FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 001 2 January 1980

CONTENTS

BOLIVIA

President Gueiler Delivers Yearend Message C 1
FSB Protests Arrest of Party Members [PRESENCIA 22 Dec] C 1
Presents Habeas Corpus Appeal [PRESENCIA 24 Dec] C 2

URUGUAY

President Mendez Appoints New Labor Minister K 1
Economy Minister Reviews Economic Situation K 1

VENEZUELA

President Delivers Yearend Speech to Nation L 1
New Law Increases Salaries by 5-30 Percent L 3

MEXICO

Senator Demands Immediate Release of Hostages in Tehran M 1
President Comments on Higher Oil Price, Shah M 1
Substantial Increase in Proven Oil Reserves Reported M 2
PEMEX Confirms Reserve Figures M 2
Government Approves Minimum Salary Increases M 2

PANAMA

Columnist Sees Shah's Asylum as Rightwing Escalation N 1
[CRITICA 28 Dec]
Paper Warns of Possible Iranian Reprisals N 2
[MATUTINO 31 Dec]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Terrorists Attack Radio Station Transmitter P 1

EL SALVADOR

Further Reportage on Kidnaping of Ambassador Dunn P 1
Letters Received P 1
More on Letters P 1
Industrialist To Mediate P 2
Steps Taken Toward Abolishing Constitution P 2

Labor Minister Valdes, Other Officials Resign P 3
Ungo Supports Resigning Ministers P 3
Resignation of Civilian Junta Members Denied P 4
Armed Forces Chief Criticizes Cabinet, Other Officials P 5
Details of 1980 National Budget Announced P 5
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 22 Dec]
Guerrillas Attack Military Post, Kill Guards P 6

NICARAGUA

Leaders Comment on 'New Pattern' of Relations With U.S. P 6
[BARRICADA 22 Dec]
Ramirez Explains New Ministries, Cabinet Makeup P 8
Official Describes New Food Ministry, Foodstuffs Shortages P 10
[EL PUEBLO 21 Dec]
FSLN Lists Goals for 1980 in End-of-Year Message P 11
Planning Minister Reports on Private Business Role in 1980 P 11
EL PUEBLO Accused of Being 'Counterrevolutionary' by Ortega P 12
[21 Dec]
Ortega's Accusations Challenged P 13
[EL PUEBLO 21 Dec]
Correction to Announcement of Cabinet Appointments P 14

CUBA

Foreign Minister Rejects Sharing of UN Seat Q 1
CPSU Central Committee Member Tours Camaguey Province Q 1
Economic Relations Discussed Q 1
Police Crack Down on Antigovernment Leaflets [EFE] Q 2
Development Plans Presented to National Assembly Q 3

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICA

Civil Servants on Sick-Out; Douglas Resignation Demanded S 1

GRENADA

Government Reports 'Useful' Talks With Libyan Team S 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 25 Dec]

JAMAICA

Manley Sees Promising Outlook in Bauxite, Alumina S 2
Edward Seaga Says Economic Prospects Grim S 2
Increasing Number of Police Resignations Reported S 2

ST LUCIA

Louisy Says He Will Not Step Down as Prime Minister S 3
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 22 Dec]

OTHER COUNTRIES

BRAZIL

Government To Seek Closer Ties With Arab Countries V 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 28 Dec]

CHILE

President Notes Plans for 1980 in Yearend Message V 1

PERU

Government Decrees Wage Increase for New Year V 2
PCP Expresses Solidarity With USSR Afghanistan Intervention V 2

PRESIDENT GUEILER DELIVERS YEAREND MESSAGE

PY010045 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0019 GMT 1 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpts] La Paz, 31 Dec (LATIN)--In a message broadcast to the entire country, Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler Tejada announced tonight that her country's maritime problem, which is causing a dispute with neighboring Chile, will be submitted to the United Nations.

The president read her yearend message over the national radio and television network. Gueiler said tonight that "Bolivia will opportunely submit to the United Nations its request that that organization recognize Bolivia's right to the sea, which is supported by the OAS and the countries that are members of the nonalined movement," as well as by the Andean Group.

"My government's international policy will basically tend toward the consolidation of national independence and the reaffirmation of Bolivia's undeniable right to its own sovereign outlet to the Pacific Ocean," Gueiler stated.

After terming "inconsiderate and unjust" the attitude of the United States in resolving to place 35,000 tons of tin on the market, the chief of state maintained that from Government House "she would make a greater effort to achieve the organization of an association of tin-producing countries as an efficient instrument for the setting of just and profitable prices."

"Our international policy will be, as it has always been, at the service of American fraternity," Gueiler stated. She proclaimed that "we will persist in our purpose of integration within the framework of the Andean Pact and with special attention to our relations with Argentina, Brazil and other nieghboring countries."

Gueiler also mentioned the support that the Bolivan democratic process received from American countries and from other regions at the time of the military takeover by Col Alberto Natusch Busch on 1 November 1979.

"Solidarity with and international support for the Bolivan democratic process grow stronger daily, and we can be sure that any attempt to interrupt that process will be condemned to a total economic and political isolation," Gueiler maintained.

She stressed her government's respect for "complete and absolute freedom of the press and information" because "the Bolivan people must be allowed to learn what is being proposed to it by the various political trends."

FSB PROTESTS ARREST OF PARTY MEMBERS

PY311103 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 22 Dec 79 p 12 PY

[Excerpts] The Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB] has challenged the government to prove the accusations made by the interior minister that the party was preparing a subversive coup and was executing a terrorist plan in the country. The challenge was launched by Jaime Ponce Caballero, member of the Central Committee of the party, in statements he made yesterday.

The FSB leader asserted that the unification of his party has worried the government "and those who are behind it," saying that "the power behind the throne" does not forget its 12-year systematic repression of the FSB and the creation of concentration camps for the first time in Bolivia. "This is its Christmas gift to the FSB," he said and asserted that his party has been one of those struggling for the establishment of the democratic process and its continuation after many years in which the country had not known a free democratic interplay.

He stated that under such circumstances "the FSB could not think of subversive coups" and that "only the incapacity of the government to lead the country and face the present crisis with effective economic measures" has caused it to seek an "expiatory victim."

He said: "We propose a national policy which should acquire continental and universal implications." He added that the economic measures have not been given a due overall study which "has led to too high a sacrifice for the people and which will lead to an inflationary process in a short time."

FSB leaders have provided a list of party members who have been detained. They are: Mauro Cuellar Caballero, Juan Alvarez Tintaya, Ignacio Mamani, Victor Vega, Silvestre Poma, Walter Chavez, Fermin Alberto Valdez, Juan Arteaga and Oscar Guitierrez Roca. According to the report, the two last mentioned were arrested yesterday, and the homes of several FSB members were raided.

Presents Habeas Corpus Appeal

PY311104 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 24 Dec 79 p 3 PY

[Excerpts] The Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB], represented by its leader Augusto Mendizabal Moya, has made a habeas corpus appeal to the superior district court for the political detainees who are members of that party and who were charged by the interior minister as involved in a subversive coup.

In the preamble of the appeal the FSB says that Mendizabal, Senator Salomon Aguilera and Deputies Mario Aguilar Zenteno and Roberto Freire went to the interior minister asking to talk with the detainees, but that their request was refused by the under secretary of the ministry in violation of Article 16 of the constitution, which stipulates the innocence of the accused until guilt is proven, the inviolable right of defense and the right of detained persons to be assisted by an attorney.

Other persons were detained between Friday night and yesterday in connection with the subversive coup reported by the Interior Ministry and attributed to the FSB and a sector of the Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN]. No official list of those detained has been given, but FSB Deputy Roberto Freire reported that among "many others who have been detained" he could name party members Demetrio Rojas, Juan Otalora, Walter Cardozo and Johnny Ortega who join nine others already arrested.

PRESIDENT MENDEZ APPOINTS NEW LABOR MINISTER

PA252231 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2120 GMT 25 Dec 79 PA

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 25 Dec (EFE)--Carlos Maeso Rodriques, a young university professor without any previous political experience, has been appointed labor and social security minister, it was officially announced today. Maeso will replace Jose E. Echeverry Stirling, who resigned last week and will be appointed ambassador to France shortly. According to an official communique, President Aparicio Mendez and the board of armed forces commanders in chief have appointed 40-year-old lawyer Carlos Maeso Rodriquez to the post.

ECONOMY MINISTER REVIEWS ECONOMIC SITUATION

PY282100 Paris AFP in Spanish 1403 GMT 28 Dec 79 PY

[Text] Montevideo, 28 Dec (AFP)--Economy and Finance Minister Valentin Arismendi predicted that inflation, which reached 83 percent this year, will be reduced in 1980, but that it will still have an important effect on the Uruguayan economy.

In comments to the press regarding predictions for next year, he added that the inflation affecting the industrialized countries will greatly influence the Uruguayan economy because it will elevate the prices of imported products and raw materials.

Arismendi predicted that as inflation increases in the industrialized countries and oil prices are raised, the price of gold will continue to rise and that it will reach $600 an ounce by March. He also said that the rise in the price of gold benefits Uruguay because of the large reserves the country has.

He said that in spite of the acute inflation, Uruguay had a fiscal surplus in 1979 and at the same time reached a growth close to 8 percent.

He also announced the implementation of measures to eradicate commercial practices which "are against the free market" and by which minimum prices are fixed, preventing consumers from looking for better prices in a competitive market based on demand.

The minister emphasized that the private sector has given employees and workers wage increases far above the minimum approved by the government.

He said, however, that there is no doubt that real salary suffered a reduction which is very difficult to counteract when, for example, the cost of oil purchased by Uruguay increased almost 100 percent, that is, by an additional $100 million a year. Arismendi explained that this negative statistic means that this money was taken from the workers and sent abroad, while the increase in prices of exported products did not compensate for the price of oil. This explains the inevitable fall of real salaries, because had an effort been made to maintain them, employment would have been affected.

In conclusion, he said that wage guidelines during 1980 will be more flexible, that the policy of daily minievaluations announced in advance will continue and that businessmen will have to be more aggressive than ever in finding new markets abroad, particularly in Asia and Africa.

PRESIDENT DELIVERS YEAREND SPEECH TO NATION

PA312225 Caracas Domestic Service in Spanish 1618 GMT 31 Dec 79 PA

[Yearend Message by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins at National Congress--live]

[Excerpts] Dear friends: At midnight today, a year and a decade respectively will end and begin. Let us prepare to receive them with optimism and confidence. The decade we are leaving behind was fraught with maladjustments but had some encouraging events. On such dynamics history is built.

For the world it was the stage for a formidable cry of alarm: the oil crisis. This emerged after the oil-producing countries became free from their traditional tutelage in late 1973. Since then, international relations have developed along new lines. The developing world has resolutely assumed its transcendent and active role. The oil-producing countries have stopped helping others get rich under the paltry rates of compensation previously in effect and fortunately have seriously reflected on the need to give new dimensions to energy consumption so hydrocarbons will be used rationally until new and alternate energy sources are obtained.

Once more Christian democracy is in charge of guiding Venezuela's policies at the inception of a decade. In December 1978 I received a clear mandate to serve the country with a commitment I remember and express every day without prompting.

This program presupposes a great display of effort, will and courage because--within the true concept of governing for all--my basic commitment is to the poor. Sister Theresa, the latest winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, said recently the poor are the hope of mankind.

In a world full of tensions, we have developed a foreign policy which is inspired by the integration principles of our liberating forefather, Simon Bolivar. My government has resolutely contributed to the transformation of the subregional Andean Pact into a powerful democratic entity, on both the continental and global levels. Through the path of solidarity we will achieve much more promptly our initial industrial goals. These have already expanded the scope of our permanent and constructive relationship. At the same time progress has been made in the institutional field through the Andean Court of Justice, the Andean Parliament and the Andean Council of Foreign Ministers.

Spain's admission as observer at the meeting of Andean foreign ministers, the pact's negotiations with the European communities and Brazil and the signing of the general memorandum of understanding with the United States are examples of negotiations between the developing countries and the industrial powers and are evidence of real steps toward a new international order.

We have upheld the thesis of institutionalization of freedom and democracy on the continent. For obvious historical and geographical resons, we have attached priority to relations with the emerging Caribbean nations and also to a sincere rapprochement with their peoples and governments. We respect every country's right to choose its own system of government freely but we are entitled and dutybound to warn against the area becoming a stage of political and ideological confrontation capable of endangering its unity and identity.

We have paid close attention to the explosive Central American political process, hoping for a democratic outcome there. We supported the actions aimed at liquidating Nicaragua's dynastic dictatorship and have always been prepared to cooperate so the new regime can lay the groundwork for freedom and democracy in a country tired of oppression. The attitude adopted by Venezuela and the other members of the Andean Pact when the delicate Nicaraguan situation was raised at the OAS is still remembered fondly and with admiration.

We have maintained our traditional cordial ties with the United States and are now preparing--after talks in Caracas and Washington--to sign an overall technological agreement which will be of great interest in regard to our requirements as a developing country.

We will continue our efforts to strengthen our capacity for scientific and technological research. We have created the International Foundation of Advanced Studies on Man and the Environment, the Foundation for Scientific and Technological Development in the (?Zulia) region and the Jose Francisco Torrealba Center for the Research of Tropical Diseases in San Juan de los Morros. Since we appreciate private initiative, we will continue to give full support to the Venezuelan Association for the Advance of Science, and we have promoted the creation of the Jose Gregorio Hernandez Foundation for Science.

We have been trying to organize the economy, a clearly difficult task. We have carried out a policy of austerity in a country used to public and private consumption which previously was constantly encouraged. We have persisted in controlling public spending to try to obtain the greatest possible social productivity. These are difficult tasks inside and outside the government.

We have carried out an intense fight against administrative corruption. We have promised to undertake a great effort to eradicate it. The 1,000 heads of that hydra can only be cut off simultaneously so they will not reappear. This can only be achieved with an ethical formation which shapes consciences and regulates the conduct of an honest man. This is the reason for my insistence on the righteousness of principles, the validity of values and the affirmation of the (?transcendent). This is the root of our true spiritual national identity.

The government does not cover up or tolerate guilt and explicit or tacit complicity. When the proper entities have begun investigations and have requested our cooperation, they have received our open and clear cooperation. We want decisions to be backed up firmly because we will never promote political retaliation disguised as justice. We have already begun to notice, however, some attitudes of moral laxity on the basis of subtle interpretations perhaps for the purpose of preparing the terrain for the gradual discredit of any sanction. In a true democracy, the members of a serious investigative body have to [word indistinct] the partisan attitude with the personal attitude. Party discipline has its limit in man's conscience. In a true democracy, a man of honor acts according to his conscience.

The most outstanding positive economic event of 1979--although not yet gauged by the news media commentators in all its scope--has been the recovery experienced by the exchange and international reserve situation of the country. We have gone from a huge deficit in our balance of payments in 1978 to a very significant surplus. This has consolidated our economic stability and enabled us to make ambitious and orderly development plans.

Oil activity has been intense, nationally and internationally. The normal operations have been [words indistinct] in the nationalized industry. Exploration continues at a fast pace with very encouraging results in the cretaceous strata of Lake Maracaibo and on the continental shelf. The change in refining patterns has continued with success. We have been negotiating new marketing contracts and they will be completed on very different foundations from the [words indistinct]. We have been making efforts to strengthen bilateral relations with the OPEC member countries in line with our government program and through the incorporation of oil experts into our embassies in the countries in question and through the contacts the energy and mines minister had in his constant trips.

We have proposed new initiatives and ideas such as the creation of an OPEC news agency. We have insisted on the need for OPEC to cooperate more with the developing countries and successfully proposed the [word indistinct] to the OPEC special fund by $800 million at the June meeting and $1.6 million at the Caracas conference.

Regarding oil prices, we have doubled them since I assumed power, by going from less than $13 per barrel to more than $26 for the market crude.

Straightening the economy has demanded analysis and sharp initiatives, willingness to take risks, disciplined work, austerity in public expenditures--which went uncontrolled before--and above all else, courage. For this reason I am pleased to pay homage to the six ministers and the heads of autonomous entities more closely linked to the economic process. I have always counted on the cooperation and support of the country's armed forces which have understood the guidelines of my policy.

It has been my turn to place in effect the law and the regulations universalizing military service, thus ending historical recruiting injustices and bringing valuable youths of various cultural levels into the ranks of the armed forces who will serve the fatherland from now on.

The Defense Ministry--within its duties to safeguard the country's integrity and help in its development under the armed forces regulations--is viewing the possibility of creating a center of advanced studies to be primarily devoted to scientific and technical research and to the training of specialized military and civilian personnel at the highest national and international levels demanded by today's world.

Dear friends: The government is acting with justified optimism. We are aware of the strong effort which must be made by the government and the people to have a better 1980. We know of our deficiencies and errors. We are going to correct them to speed up our march toward the full development of a nation destined to a great future. With great affection and sincerity I wish all Venezuelans without exception a happy and prosperous 1980.

NEW LAW INCREASES SALARIES BY 5-30 PERCENT

PA011922 Paris AFP in Spanish 1536 GMT 1 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 1 Jan (AFP)--The new law granting an across-the-board salary increase went into effect today. It was approved by Congress to offset the increase in the cost of living.

The law provides for increases ranging between 5 and 30 percent depending on the current level of salaries and wages.

According to a report prepared by a team of economists appointed by the Confederation of Workers of Venezuela, the enforcement of the law will probably result in an increase of some 12 billion bolivares in basic salaries and wages for the private sector and an increase in labor benefits of 18 percent over the increase in basic remunerations. This results in an overall increase of 14.16 billion bolivares ($3.29 million).

SENATOR DEMANDS IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF HOSTAGES IN TEHRAN

PA291418 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0203 GMT 29 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Dec (EFE)--Mexico has demanded the immediate release of the hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, according to a Senate spokesman here today.

The demand was made in a message from Mexican Senate Chairman Joaquin Gamboa Pascoe to the World Interparliamentary Union (IUM).

The message notes that "the holding of the U.S. Embassy personnel in Tehran as hostages constitutes a serious violation of human rights and of the essential rules of international law."

Likewise, Gamboa Pascoe exhorted the interparliamentary authorities to urge the Iranian Government to release the U.S. citizens being held at the diplomatic mission.

The Mexican legislator added that while the hostages' captivity continues, they should be allowed to be visited by observers from other countries and "recognized" international organizations, at least for humanitarian reasons.

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON HIGHER OIL PRICE, SHAH

PA290034 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0312 GMT 28 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Mexico, 27 Dec (EFE)--President Jose Lopez Portillo announced today that the price of Mexico's crude oil will be "substantially" increased as of January 1980. According to the president, the price of a barrel of Mexican crude oil will be substantially higher than the present $24.

He explained that Mexican Petroleum and its clients are negotiating the new price, noting that it would be wrong not to increase the price in a world where confusion prevails.

According to Lopez Portillo, Mexico must raise the price of its oil because otherwise "it would look as if we wanted to be OPEC's scapegoat" and this, he said, is "very far removed from our intentions." He added that it "would not be fair" to deprive Mexico "of legitimate revenues at this time."

Regarding the deposed shah of Iran, the president said that by not receiving him again Mexico has put into practice the same principles the United States put into practice.

Lopez Portillo admitted that Mohammad Reza Pahlavi visited him in his house in Los Pinos to tell him about his illness and about his desire to return to Mexico after his medical treatment in New York. "I did not promise him anything," he affirmed. "I only told him: As long as you have 6-month a tourist visa, you can return," the president indicated. He then denied that the shah had made a proposal to invest in Mexico, adding that his money is invested in the United States. The president also "congratulated" Panama for "exercising its sovereignty" and receiving the shah.

On another subject, Lopez Portillo said that 1980 may be the platform for Mexico's true economic "breakthrough" and that efforts will be made in that period to keep inflation at between 13 and 20 percent and economic growth at 8 percent.

He also said that Mexico has not yet decided to join GATT, but that if it did, relations with the United States would have to be redefined.

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN PROVEN OIL RESERVES REPORTED

PA270356 Paris AFP in Spanish 2122 GMT 26 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Dec (AFP)--The discovery of new oil deposits and the confirmation of the potential of other deposits already discovered indicate a substantial increase in Mexico's proven reserves next year, according to data released today.

In Tabasco, located in southern Mexico, Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) corroborated the existence of new fields with substantial potential, according to the preliminary exploration report. However, the report does not give a precise estimate of the number of barrels the fields may produce daily when extraction begins. A gasfield was also discovered in the State of Coahuila, in the north. It will produce 16 million cubic feet of gas and 1,000 barrels of oil a day.

Moreover, the estimated potential of the oil deposit in the sea off Campeche, which according to the last official report was 7 billion barrels, has jumped to 10 billion barrels as a result of the new exploration.

At the same time, PEMEX has learned that exploration in the sea off Cortes, in the north, has been highly positive and encouraging. The data obtained from the work performed in 1979 is kept in strict confidence, however. Nevertheless, it can be stated that proven reserves will increase 20 percent. They now officially stand at 45.8 billion barrels. It was learned that the figure will be officially announced before the year's end along with the oil price that will be in effect during the first quarter of 1980.

PEMEX Confirms Reserve Figures

PA312316 Paris AFP in Spanish 1825 GMT 31 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 31 Dec (AFP)--The state-owned Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) enterprise today confirmed the amount of Mexico's proven, probable and potential petroleum reserves. According to PEMEX, Mexico's current proven reserves amount to 45.8 billion barrels of petroleum. The volume of its probable reserves is 45 billion barrels. PEMEX indicated that its potential reserves in which the probable and the proven reserves have been included amount to 200 billion barrels. The figures confirmed today--certified by the Mexican Petroleum Institute--are those given by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo in his third state of the nation report on 1 September.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES MINIMUM SALARY INCREASES

PA010312 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2236 GMT 31 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 31 Dec (LATIN)--According to the Minimum Salary Commission, the government approved a 21.5-percent increase in the average minimum salary for the country which will become effective tomorrow, 1 January. The increase virtually eliminated the difference between rural and urban salaries, as it set the average minimum salary between 135 and 130 pesos ($5.86 and $5.65) for the city and the country respectively. The minimum salary for this capital will be increased by 27 more pesos ($1.16) per day. It went from 136 pesos ($5.84) to 163 pesos ($7). The highest minimum salary in the urban areas for 1980 will be that of northern Baja California, in western Mexico, which will be 180 pesos ($7.74) per day. The lowest will be 90 pesos ($3.87) per day for the Indian regions in the middle of the country (Queretaro) and in Oaxaca and Chiapas in southeast Mexico.

The increase is also aimed at compensating for the increase in the inflation rate which according to official figures ended 1979 at 20 percent.

COLUMNIST SEES SHAH'S ASYLUM AS RIGHTWING ESCALATION

PA292006 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 28 Dec 79 pp 39, 18 PA

["Pisando Callos" column by Luis Carlos Jimenez: "Thoughts on the Current Sociopolitical Movement"]

[Text] In the last few months, our country's political life has been marked by the continuation of the class struggle. At times it has seemed possible that the most ideologically backward groups on the scene might regain power.

We saw the just [regarding salaries] teachers' struggle that drew the complete support of the people dissatisfied with the many economic and political contradictions. The national bourgeoisie had been enjoying the concessions and the masses were desperate. In this framework, confusing forces converged around the teachers' movement: the money of bourgeois groups not in power, the most ideologically backward clergy and a faction of the left. This leftist faction believes it is all right to make alliances with all groups opposing the government. They use this strategy to help the working class take the reigns of political power. That movement resulted in a pay raise and the repeal of educational reform. The months during which this social struggle occurred were an undeniably historic experience; never before in Panama had the groups ideologically opposed to the advancement of the people provoked such a fanatical anticommunist campaign in such a short time. Some incredible things were said during this time. Time will tell what ideological and political effect this movement will have on the working class struggle and how it will be used by the proimperialist bourgeoisie.

Concurrent with this movement, union groups thought it appropriate to pursue their unceasing struggle for the repeal of Law 95 which hangs like a noose around the necks of the working class. President Dr Aristides Royo has publicly opposed its repeal because it is not on his platform.

This should help the left unite on that specific point. It could force a political and ideological confrontation with those groups in and out of the government not wanting the repeal of Law 95. This is an historic duty of the revolutionaries--together with struggling alongside the peasantry for an antifeudal and antioligarchic land reform.

From the viewpoint of the dialectics of the government's international policy, it must be noted that the prestige it gained from helping overthrow Somoza has been marred by the presence in our country of such a heinous and proimperialist figure as Shah Reza Pahlavi. The absurd ideas that have been bandied about to justify his asylum--"human rights," "upholding the international right of asylum" or contributing "to peace" by reducing the possibility of a war between the United States and Iran--are frankly an affront to national dignity. Therefore, it is an inescapable duty for us revolutionaries to oppose having that puppet of Washington's imperialism soil the memory of our martyrs. They shed their blood in the hard fight for a country free of pressure and Yankee interference in our policy. Dr Royo and his advisers should take that into account because it should be the moral position of every honest Panamanian. Under no circumstances should one compromise the principles and elementary laws of political sincerity and respect for progressive people and the universal conscience which repudiates that horrible tyrant. The shah would blend in perfectly in Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina or Haiti, but never in this glorious homeland of Victoriano Lorenzo.

Therefore, I think it is time for the deepest revolutionary meditation. We should ask ourselves: Are we experiencing a social setback that benefits the most reactionary national forces to the detriment of the people's movement? If this is the case, then the left must be prepared. Time will tell.

PAPER WARNS OF POSSIBLE IRANIAN REPRISALS

PA312043 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 31 Dec 79 p 4-a PA

[Harmodio Icaza article: "Panama in the Face of the Iranian Crisis"]

[Text] All government actions have consequences. Most of the time these actions benefit the majority and harm a minority, and there are always arguments for and against them. Some government decisions do not affect our daily life but do affect everybody equally. [sentence as published] This is the case of the asylum given to the former shah of Iran.

To be able to pass judgment on the Panamanian Government's action, it is necessary to be objective and unaffected by emotions or banners. Throughout our history, Panama has always counted on the United States as an ally. Even though our relations have not been completely harmonious, it is fair to admit that the powerful country has generally been a good friend to this small republic.

Here arises the case of the hostages in Iran. The lives of 50 persons are in danger as a result of the irresponsible action of some students who fanatically and blindly follow an illiterate person. The students' action is in violation of all international law and diplomatic immunity principles. They are also violating principles that call for respect for the lives of hostages. The United States, thanks to the calm of its President, is acting prudently and with exemplary moderation.

To ease the tension, it was necessary for the shah to leave U.S. territory. As a result of a personal effort by President Carter, our country has accepted the former shah unconditionally.

This is a beautiful example of Panamanian friendship toward a friendly country. Their many rescue missions during our moments of pain and emergency have also been beautiful examples of U.S. friendship. Panama's action is worthiest because it is unconditional.

This sole action of ours cannot but win for us the admiration and respect of the whole civilized world while strengthening the ties of friendship that link us to the United States. This is despite the fact that the former shah is not exactly a model of respect for human rights. However, Panama is contributing to saving the lives of 50 human beings who have nothing to do with the differences between Iran and the United States. It just so happened that they were inside the embassy at the moment of the attack. This is the positive aspect of the Panamanian action.

On the other hand, one can see the unfavorable consequences of our action. The asylum given to the former shah logically arouses the anger of the Iranians. Blinded by their fanaticism, they will initiate actions against us as irresponsible as the seizing of the U.S. Embassy and the hostages.

Therefore, it would not be unwise to adopt certain measures to prevent such actions by Khomeyni fanatics. In addition, it would be wise to increase security measures to guarantee the physical well-being of the refugee..

Our embassies must be cautioned so their personnel do not become an easy target for Iranian commandos. Air Panama and Copa airplanes, delegations traveling abroad on official business, ships flying the Panamanian flag and anything presenting a target for reprisal must be alerted. It is better to take precautions now than to be sorry later.

The Iranian crisis will eventually be solved. We hope this will occur peacefully. When it happens, we all will evaluate the Panamanian gesture toward a friendly country and the grand action of having contributed to saving the lives of 50 human beings.

COSTA RICA

TERRORISTS ATTACK RADIO STATION TRANSMITTER

PA020252 Paris AFP in Spanish 0037 GMT 2 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 1 Jan (AFP)--The Costa Rican radio station Radio Noticias del Continente has reported a terrorist attack against its transmitter. According to a communique sent by the station to AFP, during the night of 31 December to 1 January "a perfectly organized commando group opened fire against its installations located in Grecia, on the outskirts of San Jose, and wounded the operator on duty."

The station reported that apparently four youths participated in the barbaric attack and that they used weapons which cannot be obtained in the country. Radio Noticias del Continente is a shortwave broadcasting station which beams some of its broadcasts to the southern cone of Latin America. It has been accused of being subversive by the business sector, which has asked the government to close it.

In its communique the station said that the attack was only the latest incident of a campaign organized abroad against our broadcasting station, freedom of the press and the exemplary Costa Rican democracy. It added that this act of vandalism makes it clear who is threatening the traditional peace of our country.

Radio Noticias reaffirmed that in spite of the attack it will continue to promote democracy and its policy of objective and true information, following the example of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, who became a Central American martyr for the freedom of the press. Station officials reported that no threats had been received prior to the attack but that recently a group of unidentified individuals had tried to attack its main offices in San Jose. Last night's attack also endangered the lives of a station technician, his wife and their little girl, who were also in the building.

EL SALVADOR

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KIDNAPING OF AMBASSADOR DUNN

Letters Received

PA311418 Paris AFP in Spanish 1343 GMT 31 Dec 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 31 Dec (AFP)--The South African ambassador to El Salvador, who was kidnaped on 28 November by the Marxist Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), is still alive, according to letters sent to his wife and a friend today.

Both letters were received by the Salvadoran radio station YSU and were written in Ambassador Archibald Dunn's handwriting.

More on Letters

PA311539 Paris AFP in Spanish 1450 GMT 31 Dec 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 31 Dec (AFP)--Archibald Dunn, the South African ambassador to El Salvador who was kidnaped on 28 November by the Marxist Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), is still alive. Two letters received today--one by his wife and another by a friend--are evidence of this.

There had been concern over the fate of the diplomat after the 27 December deadline passed without the FPL's demands being satisfied. The demands included the publication of two communiques--one calling for an insurrection in El Salvador, and the other stating the organization's solidarity with the antiracist struggle in South Africa. The FPL had warned that the diplomat would be executed if its demands were not met.

The two letters received today by the Salvadoran radio station ESU were handwritten by the ambassador. In the letter to his wife he states: "Thes gentlemen from the FPL have allowed me to write you to wish you a good year and to state my wish to be together with my family."

In the letter addressed to his friend Ernesto Ribas Gallont, the South African diplomat wrote that his FPL friends want clarification on some points of the negotiations. I am asking you to get in touch with the persons appointed by the embassy.

It has been recalled that the negotiations between the kidnappers and Johannes Volschenk, the emissary of the South African Government, have been kept completely secret.

The FPL has also demanded that their communiques be published in 102 countries before 15 January.

Industrialist To Mediate

PA311908 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1830 GMT 31 Dec 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 31 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran industrialist Ernesto Rivas Gallont today agreed to mediate in the case of South African Ambassador Archibald Gardner Dunn. Dunn has been held by the leftist Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) since 28 November.

This morning, the FPL presented two handwritten letters by Dunn to the El Salvador media. The letters are addressed to his wife, who lives in the United States, and to Rivas Gallont, his personal friend.

In his letter to Rivas, the diplomat asks his friend to establish contact with Pretoria's envoy in the negotiations. He also asks for a woman indentified as Delmi to intercede for his release.

The only condition the FPL has established for freeing Dunn is the publication of two leftist manifestos in 103 [as received] countries. In El Salvador, the deadline for radio, television and press versions of the manifestos expired without the demand being met. In the other countries, the deadline will expire on 14 January 1980.

In a statement to the radio station YSU, Rivas tells the extreme leftist group that he is prepared to mediate and that he expects to receive news from the organization soon. Rivas also told Dunn to trust that everything will come out fine and that God has blessed him and will give him strength. He also referred to Dunn's poor health and to his family's anguish.

STEPS TAKEN TOWARD ABOLISHING CONSTITUTION

PA011819 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1801 GMT 1 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--It was reported here today that the political constitution in effect in El Salvador since 1962 could possibly be abolished as a step toward speeding up changes in the country.

Several politicians of the moderate right have been pointing out constitutional "vacuums" in the military insurrection that overthrew Gen Carlos Humberto Romero on 15 October 1979. Romero was accused of corruption and violent actions against the people.

The present rulers have said there is no such "vacuum." However, ACAN-EFE today was informed by official sources that steps are being taken to abolish the political constitution and to call a constituent assembly as soon as possible.

Because of the New Year holiday, the report has not been confirmed by government spokesmen.

LABOR MINISTER VALDES, OTHER OFFICIALS RESIGN

PA312255 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2113 GMT 31 Dec 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 31 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Labor Minister Gabriel Gallegos Valdes, two under secretaries and two high-ranking officials who are members of the Nationalist Democratic Union [UDN] submitted their resignations from the government cabinet today. Under Secretary of Domestic Economy Julio Linares; Culture, Youth and Sports Under Secretary Antonio Martinez Uribe; Attorney General of the Poor [as received] Alfredo del Transito Monge and Agrarian Transformation Institute President Santiago Ruiz are the names of the others who resigned.

They resigned because the fundamental conditions accepted by both the young military movement and the organizations which are part of the "popular forum" have not been fulfilled by the military sector. They said the meaning of the armed forces proclamation oriented toward the realization of changes has, in practice, been replaced by a repressive policy from the principal military commands.

They said this change of orientation of the process is the result of the predomination of old reactionary military leaders in the armed forces high command who have strong ties with the country's oligarchy and "transnational companies of U.S. orgin, such as ITT." The UDN considers the displacement of the young military leaders who organized the coup against Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's government from the Permanent Council of the armed forces part of these changes.

They said the resignation of the officials who are UDN members "is a rejection of the big stick reform policy which has been implemented." They also believe the resignation signifies the search for popular unity, which is "an indispensable condition to obtain a truly revolutionary government capable of insuring freedom, changes and social justice."

Ungo Supports Resigning Ministers

PA012037 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1750 GMT 1 Jan 80 PA

[By Rosendo Majano H.]

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Guillermo Manuel Ungo, one of the three civilian members of the Salvadoran revolutionary government junta, today expressed full support for the cabinet ministers and other officials who have said their stay in the government depends on the stand of the young military officers.

In statements published this morning, Ungo--who was named to the junta that assumed power in El Salvador on 15 October by the 14 groups comprising the "popular forum"--said he has been aware of the "power vacuum" existing here.

On 28 December, a majority of cabinet ministers and presidents of some autbnomous agencies delivered a document to the armed forces Permanent Council (COPEFA) in which they say their stay in the government depends on the fulfillment of several political, social and economic requirements.

For unexplained reasons, one of the points demands the removal [retiro] of Mario Antonio Andino, member of the junta, maintaining that the armed forces General Command must be effectively run by the ruling group.

The Christian Democratic Party (PDC), a member of the "forum," joined those supporting the petitioners today.

Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the junta, told ACAN-EFE today that he hopes everything will turn out all right, because the fatherland needs everybody's efforts at present.

Col Francisco Adolfo Castillo, chief of the armed forces General Staff, said yesterday that the ministers' document contains a number of contradictions. He cited "ignorance of legal and constitutional provisions" regarding the functions of the armed forces and the exercise of their General Command as one of the main contradictions.

Castillo said the document will be answered within the next 24 hours anyway. The cabinet ministers and other officials expect a decision from the junta and the army on Wednesday. Otherwise, they will resign from the government.

All political circles agree the situation is delicate.

The labor minister, the economy, culture, youth and sports undersecretaries, the president of the Salvadoran Institute of Agarian Transformation and the attorney general, all of whom are members of the "Nationalist Democratic Union" [UDN], resigned on 31 December. The UDN is one of the bodies comprising the "popular forum." This political organization, which had been participating in the government since 18 October, publicly announced that the decision stems from a number of events in the government which are hindering the implementation of serious changes in the country.

The UDN stressed that it is withdrawing from the government in the interest of national unity. It has strong links with the Salvadoran Communist Party, and the Communist Party's platform has been rejected by the various extreme leftist organizations which are seeking power through arms in this Central American nation.

The next 24 hours will be crucial for El Salvador's political situation.

RESIGNATION OF CIVILIAN JUNTA MEMBERS DENIED

PA011855 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1832 GMT 1 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Rumors about the resignation of the three civilians who, together with two colonels, comprise the revolutionary government junta, were denied at noon today by Guillermo Manuel Ungo. Ungo represents the so-called "popular forum" in the government junta.

Ungo, Roman Mayorga Quiroz and Mario Antonio Andino, together with Cols Adolfo Arnoldo Majano and Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, are currently under pressure from several cabinet ministers and other officials who, without stating their reasons, are demanding Andino's removal and an antioligarchic stand by the young military officers.

The armed forces will reply tomorrow. Whether the ministers and other government aides resign or stay depends on this reply.

Unofficial sources told ACAN-EFE the reply may be satisfactory to the parties, but there are also some points which the armed forces are analyzing very closely. The nature of those points was not revealed, but it is presumed they concern the military commands.

ARMED FORCES CHIEF CRITICIZES CABINET, OTHER OFFICIALS

PA010226 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2318 GMT 31 Dec 79 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 31 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--The commander of the General Staff of the Salvadoran Armed Forces stressed here today that there are several contradictions in the statement made by the cabinet members and other officials who established conditions for their remaining in office last night.

Col Francisco Adolfo Castillo said at noon today the officials in question have shown that they do not know the laws of the country and the political constitution which designate the position and responsibilities of the armed forces. He noted that Article 23 of the Organic Law on National Defense indicates that the supreme military command is exercised by the president of the republic, in the present case the revolutionary government junta, made up of two colonels and three civilians.

Castillo added that the statement made by the ministers and the other officials will not be answered by the armed forces Permanent Council [Consejo Permanente de las fuerzas armadas--COPEFA] to whom they addressed it, but by the armed forces. He noted that the COPEFA is an army entity and that it does not make final decisions or have absolute responsibility.

He noted that the statement sent by the cabinet members in which they established conditions for remaining in the regime should have been sent to the Defense Ministry and not to COPEFA as they did. He said COPEFA is meeting to analyze the document and it will issue a reply on 2 January, as the ministers were told, or before then if possible.

According to Colonel Castillo, a negative reply could be produced and this would result in the resignation of the ministers in question. Castillo concluded by saying there will be a reply "despite the various contradictions in the ministers' document."

DETAILS OF 1980 NATIONAL BUDGET ANNOUNCED

PA300447 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 22 Dec 79 pp 5, 86 PA

[Text] "The national budget for 1980 will amount to 1,676,063,760 colones, according to information released yesterday by the Finance Ministry."

In statements to LA PRENSA GRAFICA Finance Minister Ernesto Arbizu gave the above figure and said that it has already been published in yesterday's official newspaper and that it will be in effect starting 1 January 1980. The government newspaper is Number 238, book 265.

Dr Arbizu Mata added that it is the largest budget in the country's history and that the largest allotment was made for the Education Ministry which has 25 percent of the total. The Public Works Ministry is in second place with 10 percent of the budget.

The budget does not include government spending because it is reviewed over the months and additional funds are assigned to those institutions that need them. I want to explain, Arbizu Mata said, that the budget includes allotments for all state institutions and dependencies as well as its investment programs.

Obligations

The budget also included the state's general commitments, payment of the public debt and contributions to the Salvadoran social security institute.

The finance minister explained that the budget for 1979 amounted to 1,151,000,000 and that the budget for the coming year is 15 percent larger.

Minister Ernesto Arbizu Mata concluded by saying that the budget for the coming year includes considerable salary increases for first term judges and second term magistrates. This will allow these officials to have decent salaries according to their rank and will help to prevent the corruption which has so often been mentioned.

The judicial power will also have funds for the purchase of office equipment so that they can operate more efficiently.

GUERRILLAS ATTACK MILITARY POST, KILL GUARDS

PA311718 Paris AFP in Spanish 1657 GMT 31 Dec 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 31 Dec (AFP)--Two national guardsmen were killed and another wounded today when guerrillas attacked a military post in Izalco, Sonsonate Department, 65 km southwest of here.

The incident was attributed to the clandestine Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN), which left red and black banners in the town square after the attack.

The report says several guerrillas were wounded in the attack but managed to escape.

FARN is operating here as the armed branch of the United Popular Action Front (FAPU), one of the activist groups of the extreme left.

NICARAGUA

LEADERS COMMENT ON 'NEW PATTERN' OF RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PA290303 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 22 Dec 79 p 4 PA

[Text] A new type of relations in which one government respects another has been established between Nicaragua and the United States, Companero Cadr Victor Tirado told BARRICADA on returning from a 14-day trip to Mexico and the United States.

The trip, which served to explain and report on Nicaraguan developments to the financial and industrial sector of the big U.S. companies, also made them confront their responsibility in having maintained the Somoza dynasty in power for 45 years.

The delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front's (FSLN) National Directorate, which included revolutionary Commanders Victor Tirado and Jaime Wheelock and FSLN National Directorate Secretary Rene Nunez, indicated at all times that the most important thing for our country is its sovereignty, its self-determination and its dignity.

Thus, Commander Tirado stressed, negotiations during the trip were conducted with our head held very high, never on our knees, but with the dignity of one country speaking to another.

"I think it was a very wise step and that a new pattern in our relations is now developing. We expect the United States to pay its large debt to us, not a material debt, but a debt incurred by supporting the dictatorship for 45 years. Let them fulfill their commitments to our revolution," companero Tirado said.

The topics discussed during the tour made by the commanders, at the invitation of the governments of Mexico and the United States and of the U.S. private sector's representatives in the Council of the Americas, included the renegotiation of our foreign debt, the obtainment of the $75 million loan proposed by the Carter administration, the credit lines available in the various areas and the establishment of a different type of relations marked by dignity and the respect of sovereignty.

"Our revolution deserves respect and we have made it clear that the past must not be an obstacle to our new relations, which must be characterized by friendship and cooperation. We in turn would cooperate by not bringing up the past, but instead help to erase the previous bad image," Commander Tirado added.

He also said the revolution must be understood, and that in principle it seeks to eliminate and erase the armed invasions and the counterrevolution.

"At no time did we go there to beg for a loan. Our arrival coincided with the loan debates in Congress, but we made it clear we did not care, that the main thing was to maintain relations marked by respect and dignity," the revolutionary commander commented.

At the Council of the Americas, which commemorated its 15th anniversary by especially inviting Commanders Wheelock, Tirado and Nunez to address 250 businessmen representing the biggest U.S. companies, Commander Wheelock expressed similar views about revolutionary dignity and the national sovereignty.

Wheelock discussed certain aspects of the economic reactivation plan for 1980 as well as our country's true emergency situation as a result of the dictatorship, the earthquake and the war. These circumstances led to unemployment and our present bankruptcy and for this reason the services on our foreign debt cannot be paid.

Regarding this, Commander Tirado noted that the National Reconstruction Government will pay the debts left by Somoza's corrupt regime as a way of demonstrating that this government fulfills its commitments.

Commander Tirado said the trip to Mexico, Washington, New York, Chicago, Madison, Boston, San Francisco and New Orleans had represented hard work and had included a very tight agenda.

During the trip, meetings were held with the officials of the banks to which the National Reconstruction Government owes money as well as with workers, groups of solidarity with Nicaragua, businessmen, government officials, congressmen, university students and newsmen.

"It was an exchange of ideas, what they think and what we think about them. It was hard work, but very good. We clarified many mistaken ideas," Commander Tirado said in conclusion.

RAMIREZ EXPLAINS NEW MINISTRIES, CABINET MAKEUP

PA290007 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1815 GMT 27 Dec 79 PA

[Speech by Sergio Ramirez, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, during a meeting at the Government Palace in Managua to announce the new cabinet--live]

[Text] In view of the needs of the 1980 economic reactivation plan and in view of the urgency of the revolutionary process, an administrative reorganization has been made within the Government of National Reconstruction which becomes effective immediately and which we will have an opportunity to comment on during the first week of January 1980.

This reorganization basically involves the economic area of the government's national reconstruction and the production system that is in the hands of the Government of National Reconstruction. Our interest is to make the administrative apparatus more effective and operational and to more rationally distribute the functions that have to do with economic regulation and economic production.

Basically, we are considering the existence of the new reality in Nicaragua: This reality is that a considerable portion of the production apparatus and the services are in the hands of the people, in the hands of the state, following the victory of the Sandinist popular revolution, and that it is necessary to execute a properly planned economic policy, with the participation of the public sector of the economy, the sector of the people, and the private sector of production and services.

Therefore, the basic changes in the economic area consist of the creation of an Industries Ministry, which is separated from the old Ministry of Industry and Commerce which , within the traditional mold, merely had a regulating function. This Ministry of Industry now directs sectorial planning of investment, industrial production in Nicaragua and the overall industrial policy of the entire nation. It also manages, with the rank of deputy ministry, the People's Industrial Corporation [Corporacion Industrial del Pueblo], which contains all the industries expropriated from the [Somoza] family and its accomplices and which are extracted from the old national trust sector.

In this industry sector, there will also exist a National Industry Council [Consejo Nacional de la Industria] which with the rank of general adviser, will orient the nation's industrial investment policy. All the nation's productive forces in the field of industry will be represented in this council.

By dividing the old Ministry of Industry and Commerce, we create the Ministry of Domestic Trade [Ministerio de Comercio Interior], which will have the basic function of regulating and controlling everything referring to the supply of basic consumer goods and the regulation of the prices of these same goods and services.

Within this sector, we will also create a National Council for the Defense of the People's Economy [Consejo Nacional de Defensa de la Economia Popular] which will have the duties of regulating prices and supplies in addition to controlling the policy that refers to all of the nation's internal commerce, mainly the distribution of basic goods. Also with a rank of deputy ministry, we create the People's Commercial Corporation [Corporacion Comercial del Pueblo], which will contain the commercial enterprises under the old trust and others that have to do with the distribution of food and basic goods to the population.

It will include the Nicaraguan Basic Foods Enterprise [ENABAS], the national supermarkets, the wholesale centers and all the government offices and enterprises of the nation that have to do with the distribution and control of all types of basic consumer goods.

The creation of the Domestic Trade Ministry is a great challenge for the revolutionary state since, within next year's economic reactivation plan, the adequate distribution of basic goods and the regulation of the price of these basic goods is one of the Nicaraguan revolution's highest goals. That is why we attach great importance to the creation of the Ministry of Domestic Trade, which , along with the Foreign Trade Ministry, will fulfill direct functions in the field of controlling the exportation of basic, traditional Nicaraguan products.

In order to consolidate what we call the area of people's property, which will contain the People's Industrial Corporation and the People's Commercial Corporation, we are also creating the Nicaraguan Fishing Institute [Instituto Nicaraguense de la Pesca] with the rank of ministry of state, which will be charged with regulating production and everything connected with exporting the fish caught off Nicaragua in the two oceans.

Also with the rank of ministry of state, the Nicaraguan Mines Corporation [Corporacion Nicaraguense de Minas] will now be called the Nicaraguan Mines and Hydrocarbons Corporation [Corporacion Nicaraguense de Minas e Hidrocarburos] because it will also be in charge of everything related to the exploration and potential for exploitation, not only of metallic mineral mines and other kinds of mines in Nicaragua, but also of petroleum deposits, the deposits of hydrocarbons that potentially exist in the nation. This mines corporation is going to direct all policy on minerals and petroleum in Nicaragua.

In this sense, we are also preparing for one of the sectors which, along with fishing, we consider of the greatest potential in the nation's economy. We are preparing to give it the importance which it will have for the national economy and for the nation's exports in the future.

In the area of services, we are creating a new ministry, the Ministry of Constructions [Ministerio Construcciones] which results from the division of the Ministry of Transportation and Public Works, a ministry which because of the complexity and number of its duties had become too burdensome. We have a Ministry of Transport [Ministerio de Transporte], which will have the duties of regulating transport and controling state transportation enterprises through a Peoples' Transport Corporation [Corporacion de Transporte del Pueblo], which will be charged with the administration of the national shipping line, the national airline and all the land transportation enterprises, since land transportation will have great growth in the next few months, the urban bus transportation, freight transportation and also railroad transportation, which will also increase greatly in its activities in accordance with the revolutionary government's plans within the next few months.

In addition, the Ministry of Construction will take charge of general [word indistinct] for the entire state, for all construction work in the nation in all the sectors of construction. It is a ministry to which the revolutionary government, the Government of National Reconstruction, also attaches great importance in order to be able to rationalize in the future all the services connected with the construction of schools, hospitals, clinics, highways, and so forth.

In conclusion, in the area of state security and in the area of national defense, we have consolidated the Ministry of Defense as the true ministry of the Armed Forces of Nicaragua. Therefore, from now on, the Sandinist People's Army, with all of its branches, will be the Ministry of Defense.

To close this explanation, I wish to refer to perhaps the most important branch, which I had forgotten to point out at the beginning. This is the area of farming and livestock production.

We believe that with regard to the policy of national farming and livestock production it is necessary to have a single orientation, a single direction. Hence there is a need to merge the Ministry of Farming and Livestock Development with the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute in order to move ahead with the unified policy. This will be a ministry that will take charge of directing sectorially the planning of the nation's farming and livestock development, of carrying out the nation's farming and livestock policy. There will also be a National Farming and Livestock Council [Consejo Nacional Agropecuario] in which all of the productive forces of the nation will be represented, from both the private and public sector. This ministry will effectively take charge of the direction of the nation's farming and livestock policy and will include the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute. It will execute all policy concerning farming and livestock research and the direction of national farming and livestock policy.

OFFICIAL DESCRIBES NEW FOOD MINISTRY, FOODSTUFFS SHORTAGES

PA262303 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 21 Dec 79 pp 1, 8 PA

[Text] Emiglio Suarez, public relations official of the Foreign Trade Ministry, has reported that the Nicaraguan Basic Foods Enterprise [ENABAS] will become the Foreign Trade Ministry [as published] next year in view of the important role it has played in the domestic marketing of grains.

ENABAS' sales volume since the beginning of the revolutionary government has been substantial. Its sales totaled 4 million cordobas in September, 17 million cordobas in November, and are expected to reach 30 million cordobas next year. For this reason, it is felt that it would be advisable to make it a ministry.

Suarez said price control can only be exercised to the extent there is a supply of products. There are foodstuffs in Nicaragua, but they have been hoarded. However, technical and legal studies are being conducted to determine the penalties to be imposed for hoarding. In addition, a special police force will be created. It will operate as a treasury police to fight smuggling and speculation.

There Is Salt But It Has Been Hoarded

Suarez said salt was also hoarded. Hoarders grabbed the entire supply of salt during the food crisis and drop in production. However, all these matters are under investigation to determine where the salt is and who the speculators are in order to punish them accordingly.

The importation of eggs has not been a traditional feature of our domestic trade. However, until production returns to normal, ENABAS has decided to import eggs from Cuba, which is now sending 36,000 a day. These shipments are creating a scarcity of eggs in that country. Nicaragua's consumption is 840,000 eggs daily, and most are used by bakeries. This is necessary to guarantee an adequate supply of bread.

All these problems will be tackled by the new ministry through a Commerce Directorate. However, the industries section will operate independently.

FSLN LISTS GOALS FOR 1980 IN END-OF-YEAR MESSAGE

PA020313 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Jan 80 PA

[End-of-year message issued by the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate--read by announcer]

[Text] From: The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate;

To: The Nicaraguan People:

It was never easy to achieve total victory in the fight for the defense of the great revolutionary ideal but we are sure that the people shall overcome, Carlos Fonseca said.

At the close of 1979, a year in which the people overthrew a criminal regime which destroyed Nicaragua and which was imposed by foreign intervention, the FSLN National Directorate pays a respectful and emotional homage to our heroes and martyrs, popular combatants, militants and leaders of our organization who made the revolutionary victory possible by shedding their generous blood.

The overthrow of the dictatorship and the victory of the Sandinist popular revolution is the starting point of a new history and the beginning of a profound, serious and irreversible revolution.

In 5 months, we have organized a new administrative apparatus, taken many measures for the benefit of the country, decreed laws aimed at changing a disgusting past and converted it into a present full of hopes and a future filled with a new and abundant light.

In 5 months, amid great limitations, the Government of National Reconstruction, the Nicaraguan people and their vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], have acquired a new historical experience by organizing the Sandinist Peoples Army, the Sandinist police and the security corps of the revolutionary state. This has been an extraordinary example of organization, discipline and sacrifice and has increased their power to defend the revolution. They have also strengthened the vanguard of the people and the revolution--the FSLN--and the mass organizations: The Sandinist Workers Central, the Farm Workers Association, the Sandinist defense committees, the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Association of Nicaraguan Women, the Luis Alfonso Velasquez Sandinist Children's Association and the Sandinist youth.

We approach 1980 with clear awareness of the great and difficult tasks aimed at defending and consolidating the revolution and providing answers for many social problems which are part of what we inherited from the past. The indestructible unity of the FSLN and the people is the fundamental guarantee that the problems we are facing will be solved with the same energy and devotion with which we solved the problems of the war. Nineteen-eighty is also the year of liberation, dedication to work, discipline, national unity, war against ignorance, economic planning and reaffirmation of our national sovereignty. Regardless of the great work necessary to achieve literacy, we must accept the challenge of economic reactivation of laying the groundwork for a production which benefits the people, reconstructing the country and correctly channelling the state and private production through a planned and responsible guidance.

Stamping out illiteracy means ridding our workers and peasants of the ignominious oppression of ignorance. Economic reactivation represents a war against malnutrition and poor health and a solution to the basic needs of our people and, at the same time, a solid takeoff toward economic development.

The vigorous efforts of our workers, peasants and youths, the exceptional heroism of our women and our mass organizations and the stanch determination of the FSLN and the Government of National Reconstruction to remain firm in the face of difficulties will make the fulfillment of the 1980 plans possible.

Along with the workers and peasants, the patriotic technicians and businessmen, with the FSLN at the head, with the support of our Christian church and the international solidarity of all nations, we will overcome today's enemies as we overcame yesterday's enemies. We want to reconstruct our country in peace but we are ready to shed the last drop of blood to defend the people's victory and take our revolution to its ultimate goals.

Inspired by the memory of Carlos, Sandino and all the glorious martyrs of the fatherland, with optimism, new splendor and absolute confidence in the future, let us again pledge before our heroes and martyrs to be faithful to our victorious slogan of "Free Fatherland or Death!"

PLANNING MINISTER REPORTS ON PRIVATE BUSINESS ROLE IN 1980

PA291449 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Nicaraguan Planning Minister Commander Henry Ruiz has said the role of private business in 1980 will be to produce increasingly more goods. The new planning minister said he admits he is a plain soldier of the revolution, but as a guerrilla he is confident he will do his job well. He said the demands of private business are being attended to.

He reported that private businessmen have asked for legal and economic guarantees, and the government is already responding. He added that the demands of the cottongrowers are also being met. Nicaragua's current problem is basically production. Private business has to produce increasingly more goods to contribute to the revolution and help tackle the large foreign debt, he added.

The new planning minister said the economic recovery plan for 1980 will be disclosed in full. He noted that the plan will be fully disclosed so everyone will know what he has to do for the plan to be implemented. He said it is expected economic growth in 1980 will be lower than in 1978. However, he cannot quote figures or percentages at this time. He added that the government will be careful in its foreign exchange spending to save as much as possible. He said the major challenge facing the government next year will be to reduce the high inflation rate by at least 4 percent.

Commander Ruiz told newsmen that the government will try to control the flow of money in 1980 to prevent higher inflation. He said he does not favor pay raises because that would increase the flow of money and raise inflation. However, he said the net pay should be consolidated by making basic services such as food, housing, health and education cheaper. Another matter to be tackled in 1980 is the high unemployment rate. Efforts will also be made to lower the deficit in the balance of payments considerably by increasing production and saving large amounts of foreign exchange.

EL PUEBLO ACCUSED OF BEING 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY' BY ORTEGA

PA272345 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 21 Dec 79 p 5 PA

[Text] Two members of this paper's reporting and photography section were prevented from covering the National Assembly of the Farm Workers Association (ATC) held yesterday at the Ruben Dario People's Theater by a member of the ATC and by the impulsive Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

We presented our press cards as usual, but the doorman asked for special documents issued by the ATC and said that for reasons of "security" he could not allow just anyone to enter. We left after having talked to the doorman for approximately 10 minutes. We ran into Sergio Ramirez and Daniel Ortega, members of the Junta of the Government National Reconstruction and who were arriving for the ceremony, and asked why EL PUEBLO could not attend the inauguration of the assembly. Ramirez said that it was up to the members of the ATC to extend the invitations. For his part, Commander Ortega said bruskly, without thought or reflection, that EL PUEBLO is a "counterrevolutionary" newspaper financed by foreign powers, whereupon we asked why he had not presented evidence against the paper publicly. We believe that when an alleged representative of the workers speaks, he should do so with sincerity and not make unfounded charges against a proletarian newspaper like ours.

Ortega has been ranting publicly against EL PUEBLO for several months, but has been unable to present proof of his statements, because such proof does not exist. We have publicly expained the newspaper's position in response to all of Ortega's infamous and malicious interpretations. Ortega apparently likes to talk without basis. It is necessary to think before one speaks, commander, since a revolutionary with a high post, such as that of leading and guiding our people, cannot go about lying in public.

Ortega's Accusations Challenged

PA290220 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 22 Dec 79 pp 1, 2 PA

[Editorial: "To Daniel Ortega and the People"--passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] Daniel Ortega Saavedra tried to justify his decision to keep our newspaper from covering, just like any other information medium, the event held by the Farm Workers Association [ATC]. This is not the first time that he has given us this treatment. We simply believe that no one has the right to believe that he is a demigod so that he can consider as his own private property events which may be of interest to the Nicaraguan people.

This is not a matter of whether or not we have the right to cover news produced in government circles because they are no one's exclusive right. This would be the same as asking if the people have the right to be informed from the class, proletarian point of view, at a time when the bourgeoise press acts freely. Our points of view are those of the working class and the rest of the exploited masses and we will not change in this respect. What we will not accept, as we have rejected before, are certain types of slander which lack any political sense and are very close to gossip and contradictory remarks.

Ortega Saavedra has again repeated his refrain that this newspaper is "counterrevolutionary" and "financed by foreign powers." We are tired of asking him to present proof or concrete evidence to support his charges. We are not going to request protection. We only want to emphasize that Daniel Ortega is contradicting the Sandinist National Front Directorate, Cmdr Tomas Borge and Cmdr Jaime Wheelock, who have rectified their previous attitude toward our newspaper. Cmdr Tomas Borge denied, after we publicly asked him to do so, that he had made such charges. This time we publicly dare Daniel Ortega Saavedra to present, before the working class to whom we are indebted, evidence to prove his charge that this newspaper is financed by foreign powers and is counterrevolutionary.

Ortega Saavedra must not say that this paper is seeking financial help from foreign powers. This is a slander of the proletarian effort involved in producing this newspaper.

Was it not Daniel Ortega Saavedra who said at the Latin American chambers of commerce assembly that the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] received finances from the Costa Rican and Venesuelan bourgeoisie? He even said that this happened before the FSLN received economic support at home. [paragraph continues]

AT THAT TIME WE FOUND ECONOMIC AID, NOT FROM NICARAGUAN CAPITALISTS, BUT FROM COSTA RICAN AND VENEZUELAN CAPITALISTS (Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Thursday, 13 December; see LA PRENSA, Saturday 15 December). Yet we, in spite of Ortega's confession, have not accused the FSLN of being "counterrevolutionary" or of "being financed by foreign powers," terms commonly used by some government leaders, especially Saavedra, when referring to this newspaper and revolutionary organizations differing from the FSLN.

WE REPEAT THE CHALLENGE TO DANIEL ORTEGA SAAVEDRA TO SHOW THE NICARAGUAN PEOPLE IN AN HONEST MANNER THE TRUTH OF HIS ACCUSATIONS BY PRESENTING CONCRETE EVIDENCE AND NOT ALLEGED OR INVENTED PROOF. IF HE DOES NOT DO SO, HE WILL BE REVEALED AS A LIAR BEFORE THE NICARAGUAN PEOPLE AND BEFORE THE WORKING MASSES WHOM WE ASK TO SERVE AS WITNESSES TO OUR CHALLENGE.

CORRECTION TO ANNOUNCEMENT OF CABINET APPOINTMENTS

The following corrections are provided for the item subtitled "Ramirez Reads Appointments" published in the 28 December Latin America DAILY REPORT:

Page P 3, paragraph two, line one, "Paul Atha Ramirez" should read "Paul Atha Ramirez."

Page P 4, paragraph one, line three, "(Angel Navarro Deshong)" should read "Angel Navarro Deshon."

Page P 4, paragraph one, line five, "(Antenor Ferrey Pernudio)" should read "Antenor Ferrey Pernudi."

Page P 4, paragraph five, line one, "Edgar Macias" should read "Edgard Masias."

Page P 4, paragraph six, line one, "Carlos Tunnerman Berheim" should read "Carlos Tunnerman Bernheim."

Page P 4, paragraph six, line two, "Miguel de Castilla" should read "Miguel de Castilla Urbina."

Page P 4, paragraph nine, line one, "Cesar Amador Khul" should read Cesar Amador Kuhl."

Page P 4, paragraph thirteen, line one, "(Emilio Balsodano Pallais)" should read "Emilio Baltodano Pallais."

Page P 5, paragraph one, line one, "(Alfredo Alamis)" should read "Alfredo Alaniz."

Page P 5, paragraph five, line one, "(Reynaldo Pepin)" should read "Reynaldo Antonio Tefel."

Page P 5, paragraph five, line two, "(Edgar Carrales)" should read "Edgard Parrales."

Page P 5, paragraph eight, line one,"(Alejandro Cardenal Balberri)" should read "Alejandro Cardenal Caldera."

Page P 5, paragraph nine, line one, "Alvaro del Prado" should read "Alvaro Delgado."

Page P 5, paragraph twelve, line two, "(Alejandro Castillo Matush)" should read "Alejandro Castillo (Macis)."

Page P 5, paragraph twelve, line five, "(Manuel Andara Ubega)" should read Manuel Andara (Ubeda)."

Page P 5, paragraph twelve, line eleven,"(Isidro Leon Yerbo)" should read Isidro Leon York."

Page P 5, paragraph twelve, line twelve, "(Rodolfo Abauca Salinas)" should read "Rodolfo Abaunza Salinas."

FOREIGN MINISTER REJECTS SHARING OF UN SEAT

FL291310 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Dec 79 FL

[Text] Cuba yesterday reiterated that it will not accept sharing the UN Security Council seat with Colombia because this would represent a return to a harmful tactic that affects the right of other states to be elected to UN organs.

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca made the statement at the UN General Assembly during a debate concerning the current stalemate. The General Assembly yesterday was unable to elect the Latin American member that will hold the nonpermanent seat in the Security Council next year.

Malmierca was responding to statements made by Colombian Ambassador Indalecio Lievano to the effect that his country was willing to share the [2-year] term and that the General Assembly should decide which of the two countries, Cuba or Colombia, would take the seat first.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER TOURS CAMAGUEY PROVINCE

FL291839 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Dec 79 FL

[Text] Nikolay Baybakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Gosplan, toured Camaguey Province with the delegation that accompanied him on his visit to our country.

The visitors were received at the Camaguey air terminal by Dioeles Torralba, member of the party Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers; Lazaro Vasquez, party first secretary in the city of Camaguey; Marcos Lage, minister of the sugar industry; and other officials.

Humberto Perez, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Central Planning Board; Jose Lopez Moreno, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of construction; and Lester Rodriguez, minister of the iron and steel machinery industry, accompanied the high-level delegation on its visit to the Batalla de las Guasimas sugarmill under construction at the Camaguey municipality of Vertientes. The visitors were informed that construction of the new sugarmill is 90-percent complete thanks to the hard work of the team that is working on it.

Economic Relations Discussed

FL291302 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Dec 79 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the councils of State and Ministers, has attended the signing of minutes of the talks held between Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Gosplan, and Humberto Perez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers and president of the Central Planning Board. The first secretary of our party was accompanied by Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party and first vice president of the councils of State and Ministers.

Current economic relations between the two countries and the status of work to coordinate plans for the next 5-year period were examined in the talks which Nikolay Baybakov and Humberto Perez held from 19 to 28 December. They also examined ways to undertake future joint studies of economic development in Cuba and Cuban-Soviet economic integration.

After the signing ceremony, Humberto Perez said [economic] cooperation and integration with the USSR is the only means to find solution to the problems of an underdeveloped country like ours. For his part, Nikolay Baybakov said that as representative of the CPSU Central Committee, Council of Ministers and Gosplan, he followed guidelines of the Soviet party and government to expand ties with this beautiful island of liberty.

POLICE CRACK DOWN ON ANTIGOVERNMENT LEAFLETS

PA282308 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0125 GMT 28 Dec 79

[By Angel Antonio Garcia Munôz]

[Text] Havana, 27 Dec (EFE)--A wide-ranging police operation carried out in the past few days has resulted in the arrest of many persons and the uncovering of the printshop that was printing leaflets attacking the government. According to what well-informed sources have told EFE, many persons were arrested in the streets and in homes and many leaflets that had not been distributed yet were found. Although there is no official report on this and the Cuban news media has not mentioned the subject, the sources told EFE that everything is part of a campaign promoted from abroad.

The first indications that something was happening occurred approximately 10 days ago when many leaflets and painted posters attacking the government and making comparisons with the Fulgencio Batista era appeared. According to the sources, at first it was believed that the matter had no importance but the police authorities began to get concerned when leaflets continued appearing in various parts of the city. Then the night watch in the streets of Havana was increased and some committees for the defense of the revolution met urgently to discuss the indiscipline that had taken place during night watches.

At the end of last week it was noticed that there were three persons watching every block from 2300 to 0500, police patrol cars were patrolling with the lights off and that patrolmen were asking many people for their identification papers. Last Friday, the Revolutionary National Police with the support of state security agents of the Interior Ministry and other agents carried out a huge raid that began at 2200. The raid was repeated on Saturday and again on Sunday.

There are different reports about the number of suspicious persons arrested in the streets or in their homes and there is no report on the number of persons under arrest at this moment. Unofficial sources have told EFE that some of the arrested are young persons who were carrying leaflets that were to be distributed in some Havana neighborhoods.

Many persons with prison records for illegal political activities have been arrested in their homes and others have been summoned. The Havana streets are empty after 2300 because the most important raids have taken place around that time.

Semiofficial Cuban circles have commented that the reason for the intense police search for identification papers is that it is suspected that some persons have illegally entered the island. In a school it was discovered that 2 boys approximately 12 years old had been writing posters attacking the economic situation to later distribute them in classrooms. Semiofficial sources insist that all this is part of "a campaign prepared abroad" and "promoted" by the trips of some members of the Cuban community abroad to Cuba.

DEVELOPMENT PLANS PRESENTED TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

FL281854 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Dec 79 FL

[Excerpts] The People's Government National Assembly last night concluded its second regular session of 1979 and among the resolutions taken it was decided to declare 1980 year of the second party congress.

The law on a single economic and social development plan of the state for 1980, presented by Deputy Humberto Perez, president of the Central Planning Board, was among the agreements reached at this session.

Perez stressed in his remarks that despite difficulties over the past few years we have made noteworthy advances. For example, in 1979, the gross social product grew approximately 4.5 to 5 percent; the biggest sugar harvest in history since that of 1970 was achieved, with a production of almost 8 million tons of sugar; generation of electricity grew almost 12 percent over that of 1978; machinery production increased 15 percent; and bus production grew 25 percent over the previous year's production.

Humberto Perez also stressed that according to plans, approximately 400 or 500 more buses will be delivered during the new year and that, along with other measures being taken, it is expected that there will be substantial improvement of transportation service to the people.

He also noted production increases in railroad cars, sprinkler irrigation systems, batteries, radio receivers and other commodities such as fertilizers which increased 18 percent. Perez referred to the increase in milk and citrus production which grew 13 and 15 percent, respectively. He said that in the construction sector a total of 67 industrial projects were completed. These included the Maximo Gomez thermoelectric plant in Mariel and the Carlos Manuel de Cespedes thermoelectric plant in Cienfuegos.

Forty-three day care centers, 20 primary schools, 105 intermediate-level schools of which 52 are boarding schools, 2 new hospitals, 13 polyclinics and 2 dental clinics were completed in 1979.

Humberto Perez emphasized that in the retail trade, sales to the population increased 5 percent over the previous year although it has been a year of various difficulties which have caused economic activity to be waged in a complex manner with several unfulfillments.

He said that taking into account internal difficulties and those concerned with efforts in the foreign market, the single economic and social development plan for 1980 has been drafted with the purpose of achieving a 3-percent growth of the gross social product. Priorities in some sectors have been taken into account in the plan, particularly food for the population as well as medicine supplies and medical care.

A constructive repair and maintenance plan will be undertaken which, as a whole, will entail a growth of 74 percent and its total value will amount to approximately 290 million pesos.

Construction policy in 1980 will be aimed at the completion of projects already begun, with some 90 projects expected to be completed. These include the Cienfuegos cement plant, unit four of the Renta thermoelectric plant, expansions of Antillana de Acero, a farm tools factory in Holguin, a bottle factory in Las Tunas, a (clororosa) factory in Santa Clara, and other important works. Four hospitals, 15 polyclinics, 5 dental clinics, 5 new homes for the elderly and 5 homes for the handicapped will be completed, and the number of hospital beds will be increased 3 percent.

DOMINICA

CIVIL SERVANTS ON SICK-OUT; DOUGLAS RESIGNATION DEMANDED

FL271825 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 27 Dec 79 FL

[Text] In Dominica, hundreds of civil servants stayed away from their jobs today demanding salary increases and the resignation of Finance Minister Michael Douglas. The sick-out and picketing of government headquarters in Roseau comes 1 day before the resumption of parliamentary debate on the $61.3-million 1979-1980 budget. The workers have complained that the budget contains no provision for pay increases to government's more than 2,000 employees. They say they are particularly concerned that the interim government had not honored an agreement reached at mid-year between the former administration of Patrick John and the Civil Service Association for increased pay. The civil servants said in a letter that the sick-out would last for 2 days and that this action was necessary to demonstrate their displeasure at the fact that no provisions had been made for long outstanding salary increases.

GRENADA

GOVERNMENT REPORTS 'USEFUL' TALKS WITH LIBYAN TEAM

FL311445 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 25 Dec 79 p 3 FL

[Text] St. George's, Grenada, Monday, (CANA)--The Grenada Government today detailed the areas of discussions it has just had with Libya but its two-page statement mentioned no aid agreement being reached between the two sides.

The discussions between Grenada's People's Revolutionary Government [PRG] and a four-man delegation headed by director-general of the Libyan economic department, Muftah Sherif, covered airport development here, the hotel industry, transportation, water supplies, agro-industries, and the textile and garment manufacturing industries.

The Libyans arrived here in mid-December for a two-day visit in a follow-up to talks Prime Minister Maurice Bishop had with the Libyan delegation at the non-aligned summit in Cuba earlier this year, and a trip to Libya by Selwyn Strachan, minister of communications and works and labour, in June-July.

The PRG, which described the talks as "useful", said the two parties discussed areas of possible assistance in a new airport to be built here shortly at a cost of us $18.5 million.

"Libya, being a major producer of oil can make a significant contribution by supplying dieseling, which is vital for the completion of the airport", the PRG said.

The need to increase rooms in the local hotel industry also received some attention at the meeting. It is the feeling of the PRG that an increase in the number of hotel rooms should coincide with the completion of the international airport. This will speed up the development of the country since the influx of tourists and visitors will be greater at that period", the PRG said.

The Libyans were informed of the extensive damage caused by heavy rains to roads in the country and also the need to improve the water supply system.

"Other areas of talks included the importance of developing agro-industries and the textile and garment manufacturing industries. Development of these will serve to ease the unemployment situation, stimulate the planting of more food and re-activate the dying cotton industry in Carriacou, a neighbouring island administered by Grenada", the PRG added.

"Both the Libyan delegation and PRG members stressed the importance of cultural exchanges between the two countries and the need to share the experience of struggles of both people."

The Libyans also visited processing plants around the country.

JAMAICA

MANLEY SEES PROMISING OUTLOOK IN BAUXITE, ALUMINA

FL011850 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 1 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Prime Minister Manley has noted that the current outlook in the bauxite and alumina industry is more promising than it has been for 2 or 3 years now and has identified this industry, along with tourism, as holding much hope for the economy during this year.

In his New Year's message, Mr Manley said the renegotiation of the bauxite levy opened doors to possibilities of expansion of the multinational companies locally [words indistinct] year. As regards the tourism sector, the prime minister said if it could bring in the projected 644,000 visitors this year, then the country stands to gain some $201 million.

At the same time, however, Mr Manley pointed out that the cost of servicing overseas debt and the paying for imported oil leave very little for the purchase of food, drugs, fertilisers and other vital imports. In view of this, the prime minister added that the country's economic strategy has to be focused on increasing production to feed ourselves and to move from the consumption of imported basic foods. Mr Manley also urged Jamaicans to fight against fatalism and join in the common struggle for working in the nation's interest.

EDWARD SEAGA SAYS ECONOMIC PROSPECTS GRIM

FL011859 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 1 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Opposition leader Edward Seaga says that the new year begins with economic prospects so grim in outlook that hopes are likely to be dashed from the beginning. In his New Year's message, Mr Seaga said that in this climate it would be easy for people to dissolve in angry frustration. To avoid this situation, the opposition leader said 1980 must be a year of decision as for too long the problems which are the root source of discontent have been sidestepped and avoided. According to Mr Seaga, 1980 must be a time for rejecting those allegiances which are based on the wrong interpretation of the Jamaican [word indistinct] which sees the individual as a tool of the state for the betterment of the state and not as an instrument to advance his own welfare and that of his family.

INCREASING NUMBER OF POLICE RESIGNATIONS REPORTED

FL311752 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 31 Dec 79 FL

[Text] A total of 155 policemen resigned from the force this year as against 96 in 1978.

According to information released in the latest issue of the POLICE MIRROR, the police planning and research division has been mandated by the commissioner to investigate the cause for the increasing number of resignations.

Commissioner Campbell attributed the exodus from the force to the fact that a number of policemen seemed to have acquired United States visas for permanent residence. And the MIRROR, which is the official organ of the force, also disclosed that 83 policemen were dismissed from the force this year, compared with 40 last year. Commenting on the high rate of dismissals, the head of the planning and research division, Superintendent (Harold Cooke), said there was need for a more conciliatory approach in dealing with delinquent policemen. The planning division is to make its report on the situation to the commissioner by February.

ST LUCIA

LOUISY SAYS HE WILL NOT STEP DOWN AS PRIME MINISTER

FL291435 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 22 Dec 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpts] Castries, St Lucia, Friday, (CANA)--Saint Lucia's Prime Minister Mr Allan Louisy, facing a challenge to his leadership of the Labour Party government from his deputy, says he has no intention of stepping down, or asking the governor general to dissolve the House of Assembly.

Mr. Louisy's statements are contained in a letter to five of the party's members in the 17-member House who wrote him earlier this week pledging support for Deputy Prime Minister Mr. George Odlum as leader of the government.

Prime Minister Mr. Louisy reportedly promised his deputy shortly after the party's landslide elections victory in July that he would step down in six months time.

The prime minister was given an overwhelming vote of confidence by the party's central executive a week ago and plans to remain in office.

In replying to a critical letter from Agriculture Minister Mr. Peter Josie, he said that he was not clear as to the purpose of the letter signed by the five MPs and added that the issue of the prime ministership had been settled by the party's central executive committee.

That was the body to which each of them had submitted applications for membership of the party, and which just prior to the last general elections, at which they were all returned, had selected and approved each as the candidate of the party for the respective constituencies.

The prime minister said that in accordance with the decision of the executive last Sunday "it is my duty therefore to inform you that I shall continue in the post of prime minister.

"In order to dispel rumours which have been circulating locally, I think I should also take this opportunity to inform you and the other signatories that I have never had, neither do I have, any intention of advising the governor general to dissolve parliament. If a dissolution is brought about, it will not be my doing."

Mr. Louisy's letter was addressed to Mr. Josie whose name appeared at the top of the list of the five who said they were supporting Mr. Odlum.

Copies of the PM's letter were also sent to the other four parliamentarians, Mr. Odlum and the media.

BRAZIL

GOVERNMENT TO SEEK CLOSER TIES WITH ARAB COUNTRIES

FT311709 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Dec 79 p 4 FT

[By Walder de Goes]

[Excerpts] Over the past weeks, Gen Golbery do Couto e Silva has been discussing with some select persons alternatives for a Brazilian policy of closer contacts with Arab countries. In return for a policy oriented toward the Arab countries, Brazil would expect privileged oil prices and increased exports of goods and services to reduce Brazil's deficits in current accounts with oil-supplying countries.

Increased contacts with the Arabs would mean making Brazilian foreign policy even more pragmatic. The great principles guiding international coexistance are important, but Brazilian foreign policymakers think that they must give way to a policy mainly dictated by the difficult economic situation the country is experiencing. Along this line, reducing oil accounts would be a paramount objective of Brazil's foreign policy. Consequently, installation of a PLO office in Brasilia would not be considered too high a price, so it will be authorized, although paying this price might still not be enough. Therefore, even if there is not as yet a fully defined program, Brasilia is thinking of "Arabizing" its foreign policy mainly in three directions:

1. Conducting foreign policy actions. This includes votes cast at the United Nations to suit Arab interests, even in regard to the Palestinian question. This directive may require Brazil to reduce commitments to the Israeli cause, thus affecting U.S.-Brazilian relations;

2. Intensifying bilateral and multilateral contacts with Arab oil-producing countries; trying to gain their confidence by fostering personal relations between Brazilian authorities and Arab leaders; and

3. Raising the importance of Brazilian embassies in oil-producing countries to the geostrategic importance granted to some embassies in large Latin American countries, for instance. The appointment of Gen Samuel Alves Correa as Brazilian ambassador to Baghdad has that objective. In addition to the embassy in Baghdad, the personnel at the embassies in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Libya will be considerably reinforced in number and quality.

CHILE

PRESIDENT NOTES PLAN FOR 1980 IN YEAREND MESSAGE

FT010111 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0009 GMT 1 Jan 80 FT

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 31 Dec (LATIN)--The honor and prestige of the Chilean Armed Forces are devoted to culminating the process toward a new democracy, President Pinochet said tonight in a yearend message to the nation. "To achieve this, on this fraternal night, I want to call upon all sons of this land to live in agreement and unity. Let all my fellow countrymen know that, above contingent [contingentes] struggles, this government regards as its enemies only those who are enemies of Chile and the national spirit," he said.

Speaking over a national radio and television network, the chief of state warned, however, that "for this reason, there will never be room for those who oppose our regained Chilean nationalism, those who seek to undermine it again or those who, driven by their negative tendencies, intend to question the government's authority." "Instead, it is our desire to always heal wounds, to correct human errors and to strengthen ties among Chileans to transcend mere ideological disagreements," he added.

He said: "We will continue to advance toward a new, renewed institutional system, without deviating from the set course, but emphasizing modernization in the socioeconomic field to strengthen personal freedom and to advance toward fully guaranteeing equal opportunity to all Chileans."

He stated that the country will begin 1980 with a steadily growing economy, which has doubled its earlier growth rates, and which "has begun to promote greater, tangible well-being for many of our countrymen and increasingly solid prospects for all, without exceptions."

He also announced the implementation of a new social development plan designed to favor the most needy sectors, which will become "the best example of the true social spirit of this government."

He concluded by stating that to face the possibility of an energy crisis, a concern which is shared by all world nations, he has ordered the intensified exploitation of the country's oil deposits and has guaranteed oil supplies from foreign markets, "all of which will permit us to cope with any situation of this kind."

PERU

GOVERNMENT DECREES WAGE INCREASE FOR NEW YEAR

PA311732 Paris AFP in Spanish 1443 GMT 31 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 31 Dec (AFP)--The Peruvian Government has decreed a general wage and salary increase of 3,000 soles ($12.00) monthly, effective 1 January 1980, based on two laws issued here today. The wage increase, granted to all private and public workers in the country, is to compensate for the high cost of living and to help in economic recovery. However, the workers feel the increase will be superseded by price increases on some basic goods, such as gasoline and bread which, according to various sectors, could be announced tonight.

PCP EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH USSR AFGHANISTAN INTERVENTION

PA010314 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0054 GMT 1 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 31 Dec (EFE)--The Peruvian Communist Party [PCP] today expressed its solidarity with the Soviet intervention in the recent coup d'etat in Afghanistan. In a communique, the PCP greeted "the heroic struggle" of the Afghan people who overthrew the monarchy in 1978 and started a "democratic change." In line with the USSR stand, the PCP stated that "the struggle of the Afghan people was hindered by constant imperialist interventions and maneuvers aimed at reestablishing the domination of the most reactionary groups in the country.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 002 3 January 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Developmentists Criticize National Economic Policy B 1
Briefs: Nuclear Accelerator B 1

COLOMBIA

President Turbay Gives New Year's Address to Nation F 1

PANAMA

Healthy-Looking Shah Visits Royo at El Valle de Anton N 1
Student Delegation Departs on Visit to Tehran N 1
Possibility of Sea-Level Canal To Be Discussed With Japan K 1
Minister Announces Changes in Government Structure N 2
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 29 Dec]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Note of Condemnation Issued to Soviet Embassy on Afghanistan P 1
Public Security Ministry Orders Resgistration of Foreigners P 1

EL SALVADOR

Further Reportage on Growing Political Crisis P 2
Armed Forces Reject Ultimatum P 2
Labor Minister, Attorney General Resign P 2
Education, Agriculture Ministers Resign P 2
End of Crisis Predicted P 3
Farabundo Marti Organization Praises Cuban Revolution [Havana] P 3

NICARAGUA

Cuban Influence, Guidance in Island Claim Denied P 3
Junta Issues Decree on 200-Mile Territorial Sea Limits P 4
[BARRICADA 24 Dec]
Ramirez Defends Sea Limits [LA PRENSA 26 Dec] P 5
Relations Planned With All Nations Except Israel P 6
Workers Front Leader Darce Pressured by Sandinists P 7
[EL PUEBLO 21 Dec]
Nunez Apologizes For Raid on CTN Offices P 7
Communist Party Offices Searched by EPS P 8
[EL PUEBLO 13 Dec]
Party Accepts FSLN Apologies P 8
[EL PUEBLO 14 Dec]

CUBA

Brezhnev, Kosygin Congratulate Castro on Anniversary Q 1
GDR, Ethiopia Congratulate Castro Q 1
Cypriot Communists Send Congratulations Q 1
Ustinov Greets Raul Castro Q 2
Nicaraguan Armed Action Anniversary Marked Q 2
DAILY WORLD Says Attackers of UN Mission Go Unpunished Q 2
Pinar del Rio Government Holds Regular Session Q 3
Camacho Chairs State Security Organs Award Ceremony Q 3
ANAP Members Urged To Continue Socialist Changes in Farming Q 3
Academy of Sciences National Review Meeting Opens Q 4
Commentary Calls for Firmness in All Activities Q 4
Briefs: Doctors to Guyana; Mexican Cultural Ties; CTC Harvest Appeal Q 5

CARIBBEAN

CARIBBEAN AFFAIRS

CARICOM Secretary Disappointed in Talks With Canada S 1

BARBADOS

Communications Minister Lindsay Bolden Resigns S 1

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Amity Group Calls for Relations With Cuba [Havana] S 1

ST LUCIA

Louisy Rejects New Proposal That He Step Down S 2

ST VINCENT

New Parliament Sworn In, Opposition Leader Named S 2

GUYANA

PNC Expresses Optimism on Country's Future T 1
Hydropower, Aluminum Smelter Projects Planned T 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 25 Dec]
Voluntary Arbitration Proposed for Bauxite Industry T 2
Consumers Alerted to Possible Flour Price Hike T 2

DEVELOPMENTISTS CRITICIZE NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY

PY022039 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1540 GMT 29 Dec 79 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 29 Dec (NA)--Leaders of the Developmentist Movement--which has in its ranks former Argentine President Arturo Frondizi--have issued a document in which they evaluate the armed forces' political proposal and issue a harsh criticism of the national economic policy which, according to them, "is trying to integrate our economy into a transnational system."

In a statement that is also signed by Rogelio Frigerio, Americo Garcia, Rogelio Crespo and Francisco Aguirre, the Developmentists state that if "the present socioeconomic guidelines continue to be enforced, proposals such as the one that was recently issued are liable to follow the regrettable path of previous experiences. They end up being 'institutionalized' and are, therefore, a big frustration."

The Developmentists state that this political proposal can only be welcomed by "an electoral sector which, although it may be silent and does not issue criticisms, is only seeking the failure of the proposal and the discrediting of the military process."

They also urge the government to listen to the "demands and protests made by the social classes, sectors and organizations affected by the crisis." They add that if the present socioeconomic situation does not change, the organic, public and fruitful dialog that Argentina needs and its armed forces aspire to will not be achieved."

In the document they regret that the "political proposal again resorts to banishments. This is regrettable, since it is undemocratic and weakens popular forces."

The document adds that "it is evident that the most dynamic and powerful group, in the sense of having influence on basic guidelines, is the economic sector, which relies on other government organizations, the law and political plans to achieve its goals." The Developmentists believe, moreover, that this economic group "instead of serving the armed forces process is serving itself, since it goes against the objectives of the process and tries to repeat fruitless experiences."

They note that the "economic leadership is not at fault because of the way it enforces the program," but rather that "the basic guidelines of the program itself are faulty." Their document adds that "the economic leadership has not fulfilled its promise of achieving a productive economy, since speculative financial activity has been constantly benefited by its measures, to the detriment of all productive sectors.

"Moreover, it has not fulfilled its promise of controlling inflation, since after almost 4 years of hard sacrifices, the compounded monthly rate is still higher than that registered during the previous government."

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR ACCELERATOR--Carlos Castro Madero, president of the National Atomic Energy Commission, CNEA, attended a ceremony inaugurating the project for the construction of the Tandar nuclear accelerator. [Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 31 December 79 p 8 PY]

PRESIDENT TURBAY GIVES NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS TO NATION

PA300416 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Dec 79 PA

[Radio and television New Year's address to the nation by Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala from Narino Palace, Bogota--recorded 28 December]

[Excerpts] At the conclusion of the official work of 1979, I am again talking to my fellow countrymen to briefly summarize to the nation what has been done, to state my gratitude to the citizens for the cooperation I have received for the hard work of the government and to state wishes for the well-being of all Colombians in the coming year.

There were many events this year, some of which were ordinary and others of which were beyond human control. These different events make a divided analysis necessary.

In 1979, the Colombian economy experienced a rapid growth in production and had a high employment level, but inflation also grew. The increase of the gross national product will probably be about 5.5 percent, and the unemployment rate will be approximately 8 percent, although the number of people finding work increased.

These two excellent results were negatively affected by a growing inflation that resulted in an average 28-percent increase in the cost of living. It could then be said that the economy had on the one hand a rapid growth and more employment and on the other growing inflation.

Regarding politics, the relations of the executive with political parties--particularly with those that form part of the government coalition--have been very cordial and harmonious. Under the policy of understanding, we have enjoyed peace, well-being and progress. Activities are taking place in a normal atmosphere that is truly encouraging.

It is true that relations between the parties and the government have been good. On the other hand, the internal situation of the parties themselves does not seem to follow the same spirit that prevails in their understanding with the executive. As president of the republic, I must tell the constitutional coalition party chiefs that I am very grateful for the patriotic and positive cooperation which I have received from all of them.

It is not the government's job to interfere in the internal affairs of political parties. Therefore, we have abstained from any strategic move which might tend to maintain the division among those who honestly cooperate in the good development of this administration. Obviously, the government would like to see unity between the two parties which have through the years decided the historical fate of the republic. Surely, if they were free from the cares of bitter disputes, they would be in better shape to serve the national interests.

Cabinet crisis: Quite often the cabinet crisis has been the subject of political commentaries in which the presidential attitudes have not agreed with the press. The presidential cabinet has at all times had the full support of the chief of the executive, who has had in his ministers brilliant and experienced collaborators. Their work has been excellent and, besides the recognition of the chief of state, they deserve the respect of the nation, which recognizes these distinguished public officials as good and unselfish servants of the people.

It is very possible and logical that after the elections I shall study the requests which some collaborators have insistently presented to allow them to return to their professional activities. Any decision I may make on this matter will have no relation to the electoral results of this coming March. The adequate and successful representation in the government will be the one resulting from the congressional elections immediately before the presidential elections and not the intermediate one.

This obvious explanation does not mean however, that we are facing an imminent cabinet crisis.

Subversion: The struggle against subversion, smuggling and drug traffic has continued at a faster rate, and although we have had positive results, the situation is not completely satisfactory. In spite of the courageous and patriotic efforts of the authorities and armed forces, it is true that there still are outbreaks of subversion. This factor, added to the long time required by courts martial, will force the dispositions of Decree 19-23 of 1978 to be extended against the will of the government.

However, there is a determination to eliminate in the future exceptional procedures, as soon as the codes which complement the constitutional reforms have been issued and the responsible parties of the crimes judged by military justice have been sentenced.

The struggle against drug trafficking has shown a positive balance for the military forces, the attorney general's office and the national police. The cargoes of marihuana and cocaine seized are valued at several million pesos, the vehicles seized number several hundred, the weapons and ammunition captured make up a veritable arsenal and the number of imprisoned Colombians and Americans reached 1,300.

After having fulfilled this formidable task, there is still much to be done. The government will not fail in the great battle against this type of crime which despite intervention grows, expands and multiplies like a cancer. In spite of everything, we are adamant in our determination to stop this threat and punish the guilty.

International affairs: This past year was noted for our intensive and fruitful international activities. In May, during the celebration of the first 10 years of the Cartagena Agreement, the presidents of the five member countries, invited by Colombia, expanded the political and economic dimensions of the agreement. It was agreed to expand the operational field and establish contacts with other integrationist groups. The Colombian president was assigned by his colleagues the task of negotiating the respective agreements at the EEC headquarters in Brussels.

Contact was made and talks advanced between EEC officials and the Cartagena Agreement members. Negotiations indicate that in the near future we can achieve the first institutional agreement between the two sides. This will be a very important event in expanding commercial ties and acquiring new sources of finance and technology.

The creation of the Andean foreign ministers tribunal, congress and council will greatly strengthen the economic and democratic integration policy. In a few months it has traveled a long and surprising path, placing the Cartagena Agreement on the same level as institutions like the EEC.

Nicaragua and Bolivia: Within the new aspects of Andean politics, the foreign ministers have played a decisive role in the events that have favored the return to democracy in Nicaragua and Bolivia. In this respect I must state that the Colombian Government wants to see representative institutions fully consolidated in our sister countries.

The statements by the Nicaraguan revolutionary government leaders with regard to an alleged claim on the San Andres and Providencia islands and on the cays and atolls which complement them deserve, it is true, our total rejection. But this is no reason for our country to weaken its appreciation for a country which suffered dictatorship for long years and which needs unselfish and sincere cooperation in order to restore democracy.

Colombia's rights are so clear and solid that they do not require any show of power on our part. Also not required is any offending of the members of a government which we have recognized as legitimate and which surely will not allow itself to be swayed by an imperialist attitude.

I cannot conceive of the reborn Nicaraguan democracy as an annexationist power. I want to believe that we will easily restore harmony with the members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, a country for which we feel sincere affection and which we want to see prosperous and democratic.

The Security Council: As is well known, Colombia has been proposed for election to the Security Council to represent Latin America. Our country has always stated that it is willing to abide by the will of the majority of the group of nations that it would be representing at the highest international organization.

The letters exchanged by President Castro and the president of Colombia clearly state the powerful reasons why our country should be the one to defend the regional autonomy which serves as the basis for understanding between the states that compose the United Nations.

The day it is decided to impose representatives on each geographic region against the region's will as a result of a joining of forces of other sectors, the principles of equity and harmony that serve as the foundation of the world organization will be destroyed.

The flags, expecting a new honor, have been the reason for the position adopted by the San Carlos Foreign Ministry. [sentence as heard] Such a position has been criticized at home and abroad, expecially by those who believe that Colombia can throw away its traditional opinions on the functioning of the organization which was created, with the participation of Colombia, at the historic conference of San Francisco.

We committed ourselves to a passionate struggle. We were joined by four of the five permanent members of the Security Council and the majority of the Latin American countries, and we have had the honorable and reiterated support of the West European democracies.

The latest results of the voting in the United Nations are arriving even as I make this recording. Whatever the result is, I believe Colombia has demonstrated that it does not easily resign itself to seeing regional autonomy sink in the midst of the world organization.

At no moment have we adopted the hateful, negative position of presenting obstacles to the legitimate aspirations of Cuba. We have always acted in a generous manner, understanding that in democratic confrontations it is natural to either win or lose without either result affecting our decision to have cordial relations with all the governments, and especially with those with which we maintain diplomatic relations.

HEALTHY-LOOKING SHAH VISITS ROYO AT EL VALLE DE ANTON

PA021948 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1852 GMT 2 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Panama, 2 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, former shah of Iran, left Contadora Island last Sunday and was the guest of President Aristides Royo in El Valle de Anton, where he spent a visit which he himself described as "happy." The shah left for El Valle de Anton, 100 km southwest of Panama City, aboard a Panamanian Air Force helicopter accompanied by his wife Farah and his children, who have joined the family on Contadora Island.

President Royo and the shah walked through the village of El Valle, and its inhabitants were able to see the happy face of the former Iranian monarch. Witnesses to the event told ACAN-EFE that the shah has gained weight and looks much healthier than he did on 15 December when he arrived on Contadora Island from an airbase in Texas.

Farah Diva spoke at length with President Aristides Royo's wife in Spanish. Farah Diva speaks Spanish almost perfectly after taking classes and practicing during her exile in Mexican territory.

The shah and his family, accompanied by the Royo couple and a group of friends, enjoyed a countryside lunch buffet at the home of Avelina Gonzalez Revilla. During the lunch, the shah said that he feels quite recovered, content and satisfied with his stay in Panama.

This is the first trip by the former Iranian monarch off Contadora Island where he has been living since arriving in Panama on 15 December. Contadora Island is located 35 nautical miles from the capital city and has been equipped with extensive security measures to protect the Iranian royal family.

STUDENT DELEGATION DEPARTS ON VISIT TO TEHRAN

PA030140 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 2 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Our fellow worker, Jose Hernandez, left for Tehran this afternoon accompanying a group of Federation of Panamanian Students [FEP] members. He expects to report on the situation in Tehran by making direct telephone calls from the Iranian capital. The FEP delegation is headed by its secretary general, Mario Panther. The Panamanian students and newsman Hernandez, of our television station, go as guests of the Iranian students.

POSSIBILITY OF SEA-LEVEL CANAL TO BE DISCUSSED WITH JAPAN

PA022126 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1829 GMT 2 Jan 80 PA

[By Francisco Rubiales]

[Text] Panama, 2 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Panamanian President Aristides Royo will visit Japan on 24 March to iron out the details for the Japanese construction of a sea-level canal across Panama--a project which, if realized, would be the greatest of the 20th century.

When Panama secured sovereignty of the interoceanic waterway through the Torrijos-Carter treaties, it also acquired the commitment to keep this waterway open and efficient for all the nations of the world. This implies studying the world traffic needs and raises the question as to whether the current canal is adequate for world trade needs, Eduardo Moran, Jr., President Royo's envoy who visited Japan in late November to discuss the sea-level canal, told ACAN-EFE today.

Moran, who visited Japan accompanied by Mike Gravel, Democratic senator from Alaska, believes that the Japanese are right when they say that the present canal with locks is obsolete and will be even more so by the year 2000 when only 10 percent of world tonnage will be able to transit the canal.

Japanese private enterprise has been substantially interested in the project of building a sea-level canal which would permit the free transit of the Atlantic-Pacific oceans (and vice versa) of ships up to 5 million tons ballast and 300,000 tons load. The current canal permits only the transit of ships up to 60,000 tons, tonnage which is too costly for trade.

Panama demands that prior to the Japanese project a feasibility study be conducted to analyze, among other things, the impact of such a project on the Panamanian economy, the ecological effects, the importation and repatriation of manpower during the construction phase, the future of the current canal installations, and other subjects. This feasibility study would cost between $25 to $30 million and would take more than 3 years to complete.

"If the results are positive, as we hope, President Aristides Royo would dig the first shovel of soil in January 1984 at the latest," Eduardo Morgan, Jr. stated. The construction period of the canal would be from 8 to 10 years at a cost of $8.3 billion in 1979, which would imply that the total foreseeable expense, including the inflationary effect, would be some $12 billion.

The "Mitsubishi Corporation," which is the largest commercial enterprise in Japan, has been assigned to head the Japanese project, while "Penta Ocean Construction," the leading world firm on canals, has been selected as the principal engineering firm.

The sea-level canal could be realized only if the governments of Japan, the United States and Panama actively cooperate, said Morgan, who at all times exuded enthusiasm and faith in the project. "I appreciate the enthusiasm of the Japanese over the project and I believe that if the feasibility study proves positive, the sea-level canal is an unstoppable fact," Eduardo Morgan said. The man moving the United States in favor of the project is Senator Mike Gravel, Democratic senator from Alaska, who is enthused with the idea which would also benefit Alaskan oil exports toward the eastern coast of the United States.

Japan, together with the United States, is the principal client of the current canal. Of the 154 million tons which passed through the Panama Canal in 1979, 41 million were connected with Japan.

To give a greater impulse to the project, Panamanian President Aristides Royo is preparing to write explanatory letters to U.S. President Jimmy Carter and to Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

PA292227 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 29 Dec 79 pp 1, B-6 PA

[Text] Rogelio Fabrega Zarak, minister of presidency, announced changes yesterday in the structure of the national government. As a result of these changes the Agricultural Marketing Institute will be transferred to the Agricultural Development Bank and the Price Control Office. A canal coordinating commission will be created and the functions of the Panama Canal Authority will be distributed among the corresponding state institutions. He also announced the creation, at presidential level, of a state publicity and information directorate and said that the functions of the Commerce Ministry's small industry promotion department had been transferred to the National Bank.

For "the purpose of coordinating the planning and implementation of the state programs and policies," Minister Fabrega said, the institutions have been divided into sectors which will be under the responsibility of a minister who will inform the president every 3 months of progress and achievements. The sectors will be as follows: Commerce, industry and tourism; banking and finances; agriculture; education, health; housing; transportation; communications and energy.

The commerce, industry and tourism sector will be made up of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Colon free zone, the Price Control Office, the Cerro Colorado Mining Development Corporation, the La Victoria Sugar Corporation, the Bayano cement plant, the Panamanian Tourism Institute and the National Financial Corporation.

The banking and finance sector will be made up of the Finance and Treasury Ministry, the national lottery, the President Remon Race Track, the national casinos, the savings bank, the national bingo games and the National Financial Corporation.

The agricultural sector will be made up of the Agricultural Development Ministry, the Agricultural Insurance Institute, the Agricultural Research Institute, the Agricultural Development Bank, Citrics of Chiriqui, the Bayano Integral Development Corporation, the National Machinery Enterprise [ENDEMA], the Bocas del Toro Integral Development Corporation, the Pacific Banana Corporation and the Atlantic Banana Corporation.

The education sector will be made up of the Ministry of Education, the Institute for the Training and Employment of Human Resources, the University of Panama, the National Culture Institute, the Panamanian Special Training Institute, the National Sports Institute and the Polytechnical Institute.

The health sector will be made up of the Health Ministry, the Social Security Institute, the National Aqueducts and Sewage Institute and the Sanitation Department. The housing sector will be made up of the Housing Ministry, the National Mortgage Bank and the savings bank. The labor sector will be made up of the Labor and Social Welfare Ministry and the Panamanian Labor Studies Institute. The transportation sector will be made up of the Public Works Ministry, the National Port Authority and the Chiriqui railroad. Finally, the communications and energy sector will be made up of the Presidency Ministry, civil aeronautics, the National Telecommunications Institute and the Hydraulic and Electric Power Resources Institute.

The presidency minister made the announcement shortly after Gustavo Gonzalez, minister of planning and economic policy, explained the details of the national budget, which Minister Fabrega described as "austere and productive."

When he announced the creation of a canal coordinating commission, Minister Rogelio Fabrega Zarak said that this would "give continuity to the work of the Panama Canal Authority and see that the ministries carry out their assigned tasks. The commission will also "give support and assistance to the Panamanian representatives in the Panama Canal area."

The reorganization also creates a preaudit by the general comptroller in all state institutions and establishes that public funds will be handled by the National Bank, except those established by international commitments.

Minister Gustavo Gonzalez, minister of planning and economic policy, in turn broke down the national budget for the 1980 fiscal year in the following manner: Some 575 million balboas will go toward current expenses and debt service, 464 million balboas for investments and 651 million balboas for autonomous institutions' budgets. This yields a total of 1.69 billion balboas. He also said that canal revenue will increase from 11 to 78 million balboas.

LAST LINE

COSTA RICA

NOTE OF CONDEMNATION ISSUED TO SOVIET EMBASSY ON AFGHANISTAN

PA030150 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] Costa Rica's position in view of the conflict that has arisen in Afghanistan was established this afternoon in a note the Foreign Ministry sent to the Soviet Embassy in San Jose. The minister of foreign relations, Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, reads us the text of the statement:

[Begin Calderon Fournier recording already in progress] ...which regulates relations among nations, observers view with deep concern the present intervention of Soviet military forces in Afghanistan. This offensive constitutes a clear imperialist manifestation which directly affects the principle of free self-determination of nations consecrated by the UN Charter, thus evidently endangering world peace.

Costa Rica appeals for the sake of peace that the principle of nonintervention, which is the foundation and cornerstone of all interna ional law, be effectively observed. This has been the communique issued by the Foreign Ministry today, 2 January 1980. [end recording]

PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTRY ORDERS REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS

PA030230 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Jan 80 PA

[Text] For the first time, all foreigners in our country, whatever their situation, will have to register with the Public Security Ministry Immigration Office, reported Rodolfo Quiros Cedeno, director of the office.

Quiros Cedeno said that the 40,000 enterprises operating in this country will have to report all their employees of other nationalities. Regarding nationalized citizens, he said that the control is general, whether they are residents or have work permits.

Mr Quiros Cedeno added that after the enterprises report their foreign employees to the immigration office, officials will check their reports by visiting the enterprises. Later the data will be put in a computer.

This work will be done jointly with the Costa Rican Social Security Institute and regional offices of the Ministry of Economy, Industry and Commerce. Mr Quiros Cedeno said that he will request that a decree be issued forcing all enterprises to report foreign employees, whether nationalized or with work permits.

He added that the project has the support of high-ranking authorities and may go into effect very soon.

He pointed out that there is no intention of persecuting foreigners and that this is being done only to add to the technical quality of the controls, something that is for the foreigners' own good.

EL SALVADOR

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GROWING POLITICAL CRISIS

Armed Forces Reject Ultimatum

PA022030 Paris AFP in Spanish 2004 GMT 2 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 2 Jan (AFP)--The Salvadoran Armed Forces today rejected as unacceptable an ultimatum issued 31 December by the cabinet demanding that the army come out in favor of the democratization promised to the country.

The conditions put forth by the cabinet, and supported by three civilian members of the government junta, were considered unacceptable by the Salvadoran Armed Forces which, nevertheless, reiterated their willingness to implement a certain number of economic and social measures that were promised the day after the October coup.

The armed forces, which said they will not tolerate any type of pressure, also affirmed that they could reshuffle the cabinet if this became necessary to carry out their task.

The resignation en masse of the cabinet members could occur at any moment, and the political crisis El Salvador is experiencing could become widespread, observers believe.

Labor Minister, Attorney General Resign

PA021649 Paris AFP in Spanish 1628 GMT 2 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Jan (AFP)--The moderate leftist Nationalist Democratic Union Party (UDN) withdrew all its members from the Government of El Salvador today to protest the army's influence in political decisions.

Some of the resigning UDN members are Labor Minister Gabriel Gallego Valdez, the attorney general of the republic and the economy and culture deputy ministers.

On Sunday, almost the entire cabinet issued an ultimatum to the armed forces establishing today as the deadline for the military to come out in favor of the democratization promised following the coup d'etat that overthrew the regime of Gen Humberto Romero.

Education, Agriculture Ministers Resign

PA030004 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2324 GMT 2 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The ministers of education and agriculture today joined the minister of labor in withdrawing from El Salvador's cabinet in the midst of the political crisis through which this Central American nation is passing.

Salvador Samayoa, minister of education; Enrique Alvarez Cordoba, minister of agriculture and livestock; Manuel Sevilla, under secretary of revenue; and Claudio Tona Velasco, president of the Farming and Livestock Development Bank made public their irrevocable resignations.

The minister of labor, the under secretary of economy, the under secretary of culture, youth and sports, the attorney general for the poor and the president of the Salvador Agrarian Reform Institute withdrew from the government on 31 December.

In addition to the ministers of education and agriculture, Under Secretary of Education Roberto Barahona and other secondary officials resigned today.

Samayoa said that his hopes for making deep changes in El Salvador have been frustrated by the oligarchy which has retaken power here.

End of Crisis Predicted

PA022302 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2224 GMT 2 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Three buses servicing the urban sector were burned this afternoon by leftist activists in various parts of San Salvador. Members of extreme leftist clandestine organizations also destroyed an interdepartmental bus this morning.

This is happening at a time when the armed forces have rejected the demands of most of the cabinet members and other high officials who are demanding the withdrawal of Mario Antonio Andino as member of the government revolutionary junta without explaining the reasons for this demand.

They have also demanded that the young military officers who overthrew Gen Carlos Humberto Romero on 15 October 1979, declare themselves as opposing oligarchies.

Magr Oscar Arnulfo y Galdamez has been mediating between the junta and the cabinet during the past few hours. It is expected that the crisis will be overcome this afternoon.

FARABUNDO MARTI ORGANIZATION PRAISES CUBAN REVOLUTION

PA022040 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The victory of the Cuban revolution on 1 January 1959 marked the beginning of a new era in the history of the Latin American nations, a history characterized by continuous struggles in favor of true independence and against imperialism. This is what a communique sent to the Cuban people and Communist Party by the Salvadoran guerrilla organization Farabundo Marti states. The communique was sent on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the triumph of the Cuban revolution.

The communique notes Cuba's advances in the construction of socialism and reaffirms the militant solidarity of the Farabundo Marti organization with all people facing imperialism, fascism and reaction throughout the world.

NICARAGUA

CUBAN INFLUENCE, GUIDANCE IN ISLAND CLAIM DENIED

PA022332 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2151 GMT 2 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 2 Jan (LATIN)--The Nicaraguan Government today denied that its claims over the Roncador, Serrano and Quitasueno islands in the Caribbean, which Colombia considers its own, are being guided from Cuba.

The statement was made by Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge in an interview with a Colombian television newscaster.

"Cuba, the United States or anybody else is not going to tell us what to do or direct our international policy," the former combatant of the Sandinist National Liberation Front said.

He added that there are certain interests which want to break the unity that has appeared in Latin America and especially to hinder Nicaraguan relations with the Andean Pact countries.

In his interview with the "TV-Hoy" newscast, Tomas Borge reiterated the Nicaraguan claim over the keys and charged that foreign interests exist "to create an artificial conflict which can only be solved through international organizations."

JUNTA ISSUES DECREE ON 200-MILE TERRITORIAL SEA LIMITS

PA021605 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 24 Dec 79 p 7 PA

[Junta decree establishing Nicaragua's 200-mile territorial sea limits]

[Text] The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, whereas:

I. The sovereign right of states to the continental shelf and the adjoining sea has been internationally recognized. This recognition has been expressed in multitudinous unilateral actions, treaties, agreements, covenants and international conferences.

II. Nicaragua's present and future needs call for the utilization of the wealth and natural resources lying within these areas of sovereignty and jurisdiction to benefit the people and eradicate underdevelopment and dependence.

III. Until 19 July of this year of liberation, foreign intervention prevented the Nicaraguan people from fully exercising their right over the continental shelf and adjacent sea. Nicaragua is entitled to this by virtue of history, geography and international law.

Therefore, exercising its powers, it enacts the following law on the continental shelf and the territorial sea:

Article 1. Nicaragua's continental shelf is, in its entirety, an integral part and a natural prolongation of the national territory; therefore, it is subject to the nation's sovereignty.

Article 2. Nicaragua's sovereignty and jurisdiction over the sea adjacent to its coasts covers 200 miles.

Article 3. The sovereignty and national jurisdiction over the continental shelf and the adjoining sea also covers and encompasses the airspace and all islands, cays, shoals, reefs and other geographic features lying within the limits defined in the preceding article--whether they are above or below the water surface or underneath, protruding from or adhering to the continental shelf.

Article 4. The adjacent 200-mile sea area will be open to innocent passage by merchant ships of all nations, in the manner and under the conditions set forth in Nicaragua's internal laws and international treaties or agreements.

Article 5. All wealth and natural resources located within those areas of sovereignty and jursidiction are [part of] Nicaragua's national wealth and are independent of any real or ficticious occupation of the previously defined areas by Nicaragua.

The exploration, extraction, utilization and administration of such wealth and natural resources are the exclusive rights of Nicaragua without prejudice to the rights and obligations assumed under international treaties or agreements.

Derogation

Article 6. The present law abolishes any previous provisions in conflict with it.

Effect of the Law

Article 7. The present law will take effect on the date of its publication in the official gazette.

Issued in Managua on 19 December 1979, "year of national liberation."

Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

(Signed) Violeta B. de Chamorro, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Alfonso Robelo Callejas, Moises Hassan Morales, Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

Ramirez Defends Sea Limits

PA012321 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Dec 79 pp 1, 12 PA

[By Marcio Vargas A.]

[Text] "This is a legal issue and it has nothing to do with force. It is a matter of conviction which is within the framework of the Sandinist principle of defending the national sovereignty. It would be illogical for us not to demand our sovereign rights following the victory of the Sandinist revolution."

These statements were made by government junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado to LA PRENSA shortly after the publication of the Colombian Foreign Ministry's harsh statements regarding the Nicaraguan Government's decree claiming sovereignty over a 200-mile sea limit, which includes the Serrano, Quitasueno and Roncador cays.

"We are merely upholding a right," Ramirez said. He added that the Nicaraguan Government does not believe that the claim over the 200-mile sea limit will radically affect relations with Colombia because "we believe that this will have to be solved through the adequate means of discussion among civilized countries."

"If we do not deploy a navy frigate it is first of all because we do not have one and secondly because we are not warmongers," Ramirez Mercado said.

Questioned about the view of some people in Nicaragua who do not think this is the right moment to claim sovereignty over a 200-mile territorial sea, he said that "they are the same ones who said that it was not the proper moment to confront the dictatorship when the final offensive was being planned."

"Those who say this," he added, "are the ones who always feel that it is not the proper time for anything."

Regarding reports from Colombia indicating that Costa Rica supports Colombia's desire to take possession of the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrano cays, Ramirez said he thinks this is logical. "Costa Rica did this because it signed an agreement with Colombia on the division of their territorial waters," he added. "We will asked international courts to review all those treaties and agreements," he said.

Referring specifically to the Barcenas-Meneses-Esguerra Treaty, Ramirez said that it was a result of the intervention which Nicaragua was experiencing at that time (1928).

He noted that discussions on the treaty began when Adolfo Diaz was in power and that it was signed when Jose Maria Moncada was in power. They are both considered traitors in Nicaragua. "If we do not even recognize the legitimacy of the Diaz and Moncada governments, we recognize even less the international agreements those traitors signed," Ramirez said. "That treaty is a result of the intervention," he added.

Questioned about the possibility that the U.S. Congress will ratify the treaties by which the gringo government cedes "its" rights over the cays to the Colombian Government, Ramirez said: "There are some senators who understand that it is not up to the United States to cede rights over that part of our territory. However, even if those treaties are ratified by the U.S. Congress, I do not think this will greatly affect our position because those treaties clearly state that the United States recognizes Colombia's alleged rights except in the case of claims by third parties.

At the end of the interview, Ramirez said that the way Colombia has reacted is a sign of its insecurity over the legitimacy of its rights over the cays. "They feel so insecure that they have reacted with great virulence," Ramirez noted. He reiterated that Nicaragua did not act from warmongering motives when it claimed its legitimate right over a 200-mile territorial sea. He added that even Colombia and Costa Rica have also claimed this 200-mile limit.

Regarding the Colombian foreign minister's dangerous allusion that the Colombian Government's dispute with the Cuban Government in the UN Security Council is linked with Nicaragua's claims, Ramirez merely said: "That is nonsense, pure nonsense."

RELATIONS PLANNED WITH ALL NATIONS EXCEPT ISRAEL

PA030435 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 2 Jan 80 PA

[Text] In 1980, our government will establish friendly relations with all the nations of the world and also with those countries with which the corrupt Somozist government never had friendly and diplomatic relations.

The only country with which our country has never had any type of relations, nor do we believe will have, is Israel. As we know, we have established relations with many countries that helped to maintain the corrupt Somozist government. For our people, it is inconceivable that Israel, which historically has been the victim of great genocides, helped with war materiel the biggest dictator and genocide in history, the corrupt dictatorship of the Somozas.

WORKERS FRONT LEADER DARCE PRESSURED BY SANDINISTS

PA262155 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 21 Dec 79 p 5 PA

[Text] Some days ago, Alvin Darce, leader of the Workers Front, [FO], was visited at his home in Ciudad Dario during the late evening hours by Cmdr Carlos Nunez, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), and Eden Pastora Gomez, guerrilla commander and deputy minister of the interior.

The event attracted the attention of Darce's neighbors, especially since the talks lasted for over 3 hours, during which the bodyguards of the military leaders remained on alert in the area.

Darce was one of the commanders of the Anti-Somozist Peoples Militia (MILPAS) which seized all the power held by the Somozists in Ciudad Dario. In addition, Darce joined the Sandinist squads fighting in the mountains of Matagalpa, Sebaco and other towns.

It is known that the reason for the Sandinist commanders' visit was to persuade Darce to break off his membership in the FO. At the same time, he was warned that if he failed to do so he would have to face the consequences. The headquarters of the FO is in Alvin Darce's home. For this reason, his home has been raided and he has been arrested on many occasions.

During the talks, the labor and peasant leader said that his organization advocates unity in support of the principles of the proletarian struggle, but this should not be interpreted as a willingness to see the organization disappear. He said that those who understand unity to mean subjection are not really in favor of unity. Darce spoke out for the democratic right of laborers and peasants to organize freely. He said that his working post within the revolution is assigned by the Central Committee of the FO, and that he is a disciplined revolutionary.

NUNEZ APOLOGIZES FOR RAID ON CTN OFFICES

PA282320 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1002 GMT 28 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 28 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Revolutionary Cmdr Carlos Nunez today publicly apologized for the raid that Sandinist soldiers recently carried out in the offices of the Nicaraguan Workers Central (CTN), of Social Christian persuasion.

Four armed Sandinist soldiers, on duty at the Ricardo Morales Aviles house, where the Sandinist National Liberation Front's (FSLN) National Directorate offices operate, left their vigilance posts to chase a "suspect." In the course of the chase they stormed the CTN Headquarters. There they asked for a "drivers' union" leader and when they did not find him, they fired several shots and left, according to the charges made by Nicaraguan Social Christian Party officials, who have described the incident as "clearly aimed at intimidating and subjecting the central."

Commander Nunez, a member of the FSLN National Directorate, told Radio Sandino that this had evidently been a case of an abuse of authority, because there had been no intention or order to carry out such a raid on the CTN's headquarters.

According to Nunez, "We are identified" with that central "within a framework of unitarian feeling and those responsible for this action will be duly sanctioned."

COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICES SEARCHED BY EPS

PA231542 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 31 Dec 79 pp 1,8 PA

[Text] EL PUEBLO has learned that the office of the Communist Party of Nicaragua was searched on Thursday by members of the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS].

On that day, the EPS searched the party's office in the Los Robles neighborhood, the residence of party leader Eli Altamirano and the offices of the Central of Labor Action and Unity (CAUS) and the Workers' Center for Social Studies (COES) in Managua. We tried to get in touch with those affected but we were unable to obtain interviews. The EPS public relations office has not issued a report on these actions.

Commander of the revolution Carlos Nunez said the following about the Communist Party in BARRICADA, the official newspaper of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN): ". . . but in the specific case of the Communist Party, we have learned of proposals which hinder the efforts that have been made. It has attacked the FSLN in public statements and its leaders have capriciously tried to prevent the activity of union leaders of the Sandinist Workers Central (CST), and have tried to confuse the masses." (BARRICADA, 11 December)

Regardless of the reasons why the FSLN carried out such military operations, we believe that the differences among workers' organizations should not be solved through administrative and violent paths but through ideological confrontation in front of the masses. This is why we regret the continued use of methods which we thought had been overcome in our current political situation.

Party Accepts FSLN Apologies

PA231546 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 14 Dec 79 pp 1,8 PA

[Text] Since it is common knowledge that the office of the Communist Party as well as those of mass organizations directed by the party were raided and searched in the past few days, we asked the party to express its view. At the party headquarters, Eli Altamirano, [secretary general], stated the party's opinion.

"After the searches were carried out we asked the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] Directorate to give us an explanation," Altamirano said. "The following day, on Friday last week, we received their representatives who explained that the decision was made unknowingly by a military official. They apologized and we accepted their apologies. Therefore, we do not believe that this incident in any way affects our relations with the FSLN. The fact that our headquarters and the offices of the Central of Labor Action and Unity (CAUS) were raided does not have any greater repercussions."

Regarding the well-known statements by Cmdr Carlos Nunez against the Communist Party, Eli Altamirano said that "we will issue a public reply which we are now drafting."

The Nicaraguan public is eagerly awaiting this reply.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN CONGRATULATE CASTRO ON ANNIVERSARY

FL311851 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 31 Dec 79 FL

[Text] On the occasion of the commemoration tomorrow, 1 January, of the 21st anniversary of the triumph of the revolution, maximum Soviet leaders Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin have sent congratulations to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the councils of State and Ministers.

The Cuban revolution holds a prominent and worthy place among the noteworthy events of the 20th century. Its victory has served and continues to serve as a source of inspiration and confidence of their own strength for many peoples that have undertaken the road of national liberation and progressive social transformations, says the message. It goes on to add Brezhnev's and Kosygin's congratulations.

The Cuban revolution, which developed in the complex and difficult conditions of the imperialist blockade and which has had the invariable active support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, has inspired the workers to undertake great enterprises. The Soviet people are sincerely gratified by the historic achievements of the Cuban people in the field of socialist restructuring of life, in developing the economy, culture, education and public health, and in forging the young generation of builders of the new society. The Republic of Cuba has gained great prestige worldwide by its internationalist solidarity with the peoples who are fighting for liberty and independence and by its policy of peace and constructive international cooperation. Cuba's contribution to the work of the nonalined countries movement and to the success of the movement's high-level conference held in Havana has been great, adds Brezhnev's message. The Soviet leaders stressed the broad and multifarious development of Soviet-Cuban cooperation ari the strengthening of the brotherhood and friendship of the peoples of the two countries.

GDR, Ethiopia Congratulate Castro

FL011916 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1901 GMT 1 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The maximum leaders of the GDR, Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph, have congratulated Commander in Chief Fidel Castro on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the triumph of the Cuban revolution. In their message, they mention the success with which the Cuban people are building socialism under the leadership of the Communist Party and in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

In Addis Ababa, Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam asserted in a congratulatory message to Fidel that Cuba not only has emerged victorious over the acts of aggression but also has become a source of inspiration for anti-imperialist forces. After praising the nonalined countires' sixth summit, the Ethiopian president described Fidel, chairman of the nonalined movement, as champion and spokesman of the developing countries in the struggle against oppression, exploitation and social and economic backwardness.

Cypriot Communists Send Congratulations

FL311317 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 31 Dec 79 FL

[Text] The communists of Cyprus have expressed their admiration for Cuba's anti-imperialist internationalism and their gratitude for Cuban solidarity with the Cypriot people's liberation struggle.

A message from the Progressive [as heard] Party of the Working People to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, conveys warmest congratulations on the 21st anniversary of the victory of the Cuban Revolution and good wishes for future achievements in the building of socialism in the Caribbean country.

Ustinov Greets Raul Castro

FL011256 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Jan 80 FL

[Text] On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself, I cordially congratulate you and the members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces on the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Cuba--the day of liberation. This is stated in a message sent to Army Gen Raul Castro, minister of the Cuban Armed Forces, by the USSR defense minister, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov. The message closes emphasizing that on this day of celebration the Soviet combatants wish their Cuban comrades-in-arms new successes in combat and political training for firm defense of the peaceful creative work of their people.

NICARAGUAN ARMED ACTION ANNIVERSARY MARKED

FL311311 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 31 Dec 79 FL

[Text] The first official ceremony after the triumph of the Nicaragua revolution in commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the "Juan Jose Quesada" operation has been held at the auditorium of the Communications Ministry in Havana.

The ceremony was presided over by Pelegrin Torras, Cuban vice minister of foreign affairs; Carlos Rojas Ubeda, representative of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and Nicaraguan ambassador to our country; and (Alvaro Deroy), also known as Commander Ezequiel.

Commander Ezequiel made the opening remarks referring to the 27 December 1974 armed action known as Juan Jose Quesada operation in which a group of Sandinists stormed a party being attended by the U.S. ambassador and top officials of the Somoza government.

Carlos Rojas Ubeda made the closing speech. He spoke of the advances achieved by the Nicaraguan revolution only 5 months after its triumph. He also expressed gratitude for the assistance offered by Cuba from whose revolution, he said, we can gain many experiences. Lastly, he said he was pleased to share with the Cuban people the 21st anniversary of the triumph of the Cuban Revolution.

DAILY WORLD SAYS ATTACKERS OF UN MISSION GO UNPUNISHED

FL011305 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The newspaper DAILY WORLD asserts that the terrorists who attacked the Cuban and Soviet UN missions remain unpunished although U.S. authorities know who they are. The organ of the U.S. Communist Party recalls that the counterrevolutionary organization Omega 7 assumed responsibility for the terrorist attacks as well as for the recent killing of Eulalio Negrin, member of the Committee of 75 [of Cuban community abroad].

Weeks before Negrin was murdered, adds the newspaper, he had delivered to U.S. authorities a list containing the names of 12 professional assassins of Omega 7 and this list has not been published yet despite repeated threats that executions by this organization would continue.

PINAR DEL RIO GOVERNMENT HOLDS REGULAR SESSION

FL311259 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 31 Dec 79 FL

[Text] The People's Government Provincial Assembly in Pinar del Rio has held a session with the attendance of Deputy Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the party Secretariat and first secretary of the party in Havana City. A total of 16 resolutions were approved at the session including a congratulatory message to Vilma Espin, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Federation of Cuban Women, for having won the international Lenin Prize for strengthening peace among peoples.

The report read at this third regular session of the provincial government organ stresses that during the period of 1 August to 30 November the Executive Committee reached 160 agreements of which 125 were fulfilled and the others remain to be implemented.

The delegates also examined the unfavorable conditions of the sugar harvest and harm being caused to the tobacco crop by the high incidence of diseases in the nurseries.

Reports on cultural activities, the future development of the capital of Pinar del Rio until the year 2000 and the work of the public health sector in connection with the infant mortality rate were examined and approved.

CAMACHO CHAIRS STATE SECURITY ORGANS AWARD CEREMONY

FL311340 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Dec 79 FL

[Text] A ceremony for presentation of the 29th anniversary seal of the state security organs to a group of comrades has been chaired in Pinar del Rio by Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat and first secretary of the party in Havana City.

Lt Col Carlos Reyes, chief of the State Security Organs Department in Pinar del Rio, read the interior minister's order which recommends presentation of the high award to citizens who have given systematic support to the Interior Ministry since the triumph of the revolution. Julio Camacho Aguilera, Orlando Lugo Fonte, president of the People's Government Provincial Assembly, and Ramiro del Rio--the latter two members of the party bureau in Pinar del Rio--and Lt Col Manuel Borjas, member of the committee of the maximum political organization in the province, and others received the award.

Speaking at the ceremony, Camacho Aguilera stressed with emotional words the high honor which the recognition represents. He emphasized the important work done by Cuban state security organs to preserve the gains of their always triumphant revolution.

ANAP MEMBERS URGED TO CONTINUE SOCIALIST CHANGES IN FARMING

FL011410 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1339 GMT 1 Jan 80 FL

[Excerpts] Jose Ramirez Cruz, president of the National Association of Small Farmers [ANAP] and member of the party Central Committee, has sent a letter to ANAP peasants, leadership cadres and workers on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the triumph of the revolution.

On the arrival today of another anniversary of the revolution, the ANAP national directorate sends you greetings which also express the organization's recognition of the enormous efforts you have made over the past 21 years of revolutionary victories.

Cuban peasants, adds the letter, today can look back to those years with the satisfaction of having assimilated the process of transformations. Today we commemorate the anniversary with 800 agricultural-livestock production cooperatives which express the determination of peasants to continue advancing on the path of the socialist transformation of our agriculture.

The year that has just ended was not altogether favorable for our agriculture. Limitations in certain resources and subjective deficiencies resulted in not reaching the results expected, the letter says. Jose Ramirez Cruz' letter to ANAP members points out that 1980, the year when the party will hold its second congress, will be one of great efforts. It stresses that we must continue the growing effort of moving to superior methods of agricultural-livestock production so as to attain greater achievements.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES NATIONAL REVIEW MEETING OPENS

FL290023 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Dec 79 FL

[Text] The national annual review meeting for 1979 of the Cuban Academy of Sciences [ACC] has opened at the academy's Camilo Cienfuegos Hall with a report of ACC President Dr Wilfredo Torras.

Officials chairing the meeting include Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the party Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers; Jose Felipe Carneado, member of the Central Committee and chief of its Department of Science, Culture and Education; and Gaspar Jorge Garcia Gallo, chief of the science section of the Central Committee.

Torras emphasized that the principal activities of the academy in 1979 primarily were aimed at responding to resolutions of the first party congress and guidelines emanating from the eighth plenum [of the Central Committee]. The tasks proposed for 1980 include intensifying fulfillment of ACC pledges for the current 5-year period.

The ACC national review meeting will last until tomorrow with the participation of more than 200 directors, deputy directors, members of the scientific council and guests.

COMMENTARY CALLS FOR FIRMNESS IN ALL ACTIVITIES

FL021347 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Jan 80 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program commentary]

[Text] This new year which has begun, the 21st year of the [Cuban] revolution, 1980, is the year of the second congress of our [Communist] Party. This label is cause for joy. The whole nation knows the importance of this event, its significance and what it represents not only for its vanguard leadership but for the life of the country. At the close of 1979 our top leaders clearly defined our difficulties, the main objective and subjective problems, the things which affect us all and those which we have been called on to face, combat and resolve.

Our party has called for us to be demanding. But this phrase which now is being repeated and used as a slogan in worker collectives, among the masses of workers, students and combatants are not mere words nor do they signify a mere campaign. To be demanding is above all else a daily attitude, a revolutionary behavior at each work place in the face of every productive, organizational and administrative task and which in addition to being demanding with others calls for being demanding with oneself.

Therefore to be demanding first of all implies being self-critical--seeing to it that if we are demanding with others we have first been demanding with ourselves and that in calling for efficiency in others we are already efficient. This is the spirit of being demanding which has been expressed by our commander in chief. It is an attitude which should not be marked by abuse of authority and exaggerations, but manifested and carried out in its just measure so that everyone fulfills his duties.

The year 1980 provides our people with tasks calling for enormous effort, unselfishness and above all else organizational rigor in completely fulfilling every quota with work efficiency and quality results. In production, for example, the problem is not only whether or not the plan is fulfilled. The quality of the product must be considered, and also whether management is adhering to the required level of quality and whether the product is positive or not. Sometimes in fulfilling a goal the processes are accelerated. At the last moment marathon sessions are held but cost and quality are not watched. Something similar happens with educational tasks. It is not enough to achieve 100-percent levels of education at work places. Rather, one must achieve this without doing it just to get it over with. One must reach the goal as a result of conscientious, systematic and daily study and really learning the studied material.

As is already traditional among our people, drives, historical dates and great events are sources of superior plans and objectives which honor these aforementioned events. The year 1980 will not lack these events. On the contrary, this year begins with two outstanding reasons which should be mentioned--the task of facing problems, difficulties and deficiencies with the proletarian spirit as stated by Fidel, and the second congress of the [Communist] Party. Arriving at the top party meeting with these proposals completed will without a doubt be the greatest stimulus for our working and revolutionary people. Arriving at the second congress review of the year having achieved the fundamental objectives set for the year will also be a legitimate result of the response of the proletarian masses to the call for efficiency in all areas of national life.

BRIEFS

DOCTORS TO GUYANA--Sixteen Cuban specialists have arrived in Georgetown, Guyana, for a 2-year medical assistance mission. The team will relieve 22 doctors who have been working in the Guyanese capital and five other sites in the country for 18 months. The team is led by surgeon (Rafael Salazar). [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Dec 79 FL]

MEXICAN CULTURAL TIES--Haydee Santamaria, president of the Casa de las Americas, has received at the headquarters of that institution the director general of the National Fine Arts Institute of Mexico, (Juan Jose Bremer), and the members of the delegation he heads. The fraternal ties that the Casa de las Americas and Mexican National Fine Arts Institute maintain were reaffirmed at the meeting. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Dec 79 FL]

CTC HARVEST APPEAL--The Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC] has issued a call to all its canecutters in connection with the GRANMA editorial of 19 December. The CTC points out in the statement that the workers are reaching important agreements aimed at achieving a greater rate of sugarcane cutting and productivity. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Dec 79 FL]

CARIBBEAN AFFAIRS

CARICOM SECRETARY DISAPPOINTED IN TALKS WITH CANADA

FL272106 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 27 Dec 79 FL

[Text] Caribbean Community Secretary General Dr Kurleigh King today expressed disappointment with the outcome of the first meeting of officials of the Community and Canada to hammer out specific areas of cooperation under a CARICOM-Canada agreement signed last January.

Dr King said the CARICOM team which visited Ottawa for the talks in November had been [word indistinct] that Canadian officials were hedging on several issues and he expressed the view that this could have been the result of a change of government in Canada this year. Dr King added that the recent parliamentary defeat of the Joe Clark administration and the calling of fresh elections for February of next year [words indistinct] the uncertainty would continue for some time. The CARICOM secretary general noted that the CARICOM team hoped for very firm statements from Canadians on such issues as the level of financial aid from Canada to CARICOM over the next several years, access to Canadian markets for the CARICOM goods [words indistinct] and identifying the institutional arrangements for industrial cooperation.

Dr King also expressed disappointment at the outcome of negotiations for a new (central) agreement to the Lome Convention between the ACP [African, Caribbean and Pacific countries] and the EEC. He said that while the 6.5 billion U.S. dollars provided for in the new convention for aid to the ACP states was higher than the amount in the [word indistinct] agreement, it was not enough to wipe out the inflation experienced over the life of the previous 5-year pact.

BARBADOS

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER LINDSAY BOLDEN RESIGNS

FL022042 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 2 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The communications and works minister of Barbados, Lindsay Bolden, has sent in his resignation to government effective December 31st, 1979. A spokesman for Prime Minister Tom Adams' office has confirmed the resignation has been received; however, he declined to give any details, but he said the resignation has not been accepted by Prime Minister Adams, and discussions were still going on. According to reports, Mr Bolden and the prime minister yesterday discussed the resignation. Mr Bolden, who was appointed as Barbados' agriculture minister in 1976 after the Barbados Democratic Labor Party came to office was subsequently transferred to the Communications and Works Ministry in a cabinet reshuffle in 1978.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AMITY GROUP CALLS FOR RELATIONS WITH CUBA

FL021214 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The Dominican Committee of Friends of Cuba has demanded from the Antonio Guzman Fernandez government the immediate reestablishment of trade and diplomatic relations with Cuba.

The Dominican committee also called on that Caribbean country to redouble their demands for relations with Cuba, such as were sealed between Jose Marti and Maximo Gomez in the 1895 war in Cuba.

ST LUCIA

LOUISY REJECTS NEW PROPOSAL THAT HE STEP DOWN

FL312041 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 31 Dec 79 FL

[Text] St Lucia's prime minister, Allan Louisy, has rejected a new proposal that he step down by March of next year. Mr Louisy is one of the key figures in a power struggle now taking place inside the ruling Labor Party in St Lucia. The announcement of Mr Louisy's position was made last night by his deputy, Mr George Odlum, who is the other key figure in the power controversy. In a radio and television news conference, Mr Odlum declared that the fight for control of the government was far from over despite the fact that Mr Louisy had agreed to hand over certain of his portfolios.

Last night's news conference followed a broadcast last week by Mr Louisy explaining why he had decided against stepping down at year end in accordance with an agreement he made with his party colleagues after their election victory last July. In the current dispute between Mr Louisy and Mr Odlum, the deputy prime minister was accused of making a series of unilateral decisions permitting St Lucia to fall in diplomatic relationships, among other things.

ST VINCENT

NEW PARLIAMENT SWORN IN, OPPOSITION LEADER NAMED

FL272120 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 27 Dec 79 FL

[Text] The official leader of the opposition party in St Vincent was named today. He is the New Democratic Party's (Carlton Williams), who was one of the five newly elected members of Parliament in the country's recently concluded elections. Mr (Williams) appointment was announced when he and 11 other successful candidates in the December 5th elections were sworn at the new session of Parliament which opened in Kingstown this morning. The St Vincent Labor Party won 11 of the 13 seats in the House of Assembly in the country's elections.

PNC EXPRESSES OPTIMISM ON COUNTRY'S FUTURE

FL312047 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 31 Dec 79 FL

[Text] Guyana's ruling People's National Congress, the PNC, is optimistic about the country's future as it approaches the decade of the 1980's. In editorial comment in its official NEW NATION newspaper today, the PNC said it looked forward to the coming decade with hope and confidence. The PNC qualified its optimism, however, by adding that it was not unmindful of the tremendous problems and challenges which this new period will undoubtedly bring.

The ruling party's optimism over the future contrasts sharply with predictions made by the opposition parties which has so far commented on prospects facing Guyana for the new year. Both the Marxist-Leninist People's Progressive Party and the smaller leftist Working People's Alliance have painted a gloomy picture of the future political and economic situations in Guyana.

HYDROPOWER, ALUMINUM SMELTER PROJECTS PLANNED

FL311450 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 25 Dec 79 p 15 FL

[By Mohamed Hamaludin]

[Excerpts] Georgetown, Guyana, Monday, (CANA)--Guyana expects to know in the new year, 1980, whether firm arrangements can be tied up for its ambitious multi-billion-dollar hydropower and aluminium smelter scheme, Energy and Natural Resources Minister Hubert Jack said last Saturday.

Mr. Jack told a news conference that preliminary discussions between a Guyana Government team led by him and the World Bank earlier this month have "greatly enhanced" the prospects for the realisation of the scheme.

Guyana formally applied to the World Bank last June for assistance in funding the project, and, according to Mr. Jack, preliminary report sent to Guyana last October and the subsequent discussions in Washington December 5-7 resulted in a number of points being cleared up.

"Our impression of the talks is that they have advanced the prospects of the realisation of this project and that the bank has a positive attitude towards the project", the minister said. He added that it was established and accepted by the bank that the project was technically feasible and Guyana was able to demonstrate that it was financially sound. He added that with the world caught up in an energy crisis, the bank is concentrating on the hydropower aspect of the project, and Guyana will be looking for a technology partner and an investment parter for the smelter.

The bank is now to prepare a final report on the project and Guyana will prepare a total project brochure to be used in discussion with prospective technology partners for the smelter. Mr. Jack added that this part of the work should be completed early in the new year.

Minister Jack was optimistic as to the chances of securing financing from the bank for the hydropower scheme, and also on finding the partners for the smelter because of the favourable conditions here for such a project. He reiterated an earlier announcement that the government will be prepared to treat the project as an "enclave" project in that it would probably be isolated from the rest of the economy so as not to interfere with the national economy through drawing off skilled manpower and other resources.

He did not see any adverse impact on the country's leftwing ideology from financial backing from Western sources in that, he said, socialist countries themselves were seeking to attract foreign capital and publishing investment codes.

"What the country needs is development and the hydropower aluminium smelter project is the answer", he said.

He added however that government would not accept any financial support which carries with it political strings, such as attempts to influence a change of ideological direction for Guyana.

Mr Hack said preliminary discussions have taken place with Brazilian officials on the possibility of Guyana's southern and western neighbour buying some of the power from the hydropower project, but no firm decisions have yet been taken.

He added that Venezuela, which shares the western border with Brazil, had indicated an interest in buying power during the regime of President Carlos Andres Perez, but since the change of government there was no reaffirmation as yet of that interest.

He said his view is that the new administration in Caracas is studying the matter.

VOLUNTARY ARBITRATION PROPOSED FOR BAUXITE INDUSTRY

FL022100 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 2 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Guyana is proposing a voluntary arbitration process for its bauxite industry following two major strikes last year which cost the country over $40 million. The chairman of the Bauxite Industry Development Company, Mr Pat Thompson, proposed the formula for agreed compulsory arbitration in the New Year's message last night. At the same time, it was noted that the government could pass legislation for settling major disputes if unions rejected its suggestion.

Mr Thompson said there should be agreement in advance by both the management and labor to cooperate fully in the arbitration process and to be bound by and implement promptly the findings of the arbitration (?board). He further suggested that arbitrators from both sides should be drawn from a panel nominated by the Consulting Association of Guyanese Industry, Limited.

CONSUMERS ALERTED TO POSSIBLE FLOUR PRICE HIKE

FL022053 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 2 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Guyanese consumers have been alerted to a possible hike in the price of flour because of the escalating price of imported wheat which is now at its highest since 1973. Guyana imports about $15.6 million worth of wheat annually and consumers now pay 13 U.S. cents for a pound of flour. However, the poor Soviet grain harvest and the weakeness of the U.S. dollar as well as strikes by American grain handlers have contributed to the rise in wheat prices, and lately, the Iran issue has also contributed to an increase in world market prices.

The Ministry of Trade and Consumer Protection has said that Guyana will have no alternative but to reduce consumption of flour as it represented a heavy drain on the country's foreign resources.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 003 4 January 1980

ARGENTINA

Graffigna Interviewed on Development of Political Process [LA NACION 30 Dec] B 1

BOLIVIA

Congress, Cabinet To Study Actions Against U.S. Tin Sale C 1
Denouncement To Be Lodged C 1
Guevara Arze To Seek Presidency in July C 1

BRAZIL

Commentator Says Afghanistan Is USSR's Vietnam D 1
Daily Says Relations With U.S. Have 'Lost Significance' [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 29 Dec] D 1
Correspondent Cites Strong Ties With Iraq [O GLOBO 31 Dec] D 2
Question of Opening PLO Office in Brasilia Still Unresolved [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 29 Dec] D 3
Latin America, Africa To Receive Priority in 1980 [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 29 Dec] D 3
MANCHETE Analyzes Party Reorganization Process [29 Dec] D 5
Briefs: Trade Deficit Expected D 6

PERU

Foreign Ministry Asks UN To Resolve Afghan Crisis J 1
New Navy Minister-Junta Member Sworn In J 1
Bolivian Foreign Minister Signs Andean Document in Lima J 1

PANAMA

Students Clash With Guardsmen in Antishah Demonstration N 1
20 Students 'Seriously' Wounded N 1
Further Reportage on Demonstration N 1
National Guard Reports Wounded N 2
Commentary Cites Panamanian Laws Preventing Shah's Extradition N 2
Minister Notes U.S. Failure To Pay Canal-Earned Revenue N 2
Royo Interviewed on Budget, Cabinet, Domestic Policy N 3
Government, Justice Minister To Be Transferred N 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

Coffee Crops Being Affected by Rust Disease P 1

BELIZE

Defense Force Operational Readiness Noted P 1

EL SALVADOR

Further Reportage on Government Resignations P 1
Four Ministers Refuse To Resign P 1
Further Resgnations Expected P 2
Two Civilians in Junta Resign P 2
Three Junta Members Remain P 3
Resigning Ministers Present Document P 3
PDC, Junta Consult To Form New Government P 4
Diplomatic Corps Appeals to FPL To Release South African Envoy P 4
FPL Calls For Leftwing Forces Unifying Effort P 5
FPL Reportedly Seizes Five Radio Stations, Airs Message P 5

HONDURAS

OAS To Remain on Border With El Salvador During 1980 P 6
Air Force Helicopter Fired on From Nicaraguan Territory P 6

NICARAGUA

Commander Daniel Ortega Denounces U.S. Counterrevolutionary P 6
Creation of Communication Council Proposed P 7
Economic Reactivation Plan Goals for 1980 Set P 7
Wheelock Discusses Production, Agrarian Reform P 8
Moderation, Sacrifice Demanded P 8
Landownership Policy Described P 9
Land Rent Controls, Requirements Established P 9
39 Suspected Somozists Released From Prison P 9

CUBA

Soviet Officials Head Commemoration of Revolution Q 1
MPSP Expresses Solidarity With Soviet People Q 1
Central Committee Member Meets With Romanian Communists Q 1
Agreements Signed With Nordic Countries Friendship Groups Q 1

CARIBBEAN

CARICOM Government Heads Agree To Hold Summit S 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 28 Dec]
CARICOM Secretary General Displeased With Outcome of Canadian Meeting S 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 28 Dec]
CARICOM's King Predicts Greater Political Power for Region S 2
[SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS 30 Dec]

JAMAICA

Manley Says Hungary Did Not Withdraw From Aluminum Deal S 3
[DAILY GLEANER 31 Dec]
Rattray Has Not Yet Resigned as Attorney General S 3

OTHER COUNTRIES

CHILE

Government Issues Communique on Soviet Afghan Policy V 1

MEXICO

PEMEX Increase Price of Oil to $32 Per Barrel V 1

GRAFFIGNA INTERVIEWED ON DEVELOPMENT OF POLITICAL PROCESS

PY032202 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 30 Dec 79 pp 1, 12 PY

[Exclusive interview with Argentine Air Force Cdr Omar Domingo Graffigna--date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Is it possible that there will be a change in the present power structure as a result of the opening included in the armed forces proposals for a political foundation? Will the presidency have greater decision-making power and more independence from the military junta?

[Answer] "The present power structure enforced through the basic guidelines issued by the armed forces commanders on 24 March 1976 appoint the military junta as the supreme government body. The statute for the national reorganization process, moreover, grants the military junta certain specific powers which are inherent to that authority. It grants the executive branch those prerogatives which are necessary to exercise with responsibility the administration of the government.

"What is more, the military junta, in exercising the constituent power, has reserved for itself the authority to guarantee the normal operation of the other government branches and to safeguard the basic objectives to be achieved.

"This is the main reason for the institutional action undertaken by the armed forces when the country was experiencing such a critical situation. This is what insures and will continue to insure the periodic renewal of top government authorities and safeguard the country from the personality cults that led to the previous frustrated military interventions.

"It must be noted that the armed forces made a scrupulous analysis to establish this power structure and that it is the result of solemn commitments made by the armed services among themselves. Any change in this regard will mean an alteration of the basic guidelines. The basis for the political proposal which was recently issued to the country is not intended to modify these basic guidelines."

[Question] On several occasions the members of the military junta used the term "gradualism" to refer to the future political activity of the armed forces; what does this term mean and how will the concept be implemented?

[Answer] "'Gradualism' means that the genuine, representative and federal democracy to which we all aspire will be achieved after certain successive stages are completed. The duration of these stages will depend on their nature and complexity. The political proposal recently issued by the armed forces, the fruitful exchange of ideas between the government and the people, the increasing participation of civilians in public and government office, the necessary and unavoidable reorganization of the present political parties, and the formation of new and strong opinion trends are a perfect example of this purpose. Since all these are interdependent factors they must be achieved in a logical succession, but without any haste or improvisations that may undermine the success of our proposed objective."

[Question] A member of the military junta recently stated that there are certain safeguards to help achieve the aspirations of the national reorganization process and to avoid new frustrations. What safeguards was he talking about?

[Answer] "One of the functions of the military junta as supreme government body is to see that the basic objectives are fulfilled so that the national reorganization process will be able to establish a stable democracy within a representative, federal, republican system.

"It is obvious that the national reorganization process will have been a complete success once the objectives established on 24 March 1976 are achieved. In the course of time the proper modifications called for by the evolution of events may be made.

"As an expression of the will of the armed forces the military junta will insure the effective fulfillment of the basic proposals and objectives. Later, after the citizens are actively participating in the election of government officials, the armed forces--once their participation is duly institutionalized within a legal framework--will look after the enforcement of the Constitution. This is what we mean when we refer to 'safeguard' and it is the basis of the stability to which we aspire."

[Question] It has been said that the next president--for the 1981-1984 term--will be a retired high-ranking armed forces official. Does this mean that the political solution will be revealed during this term and that the president for the next term will be elected in accordance with the laws established in the Constitution?

[Answer] "If you study my answers to the previous questions closely you will see that the prudence with which the supreme government body orients and leads the national reorganization process does not allow it to follow any premature modus operandi and that only time and experience will tell what will be appropriate. What I can tell you is that the appointment of the president, which is an exclusive prerogative of the military junta, will be made in accordance with the regulations established in the basic guidelines issued on 24 March 1976 and the subsequent ones which regulate it.

"This prerogative of appointing the president will continue until after the succeeding stages are completed and the proper time for the citizens to elect him comes."

[Question] Have you decided when you will retire, or are you planning to exercise the command of the air force for the maximum period that is established in the basic guidelines of the process?

[Answer] "A brief term as leader of one of the branches of the armed forces is usually just as harmful as one that is excessively long.

"The military junta regulations establish, therefore, a maximum period of 3 years. This has turned out to be the proper number of years for these functions."

[Question] As commander of the air force you are the top authority in everything concerning national aerospace programs. To what area will you give special emphasis?

[Answer] "I am aware that apart from my delicate tasks as member of the military junta, I am in charge of the orientation, the promotion and the development of one of the most modern areas in the life of men on earth and beyond it. Everything concerning aerospace power is modern, and in today's world, time and modern technology are two indivisible factors.

"Only an aerospace force based on solid and modern technology has enabled Argentines to be present in the air and in space.

"Scientific research and technological development through the proper industries are areas which I oversee and will continue to oversee."

"The air force is a well-known decisive factor in modern warfare, and those who did not realize this at the proper time did so at the cost of their own blood. The air force command will continue to procure the most modern planes and equipment that are demanded by our capability."

CONGRESS, CABINET TO STUDY ACTIONS AGAINST U.S. TIN SALE

PY031835 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpt] The members of the Congress leadership and President Lidia Gueiler's cabinet will meet at 2000 today to discuss the repercussions of the sale of strategic tin reserves by the United States. At the meeting various aspects will be studied concerning the measures the two state powers will (?propose) to prevent major harm to the national economy, which is causing concern in all sectors.

Mrs Lidia Gueiler stated that the executive branch will do everything possible to prevent President Carter's decision to (?promulgate) the law on the sale of 35,000 tons of fine tin from having too serious repercussions. She asserted that a special commission will probably be formed to present the Bolivian position to the U.S. Government. She also stated her opinion regarding the social and labor conflicts going on in the country.

Denouncement To Be Lodged

PY040151 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2317 GMT 3 Jan 80 PY

[By Rene Villegas]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 3 Jan (LATIN)--Bolivia said today that a "serious aggression" against its economy has been perpetrated with the announcement that U.S. President Jimmy Carter had authorized the sale of 35,000 tons of tin from the U.S. reserves. Bolivian Mining and Metallurgy Minister Oscar Bonifaz told LATIN today that a reduction of $1 in the price of tin would represent an automatic $60-million yearly loss for Bolivia.

Tin sales make up 78 percent of Bolivia's total mineral exports and contribute nearly $500 million to the country's shaky economy, the mainstay of which is mining. Minister Bonifaz said today that the effect of the "U.S. aggression" will be very serious for Bolivia at a time when the country is trying to overcome one of its worst economic crisis of this century.

The minister added that the United States has violated article 43 of the fifth tin agreement by disregarding the previous consultation clause, by which member countries should abide before carrying out operations of this nature. He then announced that Bolivia will denounce this violation to the International Tin Council--the highest body which regulates the international tin market--at the meeting of tin-producing countries to be held from 15 to 18 January in London.

Minister Bonifaz also said that Bolivia will not accept any "sales scheduling" of the 35,000 tons, which are part of the 200,000 tons of the U.S. strategic reserves of this mineral.

GUEVARA ARZE TO SEEK PRESIDENCY IN JULY

PY031219 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0040 GMT 3 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpt] La Paz, 2 Jan (LATIN)--Political sources announced today that former Bolivian President Walter Guevara Arze will be a candidate for president in the forthcoming July elections. Walter Robles, Guevara's close aide and a high-ranking leader of the Authentic Revolutionary Party (PRA) headed by Guevara, told LATIN today that "the candidacy of former President Guevara is a fact that has already been discussed and decided in the party in the last few days." Robles indicated that "the decision made by the PRA is known and has been accepted by Walter Guevara Arze," who is currently president of the National Senate and, therefore, president of the Bolivian Congress.

COMMENTATOR SAYS AFGHANISTAN IS USSR'S VIETNAM

FY031408 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 3 Jan 80 FY

[Newton Carlos commentary]

[Text] By its military intervention in Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has elicited the very same demonstrations of displeasure experienced by the United States over Vietnam, and has placed the United States in a very comfortable position at a difficult moment in its conflict with Iran.

The crisis between the United States and Iran, which has been the focal point of worldwide attention for 6 months, has been relegated to second place. The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan could even hasten the solution of this crisis because Iran is the arena of an Islamic revolution and the Soviets intervened in Afghanistan to protect its regime from the pressure of a rebellion also Islamic in nature, the pressure exercised by rebel Muslims.

In the meantime, the United States is now ready to launch a broad diplomatic offensive pivoted around the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. President Carter has taken the liberty of telling Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev that he did not explain to Carter the way things really were, which is tantamount to calling Brezhnev a liar.

Among other reprisals which are being studied in Europe and the United States is nonparticipation in this year's Olympic Games in Moscow. The U.S. is using harsh words [words indistinct] that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan can only benefit it, because it can hasten the solution of the crisis with Iran and it could well be that the USSR will meet its Vietnam in Afghanistan.

DAILY SAYS RELATIONS WITH U.S. HAVE 'LOST SIGNIFICANCE'

FY032011 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Dec 79 p 4 FY

[By Walder de Goes]

[Excerpts] Relations between Brazil and the United States have remained strictly frozen ever since General Figueiredo took over. Not one observer will be able to pinpoint a single event which caused some significant action within the framework of the relationship in 1979. Some such action is expected, however, and according to all signs the next developments in the Washington-Brasilia dialog will not be in keeping with the projections stemming from analyses made in 1977 and 1978. A pendular movement had been forecast: Geisel had stimulated conflictive issues and made the temperature of the relationship rise to its highest point, and Figueiredo had been expected to put out the fire and reestablish traditional ties. However, this will not happen. The prospects for 1980 seem to indicate a moderate resurrection of antagonism or at least the maintenance of the status quo.

Brazil has lost significance for the United States, and the United States has lost significance for Brazil. In Nixon and Kissinger's golden era Brazil was valued because it seemed that the country would become a power soon, and Brazilian-U.S. relations would provide a foundation for the U.S. foreign policy toward South America. Nixon and Kissinger left, and Carter antagonized Brazil with his human rights and nuclear nonproliferation policy. A few commercial skirmishes and Brazil's decision to reduce its dependence on the United States completed the sequence of events which led to the separation. It was a bad move. The two nations, needing to make a show of political struggle to extol their new national beliefs, chose the wrong time to part ways. Even if Brazilian-U.S. relations are no longer as important as they used to be, they are vital for the broader strategy of the East [as published]. This is why the idea of renewed antagonism is being viewed with caution in Brasilia.

Brazil has given ample proof that it can use its own logic and make its own decisions in world politics. Its attitudes toward Taiwan and Angola in the recent past, and toward the Nicaraguan crisis this year, showed the State Department that Brazil can act in world politics without first making arrangements with its American friends. Thus, since it is no longer a quiet ally or the would-be Latin American leader, Brazil has lost most of its importance for the United States.

The opposite is equally true. The diversification of foreign relations has drastically reduced bilateral trade, relatively speaking. Brazil's decision to implement technological modernization has encountered opposition from the former great ally. The oil problems which inflate the Brazilian foreign debt cannot be solved by the United States and might well demand anti-American attitudes which will please the Arabs and will guarantee a preferential treatment in terms of supply. prices and trade. Thus, in view of all these facts, Brazilian official reasoning is that the United States in no longer vitally important to Brazil. In addition, Brazil has to reorganize its Latin American policy because of the oil problem (Venezuela and Mexico) and its need to open new markets for its exports.

One of the instruments of Brazilian policy for Latin America is obviously the creation of an atmosphere different from that in which Brazil was viewed as a subimperialistic power.

Furthermore, in reorganizing its political system Brazil wants to take advantage of foreign elements, but it also seeks to adjust to domestic policy targets. When Secretary of State Cyrus Vance came to Brazil in 1978 he told me, at the house of the then Ambassador John Crimmins, that the process of political opening in Brazil would be a favorable element in Brazilian-U.S. relations in the sense that it would make more room for cooperation. This idea implied--and when asked about it Vance did not deny it--that a more open political system in Brazil would give U.S. diplomats more opportunity to apply pressure on the Brazilian Government. So now we have the political opening, but we also have the oil crisis and other factors which have drawn Brazil's attention away from its policy toward the United States. There is political opening, but there is also the need to promote domestic nationalism, which according to Brasilia is the factor of national cohesion capable of rebuilding the weak political basis of the regime.

CORRESPONDENT CITES STRONG TIES WITH IRAQ

PY030258 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 31 Dec 79 p 14 PY

[By special envoy Fernando Martins]

[Excerpt] Baghdad--Historically, relations between Brazil and Iraq have always been the best possible. We were the first Latin American country in which Iraq opened a diplomatic mission. It is worthwhile noting that all the initiatives for strengthening diplomatic ties since 1967 have come from that government.

It was in 1971 that these relations became solid and were developed within a general atmosphere of great understanding. In that year, when the crisis involving Iraq and its Iraq Petroleum Company [IPC] (multinational) reached its most critical point, and the foreign enterprises stressed that oil purchases made from that country would be considered stolen goods because the government had nationalized the exploration companies, the Brazilian Government committed itself, in a trade agreement signed that year, to purchase, through PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation], crude oil worth $5 million from the Iraqi state company IPC. Two years later, BRASPETRO [PETROBRAS branch for overseas operations] signed a joint exploration contract with IPC. These two agreements, which have been the recent subject of new negotiations, were made before the final understanding between Baghdad and the foreign companies, and they caused the definitive tightening of ties between Brazil and Iraq.

Today, Brazil's trade interests in Iraq are large. Trade opportunities, the rendering of services, engineering and consultancy are beginning to be the subject of studies and suggestions, and they are leading to the drafting of a more aggressive economic policy regarding that large supplier of oil to Brazil. Iraq, despite preferring direct government-to-government negotiations, offers a large market for Brazilian companies, since INTERBRAS [PETROBRAS international trade corporation] and the Bank of Brazil have become "guarantors." It is the opinion of a Brazilian businessman that Iraq knows what it wants, how it wants it and when it wants it, all within the most correct manner of trade procedures. INTERBRAS and the Mendes Junior construction firm, which is undertaking a $1.2 billion project, are participants in and witnesses to the evolution of trade between Brazil and Iraq.

In the 2 years that it has been functioning, INTERBRAS's office in Iraq has sold Brazilian products amounting to $90 million, without taking into account other operations in which this PETROBRAS subsidiary and the Bank of Brazil have functioned as true guarantors before the Iraqi Government, as was the case of the contract signed by Mendes Junior for the construction of a railroad amounting to $1.2 billion. INTERBRAS, in addition to helping with the export of Brazilian primary products, exercises the role of bondsman in the important contracts signed with private Brazilian enterprises.

QUESTION OF OPENING PLO OFFICE IN BRASILIA STILL UNRESOLVED

PY031459 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Dec 79 p 4 PY

[Text] Farid Sawan, the PLO representative to Brazil, stated yesterday in Brasilia that the nonlegalization of the PLO office "opens new paths for the Zionist campaigns which have been taking place in Brazil during the past 5 months" since his arrival in the country. "I am certain that if the Brazilian Government allows the official opening of an office, the situation will become calm because their immediate objectives--thwarting free information on the Palestinian cause--will end," he said.

On receiving the press in his office yesterday, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro stated that the subject of opening a PLO office in Brazil has neither been resolved nor forgotten. "The Brazilian Government will make a decision in due time. Judging from the activities of the PLO representative in Brazil, one can clearly see that the official opening of an office is not the crucial point. The most important aspect is Brazil's firm position regarding the Middle East conflict where we defend the discontinued occupation of all territories taken by force, the right to self-determination and the sovereignty of the Palestinian people, the free return of all Palestinians to their fatherland, and the need for the PLO to participate in peace negotiations in the region if there is a real desire for an overall solution to the conflict. Without this specific policy, the presence of a PLO representative in Brazil would be impossible."

LATIN AMERICA, AFRICA TO RECEIVE PRIORITY IN 1980

PY032108 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Dec 79 p 4 PY

[Excerpts] Brasilia--Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro stated yesterday in Brasilia that in 1980 Brazil will continue to pay extra attention to Latin America and Africa in its international relations. He also said that he might take a trip to Africa--after President Figueiredo's visit to Paraguay, Argentina and Chile--to pave the way for a later presidential visit to some countries on that continent.

Guerreiro explained, however, that the Brazilian foreign policy is not discriminatory: "If we are emphasizing our relations with Latin America and Africa it is simply because the opportunities are more numerous in these regions at this moment.

"But we retain the intention of strengthening political, economic and cultural ties with all countries in the world, as long as there is agreement between Brazilian interests and the development of the international situation," he explained.

He added: "A clear example of this situation has to do with petroleum, which is day by day becoming a product of political force. Thus, Itamaraty has been called on to cooperate, more and more, with PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation], creating an appropriate atmosphere for negotiating purchases and consolidating good relations with alternate suppliers. It is obvious that right now only the Middle East producers are in a position to supply the large quantities of petroleum Brazil needs, and we therefore continue working toward improving our political, economic and cultural relations with those countries."

A reporter asked whether Itamaraty feels that the dependence on Iraqi oil has already surpassed the limits which guarantee the security and tranquillity of the country. The foreign minister did not answer the question directly, limiting himself to explaining that this situation was the result of the urgent contingencies of the international petroleum market and not of Brazil's deciding to depend on Iraq for more than 40 percent of its petroleum imports. "When the Iranian crisis emerged, only Iraq was in a position to substantially increase its export to Brazil."

Saraiva Guerreiro feels that the failure by PETROBRAS in negotiations in Tehran will not have very unfavorable consequences for Brazil. "On the one hand, in 1980 Venezuela will be supplying a little more, and so will China; and Mexico and Angola will also begin exporting to Brazil. The total amount of these new supplies will counterbalance the loss of Iranian exports. On the other hand, PETROBRAS still hopes to resume negotiations with the Iranian Government."

The minister also expressed much optimism regarding the development of relations with Argentina. "Both parties have shown evidence of good dispositions which, supported by their complementing economies, will be able to yield very positive results. He stated that President Figueiredo's visit does not represent the realization but only the beginning of good accords. "It is a political visit which does not aim at concluding agreements, but at reinforcing the good relations. Negotiations will take place normally, without the need to sign everything during President Figueiredo's stay in Buenos Aires. This is only an attempt to develop an awareness of the opportunities to be exploited."

Regarding the U.S. intention to propose economic sanctions against Iran at the International Monetary Fund, Guerreiro said that Brazil had officially received, via an "aide memoire," the U.S. position through the embassy in Brasilia and the Iranian position through the Brazilian Embassy in Tehran. Our representative to the IMF, Alexandre Kafka, had stated that we do not have sufficient data to take a position in this regard. For this reason Brazil will abstain from voting."

Guerreiro also stressed that the fact that Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) issue is moving in a good direction is bringing great satisfaction to the Brazilian Government. "Not only the elimination of a risk to world peace, but also the fact that the countries of the front line--Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Tanzania and Botswana--are throwing off a heavy burden, and consequently, will be able to release material and human resources for their development, are the causes of real satisfaction for Brazil. The opportunities to make trade and economic cooperation between these countries and Brazil more dynamic will become broader and will yield important dividends for all." Speaking about Brazil's African policy, Guerreiro noted that two chiefs of state in that region have scheduled visits to Brazil: Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea and Luis Cabral of Guinea-Bissau.

MANCHETE ANALYZES PARTY REORGANIZATION PROCESS

FY031255 Rio de Janeiro MANCHETE in Portuguese 29 Dec 79 pp 24-26 FY

[By Murilo Melo Filmo]

[Summary] "When it was decided to launch the party reorganization, a military proposal for breaking up the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] was channeled to Congress through the government.

"Military chiefs had reached the conclusion that in view of the direction the country's political evolution was taking, with the radicalization between the opposition and the government, the MDB would draw popular discontent in the next elections.

"It was thus that they suggested to Planalto Palace that it send a message to Congress on the reorganization of parties.

"Another objective of the military sector was that of isolating the MDB radicals and leftists in a separate party. And this objective was achieved with the help of Senator Tancredo Neves and Deputy Magalhaes Pinto, who decided to organize an independent party with the support of MDB moderates and of the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA] dissidents, numbering approximately 80 congressmen at the present time."

"The only surprise for Planalto Palace and the military chiefs was caused by the joining up of leaders such as Senators Franco Montoro and Orestes Quercia and Deputy Ulisses Guimaraes with Mr Miguel Arraes. The tacticians of the presidency had hoped that these three leaders would join Mr Tancredo Neves, who for the government is the only reliable opposition leader for sharing some state governorships in the 1982 elections for governor.

"The government therefore stood firm regarding article 2 of the party reorganization bill doing away with the current parties. The government always considered this article nonnegotiable, whereas the rest of the bill was open to dealings and compromises."

"It is true that the results of this strategy were fully obtained, even regarding the number of parties desired by the government. The opposition has been divided into three irreconcilable factions.

"1. The Social Democratic Party [PDS], which will take ARENA's place, emerged with massive official federal and state support. The ARENAO [popular name given the Social Democratic Party] was born with its seats reduced in the Chamber of Deputies with a loss of 26 deputies and with a loss of 4 senators in the Senate."

"With a bloc of 36 senators the PDS maintains control with an absolute majority in the Senate; not so in the Chamber of Deputies where it has a bloc of 205 deputies--in other words, 6 less than the absolute majority of 211.

"By dividing the opposition into three different segments, each an adversary of the others, Planalto Palace has reserved for itself the right to strike compromises and agreements with any of the three to guarantee the approval by Congress of bills it deems important.

"In order to increase its congressional strength, Planalto Palace has tried to preserve the intraparty subgroup [sublegenda] at the municipal level, since this was defeated in Congress. The only thing the chief of the executive branch could do was exercise his right to veto, thus reestablishing the previous situation in which the intraparty subgroup existed for the election of mayors and senators.

"The political command of the new government party will remain in the hands of Gen Golbery do Couto e Silva and of Minister Petronio Portella, at the executive level, with the direct collaboration of Senator Jose Sarney as PDS national chairman, of Senator Jarbas Passarinho and of Deputy Nelson Marchezan as leaders of the blocs of senators and deputies in Congress.

"With this political-congressional structure, the government will be able in 1980 to undertake the implementation of other steps of its project: The postponement of next year's municipal elections, the adoption of the mixed district vote, the direct election of state governors in 1982, and the indirect election of president in 1984."

2. The PMDB, Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party, was formed by an alliance between the so-called "nonalined" and the "radicals" of the former MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement], which this new party will replace. In particular it will include Miguel Arraes. This party is almost sure to win gubernatorial elections in the states of Sao Paulo (Franco Montoro), Rio Grande do Sul (Pedro Simon), Santa Catarina (Jaison Barreto), Parana (Jose Richa), and Goias (Henrique Santillo).

3. The PPB, Brazilian Popular Party, came into being through the merger of dissidents of the former National Renewal Alliance led by Deputy Magalhaes Pinto with the "moderates" of the extinct MDS headed by Senator Tancredo Neves. The congressional blocs of the PPB will have 90 federal deputies and 7 federal senators.

The PPB has a chance of electing governors in the states of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Gerais.

4. The PTB Brazilian Labor Party, which is named after the old Brazilian Labor Party, has so far received the support of a single Senate member, Senator Leite Chaves. This party will have its main base in Rio Grande do Sul where it has a chance to launch its own candidate for state governor. This party has the support of 25 federal deputies. Leonel Brizola, who is the leader of this party, has said: "We attach no importance to the fact that we failed to secure the required support of 48 congressmen, because we have always thought that the PTB must find its support in the streets, the factories and the labor unions. We do not want to form a party of leaders, but a part of the grassroots."

The number of federal congressmen will continue to be the same, that is, 66 senators and 420 deputies. The difference is that Congress will be divided among four parties into blocs made up of 36 senators and 105 deputies for the PDS, 22 senators and 100 deputies for the PMDB, 7 senators and 90 deputies for the PPB, and one senator and 25 deputies for the PTB.

BRIEFS

TRADE DEFICIT EXPECTED--Foreign trade experts believe that the trade balance will show a deficit of at least $2.8 billion this year. Imports are estimated to be around $18 billion and exports around $15 billion. The experts indicate that this would be in line with a tendency observed since the beginning of this decade and which worsened as a result of the oil crisis. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 30 Dec 79 p 22 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTRY ASKS UN TO RESOLVE AFGHAN CRISIS

PA040417 Paris AFP in Spanish 0348 GMT 4 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 3 Jan (AFP)--The Peruvian Government today asked the United Nations to seek a solution to the Afghanistan crisis.

The Foreign Ministry issued the following communique:

The Government of Peru views with concern the evolution of events in Afghanistan which have led this country to a situation that could determine the deterioration of international peace and security.

Consequently, the Government of Peru considers it most urgent that the member nations of the United Nations take the appropriate steps to reduce tensions in the area, abstain from actions that could aggravate such a delicate situation and cooperate in the guest for immediate normalization.

Therefore, the Peruvian Foreign Ministry has proceeded to instruct its representative in the United Nations to help the organization achieve the objectives mentioned.

NEW NAVY MINISTER-JUNTA MEMBER SWORN IN

PA032240 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2340 GMT 2 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 2 Jan (EFE)--Vice Adm Juan Egusquiza Babilonia was sworn in today Wednesday before President Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez as new navy minister, which makes him a member of the nation's governing military junta. Earlier he had been confirmed as commanding general of the navy.

The governing junta is made up of the commanding generals of the army, air force and navy.

Egusquiza replaces Vice Adm Carlos Tirado Alcorta, who has retired because of age limitations.

The new minister held the post of navy chief of staff, a post which was assumed today by Vice Adm Francisco Mariategui Angulo, former fisheries minister.

BOLIVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER SIGNS ANDEAN DOCUMENT IN LIMA

PA040234 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Lima--Bolivian Foreign Minister Julio Garret arrived here at noon in order to sign the constituent instrument of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Andean Group.

"I am pleased to visit a sister nation with which, with our common past, we can open a great future for ourselves and for our peoples," he added tersely during a news conference. The foreign minister talked to newsmen at Jorge Chavez International Airport after being welcomed by his colleague Arturo Garcia y Garcia.

The other foreign ministers of the Andean Group, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, signed the document in the second week of December and only the signature of Bolivia was needed to make it official.

STUDENTS CLASH WITH GUARDSMEN IN ANTISHAH DEMONSTRATION

20 Students 'Seriously' Wounded

PA031724 Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 1642 GMT 3 Jan 80 PA

[Statements by unidentified National Institute student--live]

[Text] Good morning. Once more we have to thank Radio Mia for allowing us to use their microphones to report to the Panamanian people on events which occurred today in our school. This morning we were holding classes normally. About 0845 students from the Richard Neumann and Remon Cantera schools came to take refuge in our school. They had staged a peaceful demonstration at 0800 against the arrival of the shah. When they were advancing along Central Avenue near the Tropical Theater the National Guard repressed the demonstration and disbanded the students. The students ran to take refuge in our school. We, as students who are supporting them, opened our doors. The National Guard was not using gas masks and tear gas bombs, but light- and heavy-caliber weapons and shooting pellets. More than 20 students were seriously wounded. They are in the Santo Tomas and social security hospitals.

We want to state that this not a coincidence. We are 100-percent sure that the government wants to close our school. They are well aware that they cannot let the National Institute remain open on 9 January, because we will commemorate that date. This year that date has been made a mockery through the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

Further Reportage on Demonstration

PA031755 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Student demonstrations against the former shah of Iran were resumed today. High school students in this capital today resumed protest demonstrations against the arrival of the former shah to our country on 15 December 1979. A group of students from Jose Remon Cantera and Richard Neumann high schools located in the zone of Paitilla, held meetings this morning in their respective schools and then staged demonstrations along Balboa Avenue. The demonstrators marched to Via Espana toward Central Avenue shouting slogans against the presence of the former shah in our country.

The students, aware of the presence of National Guard units in Central Avenue and H Street sought refuge in the National Institute which was holding regular classes; students there joined the students from the Jose Remon Cantera and Richard Neumann high schools and took over the streets around the National Institute.

On noting the presence of National Guardsmen near their school, a group of students started throwing stones while the leaders tried to control the situation asking them to return to school. Members of the National Guard under the command of Maj Julian Melo were forced to push the students back to the school to prevent the obstruction of traffic and commercial activities in that sector of downtown. Once inside the school, a group of students continued throwing stones and other objects into the street until members of the National Institute Red Cross went to the street to talk to Major Melo and to put an end to the hostilities.

Major Melo reached an agreement with the students, promising that no reprisals would be taken, once the students left the school in an orderly fashion and went home. The students left by the back door along Martyrs Avenue while the National Guard units left the area aboard their trucks. Although there were no violent incidents against stores nor any commercial enterprises, activities in the area next to the National Institute were totally paralyzed and traffic obstructed.

National Guard Reports Wounded

PA032019 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] Early this morning students from the Richard Neumann and the Jose Remon Cantera schools in the Paitilla area took to the streets in a peaceful demonstration to protest the presence in Panama of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the former shah of Iran.

The toll of this morning's disturbances, as reported by the National Guard office in the emergency room of the Santo Tomas Hospital, was 23 students affected by tear gas and one National Guardsman injured in the head by rocks thrown by the students. However, the injuries are not serious.

Today is the first day of student demonstrations against the shah following the reinitiation of classes after a short end-of-the-year vacation. The U.S. Embassy today has been under heavy security by National Guard units.

COMMENTARY CITES PANAMANIAN LAWS PREVENTING SHAH'S EXTRADITION

PA040254 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 3 Jan 80 PA

["Analisis de la Noticia" by Mario Velasquez]

[Excerpts] The ex-shah's presence in Panama poses an important legal question to our government in view of the extradition request filed by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran through its permanent UN mission which delivered a note to the Panamanian UN mission asking the Foreign Ministry to hand over the former Iranian monarch. The Iranian Government's request is improper and in fact it is one step ahead of the request that should have been filed following a number of legal requirements set forth in international conventions on extradition and Panamanian Law No 44 dated 22 November 1930 which stipulates the procedure for considering and granting extradition.

It is obvious that, if the shah is tried in Iran, he will be found guilty and executed. Therefore, given these circumstances the Panamanian Government could not extradite him. It should be noted that since there is no bilateral extradition treaty between Panama and Iran, Panamanian laws and international extradition conventions would apply. Those include the American countries' extradition convention which precisely establishes the principle that a request for extradition will be decided pursuant to the internal laws of the state receiving the request, Panama in this case.

I have opposed Panama's granting political asylum to Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and I have said so. But my view of the Panamanian laws on extradition tells me the government has a number of legal elements in its hands that would permit it to deny the extradition request not only because the request is deficient and improper but also because there are deep reasons in Panamanian law that make it very difficult to extradite the ex-shah.

MINISTER NOTES U.S. FAILURE TO PAY CANAL-EARNED REVENUE

PA040239 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 3 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] The Panamanian Government had planned to earn $12.3 million in revenue as a direct result of the entry into force of the Torrijos-Carter treaties in the last quarter of 1979. However, the U.S. Government still has not paid the obligated sums. This fact, which affected the budget plans of President Aristides Royo's administration, was disclosed this afternoon shortly after a working lunch between Planning and Economic Policy Minister Gustavo Gonzalez and local newsmen.

The press meeting was held to analyze the current budget of the nation. During the meeting Minister Gonzalez reiterated that his year's budget, including the work of the autonomous agencies, will total 2 billion balboas. That matches the 2.4 billion balboas in revenue drawn from the national economy. He said, however, that the total value of the government activities planned for 1980 is only 25 percent of the gross national product.

ROYO INTERVIEWED ON BUDGET, CABINET, DOMESTIC POLICY

PA040345 Panama City RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Jan 80 PA

[Exclusive interview with Panamanian President Aristides Royo by Manuel Santamaria Llamas; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] I hope I am not being untimely; many people are waiting for you, Mr President. It had been announced that you were going to announce the 1980 budget. However, it was not possible. We would like to know why.

[Answer] We decided that the report would be presented by the minister of planning and economic policy and the minister of the presidency. I understand that they reported to the nation last Thursday on the budget, pointing out the salient points. In time, and in a programmed and systematic way, we are going to make some announcements to the nation about the 466 million [balboa] investments, where these investments are going, the 10,000-balboa programs for the corregimiento representatives, wage increases for public servants, which are included in the budget. All of these announcements will be made within the next few days. It is therefore their duty to make this type of announcement.

[Question] There is also concern over the situation of Minister Ahumada. It was reported in the press today that he is going to study in California, in the United States. Have you thought who is going to succeed Minister Ahumada in government and justice if this report is true?

[Answer] The first thing you have to do is to ask Minister Ahumada if it is true he is going away to study. But we have not yet thought of a successor. I have no knowledge yet that Minister Ahumada is going to resign. I believe that this was filtered to the press, but I have no knowledge of this.

[Question] Mr President, there has also been talk of a Cabinet crisis in 1980. Is there any truth to this?

[Answer] No. No Cabinet crisis is foreseen. In our government there are no Cabinet crises generally, unless there is a crisis within the government. As I pointed out at the General Council of State, there is not going to be a general change of ministers, but only the changes that a president makes every now and then to adjust his Cabinet. But there is no Cabinet crisis, nor is there any reason for one.

[Question] That is formidable, Mr President. However, there is also concern over what happened to the Canal Authority. Can you tell us what is going to happen to the personnel and the officials and how is the study, advice and coordination of the sea-level canal going to be conducted?

[Answer] I believe that the Canal Authority, as the autonomous entity it was, fulfilled its mission, which was to organize all of us in the government, the Panamanian administration, for our entry into the Canal Zone. Once the Canal Zone ceased to exist, the concept of Canal Zone, once the various services were assumed by the various entities... [Royo changes thought].

That is, the problem of water in the former Canal Zone, in that area, must be attended by the National Institute of Aqueducts and Sewers; the problem of the streets must be dealt with by the Ministry of Public Works; the problem of health must be attended by the Ministry of Health; therefore, it is no longer justified to keep an entity which was used only to prepare us to enter the Canal Zone. Now that we have entered this area and assumed the services and the legal functions we now need a coordination mission so that all these services will operate properly. And this is the transformation we are making in the Canal Authority, without producing all those dismissals the people were thinking of because a large part of the maintenance personnel, for example, remains in maintenance and they continue to render other services. The only thing is that the different entities will have responsibility over the services which by law they must render.

[Question] In your experience after 1 year of mandate, Dr Royo, how do you see the year 1980 for the citizens and for your government?

[Answer] Well now, it is a year that will have good and bad aspects. It is a year in which prices in the world are going to rise. It is a year in which we will have to continue to be at the mercy of oil price hikes and all increases in oil prices affect national economies. They affect plastics, transportation, industries, the cost of transportation, supplies, fertilizers, practically everything that moves in this nation. The energy problem, the problem of bank interests, when there is a problem in Afghanistan or a problem in any other country--all of this has an effect on the world, and of course on Panama. The world economic problem is felt in Panama.

On the other hand, we have some good things. First, the needed austerity measures are being taken. This will be explained later when the budget is explained. Second, those of us who rule this country are aware that whatever severe measures must be taken have to be taken. If we prepare ourselves well, taking the proper measures and adopting others, we can somewhat resist this storm which not only the year 1980, but the decade of the 80's, possibly will be. You can see this, for example, when we outlined the national alcohol program. If all Panamanians dedicate ourselves to planting 200,000 new hectares of sugarcane we will have resolved the Panamanian fuel problem for a good number of years and we will not have to buy fuel from Venezuela or Ecuador and we will not depend on the prices of the oil-producing countries. That is why if all we Panamanians develop our food resources--and this has to do with the farm development minister--we will withstand the world food crisis of the 80's because we have our meat, our yuca, our rice, our beans, our fish and we will have the basic foods for the diet of the Panamanians. If we grow more, if we produce more, if we preserve natural resources, Panama, with its 1.8 million inhabitants, with this world communications center we have here and with more production, we will fare well. And let there be peace.

Thank you for not asking me about the shah. [laughter]

GOVERNMENT, JUSTICE MINISTER TO BE TRANSFERRED

PA030234 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 2 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] The Supreme Court today threw out the suit of unconstitutionality presented against Adolfo Ahumada, minister of government and justice. The court decision was given in spite of the abstention of Magistrates Marisol Reyes de Vasquez, Ricardo Valdez and Laos Santizo. The Supreme Court decision implies that it has not decided on the constitutionality of Minister Ahumada's appointment because it cannot state if he is a Colombian or a Panamanian. The matter must be decided at the circuit courts. It was learned this afternoon from official sources that there will be no Cabinet changes in the Panamanian Cabinet except for the transfer of Government and Justice Minister Adolfo Ahumada to consul general in San Francisco, California. The name of Ahumada's replacement has not been revealed. All the other ministers will remain at their posts.

COFFEE CROPS BEING AFFECTED BY RUST DISEASE

FL022109 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 2 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The Inter-Regional Foreign Health Agency has announced that 20,000 (hectares) of coffee were being affected by rust in Central America.

In El Salvador, the minister of agriculture, (German Fonseca), has called on the people to cooperate in an effort to avert the disease and he said the government had set aside a special fund for financing eradication programs against the fungus. Mr (Fonseca) has said that all abandoned coffee trees, especially those in the central highlands, will be destroyed and all persons and vehicles passing through the affected zones will be sprayed. In addition, he said a supervision system will be established in the most exposed areas with the setting up of quarantine centers.

Both Costa Rica and Nicaragua, which border El Salvador, have also reported damage to coffee crops by rust disease. Other crops such as cane and bananas have also been affected by smut and other diseases.

BELIZE

DEFENSE FORCE OPERATIONAL READINESS NOTED

FL040150 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 4 Jan 80 FL

[Excerpts] The Belize Defense Force (BDF) is today observing its second anniversary. The force was established on January 1st 1978.

A release from the BDF commander says the past year has seen a general raising in operational readiness of the force which has taken delivery of a large range of weapons, vehicles and radio equipment. Significantly, the force now has 81mm mortars that will provide effective firepower.

The way ahead for 1980 is for the force to continue improvement for both the regular force and the volunteer elements. Much more time will be spent by the force on exercises and training for jungle warfare, and the release says more members of the force will attend courses overseas.

The regular force marked the day by inviting families and friends to (Price) Barracks for a force parade, sports and lunch.

EL SALVADOR

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT RESIGNATIONS

Four Ministers Refuse To Resign

PA032046 Paris AFP in Spanish 2027 GMT 3 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Jan (AFP)--The Salvadoran Cabinet resigned today because the army rejected their ultimatum presented last night. The Cabinet had demanded that the armed forces come out publicly in favor of the democratization they had promised on the day following the 15 October coup d'etat which overthrew the extreme right regime headed by Gen Humberto Romero. The army said yesterday the ultimatum was unacceptable, but emphasized it was willing to make the promised reforms.

Only four ministers refused to resign. They are the justice, finance, economy and defense ministers.

The outgoing Cabinet members have the support of two of the civilian members of the government junta, which is made up of three civilians and two moderate young colonels.

El Salvador is in a total crisis.

Further Resignations Expected

PA032216 Paris AFP in Spanish 2123 GMT 3 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 3 (AFP)--Today's resignation of the entire Cabinet except four ministers added a full-fledged political crisis to the serious problem of violence that El Salvador has been experiencing for several months.

The Cabinet was chosen the day after the coup d'etat that toppled President Humberto Romero's regime in October. The coup was staged by the Salvadoran Army's young, moderate wing. The Cabinet resigned to protest an apparent turn to the right by the military.

The committee appointed by the government junta to investigate the disappearances of political prisoners also announced its intention not to pursue its work.

The committee consisted of three independent attorneys and was supposed to inquire into the possible existence of secret prisons and the disappearance of about 400 political prisoners.

It is also expected that two of the three civilian junta members, Guillermo Ungo and Roman Mayorga--who backed the Cabinet's decision--will also resign at any minute.

Thus, the junta would comprise only Col Adolfo Majano, Col Abdul Gutierrez and civilian Antonio Andino, representative of the private sector. The Cabinet had asked for the latter's resignation.

The Cabinet also wanted the armed forces to come out publicly and clearly in favor of democratization as promised following the fall of General Romero's extreme right regime. The Cabinet was made up of mostly Christian Democratic Party members.

The armed forces regarded the Cabinet's ultimatum as unacceptable but stated their willingness to continue pursuing the promised reforms.

Since October, political violence has claimed over 300 deaths and the extreme leftwing organizations have announced that they will pursue their struggle.

Two Civilians in Junta Resign

PA040112 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0054 GMT 4 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Guillermo Manuel Ungo and Roman Mayorga Quiroz resigned from the revolutionary government junta tonight out of solidarity with the Cabinet and other ranking officials who resigned today.

The junta is thus composed only of Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez and Mario Antonio Andino.

Ungo represented the so-called "Peoples Forum" and Mayorga Quiroz represented Catholic and university groups.

ACAN-EFE learned from official sources tonight that both had resigned as was rumored since early today.

Urgent consultations are underway at the presidential house to choose their replacements. ACAN-EFE was told that they may be an "independent" and a "Christian Democrat."

Three Junta Members Remain

PA040222 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0142 GMT 4 Jan 80 PA

[By Adrian Aldana]

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Jan (LATIN)--The Salvadoran civilian-military government established 80 days ago collapsed today after the massive resignation of the civilian authorities, thus catapulting the military sector to power.

Presidential palace sources indicated that two of the three civilians who were part of the five-member civilian-military government junta as well as all but one Cabinet member submitted their resignations from their respective posts to protest against military intervention in labor disputes and an alleged turn to the right imposed in the government policy.

The only rulers who remained in their positions are Mario Andino and Cols Adolfo Arnoldo Majano and Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, members of the junta, and Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, defense minister. It was reported that the situation here is tense after all the resignations although no unusual troop movements have been reported.

The present political crisis is the worst that El Salvador has faced since the government headed by Carlos Humberto Romero was overthrown by a coup d'etat carried out on 15 October and replaced by the government junta.

Resigning Ministers Present Document

PA040204 Paris AFP in Spanish 2356 GMT 3 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Jan (AFP)--The ministers and high-ranking officials who resigned their posts and joined three Cabinet members who had already made this decision, emphasized today that the armed forces had leaned to the right, thereby preventing the process of change and democratization begun on 15 October in El Salvador.

The outgoing ministers blame the existing difficulties on the lack of political definition on the part of the armed forces and the government whose mistaken interpretation of the term pluralism had allowed reactionary forces allied to the great oligarchy to participate in the administration. They also said the government made no decision to approach the people's movements whose importance, they reassert, cannot be disregarded any longer in El Salvador.

When they presented their irrevocable resignation to the government junta, Foreign Minister Hector Dada, Presidency Minister Ruben Zamora, Public Works Minister Raul Valiente, Health Minister Ruben Somavia and Planning Minister Alberto Harth, accompanied by several deputy secretaries and directors of public institutions, published a document whose main paragraphs say the following: "We have, in 2 months of work, begun a process never seen before in Salvadoran history."

It suffices to mention the implementation of several measures which cannot be postponed, such as the nationalization of foreign trade of coffee and sugar, the appointment of a commission to investigate the disappearance of politicians, the beginning of an agrarian reform with the freezing of the transfer of large land holdings, the mobilization of international support in political and economic terms which were formerly denied in El Salvador by the dictatorial nature of the preceding administrations and the adoption for the first time of a foreign policy tending to link us more closely to the nonalined movement.

All this, the outgoing ministers said, has aroused the ire of the oligarchy and its allies.

The high-ranking officials reasserted in the document their conviction that it is possible to implement in El Salvador a political project based on a real alliance between the armed forces and the people. This project will implement profound reforms that will put an end to economic, political and social injustice suffered by the Salvadoran people and which will allow the growth of an organized people's participation.

In particular, they conclude, we refer to the respect for human rights, the effective democratization of the social communications media, the implementation of a profound agrarian reform, the nationalization of the banking and financial system, the organization of rural workers, labor reforms that redefine worker-employer relations and other reforms in the field of health, housing and education.

PDC, JUNTA CONSULT TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT

PA040411 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0337 GMT 4 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party [PDC] is in consultation tonight with the government junta in a search to reorganize the junta after the resignation of two of its members and all [as received] of the Cabinet ministers. The entire Cabinet submitted its resignation tonight to the civilian-military junta headed by Cols Arnoldo Majano and Jaime Abdul Gutierrez. Almost simultaneously, and in solidarity with the resigning Cabinet ministers, Guillermo Manuel Ungo and Roman Mayorga Quiros resigned as junta members.

Among the PDC personalities involved in the talks with what is left of the junta is reportedly Antonio Morales Erlich, leader of the party and former presidential candidate for a coalition of opposition parties in the 1976 elections. That election was won by Col Carlos Humberto Romero, who was overthrown last November by Majano and Gutierrez.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS APPEALS TO FPL TO RELEASE SOUTH AFRICAN ENVOY

PA032331 Paris AFP in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Jan (AFP)--The diplomatic corps in San Salvador appealed today to the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces [FPL] to release 67-year-old South African Ambassador Archibald Dunn, who was kidnaped last November 28.

The appeal repeats the offer made by the South African consul to El Salvador, Ernesto Gallono, to act as a go-between in the negotiations with the kidnapers.

The FPL had demanded as a condition for the release of the hostage that the Salvadoran press publish two proclamations on 26 and 27 December and that the press in 102 countries publish it before January 15.

The kidnapers had threatened to kill the hostage if their conditions were not met. However, Archibald Dunn was still alive on 31 December and wrote a letter to his family.

Meanwhile, South African Dr Christian Barnard, heart transplant pioneer, offered to operate on whatever Salvordans the FPL organization requested in exchange for the ambassador's liberation.

A Salvadoran doctor, known for his leftist leanings, Rodolfo Jimenez Barrio, asked today to be operated on by Barnard.

FPL CALLS FOR LEFTWING FORCES UNIFYING EFFORT

PA040024 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1729 GMT 3 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The clandestine "Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces" [FPL] today, Thursday, called on all revolutionary organizations of El Salvador to open the way for "a unifying effort" in the new stage of the people's development.

Last night, Wednesday, Juan Chacon, secretary general of the leftwing "People's Revolutionary Bloc" (BPR), made a similar appeal in view of the crisis affecting this violence-stricken Central American nation.

In a communique issued today, the FPL analyzes the various aspects of the delicate situation in the country and calls on "sister organizations" to enter into a joint process of rapprochement, cooperation, mutual assistance and coordination, to bring about greater unity in all levels, "in the advance toward the victory of the people's revolution to socialism."

The FPL also invites workers and peasants to concentrate their actions against what they call "repressive forces," the oligarchy and Yankee imperialism.

The clandestine organization, operating for the past 10 years in El Salvador, implies in the document that "the black fascist forces predominant within the armed forces" have evidenced their hatred against the people's aspirations.

It also notes that the present Cabinet crisis facing the government was to be expected.

Three armed organizations, the "FPL," the Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) and the Revolutionary People's Army (ERP), as well as other leftwing organizations, have been fighting separately in this country to gain power through the use of arms.

All efforts for unity have failed so far.

There has been no immediate reaction from the other leftwing entities to the appeal made today by the illegal FPL for the search of general unification.

FPL REPORTEDLY SEIZES FIVE RADIO STATIONS, AIRS MESSAGE

PA032012 Paris AFP in Spanish 1927 GMT 3 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Jan (AFP)--Members of the clandestine Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) today seized five local radio stations.

The FPL occupied the radio stations to broadcast to the nation what they termed a revolutionary New Year's message, in which they made an appeal for national insurrection. The FPL also urged all Salvadorans to join the prolonged peoples war and to join their ranks. Until recently, their group had been virtually unknown.

The radio stations seized were Radio Senorial, Radio Cadena Central, Circuito (?YSR), Radio Sonora and Radio 1080.

HONDURAS

OAS TO REMAIN ON BORDER WITH EL SALVADOR DURING 1980

PA040246 Panama City AC'N in Spanish 1709 GMT 3 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 3 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The minister of foreign relations of Honduras today announced here that the governments of El Salvador and Honduras have decided to extend the presence of OAS military observers on their common border all this year. The decision was made so that the calm at the border area will continue until a general peace treaty is signed to end the differences that separate the two countries, which severed relations in 1969 when their armies clashed in a war that lasted 100 hours.

The observers arrived at the Honduran-Salvadoran border in October 1977 when both armies again faced each other in an artillery duel and exchange of rifle fire. The observers got the troops to withdraw 3 km inside their territories, thus creating a demilitarized zone into which only they enter.

Operation costs of the observers are absorbed equally by the nations in conflict. The exact amount is not known, but it is believed to be more than $1 million a year.

AIR FORCE HELICOPTER FIRED ON FROM NICARAGUAN TERRITORY

PA030445 Paris AFP in Spanish 0119 GMT 3 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 2 Jan (AFP)--A Honduran Air Force helicopter was machinegunned today from Nicaraguan territory as it flew over the town of Cifuentes, in Honduran territory, it was unofficially reported here today.

The aircraft was carrying a medical brigade to Honduran towns on the Nicaraguan border when 30-caliber machineguns fired on it from that neighboring country, according to reports heard here.

There were no casualties in the incident, but the aircraft was badly damaged in the rear. It is not known yet if the government will protest to the Nicaraguan authorities.

NICARAGUA

COMMANDER DANIEL ORTEGA DENOUNCES U.S. COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY

PA032015 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Comdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front's National Directorate and of the government junta, denounced U.S. citizen Richard (Marvin's) sabotage of the state's fishing companies in Bluefields.

(Marvin), who has lived in Bluefields for the past [figure indistinct] years and was a close collaborator of Somozism, tried to bribe the sailors of the boats (?Star King), [words indistinct] so they would take these (?boats) to the United States.

The revolutionary attitude of these Bluefields sailors made it possible for the Sandinist People's Army stationed in the area to capture (Marvin), who has been turned over to the local authorities.

CREATION OF COMMUNICATION COUNCIL PROPOSED

PA040320 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2331 GMT 2 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 2 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The government disseminators [divulgadores estatales] who recently participated in a special seminar have suggested to the government that it create a communication revolutionary council.

The goals of this council would include keeping the national and international public informed on the progress of the Nicaraguan revolution.

According to the plans, the council would be made up of the Secretariat of Propaganda and Political Education of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the spokesmen and disseminators of government organizations and decentralized entities.

In addition, the council would be made up of disseminators of the popular organizations, the army, the newsmen's associations and the workers of the radio and television stations.

The elements which will be part of this council have been invited to an assembly which will be held on 12 Jan in this capital. The council in question will be formed on that date.

ECONOMIC REACTIVATION PLAN GOALS FOR 1980 SET

PA031941 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] The revolution plans to hire 90,000 workers to solve the unemployment problem. [Words indistinct]. Our economic promotion plan takes into consideration the giving of basic goods to Nicaraguans, that is to say rice, beans and corn. This year out of every 100 bags of grains consumed, 60 will be produced at home and the rest will have to be brought from abroad. Our goal is to give our people 6.8 million quintals of staple foods.

In regards to the import of agricultural products because of the need to obtain foreign currency, the following goals will be established. We expect to plant between 770 and 225,000 [figures as heard] manzanas of land. We expect to produce some 1.2 billion quintals of coffee and the goal for sugar is 55 million quintals.

[Passage indistinct] The state will invest 1.23 billion cordobas financed from foreign resources. It will also spend 3.6 billion cordobas in administration and will cover foreign debt service for 300 million cordobas. This means that if we want to have income amounting to 3.32 billion cordobas we will have to cover this fiscal deficit of some 900 million cordobas.

How will we cover this debt? Revolutionary Comdr Henry Ruiz Modesto explains that this deficit will be covered by declaring death on inflation and bureaucratization and by exercising austerity.

[Begin recording] Austerity is the discipline that our people must impose on themselves, that all of us must impose on ourselves as a necessary means of helping in this national economic emergency.

Austerity must be observed at all levels of the national life. Private initiative will, undoubtedly, be the most affected by this climate of austerity. The limitation of luxury items and the reduction of currency for the purchase of [unnecessary] items at this stage of national emergency will affect the private sector's lifestyle.

The working class--our workers and peasants--also has its austerity program within the 1980 reactivation plan. It will be necessary to fulfill labor rules and discipline, which will lead to a greater yield at work sites. [end recording]

WHEELOCK DISCUSSES PRODUCTION, AGRARIAN REFORM

Moderation, Sacrifice Demanded

PA031737 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 3 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Cdr Jaime Wheelock, farming and livestock development minister, accompanied by Manuel Coronel Kautz, National Agrarian Reform Institute (INRA) director; Angel Navarro Deshon, INRA Finance Department deputy director; and INRA Deputy Director Salvador Mayorga Sacasa, held a news conference at noon today in which he explained the reasons for merging or placing INRA under the Farming and Livestock Development Ministry.

Commander Wheelock said 1980 is going to be a year of work, moderation and sacrifice in which the Nicaraguan people, united around the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and its vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, will make great efforts on behalf of the nation's economic development and solving its most urgent problems.

Commander Wheelock added that the plan to reactivate the economy is necessary to solve the problems caused by inflation and unemployment. We are also going to promote agricultural and industrial production to overcome the economic and social destruction left by long years of Somozist dictatorship, Wheelock told newsmen.

Wheelock explained the separation between the Farming and Livestock Development Ministry and the INRA was creating some problems, mainly those related to the agrarian reform policy and to the coordination of agricultural activities which are fundamental for the country's development.

When he referred to the problem of unemployment, Commander Wheelock said it had traditionally been a problem throughout the country's history which affected between 30 to 40 percent of the economically active population. He added that the destruction of factories and farms had also contributed to increasing the problem. To counteract this situation, we are going to create employment in a spectacular way, Commander Wheelock indicated. First we are going to rehabilitate the factories that were destroyed. This will create new construction jobs, Commander Wheelock pointed out. Further on he said cotton production, which usually employs 150,000 workers every year, is going to be given full attention.

According to Commander Wheelock the goal this year is to employ 90,000 persons until the new production program starts producing results.

Finally he told newsmen that when agricultural and industrial production are normal again, the problem of unemployment will be solved.

Landownership Policy Described

PA031738 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 3 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] Cmdr Jaime Wheelock, farming and livestock development minister, told newsmen at a news conference of the government's plans to review its landownership policy. Basically, he said, it will consist of seeing that the land is put into production by those who own it; otherwise, the government is going to try to acquire land not under production. However, he added, we hope that landowners will donate to the state the land they are not using as a contribution to the country's reconstruction.

Commander Wheelock said small farms will be reorganized into cooperatives through a program which will require education, training propaganda and time.

LAND RENT CONTROLS, REQUIREMENTS ESTABLISHED

PA032156 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction issued a decree today establishing a 300-cordoba limit for the rent of a manzana of farm land. The decree was issued to halt speculation by landowners. Besides defending the peasant's rights, our government intends to increase production in order to meet the country's demand for basic cereals.

The decree also determines that the rent will be charged according to the type of land and its condition. The decree also states that at the end of the season any lands which have remained idle will be seized by the government and rented to private individuals who want to participate in the country's productive effort.

39 SUSPECTED SOMOZISTS RELEASED FROM PRISON

PA242046 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1709 GMT 24 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Matagalpa (Nicaragua), 24 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--A total of 39 persons who had been arrested pending their investigation for any connections with the Anastasio Somoza regime were freed here today. With the release of these 39, the number of prisoners of revolutionary justice released this month has increased to 140.

The first group was released in Leon, where 71 were freed after being investigated. Later on, 30 Somozist prisoners were released in Carazo Department south of this capital. Today, the authorities of Matagalpa in northern Nicaragua released another 39. In Managua, at least 100 persons charged with common crimes were also released from the city's prisons.

Meanwhile, some 7,800 persons are waiting to go before 12 revolutionary courts created by the government last month. The special courts have been recessed for the Christmas holidays.

SOVIET OFFICIALS HEAD COMMEMORATION OF REVOLUTION

FL040041 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Kirill Il'yashenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today headed the most important ceremony held in Moscow in commemoration of the 21st anniversary of the Cuban revolution.

Cuban Ambassador Severo Aguirre; pilot-cosmonaut Lt Gen Vladimir Shatalov, president of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Association; and Antonio Nunez Jimenez, Cuban vice minister of culture; attended the ceremony. Nunez Jimenez made the closing remarks.

MPSP EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH SOVIET PEOPLE

FL031923 Matanzas Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Jan 80 FL

[Text] On the occasion of the 57th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union the Cuban Movement for the Peace and Sovereignty of the Peoples [MPSP] has sent a message to its Soviet counterpart in which it expresses solidarity with Lenin's people. Likewise, it acknowledges the proved fraternal and inextinguishable friendship existing between the Cuban and Soviet peoples.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER MEETS WITH ROMANIAN COMMUNISTS

FL031908 Matanzas Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Jesus Montane, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of its Foreign Relations General Department, has received (Maris Guitulica), member of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, and (Ilie Stefan), member of the Romanian Communist Party Central Auditing Commission, who are visiting Cuba in fulfillment of the exchange program of our two parties. The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH NORDIC COUNTRIES FRIENDSHIP GROUPS

FL030144 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Jan 80 FL

[Text] An agreement between the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples [ICAP] and Cuban Association of Friendship With Nordic Countries and associations of friendship with Cuba in Finland, Sweden and Denmark was signed this afternoon in the presence of Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers, and Pedro Chavez, president of the Havana Province People's Government. Jorge Gallardo Fernandez of the ICAP and Dr (Eduardo Bernabe Ordaz), first vice president of the Cuban Association of Friendship With Nordic Countries, signed the agreement for Cuba. (Rika Tanev), secretary general of the Finnish-Cuban Friendship Association, signed for Finland; (Irene Sederhon), member of the National Directorate of the Swedish-Cuban Friendship Association, signed for Sweden, and (James Larken Elkin), member of the National Directorate of the Danish-Cuban Friendship Association, signed for Denmark.

(Mogens Munk), ambassador of the Kingdom of Denmark in Cuba, and (Maris Sorsa), cultural attache of the Republic of Finland's embassy in Cuba, attended the signing ceremony.

The signing of these three agreements expand the ties of friendship and solidarity that exist between these organizations which have been operating in the Nordic countries since the 1960's offering their support for the Cuban revolution.

CARICOM GOVERNMENT HEADS AGREE TO HOLD SUMMIT

FL032025 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 28 Dec 79 p 1 FL

[By Mohamed Hamaludin]

[Excerpt] Georgetown, Guyana, 27 Dec (CANA)--All 12 countries of the Caribbean Community [CARICOM] have agreed to attend a meeting of heads of government, and Secretary General Dr. Kurleigh King today reaffirmed his hope for such a summit session early in the new year.

He told a news conference here that the passing year was one of "revival of the momentum" of the integration movement, and he predicted that the coming year would be a year of consolidation and "the beginning of an operational community".

He pinned much hope on two new devices which were recently agreed at ministerial sessions for a "permanent monitoring mechanism" to watch over balance of payments problems and send out early warning signals", and a "regional stabilisation fund" to aid countries which experience such problems.

He said this amounted to "a redesigning of the community's approach to balance of payments problems", following a "tailspin" caused partly by restrictions placed on imports by two member countries, Guyana and Jamaica.

Dr. King, who was reviewing events over the past year, the first full year he has been in office, also announced that senior Jamaican civil servant, Roderick Rainford, has been named deputy secretary general and will assume duties here February 1, while Guyanese Archie Moore has been confirmed in the post of director of functional cooperation.

CARICOM SECRETARY GENERAL DISPLEASED WITH OUTCOME OF CANADIAN MEETING

FL032020 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 28 Dec 79 p 3 FL

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana (CANA)--Caribbean Community [CARICOM] Secretary General Dr. Kurleigh King today expressed disappointment with the outcome of a recent first meeting of officials of the community and Canada, to hammer out specific areas of cooperation under a CARICOM-Canada agreement signed last January.

He said the CARICOM team which visited Ottawa for the talks in November had the impression that Canadian officials were "hedging on several issues".

This he felt could have been the result of a change of government in Canada this year.

"We came away feeling a little disappointed," he said.

He added that the recent parliamentary defeat of the new Joe Clarke administration and calling fresh elections for February next year meant theuncertainty would continue for some time.

Dr. King said the CARICOM team had hoped for very firm statements for the Canadians on such issues as the level of financial aid from Canada to CARICOM over the next several years, access to Canadian markets for CARICOM good such as garments, and identifying the institutional arrangements for industrial cooperation.

Dr. King, speaking to a news conference, also expressed disappointment with the outcome of the negotiations for a successor agreement to the Lome convention between the African-Caribbean-Pacific [ACP] and the European Economic Community [EEC].

He said nobody in the group was slated at the outcome, and he singled out the US $6.5 billion--5.2 billion European units of account [EUA] provided in the new convention for aid to the ACP states.

CARICOM'S KING PREDICTS GREATER POLITICAL POWER FOR REGION

FL032010 Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 30 Dec 79 p 3 FL

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 29 Dec (CANA)--Secretary General of the Caribbean Community [CARICOM], Dr Kurleigh King, has predicted that the political power of the region will be increasingly felt in international forums.

He told a news conference here that the region had already made "tremendous impact" through its united stand, in the Organization of American States [OAS] and other groupings, while in the region there was the beginning of a new era in which member countries were becoming more mature.

Dr King was answering questions on the community's role in what was expected to be heightened political interests within the region in the coming year and the decade of the 1980s.

He said that during the decade now ending, many CARICOM countries had not been independent, and as more and more of them achieved independence and control over their own affairs, the exercise of sovereignty became much more important in their dealings with one another.

He added that he saw this "vividly" during a CARICOM foreign ministers meeting in Barbados this year.

Dr.King said that the issues facing foreign ministers of the community were now of two levels: those concerned with CARICOM's relations with the outside world and those related to political relationships among member states.

He said only the former was anticipated when the Committee of Foreign Ministers -- an institution of the community -- was established, and this area was "going very well".

"I think that in all cases where we wanted to put up a united front and where a united front was very important, we have done so and we have made a tremendous impact in the OAS because of our united stand.

"I think that the OAS understands now the power of the Caribbean and this power of the Caribbean in terms of the votes in exercises will be increasingly felt in the international forums of the world", Dr King said.

Asked whether this was understood also by the United States -- an OAS member and "big brother" of the region -- Dr King said the Americans would have seen the way CARICOM operated at the last OAS General Assembly meeting in Bolivia.

"They would have seen and taken note. They are very shrewd observers. I think they would understand", he said.

The Barbados-born secretary general, who has just completed a full year in office, said he did not think when the foreign ministers committee was established it was clearly visualised that the ministers would have to deal also with issues related to the community's political relationships with one another.

"It was at the meeting in St. Lucia that we began to see foreign ministers dealing with one another as foreign ministers of independent countries and dealing with issues that would have to be dealt with when one independent country deals with another independent country", he said.

He added that the region was "relatively inexperienced" in this area, and in the past "we have tended to scream at one another through the media, perhaps to be rather impetuous and to deal with one another without the same courtesy, in some instances, as we would deal with foreign ministers of countries outside of the region."

"I think we are seeing the beginning of an era now where we are becoming more mature as independent countries, we understand our role as sovereign nations, and we are, I think, going to be dealing with each other in the future with dignity, with courtesy, recognising our differences, recognising sometimes that the differences will not be resolved, and that they will remain, but yet showing respect for each other's point of view and cooperating with each other within that framework," Dr King said.

JAMAICA

MANLEY SAYS HUNGARY DID NOT WITHDRAW FROM ALUMINUM DEAL

FL032035 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 31 Dec 79 p 1 FL

[Text] The prime minister has said that Hungary did not really withdraw from his alumina deal with Jamaica but rather Jamaica had asked that country not to exercise its offer to buy Jamaica alumina.

In an interview with RJ [Radio Jamaica] which was broadcast yesterday, Mr Manley said that Hungary had come in to fill the breach after Mexico pulled out of the JAVEMEX project. He said that the Hungarian offer was better than nothing but that Hungary did not really need alumina and would be buying the 150,000 tons from Jamaica in order to resell on the world market.

He added that Jamaica's alumina was already being sold on the world market through Alpart, Alcan and Alcoa, and so there was no real advantage in the Hungarian arrangement. But it was nonetheless an offer which was appreciated.

When therefore Iraq agreed to buy 150,000 tons of alumina for its proposed smelter this was a better offer as it was to be used directly by Iraq and not resold. Jamaica therefore asked Hungary not to take up its offer.

Mr. Manley did not, however, give the details of the deal with Iraq, including price and so on, nor give the terms of trade with Hungary,and the interviewer did not ask.

RATTRAY HAS NOT YET RESIGNED AS ATTORNEY GENERAL

FL031953 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 3 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Justice Minister Carl Rattray has not yet taken up active duty as the minister of labor. JBC news understands that there is growing uncertainty as to whether he will actually assume duties in his new portfolio. The former labor minister, William Isaacs, has already begun to function in his new capacity as minister of industry and commerce.

When contacted by JBC [Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation] news Mr Rattray declined to comment. He is still placed in the Ministry of Justice and has not yet resigned as attorney general although there has been active discussions on a replacement. Mr Rattray's assignment to the Ministry of Labor was part of a recent reshuffle of the Cabinet in which the Labor Ministry was merged with the justice portfolio.

CHILE

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON SOVIET AFGHAN POLICY

PA040420 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0325 GMT 4 Jan 80 PA

[Communique released by Chilean Foreign Ministry on 3 January 1980]

[Text] The Chilean Government has cosponsored a request today by several UN members for the Security Council to hold an immediate meeting to study the Soviet military aggression in Afghanistan and its consequences for international peace and security.

The armed attack on that Asian, Islamic and nonalined nation shows that the USSR Government has initiated a new aggressive, expansionist policy, regardless of the reaction of the international community, which it views as weak and divided. In recent years, the USSR resorted to military intervention in the African Continent, never appearing as being directly involved but using Cuban troops. Now it has marshaled its own military might to change the Kabul government by force, impose a pro-Soviet regime and, in collusion with it, occupy Afghanistan.

Doubtless Soviet aggression has taken advantage of the chaotic conditions existing in the region for which the USSR is largely responsible. As part of its political and ideological objectives, the USSR hopes to project its influence into the Persian Gulf area and its oil deposits.

The Chilean Government believes that all these events which threaten world peace and security should lead the United Nations to adopt a firm collective reaction defending (?the right of nonintervention) in the internal affairs of any state, supporting the sovereignty of the people of Afghanistan and denouncing the Soviet Union.

MEXICO

PEMEX INCREASES PRICE OF OIL TO $32 PER BARREL

PA030334 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0310 GMT 3 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Jan (EFE)--It was officially reported today that the state-owned Mexican Petroleum [PEMEX] increased the price of a barrel of oil for export to $32. PEMEX director Jorge Diaz Serrano made the announcement here indicating that the new price is effective the first quarter of 1980. He noted that the price may be reviewed at any moment in view of the uncertainty in the world market for oil.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 004 7 January 1980

ARGENTINA

Wheat Sale Commitment to USSR Will Be Fulfilled B 1
Foreign Minister Disappointed Over OAS Human Rights Report B 1

BOLIVIA

International Protest Against Tin Sale To Be Initiated C 1
Natusch Coupists Reportedly Intend Another Coup Attempt C 1

BRAZIL

Government Deplores Intervention in Afghanistan D 1
Planning Minister Puts 1979 Inflation Rate at 77 Percent D 1
Finance Minister Comments D 1
Briefs: GATT Accords D 1

MEXICO

Political Parties Reject U.S. Criticism of Oil Price Hike M 1

PANAMA

CRITICA Publishes 21 Dec Iranian Note on Shah's Extradition [5 Jan] N 1
Presidency Responds to Extradition Request N 2
Panamanian Law Preventing Extradition Explained N 3
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 5 Jan]
FEP Leader Views Significance of Visit to Iran N 4
Iranian Government Denies Entry Visas to FEP Delegation N 5
Students Hold Peaceful Demonstration Against Shah N 5
Briefs: New Chiriqui Governor N 5

CENTRAL AMERICA

Conflicting Reports Issued on January Leaders' Meeting P 1
Panama Reports Postponement P 1
Nicaragua's D'Escoto Says Meeting On P 1
Calderon Says Ministers' Meeting May Be Suspended P 1

EL SALVADOR

Further Reportage on Continuing Political Crisis P 1
BPR Supports Resigning Ministers P 2
Majano Foresees No Coup P 3
Andino Resigns From Junta P 4
Ungo Admits Junta's Failure P 4

New Violence Reported in Various Parts of Country P 4
National Guard Headquarters Attacked P 5
Further on Headquarters Attack P 5
Two Guardsmen Killed in Ilobasco P 6
Army Patrols Capital's Streets P 6
New Junta Members To Be Appointed Soon P 7

GUATEMALA

Lucas Speaks on Foreign Policy, Names New Defense Minister P 7

HONDURAS

Paz Garcia Warns Marxists in New Year's Speech P 8
Official Confirms Existence of Small Amounts of Uranium P 9

NICARAGUA

Soviet Embassy Personnel Begin Arriving in Managua P 10
Advance Party Members Named P 10
Friendship With North European Countries Consolidated P 10
Further Coverage of Border Incident With Honduras P 11
Mercado Denies Involvement P 11
D'Escoto Says Incident 'Closed' P 11
Carrion Stresses Need To Increase Army's Defensive Might P 12
Borge Reaffirms Military Stance, Economic Policy P 13

CUBA

Reportage, Commentary on Afghan Crisis Q 1
Havana Reports Carter Speech Q 1
Observers Analyze Cuban Position [AFP] Q 1
Commentary Scores U.S. Countermeasures Q 2
Havana Cites TASS Reaction Q 3
Soviet Policy Defended Q 4
USSR, GDR Urge Choosing of 15th Security Council Member Q 5
PRAVDA Cited on U.S. 'Intrigues' Q 5
United States Accused of Dumping Tin Reserves Q 5
Fidel Castro, PCF's George Marchais Sign Joint Statement Q 6
Marchais Departs for Home Q 6
Cypriot President Greets Fidel Castro on Anniversary Q 6
DPRK Defense Minister Greets Raul Castro Q 7
Politburo Member Reviews Diego de Avila Vegetable Production Q 7
Juan Almeida Tours Camaguey Sugarcane Mill Q 7
CDR National Seminar Opens; To Focus on Efficiency Q 8
Granma Party Secretary Calls for Greater Efforts Q 8
Briefs: Medical Team to Kampuchea; Matanzas Workers Congratulated Q 8

WHEAT SALE COMMITMENT TO USSR WILL BE FULFILLED

WA060409 London REUTER in English 0220 GMT 5 Jan 80 WA

[Text] Buenos Aires, Jan 5, REUTER--Argentina will fulfill its commitment to sell a million tons of wheat to the Soviet Union but is unlikely to supply any more because of its own domestic needs, government sources said today. The sources were commenting on President Carter's decision to hold up an estimated 17 million tons of U.S. grain bound for the Soviet Union because of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Argentina had already sold the 3.6 million tons of wheat available for export from the 1979-80 season. One million tons of this had been committed to the Soviet Union and there was no doubt that this contract would be fulfilled, they said.

Argentina's total 1979-80 wheat crop, now in mid-harvest, is estimated at about 7.6 million tons against last season's 8.2 million tons. Its domestic consumption is more than four million tons.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISAPPOINTED OVER OAS HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT

PY051725 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1500 GMT 5 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpts] Mar del Plata, 5 Jan (NA)--Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor has revealed that the report by the OAS Inter-American Human Rights Commission on the Argentine situation "is far from being the objective and impartial judgment we had expected," and added that "I feel disappointed" because "undoubtedly it is not as fair...as it should have been." He reported that "in a few weeks there will be more publicity about this and about the line of conduct the government will adopt" regarding the document the OAS organization wrote after a painstaking visit to this country last September when it gathered a number of reports on the human rights situation in Argentina, a document which is now being studied by the Foreign Ministry.

Pastor made these statements last night in this city, where he arrived yesterday, and they were published by the local newspapers today.

Referring to the campaign of foreign reporting which "discredits" the Argentine image, the minister said that "it has always gone on, and I believe it will continue for some time." He added: "But truth always prevails, and the Argentine truth will prevail on all fronts and against all distortions which they try to orchestrate abroad."

Regarding the country's foreign relations outlook for this year, Pastor maintained, "I regard it as very favorable because the bases have been laid for its specific weight [peso especifico] to become ever greater." He continued: "The present reality of the nation is that of a country which has become politically, economically and socially stronger," and "I therefore believe that Argentina will play a very important role in foreign relations in 1980."

Pastor also referred to the negotiations with England over the return of the Malvinas Islands. He said: "A promising future is ahead, because after a long period of interruption there are now full diplomatic relations with ambassadors who are fully empowered to resume the negotiations."

INTERNATIONAL PROTEST AGAINST TIN SALE TO BE INITIATED

PY041456 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Bolivia has asked for an urgent session of the OAS Permanent Council to denounce as economic aggression and nonfulfillment of international agreements the enactment of a law by the U.S. Government authorizing the sale of a portion of its strategic tin reserves.

Mining and Metallurgy Minister Oscar Bonifaz stated yesterday that Bolivia will begin an international protest campaign against the U.S. decision and for that purpose Bolivia will assume a rigid attitude at the next meeting of the International Tin Council [ITC] and at the meeting of the tin-producing countries. Bonifaz also stated that the Bolivian ambassador to the OAS, Gonzalo Romero, has been given instructions to submit a formal protest to that international body.

According to his reports, the authorization for the GSA [U.S. Government Services Administration] to sell the tin is a consummated fact. Bonifaz reported that the United States has not complied with Article 43, Clause A of the 5th international tin agreement, which stipulates compulsory talks between any member country and tin-producing countries before selling noncommercial tin reserves on the market. He stated that such talks should have been held at the moment of the intention or the wish to carry out the sale, but it did not happen that way.

Bonifaz added: In spite of this irregularity, the United States will submit its decision at the next ITC meeting. We will confirm our opposition, since we will not be dealing with a wish or an intention, but with an accomplished fact. We will oppose this sale, and we will not negotiate its method of selling because any negotiation will imply the acknowledgment or legalization of the U.S. aggression. Bonifaz also stated that the United States will not be complying with Article 43, Clause D of the ITC agreement because the sale of the tin will affect the tin-producing countries, especially Bolivia. According to unofficial sources, the 30,000 tons of tin will be sold by the GSA on the U.S. internal market over a 30-year period at the rate of 820 tons per month.

NATUSCH COUPISTS REPORTEDLY INTEND ANOTHER COUP ATTEMPT

PY050252 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 5 Jan 80 PY

[Text] There is no agreement yet among the armed forces. Early this morning we (?reported) the results of investigations carried out by Fides, which in effect demonstrate that the release of the general order regarding the investigations is being delayed. Armed forces sources which merit confidence have indicated that several officers and commanders have been relieved of duty, Col [name indistinct] being among them. Other officers have requested leave [words indistinct]. During this past Christmas, the officers in this situation [words indistinct] Col Alberto Natusch's coup.

Fides tried to interview Natusch, but we failed in view of the High Command's precise orders that Natusch make no statements. Notwithstanding, during the investigation we were able to learn from military sources that the military officers who were responsible for the tragic events of November remain in their posts in the army. We have also established that the military officers who were directly involved in Natusch's coup have reiterated their intention to carry out another coup.

GOVERNMENT DEPLORES INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

PY041231 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 4 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Brasilia--The Brazilian Government deplores the foreign intervention in Afghanistan and reaffirms its support for the principle of self-determination of the peoples and nonintervention in domestic affairs of other nations. This is the gist of the official communique issued by Itamaraty in connection with the situation in Afghanistan. The communique does not mention the USSR and, according to the government spokesman, Brazil has not done anything else about the matter, nor does it plan to convey its opposition directly to the Soviet Government or to withdraw its ambassador in Moscow.

PLANNING MINISTER PUTS 1979 INFLATION RATE AT 77 PERCENT

PY041234 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 4 Jan 80 PY

[By Carlos Rodriguez from Brasilia]

[Text] Inflation reached 77 percent in 1979. In December alone it amounted to 7.2 percent, according to what Planning Minister Delfim Neto disclosed yesterday. The year's inflation is the highest in the last 5 years, second only to the inflation rate of 1974, which reached 91.9 percent. According to the planning minister, inflation will decrease in 1980.

Finance Minister Comments

PY051305 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Finance Minister Karlos Rischbieter has admitted that the ministers of the economic sector may place their posts at the disposal of President Joao Figueiredo unless the inflation shows signs of reversing by the end of the first 6 months of the year.

The finance minister believes that the first 3 months of this year will be very difficult because the inflation rate will continue to be high. In Rischbieter's opinion, the second 3-month period will be crucial. The minister added that it will be crucial because the situation will become complicated unless we are successful.

In view of this not-so-favorable prospect for the government, Rischbieter stated that he is committed to substantially reducing the inflation rate and maintaining the economic growth rate at an adequate level, thus gaining the confidence of the Brazilian society.

BRIEFS

GATT ACCORDS--Itamaraty disclosed yesterday that following the granting of the pertinent authorization by President Figueiredo, Brazilian Charge d'Affaires in Geneva Alvaro Gurgel de Alencar signed the code of subsidies and compensatory measures, the agreement on technical trade barriers, the accord on beef trade and the new antidumping code, which went into effect on 1 January as a result of multilateral negotiations conducted within the framework of the GATT. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Jan 80 p 24 PY]

POLITICAL PARTIES REJECT U.S. CRITICISM OF OIL PRICE HIKE

PA060334 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2225 GMT 5 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Jan (EFE)--Parties from the entire Mexican political spectrum have protested Tuesday's statement by the U.S. State Department condemning the rise in the price of Mexican crude. A veritable landslide of rejections of the U.S. criticism today united the Mexican public against what is described as "an attack on the country's sovereignty."

On Tuesday, State Department spokesman Hodding Carter called the rise in the price of Mexican oil decreed on Monday "unjustified." The price hike put the price of each barrel of light "isthmus"-type oil at $32.

Irritated by the U.S. attitude, the opposition has joined the progovernment political groups in backing the price increase and following the line of a harsh reply to the U.S. stand which was initially taken by President Jose Lopez Portillo yesterday.

The Mexican Communist Party expressed its support for the oil price hike and its "forceful rejection" of the "U.S. pressures." The rightist Mexican Democratic Party and two leftist progovernment parties, the Socialist Workers Party and the Popular Socialist Party, made similar statements.

Institutional Revolutionary Party Deputy Demetrio Ruiz, speaking for the party, which is currently in power, called Hodding Carter's statement "an insulting interference" in Mexican affairs.

For his part, the Mexican president replied to Hodding Carter yesterday by stressing in a speech that Mexico's oil resources are its own and that no one can tell Mexico what to do with its resources.

The Mexican press points out that Hodding Carter's statement was not supported by the White House. The papers also reported the Washington POST's criticism of State Department policy.

Diplomatic sources said today that the incident has undoubtedly affected the level of Mexican-U.S. relations, which has had considerable ups and downs over the past few years. Washington has not had an ambassador in Mexico since former Governor Patrick Lucey resigned in November. When he resigned, Lucey asked for greater U.S. effort in understanding Mexico.

Today, Saturday, the papers reflect the growing concern in the country over the attitude the United States might adopt in the future to satisfy its energy needs. Columnist Jorge Aymami of the newspaper EL DIA today published an article asking for the formation of a "strong army" which, he said, Mexico needs so "as not to go to war."

The leftist morning newspaper UNO MAS UNO said: "Hounded for its oil riches, the nation is now facing an open, concrete and immediate pressure from the United States on a vital aspect of the present and future of its self-determination such as Mexico has not faced for several generations." UNO MAS UNO called for "firm national unity," saying that "perhaps the time has come to reinforce the national struggle that the government is now waging by strengthening the country's resistance from its foundations."

CRITICA PUBLISHES 21 DEC IRANIAN NOTE ON SHAH'S EXTRADITION

PA052311 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 5 Jan 80 p 15 PA

[Apparent text of note by the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Panamanian Foreign Ministry and delivered by the Iranian UN mission--dated 21 December 1979]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran hereby greets the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Panama and, concerning the move of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi by the United States of America to Panama, it wishes to call the attention of the people and Government of Panama to the position of the people and Government of Iran on this matter.

The Iranian people have always sympathized and admired the constant struggles of the Latin American nations against U.S. hegemony and imperialism and that is how they feel about the Panamanian people's struggle to recover their legitimate sovereignty over the Panama Canal. In the face of these just struggles, the U.S. Government has not stopped plotting against the Latin American nations and exerting various kinds of pressure on the governments involved--particularly yours, due to the importance of U.S. military and economic interests in the Panama Canal Zone. Chile's sad example shows that the U.S. Government will resort to anything to serve its selfish interests.

However, the courageous Latin American people, ever more aware of the crimes committed by U.S. imperialism in their countries, have found new strength in the fellowship of fraternal peoples and countries to pursue their struggle for independence. The victorious struggle of the Nicaraguan people against Somoza, a corrupt dictator who served U.S. interests, is a glorious example. However, the valiant Sandinists themselves would not have been able to overthrow the hated dictatorship so fast without the aid and support of fraternal nations, notably Panama.

Nevertheless, in the case of the deposed shah of Iran, a corrupt dictator hated by us, now that the Mexican people, indignant over the crimes, refuse to welcome him again, the Panamanian Government has had to give in to U.S. pressure and agree to receive the shah. In turn, your people have voiced their indignation over the presence of this criminal, and the demonstrations of the past few days are just the beginning. However, regardless of U.S. pressure on your government, we are convinced that you will not allow yourselves to be estranged from your people and all other peoples fighting U.S. hegemony. On the other hand, in view of public pressure concerning the shah's extradition, the Panamanian Government might feel bound by the Latin American traditions as far as granting political asylum is concerned.

However, pursuant to Article 14, Paragraph 2 of the universal declaration on human rights, the right of asylum cannot be resorted to in the case of persecution based on a common law crime. Suffice it to remember that the crimes, massacres and torture committed by the deposed shah of Iran were of such magnitude that there can be no way to justify them even for political reasons. All the reports drawn up in the past 10 years by internationally famous nongovernment organizations and all studies made by various impartial organizations unanimously conclude that the deposed shah and his accomplices are guilty of flagrant, large-scale, continued human rights violations in Iran.

Dozens of thousands of families of Iranian martyrs can attest to the crimes and torture committed under the shah's regime and at his direct request or that of the people whom he assigned to do those ignoble acts. These crimes are of such magnitude that the entire international community is concerned, so the pretext of the absence of a bilateral extradition treaty to grant him asylum and protection cannot be used.

On the one hand, the crimes committed by Mohammad Reza Pahlavi in fact fall within the category of "crimes against mankind" as formulated according to the Nuremberg principles by a unanimously accepted doctrine and jurisprudence, the International Law Committee and the United Nations organization. On the other hand, to grant asylum to persons guilty of crimes against mankind is a mockery of international norms and morals. It would motivate all tyrants and criminals in the world and finally it would absolutely mar the noble tradition of granting political asylum to those who are really struggling for freedom and justice.

By requesting Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's extradition, the Iranian people are not trying to quench their thirst for revenge, they are legitimately asking that the shah answer for his crimes and reveal all the plots that allowed him for more than 25 years to establish a truly organized realm of terror and to silence the voices of the people in the somber prisons of the SAVAK. By requesting his extradition, the Iranian people are showing that the oppressed nations of the world will no longer allow imperialist powers to toy with their destiny, disregard their national dignity, plot coups d'etat at their whim and impose on defenseless nations tyrants servile to foreign orders.

All oppressed peoples should constitute a fellowship around this anti-imperialist struggle, and we hope that the people and Government of Panama will understand the real sense of this fight and reject U.S. impositions.

The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran takes this opportunity to assure the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Panama of its highest esteem.

Presidency Responds to Extradition Request

PA050156 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 4 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The presidency of the republic this afternoon released the text of the note which President Aristides Royo sent to the Islamic Government of Iran, concerning its request for the extradition of the former shah of Iran. The note, which is self-explanatory, reads as follows:

Gentlemen, I have the honor of greeting your excellencies and acknowledging receipt of your Foreign Ministry's letter dated 21 December, whereby you announced the forwarding of a request of extradition. In that respect, the Government of the Republic of Panama considers it necessary first to place in its right context the conditions under which it agreed to receive in its territory the former shah of Iran, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. At the time of this decision, the conflict between your country and the United States had reached such a serious stage that the world feared for peace.

Our government and people have repeatedly shown their support to the revolutionaries of the world, and we have committed ourselves to peoples struggling against oppression and dictatorships. In the liberation struggle of Nicaragua, we risked all our gains achieved through the canal treaties and were the first to recognize the Sandinist government, even before the U.S. Congress had approved the laws implementing the canal treaties.

In the struggle to recover our sovereignty, as well as in the struggles waged by a sister nation, our country never yielded to any international pressure. For this reason, it is difficult for us to understand and how your council and government could even have thought that our gesture responded to pressures. The Government of the Republic of Panama deemed it convenient to take an initiative that represented a clear risk in order to help in a situation of conflict, namely, the presence of the former shah in the United States, interpreted by the Iranian people as an aggression. We clearly understand the extent of the sentiments of the Iranian people, which made possible the victory of your revolution, and which permits us also to understand your position concerning the former ruler.

In order to conform to our dignity and support of human rights, we wish to express to you our disagreement with the detention of men and women, against their will, at an embassy. Even in the moments of the greatest tension in Nicaragua, the rights of diplomatic immunity were strictly observed. Even under the worst Latin American dictatorships, embassies continue to be sacred places of asylum and it is unfortunate that a revolution as profoundly moral as yours should have consented to this violation.

In announcing the forwarding of a demand of extradition, you aspire to receive the benefits of international law, the respect of which would demand the release of the persons detained at the U.S. Embassy. What respect could we Panamanians feel for ourselves if we were to observe in international law only what is convenient to you, without also pointing out what is harmful to you? As long as the Islamic Republic of Iran fails to demonstrate its intention to respect international law, it places itself in a difficult position. We are sure you will understand our position.

We hereby reiterate our respect for the motives that inspired our initiative, and the fact that the Republic of Panama is ready to initiate as soon as possible a constructive dialog in order to safeguard world peace, which we all desire, and to defend the interests of oppressed peoples.

I take this opportunity to reiterate to your excellencies the assurances of my highest esteem. [Signed] Dr Aristides Royo, president of the Republic of Panama.

PANAMANIAN LAW PREVENTING EXTRADITION EXPLAINED

PA061518 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 5 Jan 80 pp A-1, B-2 PA

[Text] The Republic of Panama has stated that it will not extradite Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, former shah of Iran, and that its actions in this regard will be based on Law 44 of 22 November 1930. The 50-year-old law states in its Article 5 that no extradition request will be satisfied: A. If the claimed person is Panamanian by birth or if the person became a naturalized Panamanian prior to carrying out the act that serves as the basis for the extradition demand;

B. If in the opinion of the executive branch [the extradition demand is based on] a political crime. However, it is understood that the assassination of the chief of state or of any other person exercising public authority in the demanding state at the time of the assassination will not be considered a political crime;

C. If the claimed person has been tried in the Republic [of Panama] for the same crime;

D. If the claimed person has been sentenced or indicted for a crime committed in the Republic [of Panama]. However, in this case the extradition will be conceded once the sentence has been served, or in the event that the court finds the person not guilty, at the conclusion of the trial;

E. If the demanding state, in accordance with its laws, has issued a penalty or a penal action;

F. If the crime is punishable with the death penalty in the claiming state, except when there is a commitment to apply to the accused another penalty or a less severe penalty.

Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the former shah of Iran, has been in our country since 15 December 1979 under the protection granted by the asylum given by the Panamanian Government which accepted him here "for humanitarian reasons."

According to what has been stated by the government, the former shah is free to move throughout the country and his extradition could be denied to Iran on the basis of Paragraph F of Article 5 of Law [44] which states: "If the crime is punishable with the death penalty in the claiming state, except when there is a commitment to apply to the accused another penalty or a less severe penalty." Iran, "the claiming state," has publicly stated its intention to execute the former shah if it ever captures him.

According to Article 1 of Law 44 of 22 November 1930, which discusses extraditions, "The extradition of criminals will be based on public treaties and if there is none, on the dispositions of the present law." Iran and Panama have not signed any extradition treaty.

The former shah of Iran, old and sick, is under strong protection on the Island of Contadora in the Gulf of Panama. He celebrated his wedding anniversary there and shared Christmas and New Year's with the Panamanians. There he awaits future developments.

In Iran the Ayatollah Khomeyni is the person responsible for several North Americans being held as hostages in the U. S. Embassy by a group of students. He has also abstained from meeting with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

Our country's extradition law, Law 44 of 22 November 1930, was passed when Florencio Harmodio Arosemena was president.

FEP LEADER VIEWS SIGNIFICANCE OF VISIT TO IRAN

PA041424 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 4 Jan 80

[Text] The Federation of Panamanian Students [FEP] has said that the Panamanian and Iranian students are fighting the same imperialism. Julio Cesar Beytia, FEP secretary of international relations, has said that the Panamanian student delegation's visit to Iran is an act of solidarity with the struggle of the Iranian people who are threatened by imperialist pressures. The student leader was interviewed by this station about the trip. He said the following:

[Begin recording] One week ago we received an invitation from the Organization of Democratic Youth and students of Iran to send an FEP delegation to participate in some mass activities the Iranian students were organizing. This has great significance for us. It reflects the international prestige of the FEP's position. Our repudiation of the shah's presence in Panama was received with great joy by the world's students. The FEP's position was made known to 120 student organizations throughout the world.

The student and popular movement feels that it is very significant that the Iranian students, identifying themselves with our people's struggle, have decided to invite a delegation to Iran. We have repudiated the shah's presence in Panama not only because he was an assassin in Iran but because he served as imperialism's policeman and spearhead in its attempts to suppress the people and perpetuate its interests in the Middle East. Since we face the same imperialism the Iranian students and people currently face in the defense of their natural resources, the FEP rejects the shah's presence in Panama. [end recording]

Questioned about the Panamanian student delegation's tentative agenda of interviews and visits in Iran, Julio Cesar Beytia said:

[Begin recording] The Organization of Democratic Youth and students of Iran has proposed a tentative agenda which the Panamanian students will discuss in Iran. In general terms, the program includes the holding of mass events with the participation of our representatives.

We are also thinking of the possibility of issuing a joint communique of the Organization of Democratic Youth, students of Iran and the FEP regarding the [word indistinct] struggle and specifically the Iranian and Panamanian peoples' struggle. We are also interested in meeting with Iranian authorities to learn firsthand about the revolutionary changes in Iran. Although the Islamic revolution of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni includes some features which we could not consider ideal, we also believe that the imperialist news agencies have not stressed the real revolutionary changes. They are only portraying a religious revolution led by a religious fanatic and are not reporting the revolutionary changes being carried out in Iran. [end recording]

The FEP delegation will return to Panama on 9 January to participate in the events to honor the 1964 martyrs.

IRANIAN GOVERNMENT DENIES ENTRY VISAS TO FEP DELEGATION

PA041912 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Jan 80 PA

[Text] It was learned this morning in the capital that the revolutionary Government of Iran has as of this moment denied visas to three Panamanian students and one newsman who were preparing to visit Tehran on invitation of the Iranian students union.

On 2 January Mario Panther, secretary general of the Panamanian Students Federation, [FEP], Pastro Falcone and Erasmo Pradd, FEP leaders, and newsman Jose Hernandez left for Madrid. Since there has never been either an Iranian Embassy or a consulate in Panama, the travelers were supposed to request an entry visa to Ayatollah Khomeyni's premises at the Iranian Embassy in Madrid. Despite the fact that the three Panamanian students and newsman were traveling as guests of the Iranian youth and student union, whose members are occupying the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, the visas were denied by the government.

STUDENTS HOLD PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATION AGAINST SHAH

PA050107 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 4 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Members of the Federation of Panamanian Students from the Panama commercial school at noon today staged a peaceful demonstration on the Transisthmian Highway while being closely watched by National Guard units headed by Maj Julian Melo. Some 100 students complained of constitutional violations to the right of peaceful meetings and, as they did yesterday and in the days before the recent holidays, protested the presence in Panama of former Iranian Shah Reza Pahlavi.

A federation delegation was scheduled to arrive today in Tehran for several visits and talks with their Iranian colleagues who are holding some 50 U.S. hostages at that country's embassy in the Iranian capital.

In the Panamanian capital, meanwhile, traffic was seriously affected for approximately 1 hour in a section of the Transisthmian Highway. The students who participated in this noon's demonstrations were advised by members of the Department of Students Affairs of the Ministry of Education, who actually mediated between them and the members of the National Guard.

BRIEFS

NEW CHIRIQUI GOVERNOR--Heberto Anguizola, representative of David Corregimiento, has been appointed mayor of Chiriqui, replacing incumbent Alfredo Macharaviaya who resigned in December. Anguizola left today for David to assume his new post. [Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Jan 80 PA]

CONFLICTING REPORTS ISSUED ON JANUARY LEADERS' MEETING

Panama Reports Postponement

PA042327 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The meeting of presidents and government juntas of Central America and Panama will be held in early February, Vice President Jose Miguel Alfaro has said. Although the meeting had been initially planned for 26 and 27 January, it has been postponed until the first week of February for technical reasons concerning the formulation of documents, Vice President Alfaro said.

Nicaragua's D'Escoto Says Meeting On

PA060234 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry reported today it has no official knowledge that the Central American presidents' summit will be postponed. The ministry was commenting on a report of a postponement disseminated by international news agencies. This is a report by the NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto denied the report of a postponement this morning saying that, on the contrary, preparations are underway to hold the Central American foreign ministers' meeting in San Jose from 15 to 17 January.

Dominican Foreign Secretary Ramon Emilio Jimenez will also be invited to this meeting which will outline the main topics to be discussed by the Central American presidents' summit scheduled to be held in Managua, Nicaragua. One topic it will discuss is the area's common market.

CALDERON SAYS MINISTERS' MEETING MAY BE SUSPENDED

PA060237 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 5 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon announced today that the Central American foreign ministers meeting might be suspended. The meeting was scheduled to be held this month to prepare the area summit meeting scheduled for 26 and 27 January in Managua, Nicaragua. Calderon said that this suspension of the foreign ministers meeting does not mean that the summit meeting will be delayed. The mid-January foreign ministers meeting might not be held due to the critical situation in El Salvador and the strained relations between Honduras and Nicaragua, which worsened when a Honduran helicopter was allegedly attacked by Nicaraguan forces.

EL SALVADOR

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING POLITICAL CRISIS

PA041949 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1300 GMT 4 Jan 80 PA

[Relayed by Managua Domestic Service]

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon militants of the 28 February Peoples Leagues (LP-28) protested the most recent acts of repression carried out against that organization by erecting incendiary barricades in the communities of San Ramon, Mejicanos and Ayatuxtepeque, all located near the capital.

Taking advantage of the chaotic situation created by the current government crisis, the Christian Democratic Party defined its stand through leader Jose Napoleon Duarte, who pointed out that the present political crisis is enabling the people to move along the true path of democratization. He said this new crisis presents an opportunity for his organization to show the people that it is interested in serving them.

Yesterday afternoon it was also learned that the three members of the commission in charge of investigating political prisoners and missing persons, well-known and honorable Salvadoran lawyers, had resigned. According to them, the present situation has totally obviated their functions and for this reason they had decided to dissolve this institution, originally created by the present revolutionary government junta.

The Revolutionary People's Army (ERP) also released a document in the afternoon. It indicates the current crisis, resulting from the ministers' resignations and the political deterioration of the imperialist government formula which had tried to stop the advance of the people's struggle, is the result of combative actions by the masses' popular and revolutionary organizations. Their activities have unmasked the reactionary forces' clear counterrevolutionary objectives. These reactionary forces are hegemonic within the armed forces and have always wielded political power in our fatherland.

According to the clandestine ERP's communique, only complete unity of the revolutionary forces in alliance with the honest and patriotic democratic sectors will make our people's final liberation possible. In this connection we ask all those forces to unite their efforts to achieve the unity our people crave, the document adds.

This communique also unveils the fear prevalent in many sectors that the present serious political crisis may lead to a unification of the guerrilla armies into a single unified front. This is discussed in the ERP communique, which notes the group's willingness to participate alongside the other popular forces in whatever unity formulas are needed to begin the struggle at any given moment.

BPR Supports Resigning Ministers

PA041338 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] Panama City--El Salvador's People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) today voiced its support for the ministers who have resigned from the Cabinet of the military government junta ruling that Central American country.

BPR Secretary General Juan Chacon told PRENSA LATINA over the phone that the ministers' resignation points to the contradictions between the government and the military and to a disintegration of the maneuver begun by the United States in October, when it placed the junta in power.

Through the junta, he affirmed, the United States sought a democratic opening and the implementation of a reformist program aimed at gaining a social base or support while isolating the revolutionary action from the people.

However, the U.S. plans began to fail when no understanding was reached between the civilians and the armed forces. From the moment they seized power, the armed forces continued oppressing the people just as Carlos Humberto Romero's ousted regime did, Chacon said.

According to Chacon, the junta was even unable to give its government an antioligarchic [word indistinct]. In implementing its reformist program it encountered the oligarchy's opposition, and the oligarchy's demands are contrary to those of the people.

In the popular leader's opinion, the junta entered a dead end road and chose to oppress the people as its alternative. He recalled that since the military seized power in October, 450 people have been machinegunned and killed during demonstrations staged by workers in both rural areas and in the city.

Government oppression on the one hand, and the lack of popular measures on the other, led to differences between the military and the ministers, he noted.

Majano Foresees No Coup

PA050021 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2310 GMT 4 Jan 80 PA

[By Rosendo Majano H.]

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Revolutionary junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano this afternoon dismissed the possibility of a coup d'etat and noted that democratization will continue firmly.

He said the current political crisis had climaxed with the resignation of the Cabinet that had conditioned its stay in office on the taking of an antioligarchic stand by the young military officers and the removal, without further explanation, of Mario Antonio Andino from the ruling group. He said Guillermo Manuel Ungo's and Roman Mayorga Quiros' voluntary withdrawal from the junta is a token of the democratic regime we have here.

He said the new Cabinet and other public officials will be appointed in 2 or 3 days to replace those who resigned.

He repeated his respect for the free expression of ideas, noting that the laws promulgated so far are indicative of future laws that will benefit the Salvadoran people.

Colonel Majano insisted on land reform which is opposed by the right. He said it is one of the main projects of the revolutionary junta that took power last 15 October.

He flatly rejected charges of a turn to the right by the junta as stated by the resigning officials in general. He said in this country everybody is entitled to view things as he pleases.

The government leader also revealed that the junta is consulting the Christian Democratic Party and other political groups to reorganize the government, noting that civilians will have the upper hand as stated in the armed forces' proclamation released on the day of the military insurrection.

He asked the Salvadoran people to have confidence in the armed forces and the local political forces which, he said, will behave maturely in the current situation.

He called on Salvadorans in general to participate coolly in the work of the state.

He did not discard the possibility of repealing the Constitution promulgated in 1962. He said this is under study.

[Words indistinct] did not dismiss the possibility that the entire junta, initially comprised of three civilians and two colonels and since 24 hours ago comprised only by Colonel Majano, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez and Mario Antonio Andino, will be totally reshuffled.

He said the armed forces recently confirmed the military and political power of the revolutionary junta.

He concluded by saying it is of current interest to restate the bases and principles of the government program and that the current crisis is providing an opportunity to show the strength of the process undertaken following Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's overthrow. The latter's regime was accused of corruption and promoting political violence.

Andino Resigns From Junta

PA050327 Paris AFP in Spanish 0315 GMT 5 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Jan (AFP)--Mario Antonio Andino, the third civilian member of the Salvadoran Government junta, resigned tonight to allow the armed forces to reorganize the cabinet, he said.

The other two civilians had resigned Thursday night to show their opposition to what they consider a turn to the right by the army's commanders.

Andino represented the private business sector in the revolutionary government junta.

The outgoing cabinet, like the other two civilian members of the junta, were demanding his resignation.

Ungo Admits Junta's Failure

PA052334 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City--Guillermo Manuel Ungo, former member of the Salvadoran military junta, admitted today that the government he belonged to was unable to comply with the program it set forth when it took office. Ungo, who resigned yesterday, told the Mexican newspaper UNO MAS UNO he regretted the false neutrality of the officers who led the movement that toppled Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's dictatorship.

He added that the program insured the political modernization needed in the country but it was not carried out because the business sector and the oligarchy were involved in the state's decisionmaking process. He asserted that without constitutional amendments it is impossible to try to change the current national structures.

Ungo underscored that the negative replies of the Permanent Council of the Armed Forces to the goverment officials' requests served the interests of the oligarchy.

NEW VIOLENCE REPORTED IN VARIOUS PARTS OF COUNTRY

PA051622 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1300 GMT 5 Jan 80 PA

[Relayed by Managua Domestic Service]

[Text] New acts of violence were reported today in different parts of the country. A powerful bomb exploded this morning in La Union, 190 km from San Salvador. This is an important commercial port close to the border with Honduras and Nicaragua.

According to reports, two persons were killed and seven seriously injured by the explosion. So far, no one has claimed responsibility for this explosion.

Meanwhile members of the 28 February Peoples Leagues have put up road blocs along the highway to Sonsonate to protest against the arrest of one of their colleagues yesterday afternoon. They have also denounced the political police for unleashing a relentless persecution against all members of the leagues.

Last night, the Peoples Revolutionary Army claimed responsibility for distributing propaganda bombs in San Ramon, Ayatuxtepeque, Flandercito, Mejicanos and Cuscatansingo, towns close to San Salvador.

From Dr Rodolfo Jimenez Barrios, a former political prisoner of the previous regimes, we learned that Dr Christian Barnard got in touch with him yesterday from Capetown, South Africa, and offered to perform the operation he needs as a contribution on his part to obtain the freedom of South African Ambassador Archibald Dunn, who was kidnaped on 28 November by the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces. According to Dr Jimenez Barrios, the operation he needs would cost him approximately $27,000 in the United States and that he does not have that amount of money.

We are also reporting to our listeners in Nicaragua that all the civilian members of the revolutionary junta have resigned because the armed forces insist on maintaining an extreme rightist position regarding the current political process in the country. For this reason, we can expect that violence will continue.

National Guard Headquarters Attacked

PA041448 Paris AFP in Spanish 1440 GMT 4 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Jan (AFP)--Extreme leftist guerrillas attacked the National Guard general headquarters this morning in San Salvador's northern suburb.

Heavy shooting has been heard in the area for over 20 minutes. The forces of order have blocked all nearby streets, and it is not yet known whether there are any casualties.

The Salvadoran National Guard is comprised of 5,000 men.

Further on Headquarters Attack

PA041645 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1609 GMT 4 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Leftists armed with weapons of various calibers this morning attacked the northwestern entrance of the National Guard central headquarters in El Salvador. Two guardsmen were wounded and two civilians killed. Shortly after the terrorist attack, combined police and army units staged an all-out search for the attackers.

Meanwhile, in the city of Santa Ana, 66 km west of this capital, members of the outlawed leftist Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) today killed retired Second Lieutenant Joaquin Luna Martinez, former Santa Ana municipal police director. Luna was killed inside his home.

Two Guardsmen Killed in Ilobasco

PA042157 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2135 GMT 4 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Ilobasco (El Salvador), 4 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Two Salvadoran National Guardsmen were riddled with bullets today by leftist activists in an ambush against a National Guard patrol in the outskirts of this city, 45 km northeast of San Salvador.

Cpl Miguel Nestali Caceres Rivas and Pvt Alfonso Sibrian Rivas were killed when they, together with three companeros, went to deactivate a bomb allegedly placed at kilometer 11 of the Ilobasco-Jutiapa road.

In other incidents in San Salvador today, two terrorists were killed and two guardsmen were wounded in an attack carried out by leftists against the National Guard headquarters.

ACAN-EFE was told at the emergency unit of the Rosales hospital that six wounded civilians were admitted there from the area where the subversive action occurred.

Army Patrols Capital's Streets

PA042115 Paris AFP in Spanish 2007 GMT 4 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Jan (AFP)--The Salvadoran Army today took to the streets in all the cities of El Salvador and set up roadblocks to prevent further guerrilla action such as occurred this morning when an as yet unidentified group attacked from various flanks the general headquarters of the National Guard in the north of this capital.

Wearing bulletproof vests and heavily armed, soldiers and security agents are posted at the entrance and exits of all the cities, searching all the vehicles that appear suspicious.

The doors of the presidential house are closed and only persons having previous appointments with the two militarymen and one civilian who currently are members of the government junta are allowed to enter.

The main street in front of the government house is blocked.

Meanwhile, judiciary authorities admitted that four bodies were removed after a shootout outside the National Guard. The Red Cross reported having attended nearly 100 wounded persons.

It is believed that two of the bodies are guerrillas, since before falling, they were carrying U.S.-made Galil rifles, [as received] walkie-talkies, a large amount of ammunition for weapons of various calibers and several capsules of poison, apparently to be taken in the event of being arrested.

The other two bodies were of pedestrians who had nothing to do with the events.

Reporters were called in by the guard's National Directorate and were shown the weapons taken and the bodies.

Streets around the garrisons and security corps have been blocked and extreme precautionary measures have been taken.

Meanwhile, it is as yet unknown what time the army communique announcing the makeup of the new government junta and the cabinet will be released.

It was reported this morning, prior to the attack, that the announcement would be made today.

NEW JUNTA MEMBERS TO BE APPOINTED SOON

PA052215 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2139 GMT 5 Jan 80 PA

[By Adrian Roberto Aldana]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 5 Jan (LATIN)--Groups of guerrillas today occupied four radio stations--three in this capital and one in Sonsonate--and called on the people to rebel while the two remaining members of the government junta continue their attempts to form a new cabinet.

Last night's resignation by the last of the three civilians on the junta, Mario Antonio Andino, left power virtually in the hands of the military. The military, however, announced that three other civilians would be appointed to replace them in the next few hours.

Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, who is now at the head of the government with his colleague Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, said that the new appointments "might be made in the next few hours" and that a new cabinet will be formed "as soon as possible."

GUATEMALA

LUCAS SPEAKS ON FOREIGN POLICY, NAMES NEW DEFENSE MINISTER

PA060418 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2304 GMT 5 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 5 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia affirmed today, Saturday, that his government will not let "coffee rust disease or communism enter Guatemala."

The president made this statement at a luncheon he hosted for the diplomatic and consular corps at the presidential country home in Santo Tomas, Escuintla Department, to celebrate the new year.

Lucas Garcia said that just like the coffee rust disease, communism appeared for the first time in Central America in Nicaragua, and it is now creeping into neighboring El Salvador. However, he said, "my government will not allow the coffee rust disease or extremist subversion to triumph in Guatemala."

The president was accompanied by the cabinet ministers and ranking army officers. During the luncheon Lucas Garcia announced the appointment of Gen Anibal Guevara as the new national defense minister replacing Maj Gen Otto Spiegeler. He said that the appointment, effective 15 January, was being made in accordance with the armed forces rotation plan.

Lucas Garcia said that he was "very concerned" over the current political crisis in El Salvador, saying that the conflicting parties are coming dangerously closer to an armed confrontation. Nevertheless, he pointed out that if the current political unrest in El Salvador were to occur in Guatemala, "I am willing to face it forcefully." "I will not flee to Miami or New Orleans. I am determined to die here, if it were necessary, to defend the freedom of Guatemalans," he stressed.

On another subject, Lucas Garcia said that he has not been consulted concerning a date for a planned meeting of Central American presidents. He said that at the present time his main foreign policy interest is the upcoming visit to Guatemala by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo. "We have many common interests with Mexico. They are our neighbors, and President Lopez Portillo has shown a lot of good will toward our country," he said.

The president was optimistic about Guatemala's oil future, and said that in a short while this nation will depend less on oil imports. He also explained that Guatemala is currently in a good economic position, with a considerable increase in its production and a record achievement of more than $700 million in international monetary reserves.

HONDURAS

PAZ GARCIA WARNS MARXISTS IN NEW YEAR'S SPEECH

PA012155 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2015 GMT 1 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 1 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, the chief of the Honduran triumvirate, today reiterated the armed forces' decision to lead the country to a constitutional regime next year. He also harshly attacked local communists whom he described as "small gangs."

According to Paz Garcia, the Honduran Marxists are trying to boycott the forthcoming elections because "they are not supported by the people and are against the people's desire for freedom and democracy."

The president of the military junta attacked the "totalitarian Marxists" during his traditional New Year's speech to the nation which was broadcast over radio and television last night.

He also said the Honduran people will continue to repudiate those "gangs" if those "small groups" insist on fulfilling the commitments "they have made with the antinational totalitarianism."

Regarding foreign policy, Paz Garcia said the military government respects the domestic policy of all states and supports the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries.

He said Honduras also expects reciprocity and the broadest and most friendly relations with neighboring countries.

Paz Garcia stressed that his government will continue to work to solve the dispute which "momentarily separates us from the Republic of El Salvador" as soon as possible. In this regard, he expressed thanks for recent statements by the members of the Salvadoran junta about "making efforts to obtain a prompt and honorable solution of pending issues with Honduras so that we will again enjoy normal and fraternal relations."

He also emphasized the industrial, highway, agrarian and social projects carried out by the armed forces government which, he said, will intensify its efforts in 1980 to strengthen development and guarantee a return to democracy.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMS EXISTENCE OF SMALL AMOUNTS OF URANIUM

PA062215 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2232 GMT 5 Jan 80 PA

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 5 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran National Resources Secretary Rafael Leonardo Callejas admitted here today that he has known about the existence of uranium in El Mochito, in the western Department of Santa Barbara.

The official admission came following charges by Manuel Guerrero, former president of El Mochito Mine Labor Union, that the government is trying to hide the exploitation of the radioactive material.

Guerrero said he had evidence of the existence of uranium and of its exploitation and export to the United States by Rosario Resources Corporation, a U.S. transnational. He noted that this was being done behind the backs of the Honduran Government and people.

The residents of El Mochito have insisted for several years that the company has taken sophisticated material and equipment there, that many miners have been seen with strange burns and that others have died from diseases never known before in the area.

There were also reports of strange lights coming from deep underground and of the shipment of minerals and garbage which the company sometimes made with the protection or armed guards.

However, the Honduran authorities had always denied the existence of radioactive material in the country and had indicated that the reports of Honduran geologists and mine and chemical experts coincided with those of the U.S. company.

Callejas said today that "it is true that there is uranium in El Mochito but not in commercial quantities profitable for anyone to exploit."

He indicated he obtained the first reports about the uranium from a U.S. laboratory because Honduran technicians and chemists do not have the necessary equipment to detect it here.

According to the U.S. analysis, a sample of the mineral extracted from El Mochito contained .001 percent of uranium oxide per ton.

"That is a very small amount, not sufficient for export. The uranium is found in the form of traces," Callejas said. The official's statement was confirmed by one of his subordinates who said he was a chemist.

Former union leader Guerrero also accused the military government junta of being weak and of not having sufficient courage to stop the maneuvers of the Rosario company, and much less of protesting the illicit exploitation of uranium.

Regarding this charge, Callejas said "the government is not weak and despite the reports it already has and which it believes in, the government has sent a technical mission to El Mochito to undertake investigations on the subject." Callejas said the government will verify if the uranium is exportable and if the company has been exporting it illegally. He criticized the union leaders for not following normal channels to make their charges and for turning to the press before taking the matter up with government officials.

NICARAGUA

SOVIET EMBASSY PERSONNEL BEGIN ARRIVING IN MANAGUA

PA051610 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1555 GMT 5 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 5 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The first group of employees of the Soviet Embassy in Nicaragua began arriving yesterday in this capital. Today it was learned that 11 Soviet diplomats arrived yesterday and 20 other Soviet representatives are expected to arrive here today.

The Soviet ambassador's name has not yet been disclosed, but Nicaragua has appointed Ricardo Wheelock Roman as its ambassador to the Soviet Union. Wheelock had previously served as ambassador to Honduras.

According to reliable sources, the Soviet Embassy in Nicaragua may eventually have some 100 representatives from the USSR. It has also been learned that the Soviet delegation will probably occupy a residence seized from former National Guard Gen Jose "Papachepe" Somoza, Anastasio Somoza Debayle's half brother.

Advance Party Members Named

PA051853 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Eleven members of the Soviet Embassy arrived here aboard two flights yesterday afternoon and this morning from Havana, Cuba. They are here to arrange for the arrival of the Soviet ambassador to Nicaragua. The diplomatic mission is presided over by Counselor Minister Aleksandr A. (Timakov).

Freddy Figueroa Aguilar, in charge of consular affairs of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Cuba, reported to the Foreign Ministry and to the Immigration Office at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport the arrival of the diplomatic mission.

The members of the diplomatic mission, who will probably stay at what used to be Jose R. Somoza's home, are: Vitaliy C. (Studien), counselor; Gennadiy (Ermatov), second secretary; Nikolay A. (Federov), second secretary; Aleksandr A. (Gilensky), second secretary; Nikolay (Svanov), third secretary; Sergey (Troshin), Vassily (Radaem) Nine A. (Radaeva), Marina L. (Epifanova) and Nina A. (Lorgostoyev).

The diplomatic mission flew aboard Cubana de Aviacion aircraft. They were received at airport by Foreign Ministry officials.

FRIENDSHIP WITH NORTH EUROPEAN COUNTRIES CONSOLIDATED

PA041611 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Jan 80 PA

[Text] (ANN)--Nicaragua will consolidate its ties of friendship with the five Nordic countries whose foreign policy is favorable to the liberation movements, the recently appointed Nicaraguan ambassador to Sweden, Marco Antonio Gonzalez, has announced. Gonzalez, who is 31, studied international law in Moscow and speaks seven languages, has also been appointed ambassador to Denmark and Finland, countries which have remained neutral toward the big powers and do not belong to either the EEC or NATO.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF BORDER INCIDENT WITH HONDURAS

Mercado Denies Involvement

PA050248 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2129 GMT 4 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 4 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado said today "we are investigating the alleged border incident" that the Honduran Foreign Secretariat cited in a note sent to the Nicaraguan executive.

According to the protest note forwarded by the Honduran military junta, a Honduran Air Force helicopter was hit by shots supposedly fired from Nicaraguan territory.

The incident reportedly happened at La Troja, a town in the eastern Honduran Department of El Paraiso, as the craft was carrying a medical brigade. The Honduran Foreign Secretariat reported the plane was hit by gunshots.

Ramirez Mercado said following a "preliminary investigation" the forces stationed in northern Nicaragua gave assurances they have no information on the incident.

"In our reply to the Honduran Foreign Secretariat, we added we will continue investigating to determine if the incident took place and if the shots were fired from Nicaraguan territory," Ramirez Mercado added.

He said that was the Nicaraguan Government's reply to the Honduran authorities. The Nicaraguan official said the helicopter mentioned in the Honduran note reached its base "without any trouble." He also noted that Nicaragua assures the Honduran Foreign Secretariat that bilateral relations "will continue along normal and cordial channels."

Ramirez Mercado also cited a version that the Honduran Government is reportedly ready to take the matter up with the OAS. He said he does not think the Honduran Government will do that because it is difficult to determine whether the alleged incident happened or not.

"We are not casting doubts over the Honduran Government's note but we have no evidence of such an incident involving members of our country's armed forces," Ramirez Mercado added.

Answering a question, the Nicaraguan official said he does not think the supposed incident will impede the holding of the Central American summit of chiefs of state. "Plans for that meeting continue. Besides, the Honduran Foreign Secretariat did not mention that in the note," he added.

Meanwhile, an international news dispatch datelined in San Jose, Costa Rica said today the meeting of Central American presidents slated for 26 and 27 January here has been postponed until early February. At least that is what a ranking Costa Rican official told Radio Reloj in Costa Rica.

D'Escoto Says Incident 'Closed'

PA060346 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0022 GMT 6 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 5 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Government regards as "closed" the latest border incident that happened on Thursday evening when a Honduran Air Force helicopter was machinegunned by alleged Sandinist soldiers. This triggered a strong protest by the Honduran Foreign Secretariat.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman revealed this today here after receiving a report from the charge d'affaires in Tegucigalpa, Conny de Penell, on a conversation she had with Honduran Foreign Secretary Elisseo Perez Cadalso.

During the conversation Perez Cadalso explained an international dispatch that claimed he said he would not attend a meeting of Central American foreign ministers in Costa Rica in the latter half of January as a result of the latest incident on the Nicaraguan border.

The Honduran foreign secretary told the Nicaraguan envoy "not to pay attention to that statement and regard the incident as closed."

Father D'Escoto Brockman reiterated to local newsmen that the Nicaraguan Government wants to find out from where the helicopter was attacked since the Sandinist People's Army had no official knowledge of it and that it concurs with the government of the neighboring country that anything that might lead to a deterioration in the relationship of understanding and friendship between the two nations and governments should be avoided.

These views are contained in the reply that the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry sent to the Honduran Foreign Secretariat yesterday.

Concerning the slated meeting with his counterparts of the area in Costa Rica, the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister said Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon had not informed him of a postponement.

Newspaper reports from the area stated this week that the postponement of the ministers' meeting had been requested by the foreign ministers of Guatemala and Honduras.

"On the contrary, I received a note from my Costa Rican counterpart yesterday stating who will accompany President Rodrigo Carazo Odio to the Central American summit here in Managua in February," D'Escoto Brockman said.

He insisted on the need to hold a summit of the chief executives of the countries of the area in the wake of the victory scored by the Sandinist revolution.

"We need to consolidate Central American brotherhood and fellowship and maximize the ways of achieving economic, cultural, political and even diplomatic cooperation. This will be a new stage of dialog in the region," the Nicaraguan minister concluded.

CARRION STRESSES NEED TO INCREASE ARMY'S DEFENSIVE MIGHT

PA041556 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2216 GMT 3 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 3 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Sandinist People's Army (EPS) has been involved in strengthening its defensive capability since the 19 July triumph of the revolution, Luis Carrion Cruz, second commander of the EPS, said here today.

Commander Carrion stressed that "historically, there has not been a single victorious revolution which has not been counterattacked, and we have the right to think ours can also be counterattacked at any moment."

In a statement to radio newsmen, the officer added that two measures have been taken to meet this threat: One is to increase the technical and firepower capability of the EPS as the backbone of the defense of the revolution; the second is to create a system to train the people militarily. United they can crush the counterrevolution.

Carrion Cruz indicated that since the reconstruction government does not have money to maintain a large army, the people must be trained around the army so they can be mobilized to defend peace and national sovereignty at any time.

The Sandinist commander added that the task of increasing the revolution's defense capability has been placed in the hands of Eden Pastora (Commander Cero), new deputy defense minister in charge of the militias.

We are going to train and organize the people so that, along with their army, they will be able to defend militarily their decision to be free and sovereign, the Nicaraguan commander added.

BORGE REAFFIRMS MILITARY STANCE, ECONOMIC POLICY

PA041712 Paris AFP in Spanish 0231 GMT 4 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 3 Jan (AFP)--Nicaragua will buy antiaircraft equipment for the Sandinist Army, Interior Minister and Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge announced here today. He made the announcement while military spokesman Roberto Sanchez reported that investigations are underway concerning the Honduran Government charge that Sandinist border patrols had strafed an Honduran helicopter with .50 caliber machineguns.

Sanchez denied there had been a clash between the Sandinist Army and counterrevolutionaries in the city of Rivas, 120 km south of Managua. The military spokesman said two shootouts, one in the vicinity of the main military headquarters of the city and another in the outlying region were not synchronized attacks, but isolated incidents caused by irresponsible persons. No deaths or injuries resulted from the shootouts.

Speaking before a group of workers, Minister Borge said we do not need tanks or aircraft, only antiaircraft equipment, because we do not plan to attack anyone, although we have a problem since we are not in a position to purchase them.

Borge reiterated that Nicaragua is entering the year 1980 totally free of U.S. tutelage, to which it was subjected for many years, and accepting the United States as friends and not as [word indistinct].

The military leader said there is no returning to the past in Nicaragua and the bourgeoisie must be confident in joining the revolutionary process, because it is not true that the revolution has let private business thrive in order to seize it later. We only want everyone to share in the profits of the private sector and the bourgeoisie can trust in us, because we have been honest in our statements, Borge said.

He stated that if the wealthy sectors want to take their capital out of the country believing they would not benefit by leaving it in the country or because they have no faith in the revolution, the government's economic reactivation plans for 1980 will be carried out through other means.

The minister again defended the Cuban presence in the country, affirming that any other country can compete with Cuba in (?providing) assistance to Nicaragua, sending the necessary material and equipment.

Meanwhile, [word indistinct] leader Manuel Sanchez appeared today before the local human rights commission, claiming that the Sandinist Army is persecuting him for publishing a weekly on labor matters. Sanchez is secretary general of the Health Workers Federation which unites some 7,000 paramedical personnel and which refuses to join the proposed Single Central of Sandinist Workers [Central Unica de Trabajadores Sandinistas].

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON AFGHAN CRISIS

Havana Reports Carter Speech

FL051403 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jan 80 FL

[Text] U.S. President James Carter last night announced that he is taking economic reprisals against the Soviet Union for the aid it is giving to Afghanistan in accordance with the friendship and mutual assistance treaty signed by those two neighboring countries at the end of 1979. In a 12-minute speech to the nation carried by radio and television stations, Carter talked about indefinitely postponing the sale of technology and other commodities, cutting back the Soviet fishing quota in U.S. waters, and suspending the supply of 11 million tons of cereals. The U.S. head of state also announced that his government will lend military, food and other aid to Pakistan so that this country may face up to what he called Afghanistan's threat against neighboring states. President Carter even threatened to boycott the Moscow Olympic games scheduled for midyear if the Soviet Union continues to help Afghanistan and other Asian countries. In addition, he announced the postponement of the opening of new Soviet consulates in the United States and his country's in the USSR, as well as cancelling bilateral cultural and other exchanges. He asked for the cooperation of U.S. allies in his decisions.

Observers Analyze Cuban Position

PA051512 Paris AFP in Spanish 0330 GMT 5 Jan 80 PA

[By Jacques Thomet]

[Text] Havana, 4 Jan (AFP)--A week has gone by since the Soviet troops' massive intervention in Afghanistan and Cuba still has not defined its position, nor have the Cuban leaders said anything about the U.S. hostages in Tehran, observers here pointed out. Neither of these two current hot issues were mentioned in the joint declaration that Cuba's main leader, Fidel Castro, and Georges Marchais, French Communist Party secretary general, signed here tonight, and in which, among other things, they referred to the struggle against the arms race. The Cuban press is only reporting the Afghanistan events according to dispatches from the Soviet news agency TASS. As a matter of fact, GRANMA, the Communist Party of Cuba newspaper, today carried an item saying that whoever talks of a Soviet invasion is not facing reality.

The Cuban Government's delay in making a statement on the Afghan crisis is partly due to the Cuban leaders' reluctance to take a stand, even if they do not approve of the Red Army intervention in Kabul. The Communist Party of Cuba, one of the closest to the USSR since Castro approved Czechoslovakia's occupation by Soviet troops, has in principle avoided taking a public stand on such matters, following Castro's appointment as president of the nonalined countries movement for a 3-year term during the September conference held in Havana. This could be interpreted as Cuba's desire not to assume any position which could be taken as the official stand of the 95 member states of the nonalined movement.

The movement, created by initiative of heads of state, such as Yugoslav President Tito, is opposed to the policy of blocs as stated in its bylaws, even if some of its members are either close to the Western or Soviet worlds. It has become even more difficult for the Cubans to give an opinion on behalf of the nonalined now that Yugoslavia, a founder of the movement, has expressed its disapproval of the Soviet intervention.

On the other hand, after 20 years of U.S. economic blockade, the USSR still is Cuba's main economic support, which, according to diplomatic sources, is costing the USSR approximately $5 to $7 million daily. For this reason it is very unlikely that Cuba will go against the Soviet strategy in Kabul, even if it would prefer actions of a diplomatic nature, as in the case of the Iranian crisis.

Diplomatic sources have confirmed, although no official statements have been published to indicate whether Cuba approves or disapproves of the taking of hostages, that Cuba has played an active and positive role so far with the Iranian authorities in trying to solve the situation.

Commentary Scores U.S. Countermeasures

FL051732 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 5 Jan 80 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program commentary]

[Text] U.S. President James Carter has asked the Senate to postpone the debates on the SALT II treaty, signed by him and top Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev 6 months ago in Vienna and not yet ratified by Washington. The new pretext to delay this matter is one more demonstration of U.S. irresponsibility when dealing with mankind's most pressing problems. Carter urged the postponement of the examination of the treaty because he does not agree with the military aid being given by the Soviet Union to Afghanistan.

What is the reason for Carter's reaction to the Afghan problem? What is behind all this? Since April 1978 Afghanistan has been the arena for a revolutionary process which recently suffered a phase of treachery and a regime of repression and crimes when a confirmed agent of the CIA, Hafizollah Amin, overthrew and murdered president Nur Muhammed Taraki. During the Taraki administration Afghanistan was the victim of foreign provocations directed by the United States and China. Counterrevolutionary gangs were being armed and encouraged by those states in complicity with Pakistan, a country where the bandits were being supplied and trained and from which they were infiltrating Afghanistan, perpetrating murders and sabotage and carrying out other destabilizing actions.

Under Amin's rule a regime of terror was unleashed. The gains made by the revolution of April 1978 were placed in jeopardy. Internal reactionary forces were strengthened and the threat of armed aggression by Yankee imperialism through its lackeys appeared imminent. Amin even planned the extermination of entire Afghan tribes using napalm bombs as well as the mass killing on 28 December of all his political adversaries. Amin was opportunely overthrown by the country's revolutionary forces which, in an effort to preserve the revolution and the nation's integrity, requested military and other aid from the neighboring Soviet Union.

The USSR immediately lent support to Afghanistan in accordance with the provisions of the friendship and cooperation treaty signed by the two countries in 1978. In a declaration issued on 31 December, the new Afghan Government reaffirmed that its request had been made in accordance with the treaty to confront the armed provocations of imperialism, whose leading figure is the United States. It is normal that Washington reacted hysterically when its agent was lost and its plans of aborting that country's revolution crumbled.

Now Carter and his advisers are weaving a new campaign of defamation against the USSR, charging that it invaded Afghanistan.

They are attempting to distort Soviet solidarity with a nation that is asking for aid and to compare it to actions such as those of the Yankee Marines in the Dominican Republic, South Africa against Angola, Israel against Arab countries or Rhodesia against Mozambique, Botswana and Zambia which, for certain, Washington has never condemned.

To top it off, Carter is attempting to use the Afghan issue as a pretext to postpone the ratification of the SALT II treaty, a treaty which has nothing to do with this Asian country's problem. Resorting to this is only a demonstration of the lack of responsibility of the U.S. Government when it deals with problems of such great importance for mankind. It must be said that this, in essence, is one more U.S. step against peace and detente, a new step, because there have been other already.

Under U.S. pressure, NATO will deploy 572 intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Carter is urging the production of the MX intercontinental ballistic missile, the neubron bomb, which already is in the works, new nuclear submarines and nuclear missile-carrying vessels for the U.S. Navy. It has also been learned that the United States is planning to provide nuclear weapons to Pakistan, a country which has borders with Afghanistan and the USSR [as heard] and is located at the entrance of the Arabian Gulf, an area coveted by the Yankees for its oil wealth.

As you will remember, a few weeks ago Washington also resorted to the sabotage of the SALT II treaty with the invention of the presence in Cuba of a Soviet combat brigade. Now Carter comes up with another reason, what he calls a Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Doubtless, the reactionary spirit which charterizes Yankee policy tends to lead the government to take the worst actions and adopt ridiculous and dangerous decisions.

To sabotage the SALT II treaty, to use it as a toy in campaigns of incalculable consequences, are the goals of the real U.S. policy, and this decision made by Carter is one more example of that callous and irresponsible way of acting.

Havana Cites TASS Reaction

FL041331 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 4 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The defeat of the imperialists' plans in Afghanistan has caused a furious propagandistic furor in the Western media. U.S. President James Carter assailed Soviet policy in an interview with ABC television. In his remarks Carter distorted the purposes and reason for Soviet aid to the Afghan Government. And he warned Moscow there would be serious consequences and political actions.

A commentary by the Soviet news agency TASS responding to Carter's statements reminds the U.S. President that by speaking of a Soviet invasion of Afghanistan he is distorting the truth. TASS recalls that Soviet economic, political and military aid to Afghanistan is the result of repeated requests by the government of that country to the Soviet Union in 1978 and 1979 as a way to confront the armed interference by the imperialist forces. The Soviet news agency points out that Soviet aid to Afghanistan takes place in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter which recognizes the inherent right of states to individual or collective self-defense in repelling aggression or establishing peace.

TASS adds that Soviet aid to Afghanistan is also based on Article 4 of the Soviet-Afghan friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation treaty which was signed in 1978. TASS adds that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the British and Chinese secret services were the ones who trained, armed and brought into Afghanistan the counterrevolutionary terrorist bands which maintained instability and crime in the country.

The TASS agency also states that the President of the greatest capitalist power has quickly defended a person who was just recently believed in the United States to be a Red. It adds that it is logical for this to happen because the overthrown President Amin was a CIA spy who overthrew and assassinated Nur Mohammad Taraki, the legitimate president of Afghanistan, and who eliminated and repressed thousands of Afghan workers and revolutionaries. TASS recalls that among the plans of the deposed Amin were to wipe off the face of the earth the (Hazara) tribe and execute on the evening of 28 December all political adversaries, who earlier had been jailed.

The Soviet news agency states that the massive propaganda campaign, in which the Maoist agency XINHUA is also participating, is a maneuver to divert world public opinion from the dirty and true imperialist plans. TASS stresses that in this way they are attempting to hide the authentic U.S. threat to Iran and the aggressive and interventionist plans against the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, as well as to extend the influence of the NATO military bloc into the Near and Middle East.

Soviet Policy Defended

PA040444 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Jan 80 PA

[Unattributed commentary: "World Events"]

[Text] All Western mass media have engaged in a slander campaign against the Soviet Union on the occasion of the recent events in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. In that country, the revolutionary people, grouped in the People's Democratic Party and [passage indistinct] armed forces, overthrew the regime of Hafizollah Amin which, through treason and [word indistinct], had briefly scaled the highest state and political levels of that nation.

With the victory of the Afghan revolution in April 1978, the doors of social progress opened up in that country and [passage indistinct] against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and its Soviet neighbors. The revolutionary process started in Afghanistan inflicted a heavy blow to the imperialists' [word indistinct] plans, who up to that time had used that territory to harass the Soviet Union with blackmail campaigns and threats of aggression.

As soon as the imperialists noticed the progressive nature of the Afghan revolution, they unleashed the press, radio and television campaign to denounce the alleged intervention of the Soviet Union in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. Through such a campaign, the enemies of peace and progress sought to destroy the friendship between the peoples of these two nations while revealing their true objectives: the imperialist intervention in Afghanistan.

For months, the imperialists tried to torpedo the foundations of the Afghan popular regime to frustrate its plans for the revolutionary change of its society. From Pakistani territory and other nearby nations, the imperialists launched armed attacks and other counterrevolutionary actions against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The imperialists were joined by the Beijing hierarchs who also tried to [words indistinct].

In view of the growing intervention of the enemies of Afghanistan, the Afghan Government requested military help from the Soviet Union. Such help, comprised in the traditional international [indistinct] policy which the Soviet people have always offered to all just causes, to safeguard the conquests of a nation which, like Afghanistan, has chosen the path of social, political and economic liberation and opposes the warlike attitude of international imperialism, reaction and Beijing hegemonism.

In taking such action, the Soviet Union responds to the Soviet-Afghan treaty of (?1978), which contemplates cooperation to guarantee the security, independence and integrity of both nations, including military cooperation. In addition, the action of the Soviet Union agrees with Article 51 of the UN Charter, which stipulates the right of the states to request individual or collective assistance in the case of an armed attack. In this case, it concerns containing the open and growing armed intervention of the external enemies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. That situation of imminent danger for the existence of the popular regime prompted the request by the Afghan Government for urgent military help from the Soviet Union.

The joint measures adopted by the Soviet Union and Afghanistan for the sole purpose of stopping the counterrevolution promoted by the imperialists in no way affects the interests of third countries, as claimed by the propaganda unleashed in recent days by the capitalist press. The Soviet fraternal aid offered to the revolutionary Government of Afghanistan has the support of the Afghan workers, of the progressive forces and of all the peoples of the world.

USSR, GDR, URGE CHOOSING OF 15TH SECURITY COUNCIL MEMBER

PA061917 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The Soviet Union and the GDR have stated at the UN Security Council that they are concerned about the fact that this important organization of the United Nations at this moment does not have its 15 members.

Soviet Ambassador to the United Nations Oleg Troyanvoskiy has blamed this situation on the United States, a country, he noted, that does not hide its interest in obstructing Cuba's election to the Security Council.

The GDR representative, Peter Florin, has stated the fact that a Security Council seat belonging to the Latin American group, and in this specific case to the nonalined states, is empty does not help make the United Nations a more efficient organization. Florin urged all the UN states to do all possible to secure a successfil conclusion to the 34th session of the General Assembly with the election of the 15th member of the Security Council.

PRAVDA Cited on U.S. 'Intrigues'

FL041557 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1524 GMT 4 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The anti-Cuban campaign of intrigues and blackmail unleashed by the United States in view of the possibility that Cuba would take a seat on the UN Security Council has been condemned by the Soviet paper PRAVDA. The paper points out that the Washington Government does not want, among other things, our country to be the 15th nonpermanent member of the Security Council. According to alphabetical order, within a month Cuba would takeover the presidency of that organ where the U.S. Government has always tried to impose its policy of force, and even more so now that it is having problems with Iran. PRAVDA adds that the United States fears the traditional and principled policies of Cuba, and especially now that it holds the presidency of the nonalined countries movement in which it has prestige and authority.

UNITED STATES ACCUSED OF DUMPING TIN RESERVES

PA060243 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 5 Jan 80 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] Once again the U.S. Government has allowed the sale of part of its tin reserves on the international market.

This action seriously harms the Bolivian economy which relies on tin as its main source of income. This is not the first time U.S. imperialists have dumped thousands of tons of that mineral on the market. It involves an inevitable drop in the price of tin, which will harm the exporting countries. This is not the first time the United States has used trade to pressure the Latin American governments.

It is quite revealing that President James Carter should authorize the sale of 35,000 tons of tin from U.S. reserves precisely now that Bolivia is experiencing a political crisis markedly influenced by the recent people's mobilization that thwarted the coupist attempts of the reactionary military. Economic pressure and sanctions are among the weapons used by U.S. imperialists against the nations of our America whose economies largely depend on exporting raw materials.

By dumping part of its tin reserves on the market, U.S. imperialists have caused a difficult economic situation for Bolivia precisely when this South American nation is facing a serious economic and political crisis. Washington's objectives are self-evident.

FIDEL CASTRO, PCF'S GEORGE MARCHAIS SIGN JOINT STATEMENT

FL041131 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Jan 80 FL

[Text] A joint declaration between Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC, and Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, has been signed in Havana. Attending the ceremony were Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Armando Hart and Jose Ramon Machado Ventura; Jesus Montane, member of the PCC Central Committee and head of its general department of foreign relations; and Rafael Polanco and Javier Ardizones, deputy chief and section chief respectively of this department. This declaration is the result of the talks held at the Palace of the Revolution between Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and Georges Marchais in which they dealt with matters dealing with relations between the two parties and aspects of the present international situation. Marchais is visiting Cuba in response to an invitation from the first secretary of our party.

Marchais Departs for Home

FL041236 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 4 Jan 80 FL

[Excerpt] Last night the commander in chief went to Jose Marti International Airport to bid farewell to the secretary general of the French Communist Party and Maxime Gremetz, member of the Politburo and secretary of foreign relations of that political organization, who departed for their country.

CYPRIOT PRESIDENT GREETS FIDEL CASTRO ON ANNIVERSARY

FL041349 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou has sent a congratulatory message to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, Cuban chief of state and government, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the triumph of the Cuban revolution. The note states that with the greatest pleasure on this occasion I transmit to your excellency on behalf of the Cypriot people, government and myself the most cordial congratulations and warm wishes to you and progress and prosperity for the fraternal Cuban people under your clear guidance. The message adds that I wish to reiterate our dearest hope to develop as much as possible the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

DPRK DEFENSE MINISTER GREETS RAUL CASTRO

FL041402 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Jan 80 FL

[Text] In connection with the 21st anniversary of the [Cuban] revolution, DPRK Defense Minister O Chin-u has greeted Army Gen Raul Castro, minister of the revolutionary armed forces and second secretary of the PCC. In his message Chin-u states that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the armies of the two countries will continue developing favorably.

POLITBURO MEMBER REVIEWS DIEGO DE AVILA VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

FL040036 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Party Politburo member Arnaldo Milian Castro has visited the La Cuba starch vegetables enterprise in the municipality of Baraguá [Ciego de Avila Province] where he observed the new furrow irrigation system [riego de agua por bandas] on plantain fields. The system is being used successfully in Ciego de Avila Province.

The irrigation system along the narrow paths of the plantain fields represents a considerable savings of the valuable liquid as well as better quality irrigation, faster sprouting and, therefore, more production per caballeria. The system is being applied on 87 caballerias of plantains in the province under the advice of Bulgarian technician (Balio Yankov).

Milian also visited the plantain areas linked to the revolution's movement for higher production and was briefed in detail on the current status and future plans of the La Cuba enterprise which should produce 1 million quintals of starch vegetables in 1982.

The Politburo member said the results attained by the enterprise have been good. He also urged the management and workers of the enterprise to continue implementing organizational and technical measures on starch vegetable production.

Thereafter, Milian chaired a meeting in which the starch vegetable production plan for 1980 in Ciego de Avila Province was examined. The plan calls for 1,696,500 quintals. Milian stressed the effort made by the agriculture sector and workers to stabilize production and pointed out the need for continued work to increase yields per caballeria.

JUAN ALMEIDA TOURS CAMAGUEY SUGARCANE MILL

FL041214 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Commander of the revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of State, has toured areas of the Batalla de las Guasimas sugarcane mill which is being built in Vertientes Municipality, Camaguey Province. The new community and the polytechnical study center which are being built near the future sugar mill were also visited by party leader Juan Almeida. He was concerned about the most critical problems facing that important project in completing it on schedule. Almeida praised the housing complex, the education institution and the advances being made in building the Batalla de las Guasimas mill.

CDR NATIONAL SEMINAR OPENS; TO FOCUS ON EFFICIENCY

FL041427 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Included among the priority tasks of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution--CDR--in honor of the second congress of the PCC are to increase popular revolutionary vigilance, especially regarding maintenance of the second night watch, and aiding self-financing by means of increasing the management of prices and savings. This was announced at a national seminar for CDR cadres responsible for voluntary work, public health, savings and social work which was inaugurated in Havana with the attendance of Maria Teresa Malmierca, CDR vice coordinator.

In opening the meeting, Vidal Rivera, member of the CDR Executive Secretariat, stated that 1980, which will be a time of economic difficulties and complexity in increasing efficiency in all areas, will also need the efforts of the membership to increase the quality of the internal operations of their organization.

In a special presentation, Ernesto de la Torre, first vice minister of public health, pointed out the achievements of joint work between the public health ministry and the CDR, citing as an example the decrease in infant mortality this past year.

The CDR national seminar which is meeting in Havana will continue through tomorrow, Saturday.

GRANMA PARTY SECRETARY CALLS FOR GREATER EFFORTS

FL052019 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2005 GMT 5 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Granma Province's First Party Secretary Emilio Loo Hernandez has called for a general and complete offensive for the fulfillment of work plans as of the first month of the year in all spheres of revolutionary endeavor. In a meeting with political, mass and union leaders of the province and municipalities, Emilio Loo said that in 1980 we must plan to work differently from other years in which it became necessary to make a great effort at year's end to fulfill the programs.

The party leader stated that we must use the slogans exigency and efficiency as the revolutionary work style. Emilio Loo added that the province's response to the economic difficulties the country will face in 1980 is to fulfill all plans beginning in January and all other months.

BRIEFS

MEDICAL TEAM TO KAMPUCHEA--Hanoi--A Cuban medical team composed of 21 specialists has arrived in Hanoi en route to the People's Republic of Kampuchea where it will work for 1 year. The team consisting of 14 doctors and 7 technicians is led by Dr (Luis Urra de la Hoz) and will leave for Kampuchea on Friday. The specialties which the team will be handling include internal medicine, pediatrics, ENT, orthopedics, anesthesiology, surgery, ophthalmology, dentistry and obstetrics. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 2 Jan 80 FL]

MATANZAS WORKERS CONGRATULATED--Upon completing the production of 3,800 tons of fiber and 200 tons of fibril, the workers of the Eladio Hernandez henequen enterprise of the municipality of Cardenas have fulfilled their annual production program. Julian Rizo Alvarez, first party secretary in Matanzas Province, congratulated the workers on behalf of the party and government in a speech at a ceremony marking the occasion. [Text] [Matanzas Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Jan 80 FL]

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 005 8 January 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Foreign Ministry Has 'No Knowledge' of Grain Boycott B 1
Organizations Study Embargo B 1
Grain Board Suspends Operations B 1
Briefs: Air Brigade Headquarters; Subversives' Sentences; TV Relay Stations B 2

BOLIVIA

Army Commander Reyes Villa Denies Officers Retired C 1
Various Sectors Call for General, Not Presidential Elections C 1
Industry, Commerce Minister Resigns for Health Reasons C 1

BRAZIL

Itamaraty Would Support Security Council Action Against USSR D 1
'Thorough Study' Needed D 1
PETROBRAS Interested in Resuming Oil Purchases From USSR D 1
[O GLOBO 6 Jan]
Nuclear Cooperation Agreement Signed With Iraq D 1
Briefs: Drought Toll; New Secretariat D 1

COLOMBIA

Caribbean Islands, Cays Searched for Sandinist Troops F 1
Suspension of Flights Over Cuba Still Not Confirmed F 1
ELN Demands Ransom for Kidnaped UK Woman, Son F 1

VENEZUELA

OPEC Official Sees Single Price System in 1980 L 1
National Petroleum Production To Be Reduced in 1980 L 1
Visit by Netherlands Foreign Minister Results in Tax Agreement L 1
Arrival of Van der Klaauw L 1
Shares in Oil Refinery Discussed L 1
Foreign Minister Ends Visit L 2
President Herrera To Visit Bolivia 20 Jan L 2

PANAMA

School Faculty Criticizes National Guard Methods Against Students N 1
[CRITICA 5 Jan]
Education Minister Meets Students; Parents Asked To Cooperate N 1
[CRITICA 5 Jan]

Students Hold Demonstration; Teachers, Parents Prevent Violence N 2
Schools Ordered Closed 8 Jan Due to Student Disorders N 2
Shah Leaves Contadora Island To Visit Panama City N 3
Returns to Contadora N 3
Shah Reportedly To Leave Soon for 'Safer' Country N 3
'Miserable Gringos' Hypocritical Over Afghanistan N 4
[CRITICA 7 Jan]

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

FAPU Says 5,000 Men To Invade El Salvador From Guatemala P 1
Gutierrez Views Composition of New Government P 1
PDC Nominates Members, Sets Conditions for Joining Junta P 2
Revolutionary Groups' Merger Rumored; Mayorga Settles in Mexico P 2
Former Junta Member Ungo Discusses Political Situation P 3

GUATEMALA

MLN Spokesman Rejects Guatemalan Invasion Charge P 4
Nicaraguan Response to Border Incident 'Unsatisfactory' P 4
General Mendoza Palomo Named New Army Chief of Staff P 5
Outgoing Defense Minister Says Cubans Training Guerrillas P 5

HONDURAS

Paz Garcia Pledges Return to Constitutional Rule This Year P 5

NICARAGUA

D'Escoto Announces Postponement of Leaders' Summit P 6
Soviet Charge D'Affaires Simakov Presents Credentials P 6
Foreign Ministry Defends Claim to Disputed Islands P 7

CUBA

Bid for UN Security Council Seat Withdrawn Q 1
Marchais Support for Cuba Q 1
Castro, Marchais Issue Joint Declaration Q 1
Guyanese Association Condemns U.S. Actions Against Cuba Q 3
Chilean MIR Extends New Year Greetings Q 3
Academician Blokhin Ends Visit, Departs Q 3
Kampuchean Diplomat Defends SRV Troops in his Country Q 4
Peace Movement President Message to Kampuchean Council Q 4
Kampuchean Liberation Anniversary Commemorated With Ceremony Q 4
Camacho Aguilera Tours Construction Sites Q 4
Almeida Bosque Continues Tour of Provinces Q 5
Visits Guantanamo Projects Q 5
Minister of Health Chairs Evaluation Meeting Q 5

CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA

Manley Scores 'Freeness Mentality' in New Year's Speech S 1
[DAILY GLEANER 1 Jan]

FOREIGN MINISTRY HAS 'NO KNOWLEDGE' OF GRAIN BOYCOTT

PY072327 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2255 GMT 7 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jan (NA)--An authorized spokesman for San Martin Palace said this afternoon that the Argentine Foreign Ministry "has no knowledge about the wheat supply boycott promoted by the United States against the Soviet Union" as a reprisal for the invasion of Afghanistan. The same spokesman said the Argentine ambassador to Washington, Jorge Aja Espil, has said that he has "no knowledge" about that political action adopted by the United States. Reports on the planned boycott have been put out by international press agencies making references to a meeting the U.S. agriculture minister will call with his colleagues of wheat-exporting countries.

Organizations Study Embargo

PY072225 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2140 GMT 7 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 7 Jan (NA)--The National Grain Board and other official technical organizations today studied various alternatives on the basis of which the government must define the position Argentina will adopt on the embargo ordered by the United States on its cereal exports to the USSR and in view of the U.S. Government request that other grain-exporting countries stop their exports to that country.

Although there has been no official report, it has been learned that David Lacroze, president of the National Grain Board, has held meetings regarding the situation created by the U.S. Government decision. Other meetings of the same nature were held in other areas of the government regarding the political decision which must eventually be adopted in view of the U.S. request.

The National Grain Board has plans for several wheat transactions with the Soviet Union contracted by private exporters for a total volume of 1 million tons, according to sources of the grain trade department. These transactions have been "scheduled," according to the term used for deals not yet definitely closed, and would be carried out this year with cereals of the 1979-80 agricultural program.

Grain Board Suspends Operations

PY080050 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2251 GMT 7 Jan 80 PY

[By Alfredo Becerra]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jan (LATIN)--The Argentine National Grain Board has suspended all export registrations for grains and oil-bearing seeds, a spokesman for the board said. Registrations will remain closed until the U.S. markets for those products reopen, the spokesman added.

He also said the suspension was caused by the closure of U.S. markets following President Carter's decision to curtail sales of cereals to the Soviet Union, adding that he does not know if the Argentine Government or the grain board has adopted any decision regarding the sales of grains and oil-bearing seeds to the Soviet Union in the wake of the measures adopted by President Carter. The Soviet Union is a large buyer of Argentine grains, as well as wines, leather, meat and wool.

Sources from the cereal market said however that they see the suspension as a precautionary move until the consequences of the U.S. measure can be seen more clearly and until the cereal-exporting countries can discuss the situation to determine if they can adopt a common sale policy toward the Soviet Union.

Spokesmen for the ministries of Agriculture, Economy and Foreign Relations said they had nothing to say about Argentina's reaction to the U.S. reduction of sales to the Soviet Union.

Argentina directly exported 238,000 tons of wheat to the Soviet Union in 1979, and presumably another 750,000 tons were shipped via Rotterdam to the same destination, sources of the grain board said. Corn shipments to the Soviet Union in 1979 amounted to 1.6 million tons.

Sources from the grain market also said that the suspension ordered by the board is a preventive measure against any distortion of the market should the Soviet Union make bids to buy more grain and oil-bearing seeds from Argentina. Authorities do not want Argentina to default on its regular customers by authorizing the Soviet Union to buy an unusual proportion of the available products, they added.

The Soviet Union has contracted for 1 million tons of Argentine wheat for the 1979-80 season. Some 130,000 tons have already been shipped.

BRIEFS

AIR BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS--The Reconquista military air base has become the headquarters of the 3d Air Brigade, which flies IA-58 Pucara fighter planes. This base will also be used as the center for survival training of the Argentine Air Force. [Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 2 Jan 80 p 5 PY]

SUBVERSIVES' SENTENCES--San Miguel de Tucuman--The federal court has sentenced Jose Martin Paz, Ruben Jesus Emperador, Miguel Alberto Norberto Vivanco, Fermin Angel Nunez and Francisco Antonio Carrizo to life imprisonment and Florencio Antonio Nieva to 8 years in prison for the murder of Capt Humberto Antonio Viola and his daughter, Maria Cristina, during a subversive operation on 1 December 1974. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 30 December 79 pp 1,10 PY]

TV RELAY STATIONS--The Province of Neuquen has signed a contract for the installation of 11 color television relay stations, which will cover the northeastern, western and southern parts of the province. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 29 Dec Section 3 p 4 PY]

ARMY COMMANDER REYES VILLA DENIES OFFICERS RETIRED

PY050307 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 5 Jan 80 PY

[Text] It is false. No military officer has been retired. This was said by the army commander in chief, Gen Armando Reyes Villa, at 1030. [recorded passage indistinct] Reyes Villa asserted that he had no knowledge of a request for an increase in the armed forces budget.

We also asked him about the investigation being carried out regarding the assault on the Interior Ministry. Reyes stated that he [words indistinct] on the matter.

VARIOUS SECTORS CALL FOR GENERAL, NOT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

PY051550 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Jan 80 PY

[Text] The La Paz Bar Association believes that the next elections to be called by the government should be general, not just for president and vice president. The La Paz lawyers state that general elections are necessary since there is a general demand for them to which neither the government nor the political parties can turn a deaf ear.

For its part, the Bolivian Socialist Party has said that all the leftist political parties have pronounced themselves in favor of the next elections being general. Jaime Taborga, a leader of that party, has even said that if constitutional problems are found for a call to general elections, the correct solution would be the collective resignation of all congressmen effective 5 August this year. With such a measure the government would have no legal or constitutional obstacles to a call for general elections on the first Sunday of July this year.

In any case, the problem will be solved at the next session of Congress, which will resume its work next Monday, 7 January. It has been observed, however, that a majority of congressmen are in favor of the next elections being only for president and vice president.

Leaders of labor and peasant organizations have also stated their wish that the next elections be general, and have sent requests to that effect to the government.

INDUSTRY, COMMERCE MINISTER RESIGNS FOR HEALTH REASONS

PY050004 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2315 GMT 4 Jan 80 PY

[Text] La Paz, 4 Jan (LATIN)--Official sources have reported that interim President Lidia Gueiler today accepted the resignation of Industry and Commerce Minister Edwardo Arauco Paz.

Oscar Pena, minister secretary of information, who announced the first partial Cabinet crisis of President Gueiler's government, said that Minister Arauco Paz' resignation was the result of health problems.

The government spokesman reported that the resigning minister will travel to the United States tomorrow, where he will undergo medical treatment, and that he will be provisionally replaced by Jorge Agreda, planning and coordination minister.

ITAMARATY WOULD SUPPORT SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION AGAINST USSR

PY080249 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 8 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Itamaraty has reported that Brazil has not been consulted by the United States on the possible boycott of grain sales to the Soviet Union. Itamaraty is willing to support an economic boycott if applied by a resolution of the UN Security Council. Last year's exports to the Soviet Union approached $200 million, including only a small amount of cereal.

'Thorough Study' Needed

PY081115 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 8 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas has stated that Brazil has not been consulted by the United States on the possible boycott of grain sales to the Soviet Union. Pericas added that he is not in a position to anticipate Brazilian policy on the subject before a thorough study of the terms of the proposal is made.

PETROBRAS INTERESTED IN RESUMING OIL PURCHASES FROM USSR

PY072332 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 6 Jan 80 p 29 PY

[Exerpt] The Brazilian Embassy in Moscow has been given instructions by Itamaraty to set the dates for the visit of PETROBRAS representatives to Moscow to negotiate new terms for Brazil to resume oil purchases from the Soviet Union. Brazil interrupted oil imports from the USSR in 1976 on the initiative of PETROBRAS. The Brazilian Embassy in Moscow is currently headed by Charge d'Affaires Felix Faria.

NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH IRAQ

PY072147 Paris AFP in Spanish 2120 GMT 7 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 7 Jan (AFP)--A nuclear cooperation agreement for the peaceful use of nuclear energy, especially providing for the manufacture of nuclear reactors, has been signed between Brazil and Iraq, the Foreign Ministry announced here today. The agreement, which also provides for the supply of equipment and nuclear engineering, was signed last Saturday in Rio de Janeiro. The two countries have been bound since last September by a protocol of intention to cooperate in the nuclear field, particularly in prospecting for uranium in Iraq.

BRIEFS

DROUGHT TOLL--The 7-month drought in the northeast is affecting over 9 million people who live in 513 counties--now under state of emergency--in Piaui, Ceara, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraiba, Pernambuco, Bahia, Alagoas and Sergipe states. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 31 Dec 79 p 1 PY]

NEW SECRETARIAT--By a decree signed today, the president has created the Central Internal Control Secretariat [Secretaria Central de Control Interna] of the Planning Ministry. This secretariat replaces the Office for General Inspection of the Finances of Ministries. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Jan 80 PY]

CARIBBEAN ISLANDS, CAYS SEARCHED FOR SANDINIST TROOPS

PA061954 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1857 GMT 6 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 6 Jan (EFE)--According to local journalistic sources, Colombian Marines today landed on islands and islets in the Caribbean following reports of a Nicaraguan armed invasion. A military report released in this capital indicates that no trace of Nicaraguan troops was found during a land, air and maritime search.

In recent weeks, a conflict has arisen between the two countries regarding the sovereignty over the islands of San Andres and Providencia and the Serrana, Roncador and Quitasueno cays, cooling the cordial relations of many years between the two nations.

A spokesman for the naval force on the Atlantic told EFE that military forces supported by submarines and Mirage planes are closely watching those areas. "This is more of a routine operation than an intimidating patrol operation," the military spokesman said, denying that Sandinist troops in combat gear are present in Manzanilla Bay, southeast of San Andres and Providencia.

Some 1,000 Nicaraguans who escaped from the bloody war unleashed by the now overthrown Anastasio Somoza in their country are currently living on those islands, which are Colombia's leading tourist centers.

SUSPENSION OF FLIGHTS OVER CUBA STILL NOT CONFIRMED

PA061958 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--Colombia has not received any official Cuban rejection of permission to fly our planes in the island's airspace. The acting director of Colombia's civil aeronautics has stated that neither his office nor the embassy in Havana have any indication from the Cuban Government that they cannot fly in that airspace.

According to reports from Havana, Cuba has allegedly suspended the authorization for planes flying from Colombia to the United States. Guzman Molina said that if the rejection is confirmed, then the Civil Aeronautics Institution would look for new routes for Colombian flights. Most Colombian flights at present use Cuban airspace.

ELN DEMANDS RANSOM FOR KIDNAPED UK WOMAN, SON

PA071805 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The Army Command announced today that the guerrillas of the Camilo Torres Front of the self-styled National Liberation Army [ELN] have demanded the payment of 17 million pesos from British [as heard] ranchowner Cyrus Jones for the release of his wife and son, who were kidnaped Saturday in Chiriguana in El Cesar Department.

The guerrillas, the Army Command told this station, announced in a note left at the ranch that the ransom must be paid as follows: 5 million Colombian pesos and $300,000. The Army Command reported that 2d Brigade troops have intensified their search for the subversives and the two hostages.

The British woman and her son were kidnaped Saturday by 30 armed men of the ELN led by Comdr Gabriel Vera, alias "Vidal." Former Priest Manuel Perez is also a member of this organization.

The 2d Brigade announced that up until now they have not been able to make contact with the subversives who are fleeing across a mountain region on the border of northern Santander and El Cesar departments.

OPEC OFFICIAL SEES SINGLE PRICE SYSTEM IN 1980

PA040445 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1630 GMT 3 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] Caracas, 3 Jan (LATIN)--Jose Tineo, president of the OPEC board of governors, said here today that OPEC "will reestablish its single price system in 1980." In statements made to Ana Diaz, economic editor of the state-owned agency VENPRES, Tineo predicted that there will be a single price system this year "because of the existence of high oil inventories in the stockpiles of the industrialized countries."

Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti, OPEC president, recently estimated the oil inventories of the industrialized nations at the unprecedented figure of 4.8 billion barrels.

According to Tineo, the surplus in inventories and the oil supply by other nonmembers of OPEC in the world market "would result in a great availability of the crude." This oversupply "would influence the oil price in the spot market and for this reason the transactions in this market will decrease," Tineo said.

The oversupply of crude and the decrease in spot market operations would pave the way for a favorable and propitious environment for a decision on a single price system within OPEC, Tineo concluded. Tineo is the director of hydrocarbons planning and economy at the Energy and Mines Ministry.

NATIONAL PETROLEUM PRODUCTION TO BE REDUCED IN 1980

PA040446 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 5 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Venezuela will reduce its petroleum production during the present year by 126,000 barrels a day, an Energy and Mines Ministry report said. The report added that the petroleum production in Venezuela will be altered only if the national interests so demand it and after the Energy and Mines Ministry has given its approval. It was also revealed that together with this program, the Venezuelan petroleum concerns will carry out explorations to increase the nation's reserves estimated today at 18 billion barrels.

VISIT BY NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER RESULTS IN TAX AGREEMENT

Arrival of Van der Klaauw

PA040357 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 3 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Caracas--Netherlands Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw arrived here today for a 3-day official visit. The visiting official was greeted at the airport by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco. During his visit, Foreign Minister Van der Klaauw will meet with President Herrera Campins, the energy and mines minister and his colleague Zambrano Velasco. Tomorrow Van der Klaauw and Zambrano Velasco will sign an air and maritime agreement.

Shares in Oil Refinery Discussed

PA052318 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2220 GMT 4 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 4 Jan (LATIN)--The Netherlands "views with pleasure" the [possible] participation of Venezuela as a shareholder in the Shell Company's petroleum refinery in Curacao, Netherlands Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw said here last night.

Van der Klaauw, who is paying an official 3-day visit to Venezuela, made the statement following a meeting with Jose Moreno, acting energy and mines minister. Van der Klaauw said that his government is not opposed to Venezuelan participation in the refinery, "but the position of the Netherlands Antilles Government must be taken into account."

The Shell refinery in Curacao and the Exxon refinery in Aruba process more than 30 percent of the oil exported by Venezuela, which totals 1.9 million barrels daily.

Foreign Minister Ends Visit

PA052316 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1607 GMT 5 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 5 Jan (EFE)--According to Netherlands Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw, the best way to counter communist influence in the Caribbean is through a positive policy of developing the islands. Van der Klaauw, who is going to Curacao today and then to Mexico following a 3-day visit to Caracas, said in an interview published by the Caracas newspaper EL NACIONAL that Cuba is a reality that "we have to live with."

Van der Klaauw said that he is a convinced democrat and that he feels that the defense of democracy will occupy an important place in the new Caribbean republics. After saying that foreign policy should have a positive outlook, the foreign minister explained that that means that we must promote stability in Central America and the Caribbean.

Van der Klaauw said that the economy of the Netherlands Antilles lies on three basic foundations: the oil refineries, tourism, and relationship with the European Common Market which allows it to place its products on the markets of EEC countries. Regarding the oil refineries, the Netherlands foreign minister revealed that in his talks with his Venezuelan counterpart, Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco, they discussed the possibility of Venezuelan participation in the refineries.

Van der Klaauw stressed the great importance tourism has for the island's economy, but said that it should not be considered as a basic resource because it is a weak and insecure one. However, he pointed out that the link with the EEC makes it possible to establish industries financed both locally and from abroad.

Regarding his talks with Zambrano Velasco, Van der Klaauw said that they also discussed the resumption of negotiations within the framework of the North-South dialog.

The Netherlands foreign minister's visit ended with the signing of an agreement between the two countries eliminating the double payment of taxes in the areas of sea and air transportation.

PRESIDENT HERRERA TO VISIT BOLIVIA 20 JAN

PY031358 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpt] Representatives of the Bolivian and Venezuelan governments are preparing for the 3-day official visit Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins will make next 20 January. On that occasion bilateral agreements will be signed which will benefit both countries.

SCHOOL FACULTY CRITICIZES NATIONAL GUARD METHODS AGAINST STUDENTS

PA061907 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 5 Jan 80 p 23 PA

[Communique issued by faculty of the National Institute of Panama]

[Text] The members of the faculty of the National Institute of Panama, conscious of their responsibility as educators and forgers of individuals expected to love justice and respect citizen rights and duties, strongly criticize the antidemocratic and repressive methods and techniques used by the national government through the National Guard G-2 against our students, to the amazement of the helpless community.

Yesterday, 3 January, as on previous days, the National Institute was surrounded by the National Guard. With a large display of military force, we were attacked with rubber bullets even though we were routinely conducting classes in a tranquil atmosphere.

The National Institute is an educational center with thousands of students. Many of these future citizens are relatives of National Guardsmen who, we are certain, feel sorry and embarrassed at seeing how fellow human beings are wounded by rubber bullets, or how students of both sexes are severely beaten with rubber sticks and how students and people living in the vicinity of the institute suffer from the choking and other ill effects of tear gas.

Let us remember that military repression will not end student unrest. It can be ended through respect for the rights of others and the civic example which we, the adults, are dutybound to set for them.

We, the educators of the National Institute, demand that the government stop the abuses and continuous attacks against defenseless students, who are our fatherland's future productive forces. We demand immediate steps from the Education Ministry to guarantee the safety of the personnel working at this historical center.

Faculty Board, National Institute of Panama.

Panama, 4 January 1980.

EDUCATION MINISTER MEETS STUDENTS; PARENTS ASKED TO COOPERATE

PA062144 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 5 Jan 80 pp 8, 18 PA

[By Adan Urena]

[Text] National Institute students have met with the education minister to find an immediate solution to the recent incidents in the city which have taken a sizeable toll of injuries, mostly among the students. Students, parents and teachers of the National Institute went to Minister Gustavo Garcia de Paredes' office to ask for his direct intercession with the executive branch and the National Guard commander to end the violence of the last few days. A teacher said that the recent incidents have shown that the National Guard is completely different than it was in previous years and the education minister should intercede to avoid this type of aggression.

The minister heard the students' report on the 3 January incidents. They said that they are afraid the intention is to close the school and prevent them from taking part in the 9 January ceremonies and other demonstrations.

Minister Garcia de Paredes told teacher Pedro A. Munoz that a third of the national budget was earmarked for education and Panama is among the Latin American nations with the largest allocation for education.

The minister added that there are elements alien to the [student] movements and so incidents such as those on 3 January occur. "One never knows how aggression occurs because the students blame the National Guard and the National Guard blames the students and when it comes to rioting it is hard to tell how things get started. No one can see what you [students) do inside the institute. If you leave the institute, follow the guidelines for a parade. Do not damage private property. Do not obstruct traffic. Then you can go out into the streets and your parents and teachers can take the responsibility. Then we can assure you that no one will interfere. "Problems arise when disturbances occur and there are attacks on third parties. Therefore, if you do parade let the parents and teachers assume responsibility for order and for the damage caused. That way we can assure you that no one will interfere," the minister stated.

The National Institute faculty calls on the parents to come to the school with their children on Monday for a briefing on the conversation with the minister.

STUDENTS HOLD DEMONSTRATION; TEACHERS, PARENTS PREVENT VIOLENCE

PA071845 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Students of the National Institute and the arts and crafts school demonstrated this morning against the presence of the shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, in Panama. The students of the arts and crafts school marched down Via Bolivar. The National Institute students gathered in the vicinity of Central Avenue.

The teachers and parents of the National Institute students prevented them from carrying out acts of violence that could have resulted in a confrontation with the National Guard. At a point near the savings bank on Central Avenue, representatives of the National Guard, teachers, parents and students held a dialog. It was agreed that the National Guard troops would withdraw and that the students would do so later. The agreement was complied with both by the National Guard and the students of the National Institute.

SCHOOLS ORDERED CLOSED 8 JAN DUE TO STUDENT DISORDERS

PA080201 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 7 Jan 80 PA

[Communique issued by Education Ministry 7 January--read by announcer]

[Text] The Education Ministry orders the closing of public and private elementary and secondary schools in Panama City and Colon on 8 January due to the disorders by student groups. These disorders have caused injuries and damage to public and private property and it is possible that they might become more serious.

The Education Ministry also announces that it will adopt measures in schools where it is deemed necessary so that schools will not continue to be used for actions which go against the objectives of educational centers and which might bring about unfortunate consequences.

SHAH LEAVES CONTADORA ISLAND TO VISIT PANAMA CITY

PA051722 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1659 GMT 5 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Panama City, 5 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The former shah of Iran was transferred yesterday evening to the presidential suite of the Panama Hilton Hotel, right in the downtown area of this capital, thus temporarily abandoning his refuge in the Panamanian Island of Contadora. Official sources have said there has been no specific reason for the change of residence, but it is believed that the purpose is to escape the monotony of the paradisiac island located in the Pacific Ocean a few minutes away from here. Reza Pahlavi enjoyed the "worldly noise" of this capital of a little more than 500,000 persons when he visited the monument for Vasco Nunez de Balboa, the Spaniard who discovered the Pacific Ocean. The statue for Vasco Nunez is in a park on a causeway that also has the Spaniard's name, along the Pacific Ocean side of the city.

The former shah asked for breakfast at 0915 this morning and later toured Panama City. There is no report on how long the former monarch will remain in this capital.

Returns to Contadora

PA060052 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 5 Jan 80 PA

[Text] In Panama City the deposed Shah of Iran Mohammad Reza Pahlavi--who now lives in exile in Panama--today toured Panama City for the first time since his arrival on Contadora Island on 15 December.

The shah was in the Panama Hilton Hotel and then went on a tour of the city. Apparently he spent the night at the hotel but this was not confirmed by the hotel nor by the shah's friends. The former monarch, surrounded by his bodyguards and Panamanian security agents, was assailed by newsmen upon leaving the hotel. His only answer to their questions was a smile.

After his tour the shah went to the heliport at the Santo Tomas Hospital where he boarded a helicopter and returned to Contadora Island.

SHAH REPORTEDLY TO LEAVE SOON FOR 'SAFER' COUNTRY

PA070226 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0110 GMT 7 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] Panama City, 6 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Ex-Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's days in Panama are numbered because he and his party will leave Contadora Island at any time now to go to a safer country, the opposition newspaper YA reports Monday. It says it obtained this information from sources close to the former Iranian emperor in the United States, where there is an office coordinating the former monarch's activities.

The paper says it is significant that Ardeshi Zahedi, the ex-shah's former brother-in-law, former Iranian ambassador to the United States and currently one of his most trusted aides, did not stay on Contadora but is away from Panama and acting very discreetly in everything that pertains to this affair.

YA says Zahedi came to Panama several months ago to tap the possibility of the ex-shah's eventual asylum in this country. He toured several parts of western Chiriqui Province near the Costa Rican border, but apparently he made a negative recommendation.

'MISERABLE GRINGOS' HYPOCRITICAL OVER AFGHANISTAN

PA080317 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 7 Jan 80 p 4 PA

[By Changmarin--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] To begin our journalistic activities at CRITICA for 1980 we shall talk about THE MISERABLE GRINGOS.

There were persons in this country, when the Torrijos-Carter treaties were signed, who tried to sway public opinion, in order to pull the wool over our eyes, by telling us that we had entered into harmonious relations with the Yankee imperialists as PARTNERS, that the contradictions between Panama and imperialism no longer existed, that we had begun an era of kisses between the arrogant Gringos and the little oppressed peoples. Those who were swayed by the songs of these giant sirens now play the role of standard bearers and clowns of the rotten empire, without crossing the limit between the sublime and the ridiculous. They are now acting as intellectual buffoons in the national and international field.

These short-memoried buffoons today write resounding editorials saying that we Panamanians have always been "allies" of the aggressive imperialism (January 9, 1964...remember it!) During two world wars. Therefore, Panama must now continue acting this way because our duty is to serve the Pentagon and Wall Street. In the last century, when Haiti broke the French colonial chains, there were slaves with chains on their ankles who preferred to flee to Cuba with their masters instead of breaking their chains and building their liberated nation. This is the degree of domination empires have over dominated peoples, when the weaker sectors of society are emasculated. They are deprived not only of their genitals but also of their national backbone. In order to attain this, imperialism uses not only the threats of its missiles and its wads of dollars, but also a controlled mass media which places false concepts in the minds of the unaware. What is really abject and criminal is that they make it appear to have a profound humanist content. This is how Ayatollah Khomeyni is made to look like Satan, Carter as a new Christ and the former shah a decent person worthy of the best care.

The same procedure now makes it appear that we must all oppose the Soviet Union in order to pull Washington's and Beijing's chestnuts out of the fire (this alliance is the most grotesque of its time) in regard to the sovereign right of all countries to ask for assistance in their own defense. This was done by the Sandinist people and was done by Afghanistan under its mutual aid treaty (when Taraki was murdered in Kabul and Amin came to power over his body, the Yankee agencies played with public opinion, misinforming it about what had really happened...then the United States did not complain to the Security Council because this had been profitable for it). According to the Yankee Embassy in Panama, and to its publicity agents, we must applaud Carter, who is taking advantage of Iran and Afghanistan to make electoral gains, among other things. Meanwhile this Nobel Prize "candidate" has the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean infested with naval units and installs nuclear missiles all over Europe.

Now we hear shouts against the USSR and communism by those who hope to sanctify the guest at Contadora as if he were an angel and not the man who ordered the cutting of the throats of thousands of patriots and the cutting off of the arms of children to compel them to betray their own parents. Miserable Gringos in Iran, Afghanistan, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Nicaragua, Angola, Uruguay, Pinochet's Chile and other places where they try to use the chopsticks of their Chinese clowns to devour the entrails of peoples who aspire to be masters of their own fate. And it is the miserable Gringos in Panama, because now they do not want TO PAY FOR WHAT THEY MUST PAY FOR according to the Torrijos-Carter treaties of 1979. In their shameful moral poverty as exploiters and enemies of the world, they say that we must pay them first for the services rendered to the lepers in Palo Seco, for the water of our rivers which we gave away to them and which they now have sold back to us on credit.... Let us see, standard bearers of imperialism, is this not being miserable? Come out, those of you who clamor today against the USSR because of the Afghanistan situation, to defend the Gringos' "right" to not pay what they owe.
HONOR TO THE 9 JANUARY 1964 MARTYRS!!

EL SALVADOR

FAPU SAYS 5,000 MEN TO INVADE EL SALVADOR FROM GUATEMALA

PA071634 Paris AFP in Spanish 1609 GMT 7 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Jan (AFP)--About 5,000 men will invade El Salvador from Guatemala, Augusto Coto, leader of the United Front of Popular Action (FAPU), disclosed here today.

The invasion is imminent and it will be carried out through the Ahuchapan region. The invasion will be directed by Mario Sandoval Alarcon, leader of the National Liberation Movement (MLN) which overthrew Jacobo Arbenz in 1954, Coto pointed out.

According to Coto, El Salvador is in a situation which is favorable to the action of counterrevolutionary groups.

These groups, Coto added, are formed by Salvadorans, former Somozist National Guardsmen, Cuban exiles and Guatemalan mercenaries.

Coto said in Mexico that Guatemala is interested in maintaining a rightist regime in El Salvador, to establish a pillar which can guarantee the survival of the Central American Defense Council (CONDECA), a militarist organization in the region.

GUTIERREZ VIEWS COMPOSITION OF NEW GOVERNMENT

PA080329 Paris AFP in Spanish 2317 GMT 7 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Jan (AFP)--Col Abdul Gutierrez, one of the two military members of the government junta, said here today that the new Salvadoran Government will be composed of persons interested in carrying out programs to benefit the masses and without any ties with the oligarchies or the extremists.

Colonel Gutierrez said El Salvador's current political crisis is about to be solved. He said it is a great democratic lesson for the country's history and it will serve to encourage the government to continue more vigorously to implement the programs outlined by the 15 October military proclamation.

The military leader also indicated to AFP that what occurred to the previous members of the government junta and the Cabinet was that they had a false perception of the meaning of the organic law of the armed forces and the military hierarchy.

Colonel Gutierrez said the Permanent Defense Council is a body made up of representatives of the various military units whose function is to issue recommendations to prevent the army from being involved in political activities.

Gutierrez also reiterated that the army is completely united and that its policy is directed by the High Command.

The member of the government junta said the situation during the past few days is a phenomenon never before seen in El Salvador. He praised the calm attitude of the people, who have continued their normal activities.

Gutierrez said the members of the new government junta will be announced any moment so the country could remain calm. He also said work is being carried out regarding the appointment of the new Cabinet. He also rejected the charges of a turn to the right which the resigning ministers and officials made last week.

PDC NOMINATES MEMBERS, SETS CONDITIONS FOR JOINING JUNTA

PA071533 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1405 GMT 7 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 7 Jan (EFE)--The Christian Democratic Party of El Salvador (PDC) during Sunday's General Assembly meeting elected two of its militants to be incorporated into the government junta if the armed forces accept, among other conditions, a pluralist government.

The elected PDC members are Hector Dada Hirezi and Antonio Morales Erlich. Dada was, until last Thursday, the foreign minister in the Cabinet that resigned in disagreement with the rightist turn of the regime established on 15 October when Gen Carlos Humberto Romero was overthrown from the presidency by a military coup.

As a condition for participating in the government, the PDC has asked the armed forces to publicly accept a series of political, military, social and economic measures.

Among other things, the PDC demands that the political process be popular and geared toward national development and toward changing the oligarchic social and economic structures. The PDC also demands that representatives of private enterprise be excluded from the government junta.

REVOLUTIONARY GROUPS' MERGER RUMORED; MAYORGA SETTLES IN MEXICO

PA052336 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Jan 80 PA

[Text] University students have denounced the entry of security agents into the Western University Center in Santa Ana, 66 km west of San Salvador. The idea of uniting the revolutionary organizations surfaced amid the denunciations and talks were announced for a merger among the United Popular Action Front, the 28 February Peoples Leagues and the Nationalist Democratic Union Party which has just withdrawn its representatives from the government.

The Salvadoran political crisis was accentuated with last night's resignation of the third civilian member of the revolutionary government junta, Mario Antonio Andino. He said he followed the move by Guillermo Manuel Ungo and Roman Mayorga Quiros in order to allow the armed forces to reshuffle the junta. Ungo and Mayorga Quiroz resigned in solidarity with the Cabinet that resigned because the army rejected its proposals, including an unexplained request for Andino's resignation.

Mayorga left for Mexico with his family and he said he will settle there. He did not comment on the delicate situation in El Salvador. Ungo said he will continue to struggle for change in El Salvador as head of his party, the National Revolutionary Movement.

FORMER JUNTA MEMBER UNGO DISCUSSES POLITICAL SITUATION

PA072206 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1443 GMT 7 Jan 80 PA

[By Rene Contreras]

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The revolutionary government junta has formal and nominal power, that is, not real power, former junta member Guillermo Manuel Ungo, who resigned last week, has stated.

The lawyer's statement was made during a talk show on Radio Cadena YSU here. The program lasted over an hour and prompted calls from many different persons.

On the power situation, Ungo said the junta was unable to use its authority to carry out the democratization and social change or to prevent the development of various activities contrary to the objectives of such a process. He explained what a general without an army was like and said an army that does not obey has no real power.

On the current crisis, he said the fundamental problem to be tackled is within the armed forces, which he considers has all political power. He noted that he had been in favor of a constitutional statute which would recognize the revolutionary character of the process, as happened in 1948 when a revolutionary government council governed.

Ungo affirmed that there are two bases of power in the government: the armed forces and the organized people. Of the latter, he said they still lack confidence in the process after so many years of deceit, frustration and neglect.

He said the armed forces did not make decisions. He indicated that when the junta members sought advice on the possibility of establishing a preconstitutional statute to be submitted to the clear, precise juridical rules of the game, they received two different replies from the army.

One reply was positive, and that was from the "Permanent Council of the Armed Forces" (COPEFA), which later retracted that reply, Ungo stated.

The other reply, from the upper echelons of the army, particularly from some commanders, was negative, he noted.

Regarding a new political pact with the armed forces, Ungo said his party, the National Revolutionary Movement, did not consider this necessary, but did feel that there should be a redefinition of the first pact, signed in the wake of the 15 October 1979 coup d'etat.

He said the armed forces were a complex body subjected also to the social, political and economic conditions of a given society, and consequently affected by those relations.

He explained that armed forces everywhere are enduring dominant, ideological penetration at the service of minorities, who employ all means of political, economic and social power to uphold their objectives as national objectives. As an example he described what is called the "national economy," when in reality this means the economy of a few.

Ungo concluded by warning that he and his party will continue the struggle to create a truly democratic climate in El Salvador favorable to the majority.

GUATEMALA

MLN SPOKESMAN REJECTS GUATEMALAN INVASION CHARGE

PA080337 Paris AFP in Spanish 0018 GMT 8 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 7 Jan (AFP)--The extreme rightist National Liberation Movement (MLN) described here today the statement that the MLN is planning to invade El Salvador with approximately 5,000 men as a mean maneuver aimed at hiding Nicaraguan leftist interference in El Salvador.

Augusto Coto--leader of the leftist Salvadoran group, the United Popular Action Front (FAPU)--made the accusation in Mexico. Coto said Mario Sandoval, the top MLN leader, was the head of an imminent invasion, to be carried out through the Ahuchapan region.

Leonel Sisniega, the main MLN spokesman, told AFP here that neither the MLN nor Mario Sandoval were involved in any warlike action in El Salvador.

According to Sisniega, the international brigades which fought in Nicaragua headed by Panamanian Hugo Spadafora are already in El Salvador supporting the leftist groups of that country.

Sisniega said he was basing this on statements made by an alleged Sandinist commander who had supplied the information when he deserted.

The situation can be solved by the Salvadorans themselves now, but we are getting ready for any contingency within our territory, Sisniega said.

Regarding the creation of a National Front Against Communist Subversion in Guatemala, Sisniega said the intent of this was misinterpreted because people believe that every rightist was going to get a lighter and a barrel of gunpowder.

Sisniega affirmed that the goals of the front are different and that they are mainly within the economic scope where it will try to avoid imbalances which lessen the people's trust.

NICARAGUAN RESPONSE TO BORDER INCIDENT 'UNSATISFACTORY'

PA071602 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Jan 80 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] A treacherous attack took place last week over territory which was unmistakably Honduran by elements of the Nicaraguan Army against an unarmed Honduran Air Force helicopter, which was carrying three medical scientists on a social assistance mission somewhere in El Paraiso Department.

This hostile incident took place right after the Nicaraguan Government had expressed its aspiration to maintain the closest and most cordial relations with the people and Government of Honduras. It took place when, at the request of the Sandinist regime, the foreign ministers of the area were preparing to visit Costa Rica to draft the agenda for the upcoming Central American chiefs of state meeting in Managua at which they will discuss ways to consolidate Central American fraternity, set the foundations for a stable and definite peace in the area and coordinate the plans for economic progress within the framework of the Common Market.

As long as the Honduran Government does not receive the proper satisfactory response to its official protest of the latest incident, we will be forced to assume that we are experiencing an absurd situation in which Nicaragua has changed its mind concerning the good intentions it claimed to have concerning its neighbors and now prefers to maintain a situation of uncertainty and anxiety promoted by such lack of respect as that evidenced by the incident on which we are commenting.

It is obvious that the government of the armed forces remains alert and that the people of Honduras remain clam and free from fear. We have much to do this new year to lead our nation to more promising objectives.

GENERAL MENDOZA PALOMO NAMED NEW ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF

PA071853 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 7 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] The change in the Defense Ministry has been confirmed by the president. Gen Anibal Guevara will be sworn in as new defense minister on 15 January, replacing Gen Otto Spiegeler, who held that post for more than 2 years.

Gen Rene Mendoza Palomo has been promoted and will replace Gen Anibal Guevara as army chief of staff. General Mendoza Palomo formerly held the post of director of the advanced military studies center.

OUTGOING DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS CUBANS TRAINING GUERRILLAS

PA071924 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1903 GMT 7 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala, 7 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan Defense Minister Gen Otto Spiegeler declared today that the leftist guerrillas who operate in the northern mountains of this country have Cuban instructors.

"The armed forces have detected the presence of Cuban mercenaries with the guerrillas who are in Quiche," the ranking military chief explained.

General Spiegeler made the announcement upon confirming that on 15 January he will leave the Defense Ministry post which he has held for the past 3 years, and will be replaced by Gen Anibal Guevara on orders of the president, Gen Romeo Lucas.

Spiegeler added that the Guatemalan Army has total control of the country's territory and that the guerrilla groups "are small bands entrenched in the mountains without any support from the people."

HONDURAS

PAZ GARCIA PLEDGES RETURN TO CONSTITUTIONAL RULE THIS YEAR

PA071941 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1631 GMT 7 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 7 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Diplomatic sources disclosed here today that Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of the ruling military government junta of Honduras, has promised that the country will return to constitutional life this year.

Paz Garcia's promise is contained in his speech addressing diplomatic corps members who attended the New Year's reception hosted yesterday at the presidential palace by the Honduran Government for the ambassadors of friendly countries accredited here.

"This solemn moment represents for me," Paz Garcia said, "the highest international tribunal and before you I pledge my word of honor that the military government junta and armed forces will strive up until the very last so that Honduras will return during the course of this year to a constitutional government regime."

Paz Garcia also expressed his confidence that Honduras will continue to have internal peace in this decade because it respects the domestic affairs of other peoples and merely demands the same respect from its neighbors.

He expressed concern over increasing world tension and the secondary role dialog has been relegated to, thus permitting violence to erupt without offering any short term solutions to the problems of the peoples.

Honduras is engaged in an electoral process which is scheduled to end with the election of a national constituent assembly on 20 April 1980.

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO ANNOUNCES POSTPONEMENT OF LEADERS' SUMMIT

PA071938 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto in an announcement to the national press today said that in view of the upcoming visit of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo to Guatemala and Nicaragua later this month, the meeting of Central American presidents and foreign ministers will be postponed.

He said talks are already underway with the Central American foreign ministers to set a new date for the meetings.

Father D'Escoto said that, in principle, the meetings will be scheduled to be held before the Caribbean foreign ministers meeting slated for 11 February.

SOVIET CHARGE D'AFFAIRES SIMAKOV PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PA080226 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2151 GMT 7 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 7 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Aleksandr Simakov today presented his credentials as the first Soviet charge d'affaires in Nicaragua. He presented his credentials to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, with whom he discussed "subjects of common interest," at the minister's office in the Camilo Ortega Civic Center in southwestern Managua.

The Soviet diplomat arrived over the weekend in one of the two groups of about 30 persons who will be in charge of preparing the opening of the Soviet Embassy here.

Nicaragua and the Soviet Union decided to establish diplomatic relations at the highest level in October after a meeting between Foreign Ministers D'Escoto and Gromyko in New York.

The National Reconstruction Government Junta has just appointed lawyer Ricardo Wheelock Roman ambassador to the Soviet Union. He had been appointed ambassador to Honduras but he never presented his credentials due to incidents with Honduran military authorities.

The chief of the Soviet mission subsequently will come to Nicaragua. It has been unofficially reported that the Soviet Embassy will have a staff of more than 100.

This is the second embassy the Soviet Union has opened in Central America. The first was in San Jose several years ago.

A Soviet presence in Nicaragua was impossible during the regime of Gen Anastasio Somoza, who described himself as an "anticommunist leader."

As a result of the Sandinist revolution's victory in July, correspondents of the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA, TASS and Soviet radio and television have entered and left Nicaragua without any difficulty.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DEFENDS CLAIM TO DISPUTED ISLANDS

PA070411 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1729 GMT 6 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 6 Jan (ACAN-EFE)-- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto has refused to comment on Panamanian claims on keys and islands in the Caribbean which Nicaragua is disputing with Colombia.

Juan Materno Vasquez, former president of the Panamanian Supreme Court, has told Colombian news media that Panama also has claims to the islands and cays that Nicaragua is demanding from Colombia.

The Panamanian jurist wants Colombia and Panama to negotiate the final sovereignty of those territories without the participation of Nicaragua.

When the Nicaraguan Government issued a decree on 20 December extending its sovereignty over 200-mile territorial sea limit, it announced that it will present to qualified international forums its legal demand for the return of sovereignty over San Andres and Providencia islands and Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana keys, which Colombia has held since 1928.

"As Nicaraguan foreign minister, I do not have to comment on a private opinion expressed in Colombia or any other country. I understand that only a suggestion has been made to the Panamanian Government and we only concern ourselves with government-to-government affairs, something which is not true in this case," Father D'Escoto said.

In statements over the radio last night, the Nicaraguan foreign minister said that so far no government has officially reacted as if it had been offended by the National Reconstruction Government Junta's sovereign and nationalist decision.

The foreign minister said he received a copy of the New Year's message of Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, "who referred to the issue with a nonbelligerent and cordial attitude toward our authorities, indicating that the matter should be solved through legal means, which is what we want."

However, Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe, his predecessor, Alfredo Vasquez Carrisoza, and some Colombian news media have reacted with an "arrogant attitude characteristic of an imperialist nation," Nicaraguan officials, jurists and newspapers have commented.

International law expert Luis Pasos Arguello, who is advising the Foreign Ministry in preparing the documents to base its historic claim for the return of the islands, recently said that "Colombia is essentially fighting for the oil on Nicaragua's Continental Shelf where the keys lie."

BID FOR UN SECURITY COUNCIL SEAT WITHDRAWN

FL080152 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Mexico today was elected member of the UN Security Council after Cuba withdrew its bid to pull the United Nations out of the crisis in which it found itself. Cuba's decision to withdraw in favor of Mexico was announced to UN General Assembly President (Salim A. Salim) yesterday and to the group of Latin American countries this morning by Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri. Cuba also announced that it will maintain its candidacy to replace Jamaica, whose mandate in the Security Council will end on 31 December of this year.

Mexican Ambassador Porfirio Munoz Ledo stated that no one should ignore that throughout the entire election process his country had given its firm support for Cuba's aspirations. He added that this is so not only because Cuba's candidacy was the first, but also to make a contribution to the reparations due to that nation, that is Cuba, whose roads to normal development of international relations have been blocked since the start of its 1959 revolution.

In this manner, Cuba has supplied a way out of the stalemate in the election of the 15th member of the UN Security Council as a result of the maneuvers of the United States and its Beijing allies.

Marchais Support for Cuba

FL051331 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Cuba should occupy a seat in the UN Security Council, French Communist Party Central Committe Secretary General Georges Marchais has asserted. In statements to newsmen, Marchais added that a great majority of developing countries have clearly expressed their wishes that Cuba be assigned nonpermanent seat No. 15 of the Security Council.

Marchais stated that in this affair Colombia is playing the Trojan horse role for the imperialist nations, mainly the United States and the nine countries of the European Economic Community. He added: They unite against the people's interests. It is not surprising to find the United States whenever it is a case of harming Cuba and distorting its image, Marchais stressed. That negative attitude for the sole purpose of obstructing is absolutely inadmissible and unjustifiable, the French communist leader reiterated.

CASTRO, MARCHAIS ISSUE JOINT DECLARATION

FL042012 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The joint declaration signed by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and French Communist Party Secretary General Georges Marchais includes important aspects of international interest. In one of its paragraphs the document states that Cuba, which yesterday was (?dominated) by U.S. imperialism, today has recovered its full independence. It adds: In a very short period of history the 20 years of Cuban revolution have eliminated the great ills which were scourging the country and which are still causing great havoc in Latin America and in the majority of the developing countries. Hunger, poverty, racism and prostitution, high child mortality rate and endemic diseases, illiteracy and unemployment are some of them.

The French Communist Party, the declaration states, resolutely supports the universal demand for an end to the blockade imposed by the United States on Cuba and that the U.S. military base in Guantanamo and the territory it occupies be returned unconditionally to the Cuban people and government. The important role played by Cuba in the successful sixth nonalined countries summit conference and the election of Fidel Castro as chairman of that movement are brilliant examples of Cuba's prestige. This sixth nonalined summit also confirmed the important and positive role being played by the nonalined movement in the international arena and made the consolidation of its anti-imperialist and independent nature possible as well as its cohesion.

Fidel Castro expressed pleasure over Georges Marchais' presence in Cuba and for the opportunity it afforded to exchange once more views on various topics of mutual interest. Likewise, our commander in chief reiterated his gratitude to the French Communist Party for its sustained loyalty to the Cuban revolution and its persevering efforts to strengthen friendship between the Cuban and French peoples.

The joint declaration notes the rich tradition of struggle of the French Communist Party, which has been forged in numerous battles for the most genuine interests and aspirations of the Freanch working class and people as well as the decisive role it has played and continues to play in French political life and its active contribution to the cause of peace, the struggle for national liberation of the peoples and socialism in the international sphere.

After mentioning some serious issues being faced by mankind, the declaration refers to the problems of hunger and poverty, illiteracy and health in the world. In this respect the document notes: More than 400 million human beings are suffering from malnutrition. Tens of millions die every year for lack of attention. Some 900 million are illiterates. This intolerable situation is the product of the old imperialist order based on exploitation, colonialism, neocolonialism. The policy of industrial redeployment of the multinational societies sensibly aggravates these problems.

Fidel Castro and Georges Marchais, whose views on these matters are profound, reaffirmed the unquestionable link between the struggle for a new international order and the efforts to eliminate those plagues scourging mankind. Fidel and Marchais stressed the need for continuing the struggle against inequalities by setting in motion a true development program for the countries in the underdeveloped world. Great material and financial resources should be devoted to that end, the declaration states.

Georges Marchais noted the importance of the proposal made by Fidel Castro in his UN speech, demanding that the UN General Assembly extraordinary meeting of 1980 allocate at least 300 billion dollars in financial and material resources and technical assistance to invest in underdeveloped countries. Georges Marchais also noted that this initiative should be adopted and examined by the governments of developed countries as an element of the global negotiations that the UN General Assembly has agreed to undertake in its 34th meeting. The struggle for implementing all these measures and initiatives, which are in agreement with the various UN declarations and the program outlined by the sixth nonalined countries summit conference, is of decisive importance for all mankind.

Elsewhere the joint declaration states: Within the framework of the ideological war being waged by imperialism, enormous efforts are being made to oppose the legitimate claims of the developing countries over their natural resources against the interests of the peoples of developed countries. The document also refers to the arms race and the military strengthening of NATO and the decision to produce and deploy new missiles in Europe. In this respect, it states: The formidable accumulation of increasingly more sophisticated and deadly arms is a great threat to mankind. The large sums of money assigned to this constitute a monstrous waste.

Fidel Castro and Georges Marchais reaffirmed their determination to work for the consolidation of the relations of friendship and cooperation between their two peoples and countries. In closing, the declaration points out the satisfaction over the development achieved in the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the PCC and the French Communist Party.

GUYANESE ASSOCIATION CONDEMNS U.S. ACTIONS AGAINST CUBA

FL050138 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0052 GMT 5 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The Cuban revolution today enjoys high prestige in the Caribbean area despite the hostility of U.S. imperialism against the Cuban people, government and leaders.

The Guyanese-Cuban Friendship Association has made this statement in a message of congratulations on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the triumph of the revolution. After recalling the acts of aggression by imperialism against Cuba over these years, the message stresses that our country today heads the nonalined countries movement which is a worthy tribute to the sacrifice and dedication of the Cuban people for the cause of liberation. The Guyanese message condemns the U.S. threats, economic blockade and maintenance of the Guantanamo military base and the maneuvers of reactionary forces to prevent the election of Cuba to the UN Security Council.

CHILEAN MIR EXTENDS NEW YEAR GREETINGS

FL071647 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1628 GMT 7 Jan 80 FL

[Text] As this year begins, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left of Chile--MIR--extends fraternal greetings to the Cuban people and government with the deepest conviction that 1980 will be full of successes and significance. We wish, states a message, to stress our recognition of the great contribution which the Cuban people, their party and Fidel have made to strengthen and advance the world revolutionary movement.

The movement of the Chilean masses now has entered a new phase to regain the initiative in the economic and political struggle, developing and strengthening the people's resistance of which the MIR is a firm promoter, adds the message from the Chilean revolutionaries. Lastly, the message says that the struggle undertaken by the Chilean MIR has become a real obstacle to the Pinochet regime.

ACADEMICIAN BLOKHIN ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS

FL051423 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Academician Nikolay Blokhin, chairman of the committee on international Lenin prizes for the strengthening of peace among nations, last night concluded his visit to Cuba. Nikolay Blokhin and (K. Gurianov), secretary of the committee and an official of the USSR Supreme Soviet who accompanied the academician in his visit to our country, were seen off at the Jose Marti International Airport by Zoilo Marinello, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the State Committee for Science and Technology, and officials of the PCC Central Committee Foreign Relations Department. The Soviet delegation headed by Nikolay Blokhin came to Cuba to present the Lenin prize for strengthening peace to Vilma Espin, member of the PCC Central Committee and Council of State and president of the Federation of Cuban Women.

KAMPUCHEAN DIPLOMAT DEFENDS SRV TROOPS IN HIS COUNTRY

FL080029 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 7 Jan 80 FL

[Text] (Prun Sangen), charge d'affaires of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in Cuba, has stated in Havana City that as soon as Beijing's aggression and threats cease, the Vietnamese soldiers who are helping them consolidate victory will leave his fatherland. He said that more than 200,000 tons of food and other goods have been sent to Kampuchea by the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cuba and other socialist countries. (Sangen) made emotional statements when referring to the Vietnamese people, who are lending their courageous armed forces to the defense of Kampuchea's sovereignty, and in addition are sharing their poverty in a beautiful gesture of proletarian internationalism. Condemning the campaign of lies unleashed by Beijing and imperialism against his country, (Sangen) recalled the UN-recognized right of the peoples to ask for aid from those they consider to be their friends for the defense of the sacred interests of freedom and independence.

PEACE MOVEMENT PRESIDENT SENDS MESSAGE TO KAMPUCHEAN COUNCIL

FL080018 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 7 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Elena Gil, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Cuban Movement for the Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples, has sent a message to the National Peace Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The document expresses greetings to the Kampuchean people on the occasion of the first anniversary of the defeat of the genocidal regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary and the establishment of the Revolutionary People's Council and reiterates fraternal solidarity with the world campaign of deserved support for the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

KAMPUCHEAN LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED WITH CEREMONY

FL080221 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The main event commemorating the first anniversary of the liberation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea concluded just a few minutes ago at the auditorium of the Communications Ministry. Among those who attended the ceremony were PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero; Jesus Montane Oropesa, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of its foreign relations general department, and PCC Central Committee member Faustino Perez. (Gruen Sangen), charge d'affaires of the Kampuchean Embassy in Cuba, made a speech at the commemoration.

CAMACHO AGUILERA TOURS CONSTRUCTION SITES

FL072321 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 7 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat and first party secretary in Havana City, has toured the construction sites of the waterworks network undergoing repairs in San Miguel de Padron municipality. The project includes rerouting the pipeline as well as the construction of a system of reservoirs for supplying that essential liquid to the population. Furthermore, the plans include the installation of some 300 house connections and reconditioning and repaving one and a half kilometers of ditches and excavations. In a meeting with officials of the Construction Ministry, people's government and party leaders in the area, Camacho Aguilera suggested the convenience of allocating part of the budget for the waterworks project to the tasks of maintenance to prolong the useful life of the new installations.

ALMEIDA BOSQUE CONTINUES TOUR OF PROVINCES

FL051347 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jan 80 FL

[Text] In his second day of a tour of Camaguey Province, Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of State, has visited the hydroponics farming center where he was extensively briefed on that type of horticultural production. The use of clay planters at Camaguey's hydroponic center provides important advantages and savings in production costs and at the same time allows better temperatures for the development of the plants.

The farm of egg-laying hens, which has 10 buildings for more than 13,400 animals each, was another modern installation visited by the party leader. Likewise, he toured the new rural community of Quang Tri, an important urban center in the municipality of Jimaguayu. Juan Almeida conducted the tour accompanied by PCC Central Committee members Rene de los Santos and Lino Carreras and Lazaro Vazquez, first party secretary in Camaguey Province.

Visits Guantanamo Projects

FL080047 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Council of State, has made an extensive tour of socioeconomic projects in Guantanamo Province. Accompanied by Alfonso Hodge, member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in Guantanamo Province, Almeida visited the Juan Marinello printing complex where he asked about the production process. He was also briefed on the ongoing construction of the medical-surgical school-hospital with more than 700 beds, which is located in the Caribe suburb of Guantanamo, as well as the industrial plant for smelting wrought and cast iron.

Almeida also visited the new 120-room hotel, the 4 April community policlinic, the industrial development project, the Olympic pool and the Caujeri Valley. He also toured the installations of the new provincial party committee building and expressed interest in the operation of the Sanguily Motel, located in Baracoa Municipality, the progress of all construction projects and the current harvest.

MINISTER OF HEALTH CHAIRS EVALUATION MEETING

FL072307 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 7 Jan 80 FL

[Test] Chaired by Dr. Sergio del Valle, minister of public health and member of the PCC Politburo and the Hygiene and Epidemiology National Directorate, held a meeting to evaluate last year's accomplishments. The directors of each of the national departments submitted their reports on the gains and deficiencies existing in their respective spheres.

Dr Hector Terry, national director of hygiene and epidemiology, said that our country had eradicated a great number of contagious diseases and that the morbidity rate resulting from them and others is rather low, only comparable to those of developed countries. He pointed out that if we strive for a strong organization in the department to meet party proposals, an effort should be made in rectifying prevailing deficiencies, and added that the structure of hygiene and epidemiology in the municipalities urgently need such effort.

JAMAICA

MANLEY SCORES 'FREENESS MENTALITY' IN NEW YEAR'S SPEECH

PL041640 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 1 Jan 80 pp 1, 13 PL

[Text] "Indiscipline, laziness, disregard for life and property, lack of consideration for others, a general don't care attitude and what is sometimes called the 'freeness mentality,'" says Prime Minister Michael Manley in his new year's message, "are some of the negative traits in our nation that we must set about eradicating in the decade of the '80s because they are degrading and seriously retard any hope of meaningful development of our society."

Targets listed by the prime minister for 1980 include: the attraction of more tourists; the production and export of more food; increasing the drive to conserve on the use of imported oil and the manufacturing and exporting of more goods.

His message reads:

"Countries all over the world--big and small, rich and poor--are still trying to come to grips with the past ten years, the decade of the '70s. During this period, and particularly since 1974, what we could refer to as the 'known' world--where prices were stable and predictable, etc.--disappeared and in its place appeared a new world that is not fully known and where difficulties are almost too large to grasp and solutions on a global and national scale almost impossible to plan. But if big countries suffered, it is those of us who make up the periphery of the world stage--those of us in the Third World--who suffered the most.

"The dilemma that faced us then, and continues to face us as we enter the decade of the '80s, is well summed up in the study of our failure to meet the targets set by both the IMF and ourselves for the end of last year.

"The IMF and ourselves agree that the basic problem is that we have had to spend more on food, fertilizer, raw materials and other goods imported into Jamaica, particularly on oil, and more on the cost of servicing our overseas debts than were allowed in our calculations of international inflation and other adverse movements in global economic relations.

"In addition to these factors, there was still little investment in Jamaica and therefore continued sluggishness in production, and, of course, our economic situation was further worsened by the flood rains which fell in various parts of Jamaica in April, June and September.

"I mention these things so that we can understand the nature of the problem that faces us and what our response has to be.

"The December meeting of OPEC [the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries] makes it clear that the rapid escalation in oil prices that has occurred over the past six years will continue unabated into the 1980s.

"We were obliged to announce last week an increase in the price of sugar, resulting from increases in the cost of production. Very shortly, we shall have the painful duty of announcing increases in price of a range of basic foods that are imported into Jamaica.

"When we look at the arithmetic of our economic situation, what we see is that unless we can find the way to produce far more of what we consume, and also dramatically increase our export earnings, we will sink deeper and deeper in the foreign debt trap.

"The cost of servicing our overseas debts and of paying for imported oil leaves very little for the purchase of food, drugs, fertilizers, machines, spare parts and other vital imports.

"Therefore, our strategy has to be first, to produce more to feed ourselves and increasingly move from the consumption of imported basic foods; and, secondly, to increase production in all sectors, but particularly of exports which can earn us the foreign exchange to clear off our debts and to pay increasing prices for those imports without which we cannot survive.

"That is our economic situation and our economic strategy in a nutshell, and whether or not we are granted the IMF waiver, and regardless of whether or not we receive short term balance-of-payments support, that is the name of the game as we enter the decade of the 1980s.

"The restructuring of the government, which I announced a fortnight ago, sets an administrative framework for tackling the problem of production and efficient administration. What is intended is to make the greatest use of those resources that are put into the public sector, to monitor programmes and performance to ensure that they are effectively and efficiently carried out, to achieve better delivery of services and facilities to the society--in short to give better value for the taxpayer's tax dollar.

Broad Guidelines

"So let us look at various key sectors of the economy and see what broad guidelines can be applied to them in an effort to increase production from those sectors to the maximum possible.

"Let us deal first with tourism. The revival of the tourism industry over the past couple of years is continuing with even greater strength over this winter season, with 1979 beating the previous best and with a definite prospect of record arrivals during 1980. This remarkable turn-around in the industry is no accident. It is a result of mature and intelligent planning and responsible cooperation between the government and the private sector and the operations of national institutions within the industry designed to give true effect to the mixed economy and to stimulate dynamic interaction between the public and the private sectors of the economy.

"From the low figure of 386,500 visitors and foreign-exchange earnings of US$104.5 million in 1977, the industry bounced back to 533,000 visitors bringing earnings of US$148.2 million in 1978 and an estimated 615,000 visitors and US$170.1 million last year. Our targets for 1980 are 644,000 visitors and foreign-exchange earnings of US$201.0 million.

The Tourist Industry

"I am appealing to the workers in the tourism industry to bring in the additional US$30 million in 1980 because those dollars are vital to pay the increase in oil prices, to put imported drugs in our hospitals and to supply our factories with raw materials to keep people employed and to earn more foreign exchange to keep the nation going.

"We have to protect the tourism plant and the industry with the utmost care to ensure that the industry does not slip back into the trough of two years ago. We must redouble our efforts to improve our tourism product; to raise occupancy levels, particularly in the summer months; and to further arrest the trend of illegally exporting foreign exchange from the industry, which still remains a problem, although to some extent reduced in recent months.

Bauxite and Alumina

"I turn now to bauxite and alumina. The outlook for the bauxite and alumina industry is more promising than it has been for two or three years now. The re-negotiation of the bauxite levy opens the door to possibilities of expansion of the multi-national companies in the industry in 1980.

"Our target is to raise bauxite production from 11.6 million metric tons last year to 12.0 million metric tons in 1980 and to increase exports of alumina, as a result, from 2.123 million tons to 2.4 million tons. This would increase the industry's net foreign exchange earnings by about US$25 million. And, again, I appeal to the workers in the bauxite and alumina industry to rally to the call to earn that additional foreign exchange.

"The government has achieved notable success in negotiating substantial additional sales of alumina, but we must understand that expansion in the bauxite industry and other industries depends on a healthy industrial environment and relatively harmonious relationships in the workforce as a whole. Those institutions which supply services to productive sectors of the economy are particularly vital, and instability in labour relations in those institutions can cause great damage to the national interest.

Management and Workers

"I am, therefore, appealing to managements and workers in such institutions, indeed in institutions across the land, to show restraint, understanding and patriotic concern and a better appreciation of the vital contribution they have to make to the national economic programme.

"As you know, the government has successfully negotiated a number of marketing agreements that put us in a position to go ahead with the building of the South Manchester alumina plant, provided we can find the required capital. We are now engaged in a search for this finance.

"We have for long debated this question of foreign capital investment in Jamaica and the terms on which we would seek such investments. This debate has culminated in the creation of a foreign investment code which was tabled in Parliament in 1978 and which safeguards our national patrimony as well as making clear to the foreign investor that his investment in Jamaica is secure. There is evidence that foreign investors are now more confident of the security of Jamaica as an investment area. The duty of all patriotic Jamaicans now is to ensure that that confidence remains and that nothing be said or done at this time to create doubt or suspicion in the minds of potential foreign investors about the security of their assets in Jamaica.

Manufacturing

"In the area of manufacturing, production has been hampered by lack of investments, labour relations problems again, unreliable power supply and the desperate foreign exchange situation resulting in shortages of raw materials and spare parts.

"The introduction of the certified exporters scheme has made some difference for those manufacturers engaged in production for export. We shall intensify our efforts in the new year to facilitate manufacturers in general and export manufacturers in particular in these areas as far as our foreign exchange resources allow. You will have noted the point I made earlier about increasing exports as a vital element of our economic strategy. Therefore, much of our attention as a government will be given to creating the conditions for the achievement of this objective.

"The Cabinet changes that have been made as part of the restructuring of the government will greatly increase the burdens of some ministers and expose others to new and unfamiliar areas of responsibility. I wish to thank the civil service for their dedicated and patriotic work in 1979 and at the same time to say that they will be called to even higher levels of dedication and service in 1980 as all of us, ministers of government, will need their continued help to tackle the tasks ahead.

Agriculture

"In announcing the restructuring on December 19, I said among other things that I was assuming direct responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture 'partly to make sure that agriculture and farming get major attention from government at the highest level, and partly to make sure that the nation understands the vital importance of what has to be done.'

"I also indicated that we would deal with the question of mobilizing the country to produce more food, that we would seek to increase the production of additional exports such as sugar, bananas, coffee and cocoa, to earn more foreign exchange, to break into new export markets in such produce as pineapple and avocado pears and to discuss with private sector interests, with management and capital how they can involve themselves effectively in production, particularly for export.

"I also indicated that we would be looking at our huge imports of livestock feeds with a view to producing much of this ourselves, putting the land and people to work and thus saving critical foreign exchange.

Vital Sector

"I shall report at the Ministry of Agriculture next week, and I am appealing to everyone in that absolutely vital sector--the staff of the ministry, the extension services, the commodity boards, the farmers' organizations, the workers in the fields and those involved in transportation and distribution of agricultural produce--to let us put our heads down in January 1980 and move production as it has never moved before so that the nation can be fed and we will export surplus to earn foreign exchange to pay for essential imports.

"These are tough times, but as a people we have been through tough times before, going all the way back through slavery, colonialism and the plantation system. Yet it seems that it is part of the Jamaican character that in our darkest hours we have shone most. Even this year we have seen arising out of those floods a quality of fortitude, endurance and will that is our greatest need as a nation at this time.

Heroism

"When we think of the floods, we recall with pride the heroism of Winsome Thorpe; the industry and competence of the police, the JDF, the Public Works Department, the health workers and all other agencies in the field; the public-spiritedness of the bauxite and alumina companies and other firms who donated goods and services to the relief and reconstruction effort; the organizing genius of those in charge of the relief and reconstruction programmes; the Christian charity of those who donated goods and services to the sufferers; the generosity of so many friendly countries from near and far; the integrity of those responsible for the distribution of relief supplies and the exemplary courage and unity of the society at that time.

"In the response by the governments and peoples of other countries to the flood disaster, we saw something of the impact of our foreign policy because it was not so much the amount of assistance that was offered but more so the genuine and particular concern for Jamaica, and the wide range of donor countries that were significant.

"We also saw the impact of our foreign policy in the facility with which we were able to open up new possibilities for trade, for example in alumina, in the great strides we have made in the European tourism market, and in other areas of economic cooperation.

International Affairs

"One development in international affairs on which we can look back with pleasure is the settlement last achieved in the long and agonizing struggle to return Zimbabwe to the path of legality and to bring that tortured country to independence on a truly democratic basis.

"One can only hope that the worst is now behind us and that we can look to a future of peace, security, stability and progress in Zimbabwe.

"Finally, to come back home, regrettably we have seen over recent months a resurgence of political tribalism, which does no credit to any Jamaican and which, if not checked, could bring the society to a virtual state of anarchy.

"I call upon all Jamaicans of all political persuasions to set their face against tendencies towards tribalism, which belittle our nation, and to join hands with their brothers and sisters in the common struggle against our natural enemies, which are poverty, malnutrition, illiteracy, disease, unemployment and all other aspects of underdevelopment.

Indiscipline

"In the short run, tribalism may appeal to the shortsighted as an answer to some irritating problem. In the long run, it is in nobody's interest and is a great danger to all of us.

"Another danger is indiscipline in our society, which found new and ugly expression in the valdalising of the municipal Christmas tree in Kingston last week. Indiscipline, laziness, disregard for life and property, lack of consideration for others, a general don't-care attitude and what is sometimes called the 'freeness mentality' are some of the negative traits in our nation that we must set about eradicating in the decade of the '80s because they are degrading and seriously retard any hope of meaningful development of our society.

"Some people are talking gloom and despair, but there are many others who just want to buckle down and do what has to be done. One thinks of the invaluable service rendered this year under difficult circumstances by our doctors and nurses, our teachers, the Jamaica Constabulary Force, the Jamaica Defence Force and others too numerous to mention. Many people have asked me on the telephone, by letter, by message or in person, 'What can we do?'

What We Can Do

"Now here's what we can do in 1980. For example, we can bring in the 644,000 tourists and thus earn an additional US$32 million in foreign exchange. We can produce the 12 million metric tons of bauxite and sell 2.4 million tons of alumina for an additional US$25 million in net foreign exchange earnings. We can produce and export more foods and improve the distribution of agricultural produce. We can step up the drive to conserve on the use of imported oil. We can manufacture more and export more. Wherever we are, in whatever occupation, we can strive harder to improve output and increase productivity.

"We can be more disciplined; we can look after vehicles and equipment better; we can stop littering our streets.

"Let us resolve now to make 1980 a year of peace and goodwill, national unity and co-operation in tackling with God's help the massive problems that face the whole society.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 006 9 January 1980

BOLIVIA

Labor Minister Warns Workers Against Opening Doors to Coup C 1
Central Bank Reports Foreign Debt Exceeds $2 Billion C 1
Briefs: Narcotics Office Appointment C 1

BRAZIL

President Confirms Trips to Paraguay, Argentina, Chile D 1
Foreign Minister To Visit Lima for Andean Pact Talks D 1
Commentator Stresses UN 'Powerlessness' Against Soviet Union D 1

COLOMBIA

Government Applauds Mexico's Election to UN Security Council F 1
Venezuela Orders Closing of Four Consulates F 1
Conservative Leader Murdered in Trujillo F 1
Army Troops Arrest Well-Known FARC Leader F 1

ECUADOR

Foreign Minister, USSR Envoy Comment on Possible Cold War G 1
New Oil Finds, New Fuel Prices Announced G 1

VENEZUELA

Ambassador to Cuba Returns, Makes Statement L 1
Rotterdam Reports Van der Klaauw Visit, Antilles Accord L 1
[NRC HANDELSBLAD 5 Jan]

PANAMA

UN Representative Denounces Soviet Aggression N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

Central American Foreign Ministers Meeting Postponed P 1

COSTA RICA

Government Studies Expulsion of Soviet, Cuban Diplomats P 1
Further on Expulsion Plans P 2
Carazo Urges People To Make 1980 Year of Austerity P 2

EL SALVADOR

Leftists Appeal for Insurrection, Prolonged War P 3
PDC Denies Being Pressure Group; New Government Members Named P 4
Information Secretary Named P 5
BPR, LP-28 Spokeswomen Reject Alliance With PDC P 5

NICARAGUA

Sandinist Military Uprising in Boaco Thwarted P 6
Borge on Uprising P 6
Further Coverage on Arrival of Soviet Diplomats P 8
Borge Calls Colombian Naval Maneuvers Threat to OAS Unity P 9
Cuba Honored at Celebration of Revolution Anniversary P 10
[Havana]
Borge Speech at Ceremony P 10
PCF's Marchais Visits, Calls for Renewed Relations With France P 11
[L'HUMANITE 28 Dec]
Conference With Sandinist Leaders P 12
[L'HUMANITE 29 Dec]
Borge Outlines National Reconstruction Plans [Havana] P 13
Ruiz Speaks on 1980 Economic Investment Plans P 13
Borge Authorizes Private Possession of Military Weapons P 15
Shortages of Grains, Salt Evident in Urban Areas P 15

CUBA

Castro Proposed Mexico's Appointment to UN Post [EFE] Q 1
U.S. Cannot 'Impose' Views Q 1
Holguin Workers Pledge Fulfillment of Plans Q 2
Pinar del Rio Meeting Examines Condition of Canefields Q 2
Briefs: Science Academy Annual Review; Education Plans Q 2

CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA

Edward Seaga Calls 1980 Year of Decision S 1
[DAILY GLEANER 1 Jan]
JUF Criticizes Soviet Action in Afghanistan S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 3 Jan]

ST LUCIA

Youths Sent to Grenada for Military Training S 2
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 3 Jan]
Briefs: St. Lucia-FRG Relations [Havana] S 3

GUYANA

Cuban Doctors Arrive for 2-Year Assignment T 1
[SUNDAY GLEANER 30 Dec]
Government Leaders Attend Cuban Embassy Reception T 1
Prime Minister Announces Goals for 1980
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 3 Jan] T 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

ARGENTINA

Foreign Ministry Concerned Over Afghanistan, Middle East V 1
Washington Meeting Attendance Seen V 1

CHILE

Commentary Predicts Argentina Will Not Boycott USSR V 1

MEXICO

Foreign Minister Views Mexican UN Stance on Afghanistan, Iran V 2

PERU

Government Reestablishes Full Constitutional Guarantees V 3

SURINAME

General Elections Scheduled for 27 March V 3
[GUYANA CHRONICLE 19 Dec]

LABOR MINISTER WARNS WORKERS AGAINST OPENING DOORS TO COUP

PY081954 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1712 GMT 8 Jan 80 PY

[Text] La Paz, 8 Jan (LATIN)--Labor and Union Affairs Minister Oscar Garcia Suarez warned today that "dangers of a violent and untimely interruption of the democratic process have not disappeared. On the contrary, they seem to become greater each day." Minister Garcia published an "exhortation" to the Bolivian working class in the morning papers warning them that "we are on the brink of the abyss" and referring to persistent rumors of plans aimed at interrupting the return to democracy in Bolivia.

The last few days have been characterized by several strike movements which have even compelled some employers to threaten the government with handing over their factories to state administration. The government and President Lidia Gueiler herself have multiplied their efforts to seek a solution to the labor demands and to ward off strike threats in various sectors.

In his message to the workers today, the labor minister urged them to abide by the general labor law in their salary demands and "not to play along with antidemocratic coup plans." He called the numerous strike movements and threats "a practice which has become virtually generalized" and which "conspires against both national economy and political stability."

Minister Garcia placed before the workers the choice of "preferring to negotiate your union demands while enjoying full political rights or seeing those demands rejected under a smothering dictatorship." He warned the workers that unless they respect the laws in force, "you will be opening the doors to a coup ever wider." He said: "We are on the brink of the abyss. Let us stop before we reach the point of no return. This can only be done if the large majority of union leaders and bases decide to do so with the understanding that the preservation of the democratic regime coincides with the defense of your class interests."

At the same time, a high-level commission formed by several ministries was trying today to prevent an announced blockade of highways and roads in the northern region of Santa Cruz Department, 900 km southeast of this capital.

CENTRAL BANK REPORTS FOREIGN DEBT EXCEEDS $2 BILLION

PY081643 Paris AFP in Spanish 2225 GMT 7 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpt] La Paz, 7 Jan (AFP)--Bolivia had closed the year 1979 with a meager increase of 2.1 percent in its gross domestic product, a deficit of $188 million in its balance of payments and a public foreign debt exceeding $2 billion. This report was released by Milton Paz, general manager of the Bolivian Central Bank.

BRIEFS

NARCOTICS OFFICE APPOINTMENT--Col (Nestor Delfin Valdivieso) was sworn in by Interior Minister Jorge Celum Vaca Diez as director of the national directorate for the control of dangerous substances. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Jan 80 PY]

PRESIDENT CONFIRMS TRIPS TO PARAGUAY, ARGENTINA, CHILE

PY041242 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 4 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Following the course outlined for Brazilian diplomacy in 1980, Figueiredo has confirmed that he will visit several Latin American countries in 1980. He will visit Paraguay on 9, 10 and 11 April. A month later he will go to Argentina on 13, 14 and 15 May. He will make still another trip at the beginning of the second half of the year, this time to Chile. As for the reported trip to Ecuador, both Itamaraty and the president have indicated that there is nothing certain so far, although they did not deny that an invitation to visit that country has been issued. Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas said it is still too early to discuss the agenda of the presidential trips, but he did say that during his meeting with Argentine Government officials, Figueiredo could discuss the possibility of exchanging expertise in the field of nuclear technology. The energy problem will also be discussed with Paraguay. However, in this case it will concern the power generated by Itaipu, which is being built jointly by the two countries, in terms of prices and conditions of supply.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT LIMA FOR ANDEAN PACT TALKS

PY051855 Paris AFP in Spanish 1554 GMT 5 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 5 Jan (AFP)--Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro will travel to Lima next 15 January where he will attend the meeting of the Andean Pact Foreign Ministers Council, it was reported here today. The information was given by a spokesman of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry who said that Saraiva Guerreiro will be the first foreign minister to hold talks with the Andean Pact Foreign Ministers Council, a body created a few months ago.

COMMENTATOR STRESSES UN 'POWERLESSNESS' AGAINST SOVIET UNION

PY081215 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 8 Jan 80 PY

[Newton Carlos Commentary]

[Text] In spite of the general condemnation, the United Nations, as expected, will not be able to take any action against the Soviet Union. It can ask the Soviet Union to immediately withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, but the Soviet Union has the right of veto in the UN Security Council. It has the same right as the other four permanent members of the UN Security Council to veto any UN resolution. The other four members are the United States, Great Britain, France and China.

As expected, the United Nations is showing its ineffectiveness once again in the face of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. Aware of the UN's powerlessness, the United States is now seeking other forms of pressure against the Soviet Union. One of them is the boycott against the sale of food, especially wheat, and of technology. The EEC countries have agreed to attend the meeting called for by the United States. The meeting is to take place on Friday, but agreement to attend does not mean, for the time being, adherence to a possible suspension of grain sales.

Everything indicates that a preliminary decision will be made at the meeting on Friday, a decision partially favorable to the United States: not an immediate suspension of wheat sales to the Soviet Union, but a threat to suspend sales in case the Soviet Union does not withdraw its troops from Afghanistan.

GOVERNMENT APPLAUDS MEXICO'S ELECTION TO UN SECURITY COUNCIL

PA081519 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0122 GMT 8 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 7 Jan (EFE)--Colombia applauded tonight the election of Mexico as a UN Security Council member in today's General Assembly ballot. Mexico received 143 votes, Cuba 3, with 8 abstentions.

Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas commented favorably on the fact that "a friendly country" had been elected, respecting the Latin American hegemony that has prevailed for years. "Colombia supports with dignity any Latin American country chosen," the minister said. Colombia and Cuba had disputed the seat, but neither country obtained the required majority in 154 ballots held since last year. In concluding, Uribe Vargas affirmed that his country never had a closed position with regard to that dispute.

VENEZUELA ORDERS CLOSING OF FOUR CONSULATES

PA082027 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--The decision of President Luis Herrera Campins' government to order the closing of four general consulates which formerly handled many licenses and other paperwork, has been received here with great surprise. The Venezuelan Government's decision affects the consulates of Barranquilla, Valledupar, Bucaramanga and Cali. According to official information supplied by the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry, the measure is due mostly to a reorganization of the Venezuelan consular service in Colombia.

CONSERVATIVE LEADER MURDERED IN TRUJILLO

PA090319 Paris AFP in Spanish 2226 GMT 8 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 8 Jan (AFP)--Conservative leader Leonardo Jaramillo and two other persons were shot to death today by unknown persons in Trujillo, in the western part of Colombia. The local authorities immediately decreed a curfew and the dry law in the area, it was officially reported here. Jaramillo, a well-known rancher, had been the target of three attempts in past months during which he was wounded once.

ARMY TROOPS ARREST WELL-KNOWN FARC LEADER

PA082244 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0128 GMT 8 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 7 Jan (EFE)--The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) last week suffered a severe blow with the arrest of one of its best-known leaders, Luis Alberto Cortes, by army troops. According to an army communique released today in Bogota, the rebel leader was arrested following a clash with regular troops in the Barranca Bermeja area.

Luis Alberto Cortes was considered the chief of the FARC's fifth front which for several years has clashed with army and police forces in the northwest part of Colombia. FARC, of Marxist tendency and active in rural areas, along with the M-19 urban movement, has been one of the most active guerrilla groups in the country since the sixties.

FOREIGN MINISTER, USSR ENVOY COMMENT ON POSSIBLE COLD WAR

PA051652 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 5 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco believes that the world is moving back to the notorious cold war that for decades characterized relations between the greatest powers: the Soviet Union and the United States.. Pareja comments on the recent events in Afghanistan that have caused a freezing in the discussion of the arms limitation treaty between the Soviets and the North Americans: [Begin recording] My opinion in this regard is that this is truly a dangerous moment. I don't believe there is a danger of a world war, but there could be a return to the cold war, and this would be regrettable for the people of the Third World, for small countries such as ours. It will be the big powers which will decide what will happen. Unfortunately, we are only observers and lovers of world peace. [end recording]

Soviet Ambassador German Shlyapnikov, however, has dismissed the idea of giving too much importance to the Afghanistan crisis: [Begin recording] I want to say that we, the representatives of the Soviet Union, are always optimistic, and this includes me, personally. I think that some recent events [words indistinct] by some interested party. So I would not say that the world is on the brink of an international catastrophe that could be fatal for all of us.

Of course there are difficult conflicts. There are difficult situations, but this should not provoke panic among the people, among ourselves. This should rather serve to produce a mobilization of people of good will to struggle more actively for world peace, disarmament and detente.

[Unidentified speaker] Mr Ambassador, [words indistinct] the cold war so much is talked about?

[Shlyapnikov] I would not say that there is any cold war. Despite well-known events in the world, I would not say that a cold war is being waged. There are international difficulties. There are, I would say, opposing positions between some countries. We do not think this represents a return to the cold war. Cold wars are pregnant with hot arms and we must avoid them. The world has already experienced the cold war. Why repeat it? [end recording]

NEW OIL FINDS, NEW FUEL PRICES ANNOUNCED

PA082007 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] The general manager of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE) has officially delivered to Jose Corsino Cardenas, minister of natural resources and energy, the new well [as heard] confirming the existence of commercially exploitable oil in the Cuyabeno field. The Cuyabeno-2 well produced 4,083 barrels a day of crude oil of 25 to 28 degrees API. The well was drilled by CEPE in the country's northwest, approximately 20 km from the Colombian border. The production tests were concluded a few days ago.

Corsino announced that new prices have been established for diesel and fuel oil for national flag vessels serving international routes. He said that the prices were established in a ministerial resolution and that they are adjustable every 6 months pursuant to a permanent provision in Article 73 of the law on hydrocarbons currently in force.

The price per barrel of diesel oil and fuel oil for the first semester will be 214,50 and 194.04 sucres, respectively. During the second semester the price of diesel oil will be 414.20 sucres and that of fuel oil 298.20 sucres a barrel. The respective taxes must be added to these prices. The additional revenues to be obtained from this source have been estimated at 254 million sucres.

AMBASSADOR TO CUBA RETURNS, MAKES STATEMENT

PA082136 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 8 Jan 80 PA

[Arnoldo Peroza report]

[Excerpt] Venezuelan Ambassador to Cuba Cesar Rondon Lovera has been meeting at Casa Amarilla with Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano since 0900. On arrival at the Foreign Ministry offices, Rondon said that his return to Caracas is completely routine within the framework of diplomatic relations between two nations. He said that like any other country, Venezuela has the right to handle its foreign policy to suit its own interests. Rondon reiterated that Venezuela respects the right of asylum and noted that no situation has arisen between Cuba and Venezuela other than their willingness to overcome any incident. Logically, this is based on the long tradition of friendship between the Cuban and Venezuelan peoples.

ROTTERDAM REPORTS VAN DER KLAAUW VISIT, ANTILLES ACCORD

LD081603 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 5 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Netherlands and Venezuela in Agreement Over Antilles"]

[Excerpts] Caracas, 5 January--"Relations with the Antilles pose no problem for Venezuela." This statement was made by Foreign Minister Van der Klaauw who is at present visiting several Latin American countries and the Antilles, after talks with his Venezuelan counterpart Zambrano in Caracas.

The talks, which dealt mainly with developments in the Caribbean region, revealed that Venezuela is worried about Cuba's influence in this part of the world, which takes the form of sending doctors and teachers to small island states struggling with great social problems or which are barely economically viable despite their political independence. For this reason Venezuela is strongly opposed to Aruba breaking with the rest of the Antilles and hence to the creation of a small independent island state just off its coast. In talks with his Venezuelan counterpart Van der Klaauw stressed the unity of the Antilles and their viability should they become independent. "At present," the minister said, "Venezuela is not worried about the future of the Antilles."

In response to a Venezuelan plea for the Netherlands to play a more active role in the Caribbean region, Van der Klaauw promised that the Netherlands will work within the European Community for closer ties between the EC and the Andean Pact. In this treaty organization, comprising Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador, Venezuela sees itself as a link between the states of mainland Latin America and the Caribbean region. It regards this pact principally as an economic cooperation union but feels responsible for political stability in the Caribbean region. Asked whether Venezuela would also be prepared to give economic aid to the Antilles, Van der Klaauw explained that preparatory talks are being held about refining capacities in the Antilles. Venezuelan oil companies want to participate in Shell's Antilles company. The Antilles Government also wants to participate in it.

UN REPRESENTATIVE DENOUNCES SOVIET AGGRESSION

PA090004 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 8 Jan 80 PA

[Statement by Jorge Illueca, Panamanian ambassador to the United Nations, on 8 January by telephone from New York--recorded]

[Text] Panama was one of the 57 countries, which included all the Latin American countries, which prompted the UN General Assembly in 1965 to approve the declaration of nonintervention. It therefore stands to reason that Panama signed the letter dated 3 January 1980 addressed to the president of the UN Security Council by 52 member countries requesting an urgent meeting of the Security Council to analyze the situation created in Afghanistan and its consequences for international peace and security.

The news of the invasion of Afghanistan by overwhelming specialized Soviet troops, whose offensive power is beyond that of the occupied territory, was received with sadness and deep concern not only by Panama but also by the rest of the Latin American continent.

The state of consternation reached its height when it was learned that the troops, which claimed to have come in defense of Afghanistan, had served to overthrow the Afghan Government, the head of state had been executed and that that country's territorial integrity has now been completely violated, its army disarmed and that the Soviet occupation troops are at this moment carrying out combat operations and using their arms against dissident sectors of the Afghan population, with the deplorable bloodshed which human conscience can only repudiate and disapprove.

During the debate at the Security Council, it was said that the overwhelming presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan is legitimate by virtue of the existing friendship, good-neighborly and cooperation treaty signed in Moscow by leaders of the two countries on 5 December 1978.

They say that on the basis of this agreement Soviet military aid was requested by the Government of Afghanistan presided over by Hafizollah Amin, who, as we know, was executed during the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. This weak excuse is absolutely unacceptable, not only because it is unreasonable and illogical, but because the international community has not and will not concede legal validity to interventionist clauses or the authorization of arbitrary use of armed forces in the territory of another country included or established in treaties or international agreements by any of the members of the United Nations, after the declaration was approved. The letter rejects intervention and use of force in international relations. That is why this treaty is not valid and is absolutely null, as is any other treaty with similar stipulations.

I wish to add that in the opinion of my country, this treaty contravenes the declaration. To accept the validity of the treaty between Moscow and Kabul would be equivalent to applauding the illegitimate use of force which is contrary to what is established in Paragraph 4 of Article 2 of the declaration which establishes that UN members in their international relations will abstain from resorting to the threat or the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan dismays and worries the world. The political cost to the Soviet Government and people for this action cannot be estimated. The Soviet action not only violates the UN declaration on nonintervention, but also the UN Charter. Such action openly contradicts the declaration on the concession of independence to colonial countries contained in Resolution 714, XV of December 1960.

In the same way the Soviet action violates the many statements approved at nonalined countries summit conferences, especially those issued in Colombo and Havana. The Soviet action also openly contradicts statements made by the heads of nonalined governments at the Havana conference on meddling and intervention in the internal affairs of states. On that occasion the conference reiterated the support of the nonalined countries to the principle of nonintervention and against meddling in the internal and foreign affairs of countries, which has been one of the basic principles of the nonalined movement. This summit conference stressed that the violation of this principle is absolutely unacceptable, unjustified under any circumstances and incompatible with the obligations of the UN members by virtue of the UN Charter.

According to my government, in addition to upsetting legal order, the ill-advised Soviet decision has deranged international relations. The Soviet action has been a shock to the detente process on which much hope had been placed. What has become of the Helsinki Act of 1975 and the declaration of principles governing international relations among the member nations; in particular, the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries?

The USSR not only has dealt a death blow to detente but it has unnecessarily created a climate of war in the world which does not harmonize with the ideals of peace of the Soviet Revolution. The obvious consequence of this aggressive act has been to launch the world into an arms race. The efforts made toward disarmament are now lost on the unattainable horizon. It has also seriously disturbed the international economic goals of the Third World to obtain more just economic relations between developing and industrialized countries.

With the unjust occupation of Afghanistan, a nonalined country, by USSR, a superpower, a serious crisis has been created within the ranks of the nonalined movement. Countries which are traditionally friends will have to make decisions based on the principles and objectives of the nonalined movement or else cause a commotion which will not by any means have a pleasant consequence for the movement.

The USSR has created a crisis of confidence in the UN system and in every aspect of international relations. Do countries that are not superpowers have the right to see that the principles of self-determination, nonintervention in internal affairs, the nonuse of force in international relations, the inadmissibility of hegemonism and of territorial integrity are respected? The crisis of confidence is not only spiritual. It is a reality in which the people of Afghanistan are living and world peace has been altered. Resolutions to be taken in this respect cannot be lukewarm, ambiguous or imprecise. Let us recall Article 3, Resolution 3314, XXIX, which defines aggression as the use of one country's armed forces in another country even with the consent of the occupied state, violating conditions established in the agreement or the prolongation of its presence in that territory after the conditions of the agreement have been carried out.

It is obvious that the actions taken by the Soviet troops in occupying Afghanistan violated the friendly agreement which supposedly was invoked to carry out the aggression.

In conclusion, I wish to make a friendly appeal to the USSR to restore to the world the climate of peace we all hope for. It should, therefore, immediately withdraw all its troops from Afghanistan. The world's admiration for the Red Army rests on its glorious actions against Nazi fascism--for example: The Battle of Stalingrad--and not on the not-so-glorious invasion of Afghanistan.

CENTRAL AMERICAN FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING POSTPONED

PA081912 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The meeting of foreign ministers which was scheduled to have been held in San Jose has been postponed. In view of the request submitted by the Guatemalan Government, whose foreign minister would not be able to attend the meeting on 15, 16 and 17 January, the meeting of foreign ministers of Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic has been postponed.

The new date of the meeting will be set after problems that have arisen recently in some countries of the isthmus are resolved, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier has announced.

Guatemala could not attend the meeting and El Salvador has no foreign minister. Since Guatemala could not attend the meeting of foreign ministers in which the Central American Common Market and political actions to be followed by this group of countries in international forums were to have been discussed, the meeting had to be postponed. Also, the fact that El Salvador has no foreign minister in view of the problems that have arisen in that country made the situation worse and contributed to the cancellation of the meeting scheduled for next week.

In the past few days Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier has contacted his colleagues who were invited to the meeting. Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso agreed to postpone the meeting, as did Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto and Dominican Foreign Minister Ramon Jimenez. Fournier has to contact only Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores, although it is taken for granted that the meeting will be held, possibly in early February.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT STUDIES EXPULSION OF SOVIET, CUBAN DIPLOMATS

PA082130 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Jan 80 PA

[Text] A cooling of relations with the USSR has been observed. The government is studying the expulsion of Cuban diplomats. There could be a break of relations with Cuba and the USSR.

The situation, resulting from the Atlantic banana workers strike and previous developments in the Limon general strike in the middle part of last year which prompted the expulsion of Soviet diplomats, could cause a cooling of relations with Cuba and the USSR.

The statement against the USSR by President Carazo on a radio and television relay last night has led to a cooling of relations between the two countries.

Government circles said this morning that the application of international treaties and conventions is being studied in what has been described as a new intervention by the Soviet Embassy in Costa Rica. Investigations carried out by the government indicate that Cuban consulate officials in our country are participating actively in the banana conflict. This had led to studying the possibility of ordering the expulsion of several Cuban officials pursuant to the Vienna convention. The evidence against the Cuban consular diplomats is obvious, which is why the government is handling the situation carefully.

Although it has not been confirmed, it is possible our country could break diplomatic relations with Cuba and the USSR. It has been learned that the government received many messages of support today for President Carazo's statement last night against the communists. A break of relations is something the government is considering very seriously, a government official states.

Further on Expulsion Plans

PA090241 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Cubans are involved in the strike movement. At least six Cubans may be expelled. The government is analyzing the situation concerning Cuba and the Soviet Union. The unclear situation of Cuban Consul General in Costa Rica Edelberto Diaz and the participation of several officials of that consulate in the Atlantic strike is being analyzed by the government. This could lead to the expulsion of several diplomats.

Government authorities have discovered that at least six Cuban officials have taken part in the strike movement in the Atlantic region. In view of the involvement, once again, of foreign officials in a Costa Rican labor movement, the government is studying the possibility of applying severe measures in accordance with international conventions. Their distributing propaganda and participation as agitators in the strike movement has forced the government to take strong measures against the Cubans, an official has commented.

At least six Cubans may be expelled. The situation of Consul General Edelberto Diaz, who replaced Juan Manuel Rivero who left the country after the August strike in Limon, is not clear. There is talk that at least six Cubans are participating in the banana strike. The government is studying the possibility of expelling those foreigners for interference in domestic affairs by applying the Vienna convention. Officially the Cuban consulate only has two officials duly accredited before our government.

The government is analyzing the situation which has emerged with Cuba and the Soviet Union. It is evident that there has been a cooling of Costa Rican relations with Cuba and the Soviet Union. This could lead to the explusion of several diplomats of those countries. According to government officials involved in foreign policy, the government is seriously considering the possibility of breaking relations with those two countries. The charges made by President Carazo last night have cooled those relations even more and the consultations among top government levels indicate that something important will occur.

CARAZO URGES PEOPLE TO MAKE 1980 YEAR OF AUSTERITY

PA050440 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0146 GMT 5 Jan 80 PA

[By Eduardo Castro]

[Text] San Jose, 4 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--In his first message to the Costa Ricans in 1980, President Rodrigo Carazo Odio urged everyone to make 1980 a year of austerity in order to face national and international economic problems.

Carazo criticized the expenses incurred by certain sectors of the Costa Rican society that make large purchases of unnecessary items abroad. "The government is willing to implement customs and other necessary measures but the people must understand and cooperate for their own good," Carazo announced.

He also said that "it is necessary to make everybody aware of the situation because the fate of everybody is at stake. We must save dollars and gasoline. We must not purchase unnecessary items. We must all work and produce more for the benefit of our own family, the community and the country's present and future welfare."

After listing several measures aimed at facing foreign and domestic economic problems, Carazo urged the Costa Ricans "of good faith" to cooperate in these efforts "in order to counteract world inflation, fight against the fiscal deficit and save dollars in order to improve our balance of payments." He also made a "respectful appeal to the gentlemen of the opposition to work together with the government for the benefit of Costa Rica."

The president defended the policies adopted by his government in 1979, and criticized those adopted by previous administrations. He made a detailed explanation of the world's energy situation and reproached those who have not taken it seriously despite the extent of the crisis.

Carazo maintained that "the oil prices have seriously affected the growth of the world's economy and have switched the political balance in the world."

"The problem that hangs over mankind is so serious that it threatens to become a serious international conflict," he said.

He stressed that it is important to become aware of international problems, save on fuel, promote domestic savings and exports, obtain better access to international markets, struggle against protectionist barriers in industrialized countries and implement a domestic credit program which, without affecting production, will not produce inflationary pressures.

Carazo highlighted the economic achievements made by Costa Rica in 1979, emphasizing the low inflation rate which various international organizations have noted in Costa Rica. He added that the Costa Rican currency--the colon--was not devaluated despite unofficial reports which circulated in San Jose by the end of 1979.

"The country has shown that its economy is vigorous despite bad faith, party politics and the shallowness of many. Its production, investments and exports reflect encouraging signs despite the difficult world situation," Carazo said.

"The changes being experienced in the world economy and the constant increases in oil prices demand caution from the Costa Rican people and they must accept their share of the responsibility," the president stated.

We must be aware that world prices will continue to increase and that we must make maximum savings so that the country can import what it really needs--which is what it cannot produce--so that the process will not be stopped and the people's welfare will not be affected," he noted.

EL SALVADOR

LEFTISTS APPEAL FOR INSURRECTION, PROLONGED WAR

PA082040 Paris AFP in Spanish 1954 GMT 8 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Jan (AFP)--The country's most numerous leftist organizations--the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), the 28 February Peoples Leagues (LP-28) and the United Popular Action Front (FAPU) today issued an appeal here for insurrection and a prolonged peoples war.

While unrest prevails among the people, who want to know who the three civilians appointed to the revolutionary government junta will be, the three groups announced that they will stage a demonstration against the government junta on 22 January. At present the junta is comprised of two military officers, Cols Arnoldo Majano and Jaime Abdul Gutierrez.

Meanwhile, the struggle between the leftist groups and the business sectors was intensified in the morning papers today.

The BPR and the National Salvadoran Teachers Association bought advertisements calling for insurrection and condemning the oligarchy, while the Industrial Sectors Association defended the business sector, pointing to communist infiltration in the government.

According to observers, the delay in announcing the names of the civilians who will join the government reveals the difficulties the armed forces have encountered in their search for support among the political groups that endorsed the 15 October military coup in the wake of the ministerial crisis of 2 January.

Certain differences also reportedly exist among the military regarding the emphasis and intensity that should be given to implementing the government program included in the proclamation released when President Carlos Humberto Romero was overthrown.

PDC DENIES BEING PRESSURE GROUP; NEW GOVERNMENT MEMBERS NAMED

PA081834 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0025 GMT 8 Jan 80 PA

[By Rosendo Majano]

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Christian Democratic Party (PDC) of El Salvador today denied that it is being used as an instrument of pressure of the United States or any other country to solve the political crisis in this Central American republic, as has been said abroad.

The party's leaders held a news conference this afternoon at which they said that the PDC is seeking Salvadoran solutions to the Salvadoran problems.

The PDC named Jose Antonio Morales Erlich, a lawyer, and Hector Dada Hirezi, an engineer and former foreign minister of the junta which took over on 15 October 1979, to form part of the revolutionary government junta.

It is almost sure they will replace Guillermo Manuel Ungo and Roman Mayorga Quiroz, who resigned last weekend as members of the Cabinet. In the meantime, at the presidential house they are looking for someone to take over the post left by Mario Antonio Andino, who resigned when the other Cabinet members and some public officials resigned.

ACAN-EFE has learned that the third civilian member of the junta is going to be an independent. The three civilians will join Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano and Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez in governing the country.

PDC leader Jose Napoleon Duarte told newsmen that the government platform submitted by his party to the armed forces defines the current political process as a people's movement seeking national development and its aim is to change the oligarchic structures of economic and social power.

In the economic and social realms, the PDC government platform proposes a profound and fast agrarian reform. The platform is of a national character, seeking the nationalization of the country's financial system and reforms to the labor law granting the peasants the right to organize. It propounds an accelerated industrial program supported and promoted by local industrialists' capital.

On military matters, the PDC says the new revolutionary government junta must have effective legal power corresponding to the rank of presidency of the republic. It also seeks the establishment of systems of a social order by a political-military team and the integration of a democratization process of the security corps and the respect for human and political rights.

After a general debate, the PDC's national convention agreed to form part of the government if the following conditions are met: A public statement by the armed forces in which it clearly and distinctly defines the social, economic and political policy to be followed by the next government according to the PDC's government platform; and a constructive dialog with all people's organizations. The PDC also says that the composition of the government should be pluralist.

The PDC leaders said they did not ask for Andino's resignation, as was reported here. His resignation was requested by the other members of the Cabinet who resigned and who never explained their reasons.

The PDC said that Andino quit the government of his own will to give the armed forces the freedom to reorganize the government.

Finally, the PDC said that the possibilities of a coup d'etat in El Salvador do exist from the extreme right but not from the left.

Information Secretary Named

PA082120 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1450 GMT 8 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Sigrido Munes, public relations agent, has been appointed secretary of information for the presidency by the revolutionary government junta. Munes has been connected for many years with information media activities and will replace Maj Alvaro Salazar Brenes, who has been appointed consul general in New York.

The Secretariat of Information is the official organization charged with issuing government announcements and handling government propaganda.

BPR, LP-28 SPOKESWOMEN REJECT ALLIANCE WITH PDC

PA090016 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 8 Jan 80 PA

[Report by Radio YSKL in San Salvador to the listeners of the Voice of Nicaragua--presumably live]

[Excerpt] Members of the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] and the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] have been interviewed. They are Ana Maria Gomez and Marisol Galindo, leaders of the two political groups and persons in charge of the propaganda and publicity commissions of their respective organizations. In the interview they discussed the statement by Jose Napoleon Duarte in which he said the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] was already holding talks with the popular organizations to present a single front in the government leadership through the PDC which will join the revolutionary government junta.

The BPR and LP-28 spokeswomen said the support requested by Duarte is totally impossible because of ideological principles preventing alliances with the PDC. However, they urged the honest PDC members who still remain in the organization to withdraw from the dialog with the revolutionary junta.

NICARAGUA

SANDINIST MILITARY UPRISING IN BOACO THWARTED

PA082104 Paris AFP in Spanish 2025 GMT 8 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 8 Jan (AFP)--An attempted rebellion at the military garrison in Boaco, 100 km northeast of Managua, was put down peacefully today, Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge reported here today.

The local Sandinist commander, whose name was not released, and his two main aides were ordered to Managua for military discipline, Minister Borge added.

According to the minister, the rebels were ordered to Managua over the nation's radio stations since it was impossible to communicate by telephone. It is rumored here that the three militarymen have already arrived in the capital and are under arrest.

Borge explained that the uprising occurred when the military chief of Boaco refused to abide by orders of the deputy minister of defense, Comdr Eden Pastora, to release a prisoner.

The prisoner, who has a record as a Somozist, had collaborated with the Sandinist guerrillas in the last phase and, therefore, his release was ordered.

The Sandinist chiefs of Boaco used military force to seize a local radio station to broadcast a statement against Vice Minister Pastora, whom they termed bourgeois. They said they had decided to countermand his orders.

Pastora gained a name in August 1978 when he headed a spectacular assault on the Government Palace where he held over 3,000 persons hostage, including high-ranking officials of the Somoza government. Since then Pastora has been popularly known as Commander Cero.

Commenting on the incident, Minister Borge said 6 months after the revolutionary victory there are still some local commanders who want to rule by themselves in cities in the nation's interior.

Minister of Defense Humberto Ortega announced there will be a reorganization of the military commands in the provinces, which will be announced within a few hours.

Borge on Uprising

PA090043 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] In a press conference today Companero Tomas Borge Martinez, commander of the revolution and interior minister, said the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] is not divided into factions. He also said subordinates must obey the orders of the officials of the Interior Ministry and the country's armed forces. Borge Martinez emphatically stated that the Nicaraguan people should understand well that all subordinates, that is, the companeros responsible for the garrisons in the departments, have the duty of following the orders issued by the officials of the Interior Ministry and the country's armed forces.

Companero Borge Martinez made these statements in reference to a specific case in Boaco Department where a small group of irresponsible counterrevolutionaries carried out actions to (?distort) Deputy Defense Minister Comdr Eden Pastora Gomez' order for the release of Mr Mauricio Martinez.

Here are Comdr Tomas Borge's statements during today's press conference with national and foreign newsmen:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] particularly regarding the principle of authority which should prevail in any country. There is the case of the release of Mr Mauricio Martinez in the city of Boaco which Comdr Eden Pastora ordered. It brought about the protest of an insignificant group of individuals in Boaco and the publication of an article in the newspaper BARRICADA which refers to Eden Pastora's order.

First of all, we want to state that when we were questioned about Comdr Eden Pastora's order we were completely unaware of the circumstances in which the order was given. We replied, however, that the commander's order must be obeyed. Since we have complete trust in Comdr Eden Pastora we did not even concern ourselves with the details of the order. It was not until we saw the article in BARRICADA and had reports that a group, allegedly members of the GPP [Prolonged People's War faction of the FSLN] were protesting the order issued by Commander Pastora that we learned the details of the case.

We want to point out two things regarding this case. First of all, an order issued by an official of the Interior Ministry or the armed forces to entities subordinate to them must be fulfilled. Second, all FSLN factions have disappeared in Nicaragua. As we said after the victory, those who are raising factional banners are counterrevolutionaries. Therefore, the attitude of these individuals, supposedly members of the GPP faction of the FSLN, is counterrevolutionary. Disobeying orders in a military organization is punishable. We want all companeros to know that the orders issued by the FSLN National Directorate to political entities must be obeyed, the orders issued by the Army Directorate must be obeyed and the orders issued by the Interior Ministry, which is in charge of the police and state security, must be obeyed. If this is not done, then we will enter into a period of anarchy where a small republic emerges in each department and town. There is only one republic here. There are central authorities who have sufficient power to enforce their orders. The orders of the Interior Ministry, both of the minister and the deputy ministers must be obeyed. Those who do not obey orders will be arrested, tried and sentenced.

Referring to the specific case of Mr Martinez, we want to state that we received a letter from the municipal government of Boaco in which it stated that the BARRICADA article on 30 December is false and groundless. [passage indistinct] we are going to ask for explanations from the delegate of the Interior Ministry because they gave him their communique and he did not forward it to us.

These individuals [words indistinct], these individuals who are inciting things there have occupied a radio station and this is also a crime. That station belongs to the state. I do not know if it belongs to the Sandinist system or if it belongs to the state. In either of the two cases, the law has been violated. There has been a lack of respect for our revolution. No one can do whatever he pleases here. We must begin to understand that we must establish order in our country. We have stopped being guerrillas and we are holding power. We must exercise that power. The companeros of BARRICADA were surprised by this letter signed by the Boaco municipal government stating that what BARRICADA published was false.

This man, Mauricio Espinoza [name as heard], was arrested on 4 August. Many people came to tell Comdr Jaime Weelock that despite the fact that this man had been a Somozist he had helped persons persecuted by Somozism. We not only have to see the visible facts but we have to be aware of the clandestine actions in favor of the Sandinists and the people. Of course, this does not justify the fact that an individual was a Somozist. His actions, however, were enough to convince Companero Jaime Weelock to ask the Interior Ministry, through comdr Eden Pastora, for the provisional release of this individual so that he could go home and the investigations could continue. This was done. Therefore, independent of the fact that the decision of a member of the FSLN National Directorate and the order issued by a member of the directorate, Companero Eden Pastora, was not correct, the order must be obeyed. If the orders issued by the Nicaraguan authorities are not carried out and each person makes his own decision, then no one is going to lead this country and each person is going to become a national leader. This is impossible here or anywhere in the world.

We also want to reiterate something here. There are ridiculous rumors which say that Comdr Eden Pastora is a representative of the bourgeois interests in the country. We want to reiterate here what we have emphatically said in other occasions. If there is one person who has our political and personal confidence, if there is a companero in this revolution who has our complete political trust, that is Comdr Eden Pastora. We said this on a previous occasion because there were some people who thought they could win over Eden Pastora. But Eden Pastora is completely loyal to this revolution. We might have doubts about others but we do not have the slightest doubt about Comdr Eden Pastora. He is a companero with a great heart. He is a noble and honest person. We think it is practically unnecessary to repeat this but we wanted to reiterate it here so that no one will try to stain the clean and pure name of Eden Pastora.

In Nicaragua we have armed forces organizations. They are our glorious Sandinist People's Army whose chief is Commander of the Revolution and Defense Minister Ortega. It is in charge of defending the country. It is in charge of the external defense of the country. It is training itself to be able to respond militarily to any attack. In the domestic area, we essentially have the state security bodies which are now under the responsibility of Companero [name indistinct] and the Sandinist police. They are authorized to arrest persons for common crimes or for counterrevolutionary activity. Only the Sandinist police and the state security can arrest people in Nicaragua. The army helps the police and state security for domestic [words indistinct] the same way that the police and state security help the army for the defense of the country. Their functions are interrelated. The main function of the state security is the prevention, arrest and (?repression) of the counterrevolutionaries. It works to prevent them from carrying out their counterrevolutionary activity. [end recording]

FURTHER COVERAGE ON ARRIVAL OF SOVIET DIPLOMATS

PA090253 Paris AFP in Spanish 0159 GMT 9 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 8 Jan (AFP)--The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry today reported that 11 Soviet diplomats have arrived in Nicaragua to set up their embassy in Managua. The group is headed by Minister Counselor Aleksandr Simakov, whose assistant is Vitaliy Schubin.

The Foreign Ministry indicated that the Soviet advance group is part of a large staff that Moscow will assign to its embassy in Managua. Nicaragua has appointed Ricardo Wheelock as its ambassador to the Soviet Union.

The Foreign Ministry said that once the Soviet Embassy has been set up, it is expected that the Soviet Foreign Ministry will request Nicaragua's approval of the Soviet diplomat who will be appointed as ambassador here.

The Nicaraguan Government today announced the arrival of a Peruvian technical mission which will help develop mining and the exploration for hydrocarbons in Nicaragua. The six-member mission headed by Francisco Pachas will stay in Nicaragua for 6 months at the request of the government junta.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry also reported that only 121 persons are still in asylum at the foreign embassies in Managua. All of them are linked with the Somozist dictatorship. It announced that 865 Somozists who had taken asylum in the embassies were granted safe-conducts and sent into exile. The Foreign Ministry reported that the only high-ranking members of the former National Guard still in asylum at the embassies are Gen Miguel Blessin, member of the National Guard staff, and Gen Gregorio Pichardo, former immigration chief. They are in the Venezuelan and Salvadoran embassies, respectively.

BORGE CALLS COLOMBIAN NAVAL MANEUVERS THREAT TO OAS UNITY

PA090023 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Colombia should not break Latin America's anti-imperialist unity. We ask ourselves: Would not the Colombian military mobilization near our coasts break Latin American unity in the face of U.S. intervention? Nicaraguan Interior Minister Comdr Tomas Borge Martinez said this today in his Managua office. In this way Borge replied to newsmen's questions on international news agencies' reports about Colombian naval incursions in the Atlantic near Nicaragua.

He said even if Nicaragua had frigates, a strong air force or thousands of soldiers, it would not think of carrying out maneuvers near the Colombian coasts.

The Colombian news media over the weekend reported that the Colombian incursions were routine patrols rather than for intimidation purposes.

Nicaragua and Colombia are involved in a dispute over some islands and keys in the Caribbean. Nicaraguan authorities have repeatedly indicated that those islands and keys are located on the country's continental shelf. The islands include San Andres and Providencia and the keys are Roncador, Serrana and Quitasueno.

Comdr Tomas Borge recalled that during the crucial phase of the Nicaraguan people's struggle against the Somoza regime, the Latin American countries achieved an historic unity at the OAS in the face of U.S. plans for armed intervention in Nicaragua. Borge said Colombia, as a member of the Andean Pact, was among the countries which supported unity. Now we ask ourselves whether the incursions are linked with maneuvers seeking to destroy Latin American unity? We hope that no one will let himself be used for these attempts to break the unity of the Andean Pact countries, Tomas Borge indicated.

Commander Borge said in its territorial sea, Nicaragua has keys and not corns [play on Spanish words cayos and callos] which might hurt Colombia. He added to (?avoid) an international conflict with Colombia, Nicaragua will resort to international organizations instead of arms which, he said, would be ridiculous. He stressed, however, that the Nicaraguan revolution was carried out precisely to defend territorial integrity and sovereignty. We will not permit the invasion of Nicaragua. As is well known, the Nicaraguan people can successfully defend themselves, he said.

He said by extending its territorial sea limit to 250 miles, Nicaragua has (?upheld) its sovereignty. Borge indicated he considered Colombia's attitude inexplicable. He added that there might also be forces which are trying to undermine relations between Nicaragua and the Andean Pact countries.

CUBA HONORED AT CELEBRATION OF REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

FL042147 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2120 GMT 4 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The 21st anniversary of the Cuban revolution was commemorated in Managua with a politico-cultural event organized by the workers of Nicaragua's Interior Ministry. Comdr Tomas Borge, minister of the interior and member of the Sandinist Front National Directorate, and Carlos Lugo, counselor of the Cuban Embassy, made speeches at the ceremony.

Comdr Tomas Borge noted the great aid being offered by Cuba to the Nicaraguan people despite the fact that it is poor economically. He stated that the most important teaching Cuba gives his fatherland is that its revolution is nobody's copy and was made according to its traditions and objective and subjective conditions.

Borge Speech at Ceremony

PA051541 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2103 GMT 4 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 4 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Its international solidarity with peoples who struggle or defeat oppression and exploitation is the only characteristic the Nicaraguan revolution will copy from the Cuban one, Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez commented last night. The Sandinist leader spoke at a ceremony held to commemorate the 21st anniversary of the Cuban revolution over which Commander Fidel Castro Ruz presides.

Borge insisted that the National Reconstruction Government and the Sandinist National Liberation Front's Directorate will make a Nicaraguan revolution. "We have not gone to Cuba to take a picture so we can copy it here, but we do have to learn the lesson given us by the Cuban revolution through its solidarity and fraternity with the Nicaraguan people," the Sandinist leader affirmed. He added that this people must express its solidarity with the other Latin American peoples struggling against or defeating imperialism or trying to shake off the yoke of foreign masters. "That is what we must learn from our Cuban brothers who, despite their limitations and their poverty, have been generous with our people. Tomorrow, if necessary, we may have to take the food out of our mouths to express our solidarity with our other Latin American brothers with the same affection, firmness and solidarity as the Cubans have done," the minister stressed.

According to Borge Martinez, it was timely to recall that the other Latin American peoples must make their revolution based on their own problems and needs, but warned that they must take into account the experiences of other revolutions if mistakes are to be avoided. The Nicaraguan minister reiterated that "for us, international solidarity constitutes a prior moral obligation and here we must develop it through a firm political conscience."

At the ceremony in honor of the Cuban revolution, Deputy Interior Minister Jose Valdivia reviewed Cuba's struggle since the days of Marti as well as the imperialists' efforts to prevent or tamper with the revolution [words indistinct] by Fidel Castro. According to him, it was in Cuba "where, as an example to the world, the revolutionary transformations that we Nicaraguans have learned materialized."

He referred to the Cuban revolution's achievements in the areas of defense, health, education, agrarian reform and the economy and spoke about its "internationalist" workers, "who have taken their solidarity to the struggling peoples of Angola, Ethiopia, Vietnam, Agleria, Yemen and Nicaragua."

Carlos Lugo, representative of the Cuban Embassy in Nicaragua, expressed thanks for the words of praise for his country's revolution and commented that now it is Nicaragua which has surprised the world by overthrowing a long tyranny in a victory that has made news all over the world. The Cuban diplomat concluded by predicting that the Nicaraguan revolutionary process will achieve its objectives on behalf of all its people.

PCF'S MARCHAIS VISITS, CALLS FOR RENEWED RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

LD071335 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 28 Dec 79 p 6 LD

[Jean Ortiz dispatch: "Georges Marchais in Managua"]

[Text] Managua, 27 December--Georges Marchais, PCF secretary general, and Maxime Gremetz, Politburo member, arrived on Thursday in Managua, where they were received by the leaders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

The two PCF leaders will meet the leaders of the FSLN and familiarize themselves with the country's realities and concrete needs after 40 years of a dictatorship carried at arms' length until the last moment by American imperialism.

The PCF has always sided with the courageous Nicaraguan people, displaying its material and political solidarity from the beginning of the struggle against the Somoza dictatorship.

It is worth recalling moreover the fight waged by our party after the people's victory of 19 July to reestablish normal economic and trade relations between France and Nicaragua and to get a French ambassador appointed to Nicaragua.

Today, with the visit of Georges Marchais and Maxime Gremetz, the PCF reaffirms and increases its solidarity with the new Nicaragua.

This is the first time that one of the foremost leaders of a major Western European political party has paid an official visit to Nicaragua.

Today the Nicaraguan people are working against unprecedented difficulties to rebuild a country devastated by the dictatorship and a war by a veritable army of occupation against a whole people.

International aid for Nicaragua, of which so much has been spoken, including by France, is for the moment very meager. Solidarity with democratic Nicaragua must be made to match its needs.

On arrival at the airport Georges Marchais made the following declaration: "On arriving for the first time on Nicaraguan soil, which has suffered and struggled so much, I am unable to conceal my emotion. The French people followed day by day the heroic struggle of a whole nation--to the point of sacrificing its existence--to liberate itself from one of the most cruel and bloody dictatorships of modern times, a dictatorship which did not hesitate to resort to genocide against its own people and which sought to bury it beneath a mound of ruins.

"We realize the importance of the broad national unity that you have created around the FSLN on the basis of common aims--yesterday to isolate and combat dictatorship, today to rebuild your country and bring about your democratic objectives.

"The PCF and the French workers, true to their traditions, have not been sparing in their active solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's struggle against the Somoza dynasty. The PCF secretary general's presence in Nicaragua today is profoundly significant in its reaffirmation of this solidarity and in the opportunity it gives for discussions with the leaders of the FSLN. These conversations will permit us a better understanding of your country's situation and of its needs at the present stage. This is above all the mark of our desire to strengthen further our solidarity with the new Nicaragua at the very moment when you are already engaged in the difficult task of rebuilding a ruined country and assuring your people well-being, happiness and liberty so dearly won."

Conference With Sandinist Leaders

LD071337 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 29 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[Jean Ortiz dispatch: "Marchais in Managua: Meeting With Nicaraguan Leaders"]

[Excerpt] Managua, 28 December--The first day of the official visit of Georges Marchais and Maxime Gremetz to Nicaragua was marked by the meeting with the nine members of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

During the conversation with the Sandinist leaders Georges Marchais recalled the principles underlying PCF solidarity with all peoples in the struggle for national independence, social progress and democracy; a solidarity in respect of the objectives which each people's sovereignty determines.

The PCF secretary general underlined the importance of the struggle against hunger, poverty and underdevelopment in the world while the multinationals amass enormous profits to the detr. + of the people's interests. The Nicaraguan people must benefit from the broadest and most active solidarity. Their victory represents the consolidation of international strength combining for national liberation and peace. It confirms once more that a discredited regime supported at arm's length by the most powerful of the imperialist countries cannot resist a people which has found the ways and means necessary to overcome it. Clearly, Marchais declared, imperialism can no longer have it's own way, including in Latin America.

The Sandinist leaders underlined the importance they attach to the solidarity of the French communists, to the strengthening of relations between the PCF and the FSLN and between the French working class and the Nicaraguan people. They reaffirmed their desire to pursue a specific national course and to build a new Nicaragua, while taking into account the traditions, history and realities of their country.

The FSLN leadership explained to Marchais and Maxime Gremetz how the struggle against tyranny united the great majority of Nicaraguans of diverse social and philosophical backgrounds.

BORGE OUTLINES NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION PLANS

FL071842 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The Cuban Embassy in Managua, capital of Nicaragua, has hosted a reception marking the anniversary of the triumph of the Cuban revolution. The Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, government junta, ministers and officials as well as representatives of Nicaraguan culture, sports and mass organizations, diplomats accredited to Managua, journalists and officials of the Cuban Embassy and Education Ministry, public health and fisheries--areas in which Cuba is providing assistance to the Nicaraguan people--attended the reception.

The Nicaraguan leaders conveyed greetings to the people of Cuba and their president, Fidel Castro, through Cuban Ambassador to Nicaragua Julian Lopez, on the occasion of the anniversary of the glorious day of liberation.

It also was reported in Managua that Tomas Borge, member of the Sandinist Front National Directorate and minister of interior, in talks with a group of Soviet journalists referred to achievements and tasks of the Nicaraguan revolution. He explained that in Nicaragua a phase of radical transformations has begun in the country's political, social and economic life to create a new political, military and administrative apparatus, including the people's army and revolutionary government organs.

The Nicaraguan interior minister said implementation of the plan to reactivate the national economy already has begun and that a vast campaign is under way to eradicate illiteracy. Tomas Borge stressed that steps also are being taken aimed at changing the Sandinist Front to a political party that responds to the new situation in the country and destined to lead the process of subsequent development of the revolution.

RUIZ SPEAKS ON 1980 ECONOMIC INVESTMENT PLANS

PA050226 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0041 GMT 4 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 3 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan revolutionary government's economic reactivation plan for 1980 involves government investment amounting to $3.74 billion cordobas ($374 million) and private enterprise investment amounting to 470 million cordobas ($47 million).

The plan's salient points were revealed on a radio and television network by Henry Ruiz, minister of planning and member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate.

It is an emergency scheme and is considered here to be the first step toward a planned national economy involving both the public and private business sectors. Its goal is to recover the nation's economic index in 1978.

It was drafted bearing in mind "the heritage left by the previous regime of Gen Anastasio Somoza: A chaotic economy, exploitation, poverty and underdevelopment, all characteristic of a dependent capitalist system and imperialist control over the nation."

The document also takes into consideration the devastation caused by the 1979 liberation war, both in the productive apparatus and inventories and the infrastructure of the capital and the other important cities of the nation. Also mentioned are the sacking and flight of capital and technicians and the uncertainty and fear of broad sectors of the private business sector.

"This situation," cautioned Commander Ruiz, "will be overcome in the same measure as other sectors meet and surpass their goals and produce foreign exchange surpluses."

The minister said that within the investments program, financing will be covered by foreign credit, but the government must contribute matching funds, estimated at 300 million cordobas ($30 million), which will be obtained from government budget funds.

The same amount must be appropriated to cover foreign debt services. A deficit of approximately 900 million cordobas ($90 million) by the end of the year is foreseen in the economic reactivation plan. Ruiz pointed out that this will necessitate maximum austerity on the part of the people and the government, a battle against bureaucracy and an open war on inflation, which will need the participation and cooperation of all revolutionary forces "in order to reactivate production and advance toward the new economy, which calls for unity and drive, a unitarian alliance that is typical of the revolution."

On exports, the government plan estimates for the year that is beginning an amount between $524 and $565 million, which reflects a reduction compared to the $598 million in 1978 and is justified by the drop in cotton production on account of last year's rebellion. In this regard, the plan calls for planting a minimum of 170,000 manzanas, with 15 percent of this quantity under the control of the government through the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute.

The revolution has created incentives for reactivating all arable land by cutting back rent to 300 cordobas ($30) per manzana, reducing the cost of farming supplies and authorizing the occupation of all properties whose owners refuse to sow as a sign of dissatisfaction or to boycott the "process."

In the field of exportable farming production, the government expects to generate some 90,000 jobs and has outlined alternate and temporary programs to counter cyclical unemployment.

The minister of planning said that the government has set a goal of "real growth of 17 percent with regard to the year that ended, which would represent 85 percent of the gross value of the industrial production of 1978."

With regard to exporting goods to Central America, Nicaraguan industry has set the goal of reaching the level of $268 million, including farming products, creating 10,000 new jobs. This sector includes an increase in the production of medicine, popular clothing, construction material and other items.

In the part that refers to the supply of consumer goods, the plan also contains three special programs for basic grains, the importation of nonluxury consumer goods and another on the price of basic foods for consumers. Total imports for this period are estimated at $648 million, including consumer goods, fuel and lubricants, capital goods and intermediary goods.

One of the achievements included in the economic reactivation plan is a reduction of the present inflation rate of 60 percent to only 19 percent.

Likewise, there should be a 22-percent growth in the gross national product, although the level will be 9 percent below the gross national product of 1978.

Minister Henry Ruiz pointed out that with these plans, the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction expects to achieve the defense and consolidation of the Sandinist revolution and make the operative structure of the state more dynamic, while at the same time strengthening the process of democratization.

BORGE AUTHORIZES PRIVATE POSSESSION OF MILITARY WEAPONS

PA082300 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Nicaraguan Interior Minister Comdr Tomas Borge Martinez today said that except for well-known Somozists, any person in Nicaragua can possess weapons, including military weapons, but they must be under state control. The minister made the statement in his Managua office while commenting about the disturbing increase in crime in Nicaragua.

Borge Martinez said police authorities have been improving their organization and training to face common criminal activities. He admitted, however, that there has been a recent increase in thefts and all types of crime. In view of this situation, the Interior Ministry has decided to permit the carrying of arms by private individuals, including the granting of permits for carrying military weapons even to those who are not members of the army. This does not mean that we are going to give permits for 75 millimeter cannons but permits will be granted for carbines, Galil rifles, M-16's and so on, Borge said. He stressed, however, that regardless of the source of the weapons, they must all be registered and permits must be obtained for carrying them so the state will have control over that weapon.

The minister said as a result of the insurrection many people armed themselves and have so far refused to turn over military weapons. He added that because of this, the possession of those weapons will be legalized. This does not mean, he added, that we are going to permit well-known Somozists to carry military weapons.

SHORTAGES OF GRAINS, SALT EVIDENT IN URBAN AREAS

PA041703 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2308 GMT 3 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 3 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Lines some 400 meters long of persons wanting to buy basic grains in Managua today were indicative of the critical shortage of those essential products for the Nicaraguan people's diet. The lines to buy rice and beans existed throughout the day in front of the huge silos of the Nicaraguan Basic Foods Enterprise (ENABAS) in the northern outskirts of Managua.

The government is making every effort to purchase the basic grains in the Central American markets and outside the region. Negotiations have begun to import corn from the United States, while rice and beans are being imported from Mexico and Central America.

The lack of basic grains is one of the effects of the past war. Farmers were unable to plant in the usual areas precisely when the country had one of the best winters in the past few years.

It has also been reported that most of the grain reserves are being sent to the areas where peasants are picking coffee and harvesting other products. This has intensified the shortage of grains in the urban markets.

There is also a shortage of salt in the markets. This product is being imported from Honduras. However, official spokesmen today reported that salt production has already been begun by small salt producers in western Nicaragua. It is estimated that production by two large salt-producing companies confiscated from the Somoza family will begin within 15 days. The supply of salt should become stabilized and the price should drop substantially when they begin operating.

A pound of salt costs four cordobas ($.40) but there are plans to fix the salt price to .50 cordoba in the next few days.

CASTRO PROPOSED MEXICO'S APPOINTMENT TO UN POST

PA090328 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0003 GMT 9 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 8 Jan (EFE)--Fidel Castro personally negotiated with Mexican officials the substitution of this country for Cuba in the elections to fill the UN Security Council seat, diplomatic sources confirmed to EFE today. According to these sources, the Cuban leader went to the residence of Mexican ambassador to Cuba, Ernesto Madero, on the afternoon of 31 December. After an interview lasting over 2 hours, Mexican officials were verbally notified that Cuba would see with satisfaction Mexico's election to the UN post.

During the meeting the Cuban president informed Madero of Mexico's option concerning the Security Council and that Cuba would seek the post to be left vacant by Jamaica at the end of this year. Castro told the Mexican ambassador that Cuba was willing to delay seeking a Security Council seat until Jamaica vacates the seat it now holds.

Several hours after this talk, Ernesto Madero went to Mexico City where he informed his country's government of the proposal presented by the Cuban president.

Some days later after consulting with several Latin American countries, it was officially announced that Mexico would be a substitute for Cuba in the elections, with Colombia's approval. In fact it was noted in diplomatic circles that there had merely been an exchange of options since Mexico would probably have been elected a Security Council member during the coming regular assembly. Jamaica will vacate the post on 31 December of this year.

Nevertheless, it seems that Mexican officials have reasserted to the Havana government that Cuba will have, as it has had, their support in replacing Jamaica, although nothing has been said about Colombia's stand on the next occasion.

The same sources said that Cuban foreign policy had been skillfully conducted on this occasion since the Afghanistan affair could have affected it negatively regarding the Security Council seat.

U.S. Cannot 'Impose' Views

FL081120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Jan 80 FL

[Excerpt] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli has declared that it has been shown that the times when the United States could impose its views on the United Nations are gone forever.

In exclusive statements to PRENSA LATINA shortly after the conclusion of the UN General Assembly election of the Latin American member of the Security Council, Malmierca referred to U.S. maneuvers to block the election process. The Cuban foreign minister also asserted that the intent of the U.S. Government and some of its allies to impose on the General Assembly the election of a candidate which did not have and never had throughout more than 150 ballots the support of the majority of the UN delegations was demonstrated in this long struggle.

Cuba, with the support of the great majority of member countries, has defended the right of all states to hold elective positions in the United Nations, specifically, at the Security Council, Malmierca stressed.

HOLGUIN WORKERS PLEDGE FULFILLMENT OF PLANS

FL080209 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The workers of Holguin will fulfill the current harvest's sugar production plan in honor of the second party congress with the same effort with which they achieved fulfillment of the 1979 nickel production plan, Miguel Cano Blanco, member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in that province, stated in his closing remarks at a meeting celebrating the fulfillment of the Comdr Rena Ramos Latour nickel industry's annual plan. The factory workers sent a letter to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro reporting the productive success that was achieved and pledging to fulfill the current year's plan.

PINAR DEL RIO MEETING EXAMINES CONDITION OF CANEFIELDS

FL080054 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The present status of the irrigation, drainage and road projects of the 30 November sugar mill's canefields was examined during a meeting held in San Cristobal, Pinar del Rio Province. The meeting was chaired by PCC Central Committee members Diocles Torralba, vice president of the councils of State and Ministers and Rafael Francia Mestre, minister of agriculture.

The construction workers of the 30 November sugar mill, which is 90.6 percent complete, have ratified their decision to finish the mill by 28 January in honor of the 127th anniversary of the birthday of national hero Jose Marti.

BRIEFS

SCIENCE ACADEMY ANNUAL REVIEW--Jose R. Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers, has made the closing remarks at the annual review meeting of the Cuban Academy of Sciences which was presided over by Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat. Speaking in the Camilo Cienfuegos auditorium at the Academy of Sciences, Fernandez referred to the need for enough cadres trained in every area of management of the organizations' structure. And he reported that they are studying the adoption of a special juridical regime to regulate the entrance and tenure of academy professionals based on the highest requirements as regards attitudes, production and revolutionary conditions. Also presiding at this event were Jose Felipe Carneado, head of the PCC Central Committee Department of Science, Culture and Education, and Zoilo Marinello, president of the State Committee for Science and Technology. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Jan 80 FL]

EDUCATION PLANS--The Education Ministry is planning to recruit more than 8,000 pre-university students during the present school year for the Manuel Ascunce Domenech teacher training detachment. It also was announced at a press conference held in the Education Ministry that the recruitment plan gives priority to specialization in mathematics, chemistry, physics and labor education. Regarding a plan for recruitment of primary school teachers, it was announced that it calls for getting 9,850 students as well as 440 positions for librarians. The planned number of new admissions in the 1980-81 school year to specialties with additional requirements is approximately 24,000 with priority given to teacher training schools and careers in the military, public health, construction and iron and steel industry. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Jan 80 FL]

JAMAICA

EDWARD SEAGA CALLS 1980 YEAR OF DECISION

FL041655 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 1 Jan 80 pp 1, 13 FL

[Text] This year "must be a year of decision to grapple with the underlying problem of diminishing motivation among Jamaicans, to restore the pride of achievement and the hope for success," opposition leader Edward Seaga, says in his New Year's message.

"It must be a time to return to those principles of initiative, enterprise and the personal values which enshrine freedom, which have served to motivate Jamaicans in the past to achieve the highest standard of living ever attained in our history."

"The new year is usually a period of bright hopes with fervent resolutions to overcome the problems of the past. This year begins with economic prospects so grim in outlook that hopes are likely to be dashed from the beginning. Indeed, the year is likely to begin with dislocations that would dissolve any optimism."

Frustration

"In this climate it would be easy for us as a people to dissolve in angry frustration as well. If we do, the year could be one of unprecedented protests and bitterness which will set a disruptive tone for some time to come. To avoid this, 1980 must be a year of decision. For too long problems which are the root causes of discontent have been sidestepped and avoided. The economy has been battered into a frayed and tattered remnant of what it used to be. And we have been led to believe that this is so because of external pressures such as the price of oil. The contribution of dramatic increases in the price of oil as an external influence is not to be under-estimated. But it is equally wrong not to acknowledge that there is a bigger component yet which is entirely of domestic origin.

"No man works without motivation; no economy survives without work; therefore, no economy survives without motivation of the people. To Jamaicans, in the main part, motivation means the opportunity to achieve better standards of living for themselves and particularly their families, not greater power for the state. A country which cannot meet the aspirations of its people for a better quality of life, or hold out the hope that by gradual improvement children will see these benefits even if parents won't, loses the support of its people."

Dark Tunnel

"To them there is no light in the dark tunnel of hardship, no reason to strive, save only just to survive. If there is no vision of salvation what is there to impel a man to work harder every year, if by doing so all he can hope for is to reduce the extent of the continuing slide down hill? This must be a year of decision to grapple with the underlying problem of diminishing motivation among Jamaicans, to restore the pride of achievement and the hope for success. It must be a time to reject those allegiances which are based on the wrong interpretation of the Jamaican psyche which sees the individual as a tool of the state for the betterment of the state and not as an instrument to advance his own welfare and that of his family."

Personal Values

"It must be a time to return to those principles of initiative, enterprise, and the personal values which enshrine freedom, which have served to motivate Jamaicans in the past to achieve the highest standard of living ever attained in our history."

"This is the only vision that can restore vitality to the nation, the only cause for which people will struggle. Any other concept is alien to our way of life. Nineteen eighty must be the year in which we commit ourselves to begin the hard, up-hill climb to restore prosperity, to seek out once again the road to Jerusalem, and not allow ourselves any longer to be marooned on the banks of the Red Sea! May I wish you all a happy New Year!"

JUF CRITICIZES SOVIET ACTION IN AFGHANISTAN

FL071430 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 3 Jan 80 p 10 FL

[Text] The Jamaica United Front has described as a blatant breach of the United Nation's Charter for the maintenance of peace and stability in the world, the Soviet Union's attitude towards Afghanistan.

In a news release issued on December 28, the front said that "this super power action" was neo-colonialist. It said it was not satisfied that both the Soviet Union and the United States of America were prepared to have their smaller neighbours existing where they were not embracing their (the big powers') philosophies to the letter.

The JUF said that protest should be made officially to the Soviet ambassador in Jamaica for the recent loss of lives in Afghanistan.

It said that recent Soviet action in the Caribbean was similar to those in her neighbouring countries, the Middle East, Africa and Eastern Europe.

The front called on the Jamaican Government and the opposition to condemn the Soviet Union for its action in Afghanistan.

ST LUCIA

YOUTHS SENT TO GRENADA FOR MILITARY TRAINING

FL071440 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 3 Jan 80 p 10 FL

[Text] Castries, St. Lucia, Wednesday, (CANA)--Deputy Prime Minister George Odlum Sunday night admitted publicly for the first time that St. Lucian youths had been recruited for military training in Grenada.

After several denials and statements to the effect that he had no such information about the allegations which were widespread here, Prime Minister Allan Louisy last week told the nation that the reports were indeed factual.

He said Mr. Odlum had informed him of his sending two youths to Grenada to be trained as his bodyguards, but he (Louisy) had discovered later that the number was much higher.

Mr. Odlum Sunday night denied that he had told the prime minister only two youths had been recruited. He said he had informed Mr. Louisy the figure was 12.

Two months ago, opposition leader John Compton raised the issue in the House of Assembly. Mr. Louisy said then that the government had embarked on no such programme. Mr. Compton had earlier claimed to be in possession of the names, passport numbers and other information relating to the alleged recruits.

Mr. Odlum said Sunday night that after the July 2 general elections which his Labour Party won, he had been worried about his security and safety.

He contacted Grenada and it was arranged that he would send "one or two" youths to undergo training to serve as his personal bodyguards.

He said he had discussed the matter with other party members some of whom had also expressed an interest in having certain party people trained as their own bodyguards, because of doubt over the allegiance of certain policemen.

He added: "Unfortunately by the time it got around in our party circles, more than two wanted to go. We ended up with a party of 12 who would come back and serve as bodyguards for individual members of the party.

"It was not a government decision. It was not a party decision. It was a decision of government members who wanted to protect themselves."

Mr. Odlum added that when 12 recruits arrived in Grenada, it was to the utmost embarrassment of the Grenada Government, since the agreement had been for only two.

He said that when statements started appearing in the press raising the issue he realised he had made a mistake in not telling the prime minister.

"The reasons I didn't tell him, I wouldn't care to elaborate on at this moment", Mr. Odlum said, but he added that when the prime minister said he didn't know about the matter, he really had not known.

But he insisted he told Mr. Louisy it was 12 youths who had gone to Grenada. Mr. Odlum said the recruits were now back in St. Lucia "and are available if ever they are needed in situations."

He said he had made approaches to the prime minister and the Cabinet about the possibility of having the recruits absorbed into the police force, but this proposal had met resistance from certain high officials in the force.

He added: "These men are still around and available. I hope they will become part of the St. Lucia police force and at least we will have people there that our regime can regard as being dependable in time of crisis."

But Mr. Odlum emphasised that no attempts should be made to make the people feel there was any chance of a coup in St. Lucia. He said in recent months there had been many attempts to make St. Lucians uneasy and uncertain and there had been talk of a coup involving the leadership issue.

"It is nonsensical to suggest that anybody in the government now would attempt a coup at this time when we are in government", the deputy said.

Mr. Odlum claimed that he was being followed around day and night by police spies. He also charged that he had tried in vain to get certain files out of the police force.

BRIEFS

ST. LUCIA-FRG RELATIONS--It has been officially announced in Bonn that the Federal Republic of Germany and St Lucia today agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. A communique of the FRG Foreign Ministry notes that the two governments have expressed their desire to expand and intensify ties of friendship between the peoples of the two countries and to maintain beneficial cooperation. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1512 GMT 8 Jan 80 FL]

CUBAN DOCTORS ARRIVE FOR 2-YEAR ASSIGNMENT

FL032030 Kingston SUNDAY GLEANER in English 30 Dec 79 p 1 FL

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana Dec 29 (CANA)--A batch of 16 Cuban doctors has arrived in Guyana for a two-year attachment to the depleted health services.

This is the fourth batch of medical personnel to come from Cuba under a cooperation agreement between the two countries. The first group arrived in 1976.

Others are to come shortly, Cuban sources said.

An outgoing team of 22 will be leaving by February by which time the newcomers would have settled in.

Head of the outgoing group, Olivero Agramonte, said they have treated about 28,000 dental cases, 87,000 general health cases and 23,861 other cases.

In the new team are two internal physicians, four general physicians, one pediatrician, five dentists, one radiologist, one radiotherapist, and one anaesthetist. Head of the team is surgeon Rafael Salazar.

GOVERNMENT LEADERS ATTEND CUBAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

PA061703 Paris AFP in Spanish 1634 GMT 5 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 5 Jan (AFP)--President Arthur Chung and Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson yesterday evening attended the reception offered by Cuban Ambassador to Guyana Ivan Cesar Martinez in commemoration of Cuba's national holiday. Approximately 400 guests toasted the government of Fidel Castro and that of Guyana together with Forbes Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress and prime minister. Many foreign diplomats, including the ambassadors and high commissioners of the Soviet Union, Surinam, Jamaica, Venezuela, Great Britain and Canada were also present. Cuba and Guyana established diplomatic relations in December.

PRIME MINISTER ANNOUNCES GOALS FOR 1980

FL071435 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 3 Jan 80 p 3 FL

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Wednesday, (CANA)--Higher personal income tax allowances, better pay for skilled workers, relief to those at the bottom, coupled with tax free incentive schemes are the centrepieces of an attractive package announced by Prime Minister Forbes Burnham as the New Year gift from his government to the country's workers.

But at the same time he urged workers to step up production and productivity--a constant theme of his government in 1979.

Mr. Burnham also announced that prices of essential and non-essential goods are to be brought down, there is to be a minor reorganisation of the Cabinet and greater emphasis on food for what he anticipated would be the "hungry eighties" of the world.

Mr. Burnham said the republic would also at least have the completed details of a new socialist constitution which has been in draft since the second half of 1978.

However, he left open the possibility that the draft would be taken to Parliament for approval when the country celebrates its tenth republic anniversary February 23, next, nor did he give any clue as to when general elections--deferred since July 1978--will take place.

Mr. Burnham however told his countrymen that the new year would require production of 335,000 tons of sugar, 200,000 tons of rice, 800,000 tons of calcine and 900,000 tons of alumina or "our economy will be in shambles."

(Those targets are all higher than the actual output in 1979, the year which was affected by both adverse weather conditions and strikes).

He added that the country would have to export 30 per cent more in timber, 30 per cent more in pharmaceuticals, drugs and preserved fruits, and there were markets for 20 per cent more fish and shrimp--compared with 1978. He anticipated that edible oil imports would have to be cut by G $5 million by production of more of it locally.

Further, a new textile mill would come on stream in the new year as well as a new glass factory and they would save the country about G $5 million in hard currency. Mr. Burnham renewed his warning that Guyanese must either produce or perish. "Standards of living and levels of remuneration cannot appreciate out of non-existent resources. Bankruptcy is the alternative to Olympian performance", he urged.

He said that the "mere survival" of Guyana in the year now past, especially in view of the soaring cost of imported fuel, and "taking into account the slings and arrows of outrageous opposition within and without", itself "represents an accomplishment." "But we Guyanese must seek to excel rather than merely accomplish", he added. He predicted that the republic celebrations in February would be the most significant yet: "Let us strive to deserve it. May 1980 be a year of miraculous achievement."

The Guyanese prime minister announced that the 1980 budget will be presented in "weeks" (the last was unusually delayed to March), and it would provide for increases in the personal allowances for workers, wives and dependent relatives for the purpose of income tax. He said the decision to increase the allowances resulted from government acceptance of the validity of the case put forward by the Trades Union Congress [TUC].

Discussions with the TUC would take another month or two, but there would be "certain upward adjustment" of pay for skilled public sector workers, tax free incentive schemes tied to production, and "mechanisms aimed at bringing relief where the need is greater",--all effective from yesterday. He said mark ups on certain essential and semi-essential goods in the stores had concerned him deeply. The Cabinet directed that "a more intelligent and aggressive purchasing policy" be adopted this year to take advantage of lower prices in various markets, and coupled with bulk purchasing.

Prime Minister Burnham also announced that in keeping with large scale expansion of fisheries, the government Fisheries Department is to be reorganised shortly and separated from the Agriculture Ministry and made into an independent ministry. This will be aimed at facilitating more rapid development of the sector, he said. The agriculture ministry, headed by Mr. Gavin Kennard, will meanwhile take on the Forestry Department, now part of the Energy and Natural Resources Ministry, headed by Mr. Hubert Jack. Mr. Jack's ministry will become the Ministry of Energy and Mining.

ARGENTINA

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONCERNED OVER AFGHANISTAN, MIDDLE EAST

PY082318 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2220 GMT 8 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Jan (NA)--A qualified spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said today that the Argentine Government is following events in Afghanistan with "deep concern," and that the tensions in the Middle East are "a great threat to the West and to world peace."

The spokesman said: "Considering that Argentina is a country where the principles of self-determination and nonintervention, among others, are the basic concepts of its foreign policy, the events in Afghanistan are observed with deep concern." He added: "Furthermore, if the increase of tension continues, a great threat to the West and to world peace can be seen. The spokesman also said: "The Foreign Ministry is continuously studying the situation in that Asian country, as well as the situation in the entire Middle East, through information received from its embassies abroad and from representatives in Buenos Aires of the countries directly involved."

The statement of the high official, who asked not to be identified, was made after it was learned that Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor held meetings today with the U.S. charge d'affaires (temporarily in charge of the embassy), Maxwell Chaplin, and the ambassadors of the Soviet Union, Pakistan and Greece, Sergey Striganov, Saad Tarique [as received] and Vasilios Vitsakis, respectively.

Washington Meeting Attendance Seen

PY090105 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0035 GMT 9 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 8 Jan (NA)--A reliable source said tonight that Argentina has decided to attend the meeting of grain-exporting countries called by the U.S. Government for next Friday in Washington, but this attendance does not mean a decision to support an eventual boycott of the Soviet Union for its invasion of Afghanistan. The Argentine decision was adopted tonight during a meeting held by Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz with the secretary of trade and international negotiations, Alejandro Estrada; the under secretary of international economic relations of the Foreign Ministry, Col Raul Cura; and the secretary of agriculture and livestock, Jorge Zorreguieta.

CHILE

COMMENTARY PREDICTS ARGENTINA WILL NOT BOYCOTT USSR

PY071544 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 7 Jan 80 PY

[Commentary by Rafael Kittsteiner]

[Excerpt] As you well know, the United States disclosed 48 hours ago the measures with which President Carter is combating the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. These measures are: The suspension of at least one flight of the Soviet airline to American territory, delays in opening two new U.S. consulate offices, a decrease in sales of U.S. cereal production, and a possible boycott by the United States of the forthcoming Olympic games to be held in Moscow.

Argentina, as a cereal producing and exporting country, has been invited by the United States to join this eventual boycott to punish the USSR for its invasion of Afghanistan. It is known that the U.S. Government formally extended an invitation to the Argentine Government to attend along with Canada, Australia, the EEC and of course the United States an emergency meeting of cereal-producing countries to decide whether to curtail the sales of cereals to the Soviet Union.

The Russians have been experiencing an almost permanent deficit in their annual cereal harvests, and the last one is no exception. They must, therefore, import their cereal supply: wheat, corn and especially rye. This is why the decision of this meeting of cereal-exporting countries may have a severe economic impact on the Soviet Union. But what is more important is that this is an argument that the Russians may eventually understand.

It seems unlikely, however, that Argentina will support this eventual boycott. Argentina is experiencing a very difficult domestic economic situation. It has a galloping annual inflation rate of over 150 percent; it is involved in a slow, hard and costly economic recovery process; and it, therefore, relies on all its export revenues. Moreover, Argentine-Soviet trade in 1979 totaled over $400 million. This has been an almost constant figure in Argentine-Soviet trade in the last 5 years, and the trade balance has almost invariably favored Argentina. One-half of this income, $200 million, is derived from Argentine cereal exports to the Soviet Union. Moreover, the Argentine Government has important technological agreements with the Soviet Union and the Soviet bloc in general. The most important of these is the supply of turbines to the Argentine-Uruguayan Salto Grande dam. Since there is a close economic tie between Argentina and the Soviet Union, it is very unlikely that Argentina will join this eventual boycott of cereal grains to the Soviet Union.

Furthermore, ladies and gentlemen, this close economic tie explains something which has always claimed our attention. The Soviet Union--or any of the Soviet bloc countries for that matter--has never requested the intervention in Argentina of any human rights international organization. This goes to show that when money transactions and deals are involved, human rights are put behind. Chile has no trade with the socialist bloc and must, therefore, bear the burden.

MEXICO

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS MEXICAN UN STANCE ON AFGHANISTAN, IRAN

PA081350 Paris AFP in Spanish 0051 GMT 8 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Jan (AFP)--Mexico today assumed its new UN Security Council seat by making an appeal to the USSR to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, Foreign Relations Secretary Jorge Castaneda has announced here. The foreign secretary defined his country's stand after announcing that he would leave Monday afternoon to take over the new post and to participate in the expected vote.

Mexico was elected to the UN Security Council Monday morning for the term 1980-81 as a result of an agreement reached by the Latin American bloc of countries to solve the impasse created by the candidacies of Cuba and Colombia to that seat.

Mexico, according to Castaneda, will vote for the draft resolution by various nonpermanent members of the council and nonalined countries which calls on countries having foreign troops in Afghanistan to withdraw them, the foreign secretary stated.

The foreign secretary, however, did not indicate what Mexico's position would be regarding the problem of Iran, also included in the Security Council agenda. He noted that before adopting any position, the council must first learn of the report of the recent mission carried out in Iran by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. The Mexican Government, Castaneda indicated, will closely and carefully study what happens and will vote in keeping with its traditional policy on similar matters. The minister stated that Mexico will not make any specific proposal regarding the Iran issue and will limit itself to following a policy in line with its basic principles of self-determination of peoples and nonintervention.

In diplomatic circles of the Mexican capital it was recalled that the government of President Jose Lopez Portillo openly criticized from the beginning the occupation and holding of hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. This position, together with the position of Mexico in the case of Afghanistan, could, it was noted, allay U.S. fears following the sudden Mexican presence at the UN Security Council at a time when relations between the two countries are strained. Local political circles noted, however, that the circumstantial coincidences on specific affairs will not alter the marked independence which the Mexican Government maintains on international affairs.

The unexpected rise of Mexico to the Security Council, it is said, is further evidence of the increasing importance of Mexico in world affairs.

PERU

GOVERNMENT REESTABLISHES FULL CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES

PA052218 Paris AFP in Spanish 2128 GMT 5 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] Lima, 5 Jan (AFP)--The Peruvian military government today reestablished full constitutional guarantees, facilitating the way for the electoral campaign for the upcoming May elections. However, some political parties are demanding that the Lima papers be returned to their original owners because, they claim, in this way the elections can be held with complete freedom of expression.

SURINAME

GENERAL ELECTIONS SCHEDULED FOR 27 MARCH

FL291430 Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 19 Dec 79 p 19 FL

[Text] Paramaribo--General elections will be held in Suriname on March 27, 1980. The date has been set by President Johan Ferrier to resolve a political deadlock between Prime Minister Henck Arron and the opposition. It will be the second poll in less than two years. The previous late last year gave Mr. Arron's coalition victory by 20 seats to 19. One of his MPs has since died. Efforts to swear-in a replacement have been deemed illegal by the opposition, which is boycotting Parliament. Nomination for the March poll should be completed by the second week of February.

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 007 10 January 1980

BOLIVIA

Interior Ministry Closes in View of Coup Rumors C 1
Cabinet, President To Meet C 1
Garcia Meza Denies Rumors C 1

BRAZIL

Justice Minister Portella Dies; Replacement Named D 1
Portella Dies D 1
Abi-Ackel Named D 1
Abi-Ackel Comments D 1
PETROBRAS, Iraqi National Oil Company Sign Agreement D 1

CHILE

Minister Says There Will Be Constitutional Plebiscite E 1
Economic Prospects for 1980 Viewed as Promising E 1

PANAMA

Royo Terms Implementation Law 'Unacceptable' in Letter to Carter N 1
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 9 Jan]
Newspaper Details 7 Jan Anti-Shah Demonstrations N 7
[STAR AND HERALD 8 Jan]
9 January Events Commemorate Ascanio Arosemena N 7
CTRP Calls for 28, 29 Jan Strike To Oppose Law 95 N 9
SITACA Calls Indefinite Strike at Sugar Mill N 9
[CRITICA 8 Jan]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Government Denies Action Against Soviet, Cuban Diplomats P 1
Authorities Gird for Possible Disorders in Atlantic Zone P 1
Carazo Criticizes Oil Prices, Communist Strike Participation P 2
PVP Leader Defends Party From Government Attacks P 3
New Ministry of Energy To Be Created P 4

EL SALVADOR

Names of New Civilian Junta Members Announced P 4
Military Junta Members Discuss Return to Democracy P 4
COPEFA Calls for National Unity in Development Effort P 5
Former Education Minister Samayoa Joins FPL Ranks P 7

GUATEMALA

EGP Kills Two Peasants as Informers in North P 7

HONDURAS

Nicaraguan Response to Helicopter Incident Deemed Insufficient P 8

NICARAGUA

Guatemalan Interior Minister Arrives for Talks With Borge P 9
Minister Discloses Coffee/Losses for 1978-1979 of $33 Million P 9
Indictments Presented on Former Somozist Guardsmen P 10
UNESCO's M'Bow Expresses Support for Literacy Drive [Havana] P 11
Meeting Stresses Political Role of Teachers P 11

CUBA

U.S. Moves Against Soviet Union Announced Q 1
Commentary Warns of Consequences Q 1
Increased U.S. Military Spending Decried Q 2
Raul Castro Meets With CPSU Delegation Q 3
Kampuchean Envoy Hosts Reception Marking Liberation Day Q 3
Sugar Export Agreement Reached With Syria Q 4
Bulgarian Ambassador Tours Factory Construction Site Q 4
Minister Explains Suspension of Flights Over Territory Q 4
Conflict With Colombia Denied Q 5
Arnaldo Milian Announces Premium Pay Program for Farmers Q 5
Tours Farm Areas Q 5
Secretariat Member Visits Camaguey Construction Projects Q 6
Pedro Miret Tours Sagua la Grande Industries Q 6
Miret Chairs Santa Clara Factory Meeting Q 6
Briefs: Nordic Brigade's Activities Q 6

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICA

Minister Douglas Takes Over Agriculture Ministry S 1
Strike Against Agricultural Marketing Board Begins S 1

JAMAICA

Manley Assumes Agriculture Ministry Duties S 1
Manley Congratulates Indira Ghandi on Election Victory S 1
JMA Calls for Meeting on Import Licenses S 1
Several Roads Mined; Antigovernment Demonstrations Reported S 2

TRINIDAD

Dockers Strike To Protest Newspaper Accusation S 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

ECUADOR

Government Increases Price of Bunker Fuel V 1

VENEZUELA

Herrera Cancels Bolivian Visit Due to Busy Schedule V 1
Budget Cuts Cause Serious Concern for Information Media V 1

INTERIOR MINISTRY CLOSES IN VIEW OF COUP RUMORS

PY100027 La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 0005 GMT 10 Jan 80 PY

[Text] The doors of the Interior, Immigration and Justice Ministry were closed today as of 1700 in view of the increasing rumors of a coup. Minister Jorge Selum Vaca Diez summoned the ministry staff to determine the steps to be taken to analyze the situation prevailing in the country. Ministry spokesmen stated that Minister Jorge Selum Vaca Diez decided against meeting with the press because he is busy studying the reports reaching his office as an emergency step regarding the situation.

Cabinet, President To Meet

PY100100 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0015 GMT 10 Jan 80 PY

[Direct report from Government House by reporter (Daniel Alarcon)]

[Text] Starting at 2200 tonight the Cabinet will hold a special meeting with President Lidia Gueiler when a thorough analysis of the country's political situation will be made in view of the persistent rumors over the past few hours that a subversive action is going to take place in the next few hours, but the sector involved in this alleged action was not identified. We would also like to report that as of approximately 1715, the president was holding a private meeting with the former commander of the army during the government of Colonel Natusch, Gen Luis Garcia Meza. We are waiting to hear a report on what is being discussed at this meeting which, I reiterate, is confidential and is being held at Government House. We also would like to report that the interior minister, when he entered Government House, reiterated once again that there is complete tranquillity despite the persistent rumors.

Garcia Meza Denies Rumors

PY100301 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpts] Before the interior minister arrived at Government House, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, commander of the military school, came to Government House. General Garcia refused to make any comments at this time. Radio Fides has learned that General Garcia Meza was called by President Lidia Gueiler to answer accusations against him that he is committed to a coup. General Garcia Meza left Government House at 2115. At this time, General Garcia Meza, commander of the military school, said: The armed forces are not in the process of a coup and we will defend the constitutional government of President Lidia Gueiler. General Garcia Meza had been at Government House since 1745 this afternoon. [recorded passage indistinct] General Garcia Meza, former commander of the army, said that there exists the full guarantee of the people and the armed forces to continue the democratic process. The rumors of a coup have their origin in political elements of the extreme right or left, General Garcia Meza said. [recorded passage indistinct] The armed forces are very worried about the political situation of the country, Garcia Meza said. He said that the presence of the commander in chief of the armed forces in Santa Cruz is for the exclusive purpose of meeting with the officers of that garrison regarding the decisions made on appointments. General Garcia Meza said that there is no unrest in the armed forces. [recorded passage indistinct] The armed forces will support the government of President Lidia Gueiler to the last conclusion, General Garcia Meza reiterated. [recorded passage indistinct]

General Garcia Meza said that the current situation the country is experiencing is the responsibility of all Bolivians and not of the process, since we are all Bolivians and we live in this country and are responsible for everything that happens here in the country. General Garcia Meza said that politics have not entered into the armed forces, except in some sectors which are known by the people.

JUSTICE MINISTER PORTELLA DIES; REPLACEMENT NAMED

Portella Dies

PA070228 Paris AFP in Spanish 2332 GMT 6 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 6 Jan (AFP)--Brazilian Justice Minister Petronio Portella, who played a prominent role in the formulation of the political reform that repealed the standby laws in force in Brazil from 1964 to 1979, died here today of a heart attack.

Abi-Ackel Appointed

PY081843 Goiania Radio Clube de Goiania in Portuguese 1815 GMT 8 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Ibrahim Abi-Ackel, deputy for the extinct ARENA [National Renewal Alliance] party of Minas Gerais, linked to the PSD [Social Democratic Party] is the new justice minister, replacing Petronio Portella. The report was released a few minutes ago by government leaders in the Senate and in the Chamber of Deputies, Nelson Marchezan and Jarbas Passarinho, respectively, who made the announcement after a meeting with President Figueiredo.

Abi-Ackel Comments

PY091238 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 9 Jan 80 PY

[Carlos Rodrigues relayed report from Brasilia]

[Excerpts] Countering all expectations, Ibrahim Abi-Ackel was yesterday appointed new justice minister by President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo replacing Petronio Portella. Abi-Ackel will now comment on the important post he will assume in Brazilian public life.

[Begin Abi-Ackel recording] Having been appointed justice minister by President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo, I receive this designation with the obligation of advising and helping the president of the republic in developing and instituting the permanent political structure of our country, based on the principles of authenticity and autonomy, authenticity and autonomy which must be able to generate social participation, and which are the only principles which provide (?susceptibility) and legitimacy to institutions. [end recording]

PETROBRAS, IRAQI NATIONAL OIL COMPANY SIGN AGREEMENT

PY100114 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 9 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Social Communications Minister Said Farhat informed the press late this afternoon that Brazil and Iraq have signed an oil supply agreement whereby PETROBRAS will receive 11.25 million barrels of oil worth $180 million as reimbursement for investments PETROBRAS made in Iraq through 31 December 1979. Furthermore, under the agreement the Iraqi national oil company is to supply PETROBRAS with 20.75 million barrels above regular supplies from January through March 1980 at special prices. Minister Farhat also revealed that the agreement provides for an additional daily supply of at least 160,000 barrels for a period of 13 years beginning this January at higher prices.

MINISTER SAYS THERE WILL BE CONSTITUTIONAL PLEBISCITE

PY091453 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpts] In his lecture at the Valparaiso Business School on the basis of the new institutional process, Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez said that following the chaos experienced in 1973, the military government created a bold, new social, economic and political regime.

He added that the enforcement of a new constitution is not enough, since a few simple amendments in the future may change the entire concept of the general principles which the country needs for its healthy development.

He said that it is evident that there is an imperative need for a new constitution, but that this is only a part of a general institutionalization process aimed at establishing a new, permanent social, economic and political regime in the country.

Fernandez noted that there are no deadlines for the new institutionality, since no one can tell how long it will take to establish the basis that will lead to the consolidation of those government objectives which will insure peace and social order.

He added, moreover, that the new constitution should be enforced through a plebiscite that must be approved by the entire nation. He said that there will be no other alternatives than those proposed by the government.

When asked what will happen if the people do not approve the new constitution, Fernandez said that the government will have to revise those points that were not approved, but that it will not make any radical modifications of the original draft. He said that once the new constitution is approved, it will not be immediately promulgated. It will be gradually promulgated in accordance with the situation at the time. There will be, therefore, a transition period between the present system and the new constitution. He noted that the transition period should not be thought of as one of political opening. On the contrary, the government must be extremely severe during this period since the entire system will be in jeopardy.

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS FOR 1980 VIEWED AS PROMISING

PY091910 Paris AFP in Spanish 1753 GMT 5 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 5 Jan (AFP)--According to official sources, promising prospects were foreseen today for the Chilean economy in 1980. The economy finished last year with growth in the financial sector, foreign trade and salaries. However, despite the optimistic expectations, two important problems remain for the government authorities: The high inflation index, which reached 39 percent in 1979, and the persistent 13-percent unemployment.

According to official statistics, during 1979 the Chilean economy grew by 7 percent in comparison to 1978, which means that in the last 4 years the growth rate has amounted to an average of 6.4 compounded annually. A recent poll of 308 industrial enterprises by the Industrial Development Association revealed that in 1980 Chilean production will continue to increase. Regarding this situation, investments are presently being made to enlarge the production capacity of more than 17 percent of these enterprises.

ROYO TERMS IMPLEMENTATION LAW 'UNACCEPTABLE' IN LETTER TO CARTER

PA091711 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 9 Jan 80 pp A-1, A-12 PA

[Text of letter sent by Aristides Royo, president of Panama, to U.S. President Jimmy Carter on 8 January 1980--passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] Your Excellency Jimmy Carter
President of the United States of America
White House

Dear President:

In my letter of 11 July 1979, I presented to you the objections of the Panamanian Government to several articles of the bill HR-111, under discussion at the time by the U.S. Congress, which violated the spirit and letter of the Panama Canal treaty or were not acceptable because they could create difficulties in the implementation of the treaty. Although amendments were made later to the bill which after it was approved was registered as Public Law 96-70 of 27 September 1979, most of the resolutions to which I objected in my letter were not amended, at least not in the sense and way established for the accurate implementation of the obligations contracted by the signees of the treaty.

Three months have gone by since the implementation of the treaty and during this time I have followed the course of the works of the canal operation, mostly aided by information provided by our officials from the Canal Authority. In studying and analyzing this information I have become aware that facts corroborate my government's presumptions regarding the unfavorable consequences to the rights and just aspirations of my country and of the difficulties in the administration of the canal which inevitably would result from some dispositions of bill HR-111, which now is Law 96-70.

For this reason I am writing you this letter, with the main purpose of submitting to you the viewpoint of my government and the Panamanian people regarding the aforementioned situations. We do this in an effort on our part to see that good relations and mutual understanding prevail between our countries, in everything related to the Panama Canal.

The first and most general observation is that the contents of Law 96-70 are not the legal instruments for the implementation according to the norms and basic objectives of the 1977 treaty. The treaty established that U.S. rights and responsibilities were to be carried out by a specialized government agency, the Panama Canal Commission, and that the Republic of Panama would as a basic principle be granted a growing participation in its structure, functioning, administration, protection and defense of the canal, as established in Article 1, Paragraph 3, of the treaty. Law 96-70 radically differs from the concept of the treaty regarding the Canal Commission by making it into an executive agency ("appropriated-fund agency"), which rigidly binds it and takes away its administrative, economic and financial flexibility.

A series of dispositions which distorted the nature of the Panama Canal Commission have been derived from the interpretation of Law 96-70 which is contrary to the treaty, as was agreed by both parties. This has happened in such a way that my government cannot but consider that the law, in its general content, is illegal, contrary to the legitimate interests of both parties, not acceptable because of the modus operandi it establishes and unacceptable in every way for the Republic of Panama.

It would be inadequate to present in this letter full details of the direct objections which could be made against many articles of Law 96-70. In its full extension, my letter of 11 July 1979 serves the purpose. However, I must refer to some aspects which I cannot overlook.

On creating the Canal Commission, Section 1101 of the law closes with the disposition that "the authority of the president of the commission will be exercised through the SECRETARY OF DEFENSE." This disposition, which apparently is a simple formality, carries with it a special objective, which consists of placing the commission under the total dependency of that department, as a sort of appendix to it. This double purpose as published can be seen in Section 1102 (A), which establishes that one of the members of the supervisory board is the SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, and that the U.S. members of the board will vote according to the instructions of the SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, and in Section 1102 (C) which determines that "the board will hold meetings according to the bylaws adopted by the commission and approved by the SECRETARY OF DEFENSE." Already in the title corresponding to Section 1102, the law explicitly describes the board as a supervisory board, deviating from the terminology employed in the Spanish text of the treaty, which is also authentic. This is going to the extreme of converting it into a supervisory board when it should not be less than a board of directors. Thus we see that the secretary of state represents everything: The means for the president to exercise his authority over the commission by being a member of the board; the source of instructions telling the majority of the board how to vote; and being the one that approves the regulations of the commission above the board. For this reason the law leaves the Canal Commission in a subordinate position as a dependency of the Defense Department, just as the Panama Canal Company was to a certain extent until 1 October 1979 under the control of that same department, according to the law of the Canal Zone.

And if the treaty conceived the commission as a newly created legal agency to exercise the U.S. rights and responsibilities, then the open subordination of the commission to the Defense Department effected under this law violates, through an unusual disavowal, the special and independent legal status granted to the commission by the treaty. It was enough, and not juridically objectionable, for Section 1102 (A) to designate the defense secretary as member of the board of directors. However, the turning of the Canal Commission into an appendix of that department is what invalidates in practice the concept in regard to the commission contained in the treaty. This merits a most categorical opposition on the part of the Republic of Panama because Panama did not agree in the treaty that the agency which will manage the canal operations--in which there are four Panamanian directors and an assistant administrator--would be--through an illegal mandate included in the law--inexplicably subordinated to the U.S. Defense Department, with the aggravating circumstance that--through an exorbitant demand--the law provides that a quorum will be constituted at all board sessions when an internal majority of U.S. members is present (Section 1102,C).

The U.S. Government should be as seriously concerned as is the Panamanian Government over the limitation of funds with which Law 96-70 jeopardizes the efficient handling of canal operations by the commission. Because it was created as an executive agency, its budget appropriations require approval by the U.S. Congress (Section 1302,C,1). In addition, Section 1302 (C)(2) provides that no funds will be accredited for use by the Canal Commission during any fiscal year exceeding the commission's income during said period plus any available balance of the funds appropriated to it for the preceding fiscal year. Obviously, the objective of this restriction is to keep the U.S. Treasury from contributing to the payment of canal operating expenses. To further tighten this financial squeeze, the House of Representatives Budget Appropriations Committee rejected the inclusion of two appropriations, of $2 million and of $5.9 million, in the Panama Canal Commission's 1980 budget. To be charged to the Federal Treasury, these funds were to be used to pay off the debts of the defunct Panama Canal Company that were outstanding at the close of business on 30 September 1979. The committee ignored the fact that the $5.9 million would be recovered by the collection of moneys owed to the Panama Canal Company.

Section 1303 (A) of Law 96-70 provides for the establishment, effective 1 October 1979, of a Panama Canal contingency fund of $40 million to cover unexpected expenses and to back up appropriations to insure the continuous, efficient and secure operation of the canal. The same committee also opposed the approval of an appropriation to finance the fund, maintaining that financing should come from the canal tolls.

The committee also ignored the fact that moneys drawn from the fund would be replaced by the commission from its income.

The decisions mentioned above render the Panama Canal Commission helpless on those fortuitous occasions in which it will require funds to cover unexpected expenses or when the actual expenses exceed budgeted amounts. A delicate situation might develop since the dredging of the canal and the correction of dangerous curves on the canal route are necessary to keep the canal's passageways permanently efficient for the transit of ships. One cannot diminish the importance of the fact that the interoceanic waterway already has been in continuous use for more than 6 decades and that its installations have deteriorated, requiring constant, intensive and increasing maintenance. Because of the dispositions of Law 96-70 which negatively affect the possibilities of financing, the commission might find itself in the position of adopting highly inconvenient measures such as decreasing regular maintenance activities, deferring the completion of improvement projects that are being studied or are underway, or by trying to reduce expenses by cutting back its labor force.

Contrasting with the limitation of funds described above, the United States has the signed obligation to maintain the waterway in an appropriate condition for its efficient, continuous and secure operation and to transfer the canal to the Republic of Panama the last day of the present century in good working condition. Noncompliance or negligence in fulfilling these obligations would constitute a clear violation of the treaty. On the subject of payments to the Republic of Panama as stiuplated in the treaty, Law 96-70 also does not conform because it specifies that the Canal Commission must pay from its funds the $10 million in public services that the Republic of Panama is going to provide in the townsites where U.S. employees reside. This disposition is unjust, to say the least, if one considers that this expense is more than covered by the taxes that the U.S. canal workers contribute to the U.S. Treasury.

Among the economic compensations to Panama is also an annual payment of up to $10 million--payable from the surplus income from the canal operation--and the commission's expenses, with the stipulation that the amount not paid in any given year would be paid with the surplus from future years. It cannot be denied that in the treaty this last provision refers only to any payment balance pending in favor of Panama, and that no interpretation of Subparagraph C, Paragraph 4, Article XII could be carried to the extreme [of construing] that it authorizes the accumulation of losses to charge them against the surplus of future years.

Nonetheless, this provision has been transformed by Law 96-70 into something totally contrary for, in accordance with Section 1341 (B), previous losses will be counted against any year's surplus. There can be no more open and flagrant violation of the treaty, since it only mentions "surplus balances, "while the legal text mentions "accumulated losses."

Regarding this same economic right by Panama, it turns out that the treaty takes into consideration the commission's "expenses," while in its Sections 1341 (B), 1311 (A) and 1341 (E), Law 96-70 orders that no less than the "costs" listed in those sections be accounted against the revenues and for the purpose of making the payment to Panama. Expenses are generally expenditures in cash, while costs go beyond that, since they include special amounts, such as depreciation, reserves,and so forth. This listing of costs, as a function of the commission's expenses, is illegitimate, particularly because its final result might represent an antijuridical dissipation of an economic right that emanates from the treaty. Those costs, of course, do not represent a small amount. According to a report submitted by the administrator to the House of Representatives' Panama Canal Subcommittee, the 1980 budget allocations increase some of those costs to the following figures: A) $14.8 million in interest for the nonrecovered U.S.investment in the construction of the canal; B) $16.7 million to amortize the cost of the employees' anticipated optional retirement, in accordance with the special retirement law--a total of 31.5 million.

If the treaty recognized Panama's right to an annual payment chargeable to the surplus or surplus balances between revenues and expenses as part of a "just and equitable retribution for the national resources it has dedicated to the efficient functioning, running, maintenance, protection and defense of the canal" (Article XIII), Panama cannot agree to the solution unilaterally provided by Law 96-70, which visibly violates the treaty.

What this law has done regarding the salary system is worth noting with similar emphasis. It has removed the commission's employees from the "Fair Labor Standard Act," which recognized the salary increases agreed on for 1980 and 1981--these increases were higher than the ones now established--without consulting the workers and without their consent. On the basis of this regulation, the Canal Commission has put into effect the labor remuneration system that the Policies Coordinating Board approved for civilian personnel in September 1979. This system creates two plans and two different pay scales based on the distinction between old and new employees.

Furthermore, Law 96-70 Section 1225 (B) (1) (2), establishes that as of 1 October 1979, the salary for new canal employees must not be lower than $2.90 per hour, with an annual 2-percent increase. This provision does not agree with the treaty's stipulations aimed at preventing the impairment of labor conditions and terms in the canal area. Furthermore, the limitation of increases to 2 percent per year is unjustified.

It is thus necessary to adjust the labor retribution system to the treaty's stipulations. The commitment of maintaining the same conditions and terms of employment that existed in the canal area before the implementation of the treaty must be fulfilled by reestablishing the pay scale in effect before 1980 and 1981 and by implementing a unified and just salary policy, with uniform pay scales.

Since at the end of the present century the canal is to be transferred to the Republic of Panama and the latter must assume the responsibility for running it, Panama's increasing participation in the administration, protection and defense of the canal, which the treaty establishes, is of relevant significance because of its purpose. Its objective is not only the training of Panamanian personnel in all aspects of the administration and functioning of the canal so that this transference is carried out "in an orderly and efficient manner," as the treaty itself expresses. This participation is also aimed at having Panama play an important role in everything connected with the canal. The joint organizations that the treaty establishes with their special functions materialize Panama's right to participate in the making of decisions connected with the canal. Thus, the appointment of four Panamanian members to the commission's directive board and of a Panamanian assistant administrator in this commission constitutes PANAMANIAN REPRESENTATION at the commission's top directive levels, which the treaty specifically terms "the participation of Panamanians at the top levels of the commission's directorate." The Panamanian directors and assistant administrator are proposed by Panama; the latter even has the right to request the removal of any of the Panamanian directors; and this legally confirms their role as representatives of Panamanian interests within the commission.

Since the board of directors and the positions of administrator and deputy administrator are part of the Panama Canal Commission, a U.S. Government agency, it is within U.S. authority to appoint them. But the Panamanian directors and deputy administrator do not lose, by reason of such a technicality, their role as representatives of the interests of the Republic of Panama.

Nevertheless, Law 96-70 treats those officials in a way which is not in keeping with the situation drafted by the treaty. Section 1102 (B) indiscriminately states that the board members will maintain their posts at the discretion of the U.S. President. However, this cannot be true of the Panamanian members, because the treaty contains a special procedure for their removal.

Section 1112 (B) of the law establishes that the board will approve a "code of conduct" applicable to its members and officials and employees of the commission and that this code will contain provisions substantially the same as certain comparable U.S. laws and Panamanian legal provisions. The application of the code of conduct to the Panamanian directors and deputy administrator violates their jurisdictional status which the treaty grants them as representatives of the interests of the Republic of Panama. This violation is not lessened by the fact that the same Section 1112 (B) has established that agreement will be reached with the Republic of Panama in which each nation will agree on adopting measures to insure that the board members will comply with the "code of conduct." This is so, because Section (B) literally insures, independent of such agreements, "the jurisdiction which the United States may have with respect to the board members."

We are pleased that the respective U.S. members of the board of directors have finally been appointed. However, the excessive delay in designating the U.S. members has delayed their action. And since the Canal Commission was supposed to begin functioning without interruption last 1 October, and in the absence of the board of directors, we have proceeded to make decisions, to define policies, to acquire obligations and to effect transactions which the Republic of Panama should have been advised of and which their representatives on the board of directors should have considered. To bring things to their proper course, it is necessary that upon integrating this organization, the most important decisions on those elements adopted as of 1 October be reviewed to agree on what is pertinent.

In addition to this, given that the powers and functions of the board of directors and of the administrator and deputy administrator were not specified in the treaty, the problem arises over what must be accomplished by the two parties, to conform with the method of execution in the joint or bilateral statutes adopted in the treaty. It is inadvisable that the respective functions of the administrator and deputy administrator be regulated by informal understandings that would have a permanent effect, or that they be unilaterally regulated.

It is obvious to me that the administrator and deputy administrator, the two most prominent posts in the canal administration, in addition to the board of directors, function in the Canal Commission as the president and vice president of the defunct Panama Canal Company. This being so, the position and functions of the latter were transferred to the deputy administrator. Furthermore, the deputy administrator is the Republic of Panama's representative in the highest executive branch of the canal administration. It is he who safeguards the interests of the Panamanian Government and peoples, of the United States and canal users, because by working in concert with these three groups he guarantees that the canal will serve its function as an international transit waterway.

Consequently, the deputy administrator must have immediate, expeditious and constant access to all components of the canal administration and participate in all the decisions, both for the exercise of his powers and responsibilities, as well as to keep the Panamanian Government abreast of all that it is entitled to know as a partner in the canal enterprise. Therefore, the deputy administrator must be free of any obstacles or hindrances, particularly regarding documents dealing with the handling, operation and maintenance of the canal.

The most important matter is the adoption of a series of essential regulations to replace provisions of the code of federation regulations which do not conform to the new jurisdictional status of the interoceanic waterway. These regulations deal with virtually all or at least the most important aspects of the canal administration. Such a task must always consider, from drafting initial proposals and their discussion until their final adoption, the Republic of Panama.

The treaty created adequate binational organizations with this aim and allows the creation of others of a special nature if deemed advisable for the purpose set forth here. We must prevent the emergence of differences and controversies once the new regulations are implemented, because it would be more difficult to resolve them then.

The opportunity has arrived for designating the chief engineer, a post created by law 96-70, alongside that of the deputy administrator of the commission. Since the treaty provides for the increasing participation of the Republic of Panama in all levels of employment of the commission, it would be advisable, by virtue of this principle, to choose a Panamanian citizen for this position, because Law 96-70, after creating the office of ombudsman, has restricted the appointment to that office to a U.S. citizen.

I believe some final considerations are in order and in them I must frankly convey my reflections on this matter. My participation in the decisive phase of the negotiations and, from a different level, in the arduous process of ratifying the canal treaty in the Senate and adopting the implementing legislation by the House of Representatives, leads me to make the clear and precise proposal that follows.

The known objective of opponents to the treaties in the Senate was none other than to undermine the stipulations which recognized the rights of the Panamanian people to the interoceanic waterway and the canal area. The congressmen, in turn, for identical objectives introduced in Law 96-70 articles which seek to hinder the application of the treaty, with the aim of preventing or impeding the Republic of Panama from obtaining its legitimate benefits as sovereign of the canal territory. But their attempt was so unwise that it has created serious obstacles to the Canal Commission's ability to administer efficiently and properly the intermarine waterway. I consider that such an attitude on the part of the U.S. legislators harms the best interests of the United States and the Republic of Panama, and the canal which belongs to it.

In view of the significance of Law 96-70, on which I have had to dwell in the preceding pages, and in the face of the specific issues which this law has created in the execution of the canal treaty, which I have also mentioned, I consider that the Government of the United States must undertake specific efforts to produce a decisive halt to the unwise practices which violate the treaty and which affect their implementation and the friendly relations to which we are bound because of our close connection with the canal. It is not possible that a few months after the implementation of the treaty, forces adverse to the community of interests that we share, are causing disruptions and offensive injustices to prevail--something we believed was a thing of the past. I call upon your authority as President of the United States and your well-known attitude of understanding toward Panama, so that a halt to this wrongful policy of disregarding Panamanian rights will become the rule of behavior in the execution of the treaty for the purpose of achieving a general reform of Law 96-70 and drafting of new bilateral agreements in those areas warranted.

To be frank, Mr President, I must state that our nation has not waged from 1904 to 1977 a tenacious struggle, leading to the sacrifice of blood--a date which precisely today we commemorate with devotion--so that the important achievements of the recent treaty will be denied it by Law 96-70; and if such a denial is maintained, the present and future generations, no doubt, will also struggle, as has occurred in the 80 years of this century, to raise the banner of justice to achieve the genuine sovereignty which, notwithstanding the provisions of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, certain U.S. sectors, which have still not understood the significance of respect of the dignity of the Panamanian people, still seek to disregard. With the certainty that you will make the necessary efforts to adequately solve the situations which prompted this note, I cordially greet you, your friend, Aristides Royo, President of the Republic of Panama.

NEWSPAPER DETAILS 7 JAN ANTI-SHAH DEMONSTRATIONS

PA081418 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 08 Jan 80 p 1 PA

[Text] New student riots protesting the presence of the former shah of Iran in Panamanian territory broke out in the cities of Panama and Colon yesterday. Students from three Panama City high schools took to the streets calling for the ouster of ex-Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, exiled here since Dec. 15, and who has made Contadora Island his new home.

Students of the Artes y Oficios high school near the University of Panama, located 500 meters from the Panama Hilton Hotel where Pahlavi and his wife stayed during the past weekend, marched on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs building on Peru Avenue, and hurled rocks at a National Guard patrol car.

In another sector near the Paitilla airport, high school students from two schools barricaded the streets with desks, forcing a diversion of traffic for two hours. An eyewitness said the students destroyed a parked vehicle, and National Guard units called to the scene eventually cleared the area with the use of teargas. "Employees in the area did not leave for lunch at midday for fear of becoming isolated," said the personnel director at the Kodak Company, which has its offices facing the schools in the Paitilla area, and where there have been repeated demonstrations since Pahlavi's arrival here.

In Colon rampaging high school students kept the National Guard on the move following a 30-minute rally held outside the governor's office on 6th Street and Bolivar Avenue. Eyewitnesses said, however, that the guard units were successful in preventing the demonstrators from reaching the city's commercial sector, using teargas to disperse the students.

Some 200 Abel Bravo and Rufo A. Garay students left their schools at around 9 a.m. chanting slogans demanding that the shah leave the country. They were in front of the government office when a student leader gave orders to take over the building. They placed a Panamanian flag and two student movement banners on the balcony of the regional office of the Ministry of Education. Troops moved in later and ousted the students from the building. The students hurled rocks and broken bottles at the guardsmen dressed in battle gear, who responded by firing teargas and birdshot. During the melee students managed to break several windows and reportedly set to fire a garbage truck on 9th Street near Central Avenue. Most of the business establishments which had opened earlier quickly closed down.

The ex-shah, who left Panama City Sunday afternoon for Contadora Island after a two-day stay here, did not witness the demonstrations yesterday.

Meanwhile, Deputy Secretary of the Panama Student Federation Jose Didimo Escobar said over a local radio station that guardsmen occupied their headquarters, roughed up several students who were preparing a program to commemorate the events of the Jan 9, 1964 border clashes, and arrested an undetermined number of students.

9 JANUARY EVENTS COMMEMORATE ASCANIC AROSEMENA

PA092216 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The commemoration of the 16th anniversary of the 9 January 1964 events took place today amid irreproachable discipline. Let us hear a report by Manuel Santamaria (Llama). [Begin recording] On 9 January 1964, this plaza, called Shaler Plaza up until a few minutes ago, was stained with the blood of 22 Panamanians and witnessed the courage and bravery of a people.

During the patriotic 9 January 1964 event, which today reached its 16th anniversary, youths offered their lives after seeing our flag insulted and the dignity of a people such as ours trampled on. Our peoples have always known how to overcome national or international changes in society. A series of acts will revive the memory of a fighting group of men and women who did not care about the pressure, abuses and bullets, because they knew at all times how to face the adversities of this historic day with the pride of Panamanians and sons of this fatherland.

Year after year, one of the most glorious and saddest pages of our history is commemorated with love and deep feeling. A group of Panamanians who created the national committee for the defense of our sovereignty organized today's 9 January commemoration. The ceremony began with the unveiling of the plaque which names the plaza the Ascanio Arosemena Plaza. The mother of martyr Ascanio Arosemena and city Mayor Roberto Velasquez carried out the unveiling ceremony. Immediately after, the plaque was read: The fatherland is one, indivisible, eternal. It is the blood of Ascanio Arosemena on the flag. 9 January 1964. The recognition of the plaque was in keeping with a municipal agreement known as agreement No 1 of 1980. City Mayor Roberto Velasquez spoke at the event in the following terms. [end recording]

[Begin Velasquez recording--in progress] has still not died in the chests of Panamanians. Since the beginning of the century, each generation of Panamanians who learned to stand on their feet tried within their means to take further steps to recover our sovereignty. The new generations began to think that it was absurd to render tribute and to celebrate with fireworks and holidays the date of independence of a country which actually stood in the way of our own independence--a country which exploited governments. The Panamanian flag had to fly in all parts of the Canal Zone and civilian authorities hoisted the U.S. flag. This in no way filled the aspirations of Panamanians who wanted to see the national flag flying on the ships crossing the canal and even in the exclusive and powerful military bases. Today we are here, 16 years after that tragic night, in which an unarmed but indomitable people finally kindled the spirit of nationality and confronted the best-equipped army in the world. The outcome was not favorable to us, but it undoubtedly represented a defeat for them. [end recording]

[Begin Santamaria recording] In today's commemorative event, student Ricardo Samaniego who was also part of the national committee for the defense of our sovereignty, 9 January 1980, spoke. Let us hear student Samaniego. [end recording] [Begin Samaniego recording] The glorious 9 January 1964 is the event in which the students and people, filled with love for their country, confronted the prepotency and barbarity of U.S. imperialism. For many decades and since the signing of the 1903 treaty, our people have shown an increase in this anti-imperialist awareness, as is reflected in diverse actions carried out by our youths against the presence in our territory of the common enemy of the peoples struggling for their independence. The outcome of this event was 22 martyrs against the Torrijos-Carter treaties [as heard], detrimental to the achievements of the Panamanian people. [end recording]

[Begin Santamaria recording] At the beginning some 3,000 Panamanians gathered today at the Ascanio Arosemena Plaza to hear the speeches, pronouncements of total sovereignty in the Canal Zone, pronouncements regarding the Torrijos-Carter treaties and historic accounts of the patriotic event carried out by Panamanian students, women, men and elders. They viewed with satisfaction how on the same site where a Panamanian tricolored flag had been placed, a sign was placed which read: Let us not forget 9 January, Republic of Panama. The Federation of Panamanian Students says: present. Democratic Revolutionary Party Secretary General Nicolas Gonzalez Revilla also spoke at the event. He referred to the patriotic event from the government's standpoint. Immediately after the commemorative ceremony at the Ascanio Arosemena Plaza, approximately 5,000 Panamanians marched 5 miles in 1 and 1/4 hours to Amador cemetery where the 9 January event was also to be commemorated with speeches and pronouncements against U.S. imperialism. Like the ceremony in Panama, others were held in different parts of the country commemorating the 9 January 1964 events. [end recording]

CTRP CALLS FOR 28, 29 JAN STRIKE TO OPPOSE LAW 95

PA081549 Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 1220 GMT 8 Jan 80 PA

[Telephone report by Joaquin Maizon]

[Text] Good morning, Radio Mia listeners. Phillip Butcher, secretary general of the Confederation of Workers of the Republic of Panama [CTRP] told Radio Mia last night that its 32,000 members throughout the country will go on a 48-hour strike on 28 and 29 January to protest the president's statements voicing his opposition to the abolishment of Law 95.

The CTRP represents 11 federations, a national union--the National Union of Banking Employees of Panama--and is affiliated with 60 unions from Panama, Colon, Cocle, and the banana workers unions.

Butcher said that Law 95 diminishes the workers' stability and places conditions on their right to strike. Butcher told this reporter that the strike will be staged to demand respect for the rights of workers and recognition of their value in national life. It is expected that other unions or federations will join the movement, from the business, transportation, and other sectors.

It is necessary that a nationwide strike be held so that the government and management sectors will realize that the Panamanian workers are demanding the repeal of Law 95. The strike by the workers will paralyze all work activities. We do not plan to hold public demonstrations or anything of the sort, Butcher said. We only want to request that the affiliated groups abstain from work, because we do not want to have our members on the streets to provoke disturbances or have other groups infiltrate the strike.

[Begin Butcher recording] We will begin with a 48-hour strike and if we do not achieve the expected results, it is possible that we may decide to stage a longer strike in the future. [end recording]

SITACA CALLS INDEFINITE STRIKE AT SUGAR MILL

PA092227 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 8 Jan 80 p 17 PA

[By correspondent Vasquez Galvez]

[Text] Nata, Panama--The Industrial Union of Sugarcane and Sugar Workers (SITACA), declared an indefinite strike yesterday to demand wage increases for the more than 2,000 field hands, who only 5 days ago began working the present sugarcane harvest, which is expected to generate an estimated revenue of 10 million balboas at Nata's La Estrella sugar mill.

We have been able to verify that so far the movement has been conducted in an orderly fashion, and that the situation in the entire area is normal.

A communique released by the SITACA representatives has given the public notice that an indefinite strike has been called because the company is paying field hands the same wage as last year, despite the government decrees establishing new wage increases for agricultural workers.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT DENIES ACTION AGAINST SOVIET, CUBAN DIPLOMATS

PA092245 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1840 GMT 9 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 9 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier has denied that the Costa Rican Government is preparing an action against diplomatic and consular officials of the Soviet Union and Cuba who are accredited to San Jose.

A local radio station affirmed yesterday that the government of President Rodrigo Carazo Odio was planning to expel several Cuban consular officials and reported on an eventual break in relations with the USSR in view of the possible participation of representatives of the two nations in a strike which has paralyzed banana plantations in the Atlantic coast for the past 20 days.

After a meeting which lasted all day and part of the night yesterday, Foreign Minister Calderon Fournier maintained that the meeting, which was attended by top government officials, analyzed the situation caused by the strike in the plantations of the Standard Fruit Company, a subsidiary of the U.S. transnational Castle and Cook.

"We did not discuss a single word about the Russians and the Cubans. We only discussed the strike in Limon," Calderon Fournier noted.

The rumors on the expulsion of Cuban consular officials and the virtual break in diplomatic relations with Moscow increased in view of the climate of agitation being experienced by Costa Rica at this time. President Carazo blamed this climate on the country's communists.

A few months ago, during a violent strike in Limon port, also on the Atlantic coast, the San Jose government expelled two Soviet diplomatic officials accused of having intervened in the strike.

At the end of the meeting attended by the president and most of the Cabinet members, Labor and Social Security Minister German Serrano Pinto urged the banana workers to resume their activities. Serrano Pinto stressed that his ministry had expressed support for the strikers' thesis by noting that the regular working day is 7 hours and not 8 as the company claims.

Meanwhile, the Costa Rican police have been kept in their garrisons in order to prevent any violent incidents.

AUTHORITIES GIRD FOR POSSIBLE DISORDERS IN ATLANTIC ZONE

PA092354 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Jan 80 PA

[Text] A tense situation prevails in the Atlantic region. The strike has kept inhabitants in a state of expectancy. Measures have been taken to prevent disturbances.

Reports from the Atlantic part of the country indicate that a very tense climate prevails in the region. Measures have been taken to forestall any disturbances. The tension in that region is due to the turn of events regarding the Standard banana workers strike. Limon inhabitants are waiting while the government and labor leaders are announcing measures in different directions.

The possible extension of the strike to other sectors and probability of disturbances in the coming hours has caused the concentration of the Civil Guard and alert by the Costa Rican Red Cross.

Red Cross units have been dispatched toward Limon. Three ambulances and 15 Red Cross members who have been trained in riot emergencies were sent out this morning by the Red Cross to the Atlantic port. The Costa Rican authorities deemed it advisable to take such measures in view of the possibility of disturbances in that Atlantic port due to the strike, the concentration of the Civil Guard and the tension prevailing among the Limon inhabitants.

CARAZO CRITICIZES OIL PRICES, COMMUNIST STRIKE PARTICIPATION

PA090412 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spansih 1200 GMT 8 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Speaking over a national radio and television network last night, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo referred to the petroleum crisis and the problems caused by the banana workers strike.

Carazo asked for preferential oil prices for the developing countries. A developing country like Costa Rica cannot withstand the periodic increases in petroleum prices, President Carazo said in a message sent to his colleagues in Mexico, President Jose Lopez Portillo, and in Venezuela, President Luis Herrera Campins. On reiterating that payment for their petroleum needs is consuming the economy of our nations and is threatening social peace, President Carazo once again proposed the establishment of a differential oil price for poor countries. The developing countries are facing the destruction of their economies and their social development is greatly affected by the high price of petroleum and by the effects of the measures adopted by powerful countries to compensate for the oil prices, President Carazo said.

Even though it is true that Mexico and Venezuela's cooperation regarding the supply of petroleum has brought about excellent benefits, if differential prices are not established for the poor countries nothing can save us from new oil price hikes, Carazo added.

The communists promote sedition and harm our economy. A communist leader has his sight and heart set on serving a foreign imperialist power, the Soviet Union, which he defends even if he has to trample on patriotic principles, Carazo said. If someone wants further proof let him read the praise of the Communist Party of Costa Rica for the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, the president added.

Carazo warned the communist leaders that they cannot harm our national economy with impunity, or attack our institutions daily, promote sedition and mock our laws and our rights.

In another part of his speech, President Carazo said the government distinguishes between legitimate and respectful protest and sedition and between honorable and legal opposition and anarchy. The president said the communist leaders can act freely and have whatever opinion they please, but not at the expense of the interests of the workers, or the stability of the national economy and our democratic life. Carazo said it is evident that the communists do not understand the language of respect, legality or national interest.

In another part of his speech after criticizing the communists, Carazo said that in an act of clear devotion to justice, the government solved the demand of the Banana Workers Union which had led to the strike. In a totalitarian country the reply would have been tons of arrests. However, in Costa Rica, the reply was fairness and justice. Instead of ending the strike, the communists' reply was to go to Limon to incite the workers to paralyze that city and all banana activities.

Upon asking the Costa Ricans to think about these events, President Carazo said the government accepted the workers' view but their communist union leaders do not want to act in accordance with reason and justice. They are not interested in solutions because those leaders want permanent chaos, problems and anarchy; that is, a situation in which they will be able to satisfy their own political interests.

If we do not react, the consequences will be serious. When we give them replies based on reason and justice, the communists react with injustice, disorder or violence, Carazo said. That is why if the Costa Ricans do not open their eyes to this reality, their awakening will be very painful. Carazo asked Costa Ricans to react to this situation because the consequences will be even worse if the public is not correctly guided and things are not called by their name.

On reiterating that this is a particularly difficult time for Costa Rica, Carazo said he has tried to show Costa Ricans the seriousness of this historic moment and the challenges we face. The president said this difficult moment can only be overcome with work, responsibility, austerity and personal sacrifice. He said the government is open to all types of suggestions. That is why one cannot condone the fact that there are Costa Ricans who, inspired by slogans or ideologies, dedicate themselves to the destruction of the economy and democratic institutions. The president said the government has already begun to apply the law. He added that although it hurts him, he must notify the banana workers who are victims of the communist leaders that their back wages will not be paid. He then asked the banana workers to reflect upon the fadt that in a democratic government they will always find officials and legal means to defend their rights.

PVP LEADER DEFENDS PARTY FROM GOVERNMENT ATTACKS

PA100253 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The communists are defending themselves from government attacks. They say Carazo's statements are either premeditated or foolish. In the name of the Popular Vanguard Party [PVP], Manuel Mora Valverde has affirmed that he has always maintained that the union movement in Costa Rica should not be politicized. At a news conference held today, he stressed that the PVP has been defending the country's institutions and workers for the past 50 years.

According to Mora Valverde, the country's present climate of agitation is a legitimate workers protest in view of high prices, robberies, rapes and other social evils. A few days ago, President Carazo spoke, concentrating in political and ideological areas. He accused the communists of fomenting chaos and receiving orders from the Soviet Union. In replying to this, Manuel Mora Valverde said at his news conference this afternoon that they have never received orders from Moscow. That would have meant that Leonid Brezhnev was planning the ministrikes in Costa Rica while a third world war is being predicted.

The PVP has never mixed union and political matters in its 50 years of existence in order to gain more control of the Costa Rican workers. He also said the workers cannot disrupt order as the government claims because the only interest they have is to fulfill their immediate needs. Mora Valverde said Carazo's statements stemmed from ill faith or stupidity.

Regarding the workers' working hours, Mora Valverde said it is a matter of custom in the area. The workers have the right to go home when they are through with their banana tasks even if it is before they have put in their 7 hours.

He stressed that everybody is defending the full force of the collective bargaining. He also said the workers were demanding accrued wages because the Standard Fruit Company is responsible for this situation.

NEW MINISTRY OF ENERGY TO BE CREATED

PA092334 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Jan 80 PA

[Text] (Edmund) Goodrich will be energy minister. President Rodrigo Carazo decided to create the new ministry, as we reported a few days ago. The Energy Ministry will be created and Mr (Edmund) Goodrich will be minister. He has served as an adviser to President Carazo in several fields, particularly in economic and industrial affairs.

The Energy Ministry will be charged with everything regarding national resources and some areas connected with oil exploration and fuel substitutes.

EL SALVADOR

NAMES OF NEW CIVILIAN JUNTA MEMBERS ANNOUNCED

PA092035 Paris AFP in Spanish 2016 GMT 9 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Jan (AFP)--Christian Democrats Antonio Morales and Hector Dada as well as Ramon Avalos, a medical doctor with no known political background in the country, were elected here today by the armed forces as the new civilian members of the government junta.

The report was officially made to EFE by Col Abdul Gutierrez. He and Col Adolfo Majano are the two other members of the Salvadoran Government junta.

Dada, a former foreign minister, and lawyer Antonio Morales, secretary general of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party, were designated for the positions by their own party. Avalos was chosen as an independent member by the armed forces.

The new members of the junta will be sworn in this afternoon at Government House.

MILITARY JUNTA MEMBERS DISCUSS RETURN TO DEMOCRACY

PA100345 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0220 GMT 10 Jan 80 PA

[By Rosendo Majano H.]

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran revolutionary government junta asked the people here today to have confidence in the armed forces' ability to achieve structural changes.

Junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano told local and international newsmen during an impromptu news conference that the current regime is transitory and totally free elections will be convened in due time so the people can choose the kind of government they want.

He emphasized that the armed forces' proclamation issued on 15 October 1979, the day of the military insurrection, is still the fundamental basis for change in El Salvador. He said the recent Cabinet crisis which climaxed with the resignation of all ministers and under secretaries, directors of certain autonomous and semiautonomous institutions and the three civilian members of the junta, has afforded an opportunity to make a public restatement of the scope of the democratization process, its principles and basis.

He added that the new Salvadoran authorities have sought dialog with the various peoples organizations since 15 October and the latter have been asked to join a peaceful national development movement. He stressed that oligarchic power will cease to exist in this country and explained that private business will be bolstered in every way.

In turn junta member Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez rejected the charges of a "turn to the right" by the government that several ministers and other resigning officials made and he said in clarification that the political crisis following the voluntary resignation of the Cabinet and the three civilian junta members was not premediated but a mere political circumstance.

He added that the resigning officials were not in collusion. Gutierrez said there were three alternatives to the crisis being tackled: to set up an entirely military government, to set up one with independents or to set up one with the participation of all political parties. The latter was decided upon because it is the one alternative that best suits the people, the officer said.

Regarding the resignations of the defense minister and under secretary which are both publicly requested here by the archbishop of San Salvador, Msgr Oscar Armulfo Romero, Gutierrez said both followed a special armed forces' order. Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia said that to resign at this difficult time for the nation would be like leaving a place when it is most needed to save the country.

Colonel Gutierrez said there will be a harsh opposition by the oligarchy to the social welfare measures that the junta will announce shortly and that it is part of the responsibility assumed by the current government to cope with it. Concerning the possible future takeover of job sites by leftwing activists, he said the junta has formulated a flexible public order document and specifications will be made for what is a labor issue and what is public order. He concluded by saying there is an accelerated development plan which includes the industrialization of the country and other matters for the benefit of all Salvadorans.

Meanwhile the Nationalist Democratic Union Party announced this afternoon that it will not participate either directly or indirectly in the "Christian Democratic" administration being set up and it stated that it will pursue the unity of the democratic and revolutionary forces "to have a truly revolutionary government that will facilitate the definitive liberation of our people."

COPEFA CALLS FOR NATIONAL UNITY IN DEVELOPMENT EFFORT

PA100436 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Jan 80 PA

[By Rosendo Majano H.]

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Armed Forces today said over a national radio network that the time has come for all Salvadorans to join forces around a national popular and democratic development project, to march together "towards a future of social justice" in this country.

The Armed Forces' Permanent Council (COPEFA), accompanied by the members of the revolutionary governing junta, Cols Adolfo Arnoldo Majano and Jaime Abdul Gutierrez and the minister of defense, read a message from the army to the Salvadoran people, based on the armed forces' proclamation of 15 October 1979, when they overthrew the regime of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero.

COPEFA noted that the democratization process which started on that day, and has been implemented in all Salvadoran sectors, has met strong opposition from the ultraright as well as the ultraleft.

It added that the people have felt their aspirations interpreted and they have offered their support for this decision.

The army confirmed its commitment to the people to pave the way for changes and democracy, considering it to be the historic alternative of El Salvador, and announced its determination to make it a reality, "by putting into the task all the enthusiasm and enduring the sacrifices required to carry it out."

COPEFA noted that the recent government crisis has left two great lessons: that it is possible, within the framework of democracy, to rationally and positively overcome the crises, and that to implement the postulates of the armed forces' proclamation, it is necessary to unmistakably define the line the government will follow for the people.

The armed forces feel that the basic objective of the reforms is to produce the changes in the present economic, social and political powers that will allow formation of a society of ample participation by all Salvadorans. [It will be] "a society that will promote the human being and defend his inherent rights as such," the military spokesmen underlined.

The document points out that economically, it will be necessary to expedite and extend the nationalization of foreign trade of cotton, seafood, sugar and coffee products; to speedily implement a national agrarian reform which will directly benefit the peasantry; to nationalize the banks to obtain social and popular benefits of credit and savings, at the same time guaranteeing the bank deposits; and to raise the national farm production through incentives to small and medium producers.

Similar incentives should be made available in the urban productive activities, especially the industrial sector.

In the social field, labor-management relations will be redefined to afford greater guarantees to the rights of both sectors. This field includes peasant organizations, massive health programs, education and housing to benefit the lower income sectors, and educational and moral reorientation programs to form the new man the country needs.

In the political field, proper conditions will be created for the implementation of structural reforms to lead the country toward a democratic solution, in which the people will decide their own destiny. As soon as possible, a constitutional statute that will be the basis for ruling during the present period of transition will be issued. It will respect the democratic and republican nature that has been established by the existing Constitution and contain the necessary amendments to make all structural changes possible.

A constructive dialog will be started with all popular sectors to attain their peaceful participation in the process of structural changes and a peaceful coexistence will be established with these organizations in which respect for the laws and the human rights will be the norm for mutual behavior.

The armed forces have also established rules for the operation of the private enterprise and the respect for the pluralist nature of the new government.

In the military field, they expressed firm support for all the reforms and regulations aimed at achieving the changes El Salvador needs within the political, social and economic process.

They established full respect for individual rights and the collective rights of all Salvadorans through the establishment of adequate procedures of a social nature. They said they will explain their role in these procedures in regard to their duty as guarantors of law and public order.

Regarding this, the security bodies will intensify their participation in government actions for the good of all, thus actively joining the democratization process and the respect for human rights.

In conclusion, COPEFA reiterated its recognition of the full presidential powers of the revolutionary junta and its role as general commander of the armed forces.

FORMER EDUCATION MINISTER SAMAYOA JOINS FPL RANKS

PA090214 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0041 GMT 9 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The former education minister of the Salvadoran revolutionary governing junta, Salvador Samayoa, tonight announced here he is joining the leftwing clandestine "Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces" (FPL).

Speaking at a news conference in the auditorium of the School of Law of the University of El Salvador, the 38-year-old former education minister, a philosophy graduate, said he will fight for a better life for the Salvadoran people.

Samayoa remained protected by members of the FPL during his appearance at the news conference.

He said his decision to join the people's struggle in the FPL ranks did not entail his disregard for the work being carried out by the other leftwing organizations, but was made because he finds himself more closely identified with the FPL for political and humanitarian reasons.

Samayoa resigned his portfolio on 3 January, after a little over 3 months in that post. During that period, he granted several concessions to the Salvadoran National Teachers' Association, which had been denied by past governments.

He and eight other ministers, several vice ministers and many directors of autonomous and semiautonomous institutions, made their remaining in the Cabinet conditional on an antioligarchic stance from the young military leaders.

GUATEMALA

EGP KILLS TWO PEASANTS AS INFORMERS IN NORTH

PA081503 Paris AFP in Spanish 0004 GMT 8 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 7 Jan (AFP)--Two brothers were killed in the village of Uspantan, in the north of Guatemala, during new incursions carried out by the Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP), it was reported here today.

They were accused by EGP, a leftist group which has been very active in recent years, of being informers. Their bodies were marked with the guerrilla organization's acronym.

The report also says that the peasants in the region are worried because of the situation they are up against. If they report the presence of the guerrillas to the police they are considered informers and if they do not say anything to the police, the authorities then accuse them of collaborating with the guerrillas.

HONDURAS

NICARAGUAN RESPONSE TO HELICOPTER INCIDENT DEEMED INSUFFICIENT

PA080434 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2320 GMT 7 Jan 80 PA

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 7 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The protest Honduras lodged with Nicaragua and the OAS because one of its helicopters was machinegunned by the Sandinist forces remains firm but it is not an obstacle preventing Honduras from attending the meeting of Central American chiefs of state in Managua, Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso told ACAN-EFE, this afternoon. He affirmed that "the Hondurans are willing to discuss any topic of regional or bilateral interest anywhere and anytime."

Perez Cadalso noted that it is not true that he told Conny de Pinel, Nicaraguan charge d'affaires in Tegucigalpa, "that the helicopter incident has been forgotten or left in suspense."

"I have not received instructions from the top command in that sense and I cannot unilaterally state that the matter is over after I presented a formal protest on it," Perez Cadalso affirmed.

The Honduran foreign minister said he is sure the Nicaraguan consul misinterpreted his statements when he told her that fortunately the matter had occurred without fatal consequences and that it was not something that should be exaggerated but that it was something to be protested.

"In diplomatic life," he explained, "incidents cannot be forgotten or ended just like that. They must be investigated, confirmed and then a solution for the reasons which motivated them should be sought when their effects have not been serious."

Perez Cadalso said all problems, as serious as they may seem, ban be solved between brotherly countries through dialog, not only through violence.

"Our government," he noted, "does not like violence and it participates in any international forum, bilateral or regional, to which it is invited with good faith in its search for peace."

He confirmed that he had received an official invitation from the Costa Rican Foreign Minister to attend the meeting of Central American foreign ministers to be held in San Jose on 15 January.

However, he said that he had learned from press dispatches, not officially, that it seemed that the meeting would be canceled, but he was waiting for confirmation of this.

He noted that there were certain problems in holding the foreign ministers' meeting, which is to be a preparatory event for the summit of Central American chiefs of state.

"In the first place," he said, "the Guatemalan president has asked that it be postponed for various reasons, mainly because of a lack of a definite agenda."

"In the second place," he added, "the problems being experienced by El Salvador because of the serious social agitation there seem to be a serious obstacle for El Salvador to attend the summit."

He emphasized that at the present time any meeting of countries is good "as long as they all attend."

The summit has been welcomed with great optimism in Honduras because in addition to being good for discussing matters of regional interest, it may serve to solve the various differences which have kept Honduras apart from Nicaragua.

Hondurans and Nicaraguans have been having border and diplomatic problems, and for a while it was believed here that a great armed conflict was imminent.

However, the two governments have remained calm despite some aggressive statements.

NICARAGUA

GUATEMALAN INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH BORGE

PA092335 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz, Guatemalan government and interior minister, arrived in Managua for talks with his Nicaraguan colleague Interior Minister Tomas Borge, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry reported. Alvarez Ruiz will also talk to Interior Deputy Minister Hugo Torres and other members of the Nicaraguan Government.

MINISTER DISCLOSES COFFEE LOSSES FOR 1978-1979 OF $33 MILLION

PA100028 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1806 GMT 9 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 9 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca disclosed today that a $33-million loss in coffee production has been registered in 1978-1979.

The losses, estimated at more than 183,000 quintals of coffee, were attributed by the official to the problems created recently by extensive smuggling rather than to labor conflicts exclusively.

Martinez Cuenca denied that the reduced coffee production had originated in sabotage by the grain's cutters. Nonetheless, he stressed that he regarded the losses detected as "reasonable," if one bore in mind that Nicaragua is suffering the effects of popular insurrection, the liberation war and the negative heritage left behind by the Somozist administrations.

According to him, the exportable coffee production is currently estimated at 1 million quintals, while national consumption is approximately 110,000 to 150,000 quintals.

Minister Martinez Cuenca rejected coffee leader Roberto Duarte's charge that coffee losses amounted to about 400,000 quintals. "That figure is exaggerated," Martinez Cuenca said, stressing that the reduction has been estimated at 183,000 quintals of the grain.

So far, he added, Nicaragua has exported 62.18 percent (621,789 quintals) of its coffee harvest. He explained that this amount of coffee has been sold abroad at an average price of $194.77 per quintal.

INDICTMENTS PRESENTED ON FORMER SOMOZIST GUARDSMEN

PA070417 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1657 GMT 6 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 6 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Violation of international law is one of the charges the special prosecutors have been filing in the revolutionary courts here against the former Somozist guardsmen and particularly the members of the former "National Security Office."

The trials of some 7,000 prisoners, former members of Gen Anastasio Somoza's administration which was overthrown last July following the victory scored by the Sandinist revolution, resumed this week after a yearend recess.

The indictments say the "systematic policy of repression and crime flagrantly practiced by the genocidel Somozist guard for over 45 years violated the norms and principles of international law as well as the resolutions of the United Nations, the OAS and the Geneva conventions on human rights."

According to the charges, the army "uniformly made attempts against the lives and integrity of innocent and defenseless individuals such as children, women and the elderly, by means of cruel treatment, torture, mutilation and murder. It showed the utmost contempt for human dignity, particularly to prisoners of war."

The prosecutors handling the indictments said voluntary enrollment in the National Guard makes the prisoners guilty of "association to commit a crime."

Of course they have also been indicted for "murder" in the various "peoples" tribunals in this capital and departmental capitals.

From among the "angelic chorus," as the officers and agents in General Somoza's personal security corps were known, Juan Jose Puerto, Alberto Moreno Aplicano, Juan Marcos Orozco, Francisco Ruben Almanza, Miguel Picado Ampie and Jorge Rodemiro Maradiaga have been officially indicted.

Carlos Alberto Rodriguez Vargas, Jose Antonio Lopez, Alberto Moreno Gutierrez, Pedro Valverde Martinez and Jose Francisco Pinell have also been put in the "defendant's seat."

Most of them have claimed to be innocent of the charges, noting that as military personnel "we just followed orders and if we did not desert earlier it is because we feared reprisals."

However, some of them admitted that the National Guard ordered and carried out massacres of opponents of the Somoza regime.

A third group of 19 former National Guardsmen was indicted yesterday.

UNESCO'S M'BOW EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR LITERACY DRIVE

FL051449 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Jan 80 FL

[Text] UNESCO Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow has sent a message to Nicaraguan Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman reaffirming his organization's support for that Central American country's literacy drive. In the message Mahtar M'Bow states: I wish to reiterate my desire of not sparing efforts aimed at apprising world public opinion of the drive and obtaining the greatest possible aid for Nicaragua in that endeavor. The drive, which is aimed at teaching more than 50 percent of the Nicaraguan population to read and write, will begin on 24 March.

Specialists of the Education Ministry have set a price of $20 million to the literacy drive in which 180,000 teachers, among them the Cuban internationalist educators who are in that fraternal country, will participate. The UNESCO director-general visited Nicaragua last December at the invitation of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and offered technical and economic aid to eradicate illiteracy in that Central American nation.

MEETING STRESSES POLITICAL ROLE OF TEACHERS

PA060106 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Nicaraguan teachers belonging to the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers [ANDEN] held an important and worthwhile National Assembly meeting yesterday. ANDEN Executive Board members said the meeting was held to come closer to the rank and file and especially to urge all ANDEN leaders to organize and train themselves so as to guide Nicaraguan students and youths adequately.

The ANDEN members said they learned many new things during the assembly meeting because the leaders of our revolution participated in it. Commanders of the Revolution Bayardo Arce and Carlos Nunez discussed the role that teachers should play in the current revolutionary process. They also mentioned the role ANDEN should play as a political organization of all Nicaraguan teachers.

Guerrilla commander Dora Maria Tellez and government junta member Moises Hassan were also at the meeting. Sixteen departmental delegations and 96 municipal delegations also participated in the meeting.

During the meeting, Nicaraguan teachers insisted on defining the role that teachers should play in the literacy campaign slated to begin in March. They said ANDEN's key role under the current circumstances is to provide political training for Nicaraguan teachers since they are the cornerstone in developing the new Nicaraguan man.

The commanders of the revolution said Nicaraguan teachers should be, above all, revolutionary, in order to set an example for our country's students and youth. The ANDEN leaders remarked this event is just the beginning of an entire work plan they will carry out throughout 1980.

U.S. MOVES AGAINST SOVIET UNION ANNOUNCED

FL091126 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Jan 80 FL

[Text] President James Carter has announced in a televised interview the formation of an international consortium for military assistance to Pakistan, a country that borders Afghanistan. In a continuation of the aggressive statements of the U.S. Government in recent weeks, Carter reiterated that it was possible that the United States would use military bases in Oman, Somalia and Kenya.

Using the pretext of an alleged Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, the U.S. Government also announced a number of unilateral actions that include trade and diplomatic restrictions in its relations with the USSR. The unilateral actions taken by the Carter administration include a reduction of weekly Aeroflot flights between Moscow and New York as well as weekly flights in the summer. They include the temporary closing of the U.S. consulate in Kiev and a request that the USSR do the same with its consulate in New York. The actions also include a suspension of grain and wheat sales which has resulted in serious protests by U.S. farmers. The U.S. Government also has restricted Soviet fishing in U.S. waters.

Commentary Warns of Consequences

FL091332 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 Jan 80 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program commentary]

[Excerpts] In recent days, the propaganda of the imperialist Western powers and hegemonistic Beijing is stressing what they call Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. It has been shown that this gross campaign of lies has no aim other than to hide the true military plans of the Yankee Pentagon and NATO which are reinforcing their military presence in the Near and Middle East.

The Soviet Union is helping Afghanistan by virtue of the peace, friendship and good neighbor treaty that has existed between the two states since 1978 and in accordance with provisions of the UN Charter. Soviet assistance to Afghanistan has been given at the request of the Afghan Government and it consists of helping that nation repel the foreign act of aggression promoted by imperialism and Maoism. It is not military intervention as claimed by the representatives of reaction.

Nevertheless, the United States, its allies and China seem quite willing to endanger world peace by means of anti-Soviet provocations and actions. Washington already has reacted by delaying ratification of the SALT II treaties and taking a number of actions that obstruct Soviet-U.S. relations of cooperation.

It is now China's turn to appear more radical than the United States in its anti-Sovietism, and it is trying to show off, taking advantage of the visit to Beijing by Yankee Secretary of Defense Harold Brown. Thus, in a demonstration of force, the Chinese Army is preparing to conduct a large-scale military maneuver a few kilometers from the Soviet border to show the Pentagon that it is ready.

Referring to Chinese-U.S. talks being held in Beijing, a spokesman of the Chinese Defense Ministry reported that the United States and China had agreed to resist and oppose what he called the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

A statement of this sort was to be expected because both the yankee secretary of Defense and Chinese Vice Premier Geng Biao have done nothing more during their talks than to reach agreements on anti-Soviet plans that were hatched beforehand. As recently published in New York, well-defined plans exist calling for an eventual Chinese-U.S. aggression against the Soviet Union.

Just as the Soviet news agency TASS declared in commenting on the recent speech of the U.S. President, no one should have the slightest doubt that the Soviet Union will defend its legitimate interests and the interests of its allies and friends. It would be wise for those who are drafting anti-Soviet plans to seriously consider the consequences of their actions and not play with fire.

INCREASED U.S. MILITARY SPENDING DECRIED

FL081314 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 8 Jan 80 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program commentary]

[Text] Under the James Carter administration, U.S. policy has entered a phase of militarism which can be described as the most excessive and dangerous of recent times.

A brief review of U.S. Government actions since Carter became President reveals how the bellicose hysteria has been increasing to such a degree that the principal endeavor of leaders in that country currently is based on an insane growth of military development. This year's Yankee military expenditures budget amounts to $141.2 billion, or $59.2 billion more than in 1973.

Aside from the repudiated plan to place 572 U.S. missiles in NATO countries of Western Europe such as West Germany, England, Holland, Belgium and Italy, let us see on what the Pentagon is planning to invest the largest bellicose budget of its history.

First of all, it plans to maintain 480,700 U.S. troops overseas, the figure reached in 1979. Of these, 325,200 are in the allied countries of Europe. Carter and his advisers place special emphasis on the creation of a so-called rapid deployment force capable of landing anywhere in the world when Washington believes it threatens its interests. This invading force will have more than 100,000 troops and includes part of the Marine Corps, army units, 82d Airborne Division of special troops, 101st Air Assault Division and several units of the Yankee air force and navy.

The United States--besides having to maintain more than 2,500 bellicose enclaves in 114 countries of the world, 400 of them in 30 nations alone--this year is planning to install new bases in Oman, Somalia, Kenya and other areas.

The Pentagon program includes modernization of the U.S. military complex on Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean to convert it into a permanent support base of a U.S. 5th Fleet.

A new militaristic program submitted to Congress by Carter calls for development of cruise missile production, the MX missile system and new Trident submarines equipped with missiles with a range of more than 4,000 miles.

A total of $2.1 billion will be invested to build a new Nimitz class nuclear aircraft carrier, and $57 million has been appropriated just for the preparatory work of the MX missile.

This missile system will cost, according to estimates, between $30 billion and $35 billion. New nuclear warheads of greater power for the Minuteman missiles also will be completed.

A draft bill introduced by Carter was approved and signed by him appropriating a total of 3.8 billion this year for the construction of military projects which call for the expansion of existing bases overseas. A total of $410 million will be spent on European territory alone. The principal projects will be implemented in West Germany, a country on which the United States places special emphasis for its warmongering plans. A total of $17.6 million has been appropriated just to expand the air base in Keflavik. This enclave guards the northern flank of the NATO bloc.

The Yankee army and Marine Corps will spend $14.4 million on new installations in Okinawa, Japan, and the U.S. Air Force will spend $20.6 million to expand its bases in South Korea.

On U.S. territory itself, the Pentagon will expand eight air bases with investments of $196 million.

The United States is speeding up work to put into operation space espionage taxis [presumably shuttle], a program for which Carter promised the National Aeronautics and Space Administration--NASA--a supplementary budget of between $300 million and $500 million. The program had an initial appropriation of $5.1 billion but NASA considers it insufficient.

The Pentagon also granted almost $73 million to the Lockheed firm so that it can continue a production program of maneuverable warheads.

We could cite many other examples which show not only the insane U.S. arms race but also the extent of resources wasted by that country on war objectives. As we said in the beginning, the facts show that under the Carter administration the United States has entered the most excessive and dangerous phase of militarism of recent times.

RAUL CASTRO MEETS WITH CPSU DELEGATION

FL101221 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the party Central Committee, yesterday afternoon received a CPSU delegation headed by Aleksey Cheruyy, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the party territorial committee in Khabarovsk and deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Soviet delegation, which is composed of CPSU officials from various Soviet republics and provinces and the CPSU Central Committee, is visiting our country within the framework of the cooperation plan that exists between our party and the CPSU.

Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov and officials of the party Central Committee General Department of Foreign Relations participated in the meeting which was conducted in a fraternal atmosphere.

KAMPUCHEAN ENVOY HOSTS RECEPTION MARKING LIBERATION DAY

FL091133 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Jan 80 FL

[Text] (Grun Samgen), charge d'affaires of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, has hosted a reception at the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples--ICAP--on the occasion of the first anniversary of the liberation of his country.

Elena Gil, member of the Party Central Committee and president of the Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples; Acting Foreign Minister Rene Anillo; Vice Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras; Ramon Castro Ruz, director of the Western Livestock Breeding Plan; Santiago Cuba, attorney general and president of the Cuban-Kampuchean Friendship Association; the diplomatic corps and representatives of liberation movements accredited to our country attended the reception.

SUGAR EXPORT AGREEMENT REACHED WITH SYRIA

FL092157 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2111 GMT 9 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Today in this capital at the Foreign Ministry [MINREX] protocol hall there was an exchange of long term instruments on the supply of sugar from the Republic of Cuba to the Syrian Arab Republic. The exchange took place between Rene Anillo, first vice minister of the MINREX, for Cuba and (Nadir Nadir), [Syrian] charge d'affaires acting on behalf of the Syrian Arab Republic. In his remarks Anillo stressed that the exchange ceremony represents one more link in the development of relations between the two countries, which is encouraged by Presidents Fidel Castro and Hafiz al-Assad. For his part (Nadir Nadir) stated that trade relations between the two countries have greatly developed because the two countries struggle against a common enemy--imperialism, which is interested in preventing the development of the two peoples.

BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR TOURS FACTORY CONSTRUCTION SITE

FL100026 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Bulgarian Ambassador to Cuba Boyko G. Dimitrov has examined the construction schedule of the 26 July Martyrs agricultural equipment factory being built on the outskirts of Holguin City with the cooperation of that socialist country. In a meeting with Bulgarian and Cuban specialists and party leaders, Dimitrov inquired about the progress of the project and flow of supplies for completing it on schedule.

Later in the day, the Bulgarian ambassador participated in the annual evaluation meeting of the Bulgarian technicians who are assisting in the construction of the factory, which will produce 11 different types of agricultural equipment and will be part of an important industrial complex together with the 7 October Revolution anniversary sugarcane harvester factory.

MINISTER EXPLAINS SUSPENSION OF FLIGHTS OVER TERRITORY

PA092347 Paris AFP in Spanish 1929 GMT 8 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 8 Jan (AFP)--Four airlines, including one U.S., one Venezuelan, and two Colombian, had to suspend their flights over Cuba last week, it was confirmed here today. The companies are the U.S. Braniff, Venezuelan Viasa, and Colombian SAM and Condor flights. These companies did not comply with the existing national law that regulates air traffic over Cuba, the Transportation Ministry of Cuba indicated. Vice Minister for Aviation Argimiro Ojeda, in charge of civil aviation here, told the Cuban news agency that since 3 January the law has been fully complied with.

The law regulating the use of Cuban airspace by commercial airline companies became effective in 1976. According to Ojeda, in April of last year they asked the airline companies that use the Cuban air corridors to update their data. The request was reiterated in August.

SAM, Condor, Viasa and Braniff did not comply with this request, but if they do so they will have the service and be authorized to make overflights, according to the vice minister.

A diplomatic source had denied yesterday that Cuba was refusing permission to Colombian planes to overfly Cuba, but apparently he referred to special flights subject to ad hoc arrangements in each case.

Cuban airspace is constantly flown over by aircraft en route to the United States, Central and South America and Europe. This flight is conducted in specific corridors. One of the most commonly used is the route between South America and the United States, flying over Varadero Beach, 140 km east of Havana.

Conflict With Colombia Denied

PA092047 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0439 GMT 9 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 8 Jan (EFE)--Since 2 January, Cuba has been enforcing in its airspace a law that was sent to all countries in July 1978. Unofficial Cuban sources told EFE that there is no bilateral conflict with Colombia in regard to the airspace, "contrary to what people have been led to believe in other countries."

The regulations call for a 10-day advance notice of intended overflights, an indication of the nature of the flight, name of pilot, place of departure and arrival of the plane, date and hour of the overflight and so forth. The same sources said that so far Avianca is the only Colombian airline which has met the requirements. Meanwhile, Clara Nieto Ponce de Leon, Colombian ambassador to Cuba, has told EFE that there is no problem between Cuba and Colombia in connection with this matter.

ARNALDO MILIAN ANNOUNCES PREMIUM PAY PROGRAM FOR FARMERS

FL091118 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Studies are currently underway to establish premium pay to farm workers who exceed scheduled production in the cultivation of starchy vegetables, party Politburo member Arnaldo Milian Castro has pointed out at a meeting held in the city of Bayamo. The characteristics of the 1980 starchy vegetables production plan in Granma Province were released at the meeting. The 1980 plan calls for production of more than 2 million quintals of starchy vegetables and planting of highly productive varieties.

Arnaldo Milian emphasized that studies are being made to assign a number of workers to a specific area where they would be responsible for the required cultivation work. He said that in addition to regular wages, they would receive additional pay if they exceed established production goals.

Tours Farm Areas

FL091220 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jan 80 FL

[Excerpt] Milian toured the starchy vegetable fields of Bayamo and Cauto Cristo accompanied by party Central Committee members Rafael Francis Mestre, minister of agriculture, and Emilio Loo Hernandez, party first secretary in Granma Province.. The Politburo member described as positive the work being done in the province aimed at guaranteeing for 1981 more than 800 caballerias under irrigation, which is indispensable for stable farm production.

SECRETARIAT MEMBER VISITS CAMAGUEY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

FL091959 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1905 GMT 9 Jan 80 FL

[Text] On the second day of his tour of Camaguey Province, PCC Secretariat member Jorge Risquet visited the area of the Batalla de las Guasimas sugar mill in Nuevitas, the construction site of the workers' housing and La Gia dam. Accompanied by Lazaro Vazquez, first party secretary in Camaguey, Risquet was briefed on the progress of the new mill, which by the end of last year was 92 percent complete.

The workers building the modern sugar mill are trying to complete the major part of the project by 28 January and start another unit in the area of La Jagua in the municipality of Santa Cruz del Sur. Risquet explained to the workers the efforts and gains made by the construction brigade building the 30 November sugar mill in Pinar del Rio.

PEDRO MIRET TOURS SAGUA LA GRANDE INDUSTRIES

FL092239 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 9 Jan 80 FL

[Text] PCC Politburo member Pedro Miret Prieto has toured the main projects and industrial enterprises in Sagua la Grande. At the 9 April salt mines in Isabela de Sagua, Miret examined the ongoing program of investments and ordered the adoption of measures to step up the construction work, which includes expansion of the project to an area six times what it is today as well as the introduction of machinery to increase annual production from 5,000 tons to 50,000, an amount which will be progressively reached in steps until completion of the plan in 1984. The PCC Politburo member also visited the 9 April equipment parts enterprise, which produces spare parts for the sugar industry. There he observed the operation of the machine shop and the foundry.

MIRET CHAIRS SANTA CLARA FACTORY MEETING

FL100039 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The expansion work completed at the Fabrik Aguilar Noriega mechanical construction enterprise in Santa Clara City was termed satisfactory during a meeting chaired by PCC Central Committee Politburo member Pedro Miret Prieto. Our correspondent in Santa Clara, Rafael Plasencia, reports: [Begin Plasencia recording] The possibility of completing the tandem building this year was anticipated if an adequate flow of supplies coming from abroad is maintained. Presently, the metallic structures are being assembled at the tandem building and roofing work has begun. It is expected that before the month's end work in the technological field will begin. [end recording]

BRIEFS

NORDIC BRIGADE'S ACTIVITIES--The members of the Nordic brigade departed for Cienfuegos Province today as part of the tour of the central part of the country they began on 2 January. The brigade members will also visit the Escambray Mountains and the hospital located in La Sierrita community. From there they will go to Rancho Luna Beach and the Cienfuegos industrial area. Late this afternoon they will return to Santa Clara City and tonight will visit the Ernesto Che Guevara vocational school. The Nordic brigade is composed of 200 youths from Sweden, Finland, Norway, Iceland and Denmark. They did production work during the last two weeks of December at the Ariguanabo textile mill and at Ceiba del Agua's citrus fruit harvest. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1917 GMT 7 Jan 79 FL]

DOMINICA

MINISTER DOUGLAS TAKES OVER AGRICULTURE MINISTRY

FL072035 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 7 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Dominica's Finance, Industry and CARICOM Affairs Minister Michael Douglas has been allocated the additional portfolio of the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Marketing. Mr Douglas' added responsibility comes in the wake of the resignation of Agriculture Minister Ferdinand Parillon who charged that he was interfering in the running of the ministry. Prime Minister Oliver Seraphin made the announcement today and said the ministerial change had been effected late last week.

STRIKE AGAINST AGRICULTURAL MARKETING BOARD BEGINS

FL082052 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 8 Jan 80 FL

[Text] In Dominica workers at the government's Agricultural Marketing Board have started a strike to pressure the authorities into meeting their demands for backpay owed since 1974. The action follows the expiry of an ultimatum to government which expired today. According to the Dominica Amalgamated Workers Union, DAWU, no attempts have been made by the Agricultural Marketing Board management to settle the issue. Two requests have been made by the workers of the board, both of which suggest backpay be made in two installments. The first stage would cost nearly 300,000 U.S. dollars. The DAWU says the industrial action will continue until a satisfactory agreement has been reached.

JAMAICA

MANLEY ASSUMES AGRICULTURE MINISTRY DUTIES

FL081922 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 8 Jan 80 FL

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Michael Manley this morning took up office as minister of agriculture at the Hope Gardens head office of the ministry. Mr Manley took over the agriculture portfolio just under two weeks ago in a Cabinet reshuffle, which forms part of the government's drive for efficiency and increased production. Mr Manley will continue his basic responsibilities as head of the government in addition to agriculture.

MANLEY CONGRATULATES INDIRA GANDHI ON ELECTION VICTORY

FL080551 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Prime Minister Manley has sent congratulations to Mrs Indira Gandhi on the victory of her Congress Party in the Indian general elections. The text of the prime minister's message congratulated Mrs Gandhi on her magnificent victory and said that the people of India have resoundingly confirmed their faith in her leadership.

JMA CALLS FOR MEETING ON IMPORT LICENSES

FL081848 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 8 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The Jamaica Manufacturers' Association [JMA] has called an emergency meeting for Thursday to discuss the country's economy, with particular reference to the shortage of foreign exchange for the purchase of raw materials, components and machinery replacement.

In a statement the JMA expressed great concern over the ability of the trade administrator's department to issue import licenses for 1980 for these goods. The association said according to its information only a small number of manufactuers had sufficient raw materials stocked to enable continuous production through the end of January. And it's noted that even if import licences were issued now disruption in the flow of materials could cause lay-offs and closure of some factories.

Meanwhile a meeting scheduled for today involving the minister of industry and commerce, William Isaacs, and members of the private sector has been postponed until Friday afternoon. The minister should have met with members of the business sector to discuss the issuing of import licenses and the importation of goods.

SEVERAL ROADS MINED; ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTED

FL081819 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 8 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Several roads and communities near [word indistinct] Mandeville were found blocked this morning where most of the road blocks are mined. According to the police the blockages must have been up late last night and were discovered by a patrol early this morning. Clearance began shortly after six o'clock [1100 GMT] with the assistance of the Public Works Department and motorists themselves.

The communities which were affected include (Hatfield), (Green Bay), (Ismington), (Pertree), (George's Valley), (Melrose Hill) and (Cay Ground).

Most of the roads have been cleared and the flow was affected only for a limited extent. There were reports that demonstrations in a few of these areas, but these were said to have been small. [as received] The groups carried placards stating that they could take no more of the government and indicating that today marks the anniversary of last year's gas-strike demonstrations. The demonstrations last year were organized by the Nationalist Patriotic Movement [NPM], an affiliate of the Jamaica Labor Party.

Meanwhile the NPM this morning cancelled a newsconference it had called to mark the anniversary of the last demonstrations over gas prices. A release advising of the news conference had said that the new NPM chairman, (Roy L. Williams), would outline the group's attitude to rising price increases, to add to prices including gas and gasoline and to unemployment. However no reason has been given for the cancellation of the news conference.

TRINIDAD

DOCKERS STRIKE TO PROTEST NEWSPAPER ACCUSATION

FL092109 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 9 Jan 80 FL

[Text] A dockers union in Trinidad says seamen and (Allied) Workers Trade Union has directed its membership to stop handling newsprint imported by newspapers in the country as a mark of protest against a recent press report. In imposing the boycott last night the president of the union, Mr (Vernon Glean), called on the newspaper which carried a story that a leading trade unionist had stolen part of a consignment of hams from the Port-of-Spain docks to identify the trade unionist. According to the union official, the newspaper report was wicked and [words indistinct] and was an attempt to drag portworkers to the ground. The officials added that the boycott would not be lifted until the identity of the trade unionist was revealed. One of Trinidad's newspapers had reported that a trade union leader and a top government man had helped [words indistinct] to the hams from a Christmas consignment of 141 cases which arrived in Trinidad last month.

ECUADOR

GOVERNMENT INCREASES PRICE OF BUNKER FUEL

PA090137 Madrid EFE in Spanisn 0432 GMT 8 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Quito, 7 Jan (EFE)--Ecuador has decided to increase the prices of bunker fuel for Ecuadorean-flagged vessels operating in international routes as of 1 January, it was officially announced here today. The increase will be applied on a biyearly basis as follows: Diesel oil priced at $4.95 in 1979 will be increased to $8.56 for the first half of 1980, which represents a tariff increase of 72.75 percent per barrel. For the second half of the year the price will be raised to $16.96, which represents an increase of 242.37 percent as compared to 1979. Fuel oil priced at $3.59 in 1979 will be increased to $7.76 for the first half of the year; a 115.89 percent increase. For the second half, the price will be raised to $11.92, which represents a 231.78 percent increase as compared to 1979.

VENEZUELA

HERRERA CANCELS BOLIVIAN VISIT DUE TO BUSY SCHEDULE

PY081320 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Dec 79 PY

[Excerpt] The announced visit to this country by the Venezuelan president will not take place because of the tight work schedule of the president of our brother country. This announcement was made by the Venezuelan Ambassador Pedro Luis Echeverria, who spoke with interim President Lidia Gueiler Tejada about this matter.

BUDGET CUTS CAUSE SERIOUS CONCERN FOR INFORMATION MEDIA

PA090215 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1523 GMT 8 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 1 Jan (EFE)--The Venezuelan Radio Nacional and the VENPRES state news agency are in danger of disappearing because of budget problems. The 1980 budget approved by the National Congress shows substantial cuts in the funds assigned to the Information and Tourism Institute to which the two information organizations belong.

The budget cuts are already causing problems because of the need to reduce personnel before the end of the month. Of the 30 newsmen working at the official VENPRES agency, 15 are expected to be dismissed. At Radio Nacional the number of dismissals will be over 50, including newsmen, announcers, producers and workers.

In view of these problems, Information and Tourism Minister Jose Luis Zapata has begun a crusade for financial support to prevent the dissolution of these information organizations. According to Minister Zapata, $5 million will be needed to save Radio Nacional and VENPRES. This would be obtained by means of an additional credit by the National Congress. If a satisfactory agreement is not reached in Congress, the state news agency will practically disappear and leave over 20 newsmen and an equal number of teletypists, administrative employees and workers idle. Radio Nacional would continue operating with serious limitations, according to staion spokesmen who have expressed their concern overthe drastic budget cut.

The budget cuts also affected the programs of a high-powered government radio station to be installed in the northwestern region of the country to cover the Caribbean and Andean regions.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 008

11 January 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Argentina Will Not Participate in Grain Embargo of USSR B 1
Briefs: Uruguayan Naval Attache; Salto Grande Dam; Cost of Living; Diplomatic Relations With Congo; Ambassador to Bolivia; Foreign Ministry Under Secretary; Delegation to UN Meeting B 2

MEXICO

Lopez Portillo To Visit Nicaragua 24 Jan M 1
Will Not Visit Guatemala M 1
Left Divided Over Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan M 1
Paper Echoes Concern Over Possible U.S. Attack M 1

PANAMA

Officials Say Shah Still in Panama N 1
Commentator Analyzes 'Energetic' Royo Letter to Carter N 1
Labor Unions To Call National Strike for Repeal of Law 95 N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Security Ministry Denies Expelling Communist Agents P 1
Mora Valverde Reveals Plot To Overthrow Carazo Government P 1
Government Temporarily Accepts 150 Cuban Refugees P 2

EL SALVADOR

Armed Forces Accept PDC Political Platform P 2
Opposition to Government Junta Intensifies P 3
Coto Calls for Unity P 3
UDN Foresees Government's 'Doom' P 3
Leftists To Unite Against Junta P 3
PCES Joins Opposition Bloc P 4

GUATEMALA

Foreign Minister Views Soviet Diplomatic Mission in Nicaragua P 4
Government Minister's Managua Trip Causes Surprise P 5
Vice President Villagran Kramer Under Pressure To Resign P 5

HONDURAS

Sandinists Reportedly Violate Honduran Territory P 6
Expelled Priest To Take Case to Human Rights Court P 6

NICARAGUA

Coverage of Ceremony Honoring Pedro Joaquin Chamorro P 7
Violeta Chamorro Speech P 7
Tomas Borge Speech P 8
Humberto Ortega Discusses Need for National Unity P 10
Sandinist Youths Express Support for Junta P 10

CUBA

Joint Statement by Fidel Castro, Georges Marchais [L'HUMANITE 4 Jan] Q 1
Nicaraguans Train for Creation of People's Militias [Paris] Q 4
'Arafat Message to Castro Stresses 'Militant' Relations Q 4
Vigilantes Alerted to Increased Subversive Activity Q 5

CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA

Government Stand Against Soviet Aggression Hailed S 1
[DAILY GLEANER 7 Jan]
Organization Calls for Greater Unity in Government S 1
[SUNDAY GLEANER 6 Jan]
JBC Broadcasts PSOJ Statement [DAILY GLEANER 7 Jan] S 2
Editorial Praises PSOJ Statement [SUNDAY GLEANER 6 Jan] S 2
Price of Gasoline, Other Fuels To Increase [SUNDAY GLEANER 6 Jan] S 3
Manley Denies Report of Public Employee Layoff S 4
Court Rules 1976 Election Null and Void [DAILY GLEANER 8 Jan] S 4

OTHER COUNTRIES

BRAZIL

Sales to USSR Do Not Mean Approval of Invasion V 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 9 Jan]

CHILE

Chilean Embassy in Iran Has Suffered Three 'Offenses' V 1
Call for End to U.S.-Latin American Confrontation V 2

COLOMBIA

ELN Members Captured Trying To Request Asylum V 2
Former Priest Led ELN Group Responsible for Kidnaping V 2
Alleged EPL Members Arrested, Not Kidnaped V 3
Report on 'Kidnaping' V 3
'Victims' Under Arrest V 3
Curfew, Dry Law Continue in Trujillo Due to Violence V 3
Communication Links With Disputed Islands To Be Increased V 3

ECUADOR

Demonstrations Protest Rising Cost of Living V 4
Police Kill Demonstrator V 4
Bucaram, Aspiazu, Dunn Comment on 1980 Budget V 5

GUYANA

Cabinet Considering Local Government System V 5

PARAGUAY

Interior Ministry Official Denies Rumors of Shah's Arrival V 5

VENEZUELA

Soviet, Chinese Diplomats Cite Contrasting Views on Afghanistan V 6
Ambassador to Iran Berzares Morales Recalled V 7
Sign of 'Concern' V 7
President Will Not Visit Iran on Middle East Tour V 7

ARGENTINA WILL NOT PARTICIPATE IN GRAIN EMBARGO OF USSR

PY102005 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS 1523 GMT 10 Jan 80 PY

[Text] The Argentine Government today proclaimed its decision not to participate in the grain embargo against the USSR ordered by the United States due to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, although it did harshly condemn the USSR's attitude. The Argentine decision is contained in a communique which states that "we refuse to participate in punitive decisions or positions that have been adopted without our prior participation or which emerge from centers of decision outside the country."

On the other hand, the communique states that "however, alert to the seriousness of the events now being experienced, we will attend the meeting the United States has called to participate in the analysis of the probable development of the grain trade and naturally confirm Argentina's unchanging position in this matter."

Moreover, condemning the USSR's intervention in Afghanistan, the communique states that it was carried out "with absolute distain for all norms and principles" and "poses a serious threat to world peace."

The document stresses that the values which unite the West with Argentina "are not subject to circumstantial transactions or to opportunistic advantages," and it indicates that the determination not to participate in the U.S. initiative "responds deeply to the irrevocable traditions of our foreign policy, which is based on full respect for the sovereignty of nations and on the principle of free self-determination of peoples."

The Argentine Government's declaration also emphasizes that "we have never been in the past nor will we be in the future the agents of foreign wills or last-minute adherents to power strategies that are outside international legal order." The following is the full text of the statements:

"By calling and destiny, the Republic of Argentina is indissolubly linked with Western civilization and the outstanding values which give it its perennial existence. Those values are freedom, justice and the dignity of man, and they are not subject to circumstantial transactions or to opportunistic advantages.

"In the past few days the world has been shocked by the condemnable attitude of a power which has intervened through pure force in the internal affairs of another nation with absolute distain for all norms or principles. In view of this grave circumstance, which poses a serious threat to world peace, we cannot and do not wish to withhold our categorical response. This response is dictated not just by the present situation. It responds deeply to the irrevocable traditions of our foreign policy, which is based on full respect for the sovereignty of nations and on the principle of free self-determination of peoples.

"However, with the same emphasis and based on the same traditions, we refuse to participate in punitive decisions or positions that have been adopted without our prior participation or which emerge from centers of decision outside the country.

"We have never been in the past nor will we be in the future the agents of foreign wills or last-minute adherents to power strategies that are outside international legal order."

"Moreover, it is a constant factor in Argentine foreign policy not to use economic sanctions as a form of pressure or punishment in the sphere of political relations among countries.

"In this regard, the events affecting international order should be confronted with the appropriate specific means in accordance with the nature of the case.

"However, alert to the seriousness of the events now being experienced, we will attend the meeting called by the United States to take part in the analysis of probable developments in the grain trade and naturally confirm Argentina's unchanging position on this matter--a position which, it must remain very clear, does not agree with unilateral measures or sacrifices without fully justified motives [based on] our legitimate national interests in the context of our peace-loving relations with all countries of the world."

BRIEFS

URUGUAYAN NAVAL ATTACHE--Capt (Francisco Moliterni), Uruguayan naval attache to Argentina, visited Vice Adm Antonio Vanek, Argentine navy chief of staff, to say goodbye and introduce his successor, Capt (Nelson Barullo). [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Jan 80 PY]

SALTO GRANDE DAM--The Salto Grande dam was connected today to the Argentine power system. This announcement was made in Buenos Aires by the Energy Secretariat. The connection to Buenos Aires was made through a 500-kilowatt line that runs through the southern part of the Entre Rios Province. The Salto Grande dam is capable of delivering 250 megawatts to the Argentine power system. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1500 GMT 9 Jan 80 PY]

COST OF LIVING--Buenos Aires, 9 Jan (NA)--The Economy Ministry reported that the cost of living during December 1979 increased 4.5 percent. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1116 GMT 9 Jan 80 PY]

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH CONGO--Argentina and the People's Republic of the Congo have established diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level through a joint communique signed by the two countries at the United Nations on 2 January 1980. [Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Jan 80 p 4 PY]

AMBASSADOR TO BOLIVIA--The Bolivian Government has agreed to the appointment of Brig Jose Maria Romero as Argentine ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bolivia. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 8 Jan 80 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTRY UNDER SECRETARY--Buenos Aires, 8 Jan (TELAM)--Col Carlos Alberto Nunez has been installed as the new general under secretary of the Foreign Ministry, replacing Col Ernesto Repetto Pelaez. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1455 GMT 8 Jan 80 PY]

DELEGATION TO UN MEETING--Buenos Aires, 7 Jan (NA)--Enrique Ross, Argentine ambassador to the United Nations, has been appointed head of the Argentine delegation to the UN Human Rights Commission meeting to be held in Geneva in February. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1930 GMT 7 Jan 80 PY]

LOPEZ PORTILLO TO VISIT NICARAGUA 24 JANUARY

PA101715 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo will visit Nicaragua on 24 January, government sources have announced. The visit had been officially announced several months ago. Lopez Portillo will inaugurate several projects and will receive the recognition of the Nicaragun Government and people for his government's assistance to that Central American country.

Will Not Visit Guatemala

PA110433 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2050 GMT 9 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Jan (EFE)--Reliable sources close to the government today denied that President Jose Lopez Portillo will visit Guatemala. It had been orginally rumored that the Mexican president might visit Guatemala during his trip to Nicaragua on 24 January. The sources told EFE that there are no plans for a presidential visit to Guatemala.

The announcement had even prompted Guatemalan guerrilla groups to announce that they "would use arms" against the Mexican delegation if it visited the country.

LEFT DIVIDED OVER SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

PA102255 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1447 GMT 10 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Jan (EFE)--The Mexican Communist Party [PCM] expressed today its rejection of the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan while two other leftist organizations justified it. Encarnacion Perez of the PCM said, "One cannot justify the invasion of a country by a superpower, regardless of the reasons presented."

The Workers Socialist Party [PST] said the Soviet Army's intervention was part of a defense plan in view of Chinese and U.S. attempts to seize the Persian Gulf and its petroleum. The USSR intervened, their communique said, at the request of the Afghan Government for aid because there was a counterrevolutionary process being led by the American CIA. The PST said in view of the circumstances existing in Afghanistan, the Soviet troops cannot leave the country until the reasons which provoked their presence have disappeared.

Francisco Artiz, spokesman of the Popular Socialist Party [PPS] said his party supports the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan since, he said, it was based on are request for aid by the Afghan Government.

PAPER ECHOES CONCERN OVER POSSIBLE U.S. ATTACK

PA101743 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0302 GMT 9 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Jan (EFE)--The United States would be committing "the biggest and most tragic mistake in its history" if it attacked Mexico now, the progovernment newspaper EL DIA editorialized today.

The statement published in the morning paper reflects the concern which some Mexican circles have felt in the past few days over the stance the United States may adopt to obtain its energy supply. This concern has been increased by the announcement of U.S. plans to invade oil-producing countries.

The sensitivity of Mexican public opinion in the face of a possible U.S. attack was heightened by the publication of a report about a hypothetical armed intervention in Mexico published recently by the U.S. magazine "GALLERY."

In a lengthy editorial announced on its front page, EL DIA says that in the existing conditions of international dependency, an armed conflict between the United States and Mexico would not be limited to Mexican territory."

"Sooner or later it would extend beyond the borders and would become one of the most serious international conflicts," the paper states, voicing a warning to Washington of the error in launching an attack against Mexico.

Noting that Mexico is not a military power, the paper stated that on the other hand "it is a nation with all the guarantees of an independent state seeking to preserve its sovereignty and integrity of its territory."

"In the undesirable and extreme case," the paper says, "that (Mexico) had to face a new attack, its response would not be limited solely to its military resources...."

Last Friday local newspapers published a Washington-datelined report that the U.S. Army plans to carry out military intervention in oil countries that are attacked by other nations.

However, the unrest of the Mexicans began to grow a long time ago when after the magnitude of the country's oil reserves were announced, the U.S. Energy Department pronounced itself in favor of military action to insure oil supplies.

EL DIA, which alludes in its editorial to the U.S. invasions in 1847, 1914, and 1916, adds: "During the years or decades that are necessary," resistance would be offered like "the firm reaction of a people forced and ready to make a total sacrifice for its national existence."

EL DIA also refers to the "natural relations of solidarity" which Mexico has with all peoples of Latin America and with the people of the United States, where millions are of Mexican descent."

The Mexican newspaper wonders if the report published yesterday by "GALLERY" is "simply futurology or a flagrant threat."

OFFICIALS SAY SHAH STILL IN PANAMA

PA101810 Paris AFP in Spanish 1741 GMT 10 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Panama City, 10 Jan (AFP)--Panamanian authorities today denied the shah of Iran's transfer to Paraguay and said that he is still at Contadora Island. During the last few days there have been persistent rumors that the shah had left Panama, where he arrived on 15 December, after being treated at several hospitals in the United States.

About 200 Panamanian students today again demonstrated in Panama City protesting against the presence of the shah in Panama. The demonstration was carried out peacefully and the students dispersed in about 1 hour.

COMMENTATOR ANALYZES 'ENERGETIC' ROYO LETTER TO CARTER

PA110314 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 10 Jan 80 PA

[Mario Velasquez commentary]

[Text] Reading the letter which Panamanian President Dr Aristides Royo sent to President Jimmy Carter has left me with feelings of indignation and sadness.

It saddens me that legislators of the world's primary power and the representatives of the United States' good and generous people can at a given moment be so small and stingy with a loyal and friendly nation such as Panama.

It angers me that U.S. legislators try to scoff at the 77 years of struggle and sacrifice of the Panamanian people represented in the vindications contained in the Torrijos-Carter treaties which, although they do not reflect all of the nation's objectives as we have said more than once, do constitute a step forward on the path to total recovery of Panamanian rights over the Panama Canal.

As can be deduced by the denunciation outlined by President Royo in his letter, U.S. legislators have availed themselves of tricks, playing with words, substitution of terms and illegal additions to circumvent the spirit and letter of the Torrijos-Carter treaties and invalidate a series of legitimate Panamanian victories established in those documents.

The extensive presidential letter heartily objects to Law 96-70 dated 27 September 1979 on the implementation of the treaties, which, according to Royo's letter, is not, because of its content, a legal execution instrument in line with the standards and fundamental objectives of the 1977 treaty.

The president of Panama has told President Carter that Law 96-70 radically moves away from the concept the treaty adopted with regard to the Canal Commission and has organized it as an executive agency, rigidly tying it hand and foot with administrative, economic and financial inflexibility.

From this transmutation contravening the treaty which Law 96-70 constitutes, President Royo adds, an entire series of dispositions originate which distort the nature of the Panama Canal Commission. The Panamanian Government, therefore, considers this law, in its general content, as contrary to jurisprudence and to the legitimate interests of both parties, and inadvisable because of the modus operandi it establishes. Because of all this, it is unacceptable to the Republic of Panama.

President Royo's letter, which is a precise report and record of the violations to the Torrijos-Carter treaties contained in Law 96-70 of the U.S. Congress, becomes, 3 months after these treaties went into effect, an historic document. It is, perhaps, the first in this stage of the new contractual relationship and a basis for a public denunciation which, at the same time, is the point of departure for what must be a new national struggle to achieve, as soon as possible, the modification of this law or the adoption by Carter of executive measures which will correct the errors and violations to the treaties contained in this U.S. law.

That President Royo has released to the public his letter to President Jimmy Carter is important. It is an energetic letter which reflects in dignified and proud tones the just Panamanian cause and denounces before the nation and the international public violations to the recently implemented treaties.

But this is not enough. President Royo and his government must continue their denunciation of Law 96-70, taking the justness of our cause to different levels and forums of international public opinion. President Royo and his government set for themselves the accomplishment of a new stage in the struggle for national vindication. It is the president's task to plan a strategy for a movement of solidarity and support of all Panamanians for this republic's cause.

The moment is timely because President Jimmy Carter, who clamors for justice in the face of the abduction of his fellow citizens in Iran and who has expressed his solidarity with the Afghan people suffering from aggression, cannot turn a deaf ear to this voice of protest and denunciation that is supported by the justice and reason of the Panamanian people and nation's cause.

LABOR UNIONS TO CALL NATIONAL STRIKE FOR REPEAL OF LAW 95

PA110403 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0330 GMT 11 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The National Council of Workers [CONATO] issued a communique tonight calling for a 48-hour national strike on 28 and 29 January. The press communique reads as follows:

The CONATO delegates council agreed at tonight's meeting to call for a 48-hour national strike on 28 and 29 January.

The CONATO, composed of the Isthmian Workers Central, Confederation of Workers of the Republic of Panama, the National Central of Panamanian Workers and the independent workers' sector, which includes most of the organized labor sectors in the country, announces to the Panamanian people that it has made this decision in view of the government's and the private sector's opposition to the aspirations of the working classes toward the repeal of the nefarious Law 95, the granting of legal status to the bank workers union and other labor organizations.

This attitude violates the national Constitution and the 1972 labor code, as well as international agreements and treaties of the ILO ratified by Panama for labor union freedom and freedom of association.

CONATO notes with its usual responsibility that it will not agree to any more burdens on the cost of living and other measures affecting all the Panamanian people and will not put up with any disrespectful actions against the national labor movement or decisions affecting its interests. We appeal to all Panamanians to participate fully in the national strike on 28 and 29 January 1980.

COSTA RICA

SECURITY MINISTRY DENIES EXPELLING COMMUNIST AGENTS

PA110345 Paris AFP in Spanish 0041 GMT 11 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 10 Jan (AFP)--The Public Security Ministry has denied here that the Costa Rican Government has expelled six international communist agents connected with diplomatic missions accredited to the country as the evening newspaper LA PRENSA LIBRE reported.

According to an official spokesman of the Public Security Ministry, these are merely simple journalistic speculations. He emphatically denied that there had been any expulsions of diplomatic personnel.

The newspaper, which attributed its report to official sources, noted that at least two persons who were connected with the Soviet Embassy and the Cuban consulate had been expelled.

A strong anticommunist campaign is being carried out in Costa Rica in the wake of a strike which has kept the banana plantations of the Standard Fruit Company paralyzed for the past 3 weeks. It was reported that international communist agents were reportedly involved in this.

It has also been stated that the business sector is exerting strong pressure on the government to break diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and consular relations with Cuba.

MORA VALVERDE REVEALS PLOT TO OVERTHROW CARAZO GOVERNMENT

PA110343 Paris AFP in Spanish 0048 GMT 10 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 9 Jan (AFP)--Manuel Mora Valverde, the top Costa Rican communist leader, charged here today that a plot to overthrow the Costa Rican Government exists. It is being promoted by local businessmen linked to U.S. interests. The Standard Fruit Company is also reportedly involved in it.

According to Mora Valverde's accusation, U.S. interests feel threatened by the political changes in Nicaragua and El Salvador and are determined to guarantee an open door for themselves in Costa Rica. For this reason, they are promoting the establishment of a strong government. The communist leader made these statements in a news conference held to respond to a harsh attack made against his party by President Rodrigo Carazo 2 days ago.

Carazo analyzed the economic difficulties being experienced by the country as a result of a strike declared by farm workers who have kept banana plantations of the Standard Fruit Company of Costa Rica paralyzed for the past 20 days.

On that occasion Carazo accused the Costa Rican communists, organizers of the strike, of serving the interests of the Soviet Union and promoting the destabilization of the country's political regime.

In his reply Mora Valverde said others were conspiring and that he knew of meetings between leaders of the country's managerial sector and top Standard Fruit Company officials. He also said these officials do not like President Carazo and his security minister, Juan Jose Echeverria.

The leftist leader said important local businessmen are accusing Carazo and Echeverria of betraying their class and have criticized the government aid given to the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua in the overthrow of the Somozist dictatorship.

Mora said the attempt to install a new government in the country is the reason for the anticommunist campaign. They are trying to create a climate which will facilitate the prohibition of unions. Mora added he has doubts about President Carazo's sincerity in his attack on the communists because Carazo knows about the conspiracy against his government. He is probably acting under pressure, Mora concluded.

GOVERNMENT TEMPORARILY ACCEPTS 150 CUBAN REFUGEES

PA101700 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jan 80 PA

[Text] In what has been termed an emergency operation, the Costa Rican Government has agreed to admit a total of 150 Cuban refugees, who will remain approximately 2 weeks in our country. Due to complications caused by Cuban consular authorities here, the operation was not confirmed until recently.

Only 50 of the refugees are political prisoners; the rest are relatives and friends. None of the prisoners are top-ranking political figures in Cuba, it was disclosed.

A plane of The Costa Rican airline, Lacsa, will fly to Cuba twice today to pick up the refugees. The aircraft chartered by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration will leave at 0500 today for Havana and should be back by noon with the first group of refugees. The second flight will take off for Havana at 1400 and should be back this evening with the rest of the refugees. Carlos Aguilar, a Foreign Ministry official, is in charge of the operation.

EL SALVADOR

ARMED FORCES ACCEPT PDC POLITICAL PLATFORM

PA101637 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador--The Salvadoran Armed Forces yesterday accepted the political platform submitted by the Christian Democratic Party (PDC) as a condition for its participation in a new government. By accepting the PDC's political platform, the armed forces ends a political crisis which started 10 days ago when all the members of the Cabinet resigned, claiming the political process which overthrew Gen Carlos Humberto Romero in mid-October was moving decidedly to the extreme right.

Some basic issues in the PDC's platform consist of demands that the armed forces define the rules of the game for the current political process, announce that it is antioligarchic and set new rules for the future participation of groups from private enterprise.

The armed forces yesterday afternoon appointed three civilians, two of them members of the PDC, to form a five-member government junta, it was announced here.

The armed forces hope to put an end to the political crisis which is seriously affecting the country with the appointment of the three civilians to the new Cabinet. The new members of the Cabinet are Hector Dada Hirezi and Antonio Morales Erlich, both members of PDC, and Ramon Avalos Navarrete, an independent who is not well-known.

OPPOSITION TO GOVERNMENT JUNTA INTENSIFIES

Coto Calls for Unity

PA101947 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 10 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The Salvadoran people need international solidarity in their struggle against the exploitation to which they are being subjected, Augusto Coto, representative of El Salavador's United Popular Action Front (FAPU) stated in Mexico City. At a news conference held for local and foreign newsmen, Coto said that after 50 years of struggle, intensified in the past 5 years, the Salvadoran people now have the chance to open the path to their final liberation.

The FAPU spokesman announced that a document on the unification of Salvadoran revolutionary organizations will be released tomorrow. He also announced that a popular demonstration will be staged on the 22d against the military junta led by Cols Jaime Abdul Gutierrez and Adolfo Arnoldo Majano.

According to Coto, the crisis within the junta after the resignation of its three civilian members and the almost en masse resignation of the Cabinet show the degree of internal deterioration of the Salvadoran regime.

UDN Foresees Government's 'Doom'

PA110322 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1551 GMT 10 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The leftist Nationalist Democratic Union (UDN) Party announced in a communique today it will not participate either directly or indirectly in the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] government that has been formed.

Its answer to the PDC said it would make no commitments with them since it could foresee that the planned reforms would soon be doomed to failure because of the oligarchy's opposition.

It said the reforms were also doomed to failure because the revolutionary alternative for which the majorities are struggling is becoming stronger and will become invincible due to unity of the revolutionary forces.

The UDN was part of the Cabinet that resigned last week. Minister of Labor Gabriel Gallegos Valdes, two under secretaries and two high-ranking officials in other posts are UDN members. In recent years this party had maintained close contact with the Christian Democrats to the point that in the last elections, they had run jointly as the National Opposition Union, in which the Revolutionary National Movement was also included.

Leftists To Unite Against Junta

PA110132 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 10 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Seven leftist groups totaling at least 75,000 militants and guerrillas joined forces to confront the new Salvadoran military junta. The alliance will increase the problems for the coalition of military and members of the Christian Democratic Party established yesterday to try to control this Central American country which is devastated by violence.

A secret pact creating the Coordinating Committee for the Popular Unity Movement [Comite Coordinador para el Movimiento de Unidad Popular] will be signed tomorrow in the auditorium of the National University, a hall that is deteriorating and covered with political slogans and instructions on how to manufacture bombs.

The signatories will be the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc, which claims it has 30,000 members, the United Popular Action Front, which claims to have 30,000 to 40,000 members and the 28 February People Leagues, which allege to have 10,000 militants.

PCES Joins Opposition Bloc

PA110332 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0109 GMT 11 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The illegal Communist Party of El Salvador [PCES] today joined the leftist organizations uniting to gain political power through armed struggle.

The PCES joined the illegal Popular Liberation Forces and the also illegal Armed Forces of National Resistance in the creation of a revolutionary coordination organization. The PCES said the Salvadoran people have no alternative but armed struggle to obtain their final liberation.

The three organizations in a joint communique said that the people have not sought violence but that it has been forced upon them by the oligarchy. They said that during the past 24 years the people have peacefully sought the means apparently offered by the Constitution to bring about changes favoring the great majorities. The document emphasized that when the people participated in elections, they met repression and fraud and that the oligarchy, its agents and military and political instruments have blocked the peaceful paths and kept the Salvadorans from attaining their historic hopes and goals without bloodshed.

The new government revolutionary junta, organized last night and made up of three civilians and two military officers, today began talks on appointments to a government Cabinet to be revealed next weekend.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS SOVIET DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN NICARAGUA

PA102344 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1621 GMT 10 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez said here today that the government of his country has no objections to the opening of a Soviet embassy in Nicaragua. "Nicaragua is a sovereign country. It is free to decide its international policy according to its own interests," he said.

Castillo Valdez was interviewed by newsmen regarding a concern expressed in the Central American media regarding the opening of a Soviet diplomatic mission in Managua "with 100 members." The Guatemalan foreign minister noted that "Guatemala does not interfere in the domestic affairs of another state."

GOVERNMENT MINISTER'S MANAGUA TRIP CAUSES SURPRISE

PA102315 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2033 GMT 10 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The unexpected meeting of Guatemalan Minister of Government Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz and Nicaraguan revolution strongman Tomas Borge in Managua on Tuesday has disconcerted both rightists and leftists in Guatemala today.

All newspapers in the Guatemalan capital today carry the photograph of the leader of the ruling Democratic Institutional Party (PID) with the founder of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. The papers also publish reports that Borge allegedly assured the Guatemalan minister that guerrillas were not training in Nicaragua to invade this country while Alvarez Ruiz had told the Sandinist commander that the Guatemalan Government would not allow the use of this territory as "launching ground" for a future Nicaraguan counterrevolution.

Upon returning to Guatemala yesterday afternoon, Minister Alvarez Ruiz said only that he had gone to Managua "on a good will and rapprochement visit to propose the future holding of a meeting of government ministers of Central America and Panama."

"Within a framework of pluralist respect, we Central American interior ministers have common interests, such as the struggle against crime and international narcotics trafficking," added Alvarez Ruiz.

Leaders of the left and the right today declined to comment on the meeting of the two officials until they know more about it.

Alvarez Ruiz made the visit to Managua without prior local announcement, which caused surprise in political circles.

The Guatemalan minister was very happy with his trip to the Nicaraguan capital. "I was very well received by Commander Borge, who in truth was pleased with the idea that all we interior ministers of Central America meet," he commented. He added that the ministerial meeting could take place in March in San Jose, Costa Rica.

VICE PRESIDENT VILLAGRAN KRAMER UNDER PRESSURE TO RESIGN

PA110407 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1903 GMT 10 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan Vice President Francisco Villagran Kramer today said he has been threatened with death unless he resigns. He added: "I will have to leave the country if I do not receive the necessary protection from the government of the republic."

Villagran Kramer, an international lawyer of Social Democratic leanings, had stated in December that he wanted to resign from the vice presidency "because he was not taken into account in the government decisionmaking." He noted that he has only been a decorative figure and that his demands for a political democratization of the country have been lost in space.

Villagran Kramer today said that he has been reconsidering his previous decision to leave the government "at the request of progressive political groups," but that he is now being pressured "by traditionalist sectors" to resign.

Villagran Kramer said the Council for Latin American Affairs in Washington has expressed fear for the security of the Guatemalan vice president.

"I have not wanted to pay any attention to the death threats I have received, but if the situation gets worse, I will have no other alternative than to seek refuge in a friendly country," he said. Villagran Kramer did not clearly explain who was threatening him with death, limiting himself to saying he had received phone calls and "friendly warnings."

HONDURAS

SANDINISTS REPORTEDLY VIOLATE HONDURAN TERRITORY

PA110032 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1516 GMT 10 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 10 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Tegucigalpa's LA PRENSA charged today that patrols of the Nicaraguan Sandinist People's Army had invaded Honduran territory. The newspaper says that the territorial violation occurred in Las Limas community in the eastern El Paraiso department bordering with Nicaragua.

The newspaper report says Sandinists were seeking Ramon Zelaya, a Honduran. They went to his house but did not find him. They then looked for him in the town and returned to their base in Nicaragua.

LA PRENSA also says the military government junta's Press Secretariat and the Foreign Ministry had been queried on the matter but that those offices had no official report of the incident. "The reply we obtained," the newspaper adds, "is that if the incident did not go beyond this, it would be forgotten in order to keep relations with Nicaragua from deteriorating."

EXPELLED PRIEST TO TAKE CASE TO HUMAN RIGHTS COURT

PA100303 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1731 GMT 9 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 9 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran-North American priest Guadalupe Carney who was recently accused of carrying out subversive activities and expelled from Honduras will take his case to the international human rights court which has its offices in the Costa Rican capital.

Local press reports today indicated that Carney will give a detailed account before the court in question of his persecution, harassment and subsequent deportation carried out by the Honduran Government.

The military junta expelled the priest at the request of Reyes Rodriguez Arevalo, president of the progovernment National Association of Honduran Peasants.

Carney was unexpectedly deported to the United States, his country of origin and he is residing there now. It was reported that the priest will explain to the court the "unfair motivations" which prompted his deportation.

Local lawyers who support the priest said his expulsion was a clear violation of the Constitution which protects naturalized Honduran citizens. In a reaction to Carney's deportation, Catholic Church leaders in western Honduras excommunicated the three members of the military junta 2 months ago after accusing them of violating human rights.

NICARAGUA

COVERAGE OF CEREMONY HONORING PEDRO JOAQUIN CHAMORRO

Violeta Chamorro Speech

PA102233 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1454 GMT 10 Jan 80 PA

[Speech by Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction member Violeta Barrios de Chamorro at a ceremony in Managua to inaugurate a new plaza named after Pedro Joaquin Chamorro on second anniversary of his death--live]

[Excerpts] Fellow countrymen, companeros: Today is a day of great emotion for us. It is with pain that I remember that Tuesday--10 January 1978. I am, however, pleased, 2 years after the murder of Pedro Joaquin, to see that his ideals have become a national reality: Nicaragua is again a republic. [applause]

Two years ago, Nicaraguans took to the streets and lost their fear of terror and tear gas. That day Nicaragua adopted the ultimate decision to recover control over its own destiny.

During the past 2 years our land has been covered with the blood of thousands of our brothers who became martyrs of freedom. Their blood served to fertilize the seed they sowed and that is sprouting in every corner of the country today. This has allowed us to pay homage to them with our daily work toward reconstruction and safeguard this free and sovereign Nicaragua.

That 10th of January is an historic date that our government of national reconstruction, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and our people commemorate today with this Pedro Joaquin Chamorro national and patriotic event of unity. That day served to determine the total unity of the Nicaraguans in their struggle against the dictatorship. That date marked the beginning of the popular insurrection, awoke our people who had been dormant as a result of hunger and illiteracy and moved them to struggle until death for our liberty under the guidance of our vanguard; the FSLN and its watchword of "Free Fatherland or Death." [applause]

Companeros, now that the watchword is national and patriotic unity, let us be aware that this is the historic moment for all Nicaraguans who love our fatherland to give all our support to national reconstruction. Nicaragua needs all of its children. It is the moment to strengthen nationalism before the eyes of the world which are still astounded by the firm and heroic attitude of a nation that chose between liberty and death. Unity led us to triumph and will also lead us to victory over illiteracy, hunger, poverty, unemployment and the grave problems inherited from Somoza we are now facing.

In addition to unity and everyone's effort, we need understanding. The ills of half a century cannot be remedied in 6 months. It will take us time. We are building a country and creating a new man. Let us not be confused by individualist and egotistic attitudes which attempt to protect specific interests, forgetting the well-being and the will of the people. They distort our revolutionary process, which is progressing irreversibly.

We want authorities elected in fair and honest elections and with the participation of all political sectors. This is the dream for which our people have fought for years. Their struggle and their blood obligates us and we are willing to honor that commitment. The commitment of Pedro Joaquin, sealed with his blood, is also my commitment.

Our new republic rises solidly (?under) the Junta of the Government National Reconstruction, of which I am a member. My commitment and my historic responsibility is to give Nicaragua what Pedro was unable to give.

Tomas Borge Speech

PA110125 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1505 GMT 10 Jan 80 PA

[Speech by Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge at a ceremony in Managua to inaugurate a new plaza named after Pedro Joaquin Chamorro on the second anniversary of his death--live]

[Excerpts] Companera and sister Violeta Chamorro, wife of Pedro Joaquin; companeros and brothers, sons of that martyred journalist; companero members of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]; companero members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; Nicaraguan brothers:

We have often talked about Pedro Joaquin Chamorro. We have tried to give his true historical dimension. Today, 2 years after his death, we want to stress, above all, the symbol of his blood. Pedro Joaquin represented many things but, above all, he represented and still represents that imperative, that historical need that is known as the national unity of all Nicaraguans. [applause]

To think about national unity, we first had to think about the unity of the Sandinist revolutionaries. This had a historical importance that has not yet been sufficiently visualized because the unity of Sandinist revolutionaires in our country has set the best example for the Latin American peoples and probably constitutes our revolution's best contribution--its example of revolutionary unity. Latin America still has revolutionaries who, having a common enemy and sharing common interests, still fight like cats and dogs among themselves. Revolutionaries should be like doves [words indistinct] when confronting their enemies. [applause]

It is also very important to note that unity did not represent any additional forces, but rather a multiplication of revolutionary energies. Unity represented a geometric progression of our possibilities of struggle and victory. When we talk about unity, we are not talking about addition but about multiplication. I think that when Christ multiplied the loaves of bread in the desert, he was saying that the unity of the people is necessary to confront their enemies. [applause]

It is very important that we ask ourselves the reason for and the purpose of unity, as well as with whom it should be achieved. We must unite to survive, to confront our country's backwardness and poverty, to give bread, housing and land to our people--as Pedro Joaquin used to say--to distribute the country's goods. We unite for our people and our homeland in orger to preserve their recent independence and to break into a thousand pieces the chains that tied us down to Yankee imperialism. [applause; slogans]

We must unite to make a fair distribution of our basic resources, food and medicine. We must unite to cure the sick and feed the hungry. That is what unity is and that is what it is basically for--to bring culture to that thirsty desert of ignorant people, to teach the alphabet to those who do not know how to read or write. That is what unity is for. [applause] With whom should we unite? There are those who think we should unite even with the Somozists but there can be no unity between those who destroyed our soil and those who are building a new society. [applause; slogans] There can be no unity between those who long for feasts and orgies, those who are nostalgic for their privileges, and those who have renounced selfish appetites to devote ourselves completely to the cause of the workers. [applause]

Basically, unity can be achieved only with those who devote themselves as revolutionary Christians to the cause of the poor. There can be no unity with those who want to retain the rules of the past. There can be no unity with those who do not realize that the revolution is possible only within the framework set by the vanguard of the people, the FSLN. [applause]

There can be no unity with liars, the brood of vipers that Christ talked about. Christ said the mouth speaks out of the abundance of the heart. Now, then, can there be unity with those vipers that are conducting campaigns against the revolution abroad? There can be no unity with those who call us, who have been profoundly respectful of human life, assassins. [applause]

There are no vanquished and victors here in Nicaragua as a document by a party known as the Democratic Conservative Party says. We could not remember that name well because we had the idea that the two traditional parties, the Nationalist Liberal Party (PLN) and Nicaraguan Conservative Party (PCN), were mere museum pieces in some corner or trash bin of history. [applause; slogans] The PLN and the PCN were parties of exploitation and oppression in Nicaragua and it is necessary to say so once and for all. [applause; cheers] The PLN were accomplices of the PCN and I do not think it was by coincidence that Pedro Joaquin Chamorro was expelled from the PCN. [applause; cheers] He was too big a man for such a narrow-minded political mentality. [applause] I regret to have to say this because we have friends among that number [laughter] but we follow principles. It is up to our people to say the last word.

They say the Sandinist Front has an organization that is both political and military. It is practically an armed party whose political heads are military. The leadership and membership of the national army are active political militants. What do you want? [indistinct shouts from the crowd] Do you agree that we should take off the uniform we won in combat [indistinct shouts from the crowd] or do you agree we keep the uniform and go off to the garrisons to (?live) like owls, leaving the possibility of political leadership posed to our organizations? [shouts of: "NO" indistinct slogans]

It has been said the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction was not backed by all the opposition. We ask you if you agree with the presence of Alfonso Robelo, Daniel Ortega, Companera Violeta Chamorro, [shouts from the crowd] Moises Hassan and Sergio Ramirez in the government junta. [applause; shouts] There has been (?talk of) organizing peoples militias. That is true. These militias are not spelled out in the basic statute and they [words indistinct] unproductive resources. I am going to tell those gentlemen that the future militiamen who will not charge a penny and who will not cost a single cent to the state are you who are gathered here in this plaza. [applause]

The Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] have been created without legal status. By the name Sandinist, as we pointed out, they are enmeshed in party politics. They have functions that pertain to state bodies. Everyone knows the CDS were set up by the people. Does it matter then that there is nothing written down on paper about them? What greater right can they have to exist than the fact that they stem from the people's struggle and heroism? [applause]

There is no law on the existence of the FSLN either. The Sandinist Front is nothing more than the result of revolutionary warfare during which the generous blood of the martyrs was shed. I think it does not matter either that there is no clause in any law saying that our people's vanguard, the FSLN, can continue to exist. [applause; slogans]

Why do we speak of unity? I think it is necessary to explain things because we are not demagogs and we are not politicking. Everyone can fit in this unity. Pedro Joaquin Chamorro talked about unity but not just any kind of unity. He spoke about patriotic unity.

This unity takes into account the homeland we have just acquired, because the majority of our people did not have a homeland before. Now we finally have a homeland and we are going to treat it as the apple of our eyes and it is around this homeland and in the framework of the revolution and nowhere else that unity has its place. [applause] (?We will see) the efforts of the literacy campaign, the economic recovery plan which should be an axis of unity too, and all the actions that the revolution is taking. Let us unite around those actions. Let us rally around those actions, aware that unity is based on principles and one cannot keep reliving the past. Unity must look ahead to the future and be in step with the course of history.

HUMBERTO ORTEGA DISCUSSES NEED FOR NATIONAL UNITY

PA101929 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 10 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] Revolutionary Comdr Companero Humberto Ortega Saavedra has discussed revolutionary unity and has pointed out that without unity, the consolidation of our revolutionary process will be more difficult. Here are his statements: [begin recording]

Ngtional unity constituted a decisive and vital factor in the success of our people's struggle against the Somozist dictatorship. National unity, particularly the unity of the working people [words indistinct] of the great national unity, has constituted a fundamental and decisive factor in all the struggles our heroic people have been waging throughout their entire history against domination, exploitation, oppression and the various internal and external [word indistinct] our people have suffered.

In order to defeat backwardness and underdevelopment we must (?make) stronger than ever, more solid than ever--like an indestructible wall--the unity of our people, and through them, the unity of the entire nation. Only in that manner will the battle against underdevelopment be won. Only in that manner will we be able to overcome the acts of aggression and the counterrevolutionary activities seeking to [words indistinct] so they can be more easily exploited and oppressed.

Only through unity can honest and honorable Nicaraguans [words indistinct] defeat counterrevolutionary activities and the traditional backwardness that [words indistinct]. Only in this manner can we gradually become less underdeveloped and achieve modern [words indistinct] economically strong and socially just, where we can all be happy. [end recording]

SANDINIST YOUTHS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR JUNTA

PA101714 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] The 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement this afternoon called on the members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. The meeting took place in the Government Palace.

Present at the meeting between the Sandinist youth and the government junta were: Violeta de Chamorro, Moises Hassan, Sergio Ramirez, and Alfonso Robelo as well as Carlos Carrion, Carmen Moreno, German Ruiz, Pedro Hurtado and Guillermo Rodriguez. The Sandinist youths expressed their total support of the actions of the government junta and their confidence that these actions will always be in keeping with the interests of the people.

JOINT STATEMENT BY FIDEL CASTRO, GEORGES MARCHAIS

LD101125 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 4 Jan 80 p 10 LD

[Apparent text of "joint statement" issued by PCF and Secretary General G. Marchais and Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, in Havana on 3 January]

[Text] Georges Marchais, secretary general of the PCF, accompanied by Maxime Gremetz, PCF Central Committee secretary, has visited Cuba at the invitation of Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee.

Important Successes in Building Socialism

Despite ordeals and imperialist aggression, despite the blockade which has still not been lifted and the slander campaigns which reactionary forces intend to continue, Cuba has secured undeniable successes in building a socialist society which guarantees the progress, dignity and liberty of its people.

Subjugated and pillaged by American imperialism in the past, Cuba has since recovered its full independence. Just 140 km from the shores of the most powerful imperialism, the people and youth of Cuba are thus building the first free state in the Western Hemisphere.

In a very brief period within the span of history, the 20 years of the Cuban revolution have now triumphed over the great scourges which were overwhelming it and which are still rife in Latin America and in most developing countries: hunger and poverty. Racism and prostitution, infant mortality and endemic diseases, illiteracy and unemployment have been eliminated.

Despite the difficulties it has met, socialist Cuba's progress in the economic, social and cultural spheres, and in that of liberties are equally a cause of satisfaction and hope for French workers and youth, and of confidence in their own struggles.

The PCF resolutely supports the universal demand that a definitive end be put to the blockade carried out by the United States against Cuba, and that the Guantanamo military base and the territory it occupies should be returned unconditionally to the people and Government of Cuba.

The Positive Role of the Nonalined Movement

Cuba is today a respected nation which enjoys great international prestige. Its solidarity with the peoples of Latin America and of the world in the fight against imperialism, for democracy, liberty and development make it worthy of friendship and respect.

Cuba's important role in the success of the sixth summit of the nonalined movement and Fidel Castro's election as president of this movement bear shining testimony to this.

The sixth summit confirmed moreover the important and positive role played in the international arena by the nonalined movement and allowed it to consolidate its anti-imperialist, independent character and its cohesion.

Gratitude to the PCF

Fidel Castro showed his satisfaction at Georges Marchais' presence in Cuba and at the opportunity thus afforded to exchange once more their opinions on various questions of common interest.

He reiterated his gratitude to the PCF for its constant solidarity toward the Cuban revolution and for its tireless work for friendship between the Cuban and French people.

In this context he laid emphasis on the PCF's rich tradition of struggle wrought in the many battles for the defense of the aspirations of the working class and of the people of France, the decisive role which it has played and still plays in the political life of France and its active contribution on the international plane to peace, the peoples' liberation struggle and to socialism.

The Struggle Against Hunger, Underdevelopment and for a New International Economic Order

During their discussions, Fidel Castro and Georges Marchais gave prominence to the great questions confronting mankind, especially the distressing problems of hunger and poverty, illiteracy and health throughout the world.

An immense gulf exists between the potential for progress, in our time, and the intolerable living conditions which too many men, women and children experience in the world.

More than 400 million human beings suffer from malnutrition. Tens of millions die each year from insufficient health care. Some 900 million are illiterate. This intolerable situation is not inevitable. It is the product of the old imperialist order founded on exploitation, colonialism and neocolonialism. The multinationals' policy of industrial redeployment is appreciably aggravating these problems.

Georges Marchais and Fidel Castro, whose identity of views on these questions is deep, reaffirmed the indissoluble link between the struggle for a new international order and the efforts to wipe out these blots on humanity.

They expressed satisfaction with the increasing support which the struggle for the democratization of international relations enjoys based on the growth of the relationship of worldwide forces who favor the cause of national, social and human liberation.

Democratizing international relations requires the full recognition of the rights of each people to live in complete sovereignty, to determine their own orientation without any tutelage or unwarranted interference, and to control its own national resources.

The struggle for a new order presupposes that one reduce, then eliminate, the unequal exchange which exists in international trade, and that one revalue the price of raw materials whose purchasing power must be assured.

The current negotiations on the integrated program of basic products and the common fund of raw materials made possible by transfers of technology which would permit developing countries a greater control over their future must be completed. Fidel Castro and Georges Marchais stressed the need to complete the struggle against inequality by setting up a genuine development program for the countries of the underdeveloped world. Material and financial resources should be made available to that end.

Within that context, Georges Marchais underlined the importance of Fidel Castro's proposal in his UN speech that, in the framework of the strategy for the third decade of development which is to be debated at the extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly planned for 1980, at least $300 billion in financial, material and technical aid should be released for investment in the underdeveloped countries.

Georges Marchais emphasized that this initiative was to be welcomed and examined by the governments of developed nations, as an element of the worldwide negotiations which it has been agreed to debate anew at the 34th session of the UN General Assembly.

The struggle to apply all these measures and initiatives consistent with the various UN declarations and with the program laid down by the conference at the nonalined summit is of decisive importance for the whole of mankind.

Against the Domination of Multinationals; Convergence of the Interests of Third World Peoples and Peoples in Developed Countries

In the context of the ideological war being waged by imperialism considerable efforts are being made to portray the developing countries' legitimate demands for control over natural resources as opposing the interests of peoples in developed countries.

These campaigns, which are aimed at disguising the capitalist system's responsibility for the crisis and at discrediting the peoples' liberation movement, distort the facts. It is in the interests of all peoples and all nations for a new type of development to be started and for a new international system to be created based on justice, equality, sovereignty and mutually advantageous cooperation in a peaceful, secure world.

Georges Marchais confirmed the PCF's desire, expressed in Mexico in 1978 and again at its 23d congress and in his Brussels speech to the African, Caribbean and Pacific Ocean countries, to extend its action at national and international levels to help uphold these great demands of our time. In the same spirit, Fidel Castro and Georges Marchais gave priority attention to the struggle for peace and disarmament. The arms race which imperialism and NATO are reviving with the decision to produce and deploy new missiles in Europe is dangerous for peace.

The frightening accumulation of increasingly sophisticated and deadly weapons is posing a serious threat to humanity. The large sums of money swallowed up in this escalation is an outrageous waste. This is a real insult to the men and women suffering from hunger and from material and intellectual poverty in the world. It is a challenge of the progress of peoples. It is in keeping with the interests of peace, security and detente that the forces of peace should mobilize in the struggle to stop this arms race and insure that effective disarmament measures are taken.

Strengthening Relations of Friendship, Solidarity and Cooperation between the PCC and the PCF

Fidel Castro and Georges Marchais reaffirmed their desire to take action to strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between their two peoples and two countries.

It is in the interests of both France and Cuba that they should increase their cooperation and exchanges in the economic, political, cultural and scientific spheres on the basis of mutual respect, sovereignty and advantage.

The two leaders expressed their satisfaction with progress made in relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the PCC and PCF to which their regular meetings make a great contribution. To this same end they decided to continue working on the basis of their deep-seated similarity of views to further increase fraternal cooperation between the PCC and PCF in the common struggle for peace, democracy, social progress and socialism.

[Signed] Fidel Castro, First Secretary of the PCC Central Committee; Georges Marchais, PCF Secretary General.

NICARAGUANS TRAIN FOR CREATION OF PEOPLE'S MILITIAS

PA092100 Paris AFP in Spanish 1945 GMT 8 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 8 Jan (AFP)--A group of 120 Nicaraguan adults, selected to establish their country's future people's militias, has been in Cuba for the past 4 weeks participating in an intensive 8-week training course, reliable sources disclosed here today.

Their presence, it was explained, falls within the framework of Cuba's multifaceted cooperation with Nicaragua's Sandinist regime, which also includes the sending of 1,200 teachers, almost 200 doctors and an undetermined number of sports advisers.

Although it was not possible to learn in detail about the Nicaraguans' training program, it was learned that it is based on the Cubans' experience in organizing their own people's militias in the 1960-1965 period. It was stated here that with the creation of those militias Cuba managed to consolidate the Castro regime. The source recalled that Cuban militiamen managed to annihilate all pockets of resistance in the Escambray Mountains, in the center of the island, and that in 1962 alone they captured more than 2,000 counter-revolutionaries.

The mere existence of this particular tie, with Nicaraguans asking Cubans to direct the training of their militias, reveals the attraction Sandinists feel for Cuba's communist regime. This fascination, only 6 months after the victory over the Somoza regime, contradicts the victorious movement's denials that Sandinism is either Marxist or social democratic. The Sandinists' admiration for Fidel Castro's revolution has always been evident. The most recent evidence of this consisted of sending 26 Sandinist National Liberation Front commanders to Holguin, Cuba, to attend a ceremony commemorating the 26th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada headquarters on 26 July, an action accomplished by the incipient revolution, which had young lawyer Fidel Castro Ruz as one of its leaders. On that occasion, the Cuban leader clearly indicated the differences between the Cuban revolution and the Nicaraguan regime.

Basically, Fidel Castro stated that Nicaragua will not be another Cuba, but a new Nicaragua, and he invited all countries--the United States included--to participate in some sort of competition to help the young Sandinist regime.

Castro's declaration of intentions had an immediate effect because by the end of July the first 60 Cuban doctors and nurses had arrived in Nicaragua, followed in October by 1,200 literacy experts chosen from among 29,000 volunteers over the age of 26.

'ARAFAT MESSAGE TO CASTRO STRESSES 'MILITANT' RELATIONS

FL101228 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Executive Committee, has sent a message to our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, in which he stresses Cuba's support for the Palestinian people. The message was in reply to one sent by the president of the Cuban councils of State and Ministers to Yasir 'Arafat on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Palestinian revolution.

'Arafat says in his message that the militant relations between the Cuban and Palestinian peoples will be expanded for the benefit of their common struggle against Zionism, imperialism and reaction.

The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee also emphasizes Cuba's support for the Palestinian people's struggle to regain their inalienable rights to return to their homeland, self-determination and establishment of an independent state.

VIGILANTES ALERTED TO INCREASED SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY

WA111430 London REUTER in English 1409 GMT 10 Jan 80 WA

[By Albert Clack]

[Text] Havana, Jan 10, REUTER--Overnight vigilante patrols have been stepped up here following the appearance of leaflets and posters hostile to communist President Fidel Castro. The patrols are manned by members of neighborhood "Committees for the Defense of the Revolution," founded in 1960 as a bulwark against sabotage by anti-Castro groups.

A member of a vigilante patrol told REUTERS late last night: "Yes, it is true, the patrols have been stepped up. Before it was two persons per zone; now it is two per block. We have been told to be more alert." During a midnight stroll through a densely populated city center district, two unarmed vigilantes were seen at most street corners.

The defense committees have held meetings in recent days to discuss what was billed as "an important matter." Foreign correspondents are not allowed into such meetings so it was not known whether they concerned the security measures. The boosting of the vigilantes coincides with widespread identity checks and detentions by police here in recent weeks, according to Cuban workers and students and foreign diplomats.

The crackdown is widely believed to be aimed not only at tracking down those responsible for the anti-government propaganda but also at rounding up common criminals, black marketeers and vagrants while at the same time improving police discipline. Police have been boarding buses to check identity cards, examining parcels carried by pedestrians, and stopping cars at night, workers and students say. People without documents, or with scarce goods for which they could not account, have been detained.

The crackdown has not been reported in the official Cuban press, but newspapers have published curt reminders by the Interior Ministry that the law obliges Cubans always to carry their identity cards. Diplomats say there is no indication of any large-scale organized opposition to the government.

The crackdown coincides with the appointment as interior minister of Ramiro Valdes Menendez, described by Western diplomats as a hard-liner. Mr Valdes was previously interior minister from 1961 to 1968, when the Castro government faced numerous counter-revolutionary attacks. However, a Soviet source said identity checks had already been stepped up before the return of Mr Valdes to the ministry last month.

In addition to the posters and leaflets, a clandestine radio station purporting to be located in the mountains of eastern Cuba has been broadcasting anti-Castro opinions in recent months, but some Western diplomats believe the transmissions may come from outside Cuba.

The government freed more than 3,600 political prisoners last year, leaving in jail only about 600 whom it says are the hard core.

JAMAICA

GOVERNMENT STAND AGAINST SOVIET AGGRESSION HAILED

FL091720 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 7 Jan 80 p 8 FL

[Editorial entitled: "A Return to Independence"]

[Text] We commend Mr Patterson, the foreign minister on his statement on the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. Though it did take the government well over a week to make up its mind, we are glad that Mr Patterson's statement of Saturday, January 5 was clear and unequivocal in its condemnation of Russia's intervention.

Mr Patterson has recognised what has been clear to most countries in the world since the end of December, that Russia's excuse that it went to the aid of Afghanistan against external aggression was a sham, and that indeed it is only Russia as an external power which has interfered with Afghanistan. We welcome Mr Patterson's affirmation that the people of Afghanistan have the right to determine their own type of government without interference.

The PNP [People's National Party] government has now moved closer to the PNP's principled stand of 1968 when it condemned "Russian style colonialism" over the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia. And in doing so, Mr Patterson has dissociated his government from the satellite robot-like approach of our local communists who, because they have bartered their souls and minds to the Soviets have had to trot out Russia's lame excuses for its disgraceful act of imperialism against Afghanistan, a small, poor Third World country.

Let us hope that this new show of independence from Cuba and Russia, and indeed from any blocs, can be maintained by the government. Well done Mr Patterson.

ORGANIZATION CALLS FOR GREATER UNITY IN GOVERNMENT

FL091655 Kingston SUNDAY GLEANER in English 6 Jan 80 p 1 FL

[Text] The Private Sector Organisation of Jamaica [PSOJ] has called on the government to take steps to establish an administration of national unity. In a statement issued to the press and to be broadcast today on RJR [Radio Jamaica, Ltd] but rejected by the JBC's [Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation] John Maxwell, PSOJ president Carlton Alexander has said that by an administration of national unity "we mean a cabinet which will be drawn from the best brains which the country has to offer--whether they be PNP, [People's National Party] JLP [Jamaica Labor Party], nonpartisan businessmen or professionals."

The PSOJ described the crisis in the economy and placed the blame "fairly and squarely on bad management" of the country's affairs. Mr Alexander said: "Even at this time of economic crisis and short foreign exchange, we see an abundance of new cars being imported, with vast quantities of imported toys and non-essential imported items being offered for sale. Our cement industry has been all but destroyed, and when we should have built up and consolidated our sugar and banana industries, we have left these to rot, which all adds up, ladies and gentlemen, to a blatant waste of our resources because of bad management." Put country first . . .!

He called on the leaders who have the responsibility for the welfare of the people to put the country before themselves. Mr Alexander said: "If all leaders are unable to come together and the government cannot bring about national unity, if it thinks that it has done all that it can do to properly administer the affairs of Jamaica, then we make bold to say that it must admit to the nation and to itself that it has failed.

"After seven years of consecutive economic decline since 1973, after increasing the national debt tenfold to $3 billion (that is, 3,000 million dollars) and after seeing unemployment increase to almost 30 percent of the labour force, but above all to get the nation to a point where the government itself admits that the hard times of the past are but a prelude to harder times in the future. Then this, surely, is failure."

JBC Broadcasts PSOJ Statement

FL091705 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 7 Jan 80 pp 1, 13 FL

[Excerpt] The Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation [JBC] yesterday broadcast the statement by the Private Sector Organization of Jamaica [PSOJ] which had been rejected on Friday by Mr John Maxwell, director of public affairs for the corporation.

Asked yesterday why the corporation had had "a change of heart," the general manager, Mr Wycliffe Bennett, said there was no change of heart for there had been no controversy over the script. "It is only that the GLEANER is anxious to publish anything that it could find to embarrass the JBC," he said.

Editorial Praises PSOJ Statement

FL091700 Kingston SUNDAY GLEANER in English 6 Jan 80 p 8 FL

[Editorial entitled: "Facing the Ordeals"]

[Text] Many were under the impression that the prime minister, in naming another cabinet, would be introducing some new blood into his somewhat worn administration, men and women with a wider field of interest, more aware of the stark realities of our present situation. But what is the result? Here we find the same group, shuffled into somewhat different jobs, still sitting in the seats of the mighty, seemingly ready to continue on the same path of rhetoric, and public relation efforts with less solid achievement.

Any reasonable observers would be justified in criticising our leaders for their cavalier attitude to financial housekeeping when they look at the huge figure for supplementary estimates at a time when we should be cutting expenditure to the bone, dependent as we already are on external beneficence for our very living.

We have also had to admit to another spending spree at Christmas. It seems that we, as a people, will never learn to "cut our coat according to our cloth," will never realise (or refuse to do so) that we have been enjoined to tighten our belts and do without, in a way never before asked of us.

Perhaps the truth is that the seriousness of our position has not been presented harshly enough to the population. For when for example the prime minister speaks he spends so much time trying to pass the blame on foreign circumstances the grimness of the message of austerity is diffused and lost. Nor have our people been shown any marked example in economising from their leaders, who still seem to enjoy the good things in life and who give no marked evidence of reducing their standards, in keeping with the many sacrifices asked of the public in general.

Some actions attributable to public servants even seem to encourage spending. Who, for instance, in the trade administrator's department was responsible for bringing in all those luxuries which encumbered the shelves of some pharmacies at Christmas time, such as fancy deodorants, facial water or expensive talc powder, packaged in New York?

We do not wish to appear as spoil-sports and we recognise the local love of celebrating at Christmas but it is, alas, no time for indulging all our wishes, and simpler--and equally enjoyable--pleasures will have to suffice in our present financial crisis.

Ministers would be better occupied in keeping up public health and sanitary standards which are at present being neglected and which, in the face of probable undernourishment, we cannot dare relax.

A better administration with some new blood capable of stricter action and exhibiting a will to share sacrifices equally with the people its ministers affect to govern, would have encouraged us all to face up to the ordeals of 1980.

We therefore support the call by the private sector organisation for the prime minister to invite the leader of the opposition in an effort to set up an administration of national unity, or else go to the people in elections.

PRICE OF GASOLINE, OTHER FUELS TO INCREASE

FL091650 Kingston SUNDAY GLEANER in English 6 Jan 80 pp 1, 2 FL

[Excerpts] The price of gasolene is to be raised 20 per cent, kerosene, up to 77 per cent and cooking gas (Propane), up by 47 per cent, tomorrow.

Announcing in a nationwide broadcast last night the price increases of the first two petroleum products, Minister of Mining Mr. Horace Clarke said: "We regret the imposition of this latest round of price increases. The increases are the direct results of the OPEC decision--circumstances entirely outside our control."

The new maximum retail selling price of premium gasolene will be $4.65 a gallon--up 80 cents per gallon over the old price of $3.85. For regular gasolene, the new maximum retail selling price will be $4.55, an increase of 80 cents over the old price of $3.75.

No Tax Hike

The new maximum retail selling price of gas oil (diesel) will be $2.60 a gallon, an increase of 90 cents on the old price of $1.70. The maximum wholesale price of gas oil when delivered in bulk will be $2.24465 a gallon when sold to a retailer, a rise of 87 cents over the old price of $1.57 and $2.52 per gallon when sold to other than to a retailer, an increase of 90 cents over the old price of $1.62.

On gasolene, Mr. Clark said that the government had not increased its tax take of $1.70 per gallon. "The fact is that the government revenue on gasolene has been reduced because of less volume imported," Mr. Clarke explained.

Kerosene

The maximum retail selling price of kerosene within the urban area has increased by 74 per cent, from $1.43 per imperial gallon by $1.07 per imperial gallon to $2.50 from $1.43. The imperial quart will now cost 27 cents more (75 per cent), the new price being increased from 36 cents a quart to 63 cents. The pint will sell for 32 cents, an increase of 77 per cent or 14 cents over the old price of 18 cents.

Cooking Gas

The price of cooking gas (propane) went up a massive $17.20 (47 per cent) per 100 lb. cylinder in Zone 1, the new price now being $53.50 over the old price of $36.30.

(Zone One consists of Kingston and St. Andrew excluding Stony Hill, Red Hills, Jacks Hill and Gordon Town, but including the Porthmore communities in St. Catherine of Independence City, Edgewater, Bridgeport, Garveymeade, Westport, Water Ford, Passage Fort, Portsmouth).

Subsidy

The minister said in his broadcast that because of sharp increases by OPEC, the subsidy on diesel oil has had to be removed and the subsidy on kerosene has had to be lowered. He said the price of kerosene has had to be increased significantly because kerosene is used for fuel for aircraft. It has become one of the most expensive petroleum products and it is in short supply on the world market.

With the increase in the price of kerosene, he said, serious steps would be taken to ensure the availability of kerosene throughout Jamaica. "Every effort will be made to ensure that kerosene reaches rural consumers at the controlled price. The Jamaica Agricultural Society has agreed to help us through their islandwide organisation. The aim is that people will know where the product can be bought and at the controlled price."

MANLEY DENIES REPORT OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEE LAYOFF

FL101745 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 10 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Prime Minister Michael Manley has categorically stated that the government has not decided nor does it intend to lay off 11,000 public sector workers. In a statement at Jamaica House this morning, the prime minister said a report to this effect which was carried on radio yesterday and culminated in a [DAILY] GLEANER headline this morning was not true.

In setting out what took place at the meeting with trade union leaders yesterday, Dr. Manley said he went over ground covered in Montego Bay in December that efforts were being made to find all possible areas of savings, including the possibility of layoffs since public sector wages were absorbing some 70 percent of government revenue. [passage indistinct] Mr Manley said he had made it clear that neither he nor the government were prepared to approach the problem in the way that some people suggested, which was to lay off 11,000 workers and save $50 million. He said the meeting spent time discussing various approaches and he pointed out that government might have to lay off excess staff in particular areas since it could not afford to carry excess manpower. He said the government would also have to consider not filling vacancies, retirements at the normal age and similar means of reducing expenditures. The prime minister said the unions would be kept informed during the next few days as the final round of the IMF negotiations took shape.

COURT RULES 1976 ELECTION NULL AND VOID

FL101445 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 8 Jan 80 p 1 FL

[Excerpts] Mr. Justice Parnell has formally reported to Parliament that the election in eastern Hanover on December 15, 1976 has been declared null and void and that a vacancy has been created in that constituency of the House of Representatives. The certificate of the senior Puisne judge in the Buck vs King election petition was delivered to the speaker of the house, the Hon. Ripton MacPherson, at Gordon House yesterday.

Mr. Basil Buck, of the Jamaica Labour Party, brought the successful petition against sitting member Dr. Aston King of the People's National Party.

BRAZIL

SALES TO USSR DO NOT MEAN APPROVAL OF INVASION

FY102226 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 9 Jan 80 p 10 FY

[Editorial: "A Brazilian Question"]

[Text] It is a good thing Brazil was not invited to the meeting to be held shortly in Washington to decide how the commercial boycott against the Soviet Union will be implemented. The decision to carry out a boycott came as a consequence of the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan. The fact that Brazil was not invited to this meeting makes it unnecessary for it to reaffirm in an international forum what the U.S. secretary of agriculture has asserted: that our decision to sell or not to sell soybeans to the Soviet Union "is the concern of the Brazilians."

The position now adopted by Itamaraty regarding this problem is impeccable, as was the position adopted concerning the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. It is one thing to disapprove of the violation of borders perpetrated by Soviet troops and another entirely different thing to subject Brazil's foreign trade to the most immediate interests of another country or group of countries. By making this distinction, one does nothing but acknowledge, reaffirm and practice the most elementary principle of any diplomatic strategy which requires that the foreign policy of any government should, above all, pursue and promote national interests. These are good reasons, in addition to the fact that if a country does not look after its own interests, other countries will not. Would the path ever taken by U.S. diplomacy, even most recently, prove otherwise?

The goal of the Brazilian Government's attitude--whether directly or indirectly related to oil supply and whether we like it or not--is imposed by the fact that Brazil does not have the oil it needs. Since Brazil does not have oil and as long as the situation remains thus, Brazil will have to buy it from oil-exporting countries. In view of these realities and as long as the honor and sovereignty of the nation are not at stake, anything we do that facilitates buying the oil we need on the best possible terms is right, correct and commendable; but anything we do that may threaten or hinder our oil imports is a mistake, diplomatically and politically speaking, and detrimental to the interests of the country.

Anyway, since there are many who are always ready to fish in troubled waters, Itamaraty did well in making it clear that the fact that Brazil has bought Iranian oil does not mean it approves of the violation of diplomatic extraterritoriality by some Iranian students. The same goes for the sale of Brazilian soybeans to the Soviet Union. It does not mean Brazil supports the brutal military invasion of Afghanistan.

CHILE

CHILEAN EMBASSY IN IRAN HAS SUFFERED THREE 'OFFENSES'

FY101555 Paris AFP in Spanish 1522 GMT 10 Jan 80 FY

[Text] Valparaiso, Chile, 10 Jan (AFP)--The Chilean foreign minister, Hernan Cubillos, revealed here today that the Chilean Embassy in Iran has been the object of three offenses (atentados). The foreign minister, who gave a lecture at a local university, added that the embassy in Tehran has also had its supply of water, electricity and gas cut off. Therefore, he said, the personnel have had to cut down the trees in the garden in order to obtain wood and thus keep the embassy's kitchen in service.

But, Cubillos indicated, this conflict will not change Chile's objective of maintaining steady relations with the Iranian Government.

CALL FOR END TO U.S.-LATIN AMERICAN CONFRONTATION

PY102236 Paris AFP in Spanish 2213 GMT 9 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Vina del Mar, Chile, 9 Jan (AFP)--Ernesto Videla, Chilean under secretary of foreign relations, here today called for the end "of the permanent confrontation between Latin America and the United States." Videla, a career military officer, lectured to students of 36 countries who are attending a summer school of the Chilean diplomatic academy in this Pacific Ocean resort city near Santiago.

The under secretary said that "the United States must play an important role in the unity and peace of the Americas" and called for a "frank and respectful" dialogbetween Washington and the governments of the continent. Videla added that the United States has an "unavoidable responsibility" in overcoming the problems of the continent, and that "a firm attitude must be adopted in this regard to stop Cuba from continuing subversive movements."

COLOMBIA

ELN MEMBERS CAPTURED TRYING TO REQUEST ASYLUM

PA092043 Paris AFP in Spanish 1446 GMT 9 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 9 Jan (AFP)--The army arrested three Colombians, two men and one woman, who were planning to request political asylum at the Dominican Embassy here, it was learned today. According to army sources, the three admitted to being members of the communist National Liberation Army's (ELN) Pedro Leon Arboleda Command. Among those arrested is Ricardo Gomez Mendoza, who was in charge of an ELN cell and deserted the organization after being tried and sentenced to death for making several mistakes. According to the sources, the three subversives were arrested only a few meters away from the Dominican Embassy here, after the intelligence services managed to obtain a secret report.

FORMER PRIEST LED ELN GROUP RESPONSIBLE FOR KIDNAPING

PA100314 Paris AFP in Spanish 1636 GMT 8 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 8 Jan (AFP)--The leftist guerrilla group National Liberation Army (ELN) which last Sunday kidnaped a British woman, Teleri Jones, and her son Owen in the northern Province of Cesar, was led by former Spanish priest Manuel Perez, according to military sources here today. The communist rebels, 35 in all, at first demanded 20 million pesos ransom, some $500,000, but in a letter last night reduced the figure to 12 million pesos, some $300,000, the sources added.

Security authorities investigating the kidnaping said today that Philip and Teleri Jones and their son Owen are British, but are nationalized Colombians, and have lived in the city of Ibague, in the southeast province of Tolima, for the past 20 years. They noted that the guerrillas kidnaped Teleri and her son by mistake, as they had planned to abduct members of another British family named Curry, owner of a farm in Chiriguana. The Jones' had been invited by the Curry's to spend the New Year celebration at their farm when the kidnaping took place--the second kidnaping in Colombia this year.

According to information obtained about the kidnapers' letter reducing the ransom, Mrs Teleri Jones and Owen, 16, are in good health. The authorities said that the army is conducting an operation in Cesar which will extend to the Venezuelan border in searching for the rebels, but so far even the direction they took is unknown and the area is covered by dense jungle.

ALLEGED EPL MEMBERS ARRESTED, NOT KIDNAPED

Report on 'Kidnaping'

PA092338 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] According to the Military Intelligence Service, two Cordoba ranchers were kidnaped last night by members of the Communist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). The kidnap victims have been identified as Guillermo Rojas Lopez and Norberto Lopez, who own two productive cattle ranches in Cordoba Department. According to a military spokesman, the rebels left messages claiming credit for the operation at the site of the abduction, but they have not yet made any demands for the release of their victims.

'Victims' Under Arrest

PA101712 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--The National Defense Ministry has announced that Guillermo Rojas Lopez and his butler have not been kidnaped but have been arrested on charges of having committed murder and of belonging to the Maoist Popular Liberation Army [EPL]. An official spokesman has stated that the two citizens have been charged with the murder of (Eldiese) Cordero. Cordero was murdered several months ago in the (Las Paisas) area, Palmira corregimiento, municipality of Sierra Alta, Cordoba Department.

CURFEW, DRY LAW CONTINUE IN TRUJILLO DUE TO VIOLENCE

PA092044 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Cali, Colombia--The curfew and dry law decreed in Trujillo municipality, northwestern Valle Department, will continue indefinitely, the authorities have announced. The measure has been implemented in this municipality due to the assassination of conservative leader Leonardo Espinosa (Casarriaga), who was attacked by two individuals as he was leaving his home.

According to official statistics, the political violence prevalent in this municipality (?at all times) has so far resulted in the assassination of at least 20 politicians, most of them conservative. It has also been learned that due to the anonymous death threats received, many coffee growers have sold their properties for any amount of money and have left Trujillo municipality. The town has been totally militarized to prevent new criminal attacks and possible disruptions of public order.

COMMUNICATION LINKS WITH DISPUTED ISLANDS TO BE INCREASED

PA102025 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The government announced today that it has an ambitious plan to establish telephone communications in the cays of Roncador, Serrana, Quitasueno and (Serranilla). Sovereignty over these cays is being disputed with the government junta of Nicaragua.

Guillermo Sagra Serrano, president of Colombian Telecommunications Enterprise, has stated that in less than 3 months there will be continuous communications with those small islands that are being zealously watched by Colombian war units. [as heard] The official said that the Island of Providence will also have an automatic communication service and communication links [canales] will be increased to 12. With regard to San Andres, Sagra said that the number of links will be increased from 30 to 60. He stated that these projects are part of President Turbay Ayala's sovereignty plan. This year this plan will affect Arauca, Puerto Carreno, Mitu, Puerto Leguizamo, Bahia Solano, San Vicente del Caguan and Acandi, on the border with Panama.

ECUADOR

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTEST RISING COST OF LIVING

PA101709 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 10 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] The first demonstrations staged to repudiate the price escalation and alleged increases in the cost of milk and transportation, have now somewhat tarnished the popular image of President Jaime Roldos' government 5 months after his rise to power. Hundreds of students took to the streets to protest and condemn several decisions made by the economic front, which were later denied by the region's spokesman.

The street demonstrations, the first that have taken place under this administration, were severely repelled by the police, which forcefully sought to control abuses. The students shouted condemning the rising cost of living, blocked the streets and confronted the gendarmes who, backed by water tankers and bomb throwers (?controlled) the demonstrators. (?Several) students were injured and about 30 malcontents wound up in jail.

Quito experienced moments of tension as a result of these confrontations, which seem to mark the beginning of a wave of public protests that the government has attributed to sectors that are interested in creating fake conditions of higher prices and shortages of staples. After guaranteeing the normal supply of staples, the National Public Information Secretariat condemned the stand adopted by hoarders and speculators, who have gone as far as to use the students to achieve their perverse objectives.

According to Fausto Molina, national public information secretary, the government guarantees a climate of trust and, in accordance with this, will begin meeting with several sectors, such as the unions of transporters, businessmen, and retail merchants to discuss specific problems and provide suitable solutions within a framework of reflection and workable contributions. The presidential spokesman stressed that there will be no shortage of staples such as rice because the Agriculture Ministry has an abundant reserve to satisfy the demand for a period of several months.

The government stressed that enterprises such as (ENELAC) and (ENPROVIS) will help supply and distribute the most important products. In addition, Molina went on, we will hold free fairs, which will facilitate the producers' access to the consumption centers.

Police Kill Demonstrator

PA101855 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1634 GMT 10 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Quito, 10 Jan (LATIN)--A high school student was shot to death today during violent street demonstrations in this capital, school sources reported. The student, Patricio Herman, was shot in the heart when the students clashed with the police forces which were trying to supress a demonstration, the supervisor of Mejia High School for Boys told newsmen. Other students--how many could not be determined--were also wounded, the supervisor added. The street demonstrations by high school and university students began yesterday and continued early this morning. The students are protesting the increase of prices on basic necessities.

BUCARAM, ASPIAZU, DUNN COMMENT ON 1980 BUDGET

PA102148 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 10 Jan 80 PA

[Felix Narvaez report]

[Excerpts] Far removed from the people's discontent and with its great political interests, the legislative branch yesterday held several meetings for various purposes. Thus, in the morning and behind his office's closed doors Assad Bucaram [president of the House of Representatives] held a long meeting with Government Minister Roberto Dunn and with Finance Minister Fernando Aspiazu to discuss the final details of the state's budget. In the afternoon Bucaram and the two ministers concluded their meeting and the Ecuadorean budget was made official. After reiterating that the honeymoon is still on, Bucaram announced his approval of the budget, which after careful studies by a legislative commission, amounts to 45 billion sucres. Only an exchange of notes is now necessary for that figure to become a law, Bucaram announced.

Satisfied with the approved figure, Finance Minister Fernando Aspiazu indicated that this budget reflects the country's economic reality:

[Begin Aspiazu recording] Do I agree with the budget figure approved by the houses? Yes, I do.

[Question] Is it a realistic budget?

[Answer] Well, it is a budget which as you know, reflects the national reality and the desire to carry out works on the part of both the executive and legislative branches. [end recording]

Once again jovial, Minister Roberto Dunn was approached by the newsmen. Closer to the people's discontent, Dunn Barreiro promised a firm response to speculators and noted a feeling of respect for the law which, in his opinion, is now beginning to be felt. The government minister affirmed that he will not permit a bus fare increase and expressed his trust that the war against speculation will be won.

GUYANA

CABINET CONSIDERING LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

FL092047 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 9 Jan 80 FL

[Excerpt] The Guyana Cabinet is to consider proposals for the introduction of a 6-year system of local government in a move to give greater responsibility to people in the areas where they live. This announcement was made by Guyana's commissioner of lands and survey, Mr (T. Earl), in a recent address to a convention of the Guyana association of local authorities. Mr (Earl) explained that the foundation of the new system would be the so-called neighborhood committees, whose functions would include insuring that all lands are beneficially occupied. The committee would also monitor loans for equipment and other amenities and see to it that there is a channel for aid to farmers.

PARAGUAY

INTERIOR MINISTRY OFFICIAL DENIES RUMORS OF SHAH'S ARRIVAL

PY092215 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 2125 GMT 9 Jan 80 PY

[Text] There were insistent rumors all day today that the former shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, was on his way to Paraguay.

The rumor alerted the media and created a massive mobilization of reporters, who kept a close watch on the airport in an attempt to confirm the rumor. Some media even reported that the shah was already in Asuncion as of noon today. The real situation is different. Radio Primero de Marzo talked to the under secretary of the interior, Miguel Angel Bestard, who denied the rumor and said there is no basis for it.

The arrival of an airplane from Panama created all kinds of speculation, but when it landed at the airport it turned out to be the U.S. aircraft which flies every Wednesday between Panama and Asuncion carrying supplies and the diplomatic pouch.

There was no movement of any kind in the residence of the former shah this afternoon to indicate that he had left the area. Everything is normal, a Panamanian reporter of the LA MANANA newspaper said after he telephoned Panama from this radio station. LA MANANA has a helicopter flying constantly over the former shah's residence. The pilot has not reported anything about an alleged trip of the former Iranian monarch.

VENEZUELA

SOVIET, CHINESE DIPLOMATS CITE CONTRASTING VIEWS ON AFGHANISTAN

PA102251 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0308 GMT 10 Jan 80 PA

[By Marcel Roo Gonzalez]

[Text] Caracas, 10 Jan (EFE)--While Vladimir Kiselev, Soviet charge d'affairs in Venezuela says his country is merely giving Afghanistan military aid, the Chinese ambassador to Caracas says the Soviet attitude reveals an expansionist invasion. The two diplomats, in interviews published today in EL NACIONAL, expressed the points of view of their respective countries regarding the Afghanistan situation.

According to the Soviet diplomat, Russian troops in Afghanistan will be used exclusively to reject foreign armed intervention. Kiselev said that following the April 1978 revolution, some Western countries had interfered in Afghanistan's domestic affairs. These sectors, the Russian diplomat said, promoted and incited the counterrevolution by the training of groups and detachments which were supplied with war materials.

He said that for the Soviet Union this meant that foreign sectors were attempting to prevent the process of progressive change in Afghanistan, restore the overthrown regime and establish, in that country, new bases to make up for the ones lost along the Iranian border with the Soviet Union. He said that these sectors had found an instrument in Amin, who by means of criminal actions, violations of the law and legal order, cruelty and abuse of power, was sabotaging the revolutionary ideals.

This situation, the diplomat said, caused the patriotic Afghan forces to rebel not only against foreign aggression but also against the usurper Amin, in order to restore revolutionary legality and juridical order. The Afghan Government, in view of the situation created in the country, insistently asked the Soviet Union to give urgent aid and support in the struggle against foreign aggression, Kiselev emphasized.

While the Soviet diplomat justified the Soviet action in Afghanistan, Chinese Ambassador Zheng Weizhi criticized the action harshly and called it an invasion. He said that the Afghan invasion was an important step in the Soviet Union's expansionist policy to fulfill the old tsarist dream of reaching the Indian Ocean. For Zheng Weizhi the invasion is more serious than the Czechoslovakian invasion because, in this case, the Soviet Union has not only violated sovereignty and territorial integrity, but has also threatened peace and security in the Asian region and the world.

After adding that this is another demonstration of the Soviet social-imperialism's intent to dominate the world, the Chinese diplomat said that the next victim would be Pakistan. In his opinion the invasion of Pakistan would give the Soviets a shorter route to the Persian Gulf than through Iran. Having an outlet to the Indian Ocean is part of their strategy to surround Europe, because this ocean is an important waterway for petroleum transportation. He recalled that 60 percent of the petroleum exported by Arab countries must pass through this ocean in order to reach Europe and other parts of the world. Therefore, Ambassador Zheng Weizhi believes, the Soviet move is also a preparatory step to occupying this petroleum-producing region.

AMBASSADOR TO IRAN BERZARES MORALES RECALLED

PA102221 Caracas VENPRES in Spanish 1417 GMT 10 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 9 Jan (VENPRES)--The Venezuelan ambassador to Iran, Div Gen Agustin Berzares Morales, has returned to Venezuela, VENPRES has confirmed at the Foreign Ministry. Berzares Morales held the post long before the incidents in Iran developed into a global crisis. Obviously he is bringing firsthand information on the situation in the Mideast, especially in Tehran.

Sign of 'Concern'

PA110044 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 2245 GMT 10 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The Venezuelan Government has recalled its ambassador in Tehran, Gen Agustin Berzares. This has been construed as concern in Caracas over the unstable situation in Iran, one of the countries that Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins will visit during his upcoming trip to the Middle East and Africa in February. Herrera Campins will visit Nigeria, Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Iraq, Iran and Gabon--all of Venezuela's fellow OPEC members.

PRESIDENT WILL NOT VISIT IRAN ON MIDDLE EAST TOUR

PA110318 Paris AFP in Spanish 1848 GMT 10 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 10 Jan (AFP)--Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti today reported that Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has decided to skip Iran in his upcoming tour of the Middle East scheduled for February.

Calderon Berti noted that the president will visit Libya, Algeria, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and the OPEC Secretariat in Vienna in a 2-week trip.

Venezuela recalled its ambassador to Tehran, Gen Agustin Berzares for consultations on the Iranian situation. The ambassador arrived in Caracas on Wednesday and it was speculated in diplomatic circles this morning that he had recommended the postponement of the president's trip to Iran until the situation returns to normal.

Calderon Berti did not discuss the postponement and when asked if the crisis between Iran and the United States had affected Venezuelan oil, he replied: No, not in the least.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 009 14 January 1980

BOLIVIA

Congress Approves General Elections for 29 June C 1
General Satisfaction Over Electoral Decision C 1
President Gueiler Comments on Cabinet Session, Coup Rumors C 2
Army Command Denies Rumors C 2
Reyes Villa Denies Coup C 2
Banzer, Others Reinstated Into Army C 3
COB Leader Criticizes Reinstatements C 3

BRAZIL

Finance Minister: Brazil Willing To Sell Grain to USSR D 1
Commentator Hails Argentine Decision Not To Join Boycott D 1
Three Million Tons of Wheat To Be Imported From Canada D 2
Iraq Guarantees Oil Supply in Times of Crisis D 2
Export of Petroleum Byproducts in 1980 Confirmed D 2
Briefs: Gas Deposit Discovery D 2

ECUADOR

Foreign Minister Condemns USSR Intervention in Afghanistan G 1
Foreign Minister To Attend Andean Group Meeting in Bolivia G 1
Government Blames Communist MPD for Disturbances G 1
Minister Indicts Police in Incidents G 2
Quito School Activities Suspended G 2

PANAMA

Foreign Ministry Releases Statement on San Salvador Situation N 1
Salvadoran Junta Members Contacted N 1
Nicaragua To Mediate Crisis N 2
Shah's Spokesman Quits; Rumors Abound N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Communist Diplomats' Expulsion Confirmed P 1
Government Arrests Five Communist Labor Leaders P 1
Cuban Prisoners To Be Released Through Costa Rica P 1
Authorities Break Up Antigovernment Movement P 2
Action Taken for Release of Ambassador in El Salvador P 2

EL SALVADOR

Coverage of LP-28 Takeover of Panamanian Embassy P 3
LP-28 Demands Issued P 3
Interview With LP-28 Leader P 4
Further Details on Takeover P 6
LP-28 Issues Further Demands P 7
Some Hostages Released P 7
Demands Further Increased P 9
Mediation Talks Called 'Positive' P 9
Mexican, Venezuelan Ambassadors Asked To Mediate P 11
Solution Expected Soon P 12
BPR Activists Occupy San Salvador Cathedral P 12
Military Units Search Border Area for Armed Leftists P 13

GUATEMALA

Congress President Condemns Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan P 13
Two Guerrillas Killed in Clash With Army Patrol P 13

NICARAGUA

U.S. People Continue To Show Solidarity P 14
Costa Rican Fishermen Captured, Released P 14
Relations With New Salvadoran Junta To Continue P 14

CUBA

Central Administration Reshuffle Announced Q 1
Members' Functions Outlined Q 2
AFP Comments on Reshuffle Q 3
PCC Central Committee Member Celia Sanchez Dies Q 4
Country Mourns Q 4
Council of State Decree Q 5
Funeral Service Begins Q 5
Hart Gives Funeral Oration Q 6
Sanchez Lies in State Q 6
Viewing Opens, Diplomats Attend Q 7
Nicaraguan Leaders Arrive Q 8
Many People Rumored To Be Arrested in Havana [AFP] Q 8

CARIBBEAN

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Government Denounces Cuban Terrorist Training in Grenada S 1
[TRINIDAD GUARDIAN 9 Jan]

CONGRESS APPROVES GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR 29 JUNE

PY121311 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Jan 80 PY

[Text] The citizenry will go to the polls again on 29 June to elect the president, vice president, senators and deputies, according to a decision by the National Congress, which approved a resolution early this morning ordering the holding of general elections. The present legislators will continue their mandates until the next legislature holds its first sessions. During its first 30 sessions, the newly elected legislature will function as a constituent convention to study reforms of the Constitution.

The resolution, approved by an immense majority, was written after long meetings held by the Congress party blocs during most of the day. For that reason the Congress, summoned for 1500, could not begin its session until 2220, and after a debate of 4 and 1/2 hours the Congress approved the resolution and rejected another, which had been submitted by the Christian Democratic Party. The text of the approved resolution reads as follows: The honorable National Congress resolves:

1. To amend the terms of the Congress resolution of 6 August 1979 to read that the national elections in 1980 shall also be for senators and deputies.

2. During the first 30 effective sessions the senators and deputies will gather as a constituent convention for the purpose of studying the constitutional reforms which may be necessary. At the end of the constituent convention, senators and deputies will continue their task as a regular congress.

3. In order to implement the two preceding articles, the executive branch shall immediately call elections for president and vice president of the republic, senators and deputies; the elections will be held on 29 June 1980.

4. In accordance with Article 57 of the Constitution, the senators and deputies who were elected in July 1979 will continue exercising their mandates until the time when the new legislature begins its preparatory sessions.

5. When the new municipality organization law has been promulgated, the executive branch will call elections to constitutionalize the municipal administration.

Another resolution was submitted by the Christian Democrats with the support of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party. This resolution was, however, rejected.

General Satisfaction Over Electoral Decision

PY121816 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpt] The Congress' resolution that followed a long meeting and hot debates has been received with satisfaction by the entire social and political body of the country. Many political and labor leaders have expressed their optimism that the continuity and strengthening of democracy is thus being guaranteed. Some people in less politically interested sectors said, however, that the country will lose much money in these new elections, to which the majority replied that the people lose much more under dictatorial regimes. A quick analysis of the opinion poll which has been taken shows that there is general agreement with the call to general elections and that the decision, worthy of the Bolivian Congress, to some extent restores its constitutional prestige, which had been somewhat tarnished lately.

PRESIDENT GUEILER COMMENTS ON CABINET SESSION, COUP RUMORS

PY111322 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Lidia Gueiler prefers to die rather than live without democracy. The president of the country categorically said so, when she warned coup planners and spreaders of coup rumors that they will have to pass over her dead body before destroying the democracy existing in the country. Mrs Gueiler said that last night's Cabinet meeting discussed the political situation of the country and that Gen Luis Garcia Meza, commander of the Gualberto Villarroel Military School in La Paz, confirmed to the president that the armed forces support the democratic process.

When referring to the origin of the insistent coup rumors, President Gueiler said: [Begin recording] Let them talk. [passage indistinct] It is the wish of this government to give tranquility to this country. But there are people who undoubtedly have nothing else to do but comment on the coup problems. We will take the first one who talks and find out the origin of his news and there will be punishments because (tranquility) must not be played with. [end recording]

Army Command Denies Rumors

PY110250 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Jan 80 PY

[Text] The public relations department of the Army General Command released a document today denying rumors of subversive activity involving military chiefs. The Army General Command reiterates that Gen Eden Castillo Galarza, Gen Luis Garcia Meza and Col Mario Vargas have the confidence of the military High Command and members of the army.

Reyes Villa Denies Coup

PY121429 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Jan 80 PY

[Text] The commander in chief of the armed forces has denied that there are any coup preparations in the military institution, thus answering a question asked by Radio Panamericana regarding the earlier denial made by Gen Luis Garcia Meza. Gen Armando Reyes Villa said that the statements of the military school commander were perfectly true. Gen Armando Reyes Villa said that there is no armed forces coup, adding jokingly that maybe the newsmen would like to make a coup. Reyes Villa also made remarks regarding his impressions during a recent tour of military garrisons in eastern Bolivia, where he found total unity and support for the armed forces. [as heard] Let us listen to his statements, made after a meeting with President Lidia Gueiler Tejada:

[Begin recording] It has been a positive trip. We have found that there is unity in all garrisons there. They have assured us of their support [words indistinct], because they are a disciplined institution. Nevertheless, they have expressed their support of the armed forces. [end recording]

The question was obligatory: The strong rumors of a military coup have created a psychosis among Bolivian people, so it is necessary to learn the official version of the commander in chief of the armed forces: [Begin Reyes recording] Well, we have reported the truth. I do not know of the problem. It is said that General Garcia Meza has made a statement, and it seems to me that it was positive and that he told the truth that there will be no coup by the armed forces. Maybe you newsmen want to make a coup? [laughter]

[Question] General, what can you tell us about the reinstatement of General Banzer and other officers who had been discharged?

[Answer] Look here, I do not know if you will understand me. It is a reinstatement for the sole purpose of legalizing their position within the armed forces. When an officer is discharged for any reason, he is later reinstated in order to enjoy his social benefits from our [word indistinct] organization to which he has made contributions. He is then passed to the active reserve or to the retirement category in order to request his pension. This has been done not only with this group but also with many others who are now congressmen, many of whom are officers who had been in retirement for many years after being discharged. They have also been reinstated and passed to active reserve, only in order to legalize their situation. [end recording]

When asked about the situation of officers who participated in the 1 November civilian-military coup, the commander in chief of the armed forces gave this reply: [Begin recording] Well, in fact I have come to pacify the armed forces. To me all the officers are equal. For me there is no (?discrimination), there are no labels of coupists or other dissidents. They are just officers from who I demand discipline and work, and they will work for the institution and, above all, for the fatherland. [end recording]

BANZER, OTHERS REINSTATED INTO ARMY

PY111414 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpt] In a general army order the armed forces have confirmed the reinstatement of Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez and 23 other officers into the military institution. The reinstatements had been approved between January and December last year; that of General Banzer is dated 3 September 1979. Among the reinstated officers are General Rene Bernal Escalante, Alfonso Villalpando Armaza, (Luis Antonio Requeteran) and (Jaime Paz Doldan Pol); Colonels (Manuel Cara de Arasmayo), (Samuel Gallardo Lozada), (Arsenio Gonzalez Rojas) and Maj Ruben Sanchez (Valdivia).

COB Leader Criticizes Reinstatements

PY112057 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpts] The executive secretary of the Bolivian Labor Central [COB] has criticized the reinstatement into the military of several officers, including Banzer Suarez, Villalpando, Bernal and others. In statements to the local press, Mr Juan Lechin Oquendo said that General Banzer's reinstatement into the armed forces is a challenge and a provocation to the Bolivian people. [passage indistinct] Juan Lechin Oquendo harshly lashed out at General Banzer Suarez, linking his administration to the origin and cause of the serious economic crisis the Bolivian people are now enduring.

Lechin Oquendo said that General Banzer's return to the armed forces should serve the working people as a call to be alert since it can be considered a provocation to the people, the labor leader and highest COB official repeated. Then asked if the military decision would lead to a COB mobilization, Lechin said that perhaps it would not be worthwhile, adding and urging that the people should be on the alert in view of this provocation.

FINANCE MINISTER: BRAZIL WILLING TO SELL GRAIN TO USSR

FY121336 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1050 GMT 12 Jan 80 FY

[Text] Finance Minister Karlos Rischbieter stated in Sao Paulo that the government is closely watching the diplomatic relations between the United States and the USSR in view of the Afghanistan crisis. He indicated that Brazil can take advantage of the situation resulting from the boycott imposed by the United States on Russia regarding the sale of grains. In this case Brazil would sell grains, especially soybeans, to the USSR.

According to Rischbieter, it would be one of the few times that the country took advantage of an international situation, because Brazil has derived no benefit from the crises of the past few years.

The finance minister once again insisted that the ministers of the economic area should be replaced if the government's goals are not achieved, especially that of combatting inflation. "It is for the good of the country," he stressed.

Just before returning to Brasilia, Rischbieter admitted that there were certain disagreements between himself and the planning minister, Delfim Netto, "which does not imply," he stressed, "a disagreement in carrying out the government's economic policy."

COMMENTATOR HAILS ARGENTINE DECISION NOT TO JOIN BOYCOTT

FY111349 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 Jan 80 FY

[Newton Carlos commentary]

[Text] Condemning Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Argentina has, however, decided not to participate in the economic boycott against the Soviet Union which was initiated and supported by the United States.

The Argentine decision is important. Argentina is one of the main grain producers in the world. Concerning the political implications of the Argentine decision, we can say that even military regimes [words indistinct] like Argentina declines participation in an economic boycott against the Soviet Union.

By refusing to participate, Argentina is admonishing the United States, saying that Argentina has never been a last-minute supporter and has never participated in decisions made by foreign circles of power. With this, the Argentine Government kills two birds with a single shot.

After being pressured by the United States regarding respect for human rights, Argentina has maintained an objective [word indistinct], a pragmatic policy regarding the Soviet Union, today Argentina's greatest trade partner, with negotiations amounting to $500 million annually. The Soviet Union is the main purchaser of Argentine grains and the only corn purchaser with an order for 7 million tons.

The Argentine refusal to participate in the economic boycott against the Soviet Union sponsored by the United States has been announced through an official communique. But Argentina will participate in the meeting to be held in the United States to study this boycott. The Argentine delegate will probably reiterate the remarks included in the official communique, remarks which must be quite uncomfortable for the Americans.

THREE MILLION TONS OF WHEAT TO BE IMPORTED FROM CANADA

PY111748 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 Jan 80 PY

[Text] An agreement for the import of three million tons of wheat has been signed between Brazil and Canada. Agriculture Minister Amaury Stabile, who signed the agreement for Brazil, stated that the supply of wheat for 1980 has been guaranteed. The first two million tons must arrive between April and November. The transaction totals approximately $600 million.

IRAQ GUARANTEES OIL SUPPLY IN TIMES OF CRISIS

PY111245 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 Jan 80 PY

[Text] In case of an oil crisis, or if Brazil were to experience any kind of strangulation of its oil supply, Iraq has assured Brazil that it will come to its help and supply the necessary amount to overcome the crisis. This report has been released by an official source, who added that these emergency situations are also provided for in the broad trade and political agreements signed during the past few days between the two countries.

Our relations with Iraq could become rather ticklish but could also have great potential, namely, nuclear energy. Gen Samuel Alves Correia, the new Brazilian ambassador to Baghdad, yesterday bid farewell to Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and held a dialog with journalists accredited to Itamaraty. He said: We must sell what they want, citing as negotiable items food, services and weapons.

Regarding exports of nuclear technology to Iraq, General Alves Correia decisively said that if Iraq wants it, and if the Brazilian Government feels that it can sell it, then it will be sold.

EXPORT OF PETROLEUM BYPRODUCTS IN 1980 CONFIRMED

PY111408 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 Jan 80 PY

[Text] PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] Commercial Director Carlos Sant'anna has voiced guarantees that Brazil will export petroleum byproducts including gasoline this year. Sant'anna did not confirm, however, whether that operation would total $1 billion, knowing that Brazilian exports of petroleum byproducts have provided approximately $300 million annually. He explained that the increased exports of petroleum byproducts is due to increased Brazilian stocks of crude petroleum resulting from the agreement signed with Iraq as a compensation for BRASPETRO's [PETROBRAS branch for overseas operations] withdrawal from the exploitation of the fields of Majnoon and [word indistinct].

BRIEFS

GAS DEPOSIT DISCOVERY--Yesterday the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (PETROBRAS) reported the finding of a new natural gas deposit in Jurua in the upper Amazon area, 750 km southeast of the city of Manaus. The well, named southeast Jurua-1-AM yielded 540 cubic meters per day, which represents 10 percent of the country's production. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 Jan 80 p 26 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER CONDEMNS USSR INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

PA111506 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2126 GMT 9 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Quito, 9 Jan (EFE)--Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja has stated that Ecuador, respectful of the principle of nonintervention, rejects the incursion of Soviet troops into Afghanistan. He added: "This is the principle Ecuador has always followed in its foreign policy, as do other Latin American countries. Therefore we have instructed our UN representative simply to agree with the nations protesting the USSR's intervention in a sovereign nation."

With regard to the talks the United States and China have been holding on the matter, the Ecuadorean foreign minister said he could not voice an opinion about what the big powers do among themselves. "We are a small country," he added, "and we only have to be concerned with being alert to defend ourselves as much as possible against intervention by the great powers."

Regarding Iran, he considered that "there is a problem of violation of diplomatic immunities and established conventions," and stressed that Ecuador is against these violations because they are against the principles that inspire its foreign policy.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO ATTEND ANDEAN GROUP MEETING IN BOLIVIA

PA131657 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 13 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja left yesterday for Santa Cruz, Bolivia, to attend the meeting of the first council of foreign ministers of the Andean Group opening today. The organization was created by the foreign ministers of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia on 12 November in Lima. Basically, it will coordinate the member nations' position of international affairs.

The Ecuadorean foreign minister later will go to Lima to participate in a working meeting of the Andean foreign ministers with the foreign minister of Brazil on 17 and 18 January. They will discuss Andean Group coordination and cooperation with Brazil.

The foreign minister of Ecuador was accompanied by economist Eduardo Santos, who is the Foreign Ministry under secretary for economic affairs; Dr Rafael Garcia Velasco, adviser on national sovereignty of the Foreign Ministry; and Dr Hernan Veintimilla Salcedo, director of political affairs of the Foreign Ministry.

GOVERNMENT BLAMES COMMUNIST MPD FOR DISTURBANCES

PA111538 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0257 GMT 11 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Quito, 10 Jan (LATIN)--The Ecuadorean Government has accused the communist Popular Democratic Movement (MPD) of promoting the street disturbances which left a toll of one dead student and two injured policemen here today. "The students are being used for political reasons," Government (Interior) Minister Roberto Dunn said at a news conference in his office tonight. Those responsible for the disturbances caused by a student protest against the alleged rise in the prices of staples "are the mercenary extreme leftwingers of the MPD who want to sow chaos and anarchy," he added.

Young Patricio Herman, 18, was shot in the chest and killed this morning during clashes between police and students. Dunn held Edwin Guerrero, MPD member and principal of the Mejia boys high school, directly responsible for the incident. The minister charged that there is leftwing and rightwing collusion to upset the work of the "populist" government of President Jaime Roldos, who marked 6 months in office today. Dunn called on "youths to put a halt to violence."

He voiced his surprise over the protest demonstrations against the rise in the cost of living after the government denied that milk prices would go up and announced a drive against speculators.

Minister Indicts Police in Incidents

PA112236 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 11 Jan 80 PA

[Text] After watching a television Channel Eight newscast that clearly showed a member of the police force shooting at a group of students standing behind a wall in Mejia high school, Government Minister Roberto Dunn Barreiro went last night to the studios of that station to announce that a thorough investigation had been immediately ordered and that the police officer who committed the crime will be arrested. He assured the audience that the person who fired the shots which killed Patricio Herman will be arrested and will be prosecuted. Minister Dunn Barreiro asked the people to remain calm in the face of such a delicate situation. Still addressing the television audience, Minister Dunn Barreiro ordered the release of all those arrested during yesterday's incidents. He asked national police top chiefs and officers to see the video tape in order to identify the person who fired the shots. He said that yesterday's incidents were barbaric and he stressed that severe action will be taken against those who did not comply with the instructions on how to counteract demonstrations.

Minister Dunn Barreiro's television statements differ from the version released yesterday afternoon to the press, in which he told newsmen that the police had nothing to do with the death of the student. Minister Dunn Barreiro had accused the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] of promoting yesterday's incidents. Dunn Barreiro explained that he was changing his earlier version regarding the incidents based on investigations and after watching the television video tape.

In the meantime Galo Garcia, education and sports minister, announced that Edwin Guerrero, Mejia high school principal, had been dismissed from his job for signing a communique that incited the students to continue the demonstrations. Minister Garcia said that Guerrero has falsely accused the government of being associated with the oligarchy which has directly affected the Ecuadorean people's economy by authorizing a price increase on all basic necessities. This is absolutely false, Minister Garcia indicated. Garcia accused Guerrero of not assuming the responsible, serious and prudent attitude expected from an official in charge of running a school. For this reason, Garcia added, he cannot continue any longer at the head of that school. Minister Garcia also referred to those persons who are blocking the nation's full development based on social justice because they cannot assume a responsible attitude and are not trustworthy. They are only thinking about obstructing government's plans. Minister Garcia yesterday afternoon held a meeting with all the high school principals in this capital to analyze the situation created by the student demonstrations.

Quito School Activities Suspended

PA122237 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 12 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] In view of incidents with which the public is familiar by now, the Public Education and Culture Ministry has reiterated that the educational and administrative activities of (?fiscal), private and municipal high schools in Quito will remain suspended until further notice. The ministry's under secretary, Carlos (Arabay) Montes de Oca, told this station: [Begin recording] We believe this entire period, during which there have been a number of disorders and disturbances, does not really lead the youths to a true orientation or a commitment to the country's social problems. It really distorts the role that the new generation must play, the historic role they must play within the national context and within the context of the country's complex problems. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTRY RELEASES STATEMENT ON SAN SALVADOR SITUATION

PA112038 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2009 GMT 11 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The Panamanian Foreign Ministry has begun contacts with the members of the Salvadoran Government junta to obtain the release of Panamanian Ambassador to El Salvador David Pere Ramos, who was captured this morning by members of the 28 February Peoples Leagues [LP-28]. LP-28 members seized the Panamanian Embassy in San Salvador and are demanding the release of three prisoners in Berlin, 113 km east of San Salvador. Here is a statement by Panamanian Deputy Foreign Minister Juan Manuel Castulovich regarding the seizure of the embassy:

[Begin recording] At approximately 1030, around 50 members of the LP-28 of El Salvador occupied the Panamanian Embassy in San Salvador in what they described as a peaceful action. Ambassador David Pere Ramos, embassy secretary Maria Teresa Barraza and embassy administrative personnel were in the embassy. Former Costa Rican Ambassador to Panama Alejandro Alvarado Pizz was visiting the embassy at the time, accompanied by a civilian attache of the Costa Rican Embassy in El Salvador.

The representatives of the LP-28 have said that the objective of the occupation is to obtain the release of seven members of their group who are currently being held in Berlin, a town in the interior of the country. The specific demand of the occupants of the embassy is the release of the other members of the group.

The information we have received directly from our embassy in Costa Rica [as heard] is that our personnel and Ambassador Pere are fine. Their lives are not in danger. (?We) have established contacts with members of the Salvadoran Government. We have instructed Ambassador Pere to tell the leaders of the group occupying the embassy that if the Salvadoran Government agrees to release the seven prisoners whose release they demand, they can be brought to Panama as a way to solve the problem. The Panamanian Embassy in El Salvador has reported that the leaders of the group occupying the embassy said they could not give an immediate reply to the Panamanian Government's offer because they have to consult with their leaders.

For our part, we have already begun contacts with the Salvadoran Government junta, particularly former Foreign Minister Hector Dada Hirezi, one of the civilian members of the Salvadoran junta. We expressed the Panamanian Government's willingness to receive the seven members of the LP-28 who are imprisoned in Berlin. We have not had a reply to this offer because, as I said before, we do not know if the league leaders will accept Panama's offer. The Salvadoran Government has offered to cooperate in the solution of the problem caused by the occupation. We are optimistic. We think that in view of our offer for the transfer of the league members to Panama and with the intervention of the Salvadoran Government, the incident will end peacefully and without any unfortunate event. [end recording]

Salvadoran Junta Members Contacted

PA120410 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] The president of the republic, Dr Aristides Royo, the commander in chief of the National Guard, Brig Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera and the Panamanian Foreign Ministry today contacted by phone the Salvadoran authorities to try to solve the problem created at our embassy in San Salvador. As soon as information was received here about the occupation of the embassy, President Royo contacted the Salvadoran governing junta by phone, expressing his concern for the holding of the diplomatic personnel, including Ambassador Pere and the Costa Rican ambassador in that country who was paying a visit to the embassy when the occupation took place.

The commander in chief of the National Guard, Brig Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, also contacted the members of the Salvadoran governing junta to express his concern for the developments at the Panamanian Embassy there.

Meanwhile, Oscar Bonilla, president of the General Association of University Students of El Salvador, visiting Panama, said, referring to the kidnaping at the Panamanian Embassy in San Salvador today, that he did not consider the action a kidnaping, but the only way left for the Salvadoran people to obtain some degree of international solidarity by revealing, through the embassy seizure, the repressive activities still underway in El Salvador. He said that the action also serves to unmask the members of the present governing junta and reveal to the world that the situation has not changed in that country as the repression against the people continues as before.

Nicaragua To Mediate Crisis

PA122014 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1917 GMT 12 Jan 80 PA

[Statement by Panamanian President Aristides Royo on situation in Panamanian Embassy in El Salvador at the Las Garzas Presidential Palace, presumably on 12 January; no time given--recorded]

[Text] I spoke 40 minutes ago--while we were in a cabinet meeting--with engineer Hector Dada, a member of the junta. He told us they are already dealing with the hostages, with the captors, and that so far the two groups have accepted Nicaragua as mediator.

Nicaragua will be the mediator. The position of the captors is already known. It deals with the liberation of some arrested persons and of other persons they believe are under arrest and with the end to repression in some villages and towns of El Salvador. The Salvadoran Government is already studying the situation to adopt measures through the Nicaraguan Embassy which is acting as the mediator.

SHAH'S SPOKESMAN QUITS; RUMORS ABOUND

PA120324 Paris AFP in Spanish 0013 GMT 12 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Panama City, 11 Jan (AFP)--It was learned here that Robert Armao, spokesman and assistant of the former shah of Iran, will stop working for the former Iranian monarch and will go to the United States within the next few hours. The report, obtained from responsible sources, also served to further rumors that the former shah might leave Panama within the next few days. Reports from New York revealed today that Mohammad Reza Pahlavi is currently studying the possibilities of finding a new country for his exile with the U.S. Government.

According to the same sources, Armao's departure is in connection with his decision to resume his work with the Rockefeller enterprises where he worked before he started working for the former shah. It was stated, however, that Armao's trip to the United States had nothing to do with the possible departure of the former monarch from his refuge on Contadora Island where he has been residing since 15 December.

A new demonstration to protest the shah's presence in Panama was staged today when student demonstrators marched through several streets of the capital without any incidents with the police. There have been daily demonstrations against the shah's presence in the country ever since he arrived in Panama almost 1 month ago.

COSTA RICA

COMMUNIST DIPLOMATS' EXPULSION CONFIRMED

PA111507 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Vice President Jose Miguel Alfaro has confirmed the expulsion of six diplomats from communist countries. The communist officials had participated in the strike in the Atlantic area and were not duly accredited with our government. According to the vice president, three Cubans, one Russian, one Yugoslav and one Bulgarian have been expelled.

As part of the severe measures adopted by the government against the communist leaders, several others will be expelled in the next few hours.

A labor leader who arrived Saturday from Bulgaria to advise the strikers is among those expelled. It has been learned confidentially that all those expelled belonged to the embassies of Iron Curtain countries.

GOVERNMENT ARRESTS FIVE COMMUNIST LABOR LEADERS

PA111619 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] Five communist labor leaders who were on their way to Limon to participate in the trial of Jesus Campos, secretary of the Agricultural and Plantation Workers Union [Sindicato de Trabajadores Agricolas y de Plantaciones--STAP] were arrested by the public forces yesterday afternoon.

The communist labor leaders, arrested because they were implicated in several alleged crimes, are Fabio Esquivel, Franklin Carvajal, Juan Rafael Espinosa, Arturo Fournier and Jesus Campos.

The release of the communist leaders, arrested yesterday afternoon in Colorado [words indistinct] and in Limon, will be another condition to ending the banana strike in the Atlantic area, Luis Carlos Montero, secretary of the General Workers Confederation, has announced.

According to him, the government is worsening rather than improving the situation because repression of the communist labor leaders and the workers will not be tolerated.

Yesterday afternoon the four labor confederations staged a demonstration to demand that the Standard Fruit Company meet its workers' demands. The demonstration was held in front of the company's installations in San Jose, but since the demonstrators had no authorization to hold their demonstration there, the public force intervened and asked them to leave the area peacefully or else be evicted by force.

CUBAN PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED THROUGH COSTA RICA

PA120119 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1738 GMT 11 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, 11 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Cuban Immigration Director Comdr Jose Garcia has asked Costa Rica to welcome his country's political prisoners on a stopover before they move to other countries, notably the United States. The prisoners will be released this year according to Fidel Castro's 1979 announcement.

The request was filed with Carlos Aguilar Calderon, the Foreign Ministry's head secretary, who has been appointed by the Costa Rican Government to handle the Cubans' arrival. A total of 15,000 people, 3,000 prisoners to be released and 12,000 of their relatives, would use Costa Rica as an airbridge to leave Cuba and later go primarily to the United States, Venezuela and Spain.

More than 200 Cubans, released prisoners and their relatives, arrived here yesterday.

AUTHORITIES BREAK UP ANTIGOVERNMENT MOVEMENT

PA121603 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1520 GMT 12 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 12 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--According to newspaper reports published today, the National Security Agency "has broken up a subversive movement against the administration of Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo."

According to the information, agents of that agency have arrested approximately 15 persons in various parts of the country. It has been reported that the arrested persons had been agitating striking banana workers in the Atlantic area as well as in southern Costa Rica.

The reports note that those persons, according to documents seized by the police, had a sabotage program. All the arrested persons and the evidence found on them have been put at the disposal of court authorities. A person closely linked to "a foreign power" has been tied to the subversive movement. This communist leader will be arrested and taken out of the country as soon as possible, according to reports.

According to these reports, this foreign communist directly participated in the organization of the strike that has been in effect in the banana farms of the Standard Fruit Company on the Atlantic for approximately 3 weeks.

ACTION TAKEN FOR RELEASE OF AMBASSADOR IN EL SALVADOR

PA111839 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1815 GMT 11 Jan 80 PA

[Text] In view of the fact that our ambassador to El Salvador, Alejandro Alvarado Piza, has been taken hostage, the Foreign Ministry has issued the following communique:

Today, Friday 11 January, a group of extremists seized the Costa Rican ambassador to El Salvador, Alejandro Alvarado Piza, who was visiting the Panamanian ambassador. Ambassador Alvarado Piza was accompanied by an administrative official of the embassy, Mr David Lopez.

2. The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry has taken action to obtain the prompt release of Ambassador Alvarado Piza.

3. The Foreign Ministry hopes that while these negotiations are underway Ambassador Alvarado Piza will be allowed to take the necessary medicine that doctors prescribed following a recent illness. It must be taken daily.

EL SALVADOR

COVERAGE OF LP-28 TAKEOVER OF PANAMANIAN EMBASSY

LP-28 Demands Issued

PA111804 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] The Salvadoran Armed Forces are currently surrounding the Panamanian Embassy, where members of the 28 February Peoples Leagues [LP-28] are holding the Panamanian and Costa Rican ambassadors. We have established contact with our correspondent in San Salvador, Carlos Samalloa, giving details from the YSU network:

[Samalloa] This is Carlos Samalloa speaking from the YSU network in San Salvador. A few minutes ago the Panamanian Embassy was seized by members of LP-28. We can state that they are holding Panamanian Ambassador David Pere Ramos and Costa Rican Ambassador Alejandro Alvarado, who was taking care of some business in the embassy. Here is a recording of a telephone conversation we had with members of the LP-28 who are occupying the embassy.

[Begin recording] [unidentified woman] Panamanian Embassy.

[Question] We are calling from YSU. I have just been told that this embassy has been occupied by LP-28 members. Is that true?

[Answer] Yes, it is true. We have peacefully occupied this embassy to make a list of demands. We are protesting the repression by the repressive bodies and we demand the release of the companeros captured in (Berlin) in the massacre. The companéros are Amelia (Noemi Ozorga), Catalino Reyes and Avilio Cruz. We demand their prompt release.

[Question] Could you tell me if you are holding all the embassy personnel?

[Answer] Yes, all of them.

[Question] Including the ambassador?

[Answer] Yes, we have him here.

[Question] How about the consul?

[Answer] Just a minute.

[Question] Of course.

[Man's voice] Hello, who is speaking?

[Question] We are from YSU network. We are asking about the occupation of the embassy. We would like to know if you are holding all of the personnel, including the ambassador and the consul.

[Answer] Listen, we are holding Panamanian Ambassador David Pere Ramos, Costa Rican Ambassador Alejandro Alvarado, civilian Attache Santos David Lopez, Antonio [name indistinct] Villalobos, Counsellor Mrs Maria Teresa Barraza, and Guadalupe Gonzalez de Mendez, attache of the first category and Salvadoran.

[Question] Can you tell me how long the occupation will last?

[Answer] For the time being it is indefinite. We want to take advantage of this opportunity to state that we are surrounded. Police and plainclothesmen with bullet-proof vests have taken up positions in front of this embassy in a threatening attitude. They are aiming their weapons at us. We want to stress that this is a peaceful occupation and that lives must be respected. Our demands are just because our companeros were unjustly captured. They were arrested solely for demanding wage increases for rural workers. We also are demanding a halt to repression in Las Vueltas, Chalatenango and Morazan.

[Question] You say this is a peaceful occupation. Does that mean that those inside the embassy might be released today?

[Answer] Yes, they might be released, depending on the response to our demands. [end recording]

Interview With LP-28 Leader

PA112147 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2027 GMT 11 Jan 80 PA

[Telephone interview by Mario Velasquez with Panamanian Ambassador to El Salvador David Pere and Carlos Guillermo Argueta, leader of the 28 February Peoples Leagues [LP-28] group that took over the Panamanian Embassy in El Salvador--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Velasquez] Television viewers, we have Ambassador to El Salvador David Pere on the telephone. The embassy was occupied by a guerrilla commando group today. Ambassador Pere, would you please tell the Panamanian people about the situation you, the embassy personnel and the Costa Rican ambassador are in?

[Pere] Well, the embassy staff and I are perfectly well. We are talking to the LP-28 members now and the Costa Rican ambassador, who is here with me. We are waiting to see if the government will do what the group has asked. They have promised us that as soon as that is done, they will release us.

[Velasquez] Ambassador, was anybody in the embassy hurt or injured during the takeover?

[Pere] Mario, there was no act of physical aggression or damage to the embassy. They told us this is a peaceful takeover and nobody has been attacked.

[Velasquez] Ambassador, is your family there with you or just your office employees?

[Pere] We are in the office with just the embassy staff.

[Velasquez] Do you have anything else to tell the Panamanian people right now?

[Pere] I hope the demands of the LP-28 group will be accepted by the Salvadoran Government so this situation can end.

[Velasquez] Have you talked to the Panamanian foreign minister or the president over the telephone concerning the embassy situation right now?

[Pere] That is correct. Foreign Minister Ozores called me about an hour ago, voiced the Panamanian Government's concern and suggested a proposal to be made to the Salvadoran Government. We are trying to find a solution to the problem.

[Velasquez] Ambassador, can you tell me what the Panamanian Government's proposal consists or?

[Pere] The proposal that I have conveyed to the LP-28 and the Salvadoran Government is that the LP-28 members be released and if possible sent to Panama.

[Velasquez] Ambassador Pere, can I talk to Argueta, who is heading the commando group that took over the embassy?

[Pere] I am going to get Mr Argueta.

[Velasquez] Argueta, tell me if you have already contacted the Salvadoran Government to explain why the Panamanian Embassy was taken over and what the government's reaction to the guerrilla commando group's demands has been so far?

[Argueta] First, we want to explain we are not a guerrilla commando group. I repeat we are a mass organization, a political People's front grouping workers, peasants, students and all people's sectors in El Salvador. For a long time we have been making our demands. Since our comrades were unfairly arrested, we have been demanding their release. We have also used all legal channels available to us to demand their release. Yet we have received only negative replies from the military tyrants ruling our country.

[Velasquez] Concerning the political definition you have given of the LP-28, Argueta, I want to ask you how many people were involved in the embassy takeover and whether you are armed?

[Argueta] There are 50 of us. We have only self-defense mechanisms and weapons for the defense of the people. That is due to the fact that repressive action has been intensified because the Salvadoran people are making demands. Due to that repression, the people's organizations have been compelled to use self-defense mechanisms.

[Velasquez] Mr Argueta, if the Salvadoran Government does not meet your demands, what will you do and how long do you intend to stay at the embassy?

[Argueta] We plan to stay here indefinitely until our comrades are released. We also want to note that our action should not be regarded as an attack on the Panamanian or the Costa Rican peoples.

[Velasquez] Can you tell me why the Panamanian Embassy was picked out as the target of this operation?

[Argueta] Because this country has democratic prestige and we thought the government might be made aware of our demands which are strictly democratic and intercede with the Salvadoran Government so our comrades will be released. These are the reasons that led to the takeover of the Panamanian Embassy.

Further Details on Takeover

PA120201 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 11 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] Members of the 28 February Peoples League [LP-28] at 1100 this morning occupied the Panamanian Embassy in San Salvador, taking hostage Panamanian Ambassador David Pere, Costa Rican Ambassador Ricardo Alvarez [as heard], who was making a courtesy visit to the Panamanian diplomatic mission and another nine persons who serve in the Panamanian legation.

The guerrilla organization, which says it has 10,000 members, demands the release of Noemi Astorga, Avilio Cruz, Catalino Reyes, Dionisio Bustillo Macias, Atilio Ruiz, Simon Mercado Pleites and Francisco Torcios Jimenez, who were arrested last 17 December in the city of Berlin in eastern El Salvador in whose jurisdiction they had occupied the Mendez ranch demanding a wage increase. All are being held prisoner in the penal center of the city of (?Usulutan), 110 km from San Salvador.

The occupants of the Panamanian Embassy in San Salvador also demanded the withdrawal of a police station in Las Vueltas in northern El Salvador and removal of the police cordon thrown around the Panamanian Embassy, where a total of 12 hostages are being held.

This latter demand has already been satisfied at the request of Panamanian Ambassador David Pere, who talked to the Salvadoran minister of defense.

The Panamanian Embassy in San Salvador is located in Flor Blanca colony, in the south-eastern part of the capital.

A spokesman of the Panamanian diplomatic mission said Ambassador Pere, conducting his own negotiations with his captors, offered asylum to some 45 occupants of the mission, but this offer was turned down. They reiterated their intention to remain there until their comrades are released and a police station is removed from the zone of Las Vueltas.

Besides Ambassadors Pere and Alvarez, Costa Rican attache Santos David Lopez, Panamanian diplomatic and consular personnel and nine employees of the Panamanian Embassy are also in the embassy.

In Panama, the Foreign Ministry announced this afternoon that it had initiated contact with militants of the LP-28 who this morning seized the Panamanian Embassy in San Salvador. According to the report of Deputy Foreign Minister Juan Manuel Castulovich, the Panamanian Government offered asylum to the seven militants of the LP-28 for whom the occupants of the Panamian Embassy carried out the action. Castulovich said the offer made by the Panamanian Government could not be replied to immediately, since the occupants of the embassy said they had to consult with leaders of the group.

Castulovich added that the Salvadoran Government had relayed to our government its utmost interest in cooperating to solve this crisis.

Our news director Mario Velasquez also talked by telephone this afternoon with President Aristides Royo, who said that as soon as he learned of the occupation of the Panamanian Embassy in San Salvador he had telephoned Mr Hector Dada, former foreign minister and currently a member of the government junta. President Royo said he had expressed to Mr Dada his concern over the fate of the Panamanian officials being held hostage and for the safety of the members of our diplomatic mission.

The president also offered our country as asylum for the group occupying the embassy in the event the offer contributes to solving the problem .

President Royo concluded his statements to Televisora Nacional that Mr Dada had promised to do everything he could to satisfactorily solve the problem the Panamanian Embassy in El Salvador is facing.

LP-28 Issues Further Demands

PA121456 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0614 GMT 12 Jan 80 PA

[By Adrian Aldana]

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Jan (LATIN)--The 28 February Peoples Leagues (LP-28) are demanding the release of seven prisoners and the reappearance of six other people who are missing. If these demands are met they will vacate the Panamanian Embassy here, according to a communique they issued today.

According to the communique presented to the Panamanian and Costa Rican ambassadors, David Manuel Pere Ramos and Alejandro Alvarado Piza, respectively, they also demand an end to massacres.

"We will not leave until the government junta meets our demands," spokesmen for LP-28 told the LATIN correspondent.

The ambassadors are apparently certain that their situation as hostages will be solved as soon as the Salvadoran Government meets the league's demands.

Official sources said that the government cannot accede to the first demand, in the case of all prisoners under the jurisdiction of the courts. For this reason, it is believed that the situation of the hostages may last several weeks.

However, the government can meet the demands regarding the persons who have not been put on trial. Otherwise, only the courts in charge of their case could release them.

The two ambassadors being held hostage contacted their relatives in El Salvador, Panama and Costa Rica by telephone all day today [words indistinct] situation to their respective foreign ministries.

Meanwhile, there has been an exchange of opinions at a presidential level to find a quick solution to the situation.

Other persons in the embassies besides the ambassadors are Panamanian Embassy Counsellor Maria Teresa Barraza, Santos David Lopez, civilian attache of the Costa Rican Embassy, a woman and a Salvadoran man.

Some 20 LP-28 members are holding the embassy. According to armed forces spokesmen, the security corps have not surrounded the building and will not intervene unless this is requested by the captive diplomats through their respective foreign ministries.

Some Hostages Released

PA121514 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1305 GMT 12 Jan 80 PA

[Raul Beltran Bonilla interview with unidentified 28 February Peoples Leagues militant at the Panamanian Embassy in San Salvador on 12 January; recorded--relayed by Panama City Cadena Exitosa]

[Text] [Question] Good morning. Here with you is a 28 February Peoples Leagues (LP-28) spokesman, speaking from the Panamanian Embassy.

[Answer] Good morning. [words indistinct] that yesterday peacefully seized the Panamanian Embassy, taking the Panamanian and Costa Rican ambassadors and all employees as hostages. Yesterday we released two children who had also been taken hostage. They were the children of the maid here at the embassy. The Red Cross brought us food [words indistinct].

We also announce that yesterday about 30 minutes [after the seizure of the embassy] repressive groups initiated a military siege with armored vehicles, in a threatening gesture. The Panamanian ambassador called the defense minister and forced him to remove the armored vehicles.

We also want to inform the government junta that we are awaiting the release of the companions captured in Berlin. They are: Amelia Mejia Astorga, Adilio Cruz, (Dionisia Castillo) Macias, Atilio (Roy) Ruiz, Simon Mercado (Pleshette), Francisco Turcio Jimenez, and Catalino Reyes. All of them were captured in Berlin. At present they are under arrest in Usulutan.

We are also giving notice that Companero Amelia Mejia Astorga and Adilio Cruz have been staging a hunger strike since yesterday when we seized the Panamanian Embassy. In other words, these persons, Amelia Mejia Astorga and Adilio Cruz are showing their revolutionary conviction. They are showing that their combative morale has not declined at any time despite the fact that they are under arrest, because their condition as revolutionaries is still firm. Hail the LP-28! For the unity of the peoples' movement!

[Question] What is the state of health of the two diplomats, that is, Costa Rican Ambassador Alejandro Alvarado and Panamanian Ambassador David Pere, particularly the Costa Rican ambassador, who was recently suffering from pulmonary embolism? Has he been receiving medical attention?

[Answer] Yes, he is fine. He has been brought medicines. He called and he is being attended. [words indistinct]

[Question] It is now 2625 here in El Salvador. Could the listeners know if the ambassadors are still resting or if they have already awakened there in the Panamanian Embassy?

[Answer] Apparently they are a bit tired because they helped us yesterday when newsmen came and interviewed them. They were interviewed because they agreed to it, not because we forced them.

[Question] I see. Well, then, is there anything else you would like to tell our listeners? These microphones are at your disposal, as an LP-28 spokesman. Go ahead.

[Answer] We, the LP-28, first of all demand an end to repression in the rural areas of Morazan, Chalatenango and San Juan Opico. People there are being subjected to heavy repression and persecution that forces entire families to abandon their houses and sleep in the mountains in order to avoid being caught by the repressive bodies--National Guard, finance [hacienda] police and the paramilitary bands of the nationalist democratic organization--because the revolutionary government junta has not been satisfied with bloodily massacring the peasants in Berlin, [word indistinct] and Chalatenango, but continues to repress the rural populations. We, the LP-28 members, have determined that any time one of our companions is captured, we will respond with our ideological and political position in order to defend them to the very end.

Demands Further Increased

PA121838 Paris AFP in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Jan (AFP)--The commandos of the 28 February Peoples Leagues [LP-28], who Friday seized the ambassadors of Costa Rica and Panama in El Salvador as hostages, today increased their demands and are now calling for the release of 15 of their arrested companeros.

Shortly after seizing the Panamanian Embassy, where the Costa Rican ambassador happened to be at the time, the LP-28 asked for the release of three of their members arrested in December in the city of Berlin, 125 km east of San Salvador. Yesterday, their demand was for the release of 9 persons and this morning the demand was increased to 15 persons.

Panamanian Ambassador David Pere and Costa Rican Ambassador Alejandro Alvarado yesterday were able to talk by telephone with Hector Dada (one of the three civilian members of the government junta of El Salvador) to negotiate their release.

The LP-28 told AFP that the ambassadors' safety has been guaranteed and that the Red Cross had delivered to Alvarado the medicine he needs daily. The LP-28 noted that the occupation of the embassy will be maintained indefinitely until all their arrested companeros are released.

Mediation Talks Called 'Positive'

PA130203 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 12 Jan 80 PA

[Report from San Salvador by Ivan Zurita--recorded]

[Text] The situation of the embassy takeover this afternoon is marked by some optimism concerning a solution to the crisis. At the embassy, where we are now, the situation is calm. The 28 February Peoples Leagues [LP-28] members remain calm and cordial toward the Panamanian and Costa Rican ambassadors, who were taken hostage along with the embassy staff.

The situation seems to be improving somewhat in the negotiations with the Salvadoran Government junta undertaken by Nicaraguan Charge d'Affaires Aldo Diaz Lacayo, whom the parties accepted to be mediator this morning. His initial work, he told us this afternoon, seems positive.

It is expected that the mediation will lead to a solution this afternoon or tomorrow as offers and counteroffers by the parties, the government junta and the LP-28 are discussed. It is possible that the occupiers will accede to the Panamanian Government's proposal to release Costa Rican Ambassador Alejandro Alvarado on account of his health. However, it is also possible that the Costa Rican ambassador would prefer to stay with his Panamanian colleague David Pere if his health continues to hold up.

Meanwile the Panamanian Embassy, on South 41st Avenue in San Salvador, is without police surveillance at the request of our ambassador. The LP-28 occupiers are allowing accredited newsmen into the embassy, as well as the delivery of clothes, food, drugs and some personal items to the diplomats. They are also receiving aid from the Red Cross, which paid a call at noon.

We repeat that the situation inside the embassy is calm, while the hostages and the occupiers are expecting progress to be made in the negotiations.

This afternoon we talked to Ambassadors Pere and Alvarado, Nicaraguan mediator Diaz Lacayo and members of the occupying group. We noticed a common optimism that leads one to think the crisis may be solved in the next few days through Nicaragua's mediation, which has been added to that of our own country and is regarded in local diplomatic circles as effective.

Here is an interview held at noon by the leader of the LP-28 occupying group, Carlos Argueta:

[Beging recording] [Question] Mr Argueta, do you think Panama's and Nicaragua's mediation will be effective in solving the crisis?

[Answer] Well, we welcome all actions taken and arrangements made to secure our comrades' release.

[Question] Do you think the embassy takeover was appropriate for the goals of the LP-28?

[Answer] Yes, because we have held interviews with the news media of several countries such as Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Mexico and even El Salvador and stated the position of the LP-28. We are a peoples organization and we seek the people's welfare.

[Question] Was the embassy takeover the result of a study of various struggle alternatives?

[Answer] Yes, we think that at this point in our country all we can do is take de facto action to solve the problems of our people. For almost 10 years our people have been struggling by legal and peaceful means and we have been answered only with repression. Therefore, we have been compelled to take de facto action.

[Question] In addition to the release of your comrades in Berlin and other parts of the country, what other conditions have you set so the crisis can be solved?

[Answer] A halt to repression in some rural areas such as Chalatenango Department, more specifically a place known as Las Vueltas, where massacres and the burning of workers' huts have occurred, and a halt to repression in Morazan, where comrades are being persecuted. About 15 days ago a political committee member named Melesio Cruz was arrested. In (Jojuaiquique), Morazan, Comrade Abilio Caballero was also killed. In San Juan Opico, comrades are still being persecuted.

[Question] You said during an interview over the phone with Panama's television channel 2 yesterday that you are brandishing people's weapons made by your movement.

[Answer] Yes. Although we admit that we have some people's weapons to defend ourselves, we are going to use them for that purpose--to defend ourselves. Our people have been struggling for years, and as I said earlier, we have struggled peaceably. However, many massacres have been staged against the people in many places and so our people have been compelled to resort to tools for their legitimate self-defense.

[Question] For the edification of the Panamanian people, could you tell us why the Peoples League are called 28 February?

[Answer] Yes, we are called 28 February in honor of a heroic event, 28 February 1977, when our people rose in the streets of San Salvador, took over the townships around the capital--Mejicanos, (Pocapansingo), San Marcos, Soyapango--and confronted the National Guard in the streets of San Salvador after the electoral fraud that led to Colonel Romero's rule. To honor that heroic date, denoting that our people are determined to rise up and fight to defend their rights, we call ourselves LP-28.

[Question] It has been suggested that the Costa Rican ambassador be released on account of his health. Would you be willing to do that?

[Answer] Well, we have stated that there is a comrade who is a physician here with us who has studied the situation. He thinks the situation is not serious for the moment. The Costa Rican ambassador has been given all the medicine he needs, although if the situation becomes complicated we would immediately release him. However, we would also like to point out that our movement is not being intransigent. On the contrary, we have made a number of concessions. We have allowed telephone calls. We have even released a hostage, two children. [sentence as heard] We have allowed all sorts of liberties. Yet the government has not made any concession to us or given any signs that it wants to solve the problem.

[Question] Who is representing the LP-28 at the negotiating table?

[Answer] A negotiating committee has been appointed and it has reported where it can be reached. The government junta already knows where it can reach them. However, it has not responded so far.

[Question] Has any headway been made in the negotiations through Nicaragua's mediation?

[Answer] Yes. We think this might help find a speedy solution to the problem.

[Zurita] Mr Argueta, thank you for your remarks to this station.

Mexican, Venezuelan Ambassadors Asked To Mediate

PA130214 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Jan 80 PA

[Interview with Carlos Argueta of the 28 February Peoples Leagues at Panamanian Embassy in San Salvador--recorded]

[Text] [Question] How are the negotiations between the government and the 28 February Peoples Leagues [LP-28] coming for the release of the hostages?

[Answer] So far our movement has issued a public appeal to the Venezuelan and Mexican embassies to mediate with the junta. A short time ago we received a telephone call from the Venezuelan ambassador, who said he accepted our request for mediation, was going to get in contact with our companeros on the negotiating committee and with our political committee and that he was going to begin discussions with the junta to see if our companeros can be released and that there is an end to the repression in the places we mentioned before.

[Question] How are the hostages in the Panamanian Embassy?

[Answer] They are very well. Right now they are playing cards. Their relatives have been able to bring them personal articles, radios and even a television set. They are permitted visits and telephone calls. They are able to make statements to the international press.

[Question] When do you expect to have a reply from the government regarding your list of demands in exchange for the release of the hostages?

[Answer] This is something that does not depend on us. It depends on the government to the extent that it gives us a prompt reply.

[Question] What has been the reply of the Salvadoran authorities to your list of demands?

[Answer] So far we have not received any reply from the government and neither have we seen any intention by the authorities to release [the prisoners] or to accept our demands.

[Question] What would be your position if you do not receive a positive reply from the Salvadoran authorities?

[Answer] Well, we would stay here indefinitely. We are ready to stay here indefinitely under any circumstances. However, we must make it clear that at no time have we thought of acting against the physical integrity of the Costa Rican and Panamanian ambassadors or the embassy personnel.

Solution Expected Soon

PA140017 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The crisis caused by the seizure of the Panamanian Embassy in El Salvador should be solved tomorrow. The ambassadors of Venezuela and Mexico, who have been acting as intermediaries between the Political Committee of the 28 February Peoples Leagues [LP-28] and the Salvadoran revolutionary junta, said this afternoon that there is good will on both sides and they hope for a prompt solution to the problem.

It was also felt that the statement of the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission that the seven imprisoned youths demanded by the LP-28 are alive in Usulutan Prison was seen as very positive. It is expected that tomorrow, 72 hours after the Panamanian Embassy in El Salvador was seized, both the diplomats and the arrested LP-28 members will be liberated.

BPR ACTIVISTS OCCUPY SAN SALVADOR CATHEDRAL

PA132017 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1927 GMT 13 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Jan (LATIN)--Some 20 members of the subversive organization the People's Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] seized the metropolitan cathedral this morning while San Salvador Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero was about to finish his homily, a church spokesman said.

The prelate had criticized kidnapings and the taking of hostages, specifically mentioning the occupation of the Panamanian Embassy, the kidnaping of South African Ambassador Archibald Gardner Dunn and the capture of a national guardsman in Arcatao, 130 km north of here.

Archbishop Romero asked for mercy for the hostages during the homily. He told the BPR group that, if they truly represent the people, they should not torment people who have no responsibility whatsoever for the events taking place in this convulsed country.

MILITARY UNITS SEARCH BORDER AREA FOR ARMED LEFTISTS

PA120246 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2308 GMT 11 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Santa Ana (El Salvador), 11 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Military units of this city, 66 km west of San Salvador, were sent today to the "El Trifinio" region in northern El Salvador, and bordering Guatemala and Honduras, to investigate the possible penetration of heavily armed leftists.

The security authorities told ACAN-EFE that the mountainous region is being searched in view of reports on the presence of unidentified individuals who entered the country illegally with all kinds of weapons.

A military cordon has been established along the border with Guatemala in the northwestern Cuzcatleca region in order to surround the extremists who, it is presumed, arrived from mountainous areas in Guatemala and Honduras.

GUATEMALA

CONGRESS PRESIDENT CONDEMNS SOVIET INVASION IN AFGHANISTAN

PA112312 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 11 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The president of the National Congress today condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The Soviet Union's decision to intervene militarily in Afghanistan is condemnable. Apparently, the president of the National Congress stated, the Russians were not satisfied with promoting internal subversion in the country and now are even trying to impose their way of life on another member of the international community. The president of the National Congress said he condemns such a deplorable act by the Soviet Union as a crime.

Regarding the national situation, the president of the National Congress said a crisis in Guatemala can be avoided if the sectors in power assume a more just attitude. Polanco noted we must benefit from the lessons we have received from Nicaragua and from what is happening in El Salvador.

TWO GUERRILLAS KILLED IN CLASH WITH ARMY PATROL

PA120259 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2127 GMT 11 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The guerrillas operating in the western part of Guatemala suffered two new casualties in a clash with a military patrol, according to a report today from the national army's Public Relations Office. Three other wounded rebels were evacuated by their comrades, while the army reported two "slightly" injured soldiers.

The guerrillas--according to the military report--used women and children from the "San Pablo el Baldio" community, in the jurisdiction of El Quiche, as shields "with the obvious purpose of provoking a tragedy between civilians and enlisted men."

Due to the presence of civilians who were forced by the guerrillas to walk ahead of them, the patrol decided to withdraw. This allowed the rebels the chance to escape into the mountains.

The military report concludes by indicating that "the pursuit and mopping up operations in the area continue without interruptions."

During these operations, which started during the last 3 months of 1979, some 10 other guerrillas and 3 soldiers, including an officer who was ambushed together with his patrol, have been killed.

NICARAGUA

U.S. PEOPLE CONTINUE TO SHOW SOLIDARITY

PA121420 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 12 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The U.S. people continue to show their solidarity with the Nicaraguan people. The propaganda of the Somozists and of Yankee imperialists, such as John Murphy, did not in any way damage the conscience of solidarity that the brotherly people of the United States have with our free, red and black, and Sandinist fatherland. Revolutionary Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra has received a donation for more than 4.5 million cordobas sent by Wisconsin Governor Lee S. Dreyfus. The companeros general consuls in Houston, Romeo Lopez and (Jalimas Sirquer) de Lopez, delivered the donation. It consists of surgical equipment and medicines for the flood victims on the Atlantic coast. A small emergency hospital is also included.

COSTA RICAN FISHERMEN CAPTURED, RELEASED

PA121852 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Nicaraguan Coast Guard units on Wednesday captured six Costa Rican boats while they were fishing in Nicaragua's territorial waters. The motorboats were seized when the Costa Rican fishermen were in the middle of placing trammel nets for sharks.

The fishermen were caught when they were approximately 3 km away from San Juan del Sur, but inexplicably they were released a few hours after their capture. Nicaraguan Natural Resources and Environment Institute [IRENA] spokesmen have stated that the 12 crewmembers of these motorboats were released without penalty. However, they noted, three Nicaraguan sailors have been held prisoner in Costa Rica for 9 months, along with their fishing boats. The detained Nicaraguan boats are the Don Tomas, (El Faro) and (Banda Clara). All the fishermen are from San Juan del Sur. It is for this reason that the townspeople, especially the fishermen, when they discovered that the Costa Ricans had been released, were opposed to their leaving and would not let the ships sail off, alluding to the prolonged imprisonment of their companeros. IRENA spokesmen have noted that cases similar to this of San Juan del Sur have occurred in other ports, where military officials have simply released captured persons, generally without imposing any sanction.

RELATIONS WITH NEW SALVADORAN JUNTA TO CONTINUE

PA120250 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2305 GMT 11 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 11 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government still recognizes the civilian-military junta ruling in El Salvador following today's official notification that it has been reshuffled. A communique by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, which is under Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, has reported. It says, "Nicaragua trusts it can maintain and further fraternal relations with the Salvadoran people and government through the new authorities."

Following the recent resignation of three junta members, the Salvadoran junta was reshuffled yesterday when Dr Hector Dada Hirezi, Dr Jose Antonio Ehrlich and Dr Jose Ramon Avalos were administered the oath of office and National Guard Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano and Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez were confirmed in office. On behalf of the Sandinist revolutionary government, the Foreign Ministry communique conveyed to them "our esteem and appreciation."

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION RESHUFFLE ANNOUNCED

FL111255 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The newspaper GRANMA, official organ of the party Central Committee, today publishes the complete texts of two resolutions of the Council of State and a decree law and a decree of the highest organs of the state and government:

The Council of State decree law establishes a reduction in the number of organizations of the state central administration by means of the dissolution of some and transfer of their powers and functions to other existing organizations. For this reason, the following are abolished: The State Committee for Science and Technology; the State Committee for Construction; the ministries of the Electric Power Industry, the Construction Materials Industry and the Chemical Industry; the Mines and Geology Ministry; the Institute of Domestic Demand Research and Orientation; the Children's Institute; and the Institute of Forestry Development and Exploitation.

The Center for Housing Study and Control also is abolished, and its powers and functions are transferred to the Ministry of Construction. The powers, functions, obligations and rights of the Ministry of Agriculture with regard to sugar harvest agricultural activity are transferred to the Ministry of the Sugar Industry.

This decree law also stipulates that the Council of Ministers Executive Committee will arrange the organization and structure of the state central administration organizations which are transferred and assume the functions and powers of the ones declared abolished.

One of the Council of State resolutions concerning the aforementioned decree law establishes corresponding changes in the management of various organization of the state central administration and, therefore, in the composition of the Council of Ministers. The resolution points out that due to the abolition of the organizations they headed, the following comrades terminate their respective positions of president of state committee, minister or institute president: Zoilo Marinello, Levi Farah, Jose Luis Beltran, Jose Valle Roque, Antonio Esquivel, Manuel Cespedes, Eugenio Rodriguez Balari, Electra Fernandez and Jose Ponce Diaz. It also replaces Comrades Oscar Fernandez Padilla, Rafael Francia Mestre, Marcelo Fernandez Font, Asela de los Santos, Marcos Lage, Nora Frometa, Aniba Velaz, Lester Rodriguez, Armando Torres Santrayll, Jose A. Fernandez Cuervo and Joaquin Gongora in their respective positions of chiefs of organizations of the state central administration. They will be assigned other functions.

This resolution appoints Comrade Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado to the position of minister of justice, performing this function simultaneously with that of vice president of the Council of Ministers which he currently holds. Joel Domenech is appointed minister of the basic industry, performing this function simultaneously with that of vice president of the Council of Ministers which he currently holds. Diocles Torralba is appointed minister of the sugar industry and he also will hold this new position simultaneously with that of vice president of the Council of Ministers.

Jose Ramon Fernandez is appointed minister of education. He will hold the new position simultaneously with the responsibility of vice president of the Council of Ministers which he currently holds. Arnaldo Milian is appointed vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of agriculture, holding both functions simultaneously. Osmany Cienfuegos will be vice president of the Council of Ministers, a function that he will perform along with the responsibilities of secretary of the Council of Ministers and its Executive Committee which he currently holds.

Comrade Joaquin Benavides will hold the position of president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security and Ricardo Cabrizas will assume the responsibility of minister of foreign trade.

The resolution also appointed Comrades Manuel Millares, Jorge A. Fernandez Cuervo, Marcos Lage, Jose Luis Padron, Antonio Esquivel, Jorge Lezcano and Levi Farah to hold the positions of ministers of light industry, fish industry, iron and steel machinery industry; president of the National Institute of Tourism and ministers of government [as heard], respectively.

The Council of State also decided to terminate Comrade Jose Santiago Cuba Fernandez in the position of attorney general of the republic and appoint Comrade Idalberto L. de Guevara Quintana to this position.

A decree signed by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Council of Ministers, resolves to distribute the attention, control and coordination of the work of state central administration organizations among the members of the Council of Ministers Executive Committee. It also stipulates that Council of Ministers Vice Presidents Ramiro Valdes, Diocles Torralba and Jose A. Lopez Moreno will perform their [council] functions simulatenously with those of ministers of interior, sugar industry and construction industry respectively.

Members' Functions Outlined

FL111412 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jan 80 FL

[Excerpts] Article 3 of Decree Law 31 points out that the powers and functions of the [abolished] State Committee for Science and Technology are assigned to the Academy of Sciences of Cuba. Article 3 assigns the powers and functions of the abolished Children's Institute to the Ministry of Education. Likewise, the Ministry of Basic Industry which was created by Decree Law 31, will be assigned the functions and powers of the ministries of the Chemical Industry, the Electric Power Industry and Mines and Geology; the Domestic Trade Ministry is assigned those of the Cuban Institute of Domestic Trade Research and Orientation; and the Agriculture Ministry is assigned the ones of the National Institute of Forestry Development and Exploitation. The Construction Ministry will be assigned the powers and functions of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and State Committee for Construction.

Other appointments were those of Antonio Esquivel and Jorge Lezcano Perez to the position of government ministers and to perform the functions they may be assigned by the chief of state and government. Levi Farah Balmaseda also was appointed government minister and will continue taking care of construction abroad.

Article 18 of Law 1,323 of 30 November 1976 grants the president of the Council of Ministers the power to distribute the attention, control and coordination of the work of state central administration organizations among the members of the Council of Ministers' Executive Committee. By virture of this power, it is resolved to distribute the attention, control and coordination of the work of the state central administration organizations among the members of the Council of Ministers Executive Committee as follows:

The president of the Council of Ministers, besides the functions inherent to his position, will take direct charge of the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Public Health and Ministry of Culture.

The first vice president, Comrade Raul Castro Ruz, will collaborate with the president on these tasks and the others inherent to his position.

Comrade Guillermo Garcia Erias, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of transportation, will be responsible for the Ministry of Communications.

Comrade Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of Ministers, will be responsible for the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the National Bank of Cuba and the Ministry of Foreign Relations.

Comrade Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of justice, will be responsible for the State Committee for Standardization and the system of arbitration organs.

Comrade Arnaldo Milian Castro, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of agriculture, will be responsible for the Ministry of the Food Industry.

Comrade Joel Domenech Benitez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of basic industry, will be responsible for the Ministry of Iron and Steel Machinery Industry.

Comrade Elavio Bravo Prado, vice president of the Council of Ministers, will be responsible for the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Domestic Trade and the Ministry of the Fish Industry.

Comrade Jose R. Fernandez Alvarez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education, will be responsible for the Academy of Sciences of Cuba. The Ministry of Higher Education; the National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation; and Cuban Radio and Television Institute.

Comrade Osmany Cienfuegos Gorriaran, vice president of the Council of Ministers, will be responsible for the State Committee for Technical and Material Supply, the State Committee for Finance, the State Committee for Labor and Social Security and the National Institute of Tourism.

Comrade Humberto Peres Gonzalez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and president of the Central Planning Board, will be responsible for the State Committee for Prices, the State Committee for Statistics and the National Institute of Automated Systems and Computer Technology.

AFP Comments on Reshuffle

PA131622 Paris AFP in English 1356 GMT 13 Jan 80 PA

[By Jacques Thomet]

[Text] Havana, Jan 14 (AFP)--A drastic overhauling of Cuba's government machine launched in the past 48 hours is seen by observers here as President Fidel Castro's answer to what the regime openly expects to be a very bleak year indeed for the economy. To treat the variety of Cuban ills that leaders here delicately refer to in their speeches as the shortcomings of socialism, the Council of State Friday promulgated a whole roster of remedial measures. They will afford a tighter grip on the Ministeries of Defence, the Interior, Health, and Culture to Fidel Castro and his younger brother, Raul, whom observers here rank as No 2 in the regime. President Castro has taken direct charge of these ministries at a time when he has undertaken an increased burden of work as president for the next three years of the non-aligned movement. It had been predicted that he would even have to transfer some of his presidential duties to a younger brother.

A hint of the new reforms [words indistinct] read between the lines of speeches Raul Castro made last October and November in which he referred to forthcoming measures, without actually specifying what they would be.

He also hit out at flabbiness in the administration and the [word indistinct] deploring Cubans' (?back of) discipline at work. In the radical administrative streamlining, nine ministers and the chief public prosecutor were sacked and a number of ministeries and government [word indistinct] were either polished [as received] or merged with other bodies.

A minor cabinet reshuffle on Dec 14, the first since this regime's constitution was promulgated in 1976, appears to have contributed to the kind of improvement now being sought. The December reshuffle put veteran guerrillero Ramiro Valdes at the head of the Interior Ministry. Mr Valdes, who fought alongside Fidel Castro in the civil war that in 1959 ended in the ousting of dictator Fulgencio Batista, is viewed by observers as an energetic administrator. His appointment heralded what is evidently a return in strength of Fidel Castro's revolutionary brothers-in-arms from th old guerrilla days in the Sierra Maestra.

Among these old-guard promotions are Justice Minister Osvaldo Dorticos, who was Cuban president from 1959 to 1976, Agriculture Minister Arnaldo Milian, Sugar Industry Minister Diocles Torralba, Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez, and Basic Industries Joel Domenech. Conspicuously absent from the promotion list, however, is Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, a vice-premier in the cabinet who has not been given a ministry. Mr Rodriguez was a leader of the Peoples Socialist (Communist) Party before the revolution.

PCC CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER CELIA SANCHEZ DIES

FL112119 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 11 Jan 80 FL

[Excerpt] Today at 1150 (1650 GMT) following a prolonged sickness Comrade Celia Sanchez Manduley, member of the PCC Central Committee, secretary of the Council of State and deputy to the People's Government National Assembly died. About 2 and 1/2 years ago Comrade Celia had surgery. The success of the surgery along with her proverbial strong will allowed her to prolong her valuable life and continue providing the country and people with her unselfish revolutionary services.

Nevertheless, despite the tenacious struggle waged by the doctors it was impossible to prevent the end which occurred today. The body of the exemplary Cuban revolutionary, who was a heroic combatant of the clandestine struggle and the rebel army and a leader of the socialist party and state, will lie in state beginning at 2000 (0100 GMT) today at the base of the Jose Marti monument located in the Plaza of the Revolution. There the workers and all the nation, to whom she devoted her whole life, will pay her the homage she deserves due to a life of combat filled with merit and virtue.

Country Mourns

FL112141 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 11 Jan 80 FL

[Excerpt] Tomorrow at 1500 (2000 GMT) Comrade Celia Sanchez will be buried at the Revolutionary Armed Forces pantheon with the honors due her historical and revolutionary position. The Council of State of the Republic of Cuba has decreed official mourning from 1600 (2100 GMT) on 11 January until 1800 (2300 GMT) tomorrow 12 January 1980.

The country is in mourning. One of its most unswerving and loyal daughters has fallen. She was an untiring combatant, a heroine of the Cuban revolution. Men, women and children, workers, peasants and students, all working people to whom with infinite love she devoted her evergy and intelligence up to the last moments of her life, will demonstrate with profound sorrow their appreciation and love by massively accompanying her mortal remains to their final resting place.

Her example, ideas and cause will forever remain in the hearts and memory of the people whom she actively helped to forge the glory of which she was a part--the Cuban revolution. All of her virtues will be the basis for new endeavors for the present and future generations, signed, PCC Central Committee.

Council of State Decree

FL112213 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2106 GMT 11 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Council of State decree:

Whereas, at 1150 (1650 GMT) today Comrade Celia Sanchez Manduley, member of the PCC Central Committee, deputy to the People's Government National Assembly and secretary of the Council of State, died as a result of prolonged illness;

Whereas, Comrade Celia Sanchez Manduley was prominent for her extraordinary revolutionary merits in the clandestine struggle and in the Sierra Maestra and following the triumph of the revolution, and gave all her energies and enthusiasm to the consolidation of our socialist revolution;

Whereas, her noble and fecund revolutionary and human action deserves the fervent appreciation of all Cuban people who feel this irreparable loss as their own.

Therefore, the Council of State has adopted the following agreement:

First, to declare official mourning on the occasion of the death this morning of Comrade Celia Sanchez Manduley, member of the PCC Central Committee, deputy to the People's Government National Assembly and secretary of the Council of State, from 1600 (2100 GMT) on 11 January 1980 until 1800 (2300 GMT) 12 January 1980.

Second, to arrange for the national flag to fly at half mast at public and military buildings from 1600 (2100 GMT) today until 1800 (2300 GMT) tomorrow.

Third, the ministers of foreign relations and the Revolutionary Arred Forces are in charge of carrying out what is stated in this decree.

Issued at the Palace of the Revolution in Havana City on 11 January 1980. Signed, Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Council of State.

Funeral Service Begins

FL122038 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Service in Spanish on 12 January continues live black-and-white television coverage of Celia Sanchez Manduley's funeral, which began at 1600 GMT. At 1955 GMT Cuban President Fidel Castro and other members of the PCC Politburo take up positions as the final honor guard watching over the remains of Celia Sanchez. At 1956 the Cuban Government leaders then leave the funeral hall. At 2201 GMT the floral shroud is removed from the coffin. Fidel and Raul then pay their final respects and the coffin is then closed at 2002 GMT and a Cuban national flag is draped over the coffin.

The honor guard then raises the coffin and takes it from the funeral hall as a funeral march is played by a military band. Fidel and Raul Castro follow the coffin out of the hall. The coffin is then placed on the funeral carriage. The honor guard is then called to attention. Fidel and Raul Castro lead the funeral procession, followed by other members of the PCC Politburo and the visiting Nicaraguan delegation. They are then followed by PCC Secretariat members and other Cuban leaders, officials and the rest of the funeral procession. The funeral procession begins on foot at 2007 GMT following the military jeep and limber transporting the coffin.

Fidel and the rest of the PCC Politburo are in the first line of the funeral procession. Then come other members of the funeral procession, followed by the Cuban people. Three cars with floral wreaths lead the procession, followed by the military band, then the military honor guard, the funeral carriage and then Fidel Castro and the rest of the funeral procession. At 2013 GMT the military band begins playing the 26 July march as the funeral procession enters Paseo Street. Television announcer Manolo Ortega describes the scene as the funeral procession proceeds down the street.

At 2027 GMT the funeral procession enters Zapata Street. At 2032 GMT Havana television begins coverage from the Revolutionary Armed Forces--FAR--pantheon in the Colon Cemetery. Another television announcer takes over describing the scene of the ceremony as the television cameras pan the pantheon awaiting the entrance of the funeral procession into the cemetery.

Hart Gives Funeral Oration

FL122115 [Editorial Report FL] At 2046 GMT the funeral procession is seen entering the Colon Cemetery. At 2048 GMT Fidel Castro and the other leaders of the Cuban Government are seen entering the cemetery. The military band is heard playing the 26 July march. At 2051 GMT the funeral carriage comes to a halt in front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces--FAR---pantheon and the military band stops playing. At 2052 GMT the funeral procession starts up again and the military band plays a funeral march. At 2054 GMT the funeral carriage comes to a halt. The honor guard then removes the Cuban national flag from the coffin. Fidel Castro and the rest of the procession stand at attention. At 2033 GMT the coffin is removed from the limber by the honor guard and is taken to the niche that is to hold the coffin. It is then placed inside the niche. The procession is then called to attention. The Cuban national anthem is played as a gun salute is given. The troops are then called to attention. At 2058 GMT taps are played. Fidel Castro and the other leaders then take their places for the funeral oration.

At 2059 GMT PCC Politbuto member Armando Hart goes to the podium to give the funeral oration. Hart begins by recounting Celia's role in the liberation struggle as the close aide of Fidel Castro.

Sanchez Lies in State

FL121407 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 12 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Celia Sanchez Manduley's funeral procession will begin at 1500 (2000 GMT) from the base of the Jose Marti monument in the Plaza of the Revolution, where her body is lying in state. The nation, which has turned out to pay posthumous honor to the heroic and dear communist leader, will accompany the funeral cortege to Zapata and Eight streets near the Colon Cemetery, where she will be buried. Only her relatives, leaders of the party and state, representatives of workers, political and mass organizations and the comrades who were closest to the dear comrade will be allowed into the cemetery due to lack of room inside.

The funeral oration for Comrade Celia Sanchez can be heard in the areas around the cemetery on loudspeakers set up for this purpose. It will also be transmitted by the national radio and television stations.

The Central Organization of Cuban Workers and its trade unions in Havana City Province have issued a call to all workers to pay posthumous honor to Comrade Celia Sanchez Manduley. The notable loss of one who was an unselfish combatant in the clandestine struggle and in the Sierra Maestra and an untiring fighter for building and strengthening socialism in Cuba has caused a sense of deep loss among all workers.

A message from the Federation of Cuban Women states that today our people have lost a glorious figure who gave prominence to the role of women in the revolutionary struggle, who knew how to win the respect and love of all sons of the homeland by her heroism in all tests, by her simplicity and modesty, by her exemplary behavior and by her total commitment to every task needed to build the new society.

For its part, the message from the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] states that the loss of our dear Celia is cause for deep sorrow to all CDR members. The recollection of her life serves to ease the sorrow. Now we see Celia in the trenches as an exemplary combatant, in voluntary work and as an outstanding CDR member, and her example makes us believe she is still here, always here alongside the people in building socialism.

The coffin containing the remains of Comrade Celia has been covered with a shroud and orchids and has been placed at the base of Jose Marti Monument in the Plaza of the Revolution. On a white sash laying over the flowers one can read: To Celia, from Fidel.

Since 2000 (0100 GMT) yesterday when the Circular Hall was opened, where the coffin has been placed, an unending line of men, women, old people and children have been viewing the remains. Throughout the night they came to pay a final tribute to the unforgettable comrade. The coffin has been placed in the center of the hall. The surrounding walls have been covered with violet-colored pleated cloth, the same color as the shroud, giving the setting a sense of solemnity and sad beauty. Celia is dressed in her olive-green uniform, immobile as we never wanted to see her.

Included among those present was Fidel. She dedicated her whole life to his glorious cause and to Cuba. Others present included Raul and other members of the PCC Central Committee Politbuto and Secretariat and Council of State, along with other leaders of organs and mass organizations.

Viewing Opens, Diplomats Attend

FL121508 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1215 GMT 12 Jan 80 FL

[Excerpt] Shortly before 2000 (0100 GMT) yesterday, Friday, the coffin containing the remains of Comrade Celia Sanchez was placed in the main hall at the base of the Marti Monument in the Plaza of the Revolution. Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro accompanied the funeral cortege along with Celia Sanchez' family members.

Moments later, amid an imposing silence, the family members of the dear comrade began lining up to view the remains, along with comrades in arms and students of the party's provincial school. A great Cuban flag is raised majestically behind the coffin.

At exactly 2000 (0100 GMT) yesterday the honor guard took up its post. The Palace of the Revolution ceremonial and credentials battalion took the first watch. Members of the Politburo, Secretariat and Central Committee, ministers and leaders of mass organizations headed the funeral review. The first honor guard was taken by workers of the Central Committee, Council of State and other organizations, as well as by combatants from the Sierra Maestra.

One hour after the start of the funeral viewing, members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba went to the hall where the remains of Celia Sanchez lay in state to express their condolences on her death. Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca received the messages of sorrow from the diplomats, who moments later viewed the remains.

Among the moments of greatest emotion during last night's official and public mourning in our country was the presence in the funeral hall of the parents of the unforgettable hero of Yaguajay, Maj Camilo Cienfuegos.

Along with the long line at the Plaza of the Revolution, floral wreaths continue to arrive from family members, friends and comrades in arms. Prominent on the gray coffin is a shroud of orchids sent by our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

Up to this writing, tens of thousands have viewed the remains, reflecting the profound sorrow of our people for the death of one of their greatest and dearest heroines of the last and definitive liberation struggle.

Nicaraguan Leaders Arrive

FL121938 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1905 GMT 12 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Today Comdrs Humberto Oterga and Bayardo Arce, members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate, have traveled to Havana at the head of a delegation to attend the funeral service for the heroic Celia Sanchez. Ortega is also commander in chief of the Sandinist popular army and minister of defense. The delegation also includes guerrilla Comdr Dora Maria Tellez and Carlos Carrion, members of the FSLN.

Celia Sanchez' death resulted in immediate responses of condolence. The main leaders of the Nicaraguan revolution have sent messages to the Cuban Government and people.

At a mass rally held last night in Managua on the occasion of the closing of the commemoration of the assassination of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro there was a minute of silence in honor of Celia Sanchez.

MANY PEOPLE RUMORED TO BE ARRESTED IN HAVANA

PA120433 Paris AFP in Spanish 0002 GMT 12 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 11 Jan (AFP)--Persistent rumors about the arrest of many persons and the reinforcement of police control over the past few days in Cuba circulated here today.

According to concurrent reports by diplomatic sources, the number of Cubans arrested varies between 2,000 and 3,000 while no reason for the arrests has been given. Nothing has been published so far by the authorities or the local press. It was mentioned, however, that these arrests could be the result of the appearance of leaflets and posters hostile to the regime in some neighborhoods of Havana.

It has been impossible to establish if the persons arrested were detained because of common crimes within the framework of a campaign against crime recently launched against trafficking in gasoline coupons. A police operation carried out on the night of 30 December was described as effective by the press but the number of criminals caught was not revealed.

Cubans have observed an increase in police control of buses and private cars in Havana. Several persons mentioned vehicle searches mainly on leaving Havana. The police are also searching buses while they are still running, conducting identity checks and imposing fines on persons who do not have their identification papers. A witness told AFP that he saw the police discover whole pieces of a horse in the trunk of a car during one of the checks near Lenin Plaza in southern Havana. If this increase in security checks is confirmed, it coincides with the appointment of Interior Minister Ramiro Valdes, who has been in office for less than 1 month but who has been described as a hardliner.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

GOVERNMENT DENOUNCES CUBAN TERRORIST TRAINING IN GRENADA

FL111735 Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 9 Jan 80 p 1 FL

[Staff reporter]

[Text] Scores of Trinidadians are now undergoing training in terrorism, sabotage and guerrilla warfare by Cubans in Grenada, a senior government official said last night. And the presence of such a group of people skilled in the use of sophisticated explosives, arms, ammunition and terror tactics is sending shock waves through the state's national defence circles, the spokesman said.

He said government was alarmed over the growing threat of militant people with leftist leanings seeking highly specialised training from socialist countries. Over the past three months some 75 Trinidadians have undergone "commando-type" training in Grenada which changed government in a Cuban-backed coup last March 13 in which several persons were killed.

Handpicked

The official said since Maurice Bishop installed himself as prime minister of Grenada more than 200 locals have gone to the island under the guise of visitors for "specialised training." Government, he said, was monitoring the situation carefully and had scores of people returning from the island under close observation.

The spokesman said the demand for entry into the Grenada school of terrorism gained impetus with the launching of a communist party in Trinidad and Tobago last August. It seemed that trainees were handpicked by leftist groups and certain trade union leaders operating under cover, it was pointed out.

The source said that with the terror training by the militants, a number of incidents have taken place in Trinidad recently to show that the group is a powerful force and a serious threat to the country. To cite examples of the group's training, he said, over the past months the number of incidents involving bomb hoaxes, bomb explosions and bomb discoveries increased a hundred-fold over the same period locals started schooling in Grenada. Police and bomb disposal experts have linked undetonated bomb and other explosive devices found at bombing targets as similar to those made by Cuban agents.

It was noted that with the new revolutionary government in the saddle in Grenada, it provided a haven for any group in sympathy with socialist ideologies to seek secret training without fear of raising suspicion in their home country. Trinidad and Tobago no longer has safe hideouts in the mountainside to facilitate guerrilla training since the marijuana planters have been hounded by the police helicopter squad which has been scouring the rugged hills. In this respect, it was pointed out, Grenada, a Cuban satellite, offered the necessary cover for "tourists" selected to be trained in "liberating their respective countries?"

The Ministry of National Security and police have been tight lipped over the Grenada connection, but a coastal watch in Tobago imposed two days after the Grenada coup is still in force, said the police. The "GUARDIAN" learnt last night that the government was watching the "made in Grenada terrorists with the Cuban stamp" closely.

Over the past months, Mr. Bishop has denied that Cubans have been playing a major role in spreading terrorism from Grenada to other Caribbean islands. When Mr. Bishop ousted Sir Eric Gairy from the prime ministership, a number of governments in the region hailed the move but the Trinidad and Tobago Government declined to comment.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 010 15 January 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Chilean-Bolivian Railroad Representatives To Meet A 1
Andean Group To Support Bolivia on Tin Problem With U.S. A 1

BOLIVIA

Delegate to Tin Council Cites Possibility of Compromise on U.S. Tin Sale C 1
La Paz Citizens Arm Against Threat of Peasant Invasion C 1
Briefs: Representative to Tin Council; Technical Accord With France C 1

CHILE

Finance Minister Predicts Inflation Rate Will Decrease E 1
Government Announces Investments in Mining Sector E 1
Briefs: Industrial Growth E 1

MEXICO

Oil Production Figures, Goals Announced M 1
PEMEX Warns U.S. M 1
U.S. Gas Price Announced M 1
Two Leftist Parties Support Soviet 'Aid' to Afghanistan M 1

PANAMA

Foreign Minister Optimistic for Speedy Solution to Embassy Takeover N 1
Government Reiterates Decision Not To Extradite Shah N 1
FEP Delegation Returns From Iran, Secretary General Comments N 2
PDP Supports USSR Invasion of Afghanistan [CRITICA 14 Jan] N 2
Ozores Cites U.S. 'Unilateral Decision' on Executive Board N 2
Envoy Says Panama Reserves Right To Revoke Canal Treaty N 3
Workers Council Rejects Royo Call for Talks on Law 95 N 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Authorities Capture Two U.S. Fishing Boats P 1
Panamanian Official Arrives for Marine Boundary, Fishing Talks P 1
Striking Fruit Company Employees Asked To Return to Work P 1

EL SALVADOR

Further Coverage of Panamanian Embassy Takeover P 2
Release of LP-28 Prisoners Confirmed P 2
Last Hostages Released P 2
Guatemalan Embassy Machinegunned, No Casualties Reported P 3
PRTC Claims Responsibility P 3
Metalworkers Occupy San Salvador Cathedral P 3
Archbishop Warns of 'Imminent Civil War' P 4
National Guard Accused of Killing MLP, BPR Militants P 4
Further Reportage on Efforts To Unify Leftist Groups P 5
Unity Ceremony Held P 5
Joint Communique Issued [CRONICA DEL PUEBLO 11 Jan] P 6
Police Find Leftist Arms Cache Near Capital P 7
Government Spokesman Explains Bank Nationalization P 7

GUATEMALA

Foreign Minister Expresses Concern Over Afghanistan Events P 8
Poor People's Army Executes Military Commissioner [Havana] P 8

HONDURAS

Perez Condemns El Salvador for Lack of Effort in Peace Talks [TIEMPO 4 Jan] P 8
Editorial Predicts Worsening Economic Situation for 1980 [TIEMPO 4 Jan] P 9

NICARAGUA

Social Democrats, Chamorro Score Invasion of Afghanistan P 10
First Somozist Gets Long Sentence for War Crimes P 11
More Property of Somozist Officials Confiscated P 11

CUBA

Armando Hart Delivers Funeral Oration for Celia Sanchez Q 1
National Seminar on State Arbitration Opens Q 8
Commentary Notes Importance of Savings to Economy Q 9

CHILEAN-BOLIVIAN RAILROAD REPRESENTATIVES TO MEET

PY091205 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos has reported that Chilean and Bolivian railroad representatives will meet in Arica on Monday to discuss matters pertaining to the Arica-La Paz railroad system. The agenda to be discussed has not been disclosed, but it was learned that one of the main issues will be the railroad tariff system. Chile recently readjusted its railroad tariffs, which are based on the purchasing power of the U.S. dollar. This increase was severely criticized by Bolivia, but Chilean experts explained that the Arica-La Paz railroad has an average annual deficit of $1.5 million and that this is one of the main factors which caused an increase in railroad tariffs. They noted that the railroad tariffs are based on a rate established in dollars in 1948 and that they have not been readjusted since then. The Chilean experts noted that the dollar has depreciated to the extent that the tariffs that are charged today are probably equal to one-third of the original rate. They added that the Bolivian side has readjusted its train tariffs on more than one occasion without previously consulting the Chilean side.

ANDEAN GROUP TO SUPPORT BOLIVIA ON TIN PROBLEM WITH U.S.

PA141614 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1902 GMT 13 Jan 80 PA

[By Miguel Paredes]

[Text] Lima, 13 Jan (LATIN)--The Andean Group "will support and assist" Bolivia fully in its differences with the United States regarding the sale of tin on the international market, it was announced here. The announcement of the Andean decision, which will be released in Bolivia tomorrow, was drafted here by the foreign ministers of Colombia, Peru and Venezuela who went to Santa Cruz, Bolivia, to participate in the first meeting of the Andean Pact foreign ministers' council. During a news conference, the foreign ministers criticized the U.S. sale of tin. This mineral, they said, is the base of Bolivian economic stability. On 2 January the United States announced the release of 35,000 metric tons of tin from its noncommercial reserves. Five thousand tons will be delivered to the International Tin Reserve Council Fund and the remainder will be placed on the market in an as yet undefined sales program.

During the news conference, the foreign ministers of Colombia, Diego Uribe, and Peru, Arturo Garcia, criticized American law for the sale of tin, regretting that it occurred at a time when the Bolivian economy is passing through a "critical period." "We shall support the Bolivian Government in its efforts to keep the United States from selling its strategic reserves on the market," Foreign Minister Garcia said. He added that Peru's traditional attitude "has always stood for the defense of our natural resources." Foreign Minister Uribe, who arrived in Santa Cruz together with Garcia, said the Andean Group will take a "very vigorous" action in support of Bolivia. "We must prove that the Andean group is the primary solidarity force in our hemisphere," he added. Uribe, after saying the tin problem is on the council's working agenda, said that in his opinion, "Bolivia must speak again to the United States and explain the dangers of not having an adequate and harmonious policy in defense of basic products." Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Zambrano told the press his country has reasserted to Bolivia its solidarity and support in the tin problem and it will support, within the Andean Pact, any action that tends to solve the problem. He also said the foreign ministers council meeting will study the possibility of jointly giving economic assistance to Bolivia.

DELEGATE TO TIN COUNCIL CITES POSSIBILITY OF COMPROMISE ON U.S. TIN SALE

PY121927 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpt] The Bolivian delegation which will attend the meeting of the International Tin Council on the 6th international tin agreement will defend the interests of the country by requesting that the United States not attack the Bolivian economy by selling its strategic tin reserves on the international market. This statement was made by Senator Fernando Baptista Gumucio, president of the Finance Commission of the Senate, who was invited by the mining and metallurgy minister to join the delegation which will attend this international meeting, to be held in London from 15 to 18 January.

[Begin Baptista recording] The meeting is of vital importance for the country because we will discuss the method the United States will use to sell its tin reserves, as announced earlier. At the same time, we will discuss the new regulations which will characterize the 6th international tin agreement. I believe that, together with the negotiations carried out in Buenos Aires regarding the gas price increase, this is an important discussion which should be carried out with great seriousness and patriotism. [passage indistinct]

I understand that Malaysia sent a delegation to Washington in November to find out the opinion of the U.S. Government and to seek an agreement according to the principle established by the Kennedy administration that the U.S. would not sell its tin reserves on the international market without prior consultations with tin-producing countries. I believe that during this meeting in London we should obtain support for our demand regarding the sale of the tin reserves. We could probably come to an agreement that the sale be made over a period longer than 3 years. [end recording]

LA PAZ CITIZENS ARM AGAINST THREAT OF PEASANT INVASION

PY142045 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1835 GMT 14 Jan 80 PY

[Text] La Paz, 14 Jan (TELAM-AFP)--It was reported here today that last night and early this morning hundreds of men organized so-called civilian committees for armed defense to protect themselves from the feared invasion of thousands of peasants. These committees were organized after the daily EL DIARIO of this city published several reports that many peasants were preparing to invade the fashionable Calacoto residential neighborhood of this city. An eyewitness reported that many men were seen carrying rifles and pistols and appeared to be preparing to withstand a siege.

Meetings were held recently in fashionable neighborhoods of La Paz and many weapons were picked up by civilians who were setting up family arsenals while awaiting further developments. The reports of the La Paz daily concerning a possible peasant invasion of La Paz residential neighborhoods were officially refuted by the government.

BRIEFS

REPRESENTATIVE TO TIN COUNCIL--Former Mining Under Secretary (Alvaro Ugalde) has been appointed permanent representative of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL) on the International Tin Council. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jan 80 PY]

TECHNICAL ACCORD WITH FRANCE--The Bolivian and French governments have signed an agreement for technical cooperation concerning afforestation and cattle raising in the inter-Andean valley. The French Government will grant Bolivia a nonreimbursable credit for the equivalent of $200,000. [La Paz Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 12 Jan 80 PY]

FINANCE MINISTER PREDICTS INFLATION RATE WILL DECREASE

PY111755 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 11 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Finance Minister Sergio de Castro discussed the decreasing trend of unemployment and the increasing trend in salaries during a lecture he gave at the seminar organized by the Valparaiso business school. About the Chilean economy, the finance minister said that the 1980 budget has been established on the basis of an average copper price of $0.75 per pound. In this regard, he noted that any surplus would be used to decrease the foreign debt or to increase our international reserves. De Castro said he believes our economy will continue to experience a sustained growth in percentages similar to those experienced in the last 3 years. He said that there will be a notable curbing of inflation. It is estimated that the inflation rate will be decreased to 15 percent. The inflation rate in 1979 totaled 39 percent.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES INVESTMENTS IN MINING SECTOR

PY111727 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Mines Minister Carlos Quinones has reported that the government will invest $244.5 million in the large-size mining sector this year, as compared to the $170 million invested last year. This budget will be used to maintain the level of the 1979 production, which totaled 915,000 tons. He admitted, however, that this year's production will be slightly less than the figure registered last year. Production last year increased by 40,000 tons as compared to 1978 production. He noted that although copper prices will stay high for the first 3 months of the year, they will decrease because of the recession that is now beginning to be experienced in the United States. He said: We are prudent, since we do not believe copper prices will stay high for long unless there are unpredictable events in the Middle East.

He reported, moreover, that ENAP [National Petroleum Enterprise] is carrying out (periodic) oil prospecting south of the Magellan Strait, and that these will continue until 1981. He added that the U.S. enterprise Atlantic Richfield is drilling two wells: one off Chiloe Island and the other off Guambil Island. The first well is [name indistinct] No 1. The prospecting started on 1 November 1979. The prospecting for the second well, (Darwin) No 1, will start in February. The results of these two drillings will be available in March.

The mines minister noted that the results of gas prospecting carried out on Mocha Island are under study, and that a final result will be available within 2 months.

He disclosed that the Chilean Government is willing to start the exploitation of the Magallanes coal deposits within 2 or 3 years. He added that the French firm [name indistinct] has been contracted to evaluate the use of this coal production.

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH--The Industrial Development Association (SOFOFA) reported that the overall growth rate of production and industrial sales remained stable during 1979. Production growth from January to November 1979 was 8.9 percent as compared to the same period in 1978. In that year the growth rate was 8.6 percent. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1338 GMT 10 Jan 80 PY]

OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES, GOALS ANNOUNCED

PA121610 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0508 GMT 12 Jan 80 PA

[Summary] Mexico City, 1 Jan (EFE)--The state-owned Mexican Petroleum [PEMEX] officially announced today that Mexican production of crudes and oil liquids reached 1,900,337 barrels per day. Most of this was obtained from the rich deposits in La Reforma, in the country's southeast. PEMEX' goal is to reach 2.250 million barrels per day in the first half of the year.

PEMEX Warns U.S.

PA130255 Paris AFP in Spanish 2039 GMT 12 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Jan (AFP)--Mexico today indirectly warned the United States it might stop supplying it with petroleum if the Mexican oil is destined for markets other than U.S. consumers. Jorge Diaz Serrano, director of Mexican Petroleum, said if Mexico proves that a client is violating the provisions of the oil sale contracts by selling Mexican oil in the spot markets, he will be immediately excluded. The PEMEX director's statement, which came a few days after the United States announced it will market a large part of its reserves, are viewed as an indirect Mexican warning so that Mexican oil will not be sold at a higher price than it was supplied.

U.S. Gas Price Announced

PA150312 Paris AFP in Spanish 0218 GMT 15 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Jan (AFP)--The price of gas to be sold by Mexico to the United States effective tomorrow will be $3,625 per thousand cubic feet, as it was agreed in September 1979, the director general of PEMEX, Jorge Diaz Serrano said today. During a news conference today, Diaz Serrano also reported that the first shipments of gas will not reach a volume of 300 million cubic feet daily as agreed, but will range from 50 to 100 million cubic feet daily. He explained that this lower amount of pumping will be done until the proper adjustments are made in the instruments of the control equipment; that the figure of 300 million barrels [as received] daily will be reached once this work is completed. The price of the gas, which according to the contract signed between the United States and Mexico will be readjustable every 3 months or whenever new prices are fixed for oil, will be in effect in principle for the 3 months from January to March.

TWO LEFTIST PARTIES SUPPORT SOVIET 'AID' TO AFGHANISTAN

PA130433 Paris AFP in Spanish 1704 GMT 12 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Jan (AFP)--Two leftist parties represented in the Mexican Congress issued a joint communique today supporting the Soviet Union for its solidarity with the Afghan revolution. The communique, entitled "Long Live the Afghan Revolution and Soviet Solidarity," stated in its first paragraph: "The Mexican Peoples Party and the Socialist Revolutionary Party firmly support the Afghan revolutionary government and aid the Soviet Union has given to that nation on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism and solidarity among peoples." According to the two parties, the Soviet presence in Afghanistan is to help the Afghan people contain the attack of the United States, Pakistan and China. They said the hypocritical U.S. outcry is due to the fact that it wanted to use Afghanistan to replace the loss of Iran as a military base and policeman of the Middle East as well as petroleum supplier.

FOREIGN MINISTER OPTIMISTIC FOR SPEEDY SOLUTION TO EMBASSY TAKEOVER

PA122053 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1919 GMT 12 Jan 80 PA

[Report on interview with Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores, presumably at the presidential palace on 12 January--recorded]

[Text] [Ozores] What most concerns us now is the problem in El Salvador. We have maintained continuous contact with our embassy there. We believe the fact that the occupiers of the embassy have not cut the telephone lines and that it is easy to reach the ambassador is a good sign. The ambassador has told us that the occupiers are very peaceful. The number of persons in the embassy, including occupiers, embassy personnel and the ambassador of Costa Rica, is 57. I asked him if there was any food problem and he said no, that there is no problem in that regard, that they are receiving aid from the Red Cross and from other institutions.

Dr Hector Dada, former foreign minister and now a member of the government junta, has been holding talks with us and he has promised us that one of the main demands of the occupiers, the release of seven of their companeros in the City of Berlin, will be met. The problem is that apparently the occupiers have made other demands, including the release of some persons who apparently do not exist or have disappeared. I believe that if they insist on this, the matter could be blocked. However, we talked until a short while ago and we believe this situation could be solved this weekend.

[Question] Regarding the possibility of asylum, has this been considered?

[Answer] No. It just happens that I asked one of the occupiers of the embassy if once the problem is solved, that is, once their seven companeros under arrest are released, they would feel in danger and they would ask the Panamanian Government for asylum. They told us no, that if the situation is solved, they, with help from the Red Cross, would ask the Red Cross for cooperation to withdraw from the embassy and go home.

[Question] What is the situation of the Costa Rican ambassador, who is also in the Panamanian Embassy?

[Answer] I believe this is a unique case, with two ambassadors in the same embassy. As everybody knows, the Costa Rican ambassador, who was ambassador to Panama until recently, was on a courtesy visit at the time of the occupation. This does not change the situation. We believe this will be solved in the next 48 hours. Let us hope that it will definitely be that way.

GOVERNMENT REITERATES DECISION NOT TO EXTRADITE SHAH

PA141355 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1232 GMT 14 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Panama City, 14 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores today reiterated that the overthrown shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, will not be extradited. In this way Ozores commented on international reports which indicated yesterday that the Iranian authorities had asked Panamanian President Aristides Royo to arrest the former shah, who lives in Panama, until the Tehran government can formally present the documents requesting his extradition in about 2 months.

The Panamanian foreign minister said, "No country which has granted political asylum to a person can return him to another country where death penalty charges have been made against him." The former Iranian ruler has taken refuge on Contadora Island since the Panamanian Government granted him asylum in "a humanitarian gesture" without commitments or time limits "to help solve the Iranian crisis." The house where the deposed shah and his party are staying is under heavy guard and has been equipped with sophisticated security installations.

FEP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM IRAN, SECRETARY GENERAL COMMENTS

PA141946 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The Panamanian student delegation that visited Iran in response to an invitation from the Union of Iranian Students has returned to Panama after participating in official meetings and multitudinous demonstrations in Tehran.

The mission, headed by Mario Panther, secretary general of the Federation of Panamanian Students [FEP], stressed upon arrival here that the Panamanian people identify with the Iranian people's struggle for sovereignty and that, in turn, the Iranian students and youths support Panama's struggle for decolonization. Courtesies were shown at the highest official levels to the FEP delegation during its stay in Iran. It was also received by Ayatollah Khomeyni, the Iranian people's leader.

The student delegation will call a news conference this week to brief newsmen and the Panamanian people on its experiences during the trip to Iran.

PDP SUPPORTS USSR INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

PA150108 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 14 Jan 80 p 8 PA

[Text] The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Party [PDP] issued a declaration yesterday saying that "it supports the revolution being carried out in Afghanistan and it agrees with the moral and military aid that the USSR has given that country."

The PDP analyzes the causes of the "Afghan revolution" and "condemns the destabilization that Yankee imperialism was conducting since April 1978 in complicity with the British and its ally Beijing under the direction of the CIA." The PDP stresses that "the USSR--let no one be mistaken--will never remain passive in the face of imperialist aggression against peoples who are struggling for their freedom, democracy and socialism."

The declaration adds that the USSR "will not be indifferent to the threats of war by imperialism, imperialism's conspiracies against world peace as in the matter of the rearming of Western Europe, Chinese provocations against Vietnam, U.S. threats against Iran and interventions against people who have accomplished their revolution, like Nicaragua. Revolution is at present a solid, worldwide family, and its powerful force is achieving true social justice in country after country."

The declaration stresses that "our party firmly supports the USSR's international policy. Through this support we express the wishes of the true Panamanian revolutionaries. That is why Soviet military aid in defense of the people of Afghanistan in the face of foreign threats is the true exercise of the internationalist proletariat principles so highly valued and respected by us. We proclaim great joy in knowing that the fraternal Afghan people can carry out their great revolution firmly protected by the invincible forces of socialism led by the Soviet Union."

OZORES CITES U.S. 'UNILATERAL DECISION' ON EXECUTIVE BOARD

PA130019 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores has said that the U.S. decision making the U.S. Defense Department the one that unilaterally makes decisions in the canal area is the main essence of U.S. violations of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. The foreign minister made this statement in reference to the Executive Board, made up of five North Americans and four Panamanians, which President Carter recently appointed.

Since the beginning of the negotiations on the Torrijos-Carter treaty the two parties agreed to establish the Executive Board to make decisoons on operations and activities in the canal area. Under the treaty, decisions should be made by the board and not, as has subsequently occurred, by the North Americans, who have granted dictatorial powers to the Defense Department. This is a violation of the treaty.

Regarding this, Ozores indicated that the United States will surely reconsider this irregularity but that this is not the proper time to bring this up with the U.S. Government because this is an election year in the United States and we are going to wait for a more favorable political time.

ENVOY SAYS PANAMA RESERVES RIGHT TO REVOKE CANAL TREATY

PA131742 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 13 Jan 80 PA

[(Odin) Julio Miller III interview with Carlos Alfredo Lopez Guevara, Panamanian ambassador to the United States--presumably recorded; date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] The Murphy Law, No 9760, recently enacted by the U.S. Congress has been in the limelight recently. What negative implications could it have on U.S.-Panama relations and on the maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal?

[Answer] The Murphy Law is not binding on Panama. What is binding on the two countries are the two treaties that were signed and ratified. What does concern Panama is any actions taken to enforce that law which violate the Panama Canal treaty and the neutrality treaty. As President Royo has correctly noted in his latest letter to President Carter, the United States is methodically violating the Panama Canal treaty. Also methodically, President Royo outlined these violations, very clearly.

We reserve all the rights a country has at the international level when it is harmed [agraviado], when rights consecrated in a treaty are violated. We have reserved these rights and our government will adopt pertinent juridical and political decisons about this in due time. For the time being, suffice it to stress that the malaise has been precisely pointed out before the world in President Royo's letter to President Carter. It behooves the United States to revise the law and make it consistent with the treaty in order to avoid implementing acts in violation of the treaty.

In my opinion, the matter which is most seriously jeopardizing harmony between the two countries at the present time is the distortion of the board of directors' functions by the Murphy Law. Therefore, something very serious is occurring. The essence of the treaty has been destroyed and, fortunately, our president has appropriately noted this. So, we hope the United States will also remedy the situation in a timely manner to harmonize it completely with the treaty.

[Question] Following President Royo's letter to U.S. President James Carter, what position could Panama adopt internationally if U.S. violations continue?

[Answer] As I noted, we have reserved all rights, internationally and privately speaking. This means when a person violates a treaty or a contract and does not comply with it, the other party has various remedies available. One of them is to disclaim the other party's rights under the contract.

Internationally speaking--and this is very clearly provided for by the Vienna convention on treaty rights--when a country violates a treaty the other party is not bound by it. This is what is called the right to denounce a treaty. We have this right today. We will decide in due time whether to exercise this right or not, if we feel that the United States is taking action with due promptness to remedy an abnormal situation, a flagrant violation of the treaties. [sentence as heard] We have these rights legally but we must make political decisions on them.

[Question] Doctor Lopez, wouldn't you feel that, beginning in the year 2000, when a new treaty will supposedly be signed for the construction of an interoceanic canal, all of the terms of this new treaty would become obsolete?

[Answer] As a matter of fact, the present treaty expires in the year 2000. Henceforth, I hope we will not need any treaty to build a sea-level canal, that is, if science and economics indicate that this is advisable and wise. However, I hope that any improvement or expansion of the present canal will not require a new treaty. I think the canal is self-financing and that our government can do this--if it is profitable--because, if economically speaking we reach the conclusion that traffic justifies the addition of a new set of locks or a new sea-level canal, then we will not need any treaty. [sentence as heard] It would simply be financed on the world market by the World Bank, the IMF, the Inter-American Development Bank or private banks.

We must look at the canal as a business. If it is not profitable why should we then incur heavy expenses, or compromise our national wealth or that of future generations to provide the U.S. Navy with a more expeditious or easy passage? These are matters we should not even take into consideration. We must always look at the canal as a business.

[Announcer] Doctor Lopez, thank you for your statements for the national radio and television service.

WORKERS COUNCIL REJECTS ROYO CALL FOR TALKS ON LAW 95

PA150214 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 14 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The National Council of Workers (CONATO), which includes the main workers centrals and federations of the country, turned down an invitation by President Aristides Royo to meet tomorrow, 15 January, at La Siesta Hotel with representatives of the National Council of Private Enterprise (CONEP), the National Legislation Commission and the Labor Ministry's Labor Committee. The meeting was to discuss the search for a formula that would produce a harmonious solution, compatible with the interests of the management and the workers alike, with respect to Law 95 of 1976.

CONEP, representing the management sector, had accepted the dialog with the workers and the government sector. President Royo's invitation called on both sectors to name a delegation of 12 leaders.

In its reply to the labor minister, Oyden Ortega, CONATO says that at a meeting on 10 January, the organization's general assembly decided to abstain from participating in the meeting called by President Royo. Labor leaders Philip Dean Butcher, Angel Gomez, Rolando Ordonez and Gabriel Castillo note that CONATO considered that the labor leadership should not participate because the Panamanian workers movement maintains its position for the derogation of Law 95; therefore there is no room for any formula of understanding in a dialog with the Panamanian management over said law.

COSTA RICA

AUTHORITIES CAPTURE TWO U.S. FISHING BOATS

PA150219 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Two tuna boats sailing under U.S. flags have been captured and are being transferred to Puntarenas. The two boats were captured this afternoon 60 miles from El Cano Island, near Costa Rica's Pacific coast. The boats are named ("Cindy Ann") and ("Marjorie"). Neither boat has a license.

When consulted, the Public Security Ministry confirmed the news but said that no further details are yet available because the boats are being transferred to Puntarenas port, where the necessary investigations will be conducted.

PANAMANIAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR MARINE BOUNDARY, FISHING TALKS

PA141926 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Panamanian Deputy Foreign Minister Juan Manuel Castulovich arrived in Costa Rica today for a 24-hour visit, Foreign Ministry sources reported. During his meetings with Costa Rican Deputy Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus, Castulovich will discuss marine and submarine delimitation, fishing and other subjects of bilateral interest. The Panamanian deputy foreign minister will also discuss details of Panamanian President Aristides Royo's visit to Costa Rica.

The establishment of a preferential treatment for the transit of Costa Rican ships and cargo through the Panama Canal will be negotiated during the Panamanian president's visit. Royo will arrive in San Jose on 1 February for a 3-day visit. He will meet with President Rodrigo Carazo and government officials during his visit.

STRIKING FRUIT COMPANY EMPLOYEES ASKED TO RETURN TO WORK

PA122258 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Jan 80 PA

[Labor Minister German Serrano Pinto's reply to Jose Joaquin Melendez of the Genuine Confederation of Democratic Workers, Jose Fabio Araya Monge of the National Association of Public Employees, Ricardo Thompson of the Costa Rican Confederation of Democratic Workers and Mario Devandas of the National Federation of Government Employees--read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Sirs: I thank you for the letter you delivered to me personally yesterday on behalf of the organizations you represent in an effort to suggest ideas that might be of use in settling the strike called by the (Utral) and (Sitaga) unions of the Standard Fruit Company workers in the La Estrella Valley and Rio Frio farms. This document, as well as others that were delivered yesterday and on previous dates by other social organizations and concerned citizens, voices the concern felt in the country over this strike that should never have been called and at any rate has been without a raison d'etre since 27 December 1979, when the government stated its views on the company's work hours and sided with the workers' major demand.

As I said during our conversation, the points you have outlined, aside from those contained in the final settlement document I delivered to the parties on 5 January, are those that interested unions and the general confederation of workers that they belong to have been insisting on and constitute the main difficulty to solving the problem. The final settlement that I proposed to the two conflicting parties is the basic settlement document and it was accepted in principle by the officials to whom I presented it. If the interested parties forget their other demands, it can be signed. I think you, as organizations concerned over the harm this strike is doing to the workers who called it and the national economy, can help us achieve this.

I add that we cannot convey your request for payment of the wages not earned due to the illegal strike to the enterprises in question because there is no basis for it. However, I repeat to you that the government is studying several ways to lessen the harm done to the workers who have been on strike without a reason, since it will still be many more days before they receive another paycheck.

Thank you again for the good intentions that prompted you to discuss your ideas with us and we hope you will help us persuade the (Utral) and (Sitaga) union officials and the workers who are still on strike to return to work so their personal and family budgets will not suffer any more damage and so they will not cause any more harm to national production.

[Signed] Yours truly, Labor Minister German Serrano Pinto.

EL SALVADOR

FURTHER COVERAGE OF PANAMANIAN EMBASSY TAKEOVER

Release of LP-28 Prisoners Confirmed

PA142315 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2246 GMT 14 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The following is a report from Carlos Samayoa in El Salvador: [Begin recording]

From the KSI network exclusively to Radio Periodico Reloj in San Jose: We are reporting the confirmation of the release of the seven prisoners requested by the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] as a condition for releasing the Panamanian and Costa Rican ambassadors and four other persons being held hostage in the Panamanian Embassy in San Salvador. The diplomats have not yet been released but it is hoped they will be set free soon because it has been confirmed that the seven prisoners demanded by the LP-28 have been released in Usulutan, 112 km east of the capital.

Last Hostages Released

PA150333 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0223 GMT 15 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Occupants and hostages this evening evacuated the Panamanian Embassy after the government released seven peasants who had been imprisoned in the eastern city of Usulutan under charges of damaging private property and being in possession of firearms.

The 52 [as received] militants of the Marxist 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28), who on 11 January seized the Panamanian Embassy in San Salvador, left in a bus headed for the University of El Salvador.

Negotiations were conducted by the Venezuelan and Mexican ambassadors, who held talks with both the revolutionary government junta and with the LP-28 leaders.

The last four hostages--Costa Rican and Panamanian Ambassadors Alejandro Alvarado Piza and David Pere Ramos, respectively, the embassy's maid and Costa Rican Attache Santos David Lopez--left the embassy accompanied by Salvadoran Red Cross members.

Pere Ramos said here today that he will leave for Panama shortly in order to inform his government about developments in the embassy and in El Salvador. He said there is no reason not to return to this country which, he underlined, he appreciates deeply.

Both Pere and Alvarado escorted the leftists, who had become strongly entrenched inside the Panamanian Embassy, to the safety of the University of El Salvador.

GUATEMALAN EMBASSY MACHINEGUNNED, NO CASUALTIES REPORTED

PA141506 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1428 GMT 14 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Embassy in San Salvador was machinegunned today by a group of persons who took up positions across from the building on North 15th Avenue in this capital. The bullets smashed the windows of the building, which has been attacked similarly on three occasions in less than 2 years. It has not yet been established which armed group carried out the attack.

The shots caused only property damage, a spokesman of the Guatemalan Embassy said.

PRTC Claims Responsibility

PA141641 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1615 GMT 14 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Jan (LATIN)--Armed persons belonging to the leftist group known as the Central American Workers Revolutionary Party [PRTC] fired on the building housing the Guatemalan Embassy in this capital, causing property damage but no casualties, the police reported. The attack occurred at 0600 (1200 GMT).

Embassy spokesmen said Guatemalan Ambassador Carlos Lemus Gallardo is currently on a visit to his country.

The PRTC had been inactive since September 1979 when it kidnaped U.S. businessmen Dennis McDonald and Fausto Bucheli, whom it released several weeks later after an unspecified ransom was paid.

METALWORKERS OCCUPY SAN SALVADOR CATHEDRAL

PA141521 Paris AFP in Spanish 0431 GMT 14 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Jan (AFP)--Members of the Salvadoran Metalworkers Union occupied San Salvador's cathedral today shortly after Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero said Sunday Mass. The workers, who also belong to the Marxist Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR], are demanding the reopening of factories closed by their employers.

This is the 19th time the cathedral has been occupied in the last 13 months. In May a demonstration in support of the BPR, which had occupied the cathedral, prompted the police to intervene. The police had previously massacred 19 people on the cathedral's front steps.

Three blocks away other BPR members are occupying the Rosario Church and holding a wake there for a BPR member who, they explained, was on the staff of the organization's press service and was shot to death in Soyapango, a northern suburb of San Salvador.

ARCHBISHOP WARNS OF 'IMMINENT CIVIL WAR'

PA141414 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0858 GMT 14 Jan 80 PA

[By Jose Katigbak]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 14 Jan (LATIN)--Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero warned today that a civil war or a general uprising is "imminent" in El Salvador. The archbishop made this dramatic statement to reporters yesterday shortly after leftist extremists occupied the metropolitan cathedral. He pointed out that the polarization of leftist and rightist forces is so strong that "there is almost no room left for negotiations."

The clergyman's warning about the grave danger hovering over El Salvador came while hopes rose for a prompt release of the ambassadors being held hostage in the Panamanian Embassy, which was occupied by extremists of the leftist self-styled 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28) political group.

Monsignor Romero, who was nominated by British parliamentarians as candidate to the Nobel Peace Prize last year, said "to prevent a bloodbath, it is imperative that extensive changes be made in the economic, political and social fields" of El Salvador.

In his weekly sermon shortly before meeting the press, the prelate spoke of the need for equal distribution of wealth, adding that the rich must "remove rings from their hands now, before they lose their hands."

As Monsignor Romero left the cathedral after celebrating Mass, some 20 members of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) peacefully occupied the church. After allowing all the clergymen and the faithful to leave, the BPR members closed the doors of the cathedral and used the public address system to read antigovernment slogans such as "elections, no--revolution."

For several months the metropolitan cathedral has been the site chosen by opposition groups to voice complaints against the government.

NATIONAL GUARD ACCUSED OF KILLING MLP, BPR MILITANTS

PA122210 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Jan 80 PA

[By special correspondent William (Brindi)]

[Excerpt] The bodies of two militants of the Peoples Liberation Movement [MLP] and one of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc were discovered yesterday in Ojo de Agua, Usulutan Department. The dead persons were 38-year-old Tomas Amaya, 48-year-old (Margarita Ayala), who had eight children, and 28-year-old (Transito) Amaya.

The MLP has accused Sgt Vicente Marcel of the National Guard of the killings, but this has not been confirmed.

Elsewhere, the Revolutionary People's Army on 10 January took over part of the town of San Ramon. Their objective was to make known their position in the present situation.

It has been reported that on Tuesday the Popular Liberation Forces seized a Mejicanos neighborhood area to pay homage to a companera who fell on 4 January during the attack on the National Guard general headquarters.

There is a report from Washington that Robert White, U.S. ambassador to Paraguay, has been transferred to El Salvador to replace Frank Devine, who reportedly will retire. This is the first official policy reaction to the new government junta.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EFFORTS TO UNIFY LEFTIST GROUPS

Unity Ceremony Held

PA121407 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0011 GMT 12 Jan 80 PA

[By Rene Contreras]

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Honest and progressive army officers will have a place within the unity of the various people's organizations. This was said today, Friday, in a public ceremony at the University of El Salvador by members of the leftist unity bloc which was formed here today.

They emphasized that their bloc includes honest officers. They added that it is difficult to work with the army and that any decision on this would have to be final. They said that these officers will have to decide if they will go with the people or against them at this time when preparations are being made for the final struggle.

Maj Cesar Buitrago, an engineer, spoke toward the end of this ceremony which lasted over 3 hours. He said that within the army ranks there were honest officers who sympathized with the people's struggle.

The officer was applauded for several minutes by the hundreds of participants of the ceremony which took place in the law school auditorium.

Many persons had to listen to the speeches on portable radios and several loudspeakers because the auditorium was unable to hold all participants.

One of the speakers said the people in their struggle have defeated each of the maneuvers of the imperialists and oligarchs and are firmly advancing toward their final liberation. He said that there was no other alternative.

The economic and political structures existing in El Salvador cannot be changed by "demagogic and reformist projects such as the ones promoted by the present administration headed by the Christian Democrats and supported by imperialism."

The leftist unity document says that the Christian Democratic project will fail completely because it will clash with the oligarchic resistance and the armed forces reactionary sectors as well as with the increasing activities of the people's organizations." [quotation mark as received]

They said that their unity demonstrates the maturity of the groups which have agreed to coordinate their efforts.

The union is made up of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc, the United Popular Action Front, the "28 February People's Leagues and the Nationalist Democratic Union," all of whom possess Marxist-Leninist tendencies.

It is also made up of the National Revolutionary Movement, the "Peoples Liberation Movement" and other "democratic and progressive sectors."

The ceremony was held in a fiesta-like atmosphere. The flags of the various groups were borne by the delegates participating in the meeting.

Placards and photographs were seen in various parts of the law school auditorium while fireworks exploded outside commemorating the unity described as a "qualitative step" of the Salvadoran revolutionary organizations.

Delegations of political groups and solidarity committees with the struggle of the Salvadoran people were also present from the United States, Mexico, Costa Rica, Argentina, France, Belgium, Nicaragua and other countries.

Joint Communique Issued

PA150120 San Salvador CRONICA DEL PUEBLO in Spanish 11 Jan 80 p 16 PA

[Joint communique issued by the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc, the United Popular Action Front, the 28 February People's Leagues and the Nationalist Democratic Union on 11 January 1980 in San Salvador]

[Text] With the objective conditions ready for our society's development and the victory of the revolution, the unity of the popular movement is imperative. This unity is a historic need and a fundamental condition for the march toward the people's victory.

Recognizing this need which is a challenge to the revolutionaries, the organizations United Popular Action Front (FAPU), Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), 28 February People's Leagues and the Nationalist Democratic Union (UDN) have begun the process of unifying and coordinating our struggles. We want to set up organizational instruments which will increase the effectiveness of the blows we are going to continue giving the Salvadoran oligarchy and imperialism, blows which will facilitate and make more effective the people's gains. The step we have taken, this unifying process, represents the most important and hopeful move taken by our people. It is a move showing the political maturity of our most representative people's organizations.

This unifying process which our organizations have begun is the result of the struggle that our patriots in democratic and revolutionary organizations have waged. It has been the struggle in which we have all participated and which has definitely contributed to our maturity, our knowledge of the people's common enemy and our understanding of the role we must play in this struggle. We have seen the untiring struggle that the Salvadoran people have carried out with revolutionary determination at the most unfavorable and adverse moments, a struggle for which it paid with the blood of their best sons. The unity of the revolutionary and democratic forces is going to be an iron fence against which the counterrevolution will crash.

For this reason, we are calling all the democratic organizations, progressive persons, small and middle-sized businessmen, professionals, students, and women vendors at the markets, to close ranks against the enemies of the people in order to form the broadest and most powerful revolutionary and democratic force for the establishment of a truly revolutionary government which, with the people, can make democracy and social justice a reality.

We express our solidarity with all the patriots struggling for the definite freedom of our people and especially with the organizations which form the popular movement, and also with the military who have not given up their hope for a change and for justice despite the current domination of the most reactionary sectors of the army. We call on them to struggle on the side of the people on behalf of the ideals of peace based on social justice.

POLICE FIND LEFTIST ARMS CACHE NEAR CAPITAL

PA131645 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1704 GMT 12 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran police today told newsmen they had discovered a leftist extremists' arsenal in La Loma, Soyapango, 6 km east of San Salvador.

Police officials said in a press conference that during a routine patrol last night the police found a cache of weapons of various calibers and subversive propaganda in the house of Margarita Ramos. Ovidio Martinez Ramos and Jose Nicolas Martinez were responsible for the weapons.

Martinez Ramos said that he is finance secretary of the Association of High School Students (AES) and the Nationalist Democratic Union (UDN), whose secretary general, Mario Rolando Aguinada Carranza, the prisoner said, gave him the weapons.

The prisoners will be turned over the common courts on 14 January according to the procedures established by law.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN EXPLAINS BANK NATIONALIZATION

PA112310 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0242 GMT 10 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--A government spokesman tonight told ACAN-EFE that the nationalization of Salvadoran banks announced by the revolutionary government junta today does not mean the expropriation of the deposits in the banks. He added that as it is explained in the political program issued by the armed forces today, the measure seeks to "produce social and popular benefits from credits and savings."

The Salvadoran financial system is currently in the hands of a few people who have used the deposits to finance activities which contribute to increasing their own wealth, rather than to benefiting the Salvadoran masses, the spokesman added.

The previous revolutionary government junta had stated in November that no measure which involved the nationalization of the financial system would be adopted. This statement, which the ministers at the time considered hasty, was one of the causes that led to their resignation at the end of the year.

The spokesman indicated that an explanation was necessary because it is foreseen that rightwing sectors will undertake a campaign to confuse and create panic among the depositors regarding their money in savings and checking accounts.

He said that the financial system "is already experiencing a crisis provoked by the drain of capital promoted by the extreme right." The nationalization of the banks seeks to guarantee the money of the depositors, who might not receive it if some of the financial institutions declared bankruptcy.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER AFGHANISTAN EVENTS

PA141531 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 14 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Castillo Valdez has voiced concern over the events in Afghanistan. Replying to the question of a newsman, the foreign minister voiced his great preoccupation over the situation prevailing in both Afghanistan and Iran, even speaking of the need to avoid a second [as heard] world war.

He expressed the hope that U.S. hostages in Tehran would be released.

The foreign minister [words indistinct] the extensive problems in Afghanistan and in Iran are preoccupying the Foreign Ministry [words indistinct] being so grave, call for the great ability and wisdom of world leaders to be overcome. Of primary importance, said the foreign minister, is the prevention of the present and future [word indistinct], the tragic and terrible consequences of a third world war.

Replying to a question in connection with UN efforts to obtain the release of the hostages in Tehran, the foreign minister said both the personal overtures of the UN secretary general and the meetings held by the Security Council and other moves being made by the United Nations will undoubtedly contribute to achieving a successful solution. Specifically, he added, [words indistinct] that the hostages be returned to their homes very soon.

POOR PEOPLE'S ARMY EXECUTES MILITARY COMMISSIONER

PA142147 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The Mexican press published a communique from the Poor People's Guerrilla Army, EGP, of Guatemala which says among other things that EGP members executed Eleodoro Pelaez, chief of military commissioners and a member of the death squadron.

The communique also says that last Saturday EGP units occupied several villages in Mazatenango municipality, located on the Pacific Coast.

The communique also reports that members of the Luis Augusto Turcio Eslima front occupied the village of Chinin and other localities near Mazatenango in Suchitepeque Department.

HONDURAS

PEREZ CONDEMNS EL SALVADOR FOR LACK OF EFFORT IN PEACE TALKS

PA112241 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 4 Jan 80 p 3 PA

[Text] Honduran Foreign Secretary Eliseo Perez Cadalso yesterday said El Salvador's political situation is preventing the renewal of the negotiations for the signing of a peace agreement. The foreign secretary stated this in reply to questions on the reason for the suspension of negotiations between the two countries, despite the fact that the Salvadoran Government junta said in its proclamation on taking power that peace with Honduras would be one of its goals.

Eliseo Perez Cadalso said it is precisely the section of the proclamation dealing with relations with Honduras that has led him to insist on the renewal of negotiations in the framework of the mediation agreement but this has been impossible in view of El Salvador's domestic situation.

He reported that on Wednesday he tried to speak over the telephone with Salvadoran Foreign Minister Hector Dada Hirezi to renew the negotiations which were suspended more than 6 months ago.

Perez Cadalso said the current situation of the negotiations must necessarily concern mediator Jose Bustamante y Rivero although he must also be aware of the Salvadoran political problems which prevent that government from focusing its interest on peace with Honduras.

Perez Cadalso's last contact with the Salvadoran foreign minister occured at the OAS General Assembly held in Bolivia last year.

EDITORIAL PREDICTS WORSENING ECONOMIC SITUATION FOR 1980

PA120109 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 4 Jan 80 p 6 PA

[Editorial: "The Crisis Will Worsen This Year"]

[Text] The latest military government has tried to confuse the Hondurans by advocating a peaceful revolution instead of being more modest concerning its purposes and ability to implement it.

There are no official bases for a revolution at this time. There are no bases for the government economic policy--not even for the agrarian reform which was originally planned for the first phase of the military regime. There are even fewer bases for a deep change in all areas of production, the legal system, education and culture.

A revolution, even when termed peaceful, does not boil down to a dubious decrease in rent without modifying rent for businesses and without reducing the number of Hondurans who are unemployed or underemployed. In using these terms, the government is falling into a cheap demagogy and is lacking political honesty.

However, leaving this aspect aside for a better occasion, we must refer to the embarrassing image the government wants to give to 1980 by stating that it is ready for the challenges of the circumstances.

The gross national product for 1978 was larger than that for 1979 and we see no valid reason to expect that the 1980 figure will be more than the 1978 figure. The negative pressure being exerted by oil prices is not easily counteracted by placing our trust in the Texaco Caribbean, its supplies and explorations, because its interest does not lie in the development of Honduras but in its large profits.

If the 1980 budget was increased, it was at the sacrifice of the taxpayers--a heavier sacrifice not only because of the tax increase but because of the advance payments made to the government.

Nobody can trust the government's austerity plan. We should not forget that 1980 is primarily an electoral year and we know that the party campaigns demand funds and that there are parties which are famous for using public funds for campaigning.

In addition it is no secret that certain businessmen have sent their funds abroad and that the taxpayers with larger incomes will be forced to use their savings to pay for the advances demanded by the Treasury Ministry.

It is not true that the main burden of the taxes will not go from the privileged classes to the lower classes, the consumers, that is, the people. The people are the ones who ultimately pay all the taxes.

The amendments to the law on tenancy will sooner or later affect the weakest sector of the people.

The most vulnerable point of the economic policy does not rest on the fact that there is no economic growth, but on the fact that this partial and insufficient development is not being distributed. It does not reach the great majority--the people who never see an improvement in their living conditions.

There is more misery, hunger, malnutrition, illiteracy and unemployment as the years go by, despite the 6 or 7 percent increase in the gross national product. This is one of the most serious problems of the current economic policy. This is why the government does not want to discuss this topic and when it is brought up at public forums the government and its supporters become so irritated that they do not see citizens and Hondurans but mere unpatriotic people with subversive attitudes.

As long as this problem of the distribution of the national revenue continues to be neglected, as long as there is no social philosophy to define why we are producing, we will not be able to speak of development in the strict sense of the word. We will not be able to speak of an anti-inflationary policy or of the government's effort to counteract the burdensome crisis afflicting Honduras.

These evils, which are already great, will increase in 1980.

NICARAGUA

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, CHAMORRO SCORE INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

PA140146 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1715 GMT 12 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 12 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Members of the Nicaraguan Social Democratic Party have burned a USSR flag in protest over the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

It was reported here today that the burning took place at the headquarters of the recently founded party in Managua. Social Democratic leader Luis Rivas Leiva said the Soviet flag had been burned "not because we are anticommunist fanatics but because we are against Soviet, U.S. and Cuban imperialism."

Meanwhile, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was discussed today by Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, son of assassinated newsman Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, in today's issue of LA PRENSA.

"The world observes with amazement the incredible Russian intervention in Afghanistan, a poor Asian country which is a member of the nonalined movement. Some 100,000 Russian soldiers will certainly take care of alining it properly; otherwise, there will be exterminations, airplanes, napalm, tanks, missiles, whatever is necessary," LA PRENSA editorial states.

After noting that Afghanistan, a nonalined country, was invaded by Russia, Chamorro says: "If Nicaragua is a nonalined country, if we are a truly Sandinist and anti-imperialist country, if we truly believe in the self-determination of peoples, it would be most consistent for us to condemn the Russian invasion of Afghanistan.

"Imperialism cannot be disguised. An imperialist act is to be condemned whether it comes from the East or the West," Chamorro says.

FIRST SOMOZIST GETS LONG SENTENCE FOR WAR CRIMES

PA130431 Paris AFP in Spanish 2221 GMT 12 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 12 Jan (AFP)--Emilio Paez Bone, a 45-year-old former Nicaraguan National Guardsman, today became the first Somozist to be sentenced to 30 years in prison for war crimes. According to the decree establishing the special trials of former Somozists, Paez Bone has 8 days to appeal the verdict. The appeals court cannot change the verdict, but it can reduce the sentence.

Local lawyers feel the first sentence shows the harshness with which Nicaraguan revolutionary justice--which has not executed anyone--will apply prison sentences against those responsible for the Somozist genocide.

Paez Bone had in his possession a card accrediting him as a member of the once-feared National Security Office (OSN), a branch of the Somozist government secret service which tortured and executed hundreds of members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN).

The 60 National Guard officers and soldiers who have been tried so f.r have admitted that they were in the ranks of the National Guard but denied having fought against the Sandinist front. Despite this, after 5 weeks of trials, no Somozist prisoner has been declared innocent.

MORE PROPERTY OF SOMOZIST OFFICIALS CONFISCATED

PA141927 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Reports written by Masaya prosecutor Dr Luis (Raudes) Madrid indicate his office has confiscated about 22,000 manzanas from many large landowners including Anastasio Somoza and his brother Jose. Other Somozists whose property was confiscated are Cornelio Hueck, Orlando Montenegro Medrano, Segundo Montoya and Juan Bautista Lacayo, the former ambassador to Costa Rica.

The prosecutor's office in Masaya also confiscated about 100 homes and residences owned by Somozists as well as estates on the shores of the Masaya and Apoye lakes. The owners included the dictator, who owned a summer estate on the shores of Masaya Lake.

Public transportation vehicles, including six taxis owned by Jorge Arias and Mrs Mercedes Arias, were also confiscated. The (?300) dossiers on the confiscations have already been sent to Managua where the Attorney General's Office will say the last word.

ARMANDO HART DELIVERS FUNERAL ORATION FOR CELIA SANCHEZ

FL122327 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2059 GMT 12 Jan 80 FL

[Speech by PCC Politburo member Armando Hart Davalos on the occasion of the death of Celia Sanchez Manduley, member of the PCC Central Committee, deputy to the People's Government National Assembly and secretary of the Council of State, at the Revolutionary Armed Forces pantheon in Colon Cemetery, Havana City--live]

[Text] Comrade Fidel, Comrade Raul, comrades of the revolution, comrades. The Cuban people and the Cuban revolutionary combatants have come here to bring the lifeless body of the most intimate of our sisters. We have laid on Cuban soil the most beautiful and native flower of the revolution. Celia was and will always be for all her comrades the most intimate and dearest fiber of the Cuban revolution. Suffice it to point out that in measuring this person who was our sister it will be impossible to write the history of Fidel Castro without at the same time reflecting on the revolutionary life of Celia Sanchez Manduley.

From the months prior to the Granma [yacht] landing there had not been any episode of the revolutionary struggle directed by Fidel in which Celia had not been in the front rank of combat. From the moment of the landing at the Coloradas [Beach] until the time of her death just a few hours ago, her permanent work alongside Fidel is one of the most tender, beautiful, human and revolutionary in all Cuban history. Her complete and absolute adherence to the most personal revolutionary feelings of Fidel in all instances will always be in history and in the heart of the people an example of unsurpassed political and ideological loyalty. She was a revolutionary combatant with exceptional feminine intuition, sensitivity and intelligence. Together with her personal bravery--which was seen throughout her life as a revolutionary and especially shown in the difficult times of the war and in the crucial and decisive instances faced by our process--was a simplicity, modesty and the exquisite sensitivity of a woman. The feeling and roots of the people which Celia carried in her militant awareness was a substantial part of her own character. She was also able to understand and make herself understood by the people in all profundities and with courtesy as few revolutionaries have been able to achieve.

Maybe this latter point has been one of the most valuable lessons of her life and one of the most sacred commitments which we, the cadres of the state and party, make here today in front of her tomb. We will find in her example of total devotion to the cause of Cuba and her impassioned interest in always keeping alive the contact with the people encouragement and teachings by which to continue on the path and march decisively forward, be it in our daily chores or in the most difficult times in which we will have to live in the future.

Her extraordinary sensitivity and concern for the uncertainties, opinions and interests of the people is well-known. It is known that she was able to successfully unite her administrative responsibilities and her work alongside Fidel with a very strict daily and systematic contact with the people. She never in the interest of immediate success relegated to a secondary level the interest of the people. For Celia there was no more important question than promoting and developing this link. But it was not enough for her to maintain this behavior. She was also interested in the party and state managing cadres relating to the population and very concretely and directly dealing with the problems for which they were responsible. And in addition, on days when the great national and international problems inevitably had to have Fidel's attention, Celia carried out her communication with the people with greater passion. And this was an important way by which the commander in chief learned what the people felt and wanted at all times.

These virtues of Celia are the results of the revolution and Fidel's own teachings. And she herself was a genuine creation of this revolutionary era.

The 23 most decisive years of Cuban history, that is the past decades, are impregnated with the example of her life, unselfishness, passion, care for the workers and her loyalty to the cause of the people. To recall her at this hour of sorrow means to open our hearts and show a piece of history which is a living and experienced part for each man and woman of the nation. The mark she left among us can never be erased. And you well know this because you feel it. These are not mere words. They are facts, our own flesh. They are part of our national and personal history.

I recall the first time that I heard someone speak about Celia. It was many months before the Granma landing. Comrades Pedro Miret and Nico Lopez went to Santiago de Cuba to meet ith Frank Pais, tour the former Oriente Province and study the possible areas which we could turn into combat zones for revolutionaries. The most decisive point of that trip was the region of Manzanillo. They returned to Havana from Oriente pleased with the possibilities in Manzanillo, where Celia and other comrades had organized clandestine nuclei and encouraged the popular movement against tyranny. In the midst of the clandestine work, where priority was placed on the problems we had in arming ourselves for the struggle, we got the impression from Nico and Pedro, that in Manzanillo there was a budding popular movement of the masses and an effervescence of very advanced progressive ideas. The comrades brought back useful information for Fidel in the struggle to become free or martyrs in 1956.

I also recall the first time I saw Celia in Havana. She came to see several of us for authorization to go to Mexico to return on what later was the Granma yacht landing. Nevertheless Frank wanted Celia to remain in Manzanillo to organize the support for the landing. It can be said that Celia did not come over on the Granma due to a decision by the directorate of the [clandestine] movement in Cuba. Later on it could be proved that the work carried out by Celia in the areas of Pilon, Niquero and Manzanillo were of inestimable value during the days of the landing.

It has to be pointed out that before Celia made contact with Fidel, and therefore, before she demonstrated to him her organizational abilities and her exceptional executive abilities, she was already one of the most outstanding cadres of the clandestine movement in Oriente [Province]. Prior to the Granma landing Celia was already known and considered a valuable supporter of the 26 July movement. Not only did Celia come to the movement, but the movement directorate also came to Celia.

Already during those days in the Manzanillo area she was a prominent and growing political influence among the most humble sectors of the population. Because of the social composition of the region and the influence of progressive ideas there, the movement directorate in Havana and Santiago and of course Fidel always considered Manzanillo a very important center of revolutionary ideas. The work done by Celia and the comrades of that area would become, with the landing by Fidel, the most immediate point of contact between the Sierra [Maestra] and the plain.

For a couple of months Celia carried out intense organizational activity to support the [Granma] expeditionaries. She worked in the Manzanillo plain, that is, at the mouth of the Sierra, in organizing the Sierra rearguard, making this the main contact between the groups in rebellion commanded by Fidel and the clandestine movement operating in the rest of Cuba, especially in Oriente. The comrades who were working in the clandestine movement considered Celia to be a combatant of the plain. And they always knew that she knew the problems and situations on the plain in a very concrete way. She had deeply lived the clandestine movement in Oriente. She had a deep understanding of the revolutionary feelings of Frank and the clandestine combatants. She was one of them.

In February 1957 Frank, Celia and a group of comrades met for the first time with Fidel, Raul and Che [Guevara] and with other guerrillas on a ridge in the Sierra Maestra.

It was there that Celia personally met Fidel. From that meeting emerged the directive to clandestinely lead a strong contingent of men and weapons which had participated in the 30 November events into the Sierra.

In the following weeks Celia, along with Frank and several other comrades, worked without rest in this endeavor. The soul and the guidance of that operation were Frank and Celia. This management ability, which is the gift to convert the most daring projects into fact, and this formidable concern for detail--which Celia had and which all Cuban people know about, we could appreciate in an exemplary way during those weeks so full of history and memories. To move, during the first months of 1957, an armed detachment of close to 60 men from Santiago de Cuba and other areas in Oriente to Manzanillo, shelter them in the brush for over two weeks just a few kilometers from the entrance to the town [Manzanillo] and just off the highway between Bayamo and Manzanillo, and then transfer them to the Sierra Maestra--was a task demanding in addition to courage, capabilities of organization, deftness, talent and audacity.

It is true that Celia had great influence in Manzanillo over various popular sectors and that this would greatly help her in her activities. But the value of her work over those days can also be seen in the fact that being known by broad sectors of the population she always had to find ways to work in the clandestine movement within the area, setting up bold operations and avoid being discovered. That first movement of men and weapons from various areas of Oriente to the Sierra was without a doubt an element of extraordinary value in maintaining and later developing the guerrilla center.

The organizational work carried out in the areas of Manzanillo, Pilon and Niquero before the [Granma] landing; the vast clandestine network set up there before the Granma [landing]; the tenacious activities carried out by the revolutionaries of the area in the weeks between 2 December 1956 to 17 February 1957 When the famous meeting [between Fidel and Celia] took place; and the successful work which led to the operation of taking an armed detachment into the Sierra are three important milestones by which Celia began on her own to enter into the history of the revolution.

Over those days Celia was becoming the main link between the Sierra and the plain. Shortly afterwards, once the rearguard had been secured, she went to work in the Sierra alongside Fidel, becoming one of the very most important bulwarks of the guerrilla movement. Because she knew the area, had innumerable contacts in the Manzanillo plain, had close ties with the 26 July movement in Santiago and had an unlimited confidence in the triumph of the rebel cause--Celia became Fidel's principal aide. And in this way she became a symbol. The people know the history of how this symbol was forged. But at this moment it is our duty to recall it.

Heroic deeds of ancient peoples have been described. Imaginary lives are presented which literature has preserved up to our time. Nevertheless in the history of all true revolutions, legends usually take on very real characteristics. The young people of today should know that in the decades prior to the triumph of the revolution, it was said by that corrupt, neocolonial and bourgeois society that heroism, duty and honor were things of the past and that dignity, decorum and heroic deeds were outside political reality. The rebel army and the clandestine combat against the last proimperialist tyranny, that is, the epic action directed by Fidel broke this mediocre concept and brought to the forefront the full dignity of man.

As is known, those 25 historic months eliminated for all times more than five and one half centuries of colonialism. In those [months] about 100 years of Cuban revolutionary struggle for independence and liberty were synthesized. The guerrilla struggle and the development, beginning from that struggle, of a popular armed movement became an effective means of struggle by which to achieve revolutionary victory over bourgeois oppression. Fidel's tactics and strategy in the guerrilla armed struggle brought forth, materialized and achieved epic levels in that short historical period.

In the second year of the war Raul [Castro] left the Sierra Maestra to set up the second front. [Juan] Almeida advanced close to Santiago and set up the third front. In the final months Che [Guevara] and Camilo [Cienfuegos] marched to the west over the vast plain--which emerges in Bayamo and Manzanillo and extends through Last Tunas, Camaguey and Ciego de Avila up to the Escambray Mountains--and in this way placed themselves in the center of the island, recalling the historic deeds of [Maximo] Gomez and [Antonio] Maceo 60 years earlier. Fidel remained in the Sierra waging decisive combats, directing the strategy of war and becoming from that fort the most extraordinary popular leader of our America. And in the end, the victory of the rebel army crowned the deed and the rebels entered Santiago, took over the Moncada [Barracks], avenged the dead and began to clean off the unyielding crust of colonialism. Cuba was winning the right to an independent personality. In this way a new historical stage was opening for the Latin American Continent.

Celia decisively entered into history because of her bravery, constancy, unselfishness, industriousness and highly effective work alongside Fidel during all this time. In the mountains Celia was not just a heroine of the war. She was that and more. She was a heroine of work. In her the legend acquired real form and substance. We know that because of her modesty, simplicity and personal unselfishness she would not be pleased with our praising of her. But the people, the historical judgment and the necessary example to be followed by future generations demand that in this case we go over what would have been her will. We need Celia. May you continue serving us, and to continue serving the cause it is necessary to point out your merits.

This is not the time to tell your biography, but to stress the need that this be done. It is certain that there will be a pen and revolutionary heart to carry out this endeavor. Even after our deaths we are useful, said Julio Antonio Mella. Celia should continue being useful. But now this no longer depends on her. It depends on whether each one of us is able to understand and apply the lessons of her life. One has to study and praise her merits, not only honoring her historical greatness but also so that we--cadres of the party, state and mass organizations--can learn what our duties are in the present life of Cuba, and what virtues have to be developed to become more efficient in our work.

One of the best lessons we can teach today in overcoming our weaknesses and facing the responsibilities we have as revolutionaries is the example of Celia's behavior and the complete understanding of her virtues. What is required of us at this hour? The answer to this question will show us to a large degree the essential revolutionary virtues which characterized Celia Sanchez.

In their propaganda our enemies show communist leaders, and therefore those of the Cuban revolution, as dehumanized people. Those who want to learn about the human feeling in the heart of a communist and those who want to learn about the humanistic sensitivity in the hearts of the Cuban revolutionaries should study Celia's life. One of her deepest pleasures was talking with the men and women of the nation. Thousands of people in an unending line for over two decades approached her to present her their problems, concerns and interests and ask for guidance, advice and help. They can attest to this. Hundreds of comrades of the revolution can attest to this. They always found in her a sister. There is something else. If because of Fidel's tasks and responsibilities it was not possible for a comrade to explain to our commander in chief some problem of interest, it was enough to tell it to Celia. We knew of her sensitivity, maturity and understanding in acting for Fidel. After having spoken with her we felt certain that by following her advice we would be loyally following Fidel's guidance.

From the time in the Sierra, Celia carried out this role of comrade and of fraternal help with all combatants.

I do not believe that there is a single comrade in the Sierra or on the plain who went to Celia in that period or after the triumph to whom she did not extend her help. She was even concerned with the smallest details and personal concerns of the combatants. She did so with fraternity and with firmness with regard to matters of principle.

We all know that Celia was rigorous and demanding in regard to principles. She was also passionately human and tender. She had the capacity for dedication, personal unselfishness, human sensitivity and an exquisite gentleness of which only women are capable. There was no injustice which had to be righted, no human problem to be resolved and no matter of revolutionary interest to be discussed in which if Celia could become involved, she did not do so with firmness, modesty, warmth, decisiveness and also with fervent revolutionary passion. Celia was passionate, but of the type spoken about by Marti when he said that the passionate ones were the first-born of the world.

Celia's nature of gentleness, warmth, affection, joy of living was of the most rigorous firmness in principles and in revolutionary work. This combination of firmness and human feeling in facing each problem is a formidable example for our work of today and tomorrow. It is one of the main lessons which has been left for us and which we should apply today. Celia was like justice itself--human and demanding. Therefore her memory is an image of justness.

Perhaps this combination which life has shown to be exceptional, and united to a feeling for the people and her modesty and simplicity, made it easy for her to have a purified, fine and profound political identification with Fidel. If Che said that in the renewing, continuous and immortal Camilo there was the image of the people, we could say the same thing of Celia.

At the heart of this there is the following--her way of acting and behaving, her personal style, and her reactions when facing the problems of daily life typify the character and temperament of the Cuban people. She was a typical Cuban. She was so in her happiness, dynamism, extroverted and open nature, human fraternity, and in her firmness and rigor. She was also this way in the maturity she was able to achieve, because the Cuban is a person able to think in a mature and profound manner. Celia was a Cuban rebel who with the development of the revolutionary process was able to achieve an extraordinary maturity. She became mature without losing her rebelliousness, fervor and youthful passion.

Those of us who had the opportunity to speak with Celia over the last few years could see that the legendary heroine kept alive the flame of rebellion against all injustice and against everything poorly done. But at the same time she had acquired a mature awareness to understand the complexity of the political, social and state problems faced by a revolution such as ours.

At the same time Celia was creative. From power and authority she got a sense of creating. She could not conceive of using these [power and authority] to frighten or make herself comfortable.. She did like to use these, but only to build and create. Power and authority can be used to make one comfortable, or to frighten, or they can be used as an instrument of creation for the people. She used it to create, build and carry out projects for the collective good and to leave a lasting mark on history and take a step forward in progress and efficiency for the people.

Celia employed the authority granted her like the great revolutionaries of history. She did not want authority for other things. She wanted it to contribute to the collective project. And she always used it to carry out projects, carrying out concrete tasks which were useful to the goals of the revolution. Only in this way is the authority, which the people hand over to us, genuinely revolutionary. For a true revolutionary there is no other purpose in having authority or power. We saw her like this in the work of building socialism, trying to solve innumerable problems from the most diverse areas of our social and economic life.

We saw her in this way at farms, plants, schools, hospitals, institutions, recreation centers and work places in general. We saw her building, rebuilding, repairing, correcting wrongs, tirelessly working in the most diverse and concrete tasks. We saw her become concerned with the details of very many projects for social or collective benefit.

And all of the tasks were inspired by the programs and ideas conceived by Fidel. She carried them out with imagination, and talked with a large number of people in the process. She talked with workers, peasants, technicians, specialists, students, young people and even children in carrying out the plans and tasks assigned to her. She worked tirelessly, night and day, without rest. Her life was a devotion to the revolution. Celia was a devotee of history.

Because she was aware that she was living great history, she zealously guarded all the documents, materials and writings of Fidel to preserve them for posterity. She set up a great historical file with an immense arsenal of valuable documents on the revolution and Fidel. In this way, historians and future generations will have available, thanks to Celia, a very extensive documentation of our age. She was also extraordinarily sensitive to the ideological aspects of every political and historical situation.

In matters of political principles, she was most demanding and at the same time showed an impassioned interest for the most just revolutionary interpretations in each situation. She felt the struggle for national liberation in Latin America and the Caribbean as something very personal. She felt very deeply the poverty of other peoples and imperialism's outrages anywhere in the world. She felt joy over the revolutionary victories of Vietnam, Angola, Ethiopia, Iran, Afghanistan, Nicaragua and Grenada with the same enthusiasm she had for the revolutionary triumph of 1 January 1959 in Cuba. There were no limits to her revolutionary feelings.

Celia had a very fine feeling for what is beautiful, and when she had any sort of influence she demanded beauty in the environment as well as in construction projects and projects of the revolution. Due to her profound feeling for the motherland, she promoted the Cuban forms of beauty. She has stamped the Cuban tropical beauty in man of our projects. As a result of her sense of humanity and plainness, she rejected formality in dealing with problems. She reached out to the concrete essence of the problems and sought a practical solution. She had a sense of what is practical and concrete as very few persons have. She avoided formality and always sought the practical aspect of all issues following her revolutionary instinct.

However, Celia knew that certain official formalities were required in the political life of our state and, above all, due to Fidel's responsibilities, she knew that she had to help in organizing them with precision and accuracy. Celia, the guerrilla of Oriente's mountains, who loved to sleep in hammocks or tour a mountain path and who never lost the taste for that type of life, was, nevertheless, able to organize and live within the formalities of official protocol which inevitably must be observed by all states. She skillfully moved in that area without ceasing to be the rebel guerrilla; the exemplary guerrilla who, carrying a knapsack on her shoulders, accompanied the commander in chief everywhere; the one who knew how to face up to the mountain range's vicissitudes; the selfless worker who together with Fidel toured the agricultural projects, work centers, schools and hospitals. She was also able to prepare and organize the formalities of our official and protocol life. She did that efficiently and with great dedication.

How was she able, despite her indomitable spirit and popular interest, to accept the need for working within and organizing official formlaities, which in many instances appear to be very removed from the normal ways of the people?

How was this legendary guerrilla, who was deeply rooted in the people, of rebel consciousness and intransigent in the face of formality, able to become an indefatigable and efficient organizer of our state's formalities? She was able to do it because she knew it was a requirement and a need of the revolution and of Fidel's work. In most of the cases she carried out this function without official recognition, but she always was the definitive authority in finalizing and defining the details.

Her interest in not overlooking any detail made her very close to Fidel. She also knew the details she had to take care of and did this very directly and profoundly. She knew the important or decisive details for success in all endeavors. She guaranteed with exactness the fulfillment of the task. How many times, comrades, do we overlook the concrete aspects and details of the problems in our daily work and get lost in vagueness, generalities and unnecessary particulars? How many times, for this reason, do numerous cases of carelessness and deficiency appear in our path? If all cadres of the state and party would be as dedicated and careful in performing the work as Celia was in handling the decisive details, our deficiencies would surely be greatly reduced.

Comrades, that was Celia. She was great in heroic selflessness, in unconditional loyalty. She was great in her unity with the people, in her love for the work of the revolution, in her impassioned interest in everybody. She was great in her concern for the more concrete and decisive aspects of each of the revolution's projects. She was great, perhaps over and above any other virtue, in her modesty and plainness. Among all her qualities we must definitely note her rejection of any form of ostentation and her closeness to simple and humble ways of living and working. This surely was one of her most moving virtues.

Celia's qualities bring to mind Marti's poems entitled "The Mountain Stream Pleases Me More Than the Sea." She could not be different because she was very close to Fidel. Our revolutionary generation and today's Cuban people have lived extraordinary moments of universal history. Twenty or 25 years ago not even the most romantic idealist of our group would have dreamed of the magnitude of the work and the significance of the task carried out by the Cuban revolution. In a world of turmoil and serious contradictions, Cuba has joined the vanguard and raised the flags of mankind.

In this enormous task whose historical and international significance is well-known, Celia Sanchez occupies a most outstanding place of honor. Celia must be studied as a genuine popular representative of the period of time in which Fidel and the people changed the direction of America's history and decisively helped in the revolutionary transformation of the world. She is side by side with Che and Camilo. As they did, she entered into eternity as the purest symbol of the Cuban people during Fidel's era.

The new generations of Cubans, all our people and, among them, those of us who have the great honor of exercising political authority have the duty to draw conclusions from her exemplary life to overcome many deficiencies and thereby advance at a faster pace. How can we do this? The first thing is to become aware of the fact that the work that lies ahead is not an easy task. Some 23 years ago when Celia organized the revolutionaries in Manzanillo, Niquero and Boqueron to support the landing, the task of the revolutionaries was gigantic. This task was carried out and the Cuban people made a historic leap of extraordinary proportions as none other in America's history. The progress attained is a fact that cannot be denied, not even by our enemies and which we have the duty to maintain always fresh in our minds. We have the duty to maintain it fresh in our minds because it is the work of our martyrs and our people.

Today our people are also facing a gigantic task, which is to overcome our internal deficiencies and courageously and intelligently undertake the eradication of the difficulties derived from objective problems prevailing in the world which affect Cuba. In doing this, we shall overcome. We shall overcome because the future entirely belongs to socialism. We shall overcome because hundreds of martyrs and heroes encourage us. We shall overcome because, as in the past, we have Fidel's leadership. The cadres of the party, state and mass organizations must study our weaknesses and deficiencies. Each of us, from our post of responsibility and duty station, must face up to the duties to the fatherland and socialism.

The revolutionary exigency requires us to work with a dedication increasingly more profound and rigorous and at the same time to know in detail our individual responsibilities and fully assume them. We must not wait for others to do what each of us is responsible for doing. Among the historic heroes of the Cuban revolution who encourage us in this gigantic effort is Comrade Celia. She gives us encouragement, strength and fervor with her example. She teaches us the virtues which we must develop. She stimulates us in this era of the fatherland, America and the world.

Comrade Celia has died but the enlightening example of her life is stronger than ever before in her comrades in struggle and the people. With the teachings of her life and those of all the fatherland's heroes and martyrs we will continue to work without rest to conquer the future. A worthy tribute to Celia Sanchez is to strengthen the work of our mass organizations--the central organization of Cuban workers and its unions, the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, the Federation of Cuban Women, the National Association of Small Farmers, the Federation of University Students, the Federation of Intermediate Level Students, the National Organization of Cuban Pioneers and, very especially, the Union of Young Communists.

Let us pay tribute to Comrade Celia by improving the work of our state and the management of the work centers by raising the level of efficiency of the administrative, union and political organs. Let us pay tribute to her memory by stepping up the coordinated and efficient effort of the party, state, mass and political organizations with the noble purpose of advancing the Cuban revolution. We will do it under the party leadership and in that manner will gain new and more extraordinary victories, victories against deficiencies, victories against imperialism, victories for socialism.

The highest tribute that can be paid to the immortal guerrilla is to increasingly unite with greater energy, strength and efficiency our communist vanguard with all the people in a systematic effort aimed at overcoming our deficiencies and confronting with determination and courage the revolution's enemies. Let us transform the sorrow which overwhelms us today into incentive and encouragement to fulfill our duties. Let us be worthy of Celia's teachings and let us transform today's sorrow into one more force for moving the revolution ahead. Our sorrow is great but greater still is the task that Celia's encouragement forces us to carry out. This is what Celia would want us to do. This is what we will do for Celia. In this manner the revolutionaries and the Cuban people will pay tribute to the extraordinary guerrilla, to the beloved sister, to the incomparable comrade in struggle and combat of Fidel and the people. Thank you very much.

NATIONAL SEMINAR ON STATE ARBITRATION OPENS

FL150044 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Today at the National School of Management of the Economy the first national seminar on state arbitration opened. It will continue meeting through Friday 18 January.

The opening was made by Dr Miguel Reyes Salt, chief arbiter. He said that they should zealously watch over the fulfillment of the single development plan, contractual discipline and socialist legality. He added that to achieve these objectives they have to be trained with a revolutionary spirit, tenacity and systematically and profoundly examine with Marxist-Leninist objectivity every step, measure and decision.

The national state arbitration organ is competent to hear and resolve litigation in which one side is an enterprise of foreign trade or of foreign economic, scientific and technical cooperation except in cases dealing with litigation among enterprises which are subsidiaries of the same organization. It will also be able to resolve litigation arising among parties of economic contracts dealing with investments made in the (single development) plan in accordance with the Council of Ministers or the Central Planning Board--JUCEPLAN.

State arbitration set up at organizations of the central management of the state are also competent to hear and resolve controversies arising among budgeted enterprises and units, regardless of the amount involved or the nature of the matter.

COMMENTARY NOTES IMPORTANCE OF SAVINGS TO ECONOMY

FL112017 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Jan 80 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program commentary]

[Text] The second session of the People's Government National Assembly, which was held during the final days of 1979, passed the single state plan for economic and social development laws and the budget for the next year. The single development plan for 1980, which established a total social production growth of 3 percent, has been drawn up in a realistic manner and in accordance with our possibilities, taking into account the inflationary situation in the capitalist world, which affects us in some manner.

The fulfillment of this plan will require the sustained effort of workers in all sectors of the economy, and the workers will once again have to demonstrate the political and ideological development level achieved by our people over these years of building socialism. There is a task which is the expression of revolutionary awareness and in which everyone in one way or another can actively participate--with regard to savings.

We can and should all participate in the tasks of saving--workers in production and service centers, students and teachers at their schools, militarymen in their units and children in their homes and schools. Savings must become an activity of the masses in [building] socialism, where all material and spiritual goods created by the people are for their full enjoyment. In addition, there are many ways to save in the various areas of work--from the responsible official who at the time of planning a task must keep in mind all details and factors so that everything is done in an orderly fashion and in time without wasting effort; the worker at a factory, farm, cooperative or service center who can make decisive contributions in this savings task by struggling to see that things are done as they have been planned and products are manufactured with the required quality. We would not solve anything if by having a false conception of savings we do things badly and the products do not last as long as they should.

Another very efficient way of contributing to savings is by taking care of the things we have--transportation, education, health and recreational facilities; saving fuel, raw materials and in general all those resources needed by the economy--are all tasks of the highest priority. Savings is an expression of the revolutionary awareness of our people, and is therefore a task for everyone.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 011 16 January 1980

CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Lidia Gueiler Addresses Andean Group Foreign Ministers A 1
Peruvian Minister Urges 'United' Latin America A 2
Venezuela To Finance Oil Price Hikes for C.A., Caribbean A 2
Venezuelan Minister Says Soviets Must Leave Afghanistan A 3
Disagreement on Afghanistan Declaration A 3

BOLIVIA

COB Releases Communique Denouncing 'Coup Rumor Campaign' C 1
COB Says Peasant Coup 'Checked' by Police C 1

BRAZIL

Foreign Minister: Brazil Will Not Join Grain Boycott of USSR D 1
Commentator Views Possible Third World Reaction Against USSR D 1
Finance Minister Rischbieter Submits Resignation D 2
Social Democratic Party To Replace ARENA D 2
Navy Minister Wants Civilian for Next President D 2
Guinea-Bissau Delegation Arrives in Brasilia D 2
Briefs: New Ambassadors D 2

VENEZUELA

Socialist Movement Opposes Soviet Afghan Policy L 1
President Herrera Confirms Middle East Visit L 1
Military Command Announces New Appointments L 1

PANAMA

Royo, Colombia's Turbay To Meet, Discuss Ozores-Vargas Treaty N 1
Foreign Ministry Denies Any Claim to Colombian Islands N 1
[LA REPUBLICA 8 Jan]
New Information, Publicity Directorate Announced N 1
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 9 Jan]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Soviet Ambassador Answers LA NACION Editorial Charges P 1
[LA NACION 11 Jan]
Newspaper Scores Ambassador's Statements P 2
[LA NACION 12 Jan]
President Carazo Scores Communist Role in Banana Strike P 2

Limon Workers Threaten To Join Banana Workers Strike P 6
117 Strikers Arrested by Civil Guard in Guapiles P 6
PVP Carries Out Purges in Leadership Struggle P 6

EL SALVADOR

Government Announces New Cabinet Members P 7
Majano Discusses Confrontation Between Leftists, Rightists P 8
ERP 'Briefly' Seizes District in Mejicanos P 9

NICARAGUA

'High-Level' Soviet Aid Mission To Arrive Soon P 10
Foreign Minister Denies Sandinists in Disputed Keys P 10
Moises Hassan Interviewed on Unions, News Media, Reconstruction P 10
Opposition Groups Hold Rally, Criticize Government P 14
Construction Workers Demonstrate, Meet Leaders P 14
'Supersecret' Somozist Intelligence Unit Revealed P 15

CUBA

AFP Cites 'Implicit' Support for Soviet Afghan Policy Q 1
Roa Kouri Lashes Out at U.S. Position at UN Q 1
Book on PRC 'Aggression' Presented to SRV Envoy Q 2
FEU Observes Day of Solidarity With Panama Q 2
U.S. Summer Language Institute Activities Scored Q 3
Iraqi Delegation Arrives for Construction Talks Q 4
Tours Isle of Youth Q 4

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Editorial Discusses Political Infighting in PLP S 1
[THE TRIBUNE 5 Jan]

JAMAICA

CWP, WPJ Reject PSOJ Call for Unity Rule S 2
Editorial Questions Government RJR Position S 3
[DAILY GLEANER 7 Jan]

OTHER COUNTRIES

ARGENTINA

Head of River Plate Basin Commission Resigns V 1

CHILE

Beagle Negotiations To Resume in Rome 21 Jan V 1

COLOMBIA

Turbay Notes Panamanian Rejection of Ozores-Vargas Treaty V 1

ECUADOR

Government Charges Extremists Hinder Democratic Process V 2

PARAGUAY

Government Authorities Deny Shah To Arrive V 2

LIDIA GUEILER ADDRESSES ANDEAN GROUP FOREIGN MINISTERS

PA140251 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0114 GMT 14 Jan 80 PA

[By Rene Villegas]

[Text] Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 13 Jan (LATIN)--Provisional President Lidia Gueiler said here today that "imperialist and transnational" pressure has been exerted in an attempt to cause disquiet within the Andean Group. She added, however, that the subregion resisted the pressure and is moving toward the liberation and economic independence of its peoples. The chief of state opened the first meeting of the consultative council of Andean foreign ministers today in this departmental capital 900 km southeast of La Paz.

With a speech demanding "full and popular" integration capable of stimulating and motivating the masses "toward the common tasks of liberation," the president opened the deliberations of the conclave, which is being attended by the foreign ministers of the five Andean countries--Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela--and the deputy foreign minister of Spain as an observer.

Mrs Gueiler noted the importance of the meeting to Bolivia at a time when her nation "is moving toward conditions that will make a dignified and constructive life possible within the framework of democracy, freedom and social justice." She noted that the Bolivian people have managed to rid themselves of a longstanding oppressive dictatorship and pledged to the Andean foreign ministers that elections in her country on 29 June "are guided by the broadest guarantees of purity and impartiality."

The chief of state noted the importance of the Andean Pact, which was created in 1969 as a new and advanced means of integration. She said that despite "vacillation, threats and plots which threatened its existence," it managed successfully to overcome certain "internal misunderstandings" and "pressure from groups linked to imperialism and the transnationals." She added that the subregion, however, must face with even greater vigor a decisive dilemma. "Either we unite and give proof of a true determination to integrate, or bear the effects of an artificial and useless division that will weaken us while increasing foreign domination."

Mrs Gueiler assessed Andean Pact moves to integrate over the decade and criticized several of the organization's mechanisms, "such as the industrial program, which has not been carried out within the scheduled time frame, and the proposed objectives have been deferred." She said the Andean Pact has not been able to sufficiently stimulate agricultural development, which has aggravated the backwardness and neglect of its vast peasant populations. She added that in the area of trade the Andean countries have not yet coordinated policies to defend their traditional exports. "Every world crisis seriously hurts our economies," she said. In consequence, Mrs Gueiler said, it is necessary to implement "many common actions that will allow us to acquire a real negotiating capacity in our own defense."

On the subject of raw materials the chief of state denounced the "economic aggression" to which Bolivia is subject "because of the inconsiderate policy of the United States," whose government recently authorized the sale of 35,000 tons of its tin reserves. Bolivia is the world's second largest producer of tin and its economy is fundamentally based on that product.

She said the Andean Group should define "effective policies" in response to this problem and suggested the immediate establishment of a subregional mechanism to defend the area's nonferrous minerals: "a kind of Andean OPEC capable of moving beyond mere declarations of solidarity to consolidate a common position of negotiation."

Regarding the consultative council of subregional foreign ministers, an organization created in November and holding its first meeting here, Mrs Gueiler said it has a basic political role in coordinating and guiding the international relations of the Andean integration system. She added that this political initiative "has already demonstrated its effectiveness in joint action." She pointed to the role played by the organization in supporting the struggles of the Nicaraguan and Bolivian peoples to defend their democracies and freedom. "My people, gentlemen, will never forget the solidarity of the Andean countries, which helped restore the democratic process and republican institutions," she added. She was referring to the group's promouncement of solidarity with Bolivian democracy, which was seriously threatened by a coup d'etat on 1 November that brought Col Alberto Natusch Busch to power for a brief de facto government.

Concluding her speech, President Gueiler also noted her people's gratitude for the Andean Group's unvarying and constant expression of solidarity with regard to the century-old problem of Bolivia's landlocked status. The demand for a solution to this problem is the top priority issue in Bolivia's foreign policy. Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia responded to the president's speech on behalf of his colleagues.

PERUVIAN MINISTER URGES 'UNITED' LATIN AMERICA

PA140254 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0016 GMT 14 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 13 Jan (EFE)--The Andean Group has emerged as "a new kind" of participant on the world and regional scene. It has a broad spirit of dialog and integration, Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia said today.

The Peruvian minister spoke in the name of his Andean Group colleagues at the opening of the first meeting of the Cartagena Agreement foreign ministers' consultive council in reply to a speech by Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler. He defined the Cartagena Agreement as "a tool for Latin American integration." "A united Latin America can play an important role in the struggle to create a new international order," Garcia said.

He admitted that the Cartegena Pact must adjust its mechanisms in order to attain full balance and harmonious development so as to avoid the emergency of dangerous economic fissures within the subregion. He expressed Andean determination to establish more solid ties with "our regional brothers." In this respect he announced that the Andean foreign ministers will meet shortly with the Brazilian and Argentine foreign ministers.

He announced the Andean nations' support of the Bolivian democratic process and defined the line of conduct of the regional countries in favor of the democratic way of life. The meeting will adjourn tomorrow and the ministers will go to Lima to meet with Brazilian Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro.

VENEZUELA TO FINANCE OIL PRICE HIKES FOR C.A., CARIBBEAN CLIENTS

PA122215 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 12 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Venezuela will finance the most recent increases in the price of oil it sells to Central American and Caribbean clients, Jaime Alvarez (?Puga), technical secretary of the Dominican Presidency, said in Santo Domingo today. Alvarez, who left Venezuela yesterday, said that the Venezuelan Government will finance the latest increase in the prices of oil and oil byproducts sold to the Dominican Republic.

The Dominican official said that Venezuela will [word indistinct] a mechanism in the next few days to finance the latest increases in oil prices for all Central American and Caribbean clients.

He noted that Venezuela will help the Dominican Republic file an application with the OPEC Economic Fund. Venezuela will also guarantee this and submit it for low-interest credits to finance the construction of several dams. He said that the Dominican Republic will buy $450 million worth of oil from Venezuela this year.

VENEZUELAN MINISTER SAYS SOVIETS MUST LEAVE AFGHANISTAN

FY150241 Paris AFP in Spanish 2259 GMT 14 Jan 80 FY

[Text] Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, 14 Jan (AFP)--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano today criticized "the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan." Zambrano said that "our country has emphasized at the United Nations that the Soviet troops must leave that country under a ruling of this international organization." The head of Venezuelan diplomacy is currently in Santa Cruz de la Sierra attending the meeting of Andean foreign ministers.

With regard to the political processes in this part of the continent, Minister Zabrano said that "Latin America is undergoing a very important process marked by the institutionalization of freedom and democracy throughout the continent." He added that "as far as the Andean nations are concerned this process is very advanced and we see with great satisfaction that other nations of the continent are marching in this direction." Zambrano concluded by stating that "our very presence in Santa Cruz is aimed at reaffirming, encouraging and confirming the progress Bolivia has made in this regard."

Disagreement on Afghanistan Declaration

FY150242 Paris AFP in Spanish 0131 GMT 15 Jan 80 FY

[Text] Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, 14 Jan (AFP)--It was reported today that the closing ceremony of the foreign ministers meeting which is taking place here has been delayed for several hours because the ministers could not agree on the joint declaration regarding the Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan. Reports indicated that Venezuela's proposal "to strongly condemn the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan" did not meet with the support Venezuelan Foreign Minister Alberto Zambrano had expected.

Other Andean nations did not favor "such strong" wording of the declaration and "intense, last-minute" negotiations were necessary to overcome the difficulties stemming from disagreements over the issue, according to reports from the meeting place.

COB RELEASES COMMUNIQUE DENOUNCING 'COUP RUMOR CAMPAIGN'

PY151450 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Jan 80 PY

[Text] The Bolivian Labor Central [COB] has made a serious accusation concerning the coup rumor campaign directed by rightist groups. A communique released by the COB reads:

All day yesterday, Sunday, in the districts of San Miguel and Achumani, air force Gen Walter Bernal, a former member of Banzer's cabinet; police Col Pablo Caballero, Banzer's former chief of police; and others spent the day setting up meetings and using loudspeakers to spread rumors that our peasant comrades would stage a mass demonstration and move through these districts to raid and loot the neighborhoods and that it was necessary for residents to arm themselves.

The communique adds that the public is well aware of the character of such military and police officers, who have already earned a place in history by their participation in regimes which committed tortures and all kinds of crimes and briberies. The COB has continually reported all about those men, who, as members of the bureaucracy that enriched itself with the money of the people, today look down on us from their mansions. In other words, the COB communique concludes, Guillermo Riveros Tejada, Natusch's press censor from the neighborhood of the city's oldest newspaper [EL DIARIO], wants to cast a shadow on the COB labor movement and its leader, our comrade Juan Lechin Oquendo.

COB SAYS PEASANT COUP 'CHECKED' BY POLICE

PY152215 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2102 GMT 15 Jan 80 PY

[Text] La Paz, 15 Jan (LATIN)--The Bolivian Labor Central (COB) today reported that a coup was to have taken place early this morning. According to a high-ranking official of the COB, the coup was checked by government security forces. Oscar Sanjines, secretary general of the COB, made this statement during a press conference when he referred to the restless atmosphere which has originated from rumors being spread in political, parliamentarian and governmental spheres. Such speculation has increased during the past 48 hours. The inhabitants of residential areas have even organized a defense mobilization because they have allegedly been threatened with pillage and peasant attacks. Deputies of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), during the last session of the Chamber of Deputies, requested the approval of a "note" addressed to the executive branch requesting the authorities to severely punish "those who start these rumors, which create an atmosphere of chaos and social tension."

Security forces arrested three persons for a few hours, including a former police chief. They were accused of spreading rumors about an alleged peasant attack against the inhabitants of residential areas in the southern area of the capital. Interior Minister Jorge Selum Vaca Diez has stated in the past few hours that these actions are in keeping with a "conspiracy plan" which seeks to alter Bolivian democratic stability. The interior minister stated that "the peasants are incapable of carrying out what they have been accused of by rightist political groups."

Peasant leader Genaro Flores said that "we are not delinquents, therefore we will not attack residences, nor are we criminals to order blockades." He also said, denying the alleged movement, that "there is a campaign to discredit the peasants." Union leader Oscar Sanjines warned that "any coup d'etat will be opposed by the people and the workers with the same or greater vigor than the coup of 1 November." He accused groups of militarymen of being involved in the alleged conspiracies, but did not give more details on the information the COB has regarding this issue.

FOREIGN MINISTER: BRAZIL WILL NOT JOIN GRAIN BOYCOTT OF USSR

PA160304 Paris AFP in Spanish 0232 GMT 16 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Brasilia, 15 Jan (AFP)--Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro asserted here tonight that his country will not participate in any cereal or oleaginous grain boycott against the Soviet Union.

The Brazilian minister made this statement to newsmen at the local airport prior to his departure to attend an Andean Group foreign ministers meeting. He added that Brazil will continue maintaining normal trade relations with the Soviet Union.

Guerreiro also said the Brazilian Government has no fear of reprisals from the United States for refusing to participate in a boycott against the Soviet Union and noted that we assume no commitment to suspend the sale of cereals or oleaginous grains but neither do we expect to export more.

The Brazilian Government has not yet officially answered the United States' proposal to join the boycott against the Soviet Union.

On 3 January the Brazilian Government deplored in an official communique released by the Foreign Ministry the foreign intervention in Afghanistan. A ministry spokesman declared that under the present circumstances Brazil would not recognize the new Afghan Government.

According to official estimates, Brazil will produce 14 million tons of soybeans this year and expects to export over 1 million tons of soybeans, 6 million tons of soy flour and 600,000 tons of soybean oil.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS POSSIBLE THIRD WORLD REACTION AGAINST USSR

PY151326 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 15 Jan 80 PY

[Newton Carlos commentary]

[Text] World attention is still focused on the U.S.-Iranian conflict and the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, and the United Nations is holding emergency plenary sessions with the participation of its 151 member countries to discuss the Soviet action.

The nonalined countries of the Third World are showing opposition to the intervention and condemning the Soviet act of sending troops into an underdeveloped country. The United Nations must approve a resolution demanding Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. This resolution must be approved by a great majority leading the Soviets to conclude that they had underestimated the reaction to their intervention in Afghanistan.

The UN resolution would not involve any effective action against the Soviet intervention, but it would have a devastating political effect: a massive condemnation by the Third World, a condemnation which the Soviets did not expect and which would involve a violent blow to overall Soviet foreign policy.

And Iran, whose conflict with the United States the Soviets tried to capitalize on, in the end also decided to oppose the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, stating that the intervention constitutes a threat to Iran and the current stage of the Islamic revolution, because the Soviets are now fighting Islamic rebels in Afghanistan.

FINANCE MINISTER RISCHBIETER SUBMITS RESIGNATION

PA152131 Paris AFP in Spanish 2104 GMT 15 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Brasilia, 15 Jan (AFP)--Brazilian Finance Minister Karlos Rischbieter today tendered his resignation to President Joao Figueiredo, who accepted it, a Finance Ministry spokesman has announced here.

Rischbieter and Planning Minister Antonio Delfim Neto had been involved in a confrontation in the past few days.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY TO REPLACE ARENA

PY151305 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 15 Jan 80 PY

[Relayed report from Brasilia by (Carlos Rodrigues)]

[Text] PDS--the Social Democratic Party [Partido Democratico Social]--will be designated to replace the extinct ARENA [National Renewal Alliance]. This was confirmed yesterday from Planalto Palace by Social Communication Minister Said Farhat.

Justice Minister Abi-Ackel yesterday received in his office Senator Jose Sarney, president of the extinct ARENA, who is effectively leading the organization of the PDS, as well as discussions on other political issues. After the meeting, Sarney said that any disagreement which may have existed between himself and the then Deputy Abi-Ackel does not affect this joint action they are undertaking now.

NAVY MINISTER WANTS CIVILIAN FOR NEXT PRESIDENT

PY151224 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 15 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Navy Minister Maximiano da Silva Fonseca has stated in Rio de Janeiro that he prefers that a civilian president succeed General Figueiredo. He explained that the military has been blamed for many things they did not do.

The navy minister added that the origin of the future presidential candidate does not matter. What matters is that he be elected democratically, he concluded.

GUINEA-BISSAU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BRASILIA

PY151231 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 15 Jan 80 PY

[Text] A Guinea-Bissau trade delegation headed by Industry and Commerce Minister Armando Ramos has arrived in Brasilia. The delegation's main objective is to establish contacts with Brazilian officials and businessmen in order to intensify trade between Brazil and Guinea-Bissau.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS--Guinea-Conakry Ambassador Mamady Lamine Conde and Malian Ambassador Macky Aguibou Tall have presented their credentials to President Joao Baptista Figueiredo. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Jan 80 p 6 PY]

SOCIALIST MOVEMENT OPPOSES SOVIET AFGHAN POLICY

PA150217 Caracas Radio Continente in Spanish 2050 GMT 14 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is completely contrary to world peace and the true freedom of nations, according to Luis Sardi Bayardo, director of international affairs of the Movement for Socialism [MAS]. He said that weak countries should urgently unite to face the superpowers because these superpowers are against mankind. The MAS leader sr that the Soviet bloc has once again resorted to arms to trample a small country. Therefore, the Russians have invoked the doctrine of limited sovereignty which they use under the pretext of aid and solidarity to invade a country.

The United States has also applied this doctrine which the world must reject. The MAS protests the Russian invasion of Afghanistan because it believes that each country should decide its own destiny, according to the MAS doctrine of true independence.

PRESIDENT HERRERA CONFIRMS MIDDLE EAST VISIT

PA150504 Caracas Radio Continente in Spanish 2050 GMT 14 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The president of the republic has confirmed in Barquisimeto that his trip to the Middle East will go ahead as planned. He said that he hopes the world will have enough commonsense not to increase the tense situation in that part of the world.

Regarding oil prices, he said that no predictions can be made. He has the impression that the world's oil consumption is increasing despite all efforts by many countries. He added that much work is being done regarding the Orinoco oil belt which will have a great influence in the country, especially in Monagas and Anzoategui departments.

MILITARY COMMAND ANNOUNCES NEW APPOINTMENTS

PA152350 Paris AFP in Spanish 1551 GMT 15 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 15 Jan (AFP)--Gen Rafael Gonzalo Marin Granadillo has been appointed commander of the Venezuelan Army, replacing Gen Tomas Abreu Rescaniere, who has been appointed armed forces inspector general, military sources revealed here today. The inspector general's post was held by air force Gen Raul Morales. It was not revealed if he had retired.

With these changes the High Command is now composed of Div Gen Luis Enrique Rangel Burgoin as defense minister, Tomas Abreu Rescaniere as armed forces inspector general, Rear Adm Ramon Riera Paredes as chief of the joint staff, Rafael Gonzalo Marin Granadillo as army commanding general, Rear Adm Ernesto Reyes Leal as commander of the navy, Div Gen Hector Rodriguez Ravelo as the air force commanding general and Div Gen Enrique Sue as cooperation armed forces commanding general.

ROYO, COLOMBIA'S TURBAY TO MEET, DISCUSS OZORES-VARGAS AGREEMENT

PA150229 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 14 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Panamanian President Aristides Royo gave assurances today that Panama will in the future respect the rights of Colombia in the Panama Canal Zone. In statements to a Bogota television network, the Panamanian chief of state asserted that Colombia has not lost any of its rights in the Canal Zone after the signing of the Ozores-Vargas agreement.

In addition, President Royo confirmed that he would attend a meeting with his Colombian colleague, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, at Medellin in February to discuss bilateral issues. The Darien Gap and the controversial maritime sovereignty over the San Andres and Providencia islands in the Caribbean, will be other topics to be discussed by the two chiefs of state. According to EFE, the summit will have as its main topic the controversial rights of Colombia in the Canal Zone following the signing of the Ozores-Vargas agreement in the City of Monteria late last year. The agreement granted Colombia the right for passage through the canal of military troops, war materiel and mail, free of charge.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES ANY CLAIM TO COLOMBIAN ISLANDS

PA111421 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 8 Jan 80 pp A-1, A-6 PA

[Excerpt] A Foreign Ministry spokesman has played down the importance of a recent document written by Juan Materno Vasquez which appeared in this newspaper on the alleged rights Panama has over San Andres Island and certain keys in the Atlantic. Our informant noted that this statement, which created quite a storm in the Colombian press, is the personal opinion of the former Supreme Court president and is in no way the opinion or intention of the Panamanian Government.

In his document Vasquez noted that San Andres Island and the other keys in the Caribbean historically belonged to Panama and became part of Colombia when Panama joined it in 1821. In 1903, when Panama declared its independence from Colombia, it did not claim the Caribbean islands and they remained under Colombian control.

Panama does not have any sovereign rights over San Andres Island and Roncador and Providencia keys, our informant said. He added that he could not "think of demands of this kind."

NEW INFORMATION, PUBLICITY DIRECTORATE ANNOUNCED

PA111235 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 9 Jan 80 pp A-1, B-12 PA

[Excerpts] At a meeting of the General Council of State yesterday President Aristides Royo announced the creation of a general directorate of information and publicity and the appointment of his press secretary, Boris Moreno, to be in charge of it. The main criteria for the creation of this office is the rationalization of the publicity expenses of the state, the need for uniformity in the information policies of the central government and the decentralized bodies and the need for objective reporting on the plans, programs and activities the government is carrying out.

The structure of the new office includes a consultative council at the top level made up of several ministers and directors of autonomous entities, a directorate for publicity, a directorate of national and international press and a directorate for radio, films and television.

COSTA RICA

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ANSWERS LA NACION EDITORIAL CHARGES

PA160050 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 11 Jan 80 p 6A PA

[Text] Vladimir Chernyshev, USSR ambassador to Costa Rica, has answered the editorial "Soviet Imperialism" published by this newspaper on 9 January.

The editorial said the USSR again has shown its imperialist aggressive intentions, this time in central Asia instead of East Europe, where it has its sphere of influence. By sending 100,000 soldiers to occupy Afghanistan and by later vetoing the UN Security Council resolution which asked for Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, the Soviet tsars have left no doubt about their threatening intentions."

The editorial says further that "the cold war has made its ominous presence felt and the only ones to blame for this are the leaders in the Kremlin, who by their nefarious actions in Afghanistan have proved that the old men in charge there have revived the plans of Peter the Great and Ivan the Terrible. There is no limit to their cynical and oppressive policy against the weak."

Reply

"The newspaper LA NACION has begun a new decade by commencing another phase of its 'sacred indignation' provoked by the actions of 'Soviet imperialism.' The military aid given by the USSR to neighboring Afghanistan became the main issue in Western propaganda overnight.

"Can anyone ignore the obligations entailed in the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and Afghanistan and the right of that central Asian country to the individual or collective self-determination approved by the UN Charter? The government of Hafizollah Amin and the current Afghan administration more than once requested military aid to put down the antipopular counterrevolutionary groups supported by those who always pretend to be guardians and protectors of democracy by destroying anything that does not fit into the 'made in USA' formula.

"Could it be possible that the United States, which caused so much bloodshed in Vietnam for so many years, could now be worried by the bread and the education of workers in Afghanistan? Facts show the opposite.

"What did the 'guardians of peace' of the Western Hemisphere do when Leonid Brezhnev announced the withdrawal of major Soviet military forces and equipment from central Europe as a practical step of detente? The U.S. reply was to install strategic rockets in Europe.

"What did the United States do to Salvador Allende's constitutional government in Chile, elected by the people in democratic elections?

"What was the U.S. attitude toward Nicaragua during Somoza's dictatorship? Just to mention two recent cases.

"Is not the United States the instigator of the 'holy war' against the USSR, which for more than 60 years has proven its willingness to carry out general and complete disarmament to end the threat of another world war?

"Has not the United States promoted aggression against the people struggling to overcome ignorance, feudalism and colonialism, as it is doing now against Afghanistan?"

"It is interesting to see how imperialism is now seeking an alliance with the Beijing clique by trying to get the Chinese, who are openly in favor of a world war, as active partners in the struggle against the USSR and nations struggling for democracy and development.

"The Western propaganda agencies cannot answer these questions, thus defending true imperialism."

Newspaper Scores Ambassador's Statements

PA160052 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 12 Jan 80 p 14A PA

[Editorial: "Answering the Soviet Ambassador"]

[Text] The Soviet ambassador, Vladimir Chernyshev, has answered our editorial of 9 January with a statement published by this newspaper yesterday.

We can understand his haste in answering and the tone of his remarks, especially after considering his embassy's difficult position in trying to justify the unjustifiable to the world: the invasion of Afghanistan by a force of 100,000 soldiers. That invasion has already earned the USSR the reputation of an imperialist nation with no scruples in applying the Brezhnev doctrine whenever it deems it necessary. That doctrine, an imperialistic, updated and improved version of the old U.S. "big stick" policy, is the legal disguise by which the Kremlin can occupy any nation in its orbit if that nation is in danger of changing government or of turning not necessarily anticommunist, but independent, even within the Marxist framework. This happened in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and is taking place in Afghanistan in 1980.

It is important to note that the diplomat is worried to death about our reference to the Soviet occupation of Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968. Both are actually two hot coals which at the time produced splits among several communist parties of the world. On those occasions the Soviets forgot the principles of self-determination and nonintervention, which Moscow convokes whenever it suits its interests but which in the cases of Kabul, Prague and Budapest they easily forgot.

This brings us to a key question: Why did the Soviet invasion forces occupy Kabul and other cities on Christmas Eve, when President Hafizollah Amin still held power and had not requested "aid"? Why was Amin later executed, he being the only one who could have requested "aid," which he did not, and which later cost him his life at the hand of his enemies with the acquiescence of Moscow?

The Soviet ambassador has a sui generis concept of treaties of friendship and cooperation. When other big powers invoke them to support their intervention on a legal basis, the Soviets are prompt to criticize. But when the Soviet Union does this, it claims to be doing it to safeguard world peace and the right of the peoples to keep what they have won. We ask: Who can be deceived by such semantics and twisted logic?

PRESIDENT CARAZO SCORES COMMUNIST ROLE IN BANANA STRIKE

PA151925 San Jose Domestic Service in Spanish 0202 GMT 15 Jan 80 PA

[Speech to the nation by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo on banana workers strike—live]

[Excerpts] Costa Ricans: It is my duty to report on the reasons and objectives of the banana strike which is being held against workers, production and the country. Costa Rica has traditionally been a peaceful and law-abiding country.

The Costa Rican is also good, calm, opposed to violence, generous and, many times, incapable of suspecting evil intentions, cunning and treason in others. That is why he is generally incautious, naive and too trustful of criminals, [word indistinct] or extremists. The Costa Rican cannot imagine that situations of violence or wickedness which exist in other countries could take place hre. The Costa Rican says "that will never occur in Costa Rica" when he refers to the evils in other countries.

Thanks to the unceasing work of the government and the cooperation and understanding of the Costa Ricans of good faith and good will we have been able to develop our country and we will be able to forge ahead in this struggle for development. Nevertheless, while the Costa Ricans work and struggle for their well-being and that of Costa Rica, criminals threaten our society and the country is being forced to struggle against the worst of modern evils: international communism which conspires against social peace, the economy, our republican way of life and all that the Costa Ricans are and all that the people want to be. We must, however, be aware of an essential difference between criminals and communists. The criminals, at least, operate outside the law from the start. The communists try to use the law, our freedoms, our democracy and all the spiritual and material [word indistinct] which our people have created throughout their history. In working for their objective of destroying our democracy [words indistinct]. It elects deputies by making use of the constitutional guarantees [words indistinct] protected by legislative immunity. They swear to uphold and respect the Constitution and the law but those deputies violate the law. They attack the institutions, the courts and the dignity of the judges. They harm the workers and they try to destroy our democracy. They work to destroy our national traditions and values.

In view of what is occurring, the Costa Ricans should forget the old saying: "Communism in the Costa Rican style," which has been an attempt to deceive our people who, because of their goodness, have had the tendency to minimize certain acts of the communists. That expression of communism in the Costa Rican style (?was used) by some servants of international communism to try to use sheep's clothing so that some communists of the old guard could gain ground in national politics and in the minds of some naive people.

The Costa Rican Communist Party [PVP], the Popular Vanguard United People, or whatever they call it, is at the service of international communism. It is at the service of the Soviet Union and operates (?with the participation) of individuals with clear objectives of carrying out national subversion and who use whatever is to their advantage at every occasion. Everything is done in favor of their interests for political power. They take advantage of legality to try to impose illegality. They use peace to impose violence. They use lies even though this reduces their human (?qualities). Everything is done in favor of their cause.

Costa Ricans: While the communists know well our people and want to use them, the Costa Ricans are either unaware of what the communists are or because of their traditional [word indistinct] they would like things to be solved for the communists as soon as possible. They do not realize that by acting in this way they are destroying their own country. Let us see some cases in which the Costa Ricans have acted in good faith, permitting the communists to advance in their attempts for national predominance. When there is a union election, the union members are lazy and do not participate. They leave the election in the hands of a minority which does participate because of communist training, thus electing their comrades, who although few, will be in control of the fate of many. When a labor conflict is sponsored by communists, the Costa Ricans get frightened. They seek and accept mediation to solve the problem. The Costa Ricans are traditionally willing to yield and to help the government yield in order to solve a problem which bothers them. They do not realize that they are harming Costa Rica. In this way, many people in this country become partners of the communists without even realizing it.

The communists infiltrate unions and associations as a result of the complacency or indifference of many. The communists understand the Costa Ricans and they use them. I want and must speak clearly in order to open the eyes of those of good faith who have become the helpers of those who want to destroy our democratic system. A quick look is sufficient to realize that the communists have infiltrated the unions, labor associations, radio, press, television and political parties.

They use democracy and liberty. They destroy the national economy to facilitate the breakdown of social peace. They use unionism which is an achievement of free peoples. The communists do not permit unions in the countries they control. Here they [words indistinct] work less but once they control a nation they (?subjugate) the workers who are unable to defend themselves with unions and strikes. They are forced to work without the right to minimum wages or social benefits. In the communist countries, man does not count. That is why one can understand the attitude of the PVP and its leaders in the current banana strike as well as their intentions and objectives (?and the destruction) of our democratic system through economic chaos, that is, through the impoverishment of the Costa Rican people since the economy vitally depends on banana exports, particularly at this time of exorbitant fuel prices.

This is not just an ordinary strike. This strike has its own characteristics and significance because an unprecedented event has occurred in the history of our institutions in their relations with workers who are affiliated with unions controlled by the PVP. What is this event? The government agreed with the workers in the interpretation of the collective contract. The Standard Fruit Company accepted the government's decision in favor of the workers. Instead of lifting the strike because reason and justice had been upheld, the communists became more impassioned and their reply has been an attempt to extend the strike to other places and other activities in the country. Their reply was the provocation of violence and attempts to extend the strike to public services.

The PVP, its political allies and the communist labor leaders are trying to turn the banana area into a territory estranged from Costa Rica's laws, traditions and any court jurisdiction. In sum, they want to turn it into a fief of the party. I can still remember the sad scene a few years ago when a minister of state asked the communists for permission to land at a Costa Rican airport. We [this administration] have expelled foreigners who posed a danger to our patriotic institutions and we are ready to do it again as often as the country's health requires. We will not waver from doing so because we are not afraid of anyone or committed to anyone.

We have advocated differential oil prices for the poor countries in defense of our national interests and in Geneva we even dared [words indistinct] the big countries so as not to become mere docile consumers of other peoples' communications and information know-how. I remind Costa Ricans we have stated [words indistinct] Costa Rica is not alined even with the nonalined. Therefore, I have to cope with one of Costa Rica's worst enemies, international communism, which has a group of fanatics here who are always willing to hand over our security, our national wealth, our freedom, our economy to a foreign imperialist power dominated by a totalitarian and inhuman ideology. The government and the president of the republic are fighting and will continue to fight any effort to [words indistinct]. If anybody doubts this is a communist conspiracy against the nation, let him read the recent statement published in LA NACION by one of the most prominent and most senior PVP leaders telling Costa Ricans the strikes staged in 1979 were victories scored by the communist party, thus evidencing that they were not labor movements. This old communist leader hints [words indistinct] are the major accomplishments of the communists in 1979, that strikes will continue throughout 1980 and, therefore, the communists started the New Year [words indistinct].

What Costa Rica is experiencing is a communist conspiracy against the de jure regime, the national economy, and the banana workers. It is a communist conspiracy to serve once again what is the homeland of the communists and their only raison d'etre, the Soviet Union.

It would be easy for the government and me to put an end to this strike. We need only to surrender to the communists, accede to their demands, keep quiet and submit to them, as unfortunately happened at other times in Costa Rica. Hear me well, Costa Ricans. It was [words indistinct] the electoral interest to get ahead regardless of the consequences, the desire to live peacefully without problems of government that the communists made so much headway in Costa Rica, have controlled key economic positions and are defying our laws. There is no limit to the audacity of the communists because they were previously pleased and compromises were made with them.

Hear me well, Costa Ricans. This is not a labor dispute. If the communists want to change their position and make it into a labor dispute, all they have to do is accept the document formulated by the labor minister which was presented to the parties several days ago. Hear me well, Costa Ricans. While the dispute seemed to be of a labor nature, the government did not side with anybody--with either of the parties. The labor minister objectivel construed the collective bargaining agreement and said the workers were right. Shortly afterwards management accepted the government's view. Therefore, the government has said its last word and is not going to give in any further. The defense of democracy, the law, our economy is worth every sacrifice.

I have asked the Costa Rican oil refinery to compensate for the loss of foreign exchange resulting from the strike by reducing oil imports. This way we are all going to make up for the money lost by the cessation of the exporting of bananas. I am asking the Costa Rican people to help me with the economy and alleviate the situation brought about by the millions in losses caused by the communists through this political strike. By saving gasoline, for instance, we will compensate for lost dollars and we will have foreign exchange to import drugs, equipment and raw materials so factories will not stop working and making equipment to fight plant diseases. In sum, this will make the damage done to the Costa Rican people by the strike less severe.

I ask all democratic Costa Ricans to contribute to this. In due time the Central Bank will report how many dollars Costa Rica lost during the communist strike and that will be the sum total we will try to save in gas.

The communists will never be able to win power through elections here. They could dominate us, though, if governments give in and the people do not notice it. Under this administration, [words indistinct] this is not going to happen. Workers already know it. [Words indistinct] want to reach agreement between the parties. It is sufficient to accept the labor minister's interpretation which favors them, which said they were right in their interpretation of the collective bargaining agreement. I warn workers that the communist leaders do not want settlements. Only the workers can press for them. The hundreds of banana workers who have returned to work in many farms are already pressing for them. They must all return to work. Do not forget the communist leaders are well paid while workers go hungry. Communist leaders want to score an apparent victory for [words indistinct] as they put in, while workers continue to suffer without in the end being able to earn more than they were earning on 27 December 1979.

Costa Ricans already know I have removed all bills from the Legislative Assembly--about 35 that had been introduced in the special sessions. It might seem logical to hide the real reasons to justify this attitude and give only the unimportant reasons for it.

I want to tell the Costa Rican people I withdrew these bills from the Legislative Assembly so the communists will not be able to use the forum of democracy and freedom of the legislative branch to try to destroy our institutions by promoting this strike there. The Constitution empowers me to do what I have done and I am doing it for the sake of the higher national interests. I tell those who fear a prolonged struggle that Costa Rica can be saved only by not giving in. Only a prolonged struggle will insure the institutions. We must wage it without fear.

LIMON WORKERS THREATEN TO JOIN BANANA WORKERS STRIKE

PA152209 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The Limon Workers Federation [Federacion de Trabajadores Limonense--FETRAL] today decided to give the government until 1600 tomorrow to find a solution to the labor conflict at the Standard Fruit Company. If the government does not find a solution, FETRAL will begin a strike in Limon Province Thursday.

Communist union leader Timothy Scott has said that if the problem of the banana workers of the Atlantic region is not solved, 4,000 workers in various activities in the region will join the strike tomorrow. He added that work at the Atlantic railroad, the Costa Rican oil refinery, the carton factory, Limon pier and the Tony Facio hospital will stop. He said the unions affiliated with FETRAL are meeting to plan to stop activities in Limon.

Standard Fruit Company workers in Valle de la Estrella and Rio Frio are determined to continue the strike they began 25 days ago if the government does not solve their problems, Luis Carlos Montero, secretary of the Workers Confederation, said. He said it is completely untrue that workers at the various plantations in the Atlantic region who joined the strike in solidarity with the Standard Fruit Company workers are going back to work.

117 STRIKERS ARRESTED BY CIVIL GUARD IN GUAPILES

PA150514 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Jan 80 PA

[Text] A total of 117 people were arrested this afternoon and tonight in Guapiles for opposing Civil Guard authorities. They were erecting barricades in Guapiles in a place called Punta de Riel. When the civil and rural guard authorities arrived to remove the barricades, the strikers attacked the authorities with sticks and stones. The 117 people arrested were taken to Puerto Limon headquarters where they were arraigned. We have been told by Major Pinzon that the massive arrests were caused by their resisting the guards. The government is sending reservists to the Atlantic area to help civil and rural guards. Guard authorities told this reporter that they guarantee work will be resumed tomorrow in other farms.

PVP CARRIES OUT PURGES IN LEADERSHIP STRUGGLE

PA152314 Paris AFP in Spanish 0048 GMT 15 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 14 Jan (AFP)--The Costa Rican press for the second time has reported significant purges in the highest labor ranks of the Costa Rican Communist Party (Popular Vanguard Party). Affected were the former general secretary and the former president of the General Confederation of Workers [CGT], Rodrigo Paniagua and Alvaro Montero, respectively, and Isaias Marchena, secretary general of the Golfito Workers Union [UGT], the largest federation of banana workers in the country.

However, in spite of internal conflicts in the communist labor central in the last half of 1979, the Popular Vanguard Party on several occasions denied that any difficulties existed, and affirmed that everything came down to changes which were required by the development of the organization. Now, on the 25th day of the banana workers strike and amid a widespread anticommunist campaign in the Costa Rican press and radio, it has been learned that a bitter dispute over the autonomy of the Workers Central caused the purge of its leaders.

The local press has also related the Costa Rican Communist Party purges to the succession next June of Manuel Mora Valverde as general secretary and top leader of the movement. The 70-year-old Mora Valverde has been general secretary of the party since it was founded in 1931 and has a distinguished political record which has earned him the respect of wide and important circles in the country.

Mora's succession to the highest post in the PVP has unleashed a struggle within the party. It has been said that the purge of his old union cronies is part of a maneuver to counteract Mora's influence in the election of a new general secretary, which is reportedly being directed by former deputy Arnoldo Ferreto.

Local political analysts have also said that the internal situation of the Costa Rican Communist Party has also been influenced by the accelerated political changes in Central America, which have encouraged the radicalization of some sectors. In this respect it was said that the changes in the communist labor leadership were also motivated by differences over methods of action.

Whereas the minority seeks more moderate positions, broader dialog and the holding of strikes only as a last resort, the opposing tendency under Ferreto's leadership promotes the strike as the first recourse followed by negotiations.

Meanwhile, of the purged Paniagua, Montero and Marchena, only the first has denounced the action as such. He has even announced the publication of a document in which he will explain the details of the situation. Montero, who was replaced in the CGT presidency by his own son, has remained silent and continues to work as lawyer for the labor central. Marchena went to Czechoslovakia to join an international labor organization.

This is the most important purge in the Costa Rican Communist Party since 1970, when Jaime Cerdas, one of the party's founders, and his son Rodolfo, a distinguished youth leader of the organization, were expelled from the party.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES NEW CABINET MEMBERS

PA152040 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1954 GMT 15 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The revolutionary Salvadoran Government junta at noon today swore in part of the new Cabinet after holding 6 days of consultations. It was explained to the press that the majority of those appointed were not present at the ceremony because, for last-minute reasons, they are outside the country. It was emphasized, however, that the work team is complete and that the new ministers will propose the names of the new under secretaries in the next 24 hours.

Those sworn in in the honor room of the Salvadoran Presidential House in the presence of Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, member of the revolutionary junta, are:

Presidency Minister	Pablo Mauricio Alvergue, who is now Salvadoran ambassador in Costa Rica
Private Secretary [as received]	Roberto Suarez Suay
Interior (Government) Minister	Ovidio Hernandez Delgado
Justice Minister	Mario Antonio Solano
Economy Minister	Oscar Menjivar
Health Minister	Rodolfo Giron Flores
Under Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock	Jorge Alberto Villacorta
Finance Minister	Roberto Alvergue Vides
Attorney General of the Poor	Mario Zamora Rivas

Gutierrez told the new officials that they have a historic challenge due to the grave moments which the country is experiencing, but reaffirmed the confidence of the junta in the capacity and patriotism of the appointees to those high-ranking posts.

It is expected that the remainder of the Cabinet ministers will be sworn in in the next few days to occupy the vacancies left by those who resigned on 3 January after a crisis in which they had asked the armed forces to speed up promised structural changes.

MAJANO DISCUSSES CONFRONTATION BETWEEN LEFTISTS, RIGHTISTS

PA151800 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1503 GMT 15 Jan 80 PA

[By Francisco Rubiales]

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the Salvadoran revolutionary junta, said today to ACAN-EFE that important reforms will soon be implemented which will decrease the power of the oligarchy and improve social justice. He warned however, that "almost unavoidable confrontations with the armed ultraleft could also occur soon."

The armed leftist organizations managed last Thursday to form a joint command with the participation of the communist party, the Armed Forces of National Resistance and the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces.

In an exclusive statement to ACAN-EFE, Col Majano, who is considered the brain behind the military coup which overthrew President Carlos Humberto Romero's government on 13 October, said the reforms will come quickly and will include a just and broad agrarian reform.

The extreme rightist forces in the country, said Majano, are accepting the loss of their historic privileges for the benefit of the popular classes, thereby demonstrating a historic realism. Queried about the possibility of a civil war, Colonel Majano said: "They (the guerrillas) have said they want it to take over power. We do not want it and will try to prevent it, but it may be inevitable."

Majano is considered to be the representative of the young and progressive officers corps which has come up through the ranks of the armed forces under the cover of confrontations and the constant deterioration of the image of the country's military forces. "We support the majority of the viewpoints of the leftist forces but we know the road which they follow leads toward a more unjust society, less free and more inhuman one than we have now," he said.

According to Majano the right and the left are organizing in an atmosphere of very dangerous class struggle "leaving the [present] government in the middle [politically] but on the fringe of the armed forces," he said. He added: "We are worried over the attempts by both sides to arm themselves, principally the ultraleftist Marxist forces, and we are constantly working to disarm the country."

Queried about the unity in the Salvadoran Armed Forces, Majano said: "Although there are different viewpoints, there is also sufficient unity and awareness of the need for drastic changes in the country." Among the changes he mentioned is the nationalization of the banks. Majano admits that the country's situation is serious but has confidence and faith in the victory of the line which the armed forces promotes: "Drastic reforms which will bring about a more just society, in an orderly atmosphere and without traumatizing society through the rhythm of the transformations." "This is possible because those who were entrenched in more conservative positions are demonstrating flexibility," he said.

Concerning the departure of the leftist groups which were in the government until 27 December, he said: "They left without negotiations, without reason and unexpectedly." After the departure of the Nationalist Democratic Union which includes communists and social democrats, other government members came from the powerful Christian Democratic Party and from many independents who believe in the program of reforms promoted by the military. Concerning the ultraleftist arms race, which is obtaining sophisticated equipment according to its own statements, Majano said: "They have arms, but not that many. At the beginning some arrived from Nicaragua but the Nicaraguan authorities are now cooperating to prevent the transfer of arms to El Salvador."

In conclusion Majano affirmed that many middle class Salvadorans are tired of violence and support precisely the government program of changes in order to prevent confrontations. "There is no doubt that confrontation in El Salvador, if it occurs, would be much more bloody than that in Nicaragua," concluded Colonel Majano.

ERP 'BRIEFLY' SEIZES DISTRICT IN MEJICANOS

PA150510 San Salvador YSKL in Spanish 1930 GMT 14 Jan 80 PA

[Revolutionary People's Army communique--date and place not given]

[Text] On the afternoon of 11 January, Revolutionary People's Army units briefly seized the main streets in Montreal District in Mejicanos. The purpose of this was:

1. To explain to the people that the maneuvers carried out by U.S. imperialism and the oligarchy with their armed forces failed because of the militant attitude displayed by the revolutionary organizations in demanding the counterrevolutionary junta to keep its promises, which as it turned out were nothing more than false promises. After this collapse, the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] confirmed its treachery by becoming part of a reorganization maneuver which is intended to guarantee the continuation of imperialism, the oligarchy and the armed forces' bloody and repressive domination. With its action the PDC has become as of this moment the people's executioner and the irreconciliable enemy of our forces.

2. To express a militant and fraternal salute on celebrating the unification of the people's organizations, which by coordinating their efforts and following a common objective will lead the people to absolute victory.

This will wipe out forever the bourgeoisie and imperialism from our land which has been stained with the blood of our best sons. In this way, we wish to have the people join and organize the armed insurrection with an unbreakable decision to struggle for the Salvadoran revolution until victory or death.

NICARAGUA

'HIGH-LEVEL' SOVIET AID MISSION TO ARRIVE SOON

PA150429 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0948 GMT 14 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 14 Jan 80 (ACAN-EFE)--A high-level mission from the Soviet Union is expected to arrive in the next few hours in Nicaragua to give technical assistance to the government of this country within the framework of an exchange and economic co-operation program recently signed by the two countries.

The mission includes six persons, headed by P.J. Koflelev, chief of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations [name and title as received] S.A. Skachkov; and N.V. Zinov'yev, chief of a department for trade in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade. Other institutions represented in the mission, which will remain 17 days in this Central American nation, include the State Planning Committee and the State Committee of Foreign Cooperation [as received] of that European power.

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES SANDINIST TROOPS IN DISPUTED KEYS

PA150445 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Jan 80 PA

[Text] This morning Octavio Sanabria, charge d'affaires of the Colombian Embassy in Managua, sent a note to Foreign Minister Dr Miguel D'Escoto Grossman, informing him that Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala had reported rumors that Sandinist military forces were on their way to occupy the Quitasueno, Roncador and La Serrana keys, located inside the 200-mile territorial waters. Foreign Minister D'Escoto immediately replied to the note denying the unfounded stories, saying that Nicaragua would not even think of conducting such an absurd adventure. Dr. D'Escoto Grossman also expressed his thanks for the concepts voiced by the Colombian chief of state in which he expressed his admiration for the Nicaraguan revolution and noted the need for even closer relations between the two nations.

MOISES HASSAN INTERVIEWED ON UNIONS, NEWS MEDIA, RECONSTRUCTION

PA142339 Panama City Radio Continente in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jan 80 PA

[Mayin Correa interview with Nicaraguan Government junta member Moises Hassan in Managua, no date given; over "La Palabra en Continente" program--recorded]

[Text] [Question] [in progress] ...the government has proposed the affiliation of unions in a single federation. They believe this is not democratic. I have some statements by a local union member who does not belong to the (?sector in favor of the revolution) and who believes the measure is not the most democratic. (?Do you have a comment on this?)

[Answer] There is a problem of power here. At no time has the government proposed the creation of a single workers federation. Therefore, to claim that there are anti-democratic practices in this field as in any other is to have a completely false view of reality. The truth is that when the Sandinist front and its intermediate organizations created the Sandinist Workers Central [CST] a large number of workers left the federations which existed before the CST was founded and joined the CST as a result of its prestige and the confidence that the workers have in the Sandinist front. Some (?leaders) of these federations which lost members and strength among the working masses are naturally unhappy about this situation instead of adopting a partriotic position of accepting the reality that the great majority of the labor masses are joining the CST. Instead of accepting this reality they fight reality with such claims as there is no democracy here. What merely happens is that the workers prefer the CST. They feel that they are represented by the CST and they have abandoned federations which in the past carried out very doubtful actions. It could be said that some of them were in alliance with management in the past. This is a reality that those gentlemen cannot accept.

I would say that these gentlemen cannot call themselves prorevolutionary. Here in Nicaragua it is very easy to call yourself revolutionary. There are opportunistic people who call themselves revolutionary to be able to more strongly attack the revolution. Anyone who calls himself a revolutionary and states that here in Nicaragua workers are prevented from joining specific federations is simply lying and cannot be a true revolutionary.

[Question] Regarding the two television channels which were owned by Somoza and which the government seized, two political parties, the Social Democratic and the [words indistinct], the leaders of these groups say that they are not permitted to use the news media while the Sandinist front, as a political organization, is using the media in the hands of the government. In a specific case, one person said that he had protested the fact that they were not permitted to use the press, LA PRENSA and others, to invite members to a demonstration on the day of the anniversary of the death of newsman Chamorro. Also, the Sandinist front has exclusive use of the television. Can we talk about this?

[Answer] Yes. First of all, anyone who believes that the government can tell LA PRENSA not to report a meeting sponsored by those groups, associations and miniparties, anyone who believes that the government can issue orders to LA PRENSA is either a complete idiot or a liar. To prove this I want to point out that if LA PRENSA did not publish those invitations it was because it did not want to publish them in accordance with the decision of its director and owners. Clear proof is that the event we organized to honor Pedro Joaquin Chamorro at 0900 was attended by a small group which directs LA PRENSA's policy, two brothers of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, his four sons and his widow. But in another event which was held to boycott the ceremony we planned, not a single member of Chamorro's immediate family was present. Perhaps now they will say that we forced all the Chamorro family, all his sons, to attend the event at the side of the government and the Sandinist front National Directorate. If they are able to tell lies such as saying that we restrict LA PRENSA, it is possible that they could also say this.

[Question] Then there is no government control over the news media?

[Answer] There is a social communications media law which was drafted by the newsmen. It was not even drafted by our government. It was drafted by the newsmen themselves. Of course, the news media cannot be without a law so there is a law drafted by the newsmen. There are three newspapers in the country: LA PRENSA which is completely independent, BARRICADA which is a newspaper of Sandinist orientation and EL PUEBLO which is an independent paper that [words indistinct] against the Sandinist front.

[Words indistinct] subject to the communications law. These radio stations have never been fined. They have never been called to appear before the government to clarify any report or commentary they have made. This has never been done, contrary to what occurs in almost all countries of the world where newsmen and [words indistinct] are called and even fined by the government because of their positions. That law has functioned well here precisely because it was drafted by the newsmen.

As for television, the government has control of the two television channels. It is not the Sandinist front which has control. It is the Nicaraguan government which has control over the existing channels.

[Question] The owner of Radio Corporacion has asked for a permit for a private television channel. It has not been officially denied but one of the commanders of the army said that the permit will not be granted. Is there some progress regarding the request for a private television channel? Is it feasible?

[Answer] We think that television, as in other Western countries, must be managed by the government. We do not foresee that the permit will be granted even though it has not been officially rejected. We believe--and we are not the only ones who believe this, many Western European countries believe this also--that the state should control television and that this should be the exclusive function of the state.

[Question] The political parties have also spoken about the excessive number of functions of the Cuban teachers and technicians who are helping Nicaragua. These excesses refer to the fact that they are not only involved in literacy work but are also indoctrinating the people [words indistinct]. Nicaraguans are also apparently concerned that the revolution will not be solely a Nicaraguan revolution but [words indistinct] Cuban revolution through the indoctrination of Cuban teachers and technicians, particularly in the rural areas.

[Answer] For once I am going to agree with the small political parties. The Cuban teachers and doctors are indoctrinating the Nicaraguan people. They are indoctrinating them in the best way. They are indoctrinating them with an example. When these Cuban teachers and doctors go into the rural areas they sleep, eat and get sick along with the peasants. They do not demand economic reward. They are never too busy to treat a patient or help someone. When these teachers and technicians act in this way they are effectively indoctrinating the people with an example. They are teaching the Nicaraguans, the teachers, doctors and other professionals who would be incapable of doing this. They are teaching them how to act like a real revolutionary. If this is indoctrination, then I wish this type of indoctrination in which man is taught to be generous, to sacrifice himself for others and to work for others without economic reward would have an effect in the hearts and minds of all Nicaraguans.

[Question] [words indistinct] Total unity against the Somoza dictatorship. There is discussion on whether that unity can be maintained for the reconstruction of Nicaragua. There are apparently sectors and groups which are malcontent [words indistinct] groups which were united to the anti-Somozist movement. Do you believe this unity will be maintained for the reconstruction of the new Nicaragua?

[Answer] We want to maintain unity with all those groups that are sincerely and honestly working for Nicaragua's reconstruction. Naturally there are some groups which are neither honest nor sincere in their efforts to reconstruct Nicaragua. The only thing they seek is political power which they never won in the political or military battlefield. These individuals will separate themselves from the revolutionary process. We are not going to separate them. We are not separating anybody.

These individuals only seek their own interests. They have a desire for political power. They are going to separate themselves because the [word indistinct] system we are proposing does not include parties and groups which assume political power for the benefit of its members instead of all the Nicaraguan people. [Words indistinct] which follow the principles of the revolution, which sincerely want to work for the welfare of the Nicaraguan people can be included in the unity. Those which cannot be included are small groups, enemies of the revolution disguised as revolutionaries, which demand participation for alleged contributions [words indistinct].

To cite one of the parties which has been the most negative in the process of Nicaragua's liberation and now in the reconstruction process, we can point to the small party called the Social Christian Party. This party asked for the intervention of the OAS to practically save the (?National Guard), not Somoza [words indistinct]. It asked for OAS intervention. It is a party which has been conspiring against the Nicaraguan revolution in several Latin American and European capitals. Some of its agents are still launching slanders abroad against the Nicaraguan revolution. Unless it drastically changes, that party can never form part of the unity for the reconstruction of Managua. Yesterday, one of the leaders of that little party said that government workers go to government rallies the same as they did when Somoza ruled. This is obviously an ill-willed slander. Government workers attend the rallies because they want to go. You can read in LA PRENSA that at the Nicaraguan Fire Prevention Institute there was a problem because the workers wanted to go to the event honoring Pedro Joaquin Chammorro and the government representative in the institution told them that only 10 workers could go so that the institution would not be paralyzed. This is an example of how all the workers of that institution wanted to attend the event. They were prevented from going so that the operation of the institution would not be affected. These slanderers make rash and irresponsible statements. In truth, they are not of any importance or significance.

[Question] As a nonalined country, Panama has spoken at the United Nations against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Has Nicaragua taken a similar action since it is also a member of the nonalined countries?

[Answer] No, not so far [words indistinct]. However, we have always been against all interventions [words indistinct].

[Question] What is the plan [words indistinct] the development of reconstruction for 1980? What immediate tasks will be undertaken this year?

[Answer] A number of goals and objectives have been established. A goal has been established for the cultivation of a certain number of manzanas of cotton, for example, and of beans, rice and so on. We want to increase the production of agricultural export products as well as food products.

[Question] Are you giving priority to the rural areas, to agricultural production?

[Answer] Absolutely yes.

[Question] What about the physical reconstruction of Nicaragua, for example of Managua?

[Answer] We also have plans for a number of construction projects, let us say of infrastructure and housing in the city which will be about 70 percent greater than the one in 1978 and almost four times greater than in 1979. So we plan to concentrate a great effort in the construction field.

OPPOSITION GROUPS HOLD RALLY, CRITICIZE GOVERNMENT

PA121553 Paris AFP in Spanish 0319 GMT 12 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 11 Jan (AFP)--Groups of dissidents and opponents of the Nicaraguan Sandinist government today held a rally in homage to journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, who was assassinated 2 years ago. According to the present Nicaraguan rulers, Chamorro's assassination was ordered by the son of Anastasio Somoza, who was president at the time.

The Social Democratic Party, the Social Christian Party [PSC], theConfederation for Unity of Trade Unions (CUS) and the General Confederation of Independent Workers participated in the event to honor Chamorro.

The rally was attended by some 12,000 people, sources close to the organizers said. It was held at Managua's general cemetery, where Chamorro's remains lie.

The speakers agreed in their criticism of several aspects of the Sandinist government. They demanded an end to what they described as persecution against the indepdent trade union movement, noting that this event was being held under serious limitations and criticizing the fact that the country's media are under Sandinist government control.

PSC leader Adan Fletes described as sectarian the event held by the government junta last week to honor Chamorro, which was attended by his widow, Violeta Barrios.

One of Chamorro's sons, named after him, said at the opposition rally today that there still is a long way to go for Nicaragua to become a republic again.

It is undeniable that we have recovered many of the liberties which Somoza had eliminated but we still have a long way to go in this struggle, Chamorro's 28-year-old son said.

He stressed that his father never belonged to any political party, but to the entire Nicaraguan people, and said true freedom will be achieved in Nicaragua when informers stop reporting on people.

Participants in the march shouted such slogans as: A Truly Free Fatherland; The March Toward Democracy Does Not Stop; and Democracy Yes, Communism No.

The four organizations that participated in the march left the door open for forming a single political opposition front.

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS DEMONSTRATE, MEET LEADERS

PA101339 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Jan 80

[Text] A demonstration by approximately 4,000 construction workers who appeared at the Labor Ministry this morning was described as the start of the unification process of the working class. What was originally believed to be a march to make a list of demands became a meeting between the construction workers and Comdrs Tomas Borge and Dora Maria Tellez to discuss the date on which labor leaders will be elected. The workers fully recognized that the vanguard of this process is the Sandinist National Liberation Front and expressed their support by applauding and chanting slogans. They also admitted that they must become united in order to be a single class and confront the common enemies who have shown their intelligence by joining efforts against the less privileged.

The event to take place on the last Sunday of the month is already foreseen as the unification of the working class, free from opportunistic leaders who sit at the negotiating table drinking with the gringos.

'SUPERSECRET' SOMOZIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT REVEALED

PA152332 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1807 GMT 15 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 15 Jan (LATIN)--Three Sandinist National Liberation Front commanders today announced finding what they called "a dark supersecret department of the National Security Office (OSN) whose agents were directly subordinate to deposed President Anastasio Somoza."

Comdr Rene Rivas, national commander of the Sandinist police, and Comdrs Lenin Cerna and Walter Ferreti, responsible for state security at the Interior Ministry, revealed at a news conference that the department was called "SAC" (Anticommunist Service) and operated "sub rosa within the OSN."

Only Somoza Debayle, his brother Jose Somoza and possibly his son Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero knew the code numbers of the SAC agents, they added.

They introduced Martha Dibb McConnell, who was a Nicaraguan Socialist Party (PSN) member for more than 10 years and wife of party leader Alejandro Solorzano.

She confessed to the press that she was involved with SAC and had married Solorzano so she could get information from him. She said two former socialist leaders, Domingo Vargas (former PSN secretary general) and Armando Nurinda were security agents.

The Sandinist commanders said the two were both arrested but Domingo Vargas, who is nearly 70 and who appeared as an OSN agent 2 years ago is under "house arrest" on account of his very poor health. He was recruited by the OSN after being tortured in prison.

Roger Garcia, a criminal known as "Chino Negro," was also present at the news conference. Garcia confessed to the press that he was involved in the killing of Sandinist militant Marcel Pallais Checa following the victory scored by the Sandinist revolution.

The Sandinist commanders explained that the OSN agents "had it in for" Pallais Checa because he was Anastasio Somoza Debayle's nephew; his father, Noel Pallais Debayle, is Somoza's cousin.

Garcia said he was hired by Roger Fischer Sanchez, a well-known Nicaraguan advertising agent, whom Sandinist authorities qualify as a "super" OSN agent.

AFP CITES 'IMPLICIT' SUPPORT FOR SOVIET AFGHAN POLICY

PA142143 Paris AFP in Spanish 1906 GMT 14 Jan 80 PA

[By Jacques Thomet]

[Text] Havana, 14 Jan (AFP)--Cuba has expressed implicit support for the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan since the beginning of the crisis, in spite of the absence of an official position, observers said here today. The commentaries published in the local press on the subject came from the TASS news agency or other organs such as PRAVDA and consequently reflect the position of the Soviet Union.

The silence of the authorities can be explained by Cuba's difficulty in making official statements which might represent not only Havana's viewpoint, but that of the 95 countries of the nonalined movement, over which Fidel Castro is presiding for 3 years. Cuba's difficulty is further complicated in this case because Afghanistan is a member of the movement.

Four days before he was assassinated in Kabul last September, the late President Mohammed Taraki was in Havana, where he participated in the sixth summit meeting of the nonalined movement. The slightest official Cuban support for the Soviet intervention could endanger the unity of the nonalined movement, which is opposed in principle to the policy of blocs.

This delicate situation was observed when the draft resolution recently submitted at the United Nations to demand Soviet withdrawal was supported by all nonalined countries which are members of the Security Council.

On the other hand, it seems unthinkable that Cuba could take an eventual stand hostile to the Soviet Union due to the close relations between the communist parties of the two countries and the economic aid which Russia supplies to Cuba.

So far only the newspaper JUVENTUD REBELDE has published an official commentary by one of its journalists, Elsa Clare, which questions the U.S. position on the incident. The newspaper asks: What right does it have to question aid supplied by one country to another? When did it ever ask for permission to intervene, attack or dominate? What moral right does it have to make slanderous accusations and disguise the truth?

This newspaper also questioned the excessive show of propaganda carried out by the news agencies and the multinational information media which have been under the control of monopolistic consortia for a long time.

Last weekend the local press attributed enormous importance to the statement made by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev on the question of Afghanistan, emphasizing that the Soviet Union had prevented another Chile.

ROA KOURI LASHES OUT AT U.S. POSITION ON UN

FL150152 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Today at the UN General Assembly emergency session Cuba defined its principles which are opposed to the publicity campaign and the new cold war unleashed by the United States. Raul Roa Kouri, Cuban permanent representative to that international organization, said that our country will always support the right of peoples to their sovereignty, but we will never support those who try to confirm, on behalf of this right, sinister imperialism which has brought mankind death, oppression, backwardness, hunger, disease and lack of culture.

Raul Roa Kouri added that in learning about the gross manipulation of the events in Afghanistan by the imperialists of the United States and their attempt to take advantage of what took place there to hide their cynical support of the worst international forces, to promote their bellicose policy, to put up a smokescreen over its own political and moral crisis and to once again project its savagery against socialism does not leave much room for doubt.

The Cuban representative to the United Nations pointed out that we will never take water to the grinding mill of the reactionary forces and imperialism nor we will never aline ourselves on the side of the genocidal forces against Vietnam, those who invaded Mexico and those who landed in Central America, Haiti and Santo Domingo. Roa Kouri pointed out that we will not vote against socialism and alongside the accomplices of Zionism, and that we will refuse to be on the side of those who support South Africa and those who are trying to emplace 572 additional new atomic missiles aimed at the Soviet Union. Because, he said, we arecconvinced of the meaning of socialism and imperialism and because we know about the historical role of the Soviet Union and that of U.S. imperialism, today we vote against this imperialism and its policy.

BOOK ON PRC 'AGGRESSION' PRESENTED TO SRV ENVOY

FL111917 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Today Comrade Nguyen Huu Ngo, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to Cuba, received a book entitled "The Truth About Relations Between China and Vietnam" which has just been published by the Social Sciences Publishing House. The presentation of the so-called white book, which deals with Chinese expansionistic aggressions against the heroic people of Ho Chih Minh, was made by (Marcos Luide), director of the publishing house.

The ambassador said that the Chinese leaders always resorted to acts against the Vietnamese revolution in its relations with Vietnam. He explained that Maoism came to an understanding with the French colonialists in 1954 in Geneva to divide Vietnam for a long term period. In his remarks the ambassador stated that the Beijing leadership is still trying to weaken Vietnam to take its territory and use it as a starting point in its expansionist policy in Southeast Asia. He said that if the Beijing leadership launched another sly and cowardly aggression against Vietnam its defeat will be more overwhelming than the one they suffered in February 1979.

FEU OBSERVES DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH PANAMA

FL101548 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1513 GMT 10 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The support of Latin American and Caribbean students for the Panamanian struggle for total independence was reaffirmed in Camaguey last night at the [Cuban] Federation of University Students (FEU) national event marking the international day of solidarity with the people and students of Panama. The reaffirmation was made by (Celestino Rivera), representative of the proindependence Federation of University Students of Puerto Rico to the standing secretariat of the Continental Organization of Latin American Students--OCLAE. Rivera also referred to the repudiated Yankee presence in the Canal Zone which he described as a shameless demonstration of neocolonialism.

(Elisandro Ballesteros) of the Federation of Panamanian Students also spoke at the FEU event in Camaguey and referred to the events of January 1964 in that Isthmian country. In his remarks at the FEU activity on the occasion of the international day of solidarity with Panamanian students and people, (Ballesteros) referred to Julio Antonio Mella. He recalled that Mella was founder of the FEU and of the first Marxist-Leninist Party of Cuba, and that the 51st anniversary of his assassination is observed today.

Speaking at the event, Maria Eugenia Padron, president of the FEU in Camaguey, reaffirmed the militant solidarity of the student organization with the Panamanian people in their struggle to break the colonial yoke and gain national liberation. Juan Vela, member of the Camaguey Party Committee and rector of Camaguey University; Maria Llanusa of the FEU National Secretariat; and Reynaldo Quintero, first secretary of the Union of Young Communists in Camaguey Province, among others, chaired the activity.

U.S. SUMMER LANGUAGE INSTITUTE ACTIVITIES SCORED

PA120336 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 11 Jan 80 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] To the millions of Mexican Indians, 1980 has started without the hated presence in their country of the CIA undercover agents who hid their imperialistic penetration activities under the cloak of the Summer Language Institute. In September 1979, the Mexican Government canceled the agreement authorizing that U.S. entity to conduct its presumably scientific and religious activities among the Mexican aboriginal population. The decision to cancel the agreement, which became effective in late 1979, was made by the Mexican Government after nearly all social sectors of the country, including the Indian themselves, demanded the expulsion of the pseudo-scientists and false missionaries of the Summer Language Institute.

The Mexican Secretariat of Government, prior to the expulsion, ordered a group of Mexican anthropoligists, ethnologists and linguists to investigate the institute's activities. This group discovered the links of the organization with the CIA, in addition to its activities of ideological and cultural penetration, espionage and archaeological plundering.

This institute has already been expelled from other Latin American countries. There are, however, still thousands of agents of that organization and other U.S. entities with similar characteristics, carrying out their subversive and diversionist activities in Guatemala, El Salvador, Bolivia, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, Paraguay, Dutch Indies, Dominican Republic, Suriname and other countries of the area.

In December 1979, the Bolivian National Education Workers Congress demanded the expulsion of the Summer Language Institute, which it described as an instrument of penetration of Yankee imperialism. Political leaders, legislators, scientists and representatives of other sectors in Colombia and Venezuela have, likewise, demanded the expulsion from their countries of those CIA agents and imperialist transnationals.

Colombian scientists charged that missionaries of that institute carry out activities that have nothing to do with [word indistinct] and quoted as examples the industrial espionage that they conduct for the benefit of U.S. monopolies. A Colombian deputy, meanwhile, said that to carry out espionage work, the institute uses U.S. Air Force pilots, who participated in the imperialist aggression against the people of Vietnam.

Likewise it has been charged that members of the Summer Language Institute are cooperating in the construction of the trans-Amazon highway through areas where the massacre of Indians is frequent. The agents of that U.S. organization were able to evict the Auca Indians in Ecuador from rich soil, which for over 20 years the Shell Oil Company and 20 U.S. transnationals had tried to exploit for oil and other natural resources.

Anthropologists, ethnologists and all Indian experts of Latin America and the Caribbean, who are joined in the campaign by the progressive forces of the area, insist on the need to protect our aboriginal population from the imperialist influence of the Summer Language Institute and other U.S. organizations which are engaged in implanting alien ideas in these Indians cultures. They sterilize their women, use them in drug trafficking, separate them from work and make varied use of them in activities that have nothing to do with the teachings of the Gospel, or with language or scientific activities.

Therefore, in order to provide effective protection for the Indians of the area, it is imperative that this imperialist plague which in the past decades has invaded large geographic sectors in many countries of our America be eliminated.

IRAQI DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR CONSTRUCTION TALKS

FL142207 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2106 GMT 14 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The official talks between the Iraqi delegation headed by Muhammad Fadil, Iraqi minister of public works and housing, and Levi Farah, Cuban Government minister in charge of construction abroad, began today in Havana. The head of the Cuban side told the Iraqi officials about our government's plans in the field of construction and the resources invested in this field. Levi Farah also referred to the construction projects which are carried out free of charge as aid to friendly countries due to their lack of resources. He also described those projects carried out in friendly countries which have resources and are therefore done for profit. This is a way of obtaining foreign exchange for Cuba.

Levi Farah, Cuban minister for construction abroad, told his counterpart Muhammad Fadil that through the Caribe Construction Enterprises Union, projects have been started in Jamaica, Grenada, Tanzania, Peru, Sao Tome and Principe and other countries. A sugar mill which includes agricultural areas is being completed in Nigeria. And he added that four contracts have been signed with Iraq, and now two will be signed for building housing units in the southern part of the country.

The Iraqi minister stated that relations between his country and Cuba cannot be set in diplomatic formalism because there are revolutionary ties that unite our governments and people. After pointing out aspects of the Iraqi revolutionary process he described national construction companies and construction projects underway.

Tours Isle of Youth

FL151948 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1908 GMT 15 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Today Muhammad Fadil, Iraqi minister of public works and housing, who heads a delegation from his country which since yesterday has been participating in official talks with the Cuban Government, arrived on the Isle of Youth. The delegation, which is accompanied by Levi Farah, government minister for construction abroad, was received at the Nueva Gerona airport by leaders of the party and construction in that territory. This morning the delegation visited the Modelo Prison and then continued by visiting housing construction brigades in Nueva Gerona called La Fe and La Demajagua, a tile plant being built as well as citrus groves.

From this special municipality [Isle of Youth] the Iraqi delegation will leave for Cienfuegos. They will be in Cuba until Friday.

BAHAMAS

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES POLITICAL INFIGHTING IN PLP

FL091740 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 5 Jan 80 p 5 FL

[Contributing editor Etienne Dupuch editorial entitled: "Pindling or Hanna?"]

[Text] It is really amazing the way Prime Minister Pindling has been able to either side track or completely destroy politically anyone in the PLP [Progressive Liberal Party] who has challenged his leadership or who has even got slightly in his way. I suppose it must be regarded as a great achievement. It really is, you know. He is undoubtedly the cleverest politician the Bahamas has produced.

Deputy Prime Minister Arthur Hanna is the only member of the Cabinet who has been with him from the start. I don't think any of the original backbenchers are left either. The only serious threat to his leadership took place one night at a convention meeting some years ago when he went too far in an attack on Mr Cecil Wallace Whitfield who was then a member of his Cabinet and had some standing with the rank and file of the party.

Mr Pindling quickly realized his mistake and, for the only time in his career, publicy apoligised. Since then Mr Whitfield has been quietly undermined. Today he is still out on a limb, trying to climb back into public favour. It remains to be seen whether he will succeed.

It has been reported that Mr Whitfield hopes to take the place of his party member, Mr Garnet Levarity, when he gives up his Freeport seat in the House of Assembly in the next election. But the CBE [Commander of Order of British Empire] the PM got for him from the Queen in the New Year's honours might rope him back into the PLP family. Mr Pindling is smart in his timing and in measuring men's desires.

Mr J Henry Bostwick and the Rev Carlton Francis parted company with Mr Pindling on a matter of high principle. Both of these men have been undermined politically and it is a question whether they will ever be able to recover a favourable place in the public eye.

For some unexplainable reason, this same thing has happened to former Speaker of the House Arlington Butler and a large number of former Cabinet ministers and backbenchers, including Mr Orville Turnquest.

The only man who has crossed swords with the PM and later recovered has been the Hon Paul Adderley, attorney general and minister of external affairs. This was a strange case. In a newspaper he published and on public platforms Mr Adderley accused Mr Pindling of the most serious political offences. But the tie came when he licked his wounds and humbly crawled back into the PM's favour.

It is interesting how Mr Pindling broke Mr H M Taylor down ... turned him into a bitter critic of the party he had created ... and then hauled him back into the PLP family in his own good time, crowning it all in the end with a knighthood from the Queen.

He is surrounding himself with effective campaigners. All of these moves are clearly steps towards achieving his objective of making the Bahamas a one party state.

His move with Mr Garnet Levarity may lessen Mr Whitfield's chances in the Freeport constituency and he is also trying to undermine leader of the opposition Norman Solomon in the St John's District and Mike Lightbourn in Abaco.

His move in transferring the Hon Clement Maynard from the Ministry of Tourism in which he was eminently successful is a bit of a puzzle.

The only explanation seems to be that Mr Mayard was beginning to outshine the PM in public popularity. This must not happen, you know. In any political party there can be only one chief and he must be loved above all others. For, I am a jealous God!

Equally difficult to understand was his decision to give this vital ministry to the Hon Livingstone Coakley who seems the most unlikely person for that kind of job. But people inside the government say he felt that Mr Baltron Bethel, director of tourism, would, in effect, spark this ministry with Mr Coakley filling the spot as window dressing. It has really looked that way from the start.

There is little criticism from inside the party these days. Those who are "in" look out at the mound of drying bones on the MP's pile of political discards. They value their easy, well paying jobs too much to take a chance. But there have been two ripples. Early in this Parliament Mr Joseph Ford, MP for Inagua and Mayaguana, seemed inclined to step out of line but he quickly drew back in his shell. Nothing is heard from his quarter nowadays.

More recently Mr Hubert Ingraham, representative of an Abaco district, dared plenty in his criticisms of his own government. It now remains to be seen how he will fare in the next election. He may not get a party nomination but he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he is a man.

Recently the TRIBUNE published a letter from a correspondent who signed it: "From the Inside". He claimed to be near to information inside the government. In his letter he made several predictions, one of which was that Mr H M Taylor would be knighted in the Queen's New Year's honours. This information was supposed to be a deep secret. It has happened. And so it remains to be seen whether his other predictions will come true. One of these predictions was that Mr Pindling may move to make the Bahamas a one-party state before the next election. Another prediction was that action will be taken to curb my writing in this column.

I have since talked with this man. He told me something interesting. He says that it is now being whispered within the party that the only man Mr Pindling has to fear is Mr Hanna who, he pointed out, has slowly but surely, gathered the most important functions in government into his portfolio. The latest is control of land and tightening of exchange in the Bahamas. It is reported that any application for foreign exchange for anything over $20,000 has to go to Mr Hanna's desk. He feels that in a showdown Mr Hanna might pull the skids from under the "chief." He thinks that Mr Pindling is aware of this possibility and is afraid to curb Mr Hanna's reckless designs.

He added that, as chairman of the committee in this "Year of the Child", Mrs Hanna has outshone Mrs Pindling. The year 1979, he said, was the Hanna year in the Bahamas.

I am not near enough to the "innards" of PLP life to be able to judge whether this man's opinions are based on fact and so it remains to be seen the course events will take during this year.

JAMAICA

CWP, WPJ REJECT PSOJ CALL FOR UNITY RULE

FL121749 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 12 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The Committee of Women for Progress [CWP] has responded to the call by Private Sector Organization [of Jamaica (PSOJ)] President Carlton Alexander for a government of national unity by handing him a letter firmly denouncing the proposal. The letter was handed to Mr Alexander yesterday at his business office in downtown Kingston. It stated that such a proposal was seeking to take decision-making out of the hands of elected representatives and to transfer it into so-called best brains.

The CWP said many of the so-called best brains in the private sector have become known to the Jamaican people as the best racketeers. It said these brains were among the retailers who buy food [words indistinct] and cloth and sell it back to poor people at up to 100-percent profit to themselves. The letter said any proposal such as that made by the PSOJ must been seen against the background of the people's experiences. The CWP said that it was on this basis that it was calling on the Jamaican women to reject this latest ploy.

The Workers Party of Jamaica [WPJ] has also rejected the PSOJ call which was made by Mr Alexander in a broadcast last weekend.

EDITORIAL QUESTIONS GOVERNMENT RJR POSITION

FL091715 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 7 Jan 80 p 8 FL

[Editorial entitled: "RJR and the Public"]

[Text] Some telling points were made by our contributor, Thomas Paine, on Thursday in connection with the proposed sale by the government of shares in Radio Jamaica [RJR]. At the heart of his argument is the sound proposition that what the government is doing, in the present offer, is not to divest itself of ownership and control of the radio station but rather to strengthen its hold on it.

The prime minister was at great pains, in his recent declaration in New York, [to point out] that the government was demonstrating its belief in freedom of the press by relinquishing control of RJR, and passing it over to "private hands." The present offer would seem to be in earnest of this intent, but closer examination reveals that the exact opposite is the case.

Far from opening up the ownership of the station to the general public, what the government is doing is to ensure its continuing control of this influential broadcasting medium by preselecting a number of organisations to which it will sell shares; but retaining for itself the largest share-holding.

More than that, there is a clause in the proposal which makes it clear that any unsold portion of the 74.9 percent which is being sold (with the government retaining the remaining 25.1 percent) will be owned by the Jamaica Development Bank [JDB] which means, in effect, ownership by the government, since the JDB is an official agency wholly-owned by the government.

What is significant, too, is the nature of the organisations which have been pre-selected for the purchase of shares. While such clearly representative public bodies like the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce, the Jamaica Manufacturers Association, the Small Business Association, the friendly societies--to name some of the better-known ones--have not been included in the list, a number of lesser-known groups have been chosen, which must cast doubt on the genuineness of any desire to achieve the widest possible public ownership.

But even the principle of allocating shares to organisations affronts the principle of public ownership. Under the present arrangement, members of the public, as individual investors, are not being afforded an opportunity to purchase shares in the enterprise. This surely cannot be regarded as being within the meaning of the term "private hands".

If the government is serious about placing RJR in the hands of the people, then there is only one course that must be followed. It must completely divest itself of all shares in the company and make these available to any and all members of the public who are willing and able to purchase these. Nothing less will do. We hope it is not too late for a review of the proposal so that a more meaningful offer may be made.

ARGENTINA

HEAD OF RIVER PLATE BASIN COMMISSION RESIGNS

PY150113 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1945 GMT 14 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 14 Jan (NA)--Gen Mariano de Nevares, ret, has submitted his resignation as head of the River Plate Basin Commission [CONCAP] because of disagreements over changes in the layout of the Yacyreta Dam and over compensation granted to Paraguay for territory to be flooded by the dam, it was learned from reliable sources today.

During the trilateral accords (Argentina-Paraguay-Brazil) to coordinate the Itaipu and Corpus projects and the Argentine-Paraguayan negotiations on the Yacyreta hydroelectric complex and the subsequent signing of agreements, the absence of General Nevares was noted by observers. Since then there have been rumors of "disagreements" between the Foreign Ministry and CONCAP, and it was learned that General Nevares had submitted a report couched in a "critical tone" regarding the negotiations with Paraguay over changes in the layout of Yacyreta and the compensation Argentina agreed to make for the flooding of larger areas of its partner's territory in the project.

CHILE

BEAGLE NEGOTIATIONS TO RESUME IN ROME 21 JAN

PY150142 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Jan 80 PY

[Text of communique issued by the Foreign Ministry]

[Text] Pope John Paul II's mediations regarding the southern border conflict between Chile and Argentina will continue in Rome as of 21 January 1980. Enrique Bernstein and (Santiago Benabadas), representatives of the Chilean permanent delegation, will travel to Rome tomorrow. Foreign Affairs Under Secretary (Lt Col Ernesto Videla) and Minister Counselor (Patricio Cox) will go to Rome this weekend. Attorneys Francisco Orrego and (Osvaldo Munoz) will also form part of the Chilean delegation.

COLOMBIA

TURBAY NOTES PANAMANIAN REJECTION OF OZORES-VARGAS TREATY

PA150500 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 14 Jan 80 PA

[Text] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala said today that international affairs are not to be aired on radio or television. He said that the difference with Panama will be discreetly discussed with his colleague Aristides Royo. President Turbay was referring to the situation created by the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives which rejected the Ozores-Vargas treaty signed on 22 August 1979 in Monteria.

Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores said that his country will seek the approval of the treaty once the demands made by the legislative branch are fulfilled, which consist of setting a limit on Colombia's rights to use the canal.

Presidents Turbay and Royo will meet on 9 and 10 February in Medallin.

ECUADOR

GOVERNMENT CHARGES EXTREMISTS HINDER DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

PA152341 Paris AFP in Spanish 0310 GMT 15 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Quito, 14 Jan (AFP)--The Ecuadorean Government accused ultrarightist and ultraleftist sectors of supporting a negative cause in order to prevent consolidation of the constitutional democracy which started on 10 August after 9 years of dictatorship.

Alejandro Roman, secretary general of public administration, appeared on television last night to explain the street incidents which occurred in Quito last week resulting in the death of a student. He said that these incidents were directed by an oligarchy that is reportedly trying to destabilize a popular government elected by more than 1 million people.

Roman said that the ultraright and ultraleft are not interested in modernization of the state's productive apparatus, redistribution of the country's wealth, improvement of the poor areas in urban and rural sectors, participation by the popular sectors, nor the agrarian, tax, educational and social reforms that the country expects and the government is implementing. The spokesman said that the government will not back down in its intentions to make changes and modernize the Ecuadorean state despite the acts of aggression of these political sectors. The government, he said, is determined to reaffirm its democratic beliefs, not only with words but with deeds.

He announced that President Roldos will democratize the political apparatus by the incorporation of representatives of the labor centrals into state organizations. He will grant the teachers direct representation on the National Literacy Board in order to teach thousands of persons to read and write. Nobody, he stressed, will force the government to give up its plans.

PARAGUAY

GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES DENY SHAH TO ARRIVE

PA130140 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0005 GMT 13 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Asuncion, 12 Jan (EFE)--Paraguayan Government authorities today denied that efforts are being made for Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi to take asylum in Paraguay.

Paraguayan Ambassador to the United States Mario Lopez Escobar told the local press over the telephone that "no efforts have been made for the former emperor to go to Paraguay either as a tourist or to take asylum." The diplomat added that no discussion has been held with the U.S. State Department regarding a possible trip to Paraguay by the former Iranian monarch.

Reports about the shah's possible visit have led newsmen to make lengthy and useless vigils at the international airport.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 012 17 January 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Andean Pact Foreign Ministers Meeting Ends A 1
Joint Statement Issued A 1
Further on Joint Statement A 2
Bolivian Minister Adjourns Meeting A 3

ARGENTINA

Economy Minister Sees No 'Reprisals' by U.S. B 1
E. European Envoys Informed on Human Rights Stand B 1

PERU

Government Reiterates Decision To Return State-Owned Papers J 1
Leftist Unity Front Announces Presidential Slate J 1

VENEZUELA

Herrera Interviewed on Energy, Cabinet Changes, Middle East Visit L 1

PANAMA

President Royo Confirms Contact With Iran's Qotbzadeh N 1
Rumors of Shah's Extradition Continue Despite Official Denials N 1
Teachers Give Government Deadline To Comply With Accords N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Foreign Ministry Condemns Terrorism, Holding of U.S. Hostages P 1
Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Pays Unexpected Visit P 1
Authorities Deny Involvement in Atlantic Area Clashes P 1
Security Minister Discusses Violence at Limon Plantation P 2
Strike Seen as Part of Communist Cold War Plan P 3
Panamanian Dissident Crocamo Requests Political Asylum P 4

EL SALVADOR

National Guard, Subversives Clash in Arcatao Area P 4
[EL MUNDO 14 Jan]
Junta Member Ehrlich Calls on People To Support Changes P 4
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 15 Jan]
People Urged Not To Withdraw Funds From Banks P 5

GUATEMALA

Government Reveals Top-Level Communist Conspiracy P 5
Attack on Embassy in San Salvador Condemned P 7
Leader Questions Nicaraguan Assurances on Exporting Revolution P 7
Senior Police Officer Killed in Ambush P 7
Foreign Minister Leaves for Mexico; Lopez Portillo To Visit P 8
Alvarez Calls Meeting With Borge 'Fruitful' P 8
Mexico Accused of Being Funnel for Smuggled Arms P 9

HONDURAS

10,000 Sugar Workers Begin Strike; More Could Join P 9

NICARAGUA

UN Ambassador Discusses Position on Afghanistan P 10
Borge Views Achievements 6 Months After Victory P 10

CUBA

New Shooting Incident at Venezuelan Embassy [EFE] Q 1
Commentary Assesses New U.S.-China Military Ties Q 1
Montreal Consulate Bombed, Diplomats Condemn Act Q 2
Rodriguez Receives Soviet Forestry Official Q 2
Official Tours Santiago Q 2
Soviet Prices Chairman Tours Mining Areas Q 3
Meets With High Official Q 3
Ends Holguin Tour Q 3
Haitian Communist Delegation Visits Sugarcane Area Q 3
Leader Holds Press Conference Q 3
Vilma Espin Meets With Angolan Women's Organization Q 4
Iraqi Impressed by Isle of Youth Construction Projects Q 4
Risquet Meets With Fadil Q 4
Rumors of Plot Against Castro Circulated in Havana [EFE] Q 4
Communist Party Authorizes Press Criticism [AFP] Q 5

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICA

Dismissed Health Minister Urges Elections S 1

GRENADA

Prime Minister Bishop To Visit Algeria [Havana] S 1
Former Prime Minister Gairy's Property Seized S 1

JAMAICA

PNP To Examine Proposal for National Unity Government S 1
JMA, Others Call for Government Resignation S 2
Paper Agrees With Judgment of Voting Fraud by PNP S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 9 Jan]
WPJ Scores Closure of Railway Corporation S 3
Manley Take Up Agriculture Ministry Portfolio S 4
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 8 Jan]

OTHER COUNTRIES

BRAZIL

Central Bank President Appointed Finance Minister V 1
UN Resolution Viewed as Political Disaster for Soviets V 1

CHILE

Level of Diplomatic Relations With UK To Be Raised V 1

ANDEAN PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING ENDS

Joint Statement Issued

PA152223 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0533 GMT 15 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 15 Jan (LATIN)--The foreign ministers of the Andean Pact early today issued a joint statement reaffirming their decision to strengthen the democratic system as an "essential means" to attain the subregion's economic, social and cultural development.

The foreign ministers of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela signed the document, entitled the "Santa Cruz Declaration," at the end of the first meeting of the consultive council. The organization was created in November. The statement reasserted the intention of the governments of the five nations "to maintain and strengthen democratic institutions."

The council said respect for human, political, economic and social rights is the "fundamental internal rule of conduct for the member countries of the Andean Group."

It said that the defense of these rights is an international duty for all states and, therefore, joint action taken for their protection "does not violate the principle of nonintervention."

It reasserts the principles regarding the defense of democracy in America and the structural conditions required by democracy which appear in the La Paz Declaration, signed during the ninth regular OAS session, held in La Paz, Bolivia, in October 1979.

It expresses its satisfaction over the stand taken by the Bolivian people during the last political crisis in this country, a stand which signified the consolidation of the democratic institutions in Latin America and, above all, in the Andean subregion. It renews its expressions of solidarity with the Bolivian people and with the democratic institutions created through their free will.

This declaration is joined in by the secretary of state for foreign affairs of Spain.

Signed in the city of Santa Cruz de la Sierra on 14 January 1980. [Signed Julio Garret Ayllon, Bolivian foreign minister; Diego Uribe Vargas, Colombian foreign minister; Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco, Ecuadorean foreign minister; Arturo Garcia y Garcia, Peruvian foreign minister; Jose Alberto Zambrano, Venezuelan foreign minister.

This is the most important part of the Santa Cruz de la Sierra Declaration on the democratic system. Together with this document, about 10 others were signed tonight at the conclusion of this important event here in Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

To conclude this report and to let you know the most prominent things which have been done for Bolivia, Bolivian Foreign Minister Julio Garret Ayllon stated the following to Radio Panamericana:

[Begin recording] This important meeting of the Andean Group foreign ministers has just ended. It was a meeting of intensive work and highly significant to this country, because clear support for the democratic process in this country has been obtained from the foreign ministers council, as well as aid from the Andean Pact countries to Bolivia, and above all positive progress has been achieved in support of the Bolivian maritime cause.

The first meeting of the Andean Foreign Ministers Consultive Council also reached other agreements, including one referring to solidarity with Bolivia in rejecting the U.S. Government's decision to sell 35,000 tons of tin.

Bolivia criticized the U.S. sale, authorized by President Jimmy Carter, and described it as economic aggression against its people because of the primary role tin plays in the Bolivian economy.

The "Santa Cruz Declaration" concluded an exhausting series of discussions by the five foreign ministers, thus ending the first meeting of their council, which had been originally scheduled to last 2 days.

The ministers will leave Bolivia today and will meet again in Lima with Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, with whom they will analyze future Andean relations with that nation.

Further on Joint Statement

PY151714 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpts] At a solemn ceremony last night in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, the meeting of the Andean Group foreign ministers was closed. This first meeting of the foreign ministers of the subregional group served to strengthen and define the general lines of integration among our nations with full respect for the independence of these countries in the fields of economy, science, technology and harmonious and purposeful development.

The council of the Peruvian, Colombian, Venezuelan, Ecuadorean and Bolivian foreign ministers signed joint declarations which are considered to be important, since they give much more force to the integration programs of our peoples.

The entire ceremony was covered by our news service when the important event was closed at Los Tajibos Hotel in Santa Cruz. We now offer our audience throughout the country the report by the Radio Panamericana special correspondent (Daniel Alarcon Morales).

Radio Panamericana reporting from Santa Cruz: You are listening to (Daniel Alarcon Morales), special correspondent assigned to cover the development and details of this important gathering of the Andean Group foreign ministers, who have just ended their first meeting here in Santa Cruz de la Sierra at Los Tajibos Hotel. The most important result of the event is the Santa Cruz de la Sierra Declaration on the democratic system. Its main part says:

It [presumably the foreign ministers council] reasserts the decision of the Andean Group to strengthen participative democracy in the member countries as an essential means to achieve their economic, social and cultural development in a balanced and harmonious manner.

It confirms the will of the respective governments to cooperate to the extent of their possibilities in the maintenance and strengthening of democratic institutions, and to this end it encourages the exchange of information and points of view when circumstances in the subregion so require.

It declares that respect for human, political, economic and social rights is a basic norm of internal conduct for the states of the Andean Group and that their defense is an international obligation to which the states are bound and that, consequently, joint action to protect these rights does not violate the nonintervention principle.

I believe that these are very positive results and that this meeting has really been fruitful for the country. Furthermore, a declaration has been approved firmly and categorically supporting the Bolivian position regarding the unjust sale of the U.S. strategic reserves without prior consultation.

[Question] Regarding relations with the Amazonian group, Brazil and Argentina, has the Andean Group discussed that topic in Santa Cruz?

[Answer] Bolivia has always attached the greatest importance to the opening of relations, particularly with Argentina. The council has approved a joint invitation for the next meeting of all the foreign ministers to the Argentine foreign minister, and that meeting will be held in the second half of March. As you know, tomorrow we will have a joint meeting in Lima with the Brazilian foreign minister. [end recording]

These statements were made to Radio Panamericana by Bolivian Foreign Minister Julio Garret Ayllon, who again expressed his wish that the meeting which ended here in Santa Cruz tonight should serve as an example for the success of future meetings of the Andean Group foreign ministers council.

Today, Tuesday, the foreign ministers and the Andean Group will return to their respective countries via Lima.

Bolivian Minister Adjourns Meeting

PA150443 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0117 GMT 15 Jan 80 PA

[By Rene Villegas]

[Text] Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 14 Jan (LATIN)--Bolivian Foreign Minister Julio Garret demanded here tonight a greater effort by the Andean Group to take the benefits of integration to the majority of people in the region which live in distressing conditions.

The minister spoke in this city, 900 km southeast of La Paz, during the adjournment of the first meeting of the Andean Pact Foreign Ministers Consultive Council.

Garret gave enormous political importance to the ministers meeting which, he said, gave institutional life to the council as "the nerve center of Andean integration."

He added that the new consultive organization was created not only as a way to support the democratic cause in the subregion, but also as "an instrument to protect democracy against dangers before they become a reality," he said.

Assessing the "memorable advances" gained by the Andean integration process during the 10 years of its existence, he mentioned the trade agreement with the United States, but said that even more promising perspectives are opening in the relations of the group with Brazil, Argentina and the EEC.

At the end of his adjournment speech, the host foreign minister urged the subregional countries to extend with the greatest possible speed the benefits of integration "to those socioeconomic levels of our people where the most elemental needs of social welfare are most needed."

ECONOMY MINISTER SEES NO 'REPRISALS' BY U.S.

FY161646 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1330 GMT 16 Jan 80 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Jan (NA)--Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz virtually rejected the possibility that the United States will take reprisals against Argentina because it will not participate in the grain boycott against the USSR, asserting that "I understand that this is not the case."

Martinez de Hoz was questioned on this topic this morning just before he left for Rosario, where he will attend a ceremony in that city in which a free port zone will be given to Paraguay.

Answering a question, the minister remarked that the meeting he chaired yesterday at the Economy Ministry, with the attendance of the chairman of the National Grain Board, David Lacroze, was "simply for an exchange of information" and that it permitted Lacroze "to supplement the information we already had regarding the meeting in Washington," because "Argentina is simply implementing the already announced policy."

Asked about statements by an official of the U.S. State Department which indicate that Argentina will not increase grain supplies to the Soviet Union, Martinez de Hoz answered that "the Argentine position has been clearly set, both in the official document released by the government and in the clarifications issued by Lacroz and Jorge Zorreguieta, the agriculture and livestock secretary, in this capital. I believe everything has been said in those three documents and that there is nothing more to add."

When he was asked if he believed that the U.S. Government would apply restrictive measures or reprisals against Argentina because it refused to participate in the grain boycott against Russia, the minister stated that "I understand that this is not the case."

On another topic, Martinez de Hoz stated today that "the transfer to Paraguay of the free zone in Rosario port granted by Argentina" responds to the objective of "continuing the policy of close economic cooperation with our neighboring countries." The minister added: "We believe that we are helping Paraguay's foreign trade by giving it a port area on the River Plate that will greatly facilitate the export of its produce, especially grain. This is a very important ceremony, and it strengthens the links of cooperation and friendship between our countries," Martinez de Hoz concluded.

W. EUROPEAN ENVOYS INFORMED ON HUMAN RIGHTS STAND

FY161554 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2243 GMT 15 Jan 80 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jan (NA)--It has been learned from Foreign Ministry sources that the Argentine Government today informed the ambassadors of the FRG, the Netherlands and Great Britain of the position which Argentina will maintain during the UN Human Rights Commission meeting to be held in Geneva in February. In this regard, the diplomatic representatives of the FRG, Joachim Jaenicke, and the Netherlands, Dorone van den Brandele, and the British charge d'affaires, Hugh Michael Carless, met with the under secretary of foreign relations, Col Carlos Cavandoli. Although there has been no announcement concerning the briefing of the diplomats, it was learned that they were informed of the position which Argentina will maintain during the meeting.

GOVERNMENT REITERATES DECISION TO RETURN STATE-OWNED PAPERS

PA112358 Paris AFP in Spanish 2356 GMT 9 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] The Peruvian Government today repealed its former decision to indemnify the owners of newspapers of this capital which became state owned in July of 1974, maintaining its decision to return them to their owners at the proper time. The police, in the meantime, have maintained their encirclement, begun last Firday, of the building which houses CORREO and OJO in this capital, whose personnel, termed communist by some conservative organs, are trying to publish them on their own.

The military government today revoked three articles of the July 1978 press law which provided for compensation payment to the former owners of the newspapers which would be turned into a stock company. This option was abandoned some months ago when President Gen Franciso Morales Bermudez described it as impracticable, adding that the papers will be returned to their former owners and workers, a measure which will take effect after the May elections at the latest.

The problem of OJO and CORREO, whose workers went on strike last Thursday, continued unchanged today and, therefore, the papers have not been published since then. The workers are demanding the payment of a Christmas bonus, the payment of back wages since July and removal of the committee board members appointed by the government [to the newspaper] as well as to other press organs in the city.

LEFTIST UNITY FRONT ANNOUNCES PRESIDENTIAL SLATE

PA142243 Paris AFP in Spanish 0455 GMT 12 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 11 Jan (AFP)--The Leftist Unity, a front made up of three Marxist parties, at noon today announced its presidential slate for the 18 May general elections. The slate will be charged with building socialism in Peru. This bloc, which was also formally established today, chose as its presidential candidate Genaro Ledesma, 49, a lawyer and head of the Popular Worker, Peasant and Student Front (FOCEP). The groups which won the most votes for the FOCEP in the 1978 constituent elections have now withdrawn from it.

Jorge del Prado, secretary general of the Communist Party (Orthodox) was named candidate for first vice president, while Antonio Meza Cuadra, secretary general of the Socialist Revolutionary Party (Velasquist) was named candidate for second vice president. The ceremony in which the establishment of the Leftist Unity and its presidential slate was announced was attended by some 400 members, who continuously cheered the three leaders.

Although the leaders said that the front is open to all progressive and popular groups, its formation marked a division within the left, since the Trotskiyites and Maoists are preparing to elect their own presidential candidates. The front, which also includes four other radical groups, plans to fight against Yankee imperialism, the military dictatorship, reactionary forces, APRA and Popular Christian and Popular Action parties. In elections to the Constituent Assembly, made up of 100 representatives, a united FOCEP had obtained 12 seats, the Communist Party 6, and the Revolutionary Socialist Party another 6; in other words, 24 percent of the valid votes.

HERRERA INTERVIEWED ON ENERGY, CABINET CHANGES, MIDDLE EAST VISIT

PA161230 Caracas VENPRES in Spanish 0801 GMT 15 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] Barquisimeto, 14 Jan (VENPRES)--President Luis Herrera Campins said today that his trip to the Middle East still stands. President Herrera made this statement on his arrival at Barquisimeto's airport, where newsmen interviewed him. When told that Saudi Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani said OPEC prices could drop in 1980, Herrera noted that "during the 9 months of my government the price of Venezuelan oil has more than doubled."

President Herrera said that it is impossible to make predictions but he is under the impression that energy consumption in the world continues to rise in spite of all the conservation campaigns various countries have tried to implement.

He stated: "For the time being, we continue working very hard on that national project, the Orinoco oil belt, which will have a tremendous influence on the entire country, but especially on the states of Monagas, Anzoategui and Guarico. We are working on the future."

The president said that there has been much improvement of technology and marketing contracts, with their terms much better in every way than those in effect until last year. "This week the country and the National Congress will receive an expanded report on this. I have ordered Energy and Mines Minister Calderon Berti to release this report," Herrera said.

Newsmen asked the chief of state if there will be Cabinet changes and he said: "There has been some movement in the bullpen in the past few days, as you know." President Herrera said that perhaps there will be other changes, "but first we have to fill some of the vacancies." The president noted that the few new changes will not be at the ministry level.

President Herrera was asked for his opinion on the foundation involved in the development of the midwestern region, which some say went bankrupt because its budget was reduced, and the president noted: "Those things can be overcome." Herrera said that some organizations suffer a budget cut because of an oversight or because others do not realize the agency's importance.

Herrera later said that he believes that Venezuelans have to make a great effort to get out of the pessimistic psychological quagmire in which some sectors want the country to sink. "This is why I am against whining and am for optimism, happiness and serious and hard work to obtain good results," he stated.

On the possibility of his Middle East trip being postponed, the president said that this had been noted today by "my dear friend Luis Esteban Rey, a Democratic Action congressman." "Of course," he added, "my trip to the Middle East is subject to the world situation, considering that it is a very convulsed area. I hope that the world will have enough commonsense to prevent the increase in tensions that now characterize international relations in that area."

Herrera said that as long as there is no indication that his trip would be inadvisable, the trip stands and the preparations for it will continue. So the visit, scheduled to take place from 4 to 16 February, will begin in Argentina and end at the OPEC headquarters in Vienna, Austria.

PRESIDENT ROYO CONFIRMS CONTACT WITH IRAN'S QOTBZADEH

PA170222 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0136 GMT 17 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] Panama City, 16 Jan (LATIN)--Panamanian President Aristides Royo tonight confirmed to this agency that he had talked on the phone with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh. Shortly after swearing in new Government and Justice Minister Ricardo Rodriguez, Royo confirmed several Tehran reports on his talks with the Iranian foreign minister. "That is true," Royo responded.

Extremely cautious in his statements to this agency, Royo said that he had talked to Qotbzadeh "about Iran," thus avoiding any comments on the contents of the cabled reports. According to one of these reports, datelined in Tehran, the topic of his conversations had been the extradition of former Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, who is currently staying on Contadora Island, a tourist beach resort located off Panana's Pacific coast.

The press reports said that the Iranian paper BAMDAD declared that the Panamanian president had been in touch with Minister Qotbzadeh to discuss Iran's request that the ousted monarch be extradited. According to the reports, BAMDAD stated that Qotbzadeh had interrupted an event connected with the presidential campaign in order to receive a phone call from Royo in his Foreign Ministry office.

The reports added that the Iranian foreign minister said he had received two phone calls from Royo in connection with a letter he had sent to the Panamanian authorities to demand the former shah's extradition.

RUMORS OF SHAH'S EXTRADITION CONTINUE DESPITE OFFICIAL DENIALS

PA170245 Paris AFP in Spanish 0206 GMT 17 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] Panama City, 16 Jan (AFP)--Many contradictory rumors about the possibility of extraditing the former shah have been circulating here today but they have been flatly denied by important Panamanian Government officials consulted by AFP. The officials said that there has been no change in the Panamanian policy regarding the presence of the shah in Panama. The officials recalled that President Aristides Royo himself recently stated the country's position in that regard.

Despite the statements by the Panamanian president, the rumors about the possible departure of the shah continue, perhaps as a result of the lack of reliable information on the plans of the former monarch. But even official statements sometimes are contradictory in this case. Sources from the Panamanian Embassy in Washington stated today that their government is desregarding any extradition demands for the shah. However, according to the Chicago TRIBUNE, the governments of Iran and Panama have established high-level negotiations on an eventual return of the shah to his country.

For the time being, local sources believe, nothing indicates that the shah plans to leave the country. Panama is practically immune to any possible Iranian reprisal and the shah has found here a relatively quiet exile where he can await the results of the crisis provoked by the kidnaping of the North Americans in Tehran.

TEACHERS GIVE GOVERNMENT DEADLINE TO COMPLY WITH ACCORDS

PA161438 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 15 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] The differences between teachers and the national government deepened even more during the personnel board installation ceremonies this morning at the Education Ministry. Shortly before the installation ceremony, hundreds of teachers occupied the ministry's personnel offices, singing the teachers' hymn and chanting the slogan they used during their 62-day strike last year, "Now or never."

Julio Cesar Ortiz, secretary general of the National Association of Professors of Panama, again attacked the government authorities who returned bills 47 and 48 to the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives for reconsideration. Approval of such legislation was a basic condition in the accords that ended the teachers' strike, which involved a heavy political price for the executive when opposition sectors capitalized on it.

Less than 6 months after the strike, which affected 500,000 students, the teachers leadership today presented new demands to the government. [Begin Professor Ortiz recording] We are simply going to announce some specific actions which we, as nonest teachers, are going to initiate. We want to take this opportunity to tell the Education Ministry officials that those who are not qualified to occupy a post in this ministry have the moral obligation to resign and let somebody who is qualified take over. [applause]

Concerning specific actions we are going to take, we are going to refer to something which the two executive committees agreed on yesterday. Following the meetings with the minister of education and the president of the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives concerning President Royo's veto of Law 47, which neither of these officials could explain, we have decided to make a specific announcement here, from this tribune of freedom, which is the Ministry of Education, that as of today belongs to the honest teachers of Panama. [appaluse]

The announcement is that we are giving the Ministry of Education and the government until 31 January 1980 to honor the accords, specifically laws 47 and 48; to turn in before that date the list of back salaries owed; to announce free tuition for grade schools and 5-balboa tuition for high schools, and not a cent more is to be paid above that; [applause] to announce that teachers will no longer have to inform the Education Ministry which shcools graduating sixth-graders will attend. Otherwise, on 31 January the minister of education will have no certificates or diplomas to sign because we will not turn in any reports on our students. Thank you. [applause] [end recording]

So far it has been impossible to obtain from any ranking official of the Education Ministry a comment or statement in reply to the charges made against ministry officials by Professor Julio Cesar Ortiz on two different occasions. Last night, Education Minister Gustavo Garcia de Paredes refused to make any statements after Professor Ortiz referred to various aspects of the education problem. This morning, after Professor Ortiz reiterated and expanded his charges of last night, the vice minister of education, Clara Nimia de del Basto, also refused to comment, stating that she was present only to install the personnel board.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS TERRORISM, HOLDING OF U.S. HOSTAGES

PA162226 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1843 GMT 16 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] San Jose, 16 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--In a communique issued by the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the Costa Rican Government has strongly protested any form of terrorism.

The communique was issued following the release of Alejandro Alvarado Piza, Costa Rican ambassador to El Salvador, who was held hostage for 80 hours last weekend in the Panamanian Embassy in San Salvador.

Alvarado Piza was at the Panamanian Embassy paying a courtesty visit to his colleague David Pere, when some 50 members of the 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28) seized the diplomatic mission and demanded the freedom of several LP-28 members who were in prison for participating in a labor conflict.

The Costa Rican Government expressed its "strongest protest against all forms of political, armed or intellectual terrorism."

The communique says furthermore that Costa Rica considers "terrorism to be one of the most vile forms of pressure, contrary to every principle of human dignity and respect."

After expressing its concern over the second kidnaping in recent months of a member of its diplomatic corps abroad, the Costa Rican Government urged the United Nations to "carry out all necessary efforts to obtain the immediate release of the hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Iran."

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS UNEXPECTED VISIT

PA160246 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto paid an unexpected visit to our country and met with President Rodrigo Carazo this afternoon.

According to D'Escoto, he came to discuss a new date for the postponed meeting of the foreign ministers of Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic. A new date for the similarly postponed meeting of isthmian presidents and government juntas was also discussed.

After meeting with the Nicaraguan foreign minister, his Costa Rican counterpart, Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, announced that contacts are already underway to set a new date for a meeting of the foreign ministers of Panama, Central America and the Dominican Republic. Efforts are being made to hold the meeting in February because there are several extremely pressing issues that can no longer be postponed, he explained. But, Calderon Fournier said, the exact date for the meeting has not yet been set.

AUTHORITIES DENY INVOLVEMENT IN ATLANTIC AREA CLASHES

PA161612 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1531 GMT 16 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Reporting further on disturbances in the Atlantic area early today, we inform you that the Red Cross has called for ambulances and personnel to take care of the persons wounded by bullets at the Babilonia farm, in a place called Williamsburg, near Sequirres.

The first reports were very confusing because the authorities said they did not know anything about any clashes between the police and the strikers. We later learned, however, from the General Confederation of Costa Rican Workers [CGTC] that there were 30 persons wounded at the Bananito farm and 17 at the Babilonia farm as a result of clashes between the strikers and the authorities.

The Costa Rican Red Cross confirmed that it had to transport wounded persons, but no reports on the number of wounded persons were given and the authorities continued to deny that there were any clashes.

Our correspondents in the Atlantic area have reported that there were very serious incidents early today but that these were among the workers and were not the result of any direct participation on the part of the authorities.

Official reports revealed that a group of workers who were trying to resume activities clashed with another group of workers, identified as communists, who tried to prevent them from doing so by force. Trouble started at this point, shots were heard, and this resulted in several workers being wounded.

The authorities have not established who fired at whom, but the fact is that the incident took place among the workers, those on strike and those who wanted to resume work.

We have contacted the medical authorities in the area and have been told that the persons they treated were wounded with .22 caliber pistols and not .38 caliber which is the type used by the public force. This is proof that the incidents did not involve the authorities as it was originally reported. The social security clinic in Siquirres treated six workers with slight wounds. Calm prevails in the area right now but there is a lot of tension because of the heated situation. It has now been clearly established that a marked division exists among the workers because many want to resume activities while others remain firm in their attitude.

The CGTC report on the number of persons wounded, 30 at the Bananito farm and 17 at the Babilonia farm, has not been officially confirmed.

SECURITY MINISTER DISCUSSES VIOLENCE AT LIMON PLANTATION

PA170002 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Jan 80 PA

[Carmen Pol interview with Costa Rican Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey in San Jose on 16 January--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Pol] We are reporting directly from the office of Public Security Minister Echeverria Brealey, who will refer to the incidents in Limon Province this morning.

[Echeverria] This morning at 0430 the Civil Guard was sent to the Bananito plantation where the workers said they wanted to go back to work. However, a group of leaders and workers from other plantations who belong to the minority that has not gone back to work tried to prevent the Civil Guard from fulfilling its duty of guaranteeing the right to work. The civil guardsmen were attacked with sticks and stones. A guardsman slipped and fell into an irrigation ditch of the plantation and a group of the strikers surrounded him and began to kick him. The leader of the civil guardsmen decided to open fire. I believe his decision was right because it is time that those who think that they can do as they please in Costa Rica find out that this is not so. Two strikers were shot in the leg because the civil guardsmen have been instructed to do so.

[Question] Have you confirmed that Ricardo (Allen), the communist union leader who was wounded yesterday, was carrying subversive propaganda?

[Answer] He was carrying propaganda, which is a crime because it promotes the paralyzation of public services. On the basis of Article 334 of the penal code this is punishable. He was also ordered to stop because there was an arrest warrant out for him. He did not obey the order and fled. That is when the guard shot him in the leg and that is the situation of union leader (Allen).

STRIKE SEEN AS PART OF COMMUNIST COLD WAR PLAN

PA160056 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Jan 80 PA

[Editorial]

[Text] It is not at all strange that President Carazo is engaged in a clear and very definite confrontation with the communists. Any dreamer who does not understand this or who does not see that the strike threatens to create a crisis and even greater tension need only turn his eyes north. We are part of the world's structure and communists and strikes in Costa Rica are part of that structure too.

We are engaged in a cold war. The United States has asked the world not to hold the Olympic games in Moscow. The United States has asked the Security Council for the withdrawal of the Soviet troops invading Afghanistan. The Red leaders in Costa Rica are part of that cold war. In Costa Rica we are engaged in the cold war that is now returning to the world. As a result of the confrontation between Russia and the United States the puppets are being pulled by their strings. China has taken a very clear stand. Cuba is also playing an important role at present, but no one is doing anything to cool off the tension. No one. The communists, who are ill-directed and even more poorly oriented, should contribute to the cooling off. They should help prevent further confrontations.

International communism had changed its tactics. Everything seemed to indicate that they were moving along a path of Costa Rican-style communism. But now we are realizing that the situation is worse than before. [Their tactics] respond to international interests.

After the failure of Eurocommunism in France, Italy and Spain, Latin America had been looking for its own identity. But the effervescence and blindness caused by the crisis have destroyed everything. In Costa Rica communism was treading an easy path; it was moving along the path of a very interesting Eurocommunism without international response. Certain phenomena, nonetheless, seemed to elicit questions regarding its attitude--the Soviet Embassy, the purchases and exchanges with the Soviet Union. Still the communists had not made any serious mistakes in the past.

But the communists in Costa Rica are now destroying their own conquests. Communists are looking for the expulsion of the Soviet Embassy. Communists are looking for the closing of their own embassy. Communists are looking for the end of trade with the Soviet Union. Communists are looking for Costa Rica to break relations with both Cuba and the socialist countries. The native communists are destroying all the conquests they had achieved, including control over most unions. Communists are headed for the destruction of their own conquests.

The Carazo-Manuel Mora confrontation very clearly points to the nature of the problem. We are engaged in a confrontation over Afghanistan.

This is an international problem, and not a simple one. The banana strike is not a problem concerning unions and banana workers; it is a confrontation between the United States and Afghanistan, between the United States and Russia.

Manuel Mora, the traditional representative of Russia in Costa Rica, is engaged in a confrontation divested of diplomatic language and employing Costa Rican-style insults against President Carazo. It is really very simple, and this is how we must all understand it: The banana strike problem stems from the fact that the communists are better organized than the government and that communists impose their own game rules.

Will we turn Costa Rica into another Cambodia? Will we be really prepared for a war? Sooner or later, there will be a confrontation among Costa Ricans here. The communists are playing with fire and are forcing others to resort to violence. The communists are provoking violence and are organizing for guerrilla warfare. Costa Rica is not an exception, and now is the time for clear definitions. Either we are on the side of the communists or we are against them. In the present cold war the communists are playing their role, and we can already see them throwing more fuel onto the fire. Sad, bitter and cruel days lie ahead.

PANAMANIAN DISSIDENT CROCAMO REQUESTS POLITICAL ASYLUM

PA161717 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 16 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Panamanian dissident Abraham Crocamo has asked the Costa Rican Foreign Relations Ministry for political asylum. The request was made on Monday, the same day that his tourist visa expired. As a matter of fact, Costa Rican Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria had announced that Crocamo would be expelled from Costa Rica once his tourist visa expired. Echeverria said that Crocamo would be expelled to another country other than Panama. He accused Crocamo of participating in activities threatening the security of a friendly country, Panama.

EL SALVADOR

NATIONAL GUARD, SUBVERSIVES CLASH IN ARCATAO AREA

PA161512 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 14 Jan 80 p 36 PA

[Text] Several clashes resulting in many casualties to subversive elements have been reported by members of the National Guard in the villages of Las Lomas, Las Joyas and Cerro Grande, under the jurisdiction of Arcatao. Operations were carried out yesterday afternoon and this morning in search of agent Jose Elias Equintania, who was kidnaped on Saturday morning by a group of heavily armed unidentified individuals. It was reported that the operations were continuing in the area and it is foreseen that new clashes will occur.

JUNTA MEMBER EHRLICH CALLS ON PEOPLE TO SUPPORT CHANGES

PA161503 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 15 Jan 80 p 3 PA

[Article: "A Process of Change Would Avert a War"]

[Text] Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, a member of the revolutionary government junta, said yesterday "there would not be a threat of a civil war if the Salvadoran people respond to the process of necessary changes we are determined to carry out."

The official said "the extreme right and the extreme left are linked [empatada]" and the army alone cannot rule. It has been necessary to seek the path we have taken in this process of peaceful changes without resorting to violence.

Regarding the time frame for the structural changes in El Salvador, Dr Morales Ehrlich said it would be about 3 months before results could be seen. He also said that by no means should it be thought that the only solution to the current crisis is civil war because, with a little more understanding by the two extremes, national unity can be achieved. He said all social sectors should realize that a civil war would be fatal and bloody and, in particular, would favor those in the extreme right who want to recover power.

PEOPLE URGED NOT TO WITHDRAW FUNDS FROM BANKS

PA161547 San Salvador Cadena YSU in Spanish 1534 GMT 15 Jan 80 PA

[Commentary: "Something About the Nationalization of Banks"]

[Text] There has been much uproar about the bank nationalization announced by the Salvadoran revolutionary junta. The most marked reaction has been that thousands of people with savings and checking accounts in various banks of the country have withdrawn most of their money and hidden it in a place they believe will be safe. We want to tell those citizens and the people in general that there is no valid reason for withdrawing their deposits. On the contrary, what they are definitely doing is placing their money within the reach of common criminals who can break into their homes and steal all their cash because they have committed the mistake of withdrawing it from the banks. There is no safer place for your money than any bank of the system, even if it is nationalized, because the only ones affected by the nationalization are the current owners and stockholders of the banks rather than the users as has been mistakenly reported.

We can also state that the bank employees will not be affected in their labor stability or benefits because the nationalization does not include them.

This commentary was not intended to address the question of the nationalization of the national banking system but to ease the minds of the bank workers and the customers who are afraid that their savings or deposits will be affected. No, gentlemen, savings will not be affected. We want to stress this so that there will be no panic, as some sectors have wanted, among the people. We urge those people who have hidden their money under the pillows or mattresses or perhaps have buried it in some clay container to deposit it in a bank. The money can only be safe from theft in a bank because when nationalization comes the state will be the guarantor of that money.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT REVEALS TOP-LEVEL COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY

PA162221 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2031 GMT 16 Jan 80 PA

[By Francisco Rubiales]

[Text] Guatemala City, 16 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Government today reveals a big international communist plan worth several million dollars, which seeks to destroy the country's image and unleash a guerrilla struggle aimed at seizing power.

In an urgent communique distributed by the presidency of the republic, the Guatemalan Government affirms it is in possession of abundant information on this alleged "conspiracy" and promises to release some evidence soon.

"They want to turn us into the prey of ominous totalitarianism," the document charges in one of its paragraphs.

According to the charge, communist and guerrilla representatives from Cuba, Jamaica, Panama, Grenada, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Costa Rica attended a secret meeting held on 22 December in San Jose, Costa Rica.

Those in attendance, the document adds, included a representative of Dominican Revolutionary Party leader Jose Francisco Pena Gomez; Omar Torrijos' representative, Raul Changmarin; Jesus Montane, a member of the Communist Party of Cuba and an organization expert; Nicaraguan Deputy Culture Minister Daisy Zamora and several others, all of them under the presidency of top Costa Rican communist leader Manuel Mora.

According to the Guatemalan Government, the purpose of that meeting was to speed up the subversive maneuver aimed at dominating Central America and the Caribbean.

Guatemalan official spokesmen have told this agency that the intensification of the struggle against El Salvador and Guatemala was among the points agreed on at the San Jose meeting. It was also agreed that Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban State Council, would be asked to send weapons, food and medicines to the guerrilla groups that will launch their main attacks on Guatemala and El Salvador.

Guatemala claims it has evidence that the guerrillas who will operate in Guatemala and El Salvador are being trained by Nicaraguan Deputy Defense Minister Eden Pastora, who gained worldwide notoriety as "Commander Cero" when he directed the attack on and seizure of Managua's National Palace in August 1978.

"Commander Cero" is allegedly helping Puerto Rican Manuel Andara Ubeda, one of the closest collaborators of Juan Mari Bras, secretary general of the pro-Cuban Socialist Party of Puerto Rico, in the task of training the guerrillas.

According to the official Guatemalan report, President Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia's government "is perfectly capable not only of controlling subversion, but of fighting it by all the means demanded by the circumstances."

The Guatemalan Government information circles believe that the man in charge of purchasing the weapons that are to be used in the guerrilla attack on Central America is Jose Perez Novoa, a member of the Cuban delegation to the United Nations. For his purchases he uses money deposited in a bank in Miami.

They also affirm that Fidel Castro is firmly determined to send aid to the guerrilla struggle in El Salvador and Guatemala, but that he is also demanding that Nicaragua include in the operation guerrilla groups trained in the battle against Anastasio Somoza and the Nicaraguan National Guard.

According to the Guatemalan Government, the first step before the guerrillas' frontal attack is a campaign aimed at internationally discrediting the country. An official source stated today that "Amnesty International is believed to be participating" in this campaign.

In the past few days, Guatemala's Government and right wing have joined efforts to counteract this alleged world campaign that is believed to be spreading the idea of a Guatemala marked by violence, social injustice, torture and jail.

They affirm that the Jesuits and the international press are largely responsible for this campaign against Guatemala. As an example they note Congressman Robert Drinan's recent visit to Guatemala. Drinan, a Jesuit, has affirmed that human rights are not respected in this country and that he will mention this in his report to the U.S. Congress.

ATTACK ON EMBASSY IN SAN SALVADOR CONDEMNED

PA150433 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0009 GMT 15 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 14 Jan (LATIN)--The Guatemalan Government today condemned the attack against its embassy in San Salvador. The embassy was damaged but no one was injured.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the attack took place at dawn today when unidentified persons machinegunned the embassy. The spokesman said that no one was injured since at the time of the attack the offices had not been opened.

This is the second attack against the Guatemalan Embassy in El Salvador. Last year, unidentified persons exploded a terrorist device in the building, causing serious damage to it.

LEADER QUESTIONS NICARAGUAN ASSURANCES ON EXPORTING REVOLUTION

PA141755 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1932 GMT 13 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 13 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Mario Sandoval Alarcon, leader of the anti-communist national liberation movement, said here today that Guatemalans must not believe the statement made by Nicaraguan Comdr Tomas Borge that the Sandinists will not export their revolution to Guatemala.

"I do not believe in Borge's word because communists are expansionists," said the former Guatemalan vice president, now in the opposition. He participated in the overthrow of Jacobo Arbenz's leftist government in 1954.

He dismissed the importance of the visit Guatemalan Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz paid to Borge, strongman of the Nicaraguan revolution, on Tuesday in Managua. The visit has been interpreted here as the prelude to a nonaggression pact and a cooperation program between the Guatemalan and Nicaraguan governments despite their ideological differences.

The Guatemalan minister is said to have assured Borge during their meeting that the Guatemalan Government will not allow any local activities against the Sandinist revolution. The Nicaraguan leader reportedly said, in turn, that his country was not interested whatsoever in exporting its revolution to Guatemala.

SENIOR POLICE OFFICER KILLED IN AMBUSH

PA152208 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1614 GMT 15 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 15 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The deputy chief of Guatemalan National Police 6th Command [Comando Seis], Juan Antonio Lima Lopez, was machinegunned to death here this morning.

The killers, who fled immediately, had opened a crossfire with automatic weapons on the vehicle Lima Lopez was driving. He was alone at the time.

The shooting took place in the northeastern sector of Guatemala City. The few witnesses available have been already questioned, but nothing has been learned that will help in finding the gunmen.

This is the first such murder in Guatemala this year.

Several police chiefs had been threatened with death last year by illegal extremist groups. Jesus Valiente Telles, chief of the detective section, was among those threatened, but apparently there had been no threats against today's victim.

Unofficial reports say this might not have been a political crime but revenge by a criminal gang.

The 6th Command, better known as "SWAT," is a police group specializing in criminal investigation and commando actions. Since its creation 2 years ago it has been successful in the elimination of various gangs.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR MEXICO; LOPEZ PORTILLO TO VISIT

PA141542 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 14 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Minister of Government and Interior Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz left for Mexico City for talks with his Mexican colleague. The main purpose of the minister's visit is to prepare for and discuss details of the visit of President Jose Lopez Portillo to Guatemala at the end of this month.

No details of the topics on the agenda were given, but the press was officially told that, basically, their talks would be on official and formal arrangements for the meeting of the presidents of Guatemala and Mexico.

Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez has confirmed the Mexican president's arrival in Guatemala on 26 and 27 January. [sentence as heard] The foreign minister pointed out that misinformed sources had rumored that the Mexican president would not be coming to Guatemala, but no credit can be given to these sources. I can confirm, said the official, the visit of the Mexican president.

The meeting of the Mexican and Guatemalan presidents will be held in this capital and should be beneficial for their respective nations. This is the wish of President Lopez Portillo [words indistinct] Lucas Garcia, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Castillo Valdez stated.

In reiterating that the visit of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo to Guatemala will be made in the near future which has not yet been officially announced [as heard], it was said in the Ministry of Foreign Relations that the agenda the presidents of Guatemala and Mexico will discuss [words indistinct]. In Mexico City a meeting of the high-level Mexican-Guatemalan economic commission seeks to improve a trade situation that traditionally has resulted in deficit for Guatemala.

The [word indistinct] delegation attending the meeting is headed by Gilberto Corso, who is vice minister of economic integration, our ambassador in Mexico Jorge Palmieri, and Rolando (Portaespana), manager of [name indistinct]. It also includes government officials and leaders of private enterprise.

ALVAREZ CALLS MEETING WITH BORGE 'FRUITFUL'

PA112258 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 11 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Guatemalan Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz has just returned from Managua where he was on an official visit.

As a result of the minister's visit to Nicaragua, it has been concluded that no groups are being trained there to export the Sandinist revolution to Guatemala and that no Nicaraguan forces are being trained here to carry out a counterrevolution in that sister nation.

Minister Alvarez said personal contact with the high-ranking Nicaraguan military chief, Commander Borge, was necessary and has been useful for both countries because it has been possible to establish that [words indistinct] and the government that resulted from the Sandinist revolution that overthrew the Somoza regime are being respected.

Alvarez said his meeting with Borge has been fruitful. There are no camps for exporting revolution. The Guatemalan minister was able to establish that no commando groups are being trained in Nicaragua to export their revolution. This was also made clear to him by high-ranking chiefs of the Sandinist revolution. The Guatemalan minister noted that they are working to train a professional militia and a disciplined police to control Nicaragua's internal security. The high-ranking leaders of the Sandinist revolution wanted to know what Nicaraguan exiles in Guatemala are doing and we can assure them that no group is allowed to operate in Guatemala against the security of friendly states.

MEXICO ACCUSED OF BEING FUNNEL FOR SMUGGLED ARMS

PA141602 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1736 GMT 12 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemala Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz said here today that some weapons used by Central American subversive groups are brought in through Mexico. The official made this statement before leaving for Mexico where he will meet with officials involved in a similar sphere of activities to discuss issues related to the internal security of both states and immigration matters.

In addition to his "official" duties, it is believed that he may also attempt to coordinate matters related to the security of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo during his announced visit to Guatemala on an as-yet-undetermined date in the near future. Alvarez Ruiz said "A wave of smuggling between Mexico and the Central American countries has supplied arms to guerrilla groups." These groups, in his opinion, "Maintain a close interrelationship."

HONDURAS

10,000 SUGAR WORKERS BEGIN STRIKE; NONE COULD JOIN

PA160053 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1803 GMT 15 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 15 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Some 10,000 workers at two sugar mills began an indefinite strike today.

The Chumbagua sugar mill in the western part of the country and the Acensa in the south have been closed since last night. The Acensa mill was taken over by its workers.

In Chumbagua the strikers demand reinstitution of nine of their leaders who were dismissed. The company refuses to discuss the reinstitution as demanded by Honduran labor law.

The Acensa workers are protesting the appointments of several persons the workers claim are opposed to labor interests, practice an overbearing manner and display an eminently antilabor attitude.

It was revealed here that the workers of other mills could join the strike until some 40,000 technicians and canecutters are idle. There is also discontent among the union leaders because of the government's intention of supporting the creation of a sugar workers union favoring the enterprises.

NICARAGUA

UN AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES POSITION ON AFGHANISTAN

PA161726 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The Nicaraguan ambassador to the United Nations, Victor Tinoco, gave the Nicaraguan Government's position concerning Afghanistan, by stating that the Nicaraguan representation has been observing with growing concern the complex developments in southern Asia. The conflict in Iran, he said, the attitude of international reactionary sectors in Afghanistan and the presence of Soviet troops in that country, the maneuvers of U.S. naval forces in the area. The threat implied by the supply of arms to Pakistan, and in general, the postponement of the approval of the SALT II treaties, are situations that jeopardize world peace.

Nicaragua, as a member of the nonalined movement, reiterates its support for the principle of nonintervention and does not believe that it can give its opinion on proposals that do not reflect the interests of the nonalined nations, since the partial consideration of the problem will not lead to its solution. Our country demands the calm and responsible reflection of those who today hold the world's security in their hands and urges an unconditional dialog that may promote disarmament and a stable and lasting peace for the world.

BORGE VIEWS ACHIEVEMENTS 6 MONTHS AFTER VICTORY

PA161927 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] In a news conference, Interior Minister Comdr Thomas Borge told foreign newsmen that the achievements of our Sandinist revolution can already be seen. For example, he said, we can see how we are carrying out economic reactivation. The abuses which were uncontrollable a short time ago are already disappearing. The state is beginning to work as such because its entities are exercising true control in the country. The state security bodies in particular are also having success in the persecution of the enemies of our revolution. The police have captured criminal gangs. The hospitals are much better than before. We can conclude from all of this that the efficiencey curve is going up because the government has a better control over the administration and the efficiency of the work carried out by its entities. We feel that this is the most important accomplishment of the past 6 months. We are implementing programs such as price control and literacy campaigns, which are important for all Nicaraguans.

The Sandinist revolution will not eliminate any political parties by decree. No party will be eliminated by decree or force in our country, he said. However, parties such as the Conservative Party will die as people die of malnutrition, anemia and cancer, Borge told newsmen when asked about the existing political parties. When asked what is influencing our reconstruction government, Commander Borge stated the following regarding democracy, the dictatorship and the elections.

[Begin recording] The Sandinist National Liberation Front has the influence here. The ultraright or the ultraleft have an influence which could be described as [word indistinct]. [end recording]

NEW SHOOTING INCIDENT AT VENEZUELAN EMBASSY

PA170442 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0341 GMT 17 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] Havana, 16 Jan (EFE)--New shooting occurred on Tuesday evening near the gardens of the Venezuelan Embassy in this capital when two individuals attempted to drive a truck into the ambassador's residence. The report, which was not released until today, also states that in the intense but brief shooting one of the Cubans seeking asylum in the embassy was killed and the other wounded. Diplomatic circles in the Cuban capital told EFE the wounded person, whose condition is serious, managed to enter the area of diplomatic protection despite efforts by policemen to detain him.

This new incident occurred in the absence of Cesar Rondon, Venezuelan ambassador to Cuba, who is in Caracas. He was recalled by his government to report on a similar incident that occurred on 13 December, in which one person was killed.

COMMENTARY ASSESSES NEW U.S.-CHINA MILITARY TIES

PA150506 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jan 80 PA

[World events commentary by Angel Hernandez]

[Text] After a week's visit to China and a brief stay in Japan, U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown returns to his country having established with the Beijing hierarchs the conditions under which the United States is willing to contribute to modernizing the Chinese Army. During his 4 days in Beijing the chief of the U.S. Pentagon negotiated with the principal Chinese leaders and military chiefs the type of cooperation to be carried out by the two countries. In his talks with the principal Chinese leaders, Brown agreed to supply China with advanced military technology. This includes satellite tracking equipment as well as modern weapons.

According to Pentagon specialists the renovation of Chinese military equipment will require an investment of some $60 billion. The U.S.-Chinese ties have been strengthened since the visit to the United States last year by Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping and were improved after the treacherous attack launched with U.S. approval against Vietnam by the Beijing leaders. Now with Brown's visit to China the ties between U.S. imperialism and China's new fascism have been consolidated and the hegemonic aspirations of the new Mandarins have been reinforced.

The Chinese-U.S. alliance is based on common interests in Southeast Asia and other regions of this continent. As part of the cooperation between the two countries, the Beijing regime granted U.S. petroleum companies concessions on jurisdictional lands and waters in the Tonkin Gulf, which were illegally occupied by China during the genocidal war unleashed by the United States against the people of Vietnam.

The visit of the U.S. defense secretary will seal the strategic alliance between imperialism and its new ally, the Chinese hierarchs, who intend to become the most faithful defenders of imperialist interests in Asia. In order to achieve their ambitious expansion plans in Asia, Beijing's new fascist Mandarins need to have Washington's support and cooperation. On the other hand, U.S. imperialism seeks complicity with the Chinese regime to exert economic domination over Southeast Asia after having failed in all its attempts to seize Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea by force.

According to Asian experts it is possible that Harold Brown proposed to the Chinese leaders that in exchange for the modernization of the Chinese Army, U.S. 7th Fleet ships be allowed to use Chinese ports.

These ports, together with the naval bases established by the United States in Japan, the Philippines, South Korea and Diego Garcia Island, will allow U.S. imperialism to reinforce its presence in Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Ocean waters.

These naval bases are part of the global strategy of imperialism in its plans for aggression and conquest of the Asiatic peoples. Within these plans, the U.S. Pentagon has assigned an important role to th Beijing leaders who, in their determination to fulfill their expansionist and hegem. ic dreams, do not hesitate at the danger of unleashing a third world war.

MONTREAL CONSULATE BOMBED; DIPLOMATS CONDEMN ACT

FL160146 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Various Latin American groups and personalities residing in Montreal have condemned the terrorist attack on the Cuban consulate in that Canadian city which took place early yesterday morning. The Spanish program on the community radio [name indistinct] of Montreal has condemned the terrorist attack and stated that those who carried it out are trying to cut off the dialog of the community abroad with their country of origin.

Also from Canada it was learned that the Cuban Embassy in Ottawa, the capital, and the general consulate in Montreal held meetings condemning the attack. Consul General Carlos Alzugaray told the members of the diplomatic and trade mission that in response to the terrorist act all Cubans working in Canada have vowed to continue defending their homeland and to work daily to overcome the difficulties.

RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES SOVIET FORESTRY OFFICIAL

FL151127 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the councils of State and Ministers, has received Georgiy I. Vorob'yev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Forestry, who is visiting our country by invitation of the Cuban Government.

Official Tours Santiago

FL160042 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Jan 80 FL

[Text] A USSR delegation headed by G.I. Vorob'yev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Forestry and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, is in Santiago de Cuba on a working visit. The purpose of the visit by the Soviet official is to strengthen and deepen cooperation in this economic field and to learn about the prospects for expanding this field in Cuba, especially in the integral plan for the Sierra Maestra, which recently was declared a national park.

SOVIET PRICES CHAIRMAN TOURS MINING AREAS

FL160034 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Nikolay Glushkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee on Prices, has toured the installations of the Maj Rene Ramos Latour nickel complex of Nicaro and the Marti and Pinares de Mayari mines on the second day of his stay in Holguin. Glushkov was briefed on the nickel production process and the mineral transportation system to that industry through the inclined plains from Pinares de Mayari, where renovation began today to increase its present capacity. The head of the USSR State Committee on Prices arrived in Holguin on Sunday accompanied by Santiago Riera, his Cuban counterpart, and Catalina Rubier, vice president of this organization of the state central administration.

Meets With High Official

FL161844 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Humberto Perez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and president of the Central Planning Board, today received Nikolay Glushkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee on Prices, who is visiting Cuba. Santiago Riera, minister-president of our country's state committee for prices, attended the meeting along with other Soviet and Cuban officials. During his stay in Cuba, Glushkov will meet with various Cuban officials, and a cooperation agreement will be signed thereafter.

Ends Holguin Tour

FL170102 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jan 80 FL

[Excerpt] The chairman of the USSR State Committee on Prices has concluded his visit to Holguin with a tour of the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution sugarcane combine harvesters plant accompanied by Miguel Cano Blanco, member of the Central Committee and first party secretary in this province.

HAITIAN COMMUNIST DELEGATION VISITS SUGARCANE AREA

FL142319 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 14 Jan 80 FL

[Text] A delegation from the Haitian Communist Unified Party headed by Secretary General (Rene Theodor) has visited the (Caidaje) batey [community surrounding a sugar mill] in Minas municipality, Camaguey Province where a large group of Haitians and their dependents are located. (Rene Theodor) explained the conditions in his country and the way his people are struggling against the Duvalier regime.

Leader Hold Press Conference

FL160201 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Jan 80 FL

[Text] This afternoon (Rene Theodor), secretary general of the Haitian Communist Unified Party who is visiting our country, held a press conference on the present situation in Haiti under the dictatorship of Jean-Claude Duvalier. (Theodor), who has been invited by the PCC Central Committee, referred to the conspiracy of silence of the capitalist press on the conditions of hunger and misery in Haiti and the struggles of that people against the dictatorship.

The Haitian communist leader pointed out that inside the framework of a fragile democratic opening fraudulent elections were held in February of last year. As a result all of the official candidates won. Lastly (Rene Theodor) stated that the communist program now is to strengthen itself as an organization and set up a broad front with all democratic organizations to overthrow the dictatorship.

VILMA ESPIN MEETS WITH ANGOLAN WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION

FL151139 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Vilma Espin, president of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC] and member of the PCC Central Committee, and the members of the Angolan delegation headed by (Julian Engenda), member of the Angolan Women Organization Secretariat, have held a fraternal meeting in Havana City. The Angolan delegation's main objective while in Cuba is to gain experience on the preparatory work for the third FMC congress and learn about the tasks of the Cuban organization. For a period of 1 month the Angolan women will tour some provinces and attend FMC meetings for the evaluation, election and/or reelection of officers.

IRAQI IMPRESSED BY ISLE OF YOUTH CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

FL161524 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 16 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The level of construction achieved on the Isle of Youth over recent years is truly impressive, Muhammad Fadil, Iraqi minister of public works and housing, has told the press. Fadil yesterday visited that special municipality at the head of a delegation from his country. After visiting the Isle of Youth, the Iraqi minister went to the city of Cienfuegos accompanied by Levi Farah, government minister in charge of Cuban construction abroad.

Risquet Meets With Fadil

FL170144 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat, has exchanged opinions with Muhammad Fadil, minister of public works and housing of the Republic of Iraq, at the (Pasacaballos) Hotel in the city of Cienfuegos. Risquet was accompanied by Humberto Miguel Fernandez, first secretary of the party in Cienfuegos Province; Aldo Alvarez, chief of the PCC Central Committee department for construction; and Levi Farah, government minister in charge of Cuban construction abroad.

Participating on the Iraqi side were (Adul Abad Lasis), chief of roads and bridges of the Iraqi [public works] ministry; architect (Sugar Asanawi), chief of the design directorate; and (Al Mar), chief of the engineering section.

RUMORS OF PLOT AGAINST CASTRO CIRCULATED IN HAVANA

PA170524 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0500 GMT 17 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Havana 16 Jan (EFE)--In the past few days, shortly after Comdr Ramiro Valdes took charge of the Interior Ministry, there has been a special strengthening of security measures. No specific reasons have been given for this. However, in Havana last week there was a rumor regarding the possibility that an attack would be made against an important member of the Cuban Government. Some have said the attack would take place against President Fidel Castro himself.

Unofficial sources have told EFE that Cuban security organizations have not dismissed the possibility of a plot against Dr Fidel Castro Rus.

The same sources have also insisted in flatly denying that the attack being rumored has already taken place. However, strong security measures, including measures controlling the population, are evident. These measures have been carried out on the streets of the Cuban capital since Friday, 11 January.

In the centrally located Vedado area especially, strong police contingents are requesting passersby to show their identifications, especially at night. Patrol cars of the National Revolutionary Police are stopping buses to ask passengers for their identification. Those who do not have their identification cards with them are taken to police units.

Unofficial Cuban sources confirmed that a U.S.-made boat was found last week in a beach of Miramar, a residential zone in Havana. This also confirms the rumors circulating among the people that the intensive police measures are intended to try to find the occupants of the boat, which is believed to have infiltrated from abroad.

What is true so far is an increase in police vigilance in Havana and main cities in Cuba, which according to official sources has no other purpose than to struggle against a crime increase in recent years in Cuba.

None of the official sources interviewed by EFE gave special importance to these measures, which they considered an attempt on the part of the government "to keep hoodlums out of the streets." Once the broad police operation displayed from 21 to 23 December ended, the short poems criticizing the government were discontinued, although the arrest of persons whose identities have not been disclosed has continued. Last Monday night, residents from the Virgen del Camino District in Havana told EFE news agency that they heard two small explosions which they supposed were caused by two small bombs.

COMMUNIST PARTY AUTHORIZES PRESS CRITICISM

PA170458 Paris AFP in Spanish 0305 GMT 17 Jan 80 PA

[By Jacques Thomet]

[Excerpt] Havana, 16 Jan (AFP)--The newspaper GRANMA today published a motion approved by the Communist Party of Cuba during its ninth plenary session on 28 November 1979, urging the press to continue criticizing the party and state institutions' mistakes and negligence.

The belated publication of this request, which has now been made following the two recent changes in the government, seems to be aimed at encouraging local newspapers to continue criticizing the mistakes of the administration and of the bureaucracy, as they have been doing for the past 6 months. The recent changes in the executive branch should not in any way be interpreted as a move to stop criticism. The importance of this campaign of criticism was analyzed on 30 November 1979 by Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba.

DOMINICA

DISMISSED HEALTH MINISTER URGES ELECTIONS

FL152103 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 15 Jan 80 FL

[Excerpt] Dominica's former health minister, Charles Maynard, has urged Prime Minister Oliver Seraphin to call an election soon and bring an end to all the present political instability in the island. The former health minister was dismissed by Mr Seraphin yesterday along with Attorney General Brian Alleyne. However, Mr Maynard has told reporters that he has planned to resign effective today and Mr Seraphin was aware of this. The two men were appointed when the interim government was installed last June after the fall of Patrick John, and Mr Seraphin had promised the dissolution of Parliament by today but there has been no word on this action.

Mr Maynard said that the single most important feature of the life of the interim government has been its reluctance to call general elections.

GRENADA

PRIME MINISTER BISHOP TO VISIT ALGERIA

FL151851 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The Algerian news media today stress the forthcoming arrival in that country of Grenada's prime minister, Maurice Bishop, who will be making an official 3-day visit. The newspaper EL MOUDJAHID publishes a report on Grenada and points out that under the Bishop government the Caribbean country is directing its foreign policy toward nonalinement and support for the liberation movement.

FORMER PRIME MINISTER GAIRY'S PROPERTY SEIZED

PA150434 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2141 GMT 14 Jan 80 PA

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 14 Jan (LATIN-REUTER)--The property of ousted Grenadian Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy has been confiscated by the Peoples Revolutionary Government (GPR), it was officially announced today. According to an official delcaration, his property included a house, 2 restaurants and over 14 hectares of land.

The government has also expropriated certain property belonging to Derick Knight, a former minister in Gairy's Cabinet. Knight's and his wife's shares in three companies are now "in the name of the government and the people of Grenada," says the declaration.

Both Knight and Eric Gairy are now exiled after the GPR seized power in a coup staged last March.

JAMAICA

PNP TO EXAMINE PROPOSAL FOR NATIONAL UNITY GOVERNMENT

FL101248 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 10 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The People's National Party [PNP] is to hold a special meeting later today with a view to adopting a position on certain proposals made by the Private Sector Organization of Jamaica [PSOJ].

The PNP meeting comes against the background of a call by the PSOJ for a government of national unity. In a radio broadcast the president of the organization, Carlton Alexander, urged all political parties, business groups, trade unions and churches to pool their resources in an effort to combat the present crisis which now faces the country. According to Mr Alexander, the island is now on the brink of disaster, and he said a government of national unity was critical at this time.

In response, the ruling PNP said it regarded the proposal as having such serious implications that it would be discussing the matter at a special delegates' conference to be held this weekend.

JMA, OTHERS CALL FOR GOVERNMENT RESIGNATION

FL151750 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 15 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The president of the Jamaica Manufacturers Association [JMA] Mr Winston Mahfood, says he has no further interest in working with the present government for production as the government had not [word indistinct].

Mr Mahfood was speaking at last night's stormy general meeting of the Private Sector Organization of Jamaica [PSO] at the Pegasus Hotel. He said the private sector had done enough without the government reciprocating, and Mr Mahfood said he, as most people in Jamaica, was now in despair and no longer prepared to try any more.

The JMA president said it was against this background that he was moving his resolution demanding the government's resignation. He said it would take about 4 months to organize for elections and if the opposition could not organize itself within that time, then it was not worth it.

In his contribution, PSOJ President Carlton Alexander said there was no doubt that there was mismanagement in the economy, but he argued that there was still what he called some air in the system, and the PSOJ president said what the government needed was assistance in running the economy. He said the PSOJ failed in that it had no plan to offer, and calling for resignation wouldn't help because whatever government was in power the country's problems still had to be solved.

Meanwhile, the Montego Bay branch of the Women's Freedom Movement has welcomed the call by the private sector for the government to resign. In a release today, the movement urged the other organizations to join in the call so that economic stability could return to the island.

PAPER AGREES WITH JUDGMENT OF VOTING FRAUD BY PNP

FL111535 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 9 Jan 80 p 6 FL

[GLEANER editorial entitled: "The Odour of Corruption"]

[Text] Mr. Justice Parnell the senior Puisne judge has declared the 1976 election in eastern Hanover a nullity and Dr. King of the PNP [People's National Party] who held the seat has had to vacate it. Mr. Basil Buck of the JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] who brought the petition and his attorney Mr. Winston Spaulding have thus been vindicated in their claim. The evidence in the 'marathon' hearing, one of the longest in Jamaica's legal history, has revealed some of the most appalling breaches of election procedures ever to be brought to light in this country.

Indeed the insistence of the opposition Jamaica Labour Party that there should be immediate electoral reform (an insistance carried to the point where the JLP refused to contest elections until such reforms were instituted) derived from the widely held view that malpractices had been widespread and had reached an alarming level in 1976.

But such views could have been dismissed, as indeed some had tried to dismiss them, as the imaginings of poor losers--the JLP--and their supporters. Now at least in one constituency of the island, after long and careful consideration of all the evidence, the senior Puisne judge has found that "massive irregularities took place on a wide scale resulting in impersonation" and at one station the dead attempted to vote. He found "an odour of corruption flowing from the conspiracy between election officers." Efforts were made to register people of the Peoples National Party persuasion who were not qualified, to keep suspected JLP people off the lists and some 350 people without identification were allowed to vote without the necessary safeguards. Such are some of the findings. It is significant that Dr King of the PNP was found not to be personally involved in any of the irregularities though some of those around him were. Hence it is the party machinery which must take the full blame for the foul deeds of corruption. It is therefore not unreasonable to wonder what happened in other constituencies in the 1976 elections if the disgracefully dishonest behavior of the party machinery in eastern Hanover had, as it must have had, full rein in other constituencies.

We hope that it can now be said that "we have changed all that" with the electoral reforms which are not being put in place.

An attorney for Dr King has said that there will be an appeal against the judgement. It is not for us to prejudge the merits or otherwise of any such appeal. But in the absence of any such suit, and on the basis of the overwhelming and carefully documented evidence in Mr Parnell's judgement, we would enjoin the prime minister to hold a by-election as soon as possible. The people of eastern Hanover have already waited too long for a duly elected representative.

Finally we commend to the government the imaginative and helpful proposals of Mr Parnell on improving electoral procedures. A democracy which is based on the principle of free and fair elections must do everything possible to guarantee that they are free and fair, for the basis of government in a democracy is the consent of the governed--a consent which cannot be given if there is grave doubt about the manner in which the governors have been elected. The nation owes a debt of gratitude to Mr Justice Parnell for his proposals and to him and all those who contributed to yet another example of the independence and integrity of our judicial system.

WPJ SCORES CLOSURE OF RAILWAY CORPORATION

FL151624 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The Workers Party of Jamaica [WPJ] today reacted to the closure of the Jamaica Railway Corporation [JRC] and the layoff of its workers, describing the action as anti-working class move, and has called for the immediate reinstatement of the employees. According to a WPJ release, yesterday's implementation of a Cabinet decision to lay off the over 1,000 JRC workers played into the hands of those elements in the society bent on reducing the constitutional term of the government.

The WPJ also cited the layoff as having serious implications for the survival of democracy in Jamaica. Economically, the WPJ said, the move would not only lower the living standards of the affected workers but it would also cause further dislocations in other sectors of the economy. Because of this, the WPJ said, government should immediately reinstate the employees with a view to handling the representational rights dispute in a manner consistent with the principles of advanced democracy.

Meanwhile, operations at the JRC remain at a standstill today following yesterday's indefinite closure of the corporation. However, it is understood that the JRC board is to meet today to discuss the latest developments at the company.

MANLEY TAKES UP AGRICULTURE MINISTRY PORTFOLIO

FL141035 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 8 Jan 80 p 3 FL

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 7 Jan (CANA)--Jamaica's new minister responsible for agriculture, Prime Minister Mr. Michael Manley, took up the portfolio today, in an effort to ensure that this vital sector of the economy gets more attention from government at the highest level.

The prime minister's decision was announced on December 19, during a nationwide broadcast setting out plans to restructure the government for greater efficiency. These plans included the reorganisation of the Cabinet, and a reduction in the number of government ministers from 20 to 13. They also included moves to increase production in the fields of bauxite, tourism and manufacturing.

"But the great national effort has to come in agriculture" Mr. Manley said then. "We have to find the way to mobilise the country to produce more food.

"With all the foreign prices rising," Mr. Manley said, "we will never have the foreign exchange to import as much food in 1980 as the very tight amount that we could afford in 1979. We have to make up the difference by what we produce here.

"We have to get the traditional export crops like sugar, bananas, coffee and cocoa moving forward to earn foreign exchange. We have to break into new export markets like pineapples, avocado pears and other kinds of products. We have to see that the sugar estates and the cane farms and the banana plantations become efficient" Mr. Manley had said.

The new agriculture minister also spoke of the need to earmark good but idle land to see how new acreages can be brought into efficient production.

"We have to sit down with private sector organisations that have management and capital that have never been in agriculture," the prime minister continued, and identify good lands on which they will produce, particularly for export.

"We have to look at the whole question of the huge imports of livestock feeds and realize that we can produce a lot of this ourselves, putting land and the people to work and saving foreign exchange.

"We have to make sure that the Ministry of Agriculture is in the kind of shape financially, psychologically and organisationally to help all this happen. We have to make sure that the farmers and the agricultural workers make it happen," he added.

BRAZIL

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT APPOINTED FINANCE MINISTER

PY162114 Paris AFP in Spanish 2031 GMT 16 Jan 80 PY

[Text] According to sources close to the presidency, President Gen Joao Figueiredo today appointed Ernane Galveas, current president of the Central Bank of Brazil, as the new finance minister. Former Finance Minister Karlos Rischbieter resigned on Tuesday.

UN RESOLUTION VIEWED AS POLITICAL DISASTER FOR SOVIETS

PY161318 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 Jan 80 PY

[Newton Carlos commentary]

[Text] There is practically nothing new regarding the great international crisis. The Soviet Union limited itself yesterday to denying that it is concentrating troops on the Iranian-Afghan border or that it is directing the Soviet intervention forces in Afghanistan toward the Iranian petroleum fields.

Yesterday the great international crisis was fueled by the UN resolution demanding Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. The result of the UN voting was a political defeat for the Soviet Union, and many people even feel that it represents a political disaster for it. Only 18 countries which defend the Soviet Union voted against the resolution, and among the 18 abstentions some were real surprises, such as Algeria, (?India), Syria and Nicaragua, which assumed different positions from that of Cuba.

The conclusion is that the Soviets miscalculated the possible international reaction against the intervention in Afghanistan. The nonalined countries voted almost massively for the resolution condemning the Soviet Union. The resolution was supported by 24 nonalined countries, which makes it the most serious condemnation imposed on the Soviet Union by the Third World.

What we need to know now is how the Soviet Union is going to swallow and digest this political defeat, termed by many a political disaster.

CHILE

LEVEL OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH UK TO BE RAISED

PY161809 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 16 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpt] In a brief communique, the British Embassy in Santiago has reported that Chile and Great Britain will resume diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level, and that they will begin the proceedings necessary to appoint their respective ambassadors.

In 1975 the socialist government of James Callaghan decided to withdraw its ambassador in Santiago because of the Sheila Cassidy case. She was detained and expelled from Chile for her involvement with the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR].

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 013 18 January 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Chilean Daily Urges Closer Ties With Andean Group A 1
Ministers Resolve To Fight Coffee Rust Disease A 1
Briefs: Pan-American Committee Appointments; New LAFTA President A 2

BOLIVIA

Interior Minister Says Cabinet Crisis 'Imminent' C 1
Socialist Leader Quiroga Accuses Businessmen of Seeking Coup C 1
Briefs: New Under Secretariat C 1

ECUADOR

Vice President Hurtado Presents Development Plan to Nation G 1
Government To Increase Union, Organization Involvement G 4

MEXICO

Drive Being Led To Create UN Commission on Iran M 1
Discovery of New Oil Deposit Announced M 1
Navy Chief Favors Increased Arms Supplies M 1

PANAMA

FEP Secretary General Discusses Visit to Iran N 1
Period for Party Registration Opens; New Parties Announced N 2
Sugarcane Union Ends Strike Against La Estrella N 2
[CRITICA 14 Jan]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Bulgarian Trade Union Expert Expelled P 1
Antigovernment Leftist Conspiracy Discovered, Denounced P 1
Standard Fruit Company Strike Settlement Reached P 1

EL SALVADOR

Majano Denies Rumors of Army Rebellion P 2
British Embassy To Close End of January P 3
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 17 Jan]
Junta Members Fear Possibility of Civil War P 3
Former Junta Member Ungo Denies Talking to Soviet Diplomats P 3

FPL Leader Outlines Government Reform Proposals P 4
LP-28 Leader Denounces Armed Forces Repression P 4
ERP Issues Communique on Armed Action P 5

GUATEMALA

Police Report Presence of Sandinist Commandos, Vehicles P 6

NICARAGUA

Labor Ministry Promotes Collective Production P 6

CUBA

Refugees Force Entry Into Peruvian Embassy [AFP] Q 1
U.S., NATO Military Maneuvers in Caribbean Noted Q 1
Navy in Puerto Rico Q 1
Diplomatic Exchange With Libya Strengthens Ties Q 2
Grenadian Health Minister Visits Santiago de Cuba Q 3
Talks With Newsmen Q 3
Increased Crime Leads to Crackdown on Criminals [AFP] Q 3

CARIBBEAN

ANTIGUA

Lester Bird, Grenada's Coard Review Relations [DAILY GLEANER 12 Jan] S 1

GRENADA

TRINIDAD GUARDIAN Claims on Guerrilla Training Denied [10 Jan] S 1
Bishop Sues GUARDIAN [TRINIDAD GUARDIAN 11 Jan] S 2
Bishop Holds Official Talks With Algerian Counterpart [Havana] S 2

JAMAICA

Cultural Agreement Signed With Soviet Union [Havana] S 2
PNP Rejects National Unity Proposal [DAILY GLEANER 14 Jan] S 3
Briefs: Medical Team in Jamaica S 3

OTHER COUNTRIES

COLOMBIA

Guerrillas Occupy Electoral Registry Office V 1
Briefs: Ambassador's Resignation; Foot-and-Mouth Disease V 1

GUYANA

PPP Supports Afghan Revolution, Soviet Aid [Havana] V 1

VENEZUELA

Official Explains Incident at Embassy in Cuba V 2

CHILEAN DAILY URGES CLOSER TIES WITH ANDEAN GROUP

PY161119 Paris AFP in Spanish 1612 GMT 15 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 15 Jan (AFP)--The influential daily EL MERCURIO emphasized today that Chile must strengthen its ties with the Andean Group.

The daily stated: "In recent years the Andean Group has proved to have the necessary vigor to progressively fulfill its programs." The newspaper added: "It has also shown that it has significant political clout," and to prove this statement, the daily mentioned the cases of Nicaragua, Panama and Bolivia although it indicated that the Andean Pact's intervention in purely political issues has awakened the concern of those who fear the creation of Latin American blocs.

The daily emphasized the positive aspect, which is that the group has been used to strengthen commercial and economic ties with third countries, especially the United States and Brazil. "This is the aspect in which the continuation of ties with the Andean Group could have positive results for Chile," EL MERCURIO said, recalling that when Chile withdrew from the Andean Pact, it had been decided to create a joint Chile-Andean commission which never came into being.

The daily concludes by stating that "it is time for this commission to be put into operation" because although it is not as good as being a member of the group, it is a necessary step for Chile.

MINISTER RESOLVE TO FIGHT COFFEE RUST DISEASE

PA150316 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The agriculture ministers of the Central American countries, Panama and Mexico met in Mexico City to analyze the problem of coffee rust disease in the area.

Francisco Rodriguez, Panamanian agriculture development minister, represented Panama at this important meeting of coffee producing countries. Minister Rodriguez made the following statements to this station in connection with this meeting:

[Begin recording] The agriculture ministers of Central America, Panama and Mexico were invited by the Mexican agriculture secretary to a meeting, which they held last week from Monday to Wednesday, to discuss the problem of coffee rust disease in Nicaragua and El Salvador. As you all realize, coffee rust disease is a very serious plague which is affecting the economy of these two countries and which could eventually affect the other countries of the area whose coffee production is of great significance to their economy.

All the ministers who attended this urgent meeting believed that the problem should be handled by member countries of the International Regional Organization Against Plant and Animal Disease (OIRSA), which comprises the Central American countries, Panama and Mexico. Thus it is not just a problem affecting Nicaragua and El Salvador.

At present, the disease is only affecting Nicaragua, which has had the plague for the past 2 and 1/2 years, and El Salvador, where it appeared recently. The area affected by this disease is approximately 10,000 hectares in both Nicaragua and El Salvador.

As you can see, the areas affected by the disease are considerable and the expense involved to eradicate it will amount to hundreds of millions of dollars. Besides, there is still the risk of not eradicating the disease after spending all that money.

After considering the financial resources and technical requirements involved in such a program, the agriculture ministers suggested that the best thing to do for the time being was to set up a control program instead of an eradication program. The control program will consist of enforcing quarantine measures and other regulations to prevent the spread of the disease to other countries. Other measures will also be implemented to avoid the possibility that other elements, besides man's direct contact will contribute to the spread of the disease. We have had to get used to living with the disease because its eradication so far has been out of the question.

Important resolutions have been approved for all countries in the area. For example, the areas affected by the disease will be subjected to strict control and receive financial aid for fumigation programs to try to eradicate the disease as much as possible. In the areas not affected by the disease, security zones--quarantines--will be established to restrict the entry of persons, vehicles and other means of transportation which could carry the disease. [end recording]

Minister Rodriguez said that the Central American countries, Panama and Mexico have the financial and technical support of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), UN FAO and other international organizations to carry out these plans.

BRIEFS

PAN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS--The United States, Brazil, Mexico, Costa Rica, Peru, El Salvador, Argentina, Venezuela and Panama were appointed to the new permanent directive committee of the Pan-American Highways Congress which has its permanent seat in Caracas. One of the congress' main objectives is the completion of the Pan-American Highway, which will link all the nations of the area. [Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Jan 80 PA]

NEW LAFTA PRESIDENT--Montevideo, 9 Jan (LATIN)--The Colombian ambassador to Uruguay, Oswaldo Rengifo Otero, has taken office as president of the permanent committee of the Latin American Free Trade Association [LAFTA]. Ambassador Otero replaces a Brazilian, Amauri Gurgel Valente, who was recalled by his government to take a post in Brasilia. Alfredo Teixeira of Brazil and Julio Cesar Schupp of Paraguay have been appointed vice presidents of LAFTA. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1745 GMT 9 Jan 80 PY]

INTERIOR MINISTER SAYS CABINET CRISIS 'IMMINENT'

PY171823 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpt] A ministerial crisis in the Cabinet headed by President Lidia Gueiler Tejada is imminent because there are certainly ministers who will want to qualify as senators or deputies or return to their constituencies to prepare for the elections. This impression was voiced by Interior Minister Jorge Selum Vaca Diez when he replied to questions by the press regarding an alleged partial Cabinet crisis, although he did not believe that anything would happen today. The interior minister believes that there is still time for the ministers to be able to qualify, if they wish to do so.

He also referred to the government's desire to preside over totally impartial elections: [begin recording] The government is preparing itself to preside over elections in the various districts in a wholly impartial manner. This is what we intend to do, to hold a completely impartial election, at least as far as we can. [end recording]

Jorge Selum Vaca Diez said that as of now, Mrs Lidia Gueiler Tejada's government will thoroughly analyze the preelectoral process as one of its basic tasks from the moment general elections are called.

He then referred to the verbal report he is to give to the congress regarding various matters related to his ministry. After saying that he will attend the hearing with much pleasure, he stated that he will give a detailed report regarding the accusation of having violated human rights.

SOCIALIST LEADER QUIROGA ACCUSES BUSINESSMEN OF SEEKING COUP

PY161438 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpts] Marcelo Quiroga de Santa Cruz, former deputy and present secretary general of the Socialist Party 1 [PS-1], has given a press conference. [Begin Quiroga recording] Private businessmen are collecting $1.5 million to finance a coup. This new seditious action does not result from a specific desire of the military, nor even of its most militant sector, but from the political and economic needs of the monopoly sector engaged in production, commercial and banking activities. The Bolivian Confederation of Private Businessmen, fearful of the steady political growth of the masses, knocks at the doors of the armed forces with a financial offer that seems enough to insure the personal wealth of the coupist. This economic sector uses its own mass media or those allied to it to create favorable psychosocial conditions for the execution of a new coup against democracy by the military. [End recording] The Bolivian Confederation of Private Businessmen has not responded to Quiroga's accusation.

BRIEFS

NEW UNDER SECRETARIAT--The Finance Ministry has created the Under Secretariat of Monetary, Banking and Credit Policies and named Hugo Duchen Zenteno as the under secretary. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 5 Jan 80 p 8 PY]

VICE PRESIDENT HURTADO PRESENTS DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO NATION

PA170210 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 0136 GMT 16 Jan 80 PA

[Speech to the nation by Ecuadorean Vice President Oswaldo Hurtado--presumably live]

[Excerpts] The development plan that I have the honor of presenting to the nation on behalf of the government tonight focuses on the 21 points of the platform proposed during the election campaign. It was worked out by the committees appointed by President Roldos after 29 April. They had the cooperation of the various ministries that gave their views before and after the meeting in Salinas.

To save and invest is the major and foremost goal of the national government. How do we save and invest? In sum, how do we get resources to save and invest? We do this first, by promoting, enhancing and developing our export trade. The country has to make an effort to export. Mechanisms, programs and specific projects have been outlined so that in the next few years Ecuador can meaningfully increase and diversify its exports despite the varying conditions of the national economy. Increased state revenue and increased national savings will permit a national capital gain. We believe that national savings is a priority to finance the plan. However, it will not be enough and we suggest resorting to foreign capital as a supplement. The problem of economic accumulation, savings and investment is not only related to revenue collection but also to the way those resources are spent and that is the reason for the development plan. The plan should: set spending priorities, avoid unplanned and unfunded projects and implement only those projects that suit the major government objectives. Thus, we want to pour capital into the financial organizations such as the Promotion Bank, the Development Bank, the National Preinvestment Fund and the Securities Committee, and the National Financial Corporation.

Since both national and international savings invested in the country will not suffice, we are obviously going to have to resort to foreign credit. We are also going to promote the export industry as a key priority. And we are going to develop export farming particularly along the coast, both to permit us to increase our sales--there is a specific cacao project--and to permit us to replace imports. Small industry and crafts are also priorities that can provide jobs for Ecuadoreans. Finally, it will be necessary to conserve our consumption of hydrocarbon byproducts, that is, gasoline and other similar products, because Ecuador cannot continue consuming fuel as it has up to now. If we do not cut back on the indiscriminate rise in [the use of] fuel for large cars, in yachts and other means of transportation that use a lot of gasoline, the national economy will soon give us a country full of roads and automobiles but without the necessary fuel.

Economic development means not only savings and investment; it also involves solving the energy problem. In other words, we have to try to mobilize the economic sectors that have the greatest influence on the advancement of the national economy. I am talking about electricity and oil production. This government plans to develop the fields owned by the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE], both the gas-producing fields in eastern Ecuador. However, CEPE needs funds. CEPE has to be at the center of national oil activities but it is not in a position to do this. The country now lacks resources and it will be necessary to obtain oil operation contracts so capital other than that of the state will be risked in prospecting and exploring for oil.

We also want to replace oil-dependent energy with hydroelectric energy. The country has many possibilities in this area and several such projects that I am going to point out are going to be implemented.

The third objective related to economic development is to give priority precedence to agriculture. This means tackling the price problem so that capital will not be drained out of agriculture for the more profitable investments in the cities. This means investing in the countryside by building an infrastructure, providing credit and technical assistance, restructuring the public sector in charge of agriculture which is not very efficient, increasing technical assistance and coupling it with scientific research and promoting the production of consumer goods that are in short supply and which we are importing now, such as milk, wheat and oleaginous seeds. We also have to create mechanisms to extend settlements to the northwest and the east.

The fourth objective related to economic development involves a better use of our space. This administration is finally going to integrate the nation through the road program. We are also going to transfer resources from the city to the countryside. We are going to promote the development of the provinces.

Economic development as it concerns the state involves a short term policy that will not produce economic imbalances but will stop inflation and that is what the situational [as heard] program sought--to be a step ahead of the problem posed by the pay raise by dishing out public funds and technical assistance to increase agricultural production. The state also wants to recognize the role private business plays in the national economy as set forth in the Constitution. Public enterprises to be backed by the state and community firms owned by workers and farmers to also be state-supported will not be created or expanded at the expense of existing private business. However, state enterprises will continue in those places where they already exist. Community enterprises will be given support wherever they exist. Naturally when it is necessary and when new economic activities that are not in the hands of private business crop up, these state and community enterprises can also help solve production problems.

Reducing unemployment and underemployment are not the only things we are going to do to increase the people's share in the national wealth. As the government has already done, all privileges and injustices will be attacked and we are going to undertake the necessary reforms including land reform. Land reform will be implemented in the framework of basic rural development programs by setting priorities and clear limits, as contained in the plan, so that landowners will not feel uncertain. We want to consolidate land reform which has already begun by turning over to the peasants the land that formerly belonged to the Ecuadorean Institute for Land Reform and Colonization and which turned the institute into a new large landowner.

Social justice also means improving the quality of life of Ecuadoreans. Which citizens are going to use the state's health services? Those that do not belong to social security, the poorest people will use it. We want to increase the health services for their sake. Which citizens do not even know our homeland is called Ecuador? Those who cannot read or write, and so a literacy program has already started. How many Ecuadoreans have no home? In 5 years this administration is going to build more homes than have been built in the past 20 years. We are basically proposing a professional education for those poor Ecuadoreans so they can have greater access to wealth, goods and those things every citizen is entitled to according to the Constitution.

The third great priority objective of the government is to consolidate democracy. This is a fundamental objective, the government's most important one. Completing the 5-year mandate is not only a constitutional obligation, it is an obligation for the future of the fatherland. How much did it cost us to attain democracy? Why should we lose it?

However, how can consolidating democracy be related to a national development plan? What contribution can the plan make to the consolidation of democracy in Ecuador? In my opinion, a grave historic error which has been committed in the country is to believe that democracy is a legal and philosophical problem. Many claim that we have no democracy because the Constitution is bad; that we have no democracy because there are no adequate laws. This is partly true, but I believe that there is a more fundamental cause.

If we want democracy to exist in Ecuador, we must at the same time establish a society with characteristics different from those of the present Ecuadorean society. What should that society be? It should be a society in which economic development and social justice have created certain characteristics which permit the Ecuadorean people to have a direct role in their destiny. It should be a society in which the progress attained makes the Ecuadorean people view the democratic system as a necessity, a society in which people's organizations and their participation make democratic life a daily affair and not just an election-time phenomenon.

To carry out these great priority objectives the development plan proposes programs which will be implemented during the 5-year period. A total of 28 programs, programs which very specifically establish objectives, goals, resources and financing will be implemented. These programs will include all the national activities of a government: agriculture, industry, tourism, science, technology, education, and popular organization. In fact the 28 government programs completely detail the manner in which they must be tackled by the different administrative units.

We are not going to just reaffirm the implementation of programs which have already been proposed in Ecuador. We are proposing new programs, those of science and technology, for example; those of conservation of natural resources and environment, on the use and distribution of physical space, on the promotion of people's organizations. These new programs characterize this development plan. It is also an original plan not just because of what I have said in several instances. It is original because it proposes 40 specific projects, absolutely specific ones, which are going to define this government, which will be completed during the constitutional 5-year term, which will be distributed among all regions and all provinces of the fatherland and which are going to substantially change Ecuadorean society.

How are these projects distributed? A total of 34 percent of the financial resources for these projects is earmarked for social improvement, 32 percent is for energy, 16 percent for rural development, 12 percent for infrastructure and 6 percent for manufacturing. These projects will constitute the backbone of the national government. Some of them will require the necessary resources and attention to prevent what has already happened in the past in Ecuador: the lack of priorities. If we do not establish priorities in our country, we could begin 100 or 200 projects and none will be completed because our resources are unfortunately very limited.

This administration does not want to commit the sins of previous administrations. It wants to dedicate its attention to these priority projects, which are not the only ones because there are many more, but these are considered vital by the government for the 5-year constitutional term.

How will the plan be financed? We are planning a total investment of 376 billion sucres broken down as follows: 61 percent in private investment, that is, 231 billion sucres; and 39 percent government investment, that is, 146 billion sucres. Someone wondered how this government can base its investments on the private sector. The reason is very simple. The private sector has always played and will continue to play a principal role in the national economy. Previously, 65 percent of the investment was private. Today, in relative numbers, the percentage of private investment has been reduced and the government investment has increased with the latter representing 38 percent, whereas previously it was 35 percent.

The investments will be financed through domestic savings of 342 billion sucres. Government savings will represent 105 billion and private savings 237 billion. This is a great challenge for the government and the country because we are proposing investments similar to those made in previous years. However, these proposals are being made during a difficult period, a complex period, when oil no longer represents what it previously did in the national economy.

The other part of the investments will be financed by foreign savings. Foreign savings will represent 34 billion sucres, of which 9.5 billion will be direct foreign investment, 6 billion sucres in foreign loans and the remainder will come from the foreign trade surplus.

A plan cannot be inalterable; it has to be flexible. Therefore, we have scheduled the drafting of yearly operating plans which will correspond to the characteristics which the national economy assumes and to the political contingencies which may arise. However, this plan, after a national debate, after it is approved by the president of the republic, according to the constitutional mandate, will be binding for the government sector and only for the government sector. It is only a guide for the private sector.

However, I want to make an appeal to the private sector to cooperate in its implementation, to follow the guidelines established in the plan and to accept all the support which the Ecuadorean state wishes to give.

GOVERNMENT TO INCREASE UNION, ORGANIZATION INVOLVEMENT

PA170317 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1841 GMT 15 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Quito, 15 Jan (LATIN)--President Jaime Roldos' government will democratize the state's political machinery, extending different levels of participation to unions and popular organizations, Alejandro Roman, secretary general of the presidency, has revealed. The announcement, made at a news conference last night, came at a time when Roldos' administration is facing serious economic problems and growing popular displeasure over the spiraling cost of living.

The state's democratization will imply the incorporation of representatives from the labor centrals into administrative organizations, direct participation by teachers in the literacy board and reorganization of the sectional political organs, said Roman. The government will also maintain "permanent dialogs" with labor centrals, peasant organizations and neglected groups "in order to enrich the government's position with the sentiments and desires of the people," he added.

Roldos assumed the presidency on 10 August and in the last few days was obliged to deal with the first adverse reaction to his administration by student sectors. The students held violent demonstrations against the spiraling cost of staples unleashed by a general wage increase. The demonstrations cost the life of one student who died from a gunshot wound, and resulted in the indefinite suspension of classes. The "populist" image of the government is losing support in the 5th month of Roldos' administration under the pressure of students, drivers and other sectors.

The wage increase, which doubled the minimum wage, was enacted by Roldos himself as a difficult step which would generate serious inflationary problems. The labor centrals and student organizations also announced their opposition to a proposed increase in the cost of fuel, in spite of the fact that, being subsidized by the state, the price of gasoline has been held for a decade at 17 cents for a 3.71 liter gallon. The urban and interprovincial drivers threatened to declare a national strike unless their demands are met for increases in freight rates and passenger fares.

DRIVE BEING LED TO CREATE UN COMMISSION ON IRAN

PA170127 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 16 Jan 80 PA

[Text] According to reports received from the United Nations, Mexico is negotiating a formal acceptance by Iran of the creation of a commission to examine all aspects of the Iranian issue as well as the release of the hostages. This is in the wake of a U.S. suggestion that it might be acceptable if both topics were discussed together.

In the past few days Mexico has been promoting this idea, originally proposed by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, and it has received support from both the Third World and the nonalined countries.

Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, who today indefinitely suspended news conference and is also expected to suspend a trip to Asia originally slated for next Friday, will meet this evening with Mexican Ambassador Porfirio Munoz Ledo to discuss this initiative.

The possibility that the Security Council might meet in the next few days to grant permission to the UN Secretary General to organize this commission is not being discarded in UN circles. Neither is the possibility that instead of visiting India and Pakistan, Waldheim might return to Tehran despite the Iranian foreign minister's statements.

DISCOVERY OF NEW OIL DEPOSIT ANNOUNCED

PA150512 Paris AFP in Spanish 0120 GMT 15 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Jan (AFP)--At the beginning of the 35th meeting of the Latin American Petroleum Industry Mutual Aid Association (ARPEL), Mexican Petroleum [PEMEX] General Director Jorge Diaz Serrano announced today the discovery in Mexico of a new oil deposit with estimated reserves of 15 (?billion) barrels.

The new deposit, named Iris-Giraldas, is located in the southeast near the Chiapas-Tabasco deposit, which extends over 7,000 square km.

Diaz Serrano added that of Mexico's 2.5 million square km--including its continental platform--1.8 million square km are sedimentary basing that may contain hydrocarbon reserves. According to him, only 10 percent of that area has been explored so far.

NAVY CHIEF FAVORS INCREASED ARMS SUPPLIES

PA171708 Paris AFP in Spanish 0209 GMT 17 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Jan (AFP)--Mexican Navy Secretary Adm Ricardo Chazaro Lara said today we are prepared for any emergency and, although we have not felt any foreign pressure, it is necessary to increase our armaments now that we have oil. The navy chief said the present equipment will be adequate for any eventuality but that it must be supplemented in stages. He added that he has spoken to President Jose Lopez Portillo about this.

He also explained that in an initial phase, 15 surface units should be replaced with faster and larger ships. He commented on recent statements made by national Defense Secretary Gen Felix Galvan Lopez to the effect that Mexico is experiencing much foreign pressure. Chazaro Lara said we have not felt pressure but now that we have an abundant oil supply, we must increase our armaments.

FEP SECRETARY GENERAL DISCUSSES VISIT TO IRAN

PA171623 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Jan 80 PA

[David Carrasco interview with Mario Panther, secretary general of the Federation of Panamanian Students, at the federation's headquarters in Panama City--live telephone relay]

[Text] [Question] We want you to tell us about your experience in Iran and the political importance that this visit has to the Panamanian student movement.

[Answer] The Federation of Panamanian Students [FEP] received an invitation from the Iranian Democratic Youth and Student Organization--a fraternal member of the International Student Union. This invitation seemed like a new stage in the relations of the Iranian student organizations because it was the first official visit that any student delegation has made to Iran, for obvious reasons. The criminal dictator, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, never permitted this in the past, and the incidents that followed the revolution did not make earlier visits possible. The FEP was invited because of the stand it took when it learned that the Panamanian Government had made the incredible decision to grant asylum to Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

Our visit definitely was advantageous for the two organizations. The FEP was allowed to witness that authentic revolutionary experience inspired by Islam which unites all progressive forces.

Most Iranians conveyed a profound anti-imperialist conviction which results in constant mobilizations in support of charges made by Imam Khomeyni and other leaders of the Iranian revolution against imperialism and on behalf of the poor.

We were allowed to take a close look at the atrocities committed during the dictatorial regime of the former shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. We were also able to contact the Islamic students who are holding the hostages at the U.S. Embassy. They explained that they did not take over an embassy. What they took over was a house of espionage conspiring against the Iranian revolution. Consequently, this action was aimed at protecting the revolutionary process currently underway. They added that they are standing firmly by their demand and will not release the hostages unless the shah has been extradited so that he can appear before a people's tribunal and pay for the crimes he has committed against the Iranian people.

We also visited the cemeteries the shah had built especially for the burial of his opponents. We were able to witness the contrast between the affluence of the dominant class and the conditions of the people who were going hungry in a country that was receiving $75 million in revenues [no further explanation]. We visited the poor neighborhoods, which had no running water and electricity.

[Question] Did the Panamanian and Iranian students sign any agreements concerning their stand on the world's political situation and particularly on the struggle being carried out by the students of the two countries against colonialism in the world, including the Panamanian case, of course?

[Answer] The FEP issued a document jointly with the Iranian Democratic Youth and Student Organization in which they expressed support for the liberation struggle of the Panamanian students and people and denounced the machinations of U.S. imperialism to hinder the strict implementation of the treaties.

The Iranian student organization also committed itself to joining in the anti-imperialist struggle for the Panamanian right to have full sovereignty over the territory formerly known as the Canal Zone and the full possession of the interoceanic passage. The FEP also expressed its solidarity with the Iranian students and people and the Iranian revolution. The FEP recognized the role of Imam Khomeyni within the forces that are struggling in the world against imperialist domination. The document also established that the demand of the Iranian students and people for the extradition of the shah is just.

PERIOD FOR PARTY REGISTRATION OPENS; NEW PARTIES ANNOUNCED

PA152317 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Political groups that want to become political parties may begin the required procedure. The Electoral Tribunal has agreed to start registration of supporters of a party being formed from 21 January to 22 May. Political parties already registered may resume the registration of supporters. Parties which have already registered are the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD], the Popular Broad Front [FRAMPO] and the Liberal Party.

Electoral Tribunal magistrates will submit to the National Legislative Council a bill regulating the national elections for provincial representatives to be held in August. The various political parties have expressed their views on these elections. Miguel Porocell, executive secretary of the People's Party, said that what is more important is for the people to participate. He added that his party supports the system of elections of legislators by provinces.

FRAMPO Secretary General Renato Pereira criticized the free nomination of candidates for provincial representatives and the fact that the Electoral Tribunal has not drafted a serious document to determine the rules of the game for the elections.

PRD Under Secretary Ascanio Villalaz said that the rules of the political game, established and agreed upon after the retreat of the military officers, are being forgotten. He noted that the August elections were widely discussed at the national level.

SUGARCANE UNION ENDS STRIKE AGAINST LA ESTRELLA

PA170032 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 14 Jan 80 pp 1, 20 PA

[By correspondent Vasquez Galvez]

[Text] Nata, Panama--The strike called by the Industrial Union of Sugar Cane and Sugar Workers (SITACA) against the sugar company La Estrella Corporation ended at 2400 Sunday, after a satisfactory agreement was reached between both parties for a new wage increase for approximately 2,000 field workers employed in the sugarcane harvest. The agreement reached through the meditation of the Labor and Social Welfare Ministry establishes that the sugar company will pay 43 cents for a 30-meter-long furrow in 1980, 45 cents in 1981 and 48 in 1982. This was included in the collective contract after a long deliberation between the company and union representatives. The company also agreed to pay the workers for the days they were on strike.

COSTA RICA

BULGARIAN TRADE UNION EXPERT EXPELLED

PA180249 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Jan 80 PA

[Text] A Bulgarian trade union adviser has been expelled from the country. Security authorities have deported a Bulgarian citizen who arrived in the country a week ago to advise communist unions.

His name is (Pavel Atanofov Boriokov). He is an expert in trade union matters. According to reports, immediately after arriving in the country he established contact with communist leaders. Apparently (Boriokov) took an active role in the banana workers strike that ended today.

ANTIGOVERNMENT LEFTIST CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED, DENOUNCED

PA171740 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1250 GMT 17 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] San Jose, 17 Jan (EFE)--The Costa Rican public security authorities have reported the discovery of a conspiracy against the Costa Rican Government in which leftists and labor leaders were involved. The charge was made after the arrest of 142 labor leaders and activists during the 29-day-old strike which has paralyzed the banana plantations on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Costa Rica.

According to the police version, the documents seized from an individual connected with the strike in Limon Port, Atlantic coast, demonstrate "very clearly" a presumed "plan of sabotage and organized shock groups." The official report states that the list of names is now being conscientiously studied to identify the members of the sabotage and shock forces.

STANDARD FRUIT COMPANY STRIKE SETTLEMENT REACHED

PA172125 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] Almost on the dot at 0500 today the strike by the banana plantation workers in La Estrella Valley and Rio Frio ended. For 28 days the labor conflict had the nation in a state of constant tension because of fear that other activities would be suspended in Limon Province and the disorders would worsen.

This labor conflict at the same time paralyzed activities on other banana plantations not owned by the Standard Fruit Company but where workers suspended work in solidarity with the striking workers, as was the case at the installations of Bandeco and other private enterprises in Huapiles and the stoppage in the banana plantations of the southern zone.

Representatives of the fruit company affected by the strike of Union of Agricultural, Livestock and Related Trades of Heredia and the Union of Banana Workers of La Estrella Valley jointly signed the document by Minister Serrano Pinto which laid the groundwork for the agreement to end the banana strike.

Throughout the night representatives of the unions and the Standard Fruit Company, the minister of labor and Minister Serrano Pinto's advisers met until they arrived at the final agreement, which not only ends the strike by the banana workers but also means a return to normalcy after several agreements and days of justified fear by all Costa Ricans.

The agreement establishes that the company will respect the chapter on 7-hour workdays, the lifting of the strike as of 0500 Friday, the reinstatement of fired workers and the company's advancing loans to workers who ceased to receive wages in the wake of this situation.

It should be stressed that over 6,000 workers were without money because of the strike and that the situation of many of them is difficult, although the company will lend them 500 colones each.

According to the labor minister, Standard Fruit will not pay wages lost during the strike because this is not contained in the document.

According to Minister Serrano Pinto, the company bases its action on a declaration of illegality of the strike made by judges. The company will not pay for work that was not done; therefore there will be no payment of lost wages.

EL SALVADOR

MAJANO DENIES RUMORS OF ARMY REBELLION

PA180339 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0149 GMT 18 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 17 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the Salvadoran revolutionary government junta, said tonight there has been no rebellion within the ranks of the Salvadoran Armed Forces as has been rumored by circles interested in disrupting peace and public order.

Newsmen questioned Majano about rumors circulating in this capital following a meeting between the two military members of the junta and officers of the 1st Infantry Brigade stationed in San Salvador. The military uprising that overthrew Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's government on 15 October 1979 was planned at the brigade headquarters, popularly known here as "San Carlos."

Majano said the meeting was an informative one. "You should not be surprised if in the future the civilian members of the government also meet with military officers at the garrisons to report on the progress of the democratization process being promoted by the armed forces," Majano said.

Regarding communist plots reported by Guatemala and Costa Rica, Majano said he has studied news reports on the subject, but the matter has not been discussed at junta level.

Asked about the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, Colonel Majano said Salvadoran problems have monopolized the attention of the revolutionary junta and for this reason he declined to comment.

The government of Great Britain has announced that it will close its embassy in El Salvador because of the delicate political situation here. However, Colonel Majano said his government has received no official notice in this regard. When such a notice is received, efforts will be made to prevent the closure of the British diplomatic mission in this country.

Finally, Majano did not rule out the possibility that the Marxist groups disturbing the peace in El Salvador may have international links.

BRITISH EMBASSY TO CLOSE END OF JANUARY

PA180403 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 17 Jan 80 pp 3, 9 PA

[Text] The British Government has decided to close its embassy in El Salvador at the end of this month because of the security situation in the country.

The British Foreign Office noted that the embassy would also be closed "because of the continuous acts of violence directed against foreign diplomatic missions."

The Foreign Office communique stated that the protection of the embassy, which was assumed at considerable cost, has obstructed its normal activities. Great Britain's relations with El Salvador, which are close and cordial, will be handled in the future by a British ambassador in a neighboring country. His name will be announced shortly, it has been reported.

The British ambassador now is Mr Achilles Symeon Papadopoulos, who took up this important post approximately 2 years ago.

JUNTA MEMBERS FEAR POSSIBILITY OF CIVIL WAR

PA170528 Paris AFP in Spanish 2338 GMT 16 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Jan (AFP)--Two members of the Salvadoran governing junta, a militaryman and a civilian, expressed their fears of an outbreak of civil war in the country, in statements published today. Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez said efforts must be made to avoid a civil war, while economist Hector Dada said that to avoid a civil war the government must make profound reforms that will satisfy the people's needs.

A third member of the new Salvadoran Government, Antonio Morales Ehrlich, noted that civil war, although likely to break out at any time, is not imminent, and suggested that the powerful classes make efforts to stop violence by satisfying some labor demands.

The Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), meanwhile, have kept silent concerning the case of the South African ambassador in El Salvador, Archibald Dunn, kidnaped by that organization on 28 November 1979.

Yesterday, Tuesday, was the deadline given by the FPL to satisfy its demands, but neither Dunn's relatives nor the kidnapers have issued any statements about it.

In the economic sector, the sugarcane producers said the scarcity of sugar in the domestic market is due to the burning of sugarcane fields by extreme leftist groups who have occupied the mills to make demands. The producers said they are in no position to meet the demands because they exceed their means.

FORMER JUNTA MEMBER UNGO DENIES TALKING TO SOVIET DIPLOMATS

PA171602 Paris AFP in Spanish 0325 GMT 17 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Jan (AFP)--Former Salvadorn Government junta member Guillermo Ungo today denied that he had met with Soviet diplomats during his visit to San Jose last wek, as was reported here.

Ungo, who is a leader of the (Social Democratic) National Revolutionary Movement, visited Costa Rica and Nicaragua last week to meet with the Social Democratic parties in those countries to explain the Salvadoran situation.

Ungo said that he did meet with Cuban embassy officials in Nicaragua just as two other members of the Salvadoran Government junta did last year, as part of their political pluralism.

Ungo said the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is a serious threat to world peace but that the unification of the leftist groups in El Salvador is positive and [word indistinct] possibilities of success for the new government junta because [word indistinct] does not have the support of the masses.

FPL LEADER OUTLINES GOVERNMENT REFORM PROPOSALS

PA171634 Paris AFP in Spanish 0029 GMT 17 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Jan (AFP)--Marcial [as received] chief of the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces, said in an interview granted in El Salvador to the Mexican newspaper UNO MAS UNO that the revolutionary government which the popular movement will soon impose in El Salvador will not be socialist. However, the guerrilla chief, who was once secretary general of the Salvadorn Communist Party, conceded that his movement and the other guerrilla groups support socialism.

Outlining the government program of the guerrilla groups, Marcial said in the interview that ample facilities will be given to the small owners and industrialists, that broad democratic freedoms will be allowed and that illiteracy will be eliminated within 2 years.

LP-28 LEADER DENOUNCES ARMED FORCES REPRESSION

PA160449 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Jan 80 PA

[Statement by Leoncio Pichingues, 28 February People's League leader--recorded; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Our companeros have been released because of the necessary action we took and the strong political pressure we put on the dictatorship. We would like to express our thanks to the Panamanian people, because to some extent they supported our struggle. We also wish to acknowledge the Panamanian ambassador whose cooperation was an important factor in obtaining the freedom of our companeros. We want to thank the ambassadors of Venezuela, Mexico and Costa Rica for cooperating in solving the situation.

We want to take advantage of the occasion to send a militant salute of solidarity to the people of these countries. Furthermore, we want to extend an invitation to all other nations to support the struggle we are waging in our country, which is facing a serious economic, social and political crisis. The maneuvers that U.S. imperialism and the local oligarchy tried to achieve on 15 September through a fabricated coup only proves the state of decay of the present regime. However, our people have upset the maneuvers of imperialism and, together with the people's revolutionary movement, we are advancing toward the realization of true freedom.

The fact that our companeros were released from prison proves that what the government junta and the Christian Democratic Party (PDC) were telling other countries were pure lies.

There are no democratic freedoms in our country. There is no economic solution to the problem of the majority of the people who live in slums.

In order to prove that the government junta was lying we were forced to occupy the Panamanian Embassy. It was the only way we could get our companeros out of prison.

Fellow workers of the world, there are political prisoners in our country. Those who try to organize are arrested. Any attempt to organize is met with repression. Labor organizations are eliminated and the workers arrested with some having been reported missing since their arrests. The government junta and PDC are trying to deny the existence of political prisoners in our country.

Companeros, people of other countries, you have just seen that seven of our companeros, who were reported missing, are among those released by the government junta and PDC. If we had not acted as we did, these seven men would still be in prison without anyone knowing it.

This is one of the reasons why we are asking for your support, and also because the rights of the working classes in El Salvador are met with machinegun fire and tanks as occurred in El Porvenir plantation, where 1,500 striking workers were attacked by the armed forces. The same happened in Berlin, where the armed forces killed more than 100 peasants who were demanding their rights. Some were arrested on that occasion. One of them was released today. This was made possible by occupying the Panamanian Embassy. This is not the first time the armed forces have attacked defenseless people. The armed forces have always been brutal in their repression of the workers movement.

We are asking the nations of the world to give us their support. At the same time we denounce the government junta which claims to be revolutionary but it is not.

ERP ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON ARMED ACTION

PA162246 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1825 GMT 16 Jan 80 PA

[Text] We have received a communique from the People's Revolutionary Army [ERP] on the following action [as heard].

The ERP informs the people that on the afternoon of Tuesday, 15 January, some of our squads took over the main streets of San Antonio Abad, occupying the bus stations of routes 22 and 16 to hold a meeting for objectives specified hereafter.

This information was given to YSKL before the other news media.

The objectives listed by the communique were: [no number one given]

To show the people that the government junta has sought, at this time, to emerge from its crisis by resurrecting [reacondicionando] the most brazen maneuver of the imperialists and the oligarchy. It has used the Christian Democratic Party for this purpose. This party, responding to its bourgeois interests, has become the new National Conciliation Party, the PIN.

2. To congratulate the popular movement for having established the bases which lead to the establishment of true unity, a very significant step in this period of struggle that will take our heroic people along a certain path to final victory.

3. To explain to the people that only militant struggle and offensive action against our executioners will permit the people to attain freedom.

With our militant presence, the people have again identified with the armed struggle being carried out by the revolutionary organizations and are participating in and preparing for insurrection. They are following in the footsteps of many of the fallen who have demonstrated their unyielding determination to struggle for the Salvadoran revolution until they triumph or die.

The communique ends with the date and the initials of the ERP.

GUATEMALA

POLICE REPORT PRESENCE OF SANDINIST COMMANDOS, VEHICLES

PA180039 Paris AFP in Spanish 0106 GMT 16 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 15 Jan (AFP)--Police revealed today that Sandinist commandos are in Guatemala, allegedly to cause problems for the hundreds of former Somozist officials who are in asylum here.

Police sources report having stopped several vehicles recently which the Sandinists apparently brought into the country illegally. Among them was a vehicle which had belonged to Hope Portocarrero, wife of former Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza.

Police also reported that one of the vehicles that was stopped was driven by Mirtha Mayorga de Arguello, wife of an important Sandinist government official.

However, according to a radio broadcast monitored here, Sandinist Commander Carlos Nunez said today in Managua that he does not know Mirtha Mayorga, who yesterday made a statement on this matter to the Guatemalan police.

Police sources report that Oscar Mayorga Salado, Mirtha Mayorga's father and former director of a military hospital in Nicaragua, also made a statement in this regard to local authorities.

According to police, Mirtha Mayorga admitted having in her possession vehicles allegedly used to bring Sandinist commandos into Guatemala. However, she denied having brought the car into the country.

NICARAGUA

LABOR MINISTRY PROMOTES COLLECTIVE PRODUCTION

PA171701 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Ministerial offices in the interior of the country will promote production through collective property. For this purpose the Labor Ministry will divide the country into five zones, each one with its own office. The objective of the Labor Ministry is to give incentives to producers to work collectively and overcome the narrow individualism which Somozism had imposed. In this way, the small producers will be able to obtain higher yields by joining cooperatives, a Labor Ministry spokesman indicated. In this way, the revolutionary government hopes to reduce the unemployment rate, and to try to increase production through collective or social property.

REFUGEES FORCE ENTRY INTO PERUVIAN EMBASSY

PA180451 Paris AFP in Spanish 0433 GMT 18 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 17 Jan (AFP)--Several Cuban men and women managed to force entry into the Peruvian Embassy in Havana in a station wagon, a source (?close) to the embassy reported. Although the guards on duty in front of the embassy fired their machineguns, none of the refugees was wounded. The exact number of refugees is not yet known. The incident occurred exactly 24 hours after a similar one at the Venezuelan Embassy. Police killed one Cuban and wounded two others who were trying to enter the embassy, but one of those wounded managed to get in.

U.S., NATO MILITARY MANEUVERS IN CARIBBEAN NOTED

FL171938 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Jan 80 FL

[Text] A total of 60,000 U.S. troops will participate in war games which the United States will conduct in early February in the Panama Canal Zone. The Pentagon has announced that these exercises are called "Black Fury 3" and will begin on 4 February under the command of the US Southern Command with headquarters in the Panama Canal Zone.

Observers point out that these maneuvers coincide with the bellicose maneuvers called "Springboard" which NATO has been conducting since 14 January in the Caribbean Sea for a period of 4 months. Twenty-eight naval units of the U.S. Navy, 6 from Great Britain and 1 from the Netherlands are participating in the bellicose NATO maneuvers called "Springboard."

A battalion of the 101st Airborne Division of the Yankee army, whose headquarters is in Fort Campbell, State of Kentucky, will participate in the "Black Fury 3" maneuvers. This 101st assault division and the 82d Airborne Division based in Fort Bragg, North Carolina, make up the so-called rapid intervention forces of the Pentagon with headquarters in Tampa, Florida.

The "Springboard" and "Black Fury 3" maneuvers are part of Washington's naval and air expansion and increased military presence in the Caribbean and on the oceans around the Latin American continent.

Navy in Puerto Rico

PA170344 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 16 Jan 80 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Puerto Rico's Vieques Island is again the site of naval maneuvers by the U.S. imperialist metropolis, this time with the participation of the navies of Great Britain and the Netherlands. These exercises, which involve 35 warships of the 3 countries, will last for 4 months and include simulated attacks on the island and other maneuvers in the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea and the eastern seaboard of the United States.

Since 1959, but with greater frequency and duration in the past few months, the U.S. Navy has been carrying out maneuvers and firing exercises on Vieques Island.

These practices, repudiated by Puerto Rican independence forces, seriously harm the economic activities of the Vieques Island residents, particularly the fishermen.

In 1979, the patriotic forces of Puerto Rico carried out numerous actions to protest the U.S. presence in Vieques. Fishermen of the small island municipality on several occasions in January and February were able to use their fragile boats to interrupt the (Rivex 79) maneuvers in which five countries in addition to the United States participated.

In May, 21 persons entered one of the firing areas to express the Puerto Rican people's repudiation of new military exercises underway in the waters off Vieques Island. The imperialist metropolis immediately launched strong repressive action against those persons who were fined by the U.S. federal court in San Juan and sentenced to periods of imprisonment which some of them are completing in U.S. jails. One of these was the socialist youth Angel Rodriguez Cristobal, who was killed on 11 November in a U.S. prison in Tallahassee.

The Puerto Rican people are not alone in their great objective of attaining the independence of their fatherland or in their struggle to have the U.S. Navy withdraw from Vieques Island. Both the UN decolonization committee and the movement of nonalined countries in 1979 called for the U.S. to finally cease its military operations on Vieques in order to permit the people of that small island to live in peace in their own territory and fully enjoy the product of their labor on land and sea.

A similar pronouncement was approved at the Second International Conference of Solidarity for the Independence of Puerto Rico held in Mexico City from 30 November to 2 December.

Puerto Rico patriotic organizations have announced that the people of Puerto Rico will mobilize once again to repudiate the new naval maneuvers off Vieques. The mobilization, it was announced, will be more vigorous on this occasion since the United States has intensified its repression in Puerto Rico following U.S. President James Carter's decision to increase his country's military presence throughout the Caribbean.

Puerto Rico, converted by the United States into a great military enclave which threatens all the peoples of Latin America, has seen this reinforcement of the Pentagon's positions in the form of a large-scale increase in soldiers and weapons. But the indomitable Puerto Rican people will not be subdued by these measures and never cease their struggle for independence, which has the support of all the peoples of the world.

DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGE WITH LIBYA STRENGTHENS TIES

FL170206 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Jan 80 FL

[Text] There was an exchange of instruments between Cuba and Libya at the Foreign Ministry. This ratifies the agreement signed in May 1978 in Tripoli. The document was signed by Pelegrin Torras, vice foreign minister, and Mr (Ahmad Kamal), acting charge d'affaires of Libya to Cuba. Officials of the Cuban Foreign Ministry were present along with representatives of the Libyan diplomatic mission to Cuba. In their remarks, Pelegrin Torras and (Ahmed Kamal) agreed that this signing ceremony is one more step in strengthening relations between Cuba and Libya.

GRENADIAN HEALTH MINISTER VISITS SANTIAGO DE CUBA

FL162227 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2211 GMT 16 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Norris Bain, Grenadian health and housing minister, has arrived in Santiago de Cuba as head of an official working visit. During the two days of their stay in the cradle of the revolution [Santiago de Cuba] the delegation will tour sites of historic and tourist interest in that city as well as sites in Segundo Frente Municipality [Santiago de Cuba Province] where they will also visit polyclinics and other assistance units in that mountainous zone. The purpose of the visit by the delegation headed by Norris Bain, Grenadian minister of health and housing, is to study the public health system in our country, acquire experiences for their future application in that fraternal country and increase the ties of cooperation between the two nations. The Grenadian delegation was welcomed by (Miguel D'Alessandro), member of the party provincial committee and other officials.

Talks With Newsmen

FL171127 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Jan 80 FL

[Excerpt] Upon arrival in Santiago de Cuba, Grenadian Health Minister Norris Bain stated to reporters that Cuba's aid to his country in the field of public health is very valuable. Precisely at this moment, he added, it is most valuable as there is an ongoing broad program directed at improving the people's health. Cuba was one of the first countries to recognize our revolution and from the very beginning gave us great assistance, sending a group of physicians who cared for more than 26,000 patients, Minister Norris W. Bain stressed. The minister is visiting our country at the invitation of the Cuban Health Ministry.

INCREASED CRIME LEADS TO CRACKDOWN ON CRIMINALS

PA161450 Paris AFP in English 1344 GMT 16 Jan 80 PA

[By Jacques Thomet]

[Text] Havana, Jan 16 (AFP)--Twenty years in prison for petty crooks. Twenty years for black market dealers in gasoline ration coupons. This is the new face put on Cuban justice by Fidel Castro's crackdown on judicial "laxity", which also brought about the firing of the national attorney general in a major cabinet reshuffle last week. As part of the general law enforcement campaign that began three weeks ago, 4,000 security agents have been mobilized throughout Cuba to catch both criminal offenders and authors of tracts opposing Mr Castro's two-decade-old Marxist regime.

A most visible sign of the reinforced police presence has been the incessant round of identity checks in buses and private cars. The campaign that cost Attorney General Santiago Cuba Fernandez his job was signaled in advance last July when Mr Castro told the National Assembly he was "ashamed of these weaknesses" that had created in Cuba "a paradise for criminality".

The Cuban leader accused judges of being uncritical and complained of "bad trials" and the freeing of criminals before their sentences were up. "We must ask the minister of the interior, the police, the prosecutors and the courts if they have the will to fight crime," Mr Castro said. Both the attorney general and the interior minister were replaced last week, and it appears the police have been made to respond to the challenge.

ANTIGUA

LESTER BIRD, GRENADA'S COARD REVIEW RELATIONS

FL161420 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 12 Jan 80 p 3 FL

[Text] St. Johns, Jan. 10 (CANA)--Antigua's deputy premier Lester Bird and Grenada's finance minister, Bernard Coard, met here last night to review relations between their two countries, which soured after the Grenada coup of March last year.

A source close to the talks said that the meeting lasted some four hours, that it was fruitful and constructive.

The source could not give details of the discussions, but said that the two ministers who are responsible for economic development of their respective countries, touched on prospects for future development in the Caribbean in the economic and political spheres.

Antigua was among eastern Caribbean islands publicly frowning on the armed ousting of the Eric Gairy regime by Grenada's leftist New Jewel Movement, March 13.

A week after the revolution, Antigua hosted a hurriedly-summoned meeting to discuss its implications.

Relations went further downhill, following a blistering attack by Coard on the deputy premier at a rally in St. Georges in October.

He described Bird then as "a stooge, yard fowl and Uncle Tom."

GRENADA

TRINIDAD GUARDIAN CLAIMS ON GUERRILLA TRAINING DENIED

FL141615 Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 10 Jan 80 p 1 FL

[Text] Bridgetown, 9 Jan (CANA)--Grenada today denied a press report which quoted a Trinidad and Tobago Government official as saying that Cubans were giving scores of Trinidadians terrorist and guerrilla-type military training in the Spice Isle.

Phyllis Coard, deputy secretary for information in the Grenada Government, in an overseas phone call to CANA headquarters here, dubbed the story in the TRINIDAD GUARDIAN "an outrageous and malicious lie."

She said that not even Grenadians, furthermore non-nationals, were being trained there in guerrilla warfare. All military training in Grenada was of the standard type, she said.

Mrs. Coard said the Grenada Government of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop would be seeking clarification of the story from the Trinidad and Tobago Government and was taking steps to sue the newspaper.

The "GUARDIAN" quoted the government official as saying that some 200 Trinidadians went to Grenada for "specialised training" since the March 13 coup which brought a new leftist administration to power in St. Georges.

Mrs. Coard said her government would be writing to the Trinidad and Tobago administration shortly to find out if the statements in the "GUARDIAN" attributed to a government spokesman represented an official position.

"No Trinidadians are receiving military training of any form in Grenada, Mrs Coard told CANA. "The army is receiving standard military training," she added.

Since the March 13, 1979 revolution in St. Georges, Grenada has had military assistance from Cuba, to help ward off a potential counter coup by deposed Prime Minister Eric Gairy.

Bishop Sues GUARDIAN

FL141620 Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 11 Jan 80 p 1 FL

[Text] Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has filed a writ in the Port-of-Spain High Court against the Trinidad Publishing Company for a front page article in the "TRINIDAD GUARDIAN" on Wednesday headlined "Grenada Training Trinidad Guerrillas."

The writ was filed yesterday afternoon by Messrs. Roberts, Primus and Co., of Abercromby Street, Port-of-Spain, on behalf of Mr. Bishop against the company and Mr. Lenn Chong Sing, editor-in-chief.

Mr. Bishop is claiming damages for libel, which he claims was contained in the article. He is also asking for an injunction to restrain the company and its workers from further writing, printing and circulating news about him.

BISHOP HOLDS OFFICIAL TALKS WITH ALGERIAN COUNTERPART

FL162002 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1917 GMT 16 Jan 80 FL

[Text] A PRENSA LATINA dispatch reports that today Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop began official talks with his Algerian counterpart Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani. Yesterday Bishop and the governmental delegation accompanying him arrived in Algeria where the delegation from the Caribbean island will have a chance to learn about the economic and social development of that north African nation. The cable datelined Algiers states that in its edition of today the paper EL MOUDJAHID reports on its front page on the visit of the Grenadian leader. He is accompanied by, among others, Minister Selwyn Strachan.

For its part the Algerian news agency recalled the increase achieved in the bilateral economic ties and stated that in 1978 [as heard] Algeria imported merchandise from Grenada valued at over 3 million dollars.

JAMAICA

CULTURAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SOVIET UNION

FL180136 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Jamaica and the Soviet Union have signed a cooperation agreement in the field of art, culture and science covering the period between 1980 and 1981 with an option to renew the agreement. The agreement documents were signed by Jamaican State Minister Arnold Bertram and Soviet Ambassador to Jamaica Dmitriy Musin. The agreement covers various areas of art and culture, movies, radio and television, book publishing, public health and social security.

The Soviet diplomat said that the signing of the convention ratifies the agreements signed last April in Moscow at the end of Prime Minister Michael Manley's visit to the USSR and is a demonstration of the consolidation of bilateral links and friendship between the two countries.

PNP REJECTS NATIONAL UNITY GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL

FL161415 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 14 Jan 80 p 1 FL

[Text] A call by the private sect or organization of Jamaica for the creation of an administration of national unity, has been rejected by the special delegates' conference of the PNP, which ended at the Kingston Inter-Continental Hotel yesterday.

The conference, which had a full turnout of PNP delegates numbering some 2,500 and about 1,900 special observers, said in a resolution which it passed unanimously, that what the PSOJ (Private Sector Organization of Jamaica) had called for was a "non-constitutional, undemocratic rule of the Jamaican people by a 'best brains elite.'"

The conference which had been specially called to set out the party's stand on vital issues affecting the economy and to recieve the government's response to these issues, including its plans for solving the economic crisis, took time out to discuss the PSOJ's call for an administration of national unity.

In its call, the PSOJ had said that by an administration of national unity, it meant the appointment of a Cabinet "drawn from the best brains which the country has to offer--be they PNP, JLP, non-partisan businessmen or professionals."

The resolution was released on behalf of the conference by PNP Deputy General Secretary Dr. Paul Robertson, who read it to the members of the press, last night.

While rejecting the PSOJ call, the conference mandated the government to "invite the PSOJ to bring forward specific and detailed proposals to help improve the foreign exchange situation, including specific steps to deal with the illegal exportation of foreign exchange, to a special meeting of the mixed commission...."

The conference condemned the recent statement by PSOJ honorary secretary, Mr. Oliver Clarke, which, it said "introduce into the politics of the country the idea that Jamaica should be run by military dictatorship."

At the same time, the conference mandated the PNP executive and the National Executive Council to take note of sections of the private sector calling for "resignation" of the government and other political solutions, and to "take such actions as thought fit in the context of the spirit of this conference."

BRIEFS

MEDICAL TEAM IN JAMAICA--Kingston--A second team of 12 Cuban doctors has arrived in Kingston to join the brigade that is working in various hospitals in the capital and countryside of Jamaica. An advance team of six Cuban doctors had arrived in Kingston in mid-November. The group of 12 doctors includes 7 clinicians, 2 pediatricians, 1 pathologist and 1 anesthesiologist [figures as heard]. Currently there are about 40 Cuban specialists in the fourth international brigade that has been serving since 1976 in hospitals, clinics and medical care centers of the Jamaican Government throughout the island. [Excerpt] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jan 80 FL]

COLOMBIA

GUERRILLAS OCCUPY ELECTORAL REGISTRY OFFICE

PA180024 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0516 GMT 16 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Cali, Colombia, 16 Jan (EFE)--An electoral registry office here working on the municipal council and departmental assembly elections to be held in March was occupied Tuesday night by communist guerrillas. The guerrillas of the Popular Liberation Army (EPL) burned lists and records and painted subversive slogans on the walls, the central police office here reported. Four men and a woman wearing masks carried out the operation at 0100 at Electoral Registry Office No 2 in front of the Santa Librada School here.

The EPL, the third main guerrilla group in the country, carried out a similar operation against an electoral registry office at the end of 1979 in Bogota and took more than 300 cedulas of citizens who had registered to vote in the March elections.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR'S RESIGNATION--The Foreign Ministry today accepted the resignation of Colombian Ambassador to Bolivia Ernesto Vela Angulo. He had submitted his resignation on 7 August. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 3 Jan 80 PA]

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE--Jose Maria Jimenez, deputy director of the livestock production office of the Colombian Agricultural-Cattle Institute, has stated that foot-and-mouth disease has been detected in 1,550 farms and that only 30 percent of the cattle in the nation have been vaccinated against vesicle diseases. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Jan 80 PA]

GUYANA

PPP SUPPORTS AFGHAN REVOLUTION, SOVIET AID

FL112006 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1918 GMT 11 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The People's Progressive Party [PPP] headed by former Prime Minister Cheddi Jagan has expressed support for Afghanistan's revolution and the Soviet aid to repulse the aggression against that country from abroad, a TASS news agency report from Georgetown, capital of Guyana, states. It adds that the PPP has declared that the victories of the revolutionary forces in Iran, Nicaragua and Grenada changed the correlation of forces in the struggle against imperialism by the end of last decade. The PPP declaration stresses that following the overthrow of the shah's regime in Iran, cracks became evident in the strategic arch created by U.S. imperialism around the southern borders of the Soviet Union. As a result of that situation, the United States, the hegemonistic Chinese and Pakistan's reactionary circles attempted to destroy the Afghan revolution, the report adds.

The U.S. and Chinese subversive activities against Afghanistan has been condemned by the World Peace Council and the participants in the international conference of solidarity with the Afghan people.

The PPP further states that the training of saboteurs in Pakistani territory was being conducted by agents of the U.S. CIA and Chinese and Pakistani military personnel.

The imperialist meddling in Afghanistan's domestic affairs and the penetration of armed groups from Pakistani territory was a grave threat to the Afghan revolution. Guyana's PPP also notes that throughout the years 1978 and 1979 the Afghan Government repeatedly asked for military assistance from its neighbor, the Soviet Union, to repulse the aggression coming from abroad.

VENEZUELA

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS INCIDENT AT EMBASSY IN CUBA

PA172021 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 17 Jan 80 PA

[Ernesto Vegas report]

[Text] I have no official report that someone else died trying to seek asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy in Cuba, acting Foreign Minister Dr Gonzalo Garcia Bustillos said at Miraflores Palace a few minutes ago. He said all he knows is that there was a shootout because Cuban Government guardsmen are stationed in front of the Venezuelan Embassy and that one person was wounded and sought asylum at the embassy. Here is the acting foreign minister: [begin recording] The report is inaccurate and so I would like to tell you that the facts are that apparently a dump truck did not even enter the embassy premises. Some people did try to seek asylum. A shootout ensued because the Cuban Government has guards stationed in front of the embassy and one of them [as heard] who was wounded broke into the embassy and requested asylum. This is a new refugee [words indistinct].

[Question] Was anybody killed?

[Answer] I have no news of that. The gentleman in question was wounded, was given medical care and he is now in asylum but I have no news of the press report I have just read. I think it is inaccurate.

[Question] Did Cuban police open fire on the embassy?

[Answer] No.

[Question] Ambassador Rondon Lovera has still not arrived in Havana?

[Answer] He will arrive there today.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] Well, because as you know he had to go to Mexico to (?get a flight) and go to Cuba.

[Question] When did Cuba promise to [words indistinct]?

[Answer] I can tell you that later. [end recording]

So much for the acting foreign minister's remarks. He said he has no official news of a report published in the local media that one person was killed and another one wounded as they tried to seek asylum at our embassy in Havana.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONFIDENTIAL

Latin America

Vol VI No 014 21 January 1980

ARGENTINA

Foreign Minister Pastor Meets With Edward Heath B 1
Government Delivers Free Zone Port to Paraguay B 1
[ABC COLOR 17 Jan]
Galtieri Says Political Dialog Will Start in March B 1

BOLIVIA

Mining Minister Bonifaz Appeals to Tin Council on U.S. Sales C 1
President Gueiler Sees Cabinet 'Crisis' After Call to Elections C 1
Gueiler Says She Will Not Be Presidential Candidate C 2

BRAZIL

Soviet Ambassador Lauds Brazilian Position on Boycott D 1
Government Does Not Fear U.S. Reprisals on Grain Boycott D 1
New Finance Minister Blames Foreign Factors for Economic Crisis D 1

COLOMBIA

Amnesty International Group Complains of Harassment F 1
Meets With Justice Minister F 1
Official Denies Persecution Charges F 1

PANAMA

Royo Interviewed on Extradition of Shah, Afghanistan Situation N 1
Nicaraguan Foreign Minister D'Escoto Arrives for Courtesy Visit N 1
Justice Minister Ahumada Resigns, New Minister Takes Office N 2
Editorial Charges Government Deferring to U.S. on Bus Issue N 3
[MATUTINO 17 Jan]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Official Says Relations With USSR Will Not Be Broken P 1
Carazo To Visit United States 5, 11 May P 1

EL SALVADOR

Leftists Seize 300 Churches in Demand for Wage Increases P 1
Newspaper Decries Campaign in U.S. Against El Salvador P 2
[DIARIO LATINO 18 Jan]
UGB Says it Will Avenge Attacks by Clandestine Groups P 2
Duarte Calls for 'Democratic' Solution to Crisis P 2

Junta Member Ehrlich Announces New 'Revolution' P 5
Columnist Questions Wisdom of Nationalizing Economy P 7
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 18 Jan]

GUATEMALA

Deputy Considers Belize a 'Prospective Armed Front' P 8
Government Condemns Jesuit Subversion P 9

HONDURAS

Communist Intentions in Central America Scored P 9

NICARAGUA

Soviet Delegation Arrives; Diplomatic Changes Noted P 10
PCDN Criticizes Country's UN Vote on Afghanistan P 10
Ortega Discusses Defense Ministry-EPS Merger P 11

CUBA

AAPSO Issues Declaration Condemning U.S. on Afghanistan Q 1
Further on Refugees' Entry Into Peruvian Embassy Q 1
Refugees in Good Condition Q 1
President Carter Accused of Obstructing Olympics Q 1
Program Asserts U.S. Afraid of Trial in Iran Q 2
Carter Purportedly To Reinforce U.S. Nuclear Program Q 3
Support for PLO Strongly Reaffirmed Q 4
Party Approves Resolution on Criticism Q 5
More Cigar Factories Close Due to Tobacco Disease Q 6
Sancti Spiritus Sugarcane Harvest Going Poorly Q 6

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Minister St John Heads Delegation to ACP Conference S 1

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Communist Party Criticizes Loans for Food Purchases S 1

GRENADA

Bishop Ends Visit to Algeria, Leaves for Libya S 1

JAMAICA

Government Concerned About S. Africans in Rhodesia S 2
Seaga Files Libel Suit Against JBC, Magazine Editor S 2

ST LUCIA

Prime Minister Louisy Will Not Call General Election S 2
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 12 Jan]

ST VINCENT

Twelve in Union Island Uprising Released S 3

FOREIGN MINISTER PASTOR MEETS WITH EDWARD HEATH

PY181709 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1628 GMT 18 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 18 Jan (NA)--Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath said today that "an easy and quick solution" to the problems of the Malvinas Islands should not be expected and that "of course, the opinion of the inhabitants of the islands is what really matters."

Heath, who met with Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor this morning, believes that the renewal of relations at the ambassadorial level between Argentina and Great Britain will not have a decisive influence on the matter. He pointed out that the new British representative will be in Buenos Aires in about a month but reiterated that "easy solutions should not be expected."

During a press conference at noon today, Heath revealed that the Argentine decision not to support the United States in the boycott against the Soviet Union for its armed intervention in Afghanistan was discussed with Pastor. In this regard, he said that "the Argentine position is perfectly clear. Argentina condemned the action of the Soviet Union and has stated that it will not interfere in the activity of the market with its products."

GOVERNMENT DELIVERS FREE ZONE PORT TO PARAGUAY

PY171415 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 17 Jan 80 p 8 PY

[By special correspondent Carlos Rodriguez]

[Excerpt] Rosario, 16 Jan--Argentine Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz this morning turned over to Paraguay a free zone, unit V of this city's port, in a speech during which he reiterated Argentina's integrationist spirit and its sincere desire for solidarity and close cooperation with the countries of the area, particularly Paraguay. The dock is 278 meters long with warehouses and silos having a capacity of 24,000 tons, as well as other facilities in an area of 3 hectares which will be administered by Paraguayan officials as of today.

GALTIERI SAYS POLITICAL DIALOG WILL START IN MARCH

PY181304 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1121 GMT 18 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpt] Puerto Iguazu, Misiones, 18 Jan (NA)--Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, Argentine Army commander, has stated here that the dialog with political sectors "will take shape after the traditional Argentine political summer is over."

He added: "We are working behind closed doors to decide how and with whom we will start this dialog. Although this has not yet been decided, we are not in the dark, and I reassert that by March we will have news in this regard."

Galtieri, who last night held a press conference in this city on the final day of an inspection tour of army units stationed in Misiones territory, stated in answer to journalists' questions that he had not yet held a meeting with the other members of the military junta.

He said: "I saw the junta members on 28 December when I assumed my duties as army commander and member of the government junta, but I have not met with them since then."

MINING MINISTER BONIFAZ APPEALS TO TIN COUNCIL ON U.S. SALES

PY171548 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Mining and Metallurgy Minister Oscar Bonifaz said in his speech to the International Tin Council [ITC] meeting, which is being held in London, that the sale of tin from noncommercial reserves has always had a destabilizing effect. Bonifaz Gutierrez said that this situation has appeared as the factor which upsets the equilibrium being sought by the ITC on the market, discouraging the development of the tin mining industry. Its negative effect on investments is obvious, and it goes against the stipulations of clause D, Article 43, of the 5th International Tin Agreement. The only justification for the sales by the U.S. General Services Administration [GSA] is that of converting its tin into money. The Bolivian mining minister added in his speech that this is a purely economic objective which ignores the aims of the ITC.

In earlier tin agreements, when the United States was not a member country, the signatories of the various agreements had no other choice in the ITC, with a few honorable exceptions, but to resign themselves to that factor which disrupted the market and the economies based on tin. Even under those conditions, Bolivia always expressed its opposition. Bonifaz Gutierrez added: Ever since the United States joined the 5th International Tin Agreement, it has been the ITC member which has systematically opposed any increase of the ITC price scale. The United States apparently has a unique concept of how to stabilize the tin market, that is, to freeze the price scale on the one hand, and at the same time to depress the market price through GSA sales on the other hand.

The mining minister asked how long an ITC member should be permitted to enjoy such a great privilege, hindering the economic growth of the developing countries, a privilege used to the detriment of the tin producers, which, when they try to defend prices in order to compensate for production costs, submit their whole effort and their tin-based economies to the consideration, judgment and approval of the council and respect its decisions.

We appeal to the good sense of the ITC in order that it pronounce itself on this occasion against the GSA tin sales, clearly ruling that those sales, made by a signatory of the tin agreement, are the antithesis of the objectives of that agreement and a violation of the 5th agreement, because it cannot be conceived that such sales will not unduly affect the production or employment within the tin industries of the participating consumer countries.

Mining and Metallurgy Minister Oscar Bonifaz concluded by saying that the world public, governments not belonging to the ITC and international organizations are attentively awaiting the judgment which this council will pass on this occasion regarding the sales planned by the United States. We hope that this judgment will not permit the agreement to be damaged through an action by the council itself.

PRESIDENT GUEILER SEES CABINET 'CRISIS' AFTER CALL TO ELECTIONS

PY181413 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Jan 80 PY

[Text] President Lidia Gueiler reported that there may be a Cabinet crisis after the promulgation of the decree calling for general elections. President Gueiler's tacit admission was related to the question of whether some members of her Cabinet might wish to qualify themselves as candidates in the next elections.

Our reporter at the government palace talked briefly with the president on all the matters of priority leading up to the electoral process in the country. Mrs Gueiler Tejada said that the reply from the legislative branch regarding the request for a clarification will probably be received tomorrow; that request was originally made by the Senate president. In the letter of reply by the executive branch, basically containing three points, it was said that the elections would be held according to the electoral law in force, including the modifications introduced to it. It also said that, in accordance with the institutional practice followed in this country, the call to elections should be made 6 months in advance of the date set for them in order to guarantee to citizens the full exercise of the rights stipulated in the Constitution.

To return to the president's statements, let us now listen to the recording containing her specific replies: [Begin Gueiler recording] As I told you, we expect to have the reply tomorrow.

[Question] There is also concern over reports that there will be a reorganization of your Cabinet, because some congressmen are said to have asked (?their party members) to qualify themselves as candidates.

[Answer] They have not told me anything yet, but after the promulgation of the call to elections I believe there will be a crisis. [end recording]

GUEILER SAYS SHE WILL NOT BE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PY181421 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpt] Constitutional interim President Lidia Gueiler Tejada reiterated the total impartiality of her government toward the upcoming June general elections, and at the same time she made known her total political independence. Mrs Gueiler also announced that she will not participate in any way as a candidate in the upcoming elections, because her political cycle is over. She is a woman of the people.

[Begin recording] Radio Panamericana reporting from Santa Cruz: President Lidia Gueiler stated that there will be no political maneuvering to change the electoral process, because she does not take orders from anyone. I will show in the upcoming elections that I am not under anyone's influence, and I am going to preside over clean elections next June, she added.

Mrs. Gueiler reasserted that in August she will go home. When asked if she would agree to be a presidential candidate, she replied: No, I am a woman of the people; I want to return to the people. I will hand over the government on 6 August to whomever wins the elections, because it will be the popular will. [end recording]

SOVIET AMBASSADOR LAUDS BRAZILIAN POSITION ON BOYCOTT

FY181131 Paris AFP in Spanish 1016 GMT 18 Jan 80 FY

[Text] Brasila, 18 Jan (AFP)--In remarks published here, Soviet Ambassador to Brazil Dmitriy Zhukov has praised the Brazilian Government's position of declining to accept the boycott proposed by the United States against his country. Zhukov stated that "the Brazilian position shows that the country's foreign policy is clear and accurate." He added that this position also shows that the Brazilian Government is not subject to improper pressures.

Zhukov indicated that his country is willing to expand trade relations with Brazil and that the grain embargo sponsored by the United States against the Soviet Union in response to the invasion of Afghanistan will not have any effect.

According to the Soviet diplomat, the Soviet Union did not invade Afghanistan but only granted military aid requested by the Afghan Government.

GOVERNMENT DOES NOT FEAR U.S. REPRISALS ON GRAIN BOYCOTT

PA200350 Paris AFP in Spanish 0323 GMT 20 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Brasilia, 19 Jan (AFP)--Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro said here today that the Brazilian Government does not fear U.S. reprisals for not having joined the oleaginous grain boycott against the Soviet Union. The head of Brazilian diplomacy made this statement on his return from Lima where he participated in a meeting with the Andean countries foreign ministers.

His country's diverging attitude does not mean that Brazil has problems with the United States. Relations between the two countries are excellent and there is no reason why they should be otherwise, he said. He also said that Brazil had no intention of assuming an aggressive attitude in the political or economic field by not participating in the oleaginous grain boycott against the Soviet Union.

On the political level, he added, Brazil assumed a similar attitude at the United Nations, deploring the Soviet intervention and urging a peaceful solution that would respect the Afghan people's self-determination. He also emphasized that Brazilian foreign policy is based on its own principles and is for the purpose of defending its political and economic interests without concerning itself with whether or not it suits other countries, because this is the essence of an independent diplomacy.

NEW FINANCE MINISTER BLAMES FOREIGN FACTORS FOR ECONOMIC CRISIS

FY181038 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 18 Jan 80 FY

[Text] During his swearing-in speech this afternoon, the new finance minister, Ernane Galveas, said that the severe economic difficulties which the country is experiencing are caused by foreign factors beyond the control of the government. Ernane Galveas promised that he will make every effort to help Brazil overcome inflation and balance its trade, this very year if at all possible.

During the ceremony the president of the nation stated that the replacement of two ministers, the armed forces chief of staff and the finance minister does not worry him too much, because he knows the two new members--Ernane Galveas and Gen Jose Ferraz da Rocha--very well.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL GROUPS COMPLAINS OF HARASSMENT

Meets With Justice Minister

PA182223 Bagota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--The Amnesty International committee looking into alleged mistreatment of subversives and human rights violations here recently reported that the state security bodies are constantly breathing down their necks and that on Wednesday evening an unidentified individual even tried to enter one of the rooms. As they left the Justice Ministry after a 3-hour meeting with the minister, Edmundo Garcia, Federico (Alodi) and Antonio Carretero Perez said that the security organizations have been excessively monitoring their activites.

The delegation's meeting with Justice Minister Hugo Escobar Sierra was kept completely private but it was learned that the delegation was given documents and statements by the government and the military as well as by the subversives who were allegedly mistreated by the Military Intelligence Service in its wide-ranging investigation of urban and rural guerrillas following the arms robbery at the (Usquin) Garrison in 1978.

The three Amnesty International investigators will visit various jails in Bogota today to talk to subversives who are said to have been mistreated.

Official Denies Persecution Charges

PA182240 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 173, GMT 18 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--The government and the armed forces today said that they do not want to obstruct the work of Amnesty International. They said that Amnesty International's representatives have full freedom to investigate torture charges. There is no order to watch the delegates or wiretap their telephones, Government Minister German Zea Hernandez told this station.

[Begin Zea Hernandez recording] It would not be hard to believe all this is being fabricated by [words indistinct] these people to make them believe people have no freedom in this country. I think some people may have a special interest in pursuing a smear campaign against the country by fabricating the farce about persecution and the farce that the government is spying. That is not true. I told the delegates, and I think the president did too, that they can move about and visit all the places they want to. I think they have also been given this type of assurance by the armed forces.

Therefore it would be naive and absurd to think the government is now interested in persecuting them. It would seem somewhat puerile and rather silly. I do not think the government cares for this kind of nonsense. It is not just a question of a political group, but of all those who have been saying that we practice torture, violate human rights and have no freedom here. You know that it is not strange for these groups, many of whose members are seriously involved in subversion, to try to maintain that view so as to give a false impression to the Amnesty International committee.

But we want them to have full freedom to move around as they wish. We will not be--[changes thought]. Of course, we are ready to provide proper protection to them if they are in any danger, but the government has not spied on them, bugged their telephones or raided their quarters. No authority has ordered that. [end recording]

Minister Zea Hernandez met the Amnesty International committee again this morning.

ROYO INTERVIEWED ON EXTRADITION OF SHAH, AFGHANISTAN SITUATION

PA190312 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 18 Jan 80 PA

[News conference by Panamanian President Aristides Royo during his visit to Azuero region 18 January--recorded]

[Excerpt] [In progress] ...regarding some actions that are being proposed at the United Nations, and it was pointed out that Panama, for obvious reasons, has to be informed about all these actions, about the path to be followed. We spoke about this matter, about what will be proposed at the United Nations with regard to a commission that would investigate the regime of the former shah of Iran, and about how this matter will be presented to the United Nations by Iran. This was the subject of our talk--nothing more.

[Question] Mr President, what does your government think about the United Nations being the one to handle the matter of the extradition of the shah?

[Answer] I do not know if the United Nations will ever handle the shah's extradition. We know that the United Nations, as the major world organization for guarding compliance with international norms, apparently will take an interest in this matter because we have been told that a motion in this regard is being presented. We don't know what the content of the motion is. We don't know what sort of investigation will be carried out. So now the matter is the presentation of the motion to Secretary Waldheim, or to the United Nations.

[Question] Mr President, according to international press reports on statements attributed to Foreign Minister Ozores, Panama would not extradite the shah because its laws forbid the extradition of a man who would be executed in Tehran.

[Answer] First we would have to very carefully read the possible extradition demand against the shah, and this has not been presented yet. Iran announced that it would present an extradition demand. As soon as we see the laws that apply in Iran, when they send copies of the arrest warrants, when the evidence that our laws require for extradition are sent, then we will be able to pass an opinion on what the final result will be. At this moment we are not in a position to do that.

Regarding the Afghanistan case, Panama has been clear, categorical and resolute. Panama strongly condemns the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Panama is a peaceful country, a country that throughout its republican life has struggled against invasions, against the few we suffered on our soil, and against the many that the United States carried out on our continent. Panama cannot ever officially accept [no puede oficiar jamas] that a country, or government, can invade another. When we speak against the invasion by the Soviet Union of Afghanistan we are speaking, as Panamanians, against any future invasion of a Latin American country, and specifically of Panama.

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER D'ESCOTO ARRIVES FOR COURTESY VISIT

PA181246 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1456 GMT 17 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Panama City, 17 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto is in Panama for a courtesy visit with several Panamanian Government officials. D'Escoto met with his Panamanian counterpart Carlos Ozores to discuss Central American affairs, particularly the present political situation in El Salvador. After his meeting with Ozores, D'Escoto said that Jose Pasos, present Nicaraguan ambassador to Panama, will be transferred to Managua next month. He will be replaced by economist and sociologist Marcos Antonio Valle.

Regarding border incidents between Honduran and Nicaraguan armed forces some months ago, D'Escoto said that while there were one or two minor problems, the situation never reached the point of a threat of invasion. The Nicaraguan diplomat said that Honduran Foreign Minister Perez Cadalso had contacted him to explain that many threats against Nicaragua attributed to Perez Cadalso in the press were totally false and merely a case of unfounded reports designed to provoke an international conflict between the two Central American countries.

JUSTICE MINISTER AHUMADA RESIGNS, NEW MINISTER TAKES OFFICE

PA170403 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 16 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] Confirming an announcement made by this station 1 week ago, Adolfo Ahumada today resigned from his post as Panamanian government and justice minister and was immediately replaced by Ricardo Alonso Rodriguez, who took office this afternoon at a protocol ceremony held at the office of the presidency.

In his resignation letter, released to newsmen by the presidency, Ahumada affirms that his resignation was decided some time ago, after the country's current political situation was evaluated. According to Ahumada, his resignation did not materialize until today because of the suit of unconstitutionality filed at the Supreme Court of Justice against his appointment as government and justice minister. Shortly after holding a meeting with the Government and Justice Ministry executive officials, both Ahumada and Rodriguez made statements for this newscast: [Begin recording]

[Question] TV-2 news is here with Adolfo Ahumada, who until today held the post of government and justice minister. Mr Ahumada, what will your political and professional future be like in the wake of your resignation?

[Ahumada] The matter of my political future will, of course, be determined by the country's political conditions. First, I would like to say that I am a man of this revolutionary process. I still am and will continue to be a man of this revolutionary process. I think that the paths leading to a continued search for solutions to the people's problems are still open and that despite many difficulties and limitations it is possible to continue carrying out positive work on behalf of the country.

In spite of this, I personally believe that there is a given moment in the political life of all nations and individuals when it is somewhat necessary for them to withdraw. As regards my political future, I could tell you about my immediate political future and I could very briefly describe it as a tactical withdrawal to recover strength and eventually retake the path of concern for the national problems and search for solutions to these problems in whatever capacity the revolutionary process may later consider suitable for me.

[Question] Does this mean that you do not regard your political life as finished in the wake of the incidents between the opposition and the government?

[Ahumada] Not at all, not at all, not at all. I do not think so. But of course, the people are the ones who decide when a man, an activist or a militant in a revolution, is to end his political life. But if you ask me what my mood is, I would like to tell you that my political career has definitely not ended.

[Question--posed to new Government and Justice Minister Ricardo Rodriguez] Minister, you are also a member of the Panama Canal Commission. How do you explain holding these two posts?

[Rodriguez] The Canal Commission's directive board is not in permanent session. It is a body which, in accordance with the law regulating the creation of this commission and its directive board, will function only a few times every year and at the most will hold between four and five sessions per year. So there need not be any incompatibility between our post and that of Canal Commission member, particularly since one does not receive a salary as member of the Canal Commission's board of directors. Viaticums are the only thing paid when some event related to our functions makes it necessary. Other than that, we do not earn any salary. So there need not be any incompatibility. I have not yet discussed with his excellency the president of the republic whether a change is necessary under the present circumstances. I have my own personal opinions regarding this, but I have not yet discussed this with the president of the republic, who has the last word. [end recording]

EDITORIAL CHARGES GOVERNMENT DEFERRING TO U.S. ON BUS ISSUE

PA192207 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 17 Jan 80 p 4 PA

[Luis Restrepo article: "More National Topics"]

[Excerpt] It was believed that with the implementation of the new Panama Canal treaty, the Canal Zone bus service at last would have to abide by the nation's laws. But in connivance with U.S. State Department officials, the company declared itself dissolved, was reorganized as a new commercial enterprise and proceeded to sign a contract with the Department of Defense to operate in the canal area. Neither the officials of the Department of Defense nor the entrepreneurs bothered to notify the nation's authorities about the contract. The Department of Defense which in violation of the canal treaty is charged with the canal's administration, on this occasion has acted with a colonialist mentality, like the former administrators of the Panama Canal.

Contract Services Inc., as the old Canal Zone bus service is now called, with the protection of the military power that is maintained in the colonialist enclave that still exists in the Panama Canal area, refuses to abide by Panamanian laws, disavows the authority of the Panamanian Government over the canal area and furthermore refuses to accept the claims of the workers who in order to have their labor rights recognized are refusing to pay legal taxes to the Panamanian treasury. That is, Contract Services Inc. is operating illegally according to the statements of officials of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare.

I have heard that a complaint has been filed with the Ministry of Foreign Relations to resolve the situation. But it has been reported that the Foreign Ministry is now following a strange policy and nothing has been done. I have been told that the foreign minister and his advisers and aides believe that President Carter must not be bothered since this is an election year in the United States and because of the serious problems the U.S. President is facing. This is the same old policy of letting the powerful do something and then accepting the results. It is the acceptance of violations to the Panama Canal treaty. It is overtly sabotaging the letter President of the Republic Dr Aristides Royo sent to U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

It is frankly strange after so many years of struggle by the Panamanian people to eliminate this policy, that it has once again shown its face in the Foreign Ministry of the republic. I believe that the foreign minister should look into this situation. Because, if this is the current policy regarding the old Panama Canal Zone, we will soon be accepting the legality of all the violations to the canal treaty as charged by President Royo.

COSTA RICA

OFFICIAL SAYS RELATIONS WITH USSR WILL NOT BE BROKEN

PA190233 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2313 GMT 18 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 18 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--In spite of recent friction between the Costa Rican and USSR governments, San Jose will not break relations with Moscow, LA PRENSA LIBRE says today.

Quoting official sources, the paper says that in spite of a speech by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio denouncing international communism and an alleged plot against his administration, there will be no break in relations with Moscow or any other socialist regime.

President Carazo accused international Marxism and local communists of promoting a climate of subversion by means of a strike in the banana regions for the purpose of destabilizing the democratic regime in this country.

In a commentary on the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan, the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry condemned "Soviet imperialism" and provoked an emphatic protest by the Soviet ambassador in San Jose, Vladimir Chernishev.

LA PRENSA LIBRE asserted that "the fact that a break in relations has not been considered so far does not mean the government will not adopt drastic measures in the future if it is proved that there has been serious interference by the diplomats of any country, regardless of which it may be, in our domestic affairs."

CARAZO TO VISIT UNITED STATES 5, 11 MAY

PA181533 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Jan 80 PA

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo will go to the United States to receive honorary doctorate degrees from U.S. universities. The University of Maryland will grant Carazo an honorary doctorate degree in recognition of his work for human rights. Another Washington university will pay similar homage to President Carazo and for this reason he is planning trips on 5 and 11 May, Foreign Minister Jose Angel Calderon Fournier reported.

EL SALVADOR

LEFTISTS SEIZE 300 CHURCHES IN DEMAND FOR WAGE INCREASES

PA210031 Paris AFP in Spanish 0022 GMT 21 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Jan (AFP)--Leftist groups today seized nearly 300 Catholic churches in El Salvador. The groups are demanding better wages for workers and peasants.

It is believed that with this massive occupation the leftists are trying to call attention to a protest demonstration they are planning for 22 January in San Salvador.

NEWSPAPER DECRIES CAMPAIGN IN U.S. AGAINST EL SALVADOR

PA192145 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 18 Jan 80 pp 2, 16 PA

[Editorial: "Who Is Directing the Campaign Against El Salvador?"]

[Text] With great concern, people write to us from various parts of the United States regarding a campaign to discredit El Salvador which has intensified in that nation in the past 3 weeks. We are told that in New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, New Orleans and other large U.S. cities, there is an increasingly intensive campaign against our country.

Who is directing this campaign? Distorted news about hundreds of deaths daily, of civil war, of cannibalism and other such reports are sent to our people. Announcements such as: Visit El Salvador at your own risk are commonly seen in pages paid for by unknown persons, our compatriots tell us.

In Los Angeles and San Francisco, news reports have portrayed the security corps as official guerrillas who are massacring the peasants and wiping out all U.S. companies, nationalizing banks and confiscating all U.S.-financed activities. Concerned Salvadorans in those large U.S. cities have asked us to send them copies of our newspapers from time to time, as well as news on the true situation in the country, in order that they may disregard the harmful rumors that are circulating in the United States.

UGB SAYS IT WILL AVENGE ATTACKS BY CLANDESTINE GROUPS

PA172025 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1813 GMT 17 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The ultrarightist group, White Warriors Union [UGB], has released a communique stating that it is ready to avenge attacks on the Salvadoran people by clandestine organizations. It said it has names and addresses and knows where the members meet so at any moment the UGB will make them pay for all their abuses against the Salvadoran people. The UGB added that it has firm faith in democracy and respects the country's symbols.

DUARTE CALLS FOR 'DEMOCRATIC' SOLUTION TO CRISIS

PA170500 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1500 GMT 16 Jan 80 PA

[Telephone interview with opposition leader Eng Jose Napoleon Duarte on "Tribuna del Aire" program; only one question is made by radio listener Rafael Gonzalez Davilla]

[Excerpts] [Question] Good morning. My question is based on the following. The country is in a state of constant turmoil because different groups have circulated different opinions, ideas and solutions to the country's problems. As a result, the honest working people are somewhat confused.

We are very concerned, myself in particular, that many of the so-called popular groups which claim they are a majority and represent the people want nothing other than political power.

As we know, the extremist groups have mistreated most of the working people. The working people of the cities and the rural areas and I would like to know, Engineer, what in your opinion would be the solution, since you members of the Christian Democratic Party have said the solution is through dialog?

However these other groups say that they want no dialog. What they want, by any means, is political power. I would like you to answer, Engineer, the question: What, in your opinion, is the answer to this problem so that the country may have peace and tranquillity?

[Answer] I feel, esteemed friend, that you have touched on the core of the matter. There is confusion in the country. There is confusion because, for 50 years, the country had lost all its options. There was no alternative but to obey an economic clique and a military clique which, together, had run the country as they wished. They established all kinds of privileges for themselves. They led a large number of people to join in the country's structure of political and economic repression. Political groups such as the National Conciliation Party [PCN] or the Nationalist Democratic Organization [ORDEN] had been created. In effect, an entire economic structure had been created around all those who, if we wished to live, had to be at the service of the oligarchies and of the great interests. That was the only alternative in the country.

When other alternatives emerged--the democratic alternative, for one--the members of the oligarchy decided to crush these options.

This has led to frustration and the radicalization of large sectors. There therefore began to emerge--in view of the fact that all the democratic options were closed--revolutionary and radicalized solutions.

The second alternative that emerges, then, is proposed by the so-called popular revolutionary groups. They maintain simply that there is only one path open to the country, and that the only way to confront the oligarchy is through violence and that it is necessary to kill. Then, they say they are prepared to lead the people into civil war in order to confront the oligarchy.

This situation has brought the country to its present great crisis.

We suggest a third alternative. We believe neither of the two alternatives is the solution. We believe the solution is the democratic path, which implies, in the first place, a change in the unjust structure in which the people live and secondly, to have the country--all the people--participate in and act to solve the country's problems. This is why we have proposed including those sectors which can still be redeemed, those sectors which understand that there is no solution if there is a confrontation of sectors in a civil war of blood and death. Our solution, the democratic solution, allows them an area in which they may express their viewpoints, because the popular groups are fighting for some things which are real. No one can deny that there is injustice in this country, and it is necessary to fight against that injustice. No one can deny that there is a dominant oligarchy in this country, and that it is necessary to fight against that oligarchy. Therefore, there is a reason for the existence of the popular groups; they have something to fight against. The bad thing is that they have radicalized their positions and have come to the point of not understanding or accepting any solution other than radicalization, death and bloodshed.

That is why we say that these leftist groups will have, in democracy, a field in which they can function, in which they can struggle, in which they may make it possible for the country to be directed--and pardon me for repeating myself--to be channeled toward a solution that is democratic and in which they can present their viewpoints so the country may be directed toward a solution.

The rightist or oligarchic groups that realize that it is not possible to continue to have privileges and that are prepared to participate in a joint effort to help promote the progress of the country will also be able to live in dignity and therefore will also have a place.

What has happened here is social anarchy, in which no one respects anything. First of all, the gentlemen of the great economic forces began to disregard the law. You know very well that in this country a rich person is never imprisoned, a rich person is never tried, and a rich person is not taken to jail or put into the penitentiary. Why not? Because he has the means by which to get out of it.

On the other hand, a poor person who is picked up and thrown into jail has no choice but to go to the penitentiary. This type of injustice cannot be maintained. It must be changed.

Now, we must be a society in which law and justice are equal for all. In this way no one would be able to abuse the privileges of money or power to the extent of being exempt from justice. A person who commits a sin or a crime has the obligation to pay for his crime before society.

Therefore, that problem of anarchy, which is the product of disrespect for the law practiced by the great economic forces on the basis of privilege, is what has now caused the problem of violence among those who, whenever they were hungry, whenever they wanted better living conditions, whenever a labor union sought to improve its working conditions, to stage a strike or make a claim, were declared to be outside the law and prevented from claiming their rights.

This situation of injustice in which the workers never received any support in claiming their rights forced the workers to become more radical and to say simply: If every time we try to do things through the law we are called illegal, this means that everything is illegal. They therefore went outside the law.

Therefore, because there are people who have used privilege to impose their will and have gone to the point of killing simply to impose their illegal viewpoints, and because there are others who were illegal because they had no choice, we find a country in anarchy, illegality and without social discipline. That is what we must change.

Therefore, our proposal is that all Salvadorans realize that the path should be that of democratic consensus and that all of us together in democracy can save the country. Let us not be deceived by people who are proposing violent solutions. We believe that there is still a democratic possibility. The army is ready to fight for this possibility. It has said so, it has demonstrated it and it has been proved on this occasion and others. Moreover, all the officers have signed a document pledging to carry out this program of government, which is a program of the people. That is why we invite the people to unite in order to demonstrate that the people are strong, that the people are democratic.

For this reason, in the weeks to come, we are going to hold public rallies to allow the people to come into the streets, to go to the public squares and demonstrate that we who want democracy are much more numerous than those who want violence. We are more numerous than those who go around speaking of peace and work, but who really want to prevent social change in the country and many more than those who want death and bloodshed through a violent revolution.

Therefore, I invite all of you to come to the public squares when you are summoned because in this manner, we will show that those who think, feel and desire democracy are more numerous than the others.

JUNTA MEMBER EHRLICH ANNOUNCES NEW 'REVOLUTION'

PA180149 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 17 Jan 80 PA

[Speech by revolutionary government junta member Antonio Morales Ehrlich on 16 January; place not given--recorded]

[Text] [In progress] ...the Salvadoran people what is happening. We have stated that we want everyone's cards on the table, without humiliating the people, and we expect to continue doing it this way.

I would like to ask all Salvadorans to think about the present situation, when this revolutionary government junta has taken power, in this month of January. We must admit with all honesty that we have a crisis in the country. This is a structural crisis that has not been solved. On the contrary, it is becoming more acute as the days go by. This is on one hand. On the other, there is a sector in this nation, the oligarchic right, that is prepared to defend its interests and is moving and is carrying out a tragic public relations campaign. On the other side, the revolutionary left is also involved in a mobilization and unification process. We have witnessed this.

With these three elements we have the necessary ingredients to sink the country into a conflict that will destroy the country, whoever the winner happens to be. This is the true situation in our dear fatherland. This is the true situation in El Salvador.

This is why both the revolutionary movements and the armed forces are now trying to find a solution to this problem. We are trying to secure all the guarantees for the Salvadoran majority to prevent the bloodshed threatening our country. We want to do it. We want to advance, making changes in favor of the people and bringing peace to the country, thus perhaps fulfilling a phrase of Pope Paul VI: "If you want peace, build justice." This is the work plan of the revolutionary junta.

I also want to make it clear that this crisis in the country can be solved. It can. And since this is a deep and radical crisis, the solutions must also be deep and radical. These solutions imply removing power from a few to have national, popular and democratic power. The solutions imply the transfer of power from a minority to the people, to the whole nation.

What does this mean? A revolution. The revolutionary government junta decided to take the initial steps in this revolution. We are going to begin it and there will be changes. The content of this revolution will be on one hand profound and radical in the social and economic fields, and on the other, new means of participation by the majority of the Salvadoran people, for those belonging to organizations and for those who do not.

We are sure these two objectives cannot be separated since they always go together. The reforms will be implemented to benefit all the people and the people, participating and carrying out these reforms, will be the makers of their own destiny.

This is why we must carry out an agrarian reform. As we better distribute the ownership of land, the people will have to organize into economic communities, into work communities, in order to carry out the agrarian reform and to get this country's agriculture moving. And as the people gain responsibility, the people will be participating and all Salvadorans will become integrated. With this participation we will secure not only a democratic environment but also peace, progress and happiness.

Friends, the fatherland is at a historic crossroads. No Salvadoran can ignore this. We all have to understand clearly that the country's future depends on whatever we do in the next few weeks. This is why I am telling all the Salvadoran people that we need you to make sacrifices to the greatest extent. We need you to mobilize and join in. It is necessary to do this.

I also want to tell all sectors that so far have held power, reactionary rightist sectors that have not wanted to lose power: Gentlemen, I want to be honest on behalf of the revolutionary junta of the government. If you have had governments at your disposal in the past, this government is not obliged to any minority; it is obligated to the people. Our objective is the well-being of all Salvadorans. This is why we are going to struggle.

I also want to make it perfectly clear that we are going to respect everybody as a human being; we are going to respect the essential dignity of all human beings.

I also want to make myself clear to the revolutionary left: There are some similarities of views because we all want to change this country, to make it more humane, more just and to put it at the service of the people. But our differences on the methods and objectives for our society are very clear. However, since there is a similarity of views, it is necessary to establish a dialog to discuss reciprocal actions so it can be the Salvadoran people who will decide their own future. All of us have the obligation to respect the people. We have an attitude of total respect for the majority of the Salvadoran people.

Finally, on behalf of the revolutionary junta, I want to tell the Salvadoran people, the great Salvadoran majority that wants a democratic way out, that their mobilization is necessary, that it is necessary that they join in the change process, that they organize themselves based on all these changes, on the democratization process, because it is necessary to do this to move forward and to avoid the bloodshed about which so much has been said.

There is something else that should be made clear; We no longer want to hear any more talk about a civil war. We do not want to hear any more about fear because there will be no civil war in this country. There is no reason for panic in this country. What we will have in this country is peace, revolution and changes, changes that will benefit the people.

What we have to find is the happiness of the Salvadoran people within a new democratic framework--this is the struggle. We are inviting you to it. This is the appeal I am making on behalf of the revolutionary government junta. Let us change this country but not ruin it. Let us change it so that all Salvadorans can have a better life from now on, so that all of us will realize that we are brothers, and that solidarity and fraternity is stronger than any threat or any weapons. Let us achieve common well-being. Let us achieve the happiness of all Salvadorans.

In this regard I will say that the new government Cabinet is a homogeneous team, a serious team, one that guarantees the people that changes will be profound and will come soon. We are going to transform the country. This is why we will not accept simplistic arguments such as the one that says this revolutionary junta is the same as the government that existed before 15 October. Since this is a mistaken and simplistic argument, whoever brandishes it will be left behind by history and will not join the process of changes that now is being pushed and that is increasing.

I want to tell you, in perhaps unusual words, something that is necessary to say in this country: Our ministers are the bosses, they will have the initiative and the responsibilities in their respective government posts. I want to tell you that they are committed to the proclamation of the armed forces, with the redefinition of this government committed to the people. It is the people they must serve. This is what we, as members of this government junta, also plan to do.

I conclude by telling you, my dear citizens, that you also have a commitment to all the other Salvadorans. This is a commitment we all have. All of us have to struggle. This is the final appeal of this message. Let us get mobilized. Let us get organized around this reform, around these profound changes in society, and let us secure a better future for all Salvadorans. No more talk of civil war. We must no longer speak in negative terms. Let us change and transform this country. We have to talk about improvement for all Salvadorans. All of us must create incentives for ourselves; we must learn how to live under a new structure, where we will find peace and common well-being.

Thank you. Have a good evening.

COLUMNIST QUESTIONS WISDOM OF NATIONALIZING ECONOMY

PA191246 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 18 Jan 80 pp 37, 43 PA

[Commentary by "Josefo," pseudonym of Humberto J. Cabrera: "Is It Necessary to Nationalize Private Enterprises?"]

[Excerpts] Within the political plans announced by the revolutionary government junta after its latest alliance with the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], there has emerged a state of position of nationalizing private banking and foreign trade in agricultural and fishing products. It includes the most important areas of the country's economy such as coffee, cotton, sugarcane, shrimp, sea salt and so on.

Regarding the nationalization of foreign trade in agricultural and fishing products, there have already been enough comments in the local press and it has been demonstrated with irrefutable arguments that these measures are unnecessary and offer no benefits.

We only wish to add that as of today, because of this, not a single coffee bean of the present harvest has been sold, while other producing countries have already sold almost their entire harvest. This means, gentlemen of the government, that poverty and unemployment are at the door. When your official organizations open sales of coffee beans, the market prices will have dropped. Does this benefit the people?

It remains for us to ask the present rulers: Where, outside of private enterprise, will you obtain competent technicians to administer the exports of coffee, sugar, cotton, shrimp, fish, salt and so forth? We will now have a state that is political, coffee-growing, cotton-producing, sugar-producing, shrimp-catching, salt-producing and that is a green fisherman [green fish is PDC symbol]. Not all the "little green fish" in the country will be enough to fill the new posts that will have to be created to face up to so many nationalizations and the agrarian, urban and political reforms.

One last question: Does the present government have the necessary funds to pay indemnities beforehand, in cash, for agricultural land, agricultural industries, products of the sea and the stock or deposits of private banks to all owners who lose property that they legitimately own at present?

When the entire economy of the country falls into the hands of the state, one no longer has a democratic country but a totalitarian one. From what we can see, that is where we are headed, despite the fact that there is talk about a desire to democratize the system of government. However, the two positions are incompatible and can never co-exist. There is no other alternative: Democracy or totalitarianism, in this case, of the left. The die will be cast. May God enlighten the members of the armed forces. The country's destiny is in their hands.

GUATEMALA

DEPUTY CONSIDERS BELIZE A 'PROSPECTIVE ARMED FRONT'

PA180031 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1710 GMT 17 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 17 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--"Belize is becoming, for Guatemala, a prospective armed front, depending on one's viewpoint," deputy Jorge Torres Ocampo has said in a critical analysis of the country's political situation.

The views of the congressman, a member of the anticommunist national liberation movement, were made public today and generated diverse comments, although there was no official reaction from the authorities or political groups.

Torres Ocampo views the problem of Belize, over which Guatemala has had a dispute with Great Britain for over 100 years, from the viewpoints of its possible recovery, the possibility of absolute, unilateral Belizean independence, or recovery of only a portion of the territory.

Regarding recovery, which the deputy has already described as "remote," Torres Ocampo says it would imply for Guatemala "the obligation of overseeing Belize's military defense in order to dash Cuba's or Mexico's hopes of doing so."

To achieve this, he adds, we would be forced to conclude special defense and military aid treaties, with an inevitable increase in the public debt and military expenditures.

Regarding the possibility of Belize obtaining unilateral independence, Torres Ocampo says "internal armed fronts would become active."

"The extreme right will offer aid and use this as a justification for its presence and activity in that territory. The extreme left would intensify its political denunciation of the position of the army, which would be unable to engage in conventional warfare with Great Britain or Cuba," Torres Ocampo said.

Finally, regarding the third possibility--partial recovery, specifically of the Toledo District--the Congressman maintains that this is even more impossible and risky, particularly because a war with Great Britain would become a war against Belizean nationalism.

He said a referendum would be necessary and the Guatemalan position would be defeated. Moreover, we would be obliged, he said, to carry out constitutional reforms and a plebiscite of unpredictable consequences, without first having our own house in order.

Finally, Torres Ocampo said that in such a struggle Cuba would unhesitatingly participate on the Belizean side and it would not be possible to count on the United States, because that country is a guarantor of nothing, as can be seen from Vietnam, Taiwan, Grenada, Nicaragua and Iran.

He concluded that Guatemala must recover Belize at all costs or, if it accepts this as impossible, it must negotiate, no longer with Great Britain, but with the Belizeans themselves.

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS JESUIT SUBVERSION

PA210109 Paris AFP in Spanish 1803 GMT 19 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 19 Jan (AFP)--The Guatemalan Government, replying to charges published by the Central American Jesuit hierarchy in a newspaper here, said today that politicized Jesuits are lying to promote subversion and are neglecting their duties for politics.

In a document, "The Pain and Hopes of the Guatemalan People," the priests revealed the existence of an unjust de facto regime in Guatemala, the poverty of the working man and the government repression maintained to keep the people from demanding their rights. The signers of the declaration, the Guatemalan Government says, are not honest because they maliciously quote ecclesiastical documents out of context.

In Puebla, the government adds, Pope John Paul severely criticized the political activities of priests who have forgotten their religious mission.

The government describes the Jesuits as liason agents with enemies of Guatemala and said they operate from abroad to promote Marxist subversion and turn us into a pawn of totalitarianism.

HONDURAS

COMMUNIST INTENTIONS IN CENTRAL AMERICA SCORED

PA181822 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Jan 80 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] It is an unquestionable fact that all Latin America, particularly the Caribbean and Central American countries, are involved in efforts to reach a better standard of living, to reduce inflation, overcome underdevelopment and fully enjoy human rights. Revolutionary movements are evident everywhere. Some of these movements have sufficient wisdom not to abandon the paths of peace and dialog while others give preeminence to agitation and violence.

It is universally accepted that man has the right to struggle to improve his situation, to nourish himself, to have a roof over his head, to clothe himself, to have health, to have education and to live in a system of full freedoms. However, there are differences in the way that man solves his individual problems, achieves and exercises political freedoms and tries to develop in social justice. These differences are evident in accordance with the political and legal framework in which a man lives. These differences are based on the democratic or communist system in which he lives.

On 10 January the International Day of Human Rights was celebrated. In the Soviet Union, for example, those who dared to celebrate it were sent to the KGB jails and the Kremlin celebrated it by sending more troops to oppress the Afghan people. Therefore, it is not surprising that the so-called revolutionary movements in Latin America which nourish themselves from the Marxist doctrine and obey Soviet orders tend to maintain the same disregard for human rights and the same support for brute force, institutionalized violence and disregard for the self-determination of others.

This is what is occurring in Central America, which has become agitated because of the wave of communist subversion and [words indistinct] communist even though they are adorned with other names and say they struggle for the liberation of peoples. It is curious that the pro-Marxist revolutionary movements proclaim devotion for human rights in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Honduras, while it is well-known that those rights are not respected in the Soviet Union, Cuba and the other countries controlled by cruel communist imperialism.

In Honduras there has been a recent intensification of the conspiracy against democracy. The revolutionary tendencies are unmistakably Marxist, as is shown by the threats against specific institutions and above all by the deep aversion to the holding of popular elections and the achievement of understanding among the most representative sectors of economic, political and social life. Perhaps those most authorized to comment on this subject are those who have lived with the Marxists, who know all their strategies and have struggled against them. Obdulio Caceres, the president of the Confederation of Honduran Workers [CTH], has recently made very interesting statements to the newspaper LA PRENSA. We suggest that they be analyzed to find out what we have to defend. Regarding the achievements of the democratic unions, the CTH leader said: We have created a progressive union movement that has [word indistinct] job sources and cooperative plans which the followers of communism are now trying to destroy.

NICARAGUA

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES; DIPLOMATIC CHANGES NOTED

PA200028 Paris AFP in Spanish 0307 GMT 19 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 18 Jan (AFP)--Five officials of the Soviet Union's departments of planning and foreign trade arrived here today to discuss the activation of trade between that country and Nicaragua. The group will spend 2 weeks in Nicaragua, advising the Sandinist government also on the development of the 1980 economic reactivation plan. The principal officials in the Soviet delegation are N.V. Noviev [name as received], a Foreign Trade Ministry official, and V.S. Koshentayevskiy, a member of the State Planning Commission.

Meanwhile, the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), through General Directorate Secretary Rene Nunez, today rejected Guatemalan reports that FSLN members, including Comdr Eden Pastora, had participated in an international meeting of guerrillas to prepare an offensive against the Guatemalan Government. Today it was also learned that the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry is preparing a reorganization of its diplomatic corps in the Central American area, which includes the replacement of its ambassadors in Panama and Costa Rica, Jose Pasos and Edelberto Torres, respectively. Both men are currently in Managua. Unspecified motives of importance in the area of international politics were mentioned as the reason for the withdrawal of these ambassadors, but several Foreign Ministry spokesmen refused to confirm this report, indicating that the only important appointment made in the course of the day had been that of Deivan Mejia, who has been appointed ambassador to the FRG.

PCDN CRITICIZES COUNTRY'S UN VOTE ON AFGHANISTAN

PA192205 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1522 GMT 19 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 19 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua (PCDN) today released a communique criticizing Nicaragua's vote at the UN General Assembly, where it abstained from condemning the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

According to the PCDN, "Nicaragua's abstention at the United Nations contradicts the feelings of the Nicaraguan people, who love the freedom of all peoples." The document adds that "our government's stand in the case of Afghanistan places it in a difficult situation with the nonalined countries," which Nicaragua recently joined.

Nicaragua was 1 of 18 countries that abstained from condemning the Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan when the UN General Assembly massively condemned that Soviet intervention in southwest Asia. Nicaragua became a full member of the nonalined movement during the group's sixth nonalined summit meeting, held in Havana in September.

The PCDN is one of the factions into which Nicaraguan conservatism is divided and was always the one which most strongly opposed ousted President Anastasio Somoza Debayle's administration. Journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, whose assassination on 10 January 1978 marked the beginning of the popular struggle that culminated with the defeat of Somozism, also belonged to this faction.

ORTEGA DISCUSSES DEFENSE MINISTRY-EPS MERGER

PA172317 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The unification of the Ministry of Defense and the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] will lead to greater coordination says Minister Humberto Ortega. With the unification of the Ministry of Defense and the EPS, we will overcome a number of minor errors which existed due to lack of coordination and thus accomplish all the tasks of the junta, Companero Humberto Ortega, commander in chief of the EPS, told Atabal Sandinista [name of newscast]. Through the Defense Ministry, we will be linked more efficiently for support as far as defense is concerned.

[Begin Ortega recording] And at the same time, the Ministry of Defense and the EPS can give whatever support it can directly to campaigns such as the literacy campaign, the struggle against coffee rust, certain social work in rural areas--in a word, all those economic and social chores designated for the army.

[Question] What is going to be the position of the chief of militia within this Ministry of Defense?

[Answer] In order, we have the minister of defense and two deputy ministers--Luis Carrion, deputy commander in chief of the EPS, and Comdr Eden Pastora, chief of the national militia. We have raised national militia work to the level of deputy minister because the direct support of all organizations of the government and state is necessary to manage this enormous program.

Thus Deputy Minister Eden Pastora will more easily and directly give support to all the organizations of the state, the government, all organized political forces and all the Sandinist revolutionary power, so as to begin to [word indistinct] the militia, permitting us on one hand to organize the people, prepare them to defend the process, the economic conquests, production and education centers--that is, to guarantee tranquillity and the defense of the revolution, and at the same time be prepared militarily to organize ourselves seriously at any moment and face any external or internal counterrevolutionary activity. [end recording]

With the elimination of some branches [dependencias], which will be replaced, as in the example we just heard Comdr Humberto Ortega give, it will be possible for the ministry to carry out the austerity preached by our leaders, above all at this time of economic crisis.

AAPSO ISSUES DECLARATION CONDEMNING U.S. ON AFGHANISTAN

FL181124 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Jan 80 FL

[Text] In a declaration released in Beirut, Lebanon, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) criticizes U.S. policy distorting the events in Afghanistan to push the world into a nuclear war. The document asserts that Afghanistan is the victim of a plot hatched by the United States, China, Pakistan and other countries which aim to create some degree of strain to remove world attention from the aggressions they are conducting against Southeast Asian and Middle Eastern peoples.

FURTHER ON REFUGEES' ENTRY INTO PERUVIAN EMBASSY

PA181546 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0817 GMT 18 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 18 Jan (EFE)--Twelve persons in a station wagon last night smashed the vehicle against the garden fence of the residence of the Peruvian ambassador to Cuba in order to request asylum. Eyewitnesses told EFE that the incident occurred shortly after 2100 when Peruvian Ambassador Edgardo de Habich and his family were inside the residence.

Members of the national revolutionary police fired at the vehicle when it crashed against the fence. Persons who were inside the diplomatic residence told EFE that the guards stopped shooting when they realized there were children in the automobile. The 12 persons included several young couples with small children.

A member of the Peruvian Foreign Ministry refused to make statements and affirmed that Ambassador de Habich was not at the embassy. Other sources, however, told EFE that the ambassador established contact with the government in Lima 2 hours after the incident.

According to reports received by EFE over the telephone, the persons who entered the embassy have not yet started legal procedures to request asylum. This is the first time that that many people have forced their way into the Peruvian Embassy, although it was learned today that several days ago a policeman guarding the embassy abandoned his service weapon, went into the embassy and sought asylum there.

Refugees in Good Condition

PY191424 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Havana--Any person who wants to go to Peru does not have to use violent and absurd means to do so, Peruvian Ambassador Edgardo de Habich Palacio told EFE regarding the station wagon which entered his residence last night. He explained that the 12 people, including 5 children, who were in the station wagon are in good health and being well taken care of by embassy personnel. The Peruvian diplomat revealed that he had talked to the people who entered the embassy last night and they said that they only wanted to leave the country and were not political prisoners or involved in politics.

PRESIDENT CARTER ACCUSED OF OBSTRUCTING OLYMPICS

FL190243 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Jan 80 FL

[Text] History tells us that over many centuries the Greeks held the so-called Olympic games in which sportsmen from the Greek city-states participated.

Not even wars were able to stop those games, that is, up to the time of Theodosius. Yes, the Roman Emperor Theodosius I ended the Olympic games in the year 394 A.D., and it was then necessary to wait 15 centuries until Baron Pierre de Coubertin proposed at the Sorbonne in Paris that the Olympic games be renewed.

With the modern Olympic games not yet one century old, a personality who is trying to become the new Theodosius is desperately trying to destroy the already traditional games which are a symbol of peace, friendship and fraternity among peoples. The new Theodosius, who you now see on your television screens [caricature of President Carter], first attempted a boycott of the Moscow Olympic games. The repudiation of such a proposal was universal. Theodosius had to be quiet, but he then began to outline a plan to deprive the Soviet Union of its legitimate right to host the games. The pressures have been enormous for a decision by the International Olympic Committee on this matter. Theodosius even proposed that his empire would cover all the costs of the Olympics if the games were transferred to another country. This attempt also failed.

Now there is not so much talk about a boycott or a transfer of the site because U.S. athletes, Olympic officials and others from very many other countries of the world have come out against the proposals of the new Theodosius. The principal sports organizations of the world, including the International Olympic Committee itself, have once and again expressed their support for the Moscow Olympics. And they have warned that there will not be a change of site; there will not be a postponement. They will not join the boycott and they will not interfere with the schedule of the Olympic games.

The two sports organizations of our continent, ODECABE and ODEPA--that is, the Central American and Caribbean Sports Organization and the Pan-American Sports Organization--have expressed their total support for the Moscow games. And so have the presidents of the Olympic committees of Europe, including those of the FRG, France and Belgium, among others.

But the new Theodosius, now already defeated, has just connived a new plan--to hold concurrent Olympic games in the United States. The first to protest this new proposal were the most prominent athletes and the president of the U.S. Olympic Committee. What else, among so many absurd things, will now occur to the new Theodsius in the attempt to end the Olympic games?

The Olympic games of ancient Greece halted wars. The 1980 Olympic games in Moscow are the best guarantee of peace for mankind. But Carter is bent on gambling with world peace.

PROGRAM ASSERTS U.S. AFRIAD OF TRIAL IN IRAN

PL181431 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 18 Jan 80 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants 'Political" Information program commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Government has not stopped trying to obstruct the progressive process in Iran and persists in enlisting its allies for a blockade against it, especially the Western European countries and Japan. Together with that, the Carter administration has tried to overcome the stumbling block created by having given shelter to former Shah Reza Pahlavi in the United States, which provoked the seizing of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the capture of its officials as hostages by a group of Iranian students.

After a number of maneuvers and tricks which led to the sheltering of the former monarch in a Yankee military base under strong security measures, the shah unexpectedly traveled to Panamanian territory.

In this manner, Washington astutely removed direct responsibility for the shah from its shoulders and avoided the demand for his extradition to Iran for trial.

Above all, Carter had made every effort to impede the appearance of Reza Pahlavi before any Islamic court because in a trial, the direct U.S. involvement in the crimes and oppression endured by the Iranian people over more than 25 years would come to light. As has been charged, during the former shah's reign, more than 60,000 persons were murdered and more than $12 billion were transferred to U.S. banks, Iranian capital which Carter froze in an open and shameful policy of plunder.

The U.S. Government's eagerness to protect the criminal is not only due to the fact that he was its unconditional lackey for more than 25 years but also to hide Yankee responsibility for the theft perpetrated against that Persian nation. Documents were found at the U.S. Embassy under control of the Islamic students which prove that following the overthrow of the shah, the diplomatic mission was transformed into an espionage center and that many of its officials acted as CIA agents under diplomatic cover.

Likewise, Washington is making every effort to prevent those agents, about whom the Iranian authorities claim to have proof of their guilt, being subjected to a judicial process because it would reveal examples of the U.S. policy's vileness to the public. That is why Carter and his Cabinet are resorting to acts of force and attempting to influence Iran from a position of power. They are using measures and maneuvers aimed at intimidating the Iranians while seeking the cooperation of other governments and internally subverting Iran.

A fleet of 21 men-of-war in the Persian region, threats of military aggression, the embargo of Iranian capital, an economic blockade which includes food and nonimportation of oil and efforts to add other countries to the boycott are part of the Yankee measures. Washington, intoxicated by a blind, bellicose and dangerous policy, refuses to understand that today's world is not the same as it was many decades ago and that the use of gunboats is not a proper way to solve a conflict.

The peoples have learned to defend their rights. This is no longer the era of subjection through the use of force. No longer can anyone subvert countries with impunity or meddle in the internal affairs of other sovereign and independent states as the United States has historically done. The imperialist ambition of controlling regions as rich in natrual resources as the Persian area, the Middle East and others have led Carter and his advisers to adopt a stubborn policy without taking into consideration the consequences that such a policy could have. Many countries have not accepted the U.S. intention of enlisting them in a blockade against Iran and, least of all, supporting Yankee military arrogance against that country. A peaceful solution to the U.S.-Iranian conflict would be wise. To resort to force under the false concept of supremacy is the act of a fool.

CARTER PURPORTEDLY TO REINFORCE U.S. NUCLEAR PROGRAM

PA200239 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jan 80 PA

[World Events commentary]

[Excerpts] The most warlike sectors of the U.S. Government have advised President James Carter to review and reinforce the U.S. nuclear arsenal. For this purpose they employ false arguments designed to fool the public.

This was revealed by the New York TIMES and is borne out by statements of White House and Pentagon officials, who maintain that Carter's decision to delay discussion by the Senate of the SALT II agreements raises new questions regarding the government's nuclear plans for the coming decade.

The Soviet-U.S. agreements on the limitation of strategic weapons were signed in June of last year. They were immediately ratified by the highest levels of the Soviet state, but the U.S. Congress has not yet ratified them.

President Carter is now using new pretexts to continue delaying the discussion of those agreements by the U.S. Senate, but what he actually is planning is to review and reinforce the U.S. nuclear program beforehand.

Several members of the U.S. media have criticized this policy being pursued by President Carter, who has demonstrated that he is more interested in his reelection than in the preservation of peace.

This is the opinion of the moderate, realistic circles of the United States, which are subject to increased pressure from representatives of the military-industrial complex which, in its excessive search for profit, is seriously endangering world peace, a peace that is also desired by the U.S. people themselves.

The warmongers are again trying to raise insurmountable obstacles in the way of the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence which is consistently promoted by the USSR and other socialist countries. In this manner, the shady warmongering U.S. circles are conspiring against peace, the most cherished desire of all the world's peoples.

SUPPORT FOR PLO STRONGLY REAFFIRMED

FL181316 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Cuba's full support for the struggle of the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] was reiterated in Havana City by PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Lionel Soto, who affirmed that peace in the Middle East is impossible to achieve without solution of the Palestinian problem. The party leader made the closing remarks at a ceremony commemorating the 15th anniversary of the start of the PLO armed struggle held in Havana City.

Soto noted that on 1 January 1975 the people took arms against Zionist oppression and gave the lives of their best sons for the cause of independence and freedom. He stated that Palestine's history to date is one of eviction of a nation but that a state which is ready to fight for a just cause cannot be defeated and exterminated.

Lionel Soto said that Zionism, supported by British colonialism at the beginning and Yankee imperialism later on, was able to establish a Jewish state by using methods similar to those of the Nazis against the Arabs and Palestinians. He referred to the imperialist gendarme role being played by Israel in the Middle East and pointed out that the Camp David accords are a confirmation of the U.S. divisionist maneuvers in that area. But those imperialist attempts, he added, have foundered against the unity of the Arab peoples who are determined to achieve the diplomatic and political isolation of Egypt, as demonstrated at the Arab summit recently held in Tunis.

Lionel Soto noted that under the pretext of the energy crisis, the United States has hardened its policy in the Middle East, as has been reflected by the events in Iran and the flagrant meddling in Afghanistan's domestic affairs. These acts, which are aimed at obstructing the path of the peoples toward progress, seriously affect world peace, the party leader noted.

In closing, Soto asserted that the Palestinian people have the support of the socialist camp and the renewed solidarity of the nonalined countries movement and all democratic forces.

PARTY APPROVES RESOLUTION ON CRITICISM

FL161958 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The newspaper GRANMA today publishes the resolution on strengthening the use of criticism in the news media approved by the ninth plenum of the party Central Committee. The resolution says the party--in its struggle against mistakes, negligence, lack of firmness, complacency and distortions which obstruct the progress of our society--urges, promotes and supports criticism. It also refers to the extraordinary importance of criticism, pointing out that its use is decisive in building our socialist society.

The resolution asserts that criticism is a method that is inseparable from the life of the party, and it helps to correct deviations and stimulates the participation of the masses in the solution of difficulties and problems. Criticism not only helps us correct deficiencies and sloppy work, the resolution says, but, when used well and intensively, it helps in the search for and in finding the causes of negative acts that are repeated in various places.

The resolution adds that it is a permanent task of the party to promote criticism and teach the correct attitude that party members, leaders and officials and all workers should assume toward criticism. It states that when criticism is exercised, it should carefully differentiate between that which passes judgment on the enemy of classes and that which assesses the work of those who are in the ranks of the revolution whose shortcomings are not due to reasons hostile to our ideology and policies.

The resolution approved by the ninth plenum of the Central Committee asserts that the fear that criticism may harm authority is eliminated when the social significance of uncovering mistakes and deficiencies is appreciated. Criticism is more effective when it is specific and direct, when it solves problems in a positive sense, when it courageously identifies the ones responsible for defiencies and when it offers suggestions that help to find solutions, it adds.

In a review of the work already done, the resolution states that there has not been enough intensification in the use of criticism which, among other factors, has been restricted by the weaknesses of press organs and the journalists in the performance of their functions. In the case of journalists, it also refers to a lack of experience, specialization and rigor with the information on the topics covered.

It stresses that not all the desirable objectives have been reached in the field of satire [as heard] and that many times a call to order and a rectifying endeavor are diluted without achieving a message that would lead to consideration and analysis of problems. It terms as positive and increasingly important the results obtained by the permanent [newspaper] sections where letters from the readers to our press organs are published. It points out that a shortcoming of these sections is the lack of mechanisms establishing mandatory replies.

The use of criticism, adds the resolution, should play an important role in the struggle to eliminate the obstacles that restrain development of the economy and fight all types of deficiencies as well as antisocial manifestations and violations of socialist law.

Elsewhere, the resolution says that the press organs should state without hesitation who is individually responsible for the mistakes noted. The resolution says that it is not a matter of promoting the spectacular or superficial opinions, but to undertake, with responsibility and energy, an in-depth analysis of the facts and to seriously issue judgments and assessments that contribute to the achievement of common objectives.

It also makes quite clear what the responsibilities of the mass news media, Union of Cuban Journalists, agencies of the state administration, mass organizations, Union of Young Communists and party organizations and agencies are in this regard.

The secretariat of the party Central Committee will oversee the provisions of the resolution and periodically report to the Politburo on their status.

MORE CIGAR FACTORIES CLOSE DUE TO TOBACCO DISEASE

PA171853 Paris AFP in Spanish 1807 GMT 17 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 17 Jan (AFP)--Havana's large cigar factories have ceased production for 6 months on account of the blue mold [moho azul] disease that is affecting Cuba's tobacco plantations, it was learned here today. The measure, which had affected the Romeo y Julieta, H. Upman, Partagas and Heroes del Moncada factories in December, now applies to the Corona and Cohiba--President Fidel Castro's favorite--factories and will last until July.

SANCTI SPIRITUS SUGARCANE HARVEST GOING POORLY

FL162052 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1925 GMT 16 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The manual and mechanized sugarcane cutting forces in Sancti Spiritus Province are involved in raising productivity and attendance in the fields because of insufficient supplies of the raw material to the sugar mills in that province. In the first 10-day period of this month, the canecutters of the various forces, who had a planned attendance rate of 81 percent, reported 70 percent [attendance rate]. Of the 248 arrobas to be cut per man, they cut only 231 [arrobas]. At the same time none of the sugarcane enterprises in Sancti Spiritus Province fulfilled their plan to deliver [the raw material] to the mills. In the [first] 10-day period of this month, the sugarcane mills with the poorest performances were Simon Bolivar, Ramon Ponciano, Melanio Hernandez and Uruguay.

In the first 10-day period of this month in Sancti Spiritus Province it was reported that mechanized cutting did not fulfill the plan to deliver raw material to the mills due to a breakdown in the equipment and low yields per machine. The productivity of the KTP-1 [sugarcane harvesting] combine decreased in relation to the previous 10-day period due to numerous platoons which did not achieve [the planned] 5,000 arrobas cut per day.

Measures are being taken in Sancti Spiritus Province to cover for the lack of raw material to be sent to the mills. Included among the measures are new mobilizations to the sugarcane fields. At the same time the mechanized forces are making efforts to counter the difficulties being faced in spare parts and breakdowns and fulfill their sugarcane contributions to the sugar mills.

BARBADOS

MINISTER ST JOHN HEADS DELEGATION TO ACP CONFERENCE

FL191840 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 19 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Barbados Foreign [as heard] Minister Bernard St John will head his country's delegation to the 23d meeting of the Council of Ministers of Africa-Caribbean-Pacific (ACP) countries which will be held in Liberia from January 28th to February 1st. The meeting is expected to focus on the establishment of an ACP trade and investment bank as well as to review the draft 1980 budget. The ministerial meeting of the ACP subcommittee on sugar is also expected to be held to decide on action to counteract efforts by beet sugar lobbyists and to appoint an ACP ministerial spokesman for the 1980-81 sugar price negotiations. A new secretary general and deputy secretary general for the secretariat will also be appointed and the election of a new ministerial bureau will take place during the conference.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

COMMUNIST PARTY CRITICIZES LOANS FOR FOOD PURCHASES

FL191356 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Jan 80 FL

[Excerpt] The Dominican Communist Party (PCD) yesterday criticized two loans of several million dollars obtained by the government to finance the purchase of foodstuffs abroad. According to the leftist organization, the loans are harmful to the Dominican Republic because the country is going to import goods which, with the exception of wheat, it is capable of producing. The PCD was referring to a $15-million loan granted by the Inter-American Development Bank through an (agricultural) program to finance Dominican food purchases abroad. The other loan referred to by the leftist party was arranged with the U.S. Government to finance the purchase of food surpluses in the United States. The PCD said that with these loans to finance food purchases abroad, the government inhibits the initiative of Dominican farmers.

GRENADA

BISHOP ENDS VISIT TO ALGERIA, LEAVES FOR LIBYA

FL191750 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 19 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Grenada's prime minister, Maurice Bishop, left Algeria today for Tripoli, Libya, after a 3-day visit to Algeria marked by the signing of a cooperation agreement. The agreement covers communications, agriculture, trade, science and culture.

The Grenadian leader held talks with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and leaders of the POLISARIO movement fighting Morocco for independence of the Western Sahara. Grenada is one of the 34 states which have so far recognised the republic proclaimed by the POLISARIO in 1976. Four other Caribbean states have done so. These are Jamaica, Dominica, St Lucia and Guyana. Mr Bishop said on his departure from Algeria that Grenada would encourage the other countries in the region to recognize the POLISARIO's republic. The Western Sahara issue will be discussed by next February's conference of Caribbean foreign ministers.

In Libya, the Grenadian prime minister is expected to talk with Libyan leaders on matters pertaining to oil.

Guyana's prime minister, Forbes Burnham, is also visiting the Middle East on an aid-seeking mission.

JAMAICA

GOVERNMENT CONCERNED ABOUT S. AFRICANS IN RHODESIA

FL181613 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Jamaica has expressed concern over reports that certain aspects of the Rhodesian cease-fire agreement have not been implemented. A statement from Foreign Affairs Minister P.J. Patterson took particular note of the continued presence of South African troops in the colony and the occupation by Rhodesian forces of areas vacated by the Patriotic Front's freedom fighters.

SEAGA FILES LIBEL SUIT AGAINST JBC, MAGAZINE EDITOR

FL181853 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 18 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The firm of lawyers Livingston, Alexander and Levy is reported to have filed on behalf of opposition leader Edward Seaga writs seeking damages for libel against the Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation [JBC]. and the editor of COVERT ACTION magazine, (William Sharp).

A release from Mr Seaga said the libel writ was being filed in respect of a radio broadcast on the program "Public Eye" which was transmitted on November 30th, 1979 and the television program "Sunday Reports" broadcast on January 6th, 1980. The content of both programs was based on a statement in the LATIN AMERICAN WEEKLY magazine [as heard] that U.S. State Department officials had admitted that Mr Seaga was a major source of United States intelligence on Jamaica.

However, the general manager of the Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation, Mr (Wycliffe Bennett), said he had so far received only a letter from the firm of lawyers demanding an apology.

ST LUCIA

PRIME MINISTER LOUISY WILL NOT CALL GENERAL ELECTION

FL171605 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 12 Jan 80 p 3 FL

[Text] St. Lucia Prime Minister Allan Louisy, now entangled in a leadership struggle with his deputy George Odlum, said on radio in Barbados last night that he would not call a general election over the issue, because his Labour Party would come out losers.

The state-owned Radio Barbados broadcast an interview with Mr. Louisy, the ex-High Court judge who led the St. Lucia Labour Party (SLP) into a landslide general elections win last July, ending the 15-year-rule of the United Workers Party (UWP).

Mr. Louisy has for several weeks now been under increasing pressure from the Odlum faction of the Labour Party to hand over the prime ministership to his deputy.

The prime minister said he did not think an election would resolve the problem. He added: "I believe the UWP would be returned to power if there is a dissolution (of parliament) tomorrow".

"I intend to hold out as long as possible", the St. Lucian leader told the radio.

Mr. Louisy went on: "The last thing I will want to have is an election, because my people...the supporters of the Labour Party have suffered for 15 long years and...they might have to face another 15 years if the United Workers Party won".

The prime minister recently rejected the latest call from Mr. Odlum for him to step down by March this year.

Mr. Odlum said last week that the prime minister had handed over his finance and economic development portfolio, but this Mr. Louisy denied tonight.

"I have done no such thing", he told Radio Barbados.

The power struggle emerged from a post-election agreement by Mr. Louisy to relinquish the prime ministership by the end of 1979.

Mr. Louisy has since explained that he changed his mind, because of concern about the direction in which St. Lucia would be headed under the left-leaning Mr. Odlum.

ST VINCENT

TWELVE IN UNION ISLAND UPRISING RELEASED

PA122252 Paris AFP in English 2037 GMT 12 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] Kingstown, St Vincent, Jan 12 (AFP)--Authorities here have released 12 of 42 persons detained by security authorities in connection with the abortive December 7 rebellion on Union Island, part of the newly independent St Vincent and the Grenadines.

A spokesman for Prime Minister Milton Cato said today eight of the detainees had been released unconditionally, while the four others would be under police surveillance and (?may) be placed under house arrest. Seven of the detainees released are women.

It was not clear today whether charges would be laid against (?the) [words indistinct] in detention, before alleged rebellion ringleaders were brought back from Grenada.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 015 22 January 1980

CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Andean Foreign Ministers Discuss 'Era of Change', LA Integration A 1
Cooperation Memorandum Signed With Brazil A 1

BOLIVIA

Congress Approves Resolution on General Elections C 1
Peasant Congress Gives Conditional Support to Government C 1
Briefs: Tin Production Decline C 1

BRAZIL

Government Withholds Decision on Olympic Boycott D 1
Saraiva Guerreiro Terms Andean Meeting 'Positive' D 1
Figueiredo Promises Direct Elections for 1982 D 1
Ernane Galveas Replaces Rischbieter as Finance Minister D 2
Good Relations With Delfim Neto D 2

CHILE

El Teniente Copper Miners Go On Strike E 1
Political Agitators Blamed E 1
Argentine Air Force Chief Arrives for Talks E 2
Paper Attacks PCCH for Supporting USSR on Afghanistan E 2

COLOMBIA

Officials, Athletes Reject U.S. Stand on Moscow Games F 1
Guerrillas Attack Police Station; Government Responds F 1
Three Policemen Killed F 1
Defense Ministry Pledges Retaliation F 1

ECUADOR

Government Reports Plot Against Constitutional Rule G 1
Coup Chances Discounted G 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Carazo Receives Carter Letter on Olympics P 1
Carazo Meets U.S. Congressmen, Reviews Bilateral Relations P 1
Clergymen Accuse Carazo of Inciting Violence P 2

EL SALVADOR

Communists Seize Radio Stations, Read Manifesto P 2
More on Radio Station Takeovers P 2
Terrorist Actions, Church Occupations Continue P 3
Commentary Objects to Boycott of Moscow Olympics P 4
PCN Analyzes 'Shamoful' State of Political Situation P 4
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 18 Jan]

GUATEMALA

Finance Minister Describes Favorable Oil Situation P 7
Exports May Begin in February P 7
Profits To Reach 40 Million Quetzales P 7
[LA PRENSA LIBRE 10 Jan]

HONDURAS

Peoples Organizations Form Patriotic Front P 7

NICARAGUA

Report Reveals Increasing International Reserves P 8
Sugar Workers Refuse To Join Sandinist Labor Central P 9
[EL PUEBLO 12 Jan]
Seizure of Schools Not Authorized by Education Ministry P 9
School for Nicaraguan Students Created in Cuba P 9
[BARRICADA 13 Jan]

CUBA

Refugees at Peruvian Embassy Persuaded to Leave Q 1
Diplomatic Relations Established With Western Sahara Q 1
Fidel Castro Receives Jamaican Delegation Q 1
Observers Say There Will Be No Olympic Boycott Q 1
Carlos Rafael Rodriguez Receives Iraqi Minister Q 2
Agreement Signed Q 2
Dominican Republic Congressmen Arrive for Visit Q 2
Visit Havana Museum Q 3
Reportage on Sugar Harvest, Production Goals Q 3
Meeting Stresses Labor Discipline Q 3
Vice Minister Discuss Harvest Q 3
UJC Leader Visits Mill Q 4
First Assessment Meeting Held Q 4
Briefs: Cultural Exchange With Ecuador Q 4

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Increased Trade Sought With European Countries S 1

JAMAICA

Manley Denounces Workers Responsible for Strike S 1
Foreign Minister Patterson Urges Energy Cooperation S 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

ARGENTINA

Nigerian Foreign Minister Departs After Talks With Videla V 1
Graffigna Returns From Chile V 1

VENEZUELA

Government Will Not Back U.S. on Olympic Boycott V 1
15-Percent Cut in Sales to Oil Companies Announced V 1

ANDEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS DISCUSS 'ERA OF CHANGE', LA INTEGRATION

PY171454 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia yesterday opened the meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Andean Group. The Brazilian foreign minister also attended the ceremony. During the ceremony, Garcia y Garcia stated that Brazil and the Andean Pact countries are fully aware of the need to reactivate the region's integration mechanisms. With the visit of the Brazilian foreign minister, a dialog which is filled with projects and projections is beginning.

Garcia y Garcia stressed that Latin America must institute new policies because it has a role to play in the great human problems. He also recommended that the demands for change in the modern world not be neglected. Finally, in his address to the Andean, Brazilian and Spanish foreign ministers, he demanded the greatest efforts to remain permanently informed regarding mutual interests upon which our countries have to take a stand.

Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro asserted that a time without change is ending in Latin America and that this decade has been announced as an era of changes in each of our countries and in the region in general. This new reality demands resourcefulness and dedication in order to jointly plan the relations among the region's countries in a skillful, productive and fraternal manner, the Brazilian foreign minister added.

In another part of his address, he asserted that there is agreement regarding the meaning of the Latin American political process and that there has never been any type of hegemony or verticalism. Saraiva Guerreiro recommended the use of every type of diplomatic instrument in order to avoid misunderstandings and antagonisms and to resolve concrete matters among the region's countries.

At noon today the Andean, Brazilian and Spanish foreign ministers will be received by the members of the Cartagena Agreement in a solemn session that will be held at the organization's main offices. The members of the Cartagena Agreement will receive the distinguished visitors in a ceremony that will be a historic event in the progress and consolidation of the Andean Group. During the ceremony, the pact's coordinator will give a report on the subregion's status and the role it is playing in various international matters in which it is participating.

Cooperation Memorandum Signed With Brazil

PY181339 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Jan 80 PY

[Text] The Andean group and Brazil have created a permanent mechanism for mutual exchange to promote the development and expansion of mutual relations and to stimulate Latin American cooperation and integration.

In this regard, the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Andean Group and the Brazilian foreign minister have signed a memorandum of understanding, as they are convinced that all nations must contribute toward the reestablishment of world peace and security.

The objectives of this mechanism are to stimulate the efforts toward cooperation in the transportation and communications fields, to increase and diversify economic and trade relations and to cooperate in the cultural, scientific and technical fields.

CONGRESS APPROVES RESOLUTION ON GENERAL ELECTIONS

PY220130 La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpt] In a session held today, Congress approved a resolution whose main articles state that, in accordance with Articles 77, 75 and 60 of the national Constitution, the nation's president, vice president, senators and deputies who are elected in the elections to be held on 29 June will hold their mandates for 4 years beginning on 6 August 1980; the electoral law approved by the decree law dated 30 April 1965 and amended by the decree dated 11 January 1979 is in force; the executive branch must promulgate the decree calling for elections 60 days in advance of them; and candidates for president, vice president, senators and deputies must resign from public office 3 months before the election date.

PEASANT CONGRESS GIVES CONDITIONAL SUPPORT TO GOVERNMENT

PY181646 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Jan 80 PY

[Text] The second national congress of the Bolivian Peasant Workers Confederation [Confederacion Sindical de los Trabajadores Campesinos de Bolivia] has approved important resolutions on political, economic and social matters. Regarding the political problems of the country, deputy and peasant leader Jaime Villegas [MNR deputy for Potosi Department] announced the following position of the Bolivian peasant class:

The Bolivian peasants confirm their anti-imperialist and antifeudal position and assert that they will struggle stubbornly for the defense of these principles and of the liberties and conquests of the Bolivian people. They state that they will maintain, even at the cost of their lives, the democratic process initiated in the country until its final and total consolidation, and they repudiate any reckless attempts to stall it or hinder its continuation. The Bolivian peasant class therefore supports the interim constitutional government as an expression of democracy derived from the legislative branch constituted through the votes of the people, as long as the government's measures benefit the Bolivian people.

The meeting favors a total unification of the peasant masses in order to enable their aspirations to become realities. The executive committee of the Bolivian Peasant Workers Confederation is given the task of drawing up a political, economic and social program which will serve as a guide in the struggle and the basis of the actions of the peasants of the country and which should be approved by the next national congress.

The independence of the peasant labor unions should be maintained, and party policy influences in their organization should be prevented. The paternalism long imposed on their activities should be banished.

It is recognized that the peasants are the natural allies of the workers and intellectuals of the country, and they express their disagreement with the party and political structure of the Bolivian Labor Central, which has an exclusively sectarian nature.

BRIEFS

TIN PRODUCTION DECLINE--In 1979, COMIBOL failed to meet its tin production target of 23,100 fine metric tons. Its yearly production amounted to only 19,000 tons, 18 percent less than its 1978 output. [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 8 Jan 80 p 3 PY]

GOVERNMENT WITHHOLDS DECISION ON OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

PY221110 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 22 Jan 80 PY

[Text] The Brazilian Government does not yet have a definite position regarding the U.S. proposal to boycott the Moscow Olympic games. According to Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas, the Foreign Ministry has limited itself to observing remarks made by both U.S. Government officials and other countries. A possible Brazilian boycott of the Moscow Olympic games can only be decided by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro after consultation with the president of the republic and the Brazilian Olympic Committee.

SARAIVA GUERREIRO TERMS ANDEAN MEETING 'POSITIVE'

PY220149 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Jan 80 p 7 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro considers the results of his meeting with the foreign ministers of the Andean Pact to have been highly positive "because new political ties were created and because the bases for economic cooperation were cemented in a region that is a priority in Brazil's foreign policy: Latin America."

These statements were made yesterday on the minister's arrival in Brasilia from Lima, where he met with his Andean colleagues for 3 days. Saraiva Guerreiro made it a point to state that the talks "did not visualize the isolation of any country in particular, nor the creation of exclusivist blocs. On the contrary, the objective is to work for greater integration in Latin America, which is the desire of Brazil and the Andean countries."

According to Saraiva Guerreiro, the strengthening of Latin America must occur not only at the regional level "but also at the international level, where we desire a greater role without any intention of antagonizing nations such as the United States or European countries." The minister believes that the institutionalization of a mechanism for consultations will accelerate the strengthening of ties between Brazil and the Andean countries "because it will create the habit of holding regular meetings at various levels." According to the minister, it is not so important to promote the integration of the Brazilian and Andean economies, "but it is important to take advantage of the opportunities that emerge from the economic complementation between the two parties. Doing so will cause the Andean countries to become good partners of Brazil at the bilateral and multilateral levels."

The Amazon cooperation treaty was extensively debated in Lima, Saraiva Guerreiro indicated, "but we were very careful not to make any decision about Guyana and Suriname, which are also members of the Amazon Pact, because they were in attendance. Moreover, the points that were debated will be discussed during the Amazon Pact's initial meeting in July in Manaus."

FIGUEIREDO PROMISES DIRECT ELECTIONS FOR 1982

PY171315 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 17 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Brasilia--President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo has promised direct elections for 1982. At a meeting yesterday, President Figueiredo told Federal Deputy Jorge Paulo that the 1982 elections will be direct. Paulo, who switched from the old MDB [Brazilian Democratic Party] to the government party, was accompanied by his wife, Sao Paulo State Deputy (Dadercy Nogueira), who also joined the PDS [Social Democratic Party].

Paulo also stated that the fact that he has changed parties does not affect his personal convictions and that he will vote for the Lobao amendment proposal, which provides for the direct elections of governors.

The return of direct elections will not be an isolated event, however, because it will be included in a broader electoral reform proposal which must also include the institution of the district voting system, although in an attenuated manner and disregarding the old conventional standards. In addition, elections for mayors and assemblymen could take place this year. The government has practically concluded the formation of its party, while the opposition, divided by conflicting trends, cannot advance any further from the PT [Labor Party] and from Tancredo Neves [MDB senator for Minas Gerais] and Magalhaes [presumably Jose Magalhaes Pinto--former Congress president]

ERNANE GALVEAS REPLACES RISCHBIETER AS FINANCE MINISTER

PA170411 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2311 GMT 16 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Brasilia, 16 Jan (EFE)--The president of the Banco Central, Ernane Galveas, today was appointed as new finance minister replacing Karlos Rischbieter, who resigned. The appointment of Galveas, the most likely candidate to succeed the resigning minister, was confirmed this afternoon following a meeting of President Joao Baptista de Figuereido with the chief of the presidency's military household [as received], Gen Golbery de Couto e Silva.

Galveas, 58, was born in the State of Espirito Santo and in 1942 joined the Banco de Brasil where he held important posts, as well as working in the now defunct Currency and Credit Superintendency (SUMOC) and in the Finance Ministry. His career at the Banco de Brasil led him to the Foreign Trade Department (CACEX), from where he was taken by Antonio Delfim Neto when he was finance minister during the Costa e Silva administration (1967-69) to the Banco Central, which he later left. Galveas returned to the presidency of the Banco Central in August 1979 again upon request from Delfim Neto, who is now planning minister.

The economic-financial sectors believe that Galveas offers unity to the nation's economic planning, which has such priorities as the fight against inflation, the increase of exports and agricultural development. Jose Flavio Pecora, secretary general of the Planning Ministry, has been named to replace Galveas at the presidency of the Banco Central.

Good Relations With Delfim Neto

PY171113 Porto Algegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 17 Jan 80 PY

[Text] After receiving President Figueiredo's formal invitation to take over the Finance Ministry, Ernane Galveas reported that he and Minister Delfim Neto have already worked together and that they have been able to do so without problems. He reasserted that it is the Finance Ministry's responsibility to reduce the current inflation rate and to bring the country's balance of payments into equilibrium. Galveas believes that the economic measures implemented in December must have a favorable effect on last year's trade balance, which should add up to (?$20) billion in exports and imports.

He also said that he had not received any request to dismiss Benedito Moreira, director of the Foreign Trade Department [CACEX] and that he plans to keep him in his job. The new finance minister believes that the unity of the economic team must be maintained and enhanced. The new finance minister will be sworn in at 1600 tomorrow afternoon at the Planalto Palace.

EL TENIENTE COPPER MINERS GO ON STRIKE

PY191826 Paris AFP in Spanish 1741 GMT 19 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 19 Jan (AFP)--It was reported here that the El Teniente copper mine was paralyzed this morning as the number of miners on strike increased.

An agreement between labor and management seemed imminent, but the personnel of the mine's smelting plant disregarded the offers of salary readjustments and put the legal strike into effect on Thursday.

The miners responsible for extracting minerals from the tunnels then disobeyed the orders of union leaders and also abandoned their work.

Leaders of the Copper Workers Confederation (CTC), made up of miners unions throughout the country, reported that the personnel of these two sections total 5,300 men and that their absence from work has completely paralyzed production.

This strike is the largest to take place in Chile during the 6 years of military government since the overthrow of socialist President Salvador Allende in 1973.

Political Agitators Blamed

PY211953 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 21 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Six agitators who are promoting labor unrest at the El Teniente copper mines have been identified. ONDA NOTICIOSAS learned at noon today that the authorities have identified six political agitators who are directly responsible for the labor unrest at El Teniente.

It was learned from well-informed sources that these agitators were directly responsible for the atmosphere of confusion and lack of information which led to the illegal strike called by the (Sewell) mines industrial union.

It is well-known that the El Teniente copper mines are experiencing two strikes at this time. One is being conducted by the (Calletones) division. This is a completely correct and legal strike. The other strike, in the (Sewell) and (Minas) divisions, is not. The latter is the result of the activities of these political agitators, who have now been completely identified.

The (Calletones) miners are exercising their right to strike in complete compliance with the law, but the (Sewell) and (Minas) workers were deceived and intentionally misled so that they would strike. This strike is illegal, and some contracts may be canceled as a result of it.

The (Sewell) and (Minas) workers were actually incited by these agitators to reject the agreements that were achieved by their own labor leaders and to strike. The enterprise has been offering all kinds of benefits since last Friday to persuade workers to resume their work, and until now it has abstained from carrying out any reprisals despite having the right to do so.

The company's appeals have not been heeded, however. On the contrary, the agitators have continued with their plan. They are confusing the workers and telling the public about a labor conflict that does not really exist. This is an artificial labor conflict that will have serious consequences on workers. In other words, there are two well-defined cases involved in this issue: There is a legal strike in (Calletones) in compliance with the labor law, and another one that is completely illegal. The latter is the result of deceit and a lack of information.

It is enough to say that more than 50 percent of the (Sewell) and (Minas) workers approved the agreement negotiated between their labor leaders and the enterprise. It was at this point that the agitators intervened to call an assembly that there was no reason to hold. Disregarding the will of the majority at the assembly, the agitators were able to deceive workers and convince them to call a strike. The agitators were not really interested in achieving a labor solution but rather in creating a political problem for well-known reasons.

The (Sewell) and (Minas) workers are currently facing--in addition to this deceit and these illegal procedures--the possibility of having their labor contracts canceled. This is the ultimate objective of these agitators, but since they have been fully identified, the enterprise will make the proper decisions and will soon disclose their names.

It is obvious that the workers were misled when they disregarded an agreement that they themselves approved by a majority, since this attitude may have very serious consequences for their contracts. Despite all this, however, the agitators still say they are labor representatives who have no political interest.

ARGENTINE AIR FORCE CHIEF ARRIVES FOR TALKS

PY181752 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 18 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Argentine Air Force Comdr Omar Graffigna arrived in Santiago at 1030 today. He was welcomed at Pudahuel international airport by his Chilean colleague, Gen Fernando Matthei. The two air force commanders will hold meetings during which they will discuss issues of common interest. No details about these meetings were disclosed, however.

It was learned early this week that the Argentine Air Force commander and member of the military junta was going to visit Chile. It is likely that General Graffigna will stay in Santiago during the entire weekend.

PAPER ATTACKS PCCH FOR SUPPORTING USSR ON AFGHANISTAN

PY161720 Paris AFP in Spanish 1540 GMT 16 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 16 Jan (AFP)--The progovernment newspaper EL CRONISTA stated here today that the decision of the proscribed Chilean Communist Party (PCCH) to support the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan strengthens the resolve of the Chilean people to "eradicate them definitely" from the country.

"Unable to hide its ideas about colonialism, the PCCH once again publicly applauds this new aggression carried out by the Soviet Union, this time against Afghanistan," the newspaper stated on its editorial page.

According to the newspaper, the PCCH has expressed its "unhesitating support" for the internationalist attitude with which the Soviet Union "supports the defense of Afghanistan."

It stated: "These same Communists did not hesitate to support the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia in the 1960's and then came forward as defenders of the people and lovers of freedom. They are the same people who would not have hesitated to bless an armed Soviet invasion of Chile when they were preparing the country, during Allende's government (1970-1973), to become another satellite of Moscow."

The paper stressed that the PCCH, "without the slightest respect for the most elemental rights of the individual and of nations, lauds this new attack against freedom and justice by the Soviets in the face of the impotence of the world."

OFFICIALS, ATHLETES REJECT U.S. STAND ON MOSCOW GAMES

PA212142 Paris AFP in Spanish 1537 GMT 21 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota, 21 Jan (AFP)--Government sports officials and Colombian athletes today rejected the proposal by U.S. President Jimmy Carter to boycott the Moscow Olympic games.

Fidel Mendoza Carrasquilla, president of the Colombian Olympic Committ , said politics should not interfere with sports and saw no reason for Carter to propose the sabotage of the Moscow games. He noted that although he rejects the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, he does not agree with the U.S. attitude of getting even by boycotting the Moscow games.

Luis Barbosa, recently declared Colombia's second athlete for 1979, and cyclist Alfonso Florez, winner of the Colombia-Chile cycle race, also stated that they reject the U.S. stand. Colombian sports fans also expressed their rejection of the Carter position. However, the Liberal Party government of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has not yet made a decision on the matter.

GUERRILLAS ATTACK POLICE STATION; GOVERNMENT RESPONDS

Three Policemen Killed

PA211234 Paris AFP in Spanish 2005 GMT 20 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota, 20 Jan (AFP)--Only a few hours after the government announced its success in actions against subversives, Colombian guerrillas reappeared in the southeastern part of the country today and, after subduing a police post, where they killed three policemen and wounded another, they fled into the mountains with the arms and ammunition taken from the station. The unexpected attack took place near Algeciras, Huila Department, in El Pato region. It was attributed to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). One junior officer and nine other policemen had their weapons and a large quantity of ammunition taken from them before being released. Shortly afterward, the guerrillas, members of the FARC's Fourth Front, escaped into the mountains after doing considerable damage to the police post. The unexpected attack took place despite the fact that for the past several months there has been an impressive deployment of anti-guerrilla forces in El Pato and the surrounding areas. They are assigned to combat not only the FARC, but also the pro-Castro National Liberation Army (ELN).

Justice Minister Hugo Escobar recently called on the guerrillas to surrender. However, he did not mention the possibility of a pardon for the rebels. The new rebel attack thus comes as a response to the minister, since the rebels are apparently determined to redouble their struggle in the mountains, despite the setbacks they suffered in 1979.

Defense Ministry Pledges Retaliation

PA211558 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota--The fifty guerrillas of the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] which staged another bloody attack on a police post in the past few hours in Huila are surrounded [words indistinct] will be forced to fight the regular troops. The report was made by a ranking military spokesman who said the seditious individuals stole the weapons and uniforms of the police agents in Algeciras Station, Huila Department, an area located in El Pato.

National Defense Ministry spokesmen said the insurgents were cruel and bloody, adding that they will not rest until the groups of armed insurgents operating in various parts of the country are stopped.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS PLOT AGAINST CONSTITUTIONAL RULE

PA212042 Paris AFP in Spanish 1925 GMT 21 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Quito, 21 Jan (AFP)--The Ecuadorean Government has reported the existence of a conspiracy against the democratic, constitutional regime inaugurated last 10 August after 9 years of dictatorial rule, it was learned here today.

Alejandro Roman, secretary general of public administration, called on the Ecuadorean people to join President Jaime Roldos in defending the constitution which is in jeopardy.

The spokesman for the regime said the government is completely determined to abide by the people's mandate, stabilize democracy and promote profound changes concerning the economic, social, political and cultural structures.

The government was annoyed by an international report carried in several Ecuadorean newspapers saying the leadership crisis involving President Roldos and Assad Bucaram, head of the Concentration of Popular Forces (CFP), is what is undermining the government.

Roman said the government is not under any circumstances going to allow the public to continue to be made uneasy, let alone efforts to undermine democracy by casting doubts on the constitutional regime.

It was also reported that military gangs are being prepared, that unpopular and anti-patriotic mobilizations sponsored by the oligarchy are being developed and that repressive bodies are being imported from the worst Latin American dictatorships to promote anarchy in the streets.

Meanwhile, President Roldos is planning a number of economic measures to offset the price spiral which is driving the people crazy.

School resumed today in most high schools in Quito. Classes had been suspended by the Education Ministry following street disturbances by students 10 days ago. Those riots left a tragic toll with the death of Patricio Hermann, a Mejia High School student.

Rain began falling in the main cities in the country after a long drought compelled the government to import rice, a key staple of the national diet, from Colombia and Venezuela.

The drug industry is also concerned over a bill formulated by a commission of the National House of Representatives--the legislative branch--on the nationalization of drug production.

Coup Chances Discounted

PA212001 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Dr Julio Cesar Trujillo, leader of the Popular Democratic Alliance, ruled out the possibility of a coup d'etat and asked young people not to let themselves be deceived by seditious persons who only want them to be the ones killed while they themselves enjoy their privileges alive.

Trujillo arrived in Machala to preside over a regional meeting of Popular Democracy attended by delegations from Loja, Zamora, Chinchipe, Los Rios and El Oro. He explained that Popular Democracy advocates communitarian socialism [socialismo comunitario], which implies the transfer of the benefits of production [bienes de produccion] to the workers.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CARAZO RECEIVES CARTER LETTER ON OLYMPICS

PA211747 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jan 80 PA

[Text] U.S. President Carter has sent a letter to Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo explaining the U.S. position on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The United States has sent this letter to the heads of state of all friendly countries. The letter states that the United States will not permit the participation of U.S. athletes in the Moscow Olympics until Russia withdraws its troops from Afghanistan.

CARAZO MEETS U.S. CONGRESSMEN, REVIEWS BILATERAL RELATIONS

PA211935 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jan 80 PA

[Text] U.S. Congressmen [four names indistinct] Clarence Miller and [name indistinct], who are making a tour of several Latin American countries, met with President Rodrigo Carazo yesterday. For several hours the U.S. congressmen, accompanied by U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman, talked with President Carazo. They discussed bilateral relations, foreign policy, the conflict in Afghanistan, tuna fishing in Costa Rican waters and foreign aid.

The support Costa Rica has expressed in the Afghanistan conflict due to that country's military occupation by Russia was welcomed by the U.S. congressmen. Carazo said all free countries of the world should condemn this type of action because the Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan is the kind of social imperialism which must not be permitted.

One of the U.S. congressmen brought up the problem encountered by U.S. fishermen in Costa Rican waters. Carazo said the government is willing to sign a fishing agreement, as long as its territorial water rights are respected, but that no country will be permitted to fish without paying for the proper permits. The government is determined to use its full capabilities to protect the resources of its territorial waters, said Carazo.

So far, U.S. foreign aid for the Central American countries has been effective and should be maintained, Carazo told the U.S. congressmen. In the specific case of Costa Rica, we have received many financial benefits and we hope the policy is maintained. Carazo urged the United States to continue providing economic aid for other Central American countries.

One of the subjects which took up the most time in the meeting between Carazo and the U.S. congressmen was the political crisis in Afghanistan. Carazo said that in the Iranian situation, Costa Rica clearly expressed its opposition to official terrorism, it did concerning the armed Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, which it considers an example of imperialism. They also discussed the energy crisis, which is affecting all the developing countries, and the U.S. problems in this respect.

Finally, Carazo said the visit of the U.S. congressmen was very fruitful because the talks were open, frank and conducted without protocol. The subjects discussed were of great interest to both countries and the results were positive, said Carazo. He said the U.S. congressmen also probably considered the meeting productive.

CLERGYMEN ACCUSE CARAZO OF INCITING VIOLENCE

PA181841 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Jan 80 PA

[Text] More than 20 priests and clergymen throughout the country have repudiated the way in which President Rodrigo Carazo addressed the country on 14 January.

The verbal attacks you abundantly used incite other kinds of violence, they said. Provoking antagonism, fomenting ideological discrimination and awakening fanaticism is not the right path for maintaining the unity of Costa Ricans, the priests told President Carazo.

Your attitude is contrary to the Christian spirit. Attitudes such as yours are contrary to democracy and the Christian spirit because they hinder the coexistence among persons of different ideologies, the clergymen added in reference to President Carazo's speech. They added that they feared this speech will mark the beginning of a style of government characterized by intolerance when the country needs a conciliatory attitude based on the Gospel.

EL SALVADOR

COMMUNISTS SEIZE RADIO STATIONS, READ MANIFESTO

PA211829 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1733 GMT 21 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Members of the Salvadoran Communist Party today occupied five radio broadcasting stations in San Salvador and broadcast a manifesto criticizing the Salvadoran Government authorities. They also appealed to the Salvadoran people to join a leftist unity rally to be held tomorrow morning at 1000 (1600 GMT).

Many businessmen in the interior of the country and in the capital announced they have been receiving anonymous threats by telephone to close their businesses tomorrow and participate in the leftist demonstration or suffer the consequences of armed actions against their businesses.

More on Radio Station Takeovers

PA220012 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Jan 80 PA

[Text] At 0655 this morning, the Armed Popular Liberation Forces, the Communist Party of El Salvador and the Armed Forces of National Resistance seized five radio stations and broadcast a message.

According to the armed groups' message, the armed struggle aimed at seizing power is already being waged and only the people's support will lead to their own liberation.

The message condemned a number of incidents in which several militants of the various dissident organizations have died. It also mentioned political prisoners still in jail.

The final part of the document condemned the activities of the Central American Defense Council and U.S. intervention in this hemisphere, particularly in El Salvador.

TERRORIST ACTIONS, CHURCH OCCUPATIONS CONTINUE

PA211708 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--A number of terrorist actions took place in the past few hours in several locations. Four persons were killed when the Marxist Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) attacked the National Guard garrison in San Julian, 56 km west of San Salvador.

The action occurred last night. The authorities today reported that the four casualties, including a 17-year-old girl, were members of the group of more than 30 persons who attacked the garrison.

A powerful bomb caused damages in the offices of the Leftist Revolutionary Peoples Bloc (PBR) in north San Salvador.

At the same time several Salvadoran churches were occupied by activists of various leftwing organizations who asked the Salvadorans to unite and achieve political power through arms.

BPR members occupied the basilica in front of the ACAN-EFE offices today. Metallurgy workers continued their occupation of the Metropolitan Cathedral which they began 8 days ago.

Some 15 churches throughout the country are being occupied by Marxist militants.

Meanwhile, the leftist organizations which recently united to fight against the current government are organizing a march through the capital's main streets tomorrow.

The revolutionary government junta today said the March can be held and that it is not blocking peaceful street demonstrations.

The people are apprehensive about what might occur during tomorrow's demonstration since several weeks ago leftist activists tried to prevent the holding of an extreme rightist demonstration.

In western Ahuachapan, attorney Rafael Moran Castaneda's home was machinegunned in the past few hours but no tragic consequences were reported.

In Sonsonate, 65 km southeast of San Salvador, a bomb went off at the National Guard garrison and the Church of the Holy Trinity was taken over by 28 February People's Leagues members who have also taken the upper hand in the central market place.

An armed clash followed the church takeover but no injuries or deaths were reported.

The Marxist organizations reported that all the actions of the past 24 hours seek to rally support round them.

Police have set up several roadblocks to keep order. The capital appears normal even though reports from the interior indicate leftist propaganda has been distributed along several roads and among townships.

Finally, it was reported at the Presidential House that this country will never go communist. The revolutionary government junta this morning continued analyzing lists of possible future ministers to replace the ones who resigned on 3 January to demand the structural changes announced by the armed forces.

COMMENTARY OBJECTS TO BOYCOTT OF MOSCOW OLYMPICS

PA220410 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL Network in Spanish 1830 GMT 21 Jan 80 PA

[Salvadoran Broadcasters Association commentary: "Let Us Not Destroy Sports"]

[Text] Although we approved almost completely of the U.S. Government's handling of the Iranian problem, we think President Carter's proposal that the Olympic games slated for Russia be boycotted is negative for mankind.

Sports are undoubtedly among the activities that provide man with the chance to change his ideas and approach. These days, we humans are experiencing dramatic moments. There is no country in the world that is not being either directly or indirectly affected by problems. This means there is a need to nourish the spirit, and sports represent a great opportunity to do this.

We Salvadorans were dealt a dirty deal when the regional boxing championship was sabotaged. This activity would have undoubtedly brought us moments of healthy entertainment of the type we badly need.

Here is an example: The final games of the football championship provide spiritual, mental and even physical recreation to the thousands of fans who watch these games. These are necessary moments. Otherwise, the furnace would blow up, what with the many sociopolitical problems we are currently faced with.

It is for these weighty reasons that we oppose the boycott suggested by President Carter. We believe there are other more effective and stronger valves that do not damage the majority of the people.

The Olympic games slated to be held in Russia will surely represent 3 or more weeks during which mankind will have something new to comment about. They will represent days of healthy entertainment, doing something that does not harm anybody. The entire world must reflect a bit on this subject and make a suitable and practical decision.

PCN ANALYZES 'SHAMEFUL' STATE OF POLITICAL SITUATION

PA191514 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 18 Jan 80 p 4 PA

[National Conciliation Party advertisement: "The Shameful Present Political Spectacle"]

[Excerpts] In its second pronouncement, the National Conciliation Party [PCN] demonstrated the political alternative represented by the revolutionary government junta constitutes the main focus of an option chosen by the United States. There is ample reason to believe the U.S. option is being carried out in three phases [instancias], one of which has already been completed.

1. The Completed Phase

As we recall, the People's Forum was established through U.S. influence to bring together political and social organizations which refused to participate in the national dialog at a time when the credibility of General Romero's government had fallen to its lowest levels, resulting in a coup d'etat.

In the People's Forum, there was an attempt to unite the most diverse political persuasions, from pro-United States to ultrarevolutionary groups. For this reason, the forum's composition and operational capacity remained precarious.

The coup d'etat gave this organization the opportunity to consolidate itself. The consolidation was achieved through negotiation with the recently installed military junta, a negotiation which resulted in the incorporation of a forum represented in the highest level [of government] and which also participated in the Cabinet.

A broad campaign to publicize its name and political platform attempted to portray the forum as representative of a broad popular base. However, demonstrations in the streets and plazas continuously underlined the flimsiness of its representative claims.

Naturally its actions, designed to control the government, had placed the forum in a position to challenge the military to take a more revolutionary stance, through the threat of a political crisis resulting from an alleged shift to the right within the process.

Simultaneous with these actions by the extreme left, a pro-U.S. group emerged and sought to remove representatives with revolutionary tendencies from politically influential posts.

The existence of these two trends, in conjunction with the military's determination to preverve its autonomy as well as the republican institutions, led to the critical political period which began in late December and ended on 2 January of this year.

2. The Operation Phase

When the forum government fell, the pro-U.S. group, with the aid of some pseudo-independent sectors, took advantage of the opportunity to attempt to transfer total political power into rightist hands in line with the original agreement reached by those two political groups.

The allies of the coalition and the members of the People's Forum were thus removed from power, with their political positions and efforts to achieve unity betrayed.

A direct negotiation process carried out previously with the military members of the junta--which was later presented to the public in the guise of a consultation with the party rank and file and independent sectors--was another political masquerade and an unprecedented mockery of the people.

It is undoubtedly for this reason that a great many supporters of Christian democracy and the people in general attribute no moral value or legitimacy to the ascent to power of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC]. On the contrary, it is the grossest, most traitorous and corrupt ascent to power ever to have taken place in the country's history.

Therefore, politicians of this type have lost credibility in their calls for the citizenry's trust. The government platform proposed by the actors in the present political masquerade is no more than a caricature of the People's Forum's political platform and the armed forces' proclamation, adapted to the PDC's opportunistic interest. It has become another fraudulent alternative designed to deceive the Salvadoran people.

Who is unaware that it is the armed forces which have promised to implement structural changes and that they are the most significant, if not the only capable sector in this area?

The selfish handling of the commitment to change is no more than an attempt to overcome the obsolete aspects of the sociopolitical program and plan of leadership of the organization in question. For this same reason, all sectors, from the ultraleft to the ultraright, ranging through the entire political and social spectrum, have expressed opposition to the PDC for one reason or another: opposition to those who once had, or appeared to have, popular support.

There is no other way to interpret the profound failure facing the upstarts [arribistas] in establishing the government Cabinet, a failure that is evident in spite of the sufficient time they have but in which they were unable to organize a working team. They have had to resign themselves to proffering a small group which does not meet even the minimum requirements of competence, personality, representation and political validity--qualities that are indispensable for the type of government that the country needs at this time.

The U.S. option has made another mistake in this instance by supposing that the aforementioned party is the same as it was 9 or 10 years ago. It is easy to predict, therefore, that the factors of political polarity have deepened and the power vacuum has expanded considerably, just as it is easy to visualize the direction of the third PDC initiative.

3. The Future Phase

With the government established in this manner, it is easy to detect the third political phase. At the domestic level, the united ultrarevolutionary groups and some redefined sectors which were formerly electoralist have increased "executions" [ajusticiamientos] and are directing their actions toward an armed confrontation designed to define the country's structure of political hegemony. On the other hand, the junta's military spokesmen have said, "a confrontation with the armed extreme left may be imminent and is almost inevitable."

At the international level, the U.S. Government has stopped talking about human rights in El Salvador. On the contrary, it has lifted the arms embargo which it had imposed on the country. The U.S. Embassy has evacuated a large number of its personnel and there will reportedly be a new ambassador to take charge of the third phase of the process.

For his part, the president of the Human Rights Committee of El Salvador, of well-known political affiliation, has resigned.

This change of attitude on the part of the U.S. Government is understandable if one takes into account the process of socialization in Nicaragua, the presence of Cuban doctors and teachers there, a Russian Embassy in Managua, Sandinist expansion in Central America and so forth, which is the reason for U.S. concern over the situation in the area and logically, in El Salvador.

The objective of this phase, therefore, does not even need to be expressed. The Salvadoran people understand it perfectly.

In conclusion, it would be worthwhile to ask those who ~~governed through~~ the popular forum and those who are presently in government what their present thoughts are on political ethics, massacre and corruption. It is evident that within a short time, those responsible for the most recent period of government have surpassed all previous figures in almost every area. Men can easily be replaced, but not systems.

GUATEMALA

FINANCE MINISTER DESCRIBES FAVORABLE OIL SITUATION

Exports May Begin in February

PA220411 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 21 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The finance minister revealed yesterday the possibility of a ban on or the restraining of Guatemalan oil exports from the Rubelsanto wells in Alta Verapaz. He said this might occur if the oil companies do not pay the 51-percent charge [as heard] exacted by law. The minister said Vice President Villagran Kramer was correct in stating the oil companies are paying only about 12 percent rather than the legally required 51-percent charge.

According to figures supplied to Guatemala Flash [not further identified] by the Mining Secretariat and confirmed by the companies, the 51-percent charge includes all taxes. It includes royalties, [word indistinct] fees, stamp taxes, income and complementary taxes. The Mining Secretariat agrees with this but the Finance Ministry and Vice President Villagran Kramer do not. [sentence indistinct] The Finance Minister deems this project to be too low. He thinks the export oil should not cost less than 36 quetzales, based on international prices.

According to the finance minister, Guatemalan oil might be exported within a month if the oil pipeline is in full operation. The pipeline is currently being filled up and it will begin exporting in mid-February after an agreement has been reached on the export price.

Profits To Reach 40 Million Quetzales

PA220110 Guatemala City LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 10 Jan 80 p 12 PA

[Excerpt] Guatemala expects profits of 40 million quetzales out of the 90 million derived from oil production this year, according to an announcement by Finance Minister Hugo Tulio Bucaro Garcia.

The ministry is also trying to gain control of the operation of nonrenewable resources by revising the relevant law which are reportedly harmful to the nation.

It has been learned that royalties and percentages due the nation are not remitted, as revealed by the operators, mainly in oil,,and a committee has been assigned by the Banco de Guatemala, the Mining and Hydrocarbons Directorate and the Finance Ministry to investigate this.

HONDURAS

PEOPLES ORGANIZATIONS FORM PATRIOTIC FRONT

PA211306 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1817 GMT 19 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 19 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--On Friday night Marco Orlando Iriarte, adviser of the Honduran Christian Democratic Party [PDCH], was elected president of the Honduran Patriotic Front, which is striving for the "respect of the people's sovereignty and a democratic and advanced constitution."

The front, organized some months ago in this city, includes over 40 people's organizations and will soon extend its operations to the regional level since so far it had been operating on the regional level [as received], the general assembly said.

It was also agreed that they will strive to unite all the country's democratic forces in order to promote a political process that will work for the country's economic independence and the implementation of progressive measures in the social development field.

Other members of the Honduran Patriotic Front Directorate are: Marco Virgilio Carias of the Socialist Party; Norma Marina Garcia of the Federation of Honduran Women's Associations; Sebastian Suazo of the Construction Workers Union and Oscar Escalante of the General Workers Central.

The Hondurans are involved in an electoral process to begin this April with the election of a National Constituent Assembly that will return power to the civilians. The leftist forces will not participate in the electoral process. Also not participating will be the PDCH, which has not registered because it was opposed by the Traditional National Party which accused it of receiving funds and subsidies from abroad.

NICARAGUA

REPORT REVEALS INCREASING INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

PA191348 Paris AFP in Spanish 0202 GMT 19 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 18 Jan (AFP)--Nicaragua's international reserves have increased to $141 million after its national economy had reached a state of bankruptcy, according to the first report released by the Sandinist government on its 6 months in power.

During these 6 months, the official report noted, the Nicaraguan people, with the Sandinist National Liberation Front as their vanguard, defeated the dictatorship, installed a revolutionary government and are making advances in a program whose practical results respond to the needs of the people. The Sandinist government is proud that its reserves have been strengthened, especially after receiving only $3 million from the Somozist regime. The government also expressed its satisfaction at the domestic and foreign trust the revolution has earned, allowing the renegotiation of its foreign debt amounting to $1.64 billion, with an additional service cost of $620 million, also inherited from the Somozist regime.

In 6 months, the Sandinist government announced, Nicaragua has obtained credits for $490 million to pay debts contracted in the past and for programs negotiated by the new administration. The Sandinist government described this as an important test of trust reinforced by the aid received from various countries of up to $89 million.

The internal confidence in the revolutionary government, the report added, is reflected in the deposits of the national financing system, now nationalized, which have increased from $25 million since the revolutionary victory to $375.3 million to date. Since the triumph of the revolution, the Nicaraguan Treasury has collected $84.5 million in taxes, because the people have confidence in the honest revolutionary administration, the communique said.

The government announced that during the first 6 months of the revolution it has granted credits for $64 million to normalize the working conditions of 120 companies confiscated from the Somozist system, of which 47 are in full production, giving work to 6,824 Nicaraguans.

The Sandinist government maintains that in overthrowing the criminal, exploitive, servile dictatorship of Somozism, the Nicaraguan people for the first time in history won the right to determine their own destiny, to live in peace and to change their history, besides being considered as a country worthy of respect and an example to all democratic and freedom-loving countries.

SUGAR WORKERS REFUSE TO JOIN SANDINIST LABOR CENTRAL

PA220120 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 12 Jan 80 pp 1, 8 PA

[Excerpt] While national unity activities were held in Managua, 1,000 workers at the Monterosa Sugar Mill in Chinandega Department voted again to join the Workers Front Revolutionary Workers Central and expressed their support for its labor and political line. This occurred in spite of the presence of Sandinist Workers Central [CST] agents recently sent there to force the union's affiliation with the CST. The workers also unanimously decided that Comrade [Camarada] Fernando Halespin of the Workers Front should be their adviser in the negotiation of their demands to the management. By this action the workers foiled a maneuver by the Labor Ministry, the private sector and the CST leadership to exclude the workers front from the negotiations and to block the affiliation of the union with the workers front.

SEIZURE OF SCHOOLS NOT AUTHORIZED BY EDUCATION MINISTRY

PA181647 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 18 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The Education Ministry and the national literacy campaign tonight issued a communique concerning the seizure of study centers and other sites by groups of youths participating with the best of intentions in the literacy campaign.

Silvio Mora, of the Ministry of Education Communications and Press Department, will now read the communique:

The Ministry of Education and the national literacy crusade inform the public that they have neither organized nor sponsored the seizures and takeovers [tomas y secuestros] being conducted by groups of youths in various parts of the nation. Both the Ministry of Education and the literacy crusade acknowledge the noble gesture of the groups of youths who, with the best of intentions, have taken to the streets to collect for the campaign. In view of this the Ministry of Education and the great literacy campaign point out that the only authorized collections are those made through certificates of patriotic collaboration, which bear the signatures of the minister of education, Companero Carlos Tunnerman Berheim, and the national coordinator, Companero Fernando Cardenal.

In conclusion, we wish to establish that the distribution of certificates of patriotic collaboration will be done by departmental coordinators of the great national literacy campaign.

SCHOOL FOR NICARAGUAN STUDENTS CREATED IN CUBA

PA182313 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 13 Jan 80 p 5 BA

[Excerpt] The Social Welfare Ministry has told this newspaper that a new school for Nicaraguan students only will operate on the Isle of Youth in Cuba. Students to attend this school will be on scholarships and will be lodged in a new building. It will be a secondary school to train 600 students of both sexes. These students will depart in the next few days after they have been selected by the Scholarship Department. They will be notified through the press. The scholarship includes food, lodging, tuition, medicines, uniforms, books and so forth. The students will complete a comprehensive educational program and will be able to practice the cultivation of vegetable gardens at a technical level.

REFUGEES AT PERUVIAN EMBASSY PERSUADED TO LEAVE

PA220328 Paris AFP in Spanish 0049 GMT 22 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 21 Jan (AFP)--The 12 persons who sought refuge at the Peruvian Embassy here were persuaded to leave the diplomatic mission today with assurances from the Government of Cuba that there would be no reprisals against them.

The Peruvian Embassy officially reported this evening that much had to be said to persuade them, but finally the refugees understood that they were not entitled to political asylum. A spokesman for the embassy said: 'They were kept here these past few days for humanitarian reasons but they have no right whatever to asylum. The spokesman noted that the ambassador and a consular officer personally accompanied the 12 persons to their homes and an embassy employee remained with them.

Wanting to leave their country, Cuba, the members of the group have initiated the normal process for leaving the country, the spokesman said. Last Thrusday, the 12--4 men, 3 women and 5 children--broke into the embassy here and asked for asylum. The youngest child is 3 months old; the oldest is 9 years.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH WESTERN SAHARA

FL211312 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 21 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The governments of the Republic of Cuba and the Democratic Republic of Western Sahara have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. A note made public in Havana points out that the two governments desire to promote friendship and cooperation between their respective peoples, based on the principles of the UN Charter and the movement of nonalined countries. The note adds that on a mutually agreeable date the two governments will exchange ambassadors.

FIDEL CASTRO RECEIVES JAMAICAN DELEGATION

FL181237 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 18 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC and president of the councils of State and Ministers, has received a Jamaican party delegation headed by (Donald Duncan). The delegation includes Beverly Manley, president of the Jamaican People's National Party Women's Organization. During the meeting, relations between the two parties, the international situation and other topics of mutual interest were discussed.

Castro also held talks with Henk Hoekstra, president of the Netherlands Communist Party and (Jean de Beau), party secretary for international relations. Henk and (Jean) are visiting our country at the invitation of the PCC Central Committee.

OBSERVERS SAY THERE WILL BE NO OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

PA212157 AFP in Spanish 1645 GMT 21 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 21 Jan (AFP)--Cuba had already announced its position in any eventual decision to boycott the Moscow Olympic games before President Carter made his threatening statement yesterday, it is said here. According to observers, no official reaction was published after the ultimatum of the U.S. President to the USSR but there is no doubt his proposal will be rejected, just as the previous ones were.

On Friday, Jorge Garcia Bango, president of the National Institute for Sports, Physical Education and Recreation [INDER], said he was convinced the games will be a complete success. He added that those who are trying to stop the development of international sports are again trying to endanger the principles of the Olympics; however, they will be faced with the legitimate right and the faith of a world that fights for progress and for a better world.

A television newscast criticized President Carter, describing him as a "new Theodosius." Theodosius was the Roman emperor who stopped the Olympic games in the fourth century.

CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES IRAQI MINISTER

FL181147 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the councils of State and Ministers, has received Muhammad Fadil, Iraq's minister of public works and housing, who is visiting Cuba with an official delegation. During the talks the two sides discussed future cooperation between the two countries. The Iraqi minister expressed satisfaction with Cuba's participation in the industrial and social construction plans under his supervision. Levi Farah, government minister in charge of construction abroad, and (Assad Jaflif Ismail), ambassador of Iraq to our country, attended the fraternal talks.

Agreement Signed

PA202214 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Cuba and Iraq will actively cooperate in the area of construction according to a document released in Havana following the recent visit to Cuba by Muhammad Fadil, Iraqi minister of public works and housing. The document states that in all the talks with Cuban leaders, there was manifest interest on our country's part to strengthen its ties of cooperation with Iraq as well as Cuba's determination to fulfill the contracts by the two states.

It was also announced that during the Iraqi minister's visit an agreement was signed for cooperation with Cuba in the area of construction. This was considered one of the most important agreements signed by the two countries.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC CONGRESSMEN ARRIVE FOR VISIT

FL191336 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Jan 80 FL

[Text] A group of senators and deputies of various political parties of the Dominican Republic has arrived in Havana at the invitation of the People's Government National Assembly. Juan Rafael Peralta Perez, president of the Senate and leader of the Dominican Reformist Party, heads the political delegation which will be in Cuba until 25 January to visit places of historic, recreational and production interest. The visitors were received at Jose Marti international airport by Jose Aranaburo, secretary of the People's Government National Assembly and foreign relations officials of the National Assembly.

Visit Havana Museum

FL191854 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The delegation of senators and leaders of the Dominican Republic that is visiting our country at the invitation of the People's Government National Assembly began its activities with a visit to the Havana Museum. The delegation, headed by Dominican Senate President Juan Rafael Peralta Perez, was accompanied on the tour by Raul Roa, vice president of the People's Government National Assembly and Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of the Havana City People's Government Provincial Assembly, both members of the PCC Central Committee. Others present included Jose Aranaburo, secretary of t National Assembly and Lourdes Urrutia, secretary of the foreign relations committee of the maximum organ of the government and state.

The Dominican Republic legislators are members of the Reformist Party, Dominican Revolutionary Party and Social-Christian Action Movement. Today they will continue their broad schedule of activities with visits to the Alamar housing project, Tarara pioneers camp, Museum of the Revolution, Lenin Park and Plaza of the Revolution.

REPORTAGE ON SUGAR HARVEST, PRODUCTION GOALS

Meeting Stresses Labor Discipline

FL181139 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Jan FL

[Text] In Camaguey, Luis Martell Rosas, secretary general of the Sugar Industry Workers Trade Union, has chaired a plenary session in which the participants' main topic of discussion was the workers' evaluation of the economic management of the enterprises where they work. The provincial meeting also examined other factors such as the rule played by the union in the development of the harvest, the application and supervision of consumption standards in the factories and the quality of the assembly production meetings.

The speeches made by the participants demonstrated the need to demand more complete reports from the work of management. In his closing remarks, Martell Rosas stressed that the union cadres are not mere spectators but that they bear the highest responsibility in the struggle being waged against carelessness and tolerance, conformism and incompetence.

Vice Minister Discusses Harvest

FL191337 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The current full phase of the sugar harvest is the crucial time to issue the call to maintain high and stable grinding rates until 15 April, and the agroindustrial conditions exist in all the provinces to achieve this. Luis de la Fe, vice minister of the sugar industry, made this statement in Havana as he discussed the situation in the sugar harvest in statements to the press. Luis de la Fe insisted that it is necessary to increase the productivity of canecutters and stabilize canecutting work with sugarcane harvesters by insuring that spare parts are available so that the largest number of them are in working order.

The sugar industry vice minister stressed that the provinces now are involved in increasing their grinding rates, and the harvest in general is going well.

Actually, stability of the harvest is being achieved, De la Fe emphasized. He recalled that grinding rates increased in the last days of 1979 but dropped thereafter.

The sugar industry official went on to explain that stagnant production exists primarily in Sancti Spiritus and Villa Clara. Slow progress has been noted though not at the rate of the other provinces. He said that production was encouraging in Pinar del Rio, Holguin, Camaguey and Santiago de Cuba provinces. We are satisfied with what has been achieved so far in quality since there has been no sugar exported that does not meet established standards, the sugar industry vice minister added.

UJC Leader Visits Mill

FL191310 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Luis Orlando Domingues, member of the party Central Committee and Council of State and first secretary of the Union of Young Communists (UJC), has held an enthusiastic talk with the men in charge of construction of the Batalla de las Guasimas sugar mill in Vertientes municipality, Camaguey Province. The workers responsible for that important priority project in Camaguey Province told the UJC leader that they will send a message to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro reaffirming their decision to make a maximum effort so that the Batalla de las Guasimas becomes the first sugar mill built by the revolution.

First Assessment Meeting Held

FL211223 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jan 80 FL

[Excerpt] We are conducting the first assessment meeting of a harvest which began under the most adverse natural conditions and an unfavorable economic situation, both requiring from us a greater effort than that of previous harvests, Ramon Cardona, member of the national secretariat of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers, stated in his closing remarks at a meeting at the Fabricio Ojeda Polytechnic Institute, located near the Espana Republicana sugar mill in the municipality of Perico, Matanzas Province, to examine the agroindustrial condition of the harvest.

During the meeting, which was attended by leaders of the unions of the sugar industry workers, livestock-agricultural workers and transportation workers as well as volunteer workers, it was announced that the Lazaro Pena contingent of Matanzas Province and the Raul Suarez contingent of Cienfuegos had won first place. The winning volunteer cane-cutters were Victor and Manuel Rodriguez from Granma Province and Adalberto Gomez Rivero from Matanzas Province.

In his closing remarks, Ramon Cardona stressed that the supply of sugarcane to sugar mills by volunteer forces had been completed by 81.7 percent by 31 December, which means that 29,369,000,000 [as heard] arrobas were not delivered in that period of time. In closing, he noted that delays and difficulties have been reported in the harvest progress, some of them due to natural causes but others due to the labor indiscipline of those who participate in our most important industry.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL EXCHANGE WITH ECUADOR--Ecuadorean Ambassador to Cuba Jorge Perez Concha has paid a courtesy visit to poet Nicolas Guillen, president of the National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists (UNEAC). The Ecuaderean diplomat and the UNEAC president discussed cultural exchange between the two countries. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Jan 80 FL]

BARBADOS

INCREASED TRADE SOUGHT WITH EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

FL212059 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 21 Jan 80 FL

[Text] After years of trade promotions in the United States and Canada, Barbados today switched its attention to the European Common Market, the EEC. The island's deputy prime minister, Bernard St John, announced the drive at a press conference in London which coincided with the opening of a Barbadian trade office in Brussels.

In making the announcement, Mr St John said Barbados was on the threshold of a great expansion in manufacturing and he added that the island needed a European base from which to exploit the opportunities opened by the Lome convention. Mr St John, who is also minister of trade, industry, civil aviation and tourism, is heading a four-man Barbadian mission which arrived in London yesterday to hold discussions centering on opportunities opened to Europe and of the Lome accord. The delegation will be going on to West Germany later this week.

JAMAICA

MANLEY DENOUNCES WORKERS RESPONSIBLE FOR STRIKE

FL211055 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 18 Jan 80 p 11 FL

[Text] The following statement was issued by the Prime Minister, Hon. Michael Manley, on Wednesday, January 16, after consultation with the deputy prime minister, Hon. P.J. Patterson, the minister of public utilities, Hon. Carlyle Dunkley, the attorney general, Senator Carl Rattray, and the parliamentary secretary in the Ministry of Labour, Mr. D. Rochester.

"The government strongly deplores the industrial action taken by supervisory workers of the Jamaica Public Service Company [JPS], leading to serious dislocations in production, the health services, water supplies, transportation, and many other areas of national life, as well as in peoples' domestic affairs resulting in spoilage of food in refrigerators in supermarkets, shops and homes at a time when the public is under such heavy economic pressure.

$5M Lost Each Day

"In addition to the very serious dislocation, which has visited hardship on every member of the public, this strike has resulted in a loss of an estimated $208,000 an hour or $5 million a day in our gross domestic product.

"We denounce those who refused to have the patience and discipline to continue negotiating so that the various issues could have been resolved without this massive blow to the economy and the peoples.

"The trade union movement did not evolve out of the suffering of the workers for the purpose of striking wanton blows at the whole society regardless of the stage that particular negotiations have reached nor to cause such consequences to people in all walks of life, including rich and poor alike, and very particularly the poor themselves.

No Repetition

"We are relieved that the strike is now settled and insist that there will be the quickest possible resumption and restoration of service. There must never be a repetition of this scandalous episode.

"I have instructed the minister of public utilities to carry out an immediate investigation of the management's performance in handling the dispute. He is also to examine the whole question of industrial relations in the public utilities.

"I am also instructing the minister of labour to arrange a general conference of the trade union leadership; the Jamaica Employers' Federation, representing employers in the private sector; and the management of the public sector enterprises, and particularly the public utilities, to examine the whole matter of industrial relations, wildcat strikes and the question of respect for the nation in general and the members of the public in particular.

Report to the Cabinet

"It is perfectly obvious that the society will have to consider in a most serious way the present state of affairs, the state of relationships and the state of the law. Both the minister of public utilities and the minister of labour have been instructed to report the results of their investigations and meetings respectively, along with recommendations about future action, to the Cabinet within the next two weeks.

Statements for DPP

"Statements are being collected by the police and the matter is in the hands of the director of public prosecutions who must ensure that the law takes its course. Needless to say, the workers will not be paid for the period on which they were on strike. In the meantime, the society has to face the fact that it was powerless to keep the service running because of the technical nature of the operations that are involved.

"This situation cannot be allowed to recur and the society must be in a position to defend itself against this kind of irresponsible action in the future. To this end, the army has been instructed to arrange immediately for a number of members of the Jamaica Defence Force to receive the special training that will be necessary to ensure that they can operate the system in an emergency should there be a recurrence."

FOREIGN MINISTER PATTERSON URGES ENERGY COOPERATION

FL181756 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 18 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister P.J. Patterson has called for greater cooperation in the Caribbean region in the search for alternate energy sources. Mr Patterson made his call this morning at the opening session of a 2-day workshop on alternate energy sources involving representatives from CARICOM countries.

Mr Patterson said that previous efforts in the region had not gone smoothly and more cooperation was now vital in the face of the rising oil prices which he said would get even higher in 1980. To substantiate his argument, Mr Patterson said that of the CARICOM countries only Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados were not faced with a serious crisis. He went on to note that cooperation would ensure that efforts were not dissipated and lessen the financial burden on each country.

According to the foreign affairs minister, Jamaica had made (certain) proposals to OPEC on ways to ease the burden of oil prices on developing countries, and he said early indications were that these proposals would be considered at the next OPEC meeting.

The 2-day workshop will end tomorrow with a discussion centered on all the ideas so far formulated on alternate energy sources by the delegates from over 10 countries who are participating.

ARGENTINA

NIGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS AFTER TALKS WITH VIDELA

PY191654 Buenos Aires Noticias Argentinas in Spanish 1433 GMT 19 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Jan (NA)--Nigerian Foreign Minister Patrick Bokosor said today that President Jorge Videla gave him a special message of friendship for the president of his country. He also said that increasing trade between the two countries had not been discussed during the talk he had this week in Mar del Plata with President Videla, but only other topics of a political nature. Bokosor made these remarks at Ezeiza Airport this morning, shortly before leaving for Lima with his entourage. The Nigerian foreign minister stated that in the talks with Videla they had "overcome all difficulties" in the relations between the two countries, tacitly referring to the incident in Port-of-Spain Trinidad in which Nigerian officials entered the Argentine Embassy and evicted its personnel. He concluded by stating that his country is interested in Argentine cooperation in farming and cattle-breeding technology and that Nigeria will soon open its second embassy in America, which will be located in this capital.

GRAFFIGNA RETURNS FROM CHILE

PY211824 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Jan (TELAM)--Brig Gen Omar Domingo Rubens Graffigna, commander in chief of the Argentine Air Force, arrived at Jorge Newbery airport at 1450 from Chile. General Graffigna was welcomed by Maj Gen Roberto Temporini, air force chief of staff.

VENEZUELA

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT BACK U.S. ON OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

PA212153 Paris AFP in Spanish 1607 GMT 21 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] Caracas, 21 Jan (AFP)--Jose Requena, treasurer of the Venezuelan Olympic Committee, today said that Venezuela will not support the boycott against the Moscow Olympic games proposed by U.S. President Jimmy Carter. The morning paper EL UNIVERSAL quoted Requena as saying that Venezuela opposed the idea ever since the possibility of a U.S. boycott became evident. He described Carter's attitude as only an empty threat [una roncada de tigre] and noted that Venezuela trusts in the good judgment of the countries so the boycott will not work.

15-PERCENT CUT IN SALES TO OIL COMPANIES ANNOUNCED

WA182050 London REUTER in English 1925 GMT 18 Jan 80 WA

[Text] Caracas, Venezuela, Jan 18, REUTER--Venezuela said today it has cut by 15 percent the amount of oil it sells directly to the big multinational oil companies. Energy Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said the share of Venezuelan oil sold directly to multinational oil companies had been cut, effective January 1, from 65 percent to 50 percent of the country's 1.9 million-barrel-a-day exports. Under the new agreements, all oil exports would also have to have a destination certificate to prevent them from being used for speculation on the oil spot market, he added. Industry sources said the company to be hardest hit would be the giant Exxon Corporation, whose deliveries would fall to 420,000 barrels a day from 600,000. The other companies are Mobil Oil, Gulf Oil, British Petroleum and Phillips Petroleum.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 016 23 January 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Latin American Congress To Oppose Afghanistan Invasion A 1
Bolivian-Chilean Commission Ends Talks A 1
IAPA Expresses Concern Over Press Freedom A 1

ARGENTINA

Nation Will Not Take Part in Olympics Boycott B 1
Graffigna Describes Chile Visit as 'Informal, Private' B 1
Martinez de Hoz To Leave Post in March 1981 B 2
Unions Ask Labor Ministry To Authorize Jurisdictions B 2

CHILE

Olympic Committee Rejects Boycott of Moscow Games E 1
Further Details E 1

ECUADOR

Government Extends Exclusive Fishing Zone G 1
Students Renew Protests Against Cost of Living G 1
Police Raid Private Homes in Subversion Crackdown G 1
Longshoremen Boycott, Soviet, Iranian Ships G 1

PANAMA

Presidential Spokesman Denies Reported Arrest of Shah N 1
Royo To Write Carter on Canal Engineer Appointment N 1
Labor Minister Questioned on Planned CONATO Strike N 2
National Guard Represses Student March N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Paper Criticizes Cuban Changes, Current Situation P 1

EL SALVADOR

Coverage of San Salvador Leftist Unity March, Rally P 1
Bomb Explosions Precede March P 1
50,000 Said To Join March P 2
Shooting Reported at Rally P 3
Looting Follows Rally P 3
Disruptions Continue in San Salvador After March P 3

ERP Announces Clandestine Station's Broadcasts P 4
More on ERP Clandestine Station P 4
Junta Swears in New Cabinet Officials P 4

GUATEMALA

'Unacceptable' Oil Companies' Price Bid Rejected P 5

NICARAGUA

LA PRENSA Editorial Raps Government UN Vote on Afghanistan [20 Jan] P 5
Foreign Ministry Rebuts Editorial P 6
New Government Sturctural Changes Explained [LA PRENSA 28 Jan] P 6

CUBA

Peruvian Ambassador Warns Against Embassy Assaults Q 1
U.S. To Continue 'Vigilance' Over Cuba Q 1
Carter Olympic Boycott Proposal Could be 'Catastrophic' Q 2
Sports Leader Raps Boycott Q 2
Increased U.S. Military Budget Proof of 'Hysteria' Q 2
Continuing U.S. 'Show of Force' in Indian Ocean Reported Q 3
MPSP Condemns Military Maneuvers on Puerto Rican Island Q 3
Venezuelan Paper Claims Castro Wounded in Shootout Q 4
Embassy Source Denies Knowledge Q 4
Solidarity With Western Sahara Proclaimed Q 5
Castro Pleased With Nicaragua Joining Nonalined Q 5

CARIBBEAN

Several Countries Seek UN Industrial Aid S 1

JAMAICA

Government Does Not Support Boycott of Olympics S 1
NPM Condemns Closing of Railway in Union Dispute S 1
Army Begins Training to Operate Electric Generators S 2
Negotiations for IMF Waiver Continue S 2

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Olympic Committee Adopts 'Wait and See' Stand S 2
International Bankers Willing to Lend More [GUARDIAN 18 Jan] S 3
Central Bank Announces Anti-Inflation Measures S 3

LATIN AMERICAN CONGRESS TO OPPOSE AFGHANISTAN INVASION

PA181830 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--Latin American Congress members have anticipated the rejection of the Soviet Union's armed incursion into Afghanistan. They announced that a special meeting of the delegates of the 14 parliaments will be held to issue an official statement. Jorge Mario Eastman Velez, a member of the congress, said it rejects Russia's invasion of a sovereign nation. He added that the Soviet armed buildup in Afghanistan is an attack on world peace. He said the parliament will meet as soon as possible to discuss the situation but he did not say when or where.

BOLIVIAN-CHILEAN COMMISSION ENDS TALKS

PY182028 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1743 GMT 18 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpts] Arica, Chile, 18 Jan (LATIN)--It was reported here today that after 3 days the Chilean-Bolivian commission has ended its talks without reaching an agreement. The objective of the talks was to establish new fares for the railroad which connects Arica and La Paz. The meeting which started on Tuesday in Arica, 2,051 kms north of Santiago, was aimed at discussing the 107-percent fare increase ordered by the Chilean state railways on 12 November 1979.

IAPA EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER PRESS FREEDOM

PA192147 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1746 GMT 19 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The Inter-American Press Association [IAPA] has expressed concern over the future of freedom of information and opinion in El Salvador and promised to do everything in its power to insure that this freedom prevails.

Guido Fernandez, chairman of the committee of freedom of the press and information and director of LA NACION of Costa Rica, said in a statement released here that IAPA's press freedom committee is continuously studying the events and trends which characterize the present situation in El Salvador.

Fernandez added that some occurrences have caused IAPA profound concern, including attacks on and threats launched against the communications media and Salvadoran newsmen.

Fernandez said that the government has promised to respect freedom of information and criticism and to safeguard the facilities of new enterprises and the physical safety of newsmen. However, at the same time, threats are being made by political leaders not directly linked to the government, which give rise to fear that the media may be nationalized in the future.

For this reason, Fernandez said in closing, IAPA has decided to maintain close contact with the media and with Salvadoran authorities to do all in its power to insure freedom of information.

NATION WILL NOT TAKE PART IN OLYMPICS BOYCOTT

PY221129 Paris AFP in Spanish 0155 GMT 22 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 21 Jan (AFP)--It was disclosed in this capital today that Argentina, which refused to join the U.S. decision to suspend grain sales to the USSR, will not take part in the boycott of the Olympic games to be held in Moscow. Col Antonio Rodriguez, president of the Argentine Olympic Committee, said during an interview with AFP that there are no reasons to suspend the games, and that it is physically impossible to hold them in another country this year. Colonel Rodriguez added that only world wars had caused the Olympic games to be suspended, as in 1916, 1940 and 1944. The Olympic games were held despite the fighting in Korea and Vietnam, Colonel Rodriguez stated. In justifying the Argentine position, Colonel Rodriguez stated that the Olympic games will act as a moderating factor among the parties in (?conflict). The president of the Argentine Olympic Committee said he hopes the USSR will have withdrawn from Afghanistan by the time the games in Moscow start.

GRAFFIGNA DESCRIBES CHILE VISIT AS 'INFORMAL, PRIVATE'

PY221703 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2035 GMT 21 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Jan (TELAM)--Upon his return from a 3-day visit to Chile, Argentine Air Force Comdr Omar Graffigna said that his was an informal private visit in response to the visit Chilean Air Force Comdr Fernando Matthei made to Argentina last October.

Answering journalists' questions about his statement to a Santiago newspaper in which he said that Argentine-Chilean relations are excellent and that there are no problems between the two countries, General Graffigna said: As I said previously, this was an informal private visit. During the visit two people who have great responsibility in the leadership of their respective countries tried to strengthen ties and to seek new points of agreement which in the end will also help the Beagle mediation process. I discussed this with Chilean journalists on Saturday afternoon. I pointed out to them that both in Chile and in Argentina there is an atmosphere of order and security that is not found in other parts of the world today. There is no disagreement on this point of view.

Regarding the Beagle issue, it is well known that specific subjects are not discussed in these kinds of meetings. There is rather a review of all issues in general. Graffigna added that the serious international conflicts the world is experiencing at present were also discussed. He noted: The world is experiencing difficult times because there is chaos and irrationality and because the means used by some countries to exercise pressure, sometimes involving political causes, are not suitable to our situation. Graffigna said that last Saturday he held a 3- or 4-hour meeting with Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos aboard a yacht in Vina del Mar. He said that during the meeting they reviewed important subjects affecting our two countries and also subjects of common interest.

Regarding the Beagle Channel dispute, Graffigna said that the subject is in the hands of the respective foreign ministries and therefore anything pertaining to this matter is channeled through these offices. This does not mean, however, that each one at his own level and in accordance with his capabilities cannot seek contacts or a dialog to facilitate things. He added that this is an era of dialog throughout the entire world since personal contact cannot be replaced with a cold note or with telephone calls. It is, therefore, highly important to establish this kind of contact and in this manner if we try to be helpful and avoid conflicts we will be able to achieve the solution we all are striving for.

Answering another question regarding political dialog in our country, Graffigna said this dialog was never interrupted, but it must now be implemented by the executive branch. Graffigna also reported that on 3 March he will go to Brazil to return a visit the Brazilian Air Force commander made to Argentina last year.

MARTINEZ DE HOZ TO IEAVE POST IN MARCH 1981

PY171807 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Rosario, 17 Jan (NA)--Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz said here that he will leave his post within a year, in March 1981, [as received] coinciding with the replacement of current President Jorge Videla.

Martinez de Hoz, who was interviewed by Channel 5 television, also rejected the idea that the United States may exert some pressure on Argentina as a result of its decision not to support the "grain boycott" against the Soviet Union. He said: "The country is in an economic position which, precisely because of its strength and solidity, allows the government, as on other occasions in the past, to make decisions in accordance with national interests."

In other comments made to Channel 3 [as received] television, he said that a budget with a deficit of less than 1.5 percent of the GDP has been prepared and that this deficit is due only to transfers which the state must make "to enterprises such as Argentine Railways" and to "some provinces which may need support."

Martinez de Hoz showed "willingness to talk to sectors or groups interested in dialog." He said that a proof of this is that "in response to the request by the Mercantile Workers Union to talk to me, I met with them, and I believe that the conversation was useful."

He avoided predictions for 1980 but believed that "all the measures we have taken are bearing fruit and producing effects, so that this year we are going to see results which will confirm the favorable tendencies in the economy that we are already observing."

UNIONS ASK LABOR MINISTRY TO AUTHORIZE JURISDICTIONS

PY171443 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1210 GMT 17 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Jan (NA)--Eight unions have already asked the Labor Ministry to authorize their areas of jurisdiction. In so doing they are complying with the new and controversial labor law which establishes areas of jurisdiction.

According to responsible sources, these eight unions submitted their requests in the last few days, since as of last week no union had submitted a request of this type.

The deadline for requesting an area of jurisdiction is the end of February. Government authorities have warned that those unions which do not comply with the new law will be severely punished and that their registration may be canceled.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE REJECTS BOYCOTT OF MOSCOW GAMES

FY221128 Paris AFP in Spanish 0138 GMT 22 Jan 80 FY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 21 Jan (AFP)--A high-ranking leader of the Chilean Olympic Committee here today told AFP that Chile will not join any initiative to boycott the Moscow Olympic Games because its sports leaders do not mix sports with politics. The spokesman added that so far there has been no intention to call a committee meeting to discuss the subject, although there is a possibility that this will be done if the government desires.

Further Details

FY230025 Paris AFP in Spanish 2336 GMT 22 Jan 80 FY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 22 Jan (AFP)--It has been reported here that Chile today reiterated its unwillingness to support proposals to boycott the Moscow Olympic games in reprisal for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The president of the National Olympic Committee, Enrique Fontecilla, said that this organization "reaffirms the principle of keeping sports above political issues."

Yesterday, a spokesman of the committee summarized the opinion of the members of this organization by saying that Chile would not support the idea of boycott even though the committee had not yet planned to meet to formally discuss this matter.

Fontecillas said today that this matter may be considered by the committee when the invitation which must be extended by the organizer of the games, in accordance with international regulations, is received in Santiago.

He added that the paperwork involved in the invitation, as well as other matters concerning Chilean participation in the games, is being handled through Mexican Vasquez Rana of the pan-American Sports Organization (ODEPA).

Chile has not maintained relations with the USSR since the overthrow of socialist President Salvador Allende in 1973.

GOVERNMENT EXTENDS EXCLUSIVE FISHING ZONE

PA180407 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0109 GMT 18 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Quito, 17 Jan (EFE)--Ecuador has extended its exclusive fishing zone from 60 to 100 nautical miles by means of a decree approved by the plenum of committees of the National Chamber of Representatives.

The decree forbids commercial fishing by foreign ships inside that area. However, one of the articles of the decree makes an exception by stipulating that foreign ships may legally catch up to a maximum of 800 tons each as long as they sell 20 percent of their catch to Ecuadorean enterprises.

STUDENTS RENEW PROTESTS AGAINST COST OF LIVING

PA212028 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1656 GMT 21 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Quito, 21 Jan (LATIN)--Students staged street demonstrations here today to protest the increase in the cost of living as classes resumed in secondary schools. The demonstrations, which reached the doors of the Government House, were repressed by the police by using tear gas and water hoses.

Violent incidents between policemen and students 10 days ago resulted in the shooting death of a youth and forced the government to close the primary and secondary schools. However, as classes resumed today by a decision of the Education Ministry, the students took to the streets again, persisting in their position despite the bold efforts of the police to dissuade them. The students accuse the populist government of President Jaime Roldos of not stopping the escalation in the prices of staples which occurred after a general salary increase for public and private employees that became effective 1 January.

POLICE RAID PRIVATE HOMES IN SUBVERSION CRACKDOWN

PA221709 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 22 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Guayaquil, Ecuador--Several raids on private homes have been carried out in the last few days by the Guayas political security office as part of an operation started to find Ecuadorean terrorists supposedly connected with foreigners plotting against President Roldos' government. It was learned the Condor Building was one of those raided, located at 9 October and Chile streets, where a Chilean with the surname of Silva was arrested. He has been found to have links with Ecuadorean terrorists.

These raids support the statements made recently by Secretary General of Public Administration Alejandro Roman Armendariz, who denounced a so-called armed plot against the government.

LONGSHOREMEN BOYCOTT SOVIET, IRANIAN SHIPS

PA190315 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0240 GMT 19 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Quito, 18 Jan (EFE)--Ecuadorean maritime and port workers today declared a boycott at all the country's ports of all Soviet ships and all those transporting products to Iran.

The measure was announced by the National Federation of Maritime and Port Workers [FEMAPOR] which, in explaining the reasons for the decision, refers to the Ayatollah Khomeyni as a "bloodthirsty monk" and to the recent intervention of Soviet military forces in Afghanistan as giving rise to a "fratricidal war." The Ecuadorean boycott is an "open protest," according to FEMAPOR, against the holding of the hostages in Iran and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, actions "which are detrimental to life and freedom in these brother countries."

PRESIDENTIAL SPOKESMAN DENIES REPORTED ARREST OF SHAH

NC230734 Paris AFP in English 0732 GMT 23 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpt] Panama, Jan 23 (AFP)--The Panamanian presidential spokesman today denied all knowledge of the reported arrest here of the ex-shah of Iran. Commenting on Iranian news reports that Panamanian President Aristides Royo had himself told Iran of the ousted monarch's arrest, the spokesman said: "I know absolutely nothing about it." Ex-shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi arrived in Panama on December 15 after the government here granted him asylum. He had previously undergone medical treatment in the United States. In his short statement to newsmen, the presidential spokesman said that "to my knowledge" the ex-shah had "certainly not been arrested" by 1830 hours (2330 GMT) yesterday.

ROYO TO WRITE CARTER ON CANAL ENGINEER APPOINTMENT

PA222209 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Jan 80 PA

[Migdalia Fuentes interview with Panamanian President Aristides Royo at Balboa port on 22 January--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, on 9 January you sent a note to President Carter on some violations of the canal treaties. Could you tell us if there has been an official U.S. Government reply to that?

[Answer] Yes, the only reply I have received did not concern all the violations I pointed out in my letter but concerned the executive board. President Carter informed me of the names of the executive board members, namely Mr Blumenthal and four others. I have yet to receive a reply on the violations.

There is something else that I am going to write President Carter about this afternoon or tomorrow morning. We Panamanians are going to make a matter of principle out of the appointment of the chief engineer of the Canal Zone [as heard]. I am going to have to name someone in the letter because Panama is recommending a Panamanian, Eng (Willy Van Horde), for the position. The Americans are delaying the matter. They have even tried to abolish the position of chief engineer to appoint a type of design and construction engineer who would not have the real duties of a chief engineer and they are also trying to appoint an American to that post. I insist that we are going to make it a matter of principle that a Panamanian be appointed not only because there are some capable Panamanians but because we have the one capable Panamanian. Eng (Van Horde) has been an engineer in the Canal Zone for 14 years. He is one of the Panamanians who is best acquainted with the interoceanic waterway, its service and operation and he is fully qualified, not because I say so but because that has been acknowledged on several occasions by the highest canal authorities.

[Question] Mr President, will this be the subject of your letter when you write President Carter again?

[Answer] Yes, I will write on this specific topic. I will also reiterate what I wrote in my 9 January letter and remind him that we Panamanians want a prompt and opportune reply or, better yet, a rectification of the treaty violations listed there.

[Question] Mr President, could you tell us what the government has decided regarding a pay raise for civil servants and regarding the emergency plan?

[Answer] Well, we are going to study those two subjects. On 11 October, when I addressed the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives on the teacher issue, I pointed out that they were not the only government employees and that we would raise their pay and that of the other public officials. We expect that to be forthcoming in the second half of February.

[Fuentes] Thank you, Mr President.

[Royo] You're welcome.

LABOR MINISTER QUESTIONED ON PLANNED CONATO STRIKE

PA172323 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The National Council of Workers [CONATO] has decided to hold a strike at the end of the month. However, there are rumors that it had reconsidered this action which is supported by the country's three labor confederations and the independent unions. Station reporters interviewed Rodolfo Benitez, assistant secretary general of the Confederation of Workers of the Republic of Panama, regarding these rumors. He denied that the strike has been suspended. Labor leaders said the strike is to demand the repeal of Law 95, which harms labor stability and the right to strike.

Labor and Social Welfare Minister Cyden Ortega also commented on the strike: [Begin recording] [Question] How do you and your ministerial team plan to face the labor strike scheduled for 28-29 January?

[Answer] The strike should be carried out in the usual normal way. All Panamanians have the right to express and demonstrate their views. This is not the first time such an event has been held. We have been speaking with some union leaders. We will hold talks with the leaders of CONATO as soon as Mr Butcher, the secretary general of CONATO, returns from abroad. He will be returning soon. We want to tell them that the only alternative to the strike is a dialog among the workers, government and employers. We will never reject such a dialog. The government will give them guarantees to hold their strike in an orderly manner because this is a democratic right of the workers.

[Question] How do you define the social pact the president of the republic spoke about recently?

[Answer] The social pact means that in the face of a difficult situation there is an understanding among the forces or the sectors which participate in labor relations. That pact not only involved Law 95 but other aspects of the labor laws. Its objectives were social peace, tranquillity and harmony among the parties because the goal of the government and the country is development with social justice and peace. [end recording]

NATIONAL GUARD REPRESSES STUDENT MARCH

PA222233 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Jan 80 PA

[Text] A demonstration staged by National Institute students to protest the high cost of living and Law 95 was dispersed this morning by the National Guard using hoses and shotguns. The National Guard intercepted the students near Porras Park, where the incidents took place. The students managed to block traffic along the streets near Porras Park, but movement there is normal now. Several persons were slightly injured during the violent clash between the students and the National Guard, but they have been treated at Santo Tomas hospital.

COSTA RICA

PAPER CRITICIZES CUBAN CHANGES, CURRENT SITUATION

PA230211 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0242 GMT 22 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 21 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--San Jose's morning newspaper LA NACION today took advantage of the changes made in the Cuban Government to criticize the island's situation.

The paper notes that "despite the informational hermeticity with which the Cuban political regime has managed to isolate itself from the outside world, there is no lack of signs that Cuba has not achieved even what the most credulous expected from the revolution."

It recalls the "massive aid" the Soviet Union pours in daily. In spite of this, the paper notes, serious economic problems persist. It also comments on the citizens' opposition to changes "imposed by force" and on the wave of requests for asylum at the various embassies in Havana reported in recent days.

Regarding the Cabinet changes, LA NACION writes: "But the regime itself does not seem very sure of itself, judging from measures such as the one adopted on 11 January, when Fidel Castro changed the heads of five ministries and personally assumed control of four of them--health, culture, interior and defense."

It adds that "the Castro regime is in line with other Marxist regimes which, despite their publicized attempts to label themselves "democratic" are absolutist by nature, a characteristic that comes to the surface with the concentration of power in a single person, as in Fidel Castro's case, or with the emergence of a personality cult."

The paper comments that even PRENSA LATINA, the official Cuban news agency, has admitted the changes were made because of "administrative deficiencies" and, LA NACION adds, "PRENSA LATINA's admission that production goals have not been reached is also clear."

The paper concludes by indicating that "meanwhile, Cuba is exhausting itself by lending support to Marxist regimes on the African Continent and other parts of the world and the Cuban revolution's conductor-for-life has no qualms about considering himself leader of the nonalined countries also.

"That is the kind of annoying contradiction that has been taking place in Cuba since 1959, which now can only trap the unwary."

EL SALVADOR

COVERAGE OF SAN SALVADOR LEFTIST UNITY MARCH, RALLY

Bomb Explosions Precede March

PA221613 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1512 GMT 22 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Two powerful bombs went off shortly before dawn today in front of the main hall of the University of El Salvador in the northern part of the capital. The explosion caused only property damage. The building was machinegunned a few minutes after the blast.

Thousands of peasants, workers, students and other Salvadoran militants of various Marxist groups have been on campus since yesterday evening preparing to march for unity at 1000 (1600 GMT) along the main streets of San Salvador.

No one has claimed credit for the attack yet.

It has also been reported that several unidentified individuals machinegunned the gates to the schools of liberal arts and economics.

50,000 Said To Join March

PA222034 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1658 GMT 22 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Today, on the 48th anniversary of the insurrection of the Salvadoran Communist Party, in which at least 30,000 Salvadorans died, a leftist unity demonstration marched through the main streets of San Salvador. More than 50,000 Salvadorans affiliated with the Marxist organizations United Popular Action Front, 28 February People's Leagues, Nationalist Democratic Union, the Salvadoran Communist Party and sympathizers of these organizations marched from Cuzcatlan Plaza to Libertad Plaza with posters which attacked the oligarchy, the United States and the Salvadoran system--which the revolutionary government junta has said it will democratize--and demanded changes.

"Free fatherland or death," "The people united will never be vanquished," "Unity is present, victory is close at hand," are some of the slogans which could be seen on the posters and banners which the demonstrators carried.

A Salvadoran Air Force helicopter flew over the marchers. The security corps remained on alert in their garrisons and police vigilance in the streets of the capital was nonexistent. Urban bus service was rerouted away from the march and fewer buses were running as a precaution. The large, medium and small businesses of central San Salvador were closed as a precaution against possible disorders. Many persons estimated the number of persons attending the leftist unity march at 80,000. The fact is that an incalculable number of demonstrators were present.

We cannot give a precise number of participants, said one of the leaders of the march who did not identify himself. He noted, however, that "they may be more than 150,000."

The streets were packed with people and many said they think it is urgent that radical changes are made in El Salvador. Spokesmen for the Presidential House told ACAN-EFE that the helicopter that flew over the demonstrators' gathering place before the march was provided by the government to foreign newsmen so they could report objectively on the event. They were accompanied by Salvadoran newsmen who asked the junta for permission to do so. Several helicopters and light planes were rented by television networks of the United States and other countries to cover the march. The government gave them all necessary facilities, it was reported at the Presidential House.

A considerable number of peasants, workers, students, housewives and other citizens could be seen among the tightly packed leftists in the first 10-block group of marchers.

The marchers walked slowly and carried a large number of red and black flags as well as the flags of their groups.

Shooting Reported At Rally

PA222004 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1841 GMT 22 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--After a rally of different leftist organizations had begun at Libertad Plaza shortly after noon today, shooting broke out and an undetermined number of persons was wounded. Due to the confusion which prevailed--with bullets flying in all directions for more than half an hour--it has been impossible to determine what really occurred. Five private cars were burned by demonstrators who fled under the protection of armed youths. Initial versions indicate that the shooting started in the vicinity of Libertad Plaza and that it was perpetrated by civilians. The few stores which had remained open quickly closed.

Looting Follows Rally

PA230003 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2248 GMT 22 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 22 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Watchmen in several shops in downtown San Salvador this afternoon fired at unidentified groups which tried to loot those shops in the wake of disturbances which, according to unofficial sources, left 15 civilians and 1 guardsman dead and more than 70 people injured.

Some 20 blocks in downtown San Salvador are deserted, but about six foreign newsmen have been trapped with People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) activists inside the cathedral, located at the very center of the downtown area. The BPR activitists have been occupying the cathedral for over 8 days now to demand solutions to the metalworkers' problems. Two newsmen, one American and one Mexican, have been treated for injuries at the Social Security Hospital. Bruce Douglas Yearge is in the emergency room of the Salvadoran Social Security Institute's Central Hospital. The Mexican newsman has not been identified.

Occasional shots can still be heard every 15 or 20 minutes, but apparently they are being fired into the air, since many people can be seen wandering near this agency's office, located 5 blocks west of downtown San Salvador. In areas far removed from the downtown sector, several shops are operating with their protective screens half closed.

For over 2 hours now a national radio network has been playing music and reading a communique that explains to the citizens the national government has not tried to prevent the Marxists' march and that its orders to the armed forces have been to stay inside their garrisons.

The communique also notes that the leftists today attacked several government agencies, including the National Palace, the Labor Ministry, the Justice Ministry and the National Theater. It adds that the armed forces have learned unidentified men in uniform trying to impersonate security officers have been seen at the leftist demonstration and that investigations are already underway in connection with this.

DISRUPTIONS CONTINUE IN SAN SALVADOR AFTER MARCH

PA230458 Paris AFP in Spanish 0445 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Jan (AFP)--Several bomb explosions and machinegunnings were reported between 2100 and 2200 (0300 and 0400 GMT Wednesday) today, in two of the most exclusive residential districts.

ERP ANNOUNCES CLANDESTINE STATION'S BROADCASTS

PA221317 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1240 GMT 21 Jan 80 PA

[Recorded segment of a clandestine transmission broadcast on 21 January on the radio stations seized by the Revolutionary People's Army]

[Text] Salvadoran people! Military squadrons of the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) have seized 21 stations throughout the country to address you.

Salvadoran people: The ERP announces that tomorrow at 1000 Radio Revolucionaria del Pueblo will begin airing its broadcasts in the central departments. Look for it on the far right side of your dial, between 1,400 and 1,600 kHz.

[Words indistinct] a message from Companero Joaquin Villalobos, commander in chief of the ERP General Staff.

More on ERP Clandestine Station

PA221318 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2230 GMT 21 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The clandestine People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) today seized 21 radio stations throughout El Salvador and announced that its clandestine radio station will begin operating tomorrow.

This morning the Communist Party of El Salvador seized five radio stations in the capital and broadcast a communique calling for the unity of all leftist forces.

In addition to announcing the operation of its radio station, the ERP also called for all the Salvadorans to unite and seize political power by force.

JUNTA SWEARS IN NEW CABINET OFFICIALS

PA222010 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1939 GMT 22 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 22 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran revolutionary government junta swore in Fidel Chavez Mena, a lawyer, as the new foreign minister at noon today. He replaces Hector Dada Hirezi, recently appointed junta member.

The deputy foreign minister has not been appointed yet. Sworn in at the Presidential Palace last night were: Labor Minister Julio Alfredo Samayoa; Interior (Government) Under Secretary Col Francisco Hernan Pereira; Economy Deputy Minister Roberto Solorzano; Education Deputy Minister Jose Oscar Ramirez Perea; Eduardo Colindres, under secretary of culture, youth and sports; Col Rodolfo Antonio Revelo, private secretary for the presidency of the republic and Elmer Segovia, deputy director of social security.

Dada Hirezi has assumed the Planning Ministry temporarily.

Almost all Cabinet members have been appointed. The appointments of the education minister and nine under secretaries are still pending.

GUATEMALA

'UNACCEPTABLE' OIL COMPANIES' PRICE BID REJECTED

PA221623 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1003 GMT 22 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 22 Jan (EFE)--Finance Minister Hugo Tulio Bucaro said the $12.50 per barrel of Guatemalan oil that the oil companies want to pay is "unacceptable."

Bucaro noted that the international market price per barrel of oil is $36. He added that the Guatemalan Government is negotiating the matter "with determination," to make sure it gets the royalties it thinks it should.

He also said it is a "subterfuge" by the transnational companies to consider the oil extracted as "found at the wellhead."

NICARAGUA

LA PRENSA EDITORIAL RAPS GOVERNMENT UN VOTE ON AFGHANISTAN

PA222258 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1930 GMT 20 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 20 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, editorialist of Managua's LA PRENSA, commenting on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, said in today's edition that "if General Augusto Cesar Sandino had been born in Afghanistan, faithful to his anti-imperialist principles, he would now be slitting Russian throats."

The newsman has criticized the Nicaraguan Government's abstention at the United Nations on 14 January during the vote on the resolution which ordered the unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan so that its people could choose their own form of government and form their economic, political and social system without foreign intervention, coercion or limitations of any kind.

The mandate was approved by 104 countries, with 18 votes opposed, including Cuba "which has the nerve to call itself 'nonalined,'" the editorialist emphasizes.

Chamorro Barrios, after noting Nicaragua's "explained vote" asks: "If Sandino had been born in Afghanistan, on whose side would be he fighting? I am sure that he would not be killing Afghans. On the contrary, firm in his nationalist and anti-imperialist principles, he would be slitting Russian throats."

Sandino was a Nicaraguan leader during the 30's. At the peak of his rural guerrilla activities--the first in Latin America--against Yankee intervention in Nicaragua, he was murdered by Gen Anastasio Somoza Garcia, creator of the Somozist dynasty which lasted half a century.

The editorialist cannot understand why Nicaragua did not implement the Sandinist principles which inspire the actions of the country's revolutionary government and berates those who opposed the resolution. He asks: Is it that they fear something similar to Afghanistan?

Meanwhile the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party [PSC], yesterday published a letter sent to Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, condemning the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

"When you and your government perpetrated this unspeakable action, not only did you violate the UN Charter and the Bandung Charter, but you violated Lenin's principle of not falling into the mistake of turning the struggle--against imperialism and for the construction of socialism--into social-imperialism, its most flagrant negation," the letter said. Further on it said that this "arrogance and prepotency by the USSR in no way contributes to world peace. We are convinced that this imperialist attitude is doomed to defeat, regardless of the encouragement or pretext. For anti-imperialists like Sandino, the argument that there is a puppet government, called Adolfo Diaz or Babrak Karmal, is a mere pretext, lacking any moral value, and does not justify a foreign army violating the people's sovereignty."

The letter to Brezhnev concludes by saying that "undoubtedly, just as Sandino confronted the troops sent by Coolidge and Hoover in the Segovias Mountains, today, General Sandino's spirit fights beside the Afghan people against the troops sent by you and Mr Kosygin."

Foreign Ministry Rebuts Editorial

PA230051 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0035 GMT 22 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 21 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Foreign Affairs Ministry today issued a document answering LA PRENSA editorial writer Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios' criticism of Nicaragua's 14 January UN vote on the Afghanistan issue. Chamorro Barrios criticized the Nicaraguan delegation for voting to abstain, which he said does not conform with Nicaragua's position as a nonalined country and also for not siding with the other countries of the movement which were among the 104 countries to vote in favor of the resolution and which was rejected by only 18 socialist countries. The UN resolution called for the unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and for allowing the Afghan people the right to self-determination and to elect their own system of government. The Foreign Ministry says in its document that Chamorro Barrios "did not know how to interpret the Nicaraguan delegation's explanation or he deliberately misinterpreted it, which would show he was ill-intentioned."

The Foreign Ministry document says Nicaragua clearly states that "the attitude assumed by international reaction in the case of Afghanistan, the presence of Soviet troops in that country, the Iranian conflict, U.S. naval maneuvers in that zone, the recent supply of arms to Pakistan and in general, the delay in approving SALT II, are situations which threaten world peace." Further on it says that "Nicaragua, as member of the nonalined movement, reiterates its support to the principle of nonintervention and believes it cannot identify itself with resolutions which do not represent the interests of nonalined countries since the way the problem is addressed does not lead to its solution." It also recalls that on assuming its position it demanded "calm and responsible reflection from those who today have in their hands the world's security," and urged "an unconditional dialog for carrying out efforts on behalf of disarmament and a stable and lasting peace in the world." The Foreign Ministry stressed that Chamorro Barrios "not only showed rashness but also complete ignorance of the terminology of modern political science when he spoke of 'any type of imperialism' as if the definition of the term 'imperialism' were not precisely, historically and scientifically limited without any kind of doubt."

NEW GOVERNMENT STRUCTURAL CHANGES EXPLAINED

PA211909 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 28 Dec 79 pp 1, 9 PA

[Text] The reorganization of the Cabinet of the Government of National Reconstruction was announced yesterday morning jointly with certain important structural changes aimed at adapting the state's administrative apparatus to the needs of the Sandinist peoples revolution.

Embedded in these changes as the priority of the state apparatus and country is the consolidation of the Sandinist peoples revolution: to increase production and crush counterrevolution. Bearing these goals in mind, the members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate and many government officials coordinating through the General Secretariat of the junta, reached the conclusion that the reorganization in this first state must be focused on infrastructure, social production and national security. It should also include future proposals on a national financial system.

Five Objectives

The proposed reorganization is consequently aimed at directly attacking the five following basic problems: The organization of the peoples' property; a fundamental analysis of the industrial and commercial sectors and their functions; the concentration of functions and the institutional organization of the infrastructure; the organization of formal and real power; and the guidance, central coordination, operation decisions, and intersectorial and intrasectorial coordination.

All this is being done on the assumption that the new mixed economy of the national reconstruction demands many levels of planning for the private and public sectors. These levels will be coordinated with the comprehensive plan of the Planning Ministry which will head a balanced system of proposals in which several institutions also watching over the intersectorial coordination of the country's plans will participate.

The Organization of the People's Property Area

Regarding the proposal on the people's property, the government is trying to implement the decision adopted by the Superior Council of the national financial system to transfer all administrative enterprises of the national banking system to other government entities, abolish the national reconstruction trust office and create the People's Industrial Corporation (COIP)--which will be assigned to the Industry Ministry--from them. The COIP will be made up of several industrial complexes which include: construction materials, chemical and agrochemical products, lumber processing plants, metalworking and textile, clothing and food industries. In addition to the COIP, the People's Commercial Corporation will be created. It will be assigned to the new Domestic Trade Ministry and will incorporate the Nicaraguan Basic Food Enterprise which had been operating under the Foreign Trade Ministry.

The terms "corporations," "complexes" or "enterprises" will be used to designate the people's purely productive and commercial entities, keeping the term "institute" for agencies which have state-oriented tasks and functions.

The Nicaraguan Fishing Corporation

[CORPESCA], which is also part of the people's property, will comprise all nationalized fishing enterprises and the Nicaraguan Sea Products Enterprise [ENMAR] currently operating under the Foreign Trade Ministry jointly with forest and mine products. The Nicaraguan Natural Resources and Environment Institute (IRENA) will watch over the conservation, regulation and control of the fishing industry, which it was believed should not be tied to the functions of controlling the activities and production of that sector. The Nicaraguan Forest Development Corporation [CORFORE] will be responsible for the nationalized enterprises of this sector except for those in charge of processing lumber and making construction materials. The Nicaraguan Mining Development Corporation will no longer operate under the IRENA. The country's mining operations are now centralized except for those related to construction materials.

All the nationalized agroindustrial enterprises handling rice, sugar, cattle, coffee, tobacco and AGROINRA [expansion unknown] foods as well as all the nationalized enterprises dealing with farm machinery, irrigation equipment and rural air and ground transportation, will operate under the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute [INRA] service enterprise.

All the nationalized ground motor transportation, maritime navigation, ports and similar railroads and air (with the exception of rural services) transportation will be transferred to the new Transportation Ministry.

All construction companies except for the construction materials companies will operate under the Construction Ministry.

The Industrial and Commercial Area

In the area of industry and commerce the government has created the Industrial Ministry to plan, implement and control the country's industrial policy in the public and private sectors. The Domestic Trade Ministry has also been created to plan, implement and control the country's domestic trade in the public and private sectors.

Within this area also, the government has entrusted the integration and promotion of nontraditional manufactured exports to the Foreign Trade Ministry.

The government has also given powers to the Farming and Livestock Development Ministry to control the import of raw materials and farm machinery. However, the prior approval of the Industry Ministry is required when industrial capital goods and raw materials are going to be imported.

Infrastructure

Two new ministries have been created in the area of infrastructure. They are the Transportation Ministry, in charge of boosting the activities of the state by using the roads, railroads, sea, lakes, rivers and air as a means of transportation, and the Construction Ministry, to carry out projects and construct buildings for the public and state.

The Organization of Formal and Real Power

In referring to formal and real power, the Government of National Reconstruction has tried to foresee differences between the nature of the two powers which are very costly because of the duplication of functions, because sometimes the activities related to formal power do not completely contribute to the revolutionary process and because formal activities are generally counterproductive in revolutionary processes. Changes resulting from discrepancies between the real and formal powers are handled by the Defense Ministry.

The MIDA [expansion unknown] was abolished as it was included in the INRA.

The Guidance, Central Coordination, Operative Decisions and Intersectorial and Intrasectorial Coordinations

The government is trying to create a central guidance and coordination group which, as the name indicates, will be made up of representatives from all government institutions because it believes deficiencies exist in all the areas in question.

PERUVIAN AMBASSADOR ISSUES WARNING AGAINST EMBASSY ASSAULTS

FL221251 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The Peruvian ambassador has issued the following communique: The Peruvian Ambassador to Cuba wishes to announce his energetic and total rejection of irresponsible acts carried individually and collectively by persons who, in order to obtain authorization to abandon their country, force entry into diplomatic missions accredited to the Havana government. These acts are even more condemnable since they are carried out without taking into consideration that the lives of innocent beings are endangered.

Those entering an embassy, which obviously should be adequately guarded, without authorization are taking a serious risk and making an absolute mistake if they do so to obtain diplomatic asylum, as asylum exclusively covers politicians whose physical integrity or freedom is threatened.

The ambassador states that only due to humanitarian reasons and the respectful and benevolent assistance of the Cuban authorities have there been cases in which he accepted persons who committed such acts. But now he warns that in the future he will reject those cases, considering them violations of domicile. Signed, Edgardo de Habich, ambassador of Peru, Havana City, 19 January 1980.

U.S. TO CONTINUE 'VIGILANCE' OVER CUBA

FL221211 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Jan 80 FL

[Text] This Monday the U.S. President reiterated his government's policy of straining its relations with the Soviet Union and expanding the role of international gendarme being played by the United States. The elements of that policy are included in the State of the Union message which is annually given by the U.S. President to the Congress on the results of his efforts. In the so-called State of the Union message, Carter states that the Soviet Union must pay a very high price for the aid given to Afghanistan to crush the counterrevolution encouraged by Washington and its allies in that country.

The U.S. President believes that the ratification of the SALT II treaty by his country's Congress is not appropriate at this time, though he recognized that the implementation of the accord, which he signed with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, is in the interests of the United States. He added that his country intends to increase its nuclear arms capability and reinforce its deployment preparedness outside the NATO area. In that respect, he noted that he will continue to work for the creation of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force with up to 100,000 men and a naval fleet capable of transporting heavy equipment and logistics support for three Marine brigades, as was recently announced by Zbigniew Brzezinski.

The U.S. President stated that his government will continue to maintain vigilance over Cuba, though he did not mention the means he will use to do this. He added that in order to offset what he considers to be the influence of the Cuban revolution in the Caribbean and Central America, he will ask for $300 million from Congress. With regards to U.S. relations with China, Carter said that the two countries' interests coincide and that the actions of the two countries will bolster those goals.

CARTER OLYMPIC BOYCOTT PROPOSAL COULD BE 'CATASTROPHIC'

FL221433 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 Jan 80 FL

[Text] U.S. President James Carter's statements requesting the U.S. Olympic Committee not to send athletes to Moscow and that the games be moved to another site or be canceled have not been welcomed internationally. Far from that, U.S. and world public opinion is averse to President Carter's position. In many nations, including the United States, such demands have provoked disenchantment and protests, both from athletes and sports organizations.

Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee [IOC], stated that President Carter's boycott demands could cause a catastrophe that would affect the Olympic movement and athletes the world over. IOC Director Mrs (Berlieu) said that Carter's position is not realistic and that the absence of U.S. athletes in Moscow would be deplorable and would force the IOC to reconsider the holding of the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles.

Japan's Olympic Committee has reaffirmed its position of attending the Moscow games and reiterated that political and sports matters should be clearly separated in the international arena. Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia granted little or no importance to the U.S. proposal to boycott the Moscow Olympics which the Yankee President is attempting to use in reprisal against Soviet aid to Afghanistan.

Sports Leader Raps Boycott

PA221712 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0420 GMT 22 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 20 Jan (EFE)--Fabio Ruiz, secretary general of the Cuban Olympic Committee, has criticized U.S. President James Carter's call for a boycott of the 1980 Olympics in Moscow. During an interview granted to a U.S. newsman before leaving for Moscow, the Cuban sports leader said that "Carter has made a serious mistake in trying to boycott the Olympics in Moscow, mixing politics with sports." He added that the "U.S. Olympic Committee should reject all pressure from the Carter administration for the benefit of the Olympics."

Ruiz, who is also vice president of the National Institute for Sports, Physical Education and Recreation, said that "Cuba has been the victim of U.S. aggression for 20 years and yet we Cubans have supported sports exchanges with U.S. athletes because we believe that sports fosters understanding and peace."

INCREASED U.S. MILITARY BUDGET PROOF OF 'HYSTERIA'

FL230228 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Jan 80 FL

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The bewildering arms race that is taking place now in the capitalist world has no parallel. The military budget approved for this year by the U.S. Government--the highest in history, $141.2 billion--perhaps is the most obvious example. Undoubtedly, 2,500 U.S. military baaes in 114 countries constitute another proof of the bellicose hysteria of the Washington government which in the 3 years of President James Carter's administration has forgotten all electoral promises.

Carter's arrogant decisions of creating minicrises in the world and postponing debate on the SALT II treaty with demagogic and artificial pretexts show the reactionary nature of the principal gendarme of the world--U.S. imperialism.

Despite this militaristic display involving extreme risks, the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union has not ceased its efforts in the search for world peace, disarmament and detente. The traditional Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence followed by the USSR and other socialist countries provides, in our contemporary world, the clearest and most realistic future for the world. It divides the momentous framework of the current period, in other words, between those who are against world peace and those who advocate peace. As proof of this, the principal leaders of peace-loving nations untiringly denounce the escalation of the arms race. This was demonstrated by Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin on the occasion of the announcement of a reduction of troops in the GDR and by Fidel Castro in his historic speech at the United Nations when he said: The world each year invests more than $300 billion in military expenditures. With that sum, 600,000 schools, 60 million housing units, 30,000 hospitals and 20,000 factories could be built in a year.

It is up to history--that is to say, the people--to decide who is right. And history, the people, already are having the last word.

CONTINUING U.S. 'SHOW OF FORCE' IN INDIAN OCEAN REPORTED

FL221940 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1914 GMT 22 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The United States is continuing its show of force in the Indian Ocean, as a Pentagon spokesman announced that U.S. B-52 strategic bombers have made reconnaissance flights in that region. The operation was carried out in coordination with U.S. naval units located near the Iranian coast in an attempt at intimidating that nation. The Pentagon spokesman asserted that the B-52 bombers did not carry nuclear weapons, as they usually do, and he refused to answer questions as to how many planes participated in the operation or their departure point. U.S. military circles point out that the B-52 strategic bombers will continue to fly over the Indian Ocean region. It is assumed that these planes are based on the island of Guam in the western Pacific.

MPSP CONDEMNS MILITARY MANEUVERS ON PUERTO RICAN ISLAND

FL222257 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 22 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] has issued a statement condemning the naval maneuvers involving warships of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands on the island of Vieques, Puerto Rico.

The statement says that world public opinion constantly has condemned the U.S. military presence in Puerto Rico and particularly the U.S. Navy's use of that island for target practice. It adds that these maneuvers represent another violation of the rights of the Puerto Rican people in their legitimate aspiration for self-determination and independence which has been supported by the United Nations, nonalined countries movement and second international conference of solidarity with Puerto Rico.

The statement adds that the maneuvers are part of the worldwide bellicose escalation which the current U.S. administration has undertaken in recent times and confirm that the issue of the struggle for peace, disarmament and detente is a topic of crucial importance for all mankind.

VENEZUELAN PAPER CLAIMS CASTRO WOUNDED IN SHOOTOUT

PA221957 Paris AFP in Spanish 1924 GMT 22 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 22 Jan (AFP)--Cuban President Fidel Castro was apparently wounded in a shooting incident following a dispute with his brother Raul who wanted to send Cuban troops to Afghanistan. Celia Sanchez, the companion of the Cuban leader, died in the incident, the Caracas newspaper EL MUNDO reported today. The newspaper indicated that the Venezuelan Government had obtained this information last night and was trying to confirm it through authorized spokesmen.

According to EL MUNDO, the incident occurred at the beginning of January following a violent quarrel which occurred between Fidel Castro and his brother Raul, then Revolutionary Armed Forces minister, when Fidel opposed the sending of Cuban troops to Afghanistan. The newspaper reported that the discussion led to the shooting in which leader Celia Sanchez, Fidel's girlfriend, died.

In its front-page report, EL MUNDO said this version has been partially confirmed by the Venezuelan Government. The paper said that Fidel replaced his brother in the Defense Ministry as a result of the incident. Raul Castro was reportedly sent on a special mission, the paper said. It added that there are unofficial reports that there is the possibility that Raul Castro has also died.

EL MUNDO added that the Venezuelan Government considers the Cuban domestic situation quite delicate and that important announcements are expected at any moment. It added that security measures and patrols have been intensified in Havana to the extent that pedestrians are stopped at every turn and asked for identification. EL MUNDO also hinted at the possibility that a ranking Cuban leader was shot in the wake of the incident.

Relations between Venezuela and Cuba have cooled following the repeated efforts of Cubans to seek asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana which have been thwarted by the authorities at gunpoint. On 13 December there was an asylum attempt which ended in the death of a Cuban as six tried to break into the Venezuelan ambassador's residence. This prompted a formal protest from Venezuela which was disregarded by Cuba. On 15 January, there was another incident in which one Cuban was killed by guardsmen and another was seriously injured. An official pronouncement from Venezuela on this latest incident is expected here at any time. On that day, 12 other Cubans were able to obtain refuge in the Peruvian Embassy.

Embassy Source Denies Knowledge

PA222253 Paris AFP in Spanish 2206 GMT 22 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] Havana, 22 Jan (AFP)--A reliable source from the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana said the report carried by Caracas newspaper EL MUNDO on an alleged shooting in which Celia Sanchez, secretary of the Cuban Council of State, was killed on 10 January, was upsetting. The same source added it is deplorable the name of such a person beloved and respected by the Cuban people, has been involved in such a story. The source said it had no information about such an incident and only Caracas could provide more information.

The source said the meeting between Cesar Rondon Losera, Venezuelan ambassador to Cuba and Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban foreign relations minister, was positive and dealt with recent attempts on the part of Cubans to take asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy.

SOLIDARITY WITH WESTERN SAHARA PROCLAIMED

FL211947 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Jan 80 FL

[Excerpt] The Republic of Cuba became the 35th state to officially recognize the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, a country that began an armed struggle in 1973 to defend its territory from foreign occupation under the unquestionable leadership of the sole representative of the Western Saharan people--the POLISARIO Front. The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic already has been recognized by 20 African, 9 Latin American and 6 Asian countries. The cause of its struggle has been recognized at important international forums such as the United Nations, Organization of African Unity and the nonalined countries movement.

A Cuban delegation led by Armando Acosta, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, visited the Western Sahara desert in 1977 on the occasion of the festivities marking the fourth anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle in that territory, which used to be a Spanish colony and which today Moroccan occupation forces are trying to colonize with Washington's help. That same year, Bashir Mustafa as-Sayyid, deputy secretary general of the POLISARIO Front, made his first visit to Cuba and was received by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the councils of State and Ministers.

Bashir as-Sayyid has visited Cuba on other occasions. During his last stay in Havana last year, he declared that he attached special significance to his visit to our country at a time when the Western Saharan cause enjoyed increasing international support and solidarity. The POLISARIO Front has had a representative in Cuba for several years and numerous Western Saharan youngsters are studying in our country.

In his inaugural speech at the nonalined countries sixth summit conference, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro said Morocco's occupation of Western Sahara territory was absolutely unjustified. On that occasion, the nonalined countries chairman said the Western Saharan people's aspiration to self-determination is unquestionably just and that Cuba as part of the UN commission that investigated the desires of that people, was able to confirm that 99 percent of the population of Western Sahara wanted independence.

The nonalined countries sixth summit's final declaration expresses serious concern over the grave situation that prevailed in Western Sahara and condemns the fact that the process of decolonization of that territory had not been concluded in accordance with UN General Assembly resolutions and OAU decisions.

Cuba's recognition of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic is not just an action of protocol but also a demonstration of the feeling of our people and progressive mankind against the anachronistic systems of colonialism, neocolonialism and other forms of oppression.

CASTRO PLEASED WITH NICARAGUA JOINING NONALINED

FL221133 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Cuban councils of State and Ministers President Fidel Castro has expressed satisfaction over Cuba having been the site where Nicaragua became a member of the nonalined countries movement. The greetings of Fidel Castro, present chairman of the nonalined movement, is part of a letter dated 24 October 1979 and published in the 21 January 1980 press bulletin of Nicaragua's Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

SEVERAL COUNTRIES SEEK UN INDUSTRIAL AID

FL222100 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 22 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Some 12 Caribbean countries are now seeking United Nations technical assistance in boosting their industrialization programs. A UN industrial expert in Barbados said the Caribbean states were seeking the funds for increasing industrial employment. In the last 5 months, the UN expert has visited Trinidad and Tobago, Suriname, Guyana, Grenada, St Vincent, St Lucia, Antigua and Jamaica. He is to visit Montserrat and St Kitts next week for talks with private and public sector industrial organizations on the progress of ongoing projects and possibilities for new ones.

UN agencies and the Guyana Government are also discussing assistance for state-owned operations. Jamaica has expressed interest in aid to install a micro-hydrogenerating unit for areas not connected to the national electric system.

JAMAICA

GOVERNMENT DOES NOT SUPPORT BOYCOTT OF OLYMPICS

FL221752 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 22 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The Government of Jamaica has said that it does not support the call by the United States for a boycott of the 1980 Olympics scheduled to be held in Moscow.

A statement today from the minister of education, youth and sports, Hugh Small, says the Jamaican Government did not accept that the current controversy concerning the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan was any justification for a change of the site of the Olympics or a boycott of the games. As a result, the statement said, the government would provide such facilities as were within its capabilities to enable the Jamaican sportsmen to participate in the games.

The statement went on to note that the decision as to whether a Jamaican team would participate in the Olympics must ultimately be taken by the Jamaican Olympic Association. But it expressed the hope that the association would take into account the government's views in arriving at its decision on Jamaica's participation.

At the same time, the Council of Assembly of National Olympic Committees will discuss the threatened boycott of the Moscow games at a meeting in Mexico City on February 4th. An Australian Olympic official said although the proposed boycott was not on the agenda he felt certain it would come up for discussion.

NPM CONDEMNS CLOSING OF RAILWAY IN UNION DISPUTE

FL211852 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 21 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The National Patriotic Movement [NPM] has criticized the government for closing down the Jamaica Railway Corporation, saying that the action threatens the survival of the large majority of railway workers and their dependents. In a release, the JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] affiliated to NPM said it was difficult to accept the reasons given by the Ministry of Labor to carry out a fact finding poll which, the movement said, was in breach of Section 5 of the Industrial Dispute Act. The NPM further condemned the Dockers and Marine Workers Union for its role in the dispute by, according to the NPM, continually holding the nation to ransom.

The railway was closed last week following the [word indistinct] of an ultimatum issued by the minister of public utilities and transport, Mr Carlyle Dunkley, after the parties to the dispute failed to resolve the issue.

ARMY BEGINS TRAINING TO OPERATE ELECTRIC GENERATORS

FL181608 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Members of the Jamaica Defense Force today began training aimed at familiarizing themselves with the operation of the electricity generating units at the Jamaica Public Service Company [JPS].

A release from the minister of public utilities, Carlyle Dunkley, emphasized that this move by government was in no way a threat to the job of any worker. But he stated that the purpose of the exercise was to insure that the society had some measure to protect itself against a total national disaster which could overtake Jamaica if electricity services were shut down for an extended period. Mr Dunkley pointed to the extent of the damage to the economy, to health services and to general safety when there is a suspension of electricity services for even 2 days. He noted that no society could afford to put itself in a position where it could be destroyed in circumstances such as those which arose earlier this week.

On Monday night, some 300 JPS ompany supervisory personnel who are represented by (UTAS) [not further identified] went on strike bringing national life to a virtual standstill. Only last night, (UTAS) General Secretary (Red Ennis) maintained that the move was justified and he declared that he couldn't guarantee the supervisors' support in training the army which he termed strike breakers to man the equipment. Mr (Ennis') comments came in an interview on JBC [Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation] television news.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR IMF WAIVER CONTINUE

FL221553 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 22 Jan 80 FL

[Text] A team from the International Monetary Fund, the IMF, is now in the island for the final round of negotiations relating to Jamaica's application for an IMF waiver following its failure of the December test. The team's presence here follows last week's visit to Washington by Prime Minister Manley, Finance Minister Eric Bell and Education Minister Hugh Small.

The IMF negotiations will take place today, tomorrow and Thursday, and on Friday the Cabinet will meet to consider the progress of the negotiations. If necessary this abinet session will be extended to next week, Monday. Following these meetings Prime Minister Manley will make a statement to the nation on the IMF negotiations.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE ADOPTS 'WAIT AND SEE' STAND

FL222046 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 22 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The Trinidad and Tobago Olympic Association says it is watching the situation regarding the 1980 Moscow Olympics and a decision on participation will be made at an appropriate time. The head of the Trinidad and Tobago body, (Noly Henderson), said that his association was adopting a wait-and-see attitude in response to a call by U.S. President Carter for a boycott of the games scheduled for July.

Mr (Henderson) emphasized that nothing has yet happened to influence his association on whether to make any decision concerning the boycott made in retaliation against the Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

He said that it was fundamental that the Olympic movement and national Olympic bodies resist all political, religious or commercial sanctions, adding that it would be interesting to see how the national Olympic committee of the USA reacted to the President's request.

Meanwhile, Mexico says it intends to send a team to the Moscow Olympics. According to the president of the Mexican Olympic Committee, politics was being mixed with sports and this would slow down the development of activities in this area. He said he hoped the dispute over the games would be satisfactorily resolved because if some countries went along with the boycott, the United States itself might be affected in the staging of the 1984 games in Los Angeles.

INTERNATIONAL BANKERS WILLING TO LEND MORE

FL211455 Port-of-Spain Trinidad GUARDIAN in English 18 Jan 80 p 1 FL

[Excerpt] International bankers are willing to continue doing business and taking part in loan packages with Trinidad and Tobago.

At the signing of the TT $230 million loan for fertilisers of Trinidad and Tobago Ltd, (FERTRIN) yesterday, they said they were prepared to continue working with the Government of Trinidad and Tobago.

After Prime Minister Dr. Eric Williams had signed the loan documents and addressed the bankers at Whitehall's cabinet room, Mr. J. Keith Talbot, assistant general manager of Royal Bank of Canada in Montreal said that the bankers would be pleased to return to the table to sign similar agreements.

He was speaking on behalf of the three co-managing banks for the loan--Barclays Bank International, Royal Bank of Canada and Citicorp international group.

Mr. Richard D. Crafton, vice-president for Latin America of the Export-Import Bank of the United States (EXIM), said the bank's physical presence was a tangible demonstration that international co-operation and goodwill existed.

EXIM, he said, looked forward to working with the Trinidad and Tobago Government.

Earlier, Dr. Williams had pointed out that during the year other major projects would take shape and final investment decisions would be made.

CENTRAL BANK ANNOUNCES ANTI-INFLATION MEASURES

FL222053 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 22 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The Trinidad and Tobago Central Bank today announced further anti-inflation curbs on commercial banks to those imposed last year. An official announcement said that from February 6th commercial banks would be required to maintain with the Central Bank additional reserves equivalent to 15 percent of the increase in each bank's liabilities from December 26th last year.

The increment of reserve requirements is in addition to the existing statutory cash reserve of 9 percent which is calculated on the total deposit liabilities. The Central Bank statement added that the control of inflation was of major concern to the authorities at the present time, noting that over the past 11 months prices were 14.3 percent higher than the same period in 1978. It added that in an effort to dampen inflationary pressure, the Central Bank would actively monitor conditions in the economy.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 017 24 January 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Brazilian Newspaper Reviews Argentine-Soviet Relations B 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 20 Jan]
U.S. Officials Hold Meeting on Afghanistan, Boycott B 2
Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives on Official Visit B 2
Stronger Trade, Economic Ties B 2
Viola Discusses Political Future, Relations With U.S. B 3
Martinez de Hoz Calls for 'Final Effort' in 1980 B 4

BRAZIL

Possible Olympic Boycott Being Analyzed D 1
Iranian Oil Negotiations Continue D 1
Nigeria Interested in Purchasing War Materiel D 1
[O GLOBO 22 Jan]
Floods Kill Eight in Minas Gerais D 1
Inflation Forecast at 45 Percent for 1980 D 1

COLOMBIA

Amnesty International Meets With Unions, Strikers F 1
Unions Present Rights Document F 1
Finance Ministry Strikers Report F 1
Navy Disclaims Incident With Nicaraguan Fishing Boats F 1
Ministry Denies Territorial Violation F 2
Nicaragua Refuses To Aid Yacht in Distress F 2
Turbay Says Scare Foods Will Be Imported F 2
New President of Council of State Defends Autonomy F 2

ECUADOR

Student Dies in Quito Protests; Classes Suspended G 1
Further Details G 1
Leftwing Front Attacks Roldos Administration G 1
Customs Confiscates Shipment of Weapons G 2
Minister Outlines Staple Supply Policy G 2

VENEZUELA

EL MUNDO Reaffirms Castro Shootout Story L 1
Zambrano Terms Story 'Speculation' L 1
Energy Minister Says Spot Market Prices Going Down L 1
Calderon Berti Explains New Oil Contracts L 2

PANAMA

Royo Seeks Documents From Iran, Denies Shah's Arrest N 1
Qotbzadeh Believes Arrest Reports N 1
Arrest Again Officially Denied N 2
Official Announcement Made N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Further Reportage on Violence Following Protest March P 1
Sniping, Bombings Reported P 1
Police, Army Patrol Streets P 1
Peasants Leave University Campus P 2
Junta Members Support Return to Normalcy P 3
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 16 Jan]
Station Comments on Change in Armed Forces' Attitude P 4
Reserve Bank President Defends Bank Nationalizations P 5

GUATEMALA

Anticommunist Deputies Criticize Bowdler Visits P 5
Jesuits Receive Death Threats From ASA P 6

NICARAGUA

Colombian Navy Interference With Fishing Boats Protested P 6
Complaint to Colombian Ambassador P 7
Welfare Minister Notes Limited Foreign Aid for 1980 P 8
Gold Exports May Become Source of Foreign Exchange P 8
INSS Union Names New Board Officials P 9
Outlook for Collective Production Units Not Good P 9
[BARRICADA 15 Jan]
Coffee Crop Improved Over Output of Recent Years P 10

CUBA

Reportage on Alleged Shootout Between Castro Brothers Q 1
Fidel in 'Good Condition' Q 1
Ambassador Denies Shooting Report Q 1
Shooting Report a 'Fabrication' Q 2
Report Termed 'Groundless, Untruthful' Q 2
'Campaign To Damage Prestige' Q 2
Further Criticism of U.S. Proposal to Boycott Olympics Q 3
Cuban Community in Canada Condemns Consulate Attack Q 4
Nicaraguan Culture Ministry Official Interviewed Q 4
FPL Spokesman Says Salvadoran Struggle Will Continue Q 4
Fidel Castro Sends Get-Well Message to Tito Q 5
Politburo Makes Changes in Provincial Leadership Q 5
Armando Acosta Replaces Jorge Lezcano in CDR Q 5
Valdes Chairs CDR Meeting on Revolutionary Vigilance Q 5
Premium Pay Extended to All Workers Q 6
Milian Urges Continued Tobacco Planting Q 6
Risquet, Other Party Leaders Visit Paper Factory Q 6
Risquet Congratulates Outstanding Canecutters Q 7
Party Meeting on Higher Education Held in Santiago Q 7
Briefs: Anti-Soviet Sabotage Q 7

CARIBBEAN

ANTIGUA

Swiss, Venezuelan Aid Sought for Refinery S 1

JAMAICA

Cubans Reportedly Active in Construction S 1
Norwegian Minister Announces Aid Plans S 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

INTER-AMERICAN

Ecuador, Peru Seek Ways to Avoid Border Friction V 1

CHILE

Government Will Not Intervene in Copper Mine Strike V 1

MEXICO

President Lopez Portillo To Visit Nicaragua V 1

BRAZILIAN NEWSPAPER REVIEWS ARGENTINE-SOVIET RELATIONS

PY222233 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 20 Jan 80 p 13 PY

[By correspondent Rosental Calmon Alves]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires--The economic and political reasons for Argentina's refusal to participate in the U.S. boycott against the Soviet Union may be many, but undoubtedly the most important reason is that, despite the strong ideological antagonism separating the two regimes, Moscow and Buenos Aires became important partners in the 1970's through growing exchanges in the commercial, military, cultural, scientific and technological fields.

The question is treated with much circumspection by Argentine official circles, which avoid making declarations or merely cite statistics without further elaboration. On the Soviet side there is absolute silence on the part of diplomatic officials, and even authorized spokesmen do not want to talk about this question. The truth is that, despite opposition in other areas, the Argentine military regime receives no more than mild criticism for its ties with the Soviet communist regime.

Leopoldo Bravo, one of the few Western diplomats who met Stalin (in 1953 while serving in Moscow for the first time), has headed the Argentine Embassy in Moscow since the military took power in 1976, "and nobody is considering his removal, because he epitomizes the case of the right man in the right spot," an Argentine expert in relations with the socialist bloc commented.

But the solid foundations of the Argentine-Soviet partnership were laid down in the 1970's. Early in that decade, Buenos Aires realized the need to broaden exchange with Moscow and encouraged the creation of legal mechanisms to facilitate that exchange, and especially to make it permanent.

From $30 million in 1972, Argentine-Soviet trade reached a record figure of more than $500 million in 1978 and stayed above $400 million last year. In the entire context of Argentine foreign trade, the Soviets have simply become leaders as purchasers of several products. The Soviet Union is currently the largest buyer of cereals (both cereals as a whole and each variety separately), leather and meat, precisely the products which are the mainstays of the Argentine economy. The Soviet Union in turn exports very little, mostly heavy equipment for state-owned enterprises such as government oil deposits and hydroelectric plants.

Argentina sells to the Soviet Union almost 10 times more than it buys, and the difference would be even greater if it were not for the hydroelectric sector. The USSR is a strong prospect for supplying turbines for Yacyreta (the Argentine-Paraguayan project which is in the initial phase of construction) and is now manufacturing 14 turbines for Salto Grande (an Argentine-Uruguayan project), 3 of which have already been delivered. In addition, Russian experts are participating in the most important Argentine hydroelectric project, the Middle Parana project, which has been dubbed "the answer to Itaipu."

The Soviets are also cooperating with Argentina in the nuclear energy sector. They have supplied the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission technology for the manufacture of special long, seamless tubes to encase uranium pellets.

In the military field also, pragmatism has closed the ideological gap which separates the two countries, and exchange has been initiated through plans for training officers. The existence of great interest in this field is attested to by the fact that a high-ranking Soviet delegation visited Argentina in August 1979 and a month later an Argentine delegation went to the USSR. This delegation was headed by one of the highest-ranking officers in Argentina, Gen Jose Montes, who 3 months later was appointed commander of the largest Argentine Army. The Argentine Air Force is now being provided with Russian technology for the manufacture of special rockets to prevent hail, a phenomenon which causes considerable damage to agriculture in some regions of Argentina.

A journalist of the TASS agency's office in Buenos Aires says: "I have never covered as many Soviet cultural events as I have recently." He was referring to cultural events of all kinds, such as ballets, movies, festivals and even circuses, not to mention sports events. In the area of sports there is a great deal of exchange going on, and some Russian experts are training Argentine athletes for the Olympic games.

U.S. OFFICIALS HOLD MEETING ON AFGHANISTAN, BOYCOTT

PY240207 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0120 GMT 24 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Jan (TELAM)--The crisis precipitated by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the effects of the grain boycott by the United States were analyzed in a long meeting held today at the Foreign Ministry building among Foreign Minister Carlos W. Pastor, Economic Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, U.S. Ambassador Raul Castro and President Carter's personal emissary, Gen Andrew Jackson Goodpaster. Foreign Ministry sources reported that bilateral relations between Argentina and the United States were also examined during the meeting.

HUNGARIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PY231721 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1315 GMT 23 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Pal Racz, state secretary of the Foreign Ministry of the Hungarian People's Republic, arrived in this country today for a 4-day visit. The Hungarian foreign minister [as received] arrived at Ezeiza International Airport at 0945 and was received at the airport by Col Carlos Cavandoli, foreign relations secretary of the Argentine Foreign Ministry.

Stronger Trade, Economic Ties

PY232225 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1428 GMT 23 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Jan (TELAM)--Pal Racz, Hungarian secretary of state for foreign relations, said on his arrival in our country today that the aims of his visit include the possibility of strengthening relations with Argentina, particularly in the economic and trade sectors. The Hungarian secretary made these remarks at Ezeiza International Airport, where he arrived at 0945. He was welcomed by Col Carlos Cavandoli, under secretary of foreign relations, and by Col Hugo Feddersen, manager of the airport.

Racz recalled that our country and Hungary have maintained good relations since before World War II and that these relations had been strengthened. He said: "We believe that now is the time to expand these relations even further. We believe this will occur in all areas, particularly in the economic and trade sectors."

He also emphasized the progress made by Argentina and Hungary in the last few years. "Therefore, we believe that trade relations, which will be beneficial for the two countries, will be expanded to include the cultural, scientific and technical areas."

He added: "Another reason for my visit is the possibility of exchanging ideas on the current international situation. We want to know the Argentine opinion, and we will also make our own ideas known. This is because we believe that the current situation is very important and that it must be analyzed."

Regarding the possible succession to Marshal Tito, he said that Hungary has maintained friendly relations with its southern neighbor for a long time, and "we have no interest in seeing a decrease in Yugoslav stability. We would like to see no change in this situation." In conclusion, he expressed hope for an improvement in Marshal Tito's health and said that he was very happy to be in our country.

VIOLA DISCUSSES POLITICAL FUTURE, RELATIONS WITH U.S.

FY222305 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Jan 80 FY

[Excerpts] Mar del Plata, 22 Jan (TELAM)--Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola (ret), former commander of the army and former member of the military junta, said here today: "I do not have a great desire to be president, but I would accept the appointment because this would be one more act of service." Viola, in an exclusive interview with the newspaper LA CAPITAL of this city, said that "I have already stated on other occasions that I could not refuse if I were selected. You asked me if I want to be president, and if I said no, few people would believe it. I said on one occasion that I do not have a great desire to be president."

Answering another question he said: "It is not up to me to say if I will have support from the army and the other branches of the armed forces for my appointment. A friend told me once: General, don't you think 8 months is a long time? Won't people forget you? I answered: That is no problem. If people forget me it will be because they have found someone better."

Concerning his future political activity, Viola said: "It will not be in an orthodox manner, but I will continue working for the success of the process in its development. There is no other alternative; therefore, I will put my best efforts toward the strengthening of the process so that it will culminate in total success." He then said with a wide smile: "Besides, political activity is prohibited."

The former commander of the army also said: "I can say that I agree 90 percent with the implementation of the political dialog, although I believe that the so-called proposal should have been made 2 years ago. By doing that we would have gained much time. Regarding general results, I believe that great progress has been made. Let us not forget that this government had to fight against guerrilla organizations, to face an imminent armed conflict with Chile, handle matters related to human rights and answer an intense international campaign against Argentina. Yes, the army and the other branches of the armed forces had to divert 50 percent of their potential to face so many problems. I believe that the results obtained thus far by the process have been excellent."

Viola rejected the existence of a secret agreement between our country and the United States to sell them all our grain production in view of the current situation. He denied this possibility.

Regarding the Argentine position regarding the grain embargo requested by Washington against the USSR, he indicated that the United States, its government, with a paternalistic outlook, believed that it was going to get immediate Argentine support on the grain situation. This did not happen.

He then said that Argentina is alone in its struggle against Marxism as it faces the permanent attack of the United States. He said: "What is happening is not logical. There is something wrong when only the countries of the socialist bloc or those of the Third World support us when the matter of human rights is brought up. On the other hand, the attacks come from the Western world."

He then said that means of action to face the United States should be put into effect, because 1980 will be a hard year in our (relations) with them for three reasons: "our refusal to adhere to the grain boycott, the matter of human rights and because this is an election year in that country, and the arguments used by the candidates there are already known."

He understood the U.S. position regarding the problems facing that country in Asia. He said: "It is very dangerous for the United States to reason with dangerous people. Besides, the United States jealously guards the welfare of its citizens. Therefore it had no other choice than to do what it has done to obtain the release of the hostages in Tehran. I believe that when the hostages are finally released, the reprisals will be hard."

Viola will remain in this city until Thursday, when he will return to his activities in the federal capital.

MARTINEZ DE HOZ CALLS FOR 'FINAL EFFORT' IN 1980

FY182308 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1950 GMT 18 Jan 80 FY

[Excerpts] Salta, Argentina, 18 Jan (NA)--Argentine Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz has reaffirmed that his ministry's program will end this year and "at that point the country will be able to truly appreciate the results of President Videla's administration," according to a statement published here today. "If we persevere, the favorable tendency evident in the last quarter of 1979 will be confirmed," Martinez de Hoz said during an interview published today by the daily EL TRIBUNO of this capital.

Martinez de Hoz also stated that the Argentine Armed Forces "have decided to support an economic program which demands short-term sacrifices and makes in-depth changes that will be appreciated in the medium and long term." He emphasized that "to implement this program one needs time and political decisiveness. I would say political courage. The current military commanders have both. Others in the past have lacked the time and the courage. This time the two elements have come together. In my opinion this is the main characteristic of this process."

He added that 1980 "will be a hard year because we still have to make a significant effort to avoid upsetting what we have achieved in 3 years, but it will also be a happy year because at its end we will see the results of the economic program." Asked whether the results would not be happy for some and heavy for others, he said: "This is one of the typical oversimplifications the Argentines constantly make. We have said more than once that we have done our best to share the efforts equitably among all sectors of the community."

He added: "Proof of this is the fact that everybody is protesting. I would worry if only one sector was protesting. Since everybody is protesting it means the efforts are being shared." Martinez de Hoz indicated: "We want all the sectors to make a final effort, and we cannot make exceptions because that would harm others, even though we know very well that some are in better shape than others to bear the hardships."

POSSIBLE OLYMPIC BOYCOTT BEING ANALYZED

PY231505 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 23 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Itamaraty is currently analyzing a possible Olympics boycott. Bernardo Pericas has indicated that the issue has not even reached the decisionmaking stage because no formal request has been received.

IRANIAN OIL NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE

PY231506 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 23 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas has confirmed that Brazil is still negotiating oil supplies with Iran. Pericas believes that Iran could supply oil at the rate maintained prior to December 1979--that is, 150,000 barrels per day.

NIGERIA INTERESTED IN PURCHASING WAR MATERIEL

PY232107 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 22 Jan 80 p 18 PY

[Text] Brasilia--A high-ranking Nigerian delegation, which includes 11 military officers, yesterday began contacting Brazilian authorities to discuss the purchase of a variety of war materiel. The Nigerian military officers met with the chairman of the Brazilian War Materiel Industry (IMBEL), Arnaldo Calderari, and Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro. Today they will meet with the chief of the armed forces general staff, Gen Jose Ferraz de Rocha.

The chief of the delegation, Air Force Brig Gen R. M. Dumuje, indicated that Nigeria wishes to know everything about the war materiel that is produced in Brazil. According to Dumuje, Nigeria wishes to explore every type of possible economic cooperation with the Brazilian Government. The delegation will also discuss the strategic policy and aspects of the foreign policy of Africa where they affect mutual interests.

FLOODS KILL EIGHT IN MINAS GERAIS

PY231612 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 23 Jan 80 PY

[Text] New heavy rains in Minas Gerais have caused eight more deaths and increased to 4,000 the number of homeless throughout the state. The rains were heavier in the jungle area where seven of the latest eight deaths took place. The flood casualties now total 25 since last December. Governor Francelino Pereira has made an inspection tour of San Francisco Valley where rains have decreased significantly in the last few days, thus reducing the people's fear of new floods.

INFLATION FORECAST AT 45 PERCENT FOR 1980

PY171627 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 17 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Brasilia--The planning minister has stated that with the measures that have been implemented by the National Monetary Council, the government has forecast a 45-percent inflation rate for this year. According to Delfim Neto, the government took important measures today in order to combat inflation, such as the monetary readjustment of 45 percent and the exchange rate readjustment of 40 percent for 1980.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL MEETS WITH UNIONS, STRIKERS

Unions Present Rights Document

PA221657 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--A commission of the National Trade Union Council has delivered documents concerning human rights in Colombia to the Amnesty International commission which has been investigating charges of alleged tortures since last week.

The delegates of the country's four most powerful labor centrals harshly criticized the security statute, noting that it restrains labor rights and the freedom to go on strike. They also criticized the workers' loss in purchasing power and the crisis of government mechanisms in facing the situation.

The members of the international organization which defends human rights did not make any comments on what was discussed in the meeting with the country's labor sector.

Finance Ministry Strikers Report

PA221858 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--The Finance Ministry strikers met yesterday with members of the Amnesty International commission visiting Colombia. The strikers presented a detailed document in which they denounce government repression against the persons who participated in the strike. In the strikers' memorandum to the Amnesty International commission, they note that 1,500 strikers have been arrested and 600 dismissed. They also charge that certain labor leaders have been beaten and attacked. They also request that the Amnesty International commission include a report on the manner in which the government has handled the strike of the Finance Ministry workers.

NAVY DISCLAIMS INCIDENT WITH NICARAGUAN FISHING BOATS

PA231359 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0113 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota, 22 Jan (EFE)--The Colombian Navy tonight warned that it will maintain guard over Caribbean islands and keys and indicated that no incident had taken place with Nicaraguan boats. Instead, it said that Nicaraguan boats had been invited to leave Colombia's territorial sea. The reaction in Bogota followed charges by Nicaraguan Acting Foreign Minister Francisco Fiallos Navarro that "Colombian warships on Monday forced six Nicaraguan boats to leave a fishing area considered to be inside jurisdictional waters."

A Colombian Navy spokesman who asked not to be identified told EFE that warships are patrolling the waters off the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana keys as a result of a sea dispute between the two countries. The source said the "alleged incident" between Colombian warships and Nicaraguan fishing boats had occurred during the course of normal patrols by the Colombian Navy which had discovered that the Nicaraguan boats had allegedly violated territorial waters within the 200-mile sea limit. "I would not say it was an incident but a cordial invitation to leave Colombia's territorial sea since the Nicaraguan fishermen violated the 200-mile sea limit probably without realizing it," the military spokesman said.

Ministry Denies Territorial Violation

PA231707 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--The Defense Ministry has denied that Colombian warships violated Nicaraguan territorial waters as was stated in a report originating in Managua. According to this report, Colombian Navy ships reportedly had intercepted six Nicaraguan fishing boats and seized their cargo near the San Andres and Providencia islands, Colombian possessions located approximately 80 miles off the Nicaraguan coast.

Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho Leiva affirmed that no violation of Nicaraguan territorial waters had occurred. On the contrary, he said, we have airborne units and warships patrolling the Carribean but they are doing so in order to defend our national sovereignty. The areas of the Caribbean in question, which were granted to Colombia by a 1928 treaty, are being claimed by the Sandinist regime which has extended its territorial sea limit to 200 miles.

NICARAGUA REFUSES TO AID YACHT IN DISTRESS

PA231400 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0157 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 22 Jan (EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government refused to help a Colombian-registered yacht which declared itself in distress in Caribbean waters over the weekend, the CARACOL radio network reported here tonight. The report added that the yacht, which was on a cruise of the Caribbean, had been adrift in waters near Nicaragua since the weekend due to engine trouble. After declaring itself in distress, the yacht carrying 40 people, including passengers and crew members, asked for help from a Nicaraguan naval station. The station refused to come to the aid of the yacht. The incident which the control tower of the San Andres and Providencia airport learned of occurred prior to Monday's incident between Colombian warships and Nicaraguan fishing boats in the Caribbean Sea.

TURBAY SAYS SCARCE FOODS WILL BE IMPORTED

PA222211 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today announced a plan to import foods which have become scarce as a result of speculation and hoarding. The importation will be authorized immediately and will be handled by the Agricultural-Cattle Marketing Institute [IDEMA], Turbay Ayala announced. He guaranteed that the supply of food will be normal throughout the year and that prices will remain stable. Products which present even the least sign of scarcity will be imported by IDEMA, he stated in his speech at the agricultural-cattle commodity exchange.

The president urged the industrialists who handle food processing companies to maintain moderate prices and establish fair profit margins to lessen the effect on consumers. The recent minimum wage increase will encourage people to buy more, he maintained.

NEW PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL OF STATE DEFENDS AUTONOMY

PA232256 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--Jaime Bethancourt Cuarta, new president of the Council of State, vigorously defended the autonomy of the council today denying reports that government officials have repeatedly exerted pressure to make the council rule in favor of the executive branch. He said that he will do everything possible to prevent government interference in the decisions that the Council of State makes. He added that council members will always act ethically. Bethancourt Cuarta, former president of the Chamber of Representatives and a Conservative Party member, was appointed yesterday.

STUDENT DIES IN QUITO PROTESTS; CLASSES SUSPENDED

PA231927 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[Text] This morning students of several schools in Quito once again took to the streets to protest the high cost of living. A student of the Benito Juarez School was killed. A fellow fifth-year student identified him as Gilberto Sanchez.

In view of these events, the Education Ministry once again suspended classes in Quito. Here is a report from the Education Ministry's public relations office: [Begin recording of unidentified Education Ministry spokesman] In view of well-known events and to safeguard the lives of students and the public in general, the Education and Culture Ministry has decided to once again suspend educational activities until there are sufficient guarantees for the normal development of school activities. Nelson (Pinereta), the national director of education, has announced that this measure is in effect for all preschool, elementary and secondary schools of Quito. [end recording]

Further Details

PA240429 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0149 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Quito, 23 Jan (LATIN)--Incidents in the streets between students and policemen intensified here tonight after a high school student today became the second victim of protests over the high cost of living.

Despite heroic efforts by the police, who resorted to the use of tear gas and firetrucks, there was chaos in the colonial section of Quito as night approached. The groups of students, which practically surrounded the area in which the Government Palace is located, halted traffic and forced many businesses to close. Barricades were raised and large bonfires lit in several parts of the city which, because of its location at an altitude of 2,800 meters in the Andean chain, has a difficult traffic system.

Student Gilberto Sanchez, 15, was shot to death when the demonstrations began, while two of his companions were wounded. The youths blamed an unidentified policeman, who was reportedly attacked with stones, for the fatal shooting.

On 10 January, another high school student was shot to death by a police lieutenant who is currently under arrest.

Government (Interior) Minister Roberto Dunn this afternoon urged the youths to remain calm and appealed to parents to keep their children off the streets. Dunn accused "unthinking" elements who are the "traditional enemies of order" of inciting the students to protest.

Meanwhile, official spokesman announced that President Jaime Roldos tonight began an emergency meeting with his ministerial team to analyze the critical situation.

LEFTWING FRONT ATTACKS ROLDOS ADMINISTRATION

PA220405 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1225 GMT 21 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The Leftwing Broad Front [FADI], in making an analysis of the present administration, has stated: The Roldos regime, sunk in a political crisis and lacking definition during its 5 months in power, has been moving farther away from the popular and democratic propositions it claimed to defend in the elections and has put the country at the service of oligarchic, bourgeois and imperialist interests.

Referring to the increase in the cost of staples, the FADI said that as of December the family budget has been hit and the salary increase that was the result of a lengthy struggle has been threatened because it has never been enough to compensate for the overexploitation and misery to which the people were submitted as a result of the economic policies of past dictatorships.

It accused the government of having turned the government's economic policies over to imperialism, the oil companies and the dominant class. It referred to recent events, characterizing them as a clear demonstration that the government has a reactionary and rightist policy that has earned the general rejection of our people.

CUSTOMS CONFISCATES SHIPMENT OF WEAPONS

PA220227 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The following is a text of a communique issued this afternoon by the government minister regarding the confiscation of 291 weapons from Argentina which has been sent to Ecuador as spare parts. The weapons, 125 (Dagual) .22 caliber revolvers, and 96 (Persa) .22 caliber pistols, were discovered at the airport when a worker was loading the crates, which supposedly contained spare parts, into a vehicle.

On learning of the weapons, Government Minister Roberto Dunn Barreiro confiscated them and ordered a full investigation to determine if the weapons are linked in any way to the recent disorders, which the government has blamed on extreme leftist and rightist agitators. The government and defense ministries are investigating to find the persons behind the contraband.

The confiscated weapons came from Buenos Aires and were brought in aboard an Ecuatoriana de Aviacion plane. They were in five crates consigned to two companies, whose existence is being determined.

Customs director Manuel Rodriguez reported the find to the government minister and asked for help to investigate the incident. The minister inspected the confiscated weapons and ordered strict security measures throughout the country to prevent any further attempts to introduce weapons. The customs official said the crates containing the weapons were consigned to two different persons, M. Cordoba, and M. Escobar. Military intelligence and customs officials are trying to establish the identity of the alleged firms to whom the crates were consigned.

MINISTER OUTLINES STAPLE SUPPLY POLICY

PA211948 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 21 Jan 80 PA

[Statement by Agriculture and Livestock Minister Antonio Andrade Fajardo--recorded; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] We now present a statement by Agriculture and Livestock Minister Antonio Andrade Fajardo concerning the marketing of staples:

[Begin recording] In all places where the national enterprise for vital products has sales stands there is enough rice and sugar and, beginning tomorrow, there will be the necessary milk and other vital products. In other words it can be said supplies are altogether normal. We have also already concluded a contract with Venezuela for 10,000 more tons of rice and will enter into additional contracts if necessary to maintain supplies. This is a matter of concern for the government. [end recording]

EL MUNDO REAFFIRMS CASTRO SHOOTOUT STORY

PA232202 Paris AFP in Spanish 2118 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] Caracas, 23 Jan (AFP)--The situation in Havana remained a total mystery today, 24 hours after a Caracas newspaper, in a front-page article, reported that Cuban President Fidel Castro had been slightly injured in a shootout on 10 January, in which Celia Sanchez, his secretary, had died.

In today's edition, the newspaper EL MUNDO again refers to this episode to reaffirm its version of the incidents--attributed to unidentified Venezuelan Foreign Ministry sources--and to point out that this version has been neither confirmed nor denied.

Raul Castro, the former Cuban defense minister as well as Fidel's brother, is said to have participated in the shootout, which came in the wake of a dispute between the two brothers in connection with a project to send Cuban troops to Afghanistan, EL MUNDO recalls in its new article, which is no less sansationalist than the one published yesterday.

The Caracas government has played down the importance of EL MUNDO's alleged scoop, but so far it has avoided any formal denials. The Venezuelan Embassy in Havana, for its part, has merely stated that it is disconcerted over EL MUNDO's report. The other Venezuelan papers have limited themselves to reporting the issue through the various news agencies' reports.

EL MUNDO reported that Raul Castro has apparently not been seen again in Havana, that travelers arriving from Cuba affirm that something strange is happening in the capital and that its report on Tuesday made news all over the world. Cuban Ambassador to Caracas Norberto Hernandez Curbelo has not yet returned to his duties.

Zambrano Terms Story 'Speculation'

PA232155 Caracas VENPRES in Spanish 2134 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 23 Jan (VENPRES)--Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco today termed newspaper reports about an alleged incident in Havana in which Cuban President Fidel Castro reportedly was wounded as "speculation."

Speaking with journalists after having lunch in the Miraflores Palace with the prime minister of Montserrat, the foreign minister employed a term used by newsmen and said that this is a matter "of speculation." He added: "This is what all the news media has noted." The journalists had asked the foreign minister about this subject because the report in the evening newspaper EL MUNDO was based on "diplomatic sources."

ENERGY MINISTER SAYS SPOT MARKET PRICES GOING DOWN

PA221455 Caracas VENPRES in Spanish 0812 GMT 22 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 21 Jan (VENPRES)--Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti today said at the end of a meeting of the economic cabinet that the price of petroleum in the spot market "is going down." Calderon Berti indicated that a shipment of crude had been sold on the Rotterdam market at $35 a barrel which shows that the "spot market prices are going down." Oil prices reached up to $45 a barrel before the December OPEC conference in Caracas. The minister urged the industrialized countries to consume less energy and implement plans and policies to reduce domestic fuel consumption. Venezuela does not participate in the spot market because it sells its oil through contracts.

CALDERON BERTI EXPLAINS NEW OIL CONTRACTS

PA180022 Paris AFP in Spanish 0306 GMT 16 Jan 80 PA

[By Jose Antonio Puertas]

[Text] Caracas, 15 Jan (AFP)--Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said here today that 4 years after the nationalization of the oil industry Venezuela has drastically cut its dependence on technology and marketing with the signing of new [technical] assistance and trade contracts. Venezuela canceled most of the technical assistance contracts with the former concessionaires, signed new ones with companies or institutes in Europe and Canada and eliminated the confidentiality clauses which prevented the national companies from sharing technological solutions they acquired with the others, the minister said.

When Venezuela nationalized the oil industry on 1 January 1976 it signed technical assistance contracts with the 12 foreign companies that operated the industry. The only contracts still in effect of those 12 are the ones signed with the U.S. companies Exxon, Gulf and Sun Oil, and with the British-Dutch company Shell.

Meanwhile, new contracts or agreements for technical assistance and research--of a general nature as well as for specific projects--have been signed with engineering concerns not connected with the former concessionaires but with universities and institutes in France, the FRG, Canada, England and the United States. The payment for this technical assistance, which amounted to an average of 20 cents per barrel of oil produced and/or refined in the country, was eliminated and the principle of payment for services truly rendered, measured in man-hours, has been implemented. According to Calderon Berti, this is a 40-percent savings on the cost, approximately $100 million-$160 million per year.

Regarding trade contracts, Venezuela reserved for itself the right to change prices at any time, notifying its customers only 5 days in advance instead of quarterly for crudes and monthly for refined products as was the case in previous contracts. Companies that reject the new price will have their supply cut off immediately and will no longer be able to buy Venezuelan crude, Calderon Berti warned. The old contracts allowed foreign companies to reject increases and forced national companies to continue supplying crude or refined products for a minimum of 3 months at a price which could not be more than 5 percent of the previous price.

The new contracts established a clause certifying destination in order to prevent them from feeding the spot market. They also established a 1-year period for the duration of the contracts for light crudes and 2 years for heavy crudes and eliminated the tolerance on volume sales which allowed contractors to ask for as much as 10 percent more than the amount agreed on. Venezuela will also demand that payment for its oil be made on a 30-day basis from now on instead of 60 days. This will result in an additional profit of between (?$0.10 and $0.20) per barrel, the minister estimated.

Half of the Venezuelan oil sales are being made to clients other than the former concessionaires--which purchased 83 percent of the export volume 4 years ago--effective 1 January. The number of clients rose from 61 to 93 over the past year. Sales are made from government to government when possible. All clients receive less than 50,000 barrels of oil per day except for three former concessionaires.

In conclusion, the minister noted that all buyers of light crudes or refined products must also buy heavy crudes, which make up most of the Venezuelan reserves. Venezuela, which produced 2.4 million barrels per day in 1979, will gradually reduce this level to 2.2 million in 1980 and the reduction will be applied to the light crudes, Calderon Berti added.

ROYO SEEKS DOCUMENTS FROM IRAN, DENIES SHAH'S ARREST

PA240138 Panama City ACAN Spanish 0055 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] The local RPC Television Channel 4, quoting sources close to the former shah of Iran, has reported that the former monarch has had a perfectly normal day at his Contadora Island residence. A spokesman for the Pahlavi family has denied in Panama the Tehran reports about the arrest of the shah and noted that the monarch has slept well.

The shah's arrest is one of the most important conditions set forth for the release of the approximately 50 U.S. hostages in Tehran. The hostages have been held for almost 3 months.

The following is a text of the message President Royo sent to the Islamic Council of the Revolution: "Mr Mohammad Reza Pahlavi remains under the care [cuidado] of Panama's security authorities and the appropriate precautionary measures have been adopted in our national territory.

"Regarding the extradition of the former shah, we hereby inform you that consistent with Article 4 of Law 44 of 1930 on public international law, the following documents, which must be legalized and duly authenticated, are necessary: a copy of the arrest order issued by the authorities of Iran; all the necessary information to verify the identity of the person being extradicted; a copy of the legal dispositions that apply.

"If the above documents are presented within 60 days, the extradition demand will be accepted as formal and the executive will proceed to consider it and later decide on it. [sentence as received]

"We trust that Panama's attitude, which tries to abide by the principles of international law by agreeing to process the demands, will cause the people and Government of Iran to follow our example and release the hostages since this is seriously affecting peaceful coexistence among the nations."

The note is signed by Panamanian President Aristides Royo.

Qotbzadeh Believes Arrest Reports

WA240940 London REUTER in English 0840 GMT 24 Jan 80 WA

[Excerpts] Panama City, Jan 24, REUTER--Panamanian President Aristides Royo says the deposed shah of Iran is being guarded by security forces, but a government spokesman denies he is under detention.

Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said in Tehran yesterday that the former monarch was being held by the Panamian Government after the Iranian Government requested his extradition.

But in a cable to Iran's Revolutionary Council released to the press last night, Mr Royo said only that the ex-shah "remains under the care of the security authorities of Panama." Government spokesman Boris Moreno later stressed that this did not mean the ex-shah was in detention.

In Tehran, Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh said today that as far as Iran is concerned the ex-shah is under arrest in Panama. He told a press conference that he received a telex message from Panama's president saying the former Iranian ruler "remains under the care of the Panamanian security authorities."

Mr Qotbzadeh said he understood that the word "care" referred to the ex-shah's health "Where he is kept is not our primary concern," Mr Qotbzadeh said, adding that the shah's condition meant he could not be moved to jail. "The guy is sick," the minister said. "As far as we are concerned, he is arrested. He cannot leave the country without the specific authorization of the Panamanian Government." As for the next step, the minister said: "We go ahead with the procedure and we get the shah back."

Arrest Again Officially Denied

WA240209 London REUTER in English 0240 GMT 24 Jan 80 WA

[Excerpts] Panama City, Jan 23, REUTER--A Panamanian Government spokesman denied tonight an Iranian claim that the deposed shah of Iran was under detention in Panama. "The ex-shah is not under detention," Boris Moreno told reporters. He had been asked to clarify a cable from President Aristides Royo to the Iranian Revolutionary Council saying the shah was "under the care of Panamanian security authorities."

A copy of Mr Royo's cable to Iranian authorities was issued to reporters after a day of confusion caused by a statement by Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh in Tehran. Mr. Qotbzadeh said the former monarch had been detained by the Panamanian Government after an Iranian request for his extradition. The Panamanian foreign minister denied the report, the presidential office initially refused to comment and the Justice Ministry said it had received no order for the shah's detention.

An official Panamanian statement, made after an emergency Cabinet meeting, said Mr Royo cabled Iran's Revolutionary Council that the shah" remains under the care of Panamanian security authorities, in accordance with precautionary measures relevant in our national territory in relation with the request of the Government of Iran that proceedings be started for the extradition of the ex-shah.

Official Announcement Made

PA240302 Paris AFP in Spanish 0248 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] Panama City, 23 Jan (AFP)--The shah of Iran is absolutely free and has never been arrested nor kept under house arrest, the official spokesman from the Panamanian presidency today told AFP. This announcement puts an end to the long suspense caused by the repeated reports by the Iranian foreign minister to the effect that the former ruler had been arrested in Panama.

EL SALVADOR

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VIOLENCE FOLLOWING PROTEST MARCH

Snipings, Bombings Reported

PA231449 Paris AFP in English 1423 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, Jan. 23 (AFP)--A bomb was planted near the residence of the American ambassador last night after at least 13 people were killed yesterday during the biggest mass demonstration in El Salvador's history.

More than 100 were wounded in shooting between snipers and armed leftists escorting the demonstrators, who were protesting against policies of the moderate colonels who overthrew the right-wing regime of President Carlos Humberto Romero last October 15.

Several other bombs exploded late in the night (between 0300 and 0400 GMT today) in poor neighbourhoods, and shots were heard. Observers believed the bombings might be a reprisal by extreme leftists for the sniping.

No police were visible during yesterday's demonstration by 100,000 people. But the People's Revolutionary Bloc accused police of starting the shooting.

Groups of insurgents tried to mount an assault on the Central Police Barracks. Army helicopters [word indistinct] overhead while young men built street barricades with cars and buses. Most demonstrators fled to [word indistinct] for shelter.

A few (?youths) with rifles of various calibers looted several stores and paralyzed traffic for hours.

A dozen newsmen, one of them wounded, had to be evacuated by the Red Cross from a church that police barred refugees from leaving.

Police, Army Patrol Streets

PA231554 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1424 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Heavy shooting broke out in the eastern part of the University of (?El) Salvador in the northern section of the capital at dawn. Shots were fired from the campus too. The incident lasted about 45 minutes. It began around 0500. There are some wounded and maybe even some bodies on campus, where more than 20,000 peasants and students are supposed to be quartered. The Red Cross is having problems getting them out of the area. The residential areas close to the university are being patrolled by combined police and army forces in personnel carriers and heavily armed military trucks.

A radio network was instituted to call on the people to remain calm. It says that international communism wants to take over El Salvador, a nation that is trying to make changes within a democratic framework.

Many people are wondering whether the feared and expected civil war has not started already. Capital city residents are obsessed mainly with getting food supplies by whatever means. Queues at the stores continued this morning as on Monday and Tuesday in some calmer areas of the city.

Northern section residents have been unable to go to work on account of the street patrols and the tension is felt out in the streets.

The leftist groups that were attacked with gunfire as they were staging a peaceful demonstration yesterday have declared a 3-day mourning period starting today. They plan to go out into the streets again today to bury 11 of their number. The mourners will leave for the cemetery from the cathedral and many are scared other regrettable incidents will occur because of the prevailing tension.

The government junta, composed of young military officers and Christian Democratic Party members, released a communique regretting the loss of valuable lives during Tuesday's incidents. The junta will allow peaceful demonstrations. Therefore, today's burial poses no major legal problem.

Many local commentators feel that the current confrontation in El Salvador is between the extreme right and left, and that the government and the armed forces are right in the middle. However, others feel that in the hour of truth the government will aline itself against the armed extreme leftwing groups which, as they themselves claim, are trying to seize power by force.

Peasants Leave University Campus

PA232031 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1813 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[By Adrian Roberto Aldana]

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Jan (LATIN)--The army this morning left the University of El Salvador campus a few hours after it had tried to evacuate hundreds of peasants from there following yesterday's topsy-turvy demonstration which left a toll of 11 dead.

Members of the National Revolutionary Coordination Body meanwhile today buried the 11 victims shot [yesterday] in front of the National Palace and the Metropolitan Cathedral where at least 30 people were also seriously injured, according to official statistics.

According to the Presidential House, the security forces that entered the university at dawn today withdrew a few hours later to let the peasants peacefully leave the campus to return to their townships.

According to an official report, the entry onto the campus was ordered to prevent new clashes since armed individuals were supposed to be inside "who might go out into the streets to pursue the disturbances" as occurred yesterday. Following the evacuation no weapons were reported to have been found on campus and no arrests were made.

After the street disturbances yesterday, police reported that all night and early today there were bomb explosions in several homes and unidentified individuals staged an attack on the University of El Salvador and on a police post. The blasts were reported at the homes of former Vice President Francisco R. Lima and Alfredo Manlagos. Two private automobiles also exploded. No casualties were reported. Police also reported unidentified individuals attacked the police station in Zacamil residential area at dawn, shortly before the army entered the university.

Spokesmen for the National Revolutionary Coordination Body insisted today that the number of dead during yesterday's demonstration was more than the officially reported 11. However, the Isidro Mendez legal center which identified the victims confirmed that figure.

An official report noted that after the police force left the campus--about 5 hectares housing 2 dozen new school buildings--the army was ordered to stop cordoning off the area and to remove the antiriot personnel carriers and weapons.

It was also reported that as of today there will be intensive patrolling of the entire national territory "to guarantee peace."

JUNTA MEMBERS SUPPORT RETURN TO NORMALCY

PA221640 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 16 Jan 80 pp 3, 53 PA

[Text] Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez said yesterday at the Presidential House that "El Salvador will find the path to peace if all sectors contribute to this and set aside violence and rancor."

Colonel Gutierrez presided over the swearing-in of five new ministers and several government officials. He asked them for unity, enthusiasm, loyalty, sincerity and great efforts to overcome the country's current situation.

Questioned about the threat of a civil war in El Salvador, he said it will not occur if all Salvadorans contribute to preventing it. He added that violence cannot be eliminated overnight. He said this takes time. He gave the example of several Central American countries and other nations in the world where violence had been rampant but where, with the passing of time, peace has been established.

On being interviewed, Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich and Hector Dada Hirezi, members of the revolutionary government junta, also agreed with Gutierrez. The three members of the junta told the press that the efforts being carried out to return the situation to normal are sincere and deserve the consideration of all political sectors and subversive groups which are fighting for their own interests but have the obligation of working for the good of the country.

Morales Ehrlich announced a complete reorganization of the country's economic, social and political sectors. We will give priority, he said, to agrarian reform and the nationalization of banks and foreign trade, which have never been at the service of the masses. It is urgent and necessary that we achieve the well-being of the Salvadoran people if we want to avoid worse evils, Morales Ehrlich added.

All members of the Cabinet, he said, have the duty as patriots of promoting their programs of health, education, agrarian reform, housing and other fields which will benefit the Salvadoran people and overcome the underdevelopment experienced for many years.

The junta member indicated that the government will carry out a policy of dialog and understanding with the popular and union organizations.

He also said measures to protect the embassies and diplomats in the country have been implemented.

Dada Hirezi said a whole system of oppression must be dismantled for the good of the country. We cannot speak of changes if these do not favor the masses, he stressed.

Questioned on the abrogation of the Constitution, he said the revolutionary government junta is studying the drafting of a constitutional statute. This is quite different from abrogating the 1962 Constitution.

STATION COMMENTS ON CHANGE IN ARMED FORCES' ATTITUDE

PA221453 San Salvador LA VOZ PANAMERICANA in Spanish 1837 GMT 21 Jan 80 PA

[Commentary: "The Armed Forces Openings"]

[Excerpt] For most of us civilians, the armed forces were a big mystery before 15 October 1979. In the course of the military insurrection staged that day, several internal problems of that powerful and apparently monolithic institution came to light.

We became acquainted with the faces and ideas of the young military officers' mystic movement. We saw them on television and we heard their proclamations and statements. We were able to appreciate that the Salvadoran Armed Forces are also very much aware of our national problems, of the protests of a people fed up with being exploited, and of the reaction of a cruel and intransigent minority.

Fortunately, the armed forces reflect the Salvadoran society to which they have historically belonged. This proves that the armed forces are participating in the social drama that El Salvador is currently experiencing and that, in the final analysis, their survival depends on whether or not they take the historic path, on whether or not they take the path of unity alongside people who are increasingly uniting to achieve their own survival as a people.

In recent days we have seen important evidence that this national drama is reflected within the armed forces. Last week, El Salvador was ripe with rumors that the young military officers were insistently demanding changes in the armed forces' High Command. If these rumors are true, it means the young military officers have remained vigilant, dissatisfied and concerned over the course of their movement. It would mean there are elements within the army who will not rest or be satisfied until a truly radical and stable solution is given to the problems affecting the country's large majorities.

These officers will continue seeking a truly popular solution and will ultimately move closer to the only ones who can truly offer it. But to achieve this definitive rapprochement with the people's organizations and their leaders.

Another interesting development is Monsignor Romero's inclusion in yesterday's sermon of the demands made by a group of soldiers. It is a known fact that the Monsignor never reads letters or messages of questionable origin. What he read yesterday undoubtedly represents the feelings of a group of Salvadoran soldiers, who have sufficient awareness and are capable of saying out loud what every honest soldier, guard or policeman must feel. The Salvadoran soldiers' message is truly impressive. They are the ones who, without knowing why, are sent to kill and repress other people without obtaining any material or other advantage. Perhaps there is no more humiliating form of exploitation and alienation than that to which soldiers and policemen are subjected when they are hired to repress their own brothers, risking their lives and dignity for a miserable wage.

There are some 15,000 Salvadorans who, knowingly or not, spoke for the first time yesterday through the voice of Monsignor Romero, who has always spoken for those who are voiceless.

That proclamation by the Salvadoran soldiers is worthy of the attention and efforts of all those who worry about the people, because the soldiers and other officers of the armed forces and the security forces are, both individually and personally, people who need to free themselves from their profound alienation.

RESERVE BANK PRESIDENT DEFENDS BANK NATIONALIZATIONS

PA231410 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2354 GMT 21 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Pedro Abelardo Delgado, the new president of the Salvadoran Central Reserve Bank, today announced that the Salvadoran banks will be nationalized. He added that whatever the scope of the nationalization decided by the government, it will not affect the ownership or free use of the deposits of the public. He added that the measure will promote an increase of Salvadoran savings which can help finance the country's development process.

The official previously worked at the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in Washington. He said the nationalization of the banking system has been thoroughly studied for quite some time.

He also said the revolutionary government junta's decision will encourage political measures which will guarantee the country adequate domestic liquidity and sufficient availability of international reserves for the purpose of strengthening monetary stability. He stressed this will enable the achievement of the goals established by the junta with regard to the economic and social reforms the country needs.

He also said the current drain of capital is not alarming and that special measures are being adopted to prevent its continuation.

GUATEMALA

ANTICOMMUNIST DEPUTIES CRITICIZE BOWDLER VISITS

PA231315 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2206 GMT 22 Jan 80 PA

[By Mauricio Barrera]

[Text] Guatemala City, 22 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--William Bowdler, the new U.S. assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, is on an observation tour to Central America which has caused unrest among some local politicians.

"Wherever Bowdler is, there are problems," a deputy of the anticommunist national liberation movement said here today. He pointed out that Bowdler played a definite role in the fall of Anastasio Somoza.

Bowdler, whom the Guatemalan press calls "eagle eye," today ended a brief visit to this capital and then left for Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

In Guatemala City, Bowdler talked to President Gen Romeo Lucas, to Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdes, to Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz and to Cardinal Msgr Mario Casariego.

Nothing has been released to the press here about what was discussed during his visit. The U.S. Embassy said only that his visit is connected to his new duties.

"Bowdler is a bad omen," Guatemalan anticommunist deputies said. They accused the United States of abandoning its old allies in the region and said this has allowed the left to gain ground. They also mentioned the fact that Bowdler was in charge of the State Department desk on Cuba when Fidel Castro took power; that he presided over the negotiations which ended with the fall of Somoza and the access to power in Nicaragua of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and that he has been present in El Salvador where the current crisis is about to break out into a civil war.

Local observers believe Bowdler is now exploring the northern sector of Central America in order to find a way for the Salvadoran military junta to face the leftist groups which have risen up in arms; to view the current situation in Guatemala and the stability attributed to the Honduran military who are in power.

JESUITS RECEIVE DEATH THREATS FROM ASA

PA231325 Paris AFP in English 1257 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, Jan. 23 (AFP)--The worried Jesuit hierarchy of Guatemala held a meeting here yesterday concerning a threat to kill all Jesuit priests in the country by the rightwing Anticommunist Secret Army (ASA). The death threat came after a newspaper statement by the Jesuits denouncing violations of human rights in Guatemala.

In response to Jesuit fears, the government has repeated its earlier charge that the Jesuit order was a "(?liaison) agent" between "foreign enemies" and "Marxist subversives".

NICARAGUA

COLOMBIAN NAVY INTERFERENCE WITH FISHING BOATS PROTESTED

PA240008 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[Protest note by Nicaraguan Foreign Affairs Ministry to Diego Uribe Vargas, Colombian foreign affairs minister, issued on 22 January in Managua, as read by Francisco Fiallo Navarro, acting Nicaraguan foreign affairs minister--recorded]

[Text] It is my duty to convey the following message from the Nicaraguan Foreign Affairs Ministry to Your Excellency, Diego Uribe Vargas, Colombian foreign affairs minister.

I regret that I must address Your Excellency in order to submit to the illustrious Colombian Government the strongest protest from the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, concerning the aggression carried out yesterday against Nicaraguan fishing boats in Nicaraguan territorial waters by warships sailing under the Colombian flag. The aggression took place in the Caribbean Sea, about 100 to 120 miles from our coast, between 14 and 15 degrees latitude north and 82 degrees 30 minutes longitude west of the Greenwich meridian.

Our fishingboats were forced to give up their nets with an abundant catch, part of the meager resources that the revolutionary government has for export.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Affairs Ministry wants Your Excellency to know that the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction considers this incident an act of aggression which we denounce as an unjustified provocation. We are immediately taking the necessary measures to recover the nets with the catch.

We are especially bringing this incident to Your Excellency's attention to prevent further intervention by the Colombian Navy in legitimate Nicaraguan business. The Colombian Navy's unjustified action is contrary to the traditional and fraternal relations that have always existed between the people and governments of Nicaragua and Colombia.

Our government is justified in firmly demanding that hostile acts on the part of Colombia cease and that any conflict that could exist between our countries be solved within the norms of international law based on the cordial relations and coexistence that should prevail between the two neighboring countries.

My government expects to receive from the illustrious Colombian Government not just an adequate explanation, but the assurance that such an act of aggression will not occur again and guarantee that Nicaraguan boats can sail undisturbed in our territorial waters, exploiting the sea wealth which is part of our resources.

Reiterating my highest esteem to Your Excellency, Francisco Fiallos Navarro, acting foreign affairs minister.

Complaint to Colombian Ambassador

PA240009 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] Nicaragua has reported an act of aggression by Colombia. Colombian warships forced six Nicaraguan fishing boats to abandon the fishing grounds where they were at dawn Monday in waters which are considered to be under Nicaraguan jurisdiction.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has reported that the government has instructed the captains of the boats which were victims of the aggression by the Colombian frigates to return to the area of the incident and recover the fish traps or nets and the substantial catch they had obtained despite the presence of the Colombian ships.

The authorities of the Nicaraguan Fishing Institute are still in contact with the captains and we expect the Colombian ships will allow them to exercise a sovereign right because the incident took place only 120 miles from Puerto Cabezas, acting Foreign Minister Francisco Fiallos Navarro said during a news conference.

During the news conference with local reporters and foreign correspondents, acting Foreign Minister Fiallos read the note containing the strong protest of the Managua government to the Bogota government, delivered here to Colombian Ambassador Fernando Navas de Brigard.

The Nicaraguan acting foreign minister added that a Colombian military aircraft flew over the Nicaraguan vessels which were forced to abandon the patrolling grounds. The Nicaraguan official expressed confidence that this new incident will not set a precedent, hoping Colombia will permit the Nicaraguan fishing activities to continue in that area of shallow waters over the Nicaraguan continental shelf, as it has been a traditional fishing ground for our fishermen.

Fiallos reiterated that Nicaragua is not a warring nation and that we want to find a solution to the problem through legal channels, as has been stated by the members of our governing junta.

Recently, Nicaraguan jurist Luis Pasos Arguello charged at a news conference that Colombia is actually trying to get its hands on the oil existing in this part of our country's continental shelf. He also pointed out to the group of Andean Pact nations the imperialistic attitude of Colombia which, (?supporting) the principle of the 200-mile territorial waters, denies this right to Nicaragua.

WELFARE MINISTER NOTES LIMITED FOREIGN AID FOR 1980

PA240325 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The assistance Nicaragua will receive in 1980 from friendly countries will be channeled through to food-for-work programs.

During the first half of this year there will be 200,000 jobless persons. For this reason, the aid received so far has been inadequate. Now, Social Welfare Minister Lea Guido de Lopez provides more details.

[Begin Lea Guido recording] For 1980 we have been offered the following aid: The Netherlands has offered $1,250,000 for the food-for-work program. The World Council of Churches $350,000 and the United Nations has offered us 6,300 tons of wheat flour, 630 metric tons of beans and 315 tons of vegetable oil.

The Nicaraguan Natural Resources and Environment Institute [IRENA] has 1,782 tons of rice and 355 metric tons of oil for the months of April and May. Japan has promised us 108 tons of milk, which is equal to approximately $425,160.

This is the aid that has been offered for 1980. It is very little when we compare it with the needs we have at this moment, with approximately 20 percent of the population, or about 200,000 persons, unemployed during the first half of the year.

We are trying, through the (?IDB), to see how we can get more food since there are many persons who have no purchasing power. We are making sure this aid will reach the people through work programs.

At this moment we have reports that our coffee and cotton harvests are experiencing losses because of a lack of help. So there is work. The Social Welfare Ministry, in coordination with the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute and the Transport Ministry, is trying to give transportation service in neighborhoods so that unemployed persons may go to harvest coffee.

There is work. What we have to do now is to increase production. We must seriously look at production in Nicaragua because this is the only specific way we have for our country to get out of the crisis. We are going to make every effort to pick the cotton before it falls. The same goes for the coffee harvest. In this regard, we call on the mass organizations to organize an emergency program for this effort.

GOLD EXPORTS MAY BECOME SOURCE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

PA232307 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY report]

[Text] Gold exports may become a very important source of foreign exchange in 1980, judging from the volume reached in the last 2 months. Since the nationalization of the mines on 2 November, earnings from metal sales have gone directly to the Nicaraguan state and the people. In the past, these benefits were monopolized by Somozism and the transnational companies which, in addition, overexploited workers at the mines.

Between 1 December 1979 and 17 January [1980], Nicaragua exported 20,333 ounces of gold valued at $10,273,085. Sale prices have ranged from $431.25 to $615 an ounce. Mechanisms are already being established for future transactions based on the international price of $840.

In the meantime, a sort of gold rush has arisen on the domestic market too, with gold being quoted at $270 [figure as heard] an ounce.

INSS UNION NAMES NEW BOARD OFFICIALS

PA222312 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Proclaiming trade unionist and revolutionary concepts, over 400 workers of the Nicaraguan Social Security Institute [INSS] formed the institution's new trade union.

The meeting at which the union was formed climaxed an organizing and consciousness-raising process that began on 19 July, when the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] defeated the dictatorship.

A workers council was formed at the INSS during the days following the FSLN victory. This council assumed responsibility for laying the groundwork of a free and revolutionary union movement.

Alberto Valdes, a young and popular leader, spoke at the meeting. He attended it as a delegate of the FSLN vanguard. Valdes underscored the need for unity among the workers in order to move forward with the nation's reconstruction and eradicate hunger, illiteracy and economic dependence. He warned the workers against the maneuvers of counterrevolutionary ultraleftist organizations which are bent on disrupting the already weak national economy and pitting the workers against the vanguard.

He said it is important to do away with the stereotype depicting the government as employer, because all of us must struggle in the new Nicaragua to augment production for the benefit of the entire people.

Delving into the role of a union like that of the INSS workers within the revolutionary process 6 months after victory, the FSLN representative said they must fight bureaucratization, squandering, reactionary positions and individualism.

INSS General Director Reinaldo Antonio Tefel also spoke at the meeting. He said there was no better way to celebrate the first 6 months of the revolution's victory at the INSS than to form this workers organization. He urged the union leadership to work for the revolution's great goals such as national reconstruction, economic reactivation, national unity and the literacy campaign.

The board of the INSS workers Union will be composed as follows: General Coordinator, Omar Aguilar; responsible for organization, Gregorio Ramirez; responsible for publication, Alfonso Gutierrez; responsible for labor representation, Enrique Sanchez; responsible for foreign relations, Glenda Frixione; responsible for culture, Gloria Montalban; responsible for finances, Raul Rocha; responsible for social security and welfare, Sergio Rubi.

The INSS Workers Union is receiving counseling from the Sandinist Workers Central.

OUTLOOK FOR COLLECTIVE PRODUCTION UNITS NOT GOOD

PA230141 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 15 Jan 80 p 5 PA

[Text] The collective Production Units (UPC), created shortly after the revolutionary victory to satisfy a priority need for the production of basic grains, have tended to disappear, said Francisco Lopez, in charge of the organization of the Farm Workers' Association (ATC).

The UPC, Lopez added, works on land confiscated from Somozists, land which actually belongs to the state, and it will be up to the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute (INRA) to decide on the fate of this production method.

The companeros working in these production units have no land of their own. In the past they rented small parcels, which made them semiproletarians or farm workers.

INRA will decide on what is to be done with these lands; whether they will become part of the state farms, in which case the companeros working in the UPC will become farm workers, or whether they will become Sandinist farming communes where production and working equipment are community property.

As Companero Lopez said, most probably this type of production will probably disappear, to be replaced by the implementation of two types of cooperatives. The first is the simplest one: cooperatives of credits and services where small farmowners associate and organize to obtain financing, technical assistance and marketing of their products.

In this form of cooperative, the companeros continue sowing the land individually and they only get together to obtain financing and technical assistance through Procampo [not further identified], which charges 13 percent annually.

The objective of these cooperatives is to organize the small farmers not only in their financing and technical aspects, but also on the basis of political interests, by raising their political and cultural level so they may participate in the revolutionary process in an organized manner. We find this type of cooperative which is being promoted by the ATC in the northern sector of the country to be mostly small coffee and basic grain producers.

The second type of cooperative is the Sandinist Farming Communes [Comunas Agricolas Sandinistas], CAS, a more advanced form of organization than the credits and services cooperatives.

In the CAS, the small owners pool their lands and working equipment for the use of the community.

This establishes a higher social awareness where the person no longer thinks in a personal way, but in a collective way, for which great political work is required.

From the social and political viewpoint, production profits are greater in this type of cooperative, where technology can be used more intensively, thus reducing production costs.

COFFEE CROP IMPROVED OVER OUTPUT OF RECENT YEARS

PA232254 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Companero Jorge Hueso, responsible for the coffee department of Agroinra [not further identified], has reported that 80 percent of the coffee crop has been picked thus far. He said the quality of the golden rain being obtained is better than in previous years.

Hueso added that 109,000 quintals of coffee have been delivered at the ports and 306,000 quintals have been received at the processing mills to date. He said the state farms are selling the entire harvest to the Nicaraguan coffee enterprise, which takes charge of exportation and sales arrangements.

REPORTAGE ON ALLEGED SHOOTOUT BETWEEN CASTRO BROTHERS

Fidel in 'Good Condition'

PA232025 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1947 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[By Angel Antonio Garcia Munoz]

[Text] Havana, 23 Jan (EFE)--Fidel Castro is in good physical condition. Members of the EFE staff in Cuba personally saw him on Monday. President Castro was returning from his Central Committee office and taking a peaceful drive in his car near the seawall which surrounds part of Havana. He was not being protected by special security measures.

His personal security guards' car was in front of Fidel's car and behind him was a black Mercedes Benz with other members of his escort.

The persons who were in the [word indistinct] were able to see that the Cuban President was smoking a big cigar and reading some papers.

Meanwhile unofficial Cuban sources told EFE that there was no confrontation between Fidel and Raul Castro and that the first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba was not wounded.

Those sources, who asked not to be identified, were duly authorized to make a denial of yesterday's report by the Caracas newspaper EL MUNDO which said that Fidel Castro had been wounded 11 days ago.

EFE journalists have tried since early today to obtain a statement from the foreign press department of the Foreign Ministry without success.

The alleged attack on Fidel Castro was rumored during the first few days of January in Havana, but the rumors intensified following the death of Celia Sanchez. On this occasion one recalls the statements by unofficial Cuban sources which said that the state security did not then rule out the existence of a plot against Fidel Castro--a plot which was not carried out.

Ambassador Denies Shooting Report

PA232139 Paris AFP in Spanish 2123 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Jan (AFP)--Cuban Ambassador to Mexico Fernando Lopez Muino today denied reports from Caracas that President Fidel Castro was wounded in a shootout with his brother Raul in which Cuban leader Celia Sanchez was also killed.

The diplomat described the report as completely absurd and gross, since Celia Sanchez died of cancer, which caused the removal of one of her lungs 2 years ago.

Regarding the alleged shootout between the Castro brothers due to differences regarding the possible dispatch of Cuban troops to Afghanistan, the ambassador showed AFP photographs on the front page of GRANMA in which the two brothers form part of an honor guard around Celia Sanchez' coffin.

Moreover, it would be childish to believe that Cuba could send troops to Afghanistan when there are thousands of troops in that country from one of the most powerful armies in the world--the Army of the USSR--Lopez Muino added.

Shooting Report a 'Fabrication'

PA240508 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0451 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] Havana, 23 Jan (REUTER)--The Cuban authorities here today described as a fabrication the reports released abroad about am armed incident between President Fidel Castro and his brother, the minister of the armed forces, Raul Castro. The reports are absurd and laughable, according to the authorities' reply to foreign correspondents during a reception. They added that such reports do not even merit an official denial.

Diplomatic circles here today were highly skeptical concerning information about the incident which reportedly took place 11 days ago between Castro and his brother. An official Cuban spokesman noted that such reports are part of a campaign against the government of this nation and added that he was unaware of the government decision concerning an official denial.

A tour taken tonight of key places in the Cuban capital did not reveal any indication of additional guards around buildings such as the headquarters of the Communist Party's Central Committee or the Ministry of the Armed Forces. The general appearance was normal and calm.

Report Termed 'Groundless, Untruthful'

PA231944 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--The Cuban Embassy in Colombia today described as groundless and untruthful reports carried by a Venezuelan newspaper concerning an alleged confrontation between brothers Fidel and Raul Castro.

According to the newspaper EL MUNDO of Caracas, the Castro brothers had an armed confrontation in which both were hurt. The newspaper, considered sensationalist, added that former Cuban guerrilla Celia Sanchez was killed in the incident.

A spokesman of the Cuban Embassy in Bogota told this newscast that 10 days ago, when the incident allegedly occurred, Fidel and Raul Castro were rendering posthumous homage to Celia Sanchez, who died of cancer. The spokesman added that the famous guerrilla had a lung removed 2 years ago when she became ill.

'Campaign To Damage Prestige'

PA231945 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--The Cuban Embassy in Colombia attributed the reports on an alleged shootout between brothers Fidel and Raul Castro to a campaign aimed at damaging the prestige of the Cuban Government in the eyes of the world. The version reported by a Caracas newspaper was carried by Colombian newspapers today. Alberto Cabrera, press attache at the Cuban Embassy, noted that this information is not true, adding that Celia Sanchez died of cancer 10 days ago.

[Begin Cabrera recording] She underwent an operation 2 and 1/2 years ago and had a lung removed.

[Question] (Is this report false?)

[Answer] Absolutely.

[Question] Who do you think is responsible for the report?

[Answer] I do not know who came up with this version.

[Question] You were telling me that this is the result of a campaign against the Cuban Government.

[Answer] Well, several campaigns were orchestrated against Cuba during 1979 because of the nonalined summit. The campaigns were aimed at damaging the prestige of Cuba, which now presides over the nonalined movement. Every effort was made to damage the prestige of Cuba, but this was impossible. Great campaigns were launched against it, such as the alleged presence of Soviet troops, the presence of nuclear missiles in Cuba, the use of planes to transport nuclear bombs and so forth. All of this was opportunely denied by the Cuban President. His statements to the American press regarding this were also retransmitted in Colombia. [end recording]

FURTHER CRITICISM OF U.S. PROPOSAL TO BOYCOTT OLYMPICS

FL231510 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 23 Jan 80 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information program]

[Text] In the midst of a belicose hysteria, U.S. President James Carter has attempted to boycott the 1980 Moscow Olympic games and has in fact been defeated. All the sports leaders throughout the world, including the North Americans themselves, have tacitly rejected Carter's policy of blackmailing the Soviet Union through sports.

In Latin America the U.S. administration's proposals to sabotage the Olympic games have been criticized and numerous sports organizations have reiterated that they will participate. (Herman Riecken Houfsanpayo), president of the Central American and Caribbean Sports Organization, opposes what he termed the premeditated use of sports as a tool to achieve certain political goals. Carter has no right to try to prevent the youths of the entire world from meeting in the beautiful Olympic arena without discrimination against race, belief or ideology. This is the general view of the athletes.

China's support of the boycott attempt decreed by the U.S. Government has also been termed absurd. Mexico, Brazil, Peru and Venezuela have opposed Carter's efforts. They have made statements defending the spirit of the Olympic games, and their athletes are training for the Moscow meet in July of this year.

On the European Continent, even in the FRG itself, Carter's malevolent intentions have met with a negative reaction. Irish Lord Michael Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee [IOC], has asserted to London's daily, London THE TIMES, that the White House chief's threat is disastrous and ill-advised. He added that in proposing the boycott of the Moscow Olympic games, Carter had forgotten that we are not living in the days when the United States used to dictate to other countries what they should do and how to do it. He has fired his weapon and from all indications missed the target.

In Paris, IOC Executive Director (Monique Verlieu) stated that the U.S. President's position is not realistic, and added that if the United States does not participate in the Moscow Olympic games, the holding of the 1984 Olympic games in Los Angeles will be reconsidered.

The Mexican daily, UNO MAS UNO, comments that the inevitable success of the Moscow Olympic games is the real reason for the boycott threat voiced by the United States and Great Britain. The same daily asserts that the Soviet Union's internationalist aid to Afghanistan is a mere excuse and that the capitalist countries are trying to impede a socialist country from gaining prestige by hosting the games.

The first U.S. sports debacle took place in the games held in Montreal. At that time, the United States lost its vanguard position and occupied a position behind the Soviet Union and the GDR. Carter has a premonition that the same thing could happen in Moscow. In the face of the great world rejection of the boycott against the Soviet Union, Carter has been forced to moderate the tone of his public pronouncements. Even in his own country, he has not received the approval he anticipated and has been forced to leave it up to the athletes to decide whether they will go to Moscow.

The 1980 Moscow Olympic games are a reality that neither Carter nor Margaret Thatcher nor the Chinese Maoists will be able to ignore. The world youths will participate in an atmosphere of peace, and sports will be strengthened.

CUBAN COMMUNITY IN CANADA CONDEMNS CONSULATE ATTACK

FI231127 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The Cuban community in Canada has criticized the 14 January terrorist attack on the Cuban consulate in Montreal. The press spokesman of the Pasqual Delgado Association delivered the note which states that the Cubans residing in Canada strongly condemn the use of violence against our institutions, including the diplomatic corps, inasmuch as we believe that violence destroys the basis for understanding and reasonable dialog. The terrorist act, which caused no personal injuries, damaged the facade of the consular building located on Pine Avenue, Montreal.

NICARAGUAN CULTURE MINISTRY OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED

PA240129 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Lisandro Chavez Alfaro, who is in charge of the Nicaraguan Culture Ministry's directorate for the national promotion of art, stated in Havana that the main task of that agency is to bring about an indigenous recovery, that is, a recovery of the people's expressive potential, which had been dormant as a result of U.S. cultural penetration.

In an interview with this station, Chavez Alfaro, who is also a narrator and poet, stressed Cuba's willingness to collaborate with the Nicaraguan Culture Ministry. He also explained that artistic expression is being channeled to the popular culture centers that are currently being organized in Nicaragua. Lisandro Chavez Alfaro has come to Cuba to participate as juror in the House of the Americas' 1980 contest, in the genre of novels.

FPL SPOKESMAN SAYS SALVADORAN STRUGGLE WILL CONTINUE

PA240128 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Humberto Gonzalez, representative of the Salvadoran Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces [FPL] said in Cuba that no demagogic campaign by the ruling classes can check the revolutionary wave in his country. Gonzalez spoke on Tuesday in the Cuban Province of Havana on the occasion of the 48th anniversary of the Salvadoran popular uprising of April 1932, during which over 30,000 peasants and workers were murdered.

The leader stressed that only a people's revolutionary war will return freedom to the Salvadoran people.

A message from the Salva oran Communist Party was also read during the ceremony, reaffirming the determination of the Salvadoran popular forces to fight without respite to end imperialist and oligarchic domination.

Summing up the event, Jorge Gallardo, vice president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship With Peoples, disclosed Washington's maneuvers to restrain the Salvadoran revolution and reaffirmed Cuba's solidarity with the heroic struggle of that sister nation to win final independence.

FIDEL CASTRO SENDS GET-WELL MESSAGE TO TITO

FL221123 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Cuban Councils of State and Ministers President Fidel Castro has sent a message to Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito wishing him a rapid recovery. The message was read last night on the Belgrade television newscast. Other world statesmen and personalities have also sent get-well messages to Tito, who underwent surgery for the amputation of his left leg due to circulatory problems.

POLITBURO MAKES CHANGES IN PROVINCIAL LEADERSHIP

FL231246 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 23 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The PCC Central Committee Politburo has decided to make changes in the provincial parties' committees in the provinces of Las Tunas, Granma and Villa Clara. The responsibility of the first secretary of the provincial committees has been assigned to Comrades Luis Alfonso Zayas Ochoa, member of the PCC Central Committee; Roberto Damian Alfonso Gonzalez, who has recently held the post of member of the provincial party committee executive bureau and deputy delegate of the Agriculture Ministry in Havana Province; and Raul Rodriguez Lopez, who was holding the post of second secretary of the provincial party committee in Havana City.

ARMANDO ACOSTA REPLACES JORGE LEZCANO IN CDR

FL231131 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Comrade Armando Acosta Cordero, member of the PCC Central Committee, has been elected national coordinator of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR]. As was recently announced, Comrade Jorge Lezcano Perez, member of the PCC Central Committee, who had occupied the post of CDR national coordinator in recent years, has been designated government minister for functions assigned by the chief of state and government.

VALDES CHAIRS CDR MEETING ON REVOLUTIONARY VIGILANCE

FL231312 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 23 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] have held a meeting on revolutionary vigilance which was attended by members of the National Directorate and executive secretaries for vigilance at provincial CDR offices.

The meeting was chaired by Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of the interior, Div Gen Jose Abrahantes, first vice minister of the interior, and Armando Acosta, national coordinator of the CDR, both members of the PCC Central Committee.

Div Gen Jose Abrahantes made a speech reporting on the work of the Interior Ministry and problems of ongoing tasks in the struggle against crime. Abrahantes noted the importance of the CDR role in this task and urged CDR members to step up their joint activities with the ministry.

For his part, CDR National Coordinator Armando Acosta spoke on the organization's work in response to proposals and tasks assigned by the revolution. He asserted that in this struggle being waged today by our people against crime and antisocial elements the CDR will occupy the frontline against those enemies, whomever they might be, and that the men and women of the organized people are ready and prepared for the battle. In closing he reiterated the CDR pledge of becoming an increasingly firmer bulwark of party orientations and powerful arm of the Interior Ministry for the defense of the revolution.

PREMIUM PAY EXTENDED TO ALL WORKERS

FL191306 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Jan 80 FL

[Text] By decision of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers (CTC), payment of premium pay will be extended to workers in all areas who meet the requirements. In addition, basic work procedures will be reorganized, including standardization and integration of all occupations in which this can be done. The purpose of the CTC decision is to implement these principles jointly with the state's central organizations and people's government throughout the country.

The CTC decision means extending premium pay to workers in accordance with individual overfulfillment of their production and based on the quality specifications of the products.

MILIAN URGES CONTINUED TOBACCO PLANTING

FL191302 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The peasants of Vuelta Abajo should maintain their high and traditional standards of tobacco growing, Arnaldo Milian, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and minister of agriculture declared at the end of a tour of Pinar del Rio Province.

At the Julio Antonio Mella credit and services cooperative in the municipality of Vinales, the party leader exchanged views with two members of the cooperative, Gilberto Nunez and Luis Ruiz, who briefed him on tobacco planting and the loss of some crops caused by blue mold disease. Arnaldo Milian called for continuing the planting of tobacco until 28 February and using land that is not being used for tuber and vegetable crops.

RISQUET, OTHER PARTY LEADERS VISIT PAPER FACTORY

FL191334 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Jan 80 FL

[Text] PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Jorge Risquet has visited the Uruguay paper factory under construction in the municipality of Jatibonico, Sancti Spiritus Province.

The Siguaney cement plant was another of the installations visited by Jorge Risquet; Joaquin Bernal Camero, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee and party first secretary in that province; Aldo Alvarez, chief of the Central Committee construction department; and Omar Cruz, first secretary of the Union of Young Communists in Sancti Spiritus.

At the Uruguay paper factory site, Risquet showed interest in the process to be used by the plant to manufacture pulp and paper, fulfillment of the plan drafted in 1979 and prospects for the new year.

RISQUET CONGRATULATES OUTSTANDING CANECUTTERS

FL211716 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Jan 80 FL

[Text] PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Jorge Risquet has visited the Evelio Rodriguez Curbelo volunteer canecutters brigade on the occasion of its members becoming the first in Havana Province to cut 7 million arrobas of cane during the current harvest. The 42 members of the brigade made known their desire to cut 5 million arrobas of cane for the 1979-1980 harvest.

PARTY MEETING ON HIGHER EDUCATION HELD IN SANTIAGO

FL212010 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1913 GMT 21 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the PCC Central Committee secretariat, has made the closing remarks at a meeting of party members in the higher education sector in Santiago de Cuba. The need to intensify political, ideological and educational work at higher education centers was examined at the meeting.

The participants discussed and exchanged views on the work to be done to raise the quality of schoolwork.

Perez Herrero stressed the thoroughness of the presentations at the meeting and said that the points in the action program should be treated with seriousness and determination. The Central Committee Secretariat member also pointed to the work that party members should do from now on to develop the new generation. He said that the present difficulties in higher education can be solved with the support of the Union of Young Communists and mass organizations.

BRIEFS

ANTI-SOVIET SABOTAGE--Some sabotage has been taking place in the military areas of Cuba. Among the targets are the Soviet military aircraft based on the island and serviced by Bulgarian technicians. [Text] [Paris LE POINT in French 14 Jan 80 p 32 WA]

ANTIGUA

SWISS, VENEZUELAN AID SOUGHT FOR REFINERY

FL222113 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 22 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Antigua's deputy premier, Lester Bird, has returned home from Switzerland where he held discussions with an oil company regarding the resumption of operations at the state-owned West Indies oil refinery. Antigua Government sources said Mr Bird was accompanied on the trip by the general manager of the West Indies Oil Company. The sources said too that the Antigua Government was preparing to send a mission to Venezuela by the end of this month. They noted that high on the agenda for discussions in Caracas was the supply of crude oil which Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has agreed to allocate for the reopening of the refinery. Venezuela and Antigua have signed agreements to cooperate in a wide range of areas, including the economy, health and education.

JAMAICA

CUBANS REPORTEDLY ACTIVE IN CONSTRUCTION

FL211050 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 16 Jan 80 p 1 FL

[GLEANER western bureau report]

[Text] The Cubans have been erecting several buildings at Montpelier, St James, since November 30 when a GLEANER front-page story told of inactively [as published] on the proposed school site there.

When the GLEANER visited the compound then there was no activity, no school building, no heavy duty machinery, no materials there. What appeared to be a couple of huts and a storeroom were seen there. The place then was completely fenced by 10 ft zinc. [as published]

Speaking in defence of the government and the Cubans the Ministry of Works (as it was then) said that there was nothing sinister going on behind the zinc fence and the ministry gave several reasons why no work was taking pace on the site.

On Saturday the GLEANER again visited the site and found that a wide portion of the zinc fence was taken down and the public now has a clear view of what is going on and of the several new buildings which had gone up since November 30.

NORWEGIAN MINISTER ANNOUNCES AID PLANS

FL222318 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 22 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Kingston--Norway will help Jamaica to establish a shipping training institute and will extend the current $20-million line of credit for the purchase of capital goods and raw materials. Reiulf Steen, Norwegian minister of commerce and shipping, made the announcement when he spoke at the opening session of the Jamaican-Norwegian intergovernmental joint commission meeting. Steen heads a 32-member delegation that includes representatives of the public and private sectors of Oslo. P.J. Patterson, Jamaican deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, announced that Jamaica would ask Norway to supply fertilizers for the banana industry and technology and experts to revitalize cement production.

INTER-AMERICAN

ECUADOR, PERU SEEK WAYS TO AVOID BORDER FRICTION

PA202137 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 20 Jan 80 PA

[Text] According to reports in Lima, Ecuadorean Foreign Affairs Minister Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco has said that the Peruvian-Ecuadorean joint commission will meet in 2 weeks in Quito to discuss bilateral relations, especially concerning the border. Regarding this last point, he said it is necessary to take steps to avoid friction on the border between the two countries.

Pareja said he had held fruitful talks on bilateral topics with his Peruvian counterpart, Arturo Garcia, including discussions on the utilization of the binational Puyango and Tumbez rivers to irrigate border areas.

The minister has already returned to Ecuador after attending the Wednesday and Thursday meetings of the Council of Andean Foreign Ministers with Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro.

CHILE

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT INTERVENE IN COPPER MINE STRIKE

PY231723 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0243 GMT 23 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 22 Jan (LATIN)--It was reported here today that the Chilean Government will refrain from intervening in the strike that has paralyzed the El Teniente copper mine for 4 days. Gen Sergio Badio, government secretary general, made this announcement to journalists and added that the conflict will be solved by the parties involved, "as it should be." He noted that "it is known, however, that there is interference from persons from outside who want to give a political connotation to the situation."

MEXICO

PRESIDENT LOPEZ PORTILLO TO VISIT NICARAGUA

FL231357 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 23 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo will arrive in Managua, capital of Nicaragua, next Thursday. During his visit Lopez Portillo, together with members of the National Reconstruction Government, will examine ways to broaden cooperation between the two countries. The announcement was made by Nicaragua's Foreign Ministry. The Mexican head of state will also participate in a mass rally at Managua's Plaza de la Revolucion, during which Lopez Portillo and government junta member Daniel Ortega will make speeches.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 018 25 January 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Communique Issued on Meeting With Carter Envoy B 1
Soviet Experts Involved in Study of Parana Dam Project B 1
Nation Urged To Develop Potential for Nuclear Autonomy B 2
[LA NACION 22 Jan]
CNEA Authorized To Build Heavy-Water Plant B 2

BOLIVIA

Argentine, Brazilian Positions on Boycott Scored C 1
[EL DIARIO 20 Jan]

BRAZIL

60,000 Barrels of Oil a Day To Be Purchased From Iran D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 24 Jan]
Itamaraty Denies PLO Office Is Part of 'Agreement' With Arabs D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 23 Jan]
New Policy Trend Toward Latin America Hailed D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 19 Jan]
Closer Relations With West African Countries Promoted D 2
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 17 Jan]
Senegalese Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks D 3
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 24 Jan]
Meets With Figueiredo D 3
Poland Forsakes Ship Purchase Due to Brazilian Tardiness D 3
[O GLOBO 24 Jan]
Military Concerned About Economic Crisis, Supports Neto D 4
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 20 Jan]

CHILE

Government Will Not Intervene in Copper Mine Strike E 1
Miners Approve Legal Strike E 1
Taiwan Mission Having Visa Problems E 1

COLOMBIA

Police Close Down Major Cocaine Operation F 1
Authorities Seize Large Cocaine, Marihuana Shipments F 1
President Announces Changes in Farming Institute F 1

ECUADOR

Schools To Remain Closed Until 4 February G 1
MPD Official Discusses Party Role in Protests G 1
Government Authorized 30-Percent Busfare Hike G 2

PERU

Support Reaffirmed for Bolivian Sea Outlet J 1
[La Paz PRESENCIA 20 Jan 80]
All Foreign Debts Due in 1979 Paid Off J 1

PANAMA

Official Sources Explain Confusion Over Shah's Situation N 1
Editorial Supports Call to Boycott Moscow Olympics N 2
[MATUTINO 23 Jan]

CENTRAL AMERICA

OCLAE Secretary Condemns Repression in El Salvador [Havana] P 1

EL SALVADOR

Correspondent Reports on Continuing Unrest in Capital P 1
Archbishop Romero Expresses Concern Over Violence P 2
[LA CRONICA 21 Jan]
Condemns Radio Station Attack P 3

NICARAGUA

Foreign Minister D'Escoto Sends Note to Vance on Cays P 3
Joint Communique Issued on Visit of Mexico's Lopez Portillo P 4
Mass Organizations Demand Closure of EL PUEBLO P 7
Printing Machinery Dismantled P 7
Borge Denies EL PUEBLO Seizure P 8

CUBA

Hijacker Demands To Be Taken to Tehran From Havana Q 1
Castro Brothers Meet With Soviet Cosmonauts Q 1
Refugees Reenter Peruvian Embassy; Will Leave for Peru Q 1
Carter State of the Union Address 'Attacks' Soviets Q 1
PRC-U.S. 'Alliance Threatens World Peace' Q 2
Fidel Castro Receives Mexican Labor Minister Q 3
Another Change in Party Leadership Announced Q 3
Revolutionary Navy Training Center Graduation Held Q 3

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Pindling Speaks of 'Social Revolution' S 1

BARBADOS

Labor Party Leader Warns About 'Marxist Monster' S 2
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 21 Jan]
Improved Economy Due to Healthy Tourism Industry S 3
[SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS 20 Jan]
UNESCO Aid Forthcoming in Several Areas S 3
[SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS 20 Jan]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Leader Urges Revision of Multinational Contracts S 4

JAMAICA

Seaga Charges Government Seeks Soviet Aid S 4
[DAILY GLEANER 21 Jan]
Manley Denies Charge [DAILY GLEANER 22 Jan] S 5
Minister Thompson Requests Aid From Algeria S 6
[DAILY GLEANER 19 Jan]
Government Receives Substantial Dutch Aid S 6

OTHER COUNTRIES

URUGUAY

Blanco, Colorado Party Leaders Hold Meeting V 1

VENEZUELA

Foreign Minister Announces Recall of Envoy From Cuba V 1

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MEETING WITH CARTER ENVOY

PY250201 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2245 GMT 24 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jan (NA)--The Argentine Foreign Ministry has released the following communique on the meeting held in the Foreign Ministry today between President Carter's envoy and members of the Argentine Government:

"The meeting, which began yesterday, resumed this afternoon in the Ministry of Foreign Relations. Participating in the meeting were Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor, Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz and Under Secretary of Foreign Relations Carlos Cavandoli of our country and President Carter's special envoy, Gen Andrew Jackson Goodpaster; U.S. Ambassador to Argentina Raul Castro; and Claus Ruser, director of the State Department's office for the east coast of Latin America, for the United States.

"The results of this meeting are considered to have been positive, as it helped to clarify in detail the positions of the two countries regarding several aspects of bilateral relations, both from the political and economic perspectives. It is also reported that tomorrow, Friday, in the morning, President Jorge Rafael Videla, accompanied by the ministers of foreign relations and economy and the under secretary of foreign relations, will receive President Carter's personal envoy, Ambassador Castro and Mr Ruser in Chapadmalal."

SOVIET EXPERTS INVOLVED IN STUDY OF PARANA DAM PROJECT

PY231733 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2345 GMT 22 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 22 Jan (NA)--Anibal Blanco, chairman of the Water and Energy Company, has disclosed in a statement to the press that as a result of the flooding of the gigantic Middle Parana dam, the City of La Paz in Entre Rios will have to be evacuated. Blanco also noted that the first stage of the study on the construction project of the hydroelectric center that is in the hands of a Soviet enterprise is practically finished. The official made this statement today to a local radio station.

During the interview, Blanco explained that the interprovincial coordinating commission for the development of the Middle Parana hydroelectric project, which is made up of the governors of Chaco, Corrientes, Entre Rios and Santa Fe provinces, "is trying to summarize the concern of the four provinces where the Middle Parana dam will be located."

Concerning the work of the Soviet enterprise Teknopromeksport, which is in charge of the study on the construction project of the Middle Parana hydroelectric dam, he noted that the first stage of the agreement signed with that enterprise "is practically finished." He added that "we are simply studying the documents. According to the contract, we are supposed to finish this stage by 16 February and we are exactly on schedule."

The official added that "at the same time we are also going ahead with part of the construction project. We have new Soviet experts in the area and once we finish the study of the first stage, we will undertake the second stage so we will be able to finish the construction project as soon as possible."

NATION URGED TO DEVELOP POTENTIAL FOR NUCLEAR AUTONOMY

PY232033 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 22 Jan 80 p 6 PY

[Editorial: Nuclear Autonomy]

[Text] The high degree of technological development achieved by Argentine experts in several nuclear programs presages a progressive liberation from dependency on foreign aid, and consequently, from some agreements and commitments which eventually could limit the development of the nation's nuclear program. This independence, however, would not mean rejection of the international nuclear organization. On the contrary, the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) has already furnished the necessary means for aid to be provided to countries less developed in the atomic field.

The head of the CNEA has released a report showing a positive balance between plans that have been completed and projects whose implementation will characterize the future actions of the commission. Especially interesting is the factory which will provide fuel for Atucha I, for Embalse Rio Tercero--which will begin operating in 1982--and for Atucha II, which will begin operating in 1987. The factory, located in Ezeiza, will be ready to furnish fuel for those nuclear plants, and it is also projected that it will expand its production in the 90's to supply additional plants that are now being planned. The factory will begin operating this year. In its initial stage it will produce 70 tons of fuel. During the coming decade, fuel production will reach 300 tons annually.

When we referred at the beginning to Argentine interest in developing genuine independence in the nuclear field, which will enable us to effectively develop our potential, we referred to the high degree of technical competence of our experts. Those projected plants will distinguish the country as one that is not dependent on an external supply.

If certain difficulties arise in negotiating an agreement with the United States for the supply of enriched uranium for small reactors used by research centers, as reported by the CNEA head, other suppliers will provide the fuel. On the other hand, the entire development system of the national energy sector is based on reactors which use natural uranium and heavy water. The difficulties just mentioned would temporarily hinder the research sector, but not the nuclear power plants.

Unlike other countries, Argentina will not become a receptacle for nuclear wastes, since our nuclear plants are fueled by or designed to use natural uranium, which eliminates the risks of transforming a country into a nuclear waste dump. This is what we referred to: eliminating dependency and risk factors and building the foundation of an adequate infrastructure that will not permit interference by those who offer self-serving assistance which would only cause useless difficulties for the whole development process.

CNEA AUTHORIZED TO BUILD HEAVY-WATER PLANT

PY231713 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1345 GMT 23 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Jan (NA)--By decree No 115, the executive branch has empowered the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) to take the necessary measures to appoint and contract the personnel required for building, starting up and operating the heavy-water plant to be installed in Neuquen Province. A law has also been promulgated declaring it in the national interest that the plant be built and put into service. The plant will be built in the town of Arroyito.

ARGENTINE, BRAZILIAN POSITIONS ON BOYCOTT SCORED

FY240241 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 20 Jan 80 p 2 FY

[Editorial: "Anti-Communism and a Contradiction"]

[Text] The brazen Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is leading the world to the edge of a crisis of a very grave nature. From experience, humanity knows that some situations can end in unforeseen consequences that were not in the plans of those who began them.

The international commotion has been such that the UN General Assembly has approved a vote of censure, which at the same time is a sentencing of the USSR and one of the most resounding diplomatic defeats of Moscow's policy of force. More than 100 nations voted in favor of censure; others, which usually support the Kremlin's policies, abstained; and only its dependent satellites, having themselves been invaded in the past, gave the USSR their support.

It is necessary to stress that it was the countries of the Third World that made this result possible and that this is a reaffirmation of the fundamental principles upon which international coexistence has been built; for example: those principles of nonintervention and self-determination that are directed mainly toward supporting small countries against aggressions such as the one we repudiate and are commenting on.

Despite these arguments, there have been some cases in other lands in which particular interests have been placed above these principles. With regard to this attitude, of course, let us say that it is not a matter of interference of any type in the decisions of others, but one of a value judgment regarding conduct that has become public.

It is the case of two South American countries that have chosen their own immediate interests over opposition to a situation in which they might some day also be the object of aggression. They are Argentina and Brazil, which have refused to participate in the restriction of the free world's sale of grain to the imperialistic superpower. The nonadherence to the blockade of the purchase of grain by the Soviet Union demonstrates a lack of sympathy.

Notwithstanding, the curious thing is that these two countries have always tenaciously demonstrated their repudiation of communism. At every opportunity the regimes that currently govern these nations have justified themselves as the last bastions against communism. How then can such contradictory conduct at the moment of truth be explained?

In this refusal it is not a matter of confusing agreement with submission to U.S. decisions, because the United States does not run the aforementioned kind of risk. But this is precisely the explanation that those who place their economic interests before any other type of motivation are trying to give.

One of the most prestigious Argentine newspapers said that "the military dictatorship, which is stridently pro-Western, had the rare opportunity to demonstrate its solidarity with the West and to complicate the lives of the leaders of international Marxism."

As to Brazil, which has received every type of cooperation from the great financial and industrial centers and which at one time was given the title of an "emerging nation allied with Europe and North America," it prefers to sell soybeans instead of acting in accordance with a decent international standard of conduct.

If this behavior is compared with that of the Kremlin's satellites, who voted at the United Nations in favor of their metropolies [metropoli], it will be observed that the latter are more consistent with their own interests.

60,000 BARRELS OF OIL A DAY TO BE PURCHASED FROM IRAN

PY250144 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 24 Jan 80 p 1 PY

[Text] Iran will supply Brazil with 60,000 barrels of oil per day at $30 a barrel during the next 8 months, according to a contract signed yesterday by the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) (a state company) and the Brazilian Petroleum Company (PETROBRAS). During an interview with JORNAL DO BRASIL's special correspondent in Tehran, William Waack, the secretary of the Revolutionary Council, Ayatollah Behesti, said that "Brazil is a possible alternative in the event of an economic blockade against Iran."

According to the contract, 25,000 barrels (of the 60,000 that have been negotiated, will cost an additional $2 or $3. These will be refined in Brazil, with NIOC receiving 70 percent of the profit from their sale and PETROBRAS 30 percent. Before the revolution, Brazil purchased 200,000 barrels of oil per day from Iran.

ITAMARATY DENIES PLO OFFICE IS PART OF 'AGREEMENT' WITH ARABS

PY250212 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 23 Jan 80 p 5 PY

[Text] Through its spokesman, Itamaraty yesterday asserted that the decision to consider opening a PLO office in Brazil "is not a part of any agreement with the Arab countries." Bernardo Pericas admitted that Itamaraty has sent a document to the presidency which contains information on all the PLO offices throughout the world and a political evaluation of the subject. When asked about the contents of the Foreign Ministry's report, the spokesman declined comment, saying: I am sorry, but I cannot discuss them. He would only reveal the fact that no date has yet been fixed for announcing the Brazilian Government's decision regarding the PLO's demand [pretensao].

NEW POLICY TREND TOWARD LATIN AMERICA HAILED

PY232103 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Jan 80 p 3 PY

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "An Open and Concrete Diplomacy"]

[Text] Brazilian foreign policy has been plagued by so many mistakes and so much hesitation that the nation reacts with surprise whenever Itamaraty moves in line with its best traditions, wondering why those moves were not made with more vigor sooner. This is exactly what has just happened in Lima when Brazil signed a memorandum of understanding with the Andean Pact, establishing a permanent mechanism of consultation and coordination between the two sides. This memorandum channels our diplomacy back into its natural Latin American course, from which it should never have strayed. The agreement signed in Lima this week restores--perhaps in its full dimension--the prestige which had been irresponsibly squandered during the 1967-74 period, especially during the Medici government, in an attitude which until recently caused our Spanish-American brothers to look at us with suspicious eyes, seeing our foreign policy as an instrument of new forms of "domination" and "conquest."

It is true that there have been mistakes on both sides, but we may only judge and respond to our own mistakes, not those of the other side. For this reason, the mission of Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro in Lima should be hailed as the synthesis of a Brazilian policy of opening toward Spanish America. The agreement reached with the 5 countries of the Andean Pact--Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela--was the result of patient work to resume a dialog with our closest neighbors, a dialog which began taking shape with the visits of the Peruvian, Bolivian and Venezuelan presidents to Brazil during the Geisel government.

The positive difference this time is that Itamaraty went out to meet countries in an area it had practically forgotten for years. Before, those countries had to take the initiative to promote the rapprochement.

In all this, it was not just our foreign policy that changed, but essentially the dynamics which drive Brazil's internal politics at this time. The opening of our borders is the result of our internal opening, and the former would not have been possible without the latter. After resolving the impasse with Argentina over the utilization of the Parana River, we began to seek a relationship with a group of five countries which are trying to associate their internal economies in an effort to overcome obstacles to their development.

The ground is still slippery, and no easy way lies ahead of us because of long years without a concrete policy. Spanish America is still rife with conflicts and disputes. In addition to the Chilean-Argentine dispute over the Beagle Channel, two Andean Pact countries--Peru and Bolivia--have problems with Chile, problems begotten by wars and old rivalries. The Brazilian foreign minister made it clear in Lima this week that Brazil will continue to supply military equipment to Chile and at the same time support Bolivia's quest for an outlet to the Pacific Ocean--the bone of contention between Bolivians and Peruvians on one side and Chileans on the other. Our relations with Peru are of vital importance now because of the borders which unite or separate us; and they will be decisive in the future when the integral utilization of the Amazon basin will be at stake. Our continental size has influenced our foreign policy toward the Andean countries, a policy of moving several kings on a chessboard at the same time, subject to the natural threat of multiple checkmates.

That situation demands from Brazil a clear, open and well-defined policy, not a tortuous policy on the basis of improvisations seeking only to put things off and to please occasional allies, as though our diplomacy had ebbs and flows like the movements of the sea. The responsibility Brazil overtly assumed through the agreement signed in Lima stands for a concrete and realistic integration of our policy with that of Spanish America. The time has arrived for us to show not only with words but fundamentally with deeds that we are part of Latin America, and to do so by understanding not just geography but the problems and the means to overcome them. The time is long past when we childishly accepted uncomfortable situations and helped make them more so, as the Geisel government did with Argentina in the conflict over Itaipu.

At long last we have begun to understand that Spanish America is closer to us than Angola and that this rapprocement is free of any megalomaniac notion about becoming a beligerant nuclear power. The "antinuclear" commitment made by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro in Lima frees our neighbors from uneasiness over our diplomacy.

CLOSER RELATIONS WITH WEST AFRICAN COUNTRIES PROMOTED

PY191135 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 17 Jan 80 p 5 PY

[Text] Lamine Keita, the Malian industrial development minister, arrived in Brasilia yesterday for a 7-day visit. This visit is part of Itamaraty's plan to increase Brazil's relations with African countries. Keita arrived as Armando Ramos, Guinea-Bissau commerce and industry minister, left for Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro to meet with businessmen. Moustapha Niasse, Senagalese foreign minister, will arrive at the end of the month to attend the Brazilian-Senegalese joint commission meeting.

During his visit to Brasilia Armando Ramos obtained a $5-million credit line from the Bank of Brazil for the purchase of Brazilian products, mainly equipment. He also signed an agreement with the mint [Casa da Moeda] for the printing of Guinean passports and made arrangements for President Luis Cabral's visit to Brazil in April.

Yesterday Lamine Keita met with Industry and Commerce Minister Joao Camillo Penna and Transport Minister Eliseu Resende. Today he will have lunch at Itamaraty, meet with Acting Foreign Minister Joao Clemente Baena Soares and have a work meeting with the heads of the African and trade promotion departments. Keita is especially interested in concluding agreements on infrastructure projects to be carried out in Mali, particularly dam and railway construction. In addition to Brasilia, Keita will visit Belo Horizonte and Rio de Janeiro, where he will make contacts with enterprises in the agroindustrial, farming and construction sectors. Since Mali is rich in mineral ores, there is great interest in Brazilian technical cooperation in prospecting for and exploiting mineral resources.

Brazil has a special interest in the possibility of cooperating with a Mauritanian-Malian-Senegalese enterprise in the development of the Senegal River region. Brazil is also interested in participating, through contracting companies, in hydroelectric and irrigation projects. This is one of the topics to be discussed with Keita and at the meetings of the Brazilian-Senegalese joint commission in Brasilia at the end of January. By increasing relations with these West African countries, Brazil intends to compete with the French, who have strong influence in this region resulting from cultural links with Senegal, Mauritania, Ivory Coast and Mali.

SENEGALESE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

PY250044 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 24 Jan 80 p 2 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia--The Senegalese foreign minister, Moustapha Niasse, arrived in Brasilia last night and stated that cultural affinity must be the basis of cooperation between his country and Brazil, because "from this foundation all types of common interests emerge within the economic, political, technical, and scientific sectors."

Meets With Figueiredo

PY250046 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 24 Jan 80 PY

[Text] The Senegalese foreign minister, Moustapha Niasse, accompanied by Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, visited President Figueiredo today at Planalto Palace.

The two foreign ministers today inaugurated the mixed Brazilian-Senegalese commission. Saraiva Guerreiro announced the opening of a line of credit by the Bank of Brazil for the National Development Bank of Senegal to stimulate bilateral trade relations. The Brazilian foreign minister stated that Brazil is ready to share its experiences in fields such as the construction of hydroelectric plants, highways and other large construction projects.

POLAND FORSAKES SHIP PURCHASE DUE TO BRAZILIAN TARDINESS

PY250100 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 24 Jan 80 p 26 PY

[Excerpt] The Polish state enterprise Polish Steamship Lines has informed the Ebin-So shipyard that it has forsaken the purchase of 12 vessels valued at $84 million due to the Brazilian Government's delay in approving their export.

MILITARY CONCERNED ABOUT ECONOMIC CRISIS, SUPPORTS NETO

PY240115 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Jan 80 p 4 PY

[By Walder de Goes]

[Excerpts] The decision to concentrate the administration of economic policy in the hands of Planning Minister Delfim Neto was adopted by President Figueiredo with the full support of the military. The president held no specific consultations on the appointment of Neto to replace his predecessor, Mario Henrique Simonsen, nor on the gradual transfer of power into his hands. The Planalto Palace had certain indications that the military foresaw the consolidation of the administration of economic policy and the choice of Neto to head an emergency administration to confront the adverse situation.

In the opinion of army generals stationed in Brasilia, the military chiefs are more concerned about the deterioration of the economy than about the political liberalization. They believe that the political liberalization can proceed, particularly if President Figueiredo can control the rate of political changes, at a slower speed than last year. On the contrary, they believe that the worsening of the economic crisis can produce irresistable tensions for the political system, exacerbating the social question, which would place the armed forces between the horns of a dilemma, that is, authoritarian intervention or acceptance of a constituent assembly.

This is the view in military circles which support the mandate given to Delfim Neto. The principle of unified command, in economic policy or in anything else, is inherent in the military mentality. In the opinion of the military, Minister Delfim Neto is the administrator with the technical and political talent and daring to wrestle with the perverse trends in inflation and foreign accounts. The military are not versed in economics, but it can be sensed that they are frightened by the situation and have decided to drop any reservations regarding Delfim Neto, betting on him as the man of destiny. They did so in part because they noticed that Neto himself put his political career at stake by playing the trump of unified command.

The military are also impressed by the ease with which Neto acts at the helm of economic policy, and they have become better acquainted with him in the 10 months of the Figueiredo government. In this getting-acquainted process, Neto was greatly helped by having Col Sergio Faria Lemos as chief of the planning office. Colonel Lemos was a classmate of many generals who now hold important command posts, and, in addition to having been a classmate, he is also a close friend of Gen Octavio Medeiros, chief of the National Intelligence Service.

The military support for political liberalization is not an illusion. This support is real. But they are obviously gambling on a process of political development which, since it includes a commitment to elections, should permit the electoral trial of the regime in circumstances free of trauma. This is why the military is worrying about the social question. Within the government, Air Force Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos has been the most vocal expositor of such worries.

In the view of the military, economic, social and political factors are interconnected, and, therefore, the viability of liberalization cannot be evaluated independently. They are also aware of a lecture recently given by Rubens Vaz da Costa, Sao Paulo planning secretary, who referred to the concept of "social debt," which is to be understood as the difference between the desirable level of social satisfaction and that which exists in reality. In this sense the confidence in the leadership of Neto is marred by some concern, because the minister is considered to be a man not all that sensitive to the social question.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT INTERVENE IN COPPER MINE STRIKE

FY231723 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0243 GMT 23 Jan 80 FY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 22 Jan (LATIN)--It was reported here today that the Chilean Government will refrain from intervening in the strike that has paralyzed the El Teniente copper mine for 4 days. Gen Sergio Badio, government secretary general, made this announcement to journalists and added that the conflict will be solved by the parties involved, "as it should be." He noted that "it is known, however, that there is interference from persons from outside who want to give a political connotation to the situation."

Miners Approve Legal Strike

FY241932 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0459 GMT 24 Jan 80 FY

[Text] Rancagua, Chile, 23 Jan (LATIN)--It has been reported here that 9,000 copper miners employed by the government-owned El Teniente copper mine tonight rejected a second salary proposal offered by the enterprise and that they agreed to begin a legal strike at 0000 on Friday.

Leaders representing eight of the nine unions of the mine told the press, however, that negotiations with the enterprise would continue in the hope of achieving an agreement.

Work at the mine has been paralyzed since last Friday as a result of a strike called by a group of workers.

The Caletones smelting plant unions had previously rejected a second proposal made by the enterprise, and the members of the Sewell-Mina industrial union joined the strike on that same day, repudiating a previous agreement in which they had accepted the proposal.

The workers voted on the proposal submitted by the enterprise throughout the day today in Rancagua, located 100 km south of Santiago.

TAIWAN MISSION HAVING VISA PROBLEMS

FY231718 Paris AFP in Spanish 0409 GMT 23 Jan 80 FY

[Text] Santiago, Chine, 22 Jan (AFP)--It was reported here today that a commercial mission from Taiwan that is touring Latin America to strengthen trade ties with the nations of the Americas was forced to leave Chile today because of problems with their visas. The group, which is made up of 23 industrialists, importers and exporters and is headed by Shi Kang Chu, director of the cultural and economic institute for Latin America, could only stay in Chile for 30 hours since "they had problems with their papers."

According to Chu, the mission came to Chile to increase the volume of trade between Chile and Taiwan. Trade volume between these two countries totaled $130 million in 1979. The group left for Argentina and will later tour Ecuador, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, the Dominican Republic and Haiti.

POLICE CLOSE DOWN MAJOR COCAINE OPERATION

PA232207 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--One of the most spectacular blows was dealt today against the international drug trafficking gangs operating in Colombia. The Administrative Department of Security [DAS] discovered a plantation with more than 3,000 hectares of coca leaves in the middle of the jungle. The operation was carried out by the police command in Guaviare near Calamar, Miraflores and (Tiobarba). Several persons were arrested. It was reported at noon today that the DAS seized a shipment of processed coca, the 3,000 hectares of coca, a large and modern laboratory, U.S. and Colombian currency, outboard motors and several launches. Several officials of the attorney general's office left for the area today to help in the investigation.

It was said that this is one of the largest seizures of cocaine in the history of the struggle against drug trafficking. The investigation of this case started several months ago when Rafael Poveda Alfonso was the DAS director.

It was reported that the drug traffickers used Indians of the region to cultivate the drug. The authorities reported that many persons, both Colombians and foreigners, were arrested in the operation. The Indians received money and other items in exchange for the product which was subsequently processed in the modern laboratory that the authorities found.

The drug was transported in light planes which landed at clandestine airstrips, or in launches with outboard motors. The authorities had to penetrate several kilometers using horses and then launches to arrive at the place where the drug trafficking center operated. One of the DAS agents said that it is impossible to estimate the value of everything that was seized but noted that it may be worth many millions of dollars.

AUTHORITIES SEIZE LARGE COCAINE, MARIHUANA SHIPMENTS

PA231710 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--The judicial police of the attorney general's office have discovered 40 kg of cocaine of great purity in northwest Bogota and captured two drug traffickers in connection with it. The individuals, who were carrying many weapons which they were not able to use, were riding in a luxurious car. They had hidden the powder inside the upholstery of the car. The drug was initially valued at more than 40 million pesos. In addition, army troops have seized a shipment consisting of 4 tons of pressed marihuana, which was ready for export, in La Guajira Department. Five persons were arrested in connection with it.

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES CHANGES IN FARMING INSTITUTE

PA230326 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Jan 80 PA

[Text] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala in Bogota today announced the long-expected reorganization of the Agricultural-Cattle Marketing Institute [IDEMA] by stating that his government is planning substantial changes in the administrative and operational sectors of that organization. The president said that the IDEMA renewal will be initiated by the new manager, Augusto Ramirez Ramirez, who is experienced in that field.

Turbay Ayala made the announcement at the first session of the agricultural-cattle commodities exchange. He said that IDEMA will become instrumental in boosting farm production and marketing the harvests. He noted that the IDEMA reforms will make substantial changes in its administrative and food distribution.

SCHOOLS TO REMAIN CLOSED UNTIL 4 FEBRUARY

PA250055 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[Text] In view of recent developments in Quito which reveal the fact that some sectors have confused the democratic spirit and intentions of the government, the education minister considers it necessary to announce to the following measures:

Classes in public and private primary and high schools are suspended until Monday 4 February, when all school activities should start again the framework of order and discipline necessary for their proper development. Directors and teachers of the various schools must strictly carry out their obligations, particularly in maintaining order and discipline and the proper development of educational and student activities.

The education authorities, fulfilling their obligations with honesty, will enjoy the support of the Education Ministry. The students, meanwhile, must engage in their specified activities and anyone who gets involved in activities alien to educational objectives shall be punished according to the principles established in the nation's political constitution, laws and regulations. Any school whose students go out into the streets to create disturbances or to act against the constitutional government will be closed and later reorganized, after establishing culpability according to the law.

MPD OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PARTY ROLE IN PROTESTS

PA241547 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] Wednesday, 23 January, was the worst day yet for President Jaime Roldos Aguilera's democratic regime, as the protest demonstrations against the high cost of living claimed a second victim.

In Quito, shrieks indicating [words indistinct] ambition were heard among the protesters. Calls were made for the Popular Democratic Movement [MPD] to come to power. Citizen groups blamed the Marxist party for the riots that have alarmed the capital in the past few hours. Deputy MPD Director Jorge Moreno told this station: [Begin recording] the Ecuadorean people cannot tolerate any more repression. The people, united and organized, will not let the government continue (?violating) their legitimate rights.

[Question] Would you say the MPD is leading the protest as Government Minister Roberto Dunn hinted?

[Answer] As a political party, the MPD is obliged to guide the public. Right now it is simply fulfilling its role as a political organization alongside the people, defending their rights and calling for a solution to their problems. That is what the political parties should do and we, our membership, our grassroots and provincial leaders are making use of that legitimate right set forth in the constitution to become involved in national politics and to oppose everything that harms the interests of the people and the country.

[Question] What will the MPD do so peace will be restored in the capital?

[Answer] Peace can be achieved only if the people's problems are solved. Peace is not a graveyard silence. It is not a deathlike situation. It must include provisions for the upholding of the rights of the Ecuadorean people. The government has the last word. If it takes action to curb the cost of living spiral and upholds the people's freedom of expression through peaceful demonstrations like those staged this afternoon, peace will reign in the country.

[Question] In the opinion of several citizens' groups, the demonstrators have not been so peaceful. They are becoming vandals. Does the MPD support that?

[Answer] By no means. The MPD does not support vandalism. It is a serious political party that has posed the need for the government to solve problems. If the government does not, the people have to protest and go out into the streets to voice their (?repudiation) of government actions. It is absurd for the government to think the people can remain silent when absurd actions detrimental to their family budgets are taken. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZES 30-PERCENT BUSFARE HIKE

PA222158 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The government last night authorized a 30-percent increase in busfares and freight charges on the interprovincial transportation lines. The government officially announced that the increase ranges from 27 to 30 percent. The government decision was announced by Dr Ruben Moran Sarmiento, under secretary of the government ministry. [Begin recording] The government has decided to increase fares 27 to 30 percent and maintain student fares to assist the young students who use this service. [end recording]

Dr Moran Sarmiento further explained details of this government decision. [Begin recording] The Superior Transit Council based its decision on a technical report drafted by a commission established for this purpose. The council decided interprovincial transportation fares will be increased by 27 to 30 percent. The report included a study on transportation costs as well as the overall cost of living. The technical commission included representatives of the transportation sectors. The increase is in response to the requests of the interprovincial transportation organizations.

As I said before, these modifications will be adapted to the various routes and schedules--of which there are more than 1,000 in the country--so there is a lot of work. We are now notifying the provincial governors' offices that the fares are now in effect so the provincial authorities can enforce them. [end recording]

SUPPORT REAFFIRMED FOR BOLIVIAN SEA OUTLET

PY242113 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 20 Jan 80 p 9 PY

[Text] Peru has reaffirmed its full support for Bolivia in its struggle to obtain an outlet to the Pacific Ocean. Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez reasserted this position to Bolivian Foreign Minister Julio Garret Aillon during a meeting he held in Lima with foreign ministers from Andean countries.

Foreign Minister Garret told PRESENCIA in this regard that "there is a general consensus among Andean countries that international solidarity with the Bolivian cause must now enter a new active stage in the search for specific solutions to achieve a sovereign outlet on the Pacific for Bolivia."

He said that because of this solidarity the solution that is proposed must take into account the real interests and needs of the countries involved in the issue. He added that Bolivia must first achieve "a great national agreement to define very clearly the position we must support in the next negotiations."

He said that until now there have been several opinions and disagreements in this regard. He added that the proper thing for Bolivians to do is to agree on the solution our country will propose in future negotiations.

About his meeting with President Morales Bermudez, Foreign Minister Garret Aillon stated that the president had said that he had issued instructions to grant Bolivia free zones in the ports of Ilo and Matarani. He said that Bolivian-Peruvian negotiations in this regard would start on 15 February.

Garret noted that President Morales had ordered the construction of the Ilo-La Paz and Matarani-Desaguadero roads to aid the movement of Bolivian goods to those Peruvian ports.

ALL FOREIGN DEBTS DUE IN 1979 PAID OFF

PA180009 Paris AFP in Spanish 0045 GMT 17 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 16 Jan (AFP)--The Peruvian Government today paid off all of its foreign debt with international banks which fell due in 1979 and which it had refinanced in 1978, it was officially announced here today. The settlement was made in New York, where it was also made official that Peru waived refinancing of the foreign debt with the same banks which falls due in 1980. This will be completely paid off on its normal due date.

All this was announced today by the presidents of the Central (reserve) Bank and the Banco de la Nacion (state financial agent), Manuel Moreyra and Alvaro Meneses, respectively. They explained that payment of last year's debt, including interest, was $376.6 million and that the 1980 debt to the same 267 banks is $225 million. They said Peru decided to waive refinancing because its financial policy has been so successful that the Central Bank closed the year with a balance of $1.1 billion.

They added that the operation was economically very beneficial for Peru because the advance repayment of the debt refinanced last year meant a savings of $120 million because no more interest has to be paid. They said that prompt payment of the 1980 debt meant a saving of $30 million for the same reason and that Peru can benefit from new credits for any amount.

OFFICIAL SOURCES EXPLAIN CONFUSION OVER SHAH'S SITUATION

PA241720 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1632 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[By Francisco Rubiales]

[Text] Panama City, 24 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The life of the former shah of Iran Mohammad Reza Pahlavi in Panama was absolutely normal today without any change from past practice. His daily schedule has not been altered in any way due to the alleged arrest reported by Iran. Official Panamanian sources today told ACAN-EFE that "nothing has changed" regarding the shah and that he continues to enjoy the political asylum which the government granted him on 15 December. Nevertheless, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh continues to state in Tehran that the ousted shah of Iran is under arrest in Panama.

What is behind all this confusion? A Panamanian source close to both the shah and the government told ACAN-EFE: "Simply a brilliant confusion which will permit the release of the hostages in Tehran." That source, which asked not to be identified, explained that when Panamanian President Aristides Royo notified the Iranian authorities that "Mohammad Reza Pahlavi remains under the care [cuidado] of the Panamanian security authorities" the Iranians understood that he was under arrest.

In the same way, when the Panamanian president told Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh that the proper precautionary measures have been adopted in Panama, Iran thought that the former shah had no freedom of movement. But the truth is that Mohammad Reza Pahlavi has been under the care of the Panamanian security forces since 15 December and he has been surrounded by impressive security measures which include some 100 men and special electronic equipment.

It is also true that Panama has adopted the proper precautionary measures in its national territory as the result of the shah's arrival in the country but it is understood here that those measures are more to protect him from attack by a suicide commando group than to prevent his free movement.

Apparently the Iranian authorities, needing to highlight a victory before the domestic public, decided to understand that to be under the care of the security bodies meant "arrest," forgetting that from another angle it can also mean "protection."

President Royo's statements had the virtue of being sufficiently clear and at the same time flexible enough so that each side can interpret them as they wish in their political actions. Sources close to the Panamanian presidency said "the Islamic Council of the Revolution, by loudly announcing the arrest of the shah in Panama, played a domestic political trick with who-knows-what intention."

Other Panamanian sources speculated on the possibility that the shah is cooperating in the move and supporting the reigning confusion with his decision not to leave Contadora Island for a couple of months. This would permit the Iranians "to continue to believe" that the ousted emperor is at least under "house arrest." Since he arrived on Contadora Island the shah has left it on three occasions but everything seems to indicate that future trips have been suspended.

The "brilliant confusion" permits the parties involved in the conflict to come out victorious without loss of dignity or prestige. Since the shah has been "arrested" and the extradition process has been initiated, Iran can release the 50 U.S. hostages who have been held at the U.S. Embassy for almost 3 months, thus ridding itself of an insoluable conflict which could already be turning troublesome. On its part, Panama, without bothering its guest, will receive the documents needed to formalize the extradition request for a subsequent decision without entering into a direct conflict with the Iranians.

The shah, whose exile on Contadora could be "boring" but in no way unpleasant, can now enjoy the best season of the tourist island which occurs in February and March--a dry, sunny, cool time with little humidity. Asked if the shah can leave the island or the country if he wanted, a high-ranking Panamanian source refused to give a specific reply and only said: "We believe he is not going to do it."

EDITORIAL SUPPORTS CALL TO BOYCOTT MOSCOW OLYMPICS

PA240450 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 23 Jan 80 p 4A PA

[Editorial: "Olympics Versus Freedom and Lives"]

[Excerpts] The so-called "man in the street," who keeps his thoughts to himself when his heart is struck by emotion, finds it very difficult to understand some of the events occurring in the world, events that are the result of complicated maneuvering in very high-level politics.

The common man--and that term covers most of us--does not understand the reasons for the world's Olympic committees' refusal to go along with U.S. President Jimmy Carter's call for a boycott of the Olympics, which are scheduled to be held in Moscow, as a moral sanction against the cowardly invasion of the Afghan nation by Russian troops.

The apparent motive--which in our opinion does not have the stature to be called a reason--is that, as the opponents allege, the basic characteristic of the world Olympic movement is total autonomy to carry out its activities. This, translated into common language, means that those organizations should not be subject to or accept the intervention of any civilian, military or ideological power in their actions and decisions.

It is our opinion that such a statement is simply a BIG FAT LIE. [capitalized words published in boldface] This is because on more than one occasion we have seen or heard of sports or Olympic organizations which have refused to attend certain games because of the participation of a country whose behavior does not conform to the norm prevailing in the countries that refuse to attend. This occurred, for example, when the participation of South Africa--the same South Africa of "apartheid"--kept the games of the time in a state of precarious imbalance. And it is our understanding that the Russians themselves have refused to attend competitions of this kind because they have taken place in nations whose ideology opposes the Muscovite creed of live and let die.

But now, when a people, the Afghans, and within those people the Muslims, attempt to exercise their human right to express themselves, the Russian claw immediately falls upon those people and silences them with the permanent silence [sordina] of the cemetery. Indeed, not even that, because we can be very sure that the dead Afghans lie unburied. Then, when a Quixote from this side of the world proposes boycotting the aggressor people's Olympics as moral punishment for this physical and effective mass crime, the base spokesmen for a treacherous Olympic creed immediately stand up to say that this war has nothing to do with the Olympics.

This is a curiously specious argument, one that is probably influenced by the sickly desire of many Olympic leaders to travel to Moscow no matter what happens and no matter who dies. May they enjoy it. And may their consciences not prick them when, in the intermissions of those games--if they do take place--they learn that as they were vaulting with their poles thousands of Afghan children were vaulting to eternity, sent there by the bullets of the people who are offering them a banquet of games and blood of the Moscow Olympics.

OCLAE SECRETARY CONDEMNS REPRESSION IN EL SALVADOR

FL241448 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The permanent secretary of the Continental Organization of Latin American Students [OCLAE] has issued a declaration condemning the brutal repression unleashed by the Salvadoran regime against the popular forces in that country. The document notes that the attack against the University of El Salvador on 21 January and the brutal assault on a mass demonstration on 22 January, which resulted in 20 persons killed and hundreds wounded, are clear demonstrations of the desperate situation of the exploiting oligarchy.

The OCLAE declaration points out that the Salvadoran people are stepping up and consolidating in a united manner the continuing struggle to halt repression and for real democracy and justice. On behalf of the Latin American students the OCLAE demands an immediate halt to repression against the Salvadoran people and appeals to all progressive and revolutionary forces, especially the student organizations on the continent, to intensify their solidarity with the Salvadoran people.

EL SALVADOR

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON CONTINUING UNREST IN CAPITAL

PA250107 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[Report from El Salvador by special correspondent William Grigsby--live]

[Text] At 0900 today unidentified civilians fired machineguns at the Nicaraguan Embassy here. Machinegun bursts were fired at the embassy from an automobile, which has not been described. A pedestrian who happened to be passing by was shot in the leg.

Bullet holes arevisible in the embassy wall and in trees in front. No one has yet claimed credit for the attack, but the embassy has received two telephone calls from people who promised: "We will continue."

This is the second attack on Nicaraguan persons and property in the past 24 hours.

In another quarter, the United Popular Action Front [FAPU] today called for establishment of a government of national salvation made up of popular and democratic organizations. FAPU urged what it called the popular sector of the Christian Democratic Party to join in a government, while calling on the other portion of the Christian Democratic Party, which is now in power, to resign. It claims the government of national salvation would encompass the young military men, popular sectors and democratic parties.

FAPU gave a general outline of the program that would be carried out by that government. It would, among other things, draft a constitution that in turn would provide for establishment of a new government junta; the granting of broad freedoms; (reorganization) of the armed forces, with the young officers becoming its leaders, dissolving the security corps; a thorough land reform; nationalization of banking and strategic industries; literacy and health campaigns, and in foreign policy, incorporation into the nonalined movement and relations with all the countries of the world, among other reforms.

This government would presumably include all democratic and revolutionary forces in the country, including the military. In response to a question as to whether they still trust the young military officers, [FAPU spokesmen] answered yes, that there is an honest sector within the armed forces which does not desire a confrontation with the people.

They added that this is the last possible option for achieving a peaceful solution to the Salvadoran crisis, the next option being armed insurrection.

However, the spokesman did not indicate whether these were proposals of the joint coordinating board or whether these proposals are being made by FAPU to the other organizations that make up the coordinating board and other sectors. They said Hector Dada Hirezi, present member of the government junta, could be singled out as a representative of the popular sector of the Christian Democratic Party, while the rightist sector, which is in league with the U.S. Embassy, is represented by Jose Napoleon Duarte, Morales Erlich, junta member Oscar Mejivar [words indistinct] or present Interior Minister Fidel Chavez [as heard]. This is the opinion of FAPU.

Also, today was the day of the funeral of the FAPU members who were killed Tuesday in a demonstration that was dispersed by unidentified civilian elements, according to an official report.

At least 21 were killed and 128 injured. However, only seven have been buried, the ones whose bodies were turned over to their relatives, while others have been buried somewhere in the interior.

It has also been reported that the government junta will probably hold a news conference today. We sent a dispatch in which we said Ambassador Frank White had visited the Presidential Palace. However, it was not Frank White but William Bowdler who visited the Presidential Palace after his arrival in the country yesterday morning.

No information has been released as to the reason for Bowdler's visit, although unofficial reports indicate that he had described the situation in El Salvador as delicate.

ARCHBISHOP ROMERO EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER VIOLENCE

PA240522 San Salvador LA CRONICA in Spanish 21 Jan 80 p 17 PA

[Text] Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, archbishop of San Salvador, expressed deep concern over the increasing wave of violence in the country. During Sunday mass yesterday, he strongly criticized those directly responsible for the bloodshed in the country.

The Catholic Church high official clearly said that the government junta must make quick changes and talk to the Salvadoran people with positive actions. The first thing it should do is to stop its repression against the people. "The rotten units must be removed from the army without any consideration," he pointed out.

Monsignor Romero also criticized the tactics of the people's military organizations, particularly acts of violence, kidnapings and the occupation of churches and embassies. He asked the Revolutionary People's Army (ERP) to face reality regarding the country's economic and political situation and not to assume an intransigent attitude in the negotiations to grant freedom to Jaime Gil, who was kidnaped several weeks ago. He also asked the same attitude be observed in the case of Jaime Batley and of South African Ambassador Dunn.

He harshly criticized the oligarchy, accusing it of planning to hire mercenaries to oppose any attempt to carry out reforms which will improve the deplorable conditions that the majority of the Salvadoran people must endure.

He praised the efforts for unity that several people's organizations are making. He asked them to assume a mature and democratic attitude and to submit a suitable alternative for solving the country's very serious problems.

During the sermon, Monsignor Romero read a letter sent to him by several soldiers who are asking among other things for better conditions, better food and salary, and not to be sent to attack the people.

Condemns Radio Station Attack

PA242035 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[San Salvador Archbishopric communique]

[Text] The archbishopric's media secretariat hereby reports that a powerful bomb went off at the studios of YSAX-La Voz Panamericana, the archbishopric's station, at dawn today. An extreme rightwing underground organization called the Organization for Liberation from Communism [Organizacion para la Liberacion del Comunismo] claimed credit for the attack in leaflets left at the station.

The explosion damaged the AM antenna, burned three tuning coils and destroyed a shed. For this reason YSAX-La Voz Panamericana is off the air.

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTER D'ESCOTO SENDS NOTE TO VANCE ON CAYS

PA240512 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2223 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 23 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Sandinist government has warned the United States that the ratification of the U.S.-Colombian treaty on the cays of Roncador, Serrana and Quitasueno would be regarded as "a serious offense against Nicaragua."

Without taking Nicaragua into consideration, on 8 September 1972 the governments of the United States and Colombia signed a treaty in Bogota by which the former recognizes Colombia's full sovereignty over these three cays, which Nicaragua is claiming as part of its continental shelf in the Atlantic and, therefore, as part of its geography.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto today sent a note to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance explaining "the serious problem posed by this treaty" whose ratification by the U.S. Congress is still pending.

This is the first official action by the Nicaraguan Government, which emerged from the Sandinist guerrilla's victory last July, aimed at obtaining the annulment of this treaty, which is regarded as "prejudicial to Nicaraguan sovereignty."

In his note to Vance, Foreign Minister D'Escoto reviews the international negotiations in which his country has participated "and which since the last century have led to the dismembering of our national territory, prejudicing our sovereignty."

According to the Nicaraguan document, in April 1852 the United States and Great Britain signed a treaty that made Nicaragua lose a large part of its territory.

It adds that "120 years later, the U.S. Government promoted a new dismembering of the Nicaraguan territory, just as it did in 1914 and 1928, in an attitude which can only be described as a serious offense against Nicaragua."

"We feel it is necessary for the U.S. Congress and people to become familiar with the abuse of power this treaty represents and to learn moreover that its ratification will be regarded as a hostile act by their government against the Nicaraguan people," Foreign Minister D'Escoto stresses to Vance.

In its note, Nicaragua says it trusts justice will once again prevail and that "within the framework of its new policy toward Latin America," the United States"will take advantage of this historic opportunity to make amends for a small part of the prejudices that 70 years of intervention have caused to this country."

The Nicaraguan note to Vance stresses that the cays and islands under dispute "are Nicaraguan by history and geography and under international law."

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT OF MEXICO'S LOPEZ PORTILLO

PA250257 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2345 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[Joint Mexican-Nicaraguan communique issued at end of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo's visit to Nicaragua, 24 January, read by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto at news conference at Sandino International Airport--live]

[Text] At the invitation of the members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, made up of Mrs Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, Moises Hassan Morales, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Alfonso Robelo Callejas, Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United Mexican States, made an official visit to Nicaragua on 24 January 1980.

During his stay in Managua, executives of the two states exchanged viewpoints in a climate of great cordiality regarding the world situation, particularly the situation on the American continent.

They agreed that within the United Nations efforts should be redoubled to achieve full observance of principles of the UN Charter, such as peaceful settlement of disputes and unrestricted respect for human rights, as well as resolutions regarding disarmament, nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, international cooperation for development, mutual respect among states, self-determination of peoples and nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries.

In discussing the world economic situation, the president of Mexico and the members of the Nicaraguan Government junta noted the imbalances and disparities that exist between the industrialized countries and developing states.

In addition, they expressed their hope that the stagnation in negotiations between the two groups of countries will be resolved in the near future and they reiterated their determination to continue their common efforts to this end.

They emphasized the need to strengthen cooperation among developing countries as one of the basic elements by which to achieve a new international economic order. In this context, they trust that during the course of the third UN conference for industrial development currently underway in New Delhi measures will be adopted that will produce benefits to the countries of the Third World.

The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua expressed its support for the world energy plan, the thesis of which was recently developed by President Lopez Portillo before the UN General Assembly.

Its objective is to rationalize exploration, production, distribution, marketing and consumption of hydrocarbons as well as to achieve an orderly transition to a sphere of new sources of energy without greater deterioration of the world economy. The two parties reaffirmed the right of states to have free use of their natural resources. They noted the importance of the processes of integration in Latin America to strengthen solidarity and accelerate the economic and social development of the countries of the region.

They reiterated their determination to continue extending their support as much as possible to instruments of regional and subregional cooperation such as the Latin American Economic System, the Latin American Free Trade Association, the Latin American Energy Organization, the Caribbean Multinational Shipping Enterprise and so forth. They emphasized the special significance of national efforts of the region's countries on behalf of their economic development based on social justice.

They emphasized the need for the Latin American countries to refrain from using their economic resources for the acquisition of weapons and instead use them for development programs for the direct benefit of their peoples.

Both parties consider it necessary for the Tlatelolco Treaty on the proscription of nuclear weapons in Latin America to be fully implemented as soon as possible by means of the signing or ratification of that instrument by all the countries in the region.

They examined with particular pleasure the bilateral relations between Mexico and Nicaragua, which are based primarily on the traditional brotherhood of their peoples and reaffirmed in the present era by mutual understanding and support, as behooves countries which have waged revolutionary struggles for the benefit of their peoples. In this regard, the government junta underlined the appreciation felt by all the people of Nicaragua for the support they received from their Mexican brothers when, at the crucial moment of their recent liberation effort, Mexico broke relations with the Somozist regime and subsequently defended the Nicaraguan people's right to self-determination at the historical 17th OAS consultative meeting.

Both parties expressed their intentions of insuring that under the present circumstances, relations between the two countries are intensified in all areas, particularly in the cultural area, in scientific and technical cooperation and in the economic area.

President Lopez Portillo reiterated his government's intention to continue extending to Nicaragua--without conditions of any kind, as Mexico has been doing to date--any requested cooperation which it is possible for Mexico to proffer.

In talks held during the visit between President Lopez Portillo and the members of the government junta, ideas were exchanged regarding cooperation Mexico can extend within the framework of the economic reactivation plan, in which the Nicaraguan people have placed their hopes for the immediate future.

The areas in which such cooperation could materialize are: mining, oil, fishing, fish breeding, construction of ships and shipyards, construction equipment, public transportation vehicles, public health, education, child nutrition and public administration.

During the visit the following specific agreements were reached:

1. A Mexican-Nicaraguan committee will be established to study the most effective manner of combating coffee rust. The two governments will invite the other Central American countries to participate in this campaign.

2. Mexico will continue to extend technical assistance and to serve as an intermediary between the Nicaraguan Government and the international financial community for the renegotiation of Nicaragua's foreign debt. A committee of creditors has already been established for this purpose to represent international banking.

3. Mexico will supply Nicaragua 7,500 barrels of oil a day beginning in April of this year. An assistance agreement will be reached between Mexican Petroleum and the Nicaraguan Mining Development Corporation, which will cover all aspects of the oil industry, particularly the training of experts in exploration and drilling.

4. Mexico will donate two geothermal well-drilling rigs and will train the personnel to handle them.

5. A mission of [United Shipyards] will visit Nicaragua soon to determine conditions for the construction of shrimp boats, lobster boats, cargo vessels, launches, barges and towboats, to help rebuild the Nicaraguan fleet.

6. The Mexican Government will send 315 tons of material and equipment soon for the reconstruction of telephone, telegraph and microwave systems in Nicaragua, as well as the required assistance.

7. An agreement was reached for the purchase from Mexico of 150 buses for Managua, effected through a preferential credit.

8. As a complement to the donation of the assets of Fertica by Mexico to Nicaragua, it was agreed to open credit lines to insure the supply of raw materials to the new Nicaraguan company.

9. Within the framework of existing agreements on education and culture, it was agreed to create a committee to study the support Mexico will offer to the literacy campaign.

10. It was agreed to open a credit line through Mexico for the purchase of medicine and medical instruments and equipment. The Secretariat of Health and Social Welfare of Mexico, in coordination with the Mexican Institute of Social Security and the national system for the integrated development of the family, will provide technical assistance in health matters.

11. A program will be started immediately for the exchange of geological and metallurgical experts to develop the rich mining potential of Nicaragua.

12. It was agreed to draft a program of technical cooperation in customs administration and tax policy between the finance ministries of both countries.

13. To compensate trade and credit between the two countries, it was decided to create a working group to analyze the possibility of exchanging sales of Nicaraguan products to Mexico, particularly possible sales of sugar, meat, hides, oleaginous seeds, timber and gold.

14. It was decided to create a Mexican-Nicaraguan investment fund whereby Mexico could provide risk capital and complementary financing, as well as the transfer of technology to the companies to be established in Nicaragua in this field. Three projects were mentioned: Cellulose wood [word indistinct] for the manufacture of newsprint, which Mexico needs, modern agroindustrial plants for the processing of oleaginous products, which Mexico also imports, and a textile plant for the industrialization of cotton, in which Mexico could provide experience and technology.

The chiefs of state of both countries agreed that the present conditions are proper for strengthening relations in the political field and decided to hold consultations so that both governments may start actions that are mutually beneficial and which may yield positive effects. President Lopez Portillo expressed his profound gratitude for the most cordial welcome and attention afforded by the people and Government of Nicaragua to himself and his party during their stay in Nicaragua. [applause]

MASS ORGANIZATIONS DEMAND CLOSURE OF EL PUEBLO

PA250220 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[Communique issued by Sandinist mass organizations in support of closure of EL PUEBLO newspaper--read by Dora (Navas), member of the Executive Directorate of the Sandinist Defense Committees; date not given--recorded]

[Text] The Sandinist Defense Committees, the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Association of Nicaraguan Women, the 19 July Sandinist Youth, the Association of Farmworkers and the Sandinist Workers Central--mass organizations representing the genuine working people of Nicaragua--issue the following pronouncement:

The Sandinist people's revolution, carried out by the Sandinist National Liberation Front with the support of the workers, laborers, peasants and all the people, has had to endure, before and after the revolution, a desperate campaign to discredit and slander it, waged by minority elements with well-known links to imperialist circles.

Within our country, those sectors that call themselves revolutionaries, headed by the newspaper EL PUEBLO, have echoed this campaign that favors distortions and lies for the sole purpose of hindering our revolution, while enjoying the shelter of the climate of freedom that this revolution has developed as a definite product of our struggle for liberation. In defense of our revolutionary process, the mass organizations support the closure of EL PUEBLO and demand that the paper be incorporated into the Sandinist communications system as a true defender of popular interests, with the understanding that we cannot allow our conquests--won by the sacrifice and blood of our martyrs--to be used for petty interests which run contrary to the interests of our people.

United in insurrection, united in reconstruction. Let us increase production. Let us crush the counterrevolution.

Mass organizations in defense of the Sandinist revolution.

Printing Machinery Dismantled

PA241644 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1657 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 24 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Melvin Wallace, director of the newspaper EL PUEBLO of Managua, which follows the Marxist-Leninist line, today charged that a military patrol had come to his offices and shop and taken part of his press, furniture and material, which will prevent him from publishing the paper. The journalist said he did not know the causes for the virtual dismantling of the newspaper and emphasized that "this action constitutes a fragrant violation of the freedom of the press, the freedom of popular expression, the line which the newspaper represents, as well as the postulates of the fundamental statutes of the revolutionary government."

Wallace added that the authorities also arrested journalists Carlos Cuadra, chief editor, and Juan Alberto Enriquez, editor, and searched the homes of others. He said a Sandinist army patrol was parked near his home last night and that he feared he would be arrested at any moment.

Borge Denies EL PUEBLO Seizure

PA250234 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge, minister of the interior, was interviewed this morning concerning the seizure of the newspaper EL PUEBLO carried out by the Sandinist People's Army on behalf of the government. Let us listen to remarks made to "Atabal Sandinista" by Minister Tomas Borge:

[Begin recording] [Borge] There is absolutely nothing special regarding EL PUEBLO. Simply, some individuals who worked on the newspaper were arrested for investigation of their involvement in activities directed against public order, against the revolution and against the economic plans of the government of national reconstruction. It happens that these are the same individuals who publish the newspaper EL PUEBLO. The newspaper itself has not been seized. Instead, persons there who were implicated in counterrevolutionary activities have been arrested, as has been reported by the chief of state security.

[Question] What can you tell us about those who have been arrested?

[Answer] They are currently subject to investigation with regard to the matters mentioned. When the investigation is completed, state security will probably give a report and an explanation of the events.

[Question] Regarding reports in certain newscasts of the seizure of EL PUEBLO, I would like you to explain this very carefully to the Nicaraguan people to avoid misunderstandings.

[Answer] The paper has not been seized. There were some anomalies regarding proper ownership of the machinery. The machinery was apparently obtained illegally and some of the debts have not been paid. There are, therefore, a number of circumstances, legal factors, which obliged us to occupy those installations, but this was not done for the purpose of preventing publication but rather in fulfillment of strictly legal procedural requirements. This matter will be investigated in the next few days.

[Question] Companero Minister, what will be the policy of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the government of national reconstruction regarding the policy of distortion being practiced by certain media against Nicaragua?

[Answer] Well, this is a basic matter. It seems to me that the newsmen themselves should take the initiative to implement adequate control as regards journalistic ethics and the objectivity of newsmen. It seems to me that the persons in question are not those of us in government but the leaders of organized newsmen in our country who support the revolution--and these are the great majority--honest, consistent, truly clean newsmen, those who neither sell out nor surrender. They are the ones who should take measures regarding those individuals who abuse the freedom of expression that exists in this country.

[Question] Some newsmen are hiding behind the human rights committee to make announcements and reports. I believe that in this regard the leadership should take measures.

[Answer] Indeed we have reprimanded, not the human rights committee, but rather the chairman of the human rights committee, who has been manipulating the committee in order to carry out activities contrary to the revolution, to denigrate the revolution abroad and to denigrate our country to such an extent that they utilize certain media to play the counterrevolutionary game in our country. [end recording]

HIJACKER DEMANDS TO BE TAKEN TO TEHRAN FROM HAVANA

PA251355 Paris AFP in Spanish 1349 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 25 Jan (AFP)--The air pirate who this morning hijacked a Delta Airlines plane to Havana has demanded to be taken to Tehran, Iran. He is carrying a pistol, an airport spokesman told AFP.

According to the source, the hijacker is a U.S. citizen who sympathizes with the Iranian revolution. The spokesman added that the airport technical services are fueling the Delta plane according to the pirate's instructions.

A sick person who is suffering from diabetes was able to alight from the plane, said the source, who added that the aircraft is carrying 47 passengers and a crew of 15. All are in good health, he said.

CASTRO BROTHERS MEET WITH SOVIET COSMONAUTS

FL241417 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 24 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and Army Gen Raul Castro have held a fraternal meeting with a delegation of Soviet cosmonauts headed by Lt Gen German Titov. The group, which has just concluded a rest and recreation visit to our country, also included Cols (Yuriy Romanenko) and (Vladmir Lyakhov) as well as (Nikolay Rukovishnikov), (Valeriy Kubasov) and (Valeriy Ryumin).

The talks held by Fidel and Raul Castro with the Soviet cosmonauts took place in an atmosphere of friendship and camaraderie. Brig Gen Francisco Cabrera, vice minister-chief of the Revolutionary Air Force and Antiaircraft Defense, also attended the meeting.

REFUGEES REENTER PERUVIAN EMBASSY; WILL LEAVE FOR PERU

PA241508 Paris AFP in Spanish 0227 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 23 Jan (AFP)--A Peruvian Embassy source told AFP today that the 12 Cuban refugees who were persuaded to leave the Peruvian Embassy in Havana on Monday with assurances that there would be no reprisals will leave promptly for Lima after they freely reentered the embassy today.

Another embassy source said the 12 Cubans, including 5 children ranging in age from 3 months to 9 years, entered the embassy in the automobiles belonging to Peruvian Ambassador Edgardo de Habich and one of his advisers, both of whom accompanied the refugees.

CARTER STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS 'ATTACKS' SOVIETS

FL241331 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 Jan 80 FL

[Text] U.S. President James Carter has informed his country's Congress of his administration's decision to increase defense spending and warned about the need for economic sacrifices. In his State of the Union address, Carter noted that the recent months have not been easy for the United States, a country which is determined to continue to be the most powerful nation in the world.

Referring to Iran, Carter said that if the hostages are harmed, Iran will have to pay a very high price.

The tone of the Presidential address was not devoid of phrases such as revenge and the expressed U.S. will to do everything necessary to guard its vital interests wherever they may be.

The attacks against the Soviet Union constituted the most important part of the speech, including the justification for increasing defense spending by 5 percent due to inflation, creating the Rapid Deployment Forces, reinforcing NATO and supplying intermediate range nuclear ballistic missiles to this warmongering entity. The President explained to Congress that his administration is conducting talks for concerted action by Washington and its allies against the Soviet Union in the commercial, diplomatic, cultural and sports fields. U.S. President James Carter announced that the country must be ready to resume compulsory military service.

PRC-U.S. 'ALLIANCE' THREATENS WORLD PEACE

PA240516 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] The visit of Chinese Foreign Affairs Minister Huang Hua to Pakistan is one of the most visible signs of the common strategy devised by the Beijing regime and U.S. imperialism for the political and economic domination of Asia and their desire for expansion and hegemony.

The common tactical and strategic points of view shared by the Washington government and the Beijing hierarchs were ratified during the recent visit to China by U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown. During his visit to Beijing, Wuhan and Shanghai, Brown met with the most important Chinese leaders. During his tour, the first tour of China ever made by a U.S. Pentagon chief, Harold Brown had lengthy talks with Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

The chief of Chinese diplomacy, who is now in Pakistan, has been in several regions of that country, which is seen by both the United States and the Beijing regime as an essential element in their aggression plans against the progressive people and governments of the Asian Continent. They have agreed to provide military aid to Pakistan. According to Asia experts, the Chinese foreign minister will coordinate the details for the supply of new Chinese and U.S. weapons and the transport of military advisers to Pakistan with the Islamabad regime.

According to the same sources, one of the objectives of the Chinese minister is to have the Pakistani regime intervene more actively in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan and serve as the spearhead of imperialism and its allies at the Islamic conference scheduled for Monday in the Pakistani capital.

The Beijing regime has been giving military supplies to Pakistan for about the past 20 years. The Beijing regime exercises great influence in the foreign policy of that Asian country.

Groups formed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency are being trained by Chinese instructors in Pakistan. These groups are later infiltrated into Afghanistan to harass and destabilize the government of that country.

The Washington government offered the Pakistani regime a $400-million arms credit. According to AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY, a U.S. magazine, the Pentagon plans to send a U.S. delegation to Islamabad to determine what arms will be sent to that country.

According to this information, the list will include A-7 fighter bombers, (?Redeye) antiaircraft rockets, and (?TOW) and Hawk [as heard] type tankkillers [anti-tanques], most of which will be given to the mercenary forces training in Pakistan to attack the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Other arms to be used by the counterrevolutionary agents in their planned aggression on Afghanistan will be provided by the Beijing government. According to the New York DAILY NEWS, Pentagon officials have stated that the Chinese have the types of arms that those forces need: Infantry arms, mines and surface-to-air rockets.

As can be seen, the strategic U.S.-Chinese alliance gets stronger every day. It is an alliance of reactionary forces that threaten world peace.

FIDEL CASTRO RECEIVES MEXICAN LABOR MINISTER

FL241236 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 24 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Cuban Councils of State and Ministers President Fidel Castro yesterday received Mexico's Secretary of Labor Pedro Ojeda Paullada and the delegation accompanying him. During the talks, topics of mutual interest, such as Cuban and Mexican labor legislation and experiences in this field, were discussed. The meeting was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere as befits the existing traditional ties between the two nations.

ANOTHER CHANGE IN PARTY LEADERSHIP ANNOUNCED

FL241711 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 24 Jan 80 FL

[Text] In accordance with the PCC Politburo agreement on changes in some party leadership organs, Comrade Jorge Valdes Rodriguez, who has been holding the position of chief of the PCC Central Committee organization department, has been designated second secretary of the Havana City provincial party.

REVOLUTIONARY NAVY TRAINING CENTER GRADUATION HELD

FL181952 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Jan 80 FL

[Text] A ceremony marking the 15th graduation of the Revolutionary Navy's EEEL specialists training center has been held there following the students' satisfactory completion of their courses. The ceremony was presided over by Vice Adm Aldo Santamaria Cuadrado, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice minister-chief of this armed service. Certificates were presented to a group of graduates with the best record. The best group chief and course chief were awarded gifts.

In making the closing remarks at the ceremony, the director of the center recalled the development of the courses and successes achieved. He also referred to the new tasks which the graduates will be facing when they join Revolutionary Navy units as junior specialists. He conveyed the congratulations of the vice minister-chief of the Revolutionary Navy and wished them success in the defense of the socialist homeland. The ceremony ended with a military parade. Thereafter, Vice Adm Aldo Santamaria Cuadrado talked with the personnel who work at the training center.

BAHAMAS

PINDLING SPEAKS OF 'SOCIAL REVOLUTION'

FL242000 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 24 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Hundreds of Bahamians were addressed last night by several of this nation's leaders at a mass rally here in New Providence. The rally, organized by the progressive Liberal Party, was held at the Uriah McPhee primary school and it dealt with some of the important aspects of the government's social revolution program. Those attending were addressed by Prime Minister Pindling, Deputy Prime Minister Hanna, the minister of health and national insurance, the Honorable Perry Christie, and the MP for Salem, Mr David Knowles.

Among the issues dealt with was the implementation of rent controls, housing and sports in the 80's and family planning. The prime minister focused on the topic of family planning. The prime minister said that the subject of family planning must be given serious consideration by all parents [words indistinct]. Stating that he was merely imparting some social advice and not suggesting any compulsory measures, Mr Pindling noted that beginning this year Bahamian families need to think very seriously about how they will manage the family.

[Begin Pindling recording] It is easier for you as a parent to make proper provisions for two or three children than it is for you to make provisions for eight or nine. That is all. I am not going into the question of the morality of it. I am not concerned with the sexuality of it. I am not going to get bothered with that. All I know is that you can feed three easier than you can feed nine. You can clothe three easier than you can clothe nine. You can educate three easier than you can educate nine. That is the question. That is what I would like you to think about and that is what the whole question of family planning is about. [end recording]

The prime minister also spent some time last night reemphasizing the importance of everybody taking part in the social revolution. He said that the first path of the social revolution is a change in attitude. The social revolution, he said, ought to mean something to everybody.

[Begin Pindling recording] It is a huge task. It is an all-encompassing task to which each and every one of us must be personally committed. I say personally committed because you will not be able to play your part in it if your attitude is: Well, that's for my neighbor to do or that's for him to do, or that's for you to do. There must be something for you to do. [end recording] The prime minister also noted that his government has been encouraged so far with the progress made since the social revolution was launched.

Prime Minister Pindling also told those attending the rally last night that the Bahamas may have to seek international assistance soon for a solution to the problem of illegal immigrants here in the Bahamas. Referring to the illegal immigrants, mostly Haitian nationals, as the boat people of the Caribbean, the prime minister said that recently there has been an influx of illegal immigrants on several family islands as well as in the capital. He said we have to therefore attune our minds to accomodate what proper humane solutions can be found.

[Begin Pindling recording] [Words indistinct] Those of you who are here know what you would find if you were to attend the clinic tomorrow--some 50 percent, almost one-half of the people attended are boat people. This is a serious problem and we may well have to seek international assistance in the solution of the problem because it is becoming too much for us to be able to bear by ourselves. [end recording] Mr Pindling said that while the illegal immigrants seek shelter here, they are putting Bahamians and the government into more difficulties and they are straining the financial resources of this country.

BARBADOS

LABOR PARTY LEADER WARNS ABOUT 'MARXIST MONSTER'

FL241505 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 21 Jan 80 p 1 FL

[Text] Marxism is one of the greatest threats to the present generation of Barbadians.

Barbados Labour Party Chairman, Mr. Victor ("Vic") Johnson, said yesterday that for centuries "this Marxist monster" had been stalking free societies everywhere, playing to the unfulfilled hopes of the teeming masses.

He said its presence was now in the Caribbean, and it was the turn of the BLP to be "assailed by those who lust for power, and who will stop at nothing."

Mr. Johnson was speaking at the 41st annual BLP conference which got underway yesterday at Marine House, with more than 600 people in attendance.

He said: "History reveals that wherever they, the Marxists have gone, they have left the stain of innocent blood and the curse of new enslavement."

Looking back over the past year, in the Caribbean, Mr. Johnson said that Hurricane David had smashed Dominica and went on to deal untold damage to thousands. "A Caribbean Watergate scandal forced former Dominican prime minister, Mr. Patrick John, from power; a volcano devastated St. Vincent, followed by the politics of scientific socialism; St. Lucia is shaking at its foundations; and Grenada is no longer ruled by the free ballot-box. Barbados stands like a bird nesting in the midst of a storm," he said.

He warned that Barbadians should be eternally vigilant, as they were many in the society who, despite Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Dominica "and indeed in Barbados where advocates of anarchy ply their trade night after night, refuse to believe that their freedom is in danger." [sentence as published]

Mr. Johnson believes that there are people who will not believe that their freedom is in danger until they no longer enjoy it.

"Water erodes stone. Marxist doctrines erode the human psyche. Communism is the perversion of the dream of freedom and justice," he said.

He called on all Barbadians "who love freedom and treasure justice, to tell the world that we will not sleep with serpents in our beds."

He said, "Anyone who comes to our house to enjoy our hospitality, and to feed themselves from our table, must bear constantly in mind that they are our guests and bad manners and carping ingratitude is unwelcome."

He continues: "When we come to visit their homeland, we will behave like guests and not drink milk of ingratitude by preaching subversion and abusing their leaders. Tell them that while we tolerate the excesses of our own kin, we will not allow strangers to insult us in our own house."

He said that communism was not for Barbados, and the BLP government was not prepared to let "ungrateful strangers ruin the lives of our children by poisoning their young minds with garbage."

The loss of liberty to one who has known freedom, he said, was a fate worse than death. But there had been throughout history, those who were immobilized by cowardice or who for the sake of a few pieces of silver, freely lent a helping hand, or turned their faces while others tarnished their country.

IMPROVED ECONOMY DUE TO HEALTHY TOURISM INDUSTRY

FL241510 Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 20 Jan 80 p 1 FL

[Text] The foreign reserves of Barbados have been rising by an average of US$1 million (BDS $2 million) a day for the last few days after a slight dip.

Sources said yesterday that total foreign reserves for Barbados now stand at the equivalent to 2.7 months of the country's imports.

The reason for this is the vibrancy of the tourism industry.

Barbados has also been involved in buying surplus gold from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to the tune of BDS $0.5 million.

At a price of US$42 per ounce the value of this gold at the current market price is about BDS $5 million.

When Barbados joined the IMF, the island had to make a subscription of gold to the IMF at US$35 per ounce. In the determination of the IMF to phase gold out of the international monetary system, the IMF is now selling that gold back to Barbados, and other countries involved. The action is called "restitution" and Barbados is now taking its third restitution of gold.

The source said that foreign reserves now exceed the amount of currency in circulation in Barbados, and this situation is expected to continue for the rest of the first quarter of this year.

Said the source, a high foreign reserve situation is beneficial for the country since hard foreign currency is required to pay for imports.

The foreign reserves position, it is understood, is at present sufficient to cover 72 per cent of bank demand deposits.

Government local surplus, however, does not appear to be as strong as it was this time last year. This is due to spending on a number of on-going government projects.

UNESCO AID FORTHCOMING IN SEVERAL AREAS

FL241515 Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 20 Jan 80 p 1 FL

[Text] Barbados will receive assistance from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in the areas of energy, oceanography and science during the year.

This was stated yesterday by secretary general of UNESCO, Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow who arrived in Barbados for a five-day conference sponsored by his agency.

Mr. M'Bow said that while in Barbados he will discuss the areas of assistance with minister of education, Mr. Louis Tull. Mr. Tull and other officials met Mr. M'Bow at Grantley Adams International Airport.

Achievements have already been made in education and culture, Mr. M'Bow said and added that a complete review of Barbados and UNESCO cooperation has just been completed.

The UNESCO secretary general and Mr. Tull will deliver addresses at the official opening of the conference on the "African Negro Cultural Presence in the Caribbean and in North and South America."

The conference which opens tomorrow at 9:30 a.m. will be held at the Dover Conference Centre.

Some 62 writers, poets, historians, philosophers and lecturers from the Caribbean, Latin America and North America are expected to attend the conference.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

LEADER URGES REVISION OF MULTINATIONAL CONTRACTS

FL211411 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] has urged the government of Antonio Guzman to conduct a drastic and immediate revision of the contracts protecting the multinational enterprises established in the country. At the same time, Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez expressed support for the decision of the PRD regime to establish diplomatic and commercial relations with socialist countries.

In a broad interview granted by Pena Gomez to the magazine CUADERNOG DEL TERCER MUNDO, the PRD leader stated that President Guzman should give greater participation in the government to PRD members and militants. Dr. Pena Gomez added that the economic directors of the Guzman administration continue to be more or less controlled by conservative sectors. The PRD secretary general advocates that those positions be given to professionals of a progressive orientation. Elsewhere in his interview, Dr Pena Gomez affirmed that the rightwing sector and the Cuban exiles in Miami are conducting a strong campaign against him for favoring the revision of the multinationals' contracts.

In another part of the interview, Dr Pena Gomez stated: At the present time my life is in jeopardy in the Dominican Republic. The blows that they were trying to deal to several PRD leaders have been frustrated.

JAMAICA

SEAGA CHARGES GOVERNMENT SOVIET AID

FL241518 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 21 Jan 80 pp 1, 12 FL

[GLEANER western bureau dispatch]

[Excerpt] Government is seeking financial aid from Russia, through Cuba, and has miscalculated by $100-million the oil import bill and the amount required to meet interest payments on external loans, opposition leader Edward Seaga said at a JLP rally in Hopewell, Hanover, on Saturday.

He said the country's economic crisis had now sunk "so very low" that the Bank of Jamaica recently had less than $5 million in cash. If government did not get more money from the IMF to balance its budget, "what suffering is to come within the next few weeks is far worse than anything we have ever imagined before," Mr. Seaga said.

The opposition leader also predicted that the cost of flour would shortly be increased "substantially."

He was speaking at a public rally to mark the outcome of the recent Buck versus King election case, which saw the Eastern Hanover seat, one won in the 1978 general elections by the PNP's candidate, Dr. Aston King, being declared vacant by Senior Puisne Judge Mr. Justice Parnell.

Two Problems

Mr. Seaga said there were two major problems confronting Jamaica as the nation passed through "the worst economic crisis in modern history" and there were two solutions. He said the problems as the people felt them were those of rising prices and massive shortages, although the real reasons for those problems were overspending of the budget and insufficient foreign exchange earnings. The solutions were twofold, Mr. Seaga said. One was to "cut out all the waste and corruption in the budget, and the other was to be able to attract increased investment into the country."

Dealing with his allegation of government's attempt to secure Russian financial aid, Mr. Seaga told the GLEANER in an interview after the meeting that he had been informed that the real reason a PNP delegation headed by party secretary Dr. D. K. Duncan and Mrs. Michael Manley, had flown hurriedly to Cuba last week, was "to discuss routing of this proposed assistance from Russia, through Cuba."

The opposition leader told Saturday evening's meeting: "The Government of Jamaica has sent an approach to the Soviet Union, otherwise known as Russia, to borrow money, on the understanding that it will not come directly to them, but rather through Cuba.

"The reason for this is that Russia is in disgrace in the world today because it invaded a border country known as Afghanistan, murdered the prime minister and installed its own puppet prime minister there. The Third World, as well as well-thinking countries around the world have risen up against that move and have condemned the Soviet Union.

"Having joined this condemnation, the Jamaican Government finds itself in the embarrassing position that they want to beg money now from a country that they themselves have had to openly condemn for territorial violation, which is the most naked act of imperialism. So the Jamaican Government has sent to Russia through Cuba for financial aid."

Manley Denies Charge

FL241520 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 22 Jan 80 p 1 FL

[Text] Prime Minister Michael Manley said yesterday that "it is not true" that the government is seeking financial aid from the Soviet Union and that this money is to be routed through Cuba.

Opposition leader Edward Seaga had charged at a political meeting in Hopewell, Hanover, on Saturday night that a PNP delegation had flown to Cuba last week to discuss the routing of Soviet financial aid to Jamaica by way of Cuba.

Mr. Seaga said that the government was adopting that method because the Soviet Union was in disgrace for having invaded neighbouring Afghanistan, murdered its prime minister and installed its own puppet prime minister.

Mischievous

Denial of the opposition leader's charges came yesterday in a release from the office of the prime minister which said:

"It is not true that the government is seeking financial assistance from the Soviet Union, and not true that the government is seeking to use Cuba as a medium from which financial assistance from any source is to be channelled. Allegations to those effects are entirely mischievous."

Prime Minister Michael Manley made this statement today in outlining international contacts being made by the government with regard to Jamaica's foreign-exchange situation.

The minister of national security, Hon. Dudley Thompson, and the minister of state in the Ministry of Finance, Senator Richard Fletcher, are now in Tripoli, where they are holding discussions with the Libyan Jamahiriyah government on possible economic co-operation and Jamaica's foreign-exchange programme for 1980.

This dialogue was initiated by Prime Minister Manley with a number of countries in the Middle East and north Africa. It was pursued at bilateral meetings in Havana during the non-aligned summit and subsequently on Mr. Manley's visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah and Iraq.

Mr. Fletcher will go on from Tripoli to Kuwait for talks with representatives of the Kuwaiti Government.

Mr. Thompson visited Algiers en route to Tripoli. In Algiers he was involved in discussions regarding the hostage crisis in Iran. These talks followed on discussions between Mr. Manley and Mr. Andrew Young, the former United States ambassador to the United Nations.

Mr. Fletcher is being accompanied on his tour by Mr. Desmond Tomlin, general manager of the Bank of Jamaica, and Dr. Vincent Lawrence, chairman of Jamaica Bauxite Mining Ltd.

MINISTER THOMPSON REQUESTS ECONOMIC AID FROM ALGERIA

FL231520 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 19 Jan 80 p 1 FL

[GLEANER Political Reporter dispatch]

[Text] The minister of national security, Hon. Dudley Thompson, is now visiting Algeria at the head of a government team which is seeking economic assistance.

Mr. Thompson will be joined by Mr. Richard Fletcher, minister of state in the Ministry of Finance and two aides--one from the Bank of Jamaica and another from the Ministry of Finance who left on Thursday for Kuwait. They are expected to proceed from Algeria to Libya.

PNP General Secretary Dr. D. K. Duncan told the GLEANER yesterday that Mr. Thompson had gone to Algeria and Libya as the head of a government team.

He would not say what was the purpose of the visit, but well-informed sources said yesterday that the team had gone to seek financial assistance to help ease the present financial crisis.

These sources ruled out the possibility of a line of credit for the purchase of oil at reduced prices pointing out that no Middle East country could do so without seriously breaching the OPEC agreement. Also, said the sources, Jamaica already received its oil supplies from traditional sources.

GOVERNMENT RECEIVES SUBSTANTIAL DUTCH AID

FL231852 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 23 Jan 80 FL

[Excerpt] A U.S. $22-million aid package has been granted to Jamaica for 1980 from the Dutch Government. Twelve and a half million dollars of the amount will be used for balance of payments [words indistinct] between $6.5 million and $7.5 million will be used on local technical assistance projects. Of the remaining portion of the grant, an additional $1 million has been allocated to the [words indistinct] supply program in the Ministry of Agriculture and $1 million will go towards health care in the Kingston and St Andrew areas. Announcing the aid package this morning was the charge d'affaires in the Netherlands Embassy, Mr (Jay Berdono).

URUGUAY

BLANCO, COLORADO PARTY LEADERS HOLD MEETING

FY241946 Paris AFP in Spanish 1426 GMT 24 Jan 80 FY

[Text] Montevideo, 24 Jan (AFP)--Reliable sources revealed today that members of the administrative commissions of the traditional Uruguayan parties, the Blanco and the Colorado, held a meeting yesterday. The meeting, during which, it was stated, no political issues were discussed, was described as "historical" because it was the first time in several years that leaders of the two parties had met.

The only decision reached at the meeting was to create a commission to restore a monument erected in memory of the Blanco and Colorado Party members who died in a battle during the conflicts between the two parties that took place toward the end of the last century. The two parties have had their activities suspended while the communist, socialist and other leftist parties have been proscribed, all of them through a decree issued in 1973.

One of the Blanco Party leaders, Aulo Garcia Coronel, stated that the meeting was "important" and that during it the participants expressed "optimism and faith in the future democracy of Uruguay." Colorado Party leader Luis Rodriguez also expressed his confidence in the reorganization of the two parties because they "will not become electoral cooperatives [cooperativas]."

VENEZUELA

FOREIGN MINISTER ANNOUNCES RECALL OF ENVOY FROM CUBA

PA241746 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[Arnoldo Perosa report]

[Text] Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco has just reported that Cesar Rondon Lovera, ambassador to Havana, will be recalled to Caracas again. He also said that he is awaiting the arrival of Norberto Hernandez Curbelo, Cuban ambassador to our country, in order to meet with him. Zambrano Velasco made the statements at the end of his appearance before the congressional commission on foreign relations.

This is what our foreign minister said: [Begin recording] We made a general review of the main issues of our foreign policy. We made a special comment on the [word indistinct] case. Regarding this, I had the opportunity to reiterate the Venezuelan stand on the defense of the right to asylum and the need to remove the obstacles which make our relations [with Cuba] difficult and the guarantee that actions which are contrary to international laws will not be repeated. [Words indistinct] that our future relations should have. I also told the commission that the Cuban ambassador is supposed to return today. We will hold a meeting with him to seek solutions to this problem. The foreign relations commission asked me to recall Ambassador Rondon Lovera to appear before the commission and report on the [word indistinct] incidents. As occurs in every democratic country, this request will be fulfilled [words indistinct]

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We also discussed general matters such as the visa system and immigration policies. Although this does not fall directly under my office, most of its implementation [words indistinct] is our concern. [end recording]

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 019 28 January 1980

ARGENTINA

Olympic Committee President Rejects Boycott B 1
Communique Issued on Videla Meeting With Goodpaster B 1
Galtieri Comments on U.S. Mission B 1

CHILE

Pinochet Announces Boycott of Moscow Olympic Games E 1
El Teniente Mine Management Refuses Better Offer E 1
Mineworkers Arrested, Accused of Communist Ties E 1

COLOMBIA

Foreign Minister Replies to Nicaraguan Protest Note F 1
Refuses To Elaborate on Problem F 1
Envoy Protests Signing of Agreement With Spain F 2

ECUADOR

Roldos Warns Demonstrators Against Seditious Acts G 1
Addresses Journalists G 1
Cabinet Issues Resolution G 2
Arrested Students Linked to Subversive Movement G 2
Arrested Demonstrators Face Stiff Penalties G 2
Education Minister Warns Students To Stop Rioting G 3
Press Secretary Molina Analyzes Situation G 3

PERU

Envoy to Cuba Recalled To Explain Statements J 1
Foreign Ministry Issues Statement J 1

VENEZUELA

Congress Condemns Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan L 1
Reciprocal Action Taken Against Cuban Embassy L 1
President To Decide Further Action L 1

MEXICO

Government Will Not Join Olympic Games Boycott M 1
Tax Fraud Investigation of Transnationals Underway M 1
Lopez Portillo Home After Brief Visit to Nicaragua M 2

PANAMA

Olympic Committee Reiterates Refusal To Boycott Games N 1
Shah Needs Special Permit To Leave Country N 1
Creation of Directorate for Treaty Implementation Underway N 1
[LA REPUBLICA 21 Jan]
Teachers Group, FEP View CONATO General Strike N 2
Strike Organizers Report on Support for Movement N 2
Briefs: Cattle Rustling N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Bowdler Holds 'Highly Satisfactory' Talks With Carazo P 1

EL SALVADOR

FAPU Occupies More Churches To Protest 'Massacre' P 1
Junta Issues Communique on 22 January Violence P 1
Admits Police Started Shooting P 2
Large Government Purchase of Weapons Questioned P 3
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 23 Jan]

GUATEMALA

Bowdler Visit Called Effort To Stop Aid to Salvadoran Left P 4
EL IMPARCIAL Criticizes U.S. Refusal To Give Aid P 5
[15 Jan]

HONDURAS

Government Denies Unrest in Armed Forces P 6
Texaco Begins Rationing Diesel, Kerosene P 6

NICARAGUA

Soviet Planning, Foreign Trade Mission Arrives P 7
[LA PRENSA 19 Jan]
Official Calls Bowdler Statement 'Interventionist' P 7
Unions Demand Labor, Political Freedom, Reject U.S. Loan P 8
[EL PUEBLO 11 Jan]
D'Escoto Denies Exporting Weapons, Revolution to El Salvador P 8

CUBA

Further Reportage on Delta Airlines Hijacking Q 1
Negotiations Continue Q 1
Hostages Leave Plane Q 1
Three Crewmembers Still Hostage Q 1
Crewmen Subdue Hijacker Q 1
Plane Leaves for United States Q 2
Havana Report Q 2
Havana: U.S. Lifting Restraints on CIA Q 2
Cooperation Talks With USSR Open in Havana Q 3
Soviet Trade Delegation Arrives 25 January Q 3
Fidel Castro Receives Tanzanian Foreign Minister Q 3
New Council of State Secretary Named Q 3

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE PRESIDENT REJECTS BOYCOTT

PY251650 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 25 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpt] Col Antonio Rodriguez, president of the Argentine Olympic Committee, has been asked about the Argentine position regarding the U.S. request that the Olympic games in Moscow be boycotted. Colonel Rodriguez stated that politics and sports should not be mixed. Our position is similar to that of the International Olympic Committee, the Pan-American Sports Organization and the Association of National Olympic Committees. Rodriguez added that we share the position of the U.S. Olympic Committee which, through its president, Mr Kane, has stated that the United States has other means by which it may exert pressure on the Soviet Union. Rodriguez was asked if he thought it possible to change the site of the games since some countries refuse to go to Moscow. He said that could only be decided during a meeting of the International Olympic Committee. Moscow was elected as the site of this year's games, and I believe we are too near the date to find another country capable of handling the event. Anyway, the Olympic games are not obligatory. Therefore, those countries that do not wish to participate will implement their own boycott as has been done in the past.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VIDELA MEETING WITH GOODPASTER

PY252312 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2055 GMT 25 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Jan (NA)--The Foreign Ministry released the following communique on the meeting between President Videla and the U.S. Government envoy.

"During the meeting held between Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla and the U.S. President's special envoy, Gen Andrew Jackson Goodpaster, the gravity of the situation in Afghanistan and its serious implications for peace and international security were discussed. There was also significant progress made in improving various aspects of bilateral relations, and an agreement was reached to implement mutual and permanent contacts and communications as a means to strengthen relations.

"With regard to grain trade, Argentina, in accordance with the position explained in its communique of 10 January 1980, stated that it does not seek trade advantages under the current circumstances. The two parties agreed on the inconvenience of an abrupt and disproportionate alteration of regular Argentine trade activities in the various markets. This is why Argentina, in accordance with its current policy of free grain trade, aspires to maintain its traditional markets and therefore trusts in the cooperation of the countries with which it maintains trade relations. It was also agreed that there is a need to continue mutual consultations by holding periodic meetings with the main exporting countries and exchanging information about the international grain market."

Galtieri Comments on U.S. Mission

PY260047 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1845 GMT 25 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 25 Jan (TELAM)--The commander of the army, Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, said today that the mission sent to the country by the U.S. President to review the status of the two countries' bilateral relations reflects the special interest of the U.S. Government in achieving an adequate harmonization with Argentina of concerns about the international order. These remarks were made by the army commander in the military sector of the Jorge Newbery Metropolitan Airport upon his return from the Argentine Antarctic after an inspection visit to the Esperanza base.

PINOCHET ANNOUNCES BOYCOTT OF OLYMPIC GAMES

PA272112 Paris AFP in English 2050 GMT 27 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Santiago, Jan 27 (AFP)--Chilean President Augusto Pinochet announced today that Chile would not take part in the Moscow Olympic games while Soviet troops remained in Afghanistan.

President Pinochet made the announcement while visiting a youth camp at San Jose, 60 km from the capital.

EL TENIENTE MINE MANAGEMENT REFUSES BETTER OFFER

PY261552 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2258 GMT 25 Jan 80 PY

[Text] The general management of the El Teniente mine this afternoon issued a communique on the strike declared by the workers of this enterprise. The communique states that the management "was surprised by the vote in favor of the strike because it had made every effort to offer the workers the most it could under the current economic conditions and in line with the interests of the country." The communique adds that the enterprise will not better its last offer to the workers, which is 9 percent above the consumer price index.

In the meantime, Col Luis Alberto Reyes, deputy executive president of the Chilean Copper Corporation, reported that the daily cost of this strike to the enterprise is $300,000. Currently, emergency shifts are performing routine duties without any incidents.

At the end of 60 days of strike--which is the legal deadline--the enterprise could consider the workers to have voluntarily resigned and make the required severance payments.

The management of El Teniente concluded by calling upon all the workers to make joint efforts to find a way toward a reasonable solution which would be good for the workers, the enterprise and the country.

MINEWORKERS ARRESTED, ACCUSED OF COMMUNIST TIES

PY261653 Paris AFP in Spanish 1508 GMT 26 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Antofagasta, 26 Jan (AFP)--It was reported here today that Chilean military authorities have detained five workers from a copper mine near this port, about 1,350 km north of Santiago, accusing them of maintaining links with the outlawed Communist Party.

The official report says that the group was disseminating subversive pamphlets among the personnel of the Manto Blancos mines and that they also participated in clandestine meetings with members of the Communist Party.

It was said unofficially that the pamphlets alluded to the salary conflict between the workers of the mine and owners of the enterprise.

FOREIGN MINISTER REPLIES TO NICARAGUAN PROTEST NOTE

PA251954 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Note sent by Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto on 25 January--read by announcer]

[Text] In reply to the note that was personally delivered by Acting Foreign Minister Francisco Fiallos to the Colombian ambassador in Managua on 22 January and which referred to an alleged incident between Nicaraguan fishing boats and Colombian warships on 21 January, I notify Your Excellency that my office immediately asked the national navy command for a report. The navy replied that at no time has any incident occurred between Colombian warships and Nicaraguan fishing boats. The navy informed this Foreign Ministry about contact which occurred with the Honduran registered ship, "Liberty Bell," on 19 January. That ship was not carrying fish aboard. Three other ships which were not flying a flag abandoned the same area without any intervention from the Colombian ships. The Colombian Foreign Ministry has received expressions of gratitude from the Honduran Government for the friendly way in which the incident was handled.

In view of the aforementioned, it has been fully established that no incident has occurred between Colombian Navy ships and Nicaraguan-registered vessels. Therefore, I must express my surprise over the Nicaraguan Government's protest to the Colombian Government regarding this allegation. Even more so when this attitude coincides with the publication in the Managua press of another note of protest which the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry sent to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance regarding the ratification of the U.S.-Colombian treaty on the Serrana, Quitasueno and Roncador cays.

The position of the current Nicaraguan Government regarding this subject is the same as the one adopted by the Anastasio Somoza government which far from contributing to an adequate solution, endeavors to delay it. The coincidence between the publicity over the alleged incident between Colombian ships and Nicaraguan fishing boats and the opposition to the ratification of the treaty by the U.S. Congress certainly does not help the climate of cordial understanding that should exist between the two countries and gives it the character of an inelegant strategy to interfere in the perfection of the aforementioned treaty.

This Foreign Ministry rejects this strange attitude. May I take this opportunity to express to you in the name of the Colombian Government our sincere desire to maintain, within the framework of international law, the best relations with Nicaragua, a country for which Colombia feels fraternal affection.

Refuses To Elaborate on Problem

PA271949 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Cali--Foreign Affairs Minister Diego Uribe Vargas was reluctant to comment on the state of diplomatic relations between Colombia and Nicaragua as result of the claim that the Central American country has lodged over the San Andres and Providencia archipelagos and the Serrana, Roncador and Quitasueno cays.

Uribe Vargas was here lecturing on human rights at the annual seminar organized by [words indistinct] a Jewish organization. On the other hand, he did answer questions on investigations that Amnesty International is conducting here, but ignored questions by our reporter in connection with Nicaragua. All he said was that Colombia had set forth its position in a note delivered to the Nicaraguan foreign affairs minister. The following is a brief statement by Foreign Minister Uribe Vargas. [Begin recording]

First of all I want to mention the excellent and constructive dialog held at this [words indistinct] because we have been involved with other world affairs such as those of the Middle East and other parts, we have not had time to attend to the problem with Nicaragua. Besides, whatever we need to say has already been expressed in the note we sent to Foreign Minister D'Escoto. [end recording]

Uribe Vargas also talked about the Andean Pact, indicating that during the Andean foreign ministers meeting in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, they all agreed on the need to cooperate with Bolivia's economic programs because the country's financial situation and process has completely deteriorated to the point where its participation in the integration process is difficult.

ENVOY PROTESTS SIGNING OF AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN

PA261709 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Report by Alberto Giraldo]

[Text] On leaving (Compes) today, Economic Development Minister Gilberto Echeverry-Mejia said that no incident had occurred during the talks with Colombian Ambassador to Spain Abdon Espinosa Valderrama on the new Spain-Colombia commerce agreement involving approximately $150 million.

Since the clarification by the minister is apparently aimed at belying Alberto Giraldo's confidential report in yesterday's newspaper, I have to make it clear to the minister and to the people that the serious incident that Super reported yesterday did in fact take place. At 1700 hours on Tuesday, Ambassador Espinosa Valderrama was visibly upset when he went to the development minister's office at the same time the talks were being held between the Colombian minister and Spanish Minister Juan Antonio Garcia. Before a document--that was not signed on that day but was finally signed on the following Wednesday--could be signed, Dr Abdon Espinosa Valderrama spoke to the two Colombian ministers. [as heard] He said first, the bilateral agreement between Colombia and Spain is not valid because he, as representative of the Colombian Government to the Spanish Government, had not participated in the talks and since he is the delegate of the Foreign Ministry for such talks, his absence deprives the agreement of validity.

The ambassador added that considering that the new agreement involves hundreds of millions of dollars, it is to be assumed that many commissions would be necessary by the two countries and that for this reason he was stating for the record that he disapproves of the agreement. The two ministers, the Colombian and the Spanish, listened in silence to Espinosa Valderrama and finally closed the session after the Spanish minister stated for the record that he, through the Spanish Government, would present a very strong protest to the Colombian Government as a result of the discourtesy shown by Ambassador Espinosa Valderrama.

The persons who witnessed this incident were: Colombia's Development Minister Gilberto Echeverry-Mejia; Development Deputy Minister (Saulo) Arboleda; CARBOCOL [not further identified] President Andres Restrepo; (Jairo) Londono, adviser to the monetary division; two delegates from the Mines Ministry and all the technicians of the office of the deputy director for international exchanges. These were the Colombian witnesses. The Spanish Government witnesses were: Minister Juan Antonio Garcia, the director general of foreign trade, two advisers of the minister, the Spanish ambassador to Colombia and 12 more persons who were representing the fraternal Spanish nation at the talks.

To summarize: The thoughtless action by the envoy did occur and precipitated the tense situation as a result of which the Colombian Government is expecting a formal protest from the Spanish Foreign Ministry.

ROLDOS WARNS DEMONSTRATORS AGAINST SEDITIOUS ACTS

PA272214 Paris AFP in Spanish 1712 GMT 26 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Quito, 26 Jan (AFP)--President Jaime Roldos Aguilera strongly warned that he will put in jail all those who try to create chaos in the country, adding that those who are trying to do so are mistaken.

The chief of state issued a reminder that while this is a constitutional government in which there is the right to differ, he is not going to yield to the seditious actions of a handful of irresponsible people.

The president on Friday delivered several speeches on the red-hot political situation in the country as a result of the violence unleashed by students who claim to be protesting the high cost of living.

In the cities of several provinces and in this capital, various groups of delinquents have been engaged in street demonstrations and holdups of business centers in a wave of vandalism that is creating a climate of anxiety and unrest in the country. One of the most seriously affected cities is Cuenca, 459 km south of this capital, where delinquents sacked several stores. Some 200 persons have been arrested throughout the country for questioning by the police. The government has accused ultraleftwing and ultrarightwing sectors of trying to force the democratic government into returning to a dictatorship.

In view of this situation, Roldos reiterated his decision to take action with public forces to control the abuses and vandalism being committed by the delinquents who have infiltrated student groups. The chief of state said he will oppose the seditious actions of a handful of irresponsible persons who, rather than joining efforts with the government to oppose those who want to speculate with staples, prefer to launch their attacks against the popular government.

I will not accept or allow this kind of attitude. I am a man of peace and I want a responsible peace and security for my country so we can build a permanent democracy, Roldos said.

Government Minister Roberto Dunn Barreiro defended the police activities in repressing vandalism committed by criminals who infiltrated the student groups. Fausto Molina, secretary general of public information, said there is a clearly seditious attitude among student sectors that is being used irresponsibly by undemocratic groups. The national press charged that the demonstrations, which have occurred in various parts of the country, have degenerated into vandalism and delinquency contrary to the original purpose of the demonstrations to oppose the high cost of living.

Addresses Journalists

PA271454 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 27 Jan 80 PA

[Text] President Jaime Roldos denied that his government is undefined and undecided as extremist groups have indicated. Roldos stressed that his government has a definite and popular political policy. He made this statement at a National Union of Journalists ceremony commemorating the union's 40th anniversary at which national awards were delivered and the new board sworn in. On this occasion, President Roldos reiterated his decision to maintain freedom of expression and the right of democratic debate because this is the only way to learn the truth.

President Roldos also took time to outline with more precision his government's doctrine and philosophy. He admitted that promoting democracy and freedom is an arduous and difficult task.

Cabinet Issues Resolution

PA251948 Paris AFP in Spanish 1846 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] Quito, 24 Jan (AFP)--The Ecuadorean Government will prevent the sedition of ultraleftist and ultrarightist groups from destroying the democratic constitutional system established 5 months ago, an official warning indicated here today.

The resolution was adopted by the cabinet which held a meeting last night to discuss the agitation evident in the country for the past 14 days. The students have been protesting the increase in the cost of living and so far two students have been killed, many are injured and several vehicles have been destroyed during the protests.

In view of the emergency situation, President Jaime Roldos Aguilera convened all members of his cabinet and the high-ranking military command to take measures to stop the violence in the country's main cities, particularly in Quito where there have been bloody incidents.

After having discussed and analyzed the political situation, the cabinet issued a communique expressing its official position late last night.

ARRESTED STUDENTS LINKED TO SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENT

PA252220 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Text] [in progress]...President Roldos concerning the arrest of four Revolutionary Workers Movement [Movimiento Revolucionario de los Trabajadores] operatives. They were identified as Javier Murillo Luna, Fernando Calderon Chica, Ernesto (Chung) Bastidas and Romulo Mejia Mora. They are students who were arrested in the late afternoon day before yesterday at La Victoria Plaza by political security office agents as they were staging a public demonstration against the high cost of living and demanding the creation of people's control and surveillance committees.

Several brochures on the ideology of the Revolutionary Workers Movement, a political organization that has been active here for several years, were confiscated from the arrested youths. According to the governor, this is evidence of subversive intentions and of a conspiracy being hatched against President Roldos' populist administration.

Emilio Ochoa, former president of the Philosophy School Association, has been identified as the top leader of the movement. The governor said Ochoa has received 200,000 sucres from a capitalist in Guayaquil to purchase everything the students of various schools need to sow unrest.

ARRESTED DEMONSTRATORS FACE STIFF PENALTIES

PA261450 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0328 GMT 26 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Quito, 25 Jan (EFE)--Two hundred youths arrested yesterday in Quito, most of whom are students who participated in street demonstrations, will be taken to court on charges of violating the criminal code.

Intendant Eduardo Cordoba, the highest police authority in the province, announced that those arrested face jail terms of 4 to 8 years and fines of $40 to $80 which are the penalties provided by law for those "who direct, participate in or promote terrorist or subversive activities."

EDUCATION MINISTER WARNS STUDENTS TO STOP RIOTING

PA252005 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Public Education Minister Galo Garcia Feraud said yesterday if any school arbitrarily stops working or the students go out into the streets to disrupt order either because some of the school personnel are not doing their duty or as part of the movements seeking to destabilize the constitutional regime or upset order, they will be closed and reorganized. Pertinent legal and regulatory provisions will be used to assign responsibilities. The minister was referring to the public demonstrations that have been staged by high school students in Quito and other cities.

PRESS SECRETARY MOLINA ANALYZES SITUATION

PA260249 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Raul Zambrano report from the presidential press office: talk with Secretary of Public Information Fausto Molina--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Molina] I believe things should be put in their proper perspective. I believe a clearly seditious attitude exists among the student sectors and is being utilized irresponsibly by antidemocratic groups which have already been clearly identified by the government. I think that today it is the duty of the government, its officials, the public in general and the whole nation to come out and discuss the basic problem. Not so much the passing events, the regrettable events, but rather their causes. These stem clearly from the decision by antidemocratic groups to destabilize the government. This was probably said some days ago. But to reiterate this, to repeat it, does not mean that it loses force in light of facts.

[Question] There has been persistent talk in official circles regarding this subversive plan. What investigations have been made in this regard and what concrete results have been obtained?

[Answer] Speaking to you in an absolutely familiar way, gentlemen, have you reflected on a fact, something that is taking place these days? There are groups of students, demonstrators or seditious persons on some of the corners of our city. In a matter of minutes a truck full of dirt or stones arrives and the students stop this truck, spill its contents and interrupt traffic. Where does this material come from? Why this very quick movement of vehicles in different sectors?

I ask you: Is there or is there not a connection between these demonstrations and powerful sectors interested in creating problems for this government? Or is it that this government is repressive, a totalitarian government, a government that has taken antipopular measures that has caused the reaction that is now occurring? It is a government that is 6 months old. In 9 years of dictatorship, with everything that happened, there were no acts of violence. Efforts were not coordinated as they are now. Before, they had nothing to protest. But they did have situations to protest against--corruption, shortages of food, the use of influence, repression. Were there demonstrations like those we see today in connection with the Astra massacre? But today we are witnessing them. In some cases we could be overestimating things, with a sort of morbid attitude, always saying that this country is in a permanent state of conflict instead of contributing to objectivity, equanimity and calm.

ENVOY TO CUBA RECALLED TO EXPLAIN STATEMENTS

FL251429 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The military government of President Francisco Morales Bermudez yesterday recalled its ambassador to Havana, Cuba, so that he could explain the contents of a personal communique he released in connection with several Cubans entering the Peruvian Embassy and requesting assistance to leave the socialist island. The Peruvian Foreign Ministry last night said that the ambassador to Cuba, Edgardo de Habich, had released in Havana a personal communique whose contents had not been approved by the Foreign Ministry.

The Peruvian Foreign Ministry did not release the contents of the communique but indicated it had recalled Ambassador Habich back to Lima to explain it. At the same time, the Peruvian Foreign Ministry denied having granted political asylum to 12 Cubans, among them, three women, four men and five children, according to press reports. The Foreign Ministry explained that those persons had not requested political asylum but assistance to leave the island.

Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

PY251949 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jan 80 PY

[Text of communique released by Peruvian Foreign Ministry]

[Text] In view of comments made by political figures and press reports stating that Peru had denied political asylum to a group of persons who entered the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, the Foreign Ministry states:

1. These reports are inaccurate. The Peruvian Foreign Ministry has always respected and will continue to strongly respect political asylum, which is a fundamental institution of Latin American law.

2. The people who entered the Peruvian Embassy in Havana were not seeking political asylum, they were seeking help to leave Cuba. Those people were not handed over to the Cuban authorities at any time. They left the embassy on their own accord in order to continue the paperwork related to their trip and returned under the same conditions. The Peruvian Embassy employees in Cuba are negotiating with Cuban authorities the departure from the country of the aforementioned families. The 12 members of this family group are in the Peruvian Embassy and are being properly attended to by the Peruvian employees.

3. Edgardo de Habich, Peruvian ambassador to Cuba, issued in Havana an inconveniently worded personal communique which had not been approved by the Foreign Ministry. As a consequence, Ambassador de Habich has been called to Lima to explain what he really meant in the communique.

4. The Peruvian Foreign Ministry reiterates that with regard to the defense of Peruvian interests and respect for the main principles of law and international coexistence, Peru does not require the interference of anybody in order to comply with its duties.

Lima, 24 January 1980.

Signed: Foreign Relations and Press Directorate.

CONGRESS CONDEMNS SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

PA242313 Paris AFP in Spanish 0152 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 23 Jan (AFP)--The Venezuelan Congress tonight joined the worldwide condemnation of the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan. The Standing Committee of Congress unanimously approved a resolution condemning this intervention as an obvious act of aggression and a serious threat to world peace. The resolution, which asks for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan, was approved at the motion of the ruling Social Christian Party (COPEI) and was supported by the Social Democratic and Marxist left opposition. The Communists, the only ones who have approved the Soviet action, have only two deputies and therefore are not represented in the Standing Committee, which acts between sessions of Congress.

RECIPROCAL ACTION TAKEN AGAINST CUBAN EMBASSY

PA262016 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1853 GMT 26 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] Caracas, 26 Jan (EFE)--In reciprocating treatment of the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana, the Venezuelan Government has had the Cuban Embassy in Caracas surrounded by police. The uniformed men who were keeping watch over the embassy were replaced by several Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services (DISIP) officers. DISIP is the Interior Ministry's plainclothes police. DISIP officers are stopping embassy visitors for questioning. They reportedly ask the visitors for their identification, the names of their spouses and their parents; the number of their children and the reason for the visit. The Cuban diplomats are similarly treated when they enter and leave the embassy.

Foreign Minister Zambrano Velasco justified the action noting that it is based on the reciprocity of bilateral relations. Zambrano Velasco noted the advisability of treating the Cuban Embassy here as the Venezuelan Embassy is treated in Havana. He added that he will discuss with the Cuban ambassador the latest incidents at the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana and the protest notes by the Luis Herrera Campins administration. The meeting has not taken place because the Cuban ambassador was not in the country.

Cuban Ambassador to Venezuela Norberto Hernandez Curbelo returned from Panama to Caracas last night. In an initial statement to the press, the Cuban diplomat said his country's relations with Venezuela are normal. He said that the rumors concerning an alleged attack on Fidel Castro's life are absurd and unfounded. He noted that this news is so ridiculous it does not deserve to be denied.

President To Decide Further Action

PA271940 Paris AFP in Spanish 1701 GMT 27 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] Caracas, 27 Jan (AFP)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has decided to personally decide on his country's position in view of the incidents caused by Cuban refugees in the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana, it was announced here today. A Cuban communique--which according to observers has caused some confusion here--noted that the right of asylum will be honored strictly for political motives, but that Cuba will not consider common criminals or deserters as having such, nor will it allow persons who have forced their way into embassies to leave the country. Foreign Minister Zambrano said that a Venezuelan decision will probably be revealed on Monday at the latest, after an analysis of the situation and once President Herrera has adopted a decision on the issue.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT JOIN OLYMPIC GAMES BOYCOTT

PA271329 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1930 GMT 26 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Jan (EFE)--The Mexican Government will not join the boycott against the Olympic games as requested by the United States, President Jose Lopez Portillo said here.

The President explained his government cannot take a position on the issue since the decision belongs to the Mexican Olympic Committee [COM] which is an autonomous organization representing Mexican athletes.

COM's Supreme Director Mario Vazquez Rana has already repeatedl defined his organization's stand on the Olympic games' ideals and said, therefore, it will not join the boycott which is motivated by political problems unrelated to the field of sports.

Lopez Portillo said U.S. President Jimmy Carter has not asked Mexico to join the boycott. President Carter cannot ask Mexico to join the boycott because the games are not an official event, the President said.

"The Olympic games organization is private," he added. "Whoever is responsible for the event in Mexico should take a stand. We have nothing to decide on the matter."

TAX FRAUD INVESTIGATION OF TRANSNATIONALS UNDERWAY

PA260309 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0407 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Jan (EFE)--Mexican authorities today expanded a judicial investigation currently underway to include some 80 transnational corporations. The investigation was begun after the discovery of a huge tax fraud committed by several Coca-Cola Company branch offices and by a number of other firms.

According to sources at the attorney general's office, in the past few hours police have arrested 15 officers from other corporations whose participation in the fraud has been verified. [passage indistinct] The attorney general's office has announced that the five men initially apprehended have been placed under arrest.

The crime committed by the 10 companies, belived to amount to about $22 million, was done by means of invoices for alleged [word indistinct] services [words indistinct] mixed Mexican-U.S. capital Goodrich, Dalton, Little and Riquelme, which was in charge of issuing the false invoices on the letterheads of Dynamic Advertising S.A. and Medios Objetivos S.A.

The principals implicated in these activities have been identified as Jess N. Dalton, a U.S. citizen and naturalized Mexican, Harold Campbell and Jose T. Sanchez, all of whom left the country approximately 1 month ago after being alerted by an agent involved in the investigation which started 5 months ago.

The traitorous official, Jorge Manuel Sainz, an adviser at the Finance Secretariat, is one of the five initially apprehended. According to reports from the attorney general's office, the 80 transnational companies that recorded high expenses for advertising and consultants' services and are connected to the Goodrich, Dalton, Little and Riquelme law firm will be investigated. The Pepsi-Cola Company is among these firms.

The Finance Secretariat announced today that it has not yet made a decision on the "prosecution" of these companies but that it will continue the program of investigations and audits established years ago to prevent tax evasions.

The five branch offices of Coca-Cola, Citizen of Mexico, Lanas Filtex and Lanitex--these last two from the textile industry--and the Mexican reactor industry as well as a manufacturer of electronic appliances, are among the companies implicated in the fraud.

Authorities today indicated that after beginning judicial action against those implicated, Mexico will ask the United States to extradite the three fugitives.

All those responsible are charged with tax fraud and criminal association. One of them, whose name has not been disclosed, will also be charged with attempted bribery because he offered 5 million pesos ($220,000) to an official to stop the investigation.

LOPEZ PORTILLO HOME AFTER BRIEF VISIT TO NICARAGUA

PA251824 Paris AFP in Spanish 0440 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Jan (AFP)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo returned to Mexico City at 2100 (0300 GMT) after a visit of just over 7 hours to Managua. In Managua Lopez P tillo spoke to a crowd of 150,000 which applauded him repeatedly.

The Mexican president formalized several commercial. technical cooperation and cultural exchange agreements with the Nicaraguan Government. One of the agreements signed previously with the Junta of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua provides for Mexico to send 150 buses to alleviate Nicaragua's serious transportation shortage.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE REITERATES REFUSAL TO BOYCOTT GAMES

PA240510 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0214 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Panama City, 23 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Panama's Olympic Committee today repeated that Panamanian athletes will participate in the Moscow Olympic games, despite repeated U.S. calls for a boycott in reprisal for the Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan. According to an Olympic Committee spokesman, the National Sports Institute is currently making arrangements in connection with the budget and the selection and training of the participants. The Panamanian Olympic Committee feels any official declaration reiterating its willingness to participate in the Moscow event is "unnecessary."

SHAH NEEDS SPECIAL PERMIT TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PA260427 Panama Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 0404 GMT 26 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Panama said today that the shah must obtain a permit if he wants to leave the country. However, it was not clear if this would be a mere formality, or a decision based on the request for extradition from Tehran. This comment was made by Boris Moreno, Panamanian presidential press and information officer. This adds to the confusion reigning these past few days as to whether the status of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi is political asylee or prisoner. According to Moreno, the former shah must comply with Panamanian law in order to leave Panama. He said that the shah would need a special permit from the Foreign Ministry.

CREATION OF DIRECTORATE FOR TREATY IMPLEMENTATION UNDERWAY

PA260054 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 21 Jan 80 pp 1A, 6A PA

[Text] Government officials are preparing the draft of an executive decree which will create a "directorate for treaty implementation," the new organization that will replace the Panama Canal Authority. According to Eng Tomas Paredes, the last general director of the authority, the government is rapidly preparing a draft of an executive decree to make the new organization operational. According to Engineer Paredes, the government is also preparing a bill to abolish Law 66 of 1978 which created the authority.

The government officials preparing the documents are, in addition to Paredes himself, Presidency Minister Rogelio Fabrega, Eng Augusto Zambrano, Jose Maria Cabrera, Dr Dilio Arcia and the personnel who are still working at the authority. Paredes reported that they have not yet decided if the directorate for treaty implementation will operate under the Presidency Ministry or under the direct order of the president of the republic.

"The goals and functions of the directorate have already been set, but we are working on a package of guidelines to establish the work program and the areas of specific responsibility," Engineer Paredes explained. He added that there will be eight persons on the directorate originally but did not say if there will be more added as the weeks go by.

Regarding the "dismissed" officials after the elimination of the authority, a decision made by the National Financing Commission, Engineer Paredes said that the relocation of the personnel is part of a "spontaneous process" but that it will take some time to complete.

TEACHERS GROUP, FEP VIEW CONATO GENERAL STRIKE

PA260047 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The Association of High School Teachers, headed by Prof Julio Cesar Ortiz, urges all parents not to send students to classes on Monday and Tuesday of next week. According to Professor Ortiz, the reason for this is to avoid any demonstrations that may prevent the completion of the school year. The Federation of Panamanian Students [FEP], whose secretary general is Mario Panther, has issued a communique expressing support for the general strike called by the country's leftist labor centrals which make up the National Council of Workers [CONATO]. The FEP says it believes that the CONATO strike scheduled for 28 and 29 January to demand the abolition of Law 95 and the right of workers to organize and protest the high cost of living is fair. The FEP urged students to express firm solidarity with the country's labor sector.

STRIKE ORGANIZERS REPORT ON SUPPORT FOR MOVEMENT

PA262123 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The Confederation of Workers of the Republic of Panama [CTRP], which is composed of three workers centrals and an independent group, has reported that workers of some 50 firms have confirmed participation in the strike of 28 and 29 January.

CTRP Assistant Secretary Rodolfo Benitez noted that the following organizations have confirmed that they will stop work: the union of banana workers of Changuinola in Bocas del Toro Province, the unions of banana workers of Puerto Armuelles and Rodelag in Chiriqui Province, Confecciones Veraguas in Veraguas Province, Varela Hermanos in Herrera Province, the union of workers of the Ofelina and Santa Rosa sugar mills, the Cocle cattle company and the candy factory in Cocle Province, the Panama refinery, the Cristobal docks and the entire commercial sector in Colon Province and Televisora Nacional, Interco ASA, Tropical Radio, the Panama tin shop together with 14 other firms [as heard], Rodelag, Aire Frio and four affiliated firms, Blockmigon, Inc., distributors of gasoline and their affiliates, Tropigas, Confecciones Royal, all Panama City hotels, Heurtematte and Arias, Unicar, Otis Elevator, Multiservice, the union of workers of wholesale firms, Estrella Azul, Clayco and the Promarina (fish and sardines) union.

Benitez added that confirmation is expected from other unions which are now holding general meetings to adopt a decision. As far as banks are concerned, Benitez said that most of them will not be open because their employees will participate in the strike. Benitez ended by stating that Local 907, the majority group which controls the trade union movement of workers of the U.S. Armed Forces, will also participate in the strike. Among those still pending confirmation are 15 important unions, including the national brewery.

BRIEFS

CATTLE RUSTLING--Cattle stolen in Panama are being sold along the Panamanian-Costa Rican border, Alberto Sitton, former president of the Cattlemens Association of Chiriqui Province, has charged. According to him, his charge is based on investigations conducted by cattlemen affected by the current wave of cattle rustling in the province. Sitton has asked the authorities to redouble their vigilance in order to combat these thefts. [Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Jan 80 PA]

COSTA RICA

BOWDLER HOLDS 'HIGHLY SATISFACTORY' TALKS WITH CARAZO

PA271519 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 27 Jan 80 PA

[Text] William Bowdler, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Inter-American affairs, and Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, yesterday analyzed Central America's social and political situation during a meeting which lasted more than 2 hours. Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, Costa Rican foreign affairs minister, and U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman were present.

Bowdler explained that the purpose of his visit is to meet with leaders of countries with which his office is concerned. He also said the United States wishes to give more help to these countries because it is concerned with everything that takes place beyond the Rio Grande.

Bowdler announced plans to visit Caribbean and South American countries and a plan to grant a $75 million loan to Nicaragua and to El Salvador, in addition to other economic aid.

According to President Carazo, Bowdler's visit was highly satisfactory because they had the opportunity to talk about the economic, political and social situation in Central America and particularly about Costa Rica and its problems and their possible solutions.

EL SALVADOR

FAPU OCCUPIES MORE CHURCHES TO PROTEST 'MASSACRE'

PA251942 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0326 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 24 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Members of the leftist United Popular Action Front [FAPU] today occupied churches in Mejicanos, Soyapango, Ciudad Delgado and the San Salvador district of San Jacinto, only a few blocks from the Presidential House. With this action the FAPU is protecting against what it called the 22 January "massacre," when a march of several Salvadoran Marxist organizations ended in disturbances following a shooting incident in which 16 persons were killed and 71 wounded.

JUNTA ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON 22 JANUARY VIOLENCE

PA252234 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 2315 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[Government communique issued 24 January]

[Text] The revolutionary government junta, after an objective evaluation of reports on the tragic events of Tuesday, 22 January, informs the Salvadoran people of its position on the subject:

1. The junta reiterates that it had decided to permit the free course of the demonstration scheduled for that date in the capital and, in order to forestall violence, it confined the various units of the armed forces to their respective garrisons.

2. The tragic events, which the government is the first to regret, were instigated by extreme rightist elements seeking to aggravate the climate of violence in an irresponsible effort to involve the armed forces in acts of repression.

This is a desperate recourse to divert the process of a change which has already begun. The extremists hope in this way to achieve the restoration of the structures which brought the country to its present state of crisis.

3. Proof of the good faith of the government authorities are the repeated contacts made with the human rights committee, the Red Cross and the archbishop of San Salvador and their willingness to listen to all the requests of those who were exposed to the violence. The measures taken by the armed forces on 23 January to maintain order and bring peace to the country fully fulfilled their purpose.

4. The junta has the greatest interest in the restoration of peace and tranquillity, and to this end it will take the necessary measures with regard to instigators and provocateurs of the tragic incidents. To this effect, as it announced previously, it has assigned the attorney general's office the mission of investigating the incidents in order to determine legal culpability. It also condemns the press campaigns and televised presentations of the extreme right and the terrorist action perpetrated beforehand to create a climate that would favor this disastrous incident.

Admits Police Started Shooting

PA251424 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Correspondent William Grigsby report from San Salvador]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon the Salvadoran Government junta held a new conference in which it gave the official version of the incidents which occurred on 22 January. Jose Antonio Morales Erlich, one of the junta members, explained and conceded that members of the police fired on the popular demonstration on 22 January to defend the National Palace, according to his words. He said on that day none of the security corps were in the streets, that all of them were in their quarters and that only the national police protecting the public buildings were at their stations. They fired on the demonstrators when they thought the National Palace was in danger or threatened.

Nevertheless, Mexican journalist Jorge Uribe, EXCELSIOR correspondent, who witnessed the incident, said that when the police started shooting, the demonstration was progressing in complete calm.

Colonel Majano, in the name of the armed forces and the government, rejected a request made by the United Popular Action Front [FAPU] for the removal of Col Guillermo Garcia from the Defense Ministry because, Majano said, his actions are not considered negative but in keeping with the outlines established by the government junta. The FAPU accused Garcia of being one of the persons responsible for Tuesday's incidents in which not less than 21 persons were killed an, 129 wounded.

Meanwhile, Hector Dada explained that William Bowdler's visit to the Presidential House was simply protocol and that he is just an official from a foreign government who is touring Central America, according to his words. He said during the visit they discussed only loans to develop programs in El Salvador.

At the news conference they also explained that Dr Avalo and Colonel Abdul Gutierrez, who left for Houston on Monday, were on a medical mission because Abdul Gutierrez suffers from ulcers and had been operated on by Dr Avalo. Avalo will probably return today and Gutierrez is recovering satisfactorily.

The FAPU also held a news conference yesterday morning in which Secretary General Alberto Ramos proposed what they said was the last possibility for a peaceful solution, asking the government junta to resign in order to form a new junta composed of the democratic sectors including the military youth, the popular sector of the Christian Democratic Party and other popular organizations. The FAPU affirmed that the Christian Democratic Party has three sectors: One, on the right, has ties to the U.S. Embassy and is reportedly responsible for 22 January's incidents and includes party leader Jose Napoleon Duarte and junta member Morales Erlich; the center sector includes junta member Hector Dada; and the leftist sector, which they labeled popular, in which [words indistinct] supposed members.

Nevertheless, at the news conference Hector Dada denied that any sector of the Christian Democratic Party is interested in perpetrating bloody events such as those which occurred on Tuesday. The popular government for national salvation, as the FAPU calls it, would draft a new constitution and would make reforms for the benefit of the Salvadoran people. Ramos said if this is not done, the next step would be armed insurrection. He affirmed that at the present time approximately 80 industries and farms are on a mourning strike for the 21 persons killed on Tuesday, 22 January and that the fishing industry and food distribution have been practically paralyzed. He added that consideration is being given to cutting off electric power and drinking water.

Nevertheless, there is a lot of activity in San Salvador. The businesses which close when there is any movement under way, such as yesterday's funeral for seven FAPU members killed on 22 January which transpired without incident... many businesses are closed but it is not a strike, just businesses closed due to bankruptcy or because the owners do not wish to open. [sentence as heard]

We want to again mention yesterday's machinegunning of the Nicaraguan Embassy, located two blocks from one of the principal avenues. The shooting was done by three unidentified civilians from a car. As we said yesterday, a pedestrian was wounded in the incident. The ambassador has already lodged a protest with the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry. We can also report that journalist Xiomara Chamorro has been released and that she is in good health.

LARGE GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF WEAPONS QUESTIONED

PA250039 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 23 Jan 80 p 4 PA

[Dagoberto Vega Zea article: "Against Whom Will the Arms Be Used?"]

[Text] When the spokesmen of the regime headed by the government junta refer to the revolutionary forces active in El Salvador, they always term them groups, minorities, ultraleftists and so forth, portraying them as opponents of the people and in some cases as not even being part of the people. For this reason, it is contradictory for the government to purchase such a large number of sophisticated weapons to fight these forces. It is also illogical to assume that these weapons are being bought to be used against the ultraright because everybody knows that the ultraright acts as part of the state. In other words, these rightist forces always wind up using the regular army and the armed forces to establish a new regime that will change the rules of the game of national politics in their favor.

Consequently, the purchase of so many modern weapons and the prior existence of large arsenals in the armed forces clearly demonstrate two things, which could be narrowed down to one: Either the junta is afraid of the people or the revolutionary forces are so large that--despite the contemptuous diminutives used to describe them--they are in reality powerful enough to lead a general insurrection to victory and overthrow the present regime.

These lines are inspired by the report that the people have learned that large consignments of weapons of all kinds have been entering the country through the port of Acajutla. Against whom then will these arms be used?

If we take into consideration that the two main opposing forces have been, are, and always will be the state and the popular masses, the logical answer is that the weapons will be used against the people. The profound antagonism between the people and the state is the result of a ferocious militarism, the wicked exploitation of the masses, the administrative corruption and the social injustice which has tried the patience of the Salvadorans right to the limit.

The government junta, consistent with the geopolitical strategy of the United States, is trying to stop the revolutionary movement with a "democratic" process, but the freedom and security that the junta promises the people is as unstable as the junta itself. And if there is no stability for the government, how could there be any stability for the "democratic process"?

In analyzing the political situation we must also consider that the instability of the junta is mainly due to the fact that it is a creation of an armed force which has not become democratized. The monster of reaction is alive and is hiding the armed forces. "The stab in the back," "the predawn coup," "the betrayal among colleagues" and so forth are picturesque and traditional incidents within the armed forces of Latin America.

Why would El Salvador be exempt from a situation in which all these trends are present and in which the attitude is to use force to solve the crisis? This attitude of the armed forces carries more weight than the aspiration of the people to implement the profound changes called for by our society.

As long as the military hierarchy remains undemocratized, the democratization of the republic will continue to be a utopia and the danger of a bloody return to despotism such as that in Chile would be imminent in any democratic process started in El Salvador with the best intentions in mind.

For this reason, the statement that the weapons will be used against the people is not an assumption, an exaggeration or a lie--it is a reality that the country's political history is showing fully.

GUATEMALA

BOWDLER VISIT CALLED EFFORT TO STOP AID TO SALVADORAN LEFT

PA281616 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1547 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 25 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--William Bowdler, U.S. assistant secretary for Latin America, is reportedly in northern Central America seeking to throw up a "sanitary cordon" around El Salvador to prevent leftwing guerrillas from receiving foreign aid.

The Guatemalan press today insists on the foregoing statement, although it has not been confirmed by the government. Local newscasts revealed that early this week, Bowdler asked the governments of Guatemala and Honduras to set up controls on the Salvadoran border to prevent the transit of Nicaraguan and Guatemalan guerrillas who would reinforce the armed groups fighting the Salvadoran Army. Bowdler began a tour of Central America by visiting Guatemala on Monday. He has met the government leaders of Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador.

In those three countries' capitals the topics covered during the visit of the highest U.S. official on the area's affairs have not been disclosed.

Reports from Washington indicate the U.S. Government is ready to provide all the necessary support to the Salvadoran Government junta which is facing an escalation by the opposition.

EL IMPARCIAL CRITICIZES U.S. REFUSAL TO GIVE AID

PA260348 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 15 Jan 80 pp 1, 8 PA

[Editorial: "Prestige and Respect"]

[Text] Regarding compliance with the law on respect for human rights--because these rights are not a discovery by the Americans on the moon or the personal creation of Mr Carter on his peanut plantation--it was noted some time ago, in view of the action taken by some unofficial reporters who cover Latin America, that there is a danger involved in making judgments without sufficient information. This information includes being familiar with the idiosyncracies of the people and the circumstances that determine the attitude and behavior of public officials and employees in each case, because charges by international agencies or foreigners cast suspicions on the governments. For this reason, the "new missionaries of human behavior who criticize others' mistakes"--as somebody identified them--have taken it on themselves to make quick visits and give the impression of having firsthand and direct experience about the situation and the conditions of the civilian and moral life of the society they are referring to and the circumstances under which the incidents occurred in order to back up their charges and statements. Such is the recent case of U.S. Congressman Robert Drinan, who "was not only cordially received"--as the public relations secretary of the presidency said--but was given the opportunity to see that there is ample freedom of the press here, a freedom which allowed him to "rave against the government before leaving the country."

We did not like certain circles emphazizing the fact that, in addition to being a congressman, he is a Jesuit because those are only adjectives and we are interested in his human qualities. For this reason, it is also inappropriate to keep repeating the old song about Guatemala being a military government--it would be like saying that the farmers of a certain state or a certain production sector rule the United States--because we have our institutions, a political constitution, laws, regulation and a public administration, plagued with bureaucracy just like everywhere else, based on the Civil Service Law.

We repeat, Mr Drinan did not have an opportunity to read us and he wound up tangled in a knot of opinions which are not enough to uphold a demand for freedom and rights and much less to justify this freedom and rights with individual liberties. This is not only so because the truth changes but because man is also a social being and can only be free to the extent of the freedom of others in a given time and space. Political freedom is indispensable with a pragmatic value in its evolution. It demands a reasonable path within circumstances and nobody must--or should--take over the truth, whether he is a congressman such as Drinan or a government such as that in Washington.

In reality, the attitude of persons such as this--and this also goes for a moral person who incidentally represents a government--can be described as arrogant. It is difficult to judge persons and situations you do not know too well, and it is risky to try to judge a nation while forgetting its traditions, its contributions to mankind, its present aspirations and its heroic daily struggle to survive. This is outside the range of politicians who speak from the platform of ostentation, who defend their bureaucratic or cultural posts, or who want to gain prestige and influence in the eyes of others and of themselves, such as Congressman Drinan, who would love Guatemala if he really knew it.

Central America--once united--is made up of countries which consolidated the feeling of continental solidarity and the concept of inter-American cooperation. It has always been loyal to the international system of organizations for this reason only and aside from its cultural values, it should deserve the respect of U.S. citizens. Consequently, it does not hurt when congressmen--who are unknowingly bad politicians--interfere so that the Guatemalan people are punished by not receiving aid. What we feel is indignation because we are being sentenced without having been heard in a trial, without the right to defend ourselves, which is one of the human rights, and especially because what we are defending is not anything with a monetary value but the prestige of a people and the respect for a recognized state that complies with its international commitments.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT DENIES UNREST IN ARMED FORCES

PA252357 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0141 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 23 Jan (LATIN)--The government today labeled as "false" a document published by a Mexican paper in which high-ranking Honduran military officers harshly criticized the Honduran military junta.

The document was published Sunday in the progovernment newspaper EL DIA and was signed by members of the Honduran Army. It warned military junta President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia not to act against the Honduran people. According to military junta spokesman Herman Allan Padget, the document is "false" and "tendentious" and is part of an international campaign to discredit the Honduran Government.

The document, entitled "New Unrest in the Honduran Armed Forces," denounced corruption and dishonesty in the Honduran Armed Forces and demanded "a more just and equitable revolution in which the rich will earn less and give the worker an opportunity to earn more."

The government spokesman said there are no problems among the leaders of the armed forces and the junior officers and that "the country's military is united in its concern for the country's development."

TEXACO BEGINS RATIONING DIESEL, KEROSENE

PA260148 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2342 GMT 22 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 22 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The U.S. Texaco refinery in northern Honduras today told fuel distributors that it will ration diesel and kerosene deliveries indefinitely.

According to the Texaco statement, it will limit deliveries of the two fuels to 1,000 gallons per week per distributing station. The stations will have to ration their sales to industries and to collective and freight transporters. The Association of Fuel Distributors of Honduras has stated unofficially that it will only be able to meet the demand of a very small sector of the consumers because it generally takes 1,000 gallons to meet the demand for 1 day.

The refinery has not given an explanation for its decision and the consumers and distributors believe that it is a measure aimed at exerting pressure to obtain a price increase. The refinery has asked the government to increase the price of fuels although it did not suggest the percentage it wants because Honduras has not received an official message from Venezuela stating the new price of its oil.

NICARAGUA

SOVIET PLANNING, FOREIGN TRADE MISSION ARRIVES

PA270412 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Jan 80 p 12 PA

[Text] A high-level Soviet technical mission arrived here Thursday evening and was received at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport by Planning Minister Comdr Henry Ruiz.

The delegation, consisting of five Soviet planning and foreign trade officials, will stay for 17 days, working hard alongside Nicaraguan Government technicians.

P.S. Koshelev, member of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, is heading the delegation. On his arrival he affirmed his willingness to work with the Nicaraguan Government, stressing the need to lay firm bases for trade between the two countries. Koshelev's party includes Comrade Zinoviev, department chief in the Foreign Trade Ministry; B.V. Orekhov, division chief in the Foreign Trade Ministry; V.S. Koshentayevskiy, joint chief of the State Planning Committee Division; B.A. Nikolayev, chief expert of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and Comrade V.S. Borodin, the mission's chief interpreter.

The Soviet charge d'affaires in Nicaragua, Comrade Zimakov, and Herty Lewite [as published], protocol chief at the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, were also at the airport to receive the Soviet delegation.

In the special lounge for distinguished visitors, Commander Ruiz spent several minutes talking to the Soviet delegates, who in turn thanked the planning minister for showing up at the airport because, they said, they are aware of the huge reconstruction task the Nicaraguan rulers are currently carrying out.

As several of the Soviet officials were dressed in suits and ties, Charge d'Affaires Zimakov joked with them about their "formality." Koshelev, the head of the group, commented that he urgently needed a permit from the Nicaraguan authorities to take off his tie and go around freely in short sleeves. After this joke, Henry Ruiz officially welcomed the Soviet comrades, who were then taken to the Soviet Embassy in Nicaragua.

OFFICIAL CALLS BOWDLER STATEMENT 'INTERVENTIONIST'

PA272348 Paris AFP in Spanish 2138 GMT 27 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 27 Jan (AFP)--U.S. Under Secretary of State for Latin America William Bowdler today was accused here of intervening in the domestic affairs of Nicaragua. The accusation against the U.S. official who last week toured Central America was made by a Nicaraguan Government official.

Apparently Bowdler, on leaving Nicaragua Saturday, said he would like to see the pluralist Nicaraguan revolution carried out with liberty and respect for human rights. This attitude today was criticized as interventionist by Emigdio Suarez, spokesman for the Interior Commerce Ministry, who noted that the Nicaraguan people alone have the right the decide on the path of the Sandinist revolution. Bowdler's statements on Nicaragua's future were broadcast on a radio news program, and his statements stimulated brief discussions between those who supported the attitude of the U.S. diplomat and those who scored it. Despite his cautioning, Bowdler--who actively participated in finding a solution to the Nicaraguan political crisis solved 6 months ago with the installation of the Sandinist government--also said in Managua that he hopes there will be a similar solution for El Salvador.

UNIONS DEMAND LABOR, POLITICAL FREEDOM, REJECT U.S. LOAN

PA220131 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 11 Jan 80 pp 1, 8 PA

[Excerpts] The Nicaraguan Workers Central [CTN], together with the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions [CUS], the Social Democratic Party and the Social Christian Party, held a demonstration yesterday in commemoration of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro's and Luis Medrano's deaths.

Some 7,000 workers participated in the demonstration. It left the CTN central offices and marched to Las Palmas Church, where Monsignor Obando y Bravo said a mass for Chamorro and Medrano. After the mass Carlos Huembes, CTN president, spoke about labor and democratic freedoms. The demonstration then went to the Western Cemetery to place wreaths on the graves of Chamorro and Medrano.

According to a CTN leader, the demonstration was not only to commemorate Chamorro's and Medrano's deaths, but had three other main objectives:

1. Demand labor union freedom.

2. Demand freedom for political pluralism.

3. Demand a people's democracy.

In regard to political pluralism and people's democracy, he emphasized that the people and working classes must be given participation in state organizations, that decisions must not be taken without consulting the people and that there should be a halt to the negative attitude of wanting to impose a single workers central and a single party. We want real democracy with the joint participation of the people. He also referred to acceptance by the government of a conditioned loan by U.S. imperialism. He said we must reject negotiations of this type with the imperialists. He said there can be no national unity between the workers and the bourgeoisie because they have conflicting interests.

D'ESCOTO DENIES EXPORTING WEAPONS, REVOLUTION TO EL SALVADOR

PA271300 Paris AFP in Spanish 0033 GMT 27 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Jan (AFP)--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto denied here today that his country is exporting revolution to other Central American countries. D'Escoto made this denial during a 7-hour visit to El Salvador, during which he met with the government junta and Foreign Minister Fidel Sanchez Mena.

The Nicaraguan diplomat is making another tour of the regional countries to coordinate the meeting of the Central American, Panamanian and Dominican Republic foreign ministers in San Jose during the middle part of February. The meeting would precede a Central American summit meeting.

D'Escoto denied that Nicaragua is shipping arms to other Central American countries. Although he admitted that the peoples in the area need many reforms, he said only they can obtain them for themselves.

The new Salvadoran foreign minister, Fidel Chavez Mena, said that the recent visit of U.S. Ambassador William Bowdler to El Salvador had nothing to do with either national politics or the traffic of weapons from other countries in the region. Chavez Mena said they merely discussed obtaining some credits to implement economic programs of the Salvadoran Government junta.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DELTA AIRLINES HIJACKING

Negotiations Continue

PA252101 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2023 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] Havana, 25 Jan (EFE)--The Delta Airlines plane that landed here after being hijacked this afternoon still remained at some distance from Jose Marti airport's main landing strips, while a special Cuban security forces' group surrounded the aircraft.

The negotiations with the hijackers--it has been confirmed there are two of them--continue through the plane's radio and the airport's control tower, but no direct contact has been established between the Cuban authorities and the "black Muslims."

According to last-minute reports, the hijackers will change planes here. It is believed a super DC-8 is currently headed for this capital and then will fly to Tehran.

Members of the U.S. Interests Section in Havana have been helping the Cuban authorities with the negotiations.

Journalist Jim Nobble, whom the hijackers want as a hostage, has been located in Jamaica and, according to reliable sources, is said to be on his way to join the group here in Cuba.

Although foreign newsmen accredited in Cuba requested information early today, the news of the hijacking has not reached the Cuban media and the Foreign Ministry has maintained total silence on the matter.

Hostages Leave Plane

PA252046 Paris AFP in Spanish 2038 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 25 Jan (AFP)--The AFP correspondent saw dozens of people--apparently the majority of the 62 hostages of the Delta airliner hijacked to Cuba--alight from the plane and board a truck at 1500 (2000 GMT).

Three Crewmembers Still Hostage

PA252213 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2204 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] Havana, 25 Jan (EFE)--The persons who are negotiating with the black Muslim at Havana airport told EFE he has kept three members of the crew hostage inside the hijacked plane.

According to the sources, they were able to confirm that the hijacker--who has not yet been identified--is accompanied by his wife and two small daughters.

Crewmen Subdue Hijacker

PA252234 Paris AFP in Spanish 2227 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 25 Jan (AFP)--Three American pilots who were aboard the Delta plane hijacked to Cuba today managed to overpower the hijacker and have turned him over to police.

Plane Leaves for United States

PA252350 Paris AFP in Spanish 2324 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 25 Jan (AFP)--The Delta Airlines plane which was hijacked today from the United States to Cuba by a hijakcer who was afterwards subdued by the three pilots took off at 1755 (2255 GMT) from the Cuban airport to return to the United States with its 44 passengers and 14 crewmembers, an airport official has reported.

In the meantime, Cuban authorities took the hijacker into Havana, presumably for questioning.

The hijacker kept the passengers hostage for 13 hours at the airport, the official added.

Havana Report

FL261533 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 26 Jan 80 FL

[Text] A Delta Airlines plane, registry number 1016, landed at Havana's Jose Marti airport and returned to the United States at 1750 hours yesterday afternoon. The plane, with 49 passengers aboard, including eight children, and a crew of 15, had taken off from Atlanta, Georgia, en route to New York, and was forced to change its flight and head for Havana.

The perpetrator of the hijacking wanted to go on to Tehran, Iran, demanding for that purpose a plane that could fly directly to that country. He claimed that he was a Muslim. The search for a plane with the range he demanded required difficult and complex arrangements involving the search of equipment and transfer of passengers and crew with great risk to all.

Cuban authorities acted in the interest of preventing a regrettable accident. In order to seek a solution to the situation that existed during the time that the plane was at the Cuban airport, the U.S. Interests Section representative established radio contact with the plane to discuss and negotiate a solution. Cuban and U.S. authorities, in order to solve the problem rationally and satisfactorily, agreed to give guarantees to the perpetrator of the incident that his freedom and that of his family would be respected. The person responsible for the plane hijacking accepted the solution and desisted from his action, and the rest of the passengers and the crew returned to the United States.

HAVANA: U.S. LIFTING RESTRAINTS ON CIA

PA260056 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Walter Huddleston, member of the U.S. Senate's intelligence committee, has reported that all legal restraints keeping the CIA from hiring clergy and other qualified personnel will soon be lifted. These actions follow proposals made by President James Carter with a view to lifting the few remaining legal restraints on the CIA's work.

Meanwhile, JEUNE AFRIQUE, a magazine published in Paris, denounces the CIA's espionage activities in various African countries, noting that its main operation bases are in Rabat, Cairo, Kinshasa and Nairobi.

COOPERATION TALKS WITH USSR OPEN IN HAVANA

FL252324 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 25 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Working sessions of the seventh meeting of the standing subcommittee for scientific and technical cooperation between Cuba and the USSR began today in Havana. Matters regarding the coordination of plans in the science and technology fields for the next 5-year period and the program of accelerated development of these sectors in Cuba until 1990 will be examined at this meeting. Matters to which the two sides have given priority for 1979 and 1980 and other points on the status of bilateral scientific and technical direct cooperation between Cuban and Soviet organizations and institutions also will be examined.

Miguel A. Urrutia, chief of the Cuban delegation, and (Sebulov Konyukhov), director of socialist countries of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, who heads the delegation of the fraternal country, attended the opening of the talks.

SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES 25 JANUARY

FL261831 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Jan 80 FL

[Text] A high-level Soviet trade union delegation arrived in Havana yesterday morning and was received at Jose Marti International Airport by Jesus Escandel, member of the executive secretariat of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions.

FIDEL CASTRO RECEIVES TANZANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

FL251213 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 25 Jan 80 FL

[Text] At the Palace of the Revolution, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Tanzania's Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa and the delegation accompanying him. The Tanzanian foreign minister gave to Fidel, as chairman of the nonalined countries movement, a letter from President Julius Nyerere on behalf of the frontline countries. The message, which deals with the current situation in Zimbabwe, denounces violations of the London accords. The presidents of Tanzania, Mozambique, Angola and Zambia as well as the vice president of Botswana approved the message. During the talks held by our commander in chief and the Tanzanian foreign minister, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Fidel conveyed fraternal greetings to President Julius Nyerere.

NEW COUNCIL OF STATE SECRETARY NAMED

FL261324 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Jan 80 FL

[Text] By agreement of the Council of State, Comrade Jose M. Miyar Barruecos, deputy to the People's Government National Assembly, has been appointed to the vacant position of secretary of the Council of State. The agreement explains that the post of Council of State secretary became vacant as a result of the painful loss of Comrade Celia Sanchez Manduley. It adds that it is up to the People's Government National Assembly to elect the members of the Council of State, including the secretary of this organ, whenever a vacancy exists. By virtue of these powers, Comrade Jose M. Miyar Barruecos was named to the aforementioned position by agreement signed by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 020 29 January 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

'Weak Response' to Olympic Boycott Plan Deplored [LA PRENSA 26 Jan] B 1
Support Urged for U.S. Decision on Grain Embargo [LA PRENSA 25 Jan] B 2
Vicos Predicts Difficult Year With United States [CLARIN 25 Jan] B 2

BRAZIL

Beginning of Second Cold War Foreseen [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 23 Jan] D 1
Newspaper Analyzes Policy Differences With U.S. [JORNAL DO BRASIL 23 Jan] D 2
Information Lacking on U.S. Special Envoy's Agenda D 3
CACEX Warns of Danger of Dependence on Arab Oil D 3
Nuclear Agreement Signed With Iraq D 4
Labor, Student Leaders, Politicians To Visit PLO Camps D 4
Senegalese Foreign Minister Condemns Intervention in Africa [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 26 Jan] D 4
Mexican Navy Interested in Purchasing Corvettes [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 25 Jan] D 4

COLOMBIA

Uribe Urges Peaceful Solution to Nicaraguan Dispute F 1
U.S. Position Sought F 1
Advisory Board To Meet F 1

ECUADOR

Olympic Committee Opposes Boycott of Moscow Games G 1
Government Accuses MPD of Promoting Unrest G 1
Longshoremen Stage Protest in Front of Soviet Ship G 1
Briefs: Agreement With Mexico G 1

VENEZUELA

Montserrat Satisfied With Venezuela Caribbean Policy L 1
Algeria's Ben Yahia Heads Arab League Delegation L 1

PANAMA

CONATO Strike Termed '80-Percent Effective' N 1

Business Activity Reduced N 1
CONATO Claims Massive Support N 1
CONATO Strike 'Failure' N 1
NBC Correspondent Expelled by Authorities N 2
Reasons Cited N 2
Japanese Delegation Arrives for Canal Studies N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Columnist Views Present Role of Armed Forces P 1
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 25 Jan]
Chavez Mena Criticizes Soviet Invasion, Olympics Boycott P 2
Labor Leaders Claim Economy Losing $100 Million Daily P 2
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 25 Jan]
PDC Communique Charges Rightist Repression P 3
[EL MUNDO 23 Jan]
New Anticommunist Organization Created P 4
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 24 Jan]
Communiques Issued P 5

HONDURAS

Press Comments on Bowdler's 'Mystery' Visit P 6
Civilians, Military Units Reportedly Clash P 6

NICARAGUA

Official Reports Coffee Sales to USSR, Harvest Estimate P 7
Industry Minister Clarifies His Ministry's Work Program P 7
Nunez Confirms Intention To Establish 'Mixed Economy' P 8
Police Adviser Discusses Plans For Judicial Reform P 9
Andean Pact Delegation Arrives for Visit P [illegible]

CUBA

Castro Issues Statement on Situation in Rhodesia Q 1
Rodriguez Meets With GDR Electronics Minister Q 2
Trade Talks With Portugal Open in Havana Q 2
Government Takes Measures on Right of Asylum Q 2
Briefs: Ambassador to Canada Q 2

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Fishermen Detained in Cuba; Credit Agreement With Haiti S 1

GRENADA

Bishop: U.S. Main Threat to Peace in Mideast S 1
Grenada Prime Minister Arrives in Algiers [cross-reference] S 1
Financial Aid From Algeria, Libya, Syria Forthcoming S 1

JAMAICA

Cultural, Scientific Agreement With Soviets Updated [DAILY GLEANER 21 Jan] S 2
Effect of Past Financial Aid 'Slow Poison' S 2

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Nigerian Envoy Recalled After Dispute With Argentina S 3

ST LUCIA

Louisy Replaces Opposing Ministers Trying to Topple Him [GUARDIAN 24 Jan] S 3

ST VINCENT

Prime Minister Cato Retains Seven-Man Cabinet S 4
23 Involved in Abortive Coup Formally Charged S 4

'WEAK RESPONSE' TO OLYMPIC BOYCOTT PLAN DEPLORED

PY282000 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Jan 80 p 6 PY

[Editorial: "The Boycott of the Olympic Games"]

[Text] Although 102 UN member countries have condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, only a few of them seem to be willing to convert their repudiation of the Kremlin's armed intervention into deeds. This is gathered from the weak response to President Carter's proposal to boycott the Olympic games to be held in Moscow this year. The Soviet Union can only feel encouraged by the prospects that the aggression committed against the Afghan people will in the end be judged only a slight offense, lacking the importance necessary to justify a measure such as the one proposed by the U.S. President.

Both the International Olympic Committee and national olympic committees, with some exceptions, among which are those of Canada and Egypt, have indicated that they will reject the U.S. initiative. They do not pass any judgment on the facts listed by the White House as reasons for its proposal; they simply believe that a boycott would not lead to the desired result and that in the end--and this is the most serious thing--the boycott is abetting political maneuvers which the international sports leaders have no reason to aid or support. The argument is deceptive and founded on the presumed incompatibility of sports and politics; it could be heeded, if the deduction were made that no type of political speculations is involved in sports events, much less any attempts to take advantage of them for ideological purposes.

The boycott proposed by the United States, however, goes far beyong the narrow sphere in which the leaders of the International Olympic Committee want to enclose it, because it has the nature of a moral punishment of a state attacking a defenseless people, in this way trying to awaken the conscience of the world to resist such acts. The feebleness of the reasons given for opposing the boycott becomes quite clear when it is regretted in advance that the International Olympic Committee would lose $100 million in television transmission rights if the boycott proposal prospers. The argument of the "4 lost years" (referring to the training of the athletes) which would be caused by the suspension of the Moscow games is equally deplorable. The lack of high-mindedness in these approaches should cause serious concern. At this "hour of truth" the United States will have reason to find that the number of the friends of freedom is much lower than an optimistic assessment could have made it believe at the beginning. The argument that "sports should not be mixed with politics" is not only empty of all reason but is based on the absurd notion that the pursuit of sports takes place on a level where "things of this world" could not or should not intrude.

What limit must the Soviet Union's boldness, cruelty and injustice reach; how much indifference to other people's rights must it show before it is believed that the time has come to morally condemn it, as proposed through the boycott of the Moscow games? No charter of any international organization has established that limit or any legal standard for imposing it. It is strictly a case of conscience, sensitivity and reaction to outrage. Behind the reluctance to support the U.S. proposal can be seen the weakening of the Western spirit, which is very advantageous for Moscow.

SUPPORT URGED FOR U.S. DECISION ON GRAIN EMBARGO

PY281724 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Jan 80 p 8 PY

[Editorial: Grain Embargo and Human Rights]

[Excerpts] President Carter's special envoy has arrived unexpectedly in this city, and, accompanied by the U.S. ambassador to this country, has held private talks with the foreign and economy ministers. An official communique was released at the end of the talks confirming reports by an authorized Foreign Ministry spokesman that the talks referred to "the crisis in Afghanistan and the urgent development of the restriction of grain sales by the United States." The spokesman also added that Argentine-U.S. relations were discussed.

We reported in an 11 January editorial on the grain embargo proposed by the United States and stated that reaction in view of the evil invasion of Afghanistan should be to drastically cut the delivery of wheat which the Soviet Union desperately needs, and not simply to reduce it as is the case now. We stated then that the American decision was not enough, too small and led nowhere. We now add nevertheless that it is a sanction in which all the Western countries should cooperate, because all of them, and not just the United States, have been aggravated and cynically ridiculed by the Soviet Union. Consequently we believe that in view of this emergency we should not hesitate to adopt a common tactic with other governments that would permit the invader to be punished in the indicated way with the least possible harm to Argentine interests, which should be equitably safeguarded.

On the other hand, human rights in our country cannot be the object of any negotiations, not even in an indirect or restrictive form. It could not have been included in the discussion of Argentine-U.S. relations because human rights constitute an internal matter in which no government, not even ours or any international organization of which Argentina is a signatory, can intervene. According to the country's current institutional system, human rights are guaranteed by the Constitution and safeguarded by the judges.

VIOLA PREDICTS DIFFICULT YEAR WITH UNITED STATES

PY260153 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 25 Jan 80 p 6 PY

[Exclusive undated interview with former Army Commander Gen Roberto Viola in Mar del Plata]

[Excerpts] [Question] During the past few years has Washington ever pressed for elections?

[Answer] We are going to be fair and honest about this. The United States has never applied any pressure in this regard, and you can be sure that it will not. I could tell you that I have the grounds for making a judgment that it has no interest in doing it.

Viola believes that this year will not be the best for relations with the North Americans and that "the grain problem has shown that there is an obvious lack of communication with the United States," but that the mission of Carter's special envoy will serve to clarify a few things." He said: "Regarding the position adopted by Argentina in view of the U.S. request, we did not have many alternatives. The blame should be divided a little. There is an entire study to be made. Look, 10 years ago when I was in the Argentine mission in Washington, I wrote a professional study on differences of opinion with the United States on matters of security. There are certain things that are secondary to them and very important to us and vice versa. This is currently the case."

BEGINNING OF SECOND COLD WAR FORESEEN

PY252120 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Jan 80 p 3 PY

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "The Total Change of an Impossible Policy"]

[Excerpts] Hastily published excerpts of the State of the Union message which President Jimmy Carter will present today to the two congressional chambers, gathered in a joint session, are ample proof that the policy of appeasement--which was given the more sophisticated and seductive name detente--has finally been pigeonholed. Through the authorized voice of its President, the United States has officially begun the second cold war. The attitude of the democratic superpower could be no different, because did it not resort--as Harry Truman did in 1947--to the policy of "containment?" [given in English] Soviet expansionism, which is proceeding at an accelerated pace, in a few years would have achieved its avowed objective: world domination.

The control of the Persian Gulf and of the two maritime routes is the key to world hegemony--at least that is what the Soviets have retained from the political testament of Tsar Peter the Great (1721). It is not necessary to stress the validity of that statement. It has not been for nothing that the Russians have tried to seize Iran several times since the beginning of the 18th century. This is the prize in the tremendous conflict that is formally beginning today.

A UPI commentator recalls the difference in tone between the 1979 and 1980 State of the Union messages. In 1979, Carter's style was that of a mellifluous supporter of detente. In 1980, the tone is that of a born "cold warrior." [given in English] We hope that following this drastic change of opinion about the Soviets that has taken place during the past 3 weeks, the U.S. leader has learned the lessons of history once and for all. If he was forced to speak and act in this manner at this time, possibly going against the impulses of his missionary soul, it was because he let himself become involved, albeit following the example of Henry Kissinger, with the policy of detente, tailored to suit Soviet interests. Bitter is the awakening from a lengthy and profound illusion. Nevertheless, it is better to awaken late than never.

Carter is following in Truman's footsteps. He announces the same doctrine of contention in the face of Soviet expansionism, and he promises that Pakistan will get the same aid that Roosevelt's successor promised Greece and Turkey. The second cold war has started in the same regions in which the first one started. Moreover, the West's situation is much more difficult in 1980 than it was in 1947. What is causing apprehension is the West's habit of always arriving late.

Johnson promised to aid Romania after Czechoslovakia was invaded. Carter promises aid to Pakistan after the invasion of Afghanistan. Would it not have been possible to prevent the initial aggression? The U.S. decision to regain its military superiority is an auspicious sign. Therefore, it is hoped that the United States understands this and, even more important, that it has the courage to use its strength. The tanks must not remain parked in the arsenals but, for example, sent to Saudi Arabia, which is feeling the threat of the 20,000 Russian soldiers bivouacked in Yemen.

NEWSPAPER ANALYZES POLICY DIFFERENCES WITH U.S.

PY252243 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 23 Jan 80 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "Natural Differences"]

[Text] The typical problems of the current world crisis only seemingly cause new ruffles in Brazilian-U.S. relations. Substantially, nothing has changed in the protracted efforts which Brazilians and Americans have been making in the past 3 decades to give clarity and objectivity to their natural and necessary dialog. Brazil is interested in conducting an increasingly more sincere exchange of ideas on mutual interests. Because this exchange is traditional and, so to speak, unavoidable, it is once in a while subject to lapses which nevertheless do not separate the two countries from their common objective.

Readjustments are always called for in accordance with the circumstantial convenience of one country or the other, but this does not mean turning one's back on a commitment which does not need to be spelled out because it is rooted in historic, geographic and political circumstances which are just as valid in moments of greatest difference in points of view. A recent remark by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, who ironically told journalists that Brazil "would not play dirty with the United States," must be understood in this sense. Except for the need to match the language of a bad question, the remark was really a diplomatic appeal to make a distinction between the commitment referred to previously and the behavior of the two nations as dictated by their immediate interests.

U.S. policymakers understand that distinction very well, and they have made it an axiom of international relations, bluntly stated by John Foster Dulles when he said that the United States had no friends, only interests. This is a hyperbole which, nevertheless, represents the real foundation of any foreign policy at some level. But at another level, it invites us to think maturely about the extent of coexistence between the two countries which have specific responsibilities in the continent and which should be willing to review those responsibilities for their mutual benefit. The truth is that the United States has neglected that coexistence, inasmuch as it has drawn up "a policy for Latin America" on the basis of a model as restricted as that of the small Caribbean countries, without taking into account the complex reality of 20 independent states with aspirations to achieving a status as important politically as that of the European Community. The U.S. efforts to understand this reality have been purely circumstantial, because like Brazil, Argentina and Mexico have only been consulted at critical moments when their support was needed.

Some factors which the Americans seem not to understand have become evident with the worsening of the crisis in the East. Setting aside the rhetoric of "emergent power," Brazil has clearly gained a new weight in several categories in which the world outlook has changed. The failure of several Latin American attempts at integration--Punta del Este, the Treaty of Montevideo, the social and economic act of Rio de Janeiro, and the protocol of amendments to the OAS Charter signed in Buenos Aires in 1968--led us by way of the help-yourself road into a situation substantially different from that which existed when the possibilities of creating a common market were considered. Despite well-known setbacks, Brazil is today the largest soybean exporter, the largest cocoa producer and one of the largest markets for computers, in which Japan is strongly competing with the United States. Brazil diversified its economy, and its greatest economic partner is no longer the United States but the European Community, mainly the FRG and France. We never succeeded in satisfactorily solving tariff questions with the United States, and the deterioration in the terms of trade became practically irreversible. The tendency to pay higher prices for our purchases while receiving lower prices for our sales is getting worse.

Now that the map of the world has been redrawn, the cold war is gaining momentum and the oil crisis has seized the world, the time has come to review our relations objectively in line with directives more in tune with the seriousness of the situation. Our solidarity with the United States cannot be expressed through actions which would ruin our economy, as would be the case with the embargo on exports of our main products, or through ineffective and romantic actions such as boycotting the Olympic games. Moscow provokes a sense of revulsion in the democratic world in other ways. Tehran is the stage of actions which arouse the same sentiments of revulsion, but this, in the very midst of the crisis, does not inhibit us from receiving Iranian oil in exchange for our agricultural products.

This would not be the proper avenue toward a solid policy to accomodate the real interests of the two countries. Insofar as Brazil becomes stronger in the south, it will be contributing to an effective, better and more useful coexistence with the northern part of the continent. Brazil's positions, which perhaps conflict with the strategy of the United States, should be understood as differences between sovereign allies, and this should be done in the interest of the natural alliance between the two countries.

INFORMATION LACKING ON U.S. SPECIAL ENVOY'S AGENDA

PY261557 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 26 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Preceded by rumors of possible failure in Argentina, President Carter's special envoy, Gen Andrew Goodpaster, will begin his meetings in Brasilia tomorrow. So far, no meeting has been scheduled with the army minister, but Goodpaster might meet with the armed forces chief of staff, Gen Jose Ferraz da Rocha. Goodpaster's visit will take place in the midst of a total lack of information concerning his contacts and itinerary. For example, yesterday afternoon Itamaraty still did not know who was going to welcome the visitor at the airport. The current agenda has only two meetings scheduled so far: One with Minister Saraiva Guerreiro on Monday morning, and another with President Figueiredo in the afternoon of the same day. This does not mean that Goodpaster will not make contact with other Brazilian authorities.

CACEX WARNS OF DANGER OF DEPENDENCE ON ARAB OIL

PY261604 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 26 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Brasilia--The Foreign Trade Department [CACEX] of the Banco do Brasil has warned that Brazil is currently vulnerable to foreign pressures. A 15-page paper reportedly published by CACEX warns that Brazil's dependence on Arab oil makes it politically vulnerable to pressures or demands from abroad. According to the CACEX report, the swift growth of the nation's debt will place the country in a vulnerable position and leave it open to demands from the International Monetary Fund. This will make it subject to pressures from the developed countries resulting from the decline in its liquidity rate.

This report was prepared after the issuance of the December economic measures, and it suggests a number of changes in these measures. The report states that there is absolutely no way to balance trade by just increasing exports. The forecast for this year's trade is equally pessimistic: an estimated deficit of between $5 and 9 billion. It is worth recalling that former Finance Minister Karlos Reischbieter made similar forecasts, which precipitated his dismissal.

The newspaper does not identify its sources and limits itself to stating that its reports have been confirmed.

Meanwhile, a mobilization took place in Comayagua over the weekend because Jaime Andara, a coffee grower, had been kidnaped. A $50,000 ransom was paid for his release but the police captured the kidnapers.

NICARAGUA

OFFICIAL REPORTS COFFEE SALES TO USSR, HARVEST ESTIMATE

PA262242 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 26 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The Soviet Union has formalized its first coffee purchase from Nicaragua. It totals 500 tons, or 11,000 quintals. The sale was arranged between a Soviet commercial delegation that arrived here last week and the Nicaraguan Coffee Enterprise [ENCAFE] under the Interior Ministry.

ENCAFE's Jose Antonio Baltodano reported yesterday that the coffee was bought at an average price of $170 per quintal, for a total of $2 million. Soviet yearly consumption of coffee totals 50,000 tons. The ENCAFE official said coffee samples have been sent to Bulgaria, Romania and Poland while 1,500 tons were sold to the GDR the last time around.

Nicaragua expects to sell coffee to those international markets again this year although coffee prices have been decreasing in the past few days. In sales reported by Colombia and Brazil, the price of coffee has dropped $20 per quintal.

Nicaragua also sold 20,000 quintals of coffee to Spain early this year. Export production this time has been estimated at 1 million quintals, 200,000 less than earlier estimates. Work force problems, the appearance of coffee rust in the Pacific area and other problems related to the civil war last year caused the lower estimates.

INDUSTRY MINISTER CLARIFIES HIS MINISTRY'S WORK PROGRAM

PA270138 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] Companeros Fernando Guzman and Ernesto Leal, industry minister and deputy minister-director of the People's Industrial Corporation (COIP), respectively, discussed the objectives and functions of that new ministry this morning. Their news conference also dealt with the Industry Ministry's participation in COIP's 1980 economic reactivation plan.

According to Companero Industry Minister Fernando Guzman, the industrial reactivation plan is clear, well-defined and dynamic and provides orientation. It was drafted in coordination with the Planning Ministry and is aimed at real objectives, such as increasing production in the areas of medicines, food, clothing and shoes. It will thus guarantee the people's welfare and the effective value of the Nicaraguan people's real salary. Following are the minister's statements:

[Begin Guzman recording] [In progress] ...Planning Ministry, as the general director and coordinator of the entire economic reactivation and development plan. Our major concern in these first few months will be to guarantee the implementation of the 1980 industrial reactivation plan, which also covers 1981.

URIBE URGES PEACEFUL SOLUTION TO NICARAGUAN DISPUTE

PA282358 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1724 GMT 28 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Cali, Colombia, 28 Jan (EFE)--Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas said here today that the International Court at The Hague could be one avenue for solving the dispute with Nicaragua, but it is not the only one. "The International Court at The Hague is one of the avenues, but of course it is not the only one. The important thing is to reaffirm Colombia's firm determination to coexist with all its friends and neighbors," the foreign minister said. Uribe Vargas said that Colombia greatly admires Nicaragua's people and government "and for this reason I believe that any controversy should be resolved in a friendly manner, within the framework of international law."

The foreign minister noted that Colombia signed a treaty with Nicaragua in 1928 which defined the maritime limits as well as Colombian and Nicaraguan sovereignty, with Colombia having jurisdiction over San Andres and Providencia and Nicaragua over Mosquito. Therefore, he said, "I believe there is an eminently valid rule of law," but Colombia does not maintain an attitude of confrontation, but rather a friendly attitude toward Nicaragua and all its neighbors because it believes in peaceful solutions.

Last year, Nicaragua disputed Colombia's jurisdiction over the islands of San Andres and Providence and the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrano cays in the Caribbean Sea, a situation which has already caused some bad feeling between the two countries.

U.S. Position Sought

PA290321 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 28 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Colombia today instructed Virgilio Barco Vargas, its ambassador in Washington, to try to learn the U.S. Government's position regarding Nicaragua's claims to sovereignty of the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrano cays and Providencia and San Andres islands. In Foreign Ministry circles it was learned that the U.S. statement to the effect that this dispute could be settled through juridical intervention fell on high Colombian Government circles like a jug of cold water. A Foreign Ministry spokesman emphatically told this station that Colombia cannot accept this position because it would be tantamount to placing doubts on Colombia's sovereignty to the islands. Ambassador Barco Vargas will try to learn in the coming hours exactly what the U.S. State Department thinks in relation to this.

Advisory Board To Meet

PA290323 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 28 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The Foreign Affairs Advisory Committee will reportedly be convoked in the coming hours to analyze the new situation stemming from Nicaragua's claims to sovereignty over three cays in the Caribbean Sea which Colombia has had in its possession since 1928. It was learned that the problem in convoking the advisory board involves the vast differences of opinion among its members, a circumstance which makes the government fear that it will not be possible to reach a consensus within the board on the position that Colombia must adopt. However, this station learned that the Foreign Ministry has carefully begun holding consultations with friendly governments of the continent to learn other opinions on this problem.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE OPPOSES BOYCOTT OF MOSCOW GAMES

PA290210 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0014 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Guayaquil, Ecuador, 28 Jan (EFE)--The Ecuadorean Olympic Committee (COE) confirmed here today its objection to the boycott of the upcoming Moscow Olympic games called by the United States.

The COE statement reads that "the basic principle of sports is its total independence from political matters. Therefore, we reject any blackmail attempt which seeks to use this noble activity of youth as an element of pressure against any peoples of the world.

"The campaign to boycott the Moscow Olympic games constitutes an attack on the existence of one of the few instruments open to youth to reaffirm their love, faith and contribution to universal peace," the COE states.

Finally, it reaffirms its support of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and supports the participation of all athletes of the world in the Moscow Olympic games.

GOVERNMENT ACCUSES MPD OF PROMOTING UNREST

PA281810 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 28 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Fausto Molina, secretary general of public information, emphatically accused the Democratic Popular Movement [MPD] of promoting the state of unrest which led to last week's violent incidents.

He made this statement during a Channel 4 Television program conducted by newsman Patricio Quevedo. Tunguragua representative Galo Pico Mantilla and Gonzalo Almeyda Urrutia, former secretary general of the administration and of Congress, also participated in this program.

They agreed that the current unrest has political and economic roots. Almeyda Urrutia said some leaders were taking advantage of youths who were undergoing an identity crisis.

On the other hand, Pico Mantilla said the situation was inherited from the military dictatorship. He added, however, that the legislative and executive branches were also to blame for the situation because of measures they have approved increasing the cost of living.

LONGSHOREMEN STAGE PROTEST IN FRONT OF SOVIET SHIP

PA272152 Paris AFP in Spanish 1556 GMT 27 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Guayaquil, Ecuador, 27 Jan (AFP)--Members of the National Federation of Maritime and Port Workers [FEMAPOR] have staged a demonstration in front of a Soviet ship in Guayaquil port to protest the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The FEMAPOR, which declared a boycott a few days ago on all Soviet ships that arrive at the port, organized a march in front of the Soviet ship, Aleksandr Puskin, which arrived at the port on Saturday.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO--Mexico and Ecuador have signed a cooperation agreement in the field of social security, mainly involving the exchange of technicians and experience. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 27 Jan 80 PA]

MONTSERRAT SATISFIED WITH VENEZUELA'S CARIBBEAN POLICY

PA250043 Caracas VENPRES in Spanish 1452 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 23 (VENPRES)--Montserrat Prime Minister John Osborne said today that his government is very happy with Venezuela's stand toward the Caribbean islands and hopes this policy will continue. Osborne said that even though no agreement has been signed between the two governments, he expects Venezuela to provide cooperation in education, health, culture, sports and energy. He made the statement during a visit to Congress, where he met Senate President Godofredo Gonzalez and Carlos Canache Mata, president of the Chamber of Deputies.

The prime minister was accompanied by Communications and Labor Minister J.B. Chalmers, Agriculture and Housing Minister F.A. Margelson and Congressmen K.A. Casell, J.E. Ryan, Erick Kelsech and Edwards. [as received] Osborne thanked the president of the Congress for the Venezuelan Government's invitation and stated his desire to strengthen bilateral ties of frienship and cooperation.

ALGERIA'S BEN YAHIA HEADS ARAB LEAGUE DELEGATION

PA272148 Caracas VENPRES in Spanish 0002 GMT 26 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 25 Jan (VENPRES)--Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia, who heads the Arab League delegation, said at the Foreign Ministry today that "the Arab world awaits with interest the visit of President Luis Herrera Campins," the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry revealed. "There are traditions of friendship and solidarity between Latin America and the Arab world, which is aware of the important role of Venezuela in Latin America," he said in reply to a question on whether the trip of the Venezuelan chief of state is advisable in view of the explosive situation existing in the Middle East. He added that "the Algerian people and their leaders as well as the other Arab countries eagerly await the visit of the president of Venezuela, who will be greeted with warm affection and fraternity."

Seddik Ben Yahia said, "I have been appointed chief of a delegation in the name of the chiefs of state and government who held a special meeting in Tunisia in December to discuss the Middle East situation." He said, "I come as head of this delegation and I represent several Arab nations in explaining to President Herrera Campins and the Venezuelan polticial leaders our unanimity and solidarity on the problems of the Middle East."

Concerning the implications and effects of the invasion of the Soviet Union in the Middle East, he noted that "the Middle East and the rest of Asia are living in a most difficult and delicate situation, and it is truly posing a problem in the relations between the superpowers and the developing nations." He emphasized that "in more precise terms, the Middle East is facing an emergency situation, that of finding a just and peaceful solution which may guarantee the Palestinian people the full recovery of their legitimate rights in their fatherland."

Asked if Algeria believed it is advisable to hold an OPEC meeting in view of the prices on the international oil market, Seddik Ben Yahia replied that "I am the spokesman of all Arab nations; therefore I will speak in their name and not just for Algeria."

After his statements, he met with Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco, who talked with him prior to the luncheon offered by the Foreign Ministry. The Algerian foreign minister will remain here until 1700 Sunday.

CONATO STRIKE TERMED '80-PERCENT EFFECTIVE'

Business Activity Reduced

PA282308 Panama City Circuito RPC-TV in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Jan 80 PA

[By Migdalia Fuentes]

[Text] Today the capital's productive capacity was reduced, but not paralyzed, due to the start of the strike called by the National Council of Workers [CONATO] in demand of the derogation of Law 95. Early this morning the bus stops were filled with persons who could not get to work due to lack of transportation. Many taxis were not in service. A National Guard bus was seen picking up people at the bus stop at the social security clinics on the Transisthmian Highway.

At 1000, however, although activities were not normal in the city, the great majority of stores and a large number of companies kept their doors opened. The store owners, as is the practice under such circumstances, kept their security grills in place. There were no students seen on the streets and some school buses failed to pick up students this morning. National Guardsmen could be seen on the streets wearing their regular uniforms.

Spokesmen of the Chamber of Commerce, although refusing to make any statements, indicated that measures were being taken to establish the number of workers absent today in the business activities as a result of the lack of transportation. They explained that the chamber had asked the businessmen not to punish those employees who had arrived late to work due to lack of transportation.

CONATO Claims Massive Support

PA282309 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The general strike called by the National Council of Workers [CONATO] has been 80-percent effective. Today at mid-morning the strike was 80-percent effective, CONATO spokesmen told the national broadcasting service and expressed their satisfaction at the support given by the Panamanian working classes at the national level.

Rolando Ordonez of the Isthmian Workers Central said: For us the strike has been a complete success. Early today we received reports from the central provinces, Chiriqui, Colon and labor organizations in Panama. According to these reports 75 percent of the working classes, at the national level, are supporting the strike. We want to thank the transport companeros, both bus and taxi drivers who have supported our cause, which is the cause of all the Panamanian working class and not only a sector. We expect that the transport companeros and banana workers will also support us tomorrow as they did today.

CONATO Strike 'Failure'

PA282310 Panama City Circuito RPC-TV in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The strike called by the National Council of Workers (CONATO) has been a failure up to midday today. In Chiriqui Province, with the exception of the banana sector, commercial and industrial activities have continued normally, along with transportation activities. The president of the Chamber of Commerce of Chiriqui, Ricardo Perez, told RPC that work activities continue as normal in David. In Puerto Armuelles, only the Chiriqui Land Company closed operations as the banana workers union joined the strike. Commerce, however, continues open in Puerto Armuelles as well as private transportation activities.

The strike has been more effective in the city of Colon, where strike supporters forced the closing of large organizations such as the Free Zone and the Panama Refinery, setting up picket lines to prevent the entry of workers as they appeared for work this morning. Daniel Delgado, administrative secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and Industries of Colon, described the action as involuntary stoppage. Commerce in the city of Colon is 75-percent closed. The owners and workers are at the doors of the establishments, however, ready to open once they obtain protection from the authorities or when the menace of the strike supporters disappears.

The strike supporters also forced the Panama-Colon bus line to stop operations. This morning, they stopped the buses carrying workers to the piers and other canal area installations on the Atlantic sector, threatening to stone the vehicles. Many workers continued to work on foot.

Public offices are in full operation throughout the country. The public services offered by the state's autonomous entities have continued normally, such as the aqueduct and trash collection by the National Institute of Aqueducts and Sewers [IDAAN], telephones by the National Telecommunications Institute and electricity by the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification. IDAAN released a communique at 1100 this morning announcing that water supplies are normal throughout the republic, thus denying false reports released by some radio stations.

NBC CORRESPONDENT EXPELLED BY AUTHORITIES

PA281918 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1859 GMT 28 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Panama City, 28 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--U.S. correspondent Sally Chardy, of the NBC Radio and Television Network, has been expelled from Panama City by the authorities, an official source told ACAN-EFE today. The Panamanian Government has not revealed the reason for the expulsion. It promised, however, to issue an official communique on the matter later today.

According to information obtained at noon today by the local "Televisora Nacional" station, Chardy released information accredited to the Panamanian chief of state, Aristides Royo, indicating that the shah of Iran was being held in Panama. The Panamanian president, according to the local television station, denied having released that information to journalist Chardy, who left for the United States yesterday.

Reasons Cited

PA282303 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2226 GMT 28 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Panama City, 28 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--U.S. newswoman Sally Chardy, of the NBC Radio and Television Network, has been expelled from Panama by the country's authorities in accordance with a resolution issued today by the presidency's information office. According to the document, newswoman Chardy, who left yesterday for the United States, has been deported "because in her role as a foreign correspondent she sent reports abroad which affect the security of the Panamanian state. Chardy's reports attributed to Panamanian President Aristides Royo the correspondent's subjective statements and conclusions, which did not conform to the truth," the resolution states.

JAPANESE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR CANAL STUDIES

OW291019 Tokyo KYODO in English 0952 GMT 29 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Panama City, Jan 29 KYODO--A 13-member Japanese delegation arrived here late Monday from New York as local newspapers played up their hope that its talks with President Aristides Royo and other Panamanian officials might see major progress made toward construction of a new sea-level canal across the isthmus.

The group, led by President Shigeo Nagano of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, will visit a possible route of the projected canal, besides talking with government officials and businessmen. Alaska Democratic Senator Mike Gravel, an ardent advocate of a second Panama Canal, accompanied the Japanese study team, which includes bankers and businessmen. One of its members, upon arriving, said rather modestly, "We're here just to probe whether the project is feasible at all."

The route to be inspected by Nagano's team runs from Puerto Camito on the Pacific and Lagarto on the Atlantic with the western section of Lake Gatun in between. The 58-kilometer overland section of the new canal would be 200 meters wide. The gap between the sea levels in the Pacific and Atlantic is six meters during the maximum hours of the day, but studies conducted so far have proved this poses no navigational problem.

The sea-level canal will forgo the time-consuming locks used in the present canal to raise ships up the slight elevation change across the narrow land mass. It will be designed to accommodate supertankers of up to 500,000 tons, compared with ships of up to 50,000 tons that can go through the present canal.

Whether construction can be started depends on the outcome of future feasibility studies including the one to be made by the Japanese team. Estimates on total costs, released so far, vary from $8.3 billion to $15 billion. One estimate has put the period of construction at 10 years.

According to Japanese members, problems involved in the second canal project are financing, the economic aspects of the canal, environmental implications and cooperation from the United States. They said the key to financial problems would be how much the Americans and Europeans are ready to put up. The canal would be owned by Panama, but the way it is operated would affect the readiness of other countries to invest in the project, they said. In regard to economic aspects, one major problem is whether future shipping demand will be large enough to pay for the costs.

But above all, the Japanese said, much depends on whether the United States is ready to take on full participation in the scheme. U.S. consent on the second canal is necessary under provisions of its Panama Canal agreement with the Panamanian Government.

EL SALVADOR

COLUMNIST VIEWS PRESENT ROLE OF ARMED FORCES

PA261741 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 25 Jan 80 pp 36, 56 PA

[Commentary by "Josefo," pen name of Guillermo B. Menjivar]

[Excerpts] In this poor imitation of a civil war which we are experiencing in El Salvador, no one wants to listen any longer to the serene voice of reason or the force of logical argument. Documented presentations have no value, nor do historical quotes, illustrious thoughts, properly interpreted words of the Gospel or generally advisable political reasoning. There prevails only rowdy shouting, brutal threats or open imposition from positions of power.

Well then, we ask, what is the aim of those high-volumed shouts? Who are they trying to convince? To whom are they addressed? Undoubtedly, all this shouting does not contain any messages or proposals for the solution of the nation's problems. Their only purpose is to intimidate.

The taking of power by the extreme leftists, if the present political crisis continues, will be the epilog of the "underdeveloped revolution" which has installed itself in power since Romero's fall. There have been inefficient and incompetent public officials like Ungo and Mayorga Quiros (may they rest in political peace), directed by the foreign Jesuits of the Central American Catholic University, with the blessing of the prelate and advised by (Sol Castellano), who is well-known and has been around a long time. These people have created, with their destructive manias, the indispensable framework and climate for the extreme leftist forces to develop with great vigor. Those forces now unhesitatingly declare at the top of their voices that they are ready to take power and to toss overboard the present members of government, whom they consider to be traitors that have sold out to U.S. imperialism.

However, above all, the greatest historical crime of these opportunists is that of having used the armed forces for the so-called revolutionary political schemes which were prepared with haste and without much thought in the few hours following the barracks coup which ousted President Romero. These schemes have been presented to the country as the genuine opinion of the younger military officers.

Being civilians, we don't know how one forms or establishes the opinion of that sector of the army, known as the young military officers, and whether this opinion is shared by the older officers in active or inactive service.

In any case, what should concern us is that the army has been made to participate in uncertain events at a political crossroads with all its attendant risks, and has been separated from its true function as an institution. This function is outlined in the Constitution of the republic, which every official upon receiving his military commission swears to defend and uphold, as have all the officials of the present government, including the members of the junta.

So far, what has the army gained by taking up a political cause which, by its very nature, is controversial? Whose affection has it won? If civil war were to really be unleashed--God forbid--by the grace of all these petty politicians who have only managed to strengthen and polarize conflicting positions, who would the army fight against and who would it defend? The Christian Democratic Party because it is the official party, thereby taking Duarte to the presidency? The extreme left which seeks to replace the army with a people's militia? The high-ranking bourgeoisie? The unruly mobs incited to destructive violence? In other words, who would it be for and who would it be against?

The army of yesterday, of today, and forever should form alliances only with the true people, represented by all those good citizens who dearly love their fatherland, who enhance it with their work, who aspire to live in peace, justice and freedom and who contribute with their culture, economic means and labor without class distinctions or class hatred to the development of the country and its institutions for the benefit of all.

CHAVEZ MENA CRITICIZES SOVIET INVASION, OLYMPICS BOYCOTT

PA251946 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1647 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Fidel Chavez Mena, the new Salvadoran foreign minister, told journalists Wednesday that he personally condemns the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan because he considers it the crudest form of power in a foreign nation. He also condemned the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Iran because he considers it a violation of international law and the principle of extraterritoriality. He also criticized the U.S. boycott of the Moscow Olympics.

On Central America, Chavez Mena said he will pay a courtesy visit to the different foreign ministers to discuss general aspects. He made no reference to the Honduran-Salvadoran situation which arose from a 100-hour war between the armies of the two countries in 1969.

LABOR LEADERS CLAIM ECONOMY LOSING $100 MILLION DAILY

PA271449 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 25 Jan 80 pp 1, 2, 15 PA

[Text] There is panic in the country's economic sector. The country is losing $100 million daily. Some 150,000 workers are idle, paralyzing the national economy. The workers of over 80 concerns began a 3-day strike on 24 January. The national strike is being promoted by the United Popular Action Front [FAPU], the People's Revolutionary Bloc, the Nationalist Democratic Union, the Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation [FENASTRAS], the United Confederation of Salvadoran Workers [CUTS] and other popular organization unions members of the revolutionary mass coordinator.

"This is not the time to make statements or condemn actions of the junta," FENASTRAS spokesmen emphasized. "This is the time for great decisions," they stressed, saying that victory will be attained by making decisions into facts. The purpose of the strike, the organizers explained, is to deal big capital an economic blow. "This strike is an effective defensive mechanism," the union leaders said. The purpose of the 3-day national strike is to show the capitalists who the real producers of wealth are and who the legitimate owners are, some union leaders said.

According to reports, the workers warn that if the security corps and the oligarchy do not yield, they will start another general strike, but this time it will be accompanied by a popular rebellion. The CUTS has gone on strike their spokesman said. The CUTS includes over 60 unions, many of which have ceased their activities.

The Jose Guillermo Rivas National Unions Federation also announced yesterday that several of its unions are on strike. The purpose of the national strike is to pressure the government junta into dismissing Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia, Deputy Secretary Nicolas Carranza, National Guard Director Colonel Medrano, Major Dawison and other officers. The strike organizers demand that the junta begin criminal proceedings against the abovementioned officers because they are responsible for the 22 January repression, according to statements made to EL INDEPENDIENTE by the FAPU secretary general.

The strikers also have condemned the military cordon placed around the National University which violated the national autonomy guaranteed by the Constitution.

They also have repudiated the shameful national radio network established to curtail the peoples right to freedom of expression. More specifically, this radio network tried to suppress news and comments on the massacre of the Salvadoran people on 22 January.

The labor leaders have made derogatory remarks about the government junta because, according to them, the new rulers had said that the radio stations went into a network to keep the right from attacking popular organizations. The strike organizers said the junta has said the radio network prevented the airing of slogans and commentaries drafted by the extreme right against popular organizations. The labor leaders do not believe the radio network kept the extreme right from attacking the 50,000 persons who had sought asylum at the university.

PDC COMMUNIQUE CHARGES RIGHTIST REPRESSION

PA251655 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 23 Jan 80 p 15 PA

[Paid advertisement by the Christian Democratic Party: "The Repression of the Right; From Upholding of Past Regimes to Subversion of a Democratic Revolutionary Government"]

[Excerpts] Repression: Who Promotes It

What has been happening are not isolated incidents. They are the developments of a strategy conceived to return us to the times of Molina and Romero. In the past, the oligarchic right used repression to uphold their regimes of oppression and dictatorship. Today, it uses it to make the popular and antioligarchic program adopted by a democratic revolutionary government fail.

In the past the right found in the army and the security corps the instrument for keeping people subjugated. Now the armed forces have broken with the oligarchy and declared themselves in favor of popular aspirations. The oligarchic right is, therefore, reactivating its terrorist organizations, the Nationalist Democratic Organization, the White Warriors Union and the White Hand, and continuing to manipulate some chiefs, officers and troops so that with the aid of certain local commanders and repression, structural changes will be prevented.

The information our party has, which the public knows, is clear on this. Many officers of the armed forces, many members of the security corps, many local commanders have expressed their wish to serve the people and to collaborate in and foster the program of structural changes. At the same time, however, there are still chiefs, officers, members of the security corps and local commanders who continue to serve antipopular interests, who are opposed to the government's program and who continue antirevolutionary and repressive conduct.

The Objectives of Rightist Strategy

From what we have pointed out, it is evident that the policy of repression and violence which the oligarchic right is implementing seeks to fulfill several objectives.

1. It is seeking to create a negative image of the present government among the people and the international community so that it will be unable to implement its democratic program of popular participation.

2. It is attempting to silence by assassination and threats all those persons belonging to the political parties and organizations fighting for changes.

3. It is seeking to create a climate of fear and uncertainty among the population that will prevent the process of structural changes and generate favorable conditions for retaking power.

The right, then, continues its relentless war against the people. All this repression and violence has the final purpose of preventing structural changes, that is to abort the democratic revolution already in progress and permit the passing of the political, economic and social power from the oligarchy to the people.

The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] In the Face of These Facts

The PDC, in the face of the present wave of repressive events, expresses its deep concern and total rejection and condemns the bloodshed which this criminal right is carrying out against so many men, women and children, whose only crime it is to want to transform the present unjust structures.

The PDC, since its founding, has struggled for the effectiveness of human rights. In the past, we fought from the opposition. Now, we are doing it from the government.

Our position is the same: against repression and in favor of human rights and structural changes in the nation.

In denouncing these facts, the PDC demands that the local commander, Arturo Iglesias, and the other coauthors of the massacre in the town of Nueva China Mejita be tried by common courts. We know that this person has already been captured and we demand that the rigors of the law be applied to him.

For social justice within a regime of authentic democracy, PDC.

NEW ANTICOMMUNIST ORGANIZATION CREATED

PA251459 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 24 Jan 80 p 40 PA

[Text] In a letter to LA PRENSA GRAFICA, extremists report the creation of the Organization for Liberation from Communism [Organizacion para la Liberacion del Comunismo--OLC], stating that its first action has been against the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR], in whose office a bomb was detonated.

In addition to the letter, they sent a communique indicating the following points:

Communists unite because your death is near. Hunger, unemployment, disease, anguish and the suffering of the Salvadoran people are little by little destroying the republic. We can no longer live in hamlets, cantons, neighborhoods and colonies.

If we were only half alive under the self-expatriated oligarchs, the communists and terrorists of the BPR, the 28 February Peoples Leagues, the CCPL [not further identified], the ULAECECA [not further identified], the UTC [not further identified], national resistance [as published], the Revolutionary Peoples Army, the Armed Forces of National Resistance, the United Popular Action Front, the National Democratic Union, the National Revolutionary Movement and the illegal Communist Party are finishing us off.

For you, assasins of the communist world, the end justifies the means, and your ends and objectives are neither social justice nor the well-being of the majorities, but to quench the insatiable thirst for power of the communist bear, which manipulates you from Cuba, the land without liberty, or from Russia, the laboratory of death and destruction.

To satisfy the Soviets, you treacherously do not care that all our people are suffering because you do not bring peace, only war. Gentlemen of the communist world: Step up your final insurrection because your death is near.

Today, 20 January, we celebrate the beginning of the true revolution that is going to definitely liberate us from the death of our fatherland, our women and children.

Gentlemen of the communist world: Begin to count your hours because with your extermination, we are going to eradicate from our country vandalism, death, hunger, disease and the unemployment that is filling us with hunger and destroying us.

This is neither a warning nor a signal. It is the beginning of the execution of the communist and terrorist hordes which have destroyed our people.

Working Salvadorans, honest Salvadorans, Salvadorans seeking justice and not the destruction of your country: Fight to the death against communism and terrorism. To death with terrorism, to death with communism.

Salvadorans: Fight terrorism. Salvadorans: Fight Salvadoran communism.

For a free and sovereign fatherland, OLC.

Communiques Issued

PA270134 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1500 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[Text] About an hour ago our studios received two communiques from the Organization for Liberation from Communism [OLC]. Among other things the group says:

We are distributing this communique to all media which follow an ethical line in the present events in the history of our country. Our organization was born with a fighting spirit created by the protest against the economic and social disaster existing in our country. We are not with the left or the right but with the desire to impose the justice so urgently needed by our people.

We sincerely believe the worst enemies of our country are the communists and their followers. Our war is against them and we are determined if need be to sacrifice our lives. Ideas are opposed with ideas. Now the communists want war and war they shall have. We shall destroy the Marxist-Leninist movement in El Salvador. We do this convinced that it is the best thing we can offer our country, and may history judge us.

We shall communicate with you again in the near future. [Signed] Central Command of the Organization for Liberation from Communism.

Another communique says: Communists, unite because your death is near. The communique attacks a minority sector of the Catholic Church which has served as tools for the atheist and murderous Communist Party and their branches, the BPR, FPL, FAPU, [name indistinct], LNR.

The communique says: How can you make dangerous statements without investigating the facts? How is it possible that a radio station calling itself Catholic has served to divide Salvadoran society even more, increasing the climate of hatred, violence, bloodshed and death?

They attack the Communist Party and blame it for the violence existing in the country and say: for a free and sovereign country. Central Command of the OLC. They say Christ never spoke of politics--he spoke of love. He never spoke of guerrillas--he spoke of love. He never spoke of repression and torture--he spoke of our love for our fellow men.

HONDURAS

PRESS COMMENTS ON BOWDLER'S 'MYSTERY' VISIT

PA240514 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0213 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 23 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran press today terms "enigmatic" the unexpected 2-hour visit that William Bowdler, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, made yesterday.

According to the newspaper EL TIEMPO, "Bowdler yesterday reminded the Honduran military junta that each country's economic and social development must be prompted in a peaceful and democratic climate."

For its part, the newspaper EL HERALDO rhetorically asks: Why did Bowdler come yesterday? He affirmed he had come to discuss vital issues, but he did not say which. Furthermore, Carter's special envoy was contemptuous toward the press, the paper adds.

The newspaper LA TRIBUNA also wonders about the reason for Bowdler's visit to the Honduran military junta, noting that the U.S. official has been directly contacting the Central American rulers, but has been very careful not to disclose the fundamental aspects of his "intriguing" mission.

The newspaper LA PRENSA notes "Bowdler's new mystery meeting with the military junta" and recalls that every time this U.S. diplomat has moved through Central America it has been with some premeditated purpose, which has led to important political changes.

CIVILIANS, MILITARY UNITS REPORTEDLY CLASH

PA282352 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1604 GMT 28 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 28 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The local newspaper EL HERALDO today reports on an armed confrontation between armed civilians and military units over the past 24 hours in Comayagua Department in central Honduras.

According to the newspaper these reports have been "confirmed" but there are no details on any casualties. It was said that the incident prompted a police mobilization throughout Comayagua.

"Unofficial reports indicated that the armed clash occurred between leftists and military forces. However, this has not been confirmed," EL HERALDO reports.

The newspaper also says that "this incident was the only one registered in the country," omitting reports on simultaneous clashes in Macuelizo, in Santa Barbara Department, and Mosquitia, in eastern Honduras.

NUCLEAR AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH IRAQ

PY251717 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 25 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Brazil and Iraq have signed an agreement on the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The agreement provides for cooperation in appraising reserves and prospecting, exploiting and benefiting from uranium. It also provides for the supply of natural and slightly enriched uranium to feed the reactors, and for exchanging experience and the training of human resources.

LABOR, STUDENT LEADERS, POLITICIANS TO VISIT PLO CAMPS

PY252317 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 25 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Brasilia--A 20-member delegation of Brazilian labor and student leaders and politicians will visit several Palestinian camps in southern Libya in March at the invitation of the Brazilian PLO office. The delegation will also be received by the PLO executive committee and meet with members of Yasir 'Arafat's organization.

SENEGALESE FOREIGN MINISTER CONDEMNS INTERVENTION IN AFRICA

PY282257 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Jan 80 p 5 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Senegal condemns any type of intervention which could in turn cause any type of destabilization or harm to the African equilibrium, and it defends that continent's independence and wants it to be respected. This remark was made by the Senegalese foreign minister, Moustapha Niasse, during an interview that he granted last night at the Itamaraty Palace. He said, however, that his country avoids "specific details of problems" [particularizar problemas]. This is why he did not directly answer a question which included two aspects: whether the presence of Cuban troops in Africa causes any type of concern for Senegal and whether he believed that the factors that had recommended and justified the presence of those troops had already been eliminated. Answering another question, the foreign minister recalled that in an initial decision, the African countries had opposed the creation of a continental military force. He said that this matter would be studied again in July in Liberia.

The final act of the meeting of the mixed Brazilian-Senegalese commission, held over 2 days in Brasilia, indicates that the two parties will study the possibilities of a Brazilian mission visiting Dakar as a followup to the understanding reached on the granting of a line of credit to that African country. The line of credit, amounting to $12.9 million, will be signed between the Bank of Brasil and the Senegalese Government. Brazil has offered the Dakar government research services in minerals and remote sensing equipment.

MEXICAN NAVY INTERESTED IN PURCHASING CORVETTES

PY282243 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Jan 80 p 5 PY

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro--In Rio de Janeiro yesterday, the secretary of the Mexican Navy, Adm Ricardo Chazaro Lara, confirmed his country's interest in purchasing 15 Brazilian corvettes and said that the only thing now lacking is the Mexican president's authorization. The purchase order, if implemented, must provide for the participation of Mexican technicians, which would enable that country to "build another 25 vessels with its own technology," the admiral stressed. The request that has been submitted to President Lopez Portillo is aimed at the patrolling of Mexican waters within the 200-mile limit. According to Chazaro's estimates, the cost of each corvette will be approximately $30 million.

The plan includes some general guidelines we will discuss briefly, but in addition we must begin laying the groundwork for the creation of a new industry, a new industrial sector that responds to our needs and to the strengthening of our economy, a new economy and an autonomous, independent economy geared toward the satisfaction of the needs of our large majorities and toward the strengthening of all aspects of our development.

In order to carry out this task, we have created the Industrial Planning Directorate at the Industry Ministry. The divisions of this directorate will be responsible for the various industrial branches. Planning will be done on the basis of the industrial sector's division into branches. It will no longer be a jumble of things in general. Instead, we will have to explain and diagnose each branch's situation, including private industry, the people's industry and small industry. On the basis of this analysis and diagnosis we will outline development programs for each branch, following at all times the basic orientations of the 1980 plan.

At the ministry we have also created a technological directorate. It will be mainly concerned with reporting on and aiding industrial development from the standpoint of industrial technology. It will be particularly concerned with the search for new independent technology--as technology has been one of the traditional mechanisms for the exploitation of our economy--with the strengthening of applied technology and with new [word indistinct], including research or technological research (centers) or institutes.

In addition, we will have an information directorate, which will be in charge of all industrial data and specific situations. [end recording]

NUNEZ CONFIRMS INTENTION TO ESTABLISH 'MIXED ECONOMY'

PA281703 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2246 GMT 27 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 27 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Comdr of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Telles confirmed today that a "mixed economy" is being established in Nicaragua.

The Sandinist leader, who is perhaps the one most closely linked to the country's working and peasant masses because he is involved in organization programs, told ACAN-EFE that "the areas of the people's and private ownership are being combined in this mixed economy."

The people's assets consist of all the lands, businesses and other properties confiscated from the Somoza family and the most notorious representatives of "Somozism."

Nunez said efforts are being made to create a "spirit of national unity" and involve all Nicaraguans in the process. He admitted that the Nicaraguan bourgeoisie and private enterprise "will gain strength" by becoming involved in the economic reactivation plan. In this way Nunez answered the criticism from Marxist-Leninist elements who have said the bourgeoisie is currently developing strength in Nicaragua.

The commander of the revolution said this "strengthening" is definitely taking place but that historical evolution and experience indicate that "everybody has to participate" in the reactivation process if an economic "takeoff" and the goals for 1980 are to be attained.

The economic plan seeks to reduce the inflation rate to a level below the world inflation rate (reaching at least 15 percent). It also seeks to reduce the current unemployment rate of 34 percent to at least 19 percent by providing almost 100,000 jobs.

The young leader made the statements to ACAN-EFE at Government House shortly before addressing a crowd of representatives of Sandinist Defense Committees in Managua which expressed support for the government in connection with the closing on Wednesday of the Marxist-Leninist newspaper EL PUEBLO.

He said in the past the stronger economic groups that monopolized credit and banking activities distributed the loans among the most "recalcitrant" members of the bourgeoisie and the dictatorship's inner circle. Nunez added that it is true that the bourgeoisie is participating in the economic plan but it is also true that the large, medium-sized and small producers are also involved in this year's plan following the changes that have taken place.

He said the small producers, who were always neglected by the Somozist regime, are not only participating in production now but receiving incentives. Therefore, "maybe the bourgeoisie's participation means that that sector will grow stronger, but the small producers are also growing stronger," he said.

Nunez added that the interest of the government in getting "everybody" involved in the economic reactivation process "indicates--through the new conditions being established--the single pattern of conduct to be observed and accepted by everybody to attain our goals. Anyone violating this [code of] conduct must be condemned and politically buried," he said.

POLICE ADVISER DISCUSSES PLANS FOR JUDICIAL REFORM

PA281938 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The Nicaraguan Supreme Court and the Interior Ministry will completely reorganize the administration of justice under the name of Sandinist judicial reform. The first step to be taken will be the creation of emergency laws that permit effective crime control in the country. For this reason the Sandinist People's Police will be allowed to have police courts to solve small judicial problems. These courts will be empowered to convict criminals based on police evidence only and issue sentences for up to 1 year. Let us listen to national police adviser Adrian Meza Castellanos who will explain the police courts:

[Begin recording] We are conducting a study of the administration of justice in the country and have reached the conclusion that we cannot continue to use the system the Somozist dictatorship used to fight crime.

In addition to establishing the authority of police to issue sentences for up to 1 year, we are discussing the complete reorganization of the administration of justice in the country. We will say without fear that what we are really doing is promoting at all levels--at the Supreme Court, Interior Ministry and other levels--what we have termed the Sandinist judicial reform. We believe that the problem of justice in our country must be a priority. It consists of justice for the innocent and punishment for the guilty. For this reason, we have drafted certain projects and stated certain ideas which are being analyzed to see the best way in which we can start this reorganization.

The first step is the creation of emergency laws to allow [words indistinct] crime in the country. Some people believe that it can be started with the project you just mentioned--letting the police process certain criminals for [words indistinct]. Others believe that there is more to the problem than giving limited court powers to the police. We must try to solve the great problems pertaining to the administration of justice, such as those linked to the judicial bureaucracy.

We have been discussing this and will explain it to the Nicaraguans in detail at another opportunity. However, we want to stress that this problem is real. Right now I want to emphasize that there are many common criminals and we must solve this problem. We consequently believe that the best thing to do is for the revolutionary government to allow us to create police courts with the powers of a local court. This means the police courts will determine the crime and issue a report on it just as the local courts do. This idea is being analyzed as I was [words indistinct]. However, as I already said, this will not be all. We want the police, the judicial branch, the attorney general's office and so forth to discuss the problem much more thoroughly. We also want the universities to express their views on a new judicial reform based on the postulates of the Sandinist revolution, that is, a Sandinist judicial reform.

I have to answer your question in a general way because that is not the problem. The problem is that we need more laws, a better reorganization of the courts, more legal education at the highest level and more juridical conciliation for the people. There are many great problems which are very important for the country but I am discussing the ones I [words indistinct] which is the judicial problem. [end recording]

The police courts will be located in all sectors of the country where there are Sandinist police stations so that justice can be better enforced.

The courts will have four sections: One to try minor offenses such as drunkenness and vagrancy; one to deal with consolidation and arbitration [words indistinct] to hear complaints of two parties and issue a ruling; one to hear cases of general crime such as thefts and homicides and issue instructions and one to hear special crimes which deal with major offenses. This court will be in charge of police investigations, including technical reports concerning finger printing, [word indistinct], composite drawings and [word indistinct]. This will help speed up the judicial process and justice will be administered in the best way. We are already working on trials of this kind in Managua, Meza Castellanos concluded.

ANDEAN PACT DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA261407 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2814 GMT 26 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 26 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--As part of its rapprochement tour with the Central American countries, a three-member Andean Pact delegation arrived today in Managua.

The group includes Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry adviser Galo Leoro, Colombian Ambassador to Venezuela Cornelio Reyes, Venezuelan Ambassador to the OAS Hilarion Cardozo and Carlos Pozo, the group's secretary.

According to a Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry spokesman, the visitors seek not only to expand the friendly ties but also to learn about the advances and goals of the Nicaraguan revolution firsthand.

The mission of the Andean Pact, of which Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia are members, will meet today at noon with the five junta members ruling this country and with the Sandinist National Liberation Front leaders conducting the revolution.

The South American diplomats will hold a news conference before going on tomorrow to Guatemala and El Salvador.

CASTRO ISSUES STATEMENT ON SITUATION IN RHODESIA

FL281235 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 28 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, as chairman of the nonalined countries movement, has issued a message concerning the events that are taking place in Rhodesia.

The message explains that Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, at the request of the presidents of the frontline states and in accordance with a meeting held by these countries on 10 January, sent Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa [to Cuba] to convey the protest of the aforementioned nations over the action undertaken by British authorities in Rhodesia.

In the opinion of these countries, says the message, the British authorities are violating the letter and spirit of the Lancaster House agreements. They state that in accordance with what happens in Rhodesia in coming days and weeks, the frontline states will undertake diplomatic actions among which is summoning the UN Security Council to discuss this issue.

As a result of the information conveyed to me by President Nyerere, says Fidel in his message, I address myself to the members of the nonalined countries movement to ask them that, in keeping with agreements reached at the nonalined sixth summit conference, they act in support of the rights of the people of Zimbabwe and the Patriotic Front to demand from British authorities the strictest respect for the Lancaster House agreements.

The message points out that the situation in Rhodesia is characterized by the presence of South African troops, which is contrary to the assurances given during the conference in London, and that the British governor has not acted in accordance with the assurances given for the concentration of Patriotic Front forces. He did not increase the number of assembly points demanded by the Patriotic Front and neither did he act with a spirit conducive to the success of the cease-fire and the preparation for free and fair elections. A number of fighters for the freedom of Zimbabwe have been assassinated. The British governor in Rhodesia likewise is using the troops of the Smith-Muzorewa regime to control peace, in direct violation of the Lancaster House agreement. A group of these forces killed the Patriotic Front soldiers when these were going to assembly points. The British governor now says that they were acting in accordance with their rights.

The message of the chairman of the nonalined countries movement adds that the auxiliary forces of Salisbury, in other words, the armed followers of Bishop Muzorewa, have been left on their own, and in fact now are moving to the areas which the Patriotic Front forces had evacuated, occupying them when the latter move out to the assembly points. The message states that these Muzorewa forces are terrorizing and frightening the people in many places and the Patriotic Front forces are being surrounded by those of their racist enemies. Moreover, the British governor at no time has gone to the cease-fire commission, where all parties are represented, to consider violations.

All these facts, states Fidel's message, show the total lack of seriousness of the British authorities in Salisbury and are equivalent to a violation of the letter and spirit of the Lancaster House agreements. It then adds: The British Government is not fulfilling the agreements that were reached under its chairmanship in London. It thereby ceases to guarantee that elections be free and fair, which is its principal responsibility. There cannot be free and fair elections if the aforementioned conditions prevail, the message emphasizes, if the South African troops remain in Rhodesia and if the Smith-Muzorewa forces are allowed to move with complete freedom and to intimidate the people.

In his message to the nonalined countries, Fidel says that in denouncing this situation at the request of the frontline countries, we are certain that all members of the movement, in the face of the gravity of the situation, will join in the denunciation and protest and will offer all their support to the Patriotic Front and to the cause of a free and independent Zimbabwe.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH GDR ELECTRONICS MINISTER

FL261723 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Jan FL

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the councils of State and Ministers, has received GDR Electronics Minister Otfried Steger who is making an official visit to our country. Matters concerning bilateral cooperation and topics of mutual interest were discussed during the friendly and fraternal meeting.

GDR Ambassador to Cuba Harry Spindler, and the Cuban ministers of the iron and steel machinery industry and communications, Marcos Lage and Pedro Guelmes, respectively, participated in the meeting.

TRADE TALKS WITH PORTUGAL OPEN IN HAVANA

FL290229 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The third meeting of the Cuban-Portuguese mixed commission on economic cooperation began today in Havana. The Portuguese delegation is headed by Armando de Sousa e Almeida, state secretary for foreign trade, and Dr (Manuela Lima), director of services for bilateral relations of the foreign trade general directorate. Representing Cuba are Manuel Estefania, vice minister for exports, and Armando Blanco, director for trade policy of the Foreign Trade Ministry.

The working sessions will continue until next Wednesday when a cooperation protocol will be signed. The Portuguese delegation arrived in our country on 27 January. During its stay in Cuba it will visit state agencies and offices of the Foreign Trade Ministry.

GOVERNMENT TAKES MEASURES ON RIGHT OF ASYLUM

PA271728 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Jan 80 PA

[Text] In an official note issued in Havana, the Cuban Foreign Relations Ministry has announced that the Cuban Government will not grant exit permits to persons who force their way into diplomatic missions and do not meet requirements for the right to request protection according to the right of asylum.

The official note points out that it has been internationally recognized that the right of asylum is granted persons in imminent danger of losing either their life or freedom for strictly political reasons and who must, therefore, seek asylum in diplomatic missions.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO CANADA--Cuba's Council of State has designated Comrade Carlos Amat ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to Canada. Until his appointment Comrade Carlos Amat was director of the Foreign Ministry's Latin America and Caribbean Department. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Jan 80 FL]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

FISHERMEN DETAINED IN CUBA; CREDIT AGREEMENT WITH HAITI

FL261350 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The foreign secretary of the Dominican Republic yesterday confirmed that nine Dominican fishermen are detained in Cuba although he ruled out that they are under arrest. Retired Vice Adm Ramon Emilio Jimenez said the Dominicans reached Cuban waters by mistake and could not return home [words indistinct]. According to the chief of Dominican diplomacy, the government of President Antonio Guzman is trying to secure the return of the fishermen detained in Cuba.

Foreign Secretary Ramon Emilio Jimenez was interviewed by journalists at the conclusion of the signing ceremony for a reciprocal credit agreement between the central banks of the Dominican Republic and Haiti. Jimenez went on to say: it is true that nine Dominican fishermen are detained in Cuba; however, I want to clarify that they are not in jail although their legal status has to be resolved before they return home. [passage indistinct]

GRENADA

BISHOP: U.S. MAIN THREAT TO PEACE IN MIDEAST

FL252017 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 25 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop told journalists in London today that the United States and not the Soviet Union posed the main threat to peace in the Middle East and he said it was for this reason that Grenada supported Moscow in the United Nations General Assembly vote condemning the Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

Mr Bishop, who was on his way home after a visit to the Libyan Jamahiriya, Algeria and Syria, said Grenada was not convinced Moscow's action constituted an invasion. He went on to charge that the United States was supporting counterrevolutionary movements based in Pakistan which were attempting to undermine the Afghan Government.

Turning to the question of U.S.-Grenada relations, Mr Bishop said he had evidence that mercenaries had received unofficial American assistance in abortive coups in October and November and because of this, relations with Washington were strained.

GRENADA PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN ALGIERS

For reportage on Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's Middle East Tour, see the 16 January and subsequent issues of Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT.

FINANCIAL AID FROM ALGERIA, LIBYA, SYRIA FORTHCOMING

FL282201 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2108 GMT 28 Jan 80 FL

[Text] During a refueling stopover in Kingston, Jamaica enroute to his country, Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop announced that his country will get financial aid amounting to $10 million from Algeria, Libya and Syria. The prime minister of Grenada has just concluded an official visit to those Arab countries, where he finalized agreements on economic and commercial cooperation.

In a press conference, Bishop explained that the financial aid will be used mainly for the completion of a modern air terminal currently under construction at Point Salines on the outskirts of St Georges, capital of Grenada. Grenada's international airport, which is being built with Cuba's technical assistance, will cost $45 million and will be equipped to receive large jetliners.

JAMAICA

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT WITH SOVIETS UPDATED

FL231515 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 19 Jan 80 p 1 FL

[Text] The 1980/81 work programme for cultural and scientific exchange between the Soviet Union and Jamaica was signed on Wednesday at Jamaica House.

This work programme is a development of the scientific and cultural agreement signed between the Soviet Union and Jamaica in 1978, under which the work programme is renewed every two years.

The 1980/81 work programme will cover areas in science, and education; culture and arts, cinema, radio broadcasting, T.V. and other media, sports, copyright and book publishing, health and social security. It will also promote the development of contacts between youth organisations, women organisations and other organisations.

Signing on behalf of the U.S.S.R. was the Soviet ambassador to Jamaica, Mr. Dimitri Musin and on behalf of Jamaica, the Hon. Arnold Bertram, minister of state in the Office of the Prime Minister.

Speaking after the signing, Mr. Bertram said he looked foreward to the implementation of the programme which would strengthen the links between the U.S.S.R. and Jamaica, and would help to broaden friendship between both countries.

The Soviet ambassador said the programme reflected the friendship which had developed between both countries. He also said that this type of programme was one of the best means of promoting understanding between people and of developing friendly relations.

Present at the signing were officials of the Soviet Embassy and the Office of the Prime Minister, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and a representative of the attorney-general's office.

EFFECT OF PAST FINANCIAL AID 'SLOW POISON'

FL281402 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 28 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The minister of state in the Ministry of Finance and Planning, Senator Richard Fletcher, says remarks made by Security Minister Dudley Thompson at a private meeting in Libya about aid to Jamaica had been misreported.

Senator Fletcher returned home yesterday from a visit to the Middle East and North Africa on a government mission with Mr Thompson. Mr Fletcher said that in the talks Mr Thompson referred to the fact that over the past few years the financial assistance received by Jamaica had been inadequate to meet its difficulties and that, as a result, the effect of that assistance was as if Jamaica was taking slow poison. But Mr Fletcher said that Mr Thompson did not accuse the United States of giving Jamaica slow poison.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

NIGERIAN ENVOY RECALLED AFTER DISPUTE WITH ARGENTINA

FL281525 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 24 Jan 80 p 9 FL

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Wednesday, (CANA)--Nigeria yesterday confirmed that its high commissioner to Trinidad and Tobago, Mr. Oluremi Adesola, had been recalled following last September's housing row with an Argentine diplomat here.

But the Nigerian Government said the Dr. Eric Williams administration here did not influence the decision.

Nigeria's views on the row between Mr. Adesola and Argentina's ambassador Mr. William Cash, who was evicted from his official residence by Nigerian guards, were given by visiting minister of state in the Nigerian Ministry of External Affairs, Chief Patrick Bolokor, during a press conference.

The news conference followed talks between the minister's five-member party, which left here yesterday for home, and Dr. Williams and his Foreign Affairs Minister Mr. John Donaldson.

The chief said: "On our side, we decided to pull out our envoy to enhance the good relations between Argentina, our country and Trinidad and Tobago." The Trinidad and Tobago Government had not asked for the high commissioner's recall, he added.

The housing row flared up last September, but the ex-high commissioner left for home only recently, amid speculation that his role in the affair had angered Nigeria. There had been no official statement.

The Nigerians took over the diplomat's official residence on September 23 while the Argentinians were still asleep. Argentine Government officials had used the building for 10 years, but last July the Nigerians bought it. The lease under which the Argentine diplomat occupied the building was due for expiry at the end of 1979.

Matters arising out of the seizure of the residence of the Argentine ambassador have been resolved, the Nigerian minister said.

During the press conference at the Hilton Hotel, north of Port-of-Spain following a two-day goodwill visit to this oil-rich-twin island state, Chief Bolokor said that relations between Trinidad and Tobago and Nigeria were not as good as they could have been following the row.

ST LUCIA

LOUISY REPLACES OPPOSING MINISTERS TRYING TO TOPPLE HIM

FL281520 Port-of-Spain Trinidad GUARDIAN in English 24 Jan 80 p 1 FL

[Excerpt] Castries, Wed--The leadership crisis within the St Lucia Government that has plunged the country into a state of confusion took a new turn today with Prime Minister Allan Louisy announcing the appointment of two new ministers to counter a Cabinet boycott by colleagues supporting his challenger and deputy, Mr. George Odlum.

The move came amid confirmation by one of Mr. Louisy's opponents in the government that the ministers supporting Mr. Odlum had decided to attend no more Cabinet meetings until the controversy was resolved to their satisfaction.

Agriculture Minister Peter Josie, one of Mrs. Odlum's leading backers in the dispute, said the plan to boycott Cabinet was to hamstring the prime minister since he would be without a quorum.

But Mr. Louisy's action today effectively took care of the situation.

Odlum in Germany

Of the nine ministers in the original Cabinet--one is yet to take his oath of office--three are supporting Mr. Odlum and three are behind Mr. Louisy with the attorney general in the middle declaring himself neutral.

The additional two ministers without portfolio who took their oaths of office today effectively give Mr. Louisy the upper hand.

Mr. Bruce Williams, 61, had his appointment as parliamentary secretary (trade) revoked and was appointed minister without portfolio.

The other new minister without portfolio is Mr. Cecil Lay, 35, the deputy speaker in the 17-member House of Assembly.

Mr. Louisy has shown no intention of dismissing members of the pro-Odlum faction from the Cabinet. Mr. Odlum left here yesterday for Germany on an industrial and tourism promotion drive.

ST VINCENT

PRIME MINISTER CATO RETAINS SEVEN-MAN CABINET

FL242054 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 24 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Prime Minister Milton Cato of St Vincent has retained the seven-man Cabinet which has been the government of the island since 1974. The appointments were published in the official government gazette.

Seven government ministers who were hurriedly sworn in during December following the uprising on Union Island have kept their portfolios which they had held since 1974. No deputy prime minister has been named but Mr Hudson Tannis, the minister for home affairs and tourism, is generally regarded as the man to take the job. Mr Cato will also have the portfolio of minister of finance, information and Grenadine affairs.

23 INVOLVED IN ABORTIVE COUP FORMALLY CHARGED

FL252049 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 25 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Police in St Vincent have formally charged 23 of the people detained in connection with last month's abortive coup on the ward island Union. Reports from the Vincentian capital, Kingstown, said that among this number were 17 people who were last week before the [words indistinct] review tribunal. They have been charged for unlawfully and maliciously causing an explosion of a nature likely to endanger life. They also face the lesser charge of taking away uniforms, rifles and ammunition from the police station on Union Island.

Originally, some 47 people were held for complicity in the December 7th armed uprising on the island, 47 miles away from the mainland.

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 021 30 January 1980

BOLIVIA

Unsigned Military Document Causes Political Uproar C 1
Armed Forces Disclaim Responsibility C 1
President Gueiler Asks COB for Social Truce C 2

BRAZIL

Text of Brazilian-Iraqi Nuclear Agreement D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 25 Jan]
Enriched Uranium Exports Denied D 2
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 26 Jan]

CHILE

EL MERCURIO Analyzes Chilean Position in Beagle Mediation [26 Jan] E 1

PARAGUAY

Opposition Leaders Cite Eaton's 'Lack of Tact' H 1
Refuse To Attend Reception H 1
[LA TRIBUNA 26 Jan]
Editorial Evaluates Eaton Visit H 1
[LA TRIBUNA 29 Jan]
National Accord Denounces Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan H 2
[LA TRIBUNA 21 Jan]

PANAMA

CONATO Reports Increasing Solidarity With Strike N 1
Port Workers' Support N 1
Colon Strike 'Complete Success' N 1
Strike Losses Estimated N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Continued Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan Scored P 1
[LA CRONICA DEL PUEBLO 21 Jan]
Antigovernment Protests, Violence Continue P 1
OLC Kills Leftists P 2
FPL Clashes With Guards P 2
Junta Plays Down PDC Office Takeover, Church Accusations P 3
Junta Denies Responsibility in 22 January Incidents P 4
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 26 Jan]

BPR Leader Warns Europeans of Country's Crisis P 5
Distorted Reporting By U.S., Other Newsmen Rapped P 5
[DIARIO DE HOY 28 Jan]

HONDURAS

Military Voices Concern Over Legislative Candidates P 6
Four Somozist Officers Expelled for Illegal Actions P 6

NICARAGUA

Ortega Attacks U.S. Stand on Island Dispute With Colombia P 6
Communists Accuse Government of Promoting Capitalism P 8
[EL PUEBLO 21 Jan]
COSEP Announces Support for Reactivation Plan P 9
[LA PRENSA 18 Jan]

CUBA

SEPMI Holds Constituent Conference; Raul Castro Speaks Q 1
Conference Opens Q 1
Second Day Q 1
Officials Elected Q 2
Raul Castro Speech Q 2
Massive Sugarcane Planting Drive Planned Q 7

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Guerrilla Landing Reported; Army on Alert S 1
President Denies Reports S 1

GRENADA

Bishop Defends Soviet Intervention in Afghanistan S 2
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 25 Jan]

OTHER COUNTRIES

COLOMBIA

Olympic Committee Announces Intention To Attend Games V 1

VENEZUELA

Government Differs With Cuba on Right of Asylum V 1

UNSIGNED MILITARY DOCUMENT CAUSES POLITICAL UPROAR

PY291708 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Jan 80 PY

[Text] A document published in a local morning paper on behalf of the armed forces has caused angry reactions and has been called a document intended to interrupt the democratic process and place a military dictatorship in power.

Former President Walter Guevara Arze said yesterday that the military communique, which was unsigned, attempts to compromise the armed institution along with those individuals who were compromised in the subversive coup of 1 November. He also stated that it is an open invitation for a subversive coup, and that such an attitude could lead to a bloody confrontation between the working class and the military institution. Walter Guevara Arze then said that some militarymen do not seem to understand the [word indistinct] role which the armed forces should play in the democratic process and in the economic and social development of the country. To embark on a new coup adventure, Guevara Arze said, would not only lead to a confrontation with the Bolivian people, who wish to live in a system of freedom and democracy, but would also seriously damage the image which Bolivia has gained abroad lately.

Senator Fernando Baptista [UDP for Cochabamba Department] said that the military document published by a local morning paper is apocryphal and clearly aimed at harming the democratic stability the country needs to achieve its full development. [Begin Baptista recording] In my opinion this apocryphal publication yesterday, compromising officers of the armed forces, causes very serious harm to the present democratic stability. It is unacceptable that important press organs should spread rumors and accusations publicly at a time of great institutional weakness. I believe that this kind of action, far from contributing to democratic stability, will further deepen the disagreements we are trying to overcome through dialog in the Congress. At the present time we are basically interested in the unity of the army and the armed forces and in the institutionalization of the armed forces. Any attitude hindering this process is regarded by us with deep concern. [end recording]

Senator Fernando Baptista also referred to the proposal contained in the military document that the members of the armed forces should have the same right to participate in political activities as any other citizen. He said: [Begin recording] In talks we have had with prominent representatives of the armed forces, we have learned that they are anxious to maintain the [word indistinct] of the institution, increase its strength and create an absolutely apolitical consensus in the corps. This does not mean that they will remain indifferent to the problems of the country, but they are very interested in maintaining the dignity of the armed forces, which are ever more representative of the interests of the nation. [end recording]

Armed Forces Disclaim Responsibility

PY291710 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Jan 80 PY

[Text] The armed forces of the nation do not accept any responsibility for the contents of a document published in a La Paz morning paper; the commander in chief calls it an anonymous document. The most important paragraphs of the military communique read:

Regarding an anonymous document published by EL DIARIO last Sunday, reportedly originating from the Miraflores General Headquarters, the commander in chief of the armed forces declares: The military institution rejects all responsibility for the publication and contents of the document. In accordance with regulations in force, there are no secret organizations or other anonymous groups, and it is therefore emphasized that the military High Command is fulfilling its tasks and objectives, strictly following the legal norms upheld by the army and the other forces.

Reasserting the democratic vocation of the military institution, instructions have been given to make any investigations which are necessary to remove any suspicion.

The commander in chief of the armed forces confirms its decision, expressed under various situations, to contribute with loyalty and democratic spirit to the reality of the state of right which is the principal objective of the whole Bolivian people, at the same time safeguarding the integrity and unity of the armed forces.

PRESIDENT GUEILER ASKS COB FOR SOCIAL TRUCE

PY291629 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Jan 80 PY

[Text] During an audience granted to leaders of the Bolivian Labor Central [COB], President Lidia Gueiler Tejada requested a social truce to seek suitable solutions to the great problems the country is experiencing. This request was made by the president yesterday when she received the COB leaders, headed by Juan Lechin Oquendo, who officially submitted to the executive branch the document containing petitions by many of the labor sectors represented in the COB. Let us listen to President Lidia Gueiler Tejada addressing the COB leaders:

[Begin recording] {?We need} an atmosphere that can give the Bolivian people tranquillity, so I have found it appropriate to request a social truce from you. [Words indistinct] then to dedicate ourselves to all the problems which mainly affect the working class. [Words indistinct] possible to dedicate ourselves to the electoral problem. I also intend to consult the electoral commissions on the funds needed for the process. [end recording]

Mrs Lidia Gueiler said that the COB, an organization which has stressed the need to hold general elections as a factor of democratic continuity in the country, should also agree on the need to maintain a climate of social peace and truce. After this exhortation, COB Executive Secretary Juan Lechin Oquendo explained that this was not the subject of the talk, because the COB had come to submit its petitions. A rather unusual dialog then ensued, as we can hear in this recording:

[Begin recording] [Lechin] You said that this problem is not one that we will discuss today.

[Gueiler] No, no. I... [hesitates] the social truce.

[Lechin] So you want to speak now?

[Gueiler] No, no. I said it as a preamble. [passage indistinct, with Gueiler and Lechin talking simultaneously]

[Lechin] You remind me of a former president who said that a government cannot do two things at the same time--call elections and guide the electoral process and take economic steps. But a government can do many things at the same time. There are over 70,000 public servants, with 3,000 or 4,000 bureaucrats. I say this seriously, and we will prove that those causing the strike problems are the private businessmen and some ministers. So it is there that you should seek social peace, not in the COB, because we are well aware of what we are doing and the measures we take. We are going to show how some ministers promise to take certain measures after long discussions and then do not fulfill their promises. [end recording]

Lechin openly stated that some ministers--he did not name them--and private business were causing social conflicts.

TEXT OF BRAZILIAN-IRAQI NUCLEAR AGREEMENT

PY292254 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Jan 80 p 5 PY

[Text] The following is the complete text of the agreement signed by Brazil and Iraq on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy: The governments of the Federative Republic of Brazil and of the Republic of Iraq, "on taking into account the memorandum for cooperation in the peaceful use of atomic energy that was signed in Baghdad on 1 October 1979, and considering that the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil agrees to cooperate with the Government of the Republic of Iraq in the implementation of the aforementioned program, have decided to inaugurate this agreement for cooperation in the field of the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

"Article I. Bilateral cooperation in the field of the peaceful use of nuclear energy will be undertaken through the competent national institutions, i.e. the National Nuclear Energy Commission (CNEN) and the Brazilian Nuclear Corporation (NUCLEBRAS) for Brazil and the Atomic Energy Commission of Iraq for that country.

"Article II. The cooperation provided for in this agreement will be undertaken in accordance with the priorities of each of the contracting parties, and it will fully respect the international obligations and commitments that have been assumed by each of the governments.

"Article III. The contracting parties declare their support for the principle of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, and they stress their right to develop nuclear energy and apply it toward peaceful purposes in accordance with their respective national programs.

"Article IV. The cooperation provided for in this agreement will be undertaken in the following fields:

"A. The studies of the extent and workability of uranium reserves;

"B. Prospecting and exploration for and mining and processing of uranium;

"C. The supply of natural uranium and slightly enriched uranium (if possible in the form of fuel) for use in nuclear reactors;

"D. The supply of equipment and engineering and construction services for nuclear reactors;

"E. Security for nuclear reactors;

"F. Exchanges of experience and know-how in the use of the international system of nuclear information of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

"G. Exchange of visits to research and development institutions, including the carrying out of scientific experiments; and

"H. The training of human resources.

"Article V. The organizations mentioned in Article I will inaugurate readjustments and contracts for the implementation of this agreement in the fields of cooperation mentioned in Article IV. The adjustments will come into force with the exchange of diplomatic notes.

"Article VI. The contracting parties will inform the International Atomic Energy Agency about the negotiation of this agreement with the objective of applying the relevant safeguards, in accordance with the obligations contracted by each party with the agency, to the nuclear material and equipment that is subject to safeguards and that is to be imported by one of the parties from the other, thus insuring that such material and equipment will be used exclusively for peaceful ends.

"Article VII. The transfer by one of the contracting parties to a third country of any type of material or equipment supplied by the other contracting party and subject to safeguards will only take effect after the third country has concluded with the International Atomic Energy Agency a safeguard agreement of the same type as that applied to the importing contracting party for that material or equipment.

"Article VIII. Each contracting party will take the necessary measures, in its territory, for the physical protection of the material and equipment that were supplied to it within the norms of this agreement, including cases involving the transport of that material and equipment between the territories of the contracting parties.

"Article IX. The contracting parties will hold annual meetings, alternately in Brazil and Iraq, in order to evaluate the implementation of this agreement.

"Article X. Any type of controversy that may arise regarding the implementation of this agreement will be resolved through the diplomatic channels of the two countries.

"Article XI. This agreement will be valid for a period of 10 years, starting from the date on which the contracting parties exchange notes reporting that the respective internal procedures for its approval have been completed. This agreement may be extended for periods of 1 year and it may be terminated by either of the two contracting parties through a diplomatic note sent to the other contracting party; in this case, the termination will become effective 6 months after the date of the note.

"Article XII. This agreement will come into force as soon as the respective constitutional requirements have been complied with in each country, including the appropriate communication to this effect through the exchange of diplomatic notes.

"Article XIII. The text of the original agreement was written in English."

Enriched Uranium Exports Denied

PY292311 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Jan 80 p 3 PY

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro--The chairman of the National Nuclear Energy Commission [CNEN], Hervasio de Carvalho, has denied reports that Brazil will export uranium enriched by 20 percent to Iraq within the terms of the nuclear agreement that was signed recently between the two countries. Carvalho termed "as absurd a report of this nature, one that could harm Brazil abroad." The CNEN chairman explained that Brazil is incapable of manufacturing this type of uranium, which is highly enriched and used in research and for military purposes. According to Carvalho, only the United States and the Soviet Union are capable of exporting this type of uranium, as well as France, although this country manufactures only a small quantity for internal consumption. Brazil imports uranium enriched by 20 percent for use in research reactors such as Triga or Argonauta and in the IPEN (Nuclear Energy Research Institute) reactor.

The highly enriched uranium that is imported by Brazil in small quantities is under the control of international safeguards and all of it is accounted for. "When our industry is able to produce enriched uranium," according to Carvalho, "it will be uranium enriched by 3 percent, at most by 3.3 percent, such as that used in PWR reactors (light-water reactors)." Carvalho stressed that Brazil must export the aforementioned type of uranium to Iraq only when that country requests it. The CNEN chairman believes that a need for this type of uranium in Iraq will arise in approximately 13 years, after that country has developed the other phases of its nuclear program, as occurred in Brazil. He also said that this type of report, accredited to diplomatic sources, is highly harmful to Brazilian interests.

EL MERCURIO ANALYZES CHILEAN POSITION IN BEAGLE MEDIATION

PY261649 Paris AFP in Spanish 0440 GMT 26 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 25 Jan (AFP)--The newspaper EL MERCURIO maintained today that the clergy have no access to classified information in the mediation being undertaken by Pope John Paul II in the Beagle Channel disagreement between Chile and Argentina.

In its main editorial the influential morning paper referred in this way to statements made by Msgr Octavio Derisi, rector of the Argentine Catholic University, who announced that his holiness the pope will visit Argentina this year.

EL MERCURIO said: "The good wishes of the Argentine clergyman are unfortunately based on mistaken premises. He believes that the two governments wish John Paul II to be more than a mediator," and stresses that "for reasons of domestic policy the rulers, both Argentine and Chilean, cannot show weakness before their peoples."

According to the newspaper, "Monsignor Derisi adds that, since both parties obviously have to yield something, the pope will ask them to do so, without imposing anything, and the two states will then be able to justify themselves before their own peoples and history with a weighty argument: His holiness requested it."

EL MERCURIO said that the Chilean-Argentine controversy appears, in the priest's statements, to refer to the Beagle Channel. It added: "This is the first serious mistake, because the arbitration regarding this zone drew a final border there through an international verdict not subject to appeal. There is no possible argument over the Beagle Channel."

The paper wrote that the matter under mediation is something else and very different--"the determination of the maritime borderline in the southern seas and, naturally, the unresolved questions in bilateral relations which were not referred to in the arbitration decision, a decision which Chile cannot ignore,--a fundamental difference which was repeatedly stated during the negotiations which led to the present mediation."

The paper added that the second error to be found in Monsignor Derisi's statement is the assumption that the governments do not want what they agreed upon "under the moral authority of the Holy See during a solemn ceremony," but something very different--an arbitration. "Because this is the diplomatic procedure the Argentine clergyman is skillfully picturing when he says that the pope would not 'impose' a solution but would 'ask' the two parties to yield something."

The paper commented: "Monsignor Derisi believes that the two governments want a 'justification' before their peoples, which reveals a subjective view of the problem, to say the least." The paper added: "The mediation is a mediation, not an arbitration, precisely because neither of the two countries wishes to put the delimitation of its sovereign rights into the hands of an arbitrator."

EL MERCURIO concluded by saying that "Argentina has explicitly said that it does not want to have recourse to an arbitration, and there is a general arbitration treaty in force between Chile and Argentina which was not referred to in this case."

OPPOSITION LEADERS CITE EATON'S 'LACK OF TACT'

Refuse To Attend Reception

PY282217 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 26 Jan 80 p 4 PY

[Text] The president of the Radical Liberal Party (PLR), German Acosta Caballero, did not attend the reception given in honor of Samuel Eaton, deputy assistant secretary for inter-American affairs of the U.S. State Department, because the U.S. official did not include representatives of Acosta Caballero's party in the list of opposition members who had lunch with him yesterday.

Acosta Caballero sent the following telegram to the U.S. Embassy: "As we, in the name of the PLR--with representation in Congress--were not included in the invitation to leaders of opposition parties, we regret this unfriendly gesture. Therefore, we will officially not attend the reception in your honor. Nevertheless, we greet you and wish you well in your activities. "The PLR president added that Eaton's gesture means ignoring "a party which is legally recognized, whether they like it or not."

For his part, Fulvio Hugo Celauro, the president of the Liberal Party (PL), when asked about the matter, stated that yesterday's luncheon was intended exclusively for non-recognized opposition parties. "I believe that this act demonstrates a lack of respect on the part of the diplomat for the officially recognized parties," Celauro said. "It shows a lack of tact that was not expected from a representative of the United States." He added that the PL was given the option of holding a later meeting with Samuel Eaton. He said: "Of course he could not have expected us to accept, especially keeping in mind that we are the legal representative of the people." His party also did not attend the reception given in Eaton's honor last night.

Editorial Evaluates Eaton Visit

PY292047 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 29 Jan 80 p 8 PY

[Editorial: "Mr Eaton Has Left"]

[Text] "I came to Paraguay with two objectives. One of them was to learn more about and get a closer look at our relations and what is now happening in this country. The other objective was to get a closer look at the future and think about what might happen in the decade of the 80's...I have achieved these two objectives to the extent possible in a few days, and I was greatly assisted in doing so by all the contacts I had with national officials, representatives of the economic sector, political groups and parties, church representatives and the administrators of the two large hydroelectric projects." These remarks were made by Samuel Eaton, deputy assistant secretary for inter-American affairs of the U.S. State Department.

There is no doubt that this official was very active within a tight agenda. He was able to see the great development taking place in our country in its various aspects and subsequently described the progress being made as "outstanding." It is in the political sphere that many questions, which have not been cleared up in spite of the insistence of the press, arise. In fact, without passing judgment on any particular situation, he has made it very clear that it is up to each country to solve its own problems at the proper time. He also indicated that his country's officials prefer moderate regimes, since there is a tradition in U.S. foreign policy in this regard. These remarks regarding political relations between states are, of course, not a surprise, and they are logical. In other words, regarding relations with the government, instead of problems, there seem to be many fewer differences than in the past.

The same is not true in the case of the opposition. There has been an uprear in political circles because Eaton met with some groups and did not plan any type of contact with others. Those who are happy and satisfied point out that this discrimination only legitimizes their status as members of the opposition. The others cannot hide their annoyance and have described Eaton's actions as an "unfriendly gesture," or a "lack of respect." Another more pretentious group said that "it does not recognize the right of any foreign embassy to bestow the patent of opposition on any sector of the people, especially an embassy which until only a few years ago was the only one to deny asylum and close its doors to persecuted Paraguayan politicians." Objectively speaking, this discrimination affects both sectors equally. From the perspective of diplomatic courtesy, it can be interpreted as an unforgivable "gaffe" with a potentially high cost in prestige.

But these considerations are undoubtedly the ones which create much doubt about how it was intended. Although it is true that U.S. diplomacy has not always been characterized by virtue, it should be recognized that it has tradition, ability and institutional sense, traits which other governments lack. Therefore, if the intention was to achieve what it did, it is difficult to believe that this was the way, obviously somewhat childish, to do it.

Apparently, the interpretations go further than the intention, but it cannot be ignored that, no matter who the visitor was, it created an atmosphere which does not greatly affect the government. But if the opposition was engaged in a long-range plan, Eaton's actions shattered it. In fact, a group has labeled those benefited by the U.S. contact "as marked by an exclusive sectarianism and managed by foreign interests." These accusations have, in national political circles, a very important influence.

On leaving the country, the envoy, after avoiding the press, emphasized that the diplomatic representation of his country is open to dialog with all sectors of opinion. Obviously it cannot be any other way, but the thread of Ariadne should be searched for in his answer in order to satisfy the questions which have arisen.

According to his answer, the fact is that some groups or parties received an opportunity for closer or special dialog, but this does not mean that other sectors cannot have the same thing. Anyway, it was necessary to make clearer statements in order to diffuse the anger generated in opposition political circles.

Regarding the government, the visitor has praised the progress made in various areas, and this implies a certain recognition. Therefore a strengthening of relations can be predicted, and this is quite significant when associated with his comments about the 1980's.

NATIONAL ACCORD DENOUNCES SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

PY211739 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 21 Jan 80 p 2 PY

[Text] The coordination board of the National Accord has expressed "its strong denunciation of the Russian invasion of Afghanistan because it constitutes disrespect for the basic rights of the Afghan nation." The board demands "the immediate withdrawal of the troops occupying Afghanistan who are today massacring the Afghan people, who are struggling heroically to defend their freedom and independence, the sacred rights of all nations of the world."

"It reiterates its solidarity with the Afghan nation in this uncertain and confused hour of struggle. The National Accord states in conclusion that there can be no force strong enough to stop the people's struggle to defend freedom, human dignity, social justice and independence."

CONATO REPORTS INCREASING SOLIDARITY WITH STRIKE

Port Workers' Support

PA290500 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 28 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The leaders of the National Council of Workers [CONATO] commented this afternoon, after 15 hours of a national strike, that the movement organized against Law No 95 and the high cost of living had been 75-percent successful throughout the country. Such a degree of success was not evident in Panama City, where banks were open and transport vehicles continued to circulate, even if irregularly. Although shops in general opened their doors, it seemed more like a holiday than a work day. In the industrial sector, where the labor leaders claimed to have scored a resounding success, partial activity could also be noted.

Daniel Vega, executive secretary of the Panamanian Industrialists Union [SIP], this afternoon denied rumors that the business sector might stage a movement similar to that of the workers. According to the SIP executive secretary, the business sector feels there are neither reasons nor motives to stage such a movement.

The international press today continued covering the incidents currently affecting the country, while an undetermined number of tourists had to take self-service breakfasts due to the lack of kitchen service at their hotels.

At both entrances to the Panama Canal the situation changed notably after the port workers union decided to give its total support to the national 48-hour strike instead of merely staging solidarity actions, as had been originally planned. Some 400 workers from Balboa Pier heeded their labor leaders' orders not to show up at work. Something similar occurred at Christobal Pier. According to Balboa port officials, three ships scheduled to dock within the next few hours will be affected by the strike. The officials stressed that the paralyzation of activities at both piers seriously endangers Panamanian capacity to control the situation. The secretary general of the port workers union made statements for this station: [Begin recording]

[Question] What led you to change your previous decision to express your solidarity with the 48-hour strike and to actually take part in it both at Cristobal and Balboa ports?

[Answer] From the beginning we had agreed to stage a symbolic strike, but after consultations with the general assembly, they unanimously decided to support the 48-hour strike, and as they are our leaders we must support them.

[Question] Do elements in Law No 95 and other labor legislation affect you?

[Answer] Yes, we feel that Law No 34 on activities at both Cristobal and Balboa piers has too many undefined areas and this makes it possible for Law No 95 to affect us too.

[Question] How many pier workers are striking?

[Answer] About 500.

[Question] Do you realize that this affects Panama's international image and might also affect pier work at a given moment?

[Answer] Yes, we took that into consideration and discussed it with our companions at the assembly, but we feel that Law No 95 and the rising cost of staples affect us at the national level. [end recording]

Finally, Rolando Ordonez, one of the top four CONATO leaders, predicted an intensification of the strike in the area of transportation tomorrow, adding that the rank and file are planning to abandon their leaders.

This afternoon there had still not been any official reaction to the strike partially affecting the country.

Colon Strike 'Complete Success'

PA292226 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 28 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] The strike was a total success in Colon, the province with the highest unemployment rate in the country. There were no incidents there today. Large work centers such as the Panama Refinery, the Colon Free Zone and the port of Cristobal were closed down very early today. The 411 employees of the Panama Refinery--which currently processes approximately 40,000 barrels of oil--suspended their activities in support of the strike against Law 95. Measures were taken, however, to insure minimum security requirements at the refinery. Posters, messages and proclamations were distributed to the employees reporting on the progress of the strike throughout the country.

The activities at the Free Zone, which is the largest employer on the Atlantic coast, were also suspended when almost all workers joined the strike. The Colon Free Zone employs some 8,000 workers, only 500 of which are union members. The entrances to the Free Zone were blocked by members of the Union of Construction and Related Workers [Union de Trabajadores de la Indutria de Construccion y Afines--UTICA] and representatives of the Union of Food Industry Workers [Sindicato de Trabajadores de la Alimentacion--STA]. Meanwhile, leaders of other labor organizations held meetings in front of the Free Zone urging all workers of the area to join the strike. The Free Zone contributes with approximately 5.5 million balboas per day to the national treasury in foreign exchange because of its activities in the area.

In the port of Cristobal, under the administration of the Port Authority, the almost 1,700 port workers joined the 48-hour strike. According to a communique issued by the port workers, they are not only protesting Law 95 but also the high cost of living, unemployment and the lack of housing. The port workers will not supply fuel, water or other services to cargo ships for 48 hours.

Strike Losses Estimated

PA300404 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 30 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The 48-hour strike called by the National Council of Workers [CONATO] has caused losses totaling about 18 million balboas to the local economy, Gustavo Gonzalez, planning and economic policy minister, told this station this afternoon. In an exclusive statement to reporter Odin Julio Miller, Minister Gonzalez said that the major effect of the strike is the drop in goods and services. Minister Gonzalez added that economic losses may be estimated at 9 or 10 million balboas per day which is what the country loses when production stops. The minister said that the economic effects of the strike could be much lower because workers did not show massive support for the strike on the first day.

EL SALVADOR

CONTINUED SOVIET OCCUPATION OF AFGHANISTAN SCORED

PA291911 San Salvador LA CRONICA DEL PUEBLO in Spanish 21 Jan 80 p 4 PA

[Editorial: "USSR Teaches Brutal Lesson in Imperialism"]

[Text] With boundless cynicism, the bureaucracy at the summit of power in the Soviet Union is continuing to teach the world a brutal lesson in imperialism by extending its military occupation of Afghan territory and, by so doing, trampling on the basic principles of sovereignty and international law.

The world community is greatly shaken by this brutal lesson, especially those who love peace and who have a genuine love of democracy and freedom, since under no circumstances can it be accepted that a nation, based solely on its guns and its desire for territorial expansion, can subdue the weak and go unpunished like the Chicago gangsters.

In addition, this lesson in imperialist brutality has an additional cost, especially for the oppressed nations of Latin America. What the Soviets have done by their abusive occupation of Afghan territory is to validate any pretext U.S. imperialism may have to occupy--also militarily--any nation of the Latin American continent.

Aside from a concrete threat to the free future of the Hispanic peoples, in practice the Soviet doctrine of interference in nations of the socialist bloc gains strength because, just like Hungary and Czechoslovakia were invaded, so too can other nations that maintain relations with them be invaded, for they show no concern about grossly violating the highest ideals of the entire human race.

Loyal to our clear principles, we cannot overlook the crime and brutality of the Soviet bureaucrats. We expect that all popular anti-imperialist groups in our country will have the honesty to come out against the sad Russian adventure into territory occupied by an obviously poor and weak nation.

To tolerate the Soviet claw would be tantamount to renouncing the human race's progress toward freedom. It would be really sad if, in the name of socialism, knives were thrust into ideals cherished by nations like Hungary, which has known how to defend justice and truth on all battlefields.

ANTIGOVERNMENT PROTESTS, VIOLENCE CONTINUE

PA292302 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1718 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 29 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The explosion of a powerful bomb in one of the supermarkets of the "Todos" chain in San Salvador and the violent death of 11 people in various parts of El Salvador have been reported during the past 15 hours in this Central American country of 5.5 million people.

The Salvadoran National Teachers Association (ANDES) has announced that tomorrow it will hold a nationwide strike and a rally at the square in front of the Education Ministry to demand the fulfillment of the concessions it obtained at the end of 1979. The first Cabinet meeting last night discussed the country's delicate situation and the development programs which will have the economic support of the United States, Germany and other nations.

Deputy Foreign Minister Alejandro Gomez Vides was sworn in shortly before the Cabinet meeting. Government activities are being carried out normally although Marxist organizations are tyring to destabilize the revolutionary government junta which assumed power on 15 October.

Delegates of the Andean Pact are expected here in the next [word indistinct] for a series of meetings to discuss the country's difficult situation.

The junta is being attacked by both the left and the right. The rightwing sector has said it does not oppose changes but it has already publicly criticized and expressed its opposition to agrarian reform and the nationalization of banks and foreign trade.

William Bowdler, assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs, recently confirmed U.S. support for the government junta made up of two officers and three civilians.

Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, a member of the junta, has been in Houston for the past 8 days receiving medical treatment.

In El Salvador all sectors are now loudly asking for economic improvements and other social benefits. They had been demanding these things prior to 15 October but in a "lukewarm" manner. The authorities have faith that everything will be solved. Meanwhile, the Marxist organizations believe they are advancing, with weapons in hand and united, toward the takeover of the political power they desire.

OLC Kills Leftists

PA292303 Paris AFP in Spanish 1916 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Jan (AFP)--Four people, apparently members of a leftist group, were killed by a recently formed clandestine ultrarightwing group, the Organization for Liberation From Communism (OLC), which today claimed its first victims.

The four bodies were wrapped in banners of the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) and had signs saying they were killed for being traitors. A leaflet found near the bodies said the anticommunist clandestine group took responsibility for the murders. In a recent communique sent to newspapers, the OLC said it will not have ties with the extreme right or the government but that it will try to liberate the Salvadoran people from the attacks of the communists.

Some observers described today's killing as the OLC's debut even though the group has already taken credit for previous attacks such as the bomb explosion in the BPR headquarters a little over a week ago. It has also been reported that a powerful bomb exploded last night in a supermarket in the San Miguelito neighborhood in San Salvador, causing damages estimated at more than $40,000.

FPL Clashes With Guards

PA290218 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1823 GMT 28 Jan 80 PA

[Text] A Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) communique sent to this station reports the death of several members of the Farm Workers Federation.

The document also reports on a clash that took place near Amapunapa detour when a group of National Guardsmen searched a vehicle. Two civilians and three guardsmen died in the ensuing shootout.

The FPL document also accuses Christian Democrats in the government of having stained their hands with the blood of peasants and workers during the 22 January incidents, which represented a political defeat for the new counterrevolutionary government junta.

In response to the above, the FPL adds, 330 quintals of cotton have been burned in El Zamorano camp and the Finance Police headquarters were set on fire.

In the document, the FPL also claims credit for the death of Mr Juan Melendez yesterday in Santa Gertrudis de Tecoluca Canton. According to the FPL communique, Melendez was implicated in the deaths last March of several workers in San Rafael (?and) San Diego.

JUNTA PLAYS DOWN PDC OFFICE TAKEOVER, CHURCH ACCUSATIONS

PA300335 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0215 GMT 30 Jan 80 PA

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The revolutionary government junta said here today that the armed forces will not evict the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] members who seized the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] headquarters today at noon.

Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the government junta, said negotiations for the evacuation of the premises must be carried out by the PDC with the 50 or so LP-28 members who are holding some 15 PDC members hostage, including Julieta Otero de Colindres, wife of Education Minister Eduardo Benjamin Colindres.

This is the second important occupation carried out by the LP-28 during the past 3 weeks. On 11 January, members of this leftist organization seized the Panamanian Embassy and held Panamanian and Costa Rican Ambassadors Daivd Pere and Alejandro Alvarado Piza for 3 days.

The LP-28 demand the release of or explanations concerning the fate of over 200 persons missing since their arrest by authorities during the regimes of Col Arturo Armando Molina and Gen Carlos Humberto Romero. The latter was overthrown by a coup d'etat on 13 October.

Another demand is the resignation of the government junta. Majano said the junta was not informed of these demands and reasserted that negotiations will have to be carried out by the PDC but that the party could not negotiate the requested resignation.

The other junta member, Hector Dada Hirezi, said there is an "obvious enemy" of the democratization process begun in El Salvador. "The enemy," he said, "is the sector which will be affected by structural changes."

He added that he believed that so-called "peoples organizations" were opponents, but not enemies of, the process. He said there was a clear-cut definition by the PDC regarding the sector to be deprived of the political and economic power it has wielded in recent years in this Central American country.

Majano and Dada Hirezi agreed that there are still possibilities for a democratic solution "to the current of violence" existing in El Salvador.

Dada Hirezi said his party was aware of its historic responsibility in accepting the challenge of introducing reforms. He also said, however, that whenever they feel that all possibilities have been exhausted they will have to make the decision that will best serve the party.

Tonight Dada Hirezi rejected criticism regarding an alleged lack of PDC support on the part of the Salvadoran Catholic Church. He said the church is "under no obligation to support the party. I am not concerned over an attitude that the church may assume," he emphasized, while admitting the important role played by the Salvadoran clergy "in denouncing injustice."

Majano in turn emphasized the armed forces' unity, even though he admitted there were diverging points of view in some sectors of the military organization. Majano said they were due to "the generation gap." He added that the Salvadoran Armed Forces "continue to support the democratic process, regardless of personal opinions existing among some of its members."

JUNTA DENIES RESPONSIBILITY IN 22 JANUARY INCIDENTS

PA292206 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 26 Jan 80 p 7 PA

[Text] During a news conference at the Presidency Ministry on 24 January, three members of the government junta said the authorities were not responsible for the incidents of 22 January.

The junta members insisted on denying the fact to the surprised newsmen, most of whom had witnessed the fact that the peaceful demonstration had been fired upon by the palace guards.

In the presence of three members of the junta--Majano, Morales Ehrlich and Dada Hirezi--the representatives of the various national and international media heard with utter surprise the explanation of the government representatives, who affirmed their respect for human rights.

Morales Ehrlich "justified" the conduct of the palace guards, saying "they had been forced to respond to an attack" in the confusion that existed at those moments.

They added that the extreme right had intervened in the machinegunning of demonstrators, while admitting, however, that none of those criminals had been captured. This statement of Morales Ehrlich shocked all the newsmen who, when the news conference ended, ironically commented on "the defense of this junta member."

They said the reason for the national network beginning 22 January was to prevent distortion of the day's incidents. This restriction did not include the other media such as the newspapers and television channels.

Lastly, calling a news conference did not have the expected results, because of the evident indifference of most of the newspapers. "How can they have the cynicism to deny what I saw and personally experienced?" a U.S. newsman exclaimed.

BPR LEADER WARNS EUROPEANS OF COUNTRY'S CRISIS

PA292213 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Isidro Paz, a leader of the Salvadoran People's Revolutionary Bloc [BPR], today warned in Brussels that his country is currently facing a serious economic crisis as a result of the lack of planning of recent governments. The opposition forces' confrontation with the current Salvadoran Government might lead to more violence or to a civil war, he noted.

The BPR leader added that there is a process of general destabilization in Central America, particularly in El Salvador where the military forces are unable to govern the country.

Paz is touring Europe. After his visit to Brussels he will go to France, Germany, Great Britain and other European countries to make known the social and economic situation of the Salvadoran people.

DISTORTED REPORTING BY U.S., OTHER NEWSMEN RAPPED

PA300003 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 28 Jan 80 pp 12, 43 PA

[Editorial: "Foreign Newsmen Again Seek Roman Circus in San Salvador"]

[Excerpts] The attendance at a Roman circus in downtown San Salvador again attracted the attention of the yellow press from the United States and other parts of the world. Some news agencies and television networks are trying to obtain scoops from events which occasionally occur in our countries.

This is why, beginning on 20 January, cameramen and newsmen began arriving from the United States and Mexico seeking vantage points so that "at the time of the spectacle" on 22 January they would be in a good spot. When the time came, everything went as planned, except that this time one of the viewers was wounded by one of the bullets which up until then had been the source of interest and amusement.

How do we explain the presence of newsmen and cameramen during the unfortunate incidents at noon on 22 January in San Salvador? Two of their cameras filmed the scenes of pain and terror at the cathedral in Libertad Plaza, while another covered downtown areas. We are not against the covering of local news by international agencies. What we criticize is the zeal with which the U.S. and Mexican press are interested in our countries, El Salvador in this case, only when dramatic and tragic events are occurring, so they can exhibitums before the world as an uncouth people, whose only notable activity is to engage in street fighting with its resulting death, crimes and attacks of all kinds.

In view of this we wonder: To what extent is it advisable for our country to allow the arrival of these newsmen who come only to gather the harvest of yellow press, to talk with certain sectors and then leave with only negative impressions from one side of the coin? Because all this is slanted news coverage--there is no other way to describe the news reports about El Salvador published and shown in foreign television. It serves only to discredit us and project a negative image of our country before the world. Would it not be advisable for the Salvadoran Government to find the means to prevent a discredited and distorted image of our country from being projected abroad? Because if news coverage had to be regulated domestically by chaining all the radio stations in a network, we think there is even more reason to find a means of keeping the foreign press from coming and gathering only the negative aspects of our national life.

It is detrimental to our national interests for the Salvadoran image to be projected abroad as the perfect example of a Roman circus in the 20th century.

HONDURAS

MILITARY VOICES CONCERN OVER LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES

PA290502 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Col Hubert Bodden Caceres, an influential member of the Armed Forces Council in Honduras, has told newsmen that the council is upset with the political parties' nominations for deputies. On 20 April Honduras will have an election for a national constituent assembly to return power to civilians after 8 years of military rule.

Bodden Caceres heads the 11th Infantry Battalion stationed in southern Choluteca. He said that his views reflect the complaints of many citizens who are concerned over the nominations. They are concerned because the traditional Liberal and National parties--the strongest parties and perhaps the ones that will have to decide the country's future in the Constituent Assembly because the legally registered National Innovation and Unity Party is a budding party--have almost no new names on their slates.

FOUR SOMOZIST OFFICERS EXPELLED FOR ILLEGAL ACTIONS

PA272158 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2318 GMT 26 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 26 Jan (LATIN)--It was reported here today that the Honduran Government has expelled four former officers of the Nicaraguan National Guard.

The expelled officers are 2d lieutenants Nicolas Romero, Miguel Gutierrez, Julio Solorzano and Jorge Juarez. Also expelled was Juarez' wife, Julia de Juarez.

According to Government (Interior) Minister Col Cristobal Diaz Garcia, the Honduran Government was compelled to expel the former Somozists because it discovered they had forged documents, including false identity cards and passports, which they used to pass themselves off as Honduran citizens.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA ATTACKS U.S. STAND ON ISLAND DISPUTE WITH COLOMBIA

PA251405 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2314 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[Speech by Nicaraguan Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra during a rally in honor of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo at Revolution Square in Managua--live]

[Excerpts] The history of Latin America is the history of our people's stubborn struggle to achieve true conditions of justice in the economic, political and social areas. It is the struggle of Latin America for its independence in the 1800's. It is the battle of Latin America against imperial and imperialist attacks and interventions. It is the struggle of Latin America against dictatorships, against guerrillas and against tyrannies. It is the war to the death of peoples against exploitation.

And Mexico, despite its difficulties, despite its limitations has managed to be present on these fronts of war.

When reactionary and sinister sectors of the United States began calling for military intervention in your fatherland, we gave our full support to Mexico's people and to this president, who defended Nicaragua's right to self-determination at the 17th OAS consultative meeting last June, for their right to have uninhibited use of their natural resources, because it is no secret to anyone that the United States is exerting pressure in the area of oil. It is also no secret to anyone, however, that Mexico and its president have maintained a firm attitude and have responded that in Mexico, Mexicans rule. [applause]

Today, the U.S. Congress is discussing the ratification of the 1972 Castro-Vasquez Carrizosa Treaty. In 1856 one of those gringos who tour the world arrived at the Roncador, Serrano and Quitasueno cays and claimed that he found guano, although we know that there is no guano in those areas. He found the place uninhabited. Consequently, he made himself owner of the cays because the United States had an imperialist law concerning guano deposits, which made the gringos who found guano deposits in those islands, cays, and so forth, the automatic owners of these unoccupied lands.

We imagine that those gringos must have felt themselves greater navigators and discoverers than Columbus. The United States, however, has defended the right of nations over the continental shelf, as an inseparable and integral part of the nation. It so happens that our continental shelf extends beyond the Serrano, Quitasueno and Roncador cays. This automatically confirms the sovereign right of Nicaragua over those cays. [applause]

Our Foreign Office has sent notes to the U.S. Congress noting that Nicaragua will consider, not considers, but will consider the ratification of those treaties a hostile action. That is, if they confirm that treaty, we will consider it a hostile act. Is it not beautiful that the United States and Colombia should be deciding on territory that belongs to Nicaragua?

It is said that in diplomatic circles when the term hostile act is used it constitutes a declaration of war. Our foreign minister, Father Miguel D'Escoto, told us that the U.S. Government--and we transmit this to the U.S. Government on the recommendation of Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto--can be sure that we will not give part of any U.S. territory to third parties, that we will not annex part of U.S. territory to our territory, that we will not land troops in Miami--where the Somozists have already landed--that we will not bomb them in Washington, and we will not direct our warships to maneuver along the U.S. coasts. [applause]

We believe that to further its new policy toward Latin America, the U.S. Senate and President Carter will abstain from ratifying this treaty. This is what Nicaragua expects. This is what justice expects. Our country is going through serious economic difficulties.

Today while we are facing the year 1980 with the same determination with which we faced the Somozist dictatorship, we pay tribute to the effort of the peopleof Mexico and President Jose Lopez Portillo, who have confirmed their support for just causes, revolutionary causes. [applause]

Let the unity of the Nicaraguan working class headed by the vanguard of the revolutionary process, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, be ever more solid, thus guaranteeing the present and future of the revolution. Let the unity of all economic forces willing to participate in the reconstruction process smash the hesitant, those who want to revive the past, those who have not yet realized that we have here a revolution in progress.

Let the solidarity of the people of Mexico and President Jose Lopez Portillo be ever firmer, as an expression of the Latin American spirit that will serve to motivate our peoples.

Long live Jose Lopez Portillo! [applause]

Long live Mexico! [applause]

Long live the friendship between Mexico and Nicaragua! [applause]

Free fatherland [shouts of: or death!] [applause]

COMMUNISTS ACCUSE GOVERNMENT OF PROMOTING CAPITALISM

PA290510 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 21 Jan 80 p 2 PA

[By Miguel Osejo]

[Text] According to the 18 January edition of the newspaper AVANCE, the Nicaraguan Communist Party [PCdeN] Central Committee plenum met recently and approved several resolutions.

Point 2 of the resolutions says: "According to the analysis made of the revolution's theoretical and political problems and considering the government's and country's dependence on imperialist international foreign capital, the class essence and content of the Government of National Reconstruction economic reactivation plan for 1980, the advance of the Sandinist front alliance with Nicaraguan and international bourgeois sectors as well as the cooling of its relations with the Communist Party and other revolutionary forces; the Communist Party Central Committee plenum understands and is aware that all these factors create the economic and political bases for a capitalist development in the country. This trend has existed since the beginning of this stage of our democratic process and has been the main characteristic of the Government of National Reconstruction."

Obviously this resolution involves a strong attack on the government policies and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] alliances, and regrets that the FSLN has cooled its relations with the PCdeN.

The AVANCE article does not define the tactics to follow and merely mentions tasks which must be promoted, including the creation of the single workers central. However, when speaking of this central and the PCdeN labor front, which is the central of labor action unity, in the same newspaper article on page 4, the article proposes that the first point around which to organize the single central be "to defend the Government of National Reconstruction...from the attacks of domestic and foreign reactionaries...."

Evidently if the government, as the PCdeN plenum says, has from its beginning been promoting capitalism in the political and economic field, and the FSLN promotes alliances with the national bourgeoisie, it is not very feasible that these forces will launch attacks on the government. And if some international reactionary sector launched such an attack we would not be obligated to support this government. Instead, we would demand its replacement by another one which will truly defend our self-determination against such attacks, or we would at least demand this government fight for self-determination and independence.

At any rate, in spite of the aspects we have noted regarding tactics that are not well-defined, the considerations and points of view of the PCdeN indicate an attitude that will have many implications.

COSEP ANNOUNCES SUPPORT FOR REACTIVATION PLAN

PA290516 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Jan 80 pp 1, 12 PA

[Text] We have received the following communique:

The Superior Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) hereby makes the following public announcement:

Recently the honorable Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction approved the emergency and reactivation program for the benefit of the people.

We have examined the project prepared by 200 Nicaraguan experts, who in very short time made an extraordinary effort in planning and programming to reactivate the nation's economy, so that as clearly expressed in the document, "it may provide the Nicaraguans with a just, free and fraternal life in our country, and the unity of all revolutionary and progressive forces by stabilizing the alliance and the unitarian and popular nature of this revolution." All this, "without yielding to the easy temptation of imitating other revolutionary models."

The private sector, which is unified in COSEP and which according to the document itself produces 80 percent of the farm production, 75 percent of the manufacturing production, 45 percent of the service production, 30 percent of the construction industry--all of which represents 60 percent of the national production--supports this effort of our experts who submitted such an ambitious reactivation program, worthy of engaging all the nation's patriotic forces in its execution.

In view of the above, COSEP, aware of its responsibility in the spiritual, social and economic reconstruction of the country, agrees:

1. To express in general terms its support of the emergency and reactivation program for the benefit of the people.

2. To encourage the government, in implementing the program and in all its actions, to promote a climate of peace, security and harmony, maintaining clear rules of behavior which may contribute to a climate of trust, essential for the reactivation.

3. To encourage all members of private enterprise to make efforts to raise production to a maximum in order to help generate the indispensable resources to implement the health, employment, housing and educational plans that will permit the Nicaraguan people to attain more adequate living conditions.

4. To insure that harmony and the joint effort of the government, the entrepreneurs and the workers, will constitute the best formula to achieve the aspirations of the Nicaraguan people.

[Signed] Superior Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP), Nicaraguan Development Institute (INDE), Nicaraguan Chamber of Construction, Nicaraguan Chamber of Industries, Union of Nicaraguan Agricultural Producers, and the Confederation of Professional Associations of Nicaragua. Managua, D.N. 14 January, 1980.

SEPMI HOLDS CONSTITUENT CONFERENCE; RAUL CASTRO SPEAKS

Conference Opens

FL281130 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The constituent conference of the Society for Patriotic-Military Education (SEPMI) opened Sunday at the Palace of Conventions with the participation of 421 delegates, 93 percent of whom are workers and the remainder students.

The opening session was chaired by Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the party Secretariat; Jose R. Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers; Luis Orlando Dominguez, first secretary of the Union of Young Communists (UJC) National Committee; and other members of the party Central Committee. The order of the day, agenda and regulations were approved and committees for documentation, candidacies and mandates were elected. Afterwards, Col William Galvez, chairman of the national organizing committee of the SEPMI constituent conference, read the main report.

Luis Orlando Dominguez was a special speaker at the session. He noted that everyone is aware of the importance of SEPMI because patriotic-military education is part of the process of developing a new consciousness in which all the people participate under the leadership of the party. The most important mission that the party has assigned us, he said, is to prepare our replacements. He added that if yesterday Marti was the mastermind of the Moncada, today, tomorrow and always Marti and Fidel will be the masterminds of this task which SEPMI has now undertaken.

Second Day

FL282102 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1914 GMT 28 Jan 80 FL

[Text] During the second day of work sessions of the constituent conference of the Society for Patriotic-Military Education [SEPMI] which began yesterday at the Palace of Conventions, Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC], made a speech.

After greeting the participants, Veiga referred to the importance of SEPMI for young workers which was demonstrated by the fact that 93 percent of the delegates are workers. He reported that the CTC is preparing the guidelines for a more effective interaction between the CTC and the patriotic-military society.

Today the participants discussed and approved the organization's bylaws.

One of the many objectives of these bylaws is to contribute to the training of youths and people in general for the defense of the socialist fatherland. Insuring the massive participation of its members in patriotic-military work, their education in the spirit of solidarity, loyalty to the PCC without reservation, patriotism, proletarian internationalism and friendship among peoples are other objectives of the organization.

In fulfillment of the previously stated, SEPMI established in its article No 4 the dissemination of its objectives among the population through written, radio and television propaganda. Another guideline approved by the conference states that all citizens over 12 years old can join SEPMI. The foundation of the Society for Patriotic-Military Education is its rank and file associations formed by a minimum of 10 members, mainly at work and education centers, factories, cooperatives and stores in general.

The bylaws constitute the fundamental law in the life of SEPMI, which is why during the process of discussion of the bylaws draft more than 500 assembly meetings were held by rank and file associations, work and education centers.

More than 36,000 women participated in the discussion of the bylaws draft. They examined the document thoroughly and improved it with concrete proposals. After discussing the proposed drafts on patriotic-military education, military technical training and technical sports, these were approved by the SEPMI national constituent conference, making them official documents of the society. Immediately afterward, there was a special speech on behalf of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution.

Officials Elected

FL290202 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Jan 80 FL

[Excerpts] The members of the council and the Executive Committee of the Society for Patriotic-Military Education were elected this afternoon. This conference began yesterday and has been holding work sessions at the Palace of Conventions in this capital.

Elected as president of the society was Col William Galvez Rodriguez, who joined the revolutionary struggle in the early 50's. Later on he participated in the rebellion of 30 November 1956 in Santiago de Cuba. Some months later he led the commando group which executed bloodthirsty Col Fermin Cowley Gallegos in Holguin.

The delegates to the conference elected as first vice president Col Jesus Almeida Hernandez as well as five other vice presidents and other members of the Executive Committee, which is formed by 13 comrades. During the final session of the conference there were special speeches on behalf of the Federation of Cuban Women and the National Association of Small Farmers by Vilma Espin and Jose Ramirez Cruz, respectively. The two speakers hailed the establishment of the new organization and praised the significance of patriotic-military work.

Raul Castro Speech

FL291430 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0133 GMT 29 Jan 80 FL

[Speech by army Gen Raul Castro closing the constituent conference of the Society for Patriotic-Military Education (SEPMI) at Havana's Palace of Conventions on 29 January--recorded]

[Text] Comrades: Following a prolonged and methodical organizational process, a long-held aspiration of everyone who in one way or another is linked to the integral development of the new generations is fulfilled tonight. The establishment of the Society for Patriotic-Military Education [SEPMI] finds its reason for existence in the need to promote and organize the participation of a growing number of youngsters in recreational and learning activities through a truly original way of training themselves to assume, at the proper time, the duties of defense of the homeland and the revolution.

The originality of this society consists of the fact that it is called upon to contribute to the successive raising of the country's defense potential in cooperation with the armed forces without being part of them and that the training of its members takes place by means of a systematic practice of military sports and studies whose usefulness is not restricted to service in the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR). Instead, they tend to be used for the benefit of the national economy. It is not, therefore, a military agency or a mass organization or a new state organization. It is a volunteer social organization whose essential function is to group and organize youngsters and provide them with new and attractive ways of using their physical energies and intelligence and, in this way, provide highly appreciated cooperation with the army, air force and navy.

In order for an institution of this type to perform its mission fully, it requires the understanding and cooperation of the Union of Young Communists [UJC], mass organizations and state agencies and, above all, the FAR, which will directly benefit from the results of its activity.

Work has been going on in this field for several years. From the beginning we were aware of the importance that an organization of this type would have in channeling very important aspects of education of youths and in adding its work to the efforts being made in this regard for several years by the state educational institutions, UJC, mass organizations and the FAR. For this reason, the idea always prevailed of not being too hasty and to let the cadres charged with the task [of organizing SEPMI] develop their ideas and views in actual practice and, above all, in contact with the young masses which in the end are the soul and subject of this effort, and to let them gather and apply creatively the experience of this type of work accumulated by the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, whose assistance for the creation of the society has been decisive. The results of this effort can be seen.

Although this conference formalizes the founding of the society, it does not mean that this is the first step. In fact, the society already exists in all the provinces where almost 300 grassroots organizations have been created--grouping more than 40,000 members. On the day of its founding, there are reasons to proclaim that the Society for Patriotic-Military Education is a social organization that is advancing confidently on the path of its effective development, that it is prepared to exhibit the work that has been done and to sustain itself on it, and, along with the UJC and mass organizations, advance and intensify this important work among the youth.

The reception which the initiative of creating grassroots organizations of the society at workplaces and schools has had throughout the country is a magnificent step forward and an obvious demonstration of the favorable reception that this type of work will have among broad sectors of the population, especially among the youths who will form the bulk of its members.

In SEPMI, the youths will find a suitable way of channeling many of their aspirations related to training and performance in sports activities that are not accessible from other channels, and to development of highly productive recreational activities. At the same time, the society gives them general military training so that from the moment they join the FAR, they can be useful to their units and, by their presence, help raise the unit's combat readiness. I underscore this because for years we have experienced problems in recruiting and attracting youths to military training schools. This has led some comrades to the superficial conclusion that many youths are not attracted to the military profession. Others go beyond that and refer to a rejection [of the profession by youths]. There is no doubt that there have been weaknesses in our publicity and educational work among the youths in this regard. But along with that, there is the contradictory fact that invariably every time we ask a cadre who developed under the conditions of military life to leave active service and move to other responsibilities, he accepts because of discipline, even though he is not pleased about it. Frankly, I must say that some have to be ordered to go and there are some who find it difficult to adapt to civilian life and for years long to return to active service.

I understand these comrades. I know why they feel that way and I respect their views. I feel true admiration and gratitude for their sincere love of their profession and high regard for it. I have always asked myself: Why do these men who know how rigorous military life is not want to leave it? Why do they feel so bad when they hang up their uniforms and resume civilian life? If this profession were really so disagreeable, they would be happy [to leave], but instead they regret it. The answer is obvious and unchanging: They have a high opinion of the military profession precisely because they know it and have learned to love it, because they like order and discipline and a life regulated by standards which whoever masters them knows are fair, humane and frequently advantageous.

That reality has nothing to do with the views of those who, not having been involved in it [military life] and not knowing what they are talking about, hold a negative view of military life--which applies more to the military institutions of the past.

In fact, military service has characteristics that distinguish it from any other sphere of activity and, by its own nature and because of the social function that militarymen perform, is one of the professions that require greater dedication, will, initiative, character, courage, spirit of sacrifice and constancy. These requirements are precisely what makes the military profession attractive to youths. What youngster has not at one time dreamed of firing a rifle, driving a tank, flying an airplane, dropping by parachute, traveling in a fast boat or submarine, operating complex communications equipment or exploring the depths of the sea? And how many are there who grow old without realizing their dream?

What really happens is that life is not as simple as bad literature sometimes suggests. Before he can fly, a pilot must complete a rigorous and demanding learning and training process. And in order to hit the target with a rifle, it is necessary to spend many hours learning all the operations that lead to success. All this requires effort, constancy, dedication and involves long hours of study, field exercises, adequate physical training, alertness and, above all, development of will, formation of character and boldness to set increasingly higher goals.

The possibilities for realizing these aspirations are found and achieved in the army where, of course, everything is not perfect. And this is precisely what is ignored by those who, whether unconsciously or not, instill in their children and youths around them a rejection of active military service without realizing that essentially they are contributing to making them shy, mediocre and incapable of facing difficulties and without a will to overcome them.

A militaryman is human and makes mistakes. He experiences failure but is tenacious and overcomes this. He trusts his strengths and learns to handle them, and he moves ahead as part of the group. Military life, with its strict hierarchy, does not separate men. Instead, it unites them, and the comradeship attained in the ranks can only be compared to that formed at work.

The psychology of a young man does not recognize individualism, and the healthiest pride a young man feels is that of being a soldier who has performed his duty for the country and people.

SEPMI and the family, schools, state agencies, mass organizations, UJC and the FAR themselves will--under the direction of the party--perform this educational function as they have done so far. I have no doubt that it [SEPMI] will deeply influence the youths' understanding of life in the FAR, its richness and its innumerable options, and awaken in them the vocation for military service and turn it into what it truly should be--an honor for every youth, a source of satisfaction for each family and, at the least, a job that is performed with dignity, responsibility and manliness.

The goals of the society go far beyond that which is merely usable, and all its work will be the result of the participation of its members--young and old, male and female--who in SEPMI will find the means to fulfill their aspirations without necessarily being called to military service. In other words, many of the most desirable aspects of life can be enjoyed from an early age through sports.

SEPMI already has taken important steps, though it still has far to go in creating the conditions for military sports. Without incurring those costs which we cannot now afford, it will be necessary to mobilize idle or surplus resources and voluntary efforts to build or adapt some installations and buildings, create the material base and necessary tools and resolve many organizational problems so that military sports and patriotic activities will be a profitable way to use the free time of the youths.

For its part, the Society for Patriotic-Military Education should make every effort to normalize the growth of its membership in accordance with real possibilities, better yet, material possibilities. Let them be creative. For now, the number of rank-and-file associations and members should not be important. What is important is that these units have a precise objective, an exact plan of activities, the means to carry them out and fulfill the objectives to the letter.

The society must avoid formalities, reject any trend toward superficiality and carelessness, impede from its very beginning penetration into its ranks and leadership of the germs of bureaucratism and routinism and make its work an example of creative effort, of the spirit of cooperation with the organs of the economy, the Union of Young Communists, the pioneer organization, the trade unions, student associations and social and mass organizations which, with their united effort, will contribute not only to the fulfillment of their individual tasks, but also to the improvement of the political and ideological work with youth.

This organization cannot allow itself to be caught up in trivial things and can never impose activities on its members. Its ethics at work should be the enthusiasm and happiness of the youths, and it should not overload them with things they do not want to do. The number of events and forms of work must be limited, at the very least, and, above all, it must never repeat activities conducted by other organizations or compete with them.

Allow me this opportunity to reiterate the need for a more specific, different approach to politico-ideological work with youths. It is necessary that all factions involved in that work, especially the youth organizations, examine very profoundly its contents and form. It is evident that in the wake of the process of deepening the work of the party, state and other organizations--which began some months ago under the leadership and guidance of PCC First Secretary Comrade Fidel Castro--we have been forced to confront cases of misguided youths whose ideological and political behavior have demanded our attention.

It is not a case of some youths who, motivated by the environment in which they live, allow certain extravagances to prosper and thrive. Such extravagances are always related to phenomena such as music, fads and so on. Due to their essence, this does not mean they adopt a position which contradicts our society's goals. These are minority elements whose behavior differs from that which the party and people need from the youth. It is necessary to think calmly and profoundly about work with youths. We must listen to what their organizations say, solve quickly and with creative spirit the problem of recreation. The cultural organizations, associations of artists and writers, the media and, above all, labor organizations must deeply evaluate their work, and the organizations directly responsible for their education must solve the problem of making patriotic and internationalist education richer and more profound and, above all, improve the teaching of Marxism at schools and universities.

Today's youths are truly more demanding because they are more capable, better-trained and educated and, above all, more critical of others. This is not a bad thing. On the contrary. What is erroneous is to try to reach them through preconceived plans, lacking resources and unsubstantial arguments. In order to enter effectively into the minds and hearts of youths, to strengthen them ideologically and politically, to awaken their interest and stimulate their motivations, politico-ideological work must necessarily be successful not only in magnitude but, above all, in depth. It must be incomparably more rigorous and, above all, more modern.

There are those who complain about the youths, even those who dream about the old times when slogans became popular more rapidly and, in the face of danger, people worried less about things which then were useful. Those who believe that do not appear to have understood the essential truth that today's youths cannot be compared to those of 20 years ago. They have a reason to be better, and they are better. The truth of the matter is that they are not the same; they are different. They are different because, as somebody remarked, men look more like the times than they look like their parents.

For some years now, there has been a standard of living that is so pleasant that some have forgotten that the enemy still exists.

Simultaneously, while facing the difficulties explained by Comrade Fidel, a tense and dangerous international situation has been created characterized by the accelerated steps being taken by imperialism to build an economic and political barrier around the Soviet Union. Much faster than any expert could have anticipated, the U.S. Government has taken a turn in its policy and in a reversal of some of the symptoms of realism which prevailed until some months ago, is now returning to the cold war days. It is not necessary to stress what this means in risks and danger for us due to our proximity to imperialism and the hatred felt for the Cuban revolution by the more reactionary and aggressive circles, which evidently are dictating today's U.S. foreign policy.

Without getting excited, very calmly but with great care, we have adopted the necessary measures, and we must remain alert. More than 20 years have elapsed since the triumph of the revolution. Never before has our society experienced such rapid, profound and essential reforms. Never before has youth played such an important role or had the opportunity they have today to devote themselves wholly to creative work, study and to achieving their goals, burning their energies and realizing their aspirations. These changes must necessarily be reflected in the youths' criticism of all areas that need to have an educational apparatus capable of deepening their motivations and making them aware of their tasks and responsibilities.

Today I repeat what we have stressed on other occasions. Each generation needs its own motivations and its own values. Nobody will be a revolutionary today just because we tell them about the calamities endured by their parents and grandparents, no matter how important or useful that activity might be. The memory of the sad past in which other generations of youths lived must indicate to today's youths what they should do and what the future holds for them. When we talk to youths, we should not do so as if we were addressing children. They themselves must carve the future that the revolution wants for them.

There have been some real gains in the education of youth, such as linking work with study, raising the level of internationalist awareness which is demonstrated in realities and concrete attitudes such as the teacher contingent, the teachers going to Angola, Nicaragua, the young physicians and construction workers and so on. Not always do we take advantage of such attitudes, transferring that same spirit to the classrooms and daily work where the revolution is carried on and is being defended. Our universities and institutes and all other centers should be known for the high spirit of combativeness and profound revolutionary awareness of those being educated there.

Such creativeness should not be confused with violence or spectacular solutions; it must be compared to the calm but firm steadfastness against all that implies the least abandonment of revolutionary principles. Carelessness in the fulfillment of duties and tolerance deforms attitudes and behaviors. I remember what Che said one day when the universities did not yet belong to the people. He said that the universities should be painted black, or mulatto, or the color of workers, peasants or remain without doors, or the people will destroy them and paint them with the color they like.

The universities no longer have doors because the people demolished them. Their classrooms have been painted with the people's colors. In them there is not a single son of a bourgeois or a latifundist. In them the sons of workers and peasants study in large numbers. Why do we then have students who do not fulfill their duty; students on scholarships who do not study, who mistreat the social property? There are students who cheat. There is no reason why our youths should allow such abnormalities to prosper in their universities. They have the right to exclude from their groups those who do not behave honestly and honorably. Once more it is necessary to insist on the role that the family plays in the education of children and youths. Those having the responsibility for the education of the new generations are undoubtedly the parents who in daily life teach their children with authority and, above all, by personal example.

Experience has taught all parents that nothing in life is more involved and more responsible than bringing up a child. Each child is the most exclusive and legitimate product of the family that gave him life. That family protected him and taught him, from the very first word and first step, the moral and ideological values that make the man, the citizen and the revolutionary.

Invariably, every time we have a case of a youth who has gone astray, carelessness and tolerance of the family is always the cause. The unpleasant thing about these cases of carelessness is that we have involved in them some militants and leaders who, due to lack of time, according to them, and due to irresponsibility, according to consensus, do not pay attention to the education of their children. How can they educate society if they are not capable of educating their own children? [applause]

The idea of creating a society which will support the efforts aimed at educating youth and, at the same time, adequately resolve some of their needs and contribute to raising the level of the country's defense capability is a very praiseworthy goal which undoubtedly will have the understanding and support of state agencies, trade unions and mass organizations.

It is you, the founders and leaders, who have the duty to make this an organization which, with its activity, will justify that understanding and support which I am sure you will have. The youths are not only the future of the fatherland but its mainstay. It is they who will first understand that there is no revolution without sacrifice, or everlasting work without selfless effort. Many of our material needs have not been satisfied. The youths lack some things they would like to have, but what we lack cannot make us lose sight of what we have, which is much more important and essential than that which we lack.

Our youths have been guaranteed their future. In our society, with effort and intelligence, all youths can go as far as their strength or aspirations will take them. Bitter and sad is the life of youths who live in apparently wealthy societies but where the sons of the poor endure the most brutal or sophisticated forms of discrimination. Soon the essential problems will be solved, not through miracles but through the arduous effort of our people.

We are not living easy days. Undoubtedly there will be others much happier. The fruit and work of today's youths will be the just reward for their dedication to the service of the country and the cause of the revolution. Men who were young 20 years ago were the ones who began this revolution. Many youths have died defending it. Today's and tomorrow's youths will also know how to fulfill their duty because the revolution belongs to the youths and, as Fidel has stated, he believes in the youths because to believe in youth is to see in them tomorrow's generation, a generation better than ours. Fatherland or death, we shall win. [prolonged applause]

MASSIVE SUGARCANE PLANTING DRIVE PLANNED

FL251224 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 25 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The workers of all sugar mills in the country will massively participate in the great sugarcane spring planting drive when the current harvest ends, Diocles Torralba, minister of the sugar industry and vice president of the Council of Ministers, announced in a speech at this year's first meeting of the Sugar Industry Workers Trade Union national committee.

The sugar industry minister noted that in this sugarcane spring planting drive, which should be the greatest ever, the participation of men and women working at sugar mills will be of vital importance.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GUERRILLA LANDING REPORTED; ARMY ON ALERT

PA291645 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1558 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 29 Jan (EFE)--Reports from the city of Villa Vazquez, in the northwestern part of the country, indicated a possible landing at dawn today of presumed guerrillas at Manzanillo Bay. The reports have not been confirmed by any official source in the capital.

Reports from Villa Vazquez say reinforced patrols are on alert and every vehicle entering or leaving the city is being searched. Reporters in the city say the landing was confirmed to the Villa Vazquez mayor by Eduardo Cruz Acosta, assistant to the governor of the Province of Montecristi, also in the northern part of the country.

According to the reports, two Dominican citizens were murdered last night after being stripped of their clothes. According to the unconfirmed reports, the group of presumed guerrillas is made up of Cubans, Venezuelans and Dominicans.

It is known that in San Cristobal, in the southern part of the country, 28 km from Santo Domingo, troops have been alerted. The city is being patrolled and the radio station is occupied by the armed forces. Also, in Santiago, 175 km north, troops have been alerted while military officers met this morning in that city's barracks, the second largest in the country.

Last-minute reports indicated that La Union International Airport at Puerto Plata, on the Atlantic coast, has been closed. It was also reported that troops are guarding Las Americas Airport in Santo Domingo. Military officers from various corps have been arriving at the Armed Forces Ministry since early this morning to meet the minister, Lt Gen Rafael Adriano Valdez Hilario.

A presidential source told EFE that no official release could be issued pending the arrival of President Antonio Guzman, although none of the questions on the landing or the troops on alert in the capital and other cities were denied.

President Denies Report

PA291824 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 29 Jan (EFE)--President Antonio Guzman today denied that there was any guerrilla landing at dawn at Manzanillo Bay. The denial says reports in that regard "are totally false" and attributed them to "a crazy individual who is already under arrest at Dajabon."

The president's official note says the individual "has made totally contradictory statements and his father has said that his credibility is nil because nothing he has said has any appearance of truth." The government made it clear, however, that "all sorts of precautionary measures have been adopted in case this is a smokescreen laid by the enemies of tranquillity in the country."

Franklyn Dominguez, press director at government house, roundly denied a dispatch by an international news agency attributing statements to him to the effect that army units had been sent to the country's northern region because a landing was suspected.

GRENADA

BISHOP DEFENDS SOVIET INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

FL281535 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 25 Jan 80 p 7 FL

[Text] St. George's, Grenada, Thursday (CANA)--Grenada has accused Western countries of "open hypocrisy" in their condemnation of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Grenada, the lone Caribbean Community (CARICOM) member country to support the Soviet Union during a recent vote on the issue at the United Nations, also said the Afghan situation posed no threat to international peace and security.

Grenada's position was set out in a Government Information Service (GIS) statement, quoting Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

He said: "One of the things that has come out of this whole situation is the open hypocrisy of several countries around the world--some in the region..."

Mr Bishop said those countries included ones "that have never, for example, condemned the white South African troops that are today in Rhodesia, countries that remain completely silent when France last year went into the Central African Empire to topple Bokassa."

Mr. Bishop added: "...the situation in Afghanistan is not really a threat to international peace and security. We are not aware of any third country being threatened by events now taking place in Afghanistan and we believe that is also an important factor."

On Grenada's voting against the resolution calling for withdrawal of foreign, namely Russian, troops from Afghanistan, Mr. Bishop said: "Our position was based on the fact that all the evidence that we had very firmly indicated that this was not an invasion."

It amounted, he said "to a call, which is a fairly usual and common call, for assistance from one independent country to another in circumstances where a military invasion by other forces...was definitely on the horizon."

He said the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics--the Soviet Union--and Afghanistan had a defence treaty from the middle of 1978. "They do have a right to engage in mutual defence pacts and to bring those treaties into force once external invasion or other forms of aggression contemplated by the treaties are in fact imminent," Mr. Bishop said.

"We certainly support fully the right of Afghanistan to call on any country, including the Soviet Union, which she decides to in any circumstances or rather in circumstances [such] as these, where external aggression is being faced.

COLOMBIA

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES INTENTION TO ATTEND GAMES

PA290508 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0115 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 28 Jan(EFE)--Colombia officially announced tonight that it will participate in the Moscow Olympic games, warning that it will not make a decision similar to Chile's where democracy does not exist. Fidel Mendoza Carrasquilla, president of the Colombian Olympic Committee, said that his country will attend the Olympics "because we must not mix sports with politics."

He said that Colombia will follow the example of countries which respect democratic freedoms, such as Mexico, which announced that it will attend because it is a matter of sports, not politics. "In Chile, as in other dictatorships, it is a matter of giving orders," Mendoza Carrasquilla said when he announced that his country will not join the boycott promoted by the United States against the Moscow Olympic games to be held next June.

"I know the opinions of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, a truly democratic leader, and therefore I am confirming my country's participation in the Olympic games," the sports leader added in statements to the Colombia RCN radio station. He emphasized that the Olympic games have at no time been in danger of being canceled. However, it is easy to understand that if countries like the United States are not present, they will be very dull.

VENEZUELA

GOVERNMENT DIFFERS WITH CUBA ON RIGHT OF ASYLUM

PA290506 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0229 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 28 Jan (EFE)--The Venezuelan Government does not share Cuba's opinion on applying the right of asylum, the Foreign Ministry stated tonight in a communique. The document was released to the media in response to a communique issued Friday by the Cuban Foreign Ministry which stated that the government of Havana did not authorize the departure of persons from the island who seek asylum in foreign embassies. That communique added that Cuba respects and will respect the right of asylum, but in no case can this "right be applied to common criminals trying to escape justice."

There are six Cubans under asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana who entered the embassy building despite Cuban police attempts to prevent them. These clashes, which claimed the lives of two persons in the past few months, have caused diplomatic relations between Venezuela and Cuba to dip to their lowest point in the last 6 years.

The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry announced today that the principle of political asylum corresponds to those persons who feel politically persecuted, "but that such circumstances can be determined only by the country of the embassy where such a person seeks asylum." "The Venezuelan Government considers the granting of safe-conducts to leave the country where asylum has been requested as an indispensable complement for safeguarding the right of asylum," the Foreign Ministry note added.

The communique notes that the Venezuelan Government wishes to believe that the statements contained in the Cuban Foreign Ministry communique "have not been made with a veiled attempt of threat." "And much less as an anticipated argument to waive responsibility in the eventuality of any incident," the document concluded.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 022 31 January 1980

ARGENTINA

Government Maintains Position on Grain Embargo B 1
[LA OPINION 28 Jan]
Soviet Grain Purchase Mission Arrives B 1
No Additional Wheat Available B 1
Export Registry Reopens for Some Grains B 2
Report on Carter Note on Olympic Boycott Denied B 2
Construction of Atucha II Nuclear Plant To Begin This Year B 2
[LA RAZON 23 Jan]

BRAZIL

Saraiva Guerreiro Rejects Grain Embargo Against Soviets D 1
Goodpaster Mission Not Viewed as Failure D 1
Government Accused of Hypocrisy on Afghanistan D 1
Argentina Proposes Lower Trade Barriers With Brazil D 2
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 25 Jan]
Nuclear Energy Agreement Reached With Argentina D 2
Drought May Hurt Soybean Crop in Rio Grande do Sul D 2
[O GLOBO 25 Jan]

COLOMBIA

Mideast Delegation Led by Ben Yahia Meets Turbay F 1
Dynamic Trade Growth With L.A., Caribbean Noted F 1
Top Military Officers To Visit San Andres Island F 1
Briefs: Hoof and Mouth Disease Measures F 1

ECUADOR

Government Official Warns Seditious Group G 1
Government Minister Authorizes Student March G 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Guerrillas Being Trained in Costa Rica by FSLN P 1
EL INDEPENDIENTE Reports Creation of Rightwing Army [29 Jan] P 1
Border Posts Report on Increased Crossing to Guatemala P 2
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 30 Jan]
Archbishop Supports Insurrection When Other Means Exhausted P 2
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 28 Jan]

NICARAGUA

Leftist Paper Scores FSLN Leadership Methods [EL PUEBLO 18 Jan] P 3
Commentary on Closing of EL PUEBLO Newspaper P 4
Official Justifies Closing P 4
Radio Sandino Supports Closing P 5
Ortega Defends Action P 6
Archbishop, Journalist Denounce Decision P 6

CUBA

EFE Cites Unpublished Castro Speech on Economy Q 1
Intergovernmental Commission Meeting With Benin Opens Q 2

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Armed Forces Reaffirm Loyalty to Guzman S 1
Attack on Police Barracks Reported; One Killed S 1
Government Accused of Partisan Hiring Practices S 1

GRENADA

Government To Finance Budget by Floating Bonds [DAILY GLEANER 23 Jan] S 1

JAMAICA

Manley To Visit Mexico, Meet With Lopez Portillo S 2
Students Demonstrate Over Labor Dispute S 2
Wage Dispute, Demonstration Continue S 3
Student Union Criticizes Government S 3

OTHER COUNTRIES

BOLIVIA

Country Fears Isolation in Dispute Over U.S. Tin Sales V 1
Government Rejects Chilean Railway Tariff Increases [PRESENCIA 22 Jan] V 1

CHILE

Olympic Committee Decides Not To Attend Moscow Games V 1
Christian Democrats Criticize Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan V 2
Briefs: Antarctic Airbase; Carabineros Commander Resumes Duties; International Trade Growth V 2

GUYANA

Olympic Association Will Support Government Decision V 2
Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Prime Minister Burnham [cross-reference] V 3
Draft Constitution To Go to Parliament This Week V 3

PANAMA

Japanese Prime Minister Sends Note to President Royo V 3

PERU

Government Announces Increase in Cost of Gasoline V 4

URUGUAY

Navy Commander Comments on Olympic, Grain Boycotts V 4

VENEZUELA

Cuban Government Summons Ambassador Home V 4

GOVERNMENT MAINTAINS POSITION ON GRAIN EMBARGO

FY291511 Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 28 Jan 80 p 7 FY

[Excerpts] Cordoba--David Lacroze, president of the National Grain Board, has said that the position taken by Argentina on the U.S.-proposed grain embargo against the Soviet Union "has been maintained" after the visit by the U.S. envoy, General Goodpaster--a visit from which "nothing new emerged." He also said that "new contacts between grain-producing countries will be made" to study the measures called for by the United States.

Jorge Aguado, president of the Argentine Rural Confederations (CRA), has stated his total support for the government decision and given assurance that the country itself will not create, through special or regular offers, a situation for conceding or obtaining advantages in the market as a result of the embargo called for by the United States.

SOVIET GRAIN PURCHASE MISSION ARRIVES

FY301509 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1435 GMT 30 Jan 80 FY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 30 Jan (NA)--The members of the Soviet trade mission that has arrived in the country to make the usual purchases of Argentine grains began direct contacts with private exporters this morning. The visit by Soviet representatives of Eksportkhleb, a state enterprise importing foodstuffs, is normal, but this year it has taken on special significance because of the grain sales boycott decreed by the United States against the Soviet Union, a boycott not joined by Argentina.

The Soviet mission is headed by Viktor Pershin, who is accompanied by (Envez Alicutvinov) and Aleksandr Naumov. Their arrival coincided with the reopening of registration for grain exports, which was closed when the U.S. grain embargo against the Soviet Union was announced after the latter country's armed intervention in Afghanistan.

A Buenos Aires morning paper commented, quoting a high official source, that there is "no connection" between the mission just carried out in Buenos Aires by James Carter's envoy Andrew Jackson Goodpaster and the arrival of the Soviet trade mission. The paper added that the announcement of the visit of the Soviet mission was made before Carter's proposal to boycott grain deliveries to the Soviet Union, and that the visit had been arranged through the Argentine Embassy in Moscow and the permanent trade mission maintained in Buenos Aires by the Soviet Government.

No Additional Wheat Available

FY310235 Paris AFP in Spanish 0008 GMT 31 Jan 80 FY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 30 Jan (AFP)--The Soviet trade mission that has been in Argentina since Tuesday today began contacts with local exporters to conclude the purchase of considerable quantities of corn and other grains, reliable sources have reported. Yesterday and today, the Soviet representatives held protocol meetings with Argentine officials, but they did not disclose any information on their talks, which are aimed at the purchase of grains. Reliable sources have reported, however, that they arranged for the shipment of 1 million tons of wheat, which had been purchased before the U.S. grain embargo. The Soviet mission will also negotiate the purchase of a considerable amount of corn and, eventually, of smaller quantities of sorghum and soybeans.

It is believed in grain circles that the Soviet officials will hold their main negotiations with private exporters having limited capacity for storage and sale. These sectors added that the Soviet mission could not buy wheat in addition to the 1 million tons already agreed upon even if it wanted to since the export registry for this product was closed by the National Grain Board, which believes that the sales already agreed upon have exhausted the wheat available for export.

EXPORT REGISTRY REOPENS FOR SOME GRAINS

PY300027 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1748 GMT 29 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Jan (TELAM)--The Grain Export Registry reopened today for sorghum, corn and soybeans, according to a report released this afternoon by the National Grain Board. The registry has been closed for 21 days following the grain embargo which the United States imposed on the Soviet Union. The registry here had been closed as a technical measure in view of market fluctuations. Operations in Chicago had also been closed for a few days. The purpose was to prevent maneuvers in the sale of Argentine grains, the danger of which has supposedly subsided today. The National Grain Board did not indicate when the registry for other grains will be reopened.

REPORT ON CARTER NOTE ON OLYMPIC BOYCOTT DENIED

PY310108 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2233 GMT 30 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Jan (TELAM)--A Foreign Ministry spokesman denied this afternoon that the U.S. mission headed by Gen Andrew Jackson Goodpaster had asked the Argentine Government to join the boycott of the Moscow Olympic games called by the United States. As is known, General Goodpaster visited our country and discussed with President Jorge Rafael Videla the U.S. and Argentine positions on the grain boycott proposed by the United States against the Soviet Union to force withdrawal of its troops from Afghanistan. Also discussed were the international problems caused by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and Argentine-U.S. relations.

An AFP report released in Washington today states--among other things--that U.S. President Jimmy Carter has called upon the Argentine chief of state, Gen Jorge Rafael Videla, to have Argentina join the boycott of the Moscow Olympic games. The report claims that this information was obtained from a high State Department source. The report adds that Carter made the appeal in a personal message which was hand-carried to President Videla in Buenos Aires last week by his personal envoy, Gen Andrew Jackson Goodpaster. In a statement to TELAM this afternoon, high Argentine Foreign Ministry sources flatly denied that such a request had been made or that the Olympic games issue had been discussed with the Goodpaster mission.

CONSTRUCTION OF ATUCHA II NUCLEAR PLANT TO BEGIN THIS YEAR

PY251914 Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 23 Jan 80 p 5 PY

[Excerpts] During 1980 Argentina will begin construction of the second nuclear plant at Atucha, in the Province of Buenos Aires--in keeping with its reputation as one of the most developed countries in the nuclear field. According to the Latin American Embassy Organization (OLADE) Atucha II will begin operation in 1987.

SARAIVA GUERREIRO REJECTS GRAIN EMBARGO AGAINST SOVIETS

FY291504 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 29 Jan 80 FY

[Relayed report from Brasilia by (Carlos Rodrigues]

[Text] Brazil has said no to the trade and economic boycott against the Soviet Union. The Brazilian position was reaffirmed yesterday afternoon by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, who held a meeting this morning with President Carter's special envoy, Gen Andrew Jackson Goodpaster. In the afternoon both Goodpaster and Saraiva Guerreiro were received by President Figueiredo. Saraiva said that Brazil will not participate in the grain embargo, but will not take advantage of the situation by increasing its exports. [Begin Saraiva recording] No, we are not going to change our position, but neither are we going to take economic advantage of the situation. [end recording] Saraiva Guerreiro also said that the boycott of the Moscow Olympic games was not discussed with General Goodpaster, and that no decision has yet been made on the subject.

Last night at the U.S. Embassy General Goodpaster said that the U.S. Government is pleased with the Brazilian decision not to seek to fill the gap caused by his country in supplying grain to the Soviet Union. The U.S. general will return to the United States today to report on his contacts in Argentina and Brazil.

GOODPASTER MISSION NOT VIEWED AS FAILURE

FY300255 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 30 Jan 80 FY

[Text] Itamaraty believes that the visit of President Jimmy Carter's special envoy cannot be considered a failure simply because he did not convince the Brazilian Government to join the boycott against the Soviets. Spokesman Bernardo Pericas made it clear that the visit of Gen Andrew Jackson Goodpaster was not intended to cause Brazil to change its well-known position, but to exchange information on the Afghanistan crisis, which was done.

GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF HYPOCRISY ON AFGHANISTAN

FY291647 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 29 Jan 80 FY

[By economic analyst Alberto Tamer]

[Text] The Brazilian decision not to openly join the boycott against the Soviet Union in view of the invasion of Afghanistan only shows the Brazilian Government's shortsightedness in the face of such an important problem. We are for the freedom of peoples and for the self-determination of nations but only, it seems, as long as it doesn't cost us anything. These are only words and nothing else. Speaking in cold commercial terms, is it possible that Itamaraty officials do not yet understand that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the military action in Asia is the first step toward conquering the Middle East petroleum that comprises 90 percent of our supply?

Even in terms of gold, viewing the problem at this level, is it possible that the Brazilian Government does not yet understand that if we do not sacrifice a few million dollars now--since we would make at most $150 million to $200 million for the grain exported to the Soviet Union--we will sacrifice much more in the future when the Soviet Union takes control--and this will not take long--of all the supply outlets on the Persian Gulf? [sentence indistinct]

A country like Brazil, which (?is among the great nations), cannot remain indecisive, sitting on the fence, while even communist countries are disregarding normal divisions and supporting the West.

We are either for or against the aggressive actions of some countries, and for or against the domination of countries by communist regimes.

ARGENTINA PROPOSES LOWER TRADE BARRIERS WITH BRAZIL

PY260141 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 25 Jan 80 p 20 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia--The Argentine secretary for commerce and international economic negotiations, Alejandro Manuel Estrada, has proposed a plan to the Brazilian authorites he met with during the past 48 hours--(Ministers Delfim Neto, Ernane Galveas and Camilo Penna and the secretary general of Itamaraty)--to gradually eliminate the barriers that have hampered trade between his country and Brazil and permit the $1.5 billion mark that was reached last year to be surpassed.

According to the secretary himself, the program he submitted yesterday contains six points: arrangements for closer ties between businessmen; the creation of mixed enterprises; reform of the legislation of both countries; the adoption of standards for technology transfer; the acquisition of financing for joint undertakings; the signing of an agreement to avoid double taxation; and a government-level plan for financing exports.

NUCLEAR ENERGY AGREEMENT REACHED WITH ARGENTINA

PY291730 Sao Paulo Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 29 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Brazil and Argentina will sign an agreement on the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and the appropriate use of human and economic resources. This statement has been made by Adm Carlos Castro Madero, president of the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission.

Establishing the areas of cooperation, Admiral Castro Madero pointed out basic research in various sectors such as physics, chemistry and biology.

DROUGHT MAY HURT SOYBEAN CROP IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL

PY260128 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 Jan 80 p 24 PY

[Summary] Porto Alegre--The president of the Sao Borja wheat cooperative warned yesterday that if a good rain does not fall in 10 days soybean crops will be damaged. He added that 40 percent of the 110,000 hectares planted by the cooperative are at the flowering stage, a critical one for the plants, which are in need of a good rain. There has been no significant rainfall since 29 December.

The Missoes region, which produces 40 percent of Rio Grande do Sul State's soybeans, is also being affected by the dry spell. The superintendent of the Santo Angelo cooperative, 450 kilometers from Porto Alegre, reported that "the crop will not be injured by the lack of rain for another 2 weeks. The damage will begin then. We have 350,000 hectares of soybeans planted, and 50 percent are at the flowering stage. A good rain has not fallen in this region for 23 days, and the warm weather has hastened the blossoming. If the dry weather continues, the flowers will begin to fall, and losses will result."

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL WARNS SEDITIOUS GROUP

PA310210 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 30 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The government today charged a seditious group with responsibility for the recent student agitation and warned that it will act firmly within a constitutional and democratic framework.

According to Alejandro Roman, secretary general of public administration, sedition originated with a student group he did not identify but which, according to other official sources, is connected with the Popular Democratic Movement [MPD], a party that follows the PRC's communist line.

Roman noted that neither the workers nor the popular masses had joined the movement and warned that the government will act firmly as long as the [word indistinct] of defending democracy does not begin to contradict the principles of democracy itself.

The official sounded surprised over a charge by the National Committee for the Defense of Human Rights, that rights had been violated through police repression of student demonstrators last week.

Two students died in those disturbances and more than 280 have been arrested and will be tried for damaging private property and carrying out seditious activities.

Roman said that if these charges are verified, the government will adopt measures to punish the unconstitutional actions and prevent their repetition.

He also voiced surprise over a paper's charge that security agents are visiting bookstores to confiscate books printed in Cuba. He promised to investigate this charge as well, adding that the government is respectful of ideological pluralism and that although the government attributes most of the agitation to the MPD, the confrontation between the students and the government has a broader scope.

Meanwhile, the Federation of Ecuadorean University Students has issued a manifesto stating that in view of the high cost of living, the rise in transportation prices and the announced gasoline price increases, the student movement and the other popular sectors have been forced to express their rejection of the measures adopted by the government, which worsen the already critical situation of the majority of the population.

For its part, the MPD has issued a document affirming that, forgetting its electoral promises and mocking the people's vote, the government of the force of change--President Jaime Roldos' electoral slogan--has implemented unpopular measures.

GOVERNMENT MINISTER AUTHORIZES STUDENT MARCH

PA300224 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Government Minister Roberto Dunn Barreiro today announced that he has authorized a student march to condemn the Rio de Janeiro protocol through which most of Ecuador's Amazon territory was confiscated. The minister also issued an appeal to the Ecuadorean students to commemorate this sad event for the country in a manner that will not lead to violence and to reject all efforts to manipulate them. I hope, Minister Dunn Barreiro said, that the students and people of my country will cooperate and, with their efforts and good will, maintain the peace and calm that the country desires.

EL SALVADOR

GUERRILLAS BEING TRAINED IN COSTA RICA BY FSLN

PA310420 Paris AFP in Spanish 2333 GMT 30 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 30 Jan (AFP)--The newspaper LA PRENSA LIBRE charged here today that Salvadoran guerrillas are receiving military training from the Sandinist National Liberation Front in northern Costa Rica.

According to the newspaper, which attributes its information to reliable sources, the Salvadorans began their training 1 month ago in Guanacaste Province on the border with Nicaragua and are using camps which had previously been used by the Sandinists in their fight against the Somozist dictatorship.

The conservative LA PRENSA LIBRE charged 1 year ago that 5,000 Sandinist guerrillas were being trained in Guanacaste. This report was never confirmed. The paper indicated that the important arms trade which currently operates in northern Costa Rica is related to the alleged presence of the Salvadoran guerrillas.

The newspaper, which attributes part of its information to a local television channel newscast, does not indicate the number of Salvadoran militants in Costa Rica. It does add that they might also be training in other parts of the country, particularly in the south, on the border with Panama.

EL INDEPENDIENTE REPORTS CREATION OF RIGHTWING ARMY

PA310037 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE 29 Jan 80 pp 1, 16 PA

[Excerpt] Reports from northern San Salvador and San Vicente and Usulutan departments indicate that extreme rightwing groups are training "to crush" the communist threat in the country, according to statements of their leaders. The antirevolutionary army is asking former agents of the security forces, particularly of the National Guard, to join its ranks. They are being offered salaries of between 1,500 and 2,000 colones, based on the ranks they held while in service.

"There are currently many desertions in the National Guard and we fear that most of these men will sign up for the rightwing army," a National Guard officer said recently.

It has been said that the training of the rightists is being facilitated by employees who make use of their direct access to files and are linked to the oligarchy which finances the counterrevolutionary army.

The reports indicate the names and the posts of the high-ranking officers who are serving as instructors and leaders of the rightist army. There are also reports that there are Vietnamese, U.S., German and French instructors who are experts in counterinsurgency.

The reports also refer to the placement of unscrupulous individuals at border customs posts to facilitate the smuggling of military supplies into the country. These supplies include weapons, ammunition, light artillery and armored vehicles.

There are also reports that the first phase of the plan to bring in weapons has already begun without detection. [paragraph continues]

impartial observers note that customs and treasury policemen who will not cooperate with the plan are being transferred to the interior so that their presence at the border posts will not hinder the smuggling of weapons to be used to try to destroy the popular revolutionary movement.

It has been learned that the oligarchy is demanding that the foremen, administrators and workers of their estates join the rightwing army.

The following locations are said to be special training areas: the jurisdictions of Aguilares, Nejapa, Guazapa in northern San Salvador and Santa Catalina and other towns near ranches in Usulutan.

The crimes and attacks against union activities, popular leaders and rural workers in various parts of the country during the past few weeks have been committed by members of this army of the oligarchy.

BORDER POSTS REPORT ON INCREASED CROSSING TO GUATEMALA

PA310017 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 30 Jan 80 pp 3, 40 PA

[Text] An average of 500 Salvadorans a day cross the border to Guatemala, some of them fleeing the situation in El Salvador and others on tourist or business trips. This figure was provided to newsmen by the customs and immigration authorities of Valle Nuevo near Chinamas. This is the busiest border post, due to the favorable conditions it offers and the fact that it has the shortest route and best road. The other border posts in the order of activity are: Angiatu, San Cristobal and La Machadura.

In Guatemala, government authorities have indicated that there is concern over the increasing number of Salvadorans who are arriving there from El Salvador. A newspaper reported that in the past 2 months, 3,000 Salvadorans have immigrated and in the past year, 10,000. This has led to special preventive measures by the immigration authorities to stop the growing number of Salvadorans who might cause social problems in that country, which is one of the few that has achieved political stability in recent times.

It was reported that on Sunday, 580 Salvadorans entered Guatemala through Valle Nuevo and only 200 returned. The sources added that out of the 142 cars which entered Guatemala only 80 returned.

ARCHBISHOP SUPPORTS INSURRECTION WHEN OTHER MEANS EXHAUSTED

PA302334 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 28 Jan 80 p 1 PA

[Article: "The Doctrines of the Church Justify Insurrection"]

[Excerpts] "We are living in an insurrectional period and the doctrine of the church justifies insurrection when all peaceful means have been exhausted," said the archbishop of San Salvador in his Sunday homily.

He had words of praise for the revolutionary peoples movement and pointed out that "the popular organs have shown power, maturity and the efficiency of reason over violence."

Regarding the activities of the right, which has been bringing arms into the nation and hiring mercenaries, he said "these activities foster communism, the true danger of the nation which they hypocritically denounce."

He appealed to the members of the armed forces to remember that they serve the people and not just a privileged few. "I would like to see them repress with equal fury the violence of the right, which is worse than that of the left and which can be better controlled by the security corps," he pointed out.

He asserted that it is urgent that the government junta quickly show, through the cessation of repression, that it is able to control the security corps, which appears to be a parallel government that is greatly harming the present government. "With each day that passes, because of the repression, the government is weakened and the people are more disillusioned," he emphasized.

On the possibility of a civil war, he said it depends on the right but that he does not consider it very near. "We are living in an insurrectional period and the doctrine of the church justifies insurrection when all peaceful means have been exhausted," he stressed.

He did not rule out the possibility of a rightist countercoup. "A rightist countercoup could take place if the young officers do not hold their positions and eliminate at its roots all the evil that exists in the armed forces," Monsignor Romero asserted.

The archbishop is leaving for Belgium today to receive an honorary doctorate from a university of that nation as a sign of solidarity with his valiant defense of human rights and its absolute indentification with the Salvadoran people.

NICARAGUA

LEFTIST PAPER SCORES FSLN LEADERSHIP METHODS

PA260157 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 18 Jan 80 p 2 PA

[Editorial]

[Text] The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] enjoys great prestige among the mass movements and is no doubt interested in preserving this so it can continue to act to expand its role in the present political process. It is quite understandable that FSLN members are making efforts to establish the front's permanent leadership. But this is related both to line and orientation and to the methods used.

Let us start with the methods. It is evident that in the labor, popular, peasant and youth movements, various leaders are acting against the will of the masses. Thus we see attempts to impose union leadership without the support of the rank and file. In state factories (such as plywood) orders have been issued to allow entry only to Sandinist Labor Central [CST] members, and in some places union members have been jailed.

To these practices we must add others, like wanting the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS], instead of being popular power and mass organs, to become nondecisionmaking [no resolutivas] structures, not open to broad and democratic debate, in which the masses do not decide anything, or hardly anything.

They also expect trade unions to accept a single directorate and decisions made by others instead of by its members, in open violation of the Marxist principle of the independence of trade unions.

It is obvious that those applying these erroneous methods do not trust the people to voluntarily accept their guidelines. They can always claim that the people do not understand these things and that they can be confused. For this reason it is best not to allow them to think. This type of reasoning can get one into trouble.

The result of all this has been contrary to what was expected. The people in this country are revolutionaries and are struggling to make more progress in a social revolution without impositions or tremendous actions. To act any other way will only lead to isolation.

To stop people from quitting or refusing to join mandatory organizations, it is necessary to implement guidelines and principles that represent the people's aspirations and to establish adequate working methods.

Therefore an FSLN cadre which faces difficulties with the people's movement should not try to undertake any big project or blame others for mistakes.

COMMENTARY ON CLOSING OF EL PUEBLO NEWSPAPER

Official Justifies Closing

PA261818 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 26 Jan 80 PA

[News conference granted by Nicaraguan Deputy Interior Minister Hugo Torres to unidentified reporters in his office on 25 January--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Commander, it has been said the closing of EL PUEBLO can be considered a violation of freedom of the press.

[Answer] There are only two sides to a revolution, revolutionaries and counterrevolutionaries. There is no third side. There are Sandinists, those who side with the Sandinist peoples revolution, and there are those who side with the reactionaries no matter what language or clothing they use and regardless of whom they may confuse. Therefore, we think there is total press freedom in this country--more than in any other--but not license or the right to offend or the right to boycott production. There is press freedom within the guidelines established by the revolution.

[Question] It has been said there are other legal means for intervening against EL PUEBLO, that it should not have been done the way it was. The end does not justify the means.

[Answer] Every arrest is depicted as being as repressive as under Somoza. Such statements offend us. Arrests, raids, confiscations or the closures of newspapers such as this one are conducted by an armed force that behaved as our force did when it closed this paper. It did not beat or insult anybody. It simply closed down the paper and confiscated equipment that did not even belong to the paper. We will present proof of that. The equipment belonged to the Somozists. Therefore, (?an explanation) will be given. The ministry will release a statement. All we did was to carry out orders and instructions issued by the upper echelons.

[Question] What about the proceedings against the newsmen who were arrested?

[Answer] The cases that have to be prosecuted will be pursued according to procedure. Proof will be presented to justify their arrest.

[Question] Is that all you have to say?

[Answer] Yes, unless you have any more questions.

[Question] There is a very interesting point, Companero. The newsmen who are (?with) the revolution say Nicaragua is experiencing a revolutionary process, that there is full freedom and so you can criticize the revolutionary leaders. However, the criticism appearing in some media is not constructive but opens the way for the reactionaries.

[Answer] We understand that even though the genocidal National Guard disappeared and we do not see the enemy carrying a Galil Rifle--that now is the role of our glorious Sandinist People's Army--even though the enemy is not in sight, we have covert enemies in this revolution. We know they are making efforts to curb our process. They are trying to throw a monkey wrench in the machinery through economic pressure, by sabotaging production, by sabotaging factory work, by attacking our leaders and so forth. In addition to that, they are working to create a climate conducive to their operations.

Radio Sandino Supports Closing

PA261822 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Jan 80 PA

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] There is full freedom of speech in Nicaragua but this does not mean that reactionaries have the right to use this freedom to unleash an ideological war against our revolution. Let all Nicaraguans be aware of who their friends and enemies are inside and outside the country. Let all Nicaraguans know how to identify the enemies of our revolution who, claiming to be great revolutionaries, are trying in every way to distort the Nicaraguan reality through the use of the reactionary media. It is clear that these pseudorevolutionaries are already falling into the hands of the Sandinist government because our authorities cannot and must not allow such elements to tarnish the greatness of our revolution.

Companeros Nicaraguans, do you know what the meaning of ideological diversion [diversionismo ideologico] is? Well, it is a kind of ideological struggle--a weapon used by the enemy to distort and destroy the revolutionary movements of the world. Not only that, companeros, this subtle and poisonous weapon is being used by the reactionaries of our country mainly through the reactionary or counterrevolutionary news media in order to undermine the just cause and the progress of our Sandinist process. Notwithstanding this, the use of ideological diversion does not originate here. It is the result of an imperialist policy aimed at stopping the liberation movements of the oppressed peoples of the world. For this reason, all those who oppose this Sandinist process are agents of international reaction and imperialism. The Government of National Reconstruction and the Sandinist National Liberation Front, genuine representatives of the Nicaraguan people, proceeded to partly control the diversionist agents by closing the newspaper EL PUEBLO, used by its editors to spread their poison throughout the Sandinist popular revolution.

Several EL PUEBLO newsmen are being held in Sandinist jails pending investigations. The same will happen to those radio broadcasters who, just like EL PUEBLO's newsmen, are only looking for the smallest mistake of our leaders to launch their shameful attacks against them and hence against the Nicaraguan people.

Ortega Defends Action

PA301709 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Jan 80 PA

[Speech to demonstrators by junta member Daniel Ortega at 29 January meeting at Government Palace--recorded]

[Excerpt] The members of the Workers Front [FO], the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions [CUS] and the Nicaraguan Workers Central [CTN] are engaged in counterrevolutionary actions. Why do we say this action is counterrevolutionary? We say this because they are not interested in uniting the labor movement but in dividing it. They want to divide the labor movement, not because they are completely identified with the working class but because they identify with the enemies of the working class and would like to create conditions that would make it possible for the imperialists--the enemies of our revolution--to intervene, to attack us in order to impose the order that the Somozists were unable to achieve.

There are millions [as heard] involved in those plans. There are countries, or rather certain parties in some countries, as well as forces within the United States, who are involved in this effort, who are paying newsmen, pseudonewsmen who formerly received money from the Somozists, pseudonewsmen who have no morals, pseudonewsmen who have not the minimum moral authority to criticize this revolution, because in our revolution one must earn the right to criticize, and these people, this corrupt element, are receiving money to say, for example, that everything is wrong here. They will say, for example, that we are violating labor's right to organize and that the right to freedom of the press is being violated because the so-called newspaper EL PUEBLO has been closed.

These people act in this manner simply because they are the enemies of our people and of our revolution and because, by exploiting the difficulties of our revolution, they want to undermine it in order to carry out counterrevolutionary actions, and our revolution is not going to permit this.

Archbishop, Journalist Denounce Decision

PA310026 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2321 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 29 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Writer Pablo Antonio Cuadra, codirector of the local daily LA PRENSA, and Miguel Obando Bravo, archbishop of Managua, today spoke out against the authorities of the Sandinist revolution using force to repress the mass communication media.

In a LA PRENSA front-page article, Cuadra notes that the answer that Comdr Bayardo Arce gave to those who called for legal proceedings in the case involving the closure of the daily EL PUEBLO is "unacceptable and harmful to the national and international prestige of the Nicaraguan revolution."

Arce had said: "Here the revolution is the source of law and what has happened to EL PUEBLO could happen to other means at the service of the counterrevolution."

The leftist morning newspaper EL PUEBLO had been characterized by the country's authorities as "counterrevolutionary." It was closed last week by members of the Sandinist Peoples Army (EPS) who seized machinery, material and office equipment and arrested two journalists and a contributor who were in the offices at the moment.

Leaders of the revolution said later that EL PUEBLO was founded in 1979 with money from five Nicaraguan millionaires, each of whom contributed 50,000 cordobas ($5,000).

The newspaper has also been accused of opposing the guidelines established by the economic reactivation plan for 1980 and of provoking destructive attitudes in construction factories and installations of this capital.

This afternoon thousands of persons from the Sandinist Workers Central (CST) marched through part of the Nicaraguan capital to the Government House to state the support of their mass organizations for the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and for the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front in connection with their action in the EL PUEBLO case.

Representatives of the CST, the Farm Workers Association, the 19 July Sandinist Youth, the "Luisa Amanda Espinoza" Women's Association, the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers and the Sandinist Defense Committees condemned all counterrevolutionary manifestations and asked that the machinery from the newspaper that has been intervened be passed to the "national literacy campaign" that the state will initiate in March.

Pablo Antonio Cuadra notes: "Certainly, in the creation of a new republic, the revolution is the source of law, and it is precisely for this reason that the revolution cannot be a source of abuses." Cuadra adds: "The revolution is not an abstract entity. It is not an invisible deity. It is a solidaristic enterprise carried out by men, and in order to be able to live, these men need a legal system, with laws and rules of the game. Without them it is impossible to achieve an understanding under which a society can be built and the liberation process can develop."

Cuadra notes: "What the commander of the revolution somewhat contemptuously calls 'bourgeois legal red tape' is universal and essential in any civilized society that takes pride in being that, because without it either we fall into anarchy or we fall under totalitarianism--power without control,--the ill effects of which we know and have endured for 50 years."

The archbishop of Managua today issued a radio appeal calling for a reconsideration of attitudes such as that taken against the daily EL PUEBLO. Msgr Miguel Obando Bravo stated: "Freedom of expression, setting aside all ideologies, is necessary. I believe that the exercise of freedom of expression should be allowed for the good of the nation."

The Catholic prelate urged the country's authorities to permit freedom of expression. He cautioned that "the revolution cannot be a source of arbitrariness." "May God enlighten our authorities that they may reconsider their attitude and the people may enjoy an authentic peace, a true peace," he added.

The archbishop of Managua recalled that the war of liberation waged against the Somoza dictatorship "was a collective effort by all the Nicaraguan people who wanted to secure justice, peace and liberty."

EFE CITES UNPUBLISHED CASTRO SPEECH ON ECONOMY

PA300424 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2037 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[By Angel Antonio Garcia Munoz]

[Text] Havana, 29 Jan (EFE)--In an unpublished speech, Cuban President Fidel Castro has thus summed up his country's current economic situation: "We are sailing in a sea of difficulties." The speech, delivered almost 1 month ago, is now being played on video tape for the members of the Communist Party of Cuba. In it Castro makes what might be termed a harsh analysis of economic prospects for 1980.

The speech, obtained by this agency despite its highly restricted circulation, is lengthy and includes a review of the most varied aspects of Cuban affairs.

Firstly, Fidel Castro stressed the important contributions made to the national economy by such sectors as fishing and seafood in general, which brought some $100 million to Cuba in 1979; the citrus exported to the socialist countries, which brought in another $50 million; tourism revenues, which exceeded $100 million and the several tens of millions brought in by construction workers abroad.

This year, Cuba will face a "drastic cut"--to use Castro's words--in the construction industry, particularly in the construction of hospitals and schools. Still, their maintenance will be improved with "three times as many resources, but at higher prices."

In analyzing the two principal areas of Cuba's economy, President Castro pointed out that the sugarcane disease known as "rust" will affect harvests by more than 1 million tons and that, as a result of this, the 8-million-ton goal will not be achieved. According to Fidel Castro, last year the disease known as "blue mold" attacked the tobacco plantations in midharvest and this year it has again been detected in many of the plant nurseries.

Aside from the raw materials deficit affecting Cuba, many of the island's industries will also be affected in 1980. For this reason, Castro affirmed, there will have to be a provisional "reduction in the labor forces," without this meaning a definitive reduction. This problem will affect an undetermined number of workers who will be subsidized but will not receive full wages.

Regarding Cuba's relations with the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries Fidel Castro did not sound very optimistic, except in regard to the aid his country receives directly from the USSR.

In the face of problems resulting from the unfilfillment of commitments (he cites the case of Soviet lumber, of which 500,000 tons were to have arrived in 1979, but only 140,000 tons were received), Castro said in his report that the possibility of sending Cuban workers to other socialist countries to obtain whatever resources might be sent to Cuba is currently being studied.

Regarding this, Fidel Castro recalled that a country that has has "as many as 36,000 soldiers in Angola and 12,000 others in Ethiopia" could organize a brigade of 10,000 volunteers to go to Siberia to cut the wood Cuba needs. But this, he notes, is merely an idea under consideration.

Nonetheless, Castro sounded optimistic when evaluating the prospects offered by the 5-year plans and he stressed the "privilege of being able to obtain help from the socialist countries" at a time when there is a tremendous world crisis.

Castro underscored that all of the 600,000 tons of wheat consumed in Cuba come from the USSR; that Cuba is receiving $0.44 a pound for its sugar, while world market prices are below the $0.10 mark; and that Havana is paying only 70 pesos (about $91) for each ton of oil supplied by the Soviet Union. Later in his speech--televised by closed circuit for party members--Fidel Castro pointed out that, due to the socialist bloc's current economic difficulties, if the Cuban revolution were taking place now "it would be very difficult to obtain the advantages we now have."

Regarding the political changes that have occurred in the past few weeks, the Cuban president used a very descriptive phrase: "No one in this country was born holding posts."

After reviewing certain "privileges," such as the allocation of cars and houses, Castro added that it is necessary "that all those factors and elements, privileges, weaknesses, negligences and irresponsibilities which irritate the people be radically suppressed." The document obtained by this agency states that these privileges must be abolished. For this reason, instructions have been given that no leader can bring in [to the country] gifts or purchases made while on trips abroad and that it is absolutely forbidden to repair the house of any cadre as long as the current serious situation persists in the construction sector.

Commenting on the political changes, Fidel Castro noted that despite their revolutionary merits, "there are comrades who have not efficiently carried out their task" and, therefore, "there is no alternative but to replace them." After pointing out that the first law of the socialist Republic of Cuba must be "exigency and efficiency" the Cuban president affirmed that although "most of our cadres are far from being corrupt," several persons have not lived up to expectations and must be replaced. According to Fidel Castro, "the intersts of the revolution must be above any other consideration, even above any merit." Castro defended the thesis that nobody should be removed from a political post because of unpopularity, adding that this type of concession cannot be made if the person is efficient.

The Cuban president concluded his speech by noting that it is necessary to wage a battle against "our deficiencies, our weaknesses and our faults," because "if we think that after 20 years everything has been resolved, that the struggle has come to an end--if anybody believes that--he is mistaken."

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION MEETING WITH BENIN OPENS

FL301848 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Working sessions of the second intergovernment meeting between Cuba and the People's Republic of Benin opened this morning at the Sierra Maestra Hotel. The delegations of the two countries are headed by Francois Doussou, Benin's minister of planning, statistics and coordination of foreign trade; and Santiago Riera, minister-president of the Cuban State Committee for Prices.

A scientific and technical cooperation protocol for the 1980-81 period will be signed at the end of this second intergovernmental meeting.

MIDEAST DELEGATION LED BY BEN YAHIA MEETS TURBAY

PA290333 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 28 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The topic of exchange between the Arab world and Latin America was included in the agenda of a talk held in Bogota between President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and ministers of Mideast countries. At the end of the talk, Moroccan [as heard] Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia said that they had discussed complementing our economies. In this area, he added, there is much to be done between the two blocs. The official was surprised by the broad scope of viewpoints expressed by Turbay Ayala regarding the Mideast conflict. I am sure the Arab chiefs of state will be satisfied with the report that I submitted to them on the results of my talks with the president, the foreign minister said in French, which was interpreted by Salim Naffa', the Lebanese ambassador to Colombia.

DYNAMIC TRADE GROWTH WITH L.A., CARIBBEAN NOTED

PA290512 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 28 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Colombia reported today a dynamic growth in its exports to the Caribbean Common Market in transactions which registered increases of up to 98 percent. Colombian foreign trade officials noted that the country presently has positive trade balances with most Latin American countries. They indicated that countries with which Colombia has had favorable trade, in addition to the Andean Pact countries, are Chile, Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Panama, and the Dominican Republic.

The operational PROEXPO [Export Promotion Fund] program presented by Manuel Jose Cardenas, director of that organization, stresses the government's interest in strengthening trade relations with countries of the Caribbean. Trade companies recently created by law are available for this purpose.

TOP MILITARY OFFICERS TO VISIT SAN ANDRES ISLAND

PA291628 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, Navy Commander Adm Gilberto Barona (Gil) and Air Force Commander Raul Alberto Paredes Diago will arrive on San Andres Friday to assess conditions there in view of Nicaragua's reiterated claim to sovereignty over Serrano, Roncador and Quitasueno days and San Andres and Providencia islands. Never before has the island seen such large-scale military deployment. Four air force fighter planes patrol the Caribbean, while several national navy ships patrol the islands and cays. More than 500 Marines are stationed on the island. A public collection is being taken to provide aid for some 20 Nicaraguans who were transferred to Cucuta some days ago because there was no work for them on the island.

BRIEFS

HOOF AND MOUTH DISEASE MEASURES--The government has ordered a quarantine of animals in the Bogota savanna and the (Huate) and (Quinquiquiram) valleys to eliminate hoof and mouth disease. As part of an ambitious plan, the Agriculture Ministry has prohibited the gathering of cattle, hogs and sheep in these areas, has banned storage of animal products and byproducts and has forbidden the holding of fairs and expositions. Under the plan, vaccinations will be scheduled for January, February and May. The local cattlemen have stated their support for the plan. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ARMED FORCES REAFFIRM LOYALTY TO GUZMAN

FL301134 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The Armed Forces Secretariat has reaffirmed the obedience of the armed forces to the civilian government headed by President Antonio Guzman. In a communique released in the wake of rumors of a guerrilla landing on the Manzanillo coast, the Armed Forces Secretariat said that the armed forces support, with reservations, the government led by Guzman. In the communique, the secretariat also denied that the alleged guerrilla landing took place. The communique goes on to say that the armed forces carry out their activities within the provisions of the Constitution and laws.

ATTACK ON POLICE BARRACKS REPORTED; ONE KILLED

FL301142 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Moca--Agents of several police departments are searching for a third person involved in the attack perpetrated Sunday morning against the police barracks in the city of Moca. So far, the identity of this person has not been disclosed although it was reported that police already know where he is.

(Jose Antonio Tavera) is under arrest in connection with the attack on the Moca police barracks and he has confessed to having participated in it. The second person involved in the attack, mechanic (Rafael Cruz Tejada), was killed Monday in a shootout with a police patrol. Police reported yesterday that (Cruz Tejada) had the weapon of police Pvt (Gregorio Castillo Ramirez). Pvt (Juan Bautista Gonzalez) was also wounded in the attack on the Moca police barracks.

GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF PARTISAN HIRING PRACTICES

FL301210 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Rogelio Delgado Bogaert, leader of the Christian Social Revolutionary Party (PRSC), yesterday accused the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) government of political discrimination. Delgado Bogaert said: This Christian Social government forgets that the right to work does not apply just to PRD members.

The PRSC leader charged that at some secretariats, such as Public Works, no Dominican is employed unless he shows a PRD identity card or a letter of recommendation from a local party committee. Delgado Bogaert said that with this discrimination, the PRD government is promoting hypocrisy. Regarding this view, he pointed out that he knows scores of men and women who have to pretend to belong to the PRD so as not to lose their jobs.

GRENADA

GOVERNMENT TO FINANCE BUDGET BY FLOATING BONDS

FL261720 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 23 Jan 80 p 12 FL

[Excerpt] The Government of Grenada is to finance its budget by the floating of bonds on the international market, which will be redeemable after 20 years with seven per cent interest every six months.

This was stated last week Tuesday by the Grenadian ambassador to Cuba, Mr. Richard Jacobs who was in Jamaica on a private visit. He left for Cuba last Wednesday.

Mr. Jacobs told a press conference at Pegasus Hotel, New Kingston, that since the People's Revolutionary Government took power from the Gairy regime ten months ago, it had made impressive gains, the most important of which being the sense of freedom Grenadians now enjoyed. According to him corruption, police brutality and sexual exploitation had been eradicated.

The ambassador said that the government was now in the process of preparing a budget and that it hoped to finance its programme through the floating of loans.

It is anticipated that when all the programmes come on stream, unemployment would be wiped out within six of seven years. One thousand jobs have been created in the area of construction of new roads, feeder roads and agro-industrial products, since the March 12 revolution, he said.

A sophisticated state planning agency was being developed with the help of friendly countries and a national import board had been set up and was now importing cement, sugar and rice, and would be importing 15 other items eventually.

Mr. Jacobs said that a (EC) $7 1/2-million low-income housing scheme was now underway as well as a home repair programme. The EC$16 million airport project being built with Cuban and Venezuelan assistance started on January 1, and should be completed within the next 18 months.

The ambassador said that the medical service was now well staffed and equipped. There was a new eye clinic and a new maternity block and a comprehensive health programme with emphasis on the preventive rather than the curative aspect of medicine was being worked out.

JAMAICA

MANLEY TO VISIT MEXICO, MEET WITH LOPEZ PORTILLO

FL302314 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 30 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Venezuela's daily EL DIARIO DE CARACAS today comments that Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley's upcoming visit to Mexico will make it possible for the two countries to discuss the further development of relations. The possibility that the Mexican Government may sell oil to Jamaica on better terms than Venezuela is one of the main reasons for Manley's visit to Mexico City next February. The daily adds that Mexico, without being a member of OPEC or the Andean Pact, is conducting a new foreign policy aimed at closer ties with Central American and Caribbean countries. The Caracas daily recalls that Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo recently traveled to Nicaragua and plans to visit other countries in the region in the near future.

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE OVER LABOR DISPUTE

FL251827 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 25 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Students at the College of Arts, Science and Technology--CAST--have blocked off a section of Hope Road near the institution to draw public attention to the prolonged disruption of classes arising from an industrial dispute between CAST lecturers and the government.

A conciliation meeting set for today to try to reach a settlement to the dispute has been postponed until Monday by Labor Minister Howard Cooke who returned to Jamaica last night after a trip to Canada. A spokesman for the labor minister said he had to attend a Cabinet meeting which was summoned for today.

The demonstration and road block started after the students learned of the postponement of the conciliation meeting, and the flow of traffic in the (Pepin) area is being disrupted as a result of the protest. Classes at both CAST and the Jamaica School of Agriculture have been seriously affected since the start of this term because of the dispute over a wage offer which was withdrawn by government after service teachers had accepted it late last night.

Wage Dispute, Demonstration Continue

FL291554 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 29 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Another attempt is now being made at a meeting at the Ministry of Labor to settle the wage dispute involving academic staffers at CAST [College of Arts, Science and Technology] and the JSA [Jamaica School of Agriculture] and the government.

The meeting follows an assurance given to the academic staffers on Friday that Labor Minister Howard Cooke would take the issue to Cabinet yesterday for a review. Today's talks are expected to deal with the results of the Cabinet review.

Meanwhile, it is understood that students at CAST are still demonstrating to back their demand for an end to the ongoing wage dispute. The dispute concerns the withdrawal of a wage offer by the government which was accepted by the CAST and JSA academic staffers last year.

Student Union Criticizes Government

FL301545 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Jan 80 FL

[Text] As the disruption of classes at CAST [College of Arts, Science and Technology] and the Jamaica School of Agriculture continues, yet another group has issued a call for an immediate solution to the present impasse.

In a release, the Union of Democratic Students urged the government to act responsibly on matters relating to the economy in order that the dispute with the lecturers at CAST and the JSA may be resolved. The UDS strongly criticized Public Service Minister Howard Cooke for the manner in which he has been dealing with this situation. The student body said Mr Cooke's foot-dragging was a direct consequence of the government's failure to reject the harsh terms of the IMF.

The Union of Democratic Students emphasized that many youths who have specific final examinations in June have [words indistinct] classes for over 4 weeks and, as a result, their academic future was in jeopardy.

In the meantime, efforts are being made to have the dispute between the government and academic staffers brought before the industrial dispute tribunal before the end of this week.

BOLIVIA

COUNTRY FEARS ISOLATION IN DISPUTE OVER U.S. TIN SALES

PY301558 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1109 GMT 30 Jan 80 PY

[Text] La Paz, 30 Jan (LATIN)--The Bolivian Government has expressed fear that the other tin-producing countries will end up accepting the sale of 35,000 tons of U.S. tin reserves.

Mining and Metallurgy Minister Oscar Bonifaz stated yesterday that "it is not very probable that the tin-producing countries--except Bolivia--will persist to the end" in their rejection of the U.S. plan to sell its strategic tin reserves. Bonifaz explained that "Bolivia may be left alone in its anti-U.S. action in this field," because the economies of the other producers (Thailand, Malaysia, Australia) do not depend exclusively on the sale of tin, but also on the export of rubber, chestnuts, palm oil, petroleum and other products. Bonifaz added: "The other producers will therefore fight to a certain point, but then they will become cautious; we Bolivians will remain alone."

The minister also refuted press reports originating abroad regarding an alleged Bolivian withdrawal from the International Tin Council. A Bolivian delegation will go to Thailand to attend a meeting of tin-producing countries on 13 February.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS CHILEAN RAILWAY TARIFF INCREASES

PY261908 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 22 Jan p 9 PY

[Excerpts] Bolivia has rejected the Chilean imposition of 95- to 305-percent increases in railway tariffs on the Arica-Charana line. During a press conference, Ernesto Rivero, head of the Bolivian delegation, stated that the delegation viewed the Chilean decision as an open attack on the Bolivian economy and called the measure "irrational and unjustified."

The meeting of the joint Bolivian-Chilean commission was held at the port of Arica, where Chile could give no technical or financial justification for its intention to increase the railway tariffs, according to the transport secretary's statement.

Rivero regretted that the talks initiated in Chile on 14 January had ended without positive results and said that there are also no prospects that the talks may be resumed in the near future. He asserted, however, that the Transport Ministry is carefully studying the strategy to be applied, which includes the systematic rerouting of cargoes through other ports in order to prevent harm to the economy of the nation.

CHILE

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE DECIDES NOT TO ATTEND MOSCOW GAMES

PY301555 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpt] Chile will not go to Moscow 80. The decision was made at a general meeting of the federations of the Chilean Olympic Committee. With this decision, the federations have ratified the proposal made by the Chilean Olympic Committee board of directors, supported by the recommendation made by President Pinochet.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS CRITICIZE SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

PY302307 Paris AFP in Spanish 1529 GMT 30 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, 30 Jan (AFP)--The Chilean Christian Democratic Party (PDC), now in recess, today criticized the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and harshly condemned the Chilean Communist Party's attempt to justify the "invasion."

In a declaration released here, the PDC states that "these attitudes are extremely serious and should cause repercussions because they reveal that, to defend their interests, both Soviet and Chilean communist leaders justify repressive methods, persecution of men for their beliefs and attacks on sovereignty and freedom of peoples." The PDC declaration adds that "the Chilean Communist Party's position reinforces the charge that it attaches greater importance to its subordination to the Soviet Communist Party than to the Chilean people's efforts to restore democracy and freedom." In 1973 the PDC and other center and rightwing political movements were declared "in recess" by the Chilean Government, while Marxist groups were outlawed.

BRIEFS

ANTARCTIC AIRBASE--Santiago, Chile, 17 Jan (AFP)--According to Gen Javier Lopetegui, chief [of staff] of the Chilean Air Force, the first Chilean Antarctic air force base will be dedicated at the end of February. It will be able to accomodate Otter twin turboprop planes. The airbase will be located on the mainland, approximately 2,000 meters northeast of President Frei base on the Chilean Antarctic peninsula and 2 kms from the Soviet base on King George Island. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2245 GMT 17 Jan 80 PY]

CARABINEROS COMMANDER RESUMES DUTIES--Gen Cesar Mendoza, commander of Carabineros and member of the military junta, has resumed his duties after returning from Easter Island, where he conducted an inspection tour. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 24 Jan 80 PY]

INTERNATIONAL TRADE GROWTH--Chilean exports and imports in 1979 totaled $7,981,000,000, the highest amount in the country's history. In comparison to 1978 Chilean trade increased by 47.5 percent. The countries with which Chile had the most trade are: the United States, with $1,378,000,000; the FRG, with $866 million; Brazil with $745 million; and Japan with $334.4 million. Trade with these four countries accounted for 46.5 percent of Chile's import and export activity. Exports in 1979 totaled $3,763,000,000, increasing by 56.3 percent in comparison to 1978. Nontraditional exports totaled $1,210,000,000, and copper sales $1,700,000,000. Imports totaled $4,217,000,000, an increase of 40.5 percent over those of 1978. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Jan 80 PY]

GUYANA

OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION WILL SUPPORT GOVERNMENT DECISION

PL252112 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 25 Jan 80 PL

[Excerpts] The Guyana Olympic Association has said it will support whatever decision government takes over the treaty by some countries to boycott the 1980 Moscow Olympic games to force the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. The Guyanese Government has already criticized the Soviet Union over the issue but it is yet to state whether it will support the boycott call being led by the United States.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES PRIME MINISTER BURNHAM

For reportage on the visit of Prime Minister Burnham to Libya and other Middle East countries, see the 18 January and subsequent issues of the Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION TO GO TO PARLIAMENT THIS WEEK

FL302057 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 30 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The draft of Guyana's new socialist constitution will go before parliament on Friday for final approval before becoming supreme law in the republic. The constituent assembly, which was preparing the draft, had its final sitting on Monday and the 140-page document is to be formally handed over at Friday's sitting. The debate is likely to take place subsequently with the probable date of implementation being February 23d.

The opposition People's Progressive Party, which boycotted the sittings of the constituent assembly because of dissatisfaction with the outcome of a constitutional referendum, has not yet indicated whether it would attend a sitting of parliament. The draft of the new constitution proposes a switch from the constitutional or figurehead president to an executive president with strong powers, a dozen more seats for parliament and local government reorganization.

PANAMA

JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER SENDS NOTE TO PRESIDENT ROYO

PA301254 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The Japanese businessmen's delegation which visited President Royo this morning delivered a letter to him from Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira. Following is the text of the latter:

Your Excellency Mr President: I have the honor of acknowledging receipt of your courteous letter dated 4 January and of expressing to Your Excellency my great satisfaction over the fact that the traditional relations of friendship between Panama and Japan have been gradually consolidated with the passing of time and, in addition, have grown stronger in recent years.

I have been told that Mr Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and other leaders of my country's business world will be visiting your country and will hold talks with Your Excellency and with your nation's other leaders on the project to construct a second Panama canal, among other topics. It is my desire that exchanges of high-level personalities, such as this one, will further promote the relations between our two countries.

Your Excellency's coming visit to Japan, slated for late March of this year, causes me great happiness. It will be a great pleasure for me personally to exchange views with Your Excellency on various topics, such as our bilateral relations and international events.

I take advantage of this opportunity to express my best wishes for the personal well-being of your excellency and for the prosperity of your nation.

[Signed] Masayoshi Ohira, Prime Minister of Japan.

PERU

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES INCREASE IN COST OF GASOLINE

PA211215 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1418 GMT 20 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 20 Jan (LATIN)--The government officially announced today an 8-percent increase in the price of gasoline. An official communique states that the increase is to compensate for changes in the costs of production and other incidental factors such as international prices. "Despite these increases, the government continues to absorb the difference in prices on the internal market in order to safeguard the budgets of the national majorities," the communique says. Effective today, [an imperial] gallon (4.5 liters) of 84 octane gasoline will increase from $0.80 to $0.87 and 95 octane gas will rise from $0.96 to $1.05. The most recent increase in gasoline prices was decreed in September.

URUGUAY

NAVY COMMANDER COMMENTS ON OLYMPIC, GRAIN BOYCOTTS

PY301959 Montevideo El Espectador Network in Spanish 1500 GMT 30 Jan 80 PY

[Relay from Montevideo port]

[Excerpts] Navy Commander in Chief Vice Adm Hugo Marquez discussed several topics of national interest during an interview with the press media. The interview took place after a ceremony launching two new fishing boats, the (Ovin I) and the (Promopez I). One of the topics discussed in the area of current events was the international boycott of the Olympic games. The following is what Marquez had to say about the Uruguayan position on this matter.

[Begin Marquez recording] I cannot give my personal opinion regarding the Olympic games because of my position in the government. I cannot give an opinion without having previously discussed it with the president and the other commanders, because the government's decision is everybody's decision. If I gave you my opinion it would probably compromise the government's decision. But there is something I can say regarding the unilateral decision of the United States to implement boycotts of grain and the Olympic games. This decision is straightforward and clear, but it collapses of its own weight. In my opinion, we and the Americans protest and talk about the Russian satellite countries, but in some ways our situation is very similar to theirs. The Russians decided to invade Afghanistan, and after doing so they sought the approval and support of their satellite countries. The same thing has happened with the United States. They have decided on boycotts of grain and the Olympic games and now ask our support. I believe that the United States should have first consulted all the countries on this idea of a boycott and then implemented its decision. [end recording]

VENEZUELA

CUBAN GOVERNMENT SUMMONS AMBASSADOR HOME

PA301408 Paris AFP in Spanish 1340 GMT 30 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 30 Jan (AFP)--Cuban Ambassador to Venezuela Norberto Hernandez Curbelo left this morning for Havana at the summons of his government. It was learned that the decision was made by the Cuban Government simultaneously with the statement issued yesterday by the Cuban Foreign Ministry in the wake of security measures taken by the Venezuelan authorities around the Cuban Embassy.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 023 1 February 1980

ARGENTINA

CNEA Chairman Does Not Support Grain Boycott of USSR [CLARIN 30 Jan] B 1
Castro Madero Discusses Nuclear Accord With Brazil B 1
Envoy to U.S. Recalled for Briefing on Goodpaster Visit B 2
Vatican Issues Communique on Mediation Progress B 2
Briefs: Oil Contract B 2

BOLIVIA

Explosion Damages U.S. Embassy in La Paz C 1
Army Commander's House Dynamited; No Casualties C 1
Gueiler Says Her Government Days Are 'Numbered' C 1
Cabinet Approves 19-Billion-Peso Budget for 1980 C 1

BRAZIL

Military Organization Created for Wartime D 1
Army Minister Interviewed on Role, Strength of Army [O GLOBO 27 Jan] D 1
1980 Wheat Imports Estimated at 4.6 Million Tons [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 31 Jan] D 3
Ecologists Denounce Construction of Nuclear Plant D 3
Briefs: Central Bank President; French Loan; Maluf Returns D 3

PANAMA

Torrijos Holds News Conference on Sea Level Canal N 1
General Torrijos Says Shah of Iran Not Under Arrest N 3
PDC Protests Expulsion of U.S. Newswoman N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

LA Foreign Ministers To Meet in San Jose in March P 1

COSTA RICA

Communist Leader Challenges Carazo Statement P 1

EL SALVADOR

Ungo Accuses Junta of Violating Armed Forces Declaration P 1

GUATEMALA

Terrorists, Police Clash in Spanish Embassy Takeover P 2
Police Retake Embassy P 2
Spain Denounces Police for Deaths P 2
Government Investigating Incident P 3
Government Communique Issued P 4

NICARAGUA

Dominican Congress To Endorse Nicaragua's Claim to Cays P 7

CUBA

Castro Appeals for Peace in Message to UNIDO Conference Q 1
Nonalined Countries To Circulate Castro Zimbabwe Message Q 1
Asylum Dispute Cooling Latin American Relations Q 2
Scientific, Technical Protocol With Soviets Signed Q 2
Figueroa Receives Soviet Labor Delegation Q 3
Anniversary of Palestinian People's Struggle Marked Q 3
TRABAJADORES Condemns Guatemalan Repression Q 3
Mora Herman Scores Carter's Hardline Policy Q 3

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

President Appoints New Foreign, Interior Secretaries S 1
Senate President Reports on Visit to Cuba S 1

JAMAICA

Government Seeks Special Oil Terms From Venezuela [DAILY GLEANER 26 Jan] S 1
Minister Clarifies Statement Critical of U.S. Aid [DAILY GLEANER 28 Jan] S 2
Labor Minister Requests Expansion of U.S. Labor Program S 2
GLEANER Decries Lack of Stronger Criticism of Soviets [25 Jan] S 3

GUYANA

Diplomats Meet To Review Foreign Policy [SUNDAY GLEANER 27 Jan] T 1
WPA: New Constitution Would Sanction Dictatorship [SUNDAY GLEANER 27 Jan] T 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

COLOMBIA

Amnesty International Mission Concludes Work V 1
Briefs: Monetary Exchange Balance V 1

PERU

Education Minister Says Olympics Now Political Issue V 1

VENEZUELA

Ambassador Describes Relations With Cuba as 'Normal V 1
Caribbean, CA To Get Preferential Treatment for Oil V 2
President Warns of Marxist Subversion V 2

CNEA CHAIRMAN DOES NOT SUPPORT GRAIN BOYCOTT OF USSR

FY311655 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 30 Jan 80 p 5 FY

[Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA)--who confirmed yesterday's CLARIN report regarding the signing of a nuclear agreement in Brazil--stated yesterday in Brasilia that Argentina "CANNOT AND SHOULD NOT SUPPORT THE UNITED STATES GRAIN BOYCOTT OF THE SOVIET UNION."

Castro Madero's visit to Brazil coincided with the visit of U.S. special envoy Andrew Jackson Goodpaster, who had previously been in Buenos Aires, where he also sought support for the U.S. boycott of the USSR for its invasion of Afghanistan.

The CNEA chairman explained that "ARGENTINA IMPORTS $2-WORTH OF U.S. GOODS FOR EACH $1-WORTH SOLD TO THE UNITED STATES, WHEREAS IT IMPORTS ONLY $1-WORTH OF USSR GOODS FOR EVERY $5-WORTH IT SEELS TO THE SOVIET UNION."

"HOW WOULD WE STAND IN THE FUTURE, WHEN DETENTE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION IS ACHIEVED?" added Castro Madero. Another member of the Argentine delegation said that General Goodpaster was asked the same question during his visit to Buenos Aires "AND HE WAS UNABLE TO OFFER US ANY GUARANTEE REGARDING OUR POSITION."

CASTRO MADERO DISCUSSES NUCLEAR ACCORD WITH BRAZIL

FY010035 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1435 GMT 31 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Jan (NA)--Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), said that "we will not view the visit Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo will make to Argentina in May as a deadline" for the signing of the nuclear agreement between the two countries. He noted that the agreement could be signed "before or after" the visit.

Castro Madero, who made a statement to a reporter shortly after returning from his visit to Brazil, said that the agreement "will be implemented in stages."

He added that, following his visit to Brazil, "the next steps" will be the visits of Hervasio Carvalho and Paulo Nogueira, presidents of the Brazilian Nuclear Energy Commission and the Brazilian Nuclear Corporation, respectively, "to have a firsthand view of the development of the Argentine nuclear plan."

Castro Madero pointed out that "the two visits will be instrumental in setting up an effective, concrete plan of action which would not consist of mere words or rhetoric."

The CNEA president also expressed his "great surprise" over remarks attributed to him concerning the Argentine position on the U.S. grain boycott against the Soviet Union. He pointed out that he did not make such remarks because "I am not the one who should discuss" the subject.

ENVOY TO U.S. RECALLED FOR BRIEFING ON GOODPASTER VISIT

PY311659 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1424 GMT 31 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Jan (NA)--The Argentine ambassador to the United States, Jorge Aja Espil, arrived at 1105 this morning at Ezeiza International Airport.

"I have been summoned by the Foreign Ministry to be briefed on the results of General Goodpaster's mission," the diplomat told journalists who were waiting for him at the airport, but he refused to comment any further.

VATICAN ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON MEDIATION PROGRESS

PY291755 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1630 GMT 29 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Jan (TELAM)--The pope's respresentative, Cardinal Antonio Samore--together with the Argentine and Chilean delegations currently in Rome--is preparing and studying, in joint or separate meetings, the issues which will be discussed in depth after 18 February.

This is stated in a Vatican press communique simultaneously released in Rome, Buenos Aires and Santiago de Chile and released by the Argentine Foreign Ministry at 1400. The communique reports on what was done after Christmas and after 21 January, and on further plans which the Vatican has in this regard. The text of the communique follows:

The tasks connected with the pope's mediation in the conflict over the southern zone continued after the Christmas holidays. During the month of January a number of meetings took place between the representative of the mediator and the Argentine and Chilean delegations, aimed at preparing joint meetings in line with the guidelines established in October of last year.

A number of joint meetings were held after 21 January to seek points of agrement on issues included in the agenda and to discuss other subjects related to the mediation. In addition to the meetings between the pope's representative and the two delegations, either separately or jointly, the experts of the two delegations also held a meeting with the assistance of Msgr Faustigano Sainz Munoz, an aide to his excellency, Cardinal Antonio Samore. The meetings of this group allowed the positions of the two parties to be established concerning issues discussed before.

As on prior occasions, the meetings took place in the atmosphere of cordiality which has allowed joint tasks to be carried out. In line with the agreed procedure, the next weeks will be dedicated to study and preparation--in joint or separate meetings--of the issues which will be discussed in depth after 18 February.

BRIEFS

OIL CONTRACT--Government Oil Deposits (YPF) and several private enterprises have signed a contract--approved by the executive branch--for the development, exploitation and recovery of hydrocarbons in Piedras Coloradas, Mendoza Province. The private enterprises are: (IMELRUDO), S.A.; Alianza Petrolera Argentina, S.A.; and Blacker Energy Corporation. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 30 Jan 80 PY]

EXPLOSION DAMAGES U.S. EMBASSY IN LA PAZ

FY311727 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1703 GMT 31 Jan 80 FY

[Text] La Paz, 31 Jan (LATIN)--Police sources have reported that an explosion has destroyed the doors of the U.S. Embassy in this capital. According to first reports, two dynamite sticks exploded at approximately 0300 local time (0700 GMT) at the door of the U.S. Embassy. A police officer at the site of the explosion said that "unidentified persons threw the explosives, which caused serious damage to the doors of the building but no casualties." Firemen and police security agents rushed to the U.S. Embassy, where they found the remains of the dynamite that was used. The glass in several windows was broken. A simultaneous explosion in the southern part of the city alarmed the residential neighborhood of Los Pinos. Dynamite exploded at a building under construction, without causing any casualties.

ARMY COMMANDER'S HOUSE DYNAMITED; NO CASUALTIES

FY010049 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0020 GMT 1 Feb 80 FY

[Text of communique issued by the commander in chief of the armed forces in La Paz on 31 January]

[Text] The commander in chief of the armed forces hereby reports to the public that at 0230 today dynamite exploded at the house of Army Commander Maj Gen Ruben Rocha Patino, causing considerable damage. This clearly reveals the existence of a plot designed to destroy the armed institution through the escalation of terrorist actions within an atmosphere of clear-cut subversion. In view of this, the commander in chief of the armed forces warns that any individual caught in this type of criminal action will have to bear the consequences of his action. In the face of the reported vandalistic action, he warns that he will not tolerate any verbal or physical aggression against any member of the armed forces. In his effort to preserve the people's tranquillity, he urges the people to single out those involved in this type of plot.

GUEILER SAYS HER GOVERNMENT DAYS ARE 'NUMBERED'

FY312229 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2112 GMT 31 Jan 80 FY

[Text] La Paz, 31 Jan (TELAM-AFP)--Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler today confided to her predecessor, Hernan Siles Zuazo, [as received] that her government's days are numbered and that in 10 days it will probably give way to an independent administrative team that will prepare the 29 June elections.

CABINET APPROVES 19-BILLION-PESO BUDGET FOR 1980

FY311846 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 Jan 80 FY

[Excerpts] The 1980 national budget totals over 19 billion Bolivian pesos, a 27-percent increase over last year's budget. According to Finance Minister Augusto Cuadros Sanchez, the increase is only an implementation of economic measures decreed by the government, mainly the monetary devaluation. The finance minister asserted that there will be no new devaluations. He stated that the budgets for education, health and defense have been increased. The 1980 national budget has just been approved during a Cabinet meeting being held at the government palace.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION CREATED FOR WARTIME

PY010152 Paris AFP in Spanish 1849 GMT 31 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 31 Jan (AFP)--According to a decree published today in the official bulletin, Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo has approved the creation of a military organization for times of war. Studies regarding this organization were carried out by the Armed Forces General Staff (EMFA), and the approval of its creation is not a response to the deteriorating international situation. The army, navy and air force must be adapted to carry out all types of joint actions with command alternating among officers of the three forces, the EMFA states in its explanation of its motives. The EMFA also indicated that the new organization will aid in the improvement of Brazil's war materiel, adapting it to the needs of the three armed services.

ARMY MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON ROLE, STRENGTH OF ARMY

PY310225 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 27 Jan 80 p 8 PY

[Exclusive interview with Army Minister Walter Piris on 26 January in his office at army headquarters]

[Excerpts] The following is the text of the interview with Minister Walter Piris:

O GLOBO: What is your opinion of the army's role in the current national situation, in which President Joao Figueiredo is institutionally consolidating the 31 March revolution?

Piris: I see the Brazilian Army as one of the great elements of support, as are the other armed forces, upon which Figueiredo relies for consolidating the opening and democracy in Brazil.

O GLOBO: The export of war materiel is a fact today. What is the main type of materiel that has been exported, and where has it been sent?

Piris: The export of war materiel is conducted in accordance with a directive approved by the president in 1974 and known by the acronym PNMEM--National Policy for Export of Materiel for Military Use. The Army Ministry is one of the two organizations within the federal administration that gives an opinion on this subject and, obviously, on materiel for the use of ground forces. Therefore, I will answer your question by saying that the following materiel has been exported: light weapons, such as automatic carbines, submachineguns and pistols; various types of munitions for individual and collective [coletivas] weapons; antivehicle and antipersonnel mines; the Cascavel armored reconnaissance vehicle, which is armed with a 90mm cannon; and vehicles of varied tonnage with a traction system that permits operation in any type of terrain. The exports have been made to several countries in South America, the Middle East and Africa.

O GLOBO: What are the principle objectives of the current army command?

Piris: Currently the army command in continuing the effort, with the understanding of all its components and the overall support of the president, to maintain an adquate level of effectiveness despite the limitation of resources that has been imposed by the Army Ministry in keeping with the measures adopted by the government to fight inflation.

in view of this, we are making an effort to: perfect the instruction and training of troops; provide officers and troops with the favorable conditions necessary for meeting their basic needs, whether these are of a professional or personal nature; continue with the program of reorganizing, reequipping and reoutfitting the army within the economic and financial limits of the country, without it being a burden; and develop projects to manufacture war materiel in a manner that will make the country progressively self-sufficient in this sector.

By the way, in October 1979 I sent guidelines to all the high-level organizations in the army concerning the steps to be adopted or studied to achieve the objectives I have just mentioned.

O GLOBO: What results do you expect from the recently created Army Technological Center?

Piris: The Army Technological Center, which was created through a decree of the presidency, initially will pursue--in the scientific and technological field--research and development, industrial development, the training of human resources, the development of information systems and the production, quality control and testing of materiel and equipment that is of interest to the army. Once this plan is fully implemented, the center will study programs and direct, coordinate and control the execution of research and development activites.

Its final composition will include already existing organizations such as the Military Engineering Institute, the Research and Development Institute and the Marambaia test site. In principle they will be included in the same grouping and thus be better qualified to develop the scientific and technological research that interests the Army Ministry.

It is my hope that the center will have its basic framework established by the end of 1980. The commission that has been charged with the studies for its implementation is already at work. The commission is headed by Maj Gen Argus Fagundes Ourique Moreira, who has also been named a director of the organization. With the creation of the center a new era will be inaugurated in the fields of teaching, research and technological developement in Brazil.

O GLOBO: What is the army's strength, and how much does the nation spend on it?

Piris: The army currently has a strength of approximately 180,000 men, in other words, 0.16 percent of the country's population. In terms of Brazil's land area, we have 0.02 percent of a soldier per square kilometer. These figures are among the lowest to be found in Western European or even American countries.

The army's share of the federal budget has been suffering a continuous and considerable decrease during the last few years. In 1972 the land forces budget amounted to 8.33 percent of the federal government budget, and this year only 2.57 percent has been provided for them.

O GLOBO: There is a feeling, in covering the military sector, that the army's strength does not match the country's needs. How does the minister see this problem?

Piris: Of course it does not match them, but the army's strength cannot be increased in view of the country's economic situation. The problem may be studied over the medium term.

1980 WHEAT IMPORTS ESTIMATED AT 4.6 MILLION TONS

PY312109 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 31 Jan 80 p 36 PY

[Excerpt] This year's wheat imports should amount to 4.6 million tons, according to a projection submitted to the National Monetary Council by Agriculture Minister Amaury Stabile. Internal consumption is expected to be 6.6 million tons, a 10-percent increase over last year. The cost of these imports may well exceed $800 million if official estimates that the average import price will be about $180 per ton are confirmed.

ECOLOGISTS DENOUNCE CONSTRUCTION OF NUCLEAR PLANT

PY251658 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 25 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Sao Paulo ecologists have denounced the construction of the fourth nuclear plant in Brazil. Reporter (Milton Flora) now gives more details on the subject. [Begin (Flora) relayed report] Ecologists have reported that the state government, through the Sao Paulo Power Plants [CESP], has secretly begun the construction of the fourth Brazilian nuclear plant on the southern coast of Sao Paulo, 11 km from (Peribe).

[Question] What would this involve, (Waldemar Paioli), secretary of the commission for the defense of the community's patrimony?

[Answer] Well, the damage is great and irreversible. The greatest damage would be the contamination of the atmosphere through the radiation which could leak through the walls. The other damage would be the contamination of the water along the coast from north to south affecting approximately 80 kilometers, in addition to the [words indistinct] of the region.

[Question] Mr (Paioli), could you prevent this construction through some kind of action?

[Answer] We intend to mobilize all the Sao Paulo population against this monstrosity, which is a real weapon with the trigger cocked and aimed at the population of Sao Paulo. We cannot allow a place like our state, which is densely populated, to become the victim of such a monstrosity. The commission and other groups for the defense of the atmosphere are beginning to organize an ecological march to the site where the pillars have already been installed by CESP, and where we know the fourth nuclear plant will be built. There we will begin our protest with judicial actions against the officials responsible for this act, with which we absolutely disagree. [end relayed report]

BRIEFS

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT--Economist Carlos Geraldo Langoni was installed as president of the Central Bank today by Finance Minister Ernane Galveas. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 21 Jan 80 PY]

FRENCH LOAN--In Paris, Sao Paulo Governor Salim Maluf has won a loan for $850 million to finance three hydroelectric dams, according to a report released by Maluf himself after a visit he made this morning to President Giscard d'Estaing at the Champs Elysees Palace. [Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 18 Jan 80 PY]

MALUF RETURNS--Sao Paulo Governor Salim Maluf returned yesterday from his trip to Europe and the Middle East. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 Jan 80 p 2 PY]

TORRIJOS HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON SEA LEVEL CANAL

PA010411 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2048 GMT 31 Jan 80 PA

[News conference by Gen Omar Torrijos, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard, during visit to possible sea-level canal route, accompanied by visiting Japanese delegation on 31 January--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Would the Panamanian people accept a new, sea-level canal after having negotiated with the United States for the transfer of the current one?

[Answer] It would be irresponsible to say that the canal has to be built tomorrow. That would be irresponsible. But it would be even more irresponsible not to begin studying an alternate plan. The studies will last about 44 to 48 months. (?We have to deal with this carefully) because when we speak of the canal, of the utilization of our main natural resources, our people are very sensitive. They are very sensitive because a second marriage is the victory of hope over experience but our first experience was so bad that I think any hope is better.

[Question] Do you expect the Panamanian people to oppose construction of a new canal in view of the conditions inherent in a treaty signed with any foreign power?

[Answer] In 1903, the main points for the construction of a canal were the technology and the determination of the industrialized countries. With the failure of France, the United States was the only country left. In a new canal, the most important point is the decision of the Panamanian people, the national interest. But I believe it is somewhat illusory or incorrect to say we are going to build it. The only thing we are going to do is begin the study so that we will have an alternative ready when world shipping demands it, due to reasons of speed, tonnage and economy. We will have a reply ready the day that world shipping demands transit for bigger ships.

It is up to you to tell the people that construction of the canal will not begin tomorrow. You know the people well. If we do not sell the idea they will (?oppose) a new canal. Then we will see the lists of all the bad things about a new canal. We are not beginning construction of a new canal. Only the studies are beginning. The people of this country are the ones who will have the last word on whether it is built. Undoubtedly, the people are not irresponsible. They will not oppose the construction of a new canal since we are all convinced that this is our main natural resource and that our first mission, our responsible duty, is the use of this new canal in a way that best suits us, that produces more income and increases the economic standards and development of this country.

[Question] Do the studies include the use of nuclear energy?

[Answer] God forbid. [Words indistinct] that has never been used anywhere. If one authorized the use of nuclear energy it would be turning the Panamanian people into guinea pigs. Of course, construction will not be with picks and shovels but through conventional means.

[Question] Does this mean that a plebiscite would be held for the approval or rejection of a sea-level canal?

[Answer] You should ask that question to jurists [words indistinct].

[Question] Is your national prestige being used to sell the idea of a sea-level canal?

[Answer] I don't know. I didn't know that. What is more I don't even know what kind of prestige I have. [laughter] Any Panamanian who considers the future of the country cannot oppose the beginning of studies on a sea-level canal.

[Question] Will the United States participate in the studies of this canal or will only the Japanese participate?

[Answer] Right now the Japanese have taken the initiative. Senator Gravel is not representing the executive. But don't think that they're going to remain outside of this [word indistinct]. Forget it. They are not going to remain outside this [word indistinct].

[Question] General, the enthusiastic contribution of the working class is necessary for the success of any project. In 1975 you told the working masses that you would not fail them. The working masses have always loved and respected you. What message do you have for the Panamanian working masses at this time?

[Answer] The more conflicts I see and the more I want to remain apart, the more I realize that my decision to withdraw was the right decision, because look at the mess I would be in right now. God forbid. The message is that my withdrawal was well justified, very justified. I am observing from afar. I am seeing events as an observer, not a protagonist.

[Question] Does your status as observer mean that you might return at any moment?

[Answer] Where?

[Question] To the political scene.

[Answer] No, no.

[Question] General Torrijos, how do you interpret the fact that it is a Japanese private business mission which has come to Panama to talk and view the possibilities of a sea-level canal?

[Answer] Remember that Japan..[changes thought] Of every 100 ships which cross the canal, 40 are Japanese. The Japanese political system does not draw a strict line between the private sector and the government sector. There is a great correlation. Besides, this gentleman, Mr Nagano, is one of the three pillars of the Japanese economy. They are extremely interested. Aside from the profit of the canal, this project has a biography [biografia]. Communications between two oceans is a project of engineering. It is also a project that has a lot of biography but this time it does not have a copyright. [sentence as heard]

[Question] General, if a new canal is built what would be done with the old one?

[Answer] Ah, that is where the problem lies. The people's willingness and ecological problems are the first two priorities. That is why it requires almost 48 months of study. What would we do with the old canal? Undoubtedly, in the first months of operation of the new canal the old one would have to continue operating because any great project is subject to adjustments in its first months and world shipping cannot run the risk of an interruption of transit. That is one of the biggest questions.

What would we do with the old canal? Another solution would be to not construct a new canal. But the decision to build or not to build must be made after a lot of study. As I said before, it would be irresponsible to say that construction begins tomorrow but it would be even more irresponsible not to begin the studies right away.

I think this tour over the possible route--this is route 10--of the sea-level canal and the stop we made at hill 611 where we could see both oceans are the first stages of a project that will have a great biography.

[Question] Here is a question that I think only you can answer. Doesn't the construction of a new canal mean an increase in Panama's vulnerability, making it more vulnerable to the international political crises in the world?

[Answer] Yes. (?It is a step one must take). The powerful countries with expansionist ideas never understand that weak countries are the owners of their own resources. But if the study shows that the canal must be built and that it is advisable to do so, one must take risks because they are part of the risks of development. There is another thing now that you speak of--security. The general staff has made studies and is permanently concerned because the current canal is completely indefensible. The current canal can very easily be put out of action. That is why it was not accidental that the first contact was established between those who want to make the study and the distinguished corregimiento representatives so that they will always be informed about the fate of the country and the social sectors they represent in the great Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives. I think that if in 1903 the Panamanian rank and file had been consulted, that canal would not have been [words indistinct].

[Question] One last question, General. Is your scheduled trip to Colombia related to the Monteria treaty?

[Answer] No. I am not going to Colombia.

GENERAL TORRIJOS SAYS SHAH OF IRAN NOT UNDER ARREST

PA010345 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[Text] In an interview granted to a U.S. television station, Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera said that the issue of the shah is being handled at the UN level. Referring to Panama's participation in the case of the shah of Iran, General Torrijos said that the necessary steps are being carried out and that the Royo government is waiting for the documents needed to make a decision.

General Torrijos said that the shah is not under arrest and that he has freedom of movement throughout the country. Torrijos told a U.S. newswoman that Panama cannot prejudge a conclusion to the problem. If you were a member of a jury and you voiced your decision before you were supposed to, what would happen? General Torrijos asked the newswoman. Torrijos refused to discuss further the subject of the shah of Iran.

PDC PROTESTS EXPULSION OF U.S. NEWSWOMAN

PA311322 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 30 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] today denounced the arbitrary expulsion of Sally Chardy of NBC radio and television as violating freedom of speech. Chardy was expelled for transmitting news on the legal status of the former shah of Iran. The PDC communique stated that this confirms that the government has resumed its repressive policy against independent newsmen and broadcasters in open violation of human and constitutional rights.

FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN SAN JOSE IN MARCH

PA301442 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The meeting of foreign ministers of Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic is confirmed for San Jose in March.

Although Foreign Minister Rafael Calderon Fournier is consulting his colleagues regarding the best date, it is almost certain that the meeting will be held in the second week of March.

The meeting had been scheduled for the third week of this month, but was postponed because some foreign ministers were unable to attend.

COSTA RICA

COMMUNIST LEADER CHALLENGES CARAZO STATEMENT

PA010116 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2113 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 29 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Manuel Mora Valverde, leader of Costa Rica's (Popular Vanguard) Communist Party, on Monday night challenged President Rodrigo Carazo Odio to renounce his immunity so he can appear before the courts of justice.

Mora Valverde reacted harshly to President Carazo's statements earlier that, through blackmail and threats, the communists had forced the workers to maintain a strike which paralyzed this country's banana plantations between 21 December and 18 January.

The veteran Marxist leader said that if the government has proof of this, President Carazo would be assisting the communists if he did not bring such proof to court. Therefore it would be logical for him to take the issue to court. Mora asked Carazo to "be courageous and profess faith in democracy" and, renouncing his immunity, allow his statements to be argued in a court of justice.

Mora denied the alleged threats and blackmail attributed by the head of state to the Communist Party against the banana workers, maintaining that for half a century his political group had fought for the workers and for strengthening the Costa Rican democratic system.

Carazo last week refused to offer proof in connection with the charge made against the communists and pointed out that the world press, the reports of eyewitnesses and other testimony relieve him from having to present proof. He also argued that if he offered proof, he would be jeopardizing the workers already affected by the communists, since they would be the "victims of persecution and repression, common practice in the communist orbit."

EL SALVADOR

UNGO ACCUSES JUNTA OF VIOLATING ARMED FORCES PROCLAMATION

PA312206 Paris AFP in Spanish 0345 GMT 31 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 30 Jan (AFP)--Guillermo Ungo, former member of the government junta and top leader of the social democratic national revolutionary movement, said here today that the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party is committing political suicide by yielding to the rightist forces and cooperating with the present government.

Ungo said that the only solution in El Salvador is to turn over power to the democratic sectors and he accused the government junta of violating the armed forces proclamation that justified the coup of 15 October.

The political leader made the statements today before leaving for Costa Rica, where he will attend an international conference of the Latin American social democratic movement that will review the situation in El Salvador.

Meanwhile, the National Association of Salvadoran Teachers today staged a strike to demand payment of the teachers' January salaries and a raise granted by the previous government last year.

The teachers marched through the downtown section bearing placards and then held a meeting in front of the Education Ministry, where they asked the junta to fulfill its promises.

An Andean Pact mission arrived in the country today to review the political situation and to meet with the government junta and the foreign minister.

GUATEMALA

TERRORISTS, POLICE CLASH IN SPANISH EMBASSY TAKEOVER

Police Retake Embassy

PA010033 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2346 GMT 31 Jan 80 PA

[By Alberto Flores]

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 31 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--About 29 people were killed in the fatal aftermath of the takeover of the Spanish Embassy by a group that identified itself as peasants from Chajul, El Quiche, northwestern Guatemala.

The embassy, located in the southern section of the capital, was gutted by fire, particularly the second floor where the occupiers and their hostages had moved when the Guatemalan police tried to regain control of the building.

Ambassador Maximo Cajal Lopez, one of the hostages, escaped as the fire broke out and jumped out a second floor window. According to Red Cross spokesmen, he is injured and was taken to a private hospital.

First Secretary Jaime Ruiz del Arbol, secretaries Lucrecia de Anleu and Nora de Aceituno, and several others that the justice of the peace is trying to identify died inside the embassy. Former Guatemalan Vice President Eduardo Caceres Lehnhoff and former Foreign Minister Adolfo Molina Orantes also died.

Despite initial reports to the contrary, it has been confirmed that former Assistant OAS Secretary Jorge Luis Zelaya Coronado was not in the embassy at the time of the takeover.

Spain Denounces Police for Deaths

PA010218 Paris AFP in Spanish 0113 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 31 Jan (AFP)--Spanish diplomat Maximo Cajal has described the intervention by the Guatemalan police in the Spanish Embassy in that country--where at least 40 people died--as brutal.

In a telephone interview granted to the CARACOL radio network from the clinic where he was being attended, the ambassador explained that the manner in which the police had stormed the embassy was rash and violated the most elementary rules of international law.

According to Cajal, the police entered the embassy by breaking doors and windows, just as he was in his office engaged in a dialog with the occupying peasants.

The peasants, he affirmed, were only carrying machetes, one or two revolvers and a few molotov cocktails, one of which caused the catastrophic fire that followed.

He explained that, after loosening himself from the hold of one of the occupiers, he had managed to escape from his office, already encircled by flames, and had jumped through one of the windows on the second story, sustaining a few minor burns.

At that point, he emphasized, shooting broke out.

In his statements, Cajal repeated over and over that without the senseless and brutal operation carried out by the police, the tragedy would have been averted, because the talks had begun to bear fruit and it had been expected at the time that several of the hostages would be released.

The peasants' requests had been reasonable and he had been willing to convey them to the Guatemalan Government, the ambassador said.

Government Investigating Incident

PA010211 Paris AFP in English 0134 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, Guatemala, Feb. 1 (AFP)--Political violence reached a peak of horror in Guatemala Thursday as about 40 "campesinos" (landless farmers) burned themselves in the Spanish Embassy, which they occupied in the morning, reliable sources said.

Spanish Ambassador Maximo Cajal escaped the flames by jumping out a window, but embassy First Secretary Jaime Ruiz reportedly [words indistinct]. Other reported victims included former Guatemalan Foreign Minister Adolfo Molina, who was visiting the embassy, and Former Guatemalan Vice President Eduardo Caceres.

Reliable witnesses said that Ambassador Cajal tried to dissuade the police from attacking the occupied embassy shouting from a window: "Please don't enter. We have immunity." And he added, "People are going to come out, wait." But police attacked the building anyway, watched by a number of witnesses.

A few minutes later amidst general confusion and shooting by police, a fire broke out. Twenty minutes later the blaze had done its work and about 40 or more people were dead.

The surrounded farmers apparently set off the fire, preferring death to being captured by security forces. It was not known why the police had attacked despite the ambassador's appeals to wait. Guatemalan authorities refused to make any comment on the events except to say that "an investigation is in progress."

The farmers had occupied the embassy Thursday morning to protest against what they called "merciless" repression by order forces in Quiche Province from which they had come. They said the order forces accused them of backing FAR-guerrillas [Rebel Armed Forces]. In occupying the embassy, they demanded an inquiry on the alleged repressive acts by the army.

The police quickly surrounded the embassy. There were several women in indigenous costumes among those holding the building.

(In Madrid, Spanish radio carried a statement by the chief physician of Guatemala City hospital saying that Ambassador Cajal was suffering from first and second degree burns, but would recover within three weeks. Sources said that the ambassador seemed to be the only survivor of the disaster, but the director-general of the Guatemala City police was quoted as saying that "it is still too early to know the final figures."

(Spanish diplomatic sources said that in addition to the first secretary, three Spanish secretaries had died in the fire.

(Finally, the Guatemala City police director-general said on Spanish radio that when the armed people occupying the embassy saw security forces arrive, "they exploded some bombs inside the embassy." He added that some wounded had been taken to the hospital.)

Government Communique Issued

PA010543 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0516 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Guatemala City, 31 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Government tonight, Thursday, issued the following official communique regarding the "terrorist massacre at the Spanish Embassy."

"Today Thursday at 1130 the Spanish Embassy offices were attacked and occupied by a group of terrorists.

"In the building were the former vice president, Eduardo Caceres Lehnhoff and former Foreign Minister Adolfo Molina Orantes who were involved in arrangements for the congress of Latin American notary publics. Other distinguished Guatemalan lawyers had participated in the meeting but had left the embassy offices before the terrorists arrived.

"Also in the embassy were officials of the Spanish Foreign Ministry and office personnel identified as Jaime Ruiz del Arbol, consul, Miriam Rodriguez, Luis Felipe Saenz and Nora Aceituno.

An official of the Spanish Embassy called the national police by telephone at 1150 to inform them that the embassy was being attacked and requested immediate assistance.

"Police units arrived at the Spanish Embassy at 1210 hours and proceeded to surround the building. The extremists were asked several times through the loudspeakers to peacefully leave the embassy.

Many newsmen were present and heard the police calling out to the extremists to abandon the embassy. The request was not heeded. At approximately 1315 hours, police units entered the building. The terrorists had gathered on the second floor of the embassy in the ambassador's office.

"In the lobby of the embassy the police found several knapsacks and bags belonging to the attackers in which they found three molotov cocktails (highly incendiary homemade bombs) and diverse documents, including three copies of a detailed plan for the takeover of the embassy.

"The terrorists, according to this plan, met at 0930 hours this morning on the university campus from where they left for the embassy aboard urban buses. "Police intervention permitted the release of Dr Mario Aguirre Godoy, who was alone in a room of the embassy. When police agents reached the office of the ambassador to ask the terrorists to leave, they lit several molotov cocktails which, on exploding, set off a fire next to the small room. Only the ambassador was able to escape the office unharmed. The 7 hostages and 32 terrorists, including 4 peasants--2 men and 2 women--died.

According to statements by one of the persons released before the explosion, the terrorist group was led by a woman who was approximately 25 years old.

"The Action Plan

"The terrorists planned their action perfectly, as was demonstrated by the documents left in the knapsack in the first floor of the embassy.

"So that public opinion will be better informed of this action, we will reproduce textually what the terrorists labeled the "Plan of Ascent." ("Plan de Subida")

"First moment: (taking of the ascent) Organization of the commissions [comisiones] prior to the departure: This means that all the commissions must be ready early. This means that all should be together. Have all your equipment ready, be clear on what steps must be taken during the "ascent." As was planned in the "internal organization of the participants in the ascent," the commissions are the functional units which must act as such during the entire activity.

"Departure from the university: The departure time is scheduled at 0830.am. All of the commissions will leave separately in small groups using urban transportation. Those responsible for the commissions as well as the alternates must function here.

"Gathering at the theater: After leaving the university all the commissions must reach the theater. Each commission must remain within a definite perimeter. There they must await notification to transfer to the point closest to the objective.

"Taking of the ascent: Immediately after they will proceed to the takeover. A companero will have the responsibility of controlling the door that leads to the street. Another companero will control the door of the building and yet another companero will go to where the secretaries are. This last one will stall for time, permitting the first commission coming a few meters behind the first companeros to enter.

"In case the companeros have already gained entrance, it will not be necessary to stall for time, but to immediately explain what is being done.

"The explanation must be forceful, but calm. We must not speak of remaining in the ascent, but say only that you are making a lightning visit to submit a list of demands. Insist that they remain calm, telling them that you will not be staying. This is to allow time for all to gain entrance and to achieve calm before going on to the following steps.

"After all the companeros have entered, the doors will be closed. The last to enter will be the companero who is responsible for the last group. After seeing the last one enter, the order will be given to close the doors.

"Once the doors are closed and the hostages are under control, they must be assembled in a single room to facilitate controlling them. Until that moment no mention must be made of a takeover, but merely indicate that it is a temporary affair.

"Meanwhile, the audio equipment must be installed and the blankets placed. The last blanket to be placed will be the vertical one which will be placed on the top of the flagstaff. This will be the signal that the first step has concluded.

"Second moment: (internal organization)--Maintain control of the hostages after having guaranteed the taking of the ascent. Make certain that none of the hostages tries to escape. To do this, everyone must be assembled in a single place and a commission must be delegated to keep them together, thus preventing anyone from leaving the place. Also, very careful inspection must be made of the place to make sure that no one is hiding in any place of the ascent.

"Then we will meet with the people working on the ascent to inform them that blankets have been placed in the building and that, in effect, it is a takeover of the ascent, but that we want everything to be settled calmly and that they will only be accompanying us, but that if the enemy wants to exert repression then those inside will face the same fate.

"If there are other persons at the moment of the takeover, but who have nothing to do directly with the takeover, their names will be jotted down to learn if there is not better bait among them, that is, a hostage who would be a better guarantee.

"After being certain that there is no one of this type inside, no one whom we can hold, we will begin negotiating their release. This may be through the president of the Red Cross whom we would have to call on the telephone to say that some persons are going to leave and that we want him to come alone to pick them up and also to bring at least 3 food rations for at least 50 persons (this can be country fried chicken, for example).

"Give general security instructions during the occupation and insure their fulfillment. This means that permanent security measures must be taken, such as covering up with handkerchiefs and hats, not leaving fingerprints, not going near the windows, and so forth. The fulfillment of these measures must be supervised.

"Maintain control and vigilance of the hostages. The guarantee that our demands are fulfilled and that we are not put down rests with maintaining control of the hostages. Therefore, we must insure control of them so that they will not escape, thus leaving us alone."

"Control the use of self-defense equipment. The security commission must have an inventory of all the security equipment available and distribute it and be instructed on its use. Care must be exercised to not leave self-defense equipment around (as has occurred) and to maintain certain secrecy on its use.

"Propaganda commission: Organize broadcasts on the audio equipment. On the ascent we will introduce the audio equipment to be able to broadcast on the radio when the most people are traveling on the road.

We must disclose the repression we are experiencing, we must announce our demands and report on the process of the negotiations, and so forth. The audio equipment can also help us to broadcast messages as well as to help us in our political defense at particular times.

"Make calls to the press, democratic personalities, institutions, and so forth to expand the scope of our charges. We must make maximum use, as long as we have it, of the telephone to make calls abroad and to news agencies, and so forth.

"Supervise the placing of blankets in the 'ascent.' Three blankets with the watchword already written will be placed outside of the ascent. Also a clean blanket will be taken along with us so we can have one inside to respond to conditions as they arise.

"Maintain relations with the press and keep the press fully informed. That is, reports must be given of the various developments, statements, and so forth. This must be done under the close guidance of the responsible group. Also, we must be very clear in that those who are primarily to speak are the peasant companeros."

"The constitutional government of the republic vehemently condemns the terrorist massacre at the Spanish Embassy and blames the outlawed extremist terrorist factions who have sown death and sorrow among the peaceful Guatemalan people.

"The immolation of brilliant and peaceful Guatemalan citizens such as former Vice President Eduardo Caceres Lehnhoff and former Foreign Minister Adolfo Molina Orantes as well as the diplomatic officials will not go unpunished. For this reason, we warn the extremist organizations that we will act drastically, using existing laws against all those who subvert the established order, for the benefit of honest, peaceful and productive citizens of the country.

"The government of the republic extends its most heartfelt condolences to the relatives of the innocent victims of these fanatics of terror and violence, assuring the people that we will forcefully combat the extremist psychopaths who seek to take power by using ridiculous and antipatriotic arguments of alleged social demands."

"Guatemala, 31 Jan 1980."

NICARAGUA

DOMINICAN CONGRESS TO ENDORSE NICARAGUA'S CLAIM TO CAYS

PA010306 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Text] A group of 19 Dominican congressmen who concluded a visit to Nicaragua yesterday offered their support for our country's claim against Colombia concerning the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrano cays in the Caribbean. Members of the Social Action Movement and the [words indistinct] members of the Sandinist front National Directorate. As is well known, toward the end of last year Nicaragua issued a decree extending its territorial seas to 200 miles and so the Providencia and San Andres islands, along with the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrano cays, fell within that jurisdiction.

Our country has filed a claim with Colombia over the cays. The Dominican congressmen also announced they will make all sorts of arrangements in their country and at the international level to seek aid for our revolution.

CASTRO APPEALS FOR PEACE IN MESSAGE TO UNIDO CONFERENCE

FL311513 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1505 GMT 31 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Fidel Castro Ruz, chairman of the nonalined countries movement, today appealed for peace in a message to the third conference of the UN Industrial Development Organization--UNIDO--being held in New Dehli, India.

In the message addressed to the UNIDO executive secretary, Fidel called on the participants to take advantage of the opportunity to avoid confrontation and select the path of cooperation.

He explained that pressing problems mostly derived from the tense international situation and his responsibilities to the nonalined countries and Cuba prevented him from attending the conference. Fidel cited as examples the dramatic situation that the world is currently experiencing, the threats on the aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe as a result of the British Government's complicity with the racist forces and the critical phase of the Arab-Palestinian people's struggle for their rights.

Fidel Castro Ruz, chairman of the nonalined countries movement, in his message to the third UNIDO conference referred to the events in Iran and Afghanistan. He said that imperialism is taking advantage of all opportunities to advance its policy of domination and threats.

He also asserted that there is a danger which perhaps is more grave and intensive and it comes from the inequality, poverty and backwardness that prevails today in a considerable part of the world. Fidel emphasized that this affects, to a greater or lesser degree, more than 1.5 billion human beings.

He added that the first responsibility of the forums where current important problems are discussed should be to put an end to this situation, which is full of danger, and to work toward peace.

In the last part of his message to the third UNIDO conference, Fidel Castro says that he is gratified that Cuba concurred with the proposals of the Group of 77 at the conference. In this regard, he says that the proposals summarize the decisions reached by the chiefs of state or government at the sixth summit of nonalined countries.

Fidel's message concludes by saying that the clash of arms and the language of threats and arrogance must disappear from the international scene.

NONALINED COUNTRIES TO CIRCULATE CASTRO ZIMBABWE MESSAGE

FL311241 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 31 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The nonalined countries movement's Coordinating Bureau yesterday decided to circulate the message of the chairman of the movement, Fidel Castro, regarding the situation in Zimbabwe as an official document of the United Nations. This has been reported at the United Nations in New York.

The Coordinating Bureau also decided that its chairman, Cuban representative Raul Roa Kouri, would speak on behalf of the movement at the UN Security Council meeting on Zimbabwe that opened yesterday at the request of some African countries.

The nonalined countries Coordinating Bureau likewise decided to send a letter to the UN Security Council president supporting a draft resolution on the situation in Zimbabwe that will be introduced to the Security Council by the African group.

ASYLUM DISPUTE COOLING LATIN AMERICAN RELATIONS

PA301603 Paris AFP in English 1521 GMT 30 Jan 80 PA

[By Jacques Thomet]

[Text] Havana, 30 Jan (AFP)--Cuba's recent redefinition of conditions under which the right of asylum will be granted could chill relations between Havana and other Latin American countries, particularly Venezuela, according to observers. Determined to put a stop to the many attempts by its citizens to find haven in Latin American embassies, the Cuban Government Friday informed all foreign ambassadors of its intention to permit only strictly political refugees to leave the country.

Safe-conduct would be refused from now on for those considered common delinquents or deserters. Cuba cited the Inter-American Convention signed in Caracas in 1954. But Venezuela, interpreting differently certain imprecise convention articles, insists that the political character of a request for asylum can be decided only by the country receiving the request. Venezuela has pointed out that most totalitarian regimes consider dissidents to be common delinquents and therefore without the right of political asylum. Since May 1979, eight groups of Cubans have taken refuge in Havana's Venezuelan Embassy, and 12 Cubans succeeded in entering the Embassy of Peru on 17 January.

Although the majority had no political background, 17 refugees were able to obtain safe-conducts to Caracas last August. The Venezuelan Embassy is presently awaiting authorization for the departure of six Cubans who have resided there since the end of 1979.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL PROTOCOL WITH SOVIETS SIGNED

FL311220 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 31 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The protocol of the seventh meeting of the scientific and technical cooperation subcommittee of the Cuban-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission has been signed at the Sierra Maestra Hall in Havana.

Important matters concerning scientific and technical coordination between the two countries for the 1981-85 5-year period were examined at the meeting. The protocol calls for the participation of the Soviet Union in the plan for accelerated development of science and technology in Cuba until the year 1990. Matters concerning direct scientific and technical cooperation between the ministries, organizations and institutions of Cuba and the Soviet Union were also examined.

The protocol was signed by Vsevolod Konyushko, chief of the Department of Scientific and Technical Cooperation with Socialist Countries of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and chief of the Soviet delegation in the subcommittee and by Eng Miguel Urrutia, chief of the Cuban delegation in the subcommittee for scientific and technical cooperation.

At the conclusion of the signing ceremony, Miguel Urrutia emphasized the importance of scientific and technical cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union that is aimed, among other objectives, at learning scientific and technical advances in the USSR before their commercialization so that they can be tested in our country and thereby demonstrate the feasibility of their use in Cuba.

For his part, Konyushko expressed his wish that the tasks which the two countries propose to undertake in the science and technology field for the next 5-year period be fulfilled.

FIGUEROA RECEIVES SOVIET LABOR DELEGATION

FL290251 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Agapito Figueroa, second secretary of the Central Union of Cuban Workers [CTC], has received Kazimeras Matskyaviohyus, secretary of the Presidium of the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions in charge of relations with socialist countries and (Albert Tulin), an official of the council's international department, at the CTC headquarters. The visitors arrived in our country on 25 January at the invitation of the CTC. This delegation of Soviet trade unions will remain in our country until 1 February and will visit various work and educational centers. They will hold talks with labor leaders and workers in general. This visit is part of an exchange program to strengthen the two labor organizations.

ANNIVERSARY OF PALESTINIAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE MARKED

FL312324 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 31 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The 15th anniversary of the Palestinian people's struggle against the Zionist aggressor was commemorated with a ceremony at Cuba's Arab Union. (Imad Haala), representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Cuba, recounted the events of those 15 years of struggle and conveyed the gratitude of the Palestinian people for the solidarity with their cause. On behalf of Cuba's Arab Union (Seynol Raski), its president, made a speech in which he noted the historic magnitude of the armed actions of 1 January 1965, which marked the start of the Palestinian struggle for the recovery of their land and freedom from the hands of the Israeli aggressor.

TRABAJADORES CONDEMNS GUATEMALAN REPRESSION

PA010309 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The Cuban newspaper TRABAJADORES affirms that if the chances of death were officially registered, as is done with life expectancy, Guatemala would hold all records. The paper adds that Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia's repressive regime has assassinated more than 3,000 people in less than 2 years, particularly opposition party leaders, unionists, workers and peasants.

The paper TRABAJADORES, organ of the Central Union of Cuban Workers, also stresses the people's broad opposition to the Guatemalan regime, characterized by strikes, work stoppages and student and peasant mobilizations.

For its part, the Catholic Society of Jesus of Central America and Panama has denounced the repressive climate prevailing in Guatemala, where thousands of horrible crimes are committed with impunity, along with the well-known fact that there are no political prisoners, only dead and missing persons.

MORA HERMAN SCORES CARTER'S HARDLINE POLICY

FL310220 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 Jan 80 FL

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Text] President James Carter has taken a sharp turn in U.S. foreign policy, abandoning the symptons of realism demonstrated in recent months and adopting the dangerous cold war policy and actions which lead to confrontation.

According to well-known U.S. and European political analysts, due to the upcoming Presidential elections Carter wants to change his image as a weak and indecisive president to that of the most hardline and inflexible president in U.S. history.

On 23 January in the traditional State of the Union message to Congress, the U.S. President stressed U.S. intentions of playing the role of universal leader. Carter and those advising and encouraging him aim to dictate orders from anywhere in the world to any nation or state to defend what he calls vital interests, using military force if necessary. The U.S. Government has proclaimed the existence of spheres of Yankee interests of vital importance, whether it be in Iran, Afghanistan--which are thousands of kilometers from the U.S. coastline--the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, the Middle East, the Caribbean, Latin America, the southern cone of Africa or Asia.

As stated in an editorial by the Soviet daily PRAVDA, there is the possibility that he will include the atmosphere and the planet's oxygen in his area of vital interests. To support that insane and absurd policy in today's world the U.S. Government resorts to the use of force, threats and blackmail and avails itself of a number of aggressive measures which could lead the world to the brink of nuclear catastrophe. Let us briefly review some of those measures.

Carter plans to increase the military might of the United States and its allies through an additional $20 billion in the coming fiscal year's budget. By the mid-80's that budget will exceed the astronomical figure of $200 billion. This includes the installation of Pershing II medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, production of the MX, cruise and Trident missiles as well as other sophisticated weapons and large amounts of military aid to countries such as China and Pakistan. In addition, he plans to create a rapid deployment force of 100,000 men, which can be transported anywhere in the world where vital Yankee interests are in jeopardy.

It is a fact that the U.S. imperialist policy has suffered serious defeats in recent years, such as in Vietnam, Angola, Ethiopia, Nicaragua and Grenada. Carter's change is aimed at intimidating developing countries and implementing a policy of confrontation with the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union.

In his State of the Union address of 23 January, Carter spoke in hysterical tones, using terms such as reprisal and manifest destiny. He also defended the cold war economy which will seriously affect the American people, asking them to make sacrifices, sacrifices in a country such as the United States where inflation grows at an accelerated pace and unemployment has intensified to the point where this year more than 1.6 million persons will be out of a job and U.S. per capita income will drop sharply.

In the adventurous plans of Carter and his advisers an attempt will be made to play the Chinese card, and the Beijing rulers lend themselves to that role by joining the bellicose and anti-Soviet wagon of imperialism. The SALT II treaty, an important step forward on the path of detente and peace, has been set aside by Carter, an irresponsible decision which reveals the lack of seriousness on the part of the Washington administration. The so-called Carter doctrine, which was outlined in his State of the Union message of 23 January, has some traces of the Truman era and the birth of the cold war and brings back memories of Theodore Roosevelt's big stick policy, setting in motion sinister forces contaminated with military psychosis and cheap chauvinism.

All this constitutes a grave threat to peace in the face of which (?one can only say) that a decision must be made to frustrate these adventurous and aggressive plans.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRESIDENT APPOINTS NEW FOREIGN, INTERIOR SECRETARIES

FL311117 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 31 Jan 80 FL

[Text] President Antonio Guzman yesterday afternoon appointed a new foreign affairs secretary of the republic and a new secretary of interior and police. The chief of state also named a new director of the National Sugar Institute--INAZUCAR--and an under secretary of tourism.

By Decree 1482 President Guzman named Emilio Ludovilo Fernandez as foreign secretary of the republic replacing Vice Adm (retired) Ramon Emilio Jimenez, who resigned. By Decree 1483 the President named Lic Secundino Gil Morales as new secretary of interior and police replacing Lic Vicente Sanchez Baret, who resigned. By Decree 1484, (Federico Echenique) yesterday was named director of INAZUCAR. (Echenique) had been secretary of this organization for several years. Dr (Radames Martinez Aponte) was named under secretary of tourism in that same decree.

SENATE PRESIDENT REPORTS ON VISIT TO CUBA

FL311310 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 31 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Senate President Juan Rafael Peralta Perez has said that Cuba has made noteworthy advances. Peralta Perez led a delegation of Dominican legislators on a recent visit to Cuba.

The Senate president said the delegation was received warmly and cordially and that he was able to see [words indistinct]. Peralta Perez reiterated his view that the Dominican Republic should establish commercial relations with the (Soviet Union). The Senate president described himself as a man of deep democratic roots. Replying to a question regarding [words indistinct] that the Dominican Republic and Cuba should establish commercial relations, Peralta Perez said:

[Begin Peralta recording] As long as there is mutual respect for international (?principles), I hope that someday the Dominican Republic can establish relations with all countries of the world based on the principle of respect for the independence and self-determination of peoples. Of course, the Constitution empowers the formulation of foreign policy to the president of the republic, Antonio Guzman, and he has the final word. We, I repeat, hope that this country will someday have commercial and diplomatic relations with all countries of the world within the principles I have outlined. [end recording]

JAMAICA

GOVERNMENT SEEKS SPECIAL OIL TERMS FROM VENEZUELA

FL131700 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 26 Jan 80 p 1 FL

[Excerpt] Jamaica is to send a mission to Venezuela to urge the determination of a new arrangement for paying for oil brought from that country.

The GLEANER has learnt that for weeks the two governments have been discussing how best to carry out President Herrera's promise to assist Caribbean countries to meet their oil bills.

The GLEANER has learnt that the Jamaica Government wishes Venezuela to supply oil on a government-to-government basis for US$12 a barrel cash and the remaining $20.30 (Venezuela charges $32.30 per barrel) to be treated as a long-term loan repayable at a reasonable rate of interest.

Short Term Scheme

The Government of Jamaica would in turn sell the crude oil to ESSO refinery. The GLEANER has learnt also that there is an alternative short-term scheme which would involve a smaller amount of cash per barrel and a larger amount of credit, but repayable over a short term.

As Jamaica's montly oil bill to Venezuela is in the region of US$27 million the new arrangement with Venezuela could go a long way to easing Jamaica's foreign exchange position--for this oil bill is the greatest drain on Jamaica's foreign exchange position.

According to wire service reports, other Caribbean ministers have concluded satisfactory arrangements with Venezuela over their oil bills. Last week Dominica's Seraphin did so in Caracas. This week Montserrat's Osbourne is in Caracas and next week it is to be St. Lucia's turn.

In the meantime Jamaica has put its greatest thrust in the approach to Cuba and the Middle East. The countries visited in the past ten days are Kuwait, Algeria, Libya and Iraq, all of whom have socialist-leaning governments.

Big Loan

The GLEANER has learnt from a government source that the purpose is to ask Cuba to use its influence, and the four Middle East countries to use their influence on the other OPEC members to get OPEC to agree to give Jamaica immediately a big loan from OPEC's special fund for developing countries. As Venezuela is the president of OPEC the next objective is to visit Venezuela and try both for the new arrangement and to persuade Venezuela to support the loan from OPEC.

MINISTER CLARIFIES STATEMENT CRITICAL OF U.S. AID

FL311625 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 28 Jan 80 p 1 FL

[Text] Further clarification of remarks made about the United States and U.S. aid by National Security Minister Dudley Thompson in Libya last week came from the government yesterday.

The office of the prime minister issued the following statement last night. "The minister of state in the Ministry of Finance and Planning, Senator Richard Fletcher, has said that remarks made by National Security Minister Dudley Thompson at a private meeting with the secretary for people's congressive affairs at the Secretariat of the People's Congress in the Libyan Jamahiriya have been misreported.

"Senator Fletcher returned yesterday from a visit to the Middle East and north Africa on a government mission with Mr. Thompson. Referring to the statement made by Mr. Thompson which had been the subject of a disputed news agency report, Sen. Fletcher said: "Mr. Thompson referred to the fact that over the past few years the financial assistance that Jamaica had been getting had been inadequate to meet its difficulties and that as a result the effect of that assistance was as if Jamaica was taking slow poison.

"He did not accuse the United States of giving Jamaica 'slow poison.'

LABOR MINISTER REQUESTS EXPANSION OF U.S. LABOR PROGRAM

FL301554 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The minister of labor and public service, Howard Cooke, has asked United States sugar growers to examine ways in which the present farm labor program in the U.S. can be expanded.

Minister Cooke made the request while meeting a number of growers representing different U.S. sugar companies.

Mr Cooke noted the importance of [words indistinct] the program to Jamaica both in terms of the employment opportunities for agricultural workers and economic returns to the island. He pointed out that Jamaicans on the program earned approximately $34 million annually and said that of that amount some 25 percent was sent to Jamaica as compulsory savings.

During the meeting, the U.S. sugar growers also brought Mr Cooke up to date on the problems of contract breaking, which the minister promised he would look into.

GLEANER DECRIES LACK OF STRONGER CRITICISM OF SOVIETS

FL311540 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 25 Jan 80 p 6 FL

[GLEANER Editorial: "Review That Decision"]

[Text] The government's statement against an Olympic boycott was a disappointment. Mr. Small, the minister who made it, could not even bring himself to admit that the Soviets had invaded Afghanistan. He referred to the "controversy over the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan". And if that were all, we would certainly agree with his conclusion that that 'controversy' would not justify a boycott of or a removal of the games from Moscow.

But we ask Mr. Small and his prime minister to read Mr. Patterson's statement of January 6 which said: "Jamaica regards the massive movement of Soviet troops into Afghanistan as being a case of intervention in the internal affairs of a sovereign non-aligned state. Jamaica is of the view that the Soviet action represents potential damage to international peace and security and has serious implications for the security of that region."

If by Jamaica Mr. Patterson meant all of the Jamaica Government (and this is how we took it to mean) we fail to see how Mr. Small has now downgraded the flagrant invasion by Russia to a mere "controversy over the presence of Russian troops". We would therefore urge the government to review Mr. Small's cavalier approach to the question of the Olympic games.

In 1976 this country let down the African group of nations who boycotted the Montreal Olympics because of New Zealand's involvement with apartheid sports in South Africa. The government then found specious reasons why it could not support the African and Guyanese boycott. Now Mr. Small has found another--to wit that Jamaica recognises the IOC as the only authority which has responsibility for choosing the site for the games, and Lord Killanin has already stated that any attempt to transfer the games would be both 'illegal and impossible'.

In our view if Jamaica feels strongly enough about Russia's continued defiance of world public opinion as expressed through the United Nations over the Afghan invasion and occupation, if Jamaica is aroused over the latest outrage against the physicist Andrey Sakharov, then let Jamaica consider what action it can take to show its disgust to the Russians. For it is inconsistent--we repeat--for government to vote against Russia over one issue in the UN, and within a fortnight later to have its left wing ministers cut the ground from under Mr. Patterson's feet by signing a cultural treaty with Russia and avowing public friendship, and by downgrading the "invasion" to a "controversy over the presence of Soviet troops" which could not justify any sanctions against Russia over the Olympic games.

It is our view that the Russians will continue to disregard world reaction as long as it feels it can count on the automatic support of its surrogates in the satellite countries, as well as the 'progressive' in the democracies to present their propaganda and to downgrade the gravity of the threat to world peace of their action in Afghanistan.

DIPLOMATS MEET TO REVIEW FOREIGN POLICY

FL311705 Kingston SUNDAY GLEANER in English 27 Jan 80 p 6 FL

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana--Guyana's top diplomats from the country's various missions abroad today began their annual review here of foreign policy and the job of hammering our a strategy for the new decade.

A government spokesman said Prime Minister Forbes Burnham this morning declared open the closed door one-week conference which is taking place at the Ogle sugar estate, on the eastern outskirts of Georgetown.

The diplomats attending the talks have returned home from such places as Jamaica, United States, Britain, Brazil Canada, Cuba, China, India, Brussels, the Soviet Union, Venezuela, Zambia, and the United Nations.

No official statement has been issued on the talks, but judging from previous conferences, the diplomats are expected to review the country foreign policy over the past year, especially the successes scored in the normalising relations with Suriname and in retaining a seat on the bureau of the non-aligned movement, and look to the new year and the decade which it is starting.

Such a review would normally take in current international developments and trends, such as the situation in the Caribbean, the United States, the Iran crisis, the involvement of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, and the changing scene in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) where general elections are to take place to provide for genuine black majority rule. They are certain also to turn their attention to the economic situation in the world which has swung into prominence, eclipsing international politics as the main concern of the decade of the eighties. (CANA)

WPA: NEW CONSTITUTION WOULD SANCTION DICTATORSHIP

FL311710 Kingston SUNDAY GLEANER in English 27 Jan 80 p 19 FL

[Excerpt] Georgetown, Guyana, Jan 22, CANA--Guyana's new socialist constitution which is nearing the drafting stages has been criticised by the Working People's Alliance (WPA) opposition party as being intended to make dictatorship constituonal behind the backs of the people.

The alliance said in a press statement that the transitional provisions which would usher in the new constitution were tailored to ensure that the present government remained in charge at all stages of the process. It added that the process did not install a neutral authority to bring the new constitution into effect and could not restore the confidence of the Guyanese people in the political process of their country.

The alliance claimed further that there would be a concentration of power in the hands of Prime Minister Forbes Burnham. It said that when the new constitution was adopted, the person who was now prime minister would become executive president as if he had been elected, in the language of the draft, but that "Prime Minister Burnham will hand over to President Burnham without an election."

Vantage Point

The alliance added that Mr Burnham would then appoint the chairman of the elections commission and proceed to hold an election from the vantage point of being leader of the ruling People's National Congress (PNC), as well as head of state, supreme executive authority, and commander in chief of the armed forces. According to the alliance, the elections would be "the most unfair in Guyana's history of unfair elections."

COLOMBIA

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL MISSION CONCLUDES WORK

PA010421 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 31 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The Amnesty International mission which investigated the alleged violation of human rights in several cities during the past ew days left Colombia for Europe today. Philippine sociologist Edmundo Garcia and Spanish lawyer Antonio [name indistinct] left shortly after 1600 aboard an Avianca flight to Spain. Canadian psychiatrist [name indistinct] left for Canada 1 week ago to attend to personal matters. The departure of the human rights defenders was not publicized and took newsmen by surprise. During their stay in Colombia, they visited jails where political prisoners are allegedly being held. They spoke with them and with representatives of the government and human rights organizations. The report on their investigations will be released in 1 month.

BRIEFS

MONETARY EXCHANGE BALANCE--Rafael Gama Quijano, general manager of the Banco de la Republica, has said that the country currently has a favorable monetary exchange balance amounting to $958 million. In an analysis of the international monetary exchange situation, the banker noted that the country's gross reserves amount to $4 billion, an unprecedented figure in Colombia. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Jan 80 PA]

PERU

EDUCATION MINISTER SAYS OLYMPICS NOW POLITICAL ISSUE

PY311657 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpt] When asked about current problems between the Soviet Union and the United States regarding the Olympic games, Peruvian Education Minister Jose Guabloche Rodriguez indicated that the matter has become a purely political issue. The minister made this remark at Jorge Chavez International Airport yesterday shortly before leaving for Caracas, where he will participate in the 10th meeting of education ministers within the framework of the Andres Bello Accord.

VENEZUELA

AMBASSADOR DESCRIBES RELATIONS WITH CUBA AS 'NORMAL'

PA311904 Paris AFP in Spanish 1616 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 29 Jan (AFP)--Cesar Rondon Lovera, Venezuelan ambassador to Cuba, said here today that diplomatic relations with Cuba have always been normal. Rondon Lovera returned to Caracas in response to an invitation from the Standing Foreign Policy Committee of the Chamber of Deputies to brief it on relations with Cuba.

The ambassador said that some people are alarmed because they think we are on the verge of a break in relations, and others are surprised because we have not reached a break. I don't think either of the two positions is under consideration. Rondon Lovera said that this is a diplomatic matter and added that talks are continuing on this issue, which must be resolved. I have already said (?on another) occasion that our goal and intention is to solve it, he said.

CARIBBEAN, CA TO GET PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR OIL

PA010011 Paris AFP in Spanish 0243 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 28 Jan (AFP)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins said here today that his government will give the nations of Central America and the Caribbean special treatment in the supply of petroleum. During a luncheon in honor of St Kitts Prime Minister Lee Moore, the Venezuelan president confirmed the policy of rapprochement and solidarity begun by Venezuela in the Caribbean area. Referring to Venezuela's activity within OPEC, Herrera Campins commented that the hike in the price of petroleum benefits Venezuela as a nation, but that it is not acting selfishly. He explained that Venezuela is attempting to make OPEC understand the fact that the countries of the Third World, which have the least energy resources, "should be our allies." He added that due to this position as member of OPEC and also as a sovereign nation, Venezuela has adopted preferential treatment for the countries of Central America and the Caribbean.

PRESIDENT WARNS OF MARXIST SUBVERSION

PA010254 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1615 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 29 Jan (EFE)--Democracy in the Latin American countries is seriously threatened by Marxist subversion and by the old despotic dictatorships. This is the warning made by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins at the inaugration of the American Congress of Christian Democratic Youths which began in Caracas today. In a strong speech the Venezuelan president focused on the principal problems facing the continent, especially in Central America. He emphasized that in Central America one can see a new form of radicalized political struggle waged by leftist and rightist groups. He noted that the Latin American continent is seriously threatened by a new form of totalitarian domination--Marxism. "This is a prospect on which there can be no hesitation by those of us who believe in democrary as a form of existence in freedom and in dignity," he emphasized.

President Herrera made special mention of the instruments of force used by the dictatorships and said that ruling in this fashion is not a difficult job because one has the capacity to snuff out any voice of freedom among the oppressed peoples. Emphasizing this he said: "However, governing while respecting the freedom of man, the true and essential freedom of man beyond the formal freedoms, is very difficult. This is where one has to know how to demonstrate that one has a level of tolerance which allows everyone's capacity for criticism to express itself."

The president's speech surprised the leaders of Venezuela's leftist parties, whose partisan organizations pursue Marxism as their political ideology. The initial reaction from the high-ranking leaders of the Venezuelan left was to reject the references to the dangers of a generalized subversion. However, other high-ranking Venezuelan political leaders concurred with Herrera with respect to the dangers which threaten democracy in the few countries where it has been established. President Herrera's speech to the American Congress of Christian Democratic Youths was considered by some political observers in Venezuela as a reaffirmation of his stand when he took office. Several days ago he referred to the same subject and pointed out that both leftist and rightist sectors are interested in the failure of democracy every place it has been achieved through great sacrifices.

As far as Venezuela is concerned, Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, leader of the opposition Democratic Action Party's parliamentary bloc, said that it is President Herrera's duty to criticize any maneuver that opposes the democratic system but that the people also have the right to know who their enemies are. Meanwhile, the Venezuelan leftist leaders are privately studying the harsh criticism leveled against Marxist subversion by the president in order to make their position known to the people.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 024 4 February 1980

ARGENTINA

Relations With U.S. To Have New 'Keynote' B 1
Farmers, Soviets Pleased With Grain Deals B 1
Soviets Term Visit 'Positive' B 1
ACA Cites 'Favorable Prospects' B 1

BRAZIL

Soybean Sales To Soviet Union May Increase D 1
Soviet Grain Mission To Arrive D 1
Grain Dealers Assess Soybean Harvest, Market D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 1 Feb]
Government Reportedly Will Boycott Moscow Olympics D 1

CHILE

Cubillos Voices Concern Over Afghanistan Situation E 1
Views Other Topics E 1
El Teniente Copper Mine Strike Ends E 1
Briefs: 1979 Wine Exports E 1

ECUADOR

Roldos Vows To Defend Constitution With His Life G 1
Addresses Rally G 2
Government Backs Venezuela in Dispute With Cuba G 3

PERU

Parties Approved for Participation in May Elections J 1
Villanueva Accuses Rightists of Thwarting Elections J 1
Economy-Finance Minister Signs Accord With Hungary J 1

VENEZUELA

President To Leave on Visit to OPEC Countries 3 February L 1
Price of Oil To Increase $2 per Barrel L 1
Ambassador Leaves for Cuba for More Talks on Asylum L 2
Herrera Campins Airs Views on Political Asylum L 2

MEXICO

Government Condemns Spanish Embassy Incident in Guatemala M 1
Foreign Ministry Recalls Ambassador M 1
Parties Call for Break M 1
Country To Attend Olympics, Will Not Be Alternate Site M 1
President Backs Preferential Oil Terms for LDC's M 2
Oil, Hydrocarbons Discovered on Northwest Coast M 2

PANAMA

President Royo Discusses Canal Treaty, Foreign Trips N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

GUATEMALA

Reportage on Events Following Spanish Embassy Incident P 1
Spain Suspends Relations [cross-reference] P 1
Government Denies Suspension P 1
Embassy Survivor Abducted P 1
Abducted Peasant Murdered P 2
Ambassador Blamed for Incident P 2
Local Police Exonerated P 3
Clash at Victims' Funeral P 3
Reaction to Relations Break P 4
Minister Promises Probe [Madrid] P 5
Spain Agrees to Talks P 5

NICARAGUA

Officials Criticize U.S. Congress' Tabling of Loan P 5
LA PRENSA Publishes D'Escoto Note to Vance on Cays [24 Jan] P 6
Resigning Envoy to Cuba Complains of 'Neglect' P 7

CUBA

Guatemalan 'Fascist' Regime Continues Repression Q 1
Spanish Embassy Attack Denounced Q 2
UN Envoy Scores British 'Violations' of Rhodesian Pact Q 2
Nonalined Movement 'Concerned' About Rhodesia Q 3
Fishing Cooperation Protocol Signed With USSR Q 3

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Police Surround U.S. Embassy on Arrival of General S 1
Opposition Protests Aid Offers S 1
President Guzman Denies Communist Subversion S 2

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Cuban Spies Pose as Students, Threaten Security S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 31 Jan]

RELATIONS WITH U.S. TO HAVE NEW 'KEYNOTE'

FY020133 Buenos Aires Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0011 GMT 2 Feb 80 FY

[Text] Argentine-U.S. relations were the subject of several meetings held yesterday at the highest official level. Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor briefed President Videla on the subject. Earlier, Pastor had met at San Martin Palace with U.S. Ambassador Raul Castro, who told the press that the meeting was prompted by the visit of President Carter's envoy [Gen Andrew Jackson Goopaster] and that, therefore, "you will see me around the Foreign Ministry often." Pastor also met with Jorge Aja Espil, the Argentine ambassador to the United States, to whom he imparted instructions on the new keynote [tonica] that will prevail in U.S.-Argentine relations.

FARMERS, SOVIETS PLEASED WITH GRAIN DEAL

Soviets Term Visit 'Positive'

FY012342 Paris AFP in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Feb 80 FY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 1 Feb (AFP)--Members of the Soviet trade mission charged with purchasing cereal grains regard the results of their 4-day visit to Argentina, which ended today, as "very positive." The representatives of the Soviet enterprise Exportkheb--charged with purchasing cereal grains abroad--will travel to Brazil today to conclude soybean purchases, after having made large purchases of corn here, sources in the agricultural sector have reported.

Unconfirmed reports indicate that they contracted for the purchase of 2 million tons of corn, which would mean a 100-percent increase over the amount the Soviet Union purchased from Argentina in 1979. It has been reported that this amount of corn accounts for 50 percent of the total corn harvested in Argentina this season that is available for export, which according to reliable sources is on the order to 4 million tons.

Despite the secrecy maintained by the members of the Soviet delegation, it has been reported that they held meetings regarded as very positive with representatives of the Argentine Federation of Agrarian Cooperatives (FACA), which is made up of small and medium producers. The agreements which the Soviet mission reportedly concluded with the Argentine enterprise Sesetru, a leading exporter of raw food materials, are equally positive.

ACA Cites 'Favorable Prospects'

FY020004 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2338 GMT 1 Feb 80 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Feb (NA)--The Association of Argentine Cooperatives (ACA) reported tonight that after a meeting between its directors and the members of the Soviet trade mission that is visiting the country, "the bases of very important trade agreements have been cemented" for the future sale of grain to the Soviet Union. A press communique signed by Felipe Rodolfo Arella, public relations officer of the ACA, adds that as a result of this meeting, "very favorable prospects have opened for the placing of Argentine grains on a market that has great purchasing possibilities, which will permit the ACA to directly supply, without intermediaries, the millions of consumers of the Soviet Union."

SOYBEAN SALES TO SOVIET UNION MAY INCREASE

PY012356 Paris AFP in Spanish 2325 GMT 1 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 1 Feb (AFP)--Brazil will probably augment its sales of soybeans to the Soviet Union during the visit to Rio de Janeiro of Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Director Alexandr Naumov, government spokesmen revealed here today. The same spokesmen stated that Brazil is not planning to take advantage of the U.S. grain embargo against the Soviet Union to expand its trade with that country and noted that Brazil has told the United States that its trade relations with the Soviet Union will continue to be "normal." The government's sources stressed that soybean sales to the USSR will not be increased "extraordinarily."

Soviet Grain Mission To Arrive

PY011857 Paris AFP in Spanish 1651 GMT 1 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 1 Feb (AFP)--Bernardo Pericas, spokesman for the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, today told AFP that Alexandr Naumov, Soviet expert in grain and soybean procurement is expected in Brazil. Naumov is deputy director of foreign trade of the Soviet enterprise Eksportkhleb.

Argentine newspapers announced today that the Eksportkhleb mission, which is currently in Argentina, will probably go to Brazil. According to observers, the mission seems to be following in the wake of Gen Andrew Jackson Goodpaster, President Jimmy Carter's special envoy, who spent several days in Buenos Aires and Brasilia. Naumov will contact private Brazilian firms about soybeans and sugar but will not hold any official talks, the spokesman said. He added that the Soviet expert will arrive in Rio de Janeiro at 2000 today from Buenos Aires.

GRAIN DEALERS ASSESS SOYBEAN HARVEST, MARKET

PY020204 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Feb 80 p 24 PY

[Summary] Brazilian grain dealers have reported that drought in soybean-producing areas in Argentina will reduce the initially predicted harvest of 5 or 5.5 million tons to something on the order of 4 million tons. Argentina will export more soybeans than Brazil this year, but these exports will be reduced from an expected 3.5 or 4 million tons to approximately 2.5 million tons. Two months before the harvest, Argentina has already sold at least 1 million tons. The same dealers believe that the Soviet Union will probably not buy more than 1 or 1.2 million tons of soybeans on the international market to compensate for the quantity of this grain that would have been supplied by the United States were it not for the embargo. Brazil and Argentina will be in a position to meet the Soviet need with their combined exportable surplus.

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY WILL BOYCOTT MOSCOW OLYMPICS

PA012315 Paris AFP in English 2234 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Brasilia, Feb. 1 (AFP)--Brazil probably will not participate in the summer Olympics in Moscow, sources close to the government said today, adding that Argentina also favored the U.S.-sponsored boycott of the Moscow games. If the reports are correct, four South American countries, including Chile and Paraguay, have decided to boycott the [words indistinct] games. The chairman of the Brazilian Olympic Committee was in Lake Placid, site of the winter games beginning Feb. 13, and members of the committee would not comment on the matter.

CUBILLOS VOICES CONCERN OVER AFGHANISTAN SITUATION

PY011825 Paris AFP in Spanish 1034 GMT 1 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 31 Jan (AFP)--It was disclosed here today that the Chilean Government is "openly concerned" over the situation in Afghanistan, and it believes that world peace is threatened by the events in that country.

After stating that "everything necessary will be done to help solve the conflict," Foreign Minister Cubillos added that the government is openly cooperating with the cause of peace and respect for the principles of nonintervention and self-determination of the peoples.

At the same time, Minister Cubillos recalled the remarks of President Augusto Pinochet and stressed that the decision against participating in the Olympic games in the Soviet Union was absolutely logical, and he stated that there is no confusing a political situation with one related purely to sports.

Views Other Topics

PY011434 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos yesterday disclosed that President Pinochet has officially invited Pope John Paul II to visit Chile. Cubillos also stated that information regarding President Pinochet's visit to Southeast Asia will be released in the next few weeks. Cubillos also expressed his satisfaction regarding the normalization of Chilean-British diplomatic relations.

[Begin Cubillos recording] The appointment of jurist Miguel Alex Schweitzer as Chilean ambassador to London has been officially announced. At the same time, the appointment of John More Heath as British ambassador to Chile has been approved. We regard this information as very important, since it indicates the normalization of relations with Great Britain. [end recording]

EL TENIENTE COPPER MINE STRIKE ENDS

PY011438 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Feb 80 PY

[Text] The strike at El Teniente mine was lifted last night. The 10,157 miners managed to resolve the conflict affecting the El Teniente division of the Chilean Copper Confederation (CODELCO).

Negotiations to solve the problem started on Wednesday afternoon when the leaders of this division requested the negotiating committee to resume talks. The eight unions of the area had held a special meeting in the afternoon and reached an agreement with their leaders. At the same time, representatives of the Calestone industrial union held several meetings, reaching an agreement just after 2100.

The workers authorized their union leaders to handle the conflict on the basis of a number of conditions, most of which were favorably accepted. The leaders reported a resolution of the El Teniente conflict late yesterday.

BRIEFS

1979 WINE EXPORTS--Chile exported $21.5 million worth of wine in 1979, 131.8 percent more than in the previous year. The main buyers were Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, the United States, Venezuela and Canada. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1632 GMT 29 Jan 80 PY]

ROLDOS VOWS TO DEFEND CONSTITUTION WITH HIS LIFE

PA311258 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 0102 GMT 31 Jan 80 PA

[Speech by President Roldos on national radio and television network--live]

[Excerpts] Ecuadorean people, my fellow citizens: The circumstances we have experienced and are still experiencing here require that we all think things over and also, Ecuadoreans, that firm action be taken so violence will not happen again and we can live in peace and order in Ecuador, rooted in the principal value, which is justice. I think it is necessary to meditate on everything that has happened in the past few weeks, but it is also necessary to place the current administration in its historic perspective.

This administration respects ideological pluralism. But what is happening in our country? Efforts are being made to import the struggle that other peoples have been through in other parts of America. The extreme radicals want to bring up a dilemma which is not a dilemma of the Ecuadorean people.

We do not want the government's broad-minded respect to be confused with tolerance of sedition by a few. Now allow me, Ecuadoreans, to cite a fact. The extreme leftwing in practice has been the handmaid of the reactionary groups. Rabble-rousing, rioting and terrorism have been the justification for the extreme rightwing reactionaries to advocate forceful totalitarian regimes under which public liberties are crushed and human rights are violated. I do not want this for my country. I do not want any kind of totalitarian regime in Ecuador, and that is why I have said that I have been extremely tolerant, respectful of public liberties and [word indistinct]. But let no one confuse freedom for license, autonomy for impunity or tolerance for softness.

With the law in hand, we will not allow any sort of disrespect, not permit chaos and rabble-rousing to take root in Ecuador. The past few weeks have been very difficult. With an aching heart, I have to tell you, Ecuadoreans, that the deaths of two young Ecuadorean students are something that the administration cannot allow. [words indistinct] lack of forethought and violence have no historic justification.

Therefore, when the pay raise--which along with a number of factors has its importance within our economy--is taken as a fuss and certain people are used to speculate on the hunger and needs of the people, the government takes action. What is the reply of part of the country? It is not to support the government that deals with speculators with a hard hand, that fines them and puts them in jail, but it is to go out into the streets and incite the youths to make demands of the populist government.

Paradox of paradoxes: young Ecuadoreans attacking the government of the Ecuadorean people. Why? Because it fights speculators. Because within its limitations--and you know the limitations the government has had--it fights speculators. They take each other by the hand to keep the government from taking action, but what is harder to accept is that they goad young Ecuadoreans on, and that goading [words indistinct] the tragic toll of two lives. I urge Ecuadorean teachers, my fellow teachers, to think deeply about the scope of their actions and conduct.

I tell you, Ecuadoreans, that I am not prone to dramatize. I have never resorted to dramatizing things. Tonight I am speaking with a vehement spirit and with the profound emotion I feel about what has happened in my country. And so I tell you, honestly and categorically, that they will have to go over the body of the president of the republic before upsetting constitutional rule or stopping the course of democracy here. Those who stage and promote strikes, rabble-rousers, are going to be legally put in jail.

We are not preventing demonstrations. Anyone who wants to stage a demonstration, of whatever political stripe, can resort to the legal means to secure permission, but must also take responsibility for the demonstrations. I will grant and will allow, as I have in the past, any demonstration to be staged without any obstacle, but I also tell you that I am not going to allow contempt for the authorities, the authorities that the people chose and who should rule the nation, or that a clique that did not even represent 4 percent of the electorate should impose the path of violence on the nation. We will never follow that course.

We have proposed a code of conduct to the Andean Group countries because we want to prove with deeds that we defend human rights. We do not want to have an international image that is different from our domestic image. We want to prove that this administration is capable of proving what it preaches with deeds, and during the meeting of presidents of the Bolivarian nations that will be held in Riobamba in September--a meeting to which all the presidents of the Bolivarian countries and the Costa Rican president have initially agreed to attend--we want to show America that Ecuador is a pioneer democratic country.

Our OAS stand and our long-standing defense of the principle of nonintervention show that this is a government that defends its principles. Then why the escalation of false charges against the national government? I have provided for the necessary involvement of the people because we want our democracy to be not just a representative democracy but a participatory democracy, and workers shall be represented on all the bodies they are entitled to by law. I have decided that business, the agricultural chambers and the peasant communities will be represented on the Higher Agriculture and Livestock Council and the national committees on staples. I have also decided that youths should play a role in the literacy campaign.

Staples will not be scarce here because if it is necessary to import them, the government will do so. The Ecuadorean people will have enough supply at reasonable prices. This is not an administration that has its back turned to the people.

I have learned with enormous indignation of charges of human rights violations. I ordered the most thorough investigation. I hope the investigations will not [words indistinct]. I want results from those investigations, but we are not going to rest with that; we also want to determine how much truth there is in some people who have tried to discredit this populist government, because I will not put up with that--I will not put up with that, Ecuadoreans.

This is a good country. This is a country of free and independent men, but a country where there is no place for perversity or hatred, and there never will be. Ecuadoreans, you placed the reins of the nation in my hands. Rest assured that these hands will never tremble, as they have never trembled before, in leading the nation along the course of justice, freedom and democracy.

Addresses Rally

PA031950 Paris AFP in Spanish 2352 GMT 2 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Quito, 2 Feb (AFP)--President Jaime Roldos Aguilera has warned his political opponents that he will not permit democracy to be endangered and that he will act harshly against insurgents.

The chief of state participated in a rally this afternoon organized by a people's committee which expressed total support for his government's actions and offered to defend the constitutional democracy endangered in recent days by acts of violence in the country. The government claims these acts were directed by the extreme left and extreme right.

The chief of state admitted that errors have been committed during his 6-month administration. He criticized certain officials who have not been responsive to popular demands. This, he added, will be corrected.

The president told participants there is a goal to be defended--democracy. "A democracy which we have not yet fully enjoyed," Roldos said. He noted that Ecuador has only been on the constitutional path since 10 August. He emphasized that this government respects freedom and ideological pluralism and condemns all attacks on freedom of thought.

The president expressed opposition to an attempt by any official to confiscate magazines or books published in Cuba. It is not proper for books or magazines of any ideology or trend of thought to be removed from circulation, he said emphatically. He added: This will not occur again under my government.

Apparently, Roldos said, there are forces which seek to distort the image of this government--internal and external forces that seek to discredit this government's popular base. An analysis of events in these first months, the president said, reveals the tragic situation of two dead students, imprisonments, events related to the seizure of installations and this, he said, can never be my government's guideline. I reject those attitudes, he added.

However, the president noted the need to vigorously defend democracy to prevent violence from taking root in this country as it has in other countries on the continent. "That spectre," he said, "has no place in Ecuador, since our people have shown that they have a deep love of peace, justice and freedom."

He urged his opponents to sow not hatred, but rather social justice. He urged students to be loyal to a government which has emerged from the people. The president said he respects all political parties and will give them all shelter within the law. But, he said, I will not allow positions that are outside the law. Those who want sedition will be lawfully jailed, he said.

GOVERNMENT BACKS VENEZUELA IN DISPUTE WITH CUBA

PA010049 Paris AFP in Spanish 0200 GMT 31 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] Caracas, 30 Jan (AFP)--It has been reported here that Ecuador today officially supports Venezuela in its diplomatic confrontation with Cuba regarding the right of asylum.

In December and January seven Cubans, labeled as common criminals by Fidel Castro's government, took asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana. Venezuela maintains that the right of asylum must be respected on the island. Venezuela has cooled its relations with Cuba and has reported its position to its Andean partners (Ecuador, Peru, Colombia, and Bolivia).

The Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry was the first to reply to the Venezuelan position. Today, Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco sent a communique to his Venezuelan colleague, Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco.

Diezcanseco adhered to the Venezuelan position and expressed his hopes that the two countries will reach an agreement which will reflect Latin American principles on such serious matters.

The Colombian and Bolivian charges d'affaires here have also expressed their agreement with the Venezuelan position; while Peru, which has 12 Cuban refugees in its embassy in Havana, also supports the Venezuelan stand.

PARTIES APPROVED FOR PARTICIPATION IN MAY ELECTIONS

PY301602 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpt] The national elections board yesterday ordered the inscription of the workers Socialist Party [PST]; the Political Organization of the Peruvian Revolution [OPRP]; the Alliance for the Leftist Unity Front, which is headed by Genaro Ledesma and includes the Popular Labor, Peasant and Student Front [FOCEP]; the Peruvian Communist Party [PCP] and the Socialist Revolutionary Party.

The aforementioned parties meet the conditions to run in the 18 May 1980 elections. So far 13 parties have been inscribed, including [words indistinct] parties which retain their inscription from 1978.

In yesterday's session, presided over by Ulises Montoya Manfredi, the national elections board also agreed to inscribe the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA], which is headed by Armando Villanueva del Campo and includes Andres Townsend Securra and Luis Negreiros Criado.

According to (Osvaldo Porpancho O'Donnell), secretary general of the elections board, these resolutions of the national elections board will be published tomorrow in the official newspaper EL PERUANO.

VILLANUEVA ACCUSES RIGHTISTS OF THWARTING ELECTIONS

PA012310 Paris AFP in Spanish 0105 GMT 31 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 30 Jan (AFP)--Armando Villanueva, Peruvian Aprist Party (PAP) presidential candidate, charged here today that "the extreme rightwing is trying to thwart the transfer of power to civilians."

He explained that this objective is seen in the headline and false reports which the anti-democratic and totalitarian-leaning newspapers have published on the registration of the PAP presidential slate.

Villanueva was referring to reports of some newspapers and weeklies about clashes among PAP members during the registration of the party's presidential ticket at the National Electoral Court on Monday.

By using an insignificant incident, they are trying to give the impression that the election process is in serious danger, that terrorism has broken out in the country and that the leaders of the country's most popular party are involved in a disagreement, Villaneuva added.

All of this is as false as the kick which PAP vice presidential candidate Andres Townsend supposedly received, Villanueva stressed. What is occurring is that the reactionary right knows that the PAP's victory is a fact and that the rightwing conspiracy will not be successful.

ECONOMY-FINANCE MINISTER SIGNS ACCORD WITH HUNGARY

PY311719 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Peruvian Economy and Finance Minister Javier Silva Ruete has signed a financial accord with Hungary involving 6.25 billion soles, according to information received from Budapest. This loan will finance a number of projects in the fields of transport, education and public health, according to the sources. At the same time, Minister Silva Ruete granted Hungary a $20-million loan to purchase Peruvian-made manufactured goods. The minister will leave today for Washington, where he will carry out many activities.

PRESIDENT TO LEAVE ON VISIT TO OPEC COUNTRIES 3 FEBRUARY

PA021750 Paris AFP in Spanish 0022 GMT 2 Feb 80 PA

[By Marc Hutten]

[Text] Caracas, 1 Feb (AFP)--Venezuelan Christian Democratic President Luis Herrera Campins will begin his first important trip abroad on Sunday with a tour of several OPEC member countries. The objective of the trip has not been fully explained, leading the Social Democratic opposition to term it useless and inopportune due to the crisis provoked by events in Tehran and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Despite this, Herrera Campins has insisted on making the trip and has only canceled the visit to Tehran. The official objective of the visit is to strengthen friendship and cooperation between Venezuela, one of the founders of OPEC, and the other OPEC members in Africa and the Middle East.

The Venezuelan president will be accompanied by an impressive 160-member delegation which includes Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano, Defense Minister Luis Enrique Rangel and Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti. He will also be accompanied by Rafael Alfonso Ravard, president of the state-owned Venezuelan Petroleum Company (PETROVEN) the wives of the aforementioned officials, the president's wife and three children. They will travel aboard a DC-8, whose safety was a subject of concern until one of the engines was replaced.

Herrera Campins' schedule will be the following: Algeria from 4-6 February, Libya from 6-7 February, the United Arab Emirates until 9 February, Qatar until 11 February, Saudi Arabia until 13 February and Iraq until 14 February. On his return he will stay 2 days in Vienna, the OPEC headquarters, and one night (16-17 February) in Tenerife.

According to Arab ambassadors accredited in Caracas, Herrera Campins' official talks in the various capitals will center on three subjects: the problem of the Third World and the North-South dialog, the need for a rapprochement between Latin America and the Arab world and the Palestinian problem. Analysts have indicated here that it is probable that during his stay in Baghdad he will be pressured to authorize the opening of a Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) office in Caracas. So far Venezuela has been reluctant to do so.

According to the extreme leftist press, the sole objective of Herrera Campins' trip is to strengthen the bloc of moderate countries in OPEC--which include Venezuela and Saudi Arabia--in the face of the progressive bloc.

PRICE OF OIL TO INCREASE $2 PER BARREL

PA020354 Paris AFP in Spanish 0319 GMT 2 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 1 Feb (AFP)--Venezuela announced here today a $2 increase, from $26 to $28, in its market price per barrel of oil The hike will go into effect as of 6 February and represents a graded increase from $0.30 per barrel of heavy crude at 10 api to $2 per barrel of crude at 34 api--the equivalent of Arab light crude--which will go up from $28.75 to $30.75 per barrel of 159 liters.

Humberto Calderon Berti, minister of energy and mines, said the price adjustment is justified by developments in the international oil market. He added that this action should contribute to stabilizing the market, and that it will eventually create conditions for balancing the international price structure in the not-too-distant future.

During the last OPEC ministers meeting in December, it was left up to the member states to set their own oil prices because it was impossible to reach an agreement on a unified price scale.

AMBASSADOR LEAVES FOR CUBA FOR MORE TALKS ON ASYLUM

PA032124 Paris AFP in Spanish 1502 GMT 2 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 2 Feb (AFP)--Venezuelan Ambassador to Cuba Cesar Rondon Lovera unexpectedly left for Havana last night with instructions from his government in an attempt to resolve differences between the two countries on the right of asylum. Rondon Lovera reiterated that Venezuela does not plan a break in relations with Cuba. He said this is President Luis Herrera Campins' position.

In Cuba, Rondon Lovera will try to determine the Cuban Foreign Ministry's final position regarding Cuban Ambassador Norberto Hernandez Curbelo's absence from Caracas. The ambassador's return is pending. This situation is an indication that the two countries will maintain relations at the charge d'affaires level, at least for the time being. Rondon Lovera said that his immediate task is to resume talks with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca in search of a solution regarding the right of asylum. The Venezuelan diplomat added that there are 9 refugees in the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana and 13 in the Peruvian Embassy.

The ambassador's trip to Havana was interpreted here as an indication of Venezuela's desire to resume a dialog. The ambassador himself repeated before leaving that it is in the interests of both governments to preserve diplomatic relations.

HERRERA CAMPINS AIRS VIEWS ON POLITICAL ASYLUM

PA011601 Caracas VENPRES in Spanish 1443 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[By A. J. Sanchez, VENPRES special correspondent]

[Text] Caracas, 28 Jan (VENPRES)--We have many people from other lands in Venezuela because this is truly a land of human hope, President Luis Herrera Campins told newsmen today when they questioned him on the issue of political asylum. This is a matter of current interest because Venezuela is now discussing with Cuba--in light of international laws--[the granting of] safe-conducts for a group of refugees in its embassy in Havana. "We have granted asylum to all political refugees from other countries who have considered their lives endangered," the chief of state said.

Herrera Campins told newsmen that "there is, fundamentally, a battle for freedom" on our continent. Thus, "achieving freedom means achieving justice, obtaining bread and winning the battle against poverty, discrimination and exploitation. If we allow the possibilities of freedom to be sacrificed, then hopes will become much dimmer," he remarked. Herrera was leaving the opening session of the sixth congress of Christian Democratic Youth of America, at which he delivered a speech expressing much more firmly his concept of the problems of freedom and justice on the continent.

A newsman asked him for his opinion on the gravity of events in El Salvador. "There is a very tense situation there," he said, voicing hopes that, "God willing," El Salvador will [words indistinct] with the reporters and clarified recent remarks he made about the (?existence of) persons interested in establishing totalitarian regimes in American countries.

"I did not say that in regard to local political leaders," he noted. He said that "undeniably there is a tendency on the continent to minimize or ignore any democratic civilian option and to simply turn the political fray into a confrontation of forces." For this reason he believes efforts are being made to transfer here what he noted in his speech, namely, "that what contemporary man has developed the most is, regretfully and unfortunately, his ability to destroy himself."

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS SPANISH EMBASSY INCIDENT IN GUATEMALA

PA021634 Paris AFP in Spanish 2256 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Feb (AFP)--The Mexican Government today vigorously condemned the incidents that occurred yesterday in the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala, which it "considered violations of the sovereignty of nations." This was conveyed to the press by Under Secretary of Foreign Relations Alfonso de Rosenzweig Diaz.

Foreign Ministry Recalls Ambassador

PA031925 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1856 GMT 3 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Feb (EFE)--The ambassadors of Guatemala to Mexico and of Mexico to Guatemala were recalled by their respective governments, the newspaper EXCELSIOR reported here today. The newspaper gave as the source of this information the Mexican Foreign Relations Secretariat but it did not give the reason for it. It is believed here that the ambassadors have been recalled by their respective countries because of the Mexican Government's disapproval of Thursday's incidents at the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala. Diplomatic sources said that Rafael Macedo Figueroa, Mexican ambassador to Guatemala, would arrive today, while Jorge Palmieri, Guatemalan ambassador to Mexico, would be leaving tomorrow for Guatemala.

Parties Call for Break

PA031926 Paris AFP in Spanish 1809 GMT 3 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Three Mexican political parties today advocated a break in diplomatic relations between Mexico and Guatemala following the tragedy at the Spanish Embassy last week. Spokesmen for the Mexican Communist, democratic, and Popular Socialist parties today also asked that the Mexican president's scheduled trip to Guatemala and sales of Mexican oil to Guatemala be canceled. The government Institutional Revolutionary Party only went as far as to support the Mexican official condemnation of the incident. The Communist Party spokesman said Mexico should break all ties with the Guatemalan Government because these ties help to support the murderous government. His colleagues from the rightist, democratic, and the Popular Socialist parties made similar statements to newsmen.

COUNTRY TO ATTEND OLYMPICS, WILL NOT BE ALTERNATE SITE

PA031744 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0044 GMT 3 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Feb (EFE)--Mario Vazquez Rana, president of the Mexican Olympic Committee, said here today that Mexico will participate in the Moscow Olympics, which will be held despite the boycott and canceled only in case World War III breaks out. Vazquez Rana, who is also head of the Association of National Olympic Committees, (ACONS) said Mexico would by no means agree to be an alternate site for the Olympics. Vazquez Rana said that if the games are held elsewhere and not in the officially designated country, they would merely be international competition, but not the Olympic games. He asked ironically, "Who is Carter? Is he a member of the International Olympic Committee?"

He also said the calm shown by the Soviet Olympic Committee proves they are sure the games will be held in Moscow.

He called on the delegations of the 141 countries that make up the International Olympic Committee to respect the organization's laws and charter.

Once again he said political problems should be settled in another manner, and the Olympic games should not be involved with political, ideological, or racial interests. He said that just as the United States is against holding the games in Moscow, the USSR could very well boycott the Olympic games to be held in Los Angeles in 1984.

PRESIDENT BACKS PREFERENTIAL OIL TERMS FOR LDC'S

PA012307 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2339 GMT 31 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 31 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo has expressed support for Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo's idea that Latin American oil-producing countries should give preferential treatment to developing countries buying oil. Carazo made this suggestion to Lopez Portillo and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins on January 7.

Carazo told his colleagues that efforts made by countries like Costa Rica to overcome underdevelopment have been frustrated by the continuous and marked increases in the price of oil, and by the policies followed by industrialized nations which pass on these price increases to countries which buy their manufactured goods. Carazo said, "Underdeveloped countries like Costa Rica are being attacked from two fronts: one involves the price of fuels, and the other attack comes from powerful countries which, through our countries, make up part of the losses they suffer because of increased oil prices."

Lopez Portillo replied, "I was saddened on reading your letter in which you explain the distressing struggle to obtain the fuels needed for your country's development." The Mexican president adds that, "your concern is justified and your efforts are befitting a leader who cares for the welfare of the community which elected him as its president and who personally feels his people's problems."

Lopez Portillo says that he agrees with Carazo "because we are speaking of the need to establish a new order in the exploitation, marketing, and use of natural resources whose end can clearly be predicted." Lopez says, "I identify myself with your concern. I understand your serious position and will personally discuss with Venezuelan President Herrera Campins the means to find a solution to this grave problem."

OIL, HYDROCARBONS DISCOVERED ON NORTHWEST COAST

PA021436 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0522 GMT 31 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Mazatlan, Mexico, 31 Jan (EFE)--A large new oilfield has been located by a geological investigation ship hired by Mexican Petroleum, it was disclosed here today. Ron Bordes, a U.S. citizen and captain of the ship, the Gulf Seal, reported that the strata extends along the coast of Sinaloa and Nayarit states in northwest Mexico. He also reported traces of hydrocarbons but was unable to establish the size of the deposit.

So far, most of the oil and gas discovered in Mexico has been in the Gulf of Mexico, mainly in the southeastern part on the country, and Mazatlan is 1,100 km northwest of the capital. The hydrocarbon deposits in Mexico are estimated to be over 45 billion confirmed barrels, 40 billion unconfirmed and 200 billion potential barrels.

PRESIDENT ROYO DISCUSSES CANAL TREATY, FOREIGN TRIPS

PA012249 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[Interview with Panamanian President Aristides Royo granted to Televisora Nacional news correspondents Mario Velasquez, Harmodio Icaza, Luz Maria Noli and Diana Arosemena at his home in Panama City, no date given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Harmodio Icaza] Mr President, your letter to President Carter had a tremendous impact among Panamanians. However, apart from reporting on what is occurring in the Canal Zone, is the government going to lodge a formal protest against all violations and arbitrary interpretations taking place barely 4 months after Panama entered the Canal Zone?

[Answer] The matter is definitely not going to stop at that. We tried to explain the situation to the President of the United States in a long letter which was like the second part of our letter dated 11 July. I believe that all violations committed by the North Americans have been mentioned. These violations have been committed mainly because the board of directors has not been appointed. In fact, President Carter did appoint the board members, but this has to be submitted to the U.S. Congress for ratification. In Panama things are done differently and faster. The existing situation practically makes the canal administrator a governor because he is the only one making decisions since there is no board to do it. But we have in Fernando Manfredo a good assistant administrator, who is doing all he can and a very patriotic job at that. If this mechanism does not work and the North Americans insist on incurring more violations, we are going to submit our case to the U.S. Congress, to the United Nations and to the world to demand what we consider our rights.

[Harmodio Icaza] According to the treaties there are four Panamanians on the board of directors. These Panamanians are there to speak up for our interests and to protest when these are adversely affected. However, the treaty implementation law approved by the North Americans establishes that these Panamanians must swear loyalty to the United States and this in my opinion does not conform to the aspirations of Panamanians. It is a contradiction, as they're supposed to be representing Panama's interests. Do you think these Panamanians should refuse to take the oath of loyalty to the United States?

[Answer] This issue has been solved. We are opposed to Panamanians swearing loyalty to the U.S. Government. It happened because the form indicates that Panama names its representatives and that the United States is the one that appoints them. This will be the procedure as long as they have control of the canal. However, the form is going to be changed. The North Americans are a little funny in this respect. I don't know if things are the same, but I remember that when a Panamanian went to the administration building to get a job, he had to sign a form in which he swears he will not assassinate the President of the United States or make any attempt on the life of a U.S. Congressman. I remember in 1948, after World War II, when the great Colombian author German Arciniegas arrived in New York from Europe, he was asked to swear that he would not make an attempt on the life of the President of the United States and he replied that he did not swear. This caused serious problems and he spent 5 days in jail. The Colombian ambassador had to intervene because they actually thought he did intend to assassinate President Truman.

[Mario Velasquez] Regarding the canal commission, do you think it is incompatible with the duties of the government and justice minister?

[Answer] We not only think there is no incompatibility, we think it is favorable because most duties which can cause problems fall within the functions of the Government Ministry which are the police, the Post Office, Justice Department, vigilance, Fire Department--all these services. This confirms Panama's sovereignty and confirms that Panama is ruling on cases and conflicts in what used to be the Canal Zone.

[Luz Maria Noli] For months there has been talk of a total restructuring of the government but so far nothing has happened except that the new government minister has been appointed. What has happened to the restructuring plan?

[Answer] Does restructuring a government consist only in changing a minister?

[Luz Maria Noli] To me restructuring a government implies total changes in the infrastructure and in things being done.

[Answer] We never promised to change all the ministers. Our restructuring plan is of another nature. I will tell you what it consists of. First, it consists of balancing the budget, a real austerity in expenditures. This means not buying cars, fuel rationing, not hiring more workers and other measures to which I will refer during February. This is the restructuring I was talking about. This means more efficiency and effectiveness in administrative duties. It means fulfillment of a series of goals in the short and medium term. It implies the study of a series of projects: a bridge over the canal, city transportation, a sea level canal study, solving agriculture and livestock problems, housing and financing for such projects. This is what we were referring to when we talked about restructuring the government. This is different than what is known as a cabinet crisis.

[Luz Maria Noli] Your government has been constantly talking about austerity. I distinctly remember that a few months after assuming power, you talked about strict austerity measures and you are still doing so. How then can you explain all the trips you are going to take soon?

[Answer] Very well; first, the trips I am taking are short. My trip to Costa Rica will only take 30 hours. I am leaving Friday morning and I will be back in Panama at noon Saturday. I am going to Costa Rica to sign a treaty on sea borders which will contribute to our peace with the neighbor country. I am also going to sign the agreement to make effective the promise made to Costa Rica granting the neighbor country the right of transit through the canal for a period of 25 years; this will bring us peace and brotherhood with Costa Rica. We are also going to discuss important political problems concerning Central America which also affect the economic interests of the two countries. We are going to discuss the planning program already in progress along the border. My trip to Costa Rica is a trip in which I will be working on what could mean investment and mutual development between Panama and Costa Rica as well as the saving of money.

The trip I am taking to Colombia will be on a Saturday and I will be back the next day. In both cases I have been invited by the presidents of those countries. The television audience must know that if I invite a person to dinner, I do not expect him to pay for it. The trip to Japan seems to be promising. I can't tell the people that I am traveling to these countries because it is free. No, you always spend money. However, these are expenditures which are positive, useful and beneficial to the country.

We are going to Japan on a 4- or 5-day visit beginning 22 March. I am taking this trip because relations between Panama and Japan are very promising. We are going to talk about the possibility of making a study on a sea level canal. This study will cost approximately $25 million. We are going to discuss technical aid, city transportation, agriculture and television for educational purposes which also involves millions of balboas. Imagine if the study shows that a sea level canal through Panama is possible and that it should be made. This represents a $10 billion project which would solve the unemployment problem for Panamanians for many years. These discussions involve the future of our country. That is why the president is making these trips. A letter, a written document and sometimes even a special envoy, cannot replace the personal contact carried out by a president.

[Diana Arosemena] Speaking of rights, in the past 3 months, the government has expelled newsmen from our country. As a newswoman I am deeply worried about this and I am sure that my colleagues feel the same way. Today I want to refer to the specific case of newswoman Sally Chardy, who according to reports was expelled because she quoted you as saying that the shah was not under arrest. I have two questions: Does this imply that the shah was under arrest, and that Sally Chardy lied when she said that the president said that the shah was under arrest?

[Answer] I do not like to tell a person that he is lying, that is why I would not say that she lied. Let us put it this way, she put words in my mouth which I did not say and that is a serious offense when it concerns the president of a country. I never told her whether or not the shah was under arrest. She published in the international press that I emphatically denied that the shah was under arrest. This was not true. She said that the president told her that. This is a serious charge. That is all I will say. Let us leave things as they are. She was placing at stake Panama's security and the lives of 53 hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. That is all I can say. What she did was very serious.

[Mario Velasquez] Mr President, I am going to ask you something which maybe Harmodio Icaza should have asked since he is a sports announcer: Will Panama go to the Olympic games in Moscow? What is our position regarding President Carter's request to boycott the Olympic games?

[Answer] Frankly, I am not opposed to Panama going to Moscow. This is an independent country with a neutral canal. We can condemn actions as Panama did do when the USSR invaded Afghanistan. We will always oppose any invasion of one country against another. The nonintervention principle is a Latin American principle and which every Panamanian supports. For this reason we condemn the fact that the USSR has entered Afghanistan just as we would condemn the United States entering Panama, as it has done on some occasions.

But to mix politics with sports is something else. What would this mean? That when the Olympic games are held in the United States and the Soviets are opposed to the gringos for any reason, the Soviets will not send their athletes to the United States, causing serious problems. Besides, I do not believe that all the Olympic games should be held in Greece. I think it is a marvelous idea to hold the Olympic games in different countries. What must be done is not to mingle politics with sports and that is exactly what the United States has now done. My opinion is that Panama should go to the games, but we cannot force our athletes to go. Our Olympic committee, which has plenty of independence to make decisions, will have to decide. If the committee decides in favor of going, which I hope they do, it will have all the government's support.

[Mario Velasquez] Mr President, I want to thank you on behalf of my colleagues and myself for your invitation to this first morning newscast carried by Televisora Nacional. We are very satisfied with this conversation with the president of the republic and we hope it can take place again. I don't know if you will always be available to hold this type of dialog.

[Answer] I will be glad to have you again. Thank you and good morning to the Panamanian people.

GUATEMALA

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS FOLLOWING SPANISH EMBASSY INCIDENT

Spain Suspends Relations

For the official Spanish Government statement on the breaking of diplomatic relations with Guatemala, see the Spain section of the 1 February Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

Government Denies Suspension

PA012202 Buenos Aires Latin in Spanish 2021 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 1 Feb (LATIN)--Spain has not yet informed Guatemala of the break of its diplomatic relations following the security forces' attack on the Spanish Embassy in this country, a Guatemalan Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

"As of noon today (1800 GMT) we had not yet received an official communication from Madrid," the spokesman said.

Thirty-nine persons, including militant peasants and their hostages, died in the fire at the embassy when the security forces attacked it to liberate the hostages.

The opposition Guatemalan Christian Democratic Party [DCG] issued a statement today asking for the immediate trial of the commanders of the security forces who attacked the Spanish Embassy.

The National Front Against Repression, a group of some 100 people's organizations including peasants, students and workers have also demanded immediate action by the government to try the officers responsible for the "embassy massacre."

The Democratic Front Against Repression [FDCR] issued a communique today demanding the release of peasant Gregorio Yuxa, the only survivor of the fire.

Yuxa was taken yesterday in critical condition to the local hospital and later a group of armed men surreptitiously took him from the hospital to an unknown destination.

The FDCR, an organization of students and workers, has accused the Guatemalan secret police of kidnaping the peasant.

Embassy Survivor Abducted

PA011814 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1759 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 1 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Gregorio Yuja Xona [spelling as received], sole surviving peasant of the seizure yesterday of the Spanish Embassy, was kidnaped this morning from the private hospital where he was receiving treatment for the injuries and burns he suffered.

The peasant had been taken to the same private hospital as Spanish Ambassador Maximo Cajal y Lopez on orders of the diplomat.

Police and hospital personnel reported this morning that armed men had broken in and taken Yuja Xona to an unknown destination.

It is now known at the moment whether the armed group rescued him or kidnaped him for another reason.

Abducted Peasant Murdered

PA031720 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1642 GMT 3 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 3 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Gregorio Yuja Xona, the sole surviving peasant who had occupied the Spanish Embassy and was then kidnaped from the private hospital where he was being treated along with the Spanish ambassador, was found dead beside an unidentified individual.

The bodies were thrown from a speeding automobile in front of the rectory at the university campus in the southern sector of Guatemala City. Guards on duty at the San Carlos Autonomous National University reported today that they heard the motor of a vehicle traveling at high speed along the campus boulevard. Going out to investigate, they discovered the two bodies which had bullet wounds and looked as if they had been tied up for sometime. They also found posters indicating that they had been "executed as terrorists."

Yuja Xona was identified because there were still bandages on several parts of his body. They had been applied as part of the treatment for his burns and contusions.

These two bodies bring the number of victims in the past few hours to four. Gustavo Adolfo Hernandez Gonzalez, president of the Association of Medical Students, and Jesus Alberto Espana Valle, another university student, were shot to death yesterday afternoon.

Ambassador Blamed for Incident

PA020026 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2144 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[By Francisco Rubiales]

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 1 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan Interior Minister Donaldo Alvarez today told the press that Maximo Cajal, Spanish ambassador to Guatemala, said, "Let the guerrillas come into the embassy."

The minister, responsible for the country's public order, seemed to be somehow blaming the Spanish ambassador for what occurred at the Spanish Embassy on Thursday, where an occupation carried out by peasants resulted in a massacre of 39 persons.

The version which circulated in other Guatemalan circles, most of them conservative and rightist, was that the Spanish ambassador agreed with the guerrillas and that he is solely responsible for the incident.

This version prompted the "astonishment" and protest of those close to the ambassador, who is in the hospital with serious burns on the legs, arms and face.

Persons close to Cajal this morning said that they fear for the security of the ambassador, whose room is a few meters away from the room where approximately 15 armed men this morning kidnaped the only peasant who survived the incident.

The television newscast "Aqui el Mundo" reported at noon today that the Spanish ambassador had visited the Quiche region last week and that he had reached an agreement with those who occupied the embassy later on.

Relatives of the officials killed in the Spanish Embassy and friends of the ambassador told the Spanish press at the entrance of the Herrera Llerandi Hospital, where the ambassador is hospitalized, that this version is a lie.

Maximo Cajal was depressed, tired and suffering a small crisis this morning. A doctor said that the ambassador's burns are more serious than they had originally thought.

Many leftist opposition organizations accused the police of being "the only ones responsible" for the incident at the Spanish Embassy. A climate of "tense clam" was evident here today while military vehicles were heavily patrolling the downtown sector.

Local Police Exonerated

PA031920 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1911 GMT 2 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 2 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia said today "the people who had occupied the Spanish Embassy are responsible for the tragedy."

He said that "the police, after being called by the embassy, tried to rescue the ambassador, who was in danger as the hostage of a group of terrorists." Newsmen interviewed President Lucas Garcia briefly on the incidents at the Spanish Embassy Thursday where 39 people died while police were closing in a group of peasants and students who had occupied the embassy.

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez, said today that the Guatemalan Government "deeply regrets" the Spanish Government's decision to break diplomatic relations with this country. He said "events moved so swiftly on that day it was impossible to act in a more serene manner."

Meanwhile, student and labor organizations here have blamed the police for the tragedy at the Spanish Embassy. The National Confederation of Workers (CNT) said the embassy was occupied peacefully and the police violently broke into the embassy. The CNT has condemned the incident, which it calls a "massacre", and asked workers groups throughout the country to express their solidarity.

The Democratic Front Against Repression (FDC) has issued a public declaration claiming that the peasants from El Quiche Province occupied the embassy to make it known domestically and internationally that they are being "repressed by government agents." The FDC says the Guatemalan police have violated international law by storming the embassy. "The FDC condemns this action which has resulted in a new massacre and calls on the Guatemalan people to protest by all available means."

Clash at Victims' Funeral

PA022353 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2227 GMT 2 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 2 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The joint funeral of the Spanish Embassy occupants, killed Thursday, today provoked rioting which caused three more deaths.

The funeral scheduled for this afternoon by the "National Front Against Repression," which unites various groups in opposition to the government, resulted in the gathering of a large number of university students, labor union members and relatives of the deceased.

The area around the former university meeting hall was under strong vigilance by the police who were distributed around the premises, precisely to keep the unrest among those present from becoming "an antigovernment demonstration."

When the bodies of 25 of the embassy occupants, including the head of the group, law school student Sonia Magali Welches Valdez and the nun, Maria Ramirez Anay, left the place of vigil, the first incident, which had been expected since this morning, took place.

The police used tear gas to disperse the funeral cortege, and according to reports, there was shooting from an unidentified source.

The Guatemalan Red Cross, which was also present as a precautionary measure, reported that three persons were killed and several others wounded, including one of the Red Cross members, and that others showed signs of asphyxiation from tear gas. The bodies, which should have been buried this afternoon, were taken back to the university campus in the western sector of Guatemala City's Zone 1.

Reaction to Relations Break

PA021431 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0228 GMT 2 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 1 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Through Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez, the Government of Guatemala "deeply regretted" the Spanish decision to sever relations which was relayed to the Guatemalan ambassador in Madrid.

"We respect the decision of the Spanish Government, which has not yet been communicated to the president of the republic, (Gen Romeo Lucas), but we regret it deeply," the Guatemalan foreign minister told several representatives of the Spanish press.

He added: We hope that time and the events that may shed light on the tragic incidents will be sufficient to allow the friendship between our nations, brothers in blood and culture, to return to normal.

The foreign minister admitted that the police had acted "hastily" in entering the Spanish Embassy and read an official government document which, he said, he had already placed in the hands of Spanish Minister of Foreign Relations Marcelino Oreja and in which this "hastiness" is also admitted.

When asked about the charges made by several representatives of the media against Spanish Ambassador Maximo Cajav, who is charged with being a "communist" and blamed for the tragedy in his embassy because of being "in agreement with the kidnapers," the foreign minister said his government has made no charges against the Spanish ambassador.

He explained that his Spanish colleague Marcelino Oreja had called him by telephone when the embassy was in the hands of the peasants and asked him to withdraw the police forces around it.

"I offered to do whatever was possible and I talked with the Ministry of Government and relayed the wishes of Minister Oreja. However, the events occurred in such a way that this was not possible," he stated.

When queried regarding the possibility that Guatemala may take measures in reply to the severing of relations, the foreign minister said that "undoubtedly, we will have to acknowledge receipt of this fact, which we regret deeply."

On his part, the legal adviser of the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry, Luis Aycinena Salazar, told ACAN-EFE that Guatemala had attempted to prevent the break in every possible way but that regrettably, it had occurred. Anyway we attempted to satisfy all of Spain's requests by making a thorough investigation, establishing responsibilities, punishing the guilty and offering excuses. "Everyone makes mistakes," he concluded.

The Spanish break of relations was highlighted by the Guatemalan press. Many of the media reacted by regretting the incident and even criticizing it. The daily EL IMPARCIAL, dean of the nation's press, regrets the Spanish decision had been so "hasty." It affirmed that Spain should at least have waited for the results of an investigation. But many independent and leftist organisations, among them those opposed to the government of Gen Romeo Lucas, welcomed the Spanish break and termed the measure a "hard blow" for the regime.

Minister Promises Probe

LD031720 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1600 GMT 3 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdes has promised Pedro Bermejo, the special envoy of the Spanish Government, that his country will investigate the tragic events last Thursday in the Spanish Embassy, and punish the guilty. According to the report circulated by EFE news agency, the statement from the Guatemalan foreign minister seems to foreshadow a prompt reestablishment of relations between Spain and Guatemala when the investigation is carried out and those responsible for the massacre are punished.

Spain Agrees to Talks

LD031212 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 3 Feb 80 LD

[Joaquin Tagar dispatch from Guatemala]

[Excerpt] Pedro Bermejo, director general of the Ibero-American Department, spoke with Guatemalan Minister of Foreign Affairs Castillo Valdes yesterday. The Spanish official expressed his protest at the tendentious reports about Spanish Ambassador Maximo Cajal in several of this country's news organizations. The meeting was tense and the director general of the Ibero-American Department let the Guatemalan Government know that Spain demanded total clarification of the facts and the appropriate punishment of those responsible as a prior condition to speaking about the possible reestablishment of relations between the two countries.

NICARAGUA

OFFICIALS CRITICIZE U.S. CONGRESS' TABLING OF LOAN

PA012011 Paris AFP in Spanish 1641 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 1 Feb (AFP)--The U.S. Congress decision to suspend studies indefinitely on a $75-million loan to Nicaragua has caused surprise in official circles here and unleashed a number of conjectures today in various parts of the country regarding possible reasons for the decision.

While several members of the Sandinist government consulted by this agency refused to comment on this tabling of the loan action, other political circles pointed out that U.S. aid may be indefinitely bogged down due to insurmountable congressional opposition to President Jimmy Carter's efforts.

The Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction regards this loan as decisive for implementation of the 1980 economic reactivation program.

According to unofficial sources, certain U.S. Congress sectors are determined to reject the aid proposal because of Nicaragua's abstention on the UN vote condemning the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. A note recently sent by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry to the U.S. Government in connection with the dispute with Colombia over the Caribbean cays, in which the Sandinist government uses strong language against theUnited States, might represent another obstacle to the loan, it is thought here.

Finally, the Nicaraguan Government's decision not to join the Olympic boycott against Moscow, promoted by the Carter administration, might constitute a third roadblock.

LA PRENSA PUBLISHES D'ESCOTO NOTE TO VANCE ON CAYS

PA012320 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Jan 80 p 1 PA

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry revealed yesterday a note sent to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance asking the U.S. Government not to ratify the treaty which it signed with Colombia on September 1972 in regards to some cays. The Foreign Ministry note reads as follows:

Mr Secretary of State:

I am addressing Your Excellency with regard to the serious problem presented by the "treaty between the Government of the Republic of Colombia and the Government of the United States of America, regarding the solution of the Quitasuenos, Roncador and Serrano," cays which are Nicaraguan by history, geography and international law. This treaty was signed in Bogota on 8 September 1972.

As Your Excellency well knows, on 30 April 1852, the United States and Great Britain signed a treaty by which Nicaragua lost a large part of its national territory.

Unfortunately, Excellency, 120 years after this treaty, which is absolutely detrimental to Nicaraguan sovereignty, the United States subscribes to another treaty by which it promotes another dismembering of Nicaraguan territory, as occurred in 1852, 1914 and 1928, in an attitude which can be described only as a serious offense against Nicaragua.

Your Excellency: Considering that the ratification of the 8 September 1972 treaty is pending, we believe that the Congress and the U.S. people should know the abuse of power it involves and that its ratification will be considered a hostile action by your government against the people of Nicaragua.

We trust that justice will prevail once more and the U.S. Government, within the framework of a new policy toward Latin America, will use this historic opportunity to redress a small part of the damage which 70 years of intervention have caused this country.

Considering the mutual desire to maintain and improve relations between our two nations, I hereby offer Your Excellency expressions of the highest and distinguished esteem.

Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister.

RESIGNING ENVOY TO CUBA COMPLAINS OF 'NEGLECT'

PA021710 Paris AFP in Spanish 0010 GMT 2 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 1 Feb (AFP)--Nicaraguan Ambassador to Cuba Carlos Rojas Ubeda has indicated that his resignation--which was announced on Wednesday--is due to his discontent over the way that a representative of the Sandinist front has been treated. In an exclusive interview with AFP in Havana, Carlos Rojas, at 21 one of the youngest ambassadors in the world, complained about the neglect he experienced during his stay in Cuba. Rojas confirmed that he will be replaced by his uncle, Manuel Andara Ubeda, until now in charge of Central American affairs in the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry.

Considering himself first a militant of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) and a diplomat second, Rojas, who was twice wounded during the FSLN battles against the Somozist army, stressed his revolutionary dignity and principles. Explaining his irrevocable decision to resign, Carlos Rojas emphasized the lack of cooperation of some Cuban officials in charge of helping him in his tasks. If Fidel or the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba had known about this neglect, such difficulties would not have occurred, he added. Rojas also indicated that there was also neglect from members of the Nicaraguan Government regarding the attention due to this important embassy. Five months after arriving in Cuba, the diplomat continues to live in a room of the Havana Libre Hotel and he does not have a telephone, automobile, office or residence. Those problems would not have existed, Rojas said, if the FSLN Directorate had known of the Nicaraguan Government's responsibility in what has occurred. Referring to the Cuban revolution which, according to him, has "the greatest of commitments," the young diplomat added that 21 years after its victory, along with its many successes and failures, there are individuals who are not precisely worthy examples of Commanders Camilo Cienfuegos and Che Guevara.

Instead of positively projecting this already institutionalized revolution, those men are perhaps using it to consolidate their own positions rather than the revolution itself.

He then praised President Fidel Castro, indicating that as a revolutionary and a young person, he has faith that the Cuban revolution, its people and their struggle will not be sullied by those black spots.

Carlos Rojas stressed that in the Directorate of the party of the Cuban revolution men like Fidel and Raul Castro (minister of the armed forces and number two of the regime) truly know how to combine leading the revolution through the scientific method of Marxism-Leninism with the revolutionary and ideological spirit. This has allowed them to continue to push, along with the mass organizations and the people, those elements which must be fought as a constant task of any revolution.

The diplomat also referred to the excellent state of relations between Nicaragua and Cuba which is providing health and educational aid by sending 1,200 teachers and 200 doctors to Nicaragua.

Carlos Rojas will return to Managua next week after a few days of rest in Varadero, a beautiful beach east of Havana. His successor and uncle, Manuel Andara, spent 25 years in exile in Mexico. In recent years he has made a number of trips abroad as an FSLN sympathizer to strengthen international solidarity with the FSLN.

GUATEMALAN 'FASCIST' REGIME CONTINUES REPRESSION

PA011305 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 31 Jan 80 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] It has been charged frequently that Guatemala's fascist regime has ordered its paramilitary groups to assassinate leftist politicians in order to keep them out of the 1982 general elections. The extreme right is thus seeking to lessen the opposition's chances of victory while itself avoiding the need to resort again to the scandalous frauds it imposed in the 1974 and 1978 elections.

Last week members of a paramilitary band shot Abraham Ruben Ixcampari in Guatemala City. Ixcampari was leader of the United Revolutionary Front [FUR], a political party of social democratic leanings. Such incidents are not new in Guatemala. In 1979, a year in which over 3,000 people were killed in that country, extreme rightists also killed top FUR leader Manuel Colom Argueta as well as Alberto Fuentes Mohr, leader of the Authentic Revolution-army Party's leftist faction.

As the New York TIMES admitted a few days ago, the repressive policy of Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia's dictatorial regime leaves no alternative to many opposition politicians than to expect a shot in the back, leave the country or go underground.

Although Kjell Eugenio Laugerud's regime implemented a few reformist measures and carried out numerous demagogic maneuvers that included incipient tolerance of popular organizations, Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia's tyranny--encouraged by Washington's undisguised support in all areas--immediately launched a repressive escalation aimed not only at the guerrilla organizations but at the leftist parties and the student, labor and peasant organizations as well. Those moderate politicians who voiced opposition to the dictatorship have not escaped fascist repression either, as shown by the assassinations of Ixcampari, Colom Argueta and Fuentes Mohr.

According to reports by special international organizations, under the regime of Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia, who has been misgoverning the country since 1978, more than 5,000 Guatemalans have been killed, fascist paramilitary organizations have proliferated and the exercise of power has led to corruption in the government, venality in the armed forces and voracity among the economically dominant class.

World repudiation of the Guatemalan tyranny increases daily. Since the overthrow of Jacobo Arbenz' progressive government in 1954, an ongoing massacre, which has cost the lives of more than 73,000 people, has been taking place in that country.

That repudiation is also evident in the international press. The positions held by Guatemala's extreme right, the French LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE affirms in a recent article, have become prevalent among the dominant classes and groups, and this in turn has determined a style of governing characterized by maintenance of the oppressive structures of the big landowners geared toward agricultural exports and underdeveloped industrialization based on the exploitation of four-fifths of the working class. This style of governing is also characterized by the cultural oppression of Indians, harassment of any reputable popular organization, the hesitancy of the powerful to share their power and their intransigence in the face of the legal opposition parties, which it behends by assassinating their leaders or controlling them through bribery, threats and other equally repulsive practices.

The history of repression and terror, of invasions, massacres, coups and frauds in Guatemala, LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE stresses, has not prevented the people from maturing and, in the course of the struggle, gradually building their own integration and identity to confront their alltime enemies once and for all.

Spanish Embassy Attack Denounced

PA021454 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Once again the Guatemalan tyranny has shown its repressive and criminal nature. Thursday's events at the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala City clearly show that the repressive forces of that Central American country impudently violate human rights and international law. The toll of 39 deaths left by the violent and illegal intervention of the Guatemalan police is a serious charge against the tyranny headed by Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia. The 32 Guatemalan peasants, 2 political leaders and 5 Spanish diplomats killed by the tyranny's repressive forces in the embassy are added to the endless list of people killed in Guatemala, where the regime rules by the law of the jungle.

The Guatemalan peasants had peacefully occupied the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala City to seek support for an end to government repression in rural areas, particularly in El Quiche Department where hundreds of citizens have been killed by the repressive forces and members of the paramilitary gangs organized by the tyranny.

Although the talks between the peasants and the diplomats were taking place peacefully and a reasonable understanding was about to be reached--as Spanish Ambassador Maximo Cajal has stated--the police forces stormed the embassy, killing 39 persons. If anyone had any doubts about the charges made by the peasants regarding the repressive and criminal character of the police, the action at the Spanish Embassy fully confirms that the Guatemalan policemen do not respect human rights.

According to repeated charges by revolutionary and progressive organizations of Guatemala and several international organizations, more than 70,000 people have been killed in Guatemala since mercenary troops--armed, organized and financed by the U.S. imperialists--overthrew the popular government of President Jacobo Arbenz in 1954. The tyrannical regimes which have been installed since then have not only unleashed a brutal official repression against the people but have also organized and armed many fascist gangs which have committed the most horrible crimes with absolute impunity. The killings at the Spanish Embassy are no exception to the way that the tyranny's repressive forces act. Similar slaughters have been committed throughout the country, particularly in the rural areas where thousands of peasants, often entire families, have been killed by the police, army and paramilitary gangs.

Spanish Ambassador Maximo Cajal described the Guatemalan policemen as beasts. He was able to save himself by jumping from the second floor of the embassy, which was invaded and set on fire by the regime's repressive forces. One cannot forget that this regime of crime and terror, as those of Chile, Haiti, Paraguay, Uruguay and other countries of our America, has been sponsored by the U.S. imperialists who now proclaim to be defenders of human rights.

UN ENVOY SCORES BRITISH 'VIOLATIONS' OF RHODESIAN PACT

FL011125 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Feb 80 FL

[Text] On behalf of the nonalined countries, Cuba yesterday denounced before the UN Security Council Great Britain's violations of the London agreements on the independence of Zimbabwe. Fulfilling a mandate assigned Wednesday by the nonalined countries coordinating bureau, Raul Roa Kouri, chairman of that bureau and Cuban representative to the United Nations, spoke at the UN Security Council meeting requested by the African countries to examine the situation in Zimbabwe.

Roa Kouri emphasized that for the nonalined countries and, in fact, for the overwhelming majority of the international community, Zimbabwe's fight to real independence and sovereignty is a question of principles. He said the British governor in Rhodesia, Lord Christopher Soames, has committed serious violations of the agreements--endangering the future of the agreements themselves--by allowing the Smith-Muzorewa troops and their auxiliary forces to murder and repress the sympathizers of the Patriotic Front inoread of confining them to their barracks.

Our ambassador to the United Nations asked if the real motive of those who are obstructing implementation of the agreements is a deliberate maneuver to undermine the real independence of Zimbabwe.

Roa Kouri expressed the nonalined countries' firm support for the demands of the liberation committee of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) among which the salient ones are that the British Government implement the agreements, confine the Rhodesian troops and auxiliary forces to barracks, release the political prisoners, allow exiles to return home and insure the immediate withdrawal of all South African troops.

For its part, the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe demanded before the Security Council the immediate withdrawal, under international supervision, of the South African troops that have infiltrated southern Rhodesia. The representative of the Patriotic Front, (Siribaci Kangay), spoke before the Security Council, warning that if the British Government requires more troops to maintain law and order in Zimbabwe, it simply should request them from the forces of the British Commonwealth of nations.

Meanwhile, Zambian Ambassador Paul Lusaka also spoke during the debate and warned Great Britain that the international community will not allow the people of Zimbabwe to be deprived of their rights to genuine independence.

NONALINED MOVEMENT 'CONCERNED' ABOUT RHODESIA

FL012114 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2037 GMT 1 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The nonalined countries have expressed to the president of the UN Security Council their concern over the deterioration of the situation in Rhodesia and Great Britain's violations of the London accords. A letter sent by Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri, chairman of the group of nonalined countries before the United Nations, to UN Security Council President Jacques Leprette conveys that concern.

The text of the letter, which was sent by order of the nonalined countries Coordinating Bureau, notes the firm support of the nonalined to the initiatives of the African countries to call for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to study the situation in Zimbabwe. The letter reiterates that the nonalined countries support the independence of Zimbabwe and the just cause being led by the Patriotic Front.

FISHING COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

FL020155 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Cuba and the USSR this afternoon signed a fishing cooperation protocol which includes the main points of the 11th meeting of the Cuban-Soviet mixed commission in that field. Aldo Margolles and (Georgiy V. Mishelkov), Cuban vice minister of the fishing industry and director of the USSR Fishing Industry Ministry, respectively, signed the documents which will govern cooperation during 1980.

In a speech, Vice Minister Margolles stated that Cuba has always had the understanding and support of the Soviet brothers since the first protocol was signed in 1962 by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. For his part, the Soviet representative noted the successes of the Cuban fishing industry and its future development. The protocol includes, among many topics, the training of cadres and cooperation in the high seas.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

POLICE SURROUND U.S. EMBASSY ON ARRIVAL OF GENERAL

PA011837 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1708 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 1 Feb (EFE)--The "black helmets" riot police have surrounded the U.S. Embassy here as a measure of protection against any leftist protest over the presence here of Maj Gen Robert Schweitzer of the U.S. Army.

The captain commanding the police contingent of over 100 men said he did not know why the measure had been adopted and that he was only following orders.

Although no demonstrations have been staged in the capital, the leftist parties have expressed their opposition to "General Scheitzer's meddling" in the media. Schweitzer is the U.S. Army's director of strategy, plans and policies.

Schweitzer said he has come to the Dominican Republic to offer the government and armed forces all the aid necessary to curb the advance of communism, "including weapons if necessary."

Opposition Protests Aid Offers

PA032203 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1451 GMT 2 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 2 Feb (EFE)--The "Anti-Imperialist Patriotic Union" today claimed that U.S. Maj Gen Robert Schweitzer has come to offer the Dominican Government a military base in Samana.

The union's leader, Franklyn Franco, said the general is here to press for permission to install the base on the eastern tip of the island off the coast of Puerto Rico.

Franco has called on all leftist organizations to protest the general's presence here. His visit was scheduled to end today, but has been extended until Tuesday.

Schweitzer, in statements which have caused an uproar, has offered military, political and economic aid to confront a possible communist offensive. This is in light of the increased Soviet presence in the Caribbean, and the problems the United States is facing in Iran and the Persian Gulf.

Gen Rafael Adriano Valdez Hilario, secretary of state for the armed forces, said he welcomed the offer of support.

The U.S. general has met with the president of the republic twice in meetings that have lasted 7 hours. He was the president's dinner guest once.

The general has also toured military posts in the countryside, speaking out against communism to the troops.

Independent political sectors fear that, after the military officer's mission, the government might harden its policy against leftist parties, which are operating here freely without any pressure.

Secundino Gil Morales, the new interior minister and leader of the government party, has said that there is no communist threat here, and if there were, Dominicans could face it with their own means and resources.

PRESIDENT GUZMAN DENIES COMMUNIST SUBVERSION

PA032007 Paris AFP in Spanish 1806 GMT 3 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 3 Feb (AFP)--President Antonio Guzman said last night that there is no danger of subversion in the country, and that before accepting the military aid offered by the United States, he would weigh any possible communist threat.

Guzman, stressing that no such threat exists, said through Press Secretary Franklin Rodriguez that the country is experiencing a period of utmost democratic organization, freedom, peace, tranquillity and happiness.

Guzman was obviously referring to statements made by U.S. Gen Robert Schweitzer. He has said that the United States is ready to help the Dominican Republic face communist subversion in the Caribbean.

Guzman said, "Any aid offered to our country--without detriment to its sovereignty and independence, within the international principles of respect, reciprocity, and equality--must be heard and studied."

Guzman, however, discounted the possibility of any successful subversion because the government has proved its social sensibility, and is truly concerned about solving the people's demands.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

CUBAN SPIES POSE AS STUDENTS, THREATEN SECURITY

FL021700 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 31 Jan 80 p 7 FL

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Jan. 30--Cuban spies are being planted into Trinidad under the guise of Venezuelan "students studying English."

Today, the Trinidad and Tobago special branch police were intensifying investigations of information from reliable sources that Cubans are being sent to Venezuela, where they obtain Venezuelan passports and arrive in Trinidad posing as "students".

One top investigator said today Venezuelan students have been coming to Trinidad in large numbers within recent years. "It has not been easy to tell the difference between authentic Venezuelans and Cubans. They speak the same," the investigator said.

These Cuban "students" were put under close investigation when Cuba came out openly in favour of the revolution which put Maurice Bishop in power in Grenada. Suspicion heightened when telephone calls were made to Caracas and Cuba late at night. Our security forces became aware of this.

"The recent launching here of a planned coup against the Trinidad and Tobago Government, spearheaded by two communist groups--one is known as "Namoti"--and infiltration of arms and ammunition into the country combine to keep the Trinidad and Tobago special branch on their toes," the investigator said.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 025

5 February 1980

CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Changes Seen in U.S. Policy Toward Southern Cone [LA TRIBUNA 26 Jan] — A 1
Venezuelan President To Represent Andean Group in Mideast — A 1
Briefs: Monetary Fund Increase — A 1

ARGENTINA

1980 Grain Exports to USSR May Exceed 3 Million Tons — B 1
To Be Shipped Direct — B 1
Fiat Factory in Cordoba Attacked — B 1

BOLIVIA

Arab Delegation Meets With President, Foreign Minister — C 1
Former Banzer Officials Testify in Congress — C 1
Most Politicians Agree to Cabinet of National Unity — C 1
Natusch's Presidential Candidacy Announced — C 2
Planning Minister To Renegotiate Foreign Debt — C 2
Briefs: IMF Loan Granted; Indian Presidential Candidate; Purchase of Airplane; Ammunition Smuggling — C 2

BRAZIL

Communist Party Scores Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan [O GLOBO 1 Feb] — D 1
Soviet Grain Buyer Arrives in Rio de Janeiro [JORNAL DO BRASIL 2 Feb] — D 1
Commentator Criticizes Government's 'Lack of Courage' — D 2
BRASPETRO To Negotiate Risk Contract With PRC [O GLOBO 4 Feb] — D 2
Guinean President Arrives for Official Visit — D 2
Navy Minister Opposes South Atlantic Treaty — D 2
Two New Airplanes Being Developed — D 3
Briefs: New Gold Discoveries — D 3

PANAMA

Olympic Committee Confirms Participation in Moscow Games — N 1
Royo Rejects 'Absolute Derogation' of Law 95 — N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Presence of Panamanian Guerrillas Confirmed — P 1

EL SALVADOR

U.S. Accused of Directly Supporting Junta P 2
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 1 Feb]
Archbishop Romero Denounces Social Situation, Junta P 3
[L'HUMANITE 29 Jan]
White Warriors Union Vows To Intensify Struggle P 4

GUATEMALA

Carter Human Rights Policy Called Naive, Stupid P 5
[EL IMPARCIAL 26 Jan]
Bowdler Visit to Central America Analyzed P 7
[PRENSA LIBRE 26 Jan]
Further Reportage on Spanish Embassy Incident P 8
Bowdler Makes Investigation P 8
Cajal Charged With Collusion P 8

NICARAGUA

D'Escoto Willing To Negotiate Cays With Colombia P 9
Newsmen Issue Communique on Media Freedom P 10
EL PUEBLO Director Seeks Court Protection P 10

CUBA

Commentary: U.S. Pushing Renewed Cold War Policies Q 1
Latin American Groups Urge Support for El Salvador Q 1
POLISARIO Official Stresses Solidarity With Cuba Q 2
1980 Trade Agreement With Portugal Signed Q 2
Portuguese Communist Leader Arrives Q 3
Party Talks Begin Q 3
GDR Education Minister Arrives for Visit Q 3
Castro Attends Embassy Reception Q 3

CARIBBEAN

CARICOM Foreign Ministers To Meet 6-8 February S 1
[CHRONICLE 25 Jan]

BARBADOS

Business Group Calls for Common Protection Policy S 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 1 Feb]

OTHER COUNTRIES

COLOMBIA

President Sends Note to Spain Condemning Embassy Attack V 1
Government To Build Military Base on San Andres Island V 1

VENEZUELA

OAS Envoy Expressed Support for Salvadoran Junta V 1

CHANGES SEEN IN U.S. POLICY TOWARD SOUTHERN CONE

PY301556 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 26 Jan 80 p 8 PY

[Editorial: "Change in Outlook?"]

[Text] General Goodpaster, a high-ranking U.S. Government official, is in Buenos Aires seeking agreement with the Argentine Government. Divergence between the two governments was evident when the grain boycott of the Soviet Union was mentioned. Argentina could not join the boycott since trade with the Russians is increasing in ways which are important to Argentina's future development and because of its uncomfortable position regarding human rights.

In fact, there is a Soviet offer to supply equipment for the Yacyreta project which could eventually prove advantageous, and the Russians are actively participating in the Middle Parana project. Besides all this--and this is very important--Argentina has border problems.

At the same time, another high-ranking U.S. Government official, Samuel Eaton, is visiting Asuncion. In addition to meeting with government authorities and a few politicians of the opposition, he met with American businessmen in our country.

Would all this be an indication of a change in U.S. policy toward the countries of the Southern Cone? This is difficult to say, but there is evidence that the United States is interested in the southern region. This perhaps goes to show that Latin America is not insignificant in the United States' considerations.

As can be seen, the visit of the U.S. envoys raised many expectations, but since the problems faced by each country are different, they demand individual treatment.

VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT TO REPRESENT ANDEAN GROUP IN MIDEAST

PA022310 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1811 GMT 2 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Quito, 2 Feb (EFE)--The presidents of the five Andean countries appointed Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins the joint representative of the subregional bloc during his coming visit to the Arab countries.

The foreign ministers of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela issued a joint communique at noon today in which they announced the decision made at the suggestion of the Peruvian chief of state.

The communique emphasizes that the appointment of Herrera Campins as representative of the five Andean countries, "is the expression of our peoples' joint will," and "will serve to reaffirm the presence of the Andean Group in that important part of the world."

BRIEFS

MONETARY FUND INCREASE--The River Plate Basin Monetary Fund decided in its last meeting to increase its fund from $20 million to $100 million in order to grant loans to its members for infrastructure development. The announcement was made in Bolivia by Efrain Dario Centurion, Paraguayan under secretary for economic affairs and president of the River Plate Basin Monetary Fund. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Jan 80 PY]

1980 GRAIN EXPORTS TO USSR MAY EXCEED 3 MILLION TONS

PY021735 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1215 GMT 2 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 2 Feb (NA)--According to Argentine exporters, 1980 Argentine grain shipments to the Soviet Union could exceed 3 million tons. This is almost 1 million tons more than was exported in 1979. The amount to be exported includes a shipment of 1 million tons of wheat which had been sold before the United States declared a grain boycott of the Soviet Union for its invasion of Afghanistan.

Informed sources say that to deals previously concluded with the Russians should be added contracts for the sale of 231,000 tons of sorghum and 123,000 tons of soybeans. There is also the possibility of an immediate shipment of corn, 1.4 million tons of which are presently registered for export. This amount could probably be increased within the next few weeks, however. The exportable corn surplus for this year could amount to 6 million tons. Should any loss occur, this surplus would only be reduced to 5 million tons.

The Argentine Government recently stated that it would comply with all the grain deals closed with the Soviet Union and that it would not increase its grain exports to that country in an attempt to replace the United States as a supplier. Nevertheless, producers and private exporters are not barred from closing private grain deals.

To Be Shipped Direct

PY042307 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2330 GMT 4 Feb 80 PY

[Text] The Association of Argentine Cooperatives (ACA) has issued the following communique in connection with the recent visit of a Soviet trade mission: In regards to press reports released on 1 February 1980 on the meeting held by ACA officials with representatives of the Soviet trade enterprise Exportkhleb, the following amplification is in order:

1. The bases outlined in the meeting will enable the ACA to make direct shipments to the Soviet Union without having to go through international grain trade intermediaries, as it had been doing in the past. The ACA attaches greater importance to this circumstance than to the size of the operation itself.

2. Negotiations will be framed within the general guidelines of the country's policy to the effect of preserving normal trade relations with every regular customer of Argentina.

FIAT FACTORY IN CORDOBA ATTACKED

PY041450 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1235 GMT 4 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Cordoba, 4 Feb (NA)--According to a report issued by the provincial police today, a group of unknown individuals fired weapons at the Fiat Concord factory building. The gunfire directed at the factory, which is situated in Cordoba, came from a passing car. The perpetrators, who are being intensively sought by the police, were riding in a Fiat 128 or 125 during the attack on this factory, which is situated on Highway No 9 in the southern area of this city. No casualties were reported. It was disclosed by the official report that this event took place last Saturday at 2200 but was only publicized today, and that it was reported to police station No 16 by factory security forces. Police searched the city but were unable to find the attackers.

ARAB DELEGATION MEETS WITH PRESIDENT, FOREIGN MINISTER

PY021826 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler Tejada today met with a high-ranking mission from the Arab countries. The mission's objective in visiting Bolivia is to discuss several important issues. Its principal task is to explain to the Bolivian Government the position of the Arab countries on the Camp David accords and the results of the Baghdad summit meeting, as well as their desire to obtain for the Middle East lasting peace based on dignity and the sovereignty of Arab countries. At the end of their meeting with the president, the Arab delegation visited Foreign Minister Garret, with whom they are meeting now. Upon leaving the government palace the members of the delegation refused to make any comment. They said thatafter their meeting with the foreign minister they would release a communique on the two meeting held today.

The Arab mission is being viewed with great interest because in addition to the efforts toward further diplomatic rapprochement, important economic arrangements could be made to obtain financing for industrial projects in the country. The possibility of Arab investments in Bolivia offers extraordinary prospects.

FORMER BANZER OFFICIALS TESTIFY IN CONGRESS

PY311921 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Two members of former President Hugo Banzer Suarez' government testified today before the joint constitution, justice and police commission of the Congress in the trial initiated at the proposal of the Congress' socialist bloc. They are Alberto Guzman Soriano and Juan Pereda Asbun. The hearings took place amid strict security precautions and in the presence of numerous newsmen and an unusual deployment of female police officers in the meeting hall.

MOST POLITICIANS AGREE TO CABINET OF NATIONAL UNITY

PY021838 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Feb 80 PY

[Text] With the exception of Hernan Siles Zuazo's Demoratic and Popular Unity, most politicians have agreed to a cabinet of national unity. In the opinion of the political leaders, efforts should be made to asemble an excellent team capable of guaranteeing the electoral process and the elections scheduled for 29 June.

The politicians indicated that it will undoubtedly be very difficult to find entirely apolitical figures for the new cabinet but, in any case, a careful selection will have to be made. The important thing is that the new members of the cabinet should not have been involved in obvious political activities on behalf of the main parties which will compete in the coming elections. The new members of the cabinet should have, in addition to the above qualifications, an honest and trustworthy character. The general desire among political leaders is that the coming elections be held under the broadest democratic guarantees, that preferential treatment and discrimination be banned, and that all parties be given the same opportunities.

The UDP, on the other hand, has demanded the installation of a competely apolitical cabinet. This would be very difficult to achieve because it is almost impossible to find people who are totally apolitical and do not have an inclination toward some party or other.

NATUSCH'S PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY ANNOUNCED

FY050145 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2115 GMT 4 Feb 80 FY

[Text] La Paz, 4 Feb (TELAM-EFE)--Col Alberto Natusch Busch will run for the presidency in the 29 June general election, Willy Sandoval has announced. Natusch Busch headed a military coup on 1 November 1979 and then turned the government over to Lidia Gueiler.

Sandoval, who is a member of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement faction that split from the one led by Hernan Siles Zuazo as a result of the 1 November coup, said that Natusch's candidacy will be based on a civil-military arrangement within the framework of revolutionary leftist nationalism.

Sandoval, who was stripped of his congressional status because of his involvement in the coup, said that Natusch's candidacy has materialized because the people are tired of the frustrations they have experienced in recent years.

PLANNING MINISTER TO RENEGOTIATE FOREIGN DEBT

FY050240 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Feb 80 FY

[Excerpt] To continue negotiations initiated by the constitutional interim government to improve the status of the Bolivian foreign debt, Planning and Coordination Minister Jorge Agreda will visit the following cities beginning tomorrow, Tuesday: Caracas, Miami, Washington and New York. He will be away from the country for 5 days.

The main purpose of his trip is to achieve a renegotiation of the Bolivian public foreign debt, which was contracted with international private banks under financial terms regarded as hard, that is, taking into account the interest rate and the 3-year deadline for repayment.

BRIEFS

IMF LOAN GRANTED--La Paz, 2 Feb (LATIN)--It has been officially reported that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has granted Bolivia a $111-million loan, which will cover part of this country's balance of payments deficit. This load will help in the renegotiation of the country's $3-million foreign debt and will also help in obtaining loans from other international organizations. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1712 GMT 2 Feb 80 FY]

INDIAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE--The Tupac Katari Indian Movement (MITKA) has announced that it will participate in the forthcoming general elections and that Luciano Tapia Quispe will be its presidential candidate. [La Paz PRESCENCIA in Spanish 21 Jan 80 p 6 FY]

PURCHASE OF AIRPLANE--The Bolivian Government has authorized the Bolivian Air Force to purchase a Super Hercules L100-30 cargo plane to replace the one which crashed in Panama last September. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 18 Jan 80 p 8 FY]

AMMUNITION SMUGGLING--Santa Cruz, 21 Jan--Customs officials and narcotics personnel have discovered the illegal entry into Bolivia of 50 packages containing a total of 2,600 rounds of 9-mm submachinegun ammunition. Officials stated that the ammunition is not a type used in Bolivia, since it is highly explosive and its sale has been prohibited by international treaties. Hugo Estenssoro, who claims that the ammunition is for hunting, has been arrested. The ammunition was found in two suitcases aboard a Bolivian Airlines plane arriving from Miami. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 23 Jan 80 p 2 FY]

COMMUNIST PARTY SCORES SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

PY021658 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 1 Feb 80 p 4 PY

[Text] Sao Paulo--Joao Amazonas, leader of the Communist Party of Brazil (PCdoB) and former member of the 1946 constituent assembly for the Brazilian Communist Party (PCB), yesterday scored, on behalf of his group, the invasion perpetrated by Soviet troops in Afghanistan. "Those who truly struggle for national independence and for socialism cannot accept the insolent attitude of the Moscow government," he stated. In a statement that has been interpreted by political circles as a response to recent remarks of PCB Secretary General Luiz Carlos Prestes praising the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Amazonas emphasized that "those who support the invasion are guilty of inconsistency and clearly show what kind of independence they want: an independence on crutches, unable to stand by itself."

After pointing out that those who are now supporting the invasion of Afghanistan are the same ones who supported the invasion of Czechoslovakia, Amazonas recalled that in both cases the Soviet Union had stated that it was sending troops at the request of the local government. He stressed that "the Soviet claim that these troops were requested by the Afghan Government cannot be taken seriously. What government? A government installed by means of a brutal coup d'etat which took place simultaneously with the arrival of foreign troops, a government which can be maintained only with foreign military aid?"

SOVIET GRAIN BUYER ARRIVES IN RIO DE JANEIRO

PY041801 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2 Feb 80 p 18 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Alexandr Naumov, vice president of the Soviet enterprise Exportkhleb, arrived in Rio de Janeiro yesterday. He has come to study the possibilities of buying Brazilian soybeans and sugar in this city and in Sao Paulo. Naumov's arrival was confirmed by Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas, who reported that the Soviet businessman will meet with Brazilian businessmen but that no arrangements for him to meet with government officials have been made. Humberto Costa Pinto, Jr., head of the Brazilian Trading Association, stated that he has received no official instructions regarding the visit.

Naumov arrived at Galeao Airport at 1700 from Buenos Aires, where he was part of a Soviet delegation which signed contracts for the purchase of grain from the next harvest. The Soviet delegation, which spent 3 days in Buenos Aires, where it met only with businessmen, returned to the Soviet Union, leaving Naumov in Brazil. According to the Itamaraty spokesman he will be in Brasilia on Monday, but he will not meet with any government officials.

The Soviet visitor will go to Sao Paulo, where he will probably try to close deals for the purchase of possible surpluses of Brazilian soybeans. His reasons for visiting Brasilia are obscure, since he will not be able to meet with businessmen once he is in the capital. The Itamaraty spokesman said that Naumov will visit Brasilia because the Soviet Union's trade representative is headquartered here. It is quite obvious that he will hold talks with Ambassador Dmitri Jukov in order to instruct him on the Soviet position regarding the United States' boycott.

In Rio the Soviet visitor will contact the Sugar and Alcohol Institute (IAA) which has the monopoly on sugar sales. He will also contact the private and state trading companies PETROBRAS International Trade, S.A., (INTERBRAS) and the Brazilian Warehouse and Trade Company (COBEC). According to Humberto Costa Pinto, Jr., this is a good time for Brazil to close deals, since the IAA "has not been trading on the market for 10 days in order to study market behavior."

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT'S 'LACK OF COURAGE'

PY041831 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 4 Feb 80 PY

[By Alberto Tamer]

[Text] The official Soviet mission which visited Argentina this week managed to purchase 3.5 million tons of grains and 60,000 of beef to offset the shortages caused by the U.S. boycott ordered in retaliation for the violent, armed and bloody invasion of Afghanistan. Now they have come to Brazil. They will ask Brazil to sell them soybeans, and what do you think will happen?

Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro yesterday suddenly stated that the boycott problem is not a Brazilian problem, it is something between the United States and the Soviet Union. Nothing can be more absurd or false than to say this and to believe that the Afghan problem is not a worldwide problem. It is not a problem restricted to soybeans or wheat, it is a problem of world freedom; it is a problem of deciding whether or not to react to an invasion of a poor country, an essentially religious country, an Islamic country, which is what Afghanistan is.

Our foreign minister goes one step further. He is not content to discuss soybeans, wheat and meat. He says that the Olympic games are not an economic or political issue, but purely a sports issue. The foreign minister is totally mistaken. Retaliation through the Olympic games is entirely valid because it does not mean retaliating against sports but telling the Soviet Union that the world will not add to the prestige of a country which is behaving the way it is, a country which is openly and decisively marching to take over the Middle East's oil, the very same oil--although Saraiva Guerreiro forgot to mention it this time--we need every day to prop up this poor economy of ours.

In a serious situation such as the one the world is now experiencing, in which there is a definite danger of collapse and war, the leaders of a country must have courage and foresight and act according to the rules they had followed thus far. Here in Brazil, the leaders have none of these qualities--neither courage nor foresight. We decide nothing, we do nothing. We merely abandon ourselves to (?indecision). Undoubtedly this attitude of the Brazilian Government does not honor the Brazilian people or the Brazilian nation.

BRASPETRO TO NEGOTIATE RISK CONTRACT WITH PRC

PY042228 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 4 Feb 80 p 1 PY

[Excerpt] A BRASPETRO delegation will travel to Beijing in April to negotiate a risk contract for oil prospecting in the PRC. The Brazilian Government is practically certain that a contract will be signed. PETROBRAS will try to sign an agreement whereby the PRC will increase oil supplies to Brazil, which currently amount to 20,000 barrels per day.

GUINEAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

PY050229 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Feb 80 PY

[Text] The president of Guinea, Ahmed Sekou Toure, arrived in Brazil today for a 6-day official visit at the invitation of the Brazilian Government. In addition to visiting Brasilia, President Toure will tour the states of Parana, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Bahia.

President Toure was met at the airport by President Joao Baptista Figueiredo, Vice President Aureliano Chaves and cabinet ministers. President Figueiredo welcomed the visiting president, then both national anthems were played, troops were reviewed and the ministers were introduced. The presidents talked for a while in the airport's special guest room, and later President Toure was accompanied to his hotel by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro. Tonight President Figueiredo will host a dinner for President Toure at Itamaraty.

President Figueiredo met this afternoon for 1 hour with President Toure to exchange views on bilateral relations. [passage indistinct] This meeting was also attended by the foreign ministers, as well as by the ambassadors of the two countries. The presidents will meet again tomorrow at 1700 to sign a joint communique on the results of their talks.

NAVY MINISTER OPPOSES SOUTH ATLANTIC TREATY

PY021902 Paris AFP in Spanish 1657 GMT 2 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 2 Feb (AFP)--In statements published here today Brazilian Navy Minister Adm Maximiano Eduardo da Silva Fonseca reported that the Argentine and Brazilian navies periodically carry out maneuvers in territorial waters. Admiral Fonseca, who has been officially invited to visit the neighboring country, emphasized that these joint maneuvers, in addition to being beneficial, serve to enhance relations between the two navies.

Fonseca, although expressing concern and repudiating the Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan, rejected the possibility of signing the South Atlantic treaty being advocated by some countries. Admiral Fonseca asserted: "Our navies are not as strong as the United States Navy which is able to ship troops to Europe." In trying to explain his position opposing the creation of the South Atlantic treaty, Minister Fonseca said: "In Latin America we are all, militarily speaking, weak."

The Brazilian minister, who will travel to Santiago, Chile, tomorrow, pointed out that the Latin American countries will have to defend their interests in the South Atlantic by their own means. With reference to his visit to Chile, which will last until 11 February, Admiral Fonseca said that it is of a courtesy nature. "We will sign no agreement. We will only tighten relations which are already the best possible." Admiral Fonseca stated that he has a busy agenda for his visit and that he will meet with Chilean President Augusto Pinochet.

TWO NEW AIRPLANES BEING DEVELOPED

PY041859 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 4 Feb 80 PY

[Text] The Brazilian Aeronautics Company is centering its efforts on the development of two new airplanes: The ENB-120 Brasilia, pressurized and capable of carrying 30 passengers; and the END-312, which is a military model. The two planes have very good sales potential on the international market. The prototype of the ENB-120 will be flight tested in 1982, and the END-312 will fly for the first time in August of this year. The Brazilian Air Force has already ordered 70 END-312 planes, the only turboprop which can carry out a (?variety) of missions.

BRIEFS

NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES--The Vale do Rio Doce Company yesterday confirmed by telex that it has discovered five new gold deposits in Santa Luz, Bahia State, and estimated the rate of production in two of them at 39 tons per year, at an average of 7.5 grams of gold per each ton of earth. The new mines will make Brazil the third-largest gold producer in the world. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 1 Feb 80 p 22 PY]

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE CONFIRMS PARTICIPATION IN MOSCOW GAMES

PA010436 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 31 Jan 80 PA

[Interview with Victor D'Anello, president of the Panamanian Olympic Committee, by Carlos Guillermo McNulty, on 30 January 1980; place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr D'Anello, in your position as president of the Panamanian Olympic Committee, please tell us what is the stand of that organization with regard to the announced boycott against the Moscow games?

[Answer] Thank you, McNulty. The stand of the Panamanian Olympic Committee is to comply with the oath we took when we assumed our duties as members of the Olympic committee. This means defending the ideals, regulations and statutes of the International Olympic Committee. This committees bans us from mixing politics with sports and from discriminating based on race, religion, etc.

[Question] Regarding the resolution which you signed this morning, have you sent a copy to Lord Killanin, president of the international committee?

[Answer] The communique I signed today was for the press. I sent a message to Lord Killanin this morning telling him about our stand which was approved by the plenum of the Olympic Committee at a meeting held last night.

ROYO REJECTS 'ABSOLUTE DEROGATION' OF LAW 95

PA021526 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] During a lengthy breakfast for the morning news program "Aqui Noticias," President of the Republic Dr Aristides Royo commented on various national current events. [sentence as heard] One of the points touched on by Dr Aristides Royo was Law 95. He noted the government's position as follows: [Begin recording] The government's position is taken from the national legislative council since it is this council--the country's legislative body--which has to decide on this matter, the one which has to study the effect of Law 95 and all related problems.

On one occasion we stated that we do not agree with a clean-cut, total and absolute derogation of Law 95 unless solutions are found that satisfy both businessmen and workers. I said that I believe that workers should be given more stability and more guarantees, but I also said I don't believe, and in fact I do not, that workers cannot be removed, and I don't believe, either, that a worker can be forced back to work for a company.

I believe that indemnities, compensation and guarantees should be given to workers in Panama, but I don't think that the force of law is the way to obtain reinstatement of a worker against the will of a businessman. This provokes struggles within a company. It does not promote well-being, development or good relations between enterprises and workers.

However, I have never been opposed to the finding of good formulas. I think they should be sought. This is the opinion of the president of the republic, but it is up to the legislative organization to study this matter. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

PRESENCE OF PANAMANIAN GUERRILLAS CONFIRMED

PA011852 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1723 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 1 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican Government had confirmed the presence of Panamanian guerrillas in southern Costa Rica and said they have even crossed the border back into Panama to commit acts of terrorism.

Costa Rican Minister of Public Security Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey has officially confirmed the situation.

A small group, of the Panamanians, presumably members of the organization calling itself the Panamanian Nationalist Front, has been located in a mountainous area between Echandi Hill and Las Mellizas, near the border with Panama.

A decade ago Panamanian guerrilla camps operated in this same area and were broken up by the Costa Rican police.

Echeverria Brealey pointed out that it has been impossible to find the rebels because the area where they are is almost inaccessible.

The official linked Panamanian dissident Abraham Crocamo with these armed groups which, he revealed, have committed acts of terrorism in the Panamanian border area.

Crocamo was arrested Thursday night by members of the National Security Agency [Agencia de Seguridad Nacional--ASN]. The Panamanian Government has filed a formal request with the San Jose courts for his extradition, while the dissident has requested political asylum here. "According to the Panamanian Government, Crocamo has participated in terrorist acts in Panama, and for this reason we have him under permanent vigilance," said Echeverria Brealey.

Crocamo said last year that the guerrilla group had been organized to overthrow President Aristides Royo's government. "The days of Gen Omar Torrijos as strongman of Panama are numbered," said the dissident, who used to be a member of Panama's National Guard.

The minister of public security denied rumors that the Costa Rican Government and the Panamanian National Guard had coordinated their search for the guerrillas.

"We have nothing to coordinate with Panama because the guerrillas are in Costa Rican territory, but we have exchanged information with them, as is customary when there are good relations between two governments," Echeverria Brealey pointed out.

Echeverria, one of the principal members of President Rodrigo Carazo Odio's cabinet, did not rule out the possibility that within a few days there could be a meeting with the chief of security of Panama (G-2), Col Alberto Noriega [as received], to inform him of the situation.

The minister revealed that for the past 3 weeks there have been investigations in connection with charges regarding the presence of guerrillas on Costa Rican territory, but so far, with the exception of Crocamo, no other arrests have been made.

Echeverria also pointed out that there has been no confirmation of the many charges made by residents of the provinces (departments) of Guanacaste and Alajuela, both of which border on Nicaragua, to the effect that Salvadoran guerrillas are training there with the help of dissidents of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), which last July overthrew the regime of Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle.

"We have received reports that armed persons are training at three locations, but we have not found any evidence that this is true," he said.

Other reports state that, in addition to Salvadoran rebels on the Nicaraguan border, former members of the defunct Nicaraguan National Guard are also training. Loyal to Somoza, they are preparing to attack Nicaraguan border posts. This rumor has not been officially confirmed either, although the security corps has not ruled it out.

The authorities consider that the informal charges that have been made regarding the movements of presumed guerrillas in Guanacaste and Alajuela are based on speculation, but nevertheless will be investigated.

In conclusion, Minister Echeverria announced that next week military action will be intensified to "cleanse" Costa Rican territory of any irregular armed groups that may be preparing for adventures against friendly countries.

EL SALVADOR

U.S. ACCUSED OF DIRECTLY SUPPORTING JUNTA

PA012257 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 1 Feb 8 p 15 PA

[Excerpts] In the past 2 days, foreign governments have shown contrasting attitudes toward the Salvadoran Government Junta. First, a high-level mission from the Andean Group countries arrived, headed by Hilarion Cardozo of Venezuela, Galo Franco of Ecuador and Cornelio Reyes of Colombia. They expressed satisfaction with "the efforts being made by Salvadoran authorities to promote the well-being of the majority," an obvious allusion to the government program and an example of foreign interference.

Yesterday, Costa Rican Vice President Jose Miguel Alfaro arrived in the country to give "public support to the people and Government of El Salvador on behalf of the Costa Rican Government."

This position is in total contrast with the decision adopted by the British Government, which yesterday withdrew its diplomatic personnel from El Salvador in view of the increased political violence and the high cost of security for the British diplomats.

A visit to the British Embassy showed employees feverishly packing bags, files and documents. They took down all pictures of Queen Elizabeth and prepared for the move last night.

This same concern prevails in the U.S. Embassy, where internal security has been reinforced and the offices have been surrounded by a thick cement wall and sandbagged trenches as if an attack of some kind were expected.

It is known that the embassy staff has been cut by 30 percent and that fearful U.S. families have sent their wives and children to the United States.

This anxiety is aggravated in view of the popular sectors' obvious rejection of the visit by William Bowdler last week. He came as a special White House envoy to extend support to the Salvadoran Government and offer economic aid. From a broad viewpoint, it could be considered that the arrivals of both the Andean Pact delegates and the Costa Rican vice president are the result of a clear maneuver by the U.S. Government, which is seeking to preserve its interests in this small Central American nation.

It is openly admitted that the 15 October 1979 coup d'etat was directly promoted by the U.S. State Department and that, since then, the White House has been even more deeply involved in this country. This explains why, making use of governments that are submissive to the U.S. political line, the United States is trying to wage an international campaign of support for a junta made up of military officers and Christian Democrats that is promoting repressive measures in order to silence a large popular sector which desires social justice and freedom for human dignity.

It is very likely that in the next few days, other puppet imperialist delegations will arrive in the country to offer "moral support and democratic experience" to a government that is repudiated and isolated by the Salvadoran people.

ARCHBISHOP ROMERO DENOUNCES SOCIAL SITUATION, JUNTA

ID041447 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 29 Jan 80 p 9 LD

[Jean Ortiz dispatch: "Archbishop Romero Accuses..."]

[Text] San Salvador, 28 January--"The right, seeking at all costs to preserve its privileges, caused the violence. By suppressing information, the government has given a false version of the 22 January massacres. It wants to hide the responsibility of the right and the National Guard." Since becoming archbishop of San Salvador, Oscar Romero has opened the National Church in its entirety to the people at large. The capital's archbishop has repeatedly spoken in favor of the poor and against all human rights violations and has consequently been criticized by the El Salvador oligarchy.

El Salvador's church is a great popular and, hence, political force in the country's grave crisis. For Monsignor Romero, "There would be no violence if we had social justice. Violence comes from social injustice against which the government is powerless. I do not remember the figures, but fewer than 1 percent of the people own half of El Salvador and hoard its wealth, while the majority starves and does not even have a bed."

The archbishop is if anything skeptical of the new governing junta. "Conditions change rapidly in El Salvador." He affirms that his attitude to the government produced by the 15 October coup has gone from unconditional support to criticism. The government, he recalls, aroused "popular hope which is now frustrated; the government junta will not consolidate its power until it earns the people's support. Seeking to impose a policy leads to stalemate. They must carry out a policy which pleases and benefits the people. Maintaining a government by money and repression is pointless. A government's strength is in the people and the support of popular organizations. I appeal to the government to define its own limits, and to control the harmful security forces and the armed forces in general.

"The junta must show that it can control the veritable parallel government which wants repression. The civilian government must remove that part which gets in the way."

The archbishop accuses Defense Minister Garcia of being among those responsible for repression. He approves the suggestion put forward by certain popular organizations for a national salvation government, which for Monsignor Romero must be a government of the people responding to its needs.

Nicaragua's Example

"If the junta does not respond to popular hopes it will lose all credibility. Only the right has an interest in civil war. You cannot toy with this term. The great 22 January demonstration showed the maturity of the popular organizations when they refused to be provoked or to fight violence with violence. But when dialog and all chance of a peaceful solution have been exhausted, violence is justified."

The archbishop recalls the Nicaraguan bishops who called "insurrection legitimate." Monsignor Romero denounces the threat of a reactionary military coup. "The right looks favorably on this plan coming to fruition. But I believe there is a young section in the army which does not want the government to betray its promise of change."

The archbishop condemns those within the El Salvador church who, betraying the Gospel, still believe in solidarity with the dominant power groups.

"The church sides with the poor. As a pastor and citizen of El Salvador, it grieves me to see the continued massacre of the organized section of our people simply for marching peacefully in the street for justice and freedom. I am sure that the misery and bloodshed will not be in vain."

WHITE WARRIORS UNION VOWS TO INTENSIFY STRUGGLE

PA011442 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1755 GMT 31 Jan 80 PA

[White Warriors Union Communique--no date given; read by announcer]

[Text] The White Warriors Union [UGB], considering itself to be in the vanguard of the anticommunist organizations, wants to intensify its armed struggle against the various leftwing organizations that have recently sown unrest among our hard-working, peace-loving people. We also condemn kidnapings, killings and terrorist actions and we promise that the struggle will be intensified and will become more selective in all quarters to insure the peace and work needed by the large majority of the people of El Salvador and our fraternal nations.

We claim credit for the recent execution of pariahs, referred to as leftwingers today, to show the fighting spirit of our dear UGB, which was created because the people wanted it. We also swear we have never been idle, since thorough investigations have been made to find all the individuals responsible for the bloodshed of our people, regardless of their social class. This decision was made using the same system that the leftwing organizations have thought fit to use to solve our country's problem.

Fighting until death for a nation free from communism! [Signed] UGB Central Command

GUATEMALA

CARTER HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY CALLED NAIVE, STUPID

PA041609 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 26 Jan 80 p 13 PA

[Editorial by Roberto Perret, reprinted from VOCERO DE CARCOR: "With 'Friends' Like Jimmy Carter, Who Needs Enemies?"]

[Excerpts] Throughout history the stupidity, incapacity and irresponsibility of mediocre politicians has often provoked such situations that the consequences have been irreparable and have affected the future of mankind, sometimes for generations.

When Mr Jimmy Carter assumed the Presidency of the United States in 1977 he initiated a utopian policy apparently aimed at promoting "human rights" throughout the world, but essentially in the Soviet Union and its empire. After 2 years the inevitable failure of such an illusory and vain attempt to try to detour the Soviet leaders from their rigid ideological path and from their doctrinal geopolitical goals showed the voters the naivete and the lack of political and intellectual preparation of the part of Jimmy Carter and his pathetic advisers. In an effort to rescue its image and what still was left of its simplistic aspirations, the Carter administration began to steer all its efforts in favor of "human rights" in countries less powerful and stubborn than the fearsome Soviet Union and socialist regimes, protectorates, countries that would be more amenable to the manipulation of their politicians and diplomats.

Faced with this encouraging proposition, Carter and his group happily changed their path and, obviously with advice from liberal sectors--a mix of Marxism, the Jesuits, idealism, utopianism and so forth--that are undermining the country, arbitrarily chose a number of nations which, although they have always been friends and allies, would be easy targets for the kindnesses of the Carter doctrine. Often ignoring specific national and international situations, Carter's men began exerting pressure and meddling in those countries where, thanks to existing friendly ties, they could manipulate the political and social situation, thus weakening local structures that were no longer to their liking and using opposition sectors, including the Marxists, who saw a promising future in such naivete. This was how the Carter cohorts concentrated their efforts on some of the most vulnerable countries: Iran, Nicaragua, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Pakistan, El Salvador, Guatemala and so forth. But they were careful not to mention some countries where despotic regimes provide U.S. bases and essential raw materials. Incredibly, Iran was the first victim of Carter's political incoherence.

The results of Carter's stupidity are already evident: The Soviets are in Afghanistan and the world is at the brink of war. Another U.S. ally soon met the same fate. The Somoza dynasty, which had fallen into disgrace at the White House, was violently eliminated by the shameless intervention of the Carter administration. The rapacious and implacable Somoza dynasty for 40 years was the loyal supporter and solid bastion of Washington's imperial ambitions, strategic interests and social and political aims in Central America. The elimination of Somoza marked the end of the traditional U.S. anticommunist policy. The chaos provoked on the isthmus as a result of the accession in Nicaragua of a regime with proclaimed Marxist inclinations is already presenting challenging geopolitical problems not only to the region but also the United States; Soviet penetration and consolidation in the Caribbean has to be one of the primary objectives of the astute Russian strategists in their quest for world supremacy. Obviously it is important strategically to control, directly or indirectly, all the sea lanes of the world where oil must move--such as the Persian Gulf and the Caribbean. For this reason the Soviet leaders, solidly supported by their tame but patriotic people, by their subjugated satellites and by their armed forces, the most powerful the world has ever known--and guided by their inexorable ideology, are pursuing their pragmatic world plan, indifferent to the international opinion that so frightens the Americans. [paragraph continues]

Cuba has been integrated into the Soviets' strategic and military plans in the Caribbean. Today this includes operational ports, potential submarine bases, ultramodern electronic espionage installations, sophisticated telecommunications centers, camps for training and indoctrination of guerrillas, commandos and the Cuban Army--the best armed and trained, and most hardened, in Latin America. In addition to this, there is a whole Russian Army unit. This unit, with Carter's blessing, is camping 90 km [as published] from Miami. The Soviet goal is to expand this penetration and further weaken the already diminished U.S. presence in the Caribbean. The call for Puerto Rico's independence is for the purpose of eliminating the gringo administration and to dismantle its military and naval bases. This is why Panama has been flirting with Fidel for years.

This is why the islands of Jamaica, Grenada and St Lucia are turning to Cuba. This is why St Vincent and Antigua are heading that way. With Nicaragua already leaning toward Marxism, the Soviets, with Carter's help, should soon have another base, with a long coastline, strategic and logistical facilities and a people indoctrinated by Cuban teachers. Great Russians, poor gringos. Iran and Nicaragua, the Persian Gulf and the Caribbean--two allies, two strategic regions destabilized by an incompetent politician with a redemption complex who has done nothing but play the game of his most dangerous rival, the Soviet Union. In addition to this, Brazil, Argentina and Chile, former Latin American allies of the United States are now offended by Carter's abusive interference in their internal affairs. Carter, in his bid to be Solomon, has reached the point of practically turning U.S. Embassies into centers of subversion against friendly governments. Brazil, Argentina and Chile have now assumed a neutral position toward the confrontation between the United States and Russia. El Salvador and Guatemala, small nations with problems but always allies of the United States, are now at the mercy of arrogant proconsuls--the Viron Vakys, the Bowdlers--who with heavy hands are stirring the waters of a subversion that is turning Marxist and pro-Soviet. Brilliant. This is not to belittle human rights; we are aware of their historic significance and we are also aware that much is lacking in our country before every honest citizen can enjoy a decent standard of living. We admit to the faults of our incipient democracy and our society. There is administrative incompetence, corruption in the administration of justice and venality in the government. There are backward and egoistic bosses who still fail to see that to be a leader also implies having intelligence and heart. There are also dishonest workers. There are indecent professionals and unscrupulous businessmen and there are irresponsible citizens. But all this is only an evil reflection of our human condition and not necessarily because of the system. There are similar faults under socialist regimes. In Guatemala, however, there are responsible business, labor and political sectors. There are men and women consciously struggling to destroy indignity, injustice, exploitation and misery, but within the concepts of liberty and without the banner of violence. We are trying to point out that the human rights discovered by Jimmy Carter 4 years ago--and used as a political banner for his reelection ambitions--have now become a dangerous weapon being used by international ideological groups that are discriminately and demagogically using it against those they want to destroy as part of a political plan.

With "friends" like Carter and the like, we have become certain of our need to be free of dependence on the United States. It is not only his interference but his duplicity that is offensive. And since it is the U.S. rulers themselves who are using every means to introduce Marxism into the area, we should, as a counterweight, establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and legalize the Communist Party in Guatemala. And all of us, our presidents first, should read a little book written 4 centuries ago, "The Prince," so that we may learn how to handle ourselves better in international relations.

BOWDLER VISIT TO CENTRAL AMERICA ANALYZED

PA041918 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 26 Jan 80 pp 11, 18 PA

["Catapulta" column by Julio Santos: "Bowdler's Fleeting Visit"]

[Text] William Bowdler, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, passed through Guatemala like a fleeting shadow.

This time there were no conferences with publishers and foreign correspondents. Representatives of private enterprises received no invitation to talk with him at the U.S. Embassy. Everything was different from his visits last year during the last phases of the Somoza regime.

His presence went almost unnoticed. It was surrounded by the utmost secrecy. Only a laconic dispatch from Washington reported the official's trip to Central America "to observe present conditions in the region."

Moreover, not even ministers were informed about his talks here. Press reports were limited to the statement that "the exchange of opinions between Bowdler and President Lucas García was positive and dealt with, among other things, several aspects of local and international politics." There was no official statement after the meeting.

In Honduras Bowdler said the purpose of his tour was to improve relations with the Central American countries. He expressed his hope of expanding contacts in the future.

Bowdler came to Central America 6 months ago to speak in a different tone--to speak out loud, demanding democratization or the guillotine for these nations.

This time things appear to be different. He has shown a different attitude and has behaved differently. He has a different mission. There are many reasons to believe that his trip is a positive one.

But what has happened? Why the change? These are some of the questions local and international observers are asking. What has happened to Bowdler's piercing, arrogant voice?

The answers seem clear. After the constant failures of President Carter's foreign policy, it is no longer possible to speak in the same tone of voice.

Problems in Iran and the USSR's involvement in Afghanistan were key indications that U.S. behavior has to change. Either it assumes a more aggressive policy toward its enemies or it will succumb. So far it has done precisely the opposite. It has been aggressive and demanding toward its friends and soft and suppliant toward its opponents.

The drama of the hostages held by the Iranian students is eloquent. It is demonstrative. Obviously the method is wrong. The United States has not had the manliness to pick up the gauntlet thrown down by Khomeyni.

All negotiations and international organizations have failed to obtain the freedom of the hostages. Even the United Nations again proved its uselessness. Once more it has been proven that the big powers are the ones making the decisions. This was confirmed when the USSR vetoed the motion condemning its intervention in Afghanistan.

Still more--the UN secretary general was allowed in Iran only as a tourist, with no consideration for his rank by the Khomeyni community.

The media have been harsh with Carter over the mistaken attitude adopted by the United States. The sense of humor--occasionally bleak--of the North Americans reflected in the papers has almost driven the President out of his wits. A cartoon published a few days ago in Washington more or less says: Watch out President Carter, Soviet tanks are in the White House garden. It seems that humor is criticism everywhere.

Even though Carter is on the razor's edge, he still might try to make a change in time. A 180-degree turn in policy is the only way out. Otherwise he will perish. Either he changes or the guillotine will fall on him. It is as simple as that. This is the reason for William Bowdler's trip to Central America.

A little bird which had been listening at one of the windows of the presidency revealed to Catapulta portions of the talks between Bowdler and President Lucas. According to this source, Bowdler told President Lucas of the U.S. decision not to permit more "Nicaraguas" in the region and he hoped the new decision was not too late for El Salvador. According to the little bird, at least Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica could consider any path other than one leading to Sandinism, and the extreme left in Latin America will not be encouraged by the United States.

The little bird was worried when it heard something about clipping wings. It thought it had been discovered. But then it heard Bowdler talking about "clipping the wings" of the Andean Group and of President Carazo of Costa Rica, who supported the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution. The little bird's gossip makes sense. It is one of the few explanations for such a lightning trip at a time when the United States is going through a difficult moment in its political history.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SPANISH EMBASSY INCIDENT

Bowdler Makes Investigation

PA041845 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1620 GMT 4 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 4 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--William Bowdler, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, today was examining the tragic incidents which took place last Thursday at the Spanish Embassy here.

One of the first things he did when he arrived here was to talk to the Spanish ambassador to obtain information on what took place. Bowdler also was scheduled to meet with Rafael Castillo Valdez, Guatemalan foreign relations minister, to discuss recent developments, including the Spanish Government's decision to sever diplomatic relations with Guatemala. Bowdler is well known here, where he served as ambassador. A few days ago, during a tour of Central America, Bowdler held talks with Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia. Bowdler also exchanged impressions with Pedro Bermejo, director for Spanish-American affairs, sent by the Spanish Government to investigate what occurred at the embassy.

Cajal Charged With Collusion

PA042245 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2016 GMT 4 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Feb (LATIN)--Guatemalan Ambassador to Mexico Jorge Palmieri charged his Spanish colleague Maximo Cajal y Lopez with having prior knowledge of the impending occupation of his embassy in Guatemala City. The occupation ended last Thursday with a fire and the death of 39 persons.

In a press conference held here last night on his arrival from Guatemala, Palmieri also stated he had been present when "a young woman from the Spanish Embassy called to request the presence of the police." The request had been made to Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez. Palmieri said that he was meeting with Castillo Valdez in his office at the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry when "an anguished voice urgently asked for the police." Palmieri said Cajal y Lopez "knew that the Spanish Embassy was going to be occupied by the terrorist group."

According to Palmieri, 4 days before the tragedy the Spanish ambassador visited the Quiche region where he spoke to the same persons who occupied his embassy.

Cajal y Lopez was one of the three survivors of the embassy fire, which according to the Guatemalan Government was started by some of the occupants. Palmieri also said only five of the embassy occupiers were peasants.

In his accusation, Palmieri said the Spanish ambassador had invited several personalities, including the now-deceased Eduardo Caceres and Adolfo Molina Orantes, former president and former foreign minister respectively, so that the presence at the embassy would coincide with the occupation.

According to Palmieri the two officials had an appointment with Cajal y Lopez at another hour, but that the Spanish ambassador had changed it "suddenly" to the expected arrival time of the "alleged peasants."

He also said the embassy occupiers had arrived with enough food and blankets to remain in the building for several weeks. They also had pistols, new machetes and blankets with antigovernment and antiarmy slogans. He further stated the occupiers had food from a nearby, elegant Chinese restaurant. "This also suggests that they were not peasants."

He said that Molina Orantes' son participated in the police attack on the embassy. He took a pick to break down a door, urged on by the desperate cries heard from within the building. The presence of this youth dressed in civilian clothes was recorded by photographs taken at the place. These photographs have been shown on television.

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO WILLING TO NEGOTIATE CAYS WITH COLOMBIA

PA010459 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Nicaragua is ready to sit down with Colombia at the negotiating table to solve the existing dispute without resorting to international arbitration or a court such as The Hague, Foreign Minister Dr Miguel D'Escoto Brockman told Sucesos [name of newscast] yesterday. Furthermore, he said, talks already started when the first notes were exchanged between the two foreign ministries after several Nicaraguan ships were forced by Colombian warships to leave our own waters.

In its response, Colombia called Nicaragua inelegant because our country asked the United States not to ratify the treaty on the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana cays. However, Foreign Minister D'Escoto Brockman clearly stated that elegance is not at stake, but rather what is right and fair, and Nicaragua stands for both these things.

Asked if the dispute involves the San Andres and Providencia islands also, he replied that Nicaragua's note to Cyrus Vance refers solely to the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana cays. The islands still have not come up.

NEWSMEN ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON MEDIA FREEDOM

PA012357 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Organizations evaluating journalism in Nicaragua have come out urging the respective government officials to keep the nation's information media from plotting against the people. The Union of Journalists of Nicaragua and the Managua Radio Newsmen's Union have issued a communique saying that freedom of expression does not mean the right to broadcast anything by anyone. It also says ideological pluralism does not mean the right to distort and make disturbances to defend whatever any pornographic minds want to broadcast in the information media. The right to inform and be informed is not a birthright.

The communique was stimulated as a result of opinions by some sectors opposed to the Sandinist government and its leaders because of the closing of the newspaper EL PUEBLO on 23 January in Managua. The government junta members and the leaders of the Sandinist front accused this newspaper of being a spokesman of extreme left leaders of the Workers Front and the Peoples Action Movement [MAP] who had begun to promote the sabotage of the people's revolution, by encouraging strikes and stoppages at work centers and slandering the government officials.

The communique says these sectors offend the people, calling them Somozist hordes, only because the people demand respect for their conquests and their leaders and are dedicated to building a new nation in the name of its heroes and martyrs.

The communique adds that the enemies of the revolution claim to be internationalists in order to place the people of Afghanistan on the map. They also make demands on the revolutionary government, which precisely because it does not suffer from the shortsightedness of the crimes committed in Puerto Rico and other places, has not wanted to aline itself with those who have done so much harm to humanity.

EL PUEBLO DIRECTOR SEEKS COURT PROTECTION

PA042300 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1525 GMT 4 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 4 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Melvin Wallace, director of EL PUEBLO, the Marxist-Leninist newspaper that has been closed down in Managua, went before the Masaya Court of Appeals on Sunday to request protection from the tribunal "because he felt that his individual freedom was threatened."

Last week a Managua judge issued an arrest warrant against Wallace after the assistant attorney general in Managua presented formal charges against a group of persons, including the newspaper's director, "of crimes against the people's interests." The newspaper was occupied by members of the Sandinist People's Army on 23 January and it was accused of being a mouthpiece of "counterrevolutionary" organizations.

Wallace has been accused of being one of the chiefs of the "Anti-Somozist People's Militia" which in the government's opinion is the armed fist of the extreme left organizations known as the "People's Action Movement" and "Workers Front."

Persons linked with Wallace said the lawyer will appear today before the respective authorities to give testimony but that he had previously sought the protection of the Masaya Court of Appeals.

COMMENTARY: U.S. PUSHING RENEWED COLD WAR POLICIES

PA041812 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Feb 80 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpt] Gen Robert Schweitzer, U.S. army chief of plans and policy, is currently on an extended tour of the Caribbean. In each country he has visited his statements have been true reflections of the cold war era. Thus, he has reiterated again and again that the objective of his mission is to protect the Caribbean countries from the communist menace, for which he proposes an increased U.S. military presence in the area.

Another emissary has been William Bowdler, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. During his tour of Central America, Bowdler especially (sketched) the way to prevent a true revolutionary process, like that in Nicaragua, from winning in El Salvador. At the same time this high-ranking official of the imperialist government was reiterating Washington's support for the regime in San Salvador, there was an enormous popular demonstration which resulted in over 60 persons dead and hundreds wounded.

Samuel Eaton, deputy assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, also made a trip to South America. In Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay--three of the countries he visited --Eaton did not talk at any time about the violations of human rights which are being committed systematically in those nations. His statements always coincided with those of his hosts and were marked by a rabid and anachronistic anticommunism.

A Pentagon representative, Gen Andrew Goodpaster, commandant of West Point, went to Argentina and Brazil. He is described as a knowledgeable man insofar as the Marxist danger is concerned. In Argentina and Brazil, Goodpaster asked the two countries to join the grain boycott imposed by Washington on the Soviet Union. In exchange he offered not to pressure the Buenos Aires government any further in connection with human rights.

The peoples of our America repudiate these visits by the imperialist emissaries of the United States, main enemy of the continent, which stole half of Mexico's territory, invaded Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Nicaragua, overthrew progressive governments in Guatemala and Chile and set up the bloodiest tyrants in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Those who join Washington's aggressive policies on the continent must be conscious that the so-called rapid deployment forces created by the imperialists are aimed not only at the Middle East. As these self-same senior Pentagon officers have said, these forces will be used wherever, in the opinion of the United States, its interests are in jeopardy.

Jumping on the imperialist bandwagon and supporting the buildup of U.S. military power in the Caribbean is tantamount to accepting a return of the big stick era to our America.

LATIN AMERICAN GROUPS URGE SUPPORT FOR EL SALVADOR

FL021359 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Feb 80 FL

[Text] In Havana City, the Latin American organizations and parties represented in Cuba have issued an appeal to the continent's peoples to remain alert and impede imperialist maneuvers attempting to choke the struggle of the Salvadoran people for their liberation. A combative ceremony of solidarity with the Salvadoran people was held at the main offices of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party in Havana.

On behalf of the Salvadorans, Comrade Maria Luisa Rodriguez made a speech. Other speakers were Roger Gonzalez, representing the Paraguayan Communist Party, and Puerto Rican Socialist Party Central Committee member Felipe (Cirinos), who expressed the support of the Latin American revolutionaries for the cause of that Central American people.

During the ceremony, a joint declaration of Latin American organizations and parties represented in Havana was announced in which they point out that the actions of the Salvadoran people are being carried out at a time when a new liberating revolutionary and democratic movement is taking place, the best example of which is the triumph of the Sandinist National Liberation Front in Nicaragua. The ceremony was held on the 48th anniversary of the execution of Salvadoran communist leader Agustin Farabundo Marti, leader of the people's rebellion of 1932 in El Salvador, whose example is the inspiration of Salvadoran revolutionaries.

POLISARIO OFFICIAL STRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH CUBA

PA011435 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[Statement at ceremony on establishment of diplomatic relations between Cuba and Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) by Bulahe Mohamed Fadel, representative of the POLISARIO Front in Cuba--recorded]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] Knowledge that the governments of Cuba and the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] were establishing diplomatic relations came in the wake of the visit that [name indistinct], assistant secretary general of the POLISARIO Front, made to the island of freedom a few weeks ago. This establishment of relations constitutes very clear confirmation of the solidarity and support of Cuba, the Communist Party of Cuba and the Cuban people for our struggle and our people, who are currently being threatened [words indistinct] threatened by U.S. and French imperialism and by the efforts being made to make them back down [words indistinct].

But they have (?forced) the will of the peoples and they (?have made) our people even more determined to fight until they achieve their objectives of independence [words indistinct] the Saharan people are not alone.

The peoples of the world love freedom, independence [words indistinct] and the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between Cuba and SDAR constitutes further (?evidence) of the international support, the support of the progressive revolutionary countries, for our people's struggle.

1980 TRADE AGREEMENT WITH PORTUGAL SIGNED

FL011140 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Feb 80 FL

[Text] A protocol on the talks and trade agreements for 1980 between Cuba and Portugal was signed Thursday at the offices of the Foreign Trade Ministry in Havana by (Armando Souza de Almeida), Portuguese secretary of state for foreign trade and Manuel Estefania, Cuban vice minister of foreign trade. The protocol calls for the sale of 70,000 tons of Cuban sugar to Portugal in 1980, while Portugal will supply our country with laboratories, medicines, fishing equipment, cork, yarn and other commodities. The delegation led by (Souza de Almeida) ended its visit to Cuba last night.

Portuguese Communist Leader Arrives

FL011838 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Feb 80 FL

[Text] A Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] delegation headed by PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal today arrived in Havana at the invitation of the PCC Central Committee. Cunhal is accompanied by PCF Central Committee member (Antonio dos Santos Murteria). They were welcomed at Jose Marti International Airport by Osvaldo Dorticos, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and Jesus Montane, member of the Central Committee and chief of its department of foreign relations. Others at the airport included Rafael Polanco, deputy chief of the department and Section Chief (Javier Artisonnes).

Party Talks Begin

FL041221 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 4 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The talks between the delegations of the Portuguese Communist Party, headed by its secretary general Alvaro Cunhal and the Cuban Communist Party, headed by Politburo member Osvaldo Dorticos, have begun at the main offices of the PCC Central Committee. During the talks, which are developing in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere, various aspects of the current international situation were examined and matters dealing with relations between the two parties and of interest to the Cuban and Portuguese peoples were discussed.

GDR EDUCATION MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

FL020026 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of education, today received GDR Education Minister Margot Honecker, who is visiting our country. In his talks with the visitor, the Cuban Minister referred to the basic concepts of our country's educational policy and pointed out that today more than three million persons are attending school in the 14 Cuban provinces.

For her part, Minister Margot Honecker noted the fact that every time that Cuba is the topic of conversation, the gains made in education have to be mentioned inasmuch as they constitute an example of what can be done to shape children and youths. After pointing out the willingness of Cuban teachers to help other countries, the GDR minister referred to the possibility of signing agreements dealing with the training of professors, formation of cadres, creation of polytechnic schools and advanced training of teaching personnel.

Castro Attends Embassy Reception

FL041747 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the councils of State and Ministers, last Saturday attended the reception hosted by the GDR Embassy in Cuba in honor of that fraternal socialist country's Public Education Minister Margot Honecker. Also attending the reception were PCC Central Committee members Jose R. Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers, and Fernando Vecino Alegret, ministers of education and higher education, respectively, as well as other members of the Central Committee. First Vice Foreign Minister Rene Anillo and representatives of the diplomatic corps of socialist countries accredited to Cuba were also present. GDR Education Minister Margot Honecker arrived in our country last Thursday at the invitation of our country's Education Ministry.

CARICOM FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET 6-8 FEBRUARY

FL011520 Georgetown Guyana CHRONICLE in English 25 Jan 80 p 1 FL

[Excerpts] The effects of ideological pluralism on the harmonisation of Caribbean foreign policies is on the agenda of a three-day meeting of foreign ministers of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) in Saint Lucia early next month, the CARICOM Secretariat announced yesterday.

Other matters to be discussed at the February 6-8 meeting will include the non-aligned movement, the Rhodesian situation and other southern Africa issues, Belizean independence, and the metropolitan presence in this region.

The secretariat added that the ministers will also deal with issues centering on a proposed meeting of foreign ministers of Caribbean states to be hosted by the Government of the Dominican Republic.

The Secretariat has announced also that officials from the region dealing with Law of the Sea issues will be meeting in St. Kitts February 1-2.

Main agenda item will be issues now before the third United Nations conference on the Law of the Sea.

The Secretariat's acting legal counsel, Albert Matthew, said matters such as the seabed and ocean floor and subsoil beyond the limits of national jurisdiction will be discussed.

Other issues will include landlocked and geographically disadvantaged states, the exclusive economic zone, the delimitation of maritime boundaries and the continental shelf.

The CARICOM session will focus also on mechanisms for the pursuit of regional objectives with respect to the intrusion of extra-regional vessels in the Caribbean as well as pollution and scientific research, he added.

BARBADOS

BUSINESS GROUP CALLS FOR COMMON PROTECTION POLICY

FL041600 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 1 Feb 80 p 2 FL

[Text] A call has been made for a common protection policy in CARICOM.

Making that call last Tuesday was a delegation from the Barbados Manufacturers' Association (BMA), at a meeting with Dr. Paul Chen-Young, a member of a special private sector task force.

The task force is currently carrying out an intensive investigation into private sector development in the region.

The BMA delegation comprised Mr. Peter J. Miller, president; Mr. Gilbert Bruce, first vice-president; and Mr. Lewis Kirton, second vice-president.

The BMA group made the point that several 'bottlenecks' resulted from the fact that the methods of protection for local industries tended to vary from territory to territory...in some cases, it was easier for extra-regional imports to get into a CARICOM country than for products from within the region. This, the group said, was not in keeping with the spirit of the CARICOM treaty and was a hindrance to intra-regional trade.

Looking at other problems affecting the Barbados manufacturing sector, the delegation told Dr. Chen-Young that there was an acute shortage of factory space, but that government was aware of the problem and was, in fact, getting financial assistance from the World Bank for a major factory building programme.

Transportation of cargo within the region also engaged the attention of the group. The association hoped that the memorandum of understanding between the governments of Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago, would, in some measure, improve the transportation situation.

Shortage of Skills

Other matters discussed included labour legislation, pricing mechanisms, technical services to industry, the availability of raw materials, financing, the role of industry-related institutions, and the shortage of management skills.

Dr. Chen-Young is to complete his private sector report by March 30. From Barbados, he goes on to St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago and Dominica.

The task force on private sector activities, established under the auspices of the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development, is the first ever to be set up to examine the problems of, and opportunities for, private investment.

It has been charged with making specific recommendations to the Caribbean Group, on ways to stimulate private sector activities in the region.

The Caribbean Group, established in 1977 to co-ordinate and strengthen external assistance to the Caribbean governments, donor governments and international organisations. [as published]

Countries participating in the task force project are Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

The task force is being funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB).

Its work is being carried out by a team of consultants drawn from both the Caribbean public and private sectors.

COLOMBIA

PRESIDENT SENDS NOTE TO SPAIN CONDEMNING EMBASSY ATTACK

PA020448 Paris AFP in Spanish 0008 GMT 2 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Madrid, 1 Feb (AFP)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today sent a telegram to Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez condemning the attack on the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala. After describing the incident at the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala as an absurd tragedy, the Colombian president indicated that he has sent a protest note to the Guatemalan Government over the gross behavior of the police. Turbay Ayala also noted Colombia's sincere admiration and great friendship for Spain.

GOVERNMENT TO BUILD MILITARY BASE ON SAN ANDRES ISLAND

PA031723 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2235 GMT 2 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Andres Islands, Colombia, 2 Feb (EFE)--Colombian National Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leiva said today that his country's position regarding Nicaraguan claims to the Caribbean cays is "defensive," but that if necessary it could become "offensive." General Camacho and other high-ranking military commanders, among them Navy Commander in Chief Rear Adm Gilberto Baraona, held a military review of the naval and air units patrolling the Colombian cays, after Nicaragua claimed sovereignty over them.

It has been reported that warships and military aircraft will continue a strict patrol of the Roncador, Quitasueno, and Serrano cays until Colombia's sovereignty over the 200-mile limit is settled. During the military commanders' visit here, it was learned that a military base will be built on this island--one of Colombia's main tourist centers--to serve as headquarters for naval operations in the Caribbean area.

VENEZUELA

OAS ENVOY EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR SALVADORAN JUNTA

PA032123 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1724 GMT 3 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Caracas, 3 Feb (EFE)--Hilarion Cardozo, Venezuelan ambassador to the OAS, said that what El Salvador is facing is Marxist armed subversion and not a people's rebellion. Cardozo, who toured Central America, said--in statements published by the newspaper EL UNIVERSAL, among others--that in El Salvador there is a grave situation in the "polarization of violence." Cardozo said, "although we firmly respect the principle of nonintervention, we must stress that we believe in freedom and therefore express our desire to struggle for the establishment of democratic institutions in those countries."

He also said that there is much interest in sending other missions from the Andean Pact to Central America to maintain a constructive dialog. Cardozo said there is obvious social agitation by the poor masses which are trying to improve their living conditions, break the oligarchic structures and modernize the state. He said, "the Marxists are trying to take advantage of these conditions to promote insurrection." He said the Christian Democratic Party is participating in the government junta so as to prevent the exclusive control of power by the military.

Cardozo said that Venezuela supports the Salvadoran Government junta in its quest to establish the opening of democracy. He said if the Salvadoran Government junta falls, the situation in that country will become critical and a strong military government would return with unforeseeable consequences.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 026 6 February 1980

ARGENTINA

ACA Denies 3.5 Million Ton Grain Sale to USSR [O GLOBO 5 Feb] B 1
Hungarian Official Ends Visit, Cites Cooperation [CLARIN 27 Jan] B 1
Briefs: Argentina Elected IFAD Member; Loan to Peru; Agreement With Peruvian Bank B 1

BOLIVIA

Socialist Party Rejects National Unity Cabinet C 1
Private Businessmen Urge Support for National Unity C 1
Briefs: Integration Minister's Activities C 1

BRAZIL

Itamaraty Officials Will Not Meet Soviet Grain Buyer [O GLOBO 5 Feb] D 1
CACEX Releases 1978-79 Soybean Export Figures D 1
Ernesto Geisel Signs Social Democratic Party Charter D 1
Space Institute To Launch First Satellite in 1986 D 1

CHILE

Foreign Minister Cubillos Holds Press Conference E 1
Brazilian Navy Minister Arrives for Talks E 5
Supports 200-Mile Limit E 5
Declines Comment on Sea Outlet E 6
Rejects Idea of Supremacy E 6
Socialists Hold Clandestine Meeting in Mountains E 6

COLOMBIA

Relations To Be Established With PRC, Severed With Taiwan F 1
Ambassador to Nicaragua Recalled F 1
Ministers on Human Rights, Security Situation F 1
President Stresses Need for Impartiality to Regional Authorities F 2
EPL Claims Credit for Kidnaping of Conservative Leader F 2
Police Raids Follow Guerrilla's Escape F 2

PARAGUAY

Government To Purchase Oil From Saudi Arabia, Possibly Iraq [HOY 3 Feb] H 1
Briefs: Return of Development Official; Currency, Banking Figures; Trade Balance, Export Figures; Taiwan Trade Mission H 1

MEXICO

PCM Condemns Soviet Intervention in Afghanistan M 1
Olympic Association Rejects Proposed Boycott M 1

PANAMA

President Carter Invited to Nobel Nomination Dinner N 1
Sandinist Police Arrive for Training Courses N 1
Panamenist Party To Boycott Provincial Elections N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Presidents Carazo, Royo Issue Joint Declaration P 1

EL SALVADOR

Students Take Over Education Ministry P 3
800 Hostages Released P 4
Spanish Embassy Occupied by LP-28 Group P 4
List of Demands P 4
Further Demand P 6
Guatemalan Embassy Machinegunned by ERP P 6

HONDURAS

Police Arrest Patriotic Front Leaders P 6

NICARAGUA

Motives Behind U.S. Loan Questioned P 7
[AVANCE 30 Dec]
USSR Approves Appointment of New Ambassador P 7
1928 Treaty on Islands, Cays Renounced P 8
Treaty Abrogation Hailed P 10
Chamorro Criticizes Arce on EL PUEBLO Statements P 10
[LA PRENSA 31 Jan]
Marxist-Leninist Organizations Analyze Unity Plan P 11
[EL PUEBLO 18 Jan]

CUBA

Castro Receives Ugandan Minister, FRG Party Official Q 1
GDR Education Minister Tours Eastern Provinces Q 1
Nicaraguan Foreign Trade Minister Visits Q 2
Nicaraguan Delegation To View Construction Projects Q 2
Benin Economic Planning Group Visits JUCEPLAN Q 2
Mozambique Planning Minister Arrives for Talks Q 3
Havana Provincial Party Committee Holds Plenum Q 3
Camaguey Party Plenum Discusses Agriculture Q 3
Briefs: New French Ambassador Q 3

CARIBBEAN

CARICOM Meeting To Focus on Ideological Differences S 1
CFC Agrees To Fund Increased Food Production S 1

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

U.S. General Offers Aid To Combat Communism S 1

GRENADA

Bishop Fears Further Nonalined Split S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 28 Jan]

JAMAICA

Prime Minister Manley Rejects IMF Credit Terms S 3
Minister Thompson Returns From Middle East S 3
[DAILY GLEANER 1 Feb]

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Talks Open for EEC Economic Assistance S 3

ACA DENIES 3.5 MILLION TON GRAIN SALE TO USSR

FY060045 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Feb 80 p 18 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires (O GLOBO)--The Association of Argentine Cooperatives (ACA) has denied reports stating that the delegation of representatives of the Soviet trade enterprise Exportkhleb, which deals in the purchase of foodstuffs abroad, has purchased 3.5 million tons of Argentine grain. The Exportkhleb delegation was in Buenos Aires from 30 January to 2 February.

A communique issued by the ACA yesterday states that "no agreement was reached and no contract for the purchase of grain was signed." The communique adds that it was agreed with the Soviet businessmen that in the future shipments of grain to the USSR will be direct instead of going through the International Grain Trade Organization, as has been done in the past.

HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL ENDS VISIT, CITES COOPERATION

FY291726 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 27 Jan 80 p 4 FY

[Excerpt] Pal Racz, Hungarian secretary of state for foreign relations, said that Argentina and Hungary have agreed to create a mixed commission comprised of officials of the two countries to take care of the "technical-scientific aspects of our relations." The Hungarian official made these remarks at Ezeiza International Airport minutes before leaving the country after a visit of a few days, during which the strengthening of trade relations was discussed. Racz said that during his stay in Argentina it was agreed with officials of our country "to carry out regular contacts between the two countries" and that contacts will soon be made "in the cultural field based on a work plan that has been mutually agreed upon."

Regarding trade, he indicated that "studies will be made to examine the possibilities of trade in the future." The Hungarian official also said that his country would participate "in the Argentine public works projects of the next 10 years." He added that during the conversations held with high Argentine officials "we also studied current international matters, and in this regard our points of view are largely similar or coincide." In conclusion, he said: An effort was made to stimulate international cooperation and to defend the results of international detente."

BRIEFS

ARGENTINA ELECTED IFAD MEMBER--It was officially disclosed that Argentina was elected Latin American representative to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) for a period of 3 years. The election took place in Rome last week during a meeting of representatives of that organization. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 22 Jan 80 FY]

LOAN TO PERU--The Argentine National Bank has reported that it has decided to participate, through its branch in Chicago, in a $15 million loan to Peru. This loan will complement $35-million and $17-million loans granted to the Peruvian Industrial Bank by the International Development Bank (IDB) for the financing of several projects in the country. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 22 Jan 80 FY]

AGREEMENT WITH PERUVIAN BANK--The Bank of Argentine Nation has signed a $10-million credit agreement with the Peruvian Reserve Central Bank for financing the purchase of Peruvian capital goods by Argentine importers. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0115 GMT 18 Jan 80 FY]

SOCIALIST PARTY REJECTS NATIONAL UNITY CABINET

PY052242 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1654 GMT 5 Feb 80 PY

[Text] La Paz, 5 Feb (LATIN)--The Socialist Party today adhered to the leftist position not to form a "National Unity" cabinet of a political nature to guarantee the impartiality of the government in the 29 June elections. Political sources reported that the socialist position was presented to interim President Lidia Gueiler by Socialist leader Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz at a meeting they held during the past few hours.

The chief of state has held a number of meetings with leaders of the most important alliances and political parties, seeking to form a political cabinet of a conciliatory nature with the participation of all sectors, a little less than 5 months before the general elections. A balance of power in the executive branch leadership will demonstrate, according to the president, that the government has fulfilled its promise to be "impartial and neutral," as she has stated several times.

His proposal, however, has had different reactions from the consulted leaders: the centrist and rightist forces have accepted it, preparing themselves for participation in the government, while the leftist group has suggested forming an "independent" cabinet, excluding themselves from any commitment.

The Socialist Party last night rejected the presidential initiative, considering itself a party opposing the current government plan, and warned that government concern should be focused on safeguarding democracy in the face of the "unpunished development of a seditious process which is unconcealable to the country," Quiroga Santa Cruz stated.

PRIVATE BUSINESSMEN URGE SUPPORT FOR NATIONAL UNITY

PY052357 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2050 GMT 5 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpts] La Paz, 5 Feb (LATIN)--The Bolivian private enterprises today requested all political parties to form a National Unity cabinet to guarantee the impartiality of the government during the elections scheduled for 29 June.

The main leaders of the Confederation of Bolivian Private Enterprises held a meeting with President Gueiler at midday today at Government House to analyze the political situation. President Gueiler has met several times with the main leaders of political parties in order to form a National Unity cabinet with the participation of all sectors.

As he left Government House, Marcelo Perez, president of the private enterprises confederation, stated that "the government, during this preelectoral phase, should secure the participation of all Bolivian fronts and political parties in order to guarantee impartiality in the coming elections." Perez affirmed this economic sector's "full support" for the elections that have been called for by the government and emphasized "the need to eradicate rumors that seek to destabilize democracy."

BRIEFS

INTEGRATION MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES--Integration Minister Panfilo Anavi went to Caracas today to preside over the regular sessions of the Andean Development Corporation, which will be attended by representatives of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Venezuela. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Feb 80 PY]

ITAMARATY OFFICIALS WILL NOT MEET SOVIET GRAIN BUYER

FY060059 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Feb 80 p 18 FY

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas yesterday stated that Alexandr Naumov, the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry envoy who arrived in Rio de Janeiro on Friday, will not meet with Brazilian Government authorities in Itamaraty.

Naumov is awaited in Brasilia by the Soviet trade representatives to Brazil. Nevertheless, neither the embassy nor the Soviet trade representative has released any information on this Soviet envoy's visit to Brasilia. An employee of the Soviet Embassy has stated that the embassy has no information on this visit, since Naumov has nothing to do with the Foreign Ministry, which is not connected with the Foreign Trade Ministry. Itamaraty has also stated that it has no information on the agenda of this Soviet visitor, who has come to meet with Brazilian exporters to study the possibility of buying soybeans to cover the shortage caused by the United States' boycott. Ambassador Dmitri Jukov in Itamaraty yesterday avoided discussing Naumov's visit.

CACEX RELEASES 1978-79 SOYBEAN EXPORT FIGURES

FY051444 Paris AFP in Spanish 1136 GMT 2 Feb 80 FY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 2 Feb (AFP)--It was reported here that exports of Brazilian soybeans and soybean byproducts during 1979 amounted to 6,348,039 tons worth $1,651,423,000. The information released by the Bank of Brazil's Foreign Trade Department (CACEX) indicates that during 1978, exports of soybeans and soybean byproducts totaled 6,581,128 tons worth $1,514,705,000.

Exports during 1979 included: 638,467 tons of soybeans ($179,506,000); 5,175,838 tons of soy flour and soy cake ($1,138,008,000); and 533,734 tons of soy oil ($333,909,000). Exports during 1978 included: 658,257 tons of soybeans ($169,886,000); 5,416,000 tons of soy flour and soy cake ($1,049,908,000); and 503,602 tons of soy oil ($294,911,000).

ERNESTO GEISEL SIGNS SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY CHARTER

FY050300 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Feb 80 FY

[Text] In his residence in Teresopolis, former President Ernesto Geisel signed this morning the founding charter of the Social Democratic Party. His signature was the third affixed to the charter, following the signatures of President Joao Baptista Figueiredo and Vice President Aureliano Chaves. The ceremony was attended by Senators Jose Sarney and Amaral Peixoto and by Deputy Prisco Viana, secretary general of the party.

SPACE INSTITUTE TO LAUNCH FIRST SATELLITE IN 1986

FY041814 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 4 Feb 80 FY

[Text] The first prototype of the Sonda IV rocket--developed by the Space Activities Institute--is currently undergoing resistance tests. This rocket will be the key element in the current development of a satellite carrier which must be ready in 1986 together with the first Brazilian satellite. The cost of the program for launching the first Brazilian satellite is estimated at 600 million cruzeiros.

FOREIGN MINISTER CUBILLOS HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

PY041714 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1957 GMT 3 Feb 80 PY

[Text of press conference held by Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos with representatives of various information media on 31 January]

[Excerpts] ORBE: What is the significance of the normalization of relations with so important a country as Great Britain, and what are the prospects that these good contacts will be extended to include additional European countries such as Italy, Belgium and others with which we do not have relations at the ambassadorial level?

Cubillos: As you know, the official report on the appointment of our ambassador to London, lawyer Miguel Alex Schweitzer, was released this morning. In addition, we have agreed to the appointment of diplomat John Heath to represent Great Britain in Chile. We attach importance to this report because it involves a degree of normalization of relations with Great Britain.

Channel 13: There are rumors that President Augusto Pinochet will travel to the Philippines on 24 March. Is this true?

Cubillos: There are several countries which expect the president to visit. When these visits are made official I will tell you in an opportune and effective manner.

Channel 7: Minister, at this moment the world is stirred up by the tense international situation, namely the heated situation in Afghanistan. How does the Chilean Government view the development of these events?

Cubillos: Indeed, you have touched on a situation which is disturbing the world. The Chilean Government is following this situation with great interest, with much concern, because we feel that there exists a real threat to world peace. To the extent of our capabilities we have contributed to the cause of peace by supporting resolutions by the Security Council and by giving our support also to positions which we find to be just. We have strongly condemned the invasion of Afghanistan.

Radio Nacional: Mr Foreign Minister, do you agree with what Ambassador Jarpa [Chilean ambassador to Argentina] had said in Buenos Aires, that in terms of world public opinion, the Chilean-Argentine conflict has been overcome?

Cubillos: What Ambassador Jarpa really wanted to say is that world public opinion as well as public opinion in these two countries had entered a stage of expectation and confidence in the mediation process, which has directed the problem toward a peaceful solution.

Channel 13: And what about the remarks made by Adm Issac Rojas in Argentina, that Chile has presented falsified maps to the Holy See?

Cubillos: Those chrages are absolutely false and absurd, and I am not going to make any further comments on them because we do not want to complicate the process of mediation with untimely remarks.

ORBE: Was there any interference by the U.S. State Department at the beginning of the mediation process? A wire service report has insinuated that the U.S. State Department was an element that precipitated the pope's decision to mediate in the Argentine-Chilean conflict.

Cubillos: I have read the press report you are talking about. I do not react to press reports. But I believe that several countries expressed their concern over this conflict at that time.

EL CRONISTA: Mr Foreign Minister, regarding the current Cuban situation, which is quite tedious [tediosa] and uncertain, and what is taking place in some Central American countries, namely in El Salvador, to what extent are these events threatening peace within the continent?

Cubillos: We are also concerned over the situation in Central America. Obviously there are events taking place there which are not conducive to a situation of peace. We just have to wait and see how things develop, and we are ready to cooperate with the efforts other countries of the continent are making to solve this problem, which is seen as threatening.

Channel 9: Will there be an opening toward Chileans who have been given political asylum?

Cubillos: This is a subject that falls under the jurisdiction of the Interior Ministry.

Channel 9: But that would contribute to improving Chilean relations with other countries.

Cubillos: That has to be balanced with the problem of how we want to establish the country's domestic harmony, and the two things go together.

EL MERCURIO: What can you tell us about the visit of the Brazilian navy minister?

Cubillos: The visit of the Brazilian navy minister is being viewed as a ministerial visit, because he has that rank within the Brazilian Cabinet. We attribute special significance to his visit not only because of his importance within the navy but because the visit involves rapprochement between our countries.

Channel 13: Minister, is anything clouding the Chilean political opening toward Asia and Africa?

Cubillos: We continue fulfilling all the goals and policies, which you know well. I think we are going to have, within the international plan, a year filled with activities. There will be visits from here to there and from there to here. We are going to have news about this for the reporters throughout the year, but don't make me tell you now.

Radio Nacional: Minister, new centers of power are being created in the world. How does Chile view the creation of these centers?

Cubillos: What centers are you referring to?

Radio Nacional: For example, a center of power is being created in Asia--Beijing-Tokyo--and the nonalined countries are assuming a more decisive position, and the 38 Muslim countries which met in Pakistan made a decision. In the face of all this, where does Chile stand, how is it viewing these events?

Cubillos: Chile is actively participating in everything which is taking place in the world through the multilateral forums which normally deal with these issues. In addition, in some specific cases when bilateral relations among countries which could be playing an important role are tight, we also engage in significant activity.

What we do, and this is a basic principle of our foreign policy, is try to contribute to the cause of peace. Thus, our contribution, our cooperation and our participation in these activities are founded on basic principles of our foreign policy, seeking not to damage them, because we feel that if these principles are damaged, as has happened in the world, then the problem of a threat to peace occurs. These fundamental principles are non-intervention and respect for international law and especially for treaties.

LA TERCERA: Mr Minister, how do you view the suggestion made by the president of the republic that Chile should not participate in the Olympic games?

Cubillos: I agree completely, and I believe that the answer given by President Pinochet to the letter sent to him by President Carter is very well-founded. I am happy that the Chilean Sports Federation and the Olympic Committee have unanimously supported the suggestion made by the president about the Olympic games. I believe, concerning this topic, that no one should be deceived by the fact that there are persons who say that politics should not mingle with sports. We are now facing a political fact. We have here the fact that a country is at war, attacking another sovereign country. It is this fact that we cannot endorse by our presence in Moscow.

LA TERCERA: Does the Foreign Ministry have some role to play regarding the Chilean decision, Mr Minister?

Cubillos: The Foreign Ministry has the permanent task of advising the president of the republic on international matters.

LA TERCERA: Mr Minister, what is going to be the position of the government regarding the Arica-La Paz railroad tariff problems? The talks in Tarija did not seem to produce an agreement. What are the Chilean Government's arguments for maintaining the railroad tariffs?

Cubillos: The increased tariffs to which you refer do not even cover the cost of maintaining this railroad. Chile, in the measures which are being taken through the state railroad enterprise, has adjusted itself to the current agreements and even postponed that tariff increase for a long time, in the hope of arriving at an agreement at the recent technical commission meeting. Since no agreement was reached, tariffs will gradually increase as of 15 February.

Channel 13: In the Diego Portales Building we were told about the president's travel plans.

Cubillos: That is what I told you.

Newsman: Is there something more specific?

Cubillos: No, that is it.

Channel 9: Is there something more specific that you do not want to tell us?

Cubillos: What happens--this is off the record for all of you in the case of presidential travels; invitations come and go--is that until dates are set, which is a very complex diplomatic process, there exists a commitment between the countries involved not to disclose travel plans. Unfortunately, this is the limitation I face.

Channel 13: But it is a fact that the president is going to the Philippines. It is a fact now. Now, what is its importance?

Cubillos: I do not know.

Channel 9: Indonesia.

Channel 13: What political importance does it have?

Cubillos: I do not know if he is going to the Philippines.

[Sequence of questions and answers as received]

UPI: What of the fact that the Indonesian ambassador affirms that the president will go to his country?

Cubillos: He is stating the intention of his government, because his government is inviting the president. That is what he has stated.

Radio Chilena: Mr Minister, have there been any consultations regarding the five refugees in the Nicaraguan Embassy?

Cubillos: They have not been granted safe-conducts yet, although we are negotiating toward getting them.

LA TERCERA: Are those negotiations taking place through the Costa Rican Embassy, Mr Minister?

Cubillos: No, they are direct negotiations. We have our embassy there; our ambassador is there. Ambassador Gordona is negotiating directly in Managua.

Channel 13: Do you know anything about the incident between the Castro brothers and when it happened?

Cubillos: We do not have any reliable information. We only have information from the press.

Radio Nacional: Brazilian analysts state that the negotiations carried out by the U.S. general and some other State Department envoy were not intended only to get an Olympic boycott, but to establish a higher strategy which the U.S. might eventually carry out in the escalating Middle East conflict.

Channel 13: It is time for decision. In other words, we have the following version of why Chile decided not to participate in the Olympic games. Perhaps Sam Eaton's visit made that possible?

Cubillos: No, that topic was not discussed with him.

Channel 13: We have the impression that the U.S. is coming back to its traditional friends.

Cubillos: Draw your own conclusions.

Channel 9: Why don't you tell us?

Cubillos: No, there is nothing else to tell. A letter from President Carter arrived. The president answered it, as reported by the news media. There is nothing else. We make the decision. The president decides according to the precedents. I believe that this is the correct way; there is nothing else.

Radio Nacional: President Pinochet stated in San Jose de Maipo that he sensed the symptons of a third world war; now the obliging Chilean attitude toward the United States in endorsing the boycott means that we are placing ourselves under the American umbrella.

Cubillos: The Chilean attitude toward the United States is not one of indulgence. It is an attitude which to us, as an independent country, seems correct in facing a world problem.

Radio Nacional: But on American initiative?

Cubillos: They began, but there are times when points of agreement occur that have nothing to do with alinement. With the United States, we have points of agreement and difference. In this case, we have points of agreement.

Channel 13: The deadline for troop withdrawal is 12 February?

Cubillos: I don't remember the date, I think it is the 20th.

LA TERCERA: Mr Minister, has Ambassador Geiger returned to Tehran?

Cubillos: No, not yet.

LA TERCERA: What is the present outlook for that situation?

Cubillos: The internal situation in Tehran is very confusing. We are going to wait a little while longer. There are internal and external struggles. It is a very confusing situation, but we are going to return to Tehran.

BRAZILIAN NAVY MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

FYO41835 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1127 GMT 4 Feb 80 FY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 4 Feb (LATIN)--Upon his arrival here, Brazilian Navy Minister Maximiano da Silva Fonseca expressed his hope that the southern border conflict between Chile and Argentina would end with a fair agreement.

This was Minister Fonseca's answer to a question from a member of the press at Pudahuel Airport. He also explained that his country maintains a neutral position regarding conflicts involving neighboring countries.

The Brazilian navy minister came to Chile in response to an invitation from Adm Jose Toribio Merino, navy commander in chief and member of the government junta, who met him at the airport together with the deputy commander of the Chilean Army, Maj Gen Washington Carrasco.

In answering another question from the press, Minister Fonseca stated that his visit has nothing to do with alleged sales of Brazilian arms to Chile.

Supports 200-Mile Limit

FYO41844 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 4 Feb 80 FY

[Excerpts] Brazil supports the Chilean policy on the 200-mile territorial sea. This statement has been made by Brazilian Navy Minister Adm Maximiano da Silva Fonseca, who today began his activities in Santiago at the invitation of President Augusto Pinochet.

The Brazilian navy minister said that he is very pleased to be visiting Chile. He indicated that he feels great admiration for the professional quality and capacity of the Chilean Armed Forces.

On the controversial issue of the 200-mile limit, he said that Brazil fully supports the Chilean policy. He also said that the Brazilian Government had decreed a law establishing its maritime sovereignty over the 200 miles of patrimonial sea.

[Begin Da Silva recording] This is not only a government law, it is a Brazilian law, just as it is a Chilean law. The 200-mile law is a Brazilian law and not just a government measure. [end recording]

During his visit to Santiago, Admiral da Silva will meet with the president of the republic and with Admiral Merino. He will also visit naval installations in Valparaiso and Talcahuano.

Declines Comment on Sea Outlet

FY051459 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0755 GMT 5 Feb 80 FY

[Excerpts] Brazilian Navy Minister Adm Maximiano da Silva Fonseca, who is in Chile on an official visit, engaged in a number of activities today.

Answering a specific question on Bolivia's aspiration for a sea outlet during a brief meeting with reporters, he said: "It is a Bolivian problem. I cannot issue an opinion in this regard, since it is an issue which falls under the exclusive competence of Bolivia." Prior to his arrival in Santiago, the visiting official noted that Brazil would maintain its neutrality regarding any conflict that might arise between countries in the area. He added that he hoped a friendly solution would be found to the southern border dispute between Chile and Argentina.

Rejects Idea of Supremacy

FY051712 Paris AFP in Spanish 1536 GMT 5 Feb 80 FY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 5 Feb (AFP)--The Brazilian navy minister, Adm Maximiano da Silva Fonseca, said today that the Brazilian Navy does not seek supremacy over its sister institutions in the other Latin American countries but rather seeks to be respected by the great navies of the world.

The high-ranking Brazilian official, who is on an official visit to Chile, met today with Lt Gen Washington Carrasco, acting defense minister, and with Adm Jose Toribio Merino, Chilean Navy commander and member of the government military junta.

SOCIALISTS HOLD CLANDESTINE MEETING IN MOUNTAINS

FY051436 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0745 GMT 5 Feb 80 FY

[Text] Regarding a recent clandestine plenum meeting of the Socialist Party, Jovino Novoa, acting secretary general of the government, said that this is evidence that "extremist activity is still taking place in the country."

This clandestine meeting was reportedly held somewhere in the foothills of the Andes mountains, according to a public statement supplied to the media by the Socialist Party.

Novoa noted that based on the information the government has, "One can assert with complete certainty that these activities are being carried out by small groups lacking the support of the majority."

He added: "The government, nevertheless, has decided to be always alert and to combat any demonstrations of this kind, which undermine national security and bode a retrogression to a period that all Chileans have overcome and to which no one wants to return."

RELATIONS TO BE ESTABLISHED WITH PRC, SEVERED WITH TAIWAN

PA052207 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1807 GMT 5 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 5 Feb (EFE)--Colombia will close its embassy in Taiwan and establish diplomatic relations with communist China in the near future, it was learned here today from reliable sources. The Colombian Government's decision was stated by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala when he took office 18 months ago, but the decision to do it now was in part precipitated by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The PRC's and the United States' common alliance of anti-Soviet interests has helped to speed up the Colombian Government's decision. When the protocol is signed between Bogota and Beijing, Colombia will cancel its diplomatic relations with Nationalist China because the PRC does not have relations with countries that recognize Taiwan. When Colombia establishes diplomatic relations with the PRC, 115 countries will have embassies in Beijing and those having relations with Taiwan will decrease to 20.

AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA RECALLED

PA060126 Paris AFP in Spanish 0121 GMT 6 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 5 Feb (AFP)--Colombia virtually broke diplomatic relations with Nicaragua today and recalled its ambassador in Managua, according to a communique sent to Nicaragua. Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe tonight read the communique to newsmen.

MINISTERS ON HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT, SECURITY SITUATION

PA051447 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 4 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota--Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva today announced a confusing stand concerning the report that Amnesty International will present on violations of human rights in Colombia.

In response to a question posed by this station, Camacho Leyva responded that if Amnesty International's report is not fair, we will not accept it. But in another statement in connection with the same report, Camacho Leyva had said: If it is favorable, fine; if it is not favorable, I will still accept it.

The minister also referred to the country's security situation and, on concluding a meeting with governors, police chiefs and police inspectors, affirmed that all necessary conditions exist to hold satisfactory elections.

For his part, Government Minister German Zea Hernandez reaffirmed today that no action will be taken that might be regarded at violating the citizens' will in connection with their voting rights. Speaking at the end of a meeting of regional authorities, the minister indicated that the president has exhorted the officers to conduct the electoral process rigidly in order to guarantee absolutely free elections.

Commenting on the security situation as reported by the governors, chiefs and inspectors, Zea said that the country does not currently show any signs of unrest. But he admitted that, according to the Caqueta chief's report at the meeting, there have been some problems in that area, where the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia are planning to participate in the elections.

PRESIDENT STRESSES NEED FOR IMPARTIALITY TO REGIONAL AUTHORITIES

PA051452 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 4 Feb 80 PA

[Oscar Dominguez report]

[Excerpts] President Turbay Ayala ordered governors, police chiefs and police inspectors to remain absolutely impartial during the present electoral campaign, adding that if his instructions on this matter go unheeded, he will understand that his subordinates have left him free to relieve them of their posts.

There should not be the slightest doubt regarding the government's impartiality and the guarantee of a free vote, the president said in a lengthy speech at Narino Palace. Turbay Ayala renewed the prohibition included in recent instructions that regional officials must abstain from any interference. According to one of the governors who attended the meeting, the chief of state instructed all of them that the allocations [auxilios] granted must be given out only after the 9 March elections. The president's instructions include the ministers, another governor indicated.

The president added that he will continue visiting various parts of the country as originally planned. He confirmed that next week he will visit Medellin, where he will meet with Panamanian President Aristides Royo, who will remain there until Sunday.

EPL CLAIMS CREDIT FOR KIDNAPING OF CONSERVATIVE LEADER

PA051425 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 4 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Cali, Colombia--The guerrilla organization known as the Popular Liberation Army [EPL] today claimed credit for the kidnaping of Conservative political leader Jose Maria Molano Terreros. The group also demanded 300,000 pesos for the release of the hostage, whom they kidnaped yesterday near Pradera, Valle del Cauca Department.

Molano Terreros is president of the Palmira Conservative Directorate, a councilman and a former deputy to the Valle assembly. It was not yet known this evening whether the Conservative leader's family would negotiate with the guerrillas.

Meanwhile, army and police units are carrying out joint operations aimed at rescuing the new victim. It is worth noting that it had been several months since the pro-China EPL had resorted to kidnapings as a means of financing its activities.

POLICE RAIDS FOLLOW GUERRILLA'S ESCAPE

PA051429 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 4 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--According to military sources, new raids took place today in various parts of the capital and several persons have been arrested. Under specific instructions from the Military Institutes Brigade Command, units from that brigade since Friday have been raiding public and private places where subversives might presumably be found. A waterworks employee identified as Jose Fermin [name indistinct] and a Bogota Superior Court official named Gregorio Oviedo are among those arrested.

The raids began in the wake of guerrilla Adelaida Abadia (Rey's) escape. Her companions, members of the workers self-defense movement, helped her escape 5 days ago in a spectacular and daring operation. Those arrested are being interrogated at the Usaquen Barracks.

GOVERNMENT TO PURCHASE OIL FROM SAUDI ARABIA, POSSIBLY IRAQ

PY051830 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 3 Feb 80 p 12 PY

[By Tomas Riquelme]

[Excerpts] Mauricio Jose Troche--Industry Minister Delfin Ugarte Centurion reported yesterday that Paraguay will purchase oil from Saudi Arabia. Negotiations to this effect have been carried out by Paraguayan diplomatic missions in the Arab countries. An official delegation composed of representatives of several government institutions will visit some Arab countries this week to purchase semiheavy petroleum [petroleo semipesado].

In connection with this, the industry minister noted that negotiations will be conducted in a direct manner, government to government. This will guarantee our country's oil supply in the future. The objective of these negotiations is to achieve greater price advantages, since the Paraguayan oil refining company presently purchases oil from Algeria at very high prices.

Asked about the present consumption of oil and oil derivatives in Paraguay, the industry minister reported that 4 million barrels of oil per year are needed to supply domestic demand and that the present trend shows demand increasing at an annual rate of 15 percent.

About the negotiations being carried out by diplomatic missions in Arab countries, the industry minister said that there is a possibility that Paraguay will acquire oil from Iraq since that country has shown interest in the Paraguayan proposal on this matter.

BRIEFS

RETURN OF DEVELOPMENT OFFICIAL--Efrain Dario Centurion, under secretary of economic affairs of the Foreign Ministry and president of the River Plate Basin Development Fund returned from Bolivia yesterday. During his visit to Bolivia he met with President Lidia Gueiler, Foreign Minister Julio Garret, Finance Minister Augusto Cuadro Sanchez, Integration Minister Panfilo Anavi and President of the Bolivian Central Bank Wenceslao Alba. Centurion also visited the cities of Cochabamba, Santa Cruz and Sucre, where he swore in Roberto Ancarola as executive secretary of the River Plate Basin Development Fund. [Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 4 Feb 80 p 3 PY]

CURRENCY, BANKING FIGURES--The Paraguayan Central Bank reported that the issue of currency during 1979 increased by 6,265,000,000 guaranies, demand deposits increased by 2,991,000,000 guaranies and deposits in foreign currency increased by 6,621,000,000 guaranies. The Central Bank also granted credits to various sectors of the economy in 1979 totaling 10,227,500,000 guaranies. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 2 Feb 80 p 11 PY]

TRADE BALANCE, EXPORT FIGURES--Last year's trade balance showed a deficit of 110 percent. This was caused by the negative import-export balances for 1978 and 1979, which added up to $60 million and $126 million, respectively. Exports for 1979 amounted to $305.1 million, which represents a 20-percent increase over 1978 figures. Imports amounted to $431 million, which represents an increase of 35 percent. [Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 31 Jan 80 p 1 PY]

TAIWAN TRADE MISSION--A trade mission from Taiwan interested in investing in Paraguay has arrived. The mission headed by K. Hung represents the Taiwan National Industry Confederation and has met with Industry and Commerce Minister Delfin Ugarte Centurion. [Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 30 Jan 80 p 5 PY]

PCM CONDEMNS SOVIET INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

PA011540 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0309 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Jan (EFE)--The Mexican Communist Party today labeled the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan a "mistake" because it violated the "principles of sovereignty and self-determination." In a statement to the weekly PROCESO, Deputy Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, secretary general of the party, explained that in the case of Afghanistan, the socialist solidarity should have been expressed in ways other than sending in troops.

After pointing out that the military intervention "obstructs the development of the domestic class struggle," he said it "permits U.S. propaganda to attribute to socialism methods which are inherent in imperialism." Martinez Verdugo recalled that "Marx and Engels warned that the victorious proletariat of one country could not bring happiness to another nation through violence without undermining its own cause."

However, he conceded that there were "evident" risks of Chinese and U.S. intervention in Afghanistan, "but we believe that even this real threat does not justify sending troops to another country because this means admitting to the concept of spheres of influence, which we reject."

The Mexican Communist Party, which obtained legal standing last year and elected five deputies, had condemned the invasion of Czechoslovakia as "interference in the internal affairs of a communist party and a socialist nation."

OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION REJECTS PROPOSED BOYCOTT

PA060210 Paris AFP in Spanish 2319 GMT 5 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Feb (AFP)--The Association of National Olympic Committees (ACNO) today rejected the move to boycott the Olympic games in Moscow and urged its 141 member countries to participate in them. The ACNO decision was announced by the members of its executive council at the end of a 2-day meeting in Mexico.

In a press communique, the council expressed its full confidence that the International Olympic Committee and its leaders will make the appropriate decisions to reject any external pressure on the Olympic movement and the Olympic games with the intention of changing existing arrangements for the holding of the 22d Olympiad.

In another resolution announced in the communique, the ACNO council decided to encourage and advise the national Olympic committees to fully respect the obligations established in rule 24-C of the Olympic charter in replying to the invitation to the 22nd Olympic games.

The council indicated that it had reached these decisions on the basis of the following considerations:

Participation in the Olympic games is the culmination of the preparation, training, effort, sacrifice and enthusiasm of the youth of the world.

The goal of the Olympic movement is to achieve better understanding and respect through competition in the Olympic games.

The constitution of the Olympic movement is designed to achieve those objectives.

The games should be used only as an instrument to promote the Olympic movement and sports.

PRESIDENT CARTER INVITED TO NOBEL NOMINATION DINNER

PA051835 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1557 GMT 5 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Panama City, 5 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter has been invited to visit Panama and attend a dinner 13 February at which he and Gen Omar Torrijos will be named candidates for the 1980 Nobel Peace Prize.

The invitation was sent to Washington by the president and vice president of the committee supporting the nominations, Blas Celis and Diogenes Cedeno Cenci. Celis is president of the Panamanian National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives and Cedeno Cenci is rector of the National University.

Carter and former government chief Omar Torrijos were officially nominated to receive the Nobel Peace Prize because their supporters consider the signing of the U.S.-Panama Canal Treaties a great contribution to world peace.

A spokesman for the nominating committee told ACAN-EFE today that a prompt reply is expected from Carter, whose invitation includes his wife Rosalynn and other relatives. More than 1,500 Panamanians have already bought tickets to attend the dinner.

SANDINIST POLICE ARRIVE FOR TRAINING COURSES

PA050209 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 4 Feb 80 PA

[Text] A total of 120 members of the Nicaraguan Sandinist Police arrived today in Panama to attend training courses in various branches of this public service. Carlos de Diego, political adviser of the Panamanian Embassy in Managua, said the police training is part of the contribution of the Panamanian people and government to the reconstruction of Nicaragua. A Panamanian Air Force aircraft brought the Sandinist policemen who will be trained in criminal investigation, forensics, immigration work and other specialized services. Panama has been training groups of Nicaraguan policemen since the triumph of the Sandinist revolution and has also donated uniforms, equipment and a fleet of patrol cars with radio units.

PANAMENIST PARTY TO BOYCOTT PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

PA051601 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 5 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Maintaining its policy of political intransigence, the Panamenist Party, headed by Dr Arnulfo Arias, will refrain from participation in elections for provincial representatives on 6 August. The Panamenist National Directorate, made up of Arias, Maria Santodomingo de Miranda, Jorge Pacifico Adames, Hildebrando Nicosia, Jacobo Salas and Guillermo Endara issued a communique today stating that the party will not participate in the elections.

Last week it was rumored in political circles that the Panamenists would participate in the 6 August elections to choose the 19 provincial representatives to make up the national legislation council.

The communique adds that the Panamenist Party remains firmly convinced that the pseudoelections to be held will only serve to perpetuate the regime.

Meanwhile, National Opposition Front [FRENO] circles were somewhat disconcerted over the attitude of the Panamenists who, being an important force within the front, failed to consult with the other parties before making this decision, which would in practice affect the strength of other political groups within FRENO.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENTS CARAZO, ROYO ISSUE JOINT DECLARATION

PA030458 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 2 Feb 80 PA

[Joint declaration by the presidents of Panama and Costa Rica at the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry in San Jose on 2 February--read by announcer]

[Text] Invited by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo, the president of the Republic of Panama, Dr Aristides Royo made a state visit to Costa Rica accompanied by his wife, Adela Ruiz de Royo, and a delegation including Foreign Minister Dr Carlos Ozores Typaldos and Planning Minister Dr Gustavo Gonzalez.

During the visit, talks were held between the two presidents and their associates in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere filled with understanding. On the Costa Rican side, the talks included Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, Government and Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria, Planning Minister Wilburg Jimenez Castro and Deputy Foreign Minister Bernard H. Niehous Quesada.

Both delegations learned about the achievements of each other's countries in the fields of economics, education, culture and development as well as their efforts to satisfy the needs of their two peoples. Both presidents fully agreed on the basic problems of the world today and agreed that the goals of our peoples should be in line with the goals and purposes of the UN and the OAS. They also agreed that the promotion of social progress and the improvement of the standard of living can be achieved only under conditions of peace and under a broader concept of freedom; conditions which allow the existence of justice and an essential respect for human rights.

The two groups emphasized the right of peoples to choose the economic, social and political systems most in agreement with their characteristics without foreign pressure or interference. The presidents said only a lasting peace can create the conditions to solve the fundamental problems of today's world. They appealed jointly for peace, an end to repression and torture, and a halt to terrorism. They declared their support for the existence of democracy on the continent. The presidents agreed to fight for these principles in their own countries and in international forums.

Panamanian President Aristides Royo enthusiastically referred to President Carazo's noble and generous idea for the creation of a university for peace in Costa Rica to train individuals and expressed his satisfaction with the support given at the UN to this idea.

Both Panama and Costa Rica emphasized the meaning of the nonalined policy as an independent factor recognized by a large number of countries as necessary for the resolution of the most important problems of today's world and for solving the problems caused by the policy of blocs.

The Costa Rican side said it will continue observing with interest the continuous development of the nonalined movement and will especially watch its struggle for the economic emancipation of weak states. This is because the Costa Rican Government believes it vital for poor nations to have full autonomy in their political and social positions as the only way of consolidating a new political and social order in the world.

The two sides expressed their support for a new international economic system based on justice and equity in the exchange of products, just prices for staples and in established norms in the Charter for the Economic Rights and Duties of States.

Analyzing the world economic situation, Panama and Costa Rica agreed that it has deteriorated as a result of the trends affecting international economic relations. The developing world's purchasing power has been constantly decreasing, making the growing indebtedness of poor countries more acute. The constant increase in the price of petroleum, its byproducts and other products and articles manufactured from it, as well as the problem of monetary exchange and capital goods which become more expensive each day--all these make it difficult to maintain sustained development.

The two groups expressed their intention of maintaining, in regional and world forums, and especially in UNCTAD, a firm attitude in favor of reviewing the existing rules on finances, trade, currencies, and science and technology--especially for the hydrocarbons policy.

They also said the impact of the increase in the prices of hydrocarbons, which makes energy more expensive, as well as increases in imported products and shipping rates, must be taken into consideration by petroleum-producing countries in order to establish special procedures to compensate and reduce the harm caused to countries like Panama and Costa Rica, which are striving to develop. The present energy problem involves the transfer of wealth from the petroleum-importing countries to those countries that have and export hydrocarbons.

The two countries find themselves compelled to divert urgently needed resources to pay the increased prices to the petroleum producers.

Even though the two countries share the hope that the industrialized countries will pay a more equitable price for nonrenewable products, they believe that, because of the condition and development level of their countries, they should be given preferential treatment which will allow them to maintain and extend some of the gains attained in social and economic fields.

The presidents of Panama and Costa Rica expressed their determination to attain a just price for their export products and to strive to eliminate tariff and protection barriers that are put up by industrialized countries.

The two presidents agreed to join efforts in the search for new sources of energy as well as the development of joint projects, especially in the use of sugarcane as a fuel. They also expressed the need of the region's peoples to reorganize their free-trade systems by means of treaties--be they bilateral or multilateral--and they agreed to do everything in their power to support efforts to perfect and complement free trade regions in the isthmus.

The two presidents expressed their great satisfaction at the signing during this visit of the agreement to delimit ocean boundaries as well as of the agreement for free transit through the Panama Canal. These instruments show the degree of understanding existing between the two countries.

They reasserted their support for the principle of the extension of territorial waters to 200 nautical miles and agreed to join efforts in providing a joint watch of this area. In turn, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo said to Panamanian President Aristides Royo that his administration, on this date, has signed the bill for the approval of the protocol which guarantees the neutrality of the Panama Canal.

The two sides expressed their intention to continue efforts in their respective countries to implement cooperation on the border because they are convinced this will increase economic activity and will improve the standard of living in the region, thereby contributing to improving still more the fraternal ties existing between the two countries.

They also revealed progress in this respect and expressed their satisfaction that for the first time they are implementing what was agreed to in previous meetings. They congratulated each other on the development of the friendship park project and urged the continuation of this effort.

The two presidents reasserted their firm decision to cooperate to prevent the waging of subversive activities against law and order along the border region.

They noted the importance granted to reciprocal cooperation and the exchange of experiences by means of a horizontal technical cooperation between the two countries.

They will also act jointly to review the concepts used to evaluate the levels of development which are used by organizations in granting technical cooperation and credits. This will help them avoid the harm done to their countries in the past.

The two presidents agreed that the multinational banana marketing corporation is a liberating effort and a commercial organization that will guarantee the attainment of meaningful economic goals in their countries.

The marketing of one of the main export products of the two countries, such as bananas, implemented under conditions of sovereign respect and dignity, deserves full support and encouragement, according to a policy of developing the main sources of employment and foreign currency.

Therefore, they propose to present this banana marketing organization as an example of constructive cooperation and will fully support it so that it will expand and consolidate, seeking a fairer share of these resources for the development of their peoples.

They agreed to begin, at the earliest date possible, negotiations to sign an air transport agreement between Panama and Costa Rica.

Considering the agreement in the viewpoints between the two sister countries regarding important foreign policy affairs and world problems the two sides have agreed to continue their established habit of mutual consultations and the establishment of contacts at the Foreign Ministry level and concerning decisions at the most important world and regional forums.

The two presidents signed the present declaration at San Jose, Republic of Costa Rica on 2 February 1980. Rodrigo Carazo Odio, president of Costa Rica, Dr Aristides Royo, president of the Republic of Panama.

EL SALVADOR

STUDENTS TAKE OVER EDUCATION MINISTRY

PA051752 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1716 GMT 5 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 5 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--A large group of students, members of the leftist movement of Revolutionary High School Students [MERS] this morning occupied the Education Ministry in the center of the capital. The students are demanding that the present education authorities bring charges against former Education Minister Maria Angelica Diaz, who held office during Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's administration. Romero was overthrown last October.

The Education Ministry, next to the National Library, has approximately 1,200 employees. Apparently Education Minister Eduardo Benjamin Colindres and Deputy Minister Oscar Ramirez Perez are inside. Colindres' wife, Julieta Otero, is already a hostage of the 28 February People's Leagues, which has occupied the Christian Democratic Party headquarters in San Salvador since last Tuesday.

The MERS had planned a march for today to protest the payment of social benefits and other requirements in the government controlled schools. They are also demanding the massive entry of [words indistinct] and the trial of other ministry officials.

There is speculation that the students took advantage of the fact that Minister Colindres had already agreed to meet the students to break into the ministry and take over. The students have not said how long they will remain inside the ministry.

800 Hostages Released

PA060151 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2331 GMT 5 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 5 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Approximately 800 of the 2,000 hostages held at the Salvadoran Education Ministry were released this afternoon by members of the Movement of Revolutionary High School Students (MERS) who took over the ministry this morning. The MERS is demanding greater funds for public high schools and a decrease in transportation fares.

Education Minister Eduardo Colindres and Deputy Minister Oscar Ramirez are still being held hostage.

Colindres' wife is being held hostage by the 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28) at the headquarters of the Christian Democratic Party.

The LP-28 took over the Spanish Embassy here today and is holding 12 persons hostage including the ambassador, Victor Sanchez-Mesas.

SPANISH EMBASSY OCCUPIED BY LP-28 GROUP

List of Demands

PA051945 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1850 GMT 5 Feb 80 PA

[Relayed by San Jose Radio Reloj]

[Excerpt] We now have Elsa, one of the members of the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] who occupied the Spanish Embassy a few moments ago and who have several requests to make as a condition for vacating it. Here are the LP-28 members: [telephone connection]

[Woman] Attention, Salvadoran people: A few minutes ago members of the LP-28 occupied the Spanish Embassy to demand the following:

We demand the release of four of our comrades who were arrested in La Union Department. Their names are Rodolfo Vasquez, member of the National Political Committee of the LP-28; Adilio Cruz, member of the Eastern Regional Committee of the LP-28; Comrades Hector Canales and Eduardo Vasquez, also members of our organization. We demand the release of our four comrades who were arrested by repressive elements of the National Guard.

We also demand the release of our comrades of the United Popular Action Front [FAPU] who were taken prisoner when the repressive corps evicted them from the San Francisco and San Miguel churches after repressing those occupying them.

We also demand that the OAS send a committee to this country to make a complete, objective analysis of the present crisis and circulate it throughout the world, because at this time we are experiencing bloody repression by the military junta and the Christian Democratic Party.

We also ask for a permanent Red Cross committee to come here, since the Red Cross here in the country at present is ignored. Therefore we demand a permanent Red Cross committee to give assistance to our people, who are currently experiencing a war situation.

We also ask the Spanish Government to break relations with the Salvadoran regime, the Salvadoran Government, because at this time, this government, just as in previous years, is as given to repression, massacre and criminality as was the Romero regime. Actually, it is worse than the Romero regime.

In addition, with this occupation we wish to express solidarity with the struggle of the Guatemalan people, who are also waging a struggle for their final liberation, and at this time the occupation of the Spanish Embassy is also to express solidarity with the sister people of Guatemala.

[Question] Elsa, what persons are inside the Spanish Embassy? Are the Spanish ambassador and other dignitaries present?

[Answer] The ambassador is present. So are the consul and the rest of the staff, as well as other persons who happened to be in here.

[Question] Has a list of these persons, including the ambassador, been prepared?

[Answer] We will issue a list later. We have just arrived and that is one of the things being done.

[Question] How long will you remain in the Spanish Embassy?

[Answer] The occupation of the Spanish Embassy is for an indefinite period--until we have attained our most important objectives.

[Question] How are you going to obtain food for yourselves and the hostages?

[Answer] Well, we ask the Salvadoran people to cooperate, to support this occupation, as they always have, because this is a popular struggle, a struggle of the people, and the people have always responded to the call of their popular organizations. At this time, the LP-28 calls on all the sectors of the country, to the Salvadoran people in general, to the women who sell in the markets, to come here and leave groceries to allow us to subsist during this occupation, which is part of the revolutionary struggle being waged by our country.

[Question] Could you give me the address of the Spanish Embassy to allow the listeners of YSU to know exactly where this embassy is located, Ilsa?

[Answer] It is located on North 51st Avenue, near Roosevelt Avenue.

[Question] Exactly. We know the area. How many LP-28 members are in the Spanish Embassy at this time?

[Answer] Well, several of our comrades are here. We are prepared to take this occupation to its final consequences, that is, until we achieve our objectives. We are not going to give a definite number, since this is a people's occupation and there are many LP-28 members who are also part of the Salvadoran people.

Further Demand

PA060110 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0048 GMT 6 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 5 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The occupiers of the Spanish Embassy in San Salvador this afternoon added a new demand to their list: the release of Mario Rolando Aguinado Carranza, secretary general of the National Democratic Union, who was kidnaped here this afternoon by unidentified individuals.

One of the occupiers, who identified himself as Carlos Argueta, reported the new demand to ACAN-EFE over the telephone. He said he was a 21-year-old worker.

Argueta said that although the 28 February People's Leagues had occupied the Panamanian Embassy here several weeks ago, the present occupiers were not the same as those involved in the Panamanian Embassy takeover.

GUATEMALAN EMBASSY MACHINEGUNNED BY ERP

PA051334 Paris AFP in Spanish 0435 GMT 5 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Feb (AFP)--The Guatemalan Embassy here was machinegunned this evening by one of the clandestine groups operating in the country.

In a telephone call to the media, an anonymous speaker said the perpetrators of the attack were members of the Revolutionary People's Army. The speaker added that the attack was a reprisal against Guatemala for the Guatemalan police attack on the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala, which cost the lives of (?39) persons.

Police said nobody was hurt in the attack.

HONDURAS

POLICE ARREST PATRIOTIC FRONT LEADERS

PA052236 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1621 GMT 5 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 5 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran police yesterday arrested several teachers, peasants and students who are leaders of the opposition Patriotic Front [PF]. The arrested individuals were held responsible for organizing a demonstration yesterday to protest the price increase of urban bus fares announced by the bus owners but not authorized by the government.

The PF is an organization that includes teachers associations, students federations, unregistered political parties, and social Christian labor federations and unions.

The best-known leaders arrested last night are Reynaldo Erazo, president of a branch of the Professional Association for the Improvement of Teaching in Honduras [COLPROSUMAH], and Marcial Euceda, secretary general of the National Union of Peasants. The COLPROSUMAH charged that several more of its leaders are wanted by investigators and they do not discard the possibility that others will be arrested in the next few hours.

Yesterday's demonstration degenerated into disturbances in several parts of the city and seven buses were seriously damaged by the enraged mobs.

The bus owners increased the fares from 15 to 20 cents [Honduran] (from 7.5 to 10 cents U.S.). More than 20 individuals suspected of participating in vandalizing the buses were seized in a theater after police broke up a mob by shooting into the air.

NICARAGUA

MOTIVES BEHIND U.S. LOAN QUESTIONED

PA051854 Managua AVANCE in Spanish 30 Dec 79 p 16 PA

[Editorial]

[Text] The U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee recently approved a $75-million package for Nicaragua: $5 million as a grant and the remainder in loans to "purchase articles from the United States."

All this sounds very good to some circles here, but let us look now at the intentions of that imperialist country's rulers.

According to an AP report in a local paper, members of the Carter government have said one of the objectives of the "aid" is "to promote a coalition government in Nicaragua instead of a Marxist regime, which implies pressure to give the bourgeoisie and the oligarchy a prominent place in the Nicaraguan Government.

From the economic viewpoint, the interventionist aspirations of the imperialist banks have not changed in essence, only in form. The aim is to perpetuate their political influence with the support, this time, of reformist groups in Latin America and international reactionaries.

In view of the fact that they have retained their traditional policy--openly admitting their intention to manipulate the economic "aid" by interfering with national politics to protect their interests and those of their local puppets throughout Central America--the imperialists are clearly demonstrating their intention to maintian neocolonialist domination in a more subtle and thus more dangerous manner. Of course it will be very difficult for them to intervene successfully in today's Nicaragua, but it is important to know what kind of aid we can expect from the U.S. Government: usurious loans with interventionist intentions. To believe otherwise is to daydream.

USSR APPROVES APPOINTMENT OF NEW AMBASSADOR

PA052239 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2243 GMT 4 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 4 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Soviet Ggovernment has given its approval of Ricardo Wheelock Roman, a lawyer, for the post of Nicaraguan ambassador to that country.

Wheelock Roman was appointed Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras in September but he never got to present his credentials and returned to his country after several incidents with the Honduran secret police which strained relations between Honduras and Nicaragua.

Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry sources today reported that Wheelock Roman, who will be the first Nicaraguan ambassador to the Soviet Union, will leave for Moscow in late February.

1928 TREATY ON ISLANDS, DAYS RENOUNCED

PA051704 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] The Nicaraguan Government junta this afternoon renounced the Barcenas Meneses-Esguerra Treaty by which the Caribbean islands of San Andres and Providencia became possessions of the Colombian Government in 1930. Here is the communique read by Comdr Daniel Ortega.

[Begin recording] Like good Nicaraguans, we are doing what any Colombian citizen would have done in similar circumstances. The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, the government that emerged from the very struggle of our people and which is totally dedicated to the task of recovering, maintaining and defeinding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Nicaragua, an indisputable right of free nations, cannot remain unmoved in the face of the attempts of other nations which are endeavoring to dismember the fatherland's territory.

Historical circumstances since 1909 had prevented true defense of our continental shelf, jurisdictional waters and insular territories on the continental shelf. The absence of sovereignty was manifested by the imposition on our country of two treaties harmful to Nicaragua, the Bryan-Chamorro Treaty of 5 August 1914, whose abrogation was one of the many parodies of the dictatorship since the U.S. Government considered that treaty useless, and the treaty known as the Barcenas Meneses-Esguerra Treaty, whose signing was imposed on Nicaragua in 1928 and whose ratification, also by force, occurred in 1930. That is, both acts were effected under the total political and military occupation of Nicaragua by the United States.

But the Barcenas Meneses-Esguerra Treaty was not only the product of imposition by a world power against a weak and small country; it was also kept secret for some time and executed in flagrant violation of the Nicaraguan Constitution in effect at the time, which absolutely forbade the signing of treaties that implied any injury to the nation's sovereignty or the dismemberment of the nation's territory.

The Barcenas Meneses-Esguerra Treaty, in addition to being detrimental to Nicaragua, implied the occupation of a large part of our insular territory--the San Andres and Providencia islands and the surrounding cays, among them the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana.

This injustice becomes more obvious since all of these islands, islets, cays and bars are an integral and indivisible part of the Nicaraguan Continental Shelf, underwater territory that is the natural extension of the principal territory and therefore is unquestionably sovereign Nicaraguan territory.

At that time, the general of free men, Augusto Cesar Sandino, struggled heroically in the northern mountains of Nicaragua. He was a symbol of the anti-imperialist determination of the Nicaraguan people, and his struggle succeeded in safeguarding not only the nations' but also Latin American honor.

Much time has passed since the Barcenas Menesses-Esguerra Treaty. But the fact is that on 19 July 1979 Nicaragua did not recover its national sovereignty since it had been impossible in the period before the victory of our people to protect the insular, coastal and underwater territory of Nicaragua.

The signing on 8 September 1972 of a treaty between the United States and Colombia is simply the completion of the territorial despoilment of Nicaragua initiated in 1928.

These circumstances impose on us the patriotic and revolutionary duty of declaring null and void the Barcenas Meneses-Esguerra Treaty of 24 March 1928, ratified on 6 March 1930, in a historical concept that incapacitated as rulers the presidents imposed by the U.S. intervention forces in Nicaragua and which violated, as has already been pointed out, the principles of the national Constitution then in effect.

The revolutionary Government of Nicaragua does not wish to pass up this opportunity to inform the brotherly people and Government of Colombia that this measure does not constitute an offense against a nation that we have always loved and respected and whose people were in beautiful solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people for national liberation.

It is our intention that both the people and government know that Nicaragua does not claim territories within the Continental Shelf of Colombia, or 100 or 200 miles inside its continental territory, but a territory which geographically, historically and legally is an integral part of the national territory of Nicaragua.

It is our firm decision and intent to solve this problem, which unfortunately appears to set at odds two brother nations, in a bilateral way and within the strictest norms of respect and friendship recognized by international law, without implying in any way that Nicaragua recognizes the validity of the Barcenas Meneses-Esguerra Treay, but simply that we are defenders at any cost of the unity and concord of Latin America, a regional community of which our two nations form a part.

Therefore, the doors of dialog are open between our two countries, aware as we are that both Colombia and Nicaragua have inherited historical situations, greater knowledge of which will make Colombia see the justice behind our position, since it constitutes a historical truth that Nicaragua was dispossesed of these territories in an abusive way, contrary to the principles of international law and to the principles that have regulated relations among the Latin American countries.

The reincorporation of these territories into the Nicaraguan nation should not be interpreted in any way as a weakness of the Colombian Government, but as tangible proof of the respect for justice and reason which traditionally has been exercised by the people and the Government of Colombia, whom we believe have not surrendered to a policy of despoilage in detriment to a nation which never throughout its history has expressed anything other than sympathy and love toward a people with whom they share in origin, a language and many common aspirations.

Given in Managua, capital of the Republic of Nicaragua, on the fourth day of the month of February of 1980, Year of Literacy. [end recording]

Treaty Abrogation Hailed

PA051713 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] The nullification and invalidation of the harmful Barcenas Meneses-Esguerra Treaty constitutes one more response by the popular Sandinist revolution to the heroic and militant Nicaraguan people. The nefarious heritage of the rulers who governed Nicaragua is being buried in history's pages, thanks to the measures and responses given by the Sandinist popular revolution to the heroic Nicaraguan people.

All our people know too well--because they themselves suffered because of it--that those rulers were always malformed creatures spawned by the White House. They always surrendered Nicaragua's resources. They always traded in the blood of Nicaraguan brothers, as the Somozist dictatorship did with the head of Augusto Cesar Sandino, the general of free men, which it surrendered to U.S. imperialism in exchange for the right to stay in power.

The announcement of the nullification and invalidation of the Barcenas Meneses-Esguerra Treaty, through which the United States turned over to Colombia a portion of our nation's territory in complicity with the then Nicaraguan head of state, means for Sandino's fatherland a further step toward the dignity and self-determination of the Sandinist and revolutionary people of Nicaragua.

Visibly moved, Companeros Miguel D'Escoto, Nicaraguan foreign affairs minister, and Daniel Ortega, member of the junta and of the Sandinist National Liberation Front's Joint Directorate, reiterated yesterday afternoon at Government House that Nicaragua will no longer be a tool of imperialism because now it has a vanguard watching over the nation's sovereignty and self-determination.

The nullification of the ill-famed treaty also means to Nicaragua a further step toward consolidation of the revolutionary process because this revolutionary step confirms once more that our leaders will neither sell out nor surrender to the world powers which are trying--through every possible means--to meddle nefariously in the development of this eminently popular revolution.

CHAMORRO CRITICIZES ARCE ON EL PUEBLO STATEMENTS

PA052310 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 31 Jan 80 p 2 PA

[Pedro J. Chamorro Barrios article: "The Same 'Medicine'?"]

[Text] Comdr Bayardo Arce has threatened "other communications media" by warning that if they do not change their attitude they will receive "the same medicine" the newspaper EL PUEBLO got. This threat reveals that certain media are also in danger of being closed.

I do not believe Commander Arce is referring to the Sandinist television system, the Sandinist radio network or the newspaper BARRICADA. By simple deduction this means that he was referring to other media which are not "completely saturated" by the massive propaganda of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. The only ones left are LA PRENSA, Radio Mil--which transmits the best daily Nicaraguan newscast aired by the notable newsman, Oscar Leonardo Montalvan--Radio Mundial, Radio Corporacion, Mi Preferida, Radio Amor, Radio Catolica, Radio Dario and so forth. Of course, none of these has taken the same attitude that EL PUEBLO had.

For this reason, I do not fully understand to whom is he referring when he speaks of applying "the same medicine." I want to remind him, however, that it is not a new medicine. It was used a lot by the previous regime with negative results.

Commander Arce smugly says that the right to apply the medicine in question was granted to him by the revolution itself. I only recall that one of the main points of the basic statute of the guarantees recognizes "the unrestricted right to freedom of speech." This seems to be obsolete today, only 6 months after the victory. Was this only done to improve our "image abroad?"

Commander Arce described the just protest for the arbitrary and shameful way in which the old prescription was applied against EL PUEBLO as legal or "bourgeois" formalities.

I am publicly lodging my protest over the threats against independent journalism that Commander Arce made. He, who was a newsman, now wants to intimidate independent journalists with dictatorial formulas. Today it may happen to you and tomorrow it may be my turn. May God keep us from having to take the same medicine.

MARXIST-LENINIST ORGANIZATIONS ANALYZE UNITY PLAN

PA261918 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 18 Jan 80 pp 1, 4, 5 PA

[Joint Marxist-Leninist statement issued by the People's Action Movement, the Marxist-Leninist Youth and the Workers Front in connection with the national unity campaign--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] A campaign that is being called the national unity campaign is underway in our country. Our organizations, the People's Action Movement [MAP] (a Marxist-Leninist organization), the Marxist-Leninist Youth [Juventud Marxista-Leninista--JML] and the Workers Front [FO] have decided to issue the following statement in connection with this important event to outline our viewpoints to the masses.

First, we must explain that national unity is a general term, whose true content must be explained. National unity among whom? To what ends? These are the basic questions we must ask to find answers and explanations.

The concept NATION does not exist in the general or abstract form. A NATION is made up of a number of elements, one of which is the social classes of that nation or country. The interests of these classes are many and even antagonistic (as with the bourgeoisie and the proletariat) and they therefore oppose each other on essential issues even though sometimes they may APPEAR to agree, as occurred in Nicaragua in the case of the struggle against the Somozist dictatorship.

The bourgeoisie's interest in DEFENDING CAPITALIST PRIVATE PROPERTY is closely linked to the reconstruction of DEPENDENT CAPITALISM in our country.

On their part, workers and peasants participated in the anti-Somoza struggle, not only because Somozism exerted a ferocious military dictatorship, but because, in the eyes of the masses, it defended at all costs ALL PRIVATE PROPERTY and all who attacked it had to be quickly punished.

In the eyes of workers and peasants, national reconstruction means to rebuild the nation on new foundations and not on the already rotten and unsteady foundations that would disrupt the reconstruction of the fatherland on the basis of economic and political independence. [paragraph continues]

Only the struggle for and the construction of socialism can guarantee the possibility of building an independent fatherland. Only then can the broad masses satisfy their demands for major changes and can a solution be found to the basic problems of food, unemployment, health and so forth, but above all, that political power must be in the hands of the broad worker, peasant and armed peasant masses.

It is on this basis that we say the interests of the bourgeoisie and of the workers and peasants do not agree and on the contrary, are opposed to each other.

In addition, the present economic reactivation plan gives no hint, not even in the planning stage, of the possibility or the perspective of a socialist revolution in this country. On the contrary, it outlines with precision the course of capitalism's reconstruction and progressive foreign indebtedness as a result of a concept of reconstruction that rests on the basis of international loans, full guarantees for the bourgeoisie and that the workers will work "without rest, without working hours," as guerrilla Comdr William Ramirez said.

It is grossly erroneous to economically and politically strengthen the bourgeoisie to the detriment of the strength and cohesion of the working masses. BY STRENGTHENING THEM [as published], THE BOURGEOIS-LANDOWNING-PRO-SOVIET COUNTERREVOLUTION IS BEING STRENGTHENED.

The present NATIONAL UNITY up to this moment has only meant the unity of the FSLN with the nation's bourgeoisie since the workers, although they cannot clearly articulate the issue, are instinctively viewing with concern what is currently happening. We can measure this on the basis of the strengthening of labor organizations different from those being directed by the FSLN and by the bourgeoisie; it can also be undeniably measured by any observer of reasonable comprehension that the masses are constantly clamoring the slogan WORKERS AND PEASANTS, TO POWER!!

Our organizations declare themselves in TOTAL disagreement with the present alliance called NATIONAL UNITY under the terms which up to now have been outlined and about which we have expressed some views. Also, to join this UNITY would not be an act of unity but one of opportunism and submission to the extent that it goes AGAINST OUR PRINCIPLES. If it were a case of unifying the revolutionary organizations to fight against the bourgeoisie, the landowners and imperialism, for the reconstruction of socialism, we would accept this type of UNITY immediately.

[Signed] National Leadership of the MAP (Marxist-Leninist Organization).

Central Committee of the FO.

Central Committee of the JML.

CASTRO RECEIVES UGANDAN MINISTER, FRG PARTY OFFICIAL

FL011214 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 1 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban councils of State and Ministers, has met with a delegation of the Ugandan Government led by Labor Minister (Barnabas Kunuka). The meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere. Matters concerning increased cooperation between the two countries were discussed.

Minister (Kunuka) bore a message from the Ugandan president to our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, chairman of the nonalined countries movement.

Fidel also received (Horst Henck), leader of the German Social Democratic Party, at the Palace of the Revolution. The meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere, and they exchanged views on the current international situation and relations between Cuba and the Federal Republic of Germany.

GDR EDUCATION MINISTER TOURS EASTERN PROVINCES

FL052134 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Feb 80 FL

[Text] GDR Public Education Minister Margot Honecker is touring Cuba's eastern provinces. The following is a telephone report from Santiago, and Granma:

[Begin recording of Carlos Sanabria Marrero's report from Santiago, Cuba, for "Political Information" program]

GDR Public Education Minister Margot Honecker today visited the historic Siboney farm and the old Moncada fortress after her arrival this morning at the cradle of the revolution in the company of two members of the party's Central Committee--Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education, and Asela de los Santos.

The GDR public education minister arrived in Santiago, Cuba, by car this morning from Manzanillo, where she participated in one of the sessions of the fourth national seminar of Education Ministry methodologists and inspectors, toured education and production centers, and held a fraternal meeting with party leaders in Granma Province. The meeting was attended by the party's first secretary in Granma Province, Roberto Damian Alfonso Gonzalez.

Margot Honecker, who is accompanied in her eastern provinces tour by GDR Ambassador to Cuba Harry Spindler, was received on her arrival this morning in Santiago by Carlos Sarabia, member of the Executive Committee of the party Provincial Committee. The GDR public education minister will be the guest at a luncheon in her honor hosted by the province's Political Directorate. [end recording]

[Begin recording of Radio Granma reporter Pedro Vela Portales' report from Manzanillo for "Political Information" program] The GDR public education minister has met with party and provincial government leaders. Mrs Honecker first made an extensive tour of several educational, industrial and historic centers in Manzanillo.

Among the educational centers she visited were the Ruben Bravo teacher training school and the Manzanillo superior pedagogical institute, where she showed interest in the structure and functioning of the centers that train primary and high school teachers. At the superior pedagogical institute, Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez spoke of educational conditions prior to the triumph of the revolution in what is now Granma Province.

They later visited the Jose Luis Tasende sprinkler irrigation equipment factory and the 20th anniversary of the triumph of the revolution storage battery factory where she expressed interest in learning about structural and technical levels and the progress in production plans.

Another of the places visited by the delegation headed by Margot Honecker was La Demajagua national monument, the scene of the beginnings of our liberation struggles, where she was told about the remains housed there of the father of our country's old sugar mill and about all the events leading to the uprising.

She also visited the fishing complex and the Andres Lujan Vazquez shipyard, as well as Ciudad Pesquera, one of the first centers built by the revolution for the formerly neglected men of the sea. The tour ended at the Manzanillo history museum. She signed the visitors book there. [end recording]

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER VISITS

FL041846 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas this morning received Comrade Alejandro Martinez, minister of foreign trade of Nicaragua, who arrived in our country yesterday accompanied by a delegation. The two ministers had a broad exchange of views and experiences in keeping with the close ties of friendship between Nicaragua and Cuba.

The Nicaraguan minister will subsequently meet with other officials of various state agencies.

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION TO VIEW CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

FL041854 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Nicaraguan Minister of Settlements and Housing Miguel Vigil this morning visited the offices of the Ministry of Construction, where Vigil and his delegation were received by Vice Minister Armando Galguera as well as directors and ministry specialists. Miguel Vigil and the delegation accompanying him were extensively briefed on the development and organization of construction work in our country, particularly housing.

The Nicaraguan delegation arrived in Cuba yesterday and will visit various places to gain experiences which will help Nicaragua to rapidly develop the reconstruction process in the country.

BENIN ECONOMIC PLANNING GROUP VISITS JUCEPLAN

FL012333 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 1 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Jaor Francois Doussou, minister-delegate to the president charged with planning, statistics and coordination of foreign aid of the People's Republic of Benin, this morning visited the offices of the Central Planning Board [JUCEPLAN] where he was received by First Vice President Miguel Angel Figueras.

The Benin minister, who heads a delegation of that fraternal country to the second meeting of the Cuba-Benin intergovernmental committee for economic cooperation, arrived at JUCEPLAN accompanied by Santiago Riera, minister-president of the State Committee for Prices. Figueras extensively briefed the visitor on the country's economic process since the revolution's triumph, its transformation and development, the need for planning the economy to build socialism and JUCEPLAN's role in all this.

MOZAMBIQUE PLANNING MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

FL051247 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 5 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Mozambique Liberation Front Politburo and minister of planning of the People's Republic of Mozambique, has arrived in our country. At the Jose Marti International Airport, Dos Santos was received by Armando Hart Davalos, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of culture, and Jesus Montane, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of its foreign relations general department.

HAVANA PROVINCIAL PARTY COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

FL012319 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 1 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The 12th plenum of Havana's provincial party committee was held at the Ciro Redondo School, chaired by its first secretary Luis Alvarez de la Nuez. The participants examined and discussed the report of the provincial executive bureau, which was unanimously adopted, and reviewed the progress of the tasks outlined by the first party congress.

In his closing remarks, Alvarez de la Nuez referred to the main tasks of the sugar harvest, cane agriculture, care of vegetable and tuber plantations and the tobacco crop as well as ongoing tasks aimed at improving educational efforts and stepping up political and ideological work in all areas.

CAMAGUEY PARTY PLENUM DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE

FL021341 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Feb 80 FL

[Text] PCC Central Committee Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura has chaired the 11th plenum of Camaguey's party provincial plenum. Headed by its first secretary Lazaro Vazquez, the participants in the plenum heard a report on the executive bureau's efforts since the last plenary session. The report covers such topics as the party's internal affairs, the state of the economy, the organs of the people's government and other state institutions. Likewise, the agreements of the first party congress were examined and, in this connection, a number of measures aimed at guaranteeing their fulfillment were adopted.

Agricultural problems and relations with the peasantry were reviewed in detail by the plenum participants, who also acknowledged the efforts which resulted in the establishment of 56 cooperatives by the end of 1979. The report of the agriculture sector on measures adopted to increase the volume of tuber and vegetable production this year received special attention.

In a speech Machado Ventura stressed the need for increasing the supply of tubers and vegetables to the population. This has been assigned the highest priority this year. He reiterated his congratulations to the plenum for the positive results of the harvest so far, and exhorted all its members to continue developing a style of work consistent with the country's progress.

BRIEFS

NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR--Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State, Saturday morning received in solemn audience his excellency (Pierre Henri Renard) who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the Republic of Cuba. Present at the ceremony was Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Feb 80 FL]

CARICOM MEETING TO FOCUS ON IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES

FL052221 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 5 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The minister of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr Winston Jones will represent Jamaica at the meeting of CARICOM foreign ministers in St Lucia which starts tomorrow. It is expected that the continuing escalation of fuel prices and their effects on regional economies as well as the apparent ideological differences among member states will be among the topics which will be discussed. The ideological discussion comes in the wake of the different positions taken by Caribbean governments in respect to the increased surveillance of the region by the United States and, more recently, the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan.

The ministers are also expected to deal with the coordination of foreign policy in the region as well as to assess the benefits gained by membership in the nonalined movement. Mr Jones leaves the island today for the meeting which is the third such conference within a year.

CFC AGREES TO FUND INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION

FL052212 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 5 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The board of governors of the Caribbean Food Corporation (CFC) has agreed to expend nearly two million U.S. dollars on projects to boost the region's food production. The governors made up of ministers of agriculture from the 12 member states of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) met in Barbados to work on the program and budget of the CFC for this year.

Two specific projects will be promoted this year: a scheme for the production of vegetables in St Lucia and the CARICOM area and the making of copra and its byproducts in the same countries. St Lucia Agriculture Minister Mr Peter Josie said other programs involving a regional egg-hatching project, a fisheries program for Antigua, livestock development in Nevis, and grain production in Belize will also be pursued. The board of governors also agreed on a managing director for the CFC. However his name has not been released.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

U.S. GENERAL OFFERS AID TO COMBAT COMMUNISM

PA052233 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0505 GMT 5 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 4 Feb (EFE)--U.S. General Robert Schweitzer, who denounced supposed "communist activities" in the Dominican Republic, has left after a 5-day visit. Schweitzer, who had been invited by Armed Forces Secretary Lt Gen Rafael Adriano Valdez Hilario, said "the United States is prepared to extend all necessary aid to the Dominican Government to combat the Soviet presence in the Caribbean and the consequences which might result from this." During his visit, Schweitzer met twice with President Antonio Guzman. Since his visit, rightist politicians have renewed their anticommunist attacks. Marino Vinicio Castillo [not further identified] said many communists have infiltrated the government administration, especially in agriculture.

An unconfirmed report indicates that General Schweitzer gave President Guzman a private letter which lists government officials whom the United States considers "undesirable." Before leaving, the controversial general rejected former President Juan Bosch's charge that he came to the country to sell arms to the government. Schweitzer also visited the military garrisons in the countryside, which is unusual, and harangued the soldiers with anticommunist talk.

GRENADA

BISHOP FEARS FURTHER NONALINED SPLIT

FL311715 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 28 Jan 80 p 1 FL

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Jan 27, (CANA)--Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop today expressed concern that divided Third World opinion on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan could further split the non-aligned movement.

Bishop spoke with newsmen here while on his way home from a two-week Middle East tour which took him to Syria, Libya and Algeria.

Grenada was the only Caribbean Community (CARICOM) country at the United Nations to vote against a Third World resolution passed by 104 votes to 18 and calling for the immediate withdrawal of foreign, meaning Soviet, troops from Afghanistan.

Bishop said Grenada had a choice of either supporting the "global forces of imperialism" or the "forces of progress" and chose the latter.

"When it comes down to questions affecting the international liberation movement, the world revolutionary process, our position is clear: We are always going to stand on principle, regardless if it means being a minority of one when we do so," the Grenada leader said.

He added: "One of the side effects of this whole Afghanistan question has been precisely that it will help accentuate, emphasize and underline certain differences, some real some alleged, within non-aligned movement. That is cause for concern as far as we are concerned."

Bishop went on: "The question of our taking a position on any international issue and Jamaica and Guyana, countries in the region that have been taking particular positions over the years, voting in a different way is again of concern to us. But in the final analysis each country must decide what stand it will take when agreement is not possible.

The Russians marched thousands of troops into Afghanistan December 27, ousted the Kabul regime, executed its leader Hafizullah Amin, and set up a new pro-Moscow administration.

Bishop said the Russian action was to thwart efforts by the West to put a new counter-revolutionary government back in power.

The socialist Caribbean leader acknowledged that Grenada's U.N. vote on Afghanistan could have serious repercussions on the 133 square mile island.

"We understand that imperialism can crush us--that's easy: Grenada is a small island," Bishop said.

He added: "We understand that we have an open dependent economy that has many linkages with the economies of the West. We understand that if tomorrow they landed Marines, once they are willing to inherit a depopulated country, they can get it...

"But history has clearly shown that while you can wipe out people and murder bodies, you cannot kill the spirit of a people who are genuinely trying to fight for liberation, genuinely trying to build a new process and genuinely seeking to experiment with new methods of improving the quality of life of their people, and that is what we regard ourselves as doing."

JAMAICA

PRIME MINISTER MANLEY REJECTS IMF CREDIT TERMS

FL041724 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1613 GMT 4 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The Jamaican Government has rejected the drastic terms imposed by the International Monetary Fund for an extension of credit requested by that country. In an address to the nation, Prime Minister Michael Manley said that cutting off an additional $50 million from the national budget for the fiscal year would be a social and administrative disaster.

The reduction in the budget would imply a massive layoff of at least 11,000 Jamaican workers from the state sector and the elimination of subsidies for services such as food, education, public health and transportation, among many others. Due to the economic difficulties and crisis created by this situation, Prime Minister Manley announced that he will soon call for legislative elections.

MINISTER THOMPSON RETURNS FROM MIDDLE EAST

FL041615 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 1 Feb 80 p 1 FL

[Text] National Security Minister Dudley Thompson returned yesterday from his Middle East mission but remained tight-lipped about a US$50-million loan, which government sources said had been obtained from Libya.

Mr. Thompson slipped quietly into the Norman Manley Airport in the afternoon under tight security from his mission to Libya, Iraq and Kuwait.

Only a few officials and members of the security forces met the minister, whose arrival time had been secret.

Mr. Thompson headed a mission to seek financial assistance from the three Middle East countries in order to ease the financial crisis. The second minister in the mission, Senator Richard Fletcher, returned home Sunday.

In other developments related to the financial crisis, the cabinet met in special session at 5 p.m. at Jamaica House to finalize Jamaica's proposals for an IMF waiver, consequent on the failure of the foreign assets test in December.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

TALKS OPEN FOR EEC ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FL042042 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 4 Feb 80 FL

[Text] A six-member official mission from the Commission of European Communities and the European Investment Bank is now in Trinidad for discussions with that country's government. During their 2-day stay, members of the mission will negotiate with government the new program of EEC inputs to further the country's social and economic development.

A statement from the EEC said the Trinidad and Tobago Government is giving major emphasis to transfer of technology and management know-how in the energy, industry and mining sectors, while other priorities [words indistinct] such as health, transport and communications. The 2-day conference will conclude with the signing of a joint record of the proceedings leading to a mutually accepted program.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 027 7 February 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Andean Group Deplores Embassy Attack in Guatemala A 1
Various Parties Condemn Salvadoran Repression A 1
[LA CRONICA DEL PUEBLO 4 Feb]
Briefs: New Plate Basin Official A 2

BOLIVIA

Arab Delegation Reiterates 'Solidarity' With Bolivia C 1
[PRESENCIA 3 Feb]
Existence of 'Subversive Plan' Against Gueiler Claimed C 1
President Holds Meeting With High-Level Military Officers C 2
Quiroga Expresses Fears of Rightist Coup C 2

BRAZIL

Joint Communique Issued With Guinea D 1
Figueiredo Declaration of Neutrality Termed 'Isolationism' D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 6 Feb]
Finance Minister Gives 1980 Foreign Debt Figures D 2
1980 Financial Limits Set for Federal Enterprises D 2
Fourth Nuclear Plant To Be Built in Sao Paulo State D 3
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 5 Feb]
Planning Ministry Loans To Stimulate Bean Farming D 3
[O GLOBO 5 Feb]
Briefs: Parana River Flooding; Planes Sold to Belgium D 3

CHILE

Official Assails U.S. Report on Human Rights E 1
New Decree Issued To Counteract Leftist Activities E 1
Briefs: January Inflation; Favorable Economic Situation; E 2
Leading Importers; Agricultural, Lumber Exports

COLOMBIA

Nicaragua Charged With 'Orchestrating Discredit Campaign' F 1

ECUADOR

Government-Justice Minister, Aides Resign G 1
Feraud Blum New Minister G 1
Foreign Ministry Reaffirms Commitment to Right of Asylum G 2
Newspaper Hits Police Seizure of Bookstore Material G 2
Briefs: Nuclear Energy Program G 2

PERU

Civil Guard Revolt Erupts in Cuzco, Spreads Nationwide J 1
Further Details J 1
Rebellion Said Overcome J 2
Minister Obtains French Funds for Local Projects J 2
Briefs: Lower Inflation Seen J 2

MEXICO

Ambassador in Guatemala Will Not be Withdrawn M 1
Price of Oil To Be Maintained at $32 M 1
Government Seeks To Increase Foreign Exchange M 1

PANAMA

Ozores Says Shah 'Cannot Leave Panamanian Territory' N 1
National Guard Denies Reported Guerrilla Outbreak N 1
Crocamo's Wife Concerned About Exile's Fate in Costa Rica N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Carazo Responds to Church Critics P 1
[LA NACION 29 Jan]
Colonel Munoz Denies Existence of Guerrilla Camps P 4

EL SALVADOR

MERS Releases More Hostages, States Demands P 5
Envoy Sees Quick End to Spanish Embassy Situation P 6
Commentator Denounces FRG, Social Democrats P 6
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 5 Feb]
Anticommunist Organization Defines Objectives P 7
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 27 Jan]

GUATEMALA

Foreign Ministry Disavows Ambassador's Statements P 8
Government Admits Facing Subversion Threat P 8

HONDURAS

Armed Forces, Political Parties View April Elections P 9

NICARAGUA

Further Reportage on EL PUEBLO Closing P 10
Other Media Threatened P 10
LA PRENSA Opposes Closing [26 Jan] P 10
Writers Union Expels Member for 'Irresponsible' Interview P 11

CUBA

Fidel Castro Holds Talks With Alvaro Cunhal Q 1
Castro Sends Tito Message on Nonalined Rhodesia Stand Q 1
GDR To Sign Educational Cooperation Agreement Q 1

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Government Requests British 'Impartiality' in Rhodesia S 1

JAMAICA

Manley Addresses Current Economic Problems S 1
[DAILY GLEANER 4 Feb]
Exporters Concerned About Import Licenses S 7
[DAILY GLEANER 1 Feb]

ANDEAN GROUP DEPLORES EMBASSY ATTACK IN GUATEMALA

PA041738 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1735 GMT 2 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Quito, 2 Feb (EFE)--The Andean Group, made up of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, today jointly expressed its "profound concern" over the events leading to the 39 deaths at the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala.

In a communique published at noon simultaneously in the five capitals of the regional group, the Council of Foreign Ministers (the political arm of the Andean Group) stated that it deeply regrets "the acts of violence perpetrated against the Spanish diplomatic seat" in that Central American country.

The foreign ministers of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela also expressed their solidarity with the Spanish Government.

The communique also emphasized the Andean countries' concern over the "frequent risks to which diplomatic missions and their staffs are exposed."

The Council of Foreign Ministers concluded its document by reiterating its commitment to respect the rules that guarantee the operation of embassies and the safety of diplomats "for the promotion of coexistence and peaceful relations among states."

This pronouncement by the five Andean Pact signatory countries is believed to be the result of an initiative by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano, who yesterday began contacts with his colleagues in an attempt to establish a common front regarding the events in Guatemala.

The Venezuelan minister had said in Caracas that these events form part of a very serious picture.

In a message sent to the Spanish Government before he signed the Andean countries' joint statement, the Ecuadorean foreign minister said the "fatal incidents" at the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala "go against the elementary principles of the rights of man."

The Andean Group, considered the most dynamic and efficient regional integration group in America, played a determining role in the overthrows of the Somozist regime in Nicaragua and of Colonel Natusch's military regime which attempted to halt the constitutional process in Bolivia.

VARIOUS PARTIES CONDEMN SALVADORAN REPRESSION

PA070229 San Salvador LA CRONICA DEL PUEBLO in Spanish 4 Feb 80 p 1 PA

[Text] "As the 70's ended with the liberation of the Nicaraguan people, so the 80's will begin with the liberation of the Salvadoran People." This is what the final declaration signed by representatives of 21 Latin American political parties in La Catalina, Costa Rica, stated.

The final declaration was announced on Saturday by representatives of some parties in San Jose who are now in San Salvador.

Some of the ideas expressed in the declaration are as follows: "The Salvadoran crisis and the broadening and continuing general crisis of the area's agricultural export model in its original oligarchic form reveal the extent of crisis in Central America.

A stubborn oligarchy, one of the most punitive on the American Continent, wants to maintain its economic and political privileges through a repressive apparatus composed of various police and paramilitary corps and of a traditionalist and reactionary sector of the Salvadoran Armed Forces. Political and ideological persecution, mass murders, tortures and imprisonment are criminally practiced by this oligarchy that has oppressed the Salvadoran people with the support and intervention of U.S. imperialism whose interests it serves.

"Our parties, understanding the heroic and revolutionary struggle of our Salvadoran brothers, call on world public opinion, international and political organizations and democratic governments to express their militant solidarity to bring an end to the reactionary and criminal repression and to the victory of the just cause of the Salvadoran people. This solidarity must not only be moral but also political and material, as it was in the specific case of Nicaragua.

"We express our trust in the human strength of the people of El Salvador, in their democratic and revolutionary organizations, in their capacity as strugglers and in the democratic and popular essence of their liberation process. This process depends on the active participation of the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), a humane party with which we feel solidarity because of its efforts to promote, as other organizations do, the democratic and revolutionary changes that the political and social crisis this Central American country is going through requires.

"We are aware that victory can only be attained with the unity of all the popular forces, and that only with this unity will the social cost in human lives be reduced in this bloody crisis for which the Salvadoran oligarchy, allied with the reactionary sectors of the armed forces and to imperialism in defense of its minority interests, is responsible.

"We believe that the participation of any political party, which could be characterized internationally as democratic, in the process of reinstating a nonviable system of restricted and controlled democracy with reformist formulas and repression that goes against historic trends, harms the Salvadoran people's struggle to reach their objectives of liberty and justice. We, therefore, call on the progressive sector involved in that scheme to rectify that antipopular position immediately."

BRIEFS

NEW PLATE BASIN OFFICIAL--Roberto Ancarola has assumed the post of executive secretary of the River Plate Basin Financial Fund in Sucre, Bolivia. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 2 Feb 80 p 9 PY]

ARAB DELEGATION REITERATES 'SOLIDARITY' WITH BOLIVIA

PY070228 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 3 Feb 80 pp 1, 15 PY

[Excerpts] Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia, heading an Arab delegation which arrived in La Paz on Friday, officially announced that the Arab nations are interested in strengthening relations with Bolivia. Bolivia will increase relations through two channels: through bilateral relations with Arab nations and through the Andean Group. The Arabs are also interested in increasing trade, financial and cultural relations with the Andean Group.

Ben Yahia met yesterday with President Lidia Gueiler and Foreign Minister Julio Garret, with whom he discussed the Arab bloc's interests. He also extended an invitation for a Bolivian official commission to visit the Arab nations and learn about the problems and goals of this bloc.

The Algerian foreign minister said that "our feelings toward Bolivia are of brotherhood and fraternity, and we wish to strengthen relations for mutual benefit." Minister Ben Yahia arrived in La Paz accompanied by four other Arab dignitaries in accordance with a decision of the Arab countries meeting held in Tunis last January. During that meeting the Arabs decided to seek international support "for the inalienable rights of Palestinians." The Arabs seek this support especially in Latin America, a region which has a good understanding of Arabs, according to Ben Yahia.

The Algerian visitor told President Gueiler and Foreign Minister Garret that the Arab nations support the Bolivian request for an outlet to the sea. He stated that "the Arab world will voice its support for Bolivia" when the subject of Bolivia's landlocked situation is discussed in the United Nations. He insisted: "Bolivia has the solidarity of the Arab nations."

With regard to the democratic process, he said that the Arab countries are watching the Bolivian process. "We believe that this process will win, since it responds to conditions and needs." Finally he stated: "The Arabs will cooperate with Bolivian progress and development."

Foreign Minister Garret stated that the Bolivian feeling toward the Arab nations is also one of friendship. He announced that at the end of the delegation's visit a joint communique will be signed "regarding the normalization of bilateral diplomatic relations with Algeria and the strengthening of economic, political and social relations between the two countries." It was officially explained that this will be the first step toward the appointment of ambassadors. Garret expressed his optimism regarding the results of increasing contacts with the Arab world.

EXISTENCE OF 'SUBVERSIVE PLAN' AGAINST GUEILER CLAIMED

PY061410 Paris AFP in Spanish 0248 GMT 6 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpts] La Paz, 5 Feb (AFP)--Interior Minister Jorge Selum Vaca Diez stated here today that "a subversive plan against President Lidia Gueiler is in operation in Bolivia." In statements to the press, Selum criticized Socialist leader Marcelo Quiroga, saying that "it is very easy for Mr Quiroga Santa Cruz and a few other Socialist leaders to criticize all governments. It is more difficult for these gentlemen to do something for the benefit of the country instead of criticizing." The interior minister also told local newsmen that "the government is trying by all means to forestall the subversive preparations, and we are engaged in this task within the framework of our laws and with total respect for the democracy we desire."

PRESIDENT HOLDS MEETING WITH HIGH-LEVEL MILITARY OFFICERS

PY061616 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Last night, from 2100 to 0130, President Gueiler had a working dinner with members of the armed forces. We want to point out that during this 4-hour meeting only military, not political, matters were discussed, according to Gen Armando Reyes Villa, commander in chief of the armed forces. Gen Armando Reyes Villa arrived at the government palace at 2100. We asked him for his impression of the political situation of the country and his participation in these talks at the president's invitation. Gen Reyes Villa stated the following:

[Begin Reyes recording] Well, we are attending this meeting at the president's invitation, and not as some political leaders attended earlier meetings at which they formulated the need to create a cabinet composed of representatives of the majority parties in Congress. I cannot say anything else now; perhaps I will after the meeting. [end recording]

The following military officers also arrived at the government palace: Rear Adm (Ramiro Atugasas), commander of naval forces; Gen Ruben Rocha Patino, commander of the army; Gen Jaime Nino Guzman, commander of the air force; Gen Eden Castillo, inspector general of the armed forces; Col Mario Vargas Salinas, commander of the Cochabamba Garrison; Col Raul Delio Molina, commander of the Tarapaca Regiment; Gen Luis Garcia Meza, commander of the military school; the commander of the Colorado Regiment and other senior officers. When he arrived at the government palace, we asked General Rocha Patino how the armed forces could guarantee impartial elections. Rocha Patino stated that the commander in chief of the armed forces has the final word regarding that subject; he is the highest authority. General Rocha's statement was certainly very laconic.

Due to the importance of this meeting, we waited until 0130 in the morning. At the end of the meeting, we again asked General Reyes for a comment since he promised to tell us something. [Begin Reyes recording] According to the invitation extended to us by the president, we had a working dinner during which we discussed only military matters. That is all, thank you. [end recording]

QUIROGA EXPRESSES FEARS OF RIGHTIST COUP

PY060228 La Paz Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 5 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpts] The phantom of another coup is hanging over Bolivia. This coup is being prepared by a rightist group to interrupt the democratic process and avoid a definite constitutionalization in Bolivia. These statements were made by leaders of several political groups, among them the Socialist Party No 1 (PS-1) and the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP).

Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, secretary general of the PS-1 recently met with President Gueiler in order to express his party's fear of a new conspiracy seeking to interrupt the political process in Bolivia. [Begin Quiroga recording] We visited the president especially to tell her that a coup, which is public knowledge, is underway. What we question is how these individuals are carrying out the organization of a new conspiracy without being punished. The government seems to encourage them and reacts inefficiently, without taking the responsibility for stopping the seditious process which threatens the democratic process.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED WITH GUINEA

PY060248 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 5 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure and Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo this afternoon issued a joint communique highlighting the main results of their talks. The communique reaffirms the two governments' adherence to the guiding principles in international relations, emphasizing every state's right to sovereignly determine the form of government it deems adequate for the fulfillment of its national aspirations. The two chiefs of state reject every form of racial discrimination, especially apartheid, and reaffirm their conviction that the right to human dignity should prevail.

In the economic sector, the two presidents express their concern over persistent serious imbalances and inequalities between developed and developing countries and regret the lack of real progress in solving such imbalances, noting that protectionist commercial practices implemented by developed countries are highly damaging to the interests of developing countries. They call on developed countries to adopt economic and commercial policies more in line with the needs and aspirations of developing countries and reaffirm their support for the creation of a new, more just and equitable international economic order.

In the area of bilateral relations, the two chiefs of state note the existence of broad prospects for trade and exchange of experience and agree to intensify cooperation in every field. The two presidents agree on the need to open diplomatic missions in their respective capitals as soon as possible. President Ahmed Sekou Toure invites President Joao Figueiredo to make an official visit to Guinea. The Brazilian president accepts the invitation, but the date will be set through diplomatic channels.

FIGUEIREDO DECLARATION OF NEUTRALITY TERMED 'ISOLATIONISM'

PY070214 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Feb 80 p 3 PY

[From the "Notes and Information" page]

[Excerpts] President Joao Baptista Figueiredo could not have found a better-qualified listener than President Sekou Toure for his declaration that Brazil belongs in the Third World. In fact, who else could be better than the chief of state of Guinea--the man who refused to join the French community in 1968 and sought Soviet technical and economic support (withdrawn later) to overcome the isolation to which General De Gaulle condemned him--to be the recipient of the words in which the Brazilian chief of state unambiguously stated his government's affiliation with the Third World and neutrality? Judging by President Figueiredo's speech, possibly not even Marshal Tito deserved such an honor--an even greater honor since Brazil, in the words of its president, clearly wants to remain outside the international situation thrown into confusion by the great powers and claims that the formation of "legiminate, real and just mechanisms for economic and social development" is a condition for peace, not the containment of Soviet expansion toward the Persian Gulf.

The presidential speech deserves special attention not only because it firmly links Brazil to the Third World, but because it isolates Brazil by rejecting any kind of commitment, prior or otherwise, to the positions of the West in its conflict with the Soviet Union. The adherence to the Third World could be construed as a rhetorical reprisal for the pressure the United States exerts against us by revoking privileges customarily granted to developing countries.

This neutrality, if not isolationism, cannot be understood at a time when the entire non-Soviet world--from the United States to the PRC--has taken a strong stance against the Soviet Union as the only way to prevent all nations, whether large or small, from being forced to face faits accomplis and to accept "imposed solutions."

The current military government, which will not be the last, is giving a strange lesson on international morality and strategy: It breaks away from the West to seek solidarity with the Third World--the cornerstone of modern history--and it does so because the country is rather underdeveloped, defenseless and needs the West for its trade, financing and protection of its route through the Indian Ocean and the Cape of Good Hope. We can see now that the seeds of General Goodpaster's mission were sown on rocky ground.

FINANCE MINISTER GIVES 1980 FOREIGN DEBT FIGURES

FY060231 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 5 Feb 80 FY

[Text] Finance Minister Erlane Galveas has regarded as speculation reports that this year Brazil will need a total of $15 billion in foreign loans. He stated that his basic work plan calls for a total of $12 billion in foreign loans for both public and private enterprises. He added that the service of previous loans will require $7 billion this year. He noted, however, that the service of these loans may drop to only $5 billion if they are compensated for with new loans.

Commenting on the increased interest rates now charged by the World Bank, he said that this will affect only future loans in accordance with the nature of each project. He believes that Brazil will not necessarily change the source of its loans in view of the World Bank's increased interest rates, since the price of Brazilian export products will increase accordingly and an automatic compensation will thus take place.

1980 FINANCIAL LIMITS SET FOR FEDERAL ENTERPRISES

FY070026 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 Feb 80 FY

[Text] President Joao Figueiredo has set a ceiling of 3.184 billion cruzeiros on the amount to be spent this year by the 60 major federal enterprises and their subsidiaries. He made the decision at a meeting held today by the Economic Development Council at which he approved a proposal submitted by Planning Minister Delfim Neto and Finance Minister Ernane Galveas. State enterprises must cover 80 percent of their total expenditures with their own income; financing, loans and transfers from the national treasury are limited to 20 percent of the total.

In their preamble, Ministers Neto and Galveas stated that the proposal is designed to provide guidance to state enterprises for intensifying the use of their own resources, for achieving greater effectiveness and for reducing their dependency on resources provided by third parties. The measure is also designed to reconcile the need to curb inflationary pressure and the deterioration of the debt status--especially the foreign debt--with the need to preserve the state enterprises' dynamism and the pace at which jobs are created in the economy.

Regarding the private sector, the 1.147 billion cruzeiro ceiling set for investments by state enterprises will allow businessmen from the various sectors to safely plan their own activities.

The presidential measure also sets a ceiling for foreign loans to be obtained by state enterprises. These loans should be nearly 30-percent lower than the payments scheduled for servicing previous loans. It also sets general and sectorial ceilings for loans by the public sector in 1980.

FOURTH NUCLEAR PLANT TO BE BUILT IN SAO PAULO STATE

FY061241 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Feb 80 p 1 FY

[Text] The fourth Brazilian nuclear plant will be built on the coast of Sao Paulo State, between Iguape and Peruibe, according to studies conducted by the Brazilian Power Companies Inc [ELETROBRAS] and the Sao Paulo Power Plants [CESP]. The two enterprises have surveyed 10 areas (one in Belo Horizonte), and a Sao Paulo beach will be chosen for three main reasons: First, it is a sparsely populated region; second, it offers access for the unloading of equipment; and third, it is close to major consumption centers. ELETROBRAS has not yet officially announced its decision, among other reasons, because it has not yet decided who will build the plant--CESP or the Brazilian Nuclear Corporation.

PLANNING MINISTRY LOANS TO STIMULATE BEAN FARMING

FY061935 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Feb 80 p 1 FY

[Text] The Brazilian Government announced yesterday a set of measures aimed at increasing the production of beans in order to lower prices. Starting with the next crop, coffee, sugarcane, corn, rice and soybean farmers requesting agricultural loans will be required to assign 5 percent of their farmland to beans. This decision was announced yesterday by Planning Minister Delfim Neto and Agriculture Minister Amaury Stabile, during a meeting with leaders of bean farming cooperatives and regional agriculture secretaries.

The measures are aimed at doubling the area allocated to bean cultivation, which is currently between 250,000 and 300,000 hectares. In order to encourage the farmers to increase the land assigned to beans for the "dry season harvest," the Planning Ministry has decided to maintain the interest rate for loans at 15 percent, and that it will not be necessary to prove that certified seeds and fertilizers have been used to obtain agricultural insurance. Delfim Neto ordered the Banco do Brasil to release the loans requested by bean farmers on the same day they request them. The minister stated that the price of beans will decline if there is a good "dry season harvest."

BRIEFS

PARANA RIVER FLOODING--In the northwestern region of Parana State, the Parana River has risen 5 meters above its normal level, flooding adjacent croplands and leaving nearly 5,000 people homeless. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Jan 80 p 40 FY]

PLANES SOLD TO BELGIUM--The Air Ministry has reported that the Brazilian Aeronautics Company has sold five Xingu planes to Belgium at an estimated cost of $1.5 million each. According to Air Ministry officials, the fact that Belgium has purchased this type of plane is very significant, not because of the size of this financial transaction, but because of the increasing credibility of the Xingu planes in the international market. [Text] [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 31 Jan 80 FY]

OFFICIAL ASSAILS U.S. REPORT ON HUMAN RIGHTS

FY070104 Paris AFP in Spanish 2353 GMT 6 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 6 Feb (AFP)--A Chilean Foreign Ministry spokesman stated here today that the report released by the U.S. State Department on human rights in Chile "is contradictory, frivolous, lacking objectivity and astonishing." The government spokesman also indicated that the publication of that document by the U.S. Government is not in keeping with usual practices among nations.

The U.S. State Department report was released at the beginning of this week as part of a broader report on the problem of human rights throughout the world. Regarding Chile, the report indicates that in this country the arbitrary detention of citizens and torture were still a problem in 1979. It adds that in Chile there are approximately 100 political prisoners, that the basic rights of expression and association are restricted and that political parties are still formally proscribed.

According to some cable reports, the U.S. report cites as an example the Santiago government's refusal to investigate and bring to trial three military officers charged by the United States with being involved in the Washington, D.C., murder of U.S. sociologist Ronnie Moffit and Chilean Socialist President Salvador Allende. [as received]

The Chilean Foreign Ministry spokesman today told the press that the report is contradictory because it also recognizes that there has been considerable improvement regarding respect for human rights in Chile. He also indicated that the report is marked by levity when it refers to "political prisoners," since all persons detained due to anti-government activities are facing trial, a fact excluded from the report.

Regarding torture, the official spokesman stated that the same U.S. Government indicated in 1978 that such practices are past history in Chile. He added that the report causes astonishment because it shows complete ignorance of the real situation in Chile, "since it overlooks the fact that what was happening in Chile in 1973 (the year in which the current military government was established) was an irreversible process of seizure of total power by the Communist Party," he concluded.

NEW DECREE ISSUED TO COUNTERACT LEFTIST ACTIVITIES

FY061902 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 6 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez at noon today read a communique regarding Decree Law No 3,163, which is published in today's gazette. This law enables the government to decide on the period of confinement of persons who cause disorders, to obstruct any attempts to cause disorders and to offer real protection for the integral establishment of the new institutions.

The new law is being enforced as a result of the renewed activities of outlawed political groups that security organizations have recently discovered.

The communique, which was read by the interior minister himself, states:

Text: The policies adopted by the supreme government at the various national levels have brought about an evident economic recovery and social progress within an atmosphere of peace and order.

The peace and order that exist in Chile today have enabled the president to promote with decisiveness and without pause the establishment of the new institutionality which is now taking shape. So that this institutionality may become a reality, it is indispensable for the authorities to overcome any threat to it. This threat is specifically posed by Marxist imperialism, as its own leaders have recently disclosed, and by other enemies of the fatherland.

This decree law has been issued with the following objectives in mind: to obtain public order, to prevent any attempt to create disorders and particularly to offer real protection for the integral establishment of the new institutionality.

These objectives may be safeguarded through this law without the need to apply extreme measures--such as expulsion from the country--except in unusual cases. The authorities may obstruct the activities of subversive groups by separating their members from their environment or the activities in which they are involved.

In this manner, but without any extreme measures, the government is fulfilling one of its basic duties: that of eradicating any threat to the establishment of the new democracy and insuring the peace and tranquillity that are being enjoyed by all Chileans under the present government.

BRIEFS

JANUARY INFLATION--Santiago, Chile, 5 Feb (AFP)--According to a report issued by the National Statistics Institute (INE), the inflation rate in Chile increased by 2.1 percent in January. The institute, which is subordinate to the Economy Ministry, noted that last year prices went up an average of 38.9 percent. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1542 GMT 5 Feb 80 PY]

FAVORABLE ECONOMIC SITUATION--A study published by the magazine ECONOMIST FINANCIAL SURVEY states that the economic balance for Chile in 1979 was completely satisfactory despite the problems of unemployment and inflation. The study states that the Chilean economy last year registered highly favorable results, such as in the growth of the annual economic rate, the balance of payments, the increase of international reserves and the government budget. It adds that for the third consecutive year the gross domestic product registered a high level of growth, estimated at 8.5 percent, and that per capita income increased by about 6.7 percent. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0327 GMT 5 Feb 80 PY]

LEADING IMPORTERS--The FRG was the main importer of Chilean products during 1979. It was followed by Japan, the United States, Brazil, and Argentina. It must be noted that in 1979 the FRG purchased products totaling $596 million, which is 76 percent more than the previous year. Japan increased its purchases by approximately 50 percent. Europe purchased products totaling $1.57 billion; Latin America, $948 million; North America, $441 million; Asia, $648 million; the Middle East, $41 million and Africa, $2.1 million. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Feb 80 PY]

AGRICULTURAL, LUMBER EXPORTS--The agriculture minister reported that Chilean exports of farming and lumber products totaled $700 million in 1979, a all-time record. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 Jan 80 PY]

NICARAGUA CHARGED WITH 'ORCHESTRATING DISCREDIT CAMPAIGN'

PA062207 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1521 GMT 6 Feb 80 PA

[By German Acero Espinosa]

[Text] Bogota, 6 Jan (EFE)--Colombia today strongly accused Nicaragua of "orchestrating" an international campaign to discredit it with its neighbors Panama and Venezuela, with whom it is discussing maritime differences.

The president of the House of Representatives Foreign Relations Committee, Ricardo Barrios Zuluaga, maintained in Bogota that "the new Nicaraguan initiative is part of a plan to create tension between Colombia and its neighbors."

Nicaragua early this week declared null and void a treaty signed with Colombia in 1928 and issued a white paper reclaiming the San Andres and Providencia islands, located in the Atlantic Ocean, which Colombia took over more than half a century ago.

"There must be something down deep, because the interests at stake are quite high in regards to the demarcation of marine and submarine areas with Venezuela. What is at stake is the future of energy, of oil, in the vicinity of the Gulf of Venezuela and in Castilletes on the Colombian coast," said Barrios Zuluaga.

He added: "I believe that if the people consider the Colombian position in the talks to establish sea borders with Venezuela, and Panama's intransigence with regard to the Ozores-Vargas Treaty, they will not be surprised to find that this campaign is part of a plan aimed at discrediting Colombia with its neighbors."

The deputy said that "it cannot be mere coincidence that we have considerably tense and delicate situations with three of our neighbors at once."

Barrios said that the Esguerra-Barcenas Treaty signed in 1928 is legal and in effect without a termination date, and it is guaranteed because legal international mechanisms stipulated in the UN Charter would have to be applied for it to lose effectiveness. "And," he explained, "those mechanisms are none other than the Hague International Court to which it can be appealed by means of a formal arraignment and an arraignment based on international law, so that the court can review a treaty which at no time has lost its legal status."

Barrios said that "since that treaty has never been questioned, challenged or replaced by another agreement, the established sea limits between Colombia and Nicaragua in line with the 1928 treaty cannot be ignored on the basis of unilateral statements from one of the parties involved in the treaty, as is the case of the Government of Nicaragua." Relations between Colombia and Nicaragua deteriorated on Tuesday, when Colombia recalled its ambassador in Nicaragua.

Meanwhile, air and sea patrolling over Colombian islets and islands in the Caribbean Sea whose sovereignty Nicaragua claims was intensified today with the dispatch on navy marines to the islands of San Andres and Providencia.

GOVERNMENT-JUSTICE MINISTER, AIDES RESIGN

PA061902 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Feb 80 PA

[Raul Zambrano report]

[Excerpts] Government Minister Roberto Dunn Barreiro has informed the president o the republic of his firm determination to resign from the post he has held since th beginning of this administration.

In his letter to the president, Dunn Barreiro said: Being sensitive to the political circumstances prevailing in the country and in the belief that the problems of the past few weeks have been resolved, I consider it my patriotic duty to inform you of my firm intention to withdraw from the high-level, delicate functions you saw fit to confer upon me.

Along with his letter to the president, the resigning minister also turned in the accepted resignations of his closest aides. It has been learned that the resignations were accepted by President Jaime Roldos Aguilera. It was also indicated that in the next few hours a new minister will be appointed, possibly Dr Carlos Feraud Blum, present labor minister.

Feraud Blum New Minister

PA070259 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] This afternoon, at approximately 1700, it was confirmed at the presidential palace that Dr Carlos Feraud Blum has been appointed new government minister. A few minutes before officially learning of his appointment by the president of the republic, Dr Feraud told Voz de los Andes: [begin recording]

[Question] Mr Minister, do you think that political events caused the resignation of the government minister?

[Answer] No. The events you know about, the ones to which you are probably referring, are already part of the past. It is a closed matter. Unfortunately the students took to the streets to confront the police because they were being coerced by some political sectors. They have decided to return to their schools. Therefore the matter is completely over.

[Question] What is keeping you from assuming the post and what do you think about becoming the strongman as a result of the change?

[Answer] Before taking over a post, one must first be appointed to it. My appointment depends on the decision of the president. I have told the president that I will stand by him in whatever position, because he represents a hope for this country that cannot be disappointed. I, therefore, have remained in the Labor Ministry where I have been for almost 6 months. I am prepared to take any other post--whatever the president decides. [End recording]

The politically independent new government minister of the republic, Dr Carlos Feraud Blum, has been labor and human resources minister during the 6 months of the Jaime Roldos administration.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REAFFIRMS COMMITMENT TO RIGHT OF ASYLUM

PA052215 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry has expressed its absolute support for the institution of asylum and all its principles and rules.

The Foreign Ministry issued a communique in which it states that, regarding the differences that have emerged between the governments of Venezuela and Cuba with respect to the right of asylum, the Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry, pursuant to one of the basic principles of its international policy--the defense of the right to asylum, prescribed by Paragraph 7 of Article 4 of the basic foreign services law--and in compliance with its international commitments in this area, clearly states:

1. Its absolute support for the institution of asylum and consequently, the Ecuadorean Government's adherence to all the principles and rules by which the right of asylum is applied; and

2. Its hope that a formula of understanding will be found promptly by the governments of Venezuela and Cuba--a formula which, while safeguarding the principles of the right to asylum held sacred by America, will resolve the differences that have emerged between those governments on a matter of such importance to America.

NEWSPAPER HITS POLICE SEIZURE OF BOOKSTORE MATERIAL

PA020441 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Arbitrary methods and practices cannot be implemented under any circumstances as long as we have a constitution which guarantees inalienable rights and liberties, EL TIEMPO stated in today's editorial. The newspaper was commenting on arbitrary measures recently implemented by the police in seizing subversive material from bookstores.

(?Bad measures) only exist for fanaticism and intransigence [words indistinct] for totalitarianism, the morning paper noted. EL TIEMPO noted that the check on bookstores is a violation of the free development of the private sector and could result in conflicts of unpredictable consequences. Regarding freedom of speech and opinion, it ignores constitutional regulations in effect and is contrary to democratic principles, the editorial concludes.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR ENERGY PROGRAM--Fausto Munoz, Ecuadorean Nuclear Energy Commission executive director, announced that Ecuador is already using nuclear energy in various fields of medicine, agriculture, industry and scientific investigation. In its report submitted to President Jaime Roldos, the Ecuadorean Nuclear Energy Commission says that it is implementing safety measures in the field of nuclear energy in health centers and that adequate measures have been taken to protect professionals and other persons working in this field. The Nuclear Energy Commission report says that radiotherapy programs have been carried out for the past 3 years in Quito, Guayaquil and Cuenca health centers and hospitals. It also has been standardizing equipment and giving technical aid in programming treatment for cancer patients. [Text] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 27 Jan 80 PA]

CIVIL GUARD REVOLT ERUPT IN CUZCO, SPREADS NATIONWIDE

PA062232 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2149 GMT 6 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 6 Feb (EFE)--The revolt begun by Civil Guardsmen in the city of Cuzco extended today to the remainder of the country in the form of passive resistance.

An uneasy atmosphere of tension reigned over the police stations.

In Lima, a reduction in the number of uniformed police on duty was noticeable and they were mostly officers, noncommissioned officers (corporals and sergeants) and rookies who were in charge of surveillance.

Noncommissioned officers and guardsmen were patrolling Lima's streets in groups of five or six, each group accompanied by an officer. In nearby Callao port the absence of duty guards was noticeable.

Most agents of Lima's Civil Guard garrison were quartered after apparently refusing to go on duty as their colleagues in Cuzco, 1,170 km southeast of here, did yesterday. Cuzco is under a virtual state of siege.

According to reports obtained by EFE, in Lima and other cities the guard has adopted an attitude of passive resistance, except in Cuzco where about 600 guardsmen are locked in the recreation center for the lower ranks and in a convent.

Policemen in Puno, a city on the border with Bolivia, reportedly have assumed a similar attitude, depicted in their code as insubordination. This report was not officially confirmed in view of the extreme silence on the part of the authorities.

After ordering the suspension of individual guarantees, the political military command of the Southeastern National Security Zone imposed a "curfew" in the city of Cuzco, the nation's third largest city. The curfew runs from midnight until 0500. Only those with safe-conducts can circulate in automobiles or on foot during those hours.

In an official communique, the military command stated that "the media shall refrain from spreading news that might upset public order" in Cuzco.

The revolt by the lower ranks of the Civil Guard comes 5 years after a police strike that was violently repressed while triggering a wave of looting and arson. The so-called February incident, because it happened on 5 February 1975, was the worst civil disturbance in recent times and was brought about by economic demands and demands for better treatment by the lower ranks. These are the same demands they are making now.

The guardsmen also want Gen Humberto Passano Nieto, supreme director of the guard, to resign, and Guard Jorge Caro Valencia and other colleagues who have pressed for their demands, to be released.

Further Details

PA062322 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2245 GMT 6 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 6 Feb (EFE)--The superior director and other Civil Guard chiefs have been accused of corruption and abuses. A brother of the highest authority of the institute, Gen Marcelo Passano, is involved in a smuggling scandal and has been arrested and prosecuted.

The newspapers and other news media under state control have not reported anything so far about the new revolt movement in the Civil Guard.

The bulk of the population is unaware of the existence of the official communiques of the Command of the Southeastern National Security Zone which imposed strict measures to control order in Cusco.

Rebellion Said Overcome

PA070103 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0036 GMT 7 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 6 Feb (EFE)--Gen Juan Estrada Bracamonte, chief of the National Information System (SINADI), today maintained that the outbreaks of insubordination carried out by Civil Guard personnel have been overcome.

In the first official reaction following the rebellion started yesterday by uniformed policemen in Cusco, in southeastern Peru, Estrada said an investigation of the incidents has been started. The SINADI chief, who has the rank of minister, affirmed that the Cusco Civil Guardsmen resumed activities today, thus contradicting reports on the continuation of the rebel movement.

Estrada added it is not true that the guardsmen in Lima were withdrawn to their barracks for expressing solidarity with their colleagues in Cusco. When told that a decrease in the number of policemen in the streets of Lima was noticeable, the SINADI chief replied that this is so because "there is complete calm" in the city.

However, workers of the Peruvian telephone company who are on strike temporarily blocked traffic today in several Lima streets, prompting the mobilization of police armored vehicles and antiriot vehicles to disperse them.

General Estrada also maintained that the situation in Arequipa and Puno is normal and announced that an official communique on the Civil Guard situation will be issued "within the next few hours."

MINISTER OBTAINS FRENCH FUNDS FOR LOCAL PROJECTS

PA062005 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 26 Jan 80 p 1 PA

[Text] Paris, 25 Jan (ANDINA)--Dr Javier Silva Ruete, Peru's minister of economy and finance, has secured a total of Fr 800 million to finance a number of metallurgy, hydroelectric and communications projects.

Dr Silva Ruete's excellent work prompted major international news agencies and French papers to look into Peru's economic recovery.

During a news conference, the minister said the economic recovery plan is parallel to the return to civilian rule.

During the day, the minister held a number of meetings with ranking French officials during which an agreement was reached on the financing of the projects. He also met with executives of the leading French banks, who noted their spirit of close cooperation so Peru's economy will improve soon.

BRIEFS

LOWER INFLATION SEEN--The president of the Peruvian Central Bank stated yesterday that should financial laws be complied with this year, inflation would be reduced to no more than 40 percent per year. He also said that savings will recover and stability of the exchange rate will be attained. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Jan 80 PY]

AMBASSADOR IN GUATEMALA WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN

PA051332 Paris AFP in Spanish 0441 GMT 5 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Feb (AFP)--The Mexican Government will not withdraw its ambassador in Guatemala in the wake of the incident at the Spanish Embassy in that Central American country, a Foreign Relations Secretariat communique reported today.

It says Mexico has already done what it had to do--regret the incidents and voice its disapproval at the violation of the Spanish Embassy's territory.

Several opposition parties of both the left and the right had asked the government to withdraw the Mexican representation in Guatemala as a sign of opposition to what occurred at the Spanish Embassy there.

PRICE OF OIL TO BE MAINTAINED AT $32

PA050254 Paris AFP in English 0021 GMT 5 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, Feb 5 (AFP)--Mexico will not change the price of its exported oil although some other oil-producing countries have increased their charges recently, sources at the Mexican oil company Petroleos Mexicanos said Monday.

The sources [words indistinct] that the firm has a policy of posting its prices every three months, and that for the moment there is nothing to indicate a change in this policy. Mexico is now charging 32 dollars a barrel for exports of Istmo [name as received] quality crude, [figure indistinct] dollars for Maya [name as received] type.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO INCREASE FOREIGN EXCHANGE

FL062056 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 6 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The Mexican Government is currently undertaking a number of measures aimed at increasing its foreign exchange through the sale of petrochemical products.

Petroleum authorities in Mexico City today disclosed some of these measures. Included among them are the establishing of contacts with business enterprises in Brazil, the United States and Spain with a view to acquiring shares in these foreign companies. It is hoped that through this action the industries will later use Mexican crude and sell its derivatives in new markets.

The state-owned company PEMEX today explained that the country's current 6-year plan has made provisions toward undertaking such a venture but no move has yet been made to implement it because official chemical plans could not meet the additional demands. However, with the acquisition of 15 plants to process crude, industry officials said the country would now be able to export oil to petrochemical complexes abroad.

OZORES SAYS SHAH 'CANNOT LEAVE PANAMANIAN TERRITORY'

WA062224 London REUTER in English 2131 GMT 6 Feb 80 WA

[By Jose Montano]

[Excerpts] Panama City, Feb 6, REUTER--Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores said today the ex-shah of Iran who arrived here on December 15 could not leave the country. "It is definite that he cannot leave Panamanian territory. He cannot", Dr Ozores said when asked to comment on reports from Iran that the ex-shah was arrested here last month but immediately freed on bail on condition that he did not leave Panama.

Dr Ozores, in an interview with REUTERS, said he did not know if the ex-shah was out on bail. He said: "For practical purposes the ex-shah can move about freely within Panamanian territory but continually under the custody of the National Guard. "We could therefore say, using an expression, that the country is his jail, if we can call our country a jail. It is definite he cannot leave Panamanian territory. He cannot".

Dr Ozores was speaking after a Cabinet meeting at the Presidential Palace, which a government spokesman said earlier had been called to discuss "routine domestic matters". President Aristides Royo last January 22 announed the deposed shah was "under the care of Panamanian security authorities". He made the announcement after Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Otbzadeh said in Teheran that the former monarch had been detained by the Panamanian Government after an Iranian request for his extradition.

Asked to comment on unconfirmed press reports that the ex-shah who underwent cancer treatment in the United States before coming here was seriously ill, Dr Ozores said: "I only saw him when he arrived here and I am not a doctor". But he said that based on observations of people who have seen the ex-shah from time to time reports of his ill health were exaggerated.

On January 22 President Royo said Iran had 60 days to submit three legalized documents so that Panama could initiate the procedures for the ex-shah's extradition. Foreign Minister Ozores said today that Iran had sent an official cable to Panama stating that the required documents had already been forwarded. But he said the documents had not yet been received here. Dr Ozores did not specifiy when the cable was received.

In Teheran last night lawyers close to the government said Panama had told Iran the ex-shah was on bail and was not free to leave the country. They said the former monarch was served with an arrest warrant on January 22, but was immediately freed on bail on condition that he did not leave Panama. The lawyers told REUTER the arrest warrant referred to breaches of Iran's 1906 Constitution which provides for a constitutional monarchy, as well as charges of murder, torture and embezzlement. But they said the fact that the death penalty did not exist in Panama meant that Iran could not legally sentence the former monarch to death if he were extradited.

NATIONAL GUARD DENIES REPORTED GUERRILLA OUTBREAK

PA062145 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1516 GMT 6 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Panama City, 6 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Panamanian National Guard today denied that guerrilla groups on the Costa Rican border are plotting to overthrow the Panamanian Government. "There is no outbreak of guerrillas on the border between the two countries," Lt Col Roberto Diaz, executive secretary of the National Guard headquarters told ACAN-EFE.

News reports from San Jose, Costa Rica, indicated that rightist guerrilla camps had been discovered on the border and that the Guard had launched an operation to prevent the rebels from carrying out their plans. "It is not true that the Panamanian Guard has launched a military operation on the border," Lt Col Roberto Diaz said. However, he did not rule out the possibility of "preventive actions" by the forces of the two countries in the future in that region.

The San Jose newspaper PRENSA LIBRE recently published a report that some 1,200 Panamanian guardsmen were conducting helicopter surveillance in the border area. Panamanian dissident Abraham Crocamo, who resides in Costa Rica, has admitted his involvement in organizing guerrillas to combat the Panamanian Government, which he publicly opposes. PRENSA LIBRE said Panamanian guardsmen "have attempted to cross into Costa Rican territory to capture the guerrillas, but were prevented from doing so by Costa Rica authorities."

Colonel Diaz told ACAN-EFE emphatically: "We do not believe there is an outbreak of guerrillas in the border region." He attributed the suspicions about guerrillas to "rumors which are always circulated in the border regions between nations."

Presidents Aristides Royo and Rodrigo Carazo of Panama and Costa Rica, respectively, agreed during Royo's visit to San Jose to take the necessary actions to prevent guerrilla activities against the two governments. In a joint communique, the two presidents reiterated their "firm intention of preventing actions to subvert public order in the border region."

CROCAMO'S WIFE CONCERNED ABOUT EXILE'S FATE IN COSTA RICA

PA062153 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Feb 80 PA

[Statements over the telephone by Marina (Pizarra) de Crocamo, wife of Panamanian exile Abraham Crocamo, in San Jose, Costa Rica; date not specified--recorded]

[Text] I want to speak to the Panamanian people so they will know what happened to my husband, Abraham Crocamo Arevalo. He was arrested at home the day [words indistinct] the arrival of President Royo. He was brutally treated. He was arrested and taken to an (?unknown location).

In view of our concern, we contacted the deputy minister [not further identified] who told one of my sisters that my husband had been arrested for Royo's security and that when Royo left my husband would be released. Since time passed and he was not released, our concern increased and I submitted a petition for habeas corpus and another of protection before the Supreme Court. Gonzalo Facio is in charge of my husband's case. The writ of habeas corpus is still pending [words indistinct]. We have submitted full evidence because [words indistinct]. We have done all we could. We (?spoke) with the UN high commissioner. The lawyer has been meeting with top Costa Rican officials to learn of my husband's whereabouts.

The press is also very concerned, so are all of my husband's relatives. We do not know his condition or where he is being held. (?Three) days have passed. We are waiting to see what decision is made tomorrow. The only thing that the public security minister guaranteed is that my husband will not be deported to Panama because [words indistinct] human rights. All the authorities have promised that he will not be deported to Panama. He can go to any country except Panama [words indistinct].

[Question] If he is deported, to what country would you like him to go?

[Answer] I think perhaps we might go to Spain. That is my idea since I have some relatives there. We shall wait and see. We would like to leave of our own free will rather than be deported.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CARAZO RESPONDS TO CHURCH CRITICS

PA061457 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 29 Jan 80 p 9A PA

[From the press office of the Presidency]

[Text] Response by the president of the republic to clergy members.

Father Walter Marchena Cordero, Father Gerardo Brenes, Father Edwin Baltodano Guillen, Father Oscar M. Lepiz Villegas, Brother Jorge Arturo Chaves O., Father Francisco Vargas Alvarado, Deacon German Cordero Salazar, Brother Minor Montero Barrantes, Father Guido Villalta Loaiza, Father Asdrubal Alfaro Soto, Brother Miguel Picado Gatjens, Father Alfonso Quiros, Brother Rolando Mora Zeledon, Sister Carmen Estrada Cespedes, Brother Juan Chaves Jimenez, Sister Amable Corrales Valverde, Father Francisco Cruz Cruz, Brother Enrique Montero Umana, Brother Guillermo Chaves Pochet, Sister Luz Mejia Vallejo, Brother Jose Amado Robles, Brother Bernanrdo Hidalgo Hernandez, Brother Vernor Rojas Contreras, Father Jose Herrera Salas:

The fact that I have received thousands of messages of support from democratic Costa Rican citizens, including priests and political opponents, on the occasion of the strike promoted by the Popular Vanguard Party [PVP], may relieve me of the duty of responding to the public letter signed by 2[illegible] priests, 2 friars and 2 nuns in which they express their opposition to the legal stand adopted by the government of the republic in defense of our legal system, freedom and democracy and the workers' welfare.

The intention of that letter, added to the unjust editorial published Sunday by ECO CATOLICO--both of which constitute faithful copies of a political party's manifesto--oblige me to respond not in order to justify the stand adopted by the government of the republic but to denounce two dangers: the fear of defending democratic values in the face of communist penetration because of an ephemeral electoral enjoyment, and the mixture of ill-directed political and religious interests in a matter of such importance as respect for the law and the maintenance of our democratic principles.

If some, "called" by their priesthoods to be the light of the world and the salt of the earth, do not give public testimony of their devotion to Christian principles against all forms of totalitarianism, remain silent or either directly or indirectly defend those who violate institutionality, the law and freedom, what can God's people expect? Could this not be a form of scandal repeatedly condemned by the church?

Because of its unequivocal political position, the ECO CATOLICO editorial does not reflect the church's opinion on this matter, but that of its publisher, who seems to be inspired either by ignorance or bad faith. If he is inspired by ignorance, he is violating journalistic ethics, for no one should express opinions about that which he does not know or about that which he equivocates on purpose in order to adjust it to his own interest. Should it be thought that he is acting in bad faith, then it is time for someone to revise the contents of that weekly, not in order to censor it but to turn it into a genuine expression of Christian views and a school for formation of the faithful. I am deeply concerned with the fact that a group of priests should distort the facts, perhaps with the idea of serving other interests, without considering that their turning their ministries into instruments represents one of the faults most vehemently denounced and condemned by the popes. A priest has the right to dissent and criticize, but he should not mutilate reality or condemn those who have merely commited the sin of calling things by their right names.

You deplore the tone of my speech against the communists. I shall comment here on some excerpts from your public letter:

1. "Our consciences as Costa Rican priests and members of religious orders prevent us from remaining silent in the face of your speech delivered on 14 January." Your consciences persuaded you to make this denunciation because in my speech I condemned communist penetration, communist use of the workers, the continuation of an illegal strike that affected the workers after the government had agreed that they were right, the enormous losses to the national economy, the insults hurled at the judges of the republic, the mockery made of our tribunals, the efforts made to induce sedition and the threat that the Costa Rican economy would be paralyzed. If these flagrant crimes, if these attacks on the country do not move your consciences as priests and members of religious orders against the communists, but instead move you indirectly in their favor, then we hold diametrically opposed views from both the democratic and the Christian standpoints.

I deeply respect your consciences. Nonetheless, I dare distinguish between freedom of conscience and an upright conscience. As men of God and students of morality, you are well aware that it is not enough to act in accordance with one's conscience. It is necessary that this conscience be well formed also and that, as regards the essential issues, it does not become easy prey of situational morality or of the idol of pseudo-objectivity, which equates objectivity with neutrality or which seeks the easiest path whenever principles are endangered. That stand might be described as the very opposite of Christianity.

2. "The verbal violence to which you abundantly resort incites other types of violence." I regard this expression as a personal attack. You are repeating the arguments of certain political opponents who regard the objective pointing out of serious mistakes committed in the past as verbal violence. I suppose then that the written phrase is merely the expression of an internal political feeling. Furthermore, you are confusing energy with violence. Apparently, in the face of an illegal strike directed by the PVP, you would like the government to fold its arms while the economy and the institutions sink.

The path to a nation's tragedy is familiar. First, illegality emerges alongside arbitrary actions by extremists. Then, if the government opposes this and defends the legal system, it is accused of militarism or repression. If it yields or grants everything to the extremists or to the communists, the country sinks and the government is accused of being weak. Between these two extremes there is a middle road, that of dialog, and then the enforcement of the law whenever an attack is made against the fundamental values of our nation.

I suppose that to you, the expulsion of the moneychangers from the temple was an act of violence and was therefore to be criticized. In accordance with the contents of your letter, Jesus should have permitted the moneychangers in the temple. In other words, I believe freedom, democracy, dignity, the collective good, our nationality and the essential things should be defended always, fearlessly and without backing down.

Were it a matter of individual faults not harmful to the national interest, the duty of Christianity would be to cover one's fellow man with a mantle of forgiveness and love, imitating Shem and Japhet with their father Noah, but in the case of the communists and the banana strike it was not merely a matter of moral order but of legal order as well. It would have been cowardice or moral indifference on my part if I had not raised my voice or acted in accordance with the law. In this connection I remember the sad role played by certain European political leaders in the face of Nazism or by politicians in countries closer to us in the face of Somoza. [paragraph continues]

I might have remained silent in the face of communist penetration or their outrages; I could have yielded and made concessions, or I could have "coordinated" my actions with those of Somoza. Perhaps some would have applauded me. But that is not the nature of my commitment to the Costa Rican people. Had Christianity been cowardly or indifferent, it would not have survived. Had the first Christians reached an agreement with those persecuting them, they would have received honors from Nero but there would have been no martyrs. In other words, inevitably there comes a time in life when it is necessary to save the essential things, not by yielding but by opposing, in order to preserve freedom, that is, civilization.

Maybe it would be worthwhile to go over Christ's harsh words to the pharisees, that is, to those who turned their office into a business, who looked only at the letter and not at the spirit. Jesus called them hypocrites and whitewashed sepulchers. Pope John Paul II may have been inspired by this boundless energy when he suggested the following as the motto for 1980: "Truth, the force of peace;" truth, calling things by their name, but not lies, not doubledealing, not euphemisms. I also recall another phrase from the Bible: "So then because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spew thee out of my mouth." Democracy has succumbed in many nations precisely due to many lukewarm democrats, who were more interested in winning easy applause than in courageously defending their beliefs and principles.

3. "If the president does not try all possibilities for dialog but deals with those who do not share his views as if they were not Costa Ricans but national enemies, what other recourse is there to settle labor disputes?" With this criticism you are revealing your lack of information and obviously twisting words around.

First, the government did attempt a dialog and did have inexhaustible patience during this strike. Are you not aware of the several weeks of dialog, of the fact that reason was found to be on the side of the workers and Standard was forced to accept the government's position on 27 December? Are you not aware that immediately thereafter communist leaders announced they would go ahead with the strike? That is, they did not accept that reason was on their side or justice or the law or anything? I beg you to read the papers, watch television or listen to the radio before making judgments that put those who, on account of their work, should be well informed in a bad light. Far be it from me to think that they purposely misconstrued the facts.

Secondly, I did not treat the communists as national enemies because they "do not share my views" but rather because they were actually conspiring against the economy, the laws, and the interests and rights of the workers. To reduce this democratic struggle against communism to a question of personal vanity is unfair and connotes ill will, unbecoming in those who should not be untrue.

4. "We are concerned over the possibility that this speech may mark the beginning of a style of government rife with intolerance." Have no fear. I know how to distinguish between tolerance which is the civic manifestation of Christian humility and intolerance. We must all be tolerant and fraternal to our neighbors but intolerant with evil. I swore to defend and enhance democracy and freedom and I feel compelled to turn over a nation that is richer in values and principles, not splintered or annihilated by the communists who follow Moscow guidelines and, as the mere perusal of any communist brochure shows, are prone to destroying our values and principles. Sometimes it is worthwhile to return to the font of Christian doctrine and study the fountain of inspiration of the adversary.

5. "What the country needs is a conciliatory attitude inspired in the Gospel." The Gospel does not call for compromise with the enemies of freedom. [paragraph continues]

If they do not abide by local law, if to them a foreign imperialist power is more important than Costa Rica, if they attack our national economy, if they want to undermine national education, if they control key economic areas, if they mock the law and the courts, if in sum they try by all means to destroy our country, it is not right to use the Gospel to give a specious justification for their attitude. Sometimes one has to use the whip of the law to call the moneychangers to order in the temple. If the communists or anyone else were loyal to our laws and principles, then we would talk about conciliation. Then your quote of Monsignor Arrieta's words would be justified. But if the communists are outlaws and conspire against Costa Rica, as government leader, a Christian and a Costa Rican I must proceed accordingly. This is an evangelistic stand.

And since you quote the Gospel, how good it would be to delve into what it says about freedom, and how fruitful it would be to review the thousands of texts of the holy fathers against communism. The Catholic Church has not gone easy on it or been opportunistic about it.

The best example of this glowing and upright, that is, Christian, stand has been set by Pope John Paul II. With what strong words has he condemned political opportunism and called for Christian consistency, and with what stamina does he condemn three current mistakes: That of the politicians who want to subdue the church, that of the priests who want to subdue the state and that of those who use their ecclesiastical offices to serve politicians.

I also admire Pope John Paul II for his great courage at a time when many are lukewarm and I admire his open-minded and revolutionary attitude as concerns secondary things and his firm and radical attitude as concerns the essentials. My dear clergymen, essentials must be conserved and defended at all costs.

And I close, "What is most desirable to life" is the premise of any political statement. For a Christian, this fundamental decision falls within the realm of the faith. To a government leader, whether or not he is a Christian, it lies within the realm of the law, law enforcement and the political unity of the nation, basic instruments for the achievement of justice and well-being.

It is not my duty to turn the state into a tool of religion but into a state which upholds fundamental Christian principles, the basis of our national character, and to protect freedom in Costa Rica as the best condition even for the practice of religion.

Communism itself is an enemy of freedom. It is and has always been an enemy of religion. You criticize the tone of my speech and forget the essentials. I fight alongside Costa Ricans so that the communists will not take away the essentials, the preservation of which fortunately permits you to criticize the president for defending the law and opposing communist infiltration. As I said in my speech that some called "incendiary," we want to continue adoring God and speaking Spanish.

Thank you for affording me the public opportunity of writing this letter to you.
[Signed] Rodrigo Carazo 29 January

COLONEL MUNOZ DENIES EXISTENCE OF GUERRILLA CAMPS

PA070322 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Feb 80 PA

[Text] There are no guerrillas on the country's northern border. After several operations by the Civil Guard on the northern border, it has been proven that no guerrilla camps exist in the area despite the insistent reports in this regard.

Colonel Munoz and [name indistinct] said in a press conference today that the Civil Guard inspected the area of Santa Cecilia, Salinas Bay, La Hacha Mountain and Orosi Volcano but no concrete proof was found. Colonel Munoz added, however, that the zone covering Los Chiles, Upala and Barra del Colorado was not searched.

Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey today said several operations will be carried out in the country's southern area in the next few days. These operations will be undertaken because there are signs which might confirm the existence of guerrilla camps. The Panamanian Government has presented a document indicating that it has been proven that several persons secretly entered Panamanian territory from Costa Rica. The operations will be under the command of Colonels Munoz and [name indistinct] who had the same mission in the country's northern border.

Public Security Minister Echeverria Brealey also denied that Panamanian Abraham Crocamo Arevalo was beaten by the national security agents who arrested him in his residence on 31 January. Echeverria said that Crocamo put up some resistance and, therefore, was forcefully taken out of the house and placed inside a vehicle for the trip to the First Police Station where he is under arrest. The minister indicated that a medical report shows that Crocamo was not beaten or mistreated by the national security agents.

The Panamanian Government has accused Crocamo of being a saboteur. He has been charged with the crimes of sabotage, inciting civil war and illegal (?possession of arms). During a news conference today, the public security minister showed the dossiers presented by the Panamanian authorities and authenticated by the Costa Rican consulate in Panama. The documents include the aforementioned charges against Crocamo. Echeverria Brealey added that as a result of this, Crocamo was arrested during the visit of Panamanian President Aristides Royo to Costa Rica. He is being held at the First Police Station until a decision is made regarding the country to which he will be deported.

EL SALVADOR

MERS RELEASES MORE HOSTAGES, STATES DEMANDS

PA070119 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2159 GMT 6 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Hundreds of Education Ministry officials were released today by members of the Movement of Revolutionary High School Students (MERS) who had been holding them hostage since yesterday when they took over the ministry building.

A MERS spokesman told ACAN-EFE his organization had decided to retain Education Minister Eduardo Benjamin Colindres, Deputy Minister Jose Oscar Ramirez Perez and about 48 other people, the heads of various administrative offices of the ministry, in the building.

The operatives are asking educational officials to try former Education Minister Maria Angelica Diaz and two other educational officials. They have accused the three of "being accomplices to student killings."

They want four students released: Juan Francisco Ruiz, Roberto Olmedo Hochez, Santiago Gutierrez and Marvi Florez Benitez.

The leftist group's representative told ACAN-EFE no members of the Spanish mission are being held hostage. It had been hinted they were in the ministry.

The students want the Salvadoran Government to keep bus fares within the capital at $0.04 and transportation fares in the city cut in half for the students.

He added that negotiations must end successfully before the premises are evacuated. "We will negotiate only with the education minister and our demands must be accepted before we leave the building," he remarked. They also want the government to decree a 40 percent discount in private school registration and free admission to public schools.

The revolutionary government junta told ACAN-EFE today that negotiations will be conducted by the education minister and reiterated that there will be no military intervention to clear the building.

ENVOY SEES QUICK END TO SPANISH EMBASSY SITUATION

PA070425 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0257 GMT 7 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Feb (LATIN)--Spanish Ambassador to El Salvador Victor Sanchez-Mesas, who continues to be held hostage by leftist militants in his embassy, today expressed hopes that the incident will be solved soon.

More than 70 members of the 28 February People's League (LP-28) peacefully occupied the embassy yesterday to demand the release of 13 imprisoned comrades, 7 of whom were freed today.

Ambassador Sanchez-Mesas told newsmen during a dialog through one of the building's windows that the LP-28 members asked him to recommend that his government break diplomatic relations with El Salvador. He told them that there are no reasons to justify such a step.

Sanchez-Mesas disclosed that he had spoken by telephone with Col Adolfo Majano and Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, members of the civilian-military junta, and that they had both expressed their interest in a peaceful and prompt solution to the incident.

The ambassador said the occupiers have added to their initial demand for the release of 13 LP-28 members the demand for the release of Norma Guevara, a member of the Nationalist Democratic Union, who was arrested on Tuesday under the charge of illegal possession of weapons.

The LP-28 is also demanding the return of 20,000 colones ($8,000) which were presumably confiscated by the security forces during the raid on Guevara's house. Sanchez-Mesas disclosed that during his conversations with the junta members he was told that Guevara will be taken to court tomorrow and it will be up to the presiding judge to decide whether or not she will be released. He noted that Guevara's release is an important obstacle to any attempt to solve the incident, although he added that the occupiers and the government are showing great willingness to reach an agreement soon.

COMMENTATOR DENOUNCES FRG, SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

PA062234 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 5 Feb 80 p 3 PA

[Dagoberto Vega Zea commentary "Social Democracy in El Salvador"]

[Text] In the last few years the intention of [West] German imperialism to establish a political enclave in Central America has become obvious. It is using social democracy's doctrinary resources to do so.

Similar European political organizations, with Bonn at their head, are using some three or four local Salvadoran politicians forged in the electioneering anvil to spread their petit bourgeois and reformist doctrine. Social democracy is the ideology of the European bourgeoisie and of Latin America's intellectual petit bourgeoisie. Insofar as its goals are concerned, this political current is clearly counter-revolutionary and evolutionist. It seeks power in Central America and specifically in El Salvador through pseudodemocratic systems like the one the previous government junta had prescribed for us and the one the present junta aspires to implement.

The social democratic virus has infested the minds of some coffeeshop and schoolroom political experts. However, German imperialism--which is a natural ally of U.S. imperialism--is facing serious ideological obstacles in introducing the social democratic doctrine in El Salvador. It is very difficult to destroy the autochthonous ideas and aspirations of the Latin American peoples and to make them abandon the concept of a national revolutionary movement. The only spring from which social democracy could drink is the backwater of "centrism" which has been recently grouped under the so-called "popular forum." However, the forum is, to a certain extent, an instrument of economicism [economicismo] and political opportunism [arribismo politico]. The opportunists have gathered a most heterogeneous mass under the forum and have converted it into a sterile hybrid which at no time can become a decisive force and much less meet the aspirations of the Salvadoran people.

Social democracy's intentions are manifested in its efforts to draw political capital [capitalizar] from political forces in Latin America such as centrist organizations like the Popular Forum.

The expansionist aims of social democracy in El Salvador, however, are doomed to utmost failure because its ideology is not imbedded in the conscience of the Salvadoran people. Social democracy is a merchandise "made in Germany" and has only hatched in the feverish minds of a few political experts in El Salvador who stupidly pretend to reach the people by estranging themselves from them. Cloistered in seminars, conferences, brief courses and other exclusive selective activities with which they seek to dampen the revolutionary restlessness of the youth, they find solace in ruminating over outdated and worn out theories.

The parties with a social democratic leaning in Latin America are not parties of the people but of small petit bourgeois and aristocratic-minded elites which dexterously manipulate the "dialectics of opportunism" and will never reach the heart of the masses.

Bearing in mind this nefarious background, how could the Salvadoran people and more specifically and essentially the youth--who have become the vanguard of the struggle against opportunism--ever follow these "revolutionary" gentlemen of refined manners?

ANTICOMMUNIST ORGANIZATION DEFINES OBJECTIVES

PA062159 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 27 Jan 80 p 3 PA

[Text] The recently created clandestine Organization for Liberation from Communism [Organizacion Para la Liberacion del Comunismo] plans to destroy the entire Marxist-Leninist movement here in El Salvador.

According to a communique sent to the media, the group has been born with a spirit of struggle that stems from indignation felt in the face of the economic and social disasters affecting our country.

"We will not identify with either the left or the right, but with the desire to impose the justice our people so urgently need," says the document. "We firmly believe that the communists and their followers are our country's worst enemies. Our entire war is aimed at them and we are willing to offer our lives in the course of this war if necessary," they add.

"Ideas are fought with ideas, but at this point the communists want war and war is what they will get," the communique concludes.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTRY DISAVOWS AMBASSADOR'S STATEMENTS

PA062212 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1929 GMT 6 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 6 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry today disavowed charges made by Jorge Palmieri, Guatemalan ambassador to Mexico, against Spanish Ambassador Maximo Cajal y Lopez, accusing him of alleged collusion with the persons who occupied and burned his embassy on 31 January.

In a written statement, the Foreign Ministry noted that it has recalled Ambassador Palmieri to this capital so that he can report on statements attributed to him in Mexico claiming that Ambassador Cajal y Lopez had facilitated the occupation of his embassy.

The Foreign Ministry declaration stressed that only statements made by an authorized government spokesmen will be termed official. This will be in effect until the complete truth about the Spanish Embassy incident is established.

For his part, Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdes said that the Guatemalan Government has nothing to do with a report that circulated here stating that Spanish Ambassador Cajal y Lopez was in agreement with the attackers of his mission who burned it so as not to turn themselves over to the police who had surrounded the building. This resulted in 40 persons being killed, including occupants and hostages.

GOVERNMENT ADMITS FACING SUBVERSION THREAT

PA062328 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Feb 80 PA

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] We are facing subversion but we can maintain order. The government acknowledges that it is facing subversion and that clandestine organizations have stepped up their activities but it is not contemplating implementation of special measures. These were statements by Carlos Toledo Vielman, presidential public relations secretary, at a news conference.

He added that the government can control the situation and will strictly abide by the law in order to maintain order and public tranquillity. He said the government is obliged to protect the people and their property. He said the government measures adopted to control subversive activities cannot be anticipated yet, but it will use all the legal means available to it.

The present moment does not call for emergency measures and the government is not contemplating this yet, he noted.

Toledo Vielman affirmed that the security forces can control subversion and guarantee order and tranquillity for the citizens.

HONDURAS

ARMED FORCES, POLITICAL PARTIES VIEW APRIL ELECTIONS

PA060402 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0012 GMT 5 Feb 80 PA

[By Gustavo Rubi]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 4 Feb (LATIN)--The Honduran Armed Forces promised here today to fully respect the results of the 20 April elections. The elections have been called by the armed forces to bring about a civilian government. Civilians have been excluded from power for almost 8 years.

The promise was made by Col Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, a member of the armed forces Supreme Council and commander of the 3d Infantry Battalion headquartered in San Pedro Sula, 300 km from here.

"The armed forces as an institution are ready to fully cooperate with a government of national integration in which the different social sectors will participate," he said.

Alvarez Martinez said the citizen's vote will determine if the traditional political parties have chosen the best people as candidates for deputies in the National Constituent Assembly.

Nevertheless the electoral process was criticized today by the outlawed Socialist Party [Partido Socialista] which ended its second national congress in Tegucigalpa.

In a final declaration the leftist political group threatened to hold popular demonstrations to protest against "the imposition of a government established behind the backs of the people."

On its part the rightist National Party said it will not permit the outbreak of violence and terrorism in the country. Party President Ricardo Zuniga Agustinus referred to the forthcoming elections. He expressed his hope that "this will not be the beginning of a social breakdown in Hondruas, as has occurred in other Central American countries."

In order to control what he described as "outbreaks of social decomposition," he said the government must act with prudence and all Hondurans should be sensible.

Alfredo Landaverde, leader of the Honduran Christian Democratic Party, last month accused the National Party of supporting the banners of rightwing dictatorships. Referring to its leaders, Landaverde said "they have not stopped drying their tears over the fall of their ideological father, Gen Anastasio Somoza" in Nicaragua last year.

The elections were called to elect a civilian government to replace the military regime which overthrew constitutional President Ramon Cruz in 1972.

NICARAGUA

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EL PUEBLO CLOSING

Other Media Threatened

PA311649 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Remarks by Comdr Bayardo Arce, official in charge of communications, during news conference 24 January; place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Commander Arce, as a member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], could you give us some information regarding the newspaper EL PUEBLO? The office was occupied by the military, some of its equipment was taken away and, according to Interior Minister Tomas Borge, the paper is under investigation. What is happening? What details are available? Are there political interests or is it simply a legal matter? Just what is the situation, commander?

[Answer] To begin with, if you are honest you must admit that EL PUEBLO has been a spokesman for the counterrevolution in Nicaragua. Its proclamation against national unity; its constant calls for production to be sabotaged; its constant calls for strikes and for actions against all revolutionary programs for the benefit of our people are more than enough indication of the counterrevolutionary character of the paper, independent of the language used. Therefore a measure has been taken against an organ of the counterrevolution. The counterrevolution consists not only of military attacks on the revolutionary process; it also involves political attacks, the type of underhanded attack that was being carried out by EL PUEBLO, as is being done by other media which, unless they change their attitude, will have to receive the same medicine.

[Question] As regards the use of legal action--which I believe should have been used in the case of EL PUEBLO--why was military action used instead?

[Answer] The primary source of law here is the revolution itself. This must be clear. In fact, it is a universal principle. The revolution is a source of law. Why were those who are arguing about bourgeois formalities now not demanding them during the era of the dictatorship? That is the important thing that must be taken into account at this time--the policy of the revolution for the defense of the people is not analyzed with the enthusiasm with which the attitudes of Somozism were analyzed. These are the neo-Somozists who are emerging in this country.

LA PRENSA Opposes Closing

PA022252 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Jan 80 p 2 PA

[Editorial: "The Case of EL PUEBLO"]

[Text] The occupation of the newspaper EL PUEBLO and perhaps its possible closing down and the circumstances in which it took place, call for a serious and unbiased evaluation of the event which may have profound political repercussions in both the domestic and foreign fields.

In the first place we believe that no information media, protected by its right to constructive criticism, can distort this right, can use it at will according to sectarian interests and slander the revolutionary process.

Under no circumstance could we claim that this attitude is "the practice of freedom of the press," among other reasons, because the right to constructive criticism by means of the information media is a duty, the duty of giving priority to national matters above sectarianism and destructive criticism. [paragraph continues]

Coming from the extreme right or left, this criticism detracts from the people whom they claim to defend, since the only thing they do is to create favorable conditions for turning back our revolutionary process. This cannot be allowed since the revolution in which we are involved has a sacred and inviolable commitment with the people and its martyrs. EL PUEBLO is noted for its constant and irresponsibly destructive criticism of our idiosyncracies, our cultural roots and our most pressing needs. Its pages have served to mock Christ and, some commandante aware of the Christian sentiments of a large part of our people, has quoted Christ as an example we can follow as true Christians within the revolutionary process. EL PUEBLO has demagogically criticized the economic reactivation plan, promoted class hatred, and has criticized the celebration of religious festivals deeply ingrained in our traditions, such as La Purisima. [a traditional Nicaraguan film festival] In brief, not even the literacy campaign has escaped its hatred.

If we briefly analyze the context of the spirit involved in this criticism, we plainly see the damage that it has systematically tried to do to our revolution. In the second place we must be aware that within the domestic and international levels there are sectors ready to misunderstand us, to be blind to our reasons to take steps (mistaken or not) to safeguard the process. It is at this point of misunderstanding and counterrevolution that there is agreement between the extreme left and right. In the third place, precisely because of what we said in the previous paragraph, we consider the closing of EL PUEBLO untimely and impolitic, in spite of the existing reasons already indicated, and for other reasons that may exist. We believe on one hand that this measure will be exploited by sectors opposed to our revolution inside and out of the country. It also sets a precedent of not following the appropriate channels, such as the existing press law, for example.

According to our commitment to be loyal to our lengthy struggle in favor of freedom of the press and for the above-mentioned reasons, we disagree with the takeover of EL PUEBLO by the armed forces and ask our government authorities to reconsider the measure and allow EL PUEBLO to circulate again.

WRITERS UNION EXPELS MEMBER FOR 'IRRESPONSIBLE' INTERVIEW

PA040435 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0051 GMT 4 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 3 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Union of Journalists of Nicaragua (UPN) has decided to expel newsman Oscar Leonardo Montalvan, director of the Radio Mil newscasts in this capital.

The decision was announced today by the UPN affiliation committee and is based on the "harmful and irresponsible exercise" of freedom of expression by "the man of Mil," as Montalvan, experienced newsman and longtime professor, identified himself in his broadcasts. The straw that broke the camel's back was the interview by Montalvan of Dr Sergio Prado, classified within the "ultraleft," who on Saturday morning made bitter criticism and "even slanderous and insolent attacks" against the leaders of the revolution. His expulsion was resolved by the committee which safeguards the exercise of journalism in Nicaragua.

The newsman had been accused by leaders of the government and mass organizations which support the revolutionary process of playing up to sectors attempting a counterrevolution in Nicaragua. Earlier, it had been learned that the district attorney had ordered an investigation of Doctor Prado's statements to newsman Montalvan.

BARRICADA, organ of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, in its Sunday edition reported that the Board of Directors of Radio Mil had also decided to cancel the radio time slotted for Montalvan. This action has brought an end to one of the most widely listened to radio newscasts in this capital.

FIDEL CASTRO HOLDS TALKS WITH ALVARO CUNHAL

FL061207 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 6 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, yesterday held talks with Portuguese Communist Party Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal who visited our country accompanied by a party delegation. During the talks, which were held in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere, the international situation as well as the relations between the two parties were discussed.

Present at the talks were Jesus Montane, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of its foreign relations general department, and Antonio (dos Santos Morteira), member of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee.

CASTRO SENDS TITO MESSAGE ON NONALINED RHODESIA STAND

LD062142 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1736 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Feb. 6 (TANJUG)--Cuban President Fidel Castro has sent President Tito a message concerning the latest situation in Zimbabwe and the activity of the non-aligned in giving support to the Patriotic Front.

The message from President Fidel Castro for President Tito was today presented to Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Secretary Milorad Pesic by Cuban Ambassador to Yugoslavia Jose Eloy Valdes Espinosa.

GDR TO SIGN EDUCATION COOPERATION AGREEMENT

FL061239 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 6 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Next Friday a new 5-year cooperation agreement will be signed by the Education Ministries of the GDR and Cuba, according to an announcement made by Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education. We asked Comrade Margot Honecker, member of Germany's Socialist Unity Party Central Committee and GDR minister of public education, about the main aspects of the agreements during her visit to Santiago de Cuba.

[Begin Margot Honecker recording--in German with consecutive Spanish translation] The main objective of the agreements will be a strengthening of cooperation in the various fields because cooperation between our two countries has reached the highest level. There are many interesting methods which you have developed and from which we can learn. Mainly, we wish to strengthen cooperation in the politico-ideological education of youth. In addition, we would like to gain further experience in the practical and polytechnic education of students and in the training of teachers. Lastly, we would like to cooperate in the organization and planning of the educational system in general, in the improvement of methods. We welcome the aid offered by Education Minister Comrade Fernandez to improve the educational system for Spanish-speaking students in the GDR. [end recording]

The GDR Public Education Ministry delegation headed by Minister Margot Honecker today will visit the Bartolome Maso sugar mill in Granma Province and the school-city in Caney de las Mercedes in the Siera Maestra Mountains. It will also participate in the closing session of the fourth national methodological seminar of the Education Ministry scheduled for today in Manzanillo.

GRENADA

GOVERNMENT REQUESTS BRITISH IMPARTIALITY IN RHODESIA

FL061954 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1924 GMT 6 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The revolutionary Government of Grenada has asked for the withdrawal of South African troops stationed in Zimbabwe. It has also asked Great Britain to be impartial in the implementation of the Lancaster agreement. Grenada reaffirmed its firm support of the Zimbabwe people's right to independence and free and democratic elections as well as its solidarity with the Patriotic Front. The official note says that the Grenadian authorities have received information from the Tanzanian president, Julius Nyerere, from the frontline states and from the nonalined countries movement about the situation in Zimbabwe. The note, made public by the Grenada Government office, condemns the British Government's failure to impartially apply the terms of the Lancaster agreement toward a global political solution in Zimbabwe.

JAMAICA

MANLEY ADDRESSES CURRENT ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

[Quotation marks as published]

FL061500 Kingston DAILY GLEANERS in English 4 Feb 80 p 13 FL

[Address to the Nation by Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley on 3 February explaining difficulties being faced by the country]

[Text] "For some weeks now the government has been in very intensive negotiations with a team representing the International Monetary Fund. This became necessary because last December we failed the foreign assets test which was part of the economic programme agreed with the I.M.F. As a result, it was necessary to apply for what is known as a waiver.

"This means that you examine the reasons why the economy failed to meet the target which was set in the test and decide what action has to be taken to correct the problem. The action would have to be consistent with a new programme and sufficient corrective action would have to be taken now to ensure that the economy is getting on track. If agreement is reached on the waiver with the directors of the I.M.F., foreign exchange payments of $30 million, which were due last month, will be paid to the Bank of Jamaica.

New Programme

It would then be necessary to work out the details of a new programme with the I.M.F. in which new targets are set and further foreign exchange is made available. So far, the negotiations have not been dealing with the second stage in which the details of a basic agreement is negotiated. I should make it clear, however, that the first stage of the negotiations, which is the application for the waiver, requires that we settle the basic outlines of a new programme and that we now take corrective action to bring the economy on track and in line with the new programme. The details of this new programme will be negotiated in the second stage, but about 50 percent of the action required for the new programme would have to be taken now.

A Lot of Argument

There has been a lot of argument in the country about the I.M.F. and the application for the waiver. I want simply to say that the reason why the government has been dealing with the matter is because the foreign exchange which was not paid in January and which will be paid in early March if our application is successful, is important [paragraph continues]

to help to buy drugs, food, spare parts, fertilizer and the raw materials to keep our factories going. In addition, the obtaining of a waiver ensures that the country is not in legal default in certain contractual obligations and it may assist in keeping some of our trade credits in place.

After weeks of negotiations, including a trip by Ministers Bell and Small and myself to the headquarters of the I.M.F. in Washington, it is my duty to tell you tonight that the Government of Jamaica and the team of officials representing the I.M.F. have not been able to reach agreement on the terms of the application for the waiver. Let me repeat, we have not been able to reach agreement.

No Agreement

I want to tell you exactly why we did not reach agreement and what we propose to do about it. As I said before, economic programmes that are worked out with the I.M.F. provide for periodic tests in which you measure the performance of the economy under the programme. If you fail a test, you either have to work out a programme for short-term corrective action, which may be followed by a new programme, or you can simply negotiate an entirely new programme. For the reasons which I have given earlier, we have chosen to apply for a waiver because once the waiver is granted, the foreign exchange which was not paid because of the failure of the test is then paid, and in addition the default is "wiped out" and certain adverse consequences which I have already mentioned are avoided.

Serious Difficulties

Every Jamaican knows that the country is in very serious economic difficulties. Because of this, we have to be extremely careful with our money and cannot afford to finance many things that we might wish to do. In any case, there are certain things to do with the management of our resources which would be necessary even if we had struck oil and had all the money that we could use. Therefore, I would like to ask you to come with me through three stages:

First of all, let's examine those sacrifices we have to make and would have to make even if we had all the money in the world; secondly, those things which we cannot do, even though we would like to, because there is a crisis and money is tight; thirdly, those things which would have been a consequence of further reductions of expenditure in order to secure agreement with the technical team of the I.M.F.

Deficiencies

It is obvious that there have been deficiencies in the area of expenditure control and management generally. We have worked out new systems of financial control and these are being put in place as a part of a general restructuring exercise aimed at more efficient government and better management of resources. We have also looked at production plans and worked out strategies which are aimed at improving performance in agriculture, industry, tourism and the other means of production. We have to face the reality that the budget cannot be used to subsidise many industries and enterprises and, in some cases, the consuming public. This is sometimes for good policy reasons or because money is tight or both. You will remember that recently we had to increase very substantially the price of sugar and of all petroleum products.

Sugar Industry

In the case of sugar we cannot afford to subsidise the industry. The industry must finance itself, and the only way in which we could increase its revenue was by the increases in the local price of sugar. This has not made it a healthy industry with money to throw around but, we hope, has provided a minimum basis for viability and will ensure [paragraph continues]

Their opinion is that the 1980/81 recurrent budget, if it is developed as a natural continuation of the 1979/80 budget with due allowances for inflation, etc., would result in a deficit which we would have to reduce by about $150 million. That is the view of the I.M.F. team. The question of the precise items to be cut and whether there should be a combination of less cuts and additional taxes is not the responsibility of the fund team but they took the view that they should insist upon a reduction of about $150 million.

And they insist that the reductions be done in ways which they regard as lasting and certain so as to ensure that the full effects of the cuts are certain to be felt in the 1980/81 budget.

Economic Aspects

Together with our experts, we looked at the economic aspects of things and weighed this against the social aspects in terms of what all these cuts would mean to people: to parents, to children, to workers, to farmers, to students, to the sick, to everybody. We came to the conclusion that it was not possible or advisable through cuts, new taxes or by whatever means to reduce the deficit by more than $100 million. It is this difference of $50 million that has caused the disagreement.

A Social Disaster

Let me tell you what was involved. One way of saving the additional $50 million would have been to lay off nearly 11,000 workers. In our judgment, this would represent a social disaster and would also represent an administrative disaster because there are whole areas of the government which simply could not run if you had to axe 11,000 people out of the system.

Another way of saving the further $50 million would be to do a combination of things including removing all subsidies from food, from J.O.S., from fertilizers; bringing the JAMAL [Jamaica Movement for the Advancement of Literacy] programme to an end; making, say, all students at U.W.I. [University of the West Indies], CAST [College of Arts, Science and Technology], J.S.A. [Jamaica Student Association] and other tertiary educational institutions pay full tuition fees. And in addition, thousands of workers would still have to be laid off including some special employment workers.

We are firmly of the view, therefore, that it would be wrong to cut an additional $50 million.

Reduction of Subsidies

As it is, even to get $100 million savings, we are going to have to reduce subsidies on food, fertilizers and J.O.S. but not cut them out altogether. I repeat that to cut out an extra $50 million we would have to take further action which would visit terrible additional hardship on people--and it would be the poorest people--and we would have to abandon fundamental principles like seeing to it that tuition at all levels of the educational system is free so that the opportunities of education are available to the poorest no less than the better off--and we are not prepared to do this.

I am making this broadcast later than I had planned because these represent terrible problems and terribly difficult decisions for us. We the government, have decided that it is not possible and in fact not necessary to visit this further suffering on large sections of the society.

What then are we going to do? Two things.

Firstly, we are entitled to have our application for the waiver go forward to the management of the board of the I.M.F. even though we have failed to reach agreement with the fund officials who are in Jamaica. The I.M.F. team returns to Washington tomorrow and we will be presenting our proposals nonetheless.

that the taxpayers do not have to pay for part of the industry's operations through budget subsidies as well as what they pay as consumers. In the same way, we have to pass on to the consumer all aspects of oil price increases that are decreed by OPEC though we have retained, up to now, a small subsidy on one item.

The same is true of our public utilities. The public service company, telephone company, Air Jamaica, airports authority, etc. All provide vital services to the public but cannot be supported by subsidies out of revenues provided by taxpayers.

JOS [Jamaica Omnibus Service] Rates Going Up

There just is too much else that has to be done in such areas as education, health and agricultural development to take money from those things to subsidise these companies. As a consequence, telephone company rates will have to go up shortly and substantially. J.O.S. rates will also have to go up. We have been carrying a big subsidy on J.O.S. bus fares, in fact almost as much as one full year's expenditure for the special employment programme in the recurrent budget. In this case we can see our way to continuing some of this subsidy but not all of it. In any case, that company is getting deeper and deeper into a loss situation and will require tremendous re-organisation as well as substantial fare increases if it is to survive without vast subsidies in the near future. Even though fares will have to go up, we will be retaining about $9 million of subsidy for this operation to try to keep the fare increase as low as possible.

The truth is that the J.O.S. represents a special problem because, like all transport organisations, it is a very heavy user of oil for its diesel fuel. Consequently, its operating costs are heavily affected every time the world price of oil goes up. We will be discussing with the unions which represent these workers how best to achieve the savings which are needed.

Waste Must Be Cut

Obviously, all aspects of waste have to be cut out of the budget. In fact we have achieved some savings over the last two years: Housekeeping expenditure in the budget as a percentage of gross national product--excluding interest payments--has been substantially decreased during that period. And we have continued to work on this aspect of the budget. Certain of our embassies and consulates overseas will be closed and everything from travelling to the use of paper will be held to a minimum. A major restructuring exercise in government is nearing completion and will lead to merging of ministries, with resultant savings, and the shutting down of certain statutory boards and the elimination of operations that are not of priority importance.

As far back as last December, I pointed out that there have to be savings in the total amount that government spends on wages, salaries and fringe benefits for central and local government employees. The proportion of total tax revenues which these payments now represent is too high and leaves too little for the services which have to be provided in health, education and many other things.

We are satisfied that net savings of $25 million have to be found. We have a number of ideas as to how this can be achieved without creating heavy unemployment. We will, of course, take into account not filling vacancies, retiring civil servants who have reached pensionable age, and other measures which will not cause undue hardship.

In the course of this week, we are going to put these proposals to the unions and enlist their help in finding the most appropriate ways to achieve the savings while doing the least possible damage and hurt to the workers concerned.

All these things which I have just spoken about would be necessary if there were no I.M.F. and no I.M.F. team in Jamaica. However, we have had a difference with the I.M.F. team which relates to the recurrent side of the budget.

Further Hardships

We believe that our proposals are economically feasible; we know that they mean further hardships for the people, but they have to be taken if the country is to survive. On the other hand, the measures that would have to be taken to effect an additional $50 million cut would be unbearable.

We are a member country of the I.M.F. and are entitled to full consideration even if the official team does not agree with our programme. We are putting forward the programme because it would be of great importance to Jamaica to get the waiver, the payment of the foreign exchange and the keeping in place of various forms of credit which are available to and important for the country and its economy at this time.

Moves To Get Money

Needless to say, we have taken and are continuing to take a number of steps internationally to secure foreign exchange for the country while this matter is dealt with by the I.M.F. and also to seek the necessary support for the case that we have put forward.

For example, we have secured a loan of U.S.$50 million through the Government of Libya which will make a substantial contribution to keeping things moving through February.

In the meantime, we call on all Jamaicans who do not believe that there should be a wanton sacrifice of human needs, because of this crisis, to support our application for the waiver on our terms, terms that have been worked out by our leadership and by our technicians and our economists. We all believe that our proposals are reasonable and just, while taking full account of the serious financial difficulties of the present time.

I will now turn to the second aspect of the question: What are we going to do?

Grave Crisis

More than anything else at this time, it is my sincere belief that Jamaica needs to settle the question of the economic strategy which is to be pursued in the immediate future. It is a time of grave economic crisis. Yet, too few people seem to be able to accept that fact as a basis for constructive action.

Too few people seem to understand that the world has changed radically in the last ten years and that it is going to take tremendous discipline, sacrifice, co-operation and effort to pull out of our internal difficulties, and to deal with that new world which is out there.

For example, there is deep confusion, anxiety and concern about the role of the IMF. Why is it here? What part does it play? As I explained earlier, we are applying for a waiver under the existing IMF programme and in due course, would be expected to negotiate a new programme of action as part of a new basic agreement with the IMF.

I do not believe that Jamaica should move from the stage of the waiver to the stage of a new programme until it has settled this question of its economic strategy. You will recall that I explained before, the difference between these two stages of--"waiver" and "new basic agreement".

Needs To Settle

I believe that the country needs to settle and decide its economic strategy and that when that is settled, it will be easy to understand what part the IMF should play; or whether it should play any part at all. What must be brought to an end is the present state of confusion because the country has to settle down on a path and understand the efforts, the discipline and the sacrifices that are necessary to that struggle.

Once the path is settled, there is a chance that everything else will fall into place. In fact, we in the Peoples' National Party are going to re-examine this question of economic strategy and path starting immediately.

Election Soon

Because of my conviction that this is what is necessary and in the interest of the country, I wish to announce that as soon as the electoral committee, on which both parties are represented, is able to advise me that an appropriate new electoral system is in place, I shall call a new election.

I want to be quite specific. I mean that upon the day on which they certify to me that the new system is ready, I shall announce nomination day and the date of the election, with both being as soon as is reasonable.

I am going to invite the opposition to meet the government, if possible, this week--to discuss what steps can be taken to get the new system in place as quickly as possible consistent with the improvements which are felt to be necessary.

As Quick As Possible

I am going to ask the chairman and independent members to proceed with the exercise as quickly as possible. The representatives of the PNP on the committee will be available to sit on a daily basis, if necessary. I will ask the opposition to co-operate similarly.

The government will not go further than the stage of the IMF waiver application because we feel that fundamental questions about the future must be settled first. Consequently, we will not introduce a full budget at the usual time this year but will provide for a holding budget to keep things going until the election can be held.

On the advice available to me, I believe that we can complete the necessary steps to hold an election under the new system by October. It is unfortunate that the time is so long because there is much to be done in the economy and the sooner we settle a clear, national line of action based upon serious decisions, the better for everybody. On the other hand, we have to allow the time for electoral reform because it is vital that everybody should accept the results of this election and unite around a course of action chosen by the majority of the people.

Urgency

Meantime, the government will continue to carry out its tasks firmly and with energy. We will be pressing on with urgent developments in agriculture, bauxite, tourism and other areas of the economy.

As a consequence of this course of action it will not be possible to finalize constitutional change until after the election. One would not normally do this, but I think that the national priorities are clear. I am sure that the government and the opposition will be able to work out a sensible solution to this problem in the course of the discussions about the preparation for the new elections.

Co-operation

As we prepare for a new election certain things will be very important:

Firstly, it is important for the country to be united in support of the application for the IMF waiver without the $50 million of cuts which would mean such hardship and suffering for so many people.

Secondly, it is important for everyone to co-operate and show discipline and good sense in the national interest, particularly, at this time of great national difficulty; and particularly when the country will need to weigh the choices for the future with extreme care.

Thirdly, it is most important that the political parties should address the question of economic strategy including questions like the role of the IMF so that the people can understand the real issues and make a real choice.

I am well aware that I have the right under the constitution to treat the date of the election as a close secret to be sprung upon the country without prior notice. But I do not believe that this is a time for clever tactics. I think the country needs to know that the hour of decision is coming--allowing full time for serious national debate and consideration of alternatives.

Unity is Vital

No country can achieve greatness without a clear path. Even more so, no country can overcome crisis without a clear path. Only the earliest possible election can settle the path. We of the peoples national party are prepared to face the test and we will propose our path in good time. Every patriotic Jamaican of whatever party or whatever walk of life has a clear duty to help us reach the hour of decision as quickly as possible, as calmly as possible, applying their best judgment to the great challenges of the future. Above all, we must decide how to unite the nation upon a basis of a clear choice by the majority and go forward together as one people. Good night and may God bless you all.

EXPORTERS CONCERNED ABOUT IMPORT LICENSES

FL041620 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 1 Feb 80 p 1 FL

[Text] The Jamaica Exporters' Association has expressed concern that failure by the government to issue import licences could cripple Jamaica's foreign exchange earnings for 1980. The association has also questioned the current official policy of insisting that exporters must obtain 365-day credit terms as a condition of receiving licences.

Mr. Prakash Vaswani, J.E.A. president, said yesterday: "It is time that we ask government to tell us what is the position on the issuing of licences. J.E.A. members, who are said by government to deserve the highest possible priority, are not getting their licences and are therefore not able to fulfill the substantial number of orders they are now holding." Mr. Vaswani said that the present system of insisting on 365 days' credit and the holding up of payment of debts owing to suppliers for past due bills is crippling the ability of exporters to maintain their sources of raw materials. "The insistence that funds be placed on deposit by exporters makes it impossible for this sector to have any hope of growth. It is only by earning foreign exchange that Jamaica's import needs, debt servicing, and any other foreign exchange obligations can be met", he said.

"The accent must be on earning--not borrowing. Certified exporters should not be put on the deposit scheme but should be enabled to pay their bills and given realistic payment schedules."

Mr. Vaswani said not even the export development fund can finance half of the exporters' foreign exchange needs, so if government was as serious as it said it was about expanding export performance it must work out a programme with the International Monetary Fund to enable the earners of foreign exchange to enjoy freedom to increase their foreign exchange earnings and therefore increase the size of the foreign-exchange pool available to the economy. "If the present policy of lumping all foreign-exchange payment demands together is continued, exporters who are earners will be prevented from performing and the country will have no chance of maintaining its present level of earnings, let alone hoping to expand those earnings," Mr. Vaswani said.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 028 8 February 1980

BOLIVIA

Ministers To Resign en masse in Cabinet Reshuffle C 1
Guevara Arce's PRA Leaves Paz Estenssoro's MNR C 1
Magazine Office Bombed; No Casualties C 1

BRAZIL

Commentary Warns of U.S. 'Inferior Military Position' D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 5 Feb]
National Committee Maintains Decision To Attend Olympics D 2
Figueiredo Speech Stresses Solidarity With Developing Countries D 2
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 5 Feb]
Toure Visit Signals Changing Attitude Toward Marxist Africa D 3
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 7 Feb]
Briefs: Credit to Uruguayan Importers D 3

CHILE

Brazilian Navy Minister Terms Pinochet Meeting 'Friendly' E 1
Opposition Elements Abroad Blamed for Prison Riots E 1
Briefs: French Shipbuilding License E 1

COLOMBIA

Foreign Ministry Discards Dialog With Nicaragua F 1
Security, Communications System in Caribbean Strengthened F 1
New Naval Base on San Andres F 1
Navy Frigate Purchases F 1

PERU

Interior Ministry Issues Communique on Uprising J 1
PPC Registers Candidates for Presidential Elections J 1
Briefs: Record Coffee Exports J 1

MEXICO

Closer Ties Established With Jamaica M 1
Lopez Portillo Will Not Go to Guatemala M 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Youths Occupy Schools in Capital, San Miguel P 1
UGB Threatens Youths P 1

Spanish Embassy Talks 'Making Progress' P 2
PRG Embassy Personnel To Leave Country P 3

GUATEMALA

Moscow Games Attendance Left up to Olympic Committee P 4
15,000 New Salvadoran Refugees Enter Country P 4
Oil Companies Accused of Not Fulfilling Obligations P 4

HONDURAS

Editorial Assesses Bowdler Central America Visit P 5
[TIEMPO 28 Jan]

NICARAGUA

Borge Asserts No Conditional Loans Will Be Accepted P 6
Borge Refutes U.S. Torture Accusations P 7
Foreign Ministry Issues Safe-Conducts to 'Somozists' P 7

CUBA

Castro Speech Underscores Close Ties With USSR Q 1
U.S. Accused of Sharp Turnaround in Policy Q 2
Propaganda Symposium Held To Raise Awareness Q 3
Trade Relations Discussed With Indian Minister Q 3
Cultural, Technical Talks With France Open Q 3
Changes in Party, Ambassadorial Posts Announced Q 3

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Relations With Cuba Will Not Be Established S 1
U.S. General's Visit Linked With U.S.-Cuban Air Incident S 1

GRENADA

Government Negotiating Large Aid Package [ADVOCATE-NEWS 4 Feb] S 2

JAMAICA

Aid, Easier Oil Terms Sought From Mexico, Venezuela S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 2 Feb]
JLP Rejects PSOJ Call for Coalition Government S 3
[DAILY GLEANER 28 Jan]
Electoral Committee Asked To Speed Work for Elections S 4

ST LUCIA

Opposition Calls for Louisy Resignation, Elections S 4
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 29 Jan]

GUYANA

Government To Borrow Additonal Funds From Abroad T 1
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 4 Feb]
Foreign Debt To Be Deferred, Refinanced T 1
Mission to Libya, Iraq Nets Sizable Loans T 1
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 4 Feb]

MINISTERS TO RESIGN EN MASSE IN CABINET RESHUFFLE

PY080124 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpt] All members of President Lidia Gueiler Tejada's ministerial Cabinet will resign en masse on Tuesday to allow her to reorganize the executive branch to begin the preparatory stage for the next general elections, the third to be held in the country during the past 3 years. Reliable sources have told Panamericana that several ministers may be retained. This possibility could be confirmed in the next few hours. President Gueiler will read a message from the executive branch before a special meeting of Congress to be held Monday afternoon, 11 February, at the legislative palace at her request. On that occasion, she will give details of the Cabinet reshuffle that will take place on Tuesday, 22 February.

GUEVARA ARCE'S PRA LEAVES PAZ ESTENSSORO'S MNR

PY071435 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpts] The Authentic Revolutionary Party [PRA], headed by Walter Guevara Arze, has decided to break off relations with Victor Paz Estenssoro's Nationalist Revolutionary Movement [MNR] alliance in order to recover political independence. This resolution along with several others, was the most important decision reached during the national meeting of PRA leaders, held in La Paz during the course of a single day and fully attended by delegations from the interior of the country who paid their own expenses. In the next few hours the PRA will initiate contacts with all political organizations in order to define its participation in the coming electoral process. The PRA meeting mainly discussed political topics, and priority was given to immediate meetings with peasants, mineworkers and youth organizations.

The PRA leaders have not said with whom they might merge to form a political force in the electoral process, but they are aware that the party could never win the elections independently. Regarding this matter, one of the PRA executives, Mario Calderon Mendieta, made the following statement to Radio Panamericana:

[Being recording] The meeting has also decided to grant full powers to the party leader and his executive committee to begin political talks, negotiations, dialogs and contacts with all political currents which share the doctrinarian revolutionary principles that make them true political expressions of the nation's will. Mr Guevara and the executive committee have been authorized to initiate such talks and contacts as will allow us to correctly judge how and with whom we should negotiate for the good of the nation. [end recording]

MAGAZINE OFFICE BOMBED; NO CASUALTIES

PY071439 Paris AFP in Spanish 1409 GMT 7 Feb 80 PY

[Text] La Paz, 7 Feb (AFP)--It was reported today that a bomb exploded this morning in the office of AQUI, a weekly magazine with leftist tendencies. Jesuit Luis Espinal is director of the magazine. Interior Minister Jorge Selum immediately went to the site of the explosion, which caused only property damage. Two similar bombs exploded last week at the U.S. Embassy and near the home of the army commander, Gen Ruben Rocha. Neither of these explosions resulted in casualties. The magazine AQUI is characterized by its criticism of former President Hugo Banzer.

COMMENTARY WARNS OF U.S. 'INFERIOR MILITARY POSITION'

PY071217 Sao Paulo O ESTADO SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Feb 80 p 3 PY

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "Contradictions Strengthen the Adversary's Conviction"]

[Excerpts] We have no doubt that now that the United States has awakened from its long lethargy it will be able to overcome within a few years, or perhaps in a shorter time, the inferior position it now holds in the ares of nuclear and conventional arms. The huge potential of its heavy industry, placed at the service of military objectives through orders placed by the Pentagon--whose budget has been initially increased by 5 percent (above the dollar inflation) annually--could help restore the military power which until 1969 gave the United States considerable superiority over the Soviet Union. According to the opinion of experts, the United States is now in an inferior military position, which is noticeable in the nuclear field and considerable in the conventional field. This is also instrumental in explaining the serious crisis the world is now experiencing. It is proper to state that the contradictory remarks made by U.S. leaders have only served to undermine the credibility of Washington's foreign policy.

As is known, in his 23 January State of the Union message, in which he stated the unwavering U.S. decision to stop Soviet expansion, President Carter vowed to "use all appropriate means, including those of a military nature," should the USSR attempt to control the Persian Gulf, which is vital to U.S. interests and to those of the West because of petroleum. A few days later, former Defense Secretary Clark Clifford, visiting India as a representative of the U.S. Government, reinforced the president's remarks by clarifying the nature of his mission: "We are trying to convey a message to the Soviet Union. The message is this: The Russians should know that if part of their plan is to move to the Persian Gulf, that would mean war."

Harold Brown, who as head of the Pentagon is the chief of the U.S. military establishment, said later that the United States might not win a war of this type. His remark had no precedent in history, since never before had the head of the armed forces of a country expressed publicly and in advance doubts about winning a war. Could Harold Brown be yet another unconscious victim of the Vietnam syndrome? Could the defense secretary have considered the demoralizing psychological impact his remarks--which may have been sincere and realistic as is appropriate in a democracy--might have on the U.S. public, a 65-percent majority of which supports an armed conflict, if inevitable, in the Persian Gulf to defend the vital interests of the country and its allies? To minimize the effects of Brown's remarks, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff stated that should an armed conflict erupt, neither side could feel certain of winning. On the following day, the Pentagon publicly disavowed the pessimistic forecasts in an attempt to compensate for the poor impression given by the defense secretary. Yet, the painful impression one still has is that the denial confirmed the opinion of those who feel that at this moment the United States is in a clearly inferior position in the Persian Gulf region, both in terms of logistic and tactical and strategic forces.

Being a direct result of U.S. omissions and negiligence over the past 10 years, this situation was predictable, as can be proven by the leitmotiv of the commentaries of this newspaper. Yet, these pessimistic remarks not only demoralize the U.S. public but increase the apathy of the U.S. allies' foreign policies. The danger posed by all this is that the Russians--who, thanks to the KGB are better informed than the Americans about the U.S. military situation--may regard these remarks as an invitation to launch an operation now that has long been planned and prepared.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MAINTAINS DECISION TO ATTEND OLYMPICS

PY072330 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpt] Joao Havelange, president of the International Soccer Federation (FIFA) and a member of the International Olympic Committee, was received yesterday by President Figueiredo. Havelange said after the meeting that Brazil will maintain its decision to participate in the Moscow Olympic games in July.

Havelange said he had asked to meet Figueiredo because he was leaving tonight for New York to attend a meeting of the International Olympic Committee and he needed to know the Brazilian position in regard to the boycott proposed by the United States. The FIFA president said that in his opinion Brazilian presence at the Olympic games is important because sports should be above everything, especially politics.

[Begin Havelange recording] Brazil will maintain its position to attend and there will be no difficulty in the Brazilian team's going to Moscow. This is the government's official position at present, but we do not know how things may finally turn out. In my opinion as FIFA president and a member of the International Olympic Committee and of the Brazilian Olympic Committee, I feel that Brazil's attendance is always important because sports should be above every issue, especially politics. The FIFA statutes ban the consideration of political, religious or racial issues. [end recording]

FIGUEIREDO SPEECH STRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

PY072323 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 5 Feb 80 p 4 PY

[Text of speech by Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo at dinner given for Guinean President Sekou Toure at Itamaraty on 4 February]

[Excerpts] The Brazilian people, my government and I consider this to be a great moment in welcoming Your Excellency and the members of your delegation who are visiting our country for the first time.

I affirm, Mr President, that the developing nation's aspirations for progress constitute an undeniable right of their people. We can observe today clear signals of crisis in the world. The level of tension between the superpowers has increased considerably, and a climate which we thought had definitively changed is back with us. To the extent that these crises aggravate the difficulties experienced by our people, the nations of the Third World, particularly the African countries and Brazil, must support each other.

Our political instruments are certainly modest, but we cannot remain silent about any form of violation of the right to self-determination. Peaceful solutions must be sought with strict respect for local interests through a framework of negotiations shaped in accordance with the dynamics of the region.

There will be no real peace in the world as long as legitimate, real and just mechanisms for economic and social development are lacking. The disparities among nations are a factor of political exploitation with invariably harmful consequences. In that context, propositions for isolationism would make no sense. They will only serve to create new sources of tension.

We have a different objective. The Brazilian Government considers the growing solidarity among developing countries and their increasing capacity for dialog to be highly beneficial to these countries and the international community as a whole.

But, as we understand it, solidarity transcends mere circumstantial problems in North-South relations. Solidarity should stand for objective cooperation and authentic manifestations of a common endeavor.

In that spirit, the concrete subjects of dialog between our nations are varied and numerous. I am going to mention some of those subjects: increasing trade, exchanges in the area of science and technology, renewal of cultural ties, and exchanging experiences in the installation and operation of services. In the political area, I can mention the constant conciliation of positions on topics under discussion in multilateral forums.

World problems are no longer the exclusive concern of the powers or superpowers. Those problems affect all of us. Until recently we dealt with them by accomodating ourselves to imposed solutions. However, events that were decisive in forging the unity of the developing world have halted that trend toward accomodation. I am referring to decolonization in Africa and the independence of its people, among other things.

Recognizing the need for peace, justice and respect for the principles of the UN Charter, the developing countries reject any violation of their rights and any form of imposition.

I therefore express Brazil's wholehearted solidarity with the aspirations of the African countries which are the same as those of all the countries which love peace and justice. This is the reason why Brazil has firmly supported policies seeking to eliminate all traces of colonialism in Africa, the prompt solution of the problems of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and the elimination of racial discrimination and apartheid.

TOURE VISIT SIGNALS CHANGING ATTITUDE TOWARD MARXIST AFRICA

PY080050 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Feb 80 p 6 PY

[Excerpt] According to diplomatic experts in Brasilia, President Sekou Toure's visit to Brazil reveals a change of attitude in the military establishment. The president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea is the first admittedly Marxist African chief of state and Soviet ally to officially visit Brazil. Until now Brazil's visitors have been rulers of more pro-Western countries such as Nigeria, Senegal and the Ivory Coast.

As for the Marxist African countries, Brazil has received visits that were reciprocated by medium-level Brazilian Government representatives. Angolan Trade Minister Carlos Alberto van Dunen complained to Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Penna during his recent visit to Brazil that his country had never received a Brazilian visitor with ministerial status.

In the opinion of experts, Sekou Toure's visit now indicates that the resistance of the military establishment to closer contacts with Marxist African nations is beginning to lessen. A clear sign of this would be the way in which Toure's visit is reciprocated: A Brazilian Government mission will go to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea in late March for an on-site survey of the sectors in which exchanges can be implemented in the short term.

BRIEFS

CREDIT TO URUGUAYAN IMPORTERS--Brazil has granted a credit for $100 million to Uruguayan importers to purchase Brazilian consumer goods. This credit will be used until June 1981, but the purchases will be financed up to 10 years. [Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 22 Jan 80 PY]

BRAZILIAN NAVY MINISTER TERMS PINOCHET MEETING 'FRIENDLY'

FY071735 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 7 Feb 80 FY

[Excerpt] The Brazilian Navy minister, Maximiano da Silva Fonseca, has stated that his meeting with Chilean President Augusto Pinochet was very friendly. The foreign official was escorted to the Government House meeting today by Adm Jose Toribio Merino and by Brazilian Ambassador Raul de Vicenzi.

At the end of the meeting, the Brazilian Navy minister said that although it was a protocol visit it was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

OPPOSITION ELEMENTS ABROAD BLAMED FOR PRISON RIOTS

FY072137 Paris AFP in Spanish 1631 GMT 7 Feb 80 FY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 7 Feb (AFP)--It was reported here today that the bloody riots which broke out on Wednesday at the Santiago de Chile Public Prison was caused by political sectors opposed to the Chilean military regime. One prison inmate was killed and more than 20 injured when the police put down the rebellion yesterday and prevented a mass escape.

Justice Minister Monica Madariaga stated today that "these are political manifestations prepared outside the country, and I have strong evidence to confirm my statement." She added: "We have in our hands a number of plans sent from abroad which tell the inmates what to do to cause these problems."

It was also recalled that 61 inmates from the same prison escaped last June through a tunnel they dug. Prison officials admitted, however, that one of the main causes of the problem is that more than 1,860 inmates are crowded into the prison, which was built for only 600 inmates.

According to official sources, the rioting which broke out on Wednesday, during which the inmates burned two cellblocks, began when the guards discovered two more tunnels prepared for a new escape. The minister also mentioned the discovery of maps and other documents seized by the police which reached the inmates through "an organization that claims to defend human rights."

She explained that the investigation has also been extended to the Santiago Penitentiary, another establishment where some political prisoners are still being kept.

BRIEFS

FRENCH SHIPBUILDING LICENSE--France will license the Chilean Navy to build 2,000-ton fast transport ships. This information was provided by Cap Jean Pierre Fourquet, commander of the French school ship Jeanne d'Arc, now on an official visit to Chile. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0711 GMT 29 Jan 80 FY]

FOREIGN MINISTRY DISCARDS DIALOG WITH NICARAGUA

PA071345 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 6 Feb 80 PA

[Oscar Dominguez report from Narino Palace--live telephone relay]

[Excerpts] In another reply to the Nicaraguan Government, the Colombian Foreign Ministry today completely discarded the possibility of a dialog to discuss the alleged Nicaraguan sovereignty over the San Andres and Providencia archipelagos and the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana cays.

Col Julio Londono Paredes, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, said a decision regarding the possible break in relations between the two countries is the exclusive responsibility of President Turbay Ayala and Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas. Londono Paredes, who is also president of the Colombian commission discussing border differences with a similar Venezuelan delegation, spoke at the end of a meeting at Narino Palace between members of the commission in question and President Turbay Ayala. This meeting was attended by Carlos Holguin, Alfredo Araujo Grau and Jorge Mario Eastman, in addition to the president, the foreign minister and Colonel Londono.

The members of the commission agreed that certain rapprochements [approximaciones] existed but no agreements have been reached yet in the dialog with Venezuela.

SECURITY, COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS IN CARIBBEAN STRENGTHENED

New Naval Base on San Andres

PA080151 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 7 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Colombia has strengthened its security and communications systems in the Atlantic Ocean and has established a modern naval base in (Coves) Bay, near San Andres. The base has ground and amphibious security systems as part of a defensive strategy and to emphasize the country's sovereignty over the Island of San Andres and the Colombian cays in the Caribbean Sea. Colombia has also increased its strength in the Atlantic--in the Cartagena bases and in the San Andres Naval Station.

Navy Frigate Purchases

PA080152 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 7 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The submarine (Pijau) and three other units of the Colombian Navy have been assigned to the new Caribbean naval base the Colombian Government has just built in the San Andres Archipelago. The decision to build this new base was made by the highest government officials [el alto gobierno]. Colombian ships have been given microwave communications so that the navy will have the necessary communications to insure the country's sovereignty over the San Andres Archipelago.

The national navy, which had postponed the purchase of several war units, has just acquired several units built in Spain. The frigates will be delivered this month. As soon as they are available they will be put into service. An official source told this news program that the frigates have missiles and other offensive equipment. The frigates originally were to be bought from Portugal but this country changed the negotiating terms and for this reason the navy decided not to buy them.

INTERIOR MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON UPRISING

PY071300 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1220 GMT 7 Feb 80 PY

[Text] We have in hand an official communique. It is numbered 002-80, dated 6 February.

The Interior Ministry informs the citizens of the following:

1. Subalterns of the Civil Guard based in the city of Cuzco rioted yesterday and paraded through the streets of the city. Some of them were carrying weapons and inciting the public to disrupt order.

2. In view of the situation that has been created, the government has decreed a state of emergency in Cuzco department. The commander of the Fourth Military Region has assumed political and military responsibility for the region.

3. Civil Guard squads arrived in Cuzco this morning and immediately reestablished the services that are the responsibility of this police institution.

4. The personnel who had rioted ceased their measures of force during the afternoon.

5. The inspector general of the Civil Guard arrived in the city of Cuzco in order to carry out the pertinent investigation to find those who are accountable for the events mentioned in this communique.

6. Public order in Cuzco and the rest of the country remains unaltered.

PPC REGISTERS CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

PA071729 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2305 GMT 6 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Lima, 6 Feb (LATIN)--Luis Bedoya Reyes, former mayor of Lima on two occasions, heads the presidential slate of the Popular Christian Party (PPC) that registered today with the National Elections Tribunal.

Bedoya will be accompanied by lawyers Ernesto Alayza Grundy and Roberto Ramirez del Villar, candidates for first and second vice presidents, respectively.

The registration of the PPC slate ruled out a possible alliance with former President Fernando Belaunde Terry's Popular Action Party.

Bedoya was minister of justice and was elected mayor twice by popular vote. There has been speculation regarding a possible merger in order to obtain more than the 36 percent of the vote required by law for election of a new constitutional president.

BRIEFS

RECORD COFFEE EXPORTS--Peru exported a record quantity of coffee in 1979, with a total of 69,500 tons worth approximately $245 million. This year, however, despite the fact that an even better crop was expected, drought has significantly affected coffee plantations. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Jan 80 PY]

CLOSER TIES ESTABLISHED WITH JAMAICA

PA071336 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0201 GMT 7 Feb 80 PA

[By Marcelo Galan]

[Text] Cozumel, Mexico, 6 Feb (LATIN)--Mexico and Jamaica have agreed to work together in their positions as Latin American representatives in the UN Security Council to seek solutions to problems brought up before that body. This commitment was included in the joint declaration issued here today at the end of the visit to Mexico by Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley who held 2 hours of talks with President Jose Lopez Portillo.

The communique indicated that the two chiefs of state had discussed the most important international problems, particularly those dealing with the Caribbean and Central America. It noted that the two countries have "established close contact, particularly bearing in mind their capacity as representatives of the Latin American region in the Security Council in order to coordinate efforts in the search of solutions to the region's problems."

Mexico promised to sell Jamaica 10,000 barrels of oil a day within a program aimed at promoting bilateral trade. Jamaica will sell Mexico 420,000 tons of aluminum a year as part of the government's plans for a regional supply of the product, which is the basis for its aluminum production.

The two countries expressed support for an international coexistence in which all states will respect ideological pluralism as the result of the expression of the right to self-determination. In this framework, they supported the aspirations of the territory of Belize which has been struggling to obtain its independence for many years. Manley and Lopez Portillo urged the countries of the area to ratify the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, a Mexican initiative seeking to eradicate the nuclear threat to the continent.

LOPEZ PORTILLO WILL NOT GO TO GUATEMALA

PA071708 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0513 GMT 7 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Feb (EFE)--Mexico's Foreign Relations Secretariat today denied a rumor here to the effect that President Jose Lopez Portillo was planning to go to Guatemala this month. The secretariat admitted that there is a formal invitation from Guatemalan President Romeo Lucas Garcia to President Lopez Portillo but there is as yet no date. The secretariat attributed the report that Lopez Portillo was going to Guatemala to errors in Guatemalan diplomatic circles.

Mexican diplomatic circles said relations between Mexico and Guatemala have cooled since Mexico criticized the bloody incidents of 1 February at the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala City. These rumors were confirmed when Guatemala recalled Ambassador Jorge Palmieri, who blamed the Spanish ambassador for what took place.

It was also learned that Rafael de la Colina, Mexican ambassador to the OAS, has received instructions to follow the situation in Central America closely and to act according to guidelines established by Mexico's Foreign Secretariat. De la Colina is presiding over the OAS Permanent Council meeting which is analyzing, by request of the Spanish Government, the tragic incidents at its diplomatic mission in Guatemala.

EL SALVADOR

YOUTHS OCCUPY SCHOOLS IN CAPITAL, SAN MIGUEL

PA072210 Paris AFP in Spanish 2058 GMT 7 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Feb (AFP)--The National Commercial School [ENCO], located in southern San Salvador, was taken over by approximately 100 youths who are members of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Student Brigades [Brigadas Revolucionarias Estudiantiles Salvadorenas], the student branch of the peopel's liberation movement.

The leaders of the occupation said that it has been peaceful but other sources reported that the youths did use some weapons to force the teachers to gather in a single room.

The group is keeping more than 30 persons hostage inside the building including the principal, the assistant principals and the teachers.

The youths said they were occupying the school to demand the elimination of the payments for a diploma ($6 per student) and for final examinations and to express their support for the occupation of the Education Ministry which was occupied to demand that everybody be allowed to attend high school, and the Spanish Embassy takeover.

The youths added that the occupation of the ENCO, with a student capacity of 5,000, is for an indefinite period of time. This school trains students for business careers and is the country's main educational center of the subject.

Moreover, the Movement of Revolutionary High School Students [MERS], which occupied the Education Ministry, reported here today that other student groups in the interior which are affiliated with the MERS took over the institutes of San Miguel, the country's third largest city, Aguilares and San Vicente in support of the MERS demand.

There are more than 100,000 high-school-age students in El Salvador and the high schools only have room for approximately 80,000 forcing other students to register at private schools.

UGB Threatens Youths

PA080134 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0033 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The clandestine ultrarightwing White Warriors Union (UGB) tonight threatened to machinegun the National Commercial School (ENCO) if it is not vacated soon by the leftist students who have occupied it in support of the seizure of the Education Ministry.

Activists of the leftist Movement of Revolutionary High School Students (MERS) occupied the ENCO installations at noon to demand the prompt opening of classes in the country's public schools and a solution to the problems brought to the attention of the Education Ministry.

The Education Ministry building continues to be occupied by MERS activists who have been holding 45 hostages, including the education minister, since Tuesday.

The MERS has occupied the Education Ministry to demand the release of a high school student arrested in eastern El Salvador.

In the ENCO, the leftists are holding some 25 hostages, including employees, teachers and parents who were at the school at the time of the occupation.

The UGB told ACAN-EPE over the telephone that it will act against "those communists" if they do not leave the school which is located three blocks north of the presidential house in south San Salvador.

SPANISH EMBASSY TALKS 'MAKING PROGRESS'

PA072038 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1758 GMT 7 Feb 80 PA

[By Francisco Rubiales]

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Feb (ACAN-EPE)--Positive elements, such as the presentation and turning over to the courts of leftist leader Norma Guevara, and negative elements, such as a certain "hardness" in the process of negotiation, are part of the problem of the occupation of the Spanish Embassy here.

Norma Guevara, a leader of the National Democratic Union [UDN], the mass front of the Communist Party of El Salvador, was presented to the press today by the national police and it was reported that she has been put at the disposal of the courts.

The UDN leader is one of the prisoners wanted by the 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28), which has been occupying the Spanish Embassy since 5 February.

In a news conference this morning at the occupied diplomatic mission, newsmen could see a certain "tension" between the captors and the hostages.

Carlos Argueta explained this tension as a "product of the differences in social background and customs" between the hostages and the occupants.

Captive Spanish Ambassador Victor Sanchez-Mesas called the archbishop of San Salvador, Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, on the telephone and told him that certain attitudes of the occupants of the diplomatic mission were bothering him.

These attitudes reportedly include the permanent and oppressive vigilance over the captives, even when they sleep at night, excessive rigidness in discipline and other aspects.

Five Spanish newsmen succeeded in speaking alone with the ambassador, but LP-28 leader Carlos Argueta, the leader of the occupiers, only granted 5 minutes.

Argueta reported that he had received another telephone threat in which the caller threatened to set the embassy on fire unless the hostages were released before 1100 today.

But he added that these calls, presumably made by extreme rightist groups, really came from the security forces.

The Spanish ambassador said he would not hold another news conference just to repeat what he has been saying ever since the embassy was seized and that he will meet the press again "only if there is news." The ambassador added: "Mr Argueta can hold all the news conferences he wants, but not I."

Although no official communique to this effect has been issued, it has been learned that the negotiations being carried out by a committee of ambassadors with the leaders of the LP-28 to solve the issue of the Spanish Embassy is experiencing difficulties. Apparently the LP-28 refuses to scale down its demands, as the other side wants.

The negotiating team is made up of the special envoy of the Spanish Government, Pedro Bermejo, general director for Ibero-America, and the ambassadors of Italy, Mexico and Ecuador. These persons have been meeting since 0800 today with LP-28 representatives.

Carlos Argueta admitted that the release of seven of the prisoners they are demanding has "softened the atmosphere," and even announced the possibility of releasing the two women hostages, Helvia America and Zoraida Zamora, a mother and daughter. However, the mother says she will not leave the ambassador under the present circumstances because she is his secretary and she feels her presence is essential for the best operation of the embassy. The daughter, Zoraida Zamora, says she will not leave without her mother.

Argueta, 21, has participated in three important occupations: at the Panamanian Embassy on 11 January, at the headquarters of the Christian Democratic Party on 29 January and now at the Spanish Embassy. He said he was "surprised" that the Spanish Socialist Workers Party had condemned the Spanish Embassy occupation. "We are surprised that a party of the working class has condemned the occupation," he told Spanish newsmen at the occupied embassy.

The general impression here is that although the negotiations are meeting unforeseen difficulties, they are making progress and the problem is on its way to being solved. However, Salvadoran diplomatic circles said that the situation is becoming more dangerous every day for the hostages and that everyone involved is getting nervous.

Ambassador Sanchez-Mesas reported today that the Salvadoran junta had offered official protection to the embassy in view of the threats of fire, but Argueta has rejected this offer.

FRG EMBASSY PERSONNEL TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PA071942 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1828 GMT 7 Feb 80 PA

[By Adrian Aldana]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 7 Feb (LATIN)--The FRG Embassy here announced its plans today to abandon El Salvador, while negotiations aimed at achieving a peaceful solution of the occupied Spanish Embassy are still going on.

An FRG Embassy spokesman told newsmen that due to the wave of violence in El Salvador, all embassy personnel would leave the country soon.

According to Spanish Ambassador Sanchez-Mesas, the Salvadoran Government and the occupants of his embassy are acting in good faith and a solution seems imminent.

Meanwhile, the students occupying the Education Ministry since Tuesday have released most of their hostages, but about 100 others are still inside the building, including Education Minister Eduardo Colindres.

The students are demanding free education in El Salvador and the elimination of entrance examinations.

GUATEMALA

MOSCOW GAMES ATTENDANCE LEFT UP TO OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

PA080019 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 2100 GMT 31 Jan 80 PA

[Text] President Gen Romeo Lucas answered President Jimmy Carter's message concerning his decision not to endorse U.S. participation in the Moscow summer games if the Soviet Union does not disengage its troops from Afghanistan next month. President Lucas told President Carter his administration understands perfectly well and shares the U.S. Government's concern over the Soviet Armed Forces' affront to Afghanistan's immunity [as heard] and sovereignty.

The Guatemalan president's answer continues by saying that Guatemala's Olympic Committee is an autonomous institution which, like many other legally recognized and social entities in Guatemala, follows its own bylaws and Executive Board decisions. He finally notes that in response to President Carter's request, he has sent a copy of Carter's letter to the chairman of the U.S. Olympic Committee to the Guatemalan Olympic Committee since it is up to the latter to decide on the matter.

15,000 NEW SALVADORAN REFUGEES ENTER COUNTRY

PA080029 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Some 15,000 Salvadorans have recently entered our country as a result of the exodus taking place in their country in the wake of an intensification of hostilities. The immigration authorities are maintaining strict control over the borders and other areas of easy illegal access.

For their part, the labor authorities are exerting control to prevent any imbalance resulting from Salvadoran demands for jobs. According to Labor and Social Welfare Minister Carlos Alarcon Monsanto, the General Labor Office authorities are exerting control over private companies to prevent any imbalances resulting from possible job demands by the Salvadorans, a situation that would reduce opportunities for Guatemalans.

The Government Ministry has reportedly begun controlling the passage of refugees into Guatemala through the border posts by means of the national police. According to authorized spokesmen, this is being done to control the exact number of refugees entering the country.

OIL COMPANIES ACCUSED OF NOT FULFILLING OBLIGATIONS

PA080136 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Finance Minister Hugo Tulio Bucaro has again confirmed that the oil companies operating in the country have neither fulfilled their fiscal obligations nor turned over 51 percent [as received] to Guatemala, as they are obliged to do in accordance with the international negotiations for the crude oil they are currently obtaining from the oil wells in the north.

According to the minister, Guatemalan oil and mining interests will be protected. To this end, the government has appointed an investigative commission so all those interested in taking advantage of the country's nonrenewable natural resources are forced to obey the laws. Otherwise, their concessions will be canceled.

HONDURAS

EDITORIAL ASSESSES BOWDLER CENTRAL AMERICAN VISIT

PA072235 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Jan 80 p 6 PA

[Editorial: "Bowdler and the Mission To Reorientate the 'Triangle'"]

[Text] Right from the start, the presence of William Bowdler, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, has been cause for concern to Guatemalan and Honduran Government circles as well as in the press that opposes the policy of changes in this part of the continent.

This reaction is a result of the role that the high-ranking U.S. official played in the final stage of Gen Anastasio Somoza's government in Nicaragua. In Guatemala, one legislator voiced his fear when he remarked that there are problems after any visit by Bowdler.

And in Honduras, it was being insistently asked: Why did Bowdler come here?

Generally speaking, it can be said that all U.S. Foreign Service officials travel abroad to defend the interests of their country and the rest of the governments have to accept U.S. policy. Thus, our versions or interpretations of the temporary presence in Central America of the U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs reflect what we know of Washington's policy.

It is impossible to separate Bowdler's trip from the contents of the Viron Vaky report, which was submitted immediately after the fall of the tyrant Anastasio Somoza.

Viron Vaky recommended to the rulers of the "northern triangle," Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala, fast and large-scale changes to prevent the violent course which bloodied Nicaragua and ruined its economy. And unless we remember incorrectly, this report said that in the case of El Salvador, these reforms ran the risk of being too late.

The Salvadoran situation confirms this prediction.

As far as the visit last week to the capitals of Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador is concerned, the State Department itself supposedly assigned it the goal of "reorientating" the policy of those countries.

Meanwhile, reports from Guatemala state that in talks behind closed doors, the high-ranking officials of the U.S. State Department suggested to the governments of Gens Romeo Lucas and Policarpo Paz Garcia the reestablishment of a "sanitary cordon" ["cordon sanitario"] on the borders of El Salvador to stop Salvadoran guerrillas from getting help from abroad, apparently from Nicaragua.

The rulers of Honduras and Guatemala do not feel obliged to report to their peoples what they talked about with Bowdler, what the visitor outlined to them or what they said. For this reason, speculation on the visit is rife and the Guatemalan interpretation appears to avoid the heart of the matter that caused the voyage of the high-ranking official from Washington. For the U.S. to recommend what it did, it was not necessary to bring the message personally; it could have been done through ordinary channels.

It can be supposed that whatever was discussed was something of a very high level and highly confidential in nature.

The fact that the Guatemalan version of what was discussed confidentially in the Guatemalan capital mentions Nicaragua as a possible source of aid for the Salvadoran guerrilla struggle, along with the other significant fact that Bowdler did not visit Managua, leads one to suppose that the main topic was precisely the Government of Nicaragua.

In this regard, it is important for the peoples of Central America to know how the State Department views the policy of the new Nicaraguan Government, so that once this is known, it can be learned what the "orientation" was of the message brought by the assistant secretary of state to the rulers of the "northern triangle."

Today world tension is much more dangerous than before and, therefore, a policy is needed that takes all this into account. The friendly governments of Central America and the rest of the American Continent should be aware of all that goes on around them.

NICARAGUA

BORGE ASSERTS NO CONDITIONAL LOANS WILL BE ACCEPTED

PA071344 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Our vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Government of National Reconstruction, based on the principle of peoples' self-determination [words indistinct] will not accept conditions set by any nation, not even regarding international loans. We know full well that the overthrown Somoza dynasty left behind a legacy of destruction, ruin, misery, poor health, illiteracy and a hugh foreign debt totaling $1.65 billion, $900 million of which was with international commercial banks. This is the hardest part of the renegotiation that Nicaragua is discussing with the United Mexican States.

Our people's self-determination is apparent in all spheres--the economic, political and ideological spheres--because Nicaragua has diplomatic relations with various nations and does business with nations of various ideologies. It is receiving loans and international solidarity to rebuild the nation.

Sovereignty is not argued--it is defended with weapons, the general of free men, Augusto Cesar Sandino, said. Today Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge Martinez confirmed that truth by saying we Nicaraguans have regained our sovereignty and we will not sell out for a few dollars more. Therefore, Nicaraguan brothers, do not be deceived by the counterrevolutionaries who are spreading falsehoods, who are saying we are compromising ourselves with the nations that grant loans to Nicaragua, because our leaders are clear when they said that we are free, sovereign, independent of any foreign interference and friendly with all nations as of 19 July 1979.

What does Commander Borge have to say about this? Let us hear what he says: [Begin recording] Our condition is that no conditions be placed. Therefore we will not accept conditions on this loan or any other loan. We have regained our sovereignty and we will hold on to it until the end of time. We have been free and sovereign since 19 July and will be until the end of the world.

[Question] Have any nations set conditions on loans to Nicaragua?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] We have talked to certain U.S. officials who mentioned the case of Afghanistan. I told them our position on Afghanistan will not be related to the loan.

Our position on Afghanistan should be the free expression of our views and by no means should the loan be related to it. That is why I said we will not sell out for a few dollars more. [end recording]

BORGE REFUTES U.S. TORTURE ACCUSATIONS

PA070436 Managua Radio Catolica in Spanish 1300 GMT 2 Feb 80 PA

[Text] We have expressed our solidarity with Spain in connection with the incidents that took place in its embassy in Guatemala, Interior Minister Tomas Borge has commented.

On another subject, he said that among the members of the anti-Somozist people's militia there are elements worth saving, but that the weight of the law will have to fall on them first. We are not interested in punishing, he affirmed, but in reeducating. We will try to reeducate those elements during their years in jail because I think some of them can be saved, as they are basically honest. According to Borge, one cannot describe Wallace as a Workers Front [FO] leader. Still the visible leaders are Melvin Wallace, Sergio Prado and several others. Borge added that it is assumed the FO is being helped from abroad.

Regarding the $75 million loan from the United States, he has received confirmation that it will be granted.

On the topic of tortures here in Nicaragua he commented that that is a lie and he calls on newsmen to be his witnesses. He then said that a few days ago it was being rumored that 5,000 prisoners had been killed in jail, so he took several Yankees there to confirm the rumor was false.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES SAFE-CONDUCTS TO 'SOMOZISTS'

PA071551 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 7 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Affairs Ministry reported that a total of 56 safe-conducts have been granted to former Somozists who took asylum in several embassies in this capital. According to the report, 28 safe-conducts were issued to refugees in the Colombian Embassy, 12 to refugees in the Argentine Embassy and 4 in the Chilean Embassy.

Most were granted to persons of little importance during the Somozist regime, with the exception of former Labor Minister Adolfo Muniz Otero and the Lara Manzanares brothers, the latter accused of many crimes in the northern part of the country. Muniz Otero and the Lara Manzanares brothers took refuge in the Chilean Embassy.

The report also indicated that the Embassy of Colombia, with which Nicaragua has a territorial conflict, has the largest number of refugees, with a total of 48.

CASTRO SPEECH UNDERSCORES CLOSE TIES WITH USSR

PA071658 Paris AFP in Spanish 2058 GMT 6 Feb 80 PA

[By Jacques Thomet]

[Text] Havana, 6 Feb (AFP)--Prime Minister Fidel Castro has offered to send 10,000 Cubans to Siberia to cut the timber needed by Cuba. He also gave figures for the first time on Cuba's military presence in Asia and Africa.

Castro made an 18,000-word speech 27 December to the National Assembly. It was released today, with a distribution of 300,000 copies among Communist Party members and state officials. Castro explained that in view of the insufficient deliveries of timber to Cuba by the USSR in 1979--300,000 cubic meters instead of the 500,000 requested--he suggested to a Soviet delegation that he send 10,000 Cubans to Siberia to help cut and ship the timber to Cuba. Some of it would be kept by the USSR.

Based on Cuba's internationalist tradition, Castro indicated that if they were able to send 36,000 soldiers to Angola, 12,000 to Ethiopia and construction workers to Angola, Guinea, Libya and Iraq, we can also send 10,000 men and women to Siberia to cut the timber needed for our development. If Siberia has timber and the USSR is our sister, then we can consider that timber ours, and it is better in Siberia because it is less hot, Castro pointed out. In the same speech he referred to the consolidation of cooperation with USSR under an economic aid agreement for more than $10 million daily and to strengthening the struggle against privileges and the counterrevolution, which will be the two most important factors in Cuba's domestic policy in 1980.

The speech includes a detailed account of commercial exchange between Cuba and the USSR, which Castro termed as very good. There is a long-term plan for the island's development to the year 2000 with the cooperation of Soviet authorities to improve Cuba's economic integration with other socialist countries and with CEMA. The two countries have signed a 5-year commercial agreement for 1981-85.

During those 5 years, despite its own problems, the USSR will deliver 61 million tons of oil from a 63-million order placed by Cuba, which represents 12.2 million tons per year. Cuba is currently consuming 11 million tons per year. This oil will be sold to Cuba at $105 per ton. On the international market it is being sold at $250.

Cuba will deliver 17.5 million tons of sugar during those 5 years, 3.5 million tons per year, instead of the 20 million tons requested by the USSR. This difference was accepted because of difficulties faced by Cuba in its sugarcane harvest due to the rust disease now affecting 25 percent of the crop. According to Castro, sugar production in 1980 will be less than 8 million tons. Last year it was 7,992,000 tons. The USSR will pay Cuba $880 per ton, a preferential price. On the international market it is currently $280 per ton. There is a clause authorizing an increase in the price of sugar in case Soviet oil prices increase.

These privileges represent an additional annual profit of $2.1 billion for Cuba on its sugar and a savings on oil of $1.77 billion, a total of $3.57 billion. These figures represent an average of $10 million daily.

According to Castro, this privilege is possible thanks to the magnificent attitude displayed by the Soviets, a privilege that has been conceded for the past 20 years thanks to Cuba's revolutionary attitude. This cooperation coincides with the Cuban authorities' efforts to balance the 1980 budget with its own resources without having to resort to foreign loans.

Castro pointed out that his recent request for a $300-billion aid fund for underdeveloped countries for 1980-90 does not include Cuba, whose condition is incomparably better than that of other Third World countries, which are deprived of the fabulous incomes deposited by the oil-producing countries in the banks of the developed countries.

Cuba's production plan for 1980 is aimed at increasing domestic gross production 3 percent despite the problems in the sugar and tobacco industry. The loss for 1979 in the cigar business was estimated at $100 million. However, new profits are expected in the sale of seafood and citrus and in tourism and construction abroad.

With regard to the domestic political situation, Castro referred to the irresponsibilities denounced by his brother Raul, the reduction of privileges, weaknesses and negligence. He said special measures will be implemented against criminals and counterrevolutionaries.

U.S. ACCUSED OF SHARP TURNAROUND IN POLICY

FL071607 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 7 Feb 80 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program commentary]

[Text] U.S. imperialism has taken a 180-degree turn in its policy. From Carter's crusade on human rights and international detente, Washington has suddenly adopted a policy of military threat and political and economic blackmail against the Soviet Union. It is not in the least a case of the logical rivalry between two opposing socioeconomic systems but a case of the preposterous idea of achieving military superiority and, from a position of strength, gaining political and economic advantages.

This new escalation in the cold war policy drags along countries such as England, China and others which, hoping to get some crumbs out of it, also play into the hands of imperialism. Several events in this decade have irritated the U.S. Government. For example, in Africa the liberation movement dealt a severe blow to colonialism. From the chain of countries whose peoples were subjected to exploitation and slavery, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, the Cape Verde Islands, Benin, Ethiopia and others achieved freedom.

During that same decade, the United States was defeated in Vietnam, and the recent victories of the peoples of Iran and Afghanistan have driven Pentagon leaders and their closest partners out of their minds. In Latin America, the Nicaraguan people achieved liberation. The Cuban revolution as well as the processes taking place in Grenada and other Caribbean islands as well as the prevailing situation in Central America have provoked the Carter administration's unparalleled insomnia. To this, one must add the domestic problems being faced by the Washington government, such as unemployment and inflation, which they are trying to cover up by worsening international relations and returning to the cold war.

One cannot lose sight of the fact that presidential elections will be held very soon in the United States and Carter needs to appear to be an energetic man, capable of making complex decisions, even if he leads the world to the brink of war.

This is the reason why Carter is trying to please the monopolies of the great industrial and military capital which, in the very last instance, would be the ones to support him for another term.

Present times do not call for hysteria, but rather for reasoning and peaceful coexistence among states. It should be recalled that with the large accumulation of nuclear bombs and the highly sophisticated military technology which the superpowers have, a bellicose confrontation would be disastrous for mankind and the United States, of course, would not exempted from those consequences.

PROPAGANDA SYMPOSIUM HELD TO RAISE AWARENESS

FL080039 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the party's Central Committee Secretariat, today chaired the opening session of the symposium on graphic propaganda, its ideological function, and its aesthetic values in socialist construction. The symposium will run through tomorrow, Thursday, at the Nico Hopez national PCC school in Havana City. Oscar Domenech, deputy chief of the Central Committee's department of revolutionary orientation, opened the symposium saying that among its main objectives was the search for and a thorough study of new aspects of graphic propaganda in order to raise political and ideological levels in this area. The meeting will be organized into three work committees which will analyze 30 reports by experts in graphic propaganda from several organs and institutions around the country. Also presiding at the first working session were Jose Felipe Carneado, member of the party's Central Committee and Rafael Almeida, vice minister of culture.

TRADE RELATIONS DISCUSSED WITH INDIAN MINISTER

FL070028 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Ernesto Melendez, vice minister-president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, today met with Indian Minister of Commerce Pranab Mukerjee. Commercial relations were discussed during the talk and the Indian minister announced that a delegation from India will soon leave for Havana to examine areas conducive to bilateral trade.

CULTURAL, TECHNICAL TALKS WITH FRANCE OPEN

FL061615 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1528 GMT 6 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The fourth meeting of the Cuban-French joint commission on cultural, scientific and technical cooperation for 1980-1980 has begun its working sessions during which scientific, cultural and educational exchanges between the two countries are being discussed. The French delegation is headed by French Ambassador to Cuba (Pierre Henri Renard) and the Cuban delegation by Lisandro Otero, the Foreign Ministry's press, information and cultural relations director.

CHANGES IN PARTY, AMBASSADORIAL POSTS ANNOUNCED

FL061217 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 6 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Comrade Jaime Cromset Hernandez-Vaquero, member of the PCC Central Committee, will assume the functions of first secretary of the provincial committee in Pinar del Rio Provice. The post of ambassador to the People's Republic of Angola being held by Comrade Crombet has been assigned to Comrade Rafel Francia Mestre, member of the PCC Central Committee.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

RELATIONS WITH CUBA WILL NOT BE ESTABLISHED

PA071724 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0314 GMT 7 Feb 80 PA

[By Rosendo Sepulveda]

[Excerpts] Santo Domingo, 6 Feb (EFE)--The president of the Dominican Republic said today that he will not establish diplomatic relations with Cuba and his government will not accept pressure from any country or interference by any foreign power.

President Antonio Guzman was specific in replying to a question put to him during a news conference with reporters who customarily cover the Government House and foreign correspondents accredited in this country. Asked if he would establish relations with Cuba, he replied firmly: "This government will not establish relations with Cuba."

Likewise, in connection with the recent visit by U.S. Army Gen Robert Schweitzer, Guzman stated that a visit by someone to this country cannot be described as interference.

"Our government will not allow interference by any foreign power. We are sovereign and independent," he said, adding that the fact that the Dominican Republic acquires supplies for its navy from the United States means absolutely nothing since it is necessary to renew equipment for the nation's defense.

With regard to the boycott of the Olympics requested by President Jimmy Carter, Guzman was curt when he said: "When the time comes, the government will decide what is most advisable."

On whether the Dominican Government will establish ties with the nations of Eastern Europe, the president said it would, that this was under consideration and that there is the possibility of establishing ties with European countries in the cultural, educational and commercial fields. He did not mention the field of diplomatic relations.

U.S. GENERAL'S VISIT LINKED WITH U.S.-CUBAN AIR INCIDENT

PA080456 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0436 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[By Rosendo Sepulveda]

[Excerpt] Santo Domingo, 7 Feb (EFE)--Official sources reported here today that 10 days ago there was an air incident near the Dominican border with Haiti between U.S. planes pursuing a squadron of four MiGs that had taken off from Cuba on a reconnaissance flight.

According to the report which had been kept secret, U.S. fighters from Guantanamo base began pursuing the squadron as soon as it took off from Cuba.

It was also learned that the Cubans noticed the presence of the other planes off the Haitian coast and moments later one of the MiGs experienced trouble and had to leave the group.

According to unofficial speculation, this was one of the factors that affected the atmosphere prior to the visit by Maj Gen Robert Schweitzer, U.S. Army strategy and operations chief during, which he clearly warned against communism.

GRENADA

GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATING LARGE AID PACKAGE

FL071510 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 4 Feb 80 p 3 FL

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 3 Feb (CANA)--Grenada is discussing with major world aid agencies a wide-ranging aid package for this country.

A high-level team of financial experts representing the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank and the Barbados-based Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) has just concluded discussions here with finance minister, Bernard Coard, and government planning officials.

The two sides discussed among other things Grenada's need for an emergency road repair programme, in light of the heavy damage done to the communications network following weeks of torrential rains and landslides here, an official statement said.

Damage to roads, bridges, retaining and sea walls, is estimated at EC$20 million.

The talks here also dealt with a general agricultural programme, including agro-industries, the statement said.

A list of projects was drawn up for presentation to the World Bank for possible funding by different donor countries and organisations.

Last year, government successfully negotiated a EC $4.1 million loan with the IMF, during discussions led by Mr. Coard in Yugoslavia.

Part of that loan will be used to revive the Grenada sugar cane industry.

JAMAICA

AID, EASIER OIL TERMS SOUGHT FROM MEXICO, VENEZUELA

FL061515 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 2 Feb 80 p 1 FL

[Text] Prime Minister Michael Manley is to visit Mexico next Wednesday, February 6, a Jamaica House source confirmed yesterday.

Purpose of the visit has not been stated, but according to EL NACIONAL, a Venezuelan newspaper, in a report published on January 30, Jamaica is seeking financial aid from Mexico.

Jamaica and Mexico have been involved in financial arrangements before, the best known being the Javemex deal in which the two countries were to have been associated in an aluminum project with Venezuela. Javemex, in which the Jamaican input was to have been the proposed alumina plant in South Manchester, has fallen through, however.

In the meantime the GLEANER has learnt that the Jamaican Government has made no new formal approach to the Venezuelan Government for assistance with oil purchases, nor has it sent an emissary to Venezuela to discuss proposals of assistance with the new prices charged by Venezuela for oil.

In a speech to gas retailers last Saturday, Mr. Horace Clarke, the minister of mining said that Jamaica was seeking a better price from Venezuela than the average of $32.30 for crude and spiked crude.

But GLEANER investigations in Venezuela reveal that there have been no special moves to pressure the Venezuelan Government.

As reported last week, the proposals being considered by Venezuela are that on a government-to-government basis Jamaica should pay $6 a barrel cash and the remaining $26.30 as a loan on a short term basis or $12 a barrel cash and $20.30 a barrel as a loan on a long-term basis.

The GLEANER understands that as payments to Venezuela for oil would amount to some $27 million monthly, either of these proposals would be of great assistance to Jamaica. But according to GLEANER sources in Caracas, the Venezuelan Government has been a little put off by Jamaica's sending teams to the Middle East before coming to Venezuela. The current president of OPEC is Venezuelan and any attempt to get OPEC to aid Jamaica from the special development fund would be enhanced if Venezuela supports it.

JLP REJECTS PSOJ CALL FOR COALITION GOVERNMENT

FL311945 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 28 Jan 80 pp 1, 13 FL

[Excerpts] The Jamaica Labour Party [JLP] has rejected the call by the president of the Private Sector Organization of Jamaica [PSOJ], Mr. Carlton Alexander, for a coalition government.

Deputy leader of the JLP and opposition spokesman on youth, Dr. Percival Broderick, made this known at a fund-raising dinner of Young Jamaica (youth arm of the JLP) at Cathay Restaurant, St. Andrew on Wednesday. The party will be making plans to ensure that 1980 would be "most uncomfortable, politically" for the present government, he said.

Dr. Broderick declared: "The Jamaica Labour Party will not be part of any government of best brains. We seek no unity with decadent forces. We have the best brains. We in the JLP do not intend to contaminate, water down or dilute the vast resources of intellect we have within the party."

Referring to the present economic crisis, Dr. Broderick said that all organizations in Jamaica were concerned with what was taking place in industry, agriculture, health, social welfare and other sectors of the economy.

"There is no argument or disagreement by anybody in Jamaica as to our present position. All, whether communist or socialist, whether they are in the private sector, the press, youth organisation, civic organisation, trade unions or women organizations--all agree that Jamaica is in crisis," he said.

Dr. Broderick said there was a growing tendency in the country that nobody knew this crisis was going to happen. He noted that the reasons given for the crisis were the I.M.F. loans and the oil crisis.

What the country was being told as the cause of this "great disaster," he said, were "lies and extensions of the truth." "What in fact we are getting is a government seeking to explain its mismanagement and not accepting the fact that they were told that bad house-keeping approach was the greatest cause of the dilemma we are now facing," he added.

He noted that while there could be no disagreement that there was a crisis, disagreement could arise in defining the cause of the crisis and the solution and answer to the problem.

Mismanagement and Corruption

The J.L.P., he said saw the cause of the crisis as "massive mismanagement, corruption and political deviation."

"No solution to the problem can take place without the total support of a revitalised private sector which is the only institution capable of creating the cash in-flows needed, and able to create the atmosphere for the expansion of industry to increase employment so that the country can become more productive and be able to stand on its own feet," Dr. Broderick said.

Also speaking at the function was Councillor Desmond McKenzie, president of Young Jamaica, who questioned the appointment of the Hon. Hugh Small as minister of education, youth and sport. He also called on the government to tell the country by the last day of February their plan for youth employment.

The function was chaired by Mr. Clive Williams, general secretary of Young Jamaica, who also gave the vote of thanks.

ELECTORAL COMMITTEE ASKED TO SPEED WORK FOR ELECTIONS

FL041920 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 4 Feb 80 FL

[Text] A special meeting of the interim Electoral Advisory Committee is now being held under the chairmanship of Professor Gladstone Mills following the announcement by Prime Minister Manley last night that elections will be called by October this year.

The meeting is understood to be reviewing the stage at which work on the reformed electoral system has now reached and ways in which its work can be speeded up.

In his broadcast last night, Mr Manley called on the committee to speed up its work in order that the country could decide by election day the economic path to be taken in light of the breakdown in negotiations with the International Monetary Fund. And Mr Manley is now meeting with representatives of the trade union movement at Jamaica House. The meeting is discussing the implications for the workers of certain measures for savings being introduced by government. Notice of the meeting was circulated this morning but it is understood that the trade union movement is well represented at the talks which started at 10 o'clock.

ST. LUCIA

OPPOSITION CALLS FOR LOUISY RESIGNATION, ELECTIONS

FL011525 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 29 Jan 80 p 9 FL

[By Guy Ellis]

[Excerpts] Castries, St. Lucia, Monday (CANA)--St. Lucia's opposition leader John Compton has called for the resignation of the Allan Louisy government and fresh elections to resolve a power struggle racking the ruling Labour Party administration here for more than two months now.

Mr. Compton, St. Lucia's first prime minister, who was voted out of office in general elections last July, yesterday addressed hundreds of party supporters at a mass rally to mark his 25th year of unbroken service as a member of parliament.

The hour-long address dealt almost exclusively with the political crisis brought on by the fight between Mr. Louisy, and his Deputy George Odlum over who should be prime minister of the six-month-old administration.

The opposition leader said that the government had lost both its political and constitutional legitimacy to govern and should therefore resign and let the issue be decided by the people.

Amid cheers from party supporters, Mr. Compton said: "The present government have shown themselves to be a disunited group without any plan, without a programme, without a coherent policy and now, without an effective leader."

Mr. Louisy and his deputy have been at loggerheads ever since last November, when the prime minister said he had changed his mind about honouring an internal party agreement to step down at year end and take up the office of governor general instead.

Mr. Louisy said his decision was based on concern about the direction which the government would take under the left-leaning Mr. Odlum.

Last week government ministers supporting Odlum implemented a planned boycott of Cabinet meetings, forcing Mr. Louisy to appoint an additional two ministers without portfolio, to guarantee that he had a quorum.

He said that the faction supporting Deputy Prime Minister Odlum in the controversy could devour Mr. Louisy "if he will let them", but they would not be permitted to devour the country's Constitution.

"They will get into power if the people of this country put them there in free and fair elections conducted under international supervision, and not otherwise," declared the opposition leader.

Mr. Compton said his party was taking no sides in the controversy. "We shall make no deals. We shall participate in no coalition. The matter must be left to those voices which must once again be heard in free and fair elections."

He said that there were voices being raised in the current controversy which did not talk about the Constitution. These voices he said, spoke of assassinations, "even of their own prime minister."

Mr. Compton warned that St. Lucia was not Grenada (where the present leftist government came to power in an armed revolution last March 13) and those who were thinking of coups or any kinds of unconstitutional behaviour better think again, "because in addition to the forces of law and order, the might of the United Workers' Party will be mobilised to stop any such attempt."

He added "We shall, if necessary, die as free men and women rather than live as slaves under a dictatorship."

Mr. Compton said that the present controversy was a crisis of the utmost gravity, and a spectacle which was without precedent in any democratic country.

GOVERNMENT TO BORROW ADDITIONAL FUNDS FROM ABROAD

FL041605 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 1 Feb 80 p 3 FL

[Excerpt] Georgetown, Guyana, 31 Jan (CANA)--The Guyana Government is moving to parliament for approval of two bits of financial legislation which could have bearing on the timing of the 1980 budget.

The government press reported yesterday that Finance Minister Frank Hope has issued an order enabling the administration to borrow up to G$500 million (US$588 million) from abroad--or G$500 million (US$196 million) more than at present.

The order is subject to an affirmative resolution of the National Assembly, which is expected to meet Friday.

The CHRONICLE newspaper reported that Mr. Hope will also introduce a "financial administration and audit (amendment) bill" aimed at lifting restrictions of drawings from the consolidated fund.

It's the consolidated fund from which government makes contingency drawings pending parliamentary approval, such as between budgets.

Under the existing law, the government can withdraw up to a quarter of the amount of the last budget sum.

However, Mr. Hope will be asking parliament to empower the administration to withdraw any part of the fund needed to carry on the services of the government, up to three months in the new year or the coming into effect of the appropriation act which stems from budget approval.

FOREIGN DEBT TO BE DEFERRED, REFINANCED

FL012151 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 1 Feb 80 FL

[Text] A group of international banks today agreed to defer and refinance debts owed by Guyana. The agreement was signed in New York and announced in Barbados by the Royal Bank of Canada, which said it was also giving the Guyanese Government a 10 million U.S. dollar loan for imports. Out of the agreement the Royal Bank has been made coordinating agent and manager for the deferral and refinancing of approximately 28.5 million U.S. dollars of the country's Euro-currency foreign debt. The deferred payments are to be converted into two medium-term loans, each of 7 years duration. The agreement on refinancing was signed by Guyana's Minister of Finance Frank Hope and Central Bank Governor (Pat Matthews).

MISSION TO LIBYA, IRAQ NETS SIZABLE LOANS

FL071505 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 4 Feb 80 p 3 FL

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 3 Feb (CANA)--Loans totalling US$40 million, joint ventures in agriculture, fisheries and oil refining, trade expansion and closer diplomatic ties with the Middle East are among the major results announced here by Prime Minister Forbes Burnham from his recent visit to Libya and Iraq.

He told a press conference that agreements were signed for:

--US$30 million soft loan from Iraq;
--US$10 million balance of payments support from Libya;
--a package of joint ventures with Libya; and
-- exchange of ambassadors.

Mr. Burnham reported that the Iraq loan of US$30 million is repayable over a ten year period with a two year moratorium at interest rate of two and a half per cent.

The money is to be used for development projects to be identified by Guyana, and the funds should be transferred to Georgetown as soon as the loan agreement is ratified.

The Guyana Government has already ratified it and it is to be sent to Iraq, Mr. Burnham said.

Economic Development Minister Desmond Hoyte explained that projects earmarked for the use of the loan funds are for oil palm cultivation, an interior road, establishment of an industrial estate 25 miles south of here, completion of a tannery and leather factory, recycling of energy for a new glass factory, and construction of a block of government offices.

Mr. Burnham added also that Iraq will shortly establish an embassy in Guyana, (Libya already has an embassy here), while his government would set up missions in both Tripoli and Baghdad.

In the case of Libya, that country has agreed to deposit US$10 million in the Bank of Guyana for balance of payments support, Mr. Burnham disclosed.

A package has also been agreed for joint ventures for an oil refinery, using Libyan crude oil and joint corporations for agricultural and fisheries development.

In such ventures, Guyana is to have 51 per cent of the equity.

The agricultural corporation would concentrate on expansion of rice cultivation and oil palm and legumes production in various land development schemes in Guyana.

Mr. Burnham disclosed further that an Austrian firm completed a feasibility study for an oil refinery for Guyana three years ago, the tentative price tag being US$100 million.

This study would be updated by a joint Guyana-Libya team set up to work out areas of co-operation between the two countries.

It would be considering also the other projects agreed upon between the two countries, including sale of oil by Libya to Guyana at so far unspecified concessionary prices.

In answer to a query, Mr. Burnham said he did not see how the agreements with the two Arab states could influence Guyana relations with the United States.

He described relations with Washington as "tolerably well".

On a further query which reminded him that there was already some oil refining capacity in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Mr. Burnham said that from Guyana's point of view no difficulties were foreseen in relations with other CARICOM states.

"Guyana cannot be blamed for seeking to ensure a reasonable and reliable supply of oil. Charity begins at home," he added.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 029 11 February 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Argentina, Brazil, Chile 'Not Developing' Atom Bomb A 1
Banana Exporters Reach 'Important Agreements' A 1
Foreign Ministers To Meet in San Jose in March A 2
Central American Economy Ministers To Meet 21 February A 2

ARGENTINA

Government Assails U.S. Human Rights Report B 1
Briefs: Swiss Loan Approved; Microwave Link With Bolivia; New Navy Secretary General B 1

BRAZIL

Soviet Eksportkhleb Official 'Sounding' Grain Market D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 8 Feb]
U.S., EEC Attempts To End Preferential Tariff Criticized D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 6 Feb]

COLOMBIA

'International Powers' Side With Nicaragua in Cay Issue F 1
Agents Search For Cuban Mercenaries on San Andres F 1
Diplomatic Relations Established With PRC F 1
Government Suspends Diplomatic Links With Taiwan F 2
University Closed After Students Clash With Police F 2

PERU

Telephone Workers Peacefully Occupy Spanish Embassy J 1
[Madrid Domestic]
Voice Wage Complaints [Madrid Domestic] J 1
Refuse Request To Leave [Madrid Domestic] J 1
Four Agree To Leave J 1
Occupation Ended Forcibly [Madrid Domestic] J 2
Masonic Lodge Occupied J 2
Occupiers Voluntarily Leave J 2
Guardsmen Involved in Cuzco Uprising Sent to Lima J 3
Leftist Claims Government Plotting Election Fraud J 3
[EXPRESO 30 Jan]

MEXICO

Communist Party Divided Over Afghanistan Invasion M 1
PEMEX Seeks To Diversify Into Oil Byproducts Market M 1
Foreign Fishermen Warned Against Encroachment M 2
Students Take Over Town To Protest Killing M 2

PANAMA

Foreign Minister Ozores Says Shah Not 'A Prisoner' N 1
Communist Leader Says Country Not Ready for Socialism N 1
Manfredo on Canal Commission, Coordination Problems N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Panama Reinforces Military Units on Border P 1
[LA NACION 2 Feb]
Authorities Deny Presence of Salvadoran Guerrilla Camps P 2
[LA NACION 2 Feb]

EL SALVADOR

Continued Reportage on Spanish Embassy Occupation P 3
Missing Prisoners Complicate Negotiations P 3
Three Prisoners Released P 4
Release of One Hostage P 4
Junta News Conference P 4
Students Occupying Ministry Speak of Civil War Climate P 5

GUATEMALA

President Discusses Issues With U.S. Newsmen P 6
Spain Demands Compensation for Embassy Damage P 6

HONDURAS

General Schweitzer Makes 2-Day Visit P 7

NICARAGUA

D'Escoto Comments on Colombian Treaty Renunciation P 7
D'Escoto Denies Colombian Report on Return of Islands P 8
Athletes To Be Sent to Moscow Olympics P 9
Castro Visit Rumored for 21 February Anniversary P 9

CUBA

Honduran Communist Leader Interviewed Q 1

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRSC Demands Nonalined International Policy S 1
PRD Leader Refutes Communist Presence in Government S 1

PRD Official Charges Repression Within Party S 2

GRENADA

Gairy Seeking Aid From Anti-Castro Cubans S 2

JAMAICA

WPJ, Other Parties Welcome Call for Elections S 2
PNP Rally Endorses Rejection of IMF Terms S 3

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Government Gets $75 Million Loan From EEC S 3
[TRINIDAD GUARDIAN 6 Feb]

ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CHILE 'NOT DEVELOPING' ATOM BOMB

PY081645 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1240 GMT 8 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 8 Feb (NA)--Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA], stated here today that the "periodic reports to the effect that Brazil, Argentina or Chile" are trying to develop or are engaged in "developing the atomic bomb," have "no foundation whatsoever."

During a radio program, the CNEA chairman added that "on the contrary, the three countries have always stated at all international forums their decision to use nuclear energy solely for peaceful purposes. They have, in fact, complied with every safeguard."

He reaffirmed: "Therefore, I believe that such reports have no value whatsoever, and besides, none of these countries has the appropriate facilities for military nuclear development." He said: "This is my opinion, and it obviously discourages journalists who prefer more explosive or sensational news."

BANANA EXPORTERS REACH 'IMPORTANT AGREEMENTS'

PA101745 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1515 GMT 9 Feb 80 PA

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 9 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Union of Banana Exporting Countries (UPEB) reached important agreements last night at the end of its 15th executive meeting here.

The UPEB member countries decided to act vigorously as a bloc in forthcoming discussions regarding the advantages of adopting a worldwide banana agreement that will regulate supply and demand and provide for fair prices for producers. In addition, improvements are sought in banana production, international marketing systems, technical and credit assistance, scientific research and specialized training.

The UPEB member countries decided to support banana marketing programs and participate actively in all matters related to the sowing, harvesting, marketing and improvement of bananas.

Another important area of agreement was the consensus that, rather than producing a glut on the market that would bring prices down, it would be wiser to seek other alternatives that would permit placement of the fruit in other markets, thereby balancing the supply and obtaining profitable prices.

Honduran representative Mario Ivan Casco described UPEB as "a worthy example of what a group of developing countries can do to promote their basic interests." He emphasized that solidarity has brought UPEB regional and international recognition as a "body that promotes a new order in the banana industry."

Despite continuing natural disasters that have affected the banana region on the north coast since 1974, Honduras has achieved a unilateral increase in banana production greater than that of all the other UPEB members. Last year Honduras increased production by 10 million boxes to 49.7 million boxes for the year.

He also noted the importance the Honduran Government has given to combating black sigatoka in an effort to achieve first the control and then the eradication of that blight. Honduras also plans to increase cultivation this year by as much as 70,000 acres.

After assessing the world banana market's behavior in 1979, the UPEB member countries concluded it had been somewhat satisfactory despite certain irregularities. It was noted that exports increased moderately, by approximately 1 percent, because of the reduced supply caused by adverse weather conditions and the effect of black sigatoka. For this reason, by the close of the year there had been a substantial increase in prices.

The door was left open for other banana-producing nations to join UPEB, which already represents somewhat more than 50 percent of the world's banana producers.

FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN SAN JOSE IN MARCH

PA081255 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 7 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The Central American, Panamanian and Dominican foreign ministers will meet in San Jose, Costa Rica, in mid-March, the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry has confirmed.

The foreign ministers had planned to meet in mid-January to discuss subjects of common interest and to prepare for a meeting of Caribbean foreign ministers in Santo Domingo. However, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez declined to attend that meeting. A meeting of Central American presidents scheduled for the last half of January was also canceled because Guatemalan President Romeo Lucas Garcia said he would not attend due to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo's expected visit to Guatemala at that time.

The foreign ministers meeting will be held 15-17 March. It will be attended by Rafael Castillo Valdez of Guatemala, Fidel Chavez Mena of El Salvador, Eliseo Perez of Honduras, Migel D'Escoto of Nicaragua, Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier of Costa Rica, Carlos Ozores of Panama and Ludovico Gonzales of the Dominican Republic.

The foreign ministers will analyze the situation in the isthmus and will discuss possible links between the Central American Common Market and the Caribbean. They will also make preparations for a meeting of presidents of Central America and Panama which might be held in Managua in April.

CENTRAL AMERICAN ECONOMY MINISTERS TO MEET 21 FEBRUARY

PA081513 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Economy Minister Valentin Solorzano Fernandez is very pleased with the way his counterparts in the other Central American countries have responded to invitations to the economy ministers' to be held 21-22 February. It had been tentatively set for 9-10 February, but Nicaragua's Economy Minister asked for a postponement because he could not attend [words indistinct] it is expected the main topic of the meeting will be the complete reorganization of the Central American Common Market.

GOVERNMENT ASSAILS U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT

PY090009 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1433 GMT 8 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Feb (TELAM)--The presidential Public Information Secretariat has reiterated in a communique what San Martin Palace stated yesterday regarding U.S. interference in our domestic affairs with regard to human rights, on which only our people can pass judgment.

After stating that it is the Argentines' exclusive, unrenounceable right to judge the situation, the communique adds that they can do so in light of the present peace and security, which can only be truly appreciated after their having been lost. It also adds that the Argentine Government is refraining from analyzing the contents of the document.

Following is the text of the communique:

The Argentine Government, through its Foreign Ministry, yesterday conveyed to the U.S. Government its displeasure over the dissemination of a report on human rights in our country submitted by the State Department to the U.S. Congress, and regard it as a clear case of interference in the domestic affairs of a sovereign state.

The Argentine Government also informs the public that in view of the above it will refrain from analyzing the State Department document and deems it necessary to reiterate its unwavering position on the subject based on the state of necessity brought about by the war unleashed by terrorist organizations over many years of unending, mounting aggression which ultimately forced the armed forces to intervene.

The armed forces counted on the invaluable participation of the security and police forces and the unsolicited cooperation of the people, who were longing for tranquillity, in seeking to restore peace for all the people and the necessary order in which a nation could build its own destiny.

The unwanted, undesired, painful consequences were the price we had to pay. It is our people who have the exclusive, unrenounceable right to judge the situation in light of the present peace and security, which one can only truly appreciate after having lost them.

BRIEFS

SWISS LOAN APPROVED--The executive branch has approved an agreement by which a group of Swiss banks will grant Argentina a 200-million Swiss franc loan. This loan will be payable in 8 years at an interest rate of 5.75 percent per year. [Buenos Aires Radio Belgrano in Spanish 0130 GMT 8 Feb 80 PY]

MICROWAVE LINK WITH BOLIVIA--Argentina has signed an agreement with Bolivia for the installation of microwave equipment in that country which will link the telecommunications networks of the two countries. Thus Argentina will become the first Latin American country to export telecommunications systems. [Buenos Aires Latin in Spanish 1641 GMT 7 Feb 80 PY]

NEW NAVY SECRETARY GENERAL--In a ceremony presided over by Adm Armando Lambrushini today, Vice Adm Demetrio Casas took office as the new navy secretary general, replacing Vice Adm Eduardo Rene Fracassi, who has retired. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1545 GMT 7 Feb 80 PY]

SOVIET EKSPORTKHLEB OFFICIAL 'SOUNDING' GRAIN MARKET

PY090112 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 8 Feb 80 p 17 PY

[Excerpts] Aleksandr Naumov, associate director general of Eksportkhleb (Soviet State Enterprise for Grain Marketing), yesterday paid a visit, described as being for "sounding" purposes, to INTERBRAS where he talked about the soybean harvest forecast and consumption in Brazil. He also showed interest in other aspects of Brazilian agriculture but did not try to obtain information on prices or express any intention of making any concrete deal.

Naumov was a member of the Soviet mission that was in Argentina last week to buy wheat, corn, sorghum and soybeans. He was accompanied during his visit to INTERBRAS by Yuriy Trifonov, head of the Brazilian-Soviet trade bureau in Rio de Janeiro, and Georgiy Visko, head of the Soviet trade bureau in Brazil. The Soviet Union could be interested in buying soybean oil and soybean meal from Brazil.

The Soviet Union has bought wheat, corn, sorghum and soybeans from Argentina and it has been learning that they paid high prices for these commodities. The price paid for a ton of soybeans was $240 as compared to $225 (FOB Buenos Aires) prior to the U.S. embargo.

Argentina has sold the Soviet Union an undisclosed quantity of soybeans, but estimated at 1 million tons. Brazil, which was the second largest soybean exporter up to now, is still waiting for the Bank of Brazil Foreign Trade Department to set the annual grain export quotas. Brazil has nothing to offer in terms of wheat, corn and sorghum. Naumov is not interested in sugar since there is another state enterprise--PRODINTORG--to deal with this commodity.

Out of a harvest estimated at 14.5 million tons, Brazil might be able to export 1.5 million tons of soybeans at the most. The largest quantity of soybeans is crushed and sold as meal after the oil is removed. Argentina, with an estimated production of 5.8 million tons, might be able to sell 3.5 million tons of soybeans abroad.

U.S., EEC ATTEMPTS TO END PREFERENTIAL TARIFF CRITICIZED

PY081136 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 6 Feb 80 p 18 PY

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo--Seven local enterprises that comprise the Export Promotion Business Committee [Comite Empresarial de Apoio as Exportacoes--CEAEX] yesterday rejected the steps taken by the EEC and the United States to exclude Brazil from the general system of preferences. The EEC and the United States seek to exclude Brazil based on the contention that it is no longer necessary to give a special tariff treatment to imports of Brazilian products since Brazil is now at a different economic stage than the underdeveloped countries. The Sao Paulo businessmen oppose this argument by noting that Brazil's exclusion from the general system of preferences will cause problems for the entry of Brazilian products into the U.S. and EEC markets.

'INTERNATIONAL POWERS' SIDE WITH NICARAGUA IN CAY ISSUE

PA082222 Paris AFP in Spanish 1839 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 8 Feb (AFP)--"The international powers interested in controlling the Caribbean area support Nicaragua in its sovereignty claims over an island and three cays that have belonged to Colombia since 1928," political and military sources said here today.

According to former army commander, retired Gen Alvaro Valencia Tovar, Nicaragua is not alone in the issue of its claims with Colombia, just as it was not alone during the revolution that ousted President Anastasio Somoza.

Several congressmen, including Liberal Senator Carlos Garcia Herrera, believe General Valencia's statements are accurate and pointed out the strategic importance of the islands of San Andres and the cays of Serrana, Roncador and Quitasueno, the main issue of Nicaragua's claims.

AGENTS SEARCH FOR CUBAN MERCENARIES ON SAN ANDRES

PA081246 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0319 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[By Libardo Aguirre Saenz]

[Excerpt] Bogota, 7 Feb (EFE)--The alleged presence of Cuban mercenaries on the islands of San Andres and Providencia in the Caribbean has led to an increase in the number of Colombian secret agents there, unofficial spokesmen said today in Bogota.

The assignment of the state's intelligence organizations to the Colombian island claimed by Nicaragua in search of Cuban mercenaries is based on a report published by the newspaper EL SIGLO.

This situation is attributed to the "visitors'" wish to gain followers to create the independent republic of San Andres and Providencia and thus frustrate Colombian rights as well as those claimed by the Nicaraguan revolutionary junta in the Caribbean.

In view of the possibility of this happening on Colombian territory, the chiefs of the government's intelligence groups have reinforced their units in San Andres and in the Caribbean ports.

"It would not be at all strange if mercenary agents from Fidel Castro's island were infiltrating," a Colombian intelligence officer commented. He added that if this is confirmed the authorities will act in accordance with international laws.

He stated that Colombia has all the resources necessary to prevent a violation of its territory, not only on San Andres but in the rest of the country. He attributed the situation to the game Cuba is playing to make Nicaragua appear to be a "useful fool" [idiota util] in the eyes of the hemisphere.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH PRC

PA081631 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1626 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 8 Feb (LATIN)--Colombia and the PRC have established diplomatic relations at embassy level, the Foreign Ministry announced here today.

GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS DIPLOMATIC LINKS WITH TAIWAN

PA082006 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[Orlando Villar special report]

[Excerpt] As a result of the establishment of diplomatic relations with the PRC, the Colombian Government, headed by Dr Julio Cesar Turbaya Ayala, has decided to suspend diplomatic links with Taiwan effective today.

However, the two nations will continue commercial negotiations at the private level, according to Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas.

The minister held a news conference in his office a few minutes after releasing the joint communique establishing diplomatic relations with the PRC. Uribe Vargas also answered questions about the talks to take place between President Turbay Ayala and Panamian President Aristides Royo.

Initially, on being asked whether diplomatic relations with Taiwan had been broken, Uribe Vargas replied: [Begin recording] Relations with Taiwan have been suspended as of this moment at the official and semiofficial levels. Therefore, the officials of Taiwan will have 30 days to leave the country.

[Indistinct question]

[Answer] Relations between the two countries have been officially broken, but there is an agreement between the governments of the PRC and Colombia to continue commercial transactions at the private level with the Taiwan area. In other words, it is understood that the diplomatic and consular relations between the governments of Colombia and the PRC do not impose restrictions on Colombia as regards private commercial operations with persons from Taiwan. This means that official relations with Taiwan have ended and there remains only the prospect of commercial relations with individuals from Taiwan. But there will be no official relations.

[Indistinct question]

[Answer] Between Colombia and the PRC? I believe we are confident that the trade exchanges already mentioned will be very active. The PRC is interested in purchasing some Colombian manufactured products and we are certain that we will also be able to export some of our basic products. [end recording]

UNIVERSITY CLOSED AFTER STUDENTS CLASH WITH POLICE

PA081504 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] The National University remained closed today to forestall disturbances like those which occurred yesterday when 300 students with stones faced policemen. The Superior Council of the university is considering yesterday's incidents and if necessary will keep the university closed in the event that the disturbances continue. A traffic police van was stoned but no one was injured.

Meanwhile, military patrols at the campus were increased until the reasons for the disturbance can be determined. The university will reportedly not be reopened until Monday.

TELEPHONE WORKERS PEACEFULLY OCCUPY SPANISH EMBASSY

LD081945 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] A group of 10 workers on strike from the Peruvian telephone company today peacefully entered the Spanish Embassy in Lima to call attention to their complaints. The occupiers, who are in the consulate offices of the embassy, are six men and four women, one of them in an advanced state of pregnancy.

A group of workers from the telephone company of Peru have peacefully occupied the consular section of the Spanish Embassy in Lima and have announced that they will stay there until certain of their wage claims have been satisfied. The incident was reported to the minister of foreign affairs by the consul, (Diez Pache), who is heading the embassy since the ambassador is on holiday. His majesty King Juan Carlos and Prime Minister Suarez are closely following the peaceful occupation of the Spanish Embassy in the Peruvian capital.

Voice Wage Complaints

LD081946 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] We are not in any danger at all, (Juan Diez Pache), Spanish consul in Lima, told the EFE agency today, which together with the staff of the Spanish diplomatic mission is talking with the 10 occupiers of the embassy. The occupation took place around 1130 local time--1830 Spanish time. According to the consul, none of the occupiers is armed.

We will not leave here until they take notice of our wage claims, the workers in the Spanish Embassy said. The peaceful occupation was carried out without the knowledge of their union. The telephone workers have been on strike since 4 February. At the same time this event was taking place, in another location a demonstration of workers from the telephone company was broken up by the police with tear gas. The workers in the embassy do not appear to be armed.

Refuse Request To Leave

LD090018 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The secretary general of the trade union of the telephone company of Peru has asked the strikers who yesterday occupied the Spanish Embassy in Lima to give up. The 10 strikers, six men and four women, have apologized for not having told the trade union of their plan but they reiterated their intention to stay in the embassy until their wage demands are met. The Spanish ambassador is in the United States and will arrive in Lima on Monday. The Spanish consul in the Peruvian capital told EFE that the staff of the embassy are in no danger.

Four Agree To Leave

PA090132 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0055 GMT 9 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 8 Feb (EFE)--Four of the 10 strikers who today occupied the Spanish Embassy in Lima have left the diplomatic mission after being persuaded to do so by a Peruvian Civil Guard general.

Gen Javier Gonzalez Paiva, commander of the 2nd Region of the Civil Guard, met with the occupiers of the embassy--strikers from the telephone company of Peru--and persuaded four of them to leave the embassy.

Spanish charge d'affaires Javier Mateos gave each of them a document certifying that during the occupation they had done no damage to the Spanish diplomatic mission's installation in Lima.

Four women and two men are still sticking to their decision to remain in the embassy and have asked their comrades to let it be known at their labor union headquarters that they are safe and sound.

The four who left the embassy were transported by the charge d'affaires in his own car. Those still at the embassy have been visited by an examining judge who told them that if they do not stop their action they will be brought to trial.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the telephone workers' labor union--on an indefinite strike since Monday to demand salary increases--told EFE that they have pickets posted close to the Spanish embassy to help their comrades in case of police intervention to remove them.

Occupation Ended Forcibly

LD111056 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Summary] Early this morning the Spanish Embassy in Lima was peacefully evacuated. It had been occupied by four women and two men. The evacuation took place without incident. Early this morning following further fruitful talks to persuade the workers to leave the building, the Spanish diplomats decided in agreement with the Interior Ministry of Peru that the occupation should end. Shortly afterward a group of officers of the Peruvian Civil Guard entered the building together with a doctor, nurse and policewomen who put an end to the occupation.

Masonic Lodge Occupied

PA090249 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0114 GMT 9 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Lima, 8 Feb (EFE)--The building of the Great Peruvian Masonic Lodge was occupied today by a group of eight striking Peruvian telephone company workers.

According to EFE, a telephone workers union spokesman said this measure, just like the occupation of the Spanish Embassy today, was done to pressure the granting of salary increases.

The strike began last Monday with demands for salary increases and better working conditions. A police detachment surrounded the Masonic lodge occupied by the strikers.

Occupiers Voluntarily Leave

PA102016 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0823 GMT 10 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Lima, 10 Feb (LATIN)--The consulate of the Spanish Embassy in Lima continued today to be occupied by six workers of the Peruvian telephone company, while a similar number of workers of that company abandoned the headquarters of the Peruvian Masonic Lodge, an employee of the lodge reported.

At the Masonic lodge it was reported that the unexpected guests voluntarily left the building. It is not known if they experienced difficulties with the police after they left the lodge.

GUARDSMEN INVOLVED IN CUZCO UPRISING SENT TO LIMA

PA081512 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0406 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 7 Feb (EFE)--Police circles told EFE today that a group of Civil Guardsmen who were involved in the police mutiny in Cusco was transferred to Lima today and new guardsmen have been sent to Cusco.

The sources said the group, whose number they did not specify, was transferred on orders from the Civil Guard headquarters, which is investigating the incident to "fix responsibilities." They added that the policemen from Cusco were not being treated as persons under arrest but instead "restricted" to a garrison, possibly El Potao, the largest in Lima.

According to the same sources, the Civil Guard headquarters has decided to replace the Cusco detachment in order to break up the high degree of organization the guardsmen displayed when they refused to leave or quit the service.

The unit sent to Cuzco apparently is from the crack "Sinchis" corps, which is composed of guardsmen with counterinsurgency training and other "reliable" members.

Meanwhile, Cuzco is normal again following the guardsmen's decision yesterday to end the mutiny they started Tuesday. The state of emergency, curfew and suspension of constitutional guarantees imposed by the military government remain in effect in the area. Army troops, who have been in Cuzco since 5 February, are continuing to patrol the city. The people have resumed their routine activities.

LEFTIST CLAIMS GOVERNMENT PLOTTING ELECTION FRAUD

PA081642 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 30 Jan 80 p 4 PA

[Excerpt] Hugo Blanco has said in a news conference that an electoral fraud is being perpetrated because of the possibility of a leftist victory in next May's elections.

He said that "the government is urging the rightist political parties to unite and therefore considers it no joke that differences exist in the Peruvian Apra Party [PAP] which they did not even bother to hide."

He said that "through its experts the government knows very well that the Leftist Revolutionary Alliance [ARI] will obtain more than 23 percent and the Leftist United Front under Ledesma 19 percent, which would give the leftist forces at least 42 percent of the seats in parliament, thus giving power to the revolutionaries and leaving the old, traditional pro-imperialist parties aside."

Blanco said that it is not true, as certain sectors have alleged, that the ARI has no platform or program. "This is false. We have a program. We are not electioneering. We are anti-imperialist. We propose that the land belongs to those who make it produce and that the state be ruled by popular assemblies.

The trotskiyite leader said that according to the alliance agreement with the Popular Democratic Union he will be the presidential candidate to register with the JNE [National Elections Board] and not with the Workers Revolutionary Party, and he announced that a "leftist victory will be unobjectionable."

COMMUNIST PARTY DIVIDED OVER AFGHANISTAN INVASION

PA101747 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0852 GMT 9 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Feb (EFE)--The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has divided the Mexican Communist Party [PCM], it has been learned here. The party's Executive Committee has described the Luis Morales faction, led by Dionisio Encinas, as "dogmatic" because it expressed support for the armed Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The "dissidents" in turn have criticized the party's central directorate for "condemning" the communist action "without consulting or talking to the party rank and file." That stand, a document released by the Luis Morales faction affirms, has placed the party "on the side of imperialist, fascist and reactionary forces."

According to deputy Gilberto Rincon Gallardo, a PCM Executive Committee member, the "dissidents" stand of supporting the CPSU in everything represents a "dogmatic" attitude inherited from Marxist principles. The PCM leader insisted on condemning the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, which he sees as violating the principles of the sovereignty and self-determination of nations.

PEMEX SEEKS TO DIVERSIFY INTO OIL BYPRODUCTS MARKET

PA101924 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2354 GMT 9 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Feb (EFE)--Mexico wants to expand and diversify its presence in the international oil derivatives market by associating with its clients, it was announced here today. According to Jorge Diaz Serrano, director of the state-owned Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX), Mexico does not want to continue exporting only crude oil, but wants to export manufactured products such as gasoline, diesel, kerosene and petrochemical products as well. Natural and liquefied gas as well as heavy fuel for furnaces might also be sold in various parts of the world, he added. This operation might be carried out by means of agreements authorizing the industrialization of hydrocarbons signed with the governments of those countries to which oil is sold.

According to Diaz Serrano, companies are already being contacted in several countries, including Japan, Canada, Italy, Spain and France, to sign agreements authorizing Mexico to participate in local markets. The hydrocarbons, he explained "will be sent to the refineries...we will sell it at the normal crude oil profit level and we will also participate in the industrialization process."

PEMEX, Diaz Serrano noted, exports crude oil to 116 countries. This results in a large currency inflow in operations that might lead to the extension of the country's oil-producing platform. The goal of producing 2.5 million barrels per day will be reached shortly and this will be conditioned by domestic consumption needs and Mexico's capacity to absorb the currency obtained from its crude oil exports.

Regarding sales abroad, he affirmed that Mexico will avoid the situation of other countries where there is excess currency that cannot be used for internal development programs. The policy of exporting the amount needed to achieve the country's development and to construct the necessary infrastructure in ports, roads and so forth will be maintained.

As regards Mexico's chances of replacing Iran as a supplier, Diaz Serrano explained that the matter is not that "simple."

According to him, it is not a matter of "one stepping out and the other one stepping in" because the world needs 60 million barrels per day and production amounts to just about that much. "External demand is increasing and efforts are being made to control it in all countries. Even so, world demand is on the rise and additional production will be needed."

Mexico's current crude oil production amounts to 1.9 million barrels per day, a figure reached when two deposits in the southeast, known as the "super giants," began operation.

FOREIGN FISHERMEN WARNED AGAINST ENCROACHMENT

PA101708 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2312 GMT 9 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Feb (EFE)--Any foreign vessel fishing in Mexican waters will be detained by the Mexican Navy, it was announced here today.

According to Navy Secretariat spokesman Alfonso Sordo Noriega, regardless of the flag under which a foreign ship may be sailing, the plunder of marine resources will be prevented at all costs. He added that the navy has 100 vessels and 40 planes to keep watch over the Mexican coastline and stressed that no fishing boat will be allowed in Mexican waters.

Mexican fishermen are constantly complaining about the presence of large foreign ships--Cuban, U.S., Japanese and Soviet--in Mexican waters. According to the fishermen, those large vessels hoard the various marine species and at times cause serious problems for their reproduction.

STUDENTS TAKE OVER TOWN TO PROTEST KILLING

PA081616 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0412 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Ciudad Mante, Mexico, 7 Feb (EFE)--University students have overrun this city to protest the death of a fellow student allegedly killed by police. The university students in this city in Tamaulipas State, 700 km north of Mexico City, this morning seized four patrol squads and three policemen, who later escaped.

The city's communications have been cut because the students have sealed off the entrances to the city to force the authorities into dismissing and punishing police inspector Fernando Morales and patrolmen Isidoro Linares and Donato de la Cruz. Linares and De la Cruz have been accused of murdering Rogelio de la Cruz Requena, a student. His fellow students are demanding the arrest of his killers and indemnity of $21,000 for his family. Students in other parts of Tamaulipas have expressed support for their fellow students in Ciudad Mante and the problem may grow worse, which has prompted the authorities to look for a solution to the conflict.

FOREIGN MINISTER OZORES SAYS SHAH NOT 'A PRISONER'

PA100256 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 9 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores has said in Medellin, Colombia that the former shah of Iran is not a prisoner in Panama and that the novelty of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's presence in Panamanian territory is over. Also in Medellin, Dr Blas Celis, Panamanian president of the Assembly of Representatives, has stated that Colombia at present has no rights over Panama and that the prerogatives given to that country by the Urrutia-Thompson Treaty have been suspended indefinitely. President Royo stated that the Panama Canal transit rights given Colombia are not a concession but a peace and friendship treaty.

COMMUNIST LEADER SAYS COUNTRY NOT READY FOR SOCIALISM

PA090241 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2302 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Panama City, 8 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Panamanian Communist Party Secretary General Ruben Dario Souza has admitted that "this country is not ready for socialism or communism, but it should advance toward a progressive democracy."

The Communist Party, legalized last year after 40 years underground, today inaugurated its 6th congress, which will last until the 10th of this month.

Souza said afterwards, the signing of the canal treaties with the United States, by which Panama gradually recovers the canal by the year 2000, "has begun to make the confrontation between social classes more acute."

The Panamanian recuperation "has also contributed to the weakening of Central American governments which were protected by the Canal Zone umbrella, and has served to allow their peoples to find new possibilities for liberation," Souza said.

MANFREDO ON CANAL COMMISSION, COORDINATION PROBLEMS

PA091700 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[Jose Montano report]

[Excerpts] Communication between the Panama Canal Commission and the Panamanian Government was interrupted when the Royo government decided to eliminate the Panama Canal authority, the official Panamanian agency which was in charge of coordinating the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. This has been confirmed by Tomas Paredes, director of the former Panamanian agency.

In view of Paredes' statement, we have interviewed Fernando Manfredo, deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission. Manfredo views the current situation as quite difficult. He adds that eliminating the Panama Canal Authority has worsened the situation since actions cannot be coordinated. This gives the impression that unilateral actions are being carried out. Manfredo says the lack of a Panama Canal Commission executive board has also forced the implementation of programs and the adoption of decisions almost unilaterally. The Panamanian official, now holding the important post in the binational entity, said: It is important that we all understand that the Panama Canal treaty is based on the concept of a partnership between the United States and Panama.

As a result of this, Panama is participating in the administration of the canal. He added that Panama now provides some support activities for operating the canal such as running the ports and railroad, supplying marine fuel and operating some commercial establishments and public services. Besides this, he noted, Panama is also participating in the administration and management of the Panama Canal Commission.

[Begin Manfredo recording] Because it recognized this participation, Panama created the Panama Canal Authority to guarantee due coordination. It was also the channel of communication between the Panama Canal Commission and the Panamanian Government. The elimination of the Panama Canal Authority makes coordination and communication with Panama difficult. We now have to go separately to each Panamanian Government agency and sometimes we find a lack of agreement among them regarding their roles. This situation should be corrected with the Panamanian Government's plan to establish an office under the Ministry of the Presidency. I do not yet know what its structure will be. We must realize that such an office is important to maintain the flow of communication and coordination so that Panamanian participation in the canal administration can be effectively carried out.

[Question] Would you consider the current situation critical?

[Answer] Let us say it is difficult. The situation is definitely difficult because some actions which should be undertaken in a coordinated manner are being delayed due to the absence of a Panamanian agency which could serve as a coordinator.

[Question] There have been many charges by Panama to the effect that the United States is unilaterally implementing the treaties. Are these matters related?

[Answer] They are related for two reasons: First, the absence of the executive board which has yet to be formed has forced us to carry out a series of decirions almost unilaterally. Second, the absence of the coordinating body and communication channel with Panama has also worsened coordinating activity and left the impression that unilateral actions are being carried out.

[Question] As deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, what efforts have you undertaken to close the communications gap?

[Answer] Taking advantage of the fact that I was nominated by the Panamanian president and since I represent the interests of the Republic of Panama in this commission, I maintain constant communication with the highest levels of the national government and in this manner I have been able to coordinate a number of actions. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

PANAMA REINFORCES MILITARY UNITS ON BORDER

PA101944 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 2 Feb 80 p 10 PA

[By Guillermo Fernandez]

[Text] Paso Canoas--Although Costa Rican and Panamanian border authorities have said the presence of armed guerrillas in the border region is unconfirmed, the Panamanian National Guard has reinforced land and air surveillance in an extensive area around the town of Rio Sereno.

Luis Angel Jimenez Monge, Costa Rican immigration officer in Sabalito de Coto Brus, has said that the Panamanian military officials have reinforced the area with helicopters, airplanes and 1,800 men stationed in garrisons in David in the 5th Military Zone.

The Costa Rican forces, however, have not sent reinforcements of any kind to the area, despite persistent rumors of the presence of armed groups and growing fear among the inhabitants.

Jose Arauz Beita, district delegate of Sabalito, has expressed concern because his superiors have not sent him military support.

He also showed irritation on learning that Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey had said "there is a small group of armed individuals in the area around Echandi Hill and in the Las Mellizas mountain region.

Suspects

Arauz, who has only four assistants, said a naturalized Costa Rican citizen and a Panamanian are suspected of guerrilla activities.

The district delegate said this information came from Panamanian military personnel who are watching the suspects' activities.

According to the Panamanian authorities, the Costa Rican is reportedly the instructor or commander of the guerrilla platoon and the Panamanian is in charge of support and supplies. They reportedly even have radio equipment. Its antenna has been detected by Panamanian helicopters.

Arrests

Both Arauz and Jimenez Monge have said that in connection with this affair only six persons were arrested for a few hours last week. Certain weapons were confiscated from them temporarily.

However, the suspects, who at the time of the arrest were dressed in civilian clothing, turned out to be members of the Panamanian National Guard.

Those arrested included Maj Ricardo Garibaldi F., chief of the 5th Military Zone in David, Panama, Lt Rafael Cano and Pvt Pedro Saldana. The names of the other three were not revealed. They were not officers.

The group was attemptiong to cross into Costa Rican territory at the Sabalito border post disguised as civilians. They were presumably looking for the guerrilla leaders.

Becoming suspicious, the Costa Rican detachment decided to search their vehicle. The Panamanians said they preferred to turn back. Our authorities indicated that this was no longer possible, and told them that unless they agreed to a search they would be arrested.

Finally they were arrested and two machineguns and a .38 caliber weapon, among other things, were taken from them. They were detained for 2 hours while authorities in San Jose were contacted.

Instructions from the capital were to release them and return their weapons "by higher orders."

The arrest was made by Arauz and his subordinates, along with the immigration official.

Reports

We visited the border town of Rio Sereno to interview Major Garibaldi. The garrison contacted him by radio and informed him of LA NACION's interest in interviewing him.

The Panamanian officer said he had no objections and suggested that we wait at the post for 2 hours. However, 3 hours later the person who appeared was 2d Lt Jacinto Coba. Coba said he had come from David with instructions to provide all the required information. He said the guard had only received reports that a guerrilla group was in Costa Rican territory, but "we do not know where they are and we have never seen them." He added jokingly that the guards only know of this "from what has been published in the Costa Rican press."

Coba admitted that Panamanian troops had made "a study of the terrain," but said this was primarily a part of training for young National Guardsmen.

Finally, the specific reports received by the Costa Rican rural guard regarding the presence of armed groups in the area were the following:

--In the border town known as La Lucha de Sabalito vehicles continuously depart with food and other goods, apparently toward Echandi Hill, Las Tablas and Cerro Pando. There is no rural guard post in La Lucha.

--Gerardo Rodolfo Carranza and Juan Jose Carranza have seen several suspicious-looking groups at night, apparently dressed like guerrillas, in San Miguel de Sabalito.

--In San Francisco de Agua Buena an estate owner, whose name was not revealed, saw three uniformed men in Costa Rican territory on 17 January. At the time he thought they were members of the Panamanian National Guard, but now he is not sure.

AUTHORITIES DENY PRESENCE OF SALVADORAN GUERRILLA CAMPS

PA092226 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 2 Feb 80 p 10-A PA

[By Edgar Fonseca]

[Text] Various authorities in the north denied having detected the presence of training camps for Salvadoran guerrillas.

A number of reports on this matter have cropped up in the past few days. The El Hacha farm, owned by some Americans, has been constantly mentioned as a possible guerrilla hideout. It was learned that police raided the farm last week but did not find the camp.

Reports circulating in Liberia say this farm and others on the slopes of Orosi Volcano are being used for the same purpose as what occurred during the armed struggle against Gen Anastasio Somoza. However, this had not been proved.

LA NACION reporters toured the border areas of Penas Blancas, San Dimas, La Cruz, Inocentes and Santa Cecilia yesterday. Asked about the possible mobilization of armed men and guerrilla actions there, local residents and businessmen said that is just what the rumors say.

Some say they may be former Somoza guardsmen who after they fled following Somoza's fall have had to use their weapons to obtain money. Their activities presumably have been conducted inside Nicaraguan territory.

However, none of the interviewed gave any reliable data on the presence of outsiders or armed command units training in this area. Some people said they found out about the alleged guerrilla activities in the press. They said that unlike when the Sandinist guerrillas were here and had several camps in the north, there is no specific data on the presence of the Salvadorans.

However, in Liberia we were told that a relative of Minister Juan Jose Echeverria who lives there was informed a few days ago of what is supposedly occurring in the area. It is difficult to reach this individual's home because the two big front gates are always locked and there is hardly anybody around.

Don Gonzalo Brenes, a rural guard member in La Cruz, said he toured the Orosi slopes yesterday without discovering anything unusual. Meanwhile, the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan military concurred that all is well in Penas Blancas.

The Liberia commander's office did not say anything about the aforementioned reports.

EL SALVADOR

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON SPANISH EMBASSY OCCUPATION

Missing Prisoners Complicate Negotiations

PA082315 Paris AFP in Spanish 1950 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 8 Feb (AFP)--Negotiations to evacuate the Spanish Embassy, occupied since last Tuesday by the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28], were complicated today when the government officially announced that it has no information on the whereabouts of four political prisoners whose release is demanded by the embassy occupants.

Salvadoran Attorney General Guillermo Guevara said he knows nothing of the fate of Rodolfo Vasquez, Adilio Cruz, Hector Canales and Eduardo Vasquez, although he promised to investigate the fate of the four leaders.

The LP-28 demands the immediate release of its four members captured last week by security forces in the San Miguel and Morazan departments in the eastern part of the country.

The other political prisoners and members of leftist groups, whose release is demanded by the LP-28, have been arraigned before the courts, the attorney general said.

Meanwhile the same attorney general charged the Salvadoran Human Rights Committee with irresponsibility in reporting arrests and disappearances without due evidence.

Guevara said political charges of arrests and disappearances should be presented with the respective proof in order to avoid confusing public opinion.

In conclusion, Salvadorn Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said today he will leave for Lima on Monday to meet with government officials and with Jose Luis Bustamante, mediator in the diplomatic negotiations between Honduras and El Salvador.

Honduran and El Salvadoran relations have been severed since July 1969 when they fought a war.

Three Prisoners Released

PA081937 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1831 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 8 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran judiciary authorities today released three more prisoners as demanded by the 28 February Peoples Leagues, thus preparing the way for the liberation of the eight hostages in the Spanish Embassy.

The Salvadoran attorney general, Guillermo Guevara Lacayo, said at noon today that on the orders of the revolutionary government junta, "the attorney general has begun an investigation for the release of the persons demanded by the leagues."

Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, of the revolutionary government junta, told ACAN-EFE in an exclusive interview yesterday that the solution to the Spanish Embassy problem was in the hands of the judiciary authorities.

Apparently with the release of three additional prisoners by the Salvadoran judiciary authorities the Spanish Embassy occupation will end shortly, depending on the success of the talks that began Wednesday.

The attorney general, Guevara Lacayo, declined to say if his office will arraign the leftists who seized the Spanish diplomatic mission. "More than a crime, the seizure of the embassy is a violation of the human rights of the hostages, who have been deprived of their basic freedoms."

Release of One Hostage

PA092333 Paris AFP in Spanish 2309 GMT 9 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Feb (AFP)--The 28 February Peoples Leagues (LP-28) released this afternoon at 1645 local time (2245 GMT) one of the seven hostages at the Spanish Embassy in San Salvador. Zoraida Zamora de Alvarez, a Salvadoran secretary of the embassy, was the hostage released.

Meanwhile, judiciary authorities this afternoon released Norma Guevara, youth leader of the National Democratic Union, in fulfillment of the demands of the LP-28.

Junta News Conference

PA100457 Paris AFP in Spanish 2217 GMT 9 Feb 80 PA

[By special correspondent Paul Rutler]

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Feb (AFP)--The Salvadoran Government junta reiterated today its firm determination to combat the terrorist actions of both the extreme right and extreme left. This is a country which has been shaken by increasing violence, a great number of occupations and the holding of hostages.

At a news conference held on the 5th day of the Spanish Embassy occupation by the extreme leftist 28 February Peoples Leagues (LP-28), the three civilian members of the junta and Colonel Majano stressed that they will not resort to repressive measures.

Colonel Majano admitted that the authorities are ignoring the whereabouts of five of the extreme leftist militants whose release is demanded by the LP-28 as a condition for the release of the seven hostages, including Ambassador Victor Sanchez-Mesas y Juste, being held at the Spanish Embassy.

The LP-28 claims that two of its members were arrested 3 February in Santa Rosa de Lima in the western part of the country.

Colonel Majano guaranteed to hold an investigation to find those militants and to uncover those responsible in the event they have disappeared. Salvadoran authorities have already released 10 of the extreme leftist militants whose release was demanded by the LP-28. Hector Dada Hirezi, one of the civilians of the junta, termed the situation that led the FRG ambassador to leave El Salvador as "regrettable." But we hope that within a short period of time the conditions in the country will permit the return of the diplomats, he added.

Colonel Majano also noted that the government is determined to safeguard the right to a decent life and the physical safety of all Salvadorans, as well as their freedom to express themselves and hold demonstrations. The army has committed itself to uphold the government in carrying out all the reforms promised, including the agrarian reform, the colonel added.

For his part, Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, another junta member, responding to a question said that a civil war in El Salvador could occur only if the reactionary rightists are not controlled, adding that he expects that popular support will be obtained gradually.

Ehrlich admitted that people have never believed in the governments of this country, but we hope to win them over by means of democratization and fulfilling all of our promises, he concluded.

STUDENTS OCCUPYING MINISTRY SPEAK OF CIVIL WAR CLIMATE

PA090433 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0145 GMT 9 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Feb (EFE)--The students occupying the Salvadoran Education Ministry said today, in a telephone interview with the Mexican daily ULTIMA HORA, that El Salvador "lives in a civil war atmosphere."

According to the report published by the newspaper, the students, members of the High School Students Revolutionary Movement [MERS] described the government junta and the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party [PDS] as "fascists."

"Our country is already living in a civil war atmosphere which the de facto government tries to supress by pretending there is peace in El Salvador," they said in statements published by ULTIMA HORA.

The students denied they are armed and said the 45 hostages taken at the ministry including Minister Eduardo Colindres, are well-treated.

The students also accused the government and the PDC of being "at the service of the local oligarchy."

The Salvadoran Education Ministry was occupied last Tuesday at almost the same time that the Spanish Embassy was occupied.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES ISSUES WITH U.S. NEWSMEN

PA090235 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 9 Feb 80 PA

[Text] President Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia held a cordial talk with a group of U.S. newsmen who recently visited him at the presidential house. The president received the visitors in the Room of Mirrors, where for 1 hour they discussed various aspects of the national and international life.

The U.S. newsmen, headed by Nathan (Burton), presented a cordial greeting to General Lucas, to whom they later posed a number of questions, most of them in connection with the latest developments in this country.

Regarding the recent violent incidents, President Lucas noted that this phenomenon is not peculiar to Guatemala since, unfortunately, the whole world is being subjected to actions of this type. He also talked about his government's efforts to improve the standard of living of Guatemalans in general [words indistinct] schools, hospitals, health centers and roads. In connection with the latter he stressed the work currently underway at the northern crossroad.

President Lucas reiterated statements made last year while visiting in Louisiana, in the United States, that there is interest in expanding trade with the United States. This is why a port is being built in the Pacific, for at present shipments are made only from the Atlantic.

SPAIN DEMANDS COMPENSATION FOR EMBASSY DAMAGE

PA092209 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1652 GMT 9 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 9 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Spanish Government asked the Guatemalan Government today to sanction those responsible for the tragedy which occurred at its embassy in this city on 31 January and to compensate for the psychological and physical damages caused.

The petition is contained in a note presented by Venezuelan Ambassador Jesus Elias to Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez. The Venezuelan ambassador was accompanied by the Spanish charge d'affaires in this country, Yago Pico de Coana, who is assigned to the Venezuelan Embassy.

Following the break in relations between Spain and Guatemala, Venezuela assumed Spain's affairs in this country.

The protest note reads as follows:

"The tragic incidents which occurred on 31 January, led to the attack on the chancellery of the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala by various corps of the national police, violating Article 22 of the Vienna agreement on diplomatic relations which states: Embassy locations are inviolable. The agents of the host country may not enter them without the consent of the mission chief. Therefore the Spanish Government presents to the honorable Foreign Ministry the following vigorous and immediate demands:

1. "That following a timely and exhaustive investigation of the event made by the respective authorities, responsibilities be fixed among those involved and the most severe sanctions be imposed on those found guilty.

2. "That the Guatemalan Government must totally and absolutely, and at the earliest possible time, make amends for the psychological and physical damage caused to the lives and property of every one of the deceased persons, and the survivors and affected relatives."

Forty persons died on that day at the Spanish Embassy. The only survivor is mission chief Maximo Cajal y Lopez.

HONDURAS

GENERAL SCHWEITZER MAKES 2-DAY VISIT

PA091455 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa--U.S. Army Maj Gen Robert Schweitzer, head of the U.S. Army operations and plans staff, was in Honduras for 48 hours it was learned today. The high Pentagon official met with members of the Honduran Armed Forces Supreme Council. The subjects they talked about have not been made public. However it is believed that they had to do with military operations. The U.S. information services in Tegucigalpa, although it confirmed that the high-ranking U.S. military officer was in Honduras, did not give any information regarding the reason for his visit.

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO COMMENTS ON COLOMBIAN TREATY RENUNCIATION

PA071357 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2337 GMT 6 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 6 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Fernando Navas de Brigard, Colombia's ambassador to Nicaragua, this afternoon confirmed to ACAN-EFE that his government has summoned him for consultations as a result of the Nicaraguan Government declaring the Barcenas Meneses-Esguerra Treaty null and void.

Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas has blamed his Nicaraguan colleague, Father Miguel D'Escoto, for the Bogota government's decision to recall its ambassador in Managua leaving in his place charge d'affaires Luis Vargas.

Neither of the two governments has said whether the withdrawal of the diplomat is definite.

In a written statement given to this news agency at noon today, Foreign Minister D'Escoto notes: "We regret that the Colombian Government has characterized as 'unfriendly' a declaration made by our revolutionary government in compliance with its sacred mission of defending the nation's territorial integrity and national sovereignty."

The Nicaraguan foreign minister's statement adds: "We say that we regret it because it has never been our intention to offend or to violate any legitimate right of the sister Republic of Colombia."

The Foreign Ministry notes: "The null and void declaration issued by the Junta of the government of reconstruction regarding the Barcenas Meneses-Esguerra Treaty is perfectly in line with international law norms and principles that clearly establish that international treaties and agreements in general between natural or artificial persons presuppose consent by the two parts regarding a given object."

The Central American government points out that the 1928 treaty "was signed under U.S. pressure and occupation in the midst of the nationalist war headed by the 'general of free men,' Augusto Cesar Sandino."

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry believes that the call made to Ambassador Fernando Navas de Brigard "has no special significance since consultation calls to ambasssadors are usual in foreign service. We expect a prompt return of the Colombian ambassador, who undoubtedly will receive instructions on how to continue the dialog between our two sister nations in regard to the subject under discussion," the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry concludes.

Ambassador Navas de Brigard said that the Colombian position is stated in the official note that Foreign Minister Uribe Vargas sent to his Nicaraguan colleague and that he had nothing to add. He stated: "Yes, my government has called me for consultations, which is the usual policy when situations of this nature arise."

When the ACAN-EFE correspondent asked him when he would be leaving Nicaragua, he answered: "I will go to Bogota as soon as possible." The South American diplomat also confirmed that the Nicaraguan Government had issued 28 safe-conducts for persons in asylum in the embassy since the triumph of the Sandinist guerrillas in July of last year.

"Men, women and children have benefited from this. There are still 20 Nicaraguans left and I trust that they will be given their permits soon so that they can leave and have this matter solved," the Colombian ambassador said.

The ambassador concluded by stating that he is in touch with his government to speed up the departure of the refugees who already have their safe-conducts. None of them had a high military ranking in the previous government, but there are some communications technicians.

D'ESCOTO DENIES COLOMBIAN REPORTS ON RETURN OF ISLANDS

PA091550 Paris AFP in Spanish 0213 GMT 9 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 8 Feb (AFP)--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto today described as slanderous the press reports coming out of Colombia in which he is quoted as saying Nicaragua wants the immediate return of the San Andres Archipelago. D'Escoto also termed as an absolute falsehood the report originating in Bogota which said the Nicaraguan Government junta has broken its formal promise to submit the border conflict with Colombia to an international court for solution.

The minister pointed out that publication of these two reports, which he termed false, had been immensely detrimental to the just cause of Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister also said he is aware that Nicaragua has signed treaties binding it to seek peaceful solutions to international conflicts. Consequently, he said, our position has been and continues to be very clear: We desire to initiate a dialog, which we hope has not already been exhausted, with Colombia on finding a solution to the conflict since it is a conflict between two sister nations.

In conclusion the foreign minister once again rejected the statements which, he pointed out, were improperly attributed to him regarding an alleged demand for the immediate return of the archipelago. He also insisted the Nicaraguan Government junta has not promised Colombia it will immediately initiate negotiations through an international court in connection with the border conflict.

ATHLETES TO BE SENT TO MOSCOW OLYMPICS

PA090507 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] We now introduce Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra, defense minister and commander in chief of the Sandinist Peoples Army, as well as vice chairman of the Nicaraguan Olympic Committee. A very important meeting was held at the Nicaraguan Sports Institute this afternoon and Commander Ortega Saavedra was there. We asked Commander Ortega what important agreements were reached during the meeting.

[Begin recording] We discussed both national sports and our international sports policy. We are studying the formation of a small, modest but worthy team to send to the Moscow Olympics. We are taking the necessary steps for that. [end recording]

CASTRO VISIT RUMORED FOR 21 FEBRUARY ANNIVERSARY

PA082117 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The government, the army and political parties are preparing to commemorate the death of Augusto Cesar Sandino. As 21 February approaches, both the central government and the Sandinist National Liberation Front and political parties are preparing to commemorate, with our country free at last, the 46th anniversary of the death of the general of free men, Augusto Cesar Sandino.

Preparations are underway in their respective organizations, with each trying to outdo the other's commemorations in honor of such great leaders as Carlos Fonseca Amador and Rigoberto Lopez Perez.

Now, only the highest commemoration is left. It will be on 21 February. It has even been said Fidel Castro Ruz will attend this great act, but the report has not been confirmed by any government or army source.

Among the acts to commemorate the anniversary of Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino is included the restoration of his birthplace in Niquinohomo and his museum.

There will be a great rally at the Revolution Plaza or in Niquinohomo, his hometown, but no official confirmation is available yet.

Other political parties such as the Social Democratic Party, the Peoples Social Christian Party, the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions and the Union of Nicaraguan Workers are also preparing for activities in honor of Sandino on 21 February.

HONDURAN COMMUNIST LEADER INTERVIEWED

PA100443 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Feb 80 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Central America today is going through one of the most restless periods in its history as a result of the crumbling of the agroexporting model imposed on the countries of the region by U.S. imperialism and the local oligarchies. This was said by Rigoberto Padilla, Honduran Communist Party secretary general in an interview granted to Radio Havana Cuba.

Padilla said the Cuban and Nicaraguan revolutions marked the beginning of the total crisis of imperialist domination in our America. The Cuban revolution, he emphasized, opened a gap and with the consolidation of this process, a new model of development came into play which defies imperialist domination and brings solutions to the serious problems common to the Central American region. At the same time, the Honduran communist leader said, the Sandinist revolution made Central America the epicenter of the revolutionary struggle in Latin America and has had a far-reaching effect in the area. In this respect, it is good to remember the strength of the revolutionary movement in El Salvador and the trend toward unity among the fighters in Guatemala.

The Honduran Communist Party secretary general said that Central America faces a growing economic crisis marked by a rampant inflation, which consumes the scant incomes of the popular sectors. It also suffers a terrible social crisis, the most outstanding examples of which are the increase in illiteracy, prostitution and crime, as well as an increase in unemployment and school dropouts. Rigoberto Padilla also said there is a lack of true spiritual values with the resulting denial of national identity because of the domination of a cosmopolitan subculture.

Specifically referring to Honduras, the top Honduran communist leader said conditions are rapidly maturing for people's actions as the people are encouraged by the positive factors around them, such as the victory in Nicaragua, the beginning of the struggle in El Salvador, the presence of socialist Cuba: in short, the promotion of struggles in the Caribbean countries.

The actions of the Honduran people have already surpassed the framework of socioeconomic demands and have become political actions. The Honduran people demand democratic freedoms, social rights and free elections without coercion.

This is proof of the high level of awareness of this people, Rigoberto Padilla emphasized. He then said that the United States is promoting despotic regimes in our America and that the most reactionary sectors in the army can provide a possible solution to explosive solutions which cannot be controlled by other means.

This policy applies to Honduras as well. This was made evident in the report issued by U.S. special envoy Viron Vaky, who said that Honduras occupies a strategic position which deserves the attention of the Pentagon and the White House.

It is no secret that in Honduras reactionaries are hatching another unpopular solution to the serious national crisis. The oligarchs know that the people will not accept an electoral imposition, the principal Honduran communist leader said. This other solution is a coup. This is the favorite card of U.S. imperialism. This is the imperialism which is still present in Central America. Its transnational concerns struggle to control the markets in our America. This struggle must be used by our peoples to emerge and advance the cause of democracy and revolution.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRSC DEMANDS NONALINED INTERNATIONAL POLICY

PA102004 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1205 GMT9 Feb 80 PA

[By Rosendo Sepulveda]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 9 Feb (EFE)--The opposition Christian Social Revolutionary Party (PRSC) has described a U.S. general's recent statements here as "unacceptable intervention." The party has also asked the government to adopt a "nonalined" international policy.

According to party president Lucas Rojas, Maj Gen Robert Schweitzer's words, like those of certain Dominican ultrarightwing politicians, were "overcharged with anticommunism." The politician made a connection between Schweitzer's statement and U.S. President Jimmy Carter's warning to Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley. The PRSC president was referring to a U.S. article published here according to which Carter has given the Jamaican Government a 6-month deadline to change its policy toward Cuba. Otherwise, the Jamaican Government will be ousted.

According to the Dominican Social Christians, Schweitzer's statements, Carter's stand and the Dominican rightists' position are all aimed at magnifying communist influence in the Dominican Republic and the Caribbean. In their view, the idea is to aline the Dominican Republic with U.S. policy. "We believe part of this has already been achieved, as President Antonio Guzman has already announced the purchase of war materiel from the U.S. Army," Rojas commented.

The PRSC president and other political observers feel this is not the best moment for the government to buy war materiel. In the face of a "backward and obsolete" fleet, they think it is preferable to use those funds to exploit the country's fishing resources. "The presence of thousands of Haitians in Angola who might be sent to our island in the future should be our only concern with the communist movement in the Caribbean," Rojas added. According to the PRSC president, a future Dominican alinement with the United States, on the other hand, would indeed pose a serious threat.

PRD LEADER REFUTES COMMUNIST PRESENCE IN GOVERNMENT

FL082342 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 8 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Las Americas Airport--Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez said today the communists in the Dominican Republic have as much right to work as do the anticommunists. The statement of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] secretary general was in response to other statements made recently by Dr (Marcelino) Vinicio Castillo who alleged that there is a communist presence in the government and communist infiltration in the PRD.

The best thing Dr "Vincho" Castillo could do is to tell who these communists are and especially if they are violating any laws, Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez said. The PRD secretary general countered Dr Castillo's statements by saying that if there really were a communist presence in the government, these people have been there since the time of Dr Joaquin Balaguer. Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez made his statements on his return here from Costa Rica after participating in the socialist international meeting in Vienna.

PRD OFFICIAL CHARGES REPRESSION WITHIN PARTY

FL091358 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco yesterday called for harmony and understanding within the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD]. The PRD senator said this in an extensive statement in which he charges that members of his party continue to be dismissed from public administration. Salvador Jorge Blanco said that this situation experienced by his fellow PRD members who hold government posts should stop if a true and effective harmony is to be achieved between the government and the party.

Jorge Blanco said it was the government's duty to create the conditions for the PRD members to feel encouraged [to participate] in the political struggle after being sidelined from government decisions for over 16 years.

In his written statement, the former PRD president condemned what he called vindictiveness and political repression within the PRD. He added that it was a mistake to believe that vindictiveness and political repression had been buried in the recently-held 7th PRD convention.

GRENADA

GAIRY SEEKING AID FROM ANTI-CASTRO CUBANS

FL082112 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 8 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Former Grenadian Prime Minister Eric Gairy is reportedly seeking help from anti-Castro Cuban exiles in a bid to regain control of Grenada. The charge against Mr Gairy was made by two Cubans in an interview with the Canadian Television Network (CTV). One of the Cubans was reported to have stated in the interview that Gairy had approached him soliciting his help but the Cuban failed to say where this meeting with Gairy was supposed to have taken place.

The (CTV) program also covered the developments in Grenada since the revolution last year which toppled the Gairy regime. Dealing specifically with the new government led by Maurice Bishop, interviewer Henry (Champs) criticized the Bishop administration. According to the (CTV) interviewer, Bishop was showing a tendency to abuse the civil rights of the Grenadian people. He cited the arrest of some 50 Gairy supporters since the coup whom he said were still in Grenadian prisons.

JAMAICA

WPJ, OTHER PARTIES WELCOME CALL FOR ELECTIONS

FL041936 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 4 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The Workers Party of Jamaica [WPJ] has asserted that the coming general elections will enable the people of Jamaica to express their rejection of the IMF path and give their support to a non-IMF alternative which would also may make the country more independent.

In a release, the WPJ emphasized that the elections would not represent a struggle between the JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] on the one hand and the PNP [People's National Party] and WPJ on the other. But, the party said, it was a struggle between the minority who supported the IMF and more dependence on America and the majority of working people of all parties who are against the IMF.

The Workers Party has also given an assurance that it was intensifying its study of the non-IMF path of development and will make the results available to the government and people of Jamaica. On the question of the reduction in the budget, the WPJ has expressed concern over the decision to implement a $100-million cut back and the party has expressed its opposition to any cuts which would result in substantial increases in bus fares and other [word indistinct] as well as layoffs.

Last night, the ruling PNP expressed its firm and unanimous support for government's decision to call elections around the fundamental question of the country's economic path in the face of the IMF stand; and it has announced a mass rally for Thursday at (parade) in Kingston to mount the party's campaign of national mobilization around the path of economic development.

Meanwhile, there is to be a meeting of the JLP's standing committee later today to discuss the implications of government's dramatic move. JLP General Secretary Bruce Golding last night welcomed the announcement of elections and said it should be held as soon as the Electoral Advisory Committee could guarantee fair and impartial elections.

PNP RALLY ENDORSES REJECTION OF IMF TERMS

FL081851 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 8 Feb 80 FL

[Excerpt] The massive crowd which attended last night's rally called by the PNP [People's National Party] gave their full support and endorsement to Prime Minister Manley for the government's rejection of the IMF (?plans). In his speech, the prime minister explained that 50 million dollars in cuts demanded by the IMF would have brought severe hardship and suffering on the masses. And the government was not prepared to allow this. He explained that the government had already conceded to a 100 million dollar cut which would have serious effects on a number of existing projects and would lead to the postponement of others.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

GOVERNMENT GETS $75 MILLION LOAN FROM EEC

FL081425 Port-of-Spain Trinidad GUARDIAN in English 6 Feb 80 p 1 FL

[Excerpt] Business, industry and commerce are the main economic areas of activity that will benefit from the $75 million loan agreement signed yesterday by the Trinidad and Tobago Government and the European Economic Commission (EEC) in Port-of-Spain.

After the signing ceremony which took place at the Ministry of External Affairs, Mr Erich Wirsing, director of economic planning of the EEC who headed the six-member European team at the two-day talks with government officials, said there were many more areas in which the Lome II convention could be of benefit not only to this country but to the region.

Mr Wirsing signed the agreed document on behalf of the EEC while Senator John Donaldson, minister of external affairs and national security, signed on behalf of the Trinidad and Tobago Government.

African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states, Mr Wirsing assured, could benefit immensely from the European Development Fund (EDF) and the European Investment Bank (EIB) and he believed time was too limited during his stay in Trinidad to explore all the areas of benefit.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 030

12 February 1980

ARGENTINA

Army Commander Galtieri Attacks U.S. Foreign Policy B 1
Government Praised for Release of State Department Report B 2
[HERALD 7 Feb]

BRAZIL

Activities of Soviet Trade Official Reported D 1
PRC Embassy Announces Visit of Chinese Arms Experts D 1
Construction of Nuclear Plants in Sao Paulo Criticized D 1
Briefs: New Copper Deposit D 1

CHILE

Pinochet To Visit Philippines, Fiji in March E 1
Justice Minister's Comments on Prison Riot Clarified E 1
Briefs: Treaty Signed; New Ambassadors E 1

COLOMBIA

Joint Declaration Issued With Panamanian President F 1
Spokesmen Report Guerrilla Infiltration of Army F 3
San Andres Island Residents Denounce Cuban Interference F 3
Briefs: Police Killed in Ambush F 3

PARAGUAY

Montanaro Accuses Diplomats of Collusion With Opposition H 1
[ABC COLOR 9 Feb]
LA TRIBUNA Says Government Rejected Proposed U.S. Envoy [8 Feb] H 1
PATRIA Criticizes State Department's Rights Report [8 Feb] H 2

PERU

Ambassador De Habich Will Not Return to Cuba J 1
Envoy To Be Sent for Talks J 1
Briefs: Fishing Research Ship J 1

PANAMA

Further Reportage on Status of Shah N 1
May Leave 'Anytime' N 1
Extradition Request Not Received N 1
Intelligence Services Said Attending Communist Congress N 1
[MATUTINO 11 Feb]

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Further Reportage on Spanish Embassy Takeover P 1
Threats From Rightist Groups P 1
New Demands Made [Madrid Domestic] P 1
Release of Hostages Offered P 2
Foreign Minister Visits Lima To Discuss Peace Talks P 2
MNR Leader Believes 'No Peaceful Solution to Crisis' P 3
[LE MONDE 10-11 Feb]
Closing of FRG, British Embassies Conjectured P 3
[DIARIO LATINO 8 Feb]
Leftist Students Occupy Government School P 4
PDC's Duarte Speaks to Nation 29 January P 4
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 2 Feb]
Junta Addresses Nation on Need For Peace, Changes P 7

GUATEMALA

Mexican Ambassador Comments on Relations P 8
Searches Conducted at University; Fears of More Unrest P 9
Assassination Attempt Against Government Minister Fails P 9

HONDURAS

Mounting Criticism of Government Refuted P 9

NICARAGUA

Safe-Conduct Granted to Refugees in Chilean Embassy P 10
Further Reportage on EL PUEBLO Newspaper Case P 11
Link to Confiscated Weapons [LA PRENSA 3 Feb] P 11
Results of Trial P 12
Maoist-Imperialist Alliance P 12
Newscast Director Montalvan Decides to Leave Country P 13
Police To Issue Arms Permits to Citizens P 13
Official Reviews Status of Human Rights Observance P 14

CUBA

Chilean Union Representative Holds Press Conference Q 1
Fish Industry Official Discusses Cooperation Agreements Q 1
Educational Cooperation Agreement Signed With GDR Q 2
Cultural, Scientific Agreement Signed With France Q 2
Nicaraguan Delegation Visits Cienfuegos Province Q 2
Delegation Leaves for PZPR Congress in Warsaw Q 2

CARIBBEAN

Foreign Ministers Open 3-Day Meeting in St Lucia S 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 7 Feb]

BARBADOS

CARICOM Meeting Delegation To Leave Tomorrow S 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 5 Feb]

DOMINICA

House of Assembly Undecided on Next President S 2
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 31 Jan]

JAMAICA

Statement of Agreement With Mexico Released S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 8 Feb]

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Government Protests Vessel Seizure by Venezuela S 3
[TRINIDAD GUARDIAN 5 Feb]

OTHER COUNTRIES

ECUADOR

Jose Salgado Appointed New Labor Minister V 1
Finance Minister Wounded by Ex-Ministry Employee V 1

GUYANA

Burnham Urges Greater Production of Goods, Services V 1

VENEZUELA

Yugoslav Ambassador Wounded by Unidentified Assailants V 1

ARMY COMMANDER GALTIERI ATTACKS U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

PY091921 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1120 GMT 9 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpt] San Salvador de Jujuy, 9 Feb (NA)--The army commander, Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, referring to the U.S. State Department report on the status of human rights in Argentina, said here that "no country has the right to point an accusing finger of a judge at this vineyard of the Lord."

Galtieri, speaking at a brief press conference given after the ceremonies he presided over here in honor of those fallen in the struggle against subversion, added: "I do not wish to single out any nation--I have known and I know many brother nations--but I believe that all of us should express ourselves prudently in international relations." He explained: I do not believe the State Department addressed the subject with enough prudence when it submitted its report to the U.S. Congress."

The army commander was asked about the possibility of the Western bloc weakening because of the U.S. grain embargo against the Soviet Union. Galtieri said there was no risk whatever to the West and asserted that "there are two aspects: One is political and the other commercial." He asserted: "From the political point of view I believe the Argentine Government was very clear in its statement of 10 January. From a commercial point of view there is another aspect in which apparently there was not enough prudence at that time in not using another term since the U.S. Government made a unilateral decision without even talking in advance with the Argentine nation."

He stressed: "It is a formal matter which deeply affects the feelings of the Argentine nation. In view of the interests at stake and the magnitude of the activity on the world grain market, the Argentine share, which is very small, would have no influence at all." He said: "Argentina would obviously be the only country affected by this type of boycott. Our share of the world grain market is not considerable, although it is important."

He then said: "Argentina has taken a definite stand regarding the grain boycott. It has not been revised from the time it was officially announced on 10 January. There have been talks and the dialog continues on the domestic and international levels. In fact, the last 2 years have not been very fruitful for bilateral Argentine-U.S. relations. Many things have contributed to this." Galtieri asserted: "The dialog brought about through General Goodpaster's visit is a positive step by the United States which really permits us to achieve more evenness in discussing questions regarding common problems in the international life of the two nations."

At this point he referred to the subject of human rights, and the army commander said that the State Department report regarding Argentina "is part of a larger report giving an opinion on more than 100 countries. In any case, Argentina released a statement on the subject yesterday (meaning Thursday)." He said: "It is interference in the internal affairs of the free and sovereign Argentine nation, so we do not accept it or admit it."

He was asked his opinion about the role assumed by the U.S. Government and it was then that the army commander said that "No one has the right to point an accusing finger of a judge at this vineyard of the Lord."

GOVERNMENT PRAISED FOR RELEASE OF STATE DEPARTMENT REPORT

PY081120 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 7 Feb 80 p 8 PY

[Editorial: "Biting the Bullet"]

[Text] The government's decision not merely to allow the publication of the State Department's report on the Argentine situation but to distribute it itself, thus ensuring its publication in full by all the major newspapers of the country, including those most reluctant to print anything that may throw a less than idyllic light on the government's performance since March 1976, was wise, courageous, and highly positive. It marked the official beginning, as it were, of a process of self-examination through which the country will have to pass if it is ever to have a chance of becoming a stable democracy. This process is certain to be very painful, not only for the relatives of the victims of the wave of oppression that followed the terrorist onslaught, but also for the armed forces themselves. But it is a completely necessary process that cannot be avoided and could not be delayed for much longer.

By releasing the report which, despite the recognition of some recent improvement in several important areas, paints a grim picture, the government clearly opted for democracy, ignoring the siren calls of those who would like a coverup at any price. Democracy is largely a matter of information, and the nearer the country gets to it the more information will be available to the general public until a stage is reached in which the government only seeks to control the small residue that directly and unequivocally concerns national security. Had the government, for whatever reason, sought to keep the general public in ignorance of what has been happening here for much longer it would have made a mockery of its proclaimed intention to begin a "dialogue" with representative civilians and progress further along the difficult road to democratic coexistance. On Tuesday it showed that it has no intention of doing this and was determined to stick to its democratic guns, no matter how hard this may prove in the weeks and months ahead.

The information that is now being issued is certain to be exploited by many political groups for their own purposes. It will, of course, be only too easy to use it as ammunition for an all-out campaign against the government which, directly or indirectly, must be held accountable for much of what has occurred since it took power. This, however, would be a grave disservice to the country and to its hopes of achieving democracy. It is quite clear that now, and for several years to come, there is no possible combination of civilian forces that could not merely provide the country with good government but would also be strong enough to resist the challenges from extremists or right and left, neither of which have any compunction at all about using violence to attain their objectives. The movement away from military authoritarianism to civilian democracy will have to be gradual if the end result is to be an elected government that can rely on the armed forces to help it ward off threats from its undemocratic foes. An orderly transition, however, can only work if the country's main democratic movements have faith in the sincerity of the military authorities. The government, by issuing the State Department's report, showed that it has the courage of its convictions and therefore deserves the trust of all those who want Argentina to become a solid, pluralist and free society.

ACTIVITIES OF SOVIET TRADE OFFICIAL REPORTED

PY091929 Buenos Aires Latin in Spanish 1759 GMT 9 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 9 Feb (LATIN)--It was officially reported today that a Soviet trade official in search of Brazilian soybeans after the U.S. embargo on grains met with officials of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry last Wednesday. A ministry spokesman reported that Aleksandr Naumov, one of the three members of the mission that was in Buenos Aires to negotiate the purchase of soybeans, sorghum and corn, held brief meetings with high-ranking Foreign Ministry officials on "trade matters," but the spokesman declined to give more details.

PRC EMBASSY ANNOUNCES VISIT OF CHINESE ARMS EXPERTS

PY120227 Paris AFP in Spanish 2156 GMT 11 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 11 Feb (AFP)--A delegation of Chinese arms technicians will visit Brazil for the first time for 12 days at the end of February, a PRC Embassy spokesman told AFP in Brasilia today.

The PRC military technicians intend to visit the ENGESA [pecialized Engineers Corporation] factory in Sao Paulo, which makes armored vehicles. The technicians want to learn about Brazilian military hardware, but it is not known if arms purchases will be made.

It was recalled here that ENGESA, founded in 1958, is one of the main manufacturers of armored vehicles in the Western world. Ninety percent of its production is exported, with Libya and Iraq among the buyers.

CONSTRUCTION OF NUCLEAR PLANTS IN SAO PAULO CRITICIZED

PY120054 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 11 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Presidente Prudente--Senator Franco Montoro has charged Sao Paulo Governor Paulo Salim Maluf with forcing the 10 million in habitants of greater Sao Paulo to face the threat of a nuclear disaster as a result of the construction of two nuclear plants only 100 km away from the state capital.

Senator Montoro said that he will protest to the National Energy Commission, the Mines and Energy Ministry and the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation. In his opinion, this situation becomes far more serious if one considers that Brazil does not need nuclear energy to generate electricity.

BRIEFS

NEW COPPER DEPOSIT--Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals has reported that a new copper deposit, which is expected to yield 20 million tons, was discovered in the municipalities of Aurora and Barros in the southern part of Ceara State. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 11 Feb 80 PY]

PINOCHET TO VISIT PHILIPPINES, FIJI IN MARCH

PY111945 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 11 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministry has reported through an official communique that Chilean President Augusto Pinochet will make an official visit to the Philippines between 24 and 28 March. The Foreign Ministry further reported that the president will also visit Fiji between 22 and 24 March.

JUSTICE MINISTER'S COMMENTS ON PRISON RIOT CLARIFIED

PY081621 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpt] When Justice Minister Monica Madariaga said that the riot at the Santiago Public Prison was instigated by political activists, some reporters thought that this instigation came from elements abroad, since the minister's statement was a bit ambiguous.

The minister did indeed use the term "from outside" [exterior]. She was alluding, however, to persons who are living in Chile but who are outside of prison.

Pedro Montalba, general director of prisons, was even more explicit than the justice minister. He said that a person who works as a driver for the Santiago Vicariate of Solidarity had been identified. He added that the driver had visited the inmates and brought them identification papers [documentos], diagrams of prisons and pamphlets which instigated the inmates to escape and which carried instructions on how to escape from jail. These activists are apparently interested in creating continual massive escapes--such as that of last year in which 71 inmates escaped from prison--to keep the police busy and thus to be able to engage in terrorist activities.

Montalba discussed the present situation in Chilean prisons and noted that the riot which broke out on Wednesday at the Santiago jail was not something that was completely organized by the inmates. This is what Justice Minister Monica Madariaga meant when she said: This is a political incident. I have good evidence to prove it.

Although Montalba asserted that the courier who had aided the inmates had been identified, he refused to give any further details or to disclose the name of the suspect. He said: All the evidence in this regard has been submitted to the superior authorities, and they are the ones who will determine what will be done. Montalba asserted that the present situation at the Santiago jail is completely normal.

BRIEFS

TREATY SIGNED--Santiago, 9 Feb (LATIN)--The Foreign Ministry announced that Chile has signed the UN treaty for the peaceful use of resources of the moon which was approved by the UN General Assembly last December. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1541 GMT 9 Feb 80 PY]

NEW AMBASSADORS--The Chilean Government announced that its new ambassador to Great Britain, Miguel Alex Schweitzer, will leave for London next Monday and that it has approved the appointment of Carlos Humberto Figueroa as the new Salvadoran ambassador to Chile. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0430 GMT 9 Feb 80 PY]

JOINT DECLARATION ISSUED WITH PANAMANIAN PRESIDENT

PA100407 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 0146 GMT 10 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The president of the Republic of Panama, Aristides Royo, met with the president of the Republic of Colombia, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, at Medellin on 9 January 1980. They met at the invitation of the president of the republic and officials of Antioquia Department and of Medellin.

The meeting of the two presidents was to permit the continuation of the fruitful dialog begun in August 1979 in Monteria, Colombia, and to evaluate the progress of what was agreed to at that time. On that occasion frank and cordial talks were held on the various aspects of bilateral relations and on international problems of common interest.

The two presidents looked with satisfaction upon the relations between the two countries which have developed within the climate of fraternal friendship which has traditionally existed. At the end of their talks, the two presidents issued the following joint declaration:

Persuaded that the principles included in the UN Charter and the OAS are the essential foundation for peace, security and cooperation between people, they renew their firm support for these principles, especially the full respect and observance of international treaties, sovereign equality between states, abstaining from threats or the use of force and nonintervention. They confirmed their express determination to cooperate in various forums to attain the establishment of an international order to guarantee [word indistinct] between advanced and developing countries.

The presidents analyzed the situation related to the development of the Contadora Declaration and the Monteria Treaty. They renewed their determination to overcome any factors which may delay perfecting the instrument which will satisfactorily conclude this matter, which fortunately has been discussed by the two parties with fraternal cordiality.

The president of Panama has urged the Colombian Government to become a participant in the feasibility study for a new sea level canal, not only because of the neighboring ties existing between the two countries, but also because of the interest which Colombia has always shown in all matters related to interoceanic traffic.

The Colombian president reasserted his country's intention to sign the protocol of the treaty dealing with the permanent neutrality and operation of the Panama Canal which is open to all the nations in the world.

With satisfaction they ratified the protocol signed in Panama on 2 October 1979 by the Andean Group foreign ministers in response to the interest expressed by the Panamanian Government to join the Andes Bello agreement. The initial step's to approach the Andean Subregional group. This was ratified by the respective education ministers in their recent Caracas meeting.

Panama's approach to the Andean Group should be implemented because it represents an advance in the effort to fulfill, in the shortest time possible, the common purpose of integrating our peoples which is consistent with the ideal of international social justice. Therefore, the Colombia president has looked with sympathy upon the interest expressed by the Panamanian Government in participating as an observer in the Andean Pact Council of Ministers.

They also note with satisfaction the important results already obtained in several Latin American countries in the effective return to a real democracy. They express their hopes that this process will continue without interruption until freedom, and the mechanisms that guarantee it, are fully institutionalized throughout the continent.

One of the most permanent goals of the American nations is to have an overland route to allow their territories to communicate and to intensify their cultural and economic relations. Therefore the governments of Colombia and Panama, which share the principles of American integration, have signed international agreements and implemented projects to the extent of their capability in order to conclude the road through Darien which, being the only gap in the American highway system, has become the most important communications project in the continent.

In view of the above, the Panamanian Government so far has built 215 of the 317 km which are Panama's responsibility. Meanwhile, the Colombian Government has already begun building the same project to an extent of 28 km, which shows that of the initial 397 km that were involved in bridging the gap between the two countries, only 154 km remain to be built.

The governments of most of the American countries, through their representatives to the 13th Pan-American Highway Congress held in Caracas in 1979, have reasserted their support for the highway and have urged Colombia and Panama to conclude this important project.

Considering the suits brought before the judicial authorities of the United States of America, and in view of the important advances in the control and eradication of hoof- and mouth-disease in the border region, for which the U.S. Department of Agriculture has cooperated, the presidents of Colombia and Panama trust in the final and effective cooperation of the United States so that this effort--on which the eyes of the other nations of America are focused--will be concluded with the completion of the highway according to agreements separately signed with Colombia and Panama in Washington on 6 May 1971.

As a result of the aforementioned, the presidents of Colombia and Panama express their intention of continuing to give their support to the building of the Darien Gap highway on both sides of the border and assert their firm decision to advance the project and to commit the joint efforts of their respective governments for the successful completion of this project.

The presidents of Colombia and Panama thus aspire to complete a final step in the integration process of their two nations and to strengthen the ties of American solidarity which was the joint ideal of liberator Simon Bolivar.

Since the Multinational Banana Marketing Corporation [COMUMBANA] represents the independent decisions of a group of Latin American countries in the marketing of bananas--one of its most important export items--and since this concern helps to promote the new international economic order, the two presidents reasserted their positive and emphatic political support to COMUMBANA to strengthen and protect the expansion of its operations.

The Colombian president said his country will gladly continue cooperating with the Panamanian Government for the promotion of the cattle industry. This cooperation is expressed in the technical assistance which Panama has received and which will now be found in permanent possibilities through the projects which the two governments have agreed upon in the cattle industry. Therefore the Colombian Government is pleased to note the establishment of a cattle bank in Panama. This guarantees the continuity of cooperation, advice and technical assistance which Colombia has offered and reasserted.

The two presidents agreed on the importance of intensifying scientific and technological cooperation between their two countries and they will study their respective positions for the forthcoming drafting of a scientific-technical cooperation agreement.

President Turbay Ayala, aware that Panama is part of the Bolivarian countries, has invited President Aristides Royo of Panama to attend the great Bolivarian meeting to be held on 17 December of this year to honor the memory of Bolivia's liberator on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the death of its greatest American hero.

President Royo thanked the Colombian president for his invitation and said that since Panama had been the site of the Amphictyonic Congress of 1826, which was called by liberator Bolivar, and since this congress was the starting point of the institutions which have developed inter-American solidarity, he will gladly attend this important historical meeting.

Bogota Medellin 9 February 1980.

SPOKESMEN REPORT GUERRILLA INFILTRATION OF ARMY

PA112310 Paris AFP in Spanish 2045 GMT 11 Feb 80 PA

[By Farid Camel]

[Excerpt] Bogota, 11 Feb (AFP)--The infiltration of guerrillas into the Colombian Army was reported today while courts martial continue. A truce among seditious groups in various parts of the country has also been noted.

According to spokesmen of the 9th Brigade stationed in Neiva, Huila Department capital, several guerrillas have enlisted in the army recently. They later deserted, taking their weapons and ammunition. The spokesmen did not give additional information regarding this infiltration but said this matter will be investigated.

SAN ANDRES ISLAND RESIDENTS DENOUNCE CUBAN INTERFERENCE

PA112235 Bogota Radio Santa Fe in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--The top political and civic leaders on San Andres Island have denounced the Cuban Government's obvious interference in the current dispute over the possession of several Caribbean islands which has led to a serious confrontation between the governments of Nicaragua and Colombia.

There are indications that the Cuban ambassador to Colombia, Fernando Robelo, is currently holding a lengthy meeting with his closest advisers, studying the situation and establishing the truthfulness of the charges made by the San Andres residents, who are determined as Colombians to defend that which belongs to Colombia.

BRIEFS

POLICE KILLED IN AMBUSH--Bogota--A police corporal and two patrolmen were killed at 0400 today by unknown persons who opened fire on them from a moving camper in Agua Chica, Cesar Department. The victims were identified as Alfonso Pineda Alvarez, Jaime Montejo and Juan Rodriguez Pena. The police, the army and the Administrative Department of Security have dispatched patrols to the area in efforts to run down the killers. [Bogota Domestic Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Feb 80 PA]

MONTANARO ACCUSES DIPLOMATS OF COLLUSION WITH OPPOSITION

PY091930 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 9 Feb 80 p 11 PY

[Excerpts] "We cannot accept the patronage of embassies or ambassadors who want to lecture us on the infringement of rights which they have not known how to defend and who claim to grant the title of opponents on family groups or clans who have always turned their backs on the people." This was said yesterday by Interior Minister Sabino A. Montanaro in a speech on "Paraguayan Reality: The Political Parties," during the closing of the political seminar on "The Decade of the 80's and the Responsibility of the Colorado Youth." The seminar was organized by the Colorado Party regional sections of the Central Zone and the "Dr Ignacio A. Pane" Colorado University Students Center in San Lorenzo.

Montanaro said: "We will not allow the qualification of political parties to come from foreign congresses or from internationals. No matter how many recommendations we receive, we will only listen to wishes of our people. We will always be free and independent. In the same way as we proclaim respect for human rights we also proclaim respect for sovereignty and we desire to live in peace with all nations."

Montanaro stated: "People from other countries will not manipulate the opposition parties allowed to operate in Paraguay. We will not accept this kind of thing. We stand firm, and today, as yesterday, we will confront those who belong to the National Agreement, the communists, Febreristas and Liberals, even though they may be protected by vacillating democracies."

LA TRIBUNA SAYS GOVERNMENT REJECTED PROPOSED U.S. ENVOY

PY081730 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 8 Feb 80 p 3 PY

[Text] Paraguayan-U.S. relations might be at a new "impasse" because the Paraguayan Government did not give its "agreement" for the proposed new U.S. ambassador to our country, Mr Frank Devine, former U.S. envoy in El Salvador.

Reliable sources have reported that the local government would have refused to give its agreement for the appointment of Devine, who was to have replaced Robert White, and that this refusal created dissatisfaction in the State Department in Washington. Questioned on this subject, the press officer of the U.S. Embassy, Osvaldo Cazenave, stated that "there is no news regarding the new ambassador; there is nothing." However, he confirmed that the present charge d'affaires, Mark Dion, is in El Salvador, where Robert White was appointed ambassador. Dion will stay there for 2 weeks. He is part of White's team, and his prompt transfer to the Central American country would not be a surprise. In the meantime, the first secretary is the acting head of mission.

As a result of the U.S. dissatisfaction over the refusal of an "agreement," it is possible that the United States will not appoint a new ambassador to our country for a long time. Reliable sources have reported that because of this "impasse," it might be possible that in a few weeks our ambassador to the United States and the OAS, Mario Lopez Escobar, will be called for "consultations," leaving as head of mission only a charge d'affaires or first secretary.

PATRIA CRITICIZES STATE DEPARTMENT'S RIGHTS REPORTS

PY081558 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 8 Feb 80 p 5 PY

[Editorial: "Human Rights in the World"]

[Excerpts] The U.S. State Department has produced an extensive report on what the United States, from its perspective, believes is taking place in the world with regard to human rights.

Within this framework, the State Department studies one country at a time, and we have been given the graceful concession of recognition that some progress has been made, although it recognizes that it is difficult to prove "the exploitation of peasant children by wealthy families" (SIC), a thing which smells very much like the wild, laborious efforts of Lara Castro and Laino, who possibly submitted such a report in view of the spectacular failure of the "genocide of Indians," which, as a matter of fact, was also recognized, finally, as nonexistent by the State Department report.

As can be seen, the "radicals" have apparently won, and the United States does not hesitate to create domestic tensions and divisions in the Western world while the real enemy is gaining a considerable military superiority and is no longer concealing its aggressive intentions without, apparently, being very much concerned about "dividing and conquering," because the divisions have already been created for it.

As far as we are concerned, this report is another of those phenomena that take place outside our borders. Therefore, there is no reason for us to recognize it as valid. We know better than anyone else the reality in our homes and our country; we have in mind the goals we have set to consolidate the progress and development of the country in order to achieve the wellbeing of the public and, above all, we are the inheritors of a jealously guarded tradition of independence and self-determination, against which have been smashed to pieces all the pretensions of trying to change the direction that we Paraguayans believe to be just, necessary, valid, legitimate and in accordance with the reality of our country, the teachings of our history and the sensibility of our people.

We do not live or work preoccupied with the fear that foreigners may disapprove of us or give us an average or outstanding grade. We Paraguayans are used to examining our own consciences, and if we accept lessons, they are only those linked to our history. We accept our democratic and republican dedication as the master guideline of our institutional existence, and we are ready to defend these values, but as a result of the visit recently made by the U.S. State Department envoy, Mr. Eaton, we believe that democracy does not have fixed models and that it is structured in accordance with the economic, social, cultural, political and even historical conditions of each country.

And this is where we stand.

AMBASSADOR DE HABICH WILL NOT RETURN TO CUBA

FL081502 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Lima--Peru has announced its decision to withdraw its ambassador to Cuba, Edgardo de Habich, because of a personal communique he issued last month criticizing the manner in which 12 Cubans entered the Peruvian mission building in Havana to seek political asylum. An official government spokesman reported that Habich was waiting for orders to travel to Cuba but that it had been decided that he should not return.

However, it is not known if the withdrawal of the Peruvian ambassador to Havana is a permanent decision, diplomatic sources accredited to Lima have indicated. Ambassador De Habich was recalled at the end of January to (explain) a personal communique he issued in Havana criticizing the manner in which 12 Cubans entered the Peruvian Embassy on the socialist island.

Envoy To Be Sent for Talks

PA111937 Paris AFP in Spanish 1735 GMT 11 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 11 Feb (AFP)--Peruvian Ambassador Jaime Caceres has been sent to Cuba to negotiate with the Cuban Government the departure of 13 refugees staying in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, the magazine CAMETAS reported today.

According to the magazine, Caceres, who is the Peruvian Foreign Ministry's director of political affairs, will be aided in the Cuban capital by First Secretary Ernesto Pino, the highest-ranking diplomat in that embassy since Peruvian Ambassador Edgardo de Habich was recalled.

According to the weekly, the biggest obstacle to resolving the refugees' problem is the presence of policeman Angel Galvez, who sought asylum in the Peruvian Embassy several months ago but is regarded as a deserter by the Cuban regime.

The ambassador will also discuss the trip abroad, possibly to Peru, of 12 Cuban civilian refugees whose return home and then again to the embassy led to the disagreement involving Ambassador De Habich.

According to the Peruvian Foreign Ministry, De Habich will not return to Cuba because Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia regarded a communique he released on the subject of asylum in general as unsuitable.

BRIEFS

FISHING RESEARCH SHIP--Lima, 25 Jan (ESI-PERU)--Fishery Minister Rear Adm Jorge Villalobos Urquiaga said today Peru has entered a new, more advanced phase in scientific technology. He said this during the ceremony in which he turned over the new scientific research ship to the Institute of the Sea. The ship will help determine more precisely the nation's fishing resources. The ship's modern equipment was donated by the FRG ambassador in Peru, Hans Werner Lcock. [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 26 Jan 80 p 1 PA]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON STATUS OF SHAH

May Leave 'Anytime'

PA071331 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Feb 80 PA

[Text] President Aristides Royo last night made a statement to the U.S. ABC Television Network to clarify the status of the former shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, in Panama. Royo made the statement to ABC to clarify the point of view expressed yesterday by Foreign Affairs Minister Carlos Ozores Typaldos during an interview with this station.

The Panamanian president stressed that the former shah of Iran can leave the country. He can leave Panama anytime he wishes. Royo emphasized that Reza Pahlavi is in Panama as a guest and enjoys full freedom throughout the nation's territory.

Extradition Request Not Received

PA111824 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1755 GMT 11 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Medellin, Colombia, 11 Feb (EFE)--Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores said here today that the Panamanian Government has not received the request for the extradition of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi of Iran.

In reply to constant questions from newsmen about the real situation of the former Iranian monarch in Panama, Ozores reiterated that the shah is living in political asylum. Ozores asked newsmen not to ask any more questions on the subject.

The Panamanian foreign minister said Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's health does not seem to be good and that the prospects for him traveling to the interior of the country are very slight.

The Panamanian foreign minister said the former monarch is living as a respectful prisoner [respectuoso prisionero], as a man who had everything but now only has economic power, without the possibility of having complete freedom.

Ozores, who has been visiting Colombia since Saturday, is accompanying Panamanian President Aristides Royo.

INTELLIGENCE SERVICES SAID ATTENDING COMMUNIST CONGRESS

PA112125 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 11 Feb 80 p 6-A PA

[From "Alto Voltaje" column]

[Text] Many people were seen at the congress of Panamanian communists. Among them were many people belonging to the intelligence services of the United States, Panama, Cuba, Chile and even the KGB, which was "checking its zealous admirers."

EL SALVADOR

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SPANISH TAKEOVER

Threats From Rightist Groups

PA120138 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1720 GMT 11 Feb 80 PA

[Sercano Network]

[Text] The Spanish Embassy here continues to be occupied. Many people close to the hostages who are still at the embassy are very concerned because no definite solution has been reached yet. As is known, members of the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] took over the Spanish Embassy and demanded that the authorities of the revolutionary junta immediately release LP-28 activists who were captured in a canton under the jurisdiction of Santa Rosa de Lima in La Union Department in eastern El Salvador.

A Sercano reporter established direct contact with the Spanish Embassy this morning and was able to find out that negotiations are continuing between government representatives, the mediators and LP-28 members at an undisclosed location.

It is known that the LP-28 continues to hold six hostages including the ambassador, the assistant to the deputy consul, an adviser and three embassy employees.

The LP-28 spokesman said they have been receiving threats from ultrarightist groups telling them that several LP-28 members will be killed if they do not evacuate the embassy. The persons who have received threats include LP-28 leader Rafael Velasquez and others of lesser importance.

According to the LP-28 spokesman, the same ultrarightist spokesmen have told them that they had killed Rodolfo Vasquez, an LP-28 member.

The local and foreign press have been invited to a news conference at the national university this morning. This news conference is being held to report on the results of the negotiations to obtain the release of the hostages at the Spanish Embassy.

New Demands Made

LD112130 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] There have been new demands from the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] for the release of the hostages in the Spanish Embassy in the capital of El Salvador. Here is a dispatch from San Salvador:

A satisfactory solution is being sought as quickly as possible to the occupation of the Spanish Embassy, according to leaders of the LP-28 who held a press conference this morning in the Salvadorean capital. The LP-28, in a communique which they issued today to the Salvadoran people, accused the Salvadoran Government of intransigence. Apart from repeating their demands and saying which have been met and which have not, the communique states that the military junta has given very few positive replies. A new demand is for the return of documents, possessions and 22,000 colons stolen from the house searched in the Miramonte suburb where Norma Guevara was captured. It looks as if the junta has promised to comply.

LP-28 also demands the immediate settlement of the just labor demands of the comrade workers in the Agroman company. But it looks as if it is the Ministry of Labor which is being intransigent as the Agroman company and the workers have already reached an agreement, but intransigence by the Ministry of Labor has prevented them from being implemented.

The communique recognizes that the ambassadors of Mexico, Italy and Ecuador, as well as a special representative of the Spanish Government, have been acting as mediators and publicly recognizes their work.

Release of Hostages Offered

PA120221 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] The members of the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] have stated that they will release the hostages and evacuate the embassy as a gesture of good will even if their five comrades are not released immediately as they had originally demanded.

There has been no immediate confirmation on the government acceptance of the conciliatory formula. The government has promised to investigate the whereabouts of the five LP-28 prisoners.

The Attorney General's Office announced on Friday that an investigation had been started at the request of the government junta.

FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS LIMA TO DISCUSS PEACE TALKS

PA120258 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1740 GMT 11 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena is in Lima, Peru to talk with Peruvian jurist Jose Luis Bustmante y Rivero. The latter is the mediator in negotiations to bring about peace between Honduras and El Salvador which in 1969 fought a 100-hour war.

Foreign Minister Chavez said the main purpose of his trip is to be briefed on the present status of the negotiations which are about to enter the conference phase. During this phase both parties will present their arguments regarding the conditions they consider necessary for signing a peace treaty. This stage of the negotiations could begin in June, after both El Salvador and Honduras have had 90 days to examine all accumulated written documents.

The 100-hour war between the two countries began on 14 July 1969 because of border and population problems.

MNR LEADER BELIEVES 'NO PEACEFUL SOLUTION TO CRISIS'

LD111603 Paris LE MONDE in French 10-11 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "The Right is Proposing the Peace of 100,000 Dead, El Salvador Socialist Leader States in Paris"]

[Text] "A broad unitary movement comprising democratic and revolutionary organizations is developing in El Salvador," Manuel Guillermo Ungo stated at a press conference held in the Socialist Party's headquarters in Paris Friday 8 February. "This unity," he continued, "is aimed at the formation of a democratic pluralist government whose policies would have a revolutionary element." Mr Ungo, leader of the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] which claims to be socialist and democratic, was on his way home from the 5-6 February meeting of the Socialist International in Vienna. [paragraph continues]

He explained that this development was helping to create a "prerevolutionary" situation in his country after the failure of the junta formed 17 October 1979 following the coup which overthrew General Romero.

The Foro Popular--main group of opposition parties including the Christian Democratic Party, the MNR, the Nationalist Democratic Union (CP) and 12 other organizations--had agreed to take part in the government on the basis of two essential principles: Democratization, "the only solution which can solve the political crisis," and the start of "structural antioligarchical changes whose three principal points were agrarian reform and the nationalization both of the financial system and of the basic foreign trade products."

"These measures," Mr Ungo added, "were to be accompanied by a purge--for political even more than for humanitarian reasons--of the bodies usually responsible for repression."

The MNR leader, himself a member of the junta until 1 January, attributed the failure of this attempt to pressure exerted by the oligarchy through representatives of the private sector and of some high-ranking officers. "The senior officers managed to push aside the majors and colonels who had overthrown General Romero and the traditional sense of heirarchy returned. In these circumstances democratization was no longer possible and we found ourselves faced with an army different from the one with which we had reached agreement on 17 October."

The split, which appeared in the context of an increasingly serious economic and social crisis, led to heightened political polarization, according to the El Salvador leader. The junta was reorganized with a section of the Christian Democratic Party but the de facto return to the former situation strips it of any chance of success. For their part the democratic and revolutionary organizations are engaged in unification at all levels which now includes all the main armed struggle movements, the political parties and above all the "mass revolutionary organizations which have set up a center to coordinate their actions."

Manuel Guillermo Ungo explained that all the forces concerned had had to make a "strategic redefinition."

"We all accept that none of our organizations can be self-sufficient and we are agreed on the idea of 'necessary revolution' which can combine different ideologies and political views. Today no party can pursue its own political plan alone."

"After several years of blood, violence and repression there can be no peaceful solution to the crisis. However, we are in a stalemate situation since neither of the two existing forces is capable of crushing the other in the short term. The left does not want civil war," Mr Ungo concluded, "but the right, which enjoys the active support of Guatemala's most reactionary circles, is talking of the 'peace of 100,000 dead'." He said that at a meeting with the junta last December a major had told him: "The best defense is attack. We must take the offensive against the extreme left even if it means 100,000 people being killed to prevent there being 200,000 dead later." Manuel Guillermo described this position as "the nuclear bomb argument."

CLOSING OF FRG, BRITISH EMBASSIES CONJECTURED

PA100411 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO 8 Feb 80 p 3 PA

[Text] This morning, John Michael Brown, Great Britain's new ambassador to El Salvador, presented his credential letters to the revolutionary government junta during a special ceremony at 1100 hours.

The ambassador arrived accompanied by Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena, protocol chief Guillermo Rubio Melado, and British Embassy officials.

It has been conjectured that Great Britain and the FRG have decided to close their embassies in San Salvador, but Foreign Ministry sources have stated that so far no government has announced the closing of its embassy. However, the departure of ambassadors has taken place as in the case of the British ambassador who left approximately 1 month ago and has now been replaced.

The decision to close an embassy is not made by ambassadors but by their governments. Up to now, no government with which El Salvador maintains broad relations has announced the closing of its embassy here, not even the Spanish Government, which is being pressured into breaking relations with our country.

LEFTIST STUDENTS OCCUPY GOVERNMENT SCHOOL

PA120154 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0211 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Feb (ACAN-EFE)-- Leftist high school students today seized the General Francisco Menendez National Institute, the largest in the country, and are holding 35 persons hostage.

The occupants are demanding massive enrollment, which has already been granted by the Education Ministry whose installations are being occupied by leftist militants to pressure the authorities into granting them a number of concessions.

Last weekend the revolutionary government junta said agreements granted by the Education Ministry under pressure are invalid.

PDC'S DUARTE SPEAKS TO NATION 29 JANUARY

PA092206 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 2 Feb 80 pp 36, 37 PA

[Summary of televised speech delivered on 29 January 1980 by Jose Napoleon Duarte. leader of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party]

[Text] Good evening Salvadoran people:

Allow me a few minutes of your time to make some comments on the events which are currently increasing the atmosphere of violence in the country.

As a sort of summary, let me remind you that due to the historic mistake we had lived with for so many years, due to social injustice, the lack of democracy and the military oligarchic dictatorship, the extreme left has managed in recent years to create a state of unrest in the country. By the end of October conditions had reached the point where it was believed that sectors of the extreme left would seize the country with the Marxist-Leninist beliefs they are trying to impose.

This situation led the army to seek a formula which resulted in the coup d'etat and then the army proclamation. This proclamation was designed not only to deal with the effects of violence in the country, but the real causes of the situation which originated in the imbalance in the social structure of our country. The army proclamation, the government program of the revolutionary junta installed at the time, presented social changes, deep changes in the economic, political and social structure. This was done so a democratic process could take place to solve the conditions of violence and social injustice.

Unfortunately, the extreme left used all the power it had to perpetrate such actions as the seizure of factories, ministries, real estate and farms. All of this created conditions of instability and afterwards permitted the extreme right to carry out a series of activities in an effort to totally destabilize the regime and cause internal differences including within the armed forces. All this led to a change in the government junta and the resignation of all the members of the Cabinet.

The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] believed it was time to take the position it should to find a nonviolent solution which was in the form of a democratic process. For this reason, we agreed to form part of the government. For this reason, the PDC readopted the objectives of the army proclamation, prepared a government program and submitted to the country the points which were indispensable for this democratic process to achieve its objectives. This objective is fundamentally the peaceful transformation of social structures thereby preventing any polarization or a civil war. To do this it is necessary to determine the main causes of this situation, and the main causes in the social structure itself.

The extreme right, which does not overlook the fact that the attempt is being made to solve the social conflict by changing the political, economic and social situation, launches an attack against our party and the extreme left does the same.

The extreme right, which does not want these changes, carries out violent actions against the PDC. We are currently being attacked in many parts of the country, such as in Chinamequita and Tejutepeque where they have assassinated our leaders. These threats, abuses, arrests and deaths committed against our fellow partisans carried out by the National Conciliation Party (PCN), the Nationalist Democratic Organization (ORDEN), local army chiefs, former mayors, judges, and others, is part of a plan to have us quit the government so that social transformations will not be implemented. But the right does not stop at that; it proceeds to increase its acts against all people's organizations to provoke them and to create a climate of distrust within the army.

I have here a secret document, which belongs to the chief of Section 2 of a security body, addressed to his general director. The document says that on 5 January all the members of the party's executive committee held a meeting at the party's headquarters with guerrilla leaders and all the leaders of subversive groups, with the intention of, they say, reaching an agreement between those groups and the PDC. They then cite names and actions to confuse the army officers and make them believe that the PDC is trying to deceive the army and the people by reaching an agreement with the extreme left.

I want to tell you, my friends, that this document is totally "false," that what is being said is not true. It is enough to say just one thing: On 5 January, the entire Executive Committee and the entire Political Committee of the PDC was in my office all day because we were discussing the fundamental points about whether to join the government. That afternoon, a group of us went to the presidential house, which is where we introduced the persons we were proposing to become part of the government junta.

This is senseless, because by principle we have said that we would, and will, hold a dialog with everybody. We do not favor the actions of the ultraleft out of principle, because we believe they are wrong, but because we believe there is a peaceful solution to the nation's fundamental problems other than the solution of violence.

We believe in social changes because they are the root of the problem and because we believe they can be done through the democratic path, without death and blood.

Therefore, permit me to reiterate to the officers and Salvadoran people listening to me that this document is absolutely false and that the ultraright's attempted escalation is clear. What they want to do is to avoid changes. What they want is that the country not enter into this process in which the changes the country needs are going to be implemented. In order to prevent this the ultraright is attempting to carry out a destabilizing process in the nation and the government. I would not be surprised if other methods of violence were to be invented and that they would even resort to much more dramatic action precisely to prevent these changes.

But, gentlemen, the ultraleft has not stayed behind because they have also proceeded publicly. They have threatened us and are also disparaging us. What they are also trying to do is to destabilize the regime. What they want is to stop the democratic experiment because they know perfectly well that the people want the nation to have a climate of justice and to participate in the life of the nation. Therefore, since they know this, they are trying to stop this democratic experiment.

They are doing this because they do not want to understand any formula, because they do not want the democratic path, because they only want one thing: to seize power in order to impose a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship which they have designed for this country.

Well now, this is why these gentlemen are trying to provoke the situation. For this reason, they do not listen to reason, but simply propose violence as a method. Both extremes, therefore, are inconsequent; what they want to do is to launch the nation into a bloodbath.

Now the 25 February People's Leagues [LP-28] seizes the party's installations on the excuse of making demands against repression and to try to disparage the party when they and all of the Salvadoran people know that during 20 years we have struggled and will continue to struggle against all manifestations of repression and injustice in this country.

They are not aware that their error simply establishes them as repressors because they are holding women and children as hostages. In addition, some people who fled from Chinamequita, from the repression or the White Warriors Union did so only to fall into the repression of the LP-28.

They have no need to seize our office for us to do what we have always done. We have hundreds of complaints which we are processing precisely to be able to serve all those who come to us when they believe their dignity has been trampled on. We do not in any way accept that we are faced with the problem that the PDC or the regime is to blame for all the repressive action in this country.

In 20 days we cannot stop repression. But we do have to fight to implement an entire process of changes so that these 50 years will end and social order will change in this country, so that we will gradually enter into a process of liberty and a process of respect for human dignity.

This is the situation in which the LP-28 is helping to create a climate of uncertainty in this country. They are contributing to destabilizing the regime. They are contributing to and supporting the ultraright so that there will be no changes in this country.

For this reason, people of Salvador, with these thoughts, allow me to appeal for comprehension. [paragraph continues]

It is not that we are proposing the structural changes we have mentioned either out of hatred or rancor against anyone. It is that it is necessary to change the political, economic and social scene. This cannot be postponed. When this is done the atmosphere of violence which the ultraleft has established will ceare to have any reason for existing. So I ask all the conscientious sectors of this country to understand the work we are doing, to help us because it cannot be done alone and then, together, understand what the reason is for our effort. Let them know that sometimes we are fighting alone because the right is publishing and attacking us and the left is also trying to attack us. We are struggling and we hope the people understand our effort, our struggle, and that they will help us, help us to explain to everyone the fundamental objective of changing this political, economical and social scene. In this way, the changes are going to be instruments for bringing violence to an end.

JUNTA ADDRESSES NATION ON NEED FOR PEACE, CHANGES

PA082254 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[Speech to nation by Ramon Avalos Navarrete, member of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Government Junta--live]

[Text] Fellow citizens: I convey fraternal greetings from the Salvadoran Revolutionary Government Junta which tonight transmits to you a message interpreting the most deeply felt needs of the great majority of Salvadorans. The government's objective is to guarantee freedom, peace and the effective democratization of our country. We are all experiencing--and no one can deny it--a climate of freedom that has not occurred in many years. Examples of this are evident to all of us. The people must note that there is the greatest freedom of expression and assembly which are characteristic of a democratic regime. The government holds dialogs with everyone and tries to solve the problems--with some representing excessive demands--brought before it. Some sectors might misinterpret this attitude as weakness but we should be understanding. A people who have been oppressed for so long have not yet learned the correct use of freedom.

It is true that violence makes the people uncomfortable and anxious. However, the citizens who desire a peaceful life, who want to devote themselves to normal activities and who desire peace and a better standard of living in the country are increasingly and more vigorously condemning the acts of violence. They are demanding from the government more vigorous action against those who do not want peace to return to our country.

These are healthy and positive signs because our people have the right to live in peace, to work in a climate of security, to walk in the streets without the fear of being robbed or killed. The government is aware of all this and that is why it is working intensely to restore peace in the country.

But we also want it to be understood that we reached power when everyone saw that civil war was inevitable. We are working on the regulations which will prevent libertine behavior and will guarantee the people freedom in exercising democracy. This will bring the climate of peace which is so necessary to promote the Salvadoran society. The permanent peace that we all desire will be achieved to the extent that the reforms--which some minorities oppose for diverse reasons--benefit the Salvadoran people. We might call these urgent measures. But at the same time and in parallel manner, measures which will not be repressive but vigorous will be adopted to guarantee this desired atmosphere of peace in which we will be able to build the new Salvadoran society.

We have not been in office 1 month and those who want us to end violence overnight forget the causes of this atmosphere have existed for decades and that their intensification in the past few years has been the result of the unjust society in which we have lived.

In the face of such a serious situation, as the one we are experiencing, many demand the use of force. Some long for a return to the days of the governments which the 15 October insurrectional movement put to an end.

I wish to assure you that our fundamental objective is the achievement of peace but peace cannot solely be based on force. There can be no peace without respect of human rights. There can be no peace if men do not truly feel free and if inequalities and injustices do not disappear. For a long time the masses of our country have suffered those inequalities and injustices. These injustices have been used as banners to sow hatred and resentment which encourages those who now carry out so many acts of violence.

That is why the revolutionary government is bent on achieving economic and social changes which will give all the Salvadoran people greater opportunities to share in the national wealth, to contribute with their effort and to work to increase that wealth and enjoy its benefits to a greater degree.

Naturally, we are aware that this cannot be achieved overnight and that it is not easy to rapidly correct the vices of a country such as ours which has been subjected to a long process of destruction in all areas. All of these earlier destructive processes represent an extremely difficult challenge that we must firmly and courageously face. We have deep faith in the Salvadoran people, in their spirit of sacrifice, and their dedication to work and heroism.

The revolutionary government wants to emphasize the moral obligation all Salvadorans have to join the process of changes and democracy. In other times, the people were alienated, leading to a general attitude of waiting for others to solve the problems. Now that a participatory democracy is being launched, the Salvadorans must assume their responsibility and respond to the call of the fatherland. Together we will find the solutions, united in the face of destruction and violence which are essentially counterrevolutionary.

The changes we will carry out are necessary to achieve peace with social justice. But it is also essential that we return to the observance of laws and the respect for regulations which guarantee social coexistence. This government is determined to achieve this within a climate of freedom and respect of human rights. Salvadoran people, thank you and good night.

GUATEMALA

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON RELATIONS

PA111938 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 6 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Gen Rafael Macedo Figueroa, Mexican ambassador to Guatemala, continues in his post. Today he replied to questions on the status of relations between Guatemala and Mexico and the Mexican leftist sectors' demands for breaking relations. [begin recording] We are continuing to carry out our normal functions in Guatemala. [end recording]

He denied that Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo has canceled his visit to Guatemala. [begin recording] Meetings continue between Mexicans and Guatemalans to analyze common subjects. As I have previously indicated, no date has yet been set for President Lopez Portillo's visit to Guatemala. [end recording]

Regarding the tragic events in the Spanish Embassy, the ambassadors in Guatemala will in due time issue a statement to the Guatemalan Government. [Begin recording] The ambassadors accredited to Guatemala have been holding meetings to analyze the events in the Spanish Embassy. So far, no statement has been issued. [end recording]

SEARCHES CONDUCTED AT UNIVERSITY; FEARS OF MORE UNREST

PA082020 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Some 300 uniformed and plainclothes police, including the well-known Modelo detachment, surrounded the university campus this morning, causing great alarm, particularly among freshman students.

The police arrived aboard several Blue Bird buses around 1000 and immediately took up positions at all the university entrances and exists, where they proceeded to conduct detailed searches.

Despite the silence over this police operation, it was learned that the authorities had ordered it because a campus informer reported that another group of peasants was preparing to leave the university campus to seize another embassy. Persons were not being allowed to leave the university without being identified.

A police chief stated briefly that an attempt was being made to exercise control so as not to be caught off guard with a repetition of yesterday's incident. He said it was rumored that the Embassy of Japan had been seized, but this was later denied when our reporters went to that diplomatic mission, located at No 819, Route 6, Zone 4.

ASSASSINATION ATTEMPTS AGAINST GOVERNMENT MINISTER FAILS

PA111613 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1548 GMT 11 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz was almost killed today when unidentified individuals detonated a powerful time bomb as he was heading for the National Palace in his armored car.

As the bomb went off--the explosion could be heard in most parts of the capital--several unidentified individuals fired at him with machineguns.

The official was not injured, but his car was totally destroyed. His personal guards had been trailing him in a second vehicle.

HONDURAS

MOUNTING CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT REFUTED

PA091435 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 9 Feb 80 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Internal and external antidemocratic attacks against Honduras, against the government of the armed forces and against the army are increasing.

Popular groups, patriotic fronts, national liberation fronts and some unions have taken the initiative in the repugnant task of attacking with fury and poison the military regime, arbitrarily attributing to it the characteristics of despotism, crime, corruption, abuse and political repression.

All of these fronts describe themselves as defenders of the poor, of the exploited, of liberty and of democracy. Under different names they are all the same and pursue the same ends: to provoke subversion and violence to prevent the 20 April elections and achieve power through terrorism and anarchy.

The Union of Workers of the Autonomous University of Honduras has recently appeared and stated it represents the employees of the university in their concern over the severe crisis through which the nation is passing due to the present military government junta's lack of ability. This union has published a statement outlining the views of those who are complying with the campaign to disparage the military regime. It states that during the past few days officially sanctioned terror has been imposed with the help of influential voices of public opinion--better said, those of the oligarchy such as La Voz de Honduras, Radio Honduras and EL HERALDO, the newspaper formerly called LA NOTICIA--and as a result of the attacks on banks and commercial establishments which even now are suspiciously unsolved.

Among other things, it recommends that the neutrality of the army in the electoral process must be sincere and it must not leave it up to the garrisons to force the people to vote.

We say the university has a great social task because of its duties toward the fatherland and society. Hence, in its schoolrooms and its internal life, there should be neither religious nor political sectarianism.

University autonomy means independence, not only from public power but also from religious dogma and the political interests of parties.

It appears to us, however, that things are understood another way. The facts so confirm it.

The Union of Workers of the National University has issued a political pronouncement. It has forgotten the mandate contained in Article 499 of the Labor Code which forbids it from participating in partisan politics or religious affairs. It has been represented in political directories, congresses and confessional congregations, has financed political parties, religious cults and has officially launched candidates for popular election. The members of the union can do any of these in a private or personal capacity. In reality, the university's union members see officially sanctioned terror that does not exist. All the social communication media carry on their activities without intervention of any kind from those holding public power. They widely enjoy the liberty which the government of the armed forces guarantees them without limitations. With whatever exceptions may be the case, they carry out true democratically oriented work.

Regarding its recommendation to the army, on repeated occasions the president of the military junta, Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, in the name of the armed forces has declared the irreversible stand of the armed institution to take Honduras, within the framework of the law, to a life of law.

The word of the ruler has been committed. Observers and foreign delegations who are with us, watching the great civic and democratic feast of 20 April, will be witnesses to its being kept.

The elections, therefore, will be the flames that will burn the faces of the enemies of liberty.

NICARAGUA

SAFE-CONDUCT GRANTED TO REFUGEES IN CHILEAN EMBASSY

FY072307 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1907 GMT 7 Feb 80 FY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 7 Feb (LATIN)--The Foreign Ministry disclosed here today that the Nicaraguan Government has granted safe-conducts to four of the five refugees who have been in the Chilean Embassy since July 1979. Safe-conduct has been granted to former National Guardsmen Humberto Lacayo and Guillermo Narvaez, Professor Jose Martinez and former Government Minister Jose Muniz.

The Foreign Ministry communique does not specify when the safe-conduct was granted or when the refugees will leave Managua. It was reported that one of the refugees will possibly travel to Chile, while the rest will remain in Central America.

It was also reported that the other safe-conduct is being negotiated and that the five persons sought asylum in the Chilean Embassy after former President Anastasio Somoza was ousted by the national reconstruction junta.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EL PUEBLO NEWSPAPER CASE

Link to Confiscated Weapons

PA111323 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Feb 80 pp 1, 9 PA

[Excerpts] The eight individuals who were arrested following the closure of the newspaper EL PUEBLO are linked to the illegal possession of military weapons and will therefore be tried by the courts.

This information was given by guerrilla Commander Hugo Torres, deputy interior minister, as he presented a cache of firearms--one-third of them automatic weapons--to newsmen.

"The discovery of this cache of weapons will certainly silence this country's reactionaries who have been criticizing the manner in which EL PUEBLO was shut down," Torres said.

The deputy interior minister added that the reactionaries who protested are also against the Nicaraguan people. The Sandinist National Liberation Front is the vanguard of this revolution because it has been struggling, facing hardships, deprivation and making all kinds of sacrifices for the past 20 years. One becomes the vanguard of deeds, not by desire or decree," Commander Torres stressed. [closing quotemark as published]

Torres said he has been informed that in the western part of the country soldiers have likewise discovered two weapons caches of the Anti-Somozist Peoples Militia [MILPAS], but that he did not have any details yet.

The prisoners will be held accountable for the holdups and the policemen killed in the recent attacks," he added.

Torres also said a person who was with the harassers when they attacked Oswaldo Lacayo, a member of the General Staff, has been arrested.

This individual has informed the security authorities that an embassy which gave refuge to many Somozists is linked to these actions, but he refused to identify the embassy, Torres said.

Among the weapons shown to the press are FAL and Galil rifles, CAL automatic carbines and new Hauesen repeating rifles. The latter are fixed position weapons usually used for ambushes.

Torres said EL PUEBLO director Melvin Wallace and former college professor Rene Lacayo also directed these counterrevolutionary activities and that they are being sought so they can be arrested.

Earlier, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez said they were confused individuals, but that they would feel the weight of the law. They are getting help from Somozists and from foreigners who want to hinder the revolutionary process.

Borge said "We could say they won't be punished. They might be arrested for rehabilitation, but I must point out there are some who cannot be reeducated."

At the end of the presentation to the press the deputy interior minister said sometime soon, perhaps next week, he would announce the measures taken against the usurpers and the smugglers who are devoted to the ignoble task of snatching the food out of the mouths of thousands of Nicaraguans.

Torres said those arrested due to the closure of EL PUEBLO who are linked to the MILPAS are: Isidro Tellez, Xiomara Centeno, Carlos Cuadra Cuadra, Juan Alberto Henriquez, Carlos Arteaga and Nora Godron Millert.

Results of Trial

PA112253 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Dr Victor Manuel Ordonez, judge of the First Criminal Court of Managua, handed down several sentences and acquittals at noon today in connection with the closing of the daily EL PUEBLO.

The trial opened on 31 January in this court. At noon today Dr Victor Manuel Ordonez ordered the commander of the Sandinist police of Managua to release several of the EL PUEBLO staff who were under arrest on the following charges: publicizing either in writing or verbally, expressions, proclamations or manifestos harmful to the interests of the people and the conquests of the people.

The following were granted these acquittals: Xiomara Centeno Gutierrez, Marta Espinosa Mendieta, Irania del Carmen Nunez and Carlos Adan Arteaga Alvarez. All of them were acquitted since the above-mentioned charges were not proved. They were the only members of the EL PUEBLO staff who were released. They had been detained since 28 January.

The director of EL PUEBLO was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment. Also sentenced to the same term were Juan Alberto Henriquez, Carlos Cuadra Cuadra and Isidro Tellez.

All of them were found guilty of the crime of having publicized, either verbally or in writing, expressions, proclamations or manifestos that were harmful to the interests of the people and the conquests of the people.

At noon today, Dr Victor Manuel Ordonez, judge of the First Criminal Court of Managua, handed down sentences against the above-mentioned persons. They include Dr Melvin Wallace Simpson, director of the paper.

The judiciary document adds that Melvin Wallace Simpson, Carlos Cuadra, Juan Alberto Henriquez and Isidro Tellez have been sentenced to 2 years at public works for the crime mentioned at the beginning of this report.

The sentence is based on Article 5, Decree No 34 issued by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. The sentence is also based on Decree 36 published in the gazette dated 28 August 1979 and Decree No 148 issued by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction on 12 November.

The charges against the persons sentenced, former employees EL PUEBLO, were brought before the common courts by Dr Mario Ruiz Castillo, assistant prosecutor of Managua. Dr Ruiz Castillo represented the prosecution in his capacity as representative of the general prosecutor of justice of Nicaragua.

Maoist-Imperialist Alliance

PA070431 Managua Radio Catolica in Spanish 1300 GMT 2 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The Maoist alliance with imperialism has been evinced by the Inter-American Press Association's (IAPA) pronouncement in the case of the paper EL PUEBLO.

IAPA, an organization that has been traditionally characterized by its defense of the promanagement sector of journalism, has issued a pronouncement expressing its solidarity with the paper EL PUEBLO, which has sought to define itself as a leftist paper.

The collusion between imperialism and Maoism has been evinced by the fact that this is the first time IAPA has defended a self-styled leftist paper. It has lodged complaints with the National Reconstruction Government Junta. The director of the ultrarightist U.S. newspaper, the Miami HERALD, has been the one to jump in on IAPA's behalf. In his message he even told the government about political pluralism. The message has been broadly circulated in the United States and has been published in those Latin American papers openly involved in the campaign currently being waged against the Nicaraguan revolution.

NEWSCAST DIRECTOR MONTALVAN DECIDES TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PA081310 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Oscar Leonardo Montalvan, who until Saturday was director of "Noticieros Mil," has announced that he will go to Costa Rica to live and work there. Montalvan is currently obtaining a visa to leave Nicaragua after 25 years in journalism.

I have nothing more to do in my country, Montalvan told this newscast. I cannot work as a newsman or professor. I must leave and work in the field of journalism somewhere else, he added.

Why was "the Man of Mil," as he was called, affected by the closing of the newscast he directed for over 3 years? We must understand that Nicaragua is experiencing a state of change. We are in the middle of a revolution in which everything is gradually changing. There is a new concept of freedom of speech in the revolutionary process.

Montalvan has his own way of understanding the political pluralism announced in Nicaragua and his own way of understanding the freedom of speech in Nicaragua. We have moderate freedom of speech; there is no absolute freedom. In Nicaragua, we have freedom of speech for the revolution.

Montalvan was pointed out as a spokesman of the counterrevolution, but was he really?

I have my own way of seeing freedom, Montalvan maintains. Of course as a citizen he thinks one way; his thinking is not identical to others. Based on his ideas of his profession, he gave people who had political and economic interests a chance to speak, and they practically made him a spokesman for groups that oppose the Sandinist process.

It is very hard to assert that Montalvan was engaged in counterrevolution. We feel he was a victim of sectors that took advantage of his way of practicing journalism by converting him into a town crier of their interests.

POLICE TO ISSUE ARMS PERMITS TO CITIZENS

PA081617 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] Beginning next week, the Sandinist National Police will begin issuing permits to carry weapons.

The step was taken following the interior minister's announcement that one way of countering crime is for all eligible citizens to have weapons in their homes to defend themselves from the wave of crime that has arisen in some sectors of the city. Any weapon may be carried, its origin notwithstanding.

To explain this further, we talked to Sandinist Police National Commander Rene Vivas.

[Begin Vivas recording] I wish to take this opportunity to explain the matter of carrying arms, especially [words indistinct].

By order of Minister of Interior Commander Tomas Borge Martinez, it is the Sandinist police's duty to (?authorize) the possession of firearms across the nation. For this, we are [word indistinct] to operate an office which for the time being will be located at the [name indistinct] commercial center to receive (?applications) for carrying weapons.

The most interesting question for you, perhaps, is when this office will open. This office will be operating as of next Monday.

A few days before opening the office, we are going to explain through all the media, both spoken and written, the prerequisites that will have to be filled. However, I can say now that the basic prerequisite will be that the weapon will have to be shown to us. That is, we are not going to accept a paper or a document or letter, but rather we are going to conduct the registration as close to reality as possible and therefore demand that the citizens who carry weapons show them to the police.

In this, there will be no problem. The order of the minister stipulates that permits for carrying arms be issued as expeditiously as possible because we are frankly alarmed at the rate of crime and the aggressiveness of the criminals, and we are aware that in addition to the protection offered by the police, it is necessary at this moment, in this case, for some citizens who are (?acceptable) to us--that is persons who agree with the revolution, people who support the revolution, who know about the goals and achievements of the Sandinist Popular Revolution--to help us (?fight) crime. [end recording]

OFFICIAL REVIEWS STATUS OF HUMAN RIGHTS OBSERVANCE

PA081628 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Companero Dr (Leoncio) Herdocia has said during a news conference that a human rights institute will be established with a base in San Jose, Costa Rica, to promote studies on general and international human rights. Dr Herdocia also said an Amnesty International mission is in our country to gather facts on the respect shown for human rights in Nicaragua.

To carry out this mission, the delegation, headed by Central American Jurist Dr Roberto Alvarez, visited jails and confirmed that the conditions in which the prisoners are confined are adequate for their physical well-being.

The members of the mission also visited the special courts, where they inspected the files to confirm that investigations are being carried out in conformity with legal procedures. This gave the lie to harmful comments being made by certain countries about our revolutionary process.

On another subject, Companero Herdocia reported on Nicaragua's subscription to human rights pacts through our representatives at the United Nations. Companero Herdocia said Nicaragua, along with other countries, will introduce a draft resolution to condemn violations of human rights in Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay.

CHILEAN UNION REPRESENTATIVE HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

FL120038 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Tomorrow will be the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Chilean Trade Union Federation [CUTCH]. (Galvarino Melo), representative of that organization in Cuba, today held a press conference to discuss the present situation of the Chilean workers and the ongoing trade union struggle on behalf of the people.

[Begin Galvarino Melo recording] Comrades, this means that the struggle being waged is not only for bread and wages but also for freedom, for the eradication of fascism. [end recording]

During the past year the Chilean trade unions denounced and rejected the so-called labor plan, a fascist creation for the benefit of the bourgeois master. It was a year of great battles for achieveing the right to meet, for the return of the exiles, for a response to the question dealing with the 2,500 persons who have disappeared, for the right to work, education and health.

[Begin Galarino Melo recording] I must say that in Santiago, Chile, you can find everything you can imagine, but not everybody can buy these things. In the upper class suburbs you find meat, luxurious restaurants and everthing. But, among the great working masses there is poverty, hunger. In some homes the stove is never turned on and its residents sleep until noon and one o'clock in the afternoon because they would rather sleep than be hungry. [end recording]

(Galvarino Melo) added that the recent strikes in Chile, among them the one at the Teniente mine, are guidelines to be followed in trade union work for 1980 against the so-called labor plan.

FISH INDUSTRY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

PA111303 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Feb 80 PA

[Interview with Marcel Menendez, director of the navy projects and technological investigations center at the Cuban Fish Industry Ministry, by Havana reporter Nestor Nunez on the occasion of the first scientific and technical conference for Cuba's navy and fishing development, date not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] What are Cuba's relations with international organizations with regard to fishing technical development?

[Answer] Cuba has helped and is helping several countries through cooperation agreements. Some of the countries it has helped are Mozambique, Benin, Angola, Jamaica and Nicaragua. We are cooperating with these countries in every way. These countries, as should be expected, have great limitations, but Cuba is willing to offer its scientific and technological knowledge to overcome those limitations. During the recent scientific and technical conference we all benefited from the exchange of views and experiences. Cuba is actively participating in projects to make better use of seafood for industrial purposes and for human consumption. These mechanisms for cooperation have given us the opportunity to establish an economic exchange with these countries.

[Question] Would you like to say something regarding Cuba's relations with the socialist community?

[Answer] It has been very interesting because of the help that Cuba has received from the socialist community. The conference was an example of this cooperation.

EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GDR

FL082358 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 8 Feb 80 FL

[Text] A cooperation agreement has been signed between the Education Ministry of Cuba and the Public Education Ministry of the GDR at the conclusion of a visit by a GDR delegation headed by Margot Honecker, minister of public education, who signed the document. Signing for Cuba was Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the Central Committee, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education. Also present were Isidoro Malmierca, member of the party secretariat and minister of foreign affairs, as well as Asela de los Santos and Electra Fernandez, member and alternate member of the Central Committee, respectively. The agreement covers educational cooperation programs for 1981-1985 and the work program for direct exchange between the two ministries for 1980.

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRANCE

FL090034 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 8 Feb 80 FL

[Text] A cultural and scientific-technical cooperation agreement for 1980-1981 has been signed in Havana by the chairman of the fourth meeting of the Cuban-French joint commission. The document was signed by Lisandro Otero, director for press, information, and culture at the Foreign Ministry and Mr (Pierre Henri Renard), France's ambassador to our country. Both men spoke of the climate of serenity and friendship prevailing in the talks, in keeping with the consistent relations between Cuba and France.

Some of the agreements reached apply to university, sports and radio and television exchanges, film festivals, and cooperation in public health and agriculture.

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION VISITS CIENFUEGOS PROVINCE

FL091906 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Our cameras report from Cienfuegos Province on the visit to Jagua of a Nicaraguan delegation from the sister republic of Nicaragua headed by Miguel Vigil, minister of housing and planning of Nicaragua. During its stay in Jagua, the delegation was briefed on the province's construction development. Later the visitors toured several installations in the industrial zone, where they showed interest in the functioning and technology of the tricontinental bulk sugar shipping terminal. They also observed the production of prefabricated molds in the Servian Materials Institute [prefab construction system] housing plant and admired the industrial development in the area of O'Bourke. The delegation was accompanied by Armando Galguera, vice minister of construction.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PZPR CONGRESS IN WARSAW

FL091313 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Politburo and chairman of the party national committee for control and auditing, heads the Cuban Communist Party delegation that will attend the sessions of the Eighth Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party. The party event will be held in Warsaw February 11-15. The delegation left yesterday afternoon for Poland.

FOREIGN MINISTERS OPEN 3-DAY MEETING IN ST LUCIA

FL111625 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 7 Feb 80 p 1 FL

[Text] Castries, St. Lucia, Wednesday, (CANA)--CARICOM foreign ministers opened a three-day meeting here today with Secretary-General Dr. Kurleigh King calling for statemanship and the highest degree of diplomatic skill from the delegations, in an apparent attempt to quash any possibility of heated argument over one of the most important items on the agenda: the question of ideological pluralism in the region.

In the opening speeches, delegation heads all called for respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each member state, the necessity of adopting measures to ensure that there was no further division in the region, and guarding the Caribbean against cold war conflict.

The conference, which went into a caucus following this morning's opening session, holds its first plenary session tomorrow. It will consider a 12-item agenda dealing with such issues as ideology, energy, and Belize.

St. Vincent, Montserrat and Trinidad and Tobago are not represented at the meeting.

Dr. King said that the meeting was taking place at a time when the international community was faced with some of the most perplexing issues since the end of the Second World War. The task before the meeting, he said, was a mammoth one.

He said: "Many believe that with the recent developments surrounding Afghanistan, the international community has entered another, yet another period of cold war. Whatever term is used to describe the present state of international tension, it is clear that these developments must have serious implications for our community."

But he saw the international situation as affording CARICOM an opportunity to consolidate the Carribean at a common approach to regional and international affairs.

Dr. King said that two of the most important principles which guided relations among states were respect for sovereignty and non-interference in their internal affairs.

BARBADOS

CARICOM MEETING DELEGATION TO LEAVE TOMORROW

FL081415 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 5 Feb 80 p 1 FL

[Text] Minister of external affairs, Mr. Henry Forde leaves for Castries tomorrow, to attend the fifth meeting of CARICOM foreign ministers, which open today and ends on Friday.

Mr. Forde leads a three-man delegation comprising the permanent secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, Mr. Brazane Babb; and Mr. "Frankie" Jordan, senior foreign service officer, and head of the Political and Economic Section of the ministry. Mr. Babb and Mr. Jordan are going ahead of Mr. Forde to take part in the officials meeting today.

The Castries meeting promises to be of crucial importance to the CARICOM states as it takes place at a time of increasing economic difficulties in the Caribbean region.

Among the topics for discussion at the conference are two agenda items proposed by Antigua--"Ideological Pluralism and Its Effects Upon the Harmonisation of Caribbean Foreign Policy"; and "Is the Non-Aligned Movement Truly Non-Aligned, What Benefits Accrue to Caribbean Countries From Being Members?"

An item of major importance to Barbados on the provisional agenda, however, is the topic "the impact of oil prices on the Caribbean, and a common strategy for dealing with the energy problem."

It is expected that the Barbados delegation will be seeking common solutions with other CARICOM partners at this conference for the growing economic problems confronting the region. Barbados is deeply concerned at the escalating inflation brought about by ever-increasing oil prices, and its debilitating effects on Caribbean countries' economies.

The Castries conference hopes also to examine a common approach to foreign policy questions such as Latin America, Haiti and southern Africa. It is likely that the problem of Belize will arise again at this conference, as well as the question of observer status for CARICOM at the United Nations.

DOMINICA

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY UNDECIDED ON NEXT PRESIDENT

FL041610 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 31 Jan 80 p 1 FL

[Excerpt] Roseau, Dominica, 30 Jan (CANA)--The Dominica House of Assembly met briefly here today without shedding any further light on the question of who will succeed outgoing Acting President Jenner Armour, and without approving the 1979-80 budget of EC561.5 million (US$22.7 million).

In the 40 minute session today, Speaker of the House Mr Eden Bowers informed parliament of the resignation yesterday of substantive self-exiled President Fred Degazon, with immediate effect, and said that nominations for the post of president, instead of acting president, would take place at the next sitting of the House.

Mr Armour is stepping down in order to take part in forth-coming general elections as an independent.

JAMAICA

STATEMENT OF AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO RELEASED

FL111430 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 8 Feb 80 pp 1, 19 FL

[Excerpts] Mexico is to supply 22 per cent of Jamaica's oil requirement, grant Jamaica preference for the supply of 420,000 tons of alumina annually at international prices, offer Jamaica up to ten per cent of the shares in Mexico's new 220,000 ton aluminum project and participate with a similar amount of capital in the expansion of Jamaica's alumina industry.

Following is the text of the release from the office of the prime minister:

"Prime Minister Michael Manley and President Jose Lopez Portillo have agreed on very substantial economic co-operation between Jamaica and Mexico.

"The two leaders held talks in Mexico Wednesday February 6 at the invitation of President Lopez Portillo. Also taking part were the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Hon. P.J. Patterson; the minister of mining and energy, Hon. Horace Clarke and other officials of the Mexican and Jamaican governments.

10,000 Barrels a Day

"As a result of the talks Mexico will supply Jamaica with 10,000 barrels of oil daily, about 22 per cent of Jamaica's present consumption, as far as Mexico's capacity for export will permit.

"Mexico will grant Jamaica preference for the supply of 420,000 tons of alumina annually at international prices, and this will form part of Jamaica's plans for the regional supply of alumina.

"The Mexican Government will make available to Jamaica, for subscription, up to 10 per cent of the shares of Mexico's new project to produce 220,000 tons of aluminum annually.

"Mexico will participate with a similar amount of capital in the expansion of Jamaica alumina industry to fulfill the additional demand.

"The two leaders underlined the importance of strengthening the Multi-National Shipping Enterprise of the Caribbean (NAMUCAR) in its gosl to link all the countries of the area to facilitate trade between them.

"They also agreed that efforts should be intensified for the development of cultural, scientific and technical exchange as a firm step in this direction, President Lopez Portillo offered Prime Minister Manley eleven scholarships for young Jamaicans to study in Mexican institutions.

"According to a joint communique issued at the end of their talks, both leaders were convinced that the relations between Jamaica and Mexico will continue to develop "under the best auspices and within a framework of respect, understanding and friendship".

"They reviewed with special interest the present state of the world economy and agreed that, to improve it, it was necessary for all countries to make efforts to transform the basis on which the international system rests. In this respect, they expressed their conviction that the restructuring of the world economy and the creation of a new international economic order is undoubtedly the common responsibility of both energy producing and energy importing countries.

World Energy Plan

"The Jamaican delegation expressed its appreciation of the role of President Lopez Portillo and the Mexican Government in emphasizing the urgent need to adopt a world energy plan which tackles a world problem. "The Jamaican prime minister and the Mexican president expressed their conviction that in the interest of improving international co-operation it is essential that all states accept ideological pluralism as a product of the expression of the right to self-determination.

"Prime Minister Manley expressed his thanks to President Lopez Portillo for the courtesies extended to him and his delegation. President Lopez Portillo accepted an invitation by Prime Minister Manley to visit Jamaica."

TRINIDAD-TOBAGO

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS VESSEL SEIZURE BY VENEZUELA

FL081420 Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 5 Feb 80 p 1 FL

[Text] Government has lodged a strong protest in Port-of-Spain and Caracas over the seizure of a vessel in this country's territorial waters by armed Venezuelan coast guardsmen last Saturday.

This country's ambassador to Venezuela, Mr. Wilfred Naimool was contacted on Saturday by telephone several hours after the incident in the serpent's mouth and requested to protest to the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry the seizure of Marlin, a 20-foot local test barge in this country's territorial waters.

In Port-of-Spain, Minister of External Affairs and National Security Senator John Donaldson contacted Dr. Addelkader Marquez, Venezuela's ambassador, and lodged a similar protest.

On Sunday, the ambassador flew to Caracas to seek the release of the four men and to get further directions on detente.

Dr. Marquez is expected back today, according to the Venezuelan Embassy.

A statement from Senator Donaldson's office last night said Mr. Naimool was instructed to seek the release of the men and the vessel and to lodge a strong protest with the Venezuelan Government, pointing out that the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago viewed such action in its territorial waters as an affront to its sovereignty.

Envoy Approached

A similar approach was made to the Venezuelan ambassador in Port-of-Spain. He was asked to seek the immediate release of the vessel and the men and to convey the reaction of the Trinidad and Tobago Government to the Venezuelan Government.

Throughout Saturday and Sunday, Senator Donaldson held discussions with the permanent secretaries in his twin ministries and the chief of staff of the defence force.

Senator Donaldson also held talks with Mr. George Weekes, president general of the Oil-fields Workers' Trade Union, at the Ministry of National Security yesterday--on matters relating to the incident.

The seizure of the barge, owned by Eric Miller and associates, was the second incident in the past 14 months near the Soldado Rock area.

Saturday's incident started at 11 o'clock when gun-toting guards in a small boat boarded the Marlin, operated by Trinmar Services, Ltd. and took the boat and men to Pedernales.

The crewmen were released and boat and crew reached Trinidad at 7:20 p.m. on Sunday evening.

A ministry of external affairs source said last night that further talks would be held in Port-of-Spain when Dr. Marquez returns from Caracas.

Over the past months not only oilmen on the drilling platforms were arrested by the Venezuelan Coast Guard, but also scores of fishermen shrimping off the Orinoco banks.

A fisherman told the GUARDIAN that the Venezuelan Coast Guard fired shots at two local pirogues last week.

He also observed a stepping up of patrols in the gulf.

ECUADOR

JOSE SALGADO APPOINTED NEW LABOR MINISTER

PA120203 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The president of the republic has appointed Francisco Jose Salgado Salgado as minister of labor and human resources. The new labor minister will be sworn in during a special ceremony to be held at the presidential palace in the near future.

FINANCE MINISTER WOUNDED BY EX-MINISTRY EMPLOYEE

PA120500 Paris AFP in Spanish 0437 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Quito, 11 Feb (AFP)--A man who had been dismissed from his job as maintenance chief of the Finance Ministry wounded Minister Fernando Aspiazu Seminario with a firearm tonight while the minister was working in his office. According to police reports, the former employee, Edgar Coronel, got drunk and went to the minister's office and fired at his left arm. Leopoldo Falquez, the deputy finance minister, was also wounded in the chest. The two officials have been hospitalized.

Coronel fled immediately after the incident but when he realized that he was trapped, he committed suicide by shooting himself in the temple.

GUYANA

BURNHAM URGES GREATER PRODUCTION OF GOODS, SERVICES

FL112056 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 11 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Prime Minister Forbes Burnham of Guyana has challenged the members of the People's National Congress, the PNC, greater Georgetown region, to provide the leadership in the country's drive to produce more goods and services. The prime minister was delivering an address at the region's sixth annual conference in central Georgetown. During his address he urged the members to motivate the people of Guyana to improve, by their own effort and through the party, the communities in which they live and to pursue constantly the goals of national self-reliance. Mr Burnham suggested that [words indistinct] their own food crops, national production would be increased.

VENEZUELA

YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR WOUNDED BY UNIDENTIFIED ASSAILANTS

PA112027 Paris AFP in Spanish 2010 GMT 11 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 11 Feb (AFP)--Yugoslav Ambassador to Venezuela Marko Sunejic was attacked yesterday by two unidentified individuals who fired at and wounded him in the left leg as he was stepping out of his car in front of his house. Police have not discounted the possibility that political motives may lie at the bottom of this incident. Investigations are currently underway. The ambassador, who arrived in Venezuela 10 months ago, was placed in a local hospital while authorities kept a close watch over his house and the embassy.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 031 13 February 1980

ARGENTINA

Soviet Ambassador Briefs Government on Afghanistan B 1
Lambruschini Downplays Friction With United States B 1
Nuclear Agreement Signed With South Korea B 1
Briefs: Cost of Living B 1

BOLIVIA

Cabinet Reportedly To Resign on Thursday C 1
Armed Forces Reaffirm Support for Gueiler C 1
Panel Postpones Report on Banzer's Trial C 1
Socialists Will Not Offer Presidential Candidate C 2
Minister Pleads for Restraint in Economic Demands C 2
Brief: Andean Group Commission Presidency C 2

BRAZIL

Argentine Official Cited on Formation of Nuclear Bloc D 1
Itamaraty Reacts D 1
Commentator Faults Position Against U.S. Grain Embargo D 1

COLOMBIA

Legislator Questions Validity of Nicaraguan Claims F 1
Cuba Allegedly Intervened F 1
Envoy to Cuba Denies Charges F 1
Panamanian Mediation Rejected F 2
Costa Rica Requests Safe-Conduct for Refugees F 2
FARC Guerrillas Release Kidnaped American F 2
Minister Says No Amnesty For Armed Groups F 2

PERU

Telephone Company To Replace Striking Workers J 1
Two More Groups Join Leftist Revolutionary Alliance [EL COMERCIO 1 Feb] J 1
Briefs: Japanese Lead-Zinc Mission; Agricultural Loans J 1

VENEZUELA

Herrera Campins Meet With Saudi King L 1
President's Mideast Trip Will Not Include Iran L 1

PANAMA

Vice President Observes U.S. Military Exercises N 1
People's Party Defends Soviet Action in Afghanistan [UNIDAD 16-31 Jan] N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Reportage on Spanish Embassy Crisis Continues P 1
Possible Release of Hostages P 1
Spanish Ambassador Released P 1
Shooting Delays Embassy Crisis Solution P 1
Christian Democratic Headquarters Machinegunned P 1
Headquarters Evacuated; Many Wounded P 2
Occupation of Education Ministry Ends Peacefully P 2
Shootings Occur in San Salvador After Student March P 2
Deaths Reported P 3
Army Denies ERP Report on Attacks on Police P 3
Junta Members Hold News Conference 9 February P 3
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 11 Feb]
Majona Blames Leftists for Incidents P 6
Commentary Acknowledges Danger for Diplomats in Country P 6
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 11 Feb]

GUATEMALA

Deputy Suggests Investigation of Spanish Embassy Events P 6
Spanish Ambassador Comments on Relations, Security P 7
Foreign Minister on Campaign To Discredit Opposition P 7
OAS Human Rights Committee Invited To Visit P 7
Government Communique on Subversive Attack on Minister P 8

HONDURAS

Army Foils 'Invasion' of Nicaragua 9 February P 8

NICARAGUA

Maritime Boundaries To Be Established With Neighbors P 9
Somozists Regrouping for Anti-Sandinist Invasion P 10
CST Denounces Slanderous, Misinformation Campaign P 10
[BARRICADA 3 Feb]
Journalists Criticize 'Pseudojournalistic Groups' P 13
[BARRICADA 1 Feb]

CUBA

African Swine Fever Confirmed in Guantanamo Province Q 1
Havana Radio Adds English-Language Programs Q 1
Council of Ministers Enacts Arbitration Decree Q 2
MINSAP Advisory Council Established Q 2

CARIBBEAN

CARICOM Foreign Ministers To Establish Energy Group S 1

BARBADOS

Central Bank Report Shows Increase in National Debt S 1

JAMAICA

British Credit Setback Hits Production, Exports [DAILY GLEANER 2 Feb] S 1
Minister Patterson Leaves for Talks in U.S. S 3
PNP Official in Iraq to Seek Assistance S 3
Central Bank Operations Halted by Employee Strike S 3
Briefs: Soviet Trade Unionists S 3

SOVIET AMBASSADOR BRIEFS GOVERNMENT ON AFGHANISTAN

FY122035 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 12 Feb 80 FY

[Text] The Soviet Union has explained to the Argentine Government its position regarding the events taking place in the world, particularly the events related to Afghanistan.

The information, released by the Foreign Ministry, states that the under secretary of foreign relations, Col Carlos Cavandoli, met for this purpose with the Soviet ambassador, Sergey Romanovich Striganov.

LAMBRUSCHINI DOWNPLAYS FRICTIONS WITH UNITED STATES

FY120044 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 11 Feb 80 p 7 FY

[Text] Mar del Plata--The commander in chief of the navy said yesterday that the current frictions between Argentina and the United States would not create a delicate situation.

Regarding the State Department report, he said: "In principle, no one likes to have a foreigner get into one's house. But there is no need to be emotional on these matters, and it should be considered that some matters can be carried to delicate extremes by emotional reactions."

Lambruschini, who returned to Buenos Aires yesterday, refused to comment at first. He said that there was "nothing new to say," and that he did not want "to repeat himself." He decided, however, to talk about relations with the United States, and he also announced that "there will be something interesting" after the forthcoming meeting of the military junta.

He also said that due to the importance of the matters to be discussed by the military junta, these must be kept secret.

Lambruschini added that the navy is considering "other viewpoints, new guidelines," which will be submitted to the junta. This statement referred to the political aspects of the process of national reorganization.

The head of the navy talked with reporters in the Provincial Hotel just before attending a play.

NUCLEAR AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SOUTH KOREA

FY120205 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0012 GMT 12 Feb 80 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Feb (NA)--The National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) signed an agreement today with the Korea Electric Company, a South Korean company in charge of that country's development of nuclear electricity.

The agreement establishes scientific and technological cooperation in the field of nuclear electrical energy between the two institutions. The document was signed by Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, head of the CNEA , and Sung Chang Kin, vice president of the Korea Electric Company.

BRIEFS

COST OF LIVING--Buenos Aires, 8 Feb (NA)--The Economy Ministry has reported that during January 1980 the cost of living increased by 7.2 percent, and that during 1979 the rise in the cost of living reached 127.9 percent. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1217 GMT 8 Feb 80 FY]

CABINET REPORTEDLY TO RESIGN ON THURSDAY

PY121818 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpt] The resignation of the cabinet ministers will without a doubt take place on Thursday, to be immediately followed by the formation of a new cabinet which will guarantee the administration of clean, honest and impartial elections. This official confirmation was provided by Interior Minister Jorge Selum Vaca Diez in a talk with newsmen accredited at Government Palace after his meeting with President Lidia Gueiler Teuada.

The interior minister also reported that he had had a meeting with Gen Armando Reyes Villa, commander in chief of the armed forces and that the democratic and constitutional process of the country was being guaranteed by the armed forces.

ARMED FORCES REAFFIRM SUPPORT FOR GUEILER

PY130149 La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 12 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpt] The armed forces have reaffirmed their decision to continue to give their full support to Lidia Gueiler's interim constitutional government to allow her to complete the democratic process. The decision was conveyed to Interior Minister Jorge Salum Vaca Diez by members of the military high command at a meeting held today at the Miraflores Headquarters.

Minister Salum told newsmen that the conditions and guarantees required to conduct the national democratice process through completely normal channels were discussed at the meeting.

He noted that the armed forces had reaffirmed their support for the process of constitutionalization and had disallowed any interpretation or attitude which may be contrary to the position stated by the armed institution. Dismissing the possibility of a subversive coup, he said that the current political situation may be regarded as normal.

Commenting on the movement of armored units of the Tarapaca Regiment early this morning, the minister said that he had been briefed in detail by high ranking army officers as to the reasons for the movement. He received assurances that the movement of armored units was for maintenance purposes only. He added that he had briefed the president on this matter.

PANEL POSTPONES REPORT ON BANZER'S TRIAL

PY121958 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1807 GMT 12 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpts] La Paz, 12 Feb (LATIN)--The constitutional and judicial police commission of the legislative branch postponed until the end of the month its report regarding the trial of former President Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez, congressional sources reported today.

The members of this commission should have submitted their judicial report today after investigating all the circumstances. However, because of the number of persons involved in the process and the number of former government officials who were called to testify, there was not enough time, according to Miguel Ramirez, president of the commission.

SOCIALISTS WILL NOT OFFER PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

FY121641 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Feb 80 FY

[Excerpts] The national directorate of the Socialist Party No 1 [PS-1] has addressed an open letter to the left in which it states that it is relinquishing any vice presidential or presidential aspirations.

We do not even ask in return that other candidates representing political fronts or parties relinquish their own aspirations. We will be satisfied if the candidates of the united left deserve the approval of the forces to which they belong.

The communique released by the PS-1 is a complement to an open letter published in a local newspaper entitled: "Third election or fourth coup?" The letter points out that the goal sought by that political group is the formation of a vanguard for unity which responds to the tactical and strategic needs of the struggle of the workers and peasants.

Our aim, the PS-1 adds, is not to disorganize existing fronts or impede the formation of other fronts. The agreement should respect the identity of the fronts and parties which participate in concluding a coalition among themselves or leftist fronts that struggle for liberation and socialism.

The PS-1 reiterates that it was not, is not, and will not be election-oriented [electoralista] because the nomination of a vice president and president is usually, even in leftist groups, a real impediment to unity. That is why the PS-1 relinquishes any vice presidential or presidential aspirations.

Finally, the communique concludes that unity should arise from the need to organize a solid vanguard of the working masses.

MINISTER PLEADS FOR RESTRAINT IN ECONOMIC DEMANDS

FY121619 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Feb 80 FY

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Augusto Cuadros Sanchez has warned that Bolivia's critical economic and financial situation may become still more serious if the climate of social conflicts and strife among labor, departmental and other organizations continues. He asserted that the wave of serious conflicts going on in the country may lead to a greater deterioration of the economy of the nation, since it reduces productive capacity and, consequently, incomes. The minister then said that the only possibility for preventing a new monetary devaluation is that of managing public matters in a responsible and orderly manner.

He also maintained that it is necessary that the Bolivian people be more reasonable in the demands they make, taking into account the present critical economic situation of the country. He requested understanding from the various labor, civic and business organizations of the country for the work being done by the constitutional government in trying to consolidate the democratic process of the nation.

BRIEFS

ANDEAN GROUP COMMISSION PRESIDENCY--Bolivia, through its industry, commerce and tourism representative, will assume the presidency of the Andean Group Mechanical Metals Industry Commission for a period of 1 year starting today. This decision was taken in compliance with the regulations of the Cartagena Agreement. [La Paz Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Feb 80 FY]

ARGENTINE OFFICIAL CITED ON FORMATION OF NUCLEAR BLOC

PY131221 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Feb 80 p 1 PY

[Text] Carlos Castro Madero, president of the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission, stated yesterday in Buenos Aires that the cooperation agreement which will be signed during President Figueiredo's visit in May will allow the formation of a Latin American bloc to support the right of the region to have access to nuclear technology. Madero also stated that the agreement will show that there does not exist a "dangerous rivalry" between the two main powers in Latin America, as argued by some industrialized nations which present as an example the problems existing between India and Pakistan.

Itamaraty Reacts

PY131235 Paris AFP in Spanish 0439 GMT 13 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpts] The Brazilian Foreign Ministry reacted cautiously today to the proposal made by Carlos Castro Madero, president of the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission, in favor of the formation of a Latin American nuclear bloc.

According to reports published today by the Brazilian press, Castro Madero announced this proposal in Buenos Aires to a U.S. news agency reporter.

The Brazilian diplomat [as received] stated that Brazil seeks a policy of cooperation in all sectors with neighboring countries, but indicated that he did not understand very well Castro Madero's remarks on the nuclear bloc.

NUCLEBRAS [Brazilian Nuclear Corporation] President Paulo Nogueira Batista and Hervasio de Carvalho, president of the Brazilian National Nuclear Energy Commission, will visit Buenos Aires on 17 March to continue the talks initiated in Brasilia with Castro Madero.

COMMENTATOR FAULTS POSITION AGAINST U.S. GRAIN EMBARGO

PY121505 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 12 Feb 80 PY

[Alberto Tamer commentary]

[Text] The surprise has come much sooner than expected. The next U.S. soybean harvest--the planting of which will begin in May--will amount to approximately 60 million tons, and world production will increase from 80 million to 96 million tons. This is not yet causing a violent drop in prices, but it certainly will in a very short time, because the U.S. soybeans which will not be sold to the Soviet Union--17 million tons in all--will be dumped onto the international market, thus forcing prices to fall.

Consequently, Brazilian producers are loudly protesting, because if we want to sell our soybeans to the Soviet Union, breaking a traditional alliance with the Western and anti-communist world, we will have to sell them at a low, very low price, and we will profit very little, very little indeed, which will not compensate for this contradictory position of the Brazilian Government at all.

We have erred in the soybean policy and we have erred in the sugar policy and now, perhaps, we will err again in maintaining this intransigent position if we do not accept the open criticism of the Western world against the Soviet action in the Middle East, an action which is now causing a direct threat to Iran and all the oilwells in the region.

LEGISLATOR QUESTIONS VALIDITY OF NICARAGUAN CLAIMS

PA122026 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Ricardo Barrios Zuldaga, president of the Foreign Relations Advisory Committee today questioned the juridical validity of Nicaraguan sovereignty claims over San Andres, Providencia, Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana.

Talking to this station, parliamentarian Barrios Zuldaga commented that Nicaragua's claims over Colombian territory lack all jurdical validity for, were it to be accepted, it would lead to the automatic repudiation of all international agreements signed with de facto regimes. Barrios Zuldaga pointed to the case of Bolivia, where most regimes have resulted from coups. According to him, Nicaragua's current views might be alleged by future Nicaraguan governments in order to void all treaties signed by the present revolutionary junta.

Cuba Allegedly Intervened

PA121948 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The maritime controversy between Nicaragua and Colombia seemed to be affecting Colombia's relations with Cuba, Radio Circles said in Bogota on Monday. Fernando Ravelo, Cuban ambassador to Colombia, met Monday with his top advisers with the apparent intention of reviewing the delicate situation that has arisen in the last few days with regard to an alleged intervention by the Castro regime in the maritime problem.

Envoy to Cuba Denies Charges

PA121950 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Clara Nieto Ponce de Leon, Colombian ambassador to Cuba, today denied the rumors that the Castro regime is behind the Nicaraguan sovereignty claims over San Andres, Providencia, Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana.

In a dialog with this station, the ambassador said from Havana that these are false charges against the Cuban Government. She also denied she has been recalled for special consultations with the Turbay Ayala administration.

[Begin Ponce de Leon recording] No, I have not been recalled and I have no information on the subject. The president has not recalled me and I have not received any information. With regard to the rumors that Cuba is behind all this, I personally doubt it, but then, of course, I can't confirm this. My opinion merely results from an analysis of Cuba's international policy. I do not believe they have intervened against Colombia or any such thing. [end recording] The ambassador stressed that current Colombian-Cuban relations are normal and that the charges against Cuba are groundless.

[Begin Ponce de Leon recording] I don't believe that, not at all. Particularly since in the 2 long years I have been here I have seen many campaigns waged against Cuba, certain things, certain charges that in the long run turn out to be false. So in my view there is nothing to these rumors. But I obviously lack any evidence; I cannot confirm something for which I have no evidence. I am simply deducing that this is not true. [end recording]

In conclusion, Ambassador Clara Nieto Ponce de Leon said she is satisfied with the diplomatic work she has performed in Cuba in the past 2 years.

Panamanian Mediation Rejected

PA120403 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 11 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--Colombia rejected the possibility of Panamanian mediation in its confrontation with Nicaragua over this country's claims on the San Andres and Providencia Islands and the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana cays. Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas turned down a mediation offer by President Aristides Royo. He said there is no possibility of mediation.

Meanwhile, former President Carlos Lleras came out in support of Colombia's open rejection of the Nicaraguan claims on the above-mentioned archipelago. We have nothing to discuss with Nicaragua with regards to borders, Lleras wrote in an editorial titled: "The Absurd Nicaraguan Pretensions."

COSTA RICA REQUESTS SAFE-CONDUCT FOR REFUGEES

PA122031 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The Costa Rican Government today urged Colombia to issue a safe-conduct to 2d Air Force CPL German Pinzon (Sora), who has sought refuge at the Costa Rican Embassy in Bogota. Pinzon entered the embassy on 2 January and requested asylum for himself, his wife and their little daughter, alleging that he was being persecuted by the air force intelligence service.

According to Rolando Blanco, Costa Rican charge d'affaires in Bogota, his government has again asked the Colombian Foreign Ministry to grant the corresponding safe-conducts.

A foreign ministry spokesman has told this station that Pinzon's fate will be determined this week. Pinzon has made several charges against the military, which the air force general command has denied.

FARC GUERRILLAS RELEASE KIDNAPED AMERICAN

PA122210 Paris AFP in Spanish 2204 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Neiva, Colombia, 12 Feb (AFP)--U.S. biologist Richard Starr, 35, who was kidnaped by the communist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), has been released unharmed a military spokesman announced here today.

MINISTER SAYS NO AMNESTY FOR ARMED GROUPS

PA111529 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The possibility of granting amnesty to members of the armed groups currently operating in the country has been totally discarded. Government Minister German Zea Hernandez warned that as long as these armed groups continue attacking towns and killing peasants, it will be impossible to think about an amnesty. Nevertheless, the minister stressed that if those groups dissolve, the possibility of pardoning their [words indistinct] actions may be considered.

TELEPHONE COMPANY TO REPLACE STRIKING WORKERS

PY121621 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Feb 80 PY

[Text] The Peruvian Telephone Company will hire new workers to replace those dismissed for being absent from work. The company is entitled to hire new personnel in view of the persistent attitude of the workers who refuse to perform their tasks although a decision has been reached regarding their petitions.

The telephone workers strike, which began on 4 February, has been outlawed by the Labor Ministry.

TWO MORE GROUPS JOIN LEFTIST REVOLUTIONARY ALLIANCE

PA111535 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 1 Feb 80 p 4 PA

[Text] The Socialist Revolutionary Movement [Movimiento Revolucionario Socialists--MRS] and the Revolutionary Labor Party [Partido Obrero Revolucionario--POR] formally announced they would join with the Leftist Revolutionary Alliance [ARI] during a meeting of the members of ARI the day before yesterday.

The new organizations signed a joint communique with the Peoples Democratic Union [UDP], National Union of the Revolutionary Left [UNIR], Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Forces for Socialism [FRAS], Workers Revolutionary Party [PRT] and Revolutionary Marxist Workers Party [POMR] in which they reaffirmed the unity of the ARI in accordance with its originating documents.

Javier Diez Canseco, a former constituent and member of the VR-UDP [not further identified], said that contrary to the reaction which had been expected, the ARI had been strengthened at this most recent meeting. He said groups like UNIR, which had voiced dissatisfaction with some points of the agreement, had also signed the communique indicating they ratified the documents signed by ARI.

He added that at the meeting it was agreed to leave pending the discussion of parliamentary candidates until next Wednesday to await the results of the registration of parties.

I appeal to workers to participate in the mobilizations and meetings of the left, he said.

Diez Canseco announced the ARI has called a news conference tomorrow to announce these agreements in more detail.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE LEAD-ZINC MISSION--An official Japanese mission is visiting Peru to assess the country's production of lead and zinc concentrates, which are needed by Japanese industries. The evaluation is being carried out at the Latin American level, but special attention is being paid to large producers such as Peru. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Feb 80 PY]

AGRICULTURAL LOANS--The revolutionary government spent 80 billion soles on agricultural loans between January and November 1979. The loans, which were given by the Peruvian Agrarian Bank, were mostly channeled toward peasant cooperatives and groups. A spokesman for the Peruvian Agrarian Bank disclosed that this year's agrarian aid program is going to be even more aggressive. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Feb 80 PY]

HERRERA CAMPINS MEETS WITH SAUDI KING

PA122025 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins and Saudi Arabian King Khalid today agreed to further strengthen the ties between their two countries as well as OPEC. A source close to the two rulers said in Riyadh that the agreements are most important for both Venezuela and Saudi Arabia. No specific details were given, but it was said that both President Herrera Campins and King Khalid are pleased with the results of their work.

The foreign, energy and mines ministers as well as other high-ranking officials of the two countries held various meetings. It was also reported that President Herrera Campins spoke with the Saudi king about the Andean Pact countries' aspirations. The Venezuelan president tomorrow will visit Iraq and then Vienna, headquarters of OPEC. Before returning to Caracas next Sunday, Herrera Campins will stop over in Tenerife, Canary Islands.

The Saudi newspapers today emphasized the Venezuelan president's visit, pointing out the importance of his talks with King Khalid.

PRESIDENT'S MIDEAST TRIP WILL NOT INCLUDE IRAN

PA122240 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2145 GMT 11 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 11 Feb (EFE)--It was reported in Caracas on Monday that Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins would not change the plans of the trip he is making to several Arab countries. The tour does not include Iran.

The Venezuelan state news agency VENPRES released a dispatch with a Riyadh (Saudi Arabia) dateline in which Foreign Minister Alberto Zambrano Velasco denied rumors that Herrera Campins would visit Iran.

Zambrano told VENPRES that when the presidential retinue departed from Caracas, the itinerary was clearly established. He noted that the "present circumstances do not allow a visit to Iran and these circumstances will not change much."

A Kuwaiti paper reported today that Herrera had accepted an invitation from the Iranian authorities to visit their country.

Zambrano made these statements to VENPRES in Riyadh tonight during a banquet given by Saudi Arabia's King Khalid in honor of President Herrera, who is on the sixth lap of his tour.

Since last Monday, Herrera has visited Algeria, Libya, the Arab Emirates, Qatar and Kuwait. He will remain in Saudi Arabia until Wednesday. Then he will go to Iraq and later to Vienna, the permanent OPEC headquarters.

Before returning to Caracas on Sunday, Herrera will remain for a few hours in the Spanish Canary island of Tenerife where it is possible he will meet with Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez.

Herrera is traveling in the company of his wife and children as well as his foreign, defense, energy and mines, and investment ministers.

During this tour, the Venezuelan president is spokesman for the Andean Pact.

VICE PRESIDENT OBSERVES U.S. MILITARY EXERCISES

PA080410 Panama City Circuit RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Feb 80 PA

[Manuel Santamaria report]

[Excerpt] We will now ask Panamanian Vice President de la Espriella to give up his opinion of the significance of the U.S. Army's Black Fury III operation he has just observed.

[Begin recording] [Question] What is the importance and significance of this operation for Panama and the peace of the canal?

[Answer] We were able to see how the U.S. Army trains to protect the canal. According to the treaties, Panama and the United States have the obligation to protect it. I wanted to have firsthand knowledge of how they accomplish their training.

[Question] Since you and all Panamanians are men of peace and the achievement of peace is difficult, what do you think would be the cost of a third world war?

[Answer] It would be simply disastrous. One could not say if the world could recover or if our generation would be able to see a recovery after another world war.

[Question] Mr Vice President, I think your presence here is quite daring. Does this mean that you are fully confident about the actions of the North Americans here?

[Answer] Yes, I have full confidence because I think they are the ones who are running more of a risk in case something happens to me. [end recording]

PEOPLE'S PARTY DEFENDS SOVIET ACTION IN AFGHANISTAN

PA090257 Panama City UNIDAD in Spanish 16-31 Jan 80 p 8 PA

[Statement by Central Committee Political Bureau of Panamanian People's Party on the Afghan events; issued in Panama City on 10 January]

[Text] Washington has launched a series of slanders and distortions through the news media aimed at exploiting anti-Sovietism and at misinforming the world about the true warmongering plans of Yankee imperialism which seeks to blackmail peoples such as those of Iran and Nicaragua who have been able to overcome national oppression. As if this were not enough, the commotion is used to turn the U.S. election campaign in favor of Carter.

In Defense of the April Revolution

The lie consists of referring to the event without looking at its causes in the international context. In April 1978, a democratic, antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution was staged in Afghanistan which borders with the Soviet Union, Iran and Pakistan. Since the first day of that revolution it was harassed by Yankee imperialism, Great Britain and the opportunistic Beijing regime which due to its frenzied anti-Sovietism, acts as the peon of the imperialist provocations in several parts of the world.

They encouraged the Pakistani reaction to serve as a support base to encourage the tribal and religious conflicts in Afghanistan and to facilitate the economic and military aid to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. [paragraph continues]

This interference by U.S. imperialism and its Beijing ally endangered the Afghan revolution which had already chosen its path of socioeconomic transformation and had established a friendship and aid agreement with its true neighboring friend, the Soviet Union.

The government of that revolution headed by Taraki was the target of a coup carried out by Amin who now has been unmasked as a CIA agent. Amin assassinated Taraki and in agreement with Yankee imperialism and Beijing and using Pakistan he began a policy of liquidating the revolution and persecuting and jailing the true revolutionaries.

It was in this situation that the forces most loyal to the April revolution overthrew traitor Amin, tried and executed him. But since the imperialist forces were on the other side of the border ready to smother the Afghan revolution in blood, Afghanistan requested the help of the Soviet Union by invoking the pact of friendship, aid and cooperation. According to Article 51 of the United Nations, all countries have the sovereign right to do this. The Soviet Union, faithful to its international commitments and to its policy of helping peoples who struggle for freedom and above all the small and weak countries, came to Afghanistan's aid and provided military help. This aid is directed against the aggressive forces of Yankee imperialism, the Beijing provocateurs and the Pakistani reactionary interventionists. Therefore, it is not an intervention in Afghan domestic affairs as Carter has said but clear support of the aspirations of liberation of a people who have been subjected to oppression for centuries.

A Courageous Reply

The action of the Soviet Union is not only legitimate from the viewpoint of international law but is politically just because it is a courageous, firm and determined reply to the forces which continue playing with war, which blackmail peoples in their just struggles and which have yet to learn that the world has changed, that imperialism is not omnipotent and that the socialist camp is a powerful force not only capable of defending itself and destroying the antisocialist plans of the world reaction but of defending other peoples outside the socialist world no matter how far away they are as is the case of victorious Vietnam and the Angolan, Ethiopian and now the Afghan revolution. The days of the successive victories of imerpialism are over. We are living in the age of the unstoppable vicotry of socialism, democracy and national liberation.

Carter Wants to Arrive at the Brink of War to Win Votes

The Afghan events have occurred at a time when the warmongering rightwing of the United States and the NATO countries has intensified its activities and when Carter is capable of taking the entire world to the brink of war to win votes for his reelection. The imperialist provocations against the Afghan revolution are not unrelated to the nuclear rearmament of West Europe, the support of Israel against the Arab peoples, the Yankee provocations against the Iranian people, the blockade against Cuba and the threats against the Nicaraguan revolution and other Central American peoples who struggle against tyrannies.

They are also linked to the sabotage which these reactionary and warmongering circles of Yankee imperialism carry out against the correct implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties in the path of the country's decolonization. All of these events demonstrate the aggressive, warmongering and plundering policy characteristic of Yankee imperialism and its lackeys, including the Beijing leadership. But it is evident that imperialism's desperate campaign of misinformation on Afghanistan--whose revolution destroyed the gringo plans in the Middle East--is to try to hide the real Yankee objectives of intervening in Iran.

To us it is strange and surprising that the Panamanian representative to the United Nations, in the name of the Panamanian people--a people who have been attacked by the army of the Yankee imperialists whose government even now haggles over our national rights and violates the Torrijos-Carter treaties--has run up to be in the forefront of those who shout and repeat anti-Soviet slanders, hypocritically accusing the USSR of intervention. Our attention is also drawn to the fact that this Panamanian delegate remained silent in the face of the nuclear rearmament in West Europe, disregarded the Yankee intervention in Iran and the protection given to the criminal former shah and that he did not criticize the Pakistani intervention in Afghanistan which was supported by Carter, the British Government and the Beijing leadership.

This bias reminds us of the subservience toward Washington which the oligarchic representatives practiced before 1968. This position is absolutely contrary to the militant support which General Torrijos and the Panamanian people gave to the Nicaraguan people in their struggle against tyrant Somoza. Therefore, we must declare that Mr Illueca's statements in no way express the Panamanian people's true patriotic feelings of national independence and socioeconomic change.

The Elder Brother Protects the Smaller Ones

The Soviet Union--and let no one be deceived--will never remain passive in the face of the aggressions of imperialism against the peoples who struggle for their liberation, democracy and socialism. Neither will it be indifferent to imperialism's war threats, its plots against world peace, such as the rearmament of West Europe, the Chinese provocations against Vietnam, the threats against Iran or the interventions against peoples who have achieved their revolution, such as Nicaragua. The revolution today is a single world family and its powerful fist brings about real social justice in country after country.

Our party firmly supports this Soviet foreign policy and with this support we express the desires and feelings of the real Panamanian revolutionaries. That is why the Soviet military aid to defend the Afghan people in the face of the foreign threats is the real exercise of the principle of proletarian internationalism which is so dear and respected by us. We express our great joy on knowing that the fraternal Afghan people can carry out their deep revolution firmly protected by the invicible socialist forces headed by the Soviet Union.

We are also filled with joy to see that Yankee imperialism, which continues to trample on our fatherland, has been halted in Afghanistan, suffering another irreversible defeat which thus helps our chance to culminate our national liberation struggle.

This is how the revolution for which we struggle advances in the world. The unity of the revolutionaries and the aid of proletarian internationalism is the key to the consecutive defeat of imperialism and its world of injustice and war.

Long live the Afghan revolution! Long live the fraternal Soviet support! Let us eradicate the remnants of colonialism in Panama before the year 2000.

EL SALVADOR

REPORTAGE ON SPANISH EMBASSY CRISIS CONTINUES

Possible Release of Hostages

PA121845 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1830 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 12 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Spokesmen of the 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28) have told ACAN-EFE that the six hostages being held in the Spanish Embassy might be released in the next few hours.

The sources added that the LP-38 was preparing at noon (1300 GMT) a communique in which they will express their position on the issue of the occupation.

Spanish Ambassador Released

PA130156 Paris AFP in English 0152 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, Feb 13 (AFP)--The Spanish ambassador to El Salvador, Victor Sanchez-Mesa, was released Tuesday by leftist guerrillas who have been occupying his embassy for the past week.

Guerrilla leader Carlos Argueta, 21, said the ambassador had been sent home, but that the militants of his LP-38 movement would continue their occupation.

SHOOTING DELAYS EMBASSY CRISIS SOLUTION

PA122214 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2105 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[By Rosendo Majano]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 12 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The shooting today in this capital, with a toll of 3 dead and over 20 wounded, delayed the departure of the occupants and hostages of the Spanish Embassy, a spokesman of the 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28), said.

He noted, however, that a settlement is imminent to end the occupation, now in its eighth day, and release the diplomats, including Ambassador Victor Sanchez-Mesas.

Carlos Argueta, LP-28 leader, implied that the embassy would be cleared, possibly by tomorrow.

He denounced the tragic incidents today in downtown Guatemala City, the machinegunning of the Central Committee of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), occupied by members of the leagues, and the fire at the San Salvador University, at the offices of the leagues and at the 19 July Revolutionary University Students (UR-19).

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS MACHINEGUNNED

PA122213 Paris AFP in Spanish 2030 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Feb (AFP)--The headquarters of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] here was machinegunned this afternoon by unidentified persons.

The PDC headquarters is occupied by 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] members, who are holding 15 hostages, including the wife of the minister of education and a daughter of government junta member Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich.

The party headquarters, which newsmen were allowed to enter, is now closed.

No information has been released on the effect of the attack or if there are any dead or wounded.

The building is located not far from the site of the intensive shooting today at noon.

Meanwhile students threw incendiary bombs at vehicles in the downtown sector and it was revealed that contact bombs had been placed on some streets to prevent movement.

As a result of these incident, mass transportation was stopped in San Salvador, which appeared deserted this afternoon.

Headquarters Evacuated; Many Wounded

PA122348 Paris AFP in Spanish 2319 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Feb (AFP)--The headquarters of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC) was evacuated today by Salvadoran security forces in an action which caused many wounded, according to a local radio station.

The headquarters had been occupied since 29 January by the 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28), who were holding the wife of the education minister and a daughter of a government junta member, Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich.

The evacuation occurred hours after a serious armed clash in the downtown sector of the city which, according to still unconfirmed reports, left a total of 10 dead.

The whereabouts of the hostages and the occupants of the PDC headquarters is not yet known.

OCCUPATION OF EDUCATION MINISTRY ENDS PEACEFULLY

PA121801 Paris AFP in Spanish 1756 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Feb (AFP)--The occupation of the Salvadoran Education Ministry ended here today. The students who had been occupying the building for the past week abandoned the ministry and freed their hostages.

Shortly before the end of the occupation, Education Minister Eduardo Colindres, the high school students' main hostage, signed a 16-point document in which he promised to meet the occupiers' demands.

SHOOTINGS OCCUR IN SAN SALVADOR AFTER STUDENT MARCH

PA121926 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1912 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Shooting continues to be heard near the ACAN-EFE offices in San Salvador after a student demonstation was attacked by unidentified individuals.

The demonstrators were apparently members of the Movement of Revolutionary High School Students who had abandoned the Education Ministry and freed 12 hostages a few minutes before.

The smoke from a burned vehicle is rising in thick columns which can be seen in a large part of the capital.

The ACAN-EFE correspondent was able to see several civilians with automatic weapons hiding behind electricity posts and in the corners of nearby streets.

The shooting began near the headquarters of the former ruling National Conciliation Party. No deaths have been reported so far. At least two vehicles have been set on fire.

Deaths Reported

PA121938 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1930 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 12 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--A small demonstration of the leftist Movement of Revolutionary High School Students (MERS) going to Western San Salvador ended with an initial toll of three dead and seven wounded.

Since the shooting has been continuing for the past 30-minutes, it has been difficult to find out how the incident began. There are no authorities in the streets where the shooting is occurring.

ARMY DENIES ERP REPORT ON ATTACKS ON POLICE

PA122224 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1605 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The Salvadoran Armed Forces last night denied a report by the Revolutionary Peoples Army [ERP] that it had inflicted 17 casualties on the security forces during recent actions.

In a communique, the army indicated that on 24 January members of the ERP attacked the garrison house of the treasury police in Arambala, in the region of the border with Honduras. The attack caused only property damages. The leftists fled, abandoning war materiel.

The army added that on 5 February, the treasury police post in (Manchulime), some 80 km east of San Salvador, was attacked by the ERP. One policeman was wounded and three Marxists were killed.

The armed forces said that the Marxist-Leninist organizations issue false reports to convince the world that there is a civil war in El Salvador.

JUNTA MEMBERS HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE 9 FEBRUARY

PA121331 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 11 Feb 80 pp 8, 52 PA

[Text] Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the government junta, has discounted the legal validity of any agreements that might be reached under pressure in the present circumstances in which several groups have occupied public buildings, embassies and political offices to obtain advantages.

Majano was answering a specific question regarding the present status of negotiations to obtain the release of hostages being held at the Education Ministry.

"It is not possible to negotiate under pressure and agreements reached under those circumstances have no legal validity," the official said. He noted there have been complaints about human rights violations from the groups which are occupying those buildings. He said the complaints are completely unjustified. In the case of the Education Ministry, the hostages are being subjected to the cruelest psychological abuses by the same groups which are calling for respect for human rights, he said.

The question was asked of the junta member after a news conference which was held in the Honors Room of the Presidential Palace on Saturday at noon, with over 50 local and foreign newsmen in attendance.

The members of the junta answered approximately 20 questions asked by the newsmen and even answered other questions after the panel ended.

In answer to the first question, Dr Morales Ehrlich said the occupation of the embassies is unjustified, since everything the occupiers are asking for can be granted without such pressure.

The newsman asked why, since these demands could be met, the junta had waited until the occupations took place before explaining that everything was negotiable. The junta member explained that such acts were political. One of the newsmen noted that the greatest problem being faced by the government junta at present is the lack of credibility. No one wants to believe in its promises. In reply, Engineer Dada Hirezi said this was true. There is a lack of credibility because the masses have been deceived by previous governments. However, he said, they are prepared to demonstrate they will keep their promises. "Credibility," he said, "cannot be demanded by decree."

"If we start to analyze credibility, we might be embarking upon a vicious circle," he said.

Someone asked what measures the government would be prepared to take to prevent terrorist acts. Morales Ehrlich replied that terrorist actions will be fought with measures which demonstrate that the terrorists are mistaken, and not by repressive measures.

In answer to the question of why the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] has agreed to govern along with military officers, Engineer Dada said both the army and the PDC are committed to a number of measures for the benefit of the community. "We have embarked upon works for the general benefit and we are going to be successful. No one is going to stop us," he said.

Regarding the existence of parallel power structures, based on recent statements made by Major D'Aubuisson, Engineer Dada Hirezi said there are no parallel powers. He said there is a single power and the armed forces and government are a single unit.

The junta members admitted there are sectors which seek to divide the armed forces, but they said such sectors will be unsuccessful. They discounted the importance of the introduction of men and weapons from Nicaragua for the insurgents. They said men and weapons have indeed come into the country, but this does not mean the Sandinist Government is supporting the rebel groups in El Salvador.

Regarding the constitutional violations of which the government is accused, the junta replied that it is true that after the October coup, the 1972 Constitution remained in effect, but because there have been conflicts, a legal statute will be drafted.

Dr Morales Ehrlich said the changes are imminent and will be made despite the opposition of some sectors. He recalled that the people are realizing the benefits of the changes that will accrue to all, without exception.

The members of the junta discounted the possibilities of a civil war. Morales Ehrlich said that one could take place if the leftists attempted to take power.

Engineer Dada said we are in a period of speculation. Everyone is speculating. Everyone wants to make his own prophecies. "There are still people," he said, "who fear change, but the changes must come. We will make the changes in the least possible time."

Regarding the occupation of the Spanish Embassy, the junta said everything is going well and the Attorney General's Office is investigating the whereabouts of three persons whose appearance is demanded by the LP-28. No one has admitted responsibility for their arrest.

Similarly, an investigation has been ordered into the whereabouts of two persons arrested in the area around the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador.

Regarding land reform, the junta members said the Agriculture Ministry has already submitted a basic document in this regard.

"There is an absolute willingness to carry out this reform," they said.

Regarding the economic crisis which the country is experiencing, the junta members said there are problems, but it is hoped they will be resolved by means of a number of projects which will make it possible to employ the greatest number of persons. It was admitted that the greatest problem is the closing of factories, but studies are underway to determine the way to correct this situation. To this end, the government is working on an emergency plan.

The members of the junta expressed regret over the closing of embassies, but said this in no way represents a lack of support for the government. The support and relations remain unchanged, they said.

They said: We hope when the situation is normalized, the diplomatic missions will return to the country.

Moreover, they explained that the fact that the missions are transferred to another country does not mean that the embassies here are closed. They remain just as they were. [as published]

The U.S. Embassy has recommended that U.S. citizens remain in El Salvador only if it is extremely necessary. Otherwise, it is better for them to leave. In this regard, Colonel Majano said that to some extent they are right. He said, however, that precautions are being taken to offer greater security to foreigners and their embassies.

The junta members admitted that the leftist guerrillas pose a serious problem in El Salvador, but they noted that, within the framework of respect for human rights, measures are being taken to combat them. Dada Hirezi said the meeting of Central American foreign ministers is still scheduled, but that El Salvador does not plan, nor is it suggesting any measure to be taken against subversion in Central America. Other topics will be discussed he said. Regarding statements made by Dr Ungo [former junta member] in Europe, the junta members said while the statements deserved full respect, they were unacceptable. They noted some Christian Democrats in the government are doing their jobs while complying with PDC doctrine. Like Dr Ungo, they said, such people put their profession to use in their jobs.

Dada Hirezi said Dr Ungo's statements make him smile, because when Ungo had been in the junta, there were more business groups, but now that there are less, he criticizes the junta. At the end of the conference, Dr Morales was interviewed. He said measures must be taken to prevent injury to the hostages in the various public buildings. He noted that human rights are being violated in many of the locations that are occupied.

MAJANO BLAMES LEFTISTS FOR INCIDENTS

PA130331 Paris AFP in Spanish 0240 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Feb (AFP)--The serious incidents which caused bloodshed in the Salvadoran capital today were provoked by armed extreme leftist groups, Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, military chief of the Salvadoran Government junta, told AFP here today.

In his office Colonel Majano received AFP reports and confirmed that the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] headquarters, which had been occupied since 29 January by the 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28), was evacuated this afternoon, resulting in the deaths of five--four occupiers and one security guard.

Eyewitnesses reported nine dead--four occupiers, two security guards and three students who took part in the demonstration which was dispersed with gunfire today at the PDC headquarters.

COMMENTARY ACKNOWLEDGES DANGER FOR DIPLOMATS IN COUNTRY

PA130106 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 11 Feb 80 p 13 PA

[Commentary: "The Logical, Temporary Withdrawal of the German Embassy"]

[Excerpt] On few occasions has a country like ours been as moved by a news report as El Salvador was by the report of the temporary withdrawal of the seat of the German ambassador, for transfer to Guatemala. The truth is, if there were a way to measure Salvadoran affection on a scale, first place in seniority and well-proven loyalty would indisputably belong to Germany. Bonn's decision is in no way a political one. It is due to the legitimate needs of the diplomatic mission, in view of the fact that the degree of violence in our country makes it practically impossible to guarantee the safety of any important mission.

GUATEMALA

DEPUTY SUGGESTS INVESTIGATION OF SPANISH EMBASSY EVENTS

PA121537 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 6 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Concerning the international censure against Guatemala over the events which took place last Thursday at the Spanish Embassy Napoleon Alfaro, chairman of the Congressional Foreign Relations Commission, has said that a committee should have previously investigated the situation.

Deputy Alfaro said that his party, the Revolutionary Party, today issued a communique analyzing the events at the Spanish Embassy and pointing out that a study should be conducted to determine who began the conflict. The representative said that the terrorists occupying the Spanish Embassy were responsible for the problem. Deputy Alfaro noted that peasants should no longer be used as bait for these irreparable situations.

SPANISH AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON RELATIONS, SECURITY

PA121613 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Guatemalan Ambassador to Spain Col Ernesto Paiz Novales, who returned Sunday from Madrid, said he had come back satisfied because the security of Guatemalans living in Spain, most of them students, has been guaranteed. According to him, the Spanish authorities have not bothered Guatemalans.

He added that the break in relations with Guatemala is deplored in Spain. For his part, he went on, he did all he could to be heard by ranking Foreign Ministry officials in Madrid, but a decision (?had already been made).

It is expected that the broken ties will be resumed in the future.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON CAMPAIGN TO DISCREDIT OPPOSITION

PA122237 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 7 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Leftist organizations and news media which serve them as vehicles of propaganda today continued in several countries to exploit the events at the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala. Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez has reported the instructions which have been given to the Guatemalan embassies and ambassadors to counteract the campaign to discredit Guatemala.

[Begin recording] Immediately after these events, the Foreign Ministry issued precise instructions to all our embassies. In these instructions there is special emphasis on the conduct of the Guatemalan Government, which believes that the most important thing is the establishment of complete truth on these terrible events. We believe that the best defense for the Guatemalan people will be the truth and nothing but the truth. The ambassadors have gotten in touch with all the friendly governments about this. As more light is shed on this regrettable action, there will be more understanding from our brothers in the world. [end recording]

OAS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE INVITED TO VISIT

PA122238 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 7 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez has announced that Guatemala and its president have invited the Inter-American Human Rights Committee to visit Guatemala and witness conditions in the country.

[Begin Castillo recording] The invitation was issued in the last days of January. All members of the committee were invited to visit, not just a few. Their visit will enable them to view the Guatemalan reality. They will be able to analyze not only what occurs, but also the origins of the situation in Guatemala. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE ON SUBVERSIVE ATTACK ON MINISTER

PA121535 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[Press communique]

[Text] The attack carried out against Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz by subversive criminals whose only language is that of terror and death constitutes further irrefutable evidence of their perverse intention to continue creating unrest among a people who want peace.

Disregarding the most elemental humanitarian principles, the terrorists not only carried out an attempt on the lives of the ranking officer and his companions but also on the lives of many people, including women and children, who might have become the victims of their criminal actions.

Fortunately, and despite the considerable material damages caused by the force of the criminal explosion at the site of the incidents and in the nearby areas, the bombs detonated by the subversive criminals did not accomplish the desired objective. Neither did they injure any of the numerous people who were peacefully at home or in the neighboring areas at the time of the attack.

The enemies of Guatemala stop at nothing and no one--thus, their unlimited irresponsibility in perpetrating this type of terrorist activity without foreseeing their serious consequences among the peaceful and defenseless population, who is getting to know them better each day through this type of [words indistinct] activity. They have definitely taken the wrong path and for this reason--fortunately for Guatemala--they will fail.

In condemning this new criminal action by the subversive criminals in the strongest of fashions, the government of the republic (?firmly) exhorts all conscientious Guatemalans to remain united in the face of the communist threat posed by this handful of bearded individuals who, in view of the impossibility of their rising to power through the paths of law and democracy, have chosen the path of terror, kidnaping and crime.

HONDURAS

ARMY FOILS 'INVASION' OF NICARAGUA 9 FEBRUARY

PA121619 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1548 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 12 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Several local radio stations announced today that last Saturday the Honduran Army managed to foil an armed invasion of Nicaragua and had captured 250 men and 20 women at a training camp.

The camp was located near Guanacaste, under the jurisdiction of Concepcion de Maria, in the southern department of Choluteca, near the Nicaraguan border.

Those captured did not offer any resistance to the 11th Infantry Battalion. They said they are former Somozist guardsmen expecting weapons from a friendly country in order to launch an invasion in Nicaragua.

According to unofficial information obtained by Tegucigalpa's Radio America, the army has taken the 270 people captured to a camp in Yusguare, where they are being kept under control and strict vigilance.

NICARAGUA

MARITIME BOUNDARIES TO BE ESTABLISHED WITH NEIGHBORS

PA122230 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1925 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[By Libardo Aguirre Saenz]

[Text] Bogota, 12 Feb (EFE)--Nicaragua announced today a change in its international policy and said it will start a process with its neighboring countries to delimit its maritime territory 200 miles from its shores.

Sergio Ramirez, one of the members of the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government Junta, made the announcement today to the Bogota Radio Station Caracol in a telephone conversation from Managua. He said, "We will begin to establish the boundaries, based on bilateral treaties with the neighboring countries of the Caribbean," of our sovereignty over the 200 miles which Nicaragua wishes to extend in the same manner that other countries of the hemisphere have done.

Ramirez also referred to the problem that his country has raised with Colombia over the sovereignty of the islands of San Andres and Providencia and the cays of Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana and said that "we want to explain the situation in a fraternal way to the Colombian Government." Sergio Ramirez advised that Nicaragua only accepts a serious discussion of the issue "because we are a weak country, with no army, no warships."

Further explaining Nicaragua's claim to Colombia, the government junta member said that the treaty does not exist for Nicaragua, and therefore, he explained, one cannot speak of annulling the treaty.

"We have not given any thought, for example, to seizing the islands, because we do not have troops for such a military operation," Ramirez pointed out. He said that although Nicaragua has not yet appointed a delegate to conduct these fraternal conversations with the Colombian Government, Rodolfo Avanza Salinas, the new ambassador to Colombia, will begin the conversations aimed at achieving a favorable solution to the incident.

"Our relations with Colombia have not suffered any kind of deterioration. We maintain a cordial climate of fraternity and brotherhood with Colombia, the Nicaraguan junta member reiterated.

Meanwhile, Fernando Navas de Brigard, Colombian ambassador to Nicaragua, met in Bogota with President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas to brief them on the actual situation between the two countries.

In Colombia, a plebiscite is underway to determine the support for the national government concerning the Nicaraguan claims of sovereignty over the islands of San Andres and Providencia and the cays, which are Colombian property according to international treaties.

Meanwhile, in San Adres, a pro-Colombian public rally is being organized for this week. In Bucaramanga, the Bolivarian society has invited President Trbay Ayala to attend a rally to protest the attitude of the Central American country.

SOMOZISTS REGROUPING FOR ANTI-SANDINIST INVASION

PA130407 Paris AFP in Spanish 0244 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 12 Feb (AFP)--Spokesmen for the Interior Ministry said here today that the threat of a Somozist invasion of Nicaragua is real and has been confirmed by the recent capture of 270 former members of the National Guard who had regrouped in Honduras.

The sources recalled that 3 weeks ago Interior Minister Comdr Tomas Borge said in a speech that the former Somozist guardsmen will not cease their attempts to return to the country by force of arms and are reorganizing in Miami to that end.

According to a report here today, 250 men and 20 women of the former National Guard had organized in the area around Concepcion, in the Honduran border Department of Choluteca, where they were captured by the Honduran Army's 11th Battalion.

The former guardsmen said they were waiting for weapons--which were to have been brought to them by friends--in order to enter Nicaraguan territory by force.

Ever since the Sandinist victory, the army has placed its best units, including an artillery unit, in the area of the Honduran border to maintain special vigilance because the greatest number of former Nicaraguan National Guardsmen are in refuge in Honduras.

The local press reported recently that a former National Guard sergeant had been captured in the western part of the country and had confirmed that another 500 former Somozist guardsmen were trying to organize in the mountainous region in the westernmost part of Nicaragua to attempt an invasion.

Since the triumph of the Nicaraguan revolution in July of last year, the Sandinist People's Army has greatly improved its military cadres. According to members of its general staff, what was formerly a very disorganized irregular force has become a very competent conventional army. The Sandinist army has displayed no new weapons in any of its military parades, other than weapons captured from the Somozist army, but it is believed to have much greater military power now than at the time of its victory.

Meanwhile, government sources in Tegucigalpa remained absolutely silent today regarding reports of the capture of the former Somozist guardsmen.

Neither the Honduran Foreign Ministry nor any other military source has confirmed or denied the reports of the capture, which were broadcast by local radio stations.

Col Leonidas Torres, chief of Honduran military intelligence, told AFP he had no information about this arrest.

CST DENOUNCES SLANDEROUS, MISINFORMATIVE CAMPAIGN

PA091912 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 3 Feb 80 pp 1, 6 PA

[Passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] The Sandinist Workers Central (CST) hereby addressed the entire Nicaraguan people in response to the insidious campaign of misinformation and slanders that certain newsmen and information media have launched against our secretary general, Companero Ivan Garcia Abarca, in the wake of the march to repudiate the counterrevolution staged on 29 January in Managua.

The speech delivered by Companero Ivan Garcia Abarca, in which, interpreting the feelings of workers, peasants, women, students and people in general, he expressed support for the closing of the poorly-named newspaper EL PUEBLO and asked the government to adopt strong measures against other spokesmen of the counterrevolution, has served as a pretext for certain newsmen and pseudonewsmen to further unleash the above-mentioned campaign.

More specifically, we are referring to Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, Oscar Leonardo Montalvan ("the Man of Mil") and Guillermo Treminio, of LA PRENSA, Radio Mil and Radio Mundial, respectively, who, in attacking Companero Garcia Abarca, attack our people.

Their attacks cannot be interpreted any other way, because in expressing support for the closing of EL PUEBLO and in demanding a firm hand against the counterrevolution, the CST secretary general was simply interpreting the feelings and will of our Sandinist people, as expressed at the great march that ended at the newsman Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal Plaza.

In the name of press freedom, of "their" press freedom--for they hold a very particular view on this concept and they understand it in accordance with their interests--the above-mentinned gentlemen have taken advantage of the situation in order to make confusing, misinformative and essentially counterrevolutionary propaganda that attacks our Sandinist peoples revolution and tries to discredit it.

It is strange how apparently the unlikeliest of elements have come together in this campaign. The editors of EL PUEBLO, who used to define themselves as revolutionaries and Marxist-Leninists," are now being defended by Conservatives, Social Democrats, Christian Socialists and people of all stripes, who have united to achieve a single objective: to attack the revolution.

On this occasion it might be good to discuss the meaning of the term press freedom, as well as its content, for this is the "battle cry" of the above-mentioned gentlemen and other "independent" journalists.

In the first place it should be noted that there are no independent journalists: in one way or another all of them act in accordance with their particular class interests, or more clearly stated, in accordance with their economic, political and social interests.

So there can be no independent journalism. Every journalist is connected to certain interests that, depending on his position, may or may not be in accordance with the interests of the people.

In our revolutionary process, therefore, there are only two alternatives for journalists: either they are revolutionaries or they are counterrevolutionaries.

In the second place--and still on the subject of press freedom--it must be stressed that each social class understands freedom in a different way, because it conceives of it in accordance with its fundamental interests.

To illustrate the above, we must give some examples: In the ancient world the slaveowner understood freedom as the power to oppress the slave while the latter, on the contrary, understood freedom as his liberation, that is, the breaking of the chains tying him to his oppressor.

In the Middle Ages the feudal lord understood freedom as the power to exploit his vassals at will. They in turn took freedom to mean their liberation from that situation.

Under capitalism the bourgeoisie has understood freedom as the right to exploit the worker. The worker in turn understands freedom as the right to free himself from the yoke of oppression and exploitation.

The Sandinist peoples revolution is being waged in our country. As a result of this a number of situations and concepts must be transformed and this means we workers must adopt an eminently classist position in connection with this problem. In Nicaragua press freedom must be understood as the workers' and peasants' fight to inform and be informed in accordance with their immediate or long range CLASS INTERESTS.

In Nicaragua press freedom must be understood as the Sandinist people s right to decide who should and who should not inform them, in accordance with their class interests.

Thus one might ask: Were not the people themselves the ones who supported the closing of EL PUEBLO by staging a march to repudiate the counterrevolution on Tuesday, 29 January? Were not the people--workers, peasants, professionals and students--the ones who shouted at the newsman's plaza that Radio Mil and Radio Mundial should be closed because they are organs of the counterrevolution? Were not the people the ones who firmly demanded that the machinery of EL PUEBLO be used for the national literacy campaign?

Chamorro Barrios, Montalvan and Treminio are obviously not interested in answering these questions honestly and instead have dedicated themselves to attacking Companero Garcia Abarca, by calling him an "instigator" and a "unionist of new coinage."

Montalvan has even hysterically asked: What has Ivan Garcia done for the revolution? What are his qualifications to be a leader?

Undoubtedly these gentlemen cannot be familiar with the CST secretary general's activities, because they never picked up a rifle or shared with him the dangers and the discomforts of normal life or his bravery and courage.

In any case we will answer those gentlemen by telling them that Companero Garcia Abarca joined the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) in April 1970 and carried out several tasks assigned him during the revolutionary struggle. In 1976 he became active in union and popular activities in the Union of Carpenters, Masons, Joiners and Related Workers in Leon and in the Union of Workers and Employees of the San Vincente Hospital in Leon. (Therefore, he is not a "unionist of new coinage," as Chamorro Barrios charges. The Leon workers can provide further information if you are still not satisfied).

In 1977 Companero Garcia Abarca was promoted to the rank of general staff member of the FSLN's Rigoberto Lopez Perez Western Front.

In September 1978 he was second in command of the guerrilla contingent that attacked Leon's 21st [not further identified], alongside Ernesto Castillo Salaverry.

In November 1978 he was arrested in Leon after carrying out various war activities. He later arrived in Managua and joined the political commission of one of the FSLN factions.

Along with guerrilla Comdr Monica Baltodano, Companero Garcia Abarca directed the seizure of Jinotepe and Granada during the final insurrection.

These are only a few facts about the CST secretary general's activities--to list his activities in full would take too long. Anyway we do not believe Companero Garcia Abarca's slanderers ever carried out even ONE of these tasks.

In conclusion we would like to ask Chamorro Barrios, Montalvan and Treminio: What have you been? What have you done for the revolution?

And we ourselves will answer: Chamorro Barrios has always led a comfortable existence, far removed from the workers' sacrifices, from difficulties and scarcity.

As far as we know, Mr Montalvan has never done anything for the revolution either. In his days as a colorless newsman under Somozism, he always tried to be on good terms with everybody. When he interviewed political prisoners--for he had access to the news conferences held in the Security Office--the questions he asked made him sound more like a questioning henchman than a newsman.

As regards Mr Treminio, he must be reminded of his recent ties--while posing as an "opposition" newsman--with Mr Juan Alberto Henriquez, one of the leaders of the Maoist and counterrevolutionary Workers Front. Mr Guillermo Treminio must also be reminded that he was once at the service of Somozism, working in the Radiodifusora Nacional and that he stood out as one of the announcers who most "enthusiastically" read the proclamations and attacks against the Nicaraguan people's struggle led by the FSLN.

In spite of all this they have been allowed to work; they have been allowed to criticize, attack, misinform, disorient and distort the facts, in their efforts to discredit our Sandinist peoples revolution and, in fact, wage counterrevolution.

Nevertheless everything has a limit. We sincerely ask these gentlemen to reflect and modify their stand by not confusing freedom with unrestrained freedom [libertinaje], by not confusing our revolution's generosity with naivete. We sincerely invite you to change your stand, which plays along with the counterrevolution. Finally we invite you to join constructively in the tasks of national reconstruction and consolidation of the Sandinist peoples revolution. Otherwise, history will know how to judge you.

2 February 1980, [signed] CST Organization Council

JOURNALISTS CRITICIZE 'PSEUDOJOURNALISTIC GROUPS'

PA082256 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 1 Feb 80 p 3 PA

[Text] The Union of Journalists of Nicaragua [UPN] and the Managua Radio Newsmens Union [SRPM], organizations which represent the revolutionary journalism of our country, issued a statement of support for the government junta and the Sandinist National Liberation Front in reply to the tendentious campaign of very small pseudojournalistic groups which want to question the work of the Sandinist organizations.

The UPN and SRPM statement is emphatic. It makes clear the position of Nicaraguan journalism, which is opposed to any maneuver that has a tendency to delay the revolutionary process and discredit our revolution by alleging supposed violations of the freedom to express opinion.

The document states:

The UPN and the SRPM have been observing with increasing concern how the enemies of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process have expanded their unpatriotic work in the communications media which they own, control or exercise influence over. Sometimes they use libel. Other times they manipulate half-truths. At other times they use subtleties and occasionally they use former Somozist officials and even henchmen who are now dedicated to the task of "criticizing" the government, orchestrating a systematic campaign to create confusion among the Nicaraguan people to take advantage of the chaos which they dream of establishing. We have seen with amazement how owners of radio broadcasting stations which are openly reactionary encourage irresponsible newscasts supporting the leftist idiocy which, among other things, criticizes the revolution for not having beheaded those "industrialists of the electronic media."

Other media, under the obsolete belief that being a journalist means taking a microphone anywhere, even into contaminated puddles, have been converting their broadcasts into a spoken parade for all those who believe that the blood of our martyrs was spent only to do away with Somoza and that their right to continue exploiting and using privileges should be respected due to some sort of birthright, economic capacity or under the misused slogan of "we all participated in the war."

Some have gone to the extreme of appointing as journalists all those who, never having written anything against Somoza, are not profusely criticizing the Nicaraguan revolutionary process and are involved in a ridiculous campaign of mutual praise.

These same individuals are amazed when they are publicly called to account for their actions and make demands regarding their physical integrity, which no one has threatened, in spite of the fact that they have not had the slightest misgivings about calling or permitting others to call the leaders of the revolution Somozists. This constitutes the greatest ridicule to every honest Nicaraguan citizen, especially since it concerns persons who gave up their families and personal welfare to fight Somozism with gun in hand. Along the same line they go so far as to offend our people with [words indistinct] respect for their leaders and dedication to the construction of a new fatherland in the name of their heroes and martyrs.

The hate of this small group against everything which means revolution has led them to become "internationalists" who suffer from political myopia and, hence, never see the crimes which are committed against Puerto Rico, or the aid which reaches the bloodthirsty Duvalier, or the protection and shameless praise used for the genocidal former leader of Iran, or the support for the remaining dictatorships in Latin America, or the racist expansionism of the Zionists who armed Somoza to murder our people, or the criminal aggressors of Beijing against Vietnam and collaborators of Pinochet, or the colonialist powers of Africa and provocateurs who are in collusion with the CIA in Pakistan.

They are internationalists only when then want to locate the "sister nation of Afghanistan" on the map and want to demand congruence from the revolutionary government which, precisely because it does not suffer from any political myopia, did not want to aline itself on the side of those who have inflicted so much harm on humanity. It is a question of principle: Who is going to believe in the sincerity of these new anti-interventionists' position on Afghanistan?

They have also disguised themselves with communications media and political propaganda to defend the counterrevolutionary actions of those who without popular support, without personal authenticity and without any sincere desire to support the workers in power want to destroy our process and revive the drama of the Chileans in Nicaragua.

The UPN and the SRPM, once and for all, declare that the freedom of expression does not mean people have the right to broadcast whatever they want to; that ideological pluralism is not distorting Voltaire to defend what any pornographic mind wishes to disseminate through a communications media; that the right to inform others or oneself is not the legacy or birthright of anyone.

In this respect, we recommend to the corresponding government organizations that the Nicaraguan communications media shall not, according to the law, become the ownership or spokesman of persons or groups who conspire against the people.

We also urge the mass organizations to see that the communications media disseminate or publish their accomplishments and problems. This is a right which the revolution created and the creative possibility of the revolution to defend that right is inexaustible.

Managua, National District, 30 January 1978. [year as published]
[Signed] Board of Directors of the UPN, Executive Committee of the UPN, Board of Directors of the SRPM.

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER CONFIRMED IN GUANTANAMO PROVINCE

FL111146 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The Agriculture Ministry has released a note in Havana concerning positive cases of African swine fever detected in Guantanamo Province. Early this year, the note explains, some hogs were reported dead in a suburban area of Baracoa, and a group of specialists immediately went to the area to study the situation. Definitive diagnostic tests conducted in late January confirmed the presence of African swine fever in Cuba, and a national command post was established to direct measures for the control and eradication of the fever. As of last Friday, outbreaks of the disease were confirmed in 24 areas of seven muncipalities in Guantanamo Province. Following confirmation of the outbreaks in almost all municipalities and the danger of spread of the disease, the note continues, it was decided to sacrifice all the hogs in the province. This total elimination of the hogs should end no later than 13 February.

The note goes on to say that action is being taken in Santiago de Cuba to eliminate all hogs in a 5 km strip of land of bordering on Guantanamo. In Holguin, the other province bordering on Guantanamo, health posts were set up on roads to Guantanamo, and all hogs in a 5 km strip of land are being sacrificed. Strict control is also being exercised on all Guantanamo lines of communications with bordering provinces and sea and air transport services leaving Guantanamo.

In general, special instructions for Santiago de Cuba, Granma, Holguin and Las Tunas Provinces were designed, above all, to raise the state of alert regarding African swine fever. At the same time, a state of health alert was declared against the swine fever in the other provinces and Isle of Youth special muncipality.

Referring to the possible cause of these outbreaks, the Agriculture Ministry note says that it has been the growing arrival of Haitian immigrants en route to other countries, fleeing from the miserable conditions of life in their country. In most cases, these immigrants arrive in Cuba in vessels lacking the minimum requirements for navigation and without food, counting on the Cuban Government for aid and the repair of their dilapidated vessels.

This immigration has increased considerably in recent years and the unexpected arrival of these vessels on any point of the eastern coast has prevented strict adherence to international health control measures. From 1977 to early January 1980, there have been a total of 119 arrivals with a total of 4,146 immigrants. These illegal arrivals, the Agriculture Ministry note says, represent a potential threat because of the introduction of contagious diseases that affect man or livestock, and strict international health control measures are being taken.

African swine fever was previously detected in our country in the summer of 1971. At that time, the note concludes, the effective action of organizations and institutions involved in the control program, supported by the political and mass organizations and with the understanding and willingness of the people in general to apply the measures outlined, helped to eradicate the disease quickly. This support is again required, and the officials charged with the task of eradicating the disease must act with the greatest exigency to keep losses at a minimum.

HAVANA RADIO ADDS ENGLISH-LANGUAGE PROGRAMS

[Broadcast Note FCS/WA] Havana's "La Voz de Cuba" (the Voice of Cuba) Radio has been observed since 5 February broadcasting English-language programs daily from 0500 to 1100 GMT.

These programs, transmitted on a single mediumwave frequency (600 khz), are announced for listeners in North America and the Caribbean. Indications are that the broadcasts began in late January.

The new English-language programming consists of news, commentaries, music and special features dealing with Cuba and Latin America. For example, some features monitored to date have included "Spotlight on Latin America," "Voices of the Revolution," "Socialism, the New World" and "Images of Cuba".

In addition to this new English-language service, the "Voice of Cuba" continues to broadcast 5 hours of Spanish-language programming nightly (0500-1000 GMT) to the Caribbean Basin. This service utilizes several high-powered mediumwave transmitters situated throughout Cuba. Havana's international service radio, "Radio Havana," also continues to broadcast approximately 10 hours of English-language programming daily to the Americas on shortwave.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ENACTS ARBITRATION DECREE

FL112301 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 11 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers has enacted Decree-Law No 60 which outlines the regulations governing the structure, organization, responsibilities and special functions of the organs of the system of state arbitration. This system was established to provide information and facilitate decisions in conflicts of an economic nature resulting from monetary aspects of contracts between state entities, state enterprises and budgeted units as well as between agricultural cooperatives and small farmers.

The regulations grant the national system of state arbitration, through the managing council, the right to exercise mandatory authority in matters of arbitration, to dictate standards which must be observed by all organs of the system and to give orders to a compulsory nature in the interpretation and implementation of economic legislation.

MINSAP ADVISORY COUNCIL ESTABLISHED

FL120142 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Feb 80 FL

[Text] With the participation of 21 outstanding specialists in various branches of medicine, the Public Health Ministry's [MINSAP] scientific and technical advisory council was established today. The council is headed by Prof Zoilo Marinello, member of the PCC Central Committee, with Dr Eugenio (Selmat) as vice president and Dr Francisco Rojas as secretary.

Referring to the high responsibility assigned to him, Dr Marinello stated: [Begin recording] We wish to state that the comrades in the government leadership and our public health minister can be sure that the members of the Public Health Ministry's scientific and technical advisory council will make the best effort within their abilities to be useful to the ministry, to Cuban public health and to our revolution. [end recording]

The ceremony held to establish the advisory council was chaired by Doctors Sergio del Valle and Jose Ramon Machado, both members of the PCC Politburo, and Jorge Lezcano, minister without portfolio and member of the PCC Central Committee. Referring to the importance of the advisory council, Public Health Minister Sergio del Valle said the council will be a collective organization for the benefit of our health, and will be of great assistance to him and the ministry. He added that there cannot be anything important for the MINSAP in which the scientific council does not participate.

CARICOM FOREIGN MINISTERS TO ESTABLISH ENERGY GROUP

FL122131 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 12 Feb 80 FL

[Text] CARICOM countries now feeling the effects of steeply rising oil prices have agreed to establish an energy unit at the Georgetown-based CARICOM Secretariat. The move to set up the unit came out of last week's CARICOM foreign ministers meeting held in St Lucia. Secretary General Douglas Kurleigh King announced that there would be a regional ministerial energy conference later this year when proposals will be examined and a common approach will be worked out to help the struggling countries of the region to cope with the energy crisis. Except for Trinidad and Tobago all CARICOM member states are oil importers.

BARBADOS

CENTRAL BANK REPORT SHOWS INCREASE IN NATIONAL DEBT

FL112054 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 11 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The Barbados Central Bank today released its latest statistical digest showing that at November last year the national debt had hit a new high of 210 million U.S. dollars. This figure shows an increase of approximately 21 million dollars over the corresponding period in 1978. A record 78 million dollars in cash was in circulation in the country in that month compared with the 69 million in the previous November.

The report shows total commercial bank deposits of 310 million dollars, a jump of over 50 million dollars in November 1978. Barbados' total international reserve at November 1979 was 71 million dollars, an increase of 12 million over the corresponding period in 1978.

JAMAICA

BRITISH CREDIT SETBACK HITS PRODUCTION, EXPORTS

FL061525 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 2 Feb 80 pp 1, 14 FL

[Text] Jamaica's export trade and production drive have suffered a serious setback with the virtual cutting off of credit from Britain for the purchase of raw materials and spare parts for use by the local manufacturing industry.

Under the terms of two lines of credit which were being operated through the Bank of Jamaica, local manufacturers had been able to purchase these requirements and thus maintain their production schedules.

But since the beginning of this year, this facility has virtually been cut off, because of action which has been taken by a department of the British Government.

As the position has been explained by informed sources, the position is that two leading British confirming houses--Gillespie Brothers and Thomas Bell--had extended lines of credit to this country, to the extent of some $80-million (U.S.) annually.

This credit was divided between 'public' credit done through the Bank of Jamaica, and 'private' credit operated by local manufacturers in direct contact with the two trading houses themselves.

These lines of credit have permitted Jamaica to buy goods from Britain and from other countries, under insurance cover provided by the Export Credit Guarantee Department, an official agency of the United Kingdom.

As of the end of last month, however, this insurance cover had been withdrawn by the British department with respect to purchases made outside Britain.

"They have put Jamaica off limits for medium-term transactions--that is, anything from three to five years--for external trade," a Bank of Jamaica source told the GLEANER.

"The effect of this is that we can no longer use these two lines of credit to purchase the non-British raw materials that we need."

Very Serious

As explained by this source, a Jamaican manufacturing plant is so tooled that about 80 per cent of the raw materials and other accessories which it uses come from sources other than the United Kingdom.

On the contrary, as much as 70 per cent has to be bought in the United States.

So that the cutting off of this external trade insurance coverage by the British Government agency is something "very serious", as it can cause a definite setback to the island's export and production drive.

According to the Bank of Jamaica source, the Gillespie and Bell lines of credit were very valuable. They were worth together some $80-million (U.S.) being about $40-million each, this being divided equally between what could be drawn by the Bank of Jamaica and what could be drawn by the private sector.

Asked what had gone wrong, to cause the British department to withdraw the insurance cover, the Bank of Jamaica source said this was not known.

Both Gillespie and Thomas Bell have protested the agency's action to the British Government, and the Bank of Jamaica has made formal representation, through the Government of Jamaica, to the British Government on the withdrawal of the facility.

Asked whether there had been any delinquency in payments that might have led to the British agency's decision, the Bank of Jamaica source said this was not the position, in their case.

Arrears

"We have been impeccable in our performance. The Bank of Jamaica does not owe any money in respect of any transactions under these two lines of credit. We don't know what has led to the present decision".

But a private-sector source said that the reason for the British decision was arrears of payments due under the two lines of credit.

According to this source, the trading houses give 180-day credit, but they have not been getting paid promptly. Payments have either been far behind or have not been substantial enough.

So they have refused to confirm any further orders for supply of goods for Jamaica, since the end of December.

Agreeing that this turn of events have followed the withdrawal of insurance cover by the Export Credit Guarantee Department of the British Government for purchases of non-British goods, the private-sector source added:

"This means a terrific loss to us.

"It is similar to what has happened to us with respect to the Ex-Im Bank of the United States. It means that we can virtually get no goods on credit from these two important supplier countries."

MINISTER PATTERSON LEAVES FOR TALKS IN U.S.

FL121249 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 12 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs P.J. Patterson leaves the island for Washington today for discussions with the U.S. Government officials. During his visit Mr Patterson will be meeting with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and other officials to discuss matters of a bilateral nature as well as various international issues. The minister returns to Jamaica at the end of the week.

PNP OFFICIAL IN IRAQ TO SEEK ASSISTANCE

FL121306 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 12 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The General Secretary of the People's National Party Dr D K Duncan is now in Iraq to seek the assistance of that country in closing the foreign exchange gap in the 1980-81 budget. Dr Duncan and his official party will also seek to establish other forms of cooperation between the Socialist Ba'th Party and the People's National Party. Both organizations are members of the Socialist International. Dr Duncan's visit to Iraq follows closely on that of National Security Minister Dudley Thompson and the Minister of State for Finance Richard Fletcher four-nation Middle East tour last month.

CENTRAL BANK OPERATIONS HALTED BY EMPLOYEE STRIKE

FL1212748 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 12 Feb 80 FL

[Excerpts] All operations at the Bank of Jamaica have been brought to a halt by a strike by the bank's over 600 employees. The workers have been staging a demonstration outside the central bank since morning in protest over the BOJ's failure to provide them with uniforms or other proper compensation. The action has affected the bank's operations as customers are not being allowed inside. At the same time, commercial banks are also being affected as some transactions involving foreign exchange have to be carried out in cooperation with the Bank of Jamaica.

Today's strike by the Bank of Jamaica's employees is the culmination of a series of 2-hour demonstrations being staged since last week to back their demands over the uniforms. A spokesman for the BITU (Bustamante Industrial Trades Union], which represents the workers, said the union is asking 200 dollars in lieu uniforms while the bank is offering 185 dollars. He said he expected that a meeting would be held today with the BOJ's management to discuss the issue which has also been referred to the Ministry of Labor.

BRIEFS

SOVIET TRADE UNIONISTS--Government security organs are preventing the visit of Soviet trade unionists, according to Hector Hilario Enriquez, secretary general of the Labor Unity Trade Union Movement [Movimiento Sindical de la Unidad Obrera] which invited them. Hilario Enriquez said yesterday that Investigation Department Director Col Oscar Padilla is the person opposing the Foreign Ministry's issuance of visas for the Soviets who were to have spent 8 days in our country. Hilario Enriquez said that the sinister hand of the CIA is behind it all. [Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Feb 80 FL]

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 032 14 February 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Military Debates OAS Pullout Over Rights Report B 1
Human Rights Group Issues Communique on Raid B 2
General Bussi Denies Political Ambitions [LA PRENSA 10 Feb] B 2
Arms Sales Abroad Will Be Continued B 2

BOLIVIA

Mines Minister To Propose Higher Tin Price C 1
Relations To Be Established With Algeria C 2
[EL DIARIO 10 Feb]
Border Residents Threaten to Secede, Join Brazil C 2
Call General Strike C 2

BRAZIL

Mexico's Lopez Portillo Schedules Visit in July D 1
Oil Byproduct Export Profits To Be Shared With Iran D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 12 Feb]
Figueiredo May Sign Nuclear Pact During Chile Visit D 1
Punishment for PLO Representative Still Undecided D 1
Agriculture Minister Terms USSR 'Just Another Buyer' D 2
O ESTADO Notes Effect of U.S. Grain Boycott on Prices [12 Feb] D 2
Record Crop of Rice, Corn, Soybeans Expected D 3
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 12 Feb]
Soybean Exports Projected D 3
Negotiations Underway for Trading Post in PRC D 4
[O GLOBO 13 Feb]
XINHUA News Agency Office To Reopen 'Shortly' D 4
Budget To Curtail Timetable of Nuclear Program D 4
Briefs: Second Half Inflation; Gasoline Consumption Drops D 4

CHILE

Interior Minister Warns Extremists Still Active E 1
Brazilian Navy Minister Ends Official Visit E 1

COLOMBIA

Nicaragua 'Important' in Cuban Expansion Plans F 1
Firmness With Nicaragua Urged F 1
Envoy Charges Nicaraguan Violations F 1
Troops Search for Richard Starr's Kidnapers F 2

ECUADOR

Government Reports on First 6 Months of Term G 1
Hurtado Comments on National Development Plan G 1
Minister Orders Protection for Cabinet Members G 2
Bucaram Opens Door for Understanding With Conservatives G 2

PARAGUAY

Febrerista Party Denies Charges of Communist Infiltration H 1
[ULTIMA HORA 9 Feb]
Briefs: Italian Technical Mission; Ambassador to Chile Departs; Navy Minister H 1

PANAMA

Torrijos Talks With Pena Gomez on Planned Visit, Carter N 1
Further on Issues Discussed N 1
Royo Comments on Canal Issue, Nicaragua, El Salvador N 2
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 12 Feb]
Royo Reassures Colombia on Canal Transit Rights N 2
Royo To Leave on 'Important Mission' 14 February N 4
Conference of Solidarity With El Salvador Opens N 4
Conference Ends, Arrests Made N 5

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Former Minister Accused of Receiving Pentagon Funds P 1
Coffee Producers Call for Protest to U.S. P 1
Commission Defines Policy on Cuban Refugees P 2
Carazo Asks People Not to Be Tools of Outsiders P 2

EL SALVADOR

Another Hostage Released From Spanish Embassy P 4
Spanish Ambassador Leaves Hospital After Observation P 4
LP-28 Seizes Panamanian Embassy, Envoy 13 February P 4
List of Demands P 5
Panamanian Ambassador Declines Comment P 6
Armed Forces Report on Overnight Disturbances P 7
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 13 Feb]
Eyewitnesses, Report on Submarine Incident Off Coast P 8
Students Charge U.S. Interference in Domestic Affairs P 9
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 13 Feb]
Junta Member Blames Left, Right for Violence P 10
Junta Disavows Coerced Accords With Leftists P 11
Foreign Minister in Peru; Comments on Violence P 11
PDC Protests Against Security Corps Action P 11
Junta Studying Measures to End Abuse of Freedoms P 12
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 9 Feb]
Majono Ramos Reads Decree on Validity of 1962 Constitution P 12

GUATEMALA

Editorial Links Embassy Incident With Communist Plot P 15
[DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA 1 Feb]
Vice President on Resignation, Expulsion of Clergy P 17

CUBA

Soviet Trade Relations, Assistance Underscored Q 1
Over 100,000 Tons of Citrus Fruits Sold to Soviets Q 1
Increased U.S. Military Exercises 'Cause for Alarm' Q 1
Castro Sends Nonalined Countries' Donation to Dominica Q 2
50th Anniversary of Vietnamese Communist Party Marked Q 2
Miret, Montane Meet With PLO Leader Habash Q 3
International Sugar Technicians To Meet Here in 1983 Q 3
Hungarian Delegation Visits Citrus Fruit Enterprise Q 3
Eastern Army Meets To Assess Training Methods Q 3
Health Meeting Explores Deficiencies in System Q 4
UJC Plenum Studies 1979-80 Work Guidelines Q 4
Briefs: Soviet Agriculture Academy Q 4

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Trade Mission Leaves for 1-Week Visit to Cuba S 1

JAMAICA

Demonstrators Call on Manley To Resign S 1
Teachers, PNPYO Support Government on IMF Issue S 1
Government To Close Four Overseas Missions S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 9 Feb]
Conference on Public Sector Planning Opens S 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

GUYANA

Trade Union Congress To Given Deadline to Join WFTU V 1

MEXICO

Rubber Workers Strike Affects 41 Companies V 1

VENEZUELA

Cache of Weapons Found in PRC Vessel V 1

MILITARY DEBATES OAS PULLOUT OVER RIGHTS REPORT

PY140204 Paris AFP in Spanish 1912 GMT 13 Feb 80 PY

[By Yvan Chemla]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Feb (AFP)--It was reported here today that the possibility of an Argentine withdrawal from the OAS is being seriously debated in military circles, which are indignant over the "aggressive, superficial and malicious nature" of the IHRC [Inter-American Human Rights Commission] report on the human rights situation in this country.

Reliable sources indicate that this intention of the military is currently meeting categorical opposition from diplomats, who point out the negative effects of a decision of this type, considering that only recently the OAS renewed its confidence in its Argentine secretary general, Alejandro Orfila.

Besides the political risks of withdrawing from the OAS, diplomatic observers believe that a decision of this kind could give the impression of incoherence and could damage the Argentine image abroad. The diplomats particularly recall that it was the Argentine Government that took the initiative in inviting the IHRC to visit the country last September. This decision met strong criticism from military circles considered "hard," as well as from a large part of the upper middle class, which supports the regime. FUENTE RESERVADA, a Peronist weekly distributed by mail, stated in its last issue that Gen Roberto Viola, former commander of the army and a strong candidate to succeed Gen Jorge Videla, alerted the government to the "unpredictable risks" of this invitation to the INRC. A confidential source stated that Viola said that "the price will be high, as can be proven beyond any doubt by reading the report published by the commission."

This is in reality what the Buenos Aires regime is confronting, even though the government was able to maintain prudent optimism on the commission's conclusions during the weeks following the IHRC visit. After a few days of silence, Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor stated his disappointment with the report, which he believes "is not as just, fair and objective as could be expected." In private, the military is using less diplomatic terms to denounce the malicious nature of the commission, which they believe is "manipulated by activists," and the fact that it mentions "with superficiality facts and figures on missing persons and exiles that are easy to refute."

If political commentators are to be believed, what is particularly bothering the military and could create a violent reaction against the OAS is the publication of names linked to acts of repression.

It was also recalled that Argentina provides $6 million a year to the OAS budget.

For now, this military threat can only be a tactic, because the IHRC is awaiting the Argentine Government's answer before giving the finishing touches to the final report in March. The Argentine Government's answer, which the military junta is now preparing, will undoubtedly be very harsh.

It is, however, difficult to know if the arguments of the military government will carry sufficient weight to suggest a considerable change of the initial report, or if the threats to the OAS will have any political effect. Otherwise, Argentine diplomacy will have to fight a hard battle to prevent the 400-page report from being published.

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON RAID

PY130008 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2254 GMT 12 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Feb (NA)--The Human Rights Permanent Assembly (APDH) released a communique here today on the raid carried out on its branch in Mendoza, giving a different vesion than the official report.

The branch was raided on 30 January, and 9 days later the III Corps reported that a suitcase was found containing 17 pounds of trotyl (a high-powered explosive) and a large quantity of literature, most of it of Marxist tendency. During the operation, Albino Perez and Martha Aguero, leaders of the APDH and the commission of relatives of missing persons and political prisoners, were arrested.

The APDH communique questions the official report on the raid, stating that "if the III Corps carries out a thorough investigation the way it should, it will quickly reach the conclusion that this is a regrettable maneuver aimed at hindering the action of the two organizations." It adds: "The III Corps must keep in mind that these organizations reported to provincial and armed forces officials that an explosive device and threatening statements had been placed at the door of their headquarters."

The communique was signed by Father Enzo Giustozzi, Eduardo Pimentel, Emilio Mignone, Jaime Schirgeld and Augusto Conte MacDonell, members of the APDH executive board.

GENERAL BUSSI DENIES POLITICAL AMBITIONS

PY120051 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Feb 80 p 7 PY

[Excerpt] Tucuman--The commander of III Corps, Gen Antonio Domingo Bussi, denied yesterday that he plans to get involved in politics after his retirement from active military service.

"Taking part in politics is not on my mind. I do not think of it. Besides, I have no time for it," responded Bussi to a question about his plans, during a meeting with reporters at Benjamin Matienzo Airport.

The III Corps commander accompanied the army commander during a ceremony on the anniversary of the Independencia operation, honoring military personnel killed here in the fight against subversion.

ARMS SALES ABROAD WILL BE CONTINUED

PY131642 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1345 GMT 13 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpts] Cordoba, 12 Feb (NA)--Gen Oscar Batolome Gallino, director general of military industries, confirmed that production to furnish war materiel to the armed forces will continue this year, "especially to satisfy the needs of the army."

Gen Gallino also announced that the military industries will continue selling arms abroad, but he refrained from disclosing the names of the purchasing countries. Gen Gallino made these announcements in a meeting with the press at the conclusion of the ceremony marking the 44th anniversary of the establishment of the military industries.

Asked by newsmen about arms sales abroad, Gen Gallino stated: "That is information that must be handled with care," but he pointed out that "the national policy regarding this matter is to export in accordance with international quality standards."

MINES MINISTER TO PROPOSE HIGHER TIN PRICE

BK131445 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1005 GMT 13 Feb 80 BK

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 13 Feb (BERNAMA)--Bolivia will go into discussions at the tin producers ministerial meeting in Chiang Mai, Thailand, aware that it has to stand firm in opposition to the proposed release of 35,000 tons of the metal from the United States' stockpile.

The Bolivian delegation, led by its Minister of Mines Dr. Oscar Bonifaz, not only intends to put up a determined fight but also to propose a radical upward review of the present pricing system. The Bolivian charge d'affaires here, Franz Barrero, told BERNAMA that the Bolivian economy will depend to a great extent on what is decided upon at the Chiang Mai meeting and at the meeting of the International Tin Council (ITC) in London scheduled for Feb 25.

The ITC meeting, which ended in London on Jan 18, failed to reach a decision on a higher price range while consumers were equally determined that the U.S. proceed with its stockpile disposal plans. Mr Barrero pointed out that the U.S. move to release the 35,000 tons from its "non-commercial" stock at this time would disrupt the world market situation and immediately bring about a plunge in prices.

Bolivia has said repeatedly that it will have to bear the brunt of any price decline due to its higher cost of production. In quoting figures, the cost of producing one picul of tin in Bolivia is M$1,859 (about U.S.$808) compared to about M$1,700 (U.S. $772) in Malaysia, M$1,750 (U.S. $795) in Indonesia and M$1,650 (U.S. $750) in Thailand. The higher costs in Bolivia is due, Mr Barrero said, to the mode of ore extraction where tin is lode-mined in the mountains far from towns.

In addition to the heavy cost of machines for that type of mining, the government also has to provide for living, schooling and medical facilities for the miners.

On the effect of the proposed U.S. disposals, he said that the forces of demand and supply would inevitably bring prices much lower and subsequently create havoc with the delicate balance in the market. Mr Barrero said that the intended release by the U.S. was in direct contravention of Article 43 (Para D) of the fifth international tin agreement concluded in June 1975 which expires in June 1981.

The article states that "disposals from non-commercial stockpiles shall be made with due regard to the protection of tin producers, processors and consumers against avoidable disruption of their usual markets and against adverse consequences of such disposals on the investment of capital in exploration and development of new supplies and the health and growth of tin mining in the producing countries." "Though the U.S. plans to stagger the disposals," Mr Barrero added, "it would still pose a tremendous obstacle to the sensitive international tin market." He said that the article also provided that "disposals shall be in such amounts and over such periods of time as will not interfere unduly with production and employment in the tin industry in the producing countries and as will avoid creating hardships to the economies of the participating producing countries."

Bolivia will propose a new pricing system to reflect a more "realistic level" which Mr Barrero said was also mentioned by the Malaysian Minister of Primary Industries Paul Leong in London. Bolivia will seek a floor price of M$2,200 ($1,100) and a ceiling of M$2,600 ($1,200).

This represents an increase of M$700 ($350) from the existing ITC floor price of M$1,500 ($680) and M$650 (about $300) from the ceiling of M$1,950 ($880).

On ongoing negotiations with the U.S. on the GSA release, Mr Barrero said producing countries should close [word indistinct] forward a strong unified position which could result in a postponement of the U.S. action.

He said that the Bolivian minister of mines had announced recently that Bolivia would remain a member of the International Tin Council, ending speculation that the world's number two tin producer would opt out of the sixth tin agreement.

RELATIONS TO BE ESTABLISHED WITH ALGERIA

PY132126 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 10 Feb 80 p 4 PY

[Excerpt] Bolivia and Algeria will soon establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. The foreign ministers of the two countries, Julio Garret and Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia, signed a special protocol to this effect on the occasion of the visit made by an Arab official mission to this city.

The historic document was signed on 2 February in the private residence of Victor Handal, the well-known businessman of Arab descent, in the presence of all the members of the Arab mission who visited the country; diplomatic and national officials; three former Bolivian presidents, Victor Paz Estenssoro, Walter Guevara Arze and Hernan Siles Zuazo; and other social and political figures of the country.

According to statements made to the press by the host, Mr Handal, these relations will permit the two countries to strengthen economic, cultural and other relations between our country and the Arab world for mutual benefit "within the concept of mutual respect and generous cooperation."

BORDER RESIDENTS THREATEN TO SECEDE, JOIN BRAZIL

PY120124 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 11 Feb 80 PY

[Text] La Paz--Inhabitants of the city of San Matias, located on the Bolivian border with Brazil, have threatened to burn a military plane and raise the Brazilian flag, thus seceding from Bolivia, if the La Paz government fails to meet their demands for urban development projects. Their threat to join Brazil forced the Bolivian Government to hold emergency consultations and to call for a special session of the army command. Last weekend, San Matias residents occupied the national bank, seized two military planes and held their crews hostage to demand the construction of an airport and a road.

Call General Strike

PY130158 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 12 Feb 80 PY

[Text] La Paz--The 4,000 inhabitants of the city of San Matias, located on the Bolivian border with Brazil, today called a general strike. They still hold four military planes and 10 crewmen [figures as heard] hostage to protest the poverty and neglect in which they live, and they still threaten to secede from Bolivia and join Brazil. La Paz military and civilian officials are concerned over this incident because Bolivia and Brazil waged a war over border demarcation problems late in the last century.

MEXICO'S LOPEZ PORTILLO SCHEDULES VISIT IN JULY

PY140243 Paris AFP in Spanish 2001 GMT 13 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 13 Feb (AFP)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo will arrive in Brasilia on 28 July on a 3-day official visit to Brazil, Mexican Ambassador Cuevas Canciono announced here today. The Mexican president will probably spend the night of 27 July in Manaus, in the Amazon region.

Mexican Defense Minister Gen Felix Galvan Lopez will make an official visit to Brazil from 3-10 March.

OIL BYPRODUCT EXPORT PROFITS TO BE SHARED WITH IRAN

PY131308 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Feb 80 p 1 PY

[Text] Returning from a trip through several petroleum producing countries, Armando Guedes Coelho, PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] commercial department superintendent, revealed yesterday in Rio de Janeiro that Brazil will reimburse to Iran--in dollars--70 percent of the profits earned from the resale of 25,000 of the 60,000 barrels of petroleum which it will receive daily until August. Guedes Coelho feels that Brazil must export the byproducts of those 25,000 barrels and increase the profits which will be shared with Iran. The superintendent also said that Shell and British Petroleum had been forced to sign the same kind of contract as PETROBRAS, a contract they had to accept because they consider Iran an important supplier.

FIGUEIREDO MAY SIGN NUCLEAR PACT DURING CHILE VISIT

PY132337 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 13 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--The following agreements may be signed during President Figueredo's visit to Chile: a Brazilian-Chilean nuclear cooperation agreement and an agreement allowing the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation to prospect for petroleum under risk contracts on the southern Chilean continental shelf. These possibilities were discussed at a preparatory meeting for Figueiredo's visit held by Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro with Chilean Ambassador Fernando Zegers.

PUNISHMENT FOR PLO REPRESENTATIVE STILL UNDECIDED

PY131616 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0156 GMT 12 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 12 Feb (TELAM-DPA)--The Brazilian Foreign Ministry still has not made a decision concerning the eventual punishment [sancion] of Farid Sawan, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] in Brazil, Bernard Pericas, the Foreign Ministry's official spokesman, has affirmed.

Punishment could be imposed as a result of the protest submitted to the Foreign Ministry by Mosche Erell, the Israeli ambassador to Brazil, after Sawan disseminated among students of the University of Brasilia thousands of books entitled: "Menachen Begin, history of a terrorist."

Responsibility for distributing the book, which Erell considers false and offensive, was assumed by the representative of the Arab League with the intention of protecting Sawan. The PLO representative announced that the League will distribute 50,000 copies of the book. He stated that he does not fear punishment by the Brazilian Government because he counts on the support of all the Arab ambassadors, who also consider Begin an international terrorist.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER TERMS USSR 'JUST ANOTHER BUYER'

PY140241 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 13 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpts] Agriculture Minister Amaury Stabile today reported that the marketing of soybeans has started, and that the minimum price has been set at 440 cruzeiros per 60-kg bag. He also announced measures designed to protect farmers.

[Being Stabile recording] A package of coherent measures was adopted to effectively protect producers, consumers and our export needs. The minimum price for soybean marketing in 1980 was set at 440 cruzeiros per 60-kg bag. [end recording]

Asked whether the new quotas will guarantee the export of soybeans to the Soviet Union, he said: [begin recording] The Soviet Union is just another soybean buyer. Quotas are not established on the basis of who the buyer is. It is the soybean exporter himself who negotiates with foreign buyers the sale of his product. The Soviet Union is just another foreign buyer. If the Brazilian exporter finds the Soviet price advantageous, he will sell his product to the Soviet Union. [end recording]

O ESTADO NOTES EFFECT OF U.S. GRAIN BOYCOTT ON PRICES

PY130125 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Feb 80 p 3 PY

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "A Fragile and Baseless Policy"]

[Text] The exultation which some people felt when the Brazilian Government decided to exploit the U.S. embargo on grain exports to the Soviet Union seems to be fading as free market laws come into play--laws the Soviet Union knows very well, as a good adversary of the free market should, and laws which many of us capriciously insist on disregarding. Satisfaction at the situation was not felt only by those in government who tried to keep the Brazilian people from expressing the idea that Brasilia needed to demonstrate its solidarity with the United States on Afghanistan by concrete actions as the only way of showing Moscow that such aggression is repudiated by the international community. Many people in the production sector thought that the Soviets would buy all that they needed from Brazil, and there were others who believed that transactions with the Soviet Union would help rescue our trade balance in an extremely difficult period for the country's economy.

The results of these strange ideas, which make our international policy inconsistent with our internal policy, are slowly making themselves felt. In the broadest sense, Brazil isolated itself not only from its traditional political allies but from the Western community as well in a delicate period in world affairs. In a strictly economic sense, producers and government officials are beginning to realize that the U.S. embargo, by diverting toward the non-Soviet international market a substantial quantity of grain, is driving down prices. This market trend, by the way, was already noticeable in the days following the announcement of the measures taken by the Carter Government. The declining price of soybeans in the Chicago grain market indicated that the market would react downwards to the large offer of products which were not available before. Only those who believe that whim is a primary factor in making policies refused to pay attention to reality--with the result that Brazilian producers are already questioning if we will be in a position to obtain economic compensation for the disadvantages of the policy of Brazil pronouncing itself a member of the Third World in order to isolate itself from the Western world.

For a country like Brazil, which depends on the outside world to carry on its development at the rate demanded by the number of persons entering the job market, it will always be risky to gamble on probabilities and prospects, especially since Brazil does not control the international market and is in no position to dictate the behavior of eventual buyers. This gamble is all the more delicate because for many years we can only hope to be an emerging power, not a power recognized as a reality in international forums--in the first place because, despite the importance we have because of our territorial size, geographical position and population strength, we still are not part of the diplomatic circle where peace or war is decided, and even if we were we are not in a position to participate in the solution of conflicts, due to the peaceful nature of our people and our total dependence on the outside market to insure our oil supply and to purchase the goods needed for proceeding with our development process.

The decline in soybean prices which has occurred already and which might be even more pronounced once the official forecast for the 1980 U.S. harvest is in erases, from the exclusively economic standpoint, any advantage which the Brazilian Government may have hoped to obtain--politically or economically--from its position of "independence" toward the United States. In other words, gambling on factors over which we have no control, we damaged our international image without any substantial benefit. Although indefensible from the moral standpoint, pragmatism at least tries to justify itself on the basis of economic advantages. When the Brazilian government decision comes up to expectations, neither morally nor economically, what can we say about the makers of such a fragile and baseless foreign policy? [sentence as published]

RECORD CROP OF RICE, CORN, SOYBEANS EXPECTED

PY131208 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Feb 80 p 1 PY

[Text] Francisco Villela, president of the production financing commission, has announced that a record-setting crop of rice, corn and soybeans has been practically confirmed and added that the government is prepared to finance a large quantity of these products; "We expect that there will be a reduction of current market prices for these products as a natural result of increased supply," he said. He also admitted that the government will be forced to purchase some of the products because "market prices will be unable to surpass the minimum." Villela believes that should the weather remain favorable for the next 20 days, some crop records will be broken, especially for soybeans and corn.

Soybean Exports Projected

PY140242 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 13 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Benedito Moreira, director of the Foreign Trade Department, has predicted that if the crop is good this year Brazil will have 2 million tons of soybeans for export. He declined to state, however, whether part of this surplus will be exported to the Soviet Union. He conceded that the Soviets need a large quantity of corn in view of their crop failure, but he denied having met with Soviet representatives interested in purchasing cereal grains from Brazil. He noted that if the Soviets are interested in buying grains they should contact the private sector, not government officials.

NEGOTIATIONS UNDERWAY FOR TRADING POST IN PRC

PY140226 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Feb 80 p 17 PY

[Excerpt] The government is determined to stimulate trade with the PRC and the Asian continent. Finance Minister Ernane Galveas has already authorized the Brazilian Warehouse and Trade Company [COBEC] to negotiate with the PRC state-owned foreign trade enterprise the installation of a trading post in the PRC.

COBEC is preparing a delegation to go to the PRC to conclude negotiations which were initiated last December when a PRC official delegation was in Rio de Janeiro.

A joint venture with the China National Native Produce and Animal Byproducts Import and Export Corporation (Chinatuhsu) intends to install a trading post, either in Shanghai or Guangzhou, to sell coffee, soybeans, cocoa, mineral ores and other Brazilian products in the PRC and Asian markets.

XINHUA NEWS AGENCY OFFICE TO REOPEN 'SHORTLY'

PY131134 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 13 Feb 80 PY

[Text] According to Itamaraty press adviser Bernardo Pericas, the Chinese news agency XINHUA will be functioning in Brazil shortly. Pericas stated that the final details for the reopening of the Chinese Government news agency's office are going through bureaucratic channels. The office must be installed in Brazil soon in accordance with the authorization granted by the Foreign Ministry.

XINHUA's Brazilian office was closed in 1974, when it was located in Rio de Janeiro.

BUDGET TO CURTAIL TIMETABLE OF NUCLEAR PROGRAM

PY121150 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 12 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Paulo Nogueira Batista, president of the Brazilian Nuclear Corporation [NUCLEBRAS], today told Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals that it will not be possible to continue with the implementation of the Brazilian nuclear program. He was specifically referring to the installation of the fuel cycle which, in his opinion, cannot be implemented within the budget earmarked for NUCLEBRAS this year, that is, slightly over 19 billion cruzeiros. He made this announcement after a 3-hour meeting with Minister Cals in Brasilia.

Mines and Energy Ministry sources have reported that Minister Cals no longer assigns priority to the installation of the nuclear fuel cycle in the country, as he did until last year.

BRIEFS

SECOND HALF INFLATION--The Labor Ministry has reported that the national consumers price index increased 38.7 percent between July and December 1979. This percentage, which will be used to establish the rate of salary hikes in February, clearly reflects the high cost of living in the second half of 1979. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 26 Jan 80 PY]

GASOLINE CONSUMPTION DROPS--Compared with 1974, gasoline consumption decreased 2.5 percent in 1979. In terms of quantity, this represents a decline from 13,776,000 cubic meters in 1974 to 13,420,000 cubic meters in 1979. In turn, consumption of diesel oil increased by 70 percent. This information was supplied by Transport Minister Eliseu Resende. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 26 Jan 80 PY]

INTERIOR MINISTER WARNS EXTREMISTS STILL ACTIVE

PY121451 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Interior Minister Sergio Fernandes stated yesterday that the struggle against Marxism has not ended. Moreover, he warned that the Chilean Government is ready to confront any terrorist attempt and that extremists are constantly making plans to start all types of disorders.

The interior minister added that the Marxists cannot accept the defeat they experienced in Chile in 1973 and are, therefore, always active.

This is how Interior Minister Sergio Fernandes answered journalists' questions about whether we agreed with the government secretary general, who said a few days ago that extremism was still present in Chile. The interior minister said that the government has been very explicit in stating that Marxists cannot engage in any political activity in Chile, since they only use it as a means of enforcing their regime.

Furthermore, he noted that the government will not be fooled in the manner of other governments, which signed agreements with the Marxists and were later betrayed by them.

Fernandes added: We Chileans have every right to doubt their sincerity, since when they lacked the support of the majority in 1972 they launched the country into a civil war. He noted: I do not believe Marxists will refuse to use violence as a means of achieving their objectives, since it is a part of their doctrine. Peaceful means may be preferred if they are viable, but violence will never be discarded as a valid alternative. This is still true even if they do indeed choose to use peaceful means, because if a defenseless democracy allows Marxism to impose itself on the people through an electoral majority that will grant it complete power, that is the end of democratic practices.

Asked whether terrorists activity was still present in Chile, the interior minister said that the so-called resistance is a perfect example of Marxism continuing to promote a civil war in Chile.

BRAZILIAN NAVY MINISTER ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT

PY121155 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0340 GMT 12 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Adm Maximiano da Silva Fonseca, the Brazilian navy minister, today ended his 9-day official visit to Chile. He had been specially invited by the Chilean Navy to strengthen friendly relations.

NICARAGUA 'IMPORTANT' IN CUBAN EXPANSION PLANS

PA130419 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2144 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 12 Feb (EFE)--Cuba's alleged interference in the maritime problem between Colombia and Nicaragua is part of the Castro regime's plan to expand into Central America, observers of international affairs here say.

Several members of the chamber's foreign relations committee have warned that Nicaragua is a "strategic point" in Cuba's wish to extend its empire in this part of the continent. Other sources indicated that it is probably due to the serious dispute between Cuba and Colombia over the UN Security Council seat.

These opinions were voiced prior to the Foreign Relations Advisory Committee meeting Thursday in Bogota to analyze the maritime dispute between Colombia and Nicaragua.

Official circles insisted Tuesday that the Colombian ambassador in Cuba may be recalled for consultation because of the possibility that the Castro regime may have interfered in the maritime problem between these two nations.

Cuban Ambassador Fernando Ravelo held a meeting Tuesday in Bogota with his main advisers, presumably to analyze the delicate maritime conflict.

Nicaraguans who landed early this week on San Andres and Providencia Islands today again warned of the danger represented by Cuba's intervention.

The Colombian Foreign Ministry kept diplomatically silent on the matter while the Cuban Embassy in Bogota continued debating without revealing any of the topics discussed to the local or foreign press.

The Nicaraguans, headed by Capt Carlyle Downs, said they were ready to fight to overthrow that communist regime that "today keeps Nicaragua in an unimaginable situation."

Firmness With Nicaragua Urged

PA132005 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The Liberal Party today asked the government to adopt a more belligerent attitude toward Nicaragua.

Senator Simon (Bosa) Lopez, a party leader, said that Colombia's stance in the face of Nicaragua's claims has been weak. This stance should be changed because we do not know how far the members of the reconstruction government junta of that Central American country will go, (Bosa) Lopez added. He emphasized that Colombia should be armed and prepared to defend its territory, which is today threatened by the outrageous behavior of the new rulers of Nicaragua.

Envoy Charges Nicaraguan Violations

PA132213 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Colombian Ambassador to Venezuela Cornelio Reyes charged here today that human rights are being violated in Nicaragua. Speaking for himself, the diplomat hinted that Amnesty International should visit Managua to examine the situation.

Cornelio Reyes spoke to Radio Cadena Nacional about his recent visit to Nicaragua:

[Begin recording--Reyes] We were disturbed when we heard about this situation, a concern everyone shares. The newspaper EL PUEBLO, a leftist newspaper, was shut down by the army, its offices were occupied and its editorial staff brought to trial. Another [words indistinct] was shut down. The question is: Are these actions considered repression? [end recording]

The Colombian ambassador added that there have been numerous charges in Nicaragua about the outrages committed by the Sandinist government against those opposed to the government's policies.

[Begin recording--Reyes] Charges are raised, for example, about the way the trials are being conducted, with an ad hoc (?judge), and no right of appeal. Also, many persons are missing.

[Reporter] Apparently, then, human rights are being violated in Nicaragua?

[Reyes] Perhaps, Amnesty International should visit Nicaragua to look into these things.

[Reporter] Are you requesting this, as a member of that commission of the Andean Group?

[Reyes] No sir. This is a personal concern.

[Reporter] You are then worried about the human rights situation in Nicaragua?

[Reyes] I am worried, and many other people are also worried. We are worried about the (?deviation) of power in Nicaragua. [end recording]

TROOPS SEARCH FOR RICHARD STARR'S KIDNAPERS

PA131727 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Troops of the 9th brigade, with the help of airborne commands, are searching all along the border between Huila Department and the Caqueta district for the communist guerrillas who kept American botanist Richard Starr in captivity for 3 years.

The American was released after a $250,000 ransom was paid. A close associate of famous American columnist Jack Anderson has confirmed that American newsman Jack (Mitchell) was the middleman used for payment of the ransom. A former member of the House of Representatives informed Jack Anderson of Starr's kidnaping, and Anderson decided to act as the middleman and was able to collect the money demanded for the release of the scientist, a member of the Peace Corps.

It was officially learned that Anderson's envoy, Jack (Mitchell), arrived in Colombia last Saturday in the area of Huila and Caqueta specifically to pay the ransom demanded by the FARC.

Richard Starr briefly said that troops of the 9th brigade, supported by airbourne commands, are conducting a vast search along the central mountain range near the Huila-Caqueta border area.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS ON FIRST 6 MONTHS OF TERM

PA121306 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Feb 80 PA

[Speech by Fausto Molina, Ecuadoran national public information secretary, at Presidential House--live]

[Text] Some 6 months of government, out of the 5 years of mandate, and some 6 months of government, with all that remains to be done in Ecuador, is not sufficient time to judge this government. What can we say about the goals achieved by this government? Undoubtedly, it has been the emphasis placed on telling Ecuadoreans of the need to live in a democracy.

This is a very complex task. It involves introducing a series of values which will make us think that democracy is a way of life worthy of being lived to the fullest, in spite of its limitations and problems. This is an indisputable asset in favor of this government.

But it is not only a matter of defending democracy. It is also the defense of constitutionality, to the extent that Ecuadoreans must be disciplined to respect the political charter approved by all Ecuadoreans and which we are all compelled to respect regardless of our political, social or cultural level.

I believe we benefit from placing trust in producers and businessmen who can establish clear rules of behavior. The executive has not spread uncertainty; on the contrary, it has helped establish a climate of trust. It has achieved this through the measures of the Monetary Board, the lines of credit opened by the Development Bank and the administrative decisions which favor and give incentives to this sector and the consumer. I believe that if we are just, we must admit that this government has been able to stop its efforts to prevent an unchecked increase in the price of staples because the free markets in low income sectors in Quito and Guayaquil and other cities have been successful.

I don't know if the television newsmen have been reporting on the prices of various articles, but I personally have visited these free markets and have noted a substantial reduction in prices in comparison with the first week of our term. Municipal and provincial officials and the people will continue to cooperate with these small markets so that they can become an institution in spite of small problems to the municipality.

HURTADO COMMENTS ON NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PA131942 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Vice President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea has described President Roldos' constitutional government as centerleftist. Therefore, he has suggested to those demanding a revolutionary national development plan and complaining that the plan will end private enterprise, that they should win the forthcoming elections and draft their own program in accordance with their ideological and political views.

During a news conference at the governor's office in Cuenca, Hurtado remarked that the constitutional government to which he belongs does not plan to wage a revolution in the country. He said what was actually offered during the election campaign was the implementation of a different model to achieve economic progress and social justice, and not one to serve the interests of the oligarchy and the extreme leftwing in Ecuador in any way whatsoever.

During his talk with newsmen, Hurtado said the government will promote community and public sectors of the economy through the national development plan. He said it will not affect private or industrial property in any way because these areas are not part of the government's responsibility and are thus not included in the 21-point program outlined during the election campaign.

Responding to the concern voiced by newsmen, Hurtado harshly criticized the House of Representatives for its foot dragging in regard to the approval of the law on the national development plan and for finally enacting in 1 hour a version of its own that was different from the one submitted by the executive branch.

Hurtado described the bill approved by the House of Representatives as inadvisable and unconstitutional because it denies to both the president and the vice president of the republic the powers granted to them by the Constitution, which responds to the people's sovereign will as expressed through the referendum of January 1980.

In conclusion, the vice president of the republic said he will not resign himself to being a figurehead in the present constitutional, democratic and popular government.

MINISTER ORDERS PROTECTION FOR CABINET MEMBERS

PA131858 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The government minister has ordered that efforts be taken to provide all necessary protection to Cabinet ministers following the attack against the finance minister and the finance under secretary the night before last.

The step is intended to prevent a repetition of such an incident, which left the finance under secretary in critical condition. According to an official report, the under secretary will be flown to the United States once his health improves.

BUCARAM OPENS DOOR FOR UNDERSTANDING WITH CONSERVATIVES

PA132214 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Concentration of Popular Forces (CFP) leader Assad Bucaram has left the door open for reaching a mutually satisfactory understanding with the conservatives. He announced that both he and Colonel Rafael Armijos possess good qualifications for the post of president and vice president of the national Chamber of Representatives.

Bucaram's statement came in response to Armijos' remark that the pact with the CFP had ended. This stirred the political climate because in August, when the Chamber of Representatives is again installed, the leaders must be elected or reelected for a 1-year term.

At a press conference held yesterday on his return from the principal port, Bucaram bitterly attacked Popular Democracy and labeled as a farce the thought of trying the former members of the triumvirate in an extraordinary congress session.

FEBRERISTA PARTY DENIES CHARGES OF COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

PY120252 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 9 Feb 80 p 6 PY

[Excerpts] The National Executive Committee of the Febrerista Revolutionary Party has said that accusations made by the director of the Investigations Department are "absolutely false." During the closing lecture of a seminar held in the city of San Lorenzo last night, the Investigations Department director referred to "the Marxist infiltration of the political parties of Paraguay."

The statement by the Febrerista Party regarding the accusation made by the Investigations Department director, Pastor M. Coronel, that "the national agreement is nothing but a communist popular front," said that "the threatening and false assertions made by the famous chief of investigations fully justify the objectives of the national agreement."

"The only time in my life that I stood in front of Pastor Coronel I was handcuffed, having undergone several days of torment. I recall with particular revulsion the filthy tank in which most democrats in this country have been immersed. At that time the only one who spoke was Coronel--to heap slanders on me. I said not a word. Then I was taken away to undergo another series of 'softening' treatments."

Thus reads a "reply to the false assertions," which was issued by the secretary general of the Febrerista Party, Ricardo Andres Lugo Rodriguez, who reacted to the statement by investigations Director Coronel during a lecture delivered by the latter at the closing of the San Lorenzo seminar. In one passage of his lecture, Coronel asserted that Lugo Rodriguez had confessed to professing communist ideas on one occasion.

Lugo Rodriguez gave his version of the occasion Coronel referred to in a note distributed to the press.

BRIEFS

ITALIAN TECHNICAL MISSION--A technical mission of the Italian consulting firm Electroconsul arrived yesterday in this country. It will contact officials of the Carlos Antonio Lopez Railway to evaluate all proposals related to the project of the modernization and electrification of the railway. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 12 Feb 80 p 21 PY]

AMBASSADOR TO CHILE DEPARTS--Santiago, Chile, 13 Feb (LATIN)--Gen Rolando Gonzalez, Paraguayan ambassador to Chile, will end his tour of duty on 23 February 1980. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1148 GMT 13 Feb 80 PY]

NAVY MINISTER--The Brazilian Navy minister, Adm Maximiano Eduardo da Silva Fonseca, was met at the international airport by high officials during a short stopover on his way back to Brazil after a visit to Chile. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 12 Feb 80 p 11 PY]

TORRIJOS TALKS WITH PENA GOMEZ ON PLANNED VISIT, CARTER

PA131236 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0419 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 12 Feb (EFE)--Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, secretary general of the government party who has just returned from Panama, announced today that Gen Omar Torrijos, chief of the Panamanian National Guard, will visit the country in March.

Pena Gomez, secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, today said he was able to hold very interesting private talks with Torrijos in which they discussed general political topics.

"We discussed revolutionary changes and the fall of men. He told me that he had learned to be patient and understand that it was counterproductive to try to make fast changes," Pena Gomez said.

Torrijos said that he had learned "the lesson that the important thing was not reaching the finishing line fast, but getting there in good shape."

Regarding the international situation, he described himself as an admirer and personal friend of President Jimmy Carter because of the signing of the canal treaties which guaranteed the reaffirmation of the country's sovereignty.

Torrijos told Pena Gomez that Carter has acted with much wisdom because a military action to rescue the hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Iran would have precipitated a world war.

We understood the danger, he continued, and Panama offered itself as the temporary refuge for the shah of Iran "while the parties were working out an agreement to solve the crisis." However, Torrijos does not believe that the Ayatollah Khomeyni is a fanatic; he believes that the ayatollah wants to modernize his country.

Regarding Fidel Castro, Torrijos praised him saying, "He is a leader that is above the government apparatus and he has the most important aspect of courage--that is, honesty."

Further on Issues Discussed

FL131246 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Gen Omar Torrijos, chief of Panama's National Guard and its former president, has accused former U.S. President Richard Nixon of trying to destroy him during his term as U.S. President.

In a conversation he had with Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, Torrijos disclosed to the secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party that Jimmy Carter, on the other hand, had been a loyal friend. According to what Torrijos told Pena Gomez, Carter has taken a positive stand toward anticommunists in his speeches about the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. We cannot experiment with a first-termer but Carter will express his real personality when he is reelected as President of the United States, Omar Torrijos told Pena Gomez.

On another subject, Torrijos expressed his interest when Pena Gomez told him that there are schemers both inside and outside the Dominican Government. These schemers, Pena Gomez told Torrijos, spread the rumor that he had gone to Panama to establish contact with Cuban President Commander Fidel Castro.

ROYO COMMENTS ON CANAL ISSUE, NICARAGUA, EL SALVADOR

PA131259 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 12 Feb 80 pp A-1, B-16 PA

[Excerpts] During a news conference held on Sunday in Medellin, Panamanian President Aristides Royo said he hopes that the recent protest submitted by our government to the United States regarding that country's law to implement the Torrijos-Carter treaties will affect the Senate's decisions in the future.

"The communists are definitely not asleep. The members of the communist parties in these countries are agitating to bring about a change in the political systems which exist in these nations," President Royo said in answer to a question on the situation that is prevailing in Central America.

However, the Panamanian president said he does not believe a socialist revolution is being carried out in Nicaragua. "They are carrying out a nationalist revolution in a country in which they found a number of circumstances with which we are all familiar."

Royo said the Nicaraguans are staging a process that is revolutionary in the educational, economic and social areas. He added: "This is very different from believing that their revolution is sponsored by the USSR. I do not believe this is true but the United States could best attest to this."

President Royo said the same thing is happening to the French and Italian communists, who have been trying for 35 years to change the political structure. In every country in which a communist party exists, it tries to change things, Royo said.

Regarding El Salvador, Dr Royo said there must be a truce on both sides' with yielding by one side and progress by the other." Royo said he had been impressed with a communique by the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Front in which it asked what the Salvadoran Government had accomplished. "As long as the government (of El Salvador) has not carried out the activities which are considered necessary, the situation remains difficult," Royo said.

ROYO REASSURES COLOMBIA ON CANAL TRANSIT RIGHTS

PA121510 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Feb 80 PA

["Excerpt" of statement by Panamanian President Aristides Royo during news conference with local and foreign newsmen in Medellin, Colombia, on 10 February 1980--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, there is some confusion in Colombia regarding whether the Contadora agreement of 1975 revoked all Colombia's rights pertaining to the Panama Canal and whether some of these have been restored. What is the truth, and what, at present, are Colombia's prospects regarding the Panama Canal?

[Answer] I do not understand the last part of your question about Colombia's prospects regarding the Panama Canal. To what do you refer?

[Question] To the use of the canal at this time, without meeting other requirements.

[Answer] I see. There is a treaty which was signed on 6 April 1914 and approved in Colombia by law 14 of 1914. It is known as the Urrutia-Thompson Treaty.

It is a treaty signed by the United States and Colombia, without taking Panama into account, because of the disagreements between the United States and Colombia that resulted from Panama's independence.

That treaty gave free transit to Colombian ships, materials and warships without payment of any tolls.

When we were negotiating [for the Torrijos-Carter treaties] Colombia proposed that these rights be maintained. Panama then met with Colombia, which had already been supporting us. General Torrijos met in Contadora with President Oduber of Costa Rica and President Lopez-Michelsen of Colombia. General Torrijos told Colombia and Costa Rica on that occasion that as soon as Panama was liberated and the Torrijos-Carter treaties were a reality, Panama would be willing to maintain Colombia's right of free passage for its warships.

This duplicates the contents of the Urrutia-Thompson Treaty, but this time it was not an agreement between the United States and Colombia, but between Panama and Colombia, reached voluntarily and without outside influence.

These governments included Costa Rica for reasons of brotherhood, because of the friendly and close relations between the countries and also because we are neighbors. The two countries, Colombia and Costa Rica, are interested in the development of the border areas. The two countries have very peaceful relations with Panama and are countries with whom problems can be resolved. If there are problems affecting the neutrality of the canal--in the event of a war or a nuclear disaster, Colombia and Panama would be affected.

For this reason and because of the short distance between the two people, their closeness, and the fact that being neighbors that sleep at our sides and share our problems and our opportunities, Panama decided to sign this treaty of peace with the two countries and this is what is covered by the Monteria Treaty and the treaty signed last week with Costa Rica.

[Question] Mr President, yesterday a newsman said that Colombian rights pertaining to the canal are up in the air? Is this so?

[Answer] They are not in the air. I think they are in the interoceanic waterway and proof of this is that Colombia has these rights at this time, even without the ratification of the treaty that is being studied by the Panamanian National Assembly. Even if this treaty is not ratified, Colombia has its rights until 31 December 1999 by virtue of the Urrutia-Thompson Treaty, because that is when the Urrutia-Thompson Treaty expires. At this time, tolls are being administered by the United States. It is not until 31 December 1999 that total control of the waterway, including tolls, will be turned over to the Republic of Panama. That is when the new relationship between Panama and Colombia will go into effect.

[Question] But then the rights would be up in the air after 1 January of the year 2000?

[Answer] They would be up in the air if Colombia and Panama had not met to sign the Monteria Treaty.

[Indistinct question] [Answer] In the first place, it is true that the assembly has not approved the treaty, but this is under study and the approval will come in time. At present, Colombia is protected by the Urrutia-Thompson Treaty, which will remain valid until 31 December 1999. We trust that by that time, Panama will have resolved the issue of Colombia's rights to transit the canal, as applied to the passage of Colombian warships.

[Question] Mr President, it has also been said that Colombia would have the same rights as Costa Rica under the new treaty. Is this true?

[Answer] Yes, the treaty which we signed with Colombia is identical in content and application to the treaty we signed with Costa Rica. The same rights granted to Colombia have been granted to Costa Rica, since both are neighboring, friendly countries.

[Question] You recently protested a law approved by the U.S. Senate which to a certain extent undermines the benefits and gains of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. Will this protest have any effect?

[Answer] I am confident that it will have some effect, because we have noted that the law precludes strict compliance with the treaties, and when compliance with the treaties is affected, so is the functioning of the waterway. These are violations which influence the functioning of the interoceanic waterway. Therefore, we hope that the U.S. legislators will see the light and will make the corresponding modifications in the law and that later the executive branch will do its part. If this does not happen, Panama will take the (?necessary) diplomatic action at the international and domestic levels.

[Question] Mr President, would your country be willing to mediate in the conflict between Colombia and Nicaragua?

[Answer] Definitely. I believe that in my message in Rios Plaza, I clearly expressed our desire to mediate, to help--in view of our commitment to inter-American peace--to solve the conflict between Colombia and Nicaragua regarding the islets and cays.

ROYO TO LEAVE ON 'IMPORTANT MISSION' 14 FEBRUARY

PA132256 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Sources close to the presidency announced at noon that President Aristides Royo will travel abroad tomorrow on a very important mission. The source did not know where the president is going.

Dr Royo's trip seems to be the result of the numerous high-level meetings he has held this week and has even led to a cancellation of the president's schedule, including a cabinet meeting and a meeting with the Colon Free Zone Users.

We have been unable to confirm this information, but according to observers, this trip might be connected with a Panamanian mediation in the Salvadoran crisis or with the U.S.-Iranian problem.

CONFERENCE OF SOLIDARITY WITH EL SALVADOR OPENS

PA132141 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The first National Conference of Solidarity With the Salvadoran People opened this morning, attended by representatives of many national and international organizations.

This conference, organized by the Panamanian Committee of Solidarity with the Salvadoran people, is being held at the Gabriel Carrillo (?Bruce) room in the jounalists house. Its main objective, in addition to exposing the current situation in that Central American country, is to declare the year 1980 as the year of solidarity with the Salvadoran people.

Marco Antonio Portillo, member of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR], spoke at the opening ceremony. He noted the serious situation prevailing in El Salvador, which has stirred the people to search for a solution that will respond to their needs and sacrifices.

The matter was brought up of announcing to the Salvadoran people the BPR alternative based on an alliance that represents all popular forces.

The BPR representative denounced the landing of U.S. troops in the southeastern part of the country and the presence of U.S. military advisers operating in the vicinity of San Miguel, La Union and Morazan.

Portillo said that this confirms once more how U.S. interference seeks to halt the progress of El Salvador and other Central American countries.

He reported that yesterday members of the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] had abandoned the Education Ministry, but were brutally repressed by the Salvadoran National Guard with an aftermath of 10 dead and 35 wounded. Also, the Spanish Embassy, which has been occupied since 5 February by the LP-28, was surrounded by antiguerrilla units, resulting in three dead and five wounded.

Present at the National Conference of Solidarity With the Salvadoran People are representatives of various national and international groups, such as Conadesopaz [National Committee for the Defense of Solidarity and Peace], Polisario Front, (?FER-Revolutionary Students Front), Guaykucho, NIR [New Revolutionary Left], FER 29, PAZ [not further identified], Cuadro [not further identified], CNTP [National Central of Panamanian Workers] and the PLO [Palestine Liberation Organization].

The conference will adjourn this afternoon after each commission presents to the plenary session a report on its work and the conclusions of the various committees.

Conference Ends, Arrest Made

PA140507 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Following the takeover of the Panamanian Embassy in San Salvador for the second time, the holding of Ambassador David Pere and the cutting of communications between the embassy and the rest of the world, the Panamanian Government closed down the Conference of Solidarity With the People of El Salvador which opened in Panama this morning at the Journalists House.

Alba Marisol, Juan Benjamin Lopez Garay, Alvaro Antonio Castillo, Raul Cuellar, Manuel (Ever) Guzman and Marco Antonio Portillo were arrested and taken to the counterintelligence section of the National Guard.

Although no official statement has been made on the matter, we have been told that the future of the arrested persons is based on a simple equation--it will be directly proportional to what happens to the Panamanian diplomats in the Panamanian Embassy in San Salvador.

COSTA RICA

FORMER MINISTER ACCUSED OF RECEIVING PENTAGON FUNDS

PA131401 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Deputy Mario Devandas Brenes has charged before a special commission investigating the military buildup (?during the) Oduber Quiros administration [public security] that former Minister Mario Charpentier received money from the Pentagon.

Charpentier showed up at the assembly today in an angry mood demanding evidence from the deputy because according to him, Devandas Brenes' statements were prompted by personal vengeance.

Devandas Brenes said his charge was not personal but was directed against the Pentagon, which has been interfering in the domestic affairs of the nation. Deputy Devandas Brenes requested Charpentier to appear before the special commission tomorrow at 0930 so that he can tell about the funds he received from the United States.

In the presence of Charpentier, who was trying to remain calm, Devandas Brenes stated that he had evidence to present to the commission on the thousands of dollars received by the former official, who deposited the money in his accounts without going through the state's treasury.

Former Minister Charpentier of the Oduber administration told the press today he is calm and that he will appear before the investigative commission to see if it is true that the deputy has evidence against him.

In his final charges, Devandas Brenes said the Pentagon's genocides in Central America are the order of the day, adding that Charpentier has a lot to say about these activities.

COFFEE PRODUCERS CALL FOR PROTEST TO U.S.

PA132201 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2341 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, 12 Feb (LATIN)--It was reported here today that the country's organized coffee producers have demanded that the Costa Rican Government lodge an official protest with the United States because of U.S. State Department attacks on the so-called Bogota Group.

The demand was presented to the congress. It is the result of an agreement reached at the National Coffee Congress held in this capital on Sunday, according to the Federation of Coffee Growers Cooperatives [FCC].

According to the protesters, Michael Calingaert of the U.S. State Department last week accused the Bogota Group of "undermining" efforts to reach an international agreement by supporting coffee prices on future markets. This statement, described by the FCC as an attack on the Bogota Group, was made by Calingaert during a coffee growers meeting in Boca Raton, Florida.

The Bogota Group was recently established by eight countries of the area--Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico and Venezuela--to present a common front with regard to trade policies of consumer countries.

According to the Costa Rican producers, the attack launched by the State Department official was the "official position of the U.S. Government."

COMMISSION DEFINES POLICY ON CUBAN REFUGEES

PA132047 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Although our country will continue to serve as a bridge for the release of Cuban political prisoners, a number of regulations for their entrance into this country have been established in view of recent problems.

The granting of visas to Cuban citizens, either released prisoners or their relatives, has been regulated by orders of the government. From now on, visas will be granted only to Cubans using our country as a bridge for their liberation. Therefore, they will have to have a visa to go on to another country and a plane ticket to continue their trip from Costa Rica. This was decided by a special commission appointed by the president of the republic which is handling everthing connected with the Cuban political prisoners.

The presidential commission, comprised of presidential Vice Minister Jorge Poveda, Florea Oreamuno, public security legal advisor Jose Francisco Peralta and foreign relations official Carlos Francisco Aguilar has defined the policy on released Cuban prisoners. For the time being, no visa will be granted to any Cuban without the visa of a third country and his plane ticket to continue his trip.

President Carazo's original promise to help liberate 138 political prisoners from Fidel Castro's Cuban regime is being kept. So far 76 of 138 political prisoners have arrived in our country. The visas granted the rest of the group are still valid and the restrictions established will not be applied in their case, Foreign Ministry official Carlos Francisco Aguilar has explained.

At present in our country there are 350 Cuban refugees who arrived in recent months accompanied by their relatives. But due to the country's limited conditons, certain problems have emerged, which have forced the government to adopt new measures. In accordance with the existing plans, in the next few days some 200 refugees will leave for the United States, 60 others will go to Spain and others will go on to Venezuela and Mexico. However, there are 30 people who have no destination and will have to be relocated.

CARAZO ASKS PEOPLE NOT TO BE TOOLS OF OUTSIDERS

PA122159 San Jose Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[Speech to the nation by President Rodrigo Carazo--apparently recorded]

[Excerpts] Costa Ricans, the times in which we are living forces men and nations to think carefully. The world has become the scene of confrontations between powerful nations and ideologies. These confrontations--and I have said this many times before--are not affecting the strong nations that dispute, among other things, world hegemony, but the poor and small nations that serve as the battlegrounds.

Many neighboring countries these days are suffering ideological struggles and their lands are sown with bodies, the product of violence. Militarism has submitted many nations to dictatorship, and this dictatorship makes the lives of men impossible. This militarism, which is fought against by many who consider that democratic life is basic for man's overall development, is opposed by idealists and democrats.

But militarism is also used as a pretext for the imperialist nations that intend to seize territory which, if it falls into their power, would immediately suffer from another military regime, but different from the one overthrown because of its ideology.

Countries on every continent today are suffering ideological struggles and all nations are threatened.

Those of us who grew up loving our country, with its values and its [word indistinct] do not understand others who, having lived here like us, want to destroy our values and dedicate themselves to turning Costa Rica over to a foreign power. We live in times in which many of us exercise our freedoms [words indistinct] our freedoms. We see many enjoying our democracy [words indistinct] democracy. Instigation comes from abroad, but it is encouraged from within.

I wish--and want--to make the free men of Costa Rica stop and think that we all will make efforts to preserve our national democratic values. I invite all free men to use our rights well. If there is freedom of speech, we use it to build, never to destroy, Costa Rica. If there is popular representation, legislative power, we use it for the benefit of the fatherland. Distinguish between the essential and the [words indistinct] circumstances. If we do not like the ruler or the government, you are right if you [word indistinct] your decision. But let nobody destroy, nobody [words indistinct] the institutions, nobody dare destroy them or affect what is the very essence of the fatherland, putting his political or personal interests ahead of it. Let nobody put his affairs, the affairs of parties, over national or institutional affairs, because if they do they are harming Costa Rica.

Remember that the struggle for foreign domination is occurring in free countries. The objective is clear: to dominate a territory and submit a nation to foreign ideology.

[Words indistinct] many who do not think. A handful, sometimes inspired by watchwords of despotic ideological origin, [words indistinct] pressure many into marching against liberty. A few lead many to fulfill their desires for their [word indistinct] and sometimes out of laziness.

I ask the people of Costa Rica to think and defend themselves from the [word indistinct] who fight against the fatherland. I ask you to think, to meditate, to act. We know there are persons in our country who take advantage of liberty and democracy to attempt to lead us to a regime that will put an end to liberty and democracy.

As president, I want these times in which we are living to be one in which there will be a fight as never before to overcome problems that have become very serious in Costa Rica. I believe democracy is the best system of government and of life, the best system of government and life (?invented) by man.

Despite the nation's fiscal problems, I am bent on obtaining solutions to serious social problems weighing on the Costa Rican population. Our country can do little in the face of the constant increase in the prices of petroleum. But it can (?shift these increases to) gasoline, then on diesel, which is used for production, and thus (?stem) part of the inflation that comes to us from abroad.

We can struggle to convince the oil-producing countries of the harm they are doing to the poor countries. We have engaged in this struggle relentlessly, even at (?UNCTAD), at the Latin American Energy Organization, at OPEC and in the producing countries.

We have (?achieved) something, and we will continue to struggle relentlessly, but without prejudice and without feeling affected by delays in results or by apparent failures. Our duty is to struggle tenaciously.

This country, which belongs to us all, can only be defended by all of us. I said, and I repeat: Let nobody let himself be used to harm Costa Rica. Let nobody do business with (?enemies of) the fatherland. Let nobody allow himself directly or indirectly to be an instrument for the destruction of this country. Let each have the courage, the determination, the manliness to say: Costa Rica is a marvelous country; I do not want you to destroy it. May each of us know how to say: do not play with the fatherland; it can neither be sold nor given away.

Let us fight injustice, problems and [word indistinct], but let no one let himself be used, in the name of superior forces, to destroy something that can never be won again: liberty and democracy. Good night.

EL SALVADOR

ANOTHER HOSTAGE RELEASED FROM SPANISH EMBASSY

PA140104 Paris AFP in Spanish 0034 GMT 14 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Feb (AFP)--An imminent solution to the Spanish Embassy takeover again began to take shape today when it was learned that the diplomats who are mediating in the case allegedly got the junta to promise that it will release the 23 persons captured during the evacuation of the headquarters of the Christian Democratic Party on Tuesday.

The occupiers of the Spanish Embassy today released one more hostage, Elvia Menjivar, a Salvadoran who is the ambassador's secretary. Carlos Argueta, responsible for the occupation, told AFP that this was done as a sign of good will in view of the government promises.

The mediation is being carried out by Pedro Bermejo, special envoy of the Spanish Government, and Adriano Righetti, Italian ambassador to El Salvador.

Argueta added that if the 23 members of the 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28) are actually released, the Spanish Embassy will be evacuated tomorrow morning.

Another sign of the LP-28's flexibility is that those who occupied the Panamanian Embassy this morning said this afternoon it was not a takeover but a fraternal dialog with the Panamanian ambassador [words indistinct].

SPANISH AMBASSADOR LEAVES HOSPITAL AFTER OBSERVATION

PA131904 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1455 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 13 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Victor Sanchez-Mesas y Juste, Spanish ambassador to El Salvador, this morning left the hospital to which he had been taken last night after his release by the 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28).

The diplomat had been hospitalized [aislado] on orders of his personal doctor, cardiologist Ricardo Suarez Arana.

LP-28 SEIZES PANAMANIAN EMBASSY, ENVOY 13 FEBRUARY

PA131852 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1835 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The leftist 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28) seized at noon today the Panamanian Embassy in San Salvador and took as hostages Ambassador David Pere Ramos and other diplomatic officials.

On 11 January of this year, the embassy was occupied by the same organization demanding the release of political prisoners charged with armed attacks in various parts of the country. This time, the leagues say they decided to seize the embassy to denounce the violent deaths of several of their members.

About 50 members of the LP-28 have seized the Panamanian Embassy situated in the southwestern part of San Salvador, in the Flor Blanca area.

List of Demands

PA132352 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2115 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Interview with unidentified member of 28 February People's Leagues by telephone from Panamanian Embassy in San Salvador 13 February--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Unidentified speaker] In the first place we want to give a brotherly, revolutionary and unitary salute to the glorious Panamanian people and their government from the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] and the Salvadoran people. We want you to know that the occupation of the Panamanian Embassy should not be interpreted as an aggression or attack on the ambassador or the embassy's counselor, nor against the Panamanian Government, and much less the Panamanian people, who we know are waging a heroic battle against U.S. imperialism.

Among the demands we are making and for which we have been forced to seize the Panamanian Embassy are the following:

1. To demand the freedom of our comrades, members of LP-28, arrested yesterday during the raid on the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] headquarters. Our comrades had seized the PDC headquarters peacefully as a way to denounce the PDC as a servile traitor which has sold out the people's interests merely to satisfy partisan interests by joining the bourgeoisie and U.S. imperialism in a single formula of a counterrevolutionary government junta which every day increases its repression on the people.

2. We are also demanding the return of the bodies of our comrades brutally murdered yesterday at the PDC headquarters when the negotiations to obtain the freedom of our comrades had reached a favorable point and we were getting ready to abandon the building. But to our surprise, a strongly armed military detachment surrounded the PDC headquarters at noon yesterday and launched a violent attack in which a considerable number of our companions were killed and others arrested.

3. We are demanding the freedom of those arrested yesterday and the bodies of those who were brutally murdered. We are also demanding the release of Comrades Rodolfo Vasquez, former member of the National Political Committee, of Abilio Cruz, member of the Eastern Regional Committee, who has been arrested twice so far, and Eduardo Vasquez, member of La Union Departmental Commission.

4. We want to denounce the complicity of the PDC in yesterday's massacre of members of the High School Revolutionary Student Movement, during a peaceful demonstration when they were leaving the Education Ministry. Many were killed--how many has not been established--and wounded. The whereabouts of the wounded still has not been disclosed. We are denouncing the PDC as an organization which has decided to form part of a formula of government which continues massacring the people.

We also want to denounce the murder of Comrade Julio Salinas, member of LP-28 National Political Committee.

[Question] How many members of the LP-28 participated in the occupation of the embassy and are they all armed?

[Answer] I cannot give you an exact figure of how many of us seized the embassy. Yes, we are carrying some small arms for protection. A police officer was here at the embassy, a stooge of the tyranny's repressive elements, but we did not harm him and we let him go, although he is a member of the repressive forces which are killing our people.

[Question] About a month ago the Panamanian Embassy was occupied. Why have you seized it again?

[Answer] Because we consider that the Panamanian Government and people are daily waging a great struggle against imperialism, and the heroism and militancy of the Panamanian people makes us believe that they share our aspirations. We also know of the comradeship and alliance that has always existed with the Panamanian Government and people. For this reason we have decided to seize this embassy. This is not an attack on the persons here.

We also wish to explain that we have had to resort to this seizure because the channels through which we could obtain the freedom of our comrades have been practically closed. The regime does not leave us any alternatives. We have to make superhuman efforts to obtain the freedom of our comrades, whom we know are brutally tortured and left for dead on roads, in rivers and lakes.

[Question] Can the Panamanian people hear the voice of Ambassador Pere?

[Answer] We have told the ambassador that he can make any statement he wants and that he is free to receive and answer telephone calls. However, right now talks are underway with some members and leaders of our organization and the ambassador has said that after these conversations are over he will make some statements.

[Question] Many thanks.

[Answer] Please--I have not finished with our demands. We also demand a halt to the repression of the Salvadoran people, and particularly the personal persecution of our comrades who are leaders of peoples organizations, especially the leaders of LP-28. At this time, while people are being massacred, there is persecution of comrades and leaders of popular organizations.

[Question] Thanks for your statement.

[Answer] Before concluding, we want to reiterate our solidary and revolutionary greetings to the Panamanian people and ask them to follow the efforts being carried out at the embassy to obtain the freedom of our comrades.

Panamanian Ambassador Declines Comment

PA140156 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0119 GMT 14 Feb 80 PA

[By Mauro Espinoza]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 13 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--David Pere Ramos, Panamanian ambassador to El Salvador, tonight refused to comment to newsmen on the occupation of his embassy by activists of the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28].

"Margarita," leader of the cell which carried out the occupation, told ACAN-EFE that the purpose of the action is to establish a dialog with Ambassador Pere Ramos to have him intercede with the Salvadoran Government for the release of several LP-28 members who were arrested Tuesday during the eviction of another LP-28 group from the headquarters of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] in this capital.

The group had been holding 10 persons hostage in the PDC headquarters since 29 January.

The authorities today arraigned 19 leftists arrested at the PDC headquarters. They are accused of "possession of weapons and property damage, crimes for which they may be released on bail."

Margarita told the ACAN-EFE correspondent that they had been "talking with the ambassador, but so far we cannot say that we have reached any agreement." She added that the group does not consider the action to be an occupation of the diplomatic mission, but rather an attempt to establish a dialog with the representative of a democratic government.

"We could possibly leave the embassy shortly if some agreement is reached, or we may leave later," Margarita said with respect to the date on which the group would leave the embassy.

Ambassador Pere Ramos is accompanied by Maria Teresa de Barraza, minister counselor of the mission; Isabel Ramirez, an embassy employee, and one of Ramirez' sisters, who in turn is accompanied by a young child.

Ambassador Pere Ramos appeared calm in the embassy as he talked with some of the occupiers. Even so, some newsmen interpreted his unwillingness to make a statement as a sign of irritation over the occupation.

Margarita told ACAN-EFE that this is not the case. "He has not expressed opposition to our demands," the militant added.

ARMED FORCES REPORT ON OVERNIGHT DISTURBANCES

PA132325 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 13 Feb 80 pp 2, 31 PA

[Armed Forces Information Committee communique]

[Excerpt] The national and international public is hereby informed that today, 12 February, at 0045 hours on North 15th Avenue between Arce and Ruben Dario Streets members of the National Police were on their way to relieve guards on duty at the Guatemalan Embassy, located on north 15th Avenue in San Salvador.

On that occasion, the members of the National Police were attacked by groups of terrorists who were in the area.

The attack was carried out by individuals who disrupted the peace with various weapons. They formed barricades in an attempt to surround the police.

The police repelled the attack by the individuals, who had fortified themselves in buildings, homes and other sites in the area, including the Basilica of the Sacred Heart on Arce Street.

During the confrontation, which lasted some 30 minutes, it was determined that the terrorists were members of the well-known shock troops used by subversive forces to provoke the armed forces.

The demonstrators [as published] continued their march in a disorderly manner down side streets, taking advantage of the opportunity to indulge in looting and sacking and to burn urban buses and private cars.

Materials for making explosives and molotov cocktails were found in the area around the Guatemalan Embassy.

EYEWITNESSES REPORT ON SUBMARINE INCIDENT OFF COAST

PA132131 San Salvador Radio YSKL in Spanish 1225 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] On the phone we have Mr Jose Hernandez, from La Libertad Port, who has important information for our thousands of listeners here in El Salvador and in Central America.

Jose, could you tell us what you saw this morning near La Libertad Port?

[Answer] First I heard shooting. I went out and saw bullets flying through the air. All of a sudden, three submarines came briefly into view, [word indistinct] their cannons and again submerged. There were also about 20 planes overflying the area. One of them was apparently hit and fell.

[Question] It fell into the sea?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] At about what time was this, Jose?

[Answer] It began at about 0800 this morning and stopped at about 1100.

[Question] Exactly where along La Libertad coast did this happen, Jose?

[Answer] Around Conchalillo Beach.

[Question] Are there any more witnesses to this incident?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] What can you tell us about the plane you saw falling, or how many more you saw being shot down by the submarines?

[Answer] I saw only one.

[Question] You saw only one?

[Answer] Yes, just one [words indistinct].

[Question] Is there anything else you would like to add to this report, Mr Jose Hernandez?

[Answer] No, I have nothing else to add.

[Question] Well, listeners of El Salvador's YSKL...

[Answer] (?Another eyewitness will talk to you)

[Question] Go on. There is another person.

[Unidentified second person--answer] Yes, the three of us were at Conchalillo Beach at La Pederera when we saw three submarines surface and the planes (?going after them). The submarines immediately submerged and the planes began firing near the coast. [Words indistinct] went on firing for a distance of about 500 miles, from 0800 until 1100.

[Question] How many planes were flying over the port?

[Answer] We saw about 20 planes flying and shooting. We saw one being shot down, we saw it fall, but we are not sure that...

[Question] That it fell into the sea?

[Answer] Right, that it fell into the sea. But we did see it fall.

[Question] Did you see any patrol boats around noon or earlier this morning at La Libertad Port or near the coast?

[Answer] No, we did not see any patrol boat, only one helicopter flying over the sea, I do not know why. That is all we have seen. We have not seen any authorities around here.

[Question] Have the fishing cooperatives' activities been suspended at the port?

[Answer] I suppose so, because we have not seen any barges going out, but I cannot say if they left earlier.

[Question] While the air force planes were presumably firing, did you see any explosions at sea?

[Answer] No. We only saw them fire.

[Question] How many other people watched all these developments?

[Answer] About 20 people, all those of us who had gathered to [words indistinct]. There were some Americans on the beach, but they went home, I do not know where.

[Question] Were they tourists?

[Answer] Yes, they were surfing. They left and, seeing that there was something irregular, we (?began to watch) since developments were not taking place too close to the coast.

[Question] I see. So the air force's clash with the submarines near La Libertad Port continued until 1100 this morning?

[Answer] Correct. Right now there is only one helicopter flying over the area.

[Question] I see. Well, thank you for your information. Would you care to give us your name?

[Answer] Miguel Garcia.

[Question] Mr Miguel Garcia and Mr Jose Hernandez witnessed the incidents that took place this morning at La Libertad Port, where three submarines were seen being intercepted by air force units in Salvadoran territorial waters. An air-sea battle ensued in which a plane was presumably shot down and exploded at sea while the submarines escaped by sailing 500 miles off Salvadoran territory, outside its 200-mile territorial waters.

STUDENTS CHARGE U.S. INTERFERENCE IN DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

PA132252 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 13 Feb 80 p 54 PA

[Statement by the General Association of Salvadoran University Students--undated]

[Text] The Executive Council of the General Association of Salvadoran University Students [AGEUS] denounces and condemns in the strongest possible manner the direct interference by the U.S. Embassy in our country's domestic affairs. This Yankee interference is evidenced by the following:

1. At 1430 hours on 22 January U.S. soldiers (marines) and National Guardsmen who were standing guard at the U.S. Embassy apprehended fellow university law school students Jose Humberto Mejia and Francisco Arnulfo Ventura.

2. Mejia and Ventura were apprehended as they were walking down 27th Avenue north (on the eastern side of the embassy). They were forced to enter the enbassy at gunpoint, and once inside they were searched, beaten and questioned.

3. Regarding the seizure of Jose Humberto Mejia and Francisco Arnulfo Ventura, the National Guard and the U.S. Embassy have clearly contradicted each other, proving in fact that the companeros were detained by the marines and National Guardsmen...the contradiction lies in the following:

The National Guard and its director, Col Eugenio Vives Casanova, have told relatives of our companeros that they are not under arrest at the National Guard garrison and that they were not apprehended at any location by members of that repressive body.

On the other hand, Dr Vytautas A. Dambrava, director of the International Communications Agency of the U.S. Embassy, told the presiding judge appointed by the Supreme Court to handle the writ of habeas corpus (a demand to see the person) filed by AGEUS, that in effect Companeros Jose Humberto Mejia and Francisco Arnulfo Ventura "were apprehended and taken into the embassy, and were later taken out of the embassy by members of the National Guard."

Due to the above, AGEUS demands:

1. From the U.S. Embassy and the anti-popular government junta the immediate release of Companeros Jose Humberto Mejia and Francisco Arnulfo Ventura.

2. That the Supreme Court inform the public of the report made by the judge it appointed to handle the writ of habeas corpus filed by AGEUS.

Salvadoran people: join the struggle for the release of our captured companeros. We have had enough direct interference by the Yankee government in our country's domestic affairs. Get out of our country, Yankee invaders!

Study and struggle.

General Association of Salvadoran University Students, member of the Federation of Central American University Students (FEUCA).

JUNTA MEMBER BLAMES LEFT, RIGHT FOR VIOLENCE

PA140453 Paris AFP in Spanish 0436 GMT 14 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Feb (AFP)--The extreme right and extreme left are both responsible for the wave of violence shaking El Salvador, Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, government junta member stated here today.

Morales spoke to the Salvadoran people on a radio and television broadcast.

The junta member said the best government system is democracy and any other system generates benefits only for certain sectors.

He called on the people to support the government junta and blamed capitalism for opposition actions against the planned reforms, fearing they will lose their privileges.

The extreme left, he said, is opposed to what the government is doing because it thinks that if others make reforms that benefit the people they will lose their banners.

Morales' speech climaxed today's convulsed day in this small Central American country.

JUNTA DISAVOWS COERCED ACCORDS WITH LEFTISTS

PA131356 Paris AFP in Spanish 0652 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 12 Feb (AFP)--The Salvadoran military government today issued an official communique disavowing and playing down the validity of all agreements signed by officials who submit to pressures from leftist groups.

The communique was interpreted as a rebuke to Public Education Minister Eduardo Colindres, who was held hostage 8 days by a group of students inside his ministry's building. Colindres accepted the demands of his captors today to persuade them to end their occupation of the ministry which they did shortly afterwards.

FOREIGN MINISTER IN PERU; COMMENTS ON VIOLENCE

PA131925 Paris AFP in Spanish 0106 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 12 Feb (AFP)--Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena reiterated here today his country's confidence in Peruvian Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero as mediator in the border conflict with Honduras.

Chavez, who arrived today in Lima, met with Bustamante y Rivero regarding the mission he is carrying out by request of the governments of San Salvador and Tegucigalpa.

Meanwhile, Chavez affirmed that his government will "definitely" not resort to public force to evict the leftists occupying the Spanish Embassy in San Salvador.

He added that five of the seven demands of the 28 February People's Leagues to evacuate the embassy have been met.

Regarding the disappearance of three persons who, according to the leftists, were captured by police forces, the foreign minister said that the district attorney's office has been ordered to conduct "an exhaustive investigation."

Finally, he recognized that a violent climate prevails in El Salvador provoked by the leftist sectors seeking a change and rightist sectors who do not want changes.

"I think it is necessary to have changes in my country, after many years of dictatorial regimes. The government wants to achieve these changes and is supported in this by the majority of the army," the Salvadoran foreign minister stated.

PDC PROTESTS AGAINST SECURITY CORPS ACTION

PA132219 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 0806 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Communique issued by the Christian Democratic Party of San Salvador 13 February--read by party member Melvi Orellana]

[Text] At 1500 yesterday members of Security Corps proceeded with the violent eviction of the occupants of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] headquarters. This action was carried out against our express request when we suggested that the occupation of our party headquarters by the 28 February People's Leagues was a political action which should be given a political and not a military solution.

This action was also carried out against the position publicly assumed by the revolutionary government junta. The eviction was carried out when the occupants of PDC headquarters were getting ready to leave, thus making the forceful eviction useless and unnecessary.

The PDC will hold a news conference this afternoon in the mayor's office in San Salvador to set forth its position and to analyze this deplorable incident. Local and foreign news media are invited.

JUNTA STUDYING MEASURES TO END ABUSE OF FREEDOMS

PA101611 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 9 Feb 80 pp 5, 17 PA

[Text] Government junta member Col Adolfo Majano told this newspaper yesterday that the government junta is studying measures to prevent the abuse of freedoms by some sectors which believe the authorities do not have any power.

Asked if one of those measures might be the declaration of a state of siege, Colonel Majano said no. "Something similar or some other measure to halt the abuse," he indicated.

Colonel Majano expressed concern about the situation of the Salvadorans and foreigners who are being held hostage by groups which have occupied embassies, public buildings and schools.

He hinted that the government has information about the way the so-called 28 February People's Leagues is handling government property in the Education Ministry, where files and desks are being ransacked in search of data, reports and lists of teachers and officials who do not support ultraleftist groups. Colonel Majano let it be understood that the government at some point might prosecute the leaders of those groups responsible for the damage and plunder of the state files and documents. "Something must be done and it will be done," he added.

At the time of the interview a meeting was being held in another room of the Presidential House between the defense minister and the chiefs of the security forces. The members of the junta also joined the work meeting after a diplomatic ceremony.

It has been reported unofficially that this meeting should result in measures to bring order to the country since it is generally felt that the people are almost at the mercy of the violent extreme leftwing groups.

MAJANO RAMOS READS DECREE ON VALIDITY OF 1962 CONSTITUTION

PA120046 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1620 GMT 11 Feb 80 PA

[Speech to nation by junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano Ramos at the Presidential House--live]

[Text] Honorable Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet, armed forces colleagues, Salvadorans:

Fraternal greetings from the government revolutionary junta which at this time is announcing its decision to issue decree 114 recognizing the validity of the current political constitution in everything that does not oppose the fulfillment of commitments stated in the armed forces' proclamation and their line of government.

In this way the definition of legal order is based on the 1962 Constitution and compatible with the revolutionary and democratic nature of the current regime.

The commitment of the armed forces: Prior to 15 October we lived in an apparent democracy whose regime had lost the principle of legitimate authority because of its disrespectful attitude toward the laws. The judicial branch as well as the president, the Cabinet and the Assembly--in other words all branches of the state--violated the Constitution. They were supposedly the legitimate representatives of the people but in practice they were serving interest groups. For this reason at the end of the previous government the state of law and order had deteriorated in El Salvador. This is the main cause of the political, social economic and military crisis we are experiencing now. However we are determined to overcome this crisis despite the many difficulties and limitations. This situation made the 15 October coup imperative. The coup established a government whose main goal is to carry out a peaceful and democratic revolution supported by the armed forces. This revolution seeks to change the structure of economic power, eliminate violence and the lack of respect for the law and return morality to the country in all areas. In sum, this government seeks to restore calm and the de jure system based on the principles or moral authority and respect for the law and social justice.

The 15 October movement was not staged to defend the existing status quo but to change our society to the benefit of the poor. This is the orientation of this government and this is the commitment the armed forces undertook on 15 October. We are not committed only to decreasing the social, economic, political and military crisis or improving the conditions of the people. We are committed to changing these conditions. We admit that there were institutional errors in the past, a lack of social sensitivity and a defense of party and group interests. We are not interested in any of that now. We want--as all other institutions should do--to effectively break with the past and to help our people construct a new society. This is a risky, painful and difficult task but the patriotic commitment of all Salvadorans.

The decree and its scope: Decree 114, which I will soon read, confirms the validity of the 1962 political Constitution and expands Decree No 1 to clearly establish the legal framework which will facilitate the fulfillment of the postulates and commitments of the armed forces proclamation and their line of government.

It specifically establishes the scope of the reforms to be carried out, particularly the agrarian reform. In it we bore in mind the legal basis that the junta has to make this decision as well as its determination to abide by norms which, through the preservation of the Constitution, would permit us to fulfill the commitment established in the proclamation. In this way, we will respond to the aspirations of the Salvadorans, laying the economic and social groundwork that will guarantee a climate of tranquility and stability for the future.

The junta, in using its powers, has found it essential to take this step and this means that it has the irreversible determination to carry out the government program as it has been presented.

Decree 114 says: The government revolutionary junta considering that:

1. In accordance with the armed forces proclamation of 15 October 1979, the junta assumed government power to create the necessary conditions so that all Salvadorans can have peace, live in dignity and establish the groundwork for profound changes in the country's economic, social and political structures.

2. On assuming state power, the junta recognized the validity of the 1962 Constitution in Decree No 1, introducing the necessary modifications for the organization of the government.

3. Decree No 1, truly interpreted by Decree No 7, both issued by the same government junta, does not fully respond to the spirit of the proclamation or the commitment acquired by the armed forces to promote changes in the country's economic, social and political structures to have a society with the ample participation of all Salvadorans.

4. To guarantee the fulfillment of the commitments announced in previous resolutions we must expand Decree No 1 of 15 October 1979 published in the official gazette No. 191, Volume 265 of the same date.

Therefore, the junta, using its legislative powers, decrees:

The expansion of Decree No 1 of the revolutionary junta in the following way:

Article I

We are hereby recognizing the validity of the current political constitution with regard to the nature of the present regime without contradicting the postulates and goals of the armed forces proclamation of 15 October 1979 and their line of government, particularly in regard to measures aimed at:

1. Making effective the nationalization of foreign trade.

2. Regulating and implementing a comprehensive agrarian reform.

3. Nationalizing the banks.

4. Separating government properties, assigning resources of the general fund and establishing special funds to attend to the needs of structural changes and the activation and reorientation of the country's economy.

5. Guaranteeing the rights of the workers, preferably those in the rural areas, to establish professional associations.

Article II

Expropirations will be carried out through the law and indemnifications will not be necessarily made in advance when:

1. It is to open, expand or relocate highways, roads and public thoroughfares of any kind.

2. It is for the development of human settlements or urban renewal projects.

3. It is carried out to comply with laws aimed at redistributing the land tenure and implementing agroindustrial or farming diversification projects without listing those included in the implementation of the agrarian reform.

4. It is aimed at reorganizing the economy and the country's financial system.

5. It is for the purchase of enterprises whose products or services are essential to meet the needs of the Salvadoran people and whose production ceased due to the owners' negligence.

Article III

In all cases of expropriation, the state will have the option to pay the indemnification in cash, in bonds payable within a period of less than 30 years or by combining the two ways of payment. The decree will authorize the respective bond issue and will establish the characteristics and conditions of the same.

Article IV

This decree will become effective on the day it is published in the official gazette.

Issued at the Presidential Palace, San Salvador on 8 February 1980.

Signed by: Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano Ramos, Eng Hector Miguel Antonio Dada Hirezi, Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, Dr Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrette, Dr Mario Antonio Solano, justice minister.

In this way, compatriots, each of you--whether individually or by sectors--has the duty to make citizen cooperation effective in the search for the common good. We can no longer ignore the need to change our country. All those Salvadorans truly interested in having social order prevail in El Salvador, as established in our Constitution, should be one more soldier in the defense of the revolutionary and peaceful process of the Salvadoran people. We recognize the interest of large sectors in constitutional order as has been expressed through many statements in the news media. We hope that, with the fervent enthusiasm demonstrated so far, they will defend the Constitution in the future as well as the social power it establishes which is of the highest priority to us. The interest in the social well-being of the people and the improvement of their living conditions should be the responsibility of all. The future will not be decided tomorrow. We are building it now in our present situation. All sectors of our country must participate in the construction of the future of the fatherland--professionals, businessmen, teachers, peasants, workers, students, housewives, clergymen, militarymen--in other words all men and women of El Salvador.

Let us fulfill our mission honorably by cooperating from our respective positions. Thank you.

GUATEMALA

EDITORIAL LINKS EMBASSY INCIDENT WITH COMMUNIST PLOT

PA132031 Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 1 Feb 80 pp 3, 14 PA

[Editorial]

[Text] The terrorist attack on the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala was one of a series of armed actions carried out by international communist terrorists in our country. It is part of a plan to undermine the independence of the Central American nations and bring the isthmus under the yoke of Soviet domination, thereby gaining a vitally strategic point on the American Continent. The immediate goal of this activity is to obtain control of Guatemala.

The case of the Spanish Embassy had been prepared in fixed stages, and the sacrifice of the attackers along with the hostages was one of the stages in the plan. Its execution is another demonstration of the disciplined training of the guerrillas and reveals the mental disposition of the members of the group which carried out the action.

This plan is not of national origin nor is it limited to this country. It is a plan from an international source, encouraged by forces from abroad with bases in Guatemala who are using Guatemalans that have lamentably been subjected to communist and terrorist "brainwashing."

The USSR has not hesitated to use open and shameless armed invasion to dominate Afghanistan and move within one step of the Straits of Hormuz; in other words, to move to a spot from which it would be possible to block the flow of oil from the Persian Gulf to the Western nations.

The USSR has encouraged the armed invasion of Kampuchea to expand its area of influence south of China. The USSR, by means of the extreme left in Iran, helped to destabilize the shah's government by supporting the religious leaders who were fighting against the former monarch. It successfully eliminated Iran as a zone of U.S. influence in the Soviet area.

On the American Continent, Central America appears to be an area of high strategic value, and its division into tiny states, along with the internal tensions within their societies, have caused the USSR to see it, within the strategic game of competition between the two large blocs of world power, as a vulnerable region in America, the region in which the socialist bloc can manage to infiltrate the continent.

The battle for Central America has begun.

Armed guerrillas, subversion, and the circulation internationally of information adverse to Guatemala are the weapons being used. The adverse propaganda is designed to justify armed involvement in the other two areas, as well as to undermine the people's defensive unity and diminish the government's credibility internally and externally, thereby weakening the unity of the Guatemalan's defensive struggle.

The occupation of the Spanish Embassy by a terrorist group was designed to attract so much international attention that it would be possible for forces opposed to democracy to reinforce their efforts to distort the image of the democratic Guatemalan Government, portraying it as a repressive, militarist and totalitarian administration.

The plan was to hold the members of the Spanish mission hostage and use the time they were in the embassy to give the impression of an alleged government repression against the peasants of El Quiche. Ironically, this is the area where the present government has distributed parcels of land to thousands of peasants.

The plan included self-sacrifice in the event that the purpose of the occupation were to fail. This proves that the foreign sources which prepared that plan did not care about the lives of Guatemalans or of the members of the Spanish diplomatic mission, as long as these lives were used to help achieve the goal of projecting a distorted and unfavorable picture of the Guatemalan Government.

The Guatemalan sector of the international terrorist forces violated the extraterritorial rights of the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala. This right was totally eliminated when the terrorist forces physically occupied the mission and brought the ambassador and embassy staff, as well as the building itself, under their control.

When the public forces appeared in response to a call from an embassy official, extra-territorial rights no longer existed and the Spanish diplomatic mission was no longer inviolable.

There existed only a house occupied by international communist terrorists, who had kidnaped an ambassador, the members of a diplomatic mission and Guatemalan visitors, including distinguished persons such as former President Eduardo Caceres Lehnnoff and former Foreign Minister Dr Adolfo Molina Orantes.

The Spanish ambassador, Dr Maximo Cajal y Lopez, had not only lost control of the mission, but gave the impression of being subject to pressure from the invading terrorists. Later, he said himself that he had been held by one of the terrorists at gunpoint, but was then able to get away and flee from the embassy.

In other words, the ambassador appeared to have lost his independence of action and was under the threat of death in a place which had lost its extraterritorial rights and its inviolability, in becoming the headquarters of terrorists holding diplomats "as hostages," in their words.

The public forces acted not only to save the "hostages," but also in defense of the extra-territorial rights of the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala which had been violated and eliminated by a terrorist group occupying the site.

The public forces also acted in defense of the inviolability of the embassy, in an attempt to reinstate both rights--that of extraterritorial status and of inviolability--to the Spanish diplomatic mission and to place control of those rights into the hands of the Spanish ambassador, who had lost this control to the invading terrorists.

Guatemalan observers note that Spain has had painful experiences with terrorism. They point out that in the few days that have passed in this year, Basque terrorism has already taken the lives of 77 persons.

These observers maintain that this experience could serve as a basis for a more realistic action and vision of the world strategic picture on the part of the Spanish Government, with regard to its foreign policy in relation to the case of its embassy in Guatemala.

VICE PRESIDENT ON RESIGNATION, EXPULSION OF CLERGY

PA080254 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 2100 GMT 31 Jan 80 PA

[News conference held by Guatemalan Vice President Francisco Villagran Kramer on 31 January--presumably live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Vice President, in your opinion, where is Guatemala going? To the right or to the left?

[Answer] The discussion of ideology is not so essential because the people decide whether they want leftwing, centrist or rightwing programs. I think it is essential to see that the majority of the people here are not discussing or questioning our capitalist economic system.. The guerrillas, the Communist Party and some intellectuals are questioning it, but the large majority of the people do not question the essence of the country's economy. Large sectors would like to see the economic system modernized. Large sectors would like to make the rigid social structure more flexible. But the majority do not want to alter the system and trade the capitalist system for another system. Therefore, it is possible for capitalism to go far to the right, to a modern capitalism or to a mixed economy similar to Mexico's, in which the state plays an important role but the essence of the system is retained. As a social democrat, I have a very easy solution to this problem. What is being questioned is politics, not the economy. What is sought is social adjustments and flexibility, but there is no major problem as some think. There is fear, a great fear. I wonder what the reason for that fear is. To me ideology is not so important because an enlightened rightwing can guide the country well as Jorge Torres Campo thinks. I can see that. A noncommunist leftwing sector is also acceptable. A centrist sector can also guide the economic and social areas. In politics, we face disputes over citizen's rights.

[Question] Mr Vice President, it has been reported that you asked Congress for permission to travel. Where are you going?

[Answer] I never wanted to travel. This comes as a surprise. It was the president of Congress who suggested to me that to reduce the tension he was facing in the country it would be good for me to leave for a few days. Thus, they would all be calm. But, as I just found out, they denied me the permit.

[Question] Mr Vice President, a paper also reported yesterday that if you left Guatemala, you would probably resign in absentia. What do you think of that report?

[Answer] One can think whatever he wants, but I cannot. For instance, I could go to Costa Rica and tender my resignation from there, but that is not the way to do things. Therefore, I would say no, no... [changes sentence] I am a serious person. You saw me in the council meeting today.

I am a jurist. I am serious. When I submit my resignation to Congress, I will do so with all due formality and responsibility. Let me tell you, I objected to swearing on the Constitution. I never swear. I am an evangelical believer. We do not take the name of the Lord in vain. However, as the Constitution puts it, I submit to it and abide by it. I will abide by it to the last moment. What does the Constitution say? The vice president of the republic will come to Congress to resign. Therefore, I will go there when (?they) are ready and when I am ready after my spiritual retreat.

[Question] When do you think your much-publicized resignation will take place?

[Answer] Much-publicized? I have not publicized it. I have not paid for any advertisement.

[Question] No, but it has been announced.

[Answer] You are the ones who have been concerned with that. Don't you have anything else to do?

[Question] When will you resign?

[Answer] When do you want me to resign? [laughter]

[Question] When you submit it.

[Answer] No, when do you want it?

[Question] When you tender it, Mr Vice President.

[Answer] As I told you, I will tender it when I think it serves the interests of the nation and in accordance with my convictions. But let's stop discussing this. I brought you a brief statement on a topic that is of great concern and interest to me. The government yesterday reported on a far-reaching event, the possibility that the UN Human Rights Committee might come to Guatemala and the government's satisfaction if that should happen. The government also said in a report appearing in the newspaper LA NACION today that if it were necessary the government would even extend an invitation. That is very important. I think it is vital. It is a great step forward.

But while the government has taken this important step, I felt great concern today when I read in the papers that a political party has called for the expulsion of the clergy and the confiscation of property. This is a very sensitive topic. The Constitution guarantees the right of the Guatemalan clergy not to be expelled, and it guarantees property. It bans confiscation. A political party has called for violating the Constitution. I wonder: Is that more important than the date of my resignation? Which is more important? This topic?

Let us take a look at its long-range effects. The request has been made against the Jesuits now. Tomorrow it might be made against the Maryknolls, later against the Salesians and who can guarantee that the following day they will not go against the evangelical churches too. Who can guarantee we will be respected? Will our pastors be expelled simply because we air political views? I am concerned about that. There is something else that also concerns me. I am worried the political party requesting this is the one that advocated the return of the religious orders in 1954. It wanted the clergy to have the right to teach in private and public schools. It was the political party that returned the churches' property. Is this the same party that is calling for the priests' ouster now and is saying: Let us confiscate their property so they will not teach any more? I wonder what the world is coming to.

I had heard it was the communists who confiscated things. That is what I was taught. Now it is the National Liberation Movement that is calling for confiscations. How weird! This is beyond me. I better go off to my spiritual retreat.

SOVIET TRADE RELATIONS, ASSISTANCE UNDERSCORED

FL131231 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Soviet-Cuban commercial relations began 20 years ago and paved the way for the multifarious cooperation which today covers practically all sectors in the two countries.

On 13 February 1960, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and the then-deputy chairman of the USSR, Anastas Mikoyan, signed the first bilateral trade agreement in Havana. That was the year that Washington began its economic blackmail policy against Cuba by reducing the sugar quota. This led to the economic blockade of the island, but the revolution survived thanks to the solidary action of the Soviet people.

Trade between Cuba and the Soviet Union in 1978 reached an unprecedented figure of 1.8 billion rubles. This was equivalent to a growth of more than 25 times over trade in 1960.

The Havana fishing port, the thermoelectric plants of Mariel and Santiago de Cuba and the sugarcane harvester factory of Holguin are some of the 160 industries built or modernized with Soviet assistance over this period.

According to provisions stipulated in our agreements, the USSR provides technical assistance in the construction and expansion of 200 industrial projects, including a nuclear energy plant. In addition to economic cooperation, there is cooperation in education, science, arts, press, radio, television, public health and sports.

During his visit to Cuba in January 1974, Leonid Brezhnev, maximum leader of the Soviet party and state, stressed that the magnitude of relations with Cuba was such that they ranged from simple forms of trade to the coordination of national economy plans.

OVER 100,000 TONS OF CITRUS FRUITS SOLD TO SOVIETS

FL121215 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The Cuban tropical fruit exporting enterprise, CUBAFRUTAS, has sold the vegetable-derived food products export-import enterprise, (Soyuz Todemport) of Moscow, over 100,000 metric net tons of citrus fruits. The negotiations were carried out according to amounts, prices and quality agreed to beforehand by the two enterprises.

Braulio Garcia and Ramon Martin, deputy commercial director and sales manager, respectively, of the Cuban firm signed for our side. (Jenny Sochkin) and (Vladimir G. Naburgonov), directors, signed for the Soviets.

INCREASED U.S. MILITARY EXERCISES 'CAUSE FOR ALARM'

PA130151 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The increase in military maneuvers by the United States and its allies in various parts of the world proves that the most reactionary sectors in those countries are intensifying the cold war policy and speeding up their race against detente and disarmament, which are championed by the socialist world with the Soviet Union as its vanguard.

The most recent maneuver by the Pentagon is Black Fury III, which was staged in the Panama Canal area with combined troops. According to its creators, this exercise tested the objective of canal defense against a presumed attack and the mobility of U.S. military forces stationed on the U.S. mainland.

Over 1,200 men reinforced the U.S. forces headed by the Southern Command which are permanently stationed in the Panama Canal Zone. These forces make up the so-called rapid intervention force, recently created by Washington to intervene anywhere in the world. The maneuvers included F-4D aircraft and Blackhawk helicopters, which for the first time participated in such activities outside the U.S. territory.

Simultaneously, naval units from the United States and France, members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, staged what they described as routine exercises in the Caribbean Sea. These maneuvers, held in the waters of Trinidad-Tobago, included a rocket vessel from the U.S. Atlantic Fleet and a French submarine and landing vessel.

The increase in U.S. military maneuvers in the Caribbean, together with the reinforcing of U.S. bases in the area and the creation of the so-called rapid intervention force, are cause for alarm for all nations of the world, especially those in our America. The Pentagon's warlike movements confirm once more the expansionist objectives of U.S. imperialism, which has multiplied and intensified its military maneuvers in the face of the coming U.S. presidential elections and the continued setbacks to Washington's policy in various [areas] of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In Latin America, U.S. imperialism is not alone in the execution of its military plans. It is supported by dictatorial regimes that remain in power thanks to Washington's aid. The United States has created the inter-American military cooperation system to maintain the required control of the area and have at its disposal a convenient springboard for immediate intervention in any country where imperialist interests may be threatened.

The voices of all progressive nations and governments are raised against the warlike hysteria headed by its most outstanding promoter, U.S. President James Carter. They determined to stop the arms race, liquidate the threat of a nuclear war, achieve complete general disarmament and, consequently, bolster the efforts for peace.

CASTRO SENDS NONALINED COUNTRIES' DONATION TO DOMINICA

FL140055 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Feb 80 FL

[Text] A check in the amount of 1,426,595 Canadian dollars signed by nonalined Countries movement Chairman Fidel Castro was delivered to Dominica's Prime Minister James Oliver Seraphin as a contribution for the damages caused by a hurricane last September. Cuban Ambassador to Grenada and St Lucia Torres Rizo presented the check and explained it was a donation from various nonalined countries in response to the appeal made during the sixth nonalined countries summit.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF VIETNAMESE COMMUNIST PARTY MARKED

FL131150 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The main event to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnamese Communist Party was held yesterday at the Nico Lopez School in Havana presided over by Jorge Risquet, a member of the party Secretariat.

Also present were Fabio Grobart and Brig Gen Calixto Garcia, both members of the Central Committee and Rene Rodriguez, president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship With the Peoples, Deputy Melba Hernandez, (Tran Hu Sui), charge d'affaires of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Cuba, and Luis Pabon, school director. Fabio Grobart, who is also president of the History of the Communist Movement and the Socialist Revolution Institute and (Tran Hu Sui) spoke at the event.

MIRET, MONTANE MEET WITH PLO LEADER HABASH

FL131209 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Pedro Miret Prieto, member of the Politburo of the party's Central Committee, has chaired, on the Cuban side, the talks with a delegation from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine headed by its secretary general, Dr Georges Habash. Jesus Montane Oropesa, member of the Central Committee and chief of its general department of foreign relations, also participated in the fraternal meeting held at the main offices of the Central Committee.

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR TECHNICIANS TO MEET HERE IN 1983

FL121202 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Cuba will be the site of the 18th international conference of sugar technicians meeting in Manila, Philippines. The Cuban vice minister for sugar production who heads the delegation to the event expressed his satisfaction with our country's election and pointed out that Cuba had a lot to show the rest of sugar-producing countries and their technicians. Over 700 technicians and scientists working on sugar production are participating in the 17th conference being held in Manila.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION VISITS CITRUS FRUIT ENTERPRISE

FL132254 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 13 Feb 80 FL

[Text] A delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by Agriculture and Food Minister Pal Romany has visited the Victoria de Giron citrus fruits enterprise in Jaguey Grande, Matanzas Province, accompanied by Arnaldo Milian, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of agriculture. With the aid of maps, Felix Duque, director of the enterprise, briefed the delegation on the operation of that agricultural center. He explained that 1,269,000 quintals of citrus fruits were produced last year and that it is expected that this year's production will be 2.4 times that amount. He also reported that the fruit gathering and other agricultural work as well as the irrigation of the fields are done by the 30,000 students attending 50 schools in the countryside, which function according to the principle of work and study.

EASTERN ARMY MEETS TO ASSESS TRAINING METHODS

FL131320 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Feb 80 FL

[Text] With a view to the beginning of the second 1979-1980 period of training, methodological meetings are being held in the Eastern Army in order to test the participants on the main guidelines of combat and political training, sum up the first period of instruction, set up the new tasks and missions to be accomplished from now on and make commanders and other officers more knowledgeable about the most important elements in the training of troops.

The members of the 3325 military unit, initiators of the socialist emulation drive among the units of the Eastern Army general staff, have satisfactorily concluded their methodological meeting.

Referring to the importance of this activity, Lt Col Ricardo (Erame) Carrion said that it served to set the guidelines for fundamental matters that, from the instructional and methodological viewpoint, are necessary for successful combat and political training.

Among the achievements of this unit are receiving a rating of outstanding in combat fire practice, good grades in combat and political courses as well as their combat and mobilization readiness. They also had an outstanding participation in the exercises and training organized by the high command. With this combative spirit and the promise to get no rating below "good" in honor of the second party congress, the preparatory work is underway for the second training period.

HEALTH MEETING EXPLORES DEFICIENCIES IN SYSTEM

FL111835 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The first provincial meeting of party members in the health field in Havana City has been held here. It was chaired by Politburo members Pedro Miret Prieto, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and Sergio del Valle Jimenez, minister of public health.

The participants discussed two reports concerning the main problems and difficulties of health care services and the steps taken to ensure their eradication presented by the party's committee in the Calixto Garcia Hospital and the party cell at the Joaquin Albarran Hospital. The first report dealt with the party cells' control and support for the program to teach patients and relatives how to use the health services. The second report dealt with the cell's experiences with the UJC [Union of Young Communists], the trade union section and the administration in the fulfillment of the optimal use plan. The reports centered on deficiencies such as absenteeism, mistreatment of patients, postponement of medical appointments, the incorrect use of equipment and resources, and the measures the party and other organizations are to adopt in order to eliminate them.

UJC PLENUM STUDIES 1979-80 WORK GUIDELINES

FL120152 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The fourth plenum of the Union of Young Communists [UJC] in Mantanzas has examined the fulfillment of the main work guidelines for the years 1979 and 1980. Among the tasks examined were the awarding of the 20th Year of the Victory collective prize to the UJC municipal committees and the proposal to award the 20th Year of the Victory prize and UJC flag to Matanzas Province. In his closing remarks Luis Orlando Dominguez, member of the PCC Central Committee and UJC national first secretary, referred to the process of deepening the awareness being conducted at Matanzas' University and called for solving the difficulties in the evaluation and development of emulation.

BRIEFS

SOVIET AGRICULTURE ACADEMY--The Cuban Academy of Sciences [ACC], the Vladimir Ilych Lenin Agricultural Sciences Academy and the USSR Agriculture Ministry have signed a work plan for 1980 at the Simon Bolivar Hall of the ACC in Havana. The document was signed by Eng Edoy Sosa, vice president of the ACC and academician L.K. Ernst, vice president of the USSR Agricultural Sciences Academy. [Text] [Havana Domestic Services in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Feb 80 FL]

GRENADA

TRADE MISSION LEAVES FOR 1-WEEK VISIT TO CUBA

FL131556 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Feb 80 FL

[Text] A Grenadian Government and private sector trade mission leaves the island today for a one-week visit to Cuba. The mission, headed by the minister of communications, works and labor, Selwyn Strachan, will include about six representatives from the local business community as well as officials of the government's marketing board and the trade ministry.

A spokesman for the Grenada Chamber of Commerce which, along with the Hotels Association will be represented on the team, said the trip would be exploratory. The Grenadian Government in a statement on the mission said the marketing board officials would be seeking to buy items such as cement, sugar, household equipment, rice and handicrafts. Minister Strachan has preceded the mission and he is now in Jamaica.

JAMAICA

DEMONSTRATORS CALL ON MANLEY TO RESIGN

FL111548 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Feb 80 FL

[Text] A small group of JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] supporters claiming to be concerned citizens are now staging a demonstration in the Halfway Tree Square. A spokesman for the group said they were demonstrating against shortages and high prices and called on the prime minister to resign now and stop blaming the IMF.

According to the spokesman, the group did not draw its support from any political party but that he had organized concerned citizens to demonstrate. However, members of the group were shouting JLP slogans and some were wearing JLP shirts. One member of the group burned the Soviet flag claiming that he was against the Soviet presence in Afghanistan. Another person carried an empty pot.

TEACHERS, PNPYO SUPPORT GOVERNMENT ON IMF ISSUE

FL071903 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 7 Feb 80 FL

[Excerpt] The Peoples National Party Youth Organization [PNPYO] has expressed its full support for the position taken by its parent body and the Government of Jamaica in not making any further concessions to the International Monetary Fund The PNPYO has also expressed agreement with Prime Minister Manley's statement that to accept the IMF demands would have placed further unbearable economic hardship on Jamaicans.

In a release signed by Chairman Paul Burke, the youth organization said the non-capitalist path was the only alternative for the ruling party and government. The PNPYO noted that if the PNP and the government implemented popular and democratic programs and policies the majority of Jamaicans including traditional JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] supporters and people disillusioned with two-party politics would find it in their social and economic interest to help the PNP to gain its third consecutive election victory. The party is to launch its national campaign of mobilization around an alternative to the IMF at a mass rally in downtown Kingston this evening.

Further reaction to the government's decision in the IMF negotiations has come from the Executive Committee of the National Union of Democratic Teachers, the NUDT.

The committee has welcomed the government's rejection of the IMF's extreme demands and its decision to place the issue before the people in general elections. The NUDT noted that over the last two years, the IMF-imposed economic program had caused havoc in the education system and pointed out that the hardship cut across party lines to affect all teachers, students and parents.

GOVERNMENT TO CLOSE FOUR OVERSEAS MISSIONS

FL131530 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 9 Feb 80 p 1 FL

[Text] Four of the country's foreign missions are to be closed, in keeping with the government's plan to trim the budget. It was projected that the move would result in a saving of $1.5 million.

Foreign Affairs Minister P.J. Patterson announced to the House of Representatives on Thursday that the missions in Santo Domingo, Nassau, Georgetown and Paris would be closed.

He said the Guyanese post would be served by the high commissioner resident in Trinidad and Paris would be served by the mission to Europe.

It had not yet been determined how many members of staff would be retrenched, the minister said. He added that staff redundancy would be kept to the minimum.

Already, said Mr. Patterson, all four countries had been notified of the government's intention to close down the missions.

Mr. Patterson was speaking during the debate on the first supplementary estimates for 1979/80.

CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC SECTOR PLANNING OPENS

FL111841 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 11 Feb 80 FL

[Text] A 5-day regional workshop on planning in public enterprises opened at the Pegasus Hotel this morning with the minister of the public service, Howard Cooke, underlying the importance of the subject as a critical area of need in developing nations.

Giving the main address at the opening session, Mr Cooke said that if the public sector was expected to allocate itself more and more scarce natural and human resources, ventures undertaken would have to involve more comprehensive planning.

[Begin Cooke recording] Besides [words indistinct] planning, an approach to the problem cannot continue. Because of the situation in the developing world and the complexities that we face now, we cannot allow ourselves to sit idle and not unaware of the need of bringing all the resources together, and that is why we work to include every institution in the country which seeks and endeavors to improve planning. [end recording]

The workshop has been organized by the International Center for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries based in Yugoslavia, the Latin American Center for Development Administration based in Venezuela and the Jamaican Ministry of the Public Service. Jamaica is the only Caribbean country taking part together with 11 Latin American countries. the Organization of American States, United Nations and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

GUYANA

TRADE UNION CONGRESS GIVEN DEADLINE TO JOIN WFTU

FL112118 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 11 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The general council of the Caribbean Congress of Labor [CCL] has given the Guyana Trade Union Congress until the end of next month to decide on its final position regarding its application for affiliation to the communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU]. The CCL ultimatum was handed down over the weekend at a meeting in Barbados.

The organization's general council is reportedly to have expressed the view that since the CCL was already affiliated to the International Federation of Free Trade Unions and the Inter-American Organization of Workers, it was incompatible for any CCL member to be associated with the WFTU. According to the CCL general council, the application by the Guyana Trade Union Congress for affiliation to the WFTU was already approved and now had to be ratified by the WFTU world council.

Last weekend's meeting also decided that the CCL's next triannual congress would be held in Barbados from 8 to 10 September. Jamaica was represented at the meeting by Bustamante Industrial Trade Union Vice President (Laydel Sexton), who is also an administrative member of the CCL.

MEXICO

RUBBER WORKERS STRIKE AFFECTS 41 COMPANIES

PA132154 Paris AFP in Spanish 1702 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Feb (AFP)--Some 10,000 workers of the Mexican rubber industry began a strike today that affects 41 companies, including five transnational companies that make tires. The conflict erupted after management representatives refused to grant the 33 percent wage increase demanded by the workers, offering only 18 percent. The five foreign companies operating in Mexico are: Uniroyal, Goodrich Euzkadi, General Popo, Goodyear-Oxo and Firestone.

VENEZUELA

CACHE OF WEAPONS FOUND IN PRC VESSELS

PA131428 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0448 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 12 Feb (EFE)--Venezuelan customs officials found an arms cache inside a PRC boat sailing in Orinoco waters, it was learned today. Aided by the National Guard, the officials boarded the Chinese ship and found machineguns on board. They also seized rifles, carbines, pistols, fragmentation grenades and numerous rounds of ammunition. The Venezuelan authorities then led the ship "Huang-he" to the Orinoco iron loading dock.

According to the customs officials' version, the ship had come from the ports of Bremen and Hamburg (FRG) with cargo for the state-owned Orinoco Steel Works, Caroni Aluminum and Caroni Electrification enterprise.

According to another report, the ship had been authorized to carry weapons because it is sailing through the Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Tonkin, where there are many pirates.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 033 15 February 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Andean Countries May Get Special Oil Price [Lima EL COMERCIO 2 Feb] A 1
Colombia, Venezuela Sign Agreement on Vehicle Assembly A 1

ARGENTINA

Lambruschini Warns Against Forgetting Past B 1
Argentine, Chilean Episcopal Conferences Invite Pope B 1
Briefs: Subversives Sentenced; Seizure of Explosives; Swiss Loan B 1

BOLIVIA

Cabinet Presents Collective Resignation to President C 1
New Cabinet Ministers Announced C 1
President Gueiler Address National Congress C 1
Bomb Explodes Following Swearing-In of Cabinet C 5
Military Officer Criticizes Labor Leader Lechin C 5
Briefs: Cost of Living; FRG Official Visits C 5

BRAZIL

Agriculture Minister Reports on Soybean Exports D 1
Arab Representatives Protest TV Series [JORNAL DO BRASIL 13 Feb] D 1
Venezuelan Effort To Settle Border Area Seen [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 12 Feb] D 1
Briefs: Bank Interest Rates; Beef Purchase Boycott D 1

CHILE

Mexico Reportedly To Open Consulate in Santiago E 1
Mexico Denies Reports E 1
Union Confederation Holds Clandestine Meeting E 1

COLOMBIA

Guerrillas Attempt to Halt Electoral Process F 1
UK Cargo Ship Attacked in Pacific by 'Pirates' F 1

ECUADOR

Quito Citizens Stage Protest March on Congress G 1
Politicians Discuss Changes by Roldos Government G 1

PARAGUAY

Former U.S. Ambassador's 'Style' Criticized H 1
[ABC COLOR 14 Feb]

PERU

Ambassador to U.S. Views Bilateral Relations J 1
[EL COMERCIO 2 Feb]
Parties Granted Radio, TV, Newspaper Space J 1

PANAMA

Iran Hires Prominent Attorney for Shah Extradition Case N 1
Salvadorans in Panama Released as LP-28 Vacates Embassy N 1
President Royo Meets With U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary N 2
President Royo, Wife, Leave for U.S. Visit N 3
Teachers Stage Demonstration, Demand Resignation of Minister N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

More Cuban Refugees Allowed To Travel to U.S. P 1
Commentary Hits U.S. Rejection of Loan for Nicaragua P 1

EL SALVADOR

Spanish Embassy Crisis Reportage Continues P 1
Plan to Evacuate 15 February P 1
Two More Hostages Released P 2
LP-28 Vacates Panamanian Embassy 14 February P 2
More on Withdrawal P 3
PCES Leader Says U.S.-Backed Reform Fails P 3
BPR Groups Takeover Development Bank, Hold Hostages P 3
BPR Seizes Farm Development Bank Branch in Usulutan P 4
BPR Group Occupies Waterworks Offices P 4
Gunmen Face Troops, Tanks in San Marcos P 4
Army Patrol Kills Four Guerrillas Near Zacatecoluca P 5
Teacher Killed, Union Declares Strike P 5
Four Leftist Demonstrations End Peacefully P 5
PDC Leader Notes Lack of Discipline Within Army P 6
Duarte Says Ultraright, Ultraleft Have Same Aims P 6
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 13 Feb]
Foreign Minister Discusses Current Problems, Solutions P 7

GUATEMALA

Vice President Villagram Tenders Resignation P 10
Salvadoran Embassy Machinegunned; Only Property Damage P 10
Information Secretary Hits Distorted Foreign Reporting P 11

HONDURAS

Perez Meets With Salvadoran Foreign Minister in San Jose P 12
Nicaraguan Refugees, Guardsmen Asked To Leave Country P 12
Minister Notes Causes of Diesel Rationing P 13

NICARAGUA

Party Figures Demand Break With Guatemala P 13
Foreign Minister Comments on Ties With Honduras, Guatemala P 14
Four Refugees Leave Chilean Embassy for Panama P 15
PCDEN Organ Condemns U.S. Campaign To Return to Cold War P 15
[AVANCE]
EPS Officer Says Conterrevolution Under Control P 15
Various Positions in Dispute on Treaty With Colombia P 16
Pedro Chamorro Viewpoint [LA PRENSA 10 Feb] P 16
LA PRENSA Supports Abrogation P 16

CUBA

Portuguese Paper Reports Cunhal-Castro Communique Q 1
[AVANTE 7 Feb]
Carter's 13 February Press Conference Assessed Q 2
PLO's Habash Speaks at AALAPSO Headquarters Q 3
Ideological Pressure on U.S. Cubans Alleged Q 3
Official Trade Talks With Grenada Begin Q 3
Hungarian 'Liberation' Anniversary Marked Q 4
Castro Urges Renewed Efforts in Sugar Harvest Q 4

CARIBBEAN

Mexico Seeks More Trade With Caribbean Countries S 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 9 Feb]
CARICOM Ministers Call for Unity, Statesmanship S 1
[TRINIDAD GUARDIAN 8 Feb]

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Government Does Not Send Delegation to CARICOM Meeting S 2
[TRINIDAD GUARDIAN 9 Feb]

ANDEAN COUNTRIES MAY GET SPECIAL OIL PRICE

PA151241 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 2 Feb 80 p 3 PA

[Text] Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia hinted last night that the Arab League countries will try to give Andean Group countries preferential treatment in oil prices.

He spoke to newsmen at the airport for a few minutes before leaving for Bolivia, the last step on a Latin American tour he is making as representative of the 10th meeting of the Arab League.

The Algerian foreign minister said that Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins will leave Monday on a tour of all the capitals of the Arab League countries. He will certainly discuss many topics of interest to the Andean Group countries.

Speaking of his visit to Peru, Seddik said that he is very pleased with the warm welcome given him by the Peruvian Government, whose president, Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez, showed great interest in strengthening relations with the Arab League countries.

He said, "I was impressed by the Peruvian president's clear concept of international problems."

Seddik also recalled that President Morales Bermudez, then minister of economy and finance, visited Algeria a few years ago.

Seddik was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia, the Algerian ambassador to Peru and other Foreign Ministry officials.

COLOMBIA, VENEZUELA SIGN AGREEMENT ON VEHICLE ASSEMBLY

PA132202 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The Colombian and Venezuelan governments today signed an agreement on the production of automobiles in the Andean Group whereby each country may assemble the number of vehicles assigned through the Cartagena Pact.

They also agreed to establish a pool for agricultural purchases. They will request a special program for this.

A third agreement was signed for launching an agroindustrial complex that will produce 4,000 tons of sugar daily among other things.

The automobile agreement will allow Colombia to assemble three types of vehicles: vans, trucks and trailers. Venezuela will assemble automobiles, vans, and small trucks.

LAMBRUSCHINI WARNS AGAINST FORGETTING PAST

PY141914 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1110 GMT 14 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 14 Feb (NA)--Argentine Navy Commander in Chief Armando Lambruschini has stated that "lately there have been some groups who seem to have forgotten the past," and has indicated that the government has "legal means" to protect itself from such demonstrations, and that should "these means prove to be insufficient others will be created."

Lambruschini, who made these remarks to the magazine GENTE, which published them today, said that "many people do not understand our present status quo."

He added: "The military junta has said: 'Gentlemen, we want to improve this country.' This means that not only persons but even groups are free to agree or disagree, but no one can or should forget our past experience."

ARGENTINE, CHILEAN EPISCOPAL CONFERENCES INVITE POPE

PY121658 Paris AFP in Spanish 0326 GMT 12 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 11 Feb (AFP)--The Argentine Episcopal Conference today disclosed the invitation to visit Argentina and Chile that it and its Chilean counterpart had extended jointly to Pope John Paul II.

The letter sent from Buenos Aires is dated 20 December 1979 and the one sent from Santiago, Chile, 18 December. Church authorities decided, however, to disclose the news jointly with the Vatican only today.

With regard to the pope's mediation in the border dispute that the two countries are confronting in the Beagle Channel, the note states that "the pope's decision to help our countries to overcome those differences which have separated us encourages us to hope that His Holiness will make a visit to our countries."

BRIEFS

SUBVERSIVES SENTENCED--The federal court of appeals of Parana Province confirmed the sentence of 6 years in prison given to Carmen Ovalle and the 3 years and 6 months in prison given to Angel Edgardo Diaz for terrorist activities in Parana Province. [Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 13 Feb 80 p 8 PY]

SEIZURE OF EXPLOSIVES--Cordoba, 9 Feb (NA)--The III Corps has released a communique reporting that security forces carried out a raid on the headquarters of the Commission of Relatives of Missing Persons and Political Prisoners and the League for Human Rights, seizing 17 pounds of a high-power explosive and subversive literature. Two persons were arrested, but their names have not been released. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1330 GMT 9 Feb 80 PY]

SWISS LOAN--The Finance Ministry reported yesterday that Argentine ambassador to Switzerland Enrique Quintana has signed an agreement for a loan of 200 million Swiss francs. This is the most important loan granted to a Latin American country by Swiss financing enterprises, and the money can be used for any purpose that the country may deem appropriate. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 12 Feb 80 PY]

CABINET PRESENTS COLLECTIVE RESIGNATION TO PRESIDENT

PA150039 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0002 GMT 15 Feb 80 PA

[Text] La Paz, 14 Feb (EFE)--All the Bolivian ministers presented their resignations to President Lidia Gueiler today to allow her to form a new government that will guarantee free and impartial elections in June.

The resigning ministers, who were sworn in to their posts on 16 November 1979, drafted a collective letter of resignation at the Foreign Ministry and delivered it to the president shortly thereafter.

It is believed that the new ministerial cabinet will be appointed in the next few hours after the president addresses the two chambers of the congress.

New Cabinet Ministers Announced

FY150223 La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 0110 GMT 15 Feb 80 FY

[Text] [Already in progress] the following cabinet appointments:

Agriculture, Livestock and Peasant Affairs	Mario Vizcarra
Education	Carlos Carrasco
Energy and Hydrocarbons	Victor Quinteros
Finance	Augusto Cuadros
Foreign Affairs	Julio Garret
Industry and Commerce	Juan Carlos Navajas
Integration	Fernando Salazar
Interior	Jorge Selum Vaca Diez
Labor	Isaac Sandoval Rodriguez
Mining and Metallurgy	Oscar Bonifaz Gutierrez
National Defense	Air Force Gen Antonio Arnes Camacho
Planning and Coordination	Jorge Agreda
Public Health	Aida Claros
Social Welfare	Elva Djara
Transport and Communications	Hugo Velasco
Urban Development and Housing	Rene Higueras
Minister Secretary of Information	Jorge Pena

Article 2. The appointed ministers will take office effective today.

Signed in the Government Palace of La Paz on 14 February 1980 by Lidia Gueiler Tejada, interim constitutional president.

PRESIDENT GUEILER ADDRESSES NATIONAL CONGRESS

FY151128 La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 14 Feb 80 FY

[Text of speech by Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler Tejada before a special session of congress in La Paz--live]

[Excerpts] [Speech already in progress] to lead the nation to its most desired goal, that is, the culmination of the democratic process. Few times in Bolivian history have we had a period like this one, filled with events that have deeply shaken our national reality, and with the uncertainty and disruption that characterize any transition to constitutional order after a long period of dictatorship and oppression.

We who share the Bolivian people's democratic, revolutionary and nationalist convictions cannot feel discouraged or frustrated over these events. In our daily effort to preserve the institutional regime, our decision to give participation to vast sectors of our pluralist society must be interpreted as a clear sign of awareness of both their unfulfilled desires and of our unwavering purpose of achieving social justice, freedom and democracy.

We have full confidence in our people's abilities and virtues. We firmly believe in their great capacity as citizens to bring the country back to a state of normal co-existence and social peace. These are new, favorable times in which most national sectors are enjoying their inalienable right to freedom.

Our current instability is not only the result of a transition from periods of dictatorship [words indistinct] which is characterized by the desire to build democracy but also by the serious political and socioeconomic imbalances we inherited and which have a major bearing on the crisis which has been heavily affecting the country.

In circumstances like this it is the duty of both rulers and people not to let themselves be dragged along by those who seek to restore autocratic systems. They must close ranks to defend, with courage and without pause, their democratic process. They should, however, put aside negative, damaging attitudes and show their determination to defend our invaluable gain: freedom.

The state of virtual bankruptcy in which we received the state's treasury is being quickly overcome. Our country's international prestige stemming from its dramatic struggle for democracy enabled us to have access to international credit and aid. We have achieved extremely staisfactory agreements with the IMF, the World Bank, the IDB, the Andean Development Corporation and the Andean Reserve Fund. Through the joint support of these institutions, which totals $261 million, we will lessen the deficit in our balance of payments, refinance the large foreign debt we inherited and allocate our financial resources to keep our country's socioeconomic progress moving at a dynamic pace. In general, my government's tasks are based on coherent, precise proposals falling within planned guidelines and specific projects to be implemented during its tenure.

Our measures for economic reorganization are part of a plan which must be continued, subject to changes and expansions which may become advisable. Furthermore, our projects are framed within a development strategy and an emergency economic plan aimed at creating conditions for sustained growth during the next few years and seeking solutions to the problems and demands of the various sectors that comprise our pluralist society. The prime objective is to consolidate democracy and public participation with freedom and social justice.

After continuous efforts we were able to reach an agreement with the armed forces. We can state now with legitimate pride and for the sake of the Bolivian people's tranquillity that the armed forces are fully committed to our democratic goals. This is of prime importance for culminating this process in free elections. We also trust that those civilian sectors that still oppose the democratic system are giving up their attempts to persuade military sectors to disrupt the country's institutional system again. I want to assure you honorable congressmen that I will again be at your side determined to face any risk in order to defend the rights and freedom enjoyed by our people today. [applause]

Reaffirming my objectives, I promoted a frank, cordial dialog with the country's most prominent leaders to reconcile our views toward achieving our goal of setting up a solid, effective system which would guarantee an electoral process free of fraud or violence.

In this exchange of views, I expressed my unwavering support for the constitutional government and for the democratic process.

It became necessary to remove the causes that undermine the government's image, both those stemming from decisions of government officials themselves and those resulting from the actions of sectors availing themselves of means that are a threat to institutional stability. It was thought that these problems could be overcome by organizing a cabinet team that would meet the interests and aspirations of the various groups that are active in the country's political and socioeconomic life. To allow the government to achieve this goal, it is necessary to appoint a cabinet which will interpret these aspirations and form a capable, honest administration.

The various sectors were consulted, and the executive branch was to appoint a cabinet which would prepare clean, impartial general elections to gain the people's confidence. The political sectors expressed their desire to entrust the electoral court with guaranteeing a clean general election by appointing well-known personalities with high moral reputations as members of the court. There were, however, sharp disagreements over the ministerial cabinet. Practical issues related to the possibility of appointing an apolitical, administrative cabinet based on a broad political unity were also discussed. Some political groups decided not to participate in the ministerial team, but most agreed to take part in it, showing their desire to contribute to consolidating the democratic government by guaranteeing a free, impartial election.

Honorable congressmen, we are only 120 days away from the date fixed for the general elections. My government has already assigned the financial resources necessary for these elections. We are now awaiting an urgent congressional decision regarding the reforms which must be introduced in the electoral law and which will better guarantee a clean election. In addition to this, in the next few days, we will appoint the members of the national electoral court so that all the administrative mechanisms for the elections can be put into operation.

Regarding my participation in the elections, I must reaffirm what I have stated so many times: my absolute impartiality as president of the republic and my unwavering decision to prevent and punish, if necessary, any intent to interfere with the elections from beginning to end. Those who suspect that my government may favor this or that candidate are demonstrating that they know little about my political morality and loyalty to the Bolivian people. I declare, with emphasis and energy, that I feel capable, that I will do what I have been doing to concentrate all my efforts to give the people the government they want.

I believe that this attitude has not only been well-understood but also extremely well-followed by all my close collaborators. I would not only be receptive, I would be immensely grateful if any national representative or any Bolivian citizen were to point out to me exactly where fraud is being committed or where public funds are being used for partisan political purposes.

You may rest assured that any such abuses would be immediately and publicly corrected. The accusation against me made by some political leaders--that my government has been infiltrated by a political group in order to benefit from the electoral process--is unjust and groundless. The entire country knows the calls I have repeatedly made to all the political forces that believe in democracy to cooperate with my government. It is also well-known that some of them have repeatedly refused these calls for reasons which have no apparent justification. Also, the insistence that a government like this stripped itself of its political personality and became technical-administrative in character is not believed.

The National Congress has given me a clear mandate: to preside, as interim president, over a government with the essential mission of consolidating the democratic and constitutional process.

I would like to say, honorable congressmen, with the greatest frankness so that my words will not conceal other intentions, that you, when you gave me this mandate, expressed your confidence in me, and I will continue to respond as a revolutionary and as a leader conscientious in performing her duties. [applause]

There is a matter which the government considers extremely important--the congressional proposal for a constituent assembly. I have taken note of the congress' repeated proposal, and I am convinced of the importance of carrying out the constitutional reform. One of the first tasks of the new cabinet will be to study this matter in detail, and I will inform the honorable congress about a decision next week.

Now that the first stage of my government has been completed, there will be a strengthening of the measures adopted. This strengthening will also guarantee the implementation of other measures which are unavoidable and should be immediately adopted. Because I was inspired by the understandable solidarity of our people and the support of this national congress, measures have been implemented to start changes in our economy, and this has broken up an unrealistic sense of well-being, creating a sudden crisis which could have been more painfully overcome with other measures than the current ones.

The apparent disagreements with the labor sectors, which have provided serious and responsible suggestions, will be completely overcome through creative dialog, a dialog which will contribute to the progressive authority of a democratic state without undermining or subordinating it.

Democracy can fail in conditions of disorder. The guarantee of its survival rests in respect for the law. Strikes and stoppages are legitimate instruments approved by law for the defense of legitimate interests. Using them irresponsibly and arbitrarily obstructs the development of a process which can always be improved.

In this second phase, with the experience acquired in the implementation of economic measures, additional steps will be adopted to alleviate the obviously adverse consequences, thus improving the situation of the majority without jeopardizing the sources of jobs and capital. But above all, in this crucial period for the democratic institutions, the fundamental point is to maintain a continuous and coordinated action among the branches of government in the areas of their competence and function. It is particularly necessary that the legislative and executive branches work together to reinforce democracy. This is all the more necessary since the mandate stems from the determination of the honorable congress. Likewise, all the political, social and economic forces have a great responsibility for the conduct of the democratic process, and inasmuch as they are loyally identified with the institutional order in their actions, they will enjoy the creative and necessary conditions for safeguarding their legitimate interests.

Before I conclude, I want to express publicly my recognition of and gratitude to all the members of the cabinet who worked with me in the first phase which, although arduous and difficult, was successful. I am convinced that their circumstantial departure from the tasks of government will not mean that they will abandon the permanent struggle to defend democracy. It would be painful if the freedom and democracy attained with so much sacrifice by the Bolivian people were lost in an unbridled and irrational race of base ambitions spurred by factional interests.

In this decisive period for the country, on this true path leading to the construction of a democratic order which has been chosen by the most authentic popular forces of our society, I will continue to meet the challenges of the time, imparting to the management of the government an attitude for dialog and understanding as instruments to solve problems and eliminate the practice of responding to violence with violence.

I am very optimistic and, although I know we still have to face complex problems and situations, I still feel encouraged by the responsibility of the government in securing with determination, prudence and calm the future of the country and the integrity of the democratic process at any cost. Thank you. [applause]

BOMB EXPLODES FOLLOWING SWEARING-IN OF CABINET

PA150357 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0329 GMT 15 Feb 80 PA

[Text] La Paz, 14 Feb (LATIN)--A bomb exploded tonight at a local radio station destroying the studios, according to police reports.

Unidentified persons at 2100 (0100 GMT) placed a dynamite charge at the doors of the "Altiplano" radio studios in downtown La Paz.

The explosion occurred a few minutes after President Lidia Gueiler--overcoming her first cabinet crisis posed by her cabinet's resignation--swore in the new cabinet at Government Palace.

Interior Minister Jorge Selum Vaca Diez had to leave the Government Palace hurriedly to go to the radio station. No casualties were reported.

According to police reports, however, the explosion caused considerable damage.

MILITARY OFFICER CRITICIZES LABOR LEADER LECHIN

PY141239 Paris AFP in Spanish 0053 GMT 14 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, 13 Feb (AFP)--Col Ariel Coca, commander of the military aviation school, today harshly criticized Juan Lechin, top leader of the Bolivian Labor Central (COB).

Colonel Coca condemned the attitude of the labor leader, "Who has always lived at the cost of the workers without having any kind of profession and behaves like a real tyrant of the national union movement."

Colonel Coca stressed the armed forces' support of the Bolivian democratic process and emphasized that "Lechin is a bad Bolivian because he has never pursued anything but his own interests."

Lechin had recently criticized leaders and officers of the armed forces. Never before, in the recent past, had a high ranking military officer so harshly criticized the top COB leader.

BRIEFS

COST OF LIVING--The National Statistics Institute has published a report on consumer price increases from 1972 until the end of 1979. The cost of living increase during the period was 474.48 percent. During the month of December 1979 alone, the figure was close to 150 percent. [La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1115 GMT 15 Feb 80 PY]

FRG OFFICIAL VISITS--President Gueiler received this morning (Albin Bruck), FRG under secretary of the Economic Cooperation Ministry and head of the FRG mission that has been visiting Bolivia since the beginning of February. He reported to President Gueiler that his mission is studying the possibility of increasing FRG technical and economic cooperation with Bolivia. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Feb 80 PY]

AGRICULTURE MINISTER REPORTS ON SOYBEAN EXPORTS

PY141559 Paris AFP in Spanish 0416 GMT 14 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 13 Feb (AFP)--The Brazilian agriculture minister reported here today that Brazil has made available for export an initial quota of 1 million tons of soybeans, 150,000 tons of soybean oil and 3 million tons of soybean flour. He added that additional export quotas will be authorized in the next few months if the present harvest yields the 15 million tons that are anticipated. If the harvest yields that amount, Brazil will have an exportable surplus estimated at 1.5 million tons of soybeans: 980,000 tons of soybean oil and 7 million tons of soybean flour.

ARAB REPRESENTATIVES PROTEST TV SERIES

PY141320 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRAZIL in Portuguese 13 Feb 80 p 1 PY

[Text] Ambassadors and charges d'affaires representing Saudi Arabia, Syria, Pakistan, Iran and the Arab League have presented a formal protest to Itamaraty over the showing on the O GLOBO televison network of the TV series "The Pirates" [O MACHAO], considered to be "offensive to the most basic Arab principles."

Based on the book of the same name by Harold Robbins, the fifth edition of which has been sold out in Brazil, the TV series, according to the Arab diplomatic representatives, is among the works "clearly engaged in creating an image unfavorable to Muslims and Islam among the Brazilian people." They feel that "The Pirates" shows Muslims as men of "doubtful character" in their religion and morals.

VENEZUELAN EFFORT TO SETTLE BORDER AREA SEEN

PY131201 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Feb 80 p 7 PY

[Excerpt] Official sources reported yesterday that Venezuela will build new military forts along the border with Brazil and establish centers where families can get technical and economic aid.

The [Venezuelan] newspaper EL UNIVERSAL has published a report according to which Acting Defense Minister Tomas Abreu stated that Fort Roraima will be built in Santa Elena de Uairen on the Venezuelan-Brazilian border and that "other similar units" will be built soon afterwards. Abreu also emphasized that there are totally unprotected border areas.

With regard to reports that Venezuelan Indians had been recruited by the Brazilian Army, the minister said that an investigation has been launched to find out whether these reports are true.

BRIEFS

BANK INTEREST RATES--Planning Minister Delfim Neto asked bankers yesterday not to change interest rates until next May so as not to endanger the government's policy aimed at curbing inflation. The minister pleaded with the bankers to oblige "even if they have to operate in the red." [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 12 Feb 80 p 1 PY]

BEEF PURCHASE BOYCOTT--Housewives in 11 cities around the country have joined a beef purchase boycott which began 10 days ago. The boycott movement has so far spread to the cities of Belo Horizonte, Brasilia, Curitiba, Porto Alegre, Victoria, Rio de Janeiro, Recife, Fortaleza, Maceio, Piracicaba and Erexim. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 13 Feb 80 p 7 PY]

MEXICO REPORTEDLY TO OPEN CONSULATE IN SANTIAGO

PY141447 Paris AFP in Spanish 0305 GMT 14 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 14 Feb (AFP)--According to press reports, Mexico will announce shortly that it will establish a consular office in Santiago. By doing so it will end the period of cool relations that began 6 years ago. The same sources add that Chile is about to take another important step forward in its foreign relations.

Mexico broke diplomatic relations with Chile in November 1974. It had withdrawn its ambassador at the end of 1973 at the time of the military coup that ousted constitutional President Salvador Allende. Since then, any diplomatic matters involving the two countires have been negotiated through Brazil. This diplomatic rupture, however, did not hinder the development of bilateral trade, which has been constantly increasing in the last few years.

It was reported here that the establishment of a Mexican Consulate in Santiago and a Chilean Consulate in Mexico may help to strengthen these commercial ties and also lead to the establishment of diplomatic contacts.

Mexico Denies Report

PA142052 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2020 GMT 14 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 14 Feb (LATIN)--The Foreign Ministry today "flatly" denied rumors that Mexico would shortly reestablish consular relations with Chile.

In a communique delivered to LATIN, the Mexican Foreign Ministry said that the rumors spread by international news agencies "are shrouded in anonymity."

According to press dispatches from Santiago, Mexico was to announce shortly the restablishment of consular relations to put an end to a 6-year break.

UNION CONFEDERATION HOLDS CLANDESTINE MEETING

PY141315 Paris AFP in Spanish 0012 GMT 14 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 13 Feb (AFP)--It was learned today that the outlawed Chilean Trade Union Confederation (CUTCH) held a clandestine meeting in Chile to commemorate its 27th anniversary.

A high-ranking government official said that the Interior Ministry is investigating the holding of this "unauthorized" meeting.

The CUTCH, which allegedly represented more than 1 million workers grouped in unions and federations, was dissolved 6 years ago after the overthrow of the late Socialist president, Salvador Allende, who was replaced by the military junta headed by General Augusto Pinochet. According to labor sources, this is the first known occasion that the CUTCH has held a clandestine meeting since it created a foreign committee that holds regular sessions abroad, usually in France.

According to the information available to the government, which it is now examining, present at the meeting were Clotario Blest, the 80-year old union leader who is the founder of the CUTCH and its first president, lawyer Eduardo Long Alessandri and other leaders. At the meeting, according to the sources, the leaders reviewed the activities of the CUTCH, criticized the present government's policies and issued an appeal "for the unity of the working class."

GUERRILLAS ATTEMPT TO HALT ELECTORAL PROCESS

PA132232 Paris AFP in Spanish 2209 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[By Farid Camel]

[Text] Bogota, 12 Feb (AFP)--Observers said here today that Colombian guerrillas have called a halt to their armed activities, and, from their mountain hideouts, shown interest in the campaign leading to the March elections to the national councils and assemblies.

According to reports under investigation by high military commands, a new front, allegedly elements from the Castroite National Liberation Army [ELN], emerged Monday from the Putumayo region in southern Colombia to influence the elections. It was reported that 60 men and 2 women, well-armed and wearing regular army uniforms, rounded up the inhabitants in several towns in Putumayo and advised them to abstain from voting in the elections.

During their speeches, the guerrillas launched violent attacks on the government and later withdrew into the mountains without harming the surprised peasants. This guerrilla operation came after the government charged that guerrilla groups were threatening to kill the peasants if they went to the polls.

However, the government statements were refuted by the latest issue of RESISTENCIA, organ of the pro-Soviet Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC], which the armed forces' high commands claim is the armed fist of the Colombian Communist Party.

In an article published in the underground RESISTENCIA, Manuel Marulanda, alias Tirofijo, top FARC chief, asked the people to vote for a recently-created democratic front which comprises extreme left, populist and dissident liberal sectors. The communique notes that under no circumstances should the people vote for candidates of the traditional Liberal and Conservative parties. According to the FARC, this would be a serious error.

This attitude contrasts with the silence of the pro-Beijing Popular Liberation Army [EPL] and the M-19, which has been hurt by the mortal blows of the Colombian armed forces intelligence services.

On the other hand, the rebel truce was announced after official reports stated that many guerrillas were infiltrating the army and later escaping, with their weapons and ammunition, into the mountains. This infiltration is serious in Neiva, capital of Huila Department, where several guerrillas enlisted recently and deserted some time later.

UK CARGO SHIP ATTACKED IN PACIFIC BY 'PIRATES'

PA140322 Paris AFP in Spanish 0114 GMT 14 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Buenaventura, (Colombia), 13 Feb (AFP)--The British ship Icelu was attacked by pirates near here in the Pacific Ocean and its boatswain was seriously wounded, officials announced today. The pirates boarded the Icelu, which was carrying 30,000 tons of Canadian wheat, and overcame its 20 crewmembers with modern automatic weapons. The pirates stole sophisticated navigation equipment and other supplies valued at more than $100,000. Naval authorities gave immediate medical treatment to the wounded seaman, whose name was not revealed, and started an intense search of the area for the pirates, who were in five motorboats. The attack occurred while the British ship awaited the arrival of the pilot to enter Buenaventura Bay.

QUITO CITIZENS STAGE PROTEST MARCH ON CONGRESS

PA141612 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 14 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] The great peoples march to Congress held by Quito's inhabitants to demand an increase in the city's budget can be described as a popular feast, an event of civic enthusiasm and polemics that turned into a row.

Thousands of Quito inhabitants gathered in the afternoon at San Francisco Square in answer to a summons from the Federation of Quito Districts. The purpose of this was to pressure the plenum of the standing legislative committees into reconsidering a decision denying a 0.5 percent increase in the national budget appropriations for Quito.

Thousands of Quito inhabitants dressed up and filled themselves with civic concern as they marched with hundreds of small, makeshift white flags on [word indistinct] and placards through the streets in the direction of Congress.

Mayor Alvaro Perez, Queen Francisca I [presumably carnival queen] and neighborhood leaders spoke at the square. They stressed the capital's right to have sufficient income to meet its obligations and to provide and improve services in its various districts. They also claimed discrimination against Quito and the return of regionalism which was thought to have been overcome. Present at the event were the mayor of Guayaquil, legislators from Pichincha, national legislators and personalities from the entire country who endorsed the capital's demands.

The march reached the legislative palace full of cheer and dancing. However, it was met with sticks by the legislative escort of [Congress president] Asaad Bucaram and the national police, who were following orders from the chief of parliament. The repression aroused the wrath of the people and not surprisingly drew indignation from legislators for Pichincha Province, who asked Bucaram to allow the demonstrators to enter the gallery area of Congress.

The temperamental Bucaram refused to receive the more than 40 people, whereupon the legislators of the Democratic Left and Popular Democracy protested, alleging discrimination on his part. Bucaram rejected the protest and irked the legislators, who accused him of being a regionalist and a despicable individual. Obviously, Bucaram did not remain silent. He described them as clownish, insolent, ill-mannered and despicable. This included Manuel Cordoba, Julio Cesar Trujillo and Alejandro Carrion Perez, among others.

After things went back to normal, the Quito mayor and the Pichincha prefect spoke to demand more funds for the city. Perez stressed that the people of Quito demand from Congress the aid it needs, warning that they will not accept further discrimination from Bucaram.

POLITICIANS DISCUSS CHANGES BY ROLDOS GOVERNMENT

PA142010 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 14 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The change, the frustrating change. The force of change, an aggressive slogan which committed the present rulers to an historical perspective and a popular exigency, is slowly becoming a controversial and frustrating factor.

Some feel the change should have been implemented at the beginning of the democratic regime, with tangible measures and achievements. Others feel change is a process, designed in stages, to perform a great national task. Some ask for patience and others demand action and even more policy statements from the government regarding specific problems faced by the system.

Radio Quito explored the topic, source of popular expectations and national disillusionment. To what extent is our restored democracy allowing the changes to take place? What time limit should be set to achieve this campaign promise?

The people's patience has a limit, says Pichincha Deputy Manuel Cordoba Galarza. The year 1980 presupposes a challenge for President Roldos' administration.

Have any changes been introduced, asks Camilo Gallegos of the Liberal Party. The indiscriminate use of magic promises filled people with illusions. They are demanding the vaunted [word indistinct]. What changes were or are politically feasible? Gallegos argues the following:

[Begin Gallegos recording] The second fundamental change, in addition to that of democratic stabilization after 10 years of dictatorship and of many dictatorships, was that of constitution permanence. That is why despite the need which has arisen at a given time, we have reached the conclusion that it is advisable to live with the present constitution and to speak of constitutional amendments in especially dire circumstances.

The other change was that of stopping administrative wrongdoing. Ecuador does not lack laws or new taxes. What it needs is its laws to be enforced. It needs taxes to be collected, fiscal revenues to be increased. This is accomplished through administrative discipline. Unfortunately, as the entire country knows, we have not had this. There is no administrative coordination. We are witnessing a split in the ruling party. This has actually led to confusion which is giving rise to serious situations in the country. I think that the situation is delicate but not anguishing. [end recording]

Marco Proano Maya, deputy for Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP], feels there will always be time for change.

[Begin Proano recording] More important than the time is to know what has to be done to make the change a reality. I feel when one speaks in political terms and when a political party or an electoral ticket reaches power, it must govern and those who lose must have the goal of helping to govern. In the final analysis, the country is what matters, because the changes will not be possible without a great effort on the part of Ecuadoreans to make the changes. [end recording]

Popular representative Wilfrido Lucero feels the government is really interested in making the social change through sensible stages and without peremptory deadlines.

The Broad Leftist Front, through Jorge Chiriboga, its legislative representative, advocates a political definition from Roldos vis-a-vis the nation's problems--a presidential definition about redistribution of income and a clear position regarding the agrarian sector, in other words, the adoption of decisions about the interests of the great oligarchy and the people who are prevented from benefiting from the nation's wealth.

FORMER U.S. AMBASSADOR'S 'STYLE' CRITICIZED

PY141858 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 14 Feb 80 p 12 PY

[Commentary entitled: "Counterproductive Diplomatic Styles," by Antonio Salum Flecha, director of the Diplomatic and Consular Academy]

[Text] The return of U.S. Ambassador Robert White to his country at the end of his tour in Paraguay has provided food for all kinds of speculations in political, diplomatic and journalistic circles that are unprecedented in Asuncion. The reasons for this are undoubtedly found in the controversial personality of the diplomat, who practiced a style never known to us before, one which is hardly acceptable at a time when the idea of interdependence among peoples is gaining strength every day.

There is much to be said about Robert White, because the 2 years during which he carried out his diplomatic functions among us were filled with controversial situations which aroused fierce polemics within the political sector and cautious criticism within his own circles. That is exactly what we would have wanted to avoid had we been in his shoes, as we have learned over the course of time and as we now teach at the diplomatic and consular academy. Nevertheless, it is sufficient to discuss only his diplomatic activity on the eve of his final departure because, as expected, this also aroused polemics in several sectors.

The official report on his transfer to El Salvador, where he must carry out identical functions, was inexplicably delayed until the last moment by the U.S. Embassy, although everyone here was aware of it through reports coming from the State Department itself. The same thing happened with his farewell party, which coincided with the reception he gave for Mr. Eaton, state department deputy assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, so that those who came to greet the latter, were also coming to bid farewell to the ambassador. But certainly, since the limited invitations were carefully issued, there were those who really enjoyed receiving them and others who received them grudgingly. And there was even a group of legislators who rejected invitations because they had not been asked to hold private talks with Mr. Eaton similar to those he held with members of the National Agreement during a working lunch. The blame for this, however, which was gratuitously attributed to Eaton, was incorrectly placed, because the agenda Eaton followed in Asuncion was prepared by Ambassador White, who also drew up the list of persons invited. It was obviously to be expected, then, that he would give preference to his personal friends, most of whom belong to the PLRA [Authentic Radical Liberal Party].

In the interviews which Robert White granted to ABC COLOR and LA TRIBUNA on the occasion of his enigmatic withdrawal from the country, he repeatedly stated that he had merely fulfilled instructions received from the State Department and that any other ambassador would have done the same. In this regard we believe that his instructions must have been of a general nature and could hardly have contained specific details on how to behave on those occasions which are by now too well known to be rehashed once again. This is why at the beginning of this commentary we talked about style, the style which unleashed polemics and gave rise to incidents lamented by some and praised by others and which earned him the description of friend or foe as the case may be. This, in our opinion, could have been avoided if only he would have taken care to be more tactful in handling the issues which concerned him and avoided getting so openly involved in the domestic affairs of our country, which he seemed to regard with contempt, not only because of the incidents in which he was involved but also because of the statements he made, sometimes in a warning and other times in a contemptuous tone.

The thing is that Robert White's STYLE cast aside all the diplomatic methods and practices known to us, including seeking the friendship, if not of government officials, at least of respectable cultural and social circles of the country. He, on the contrary, established contacts with the opposition, especially with the PLRA, which seemed to deserve his utmost attention. He made special efforts to obtain for its members special treatment at the State Department and representative U.S. entities. This statement is based on the high rank of the government officials with whom PLRA members met when they traveled to Washington at the invitation of the State Department, compared to those who received official Paraguayan representatives. Thus, it would seem that Robert White lacked a sense of balance between the treatment given to our politicians and the desire to maintain the traditional friendship between his country and Paraguay.

Regarding the much-vaunted instructions, the matter is reduced to the procedures which have been used, the untimeliness of certain visits, the nature of some of his public statements and the aggressiveness of some phrases. If there were something to communicate to the host government, the normal channels existing between the embassy and the Foreign Ministry should have been used. In other words, discretion, which is always more effective and less provocative, should have been employed. Publicity about a certain position or a feeling of displeasure sometimes has an adverse effect because of the reaction it elicits from the public here. In other words, Robert White could have transmitted any State Department reaction to an action of the host government using the customary discretion and avoiding the impression that his public interventions were admonishing the government and humiliating the people.

It would thus be desirable for Robert White's successor to come to Paraguay filled with a new spirit, that of promoting relations between the two countries and putting them back on the road of friendship and cooperation that existed earlier--relations based on respect for the characteristics, sovereignty and independence of states; on the legal equality among them; on nonintervention in the internal and external affairs of others; and on the self-determination of peoples. Paraguay is interested in and desires cooperation with the United States, the leader of the Western world, particularly under the present circumstances, in which it is more necessary than ever to maintain cohesion among the nations which reject totalitarianism and repudiate aggression.

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. VIEWS BILATERAL RELATIONS

PA142130 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 2 Feb 80 p 1 PA

[Text] The Peruvian ambassador to the United States, Alfonso Arias Schreiber, revealed that the two countries had signed a nuclear cooperation agreement in Washington. A higher level pact will be signed later this year once the project is approved by officials of the two countries.

The Peruvian diplomat made this statement at the airport shortly after his arrival from Washington. He was returning to Peru for ordinary consultations at the Foreign Ministry.

The project calls for an intensive exchange of information and high-level technicians on nuclear matters.

Although it is true that Peru is in the primary stage in nuclear matters, this project should be a very positive one, because it allows for an accelerated development of the use of nuclear energy for peaceful uses, he added.

He said that the agreement is the consequence of positive U.S.-Peruvian cooperation in various fields, especially in the financial field where it has been more evident. A similar situation exists in the technological field.

He also explained that his consultations at the Foreign Ministry will deal with bilateral matters and with Peru's participation in the Law of the Sea Conference.

He emphasized that relations between the two countries are at a very good level, just as they were during the term of former Ambassador Carlos Garcia Bedoya.

Peru Will Find Its Path: Elections

Arias Schreiber emphasized that there is in the United States a great "interest, expectation and confidence" in the Peruvian electoral process. There is the hope at all levels that Peru will find its path, in accordance with the will of the people.

He emphasized that Peruvians are respectful of the right of asylum, but, above all, it is a matter of determining the basis for granting asylum and the reasons to justify it.

He said that there are times when it is not justified, as in the case of persons who seek asylum without being involved in political events or persecuted in any way.

PARTIES GRANTED RADIO, TV, NEWSPAPER SPACE

PY131422 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpt] The government has granted free radio, TV and newspaper space to political parties, independent groups, alliances and independent candidates legally and finally registered at the national electoral court. This space will be available between 17 March and 16 May of this year. This has been implemented by Decree No 22,881, which was approved by the cabinet yesterday. In order to (?disseminate) the ideas and programs of the participants in the general elections, the use of radio, TV and newspaper space will be exercised by all participating parties on the basis of cooperation, fairness and equality. Electoral propaganda will not be allowed to jeopardize the dignity of individuals or institutions or to use words or remarks which could be considered immoral or contrary to proper behavior. Neither will this propaganda be allowed to incite violence or the disruption of social order or to violate the mutual respect among the participants. The political groups which fail to comply with these regulations will be punished with fines of no less than [figure indistinct] soles.

IRAN HIRES PROMINENT ATTORNEY FOR SHAH EXTRADITION CASE

PA150237 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 14 Feb 80 PA

[Text] In Panama it has been reported that the Government of Iran has appointed Juan Materno Vasquez, a former president of the Supreme Court of Justice, as its adviser and representative in Panama for matters related to the extradition of the shah.

Juan Materno Vasquez, a well-known Panamanian attorney, will advise the Iranian Foreign Ministry on the legal requirements that the extradition request, that has to be presented within a month, must fill.

Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh has been in touch with the Panamanian attorney, who is also a former government and justice minister and a former presidency minister, to put him in charge of the extradition process to be initiated soon.

SALVADORANS IN PANAMA RELEASED AS LP-28 VACATES EMBASSY

PA150058 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 14 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The Panamanian Embassy in El Salvador, which was occupied yesterday by the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28], was vacated this afternoon by the members of that leftist group, after a news conference in which Ambassador David Pere and three LP-28 members participated.

The evacuation of the embassy was precipitated by the arrest last night in Panama of several leaders of the LP-28 and of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] who were attending a political meeting.

The occupiers of the Panamanian Embassy in San Salvador said their action was not an occupation but an opportunity for them to talk with the Panamanian diplomat and ask his intervention to have Salvadoran authorities investigate the whereabouts of some LP-28 members who have disappeared.

Panamanian Ambassador David Pere declined to comment on the affair. The occupiers of the Panamanian Embassy in San Salvador left in a bus accompanied by the counselor of the Panamanian mission, Maria Teresa Barraza.

The six Salvadoran citizens who were arrested last night during an act of solidarity with their people in our capital were released at noon today as part of the agreement for the evacuation of our embassy in San Salvador. The members of the LP-28, the BPR and the United Popular Action Front who were released today were Alva Marisol Galindo, Manuel Gerber, Marco Portillo, Alvaro Castillo, Juan Benjamin Lopez and Raul Cuellar.

Regarding the reasons for their arrest, Government and Justice Minister Ricardo Rodriguez said the following to Televisora Nacional

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Minister, what position has the Panamanian Government taken regarding the occupation of our embassy in El Salvador?

[Answer] The Government of the Republic of Panama considers this to be an extremely regrettable matter in view of the efforts which we have been making to maintain the best relations between El Salvador and Panama and even our efforts to contribute to the extent of our abilities to the establishment of a truly democratic climate in El Salvador.

We also regret this action because it violates our sovereignty and the sacred principle of the extraterritoriality of our embassies.

Just as we did not look favorably on the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, we could look even less favorably on the occupation of our embassy. In the future this might oblige us, in the case of El Salvador, to take more serious preventive measures to avoid a repetition of situations of this kind.

We hope not to find ourselves in a similar situation in any other country in the world. I do not know how this can contribute to the solution of local problems in those countries. The occupation of an embassy...[does not complete sentence] I do not know of any case in which an occupation has solved the internal problems of those countries. In fact not even the political objectives have been achieved. On the contrary they have created a very abnormal situation as regards the safety of the personnel who are residing in another country to fulfill a very specific mission and this hinders the mechanisms for normal relations among the world's countries.

[Question] While efforts have been hurriedly made in the diplomatic sphere to solve the crisis in less than 24 hours, something interesting and unprecedented happened last night regarding a group of Salvadorans who were in Panama for a conference of solidarity with the Salvadoran people. I refer to their arrest by the National Guard. We would like to have an official explanation, which has not been given so far, regarding these arrests, whether or not they were ordered by the executive and so forth.

[Answer] Those were preventive measures by the police. Those persons belong to the groups which were occupying our embassy and our security forces do not know exactly what their mission is here. Apparently they came to a peaceful meeting, but in a situation of this type, it is better to take preventive action than to be sorry later.

In addition it is obvious that in our country, no one has looked on that action of the political forces, the occupation of the embassy, with sympathy. Obviously, the Salvadorans could be the object of reprisals by our people. Therefore, to avoid situations of one or another kind, they were taken into preventive custody.

[Question] It was stated last night, Mr Minister, that this arrest, which you describe as preventive, could set a delicate precedent in the area of international relations, in the application of measures by governments in kidnapings, the occupation of embassies, or acts of that kind. What can you, as minister of government and a lawyer, say about this?

[Answer] I do not feel that this constitutes any precedent. It is a normal police measure in any country where abnormal acts are taking place that could lead to unforeseeable situations of a police nature.

[Question] Mr Minister, thank you for your statements to Televisora Nacional.

[Answer] You are welcome.

PRESIDENT ROYO MEETS WITH U.S. DEPUTY DEFENSE SECRETARY

PA141924 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Feb 80 PA

[Text] President Royo has received a courtesy visit of U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary Graham Claytor who is visiting Panama on matters related with his high post and to get firsthand information on the activities concerning the defense of the Panama Canal.

The president and his guest discussed subjects dealing with the canal. President Royo was accompanied by Vice President De la Espriella while the defense under secretary was accompanied by Lt Gen [name indistinct] and Ambassador Ambler Moss.

PRESIDENT ROYO, WIFE, LEAVE FOR U.S. VISIT

PA150036 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Feb 80 PA

[Text] President Aristides Royo and Mrs Royo left today for the United States. Housing Minister Tomas Gabriel Altamirano Duque is accompanying the president on his trip. President Royo flew to Houston, Texas.

Observers in Panama believe that President Royo will make use of the carnival festivities to undergo a routine medical checkup at one of Houston's famous hospitals.

Diplomatic sources, however, said that President Royo was expected in the United States on a private visit.

TEACHERS STAGE DEMONSTRATION, DEMAND RESIGNATION OF MINISTER

PA130308 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Hundreds of teachers filled Justo Arosemena Avenue this morning in front of the Education Ministry to express their rejection of the high cost of living and what they described as the constant government violation of the agreements reached last year after the long teachers strike.

The demonstrators chanted antigovernment slogans and used megaphones and banners to demand the resignation of the education minister and the teachers who work at the ministry, accusing them of having been appointed by him.

The crisis between the government and the teachers seems to have taken a new turn. The teachers and professors added a new complaint to their list by demanding that Education Minister Gustavo Garcia de Paredes resign.

Later the teachers marched down Justo Arosemena Avenue to Porras Plaza, where the leaders reached an agreement with the National Guard whereby they would board buses and other vehicles to go to Vista Hermosa to stage another demonstration, this time against several newspapers.

After the picketing at the Education Ministry, the teachers went to the EDITORA RENOVACION installations. They stood outside the building, sang the teachers anthem and held a rally.

The protest was witnessed by the papers' editors, newsmen and executive personnel and it was staged without any incidents.

Riot units of the National Guard remained in the area throughout the demonstrations to prevent any disorders.

Several leaders of the demonstrators spoke at the rally, expressing their views on the country's situation and the way the press reports it. They also expressed their rejection of the editorial line of the newspapers. The picketing lasted 1 hour. The teachers left as they had arrived, based on the agreement reached with the National Guard officers.

COSTA RICA

MORE CUBAN REFUGEES ALLOWED TO TRAVEL TO U.S.

PA141415 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The Costa Rican Government was notified yesterday that the United States has granted authorization for more than 200 of the 350 Cubans who are in Costa Rica to travel to the United States as residents. However, the U.S. authorities have expressed concern over the possible arrival of more refugees wishing to reside in the United States.

The U.S. Government will not grant any more visas to Cuban refugees, according to information given to the Costa Rican Government yesterday. However, the commitment to accept as residents the remaining 62 political prisoners and their relatives of the group of 138 whose release was negotiated by President Carazo was reiterated. The 250 Cubans who will travel to the United States will receive the authorization in the next 2 weeks, a U.S. Embassy official indicated.

COMMENTARY HITS U.S. REJECTION OF LOAN FOR NICARAGUA

PA141744 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] We express our protest over the announcement that U.S. Congressmen will reject a loan to the Nicaraguan Government. We believe in the Nicaraguan Government. We have faith in the development of the Nicaraguan revolution. We are convinced that the Sandinist regime struggles for a better Nicaragua for the Nicaraguans. It cannot be possible that the United States listens to the voices of the hypocrites and that it rejects loans which are urgent. The U.S. Congress is full of Somozists and enemies of democracy and freedom.

EL SALVADOR

SPANISH EMBASSY CRISIS REPORTAGE CONTINUES

Plan To Evacuate 15 February

PA150255 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0200 GMT 15 Feb 80 PA

[By Rosendo Majano]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 14 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--A spokesman for the leftist 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28) told ACAN-EFE on Thursday evening that members of the group who have been occupying the Spanish Embassy in San Salvador for the past 10 days will evacuate the embassy on Friday morning.

Carlos Argueta, leader of the occupation of the Spanish Embassy in this capital, said the LP-28 had been promised the release, tomorrow, of the 19 LP-28 activists who were arrested on 12 February during an operation to clear the headquarters of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC). In that operation five leftists and one policeman were killed.

Argueta told this correspondent that the occupation is just about over, depending on the government's fulfillment of its promise to release the 19 LP-28 comrades tomorrow.

Four minors who were arrested during the violence at the PDC headquarters were released to their parents yesterday.

The original demand had been the release of 16 leftists arrested for acts against the authorities. Most of them, except for five whose whereabouts are unknown, were released by the courts which tried them.

Through the ambassadors of Italy, Mexico and Ecuador, the leagues have already obtained a promise that the case of these five will be investigated and those responsible for their disappearance punished.

Since Monday there has been talk about a prompt solution to the problem, but the negotiations were complicated with the capture of the LP-28 activists who had occupied the PDC headquarters.

This afternoon the mediators and Pedro Bermejo, official in charge of Latin American affairs of the Spanish Foreign Ministry, obtained the leagues' promise that they would not increase their demands "no matter what happens in the country."

Spanish Embassy officials Ranero and De la Helguera told ACAN-EFE tonight that they feel "somewhat relieved" with the approaching end to their captivity.

Two More Hostages Released

PA150204 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0150 GMT 15 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The leftist 28 February People's Leagues (FL-28) tonight at 1930 (0130 GMT) released two of the four hostages they were holding at the Spanish Embassy here.

The leftists released Sebastian Hernandez and Francisco Nunez, Spaniards employed by the Spanish "Agroman" firm here. The firm is building a 32-km long highway connecting the capital city with the new "El Salvador" airport.

Juan Carlos de Ranero, charge d'affaires, and Manuel de la Helguera, counselor of the Spanish Embassy here, are the only two hostages left in the embassy.

LP-28 VACATES PANAMANIAN EMBASSY 14 FEBRUARY

PA141708 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1634 GMT 14 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Panamanian Embassy in San Salvador will be vacated at 1200 (1800 GMT) today, a spokesman for the 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28) has announced.

The "leagues" occupied the Panamanian diplomatic mission at noon Wednesday to protest the death of one of their leaders in an armed confrontation with the authorities and to demand the release of some 20 LP-28 members.

The LP-28 members had been arrested by the authorities while the headquarters of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] were being vacated Tuesday. Five members of LP-28 died at the time.

The spokesman for the leagues told the YSU radio network of San Salvador that the occupation was solely intended to "call attention to El Salvador's problems" and there was no sense in continuing the occupation after achieving the objective.

It is believed, however, that the decision to vacate the Panamanian Embassy was prompted by the arrest last night in Panama of Marisol Galindo and Manuel Herbert, members of the LP-28 national leadership.

Galindo and Herbert went to Panama to participate in a political event organized by a Panamanian committee of solidarity with El Salvador.

The Panamanian authorities said the arrest sought to prevent harm to the hostages if the LP-28's demands were not met by the government.

More on Withdrawal

PA142230 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2210 GMT 14 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador--About 25 activists of the 28 February People's Leagues today withdrew peacefully from the Panamanian Embassy which they began occupying yesterday. Their three hostages were freed unharmed.

One of the activists before leaving said Ambassador David Pere Ramos had agreed to present their demands to the Salvadoran Government. Another group of the same leftist organization is still occupying the Spanish Embassy and there have been indications of a new conflict within the civilian-military government junta.

PCES LEADER SAYS U.S.-BACKED REFORM FAILS

PA142132 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Feb 80 PA

[Text] A leader of the Communist Party of El Salvador [PCES] has charged that the United States is trying to plunge the country into a bloodbath. He said that the country has two options: a democratic and popular transformation, or fascism. Wearing a hood to avert ifentification, the Salvadoran communist leader said that the country's oligarchy is blocking any possibility for change in the socioeconomic structure.

He made the statements in a small office in the presence of several foreign correspondents. He added that the reformist maneuver sponsored by the United States has failed in El Salvador; a country where there can be no revolutionary change unless it is carried out through armed struggle.

BPR GROUPS TAKE OVER DEVELOPMENT BANK, HOLD HOSTAGES

PA141815 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1752 GMT 14 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Leftwing militants occupied the office of the Agriculture and Livestock Development Bank in downtown San Salvador at 1100 today.

About 600 bank employees were taken hostage by the occupiers in their second bid to take over the building in the past 24 hours.

The building was occupied by the Salvadoran Christian Peasants Federation and Farmworkers' Union members. Both groups belong to the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR).

The bank is the state agency that promotes and funnels credit to agricultural cooperatives and small producers.

The occupiers want a reduction in the price of agriculture and livestock production materials and lower interest on bank loans.

The BPR has been holding 500 employees hostage at the Waterworks and Sewers Office since yesterday at 1100.

BPR SEIZES FARM DEVELOPMENT BANK BRANCH IN USULUTAN

PA141934 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1906 GMT 14 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Usulutan, 14 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Members of the leftist Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] at noon today seized the branch office of the Farming Development Bank in this city, 110 km east of San Salvador.

There are some 30 hostages including bank employees and visitors in the office. The main offices of this state autonomous organization which promotes the progress of medium and small farmers have also been occupied in the capital by members of the Salvadoran Christian Peasant Federation and the Union of Farmworkers, who are holding some 600 persons hostage. They are demanding a decrease in the price of farming materials and other benefits for rural workers.

BPR GROUP OCCUPIES WATERWORKS OFFICES

PA140052 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] As we reported earlier, the central offices of the National Waterworks and Sewers Administration have been occupied by a group of youths who unexpectedly entered these offices, located in downtown San Salvador.

We are now in the downtown area and have learned that the youths have identified themselves as members of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc's popular committees.

According to them, they are occupying the offices to protest yesterday's incidents, when a demonstration in the main streets of San Salvador was dispersed with bullets and several people were killed.

According to the reports we received, several shots were heard before the offices were occupied.

GUNMEN FACE TROOPS, TANKS IN SAN MARCOS

PA140144 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1060 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] The action in the town of San Marcos is continuing. Heavily-armed persons there in civilian clothes have entrenched themselves. Troops, supported by light tanks and helicopters, are observing the area from a distance. Drivers coming in from the new airport have been forced to take the highway under construction to avoid San Marcos.

We have been informed that similar situations have arisen in Apopa and Mexicanos, with barricades being erected by elements of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc.

Sources at the 28 February People's Leagues have reported that yesterday during the clearing of the headquarters of the Christian Democratic Party, more than 23 of its militants were arrested.

ARMY PATROL KILLS FOUR GUERRILAS NEAR ZACATECOLUCA

PA150314 Paris AFP in Spanish 2118 GMT 14 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Feb (AFP)--It has beed officially announced that four guerrillas were killed today during a confrontation with a military unit on the outskirts of the city of Zacatecoluca, some 70 km southeast of San Salvador.

According to military reports a patrol from the Salvadoran Armed Forces Engineers Instruction Center, engaged in tracking operations on the outskirts of Zacatecoluca, was attacked by a guerrilla unit, resulting in an exchange of fire.

The shooting led to the deaths of four youths who have not been identified and whose political affiliation is also unknown. The official report states that the army unit sustained no casualties.

TEACHER KILLED, UNION DELCARES STRIKE

PA140023 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Prof Roque Neftali Rodriguez was assassinated this morning in the city of Cojutepeque. According to reports received by this radio station, the professor was riddled with bullets by several unidentified persons traveling in a brown car.

The attack took place as the professor was on his way to the institution where he was employed. He was an active member of the 21 June Salvadoran National Teachers Association (ANDES).

In view of this new attack against the teachers, ANDES will delcare a strike that will start tomorrow and last through Friday.

FOUR LEFTIST DEMONSTRATIONS END PEACEFULLY

PA142035 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1929 GMT 14 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Four demonstrations passed through this city's main streets at noon today without incidents of any kind.

The leftist demonstrations ended shortly before 1300. The demonstrators returned to their homes or the offices of the Salvadoran National Teachers Associations (ANDES) and the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR). Meanwhile, peasants who are demanding a reduction in the prices of farm materials are occupying the State Agricultural Development Bank building.

The demonstrations were organized separately by the ANDES, the Salvadoran Christian Peasants Federation (FECCAS), the Farm Workers Union (UTC), the Guillermo Rivas Union Coordinating Committee and the General Association of Salvadoran University Students (AGEUS).

The AGEUS asked for an increase in the University of El Salvador budget and the reincorporation of more than $9 million cut from the current budget.

ANDES demanded an end to the assissination of teachers which have been committed by unidentified groups in the past few days. FECCAS and the UTC demanded an "end to repression" and lower prices for farm materials. The coordinating Committee demanded the release of prisoners accused of violent activities and the "end of repression."

In the past few days, several leftist marches have ended tragically when authorities and demonstrators clashed.

The government today asked the organizers of public demonstrations to refrain from carrying weapons as has occurred in previous occasions.

PDC LEADER NOTES LACK OF DISCIPLINE WITHIN ARMY

PA141251 Paris AFP in Spanish 0350 GMT 14 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Feb (AFP)--Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, mayor of San Salvador and a top leader of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC) said here today that some sectors within the army are not obeying the orders of the government junta.

Rey Prendes was referring specifically to incidents which occurred on Tuesday afternoon at the PDC headquarters, which until that time had been held by the 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28), one of El Salvador's leftist groups. On that occasion and on their own initiative, according to the official account, a group of policemen attacked the PDC headquarters and rescued the hostages who were being held inside.

The government maintains that the LP-28 militants fired at the policemen and killed one, which led his companions to react. On that occasion, five people were killed: four leftists and one policeman.

Rey Prendes said the policemen's action was premeditated and that although the PDC forms part of the government, it does not support the official explanation. Moreover, it compared the disorder within the army rank and file with that existing among the leftist groups.

There is disorder, he said, no one is ruling and no one obeys. He added that his party has requested an investigation to identify both the people who planned the incident and those who carried it out. Acts like these, he added, strengthen the leftists, who had lost acceptance among the popular masses.

He added: The leftist groups never carry out peaceful occupations. They are all violent because they are armed and the hostages are subjected to the most cruel psychological pressure. They talk of human rights, he added, but they themselves disregard those rights.

DUARTE SAYS ULTRARIGHT, ULTRALEFT HAVE SAME AIMS

PA140050 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 13 Feb 80 p 61 PA

[Text] Jose Napoleon Duarte replies to the extreme right.

Gentlemen: Thank you for having published the "document" that you yourselves produced, because in this manner there is not the least shadow of a doubt where it came from.

The "document" reveals the irresponsible recklessness you are capable of, and has given the authorities the opportunity to see that I was right when I warned them that the ultraright had produced this "document" because once more they would like to use the armed forces to defend their privileges and interests.

Just like the ultraleft, the ultraright would like to:

Divide the army; destabilize the regime; keep democracy from prevailing; provoke repression and civil war, and halt the structural changes and the true revolution.

But they will not get anywhere by trying to deceive (the people) with false reports, and they will achieve even less with that publication.

The government will fulfill its commitment by carrying out the reforms.

[Signed] Jose Napoleon Duarte. San Salvador, 12 February 1980.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES CURRENT PROBLEMS, SOLUTIONS

PA120422 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 11 Feb 80 PA

[Interview with Salvadoran Foreign Minister Dr Fidel Chavez Mena during a stopover in Panama on his way to Peru on 11 February 1980; place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Foreign Minister, the points which established the basis for the armed forces proclamation included a stop to violence as the first point. We would like to know what obstacles have prevented the reaching of this goal since the junta has been in power for almost 100 days?

[Answer] Just to give some general background to the Panamanian people, we now basically have a new government in El Salvador--a new government that was installed on 10 January. It is basically the result of a political pact between the Salvadoran Armed Forces and the Christian Democratic Party [PDC]. This political pact has five points which are very specific and I will explain them very briefly because we do not have much time.

First, the process started in El Salvador which includes social and political changes is basically an antioligarchic process. This means that we are trying to break the oligarchic structure of economic and political power which has ruled El Salvador for more than 50 years. We believe that the transfer of this economic and political power from an oligarchy, that is a minority, a clique, to the majorities, that is the Salvadoran people, represents the main and essential path for eliminating the cause of violence.

Second, we are trying to implement a program of social and structural reforms. We could mention five as the most important reforms: First, an agrarian reform. It is important to reorganize land tenure in El Salvador and consequently, the redistribution of wealth derived from the agricultural sector. We cannot continue living under an agricultural structure such as the one we have had in the country. Second, a reform in regard to the nationalization of foreign trade. Aside from being an antioligarchic process, our process is aimed at giving the state control over foreign trade, particularly regarding farm products, coffee, cotton and sugar.

Third, we have the bank reform, the nationalization of banks. The important thing is for the banks and the country's financial system to fulfill a social commitment. This means that the credit would have an essentially social role for the benefit of the majorities. Again, this makes the process even more antioligarchic. The fourth is labor reform. This is essential to solve the labor conflicts between management and workers. The present labor code has not been a feasible, true and effective instrument to solve this type of conflict. The fifth reform, which is the essential base of the whole program, is the issue of a constitutional statute regulating and defining the legal status of a de facto regime so that this statute will not be an obstacle but an element to make the process feasible.

Third is the exit, we could call it that, or the nonrepresentation of the private sector at the government junta level. We understood it this way. It is not that we are developing a scheme against the private sector, it is just that we cannot promote a corporate state in the country. It is obvious that a representative [of the business sector] would defend his interests and the state must act as a social arbiter. Due to the nature and the depth of the country's social and economic crisis, the private sector is one of the elements in conflict. Consequently since the government acts as an arbiter, the private sector cannot participate at the government level.

The fourth point is the possibility of creating a government with broad bases, that is a center-leftist and basically pluralist government.

The fifth point is to start a fast, sincere and frank dialog with the popular and leftist groups. We feel that the combination of these five points will lead us to an end of violence in the country.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, there is the issue however, which is the demand of popular groups: the release of political prisoners. Why has not this government met this demand, which has been a constant irritation over the past few years?

[Answer] I believe that the popular organizations are right and that their demand is just. Political prisoners should not exist in El Salvador and if we want to start a process of structural changes in the economic and political fields, then we must not have political prisoners. According to official reports, there are no political prisoners. The commission especially appointed to investigate this established that there are no political prisoners in the country. The important thing is that the whereabouts of the persons who are still missing must be investigated, whatever the consequences that stem from this investigation. If these persons are not truly found, if they have definitely disappeared, the responsibility for this must be established.

Recently, on the occasion of the regrettable incident at the Spanish Embassy, the government gave precise instruction to the Attorney General's Office to open a thorough investigation of this problem. I believe that this is the time to set a precedent; a clear, precise and specific precedent because it is the only way the present government can start generating credibility and we are determined to get credibility.

[Question] In mentioning this credibility that the government is seeking, would the last consequences of this mean the formal trial of previous Presidents Col Arturo Hernando Molina and Gen Carlos Humberto Romero?

[Answer] Regarding this, I do not want to refer to specific persons. The important thing is that the persons who are found responsible, whoever they are, be tried because it is not possible that the crimes will go unpunished. This would really contribute to the pacification of the country.

[Question] Do you think that the million-dollar program just announced by the Carter administration would prevent the Salvadoran crisis from winding up in a civil war?

[Answer] I have hopes in the implementation of the five points I just mentioned. The intention of all the parties to find a peaceful solution to the country must just move on. I trust it will move on and we are in this because of it. The most important thing is to have confidence in oneself. We trust our movement and party. The PDC has been operating in the country for the past 20 years and we have entered into a pact with the armed forces. We are not willing to lose our prestige and political struggle just for the sake of any government. What I am really concerned about is the country's economic situation. There is a flight of capital and there is no investment. The political crisis is so deep that I fear the productive activity will stop. We are already having economic problems. Consequently, part of my duties as a foreign minister is to seek elements of support for the economy so that they can activate the country's economic process.

I do not believe we can depend much on the private sector because of the same reasons as the political situation. For this reason, we need international support at the loan and aid levels so that we can boost our economy.

[Question] In observing the geopolitical situation in Central America, would you say that the Salvadoran problem is truly limited to Salvadorans or do you feel there are other elements which are encouraging the struggle among yourselves?

[Answer] I honestly feel that the country's political situation is so serious that we should put aside arguments of a political nature. I believe that the people must be clearly and honestly spoken to. I frankly must tell you that in my personal view, the country's problem is basically Salvadoran. This does not mean that it cannot have an effect on Central America. It already has had an effect and will have it even more if the problem worsens. It may have a serious reverberation on Central America. I do not believe that the Republic of Nicaragua or the Sandinist movement, which I respect very much, are trying to export their revolution. During my recent visit to Nicaragua, the Nicaraguan Government gave me reasons which are so valid and have so much political weight and then these people evidence such seriousness that I truly think they are not trying to export their revolution. I believe that Nicaragua has such complicated problems that it has a lot to do. The Nicaraguans are involved in a very noble and patriotic task.

Our country has structural problems of a political, social and economic nature and the Salvadorans must solve them. Our problems are Salvadoran problems. If there is any foreign intervention, I cannot attest to that, however, I am under the impression that the revolutionary and popular organizations are acting within a desire to seek a better future for the country.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, how long do you think it will take for the present government to solve all these structural problems you have mentioned?

[Answer] Well [laughter], you are asking the million-dollar question. I believe that the important thing at this time is to solve the critical problems of the country's economic progress. Just as the government has stated, we must immediately launch a national emergency program and this involves the establishment of the rules of the game for the agricultural sector. The agricultural year starts on 1 April. February and March are the months for the preparation of the harvest for the agricultural year--the time for the granting of credits. It is necessary to give credits and point out the rules of the game for the agricultural sector in order to seek and maintain the present employment levels so that production--because the sole announcement of an agrarian reform decreases production--will remain at least at the levels of the previous year.

Regarding the industrial sector, the creation of a mixed commission between workers and management to draft a new labor code will be very important. The industrial sector will also depend on the boost that the banks give to it through the granting of loans.

The financing of banks has dropped a lot. Foreign aid is very important in this regard, particularly the loans that we get for the industrial sector.

I think that a combination of several factors added to a more effective state control in financial matters may result in a stable economy during the year, but not necessarily a situation of great prosperity. I am been very realistic.

[Question] What is the reason for your visit to our country?

[Answer] I was appointed 3 weeks ago. The first thing I did during my second week in office was to visit Central America and of course, I have a special interest in visiting Panama. I am on my way to Lima, Peru to meet with our mediator in the conflict we have with Honduras. I am taking advantage of this to visit the Panamanian foreign minister and president with whom I have an appointment this afternoon. In the first place, the duty of a foreign minister when he assumes office is to establish personal relations. In the second place, I have a special interest in explaining to the Panamanian authorities and government what I have told you, with a lot more details, obviously, not because I want to hide anything but because of reasons of our positions. I want to explain the problem, how we see it and what solutions we see for it. I believe that a brother country such as Panama, and since we are within the same area, must have a direct and personal report from the Foreign Ministry.

[Question] There have been rumors over the past few days on the possibility that Gen Omar Torrijos will be asked to act as a mediator. You, as a representative of your government, would you accept this mediation?

[Answer] This would have to be studied. We do not know anything about this request. We had reports because something of that sort was mentioned in the press but even in the negotiations we have had with the 28 February People's Leagues--the group that took over the Spanish Embassy and the PDC headquarters--there have been nothing specific about this. Of course, we have a lot of respect for the moral and political authority of General Torrijos. He is a very good friend of El Salvador and we are sure he would be willing to use any means to solve our domestic situation. All in all, we would have to analyze the terms for this. I personally never deny or reject the possibility to hold a dialog with whoever it has to be.

GUATEMALA

VICE PRESIDENT VILLAGRAN TENDERS RESIGNATION

PA141801 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Feb 80 PA

[Text] In an interview with the Costa Rican newspaper LA NACION, Guatemalan vice president Francisco Villagran has admitted there are no political prisoners but only political corpses in his country. Villagran, who has announced his resignation from the vice presidency, added that Guatemalan conservatives are pressuring the armed forces into intensifying repression by the direct intervention of troops or through the paramilitary gangs in the regime's service.

SALVADORAN EMBASSY MACHINEGUNNED; ONLY PROPERTY DAMAGE

PA141650 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1636 GMT 14 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 14 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Embassy in Guatemala was machinegunned by unidentified individuals around midnight.

In reporting the attack that damaged only window glass and office furniture, police said special care is being exercised to investigate the case.

The embassy and consulate office is located in the southern section of the capital where most diplomatic offices are.

INFORMATION SECRETARY HITS DISTORTED FOREIGN REPORTING

PA141535 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 14 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Presidential Public Relations Secretary Carlos Toledo Vielman stated today that the news published in some of the media abroad has unfortunately been quite distorted regarding Guatemala because of the irresponsibility of some correspondents who twist the truth. However, he added, the wave of biased news has diminished somewhat, mainly regarding what happened in the Spanish Embassy, as the truth of that incident now emerges.

The secretary directly referred to a report published in the Mexican daily ULTIMAS NOTICIAS that the government of President Lucas had been in agreement with landowners of El Quiche Department, especially those of German origin, who seized oil rights from the Indians. The truth is that the problems of those groups are of an entirely different kind, which makes this an example of completely false reporting.

It makes one sad, he said, that the correspondent of this Mexican daily, (Antonio Garza Morales), whom he received in his office to explain to him the true situation, had distorted it.

The Guatemalan official also made reference to an EFE report that several helicopters had machinegunned hundreds of peasants in San Luis Jilotopeque who had gathered at the marketplace in that town. This is not only a lie but a fabrication of the correspondent's mind, he said. I would like to ask, said Secretary Toledo Vielman, where the correspondent got this (?ill-intended) report.

He also made reference to irresponsible statements recently reported by the Mexican chapter of Amnesty International which indicate there is no freedom of the press in Guatemala. This is despite the fact President Lucas has repeatedly said his government maintains and will continue to maintain the most absolute freedom of information, press and thought, a commitment which he has kept and the Guatemalan media has been witness to. In very serious statements, Amnesty International said Guatemalan newsman Marco Tulio Barrios had been assassinated, when the truth is that he is presently pursuing his journalistic responsibilities.

Secretary Vielman pointed out that these are new examples of the action being carried out by international communism to disparage the Guatemalan regime abroad.

On another topic, the government official said he regretted the case of newsman (Adolfo) [second name indistinct] taking asylum in an embassy since he is a youthful member of Guatemalan journalism who up to now had not been known to get involved in political activities. But since he stated he considers himself politically persecuted, he places himself outside of the boundaries of journalism which, because of its very essence, should be objective and politically impartial in order to achieve its true mission of informing the public.

Referring to an important aspect of the nation's life, Secretary Toledo Vielman emphasized that he is in a position to declare that President Lucas Garcia is firmly disposed and determined to abide by the Constitution of the republic in connection with the forthcoming municipal elections in different (?cities) of the nation. He said the president wants to develop an atmosphere for the elections totally free of interference.

Therefore, he added, the parties should fully trust that the government of President Lucas Garcia will guarantee the honesty of the next elections since the present head of the state is a man who has made himself known for the firmness of his decisions and for keeping his word.

In conclusion, Secretary Toledo Vielman stated that the various forces of opinion in the nation have united in the face of [word indistinct] interference into national life, which attempt to open the path to totalitarianism in Guatemala. As a result of this growing unanimity of the Guatemalan people's feelings, the government of President Lucas Garcia has become stronger and today is in a very secure position.

HONDURAS

PEREZ MEETS WITH SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTER IN SAN JOSE

PA151242 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1738 GMT 14 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 14 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Eliseo Perez, foreign minister of Honduras, and Fidel Chavez, foreign minister of El Salvador, will meet here on Monday to assess the progress of the negotiations to resolve the differences which have separated these two countries since 1969.

Honduras and El Salvador went to war that year and broke off diplomatic relations which still have not been restored.

In statements to the local press, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier said: "It would be a great honor for Costa Rica to be able to help to seek a resumption of relations between the two countries."

Ministers Chavez and Perez visited San Jose separately. Both expressed their desire to meet here, where a decade ago several meetings were held seeking an understanding between the two nations.

The break in diplomatic relations between Honduras and El Salvador is considered a serious problem for the Central American Common Market from which Honduras broke away. At the present time, Peruvian diplomat Jose Bustamante y Rivero is acting as mediator in the conflict at the request of the OAS.

NICARAGUAN REFUGEES, GUARDSMEN ASKED TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PA150311 Paris AFP in Spanish 2201 GMT 14 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 14 Feb (AFP)--Honduran Government and Justice Minister Cristobal Diaz said here today that Nicaraguan refugees must leave Honduras "to guarantee the country's tranquillity and its neutrality in domestic affairs of neighboring countries."

The government minister's statement came in the wake of an official Honduran Foreign Ministry communique signed by Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalzo confirming the recent dismantling of a counterrevolutionary Somozist guard operation near the Nicaraguan border.

Perez Cadalzo today said "we had not reported anything on this case because we believed it is our duty to maintain good relations with our neighboring countries."

The foreign minister said the Honduran Government has maintained absolute reserve "because we already knew of the counterrevolutionary movements and were waiting until the right moment to dismantle the operation."

He said the Somozists, who were preparing to invade Nicaragua, have violated the right of asylum, and therefore, deserve to be expelled from the country.

In addition Col Hubert Bodden, commander of the Honduran Army's 11th Infantry Battalion stationed along the Nicaraguan border, said his troops had detected counterrevolutionary groups since January. Bodden said, "because of our neutrality, we did not allow Honduras to be a sanctuary for the Sandinists to overthrow Somoza, much less will we allow a counterrevolution to be hatched here against the present Nicaraguan Government."

In Honduras, there are still about 2,500 former Somozist guardsmen. More than 5,000 had sought refuge here after the Nicaraguan revolution's victory.

MINISTER NOTES CAUSES OF DIESEL RATIONING

PA130142 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpt] Economy Minister Carlos Manuel Zeron yesterday said the present rationing of diesel is due to the fact that Venezuela and the Caribbean refineries have withheld from Honduras over 7 million gallons of fuel. He said the rationing will last 2 months.

In view of this critical situation, which according to the minister has been imposed by the countries that supply us with refined fuels and the Venezuelan Government itself, an attempt is being made to obtain some fuel from Mexico.

However, Zeron ruled out the possibility that the Mexican Government might be able to sell oil to Honduras. It is definitely very difficult to obtain fuel from Mexico because the rationing is being applied at the international level.

Asked what reasons Venezuela has given for rationing the fuel supplies, the minister said the oil being extracted by Venezuela is so heavy that upon refining it produces more bunker than diesel or gasoline.

NICARAGUA

PARTY FIGURES DEMAND BREAK WITH GUATEMALA

PA140343 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2219 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 13 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--A Nicaraguan Social Christian Party (PSN) faction has addressed a note to the Reconstruction Government Junta asking it to break relations with the Guatemalan Government led by Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia.

The request is based on "the genocidal action perpetrated by that government's police forces against peasants, diplomats and visitors at the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala."

The PSN document stresses "the clear participation and direct responsibility of General Lucas Garcia's government in such an abominable incident."

The note, signed by Adan Fletes and Agustin Jaquin, the party's president and secretary general, respectively, concludes by suggesting that "in keeping with our revolution's humanitarian principles and as an elemental expression of our condemnation of an action that bears the unmistakable seal of Somozism, as well as an expression of solidarity with the oppressed Guatemalan people, we ask that the withdrawal of our diplomatic delegation to that government be decreed until responsibilities are determined and those guilty are punished."

The other social christian faction, that is, the Peoples Social Christian Party, led by Edgard Marcias, has not yet stated its stand on the Spanish Embassy incident.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON TIES WITH HONDURAS, GUATEMALA

PA131651 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister D'Escoto Brockman said that relations between Nicaragua and the other Central American nations are healthy but international news agencies distort reality.

Relations between Nicaragua and Honduras for example, are improving, even though they have never deteriorated or have not been in a sad state as was suggested by some news agencies and correspondents, said Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman when questioned by ATABAL SANDINISTA. What is more, he said, we are confident that the Honduran Government will respect our right to self-determination.

In Honduras and other parts of the world there are reactionary sectors which try to eliminate and obstruct revolutionary movements and serve the selfish interests of imperialism and world reactionaries. For example, in Honduras there are reactionaries who have joined with the Somozists who fled Nicaragua following the popular victory over the Somoza dictatorship and who try to create problems along the borders of these two sister nations.

On the other hand, Companero Minister Miguel d'Escoto said our revolutionary government condemns and deplores the recent bloody clashes at the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala.

Following are Companero D'Escoto Brockman's statements on Honduras and Guatemala:

[Begin D'Escoto recording in progress] ...have been improving considerably over the past 2 months or 6 weeks. This does not mean that they were ever as tense as they would seem if one had exclusively read the news agencies' reports on the alleged tensions and problems between Nicaragua and Honduras. The situation was never too serious.

We believe the Honduran Government will always respect our right to self-determination. We also believe their promise that they will never let their territory be used to launch a counterrevolutionary attack on the new Nicaraguan Government.

The problems we came across, nonetheless, stemmed from the fact that despite this official stand by the government, in Honduras, as in all other parts of the world, there are reactionary elements. In Honduras these reactionary sectors have united with a large number of former Somozist National Guardsmen who undoubtedly have been encouraged by the tyrant's son, possibly using the tyrant's money. As a result, incidents aimed at creating a tense situation between the two nations were taking place quite often.

But as I have already said, to a large extent all this has now been resolved.

[Question] [Words indistinct] the massacre that took place at the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala. What is our revolutionary government's stand on this incident?

[Answer] That was a truly regrettable incident, which we must condemn. We expect the Guatemalan Government--whose foreign minister sent me a note 2 days ago stressing their interest in a thorough investigation and in determining responsibilities--will avoid trying to conceal the truth concerning this case, which has so deeply moved world opinion. [end recording]

FOUR REFUGEES LEAVE CHILEAN EMBASSY FOR PANAMA

PA131926 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Four Nicaraguan refugees at the Chilean Embassy in this capital left for Panama yesterday after receiving the appropriate safe-conduct from the government. They are two former National Guardsmen, a professor and a deputy minister of Anastasio Somoza's overthrown regime.

The four can spend 6 days in Panama in the hope that another Spanish American nation will grant asylum to them. Acting Chilean Deputy Minister Javier (Llanes) said if no country does, they will leave for Chile after the 6 days.

PCDEN ORGAN CONDEMNS U.S. CAMPAIGN TO RETURN TO COLD WAR

PA150304 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The Communist Party of Nicaragua (PCDEN) has condemned the campaign being orchestrated by the United States and aimed at returning the world to the cold war years.

The newspaper AVANCE, official PCDEN organ, noted that the most reactionary circles in Washington are taking advantage of recent incidents in Afghanistan to unleash an intense campaign of attacks and falsehoods against the Soviet Union and the leaders of the Cuban revolution while U.S. military forces are maneuvering in the Caribbean to intimidate the democratic movements of Latin America.

EPS OFFICER SAYS COUNTERREVOLUTION UNDER CONTROL

PA141556 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] Our Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS], guarantors of the revolutionary state, is in control over the counterrevolutionaries. Counterrevolution has no chance of spreading its selfish claws here because our EPS with its discipline, organization, and popular and revolutionary principles is watching over state security and the consolidation of the Sandinist peoples revolution.

In the late evening, sporadic shooting can be heard, notably in eastern Managua neighborhoods, but this does not mean any harassment is taking place because up to now no military targets have been attacked, guerrilla commander Walter Ferreti told EL ATABAL SANDINISTA. He is the second commander of state security.

Our companeros in the EPS are in full control of the workers front and its armed branch, the anti-Somozist Peoples Militia. They have seized the latter's weapons in the capital and elsewhere in the country. As a result, several media reported that there is harassment in the capital but what is actually occurring is that reactionary, counterrevolutionary individuals are sporadically setting off explosive devices and firing weapons to sow unrest among the people.

There has been no violence along the Honduran border, Companero Ferreti said, because the EPS is guarding the integrity of the state. He said there has been some movement of the troops guarding that border. He said some shots were recently fired on the Jiloa School in Managua and two individuals were arrested.

VARIOUS POSITIONS IN DISPUTE ON TREATY WITH COLOMBIA

Pedro Chamorro Viewpoint

PA142004 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Feb 80 p 2 PA

[Article by Pedro J. Chamorro Barrios: "Nicaragua Demands What Belongs to It"]

[Text] I completely heard Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto's speech clearly explaining all the important reasons for declaring null the Barcenas-Meneses-Esguerra Treaty which insults our nationality.

As a Nicaraguan, I am proud that our government has assumed such an honorable and sovereign position consistent with our Sandinist nationality.

The aforementioned treaty was signed due to imperialist pressures from the United States which at that time was violating our territory with the presence of more than 5,000 Marines who were fighting Augusto Cesar Sandino, our general of free men.

The islands belong to Nicaragua because they are located within our continental shelf and are five times closer to Nicaragua than to Colombia. They belong to us geographically, historically and legally.

The arguments are convincing and abundant. Nicaragua is an honorable country and we cannot permit treaties such as the Barcenas-Meneses-Esguerra Treaty to continue to violate our sovereignty. Nicaragua has reason on its side. Colombia has brute force, but reason will always win over force.

If I have criticized our government when it has adopted positions which are inconsistent with our nationalist principles, specifically the the case of the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, I must also recognize and praise courageous and consistent attitudes such as the one we have assumed in declaring the Barcenas-Meneses-Esguerra Treaty invalid.

Neither imperialism of the East nor of the West.

LA PRENSA Supports Abrogation

PA091559 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The newspaper LA PRENSA, in article published yesterday, supports the revolutionary government's declaration of the abrogation of the Barcenas-Meneses-Esguerra Treaty which granted Colombia sovereignty over San Andres and Providencia Islands in the Caribbean. LA PRENSA says the declaration is patriotic and fully confirms the government's profound and sincere motivations. It also says that it meets the Nicaraguan people's nationalistic and purest aspirations.

Now we can say we have a government which firmly opposes the despoilation of which we have been victims throughout our history, as only true revolutionaries can. The paper adds that during the Somozist regime all patriotic and nationalistic stances were just pretenses to conceal from the world the repression and brainwashing the regime was carrying out against the Nicaraguan people.

PORTUGUESE PAPER REPORTS CUNHAL-CASTRO COMMUNIQUE

LD141251 Lisbon AVANTE in Portuguese 7 Feb 80 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "PCP Delegation in Cuba"]

[Excerpt] PCC-PCP Talks

In connection with the visit to Cuba by the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] delegation headed by Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, the PCP's information and propaganda section issued the following information to the press early yesterday afternoon:

At the invitation of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee, a PCP delegation headed by PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal along with Central Committee member Antonio dos Santos Murteira visited Cuba 1-5 February 1980.

PCC First Secretary Fidel Castro held a broad exchange of views with the PCP delegation on fundamental issues of common interest to the two parties and the two peoples.

The PCP delegation also held talks with a PCC delegation headed by PCC Politburo member Osvaldo Dorticos and including Jesus Montane Cropesa, Central Committee member and chief of the general department of foreign relations, and Rafael Polanco, deputy chief of the same department, as well as Javier Ardizones and Julio Ballesta, section chief and official of the Central Committee respectively.

During the fraternal talks, the identity of viewpoints on the matters discussed and the spirit existing between the Portuguese and Cuban Communists were made clear. In all the places visited, the welcome given to the PCP delegation demonstrated the Cuban people's solidarity with the Portuguese people.

The PCP delegation gave an account of the current situation in Portugal and of the Portuguese people's struggle to defend the gains of 25 April [1974] and the democratic system, which is today threatened by the reactionary forces.

The PCC reiterated its support for the struggle of the Portuguese Communists and people, congratulated the PCP on its success in the recent elections for the Assembly of the republic and to the local posts and emphasized the importance of these successes in the resolute and consistent struggle waged by the PCP on the national and international levels.

The PCC representatives gave an account of the implementation of the decisions of the First PCC Congress and of the work being prepared for the Second Congress, which will take place this year.

The PCP delegation expressed its esteem for the efforts of the Cuban people to implement the tasks of building socialism and reiterated its condemnation of the blockade imposed on Cuba by the U.S. Government. It also expressed its support for the return of the U.S. military base of Guantanamo and of the territory it occupies against the Cuban people's wishes.

Analyzing the international situation, the representatives of the two parties emphasized the importance of the increasing struggle which the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America are waging to break the ties of colonial and neocolonial dependence and achieve their real and complete independence. They also spoke of the intensification of the struggle against racism, Zionism and apartheid and the increasingly broad solidarity which this struggle demands.

During the talks, the significant role played in international relations by the movement of nonalined countries, whose sixth summit was successfully held in Havana, was emphasized.

The two parties vigorously condemned the steps which imperialism and international reaction are taking to sabotage the successes achieved in detente and attempts to force the world back to the "cold war"--steps with unforeseeable consequences. They also repudiated the decisions proposed by the United States and adopted by NATO to modernize its arms and deploy new nuclear missiles in Europe; the U.S. Government's decision to freeze the ratification of the SALT II treaty and the actions of those advocating an irrational increase in military expenditures and those who assume the right to finance and organize counterrevolution in other countries.

Both parties vigorously support the struggle of the working class in the capitalist countries and the national liberation movements. They agreed on the urgent need to strengthen the unity of the democratic and progressive forces to withstand the plans of imperialism and reaction and insure the peoples' progress to achieve peace and socialism. In this connection, the significance of the role played by the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community in support of the peoples' revolutionary processes and maintaining peace throughout the world was emphasized.

The PCC delegation expressed its great satisfaction with Comrade Alvaro Cunhal's visit as well as its gratitude for the Portuguese Communists' unswerving solidarity with the Cuban revolution.

The development of cooperation and exchanges between the two parties was examined and new decisions made to constantly strengthen their ties of friendship. The two parties' desire to continue to work for the development of cooperation between Portugal and Cuba and for their respective peoples' progress and well-being was also reaffirmed.

CARTER'S 13 FEBRUARY PRESS CONFERENCE ASSESSED

FL142058 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Feb 80 FL

[Text] U.S. President James Carter has reasserted the bellicose direction of his administration and has acknowledged that his government's aim has been to intensify the arms race in a press conference granted in New York. [as heard] The U.S. head of state literally stated: Since the first year of my administration we have considerably and consistently raised the level of defense expenditures. With this statement he stifled the widely-ridiculed electoral promises which enabled him to become President. Justifying that attitude, James Carter spoke about the alleged rights the United States claims to have for intervening anywhere in the world, and declared that various regions of the world were within the sphere of his country's interests, especially those which are closest to the Soviet Union.

In the same terms he referred to the petroleum resources of Iran and the entire Arabian Gulf area from where, he said, two-thirds of the world oil exports are shipped. He added that the United States takes advantage of all possibilities to attain its goals. Carter avoided journalists' questions related to U.S. intervention in Iran and the presence of the largest U.S. naval fleet in the waters off that country.

He announced that Washington will support an international investigation of the Iranian-U.S. crisis as long as it abides by the conditions imposed by the White House.

Taking pride in his provocative, bellicose, anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan policy, Carter referred to the events in Afghanistan and, after including that country in the sphere of Washington's vital interests, called it one of the most important regions in the world for the United States.

Carter defended his anti-Soviet policy and his proposal of commercial reprisals against the USSR, reiterated his intention not to send a U.S. team to the Moscow 1980 Olympic games and demanded an immediate halt to Soviet aid to the Afghan Government, which was given by the USSR as per a 1978 bilateral agreement between the two countries.

In a paroxysm of defiance before the press, the U.S. President insisted he will oppose any attempt to reduce the U.S. military budget, which amounts to nearly $160 billion.

PLO'S HABASH SPEAKS AT AALAPSO HEADQUARTERS

FL141330 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Georges Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the PLO, today offered a lecture on the Palestinian situation. He spoke at the headquarters of the Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization, AALAPSO.

During his talk, the Palestinian leader pointed out that the importance of the Middle East lies not only in its geographical location but also in its huge oil reserves which represent 60 percent of world reserves and supplies 50 percent of U.S. needs.

Also present at the activity were members of the PLO delegation; Melba Hernandez, AALAPSO deputy secretary general; and (Miriam Balmaceda), AALAPSO executive secretary.

IDEOLOGICAL PRESSURE ON U.S. CUBANS ALLEGED

FL131144 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The Cuban community in the United States is living in a climate of ideological pressure that forces its members to refrain from expressing opinions out of fear of death or of losing their jobs, according to a report carried by the Mexican paper UNO MAS UNO.

Andres Gomez, representative of the Antonio Maceo Brigade in Miami, Florida, was interviewed by the Mexican daily's special correspondent Jaime Aviles. Gomez said that the climate of ideological pressure based on terror prevents political debate and the evolution of thought in the Cuban community on U.S. territory. He emphasized that the Antonio Maceo Brigade is actively fighting for the eradication of the terrorist groups made up of lumpen, who subsist through drug trafficking, and fascist individuals. Gomez said that one of the objectives of the Antonio Maceo Brigade is to work for lifting the economic blockade the United States imposed on Cuba in 1961 as well as the reunification of Cuban families.

OFFICIAL TRADE TALKS WITH GRENADA BEGIN

FL142319 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 14 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Official talks between the trade delegation of Grenada's revolutionary people's government and the Cuban Foreign Trade Ministry opened here.

The Grenadian side is headed by Selwyn Strachan, minister of labor, public works and communications, and the Cuban side by Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas. Participating in the talks together with Strachan are Minister of State (Jules Lande Bullen), Chamber of Commerce President (Moralte N. Thompson) and Grenada's Ambassador to Cuba (W. Richard Jacobs).

Other Cuban officials attending the talks are Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Manuel Estefania, Chamber of Commerce President Jose M. Diaz Mirabal and Foreign Trade Ministry Directors Amadeo Bianco and Arnold Rodriguez. The Grenadan officials, who arrived in Cuba last night on an official visit, will be received by Cuban Government leaders and will visit production centers and places of historical interest.

HUNGARIAN LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY MARKED

FL141616 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1518 GMT 14 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Arnaldo Milian, member of the party's Politburo and minister of agriculture, has noted in Jaguey Grande, Matanzas the 15th anniversary of Budapest's liberation from the fascist yoke and paid homage to the Hungarian people.

Milian spoke at a simple ceremony on the occasion of Hungarian Agriculture Minister Pal Romany's visit to the Victoria de Giron citrus fruits enterprise, the largest of its kind in the country. Milian cited the heroism of the Hungarian patriots and noted the ties of friendship uniting both peoples and communist parties. For his part, Pal Romany thanked the Cuban Government for its invitation and spoke of the importance of the Second Communist Party of Cuba Congress.

CASTRO URGES RENEWED EFFORTS IN SUGAR HARVEST

FL141310 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has called on the chairmen of the People's Government Provincial Executive Committees to give their utmost attention to the current sugar harvest in order to make it efficient, fulfill the [production] plan and be able to compensate for the ill effects of various plagues on the Cuban economy in recent months.

In a talk with persons attending the sixth national meeting of the [Council of Ministers] office for servicing the local organs of the People's Government and the chairmen of the provincial executive committees, Fidel spoke about the plagues which are affecting vital areas of the economy such as sugarcane rust, tobacco blue mold and African swine fever, which has broken out in Guantanamo. Fidel said that great efforts have been made to fight these plagues. He dwelt on the fact that we must meet sugar harvest goals even under difficult conditions due to the scarcity of spare parts for agricultural machinery. He said we must make the most of these 45 harvest days and grind enough to meet the plan. This is our chance in the midst of our difficulties.

Elsewhere in his talk, Fidel gave an account of the measures that have been taken in support of public health services. He explained that some 50 hospitals and institutes have been visited to examine the problems facing them, and solutions to many of the problems have been found. He observed that all provinces will receive assistance on the basis of a study being made to determine their needs.

Fidel also spoke of the importance of nurses in public health. He said that the nurse training program should be revised to make it more practical. He added that a new uniform has been designed for nurses. During his talk with the chairmen of the provincial executive committees of the People's Government, Fidel also spoke of transportation problems. He said that the transportation situation in Havana City has improved somewhat, that regulations will allow for improved discipline and that we must repair the streets to keep vehicles in good condition.

MEXICO SEEKS MORE TRADE WITH CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES

FL142200 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 9 Feb 80 p 3 FL

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 8 Feb (CANA)--Mexico wants to increase its trade with the Caribbean and has urged the strengthening of the multinational shipping enterprise of the Caribbean (MAMUCAR), according to a communique issued here last night following Wednesday's talks between Mexican President Mr. Lopez Portillo and Jamaican Prime Minister Mr. Michael Manley.

The present socio-political situation in the region was a major feature of the seven-hour discussions held in Mexico City at the invitation of Mr. Lopez Portillo.

The first meeting of the Mexican-Caribbean Community (CARICOM) joint commission takes place in Barbados in May and the two leaders hoped that measures will be adopted to bring the two areas closer together, the communique said.

New agreements regarding oil and alumina were reached which are vital to the survival of Jamaica's struggling economy.

Negotiations are to be undertaken with regard to the supply of up to 10,000 barrels of oil per day to Jamaica by Mexican state-owned corporation, PEMEX.

Local sources have said that this new contact will not affect relations with Jamaica's present main suppliers--Venezuela, Nigeria and Trinidad and Tobago and may not necessarily be restricted to crude.

In terms of alumina, Jamaica is to be given an option to subscribe to 10 per cent of the shares in a new Mexican aluminum project, while Mexico is being offered a similar investment in a Jamaican alumina project. Jamaica is also to be granted preference for the supply of 420,000 tons of alumina annually at international prices, the communique said.

"The Jamaican energy problem was examined, and it was resolved to continue the contacts already begun between PEMEC and (the local equivalent) PETROJAM, with a view to establishing cooperation between the two concerns and the Mexican supply of oil in the future for use by the Jamaican refinery, up to 10,000 barrels per day--as far as the increased capacity for export of PEMEX will permit," the communique said.

"As to co-operation in the sphere of aluminum, the Mexican Government will make available to Jamaica, for subscription, up to 10 per cent of the shares in its new project to produce 220,000 tons annually of aluminum to Mexico.

CARICOM MINISTERS CALL FOR UNITY, STATESMANSHIP

FL142145 Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 8 Feb 80 p 11 FL

[Excerpts] Castries, 7 Feb--CARICOM foreign ministers opended a three-day meeting here yesterday with Secretary General Dr. Kurleigh King calling for statemanship and the highest degree of diplomatic skill from the delegations in an apparent attempt to quash any possibility of heated argument over one of the most important items on the agenda: the question of ideological pluralism in the region.

Saint Lucia's Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister George Odlum, who welcomed the delegates, said that there was an international game of 'enlightened self interest' being played where aid was being dangled with one hand and" a quid pro" was expected from the other.

Caribbean countries must be careful and make their projections in this matter principled, Mr. Odlum said.

He felt that sovereignty and territorial integrity were two important principles which should guide the behaviour of CARICOM states on the international scene, and urged foreign ministers to always respect the right of every individual territory to act in the way it felt was right in the interest of its people.

Mr. Odlum also urged the Caribbean to make a projection for peace and declare the Caribbean region a zone of peace. He also warned that CARICOM countries should be careful not to be used as pawns in bringing about division in the Caribbean itself.

Said Mr. Odlum," We must not be party to any isolation of any territory or any interference in the domestic affairs of individual Caribbean territories. We must respect the sovereign right of these territories at all times. We must be wary of the fact that people of nations pursuing their own self interest would not be adverse to dividing the Caribbean."

Dominica's Prime Minister Oliver Seraphin, in a speech sent to the meeting, called on the region not to allow ideological pluralism to "engender conflict among us:" This, he said, would only serve to use the path of the big powers to extend cold war conflict into the Caribbean.

And Guyana's Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson, speaking on behalf of the more developed states, said there had been steps taken by people from outside the region which sought to make the Caribbean area one of competition for influence.

The meeting, he said, would have to give consideration to these developments to see what steps the Caribbean could take to ensure its security and survival as an entity of free states. (CANA)

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

GOVERNMENT DOES NOT SEND DELEGATION TO CARICOM MEETING

FL142150 Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 9 Feb 80 p 1 FL

[Text] Trinidad and Tobago has not sent any representative to the CARICOM foreign ministers conference which was held in Saint Lucia over the past three days.

Senior government officials had no comments to make yesterday about Trinidad and Tobago's absence from the regional meeting.

It was the first time in the history of CARICOM that Trinidad and Tobago has not been represented at a meeting organized by the regional body.

However, sources pointed out that up to early last week Trinidad and Tobago was prepared to send a representative but a decision was later taken not to send any.

Trinidad and Tobago is usually represented at ministerial or ambassadorial level at the CARICOM meetings in addition to government officials.

Recently, whenever a minister had not been able to attend meetings of CARICOM, Ambassador Plenipotentiary Basil Pitt had been delegated to attend.

The three-day foreign ministers conference in Saint Lucia began on Wednesday and was chaired by Mr. George Odlum, deputy prime minister and minister of external affairs of Saint Lucia.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 034 19 February 1980

CONTENTS

BOLIVIA

Cochabamba Military Commander Blasts Government C 1
Senate Leader Says New Cabinet Strengthens Government C 1
UDP, COB Criticize Centrist Majority in Cabinet C 2
Air Force: Lechin Hindering Democratic Process C 2
Interior Minister Charges Antigovernment Plot C 3
PRTB Denies Responsibility for Radio Station Bombing C 3

URUGUAY

Government Condemns U.S. Rights Report as 'Interference' K 1
Officials Comment on Report K 2
Red Cross Notes Improvement in Treatment of Prisoners K 2

VENEZUELA

Herrera Campins Speaks at OPEC Headquarters in Vienna L 1
Crowd Welcomes Returning President L 7
JANA Reports Joint Libyan-Venezuelan Communique [cross-reference] L 8
President Herrera Campins Visits Arabian Peninsula [cross-reference] L 8
President Meets With Spain's Suarez in Tenerife [cross-reference] L 8
Herrera Campins Arrives in Austria [cross-reference] L 8

MEXICO

Belgian, Danish Embassies in Mexico City Occupied M 1
Diplomats, Workers 'Not Hostages' M 1
17 Held in Danish Embassy M 1
Release of Prisoners Demanded M 1
Occupiers Fear Police Reprisals M 2
Hold Press Conference M 2
Danish Envoy Interviewed M 3

PANAMA

Shah Reportedly To Leave Upon Release of U.S. Hostages N 1
Iranian Legal Adviser Views Status of Shah's Extradition N 1
Canal Treaties With Colombia, Costa Rica Face Rejection N 3
[CRITICA 18 Feb 80]

CENTRAL AMERICA

Foreign Ministers To Meet in San Jose 14-16 February P 1
Economic Ministers To Meet in San Jose on 23 February P 1
Honduran, Salvadoran Foreign Ministers Meet in San Jose P 1

COSTA RICA

Foreign Minister Explains Arms Purchases, U.S. Agreement P 2
Commission Might Ask U.S. Congress on Arms Purchases P 3
Health Ministry Medical Workers Go on Strike P 3

EL SALVADOR

Archbishop Asks Carter Not to Grant Military Aid P 3
Foreign Minister Chavez Returns From Peru P 4
Junta Member Returns From Medical Visit to U.S. P 5
Army Spokesman Denies Submarine Attack P 5
Continuing Reportage on Spanish Embassy Seizure P 5
Evacuation If Demands Met P 5
Panamanian Ambassador's Efforts P 6
Prison Inmates Released P 6
Demands Unmet; Occupation Indefinite P 7
Spanish Envoy Continues Talks P 7
Occupation Ends P 8
Activists Release 400 Hostages at Occupied Bank P 8
BPR Occupies Labor Ministry Offices, Holds 20 People P 8
BPR Seizes Foreign Trade Institute P 9
Militants Take Hostages at Teachers Welfare Board P 9
BPR Occupies Jesuit University; Hostages Taken P 9
University Occupation Ends P 11
Six Persons Killed in Several Clashes P 11
FPL Kills Five People in Chalatenango P 11
Intensive Patrolling Ordered in North of Country P 11

GUATEMALA

Minister Approves OAS Resolution on Spanish Embassy Incident P 12
[EL IMPARCIAL 8 Feb]
Unionists Say Peasants Massacred To Benefit U.S. Firms P 12
EGP Takes Credit for Attacks on Government Officials P 13
Vice President Withdraws Resignation P 13
Zone Commander Ambushed by Unidentified Persons P 14
Army Condemns Assassination P 14

HONDURAS

U.S. Companies Obtain Concessions for Oil Exploration P 14
Olympic Committee Says Athletes Going to Moscow P 14
International Aid Requested to Transfer Somozists P 15
Authorities Investigating Invasion of Nicaragua Plot P 15

NICARAGUA

Switzerland, West Germany To Purchase Gold P 15
Government Issues Law on Transfer of Gold P 16
Tomas Borge in Mexico for Medical Examination P 16
Local Jesuits Protest Threat to Guatemalan Counterparts P 17
Defense Committees Threaten to Take Over Oil Factory P 17
Education Minister Says Schools Will Not Be Nationalized P 17
[BARRICADA 12 Feb]

COCHABAMBA MILITARY COMMANDER BLASTS GOVERNMENT

PY161453 Paris AFP in Spanish 0206 GMT 16 Feb 80 PY

[By Eduardo Perez Iribarne]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 15 Feb (AFP)--President Lidia Gueiler was openly attacked by an army colonel today, while all La Paz radio stations suspended their broadcasts due to a strike by their managers and employees.

Col Mario Vargas Salinas, commander of the 7th Army Division stationed in Cochabamba, 400 km southeast of La Paz, maintained that the government lacks the ability to solve the present Bolivian crisis. Vargas said in statements to the press that "the incapacity of the government is often disguised by references to the spectre of a coup d'etat."

Observers pointed out that the Constitution forbids military men on active service from participating in politics.

Vargas said: "This Bolivian process is unfortunately being distorted by chaos and anarchy." He added: "But I think that in a very short time the people will forget the word coup d'etat because the word fraud will appear on the political stage," thus referring to the coming general elections called by President Gueiler for 29 June.

The government has not reacted officially to the remarks made by Colonel Vargas, who has been linked by government circles to antidemocratic subversive preparations together with Gen Luis Garcia Meza, commander of the "Gualberto Villarroel" military school in La Paz.

SENATE LEADER SAYS NEW CABINET STRENGTHENS GOVERNMENT

PY161213 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpt] Oscar Zamora, vice president of the national Senate and leader of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Bolivia, has told Radio Panamerican that the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP], through its member groups the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) and the National Left Liberation Alliance [ALIN], is participating in the new cabinet which will cooperate with the constitutional regime of President Lidia Gueiler. Zamora said that the new cabinet is mainly political.

[Begin Zamora recording] Well, as you know, the parties of the alliance are in the cabinet [words indistinct] now with the inclusion of two ministers who are members of the UDP [words indistinct] are the political basis of the cabinet. As you know, the presence of the new ministers, such as Navajas, who is a militant of the MIR, strengthens the cabinet, as does the inclusion of Labor Minister Sandoval, who is an ALIN member.

These are observations on the presence of new tendencies which I believe can influence the strength and representativeness of the cabinet. I would like to say once again that the presence of these new ministers has strengthened the political base of Lidia Gueiler's government. [end recording] Zamora also said that there are new currents in the cabinet installed yesterday which will help guarantee the holding of free and clean general elections.

UDP, COB CRITICIZE CENTRIST MAJORITY IN CABINET

PY152038 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1742 GMT 15 Feb 80 PY

[By Rene Villegas]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 15 Feb (LATIN)--Leftist sectors today criticized the fact that a centrist front has a majority in President Lidia Gueiler's cabinet and expressed some doubts about the proclaimed lack of official bias in the electoral process.

The criticisms against the so-called "national unity" cabinet were voiced by the leftist Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP), led by former President Hernan Siles Zuazo, and by other political and union groups.

Government sources indicated that the president had sought to reshuffle the cabinet to give participation to all political sectors--for which she had reportedly held talks with leaders of all persuasions--but in view of "unfortunate refusals" she chose to retain 14 of the resigning ministers. Most of these ministers belong to the centrist Nationalist Revolutionary Movement Alliance (MNR), led by three-time former President Victor Paz Estenssoro, and considered to be "the official party" by leftist sectors. "The cabinet did not change in essence," and "the country has little to expect now," were the first reactions of UDP senators Jorge Alvarez Plata and Fernando Baptista Gumucio, shortly after the results of the cabinet reshuffle became known.

The proclaimed lack of official bias in the electoral process was also questioned after the cabinet reshuffle left the majority in the hands of the MNR. UDP Deputy Mario Roncal summarized the general feelings of his group's congressional blocs by telling journalists last night that "this cabinet will be unable to dismantle the machinery set up by this political front (MNR) to win the coming elections."

A similar reaction could be detected today among sources of the Bolivian Labor Central (COB), whose top leaders had conveyed to the president the need to put together an "essentially administrative" cabinet to guarantee political fairness at the official level.

AIR FORCE: LECHIN HINDERING DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

PY151545 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0105 GMT 15 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpts] La Paz, 14 Feb (TELAM)--The Bolivian Air Force charged today that labor leader Juan Lechin Oquendo "is hindering the democratic process by using demagogic tactics to urge the laboring class" to make salary demands that will be "impossible" to meet because of the present situation.

The chiefs and commanders of the air force units drafted a 6-point statement in which they make serious charges against the head of the Bolivian Labor Central (COB). They met in Santa Cruz, located 900 km southeast of La Paz. Moreover, the air force expressed its solidarity with the recent statement made by Air Force Cmdr Jaime Nino de Guzman, who said that "the fatherland is being threatened by the pressures of the extreme left, disorder, personal ambition and the disorder of society in general."

The statement issued by the air force chiefs states that comments made by Lechin against the air force "are insolent, false and insulting."

It adds: It is the leader Lechin who has to travel through the border areas. We military officers are already hardened by service. The statement also charges that the labor leader "has lived off the laboring class."

The statement notes that the air force has always respected the workers, since they generate the resources of the fatherland." Moreover, it states that the armed forces "support the democratic process and are in complete agreement with the government that the next election should be held within a framework of complete tranquillity and in a clean manner."

INTERIOR MINISTER CHARGES ANTIGOVERNMENT PLOT

PY151551 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpts] The studios of the Altiplano radio station were destroyed by an explosion at 2115 last night. After inspecting the damage, Interior Minister Selum Vaca Diez charged that there is a large-scale subversive plan to compromise the government and the democratic process in which the nation is engaged, which will culminate with the elections.

He said that a threat was received by his ministry some time ago, and that it is suspected that the threat was made by individuals who have been identified by the ministry some time ago, and that it is suspected that the threat was made by individuals who have been identified by the ministry as experts in this type of action. Jorge Selum promised to clear up the case totally in the next few hours, asserting that he is on the trail of the people who also attacked the office of the magazine AQUI, whom he called fascists. He further said that the government security forces have been ordered to redouble their watchfulness in several parts of the city, particularly near news media facilities, in view of threats of new attacks against radio stations and newspapers.

PRTB DENIES RESPONSIBILITY FOR RADIO STATION BOMBING

PY160001 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Feb 80 PY

[Text] The Bolivian Workers Revolutionary Party (PRTB), headed by Antonio Peredo Leigue, released a document clarifying its position on the dynamite attack on the Altiplano radio station in this city.

Through the communique, the PRTB denied any link with the dynamite attack and pointed out that this is part of a plan of the extreme right to create a favorable atmosphere for a fascist coup. The communique states that the methods used in the attack show a total disregard for the humble worker, indicate the fascist nature of the attack and also free the PRTB of the need to reject the accusation that the PRTB is responsible for it. The communique also states that this type of attack comes from a readily-identifiable source. Elements directly linked to the dictatorship, the fearsome CIA and the DOP (Departmento de Orden Publico--Department of Public Order--Interior Ministery Political Police) are the perpetrators, and they enjoy legal protection.

Interior Minister Jorge Selum Vaca Diez himself has denounced the fact that the Justice Department has released the perpetrators of similar acts.

The document released by the PRTB as a result of the terrorist attack on the Altiplano radio station also states that the obvious thing is that, wherever this attack came from, it is a despicable, vile and criminal act. The PRTB reiterates that the ideas and freedom of expression of any ideological group cannot be silenced with violence or dynamite attacks. What has taken place at the Altiplano radio station is simply abominable and requires a thorough investigation and drastic punishment for the perpetrators of this criminal attack.

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS U.S. RIGHTS REPORT AS 'INTERFERENCE'

PY151902 Paris AFP in Spanish 0333 GMT 15 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 14 Feb (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that Uruguay considers the Department of State human rights report recently submitted to the U.S. Congress to be a "clear interference" in its domestic affairs and an "uncalled for insult" and that it expects to be "granted complete satisfaction."

In a note that was submitted to the Department of State by the Uruguayan Embassy and issued here today by the National Public Relations Directorate, Uruguay states that the content of the report "calls for categorical rejection and formal protest."

The report to Congress is 800 pages long. It gives details on the situation in 154 countries in 1979, and it was issued by the United States on 5 February.

The note states that Uruguay does not argue the right of the United States to express its opinion on human rights through internal communiques, but the publication of a document of this kind is a "clear interference" in Uruguayan affairs.

It adds that "this interference is even more serious," because the United States holds an important position "on the international political scene" and because of "the power it has in international forums."

The Uruguayan note adds that Uruguay had already rejected in "general terms" a similar document in 1978 and that it warned "that such an attitude is a clearly unfriendly gesture" on the part of the United States.

The note states that now Uruguay "can only reassert that repudiation" and offer some explanations.

The Uruguayan note states that since Uruguay actively participates in discussions on human rights in international organizations it reasserts that the United States has "the obligation to be objective and diplomatically correct."

Reasserting its opposition to the official publication of the report, the Uruguayan Government notes, furthermore, that the report "includes opinions that are not related to the human rights issue," such as the opinion of a diplomatic official "about strictly domestic issues."

As an example, the note quotes a phrase from the report: "Corruption in the government has not expanded."

The note adds that "this sentence is by itself a serious insult to the government of a friendly country. It shows a disregard for diplomatic tradition and a lack of respect for a government that deserves friendship." The note adds, moreover, that this is aggravated by the presumption that is evident in the following clause: "although there are unconfirmed charges of corrupt practices by some prominent officials who have been identified."

This phrase "is equivalent to saying that the official report" issued by the Department of State "accepts the possibility of including slanderous rumors from anonymous sources," and that "its publication is an abuse of diplomatic practice" and "an uncalled-for insult against a country that has a long tradition of friendship and cooperation with the United States."

Officials Comment on Report

PY180238 Paris AFP in Spanish 1518 GMT 17 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpt] Punta del Este (Uruguay), 17 Feb (AFP)--The U.S. Congress report [as received] on human rights in Uruguay released a few days ago, along with similar reports on 154 other countries, "forces us into a very difficult moment in our relations," Foreign Minister Adoflo Folle has told the press. He pointed out that "it is truly unfortunate that an event of this nature might interfere with the good state of relations between the the countries." The foreign minister concluded by stating that he hopes "healthy values will prevail" in overcoming this situation, "which we did not provoke" and which, therefore, "cannot be attributed to us."

Commenting on the report, Navy Commander Vice Adm Hugo L. Marquez has said that it contains "many imprecise ideas" and other "exaggerated" ones.

A few days ago army commander Gen Luis V. Queirolo commented on the strong reply sent by the Uruguayan Government to the U.S. Government, noting that "those states which regard themselves as free and sovereign must act accordingly." Queirolo expressed his optimism over the future of Uruguayan-U.S. relations by stating that "there can be no variations." [variantes]

RED CROSS NOTES IMPROVEMENT IN TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

PY151943 Paris AFP in Spanish 1227 GMT 15 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Geneva, 15 Feb (AFP)--The press attache of the Red Cross International Committee (CICR) told AFP here today that a CICR delegation "is in fact visiting Uruguayan prisons and has been able to talk with the prisoners without witnesses, as is customary for this sort of mission of the international organization."

Asked whether he thought that this meant an improvement in the Montevideo government's respect for human rights, Rolland Hammer said: "It is not up to us to judge the attitude of governments but I can say that from the humanitarian point of view and from the point of view of the CICR, it is certainly positive."

Hammer added that the CICR mission has four members, all of them Swiss, among whom there is one doctor. The mission started its visits to Uruguayan prisons by going to the Libertad military prison, where it assessed the living conditions of the prisoners.

Hammer said that this type of mission ends its task by issuing an official and confidential report for the government of the country in question.

When asked why this mission, like the one which visited Uruguay in 1976, had taken so long to come, Rolland Hammer refused to comment.

HERRERA CAMPINS SPEAKS AT OPEC HEADQUARTERS IN VIENNA

PA172358 Caracas VENPRES in Spanish 1215 GMT 15 Feb 80 PA

[Speech by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins at the OPEC headquarters in Vienna, Austria, on 14 February]

[Excerpts] This visit to the organization's headquarters ends my tour through several Arab countries which are members of OPEC. It has been a long tour. It began in Algeria, continued through Libya, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Qatar and Saudi Arabia and concluded in Iraq, from where I have just come.

Through my presence I wanted to demonstrate the Venezuelan Government's firm intention to strengthen and consolidate Venezuela's bilateral relations with each of those countries and to make every effort within its means to strengthen OPEC unity and solidarity. I represented the Andean Group, which is anxious to establish the best collective friendship and to achieve the best overall understanding of OPEC.

This rapprochement with friendly governments and peoples comes about at a time marked by a difficult international situation. We are at an exceptional world crossroads: political circumstances are in flux and threaten conflicts. The energy situation is critical.

The year 1980 marks the 20th anniversary of the foundation of our organization. OPEC is currently going through one of its most important stages, a fact that forces us to think about what it has been up to this point and about its future activities and influence. My tour would have been incomplete without this meeting at which I plan to explain the fundamental conclusions I have reached during these past few days which have been dedicated to examining and evaluating the activities and prospects of this organization.

I would like to acknowledge the quality of the work and the magnitude of the effort and dedication displayed by all the national and local officials that carry out administrative and technical work within the general secretariat. Theirs is a constant contribution aimed at making our action and the results of our decisions more effective.

Today, for the second time in its history, a Venezuelan president is visiting the organization's headquarters. This shows the significance that Venezuela, a member and founder, grants OPEC. These past 20 years of experience have shown us that OPEC is a powerful instrument of worldwide dimensions that nobody can voluntarily ignore, push aside or remain unaware of in this century: OPEC represents an indisputable force in today's power relations.

We live in a world shaken by the contrasts of an astonishing reality: that of the selfishness and foolishness of the powerful in search of their own gain and that of the defenselessness of the oppressed seeking paths to satisfy their legitimate aspirations and overcome the limitations burdening them. In the midst of all this, one can perceive a deteriorating climate favorable to aggression and violence. There is a terrain ready for threats.

Ignoring the ominous reality experienced by two thirds of the world, the big powers are readying to make the biggest and most terrifying arms-escalation effort recorded in history. The money denied to creative peace is being destined to the preparation of a war that is to be waged at some uncertain date. Man insists on demonstrating his potential for destruction.

The above terms define the perimeters of a confrontation that some are already describing as a cold war, within the framework of the hegemonic powers' urge to survive.

Diagnoses of this type seek to ignore the transformations that have taken place in the world political system: The relative reduction of the big powers' power--merely reduced now to a maintenance of world balance and increasingly less operative and effective in controlling specific local and regional situations--the divergence between political-military power and economic power, and the emergence of new power centers--national, regional, international and above all, transnational.

We are facing a situation marked by disjointed and disoriented changes. Power vacuums are causing profound convulsions amid disorder and anarchy. In today's world, not only are the most elemental rules of international law being ignored, but, in various countries' internal politics, terrorists indiscriminately resort to assassination, destruction, blackmail and kidnapings in a desperate effort to achieve their objectives. Attempts are made against the existence, the physical integrity and the very freedom of human beings.

The seizure of embassies as well as the attacks carried out against their integrity and the disrespect shown to the right of asylum, reveal a grave and alarming retrogression in the consideration shown the most cherished achievements of our civilization. The right to asylum is an institution of Latin American origin and development, inspired in the best humanitarian thoughts and feelings and is regarded as a step forward indissolubly linked to the progress of mankind.

While this has been happening in the political arena, the world economy has been experiencing its most serious crisis since the end of World War II. It is generated by underlying structural maladjustments and by a lack of equity in international economic relations.

The first manifestations of this crisis can be traced to the monetary upheavals that occurred in the second half of the sixties, which culminated with the devaluation of the U.S. dollar on 15 August 1971. It has led to a world monetary chaos which at present has forced several countries or groups of countries, such as the EEC, to seek particular solutions which, not being partial, are no longer less effective today. [as received] In the face of the current monetary chaos, and as an organization comprised of countries representing a large part of the developing nations' world trade, OPEC could and should seek formulas guaranteeing the maintenance of the buying power of the nonrenewable natural resources it is exporting as well as achieve influence in the international monetary markets equivalent to the energy power it is providing and to the relinquishment of the wealth it is yielding for the sake of consumption in the more developed countries.

In recent years, the industrialized countries have sought to maintain that the current recession of the world economy stems from the adjustment of oil prices. Even President Carter in his recent State of the Union address noted that "the biggest individual factor contributing to the increase of the inflation rate last year stems from one cause: the astronomical increase in world oil prices." This affirmation has been repeatedly denied by several international organizations that cannot be accused of defending the OPEC countries' viewpoint. Those organizations concur in pointing out the limited effect of oil price adjustments on the world economy.

OPEC firmly accepts its responsibility. The increases decreed in 1973 and early 1974 had no purpose other than that of demanding the due value of a strategic product which for many years was sold at a vile price. This led to the illogical situation in which oil countries were obliged to either sacrifice or contain their own development possibilities to permit and finance the development of the industrialized nations. No one can deny that the price of oil is affected by the growing inflation originating in the industrialized countries and by the continuous deterioration in the dollar's purchasing power.

The increase in the price of oil, apart from being justified, has not always brought the benefits that the industrialized countries suppose. Most often, the increase in such financial and fiscal resources has had a serious impact on the level of prices in the exporting countries, resulting in a rapid increase in imports of all kinds of goods, in the appearance of frenzied consumerism or in having large sectors of our productive population seek the easy way of doing things [facilismo]. One could then ask: Why not restrict production? Basically, because of a sense of responsibility toward acquired commitments and moreover, to avoid the risk of producing an economic and social crisis of unpredictable magnitude in countries which waste fuel and have been accustomed for decades to easy and cheap access to this precious resource.

However, the OPEC is given full blame for the present crisis and is considered to be the direct beneficiary of the increase in prices, while there is hypocritical silence or dissembling regarding the conduct of the transnational oil companies, which are largely responsible for the marketing of hydrocarbons and for speculation on the spot market and which make huge profits in their transactions.

Hence, there is an unpostponable need to seek a price system that will permit the incorporation of both factors [inflation and the devaluation of the dollar] to maintain the real value of our main export.

Let the industralized countries also accept their full responsibility. International meetings have not achieved real results capable of averting the threat that is looming above our world. "Summit meetings" of the industrialized countries have produced only more or less pompous statements and manifestations of good intentions. As far as economic meetings between developing and developed countries are concerned, a chain of frustrations, if not of rancor and enmity, has been the painful result in the last 5 years. Perhaps the sole exception that can be noted, with cautious optimism, is the creation of the common fund of basic products and this is only at present in its promotion stage.

The dangerous circumstances prevailing at present require the reopening of the North-South dialog on firmer and more realistic bases. The lesson learned from previous discussions, which for the most part have been disconcernting, is that there is a need to begin a new round of North-South negotiations within the framework of the United Nations on the basis of a select number of important matters that include, in addition to energy, problems concerning raw material, commerce, and monetary and financial affairs. For this new round to be successful, the agenda must initially be sufficiently brief to make the task manageable and at the same time, it must include issues which are of interest to all developing countries and, in the final analysis, to the entire international community.

Contacts among OPEC member countries are indispensable in preparing the groundwork for the negotiations and permitting the OPEC to act in a coordinated manner, both within the group of developing countries to which it belongs, and in the course of the negotiations themselves.

During the present preparatory and exploratory stage, it is necessary for an effort to achieve understanding to be made by all participants and most particularly the industrialized countries, which so far have been unwilling to facilitate the dialog to insure specific, significant results on this occasion. The failure of this new attempt at negotiations could surely have very serious consequences for the world economy and for world peace.

We must, therefore, hope that with determination on everyone's part, the desired success will be achieved to guarantee [relations] on the basis of peaceful coexistence and prosperity for all people, as well as on the basis of respect for the true values of mankind projected into the social life of all communities.

We have been emphatic in referring to the solidarity that must be shown by the OPEC countries. However, the developing world requires the constant and open cooperation of the industrialized countries in order to achieve the harmonious growth of their national economies, in compensation for the colonialist exploitation to which these nations were subject in the past and even at present, and for the imbalances of various kinds with which they have been afflicted because of the exported inflation reflected in the prices of manufactured products that they import.

The clear reasoning of justice, therefore, demands that industrialized countries cooperate with the developing world. If OPEC does its part, so should the developed countries.

OPEC has been the center of world attention in the past few decades. Its traditional enemies and detractors have launched a systematic campaign to distort its decisions, achievements and policies. This perverse campaign has been of such magnitude that at times brother countries have yielded to the temptation to identify with our adversaries. Recognizing the reality of this information campaign, Venezuela at the conference in June proposed the creation of an OPEC news agency to spread the truth about its actions, and to serve as an adequate instrument of communication and information. The suggestion was approved and is being implemented. We hope that the agency will be functioning very soon.

At present the OPEC strategy committee, made up of the five founding countries (Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela) and Algeria, is discussing a matter that is fundamental to its future development. The committee must submit conclusions as soon as possible for the consideration of their respective governments and to allow the convening, within the least possible time, of a trininisterial conference involving the ministries of foreign relations, energy and petroleum and finance. The ministers will exchange view-- points regarding the scope of recommendations to be made in the final document that are to serve as a basis for the decisions that might be reached by the sovereigns and chiefs of state during the summit conference to which we were invited by the Iraqi Government. Venezuela's proposal of this tripartite meeting has met with broad support in all the countries I visited.

The reduction in the rate of increase on energy demands during the period from 1973-77 cannot be considered a result of energy conservation measures, but the result of reduced economic activity in industrialized countries. Despite this reduction in global energy production, oil maintained almost without change its relative position in consumption which went from 45.6 percent in 1970 to 44 percent in 1978.

This confirms that during that period there was no substantial replacement of oil by other fuels and still more important yet, it means that the various programs to conserve energy approved by industrialized countries were not properly implemented and, therefore, did not give the results expected.

We must always bear in mind that the trend in the world's energy demand depends on, among other factors, international economic development, on the energy policies of the most important oil-consuming countries and on estimates of the price of energy.

We are in a transition period: from a world with abundant and cheap energy to a world with less but more expensive energy. The development of alternative sources of energy is imperative for mankind. It is also necessary to establish conservationist policies that, without altering the world's economic development, will permit a more rational and efficient use of a resource that is running out.

Industrialized countries whose consumption represents 70 percent of the world's oil requirements have only 23 percent of world reserves.

OPEC members with 66 percent of world reserves are contributing more than half of the world supply by exporting nearly 88 percent of their production: approximately 26 million barrels per day.

Oil-importing countries from the Third World will have to pay dearly for energy to continue developing, contrary to industrialized countries which were developed while energy was cheap. For this reason, those countries must be helped to develop their own sources of energy, which will be beneficial to the whole international community. Besides, Third World countries must benefit from energy saving and not wasting technology, as is the case now.

In the meantime, OPEC has agreed to guarantee an oil supply to those countries at official prices.

According to an estimate on the future of the world oil market, we could say that if strict and quick measures are not taken, oil supplies will be limited and will not be enough to meet the probable demand.

We must take into consideration the increase of energy demands of OPEC, which had an increase in oil consumption of approximately 16 percent annually during the 1972-1977 period.

The ambitious industrialization programs that member countries of OPEC are carrying out will increase their rate of economic growth, which naturally will affect oil consumption. It is estimated that it will double in the first 6 months this year and will perhaps triple by 1990. All this will severely restrict our countries' future exports.

The arrangement for future oil supply by OPEC is another matter which deserves our attention. We have all witnessed how since 1976, heavy crudes have increased in the total production. It is expected that this trend will continue in most member countries of OPEC.

Oil-consuming industrialized countries must be cognizant of this qualitative change in the supply of oil and start making serious efforts to obtain the facilities to process larger quantities of heavy crude.

I have said it is of vital importance for OPEC to maintain relations with developing countries based on understanding, friendship and cooperation. The organization has become the main instrument for defending the oil resources of OPEC. OPEC is also the best ally of developing countries. For this reason, we are obliged and committed to that group of nations in whose overall development we are participating. Our major difference with those countries is that we have oil. But our problems are the same or very much alike. Our situation is very similar. To cooperate and remain solidary with them is necessary and fundamental for OPEC's future.

We have the obligation to give them more efficient and immediate cooperation according to deeds which corroborate our words. The heads of state and sovereigns have agreed on the necessity of implementing more effective aid so that those countries can advance their development programs, receive financial aid in time to alleviate the burden, not only of inflation, but of oil price increases, and to carry out survey and exploitation programs on other sources of energy which will make them less dependent on oil imports. Priority should be given to cooperation with countries with fewer resources.

Venezuela, as other member countries, has carried out an intensive activity in the field of international financial cooperation. It has bilateral programs with Central American and Caribbean countries. Twice it has submitted to OPEC members--during the ordinary conference of ministers held in Geneva in June 1979 and in the Caracas conference in December 1979--two repositions to the OPEC special fund: the first, for $800 million and the second, together with other member countries, for an additional $1.6 billion.

During the recent finance ministers meeting, it was agreed to make effective the proposal for the reposition of the first $800 million. We are waiting for the second meeting to be held in Quito in March, to see that all governments, through their finance ministers, can authorize the contribution of the amount agreed on during the oil ministers meeting in Caracas.

Algeria and Venezuela suggested at the conference in Caracas the creation of a development agency to carry out all OPEC financial cooperation programs to be more effective than those carried out so far.

The transformation of the legal-economic structure currently being discussed by the working group appointed by the special fund governors committee is of special importance for OPEC's future financial cooperation with developing countries which do not export oil.

In a short time, that institution should become the most effective, flexible and expedient financial branch of the organization, solving difficulties in the balance of payments, development projects and the creation of energy sources in many countries of the Third World. In time, the OPEC special fund could become a multiphase institution with the capacity to invest in financial markets in order to concentrate the resources of its members, so that it can contribute to the transformation of international monetary systems and act as a development agency for the Third World. It should, therefore, receive the most decisive support at meetings to take place in the next 3 months.

I embarked upon this interesting tour of the Arab OPEC member countries to carry out, with these friendly Arab countries that extended their generous hospitality to us, talks designed to strengthen OPEC unity, achieved through cooperation with the Arab countries through the 20 years of struggle in defense of our common interests. In this regard, it is obvious that the best path to that end is the strengthening of our own bilateral relations and the mutual demonstrations of real good will which, gratifyingly for the Venezuelans, we received and tendered throughout the course of our visit. As is our custom, this visit was maintained completely removed from all extremism and was fully coherent and in harmony with the principles and realities which determine the moderation that we practice in our international policy, a moderation whose guidelines and positions have always received great respect from our OPEC partners.

Our own national intersts explain the stimulus that I am prepared to give during my administration to our bilateral relations with all the OPEC countries. To have better relations, dealings and acquaintance with each other will permit us to act with more confidence and solidarity.

I am convinced of the need to go beyond simple economic agreements to have OPEC play the role that is definitely reserved for it in the world. In this regard, I have frankly insisted on the proposal that--based on the premise that the other developing countries are the natural allies of OPEC--there be a special effort to consolidate, unite and project this alliance in order to preserve it from the influence that the industrialized countries seek to exert over the developing ones to confuse them and continue to enjoy longstanding advantages.

The strengthening, development and achievement of a new dimension for our bilateral relations; the strengthening of OPEC and our relations with other developing countries by the execution of a broad program of cooperation and understanding; the need for proper and timely preparations for the upcoming OPEC summit meeting and for the dialog with the industrialized countries have been the basic ideas that have guided my efforts throughout the visit which ends today with this synopsis that I have attempted to present at the headquarters of our institution.

I am accompanied this afternoon by the distinguished professor Dr. A. Salam, winner of the Nobel Prize for physics, who is an enthusiastic supporter of this idea. In fact, it was in talks with him in Caracas that this proposal that I have presented for the consideration of the OPEC leaders was generated. All the countries, without exception, have been very receptive to the idea and we have agreed to request that our oil ministers proceed with the respective studies and efforts which, once concluded, may be submitted for consideration to a conference of ministers who will make the corresponding decisions.

I must note, very especially, that I encountered a great and legitimate concern over the dangers to peace that exist in this region. Venezuela, which shares this concern, has offered its best offices, within the limits of its abilities, and all necessary cooperation to achieve peace. The destiny of the Middle East is not separate from that of the rest of the world.

I have also observed with great satisfaction the growing agreement that exists among the member countries of the organization that I have visited with regard to the not-very-easy search for a single oil price system as well as their agreement on the need to take action with regard to production levels.

There was a fruitful and broad exchange of ideas regarding the strategy for development of our organization. This stragety must include our actions to achieve a new international order.

I conclude this trip very hopeful and optimistic regarding the future of OPEC.

To the extent that we strengthen ourselves and consolidate the relations of all kinds among our countries, including the progressive development of mechanisms of political consultation, we will contribute to the achievement of increasing unity and coherence that will allow OPEC to attain its objectives of justice, stability and world peace.

Within the sphere of South-South cooperation, the path of agreement among our peoples is also the path of the entire Third World, which through international cooperation and regional and subregional integration processes seeks to consolidate its forces, efficiently promote the instruments of a new international order and guarantee its presence and participation in decisions that affect mankind's present and future.

Participation and the harmonious distribution of power are the keys to this era of transition and change that the world is experiencing. What at present looms as a new confrontation between the superpowers would be a clear step backward that would affect all men.

The common destiny cannot continue to be decided by a few. The participation of all is a guarantee of peace. Peace, which presupposes order within a framework of justice, is the most definite, clear and desired hope of anguished contemporary mankind.

Crowd Welcomes Returning President

PA180219 Caracas Domestic Service in Spanish 2134 GMT 17 Feb 80 PA

[Speech by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, greeting crowd outside airport on his return from Middle East tour--live]

[Text] My dear friends: I have returned from a very long trip of over 30,000 km on the Colossus [name of plane] of the Venezuelan international airlines, VIASA, to which I wish to pay a tribute. I extend it to the entire command and cabin crew and all those who were responsible for the flight.

I can say that during these days that I have been away from the fatherland have been filled with extensive work to strengthen Venezuela's relations with the Arab OPEC member countries and to revitalize relations with Austria and Spain. Everywhere there was a magnificent welcome and a great reception regarding Venezuela's positions, especially its posture of solidarity with the Third World. Therefore, I can really say that the tour has been a success for the country which I represent. [applause]

I wish to thank you [repeated shouts of Luis Herrera]. I wish to thank you, who have been so kind on this carnival Sunday as to come here to welcome me, to receive me and the members of the team which accompanied me and to give us this warm welcome.

I can tell you that at no time in the course of my trip did I forget two things: first, our basic commitment continues to be to the poor; [repeated shouts of Luis Herrera, friend, the people are with you] second, that my tour was at no time for entertainment or recreation, but a working tour because that is what I have requested of Venezuela: to work to build a great country that is open to all. Many thanks, my dear friends and I wish happiness for you and all your relatives. [applause; repeated shouts of Luis Herrera]

JANA REPORTS JOINT LIBYAN-VENEZUELAN COMMUNIQUE

For reportage on the joint Libyan-Venezuelan communique issued in Libya, see the North Africa section of the 12 February Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT.

PRESIDENT HERRERA CAMPINS VISITS ARABIAN PENINSULA

For reportage on Venezuelan President Luis Herrera's visit to Saudi Arabia and other Arabian Peninsula countries, see the Arabian Peninsula section of the 11 February Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH SPAIN'S SUAREZ IN TENERIFE

For reportage on Luis Herrera Campins' talks with Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez, see the Spain section of the 19 February West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

HERRERA CAMPINS ARRIVES IN AUSTRIA

For coverage of President Herrera Campins' and Foreign Minister Zambrano Velasco's visit to Austria, see the Austria section of the 19 February Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BELGIAN, DANISH EMBASSIES IN MEXICO CITY OCCUPIED

PA181843 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1840 GMT 18 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Feb (EFE)--The Belgian and Danish embassies in Mexico City have been taken over by members of a self-styled "National Democratic Popular Front."

Diplomats, Workers 'Not Hostages'

PA181915 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1853 GMT 18 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Feb (EFE)--The Belgian and Danish embassies in Mexico City were occupied today by militants of two leftist groups acting jointly.

The Danish Embassy was occupied by a score of members of the National Democratic Popular Front [Frente Nacional Democratico Popular], who explained that they did not take the diplomats or workers of the embassy hostage. The Belgian Embassy was similarly occupied by the National Independent Committee for Political Prisoners and persecuted and missing persons [Comite Nacional Independiente Pro Presos, Perseguidos y Desaparecidos Politicos].

The occupiers of the Belgian Embassy said that they are demanding the release of political prisoners and information on the whereabouts of those arrested. A Belgian diplomat by the name of Bearden said that contact has already been made with Enrique Olivares Santana, Secretary of the Government, who agreed to meet with the occupiers.

The two occupations were carried out peacefully. The occupiers said that they did not know how long they would remain in the two embassies.

17 Held in Danish Embassy

PA181948 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1922 GMT 18 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Seventeen persons, including the ambassador, remain locked in the offices of the Danish Embassy in Mexico, which was occupied today by a group of leftists. The occupiers have remained in the reception room of the embassy, the building's doorman told EFE.

The embassy offices were occupied at 1125 (1725 GMT) by some 20 members of the National Democratic Popular Front and the National Independent Committee for Political Prisoners and Persecuted and Missing Persons.

Those two groups occupied the Swiss Embassy in Mexico some 8 months ago. Their spokesman said that the diplomats are not hostages. A spokesman of the government secretariat indicated that he did not have information "for the time being."

Release of Prisoners Demanded

PA182210 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2023 GMT 18 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Feb (EFE)--The Belgian and Danish embassies in Mexico were seized today by unarmed groups of leftists demanding the liberation of political prisoners and protesting the country's situation.

The occupants emphasized that in neither of the two cases would they hold diplomats or embassy employees as hostages, even though these people may remain at the occupied offices.

The Belgian and Danish ambassadors, Ronald Wateeuw and Vagn Hoelgaard respectively, have met with the occupants and with Mexican officials, especially from the Government (interior) Secretariat.

The occupants are members of the National Democratic Popular Front and the National Independent Committee for Political Prisoners and Persecuted and Missing Persons. They said that these persons include peasants, workers and Mexico City slum residents. The two groups make similar demands and act the same; however, they emphasize they are different.

The group occupying the Danish Embassy said that it protests the peasant situation in the states of Oaxaca, Guerrero and Hidalgo as well as dismissals, repression in rural areas, unemployment and what they called the Mexican Government's "starvation policy." They also demand the release of 100 political prisoners and 600 persons who have disappeared.

According to unofficial reports, Government Secretary Enrique Olivares Santana agreed to meet with group representatives to negotiate their demands.

Mexican authorities have stated that the police will not intervene.

Likewise, the embassy occupants have said they do not have specific plans about their stay at the embassies, although they did say it would be peaceful.

The exact number of embassy employees detained has not been revealed; apparently there are 11 at the Danish Embassy and a similar number at the Belgian Embassy.

Some 8 months ago, these same two groups peacefully occupied the Swiss Embassy in Mexico. The situation was solved after a week of negotiations when the Swiss Government asked Mexican officials to evict the occupants.

Occupiers Fear Police Reprisals

PA182145 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2120 GMT 18 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Feb (EFE)--The police guarantee the peaceful evacuation of the occupants of the Danish Embassy, the commander of the operation at the Danish Embassy said this afternoon. Col Augusto Galvan Suarez, who is in charge of the area, told EFE that Danish Ambassador Vagn Hoelgaard informed him of the occupants' intention to vacate the building but that they feared police reprisals. Colonel Galvan Suarez personally told EFE that he had guaranteed the Danish ambassador that the occupants would not be arrested.

Hold Press Conference

PA190030 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2331 GMT 18 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Feb (EFE)--The diplomats who remain in the Belgian and Danish embassies in Mexico City, which were taken over today by leftist groups, are not there as hostages. Felipe Martinez Soriano, leader of the National Democratic Popular Front, said that his group does not take hostages and only resorts to the occupation of diplomatic offices to "make itself heard."

At a press conference, the leader of the occupiers said that the embassies will be vacated as soon as their demands are met. These demands are: the release of political prisoners, the reappearance of missing persons, and an end to repression in the Mexican countryside.

Martinez Soriano, a former dean of the University of Oaxaca, added that the bureaucracy and the apathy of the authorities have kept many political prisoners who were granted amnesty by the Lopez Portillo administration from being released.

Martinez Soriano said that repression in Mexico is a reality, although it has not reached the levels of other countries in the southern part of the American Continent. He said that his group took over the embassies to force the government to hold a dialog, although he refused to say what would happen if the authorities refuse to talk to them.

In August 1979, this same group occupied the Swiss Embassy in Mexico City and presented basically the same demands. The government, however, refused to respond until they left the premises, which they eventually did.

Martinez Soriano said today that the occupation of the Swiss Embassy allowed some political prisoners to regain their freedom and that now his organization is only waiting for a reply from the authorities, which would indicate that they are willing to hold a dialog.

Martinez Soriano said that the Belgian and Danish embassies were selected because they belong to countries where human rights are respected. The press conference was held at the National Social Communications Center [Centro Nacional de Comunicacion Social--CENCOS].

Danish Envoy Interviewed

NC190806 Paris AFP in English 0749 GMT 19 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Copenhagen, Feb. 19 (AFP)--Twenty Mexicans occupying the entrance of Denmark's embassy in Mexico City since yesterday are apparently unarmed and have shown no violence, Danish Ambassador Vagn Hoelgaard said today.

In a telephone interview with Danish radio, Mr. Hoelgaard said he was one of 12 people not allowed to leave the embassy. He said the Mexicans were behind a bullet-proof plate glass door and had a microphone. They had plastic bags with them, but these were thought to contain only food and clothes. Their sit-in would probably end within a few hours, the ambassador said.

Militants have also occupied the Belgian Embassy in Mexico City, which is in the same building as the Danish mission. The People's National Democratic Front yesterday claimed responsibility for both occupations.

In today's interview, Mr. Hoelgaard indicated that members of the National Committee for the Defence of Political Prisoners were negotiating with the Mexican interior minister. "We are better off than the Belgians, whose embassy has been entirely occupied by six or seven intruders," he said.

SHAH REPORTEDLY TO LEAVE UPON RELEASE OF U.S. HOSTAGES

PA172108 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1554 GMT 15 Feb 80 PA

[By Francisco Rubiales]

[Excerpt] Panama City, 15 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Two months after Shah Reza Pahlavi's arrival in Panama, his presence in the country is daily becoming more uncomfortable. However, the basic objective of his arrival, the release of the U.S. hostages in Tehran, appears about to be attained.

When Mohammad Reza Pahlavi arrived with his wife on the Panamanian Island of Contadora on 15 December, Panama received him like a "Christmas gift," full of investment possibilities. Many warned, however, that this gift "could become poison."

Official sources told ACAN-EFE today that the overall results of the Iranian monarch's visit to Panama "have been highly positive." The imperial Persian family's departure from the United States to Panama permitted elements of detente to be introduced into the crisis of the U.S. hostages captured in Tehran, a conflict which around that Christmas time had placed the world on the verge of a nuclear conflagration. By accepting the shah in its territory as a political refugee, Panama also gave an electoral push to U.S. President Jimmy Carter, considered to be "a friend of Panama," who in those days was debating whether or not to apply drastic sanctions to Ayatollah Khomeyni's regime.

On the same day the Persian monarch arrived on Contadora, Panamanian President Aristides Royo said in exclusive statements to ACAN-EFE that the only reasons for receiving the Pahlavi family were humanitarian ones and the hope of contributing to the solution of the world crisis that threatened war.

Sources close to the shah told ACAN-EFE that the imperial family is seeking a new country in which to reside, since they intend to leave Panama when the crisis of the hostages in Tehran has been resolved. However, the source declined to give a list of possible countries that would receive the shah.

IRANIAN LEGAL ADVISER VIEWS STATUS OF SHAH'S EXTRADITION

PA190340 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 18 Feb 80 PA

[Jose Montano interview with Juan Materno Vasquez, Panamanian attorney who represents the Government of Iran in the case of the extradition of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, former shah of Iran; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Juan Materno Vasquez] First we should establish what is the legal position of former Shah Reza Pahlavi in Panama. He is not a political exile. I very much doubt that he is a territorial exile. Apparently, he is a refugee in Panama.

[Question] Vasquez, what do you think about the official statements regarding the extradition of former Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi?

[Answer] Your question is very pertinent, Montano. I am glad you asked it. Panama, like all other countries, must be very careful in the application of its laws; it must be strict because otherwise it could be said some day that in this case, clear dispositions of the law were not implemented.

For example: If the Panamanian Government claims that the 60-day deadline to issue the formal demand is running and will expire on 22 March, as I have read somewhere, then why has not this gentleman been arrested? According to the law, the 60-day deadline countdown begins when the arrest is decreed. Another thing. Why does the foreign minister speak about Shah Reza Pahlavi being in a huge jail, when here in Panama neither the administrative code nor the penal code, nor any law establishes a confinement penalty, which includes the settling of one person in a given part of the country prohibiting him to leave that area?

Another remarkable situation, strictly speaking on the legal aspects, is this: why have not his documents, his papers, been taken by writ since the law states that an arrest should be decreed and the papers of the person whose extradition is being requested should be taken by writ with just the notice that an extradition request will be presented.

[Question] Vasquez, speaking of modern and old laws, what kind of legislation is facing Iran in requesting the extradition, and the former shah in being subjected to a process of this nature?

[Answer] Regarding old laws, they are old only chronologically speaking. Let's talk about the law in effect. This is Law 44 of 1930. This is the law that will apply in this case because Panama and Iran, as I have said before, have not signed a bilateral extradition treaty and they have not signed any multilateral extradition treaty. The Panamanian law has many defects. Panama has participated in three inter-American extradition conventions. The national law is way behind the two modern conventions that were signed after the law was issued.

So there you have situations that cannot be understood. For example, the law speaks of the executive power but it does not identify this executive power. In Panama, since the Constitution of 1946, and later, in the one of 1972, the law speaks of executive organ and when it refers to it, it explains who comprises it: the president and the respective [government] minister. This is why it is strange to hear the foreign minister speak of extraditions in this case, when he has nothing to do with that. He does not share the executive with the president. The government minister does. He is the one who has to prepare legal proceedings to later, after consulting with the president, issue a resolution.

What is happening with all these omissions? The defense of the person being claimed is being determined by the will of another. This is so because the authority of the executive is practically absolute. For example, in characterizing the crime he can say that it is a political crime or a politically connected crime without defining the terms. For example, it could happen that this gentleman may be charged with personally ordering the execution of an order contrary to human rights. The executive could say that this is a crime connected to a political crime, and he may not grant the extradition.

[Question] Vasquez, considering all these elements, including the political factor in this case, what would be the future of an Iranian extradition request involving former Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi?

[Answer] I cannot give my opinion regarding the political implications this problem may have. My opinion must be from a strictly legal point of view. If the Iranian demand is made according to the law, and it demonstrates that this gentleman is in effect a person charged with common crimes, then the ruling, obviously, must be favorable to this extradition request.

The problem we have--perhaps this is the reason for your question regarding the political implications--is the statements made by, well, the president of the republic. He emphatically has discarded an extradition possibility. I very much respect the president as a jurist and as chief of state. I am sure that when the demand is filed on the basis of the Panamanian law--and if it is established that all, or some, of the charges against this gentleman were contemplated by penal laws--then Panama, for the sake of its national prestige, will have to extradite this gentleman.

[Question] What will be the future of this case, which is polemic [words indistinct] because of time since there is a deadline established by the law?

[Answer] That is an interesting question. This is different from a legal proceeding where deadlines are established. With a basis on legal proceedings I could mathematically tell you: Well, this is a process that should end within so much time, only by computing deadlines. However, in administrative matters, this is a process that could be concluded in a day, or that could be prolonged. How could it be concluded in 1 day? Because the law establishes only one provision favorable to the person whose extradition is being requested, that of allowing him to present any evidence he believes necessary for his defense. It could happen that the executive may not find the evidence relevant and may render a decision right away.

Speaking of the factors that could prolong the process, these would be concurrent factors. No?

[Question] There is one more factor, Vasquez. The fact that the former shah could be executed if he is eventually seized by the Iranian authorities. What relation could there be between this and the extradition process?

[Answer] As long as it is not known with which crime this gentleman is being charged, and the penalty for that crime, it would be somewhat risky to say that he could be executed. This is why it is difficult here to have a notion of the crime and the penalty. It would have to be proven by former Shah Reza Pahlavi that the crime for which he is being requested is punishable with a death sentence in Iran. But this has to be said and proven by presenting a copy of the law that applies.

It could happen that it will not be this way. It could happen that the Government of Iran will say, no, that crime is punishable with a 20-year sentence. Then the idea that this is a crime punishable by death will vanish.

CANAL TREATIES WITH COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA FACE REJECTION

PA181554 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 18 Feb 80 p 22 PA

[Text] None of the treaties signed by our government with either Costa Rica or Colombia will be approved by the National Legislation Council.

The above was learned from official sources when Carlos Calzadilla, secretary general of the Legislative Commission [as received], was asked about the fate of the treaty signed with Costa Rica.

The treaties signed with Costa Rica and Colombia authorize the toll-free transit of their warships through the Panama Canal, the only difference being that Costa Rica is granted this for 25 years while Colombia is granted this privilege indefinitely.

According to Calzadilla, both treaties commit future generations of Panamanians and if the executive branch wishes to grant this privilege it will have to look somewhere else, because the National Assembly of Corregimiento's legislative body will not grant it.

FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN SAN JOSE 14-16 MARCH

PA152028 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The Central American foreign ministers will meet in San Jose, Costa Rica on 14-16 March. Foreign Ministers Eduardo Castillo Valdez of Guatemala, Fidel Chavez Mena of El Salvador, Eliseo Lopez Cadalso of Honduras and Miguel D'Escoto of Nicaragua will attend. This meeting had been scheduled for the end of January but was postponed at the last minute because some foreign ministers were unable to attend.

The meeting, which will be held at the invitation of Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, will be used to analyze political, economic, social and cultural problems. The foreign ministers believe the discussion of these subjects is essential, as is the need to speed up the integration process for the joint development of the countries in the area.

Although Central American problems will be discussed, the presence of Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores and Dominican Foreign Secretary Emilio Ludovino Gonzalez is considered important. Because those two countries are closely linked with Central American political, economic and cultural subjects, they have been invited to the meeting, which is viewed as very important for the Central American and Caribbean countries.

ECONOMIC MINISTERS TO MEET IN SAN JOSE ON 23 FEBRUARY

PA152028 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The Central American economic ministers will discuss the reorganization of the Central American Common Market [CACM] during a meeting in San Jose on 23 February. The discussion will be based on a study prepared by the Secretariat of Central American Economic Integration [SIECA] at Costa Rica's request. The economic ministers will also discuss a document drafted by the deputy economic ministers who will meet 2 days earlier in San Jose.

As part of the plans for the reorganization of CACM and the efforts to find new markets, the ministers will also analyze the possibility of permitting CACM members to sign bilateral trade agreements. The CACM treaty does not permit the signing of bilateral agreements outside CACM. This has affected the economies of some of the countries. The ministers will also hear a SIECA report on bilateral agreements.

HONDURAN, SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING IN SAN JOSE

PA182043 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Honduran Foreign Secretary Eliseo Perez Cadalso and Salvadoran Foreign Minister Miguel Chavez Mena will meet at the Presidential House in San Jose at noon to seek a solution to the dispute which has been separating the two nations since 1969. Here are statements by the two foreign ministers when they met on their arrival in San Jose. Their meeting has been termed as an initial contact in the search for peace between Honduras and El Salvador.

[Begin recording in progress] [Perez Cadalso]...The presence of Fidel Chavez as the head of foreign relations of the brother country of El Salvador. His moral standing is well-known. He has a Morazanic [Francisco Morazan was a Central American hero] view of Central America in everything dealing with the defense of democracy and peace.

I know that as a representative of the Salvadoran Government he is equal to the task at hand. As Honduran foreign secretary I am very pleased that he is here in Costa Rica to seek an honorable and just solution for the two parties. I greet him as a colleague and brother and hope that we will find some formula for solving our differences because brothers and neighbors such as Honduras and El Salvador have no reason to continue the situation which has existed for the past few years.

[Chavez Mena] I am very pleased to be meeting here with my dear brother and colleague, Perez Cadalso. I had the pleasure of meeting him when he worked in the Organization of Central American States in El Salvador. Since then I have been aware of his moral qualities and I am very pleased to meet with him again. I think Central America is currently experiencing great political activity. We are laying the groundwork for the history of years to come. We have a great responsibility toward the new generations and because of this it is important that we advance in the solution of this famous dispute between brother countries. I am sure that the Honduran Government and Eliseo Perez Cadalso are as determined as myself and the Salvadoran Government to achieve this. I believe that if this good will exists we can make progress towards finding a solution. As the Honduran foreign secretary said, our goal is to find a just and equitable solution for both countries and I am sure we will achieve this. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN MINISTER EXPLAINS ARMS PURCHASES; U.S. AGREEMENT

PA152110 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Feb 80 PA

[Report by Edgar Arce from the Legislative Assembly]

[Text] The Costa Rican foreign minister today appeared before the Legislative Assembly after he was asked to explain the agreement between the United States and Costa Rica for the establishment of the U.S. military mission in Costa Rica. The foreign minister was accompanied by the deputy foreign minister.

He quickly explained that this agreement has not been ratified and therefore is not in force.

The deputies then heard explanations on the methods used for signing this type of agreement. The agreement which the foreign minister referred to was established in 1945 and was ratified every 5 years thereafter until 1975 when the U.S. Government did not want to further extend the agreement although the Costa Rican foreign minister at that time, Gonzalo Facio, had requested this extension.

The commission deputies then continued with their work and made some decisions which included calling the comptroller general to explain to the commission some matters related with the purchase of weapons, such as whether the comptrollership authorized those purchases. There are some differences between the amounts mentioned by the comptroller and those mentioned by former Minister Charpentier Gamboa. Public Security Minister Juan Echeverria will also be called to appear before the commission to provide the documents on the purchase of weapons which Mr Charpentier mentioned in his last appearance at the commission.

At 1300 today, two commission lawyers and the deputies of the commission will go to the Bank of Costa Rica for a work session. They will study the bank accounts of Mario Charpentier to see if they can find the deposits made with money sent by the U.S. Government as Charpentier testified in his appearance before the commission.

So this is the point where the investigations are now. The commission will go to the Bank of Costa Rica at 1300 to study the bank accounts of Charpentier, who said they are open for any investigation.

COMMISSION MIGHT QUERY U.S. CONGRESS ON ARMS PURCHASES

PA152111 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Deputy Mario Devandas Brenes, chairman of the commission investigating the arms buildup in Costa Rica, has said the commission will ask the Legislative Assembly to request that the U.S. Congress investigate the reasons why the U.S. Government sent checks made out to the Costa Rican Public Security Ministry. According to Devandas, this motion could be included in the report which his commission will issue on the subject.

HEALTH MINISTRY MEDICAL WORKERS GO ON STRIKE

PA181949 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] Approximately 550 medical workers of the Health Ministry who work in the Ministry's central offices and 78 health centers began a strike at 0700 today. As a result of the strike, medical services by the ministry's doctors, dentists and other medical workers have been halted. Only emergency cases are being treated.

The medical workers are demanding the approval of reforms to the Civil Service Statute. They went on strike because the Legislature did not approve the reforms which would have permitted them to obtain salaries similar to those of their colleagues in the Social Security Institute.

EL SALVADOR

ARCHBISHOP ASKS CARTER NOT TO GRANT MILITARY AID

PA172102 Paris AFP in Spanish 1809 GMT 17 Feb 80 PA

[By Osvaldo Tcherkaski]

[Text] San Salvador, 17 Feb (AFP)--At the end of his Sunday sermon, Salvadoran Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero appealed to U.S. President Jimmy Carter to stop military aid to El Salvador and to guarantee that he will not intervene in El Salvador.

In a religious message which denounced the country's crisis and was really a political manifesto, Monsignor Romero announced that he will send a letter to the U.S. President today asking him not to send military aid to the current government and to guarantee that he will not intervene in deciding the Salvadoran people's destiny. Monsignor Romero indicated that he decided to send the letter in light of reports that the United States plans to supply military equipment and logistics and intelligence aid to (?three) Salvadoran Army battalions. In the letter, Romero stated he is making this request because Carter is a Christian and because Carter has said he defends human rights. Romero asks Carter to prove this as military aid would only intensify the injustice against and repression of the Salvadoran people.

In his sermon entitled "The Poverty of Blessedness Is the Strength of the Real Liberation of the People," the San Salvador archbishop said neither the current junta nor the Christian Democrats which form part of the junta are ruling the country.

They only appear to be doing so for the country's international image. Romero said Tuesday's massacre and the eviction of the occupiers of the Christian Democratic headquarters show that the country is being ruled by the most repressive sectors of the security forces. It is also evident, he added, that the government lacks popular support and has resorted to foreign powers such as the United States and Venezuela, countries to which the Christian Democrats turn. Christian Democrats say they support a supposedly antioligarchic alternative but in reality they are an antipopular alternative, he added.

The church leader said political power is in the hands of unscrupulous officers who only know how to repress the people and support the interests of the Salvadoran oligarchy.

In an attack which left the government and Christian Democrats without the moral support which government junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano had requested on Friday, Msgr Oscar Romero charged that the current junta is more repressive than the previous military regimes.

He also criticized the Christian Democrats for hiding from international public opinion the bloody repression against the people and the fact that the country is being ruled by the right. He asked that party to analyze not only its intentions which undoubtedly might be good, but also the consequences of its presence in the government.

Stressing that he favors the program of a popular government, the San Salvador archbishop warned that the oligarchy is taking advantage of the government's weakness and is ready to prevent the promised reforms by using force. He also warned that the extreme right is planning a military coup and a general strike of private enterprises. He added that if this is successful "it would be unforgivable." Such a victory would cost a lot of blood and would not silence the people's call for justice, he added. I ask the oligarchy to think about the message of the gospels: woe be unto you because tomorrow you shall weep. It is better to take off your rings in time before your hands are cut off.

He also warned the popular organizations and their armed groups that the church rejects irrational tactics and condemns the seizure of churches, public buildings and embassies. Romero said such actions in no way favor the process of unity of all the popular and democratic forces. He also condemned the kidnapings, executions and revengeful acts committed by the revolutionary military organizations. The archbishop demanded that those organizations end the occupation of churches, including the metropolitan cathedral, for Lent which begins on Wednesday.

The sermon was delivered in the Sacred Heart Church filled with people who constantly interrupted Monsignor Romero's words with applause. He is viewed as a Latin American prophet.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHAVEZ RETURNS FROM PERU

PA152305 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1415 GMT 15 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Salvadoran Foreign Minister Dr Fidel Chavez returned from Lima, Peru, the night before last. He went there to meet personally with the illustrious jurist, Dr Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, and discuss the status of the negotiations with Honduras. Dr Chavez's trip was also due to the fact that he was recently appointed and he is trying to get up to date on the negotiations.

JUNTA MEMBER RETURNS FROM MEDICAL VISIT TO U.S.

PA190357 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1309 GMT 18 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, one of the members of the revolutionary government junta, returned to the country on Saturday.

Colonel Gutierrez had gone to Houston, Texas for medical attention, to which he has reportedly responded satisfactorily.

ARMY SPOKESMAN DENIES SUBMARINE ATTACK

PA152206 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1224 GMT 15 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador (ACAN-EFE)--Wednesday's routine military exercises along the Pacific coast by the Salvadoran Armed Forces led to rumors that enemy submarines were supposedly in the area, an armed forces spokesman has said. A report aired by a local radio station on Wednesday said the army's hand in preventing the disembarkment of forces on the Salvadoran coasts had been duly "confirmed." The report was beamed to Central America.

The armed forces spokesman said it would be left up to the courts to determine whether the station had committed a crime.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON SPANISH EMBASSY SEIZURE

Evacuation If Demands Met

PA160024 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2343 GMT 15 Feb 80 PA

[By Rosendo Majano H.]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 15 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Spanish Embassy, taken over 11 days ago, will definitely be vacated tomorrow if 19 leftwing 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28) members are released by San Salvador's Fifth Criminal Court judge, Carlos Argueta, the 21-year-old student who commanded the embassy takeover on 5 February told ACAN-EFE this afternoon. The Spanish Embassy is located in Flor Blanca neighborhood in the eastern section of the metropolitan area.

This correspondent was admitted to the embassy where embassy officials Juan Carlos de Ranero and Manuel de la Helguera are the only remaining hostages out of the original 12 including Ambassador Victor Sanchez-Mesas y Juste. Majano noticed that the 20 left-wingers who have occupied the embassy are posted in strategic places which until recently had been unguarded.

Carlos added that tomorrow when they are certain their comrades are free and safe they will open the embassy doors and leave. He did not say how they will leave "for security reasons," but it is certain the building will be turned over to the mediators in the negotiations, the ambassadors from Italy, Mexico and Ecuador, and Pedro Bermejo, the Spanish Foreign Ministry's officer in charge of Spanish-American affairs.

He added that a document has been signed in which the LP-28 promises not to make any more demands than the already existing ones.

The leftwinger had originally asked for 16 prison inmates charged with armed actions in the east and in the capital. All but five whose whereabouts are unknown have been released.

Argueta said if the judge orders a single one of the 19 LP-28 members to remain under arrest, the settlement will be called off and the embassy takeover will continue sine die. It is expected the inmates will be released at noon tomorrow when the inquiry period, totaling 72 hours in this country, expires.

Panamanian Ambassador's Efforts

PA161545 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0031 GMT 16 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Feb (LATIN)--Panamanian Ambassador David Manuel Pere Ramos today met with the revolutionary government junta to intercede for the release of 23 members of 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28), diplomatic sources have said.

The ambassador met this morning with junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano and requested the release of the leftist militants. The sources said that in doing this the Panamanian ambassador fulfilled the commitment he made before his release yesterday by members of the LP-28 who held his embassy for 24 hours.

The 23 members of the LP-28 were arrested Tuesday when police broke into the headquarters of the Christian Democratic Party to free a group of hostages. At least five persons died in that incident. The political party's headquarters had been seized at the end of last month.

Prison Inmates Released

PA162009 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1945 GMT 16 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 16 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Ernesto Alfonso Buitrago, Fifth Criminal Court judge in San Salvador, shortly after 1300 (1900 GMT) today released most of the 19 prison inmates wanted by the leftwing 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28) as a condition to leave the Spanish Embassy.

He confirmed the temporary arrest of Rene Aparicio Palacios, Benjamin Chicas Zepeda and Roger Alberto Blandino Nerio under charges of depriving several people of their freedom at the Christian Democratic Party office, where they were captured along with the released LP-28 members during a violent police bid to evacuate the place.

Carlos Argueta, who led the Embassy takeover here, told ACAN-EFE this afternoon the three individuals whom the judge has ordered to remain under temporary arrest may be out on bond this very day. "We are trying to get someone to post it," Argueta said. He added he would consult the lists provided by the Treasury police to see if the LP-28 demand has been met.

Argueta stated that as soon as his comrades' discharge is confirmed, the Spanish Embassy will be turned over to the ambassadors from Italy, Mexico and Ecuador and to Pedro Bermejo, the Spanish Foreign Ministry officer in charge of Spanish-American affairs. "That could be this afternoon," he noted.

Demands Unmet, Occupation Indefinite

PA162222 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2131 GMT 16 Feb 80 PA

[By Rosendo Majano]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 16 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The leftist 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28) will continue occupying the Spanish Embassy for an indefinite time, a spokesman for the LP-28, which since 5 February have controlled the Spanish diplomatic mission in San Salvador, told ACAN-EFE this afternoon.

The spokesman said the resolution issued today by the judge of the Fifth Penal Court, releasing 13 of the 19 leftists demanded by the LP-28, does not meet the demands of the negotiating commission.

Carlos Argueta, leader of the group occupying the Spanish Embassy, said all the prisoners they have demanded must be released, otherwise they will remain in the embassy located in Flor Blanca district on San Salvador's east side.

Judge Ernesto Alfonso Buitrago issued a ruling today at the end of the time stipulated for a judicial inquest, which in El Salvador is 72 hours, ordering the release of 13 of the persons arrested during the violent eviction of the occupants of the Christian Democratic Party headquarters on 12 February in which a police officer was killed. The ruling says that Rene Aparicio Palacios, Benjamin Chicas Zepeda and Roger Alberto Blandino Nerio must remain in prison temporarily until they post a bond for $400.

The LP-28 have been informed, however, that these three prisoners have been formally arraigned, thus complicating the matter.

Pedro Bermejo, the charge d'affaires at the Spanish Embassy, talked to the judge this afternoon but what they discussed has not been disclosed.

Spanish Envoy Continues Talks

PA180134 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2357 GMT 17 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 17 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Pedro Bermejo, the Spanish Government envoy, is still holding long negotiations with the 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28) Political Commission in an effort to have them leave the embassy they seized on 5 February.

Manuel de la Helguera, the embassy's secretary, and Juan Carlos de Ranero, an embassy counselor, were sleeping inside the embassy this afternoon, very tired from the confinement they have been subjected to.

A LP-28 spokesman told ACAN-EFE that they will abandon the embassy when the Salvadoran Government releases Roger Blandino, Benjamin Chicas Zepeda and Rene Aparicio Palacios, three of their colleagues who are in prison.

Justice Department officials have said, however, that there is a serious legal problem because these three are being held after pleading guilty to charges filed against them for armed violations of the law.

Occupation Ends

PA182241 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2224 GMT 18 Feb 80 PA

[By Mauro Espinoza]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 18 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Members of the Leftist 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28) who have been occupying the Spanish Embassy in San Salvador since 5 February, withdrew from the embassy this afternoon.

At the time of the withdrawal, the LP-28 members released their last two hostages: embassy counselor Juan Carlos de Ranero and embassy Chancellor Manuel de la Helguera.

The evacuation has taken place 14 days after LP-28 activists occupied the embassy to demand the release of 16 leftist militants arrested by the authorities.

Pedro Bermejo, special envoy of the Spanish Government, and the ambassador of Italy and Mexico to the Salvadoran Government were present at the time of the withdrawal.

The three diplomats formed part of a negotiating committee which has been talking with LP-28 leaders since the day of the occupation in an effort to bring about the evacuation.

ACTIVISTS RELEASE 400 HOSTAGES AT OCCUPIED BANK

PA161725 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1712 GMT 16 Feb 80 PA

[By Rosendo Majano]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 16 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Leftist militants today released some 400 hostages at the occupied Agricultural Development Bank (BFA). They are now holding only 70 hostages to guarantee that the authorities will not evict them from the bank.

The occupation, which began on 14 February, is to demand a decrease in the prices of farm materials. This had already been announced on Monday by the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry.

Activists of the Salvadoran Christian Peasants Federation (FECCAS) and the Farmworkers Union (UTC) have begun negotiations with BFA executives. ACAN-EFE was told at noon today that "they are going well."

BPR OCCUPIES LABOR MINISTRY OFFICES, HOLDS 20 PEOPLE

PA182239 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2041 GMT 18 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Santa Ana, El Salvador, 18 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Members of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] today occupied the offices of the Labor and Social Welfare Ministry and kidnaped some 20 persons.

This is the seventh government institution occupied by the BPR in various parts of the country and the second time that this same department has been occupied during the past 4 months.

Last October and November the BPR held some 10 hostages in Santa Ana. At that time, the main offices of the Economy and Labor Ministry in San Salvador were also occupied for 12 days.

A BPR spokesman said that the occupation was in "solidarity" with the occupation of other government institutions in San Salvador and other parts of the country.

BPR SEIZES FOREIGN TRADE INSTITUTE

PA152031 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1940 GMT 15 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 15 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Members of the Leftist Peoples Revolutionary Bloc this afternoon seized the installations of the Salvadoran Foreign Trade Institute [ISCE] and are holding 78 persons hostage. Most of the hostages are employees of the institution.

The invaders immediately hung up posters and banners criticizing the authorities and demanding social benefits for the workers of the Ilopango Free Zone, which is 12 km east of this capital, and has direct connections with the ISCE.

MILITANTS TAKE HOSTAGES AT TEACHERS WELFARE BOARD

PA182043 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1935 GMT 18 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Militants of the National Association of Salvadoran Educators [ANDES] at noon today occupied the offices of the Teachers Welfare Board and held at least 100 persons hostage.

The Teachers Welfare Board is an office of the Education Ministry, but it is located in another building. The Education Ministry building was occupied by leftist students on Tuesday 5 February and evacuated 1 week ago.

The ANDES spokesman told ACAN-EFE that the objective of the occupation is to "demand an end to repression against teachers and the release of two apprehended teachers." Teachers Vidal Elfidio Recinos and Agustin Osmin Hernandez disappeared a few days ago after they were allegedly apprehended by the authorities.

In the past few months seven teachers have died at the hands of ultrarightist terrorist gangs. ANDES said that the occupation of the board is for an indefinite period.

BPR OCCUPIES JESUIT UNIVERSITY; HOSTAGES TAKEN

PA160345 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0017 GMT 16 Feb 80 PA

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The buildings of the Jose Simeon Canas Central American University [UCA], which is run by Jesuits, were occupied tonight by activists of the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) who are holding some 100 executives and administrative employees hostage. The hostages include Jesuit Ignacio Ellacuria, rector of the university; Jesuit Francisco Javier Ibizate, dean of the School of Economic Sciences, and other department chiefs and administrative employees.

The occupation of the university installations was carried out by students who are members of the 30 July Revolutionary University Front [FUR-30], a wing of the BPR.

The occupiers are demanding that university authorities permit free access to classes. At present aspirants to the prestigious university must submit to a rigorous selection and admission process. They are also asking for an increased university budget and the elimination of other requirements for students.

The university has played a prominent role in Salvadoran political life. It has promoted discussion and debate of controversial aspects of the Salvadoran economy and society. Roman Mayorga, the previous rector of the UCA, or the Catholic University as it is popularly known, was a member of the original revolutionary government junta appointed following the 15 October coup d'etat that ousted Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's regime.

The UCA's definitive participation in the discussion of national problems has caused the university to be the target of the ire of rightist sectors and even of previous governments. The Jesuit campus has been subjected to dynamite attacks on several occasions. Moreover its government subsidy was suspended during Col Arturo Armando Molina's administration on the grounds that state funds were being used "to foment subversion" in the Central American country.

Conservative groups blame the UCA, and particularly the Jesuits, for having created the conditions that led to the violent political crisis which El Salvador has been experiencing for the past several months. This charge is denied by the Jesuits, who maintain that they have merely complied with the precepts of the church's social doctrine and the university's duty to promote social change in any country.

The UCA has, perhaps, played its most prominent role in national political life since the 15 October coup d'etat. In addition to former Rector Mayorga, the government Cabinet established in October was made up primarily of former professors at the university, including former Education Minister Salvador Samayoa. Samayoa announced that he had joined the clandestine Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces (FPL) on 8 January, only 6 days after resigning from his post in the Cabinet. Samayoa's conversion to the clandestine group served to fuel the fire against the UCA, and to support the rightist sectors' charges against the university.

The UCA is also charged with having promoted the 15 October coup d'etat. A document prepared by the university, known popularly as "the yellow paper," is believed to have served as a master plan for the young army officers who staged the coup.

This contention is denied by the military, who maintained that their uprising was necessary because General Romero's regime had "continuously violated human rights and been disrespectful of the law."

The university is in the southwestern sector of the Salvadoran capital and has an extensive campus on which its modern buildings stand out. Many of the university's students are youths from middle class families who can pay the high tuition. The university, however, also gives scholarships and grants to poor students. The center has over 6,000 students. The UCA was founded in 1965 during Col Julio Adalberto Rivera's administration.

University Occupation Ends

PA190137 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1852 GMT 18 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Jose Simeon Canas Central American University, managed by Jesuit priests, was vacated over the weekend by the members of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] which had occupied it on Friday. Rector Ignacio Ellacuria and economic sciences Dean Francisco Javier Ibizate, both Jesuit priests, and several department heads and administrative personnel had been held as hostages.

The 30 July Revolutionary University Front [FUR-30], which is a member of the BPR, worked out the solution because there "existed the possibility of holding talks with the hostages to solve the demands made," said a spokesman for the occupying group. The students were demanding a decrease in school fees and state subsidization of the university.

The BPR is also responsible for the occupation of three state institutions in San Salvador as well as a bank branch in the interior of the country and several Catholic churches.

SIX PERSONS KILLED IN SEVERAL CLASHES

PA162357 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2307 GMT 16 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 16 Feb (LATIN)--Six persons were killed today in different violent incidents in El Salvador while efforts continued to obtain the release of two Spanish diplomats who are being held hostage in their embassy. Three guerrillas were killed and several soldiers wounded in a clash which took place 75 km east of San Salvador and two unidentified bodies with bullet wounds were found on the outskirts of Santa Tecla, according to the police. In the southern suburbs of Scamil the security forces found the body of a man wearing a blindfold and note which said "killed for being a traitor."

FPL KILLS FIVE PEOPLE IN CHALATENANGO

PA181353 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0811 GMT 18 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Feb (LATIN)--The armed forces reported here today that members of the extremist Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) have killed five members of a family in Guargila, Chalatenango Department, located 190 km north of San Salvador.

A survivor, the wife of one of those killed, said that some 30 masked men arrived at the house yesterday and opened fire on the family. Before leaving the men identified themselves as FPL members, the official report added.

INTENSIVE PATROLLING ORDERED IN NORTH OF COUNTRY

PA190352 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1755 GMT 18 Feb 80 PA

[Text] (?The armed forces) today ordered intensive patrolling of the northern part of the country after it was learned in the capital that some eight persons, including Supervisor Martin Salvador Aguilar and four members of his family, had been killed in the area.

The killing was attributed to a group of some 30 persons who, according to unofficial reports, are members of the clandestine leftist Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces [FPL].

Three other peasants, considered to be rightists, were killed in that northern rural area, some 80 km north of San Salvador, on the border with Honduras.

Last week a National Guardsman and four peasants were killed by leftist activists, who in communiques accused their victims of collaborating with the deposed government of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero.

GUATEMALA

MINISTER APPROVES OAS RESOLUTION ON SPANISH EMBASSY INCIDENT

PA180338 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 8 Feb 80 pp 1, 2 PA

[Text] Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez has told newsmen: "All Guatemalans must channel our conduct within the traditional norms of peace for all Guatemalans, the rules of Christianity and respect among and toward all our compatriots."

The statement was made in reply to a question about how Guatemala's image abroad is to be restored following the regrettable incidents at the Spanish Embassy and the fact that some governments have condemned the attitude taken by the public forces with regard to that problem.

Questioned by newsmen, Foreign Minister Castillo Valdez also mentioned the OAS resolution on the incidents at the embassy. The resolution is considered to be more a recommendation than a condemnation.

The OAS Permanent Council made a statement which was approved by consensus. The Guatemalan delegation also expressed approval of the statement. One important part of the statement expresses the organizations' profound concern over violations of international law.

This concern is definitely manifest, Castillo Valdez said, with regard to events that have taken place in various parts of the world. He said such cases indisputably hinder the peaceful coexistence of peoples. He added that the OAS resolution rejects any action that violates the rules of government relations among states.

On the other hand, the declarative portion of the OAS resolution rejects all acts of violence. In this regard, as we all know, the Guatemalan Government is most interested in rejecting any act of violence, not only inside the country, but anywhere in the world, the foreign minister said.

UNIONISTS SAY PEASANTS MASSACRED TO BENEFIT U.S. FIRMS

PA160252 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Guatemalan labor leaders have told Radio Havana about the killings of peasants that the repressive forces of their country are carrying out in the northern region for the purpose of creating the so-called transversal belt [faja transversal], where U.S. transnational enterprises will engage in the exploitation and processing of oil and nickel. The sources said the people of the area are being repressed and taken to veritable concentration camps to be turned into cheap labor for the U.S. enterprises.

The sources said some of the U.S. enterprises planning establishments in the so-called transversal belt of the north include the (Shellandoa), Trans-Atlantic Petroleum and (Exnival), which specializes in the exploitation of nickel.

The massacres, the labor leaders stated, include the assassination of regional peasant leaders, whose bodies have been discarded in other areas of the country to make their identification difficult.

EGP TAKES CREDIT FOR ATTACKS ON GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

PA171859 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0930 GMT 15 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 15 Feb (LATIN)--The Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP) has taken credit for the thwarted attempts against the lives of Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez and Police Chief German Chupina early this week.

The leftist EGP sent a communique to the news media last night taking credit for the two attacks.

The government minister was uninjured when a powerful bomb exploded as his car was passing by on Monday.

The security forces on Tuesday discovered an explosive device which contained 76 sticks of dynamite and had been placed on the route which the police chief was scheduled to take.

Meanwhile, fire department sources confirmed last night that the body which was found in the afternoon was that of Arnoldo Medrano, leader of the United Revolutionary Front (FUR). They indicated that the FUR leader was killed inside his car at a ranch west of Guatemala City.

Medrano was a member of the council of the FUR, an opposition party which at the end of January suffered the loss of Pedro Ixcamparic, secretary of affiliates, who was killed one block away from a police station.

Party sources condemned Medrano's assassination, blaming "repressive forces" for it. They indicated that Medrano's body showed signs that he had been tortured.

Manuel Colom Argueta, top leader of the FUR, was assassinated last year when he planned to become a presidential candidate.

VICE PRESIDENT WITHDRAWS RESIGNATION

PA170100 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1920 GMT 16 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 16 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--After several days in retreat from worldly affairs and after practicing spiritual meditation, Guatemalan Vice President Francisco Villagran Kramer has decided to withdraw his offer to resign as vice president. "After careful consideration of the implications of the resignation, the country's political circumstances and the recommendations of persons of international repute who were consulted, I have decided not to submit my resignation," said Villagran Kramer today.

His decision to continue as vice president "within the framework of the Constitution" puts an end to more than 1 year of waiting for his announced resignation and his possible departure from the country.

ZONE COMMANDER AMBUSHED BY UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS

PA180051 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0037 GMT 18 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 17 Feb (LATIN)--It was officially announced tonight that the country's third-ranking army chief, the commander of the Jutiapa Military Zone in the eastern part of the country, was assassinated today by a group of unidentified persons.

Col Jose Fernando Ruiz Furlang was gunned down by automatic pistol and submachinegun fire as he was entering his home in this capital, the army public relations service has reported. The report states that the men were waiting in ambush for the high-ranking army official close to his home.

The official bulletin gives no other details of the shooting.

Army Condemns Assassination

PA181414 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 18 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Commenting on the assassination of Col Jose Fernando Ruiz Furlang, Col Marco Antonio Castellanos, public relations chief of the high military command, has said the Guatemalan Army condemns this new act of violence against another member of the Guatemalan Army. It is regrettable that Guatemalans continue to destroy their own fatherland, Castellanos said.

He added that it is incredible that these bad sons of Guatemala continue to shed more Guatemalan blood, as if the lives already lost through violence are not enough. Castellanos said that Col Ruiz Furlang was a good man and a good officer. Before going into the army he was a teacher. He was a good and useful man for the fatherland, Castellanos added.

HONDURAS

U.S. COMPANIES OBTAIN CONCESSIONS FOR OIL EXPLORATION

PA152156 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Edgardo Zuniga Rovetto, director of mines and hydrocarbons, said that the concessions granted to U.S. companies, Texaco, Caribbean Incorporated and Esmerada Exportations, to explore for oil do not grant them ownership rights over any oilfields they may find.

These concessions were granted last year by the Natural Resources Ministry and drilling began in September along the continental shelf near Puerto Castilla.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE SAYS ATHLETES GOING TO MOSCOW

PA161518 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2327 GMT 15 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The Honduran Olympic Committee announced here today that it has accepted the invitation to participate in the XXII Olympic games in Moscow.

A communique states that the decision was unanimous and was in keeping with the precept of the international Olympic movement which forbids mixing politics and sports.

The communique also states that the Honduran Olympic Committee carefully considered the decisions adopted at the Lake Placid meeting by the Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee, and by the Executive Committee of the World Assembly of National Olympic Committees at the Mexico meeting, where it was unanimously decided, respecting the spirit of the statutes of the International Olympic Committee, to fully support the Olympic games in Moscow.

The Olympic Committee also said training of the Honduran athletes who should be going to Moscow is continuing in Mexico.

INTERNATIONAL AID REQUESTED TO TRANSFER SOMOZISTS

PA172014 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The Honduran Government has asked for international cooperation to transfer Somozist counterrevolutionaries to other countries. Honduras' request comes after the Honduran Army dismantled a clandestine camp where 270 Somozists were training near the town of Guanacaste close to the Nicaraguan border. The Nicaraguan authorities have maintained a prudent silence regarding the capture of the counterrevolutionaries in Honduras.

AUTHORITIES INVESTIGATING INVASION OF NICARAGUA PLOT

PA152159 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Members of the National Commission for Refugees have opened an investigation in the refugee camp in Choluteca to find out if there was really a plot to invade Nicaragua from our territory. Those in charge of the investigation will conduct an exhaustive inquiry among the refugees admitted into the country after the change of government in Nicaragua last year.

If these investigations confirm that the refugees had indeed violated the right of asylum, they will be expelled to other countries and will no longer benefit from the right of asylum granted by our government, the government and Justice Ministry indicated. In this way, the Honduran Government wishes to reiterate its impartiality regarding the internal affairs of the neighboring countries.

NICARAGUA

SWITZERLAND, WEST GERMANY TO PURCHASE GOLD

PA161333 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Nicaragua will sell gold to European countries. The Nicaraguan Central Bank has obtained new international markets for gold, namely Switzerland and Germany. In addition, it has been announced that the Nicaraguan Government has decided to negotiate with the European countries to sell this gold in processed form, in other words, refined.

This decision was reached because Nicaragua sells unprocessed gold and then purchases it in processed form from the same countries to which it was sold.

Nicaragua purchases processed gold to supply jewelers. However, the Nicaraguan Government has now decided to process the gold in order to save foreign exchange.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES LAW ON TRANSFERS OF GOLD

PA161339 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The government has established harsh penalties for persons taking gold--whether in jewels or in any other way--outside the country. This has been a fad for some time now, ever since gold reached such astronomical prices on international markets. A Government House spokeswoman will read the part of the law concerning the ban on taking precious metals outside the country:

[Begin recording] Article 1. Any transaction, transfer of ownership and movement of precious metals, whether in the form of jewels, coins, nuggets, powder, flakes or any other natural or processed way, among private persons, whether individuals or corporations, except for those established in this law is hereby prohibited. This ban includes any object which has the metal in question amalgamated, encrusted or combined with other materials which are not specifically stated here.

Article 2. The previous rule does not apply to state institutions authorized by law and individuals who make occasional transfers for themselves and not for profit.

Article 3. Any individual or corporation which regularly engages in the sale or industrialization of the objects established in this law will require express authorization of the Nicaraguan Mining Development Corporation [Condemina], which is the only state organization empowered to authorize such operations.

Article 4. Condemina must carry out in the local market any acquisition or transfer with any individual or corporation of the objects mentioned in this law.

Article 5. The government hereby prohibits the export or exit in any way of the objects mentioned in this law which is not authorized by the proper state organizations. This does not apply to persons who leave the country with jewels for their personal use as long as these are not taken out in large quantities.

Article 6. Violation of this law will be punished by:

A. Confiscation of the objects as well as the means used to violate the law,

B. A fine equivalent to twice the value of the articles seized and,

C. Prison terms from 1 to 3 years. [end recording]

TOMAS BORGE IN MEXICO FOR MEDICAL EXAMINATION

PA172209 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2155 GMT 17 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 17 Feb (EFE)--Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge is in Mexico City to visit several local health centers. The Nicaraguan Embassy in Mexico said the commander of the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Army will take advantage of his visit to Mexico to "get a complete medical examination."

Borge arrived in Mexico unexpectedly yesterday. According to the Nicaraguan Embassy, he is returning to Nicaragua this afternoon.

LOCAL JESUITS PROTEST THREAT TO GUATEMALAN COUNTERPARTS

PA152308 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] In view of the report that Jesuits in Guatemala have been threatened with death by an ultraright group we, the Jesuits of Ciudad Sandino, Managua, protest against this threat, which violates our most elementary rights.

We again express solidarity with the posture and the work [of the Guatemalan Jesuits]. We congratulate them because they have been found worthy of suffering to some degree for Jesus Christ and we ask the Lord to have the sun of freedom shine soon in that sister country as it does in Nicaragua.

DEFENSE COMMITTEES THREATEN TO TAKE OVER OIL FACTORY

PA121522 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The 47 Sandinist Defense Committees of the Ernesto "Che" Guevara Eastern Market are ready to take over the (CRACSA) oil factory if it continues to sell its products to speculating wholesalers.

In a communique issued this afternoon, they pronounced themselves against this factory which makes its profits by making our people hungry rather than by selling its oil production to the Ministry of Domestic Trade.

In addition, the committees back the measure of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction in connection with the closing of the daily EL PUEBLO and the sentence to which its leaders were condemned.

EDUCATION MINISTER SAYS SCHOOLS WILL NOT BE NATIONALIZED

PA181739 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 Feb 80 pp 1, 5 PA

[Text] Education Minister Dr Carlos Tunnerman Bernheim has told newsmen that the government has not thought of nationalizing private schools because it is not in an economic position to do so. Since the victory of the revolution, public education has been provided completely free; so nationalizing private schools would only increase the state's expenditures.

The minister said that so far 10 educational centers have been nationalized, but that these belonged to Somozists. He said that he has also spoken to the directors of several private schools that are experiencing economic problems, and that a solution to this situation is being sought.

The report that the private schools were going to be nationalized over a long period of time was published by one of the transnational agencies that belong to international reactionary opinion. The agency attributed the statement to Managua Archbishop Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo.

Regarding this, education sector sources said that the monsignor's statement may have been misrepresented, or that the newsman who interviewed him may have misinterpreted his statement.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 035 20 February 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Party Representatives of Oil-Producing Countries Convene A 1
Argentina to Back Chile in Geneva Rights Debate A 2

ARGENTINA

Foreign Minister Decries U.S. Human Rights Report B 1
Ministry Denies Comments B 1
HERALD Defends Report [19 Feb] B 1
Soviet Experts Aid in Nuclear Pellet Tube Manufacture B 2
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 15 Feb]

BOLIVIA

Interior Minister Uncovers 'Ultrarightist Plot' C 1
La Paz Media Cease Operations To Protest Violence C 1
Press Association Issues Communique C 2
Press Workers Union Communique C 3
Radio Condemns Media Attacks C 3

BRAZIL

Itamaraty Cool on New Military Accords With U.S. D 1
[O GLOBO 17 Feb]
Minister Says NUCLEBRAS Budget Set by Figueiredo D 2
[O GLOBO 14 Feb]
2-3-Year Delay Seen D 2
Commentator Says U.S. Making Concessions to Iran D 2

ECUADOR

Feraud Views Political Issues, Trial of Ex-Triumvirs G 1
Opens Dialog With MPD G 1
Esmeraldas Oil Refinery To Be Expanded G 2
Workers Demand Derogation of Society Security Law G 2

VENEZUELA

Government Denies Collaboration With U.S. on El Salvador L 1
Talks Being Held to Normalize Relations With Cuba L 1

MEXICO

Embassy Occupiers Increase Demands; Security Reinforced M 1
Government Begins Evacuation Negotiations M 1
Three Freed at Danish Embassy M 2
Leftist Deputies Condemn Henry Kissinger's Visit M 2
Iranian Ambassador Announces Restructuring of Oil Prices M 2

PANAMA

Columnist Ponders Results of UN Commission on Shah N 1
[MATUTINO 19 Feb]
Fuel Prices Increased 16 February N 1
[STAR & HERALD 17 Feb]

CENTRAL AMERICA

Honduras, El Salvador Foreign Ministers Define Peace Plan P 1

COSTA RICA

Special Rates Sought for Products to Mexico P 1
Security Minister Testifies in Arms Purchase Investigation P 2

EL SALVADOR

Archbishop Sends Letter to President Carter P 2
Israeli Embassy May Close; Occupations Continue P 3
BPR Militants Abandon Bank, Release 60 Hostages P 4
Electric Power Stations Seized; Workers Warn Authorities P 4
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 15 Feb]
PDC's Duarte Elected Secretary General P 6
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 13 Feb]
Bishop Predicts Fall of Government Soon P 6

GUATEMALA

Salvadoran Foreign Minister Holds Talks With President P 7
[PRENSA LIBRE 6 Feb]
People's Guerrilla Army Claims Credit for Furlang Killing P 8

HONDURAS

Standard Fruit Company Workers Declare Strike P 8

NICARAGUA

Private Sector Group Goes to U.S. To Support Loan P 8
Granting of Cays to Colombia by Spanish Crown Denied P 9

CUBA

IMF Conditions for Developing Countries Criticized Q 1
Experts Stress Seriouness of Oil Spill Damage Q 2
Swine Fever Resolution Issued in Matanzas Q 2

CARIBBEAN

CARICOM Plans Closer Foreign Policy Cooperation S 1
Jamaica Urges CARICOM To Adopt Joint Energy Policy S 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 11 Feb]

PARTY REPRESENTATIVES OF OIL-PRODUCING COUNTRIES MEET

PA152150 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 15 Feb 80 PA

[Felix Narvaez interview with Carlos Morales; Jorge (Priza), secretary general of Mexico's Popular Socialist Party; Pompeyo Marquez of Venezuela's Movement to Socialism; Carlos Gallardo of Guatemala's Socialist Democratic Party; and Dr Rafael Marquez Moreno of Ecuador's Concentration of Popular Forces--no date given; presumably recorded]

[Text] [Narvaez] The news department of Radio Quito (?and) the newspaper EL COMERCIO issued the following report on the permanent conference of Latin American political parties that opened here yesterday. We are reporting from the (Ciespal) [not further identified] Building. Here is conference official Carlos Morales. We would like to know what countries are attending the conference.

[Morales] Mexico, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru and Guatemala. Each delegation is made up of political party members. The parties from Mexico are the Institutional Revolutionary Party, the Socialist Workers Party and the Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution; from Guatemala are the United Revolutionary Front and the Socialist Democratic Party [Partido Socialista Democratico]; from Peru, the APRA; from Ecuador, the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP] and the Democratic Left; and from Venezuela the Democratic Action, the Peoples Electoral Movement and the Movement to Socialism [MAS].

[Narvaez] Oil as a political weapon. We will hear remarks by Jorge (Priza), secretary general of Mexico's Popular Socialist Party [as heard]:

[Priza] I think this conference of the progressive Latin American parties to discuss oil is historically important because the Latin American oil-producing countries are being pressured by the transnational companies. They would like us to turn over our oil resources without restraint and under whatever conditions they set. The oil of these countries should be used within the overall strategy of the struggle for national independence, the social progress of the people, and democratic development. In this way the people of each oil-producing country will have a better material and spiritual standard of living.

[Narvaez] How should oil be administered in America? Here is Pompeyo Marquez of Venezuela's MAS:

[Marquez] This is the major topic of discussion in Venezuela now. MAS is opposed to the incumbent administration and advocates reorganizing society so it can be developed democratically with the participation of the people and so that wealth can be used as the majority wants. MAS feels Venezuela's example should be analyzed and studied in depth by the oil-producing (?and importing) countries of this continent. Venezuela has the reputation of being a rich, multimillionaire nation. If we bear in mind the size of the population, the per capita income, and the oil revenue, we could say that the reputation is true. But at the same time there is a big gap. When distributed, this wealth has favored traditional local and international economic groups and created new groups of multimillionaires.

[Narvaez] "No Victory Without Unity" reads a poster at the Latin American political parties conference. What does Guatemala think about this as far as oil is concerned? Here is Carlos Gallardo of the Socialist Democratic Party:

[Gallardo] This meeting is being held in Ecuador under the motto, "Latin America for Latin Americans."

Latin America's energy reserves must first of all be for Latin America, and the surplus can then be used for the development of other countries. But I think it is incompatible for powerful countries to develop with our energy resources. That is why the motto, "No Victory Without Unity," is very clear-cut. It is being followed now. The Latin American countries are united in their struggle for social, political and economic demands. That is part of this meeting.

[Narvaez] Here is Dr Rafael Marquez Moreno of the CFP. Doctor, what is happening with Ecuador's oil and how does your party regard this situation?

[Marquez Moreno] My party contends that Ecuador and the other [words indistinct] countries have to be convinced that the oil-producing countries gathered here have to defend oil so the non-oil-producing countries can have priority over the oil produced by these five countries. Secondly, oil must first be conserved so it will not be consumed [words indistinct] and so in a few decades we may be left without [words indistinct]. Ecuador [words indistinct] some special points on the oil situation here.

ARGENTINA TO BACK CHILE IN GENEVA RIGHTS DEBATES

PY182228 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpt] Geneva, 18 Feb (TELAM-AFP)--A Buenos Aires government official stated here today that Argentina will vote against any proposal on Chile pursuant to the Montevideo Agreement the two countries signed under the Holy See's mediation. In the agreement, they vowed to observe absolute nonintervention and discretion in their mutual affairs until the Holy See concludes its mediation in their dispute over southern territories. These remarks were made here by Enrique J. Ros, the Argentine representative to the UN Human Rights Commission, 48 hours before the opening of debates on alleged human rights violations in Chile.

Asked whether the Argentine delegation's condemnation of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan was designed to obtain the support of Third World countries, especially the Islamic countries, Ros said: The Argentine vote was in keeping with its 9 January official statement in which it harshly criticized the Soviet military intervention. The Argentine communique was issued before the decision adopted by the sixth special UN General Assembly.

Throughout its history, Ros added, Argentina has condemned foreign military intervention because it endured it itself. The attempt to speculate on it (the Argentine condemnation) is another maneuver of anti-Argentine groups. Argentina belongs in the Third World and is a full member of the movement of nonalined countries. Its votes have always been in keeping with the solidarity commonly practiced within the United Nations.

Ros gave a blunt reply to charges made by a French politician that the USSR and Argentina have been helping each other within the Human Rights Commission to protect their commercial interests. He said: It is false. The accusers themselves charged the Argentine Government with being a puppet of U.S. capitalism. Argentina and the Soviet Union have been maintaining normal, open trade and technological relations for a long time.

Ros added: Have those sources forgotten that European trade with and financial assistance to eastern countries and the Soviet Union is much greater than Argentine trade with the Soviet Union?

FOREIGN MINISTER DECRIES U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT

PY181502 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2020 GMT 17 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Feb (NA)--Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor has stated that the U.S. State Department report on human rights in Argentina "is full of inaccuracies," and added that the number of missing persons computed on the basis of international charges is "completely ridiculous."

"It is absurd and can be attributed only to ill-intended rumors of international organizations lacking objectivity, such as Amnesty International," Minister Pastor said when asked about reports that there are 15,000 missing persons in Argentina. "Anyone who knows anything about Argentina's situation," Pastor said, "will realize that such reports are completely ridiculous."

The foreign minister made these remarks in Punta del Este, Uruguay, to a correspondent of the Buenos Aires daily CRONICA, which published them in today's fifth edition. Minister Pastor also indicated that Argentina will attend the Moscow Olympic games, "because not attending them would be a pointless and therefore unnecessary measure, although I would like to make it clear that we are strongly anticommunist."

With regard to the U.S. State Department report, he said that "it did not surprise us, on account of prior attitudes of the U.S. Government." He added: "Our conscience is clear, and we are sure that the report is full of inaccuracies; and that is why it has been publicly released, which is the best way to prove its inconsistency, since the truth refutes all the charges."

Ministry Denies Comments

PY181755 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1646 GMT 18 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Feb (TELAM)--The Argentine Foreign Ministry has denied the remarks which Minister Carlos Pastor allegedly made to a Uruguayan [as received] publication, and which were released in this capital today, concerning the U.S. State Department report on human rights and the attendance of an Argentine delegation at the Moscow Olympic games.

In response to journalists' queries regarding the veracity of the Uruguayan report, the Foreign Ministry indicated that the foreign minister had not been asked for an interview, nor did he grant one during his stay in Uruguay. The Foreign Ministry communique concluded by stating that the interpretation of what had been said during an informal talk with a group of persons, among whom was a journalist, is the exclusive responsibility of those who make it.

HERALD Defends Report

PY191800 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 19 Feb 80 p 8 PY

[Editorial: "Completely Ridiculous?"]

[Text] Ever since critical reports of the overall situation in the country under the military authorities began to be printed the government has sustained that it is the victim of a malicious smear campaign by foreign leftists and runaway subversives. But few of its statements have been quite so trenchant as those attributed to Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor last weekend. According to the brigadier, the U.S. State Department's survey of the situation here was "completely ridiculous" and "plagued with errors," and it is ridiculous to claim that "15,000" people have "disappeared in the country for political reasons" in the last few years. "Reality," said Pastor, "disproves all the accusations" the report contains.

This is a sweeping condemnation indeed. While the report no doubt has its share of errors--"15,000" was merely mentioned as one of the many different figures for the number of "disappeared" being banied around--it is hard to believe that everthing it contains is just a pack of lies or that even Pastor would disagree with EVERTHING in it, such as the laudatory sentence "coruption in the public sector has declined significantly under the present government," which is only one of many giving credit where it is due.

If the report is as absurd as Pastor says, then it should be easy enough to prove it, thus ending once and for all the "anti-Argentine campaign." As the government thinks there is nothing at all to hide there should be no obstacle in the way of setting up a special commission of prominent and indpendent Argentine jurists of varying political views to make a thorough investigation into each and every "disappearance" that has been reported, starting with the better-known cases involving such people as Hector Hidalgo Sola, Rodolfo Fernandez Poodal, Edgardo Sajon, and then moving on to make an exhaustive investigation of the thousands of other cases. An independent commission could also probe all the many allegations of torture that are being made, and make unannounced spot checks on jails and military barracks where people are allegedly being held to see if the "continued abuse" charged in the report is real or just sick fantasy. Once this task has been finished the commission could make inquiries into the large number of corpses that were discovered in 1976.

The report, like Pastor's comments on it, consisted largely of generalizations which naturally fail to reflect the complexity of the situation in Argentina today. But these generalizations covered a large number of specific charges that should, in an organized society, be fully examined by a judiciary independent of the government. Far too many incidents in Argentina's past have not been properly investigated and this has led to a situation in which rumour and allegation have taken over from fact, and heated affirmations are regarded as being of value in themselves without any reference at all to what has actually happened and is happening. If the government is as convinced as Brigadier Pastor seems to be that everything contained in the State Department's survey is false then it should set about proving it, and it should put no barriers in the way of those who simply want to discover the truth.

SOVIET EXPERTS AID IN NUCLEAR PELLET TUBE MANUFACTURE

FY160037 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 15 Feb 80 p 19 FY

[By correspondent Rosenthal Calmon Alves]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires--Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission, has said that Argentina may supply special seamless [zircaloy] tubes earmaked for carrying uranium pellets in Brazilian nuclear plants within the framework of the overall cooperation system which is being negotiated between the two countries.

The factory to make these special tubes is being built at Ezeiza, near Buenos Aires, under the technical advice of Soviet experts. This is the only known case of Moscow's cooperating with the Argentine nuclear program which, like the Brazilian nuclear program, has been the target of U.S. pressure.

INTERIOR MINISTER UNCOVERS 'ULTRARIGHTIST PLOT'

PA160441 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0415 GMT 16 Feb 80 PA

[Text] La Paz, 15 Feb (EFE)--Interior Minister Jorge Selum has reported the existence of a subversive ultrarightist plan to create a power vacuum and undermine confidence in the government in order to justify "an armed action."

The minister inspected the damage caused by a bomb which exploded at the offices of Radio Altiplano at approximately 0100 (2100 GMT) today.

Spokesmen for the fire department reported that the bomb was placed by five or six persons in disguise who struck Nicolas Quinones, the operator on duty, and left a photograph with the inscription of the People's Workers Revolutionary Party [Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores del Pueblo].

Selum said the attack "is part of a vast subversive plan which includes acts of sabotage and intimidation in the cities of La Paz, Santa Cruz, Cochabamba and Oruro." He accused the ultraright of fomenting this subversive climate but warned that the government will inflexibly apply the law to guarantee social peace within the democratic process.

In another quarter, news sources reported that a military contingent has raided the Virgin of Fatima Parish in Tarija, 800 km south of here. According to the report, the contingent confiscated an unspecified number of copies of the book, "The All-Saints Massacre," which was recently published by the Bolivian Permanent Human Rights Assembly. The book was being sold by the priests. The book details, with numerous photographs, the events of the unsuccessful coup d'etat staged by Col Alberto Natusch Busch in November. The abortive coup interrupted the country's democratic process for 16 days and left, according to the human rights assembly, 200 dead and another 200 each wounded and missing. According to the report, the military explained that the book is "subversive" and highly offensive to the armed forces.

Msgr Abel Costas, bishop of Tarija, will lodge a formal protest with the authorities with respect to this incident.

LA PAZ MEDIA CEASE OPERATIONS TO PROTEST VIOLENCE

PY152259 [Editorial Report PY] La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish at 1700 GMT on 15 February 1980 reports: "The social communications media of the country will suspend their activities between 1330 and 2400 today to protest the attack on Radio Altiplano by unknown persons yesterday. At 1330 all La Paz radio stations should go into network with Radio Panamericana to release a joint communique by the Bolivian Radio Broadcasting Association and the Radio and Television Workers Confederation."

At 1730 GMT, after the end of the newscast, the following communique is read twice:

Joint communique:

"In view of the attacks committed in this country lately, particularly against some social communications media, the Bolivian Radio Broadcasting Association (ASBORA) and the Radio and Television Workers Confederation (COTRATEX) address the country.

"1. We deplore the attacks committed lately against social communications media in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Riveralta, Oruro and La Paz with the aim of destabilizing our democracy and attacking the freedom of expression, a fundamental right in this country.

"2. We demand that Interior Ministry officials investigate the attacks, detain the planners and perpetrators of the attacks and publish a full report on the events within 25 days from today. Otherwise, we will take more energetic steps in defense of democracy, our sources of work and the basic rights of our people.

"3. We emphasize that the social communications media which have been attacked in actions contrary to democratic coexistence should receive indemnities from the interim constitutional government to compensate for the damage they have suffered.

"4. We demand from the commander of the national police protection by uniformed policemen for all social communications media of the country to prevent a repetition of irresponsible deeds like those committed in various parts of the country lately.

"5. We have decided to totally suspend radio transmissions in La Paz from 1330 to 2400 today and also suspend state television transmissions from 2030 to 2400 today as a sign of our repudiation of the vandalism by antinational agents who seek to destroy our present democratic coexistence.

"La Paz, 15 February 1980."

The announcer then states: "Ladies and gentlemen, dear listeners: As of now the La Paz radio stations suspend their transmissions until 2400 today for the reasons just given in the joint communique broadcast over this network, after which the station goes off the air at 1740 GMT."

Press Association Issues Communique

PY161446 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Feb 80 PY

[Text] The National Press Association has released the following communique:

In view of the terrorist attacks by reactionary forces on Radio Altiplano and other news organs, the National Press Association announces to the public:

1. Its protest of the criminal deed and its repudiation of the base behavior of those who, wheltered by the unfortunate lack of guarantees in the country, have resorted to terrorism in an attempt to silence the news media and free expression.

2. It warns that if this type of action against the institutions which are part of the national heritage continues, the nation is in danger of facing times and fruitless confrontations.

3. It asks the government to undertake a thorough and immediate investigation of this and other deeds which threaten the freedom of the press and to punish accordingly the perpetrators.

4. In view of the latent danger to the news media represented bu such criminal acts, the association asks the government to instruct the police to protect the offices and printing shops of all the news organs of the country with uniformed guards.

La Paz, 15 February 1980.

[Signed] Jorge Carrasco, director of EL DIARIO; Huascar Cajias, director of PRESENCIA; Armando Mariaca, codirector and manager of PRESENCIA; (Jaime Rios Chacon), director of JORNADA; (Hilda Rios de Carrera), manager of JORNADA; (Rene Estenssoro), director of HOY; Jaime Humeres, codirector and manager of HOY; (Jose Carranz), director of (SIC); (Mariano Estisa Gumushi), director of ULTIMA HORA; (Carlos Canela), director of LOS TIEMPOS, Cochabamba; and (Enrique Mirayes), director of LA PATRIA, Oruro.

Press Workers Union Communique

FY161436 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Feb 80 FY

[Text] The La Paz Press Workers Union issued a communique today in which it strongly condemned the repeated attacks against social communications organs such as the magazine AQUI and Radio Altiplano. The communique is signed by (Jose Luis Ortiz), (Oscar Gutierrez), (Felix Espinoza), (Lucio Flores), (Raul Buton) and (Nataniel Alvarez), leaders of the La Paz Press Workers Union. The communique reads as follows: We demand that the Interior Ministry and the appropriate organizations investigate the reported incidents and guarantee the freedom of action for the union and the press provided for by the Constitution.

Radio Condemns Media Attacks

FY152111 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Feb 80 FY

[Station editorial]

[Text] In accordance with the concepts of the full validity of civic guarantees and mutual respect, we have always said that the country needs to live in a climate of peace, order and tranquility. We firmly maintain that the time has come to put an end to personal, political and ideological rancor and enter a stage of true democracy in which there is respect for human rights and guarantees for the freedoms of men and institutions. Unfortunately, there are elements trying to foment violence, terrorism, force and intimidation with the hidden aim of disrupting the institutional process of the fatherland. Because of this attitude, condemned by Bolivian society, there have been several terrorist attacks in the last few months. It is true that no lives have been lost in these attacks, but it is no less true that a climate of tension, fear and distrust is being created.

In the last few weeks, several private homes became targets of terrorism, and the bombs planted in them caused not only panic but a natural fear for the lives of innocent people. During the last 10 days, there have been two new terrorist attacks; this time the victims were a weekly magazine and a local radio station. It should be assumed that the two attacks did not have the exclusive purpose of silencing these news media, but rather were aimed at spreading terror and creating an atmosphere of chaos to disrupt the democratic process in the country.

Gentlemen: Radio Panamericana severely condemns the two attacks, which were both aimed against the freedom of expression and civic guarantees; it demands from the government not only a thorough investigation but also the application of harsh punishment to those who are found guilty of the abominable acts. The fact that the country is living in a climate of democracy and freedom does not mean that [word indistinct] situation should be accepted, which can be tolerated only in an atmosphere of barbarity and evil. We state our solidarity with the magazine AQUI and with Radio Altiplano and confirm our total rejection of all forms of self-seeking and criminal violence.

ITAMARATY COOL ON NEW MILITARY ACCORDS WITH U.S.

PY181711 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 17 Feb 80 p 2 PY

[Text] Contrary to insistent rumors in diplomatic circles, the signing of new military agreements with the United States is not on the Itamaraty priority list in its relations with Washington, even on bases different from those which the Geisel government unilaterally denounced in March 1978 as the result of a diplomatic crisis which was created by U.S. interference in human rights questions in Brazil and U.S. pressures exerted against the Brazil-FRG nuclear agreement. Comments have been heard in Brasilia to the effect that the denounced agreements were already under review by military authorities, even before the crisis with the United States broke out, because they had ceased to have any significance. The military agreements were considered outdated, since they were signed at the time of the Korean War.

Nobody thinks that the lack of military agreements with the United States has reduced the operational capability of the Brazilian armed forces or rendered them incapable of fulfilling their constitutional mission; rather, the cancellation of military agreements with the United States has served to promote the development of a domestic arms industry, and today the appropriate military sectors are seeking more realistic ways to replace foreign assistance.

The conviction exists that importing military equipment does not resolve the country's problems in the military area, and that the country should rely on its own resources and try to develop them independently. Diplomatic and military circles point out that military relations with the United States are not interrupted at present. These relations are being maintained at an adequate level and intensity, obviating the need for new military agreements.

The fact that the military attache posts in Washington and Brasilia have recently been entrusted to officers with the rank of general is not interpreted as the first step toward a normalization of military relations between the two countries, for the simple reason that they are considered normal already.

Routine contacts between Brazilian and U.S. officers and occasional joint maneuvers continue. Contacts are not being avoided, but it is not in Brazil's interest to commit itself to a situation similar to that existing before, which Brazilian Government circles consider a thing of the past.

A new military agreement with the United States at this time, when the United States is giving military connotations to its diplomacy inside and outside the continent, is not in Brazil's interest. During the Nicaraguan crisis, the U.S. Department of State floated the idea of a peace force, an idea which was firmly opposed by the Latin American countries.

The Brazilian Government does not want to take any step which might lead to commitments of that sort; and even if it did assume such commitments, the country would not be in a position to fulfill them, because it needs to maintain its positions abroad and because such commitments would make the country even more economically vulnerable.

MINISTER SAYS NUCLEBRAS BUDGET SET BY FIGUEIREDO

FY151242 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 14 Feb 80 p 25 FY

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals stated yesterday that the 15.1-billion-cruzeiros budget established for NUCLEBRAS [Brazilian Nuclear Corporation] "is sufficient for the company's investment program this year, including the fuel cycle program."

Cals stated that the NUCLEBRAS budget was established according to guidelines set by President Figueiredo. "The ceiling has been established according to a proposal made by NUCLEBRAS itself," he said.

Nevertheless, a NUCLEBRAS source had confirmed that NUCLEBRAS had asked for 19 billion cruzeiros. In a written answer to reporters, Minister Cals stated that the 15.1-billion-cruzeiro NUCLEBRAS budget "is included among the priority allocations previously approved by the mines and energy and planning ministries."

2-3-Year Delay Seen

FY161723 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1545 GMT 16 Feb 80 FY

[Text] According to a high-ranking source of the Mines and Energy Ministry, the Brazilian nuclear program will be delayed 2 or 3 years because of cuts in the budget of the Brazilian Nuclear Corporation. The same source pointed out, however, that the fact that the program will be delayed does not mean that it will not be implemented in full.

The official acknowledged that the slowdown in the implementation of the program is a result of the government's anti-inflationary policy, which has led to a reduction of federal allocations for all programs and projects.

COMMENTATOR SAYS U.S. MAKING CONCESSIONS TO IRAN

FY161759 Sao Paul Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 Feb 80 FY

[By Newton Carlos]

[Text] Secret negotiations are underway between the United States and Iran. U.S. President Carter is feeling optimistic. Carter has written two secret letters to the Ayatollah Khomeyni. These letters, whose full contents are unknown, reflect Carter's urgent interest in resolving the crisis between his country and Iran.

Once the crisis is over, once the 50 hostages who are being held at the U.S. Embassy in Iran are free, the Soviet Union will be even more isolated. Khomeyni has stated that the crisis benefits only the Soviet Union. Carter's most urgent interest is to isolate the Soviet Union--which seems to have strengthened its military occupation of Afghanistan--as much as possible.

The long-term goal behind the U.S. efforts to solve its problems with Iran is to achieve rapprochement with a country which once was and can again be the world's second-ranking oil exporter. The United States is already making concessions. It has agreed to have the former shah's crimes investigated by an international commission and seems to be ready to unfreeze the billions which Iran has on deposit in U.S. banks.

Carter is optimistic, but the Iranians are not satisfied with what the United States has offered so far. However, the secret negotiations are continuing.

FERAUD VIEWS POLITICAL ISSUES, TRIAL OF EX-TRIUMVIRS

PA152109 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 15 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Government Minister Carlos Feraud believes Ecuador's democracy is reviving after 9 years of dictatorship and is not taking any chances. However, he admitted the need to promote a major front to defend and strengthen the system so any destabilization effort will fizzle out. He added that the front is not looking for support for the incumbent administration but rather to strengthen the democratic system so it can last 40 years or more.

Feraud yesterday participated in Radio Quito's "Frente a Frente" program with Fausto Cordobes, a former defense minister and former head of the planning board; Senator Raul Vaca Carbo of the Democratic Left; and Jose Chavez, president of the Ecuadorean Confederation of Free Trade Union Organizations.

Concerning the recent student disturbances that generated an apparent climate of political instability, Minister Feraud agreed they were caused by the deterioration of the family budget. However, he explained that students were the tool of a conspiracy. He said neither the labor organizations nor the people have taken to the streets in opposition to the government, but they have opposed speculators and the high cost of living. In any event, he said, President Roldos is determined to uphold the will of the people and bring the country out of a state of social injustice, indifference by the majority, and poverty of the peasantry. The will of the people will not be thwarted by anybody, he stressed, although he did not set a date for the implementation of measures to benefit the people.

Minister Feraud was asked about an alleged appeal to the armed forces by former Triumvirs Poveda, Duran and Leoro in three communiques. He said this was an effort on their part to defend themselves. He voiced his confidence in the current armed forces' position of support for the democracy which they promoted. He said the government does not see any obstacle to or oppose an eventual trial of the former triumvirs in the House of Representatives.

Union leader Chavez felt the former triumvirs' communiques made veiled threats. He said that if they are tried, it will not be just because they are in the military but because of the many serious mistakes they made while in office. Vaca Carbo agreed that the armed forces should not think the institution is on trial as such but rather those among its members who may be responsible for committing crimes.

Meanwhile, Attorney General Nicolas Parducci approved a request for criminal proceedings against former government leaders Alfredo Poveda and Guillermo Duran Arcentales. The request was made by the special investigations committee of the parliament based on a communique by the former rulers that may involve a possible crime against state security. The trials will be handled by the supreme court.

Opens Dialog With MPD

PA171549 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 17 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Government Minister Carlos Feraud Blum has begun a political dialog with the Popular Democratic Movement [MPD], which follows the Beijing-Albanian line. The dialog is aimed at stabilizing our democratic and institutional system, which the country must reaffirm after 9 years of dictatorship, the longest in our national history.

The dialog began yesterday at 1730. Six MPD members led by their national director, Jose Sanchez Anchundia, represented the political organization. The government minister allowed newsmen in for a brief period.

In assuming his duties as government minister, Feraud, who is also the political minister, said he thought it was essential to hold talks and meetings with the country's political leaders. I believe in dialog, he added, because I think that through this exchange of opinions and views we will be able to find the best solutions.

I think that since returning to the constitutional order required such a big effort after a long dictatorial period, Ecuadoreans must exhaust all opportunities to strengthen this system. This system should not only consist of a formal democracy marked by the periodical election of magistrates, but should also consist of a democracy marked by a true and effective participation of all of the country's representative sectors.

ESMERALDAS OIL REFINERY TO BE EXPANDED

PA171635 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 17 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The expansion of the state-owned Esmeraldas refinery will be one of the first works undertaken within the framework of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation's national industrialization plan.

The project calls for increasing the plant's current capacity by 25,000 to 35,000 barrels per day to a total of between 80,000 and 90,000 barrels of crude oil per day. Although it has not been specified when these efforts will be carried out, it has been estimated that this expansion will be ready in 18 months, even before the new refinery, for which there are construction plans, begins operating.

The capacity of the Esmeraldas refinery will be expanded by 50 percent. At present the plant produces 55,000 barrels per day. The plant began its formal operations 4 years ago and immediately it was estimated that due to a lack of planning, the production of oil derivatives would meet the country's needs for only 2 years. At present we import most of our basic fuels, exchanging them for crude oil. The government has increased the subsidy on the sale prices of these derivatives. It cost about 3 billion sucres to build the Esmeraldas refinery. The money was obtained from what was known at the time as the National Development Fund and from foreign sources.

Meanwhile, in El Oro Province it has been charged that large quantities of Ecuadorean gasoline have continued to flow into Peru. The responsible authorities should look into this matter in order to prevent this loss of Ecuadorean gasoline.

WORKERS DEMAND DEROGATION OF SOCIETY SECURITY LAW

PA191414 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The committee for the defense of democratic rights of workers demands the derogation of the society security law. The committee said in a press communique that the law is an expression of Latin American militarism and U.S. counterinsurgency strategy.

The communique says that the law has permitted the dictatorships in recent years to create institutions which maintain that modernization can produce great benefits even if it means violating human rights, eliminating the right to strike, paralyzing agrarian reform and generalizing repression.

GOVERNMENT DENIES COLLABORATION WITH U.S. ON EL SALVADOR

PA152324 Caracas VENPRES in Spanish 2235 GMT 15 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 15 Feb (VENPRES)--The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry, in a communique issued this morning, denied news reports to the effect that Venezuela and Washington are discussing a military action in El Salvador "to contain leftist attacks."

The communique says: "The Government of Venezuela, in view of reports appearing in the press today, 15 February 1980, regarding a military action in El Salvador in which the Republic of Venezuela would reportedly participate in conjunction with the United States of America, informs the public that this report is untrue. The government takes advantage of this opportunity to state the following:

"1. The Venezuelan Government confirms its support for the principles of nonintervention, respect for human rights and the self-determination of peoples.

"2. The conversations underway between the Republic of Venezuela and the United States of America are the normal talks held by two countries which maintain relations. They have not dealt with and cannot deal with actions that would violate the principle of nonintervention.

"3. The Government of Venezuela reaffirms its willingness to help in the search for peaceful paths and solutions that will guarantee a democratic outcome to the serious situation being experienced by the Republic of El Salvador.

"4. The Government of Venezuela appeals for common sense and sound thinking so democracy will prevail in El Salvador's future and in order to avoid the errors and horrors of a civil war with its serious consequences that should be avoided at all costs."

TALKS BEING HELD TO NORMALIZE RELATIONS WITH CUBA

PA140406 Paris AFP in Spanish 0205 GMT 14 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 13 Feb (AFP)--Venezuela and Cuba have been talks over the past few days aimed at normalizing their relations, which have been strained over differing views on the right of asylum, it was officially reported tonight.

Venezuelan Acting Foreign Minister Oswaldo Paez Pumar revealed that Cesar Rondon Lovera, Venezuelan ambassador to Havana, has held talks with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and Norberto Hernandez, Cuban ambassador to Venezuela.

Paez Pumar said these talks are being held with the normalcy and appropriate pace of a negotiation that is difficult because of its nature and within the difficulties inherent in the relations between our two countries, which have a different way of seeing the world. He gave little importance to the fact that the Cuban ambassador has not returned to Caracas while the Venezuelan ambassador remains in Havana, saying that each country makes its own decisions and that the facts of the case are due more to press speculation than to the decisions of the foreign ministries.

Regarding the issue of who qualifies for asylum, the main controversy between the two countries, Paez Puma said that there are points on which we agree and [words indistinct].

EMBASSY OCCUPIERS INCREASE DEMANDS; SECURITY REINFORCED

PA200056 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2230 GMT 19 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 19 Feb (LATIN)--The young leftists who are occupying the Belgian and Danish embassies today increased their demands, while security forces reinforced guards at other diplomatic missions.

Some 30 members of a self-styled National Independent Committee for Political Prisoners and Persecuted and Missing Persons entered the embassies yesterday and demanded the release of 120 alleged political prisoners and information on 600 missing persons. However, a spokesman for the group of 17 youth who are occupying the Danish Embassy told this agency today that his organization is also seeking the reinstatement of 25 dismissed workers and distribution of land to peasants in Puebla State.

The leftists and the embassy spokesman said yesterday that the diplomats and staff are allowed to move around freely within the building. The Belgian Embassy said today that Ambassador Renald Wateeuw and the 14 members of his staff are carrying out their duties normally and go in and out without any interference.

Some 150 supporters of the occupiers today organized a peaceful demonstration in front of the Mexican Interior Ministry to request the release of the political prisoners. The police took no steps to disperse the demonstrators, who shouted slogans and held up placards.

The Mexican Government maintains that there are no political prisoners in jail and denies that the authorities have been involved in the disappearance of political activists.

While the main political organizations denounced the occupations, Chief of Police Arturo Durazo Moreno ordered reinforced guards around foreign embassies.

Felipe Martinez Soriano, leader of the committee, yesterday threatened other occupations if its demands are not met.

Persons at the Danish Embassy stated that they have been allowed to go out to purchase food after obtaining guarantees from the police that they would be allowed to return to the embassy premises.

Government Begins Evacuation Negotiations

PA200330 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0214 GMT 20 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 19 Feb (EFE)--The government, through the Government Secretariat (Interior Ministry), undertook negotiations today for the evacuation of the Belgian and Danish embassies in Mexico. However, nothing has been disclosed regarding the talks or on whether the government will meet the occupiers' demands, which include the release of 113 political prisoners and the presentation of 623 missing persons.

Gustavo Iruegas, Foreign Secretariat spokesman, said the necessary efforts are being made for a nonviolent evacuation, with absolute safety for the diplomats who have been held since yesterday. He added that at no time has thought been given to a forceful eviction of the members of the National Democratic Peoples Front (FNDP) and of the National Committee for the Defense of Prisoners, Persecuted, Missing Persons and Political Exiles. He explained that the police will intervene only on the "express request" of the Belgian and Danish ambassadors.

Felipe Martinez Soriano, FNDP leader and former rector of the Oaxaca Autonomous University, represents the occupiers in the negotiations. He reiterated that they will not leave the embassies until their demands are met.

Three Freed at Danish Embassy

NC201014 Paris AFP in English 1005 GMT 20 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Copenhagen, Feb. 20 (AFP)--Nineteen Mexican demonstrators barricaded in the entry lobby of the Danish Embassy in Mexico City have allowed three people trapped in the embassy to leave, informed sources have said today. Those released were a pregnant Mexican typist and two telephone company employees who happened to be inside when militants invaded the Danish and Belgian embassies on Monday. Both embassies are in the same building.

Danish Ambassador Vagn Hoelgaard and the eight remaining embassy staffers declined to escape down a ladder raised to a fifth floor window, the source said. But they hoisted food, mail and down quilts in a bucket on a rope in order to spend a more comfortable night than their first night of captivity. The militants reportedly are demanding the release of more than 100 political prisoners in Mexico, news on the fate of 600 missing people, the rehiring of discharged workers and distribution of land to peasants in Puebla Province.

LEFTIST DEPUTIES CONDEMN HENRY KISSINGER'S VISIT

FL192326 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 19 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Mexico City--Three deputies have repudiated the presence in Mexico of the former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and asserted that he is the principal promoter of a third world war using the banner of anticommunism as Hitler and Mussolini did in their time.

Deputies (Gerardo Unzueta), (Robert Jaramillo) and (Francisco Ortiz Mendoza) of the Communist Party, Popular Socialist Party and Revolutionary Socialist Party, respectively, emphasized in statements to the press that Kissinger represents the most reactionary interests of the United States and is a spearhead for imperialist domination. (Unzueta) said that it is clear to public opinion that Kissinger represents the most reactionary sectors of the U.S. monopolistic capital and is one of the persons who have exercised the most influence for intervention in the domestic affairs of countries that are seeking sovereignty and political and economic independence.

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR ANNOUNCES RESTRUCTURING OF OIL PRICES

PA140028 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0215 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Feb (EFE)--Iran's charge d'affaires in Mexico, Manolichenr Kasemi [as received], said here today that Iran is "very seriously" studying readjusting the export price of its crude oil. Kasemi said the objective is to make hydrocarbons more accessible to underdeveloped nations. Kasemi said a new price would also be established for the sale of crude to industrialized nations. With these changes, Iran would be selling crude according to each government's needs. Iran currently sells a large amount of its oil to multinational companies.

Referring to the suspension of crude oil sales to the United States, Kasemi said "all we should do is wait to see if trade relations can be resumed." Kasemi stressed that his country will not allow any foreign power to interfere in its affairs.

COLUMNIST PONDERS RESULTS OF UN COMMISSION ON SHAH

PA191648 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 19 Feb 80 p 6A PA

["A Storm is Brewing" by Ricardo Lince]

[Text] It seems that in a couple of weeks, Panama will have to face a decision to be adopted by the UN Security Council regarding the recommendations to be made by the commission probing Iran's grievances against the former shah presently living in Panama.

In view of the overwhelming evidence against the shah, the commission, created with U.S. approval, is expected to find the shah guilty. It will probably ask Panama, who is a member of the United Nations, to turn the shah over to Iran in exchange for the release of the 50 U.S. hostages.

In this way the honor of the United States would not be affected. It would not have to trample existing principles or adopt a humiliating position which goes against its history and which was forced on it by the Iranian terrorists to save the lives of the hostages. What attitude would Panama adopt? Would President Royo insist on not delivering the former shah to Iran? Would not a request by the UN Security Council for Panama to hand over the shah place Panama in a difficult position? Would it not be something like defying the United Nations? If Panama were to hand over the shah, would it not be like saying that Panama is a puppet acting to help the United States save face?

These and other questions are being asked by the people, who have gone as far as to say that President Royo's visit to the United States is related to the coming storm. What is really at stake is Panama's sincerity when it granted the shah asylum for humanitarian reasons, to help maintain peace, and to maintain Panama's tradition of humane solidarity with, and protection of, political refugees.

It is known that the Iranian people will not be content with flimsy resolutions or moral condemnations which they would regard as a mockery of Iran. What is being hatched is a simple exchange: the shah for 50 hostages, in an unprecedented maneuver which might help to grant official status to governmental terrorism like that practiced by Tehran. We should analyze the situation carefully because Panama is in the eye of the coming hurricane.

FUEL PRICES INCREASED 16 FEBRUARY

PA171642 Panama City STAR & HERALD in English 17 Feb 80 pp 1, 10A PA

[Excerpt] Fuel prices, increased by as much as 29 percent, went into effect yesterday throughout the Republic of Panama.

High octane gasoline went from $1.56 to $1.98 per gallon and regular gasoline from $1.45 to $1.86 per gallon, according to a spokesman for the gasoline retail dealers.

Diesel fuel was increased to $1.15 from $.98 per gallon and domestic liquid gas (propane) rose 15 percent, from $4.66 to $5.51 for the 25-lb container.

The price hikes coincide with the closing of the 1979-80 scholastic year and the beginning of carnival, one of the most traditional festivities in the country.

HONDURAS, EL SALVADOR FOREIGN MINISTERS DEFINE PEACE PLAN

PA191454 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Positive results were attained from the first official contact between Fidel Chavez Mena and Eliseo Perez Cadalso, the foreign ministers of El Salvador and Honduras, respectively, during their meeting in San Jose yesterday.

They have decided on a work plan that will be executed over the next 5 weeks and which seeks to initiate negotiations that will result in peace between the two nations.

It was decided to work on five of the seven points contained in the mediation agreement on which consensus has been reached regarding procedures that had been pending and on which the written portion of the mediation plan has been completed.

If the pending points in the mediation agreement are completed, it has been decided to hold a meeting of Foreign Ministers Eliseo Perez Cadalso and Fidel Chavez Mena with mediator Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero. The date for the meeting will be fixed within a few days, after Dr Bustamente y Rivero has been consulted. Negotiations to seek peace between Honduras and El Salvador will be held in San Jose, the foreign ministers of both countries decided.

After meeting for 6 hours, Perez Cadalso and Chavez Mena expressed satisfaction with the results of this first contact, which reinitiated the conversations that were suspended more than 6 months ago.

The Central America isthmus is going through an historic moment when only the good will and good wishes can help us to get ahead, said Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena. We are building the destiny and the history of our countries and we must contribute our good will to achieve it, he added.

The two foreign ministers agreed to continue negotiations on the basis of solving issues referring to peace and treaties, free transit, reclamations and differences, human rights and the family, boundaries, common market and diplomatic and consular relations. With the mediator's participation in the next 3 weeks, negotiations will be held that could lead to a definite solution to the conflict that began in 1969 and brought about an armed conflict that lasted 100 hours.

COSTA RICA

SPECIAL RATES SOUGHT FOR PRODUCTS TO MEXICO

PA192013 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier and Deputy Minister of Economy Jorge Corrales will leave for Mexico tomorrow for the purpose of implementing at least four existing bilateral foreign trade treaties and to seek preferential treatment for our products on the Mexican market.

According to marketing studies conducted by government organizations, Mexico offers great possibilities for several Costa Rican products. However, there is special legislation that imposes heavy duties on these products. For this reason an attempt will be made to obtain preferential treatment based on treaties that were signed several years ago but which have not been implemented.

SECURITY MINISTER TESTIFIES IN ARMS PURCHASE INVESTIGATION

PA200055 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] The minister of public security, who this morning attended the meeting of the committee investigating the possible militarization of our country, said that persons like Mario Charpentier deserve his respect and confidence. Perhaps he committed a procedural error, but not a moral error, he commented.

The arms that we now have are the ones that were bought by Charpentier. This was declared by the present minister of security when he said that the ministry has 6,150 30-caliber rifles that were bought by former Minister Charpentier at a very reasonable price for the nation. We have lent some to the Social Rehabilitation Department, so we have 5,733 rifles in public security, the minister added.

In view of the constant questions by Deputy Brenes, the minister of public security said that he does not have the documents on the purchase of the weapons, but that they even bear the markings of NATO and that furthermore, the military attache of the United States, who was also involved in the purchase, had told him that these were the weapons that were bought by former Minister Charpentier.

EL SALVADOR

ARCHBISHOP SENDS LETTER TO PRESIDENT CARTER

PA192300 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 0745 GMT 18 Feb 80 PA

[Station Editorial: Reading of "text" of San Salvador archbishop's letter to President Carter]

[Text] We want to emphasize that our spiritual leader Monsignor Romero asked the people for permission before sending the letter. The people's reply was the longest and most resounding applause ever heard at the cathedral. Therefore his letter has the approval of the humble people of El Salvador. Its text reads as follows:

San Salvador, 17 February 1980.

Your Excellency, President of the United States of America, James Carter.

Mr President, in recent days the local press published a news item which has caused me great concern. According to it your government is considering the possibility of giving economic and military aid to the present government junta.

Since you are a Christian and have said you want to defend human rights, I will presume to give you my pastoral point of view on this report and make a specific request.

I am greatly concerned by the news that the U.S. Government is studying ways to promote El Salvador's arms race by sending military equipment and advisers to train three Salvadoran battalions in logistics, communications and intelligence. If this report is true, your government's contribution, instead of promoting greater peace and justice in El Salvador, would undoubtedly serve to make more acute the injustices and repression against those groups who have often strived to obtain respect for their most fundamental rights.

The present government junta, especially the armed forces and security bodies, unfortunately have not demonstrated their ability to solve the nation's acute political and organizational problems. They have only practiced repressive violence resulting in a greater number of dead and wounded than the recent regimes whose systematic violation of human rights were denounced by the International Human Rights Commission.

The brutal manner in which the security forces recently evicted and murdered the occupants of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] headquarters, even though apparently the government junta and the PDC did not authorize the operation, is evidence that the junta and the PDC do not rule the country.

Political power is in the hands of unscrupulous officers who only know how to repress the people and favor the interests of the Salvadoran oligarchy.

If it is true that last November a group of six Americans came to El Salvador bringing gas masks and bulletproof vests and trained the military on their use against demonstrations, then you must also know that it is evident that since that time, the security corps, with greater personal protection and efficiency, has repressed the people still more violently by using deadly weapons.

Therefore, as a Salvadoran and archbishop of the San Salvador archdiocese, it is my duty to insure that faith and justice prevail in my country. I ask you, if you really want to defend human rights, then do not authorize military aid to the Salvadoran Government and also guarantee that your government will not directly or indirectly intervene with military, economic, or diplomatic pressures to decide the fate of the Salvadoran people.

At this time we are living with a serious economic and political crisis in our country. However, the people have gained a growing awareness and have begun to become the responsible architects of Salvador's future and to overcome the crisis.

It would be unjust and regrettable for the Salvadoran people to be frustrated by the intervention of foreign powers and to be kept from shaping the political and economic plans to be followed by our country. This would violate a right which the Latin American bishops meeting in Puebla publicly acknowledged. Specifically, this is the people's right to legitimate self-determination by allowing them to organize according to their own spirit in the march of their history and cooperate in a new international economic order.

I hope that your religious feelings and your awareness of human rights will move you to accept my petition and avoid greater bloodshed in this long-suffering country. Respectfully, Oscar Armulfo Romero, archbishop of San Salvador.

ISRAELI EMBASSY MAY CLOSE; OCCUPATIONS CONTINUE

PA191343 Paris AFP in Spanish 0326 GMT 19 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Feb (AFP)--The Israeli Government will close its embassy in San Salvador, it was learned today from unofficial sources.

It is being said in diplomatic circles that the Israeli Government is citing economic reasons for its decision but that probably the most important reason for closing the embassy is the fact that several of its diplomats have been threatened by leftist groups.

It is being unofficially rumored that the embassy will be closed in 1 or 2 weeks.

The FRG and UK governments have already closed their embassies in this country.

Meanwhile, a group of workers, members of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc have occupied the Labor Ministry's offices in Santa Ana, 64 km west of this capital, and are holding 35 hostages topress for their labor demands.

Several members of the Salvadoran National Teachers' Association also occupied today for similar reasons the Teachers Welfare Department at the Education Ministry.

BPR MILITANTS ABANDON BANK, RELEASE 60 HOSTAGES

PA191906 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1824 GMT 19 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The militants of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] who occupied the state-owned Agriculture and Livestock Development Bank [BFA] on Thursday vacated the premises at noon today. The BFA is in charge of state loans to agricultural cooperatives and small privately-owned farms.

The members of the Salvadoran Christian Peasants Federation [FECCAS] and the Farm-Workers Union [UTC] were demanding a reduction in the price of farming material and in the interest rates charged by the bank.

FECCAS and UTC form the Farmworkers Federation [FTC], which in turn is affiliated with the BPR.

Upon leaving the bank the FECCAS and UTC members released some 60 hostages who they had been holding since Thursday. Earlier 290 hostages were released.

The BPR currently holds approximately 140 hostages in six other occupied government institutions.

ELECTRIC POWER STATIONS SEIZED; WORKERS WARN AUTHORITIES

PA181541 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 15 Feb 80 pp 1, 2 PA

[Text] "All 13 electric power relay stations in El Salvador have been seized and are under the control of Workers Union of CEL Enterprise [STECEL] members, who are ready to cut off electric power throughout the country if the criminal Christian Democratic-military government represses any of the activities the people are planning for the next few days," Hector Bernabe Resinos, STECEL and Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation (FENASTRAS) secretary general, said at a news conference at the Salandra Building. Mario Ernesto Cabrera, STECEL social welfare secretary, and Jose Arnulfo Grande, Stecel organization secretary, were also present.

"We want to express our strongest protest to the Salvadoran people and the world over the assassination of the worker, Jose Armando Salinas, killed last Wednesday in his room in Ahuachapan. Combined military forces under the command of an officer named Reyes broke into his room, where he was resting in his underwear after doing a hard day's work and shot him in cold blood. [quotation marks as published]

Not satisfied with this crime they searched the room and stole 7,000 colones, of which 6,000 belonged to the union. This money was to pay for union members' transportation to the general meeting on 17 February. [paragraph continues]

The other 1,000 colones belonged to Salinas who had been paid the same say he was killed.

The official version of the incident says there was a confrontation. This is false because the authorities and newspapers said Salinas was found in his underwear.

A person cannot resist military force under those conditions. He probably tried to defend himself because our colleague Salinas was a brave man. We don't know whether he was a member of the Revolutionary People's Army or of any other popular or political organization. This could possibly be because any citizen who loves his country can belong to any of these organizations, he said.

"We cannot remain indifferent in the face of so many shameful acts. Honest citizens must make a decision and realize that there is no alternative. The fact is that no one can remain indifferent any longer."

"I wish to inform you that the seizure of the power stations and the state of emergency declared at every relay station is to guarantee that all activities scheduled for today and the next few days will not be repressed. Any attempted repression will be met by STECEL with an immediate cutoff of electric power.

"The enemies have deadly weapons, but we also have powerful weapons with which we can hit the oligarchy until they are exterminated if we want to. Union members who are bank employees have reported that a 2-hour stoppage has been called at the Bank of El Salvador and its branches to reject the ridiculous salary increase offered by bank directors. The stoppage has been called by SIGREBAN (Bank Employees Union). Most bank employees belong to this union. They have broken all the taboos created by the oligarchy and realize they are part of the working class and not a special breed and that they have been exploited like the other workers.

The bank employees stoppage ended at 1200 yesterday.

"Depending on circumstances and the attitude assumed by the repressive forces and the 'revolutionary' government junta, the unions will call for a nationwide general strike.

"The trade unions national commission met recently with all union leaders to make final arrangements for the strike. This was a meeting of the Trade Unions Federal Council in which workers of the electric power industry, of ANDA (National Water Department), of the fishing industry, transportation industry, coffee industry, textile industry, banks and others were present. A state of emergency was declared among other things and the basis for a nationwide general strike was established. This response, unleashed by the people and in which FENASTRAS will call in due time, is in reply to the criminal repression.

"We have definite evidence that the nefarious parties who are directing the activities of criminal organizations such as the National Board Front (FAN), White Warriors Union (UGB), Armed Forces for Anticommunist Liberation and War of Elimination (FALANGE) and other death organization are led by Major Roberto D'Aubuisson and 'Chele' Medrano. These two are still in charge of the political police and of the National Security Agency of El Salvador (ANSESAL). They are the ones planning massacres and deciding who is to be assassinated with the approval of the notorious government junta.

"Before finishing, we want to express our indignation at the massacring of students of the Movement of Revolutionary High School Students (MERS) and at the treacherous and criminal eviction carried out at the Christian Democratic Party headquarters. Both actions are the same. It is the work of a mastermind. Both acts were conceived and carried out in a similar manner.

"The two rations of blood served to the beasts in the same day will only serve to open their big appetite again, but the people are prepared to stop the beasts," he concluded.

"To express their indignation and grief at the death of our colleague Julio Armando Salinas in Ahuachapan, who was killed by repressive forces, the workers of the electric industry throughout the country have agreed to carry out partial stoppages in Ahuachapan Department and the rest of the country during the funeral which will be attended by thousands of persons.

"We are also reporting that at noon today four of our colleagues were arrested in Sonsonate. Therefore, we are warning the military junta that we will continue with partial stoppages until our colleagues are released," announced STECEL organization Secretary Jose Arnulfo Grande.

PDC'S DUARTE ELECTED SECRETARY GENERAL

PA150120 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 13 Feb 80 p 86 PA

[Text] Jose Napoleon Duarte was elected secretary general of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC) during a National Assembly meeting held the night before last. According to reports Duarte will replace Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, who cannot continue performing his duties because he is a member of the revolutionary government junta. "This does not mean Morales Ehrlich is leaving the party but that the two positions are incompatible," a source added.

The meeting was held in a private home since the 28 February People's Leagues were still holding the party headquarters. "The vote was unanimous and it was not necessary to present other candidates," it was reported.

PDC members from the countryside, from the capital and on the municipal councils, as well as Executive Council members, turned out for the assembly meeting, the source said in conclusion.

BISHOP PREDICTS FALL OF GOVERNMENT SOON

PA142026 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The fall of the Salvadoran Government is imminent, according to the statements made here this morning by Msgr Freddy Delgado, secretary of the Salvadoran Episcopal Conference.

In statements made to RCN today, the Salvadoran bishop said his country is at war and is facing a process similar to that which occurred recently in Nicaragua.

He said that vast sectors of the Salvadoran population are demanding a strong government such as the one that is ruling Chile and he showed concern over the present war situation being faced in El Salvador.

[Begin recording] Because of the government's transitory nature and because according to the Constitution its mission is only temporary, the government will have to yield power in order to hold elections for the president, for the Legislative Assembly and for city mayors.

An analysis of the present political situation tells us that the fall could happen soon because with the seizure of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] headquarters, the freeing of the hostages by the armed forces--the daughter of one of the members of the government junta, Morales Ehrlich of the PDC, was being held hostage--a confrontation began in which four guerrillas and one policeman died and some 19 guerrillas were arrested.

With this, the PDC has been talking and expressing itself against the government and it is foreseen that the PDC will withdraw from the government.

With this, we will again be facing a situation--and this is being predicted--where the people will demand that a strong government be established in the style of Chile. [end recording]

GUATEMALA

SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH PRESIDENT

PA151353 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 6 Feb 80 p 2 PA

[Text] Dr Fidel Chavez Mena, Salvadoran foreign minister, who is visiting Guatemala, yesterday met for almost 3 hours with the president of the republic and with Foreign Minister Castillo Valdez to discuss various topics related to the political climate in Central America.

The Salvadoran foreign minister, accompanied by Dr Francisco Bertrand Galindo, his country's ambassador to Guatemala, met in the morning with Minister Castillo Valdez. At about noon, they were received by President Lucas Garcia in the Presidential Palace, where they had lunch.

The Salvadoran official is making a tour of Central America. He has already visited Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Yesterday he arrived in Guatemala and today he will return to his country.

What Was Discussed

On being interviewed by PRENSA LIBRE, Chavez Mena said courteously that the purpose of his visit was to establish a more personal relationship with top Guatemalan authorities.

He said, "I met with President Lucas Garcia to inform him that the agreements and the close relationship which have always existed between our two countries will not change at any time, regardless of changes in government authorities in El Salvador."

"I am a new official in my country," he said, "and my first official act is geared toward establishing a personal contact with Central American authorities."

Foreign Ministers Meeting

"I also exchanged ideas with Foreign Minister Castillo Valdez to discuss, among other things, a possible meeting of Central American foreign ministers.

"No dates have been set for this meeting," he said, "but I believe that it should take place shortly."

The Honduras Case

PRENSA LIBRE also asked the Salvadoran foreign minister about the actions taken by the Government of Honduras to end the dispute that has existed between El Salvador and Honduras for several years.

"It is the policy of the Salvadoran Government junta," he said, to strengthen even further the relations with brother countries on the isthmus. In line with this policy, talks will be held to end the dispute with Honduras.

Dr Chavez Mena left the National Palace shortly after 1500. His counterpart, Engineer Rafael Castillo Valdez, accompanied him to his car.

PEOPLE'S GUERRILLA ARMY CLAIMS CREDIT FOR FURLANG KILLING

PA191945 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The Guatemalan People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] has assumed responsibility for the execution of Col Jose Fernando Ruiz Furlang, third in command in the military zone of Jutiapa. Ruiz was killed on Sunday by an armed commando group in a residential district of Guatemala City.

A document sent to the media in this connection asserts that Colonel Ruiz participated in 1979 in repressive actions against the Armed People's Organization in the Guatemalan Department of San Marcos and directed punitive actions in 1975 against peasants in the area of Ixcan, in El Quiche Department.

HONDURAS

STANDARD FRUIT COMPANY WORKERS DECLARE STRIKE

PA151254 Paris AFP in Spanish 0043 GMT 15 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 14 Feb (AFP)--Six thousand workers of the Transnational Banana Standard Fruit Company operating on Honduras' Atlantic coast today began an indefinite strike claiming that the company has not fulfilled several clauses of a labor agreement.

The strike has paralyzed the company's shops, piers, railroads, and banana plantations in La Ceiba on the north Atlantic coast.

Strike leaders warned that if the U.S. multinational company does not respect the clauses on working conditions by Friday, workers of affiliated activities will join the strike.

Manuel de Jesus Gonzalez, president of the Standard Fruit Company's workers union said that the union has been presenting their just claims to the company's executives since 1979 but that they have not been heeded. The workers are demanding "just salaries for overtime, because at present the company is applying pay scales at will."

The labor leader also deplored that the Labor Ministry's commission this week had failed to mediate in the conflict because of the company's refusal to heed the workers demands.

Gonzalez said that the union is willing to meet with the company "as long as the company is ready to deal justly with the workers' needs and rights."

NICARAGUA

PRIVATE SECTOR GROUP GOES TO U.S. TO SUPPORT LOAN

PA191520 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] A delegation of the Superior Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] left today for the United States to support the $75 million loan currently being debated in the U.S. Senate.

The delegation included Nicaraguan Development Institute representative William Baez, and Chamber of Commerce officials Reynaldo Hernandez and Enrique (Treywood).

According to Chamber of Commerce President Reynaldo Hernandez, he is going to the United States to support the $75 million loan for our country and to reaffirm trust in our Sandinist revolutionary government's just and honest administration of public funds.

Here are Hernandez' words before leaving for the United States:

[Begin Hernandez recording] The private sector, represented by members of the directorates of several organizations, is heading for Washington to support the $75 million loan. We think this loan is of vital importance for our country and since the final debate on the loan will take place this week, our views as businessmen will help clear the views of many people in order to make their vote positive.

We think the private sector will explain different and very positive viewpoints, as there are certain people who do not understand our situation and tend to view us negatively. We believe that in this context, the private sector's participation--which is independent from that of the public sector--will help those people understand our situation better and give us their support. It is within this context that COSEP is going to the United States.

[Question] I suppose you already have some information about the views in Washington opposing the loan?

[Answer] Not particularly. In a country such as the United States, different views exist and there are people who do not clearly understand a given situation. We can explain the Nicaraguan situation to them. We think this effort is worthwhile because Nicaragua needs this money and we are always ready to help undertake any action aimed at positive objectives.

[Question] Has it already been decided how this loan will be used, Mr Hernandez?

[Answer] The government has its plans. A large part of this $75 million loan will be used to develop the private sector--60 percent for the private sector and 40 percent for the public sector. But the total amount will be used by our country to buy a number of things we need to move ahead in the reactivation plan. We feel that by strengthening the private sector, the entire country is being strengthened because the private sector generates jobs, pays taxes and creates wealth that is later distributed to all citizens through various channels. This is the idea. I think things should not be viewed as benefiting one sector or another; they should be viewed from a national standpoint. Our entire people are being benefited and this is the most important thing at this point. [end recording]

GRANTING OF CAYS TO COLOMBIA BY SPANISH CROWN DENIED

PA191926 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has protested and denied a Bogota-datelined press report that Nicaragua wants to claim sovereignty over the San Andres and Providencia Islands and the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana cays which were given to Colombia by the Spanish Crown. The Foreign Ministry protests the correspondent's tendentious report, which is contrary to history fact and adequate legal criteria because the 1803 Royal Spanish Order instructed the Santa Fe Viceroyship in Nueva Granada, Colombia merely to watch over and protect those territories, but never granted it possession or dominion over them, Foreign Ministry official Eligio Alvarez Montalvan said.

IMF CONDITIONS FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES CRITICIZED

PA191313 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 18 Feb 80 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] All the progressive forces and popular sectors of Jamaica have expressed full support for Prime Minister Michael Manley in his rejection of the conditions which the IMF wishes to impose in order to refinance a loan to that Caribbean country.

Acceptance of these demands, Manley said in an address to the nation, would represent a social and administrative disaster for Jamaica.

In essence, the IMF is demanding that the Jamaican Government eliminate $150 million from its budget for this fiscal year, which would mean unemployment for 11,000 government workers, elimination of subsidies for transportation and staples, abolition of free education at higher levels and elimination of all social benefit programs.

The IMF, a loan organization which is controlled by the United States, is among the many mechanisms available to the imperialists to subdue developing countries. Any country which requests an IMF loan must permit the organization's experts to supervise the state of their economy, their finances and their reserves. In addition, it must devalue its currency, reduce its budget expenses--primarily expenditures designed to meet social needs--and open wide its doors to foreign investment.

No nation which accepts the IMF demands will be able to implement comprehensive socio-economic changes, restrict activities of the imperialist consortiums or expand the state sector of the economy.

Governments which unconditionally accept the model imposed by the IMF in effect undermine national sovereignty. Proof of this is the case of Uruguay, where a fascist tyranny, based on the guidance of the IMF, has accentuated the country's dependence, provoked an acute economic crisis and lowered the standard of living of the great majority of the population to unbearable levels. On the other hand, wealth has been increasingly concentrated in the hands of foreign consortiums and the Uruguayan financial oligarchy.

According to a Montevideo newspaper, the IMF recipe has been and continues to call for pitiless austerity and systematic disregard for all the painful social effects that the organization not only advocates, but demands.

To give advice regarding inflation and the budget deficit while dismissing the results in unemployment and poverty that come from such suggestions presupposes an executioner's state of mind, a posture which the IMF has never hesitated to assume.

In Peru, commitments made with the IMF required a drastic reduction of fiscal expenditures, leading to the dismissal of thousands of government workers. The demands of the IMF also were reflected in the elimination of subsidies for staples, which stimulated a wave of price increases and as a result an increase in the inflationary spiral.

The peoples of Bolivia, Mexico and other countries of our America have also been the victims of the one-sided conditions imposed by the IMF. It is worthy of note that while the Somozist tyranny was engaged in the most brutal genocide of the Nicaraguan people, the IMF granted him a loan of several million dollars. The United States, which practically has veto power over the IMF decisions, alleges on that occasion that it could not object because these loans are not subject to political conditions.

However, everyone knows that the United States prevented the IMF and other financial organizations controlled by Washington from granting any loans to the Chilean Popular Unity government.

In his speech inaugurating the sixth summit meeting of the nonalined countries, Cuban chief of state Fidel Castro noted that progressive governments engaged in a noble effort for the development and welfare of their respective countries are overwhelmed and at times even eliminated by economic difficulties and the one-sided and antipopular conditions imposed by the IMF and other international loan organizations.

Fidel Castro added: We Cubans, who have been excluded from the IMF by imperialist will, are no longer very sure whether this constitutes a punishment or a privilege.

EXPERTS STRESS SERIOUSNESS OF OIL SPILL DAMAGE

PA172143 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Cuban experts agree on the seriousness of the damages caused to the ecology and the marine environment by the oil spill resulting from the accident involving the Greek tanker Princess Anne-Marie, which a few days ago ran aground in the Corriente Cape area, south of Cuba's Pinar del Rio Province.

Dr Bernardino Alvarez (Beldet), chief of the maritime department of the Cuban Transport Ministry's juridical directorate, has told the newspaper JUVENTUD REBELDE that losses amount to several million pesos and that the damages will appreciably affect the revenues derived from catching lobsters and from tourism.

Julio (Baisre), assistant director at the Fishing Research Center, has stressed that all the species typical to the Cuban Continental Shelf, including some of great commerical importance, can be found in the affected area.

Dr Carlos Martinez Reyes, president of the National Committee for the Protection of the Environment and the Preservation of Natural Resources, has underscored that not only the marine areas have been damaged, but the coastal areas as well. For instance, he said, 90 percent of our reserves of the plant [words indistinct], which constitutes the basic food of crustaceans, have been affected, as have been the iguana grass, the beach purslane [verdolaga] and the coastal [word indistinct].

Carlos Garci, an oceanographer at the Fishing Research Center, has explained that in terms of pollution, the damage is continuing since harmful hydrocarbon particles are still present in the water.

SWINE FEVER RESOLUTION ISSUED IN MATANZAS

FL192015 Matanzas Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The Matanzas Province Veterinary Medicine Institute has issued Resolution No 06 concerning the prevention of swine fever following the outbreak of the fever in some parts of the eastern territory. The resolution calls for private hog breeding concerns, whether on individual or state-owned land, to be banned from population centers and surroundings since the disease may spread from their poor hygiene and sanitary conditions. There is also the possibility that their owners may eat the meat from those hogs.

CARICOM PLANS CLOSER FOREIGN POLICY COOPERATION

FL182127 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 18 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Overseas missions of member countries of the Caribbean Community--CARICOM--are to [words indistinct] arrangements for possible closer cooperation in foreign policy matters. This has been announced in Georgetown, Guyana, by CARICOM Secretary General Dr Kurleigh King following the decision by the region's foreign ministers, who widened consultation procedures and deepened cooperation in this field.

The decision was taken at this month's meeting of foreign ministers in St Lucia and, according to Dr King, the region's overseas missions will now be moving away from sporadic informal meetings on pressing issues. He said that [words indistinct] will be trying in the future to meet regularly to (?iron) out differences between them before they join the rest of the international community in the relevant forums. In reference to the ideological pluralism in the region, Dr King noted that the region's meeting of foreign ministers did not [words indistinct] specifically on this issue. He noted, however, that the conclusion was that ideological pluralism did not pose any real threat (?to the) preservation of the CARICOM relationship.

JAMAICA URGES CARICOM TO ADOPT JOINT ENERGY POLICY

FL142215 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 11 Feb 80 p 3 FL

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, 10 Feb (CANA)--The unrestricted gallop of oil prices have left the economies of Caribbean states in tatters and to the point where Jamaica feels that the situation has reached crisis proportions.

In a grim 13-page presentation to the just concluded meeting of Caribbean Community (CARICOM) foreign ministers, Jamaica made a number of sweeping recommendations for urgent joint action by regional states on the question of energy.

That northern Caribbean country which puts its energy bill for this year at US $510 million, (over 50 per cent of projected export earnings), says that energy prices will be the single most important factor constraining the development of Third World states in the future.

"It is with full cognizance of this situation that Jamaica has over the past seven years made numerous attempts in both multilateral and bilateral forums to have the energy question discussed.

"We have continuously advocated the need for CARICOM countries to come together to find a common solution to this problem which affects us all...", the paper said.

An energy strategy, it said, must be based on both short-term and long-term prospects, and be able to operate at national, regional and multilateral levels.

"In the short run, CARICOM countries are in desperate need of bilateral arrangements which will ease the foreign exchange burden as well as given assured access to supplies of petroleum energy. The most feasible would seem to be the oil-exporting countries of this region (Mexico, Venezuela, Ecuador and Trinidad and Tobago).

"If successful, this can only be regarded as a temporary panacea given dwindling petroleum supplies, unless some rebate scheme can be agreed with the petroleum suppliers."

"Even so, it will need to be borne in mind that such mechanisms will be subject to the mercy of the producer, which will seek to extract the maximum political price for concessions made," the Jamaica paper said.

It said action must now be contracted on:

A halt or reduction in real terms of the price for petroleum products:

An assurance that as the demand for energy continues to increase, CARICOM countries will be guaranteed some agreed supplies of petroleum:

All necessary external assistance to ensure that "our indigenous energy potential is realised.

Regarding long-term plans, Jamaica says that as an energy deficient region, the Caribbean needs to seek a significant shift in supply sources to ensure ample supplies at bearable prices.

But it recognized that this objective can only be attained if "a rational and controlled" international dialogue on energy is urgently initiated.

"The old energy order has now changed drastically. There is little chance that the price of crude as quoted by the suppliers will decline in future".

"It will continue to be determined by market forces and rise in real terms unless there is a devastating depression, the consequences of which would be too grim for poor countries to contemplate", the paper said.

OPEC countries, it added, had gained the support of developing countries for their right to fix their own prices but were now unwilling to discuss the subject of energy prices with anyone.

"They have viewed the attempts to have a global discussion on energy as an attempt by developing countries either to get mass compensation and hand-outs from them on the one-hand or to associate with the developed countries to restrict their sovereignty over their natural resources on the other.

Jamaica noted OPEC's claim that it spends a higher proportion of its gross national product on development aid than the industrialised states, but said that the distribution of the assistance was uneven and did not reflect the situation of the oil importing states in the region.

Giving itself as an example, Jamaica said it usually had to repay any money it obtained.

The paper observed that the stance of the oil giants appeared to be changing with a new sensitivity to the problems of the Third World countries.

"CARICOM countries must now take the further step of having OPEC translate their stated concern into concrete action. We cannot allow ourselves to continue to be side-tracked by arguments of aid-giving...".

"What we need now is less expensive oil at guaranteed prices although it must be recognized that the achievement of this goal will not be without the creation of strains among the developing countries," the Jamaica paper said.

It added that a CARICOM energy policy must have as a urgent priority the need for influencing OPEC to have a differential pricing system in favour of the Third World.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 036 21 February 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Videla To Depart for PRC Visit on 31 May B 1
Atucha Plant To Be Out of Service for 1 Month B 1
FRG Experts Arrive B 1
HERALD Questions Government's Attitude on Moscow [20 Feb] B 1
Drop of 3.7 Percent in Wheat Production Forecast B 2
[CLARIN 15 Feb]
Briefs: French Investment; Oil Contract B 2

BRAZIL

Military Officers Doubt Arms Race With Argentina D 1
[O GLOBO 14 Feb]
O ESTADO: Country Has Little To Gain From Neutrality [15 Feb] D 1
Physicist Says Nuclear Accord With FRG in Bad Shape D 2
Chinese Mission Examines Aircraft Factory D 2
Neto Expresses Desire To Be Sao Paulo Governor D 2
Briefs: Gasoline Exports D 2

COLOMBIA

Dispute With Ecuador Arises as Colombians Are Arrested F 1
Turbay, Roldos To Discuss Problem F 1
Ambassador to Cuba Explains Her Recall F 2
Relations Cooling F 2

VENEZUELA

Foreign Minister Views President's Mideast Tour L 1
Zambrano Denies U.S. Role in Colombian Cattle Purchases L 1
OAS Envoy Reports to President on El Salvador L 1

MEXICO

Militants Release 2 More From Danish Embassy M 1
Embassy Occupants Reduce Demands M 1
President Advocates More Active Foreign Policy M 2
Lopez Portillo To Visit Europe, Latin America M 2
Communists Call for Economic Policies to Favor Workers M 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Rogers, Blumenthal To Discuss Indochina Refugee Issue P 1

COSTA RICA

President Explains Basis for Closing Radio Station P 1

Rules Tightened on Entry of Cuban Refugees P 2
Doctors Return to Work, Receive Salary Increases P 2

EL SALVADOR

Union Scores U.S. Plans for Military 'Intervention' P 2
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 19 Feb]
Paper Foresees Rejection of U.S. Military Plan P 3
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 18 Feb]
Communist Leader Says U.S. Blocks Change P 4
Revolutionary Remarks on U.S. Aid; Military's Role P 4
BPR Militants Vacate Sewage System Building P 4
FPL Kills Four Former Paramilitary Members P 5
FENASTRAS Calls Nationwide Strike for 20 February P 5
PDC Considers Withdrawing From Government P 6
Duarte Denies PDC Withdrawal P 7
Labor Federation Reports Rightist Coup Plans P 7

GUATEMALA

Cancellation of Lopez Portillo Visit Denied P 8
March Municipal Elections Postponed 1 Month P 8
MLN Decides to Support President Lucas P 9
[PRENSA LIBRE 9 Feb]

HONDURAS

President To Announce Visit to U.S. P 9
Fishermen Report Foreign Military Ships in Local Waters P 10
Banana Workers End Strike With Agreement P 10

NICARAGUA

U.S. Foodstuffs Imported to Help Fight Speculation P 11
January Oil Imports Reach $12 Million P 11
LAES Permanent Secretary Arrives To Discuss Aid Plans P 11
1928 Esguerra-Barcenas Treaty Declared Null P 12
Minister Atha in Critical Condition After Heart Attack P 12
Workers Seize Company, Demand Confiscation by Junta P 12
Robelo Invites Masses To Join His Party P 13

CUBA

Castro Notes Libyan Concern Over U.S. Military Presence Q 1
Carter Speech to American Legion Assessed Q 1
GRANMA Issues Communique on PFLP Delegation Visit Q 2
Delegation Arrives in Managua To Sign Cooperation Pact Q 2
Construction Agreement With Poland Signed Q 2

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICA

Caribbean, U.S. Firms Seek Damages in Contract Dispute S 1

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRD Leader Refutes U.S. General's Statements S 1

JAMAICA

Government Studies Security Aspect of Cuban Help S 1
[DAILY GLEANER 13 Feb]

GUYANA

Parliament Approves Socialist Constitution Bill T 1
Burnham Defends Bill T 1
PPP Leader Jagar Opposes UNGA President Salim's Visit T 2
Opposition Leaders Denied Permission To Leave Country T 2

VIDELA TO DEPART FOR PRC VISIT ON 31 MAY

FY202051 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1947 GMT 20 Feb 80 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Feb (NA)--According to an official report issued by Government House this afternoon, President Jorge Rafael Videla will leave for the PRC on 31 May 1980.

The report states that he will return from his tour on 13 June.

ATUCHA PLANT TO BE OUT OF SERVICE FOR 1 MONTH

FY151618 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1414 GMT 15 Feb 80 FY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 15 Feb (TELAM)--The National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) reported late this afternoon that the electrical system of the Atucha nuclear plant will be disconnected for 1 month for maintenance purposes as scheduled.

Although nothing has been reported on the impact this will have on consumers of electricity, it is estimated that the supply of electricity will not be affected, since the current volume of hydroelectric energy available is adequate for normal needs.

FRG Experts Arrive

FY161236 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1955 GMT 15 Feb 80 FY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 15 Feb (NA)--A first contingent of 15 FRG experts arrived in this capital today. Beginning tonight, and for the next 4 weeks, they will perform maintenance work on the Atucha nuclear plant, which has been shut down to have its systems overhauled. The group, part of which arrived yesterday and part today, comprises only half of the team of FRG experts who will come to perform routine maintenance service after the nuclear plant is disconnected from the national energy network. The other half will arrive in successive flights from Europe, responsible sources announced.

This is the second time the Atucha nuclear plant has been shut down for general maintenance work. Since the plant went into operation in 1974, maintenance work on it has been done only in 1977, although Nuclear Plants Director Julio Cosentino said in 1979 that "experience indicates maintenance work is needed every 14 months."

HERALD QUESTIONS GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE ON MOSCOW

FY201915 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 20 Feb 80 p 8 FY

[Editorial: "Marxism and Moscow"]

[Text] The government is, quite rightly, strongly opposed to Marxism and would very much like to eliminate it as a political force in Argentina. But it cannot bring itself to be opposed to the Soviet Union or its Caribbean client state Cuba. Thus while it fulminates against Marxism in the abstract and as it manifests itself here in Argentina, it behaves in an ostentatiously friendly fashion towards the principal Marxist power. This, naturally enough, makes for some difficulties. When references are made to the foreign powers that aided the subversive gangs that caused so much misery and bloodshed the names of these powers are carefully omitted, thus greatly reducing the impact of the charges that are made, and, when the United States, unfortunately the only Western power currently in a position to make a stand against Soviet imperialism, tries to organize boycotts of grain shipments to the Soviet Union and the Moscow Olympics, the government leaves nobody in any doubt that it has not the slightest interest in joining.

Anger with the even deep distaste for the U.S. is easy enough to understand, but the curiously ambivalent attitude towards Soviet Marxism is not. It is quite impossible to distinguish between the Soviet Union as a country and Marxism as an ideology, because Marxism is whatever the Soviet regime happens to say it is. The Marxist terrorists, moreover, are the stormtroopers of the Soviet system whose task is to soften up Western defences by undermining Western societies and sowing discord between Western countries. As far as Argentina is concerned they have been fairly successful in both these objectives, greatly contributing to the failure of its last attempt to establish a democratic system and driving a massive wedge between it and its natural allies in the U.S. and Western Europe.

The Soviet Union, of course, has been playing a double game, surreptitiously backing the terrorist killers on the one hand while refraining from public criticism of the Argentine Government on the other. It has, however, done nothing to prevent its agents in other countries from attacking the Argentine Government, thus conveying the impression that all the attacks come from the West. Although the government must know this perfectly well, it seems to prefer to accept the phoney friendship of Russia and Cuba and has reserved its most virulent counterattacks for the United States.

The "West" is a sprawling and diverse cacophony of nations, many of which dislike one another intensely. But most of them are ruled by people who appreciate that the Soviet Union is a far greater danger to them than any Western power is. The U.S., so influential and so ubiquitous, may meddle in other Western countries' affairs but it is not consciously seeking to destroy their independence. The Soviet Union, however, is. If it were not for Soviet power and singlemindedness Marxism would be of as little danger to the Argentine way of life as militant Buddhism. But because the Soviet Union is a huge and expanding empire with a well-practiced technique for the destruction and absorption of societies still beyond its moving frontiers it is a very real threat. Anything that helps the Soviet Union also helps Marxism, and there can be little doubt that the government's current foreign policy is more welcome in Moscow than it is anywhere in the West, and no amount of rhetorical sophistry can disguise this disconcerting fact.

DROP OF 3.7 PERCENT IN WHEAT PRODUCTION FORECAST

FY160126 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 15 Feb 80 p 11 FY

[Excerpt] According to estimates by the agriculture and livestock secretariat, the 1979-80 wheat crop will yield 7.8 million tons, representing a 3.7-percent reduction with respect to the previous crop, but still standing 0.1 and 10.2 percent above the 5-year and 10-year production averages, respectively.

BRIEFS

FRENCH INVESTMENT--The national executive branch today issued Decree No. 271 authorizing foreign investments in French francs to the amount of $160 million for the company Fichet Bouchet S.A. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Feb 80 FY]

OIL CONTRACT--Buenos Aires, 15 Feb (TELAM)--The national executive branch has approved the contract signed between Government Oil Deposits (YPF) and Andina Production Company, Astra Compania Argentina de Petroleo S.A. and Compania Naviera Perez Companc S.A. for the development of oil production in the province of Chubut in the area called Manantiales, about 60 kilometers west of Comodoro Rivadavia. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1525 GMT 15 Feb 80 FY]

MILITARY OFFICERS DOUBT ARMS RACE WITH ARGENTINA

FY151457 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 14 Feb 80 p 30 FY

[Excerpt] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--On learning yesterday about the remarks made by Argentine Gen Bartolome Gallino concerning the Argentine Government's decision to modernize its military industries, including missile production, Brazilian military officers stated that Argentina only seeks to adopt a policy of producing its equipment domestically.

According to military officers who commented on Gallino's remarks, Argentina does not seek to begin an arms race or create antagonisms with Brazil.

Some military officers emphasized the fact that even when diplomatic relations between the two countries were not as good as they are now, military trade was highly favorable to both countries.

In the navy, the army, the air force and the EMFA--the Armed Forces General Staff--the opinions are that relations between Argentina and Brazil are at a very favorable level.

O ESTADO: COUNTRY HAS LITTLE TO GAIN FROM NEUTRALITY

FY160106 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Feb 80 p 3 FY

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "We Do Not Need the Soviet Union for Exporting"]

[Text] After confirming a production forecast of 15 million tons, the Agriculture Ministry announced the availability of 1 million tons of soybeans for export and a 39.8-percent readjustment in the internal minimum price. Official circles have estimated that the country will be able to export 2 million tons of soybeans, which would bring in $2.2 billion in revenues at current market prices. There is much uncertainty, however, as to future market developments, because the next U.S. soybean crop is expected to yield from 50 to 60 million tons, and the U.S. embargo against the Soviet Union should dump approximately 17 million tons on the market.

Other primary products, such as cocoa and especially sugar, are in a more positive market situation than soybeans. Cocoa should bring in export revenues of about $1 billion, since prices are leveling off at high levels. As far as sugar is concerned, Brazil is losing an excellent opportunity for exceptionally high revenues in foreign exchange in the wake of a threefold price increase in recent months and crop losses of at least 2 million tons in Cuba and India, which should drive international quotations even higher. The recent liberation of stockpiles by the international sugar organization did not slow down the continuous price increase. Brazil will benefit little from the opportunity, since a large volume of its sugarcane production is committed to the national alcohol manufacturing plan, and a large portion of its quota has been exported already. After having practiced dumping against Brazil in the international market by resorting to triangular operations before, the Soviet Union is pressuring us to sell it 200,000 tons of sugar, since its main supplier, Cuba, will not be able to meet its commitments this year. It is very unlikely, however, that Brazil could increase its exports. And it would have even less sugar to export than expected today were it not for the government's wisdom in limiting to 10.7 billion liters the manufacture of alcohol by 1985, instead of the 20 billion liters proposed by some sectors.

The information presented above shows that Brazil's export prospects are satisfactory and can do without the presence of the Soviet Union in the international market as an aggressive buyer of raw materials and grains. We did not need to adopt the position of neutrality regarding the invasion of Afghanistan in order to export more cocoa, sugar or soybeans, since we are hardly in a position to take care of our traditional customers--and the Soviet Union is not one of them, since it has always chosen to buy from satellite or nonaligned countries. [paragraph continues]

In economic terms, therefore, the Brazilian Government's gesture of neutrality regarding the invasion of Afghanistan was unprofitable and risky. It was unprofitable because we will not be able to increase our exports to the socialist area, and it was risky because we depend almost totally on oil imports from Islamic countries in the Middle East, which feel threatened by the invasion of Afghanistan and by the possibility of a blockade of the Persian Gulf.

PHYSICIST SAYS NUCLEAR ACCORD WITH FRG IN BAD SHAPE

PY210109 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 20 Feb 80 PY

[Text] The Brazilian-FRG nuclear accord is in such bad shape that it does not matter what the Vienna conference will decide about the fuel cycle. This statement was made by the secretary general of the Brazilian Physics Society when he was apprised of the news that France and the FRG had decided to stop exporting sensitive technology, that is, technology for the recycling and enrichment of uranium.

This decision directly affects the FRG's nuclear agreement with Brazil. According to scientist Luis Pinguelli Rosa, the only thing the FRG cares about in the nuclear accord is selling reactors, and the fuel cycle technology is merely a prize for the number of reactors ordered. The physicist noted that whatever the attitude of the FRG may be, after the Vienna conference the nuclear accord can offer no guarantees that sensitive technology will be transferred to Brazil.

CHINESE MISSION EXAMINES AIRCRAFT FACTORY

PY210116 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 20 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Sao Jose dos Campos--A special PRC mission has visited the EMBRAER [Brazilian Aeronautics Company] plant. Its members expressed interest in all the aircraft models and praised the plant's facilities. The mission, made up of 15 officials of the Beijing government, has not yet decided on the type of plane it wants to purchase from Brazil.

After visiting the hangars for an hour, the mission canceled the rest of its agenda, which included a visit to ENGESA [Specialized Engineers Corporation], where it was to have examined a line of military equipment.

NETO EXPRESSES DESIRE TO BE SAO PAULO GOVERNOR

PY152050 Paris AFP in Spanish 1531 GMT 15 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 15 Feb (AFP)--Brazilian Planning Minister Antonio Delfim Neto admitted here last night that he wants to succeed Paulo Salim Maluff as governor of Sao Paulo.

The planning minister made this admission when asked by a newsman if he would present himself as a candidate for the Sao Paulo governorship. Delfim Neto stated that he has a "strong desire" to become the future governor of Sao Paulo.

BRIEFS

GASOLINE EXPORTS--PETROBRAS President Shigeaki Ueki revealed yesterday that Brazil exported $500 million worth of gasoline in 1979 under the terms of agreements with foreign suppliers of crude oil. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2 Feb 80 p 17 PY]

DISPUTE ARISES WITH ECUADOR AS COLOMBIANS ARE ARRESTED

PA162128 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Feb 80 PA

[Felio Plazas report]

[Text] Ipiales--A new international dispute was addressed by President Turbay Ayala's administration as the arrest of 500 Colombian citizens by Ecuadorean authorities was denounced here. They were arrested as they entered the neighboring country looking for work.

Ecuador's authorities closed the border 30 days ago. This has had serious economic consequences in Ipiales. Trade is almost at a standstill.

Colombian authorities have tried to settle the dispute, but Ecuador's officials do not want to, Rolando Herazo Paz, regional director of the National Transportation Institute, charged here today. Ecuador's authorities are not letting Colombian vehicles cross the border, and there is strict military surveillance.

Turbay, Roldos to Discuss Problem

PA172034 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Feb 80 PA

[Oscar Dominguez report]

[Excerpt] Pasto, Colombia--The decision to define a policy putting an end to the big urban land owners' practice of maintaining unused plots of land and letting their value increase through the investments made by the state was one of the main announcements made today by President Turbay Ayala during this visit to Pasto and Ipiales.

One of his other announcements was that women will be given greater participation in the administration during the remainder of his tenure in office. At present women are represented in the administration by the communications vice minister and the governors of Caldas, Bolivar and Choco.

Turbay also announced that he will introduce some changes in the departmental governments, but added that these changes will not be brought about as traumatically and spectacularly as some media have suggested. He explained that where there are Liberal sectional rulers he will appoint Conservatives and vice versa. However, it was understood that these changes will be made after the 9 March election.

Turbay then announced that he will resort to personal diplomacy to discuss with Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos Aguilera the problem created by the closing of the common border, which has affected Colombian tourism and business, particularly in Ipiales. According to the manager of Narino's regional National Transportation Institute, the border was closed 34 days ago under pressure from Ecuadorean businessmen with the approval of the Ecuadorean authorities.

President Turbay Ayala finally announced that 34 billion pesos will be invested in Narino, but he left pending a major regional goal: the construction of the Tumaco refinery. Concerning this, Turbay disclosed that he has appointed a high-level committee to study the profitability of this effort and promised to accept the committee's recommendations.

AMBASSADOR TO CUBA EXPLAINS HER RECALL

PA170128 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0016 GMT 17 Feb 80 PA

[By Angel Antonio Garcia Munoz]

[Text] Havana, 16 Feb (EFE)--Colombian Ambassador to Cuba Clara Nieto de Ponce de Leon today confirmed that she is being transferred out of Havana, which she labeled as "one more maneuver by Colombian political circles seeking a confrontation between the two countries." During a news conference with foreign correspondents in Cuba, the ambassador said her transfer was "unexpected" and she interprets it as part of "a campaign of harassment against Cuba by some Colombian elements which are trying to freeze relations with the Caribbean island."

My transfer, she said, is due to the adoption of a position by my country's government with respect to the public statements which I made and which "I confirm and reaffirm today since I have expressed my honest opinion of what I consider was the role played by Colombia toward Cuba." Clara Nieto said that "antagonizing Cuba shows a great lack of political foresight at a time when even U.S. President Jimmy Carter has declared that no tension exists in the Caribbean. The fact that Cuba is being attacked on the basis of statements made by a Nicaraguan fishing boat captain concerning the presence of Cubans in San Andres seems very superficial to me," she said.

Speaking about relations between Cuba and Colombia, Clara Nieto de Ponce de Leon said these have been absolutely correct and based on mutual respect at all times, but that the stand taken by some members of her government is absolutely inconsistent with the political reality of Latin America. "Antagonizing Cuba is tantamount to giving the extreme left a pretext for increasing its antisocial activities, and this policy toward Havana could have repercussions in general for Latin America," she added.

The Colombian ambassador was received this morning by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, who expressed an interest in the circumstances of her transfer, reliable sources told EFE. The ambassador, who has been in Havana for 2 years, has already initiated a series of official farewells at the highest level although she has said "she is not planning to leave this country immediately." She added that her transfer is clearly "a maneuver by Foreign Minister Diego Urise Vargas."

Relations Cooling

PA201752 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0140 GMT 20 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 19 Feb (LATIN)--Clara Nieto de Ponce de Leon, the Colombian ambassador in Cuba who was recently removed by the government, said today that relations between the two countries "are approaching a freezing point." In a telephone report from Havana for a local radio network, Clara Nieto de Ponce de Leon said she was dismissed because "the (Colombian) foreign minister did not like it when I expressed a personal opinion denying the report according to which Cuba is behind Nicaragua's claims over San Andres and Providencia."

The ambassador to Cuba was removed from her post last week and transferred to the Ministry of Foreign Relations in Bogota. "I am not at all interested in the post they are offering me in the ministry. I am leaving on 10 March after handing over the embassy, bidding farewell to the Cuban Government and talking to my colleagues in the diplomatic corps because I feel satisfied with the work I did in the 2 years I worked here," she concluded. [passage indistinct]

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS PRESIDENT'S MIDEAST TOUR

PA210004 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 20 Feb 80 PA

[Text] In making an analysis of the president's tour through OPEC-member countries, Austria and Spain, Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco has said that Venezuela has won the right to give its opinion on international problems.

Zambrano Velasco said that on his trip, President Luis Herrera Campins laid the groundwork for personal and direct diplomacy that is indispensable in today's world. He said this is necessary to deepen the knowledge of other countries with which Venezuela shares very important interests.

Venezuela's influence is increasingly greater in international relations, and this became evident during the presidential tour, he added. Venezuelan opinion is being requested and it has its own weight abroad, the foreign minister noted. For this reason, our country cannot be isolated or detached from the problems which influence the destiny of the OPEC-member countries. Zambrano Velasco also said that achieving peace in the Middle East is in the national interest of Venezuela.

ZAMBRANO DENIES U.S. ROLE IN COLOMBIAN CATTLE PURCHASES

PA200257 Paris AFP in Spanish 2350 GMT 19 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 19 Feb (AFP)--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano denied here today a Washington POST report that the U.S. Government had taken action to have Venezuela purchase cattle from Colombia in an effort to boycott the USSR for its intervention in Afghanistan.

The paper said that Colombia, at the request of the United States, temporarily suspended negotiations for the sale of between 30,000 and 90,000 tons of meat to the USSR. It added that, in view of Argentina and Brazil's refusal to cooperate in the grain boycott, the U.S. Government turned to Venezuela to purchase the Colombian cattle.

President Luis Herrera Campins' government had suspended these purchases to encourage domestic production. The foreign minister said that if these purchases are resumed, it will be for internal requirements and no other reason.

OAS ENVOY REPORTS TO PRESIDENT ON EL SALVADOR

PA202351 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 20 Feb 80 PA

[Text] President Luis Herrera Campins has received a report on the Central American situation. Hilarion Cardozo, Venezuelan ambassador to the OAS, presented the report to him. Cardozo explained to Herrera Campins what is occurring in Central America, particularly the prewar situation being experienced in El Salvador.

Cardozo met with the president at the presidential residence. At the end of the meeting, Cardozo said that the chief of state is interested in reaffirming the Venezuelan stand to avoid an increase in violence in El Salvador. El Salvador, Cardozo noted, is not a partisan, ideological or sectarian problem; it is a situation that must be solved through peaceful and democratic formulas in order to pull that country away from the horror of a civil war. He also said that President Herrera Campins has asked him to tour the English-speaking countries in the Caribbean.

MILITANTS RELEASE 2 MORE FROM DANISH EMBASSY

NC201304 Paris AFP in English 1256 GMT 20 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Copenhagen, Feb. 20 (AFP)--A further two people were today allowed to leave the Mexico City Danish Embassy, occupied by leftist militants since Monday, leaving the ambassador and six staff prisoner, the Foreign Ministry said here. The ministry said the militants, unarmed and peaceful according to Ambassador Vagn Hoelgaard yesterday, had released Danish typist Lis Hogrebe and a Mexican man. The ministry today named the remaining Danish staff as Trade Attache Roger Lehmeier, Consul Lars Krarup, Torben Rasmussen and Birgitte Ranbment. A Mexican man and woman employee of the embassy were still trapped inside, the ministry said.

Embassy Occupants Reduce Demands

PA210354 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2348 GMT 20 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 20 Feb (EFE)--The occupants of the Belgian and Danish embassies here today assumed a more flexible attitude by agreeing to reduce their initial demands. However, their departure from these embassies is still uncertain as Felipe Martinez Soriano, the leader of the embassy occupants, said that the negotiations with the government had been interrupted but not severed.

During an impromptu news conference, Martinez Soriano, a former rector of Oaxaca Autonomous University who has a doctor's degree in psychology, indicated that the Popular Democratic National Front (FNDP) is now demanding the freedom of 26 political prisoners, instead of the 133 it was originally demanding. He added that in their new demands they are calling for the cessation of repression in rural zones in Hidalgo and Puebla states and the withdrawal of the soldiers stationed in those states.

Martinez Soriano said that as long as those minimum demands are not met, they will continue to occupy the two embassies "as long as necessary," although he discarded the possibility of the government serving them an ultimatum to leave the embassies. Martinez Soriano added that all the FNDP members, who have been in the diplomatic missions since last Monday, are in high spirits. However, he did admit that two of the occupants at the Belgian Embassy are ill. He said they will be replaced if necessary. In addition, Martinez Soriano criticized the raid on FNDP headquarters here by unidentified persons in which documents and equipment were stolen.

Meanwhile, Government Secretary Enrique Olivares Santana said that they are in touch with the occupants of the embassies and the Belgian and Danish diplomats. He added that there are no political prisoners in Mexico and that the government is ready to answer any call for help from the diplomats of the embassies occupied by FNDP. In the meantime, in Guadalajara, police violently evicted over 100 peasants who had invaded a cathedral in support of the embassies' occupants. The police arrested 6 persons while another 16, among them 2 women and 4 children, have disappeared. It is believed that they are in the hands of the police.

The cardinal of Guadalajara, Jose Salazar Lopez, has strongly criticized the police for their intervention at the cathedral. Cardinal Salazar termed the police action "official violence" against persons who had peacefully come to ask the church for help.

Meanwhile, the authorities claim that during the operation, they seized documents which indicated that there was a plan to occupy 19 cathedrals in the country in support of the occupants of the embassies. After the violent eviction of 15 or 26 persons, according to different versions, they went on a hunger strike at Guadalajara Square. Guadalajara is 600 km northwest of Mexico City.

PRESIDENT ADVOCATES MORE ACTIVE FOREIGN POLICY

PA182232 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1230 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City [no date given] [DPA]--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo said here today that Mexico will not deviate from or abandon its international policies. Speaking to members of the Mexican Foreign Service Association [Asociacion del Servicio Exterior Mexicano] Lopez Portillo said that although these policies traditionally have been defensive, from now on they will become active.

The president said that his government has recently discovered that it needs to carry out a more active policy abroad, to create changes from abroad that we would not be able to combat from within [para tratar de causar afuera los efectos que desde adentro no podriamos combatir]. Lopez Portillo did not mention any event in particular that could have prompted Mexico's new stand, but observers pointed to the role Mexico played in Nicaragua and the growing influence that it has been acquiring in Central America and the Caribbean. Mexico's new international posture is vital, President Lopez Portillo said.

LOPEZ PORTILLO TO VISIT EUROPE, LATIN AMERICA

PA190424 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0227 GMT 19 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Feb (EFE)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo during 1980 will visit France, West Germany, Sweden, Costa Rica and Brazil, the Mexican Foreign Affairs Secretariat announced today. The Secretariat said that the visit will be made in two trips and that during the first one Lopez Portillo will visit France from 6-18 May [dates as received], West Germany from 19-21 May and Sweden from 22-24 May. On his second trip, Lopez Portillo will visit Costa Rica from 25-26 July and Brazil 27-30 July. A Foreign Secretariat source said that the Mexican president may visit Canada but that no decision has been made on this.

COMMUNISTS CALL FOR ECONOMIC POLICIES TO FAVOR WORKERS

PA160215 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Feb 80 PA

[Text] During the past 3 years, salaries in Mexico have declined by 33 percent and the profits of large enterprises have increased by 71 percent, according to a declaration made by the Mexican Communist Party. Communist leaders have stated the Mexican Government must change its present economic policy to favor the working class.

BELIZE

ROGERS, BLUMENTHAL TO DISCUSS INDOCHINA REFUGEE ISSUE

FL210209 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 21 Feb 80 FL

[Excerpt] The deputy premier and minister of home affairs this morning welcomed to Belize Mr Michael Blumenthal, former United States secretary of the treasury. He came to Belize at the invitation of Premier George Price to discuss Belize's participation in a program for the resettlement of Indochinese refugees.

Mr Blumenthal is a consultant for the United Nations high commissioner for refugees in Geneva, Mr Poul Hartling. Mr Hartling had previously requested the premier to receive Mr Blumenthal.

During a meeting this morning, Mr Blumenthal said that the deputy premier spoke with him on the possibility for resettling Indochinese refugees in Belize. Mr Blumenthal outlined the methods and financing of a possible program and the development of such a program.

For his part, the deputy premier, Mr Rogers, expressed the interest of Belize, as a developing country, to help on this international effort in alleviating the plight of the refugees. Mr Blumenthal and Mr Rogers discussed the program that would benefit both Belize and the refugees. They agreed that a United Nations team of experts from the United Nations High Commission would visit Belize to develop the outline of a program. This program would have to have the approval of the government of Belize.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT EXPLAINS BASIS FOR CLOSING RADIO STATION

PA200254 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1740 GMT 19 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] San Jose, 19 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--President Rodrigo Carazo has reiterated that freedom of expression and of the press will remain inviolate in this Central American nation.

The president explained that the closure that has been ordered, but not yet enforced, of a powerful shortwave radio station is based on legal rather than ideological motives.

The president was referring to Radionoticias del Continente, a powerful station that broadcasts to the world from Costa Rica and which has been denounced for airing programs that would allegedly promote subversion in America's southern cone.

The San Jose government, after an investigation, learned that the enterprise had failed to meet legal and technical requirements. The government then announced it would deny the station a license.

The decision has to be confirmed by the Office of the Comptroller General, and until that office issues its pronouncement the station will continue to operate unhampered.

Carazo said the Radionoticias del Continente situation will be handled on a legal basis and "never on an ideological basis."

He added that he is awaiting the decision of the Comptroller General's Office before proceeding.

TIGHTENED RULES ON ENTRY OF CUBAN REFUGEES

PA200410 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The presidential commission created a few days ago has established new guidelines for the government on the entry of Cubans freed by the Fidel Castro regime.

Costa Rica will continue to be a bridge to liberate Cubans. This policy will not be changed. Our country will continue to serve as a bridge for the departure of Cuban prisoners and their relatives. However, there will be some regulations, according to a decision made by the commission during its last meeting.

Regarding the 350 Cubans now in the country, efforts are being made to send approximately 200 of them to the United States and 70 to Mexico and Venezuela. There is also the possibility of finding work for some. For this purpose, a study is being made by the National Employment Service of the Labor Ministry. To continue to serve as a bridge for the liberation of Cubans, it has been decided not to grant entry permits to those who do not have tickets to continue traveling to, and a visa for, a third country. In addition, a surety from a citizen of Costa Rica will be necessary to guarantee that none of the refugees will become a burden on the state. In line with efforts being made with the government of Fidel Castro, a group of approximately 70 refugees, including former prisoners and their relatives, will arrive in Costa Rica in March. However, prior to that, they must comply with the new regulations, a spokesman for the commission states.

DOCTORS RETURN TO WORK, RECEIVE SALARY INCREASE

PA202159 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1729 GMT 20 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 20 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Some 500 professionals from the field of medicine (doctors, bacteriologists, odontologists and others) who are working for the Health Ministry today returned to work after a 48-hour strike.

The doctors were asking for a salary increase which would put them in the samesalary bracket as that of their collagues who work for the Social Security Fund. The matter, which had been submitted to the Legislative Assembly, was immediately approved, despite partisan problems which in recent months have been hampering the assembly's activities. The strike was suspended on 19 February. The Costa Rican Government was in favor of the doctors' demands but the salary increase should not be made effective because the bill had met some obstacles in the Legislative Assembly because of political and partisan differences among the deputies.

EL SALVADOR

UNION SCORES U.S. PLANS FOR MILITARY 'INTERVENTION'

PA210128 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 19 Feb 80 p 39 PA

[Communique issued by Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation--no date given]

[Excerpt] In the past few days the media has highlighted reports on the military assistance (intervention) that the gringo imperialists are seeking to carry out in our country as part of what they cynically call a program of "military aid to the Salvadoran people" sponsored by the Pentagon and the CIA.

The program is directed primarily toward military training that Yankee mercenaries could give and to a certain extent are giving to the rightist terrorist bands. Similarly, it seeks to provide modern weapons to the fascist armed forces, to the White Warriors Union [UGB] and to the Organization for Liberation From Communism [OLC]. The basic objective of this plan is "to defeat" and kill the Salvadoran people and exterminate their honest revolutionary and democratic organizations within what they call a "counter-insurgency war," which we reduce to common terms: blood and repression to the working class.

The interventionist and adventuresome sectors of the U.S. Defense Department are afraid that, in the face of the uncontainable advance of the people who are struggling for liberation, the privileges they have held for such a long time by blood and fire will be eliminated, especially in Central America, where the Nicaraguan people, led by their vanguard, the Sandinist Front, are already building their own destiny. The possibility of U.S. intervention in our country is the order of the day, but before this can occur the oligarchy, from their luxurious hotels and mansions in Miami, in conjunction with the CIA and the Pentagon, are promoting a bloodbath through a civil war. This provocation has already begun. To this end, they are first utilizing the propaganda offensive of the phantom National Broad Front [FAN], an organization of the paramilitary groups (UGB, OLC) which--led by Chelo Medrano and Major D'Aubuisson, the "jackal" of the National Security Agency of El Salvador (ANSESAL), torturers and executioners--have taken the lives of hundreds of Salvadoran patriots.

D'Aubuisson, in his recent TV programs, like the typical paid assassin, desperately called on the armed forces to increase even more the bloody repression of the people, with the old pretext of the struggle against communism, which, by the way, no longer deceives our suffering people.

It would not be strange, therefore, if in the face of the resistance by the people and their mass organizations, which do not accept the criminal provocations that would involve them in a bloody civil war, the "gringo Marines" should make their appearance and--under a joint alliance with the oligrachy in Miami and the club of psychopathic assassins led by D'Aubuisson, Medrano and (Defense Minister) Garcia--should fiercely attack the working people.

PAPER FORESEES REJECTION OF U.S. MILITARY PLAN

PA202326 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 18 Feb 80 p 1 PA

[Text] While Pentagon officials were trying to interest Spain and Venezuela in a military plan to be applied in El Salvador, their position was rejected by the authorities of the FRG, who were also invited to participate in the deliberations.

Hilarion Cardozo, Venezuelan ambassador to the OAS, has been a very important factor in the actions to resolve the Salvadoran crisis.

However, it was said that the military plan proposed for El Salvador would pose the risk of a gradual involvement of the United States in a situation like that of Vietnam, marking a return to the counterinsurgency methods discarded by the United States some years ago. On the other hand, official sources now believe that the Salvadoran junta will not accept the U.S. military plan, reportedly because of opposition on the part of the junta's two civilian members.

COMMUNIST LEADER SAYS U.S. BLOCKS CHANGE

PA161628 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 16 Feb 80 PA

[Text] U.S. imperialism would rather destroy El Salvador with a bloodbath than permit the people to assume power. A leader of the Communist Party of El Salvador [PCES] has said in an interview with the French newspaper L'HUMANITE that U.S. imperialism would rather drown El Salvador in a bloodbath than accept revolutionary changes in Central America. He indicated that the oligarchy is blocking any possibility of changing the socioeconomic structures because the army belongs to it. He added that his party views development of the situation in El Salvador with optimism as well as concern.

The PCES leader denounced the participation by fascists in the state machinery. He said that there are only two alternatives: democratic and popular transformation or fascism. He added that the reformist maneuver sponsored by imperialism has failed in El Salvador. He demanded that Washington let El Salvador choose its future freely. He said there can be no revolutionary change in El Salvador without armed struggle, and noted that the problem of the revolution is not military but political.

Since May 1979 there has been a spectacular development of the popular movement in El Salvador, he said. The communist leader added that the Central American peoples want to shake off their imperialist yoke.

REVOLUTIONARY REMARKS ON U.S. AID; MILITARY'S ROLE

LD191451 Lisbon in Portuguese to Angola Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe 1200 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The chairman of the Revolutionary Government of El Salvador, the MRS [as heard], Guillermo Ungo, said in Lisbon yesterday at a news conference hosted by the Socialist Party [PS] that the international situation is unfavorable for any U.S. acts of open intervention in his country. The news conference was held to report on the conclusions of a meeting between leaders of the MRS and the PS.

Ungo voiced the hope that the political situation in El Salvador will be resolved without outside interference. He was a member of the government junta that emerged from the military coup of October 1979, carried out primarily by young army officers. However, he later resigned from the junta with another civilian member in protest at the regaining of ground by the military and political right. After summing up the political and economic developments in his country since the coup, Guillermo Ungo said that the possibility should not be ruled out of the progressive military reasserting the democratic ideals of the revolution.

PS Secretary General Mario Soares stated that his party fully supports all actions in favor of the Latin American peoples' struggle for human rights.

BPR MILITANTS VACATE SEWAGE SYSTEM BUILDING

PA200450 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2156 GMT 19 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Militants of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) who had been occupying since Wednesday the installations of the aqueduct and sewage system--a Salvadoran state institution--vacated it today.

Approximately 60 executives and employees of the state institution were held hostages until the moment of the BPR militants' departure. More than 400 other hostages had been previously released.

The BPR, through its peoples committees, had been demanding a 24-hour drinking water service in the entire country.

The Salvadoran Foreign Trade Institute and the Teachers Welfare Office in this capital, still remain occupied. Approximately 80 hostages are being held in these buildings.

The BPR had previously vacated the Agricultural Livestock Development Bank, also a state institution. The militants took advantage of a demonstration to go to the two vacated institutions and leave with those who had been occupying it.

FPL KILLS FOUR FORMER PARAMILITARY MEMBERS

PA192304 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1718 GMT 19 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The outlawed Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces [FPL] assumed responsibility today for the deaths of four persons during Monday night's occupation of a village in the provinces.

An FPL guerrilla squad killed Miguel Angel Diaz Romero, Miguel Angel Diaz Gutierrez, Jose Esteban Ortega and Freddy Ortega in the Amatitan Arriba Canton in San Esteban Catarina jurisdiction, 62 km east of San Salvador.

An FPL communique released to the press justified the deaths saying that they were members of the former paramilitary rightist organization, Nationalist Democratic Organization (ORDEN). The guerrilla squad occupied the village for about 30 minutes, and spoke to the people urging them to join the "people's uprising" which is being encouraged by terrorist extreme left groups.

FENASTRAS CALLS NATIONWIDE STRIKE FOR 20 FEBRUARY

PA200225 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2317 GMT 19 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation (FENASTRAS) has called a nationwide strike of its affiliated labor unions for tomorrow.

FENASTRAS represents some of El Salvador's most powerful unions, including the Union of Workers of the Lempa River Hydroelectric Company (STECEL), the public firm that supplies electrical energy to the entire country.

In March, 1979, STECEL staged a strike that affected business and industry throughout the country and caused losses of several million dollars.

FENASTRAS has called the strike in protest over "government repression" of labor leaders.

STECEL said last week that it would participate in the strike, but that this would not affect the supply of electrical energy to any Salvadoran community.

PDC CONSIDERS WITHDRAWING FROM GOVERNMENT

PA201534 Paris AFP in Spanish 1132 GMT 20 Feb 80 PA

[By Osvaldo Tcherkaski]

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Feb (AFP)--The Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party [PDC] is examining its status in the government and its possible withdrawal from it, a top source close to the party's national directorate told this agency today.

This possibility is being discussed in terms of the current political crisis, which is causing great instability. According to reliable sources, there is dissatisfaction within the armed forces over what they view as the PDC's disorganization and ineffective administration.

According to these sources, most ranking military officers are in favor of bringing about changes, but they want them implemented within a framework of order and respect for the Constitution. The sources add that the PDC is increasing the chaos within the government by trying to reach a compromise with the left. The issue will be examined Sunday at a national party convention which, it has been announced, will be of decisive importance.

The ranking party source, who agreed to analyze the problem with this agency under the condition that his name not be disclosed, explained that the pact between the armed forces and the party, which gave rise to the present junta, is not being fulfilled.

The agreement was reached in early January on the basis of two essential issues:

1. The implementation of antioligarchic structural changes through an agrarian reform, the nationalization of banks and foreign trade and the granting of full union rights to the workers;

2. The democratization of the country by means of respect for human rights, the integration of a pluralist government and the opening of an urgent dialog with all popular organizations.

The party has presented the military commands with a document protesting the current violation of human rights and the implementation of an unacceptable [word indistinct] plan.

What set off the crisis was the violent attack on the party's headquarters in San Salvador on 12 February. On that day, the security corps stormed the party's headquarters, which members of the 28 February People's Leagues had been occupying. As a result of this operation, at least six people were killed. One cannot ask for a dialog with those one is killing, sources close to the party's leadership told this agency. Moreover, they added, the government is implementing an antisubversive warfare system which can only work under a dictatorship.

The impact of the sermon delivered Sunday by San Salvador Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero was underscored by this. Among other things, the archbishop affirmed that the current junta is more repressive than the recent military regimes.

Concerning the reforms, it has been learned that the party's top leaders view with concern an alternative currently under consideration by the government, which would transform the announced nationalization of banks into a mere increase in the government's intervention.

The source consulted by this agency felt that the problem is not whether we are leaving or staying in the government.

The problem is finding a solution that can put an end to the present chaos. It has also been learned that the party regards as a serious mistake the meeting staged last Friday, through which it expected to show its power to mobilize people, but which failed when less than 1,000 people gathered in front of the presidential house.

Aside from the fact that it is a force crushed between the attacks of the right, which accuses it of favoring communism, and a left which is not in the least interested in a dialog, the armed forces' problem is that they have associated themselves with a party that vacillates between these two pressures without providing any popular support. Of the three civilians comprising the current junta, two are PDC members and the third one is an independent. Cols Adolfo Arnolfo Majano and Jaime Abdul Gutierrez are the military representatives. They led the coup that ousted Gen Carlos Humberto Romero on 15 October and were members of a first junta dissolved in January to make way for the present one in accordance with a pact signed with the PDC. The formula was approved by the United States, but the sources consulted by this agency expressed much concern over recent statements by ranking U.S. officials suggesting that military solutions are being considered to resolve the Salvadoran crisis. That in no way helps resolve this hecatomb, the sources concluded.

Duarte Denies PDC Withdrawal

PA210146 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2035 GMT 20 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party [PDC] leader Jose Napoleon Duarte denied here today that his party is considering a withdrawal from the Salvadoran Government.

The PDC established itself more firmly following the resignation on 3 January of the revolutionary government junta's pluralist cabinet.

Since the military uprising which took the present regime to power on 15 October, the PDC had participated to a lesser degree. Since the disintegration of the pluralist cabinet, the PDC has two representatives in the government junta, several ministers, deputy ministers and other officials of lesser importance.

Duarte told newsmen that his party has not considered the possibility of withdrawing and on the contrary promotes changes needed by El Salvador "despite the stubborn resistance of the extreme right and left."

LABOR FEDERATION REPORTS RIGHTIST COUP PLANS

PA202044 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1748 GMT 20 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 20 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation (FENASTRAS) charged here today that rightwing militarymen opposed to the present Salvadoran Government have hatched a plot to stage a coup d'etat in connivance with the Guatemalan Government and with the participation of Israeli advisers.

According to FENASTRAS, the officers planned to capture Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the Revolutionary Government Junta, because "he continues to enjoy a following [simpatias] among many officers." Majano is regarded as the leader of the young military officers who led the coup against Gen Carlos Humberto Romero on 15 October 1979.

"We are certain. We are completely certain. The information was confirmed," Hector Recinos, member of the FENASTRAS leadership, told ACAN-EFE when questioned about the publicly raised charge today.

This is the third time in less than a week that leaders of various organizations have raised charges about alleged coup plans by the rightists.

Jose Napoleon Duarte, leader of the Salvadoran Christian Democrats, said on Friday at a rally held outside the Salvadoran presidency that "there exists evidence that a rightist coup is being engineered."

Archbishop of San Salvador Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero also said during his weekly homily on Sunday that there was evidence of a coup "inspired by the oligarchy and directed by corrupt militarymen."

FENASTRAS maintained that "the Salvadoran fascists and oligarchs are seeking a military solution and that within this scheme, they are fostering a 'Pinochet-style' ['Pinochetazo'] coup." According to the charge, the authors of the plot have hired 700 mercenaries who are presumably being trained by Israeli advisers in Guatemala.

FENASTRAS is Salvador's most powerful labor union federation since it groups together 23 unions, including the Workers Union of the Lempira River Executive Committee [CEL] enterprise (STECEL). The CEL is the public enterprise that supplies electricity to all of El Salvador.

The Trade Union Federation had called for a nationwide strike in the approximately 80 enterprises where its 23 affiliated unions operate. The strike could reach very serious proportions if STECEL should decide to cut the power supply throughout the country, which was the case 1 year ago when El Salvador was left without power for 23 hours. At that time, the strike represented losses worth millions of dollars.

In denouncing the alleged coup, FENASTRAS has accused "the oligarchy" of preparing for civil war. "We think there is still the possibility of a political solution. We do not want civil war," the federation says.

GUATEMALA

CANCELLATION OF LOPEZ PORTILLO VISIT DENIED

PA201450 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 20 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Maj Rolando Archila has denied speculation contained in international news dispatches that Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo will not visit Guatemala as he had planned at President Lucas Garcia's invitation. The government spokesman said the Mexican president was invited by his Guatemalan counterpart and it is up to the guest to set the date for the visit. The dispatches do not concur with the [words indistinct] the invitation still stands and there is no reason for calling off the visit because relations with Mexico are normal.

MARCH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS POSTPONED 1 MONTH

PA171237 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2135 GMT 16 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 16 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Only the government parties were satisfied today with the 30-day postponement of the elections in almost 300 municipalities in the interior of the country.

Walter Orlando del Valle, director of the Electoral Registry, said the postponement request was made by the government parties, that is, the Revolutionary Party and the Institutional Democratic Party.

However, according to the anticommunist National Liberation Movement [MLN] the postponement, which was not explained in detail, should not have been granted. The MLN is alleging internal financial problems, especially losses from advertising. The Christian Democrats adopted the position of "taking advantage of the delay to purge and review the whole process" for the purpose of guaranteeing the honesty of the elections. The United Revolutionary Front said that "the vice which will make fraud possible" is continuing and decided to maintain its position of not nominating candidates.

The municipal elections which had been slated for 1 March will be held to replace mayors and councilmen of the smaller municipalities of the second and fourth category. These elections, according to tradition, are considered as a "test" for the parties which have plans for the presidential general elections in 2 years.

MLN DECIDES TO SUPPORT PRESIDENT LUCAS

PA171601 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 9 Feb 80 p 4 PA

[Excerpt] The National Liberation Movement (MLN) party will give all its support to Guatemalan President Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas at this time but it will remain in the opposition said MLN Deputy Jorge Torres Ocampo, leader of the MLN bloc.

He added that this decision was made during the recent meeting of the MLN national leadership which analyzed the violent situation in the country. Torres Ocampo said the MLN also discussed the agreements which will be made with President Lucas Garcia regarding the replacement of Vice President Francisco Villagran Kramer when he submits his resignation. He said the MLN decided not to ask for administrative posts in exchange for the support they are giving to the president because what the party is really interested in is maintaining the country's institutions.

He said the MLN is not interested in reaching agreements with the broad front because it has failed politically and has contributed to the administrative deterioration of the country.

Deputy Amilcar Gudiel, a member of the MLN bloc, denied that 5,000 volunteers are being trained in Guatemala to fight against the left in El Salvador and Nicaragua. We respect the self-determination of people, he said. The citizens of those countries are the ones who will have to solve their problems, he added. The Guatemalan Army has enough to do with its own activities and problems than to think about such childishness, he said.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT TO ANNOUNCE VISIT TO U.S.

PA202005 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa--The president of the Honduran military junta, Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, will announce on 24 February that he will make a trip to the United States. The Honduran chief of state will be accompanied by several members of his Economy Ministry, U.S. Ambassador to Honduras Mari-Luci Jaramillo and official reporters who customarily cover the Government House.

Paz Garcia's trip will begin in New York where he will attend an invitation of the Council of the Americas, which includes executives of the most important enterprises of the United States.

FISHERMEN REPORT FOREIGN MILITARY SHIPS IN LOCAL WATERS

PA191747 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1644 GMT 19 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 19 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The residents of Bay Islands, located in Honduras' Caribbean territorial waters, have told the local newspaper LA TRIBUNA about the presence of foreign ships there.

According to them, the ships in question might be Colombian frigates patrolling outside their jurisdiction. They said they are afraid to go fishing for shrimp due to the presence of these frigates, which do not act very friendly and might attack them. They believe the frigates might be Colombian because of the territorial conflict between that nation and Nicaragua.

Nicaragua is claiming 200 miles of territorial waters that include several Colombian islands and cays.

Colombia has dispatched naval, air and infantry forces to its possessions in the Caribbean and there have already been confusing incidents involving a number of Honduran boats that have been mistaken for Nicaraguans and several boats sailing under the Nicaraguan flag that have been captured.

Bay Islands residents have complained about the lack of protection in the area and have asked the Honduran Navy to preserve the integrity and territorial sovereignty of Honduran territorial waters.

BANANA WORKERS END STRIKE WITH AGREEMENT

PA201735 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1453 GMT 20 Feb 80 PA

[Text] La Ceiba, Honduras, 20 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The 6,500 workers of the American-owned Standard Fruit Company who had been on strike since last Thursday returned to work Wednesday in the northern coast of Honduras.

The strike ended when all the demands which the union made were granted to the workers. The strike resulted in heavy losses, because the bananas were ruined. Some plantations will have to start over again and the company will have to pay the ships which waited for the cargo.

The union had broken off negotiations in view of the negative attitude of the company, but they were resumed and concluded last night as a result of the mediation of the military government, conducted by Col Jose A. Rosa Bueso and Labor Minister Adalberto Discua.

The agreement that was signed specifies that a worker who dislocated his spinal column in a work accident will be sent to the United States. In addition, the workers were granted a collective bargaining contract on work conditions, the dismissal of the director of the D'Antoni Hospital run by the company, no reprisals, and 100 percent payment of their salaries during the strike.

NICARAGUA

U.S. FOODSTUFFS IMPORTED TO HELP FIGHT SPECULATION

PA201845 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] Seven thousand five hundred tons of rice, 2,000 tons of beans and 100,000 gallons of vegetable oil are expected to arrive in the next few days from the United States. According to Companero Pedro Antonio Blandon, these basic grain purchases are being made in order to put an end to speculation.

JANUARY OIL IMPORTS REACH $12 MILLION

PA192206 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Jose Marquez, Nicaraguan Central Bank Exchange Control director, has reported that Nicaragua imported $12 million worth of crude oil in January. This means that the cost of imports will rise following the gasoline price hike. He said staple imports totaled $46 million in January, $26 million of which were shipped and $20 million negotiated.

LAES PERMANENT SECRETARY ARRIVES TO DISCUSS AID PLANS

PA151700 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Carlos Alzamora, permanent secretary of the Latin American Economic System [LAES], arrived in this capital today to attend the first work session of the Action Committee for the Reconstruction of Nicaragua in which 17 countries are participating.

The meeting will open tomorrow at the Intercontinental Hotel with the participation of members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Joint National Directorate.

The LAES Action Committee for the Reconstruction of Nicaragua includes Cuba, Colombia, Costa Rica, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Dominican Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela and logically, Nicaragua. Most of these countries have sent official representatives and it is expected that the rest of the persons attending this work session will be arriving within the next few hours. LAES committees have visited the different Spanish-American countries to obtain aid that will help this Central American nation recover from a civil war that left it in economic difficulties.

Alzamora arrived in Nicaragua after a 3-day visit to Mexico which concluded with a meeting with President Lopez Portillo. Prior to that he held meetings with Foreign Relations Secretary Jorge Castaneda and Finance and Public Credit Secretary David Ibarra, with whom he examined the mechanisms for regional cooperation currently being planned by LAES. These mechanisms include the program for energy cooperation and the first Latin American financial meeting. The visit of the LAES' permanent secretary to Mexico was covered by the international agencies and local media. Alzamora, who is of Peruvian nationality, tonight told the ACAN-EFE news agency that he was deeply satisfied with the Mexican president's reiteration of the valuable support Mexico will give LAES and the cause this organization promotes for the benefit and development of Latin America.

1928 ESGUERRA-BARCENAS TREATY DECLARED NULL

PA191829 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0314 GMT 19 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 18 Feb (EFE)--Nicaragua tonight stated that it is declaring null "that shameful treaty" in which the United States forced "a puppet government" to yield a portion of its territory to Colombia in 1928.

The new Nicaraguan Government has claimed sovereignty over San Andres and Providencia Islands and the Quitasueno, Roncador and Serrana Cays in the Caribbean, which Colombia now controls.

Colombia on its part claims total sovereignty over those territories and through its Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas has termed Nicaragua's claim a "joke."

In an interview with the television news program Cinevision, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman affirmed that "this cannot be a treaty since it lacks all the prerequisites which make an agreement." "That is," added the Nicaraguan foreign minister, "there was no full consent and in addition, there existed errors and insurmountable faults in the agreement signed in 1928, which was known as Esguerra-Barcenas."

He explained that in his government's opinion, the treaty is void "because Nicaragua was occupied at the time, and because it was the occupation force which demanded that Nicaragua yield a portion of its territory. The United States was in some measure compensating Colombia for American intervention in the process of Panamanian independence," D'Escoto added.

MINISTER ATHA IN CRITICAL CONDITION AFTER HEART ATTACK

PA211326 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Here is a last-minute report for our listeners:

We have called up the eastern Hospital, the Manolo Morales Hospital, to inquire about the health of Companero Paul Atha Ramirez, [minister of domestic trade], who yesterday morning suffered a heart attack. He is in critical condition in the intensive care unit of the cardiovascular section of this hospital. We have been told this morning that his condition is critical and that his doctors are standing by for any situation that may arise.

WORKERS SEIZE COMPANY, DEMAND CONFISCATION BY JUNTA

PA202254 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Feb 80 PA

[Text] According to Sandinist Workers Central (CST) Secretary General Dennis Melendez, the Caracol factory workers seized the company's facilities yesterday afternoon to protest a Labor Ministry decision favorable to the owner. The factory is owned by Constantino Campos, whom the workers accuse of mismanaging the company.

The workers want the National Reconstruction Government Junta to take over the company, conduct a thorough investigation and turn the company over to the workers.

This is the second time that the Caracol factory has been seized by its workers this year. The first time the conflict was resolved in favor of the workers.

The CST leader and several Labor Ministry representatives showed up at the company this morning to see how the conflict might be resolved.

Meanwhile, the leaders of the company's union sent a letter to Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge Martinez, informing him of a number of irregularities at the factory.

ROBELO INVITES MASSES TO JOIN HIS PARTY

PA151723 Paris AFP in Spanish 0416 GMT 15 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 14 Feb (AFP)--Government junta member Alfonso Robelo today invited the the popular masses to join his party, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN), and indicated that "the Sandinist revolution has only one owner and that is the Nicaraguan people."

Speaking to some 5,000 people in the town of San Juan del Rio Coco, 350 km north of Managua, Robelo opened his own political campaign, expressing support for a pluralist revolution and [few words indistinct] that "the Nicaraguan people want socialism with freedom."

Robelo offered his party--which was organized by businessmen and professionals before the Sandinist insurrection--to the Nicaraguan masses as one more political alternative within their revolutionary process. Robelo once again explained that the MDN is part of the Sandinist revolution and carries the Nicaraguan flag. He indicated that it supports all the social achievements which are being implemented that benefit the masses.

Robelo, a wealthy owner of cotton plantations and cooking oil processing plants, is considered the "bourgeois" part of the government junta. However, he has supported all the decrees and decisions which seek economic redistribution for the popular masses and an egalitarian political system for Nicaragua.

Personally Robelo says he admires the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) but he is not a member of the organization.

Robelo's speech was followed with special interest by some local political circles. They noted the significance of his statements on aspects of the revolution and the country's political future which worry them.

"If you have any complaint, make it known and if you want to belong to a political organization you have the right to do so because we live in a free Nicaragua," Robelo said. Robelo also advised the Nicaraguans "not to permit pressures to change their minds because all the pressures, tricks and traps used by Somozism must be eliminated."

Robelo also expressed support for freedom of worship and expression and other rights which some Nicaraguans are afriad they will lose if political pluralism is sacrificed in the course of the Sandinist revolution.

CASTRO NOTES LIBYAN CONCERN OVER U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE

PA210340 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0139 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Text] United Nations, 20 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) Cuban President Fidel Castro informed the nonalined country delegates here today that the Libyan Government considers its country threatened by the mobilization of the United States and other "imperialist forces."

In a letter which circulated here today during a meeting of the nonalined group, of which Cuba is president, he said that Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi had informed him of his concern over what he called the mobilization of imperialist military and colonialist country forces near the Libyan borders.

"Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that the deployment of forces through the granting of military bases to the United States by neighboring countries, and the deployment of air and naval forces of colonialist countries in the region, tend to eliminate revolutionary forces in that part of the world." He said these actions "corner the petroleum-producing regions and establish reactionary regimes that will establish alliances to serve the interests of imperialism and colonialism."

Castro added that the Libyan leader had asked him to inform the nonalined movement countries of the situation.

"Colonel al-Qadhdhafi charges in his message that a global campaign of threats exists on the part of U.S. imperialism and colonialist countries to try to justify their intervention in the nonalined countries and in small countries," the Cuban president added in his note.

The observers who attended the meeting said that the representatives present did not discuss the contents of the Cuban note.

CARTER SPEECH TO AMERICAN LEGION ASSESSED

FL201127 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Feb 80 FL

[Text] U.S. President James Carter Tuesday reiterated that the United States considers the region of the Persian Gulf to be of vital interest to the United States and will even use arms to defend it if it is threatened. In a speech before members of the American Legion in Washington, the President repeated previous statements aimed at intensifying tensions in international relations.

He added that the United States has prepared new plans of military assistance and security for its allies and proteges to confront what he considers to be a threat to U.S. security, and defended the high defense budget for 1981. Carter declared that his administration will persist in its attempted boycott of the Olympic games in the Soviet Union and said that, in that sense, the U.S. people should also make sacrifices, referring to U.S. athletes who supposedly will be deprived of participating in the world sports meet.

The U.S. President also reiterated his decision to eliminate the current legislation limiting the activities of the CIA and other U.S. espionage organizations, both inside the country and abroad.

GRANMA ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON PFLP DELEGATION VISIT

PA202249 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The Cuban daily GRANMA has published a communique on the occasion of the visit to our country of a delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] headed by its secretary general, Georges Habash, that was received by Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and other high-ranking leaders of that political organization.

During the talks, both parties rejected the so-called autonomy plan and denounced the aggressive actions of imperialists, Zionists and reactionaries in Lebanon aimed at annihilating Palestinian resistance and the national Lebanese movement.

They also condemned the present imperialist maneuvers in the Middle East and its aggressive posture in the Arabian Gulf as well as the capitulating agreements of Camp David, the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and the treacherous policy of the Anwar as-Sadat regime.

The PCC reiterated to the PFLP delegation its solidarity with the just struggle of this nation for self-determination and the creation of an independent national state.

DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MANAGUA TO SIGN COOPERATION PACT

FL202301 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 20 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Managua-Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, has arrived in Nicaragua at the head of a Cuban delegation. The delegation will hold talks with Nicaraguan officials for the signing of a cooperation agreement between the two Latin American nations.

Cmdrs Henry Ruiz, minister of planning of Nicaragua, and Bayardo Arce, both members of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, welcomed the Cuban delegation at Managua's airport. Others present include Nicaraguan Transportation Minister Dionisio Marenco and deputy ministers and officials of agricultural-livestock development, health and education.

In addition to Rodriguez Llompart, the Cuban delegation is composed of Ernesto Melendez, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation; Julian Lopez, Cuban ambassador to Nicaragua; (Hector Aranagiles), director of the enterprise Cubatecnica; and representatives of the Cuban ministries of transportation and public health.

CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT WITH POLAND SIGNED

FL191159 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Feb 80 FL

[Text] (Wladyslaw Galgan), first deputy director for scientific research work of Poland's Institute for the Mechanization of Construction Work, and Jose Maria Rodriguez, director of machinery and equipment of the State Committee for Construction, signed a cooperation agreement here this Monday. During the talks held with the Polish delegation, the Cuban representatives explained Cuba's need for the development of the mechanization of construction work and its future as well as the development of the construction of housing in our country. The two sides also examined the state of cooperation in the field of mechanization, which can be seen in several projects, some ongoing and others completed.

DOMINICA

CARIBBEAN, U.S. FIRMS SEEK DAMAGES IN CONTRACT DISPUTE

FL152130 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 15 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The attorney general of Dominica, Eustace Francis, today said that seven Caribbean corporations and U.S. firms had filed a writ in the U.S. Supreme Court seeking compensation from the Dominican administration for the government's cancellation of its contract to establish a free zone north of the capital of Roseau. The government under the then-Prime Minister Patrick John cancelled the contract following public pressure against giving the corporations 45 square miles of land for the venture. The level of compensation that is being sought by the corporations was not disclosed. Proceedings are under way in the high court for a declaration that the Free Port Agreement was void and unconstitutional from the very beginning.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRD LEADER REFUTES U.S. GENERAL'S STATEMENTS

PA171832 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0118 GMT 17 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 16 Feb (EFE)--The secretary general of the ruling Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) has said that U.S. Maj Gen Robert Schweitzer's statements regarding an alleged communist threat in the country "are unacceptable and insolent."

PRD Secretary General Jose Pena Gomez said that contrary to what the U.S. envoy stated, the Dominican Republic is one of the most peaceful countries in the world. Pena Gomez said that while in other countries kidnapings, armed holdups and terrorist attacks are a daily occurrence, in the Dominican Republic these do not take place even occassionally. "Of course there are communists in the country but none of them carry out kidnapings or attacks, explode bombs or organize guerrillas," the PRD leader added.

According to Pena Gomez, the Dominican communists are behaving maturely to the communists of many other countries because they have accepted the constitutional processes. Therefore, the visit of General Schweitzer and his "unfortunate remarks" led many gullible people to believe that he was expressing the U.S. Government's position. [sentence as received]

Schweitzer said he was coming to the country to speak frankly and that in view of the advance of communism in the Caribbean and Central America his government is willing to help the friendly countries as much as possible.

JAMAICA

GOVERNMENT STUDIES SECURITY ASPECT OF CUBAN HELP

FL181100 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 13 Feb 80 p 13 FL

[Excerpts] The Ministry of National Security is now studying the implications for national security if Cubans are allowed to operate spray planes over Jamaican terrain.

This has been disclosed by the managing director of the Banana Company of Jamaica, Mr. Anthony Capleton, in a statement which also said that the Cubans would not be taking over the entire banana spraying operation here but would only be assisting to upgrade the present programme.

Mr. Capleton also denied that some 70 Jamaicans stood to lose their jobs if the Cubans were used to spray Jamaican bananas.

Mr. Capleton said:

"I note the statement attributed to a spokesman for crop culture limited in a front-page article in the DAILY GLEANER of Wednesday, January 23. This statement relates to the proposal to employ Cuban aircraft and personnel to assist crop culture limited in carrying out banana spraying operations aimed at the control of leafspot disease.

"Since its incorporation, the banana company has done everything possible to assist crop culture with the acquisition of licences through the trade administrator's department and foreign-exchange through the Bank of Jamaica.

"Our assistance has extended to procuring-- A) licence for renting additional aircraft; B) licence for purchasing of spare parts; C) repair and maintenance of airstrips; D) repair to roads leading to airstrips; E) assistance to transfer fees overseas.

"Crop culture, in fairness, had their own setbacks due to bad weather conditions and the loss of one of their pilots and two aircraft.

"The banana company contacted the Jamaica Defence Force and the Windward Islands Banana Industry (WINBAN), but both were unable to help. We therefore asked the National Planning Agency to inquire of the Cubans whether they could help, as they had offered their services in 1976.

"Representatives of the banana company have since met with the Cubans and have seen slides of their crop spraying activities in Cuba. The Cubans made a tour of western Jamaica examining the area and observing spraying operations.

"They were satisfied that they had the facilities to assist us, and this assessment was supported by our officers. The Cubans have made a very competitive offer which, if accepted, would result in a proportionate reduction of cost. We are presently examining the Cuban offer. It has been proposed that a one-month trial programme of spraying covering 14,000 acres in St. James should be undertaken and evaluated before any firm arrangements be considered. We are consulting with the Ministry of National Security on the question of foreign nationals operating over our terrain.

"The statement that 70 Jamaican workers were likely to lose their jobs if the Cubans were to assist in the spraying programme is totally unfounded, as the Jamaican workers mentioned comprise a mobile spraying unit which employs 30 persons and the airstrip which employs another 40.

"The Cuban assistance will in no way affect these workers as the Cubans need only two pilots and two engineers to maintain their aircraft whilst in Jamaica, a total of four persons.

"The question of the nature and suitability of the Cuban aircraft was also taken into consideration. The Cuban spray planes are two-seaters. They are of 1,200 hp, exactly the same size as those used by crop culture in the present programme. Finally, it should be noted that any help that the Cubans are able to give would be only to upgrade the present programme so that we can adequately control our wide-spread and very damaging leaf spot problem. It was never intended that crop culture would have to lose their spraying franchise."

PARLIAMENT APPROVES SOCIALIST CONSTITUTION BILL

FL20205C Port of Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 15 Feb 80 p 1 FL

[Text] Georgetown, Thurs: The Guyana parliament tonight passed the enabling parliamentary bill for the introduction of a new socialist Constitution for the country.

Approval came after two days of debate with the main opposition party, the People's Progressive Party (PPP) taking part in debate but not voting on the bill which it has strongly opposed.

The ruling People's National Congress (PNC) however has the required two-thirds parliamentary majority which enabled passage of the bill.

The bill is to go before President Arthur Chung for his assent, after which it will become law.

The new Constitution proposes that there should be an executive president to replace the current titular head of state, and transitional arrangements allow for Prime Minister Forbes Burnham to assume the post of executive president temporarily pending general elections.

Elections, postponed twice since they were due in July 1978 to facilitate the drafting of the new Constitution, must be called not later than this October.

The new Constitution provides also for the addition of 12 seats to the 53-seat parliament as well as for radical local government reform.

It has been bitterly criticised by all opposition parties and some social groups who claimed its drafting was merely a gimmick to buy time for the ruling party, while the PNC insisted that the existing Constitution, handed down at independence was no longer suitable to the leftwing thrust of the country. (CANA)

Burnham Defends Bill

FL202055 Port of Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 16 Feb 80 p 2 FL

[Excerpts] Georgetown, Thurs: Guyana's Prime Minister Forbes Burnham yesterday stoutly defended a draft new socialist constitution which was approved in parliament here last night.

Responding to heavy fire directed by the main opposition spokesmen to the powers to be vested in an executive president under the new constitution, Mr. Burnham declared that powers must lie somewhere.

He declared further that most of the powers being suggested for the first executive president (who will replace the current titular head of state) were no more than those already enjoyed by the prime minister.

He added that it was the pattern in the world for executive presidents to be exempt from civil and criminal proceedings.

Mr. Burnham is expected to become executive president when the new constitution comes into effect, and the range of powers proposed for the post has been under severe attack by the opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP).

Mr. Burnham's defence of the draft prepared by a constituent assembly came as he wound up the debate, after which the House moved into committee discussion of the document.

As the ruling People's National Congress (PNC), the PPP and the small United Force (UF) debated in parliament, the militant Working People's Alliance (WPA) entered the political disputations with a sustained criticism of the draft Constitution.

For the second day running, the alliance hit at the draft and the provisions it contains as well as the controversial constitutional referendum of July 1978 which paved the way for its drafting.

The alliance reiterated also its call for the ruling party to step down from power "as no one party can solve the crisis."

The alliance again threw doubt on whether it would take part in general elections expected after the promulgation of the new Constitution later this year.

The alliance also announced that it has written Secretary General Dr. Kurleigh King of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat here asking that he study "this process" by which, it alleged, the ruling PNC was "legalising and extending its dictatorship."

Mr. Burnham accused his main opponents in the PPP of putting forward "a desert of irrelevancies," and stated once again his party's willingness to have dialogue with the PPP but not while the PPP was attacking it as being fascist.

PPP LEADER JAGAN OPPOSES UNGA PRESIDENT SALIM'S VISIT

FL192202 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 19 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The Government of Guyana has dismissed certain protests by the opposition People's Progressive Party [PPP] concerning the imminent visit to that country of the president of the UN General Assembly. The president of the UN General Assembly, Tanzanian Salim Abdul Salim, is scheduled to arrive in Guyana tomorrow for the country's tenth republic anniversary celebrations and talks with Prime Minister Forbes Burnham.

However, PPP leader Cheddi Jagan yesterday called UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim (?to cancel) Mr Salim's visit on the grounds that it would give dignity to a regime which was totally without popular support. But, in responding to the opposition criticism, a government official said that the PPP outburst simply reflected its ignorance of the basic elements in international matters.

OPPOSITION LEADERS DENIED PERMISSION TO LEAVE COUNTRY

FL192153 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 19 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The director of public prosecution [DPR] in Guyana has turned down an application by three top opposition members charged with arson for permission to leave that country.

Dr Walter Rodney, Dr Rupert Roopnaraine, and Dr Omawale, all members of the Working Peoples Alliance, last week asked DPP (Emmanuel Ramalho) to permit them to attend next month's first anniversary celebrations of the people's revolutionary government in Grenada. But today the counsel for the three men said he had been informed by telephone that the DPP would not agree to permit the men to leave the country. The lawyer added, however, that he was considering approaching the courts in Guyana to get permission for the men to go to the Grenada celebration.

Rodney, Omawale, and Roopnaraine are jointly accused of burning down the headquarters of the ruling People's National Congress last year.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 037 22 February 1980

ARGENTINA

Mexico Reportedly To Withdraw Ambassador B 1
Foreign Ministry Denies Report B 1
Rebel General Released After 5 Months of Arrest B 1
Briefs: Ambassador to UK B 1

BRAZIL

PRC Experts To Inspect Military Hardware D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 20 Feb]
Commentator Explains PRC's Interest in Increasing Trade D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 19 Feb]
Nuclear Commission Head Denied International Pressures D 2
Rumors Circulate on Nuclear Program Deactivation D 2

CHILE

Jurist Calls UN Human Rights Report 'Illegal' E 1
Foreign Ministry Investigating Murder Charges E 1
Olympic Committee Reasserts Boycott of Moscow Games E 2
Government Not Surprised by Statement in IZVESTIYA E 2
Somozists Arrive After Obtaining Political Asylum E 2

COLOMBIA

President Urges Closer Ties Among Andean Countries F 1
U.S. Request for Boycott Against USSR Rejected F 1
Talks With Soviets Begin F 1
Prospects of Beef Trade With Venezuela Turn Dim F 2
San Andres Demonstrators Reject Nicaraguan Claims F 2

ECUADOR

Roldos Comments on Executive-Legislative Conflict G 1
Bucaram Reportedly Undergoes 'Urgent' Surgery G 1
Minister Announces Increase in Oil Reserves G 1

PARAGUAY

EL COLORADO Assesses Ambassador White's Performance H 1
[2d week of February]
HOY Reports Rumor on Naming of New Ambassador [15 Feb] H 2
Briefs: New Chilean Ambassador; Ambassador to Honduras H 2

PERU

Talks Continue With Cuba on Exit Permits, Asylum J 1
Journalist Zimmermann Will Remain in Prison J 1
Leftist Unity Front Splits Over Candidate Lists J 1

VENEZUELA

Oil Minister Discusses Long Term OPEC Strategy L 1
Interior Minister Says Illegal Foreigners Exaggerated L 1

MEXICO

Police Ready To Clear Embassies if Belgium Agrees M 1
President Says Occupations 'Unjustified' M 1
Rules Out Forced Evacuation M 1
PCM: Government To Blame M 2
Castaneda Meets With El Salvador's Chavez Mena M 2

PANAMA

Shah Tells Swiss Paper Freedom Not Restricted N 1
[STAR AND HERALD 21 Feb]
Canal Official Hits U.S. Military Control of Zone N 1
Torrijos Congratulates Canada's Trudeau on Election N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

Honduras Reports Negotiations With El Salvador To Continue P 1

COSTA RICA

U.S. Grain Boycott Affects Cattle Industry P 1
Border Residents Report Panamanian Troop Activity P 1
Ambassador to Nicaragua To Become Foreign Minister P 2

EL SALVADOR

Spain Will Not Withdraw Embassy; Residence in Use P 2
PCN Wants Junta To Explain Washington POST Report P 3
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 20 Feb]
BPR Stages Demonstrations, Evacuates Buildings P 3
Two Students Killed, Bystander Wounded in Shooting P 3
20 February Strike Protests Government Repression P 4
STECEL Stages Strike, Condemns 'Continuing Repression' P 4
Workers Seize Telephone, Telegraph Building P 5
Workers Restore Services P 5
Interviews Held With Junta Member Morales P 6
Leftists, Rightists Scored P 6
Other Issues Discussed [THE NEWS GAZETTE 17-23 Feb] P 7
FPL Guerrilla Carpio Interviewed on Domestic Situation P 8
Archbishop Romero Analyzes Political Situation P 9

GUATEMALA

Deputy Alfaro Views Spanish Embassy Incident P 10
[PRENSA LIBRE 6 Feb]

HONDURAS

Peasants Seize Land To Pressure Government P 11

NICARAGUA

Ortega Says U.S. Loan Not Decisive for Economy P 11
Commentary Says U.S. Loan Must Be Without 'Conditions' P 12
Government To Announce Record Fuel Price Increases P 13
Finance Minister on Price Effects P 13
Officials Comment on Somozists' Arrest in Honduras P 14

CUBA

Commentator Calls Carter 'Champion of Militarism' Q 1
UN Ambassador Submits Report to Nonalined Q 1
ADN Reports on GDR Minister Krolikowski's Visit Q 2
Guyana Envoy Condemns Blockade, Hails Relations Q 2
FAR Marks Soviet Armed Forces Anniversary Q 2
Civil Defense Exercise Conducted in Camaguey Q 3
Matanzas City Holds CDR Plenum on Vigilance Q 3

CARIBBEAN

CARICOM Concerned With Foreign Vessels in Caribbean S 1
[TRINIDAD GUARDIAN 15 Feb]

JAMAICA

Ministers Leave on Missions Dealing With Economy S 1
[DAILY GLEANER 13 Feb]
Balance of Payment Deficit Doubles in 1979 S 1
Manufacturers' Association Foresees More Shutdowns S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 14 Feb]

ST VINCENT

State of Emergency To Remain in Effect S 3
[DAILY GLEANER 18 Feb]

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Guerrillas Training in Grenada Debated S 3
[TRINIDAD GUARDIAN 16 Feb]

MEXICO REPORTEDLY TO WITHDRAW AMBASSADOR

PY212224 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2145 GMT 21 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aries, 21 Feb (NA)--The Mexican Government has decided to withdraw its ambassador in Buenos Aires, Jose Antonio Lara Villarreal, in a move obviously aimed at demonstrating its displeasure at the Argentine Government's continous refusal to grant safe-conducts to two well-known Argentine Peronists who have been under asylum at the Mexican Embassy for the past 4 years.

This information was obtained from very reliable diplomatic sources, who added that the Mexican Ambassador will leave the country next week "for an indefinite period."

They indicated that the Mexican consul general, Raul Lopezlira, would also leave Argentina and that the embassy would be left in the hands of the embassy secretary, Casmano Mendoza, who was recently transferred to Buenos Aires from Montevideo, where he had held a diplomatic position.

Hector Pedro Campora and Juan Manuel Abal Medina have been under asylum at the Mexican Embassy in Buenos Aires since 13 April 1976, when they sought refuge there together with the father of the former, ex-President Hector Jose Campora.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES REPORT

PY220108 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2315 GMT 21 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Feb (TELAM)--The Argentine Foreign Ministry has categorically denied the press report released here tonight that the Mexican Government would not name a new ambassador to Buenos Aires because of the Argentine Government's delay in granting a safe-conduct to the refugees in the Mexican Embassy in this city.

The press report came about as a result of a meeting between Foreign Minister Carlos W. Pastor and Mexican Ambassador Jose Antonio Villarreal during which Villarreal's return to his country at the end of this month upon the completion of his mission in Argentina was discussed.

The Foreign Ministry reported that it did not know the origin of the press report, since the ministry has been improved of Lara Villarreal's impending return to his country, and that the request for approval of the new ambassador who is going to succeed him is expected in accordance with diplomatic procedure.

REBEL GENERAL RELEASED AFTER 5 MONTHS OF ARREST

PY220038 Paris AFP in Spanish 2045 GMT 21 Fev 80 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 21 Feb (AFP)-- Gen Luciano Menendez, who last September led a thwarted military uprising, was released today after almost 5 months of arrest. He avoided any contact with the press.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO UK--London, 15 Feb(TELAM)--Carlos Ortiz de Rosas, the new Argentine ambassador to Great Britain, presented his credentials to Queen Elizabeth today. [Buneos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1850 GMT 15 Geb 80 PY]

PRC EXPERTS TO INSPECT MILITARY HARDWARE

PY211520 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 20 Feb 80 p 13 PY

[Text] Sao Paulo--Two new Brazilian-made pieces of military equipment will be shown to members of the PRC military experts mission which will visit Brazil next month, namely, the EMB-312 basic military training plane manufactured by the Brazilian Aeronautics Company [EMBRAER] and the Sucuri antitank armored vehicle manufactured by the Specialized Engineers Corporation [ENGESA].

The PRC delegation will visit the EMBRAER and ENGESA plants located in Sao Jose dos Campos in the first week of March. Although PRC Ambassador Dequn Zhang has said that the mission will not close any deals, the visit certainly has a commercial nature, and negotiations could be initiated.

The PRC delegation will visit the EMBRAER plant where, in addition to inspecting products which are already well known in the international market, such as the EMB-110 Bandeirantes, it will obtain information on company's future projects. One of them is the EMB-120 Brasilia, a pressurized plane for 30 passengers, which will be ready to fly in 1983; and another is the EMB-312, the first turboprop plane specifically designed for military training.

At the ENGESA plant, in addition to the Cascavel, Urutu and Jararaca armored vehicles, which are also well known in the international market, the PRC delegation will inspect the new Brazilian-made Sucuri armored vehicle, a car which can go as fast as 110 km per hour, is equipped with a 300-hp Detroit diesel engine, has 6-wheel drive, can climb 65-percent slopes, and is armed with a 105-mm cannon to engage in combat with larger armored cars.

COMMENTATOR EXPLAINS PRC'S INTEREST IN INCREASING TRADE

PY210230 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Feb 80 p 17 PY

[By Federico Heller]

[Text] We have often drawn the attention of our readers to the great economic and political interest displayed by the PRC in increasing trade and even cultural exchange with Brazil. This interest can be partly attributed to the efforts made by the Brazilian Government and businessmen to provide their independence and preclude, in advance, any attempts at "persuasion" and pressure.

We want to sell--and sell a great deal--in return for payment in freely convertible currencies, without any political connotation. At the same time, the purchasing power of Brazil's domestic markets has tended to increase, thus awakening the interest of the Chinese Government, which wants high-level technical cooperation.

At this point, most of the interest of the Chinese Government is aimed at Brazil's military industry, and despite the bitter international competition in this field, we managed to sell last year all kinds of Brazilian-made weapons worth a sizable $800 million. We have among our clients the PRC, the Soviet Union, Latin America, Africa, and Asia. The PRC is interested not only in purchasing arms but also in obtaining Brazilian participation in the construction of a gigantic hydroelectric dam on the Chang Jiang River.

From the point of view of the Chinese, there are several interesting reasons for maintaining technical and even financial cooperation with Brazil:

1. The intention of the Brazilian Government and enterprises to fulfill contracts regardless of changes in the economic, political and military leadership of the world.

2. Brazilian technological and financial independence from pressures stemming from changes in the power balance between the main areas of the world.

3. The assurance that we will not be prepared to break contracts for more attractive and enticing offers.

The Brazilian military industry has attained a high technological level thanks to technical cooperation with counterpart enterprises in the United States, Europe and Asia, and this has allowed it to cut down expenses and, in some special cases, to sell on credit. We believe it appropriate to point out that our arms sales have no second political meaning and merely seek to improve our trade balance and the balance of payments. We sell arms only to obtain freely convertible foreign currencies such as U.S. dollars, Swiss francs and Swedish kroner.

Finally, one of our best opportunities is to exchange the most modern technology for oil. The high quality of our military industry, together with the lack of any sort of ideological bias, will help to increase and stimulate our prospects for exporting materiel even to those countries whose technology is among the best in the world.

NUCLEAR COMMISSION HEAD DENIES INTERNATIONAL PRESSURES

PY211423 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 21 Feb 80 PY

[Text] The president of the National Nuclear Energy Commission affirmed today that the nuclear agreement with the FRG is not subject to any interruption or international pressures. Gervasio de Carvalho made the affirmation commenting on reports that France and the FRG have decided not to export so-called sensitive technology at the nuclear fuel cycle evaluation conference being held in Vienna. He will attend the final session of the conference on 25 February.

According to a Brazilian Foreign Ministry adviser, the Brazilian Government is not concerned with the positions announced at the nuclear fuel cycle evaluation conference, not even with the possibility of a rigid control over the supply of nuclear fuel and the suspension of nuclear technology transfer to Third World countries. The adviser said that the information coming from Vienna is not correct and, therefore, poses no threat for the Brazilian nuclear policy. He explained that the conference is only investigating some technical aspects regarding the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in the scientific field, without any political implications.

RUMORS CIRCULATE ON NUCLEAR PROGRAM DEACTIVATION

PY211425 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 21 Feb 80 PY

[Text] The minister cannot comment on rumors. With this statement, the advisers of Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals refused to comment on rumors that the Brazilian nuclear program could be deactivated because the FRG refused to supply the technology which would provide complete control over the nuclear cycle, including the manufacture of the atomic bomb.

The same sources indicated that during a routine meeting with President Figueiredo they only discussed the appointment of (Ivano Humbert Marquese) as the new director of the National Nuclear Energy Commission.

JURIST CALLS UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 'ILLEGAL'

FY211910 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 21 Feb 80 FY

[Text] Jurist Mario Calderon, Foreign Ministry Human Rights expert, has noted that Chile will not recognize any procedure approved by the UN Human Rights Commission, since it would be an illegal, discriminatory and clearly politically interventionist action.

Calderon noted that the document that has already been disclosed at the UN headquarters in Geneva is more negative and biased than other previous reports submitted to the United Nations by the enemies of our fatherland. In this regard all legal and illegal procedures have been used to cause political damage to the Chilean Government. This was the objective of Austrian Felix Ermacora, the only human rights expert who stayed in Chile from the [UN human rights] work group. The other two experts, a Colombian and a Jordanian, withdrew from the group because they disagreed with the vengeful procedures used against our country. Chile will not allow the commission to continue handling the situation in our country in a selective manner at a time when thousands of persons are being exterminated for political reasons in Cambodia, Ethiopia, and Afghanistan.

Jurist Mario Calderon noted that behind all this in the United Nations is the Kremlin's imperialistic power. He added that through judicial procedures Chile will disclose all what lies behind this maneuver that brings charges against the fatherland but does not allow a just and proper defense.

The Chilean issue will be discussed either Monday or Tuesday at the UN human rights headquarters in Geneva. Calderon noted, however, that everything is already politically fixed, and that the report against Chile was drafted even before charges were heard or the Chilean delegation gave its explanations. Since it is all an illegal maneuver, the procedures to be followed have little importance. For the United Nations, Chile continues to be the only country in the world that violates human rights.

FOREIGN MINISTRY IS INVESTIGATING MURDER CHARGES

FY202200 Paris AFP in Spanish 2020 GMT 20 Feb 80 FY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 29 Feb (AFP)--It was reported here today that the Chilean Foreign Ministry has begun to investigate the authenticity of an accusation that Chilean intelligence services were responsible for the murder of missing political prisoners. A government spokesman said, however, that this accusation "is a new demonstration of a Marxist campaign" against Gen Augusto Pinochet's regime.

According to a report submitted to the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva last Tuesday, the Chilean National Intelligence Department (DINA) "ordered the murder of certain prisoners regarded as missing." The study was prepared by Austrian Jurist Felix Ermacora, who visited Chile in 1978 as member of a group investigating the human rights situation.

Official spokesmen said today that "the Foreign Ministry is checking the authenticity of this report." It was indicated that acting Foreign Minister Enrique Valdes had met with legal advisers, but there will not be any announcement until "an overall picture of the facts" is at hand.

The document submitted in Geneva is based on statements by a witness who is said to have belonged to the DINA.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE REASSERTS BOYCOTT OF MOSCOW GAMES

PY211820 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 21 Feb 80 PY

[Text] The Chilean Olympic committee board today issued a 4-point communique in which it states that (Alejandro Rivera Vascur) attended the International Olympic Committee meeting recently held in the United States as a member of the International Olympic Committee and not as a representative of the Chilean Olympic Committee.

The communique notes that, to avoid any further confusion, the Chilean Olympic Committee reasserts its withdrawal from the Olympic Games to be held in Moscow because of the existing atmosphere in the host country, which violated Olympic principles when it perpetrated an aggression against a member country of the International Olympic Committee. Moscow, therefore, does not guarantee the free and peaceful coexistence of the athletes attending the games.

GOVERNMENT NOT SURPRISED BY STATEMENT IN IZVESTIYA

PY210158 Paris AFP in Spanish 2123 GMT 20 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 20 Feb (AFP)--The Chilean military government received without surprise today the Soviet statement that Afghanistan will not become "another Chile."

"The Soviet Union has not accepted the liberation that has taken place in our country, therefore it will continue to attack us," said Jovino Novoa, government secretary general.

Vikentiy Matveyev, political observer of the Moscow newspaper IZVESTIYA, said in Helsinki last Tuesday that Soviet troops will remain in Afghanistan until it is guaranteed that this country "will not become another Chile."

Matveyev was alluding to the military coup which overthrew the civilian government of Socialist President Salvador Allende more than 6 years ago.

Novoa accused the Soviet Union of maintaining a constant international campaign against the government of Augusto Pinochet and of trying to create problems in Chile.

In this regard, Novoa mentioned the recent underground meeting held by the dissolved Socialist Party and the actions of "some leftist politicians" who oppose the military regime.

SOMOZISTS ARRIVE AFTER OBTAINING POLITICAL ASYLUM

PY220032 Paris AFP in Spanish 2142 GMT 21 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, 21 Feb (AFP)--Four former supporters of ousted Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza arrived in Santiago today after being granted political asylum, according to information released here today. The four had spent 6 months at the Chilean Embassy in Managua, where they had sought refuge when the Nicaraguan revolutionary junta took over.

The four persons who have been granted asylum are: Deputy Interior Minister Adolfo Munoz Otero, Capt Jose Narvaez Lobo of the disbanded national guard, Cadel Hector Lacalle Morales, also of the national guard, and Prof Cesar Martinez Silva.

PRESIDENT URGES CLOSER TIES AMONG ANDEAN COUNTRIES

PA212044 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay today urged the Andean Pact countries to strengthen their integration process in view of the threats unleashed by international passions.

Turbay said that the Andean Pact is eloquent evidence of what five countries can do by placing their determination at the service of democracy. He spoke at Narino Palace upon receiving the decoration of merit from the Ecuadorean Government. He said that at this moment, when the world feels immersed in the turmoil of unleashed international passions and when the old continent has begun to fear a disruption of peace, the Andean Pact countries are more obliged than ever to strengthen their unity and ties and to review international situations.

Turbay praised his Ecuadorean colleague Jaime Roldos and said that the people did not make a mistake when they chose him to direct their destiny. He added that we see in him sufficient guarantee not only of cordiality but of the entire policy shaped by the American legal system, built on principles which are agreeable to peoples with a juridical vocation like ours.

U.S. REQUEST FOR BOYCOTT AGAINST USSR REJECTED

PA212110 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--The government today rejected the U.S. political request that Colombia join the food boycott against the Soviet Union. Agriculture and Livestock Minister German Bula Hoyos said Colombia is sovereign both economically and politically.

Bula said that, based on such sovereignty, routine talks are being held with the Soviets to conclude the sale of thousands of tons of Colombian beef to the USSR.

We are holding quiet, low-key negotiations, Bula said. He declined to elaborate on the U.S. Government request that Colombia abstain from selling beef to the Soviet Union and reasserted Colombia's sovereignty regarding this matter.

Talks With Soviets Begin

PA212111 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--The Colombian and Soviet governments opened talks today for the sale of 15,000 tons of frozen beef to the Soviet Union.

Agriculture and Livestock Minister German Bula Hoyos told Radio Cadena Nacional that the negotiations with the USSR are dependent, first, on an agreement on prices and, in second, on a renewal of the agreement with Venezuela.

According to Soviet Embassy sources, the USSR has offered to pay $2,500 per ton of beef. However, the Colombian Government has not yet given an answer. The negotiators on Colombia's side are Minister Bula, Luis Nicollela, manager of the Ingral freezing plant, and Comegan Manager Jose Maria Castro Palmera.

PROSPECTS OF BEEF TRADE WITH VENEZUELA TURN DIM

PA212034 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--Colombia's hopes to resume its beef trade with Venezuela turned him today when the Venezuelan Cattlemen's Federation emphatically rejected the possibility of reactivating an agreement which has been suspended for 2 years.

According to reports from Caracas, Rafael Marcial Garmendia, president of the Venezuelan Cattlemen's Federation, cautioned today that the outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease and tuberculosis among Colombian animals poses a danger to Venezuela's cattle industry if the agreement with Colombia is resumed.

In this connection, Raul Londono, livestock adviser of the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry, has told Radio Cadena Nacional that the Venezuelan reaction stems from the negative propaganda the very same Colombian cattlemen have carried out, and that the consequences are unforeseeable because the leaders of the Venezuelan cattle industry have true power and clout.

A delegation of livestock experts of the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry left today for Caracas in a bid to obtain a reactivation of the cattle agreement and to prove to the Venezuelans that the sanitary conditions of Colombian animals are good enough to finalize the desired commercial transactions, Londono noted.

SAN ANDRES DEMONSTRATORS REJECT NICARAGUAN CLAIMS

PA161321 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2312 GMT 15 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Andres Island, Colombia, 15 Feb (EFE)--Some 20,000 persons demonstrated here today to reject the Nicaraguan claim to sovereignty over these islands that have been Colombian territory since Spanish colonial days.

The demonstrators carried posters and Colombian flags and shouted, "viva San Andres and Providencia, Colombian territory!" There were no incidents with the police. Businesses and state offices closed their doors in the afternoon, and automobiles sounded their horns for more than 3 hours.

Speakers called for defense of the sovereignty of the islands and swore to defend the territory with their lives. There were no incidents, and even Nicaraguans who had left their country joined the huge demonstration in which civilians and state officials participated.

The march followed Nicaraguan claims aimed at obtaining sovereignty over these islands on the basis of a treaty signed between Nicaragua and Colombia in 1928.

ROLDOS COMMENTS ON EXECUTIVE-LEGISLATIVE CONFLICT

PA211532 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Text] In an interview granted to the newspaper EL NACIONAL of Caracas, Venezuela, President Jaime Roldos has described the conflict between the legislative and executive branches as a logical disagreement between two views on the historic moments of the Ecuadorean political process.

In his comments to EL NACIONAL correspondent Augusto Montesfino, the Ecuadorean president reiterated the principles of the code of conduct proposed to the Andean group for gradual disarmament in the region. He also expressed support for the unification of petroleum prices.

Questioned about the power struggle between himself and the president of the National Chamber of Representatives, Roldos said it must be solved within the democratic and constitutional framework. He indicated that what occurred during the first few months of his administration was a logical disagreement between two views at a historic moment of the Ecuadorean political process. This situation was the result of internal conflicts in the Concentration of Popular Forces, the party to which he belongs.

The president said that during the past few weeks there has been a need for a clear consensus among a considerable sector of the legislature because we cannot simplify the conflict by calling it a disagreement between two persons, but between two styles of politics, two ways of viewing the changes Ecuador demands. My administration is firmly determined to implement the changes I promised during my campaign, Roldos added.

BUCARAM REPORTEDLY UNDERGOES 'URGENT' SURGERY

PA220234 Paris AFP in Spanish 0148 GMT 22 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Guayaquil, Ecuador, 21 Feb (AFP)--Assad Bucaram, Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP] leader, today underwent urgent surgery at Alcivar clinic, according to reliable sources.

Bucaram, who is president of the National Chamber of Representatives, today felt very tired in Quito and had to go to Guayaquil where his family lives.

Bucaram arrived at 1900 tonight and boarded a vehicle, with relatives and CFP supporters, and went directly to the clinic. He underwent several tests before undergoing surgery.

Clinic spokesmen maintained silence on his illness. Rumors had it that he had suffered an acute appendicitis with symptoms of peritonitis.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES INCREASE IN OIL RESERVES

PA210402 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Natural Resources and Energy Minister Jose Corsino Cardenas has stated that the country's oil reserves increased by 176 million barrels during the period December-February. This is a 19-percent increase.

The minister said he is optimistic about the activities being carried out by the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation to increase crude oil reserves. He said that by 1985 the present reserves will have doubled.

EL COLORADO ASSESSES AMBASSADOR WHITE'S PERFORMANCE

PY210042 Asuncion EL COLORADO in Spanish 2d week of February 80 p 9 PY

[Commentary: "Goodbye, Mr White!"]

[Text] Mr White's diplomatic mission in Paraguay ended along with the seventies, and he withdrew at the beginning of the eighties. He served as U.S. ambassador for just 2 years, but in that time he got involved in episodes full of incidental controversies and heated polemics whose effects will probably endure until his successor manages to make us forget them. This was the reason for his PROMOTION to the post of ambassador to El Salvador, where this JUMP AHEAD in his career--as an American historian said--will be marked by the SCARES which he undoubtedly will experience every day in that convulsed country, where his presence is more necessary than ever, not only to GUIDE El Salvador's revolutionary junta, but also to preserve the legitimate interests of the United States. In this worthwhile and difficult task we honestly wish Mr White the success he was unable to attain in our country.

At the beginning of this commentary we spoke of decades and not of years because during the decade we got to know a number of U.S. ambassadors who came here, observed, worked and mingled with the official, political, diplomatic, social and cultural circles of the country and left with the sense of a job well done and surrounded by the affection, the regard and even the admiration of those who had the pleasure of knowing them. It would suffice to mention White's predecessor, George W. Landau, who was also his antithesis and this is why White's new DIPLOMATIC STYLE--which caused his PROMOTION into El Salvador's volcano--was so shocking to our idiosyncrasy.

Mr White, who is an exceptional and intelligent diplomat, knew very well that he had not awakened any enthusiasm among us, only in the minute world of the mini-opposition. Thus, when he prepared the agenda for Mr Eaton, deputy assistant secretary inter-American affairs of the State Department, he took special care to include a working luncheon with the members of the national accord, providing--on the basis of his own friendly preferences--four seats for the Authentic Radicals and only two each for their equals and associates, the Febreristas and the Christian Democrats. In addition, he accepted Mrs De Lara Castro's invitation to attend the only RECEPTION [vino de honor] arranged to bid him farewell, since he could hardly miss it, being the acknowledged expert in human rights. He hardly concerned himself with the opposition recognized by the JEC [Central Electoral Board] and represented in both chambers of the Congress, and only as a formality invited a few of its members to the reception in honor of Mr Eaton, an occasion of which he took advantage to bid farewell socially to some government officials and members of the diplomatic corps, but especially to the opposition as a whole. The Radical Liberal and Liberal leaders felt snubbed and decided to protest their exclusion from the working luncheon. However, they mistakenly protested to Mr Eaton--who, upon his arrival, had found ceremonies already prepared and invitations issued--and not to Mr White, who had arranged the agenda.

In any case, Mr White is gone! He left in a simple and austere manner in the midst of general indifference, that is, without saying goodbye as other ambassadors have done and as did George Landau, who said farewell to Paraguay fully satisfied and happy at having attained a degree of success which no other U.S. ambassador had ever attained and surrounded by the affection, the friendship and the regard of all social and political circles of the country, including the mini-opposition which monopolized Mr White's attention and concern for 2 years. This is why we feel nothing in connection with his departure. We owe him so little! A mere acquaintance of a formal social or diplomatic nature and a marked decline in the formerly exceptionally friendly relations between our two countries. Nevertheless, and although he did not care to say goodbye to us, we want to tell him politely: Goodbye, Mr White, and better luck in El Salvador!

HOY REPORTS RUMOR ON NAMING OF NEW ENVOY

PY151447 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 15 Feb 80 p 8 PY

[From the "Between the Lines"]

[Text] "With regard to the appointment of the new U.S. ambassador to Paraguay, no contacts have been made at the official level as yet. However, it is rumored among persons close to the State Department in Washington that the appointee will be somebody very close to the current president, someone who has already held posts in American countries, one of which was Ecuador. It would seem that he is of Hispanic descent, but please do not say anything." (This curious information was given by a person very close to the [U.S.] Embassy, who whispered it without realizing that there were many people close by...")

BRIEFS

NEW CHILEAN AMBASSADOR--Gen Ernesto Carlos Forestier Haensgen yesterday presented his credentials as new Chilean ambassador to Paraguay. During the ceremony, the new Chilean ambassador conveyed to President Alfredo Stroessner greetings from President Augusto Pinochet and expressed best wishes for ever closer relations between the two countries. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 21 Feb 80 p 12 PY]

AMBASSADOR TO HONDURAS--Juan Alberto Llanes, Paraguayan ambassador to Honduras, presented his credentials to President Policarpo Paz Garcia on 13 February. [Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 19 Feb 80 p 6 PY]

TALKS CONTINUE WITH CUBA ON EXIST PERMITS, ASYLUM

PA192140 Paris AFP in Spanish 1912 GMT 19 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 18 Feb (AFP)--Jaime Caceres, director of political affairs of the Peruvian Foreign Ministry, today returned to Havana. He had departed from there on Thursday.

The diplomat is negotiating with Cuban authorities for permits for 13 Cubans, including a policeman, who are in asylum at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, to leave the country.

Nothing has been learned about the progress of the talks and the ambassador today refused to comment, but given the good relations existing between the two countries, it is taken for granted that the talks are proceeding satisfactorily.

Edgardo de Habich, Peruvian ambassador to Cuba, was recalled to Lima recently to explain a statement he made on the asylum issue which the Peruvian Foreign Ministry considered inappropriate.

JOURNALIST ZIMMERMANN WILL REMAIN IN PRISON

PA170037 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0357 GMT 16 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 15 Feb (EFE)--The second judicial police zone today declared Augusto Zimmermann, former press secretary of the late President Gen Juan Velasco Alvarado, had definitely been arrested. The police court has decided that there is "sufficient merit" to try Zimmermann on the charges of insulting the nation and the national emblems and insignias and inciting mutiny.

Zimmermann manages the weekly magazine KAUSACHUM, which has for several months supported the grievances and demands of the Peruvian Civil Guard. He was arrested on 8 February after approximately 600 uniformed policemen in Cusco, 1,000 km southeast of Lima, rebelled. Kausachum has protested the arrest of its director stating that he is the first civilian arrested under the "draconian" military code of justice instead of the press law now in force.

Several publications of different political views have also denounced Zimmermann's arbitrary arrest, after stating their differences with Zimmermann.

Zimmermann had criticized the director of the Civil Guard, Gen Humberto Passano and published the charges of several policemen of supposed abuses or corruption of high-ranking Civil Guard chiefs.

LEFTIST UNITY FRONT SPLITS OVER CANDIDATE LISTS

PY221440 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Feb 80 PY

[Text] The announced leftist unity has been broken through the final withdrawal of the Popular Labor, Peasant and Student Front [FOCEP], headed by Genaro Ledesma Izquieta, only Jorge del Prado's Peruvian Communist Party and Leonidas Rodriguez Figueroa's Revolutionary Socialist Party now remain in the front.

The Leftist Unity Front was broken because of disagreements over the drawing up of candidate lists, according to Genaro Ledesma Izquieta. He said: The Peruvian Communist Party and the Revolutionary Socialist Party stubbornly demanded the first place on the list of senators for Jorge del Prado, whereas it rightly belongs to me, since I am a presidential candidate.

OIL MINISTER DISCUSSES LONG TERM OPEC STRATEGY

ID211510 London Press Association in English 1433 GMT 21 Feb 80 ID

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA energy correspondent]

[Text] Market forces over the next few months may allow the OPEC countries to reach an agreement on a new reunified oil price structure--maybe by next June--Venezuelan Oil Minister Dr Humberto Calderon Berti said in London today. A combination of a mild winter and huge stocks of oil worldwide may "make it possible to reach an agreement," he said.

Dr Berti was in London for a committee meeting of six OPEC ministers called to finalise a draft of a long-term strategy for the club of oil exporting nations. In itself, it will have no immediate effect on oil prices. "I believe the price of oil is not going to fall," the minister stressed.

He urged a plan linking the world-wide inflation rate, the effects of a basket of currencies and world gross national product as a means of determining the price of oil. He also foresaw OPEC oil production running at 30-33 million barrels of oil a day in the next 10 years: present world consumption is around 28 million barrels per day.

Discussion of production levels was hampered until the problems of achieving an unified pricing structure were sorted out. The last OPEC meeting in Caracas failed to achieve this and the price race has continued despite signs of the market easing. The draft document on long-term strategy seeks to provide OPEC with a new role in the development of the Third World.

Worried by the effects of inflation on imported goods from the indistrialized world, OPEC wants discussions between developed and under-developed nations to discuss energy supplies, the price of manufactured goods and raw materials, international monetary trends and the transfer of modern technology.

OPEC is also reviving the idea of moving into "downstream" activities--shipping and refining oil--in a more modest way than the grandiose plans produced after the 1973 oil crisis. Dr Berti stressed: "The guarantee of supllies is more important than the price."

The oil ministers of Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Algeria, Kuwait and Venezuela, and a representative of the Iranian Central Bank are to discuss the report in London during the next 36 hours. If agreement is reached, the document will be presented to a special meeting of OPEC foreign, finance and oil ministers before going to the heads of state summit in Baghdad in November.

INTERIOR MINISTER SAYS ILLEGAL FOREIGNERS EXAGGERATED

PA220426 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Interior Minister Dr Rafael Andres Montes de Oca has said that the national government does have an immigration policy. He noted that what happens is that most of the foreigners in the country request tourist or transit visas and then remain in Venezuela. He said that reports about 3.5 million undocumented foreigners in the country, in the opinion of the government, are an exaggeration. He added that the state will prepare a census on the persons without documents to solve the problem at its source. He concluded by stating that the previous government is guilty of having foreigners in the country without documents.

POLICE READY TO CLEAR EMBASSIES IF BELGIUM AGREES

PA211244 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0949 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 21 Feb (EFE)--The absence of a green light from the Belgian Government is said to be the only obstacle preventing the Mexican police from clearing the Belgian and Danish embassies of the leftist militants who have been holding them since Monday, it was learned here at dawn.

According to the report from unofficial sources, the Danish Government has already given its permission to the police to carry out the operation.

The Danish mission occupied by 18 persons, is the only one in which diplomatic personnel remain as a result of Ambassador Vagn Hoolgaard's refusal to abandon it. The occupiers have said he can leave any time he wishes. Only the "invaders" remain at the Belgian Embassy.

The same sources asserted that if the Belgian Government grants its authority, the dislodging operation will be carried out this very dawn.

President Says Occupations 'Unjustified'

PA212210 Paris AFP in Spanish 2055 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 21 Feb (AFP)--The occupation of the Belgian and Danish embassies in Mexico since Monday are actions which seek notoriety and have no justification, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo stated today.

Interviewed at the close of an exhibition, the president added, as we have often reiterated, there is a willingness to attend to problems and there is freedom to air problems but the agrarian demands must be channeled through the respective entity--the Agrarian Reform Secretariat.

President Lopez Portillo reiterated that there are no political prisoners in Mexico, o only prisoners who have committed crimes for political reasons and who on occasion have murdered, kidnaped and robbed. He said that the country is calm and the door to negotiation is open.

Rules Out Forced Evacuation

PA220340 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0058 GMT 22 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 21 Feb (EFE)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo announced today that his government will not intervene in the forceful evacuation of groups which since Monday have occupied the Belgian and Danish embassies here. "Belgium and Denmark are aware that their embassies have been peacefully occupied and they did not request the intervention of the national government, and we will not intervene," Lopez Portillo reiterated.

The president expressed the hope that the problem will be quickly settled. On Monday 40 members of small leftist groups peacefully occupied these embassies. The chief of state indicated that the country offers many alternatives and the institutions are working to resolve the problems. He stated emphatically that "there is no reason for demonstrations of this type" and that the occupiers of the embassies are "only seeking notoriety."

PCM: Government to Blame

PA220409 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1044 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 21 Feb (EFE)--The Mexican Comminist Party [PCM] said that the occupation of the embassies shows the "desperation" of some sectors at the "limited" solution given by the government to various social problems.

A PCM communique said today that the Mexican Government has not completely solved the problems of the political prisoners and missing persons nor have they solved the "long-standing demands" of the peasants and settlers.

The invasions of embassies, such as the Belgian and Danish embassies, now in the hands of the extreme left, could be avoided if the government passes an amnesty law, "solves the political prisoner and missing persons problem" and expands a political reform "to all national sectors," the communist declaration concludes.

CASTANEDA MEETS WITH EL SALVADORS CHAVEZ MENA

PA220314 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0205 GMT 22 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 21 Feb (EFE)--Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena met here today with his Mexican counterpart Jorge Castaneda to discuss how Mexico can help in resolving the Salvadoran crisis.

When Chavez Mena arrived at noon from San Salvador, he stated that the Mexican Government could contribute to resolving the "profound political crisis" which El Salvador is experiencing as a result of acts of violence being committed by rightist and leftist groups.

For its part, the Mexican Foreign Secretariat released no information whatsoever regarding the meeting between Chavez and Castaneda, indicating that the Salvadoran foreign minister is on a private visit. It explained, however, that the meeting with Castaneda had been brief.

On his arrival in this capital, Chavez Mena predicted that a new change of government in El Salvador would only contribute to worsening the crisis. He noted that the current regime has the solidarity of all Central American and Andean Pact member countries.

Queried on this, the Salvadoran foreign minister said the recent incidents of violence in his country will be "exhaustively" investigated. Chavez Mena noted that the government of his country seeks to consolidate a "center-left" ideological framework and cut back on the political influence of private enterprise. The minister announced that he will return to his country tonight.

SHAH TELLS SWISS PAPER FREEDOM NOT RESTRICTED

PA211449 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 21 Feb 80 p 1 PA

[Text] Lausanne (DPA)--The ex-shah of Iran, now exiled in Panama, is showing concern over charges that the Iranian Revolutionary Council could prefer against him, adding that there were no witnesses in his favor left in Iran because "they were either assassinated or expelled from that country."

Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, interviewed by "24 HEURES," a Lausanne newspaper, with regard to the international commission being set up to investigate charges made by the Khomeyni regime, said he has not been told he could not leave Panama, or that his freedom had been restricted, as published in the foreign press.

"I have not tested the attitude of the Panamanian authorities, but by their own admission I continue to be a free man," he said. He added that Panama has a serious nation that respects its laws.

CANAL OFFICIAL HITS U.S. MILITARY CONTROL OF ZONE

PA220354 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Statement by Fernando Manfredo, Panama Canal assistant administrator, to Televisora Nacional; no date given--recorded]

[Excerpts] In the 5 months since the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaty, the situation in the area does not seem too favorable for Panamanians. Among the conditions which cannot be concealed is the noticeable state of neglect of the majority of the installations which reverted to Panama. Another situation, perhaps the most important because of the impact it has on most Panamanians, is the fact that the U.S. Army either directly or indirectly maintains absolute control of the canal area. It is no longer a secret among high Panamanian circles and the U.S. Government that U.S. military personnel in civilian clothes are holding the most important positions in the Panama Canal administrative structure. The U.S. Army controls hospitals, schools and commissaries. This already has caused problems between civilians and the men in uniform because the regulations for civilians and for the military are entirely different. Regarding the joint defense, the situation is no different. Panamanian and U.S. military personnel have the situation under control to the point that even traffic violation becomes a big police operation.

Fernando Manfredo, Panama Canal assistant administrator, who explains alleged differences between the Defense Department and the canal administration, leaves no doubt about U.S. military control in the canal area.

[Begin Manfredo recording] In the first place, let me explain to you that two U.S. Congressmen Bonior and Bauman came from the United States to find out for themselves what has taken place since 1 October, when the treaties were implemented. Bonior and Bauman were particularly interested in finding out about the conditions of the canal workers and employees and about U.S. communities in the housing areas.

They talked to the members of these communities, who brought up the problems they have been facing since the U.S. Armed Forces took over the activities the U.S. nationals performed before the treaties were implemented--activities which were carried out by the Panama Canal Company or the Canal Zone government. I am particularly referring to hospitals, schools and commissaries. Congressman Bauman said that he had received many complaints from members of the U.S. communities on the functioning of the commissaries by the U.S. Army. But he added that there is an explanation for this. The five commissaries which were operated by the Panama Canal Company were transferred with its personnel to the armed forces. None of them had any experience in the way the military runs commissaries. Let me tell you this, Panama is the only place in the world where the armed forces commissaries are served by personnel other than the military and civilian personnel of the armed forces. [end recording]

TORRIJOS CONGRATULATES CANADA'S TRUDEAU ON ELECTION

PA210538 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 20 Feb 80 PA

[Text] General Omar Torrijos, former Panamanian chief of government, has said that people turn to their leaders in times of crisis. The Panamanian leader made this statement in a congratulatory message sent today to the new Canadian prime minister, Pierre Elliot Trudeau.

Torrijos, who headed the Panamanian revolutionary movement for 10 years until 1978, when he announced his withdrawal from politics, said in his message to Trudeau that in times of crisis people turn to the leaders who can guide them. The people turn away from the leader who says "go" to the one who says "follow me." He adds that he knew Trudeau would make a comeback and that the Canadian leader would not forsake his people.

Torrijos also congratulated the Canadian people for seeing a real leader in Trudeau.

HONDURAS REPORTS NEGOTIATIONS WITH EL SALVADOR TO CONTINUE

PA211347 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The foreign ministers of Honduras and El Salvador will hold two meetings in the next few weeks. One of these two meetings will probably be attended by Dr Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, who is acting as mediator between the two countries.

This decision was adopted during the meeting that Eliseo Perez Cadalso and his Salvadoran colleague, Dr Fidel Chavez Mena, held early this week in San Jose, Costa Rica. During that meeting, the two discussed in general terms the problem existing between the two nations. According to the Honduran official, it could be said that a significant step was taken in these negotiations.

Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo and his foreign minister, Rafael Angel Calderon, offered their country to the Honduran and Salvadoran ministers as a meeting place so that the necessary negotiations may continue.

COSTA RICA

U.S. GRAIN BOYCOTT AFFECTS CATTLE INDUSTRY

PA220300 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Feb 80 PA

[Text] U.S. sanctions against the Soviet Union will be felt in Costa Rica because the price of meat will drop. Cattle production has dropped by 10 percent. Pablo Araya, director of the Beef Regulating Commission, said one of the factors affecting the beef market is the U.S. grain embargo against Russia. The embargo will reduce the price of grains used to feed pigs and poultry causing a price drop in the meat from these animals and their substitution for beef. This adjustment in market conditions will cause a drop in beef prices.

The negative effect on beef prices caused by the boycott against Russia, resulting in more poultry production to be consumed in the U.S. market, is affecting beef market stability. Our country is one of the main beef exporters to the United States and the cattle industry is confronting a series of domestic and international problems. The U.S. market is fluid and it is difficult to predict the level at which prices will stabilize during the present year, Araya said.

BORDER RESIDENTS REPORT PANAMANIAN TROOP ACTIVITY

PA212035 Panama City RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica--Presumed incursions by members of Panama's National Guard into Costa Rican territory have been publicly reported by residents of the common border area, the Costa Rican daily LA REPUBLICA reveals today.

The entry of Panamanian militarymen, denied by authorities of the Ministry of Public Security in San Jose, stemmed from their desire to search for presumed camps in Costa Rica where guerrillas are allegedly being trained to launch an offensive against the government of President Royo.

Residents of the border area sent a telegram to Costa Rican Minister of Public Security Juan Jose Echeverria in which they point out that the residents of the southern zone denounce the presence of Panamanian troops on Costa Rican soil.

In a brief survey conducted by LA REPUBLICA, the residents of Ciudad Neilly, Corredores, San Vito de Coto Bruz, Paso Canda and Golfito confirmed the presence of Parmanian troops on Costa Rican soil. One of the witnesses said that a contingent of 25 heavily armed Panamanian troops had recently stayed at the headquarters of the Costa Rican Civil Guard in Ciudad Neilly, the daily reports.

Meanwhile, the Costa Rican security agency has been investigating since last week the possible presence of Panamanian rebels on the border. The camps allegedly were organized by the self-styled Panamanian Nationalist Front, one of whose presumed members, Abraham Crocamo Arevalo, was deported by the San Jose government to Venezuela.

AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA TO BECOME FOREIGN MINISTER

PA211951 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Jose Rafael Cordero Croceri, the Costa Rican ambassador accredited to our country, will be returning home shortly to assume the post of minister of foreign relations.

For this reason the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction will bid him farewell in a very significant ceremony in which he will be given a document.

In one of his speeches when he first arrived as representative of Costa Rica to Nicaragua, Cordero Croceri said he has always been anti-Somozist and was very happy to be his country's first ambassador in the free nation.

EL SALVADOR

SPAIN WILL NOT WITHDRAW EMBASSY; RESIDENCE IN USE

PA220304 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1637 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 21 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Spain will not withdraw its embassy from El Salvador, a diplomatic spokesman told ACAN-EFE today. The embassy recently had been occupied by Marxists demanding the release of 19 of their comrades.

The Spanish diplomatic mission in El Salvador has not reopened its doors to the public yet and business is being handled at the residence of Ambassador Victor Sanchez-Mesas y Juste in San Benito District in the Western part of San Salvador.

Policemen are guarding the embassy in the Flor Blanca District, 10 blocks west of downtown San Salvador. Its interior and exterior are being renovated.

Diplomatic mission chief Sanchez-Mesas told ACAN-EFE that he would take his vacation scheduled for April now. The Spanish ambassador has rendered a detailed report of the incident to Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja with whom he had remained in constant contact.

PCN WANTS JUNTA TO EXPLAIN WASHINGTON POST REPORT

PA211554 San Salvador LA PRENSA GAFICA in Spanish 20 Feb 80 p 46 PA

[Paid advertisement by the PCN: "What Does the Christian Democratic Junta Have to Say About This?"]

[Text] The Christian Democratic junta must explain to the Salvadoran people what its stand is on the terrible absurdity, which according to a report published in Caracas quoting the Washington POST is being prepared against El Salvador:

"The Salvadoran junta has indicated the appropriateness of undertaking a multisided action." (quoting page 7 of LA PRENSA GRAFICA on 14 February 1980)

It has been stated that this is the goal of talks underway between Venezuela and the United States, which are clearly sponsoring the civilian faction of the junta.

Since such an attack on national sovereignty and the free determination of the Salvadoran people has no comparable precedent, even the dictator Hernandez Martinez in 1932 rejected a suggested foreign intervention, the National Conciliation Party [PCN] wants the Christian Democratic junta to give a public explanation of this and the steps it has taken to deny it because it thinks it is impossible for any Salvadoran to want such an unpatriotic and undemocratic action.

"Toward social justice through national conciliation"

[Signed] PCN Political Committee 20 Feb 80

BPR STAGES DEMONSTRATIONS, EVACUATES BUILDINGS

PA211300 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1300 GMT 20 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] A demonstration organized by the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] toured the main areas of this Salvadoran capital without incident. The demonstrators took advantage of the demonstration to withdraw BPR activists who have been occupying three state institutions since last week.

The thousands of demonstrators staged a meeting in front of the government-owned Agricultural Development Bank where members of the Federation of Farm Workers were demanding reductions in the prices of agricultural production materials and in the interest rates of loans granted by the institution.

The same procedure was followed for the evacuation of the State Water and Sanitation Institute, where the occupiers were demanding the provision of drinking water 24 hours a day throughout the country.

The installations of the Salvadoran Foreign Trade Institute were also evacuated.

TWO STUDENTS KILLED, BYSTANDER WOUNDED IN SHOOTING

PA212310 Paris AFP in Spanish 2132 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Feb (AFP)--Two law students of the University of San Salvador were killed and one young girl wounded today in a rifle shooting incident in this capital.

The two students had left their homes when unidentified persons sped by in a vehicle and opened fire, killing them, and wounding a pedestrian.

No political group has as yet claimed credit for the killing.

20 FEBRUARY STRIKE PROTESTS GOVERNMENT REPRESSION

PA211337 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Reports from San Salvador say that the Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation [FENASTRAS] Wednesday held a nationwide 2-hour strike which began at 1100.

The strike was called to protest what FENASTRAS believes to be government repression against labor unions and other organizations. The strike also protested the death of Julio Salinas, member of the 28 February People's Leagues and member of the Lempa River Labor Union. He died on 13 February in what the authorities described as a confrontation.

STECEL STAGES STRIKE, CONDEMNS 'CONTINUING REPRESSION'

PA210419 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish at 1725 GMT 20 Feb 80 PA

["Basic Portion" of communique issued by STECEL workers--date not given]

[Text] The Union of Workers of the Rio Lempa Executive Hydroelectric Commission Enterprise, a member of the Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation [FENASTRAS] announces that: in compliance with decisions of the FENASTRAS Federal Council meeting last week, it was decided that all unions affiliated with FENASTRAS would stage a strike in repudiation of the repression, arrests and raids being carried out against the Salvadoran people by the repressive forces for the sole reason that they are organized, are asking for justice and are demonstrating in the streets for solutions to their problems. The government responds with bullets, as in the following cases.

STECEL condemns:

1. The massacre of students from the Movement of Revolutionary High School Students [MARS].

2. The selective repression of teachers from the National Association of Salvadoran Educators [ANDES].

3. The bestial eviction of our comrades of the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] from the headquarters of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], where four of our comrades were killed in cold blood.

4. Repression in the rural areas, where a permanent military operation is underway, with women being unable to stay with their children at home. There are also very extreme cases in which some of our comrades have given birth in the bushes.

5. The assassination of Comrade Julio Armando Salinas, legal representative of the workers at the (Guachapal) geothermal plant. He was murdered on 13 February by almost 200 members of the national police, National Guard and the army.

6. The workers at the Rio Lempa enterprise are still victims of the wave of repression in the country, such as Comrade Jorge Genoves, who on 16 February, after leaving work, was on his way to Soyopango to play football when he was stopped by the National Guard at the Soyopango bus terminal.

They searched his knapsack and, on finding his uniform with its insignia, beat him savagely. He is now hospitalized.

7. We vigorously condemn the destruction of radio station YSAX by a rightist organization financed by the oligarchy and supported by the government junta.

8. We condemn the economic and military aid that the United States is giving to the government junta, which has sent U.S. and Israeli military advisers to train the repressive forces and soldiers to massacre more of our people.

Salvadoran people: All these acts of repression, in the countryside and the city, are accepted by the Salvadoran oilgarchy and the Yankee imperialists, using their repressive national police, rural police, National Guard and a portion of the army.

We call on hospitals, clinics and the people in general to be on the alert.

WORKERS SEIZE TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH BUILDING

PA211947 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1855 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Workers of the National Telecommunications Administration (ANTEL), the state organization that controls El Salvador's telephone and telegraph services, this morning occupied one of the organization's main offices.

Several members of the Association of ANTEL Workers (ATANTEL) said they were negotiating with the institution's president for return to work of five of their fellow workers who were apparently fired for having fostered the founding of the labor union.

More than 500 employees of the Roma Central backed the stoppage, said the leaders of the occupation, adding that ANTEL organizational chiefs are being held hostage by the ATANTEL. They added that for the time being, the occupation does not mean the suspension of services rendered by ANTEL, but that if their demands are not met, national and international telephone and telegraph services could be paralyzed.

The Roma Central is located in the western part of this capital city. It is a nerve center of ANTEL, and the location from where most of the services rendered by the institution are controlled.

Workers Restore Services

PA212135 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1900 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The problem at the National Telecommunications Administration [ANTEL] station in Roma District in this capital, where workers had paralyzed services and seized the station, has been solved. ANTEL workers in other cities including San Miguel, Santa Ana, Usulutan had also interrupted communications services in solidarity with their colleagues. It was learned a few minutes ago that technicians at the Roma District station had held a meeting to analyze the situation and to approve some demands. They are demanding substantial changes in working conditions and demanding that four of their colleagues, who were dismissed, be rehired. In the meantime, a commission representing the workers was appointed to carry out negotiations with ANTEL directors. The latest reports indicate that telecommunications services have been restored throughout the country and that everything is normal at ANTEL.

INTERVIEWS HELD WITH JUNTA MEMBER MORALES

Leftists, Rightists Scored

PA190134 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Feb 80 PA

[Interview with Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, member of the revolutionary junta of the Government of El Salvador; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Morales Ehrlich, a member of the junta of the Government of El Salvador, is at this rally. Dr Morales Ehrlich, what is the position of the government junta with regard to the violence taking place in El Salvador?

[Answer] There has been an increase in the violence because the extremes are trying to prevent changes from taking place. However, the agrarian reform, the nationalization of banks and all these changes that will take power away from the oligarchy to give it to the people will be implemented, and as this occurs, the violence will stop. Besides, we are going to initiate a pacification plan that will have social, economic, political and even military characteristics to bring peace and order to this country.

[Question] Dr Morales Ehrlich, in our visit to San Salvador we have noticed that there are various sectors that exist between the polarized forces. Some of them talk about an imminent popular insurrection. Others talk about a possible civil war that could bring more death to the Salvadorans. As a junta member and as leader of the Salvadoran Christian Democrats, do you think that an insurrection is imminent or that on the contrary there are still resources, methods or government plans to stop this situation?

[Answer] Of course it is not imminent and there is a deadline for moving forward. What has happened is that an effort has been made to provoke events. The right is doing it to provoke a coup d'etat, which would be fatal for this country and for the power balance in the area. The left has also tried to prevent changes from taking place because they would lose their banner of struggle.

I repeat, there is no danger of a civil war because we are going to change this country. The revolutionary junta is steadfast and it has the necessary support.

[Question] Dr Morales Ehrlich, in the opinion of many sectors, the situation of the Revolutionary Government Junta is family complicated because it is in the middle of the two forces, of the two ultras, if you like. Has either of these two sectors charged that the government junta, far from being in between the two forces, is on the side of one sector? What is your opinion on this?

[Answer] The junta is on the side of the majority of the Salvadoran people. The one that responds to a minority sector is the right. That sector does not want to lose its privileges and everyday becomes weaker. The same applies to the ultraleft. It is responding to a sector that wants to make its own changes, its own revolution.

However, I think that the junta is doing what the majority of the Salvadorans are interested in doing, although this great majority includes the silent majority and this is what diminishes the junta's image. However, this image has improved and we are going to improve it basically through a process of change and by imposing the order we need in this country.

[Question] Do you think the junta's position has improved in the past few days in relation to the violent position of the groups of the oligarchy and the leftist groups of the student and popular vanguards?

[Answer] Yes. The junta is solid. The problem is that in this country, it has only been 1 month since we took power. The problem goes back to 50 years. We are not going to create peace in one month, overnight. This is a process that will have some costs, but we are sure that we will march forward because there is support. Although at present some are resorting to threats, this is ending, it is passing. The people are opening their eyes and understanding that they can achieve revolutionary changes in peace. This is better than violence.

[Question] Dr Morales Ehrlich, I don't want to take too much of your time. With regard to the measures that both sides are taking, with the seizure of embassies and churches and violent demonstrations, what measures will be adopted by the junta? Will the present policy be maintained? We have been able to see demonstrations freely occur in the streets and there have been movements by the public forces and also clashes that have resulted in death for both sides.

[Answer] As the junta gains legitimacy, and as legitimacy is obtained through changes, we will set in motion a pacification plan [words indistinct- and the citizens will be told what can be done and what should not be done according to our laws. We have sufficient authority to enforce this.

This will bring an end to the increase in violence that has been seen. There is much artificiality to it. Much has been done to overact, to obtain the destabilization of the junta.

The right is acting up. The left is doing the same. And this is done to precipitate events, to create panic and to see if a coup or an insurrection takes place. But you have seen there is none of that.

[Question] Dr Ehrlich, as you have been presenting your position, or the junta's position, you, as a member of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], have talked to us about the right and the left. In the Salvadoran political situation, how would you characterize the position of the Christian Democrats you represent in the junta?

[Answer] The Christian Democracy is in the left. The left that I spoke to you about is the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist left, which wants to impose on us a socialist Marxist-Leninist society. The PDC is a leftist party that wants to carry out a revolution, but we want a communitarian-

Other Issues Discussed

PA210239 San Salvador THE NEWS GAZETTE in English 17-23 Feb 80 pp 1, 10 PA

[By Editor Mario Rosenthal]

[Excerpts] Junta member and Christian Democratic Party leader Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich assured THE NEWS GAZETTE that private property will be respected in El Salvador. "We will not establish a socialist society in which private property is abolished," he said. "Such fears are groundless."

Asked what role private enterprise will play, he replied: "Private enterprise is necessary to our project. We are going to establish an authentic democracy in which we will effect profound changes in the power structure but always based on the private enterprise system."

He noted, "private enterprise should not be confused with the great oligarchic capital of the country." He said that whatever profound changes were being carried out in the power structure, that the sector under attack used all its power including the news media--which he alleged they largely control--to appeal to the universal feeling of frustration and to inspire fear that the state would take everything away from the people. "They accuse the reformers of being communists and inciting against the government the very people it wants to favor."

Morales Ehrlich said that the banking system had already been consulted. He was emphatic in saying: "I don't think that the law should be drawn up with them. They have already expressed their opinions widely in the newspapers and they have also come here to talk to us and give us their opinion which we have taken into account. The political decision is in the hands of the government," he said. "We must give the interests of the people first consideration."

Asked if the junta intended to consult public opinion through a plebiscite or election in the near future, he replied: "We are transitory. When conditions are better we will have general elections. If a plebiscite is necessary, we will have one, but at this moment, I don't think it is necessary. Look, those who are taking about plebiscites are those who really want to return to the past so that there won't be changes."

El Salvador is close to a peaceful solution of its problems today than it was a month ago, Dr Ehrlich maintained. He said, "the people are determined to find a peaceful solution." He said in the rural districts there was more security and that one could find people who have faith in the government and who are determined to work for the changes. There has also been a reduction in the number of extremists. The problem is here in San Salvador, where the government is being subjected to a total attack now that everyone is aware and convinced that the changes will be carried out."

Dr Ehrlich expressed confidence that the strength of democracy is greater than the strength of terrorism. The terrorists openly declare that their ends can be obtained only by the forcible overthrow of the government. "They will lose this strength. Remember that the forces of democracy are stronger than the forces of terrorism," he said.

He estimates that 10 percent of the nation could be extremist sympathizers. "They could be persons of all ages and both sexes," he said. "Another 10 percent sympathize with the extreme right. That leaves 80 percent, the great majority of the people, sympathizing with democracy."

"The problem in El Salvador is that the people have lost their faith in democracy because they have never known it. They have to regain this faith, lose their fear, and fight for democracy.

FPL GUERRILLA CARPIO INTERVIEWED ON DOMESTIC SITUATION

PA192011 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Salvador Carpio, Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL] commander, said during an interview published by the independent newspaper EXCELSIOR in Mexico City today that war in El Salvador is reaching its final stages. He made this statement somewhere in El Salvador and he talked about the unity of the peoples organizations, the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] and possible U.S. military interference.

Essentially, the time needed to achieve social liberation in El Salvador depends on the strengthening and development of the united work of the revolutionary political-military organizations and the mass organizations, Carpio noted.

He said the former includes the FPL, the Armed Forces of National Resistance and the Communist Party of El Salvador, belonging to the Revolutionary Coordinating Board and the Revolutionary Peoples Army. United action is fundamental because it develops as fighting becomes more intense and determined to achieve power, Carpio said.

Companero Marcial, as he is called, highlighted the confidence of the peoples leaders that they will further unite until they achieve organic unity. Regardless of the difficulties met along the way the revolutionary organizations and their leaders are totally determined to consolidate, strengthen and develop that unity, he said.

He also discussed the need to unite the church's democratic sectors, honest army officers, professionals, and small and medium-sized businessmen. Beginning with the political-military organizations and the mass organizations, Carpio said, the democratic sectors such as Social Democrats, the PDC vanguard and some armed forces officers must seek further unity.

According to the FPL commander, there are three factions within the PDC: the faction led by Secretary General Jose Napoleon Duarte, the most backward and the one that is compromised to the oligarchy; the one led by Ruben Zamora which lately has been in alliance with the U.S. State Department; and the peoples faction with a majority among the grassroots. The former two factions were qualified by Carpio as hired servants of imperialist interests.

Marcial then called on the solidarity of the Spanish-American countries opposed to intervention and the support of all nations to insure the United States does not land troops in El Salvador. However, he warned of the possibility that the United States might interfere through the puppet armies of Honduras and Guatemala and ultimately with its own troops.

ARCHBISHOP ROMERO ANALYZES POLITICAL SITUATION

PA201625 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 20 Feb 80 PA

[Telephone interview with Archbishop of San Salvador Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero by unidentified questioner on 19 February--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Monsignor Romero, could you please explain the position of the church concerning the Salvadoran political situation?

[Answer] First of all, thank you for allowing me to greet our brothers, the Nicaraguan people, for whom we pray. We hope the Nicaraguans will achieve a just society, which is the main concern of the church for both Nicaragua and El Salvador. The church serves God, and we hope we will achieve a just society here, regardless of the political system. That is why the church here is trying to maintain its autonomy, but at the same time supports the people in the process of changing this social injustice in which we live into a just, fraternal and Christian order. Our people have faith.

Perhaps you're aware of our political [word indistinct]. There is an extreme right here opposed to all changes and it is provoking much violence. We already have an institutionalized violence of an unjust order which is resulting in mere violence, murder, uncertainty and fear. Then, there are the extreme leftist organizations that are trying to change our people. They are trying to unite, but sometimes they also provoke [word indistinct] the anger of the people in the face of social injustice. In the face of these organizations, the church supports the just demands but points out the dangers of these excesses, the sins of injustice which they also commit.

We have a government which is a coalition of the armed forces and the Christian Democrats. We support their good intentions and their announced plans of changes. At the same time, we assert that they are not very effective. We've heard their promises but we haven't seen any of them fulfilled. Rather, we see that the government is following a line of repression which the church cannot tolerate and must denounce because it is provoking many crimes, many massacres which are hindering the good will of the good sector of the government. That is the true situation here. In this situation the church, which seeks truth and justice, denounces all actions that are opposed to the true changes that the people need.

[Question] Do you think the Salvadoran people will benefit from the U.S. Government's attitude of intervening in the domestic affairs of El Salvador?

[Answer] I have sent a letter to the President of the United States, analyzing any intervention, precisely because we have learned that the United States wants to give military aid to El Salvador. We have said that military aid would be counterproductive in view of the repressive nature of the armed forces today. Likewise, in addition to military intervention, any other intervention which would seek to push the people to plans imposed from abroad would do more harm than good.

Using as a basis the documents of Puebla in which the Latin American bishops proclaimed there should be no foreign interventions to determine the lives of other peoples, I felt it was necessary to send this letter precisely to voice our people's will to defend its autonomy and to keep out forces that will slaughter our people.

[Question] Do you think the revolutionary organizations of El Salvador represent the people's will to establish true democracy?

[Answer] One cannot say they are the people. They are a large sector of the people. They are striving to unite the people and open the way for other democratic forces. We believe they are becoming more mature. This might mean they could become the expression of the people and they could attract the people. But, as I said before, they need to present specific plans, and I think they are working on this.

GUATEMALA

DEPUTY ALFARO VIEWS SPANISH EMBASSY INCIDENT

PA151316 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 6 Feb 80 p 2 PA

[Text] Deputy Hector Napoleon Alfaro, president of the Congressional Foreign Relations Committee and of the Revolutionary Party [RP] Senate bloc, said that the incident at the Spanish Embassy should not affect the negotiations to solve the Belize case.

The incident has had a detrimental effect on the country's image abroad. UN Secretary Kurt Waldheim sent a message to Spain regretting the incident and adding that the taking of hostages and attacking an embassy are illegal.

If we analyze the matter coldly, Deputy Alfaro continued, there was a loss of life and a violation of the extraterritoriality of the Spanish diplomatic mission because persons alien to its personnel entered and intimidated the staff.

From this moment on, he said, the violation of agreements and treaties of international law began. Another matter which must be noted, he reasserted, is that the job of the police is not to deliberate policy.

The police, he reasserted, never question orders. Therefore, it is wrong to blame the police for this violation of international agreements because they enforce rather than formulate policy.

I don't believe that other embassies will withdraw from our country because of this problem, he said. On the contrary, they will demand more protection and vigilance for embassies as well as for consulates.

This is not an isolated case, he said. Two days ago the French Embassy in Libya was attacked. Therefore, we must analyze the situation. The news media should guide public opinion and remain aware of the damage done to our country by the publication of such incidents. Information should be released according to international treaties.

A thorough investigation must be made, he said. We must let the Andean countries do it because it cannot be done by just anybody since it requires technical knowledge.

Spain has asked the OAS to investigate but we must remember that European countries are not OAS members. Therefore, we believe that the investigation must be done by the Andean countries. Also there is a commission at the United Nations assigned to the sixth commission for international conflicts and they are in a position to investigate the case.

Deputy Alfaro, referring to the invasion of the Spanish Embassy in El Salvador, said that it was a result of the climate of violence and anarchy existing in the neighboring country. No Guatemalan, he said, would want a similar situation to exist in our country.

HONDURAS

PEASANTS SEIZE LAND TO PRESSURE GOVERNMENT

PA220052 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2030 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 21 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Peasants National Association (ANACH), which has more than 40,000 members, today seized more than 10,000 hectares in six departments throughout the country.

ANACH leaders said that the operation was started Wednesday night in the northwestern departments of Copan, Santa Barbara, Cortes, and Yoro, and in the central department of Comayaguela, and Choluteca in the south.

It was reported that 300 peasant groups were mobilized for the operation which was decided upon because the government had ignored their requests for land. ANACH leader Benjamin Cortes Alberto said that more than 200 requests for land have been shelved, and that now the peasants are seizing land to pressure the government. He said that if the government evicts them they will use other means.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA SAYS U.S. LOAN NOT DECISIVE FOR ECONOMY

PA211637 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra stated during a news conference that the $75 million loan being debated by the U.S. Congress is not a decisive factor for the economic reactivation of our country.

The decisive element for the reactivation is the effort of the workers and the organiza--tion of our working masses, not the loan, said Ortega. He stressed that it is the people of Nicaragua who are going to obtain that loan and not the superior council of private enterprise.

He said that the loan is considered approved. He also said that there is an attitude on the part of the U.S. Government that it could very well refuse to approve the loan. But it would be significant that, after having lent and given money to Somoza for years to keep him in power, the new government was not favored. Here are the words of the commander of the revolution:

[Begin Ortega recording] [Words indistinct] The propaganda being made in connection with this $75-million loan. It is a loan, it is not a gift from the U.S. Government. Because it appears that [words indistinct] the interested party, that these $75 million are going to be decisive for economic reactivation, something that is not true. The decisive element for the economic reactivation is the effort of the Nicaraguans, the organization of the Nicaraguan people.

Also, there is the impression that it is a gift [words indistinct], an act of very great goodness on the part of the United States and that here, we are trembling over whether the $75 million arrives or not. It is important to make this clear because, even in a U.S. newspaper, it has been commented that $75 million is not a lot to give Nicaragua because, at the same time, in the same package, they are giving $400 million to Pakistan for weapons. Meanwhile, Nicaragua needs money for reconstruction, and you can see what this $75 million loan has cost us. [end recording]

COMMENTARY SAYS U.S. LOAN MUST BE WITHOUT 'CONDITIONS'

PA212042 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Commentary]

[Text] Much is being said regarding the $75-million in aid promised by the United States to Nicaragua and expectation has been created in connection with the debate on the loan's approval in the Yankee Congress.

For some, the wait is dramatic and anguished. For others, it is not. For some, it is dramatic because they consider this aid a matter of life or death for us.

Also--and this is the important part of the problem--they think that one way or another, this aid will be an instrument for submission, dependence or interference into our affairs which, for some elements very close to the Yankee embassy, is highly attractive.

For the others, for those of us who do not lose sleep over the whims and the [word indistinct] of U.S. congressmen, those $75 million are seen as something which, if approved, would in reality be somewhat beneficial for the Nicaraguans because it is substantial aid that is necessary for our ruined economy--ruined because the same persons who today haggle over the aid contributed to ruining it.

However, if this aid is not approved, no Nicaraguans should throw themselves on the ground or become desperate because, with or without Yankee aid, we will always get ahead.

If in other moments, in much more difficult circumstances, the Nicaraguan people's spirit of work, heroism and courage has imposed itself over calamity, why not now when we count on the most valuable thing a human being can count on--freedom--and above all, the tranquillity and security of being able to dedicate oneself to the work that creates wealth for our society?

If the $75 million loans is approved, fine. If they do not approve it, if they are going to want to impose their will on us, pressure or blackmail us, it is better that the dollars remain where they are. Let them put them in their pockets because to tell the truth, the Nicaraguan man is sufficiently dignified to say no when his honor and his history are at stake. We have already said it--and these are not simple words--that Sandinists neither sell out nor surrender. And all we Nicaraguans are Sandinists.

Now then, for those who dream about those dollars and the chains they bring with them, these poor men, these mediocre beings have never seen beyond their blindness; they have never seen a glorious people such as ours and possibly never will.

For them, and for their ambitions of empire, we can only hope they disappear quickly, because neither they nor chained dollars have a place in this heroic nation. If they are going to give this aid, let them give it. If not, let them keep it. But in Nicaragua, there is no place either for conditioned dollars or their imposed administrators.

For those, then, who see this aid as a matter of life or death, we have only to applaud their death when we say no to blackmail.

GOVERNMENT TO ANNOUNCE RECORD FUEL PRICE INCREASES

PA211756 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The new prices of gasoline and other fuels which the Nicaraguan Government will officially announce soon are the highest fuel price increases in Nicaragua's history. Beginning on Monday, super gasoline will cost 22.50 cordobas a gallon, a 58 percent increase; regular gasoline will cost 19.80 a gallon, a 52 percent increase; diesel will cost 11.80 a gallon, a 35 percent increase; and kerosene will cost 12.60 a gallon, a 26 percent increase.

Finance Minister on Price Effects

PA211757 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Will the economic reactivation plan figures be affected by the increase in fuel prices? According to the private sector, the figures will definitely have to be revised by the government because many of them have been affected by the price increases. However, Finance Minister Joaquin Cuadra maintains that the economic reactivation plan has in no way been affected since the increases had been foreseen. Here is an interview with the finance minister who indicated that the economic reactivation plan continues to be valid.

[Begin recording] [Cuadra] Since the fuel price increases had been expected, the figures of the economic reactivation plan will not be affected by those increases.

[Questions] Some people say that the plan foresaw a 30-percent increase while in reality the increase seems to be about 60 percent.

[Answer] I don't recall the exact figure but it was very easy to foresee the increase in prices at the levels which they are reaching.

[Question] Is the budget affected by the increase?

[Answer] No, the budget is not affected except in the consumption of fuels and lubricants by government institutions. But at the same time there is also an increase in revenue from the taxes on these products.

[Question] How will these fuel price increases affect industrial development?

[Answer] In the same way that they affect industrial development in other underdeveloped countries in the world. [end recording]

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON SOMOZISTS' ARREST IN HONDURAS

PA160353 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1733 GMT 15 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 15 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Eligio Alvarez Montalvan, press secretary of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, confirmed to the local paper LA TRIBUNA that his government has not been officially informed of the dismantling of a Somozist camp in Honduras.

On Saturday the Honduran Army captured 275 persons who were training while awaiting arms from a friendly country to invade Nicaragua. They have been confined to a refugee camp where they are being closely watched.

"Nicaraguan officials have always expected the former Somozist guardsmen to do something," Alvarez Montalvan said. "There are so many former guardsmen in Honduras and they are desperate to return, one way or another, even at the risk of their own lives."

The official said the Nicaraguan Government had learned of the existence of the camp and the action of the Honduran troops only through international news agency dispatches.

"We will not ask for explanations from the Honduran Government," he said, "because we know that the Somozists are acting without the authorities' knowledge and the counter-revolutionary activities are being carried out clandestinely." He said, however, the Honduran Government might be asked to exercise greater vigilance over the refugee camps, where the Somozist counterrevolutionaries came from.

In conclusion, he said, "The Nicaraguan people are committed to work, and if the Somozists come with counterrevolutionary intent, they will die."

Honduran Government [and Justice] minister Col Cristobal Diaz has said if it is proved that those arrested violated the right of asylum, "they will be expelled from the country."

At present, the National Refugee Committee, which is administered by four Honduran ministries, is carrying out an in-depth investigation to determine whether or not the captured former Somozist guardsmen were refugees.

In another quarter, Rodolfo Gutierrez, minister-counselor of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Tegucigalpa, announced that the Nicaraguan Government will request that the Honduran Government extradite a large number of former National Guard officers. "A list of all former high-ranking Somozist officials in Honduras is already available," he said. "Most of them have been involved in counterrevolutionary activities without the knowledge of Honduran authorities." The official paid tribute to the Honduran Government for its action in making the arrests on Saturday and said, "That is a small number. We know that thousands of them are involved in counterrevolutionary activities against Nicaragua."

Honduran military authorities have reiterated that "Honduran territory will not be used as a springboard or a hunting ground for any foreign force."

This position was maintained in the most heated days of the Nicaraguan civil war and has been upheld in international forums as an expression of Honduran neutrality regarding the internal affairs in neighboring countries.

COMMENTATOR CALLS CARTER 'CHAMPION OF MILITARISM'

FL210153 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Feb 80 FL

[Jose Bodes Gomez commentary]

[Excerpts] U.S. President James Carter declared during his previous electoral campaign that the United States could not be at the same time champion of peace and the top arms supplier in the world. After 3 years in the White House, there is no doubt that the American President prefers to be the champion of militarism and discard his promises to make every effort in favor of peace.

The last budget submitted to congress is a reminder, in an alarming way, of the cold war policy which President Harry Truman followed after the Second World War. Truman, like Carter, came from the ranks of the U.S. Democratic Party.

Military expenditures over the next fiscal year will amount to $142.7 billion or 23 percent of the entire budget of the United States. This enormous sum of money will be largely invested in the production of arms by the principal U.S. companies. These companies form what is known as the military-industrial complex whose influence on Washington's domestic and foreign policies is decisive in many respects.

Arms sales have become a lucrative business for U.S. monopolies. Wall Street magnates complain that they have been displaced from the Latin American market by their competitors in Western Europe. However, the facts show that the United States currently is selling almost half of the arms exported in the world. The NATO countries as a whole handle 70 percent of this traffic, according to data published by the International Institute for Peace Research headquartered in Stockholm.

In 1978, the total value of arms exported in the world was almost $20 billion. The most significant thing about this is that nearly $14 billion went to countries of the so-called Third World. The principal U.S. clients over the past decade were countries of the Middle East with Israel and Saudi Arabia heading the list. Arms sales to the Zionist forces and the Arab countries which unconditionally support Washington, such as Egypt does now, represent a key part of U.S. interventionist policy in that part of the world. In the same manner, arms shipments now are being increased to Pakistan, and the Pentagon, through its secretary Harold Brown, is demanding arms supplies to the Chinese rulers.

However, the biggest business of U.S. arms manufacturers is now aimed at Western Europe where NATO is planning to place more than 500 medium-range missiles aimed primarily at the Soviet Union. The missiles, however, also are a potential threat to countries of the Arabian Gulf, where the United States is planning to use its new rapid deployment force.

UN AMBASSADOR SUBMITS REPORT TO NONALINED

FL211353 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The nonalined countries movement held a plenary session yesterday, Wednesday, at the United Nations to examine the decisions adopted by the heads of state at the sixth summit which the movement must implement immediately. It was learned that Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri, chairman of the nonalined countries coordinating bureau at the United Nations, had presented to the plenum the decisions of the heads of state with respect to Palestine, Zimbabwe and the friend of solidarity with southern Africa and Namibia.

ADN REPORTS ON GDR MINISTER KROLIKOWSKI'S VISIT

LD220940 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1000 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Havana--Herbert Krolikowski, GDR first deputy foreign minister, has been received in Havana for friendly talks by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Council of State and Council of Ministers, and by Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. The politicians held an exchange of views on the current international situation and on strengthening bilateral relations.

The two sides stressed during the talks that they regard the preservation of peace and guaranteeing the security of the peoples as the most important goal. Their states would continue in future to do everything possible to help end the arms race and limit arms as the key issues in consolidating peace.

During the talks it was stated that, in view of the exacerbation of the international situation, the two countries would do everything possible to end the arms race and limit arms. A return to the cold war had to be prevented. They stressed that there was no reasonable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence.

Mush attention was also paid to the friendly relations and close cooperation between the GDR and Cuba. They agreed in expressing their certainty that these would continue to develop successfully.

GUYANA ENVOY CONDEMNS BLOCKADE, HAILS RELATIONS

FL220147 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Guyanese Ambassador to Cuba Cecil Pilgrim has held a press conference in Havana on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

We strongly condemn the economic and political blockade imposed against Cuba, the diplomat said after stressing the good relations between his country and ours. He then explained that since 23 February 1970 there have been many transformations in Guyana, primarily in the economic life, under the direction of the People's National Congress. He said that in the past the big transnational companies controlled Guyana's natural resources, such as bauxite and sugar. However, now it is the people who are exploiting the resources.

Pilgrim said the sacrifices and successes over the past 10 years have prepared the Guyanese people for the new decade in which farm production will play a greater role and new mining and industrial development projects will be undertaken. Ambassador Cecil Pilgrim announced that a new Guyanese constitution will go into force soon.

FAR MARKS SOVIET ARMED FORCES ANNIVERSARY

FL220135 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Div Gen Senen Casas, vice minister-chief of the general staff of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR) and Lt Gen Sergey Krivoplyasov, chief of the Soviet military specialists in our country, this afternoon presided over the FAR's main commemoration of the 62d anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Lt Gen Sergey Krivoplyasov outlined the history of the Soviet Armed Forces since they were formed by the great Lenin until today when they are the bulwarks of peace and socialism.

For his part, Div Gen Francisco Cabrera, vice minister-chief of the Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force, DAAFAR, referred to the internationalist tradition of the Soviet Armed Forces and conveyed to its military specialists greetings from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, FAR Minister Raul Castro and our party.

CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISE CONDUCTED IN CAMAGUEY

FL181851 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Feb 80 FL

[Text] A civil defense exercise has been conducted in the city of Camaguey with satisfactory results. (Jose Fabracero) has more details from Camaguey:

[Begin (Fabracero) recording] The evaluation of the exercise was announced yesterday at a meeting marking the conclusion of the exercise. At that meeting, 1st Lt (Jesus Echavarria), chief of the civil defense general staff in the province, on behalf of the Camaguey party and government congratulated all who in one way or another participated in the exercise.

The exercise was aimed at determining the preparedness and readiness of civil defense units by giving specialized groups and brigades the opportunity to carry out their operations in accordance with the established strategy. The operation consisted of a simulated surprise air attack against the economic installations of the city of Camaguey and the adoption of immediate actions to protect the population. The exercise included the mobilization of civil defense forces, assembly and evacuation of personnel, radioactivity decontamination, rescue work, medical care, emergency repair of damage and firefighting, among others.

Juan Antonio Bravo Mendez, member of the party provincial bureau and president of the people's government assembly in Camaguey, in his remarks summarizing the exercise emphasized the exemplary discipline and cooperation of the people during the exercise. The president of the provincial government stressed the importance of constantly evaluating combat preparedness. He also emphasized the noteworthy experience gained from the exercise in which all the proposed objectives were attained. The report from Rosa Maria Moros [as heard] adds that certificates were presented at the meeting to the members of the civil defense who displayed an outstanding attitude during the exercise and that public recognition was given to the support given by many agencies and mass organizations, especially the committees for the defense of the revolution, during the exercise. [end recording]

MATANZAS CITY HOLDS CDR PLENUM ON VIGILANCE

FL211249 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Julian Rizo Alvarez, first party secretary in Matanzas Province and Armando Acosta, national coordinator of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR], both members of the PCC Central Committee, have chaired a CDR provincial plenary session on vigilance held at the Atenas Theater in the city of Matanzas.

Numerous CDR members made speeches at the plenum, expressing their support for redoubling vigilance and eradicating all forms of antisocial and criminal manifestations. In his closing remarks, Armando Acosta called for relentlessly fighting against those who try to cause harm to society and revolutionary institutions. He also added that the CDR is a pillar for the development of tasks ordered by the party, whether political, economic or social causes.

CARICOM CONCERNED WITH FOREIGN VESSELS IN CARIBBEAN

FL202105 Port of Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 15 Feb 80 p 11 FL

[Text] St. George's Thurs:--The recently concluded Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Law of the Sea Conference viewed with serious concern the intrusion into Caribbean waters of foreign fishing vessels, says the Grenada Government.

The conference which was held in St. Kitts from February 1 to 2 made certain recommendations to CARICOM foreign ministers, in the community on this matter, it added.

Grenada's delegate to the meeting, Ashley Taylor, legal adviser in the Ministry of External Affairs, was quoting the statement as saying that the question of who exploits the resources of the sea is a very important one for Grenada, "as this country is totally surrounded by water and has rich fishing resources."

Within recent times many foreign fishing fleets, especially Japanese, have been exploiting the fish resources of the Caribbean waters, the release noted.--(CANA)

JAMAICA

MINISTERS LEAVE ON MISSIONS DEALING WITH ECONOMY

FL181045 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 13 Feb 80 p 13 FL

[Text] Two senior ministers have left the island on missions connected with the present state of Jamaica's economy.

Deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Hon. P.J. Patterson, is now in Washington where he is having talks with U.S. Government officials.

An official report said Mr. Patterson is meeting U.S. Secretary of State Mr. Cyrus Vance and other U.S. officials "to discuss matters of a bi-lateral nature as well as various international issues."

Finance Minister, the Hon. Eric Bell, left yesterday for Mexico to hold discussions with Mexican officials on relations between that country and Jamaica, particularly in the economic field.

His visit is a follow-up to that paid to Mexico last week by the prime minister, the Hon. Michael Manley, when he had talks with the Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo.

Mr. Manley had been accompanied on that visit by Mr. Patterson and by Mining Minister the Hon. Horace Clarke.

BALANCE OF PAYMENT DEFICIT DOUBLES IN 1979

FL211852 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 21 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Preliminary figures released by the Bank of Jamaica show that Jamaica's balance of payment deficit doubled for the period of January to July last year compared to the corresponding period the previous year.

According to figures released in the monthly review for October the overall deficit for January to July last year stood at 88.8 million dollars. The review also said preliminary figures indicated that the gross national debt after end of October stood at over 3,000 million dollars and Jamaica's net foreign assets stood at minus 733.8 million dollars.

The Bank of Jamaica's net foreign position worsened by 22.1 million dollars because of drawings on the International Monetary Fund's supplementary financing facilities. This, the review said, resulted in an increase of 16.5 million dollars in the bank's foreign liabilities while its foreign assets declined by 5.6 million dollars due to foreign payments and the servicing of government foreign debt. The review also noted that there are declines in the total assets and liabilities of commercial banks, merchant banks, and trust companies.

MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION FORESEES MORE SHUTDOWNS

FL201700 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 14 Feb 80 p 1 FL

[Excerpts] Thirty-three manufacturing concerns with 1,245 employees have already been closed and it is now expected that 202 companies will shut down soon, for at least a short time, even if the government now decides to grant import licences immediately.

Outlining what he said was a grim situation, Jamaica Manufacturers' Association President Winston Mahfood told the monthly meeting of directors yesterday that the lead time between ordering and the receipt of the raw materials would make the shutdowns imperative.

He said the situation was further aggravated by the fact that no further credit was being extended to manufacturers because of the very substantial amount now owed to overseas suppliers and a large part of the debt is overdue. The amount acknowledged by the Bank of Jamaica is such arrears was (US)$55 to (US)$60 million.

Mr. Mahfood said that neither the Bank of Jamaica nor anyone else was able to say when funds would become available to start paying off this arrears, so even if licences were issued they "would be worthless, because suppliers have advised that they are no longer prepared to extend credit, pending payment on amounts which are now overdue."

Reporting on a recent JMA survey, Mr. Mahfood said that of the 235 companies responding: 33 companies with 1,245 employees were now closed; 90 companies with 7,467 employees will be unable to stay in production beyond this month; 82 companies with 7,221 workers will close next month; and 30 with 2,316 workers cannot go on beyond May.

He said these 235 companies needed raw materials and spare parts in the sum of (US)$66 million if they are to maintain production and employment at existing levels through June.

The 235 companies surveyed had a total workforce of 18,249 out of an overall employment establishment of about 75,000 for the entire manufacturing sector.

Mr. Mahfood said that the manufacturing sector was now calling upon the government to provide decisive and responsible leadership by telling the nation the true position relating to the present state of the economy, and what plans and programmes it had to take the country out of the critical period leading up to the holding of elections.

ST VINCENT

STATE OF EMERGENCY TO REMAIN IN EFFECT

FL201705 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 18 Feb 80 p 3 FL

[Text] Kingston, Feb. 14 (CANA)--The state of emergency in St. Vincent will continue as long as it is necessary in public's interest, Minister of Home Affairs Hudson Tannis told parliament today.

The state of emergency was introduced on December 7 when dissidents on the ward island Union staged an abortive rebellion.

Mr. Tannis was today answering a question from leader of the opposition Calder Williams who asked the minister to explain why the state of emergency was still in force in spite of 'widespread public dissatisfaction at its continued imposition'.

Mr. Tannis said he was not aware of any widespread public dissatisfaction as a result of the continuation of the state of emergency, but said it would not be continued for any period longer than was necessary in the interest of public safety.

Opposition leader Calder Williams has called on government to lift the two-and-a-half-month-long state of emergency, charging that its continued imposition was affecting the country's economy and was an infringement upon peoples democratic rights and freedoms.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

GUERRILLAS TRAINING IN GRENADA DEBATED

FL202035 Port of Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 16 Feb 80 p 1 FL

[Text] Rep. Raffique Shah (opp. Siparia) claimed in parliament yesterday that a question he had posed to Senator John Donaldson, minister of national security and minister of external affairs was not answered.

As a result he withdrew a second question and said he did not intend to ask any questions in the house again.

Rep. Shah had asked the minister to state whether his ministry had information "that several citizens of Trinidad and Tobago have received military training in guerrilla and terrorist tactics in the state of Grenada."

The question went on: "Could the minister further state if the above is in the affirmative, the number and/or names of such treacherous, dangerous citizens?"

Senator Donaldson replied: "The situation is being kept under review and such further statements will be made as may be necessary."

The second question which Rep. Shah withdrew as to the minister of finance and related to housing land for tenants of Caroni and Forbes park.

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 038 25 February 1980

ARGENTINA

Mexican Spokesman Confirms Withdrawal of Ambassador B 1
Olympic Panel Head Reasserts Participation at Moscow B 1
[LA OPINION 23 Feb]
Government Denies Existence of 'Secret Camps' B 1
21,950 Tons of Wheat Loaded on USSR-Bound Ship B 1

BRAZIL

Itamaraty Confirms Visit of Mexico's Lopez Portillo D 1
Oil-for-Iron Deal on Agenda D 1
Mexico May Buy Arms D 1
FRG Reportedly Concerned Over Nuclear Agreements D 1
Itamaraty Justifies Purchase of Soviet Vaccines D 1

COLOMBIA

Minister Reports 'Substantial' U.S. Aid To Control Drugs F 1
Beef Sales to USSR Confirmed; No Agreement With Venezuela F 1
Cabinet Rift Denied F 2
Cattlemen Call for Meeting F 2
Business Leader Protests Venezuelan Trade Restrictions F 2
Secret Service Official Seeks Asylum at UK Embassy F 2

ECUADOR

Bucaram Reported Satisfactory Following Appendectomy G 1
Textile Workers Go on Strike, Occupy Factory G 1
Grenada's Bishop Makes 2-Day Goodwill Visit G 1
Gross National Product Registers Drop in Growth G 1

VENEZUELA

Calderon Reviews Results of London OPEC Meeting L 1
Minister Outlines Achievements of Herrera's OPEC Tour L 1
Nicaragua To Receive 27,000 Barrels of Oil Daily L 2
Agriculture Minister Says Beef Imports Unnecessary L 2
Instigators of Student Violence in Valencia Sought L 2

MEXICO

Embassy Occupiers Will Leave if Asked by Ambassadors M 1
Police Clear Both Embassies M 1
Issue Warrant for Leader M 1
President To Pardon Occupiers M 2
Two Businessmen Kidnaped; $2 Million Demanded in Ransom M 2

PANAMA

Rodriguez: No Steps Taken for Shah's Extradition N 1
Materno in Iran: Shah Should Not Be Executed N 2
Grenada Prime Minister Arrives on Surprise Visit N 2
Spadafora Says His Activities Support Government [MATUTINO 21 Feb] N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

Economy Ministers Discuss Common Market Situation P 1
Costa Rican Minister Speaks P 1

COSTA RICA

U.S. Has Not Offered Military Aid P 2
Restrictions on Entry Visas To Be Eased P 2
Paper Reports Panamanian Guard Border Mobilization [LA REPUBLICA] P 2

EL SALVADOR

Attorney General Files Charges Against D'Aubuisson P 3
Attorney General Zamora Assassinated 22 February P 3
PDC Accuses D'Aubuisson P 4
White Warriors Claim Responsibility P 4
Teachers Leave Education Ministry Department P 5
FENASTRAS Offices Destroyed by Powerful Bomb P 5
Telecommunications Workers Strike, ANEP Lockout Possible P 5
Rumors of 25 February General Strike Increase P 6
Terrorist Violence Continues To Rock Country P 7
Government Junta Accuses Rightists of Plotting Coup P 8
Junta Member Majano Says Rightist Coup Suicidal P 8
Church Predicts Coup for April or May P 8

GUATEMALA

Government Denies Role in Plot To Oust Salvadoran Junta P 9
Police Hunt Perpetrators of Attack on Minister P 10
ORPA Reports Village Takeovers, Propaganda Rallies P 10

HONDURAS

Junta President Departs for U.S. Visit P 10
Army Prepares for Disorders in San Pedro Sula P 11

NICARAGUA

BARRICADA Links Bauman Remarks to CIA P 11
Ortega, D'Escoto To Visit Venezuela, Brazil, UN, Italy P 12
Expectations for Caracas Visit P 12
UN Commissioner Asked To Help Refugees in Colombia P 13
Situation in Colombia Resolved P 14
Embassy Denies Interference in Salvadoran Affairs [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 13 Feb] P 14
Domestic Trade Minister's Health Improving P 14

CUBA

Film Allegedly Seized by U.S. Customs Q 1
FEU Marks Anniversary of Sandino's Death Q 1
Increase in Production of Consumer Goods Called For Q 1

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Bishop Warns Catholic Church About Political Activities [Havana Domestic] S 1

JAMAICA

Manley Stresses Need for Economic Strategy S 1
WPJ Requests Clarification of New Deal With IMF S 1
Bell Announces Possible Agreement [Havana Domestic] S 2

ST LUCIA

Louisy To Visit Venezuela 24-25 February S 2

MEXICAN SPOKESMAN CONFIRMS WITHDRAWAL OF AMBASSADOR

FY230023 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2240 GMT 22 Feb 80 FY

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Feb (TELAM-ANSA)--A spokesman for the Mexican Foreign Ministry this afternoon confirmed the report that the Mexican Government has decided to end the tour of duty of Antonio Lara Villarreal, Mexico's ambassador to the Argentine military junta.

The spokesman said that this action falls within the normal practices of the Mexican Foreign Ministry in promoting or replacing members of its diplomatic corps. The source also indicated that the name of the new ambassador who will represent Mexico in Argentina will be announced through normal channels. The diplomatic mission will be left in the hands of Secretary Caamano Mendoza for the time being.

OLYMPIC PANEL HEAD REASSERTS PARTICIPATION AT MOSCOW

FY231755 Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 23 Feb 80 p 17 FY

[Excerpt] "Argentina will participate in the summer Olympic games to be held in the Soviet Union this year unless some uppermost national interest causes this decision to be changed," according to a statement made by Col Antonio Rodriguez, president of the Argentine Olympic Committee. Colonel Rodriguez made this statement at Ezeiza Airport yesterday when he returned from Lake Placid, where he had attended the winter Olympic games taking place there.

GOVERNMENT DENIES EXISTENCE OF 'SECRET CAMPS'

FY230054 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2100 GMT 22 Feb 80 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Feb (NA)--The national government today firmly denied the existence of "secret [detention] camps" in Argentina in a statement released through the Foreign Ministry. The statement indicates that the nonexistence of such camps was fully established by representatives of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission and the International Red Cross during their visits to Argentina.

In this manner the Argentine Government answered a report published by Amnesty International entitled "statements on secret camps in Argentina."

This is the text of the communique issued by the Foreign Ministry:

"Apprised of an Amnesty International report entitled 'Statements on Secret Camps in Argentina,' we wish to categorically deny the existence of such camps. This can be fully confirmed by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, which was in Argentina from 20 September of last year, and by International Red Cross delegations which visited our country on several occasions."

21,950 TONS OF WHEAT LOADED ON USSR-BOUND SHIP

FY220258 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1828 GMT 21 Feb 80 FY

[Text] Necochea, 21 Feb (TELAM)--Pursuant to an agreement among private grain enterprises, 21,950 tons of Argentine wheat were loaded aboard a Greek-flag cargo ship bound for the Soviet Union.

The Argentine wheat was loaded aboard the ship Larry L at the port of Quequen. The ship will continue loading at the Ingeniero White port in Bahia Blanca until it contains approximately 25,000 tons of bread wheat.

ITAMARATY CONFIRMS VISIT OF MEXICO'S LOPEZ PORTILLO

PY220007 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 21 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Itamaraty today officially confirmed the visit which Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo will pay to Brazil from 28-30 July.

Oil-for-Iron Deal on Agenda

PY230009 Brasilia Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 22 Feb 80 PY

[Text] The main issue to be discussed during the visit which Mexican President Lopez Portillo will pay to Brazil in July is an increase in Brazilian iron ore exports in exchange for more Mexican oil. This information was released today by Mexican Ambassador in Brazil Francisco Cuevas Cancino.

Mexico May Buy Arms

PY242110 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0200 GMT 23 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpt] Mexico is thinking of buying Brazilian weapons, according to Gen (Nivizion Santuyo Periat), the Mexican military attache in Brasilia. General (Santuyo Periat) feels that this subject will be discussed during the Mexican defense minister's visit to Brazil beginning 10 March.

FRG REPORTEDLY CONCERNED OVER NUCLEAR AGREEMENT

PY242104 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0200 GMT 23 Feb 80 PY

[Text] The FRG is already concerned over the future of the nuclear agreement with Brazil in view of the country's economic problems and the pressure exerted by the Brazilian press, which focuses on the use of hydroelectricity as a priority program. This statement was made by Deputy Flavio Marcilio, preseident of the Chamber of Deputies, on his return from a trip to the FRG at the invitation of the president of the FRG Parliament. Marcilio also revealed that he tried to calm the Germans by stating that the sacrifice is great but that Brazil is focusing on the future and will fulfill the nuclear agreement.

ITAMARATY JUSTIFIES PURCHASE OF SOVIET VACCINES

PY221405 Sao Paulo Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 22 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Itamaraty reported today that it considers the vaccines purchased from the Soviet Union recently to be of good reputation and reasonably priced. Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas stated that the purchase--which has set off a controversy--was achieved through normal negotiations, and that he is not aware of the purchase price. He also said that France and Canada were absent from the international bidding called for by Brazil because they did not have the vaccines available, and that the Soviet Union was awarded the contract.

MINISTER REPORTS 'SUBSTANTIAL' U.S. AID TO CONTROL DRUGS

PA242032 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--Justice Minister Hugo Escobar Sierra has reported substantial U.S. contributions for the fight against drug trafficking in Colombia. Escobar talked about the results of his recent tour of the United States and said:

[Begin recording] I (?would like) to stress, among the most important things, that U.S. Government officials [words indistinct] have a very clear view of the work the Colombian Government has done in the fight against drug trafficking. President Carter has sent a letter to President Turbay in this connection. The letter is self-explanatory and reasserts his willingness to cooperate in this important moral task.

It should also be emphasized that the U.S. Congress earmarked $50 million in foreign aid to help fight drug trafficking throughout the world. Of this amount, $16 million will be given to Colombia. This is a very positive gesture, which will make it possible to maintain and improve the campaigns to control trafficking. [end recording]

Elsewhere during his statement, Escobar said that the militarization of the country's jails is only a suggestion and that the authorities are reviewing the matter.

BEEF SALES TO USSR CONFIRMED; NO AGREEMENT WITH VENEZUELA

PA230236 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--Agriculture and Livestock Minister German Bula Hoyos has said he is unaware of any rejection by the Venezuelan cattle industry of the negotiations [for the sale of] Colombian beef to Venezuela.

Bula added that the Colombian Government cannot force Venezuela to buy beef and noted that other markets, like the USSR, are being sought. The minister said that negotiations have been confirmed [as heard] with the Soviet Union to sell 20.000 tons of beef.

Bula said: [begin recording] [words indistinct] the rejection. However, I do want to state that we have virtually concluded the negotiations with the Soviet Union, which wants 15,000-20,000 tons of frozen (?quartered) [words indistinct] beef. I hope these negotiations will be completed in a few days.

We cannot force the Venezuelan Government, the Venezuelan cattlemen or CORPOMERCADEO [expansion unknown]--which handles these matters there--to buy our beef (?or) our cattle. I am not one of those who tears out his hair in desperation and agonizes over such cases. Instead I look for solutions.

The solution we have been searching for--despite the critics who frequently make their debut in the newspaper columns or reports, often without any definite (?suggestion) or [word indistinct] or knowledged about the facts. We have been working for a long time on [words indistinct] which is practically secured. It is the sale to the Soviet Union of 15,000-20,000 tons of [words indistinct] beef. [end recording]

Cabinet Rift Denied

PA222007 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Colombian Agriculture and Livestock Minister German Bula Hoyos has denied that there is any confrontation among cabinet ministers in connection with the cattle crisis and much less with the finance minister. Bula said it is not true he has blamed his colleague, the finance minister, for the cattle crisis. He said, instead, that as a cattleman, he was one of those most affected by the [hoof-and-mouth] disease affecting cattle. The finance minister said that his office and the Colombian Agriculture-Cattle Institute have taken positive steps in that direction and that he will soon have an opportunity to demonstrate this to the country.

Cattlemen Call for Meeting

PA222009 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Several organizations have come out in favor of calling for a nationwide congress to seek solutions to the serious crisis faced by the country's cattle industry. The cattle organizations have all pointed out that the industry is experiencing one of its worse crises and that it is necessary and urgent to call a special national congress in order to outline the situation to the government and seek pratical and immediate solutions once unity is achieved.

BUSINESS LEADER PROTESTS VENEZUELAN TRADE RESTRICTIONS

PA221713 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Juan Martin Caicedo Carrera, president of the National Federation of Businessmen, has complained in Bogota about the critical situation experienced by the business sector at the Colombian-Venezuelan border in view of the hostile attitude of Venezuelan authorities.

Caicedo said this problem can only be solved at the Foreign Ministry level. As is known, trade at the Colombian-Venezuelan border has been affected in the last few days by the restrictive measures adopted by the Venezuelan authorities, which curb the activities of hundreds of Colombians. Caicedo raised the complaint at the National Supply Council and asked the agriculture minister to demand that the national government intervene to solve the problem.

SECRET SERVICE OFFICIAL SEEKS ASYLUM AT UK EMBASSY

PA231554 Paris AFP in Spanish 1848 GMT 22 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 22 Feb (AFP)--Amira Pardo, a Colombian secret service officer at the Caribbean port of Santa Marta, sought asylum today at the British Embassy here because she has been threatened with death after denouncing the existence of a death squad in the service. Shortly before requesting asylum at the embassy, Pardo made a statement to the CARACOL network. She served as secretary of the F-2 (secret service) in Santa Marta and, according to her, several members of the service have repeatedly threatened her with death. She expressed the belief that the Colombian Foreign Ministry will soon grant her a safe-conduct to travel to London.

BUCARAM REPORTED SATISFACTORY FOLLOWING APPENDECTOMY

PA230148 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The general condition of political leader Assad Bucaram is satisfactory, according to a physician's report following his operation.

Dr Carlos Marengo, who performed surgery to avoid a rupture of the appendix and the gall bladder, said considering the emergency nature of the operation, the patient is in good condition and resting well. He added that there have been no complications.

TEXTILE WORKERS GO ON STRIKE, OCCUPY FACTORY

PA241953 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0054 GMT 24 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Quito, 23 Feb (EFE)--Ecuador's largest textile factory, La Incernacional, is at a standstill because its 1,200 workers went on strike and took over the company installations in Quito.

Jorge Chiriboga, a union leader, told EFE that the strike, which is of a legal nature and for an indefinite period of time, is aimed at drawing attention to salary demands.

This strike will be the first problem that Labor Minister Francisco J. Salgado will have to face since he was sworn in on Friday afternoon.

EFE was told that the workers declared the strike after they had exhausted all other means of discussion with the management.

GRENADA'S BISHOP MAKES 2-DAY GOODWILL VISIT

PA202224 Paris AFP in Spanish 2106 GMT 20 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Quito, 20 Feb (AFP)--An official Grenadian delegation headed by Maurice Bishop, prime minister of that Antillean country, arrived here today.

The goodwill mission was greeted by Government (Interior) Minister Carlos Feraud Blum and Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco at Mariscal Sucre Airport.

The Grenadian Government delegation's visit, according to official circles, represents a courtesy call. The delegation will remain here until Friday.

In the afternoon the Grenadian delegation will be received by Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos in a special meeting.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT REGISTERS DROP IN GROWTH

PA201830 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The growth of the country's gross national product in 1979 declined from 5.3 to 5 percent according to the estimates of the operations committee of the National Development Council and the Central Bank.

However, foreign exchange reserves totaled 15,251,000,000 sucres as of 30 November 1979. Compared to the balance last year, the reserves registered a slight increase of 1.5 percent. This was reported by the Guayaquil Chamber of Commerce.

CALDERON REVIEWS RESULTS OF LONDON OPEC MEETING

PA230118 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 22 Feb 80 PA

[Text] According to Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti, the price of the OPEC countries' crude oil might increase almost 4 percent annually. This increase would be higher than the world inflation rate, the Venezuelan oil expert said in London.

Calderon Berti also announced Venezuela's endorsement of an agreement reached in London by the ministers of six OPEC countries. The agreement is on the long-range strategy to be followed. The plan agreed on by the six OPEC nations meeting in London refers to the long-range unification of the group's oil prices.

Future oil production levels, even the possibility of shortages or surpluses in the world oil markets, were also debated at the London meeting.

According to Calderon Berti, those at the London meeting also discussed the relationship between the 13 OPEC countries and Third World development.

MINISTER OUTLINES ACHIEVEMENTS OF HERRERA'S OPEC TOUR

PA221421 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Text] At today's Cabinet meeting, President Luis Herrera Campins and Foreign Minister Dr Jose Alberto Zambrand Velasco gave a full report on the recent tour that the chief of state has just concluded through the OPEC countries, Austria and Spain.

This announcement was made by Information and Tourism Minister Jose Luis Zapata in noting the subjects discussed during the executive Cabinet meeting:

[Begin Zapata recording] As has been stated, in the immediate future there will be a full report on the tour, the most important points of which were: the strengthening of the bilateral ties between Venezuela and each of the OPEC countries; the stregthening of OPEC itself; solidarity with the rest of the countries of the Third World--especially through the OPEC special fund, changes for which are being discussed--and a firmer and more realistic basis for a North-South dialog.

[At the Cabinet meeting]--there were also discussions on the creation of the OPEC news agency and of the higher education institute of science and technology, which could be located in Venezuela. The meeting also dealt with the unification of oil prices and production levels.

The Cabinet also endorsed [words indistinct] Margantil, an agricultural and livestock enterprise, 5.5 million bolivares.

The budget for the agriculture and livestock credit fund and the budget for Venezolana de Fertilizantes were approved.

An area north of (Los Quenques), the La Virgen River basin, has been designated by decree as a soil, forest and water reserve.

The minister in charge of CORDIPLAN [Central Office of Coordination and Planning] presented the national projects file. There was also a report from the minister of state for intelligence development on his activities. [end recording]

NICARAGUA TO RECEIVE 27,000 BARRELS OF OIL DAILY

PA230203 Paris AFP in Spanish 1613 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 21 Feb (AFP)--It was reported here that Venezuela will supply Nicaragua with 27,000 barrels per day as a specific contribution of its aid to the Central American country.

Abadrubal Aguilar, director of international cooperation of the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry, said the oil is being sold at $26 per barrel abroad but that in this case, $2.50 out of each barrel sold will be donated to development programs in Nicaragua. The remaining $23.50 will be deposited at the Central Bank of Nicaragua in order to contribute to the balancing of Nicaragua's payments deficit.

Aguilar said after 6 months, these deposits will be converted into long-term loans to finance development projects. He said Venezuela is thus fulfilling its commitment of aid to Nicaragua but that maybe the most important thing is the guarantee of an oil supply.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER SAYS BEEF IMPORTS UNNECESSARY

PA220444 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Venezuela will maintain its policy of not importing Colombian beef. This was reiterated today by Agriculture and Livestock Minister Luciano Valero.

[Begin recording] [Question] Will Venezuela definitely buy Columbian beef?

[Answer] When the present Venezuelan government took office, it established a policy on beef. As a result of this policy, Venezuela has stopped importing beef. It was our opinion that we had sufficient beef and that we should facilitate using the beef supplies of national producers.

Some people said then that we were crazy, that we could not maintain that policy for one single month and that we would have to change it and import beef. A year has already passed and we have not imported beef. We have no plans to import beef from Colombia or from anywhere else.

INSTIGATORS OF STUDENT VIOLENCE IN VALENCIA SOUGHT

PA230136 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 22 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The Valencia police are on the track of several individuals who provided Molotov cocktails to the students that attacked a police station at La Isabelica. According to Carabobo Police Commander Col Neftali Gomez Pineda, the individuals in question were riding a light blue jeep with license plate GAD-940. The students of the Enrique (Hernando) Nunez school were staging a demonstration to protest a bus fare hike when several unidentified individuals joined them and urged them to attack the police station.

According to Gomez Pineda, many stones and several incendiary bombs were thrown at the police station in the Valencia district. He added that the students arrested in connection with these disturbances were released today after their parents assumed the responsibility for the damages caused during the demonstration.

EMBASSY OCCUPIERS WILL LEAVE IF ASKED BY AMBASSADORS

PA232011 Paris AFP in Spanish 1929 GMT 23 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Feb (AFP)--The occupiers of the Belgian and Danish embassies in Mexico affirmed today that "if the ambassadors ask us to leave, we will do so."

Felipe Martinez, leader of the occupiers and former rector of the University of Oaxaca, has reiterated his request that the Belgian and Danish ambassadors in Mexico interpose their good offices on behalf of the Popular Democratic National Front (FNDP), whose members are occupying their embassies. According to Martinez, both diplomats intercede with our government so a dialog can be held, since we only want the authorities to listen to our demands.

In a statement to the press, the FNDP members, who last Monday took over the two embassies, stated that nobody is manipulating us and we are trying not to have any relations with corrupt Mexican politicking. The FNDP militants are demanding that the Mexican Government release 150 political prisoners and present 600 missing people. They are also demanding the distribution of arable land among poor peasants.

Police Clear Both Embassies

PA240349 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0321 GMT 24 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 23 Feb (EFE)--The Belgian and Danish embassies in Mexico City were cleared today without incident by policewomen. Early tonight several unarmed policewomen went to the occupied embassies and asked the occupants to leave. As a precaution against any disturbance, several secret police were stationed in parked cars in the vicinity of both embassies, although they did not need to intervene.

The police provided the occupants of the embassies with transportation back to their homes, almost all of them outside the Federal District, specifically in the states of Puebla and Oaxaca.

The Government Secretariat released the news 1 hour after the event occurred. The eviction was so peaceful that not even the pedestrains in the area were aware of what was happening.

Issue Warrant for Leader

PA240424 Mexico City EFE in Spanish 0344 GMT 24 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Feb (EFE)--Mexican police have issued a search and arrest warrant for Fernando [as received] Martinez Soriano, former Oaxaca University rector, EFE learned here today. Martinez Soriano is leader of the Popular Democratic National Front, which led the occupation of the Belgian and Danish embassies in Mexico City, which were peacefully cleared by policewomen tonight.

The warrant issued by the Attorney General's office of the Republic of Mexico is "for the arrest and subsequent trial of Martinez Soriano, accused of the crimes of dispossession (raiding of residence), illegal privation of freedom, criminal association and more," authorized sources told EFE.

The occupants of the embassies were taken to the Attorney General's office for questioning after the eviction. "Some of them did not know what city they were in," the sources told EFE, "or why they had been taken there" and were, therefore, immediately released and, in some cases, taken to their homes.

It has not been possible to confirm whether some of the supposed leaders of the occupation who acted as group leaders are being held by the authorities to determine the real extent of their participation. The reason for these detentions is due to the fact that some of those evicted today participated in the occupation of the Swiss Embassy last summer and were later released.

Police intervention came after the Danish and Belgian embassies made official requests for the Mexican security forces to clear their respective embassies.

President To Pardon Occupiers

PA241734 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0429 GMT 24 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Feb (EFE)--The police today reported that Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo will order the release of all those who occupied the Danish and Belgian embassies in an act of pardon.

The release of 10 peasants was originally decreed, and that of the remaining 15--including the leaders of the group--will be ordered within the next few hours.

Regarding the fate of Felipe Martinez Soriano, leader of the Popular Democratic National Front, the police reported that he had been free up to now but did not specify if he will be granted a presidential pardon once he is arrested. The Attorney General's office has issued an arrest warrant for him as the person chiefly responsible for the occupation of the Danish and Belgian embassies.

TWO BUSINESSMEN KIDNAPED; $2 MILLION DEMANDED IN RANSOM

PA241528 Paris AFP in Spanish 0019 GMT 24 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Feb (AFP)--Two wealthy Lebanese businessmen were kidnapped this morning by three armed individuals. They were taken from their home in a residential section of the capital. Later an anonymous telephone caller demanded 50 million pesos ($2 million) in ransom.

Esperanza Atala de Yabourg told police that she heard a noise last night in the street in front of her house and that upon looking out, she saw three armed individuals force her husband, Juan Jabourg, and his brother, Assad Yabourg, into a vehicle which sped off at high speed. She added that this morning she received an anonymous call demanding 50 million pesos for the release of her husband. Mrs Yabourg asked the caller for proof that they had her husband, but the person replied only that she should await further instructions.

RODRIGUEZ: NO STEPS TAKEN FOR SHAH'S EXTRADITION

PA230443 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 22 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Government and Justice Minister Ricardo Rodriguez today said he does not know about Juan Materno Vasquez's official accreditation as representative of the Iranian Government in the request for the extradition of former shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

During an exclusive interview with this newscast, Minister Rodriguez said Vasquez'. accreditation has not been registered with the Foreign Ministry. Rodriguez, who described the former Iranian monarch as an exile, said his office has not begun any steps to extradite the ex-shah and that if any cable request in this regard has arrived at the Foreign Ministry, it has not reached his office.

The following are the government and justice minister's statements to Jose Montano:

[Begin recording] [Rodriguez] Regarding the shah's presence here, you know that he arrived as a political exile and as such, he enjoys the rights granted to political exiles by our laws and international agreements. The former Iranian monarch is abiding by these regulations in our country. As to the legal status of the former monarch if there were a formal extradition request, that would depend on Vasquez--after being duly accredited as representative of the Iranian Government--making the pertinent request and the arrival of that request to our office. At that point, we will judge the facts according to what we know and what has been explained to us in order to adopt pertinent steps or other measures in accordance with the laws on asylum. All of this will depend on the evidence, documents presented and decisions of a political nature that will be made at the time.

[Question] According to Vasquez'. statements citing the 1930 law, a mere notice to the government on an extradition request for any person should mean that the person should be arrested and his documents seized. In this regard Mr Minister, what is the reply of the executive branch on this?

[Answer] Vasquez has interpreted the law and feels it should be that way. Our interpretation is that the decision will be made according to the documents, evidence and procedures established by the law. I cannot give you a yes or no answer based on actions that we are assuming will occur but which have not occurred. That would be speaking prematurely.

[Question] In order to be a little clearer on this matter and to enlighten the citizens, it was understood that there was a cable from the Iranian authorities notifying the Panamanian Government that an extradition request was going to be made. Is this not enough for the government to begin action?

[Answer] The cable was sent to the Foreign Ministry. It has not reached the office of the government and justice minister. Consequently, the government and justice minister cannot adopt any decision--with the president or any pertinent authority--that fall under his responsibility according to the law.

[Question] In other words Mr Minister, no judicial proceedings in connection with the shah are being processed?

[Answer] That is correct.

MATERNO IN IRAN: SHAH SHOULD NOT BE EXECUTED

PA232006 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Iran should promise not to execute the deposed shah if it wants to obtain his extradition from Panama, Juan Materno Vasquez, the Panamanian lawyer representing the Iranian Government, said today. Materno Vasquez, former president of the Panamanian Supreme Court, said in a press conference on his arrival in Tehran that he has yet to speak with the Iranian authorities about the death penalty. He said the issue of whether or not he plans to advise the Iranian authorities to guarantee that the shah will not be executed is a professional secret.

Regarding the arrival in Tehran of the UN commission to investigate the shah's actions, Materno Vasquez said he has nothing to do with that because the nature of the commission is not judicial and has nothing to do with the extradition of Reza Pahlavi.

Materno Vasquez refused to indicate how long he will stay in Iran. He said he does not know if he will return to Panama with all the evidence for the extradition action. Asked if the commission's report could contribute to the extradition, the Panamanian lawyer said that was an intelligent question because all existing evidence will be used.

GRENADA PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES ON SURPRISE VISIT

PA242315 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2234 GMT 24 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Panama City, 24 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop unexpectedly arrived today in Paitilla Airport, in the downtown area.

According to those present, Bishop was received at the airport by Panamanian Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella and Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores. Prime Minister Bishop was coming from Managua, where he attended events commemorating another anniversary of the assassination of Gen Augusto Sandino, who is hailed as the "father of the Sandinist revolution."

Although nothing has been officially announced in connection with Bishop's presence in Panama, it has been learned that he will meet with ranking Panamanian officials. According to spokesmen in the hotel where he is staying, Bishop's stay will be brief.

SPADAFORA SAYS HIS ACTIVITIES SUPPORT GOVERNMENT

PA231637 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 21 Feb 80 pp 1-A, 8-A PA

[Text] "Im surprised at rumors that I have joined the opposition; I remain loyal and true to Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, leader of Panama's revolution," Dr Hugo Spadafora, who commanded the Victoriano Lorenzo Brigade in the struggle against the Somoza dictatorship, has told MATUTINO.

"The fact that I criticize the process good-naturedly and have my differences, as in the case of the former shah of Iran, does not mean I oppose the government," he added. He went on: "My recent meeting with 'Arafat was held in support of President Royo's policy on the Palestinian issue." Regarding a possible meeting between General Torrijos and Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid, Dr Spadafora said "Polls show that the Panamanian people want those two leaders to reach an agreement for the welfare of all Panamanians."

ECONOMY MINISTERS DISCUSS COMMON MARKET SITUATION

PA242310 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2026 GMT 24 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 24 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The 22d meeting of Central American economy ministers will give full support to the Nicaraguan Government in its efforts to refinance its foreign debt.

The ministers met until late Saturday night in San Jose to discuss a number of points regarding the Central American Common Market, composed of Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Although Honduras withdrew from the Common Market in 1969, it is participating in the group's decisions.

The ministers decided to urge the international community to grant financial support for the reconstruction of Nicaragua, which was devastated by a civil war from September 1978 to July 1979.

Until safeguard measures are adopted, it was decided that Nicaragua should apply flexibly the instruments which regulate the operation of the CACM so it can overcome its supply problems and achieve the immediate reactivation of its economy. Those measures can be applied as long as they do not harm the other member countries.

The economy ministers also decided to ask the Secretariat of Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) to study the possibility of having Central America jointly sign trade agreements with third countries, particularly those of the Caribbean area.

As for the supply of basic grains, they decided to seek an exchange of such products to permit the stabilization of prices and guarantee supplies. Regarding this point, SIECA, in cooperation with the Central American Corrdinating Commission of Marketing and Stabilization of Prices, will analyze the application of the "Limon Protocol" and the competition of national institutions. The "Limon Protocol" was approved several years ago in the Costa Rican port of Limon. It regulates trade in basic grain in Central America.

The ministers also decided that Costa Rican Economy Minister Fernando Altmann Ortiz will be Central America's representative in negotiations with third countries to obtain preferential treatment in the supply of petroleum for Central America.

Costa Rican Minister Speaks

PA241954 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 24 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The Central American economy ministers are meeting in San Jose to review the area's economic situation and study the restructuring of the Central American Common Market [CACM]. Costa Rican Economy Minister Fernando Altmann Ortiz opened the conference.

We must seriously consider the future of the Central American isthmus as a whole and we cannot afford the luxury of retreating or becoming stagnant in our development, Altmann said in his speech yesterday inaugurating the meeting.

We are proud that you have chosen San Jose to hold this meeting. The points to be discussed will be of great significance for the future of our nations, he added.

Even though the CACM has been criticized by some people, it continues to be a good option for the development of our economy, the minister noted. For this reason, we must do everything in our power to give this body the necessary mechanisms to enable it to overcome the negative effects of the circumstances that have been harming it and our economy.

We must act in the understanding that the international economic situation has changed very much in the last decade and that, regrettably, it has changed to the detriment of the underdeveloped countries. The situation does not look too bright and that is why we must redouble efforts and act jointly for everybody's benefit. Otherwise, we would be jeopardizing our economies, Altmann said.

COSTA RICA

U.S. HAS NOT OFFERED MILITARY AID

PA231552 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0027 GMT 23 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 22 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria has told this agency that the U.S. Government has not offered military aid to Costa Rica.

Newsmen had asked him about this possibility in view of announcements that Washington has offered military aid to the Salvadoran Government so it can confront the extreme left, which is fighting it vigorously.

According to Echeverria, the United States has not made any offer in this connection. "Moreover," he said, "the few tear gas grenades we had to buy a few days ago had to be paid for in advance."

Costa Rica, a country without an army, does not have a military mission in the United States. Its contacts in this area with the U.S. Government are carried out through the military attache at the U.S. Embassy here.

RESTRICTIONS ON ENTRY VISAS TO BE EASED

PA241958 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 24 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The General Immigration Directorate has drafted a program that will expedite the issuance of visas to people whose entry into our country has been restricted for several years. General Immigration Director Jorge Alvarez made the annoucement. The people who have been prevented from entering our country expeditiously are citizens of the socialist countries, Argentina, Chile and Jamaica.

PAPER REPORTS PANAMANIAN GUARD BORDER MOBILIZATION

PA232151 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1846 GMT 23 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 23 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--One thousand Panamanian soldiers are in the Piedra Candela region on the Costa Rican border presumably searching for guerrillas camps, the local morning paper LA REPUBLICA reports today.

Since November it has been reported that Panamanian dissidents are allegedly training on the border to organize guerrilla actions against President Aristides Royo's government.

In fact, in early February, on the occasion of a visit by the Panamanian chief of state to Costa Rica, he signed a joint declaration with his Costa Rican counterpart Rodrigo Carazo Odio whereby the two governments committed themselves to preventing the operation of armed groups who are seeking to create problems in the friendly countries.

The Costa Rican public security minister has revealed that traces of apparent training camps have been detected in the southern region of this country adjoining the Panamanian border. In view of this situation, 350 civil guards began combing that region on Thursday of this week.

LA REPUBLICA carries a statement by Maj Claudio Lopez of the Costa Rican southern command who has confirmed the presence of Panamanian soldiers at Piedra Candela. Border inhabitants have claimed to have seen Panamanian National Guard helicopters overflying the Panamanian side of the region. Thus far the Costa Rican police (this country does not have a formal or legally constituted army) has not come across any of the Panamanian rebels.

The Civil Guardsmen have been instructed by their superiors to arrest any armed person seen along the border region. The contingent is led by Cols Fernando Nunez, director general of the public force and Alvaro Sanchez Monestel. Sanchez Monestel led similar military operations 10 years ago when Panamanian guerrillas in the region clashed with Costa Rican police. The National Guard will remain in the area until it is absolutely certain that no camps exist.

Minister Echeverria Brealey explained that a few days before the National Guardsmen entered the rugged border mountains, all access routes to the region were blocked.

EL SALVADOR

ATTORNEY GENERAL FILES CHARGES AGAINST D'AUBUISSON

PA210532 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1307 GMT 20 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Dr Mario Zamora Rivas, attorney general of the republic, has filed personal charges against Maj Roberto D'Aubuisson on the basis of a television statement in which D'Aubuisson accused Zamora Rivas of being the contact between the Christian Democratic Party and the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces [FPL].

Zamora Rivas said Major D'Aubuisson, in addition to being guilty of slander, is an unworthy military officer because of his behavior in the eyes of the Salvadoran people. Dr Mario Zamora Rivas said he is accusing the officer of defamation in the first degree.

ATTORNEY GENERAL ZAMORA ASSASSINATED 22 FEBRUARY

PA241457 Paris AFP in Spanish 1438 GMT 23 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Feb (AFP)--Six individuals last night assassinated Salvadoran Attorney General Mario Zamora at his home, it was learned this morning.

Six unidentified individuals broke into a family gathering at Zamora's house, dragged him into the bathroom and shot him to death.

Zamora was the brother of Christian Democratic leader Ruben Zamora, whose party today blamed retired Maj Roberto Davidson for the assassination.

A few days ago Davidson accused the late attorney general of being a member of the extreme left popular liberation forces.

Armed elements last night also harassed the army's general staff headquarters in San Salvador for 20 minutes. The guards responded and calm was quickly restored. No casualties were reported.

PDC Accuses D'Aubuisson

PA240333 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1321 GMT 23 Feb 80 PA

[Communique issued by Christian Democratic Party in San Salvador on 23 February--read by Melvi Orellana]

[Text] The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] with profound sorrow informs the Salvadoran people that at approximately 0200 today six masked assassins armed with G-3 and M-16 rifles broke into the home of our fellow partisan Mario Zamora Rivas, attorney general of the poor, located in Vista Hermosa district in this city, where he and his family were gathered.

The assassins immediately forced everyone to lie on the floor face down and asked each one to give his name. This they did because they said they did not want to commit an injustice. When Mario Zamora gave his name, they asked him to get up and took him to another room. Anyone who tried to raise his head to see where they were taking him was hit on the head with a rifle butt. They also asked for the keys to the front door, but they did not get them so they had to leave through the roof, the same way they entered.

Everything occurred so fast and with such precision that Zamora's wife and guests thought that he had been kidnaped inasmuch as they had not heard any noise. It was not until they opened the door to the bathroom that they found Zamora's bloodstained body full of bullets which were apparently fired from a weapon with a silencer.

On reporting to the nation such a shameful incident, the PDC blames Maj Roberto D'Aubuisson and the gang of assassins of the extreme right for this crime, because there is an evident connection between what D'Aubuisson, a sinister figure, said on television and the criminal act which took the life of a valuable citizen who had served disinterestedly the noblest causes of the Salvadoran people. The PDC reiterates its opposition to the use of violence which is staining our suffering nation with blood.

The PDC also wishes to express its condolences to his widow, children, parents and brothers and invites the Salvadoran people to the funeral which will take place at 1600 today in Cojutepeque, the hometown of Mario Zamora Rivas.

For social justice within a regime of authentic democracy, the Christian Democratic Party.

White Warriors Claim Responsibility

PA231540 Paris AFP in Spanish 1529 GMT 23 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Feb (AFP)--The extreme rightwing White Warriors Union (UGB) has claimed credit for the assassination of Attorney General Mario Zamora, who was killed in his home in south San Salvador early this morning. Zamora was 46 and was the founder of Christian Democracy in El Salvador. He was in his house when six unidentified individuals shot him to death.

TEACHERS LEAVE EDUCATION MINISTRY DEPARTMENT

PA232355 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1412 GMT 23 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Members of the National Association of Salvadoran Educators (ANDES) at approximately 1730 yesterday left the Education Ministry Teachers Welfare Offices which they had occupied. Education Minister Eduardo Benjamin Colindres, who was present, said he had granted ANDES representatives an interview to discuss the situation but not to negotiate. Minister Colindres added that officials at the Education Ministry are looking after the teachers interests, but that they are opposed to violence because the country must solve its problems in a democratic way.

FENASTRAS OFFICES DESTROYED BY POWERFUL BOMB

PA241652 Paris AFP in Spanish 1607 GMT 24 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 24 Feb (AFP)--The offices of the Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation (FENASTRAS), affiliated with the Leftist United Popular Action Front, were dynamited today, allegedly by an ultrarightist group.

The explosion destroyed the old house which served as FENASTRAS offices. It also affected neighboring buildings but did not cause any personal injuries. It was unofficially reported that the assailants looted the place after the explosion, taking the FENASTRAS files with them.

Meanwhile, the funeral of Mario Zamora, Christian Democratic party member and the country's attorney general, was held in Cojutepeque, 28 km east of San Salvador. Zamora was assassinated by another ultrarightist group which has not been identified yet. According to the forensic surgeon, Zamora was killed by 10 bullets in his back.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS WORKERS STRIKE, ANEP LOCKOUT POSSIBLE

PA230426 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 22 Feb 80 PA

[Report from San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU by newsman Carlos Samayoa--recorded]

[Text] One of today's most important events is the strike by workers of the National Communications Administration [ANTEL]. Yesterday these workers carried out a similar action. They seized ANTEL's main building, Roma, in San Salvador and decreed a strike because of the dismissal of four of their fellow workers. However, a partial agreement was reached later. A commission willing to work to solve the problem was appointed but the only solution the workers will accept is the rehiring of the four dismissed workers.

As a result of this situation at 1000 San Salvador local time today, the ANTEL workers again declared a general and indefinite strike. This general strike does not necessarily mean the suspension of all communications but simply that the workers will cease working. All the necessary instruments, which operate automatically, remain in operation. A problem could arise if there is any technical failure because this failure will not be repaired due to the strike decreed by ANTEL technicians. ANTEL is in charge of telecommunications in El Salvador.

The ANTEL workers have charged that there is a military cordon around the San Miguelito office. ANTEL has several offices in El Salvador.

One of them is in San Miguelito and has been surrounded by soldiers. The workers have demanded this cordon be dismantled before they will continue with the negotiations. They have threatened that if this is not done they will take more severe measures. These measures could include the complete suspension of communications.

Meanwhile there is something else that is also being discussed: a national lockout by the private enterprise sector, the sector that manages the financial sector of our country.

This national lockout could have a twofold objective. In the last few days there has been much talk about a plot involving a rightist coup d'etat. The truth is that at this moment we cannot talk about a coup d'etat taking place because the fact is that the coup has been taking place since the Christian Democrats took power some time ago. This means that the general lockout announced by the private enterprise could be considered an important step by these people to destabilize the government, which is already rather unstable because it is unable to maintain an equilibrium or control over either of the two extremes, the extreme right and the extreme left, which continue provoking serious disturbances and difficulties throughout the nation.

We could suppose that the planned general lockout will begin on Monday. This would affect all the factory members of the National Association of the Private Enterprise [ANEP]. The strike would also include all the radio station members of the National Association of Radio Broadcasting Businessmen. The strike would also include all the television stations and the country's most important newspapers.

The lockout could apparently last 3 days, but unofficial sources have said that the lockout could last indefinitely.

There has been no official report on the objective of this lockout. It has been unoffically said, however, that the purpose is to force the withdrawal of the Christian Democrats from our country, that is the withdrawal of the Christian Democrats from the government. This is something, however, that will be clear next week as events develop along with this general strike by private enterprise that would include factories, radio, television and newspapers--all the communications media.

At 2000 on Sunday, there will probably be a radio and television network to announce that these communications media will join the general strike. However, the decision will be adopted on Sunday. It will all depend on a convention that the Christian Democracts will hold on Sunday for the purpose, apparently, of taking a position to continue in the government or to withdraw from it.

This is something we will report from San Salvador, on Sunday--when the national convention takes place--to all our Panamanian listeners. It could be that the general strike announced by ANEP could take place, or could be called off based on the results of that convention.

RUMORS OF 25 FEBRUARY GENERAL STRIKE INCREASE

PA222021 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1750 GMT 22 Feb 80 PA

[Text] In the past few hours rumors have been circulating about a possible general strike in El Salvador sponsored by powerful economic interests with the apparent objective of overthrowing the current revolutionary government junta. Government sources which were questioned indicated that high-ranking government officials have been notified of this rumor, which gained strength today.

Workers at some companies in San Salvador and the interior have begun to be paid their wages today, something which usually occurs at the end of the month. This action has led to more rumors.

This week, the United Popular Action Front [FAPU] publicly charged that the Salvadoran rightwing, in alliance with rightwing circles in Guatemala, is planning a coup d'etat.

The rumors about a general strike increased today when the word spread among popular sectors that they should store food because of what will begin on Monday. The rumors say that the strike will begin on 25 February.

On 20 February, the leftist-leaning Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation (FENASTRAS) held a strike for several hours but it was not very successful.

TERRORIST VIOLENCE CONTINUES TO ROCK COUNTRY

PA222159 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1755 GMT 22 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Edgard Jose Beneke, brother of former Salvadoran Minister of Education Walter Beneke Medina, was murdered today by several unidentified persons who attacked him at his ranch 43 km west of San Salvador. Beneke, who was seriously injured together with Juan Jose Castaneda, died early this morning in a San Salvador hospital. Eyewitnesses suspect that the attack was carried out by leftists.

Meanwhile judicial authorities have begun to investigate the machinegunning yesterday afternoon of two law students employed by the government. They were killed in the northern part of San Salvador, a part of the wave of political violence convulsing this small Central American country.

In Santa Ana, 66 km west of this capital, members of the Marxist Farabundo Mart Popular Liberation Forces killed night watchman Ernesto de Jesus Rivas Thursday night, shortly after he began his shift.

All Salvadoran sectors are living in fear of leftist or rightist terrorism. The right is trying to keep communism from taking over the country and the left is trying to seize political power.

Today several unidentified persons kidnaped Maria Alicia Garcia de Melendez, a secretary. Her relatives say she is not connected with any political movement. The kidnaping took place in San Salvador, where laborers and workers of the national telecommunications administration [ANTEL] are on a partial strike demanding the rehiring of five employees dismissed for various reasons. ANTEL and the workers are negotiating. The five dismissed workers in the meantime are staying at the offices of the Salvadoran University Student General Association where they will hold a news conference this afternoon. Members of the leftist People's Revolutionary Bloc have been in contact with the five former ANTEL workers. The reason for their dismissal has not been revealed, but it was learned that they are blamed for having organized an ANTEL laborers and workers association which has already made economic demands.

Police officer Rene Antonio Maldonado Rodriguez died this morning at the San Salvador Military Hospital from bullet wounds inflicted by unidentified persons as he was patrolling in San Salvador.

Various parts of El Salvador have lived through a turbulent day due to propaganda operations by Marxist groups who are seeking political power through the use of force.

Many lawyers who participated in the National Conciliation Party formerly in power, have publicly protested Decree 114 which gives the Revolutionary Government Junta broad powers to work for the benefit of all Salvadorans.

GOVERNMENT JUNTA ACCUSES RIGHTISTS OF PLOTTING COUP

PA250436 Paris AFP in Spanish 0414 GMT 25 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 24 Feb (AFP)--In a communique released Sunday evening, the Salvadoran Government junta accused the extreme right of plotting a coup against the present regime.

According to the government's communique, those groups want to establish a successional regime similar to that of President Romero, who was overthrown on 15 October.

The communique also condemns the (?assassination) of Attorney General Mario Zamora Rivas on Saturday by an extreme rightist group. The communique states that neither these acts of violence by the right nor those carried out by the extreme left (?can prevent) the implementation of the revolutionary process outlined by the government junta.

JUNTA MEMBER MAJANO SAYS RIGHTIST COUP SUICIDAL

PA212320 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1513 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Government Junta said here today that a rightist coup would be equivalent to suicide. He made this statement referring to rumors which are circulating.

The colonel said that the junta is willing to make the structural changes announced on 15 October 1979, when the Salvadoran Army overthrew Gen Carlos Humberto Romero who was accused of corruption and frequent violations of human rights.

Speaking about other aspects of the turbulent Salvadoran situation, the Junta member said that order will be maintained within legal limits. He said that economic aid had been requested from several countries in order to promote the development of this Central American nation of 5.5 million inhabitants that live on only 21,000 square kilometers of land.

In regard to the nationalization of foreign trade, Majano said that this sector was plagued with corruption, thus causing a permanent foreign currency drain.

He said in conclusion that the Salvadoran Armed Forces are fully aware of the need for changes in El Salvador in order to benefit the dispossessed majorities.

CHURCH EMEDICTS COUP FOR APRIL OR MAY

PA242109 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2221 GMT 23 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 23 Feb (EFE)--The Salvadoran church today predicted in Bogota that a coup d'etat will be carried out in El Salvador, which is currently being rocked by a wave of violence.

Msgr Freddy Delgado, secretary general of the Salvadoran Episcopal Conference, said that "people are killed everyday.

"The coup is expected for the beginning of the farm year in April or May."

Monsignor Delgado said that four bishops have been threatened with death by leftists.

He noted that "the kidnapings have produced more than $150 million and that the guerrillas use their money, believe it or not, to pay for the occupation of churches and the people who attend the demonstrations."

He said that all the social, political, economic and religious problems converge in San Salvador "because that is where everything happens in the country." He said that dead people appear in the streets and avenues almost every day. "The guerrillas continually increase the number of hostages taken with the embassy occupations."

In statements to the morning paper EL SIGLO of Bogota, Monsignor Delgado noted that the army is trying to avoid the guerrillas. "We believe that a coup d'etat has been delayed despite the first and second juntas. We believe that a confrontation is imminent if the course of history does not change and foreign elements do not interfere," he said.

He said that Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero and the auxiliary bishops of San Salvador, San Vicente and San Miguel have been threatened, [words indistinct] by leftists or rightists. "However, the government is not giving any support to the church," he said.

He emphasized that the guerrilla movement is demanding power and the installation of communism.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT DENIES ROLE IN PLOT TO OUST SALVADORAN JUNTA

PA241806 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1656 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 21 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Government today declared itself "completely innocent" in an alleged rightist plot to overthrow the present Salvadoran government junta.

In an official statement, the Guatemalan Government authorities stated that the speculations originating in El Salvador claiming that a plan was being prepared in Guatemala to overthrow the Salvadoran Government are false.

"Guatemala does not interfere in the affairs of another state and respects the right of each nation to its self-determination," the communique noted. It also stated that the Guatemalan Government maintains the most friendly relations with the Salvadoran authorities as well as with all the governments in the Central American region.

Press reports from El Salvador indicated yesterday that the Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation [FENASTRAS] had denounced plans for a coup d'etat plotted by rightwing military officers who oppose the present Salvadoran regime "with the complicity of the Guatemalan Government and the participation of Israeli advisors."

Moreover, the Government Press Secretariat of this country recalled that the Guatemalan Government had previously announced its decision not to allow the country to be used as a base for antigovernment activities against Nicaragua or any other Central American state.

POLICE HUNT PERPETRATORS OF ATTACK ON MINISTER

PA222315 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1230 GMT 15 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Five thousand policemen are searching for the perpetrators of the dynamite attack on Guatemalan Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz, official sources said yesterday. The attack took place Monday as the minister passed in his armored vehicle along a street in Guatemala City. The terrorists exploded a high-powered bomb as the minister and his escort passed.

Two days later the police announced the discovery of a bombing attempt to kill police director Col German Chupina. This was a still more powerful bomb capable of destroying everything within a 150-meter radius. It was found in the road to Boca del Monte where the police director passes frequently.

Two of the government minister's bodyguards have nearly lost their hearing because of the terrorist bomb explosion last Monday. Although the two bodyguards escaped apparently unscathed, they were traveling in a car behind the minister's armored vehicle and suffered the effects of the concussion blast. Both had their eardrums ruptured and need surgical attention. If they do not undergo surgery the two run the risk of remaining deaf for the rest of their lives and will lose their jobs. The explosion was so powerful that although they were not hit by fragments their ears were seriously injured.

A new underground radio station calling itself Revolutionary Worker has claimed responsibility for the machinegunning of the Salvadoran Embassy. This was confirmed in a communique which was left in a Guatemala City church.

ORPA REPORTS VILLAGE TAKEOVERS, PROPAGANDA RALLIES

PA230046 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2335 GMT 22 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 22 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The guerrillas of the outlawed Armed Peoples Organization (ORPA) announced today that this week they militarily occupied the municipalities of Santa Clara la Laguna and Santa Maria Visitacion, both in Solola Province.

In a press release sent to the newspapers of the Guatemalan capital, the guerrillas said such occupations were carried out in solidarity with the peasants of Quiche and as a tribute to national hero Tecun Uman. Tecun Uman was the Quiche chieftain who confronted the Spanish conquistadores led by Pedro de Alvarado and died during the combat, according to tradition. "Tecun Uman is alive in the weapons of the people struggling for their liberation," ORPA stated in the release.

The occupation of the two villages lasted several hours during which the rebels staged propaganda rallies.

HONDURAS

JUNTA PRESIDENT DEPARTS FOR U.S. VISIT

PA242110 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1626 GMT 24 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 24 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, the president of the Honduran military junta, today left for the United States heading a large delegation.

Paz Garcia will arrive in New York today at the invitation of the Council of the Americas, which comprises the most influential New York businessmen.

In the meeting with the U.S. businessmen, Paz Garcia will speak on Honduras' domestic situation and the advantages it offers to foreign investment.

Paz Garcia is accompanied by U.S. Ambassador to Honduras Mari-Luci Jaramillo, Culture and Tourism Secretary Armando Alvarez Martinez, Finance Secretary Valentin Mendoza, Natural Resources Secretary Rafael Leonardo Callejas and Central Bank President Praxedes Martinez. The delegation also includes the executives of some state enterprises, personnel of the Press Secretariat, newsmen who support the regime and news media representatives who usually cover the Government House.

ARMY PREPARES FOR DISORDERS IN SAN PEDRO SULA

PA231603 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0043 GMT 23 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 22 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran troops yesterday occupied the city of San Pedro Sula, in northern Honduras, for the alleged purpose of preventing disturbances during a demonstration organized by union and political leaders against an increase in bus fares.

Members of the army, and specifically the commander of the 3d Infantry Battalion headquartered in San Pedro Sula, were told that the demonstration would lead to disturbances and that homemade bombs would be used. The troops occupied all the high buildings. Soldiers in combat gear patrolled the streets in trucks and helicopters flew over the city. Heavily armed police and secret agents were dispatched but the whole operation was useless because the demonstration was not held.

At the same time, in Tegucigalpa, Col Hubert Bodden Caceres of the 11th Infantry Battalion in southern Honduras, said that "our army is not repressive. But violence could come to our country as it has come to neighboring countries."

The demonstration was to protest a 5-cent ($.05 1/2) increase in the bus fare in San Pedro Sula. The fare increase wnt into effect more than 1 month ago but the government had done nothing about it. The government was able to reach an agreement with the operators in Tegucigalpa, thus preventing demonstrations which had been scheduled if the increase, which had been in effect for 3 days, continued indefinitely. However, in San Pedro Sula no one has protested in an organized way so far, even though the high schools and university are full of students.

NICARAGUA

BARRICADA LINKS BAUMAN REMARKS TO CIA

PA230252 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0136 GMT 23 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 22 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--BARRICADA published in Managua said today that Republican Representative Robert Bauman "has admitted that the CIA is interfering in our country."

BARRICADA, official organ of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], comments on the attitudes assumed by U.S. legislators representing "reactionary sectors" opposed to the U.S granting a $75 million loan to Nicaragua.

The discussion of credit was again postponed today and will be discussed on Monday. Bauman said Thursday that before it makes a decision on the loan, the House of Representatives "must learn of reports proving that Nicaragua is dominated by communism and that Cuba is training guerrilla forces in neighboring countries." [sentence as received]

According to BARRICADA, Bauman's statements must be interpreted as an admission by the Maryland congressman "that it is a fact that the CIA is interfering in our country to destabilize the revolutionary process. Bauman's proposals imply a series of insolent impositions which represent a veritable manipulation of our revolution," the FSLN spokesman said.

ORTEGA, D'ESCOTO TO VISIT VENEZUELA, BRAZIL, UN, ITALY

PA231249 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Junta member Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra and Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto are heading a delegation that will leave for South America, North America and Europe this weekend.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman reported that the first stopover of the members of the Nicaraguan delegation will be in Caracas, where they will meet with members of the Venezuelan Government. In Brazil they will visit Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Brasilia, where they will hold talks with government authorities. In Sao Paulo Father D'Escoto will participate in an international ecumenical congress on the controversial topic of the theology of liberation, organized by Brazilian cardinals headed by (?Elder) Camara.

The delegation will then fly to New York to participate in the ninth session of the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, at which the issue of the 200-mile territorial limit, converted into law by many Spanish-speaking coastal countries, will be debated.

Nicaragua is among the nations with a particular interest in this debate after it used this principle of international maritime law to claim its sovereignty over San Andres and Providencia islands and the Quitasueno, Roncador and Serrana cays which are within those 200 miles but are under Colombian control. This has damaged the friendly relations between the two countries. Colombia has stated that it will not yield to the Nicaraguan claims.

Augusto Zamora and Laura Medina were appointed legal advisers to the Nicaraguan delegation.

After participating in the Law of the Sea Conference, our officials will go to Italy, where they will hold talks with government officials in Rome and with representatives of the pope at the Vatican.

Expectations for Caracas Visit

PA131550 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Caracas--An official Nicaraguan delegation will arrive in Caracas on 24 February to request aid and learn the details of the trip Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins will make to Nicaragua.

The official party includes Cmdr Daniel Ortega, a member of the reconstruction junta and of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Directorate, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto and Energy Minister Carlos Zarruck.

According to the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry, Commander Ortega and his companions will meet with President Herrera, with Interior Minister Rafael Montes de Oca and with Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco.

According to the report, the Nicaraguan delegation intends to insure through the Venezuelan Government the contribution that this country will make to Nicaragua's reconstruction. To confirm this, it has been learned in Latin American Economic System (LAES) circles that Venezuela has defined its energy aid for Nicaragua through this organization and has guaranteed the supply of crude oil.

In the Andean Pact's name, LAES Action Committee Vice President Asdrubal Aguiar Aranguren has explained that of the 27,000 barrels of oil that Venezuela sells to Nicaragua at $26, $2.50 will be donated for development programs. The remaining $23.50 will be deposited in the Nicaraguan Central Bank as a contribution to the stabilization of Nicaragua's balance of payments, since after 6 months these deposits will be turned into long-term credit lines to finance various projects.

According to Aguiar, Venezuela has contributed $111 million, which includes oil facilities, credit lines for various exploitation projects and Venezuelan Investment Fund deposits.

The rest, Aguiar added, is in the form of loans for industrial development, health, education and economic infrastructure projects and donations to be used as energy capital. Aguiar said that as complementary aspects of Nicaraguan reconstruction, Venezuela will also participate in a prefabricated housing program, the literacy crusade and the culture and sports areas.

UN COMMISSIONER ASKED TO HELP REFUGEES IN COLOMBIA

PA231559 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2024 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 21 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government has asked the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to help a group of Nicaraguans who are apparently facing difficulties in Colombia.

It was reported here that 150 Nicaraguans living on San Andres and 50 others in Bogota, Cali and Barranquilla have been experiencing problems with the Colombian authorities ever since Nicaragua claimed the San Andres and Providencia islands and the Serrana, Roncador and Quitasueno cays.

Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry sources said today that despite the dispute with Nicaragua, Colombia will send a plane with food and medicine to help in the reconstruction and has offered seven seats on the plane to Nicaraguans who want to return. The Nicaraguan authorities will choose those who will go from a list at the Foreign Ministry.

The Colombian Seamen's Association (ASOMAR), headquartered in Barranquilla, has also offered to help the Nicaraguans.

Most of the refugees, from various cities of the Nicaraguan Atlantic and Pacific coasts, fled to Colombia after the victory of the Sandinist revolution in July.

Danilo Valle, of the South American Department of the Foreign Ministry, told ACAN-EFE that Francisco Bataglia, of the UN program for Central American refugees, is getting in touch with the program's representative in Colombia to help the Nicaraguans, particularly those on San Andres, who have been given a deadline to leave the island.

The same instructions have been given to Gustavo Adolfo Vargas, a Nicaraguan lawyer who has been appointed minister-counselor and acting charge d'affaires in Bogota until Nicaraguan Ambassador Rodolfo Abaunza Salinas takes his post.

Situation in Colombia Resolved

PA230153 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The situation of 26 Nicaraguans who are refugees in various Colombian cities was practically resolved yesterday when the Nicaraguan consul in Colombia, Octavio Sanabria, notified the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry that those interested in returning to our country have begun the process of [word indistinct] their passports in order to travel either aboard a Colombian plane or on board a Colombian ship.

According to (Fernan) Acevedo, who is in charge of Nicaraguan relations with the Andean Pact countries, those Nicaraguans wishing to travel by boat will be able to do so on board the first Colombian ship touching port in either Panama or Costa Rica. An offer to this effect was made by the leaders of the Colombian Sailors Association who, upon learning about the difficult situation of the Nicaraguans, contacted Octavio Sanabria and offered their aid.

Meanwhile Nicaraguans resident in San Andres have continued working there and, according to reports from Colombia, the foreign minister of that country, Diego Uribe Vargas, has emphatically denied that the Colombian authorities are planning to expel our countrymen.

EMBASSY DENIES INTERFERENCE IN SALVADORAN AFFAIRS

PA241959 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 13 Feb 80 p 82 PA

[Quotation marks as published]

[Text] We have received a communique with an illegible signature bearing the seal of the Nicaraguan Embassy and denying that the Nicaraguan Government has interfered in the domestic affairs of our country.

The communique states: "In view of the slanderous accusations by impostors and mercenaries who have never belonged to any Nicaraguan organization responsible for the victory of the Sandinist revolution, the Embassy of the Republic of Nicaragua emphatically denies that the Government of National Reconstruction is involved in any activity against the Salvadoran Government.

The Nicaraguan Embassy also wants to take this opportunity to publicly state its strictest adherence to the principles of nonintervention and self-determination of the people.

Nicaraguan Embassy, San Salvador, 8 February 1980"

DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTER'S HEALTH IMPROVING

PA212033 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1828 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Spokesmen from the Manolo Morales Hospital have reported that the Companero Paul Atha Ramirez, domestic trade minister, is noticeably improving. The companero suffered a heart attack yesterday.

The spokesmen added that if his condition continues to improve Companero Atha will recover sooner than expected. He will continue to be hospitalized at the Manolo Morales Hospital.

FILM ALLEGEDLY SEIZED BY U.S. CUSTOMS

FL230159 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The Cuban film "Retrato de Teresa" [Portrait of Theresa] has been seized by U.S. customs officials. The movie, selected by Cuban critics as one of the best produced in our country last year, was scheduled to participate at the Los Angeles movie festival next month. The seizure of the film by U.S. authorities eloquently refutes to the alleged freedom of speech and creativity that exists in the United States.

FEU MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF SANDINO'S DEATH

FL231544 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1526 GMT 23 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The National Federation of University Students [FEU] event to mark the 46th anniversary of the assassination of Augusto Cesar Sandino and the beginning of the campaign of solidarity with Nicaragua has been held at the Alberto Fernandez Montes de Oca pedagogical branch in Jaguey Grande. It was chaired by Cmdr of the Sandinist Liberation Front Sergio Mendoza. Carlos Terrens, president of the FEU in Matanzas, and (Arcilio Morfio), Uruguayan FEU representative and member of the Continental Organization of Latin American Students Secretariat, spoke at the event. The concluding remarks were made by Sandinist Cmdr Sergio Mendoza. In his talk, Mendoza thanked Cuba for its aid to Nicaragua and lauded the work done by Cuban physicians and teachers who are discharging their internationalist services in the farthest corners of his country.

INCREASE IN PRODUCTION OF CONSUMER GOODS CALLED FOR

FL230153 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The Domestic Trade Ministry today held a meeting to assess its work in 1979 with the participation of delegates from throughout the country. Flavio Bravo, vice president of the Council of Ministers and member of the party Central Committee, made the closing speech.

Flavio Bravo hailed the work of the Domestic Trade Ministry last year. He said the report rendered at the meeting shows that there are many things that have nothing to do with the lack of resources that still have a negative effect. Among these is the failure to implement the guidelines of the economic management system.

The party Central Committee member said this year is going to be a difficult one because of the international economic situation on the one hand and our internal deficiencies on the other. However, he added, amid these difficulties we must resolve problems.

Flavio Bravo also stressed that sales systems must be made even more flexible and at the same time continue to expand a parallel market. We must also demand from industries that they produce according to market requirements and the demand of the people. The Council of Ministers vice president added that the quality of work clothes and of textile products in general must be improved and that production of towels, mattresses and footwear must be increased and move on to new initiatives to eliminate rationing.

Lastly, Flavio Bravo said exigency must be applied at all levels and that it should not be just a general slogan but applied at every level. He said that labor discipline and administrative authority should be strengthened and that we must be inflexible regarding cronyism, negligence, softness and other forms of privileges.

GRENADA

BISHOP WARNS CATHOLIC CHURCH ABOUT POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

FL221222 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop Thursday denounced the existence of a counterrevolutionary plot organized by a group of his country's Catholic clergy. In an address to the nation carried by all radio stations, the chief of government stated that the security forces have uncovered a plot to subvert and sabotage the people's revolution. The news agency has reported from Grenada's capital that Bishop said the authorities have the letters revealing the activities of those involved in the plot.

The prime minister referred to other reports submitted by the security forces which demonstrate the attempts by certain publications of the Catholic Church to distort the programs, positions and objectives of the revolutionary government and stir up the subject of anticommunism. In the past, Bishop stressed, we have not tried to tell the church how to conduct its religious activities, and we will not do so in the future, but, because for the same reason, we will not permit the church or elements from within to take advantage of the opportunity of using the influence and position of religious leaders to get involved in counterrevolutionary activities contrary to the people's interests.

JAMAICA

MANLEY STRESSES NEED FOR ECONOMIC STRATEGY

FL222341 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2230 GMT 22 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Prime Minister Manley says that while Jamaicans are much too proud to permanently bow to foreign capital, he is not convinced that the country has faced up to the full implication of the alternative path of development. He says this path won't be any magic solution but one of tremendous sacrifice and selective self-discipline.

Mr Manley, who today addressed a group of church leaders from the United States, responded to questions about why he had called elections 1 year early. He said the country was going through an extremely difficult economic period and that it has to address the fundamental question of a basic economic strategy--the Puerto Rican model or the path of self-reliance.

Emphasizing the (?crucial) need for a great level of self-discipline in the latter model, Mr Manley said he was appalled at some of the happenings on the industrial scene. He cited what he called the terrible problem of wildcat strikes and unnecessary dislocation in industry.

The prime minister was outlining to the churchmen some of the problems faced by Third World countries such as Jamaica and the need for the new international economic order.

WPJ REQUESTS CLARIFICATION OF NEW DEAL WITH IMF

FL222302 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2230 GMT 22 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The Workers Party of Jamaica has called upon Finance Minister Eric Bell to tell the country how the proposed new deal with the IMF, as announced yesterday, was going to allow the government and Jamaican people to seriously consider a non-IMF road consistent with the prime minister's speech of February 3d.

In a letter to Mr Bell, the general secretary of the WPU, Dr Trevor Munroe demanded an immediate clarification from Mr Bell on his statement that government would be entering a new interest facility program with the IMF along with the request for a waiver [on IMF foreign assets test].

Dr Munroe's letter asks the minister to explain what were the conditions being extracted by the IMF over this new deal. It said the people's experience with the IMF clearly showed that the fund was not willing to give anything without demanding more hardships and suffering from the poor.

Dr Munroe said that Mr Bell's statement was causing serious confusion and criticism of the government among the progressive movement and the ordinary grassroots people who were looking forward to the government taking a new road. He said the statement to the nation by Prime Minister Manley on February 3d had raised new hopes and a spirit of struggle against the IMF and imperialism in the people, and so, a speedy clarification of Mr Bell's statement was necessary.

Bell Announces Possible Agreement

FL222324 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 22 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Kingston--Finance Minister Eric Bell has announced that Jamaica and the International Monetary Fund currently are discussing the possibility of signing a provisional agreement on loans for this year. In statements to the press last night, the minister said that an IMF official visited the island this week to examine the matter with Jamaican officials.

The provisional plan will be presented to the cabinet next week for its approval. Although he provided no details on the agreement, Bell stressed that the IMF has reiterated its insistence that current expenditures of the budget be reduced. The financial institution previously had demanded a budget cut of $150 million in current expenditures for this year. This was rejected by the government due to the serious social consequence it would have caused.

ST LUCIA

LOUISY TO VISIT VENEZUELA 24-25 FEBRUARY

FL222043 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 22 Feb 80 FL

[Text] St Lucian Premier Allan Louisy is to pay a 2-day visit to Venezuela to hold talks with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins. Mr Louisy, whose visit begins on Sunday, is to discuss with the Venezuelan head ways in which Venezuela could provide technical assistance to St Lucia in such areas as agriculture, energy, education and housing.

The visit is seen as part of Venezuela's efforts to strengthen links with its Caribbean neighbors. Within the past three months, the leaders of Jamaica, Antigua, Montserrat, Suriname, St Kitts-Nevis and Dominica have visited the oil-rich republic.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 039 26 February 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Mexican Ambassador Bids Farewell to President Videla B 1
Mrs Peron Acquitted of One of Five Charges B 1
Official Notes 'Fraternal Spirit' of U.S. Military B 1

BOLIVIA

Gueiler Dissatisfied With Political Situation C 1
Bomb Explodes Near Home of Santa Cruz Civic Leader C 1

COLOMBIA

Press Notes Frequent Executions of Criminals, Guerrillas F 1

MEXICO

Four-Sided Trade Agreement With Cuba, USSR, Spain Denied M 1
Opposition Worried About Possible Military Intervention M 1

PANAMA

'Profound Disagreement' With High-Level U.S. Mission N 1
Grenada's Bishop Begins Visit, Talks N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Paper Reports Search for Cuban Spy Suspects P 1
[LA NACION]
Security Chief on Cuban Suspects P 1
Carazo Promises Harsh Action Against Communists P 2
[LA NACION 16 Feb]

EL SALVADOR

LP-28 Group Takes Over Market Administration Office P 2
20 Hostages Held P 2
Mexican Newsman Kidnapped, Forced To Leave Country P 3
Government Reportedly Prevents Lockout Attempt P 3
Junta Issues Communique in Face of Coup Rumors P 3
Rightwing Reportedly Plans To Attack University Campus P 4
Junta To Respond to Possible U.S. Aid Suspension P 4
Commentary Hits U.S. Economic Threats P 5
Government Sectors Reject Bank Nationalization Bill P 5
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 22 Feb]

NICARAGUA

Grenada Prime Minister Bishop Arrives for Visit P 5
Technical Assistance Agreement Signed With Cuba P 6
Joint Commission Holds Session P 7
New Trotskiyite Paper Begins Publishing P 7
Speeches Delivered at Sandino Anniversary Ceremonies P 8
Grenada's Bishop Speech P 8
Junta Member Ramirez Speech P 11
Borge Addresses 21 February Meeting P 13
International Solidarity Conference To Begin 28 February P 16
[BARRICADA 17 Feb]

CUBA

Paraguayan Communist Leader Views National Situation Q 1
Soviet Education Minister Arrives in Havana Q 2
Caribbean Association Marks Guyana's 10th Anniversary Q 2

CARIBBEAN

ST KITTS-NEVIS

New Government Appointed; Cabinet Sworn In S 1
Premier Simmonds Addresses Nation S 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

SURINAME

Military Rebellion Reported; Prime Minister Missing V 1
'Military Council' Claims Power V 1
Rebels in 'Full Control' V 1
Envoy to Brazil Comments V 2

VENEZUELA

Envoy to Cuba Returns for Consultation on Refugees V 2
Riots Erupt in Valencia After Busfare Hike V 2

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR BIDS FAREWELL TO PRESIDENT VIDELA

PY252017 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1603 GMT 25 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpts] Buenois Aires, 25 Feb (NA)--Mexican Ambassador to Buenos Aires Jose Antonio Lara Villarreal today said goodbye to President Jorge Rafael Videla at the end of his diplomatic tour in Argentina, which will expire within the next few hours.

There was no report in either capital as to when a new ambassador will be designated.

Mexican Consul General Raul Lopez Lira will also leave Argentina, and the embassy will be headed by mission Secretary Hector Mendoza Caamano, who has been transferred from Montevideo for that purpose.

MRS PERON ACQUITTED OF ONE OF FIVE CHARGES

WA261330 London REUTER in English 2025 GMT 25 Feb 80 WA

[Text] Buenos Aires, Feb 25, REUTER--An Argentine federal judge today acquitted former President Maria Estela Peron of one of five separate charges against her.

Judge Pedro Narvaiz dismissed prosecution accusations that the deposed leader had received illegal gifts from a Buenos Aires bank.

The judge said the gifts from directors of the Bank of the City of Buenos Aires, two semi-precious stones and a gold necklace, were not of sufficient value to justify proceedings.

Mrs Peron, 49, widow of the late President Juan Peron, has been held under house arrest since the Argentine military overthrew her government in March 1976.

She still faces charges of embezzling government funds, illegally giving a government building to her Peronist Party, and two counts of mishandling the party's charity fund.

OFFICIAL NOTES 'FRATERNAL SPIRIT' OF U.S. MILITARY

PY252045 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1607 GMT 25 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Feb (NA)--Gen Santiago Riveros, Argentine delegate to the Inter-American Defense Commission, today stated that the U.S. Armed Forces "now clearly understand the Argentine situation," and that the U.S. military chiefs see the position assumed in Argentina "in the war against subversion" as "fully justified."

Riveros made this statement upon his arrival at Ezeiza International Airport. He added that "events in Argentina are better understood (in the United States) now that we are telling our side of the story."

Asked about reports that the U.S. military forces are unfavorably disposed toward Argentina, General Riveros said: "I believe that the U.S. Armed Forces have no animosity toward Argentina."

He noted: "I believe that there is a fraternal spirit" between the two forces. He added: "I have had meetings with U.S. military chiefs, and they are perfectly aware of the alternatives and of the position assumed by the Argentine Armed Forces in the war against terrorist subversion." Moreover, "they see Argentina's position as fully justified."

GUEILER DISSATISFIED WITH POLITICAL SITUATION

PY221427 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpt] The interim constitutional president stated her concern over the political vacuum in the country during a reception for the press in her office yesterday afternoon.

Mrs Gueiler asserted that neither the political sectors with large followings nor the smallest parties--nor even the legislative branch--show any concern over the elections, plans of work or the national situation. The president said: It seems that everybody was happy over the call for elections, but then all political acitivties languished and ended up in the present political vacuum.

She announced that she will call a meeting with the leaders and heads of the political parties next Monday, with press participation, in order to learn what they expect from the democratic process.

The president then accused the legislative branch of showing little spirit of cooperation with the executive branch, of conferring power upon her but then doing nothing more to cooperate in the process. The president said: It seems that the members of the legislative branch are pursuing other interests which are not exactly patriotic because they neither legislate nor help; they only hinder my work with requests for reports, hearings of ministers and other things.

She also warned about the possibility of a coup d'etat within the legislative branch itself, since it insistently asks for the gathering of a constituent assembly. This is the kind of situation that does not occur under a constitutional government because there are other channels and other methods. The president then asserted that a constituent assembly belongs to de facto governments. When mentioning the power system, she denied any possibility of changes by the military and expressed her fears that such a change would probably come from a civilian group, without naming a group.

President Gueiler Tejada then said that there was a possibility of a new cabinet crisis in the next few months, specifically referring to the first days of April. In her talk with newsmen at Government Palace, she expressed satisfaction with the appointment of the new ministers in her cabinet, who, she said, were not appointed because of political pressures, but rather because of their professional qualifications.

BOMB EXPLODES NEAR HOME OF SANTA CRUZ CIVIC LEADER

PY260116 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpts] The Radio Panamericana correspondent in Santa Cruz has reported that a dynamite bomb exploded near the home of (Benjamin Zapata), president of the Santa Cruz Development Committee. The bomb caused damage to the home of the Santa Cruz civic committee leader, according to our correspondent's report, which also contains statements by Walter Pereira Anez, prefect of Santa Cruz Department, who reported on the investigations which are being undertaken to find the perpetrator of this terrorist attack.

When the prefect of Santa Cruz Department was asked about the possibility that there is a wave of terrorist attacks spreading from La Paz to other cities of the country, Santa Cruz among others, he said that this is probably so, but that security organizations in all parts of the country will know how to overcome this threat and discover the perpetrators. The Bolivian people demand to know the results of the investigations of the attacks committed in La Paz and other cities, he said.

PRESS NOTES FREQUENT EXECUTIONS OF CRIMINALS, GUERRILLAS

PA242152 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2246 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[By German Acero Espinosa]

[Text] Bogota, 23 Feb (EFE)--The Mafia's infiltration in politics and the armed forces' implementation of the death penalty were added today to Colombia's convulsed panorama on the eve of midterm elections, observers noted in Bogota.

The press emphasized the fact that the armed forces have established the death penalty in Colombia, after both a military officer and a police official charged that there are "death squadrons" which specialize in executing criminals and guerrillas.

According to the Colombian Council of State, in 1979 37 suits charging the state with responsibility for the violent deaths of persons executed by the police or the army were filed, and over $2 million was paid for killings attributed primarily to the military authorities.

But what has perhaps created the biggest scandal in the country is the disclosure of deserting military officers that rebels are tortured and killed in military installations in an effort to undermine the guerrilla movements operating in the country.

Although the death penalty does not exist in this country, the armed forces indirectly practice it by eliminating common criminals or guerrillas implicated in the kidnaping and assassination of well-known people, while alleging legitimate self-defense.

Early this year, two journalists of a local evening newspaper had to seek refuge in an embassy in Bogota after reporting the killing of a rancher presumably connected with the guerrillas at a military base near the capital.

The journalists confirmed that the alleged activist had died from the torture inflicted on him by military agents who tried to force him to confess about his participation in the urban guerrilla movements.

In addition to this wave of scandals, a powerful economic group charged today that several Mafia members have infiltrated the political groups and sought posts in the municipal councils and departmental assemblies, for which midterm elections will be held in March.

According to the economic groups, those candidates are financing their political campaigns with "underground money" obtained from drug trafficking, smuggling, the corrupt administration of the state, usury and black market currency.

To this one must add the wave of violent deaths and kidnapings unleashed throughout the country by a "political storm," which has popularized the use of brutal language and direct attacks as a means of winning over followers for the so-called midterm elections.

FOUR-SIDED TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CUBA, USSR, SPAIN DENIED

PA250412 Paris AFP in Spanish 0245 GMT 24 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Feb (AFP)--A Commerce Secretariat spokesman said here today that Mexico will import 400,000 tons of sugar from Cuba but that this purchase is not conditioned on the sale of Mexican petroleum to the Soviet Union, which would be supplied directly to Cuba.

The spokesman thus denied reports from London indicating that the purchase of Cuban sugar was part of a four-sided agreement among Mexico, Cuba, Spain and the Soviet Union.

A London company had said that in exchange for the purchases of Cuban sugar, Mexico would unload in Cuba the petroleum it sells to the USSR while the Soviet Union would send its tankers to Spain to unload the petroleum which Spain usually imports from Mexico. However, the spokesman of the Commerce Secretariat reiterated that Mexico's petroleum exports are never conditioned on the purchase of another product.

He indicated that Mexico, through the national Union of [word indistinct] Producers, is negotiating the purchase of sugar with the Cuban Government. The sugar will be paid at world market prices at the time the deal is concluded. Of the 400,000 tons to be imported from Cuba, 300,000 will form part of the reserve which is always kept on hand in Mexico and the other 100,000 tons will be sold to the industrialists who produce export products.

OPPOSITION WORRIED ABOUT POSSIBLE MILITARY INTERVENTION

PA222335 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0821 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 21 Feb (EFE)--Three Mexican opposition parties yesterday described Defense Under Secretary Gen Hector Portillo Jurado's statement the previous dry as "serious and delicate."

On the occasion of "Army Day," the ranking military official commented before President Jose Lopez Portillo that it is becoming "increasingly difficult" to enforce the law and that there is "increasing dissatisfaction among the people."

The rightwing National Action Party (PAN) sees a hidden meaning to General Portillo Jurado's statement: "the possibility of a military regime in Mexico." The official PAN spokesman, Gerardo Medina, noted that the military officer's words are "worrisome," because apparently the situation is "more much delicate than we had thought."

According to Francisco Ortiz Mendoza, a member of the progovernment and leftist Popular Socialist Party [PPS], the defense under secretary's words show the differences that exist among government officials. He added that while several of them brag about the country's well-being and progress, others talk about a "very different and dangerous" reality where the inequality could cause violence to explode.

The leftist Mexican Democratic Party (PDM) has agreed with the PPS in noting that the increasing inequalities detected in the country have placed us at the edge of violence." According to PDM spokesman, Jesus Zamora Flores, only the neutralization of the existing gap "can save us from a confrontation that would be negative, because the United States would take advantage of it to seize the nation's health."

'PROFOUND DISAGREEMENT' WITH HIGH-LEVEL U.S. MISSION

PA251507 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0529 GMT 25 Feb 80 PA

[By Francisco Rubiales--delayed processing]

[Text] Panama City, 24 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--A visit to Panama this weekend by a high-level U.S. mission has ended in a "profound disagreement" between the parties and the Panamanian conviction that the United States is promoting a rightist coup in El Salvador.

An authorized official Panamanian source told ACAN-EFE today that Panama has no doubt that the United States is promoting an extreme rightwing coup in El Salvador. The source added: "They believe that the application of the Pinochet-style coup can be extended to all of Latin American territory.

The U.S. high-level mission arrived Saturday in Panama. The mission was made up of William Bowdler, assistant secretary of state for Latin America, Robert Pastor, secretary of the U.S. National Security Council and adviser on Latin America to Zbigniew Brzezinski.

The talks between the U.S. and Panamanian high-level missions took place at the U.S. Embassy in Panama and ended "abruptly," according to what an official source told ACAN-EFE.

The same source said that neither Gen Omar Torrijos, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard, nor President Aristides Royo were willing to receive the U.S. mission to discuss Central American problems, but that finally, on the insistence of Hamilton Jordan, President Carter's personal adviser, they agreed to the meeting. Hamilton Jordan, who is regarded as a "friend of Panama," also intervened in the preparations for Iranian Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's coming to Panama and his subsequent political asylum on the Panamanian island of Contadora.

During today's talks Panama expressed its views and recalled Nicaragua's viewpoint regarding the problems of El Salvador and Grenada, but these views were "quite different" from the U.S. viewpoint, the official source said.

"The United States continues to maintain its practice of assuming different positions on the same problem," the high Panamanian source stated.

Panama voiced its disagreement and protested the promptness with which the Christian Democratic Government of Venezuela and the United States had offered weapons to the Salvadoran Armed Forces, despite the fact that a large majority of their armed forces wants peace and mediation rather than arms, the Panamanian source said moments after the "abrupt" ending of the talks at the U.S. Embassy.

Panama wanted the members of the U.S. mission to avail themselves of the opportunity of the presence of Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop in Panama to discuss and seek a solution to their deep differences. A message was sent to Bowdler and Pastor on a meeting with the Grenadian leader, the Panamanian source reported.

"That was necessary because the United States has never relinquished the idea of invading Grenada since that country alined itself with Cuba and took the socialist path," the official source stated. The same source added that "the two U.S. officials declined to engage in talks alleging that they had to make Grenada understand that it would not vote in favor of the Soviet Union in a matter as serious and significant as the invasion of Afghanistan." Grenada was one of the few countries that voted in favor of the USSR at the United Nations the day that most of the General Assembly condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghan territory.

The source said that apparently the United States is promoting an extreme rightist alliance among Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador to do away with possible democratic solutions in those countries. "After more than 10 years of indifference toward the problem of Honduras and El Salvador--two countries which have been warring continuously since the 100-hour war in 1969--now, suspiciously enough, they are showing concern in the case," the Panamanian official source remarked. The source added: "But now they have encountered a new problem: our Central American armies are no longer made up of recruits who willfully submit to the orders of the Pentagon. When he was U.S. secretary of state, Kissinger once said the countries of the world should not be too friendly or too unfriendly toward the United States. The U.S. mission that visited Panama today confirmed this belief," the official source said, visibly affected by the turn of events in the talks.

The talks also dealt with the problem of the shah and there were also serious differences on that matter, the source noted. Panama, the Panamanian source said today, has informed the shah that he must not make any hasty decisions and that, on the contrary, he must trust in the honesty and justice of Panamanian courts, but warned him that the Panamanian Government expects that at any moment the United States will recognize its "paternity" regarding the shah. Panama today asked the U.S. high-level mission to go before the shah to confirm that they would not at a given moment deny their paternity, but the mission refused to do so, the high official source stated. "Was it not the United States who created and nourished the shah for decades," the same source remarked. "This attitude," the source continued, "is consistent with the traditional attitude of the United States, that of always coming out in favor of whoever serves best its powerful interests. In this case, the Imam Khomeyni is of more interest to them."

Regarding the Salvadoran problem, the U.S. officials said the Salvadoran rightwing has much more talent than the armed forces, making it understood that to "speak of an untalented militaryman is to be redundent," the official source told ACAN-EFE. The source concluded: "All of this appears to indicate that the Salvadoran left is correct and that the United States wishes to prevent at any cost a dialog between the Salvadoran Armed Forces and the left in search of a democratic solution. They know that these two groups maintain sufficient dignity so as to not bow shamefully in reverence before the Pentagon."

GRENADA'S BISHOP BEGINS VISIT, TALKS

PA251902 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop said on his arrival in Panama he was eager to come to our country and see the canal operating. Bishop was welcomed to Tocumen Airport by Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella, Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores and Gustavo Gonzalez, planning and economic policy minister. The leader of the small Caribbean nation added that his visit also seeks to tighten the ties of friendship between the two nations and to coordinate some areas of mutual exchange.

Asked why he voted against the UN resolution condemning the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Bishop said: With our vote we reflected our deep feeling that external activities to topple the government were going on there since 1978. We think those attacks were inappropriate. Therefore we think our vote is a sign of support for the Afghan people and the continuation of their process. The Grenadian prime minister who was on his way back from Nicaragua where he attended the commemoration of General Sandino's assassination planned to meet Gen Omar Torrijos, it was reported.

COSTA RICA

PAPER REPORTS SEARCH FOR CUBAN SPY SUSPECTS

PA241700 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1706 GMT 23 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 23 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican National Security Agency (ASN) is reportedly seeking out two presumed Cuban spies who entered the country as refugees from Panama, today's issue of LA NACION reports.

The paper reports that one of the alleged spies was identified as Juan Sanchez Gomez. Because of their actions and actions toward Cuban seamen, they are suspected of being agents of Fidel Castro's government.

LA NACION adds that one being discovered the two Cubans disappeared from the refugee center where they were staying and requested the assistance of the Cuban consulate in San Jose. The newspaper indicates, however, that the Cuban Embassy denied their request. The two alleged spies have disappeared mysteriously and are believed to have left Costa Rica and to be trying to find a way to return to their country.

Evelio Vasquez, Cuban vice consul in the Costa Rican capital, confirmed that the men had visited the consulate. He explained that they had violated Costa Rican immigration laws and advised them to contact local authorities to obtain proper documents. When they did that they were taken again to the refugee center. But on the following day, after spending the night there, they disappeared.

In early February seven Cuban seamen who had deserted their ships in Panamanian ports entered Costa Rica. The two alleged spies entered on 8 February.

There are currently 500 Cuban refugees in Costa Rica who have left the island on flights organized by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migrations (CIME) and on commercial flights of the Spanish Iberia airlines. All are awaiting visas to travel to the United States, but thus far the U.S. Government has only authorized the entry of some 170.

Security Chief on Cuban Suspects

PA241702 Paris AFP in Spanish 1712 GMT 23 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 23 Feb (AFP)--Costa Rican authorities are investigating the whereabouts of two Cubans suspected of being Castroite spies, according to local press reports.

For his party, Johnny Chaverry, director of the National Security Agency (ASN), confirmed that this organization is searching for two alleged Cuban deserters who entered Costa Rica by crossing the Panamanian border.

The Cubans said they were seamen who had defected, but other refugee seamen who had entered the country a few days before denied it.

Chaverry said he had called the attention of the authorities to these two individuals whose whereabouts are unknown. After they arrived they went to the Cuban Consulate and then disappeared. The Cuban refugees in Costa Rica affirmed that the conduct of the two men during their stay with them in La Salle Refugee Center in this capital was contradictory and suspicious, which is why they could not state whether the two Cubans had infiltrated the camp or not.

CARAZO PROMISES HARSH ACTION AGAINST COMMUNISTS

PA241957 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 16 Feb 80 p 2a PA

[By LA NACION correspondent Alvaro Campos]

[Excerpts] Guapiles--In two speeches given yesterday in Guacimo, President Rodrigo Carazo Odio promised to use a "hard hand" against the communists who hinder the country's production.

On the first day of a tour of the Atlantic region, the president delivered 370 land titles and 396 land awards in Cariari de Pococi. He told the peasants that "they do not have to pay for protection anymore."

In a direct reference to communist leaders, he said that "for many years, people who claimed to be protecting peasants have been charging them weekly fees. That has ended, because here are land titles and awards with the economic backing of 197 million colones for agrarian credits," he said.

Later on, the president's retinue participated in the inauguration of the Cariari agricultural company banana processing plant, owned by Moises Soto. The first banana box that will be exported by this enterprise was presented. It was there that Carazo launched a harsh attack against the communists in the presence of a large group of workers. He said that during the latest banana strike the workers had lost millions of colones in salary and the state had lost millions of dollars because exports stopped.

"Our hand will not shake when we act against those who attack our national economy," he told businessmen and workers.

EL SALVADOR

LP-28 GROUP TAKES OVER MARKET ADMINISTRATION OFFICE

PA252308 San Salavador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Feb 80 PA

[Text] A few minutes ago 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] operatives took over the Central Market Administrative Office in this capital. Our sources reported the occupiers entered the office with bags containing some unspecified objects. The sources added that the administrative office was taken over while administrator Oscar Bonilla, three secretaries and administrators of the capital city's municipal markets network, who had just begun a meeting, were inside. The operatives of the LP-28 and Association of Stall Holders and Workers of San Salvador Markets [Asociacion de Usuarios y Trabajadores de los Mercados de San Salvador--ASUTRAMES], a branch of the LP-28, barged into the middle of the meeting. They are holding several hostages. So far it has been impossible to determine the number of hostages.

20 Hostages Held

PA252311 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Twenty people are being held hostage at the San Salvador Central Market Administration Office which was occupied a few minutes ago by members of the Association of Stall Holders and Workers of San Salvador Markets [ASUTRAMES]. The association members said they took it over to demand that the list of claims presented by the female market vendors be met as Mayor Adolfo Rey Prendes promised to do 2 months ago. They said the occupation will continue sine die.

MEXICAN NEWSMAN KIDNAPED, FORCED TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PA250217 Paris AFP in Spanish 2338 GMT 24 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 24 Feb (AFP)--Jose Trinidad Hernandez, newsman of the Mexican newspaper UNO MAS UNO, was kidnaped and forced to leave the country Saturday by a group of unidentified persons, press sources reported here today.

According to the reports, Hernandez was captured between 1500 and 1600 near the hotel where he was staying by a group whose political affiliation is unknown. He was blindfolded and put into a vehicle.

For 2 hours, during which he was transferred to other cars twice, the newsman was taken to various points in the city. At the same time, some of his kidnapers threatened to kill him, telling him that he should be killed so that the rest [presumably newsmen] will leave once and for all. He was finally taken to the airport, where his kidnapers had a ticket ready for a Taca flight to Guatemala.

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY PREVENTS LOCKOUT ATTEMPT

PA252144 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, (ACAN-EFE)--So far there has been no official reaction to the revelation made by a ranking Panamanian source that the United States is promoting a rightwing coup in El Salvador. Official sources told ACAN-EFE they found out details of this news which would compromise the United States but that they did not make any comment. It had been rumored here that an overall lockout by the major capitalists would begin today to destabilize and topple the junta. It is presumed that special action taken by the ruling group has made the lockout organizers stop this action. According to Salvadoran political observers, that lockout would have led to a civil war of tragic consequences for the 5.5 million Salvadorans.

JUNTA ISSUES COMMUNIQUE IN FACE OF COUP RUMORS

PA252130 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2037 GMT 25 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Revolutionary Government Junta stated today that it remains vigilant in the face of rumors of a coup "in which the intransigent sectors opposed to changes and democracy would participate."

Among those sectors it includes "those elements removed from power in October 1979, which want to recover it in order to return to their lost positions."

The junta stresses that in view of these efforts it renews its decision to continue promoting the process it has begun. The junta emphasizes it will continue working on behalf of the less fortunate sectors, "under the conviction that only social justice will make it possible to restore peace and make democracy possible in our country by creating conditions of equality and greater welfare for all Salvadorans."

An official communique issued today adds, without detracting from the above statement, "that in view of the extremist forces' unequivocal attempts to create confusion and anarchy in order to prevent the peaceful implementation of changes and the reestablishment of public order, the junta announces its decision to adopt measures authorized by the existing constitutional order to confront the prevailing unusual conditions and issues a clear warning that those who expect to make political gains from the disruption of the government will not achieve their objectives."

In the communique the revolutionary junta also condemns what it terms the "vile assassination of Attorney General Mario Zamora Rivas, to whom it pays a posthumous tribute for the valuable work he carried out on behalf of the most humble sectors during his brief period in office."

The communique says that in this hour of mourning of the fatherland, it hopes that the death of Zamora Rivas, an important member of the Christian Democratic Party (party cooperating with the present regime) "becomes a strong call for meditation, especially for those groups which by pursuing selfish interests are promoting a climate of violence of such proportions that they are threatening every effort for peace and social harmony based on the full exercise of freedoms characteristic of a democratic regime."

Zamora Rivas was assassinated last weekend at his home located in a southeast district of San Salvador, by several men wearing masks. The men forced their way into the house where he was meeting with some Christian Democratic colleagues. This crime has touched all social sectors in El Salvador because the victim had been making every effort toward peace in this convulsed country in which the extreme right and left are trying to destabilize the government which has been in power since the 15 October 1979 coup d'etat.

RIGHTWING REPORTEDLY PLANS TO ATTACK UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

PA252241 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1415 GMT 25 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Extreme rightwing groups plan to attack the National University campus this week, a reliable source told this station. The source added that the attack was probably planned last Wednesday by several officers of the defunct Nationalist Democratic Organization which included a teacher who leads the National Conciliation Party and was secretary general under General Romero's administration and a college graduate who has held several public offices. The source promised to provide details on the possible attacks that the extreme rightwing has planned to stage this week.

JUNTA TO RESPOND TO POSSIBLE U.S. AID SUSPENSION

PA260409 Paris AFP in Spanish 0341 GMT 26 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 25 Feb (AFP)--The Presidential House will issue a document defining the position of the Salvadoran Government junta in view of the threat of a suspension of U.S. economic aid in case of a coup d'etat by the right, it was announced today here by Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez.

Chavez told newsmen that the position of his ministry regarding the situation created by the United States will be established in a document which is being drafted.

When a U.S. newsman asked him about a coup d'etat by the right and not the left, Foreign Minister Chavez smiled and said that that question should have been asked to the U.S. State Department.

COMMENTARY HITS U.S. ECONOMIC THREATS

PA252155 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1830 GMT 25 Feb 80 PA

[Salvadoran Broadcasters Association editorial: "Washington Warning to the Salvadoran Military"]

[Text] An AP dispatch says that the State Department has warned the Salvadoran military that if they do not let the government junta work it will stop giving economic aid. What a shame! A country considered to be powerful gives a weaker country instructions on its way of life.

We admire the American people. We know it is a great country through its hard work, mutual respect and broad democratization. But the last few governments of that great nation are meddling in the lives of the underdeveloped countries with a paternalistic attitude. We want to be honest. We do not care about what the State Department wants or about supporting the left in Central America. What we do repudiate is being told exactly what to do because of our weak economic status.

This is disrespectful of the dignity of the nation. We would like to know what the Salvadoran military feels in the face of this order or warning from Washington. Will they turn submissive leaving our country not only underdeveloped but subservient to the powerful or will they retain the dignity of a sovereign nation?

We know economic threats are terrible but it is better to die standing up than kneeling down. Therefore we presume our armed forces know what they are doing. We hope our armed forces will maintain a democratic position as set forth in our Constitution. Let them define themselves as they wish but never through orders or warnings from a country considered powerful. If not heeding those warnings or orders will bring trouble, it does not matter. We are hardworking and that is enough to be able to defend ourselves or at least lead worthy lives, not as slaves who are obedient to a big economic power. Excuse us for saying this but as someone stated: Let us not bend over too much because we are going to end up showing what we should not.

GOVERNMENT SECTORS REJECT BANK NATIONALIZATION BILL

PA222225 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 22 Feb 80 p 3 PA

[Excerpt] Government sectors have rejected the bill on the nationalization of the financial system after it has been unexpectedly presented. Duly informed banking sources have said approval of this bill would mean the country's economic collapse. According to the same sources, more than 1.3 million depositors who have checking and savings accounts and time deposits would be adversely affected by this bill. They added that the government has hastily made an attempt to have this bill approved, ignoring future consequences.

NICARAGUA

GRENADA PRIME MINISTER BISHOP ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA231511 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Feb 80 PA

[Text] On his arrival in Nicaragua, Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop said Grenada is a permanent, reliable and loyal ally of Nicaragua. Being here reminds me of the great sacrifices made by all the Nicaraguan people who love freedom.

I am sure the Grenada people and government are permanent, reliable and loyal allies of Nicaragua, Prime Minister Bishop said on his arrival in free Nicaragua.

The prime minister arrived in his [words indistinct] private plane around 1540 today. He is accompanied by Foreign Minister [as heard] George Louison, Ambassador to the OAS Dessima Williams, ambassador to the Caribbean countries (Pat Emanuel), a press and protocol official and two personal aides. The 28-year-old prime minister, who is over 6 feet tall, was wearing a brown suit.

He was visibly moved by the welcoming speech by Companero Daniel Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution and member of the National Reconstruction Government Junta. Commander Ortega recalled that he met Companero Bishop during the nonalined summit in Havana when the two countries joined the nonalined movement.

Ortega said Grenada and Nicaragua are identified by their nationalist and national liberation spirit and their decision to die on their feet rather than to live on their knees, as General Sandino proved.

The prime minister will be in Nicaragua until 24 February. He will participate in a mass rally on 23 February in the plaza of the revolution to mark the 46th anniversary of the assassination of Sandino who, as Companero Bishop said, was a great revolutionary, patriot, fighter and martyr.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CUBA

PA231404 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Nicaragua and Cuba have signed a basic economic and technical-scientific cooperation agreement that establishes a mixed intergovernmental commission to regulate the two countries' relations in that area.

The simple ceremony had special relevance because the documents were signed at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Museum in Niquinohomo, Masaya Department, as a tribute to Sandino on the 46th anniversary of his assassination.

Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front's National Directorate as well as planning minister, signed the agreement.

Subcommittees, led by the two countries' ministers, will begin their talks here today to reach an agreement on future work guidelines in the various economic, technical and social areas.

In their short speeches, both Commander Ruiz and Minister Rodriguez stressed the friendship between the two Latin American governments and peoples and their satisfaction at the signing of this agreement, which reflects the cooperation that is being developed between the two countries following the Sandinist victory.

The Cuban delegation, accompanied by Minister Ruiz, later visited the citing of Masaya and Monimbo, major sites of the liberation war against the Somoza tyranny. They also visited Sandino's childhood home and the Sandino museum in Niquinohomo.

Cuban doctors working at the Masaya Hospital explained to the two ministers their work in the area, which has permitted them to treat over 55,000 patients in only 6 months and to begin a fruitful educational program to help train Nicaraguan medical and paramedical personnel.

Ruiz and Rodriguez Llompart congratulated the doctors on their work and told them about its importance for the Nicaraguan Government junta's public health plans.

The delegation led by Rodriguez Llompart also participated in the ceremony held to commemorate the anniversary of Sandino's death.

Joint Commission Holds Session

FL231346 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The Cuban-Nicaragua Joint Intergovernmental Commission yesterday began its first work session in Managua only 24 hours after the commission was established at the Augusto Cesar Sandino House-Museum. The commission began its sessions with the objective of approving the general guidelines and scope of collaboration between the two countries for 1980-1981, according to the official announcement.

Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of Cuba's State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, planning minister in the Nicaraguan Government of Reconstruction, are heading the respective delegations to the talks.

During the opening session, Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz highlighted how Cuba and Nicaragua were always brother countries and how, even before the commission was set up, they were already cooperating in mutual benefit. On his part, Minister Rodriguez Llompart said that the reason for the working sessions was to lay the foundation for and determine the range of bilateral cooperation as well as to establish specific objectives for the coming year. He then said he was certain that the Cubans who will work in Nicaragua in line with the agreements to be signed will, with their daily attitude and their love for the Sandinist revolution, achieve the ends sought by the cooperation agreements. Rodriguez Llompart said it was a high honor to head the Cuban delegation to these talks and emphasized the deep political meaning the holding of the talks had in the light of the celebrations of the 46th anniversary of the assassination of Augusto Cesar Sandino. We Cubans feel a great admiration for the Nicaraguan revolutionary process, the Cuban leader said, because Nicaragua is a nation which won its sovereignty after more than 60 years of struggle.

NEW TROTSKIYITE PAPER BEGINS PUBLISHING

PA222136 San Jose Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Managua--A new newspaper owned by the Trotskiyite Marxist Revolutionary League has appeared here criticizing the Sandinist revolution. The first issue of the new paper, EL PROLETARIO, yesterday protested the arrest, mock trial and sentencing of Workers Front members, calling for their immediate release and the reopening of the newspaper EL PUEBLO.

SPEECHES DELIVERED AT SANDINO ANNIVERSARY CEREMONIES

Grenada's Bishop Speech

PA242212 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2256 GMT 23 Feb 80 PA

[Speech in English by Maurice Bishop, prime minister of Grenada, on occasion of Sandino anniversary ceremony on 23 February in Managua; live]

[Excerpts] Honorable members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, distinguished ministers, distinguished guests, revolutionary people of Nicaragua, comrades all.

At this moment, words cannot adequately express our profound appreciation for the great honor you have accorded us by your invitation to visit your country and to address this gathering. Words cannot convey the happiness that we feel in actually being here and being able to embrace you and salute you on the magnificent success of your revolutionary struggle against dictatorship and fascism.

Our comradeship is real and deep for several reasons. In 1979 the people's revolution in Nicaragua and Grenada were the outstanding events of this hemisphere. Indeed, 1979 was the year of the fall of the dictators in Iran, in Uganda, in Kampuchea and in Equatorial Guinea; and here in the Caribbean and Central American region, the people of our two countries after having endured several decades of the most brutal and corrupt dictatorship--the dictatorships of Somoza and Gairy--our people rose up to strike heavy blows for freedom against fascism, which was run by imperialism. Today 46 years of the towering revolutionary image of Sandino guides liberated Nicaragua. For you, the patriots of the land of Sandino, the bloodshed in 1934 has been the fertilizer to realize the flowering of Sandino's great revolutionary deeds.

[Bishop's voice fades at this point with the remainder of speech continued from Spanish translation.] The triumph of our revolution cannot be an isolated event. The nature of imperialism in the world justifies the need for revolutionary solidarity among the oppressed people of the world.

Hence, one of our first important acts of international policy was to join the nonalined countries movement. This outstanding organization, which started out as a bulwark in the struggle against colonialism, today maintains the highest principles of our international policy: absolute opposition to imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and complete rejection of racism and Zionism; rejection of all imperialist military blocs; full support to the peaceful coexistence of states; and the adoption of the principles and objectives of detente, most particularly of world disarmament and, therefore, Salt II.

We condemn colonialism and racism wherever an attempt is made to (?perpetuate it), hence our unlimited support for our sister peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. The peace-loving people of Zimbabwe particularly need the support and solidarity of this historical gathering in Managua today. The people of Zimbabwe are a few days away from attaining their inalienable right to self-determination, their right to be free and not subjected to colonialism and racism in their own land.

However, the days can easily become months and years if the racists, colonialists and imperialists accomplish their ends. We must stop their sinister plan to turn back Zimbabwe's liberation through intimidation, the assassination of the freedom fighters, the shameless utilization of racist South African troops and their attempts on the life of Companero Mugabe and other Patriotic Front leaders.

Only international solidarity and our efforts can now stop the fascists from reinstalling Ian Smith and Muzorewa, the puppet, to power. Let our voices at this gathering be directed at the racists and imperialists today. Hands off Zimbabwe. Let the people demand that the majority government, freedom and independence prevail. Long live the freedom-loving people of Zimbabwe.

We fully back the people's right to self-determination, independence and national sovereignty. Hence our recognition of the POLISARIO Front as the legitimate and representative government of the Western Saharan people. We resolutely support the Palestinian people in their just struggles against Zionism, imperialism and Egypt's current capitulation. Our firm resolve to confront imperialism wherever it shows its ugly head was recently demonstrated in the case of the Afghan people's struggle, in view of the imperialist machinations to reverse the Afghan people's revolution. The friendship and cooperation treaty between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union provides all possible justification for the supply of assistance to safeguard Afghanistan against imperialist plots.

[Words indistinct] We were one of the two countries on this hemisphere which voted against the recent Western-inspired resolution at the United Nations.

The occupation of Arab territories must end. The sellout of the Camp David Treaty must be abrogated and all imperialist maneuvers must be completely suspended for the age-old exploitation of the people of the Arab world to end. Our international principles are of special significance in our relations with our neighbors in the American Caribbean region.

We, the people of the new world, are among the first [word indistinct] creations of imperialism and colonialism and its instrument of physical, psychological and racist emasculation. Imperialism not only exploited us, it divided us into various languages and cultures in an attempt to reproduce the European chauvinism and [word indistinct] in this hemisphere. For centuries, our people were imbued with the propaganda that we were French, Spanish, British or Dutch and, more recently, U.S. citizens; that our destinies [words indistinct] to our respective European and, lately, U.S. colonial masters.

Therefore, the people of the Caribbean and Latin America are now more united than ever, despite the language differences, in a common, irreversible, anticolonialist and anti-imperialist front. We will overcome and progress together, and imperialism will cease dividing and ruling us. This common struggle must free our region from colonialism.

We support the people of Puerto Rico and the rest of the Caribbean in their struggle to attain self-determination and true independence. There is no better opportunity than this gathering to reiterate our firm and permanent solidarity with the Puerto Rican patriots in their struggle to rescue their country from the imperialist claws. Reduced to being second-class citizens, the people of Puerto Rico are not free to move about in their own country. They can still see big signs saying off limits in Vieques and other parts of their beloved fatherland. They can still see their people jailed for trying to preserve peace and for rejecting the growing and illegal military power in their own fatherland, as well as for trying to (liquidate the powerful) [words indistinct].

However, the release of the four heroic Puerto Ricans has given a new significance to their struggle. Today the people of Puerto Rico are more united than ever and closer to independence. Our common efforts must eradicate from the region every foreign attempt (to seize) the territories of other peoples. For example, in Central America the brutal dictatorship in Guatemala is trying to deprive the Belizean people of their own national territory, thus delaying their just right to independence and full sovereign control over their national territory.

We endorse the decision you adopted in the wake of the revolution to join us and other sister nations in the Caribbean and a large majority of countries and peoples of the world in condemning Guatemala's demands and in giving full support to the people of Belize. At the same time, we also recognize Bolivia's just demand to have an outlet to the sea.

To some extent, our revolution is special [words indistinct]. Our economic transformation demands a growing cooperation between our governments and peoples in many areas of technical and economic cooperation (?and) in the adoption of tangible cooperation measures in these fields in order to be able to consolidate our revolutions and democracies, strengthen our friendship, check the imperialist forces and produce real benefits to our people.

However, it will only be possible to reap these benefits if we peacefully permit the formation of these processes in our own way and without any foreign pressure or meddling. Therefore, at this historical moment Grenada would like to reiterate its position in regard to certain fundamental points which affect the (?position) of foreign powers in their relations with our region. We believe it is essential for the peaceful and progressive development of our peoples and regions that at least the following principles be firmly upheld, promoted and respected.

That the recent resolution approved by the OAS General Assembly in La Paz, Bolivia, in October 1979 which provides that the Latin American and Caribbean area must be recognized as a peace zone must be respected in practice; that military and air and maritime patrol forces must be banned in the area; that all military bases and installations be eliminated from Latin American territories which repudiate them; that the peoples of the region be free from any military harassment or aggression from any military power; that an end must be brought to the Monroe Doctrine and any other doctrines aimed at perpetuating hegemonism, intervention and meddling in the area; that all attempts at using the alleged OAS peacekeeping resolution to intervene militarily in the region check the progressive movements must end.

All genuine (?regional) attempts to solve problems and conflicts must be accepted, respected, encouraged and supported. [applause]

Our revolution is for peace, justice and social progress. It is in favor of housing, nutrition, clothing, medical attention, and cultural and recreational facilities for our peoples. We base our struggle on the international brotherhood among all anti-imperialist peoples. You occupy a place of honor there. Therefore, we await the month of March when distinguished members of this government will come to our country to share with us in the celebration of the first anniversary of our revolution.

All the people of Grenada will be waiting for the visit of our dear Nicaraguan companeros because all the patriotic people of Grenada want to be Sandinist. All the people of Grenada also wait for the day--which we hope will not be far away--when other members of the junta can pay an official state visit to Grenada.

We have come to this country filled with expectation. We have seen evidence of the devastation, the bombs, the brutality and destruction of the infamous Somozist tyranny. Now we have a better understanding of the enormous responsibility you have in the national reconstruction work. At the same time, we have also felt the human warmth, the vigor, hope and confidence of the Nicaraguan people. We have been able to see the vitality, beauty and courage of your youth, particularly your women, who proudly carry the weapons with which they will defend their country from all forms of foreign and internal aggression by the counterrevolution.

We are now aware that your revolution is secure, strong, [word indistinct] and that it is going forward. We are deeply proud of the extraordinary advances and achievements of your revolution in only 7 months. We are also fully aware of the fact that international counterrevolutionaries supported, financed, encouraged and inspired by foreign forces will do everything possible to destabilize your government and to turn back your revolutionary process. However, we are confident that the Nicaraguan people will be able to defeat them with your revolutionary spirit. You can be sure that in our people and our revolution you will always find a sure and sincere friend, and ally which will make all sacrifices necessary to make certain that your revolution will continue forward and not be defeated.

Junta Member Ramirez' Speech

PA240412 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2349 GMT 23 Feb 80 PA

[Speech by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at ceremony marking the 46th anniversary of the death of Augusto Cesar Sandino from Carlos Fonseca Amador Plaza de la Revolucion--live]

[Excerpts] Brothers of the National Directorate of our vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], and brothers of the government junta. Finally, companeros present, I will close this ceremony.

A few months ago when we were living in trying moments and we spoke of the international cooperation which our country needed, the government junta received a letter with a check signed by Companero Maurice Bishop. The check was a $3,000 donation which the Grenadian Government was making to the reconstruction of Nicaragua. [applause]

We then thought about Grenada, that small Caribbean island in revolution and accosted by the same enemies of the Sandinist revolution. We thought of the revolutionary generosity of that poor but dignified people who were extending their hand to us with what they had on hand. Then we thought that if those countries, much more powerful, who offered to loan us--not give us--$75 million could place themselves at the level of Grenada and make at least an imaginary effort to place themselves at the level of Grenada's generosity, at the level of that dignified, fraternal and unconditional $5,000 of Grenada--the toil and sweat of the people of Grenada--then that $75 million would have to be $7.5 billion--many more millions, and without conditions. [applause]

Now, before our Sandinist people this afternoon, we tell our brother Grenadian prime minister that Grenada is not alone, that their people are not alone because they have alongside them the free, Sandinist Nicaragua with all the moral strength of its revolution, with all the dignity and sovereignty conquered by its armed people. [applause]

We tell him that any loan, any donation received by Nicaragua, regardless of the amount, will not be received if it is covered with indignity. That donation from Gernada has the same Sandinist dignity for which our peoples have been struggling since 1856, since 1912, since 1927 with arms in their hands. That inflexible, intransigent dignity does not permit pressures or conditions. That dignity makes us proud to be free, to be sovereign, to be sons of Sandino, to tell the world holding our head up high: We accept help, we accept cooperation from any country, but we will never accept on any pretext the debate abroad of loans or assistance to Nicaragua which impose conditions on our revolution, which seek to pressure this revolution to divert its course or to favor certain groups here to the detriment of the strength of the revolution.

[Applause] Because that strength of the revolution is the strength of this sovereign people gathered here and who agree to only one condition, that there be no conditions of any kind. [applause]

We face difficulties and limitations which do not depend on the FSLN or on the Government of National Reconstruction, such as increases in the price of oil which producing countries are imposing and which increases the price of fuel. The government is making efforts to distribute the burden of this problem, making it weigh less on those who have less. We have increased the price of high octane gas more and have only slightly increased the price of diesel which is used for transportation and for agriculture. Furthermore we have decided to subsidize transportation, and to subsidize bus fares so that they will not increase. The working people, all the people can rest assured that the cost of bus fares will not increase one cent. [applause]

We will learn how to overcome difficulties with the wisdom of an organized people. Those who augured bad moments had predicted that we would not be able to reap our coffee harvest. After we nationalized exports, they said that we would not be able to export even 800,000 quintals of coffee, that all our coffee would fall from the trees because we would not be able to collect it and it would rot on the plantations. We have collected 1.3 million quintals of coffee and will export more than 1 million quintals of coffee. [applause]

We can say proudly that the people have triumphed with the coffee harvest. That is why we must make the same effort, with devotion and organization to carry out our economic reactivation plan, which is a veritable Sandinist commitment, a commitment of the mass organizations, of the government, of the workers and of the patriotic private enterprise sectors.

This same Sandinist people, determined and ready to fulfill the revolutionary goals, the economic reactivation goals, will also carry out its national literacy crusade. [applause] The will of the Young Literacy Crusade volunteers, the literacy brigades, will enable us to win this new war, in spite of those who because of their [word indistinct], misinformation, or simply prejudices and selfishness, want to deprive their children of this opportunity to become men and women, alongside our people, together with our people. This would be tantamount to denying them participation in the future, because the future will never be what it was in the past. [applause]

Brothers, we salute the presence of our Grenadian companeros accompanying Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. [applause] We salute Moncada Garrison and Sierra Maestra heroine, Companera Haydee Santamaria. [applause] We salute Companero Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation and Cuban poet Roberto Fernando Retamar, who won our international Ruben Dario poetry contest. [applause] We salute the delegation of the Institutional Revolutionary Party of Mexico led by lawyer De la Fuente Rodriguez and dear friend Mexican internationalist Horacio de Labastida. [applause]

We salute Companero Rogelio Sinan, president of the Panamanian Committee of Solidarity with Nicaragua and all the Panamanian companero members of that committee present with us. [applause] We salute the companeros of the Dominican Republic-Nicaraguan Friendship Association led by President Abraham Batista Gumucio. [applause]

We salute the internationalist combatants who fought with the Sandinist army in the anti-imperialist trenches--Gustavo Machado of Venezuela, Andres Garcia Salgado of Mexico. [applause] We salute Companera Sara Pascual of Cuba who in those days defended the Sandinist cause in her country. [applause] We salute the Sandinist combatants of the 1927-33 war against U.S. intervention who are present with us and who have come here from the mountains where they live. [prolonged applause]

Finally, we salute the delegations of the MDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Movement], the PLI [Independent Liberal Party], the PCN [Nicaraguan Conservative Party], the Popular Social Christian Party and the Nicaraguan Socialist Party here with us, representatives of political forces who together with our sole vanguard--the FSLN--have formed the patriotic alliance which confirms the plurality of our Sandinist revolution.

Long live the FSLN. [crowd shouts "viva"] Long live the friendship between Grenada and Nicaragua. [crowd responds "viva"] Long live the friendship between Cuba and Nicaragua. [crowd replies "viva"] Long live the general of free men--Augusto Cesar Sandino. [crowd responds "viva"] Long live the Peoples Literacy Army. [shouts of "viva"] Free fatherland [crowd replies "or death"]

Borge Addresses 21 February Meeting

PA221947 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2345 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Speech by Interior Minister Tomas Borge at Maria Theater in Managua on 20 February--recorded]

[Excerpts] Companeros, brothers: I do not recall exactly the topic that was assigned to me, although I recall that I was supposed to give an academic speech on that subject. We decided to get more benefits out of this meeting by speaking about more concrete matters regarding the development of our revolutionary organization.

Undoubtedly, of all the organizations that have existed during Nicaragua's political history, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] is the only one that has truly expressed the vital interests of our people. It has been the only one able to lead our people to victory--a victory in war--and it will undoubtedly be the only organization able to lead our people to new stages in this difficult period of national reconstruction. The FSLN's main goal in this new stage is to do away with the last remnants of exploitation, to create a new society. There are mass organizations, unions, committees for the defense of Sandinism, the women's group, the Sandinist Youth--even our children are organized. However, we must pay special interest to the main organization, the only one able to take the revolution to its last stages. It is the only organization able to lead the mass groups and our people to their total liberation. That is the importance of the existence of a revolutionary party which is and will always be the FSLN. [applause]

It is a new type of revolutionary party. It does not resemble the old rotten parties. It is a party that has no fear, opportunism or sectarism, and it is not governed by anyone's personal ambition. It is a party that will have a flexible policy and at the same time will be inflexible against injustice, exploitation, opportunism, and other errors in which some revolutionary organizations might fall.

Now as always there will be a single will in the FSLN. This will is able to unite the different wills of individuals and groups. It must know how to combine discipline with organizational and party democracy. This means that people in our organization should be able to express different opinions. However, once the organization adopts a decision, based on the opinion of the majority, we are all obliged to obey that decision. It must therefore be based on a single decision, a decision of the majority of the members of our organization.

When we speak of democracy we mean that everyone has the right to discuss and to express his opinion. However, one must also obey decisions which have been adopted and translate them into actions, because discussion is not enough if it is not followed by daily energy and practice.

Our own experience and experience by others has shown that we must consolidate the presence of our leaders and their stability within our organization. We do not mean leaders who place themselves above our organization. In other words, the leaders of a revolutionary organization like ours must be on display, as on the stage of a theater such as this one, where everyone can see us. They must be visible to everyone, closely linked to the people and their problems.

At the same time, the leaders of each sector must show their ability to work and their ability to admit their mistakes and to overcome them. We are referring to these topics because we have seen certain things within our organization in the Interior Ministry. I repeat: there must be freedom of speech. There must be criticism and self-criticism, not destructive criticism, as we have often said before, but constructive criticism. Self-criticism is as necessary as the soap we use every day to bathe and to cleanse our bodies. This is self-criticism from the political standpoint.

Criticism and self-criticism are like a doctor who cures the sick. We must practice them every day and at all times, but of course without involving ourselves in a negative and [word indisinct] criticism as frequently occurs when criticism is aimed at destroying companeros or making personal attacks. This makes the lives of our companeros impossible. It is criticism aimed at highlighting the most minute defects of our companeros. It stresses past errors instead of realizing that the revolution gives everyone the opportunity to improve and to show in practice that we are doing so.

Unity of action does not mean uniformity of ideas. There can be disagreements in the daily tasks [words indistinct] antagonistic contradictions within a framework of Sandinist fraternity. Therefore, our organization must offer this within a framework of democracy and discipline so that we will not be guilty of the most terrible defects of a revolution; bureaucratism and charlatanry [charlataneria]. Our orgnaization leads the masses. It is obliged to lead the masses. But the masses must be convinced that we are their defenders. One must not use the method of just ordering the masses, people and [words indistinct]. We must also understand that we cannot get angry over the political backwardness in our country. Sometimes we get angry with the masses when we see their underdevelopment and their lack of understanding of some problems.

On the contrary, we must find a way to reach the heart and conscience of the masses. We cannot rely only on the prestige we won in the war and believe that this is enough. We must win the support and respect of the masses everyday by knowing how to interpret the interests of the working people. That is to say, to be a true Sandinist we must have certain qualities. We must cultivate them daily. We must water them daily. We must be studious, [word indistinct], honest, simple, humble, and at the same time dignified. [Words indistinct], and be willing to make sacrifices. A Sandinist is someone who is concerned more about the people than himself at home and at work. Superiority [words indistinct] not only at the level of militants but also at the level of members of the armed forces. The fact that you have a Sandinist identification card or a Sandinist uniform does not give you any privilege. On the contrary, we are servants and not master. The Sandinist militant, the armed forces member, the policeman and the member of state security should be an example in everything.

Some people believe that they should only be examples at the partisan meeting, at the garrisons or at the offices. They should be examples 24 hours a day so that they can be worthy of the Sandinist identification card or uniform. They should have higher morals so that he can be a son of Sandino. We must have higher morals 24 hours a day so that Sandino can truly live. Revolutionary militancy is not compatible with a dishonorable conduct which is sometimes seen in nights of partying and irresponsibility.

We are not ones to hide our weaknesses, because the duty of Sandinists is to [words indistinct] the masses. We have seen irresponsible companeros who abuse the duty they have been given. We must patiently overcome these weaknesses which are not characteristic of a revolutionary. We have found companeros driving in a drunken condition, to cite just one example. We have learned of irregularities which occur in the police stations which should not be occurring several months after the victory of the revolution. When we speak of militants we must also speak about those in uniform, because in one way or another they are linked with the organization. They are considered by our directorate as [words indistinct]. Therefore, we Sandinist militants and the combatants of our armed forces are friends and not masters of the people. We are by nature enemies of any signs of tyranny. We must be willing to respectfully hear the opinions of others. We must not feel we are superior and that we have to teach those who are backward. Those who have educational tasks in our organization should go with more than a book to the places where they will participate in organizational work. They should teach by their example. We must discard all expressions of paternalism and elitism. We must understand that the masses must be led but we must also understand that we must learn from the masses. We must have sufficient humility to understand that the people are filled with wisdom and can teach us something. Of course, this does not mean we have to be at the level of underdevelopment of the most backward and primitive sectors of our population. We must learn from the masses to educate the masses. That should be the guide of our organization and our combatants.

It is hard to always speak the truth and to not hide our weaknesses and limitations. We must help the new cadres of the organization with great enthusiasm because sometimes we old cadres feel we are great teachers. We must bear in mind that the new members can also teach us. We must also understand that there are competent and honest people outside the organization. They must be attracted, led and [word indistinct].

We must teach our organization and our combatants about international solidarity because we would be selfish if we only thought about our own land and were not aware of the exploitation, misery and hunger of other Latin American people. [applause] [words indistinct] and not be deceived by the idiotic (?dogmatists). They do not have any understanding of reality. At the same time, we must also be courageous and bold in the face of our enemies. We must not be accommodating toward any enemy, no matter how powerful he is and regardless of whether he is inside or outside the country. [applause]

Sandino died for this and Sandino has been revived because of this. The phrase "Sandino lives" should become a phrase which embodies our people's aspirations and the Latin American people's desires for liberation. It will not be an empty phrase that tells us nothing. We must live our revolution 24 hours a day so that Sandino will live. [applause] So that Sandino's thought will live and so that Carlos Fonseca's thought will live, we must discard all the [word indistinct] we inherited from the past and become really new men. By this I mean new men and women who are unselfish and filled with generosity, courage and the valor to carry out our revolution. [applause]

We tell all our [words indistinct] and all our internationalist friends that this revolution was made to give a reply to the problems of our country but this revolution was also made to take a step forward in the liberation of Latin America. [applause] Each of the things we carry out will be in the hope that we will consolidate our revolution and contribute our grain of sand in the revolutionary struggle of the exploited peoples of this continent. When we were waging the war and our directorate made decisions, it was not only thinking of our victory but also of our example.

When the United States was pressuring us to expand our government junta, our national directorate refused to do this, not because this would have changed the rules of the game in our country, but because we were aware that we did not want to set a precedent in the face of U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism and the people of Latin America had to be shown that a people who had risen up [words indistinct]. [applause] And when we were told that we had to express our opinion regarding some international conflict and that if we did not express a certain opinion the $75 million [U.S.] loan would be in danger, we replied that the Sandinists do not sell out for a few dollars more. [applause]

I think the best homage we can pay Sandino is to consolidate our revolution, to continue forward [words indistinct], to integrate our organization, as a vanguard organization, into the work of the organized masses, to interpret the feelings of our people and lead them, and to become real sons of Sandino. These homages would be useless and they would just be empty words [words indistinct]. The best homage on the 46th anniversary of the death of our hero is not even to recover his body or ashes but to recover his thought and the thoughts of his disciples such as Carlos Fonseca and to implement them and to take them to the hearts and conscience of the masses. That is the best homage we can pay to the memory of that great anti-imperialist fighter named Augusto Cesar Sandino, who once said in a battlecry which is heard in the most remote corners of America and which will be heard on the last day of history: free fatherland or death!

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE TO BEGIN 28 FEBRUARY

PA250352 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 17 Feb 80 pp 1, 14 PA

[Text] An international conference of solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolution will be held in Managua from 28 February to 2 March, BARRICADA was told today.

The conference is sponsored by our vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and the Friedrich Ebert Foundation. These groups are aware of the importance of the Sandinist people's revolution, particularly for the Central American countries.

The central theme of the conference will be 'international solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolution and the outlook for Central America after its triumph." Representatives of democratic institutions and organizations and people committed to the people's liberation processes have been invited to the event.

The conference seeks to show the possibilities of gathering together the representatives of different political and social movements with the same objective: the liberation of people within the framework of democracy and social justice.

The guests include Maurice Bishop, prime minister of Grenada and president of the New Jewel Movement, and Michael Manley, Jamaican prime minister and president of the People's National Party.

Other figures who will attend the conference include Sergio Mendez Arceo, archbishop of Cuernavaca, Mexico; Coretta King, widow of Martin Luther King; and university rectors, senators and politicans of various countries. The meeting is expected to be very important not only for Nicaragua but for all countries which seek their liberation within a framework of social justice.

PARAGUAYAN COMMUNIST LEADER VIEWS NATIONAL SITUATION

PA201335 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Feb 80 PA

[Interview with Rogelio Gonzalez, representative in Cuba of the Paraguayan Communist Party, conducted by unidentified questioner--recorded; date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] [Question] What role did the Paraguayan Communist Party play in the development of the struggles of the Paraguayan people during the past 5 decades?

[Answer] The long struggle of the Paraguayan people for freedom and democracy has had the important participation of the Communist Party, which from its creation has occupied, together with the working classes, the vanguard of the democratic, agrarian and anti-imperialist revolution. The Paraguayan Communist Party has completed 52 years of fruitful life in the political education of the people with the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, in the patriotic and internationalist struggle where many of its members and leaders gave their lives for the cause of the people of Paraguay and of other brother countries.

It would be good to note that today the Paraguayan Communist Party is not running around in circles. It has made meaningful advances in its organic consolidation and application of its political line among the masses in order to meaningfully contribute to the struggle of the workers, peasants, students and intellectuals in the creation of the national antidictatorial front.

[Question] Could you tell us about recent activities of the Paraguayan Communist Party and its importance in your country's political life?

[Answer] Starting from the Central Committee Plenum in June 1978, the party's political and moral authority has grown considerably because it has a correct political line and revolutionary perspective for the conditions existing in our country. The Paraguayan working classes and the people fully understand that our organization continues occupying with honor its post in the first line of combat against the fascist dictatorship of Stroessner.

The exemplary behavior of our heroic comrades, Miguel Angel Soler, Leslies Villagra, Ruben Gonzalez Acosta, Juan Jose Panagnio and many others is eloquent proof of this. They fell into the hands of our bloodthirsty enemy in difficult conditions of the underground struggle against fascist terror.

[Question] An opposition coalition was recently created in Paraguay. It is called the National Agreement. How does the Communist Party evaluate this organization?

[Answer] The National Agreement created last February is a very important step in the unification process and revolutionary development of our country. The National Agreement is made up of four authorized opposition political parties and unites many sectors, including majorities, of our people.

The Paraguayan Communist Party has evaluated the importance of the creation of this political organization opposed to extremism. Our party not only has supported the movement but has asked to join it.

[Question] How does the Paraguayan Communist Party see the current international situation?

[Answer] The world struggles constantly and irreversibly toward democracy, peace and socialism.

Without the participation of communism it is impossible to attain a real national liberation or enlightened social progress. The victory of the people of Afghanistan through the effective and unselfish aid of the Soviet Union, the ouster of the shah of Iran, the defeat of the Chinese traitors at the hands of the heroic Vietnamese people, the strengthening and development of socialist Cuba, the victory of the Nicaraguan and Grenadian peoples, the revolutionary struggle in Central America and the entire continent with the support of international solidarity, in the first place from socialist countries, shows us the direction in which the world is advancing. The peoples of Paraguay, with their vanguard, the Communist Party, are a part of this world and have been guaranteed the support of these powerful world forces in today's struggle, which heralds a victorious dawn in my country.

In this glorious day of Paraguayan Communists, I want to take advantage of this occasion to greet all democrats and revolutionaries of Latin America and the world.

SOVIET EDUCATION MINISTER ARRIVES IN HAVANA

FL260053 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Vyacheslav Petrovich Yelyutin, Soviet minister of higher and secondary specialized education, arrived here this afternoon.

[Begin Yelyutin recording with Spanish translation superimposed]

I want to take this opportunity to express to the whole Cuban nation, and especially to its young people and students, my best wishes for success in their work and, particularly, much success in their studies. [end recording]

Vyacheslav Petrovich Yelyutin, who is also a member of the CPSU Central Committee, was received at the Jose Marti International Airport by Fernando Vecino Alegret, minister of higher education and member of the party Central Committee. Interviewed by our reporter, Roberto (Natchard), the Soviet minister also said: [Begin Yelyutin recording with Spanish translation superimposed] Many young Cubans attend school in the Soviet Union. A good number of Soviet teachers work here in Cuba and, evidently, many young Cubans will continue to travel to the Soviet Union in the future to pursue studies. And, evidently, then, we will be discussing a whole series of problems, matters, in order to insure the conditions [news announcer interrupts and recording trails off]. The Soviet delegation headed by the higher education minister will visit schools in Havana, Santiago de Cuba and the Isle of Youth. It will also sign two cooperation protocols and an agreement for 1981-85 in the area of specialized secondary education.

CARIBBEAN ASSOCIATION MARKS GUYANA'S 10TH ANNIVERSARY

FL251249 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Feb 80 FL

[Text] A political-cultural event was held last night at Cuba's Caribbean Association here on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. (Donald Colimar Reyes), president of the institution, and Guyana's Ambassador to Cuba Cecil Pilgrim made speeches.

(Colimar) referred to the admiration felt by our people for the determination of the Guyanese people, who waged with loyalty and courage the prolonged and difficult battle which ended with the victory we are commemorating. In his closing remarks, Ambassador Pilgrim spoke about his compatriots' struggle for independence beginning on 23 February 1763, when courageous (Coffey) led a revolutionary uprising at the (Mantelerburg) plantation.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS

NEW GOVERNMENT APPOINTED; CABINET SWORN IN

FL231520 Port of Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 20 Feb 80 p 1 FL

[Excerpts] Basseterre, Tues: Governor Sir Probyn Inniss this afternoon appointed the new government of St Kitts-Nevis.

The cabinet, to whom the oaths of allegiance and of office were administered by Mr Justice Horace Mitchell, comprises:

Dr Kennedy Alphonse Simmonds, 43, premier and minister of home affairs, external affairs, trade, development and industry.

Mr Michael Oliver Powell, 40, minister of agriculture, land, housing, labour and tourism.

Mr Simeon Daniel, 45, minister of finance and Nevis affairs.

Mr Sidney Earl Morris, 45, minister of education, health and social affairs.

Mr Ivor Stevens, minister of communications, work and public utilities.

Mr Richard Caines, a nominated member and parliamentary secretary with special responsibilities in the Ministry of Finance. - (CANA)

Premier Simmonds Addresses Nation

FL251045 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 21 Feb 80 p 3 FL

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, 20 Feb (CANA)--New St Kitts-Nevis premier, Dr Kennedy Simmonds, made national unity, law and order, youth involvement and regional commitment the key features of his first address to the country since Monday's general election victory.

Dr Simmonds is heading a coalition government in partnership with Mr Simeon Daniel's Nevis Reformation Party, with Mr Daniel holding the Ministry of Finance and Nevis affairs.

The premier told the nation in a broadcast that his government had "an unwavering optimism about the future of our state".

He added: "We invite all of you to share in this challenging and exciting task of building our nation. Let us all invoke God's guidance so that we may treat each other as we ourselves would like to be treated. Let us move forward as one people united in a common bond of love and friendship".

The first moves by his government have already brought changes from what had been the practice under the Labour government which had 28 unbroken years in power.

The speaker of the house is a Nevisian, Mr Herman Liburd. The opposition leader (ex-Premier Lee Moore) is to have an office provided on government premises and a secretary at the state's expense. And the attorney general will no longer be a minister of political appointee, [as published] but selected by the Judicial Service Commission.

To the opposition members, Premier Simmonds said his government would respect their position and role "in this democratic society".

Labour won four of the seats on St Kitts. Dr Simmonds' People's Action Movement won three, and the two on Nevis went to Mr Daniel's NRP. At all previous elections, Labour had swept the St Kitts seven.

Premier Simmonds indicated no diminution of this country's fervour towards regional integration.

"We intend to support all regional institutions and regional commitments entered into, including the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). The University of the West Indies (UWI), the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), the Eastern Caribbean Currency Authority (ECCA), and all others", he said.

There was a special responsibility to the masses of St Kitts-Nevis and the nation's youth, said the premier.

"We are particularly sensitive to the needs of the working people, and are determined to implement programmes that will result in raising the general standards of living".

In its manifesto and nightly in campaigning, PAM had pledged to abolish personal income tax and to remove several other taxes which were deemed a burden to the poor.

With reference to youth, many of whom are unemployed, without recreational facilities and increasingly drawn into the spreading Rastafarian movement, the Simmonds address held out the promise of special attention.

"We have a special commitment to youth", he declared. "It is our firm intention to see to it that the young people become fully involved in the process of nation-building".

He restated the pledge of early enfranchisement of the 18-year-olds. Currently, only the over 21's are eligible to vote at elections.

Voting Age

"Government intends very early to reduce the voting age so that all people 18 years and upwards can exercise the franchise freely as citizens", the premier emphasised.

He did not go into details nor indicate how he intended to cross the constitutional barrier to that objective.

The coalition has five seats in the nine-member House of Assembly. A bill to change the voting age would require at least a two-thirds majority (six votes) which is impossible without support from Labour.

The alternative to parliamentary approval for such a change in the Constitution would be a two-thirds affirmative vote at a referendum.

Dr Simmonds also said moves would be taken to make voter registration a continuous process, so that immediately upon becoming eligible, a citizen would be given his right to exercise the franchise.

He appealed to public servants for a high degree of commitment and to carry out their duties fearlessly and with understanding of the needs of the public.

Generally, the premier said his government recognised there must be political differences, respected people's right to their own opinions, and also would ensure the rule of law "so that an atmosphere of freedom can be established. It is important that justice must not only be done but must be seen to be done", Dr Simmonds said.

SURINAME

MILITARY REBELLION REPORTED; PRIME MINISTER MISSING

PA251535 Paris AFP in Spanish 1452 GMT 25 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The Hague, 25 Feb (AFP)--A military uprising described as a coup d'etat by rebels broke out this morning in Suriname (formerly Netherlands Guyana), according to reports from the SURINAME NEWS AGENCY, SNA.

A navy patrol boat stopped offshore at Paramaribo and opened fire against the police headquarters while heavily armed military groups attacked the army arsenal, the telecommunications office and the offices of the daily EL OESTE.

The national radio immediately urged the population to remain at home and travel was prohibited in the downtown area, where the main public offices began to close their doors. Meanwhile, according to SNA, heavy shooting was observed and continued at a somewhat reduced rate throughout the afternoon.

Prime Minister Henck Arron has been reported missing, the news agency added, while reporting at least four dead and six wounded.

The coup attempt was headed by two noncommissioned officers who explained that the action was triggered to protest the repression unleashed against them. They said some of them had been arrested and mistreated.

Suriname has a population of 300,000. Its army consists of 800 officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers, 300 of whom participated in the rebellion.

'Military Council' Claims Power

PA251718 Paris AFP in Spanish 1632 GMT 25 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The Hague, 25 Feb (AFP)--A national military council today has claimed to have taken over power in Suriname, according to a SNA dispatch datelined Paramaribo and received here.

In a statement published after the Suriname Army staged an uprising in which at least four persons were killed, the national military council made an appeal to the people regardless of their race, religion, political conviction or profession, to place themselves at the disposal of the social, economic and moral reorientation of the Republic of Suriname.

Two noncommissioned officers signed the appeal: B. Sital and L. Neede. They solemnly swore their respect for the Suriname Constitution and the people's interests.

Rebels in 'Full Control'

PA252237 Paris AFP in Spanish 2118 GMT 25 Feb 80 PA

[By Ian Hamel]

[Excerpts] Cayenne, 25 Feb (AFP)--A coup d'etat, led by noncommissioned officers who rebelled against the military authorities and the civilian government, erupted in Suriname today creating a new source of tension in the explosive Caribbean area. The rebels, who are being supported by approximately 200 noncommissioned officers and firepower which is superior to that of the loyal government troops, are in full control of the capital and have taken over several coast guard boats and a navy warship that were anchored at the local port. They also occupied all radio stations in the capital and urged the public to remain in their homes.

At the same time, Surinamese President Johan Ferrier also urged the people to remain calm and not to let themselves be led to violence because, according to him, there is a possibility of finding a negotiated solution to the crisis.

Deputy Prime Minister O. Van Genderen and opposition leader Jaggernath Lachmon (Democratic Parties Union) expressed support for Ferrier's appeal.

The government, which held an emergency meeting when the rebellion erupted this morning, left for an unknown destination.

Envoy to Brazil Comments

PY251625 Paris AFP in Spanish 1601 GMT 25 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 25 Feb (AFP)--The ambassador of Surinam in this capital Inderdew Sewrajsing, confirmed to AFP today that the rebel military officers have set fire to the police headquarters in Suriname.

The diplomat, who had contacted "unofficial sources" in Paramaribo, indicated that several policemen had died and that the rebels had taken police inspectors as prisoners.

So far the ambassador has been unable to contact the Suriname Government.

VENEZUELA

ENVOY TO CUBA RETURNS FOR CONSULTATION ON REFUGEES

PA250255 Paris AFP in Spanish 0222 GMT 25 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 24 Feb (AFP)--Venezuelan ambassador to Cuba Cesar Rondon Lovera returned to Caracas tonight after the Foreign Ministry summoned him for consultations on the situation on nine Cuban refugees.

Venezuela and Cuba are experiencing a cooling of relations due to their different interpretations of the numerous incidents of Cubans who sought asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy and were turned back with gunfire.

Rondon Lovera arrived in Caracas accompanied by 93 Cuban citizens who entered Venezuela with immigrant visas.

The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry said 2 weeks ago that there were positive signs in the last contacts between Rondon Lovera and Cuban authorities which could lead to positive talks between the two countries. The arrival of the 93 Cubans is viewed here as evidence of this.

RIOTS ERUPT IN VALENCIA AFTER BUSFARE HIKE

PA251705 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1617 GMT 25 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Valencia, Venezuela, 25 Feb (LATIN)--Students and workers in this industrial city, 150 km west of Caracas, burned 10 vehicles this morning to protest the busfare hike, authorities have reported.

The bus companies raised their fares from .50 centimos to 1 bolivar ($0.11 to $0.23) today.

The riots, which were started by student groups, spread to a large part of the city. The most violent riots were in the labor districts of Los Guayos and La Isabelica.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 040 27 February 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Vatican Releases Communique on Beagle Talks A 1
Colombia Ratifies Amazon Pact; Furthers Ties With Brazil A 1

ARGENTINA

Videla Receives Draft Reply to IHRC Report B 1
Nuclear Plan Facing Serious Financial Woes [CLARIN 22 Feb] B 1

BOLIVIA

Gueiler Promises Reorganization of Cabinet C 1
Interior Minister Calls Political Parties Irresponsible C 1

BRAZIL

Direct Elections for Governors, Senators Announced D 1
Saraiva Says 'No Objections' to Selling Arms to PRC [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 26 Feb] D 1
Nicaragua's D'Escoto Arrives for Theology Congress D 1
Briefs: New Oil Discovery D 1

COLOMBIA

Demonstrators Disrupt Presidential Speech F 1
Government Minister Defends Turbay Activities F 1
Brazilian Foreign Minister To Visit 16-19 March F 1

ECUADOR

Minister Announces Increased Offshore Oil Exploration G 1
Briefs: 1979 Oil Production; Bank President; EEC Donation G 1

VENEZUELA

Zambrano Views Suriname, Negotiations With Cuba L 1
President Herrera To Address Nation 12 March L 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Guerrilla Search Along Panama Border Continues P 1

EL SALVADOR

High Command 'Blocking' Junta's Promised Changes P 1
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 26 Feb]
Armed Forces Reaffirm Support for Junta P 1
FRG Embassy To Remain Open; Ambassador To Leave P 2
Somozists Blamed for Death of Former Attorney General P 2
Killings, Strikes, Occupations Continue P 3
Bank Employees Call Indefinite Strike P 3
Army Kills 15 ERP Terrorists in Clash P 3
Police Capture Major Revolutionary Leaders P 3
BPR Representative Interviewed on Revolutionary Tactics P 4
Report Released on Leftist Groups' Joint Program P 5
Archbishop Romero Condemns Death Threats P 6
MNR Leader Views Present Situation, New Proposals P 6
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 21 Feb]
Coordinating Board Denounces Repression in Country P 7
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 14 Feb]

GUATEMALA

U.S. Accused of Conspiring Against Government P 9
Involvement Denied in Coup Plot in El Salvador P 9

HONDURAS

U.S. Warnings on Need for Change Ignored P 9
[San Pedro Sula TIEMPO 17 Feb]

NICARAGUA

U.S. Again Delays Loan Bill Debate P 11
Paper Rejects Conditions Imposed on U.S. Loan P 11
[LA PRENSA]
Daniel Ortega Views COSEP Visit to Washington P 12
Newsman Chamorro Says U.S. Loan Mutually Beneficial P 12
[LA PRENSA 20 Feb]
Nunez Announces Establishment of Patriotic Bloc P 13
[BARRICADA 13 Feb]

CUBA

Panamanian Labor Leader Interviewed on Canal Treaties Q 1
UN Ambassador Urges Sanctions Against Israel Q 2
Participation in World Congress of Economists Announced Q 2
U.S. Purportedly Sending Arms to El Salvador Q 2
Correction to Commentary: Carter 'Champion of Militarism' Q 3

CARIBBEAN

CARICOM Seeks Cohesion in Foreign Policy S 1
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 20 Feb]

ANTIGUA

Government Supports Moscow Olympic Boycott S 2

GRENADA

Prime Minister Bishop Makes Brief Visit To Jamaica S 2
Reaffirms Nonalinement Policy S 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

GUYANA

WPA Charges PNC With Planning Assassinations V 1

MEXICO

Plane Carrying Arms for Salvadoran Rebels Crashes V 1

SURINAME

Coup Said Staged Due to Arron's 'Incompetence' V 1
Wage Demands Cited V 2
Ministers Reported Arrested V 2
Council Issues Declaration V 3
Civilian Administration Seen V 3
Border Reported Calm V 4
First Civilians Named V 4

VATICAN RELEASES COMMUNIQUE ON BEAGLE TALKS

PY262056 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1955 GMT 26 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Feb (TELAM)--The Vatican reported today that a catalog has been compiled of texts in which common positions or close approaches of the parties appear regarding the Argentine-Chilean border dispute in the southern zone. The communique reporting this was released in Rome by the Holy See, in Buenos Aires and in Santiago, Chile, at 1400 Argentine time. The text of the communique follows:

"In accordance with what was anticipated in the communique of 29 January, both the Chilean delegation and the Argentine delegation to the papal mediation in the dispute over the southern zone have studied and prepared during the first weeks of February, together with the mediator's representative, the subjects which have been discussed in more detail during the four joint meetings held between 18 and 22 February. Taking into account the negotiations held during 1978 by the Joint Commission No 2 formed according to the Puerto Montt Act, a thorough examination of several of the subjects then discussed has been undertaken. As a result of these works and of those carried out in the preceding months, a catalog has been compiled of texts in which common positions or close approaches of the parties on those subjects appear. The desire expressed by His Holiness Pope John Paul II in his speech to the two delegations on 27 September 1979 is thus being fulfilled. During the last of the joint meetings ideas were exchanged regarding the examination of subjects which would be subject to study with the aim of seeking new common ground within the general framework of the questions related to the dispute. A more specific determination of those subjects will be undertaken within the next few days for the purpose of permitting a more detailed examination during joint meetings to be held starting 24 March. The talks have been held in the customary atmosphere of cordiality, showing the desire of all participants to contribute to the success of the meetings and, consequently, of the mediation."

COLOMBIA RATIFIES AMAZON PACT; FURTHERS TIES WITH BRAZIL

PY261620 Paris AFP in Spanish 0409 GMT 26 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 25 Feb (AFP)--Colombia today submitted the instruments which ratify the Amazon Cooperation Treaty, the so-called "Amazon Pact," signed on 3 July 1978 by eight countries of the area. Venezuela is the only country still to ratify the pact. The other countries (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru and Suriname) have already ratified it.

During the ceremony held on the occasion, Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro announced that a joint Colombian-Brazilian enterprise--which could have the cooperation of Spain--will be created to implement the bilateral accord on coal exploitation signed in 1978. This trilateral cooperation of private enterprises would be applied to the construction of a railroad to carry Colombian coal and also to the exploitation of this coal. Saraiva Guerreiro also said that if Colombia wishes, Brazil is ready for nuclear cooperation. The Brazilian foreign minister will pay an official visit to Colombia from 17-19 March, but he rejected the possibility that President Figueiredo would travel to Bogota this year. The minister extolled the "traditionally cordial" relations between Colombia and Brazil and stressed the "significant boost" experienced by these relations in the last few years. In turn, Colombian Ambassador to Brasilia German Rodriguez expressed satisfaction over the historic project launched by Brazil in starting the negotiations which led to the signing of the Amazon Pact.

VIDELA RECEIVES DRAFT REPLY TO IHRC REPORT

PY262105 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1539 GMT 26 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Feb (NA)--Government House reports that Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor submitted today to President Jorge Videla "a final draft reply" to the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (IHRC) report.

The official report adds that the document will be presented by Argentine OAS Ambassador Raul Quijano in Washington on 29 February.

NUCLEAR PLAN FACING SERIOUS FINANCIAL WOES

PY222153 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 22 Feb 80 p 5 PY

[Excerpts] Reliable sources indicated yesterday that economic and financial problems could paralyze the construction of the Embalse Rio III nuclear plant in Cordoba. The enterprise which will provide the reactor--which is Canadian-made--has asked to renegotiate the contract, claiming a "loss." The Argentine Government is currently studying the issue with the aid of its ambassador to Canada, Esteban Takacs.

The Argentine nuclear plan is facing its first serious threat because work on the nuclear plant which is being built at Embalse Rio III in Cordoba could be paralyzed. This would be caused by the failure of Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd [AECL]--responsible for supplying the reactor--to fulfill its contractual obligations, according to information released to CLARIN yesterday by reliable sources.

AECL--which is a joint state-private enterprise--is facing "severe economic and financial problems" related to its agreement with the Argentine Government, according to the same sources.

The sources explained that AECL's problems stem from the economic loss which the enterprise is experiencing as a result of the devaluation of the U.S. dollar, on which the terms of the contract are based.

According to the latest official estimate the "loss" amounts to approximately $40 million, and this figure may have increased in the past few months.

The sources pointed out that the problems arising from the contract signed between Argentina and Canada to build the Embalse Rio III plant are "chronic" and that the terms of the contract should have been renegotiated at the end of 1976.

The Argentine representative in Ottawa has reportedly received a Canadian proposal to submit the economic terms of the contract to new negotiations.

The sources estimated that despite the problems arising from the current situation the "renegotiation" is feasible in view of the interest which both countries have in the project.

Argentina does not wish to run into obstacles which could delay the various stages of its nuclear plan, and for Canada the continuation of construction means that several thousand jobs will be preserved, thus avoiding new domestic problems for the new Liberal government headed by Pierre Elliot Trudeau.

GUEILER PROMISES REORGANIZATION OF CABINET

FY261522 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Feb 80 FY

[Text] President Lidia Gueiler has promised a prompt reorganization of the cabinet to find a solution to the current political vacuum and to facilitate the electoral process. President Gueiler stated the constitutional government's position during a meeting at Government House called by the president with all political leaders of the country. Authorized sources said the official decision was conveyed to political party representatives indicating that the decision may meet the political parties' demand that a government capable of guaranteeing the elections be formed.

INTERIOR MINISTER CALLS POLITICAL PARTIES IRRESPONSIBLE

FY261523 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Feb 80 FY

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Jorge Selum Vaca Diez has labeled irresponsible the political parties' failure to attend a meeting called by the president to discuss a final strategy to carry out the electoral process. The majority of political organizations and coalitions refused to take part in the second meeting with the chief of state. The interior minister indicated that this does not harm just the president, but the Bolivian people in general. Selum, visibly angry, said:

[Begin Selum recording] I believe that the heads of political parties made a mistake because it is not the president who loses, but the entire country and the democratic process. They have the obligation, along with the president, to search for and study a way to carry out the elections, and this is a commitment to the Bolivian people. [end recording]

The hesitancy of some political parties to attend a meeting sponsored by the Interior Ministry can create problems in the formation of the national Electoral Court and the promulgation of the electoral law currently under study in the national Senate. This information was provided by Interior Minister Jorge Selum Vaca Diez, who said that the meeting called for in his office is aimed at providing effective support to good general elections planned for 29 June.

Begin Selum recording The ministry I preside over has called for this (?extensive) meeting with the belief and assurance that by this time the Chamber of Deputies will have ready all the reforms and changes it hopes to make in the electoral law. According to the electoral law, the national electoral court must be made up by 29 February. Otherwise, elections could not be held at the established time, and that is why the Interior Ministry has called this meeting, so the political parties could name the president and members of the national electoral court. [end recording].

The interior minister also gave assurance that Victor Paz Estenssoro, head of the National Revolutionary Movement, MNR, has no influence in the current constitutional regime to either advance or postpone the forthcoming June elections.

DIRECT ELECTIONS FOR GOVERNORS, SENATORS ANNOUNCED

FY270009 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 26 Feb 80 FY

[Excerpt] Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel stated this afternoon that the government will forward a constitutional amendment proposal to Congress reestablishing direct elections for state governors in 1982, and for federal senators at the end of the current terms of the appointed senators.

The justice minister explained the government amendment proposal in this manner: [Begin Abi-Ackel recording] It was decided during today's meeting to forward to Congress a constitutional amendment proposal, to be prepared within the next few hours, seeking to solve two main points: first, to reinstate the direct secret vote in the text of our constitution for the election of future state governors; and second, to restore the republican desire to hold direct secret-vote elections for the senators of the republic. [end recording]

SARAIVA SAYS 'NO OBJECTIONS' TO SELLING ARMS TO PRC

FY270140 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Feb 80 p 5 FY

[Text] Foreign Minister Saraiva Querreiro stated yesterday in Brasilia that the Brazilian Government will have no objections to selling weapons and military equipment to the PRC, if there is interest expressed by that country. "After all, it is not the weight of our weapons which will unbalance the strategic equilibrium in the east or elsewhere in the world," the minister stated. He emphasized, however, that the Chinese delegation which is visiting Brazil has no official status. "Their contacts have been more at the level of EMBRAER [Brazilian Aeronautics Company] and ENGESA [Specialized Engineers Corporation]. On 5 March, the delegation will be in Brasilia, where they have a meeting scheduled with Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima, head of the Trade Promotion Department, and meetings at military ministries and the EMFA [Armed Forces General Staff]. It is difficult to predict whether the Chinese delegation's visit will have an immediate effect on Brazilian exports to the PRC," Saraiva Querreiro stated.

NICARAGUA'S D'ESCOTO ARRIVES FOR THEOLOGY CONGRESS

FY261940 Paris AFP in Spanish 1657 GMT 26 Feb 80 FY

[Text] Sao Paulo, 26 Feb (AFP)--Priest Miguel d'Escoto, Nicaragua's foreign minister, arrived here today to participate in the international ecumenical congress on theology.

This congress, which started last week under the sponsorship of the ecumenical association of theologians of the Third World, is being attended by approximately 160 representatives from Asia, Africa and Latin America.

BRIEFS

NEW OIL DISCOVERY--The Brazilian Petroleum Corporation [PETROBRAS] has announced the discovery of a new deposit in the Amazon River basin, 150 km north of the city of Marapanim, Para State. PETROBRAS regards this deposit, which is expected to yield 300 barrels of light oil daily, as the largest discovered in the region. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 24 February 24 Feb 80 p 1 FY]

DEMONSTRATORS DISRUPT PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH

PA232027 Bogota Radio Santa Fe in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Pereira, Colombia--In an action unprecedented in his tenure as chief of state, President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala canceled the events scheduled for Risaralda Department after trying to address citizens in La Virginia, where he was to dedicate a road that cost $122 million pesos.

The incident occurred while the president began delivering his speech, when a group of demonstrators started shouting political slogans and demanding the dismissal of Risaralda Governor Jose Ramon Ortega, a member of the Conservative Party's Alvarist faction.

Losing his traditional patience, the president left the platform, pushed his way through the crowd, sought refuge in one of the official vehicles and immediately left for the airport to catch the plane that was to take him to Quibdo, Choco Department, where he will dedicate several public works.

Newsmen have been informed that a government communique on the situation will released this afternoon.

GOVERNMENT MINISTER DEFENDS TURBAY ACTIVITIES

PA221958 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Government Minister German Zea Hernandez in Bogota has defended President Julio Cesar Turbay against criticism and charges that he has been engaging in politics with his constant trips to far-off places in the country.

Zea was responding to Regina Bethancourt de (Lizca), candidate to the [Bogota] Council. He said that President Turbay carried out official acts in Medellin and discussed international affairs of importance for the country, which dispels charges that he has been directly or indirectly engaging in politics.

BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 16-19 MARCH

PA251958 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The Colombian Government today confirmed that Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro will visit the country from 16-19 March. A Foreign Ministry communique reports that the distinguished visitor will come to Bogota to discuss several issues. of bilateral interest with his Colombian counterpart.

The text of the communique is as follows:

The Foreign Ministry hereby announces that the national government has invited His Excellency Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, Brazilian Foreign Minister, to visit our country. He accepted the invitation and will come to the country on 16 March to discuss issues of top interest for the two nations with his Colombian counterpart.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES INCREASED OFFSHORE OIL EXPLORATION

PA210446 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Natural Resources Minister Jose Corsino Cardenas has said Ecuador will negotiate with transnational firms for new petroleum prospecting.

He made this announcement during a visit to the prospecting project in the Manabi Province coastal waters being carried out by the U.S. Western [words indistinct] which has a specially equipped vessel for this purpose. The minister said exploration on land and at sea is for the purpose of doubling the proven hydrocarbons reserves during the present administration.

He said we have advanced 18 percent of the way in a few months. Since December 1979 reserves have increased by 186 million barrels due to wells drilled by the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation in the eastern jungles.

From the Lago Agrio field in this region comes the present production, limited to 200,000 barrels a day, of which one-third is exported.

Fuel consumption in Ecuador is growing by 18 percent a year, according to official estimates, and could put an end to exports by the end of this decade. This is why the government is urgently seeking other fields as productive as those already in operation.

Cardenas has also implemented a campaign to eliminate large-scale fuel smuggling.

Cardenas asked Ecuadoreans to cooperate in the war on smuggling and said it is not fair for the government to keep fuel prices low if this only enriches smugglers.

The best-quality gasoline is sold at the equivalent of 22 cents a gallon.

BRIEFS

1979 OIL PRODUCTION--Quito, 6 Feb (EFE)--Ecuador produced 78 million barrels of oil during 1979, of which 53 percent was exported and 47 percent consumed locally. This data has been released by the Natural Resources Ministry. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1019 GMT 6 Feb 80 PA]

BANK PRESIDENT--Former Government Minister Roberto Dunn Barreiro will be the president of the Bank of Development of Ecuador [Banco de Desarrollo del Ecuador]. This bank has the task of concentrating, coordinating and distributing resources directed at financing projects that develop the public sector. [Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Feb 80 PA]

EEC DONATION--The European Economic Community has donated 100 million sucres to the Ecuadorean Institute for Water Resources, thus fulfilling a technical and financial cooperation agreement with this European organization for the execution of the Chambo irrigation project in Chimborazo Province. [Text] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Feb 80 PA]

ZAMBRANO VIEWS SURINAME, NEGOTIATIONS WITH CUBA

PA270118 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 26 Feb 80 PA

[Interview with Foreign Affairs Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco granted to newsman Euclides Perez on 26 February in Caracas--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Does the Venezuelan Foreign Affairs Ministry know what the ideological position of the new ruler in Suriname is?

[Answer] We absolutely do not know anything. In the first place, we do not know who the new rulers in Suriname are because nothing has been said to this effect. We simply know that the situation there is difficult and complicated and still not clear. For this reason, we cannot pass judgment regarding the persons leading the movement in that country.

[Question] Will Venezuela recognize the new government?

[Answer] As I said before, we are waiting for official information before deciding what our position will be. So far, the reports we have received from our embassy in Suriname have said that fighting was continuing in the streets at 1100 today between the police forces and the army. The report we received this morning stressed the fact that the situation was not clear, and that there was no knowledge of the whereabouts of Prime Minister Henck Arron.

[Question] Could you tell us what the situation is at the embassy in Cuba?

[Answer] As you know, our government is engaged in negotiations and until they are completed, we cannot say what the situation is.

[Question] What type of negotiations are being held with the Cuban authorities?

[Answer] We are asserting the right of asylum.

[Question] Has the Cuban Foreign Relations Ministry shown any intention of granting safe-conducts to the refugees?

[Answer] Yes, it has said it is willing to.

PRESIDENT HERRERA TO ADDRESS NATION 12 MARCH

PA270126 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 26 Feb 80 PA

[Text] President Luis Herrera Campins is working on his state of the union address, which he will deliver to the nation on 12 March, the first anniversary of his administration. On the same day, he will announce changes in the cabinet, in state institutions and governors.

COSTA RICA

GUERRILLA SEARCH ALONG PANAMA BORDER CONTINUES

PA260419 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0030 GMT 26 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealy said today that the Panama border area will be searched for possible guerrilla camps. He said that for this reason no deadline has been set to suspend the search to determine the existence of armed groups on our southern border.

More than 200 men for more than 1 week have thoroughly searched every place where it would be possible to establish a camp. These operations are being carried out in coordination with the Panamanian National Guard, with whom close communications are being maintained.

The public security minister said today that not all weapons which are in the country were exhibited to the legislative commission that is investigating possible militarization of Costa Rica. He added that every Civil Guard post has weapons and a large quantity is being used by the men searching the border. He added that he is in favor of purchasing more arms, especially .38 revolvers.

EL SALVADOR

HIGH COMMAND 'BLOCKING' JUNTA'S PROMISED CHANGES

PA262355 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 26 Feb 80 pp 1, 8 PA

[Excerpt] The Salvadoran Armed Forces High Command is apparently blocking the efforts of the ruling civilian-military junta to carry out the promised changes aimed at ending an acute political crisis, government sources noted on Thursday.

The same sources indicated that the High Command, made up of about eight colonels, has successfully neutralized a group of young reformist officers and is now concentrating its efforts on disbanding the leftist guerrilla groups and their political fronts, rather than supporting political changes. At the same time, the sources said, the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], which agreed to join the government coalition 7 weeks ago in exchange for an army commitment to carry out general changes, is becoming increasingly isolated, condemned by the leftwing and conservatives outside the government and incapable of imposing its view on the junta.

The junta is made up of two colonels, two PDC politicians, and one independent member. However, it has been compelled to consult constantly with military leaders on proposed changes, the most outstanding being the nationalization of the banking and foreign trade sectors and the confiscation of large farms, to be distributed among landless peasants.

ARMED FORCES REAFFIRM SUPPORT FOR JUNTA

PA262121 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1757 GMT 26 Feb 80 PA

[Armed Forces message issued in San Salvador on 26 February]

[Text] In view of the dastardly slaying of Dr Mario Zamora Rivas, attorney general of the poor, the Salvadoran Armed Forces state:

1. They condemn the action taken by those who, moved by the darkest reasons, are leading the country to disaster by masterminding and taking actions that contribute merely to the intensification of the climate of violence here and the political and economic crisis that makes the life of Salvadorans more difficult every day.

2. They confirm the commitment made in their 13 October 1979 proclamation to support the process of structural changes undertaken regardless of the forces bent on changing the course of the process, particularly the selfless minorities which from time immemorial have had privileges which they are still obstinately defending even by the most unscrupulous means.

3. In keeping with the foregoing statement, the armed forces reiterate their full support for the incumbent Revolutionary Government Junta and reject the maneuvers geared to cause destabilization, undermine the principle of authority and promote the rebellion of the aforementioned sectors against the power of the state and the law.

4. They confirm their determination to insure public order and the safety of the people. Thus, they call on all social sectors here to unite to halt violence. Let us make one big effort to achieve peace, respect for the norms guiding our existence and devotion to work as basic conditions to bring back to our country the dynamism and welfare for which most Salvadorans long.

FRG EMBASSY TO REMAIN OPEN; AMBASSADOR TO LEAVE

PA262108 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1725 GMT 26 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The FRG Embassy in San Salvador will remain open but the ambassador will leave the country.

FRG Ambassador Joachim Neukirch said that the announced withdrawal of the embassy will not take place and that only he will leave the country. The rest of the diplomatic and Salvadoran personnel in the embassy will continue to provide their services in the same location. Neukirch said his departure is due to "negative events which have occurred in El Salvador."

SOMOZISTS BLAMED FOR DEATH OF FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL

PA261943 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 26 Feb 80 PA

[Report from El Salvador by William Grigsby]

[Text] Former Somozist guardsmen continue to add crimes to the lengthy file of assassinations which they left in Nicaragua.

The Salvadoran radio station Radio Cadena Central has reported that former Somozist guards, supported by reactionary sectors, were responsible for the death of Dr Mario Zamora. The station added that the government of deposed Col Carlos Humberto Romero had contracted with former Somozist guardsmen, assigning them to various military headquarters in different parts of El Salvador.

Doctor Zamora served as attorney general. The Christian Democrats issued a pronouncement, which was later supported by San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, blaming Maj Roberto D'Aubuisson for his assassination. D'Aubuisson, a retired military officer who is accused of leading the main rightist paramilitary organizations, had charged some days before that Doctor Zamora had links with guerrilla groups. Zamora responded by filing a civil suit against his detractor for damages.

KILLINGS, STRIKES, OCCUPATIONS CONTINUE

PA262319 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1940 GMT 26 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Feb (LATIN)--Seven bodies were found last night and today in violence-torn Chalatenango Department in the northern part of the country and in this capital, the police reported.

An official spokesman said that all of the bodies had bullet wounds. Four bodies were found at a spot 9 km from San Salvador. Sources say they have not yet been identified. Within this violence-torn country, Chalatenango has the highest violence rate, official sources said. In this department, two forces are inconflict. They are the leftist so-called Christian Salvadoran Peasants Movement and the rightist Nationalist Democratic Organization.

Meanwhile, the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] continue to occupy the central market in San Salvador where they hold some 20 hostages. Spokesmen of the LP-28, which had occupied the Guatemalan and Panamanian embassies, demanded lower taxes, improvement of the market's hygienic conditions and better working facilities. When the LP-28 occupied the embassies they demanded the release of comrades arrested in clashes with security corps.

Meanwhile about 200 Salvadoran bank employees went on strike today to demand salary increases. All the bank employees are at their posts but not working.

About 200 employees of the National Telecommunications Administration continued a slowdown today that began last week.

BANK EMPLOYEES CALL INDEFINITE STRIKE

PA262320 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1550 GMT 26 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Salvadoran bank workers have called an indefinite strike. Our sources said the action was taken because the banking institutions have not agreed to the list of demands presented several days ago by the organization representing banking employees. They also noted the strike is being staged at the main and branch offices throughout the country for an indefinite period of time.

ARMY KILLS 15 ERP TERRORISTS IN CLASH

PA262350 Paris AFP in Spanish 2331 GMT 26 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Feb (AFP)--It was reported here today that 15 members of the clandestine leftist Revolutionary People's Army [ERP] were killed today in a clash with the Salvadoran Army in Santo Domingo de Guzman in the department of Sonsonate, 76 km north of San Salvador. Three soldiers were wounded in the clash with the guerrillas.

POLICE CAPTURE MAJOR REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS

PA270443 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Juan Chacon, secretary general of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc, and Carlos Argueta, a member of the 28 February People's Leagues' Political Commission, were captured this morning by the Salvadoran police.

The Revolutionary Mass Coordinating Board announced the capture of the two Salvadoran revolutionaries at a news conference.

Argueta directed the seizure of the Spanish and Panamanian embassies last month. Chacon and Argueta were captured when a patrol, by chance, stopped the taxi they were riding in. At the time the police did not know who they were.

Salvadoran police have also captured Chacon's wife and child.

According to confidential sources, three of those captured will be turned over to the common courts next week.

BPR REPRESENTATIVE INTERVIEWED ON REVOLUTIONARY TACTICS

PA262106 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0030 GMT 26 Feb 80 PA

[Interview with presumed representative of the People's Revolutionary Bloc in direct broadcast from San Salvador--presumably live]

[Text] [Presumed representative of the People's Revolutionary Bloc] Our government program will be presented tomorrow. This program will be prepared by the National Coordinating Board.

[Question] But would you apply this program when you stage a coup d'etat, or will you give this program to the present junta?

[Answer] No. We will not give it to the present junta. We are announcing it to our people and the people of the world.

[Question] But when do you believe that you will be in power?

[Answer] That depends on the objective conditions and on our people.

[Question] Is the civil war already declared or not?

[Answer] We have been in a state of war for many years, is that not right? It is not like they wish to make things appear, that there is a civil war. The truth is that we have been at war for a long time.

[Question] Will you continue the tactic of occupying the embassies of democratic countries?

[Answer] We use that tactic only to highlight our situation to the peoples of the world, because all our news is distorted abroad.

[Question] What other kind of repressive activity will be used other than the occupation of embassies?

[Answer] At this moment, we have no plans to occupy any embassy.

[Question] What do you have in mind?

[Answer] At this moment, what we have in mind is to promote the democratic, revolutionary plan of government which will be presented tomorrow to our people and to the peoples of the world.

[Question] Does this mean that for a few days El Salvador will have peace?

[Answer] This will depend on the answer given by our enemy.

REPORT RELEASED ON LEFTIST GROUPS' JOINT PROGRAM

PA270424 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2215 GMT 26 Feb 80 PA

[Report from San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU by newsman Carlos Samayoa Martinez, no date given--recorded]

[Text] Dear listeners, ladies and gentlemen of Panama City Domestic Service; from San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU, this is Carlos Samayoa Martinez greeting you, to read you portions of the program platform of the Democratic Revolutionary Government issued at noon today at El Salvador University Law School during a meeting held by the Nationalist Democratic Union [UDN], the United Popular Action Front [FAPU], the People's Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] and the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28]. These four groups have submitted to newsmen a program platform of the Democratic Revolutionary Government. To summarize, among talks and objectives of the revolution, they mention firstly the overthrow of the military reactionary dictatorship of the oligarchy and U.S. imperialism, imposed and sustained against the will of the Salvadoran people for the past 50 years. Another objective is to definitely abolish the country's economic, political and military dependence on U.S. imperialism.

Among immediate measures they refer to in the political aspect are the following: cessation of repression against the people in every form and freedom of political prisoners; explanation of the whereabouts of prisoners and persons missing since 1972 and punishment of persons responsible for crimes against the people; disarming and disbanding of the repressive forces--the National Security Agency of El Salvador, the Nationalist Democratic Organization, the National Guard, the National Police, the Internal Revenue Police, the Customs Department Police and their respective special sections, the Counterinsurgency School located in Gotera, and the so-called Armed Forces Engineering Training Center in Sacatecoluca. All present state branches--executive, legislative and judicial--must be dissolved. The Constitution and all decrees amending or replacing it must be abolished. The Democratic Revolutionary Government will issue a constitutional law and it will organize the state and its activities to guarantee the people's rights and freedoms and other objectives and tasks of the revolution. In this respect, the Democratic Revolutionary Government will adhere to the United Nation's universal human rights declaration. It will strengthen and develop the People's Army by incorporating noncommissioned officers, officers and chiefs of the current army who maintain a clean conduct record, reject foreign intervention against the revolutionary process and support the liberation struggle of our people.

Our country will be withdrawn from the Central American Defense Council, the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty and any other military or police organization which is an instrument of intervention.

The Democratic Revolutionary Government will establish diplomatic and commercial relations with other countries without discrimination as to social systems, based on equal rights, mutual coexistence and respect for self-determination. Special attention will be given to the development of friendly relations with the other countries of the Central American area, including Panama and Belize, for the purpose of strengthening peace and the exercise of the principle of nonintervention. Fraternal relations with Nicaragua will be given special attention, as an expression of common ideals and interests between our revolution and the Sandinist revolution.

Our country will join the nonalined countries movement and it will develop a policy invariably affiliated with the defense of world peace and in favor of detente.

The Democratic Revolutionary Government will proceed to nationalize the banking and financing system.

This measure will not affect people's deposits and interests. It will nationalize foreign commerce, the electric power distribution system and electric power plants owned by private enterprise, and oil refining. It will expropriate in the state's interest the monopolistic enterprise of industry, commerce and services. It will implement a thorough agrarian reform which will place the land, presently held by the landowners, at the service of large sectors of the population who work on it. In the social aspect, the Democratic Revolutionary Government will guide its efforts toward creating enough jobs, making an effective just wage policy and substantially increasing social services for the people.

This is in summary the program platform of the Democratic Revolutionary Government issued at noon today by groups which form the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses--the UDN, FAPU, the BPR and the LP-28.

ARCHBISHOP ROMERO CONDEMNS DEATH THREATS

PA242304 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2137 GMT 24 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 24 Feb (LATIN)--Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero today charged in his Sunday sermon that unidentified individuals threatened him with death this past week.

The archbishop delivered his sermon at the Sacred Heart Basilica rather than at the cathedral because although the latter has already been evacuated by the group that occupied it for several weeks, it has not yet been cleaned up, he explained.

Over 2,000 showed up at church. Hundreds of them recorded the sermon at the archbishop's request because La Voz Panamericana is off the air after a bomb destroyed its equipment Monday.

According to Monsignor Romero, beginning next Sunday his sermon will be broadcast on Radio Noticias del Continente, a Costa Rican station.

MNR LEADER VIEWS PRESENT SITUATION, NEW PROPOSALS

PA221350 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 21 Feb 80 pp 1, 16 PA

[Excerpts] Christian democracy in El Salvador has failed to control the country's current crisis and is facing the most difficult moment of its alliance with the armed forces. This was said to EL INDEPENDIENTE by two members of the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR).

Hugo Navarrete, organization secretary of the MNR National Executive Committee, and Enrique Barrera, research and fitness secretary of the MNR National Executive Committee, who made the above statement, added that the situation is going from bad to worse and it may lead to another wave of repression depending on the groups which control the situation.

At the international level, specifically in Latin America, the United States is currently making every effort to prevent the collapse of Christian Democracy in El Salvador. For this purpose it has made military agreements with some countries, such as Venezuela, to have the United States intercede in restoring peace in Central America, especially in El Salvador. MNR leaders said that they are definitely opposed to any form of U.S. intervention in their country.

"The situation has reached a stalemate and the right could seize control of the situation," MNR leaders pointed out.

Regarding other solutions, they said that the United States and the army are trying to form another coalition government. Some of their alternatives would be to form a government composed of technocrats--that is, people who have no connection with political life--or a government which has representatives of the private enterprise sector, a sector that is considered to be less conservative than some others.

Another formula, they added, is the one suggested by the People's Coordination Committee. In this formula the government would be based on the unity of the people and democratic forces, a possibility which at this moment is starting to be realized.

The MNR leaders said that they will try to prevent the right from receiving any help from any international reactionary sectors. They also said they will try to promote public opinion favorable to the people's struggle and sacrifice.

This formula also includes leftist and revolutionary groups in the country. In other words, the MNR would define its international position and it already has shown that it is very strong. It would also seek to increase its influence with other people's groups. They said that the MNR believes that popular forces cannot be ignored at this moment in our country and that all people's organizations and democratic forces must participate in forming a government. They said they are making every effort to see that democratic organizations develop and that all the members of all popular organizations remain united.

COORDINATING BOARD DENOUNCES REPRESSION IN COUNTRY

PA252341 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 14 Feb 80 p 60 PA

[Advertisement by the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses, addressed to the people of El Salvador, Central America and the world: "The Repression Against the Salvadoran People Increases"]

[Text] The oligarchy, the fascist military officers and Yankee imperialism have not been able to stop the heroic struggle the Salvadoran people are waging as one more sign that they are not willing to surrender but to fight in a constant, combative and organized way until their final liberation.

The military dictatorship, now headed by rightist reformists, is continuing its war of extermination against the Salvadoran people. For this reason it has launched ferocious terror campaigns by carrying out military operations in Chalatenango, Aguilares, Cabanas, San Miguel and La Union resulting in dozens of persons arrested and peasants killed in cold blood by the army and the repressive organizations.

Grenade and bazooka attacks on churches have occurred for the first time in our country's history. The Salvadoran patriots have been denouncing the repressive nature of this regime and demanding justice from those churches for the Salvadoran people. These incidents demonstrate the continuing repression launched by the Molina and Romero regimes, which has been increased by the present counterrevolutionary junta, thus imitating the Somozist dictatorship, which was also bold enough to attack and occupy churches.

The government's attempts to dismantle the popular organizations continue, as in the worst times of the Molina and Romero regimes. In this way several comrades of the Nationalist Democratic Union Party have been killed and the offices of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc and the Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation attacked. [paragraph continues]

Several comrades, such as Rodolfo, Eduardo and Abilio, members of the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28], have been killed by the National Guard and have been reported to the courts as missing in a flagrant violation of human rights and as another sign that the present military dictatorship continues with the most abominable methods. Our comrade Norma Guevara was captured during this campaign by the criminal national policy without an arrest warrant. Meanwhile, they allow the people's most hated war criminals--the ones who are responsible for massacres, kidnapings and murders--to freely wander the streets. These criminals include Maj Roberto D'Abuisson, who worked for the National Security Agency of El Salvador up to 15 October, Colonel Iraheta, General Medrano and others that the junta has not dared touch, showing the shady deal that the government has with the military tyranny and the oligarchy.

The democratic forces are being hit by the cynical military fascist tyranny in its effort to destroy all those who are valiantly opposing the interventionist plans of imperialism. Dr Martin Espinosa Alatamirano, member of the National Revolutionary Movement Party, was killed because his party refused to support the criminal counter-revolutionary junta.

However, the Salvadoran people are still on their feet, carrying on the heroic and prolonged struggle and showing their firm determination to free themselves from the hunger, misery and oppression they have been subjected to by the ruling classes. This is how they have promoted new occupations of ministries, embassies and churches in order to condemn the repressive wave encouraged by the present counterrevolutionary junta in clear complicity with the rightist sector of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC]. However, the response of the government junta and the repressive organizations led by the oligarchy has been an increase in their bloody repression.

Proof of this is the massacre carried out by units of the National Guard and police against a peaceful demonstration of high school students led by the movement of Revolutionary High School Students on Tuesday, 12 February, near the National Conciliatory Party building. This resulted in 4 comrades killed and more than 10 wounded. The comrades had vacated the Education Ministry and were withdrawing to celebrate the victory they had won.

This morning, in a provocative and criminal way, elements of the repressive organizations dressed in plainclothes burned the offices of the University Peoples Leagues, leaving them completely destroyed. The PDC offices were machinegunned while our LP-28 comrades were occupying them.

The Revolutionary Coordinating Board once more calls for the solidarity of all the nations of the world with our just struggle. We hereby request the presence of the OAS and UN human rights commissions in order to investigate these new crimes and kidnapings carried out by the infamous government junta. We are also demanding that all the people in the world and all the democratic governments condemn the bloody repression that our people and their organizations are currently suffering.

We urge the Salvadoran people to trust their revolutionary organizations and to participate in an active, increasing and consistent way in the struggle for liberation.

We urge the democratic organizations to join the broad popular unity that will win the justice and the true democracy that the Salvadoran people are hoping for.

Stop the repression against the people!

Let us all join in the struggle!

For the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses: the 28 February People's Leagues, the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc, the Nationalist Democratic Union Party, the United Popular Action Front. El Salvador, Central America, February 1980.

GUATEMALA

U.S. ACCUSED OF CONSPIRING AGAINST GOVERNMENT

PA262327 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Leonel Sisniega Otero, press secretary of the National Liberation Movement, accused the U.S. Government of conspiring against the Guatemalan Government. Sisniega Otero has requested that the government ask the U.S. Embassy here in Guatemala for an explanation.

INVOLVEMENT DENIED IN COUP PLOT IN EL SALVADOR

PA270018 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Text] (?according to a report) from San Salvador, a labor federation today charged that rightwing military officers are plotting a coup against the current government junta with the complicity of Guatemala and the advice of Israeli citizens. According to government spokesman Rolando Archila, this report is false and tendentious.

[Begin Archila recording] This (?charge) is not only false but tendentious as well, because it seeks to involve the Guatemalan Government in an action in which it is not now participating--in keeping with its policy, as I have already stated. This type of accusation seeks only to create problems for our country. Guatemala respects the internal problems of El Salvador and would never participate in an action of the type tendentiously mentioned by this organization. [end recording]

The report adds that Israeli advisers are training 700 mercenaries in Guatemala. Regarding this, Archila said that the people are familiar with the army's activities.

[Begin Archila recording] The people in general and the viewers of this program, which has a large audience, are watching the government's conduct in all areas. All its actions are there before the eyes of the people. Except for the regular activities carried out by our army, which as established by the Constitution has specific duties, no other type of activity is being carried out here in Guatemala. [end recording]

HONDURAS

U.S. WARNINGS ON NEED FOR CHANGE IGNORED

PA260004 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 17 Feb 80 p 6 PA

[Editorial: "If El Salvador Falls, the Whole Isthmus Falls"]

[Text] The statement we are using for a title is not ours. It was made by a member of the Salvador civilian-military junta to describe the civil struggle going on between the Salvadoran Government and the leftist opposition ever since Gen Carlos Humberto Romero was overthrown.

"If El Salvador falls, the rest of Central America goes with it" is not as exaggerated as it may seem; it is part of a reality that is hard to analyze from abroad.

It is not because the Salvadoran reformist government does not have fighting resources, considering that it is the regular army which is involved, in alliance with the Christian Democratic Party in running the government. On the other hand, the opposition is made up of several leftist organizations of workers, peasants, professionals, and mostly that broad social sector known as the middle class, which in El Salvador is quite large.

It is not the kind of struggle in which one band clashes with another in the battlefield. It is a war of attrition, not just of material resources but also of human beings. It is a war of the unexpected, in which the regular army cannot use all its capacity. But the government must act within a certain limit so as not to violate human rights or to increase the hatred of social sectors which have not joined the struggle.

El Salvador is facing a struggle different than those of decades ago. It is not that the government is opposed to significant changes--it even suggests and leads them. But the opposition neither believes in nor wants reforms--it wants a social revolution. The struggle is between revolution and counterrevolution, a situation different than what we have in Honduras, which still can be called reform and counterreform. This is why a spokesman for the Salvadoran Government said that "if El Salvador falls, the rest of Central America falls."

It also explains why Washington has decided to help the civilian-military junta, which recommends reforms but does not accept social changes that would end the privileges of the oligarchy and all the traditional political and social values.

The situation in Guatemala is similar. The violence unleashed by the Guatemalan Armed Forces has worsened the crisis as a result of the assault on the Spanish Embassy, which took the lives of 39 persons.

Some U.S. Government spokesmen have not concealed the fact that there is no solution in Guatemala but to replace the government of Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia with another one less violent and more acceptable to the 5 million Guatemalans.

Since the fall of Anastasio Somoza, the U.S. Government has spoken frankly with the Central American countries. It was that way with the government of Carlos Humberto Romero and it is now with Romeo Lucas Garcia.

The warnings came true in El Salvador, and now we must wait and see what happens in Guatemala.

What is happening is that the revolutionary opposition in the region no longer wants reforms, nor does it want Washington to send help to destroy its combatants. Therefore there is the possibility, if Lucas Garcia falls, of another civil war like the one in El Salvador.

It is no secret that the intervention in Guatemala by United Fruit and the CIA in 1954, with the collaboration of the Honduran Government at that time, created a situation of violence that is still going on.

The Honduran Government has received similar warnings. It is necessary to implement a policy of profound reforms, but they think here that changes in the old production structures and laws in favor of human rights will be carried out by the new government after the elections. Such hope vanishes if one listens to the speeches by the National Party director and other members of the central committee of the party in power.

NICARAGUA

U.S. AGAIN DELAYS LOAN BILL DEBATE

PA261623 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 26 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The reactionary Yankees have shamelessly revealed how the CIA, through the U.S. Congress, is trying to obstruct our revolutionary process. For the third time the House of Representatives has postponed its vote on the $75 million loan for Nicaragua.

Reactionary sectors in the U.S. Congress, accomplices of the crimes and pillages of the Somozas in this poor country, are trying through every possible means to block this loan which will help to reconstruct the country they helped destroy with their support of the criminal Somozist dictatorship.

Robert Lagomarsino, a Republican representative, in today's session asked for a private review of the documents submitted by the CIA, the U.S. intelligence agency, which allegedly prove the existence of Cuban and Soviet influence in our country. With wicked intent, the imperialist reactionaries in the U.S. Congress are thus setting a precedent by requesting this secret session. This is the second time this has happened in the U.S. Congress--the first time was during the discussion of the Panama Canal issue. These enemies of mankind in the Yankee government have gone so far as to submit an amendment to a bill which would allow the President of the United States to suspend the loan to Nicaragua if, in his opinion, certain freedoms, which they themselves deny, are limited in our country.

The group of reactionaries, besides Lagomarsino, include three other representatives, namely, Edward Derwinski, Bill Young and Robert Bauman, a known agent of the CIA.

The leaders of our revolution, however, have already declared that they shall never see us on our knees for a few dollars. The Sandinists neither sell themselves nor surrender. Free fatherland or death!

PAPER REJECTS CONDITIONS IMPOSED ON U.S. LOAN

PA262003 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 26 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The newspaper LA PRENSA of Managua today described as blackmail the pretensions of U.S. politicians who are asking that a loan of $75 million to Nicaragua carry conditions.

These pretensions are not only a form of blackmail, but an act of stupidity, says the main portion of the paper's editorial in today's issue. We need the loan to make our reconstruction process less difficult, but if it is not forthcoming, we will still reconstruct the country, the paper's editorial maintains. We will never agree to this blackmail just as the United States would never agree to having Iran impose as a condition for the release of the U.S. hostages, for example, the demand that the United States expel all pro-shah Iranians, who under U.S. domestic legislation are refugees in that country, the paper said.

The LA PRENSA editorial states that if some incorrigible traitor indicated to Bauman that the $75 million loan should be subject to prior conditions, it would be useful for the U.S. Government, Congress and people to know that the great majority of Nicaraguans are the embodiment of Sandino's belief: We will neither sell out nor surrender; a belief, which, according to LA PRENSA, played a very important role in the struggle against the dictatorship.

The LA PRENSA newspaper was edited for a long time by newsman Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, who was murdered by assassins paid by former dictator Anastasio Somoza, as has been revealed in the course of the trial of Chamorro's killers.

DANIEL ORTEGA VIEWS COSEP VISIT TO WASHINGTON

PA261856 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Interview with junta member Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra on 20 February 1980, place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] A delegation of the Superior Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] left yesterday for the United States apparently to seek the approval of the $75-million loan. What is your opinion of this trip?

[Answer] I believe this is a very important question because the impression has been created that the COSEP will be able to get the $75 million which the Government of National Reconstruction cannot get. We want to state that this loan has been obtained by the Nicaraguan people with their attitude, heroism and their efforts for liberation. It is the Nicaraguan people who got it. We approve of the COSEP's trip and agree with its right to explain its views there. However, let it be understood that it is not COSEP which is getting the $75 million for the Nicaraguan people, but the Nicaraguan people who, by their attitude, are obtaining the loan. We have not received an official message but we take it as a fact that the loan will be granted.

[Question] I understand that Monsignor Obando y Bravo went to the capitol to reply to questions on this.

[Answer] Yes, we found out through reports that Monsignor Obando y Bravo had been in the United States and that he was asked several questions but we do not know exactly what he was asked. We expect to meet with him one of these days and discuss the matter.

[Question] What will happen if the U.S. Government rejects the loan?

[Answer] The U.S. Government would be indicating its policy of support for fascist dictatorships, its warmongering attitude and its violations of human rights. The revolution however, will continue to move forward.

[Question] What is your opinion of the military aid that the U.S. is planning to give to the Salvadoran military junta?

[Answer] We feel that the situation in El Salvador is not going to be determined by the number of cannons that the Salvadoran Army may have. It will be determined by solutions to the problems of the Salvadoran people.

NEWSMAN CHAMORRO SAYS U.S. LOAN MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL

PA270004 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Feb 80 p 2 PA

["74 Millones" column by Pedro J. Chamorro B.]

[Text] This article is addressed not so much to the Nicaraguan people as to the 460 U.S. Congressmen in whose hands rests the fate of the $75-million loan which will be decided on following the debate to be held on Thursday the 21st in the U.S. Congress.

The $75 million loan has become a very important topic, perhaps eliciting more attention than it is worth. It represents the U.S. attitude toward the new Nicaraguan Government and the crisis experienced by the country as a result of the war of liberation which cost this courageous people more than 40,000 dead.

I am not the type of person who likes to explain all the ills of war by blaming U.S. imperialism. However, I cannot help but notice the U.S. support offered to the Somozist dictatorship, considered the bloodiest in America and furthermore, responsible for killing my own father.

I believe that we Nicaraguans were largely to blame through action or omission, and it is always easier to blame others than to find fault with our own attitude.

I think that the United States should realize that the $75-million loan is more than a loan. It is assistance (40-year term a 10-year grace period, at a 2 percent annual interest rate) which will directly benefit our long-suffering Nicaraguan people in generating jobs and permitting the importation of raw materials necessary for economic reactivation. It will strengthen the public as well as private sector, which has been considered essential in the economic reactivation plans of the new revolutionary government. An economic stagnation of our poor economy can only lead to a state of social deterioration, robberies, killings and anarchy, despite the efforts of our government to boost the economy and create a broader alliance of classes around the patriotic objective of national reactivation.

The United States has the opportunity to gradually erase the negative image it acquired in the past when it committed many errors in its foreign policy. And if the United States acted wrongly in the case of Cuba--isolating and imposing a blockade on Fidel Castro's government--I believe that the best way to prevent Nicaragua from becoming "a new Cuba" is to help our people and to learn from history, because it is all right to make one mistake but not to commit the same mistake twice.

I have criticized certain aspects of our revolutionary process, but admit that although there may be certain flaws and ideological differences, this is an honest government intent on the welfare of its people. This is contrary to the Somozist government, which was so corrupt that very little of the loans received actually reached the people; the largest slice was taken up by a network of administrative corruption which reached alarming levels in the period after the earthquake. I am a critic because without sincere criticism there cannot be a good government, much less a revolution because revolution entails change and in all changes there are achievements. I believe that the $75-million loan is a mutually beneficial loan: it is as beneficial for Nicaragua to receive it as it is for the United States to grant it.

NUNEZ ANNOUNCES ESTABLISHMENT OF PATRIOTIC BLOC

PA200203 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 13 Feb 80 pp 1, 12 PA

[Excerpts] Revolutionary Commander Carlos Nunez has announced the establishment of a patriotic people's bloc whose single mission will be to support and defend our Sandinist revolution.

During a seminar yesterday held at the Ernesto Castillo Salaverry political-military training school on an estate south of the capital, Commander Nunez lectured on "national unity" to 120 youths from the People's Literacy Army. Nunez said that our vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), is engaged in a series of talks with the Socialist Party, the Communist Party, the Peoples Social Christian Party, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, the Independent Liberal Party and other representative forces, to establish a single bloc against the reactionaries. This "patriotic bloc will be the revolutionary expression of all the democratic, leftist and progressive parties which seek to consolidate our Sandinist process," he said.

"This bloc will become a wall against those rightist and ultraleftist organizations which, in conjunction with international reactionaries, seek to destroy our revolution," Nunez explained. The bloc will include all the democratic forces in a united effort, program and political posture that will reflect the interests of our broad popular masses. The participants in this patriotic, anti-imperialist bloc will commit themselves on 4 May to the establishment of the state council, in which all mass organizations, the church, private enterprise and the democratic forces will be represented.

Commander Nunez continued: "With the establishment of this bloc we will be building the people's expression of unity." He said, however, that the strength of this bloc rests on the workers' creative forces. This step to unity has been taken by the construction workers, members of the Union of Carpenters, Masons, Joiners and Related Workers (SCAAS), and finally, by the members of the Federation of Health Workers (FETSALUD), who rejected the gross counterrevolutionary maneuvers of the Nicaraguan Workers Central (CTN) and other small groups that, in their fantasies, seek to mislead the worker movement.

"Our vanguard, the FSLN, seeks to unite all the country's forces," Commander Nunez said. Nunez said the FSLN hopes to have other organizations join in the tasks that will bring our country out of economic, cultural and political backwardness. Nunez said that in these historic moments there are no factions within Sandinism. "We all follow a single principle," he said.

He said the revolutionary triumph against the despotic regime allowed Sandinism to be consolidated from a political and ideological viewpoint. Nunez also said: "One of the major achievements in the history of the Central American, Latin American and world revolutionary movement was the joining of all its forces in a total unity that defeated the enemy." Now our task, Nunez said, is to defend our economy, "because if we do not produce things for sale and export in order to acquire foreign exchange and purchase machinery and fertilizer, our revolution will not advance."

Nunez later referred to strengthening our resources for the defense of the revolution including: the Sandinist Peoples Army, the Sandinist National Police and the security organizations. Those resources, with roots within the people, will defend us against counterrevolutionary aggression and will give us peace within our existing system that was won in the revolutionary struggle against Somoza.

Nunez also spoke of the need for the national bourgeoisie to be "united under a single leadership," in order that it may participate in the tasks of our revolution, not to defend individual interests, but to contribute to the process.

Finally, Commander Nunez told the young cultural guerrillas of the EPA that they will be fulfilling a mission of their vanguard, the FSLN. "In this campaign, you will demonstrate your worthiness to be members of the 19 July Sandinist Youth," he said. He added: "This will be a sacrifice, a test for you teachers." He said they will graduate as outstanding members of the 19 July Youth and will also be an important factor in the consolidation of mass organizations.

It should be noted that 120 companeros from Bosco, Esteli, Jinotega, Matagalpa, Leon, Managua, Dario, Niquinohomo, Sebaco, Madriz, San Isidro and La Concepcion are receiving exhaustive training at the political-military training school. The youths, of both sexes, are being instructed in political and historical aspects of the true Nicaraguan experience. The seminars are being given by our top Sandinist leaders.

PANAMANIAN LABOR LEADER INTERVIEWED ON CANAL TREATIES

PA260330 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Feb 80 PA

[Nestor Nunez interview with Humberto Blandon, leader of the Panama Petroleum Workers Union, date not given--recorded]

[Text] Humberto Blandon, leader of the Panama Petroleum Workers Union [UTPP], is in Havana participating in the ninth course for Latin American and Caribbean unionists, which is being held at the Central Organization of Cuban Workers' Lazaro Pena school.

Interviewed by reporter Nestor Nunez, Blandon first discussed the Panamanian workers' stand on the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. [begin recording]

[Blandon] As the vanguard class of the Panamanian people, the labor movement positively endorsed General Torrijos Herrera's struggle despite the fact that the Torrijos-Carter treaties neither reflect our people's aspirations nor represent a great advance.

After analyzing the path chosen by General Torrijos to negotiate as well as the consequences of this action, we workers decided to offer our final support because a date was being set on how long U.S. imperialism would remain in our country. This means that in the year 2000 U.S. imperialism must leave Panama.

But as General Torrijos has correctly stated, this will be a generational struggle because the generation of the year 2000 will have to finally eradicate imperialism and behave in such a way as to make the latter take its claws out of our country.

But the most arduous battle is being waged now. It is an internal battle because the workers and the more conscientious students, who have traditionally shed their blood in the struggle to recover our land, have always expressed their desire that the land that reverts to Panama be put to collective use. This means that it is neither correct nor just that after our people fiercely struggled to eliminate U.S. imperialism from our land, that the bourgeoisie should today be the one to seize the best land reverting to our country and take control of our new activities.

We have said a bitter struggle is currently underway because, although the bourgeoisie has never had a historic participation in our struggle, it is organizing itself best and is already preparing to receive the best benefits. This might lead to an internal struggle because our people are determined that the land reverting to our country should be collectively used.

[Nunez] The Panamanian people have historically supported the Sandinist revolution, which has already achieved victory. What is the Panamanian workers' stand on the struggles being waged by other Central American peoples, such as those in El Salvador and Guatemala, where extremely explosive revolutionary situations can already be seen?

[Answer] The Panamanian workers' stand on the national liberation struggles currently being waged by the Central American and Latin American peoples, and even by the African peoples, is very conscientious. We say this because we are supporting these causes with determination, even in symbolic ways. We are constantly sponsoring forums and conferences in an effort to give our solidarity and support to all our brothers who are fighting for their national liberation.

[Question] How would you describe your stay in Cuba in this school for union cadres?

[Answer] Our stay here--mine and that of my companion Jose Abraham Gutierrez from the banana plantations--is something we value highly. Our 3 months here are very important. We feel great satisfaction over this chance to see for ourselves what a revolution is and to see what the revolutionary process that has led the Cuban people for the past 20 years is like.

Cuba is a source of great pride for us and has set a great example. We say it has set a great example because U.S. imperialism imposed a blockade on the Cuban people. The latter emerged like the phoenix and, rising through tenacious work, constructed a new type of society, the type of society that we as conscientious workers feel workers all over the world should live in. [end recording]

UN AMBASSADOR URGES SANCTIONS AGAINST ISRAEL

FL261239 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The nonalined countries movement has urged the UN Security Council to fulfill its responsibilities by applying the sanctions outlined in the UN Charter against Israel.

On behalf of the group of nonalined countries in the United Nations, Cuban Ambassador Raul Kouri exhorted the members of the UN Security Council not to ignore the just demands of the Arab and Palestinian peoples, who are being oppressed by the Israeli occupation.

Other speakers who criticized Israel were the representatives of the League of Arab States, Tunisia, Syria, Yugoslavia, Jordan and Senegal, the latter in his capacity of president ad interim of the Committee for Palestinian Rights.

PARTICIPATION IN WORLD CONGRESS OF ECONOMISTS ANNOUNCED

FL261312 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1211 GMT 26 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Our country will actively participate in the sixth world congress of the International Association of Economists to take place in Mexico next August, Laureano Leon, president of the National Association of Cuban Economists, has declared to Radio Reloj. In an exclusive interview, Leon added that the congress will take up an important agenda for developing countries and, very especially, for Latin America. One of the agenda's topics is "National Human Resources, Their Use and Development."

Laureano Leon noted that Cuba assigns great importance to economic problems and that at the present time the documents to be submitted by our country to the congress are being prepared. The invitation to attend the congress was extended by the president of Mexico's Association of Economists, Manuel Aguilera Gomez, who visited our country in a tour of the American Continent.

U.S. PURPORTEDLY SENDING ARMS TO EL SALVADOR

PA250402 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Feb 80 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The United States has been repeatedly accused recently of directly intervening in El Salvador, a country which, according to a Salvadoran communist leader, U.S. imperialism would prefer to plunge into a bloodbath rather than accept a new revolutionary transformation in Central America.

These accusations have been confirmed by Mexican journalist Mario Menendez Rodriguez, a special PRENSA LATINA (PRELA) reporter who was in El Salvador for several weeks. This has enabled him to report to the world on developments taking place in that country.

In a lengthy report on the subject, Menendez Rodriguez says that the appointment of Ambassador Robert White, Paraguayan tyrant Alfredo Stroessner's adviser for several years and a specialist in the counterrevolutionary struggle; the visits by William Bowdler, joint U.S. Secretary of State for inter-American affairs; and the arrival in San Salvador of quite a few Pentagon officials, have coincided with the incorporation of thousands of U.S., Somozist, Saigonese and Guatemalan mercenaries and Cuban counterrevolutionaries into the ranks of the private armies used by the Salvadoran oligarchy to preserve their privileges with the most flagrant terror.

The PRELA reporter also reports that a clandestine supreme command center, in which U.S. advisers participate, not only coordinates the operations of those private armies, but those of the Salvadoran regime's institutional repressive bodies.

Week after week, Menendez Rodriguez states, huge arms shipments arrive from Miami and Guatemala, and Ilopango International Airport shifts its civilian activities to Comalapa Airport in order to become a strategic air force center. It recently received several dozen armed helicopters that will be used in the counterrevolutionary struggle from the United States. In addition, with the Honduran regime's approval, the U.S. Government has mined the main roads along the Honduran border with El Salvador and Nicaragua in an effort to keep any foreign assistance from reaching the Salvadoran revolutionaries.

Undoubtedly, the Mexican journalist reports, El Salvador is the U.S. strategic piece in the Central American political domino game. Should that country extricate itself from the imperialist claw, it would drag behind it both Guatemala and Honduras. But if the Salvadoran revolutionary movement is defeated in the decisive clashes that will take place in the coming months, then the armed forces of international neo-fascism would intervene in Nicaragua.

According to Menendez, the possibility that Salvadoran developments may lead Washington to carry out a direct military intervention in Agustin Farabundo Marti's fatherland should not be dismissed. In the event of such an attack, Menendez adds, Guatemalan and Honduran armies would participate either alongside or followed later by the special U.S. operational divisions stationed in the Caribbean.

Menendez finally recalls that in 1932 a popular insurrection, which was crushed by Gen Maximiliano Hernandez' regime, took place in El Salvador. The amount of blood shed in the course of that attempt to achieve freedom, democracy, independence and social justice was inordinately high--more than 30,000 dead including peasants, students, workers, and people of other social classes. Since then, he stresses, Latin America in particular, and the world's progressive peoples and governments in general, have had a pending debt of solidarity with the heroic Salvadoran people, whose just and formidable struggle--after almost 50 years and for the same objectives as in 1932--is today entering its decisive stages.

CORRECTION TO COMMENTARY: CARTER 'CHAMPION OF MILITARISM'

The following is a correction to the item entitled "Commentator Calls Carter 'Champion of Militarism'", published in the 22 February Latin America DAILY REPORT, page Q 1: last paragraph, lines four and five, substitute the word "intervention" [intervencion] for the word "Deployment".

CARICOM SEEKS COHESION IN FOREIGN POLICY

FL251103 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 20 Feb 80 p 9 FL

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 19 Feb (CANA)--Overseas missions of member countries of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) are to institutionalise arrangements for fostering closer co-operation in foreign policy matters.

This has been announced here by CARICOM Secretary General Dr Kurleigh King, following a decision by the region's foreign ministers to wider consultation procedures and deepen co-operation in this field.

The decision was taken at this month's St Lucia meeting of the CARICOM foreign ministers, and according to Dr King, the region's overseas missions will now be moving away from sporadic, informal meetings on pressing issues.

He said, in a weekend statement, that these missions will be trying in future to meet quite regularly with specific agenda items to try to iron out differences between them before they meet with the rest of the international community in the relevant forums.

He added that the overseas missions would report back to their respective countries and to the CARICOM secretariat "so that we, becoming aware of the nature of the discussions, will be able to feed into the standing committee of foreign ministers issues which continue to be difficult."

Referring to media speculation on "ideological pluralism and non-alignment" before the St Lucia meeting, the CARICOM secretary general said the ministerial talks did not focus specifically on these issues.

He noted the ministers' conclusions that ideological pluralism did not pose any real threat to the preservation of the CARICOM relationship and added that the community had to get used to the fact that everybody in the grouping would not always look at the world in the same way or vote the same way. Ideological pluralism was a fact of international relations, Dr King said.

He pointed to CARICOM unanimity in relations with the European Economic Community, the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group and the Organisation of American States and on issues like the Belizean question and Jamaica's dealings with the International Monetary Fund to reinforce the contention that the recent CARICOM division of Afghanistan issue in the United Nations did not pose a threat to the relationship among member countries.

CARICOM countries in the main condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in the UN. Grenada voted in favour of the Russians.

The CARICOM secretary general described the coordination of foreign policy by member states of the regional grouping as one of the remarkable successes of CARICOM and said there was an amazing "consistency and uniformity" of the voting by member states in international forums over the last five years.

He was also sure that there would be occasions in the future when CARICOM countries would not be able to vote unanimously.

ANTIGUA

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS MOSCOW OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

FL262046 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 26 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The Antiguan Government is supporting U.S. President Jimmy Carter's call for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics to protest against the Soviet military involvement in Afghanistan. Antigua's minister of education and culture, (Rupert Harris), who also has responsibility for sports, told reporters that cabinet had decided not to give any financial support to sportsmen wishing to go to the Moscow Olympics. Mr (Harris) said that he hoped that the Antiguan Olympic Association would take the government's attitude into consideration. However, no member of the association was available for comment.

In the past, Antiguan athletes have been only able to attend international sports meetings with substantial financial assistance from government.

Mr (Harris) added that the government endorsed the remarks of Deputy Premier Lester Bird to the eighth Caribbean Common Market meeting in Antigua last month that the Soviet march into Afghanistan was a demonstration of the worst kind of dominance that small countries such as those in the Caribbean could fear.

GRENADA

PRIME MINISTER BISHOP MAKES BRIEF VISIT TO JAMAICA

FL260235 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2230 GMT 25 Feb 80 FL

[Summary from poor reception] Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop left the island a short while ago. During his visit he held a private talk with Prime Minister Manley at Jamaica House. Mr Bishop brought Mr Manley up to date on the progress being made in Grenada. The talks also covered developments in the region and Grenada's first anniversary celebrations. Shortly before leaving the island, Mr Bishop also held talks with Security Minister Dudley Thompson.

Reaffirms Nonalinement Policy

FL261851 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 26 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada has said that the United States must know now that [words indistinct] seen as the most important area of the world by developing countries. He said his country believes that there were other areas of the world which were as important, and, in many respects, more important than the United States. For example, the prime minister said, the Middle Eastern countries were emerging as the determining factor in the economies of the world at this time.

Mr Bishop was speaking in an interview with JBC [Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation] news during a stopover yesterday on his way home from a three-nation Latin American tour.

He said nonalinement was the principle being adhered to by his government and this meant broadening contacts with Third World countries and otherwnations all over the globe. Mr Bishop said that it was for this reason that his government was sending so many missions abroad and will continue to do so.

GUAYANA

WPA CHARGES PNC WITH PLANNING ASSASSINATIONS

FL262054 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 26 Feb 80 FL

[Excerpt] The opposition Working People's Alliance in Guyana has produced photostat copies of two documents which the WPA said showed plans by the ruling People's National Congress to assassinate leading WPA activists. The documents were displayed at the news conference called yesterday by the WPA and they referred to the issuing of arms and ammunition to a House of Israel cult and plans for fatal attacks on known WPA members. The party also reported the shooting of two of its activists within the past week. However, the Guyanese Infomation Ministry today refuted the authenticity of the documents displayed by the WPA describing them as being unquestionably bogus.

MEXICO

PLANE CARRYING ARMS FOR SALVADORAN REBELS CRASHES

PA251621 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1512 GMT 25 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Tampico, Mexico, 25 Feb (LATIN)--A light plane loaded with weapons for the Salvadoran revolutionary movement crashed into a house as it was about to land at a local airport.

The pilot died in the crash and the house was gutted by fire, police sources cited by the Mexico City newspaper EXCELSIOR reported today. According to the report, the plane was carrying 15 submachineguns, ammunition and subversive propaganda.

SURINAME

COUP SAID STAGED DUE TO ARRON'S 'INCOMPETENCE'

PA261449 Paris AFP in English 1358 GMT 26 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The Hague, Feb 26 (AFP)--Army officers have seized power in Suriname in a military coup in which at least eight people died, the national military council has announced.

The new regime claimed in a televised announcement last night to control the capital and border cities of Albina and Nickerie, as well as major airports, telecommunication headquarters and radio and television broadcasts, the SURINAME NEWS AGENCY said in a report received here today. The military council of eight officers said it took over because of the incompetence of Prime Minister Henk Arron, who had led the country since its independence from the Netherlands on November 25, 1975. There was no news of Mr. Arron's whereabouts.

The coup d'etat, which involved about 300 military personnel, started Sunday night when the rebel soldiers stormed the Membre Boco Barracks outside the capital, seizing arms and ammunition. Eight people died during the mutiny, the SNA said. But other sources put the casualties at at least 15. The new rulers launched a series of arrests of civilian and police personnel.

The new leadership, which has declared willingness to collaborate with the people to energetically improve the country's social and economic situation, pledged to respect all basic human rights. But there would be legal action against those opposing the councils objectives, it warned. The council is also to take action to end the mass emigration of Surinamese people, mainly to the Netherlands, where about 140,000 Surinamese are living. All schools will be closed today and gatherings were banned, the SNA said.

Wage Demands Cited

PA261519 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1302 GMT 26 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The Hague, 26 Feb (EFE)--A wage increase request by noncommissioned officers prompted the coup d'etat in Suriname. There had been unrest among the sergeants for several days and the crisis erupted in the wake of the arrest by police of some members of the Noncommissioned Officers Association.

Some 24 hours following the incident, the SURINAME NEWS AGENCY reported a toll of six dead, but also said that calm prevailed following the military coup.

In a telephone interview with Netherlands television, Jaggernath Lachmon, head of the Surinamese opposition, said the situation in Paramaribo, the capital of the former Netherlands Guyana, is calm. Asked about rumors of the departure of Prime Minister Henck Arron to French Guyana, he replied he had heard nothing to confirm or deny the rumor.

After the interview carried in the last newscast last night, all telecommunications and telephone lines connecting Suriname and the Netherlands were cut. No member of Henck Arron's moderate government has been seen in public in recent hours and, in fact, their whereabouts are unknown according to the SURINAME NEWS AGENCY.

The same agency reported that former military men and soldiers who had not participated in the initial rebellion had joined the coup. The coupists, who rose up against the government's decision to prohibit the forming of a noncommissioned officers organization, as well as to arrest its proponents, have now arrested som of their superior officers. In the recent dispatches reaching The Hague, the SURINAME NEWS AGENCY does not dismiss the possibility that some ministers and some magistrates may be among the prisoners held by the sergeants.

The rebel militarymen have occupied the arms depot and are patrolling the streets to prevent any possible looting, replacing the civilian police, who appear to be on the government's side, in this task.

Henck Arron's overthrown government took power following the November 1975 independence.

Ministers Reported Arrested

FL261554 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 26 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The new military leaders in Suriname have set up an eight-man military council in the country. The military council says it will hand over administrative matters to the civilian government.

A number of politicians, including the ministers of finance and justice and police as well as the chief public prosecutor, have been arrested.

Meanwhile, there is still no word on the whereabouts of the ousted prime minister, Henck Arron, but the council said on television last night that he was not in the capital of Paramaribo. Reports coming out of Suriname say life has returned to normal but schools have remained closed. The coup leaders have pledged their commitment to democratic principles. Seven people were reported killed an an estimated 42 injured yesterday in the coup which toppled the government of Prime Minister Henck Arron. The police headquarters was burnt down and the army headquarters captured during the soldiers revolt.

The Dutch Government has said it regrets the loss of lives but would not stop development aid to Suriname. Suriname is a former Dutch colony.

Council Issues Declaration

PA262053 Paramaribo SNA in Spanish 2007 GMT 26 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Paramaribo, 26 Feb (SNA)--The national military council issued the following statement yesterday, 25 February:

In the name of the sovereign Republic of Suriname, the national military council declares that today it has decided to take over the [words indistinct] and other functions of importance in the broadest sense of the word.

All inhabitants of Suriname are called upon to behave with rectitude--without regard to race, religious belief, political affiliation or occupation--and be available to serve the process of social, economic and moral reorientation of the Republic of Suriname, as well as its development.

The statement adds that matters would not have come to the point of the present state of affairs--a coup d'etat:

1. if healthy commonsense had prevailed over hatred and arrogance;

2. if the chief of the Suriname military forces had not chosen a criminal form of confrontation against the military who were protesting;

3. if the corresponding authorities had heeded the military's many requests to hold talks that would have led to the solution of the existing problems.

In a subsequent portion of its statement, the national military council says it itends to respect (?wholly) and fully the basic democratic principles of Suriname's constitutional status. It also calls on all inhabitants to strictly obey its orders.

The declaration ends by saying:

The national military council states only that in every step it takes, primary consideration will be given to the national interests of all of Suriname's people.

Civilian Administration Seen

PA262032 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1821 GMT 26 Feb 80 PA

[By Scott Thornton]

[Excerpts] The Hague, 26 Feb (LATIN-REUTER)--The military group that assumed power in Suriname will transfer the administrative affairs to civilian functionaries and, according to information released, they are discussing the creation of a broad civilian-based government.

According to information released last night over the Suriname radio and television network, the military group is preparing the installation of a civilian council to take charge of some administrative affairs. The possible creation of this body was not clear, but Netherlands Government sources here said President Johan Ferrier could play a key role in a future cabinet of national unity. The same sources noted that Ferrier, 69, is still in his Paramaribo Palace and his appeal for peace issued last night was evidently received with much attention by the population of some 350,000 persons. The communique was signed jointly by Ferrier, who has been a respected president since Suriname became independent from the Netherlands in 1975, by Deputy Prime Minister Olton Van Genderen and by opposition leader Jaggernath Lachmon.

The SURINAME NEWS AGENCY, apparently reflecting the viewpoints of the rebels, today criticized what it described as stubborn refusal by Arron to agree to the formation of a broad-based government, following the premature call to elections for 27 March. It also called for an end to the practice of forming cabinets exclusively directed by a close-knit parliamentary majority, as has been the case in recent years.

Border Reported Calm

PA261509 Paris AFP in Spanish 1410 GMT 26 Feb 80 PA

[Text] St Laurent du Maroni, French Guiana, 26 Feb (AFP)--The situation was quiet and normal today in Albina, on the other side of the Maroni River, where the ferry which joins the former Netherlands Guyana with St Laurent remained anchored. The army is apparently in control of Albina, 140 km from Paramaribo, the capital.

Regarding the military coup of 25 February, contradictory rumors were spread last night reporting that the justice minister and the attorney general had been executed. These rumors were subsequently denied.

There has been no flow of refugees to French Guiana so far. Only one important Surinamese personality, an army leiutenant, and seven policemen have sought refuge here. They were given shelter in St Louis, near St Laurent.

First Civilians Named

PA271426 Paris AFP in Spanish 1238 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The Hague, 27 Feb (AFP)--The CNM (National Military Council) which took power Monday in Suriname, has charged two lawyers with the task of organizing a civilian council which will take over government functions, it was learned here today. This information was supplied by the SURINAME NEWS AGENCY. It noted that this council will be under the supervision of the CNM and recalled that both lawyers, Frank Leeflang and Eddy Bruma, played an important role in the conflict which opposed the army and the authorities.

Two members of the cabinet of Henck Arron, who was overthrown on Monday, O. Van Genderen (former vice minister) and S. Badrising (justice and police) have appealed to the people to submit to the authority of the CNM.

Meanwhile, the CNM announced that the elections scheduled for 27 March will be held as soon as the socioeconomic situation permits it and issued an appeal for the return of 140,000 citizens who have emigrated to the Netherlands. The citizens, who represent 1 percent of the 14 million persons that inhabit the Netherlands, had established themselves in this country where there were favorable economic conditions prior to Suriname's independence in 1975.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 041 28 February 1980

CONTENTS

COLOMBIA

Guerrillas Seize Dominican Embassy; Heavy Gunfire Reported F 1
Radio Station Reports Incident F 1
M-19 Claims Responsibility F 1
U.S. Envoy Reported Hospitalized F 2
Hospital Denies Report F 2
EFE Talks With Hostage F 2
Embassy Destruction Threatened F 3
Authorities Promise Not To Attack F 3
Students Support Seizure F 3
University Activities Suspended F 4
Envoys Ask Dialog With Turbay F 4
Communique No 1 Issued F 4
Brazilian Envoy Said Hostage F 5
Occupiers Demand Trial Be Halted F 5
Other Demands Reported F 5
Government Refuses To Yield F 5
Press Censorship Imposed F 6
Red Cross Mediation Offered F 6
M-19 Rejects Offer F 6
U.S. Envoy Chosen To Negotiate F 7
Government Negotiators Arrive F 7
Negotiators Report to President F 8
Panama Offers Mediation, Asylum F 8
M-19 Sets Deadline F 8
M-19 Threatens To Kill Envoys F 9
Hostages Said 'Doing Fine' F 9
Number of Hostages Uncertain F 9
Swiss Propose Coordination F 9

VENEZUELA

Caracas Condemns Dominican Embassy Takeover L 1
Government Studying Cuban Proposal To Resolve Dispute L 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

$50 Million Loan, Donation Agreement Signed With U.S. P 1
Commentator Scores Threatened U.S. Aid Cutoff P 1
[DIARIO DE HOY 26 Feb]
Spanish Ambassador To Leave Country 29 February P 2
Source Dismisses Possibility of U.S. Sponsored Coup P 2

Zamora Rivas Death Linked to Coup Attempt P 3
PDC Urges Punishment of Frustrated Coup Plotters P 4
Flare-up of Violence Prompts Increased Vigilance P 5
Police Report Released on Arrests of Chacon, Argueta P 5
LP-28 To Protest Arrests P 6
Students Protest P 6

GUATEMALA

U.S. Official Rejects Claim He Supported Boycott P 7
FUR Leader Romero Kidnaped by Unidentified Individuals P 7
Leftist Guerrillas Attack Military, Railroad Installations P 7

HONDURAS

Paz Garcia on Country's Situation, U.S. Visit P 8
Minister Perez Interviewed on Relations With El Salvador [LA NACION 18 Feb] P 9
Further Comments After Talks P 12

NICARAGUA

Borge Says Dignity Worth More Than U.S. Dollars P 13
Radio Sandino Reports on U.S. Loan Approval P 14
Workers Take Over SOVIPE Company, Demand Investigation P 14
Establishment of Peoples Militia Announced P 14

OTHER COUNTRIES

BRAZIL

Foreign Ministry Expresses Concern for Captive Ambassador V 1

PERU

Foreign Ministry Issues Communique on U.S. Embargo V 1

SURINAME

Bar Association Agrees To Form Civilian Council V 1

GUERRILLAS SEIZE DOMINICAN EMBASSY; HEAVY GUNFIRE REPORTED

PA271936 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1920 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Unidentified guerrillas occupied the Dominican Republic Embassy here today and are engaged in an exchange of crossfire with the army and police units. Although unconfirmed, it was reported that one soldier was killed. Prior to this, it was confirmed that a police noncommissioned officer, a soldier and a civilian were wounded.

Initially it was announced that 25 guerrillas had occupied the embassy, but unofficially it was learned there are more than 30. At this moment there is heavy shooting and a wounded policeman is being taken away. Several agents are posted covering the agents who are taking away their companion who was very close to the doors of the Dominican Republic Embassy. He apparently has been shot twice in the right leg.

There is a lot of shooting going on at this moment. Everyone is running and everyone is diving for the ground, because the situation is very delicate. We are here on the ground and can hear the shots 10 yards away.

Radio Station Reports Incident

PA271937 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1857 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] It seems that the incident at the Dominican Embassy today carried out by a guerrilla group, which has not been fully indentified, was a premeditated plan to sabotage a social diplomatic meeting being held at that embassy. This newscast has been covering the incident from its inception.

A summary of what happened up to now, at 1854, is as follows: At 1740, a group of 24 heavily armed guerrillas took over the Dominican Embassy where the diplomatic corps accredited to Colombia was celebrating the independence day of the Dominican Republic. The guerrillas entered by firing on the embassy guards, killing an F-2 sergeant identified as Sgt 2d Class Rafael Casareas Chavez. Subsequently, the guerrillas took the entire diplomatic corps hostage. Pablo Emilio Olivero, a Colombian citizen who is the U.S. ambassador's bodyguard, was wounded in the initial shooting. U.S. Ambassador Diego Asencio was also wounded. Later, Hector Gaviria Montoya, a soldier, was also wounded.

Meanwhile, several ambassadors accredited in Colombia are being held hostage, including the Chinese [ROC] ambassador, the apostolic nuncio and probably the U.S. ambassador. Right now, about 500 soldiers, policemen, secret agents and members of the military police are trying to control the situation.

The situation is still confusing because it is not known what guerrilla group has occupied that embassy. Excuse me, it has been established that the guerrillas who took over the Dominican Embassy are members of the Workers' Self-Defense Movement which claimed responsibility for the killing of former Minister Rafael Pardo Buelvas 1 and 1/2 years ago. It was also learned that the guerrillas arrived with their orange flag and that one of them was wounded in the shoulder.

M-19 Claims Responsibility

PA271959 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanisy 1953 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[Report from mobile unit]

[Text] We are again hearing the shouts of the alleged guerrillas inside the embassy. At this time, the 19 April Movement [M-19] has just claimed responsibility for the embassy takeover.

U.S. Envoy Reported Hospitalized

PA211901 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1848 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 27 Feb (EFE)--Diego Asencio, U.S. ambassador in Bogota, was wounded here today, when a group of persons occupied the Dominican Republic Embassy, it was learned from reliable sources. According to the report learned by EFE, the U.S. diplomat was attending a meeting of diplomats in the Dominican Republic Embassy.

Sources close to the embassy also announced that several ambassadors are being held hostage, while the unidentified elements are being surrounded by military troops and intelligence service units.

U.S. Ambassador Asencio has been taken to the central military hospital where he is receiving medical assistance.

Hospital Denies Report

PA271946 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1928 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The office of the director of the military hospital has just confirmed that U.S. Ambassador Diego Ascencio has not been admitted wounded to that health center. We repeat, the director of the military hospital declared that U.S. Ambassador Diego Ascencio has not been admitted to the hospital wounded or taken to any other hospital.

The report added that the person admitted was Pablo Emillio Olivares, a member of the ambassador's personal escort, who tried to protect him when the shooting started as 25 guerrillas stormed the embassy and captured approximately 45 ambassadors [as heard] who are being held hostage.

EFE Talks With Hostage

PA272027 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1956 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[By German Acero Espinosa]

[Excerpts] Bogota, 27 Feb (EFE)--One of the hostages in the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, occupied by a guerrilla group, told EFE by telephone that the situation at the embassy is "terrible."

Several ambassadors and their wives are being held hostage by 25 Colombian guerrillas. Anxiety is building up since it is not known exactly if the ambassadors being held hostage in the embassy are dead or alive, because shooting is heard frequently.

"It is frightful and terrible. I cannot describe what is happening inside the embassy. We are being held at gunpoint and with submachineguns," a witness who answered a call from EFE stated.

In a shakey voice, the witness, who did not reveal his identity, said a total of 25 guerrillas occupied the embassy at noon today as a diplomatic reception was about to begin.

"I saw one of the drivers shot in the head. I also saw U.S. Ambassador Diego Ascencio with several bullet wounds in several parts of his body," the witness said, hanging up the telephone when a guerrilla threatened to kill him.

"This is the worst thing I have ever seen. I do not know if we will get out of this alive. Outside there are hundreds of army and police units in front of the embassy, which has aroused the wrath of the guerrillas who are ready to risk anything," a man inside stated.

"The guerrillas, some masked, forcibly entered the embassy wielding submachineguns. They threatened all the diplomats who were attending a reception on the occasion of the Dominican Republic's national holiday," another witness said. "One of them, who appears to be young, is giving orders to the rest of the guerrillas," he added.

Embassy Destruction Threatened

PA271951 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1938 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 27 Feb (EFE)--The guerrilla group which occupied the Dominican Embassy in Bogota this morning has warned that it will blow up the embassy and kill all the hostages if the public forces intervene within the next few minutes.

The guerrillas, approximately 25 of them, demanded the withdrawal of the army and the police from the embassy surroundings or "we will start killing all the hostages and blow up the embassy."

The guerrilla commando unit, which belongs to the Workers' Self-Defense Movement, are holding the Brazilian, Argentine, Belgian, Uruguayan, Austrian, Swedish and Salvadoran ambassadors among others. Angelo Acerbi, the apostolic nuncio, is also among the hostages, a military source told EFE.

Army and police units are surrounding the Dominican Embassy, located in front of the National University of Colombia, in Bogota's northwestern sector.

"The ambassadors are accompanied by their wives," a military security agent told EFE.

A symposium was being held at the offices of the Colombian Agricultural-Cattle Institute near the Dominican Embassy. It was being attended by delegates from 40 countries.

The situation is tense. The urban army and police units are gradually approaching the embassy to try to seize it and release the hostages.

Authorities Promise Not To Attack

PA272055 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2025 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota, 27 Feb (EFE)--Military and police authorities in Colombia have announced they will not try to barge into the Dominican Republic Embassy here, which is occupied by a guerrilla commando group.

Spokesmen for the armed and plainclothes police told EFE that while the diplomatic hostages are being held nothing will be done to prompt the assailants to kill them. However, total confusion reigns near the embassy because snipers posted in strategic places are still opening fire on anything that poses a danger to them. The authorities are trying to confirm the names of the ambassadors and other ranking officials who are inside the embassy.

Students Support Seizure

PA272111 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2031 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 27 Feb (EFE)--Students of the National University of Colombia have begun to demonstrate in support of the guerrilla group that today seized the Dominican Republic Embassy in this capital.

Ramos Hackym, the reactor of the university, said that the administrative center will be closed until next week to prevent complications and demonstrations that might lead to confrontations with the public force.

The army, which laid siege to the university several weeks ago when it was announced that classes would be suspended until after the elections, is on the alert since the university is located directly across the street from the embassy, where a tense climate now exists.

It was also said that demonstrations would be repressed as much as possible to prevent violence.

University Activities Suspended

PA281253 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--Administrative work at the National University was suspended beginning today in the wake of the Dominican Embassy occupation across the street. Although the university is not in session, administrative personnel were still working but now all activities have been suspended.

Envoys Ask Dialog With Turbay

PA271955 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1927 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] At this moment there is a tense calm and the snipers posted on both sides of this avenue in front of the National University have ceased somewhat in their activities. The police are trying to get better located in order to have more control of the situation.

At this moment the guerrillas have said that the ambassadors wish to speak with the president, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, asking him to get in contact with the embassy.

Apparently they have lifted the blockade which they had on the telephones of the Dominican Embassy, because only a few minutes ago the authorities were trying to establish contact with the guerrillas, but all the phones appeared to be busy. In this manner, dialog has been initiated apparently between the guerrillas and Colombian authorities to find ways of solving this difficult situation which has arisen with the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Colombia.

The alleged urban guerrillas are issuing proclamations and are shouting and asking that telephone service be restored. In this way we were able to record the voices of the guerrillas, who are saying that the ambassadors being held hostage want to speak with President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

Communique No 1 Issued

PA272248 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2227 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[Communique No 1 issued by the information secretariat of the presidency dated 27 February 1980--read by announcer]

[Text] 1. At noon today, Wednesday, 27 February, the Dominican Embassy was taken over by subversive elements apparently of the 19 April Movement at a time when the independence of that nation was being celebrated.

2. There is no evidence that there are any persons wounded inside the embassy.

3. The Foreign Ministry reported that the following ambassadors accredited to our country were at the embassy at the time; the Dominican, U.S., Venezuelan, Costa Rican, Mexican, Uruguayan, Austrian, Salvadoran, Egyptian, Guatemalan, Haitian and Swiss ambassadors, the apostolic nuncio and the Paraguayan and Bolivian charges d'affaires as well as several Colombian Foreign Ministry officials.

Brazilian Envoy Said Hostage

PY272325 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2230 GMT 27 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 27 Feb (AFP)--Brazilian Ambassador to Colombia Geraldo Nascimento de Silva is among the diplomats held hostage by a group of guerrillas which seized the Dominican Republic Embassy today.

This report was made available to AFP by a spokesman of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, who declined to make further comments on the incident. "We are limiting ourselves to awaiting the development of events," he stated.

Occupiers Demand Trial Be Halted

PA272245 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2203 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 27 Feb (EFE)--The suspension of the trial against 219 members of the subversive M-19 group is reportedly one of the demands made by the people occupying the Dominican Embassy in Bogota.

An M-19 commando group, made up of 25 persons, has been holding at least seven ambassadors and many members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Colombia hostage since noon.

It has also been reported that early this afternoon the guerrillas demanded that two newsmen serve as mediators.

The trial against more than 200 M-19 members began in November and is considered one of the most important trials ever held against guerrillas in Latin America in this century.

Other Demands Reported

PA280115 Paris AFP in Spanish 0057 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 27 Feb (AFP)--The guerrillas who today occupied the Dominican Embassy in Bogota and who are holding 14 diplomats hostage, have demanded $50 million for their release, Todelar Network reported tonight. They are also demanding the release of all political prisoners and the immediate withdrawal of the armed forces [from the embassy], the source added.

Government Refuses To Yield

PA272313 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2227 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] President Turbay is now meeting with Justice Minister Hugo Escobar Sierra. He has been in permanent phone contact with Communications Minister Jose Manuel Arias Carrizosa, Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho Leiva and Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas.

It was officially reported that the government is not willing to yield to any of the demands of the 19 April Movement [M-19], which took over the Dominican Embassy.

Press Censorship Imposed

PA272243 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[Special Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional report for Panama City Domestic Service]

[Excerpts] At this time, the situation is very tense. The Colombian Government, which is aware of the difficult situation it is facing, has decided to impose press censorship and has censored radio stations. Radio networks had been broadcasting from around the area and suddenly, they had to suspend their broadcasts on orders of the government. The government hopes that this impasse will have a satisfactory result and for this reason, justified the emergency measure.

The situation is very tense. The government--President Turbay Ayala--has called to his office the general staff of the armed forces, the ministers, the nations's main authorities to analyze the situation and to seek a solution.

Another report received here at Radio Cadena Nacional a few minutes ago from Mexico City confirms that Mexican Ambassador to Colombia Ricardo Galan is among the hostages in the Dominican Republic Embassy in Bogota.

The Mexican foreign affairs press office said that it is trying to confirm a report on whether other Mexican diplomats were among the hostages.

Red Cross Mediation Offered

PA272321 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2258 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[Communique No 2 issued by the Press and Information Secretariat of the Colombian Presidency dated 27 February 1980--read by announcer]

[Text] The Presidency of the Republic Press and Information Secretariat reports that at 1230 today a group of subversives attacked the Dominican Republic Embassy at a time when several members of the diplomatic corps had gathered to celebrate the Dominican Republic's independence day.

Units of the Brigade of Military Institutes and the Bogota Police Department immediately took measures to surround the area neighboring the embassy in order to insure the safety of the diplomats taken as hostages at the aforementioned diplomatic site. Shots from the embassy injured three members of the police and others who were near the building.

The national government has authorized Dr Guillermo Rueda Montana, director of the national Red Cross, to contact the subversives.

M-19 Rejects Offer

PA280056 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0032 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Report on Communique No 3, issued by the Press and Information Secretariat of the Colombian Presidency on 27 February 1980]

[Text] The national government presidential information office has just released Communique No 3 in which it reveals that the 19 April Movement [M-19] subversive group, which has been occupying the Dominican Republic Embassy since noon today, refused to meet with the director of the national Red Cross who had been commissioned for this purpose by the national government.

The commando group's decision not to meet with Red Cross President Guillermo Reuda Montana is included in the Presidential Palace Press and Information Secretariat communique which reads as follows: The government authorized the President of the national Red Cross, Dr Guillermo Rueda Montana, to meet with the extremists who occupied the Dominican Republic Embassy. The subversive group refused to hold a dialog with the national Red Cross.

U.S. Envoy Chosen To Negotiate

PA280158 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0104 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 27 Feb (EFE)--The 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrillas holding the Dominican Embassy in Bogota tonight made three demands for guaranteeing the lives of their diplomatic hostages.

Newsman Jorge Enrique Pulido, director of the Todelar Radio Network, spoke on the telephone with one of the guerrillas who apparently is the leader of the operation to seize the diplomatic mission.

The guerrilla said they are demanding $50 million, the release of political prisoners and the withdrawal of troops from around the Dominican Embassy. If these demands are not met. they will at no moment guarantee the lives of the hostages. The guerrilla, who did not identify himself, said that there are 20 ambassadors in the group of hostages, including U.S. Ambassador Diego Asensio. He also revealed that the embassy was seized to let the world know of the existence of political prisoners in Colombia and the abuse to which they are being submitted by military agents. He also said that one of the M-19 guerrillas had been killed in the intense shootout that took place inside the diplomatic mission. He added that the ambassadors had attended the funeral of the dead guerrilla, whom he refused to identify. He only indicated that he was part of the group that had participated in the operation, which occurred around 1730 GMT.

The newsman and director of the Todelar newscast, Jorge Enrique Pulido, offered himself as mediator and the guerrillas authorized entry for him into the diplomatic mission on Thursday at 1430 GMT. The guerrilla revealed that they had not permitted the entry of Guillermo Rueda Montana, the director of the Colombian Red Cross. Only an official of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's government would be permitted in.

He announced that press bulletins would be issued within the next few hours to reveal all the details and causes of the occupation, which has been named "liberty and democracy." He also gave assurances that U.S. Ambassador Diego Asensio would head the delegation assigned to talk to the Colombian Government within a few hours.

He said that telephone lines are free so that the guerrillas and a representative of the government, preferably Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas, can make their first contact. The anonymous guerrilla concluded by saying that the operation had been executed to commemorate the death of a M-19 guerrilla killed this week in the Colombian city of Cali, apparently after having been tortured by the military intelligence services.

Government Negotiators Arrive

PA280420 Paris AFP in Spanish 0346 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 27 Feb (AFP)--The negotiators who will talk to the guerrillas who seized the Dominican Embassy here and are holding 16 diplomats hostage tonight entered the building with their arms high and holding white handkerchiefs.

Former Foreign Minister Alfredo Vasquez and physician Ernesto Martinez approached the building slowly surrounded by photographers and reporters.

Nervously, the subversives fired two shots which made the reporters flee while the door of the embassy was opened to admit the former minister and the person accompanying him.

The area is still cordoned off by the public forces and there are ambulances, police cars and firetrucks in the area as well as the luxury vehicles of the diplomats being held. Their drivers are commenting on the events and waiting for their employees to come out.

Negotiators Report to President

PA280500 Paris AFP in Spanish 0433 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 27 Feb (AFP)--The mediators negotiating with the guerrillas (?who seized) the Dominican Embassy here emerged from the diplomatic mission after 1 and 1/2 hours of talks.

The two negotiators, former Colombian Foreign Minister Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa and Dr Ernesto Martinez, immediately went to the Presidential Palace to report to President Julio Cesar Turbay and Foreign Minister Diego Uribe on the progress of the discussions.

Vasquez and Martinez declined emphatically to give any details of their negotiations, saying only that it is possible they may return to the embassy later in the night to continue the talks according to whatever instructions they may receive from the Colombian Government.

Panama Offers Mediation, Asylum

PA281302 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1240 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 28 Feb (EFE)--The Panamanian Government today offered to mediate and grant political asylum to the guerrilla commando group that occupied the Dominican Embassy in Bogota yesterday.

According to Ambassador Cesar Rodriguez Maylin, his country's government has offered to mediate. He said if a favorable solution is reached, he would give political asylum, transportation and any other guarantee to the occupiers. Rodriguez Maylin added that he discussed the matter with Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores and, since it is difficult to contact the embassy occupiers and the government, he decided to resort to the news media to make the offer.

The embassy was taken over around noon yesterday by about 25 men dressed in sports attire, apparently members of a 19 April Movement guerrilla cell.

M-19 Sets Deadline

PA281343 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--The 19 April Movement--the largest urban guerrilla group in Colombia--has placed in the hands of President Julio Cesar Turbay the fate of 60 diplomats it took hostage yesterday in a spectacular and bloody occupation of the Dominican Embassy and set a deadline of 2200 hours today to meet its demands.

M-19 Threatens To Kill Envoys

PA281502 Paris AFP in Spanish 1458 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 28 Feb (AFP)--The 19 April Movement guerrillas who are holding 19 ambassadors hostage in the Dominican embassy here have threatened to kill several diplomats if their demands are not met by the Colombian Government.

Hostages Said 'Doing Fine'

PA281447 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1429 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 28 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--"All is completely calm," Commander "Uno," head of the guerrilla group that took over the Dominican Embassy in Bogota yesterday, said today. Commander "Uno" told Managua Radio Corporation's "Sucesos" newscast over the telephone that a guerrilla was killed and a young revolutionary girl was hurt in the incident.

He said all diplomatic hostages including the U.S. ambassador to Colombia are doing fine. U.S. Ambassador Diego Asencio said he is all right. He denied being hurt. He said "he is waiting for the outcome of the negotiations."

Number of Hostages Uncertain

PA281444 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1419 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] There were conflicting reports today as to the number of officials being held hostage, as the Colombian press set the number at 16 while the government officially reported 14.

The commander of the M-19's "Marcos Zambrano Column," which has claimed credit for the seizure, last night told the press by telephone from the Dominican Embassy that there were "20 ambassadors and at least 40 members of the consular corps" inside the embassy. It placed the number of hostages at approximately 150 without specifying their positions.

Swiss Propose Coordination

NC281135 Paris AFP in English 1130 GMT 28 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Bern, Switzerland, Feb 28 (AFP)--Switzerland today proposed setting up an international coordination bureau in the Venezuelan capital, Caracas, grouping countries whose ambassadors are being held hostage in neighbouring Colombia, it was announced here.

The proposal has won support from Austria, whose ambassador is one of the diplomats being held by extremists of the M-19 urban guerrilla movement at the Dominican Republic's Bogota Embassy, officials said.

The Swiss Foreign Ministry has meanwhile summoned Colombia's ambassador in Switzerland to express hopes that the crisis would be solved without bloodshed.

CARACAS CONDEMNS DOMINICAN EMBASSY TAKEOVER

PA280528 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0207 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 27 Feb (LATIN)--Venezuela today strongly condemned the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota by a group of guerrillas who took 16 diplomats hostage, including Venezuelan Ambassador to Colombia, Virgilio Lovera. The Foreign Ministry added that Consul Francisco Jose Pacheco and Vice Consul Angela de Salar are also hostages. The guerrillas are holding 14 ambassadors and 2 charges d'affaires.

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano today expressed to his Colombian colleague Diego Uribe Vargas "concern and anguish over these events." He expressed "confidence that he will know how to conduct the situation in order to insure the lives and freedom of those kidnaped," said an official communique. It expressed "the strongest rejection of the procedures used which deserve the repudiation of the civilized world. Depriving innocent persons of their freedom constitutes a violation of the fundamental principle of respect for human rights," it added.

GOVERNMENT STUDYING CUBAN PROPOSAL TO RESOLVE DISPUTE

PA270209 Paris AFP in Spanish 1636 GMT 25 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 25 Feb (AFP)--Cesar Rondon Lovera, Venezuelan ambassador to Havana, has told the morning paper EL UNIVERSAL that since Tuesday of last week the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry has been studying a joint agreement proposed by Cuba to overcome the differences between the two countries. The diplomat returned to Caracas last night aboard a charter flight together with 93 Cubans who entered Venezuela as immigrants. He will meet with Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano today to tell him about his talks with the Cuban authorities. Rondon Lovera reported that after several meetings with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Council of State and ministers, they decided to present to Venezuela several alternatives to overcome their differences.

A total of nine Cubans forced their way into the Venezuelan Embassy last year and early in 1980. The militiamen guarding it opened fire on them bringing the relations between the two countries to their lowest point. Rondon Lovera returned to Havana but Cuban Ambassador Norberto Hernandez Curbelo has not yet returned to Caracas.

The diplomat, a personal friend of Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, said that the Cuban proposals coincide with the two countries' interest in maintaining their relations at optimum levels. For this reason, he expressed optimism noting that under the present circumstances, only those who do not know the importance of relations between Venezuela and Cuba within their foreign policy and particularly within their policy toward the Caribbean nations, would think of a break in relations. Moreover, he reported that they are processing 1,236 visas for Cuban citizens and that there are many more requests.

Regarding the 93 Cubans who arrived with him, he said that it is a group made up of couples, old men and children, many of them former political prisoners who were pardoned 2 years ago. He added that some of them are being claimed by their relatives through the family integration program announced by Fidel Castro.

Rondon Lovera said that on the one hand Venezuelan Embassy serves as a bridge for persons who oppose the Castroite regime and want to get out of the country. However, Venezuela has the duty of maintaining relations with the Cuban Government from a humanitarian perspective.

EL SALVADOR

$50 MILLION LOAN, DONATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH U.S.

PA280229 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2059 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The U.S. and the Salvadoran governments signed here today the first of several loan and donation agreements for $50 million to be used for government emergency programs.

The program is aimed at boosting the economy and helping Salvadorans with low incomes. The document, signed by U.S. Embassy Charge d'Affaires James R. Cheek and top Salvadoran officials, will permit the delivery of the first $9 million of the total amount, which will be used for the development of small producers.

After the signing ceremony, Cheek reaffirmed the support of his country for the present Salvadoran authorities, noting that ever since 15 October when the revolutionary junta assumed power, the United States has been pleased to support "a platform of deep economic and social reforms, characterized by respect for human rights and a representative democracy."

He added: "Just last week, my government publicly reiterated in very firm statements its support for the revolutionary junta in view of threats against it."

He concluded by stating that this agreement is only the first step in his nation's commitment to helping the Salvadoran people in carrying out reforms which he described as "necessary."

COMMENTATOR SCORES THREATENED U.S. AID CUTOFF

PA270506 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 26 Feb 80 pp 7, 23 PA

[Commentary by Rodolfo Antonio Herrera: "Where Does the United States Want to Take Us?"]

[Text] Reports arriving from Washington regarding the policy of Mr Carter's government toward our country are totally disappointing. Several elements are outstanding in these dispatches.

The principal one is the clear impression that the State Department has us under its tutelage and that we are not an independent and sovereign country.

Another element is the total blindness and refusal to see and recognize the total ineptitude of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] to successfully confront the troubled situation in the country. The PDC politicians want to impose by force their anachronistic systems, with which they intend to solve the sociopolitical and economic problems. The worst part is that they want to effect deep changes without having any moral authority whatsoever. They are in the government out of sheer luck, without the will of the people, who are the sole trustees of sovereignty and who should determine the form of changes.

Another element contained in the reports from Washington concerns the obvious blackmail of our armed forces, who have been threatened with a reduction of the $50 million offered in assistance. The State Department has been crude in brandishing this threat, which our armed forces should totally disregard. They know better than anybody else the country's real situation.

Washington knows perfectly well that the situation of instability presented by the current junta, just as with the former junta, is primarily due to the incapacity of the PDC to govern intelligently and effectively, forgetting about their outmoded system. A major error which earned it a total loss of popularity was undermining the private enterprise sector trying to send it on a vacation, as if it were truly possible to do without this sector, which is the one that maintains the production of everything that we need and consume. Another big mistake was imposing Decree 114 to pave the way to the hasty, destabilizing reforms dedicated to the "rightwing oligarchy."

I think that the most advisable thing at the present time is to forget about the United States and its handouts, and also Venezuela and fend for ourselves as best as we can. We are the ones who know where the shoe hurts. It is obvious that the United States wants to take us to the Nicaraguan path.

SPANISH AMBASSADOR TO LEAVE COUNTRY 29 FEBRUARY

PA272308 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2022 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 27 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Victor Sanchez-Mesas, Spanish ambassador to El Salvador, who was kept hostage by a leftist group a few weeks ago, will leave the country for good on 29 February.

Sanchez-Mesas, who had planned to move up his March vacation, has been transferred to the Foreign Ministry in Madrid.

Spanish Charge d'Affaires Juan Carlos de Ranero, who was also kept hostage by members of the leftist 28 February People's Leagues who took over the Spanish Embassy in San Salvador on 5 February to demand the release of several comrades, will also leave the country.

SOURCE DISMISSES POSSIBILITY OF U.S.-SPONSORED COUP

PA261759 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1221 GMT 26 Feb 80 PA

[By Mauro Espinoza]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 26 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--A source close to ranking official Salvadoran circles, told ACAN-EFE last night that they were not taking seriously the possibility that the United States is reportedly promoting a rightwing coup in El Salvador and that it had begun consulting other Central American governments in this regard.

The source added that Salvadoran Government officials granted little credibility to the Panama-datelined dispatch yesterday that these contacts had been initiated on Saturday in that country between U.S. delegates and a Panamanian commission.

The ranking official said the recent statements by the U.S. Government opposing a rightwing takeover in that Central American country are viewed as a guarantee for the stability of the Salvadoran Government. "It is not dismissed that within the U.S. Government the viability of a coup d'etat in El Salvador has been discussed in view of the equivocal belief that the Salvadoran Armed Forces oppose the socioeconomic reforms announced," the same source noted.

The source added that the ruling Salvadoran Government "trusts in the good judgment of the United States."

The source noted that to Salvadoran observers, the contact initiated by U.S. negotiators William Bowdler and Robert Pastor with Panamanian Government officials on Saturday in Panama would not necessarily indicate that the United States has decided to support the actions of the Salvadoran Government, but to render assistance to a reformist government.

The source added that the Salvadoran rightwing's promises to carry out economic reforms for the benefit of the people are nothing more than "ballyhoo" to which U.S. President Jimmy Carter is not paying too much attention. "The rightwing was a failure during the government of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero, who was overthrown on 15 October, and during the 100 years of former governments," the source stated.

Regarding the military and economic assistance offered by the U.S. Government to the ruling government groups in El Salvador, the source said the offer had been received and was being considered. "The assistance is considered minor," he said. He said that militarily it would mostly involve technical cooperation and provisioning in some aspects and not the arrival of advisers or U.S. soldiers to Salvadoran territory.

"The 'prior sounding out' in Panama--which we do not believe--regarding the rightwing coup d'etat, clearly demonstrates the intensity of the campaign launched by the economic groups still holding power in our country," the source added. He stressed that in the opinion of the Salvadoran Government members, the possibility of a coup d'etat has been weakened by the unity of the Salvadoran Armed Forces which have come out in favor of the reforms and which are ready to strip the small agriculture, exporting-banking minority of the economic power it possesses.

"It appears that there are many untalented civilians within the U.S. Government who still doubt the capacity of the Salvadoran Armed Forces and their work team. They still believe the armed institutions obey orders from the rightwing," the source said, commenting on the alleged U.S. discussion regarding the rightwing coup. The source added that the current Salvadoran Government is fully supported by the armed forces. Therefore one must expect that the reforms will be fully supported.

The source noted the conviction that the social changes promised will be carried out, even against the will of the armed ultrarightist and ultraleftist sectors, which thus far have not heeded the Revolutionary Government Junta's call to unity.

ZAMORA RIVAS DEATH LINKED TO COUP ATTEMPT

PA271618 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1547 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 27 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The assassination on Saturday of Mario Zamora Rivas, attorney general of the poor and a prominent member of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic leadership, was reportedly part of the plan prepared by the coupists.

According to the PDC, also included were the public charges made by retired rightist officer Maj Roberto D'Aubuisson implicating Zamora Rivas and another Christian Democratic leader in the leadership of a leftist terrorist group.

The coupist felt that the death of the attorney general might have forced the PDC to withdraw from the government coalition, thereby justifying the contention that "it is impossible for there to be a government which includes leftist moderate civilians." Once the structure of the present government had broken down--which would have been the government's second crisis in less than 2 months--the right would have had a motive for the coup, after which it could proceed to "save the country."

Zamora Rivas' relatives as well as the PDC leadership have publicly accused Major D'Aubuisson and the rightists, specifically the National Association of Private Enterprise (ANEP) of plotting Zamora Rivas' death.

However, this morning the ANEP published a paid advertisement in which it condemns the assassination of the attorney general, "because it was an irrational act of violence." ANEP says that "if any one has a decisive responsibility for precipitating the political and social chaos that the country is experiencing, it is the Christian Democratic Party."

Political observers believe that changes may be expected shortly within the military high command, which would confirm once and for all the failure of the rightist coup attempt in El Salvador.

PDC URGES PUNISHMENT OF FRUSTRATED COUP PLOTTERS

PA271533 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1452 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 27 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] of El Salvador today publicly asked the armed forces to punish the militarymen implicated in the frustrated coup this past weekend.

This is the first information, although not from the government, of the existence of a plot to overthrow the regime that came to power last 15 October when President Carlos Humberto Romero and most of his team were exiled.

For its part, the armed forces released a communique on Tuesday in which it reiterated "its 15 October 1979 commitment" and stressed "its total support" of the current Revolutionary Government Junta.

The alleged coup was reportedly planned by Salvadoran ultrarightwing sectors who are opposed to the current PDC-armed forces coalition.

The government leaders have promised to carry out several "structural reforms," including the nationalization of banking and foreign trade and an "overall agrarian reform" which radically modifies the current landholding system in El Salvador.

Apparently, the rightwing circles had prepared everything for a coup, because since the middle of last week it was rumored that there would be a nationwide industrial and business strike promoted by the management sector. The strike reportedly contributed to the confusion concerning the rightwing coup d'etat.

In its pronouncement, the PDC urges the armed forces to carry out, within a short time, the "structural reforms" which have already been presented in draft form to the governing junta. "Specifically, we refer to the nationalization of the financial system and to land and labor reform," the party says.

The rightist coup was openly promoted by a large-scale publicity campaign sponsored by the rightist sectors, in which they clearly hinted at the "need to overthrow the junta."

"The plot," the PDC says, "is an attack on the unity of the armed forces and the program of changes and represents a retrogressive attempt to restore a system that is historically obsolete and that has the same characteristics of repression, terrorism and assassinations which were denounced in the proclamation of the 15 October uprising." The pronouncement adds that "the Salvadoran people will never accept" the coup as an alternative to resolve the political crisis which this convulsed Central America country is experiencing.

FLARE-UP OF VIOLENCE PROMPTS INCREASED VIGILANCE

PA271944 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1820 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[By Adrian Aldana]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 27 Feb (LATIN)--Violence flared up today in this troubled country after a group of leftist movements reiterated their intent to attain power, announcing a government platform that includes significant reforms.

In the past few hours at least 30 persons have been killed in clashes between security units and extremist groups, official sources reported today.

This morning masked men killed a professor in Morazan Department, 250 km west of here, thus adding to the discontent of the teachers who claim to be victims of a persecution campaign by the ultra-rightwing sectors.

Meanwhile, subversive groups last night shot and killed Leonardo Iaheta, treasurer of the Soccer Federation, the police reported today. Almost at the same time a group of armed civilians belonging to the Salvadoran Christian Peasants Federation clashed with soldiers, leaving 5 dead, according to official reports. The incident occurred in a rural sector of Suchitoto, 56 km north of this capital.

Another 15 guerrillas were killed yesterday in a clash with soldiers in Sonsonate, 73 km from here.

Meanwhile, unidentified rival groups engaged in a shootout this morning when the new mayor of Ciudad Delgado, 3 km from here, was taking the oath of office. Official reports indicate there were no casualties. A Public Works Ministry bus was burned.

The heightening of violence throughout the country has prompted authorities to redouble security near embassies in this capital and around all public buildings.

In a surprise move last night the 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28) abandoned the central marketplace they had occupied since the early part of the week and released some 20 hostages.

POLICE REPORT RELEASED ON ARRESTS OF CHACON, ARGUETA

PA280257 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[Press bulletin of General Directorate of Salvadoran National Police--read by announcer]

[Text] It is hereby announced that yesterday at 1130 on Independencia Avenue in front of the flower clock in San Salvador, Juan Angel Chacon Vasquez, who was accompanied by minors Luz Elena Vanegas and Laura Patricia, was arrested because he was armed with a Smith and Wesson 38-caliber revolver and six cartridges, which were confiscated from him.

At 1100 today he was placed under the orders of the fifth penal judge who is hearing the cases of the occupation of the office of the National Administration of Waterworks and Sewers [ANDA] and the kidnaping of its personnel and the serious injuries inflicted on a special agent.

The aforementioned minors accompanying Chacon were released yesterday.

At 2000 on 28 February, Jose Carlos Guillermo Argueta Romero and Jose Guillermo Canengues Perez who are charged with the occupation of the Spanish and Panamanian embassies and the kidnaping of their personnel, including their ambassadors, were arrested. A Colt 9 mm pistol, 27 cartridges of the same caliber and 2 small homemade fragment grenades were confiscated from the first of these prisoners. A Smith and Wesson 357 caliber magnum revolver and 27 cartridges of the same caliber were confiscated from the second prisoner.

The General Directorate has sent a note to the attorney general today so that specific prosecutors will participate in the respective trials.

On reporting this to the Salvadoran people, the General Directorate of the National Police wants to state that the legal procedures have been fully carried out and that these prisoners have been remitted to the proper courts within the period established by law. Their human rights were respected during their arrest.

San Salvador, 27 February 1980.

LP-28 To Protest Arrests

PA280032 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1816 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[Text] In view of the capture of our companeros, the people's struggle will advance in gigantic steps, members of the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] said today. They reported that they are planning activities to protest the captures.

They also said that it is false that the 15 persons killed in Santo Domingo de Guzman were members of the Revolutionary Peoples Army. They were active militants of the LP-28 in that area, they said.

Students Protest

PA272256 Paris AFP in Spanish 2028 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Feb (AFP)--Groups of youths took to the streets of San Salvador again at noon today to erect barricades by blocking streets with buses and burning tires, in a preliminary reaction of leftist groups in view of the capture of three of their leaders by the police.

Juan Chacon, secretary general of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) and Carlos Argueta and Jose Guillermo Canengues, leaders of the 28 February People's Leagues were arrested by the police on 25 February. It was officially announced today that they will be held for trial.

According to the official police bulletin, Chacon is being accused of damages caused during the recent BPR occupation of the offices of the National Aqueduct Administration. Argueta and Canengues, responsible for the occupation of the Panamanian and Spanish embassies in this capital, are being accused of holding persons and the violent takeover of private property.

The country's Attorney General's Office will start the trial [as received] against the three leftist leaders, the police communique reported.

During the presentation of the prisoners to the press, the top BPR leader denied that he had been physically tortured but reported that he had been tortured psychologically. Meanwhile, Argueta and Canengues said that they had been tortured and beaten by the police.

Chacon was arrested together with his wife and a 3-month old daughter who were released today.

Almost at the same time that the police officially announced the arrest of the three leftist leaders, groups of youths were erecting barricades at noon today. Meanwhile, the authorities, without going out into the streets, reiterated their decision to maintain order.

GUATEMALA

U.S. OFFICIAL REJECTS CLAIM HE SUPPORTED BOYCOTT

PA270246 Guatemala Radio Neuvo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Deputy Mapoleon Alfaro of the Revolutionary Party says that Guatemalans will have to accept statements made by Mr John H. Bushnell about an economic boycott against Guatemala. Bushnell says that his statements were distorted. Alfaro said that the Miami HERALD [17 February, page 3AW] had carried a clarification by Mr Bushnell, who said that he had not, at any moment, talked of an economic boycott against Guatemala.

He said that he had spoken to representatives of Guatemalan private enterprise about the Central American political situation. He said that he had discussed the country's economic development and political conflicts that are hindering economic development.

Regarding a report by the Economic Research Institute of the Francisco Marrouquin University saying that Bushnell did make that statement, Deputy Alfaro said that the main thing that concerns us, as politicians, is the clarification made by the representative of the U.S. State Department, because he was speaking in an official capacity and because he has a political post in the United States Government and, therefore, Guatemalans must believe in his clarification.

FUR LEADER ROMERO KIDNAPED BY UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUALS

PA272156 Paris AFP in Spanish 2010 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 27 Feb (AFP)--Cesar Romero, a leader of the Social Democratic United Revolutionary Front (FUR), was kidnaped here today by unidentified individuals.

The reports indicate that Romero was pushed into a car by several men as he left his house in Guatemala City. So far no group has claimed responsibility for the kidnaping. Another FUR leader said this action is part of the campaign by official sectors to destroy the party. So far this year two FUR leaders have been assassinated.

It has also been reported that a university student was machinegunned by unidentified individuals in a vehicle in Guatemala City.

LEFTIST GUERRILLAS ATTACK MILITARY, RAILROAD INSTALLATIONS

PA270220 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0153 GMT 26 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 25 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--According to a report issued by the authorities today, leftist guerrilla groups attacked installations of the national and military police, the railroad and the eletric company in addition to a poor housing sector.

In El Peten Department, in northern Guatemala, the police station in Dolores was machine-gunned. Meanwhile, the military police post in El Chol was burned. The police found a large quanity of propaganda of the leftist rebel armed forces and the Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] near the two places.

A group which left the letter "EGP" painted on the wall, burned the La Milla railroad station in San Antonio la Paz, a village north of Guatemala City, causing the temporary suspension of the service.

Another unknown group attacked the offices of the electric company in Amatitlan and fled with $4,000 after destroying the furniture.

Finally, it was reported that six houses in Colonia Lourdes, in the poor sector in northeastern Guatemala City, were burned by unidentified individuals who almost caused a very large fire because these houses are very flamable. The firemen worked for 3 hours in order to prevent the fire from spreading. The losses are estimated at $10,000.

There were no personal injuries in any of the reported cases.

HONDURAS

PAZ GARCIA ON COUNTRY'S SITUATION, U.S. VISIT

PA271601 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] High-level officials of the IMF last night congratulated junta President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia for the country's financial and economic stability.

The Honduran chief of state noted with satisfaction that, according to the latest IMF analysis, the Honduran economy is the one showing the greatest growth and progress in 1980 in Central America. Paz Garcia, who spoke earlier before the Council of the Americas on the country's current situation, said that the primary purpose of his visit to the United States will be to address the annual Central American conference which is dedicated to Honduras this year.

In his statements to newsmen, he reiterated that Honduras is a nation where peace and broad freedom exist, without repression and it has an electoral progress which will culminate with a constituent assembly in the month of April.

General Paz mentioned the possibility that after attending the Central American conference sponsored by the [word indistinct] of New Orleans, he may visit Washington to meet with President Carter. The main purpose of his visit would be to insist on the necessity of the United States providing financial assistance for the programs being implemented to expedite the agrarian reform process, improve housing in rural and outlying areas, and improve health and education services.

In answer to a question, he said he would not request military asistance, because we are in a position to resolve our own problems in that area. He also said negotiations for resolving our differences with El Salvador are progressing well. He noted that Honduras maintains a policy of noninterference in the domestic affairs of neighboring countries and hopes they will do likewise.

MINISTER PEREZ INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH EL SALVADOR

PA241525 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 18 Feb 80 pp 6A, 8A PA

[Interview with Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso granted to LA NACION correspondent Edgar Espinoza in Tegucigalpa--no date given]

[Text] Question: Why, 12 years after the breaking of relations between Honduras and El Salvador, has it not been possible to reach a solution?

Answer: I believe one of the reasons is an emotional one; the fact that throughout Central American history prior to 1969 you will not find a single conflict between Honduras and El Salvador. There were differences between Nicaragua and Guatemala, Honduras and Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, El Salvador and Nicaragua and El Salvador and Guatemala, but never between Honduras and El Salvador.

That, I believe, is the basis for the resentment which, because of the long, deep and traditional bonds that always existed between those two peoples, and because of the rapidity and shock of what happened, has not yet worn off.

There have been negotiations at all levels, and I must explain that Honduras' position has not changed. From the beginning Honduras has maintained certain forms of behavior and claims, based on colonial titles, without any intention of gaining an advantage. Honduras will never accept even a brick that does not legitimately belong to it.

Of course, neither is it willing to lose that which is rightfully its own. The fact is--and I am not trying to blame anyone as we are here not to reopen an argument but to settle things--there have been some differences in the positions which have not been posed by Honduras. Our position has been unaltered since the beginning. We believe we are serious negotiators and we are committed not only by national opinion, but by international opinion.

Question: What would happen if, in the event of a settlement, the Salvadorans, because of their desperate domestic situation, would start an exodus to Honduras, as they have already begun toward Guatemala?

Answer: The first thing to do would be to settle the border issue. After this settlement, it would be possible to accept them, some merely for humane reasons, and others probably through established immigration agreements. The fact is that prior to the 1969 war, there were over half a million Salvadorans in our territory, mostly illegally, and who were not El Salvador's best citizens. When it was time to set laws on agrarian matters there was no discrimination between nationals and foreigners. The law was applied to all alike, but El Salvador believed our agrarian laws were aimed directly at its nationals. That triggered the unexpected aggression against Honduras, of course. But that is past history and we do not want to bring back sad memories as they will not contribute to easing the situation.

Question: We understand that as a result of its internal crisis, El Salvador is receiving arms from the United States. Don't you think this could be harmful to Honduras?

Answer: I am not aware of either the arms supply or the type of aid to be given to El Salvador, but as far as we are concerned, it has never crossed our minds that such arms would be used against us. I know we also have arms and could use them if necessary. I am a man of peace, however, and I cannot harbor such thoughts. In fact, we are engaged in an all-out effort to reach definite settlements with our sister nation of El Salvador.

Question: We understand Honduras has at present the best army in Central America?

Answer: This would be praise on your part to which I cannot reply because I am not an expert on such matters.

Question: Will you take to Costa Rica any new position which may lead to a settlement with El Salvador, or will it be an exchange of views?

Answer: We have always maintained the same position. We base our arguments on colonial documents, on "lutiposideti" (principle of American international law: "What you possess, you shall continue to possess"). This norm has served in many cases to establish borders between countries which belonged to the former Spanish crown.

Of course, since we are negotiating directly with each other and under the mediation of Costa Rica, we will attempt all peaceful procedures. Should mediation fail to yield results, we could still go to the International Court in The Hague. Let us pray to God, however, that we do not have to do so, because it is very costly and paradoxical that two poor countries should have to spend millions in border protection equipment when all that money could be used for internal projects such as schools, highways and health centers.

If we did have to go to the International Court, it would be very expensive to both countries to have to retain a team of foreign advisers. We--in all honesty--are in no condition to spend heavily without seriously affecting our budget and economy.

Question: What do you think of Costa Rica's willingness to mediate between the two countries in an effort to renew their peace negotiations?

Answer: Costa Rica continues to do honor to its tradition of good brotherliness, hospitality, and continues to show that it is a country with a friendly government with highly cordial and civilized people.

Question: However, Costa Rica's participation in the overthrow of Nicaragua's Somoza has been criticized in Central America.

Answer: Not as far as Honduras is concerned. We always maintained an equidistant, balanced attitude of nonintervention in the domestic and foreign affairs of our sister nations and at no time did we judge Costa Rica unfavorably. We have always considered Costa Rica our staunch sister; therefore, if any opinion was reflected, it probably was done through the press which here is excessively free, with no restrictions whatsoever. In general, however, I do not recall any unfavorable expression against Costa Rica having been voiced in official or popular circles.

Question: And the relations between Honduras and Nicaragua?

Answer: Relations between Honduras and Nicaragua at this time are normal, not counting isolated border incidents which go against the wishes and plans of the ranking authorities of both countries. For about 15 days, we took part in breaking up an operation apparently against Nicaragua. There were some 250 former Somozist guardsmen in this operation and this implied that those people were taking advantage of the asylum and guarantees offered in this country to prepare an attack against the Nicaraguan Government. True to our tradition of nonintervention in the affairs of other states, we broke up the operation without fanfare, as we were not trying to win praise or admiration, but were merely complying with the duty of a neutral country in dealing with any conflict within the Central American area.

Question: Mr Foreign Minister, what do you think of the current Central American situation?

Answer: Without a doubt it is very critical. All countries, to greater or lesser degrees, have problems, but our geopolitical bond and the aspiration for Central American unity still lives within us. Therefore, this aspiration for unity prevails over all differences, which we believe are only occasional in nature. We must remain united by emotion and conviction, by reason and sentimentality.

When we find ourselves outside the Central American area, our countries are so small that it is difficult for us to find them on the map. This makes it imperative for us to to integrate our defense and cooperation efforts so that we can be noticed and respected overseas.

Question: Isn't Honduras worried about suffering the same fate as Guatemala and El Salvador?

Answer: Not too much. Concerned, yes; fearful, no, because the liberation attained by us is the result of a long historic process, of a gradual maturing in which the motivation does not come from the outside, but which we ourselves provide and which the outside can see. Because we have been liberated internally and this has made every Honduran a responsible and conscientious being, our fear disappears, but not our concern. There are no extremely wealthy or extremely poor among our people. What is well distributed among us--as I once said--is not wealth because there is none; we have not produced sufficiently. What is well distributed is poverty and that creates something of a balance without creating the unfortunate imbalances observed in other situations.

We Hondurans are of the same mixture of races in action. The Honduran you find in Tegucigalpa, like myself, is a replica of the Honduran you find in Mosquitia, or Gracia, or Copan, or on the northern coast, all engaged in an active process of cultural integration. It is a Honduran who speaks Spanish, predominantly active [catalitico] who has no conflicts of racial discriminization. We all have the same historic, political and economic background; thus, we have very few such problems. We have three or four Indian reservations which have a reduced population by government decree in order to preserve the Indian race. But most of our people are halfbreeds and we all want the same things, we all think the same things, we all make the same successful decisions and the same mistakes.

Similar aspirations and follies make us a very special group, neither better nor worse than the rest of our Central American brothers.

Question: Don't you believe that sooner or later, foreign forces or forces inside the country may take advantage of the great social and economic problems of Honduras and lead it to a situation similar to that of El Salvador or Guatemala?

Answer: I will neither affirm nor deny this, but it will be very difficult because Honduras is protecting its liberty from such foreign penetration menaces which could reach us through either foreign or domestic sources. The Honduran who does not know how to read--about 40 to 47 percent in our country--listens to the radio and keeps abreast of developments. We have leftwing, extreme leftwing, socially moderate, center and conservative groups, but we respect each other, we treat each other cordially and we do not engage in loud confrontations. We are on the threshold of an election, and you will not find in the papers any ill feelings expressed by any one group against another.

Question: Why did Honduras wait so long to establish the electoral process, which was interrupted a decade ago?

Answer: There are several reasons. In social and economic areas, we cannot point to one thing, but a number of concurring causes. The armed forces took over power because we, the civilians, had given little evidence of our ability to exercise power. [paragraph continues]

Now it seems that with the appearance of new competitive cadres which have partly improved with the policy of the classical parties, we can enter a new civic adventure in which the civilians will reassume power.

The fact is that the political history of Honduras swings as a pendulum from blue to red; that is, from nationalists to liberals. This could be illustrated by the story of the monkeys and the tree: When a group of monkeys climbed up on a tree, they not only ate the tree's fruit, they defecated on those below; when the others climbed the tree, they would retaliate in revenge against those who abused them before. Fortunately, sectarian hatred has now disappeared in Honduras. Now you will see a liberal person and a nationalist sit down and talk with each other. The army plays a moderating role in this. The Christian church also plays an important role.

Question: Doesn't it appear, however, that it was not only the civilians who were unable to govern? During the last few years, the military governments have succeeded each another with coup after coup. Were they also incapable of exercising power?

Answer: Well, let's hope they will honor their word because now, through their leader President Policarpo Paz Garcia, there have been conclusive statements, written and verbal, that we are going to have elections on 20 April. This election will produce a national constituent assembly that will draft the constitution of the republic and probably--and this is already under discussion--take other steps. We do not know whether this constituent assembly will elect a president on a definite or provisional basis or an executive branch in general, or withdraw after concluding its functions of drafting the nation's constitution.

Question: There is much talk of corruption in some military sectors. Is this true?

Answer: This is a most difficult issue. It is a Latin American ailment and exists not only in Honduras. Concerning the army officers, I could neither affirm nor deny this as it is most difficult to prove. I have not seen proof of this either in the press or in the libelous statements made against the army. We are, however, simply a developing nation, a small and poor nation, and we are a people with a heritage of extreme situations and difficulties. So I neither affirm nor deny this because these are phenomena typical of our condition as an underdeveloped nation.

Further Comments After Talks

PA270141 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Feb 80 PA

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Five of the seven topics discussed during a meeting held in San Jose, Costa Rica last week by Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso and Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena were ironed out. They decided to hold two more meetings before 15 March. Mediator Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero will attend one of those meetings.

Perez Cadalso said that in some areas they had reached 95 percent agreement, while in others they are in total agreement. The latter are: peace and the treaty, human rights and the family, reciprocal claims, free transit and another topic he could not remember. Still pending are those items related to the border issue and the common market, he added.

He said that in a gentlemen's agreement 3 years ago the two governments had decided not to file claims in two areas: reciprocal claims and war damages, or human rights and the family. Therefore, all that is left is to draw up the proper documents.

He was asked if he could discuss the reactivation of the Central American Common Market, since Honduras and El Salvador have not initialed a peace agreement. He said no, the problem is rather complex. We insist on our original stand. First we have to settle the border issue to the satisfaction of both parties and then discuss the common market. This does not mean we cannot already begin talks on the guidelines or outline of a new common market and a new economic integration program but we insist the first thing to be discussed should be the border issue.

Is there pressure from outside Central America to begin common market operations, even at the expense of the mediation process between the two countries, he was asked. Not as far as Honduras is concerned, he replied. The Central American Common Market is not a matter for the Foreign Secretariat to discuss, because it is up to the Economy and Finance Secretariats. All the Foreign Secretariat studies is the legal aspect. We are not being pressured.

He was asked if he thought the peace treaty between Honduras and El Salvador would be signed before constitutional rule is achieved. The peace treaty is a general treaty which includes the border issue and the Central American Common Market, he replied. These matters require a lot of study and care. A de facto government is legally entitled to subscribe to and ratify treaties. There are no impediments on it, as many jurists think.

He was asked if a constitutional government has greater strength and a better image and whether it has the confidence of the national and international public. He said yes, and added that the peace treaty could not be reached under the de facto regime. We are trying to leave everything ready so the next administration will reach an agreement more easily and expeditiously, Perez Cadalso said.

Foreign Minister Perez Cadalso said the Central American government leaders' meeting has not been confirmed. He added that the meeting of Central American foreign ministers, though, is ready to be held in San Jose, Costa Rica, on 14-16 March.

NICARAGUA

BORGE SAYS DIGNITY WORTH MORE THAN U.S. DOLLARS

PA271719 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0321 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 26 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Interior Minister Thomas Borge Martinez stated today that "Nicaragua is no longer a mouse nor the United States a cat".

In this way the influential revolutionary commander commented on the action of the U.S. House of Representatives of postponing for a third time the debate on the $75 million loan to this country.

The debate on the assistance requested by President Carter for Nicaragua for the second time in 150 years was held behind closed doors. The House of Representatives also approved amendments to the draft bill, establishing President Carter's power to suspend the financial cooperation in the event there is evidence of repression against unions in Nicaragua.

Questioned by newsmen of the newscast "Aqui Centroamerica" of Radio Corporacion, Commander Borge stated that the representatives "Are playing cat and mouse. But they forget that Nicaragua is no longer a mouse nor the United States a cat," the Sandinist leader remarked. Then he added that "The dignity of the Nicaraguans is worth more than dollars".

RADIO SANDINO REPORTS ON U.S. LOAN APPROVAL

PA280511 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives has approved the $75 million loan to Nicaragua. We reiterate that this loan should be granted with no conditions attached.

The Voice of America reported not long ago that the U.S. House of Representatives had approved the $75 million loan to the Nicaraguan Government. The radio station did not say that the United States had placed any conditions on granting the loan. During the secret meeting held by the House of Representatives, the reactionary sectors--friends of Somoza who work in complicity with the CIA--were trying to place conditions on the loan.

Our people, government and vanguard--the Sandinist National Liberation Front--have said many times that the only condition we accept in receiving this loan is that no conditions be attached to it. We have also said that the Sandinist revolutionaries do not sell out or surrender.

WORKERS TAKE OVER SOVIPE COMPANY, DEMAND INVESTIGATION

PA241952 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2212 GMT 23 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 23 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--A Nicaraguan construction company was taken over today by 90 workers of that enterprise who are demanding a government investigation of the company books.

The company in the "Solorzano-Villa-Pereira" (SOVIPE) company whose president, Enrique Pereira, left Nicaragua when the final insurrection that overthrew the government of Anastasio Somoza started.

The company workers said that they are demanding an investigation of the company and the intervention by the country's Attorney General's Office.

Leaders of the SOVIPE trade union reported that the company in question is selling raw material for construction to local firms and that the company's machinery has been taken out of the country and installedin Honduras and Guatemala.

Jose Matamoros Torres, a union spokesman, said that the workers are not on strike, that they are working as usual; however, they have taken over the company installations in order to prevent the sale of more raw material and the looting of the machinery in order to ship it out of the country.

The workers are also demanding that authorities investigate all SOVIPE subsidiaries in the country--that is, approximately six more companies.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PEOPLES MILITIA ANNOUNCED

PA210031 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Establishment of the Peoples Sandinist Militia was announced officially today. All Nicaraguans willing to defend the achievements of our revolution will be able to join the militia.

The announcement was made today at a news conference by Companero Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the government junta, Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra, chief of the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] and defense minister, and Commander Eden Pastora, deputy minister of defense and chief of the militia. The conference was also attended by Companero Omar (Alpleden), responsible for the political and cultural affairs of the EPS.

According to information released at the news conference, the Peoples Militias are based on the republic's Constitution, put into effect following the triumph of the popular Sandinist victory, which envisages the participation of all Nicaraguans in the armed forces.

Participation will be on a voluntary basis but under oath. The oath will be included in the application form that applicants must sign.

To be accepted as a member of the peoples militias, applicants must be at least 16 years old and no older than 60, but this will not be a fundamental requirement for persons in good physical condition. Persons released [demonvilizados] from the EPS will also be able to join the militia. The militia uniform will be green trousers, brown shirts, black beret and black boots.

The basic duty of militiamen will be to be disciplined and to be courteous and respectful to their companeros.

It was also announced that the militiamen will be trained in hand-to-hand combat, weapons, dismounted drill, marksmanship, tactics and revolutionary and disciplinary subjects. The training will take place at work centers during nonworking hours or on weekends.

The EPS will give the Peoples Militia all support necessary through its political and cultural section.

Here is Commander Eden Pastora, chief of the National Militia, who will discuss the type of weapons that will be used and how the state will obtain them:

[Begin Pastora recording] We will get the arms the same way we got them during the war. We will be getting shotguns, (?38's), hunting rifles, and if the army finds it has too many organic weapons then we will also equip the militia with these. The thing is that we will arm the people, even if it has to be with sticks. [end recording]

[Begin Ortega recording] I want to add that we will train the militia, women, young persons, old persons, workers and peasants in the most modern techniques such as the army's [words indistinct] so that when we obtain these arms they will be able to use them, but in the event that we do not [words indistinct] the arms we have described to you, as Commander Pastora was saying, remember that the most important weapon is morale and the will to fight. Morale, supported by a stick and a rock, as Andres Castro used [words indistinct] in 1856 can defeat the enemy. [end recording]

[Begin Pastora recording] In other words, expanding on what the commander in chief has said, the people of Nicaragua will learn how to use the most modern weapons. [end recording]

[Begin Ortega recording] To honor those Indians who died in the 1978 struggle, during that week of February, to honor the Sandinist militants who at the head of those Indians also spilled their blood--Commander Camilo Ortega Saavedra and all the Sandinists who fell with him on 24 February 1978--to honor all those companeros who in that month of February participated in the seizing of Granada, in seizing Rivas on the 28th, to pay homage to all those heroes and martyrs, we have chosen 24 February to initiate the process that sooner rather than later will culminate in the national [word indistinct] of the Peoples Sandinist Militia. [end recording]

BRAZIL

FOREIGN MINISTRY EXPRESSES CONCERN FOR CAPTIVE AMBASSADOR

PY280030 Paris AFP in Spanish 2342 GMT 27 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 27 Feb (AFP)--It was reported here today that the Brazilian Foreign Ministry is following with concern the seizure of Brazilian Ambassador to Colombia Geraldo do Nascimento e Silva.

This statement was made by Foreign Ministry spokesman Bernardo Pericas, who indicated that the Brazilian ambassador was held with 29 other diplomats at the diplomatic mission of the Dominican Republic, which was seized by Colombian guerrillas.

All the diplomats were there attending a reception marking the independence of the Dominican Republic.

Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro will make an official visit to Colombia 17-19 March, and the detention of Ambassador Nascimento e Silva could create obstacles to the good relations between the two nations, according to a diplomatic source.

PERU

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON U.S. EMBARGO

PY271510 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Feb 80 PY

[Communique No 004/80 issued by the Peruvian Foreign Ministry in Lima on 26 February]

[Text] 1. As is well known, on 13 November 1979 the Peruvian Navy seized eight U.S. (fishing) vessels which were operating without the appropriate license within the 200-nautical-mile Peruvian maritime jurisdiction.

2. In view of this action, on 22 February 1980 the U.S. Government ordered an embargo on Peruvian exports to the United States.

3. The Peruvian foreign minister today summoned the U.S. ambassador to Peru to convey to him a strong protest against this new embargo whose coercive nature violates OAS principles and is, in fact, a regression to practices believed to have been abandoned and which affect the good relations between the two countries.

SURINAME

BAR ASSOCIATION AGREES TO FORM CIVILIAN COUNCIL

FL272038 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 27 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Radio Suriname today said that the Judge [as heard] and the National Bar Association have agreed to form a civilian council at the request of the military junta which ceased power on Monday. In a broadcast monitored in neighboring Guyana, Surinamese authorities said the civilian council would complement but not replace the government formed by the military council which is made up of mainly noncommissioned officers.

The broadcast also said the airport and borders would remain closed mainly because of a threat from deposed Prime Minister Henck Arron.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 042 29 February 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Government Condemns Occupation of Dominican Embassy B 1
Cordoba Peronists Demand Mrs Peron's Release B 1

CHILE

Government Condemns Bogota Embassy Takeover E 1
Installation of Surface-to-Air Missiles Announced E 1
Briefs: Oil Production; Arrival of Mirages; Copper Production E 1

COLOMBIA

Negotiations Continue on Second Day of Hostage Crisis F 1
Guerrillas Press Demands F 1
Communique No 5 Issued F 1
List of Envoys Confirmed F 2
Guerrillas Lift Deadline F 3
M-19 Trial Postponed F 3
Guerrilla Leader Assails Government F 3
Thirteen Hostages Released F 4
Communique No 6 Issued F 4
Paraguayan Diplomat Said Unhurt F 5
AFP Interviews Asencio F 6
Coordination Office Established F 6
Month-Long Occupation Hinted F 6
Remaining Women To Be Freed F 7
Vasquez Quits as Mediator F 7
Sixteen Escaped Takeover F 8
Police Errors Cited F 8
Eyewitnesses Detail Takeover F 9
Five Women Released F 10
Spain Offers To Mediate F 10

PANAMA

Student Group Takes Over Salvadoran Embassy N 1
Occupation Ends Without Incident N 1
Organizations Ask El Salvador To Release BPR Leader N 1
Emergency Plan Workers Occupy Stadium N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Envoy Sent to Colombia for Talks on Hostages P 1

EL SALVADOR

Embassy Denies Israeli Involvement in Coup Attempt P 1
Spanish Government Denies Reports of Military Aid P 1
Commentary Criticizes U.S. Salvadoran Policy P 1
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 28 Feb]
Columnist Warns of Internationalizing Salvadoran Conflict P 2
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 27 Feb]
Demonstrations Protest U.S. Support, Arrest of Leftists P 3
Arrested BPR, LP-28 Leaders Speak to Newsmen P 4
[EL MUNDO 27 Feb]
D'Aubuisson Fails to Appear To Testify P 4
Archbishop Romero Defends People's Right to Insurrection P 5
PDC Urges Punishment of Recent Coup Plotters P 6
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 28 Feb]

GUATEMALA

El Salvador To Handle Guatemalan Interests in Spain P 7

HONDURAS

Economy Minister Leaves for Caracas to Request Fuel P 7

NICARAGUA

BARRICADA Criticizes U.S. Handling of Loan P 7
Bayardo Arce Comments on U.S. Conditions for Granting Loan P 8
Economic, Technical Meeting, Agreement With Cuba Announced P 9
[LA PRENSA 23 Feb]
Exiles in Colombian Embassy Receive Safe-Conducts P 10
Workers Occupy Four Firms Protesting Mismanagement P 10
Workers Seize POLICASA Installations Again P 11

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Guzman Voices Concern Over Bogota Embassy Takeover S 1
Government Requests Assurances S 1
Fernandez Endores Colombian Measures S 1
Steps Taken for Solution S 2

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS OCCUPATION OF DOMINICAN EMBASSY

PY281717 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1525 GMT 28 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 28 Feb (NA)--The Foreign Ministry today condemned the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota by Colombian extremists and expressed its "solidarity with all the government affected by this event," stating that "it is indispensable that the international community react firmly and unanimously in the face of this new form of violence." The official communique adds that should this type of event "continue with impunity," it could have "serious consequences in international relations."

The following is the text of the Foreign Ministry communique issued this morning:

"In view of the incident in Bogota in which an embassy was occupied and a number of diplomatic representatives there at the time were taken hostages, the Argentine Government condemns and expresses its solidarity with all the governments affected. This extremely serious incident is added to others which have taken place recently and gives clear evidence that subversive and terrorist groups are using increasingly the method of 'taking over' embassies and kidnaping foreign representatives--actions which frequently result in bloodshed--as a way to exert pressure on the government.

"One of the basic principles of international coexistence, the smooth and normal intergovernmental communications through diplomatic channels which are respected and protected, is now seriously disturbed. This cruel method of antisocial struggle also affects people who, because of being foreigners and official representatives of other countries, have nothing to do with the internal problems of the country to which they have been accredited. It is indispensable that the international community react firmly and unanimously in the face of this new form of violence, which will have serious consequences in international relations whould it continue with impunity."

CORDOBA PERONISTS DEMAND MRS PERON'S RELEASE

PY271517 Buenos Aires CRONICA in Spanish 26 Feb 80 p 4 PY

[Excerpt] Cordoba, 25 Feb (From our correspondent)--The Peronist Party of this province has demanded in a declaration the "unrestricted freedom" of former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron as the "only valid procedure" for Peronism "to participate with authority in the different stages of dialog going on."

The document, released here today, was prepared during a meeting held yesterday on the 34th anniversary of the elections which brought Peronism to government for the first time.

The meeting was attended by about 250 people, including former National Deputy Jose Maria Flores, former president of the Provincial Chamber of Deputies Oscar Eduardo Valdez, former Provincial Deputy Alfredo Alonso and other Peronist leaders of the political, union and women's sectors.

The document points out that after 4 years of new government "it is obvious that the process is reaching its final stage, and demands that definitions can no longer be delayed" and that "leaderships with pendulous policies and ambiguous answers cannot be a prt of it."

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS BOGOTA EMBASSY TAKEOVER

PY290250 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Enrique Valdez today said that the Chilean Government condemns and repudiates any kind of terrorist activity. The Chilean Government believes that the terrorist attack against the Dominican Embassy in Bogota constitutes a violation of diplomatic immunity.

Valdez added that the Chilean Government has sent messages of solidarity to the governments of all those diplomats who are being held hostage at the Dominican Embassy in Colombia.

He noted, moreover, that the Chilean Government has for a long time offered the proper sageguards to all diplomatic missions in Chile. He added: We believe that the attack perpetrated against the Dominican Embassy in Bogota is a regrettable action.

He said that Chile respects international laws, and that the Chilean Government believes that the attack perpetrated in Colombia violates these laws. He added that violence is a risk that all diplomats must take. He rejected the idea that the attack perpetrated in Iran established a precedent. He said that terrorists have a general plan, and they carry out similar actions all over the world.

INSTALLATION OF SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES ANNOUNCED

PY282255 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2204 GMT 28 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 28 Feb (LATIN)--The Chilean Air Force (FACH) announced here today the installation of a network of ground-to-air rockets to neutralize possible air attacks against different points of the national territory.

The first phase will be carried out this year and will coincide with the arrival in the country of 16 supersonic Mirage jet airplanes recently acquired from France, the FACH indicated.

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION--The mining minister reported that Chile will reach a production of 30,000 barrels of oil daily by the end of April, thus becoming 30-percent self-sufficient. He also announced that the third underwater platform in the Magellan Strait--the (Esoiteful) well--has begun operating, that explorations have been carried out between the eastern section of the Magellan Strait and Cape Horn and that oil production during January 1980 was double the production during December 1979. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 20 Feb 80 PY]

ARRIVAL OF MIRAGES--Santiago, Chile, 20 Feb (LATIN)--The Chilean Air Force announced that the 16 Mirage supersonic fighters purchased from France last year will begin arriving next August. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1554 GMT 20 Feb 80 PY]

COPPER PRODUCTION--The Chilean Copper Corporation has reported that in 1979 its Chuquicamata, El Teniente, El Salvador and Andina mines produced a total of 915,000 tons of copper. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Feb 80 PY]

NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE ON SECOND DAY OF HOSTAGE CRISIS

Guerrillas Press Demands

PA281546 Paris AFP in Spanish 1516 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota, 28 Feb (AFP)--The position of the extremists, about 30 including several women, was revealed in a telephone call between one of them and a radio network reporter of this capital, the only one obtained so far.

The extremist, who did not identify himself but who said he was a member of the Marcos Zambrano commando group, explained that a communique is already being distributed throughout the country, although up to 1400 GMT it was not publicly known. The guerrilla explained that document refers to the name of the operation as freedom and democracy.

He explained that the Marcos Zambrano commando group is named for one of his group who was found dead 5 days ago in Cali, about 550 km southwest of Bogota after being captured by the army during a frustrated attempt to kidnap a wealthy lady.

The extremist reported that the $50 million ransom may be paid by the countries whose ambassadors are being held and who, he said, are in good health. He failed to mention how they had spent the night. He promised that the subversive group will respect the physical integrity of the hostages once the army troops are withdrawn from the vicinity of the Dominican Embassy. If the troops continue their harassment we will be unfortunately forced to execute the hostages as a security measure for all of us, he warned.

Are there any wounded inside the embassy?

Yes, there are some wounded.

Any ambassadors?

Yes, of course.

Which of the ambassadors?

I cannot reveal that for internal reasons.

Is it the U.S. ambassador, Diego Asencio?

No, it is not him.

Communique No 5 Issued

PA281636 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1610 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Communique No 4 issued by the Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency--live]

[Text] The Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic announces that at 12 midnight last night the chief of state and several ministers received former Foreign Minister Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa and Dr Ernesto Martinez Capela, who in accordance with Communique No5 moved by humanitarian feelings agreed to the suggestion of the extremists who occupied the Dominican Republic Embassy to serve as contacts with the government.

Doctors Vasquez and Martinez outlined the demands of the guerrillas as follows:

A. Withdrawal of the armed forces from the embassy surroundings under the threat of taking reprisals against the hostages to the extent that the troops attempt to invade the occupied embassy.

B. Release of the so-called political prisoners, particularly 311 whose names will be announced at an opportune time.

C. Publication in the principal newspapers in the hostages' countries of a manifesto by the group which identified itself as belonging to the 19 April Movement.

D. Payment of a $50 million ransom which could be contributed by the countries of the hostages being held, according to the captors.

E. Dialog with the government.

Doctors Vasquez and Martinez told the guerrillas of their concern with the report on the wounded, a case to which the former minister and his companion attached due priority.

During the dialog with the subversives, Dr Vasquez Carrizosa hinted of the release of the ladies who do not represent a political objective. According to the former foreign minister, the leaders of the movement said they would do so if the government agreed to dialog.

President Turbay Ayala told his distinguished visitors that he appreciated their information and that it constituted good material for study and later decision by the government.

List of Envoys Confirmed

PA281716 Paris AFP in Spanish 1649 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 28 Feb (AFP)--None of the hostages being held here at the Dominican Embassy by a leftwing 19 April Movement group is from a socialist country, it was reported here. Although the Colombian Government has ties with several Iron Curtain nations and Cuba, it was noted that only the Hungarian ambassador was in the embassy until shortly before the takeover. Information received here today says Hungarian Ambassador Miklos Vass left the embassy just 2 minutes before the attack. A Hungarian Embassy source said Vass was there early because he had to keep another appointment.

A communique released by the Colombian presidency gave a list of the names of the ambassadors being held hostage:

Brazil: Geraldo Eulalio do Nascimento de Silva
Austria: Edgar Selzer
Switzerland: Jean Bourgeois
Holy See: Msgr Angelo Acerbi
Uruguay: Fernando Gomez
Egypt: Salah Aloba [as received]
Mexico: Ricardo Galan
Venezuela: Virgilio Lovera
The United States: Diego Asencio
The Dominican Republic: Diogenes Mallol Burgos
Costa Rica: Maria Elena Chassoul
Guatemala: Aquiles Pinto Flores
Haiti: Leonard Pierre-Louis [as received]
And the charges d'affaires of Paraguay, Oscar J. Gostiaga, and of Bolivia, Reinaldo de Cavero. Although the list does not include him, AFP confirmed that Israeli Ambassador Eliyahu Baraq is also being held hostage.

Guerrillas Lift Deadline

PA281828 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--The guerrillas who are holding 60 [as heard] diplomats hostage in Bogota have lifted the deadline they gave the government which expires at 2200 hours EST today, a cabinet minister has revealed. The minister, who asked not to be identified, also disclosed that the mediation effort by former Foreign Minister Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa, president of the Colombian Committee for the Defense of Human Rights, has ended.

The minister did not explain why the guerrillas of the 19 April [M-19] Movement agreed to lift the deadline they gave the government for fulfilling their demands for the release of political prisoners, $50 million and safe-conducts to leave the country.

Although the M-19 guerrillas affirmed today that they are holding 20 ambassadors hostage, the official list names only 17 in the Dominican Embassy in Bogota.

M-19 Trial Postponed

PA281852 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1829 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota, 28 Feb (EFE)--The military penal courts today decree a postponement of the trial of over 220 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrillas, presumably to permit a dialog between the government and the occupiers of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota.

The military trial is being held at the installations of La Picota, Bogota's main penitentiary. Although the military authorities gave no explanation for the postponement of the trial, it was rumored in news circles that it is due to the occupation of the embassy in Bogota yesterday.

Guerrilla Leader Assails Government

PA281915 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1827 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 28 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The chief of the guerrilla group which yesterday occupied the Dominican Embassy in Bogota told the "Aqui Centroamerica" newscast of Managua today that the Colombian Government "has taken an intransigent position and will be to blame for any dire consequences."

Commander Uno reiterated that the situation within the embassy "is normal. We have the situation under control and the 80 hostages are cooperating to avoid problems."

The guerrilla chief said because of a government impediment, it was not possible to hold the meeting with the newsmen whom he had summoned in order to turn over to them the body of a guerrilla who was killed in the occupation of the embassy and "is rotting in the room."

In addition, no food has been brought for the hostages, who include 14 ambassadors from America, Europe and Asia.

"So far the government has made only promises and if our demands are not met, we will regrettably be forced to take more drastic measures," the M-19 guerrilla said.

Asked by the writer who was interviewing him by telephone what these measures entail, he answered: "I cannot give any advance information on the subject."

The guerrilla chief denied that there are five wounded inside the Dominican Embassy. He said there were only three: the honorary consul of Paraguay in Colombia, who is of Colombian nationality, a female guerrilla comrade and an embassy employee. He added that the government has demanded the release of all women hostages, but the guerrillas agree to permit the departure of only those of minor diplomatic value. He said the guerrillas are willing to do this as a humanitarian gesture which the government has not appreciated.

Commander Uno said his M-19 group considers former Colombian Foreign Minister Vasquez Carrizosa to be an honest and democratic politician. That is why he was chosen as negotiator.

He said the group is considering the Panamanian Government's offer to mediate between the guerrilla group and the Colombian Government. He said they seek for their country "a complete change of structure like that which is underway in Nicaragua, like that which you are carrying out. We support the Nicaraguan people's struggle," he told the newsman.

Thirteen Persons Evacuated

PA282202 Paris AFP in Spanish 2141 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 28 Feb (AFP)--Oscar Gorostiaga, Paraguayan charge d'affaires, was evacuated from the Dominican Republic Embassy by the Red Cross because of the wounds he suffered yesterday when the diplomatic mission was occupied by leftist guerillas, AFP was informed.

The announcement was made by U.S. Ambassador Diego Asencio in a telephone conversation with AFP.

Ascencio is one of the hostages being held by the guerrilla organization M-19. He also reported that 10 women and a boy were released by the seditious elements and that another wounded person, whom he did not identify was also evacuated from the Dominican Embassy.

Communique No 6 Issued

PA282358 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2306 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Communique No 6 issued by the Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency--live]

[Text] The Secretariat of Information and Press of the Presidency of the Republic reports that early this morning, Foreign Minister Uribe Vargas talked on the telephone with Mexican Ambassador Galan, one of the hostages in the Dominican Republic Embassy. He told the ambassador that the government would be pleased to negotiate with the national Red Cross the sending of food, blankets and supplies to solve the problems that have arisen in the diplomatic mission.

Also, he offered the cooperation of the Red Cross to remove the body of the guerrilla killed during the course of the action.

In addition, Foreign Minister Uribe Vargas told the Mexican ambassador of the Colombian Government's decision to talk with the representatives of the extremists, as long as the wounded and the women, who apparently number 15, are released. Immediately after this release occurs, the government will establish the forms of dialog.

The subversives told the foreign minister that a woman guerrilla had a bullet wound in her head and that two neurologists were needed to examine her, requesting a guarantee that she not be taken to prison or harassed in any way.

President Turbay Ayala authorized the foreign minister to give this humanitarian guarantee as long as all the women and the wounded are released. The occupiers of the embassy at the onset offered to release the wounded, one of whom is the honorary consul of Paraguay in Bogota and another who is an employee of the Dominican Embassy. The government insisted that in addition, they must release all the ladies.

The Mexican ambassador reported that the extremist group offered to release 10 ladies while holding 5 others who are diplomatic officials hostage until the fate of the wounded revolutionary woman is decided.

The government considered that its word and the presence in the Dominican mission of several diplomats constitutes sufficient guarantee for protecting the wounded guerrilla woman. This subject has continued to be discussed.

In the afternoon, the Red Cross arrived and delivered the materials that were offered, received the body of the guerrilla and transferred the honorary consul of Paraguay and the employee of the Dominican Embassy to the military hospital, where they are receiving attention.

The government dispatched to the diplomatic mission the eminent neurologist Dr Jaime Gomez, director of the Neurological Clinic, who will examine the patient. The government expects all the women to be released this very day.

Between 1600 and 1700, the subversives released a 16-year-old youth and the following 10 ladies: Aida de Pinto, wife of the Guatemalan ambassador; Judith de Baraq, wife of the Israeli ambassador; Clemencia de (Baisel), wife of the Jamaican consul; Pura de Sanchez, wife of the Dominican consul, and Marta Lucia Ulano, Lucia Guzman de Ulano, Margarita Parra, (Arbara) Regina Ortiz de Echeverri, Alejandra Maria Gil, Magda Alvarado de Lozano, all of Colombian nationality. They are still holding five women in their control.

The presidential information and press office will continue to report on developments through communiques.

Paraguayan Diplomat Said Unhurt

PY282228 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2159 GMT 28 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Asuncion, 28 Feb (LATIN)--Paraguayan Charge d'Affaires Oscar Gorostiaga, one of the hostages in the hands of Paraguayan guerrillas [as received], is unhurt, his wife told Paraguayan newspapers over the telephone today.

Yolanda Talero de Gorostiaga said that the person who was wounded when the guerrillas stormed the Dominican Embassy in Bogota and took about 50 diplomats hostage was Paraguayan Consul Rafael Perez Pareja.

Rumors had been circulating in Bogota that Gorostiaga had been hit by a bullet during the shooting which followed the entry of the guerrillas into the embassy, where a celebration was being held. The consul is of Colombian nationality.

Mrs Gorostiaga said that she spoke over the telephone with her husband, who is 53, and who has headed the Paraguayan Embassy in Bogota for 2 years, since Ambassador Mezquita Vera came home.

AFP Interviews Asencio

PA282212 Paris AFP in Spanish 2153 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 28 Feb (AFP)--Nineteen ambassadors and the apostolic nuncio represent the exact number of persons being held by the leftist guerrillas in the Dominican Embassy, U.S. Ambassador Diego Asencio, one the hostages, told AFP today.

In a telephone conversation with AFP, Asencio expressed optimism about an agreement with the guerrillas for the release of the diplomats.

The guerrillas, members of the 19 April Movement (M-19), are demanding the release of 311 political prisoners, a ransom of $50 million and the publication of a communique in European newspapers.

Coordination Office Established

PA282310 Paris AFP in Spanish 2218 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 28 Feb (AFP)--An international coordination office to discuss the kidnaping of 16 ambassadors in the Embassy of the Dominican Republic in Colombia will be installed here late this afternoon, it has been officially announced.

Switzerland, seconded by Austria, today proposed the installation of this office. It was approved by the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry, which proceeded to appoint Jesus Fernandez, coordinator of economic border problems with Colombia, as its head.

The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry will be in permanent contact with the other countries of four continents whose ambassadors have been held since Wednesday by leftists of the Colombian 19 April Movement. The (?constant exchange of) information with the capitals of nations whose heads of mission are being held will be the main activity of the office.

It was stressed that this is necessary due to the time differences with Europe, Israel and Egypt.

Month-Long Occupation Hinted

PA290108 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2317 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 28 Feb (EFE)--Commander Uno, the chief of the 19 April Movement [M-19] Guerrilla group that occupied the Dominican Embassy here, today told EFE that they are in a position to hold the 41 diplomats captive for 1 month.

"We have the logistical supplies for 1 month and we have the most modern arms for facing any situation, even superior to those of the troops," said the spokesman of the urban guerrilla movement. He added that "the operation had been planned 6 months ago when the government decided to court-martial members of the organization for only having broken the security prevailing in the nation's armed forces [as received]." We want the world to know what is going on in Colombia, where human rights are being violated without consideration," Commander Uno added.

Regarding the demand for $50 million, the guerrilla chieftain said he would "report to the Colombians when the operation ends."

There is a tense calm in the Embassy of the Dominican Republic, located a short distance from the National University, and there are some who believe that the operation will end when the government guarantees the guerrillas departure for a Spanish-American nation accompanied by the 41 hostages.

According to the observers, this will occur when President Turbay Ayala accepts the demands of the guerrillas who have asked, among other things, for the release of political prisoners, which the executive has not accepted.

The guerrillas have asked for newsmen Jorge Enrique Pulido of the TODELAR [radio] Network and Yamit Amat of CARACOL [radio] Network to act as mediators, but the government only wants them to pick up the body of a dead occupant of the embassy.

Venezuelan Ambassador in Bogota Virgilio Lovera has said that only two diplomats, U.S. Ambassador Diego Asencio and the Paraguayan charge d'affaires, Colombian citizen Oscar Gorostiaga, are wounded [as received]. However, it appears that the situation is grave because there are diplomats who need frequent medical attention.

Commander Uno also complained about the lack of food in the embassy and said that "if our demands are not met, we will be forced to take drastic steps."

In the last hour, Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan told EFE that the situation in the Dominican Embassy is normal and that it appears matters are not becoming complicated.

Remaining Women To Be Freed

PA290118 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0039 GMT 29 Feb 80 PA

[Communique No 7 issued by the Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency--live]

[Text] The Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic reports that two neurologists, Prof Jaime Gomez, director of the Neurological Institute, and Dr Mario Ruiz completed a thorough medical examiniation of the wounded guerrilla woman and proceeded to give her adequate treatment. According tothe neurologists, the guerrilla does not need special hospitalization and may continue treatment at the Dominican Embassy.

The Mexican ambassador told Foreign Minister Uribe Vargas that the subversives decided, within the commitments made by the government, to release the five women who still remain inside the diplomatic mission between 0700 and 0800 tomorrow morning.

Vasquez Quits as Mediator

PA290327 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0149 GMT 29 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 28 Feb (EFE)--Tension due to the seizure of the Dominican Embassy mounted tonight when it was announced that former Foreign Minister Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa would not continue "to mediate or negotiate" between the Colombian Government and guerrillas of the M-19 guerrilla movement.

Vasquez Carrizosa told the local press today that he was "neither a negotiator nor mediator" after having participated on Wednesday night in the name of the government in negotiations to obtain the release of ambassadors and other hostages.

"When I emerged from Narino Palace last night, I clearly told President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala that my work had finished," said the former foreign minister.

"It was also clearly established that I had no other mission to accomplish because I was neither a negotiator nor a mediator," he stated.

The moves made by the former minister on Wednesday night led to the release on Thursday of nine women and a young man, who were evacuated from the diplomatic mission by members of the Colombian Red Cross.

"Most of all, my work was humanitarian, to ask the captors to stay calm, to give guarantees to their hostages and avoid any situation that could cause bloodshed," explained Vasquez.

The former foreign minister said that the hostages are being held on the second floor, which has give bedrooms and a terrace that has been modified for use as an heliport. There is also a large room on the first floor. He said that each of the embassy's windows is being watched by the guerrillas and that generally speaking, all were exceedingly nervous.

"The three people who received us as members of the M-19 had the classical look of guerrillas," he added.

"There was one rather young woman, who had her face covered, and two men, one of them--the one who spoke to us more directly--had his dark-skinned face covered and was dressed in a shirt and light-colored pants. The others were wearing leather jackets and handkerchiefs on their heads," Vasquez Carrizosa said.

He added: "The guerrillas are very nervous. They are very anxious to know what is going to happen," adding that because of the number of hostages, the supplies had been depleted and it is urgent that food and drinks be sent.

Sixteen Escaped Takeover

PA290003 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Text] A Chilean diplomat and 15 other persons were able to escape through the back door of the Dominican Republic Embassy in Bogota. The guerrillas did not notice their escape.

As is known, Venezuelan diplomat Virgilio Lovera is being held there along with Latin American and European diplomats. One of the guerrillas was shot to death in the action.

Police Errors Cited

PA290241 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1934 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 28 Feb (EFE)--When two high-level members of the M-19 confessed after their arrest and questioning last Monday that their organization planned a "big operation" on an international scale, only one senior police officer here believed them.

Forty-eight hours later a commando unit of 22 youths and 3 women invaded the Dominican Republic Embassy, wounded 5 policemen and kidnaped 41 persons, including 17 ambassadors. Then the police and military authorities began to tremble.

EFE learned from completely reliable police sources that when Col Salomon Rojas, deputy commander of the Bogota police, informed his superiors that the M-19 was preparing "something" big, they paid little attention. Colonel Rojas participated a few years ago in a counterinsurgency course in Spain.

He was allowed to increase vigilance at several embassies, such as Spain's, which was uneasy following the Guatemala and Lima incidents, as well as the U.S., British, French, and some others. However, no one recalled that the Dominican Republic Embassy commemorated national day on 27 February.

Neither did anyone notice on 26 February the deaths of two huge watchdogs at the Dominican Embassy and the mysterious damage to telephone service in the populous district where the Dominican Embassy is located. Therefore, police surveillance yesterday at the reception at the Dominican Republic Embassy was routine. Perhaps U.S. Ambassador Diego Asencio had more protection than usual, but other ambassadors, such as Spain's, were accompanied only by their drivers. If the entire diplomatic corps had attended or if the guerrillas had waited a few more minutes, perhaps there would not be 41 hostages, 17 of them ambassadors, but some 200.

The outcome was that after the attack was reported, the police and military authorities entrusted Colonel Rojas with direction of "operation rescue" against "operation freedom and democracy," which is the name given by the M-19 to theirs.

The media has not given much attention to this curious fact, which could have saved the life of a guerrilla, injuries to 5 policemen and the kidnaping of 17 ambassadors, which has caught the attention not only of this country of 26 million but of the whole world.

"The hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Iran are child's play compared to the operation here. There they hold 60 officials; here they have the ambassadors of 17 important countries, many of them with their wives, as well as high-ranking Colombian officials," a Colombian Foreign Ministry official told EFE this morning.

To release the hostages, the kidnapers are not asking for the return of a former emperor--they want nothing less than $50 million, the release of all Colombian political prisoners--several thousand, according to experts--a government communique admitting torture by the police and army and a plane to take them out of the country.

Eyewitnesses Detail Takeover

PA281839 Paris AFP in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota, 28 Feb (AFP)--It was determined here today that the leftist 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrillas who occupied the Dominican Republic Embassy here yesterday, and are holding 17 ambassadors hostage, had spent several hours in front of the embassy playing soccer.

The terrorists attacked the embassy as Paraguayan Charge d'Affaires Oscar J. Gorostiaga was arriving. They took him by surprise and pushed him until they were able to enter the main room.

Eyewitnesses told AFP today that the guerrillas, all of whom are quite young, interrupted the soccer game and went to the embassy in their sports clothes. An amateur photographer who happened to pass by at the moment of the attack said they were carrying bags and wearing green and red t-shirts. No one observed them carrying weapons. According to the same witnesses, the guerrilla cell played soccer for several hours on the grounds of the National University. When the guerrillas entered the embassy, they fired several shots at some of the policemen and bodyguards of the diplomats gathered there. During the first skirmish, Paraguayan Charge d'Affaires Oscar Gorostiaga, who was used as a shield, was wounded in the abdomen.

The attack was so unexpected that only the bodyguard of the U.S. ambassador reacted and returned the fire of the extremists, killing one. The bodyguard, Pedro Oliveros, was also shot as was a policeman. He was removed from the site and taken to a local hospital, where he received medical care.

Five Women Released

PA291507 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1458 GMT 29 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota, 29 Feb (LATIN)--Five women, including the Costa Rican ambassador, who were being held hostage in the Dominican Embassy in Bogota were released today, military sources reported.

This was one of the conditions set by the government to begin negotiations with the guerrillas who took some 60 diplomats, including 15 ambassadors and 2 charge d'affairs, hostage Wednesday.

Spain Offers To Mediate

PA281724 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1715 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 28 Feb (EFE)--Via its Ambassador to Colombia Emilio Martin Martin, the Spanish Government today offered to help find a favorable solution to the Dominican Embassy takeover where 19 April Movement guerrillas are holding 17 ambassadors hostage.

The Spanish ambassador told EFE today that Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja informed him of the mediation offer early this morning.

Martin in turn passed the information on to Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas later this morning.

SUTDENT GROUP TAKES OVER SALVADORAN EMBASSY

PA281835 Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 1822 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Our reporters tell us that the Federation of Revolutionary Students [FER-29], a university political group, have taken over the Salvadoran Embassy here in Panama City.

Occupation Ends Without Incident

PA282025 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2019 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The takeover of the Salvadoran Embassy in Panama by a student group belonging to the Revolutionary Students Federation ended when the students returned to their campus. Deputy Rector Pedro Salazar [university not given] played mediator between the national authorities and the students. Both the Salvadoran diplomats and the students filed out of the embassy in an orderly fashion.

ORGANIZATIONS ASK EL SALVADOR TO RELEASE BPR LEADER

PA290210 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Political and popular organizations of Panama today demanded that the Salvadoran Government release Juan Chacon, an important leader of the Salvadoran Peoples Revolutionary Bloc.

The Democratic Revolutionary Party, the Christian Communities and the National Committee for the Defense of Sovereignty and Peace, among other organizations, sent cables to the Salvadoran Government in which they demanded respect for the life of the popular leader and asked that he be released from prison immediately.

Sources close to Panama's political and popular organizations said that more cables will continue to be sent today to the Presidential Palace, the nunciature and the Salvadoran human rights committee.

EMERGENCY PLAN WORKERS OCCUPY STADIUM

PA260224 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 25 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] The Juan Demostenes Arosemena stadium in Curundu District was occupied this morning by emergency plan workers. Details of the occupation were reported from the stadium by Ivan Zurita:

[Begin recording] Female workers of the Curundu District emergency plan occupied the stadium early this morning to call the attention of the authorities their situation because they are threatened with unemployment. Several of the women expressed their position on this problem to this station. [end recording]

Damian Castillo, comptroller general of the republic, explained the dismissal of the emergency plan workers by stating that the plan began in November 1977 with 1,059 employees, and on 29 February a total of 17,146 workers will end their employment. Of these, 13,725 are women and 3,421 are men. Over its lifespan of 51 months the emergency plan cost the state 55.2 million balboas. The 17,146 employees who will be dismissed on Friday will be added to the 45,000 who are already unemployed in the country.

COSTA RICA

ENVOY SENT TO COLOMBIA FOR TALKS ON HOSTAGES

PA281702 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Text] A Costa Rican Foreign Ministry emissary will leave today for Columbia to participate in negotiations for the release of the diplomats taken hostage at the Dominican Embassy.

The Costa Rican envoy is Johnny Chassoul, Costa Rican minister counselor in Spain and brother of the ambassador to Colombia.

It has been confirmed in a communique from the Foreign Ministry that Maria Elena Chassoul, Costa Rican ambassador to Colombia, is among the ambassadors kidnaped at noon [yesterday] when the terrorists broke into the Dominican Embassy. Rolando Blanco, minister counselor of the Costa Rican Embassy in Colombia, is also being held hostage. Chassoul presented her credentials to the Colombian president on 21 January.

EL SALVADOR

EMBASSY DENIES ISRAELI INVOLVEMENT IN COUP ATTEMPT

PA281628 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1435 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Panama City, 28 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Israeli Embassy in Panama has denied that Israeli advisers have participated in an alleged rightist coup in El Salvador. The embassy says reports of Israeli assistance to the coupists are only the "fruit of the sick minds of certain circles that are interested in distorting Israel's image." The embassy adds that Israel recently closed its embassy in San Salvador for economic reasons and all officials at that mission returned home. "Therefore," the embassy concludes there are no Israeli advisers or technicians in that Central American republic who could be involved in Salvadoran internal politics."

SPANISH GOVERNMENT DENIES REPORTS OF MILITARY AID

PA281625 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0503 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Madrid, 27 Feb (EFE)--The Spanish Government today denied it is considerable offering military aid to the Salvadoran junta. An authorized spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs told EFE the reports published in some papers claiming the Spanish Government would grant military aid to El Salvador are false. The spokesman said neither "short term or long term" military aid is being considered.

COMMENTATARY CRITICIZES U.S. SALVADORAN POLICY

PA282312 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 28 Feb 80 pp 6, 13 PA

[Commentary by Alvaro L. Sanchez dated 26 February: "We Must Not Be Another Victim of the Mistaken Views of Other Governments"]

[Text] We cannot help being surprised at the deliberate way U.S. Government officials are sounding warnings to El Salvador, specifically to the armed forces. [paragraph continues]

This is an attitude that harks back to the time when Washington gave orders, "manipulating" politicians and through them the governments on this side of the U.S. border.

The cases of Cuba, Nicaragua, Panama and other Latin American countries are still fresh in the mind in those places where some U.S. politicians meddled. That political meddling seriously harmed relations between the United States and Latin America, a deterioration that took a long time to overcome.

However, its absence in the past few decades seems to have ended. Since early last year, President Jimmy Carter's disconcerting policy has had negative effects in many Latin American countries to the extent that it has caused some very serious situations in some of them.

Now El Salvador seems to be Washington's focus of attention. That would not be cause for concern if the interests of the U.S. Government were based on a realistic, intelligent policy, taking into consideration our circumstances and aspirations. Unfortunately, the Carter administration's involvement in Salvadorn politics is similar to the harm it caused in Iran, Nicaragua and other places, where the "recommendations" of Mr Carter had an effect completely opposite to what was apparently intended.

The spirit of cooperation of the Carter administration by offering $50 million in aid (it remains to be seen under what conditions) is praiseworthy. The offer of $7 million in military training funds would also be welcome. Our country needs those funds to promote various social welfare programs, some of which have been in the planning stage for some time.

What cannot be accepted and what probably all strata of the Salvadoran people are opposed to, because it injures their dignity as a sovereign and independent nation, is for the Carter administration to make those warnings to our country, and especially to the national army, as if it were talking to a battalion of the U.S. armed forces.

With a one-way human rights policy, President Carter and his followers are bringing U.S. policy back to patterns that were regarded as things of the past. To condition cooperation programs such as the $50 million, as it has, is enough reason to injure the feelings and dignity not only of Salvadorans but also of the other Latin American nations.

It would be good for the Carter administration to find out what the Salvadoran people really think before it makes decisions that might turn out to be irretrievable errors for the futures of these countries.

The Latin American nations, it must be borne in mind, want to and should choose their own destiny. In El Salvador we do not want to be another victim of the mistaken views of other governments.

COLUMNIST WARNS OF INTERNATIONALIZING SALVADORAN CONFLICT

PA280352 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 27 Feb 80 pp 7, 42 PA

[Article by Federico Rodriguez Pihlo: "Is Torrijos Back to His Tricks? Let's Not Internationalize the Salvadoran Conflict"]

[Text] It is true that the polarization of the social conflict in El Salvador has created the conditions for a civil war of unforeseen consequences, in which the regular army is caught between the so-called peoples organizations and guerrilla groups of the extreme right, unless it decides to side with one of these two groups.

The situation has another very serious aspect, which is that the Salvadoran conflict might be internationalized, thanks to the interventionist urges of some governments on the American Continent. They are not really worried about human rights. What they are trying to defend is their parties' ideological interests in a possible victory at the polls. In the case of the United States, the purpose behind its action is that it wants to have friendly countries covering its rear in case of war with USSR, the other superpower. Another reason for the U.S. attitude is its interest in maintaining the privileges of U.S. transnationals.

Apart from these threats at intervention, there is one very subtle threat, allegedly sponsored by Gen Omar Torrijos, according to what a Torrijos protegee said. That same person is now enjoying the protection of a retired colonel here.

According to this person, Torrijos, who prides himself on his victory over the United States on the Panama Canal issue, has suggested that conciliation talks be held in El Salvador. On one side would be representatives of the United Popular Action Front (FAPU), the 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28), the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) and the Peoples Liberation Movement (MLP). On the other side of the talks would be four members of the Salvadoran Armed Forces, including a diplomat, who would presumably be a Panamanian. They would discuss the possibility of forming a government of national salvation, excluding the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), especially after the collapse of its rally in front of the Presidential House.

Considering that the Venezuelan Christian Democratic Party and the United States are in favor of maintaining the present Revolutionary Government Junta, we would be up against a conflicting situation between Panama and the two countries mentioned above. For this reason, instead of Torrijos' paternalism solving the conflict, our territory would become a broader field of conflict in which international brigades of the left and expeditionary forces from anticommunist countries would end up destroying the little that the right and left, engaged in a bloody and destructive war, will leave the country.

As things are, the Panama of dictator Torrijos would join Sandinist Nicaragua and Cuba, a Soviet province, and Costa Rica would be caught in the center, harassed by its dear friends, the Venezuelan Christian Democrats.

Rightist Guatemala and possibly Honduras would support the Salvadoran right or center. Even Mexico, which has recently been participating in Central American political developments, could try to relive past glories, without realizing that the brave U.S. Marines are already in Salvadoran territory where they are conducting police duties.

Therefore, I ask, why not let the Salvadorans solve their problems the way they deem best, without internationalizing the conflict?

Torrijos' protegee says that Torrijos loves the Salvadorans very much. If this is true, there is a better way to show his love than by joining the nonsensical attempts from abroad, full of hatred, fanaticism, economic interests--instead of a sincere love for the poor--engaged in a selfish and inhuman attitude in an effort to establish supremacy no matter how much pain, blood, poverty and death it causes the Salvadoran people.

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTEST U.S. SUPPORT, ARRESTS OF LEFTISTS

PA282214 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1206 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, AFP--A small demonstration was held in front of the U.S. Embassy to protest what the demonstrators termed U.S interference in the domestic affairs of their country.

About 150 people protested the White House's public support for the government junta last week which was considered here to be decisive in preventing the success of a rightwing coup d'etat.

Leftist groups also demonstrated in downtown San Salvador. They parked buses across the streets to block traffic. Some shots were fired but there were no victims. The demonstrators, apparently members of the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28], placed posters on the buses demanding the release of three leftist militants arrested Monday. These include Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] leader Juan Chacon and LP-28 leader Carlos Argueta, who led the occupations of the Spanish and Panamanian embassies in San Salvador.

These leaders were presented to the press yesterday by the security agencies after leftist groups charged that they were missing and expressed concern for their lives.

Today is the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the LP-28, which has announced it will hold a march. It is feared that there will be incidents.

The BPR has also given an ultimatum to the government to release its leader. It is believed that the BPR might carry out actions similar to the ones it undertook when Chacon's predecessor, Facundo Guardado, was arrested.

ARRESTED BPR, LP-28 LEADERS SPEAK TO NEWSMEN

PA282206 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 27 Feb 80 p 1 PA

[Text] The National Police today presented to the press and then turned over to the Fifth Criminal Court leftist leader Juan Angel Chacon Vasquez, secretary general of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] and Jose Carlos Guillermo Argueta Romero and Jose Guillermo Canenguez Perez, leaders of the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28].

The prisoners were presented to newsmen at the Officers Club. As they were coming down the hall the prisoners raised their rights fist in a sign of loyalty to their movements, despite the heavy police security.

The first to speak was Jaun Chacon, who said he was arrested near the flower clock on Monday night when he was in a taxi with his wife and daughter. He admitted that he was not physically mistreated although he was kept blindfolded while being questioned about whether he knew leaders of the Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL) and their names and plans. He said he did not have to thank the authorities for being turned over to the courts because this was a victory for the people. Chacon said that on the day of his capture he tried to evade the police and get on a bus, but since he was outnumbered this was impossible.

Argueta and Canenguez said they were captured on the southern highway near the San Francisco neighborhood. They were in a taxi when they were stopped by soldiers. They charged that they were mistreated. Argueta said the police confiscated a gun he was carrying for his personal defense because he felt he was persecuted. They said they do not know the charges against them. Asked by newsmen about the charges against him dealing with the occupation of the National Administration of Waterworks and Sewers (ANDA) and other places, Chacon said he had not participated directly in those activities but as a BPR leader he does admit indirect participation. He denied that he was armed when he was arrested.

D'AUBUISSON FAILS TO APPEAR TO TESTIFY

PA282201 San Salvador API News in Spanish 26 Feb 80 p 423 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Feb (API News)--Maj Roberto D'Aubuisson has yet to appear at the Attorney General's Office to testify.

He had been scheduled to appear yesterday but so far he has not. Perhaps he never will unless he is effectively forced to.

Officials at the Attorney General's Office have said they might resort to legal action. However, they also said they might not. It is not known why D'Aubuisson has not appeared. It is not known if it is because he views the Attorney General's Office with scorn or because he is out of the country. There are several versions of the whereabouts of D'Aubuisson. Some people believe he is in San Salvador at the installations of some security force. Others believe he is in Guatemala.

In the past D'Aubuisson had indicated that he would testify at the Attorney General's Office. That is why it is surprising that he has not done so.

As is known, D'Aubuisson is considered one of the main spokesmen of the extreme rightwing. His videotape appearances on television caused much comment. He attacked the popular organizations and accused many people, including recently assassainated Attorney General of the Poor Mario Zamora Rivas, of being communists. He charged that Zamora Rivas was the "link" between the communists and the Christian Democratic Party, an organization he said is directed by communism. In view of this, popular organizations feel D'Aubuisson is the mastermind, or at least is directly linked to the assassination of Zamora Rivas.

ARCHBISHOP ROMERO DEFENDS PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO INSURRECTION

PA290418 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The intensification of official terror and the increase of the people's struggle in El Salvador have reached such proportions that it is now impossible to remain neutral from the opposing forces. As a result of the situation in that small Central American country there is no room for a middle position. In El Salvador, one is either with or against the people. One is either with those who carry out revolutionary violence or alongside those who have no other choice but to oppose the oppression and terror with revolutionary violence.

In El Salvador, the Catholic Church and its highest representative, Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, have committed themselves to the cause of the have-nots, the workers, peasants and students who struggle for freedom and social progress. Many priests have been killed, tortured or deported from El Salvador for alining themselves with the people. In El Salvador, the army and security forces and the paramilitary gangs assassinate the priests who promote the full liberation of the people. The catechists and other people linked to the church's work are also the target of repression. Many parishioners have been massacred inside the churches. Many attacks have been carried out against Monsignor Romero, archbishop of San Salvador. A powerful bomb recently destroyed the Catholic radio station because it defended the interests of the people.

In an interview granted to PRENSA LATINA special correspondent Mario Menendez in San Salvador, Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero said the Salvadoran Catholic Church feels it must call injustice by its name. It must serve truth and condemn the exploitation, discrimination and the violence carried out against the people by the oligrachy and the armed forces. He said the church must promote the overall liberation of man. He said the church should encourage structural changes and accompany the people who struggle for their liberation. The archbishop said these are the duties of an authentic church that marches alongside the poor.

The Salvadoran archbishop said that absolute control of wealth and property leads to absolute control over political, economic and social power.

He said this power is necessary to maintain the privileges of the Salvadoran oligarchy at the cost of human dignity. That is the root of structural violence and repression in our country, he added. It is the main cause of the country's economic, political and social underdevelopment, Romero stressed.

In another part of his statements to PRENSA LATINA, the archbishop said that the mass organizations are the forces which will achieve with their struggle an authentic society of social justice and freedom. He also emphasized the spirit of unity which already exists in the Salvadoran popular organizations.

The leader of the Salvadoran Catholic Church said: When a dictatorship seriously violates human rights and the common good of a nation, when it becomes unbearable and the channels of dialog and understanding are closed, then the church speaks of the legitimate right to insurrectional violence. The oligarchy's fight to defend the indefensible, he stressed, does not have any future and much less if one bears in mind the militant spirit of our people.

A brief victory of the forces at the service of the oligarchy might occur but the people's voice of justice will again be heard and it will be successful sooner or later. The peace of cemeteries is due to the fact that only the dead lie there, but the oligarchy will never be able to achieve that peace in the face of a people such as the Salvadorans, he added.

PDC URGES PUNISHMENT OF RECENT COUP PLOTTERS

PA282143 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 28 Feb 80 p 27 PA

[Advertisement: Manifesto by the Christian Democratic Party, released in San Salvador 26 February]

[Excerpts] In the past few days the government, and especially the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), has been subjected to a thunderous campaign of attacks by all the media, especially television appearances by Maj Roberto D'Aubuisson, a prominent former member of the apparatus created by the previous regime to fight, through terrorism, the growing rebellion triggered by the dictatorial and repressive system of the last few administrations. This internationally publicized offensive clearly followed the coupist strategy of the sectors who are questioning change and trying to prevent it. They tried to carry it through last weekend.

This maneuver presupposes the participation of the armed forces, because otherwise one could not understand the complete certainty and impunity with which the civilian coupist sector acted. They dared publicly attack a military member of the govvernment junta in apparent contradiction to the persistent and hypocritical praise made of the armed forces. This conspiracy harms the unity of the armed forces and the program of change and is a regressive effort to revive a historically empty scheme with the same terrorist, repressive and murderous characteristics denounced in the 15 October proclamation of the insurrectional movement. The Salvadoran people would never accept that conspiracy as an alternative to solve the current crisis.

In view of the foregoing, the PDC, true to its democratic and revolutionary principles, believes the time has come to publicly tell all armed forces officers that it is necessary to state the armed forces' clear, unequivocal position on the following two points:

1. Implementation in the short run of the structural reforms which have been submitted in draft form to the honorable revolutionary government junta--specifically nationalization of the financial system and the agrarian and labor reforms.
2. Immediate disciplinary action against the chiefs and officers involved in last weekend's coup attempt and punishment of the civilians who provoked it.

We think both those points are necessary to realize the aspirations of the underprivileged mass of our people and the historic commitment we made publicly to the armed forces on 9 January.

GUATEMALA

EL SALVADOR TO HANDLE GUATEMALAN INTERESTS IN SPAIN

PA262107 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1822 GMT 26 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 26 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry reported today that the Salvadoran Government is taking care of Guatemala's interests in Spain.

It was noted this situation will prevail while diplomatic relations between Spain and Guatemala remain severed.

Spain broke with the Guatemalan Government in early February after police agents stormed its embassy in an effort to evict an antigovernment group that had occupied it. During the incident, the government opponents set fire to the embassy and 40 people were killed including embassy secretary Jaime Ruiz del Arbol.

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez said consular, commercial and cultural relations between Guatemala and Spain "remain unchanged." He added that "the Guatemalan Government and people still feel cordial toward the Spaniards residing here and to those who come to visit."

HONDURAS

ECONOMY MINISTER LEAVES FOR CARACAS TO REQUEST FUEL

PA280130 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2239 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 27 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran Economy Minister Carlos Manuel Zeron left for Caracas today to request greater fuel allotments, particularly diesel.

In the past few months, the Honduran Government has been pressured by the industry and the transportation sector to get a fuel supply that meets increasing demands..

Honduras has been experiencing a diesel shortage because of the Venezuelan decision to only deliver the quantity it exported in November and December of 1979 during the first quarter of 1980. The demand has increased especially at the sugarmills, the coffee processing plants, the industry sector in general and the transportation sector.

The economy minister will discuss the possibility with Venezuelan authorities of the sale of certain refined fuels not being rationed because the Honduran Government is planning to build storage tanks in order to have reserves for emergency cases. The minister's trip is also aimed at obtaining technical assistance from Venezuela for Honduran projects.

NICARAGUA

BARRICADA CRITICIZES U.S. HANDLING OF LOAN

PA282228 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1740 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 28 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The way the U.S. Congress handled the $75-million loan to Nicaragua, approved yesterday after several postponements and secret sessions, is described today by the Sandinist paper BARRICADA as "a new form of intervention."

The editorial of the official mouthpiece of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), "Hands Off Nicaragua," begins with a quote from Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino which states: "All foreign intervention in Nicaragua's domestic affairs brings only a loss of peace and the wrath of the people."

The paper notes that the United States agreed to establish a new kind of relationship with the Nicaraguan people based on mutual respect and the self-determination of this country, and that several U.S. representatives who visited Managua promised they would not permit further intervention of any kind.

"However," BARRICADA says, "The House of Representatives is endorsing new formulas for intervention in Nicaragua by discussing in 'secret' a report by CIA spies on alleged 'communist infiltration' into our country." The paper adds: "That, gentlemen, is purely and simply a form of intervention in our internal affairs, because the CIA is not just an information agency; it is a center for hatching plots and destabilization plans like those which led to the overthrow of Mossadeq in Iran (1952), Arbenz in Guatemala (1954), the Dominican Government (1965), and Allende's Popular Unity government in Chile (1973), just as it intervened against Lumumba and Cabral in Africa, Sukarno in Indonesia and many other Third World leaders, including the glorious Cuban revolution."

After saying that the U.S. Congressmen "reserve the right to endorse CIA intervention in Nicaragua," BARRICADA challenges President Carter's government to publish the CIA report.

"Let them release the names of their agents in Nicaragua and the content of their plans, which, given that agency's history, must be designed to destabilize us," the paper adds. BARRICADA says: "Let our security forces not be considered aggressive for arresting their agents here and subjecting them to the full weight of the law."

According to BARRICADA, the reactionary members of the U.S. Congress discussed amendments that violate our national sovereignty "for the loan (not gift) of $75 million. The only acceptable condition is that there be no conditions," our leaders have said, and all the people of Nicaragua agree. We do not accept subtle forms of intervention. We are not a colony of the United States," the newspaper states.

BARRICADA recalls that on a recent trip to the United States, Sandinist commanders Jaime Wheelock and Victor Manuel Tirado said: "We have economic needs, but we would be prepared not to receive a single dollar in exchange for respect for the right of self-determination, not only of Nicaragua, but of all Latin America."

The editorial concludes with a quotation from Tomas Borge, the influential interior minister and member of the FSLN Directorate: "We can be excellent friends, but also excellent enemies."

BAYARDO ARCE COMMENTS ON U.S. CONDITIONS FOR GRANTING LOAN

PA290442 Paris AFP in Spanish 0244 GMT 29 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 28 Feb (AFP)--The conditions established by the U.S. House of Representatives for granting Nicaragua a $75-million loan were termed absurd by Commander Bayardo Arce of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate.

Arce stated that the conditions that the money not be used to pay Cuban personnel and that freedom of the press be maintained in Nicaragua are as childish as asking us not to assemble a rocket to go to the moon.

The Sandinist leader remarked that the loan, approved on Wednesday by a margin of five votes during a secret session of the U.S. House of Representatives, has lost its political value.

He also maintained that the conditions that were imposed were the last desperate effort of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to intervene in the domestic affairs of Nicaragua. Arce also said that the U.S. espionage agency is currently conducting large-scale work in Nicaragua through elements of the extreme left, the extreme right and labor union leaders. The presence of the CIA in Nicaragua, he said, is confirmed through the determination of U.S. Representative Robert Bauman to keep the discussion of the loan secret.

We have some specific portions of the CIA's plan to destabilize the economic recovery and to stop the flow of aid to Nicaragua, he said. A special law is being prepared that would bring to trial any national or foreign agent at the service of espionage agencies of other countries and which will be considered a serious crime against the revolution, Arce concluded.

ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL MEETING, AGREEMENT WITH CUBA ANNOUNCED

PA290001 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Feb 80 pp 1, 12 PA

[Text] A public announcement will be made today or tomorrow on the details of an agreement to be signed by the Nicaraguan and Cuban governments on economic and technical collaboration for 1980-81.

In effect, the first work session of a mixed intergovernmental committee made up of high-ranking members of a delegation from the sister nation's government and ministers and deputy ministers of the revolutionary government of Nicaragua opened yesterday morning.

As is known, the establishment of the mixed committee was stipulated in a formal agreement signed by the Nicaraguan planning minister and the head of the Cuban delegation at the Sandino Museum in Niquinohomo on 21 February.

This intergovernmental mixed committee approved the work schedule yesterday. It includes the initial plenary session, the formation of work groups by specific areas, the outlining of collaboration programs and the signing of an agreement, which is expected, as has already been mentioned, today or tomorrow.

The Nicaraguan side of the committee is headed by Minister Henry Ruiz and includes Ministers Dionisio Marenco, Virgilio Godoy, Carlos Schutze, Lea Guido de Lopez and Deputy Ministers and advisers Salvador Mayorga, Adolfo Chamorro and others. Hector Rodriguez, minister of economic collaboration of the Republic of Cuba, presides over the Cuban side of the mixed committee, which also includes Vice Minister of Collaboration Ernesto Melendez, director of the Cuba-Tecnica enterprise Hector Argiles and advisers of the Cuban ministries of health, education, transport and so forth.

The areas the collaboration agreement will cover go from technical aid, whose value it is impossible to establish in terms of money, to economic and material aid for such important sectors of the reconstruction of our country as agrarian reform, education, construction, transportation, social welfare and so forth.

Nicaraguan Planning Minister Henry Ruiz said a few words at the opening of the inaugural session of the mixed committee, stressing the solidarity of our Cuban brothers.

"We are sister nations and our countries have no reason to hide their own history. As independent countries, we can express ourselves freely," said Commander Ruiz, stressing that although this was the first session of the committee, the truth is that Cuban collaboration with Nicaragua has long existed.

Ruiz reaffirmed the determination of the Nicaraguan people to progress toward reconstruction, with tasks "much more difficult than the war against Somoza."

Minister Ruiz also emphasized the informal and fraternal fashion in which the talks are being held. Although Ruiz did not mention it, this contrasts with the indecision and set of conditions the United States is putting on a loan, which in its huge budget is a pittance.

Hector Rodriguez of the Cuban delegation pointed out that these "formal" sessions are to determine the amount and basis for economic collaboration for 1980-81. "We Cubans," he said, "feel great admiration for the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. It is without parallel in Latin America because it has succeeded in winning its sovereignty after more than 60 years of struggle against imperialism with the blood of its best children."

The attitude of the Cubans, who from the beginning expressed effective solidarity with Nicaragua, giving "something in spite of our poverty," as Fidel said, is proof of Latin American solidarity, so important for the future of our countries, which share a language, race and destiny.

Cuban solidarity has crystallized in an agreement to be signed today or tomorrow. In addition, the unprecedented and very special treatment accorded by Venezuela to Nicaragua on petroleum matters is the beginning of a sort of Latin American front in support of our people's just cause. The Cuban and Venezuelan aid has been given without conditions of any kind. This cannot be said of the already famous $75 million still under discussion in the United States.

At the same time, the solidarity expressed by our Latin American brothers compels the Nicaraguan people to redouble their efforts to progress and to fulfill the expectations of the other peoples of the continent, who see Nicaragua as the hope and example for the continent.

EXILES IN COLOMBIAN EMBASSY RECEIVE SAFE-CONDUCTS

PA272309 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Forty-eight Nicaraguan exiles in the Colombian Embassy in Managua have received safe-conducts to leave that Central American country, it has been learned officially. Meanwhile, 19 other persons in the Colombian Embassy have not received safe-conducts, preventing them from leaving for Colombia, embassy sources reported in Nicaragua.

WORKERS OCCUPY FOUR FIRMS PROTESTING MISMANAGEMENT

PA270222 Paris AFP in Spanish 0421 GMT 26 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 25 Feb (AFP)--Four important Nicaraguan industrial firms were occupied here today by their workers who are demanding the nationalization of the companies which have not been productive, they noted.

The main construction company in the country, SOVIPE, the Corn and FNCSIEX textile mills and the Caracol foodstuffs factory have been occupied, while the occupiers claim that the unwillingness of management to make investments has caused labor and production difficulties in these companies.

As in similar conflicts here, the workers accuse the owners of sabotaging the economic reactivation plan and curtailing the rate of production of the factories by alleging a lack of raw materials.

Other business owners are accused of stealing from the companies to buy dollars in the black market and to leave the country.

Meanwhile, still other business owners argue that the workers quit working whenever they want and occupy company installations to hold political rallies and union meetings.

However, despite the prevailing labor unrest the industrial work pace has remained normal and national private firms have announced plans to boost development during the remainder of the year.

For his part, Reynaldo Hernandez, secretary of the principal businessmen's organization in the country, stated today that total freedom for business activities exists in Nicaragua and that the friction that existed between the business sector and the government regarding the distribution of basic grains has gradually been eliminated.

Meanwhile, the Cattlemen's Union of the western part of the country today offered $1,000 in cash and $1 per head of cattle processed to contribute to the national literacy campaign which begins in March.

WORKERS SEIZE POLICASA INSTALLATIONS AGAIN

PA280134 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The workers of POLICASA have again seized the installations of this concern. The peoples industrial corporation has sent many personnel to investigate the problem existing in this concern.

POLICASA has been seized by its workers because of unpaid salaries and the dismissal of several workers. The owners intend to meet with Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge in order to present the problem. It was also learned that the officials who intervene in these cases are already considering the matter.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GUZMAN VOICES CONCERN OVER BOGOTA EMBASSY TAKEOVER

PA280422 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0213 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Santo Domingo, 27 Feb (EFE)--The president of the Dominican Republic expressed his concern today at the seizure of his country's embassy in Bogota by the 19 April Movement guerrilla organization.

"I am extremely concerned over the fate of our ambassador, Diogenes Bartolome Mallol Burgos, and the other ambassadors who were celebrating our national day at the time," President Antonio Guzman told EFE.

Regarding his government's reaction to the embassy occupation and its possible consequences, Guzman said that he would not define his position until he received official reports from the Colombian Government.

Foreign Minister Emilio Ludovino Fernandez [as received] who was with President Guzman at the time, did not make any statements either and limited himself to saying: "We shall wait for the Colombian Foreign Ministry's official report."

Government Requests Assurances

FL282328 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 28 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Santo Domingo--The Dominican Government has formally requested the Colombian Government to do everything possible to safeguard the lives of the hostages held at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota by a guerrilla commando. In a released statement, Foreign Minister Emilio Fernandez called the situation a deplorable event and declared that this was an internal problem of the Colombian Government and it was up to Colombia to solve it.

Meanwhile the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry expressed hope that the Colombian Government will adopt progressive measures to guarantee the lives and freedom of the hostages.

Fernandez Endorses Colombian Measures

FL282339 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 28 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Santo Domingo--Dominican Foreign Minister Emilio Fernandez today disclosed that the Colombian Government has ordered the withdrawal of all troops surrounding the Dominican Embassy in Bogota. Moreover, Colombian authorities have ordered that no direct actions be taken against the 19 April Movement that might endanger the lives of the foreign diplomats held in the embassy.

Foreign Minister Fernandez said he was pleased about the measure taken by Colombia. He also announced that Dominican Ambassador Virgilio Mallol, who is also held hostage, was selected by the captors to form part of the commission to negotiate with the Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala government.

The Dominican Foreign Ministry, he said, is in direct contact with the Colombian Embassy. He also said he viewed favorably any move to resolve the current situation by persons and countries who are friendly to the Domonican Republic in the international scene. Finally, he said that the Dominican Government trusts in the good sense and prudence of Colombian authorities.

Steps Taken for Solution

PA291331 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1231 GMT 29 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Dominican President Antonio Gozman Fernandez has appointed Antonio Garcia Vasquez, Dominican ambassador to Peru, as his personal representative in connection with the seizure of his country's embassy in Bogota. Garcia will leave for Bogota early today.

The report was exclusively made to the Panamanian National Radiobroadcasting Service today at dawn by a spokesman for the Dominican Presidency.

The following is a special report from Santo Domingo on the actions of the Dominican Government following the seizure of the embassy in Bogota and other matters. The reportage was prepared by newswoman Lillian Maldonado of the Dominican Radio and Television System:

[Begin recording] The president of the republic today ordered Antonio Garcia Vasquez, the Dominican ambassador to Peru, to immediately travel to Bogota as an observer in order to keep him abreast of events. This was reported today by Dominican Foreign Minister Emilio Ludovino Fernandez, who added that the Dominican ambassador to Peru should be arriving now in Bogota to fulfill the mission entrusted to him by President Guzman. The Dominican foreign minister is remaining at his ministry awaiting for the first report from Garcia after his arrival in Bogota.

Meanwhile, the foreign minister disclosed that he talked this morning with Diogenes Mallol Burgos, Dominican ambassador to Colombia, who said that the Dominican Embassy personnel [words indistinct] and himself are all right.

Our foreign minister added that he had talked with the head of the group holding the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, who calls himself Commander Uno, and he promised that he would release some wounded persons and several women. The promise was fulfilled yesterday afternoon when the first 13 hostages were released.

In addition, the Dominican foreign minister denied the Dominican ambassador to Colombia has been chosen by the embassy occupiers to be part of a mediating commission. The foreign minister said the ambassadors selected for this mission are the U.S., Venezuelan, Mexican and Vatican envoys.

President Guzman is deeply concerned over the dramatic situation faced by the Dominican diplomatic mission and the other missions in Bogota.

Fernandez denied a Dominican delegation will be sent today from Santo Domingo to help settle this crisis. He explained that the leftists' demands have not been directed at the Dominican Government but to the Colombian Government and that any negotiation with the group falls within the province of Colombian authorities because we uphold the principle of nonintervention. Nevertheless, the Dominican Government is ready and anxious to help achieve a happy settlement of this matter, our foreign minister said. He added that the government is doing everything possible to help settle the problem.

This was Lillian Maldonado, with a special broadcast for the Panamanian National Radiobroadcasting System. [end recording]

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 043 3 March 1980

COLOMBIA

Reportage on Continuing Dominican Embassy Occupation F 1
Rights Violations Key Complaint F 1
Leader Denies Foreign Participation F 1
Interview With Guerrilla Leader [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 1 Mar] F 2
Demands May Change F 3
Government Communique No 8 F 4
President Grateful for Support F 4
Diplomatic Officials To Meet F 4
Minister Vargas, Diplomats Meet F 5
Interview With Mediator [JORNAL DO BRASIL 29 Feb] F 6
Buildings Near Embassy Evacuated F 7
M-19 Threatens Executions F 7
Government Agrees to Talk F 7
29 Feb Communique on Dialog F 8
M-19 Issues Communique F 8
Guerrillas Begin Meeting F 8
Government Meeting With M-19 Postponed F 9
Hostages Seek USSR Assistance F 10
Antiguerrilla Forces Reportedly Arrive F 10
Dead Guerrilla's Identity Unknown F 10
Guerrillas Threaten Consulate Attacks F 11
Each Occupier Has Passport, $10,000 F 11
Special Ambassador Granted Access F 12
Prisoner Release 'Not Negotiable' F 12
Government Communique on Red Cross F 13
USSR Envoy Reportedly on Commission F 13
Talks May Begin Red Cross Vehicle F 13
Guerrilla: Talks To Begin 1400 GMT, 2 March F 14
Head Guerrilla Reportedly Identified F 14
Costa Rican Diplomat 'To Be Released' F 15
Envoy Denies Arrest of M-19 Members F 15
No New Communiques F 16
One Dominican Among Occupiers F 16
Diplomatic Corps Issues Communique F 16
Diplomatic Commission Formed F 17
Aircraft Ready for Guerrillas F 17
Paraguayan Consul Recovering F 17
Five Ambulances Requested F 17
Hostages Situated Near Exits F 18
2 March Negotiations Begin F 18
Four Involved in Talks F 19
Negotiations End After 100 Minutes F 19
Five Released Hostages Questioned F 19

Officials Balk at M-19 Demands F 20
Communique No 10 on Talks F 20
Minister on Talks, Guerrilla Threats F 21
No More Bulletins 3 March F 21
Negotiations To Be Renewed F 21

PANAMA

M-19 Representatives Reportedly Arrive To Discuss Asylum N 1
U.S. Government Withholds $24 Million in Canal Tolls N 1
[MATUTINO 1 Mar]
Aid Program Delayed [LA REPUBLICA 29 Feb] N 2
Emergency Plan University Workers Protest Dismissal N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

Honduras, El Salvador Conclude Successful Talks P 1

COSTA RICA

Colombian M-19 Members in San Jose Arrested P 1
Authorities Crack Down on Extremists P 2

EL SALVADOR

Women's Front Addresses Open Letter to Mrs Carter P 2
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 1 Mar]
Columnist Criticizes U.S. State Department Spokesmen P 4
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 28 Feb]
BPR Warns of U.S. Plans for Direct Intervention P 5
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 29 Feb]
Opposition Leaders Ask for Mexican Support P 6
Judge Orders Release of Two-LP 28 Leaders, BPR Official P 7
Two LP-28 Guerrillas P 7
BPR's Juan Chacon Released P 7
Leftists Occupy San Salvador Cathedral P 7
BPR Members Occupy Cathedral in Usulutan Department P 8
Political Violence Continues; Six Dead P 8
Three Policemen Killed in Ambush in Ilobasco P 8
Powerful Bomb Damages Agriculture Ministry P 9
Trade Unions Announce Strike To Begin 3 March P 9
Junta Members Comment on Coup Attempt, Reform P 9
Gutierrez Says Military Wants Reforms, Not Rightist Coup P 10

GUATEMALA

Congress Uneasy About Vice President's Travel P 11
MLN Criticizes U.S. Latin America Policy P 11
FUR Leader Killed in Escuintla; Second in Week P 12

HONDURAS

Boycott of Moscow Olympic Games Announced by Government P 12

CUBA

Commentary Assails 'War Hysteria' in U.S. Government Q 1
Television Commentator Sees U.S. Preparing Coup in El Salvador Q 2
U.S. Arms Escalation Denounced at WPC Plenum Q 2
CPSU 'Control Committee' Official Arrives Q 3
Juan Almeida Meets Visitor Q 3
Soviet Education Minister Continues Official Visit Q 3
Views Museum, Memorial Q 3
Visits Educational Centers Q 4
Arrival on Isle of Youth Q 4
New Nicaraguan Ambassador Arrives Q 4
Conditions of U.S. Loan to Nicaragua Noted Q 4

OTHER COUNTRIES

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Andean Group Discusses Bogota Embassy Takeover V 1

ARGENTINA

LATIN: USSR Buys Corn, Doubles Wheat Purchase V 1

ECUADOR

Official Analyzes Causes of Bogota Embassy Occupation V 2

PERU

Finance Minister Announces Government Investment Program V 2
Further Remarks V 3

SURINAME

Former Prime Minister Reportedly Surrenders V 3
Other Ministers Surrender V 3
Official Spokesman Comments V 3
Kingston: Arron Arrested V 4
AFP: Civilian Government Expected by 8 March V 4

URUGUAY

Concern Expressed Over Embassy Incident in Bogota V 5

VENEZUELA

President Comments on Dominican Embassy Occupation V 5

REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING DOMINICAN EMBASSY OCCUPATION

PA291834 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] At this moment, negotiations are being conducted by a telephone line from the Dominican Embassy to Narino Palace directly with President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

According to information obtained by Radio Cadena Nacional from Comander Uno of the M-19, person-to-person negotiations will start this afternoon upon arrival of a delegation from the Colombian Government at the Dominican Embassy. So far, there is no information as to what path the negotiations between the guerrillas and the national government will follow.

Rights Violations Key Complaint

PA291821 Paris AFP in Spanish 1738 GMT 29 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota, 29 Feb (AFP)--The violation of human rights in Colombia is one of the key [issues included] in the manifesto whose publication is demanded by leftist guerrillas occupying the Dominican Embassy here, Commander Uno, head of the guerrilla commando, announced today.

The rebel chief--whose name is still unknown--noted that the purpose of the 19 April Movement guerrilla action is to draw the world's attention to an alleged absence of democracy and the increased torturing of political prisoners in Colombia. The rebel leader denied that there are foreign elements in the commando group. "We are all Colombian peasants, students and employees," he said, without revealing the exact number. "We are more than 30," he said. He added that a government delegation is expected to arrive soon at the embassy to begin direct talks for the release of the hostages.

Leader Denies Foreign Participation

PA010230 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 29 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] The guerrilla group that on Wednesday assaulted and seized the Embassy of the Dominican Republic in Bogota reiterated that the purpose of the action was to get Colombia to respect human rights.

The statement was made by Commander Uno in a telephone conversation with radio station Radio Cadena Nacional [of Colombia] in which he ruled out the presumed presence of foreign elements among the guerrillas. Specifically, Commander Uno denied that international terrorist Carlos the Jackal was participating. Commander Uno said that the dialog with the government will take palce at the Dominican mission in Bogota, which is the only place where negotiations can take place.

Commander Uno denied that women and minors were in the occupied embassy. There are some 30 persons still being held hostage in the embassy including ambassadors, officials of the diplomatic corps and representatives of the Colombian foreign ministers who were attending a social event to commemorate Dominican independence.

Intensive troop mobilization was observed around the Dominican Embassy this afternoon while the Colombian Government continues its high-level meetings to find the best solution to the situation.

However, the government continues to believe that the demands of the guerrillas, who already released the women and minors who were in the diplomatic mission, are exaggerated.

There is some optimism over the guerrillas' promise to the world that they will guarantee the lives and safety of the hostages.

Commander Uno, the leader of the group that is occupying the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, appears to be, according to the authorities, activist Carlos Jaime Bateman, age 30.

Most noteworthy is the arrival in Bogota in the past few hours of special representatives from Panama, United States, Germany and England who are considered experts in antiguerrilla warfare and all types of confrontations. In the opinion of the observers, these specialized teams could participate in an attack on the embassy to rescue the ambassadors being held hostage in case the negotiations fail.

This afternoon, Commander Uno, who heads the group that occupies the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, said that all the demands of the 19 April Movement are still standing, especially the demand of releasing all of their comrades and comrades of other groups who are in prison.

The guerrilla leader said he had a list of 311 companeros which he would turn over to the government representatives when they arrive at the Dominican Embassy. The demand of turning over the guerrillas appears the most difficult for the government to meet in that it does not have the legal power to pardon judiciary sentences.

Commander Uno warned that he will insist on the publication of a manifesto in which he plans to denounce Colombia to world public opinion, saying that there is neither democracy nor liberty, that prisons are filled with political prisoners and that human rights are not respected.

Commander Uno said that the group occupying the embassy will remain there 1 month if necessary. He said they are ready for anything in order to obtain from the government satisfaction for their demands of releasing 311 guerrillas and handing over $50 million. The guerrillas have automatic rifles, submachineguns and hand grenades.

The last five women released by the group in the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, including Costa Rican Ambassador Maria Elena Chassoul, said they had been well-treated. However, other sources said that some of the ambassadors are forced to stand in the doorways of the building to prevent security forces from storming it.

Interview With Guerrilla Leader

PY022340 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Mar 80 p 6 PY

[29 February telephone interview by O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO correspondent Mario Lucio Franklin in Sao Paulo with Commander Uno, M-19 leader, at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota]

[Excerpts] [Question] I would like to speak with "Commander Uno." I am from the newspaper O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO.

[Answer] This is the commander. What do you want?

[Question] How are the negotiations developing?

[Answer] We are awaiting a government commission which is supposed to come to the embassy today. I expect to have an answer from Turbay today because former Foreign Minister Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa was only a preliminary mediator. His mission is over now and it is very difficult to forecast what Turbay's reaction is going to be in a situation like this. The only thing we know is that Turbay is the representative of the most reactionary sectors of the country: the church, the military, the Conservative Party and the most fascist faction of the Liberal Party.

[Question] How is the Brazilian ambassador? What is his political role in this operation carried out by the M-19?

[Answer] Ambassador Geraldo Eulalio is fine. He is an important trump card, perhaps the best we have. He is a very valuable hostage. For this reason he will be one of the last to be released if Turbay orders the freedom of the 331 political prisoners there are in the country.

[Question] Is this attitude of the M-19 toward the ambassador the consequence of Brazilian-Colombian bilateral relations or of Brazil's domestic policy?

[Answer] No, no. He is the ambassador of a great country, but everything that is taking place is merely the result of the political violence prevailing in Colombia. Only 5 percent of Colombia's population elected Julio Cesar Turbay as president of the nation, and only 20 percent of the people entitled to vote voted for Turbay. This means that Turbay represents only 6 percent of all Colombians.

[Question] How many persons are there inside the embassy including hostages and guerrillas? Could you tell us how they are at this point? Is there food rationing?

[Answer] At this point, we have 45 persons here, counting our people and the hostages together. The hostages sleep in different rooms. We have divided them in groups but there are not enough beds for everyone. Some sleep on the floor. As far as food is concerned, we are rationing it. But this should not last too long because the Red Cross will bring in supplies.

[Question] Are the hostages weakening due to lack of food?

[Answer] Obviously some of them are bound to feel this lack of food.

[Question] Is the Brazilian ambassador among these?

[Answer] No, Ambassador Geraldo Eulalio is fine. Some of the diplomats have grown weak, but we are keeping things under control. We have a doctor in our group.

[Question] Who are these diplomats? Could you tell us their names?

[Answer] No, I cannot.

Demands May Change

PA291845 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1818 GMT 29 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 29 Feb (LATIN)--The leftist guerrillas who have occupied the Dominican Embassy in Bogota today hinted that they may change their demands for the release of the almost 50 diplomats being held hostage by them.

In a telephone conversation with a newsman of the morning newspaper EL ESPECTADOR, the self-styled "Commander Uno"--who apparently led the operation--said that "some of the points may be changed through dialog. However, the main one is the release of the political prisoners."

The guerrillas have demanded the immediate release of 311 political prisoners, a $50-million ransom, the publication of a political manifesto, the withdrawal of troops from the embassy's vicinity and a dialog with the government.

He said he trusted an agreement would be reached. "We have already talked with other governments which are prepared to demand a fast dialog." "We have [word indistinct] tirelessly to obtain a dialog with the government but have noticed some intransigence and stubbornness on their part," the commander said.

The guerrilla expressed gratitude for Panama's offer of asylum. [passage indistinct]

Government Communique No 8

PA291843 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1822 GMT 29 Feb 80 PA

[Communique No 8 issued by the Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency, read by Secretary Marta Montoya--live]

[Text] The Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency states that at 1330 hours, Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas advised the guerrillas occupying the Dominican Embassy, through the Mexican ambassador, of the terms established by the government to initiate the dialog referred to in previous communiques issued by this secretariat. Bogota, 29 February 1980.

President Grateful for Support

PA292124 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2105 GMT 29 Feb 80 PA

[Presidential Communique No 1 issued in Bogota on 29 February; read by announcer]

[Text] The president of the republic thanks former Presidents Alberto Lleras Camargo and Misael Pastrana Borrero, the former members of the military government junta and the political party heads--Dr Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, Victor Mosquera Chaux and his companions on the National Liberal Directorate, Felio Andrade and his fellow directorate members, Guillermo Angulo Gomez and his directorate members--the congressional officials and the representatives of various associations and political directorates in the departments, for their support and encouragement for the government following the subversive attack on the Dominican Embassy.

Diplomatic Officials To Meet

PA292259 Paris AFP in Spanish 2151 GMT 29 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 29 Feb (AFP)--Government sources have told AFP that officials of the 20 diplomatic missions whose ambassadors continue to be held hostage by a guerrilla cell at the Dominican Embassy here will meet with Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe to discuss the situation.

Among the delegates are Costa Rican Ambassador Maria Elena Chassoul, who was released from the Dominican Embassy along with 15 other women who are the wives of diplomats.

On the other hand, a negotiating committee made up of the kidnapers and the ambassadors of the United States and Mexico today proposed the establishment of a committee including the USSR, Ecuador, Belgium and Argentina to help resolve the crisis that is based on the guerrillas' demand for the release of Colombian political prisoners and $50 million.

This committee would contact the government and the insurgents and seek a way to meet with the guerrillas to arrive at an agreement.

Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan, one of the hostages, is expected to make a statement in the next few hours.

Minister Vargas, Diplomats Meet

PA011404 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0808 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[By George Rodriguez Oteiza--all quotation marks as received]

[Excerpts] Bogota, 1 Mar (LATIN)--The negotiations between the government representatives and the 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrillas will begin today at 0700 (1200 GMT), diplomatic sources told this news agency.

Meanwhile, the main events that took place yesterday in connection with the occupation of the embassy were the release in the morning of five women hostages and a meeting between diplomats of the countries involved in the incident and Colombian Foreign Affairs Minister Diego Uribe Vargas.

After the meeting, which lasted over 1 hour, Venezuelan "roving" Ambassador Numa Quevedo told the press that, in his opinion, "the meeting is very positive," with that adjective very "positive."

Regarding the positions of the Colombian Government and the M-19, the government envoy and former Venezuelan ambassador to Colombia said that "there is a reciprocal inclination toward dialog."

"There has been reciprocity in the dialog for a settlement. Naturally, it is assumed that the presidency will officially announce the opening of the bilateral negotiations.

Costa Rican Ambassador Maria Elena Chassoul said after participating in the meeting with Uribe that the guerrillas are treating the hostages well, "very well, with the understandable tensions of the moment."

"They are very disciplined people. They can be kind and yet very harsh during difficult moments," the diplomat added. Chassoul was released yesterday morning together with four other women who were among the hostages at the embassy.

The women left the embassy at 0905 [1405 GMT] in a group and boarded four diplomatic vehicles in front of the embassy with prior authorization from the M-19 members.

According to Chassoul, it was determined that Salvadoran Ambassador Mauricio Garcia Prieto is not among the hostages.

The ambassadress said that the captive ambassadors are the U.S., Israeli, Dominican, Brazilian, Venezuelan, Mexican, Uruguayan, Austrian, Egyptian, Guatemalan, Haitian and Swiss ambassadors and the apostolic nuncio. The Paraguayan and Bolivian charge d'affaires are also among the hostages.

Meanwhile, at 1100 [1600 GMT] yesterday, the guerrillas forced one of the hostages to raise the M-19's blue, white and red flag for the second consecutive day.

An unidentified diplomat accompanied by two youths raised the flag, which now hangs together with the Dominican and Colombian flags over the entrance to the diplomatic mission.

Interview With Mediator

PY010153 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 29 Feb p 13 PY

[Telephone interview with former Colombian Foreign Minister Alfredo Vazquez Carrizosa at his residence in Bogota by JORNAL DO BRASIL correspondent Pepe Fajardo from JORNAL's Sao Paulo office at 2155 GMT on 28 February]

[Excerpt] [Question] What is the status of the talks between the guerrillas and the government in which you have been mediating?

[Answer] I am no longer the mediator. I accomplished my mission. The problem is now in the hands of the Colombian Government. I talked with the four ambassadors representing the hostages, that is, the Mexican, U.S., Venezuelan, and Holy See ambassadors.

[Question] Did the guerrillas attend the talks?

[Answer] Yes. There were three, Commander Uno being one of them.

[Question] Were the three guerrillas masked?

[Answer] Only on of them was, while the other two were no masks.

[Question] Was Commander Uno the one with a mask?

[Answer] No, he wore no mask.

[Question] Can you describe him?

[Answer] He is a 30-year-old, strong and educated young man.

[Question] Were there any women?

[Answer] Yes, one.

[Question] Was she masked?

[Answer] No, she wore no mask.

[Question] Was she young?

[Answer] No so young.

[Question] What is your opinion of them?

[Answer] They are very well-trained politically and gave me the impression that they know very well what they want.

[Question] What weapons did they carry?

[Answer] All they had were short machineguns.

[Question] You demanded that Dr Ernesto Martinez Capella go with you to the embassy. Why?

[Answer] Because he is a doctor, while I am not one I wanted to know about the real situation of the wounded and about their needs.

Buildings Near Embassy Evacuated

PA010008 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2341 GMT 29 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 29 Feb (EFE)--Residents of the buildings close to the Dominican Embassy here were evacuated today from the area.

The M-19 members who seized the embassy on Wednesday and are holding 14 ambassadors and other officials as hostages permitted the departure of these families, which for the past 3 days have not had food supplies. The guerrillas were told about the authorities' concern over the fate of these people and after holding several lengthy dialogs, an agreement was reached. In the past few hours, Red Cross members once again brought food and drinks to the building. A tense atmosphere prevails near the embassy, while dozens of newsmen from various countries keep watch and await a solution to the conflict.

M-19 Threatens Executions

PA010230 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0155 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 29 Feb (EFE)--The 19 April Movement (M-19) has threatened to execute "one by one" its hostages in the Dominican Embassy if the Colombian Government does not agree to dialog before 2200 today [0300 GMT Saturday].

The ultimatum was given in a communique released to the press by the M-19, which has been holding 14 ambassadors and an undetermined number of persons since Wednesday. The contents of the communique were confirmed to EFE by a spokesman of the guerrilla group.

Government Agrees to Talk

PA010232 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0203 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 29 Feb (EFE)--After the ultimatum given by the M-19, the Colombian Government announced at 2045 [0145 GMT Saturday] that it would talk with the guerrillas occupying the Dominican Republic Embassy in Bogota.

The presidential press secretariat added that negotiators from the two sides could begin talks in a van parked in front of the embassy. The M-19 had announced shortly before that it would execute its hostages, "one by one," including the 14 ambassadors, if the government did not agree to negotiations before 0300 GMT.

29 Feb Communique on Dialog

PA010155 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0134 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Communique No 9 issued by the Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency--read by announcer]

[Text] The national government, again showing its interest in resolving the situation of the diplomatic hostages in the Dominican Embassy, has yielded to the proposal of the ambassadors that the dialog begin outside the embassy, in a vehicle that will be located next to the curb on 30th Avenue so that it may be observed from the occupied mission.

Bogota, 29 February 1980.

M-19 Issues Communique

PA010305 Paris AFP in Spanish 0228 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 29 Feb (AFP)--The leftist 19 April Movement (M-19) will be responsible for the lives of the hostages in the Dominican Embassy as long as there is no military provocation, a clandestine communique issued here tonight stated.

The bulletin, sent in an envelope to the Radio Cadena Nacional station and other news media, is 4 and 1/2 pages long and is signed by Dr Carlos Toledo Plata and [name indistinct] Cayon, the top leaders of the guerrilla organization. The bulletin written in black ink carries the already known symbol of the M-19: a hand holding a rifle. It contains a 5-point declaration under the heading: operation freedom and democracy.

The first point recounts the history of the occupation of the Dominican Embassy which was carried out in memory of Companero Marcos Zambrano, the name of the guerrilla who allegedly died some days ago in Cali after he was arrested by the army. In the second point, which is divided into three paragraphs, the M-19 denounces the current Colombian Government for using torture, while it says it is democratic. It also demands the release of the prisoners accused of subversion and reiterates the people's inalienable right to freedom.

The following point states: This commando promises to be responsible for the lives and to respect the rank of the diplomats present here. We make General Camacho Leyva [national defense minister] and Colonel Turbay Ayala [an ironic reference to the Colombian president] responsible for any provocation that might lead to a fatal outcome. [passage indistinct]

Guerrillas Begin Meeting

PA010402 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0307 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 29 Feb (EFE)--The M-19 guerrillas who invaded the Dominican Republic Embassy in this city agreed tonight to a dialog with the Colombian Government, while an urban commando attacked a sentry at a military base in Bogota.

The government agreed to a dialog with the guerrillas after they gave the government an ultimatum in which the guerrillas said they would execute the hostages "one by one," including the 14 ambassadors. One of the guerrillas in command of the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in this capital said they would accept the dialog proposed by the Colombian Government and that it should take place in a van in front of the embassy.

Twenty-five minutes before 2200 [0300 GMT] one of the ambassadors, as yet unidentified among the hostages held at the embassy, walked to the meeting place with two, also unidentified persons, presumably guerrillas. The meeting is being held some 150 meters from the embassy, occupied by the M-19 since Wednesday, where over 30 persons are being held hostage.

Meanwhile, a military intelligence [B-2] source informed EFE by telephone that an alleged urban guerrilla command fired on a sentry at the Rincon Quinones military base in northern Bogota.

Government Meeting With M-19 Postponed

PA010608 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0528 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 29 Feb (EFE)--A meeting slated for 0300 GMT on Saturday between Colombian Government representatives and the M-19 guerrillas occupying the Dominican Embassy in this capital has not been held for undisclosed reasons.

After 60 minutes, this agency telephoned one of the leaders of the guerrilla group holding 14 ambassadors from several countries hostages since Wednesday to learn the reason for the postponement of the dialog. The government and the guerrillas were supposed to hold a meeting at 2200 local time inside a van parked 150 meters from the embassy occupied by the guerrillas. It has been learned that a commission composed of at least two officials and a second commission composed of one of the ambassadors held hostage and very possibly one of the guerrillas headed for the place agreed for the meeting.

After waiting for a long time and confirming that the interview was not being held, this agency telephoned one of the guerrilla leaders inside the embassy. The guerrilla leader was reticent and tried to avoid the conversation, in turn calling an "alleged superior." This alleged superior, who did not identify himself, said that the high command directing the occupation had met in a room to study the possibility of attending the meeting. The meeting, unexpectedly postponed today, may be held tomorrow, the guerrilla announced.

Shooting was heard near the hour slated for the dialog, but its cause has not been officially explained. "We have not yet determined who will represent us if we do meet with the Colombian Government," he added.

The guerrilla interviewed by this agency either did not know or chose not to provide any details about the possible negotiations already conducted by the government and his group. He claimed not to know anything about the possibility that Colombian writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez might serve as an intermediary. He neither confirmed nor denied that one of the ambassadors held hostage might represent the group held captive by the M-19.

The guerrilla refused to comment on the "special groups" that have arrived in Bogota from several countries, whom observers believe to be antiguerrilla agents.

The guerrilla leader also confirmed that M-19 members had attacked a headquarters in Usaquen, north of Bogota tonight. On 1 January 1979, M-19 commandos dug a tunnel and seized 5,000 army weapons from this place.

Hostages Seek USSR Arbitration

OW011153 Hong Kong AFP in English 1145 GMT 1 Mar 80 OW

[Excerpts] Bogota, March 1 (AFP)--Colombian Government moves to open negotiations with leftwing guerrillas holding 30 hostages, including 19 ambassadors, inside the Dominican Embassy since Wednesday were imminent today, observers here said.

Meanwhile, informed sources said a negotiating team recruited from among the hostages themselves, including the ambassadors of the United States and Mexico, was tentatively holding itself in readiness to serve as an intermediary in talks between their captors and the Colombian Government.

The team was asking for the Soviet Union, Belgium, Ecuador, and Argentina to form an international committee to arbitrate on the commando's terms for freeing the hostages, which include a ransom of 50 million dollars and a safe passage out of the country, the sources said.

Antiguerrilla Forces Reportedly Arriving

PA012018 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] The media have reported that antiguerrilla forces are arriving constantly in Colombia from the FRG, Great Britain and the United States. It was reported that the U.S. Embassy has a special command in charge of analyzing the events at the Dominican Embassy, but Washington will not participate in the negotiations. It was added that the United States has decided to install lethal weapons in all its embassies in Latin America.

Dead Guerrilla's Identity Unknown

PA011522 Paris AFP in Spanish 1415 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 1 Mar (AFP)--The Colombian security organizations today revealed that the guerrilla killed during the occupation of the Dominican Embassy on Wednesday could be a foreigner not registered in Colombia, probably from the southern part of the continent.

Doubt emerged when it was confirmed that the guerrilla's identification document, which listed him as Jose Raul Gomez Feo, did not correspond with the body delivered to the Red Cross by the 19 April Movement [M-19]. The security organizations compared the fingerprints of the cadaver with the identification card and those being held by the National Registry Office for Gomez Feo and they did not match. After this discovery was made, the authorities tried to find the fingerprints of the cadaver in the files but could not. That is when the possibility arose that the guerrilla is a foreigner who is not registered in the country.

This theory has increased the belief that there are individuals infiltrated in the M-19 who were members of the Montoneros and the Tupamaros.

However, the true Gomez Feo has not appeared. He has been urged to report to the security organizations but it has been said that he is a teacher who works in a remote town in the eastern plains, close to the jungle.

Guerrillas Threaten Consulate Attacks

PA011526 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1449 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Barranquilla, Colombia, 1 Mar (EFE)--The 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrilla group is capable of taking reprisals nationwide against the consulates that are operating in Colombia if the government takes any action against the guerrillas who are occupying the Dominican Embassy in Bogota.

A telephone statement to this effect was made to a radio station by a person who identified himself as a member of the M-19. According to the caller, a national-level meeting was held by the members of the guerrilla group in the past few hours and the names of several consuls were chosen for possible attack if reprisals are taken against the occupiers of the embassy.

The caller told the radio station that in the City of Barranquilla, in the northern part of the country, there a "a large number" of members of the guerrilla organization, but he did not give an exact figure. "Everything is ready on a nationwide level. Everything has been discussed. Our comrades came from various cities on Thursday and the meeting was held that night," the alleged M-19 member said.

An attack was launched at the Argentine Consulate 2 days ago, causing property damage but no casualties. In Bogota, an M-19 guerrilla cell is holding 14 diplomats and other officials hostage after having stormed the Dominican Embassy on Wednesday.

Each Occupier Has Passport, $10,000

PA011653 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1541 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[By Jorge Matiz]

[Excerpts] Bogota, 1 Mar (LATIN)--Three days after the occupation of the Dominican Embassy here by guerrillas of the 19 April Movement, the Colombian Government was remaining very quiet about the status of the negotiations for the release of the hostages who are still being kept there.

The Bogota newspaper EL TIEMPO reported today that the guerrillas entered the embassy in two groups and that not all of them were dressed as athletes. It added that, according to statements by some of the hostages who were released, but who the paper did not identify, four guerrillas had entered the embassy elegantly dressed for the reception. "Two men and women were at the reception when the guerrillas arrived. They immediately pulled their weapons out and placed themselves in the back [of the room]," the report stated. The newspaper added that the persons who were elegantly dressed included a woman doctor who is in charge of periodically checking the health of the hostages and the guerrillas. This woman is said to have "hit" an ambassador when he violently threw the body of a dead guerrilla to one side.

According to this report, each guerrilla has a passport and $10,000.

Special Ambassador Granted Access

PA011651 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1619 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 1 Mar (EFE)--The Dominican foreign minister announced here today that he had reached a telephone agreement with Commander Uno, chief of the group of occupiers at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota to give a special ambassador free access to the occupied embassy.

Dr Emilio Ludovinco Fernandez said that Commander Uno agreed to a request he made in this regard as he was talking with Dominican Ambassador Diogenes Mallol Burgos. He said that Antonio Garcia Vazquez, Dominican ambassador to Peru, who has been sent to Bogota with special powers, has been accepted by the occupiers as an official negotiator.

The agreement was reached after it was reported here that Presidents Antonio Guzman of the Dominican Republic and Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala of Colombia will discuss the difficult situation by phone.

Prisoner Release 'Not Negotiable'

PA012108 Paris AFP in Spanish 1652 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 1 Mar (AFP)--The enigmatic Commander Uno, who heads the leftist guerrilla group holding 18 ambassadors here, told EL DIARIO DE CARACAS that except for the release of political prisoners, all of the group's other demands are negotiable.

The M-19 guerrillas are asking for the release of 311 of their companions, whose trial was suspended by the Colombian military authorities following the takeover of the Dominican Embassy. The M-19 is also demanding a ransom of $50 million and the publication of a manifesto, but these are negotiable, Commander Uno said.

He told EL DIARIO DE CARACAS: The amount of the ransom, the deadlines and the transportation--all of this is negotiable. Uno also said the M-19 would accept the mediation of Pope John Paul II. We respect his moral authority, and his intervention can only be beneficial, he added. The guerrilla commander said the embassy situation is under control inside and out.

On another subject, he said the four ambassadors of socialist countries luckily escaped being caught at the embassy. He laughed when newsmen told him that it was being said in Caracas that the guerrillas had tipped them off not to go to the reception. We would like to have them here confined with us--that way we could ask for more money, Commander Uno said.

Venezuelan Ambassador Virgilio Lovera, one of the captive ambassadors, told EL DIARIO DE CARACAS that Commander Uno--who personally refuted reports that he was terrorist Carlos Illich Ramirez--said he was a university professor of humanities which have their roots in the Colombian people. Ambassador Lovera also revealed that a tripartite commission will negotiate the guerrillas' demands. This commission will be formed by the U.S., Brazilian and Venezuelan ambassadors and the apostolic nuncio on behalf of the captive ambassadors; by Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas and an unspecified number of advisers on behalf of the Colombian Government, and by Commander Uno and three of his top deputies on behalf of the guerrillas. The Venezuelan ambassador stressed the good treatment they were receiving from the guerrillas, saying this attitude has fostered an atmosphere of cordiality and understanding.

An example of this near-familiarity occurred when newsman asked the ambassador about his relationship with Commander Uno. We get along very well, he replied. As a matter of fact, he's standing right in front of me. May I speak to him? the newsman said. Why of course--commander, you've got a telephone call, the ambassador said.

Government Communique on Red Cross

PA011910 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Report from Narino Palace]

[Text] The Presidency of the Republic has just resumed the release of official communiques regarding developments at the Dominican Embassy. The last one was issued last night at 2035.

The first communique issued today, which has just been released, refers to the Colombian Red Cross. It says:

Yesterday afternoon, 29 February 1980, a member of the national Red Cross rescue team and a volunteer of the same organization delivered to the Dominican Embassy the personal effects of the diplomats who have been held there since Wednesday, 27 February. There will be a similar operation today involving personal effects which have been taken to the Colombian Red Cross by relatives of the diplomats. It is worth recalling here the universal clauses regulating Red Cross actions worldwide which pertain to the society of each country.

The communique adds that at this moment, because of the solidarity of many volunteers acting jointly as Red Cross members without any distinctions, the postulates of humanity, neutrality, independence and impartiality proclaimed by the Red Cross since its creation have once more been evidenced through the continued rendering of emergency services and mediation which have made it a truly helpful entity in internal or international conflicts for almost a century.

This is the end of the communique, which has just been released at the Press and Information Office of the Presidency of the Republic.

USSR Envoy Reportedly on Commission

PA011932 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1858 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota, 1 Mar (LATIN)--A news report regarding the alleged creation of a mediating commission made up of diplomats who were not involved in the Dominican Embassy kidnaping has not been confirmed. The news report claims that the commission is made up of five persons, among them reportedly, the Soviet ambassador.

Talks May Begin in Red Cross Vehicle

PA011914 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1853 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 1 Mar (LATIN)--The negotiations between representatives of the Colombian Government and the guerrillas who are holding diplomats hostage in the Dominican Embassy will begin tomorrow in a Red Cross vehicle, a diplomatic source has announced.

Guerrilla: Talks To Begin 1400 GMT, 2 March

PA020348 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2341 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[By George Rodriguez Oteiza]

[Excerpts] Bogota, 1 Mar (LATIN)--The negotiations between representatives of the Colombian Government and the guerrillas who have occupied the Dominican Embassy for more than 74 hours will begin tomorrow at 0900 [1400 GMT], "Commander Uno," the alleged leader of the guerrillas, told LATIN this afternoon. In a telephone conversation with this correspondent, the chief of the 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrillas who are holding almost 40 hostages in the embassy said the time for the beginning of talks between the two parties was announced to Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas through Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan, one of the hostages.

Despite the tense waiting, the van where the negotiations should have begun did not arrive this morning near the embassy as had been announced.

After announcing the new time for beginning the talks to find a solution to the occupation, Commander Uno expressed hope that the time will not be changed once again. Asked about the truth of reports that a guerrilla who identified herself as "Commander Five" had told two Bogota radio stations that two ambassadors were chosen to be executed yesterday at 2200 [0300 GMT] if the negotiations did not begin immediately, the guerrilla leader said: "That is totally false. It seems the government is using two types of information: a somewhat objective information on the situation for the local news media and it is distorting reality for the foreign news media to create ill will against the movement."

Commander Uno said that "in a humanitarian gesture to show the world that we want to hold a dialog, we released 18 hostages--10 women along with two wounded persons and an honorary consul, and then the five other women--once the government accepted our request to help a wounded comrade." "As a result of this action, the government was left completely vulnerable and they then called for a meeting today at 0900." The meeting was not held.

Questioned about the condition of the guerrilla wounded during the shooting at the beginning of the occupation, Commander Uno said she is showing a "remarkable recovery." He added that the two neurologists who treated her on Thursday "played an important role" in the young woman's recovery. Asked about the current situation inside the Dominican Embassy, Commander Uno said "the situation is militarily under control." "Everyone is calm," he added. "Our people are in combat positions."

Questioned about his view on what he described as the "initial phase of the dialog," he expressed his hope that it will be "rapid, honest and responsible." "We are full of optimism due to the pressure of the peoples of the world who support us," he added. "We are firm, willing to win or die," he warned.

Head Guerrilla Reportedly Identified

PA012033 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1901 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[By Libardo Aguirre Saenz]

[Excerpt] Bogota, 1 Mar (EFE)--The military intelligence service today identified the man calling himself Commander Uno inside the occupied Dominican Embassy in Bogota as Jaime Bateman Cayo.

The authorities became more convinced of this at noon today after an analysis of the guerrilla chief's voice and of his manner of speaking, which is shy and quiet, but at the same time very shrewd, receptive and intelligent.

According to unofficial sources, the person is almost certainly Bateman, who also uses the pseudonyms Pablo Garcia and Fernando Jaramillo.

Costa Rican Diplomats 'To Be Released'

PA012223 Paris AFP in Spanish 2143 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 1 Mar (AFP)--Costa Rican Minister Counsellor Rolando Blanco, one of the hostages at the Dominican Republic Embassy, will be released Sunday following the arrest in San Jose of three members of the 19 April Movement [M-19], reliable sources reported today. An M-19 group is holding 19 diplomats in the embassy. The M-19 members arrested in San Jose traveled to Costa Rica as exiles some months ago after they took asylum in the Costa Rican Embassy in Bogota. According to the sources, the arrested M-19 members in San Jose were able to speak on the telephone with their comrades in the embassy here.

Envoy Denies Arrest of M-19 Members

PA021455 Paris AFP in Spanish 1400 GMT 2 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 2 Mar (AFP)--Johnny Chassoul Monge, Costa Rican ambassador on a special mission in Colombia, denied reports here today about the arrest of three guerrillas of the 19 April Movement [M-19] in his country.

Chassoul, who was sent to Bogota by President Rodrigo Carazo to arrange the release of Costa Rican Ambassador Maria Helena Chassoul and Counsellor Rodrigo Blanco, who were taken hostage by the M-19 at the Dominican Embassy, told AFP that the M-19 guerrillas are not under arrest.

He explained that the M-19 members who are in asylum in Costa Rica--brothers Fabio, Jose and Jorge Monje Benavides--are completely free in his country. They are, however, subject to the orders of the security corps to which they have to report. It is not true they are under arrest. Some of them even have jobs and I met with them Thursday, the day I traveled to Colombia, the Costa Rican diplomat told AFP this morning.

The Monje Benavides brothers have been well-treated, both during the 22 days they stayed in the embassy in Bogota and afterward in Costa Rica, he added. They told me they did not know who the members of the guerrilla group were that occupied the Dominican Embassy and that they have heard nothing about the M-19 since they took asylum.

According to reports received in Bogota, the Costa Rican authorities arrested the Monje brothers and were thinking of exchanging them for the counsellor of the embassy in Bogota, Rolando Blanco Solis, who is one of the hostages at the Dominican Embassy here. Chassoul said: It is not true my mission ended after the release of my sister, Ambassador Maria Helan Chassoul. It will end only after Doctor Blanco Solis has been released.

No New Communique

PA020122 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Mar 80 PA

[By Oscar Dominguez]

[Excerpt] A few minutes ago Maria Montaya, the secretary of information of the presidency, told newsmen here at Narino Palace that no new Communique will be issued regarding the occupation of the Dominican Embassy. President Turbay Ayala worked in his offices in Narino Palace for most of the day but around 1600 he left for San Carlos Palace where the chief of state has his private residence. Several ministers visited him there in the afternoon. There was no additional information on this.

One Dominican Among Occupiers

PA020148 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0034 GMT 2 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota, 1 Mar (LATIN)--Libio Tiborcio Sadino, a 35-year-old Dominican, is one of the leftist guerrillas who took over the Dominican Embassy, military sources revealed here today. Sadino, who was born in Hato Mayor, Dominican Republic, in 1945, was employed in the Dominican Embassy in Bogota until 1976, when he was fired following an incident in which he was accused of firing shots at the ambassador and the Dominican foreign minister, who was visiting Colombia.

The military source said that Sadino has an international record as a terrorist and that he was deported from Mexico because of his subversive activities. In 1974 he was arrested in Arequipa, Peru, following a guerrilla attack. After he was deported from Peru he came to Colombia where he worked in the Dominican Embassy until 1976. The same source said that the Colombian intelligence services are diligently trying to discover the identity of the head of the group, who calls himself Commander Uno. The source also reiterated that Jaime Bateman, one of the top leaders of the M-19, is not in the group in the Dominican Embassy.

Diplomatic Corps Issues Communique

PA020358 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0117 GMT 2 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 1 Mar (EFE)--The diplomatic corps today acknowledged its appreciation for the efforts the Colombian Government is making to solve the dramatic situation at the Dominican Embassy which has been occupied without any physical harm to the hostages. The announcement was made in a communique issued by the diplomatic corps after they met at the apostolic nunciature and after their meeting with Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas.

According to the communique the ambassadors "have analyzed the situation and express their concern over this act of violence which threatens the lives of human beings and represents a total disregard of the most basic principles of international law." The ambassadors also express their "heartfelt solidarity and concern" over the fate of all the diplomats, who for the past 3 days have been held hostages of the 19 April Movement [M-19] at the Dominican Embassy.

The diplomatic corps also expresses in the communique the need for "peaceful efforts to obtain the ambassadors' immediate freedom" and has offered to cooperate in "this priority objective" by appointing an ambassadors' liaison commission.

Diplomatic Commission Formed

PA021327 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1012 GMT 2 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota, 2 Mar (LATIN)--Commander Uno has told this agency that the negotiations between representatives of the Colombian Government and the guerrillas who occupied the Dominican Embassy almost 96 hours ago will start this morning at 0900 [1400 GMT].

Diplomatic sources told this agency that meanwhile, a liaison commission was created yesterday among the countries affected by the embassy occupation and the Colombian Government. This commission is made up of three ambassadors. The sources noted that the group will not be engaged in negotiations of any kind although it will hold talks with the Colombian Government and will offer advice if necessary. The commission is made up of: Soviet Ambassador Leonid Romanov, Swiss Ambassador Hugo Schwalp and Argentine Ambassador Raul Medina Munoz.

Aircraft Ready for Guerrillas

PA021350 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 2 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota--Colombia is ready to give the leftist guerrillas an aircraft and safe-conducts to leave the country together with the almost 40 hostages they are keeping at the Embassy of the Dominican Republic, a high-ranking government official said today.

Meanwhile, one of the guerrillas hinted during a telephone conversation that they may go to Venezuela. Panama has offered political asylum to the guerrillas in an effort to settle the crisis.

Paraguayan Consul Recovering

PA021458 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1406 GMT 2 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota, 2 Mar (EFE)--Rafael Velez, honorary consul of Paraguay who was wounded during the attack carried out by guerrillas of the 19 April Movement against the Dominican Embassy on Wednesday, is out of danger. This was reported by the doctors at the military hospital where Velez was admitted.

Velez was one of the diplomats held hostage by the guerrillas who are occupying the embassy. He was released on Thursday because of his wound. The diplomat is a Colombian who represents the Paraguayan Government here as honorary consul. He was shot in the left shoulder during the attack.

Five Ambulances Requested

PA021427 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1411 GMT 2 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 2 Mar (LATIN)--According to a radio communication with military authorities, the guerrillas who are occupying the Dominican Embassy here requested five ambulances today.

The members of the 19 April Movement who requested the ambulances gave no details.

Meanwhile, the military forces surrounding the embassy were reinforced by a large detachment of soldiers this morning, while the arrival of the Red Cross station wagon in which negotiations between the government and the guerrillas are to start was expected. The negotiations are aimed at obtaining the release of some 40 persons.

Hostages Situated Near Exits

PA021534 Paris AFP in Spanish 1426 GMT 2 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota, 2 Mar (AFP)--Costa Rican Ambassador Maria Helena Chassoul Monge has said here that she left the Dominican Embassy, which has been occupied by a 19 April Movement (M-19) commando group since Wednesday, on orders from President Rodrigo Carazo.

While I was still a hostage I received three telephone calls from President Carazo, who ordered me to leave as soon as I could because our country has been and is a peaceful country which rejects this type of violence, she stated.

Chassoul was released by the M-19 guerrillas Friday morning together with four other women and has been making efforts since then to work out a quick and peaceful solution to the crisis.

In a conversation with AFP, Chassoul said the guerrillas are not eating the food supplied to them by the Red Cross, but have been using the food at the embassy, which is well-stocked. She disclosed that the captive ambassadors are situated near the windows and doors of the residence. She stated that if anyone shoots from the outside or tries to storm the embassy there will be a massacre. She said the terrorists have put the Mexican, Egyptian and Israeli ambassadors behind a door which leads to the third floor of the embassy, where there is a helicopter pad. The safety of the ambassadors is constantly at risk.

Now recovered from the shock she suffered during the takeover, Ambassador Chassoul urged newsmen, the security corps and curiosity seekers in front of the embassy not to get near it because there could be a massacre. She said that although the terrorists are normally kind, and even amiable, they are rude when they feel they are in danger and threaten to blow up the embassy located in a residential district in northern Bogota.

When someone moves in the streets there is panic, even terror, among the diplomats at the embassy. Everyone expects the worst, she said, adding that she will do everything in her power to help the captive ambassadors regain their freedom.

2 March Negotiations Begin

PA021448 Paris AFP in Spanish 1438 GMT 2 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 2 Mar (AFP)--The negotiations between the Colombian Government and the guerrillas of the 19 April Movement who are keeping several ambassadors hostage at the Dominican Embassy here started at 1430 GMT in a van parked in front of the embassy.

The deliberations are being observed from a distance by newsmen, army and police forces and the guerrillas themselves who have been occupying the embassy since Wednesday to demand the release of political prisoners and a $50-million ransom.

Four Involved in Talks

PA021516 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1451 GMT 2 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 2 Mar (EFE)--At 1422 GMT four negotiators--two government officials, one ambassador and one guerrilla--started the talks agreed to by the Colombian president and the guerrilla group occupying the Dominican Embassy here.

The government-guerrilla talks are being held inside a van parked a few meters from the diplomatic mission.

According to reports confirmed by this news agency, Ramiro Zambrano and Camilo Jimenez, two officials of the International Protocol Department, are participating in the talks on behalf of the government. Also participating are Ricardo Galan, Mexican ambassador in Bogota, and a guerrilla who has not been identified because he is wearing a white hood. The four men sat inside the vehicle.

The 19 April Movement took over the embassy on Wednesday and is keeping 14 ambassadors hostage.

Negotiations End After 100 Minutes

PA021620 Paris AFP in Spanish 1607 GMT 2 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 2 Mar (AFP)--An initial dialog among government delegates, the Mexican ambassador and leftist guerrillas, aimed at reaching at an agreement for the release of 20 diplomats, ended here today after 100 minutes of talks inside a van. A man and a woman, members of the 19 April Movement, and Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan, returned to the Dominican Embassy while the government officials left for the government palace.

Five Released Hostages Questioned

PA030015 Paris AFP in Spanish 2234 GMT 2 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 2 Mar (AFP)--The five hostages authorized today to leave the Dominican Embassy, which is occupied by terrorists, are now under intense interrogation by the military secret services, it was learned here this afternoon.

Once outside the embassy, the five men were quickly taken to the military institutes brigade installations, where they have remained since noon.

It has also been learned that Foreign Ministry Protocol Chief Roberto Bermudez, contrary to what was originally announced, is still being held hostage by the M-19. The swiftness with which the military services took charge of the released hostages created some confusion among newsmen.

It has now been learned that those released today from the embassy include Dr Gustavo Caicedo, three kitchen aides and a photographer named Guzman. The photographer usually reports on diplomatic activities in Bogota and somewhat resembles Bermudez, which explains the mistake.

Officials Balk at M-19 Demands

PA021956 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1820 GMT 2 Mar 80 PA

[By Francisco Osaba]

[Excerpts] Bogota, 2 Mar (EFE)--The Colombian Government, which met with the 19 April Movement (M-19) today to determine the situation of the hostages at the Dominican Embassy, offered the guerrillas a plane to take them out of the country. However, the government warned that it will not deliver the political prisoners or the $50 million the guerrillas have demanded.

Although this report was not fully confirmed, Foreign Ministry sources noted that in meetings held at the Council of Ministers level--presided over by President Turbay Ayala--the general agreement was that the government cannot in any way yield to the pressures of the guerrillas. The guerrillas' demand for the release of 311 political prisoners cannot be met because the prisoners have already been tried and sentenced and releasing them would violate the Constitution.

However, observers and constitutional experts today suggested that a pardon is being contemplated and that one could be decreed in order to solve the existing problem, although a pardon has not been granted in Colombia for more than 20 years.

EFE was also able to learn that U.S. experts in antiguerrilla tactics were present as observers near the place where the negotiations were held this morning. Approximately 20 experts arrived in Bogota on Thursday headed by the deputy chief of the U.S. anti-terrorist office directly under the Department of State. One of the most important hostages is U.S. Ambassador Diego Asencio. These "observers" would perhaps be willing to act "on their own" in case all negotiations with the guerrillas fail.

Communique No 10 on Talks

PA021950 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1916 GMT 2 Mar 80 PA

[Communique No 10 issued by the Information and Press Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic, read by Marta Montoya, head of the Secretariat, from Narino Palace--live]

[Text] Communique No 10:

The Information and Press Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic hereby informs that, as had been previously agreed, a meeting was held today between 0900 and 1000. Participating were doctors Camilo Jimenez Villalba, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry, and Ramiro Zambra, assistant under secretary of international organizations on one side and a hooded representative of the subversive group occupying the Dominican Embassy on the other. This guerrilla representative was accompanied by Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan.

This first contact served to publicize the demands of the embassy occupiers and to make known the government's interest in solving the matter within the context of the Constitution and the laws and obtaining the prompt release of the hostages, all of them innocent victims of this abuse. For obvious reasons, the Information and Press Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic is not giving the details of the dialog, which will continue at a time to be agreed upon.

During the dialog, the 19 April Movement representative announced to the two government officials that five more hostages would be released today. This was done at 1200. The government yielded to the request of the Mexican ambassador to deliver, through the Red Cross, more food to make the hostages' captivity less harsh.

Bogota, 2 March 1980

Minister on Talks, Guerrilla Threats

PA022025 Paris AFP in Spanish 1953 GMT 2 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 2 Mar (AFP)--A guerrilla command group which is holding several ambassadors hostage here has threatened to blow up the Dominican Embassy if the government does not agree to its demand to release hundreds of political prisoners, Colombian Justice Minister Hugo Escobar announced here today.

The official told the Caracol Radio Network that the government will continue to act with prudence and caution to save the diplomats following the peremptory warning by the guerrillas.

Escobar blamed the 19 April Movement for whatever happens to the diplomats and described the negotiations the government and the guerrillas opened today for the release of the hostages as very difficult. Nothing has been reported officially about these initial contacts, which included two government delegates, Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan--who is included in the list of hostages--and an M-19 guerrilla woman.

No More Bulletins 3 March

PA030240 Bogota Radio Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[Jesus A. (Chara) Villarreal report from Narino Palace]

[Excerpt] It has been announced that more bulletins on the negotiations between the government and the rebel group holding an undetermined number of hostages, among which there are several ambassadors, will be released tomorrow.

It has also been announced that probably no more bulletins will be released today, since the national government is carefully studying the situation.

Negotiations To Be Renewed

PA030247 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0213 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 2 Mar (EFE)--It was learned here tonight that the talks between the 19 April Movement (M-19) and the Colombian Government will be renewed on Monday.

Sources close to the Colombian Foreign Ministry expressed optimism following the result of the first talks between the guerrillas and the government. The talks led to the release of five hostages shortly afterwards.

The exact details of tomorrow's negotiations are unknown since according to reliable sources the government is not willing to yield to the main demands of the guerrillas. The release of 311 political prisoners and the publication of a communique in which the government admits that it practices torture and the violation of human rights are points which the Colombian authorities cannot accept.

There are still at least 48 hostages in the Dominican Embassy. With the release of five hostages today, the number of released people totals 23.

M-19 REPRESENTATIVES REPORTEDLY ARRIVE TO DISCUSS ASYLUM

PA011852 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1821 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Panama City, 1 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Local press sources announced today that two representatives of the Colombian guerrilla 19 April Movement, M-19, arrived in Panama in the past few hours to negotiate the conditions of the asylum offered to the occupiers of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota.

The press report, which was not confirmed by the official sources queried in this respect, added that a representative of the Colombian Committee for Human Rights is also in Panama for the same purpose.

Panama has offerred asylum to the M-19 guerrillas as "an act of good faith" and as a way to obtain the release of the diplomats taken hostage.

The Colombian Embassy said today that it had no knowledge of the alleged arrival of the M-19 negotiators.

Panama has offerred asylum to guerrillas of several Latin American nations under similar circumstances. The latest of these occasions was when it received the Sandinist who attacked the National Palace in Managua in August 1978. Then, as well as now, the offer was made to seek a bloodless solution to situations created by guerrilla attacks.

U.S. GOVERNMENT WITHHOLDS $24 MILLION IN CANAL TOLLS

PA021734 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 1 Mar 80 p 1A PA

[By Roberto R. Rodriguez]

[Text] The U.S. Government is withholding without any justification the payment of 24 million balboas to Panama from tolls paid by Panama Canal clients.

A top Panamanian Government official has criticized this irregularity and this criticism could develop into a formal government protest because this action violates the Torrijos-Carter treaties which went into effect on 1 October 1979.

The same source said that the United States is arguing that the money is being withheld because of an alleged debt by Panama for the supply of water during previous years to the cities of Panama and Colon.

As is well known, for various decades the former Panama Canal Company would use the water from the Chagres River, but Panama never charged the Panama Canal Company for the use and exploitation of this natural resource, which is very important and of great use to the world's merchant marine. But then the Panama Canal Company would process the water and afterwards sell it to Panamanians.

Panama rejected this argument because it is unjustified. However, this measure has paralyzed various projects connected with the nation's development.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores, who in a few hours will leave for the foreign ministers summit meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica, in which they will analyze the Central American situation, told MATUTINO that this is a delicate matter and that more details will be provided.

AID Program Delayed

PA021735 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 29 Feb 80 p 1A PA

[Text] The United States is withholding a payment to Panama estimated at 24 million balboas which was stipulated in the Panama Canal treaties which became effective on 1 October.

A top government source noted that this payment represents Panama's share of the accumulated tolls charged by the Panama Canal Commission to the users of the interoceanic passage as prescribed in the new canal treaties.

According to reports given to LA REPUBLICA, the U.S. attitude, described as colonialist by the source, has also become evident in the delay of a program to build silos in several provinces. This project, which was financed by the Agency for International Development [AID], has been affected by the "administrative interference" of AID officials in the handling of the loan.

An ecomomic adviser of the U.S. Embassy whose last name is Blake, was pointed out to our informers as being the economic "spy" whose destructive attitude has resulted in the tarnishing of the good relations existing between the two countries after the signing of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

The withholding of the payments which Panama must receive as a result of the Torrijos-Carter treaties and Panama's share of the canal revenues is being used by the U.S. Government as "blackmail" to collect bills for "the purification of the water" at the Miraflores plant. This would mean that Panama would be paying for the water that the Americans can get out of the Chagres River without paying a single cent for it.

The reports obtained by this paper reveal that the withholding of the payments is a new attempt by the U.S. sectors which opposed the approval of the canal treaties to keep relations between the two canal partners at their lowest level.

EMERGENCY PLAN UNIVERSITY WORKERS PROTEST DISMISSAL

PA010251 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 29 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] Hundreds of workers who work in the Emergency Plan Program in the University of Panama held more rallies today to protest against their announced dismissal. They asked the university authorities to hold direct talks with President Aristides Royo and said they would use dialog instead of force to confront their problems, but they warned that they will not change their position of remaining at their posts.

Meanwhile, the Association of Workers of the University of Panama today gave its support to about 500 plan workers. They said that their work is necessary at the university and they said they would be willing to cooperate financially to maintain the employees who are in danger of losing their jobs. They said they expected the government to do the same.

In open defiance of the authorities, the Association of Workers of the University of Panama warned that if in the end most of the employees of the Emergency Plan are not reincorporated into the House of Mendez Pereira [reference to founder of the university], they might stage stoppages since they could not adequately handle the maintenance of the university installations.

HONDURAS, EL SALVADOR CONCLUDE SUCCESSFUL TALKS

PA010647 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Text] During the round of talks concluded a few minutes ago between Salvadoran Deputy Foreign Minister Alejandro Gomez and his Honduran counterpart, Carlos Lopez Contreras, agreements were reached which will lead to a final peace between the two countries.

One of the most delicate issues in the negotiations between Honduras and El Salvador concerns the resumption of diplomatic relations and it can be reported that an agreement has been reached.

(?In discussing) the document containing the seven points under negotiation, the deputy foreign ministers, who met in San Jose during the past 2 days, agreed that relations will be resumed, but the final decision will be made at some future date by Foreign Ministers Eliseo Perez Cadalso and Fidel Chavez Mena.

The talks that the two countries' foreign ministers began 1 week ago in San Jose with Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier's mediation has had positive results. In their 2 days of negotiations, the deputy foreign minister managed to reach positive agreements and the path to a total peace between the two countries has been opened. This would put an end to the conflict begun in 1969. Everything seems to indicate that the solution to the conflict between Honduras and El Salvador is definitive because the points under discussion have been practically resolved. The final agreement might be signed in the next few weeks, once the two foreign ministers meet with mediator Dr Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero in Panama in mid-March.

Following are statements by the Honduran and Salvadoran deputy foreign ministers:

[Begin recording] [Gomez Vives] The results have been highly positive. We have advanced greatly and we have discussed five points. Agreements have been reached and we have [word indistinct] the five points that had been pending. There are still other issues that need to be resolved, but they are few. In general terms, it could be said that our meeting here with Carlos and with the other members of the delegations has been successful.

[Question] (?I am) [name indistinct] Diaz, from Honduras. Has some agreement been reached in connection with the resumption of relations between the two countries?

[Lopez Contreras] There is an agreement in principle for the reestablishment of diplomatic relations but, as you know, that topic is included among the seven currently being negotiated. So the date for the resumption of relations has not been set. There is, nonetheless, an agreement in principle in connection with the resumption of relations.

I fully agree with my colleague Alejandro in that the negotiations have been fruitful. I think we both have been inspired by a pacifist spirit and by the hospitality shown us by the Costa Rican Government and people within the ideal framework of the Central American Court of Justice. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

COLOMBIAN M-19 MEMBERS IN SAN JOSE ARRESTED

PA291630 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Members of the 19 April Movement [M-19] were arrested yesterday in San Jose.

The police yesterday arrested the three Monge Benavides brothers, who are members of the Colombian M-19 Movement. They arrived in the country after seeking asylum in the Costa Rican Embassy in Bogota in September 1979.

Although the reason was not disclosed it is believed that they were arrested based on the belief that they might be connected with the guerrilla group holding diplomatic hostages in the Dominican Embassy in Bogota.

During an operation staged by security and immigration agents, Jorge Armando, Jose Gabriel and Fabio Monge Benavides were arrested and taken to the police headquarters where they are being detained under strict vigilance while the police are tracking down another Colombian named Ramon.

The four Colombians connected with the M-19 Movement are in Costa Rica under territorial protection, but do not have political asylum. Yesterday their wives and sisters-in-law filed a writ of habeas corpus with the Supreme Court on the grounds of loss of liberty and alleging that all are in the country under the protection of the UN commissioner for refugees.

AUTHORITIES CRACK DOWN ON EXTREMISTS

PA022359 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2200 GMT 2 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 3 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican National Security Agency has arrested two members of the Simon Bolivar International Brigade, which participated in the Sandinist struggle that overthrew the Somozist regime in Nicaragua.

They are Maria Perez Gentil and Gil Gonzalez, whose nationalities have not been disclosed. The exact reasons for their arrest have not been disclosed either, but both remain imprisoned in a local jail.

Lately the Costa Rican Government has been increasingly arresting and expelling extremists.

A few days ago, the security agency cpatured three Colombians who had sought asylum in the Costa Rican Embassy in Bogota. The three Colombians are being linked with the M-19, which is holding 13 diplomats hostage in the Colombian capital.

The Costa Rican authorities have not allowed newsmen to interview those arrested. According to them, the prisoners are under the jurisdiction of President Rodrigo Carazo himself.

EL SALVADOR

WOMEN'S FRONT ADDRESSES OPEN LETTER TO MRS CARTER

PA012314 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 1 Mar 80 p 35 PA

[Advertisement by the Salvadoran Women's Front: "Open Letter to Her Excellency Rosalynn Carter, First Lady of the United States," dated 28 February]

[Text] Madam: In an item in LA PRENSA GRAFICA on 23 February we read a statement attributed to a spokesman of the State Department which read: "Thomas Reston, State Department spokesman, today reaffirmed U.S. support for the program of economic and social changes adopted by the civilian-military government junta since its assumption of power 4 months ago."

With great concern, we are paying the fatal consequences those changes are producing in our fatherland. As Salvadoran citizens, we feel the blow of having our Constitution modified at the whim of this small group of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], which is bringing chaos to our country. It has been proved clearly that this political group has no popular support, as was demonstrated on 19 February when it called a meeting and, to cover up the poor attendance, was forced to send in members of the Salvadoran Communal Union (UCS).

The attack on private property could not be more obvious than by the decree freezing rural property retroactively, the consequence of which has been the total paralysis of agriculture.

The nationalization of foreign trade, begun with coffee exports under the pretext that all wealth from this product had been concentrated in a few hands, has now concentrated it in the hands of a single owner--the state--demonstrating to us that we are heading toward totalitarianism, which runs contrary to the free enterprise system that has always been advocated and practiced by your country.

There has been nationalization of the private financial system, which for more than 100 years has had the full confidence of the public and whose representatives have suggested reforms in the system to the Revolutionary Government Junta. We feel these suggestions should be heeded to forestall another hasty and totalitarian measure. These measures that are smothering freedom and economic life in this country seem more like measures dictated by international communism.

El Salvador's tax rate is the highest in Latin America, which has made it possible to allocate the largest share of the national budget to health and education.

Our fiscal activities as of 1979 closed with a surplus, proving to the Western world the efficiency of the free enterprise system in our country.

In view of the threat that a loan of $50 million [as published] might be withheld, we would like to tell you with all due respect that in the coffee industry alone, as a result of the measures taken by the Revolutionary Government Junta, the country has suffered a loss of $200 million in 2 months--in January and February of this year.

This erroneous attitude on the part of many State Department officials, instead of avoiding a civil war, which is the intent, will do more to provoke one, based not on conviction but on hunger.

We urge you to keep in mind that all these political and economic factors that we have outlined to you are not based on our own egotism or a desire to conserve our privileges, as some try to make it appear. We only desire, as women, to keep our fatherland from falling into the claws of communism, as has occurred in other countries because of mistaken policies on the part of your powerful country.

We hope your strong intervention on behalf of our right as Salvadorans, as mothers and as wives may come in time to save our fatherland. A prompt answer from you is of vital importance in deciding the fate of an entire people.

Respectfully yours, Olga de Ramirez, Edith de Magana, Gladys de Machon, Gloria Paz, Fina de Palomo, for the Salvadoran Women's Front.

COLUMNIST CRITICIZES U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN

PA2S1534 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 28 Feb 80 pp 28, 30 PA

["Glosando" column by Guillermo B. Menjivar: "Voices From Washington"]

[Text] ASSOCIATED PRESS dispatches published by the local press late last week and early this week contain interesting and very revealing information from the State Department disclosed by official spokesman Thomas Reston and another Carter administration official who asked "not to give his name."

One might say this man acted treacherously. Was it out of shame, shrewdness, calculation or fear of something? Only God knows. The important thing is for those Pipiles [Indian settlers in El Salvador] who live beyond the southern part of the border, residents of a small "banana" republic, to stop messing around and find out once and for all what, how much and who is wanted by those along the shining corridors and elegant offices on the "fourth floor" of the State Department.

It is precisely the floor where Cuba's destiny was "brewed" more than 20 years ago, placing it in Castro's hands. What Earle E. Smith, the last U.S. ambassador to Cuba, said about it in great detail backed by evidence must be remembered. On 30 August 1960 when he fielded the questions of a subcommittee of the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee, he said: "U.S. Government organs and the American press played a major role in Castro's coming to power."

However, what we want is not for the powerful and sometimes misinformed and naive neighbors to blush out of shame. What we want to do is make a brief analysis of what Mr Thomas Reston and the anonymous official who asked not to give his name said to see how much truth there is to what has been outlined: What, how much and who is wanted in our country by the Washington offices handling the foreign relations of one of the two world powers.

What does the State Department want? It wants the Salvadoran social and political process to remain strictly within a set framework that it claims is an infallible diagnosis and prescription. The "official computer" has been fed the data and information that U.S. Government agents were able to obtain, placing special importance on the most reliable--that given by obsequious Christian Democratic sources. The electronic brains processed the reports and came up with an answer. That answer must not be altered.

How does the State Department want the answer implemented? In a way that does not alter it. It wants it implemented with a will to lead and dominate as someone who can use what belongs to him as he wishes. Warnings and threats are not lacking from those who in our own country dissent from the outlines, diagnoses and prescriptions given by others in a foreign country. Finally the State Department peremptorily wants to get those involved in the process because it is going slowly [as published].

How much does the State Department want? It wants everything: total obedience, total submission and the commitment to comply. If that is done, there is a reward in store--a few million dollars that will barely compensate for a small part of the great damage done to the national economy since the "salvation formula" was implemented. On the contrary, the warning has been clear cut and final: Remember, Pipiles, what happened in Bolivia when the United States decided to withdraw all humanitarian aid to those Andean mestizos. Remember "Tacho," the former Nicaraguan president that the United States made certain would receive no more aid from anywhere in the world when it stopped sending the aid provided for many years. These textual warnings are insolent in style and content.

Whom does the State Department want? It wants the most youthful, the most submissive, and the most committed to the all-powerful northern nation, those who--even though it is admitted they completely lack popular support--deserve to be sponsored. They must rule. They must do what the prescription says. They must be imposed and kept no matter what, under the threat of being smothered or with the promise of coming dollars.

This is State Department spokesman Thomas Reston's message to the Salvadoran people. This is the message of the one who "did not want to give his name."

However, these gentlemen and their leaders do not want to hear other messages clamorously being heard in our America. These messages can be epitomized in the simple words of a Colombian whose name does not matter. He said: "While Americans with their irresolute and timorous President are insisting on their disagreeable childishness, they are going to wait for the Soviets to try to crush them through their Cuban puppet along with the rest of America." (quote taken from page 3 of magazine VISION of 26 January 1980)

BPR WARNS OF U.S. PLANS FOR DIRECT INTERVENTION

PA012356 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 29 Feb 80 p 53 PA

[Advertisement: "Manifesto From the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc to Our People and the Other Peoples of the World--Yankee Imperialism is Preparing for Direct Intervention in El Salvador"]

[Excerpts] Our people's advance in their struggle for liberation is an undeniable and irreversible fact, because there is no force capable of halting the course of history and even less of turning back the forces of an entire people who are determined to achieve their definitive liberation.

Yankee imperialism, the anti-historical international gendarme, has tried in vain to check the revolutionary history of the Salvadoran people.

The most recent act of intervention in our country was that of 15 October 1979, when, using a reformist maneuver, the imperialists sought to deviate or contain our people's struggle. With the defeat of this maneuver by a people determined today more than ever to obtain their freedom by their own means, Yankee imperialism is planning direct intervention as a means of subjugating our people and of annihilating the popular revolutionary movement. This is the only alternative open to imperialism to preserve its interests in the region.

The Yankee embassies are the true centers of political and military power. From there come the orders from Washington to the civilian or military lackeys of the moment. This is where the genocidal minds of the CIA hatch their plans of torture and terror, the most effective methods of massive and selective repression of our people.

How Does Yankee Imperialism Plan To Stage This Brazen Criminal Action Against Our People's Self-Determination?

In the past few days it was announced that $58 million would be sent to strengthen the Salvadoran Government. Along with this, the imperialists have announced that 36 experts in counterinsurgency would be sent, as well as several dozen military communications "experts" to give even more technical training to the criminal repressive corps in our country. In connivance with the recalcitrant right in our country and in Guatemala, they are organizing terrorist bands consisting primarily of mercenaries and former Somozist guardsmen. In Escuintla Department in Guatemala they have set up a training camp on the estate of Sandoval Alaroon, a top leader of the National Liberation Movement (MLN).

In promoting their military policy, the imperialists have taken the trouble to place strategic forces at bases in the Persian Gulf and the Caribbean Sea.

On our continent they have instruments like the OAS and the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) to sanctify their expansionist plans as being for legitimate defense.

Why Is Yankee Imperialism Keeping the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] in Power?

The Yankees know that the PDC is no domestic alternative in their scheme of domination. It is a political power which has been discredited and the opportunistic and self-serving role of its corrupt leaders revealed, with the leaders being rejected even by the party rank and file. However, the PDC represents, for Yankee imperialism, the possibility of intervening directly in our country, not as a hotbed aggressor but as a benefactor.

This is the opprobrious role of the PDC at this time. Internationally, it is working to give a distorted image of the heroic struggle of our people. The PDC portrays the criminal junta as a "centrist government" that is not repressive (since the genocidal repression in the cities and the countryside are described as actions of the "ultra-rightists" that are out of the junta's control) and that is seeking to make changes in the country. It is presented as the only alternative for peace in the face of war to the death between the "right and the left." This is an ideal framework for the Yankee interventionists to come in as a pacifying force to prevent civil war and guarantee the changes the junta claims to be effective.

This is the reason for the trips by Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez, by order of Yankee imperialism--to distort the struggle of an entire people in order to undermine sympathy for the peoples revolutionary movement in the Andean Pact countries, Costa Rica, Panama, Mexico and so forth. In fact it was hinted in Venezuela that there might be a need for a "neutral force" to pacify the country.

These maneuvers, artfully planned by the Yankee imperialists, will permit them to come into our country without having to face the political isolation of the other countries of the continent and the world.

No to Yankee intervention in El Salvador. Yes to a democratic revolutionary government of the Salvadoran people.

[Signed] Francisco Antonio Alfaro, Raul Baires, Marco Antonio Portillo, Elio Enay Bran and Jose Maravilla, for the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc.

OPPOSITION LEADERS ASK FOR MEXICAN SUPPORT

PA292330 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0506 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Feb (EFE)--Representatives of three opposition organizations of El Salvador today asked for the support of the Mexican Government for the "popular struggles" of this Central American country.

The request was made by Augusto Coto of the United Popular Action Front [FAPU], Carlos Lara of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] and Lilian Jimenez of the Nationalist Democratic Union [UDN].

During a news conference in which the "Platform of the revolutionary democratic government" of El Salvador was presented, the leaders pointed out that the military government junta seeks the support of democratic regimes. They pointed out that Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena's visit to Mexico last week had been for this purpose.

Likewise, the leftists reiterated that it is possible that a "Pinochetazo" (coup d'etat) could be carried out by the "most reactionary" sectors of El Salvador. They cautioned that if the coup d'etat is carried out, at least 40 young officers would be assassinated and that the popular organizations have plans for an insurrection and prolonged peoples war. They explained that the "Pinochetazo" is only a option since, they said, there are other means for assuring the power of the "oligarchy."

Coto believes that "insurrection is around the corner," stressing that "the Salvadoran people have won the right to insurrection."

In conclusion, the members of the FAPU, the BPR and the UDN asked for the "fraternal solidarity" of the Spanish-American people and people of the world.

JUDGE ORDERS RELEASE OF LP-28 LEADERS, BPR OFFICIAL

Two LP-28 Guerrillas

PA012254 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1844 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Here is a report from the Isidro Menende Judicial Center regarding the arrested 28 February Peoples Leagues [LP-28] members: A release order has just been issued on LP-28 members Carlos Argueta and Guillermo Canenguez Perez. Seventh Criminal Court Judge Santiago Mendoza Aguilar has ordered the release of Carlos Argueta and Canenguez Perez, who denied charges the National Police had made against them. They admitted only that they are LP-28 members.

The judge ruled that there were no grounds for their arrest and ordered their release. The release order will be given to the two prisoners' lawyer, Maria Elena Garcia Villa.

BPR's Juan Chacon Released

PA012258 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1855 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Fifth Criminal Court Judge Enresto Alfonso Buitrago has just ordered the release of Juan Chacon on bail of 300 colones. Juan Chacon is secretary general of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR].

We had previously reported the release order in favor of 28 February Peoples Leagues members Carlos Argueta and Guillermo Canenguez Perez, who had also been arrested by the National Police. Their case was being heard by the Seventh Criminal Court judge who found there were not sufficient grounds for their arrest.

Judge Buitrago also found insufficient grounds for Chacon's arrest and he will be released on bail.

LEFTISTS OCCUPY SAN SALVADOR CATHEDRAL

PA290456 Paris AFP in Spanish 0237 GMT 29 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Feb (AFP)--The Marxist Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) occupied the San Salvador Cathedral tonight. This is the 25th time it has been occupied during the past year.

A BPR member explained that the occupation is for the purpose of giving refuge to those who need asylum following the 28 February Peoples Leagues [LP-28] demonstrations today.

These demonstrations, carried out in various parts of the capital, are to celebrate the second anniversary of the LP-28 and also to demand the release of Carlos Argueta, one of the League leaders, and Juan Chacon, BPR secretary.

So far no casualties have resulted, however, it is recalled that it was here in the San Salvador Cathedral where several hundreds of dead and wounded were taken following an outbreak of violence.

BPR MEMBERS OCCUPY CATHEDRAL IN USULUTAN DEPARTMENT

PA012335 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1720 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Masked men unexpectedly occupied the Santiago de Maria Cathedral. At 0930 today, as a Mass was being held at the Cathedral of Santiago de Maria, Usulutan Department, some 20 masked individuals forced the people to leave and began to put up placards of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc.

This station was told that the unidentified individuals carried firearms and knives. No more details on the occupation are available at this time.

POLITICAL VIOLENCE CONTINUES; SIX DEAD

PA022354 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2136 GMT 2 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The machinegunned bodies of five workers were found this morning near a textile factory located 13 km east of this capital.

These five new victims raise to six the number of dead as a result of the political violence prevalent in this country. The five bodies have not been identified yet, but they presumably belonged to five motorists who used to work in the San Salvador central market.

Meanwhile, 29-year-old teacher Rene Perez Lopez, secretary general of the Salvadoran National Teachers' Association (ANDES) in Atiquizaya, 20 km southwest of Santa Ana, died in a hospital in Santa Ana, 67 km west of San Salvador.

Three unidentified men machinegunned Perez as he was leaving his school on Friday. Perez died on Saturday morning in the Santa Ana hospital where he had been taken.

ANDES has decreed a 3-day mourning period in those towns where Perez used to work as secretary general of the organization. ANDES is affiliated with the leftist Peoples Revolutionary Bloc.

THREE POLICEMEN KILLED IN AMBUSH IN ILOBASCO

PA012245 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1422 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Ilobasco, El Salvador, 1 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Three Salvadoran National Policemen were killed shortly after daybreak today when they were ambushed by Marxist activists while on patrol in downtown Ilobasco, 54 km northeast of San Salvador.

After the ambush the subversives called a meeting and urged the townspeople to rise up against the authorities to establish a leftist government. There were no reports of victims among the leftists.

POWERFUL BOMB DAMAGES AGRICULTURE MINISTRY

PA012112 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1949 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--A powerful bomb this afternoon damaged the installations of the Salvadoran Agriculture and Livestock Ministry, in the northern part of the city. So far the identity of the group that perpetrated this terrorist attack, the latest in the wave of violence that has engulfed this Central American country for the past 2 years, is unknown.

TRADE UNIONS ANNOUNCE STRIKE TO BEGIN 3 MARCH

PA012324 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1835 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Statement by unidentified spokesman of the Jose Guillermo Rivas Trade Unions Coordinating Committee--live]

[Excerpt] The Revolutionary Trade Union Federation and the Jose Guillermo Rivas Trade Unions Coordinating Committee call on all their union affiliates to support a militant labor strike beginning at 1000 on 3 March. This strike is to demand immediate solution of the demands of the Association of Workers of the National Telecommunications Administration and the immediate release of Juan Chacon, secretary general of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc.

We also invite the working class and the Salvadoran people to participate in the great demonstration of the Farmworkers Federation at 1000 on 5 March beginning at the [name indistinct] park. Its objective is to demand the immediate release of Companero Juan Chacon and a 20-percent reduction in land rents by the Agriculture Ministry.

JUNTA MEMBERS COMMENT ON COUP ATTEMPT, REFORM

PA010107 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1426 GMT 29 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The rightwing must be treated with a heavy hand to implement the changes announced, Revolutionary Junta Government member Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich told foreign newsmen. He stressed that the changes--agrarian reform and nationalization of banks and foreign trade--will be announced in the next few days and he accused the rightwing of having attempted to overthrow the current government.

Proof of this, he went on, is the fact that last week the National Association of Private Enterprise made use of all publicity resources to launch a big campaign aimed at justifying the coup that would be staged this weekend. The government knows a military sector also participated. This will be investigated in order to punish those responsible.

In connection with this junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano commented that there had been rumors of an alleged coup, but that he could not say who the leaders of that movement were. In a severe tone of voice he stressed that if those responsible are discovered, they will be punished and he stated that civilians rather than armed forces members had participated in the coup. Colonel Majano did not discard the possibility of a coup being staged and added that, should that occur the young military officers would be on the side of the people.

He firmly added that the young military officers do not want to return to the old systems that existed before 15 October. And, he went on, the rightist sectors have already had 50 years of opportunity and they did not bring about any changes.

Colonel Majano stated in conclusion that the present government wants to benefit the people by developing programs that alter the existing economic schemes. He said the young military officers will promote changes and will not stick to previous systems. He indicated that work is being carried out in connection with specific reform projects which constitute the focal point of the country's economic changes. He added that the initial decrees connected with those reforms will be announced in the next few days.

Asked if a state of siege would be implemented to bring about the announced changes, Dr Morales Ehrlich responded that this would not be necessary because these changes have the support of the people and the armed forces, who have become identified with each other.

GUTIERREZ SAYS MILITARY WANTS REFORMS, NOT RIGHTIST COUP

PA012240 Paris AFP in Spanish 1727 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[By AFP special correspondent Gilberto Lopez]

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Mar (AFP)--Col Jaime Adbul Gutierrez, one of the officers in the government junta, today told AFP that the main concern of the military who seized power last 15 October is to consolidate the external front to keep the government junta from becoming isolated.

Gutierrez said: A rightist coup would isolate us politically from the other Latin American countries. He recalled that Somoza's overthrow in Nicaragua was preceded by the Latin American nations' decision to disavow his government.

Gutierrez reiterated the call for the popular organizations to back the current reforms proposed by the government junta.

Saying that he is convinced that the pacification process will begin when the structural reforms get underway, particularly after the agrarian reform process announced for next week begins, the colonel stressed that the armed forces solidly supports these projects. The only viable alternative for El Salvador is the one we are pursuing, he added.

Dressed in mufti--the opposite of the other military member of the junta, Col Adolfo Majano, who always is in uniform--Gutierrez analyzed the current political situation in which the military-Christian Democratic junta is under pressure from both the extreme right and the extreme left.

The present cabinet is much more homogenous than the previous one, he said, referring to the first cabinet formed following the overthrow of General Romero last year. Gutierrez also defended the representativeness of the Christian Democrats, the only party participating in the administration.

The allegation that the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] does not have any popular support is based on the failure of a meeting they held, but the majority of the municipal councilmen and mayors are PDC members, and from these posts they can organize on a nationwide level, Gutierrez pointed out.

He admitted, however, that there are differences between the military and the PDC because of internal difficulties in each, but indicated that he believed that the PDC-military alliance was better than a merely independent government. Gutierrez said he does not believe that the armed forces would like the Christian Democrats to withdraw from the government.

This week the PDC gave the armed forces an ultimatum, denouncing the aborted military coup scheduled for last weekend, and demanding that those involved be punished.

This denunciation heightened the differences between the military and the PDC, and Gutierrez termed this unfortunate. I don't believe such a coup ever was planned, he said, because it would have needed the support of the batallion and company commanders.

Recalling earlier times in El Salvador, Colonel Gutierrez said: It is no longer possible to overthrow a government in El Salvador by means of phone calls. He added that the officers who did not participate in the 15 October coup are being incorporated into the process to achieve greater unity among the armed forces. Gutierrez emphasized: The military are determined to carry out these changes that the country needs, and in the next few days they will make this clear.

GUATEMALA

CONGRESS UNEASY ABOUT VICE PRESIDENT'S TRAVEL

PA292335 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1438 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 27 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Congress has allowed Vice President Francisco Villagran Kramer to leave Central America for 37 days, although it is doubtful he will come back.

Deputies of various blocs, particularly the opposition National Liberation Movement, said today that most likely Villagran Kramer will tender his resignation from "somewhere in Europe."

The authorization was given based on his request "to visit my children abroad" and because he will be a guest speaker at "Oceanotropiques-80" in Bordeaux 4-8 March.

The request covers 1 March through 7 April "when at the latest I will be back in Guatemala," but the widespread belief among the deputies is that he will not come back.

Villagran Kramer has insisted on his intention to resign for more than a year, although 15 days ago he announced he would not because he is ready to abide by the Constitution. A previous authorization requested for early February was denied precisely "to keep him from resigning abroad," but now the deputies have decided to let him go even though they still doubt whether he will return "to continue ruling with an upset framework, as he has put it."

MLN CRITICIZES U.S. LATIN AMERICA POLICY

PA292002 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1637 GMT 29 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 29 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Russia and the United States are two aggressors. The only difference between them is that one attacks with weapons and the other with money. So states the anticommunist opposition National Liberation Movement [MLN], the best organized party in Guatemala, in an official bulletin released here today.

The bulletin is "a protest against the abusive attitude of direct interference in the internal politics of our sister republic of El Salvador," and is based on recent reports from the United States.

The bulletin refers specifically to the U.S. State Department announcement that it will cancel all military and economic aid if a coup is staged against the Salvadoran Government junta.

"Why does Uncle Sam make so much noise over the Russian invasion of Afghanistan if he is doing the same thing in El Salvador?" the MLN asks. It adds that "at least the Russians will have the courage to do it openly and for their own benefit."

"Neither El Salvador nor any other Latin American country wants handouts. We sardines are sick and tired of sharks, and with all our breath we shout: Russia get out of Afghanistan; gringos get out of El Salvador," the MLN states.

Finally, the MLN bulletin criticizes current U.S. domestic policy and Carter's re-election campaign. It says that "the (U.S.) people should demand that Carter practice what he preaches and prevent him from utilizing his government machinery to impose his fatal human rights policy. Perhaps in this way the United States will recover its good name, its former friends and its great power, which today are irremediably lost in incompetent or treasonous hands," the bulletin concludes.

FUR LEADER KILLED IN ESCUINTLA; SECOND IN WEEK

PA012307 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1434 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 1 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Jesus Noriega, a leader of the United Revolutionary Front [FUR] in Escuintla, on Guatemala's south coast, was killed by gunfire from persons as yet unidentified, the National Police disclosed today.

Noriega also held a municipal post in Escuintla, the capital of a province currently shaken by strikes at the local sugar mills, where agricultural workers are demanding salary increases.

The FUR, a leftist democratic party authorized in 1978, lost two of its leaders this week. Cesar Romero, a militant of the youth faction, was murdered in Guatemala City Thursday.

In early February National Director Abrahan Ixcancapric was shot to death by a group of men, and FUR founder and leader Manuel Colom Argueta was murdered in March 1979.

FUR leaders said today that, according to their count, this new murder brings to eight the number of FUR leaders who have been assassinated. They claim that "this shows that a plan is afoot to eliminate the Guatemalan people's only political alternative."

HONDURAS

BOYCOTT OF MOSCOW OLYMPIC GAMES ANNOUNCED BY GOVERNMENT

PA010103 Paris AFP in Spanish 2145 GMT 29 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 29 Feb (AFP)--In opposition to a Honduran Olympic Committee recommendation, the Honduran military government today decided to ban this country's participation in the coming Olympic games in Moscow.

In a communique released here, the Honduran Government expresses its solidarity with those countries which have voiced their protest at the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan by not sending Olympic teams to Moscow.

According to the communique, the Honduran Government feels that as regards the defense of their sovereignty and the protection of their vital interests, the sole guarantee for the more highly developed states lies in their unrestricted observance of the principle of nonintervention and respect for independence.

COMMENTARY ASSAILS 'WAR HYSTERIA' IN U.S. GOVERNMENT

FL282001 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Feb 80 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry combatants "Political Information" program commentary]

[Excerpts] The war hysteria is picking up new tempo among U.S. ruling circles, to such a degree that even President James Carter speaks without weighing his words to try to intimidate with haughtiness and threats.

In his message to the nation some days ago, Carter proclaimed the purpose of making the United States the most powerful nation on earth. He spoke of the alleged Soviet threat and of his country's right to protect the world. Of course, the U.S. President would have resorted to the stale pretexts to which Yankee diplomacy is accustomed in order to generate a body of opinion favorable to the real objectives he seeks.

Carter made the statements precisely at the time he was submitting to Congress the 1981 budget of which one-sixth or $158 billion would be used for military plans. The President proposed nothing concrete or effective to halt the crisis: inflation, which U.S. economists predict will increase this year as a result of unwise government policy; unemployment, which affects more than 7 million workers; or a solution to the serious social problems that are affecting millions of North Americans.

The emphasis of the statements at that time, just as earlier ones made by his principal advisers and officials, was aimed at achieving a refined anti-Sovietism and making the USSR appear as a threat to other nations, thereby using it as the reason for promoting an arms race and an arms buildup of the United States and its allies, especially the members of the NATO warmongering bloc.

The U.S. press and certain U.S. personalities are criticizing the path which the James Carter administration is taking. The New York TIMES, in an article entitled "Carter's Cold War Tactic," says that the President has taken a leap toward a dangerous policy.

The U.S. Government aspires to attain its foreign policy objectives from a position of strength and wants to assume the right to intervene in any country and any region of the world. The arms race spiral that Washington is stirring up, the reinforcement of its troops overseas, its development of new military bases on the Indian Ocean, the concentration of warships in the Persian Gulf, and the supply of weapons to Pakistan, Egypt, Israel, Thailand and other countries are part of the U.S. plan to dominate the world.

The Carter administration is using the events in Iran and Afghanistan as a pretext to openly threaten the use of military force. It speaks of mining the Hormuz Strait and blockading the Persian region and of employing the so-called rapid deployment force to invade any part of the world.

The Yankee language truly is gross. It does not respect the sovereign rights of states or the international norms that govern relations between countries. And it is likewise no less dangerous since U.S. rulers apparently are incapable of assessing the characteristics of the world in which we live and, in their hysteria and insanity, neither do they weigh the consequences that may arise.

TELEVISION COMMENTATOR SEES U.S. PREPARING COUP IN EL SALVADOR

FL011305 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Mar 80 FL

[Jorge Timossi commentary]

[Text] Are we witnessing another dirty maneuver by the United States in Central America, specifically in El Salvador? Indications of this are growing while the country gravitates toward the revolutionary forces that are gaining in unity and cohesion and are emerging as a political factor for true change.

The U.S. State Department has just come out in support of the ruling junta by publicly proclaiming that its embassy in San Salvador had had contacts with the militarymen and civilians who were planning a Pinochet-style coup d'etat for this Monday. In backing the ruling alliance in this manner, the United States is openly intervening in favor of plans to establish a restricted, workable democracy whose characteristics would include some reforms coupled with strong repression of the people. But this type of intervention does not in any way exclude the possibility of a coup and makes even more precarious the existence of the demo-Christian military junta. Restricted democracy and a coup d'etat in El Salvador are concomitant and complement U.S. policy in the area. They are not necessarily mutually exclusive, as some observers believe.

This was in evidence this past weekend--possibly because of some miscalculation or perhaps because it was necessary in this line of intervention which has been called the U.S. secret war in Central America--when William Bowdler, assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs, and Robert Pastore, White House advisor for Latin American affairs, visited Panama. Press sources ascertain that the talks held, which were set up by Carter's protocol chief Hamilton Jordan--the same Jordan who was at the bottom of the very secret transfer of the ex-shah from the United States to Panama--ended in deep disagreement on the part of all concerned since the Panamanians became convinced that Washington was sponsoring a coup d'etat in El Salvador. The U.S. ambassador in El Salvador, Robert Moss, [as heard] at whose house the talks were held, immediately denied the reports and announced that his country is trying to prevent further bloodshed in El Salvador.

An elementary analysis of these reports shows the United States supporting restricted democracy but, at the same time, holding the key to open the door to a Pinochet-style coup whenever they consider the time is right. The peculiar concept of sovereignty which the current Salvadoran junta presents to the world allows U.S. agents to contact the coupists with the promptness and speed they demonstrated last week.

In any case, this restricted democracy has a considerable military and espionage foundation that is turning the area into a powder keg--secret training of former Somozist guardsmen in Honduras, landing of arms and mercenaries in El Salvador and Guatemala, increasing activities of the U.S. information office which has liaison offices in all Central American countries, and the sending of anti-riot teams and U.S. military advisors who entered through the Salvadoran ports of Acajutla and La Libertad.

It remains to be seen if in the secret Panama talks Bowdler explained the new activities noted on U.S. military bases in the canal.

U.S. ARMS ESCALATION DENOUNCED AT WPC PLENUM

FL292234 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2211 GMT 29 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Cuba today asked for the solidarity of all progressive forces for the peoples of Nicaragua, El Salvador, Grenada and Guatemala, and denounced the United States for its military activities in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Speaking at the plenary session of the World Peace Council [WPC] in Ethiopia, the Cuban representative, Francisco Astray, presented documented charges against the U.S. Government concerning its arms escalation throughout the world. He condemned U.S. plans to install nuclear missiles in Western Europe and the Pentagon's deployment of forces in the Arabian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean, Southeast Asia and, especially, in the Caribbean.

The Cuban representative accused the Carter administration of increasing the U.S. military budget. He recalled that during his first electoral campaign Carter said he would reduce military expenditures by 7 percent and now he was trying to get a new $151 billion budget approved.

Astray added that the U.S. armaments policy can be observed in Europe with its installation of new nuclear missiles; in Asia with its support of the Chinese leadership; in the Middle East with its military strengthening of the Zionist state of Israel; and in Africa with the granting to South Africa of access to nuclear development plans. Francisco Astray stressed that Washington's new bellicose escalation has begun in the form of provocations. Lastly, he noted the WPC proposal to hold a parliament of peoples for peace.

CPSU 'CONTROL COMMITTEE' OFFICIAL ARRIVES

FL261742 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Ivan B. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Control Committee and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived yesterday in Havana City in response to an invitation of the PCC. Omar Iser Mojena, vice president of the PCC National Control and Revisions Committee, and Rene de los Santos, member of the PCC Central Committee, welcomed the visitor at the air terminal.

Juan Almeida Meets Visitor

FL282314 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 28 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida, member of the Politburo and chairman of the party Control and Revisions Committee, has held a fraternal meeting with the delegation headed by Ivan S. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Control Committee and alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee. The meeting was held in a friendly atmosphere and various aspects of the work of control and revision of both parties as well other topics of interest were discussed.

SOVIET EDUCATION MINISTER CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Views Museum, Memorial

FL271839 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Vyacheslav Yelyutin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of higher and secondary specialized education, and his delegation have visited the Museum of the Revolution and Granma Memorial. The visitors were accompanied on the tour by Oscar Garcia, Cuban vice minister of higher education.

At the memorial the Soviet delegation was briefed on the heroic feat of the Granma yacht expeditionaries. As part of the program of activities the delegation led by Yelyutin also visited the Jose Antonio Echeverria Higher Polytechnical Institute and installations of Havana University.

Visits Educational Centers

FL291258 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Various educational centers and the Ernest Hemingway Museum were visited Thursday by the delegation headed by Vyacheslav P. Yelyutin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education. Accompanied by Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education, the Soviet delegation also toured the Lenin Vocational School and the Eduardo Garcia Delgado Technological Institute.

Arrival on Isle of Youth

FL292133 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2108 GMT 29 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Vyacheslav Yelyutin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education and member of the CPSU Central Committee, and the delegation he heads have arrived on the Isle of Youth accompanied by Vice Minister of Education Oscar Garcia. On arrival at the Nueva Gerona Airport, they were received by Armando Manresa, first secretary of the party municipal committee, and Felix Sautie, vice president of the people's government municipal assembly. The distinguished visitors toured the former Modelo prison where they observed cell block No 4 used for political prisoners and the hospital ward where attackers of the Moncada Barracks were held with Fidel. They also will visit rural secondary schools and places of economic and social development of the Isle of Youth special municipality.

NEW NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES

FL291722 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Manuel Andara Ubeda, the new ambassador to Cuba of the Government of Nicaragua's National Reconstruction Junta, has arrived in Havana City. The diplomat was received at the air terminal by Rafael Hernandez, second deputy director of protocol, and Ramiro Abreu, chief of the PCC Central Committee Central America section. Others welcoming the Nicaraguan ambassador were Manuel Guillot, an official of the Foreign Ministry's America Department, and Mercedes Aguiar, chief of a department of the Foreign Ministry.

CONDITIONS OF U.S. LOAN TO NICARAGUA NOTED

PA291646 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives has approved a loan of $75 million for technical aid to Nicaragua with several amendments. One of the amendments stipulates that this aid may be suspended and prompt repayment required by demand of the U.S. President or two-thirds of the House in the event that Nicaragua fails to comply with any of the requirements. One of the requirements is that the money not be used for the national literacy campaign. In this regard, Moises Hassan, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said his country will not accept the imposition of conditions for the granting of the U.S. loan.

In addition, the newspaper BARRICADA, which is published in Nicaragua, emphasized that Nicaragua is not a colony of the United States and condemned the attitude of the U.S. Congress which met behind closed doors to analyze reports from CIA agents regarding that Central American nation.

For its part, the Soviet news agency NOVOSTI reports that U.S. instructors are training on Honduran territory 5000 [as heard] former Somozist guardsmen who are preparing to attack Nicaragua.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

ANDEAN GROUP DISCUSSES BOGOTA EMBASSY TAKEOVER

PY281954 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1802 GMT 28 Feb 80 PY

[Text] La Paz, 28 Feb (LATIN)--The Andean Group began consultations today seeking "to coordinate their efforts" toward the prompt release of the hostages in the Dominican Embassy in Colombia, the Bolivian Government announced today. Bolivian Foreign Minister Julio Garret Ayllon said that President Lidia Gueiler's government "most strongly condemns that criminal deed which violates the basic humanitarian principles of civilized coexistence." He said: "Immediately after we learned about the event we contacted Colombian officials, expressing our deep concern and strong protest as well as our conviction that the government of that friendly country will not spare any efforts to insure the security of the hostages and their prompt release. At the same time, consultations have begun with the foreign ministries of the Andean countries and other countries affected by the event in order to coordinate their efforts toward the prompt release of the hostages." Foreign Minister Garret made this statement in his office today at noon.

He also reported that "the Foreign Ministry is approaching the papal nunciature in order that the Holy See, exercising its spiritual authority as an interested party, interpose its high authority to put a speedy end to the abnormal situation."

Bolivian Charge d'Affaires Reynaldo del Carpio Jauregui is among the diplomats being held hostage by the guerrillas at the Embassy of the Dominican Republic.

ARGENTINA

LATIN: USSR BUYS CORN, DOUBLES WHEAT PURCHASE

PY291652 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0335 GMT 29 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpts] Rosario, Argentina, 29 Feb (LATIN)--The Soviet Union has purchased 1.5 million tons of corn and has doubled its wheat purchase, which will reach 2 million tons, it was reported here today by sources closely linked to agricultural activities. The sources, which asked not to be identified, told LATIN that the Soviet Union had contracted the purchase of 1 million tons of wheat prior to the U.S. grain embargo ordered by President Jimmy Carter in reprisal for the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, but that the Kremlin has now purchased another million tons. The sources indicated that the harvest of Argentine corn, with prices considerably higher than the price contracted between Washington and Moscow before the crisis, will all end up in Soviet silos.

The sources also indicated that the Soviet Union avoided the purchase of corn immediately after the U.S. embargo, but that it has submitted purchase orders in the last few weeks.

The president of the National Grain Board, David Lacroze, has refused to comment on this report.

ECUADOR

OFFICIAL ANALYZES CAUSES OF BOGOTA EMBASSY OCCUPATION

PA292131 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Here is the spokesman at the presidential palace [presumably Secretary General of Public Information Fausto Molina] commenting on the situation at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota: [Begin recording] [Spokesman] Our country's foreign policy is very clear. Our country has expressed, ever since the present government took office, its support for the traditional principles of nonintervention, free self-determination of peoples, broad relations with states throughout the world, and reciprocal benefits in international relations. Ecuador believes that internal violence in some Latin American countries is to some extent an extension of institutionalized violence in society. In other words, the eradication of formal violence--which is an effect--must be understood from the viewpoint of the violence--which is a cause--that exists in our society.

[Question by unidentified person] Mr Secretary General, do you believe in the hypothetical possibility that this violence might erupt in our country?

[Answer] I do not believe so. Only in societies where injustice is fully institutionalized and where the possibilities for a democratic solution to injustice are not available to the people does one see these eruptions of violence--apart from the fact that there are types of violence which are generated by external factors that exert influence in those countries. I regret incidents of this kind in view of all the causes that might be involved. At the same time, I regret the fact that tragic circumstances like this--which are no longer isolated incidents because they are almost duplicates of events which have taken place in other Latin American countries--tend to make the maintenance of democracy more difficult in the entire area. [end recording]

PERU

FINANCE MINISTER ANNOUNCES GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAM

PA252319 Paris AFP in Spanish 1626 GMT 25 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 25 Feb (AFP)--The Peruvian military government has started a public investment program to create 300,000 jobs this year, Economy and Finance Minister Javier Silva Ruete reported here today.

In noting that unemployment is the country's chief problem, the minister told the newspaper EL COMERCIO that he is negotiating new loans to finance development programs. In replying to those who criticize the contracting of more foreign debts when the military government is about to come to an end, he affirmed that the government must rule until the last day of its term and take advantage of the opening of international banks without fearing politicians.

Peru's foreign debt amounts to a little over $8 billion. Another $1.2 billion must be added to this amount. The minister obtained this figure during a recent tour of Europe, Canada and the United States. He also explained that the negative effect of the credits will not affect the next civilian regime because it will have to pay nothing on them since they were obtained with 5- and 10-year grace periods.

He said the free play between supply and demand stopped inflation and, for this reason, the government was forced to increase the list of products subject to price control last week.

Finally, he said he feels the salaries of military officers should be published in order to stop criticism as long as the respective salaries in private enterprise are also published because, he said, even the municipal employees in charge of public sanitation earn more than ministry officials.

Further Remarks

PY252022 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Feb 80 PY

[Text] The economy and finance minister has stated that the government views unemployment as the main problem and has launched a program of public investment which will open up 600,000 jobs this year. He also stated that the free market economy has been unable to curb inflation, and that the government has been forced to apply price control regulations to more products in order to defend consumers from speculation, which does not confine itself to foodstuffs but also affects both domestic and foreign industrial products.

Minister Silva denied that the program for economic recovery has been reformulated and that new goals have been set. On the contrary, he stated that the program is being carried out on schedule. Minister Silva said that the recent economic measures seemed out of context, but they were part of the program which had been made public. He stated that people do not bother to read and analyze.

SURINAME

FORMER PRIME MINISTER REPORTEDLY SURRENDERS

Other Ministers Surrender

WA291635 London REUTER in English 1517 GMT 29 Feb 80 WA

[Text] The Hague, the Netherlands, Feb 29, REUTER--Suriname Prime Minister Henck Arron has surrendered to the National Military Council set up by army rebels who seized power in the South American country on Monday, the SURINAME NEWS AGENCY said today. The agency, quoting a Council announcement, said four other ministers also gave themselves up to the Council last night with Mr Arron, who had been in hiding since the coup.

The Dutch news agency, ANP, correspondent in Paramaribo quoted Military Council member Lieutenant Michel van Rey as saying elections called by Mr Arron for March 27 will almost certainly not be held. "We would like them to take place, but do not see how it would be possible," he said. He said the Council did not intend to compel people to stay in Suriname, which gained independence from the Netherlands in November, 1975. But he felt Surinamese people should be convinced their place was in Suriname and not in the Netherlands, where some 170,000 Surinamese now live. He said the Council would release its prisoners today, adding: "It's an awful thing having political prisoners here in Suriname."

Official Spokesman Comments

PA011504 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0839 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Paramaribo, 1 Mar (LATIN-REUTER)--A spokesman for the new authorities said today that Henck Arron, the overthrown prime minister of Suriname, turned himself in to the rebels who staged a coup d'etat here on Monday after receiving guarantees that his life is not in danger.

The spokesman said that at least seven persons were killed during the uprising after which junior army officers established an eight-member National Military Council [CMN] to temporarily guide the destiny of this former Netherlands colony.

He said that other top officials of the Arron administration have been arrested including Finance Minister Lesley Goede, Justice and Police Minister Soerdispersad Badrising and Attorney General Maurits de Nranda, who was injured during the coup.

The spokesman added that the new authorities agreed to guarantee Arron's safety after the Committee of Christian Churches of Suriname interceded on his behalf.

The SURINAME NEWS AGENCY said during a radio broadcast monitored in The Hague early this morning that, in addition to Arron, four former ministers had turned themselves in to the rebels on Thursday night. The spokesman for the rebels said that several individuals who had been police officials in the Arron administration had been arrested and replaced.

The CMN appeared to be fully in control of the situation here although strict security measures are being maintained and the borders with Guyana and French Guiana are being constantly patrolled. Life returns to normal in the capital during the day, but at nightfall the streets are deserted because of the curfew imposed from 1900 to 0600.

Lieutenant van Rey, a member of the Council, told the SURINAME NEWS AGENCY that the rebels have "deep democratic sentiments" because they received their military training in the Netherlands, which granted independence to Suriname in November, 1975. However, Van Rey said it is almost certain that the general elections scheduled by Arron for 27 March will not be held.

The spokesman said that after coming to power the new authorities began talks with the representatives of several governments including the United States, Brazil, Guyana, South Korea and the Netherlands.

Kingston: Arron Arrested

FL291854 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 29 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Suriname's new military rulers today arrested former Prime Minister Henck Arron and said he would be put on trial for crimes committed while in power. Mr Arron was taken from a friend's home in the Surinamese capital, Paramaribo, after evading the military searchers for 5 days since his government was toppled in a violent takeover shortly before dawn last Monday.

Spokesmen for the eight-member Military Council said the capture of Mr Arron brings to six the number of ministers now in custody. There were 15 ministers in the old Cabinet. Some are understood to have fled the country.

AFP: CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT EXPECTED BY 8 MARCH

PA012242 Paris AFP in English 2144 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Text] St Laurent du Maroni, French Guiana, 1 Mar (AFP)--The sergeants who overthrew the government in neighboring Suriname last February 25 are expected to set up a civilian government between next Wednesday and the end of next week but will remain in ultimate control. The most likely candidate for premier is former Economic Affairs Minister Eddy Bruma. Only after the formation of the Cabinet will the new regime's economic plans become clearer.

Former Premier Henck Arron, who gave himself up to the new (?authorities), reportedly remains free although under surveillance at the home of friends, his only house having been pillaged. Other members of the overthrown government were thought likely to be called in as technical experts or advisers by their successors.

Suriname's figurehead president, Dr J.H.E. Ferrier, 70, is expected to retire because of his age.

URUGUAY

CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER EMBASSY INCIDENT IN BOGOTA

PY281228 Paris AFP in Spanish 1132 GMT 28 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 28 Feb (AFP)--The Uruguayan Government, through Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle, has conveyed to the Colombian Government its concern over the takeover of the Dominican Republic Embassy in Bogota by subversives who are holding 15 diplomats hostage. Foreign Minister Folle also informed Colombian Ambassador Osvaldo Rengifo Otero that Uruguayan officials have reiterated their confidence that the Colombian Government will take the necessary measures for a successful solution.

First reports received in Montevideo indicate that, during the embassy takeover, one person was killed and several wounded, including the Uruguayan ambassador and the Paraguayan charge d'affaires. Foreign Minister Folle said, however, that as of this morning there was no official confirmation that Uruguayan Ambassador Fernando Gomez Fink had been wounded, and that this was reported by the Uruguayan military attache in Colombia.

VENEZUELA

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON DOMINICAN EMBASSY OCCUPATION

PA021601 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1502 GMT 2 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Porlamar, Venezuela, 2 Mar (LATIN)--In referring to the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has affirmed that there are "tremendous expectations [expectativas] for the future because of the attacks against the right to asylum."

"A principle of civilizations is being seriously affected," the chief of state said in a news conference held at the Santiago Marino International Airport on Margarita Island, 700 km northeast of Caracas. Herrera said that the seriousness of the matter not only stems from the fact that it is an attack against a group of persons, whether they are diplomats or not, but because it is an attack "against a respectable institution such as the right to asylum which originated and developed in our Latin American Continent."

Virgilio Lovera, Venezuelan ambassador in Bogota, is one of the hostages being kept at the Dominican Embassy since Wednesday by a guerrilla group of the 19 April Movement.

Herrera resumed his comment on the situation by quoting a phrase which he attributed to a British minister: "I warn you that if the matter calls for us to join the law of the jungle, there are some in the jungle who are stronger than us."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 044

4 March 1980

CONTENTS

BOLIVIA

President Gueiler Says She Will Not Resign C 1

BRAZIL

Itamaraty Spokesman Views Bogota Terrorists' Demands [O GLOBO 29 Feb] D 1
Nicaragua's Daniel Ortega, Foreign Minister Arrive 25 Feb D 1
Criticism of U.S. Congress D 2
Argentine Air Force Commander Arrives for Official Visit D 3
AFP: PRC Military Mission Contacts Arms Firms D 3
Construction To Begin on Nuclear Plants D 3

CHILE

EL MERCURIO Denounces Soviet Scientific Ships as Spy Ships E 1
Upcoming UN Human Rights Vote Repudiated E 1

COLOMBIA

Reportage on Embassy Takeover Negotiations F 1
Talks Scheduled for 3 Mar F 1
Dialog Postponed F 1
Carter, Turbay Hold Talks F 1
Government Decrees 'Recess' F 2
Commander Uno States Demands F 2
Radio Interview With Commander F 3
Brazilian Paper Interviews Commander [JORNAL DO BRASIL 29 Feb] F 7
Leader's Identity Allegedly Determined F 11
M-19 Reportedly Contacted President F 12
Ex-Hostage: M-19 Can Blow Up Embassy F 12
Released Hostage Describes Guerrillas F 13
Venezuelan Ambassador Comments F 13
Envoy Hostage Urges 'Itinerant Asylum' F 14
Salvadoran Ambassador Not Hostage F 14
Hungarian Envoy Raps Speculation F 15
Justice Minister Comments F 15
Government 'Ready' To Attack [O GLOBO 3 Mar] F 16
Political Parties Support Government F 17
Business Sector Backs Government F 17
EPL Threatens Attack F 18
Wall Slogans Support Occupation F 18
Argentine Consulate in Medellin Attacked F 18
Police Disperse Demonstrators in Medellin F 18
Two Bombs Explode F 19
Two Alleged M-19 Members To Be Arraigned F 19
M-19 Guerrilla Killed Near Military Arsenal F 19

Leftist Threatens Third Strike by M-19 F 20
March Elections To Proceed Despite Guerrilla Action F 20
Media Election Coverage To Be Strictly Controlled F 20

PARAGUAY

Foreign Minister Views Dominican Embassy Situation [HOY 29 Feb] H 1
Police Confirm Arrest of Reporter Hector Rodriguez [ABC COLOR 1 Mar] H 1

PANAMA

Manfredo Views Delay in U.S. Appointments to Canal Board [LA REPUBLICA 29 Feb] N 1
Government Action Against Broadcasters Protested N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Foreign Ministry Rejects Asylum Request of M-19 Members P 1
President Scores Soviet Actions in Central America P 1

EL SALVADOR

Columnist Hits U.S. Strategy in Suppressing Revolutions [EL INDEPENDIENTE 29 Feb] P 2
FAPU Accuses U.S. Government of Intervention [EL INDEPENDIENTE 29 Feb] P 3
Observers Predict Leftist Coup in Near Future [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 29 Feb] P 4
Archbishop Romero Condemns Escalation of Repression P 5
Claremount Urges Participation of Popular Groups in Government [EL INDEPENDIENTE 29 Feb] P 6
Former Junta Member Ungo Urges Military Purge [LA CRONICA DEL PUEBLO 29 Feb] P 7

GUATEMALA

Reports of Unrest on Southern Coast Continue P 7
FUR May Not Participate in Municipal Elections P 8

HONDURAS

Official Denies Reports of Agreement With El Salvador P 8

NICARAGUA

Linking of Press Freedom With U.S. Loan Called 'Meddling' P 8
Sergio Ramirez Explains Position on U.S. Loan P 9
Ceremony Honors Murdered U.S. Newsman P 10
International Solidarity Conference Opens in Managua P 10
1 March Session Held P 11
Pastora Claims Outside Interference Involved in Companies P 11
Government Orders Striking Workers Back to Work P 12
Imprisoned EL PUEBLO Newsmen Begin Hunger Strike P 12

CUBA

U.S., UK, PRC Policy on Afghanistan Condemned at UN Q 1
Nonalined Action Urged in 'Tension Areas' of World Q 1
Chomon Meets With Japanese Communist Leader Q 1
Visit of Iraqi Education Minister Announced Q 1

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICA

Authorities Grant Residence Permit to Shah S 1
[Havana International]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Foreign Minister: M-19 Making No Demands of Him S 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

ARGENTINA

Graffigna Notes Possible Plane Manufacture With Brazil [REUTER] V 1
MiGs-Cereals Exchange With Soviets Denied [LA PRENSA 1 Mar] V 1

ECUADOR

Roldos Vetoes National Development Council Bill V 1
Guayaquil Official Arrested; Reason Not Known V 2

SURINAME

Military Council Meets With President, No Accord Reached V 2
27 Mar Elections Canceled V 2
Havana Notes 'Business As Usual' Atmosphere V 2
Burma Says No Foreign Involvement in Coup V 3
[DAILY GLEANER 29 Feb]

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Itaipu Timetable Advanced 24 Months V 3
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 29 Feb]

PRESIDENT GUEILER SAYS SHE WILL NOT RESIGN

PY291729 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Feb 80 PY

[Text] President Lidia Gueiler Tejada has firmly stated that she will not resign and will continue defending democracy, thus filfilling her commitment to the people and the Congress. She made this announcement in response to questions prompted by domestic and foreign reports that her resignation would take place very soon. The chief of state categorically refuted these claims and added that she has the full support of the armed forces.

President Gueiler paid an impromptu visit to Congress yesterday and after meeting with Jose Zegarra, president of the Chamber of Deputies, sat on one of the benches and expressed satisfaction at being among parliamentarians. She said further that it pleased her to say that she was close to the people and the parliamentarians. She reaffirmed her desire to fulfill the task the Congress has entrusted to her. [recorded passage indistinct]

After her statement she was questioned by the press and said that all the problems the country is now facing will be solved. She declared that she would not resign for any reason.

[Begin Gueiler recording] I will not resign, absolutely not. I have a commitment to the people and to the Congress to defend democracy, and you will always find me here defending democracy. [end recording]

She further said that she is expending too much effort organizing her cabinet at times when there are more important things to do, such as matters related to the electoral process. She also discussed the role the politicians are playing at this point and took advantage of the opportunity to point out that both her government and she herself have the support of the Bolivian Armed Forces.

[Begin Gueiler recording] I would like to tell you that I have the support of the armed forces. The armed forces will probably issue a communique in which they categorically state their support for the constitutional government and the president. [end recording]

As a matter of fact, this communique has already been released over the signature of the commander in chief of the armed forces, Gen Armando Reyes Villa. In the communique the armed forces indeed reiterate their support for President Gueiler Tejada in the following manner: The commander in chief of the armed forces and the Armed Forces High Command have met with the president of the nation in her role of captain general of the armed forces to evaluate the situation of the country. At the end of the meeting the armed forces emphatically reaffirmed their support to allow the president to carry out the democratic process and to hold the general elections scheduled for July in line with the supreme decree approved by the honorable Congress and implemented by the executive branch.

Another communique issued by the armed forces commander in chief states that the operations of this institution have returned to normal and the plan of specific assignments for generals and members of the General Staff has been approved. The commander in chief has also stated his decision to put an end to large-scale military maneuvers and to concentrate every effort on strengthening the democratic process by carrying out tasks inherent to the institution.

ITAMARATY SPOKESMAN VIEWS BOGOTA TERRORISTS' DEMANDS

PY010132 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 29 Feb 80 p 18 PY

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--According to Itamaraty Spokesman Bernardo Pericas, the possibility of Brazil paying part of the $50-million ransom demanded by the Colombian guerrillas for the release of the hostages is a question which is not yet being considered because there is confidence in the ability of the Colombian Government to reach a solution that will not harm or endanger the captive diplomats.

Yesterday morning the Brazilian Embassy in Bogota succeeded in contacting Ambassador Geraldo Eulalio do Nascimento e Silva by telephone. He said that he was well and that all the other hostages were being treated as well as possible under the prevailing conditions.

The diplomat's spokesman reported that, at the moment, the only concern of the Brazilian Government is Ambassador Geraldo Eulalio's physical safety. Therefore, the suspension of Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro's trip to Colombia on 17, 18 and 19 March due to the events there is a question which has not been brought up, Pericas said.

The last report received by Itamaraty says that the M-19 guerrillas had not set any deadline for the meeting of their demands. Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro's office is in permanent contact with the embassy in Bogota and with the foreign ministries of the other countries having diplomatic officials in the hands of the guerrilla group.

Switzerland and Austria have proposed that a committee be created with representatives of all the countries having ambassadors as hostages. The committee would have its seat in Caracas, Venezuela, to facilitate communications with the Colombian Government and give all possible support. According to Spokesman Pericas, Itamaraty contacted the Austrian Foreign Ministry regarding this matter, but has not yet made any decision regarding Brazilian participation because it wants to discuss the matter with the Colombian Government first.

NICARAGUA'S DANIEL ORTEGA, FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVE 25 FEB

PA272306 Paris AFP in Spanish 0306 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Sao Paulo, 25 Feb (AFP)--Commander Daniel Ortega, a member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, warned the United States against any plan to invade El Salvador. During a press conference here today, Ortega said that the United States is trying to take advantage of the situation in Afghanistan to intervene in El Salvador.

Ortega and Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Manuel D'Escoto arrived here today for a 5-day private visit to participate in an international and ecumenical theological congress.

Besides the Salvadoran situation, the two leaders also discussed the problem of foreign aid for Nicaragua's reconstruction and the role of the church in the Sandinist revolution. Father D'Escoto said Nicaragua enjoyed the understanding and solidarity of many countries including the United States, which supplied very important food aid. Commander Ortega described the foreign aid as small and accused certain industrialized countries of having cooperated more extensively with the former regime of President Anastasio Somoza. He also (?urged) the U.S. Congress to approve the $75-million loan to Nicaragua requested by President Carter.

Ortega said that the issue of the credit to Nicaragua has been discussed for too long a time. He added that the U.S. Congress did not waver in approving $400 million in military aid to Pakistan. This indecision by the Congress is a result of the dispute between the reactionary and militaristic sector and the more progressive sector, Ortega said.

Regarding the Salvadoran situation, Father D'Escoto said that peace and stability will not be achieved there until the people's just aspirations are satisfied. He quoted a phrase from Pope Paul VI saying that, if we want peace, we must seek justice.

Referring to the situation in Nicaragua, Ortega said that freedom does not yet reign there because there are still people who are hungry, who live in poor housing and who are unemployed and there is still a high illiteracy rate. D'Escoto stressed the role of the church in the success of the revolution in Nicaragua since most Christians participated in the armed struggle. The grassroots Christian communities were the main seedbeds of the leaders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, D'Escoto added. Commander Ortega said that Nicaragua cannot export its revolution, only its [word indistinct].

Father D'Escoto will pay a courtesy visit to Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro in Brasilia tomorrow. The Nicaraguan delegation will leave Brazil on 2 March after the closing of the theological congress.

Criticism of U.S. Congress

FY011315 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1926 GMT 29 Feb 80 FY

[Text] Brasilia, 29 Feb (LATIN)--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto today criticized the U.S. Congress for trying to establish conditions on a $75-million loan for the reconstruction of Nicaragua. During a talk with journalists after a meeting with his Brazilian colleague, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, the Nicaraguan foreign minister, warned that his country "will not accept any conditions" on the requested loans.

He explained that reports received yesterday informed him that the U.S. House of Representatives has requested Nicaragua to make public [publicitase] the amount of the economic aid and to commit itself not to violate human rights. D'Escoto said: "Human rights are not violated in Nicaragua not because other countries do not want us to do it, but because we have respect for human rights." He added: "It is unfortunate that the United States is doing this since for many years it supported the man who perpetrated the greatest genocide in Latin America, Anastasio Somoza Debayle."

D'Escoto arrived today in Brasilia from Sao Paulo where he attended the Third Theological Ecumenical Congress. He held a 2-hour meeting with the Brazilian foreign minister and a 1-hour meeting with the chief of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry's American Affairs Department. He said in a statement to journalists that he had paid a protocol visit to the Brazilian foreign minister. He said this meeting helped to establish personal contact with his Brazilian colleague and to discuss Latin American issues in general. He said he also came to express gratitude for the "proper conduct" that Brazil maintained during the Nicaraguan process since Brazil "recognized our government quickly, condemned the Somoza regime and expressed its solidarity by sending us food and medicine."

Although he said the subject of Brazilian aid in the reconstruction of Nicaragua was not discussed at the meeting, D'Escoto reported that negotiations are going on in Brazil for a $7.5-million credit and that it is possible that Brazil will send agriculture, mining and factory assembly line technicians to Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister leaves today for Rome where he will meet with the pope.

ARGENTINE AIR FORCE COMMANDER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

PY031710 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1330 GMT 3 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 3 Mar (TELAM)--Argentine Air Force Commander Gen Omar Domingo Graffigna arrived at noon today for a week long official visit to Brazil. At the airport he was met by Brazilian Air Force Minister Gen Delio Jardim de Matos and other high-ranking military and civilian personalities.

AFP: PRC MILITARY MISSION CONTACTS ARMS FIRMS

OW281110 Paris AFP in English 0931 GMT 28 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Sao Paulo, Brazil, Feb 28 (AFP)--A Chinese military delegation, on a private visit to Brazil, has had contacts with several arms manufacturers, it was reported today. A Brazilian Foreign Ministry spokesman said the mission included about a dozen "mostly military" members, led by director of equipment planning at the Chinese Defense Ministry, Zhang Ping. The mission was invited to Brazil by the country's leading armoured vehicle manufacturers, ENGESA [Specialized Engineers, Inc.], it was reported, but has also toured the Brazilian aeronautical concern EMBRAER [Brazilian Aeronautics Company] and the Electrometal Company, which specialises in cannon and tank turrets.

Both the Brazilian companies and their Chinese guests have kept a discreet silence on the purpose of the mission, but the local press has described it as an exploratory technical mission. Observers speculated however that business could be discussed in Brasilia next week, where the Chinese are scheduled to meet top Brazilian military authorities. The economic daily GAZETA MERCANTIL suggested this week that the Chinese were interested in licensing agreements with ENGESA and EMBRAER to manufacture light armoured vehicles and fighter jets in China. Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro said recently that although the Brazilian Government had no objection to arms and other military equipment sales to China it was "hard to say whether this visit would have any immediate results".

ENGESA is the West's leading light and medium armoured vehicle manufacturer according to the INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE REVIEW, turning out an average four vehicles a day. Recent reports have said that the Brazilian concern is about to sign a 1,000 million-dollar deal with an unnamed Middle East country.

CONSTRUCTION TO BEGIN ON NUCLEAR PLANTS

PY011314 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 1 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Nuclear Centrals 4 and 5, whose installation sites have not yet been established, will go under construction this year. The budget for the electricity part of the projects totals 2 billion cruzeiros, according to a report by the NUCLEBRAS president. During a press conference granted at Planalto Palace today to clarify doubts about the nuclear program, Paulo Nogueira Batista confirmed the intention of the government to execute the whole agreement with Germany.

EL MERCURIO DENOUNCES SOVIET SCIENTIFIC SHIPS AS SPY SHIPS

PY282057 Paris AFP in Spanish 0550 GMT 28 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 28 Feb (AFP)--It was announced here today that the Soviet scientific ship which is going to carry out research in the Drake Sea, between the southern tip of South America and the Antarctic, has espionage capabilities. The ship has a crew of 138 men, including scientists, technicians and seamen.

The Santiago newspaper EL MERCURIO stated in a front-page article that the ship has equipment to study the bottom of the ocean, its temperature, currents, salinity and climate--and to carry out espionage, "due to its sophisticated electronic equiment with full capability for intercepting Chilean communications."

According to the report, the "Akademik Krylov," commanded by Capt Aleksandr Viktorovich Ustimenko, has since 7 February 1980 been in the Argentine naval base of Ushuaia, on the eastern bank of the Beagle Channel, getting ready "for what is going to be a long stay in the Drake Sea."

The Beagle Channel area is the center of a long border conflict between Chile and Argentina which is now under the mediation of Pope John Paul II.

The Santiago newspaper added that the movement of Soviet ships in South American waters, particularly along the coasts of Peru and Chile, responds to a strategy of the current commander of the Soviet Navy to use scientific research and fishing as cover for intelligence activities.

The article points out that "the Soviet fishing and factory ships take the place of submarines and maintain logistical support in all the seas of the world." The newspaper stated that intense activity by Soviet ships along Chilean coasts has been observed since last year.

Two fleets of 11 and 15 ships were detected on 14 February. Previously, another 11 ships were seen off Iquique, five factory ships were seen off Tocopilla in the northern part of Chile and 30 ships were seen off Chiloe, in the southern part of the country. The newspaper also mentioned Soviet activity in Peru, where there is currently a fleet of 43 Soviet and six Polish ships.

EL MERCURIO stated in conclusion that "the use of fishing exploration ships permits the collection of enough oceanographic data for the navy to study the quality of the bottom of the ocean or for the preprration of sounding charts.

UPCOMING UN HUMAN RIGHTS VOTE REPUDIATED

PY010240 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0322 GMT 29 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 28 Feb--Acting Foreign Minister Enrique Valdes today said that the Chilean Government repudiates the upcoming vote of the UN Human Rights Commission even before the voting has taken place because it is discriminatory.

The foreign minister reasserted that the Chilean Government is aware that the next vote of the UN commission will be adverse, and that Chile will be condemned for alleged violations of human rights. Such condemnations have been common in the last few years. Valdes, moreover, dismissed the idea that this vote could cause serious damage to Chile or cause any major reaction except in those countries which have been voting systematically against Chile.

REPORTAGE ON EMBASSY TAKEOVER NEGOTIATIONS

Talks Scheduled for 3 Mar

PA031634 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1616 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 3 Mar (EFE)--The Colombian Government expects to resume the dialog between its representatives and the 19 April guerrilla group which has been holding 14 ambassadors hostage at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota since Wednesday.

The continuation of the talks would be held in the same place they were held yesterday, Sunday, that is approximately 30 meters from the embassy in the same van furnished by the government for the dialog. This van has no back doors and is parked in a small plaza in front of the embassy.

Ramiro Zambrano and Camilo Jimenez--officials of the Foreign Ministry's Foreign Service--as well as a young female guerrilla who represented the terrorist group and Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan participated in the initial talks between the government and the guerrillas. It is being said that the second round of talks (?will be held) approximately at 1400 GMT today. However, government sources have remained silent about the situation.

Dialog Postponed

PA031758 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1733 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota, 3 Mar (EFE)--Despite previous plans, the dialog slated for this morning between the government and the guerrillas holding 14 ambassadors hostages in the Dominican Embassy in Bogota did not take place.

The dialog had been slated for 1400 GMT, but apparently it will take place Tuesday, 4 March at the same time, according to the observers posted in the press area, 100 meters from the occupied embassy.

This situation--uneventful otherwise but with troops moving about at all hours--makes one presume that there has been a cooling in the talks between the government and the M-19 guerrillas who last Wednesday seized the Dominican Embassy and took 50 hostages.

Carter, Turbay Hold Talks

PA041254 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0741 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[By George Rodriguez Oteiza]

[Excerpts] Bogota, 4 Mar (LATIN)--Diplomatic sources have reported that the negotiations between the Colombian Government and the guerrillas of the 19 April Movement, who have been occupying the Dominican Embassy here for more than 96 hours, will resume today at 0900 (1400 GMT).

U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Colombian President Turbay Ayala have discussed the situation of some 32 hostages--including 13 ambassadors, 2 charge d'affaires, 4 diplomats and several Colombian Foreign Ministry officials--over the telephone. A government palace source noted that the two rulers talked over the telephone on Sunday at 0600 (1100 GMT) and yesterday at 1000 (1500 GMT).

Government Decrees 'Recess'

PA040030 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2350 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[By German Acero Espinosa]

[Excerpts] Bogota, 3 Mar (EFE)--The Colombian Government began a "recess" in negotiations with guerrillas occupying the Dominican Embassy here, while sources from the State Security Department said a new blow was struck to the guerrillas today.

A military spokesman told EFE that the government has decreed an 8-day recess in its negotiations with the 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrillas because of final-phase preparations for midterm elections to be held on Sunday. The military source said negotiations were at an impasse after the first contact between the government and the guerrillas on Sunday, when discussions dealt basically with the M-19's three demands. Meanwhile, the country appeared to be convulsed by violence after two policemen were killed on the northern coast and bombs exploded in Medellin, Colombia's second largest city.

In Bogota, epicenter of the occupation of the embassy [as received], police intelligence broke up a guerrilla cell of the clandestine Workers Self-Defense Movement (MAO), the group responsible for killing former Minister Rafael Pardo Buelvas here in 1978.

Presumed urban guerrillas attacked a bank at the Unicentro commercial center in northeastern Bogota, stealing some $80,000.

According to military sources, when the clandestine MAO organization was dismantled, the authorities confiscated automatic weapons, explosives, propaganda and pictures of "Che" Guevara. The MAO, which is virtually extinct, resumed its struggle 4 weeks ago by releasing one of its top leaders, Adelayda Abadya Rey, who had been confined at the Buen Pastor Penitentiary in Bogota.

Police confiscated a large amount of propaganda and plans for terrorist actions to be executed before the elections on Sunday for municipal councils and departmental assemblies throughout the country. In addition, there were lists of important persons whom the MAO presumably planned to kill or kidnap.

Commander Uno States Demands

PA030129 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0044 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 2 Mar (EFE)--The guerrilla chief who leads the occupation of the Dominican Embassy has warned that if the government refuses to negotiate the release of political prisoners "the negotiations will be doomed to total failure."

The mysterious Commander Uno said the point related with the release of the political prisoners is the basic demand of the 19 April Movement (M-19) for a positive solution of the occupation of the embassy. The guerrilla chief's statement comes 6 hours after the M-19 held the first negotiations with the government to seek the release of 40 people held hostage since Wednesday.

In statements to Radio Melodia of Bogota, Commander Uno said he still doesn't know if the government has said it won't negotiate the issue of the political prisoners. The M-19 has demanded the release of 300 political prisoners tried in military courts.

In statements to the press yesterday, Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan said the guerrillas are willing to negotiate and find a favorable solution to the occupation.

Commander Uno refused to give a specific reply to unconfirmed reports of the local press about the government's possible refusal to negotiate the subject of the political prisoners and the $50 million ransom. He indicated that the M-19 has at all times been willing to hold a dialog with the government and "as proof of this we released five other persons today." Regarding the government's request that the lives of the hostages must be respected in order to hold a dialog, the guerrilla chief said the government "should not have to demand this from us because we know that the lives of the hostages must be respected."

When he was asked about the results of the first negotiations on Sunday, the telephone call was cut off. The Colombian newsmen had had to make great efforts to make the call since there were problems in the communications with the embassy.

Radio Interview With Commander

PA010022 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 29 Feb 80 PA

[Radio Continente 29 February interview with Commander Uno at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota--recorded]

[Text] This is an exclusive interview with Commander Uno, chief of the operation which has resulted in the holding of a large number of diplomats as hostages at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota. This is the interview:

[Question] Commander, what induced you to carry out this operation?

[Answer] The operation, as its name indicates, is to show the world we want a true democracy for our country.

[Question] Why then did you kidnap diplomats and not members or officials of President Turbay Ayala's administration?

[Answer] Because this was the best way to call the world's attention to our problem. We have thousands of political prisoners in Colombia whom we want released, and also in Colombia there is a cruel repression [passage indistinct].

[Question] [Words indistinct] the security of the [words indistinct]?

[Answer] We guarantee the security of the hostages [words indistinct]

[Question] Are you members of the 19 April (M-19) Movement or on the contrary, is the group at the embassy part of the guerrilla groups operating in Colombia?

[Answer] No sir. All the members operating in the Marcos Zambrano column are members of the M-19 political-military organization.

[Question] Do you accuse the Turbay Ayala regime of being dictatorial and antipopular?

[Answer] Exactly, and of violating human rights.

[Question] What other kind of action do you intend to carry out?

[Answer] At this time my mission is to attain the liberation of the companeros.

[Question] But this type of action could have fatal consequences for the hostages at the Dominican Republic Embassy.

[Answer] The results, fatal or otherwise, will be decided by the Turbay Ayala administration. That is to say, if there are any deaths the only one to blame will be his regime, not us. We want to talk. Yesterday and today we have released 13 persons. [Words indistinct] Costa Rican ambassador, that is to say, that we are showing world opinion that we do want to talk with the government. If the government does not want to talk, this is something else.

[Question] Why don't you expand your humanitarian gesture and release our ambassador, Virgilio Lovera?

[Answer] At this time we are going to liberate the rest of the women here. The ambassador is one of the important hostages we have to negotiate.

[Question] Is the M-19 [words indistinct] international aid or from any other communist nation?

[Answer] We have always believed that any revolutionary organization must have as a fundamental principle the respect for self-determination. At this time we believe that the solidarity we receive from other revolutionary countries is a moral solidarity.

[Question] Have you received support from any of the small guerrilla groups still operating in Venezuela?

[Answer] So far, I have no idea. We are going to have contact with these people in Venezuela, but so far we have received no aid.

[Question] What is the exact number of hostages?

[Answer] At this time we are holding more than [words indistinct] persons as hostages.

[Question] Are there any wounded persons at the embassy?

[Answer] We have a companera wounded. This is why we did not release five women who we had as hostages while the government allowed the entry of a neurologist to determine if she had to be taken to a clinic to save her life. Since the neurologists said that our companera need not be taken to a hospital because she can be attended at the embassy, then this is why we are going to keep our promise and release the five women at this moment.

[Question] If President Turbay Ayala's regime does not meet your demands, what do you intend to do?

[Answer] We have already decided what to do but cannot tell you.

[Question] Would you dare to blow up the embassy with the hostages inside?

[Answer] Well, just let the military try anything, just let them try.

[Question] How many guerrillas make up your group?

[Answer] More than 30.

[Question] We know that you have firearms. Where did you get them?

[Answer] We obtained them in battle, in the daily battle, in the daily struggle.

[Question] What kind of political training have you received?

[Answer] We have the training needed by any revolutionary for the struggle for power. This is military, political and moral training.

[Question] Have you received any training from the Arab countries? How much truth is there about this, commander?

[Answer] We obtain our training in the daily struggle from our own people.

[Question] There are many rumors circulating about the guerrillas including one saying that they have participated in actions in Europe?

[Answer] I do not know Europe. [words indistinct] our Colombian people have not gone to Europe.

[Question] Have you received economic aid from the guerrilla groups in our country?

[Answer] I have not had the pleasure of visiting Venezuela.

[Question] Do you know Carlos Ilich Ramirez, who is called the Jackal?

[Answer] I do not know him; I have heard about him but I do not know him.

[Question] Are you a mercenary or an authentic revolutionary fighter?

[Answer] No way, I am a man of the people ready to fight for their ideals where the revolution may demand.

[Question] Do you believe that the only way open to Colombia is socialism?

[Answer] The name of our operation is democracy and freedom. We want a truly democratic, free and popular country, where our people decide their fate.

[Question] How would you obtain this--by elections or by the use of arms?

[Answer] We believe that there is not only one way. We must use all possible ways.

[Question] This would then imply the use of weapons.

[Answer] I would say that we are using them at this time. This is a military operation.

[Question] How long did it take you to plan this operation?

[Answer] Over 6 months. [Words indistinct].

[Question] The seizing of an embassy is a violation of the fundamental principles of diplomatic law.

[Answer] This depends on the point of view. We see it from another point of view and are satisfied. We have not violated anything. We are respecting everyone. On the contrary, the government has never respected human rights. It is the people, the (?government) and newsmen [words indistinct] who say this to distort the truth.

[Question] From where did you get the money to finance the guerrilla activities?

[Answer] We believe that the revolution is not a game. We need large amounts of money, and this money must be taken from the capitalists who have taken the money from the people. We are waging a people's struggle to benefit the people. The people support us and we must take money from those who stole it from the people. Through our activities, we finance ourselves.

[Question] Then this means that you justify robbery?

[Answer] It is just the opposite. Thousands of children starve to death and there is much prostitution and unemployment. This is the result of bourgeois exploitation to build great palaces and make great profits. Is this justified?

[Question] What is your name, commander? Are you [words indistinct]?

[Answer] No, of course not. When I am somewhere else I will give you my name. This is not necessary. It is circumstantial.

[Question] Returning to the matter of the hostages, have you considered the possibility of transferring the hostages from this embassy to another, or any other place?

[Answer] No, we are very comfortable here.

[Question] What is the military situation around the embassy at this time?

[Answer] At the beginning of the seizure of the embassy, which we accomplished rapidly, the situation was difficult because the army attacked us. We repelled the attack with high revolutionary spirit. We established as our number one condition to talk with the government about withdrawing its troops. We know the troops are 300 meters away, about a mile around the embassy, but we do not see them.

[Question] Certain political spokesman [words indistinct] have said there is a movement to destabilize the democratic regimes in Latin America. How true is this?

[Answer] I believe that the problem is the opposite. It is U.S. imperialism which is returning [words indistinct] to blame for all our evils. It is exploitation and inequality.

It is the misery in which all these countries live which makes peoples rebel and form their organizations. Our organization is born of the roots of the people. Most of our members are workers, peasants and students. We also have housewives. At this time we have more than one woman participating in our operation. This means that we are part of the people. We do not have Venezuelans, Cubans, Russians or Chinese. All of us are Colombians. This does not mean that we do not accept people from other countries in our ranks.

[Question] If the government were to meet your demands, to what country would you go?

[Answer] I cannot tell you yet.

[Question] Would you leave the embassy with all the hostages or would you leave alone?

[Answer] Necessarily, to our final destination. [sentence as heard]

[Question] Could this country be Venezuela?

[Answer] It could be and I would like Venezuela. It is a pleasant country and its people are a fighting people.

[Question] Well, commander, one last question. What is your message to the people of Colombia and Latin America through our station?

[Answer] That they can trust [words indistinct] that we shall not surrender. Rather dead than defeated.

Brazilian Paper Interviews Commander

PY292331 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 29 Feb 80 p 12 PY

[28 February telephone interview by JORNAL DO BRASIL correspondent Pepe Fajardo in Sao Paulo with Commander Uno, M-19 terrorist leader, at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota]

[Text] [Question] Can you call Commander Uno to the phone? I am Pepe Fajardo speaking from the JORNAL DO BRASIL office in Sao Paulo. I talked with him yesterday.

[Answer] Commander Uno speaking.

[Question] I want to know if there is any news.

[Answer] Many important events have developed in the last 24 hours. Negotiations with the government are underway, and to show our good will we released 10 women, a child, and two wounded. One of them is the honorary consul from Paraguay.

[Question] One of your comrades told me a few minutes ago that you were expecting a contact with the government. Have you already established this contact?

[Answer] Yes, it was to inform us that they would send two neurologists to take care of our wounded comrade. The two neurologists are already here, and they are taking care of her here at the embassy.

[Question] What is the situation on your demands at this time?

[Answer] The negotiations in this regard have not started yet. The negotiations were supposed to start as soon as we released the wounded hostages and the government sent the neurologists to take care of our wounded comrade.

[Question] There was some talk today that you were going to hold a collective interview.

[Answer] Yes, during that meeting we were planning to deliver the body of our dead comrade. But that meeting could not be held because the army did not allow it.

[Question] But Vasquez Carrizosa, the mediator between you and the Colombian Government, has just told me that the army has withdrawn.

[Answer] That is not true. The army has retreated to 3 blocks from here.

[Question] That is why the collective meeting could not be held?

[Answer] Precisely. We could not hold the meeting. We, therefore, had to deliver the body of our dead comrade to the Red Cross.

[Question] The demand is still the release of all political prisoners and not just the release of M-19 members?

[Answer] Yes. We have a list that we will disclose only after the government accepts our conditions.

[Question] About this list, you told me yesterday that your Comrade Jaime Bateman was neither detained nor dead.

[Answer] That is right. He is free. He is alive and fighting.

[Question] Vasquez Carrizosa told me that you and two other guerrillas were present at the meeting he held with the ambassadors, and that two of you had your faces covered.

[Answer] That is right. We cover our faces on certain occasions.

[Question] Could you tell us what your rank is within the M-19 military and political framework?

[Answer] I am an officer.

[Question] A superior officer?

[Answer] No, I am merely an officer.

[Question] The operation is very similar to the two carried out by the Sandinists: the occupation of a residence where a diplomatic celebration was being held and the taking of the national palace in Managua. Did you take those operations as models?

[Answer] No, they have nothing to do with this operation.

[Question] I am referring to the spectacular aspects, the seeking of international attention.

[Answer] Yes, that was in fact our objective. We wish to show the public that here in Colombia there are political prisoners, that there is torture here. That was our reason for taking the embassy.

[Question] What would be the number of political prisoners in Colombia today?

[Answer] We have a list of 311 people.

[Question] Are those the persons who are being put on mass trial or are there others, apart from them?

[Answer] There are some who are not in those trials, people who are sentenced to 17 or 19 years in prison. Some of them have been on the Gorgona Prison Island for 17 years. They are revolutionaries whom we believe deserve to be released, although they are not in agreement with us.

[Question] Some time ago, on Gorgona Island, I interviewed Jaime Tarcisio Guaracas, one of the leaders of the FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia).

[Answer] Exactly, and we are demanding the release of Guaracas, primarily because he is a fighter without any shortcomings; we believe we should pay homage to those who struggle for the people. Guaracas has been in prison on Gorgona for almost 17 years.

[Question] Commander Uno, what is the situation of the M-19 today? Was the blow you suffered last year a very hard one, with regard to the tough military repression which followed the stealing of 5,000 stands of arms from the arsenal of the military institute?

[Answer] Yes, it was. But with this operation we are showing that the M-19 is not scared and is not going into asylum, although we are now talking from inside an embassy. We will not surrender; you can be quite certain of that.

[Question] I am very anxious to know what will happen because the conditions you demand are very hard. The release of all political prisoners, for example, is a challenge which hardly any government would be able to accept. Is there any possibility of reaching some agreement, of ceding some point?

[Answer] We are waiting for the course of events, but we do not see any problem in negotiating.

[Question] Commander Uno, at the beginning the M-19 presented itself as the armed branch of the ANAPO [National Popular Alliance], the party founded by Rojas Pinillas; and it seems that, despite the divisions in that party, some factions of the socialist ANAPO continue as members of the M-19, as shown by the prominent place held by Carlos Toledo Plata in the movement.

[Answer] I can see that you are well informed.

[Question] I ask you--how would you define the M-19 today?

[Answer] It is a political-military organization, formed by men and women of our people. They are workers, peasants, students, housewives, unemployed persons, intellectuals, politicians and all those who want a democratic change. With our theses we have even won over several of the ambassadors we have as hostages.

[Question] How about ideology?

[Answer] We are leftists, but not orthodox leftists. The M-19 is a broad movement which has a place for all those who wish to struggle and work for the democratization of the country.

[Question] Commander, since M-19 stands for 19 April Movement, that is, it is designated to commemorate the date on which, according to analysts, the election of General Rojas Pinilla was tampered with and the government was turned over to President Pastrana, why did you choose Vazquez Carrizosa, who was precisely Pastrana's foreign minister, as a mediator?

[Answer] We wanted to show that we were not influenced by factions in choosing the mediators. Although Vazquez Carrizosa was traditionally ultraconservative, he has changed over recent years, especially since he began defending human rights. The human rights issue, especially torture, is what we are trying to emphasize. The reason we chose him is because he is a widely known international personality. Incidentally, I wish to state that although we have hostages here we do not torture anyone, while all of our comrades now in jail have been tortured.

[Question] Are you conducting the mediation on two fronts: first, through the four ambassadors appointed by their colleagues, and second, through yourselves?

[Answer] No. Five of us are coordinating the mediation: the four ambassadors and myself. This is neither anarchy nor a monarchy in which I am the one who gives orders. We maintain a permanent dialog with the ambassadors.

[Question] How many members does your commando have?

[Answer] More than 30.

[Question] Is it true that you entered the embassy by taking advantage of the arrival of an ambassador?

[Answer] It was not so. We had planned the operation for more than 6 months. We entered in couples as if we were guests.

[Question] Were you one of those couples?

[Answer] I don't know whether I was one of them.

[Question] Has any government whose ambassador is your hostage contacted you?

[Answer] Yes. Most of the ambassadors have contacted their governments.

[Question] Including the Brazilian ambassador?

[Answer] Yes. The Brazilian ambassador has contacted his government, and I understand that the Brazilian officials, like those of other countries, told the Colombian president to expedite the dialog.

[Question] What is your situation at this moment?

[Answer] Snipers posted outside have been provoking us. But we have not been returning their fire. They are members of the military police and of the F-2 (secret service).

[Question] How do you go about getting some sleep?

[Answer] We do everything in shifts.

(At this point, Commander Uno passes the telephone to the Mexican ambassador who, in his opinion, is important to the good outcome of the negotiation.)

[Question] How are you, Mr Ambassador?

[Answer] Everything is all right, fortunately.

[Question] After sheltering refugees at the Mexican embassies in Managua, Bogota and other capitals, you are now going through a different situation.

[Answer] It is very difficult, but it fortunately has been calm up to now.

[Question] What are the prospects for the negotiations?

[Answer] Negotiations are beginning, and we will see how the Colombian Government responds.

[Question] What has been the reaction of your respective governments?

[Answer] As for Mexico, I can tell you that my government just sent an envoy to talk with the Colombian president.

[Question] Would you like to send a message to your wife or to any other person?

[Answer] Thank you, but I have already contacted them.

Leader's Identity Allegedly Determined

PA031510 Paris AFP in Spanish 1423 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 5 Mar (AFP)--Commander Uno, leader of the 19 April Movement (M-19) group which has been holding some 20 diplomats hostage at the Dominican Republic Embassy here since Wednesday, is said to be Ernesto Charry Montealegre, educator and former seminarist, it was reported here today.

According to today's issue of the newspaper EL TIEMPO, the security corps have determined through up to date investigations the identity of the guerrilla leader, who has been described by the released hostages ad "very intelligent." The report adds that Dr Mary Brigen, a graduate of the National University of Colombia, is the guerrilla woman who yesterday began negotiations with two government representatives inside a van.

According to the newspaper, the security corps added that they have determined that kidnaper Rafael Otero Cifuentes and a former employee of the Dominican Embassy here, Libio Tiburcio Salin or Salas, are part of the terrorist group.

Charry Montealegre has a record as a leftist revolutionary. He was arrested 3 years ago under charges of directing a guerrilla training camp together with Juan Manuel Gonzalez. The latter and Charry Montealegre founded in 1977 the Popular Self-Defense Forces (FAP), which later became the Workers' Self-Defense Movement (MAO), with a Trotskiyite leaning. According to security corps data, Charry left with his entire family for Mexico and nothing had been heard from him until now, as he is apparently in command of the M-19 group at the Dominican Republic Embassy.

Gonzalez was killed 2 weeks ago in Bogota during a shootout with the police. He was found to be carrying subversive propaganda when he engaged in the shootout with the authorities.

M-19 Reportedly Contacted President

PA031605 Paris AFP in Spanish 1541 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 3 Mar (AFP)--A message put together with clippings from local papers was supposedly sent by the 19 April Movement (M-19) members to President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala last night, it was reported here today. The message contains the two basic demands of the insurgent commando unit which has been holding 20 hostages at the Dominican Embassy since 27 February.

"To Turbay: guerrillas and $50 million; strategic points of the embassy mined. [signed] M-19," reads a text of the communique published in the media today.

Observers think it may have been put together by other M-19 members in the country because the group inside the embassy has not been receiving any papers and they would not have been able to drop the message in the mail. It has also been speculated that it could have been put together before the embassy takeover.

Ex-Hostage: M-19 Can Blow Up Embassy

PA032012 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1934 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 3 Mar (EFE)--The 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrillas who for the past 6 days have been holding 14 ambassadors hostage can blow up the embassy since they apparently mined it the very day they occupied it. Walter Dario Pinilla announced this today. Pinilla was one of the five hostages released by the guerrillas yesterday after the first talks with the government. "The guerrillas have pistols, submachineguns and hand grenades and have repeatedly said they will blow up the embassy if the government does not heed their demands," he told the press.

According to Pinilla, at first there were about 50 or 60 hostages who were later divided into groups and sent to the various rooms in the embassy. "The ambassadors were sent to the ground floor," he explained. "The guerrillas would not let us smoke and, although they seemed nice, they did not take their eyes off us." He added that the leader of the guerrillas wears glasses, seems to be young and has undisputed authority within the group.

It has also been learned today that Costa Rican Charge d'Affaires German Blanco Solis, who last year granted asylum to five M-19 guerrillas, is now being held hostage in the Dominican Embassy by the same subversive organization. According to the data obtained by this agency, last September Blanco Solis granted asylum to the Monge Benavides family, and the government in San Jose is now pressuring this family to have it intervene on behalf of the diplomat's release.

Angelo Acerbi, the apostolic nuncio in Colombia, has been saying two Masses every day inside the occupied Dominican Embassy. This leads one to believe that the M-19 has divided the hostages and put them into two embassy rooms, one possibly for the ambassadors, and the other for the rest of the hostages.

According to observers, it has also been confirmed that there is a direct telephone line open to the Vatican which the nuncio has used at least twice while being held hostage. During his phone talks, the nuncio has kept Pope John Paul II posted about the situation inside the embassy, possibly in order to obtain the pope's mediation at any given moment.

Meanwhile, the military commands posted in the area today at noon evacuated other residences near the embassy.

Released Hostage Describes Guerrillas

PA031630 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1602 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 3 Mar (LATIN)--There are reportedly about 29 people in the leftwing guerrilla group that has occupied the Dominican Embassy here and is holding diplomatic and consular officials hostage, one of the people released yesterday reported today. Carlos Ferreira, a waiter who was in the embassy the day of the attack and was released when the talks began, said the "guerrillas refer to each other by numerals. They are Commander Uno, Commander Dos and Commander Tres. The others are companeros: Companero 7, Companero 28. The highest number used is 29." He said Companero 30 is the guerrilla who was killed during the attack. He also said Apostolic Nuncio Angelo Acerbi says Mass every day. "On Sunday when I was released, we attended Mass at 0700 (1200 GMT) and the guerrillas were there," Ferreira told newsmen.

Venezuelan Ambassador Comments

PA282144 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2043 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 28 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Venezuelan ambassador to Colombia, who was not identified here by name and who is one of the 14 diplomats being held hostage by a cell of the M-19 guerrillas in the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, told a Managua radio station that a solution could be reached within 2 days. "Everything depends on the attitude of the Colombian Government, but I note a willingness for dialog on the part of those involved in this case," the ambassador said.

When the newsman for the Aqui Centroamerica newscast asked where the guerrilla group planned to go after negotiating its departure from Colombia, the Venezulean diplomat answered: "That has not yet been decided." The ambassador added that former Colombian Foreign Minister Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa and the U.S. ambassador, as representatives of the hostages, and Commander Uno, chief of the guerrilla group, are negotiating with Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas. He said the negotiations "are being carried out tactfully."

He said that the wounded who are inside the occupied embassy are not seriously hurt.

Commander Uno said that he was "denouncing to the world" the "intransigence and lack of humanitarian spirit of the Colombian Government, which will be to blame for the dire consequences that may result from this action."

Colombia's CARACOL radio network, monitored here at noon today, said that one of its newsmen and other colleagues have placed themselves in front of the Dominican Embassy to wait until they are permitted to receive the body of the guerrilla killed during the storming of the embassy.

Envoy Hostage Urges 'Itinerant Asylum'

PA031720 Paris AFP in Spanish 1619 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 3 Mar (AFP)--Venezuelan Ambassador to Colombia Virgilio Lovera, who is a hostage at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, asked his government to insist on the possibility of granting "itinerant asylum" to his captors, leftwing 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrillas, the Caracas EL UNIVERSAL reported today.

Itinerant asylum would mean that the guerrillas can first go to one country and then to another and, according to the paper, Venezuela may be the first country to grant asylum. Panama has already officially offered asylum to the guerrillas.

President Luis Herrera Campins said his administration is not considering that possibility but is waiting for things to evolve and following events very closely.

EL UNIVERSAL reported that Venezuelan Foreign Ministry officials and Ambassador Jesus Alberto Fernandez of the special coordination office set up in Caracas by the nations whose ambassadors are being held hostage in Colombia, met at the Caracas Hilton Hotel. The paper reported that the possibility that, at Lovera's request, the Venezuelan Government may insist on granting itinerant asylum to the guerrillas was discussed at the meeting. EL UNIVERSAL added that Lovera said that it was agreed during a meeting of representatives of the 15 nations involved in the embassy takeover in Bogota that responsibility for the negotiations should be left up to the Colombian Government. He said that confidence was voiced at the meeting that the Colombian Government will avoid taking actions that may further endanger the diplomatic hostages.

It was also decided at the meeting to endorse the Colombian Government's efforts and to ask for detailed information on events and the efforts being made at the proper time. Lovera insisted on voicing his confidence in the results of the negotiations between the Colombian Government and the M-19 guerrillas which, he said, will be resumed today.

Salvadoran Ambassador Not Hostage

PA291901 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1843 GMT 29 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Feb (LATIN)--Salvadoran Ambassador to Colombia Mauricio Garcia Prieto escaped being a hostage at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota because he was late for the diplomatic appointment, Foreign Ministry sources reported here today.

The delay was due to the fact that he had to make an international telephone call, Protocol Officer Jose Luis Lovo Castelar reported.

When Garcia Prieto arrived, the embassy had already been taken over and was surrounded by soldiers and police. He decided to leave, the official report says. Garcia Prieto had been previously reported among the hostages. This brings down to at least 13 the number of ambassadors being held hostage by the Colombian guerrillas.

Hungarian Envoy Raps Speculation

PA291737 Paris AFP in Spanish 1609 GMT 29 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Quito, 29 Feb (AFP)--Hungarian Ambassador to Colombia Miklos Vass who, according to international press reports, left the Dominican Embassy in Bogota 2 minutes before the extremist attack, said one can arrive at a reception early and also leave before it is over.

The Hungarian diplomat, who arrived in Quito yesterday to present his credentials to President Jaime Roldos in the next few days, told an EL COMERCIO reporter that he had to leave the embassy early because he had an engagement to keep at the GDR Embassy. According to Ambassador Vass, the international news agencies tend to speculate with and exaggerate the news.

Vass arrived in Quito Thursday morning and refused to comment on Bogota-datelined reports that several socialist countries' ambassadors left the Dominican Embassy before the 19 April Movement guerrillas' attack.

Justice Minister Comments

PA030312 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0150 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 2 Mar (EFE)--The Colombian Government today expressed its objective of defending democracy and the lives of the diplomats being held hostage in the Dominican Embassy by members of the 19 April Movement (M-19).

Colombian Justice Minister Hugo Escobar Sierra described Wednesday's seizure of the embassy as a "violent act." "The seizure of the Dominican Embassy very clearly represents a violent act which disregards international laws such as the inviolability of embassies. It shows how far the extreme leftists will go beyond the legal system," Escobar Sierra told the CARACOL radio network. "This shows how far the guerrillas think they can achieve their objectives by using violence," he said. "Physical violence, violence against people, armed violence, the violation of universal or human rights do not fit in a democracy," he added.

The minister said that due to the guerrilla's demand for the release of political prisoners "quite a difficult and complex situation has arisen and one cannot disregard the fact that the difficulties are very great." "The government has the essential objective of protecting the lives of the diplomats who are held in the Dominican Embassy. I believe that is its greatest obligation and to this end it will act very cautiously so that their lives will not be threatened," he said. "At the same time the government has to protect our institutions. It must fully protect them. The government cannot abandon the exercise of national sovereignty," he stressed.

"Nevertheless, it may occur that those two essential objectives do not coincide at a specific moment and that they contradict themselves. Therefore, the government has to view the development of events with great calmness and serenity," the minister said. "We do not know what the outcome of such a compromising situation will be due to the fact the subversives have threatened to blow up the Dominican Embassy and kill the diplomats if their demands are not met," he indicated. "Whatever occurs, the main responsibility lies with the subversives. However, as a result of their bold and somewhat suicidal attitude, the government will seek a way to reconcile the defense of the institutions with the protection of the lives of the diplomats," he added.

Nevertheless, he warned that the government will not suspend next Sunday's elections of the municipal and departmental assemblies throughout the country.

Government 'Ready' To Attack

PY032112 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 3 Mar 80 p 19 PY

[An exclusive for O GLOBO by Gloria Helena Rey]

[Excerpts] Bogota--Despite the optimism surrounding the negotiations between the government and the group of extremists who have taken over the Dominican Embassy, reliable sources have indicated to O GLOBO that the chances that the Colombian Government will accept all the demands which the M-19 has made to release the hostages are few. According to these sources, the only acceptable demand is the permission for the extremists to leave the country for one of the nations which has offered asylum, such as Mexico or Panama.

Colombian official circles are commenting that the government is ready to take the embassy by force even at the risk of a bloody outcome, in the event that no agreement is reached with the guerrillas. In order to carry out this operation, not only Colombian military security forces are being prepared, but also the foreign commandos who have been arriving in Bogota. It is reported that Israeli and American commandos and an unknown number of agents from international secret services have arrived in the last 72 hours.

Another report which circulated insistently in Bogota yesterday is the possible connection of an official of the Dominican Embassy with the extremists. This official allegedly let 10 extremists into the diplomatic mission at 0600 on 27 February, which is the day the occupation took place. It is even expected that the government will issue a communique on this issue within the next 48 hours.

The latest events have led to more rumors of a conspiracy to overthrow the Liberal government of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and to install a hardline regime which would carry out a more aggressive struggle against terrorism. The main difficulty for this is the close relationship which has always existed between the government and the majority of the military officers, due to the long and deep-rooted friendship between President Turbay Ayala and Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva.

Political Parties Support Government

PA291517 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Feb 80 PA

[Oscar Dominguez report]

[Text] The presidents of the National Liberal Directorate, Victor Mosquera Chaux, and of the National Alvarist Directorate, Celio Andrade Manrique, have come to the national palace. The latter read a press statement released on 28 February in Bogota supporting the government's work in the current emergency situation and in opposition to the takeover of the Dominican Embassy.

[Begin Andrade Manrique recording] The national directorates of the Liberal and Conservative parties hereby reiterate their concern over the incidents harmful to the safety of Colombians and the security of the state that have been occurring with suspicious frequency before the upcoming election for municipal councilmen and departmental assemblymen. They reiterate their support for the democratic system threatened by the subversive groups which unfortunately are being abetted domestically and internationally by organizations which, under the apparently respectable pretext of defending human rights, are wittingly or unwittingly contributing to the [word indistinct] of the institutions which, in nations such as ours, have a firm republican tradition.

They state their [words indistinct] the armed attack on the Dominican Embassy and the outrage of distinguished representatives of friendly nations and defenseless citizens who have been forcibly held hostage in an effort to achieve ends wholly opposed to the will [words indistinct] of the Colombian people and firm democratic principles. Peace loving and profoundly respectful of human rights and the inviolability of the diplomatic residences, they voice solidarity with the president of the republic and his administration under these particularly complex circumstances as far as public order is concerned; and offer their support in whatever actions are deemed necessary to insure the security of the state and to protect the lives and the rights of the diplomats being forcibly subjected to unfair and humiliating treatment. They trust the public will respond to this challenge of the subversive forces [words indistinct] with a strong show of democratic confidence in and loyalty to the (?establishment) of 9 March.

Dr Guillermo Angulo Gomez, president of the Pastranist Conservative Directorate, was unable to attend the directorates' meeting with the president of the republic because he was on an electoral tour of Tolima Department, but he voiced his support for the aims sought by this statement, a text of which has not been discussed with him yet because it was difficult to contact him.

[Signed] Victor Mosquera Chaux, president of the National Liberal Directorate; Celio Andrade Manrique, president of the National Conservative Directorate. [end recording]

Business Sector Backs Government

PA031435 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[Text] In Bogota the economic associations today will release a statement voicing their total support for the government's position and actions regarding the takeover of the Dominican Embassy by a group from the 19 April Movement. The statement was discussed with all association chairmen last week. A private sector commission will visit the president's office today to deliver the statement to him. The banking association stated that the president must be certain the country as a whole endorses the actions he may take to secure the release of the hostages.

EPL Threatens Attack

PA032331 Paris AFP in Spanish 2232 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 3 Mar (AFP)--The pro-Beijing Peoples Liberation Army [EPL] warned the Colombian Government that it would attack if the government tries to assault the Dominican Republic Embassy, where several ambassadors are held as hostages. In a telephone call to Radio Cadena Nacional, a member of the EPL command expressed support for the rebels holding the embassy and said a unit will take reprisals if the military authorities take "drastic steps."

The commando unit identified itself as the Pedro Leon Arboleda Unit, named for one of the EPL founders who was shot by members of the secret service several years ago in Cali.

Wall Slogans Support Occupation

PA031646 Paris AFP in Spanish 1627 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 3 Mar (AFP)--Slogans urging the Colombian people to support the occupation of the Dominican Embassy by a cell of the leftist 19 April Movement appeared painted on the walls of the Colombian television offices here today. The slogans were painted in large red letters on the walls of the offices in question located in downtown Bogota.

ARGENTINE CONSULATE IN MEDELLIN ATTACKED

PY291639 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1548 GMT 29 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Feb (NA)--The Argentine Government has requested that the Colombian authorities reinforce security measures to protect the Argentine Consulate building and personnel in Medellin. The consulate was the target of a fire bomb attack staged by unknown individuals. The incident was officially disclosed by the Foreign Ministry today through a communique which reads as follows:

"At about 1900 yesterday unidentified people attacked the building of the Argentine Consulate General in Medellin, Colombia. Two molotov cocktails were thrown at the building and although the facade was damaged, the interior of the building was not affected. Because of this incident, the appropriate authorities have been asked to reinforce security measures to protect the personnel and building of the consulate.

POLICE DISPERSE DEMONSTRATORS IN MEDELLIN

PA011456 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Text] According to police sources, a girl has been injured during disturbances in Medellin. The public forces used tear gas to disperse an unauthorized demonstration staged by teachers, parents and students who were protesting the closing of a school. [sentence indistinct] Several demonstrators were arrested. Peace has been restored and military forces are patrolling the streets.

Two Bombs Explode

PA031426 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Two petards went off in the downtown area of Medellin last night causing only some property damage, the 4th Brigade has reported. One of the devices exploded near the Liberal Party Directorate office and the other one in front of the Civil Registry offices. Military authorities have begun an investigation. They feel the attack is similar to others which have occurred here in the past few days and are intended to upset the public order before the off-year elections on 9 March.

TWO ALLEGED M-19 MEMBERS TO BE ARRAIGNED

PA031446 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--Two alleged 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrillas will be arraigned before a military criminal court judge in the next few hours. A movement commando unit is holding 18 diplomats hostage at the Dominican Embassy.

The two guerrillas were arrested following a shootout with a military patrol in the north during which an innocent person in a vehicle was killed, the official report said today. The insurgents were identified as Ignacio Barrios and Gerardo Moreno. The latter was shot in the left leg. Both are under arrest at the Gen Ramon Arturo Rincon Quinones mechanized cavalry detachment. They were carrying weapons, jewelry and an unspecified amount of dollars.

Jorge Ignacio Barrios Garcia, alias Meneco, was identified by military authorities as one of the individuals who on behalf of the M-19 committed several crimes, such as kidnapings and attacks on several religious, military and credit institutions. Meneco was one of the kidnapers of businessman Jaime Rendon Franco, who was taken from a Mercedes Benz used to attack the (Dintama) religious art musuem in Boyaca Department.

M-19 GUERRILLA KILLED NEAR MILITARY ARSENAL

PA012250 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1655 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 1 Mar (EFE)--Police have reported that a guerrilla was killed here this morning near the Usaquen military arsenal in a confusing shootout.

Last night the M-19 guerrillas occupying the Dominican Republic Embassy revealed that M-19 members had carried out an operation close to the [Usaquen] military base. Military intelligence reported very briefly that presumed guerrillas fired at a soldier on guard here but that he was not wounded.

The police report said that in the confusing shootout, guerrilla Jose Eduardo Jaramillo was killed and his companion, Gerardo Moreno Martinez, was seriously wounded.

This is the second incident in the past 24 hours related to the occupation of the embassy. Last night military guards fired at an unidentified person who came dangerously close to the Dominican Embassy.

LEFTIST THREATENS THIRD STRIKE BY M-19

PA011652 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1617 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota, 1 Mar (LATIN)--An official source revealed today that one of the top leaders of the 19 April Movement (M-19), 25 of whose members occupied the Dominican Embassy in Bogota on Wednesday and are holding at least 40 persons hostage, said today that "this is the second goal scored against the (Colombian) Government and the third one will be even better."

Ivan Marino Ospina, third in command of the leftist group who is being tried by military court in Bogota along with 216 other persons charged with being members of the M-19 group, shouted during yesterday's session: "Wait for the third one, which will be better."

"This is the second goal scored against the government," he said. He apparently considered the first to have been the robbery of over 4,000 weapons from a military depot in northern Bogota in January 1979. The M-19 claimed responsibility for the robbery.

MARCH ELECTIONS TO PROCEED DESPITE GUERRILLA ACTION

PA292115 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1830 GMT 29 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 29 Feb (LATIN)--Interior Minister German Zea Hernandez has reported that the government will not call off the 9 March municipal elections because of the hostage situation at the Dominican Embassy. New councils in about 1,000 municipalities and all deputies to the assemblies of 22 departments are to be elected on 9 March.

The minister told the press that "the Civil Registrar's Office, which is in charge of organizing and insuring the success of the elections, is prepared and has everything ready for it." In addition, the "military will guarantee order" during the election, he said.

Meanwhile, Victor Mosquera Chaux, president of the board of the ruling Liberal Party, said there is no reason to call off the elections. "On the contrary," he said, "they will serve to show whether the people side with the subversive movements or prefer the democratic solutions offered by the traditional parties." He added that the government must not accept any of the conditions set by the attackers "because every principle of authority would disappear."

MEDIA ELECTION COVERAGE TO BE STRICTLY CONTROLLED

PA031419 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Colombia's off-year elections will be held on Sunday with strict control over radio and television news reports, Communications Minister Jose Manuel Arias Carrizosa has reported. The media will be allowed to air only official bulletins or else be punished according to law.

The minister advised the media of this to avoid problems with the radio or television stations.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS DOMINICAN EMBASSY SITUATION

PY010225 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 29 Feb 80 p 2 PY

[Excerpt] Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues yesterday stated that he had held a telephone conversation with his Colombian colleague, Diego Uribe Vargas, to express the concern of the Paraguayan Government for the safety of Oscar Gorostiaga, Paraguayan charge d'affaires in Colombia.

Nogues added that he had told the Colombian foreign minister that Paraguay hoped that all the necessary measures that would lead to a satisfactory outcome of the situation will be taken. According to Nogues, the Colombian foreign minister also expressed his concern for the situation. According to news agency reports, he also said he hoped a solution will be found shortly to this difficult problem caused by the extremists.

Well-informed sources, moreover, confirmed that the national government hopes that the Colombian Government has taken all the necessary measures to insure the lives of the hostages. A high-ranking diplomatic source has stated in this regard that "it is the obligation of the Colombian Government to take all the necessary and proper measures in compliance with the procedures of international law."

POLICE CONFIRM ARREST OF REPORTER HECTOR RODRIGUEZ

PY022028 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 1 Mar 80 p 13 PY

[Excerpts] A reporter of this newspaper, Hector Rodriguez, has been under arrest and held incommunicado at central police headquarters since yesterday morning. Police Inspector Daniel Coronel, chief of the Public Order Department, has said that our colleague is under arrest "by order of higher authority" for "being a liar." The Paraguayan Press Union (SPP) and the Press Club released a communique yesterday condemning the arrest.

As a result of Hector Rodriguez' arrest, the Paraguayan Press Union released the following communique: "1. We repudiate this new illegal action, which is an attack on the freedom of information. 2. We demand that appropriate officials order the immediate release of our member Hector Rodriguez. 3. We confirm our confidence in Hector Rodriguez' professional honesty and reject the police accusation that the reporter under arrest gave false information. 4. We believe that freedom of information, protected by the national Constitution, is one of the basic conditions for press workers to carry out their duties. Therefore the SPP affirms the defense of these conditions in accordance with the spirit and postulates which brought about the creation of the SPP. 5. We express our alarm and concern over the repeated attacks on the freedom of the press. 6. We demand that officials put an end to this intensified repression of press workers and the inalienable right of the people to be freely informed."

The Press Club, which includes journalists of independent newspapers, has released a communique denouncing Hector Rodriguez' arrest. The document states that "this event is a new attack on the freedom of expression and confirms the existence of continuous persecution of the country's independent journalists. The new arrest of a reporter without any justified reason and the persistent propaganda to discredit the work of the independent press also represent an obvious intent to frighten; inappropriate under a state of law."

In conclusion, the communique states: "In view of this circumstance, the Press Club states its solidarity with its arrested member and demands of officials his immediate release, as well as the suspension of all measures against freedom of the press."

MANFREDO VIEWS DELAY IN U.S. APPOINTMENTS TO CANAL BOARD

PA021736 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 29 Feb 80 pp 1-A, 6-A PA

[By Franklin Bosquez d'Giovanni]

[Text] According to the canal administration, the delay in the appointment of the five U.S. members who will make up the Panama Canal Commission has forced this entity to adopt several decisions and implement certain policies which were necessary for the operation of the canal without the participation of the Panama Canal Board of Directors.

Fernando Manfredo, deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, told this newspaper that the most recent reports indicate that in the next few days the U.S. Senate will implement the counsel and approval procedure which will allow the U.S. President to appoint the five members to the Board of Directors of the commission who will work jointly with four Panamanians.

"The delay in the appointment of the Board of Directors has caused justified annoyance in Panama, particularly because 5 months have passed since the treaty went into effect. This delay has several explanations but Panama is right in expressing its discontent." Manfredo said. "From the point of view of the canal administration," Manfredo explained, "this delay has forced us to adopt several decisions and implement certain policies that were necessary for the canal operation without the participation of the Board of Directors. Despite the foregoing, Manfredo stressed: "We have done this with the clear understanding that all decisions and policies will be taken to the Board of Directors when it convenes in order to get its ratification and approval."

Manfredo concluded by stating that some of these decisions include, for example, the appointment of the "ombudsman," a labor mediator of high hierarchy, the policies granting preference to Panamanians in jobs, promotions, rotation, training and salary scales as well as policies on maintenance and capital investments.

GOVERNMENT ACTION AGAINST BROADCASTERS PROTESTED

PA040405 [Editorial Report PA] Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish at 2315 GMT on 4 March reports protests from various organizations at the government's action on 3 March canceling the broadcasting licenses of four radio commentators. [Panama City Radio Hogar on 3 March lists them as: Milciades A. Ortiz, Julio Ortega Coronado, Luis Alberto Pimentel, and Miguel Antonio Bernal Villalaz]

The radio carries a communique by the Radio Commentators Union attacking the government move as an attempt against freedom of expression in the country and calling on all political organizations to attend a protest meeting on the afternoon of 4 March at the bar association offices. The radio also carries a resolution by the Authentic Independent Teachers Movement describing the government action as a violation of human rights and calling all members of the movement to a meeting Tuesday morning at the Republic of Venezuela School.

A communique by the Panama University Law School student center claims that "the same measure will be applied to others soon" in a violation of freedom of expression by the "the dictatorship" aimed at drowning the last vestige of democracy in Panama. The group calls on all organizations and people to be "on a state of alert." "Down with the Torrijist dictatorship; democratic freedom now," the communique concludes. A communique by the "National Civilian Orientation Coordination Action Committee" charges that "freedom of expression has been muzzled again" and promises that the group will join with other organizations and civic groups in supporting any decision against the government move.

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS ASYLUM REQUEST OF M-19 MEMBERS

PA032000 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The request for territorial asylum filed by the brothers Jorge Armando, Jose Gabriel, Fabio and Ramon Monge Benavides, members of the 19 April Movement [M-19], the Colombian guerrilla group, has been turned down by the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

The Monge Benavides brothers were arrested Monday [as heard] after an M-19 commando group took several diplomats hostage at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota.

The Monge Benavides brothers and their families will be deported this week to a third country since they will not be granted territorial asylum. These Colombians arrived in Costa Rica in September after taking refuge in the Costa Rican Embassy [in Bogota] claiming political persecution.

The Colombian exiles are still under arrest. It has been learned from confidential sources that the government feels it is not advisable to retain people who are linked to guerrilla groups, such as the Monge Benavides brothers in the country. They will probably be sent to Nicaragua or to any other country willing to accept them.

PRESIDENT SCORES SOVIET ACTIONS IN CENTRAL AMERICA

PA020347 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0155 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[By Eduardo Castro]

[Text] San Jose, 29 Feb, (ACAN-EFE)--The USSR has assumed an aggressive policy in Central America, trying to create problems in the area, according to Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio.

President Carazo granted an exclusive interview to ACAN-EFE. He interrupted the interview three times when he was called to discuss matters pertaining to the Costa Rican ambassador to Colombia, Maria Elena Chassoul, who was being held hostage.

The ACAN-EFE reporter was on the line when the president received the news of the ambassador's release and was able to speak to her.

The president, who is starting his third and next-to-last year in office, discussed the changes being effected in Central America by the international, and particularly the economic, situation. Carazo said, "the intense changes throughout the world are creating social imbalances. Each Central American country has its own circumstances, which should be dealt with carefully, country by country."

He said, "I believe the USSR has assumed a very aggressive political position. With the help of 'fifth columnists' it is trying to cause problems, serious ones in some countries and lesser ones in others, but always, seeking, as far as possible, the destruction of the democratic system."

Carazo said that, logically, advantage is being taken of some great social injustices in some countries in the area. He said, "In that sense the situation in Central America is no different from that of Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, South America, the Middle East--not to mention every area in the world."

He was asked if he meant that the USSR is participating actively in the struggle to prevent the Salvadoran Government junta, as a democratic group, from remaining in power.

He said, "There is no political process in our area in which Soviet imperialism does not intervene." He said that the USSR wants to be in on everything. "It goes everywhere, and in every country it finds submissive people who bow to Soviet interests." He added, "There are some people who spend their whole lives devoted to Soviet interests, trying to see how they can destroy the countries where they were born. There is nothing we can do about that."

A newsman pointed out to Carazo that his recent support for the Nicaraguan revolution had been praised by some countries and groups and condemned by others. He said that when people who do not understand things express their opinions, they might make mistaken statements. He said, "We must know the difference between Somoza and what the USSR is doing. I believe Somoza and the Soviet dictators are alike. When human rights are violated, when the individual is attacked, when Christian values are destroyed I condemn them both equally."

He was asked what he thought of statements that Nicaragua, after the revolution, has become a USSR launching pad to export agitation. He said, "I think Nicaragua did rather well, even though Somoza tried for 50 years to convert Nicaragua to communism." Carazo said Moscow has "entered Central America. In Afghanistan and in Czechoslovakia it was with armed force. It uses violence everywhere to dominate territories and to trample on the will of the people."

Asked if he thought the two superpowers are fighting for control of El Salvador, Carazo said, "I would say that the powerful countries always do their fighting in someone else's backyard."

He said, "Some people do not understand things, but that is not their fault. Many people try to get quick advantages from political circumstances. That is why we have to be sure to defend what is fundamental, because side issues cannot affect what is fundamental."

Carazo spoke out against the United States granting military aid to El Salvador. He said Central America needs to be helped financially and with food because food production has decreased because of recent military operations. Besides, the whole world is facing starvation.

EL SALVADOR

COLUMNIST HITS U.S. STRATEGY IN SUPPRESSING REVOLUTIONS

PA020235 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 29 Feb 80 pp 5, 12 PA

[Fernando Gutierrez commentary: "U.S. Policy in Central America"]

[Excerpts] The United States maintained for dozens of years, actually ever since its establishment as a country, a policy of unconditional support for oligarchies in Central America and the Caribbean in order to maintain its domination of the region. They have suckled every gorilla that has appeared in these regions.

Under the Carter administration, a new policy was inaugurated: the policy of "human rights." This policy is the result of several overall factors which affect the affairs of the world today. On the one hand, the worldwide capitalist crisis, the U.S. defeat in Vietnam and the rise of the worldwide labor movement has checkmated their system in all directions. On the other hand, in the face of this very unfortunate situation for the imperialists, there is an attempt to discredit the so-called socialist countries, also for having violated human rights.

Therefore, let us realize that Carter's human rights policy is essentially a counter-revolutionary policy. It is one which gets him into trouble because at certain moments he has to admit that the gorillas he has suckled systematically violate human rights. In this regard, his policy is weak. It is vulnerable in many ways, which shows that, rather than an offensive policy, it is a defensive one.

The imperialists know the oligarchy very well. They are aware that it is politically primitive. They know that it can and would like to commit a massacre and unleash a bloodbath in the country. However, they also know that if the oligarchy does this, the revolution would become a reality and that, in trying not to lose a little, they might lose everything. That is why they sought out and are actively supporting the present Christian Democratic junta and "warn" their most primitive gorillas that they will not support them in a coup attempt that is not reformist.

The imperialists do not want a revolution to erupt in the country and they know that the oligarchy would promote one with its savage policy. This does not mean that the gringos are the allies of the Salvadoran people. They are the people's main enemies, but they are also very intelligent and skillful. They have great experience in preventing revolutions.

Neither does this mean that, at some point, the North Americans, in view of the rejection of the present policy, will refrain from supporting the oligarchy in a massacre or that, when the revolution erupts, they will be unwilling to intervene, even militarily. However, those will be their final cards, not the first ones.

FAPU ACCUSES U.S. GOVERNMENT OF INTERVENTION

PA010347 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 29 Feb 80 pp 8, 9 PA

[Advertisement: Manifesto by the United Popular Action Front; no date given]

[Excerpt] From the beginning of his term, Carter promised to change U.S. foreign policy and to maintain a constant and permanent defense of human rights. Nevertheless, Pinochet's criminal regime in Chile was receiving U.S. aid and maneuvers of all kinds were carried out to prevent the fall of Somoza in Nicaragua. In the meantime, our country is the victim of outrageous intervention and human rights violations despite what Carter had said. This shows the true face of imperialism.

The mask over human rights has fallen and its artificial smile has given way to tanks and machineguns, while a direct aggression policy is put into practice again.

U.S. Embassy meddling in our internal affairs is more noticeable each day. Not only are Salvadorans arrested and later on reported missing, there is also direct intervention in government policies, including the militarization of the River Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission (CEL) stations. The U.S. also has the power of decision among the disputes of the Salvadoran military.

The U.S. Government is trying to restrain the advances of the people and their organizations; but on the other hand, it is supplying arms to the army and other repressive forces, including providing technical assistance from Vietnam veterans.

The flow of arms and ammunition is constant to satisfy the criminal ambitions of the fascists in El Salvador. The U.S. is definitely playing its cards on the junta which, if lacking the people's support, no doubt will be replaced by a government of the right. The U.S. is also not discarding the possibility of direct military intervention if necessary.

The spectacular promises made by Carter at the beginning of his administration regarding the solution of the U.S. economic crisis and trying to regain world leadership by presenting a new image, are today a tremendous failure. Carter has tried to impove his deteriorated image before the electoral campaign by reconciling with the military and through his determination to promote a cold war. In the meantime, he has approved the installation of nuclear missiles in Europe and has used his naval forces as a threat in the Caribbean. He is also backing dictators in South America and supplying arms to fascists in El Salvador. In gratitude, the Christian Democratic-military junta has proceeded to decorate the U.S. ambassador.

The history of Latin America has proof of brutal U.S. domination and of the outrageous pillaging of its wealth. But our history is also rich in cases of heroism and dignity of the people's determination to break away from imperialist domination. Nicaragua, which today is enjoying full sovereignty and victory, is the most recent and closest example of how, through struggle, people can eliminate dictators and defeat imperialism.

OBSERVERS PREDICT LEFTIST COUP IN NEAR FUTURE

PA292331 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 29 Feb 80 pp 3, 66 PA

[Text] A leftist coup very soon has been predicted in the international news media and by apolitical sectors in the country.

This position by the various leftist groups, according to reports, is based on recent events which highlighted the platforms and government plans announced by organizations such as the United Popular Action Front (FAPU), the Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation (FENASTRAS), the 28 February Peoples Leagues (LP-28), the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), the National Liberation Movement (MLN) and other organizations linked to the Salvadoran Communist Party.

News received yesterday indicates that "the Marxist-Leninist groups will soon attempt to take power." Reports available to official sectors indicate that the pronouncements published in the media by these groups define government programs and express their determination to establish a totalitarian socialist government in El Salvador.

In this regard, reliable sectors which have been observing the political path taken by the various leftist movements maintain that when the U.S. Government took an active part in handling the delicate political situation by supporting positions that emerged from the military uprising of 15 October 1979--an action which overthrew the government of Carlos Humberto Romero--it gave most Salvadorans reason to hope that, with the establishment of a new regime, El Salvador would return to the path of legality and the violence would be stopped by intelligent measures designed to reestablish peace in this convulsed country.

It is also noted that the U.S. Government gave diplomatic recognition to the first Revolutionary Government Junta, which included the left, an act that was described as showing support for the government program based on the armed forces proclamation. "This attitude," it is said, "destroyed the alliance of the leftist forces, because each of its factions advocated a different style of government, including a Marxist-Leninist type."

Analyses of the process in the past few days indicate that the rise of the Christian Democrats with the support of the United States and the Andean Pact gave that party a basis for trying to show that it could save the situation. This in turn caused the political errors it has made. They describe as errors the sidelining of the national productive sector and the violation of the 1962 Constitution, which is still in effect.

Observers of the Salvadoran situation expressed their opinion through international reports to the effect that the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] tried in vain to compete with the irrational excesses of the communists, trying to win over the majorities. They say that events "have demonstrated the strategic error of the PDC" and that its posture, which is described as demagogic, has helped polarize the people instead of uniting them, "thereby making it impossible to restore order and peace in the republic." Finally, it is said that having placed the PDC in power and having kept it there has been a serious political error which is precipitating the country toward communism. All this, the reports and analyses conclude, has led the leftists to seek an early rise to political power by any means in order to establish a Marxist-Leninist regime.

ARCHBISHOP ROMERO CONDEMNS ESCALATION OF REPRESSION

PA022230 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1856 GMT 2 Mar 80 PA

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero condemned in his Sunday sermon what he described as the authorities' "repressive escalation," but he also accused the leftist organizations of committing "indiscretions" that led to the military operations carried out in El Salvador.

"The peasants' terror can partly be blamed on the indiscretion of the popular organizations, since on many occasions they provoke the military operations," the archbishop told an audience of several hundred people, many of them carrying recorders. The archbishopric's Catholic radio station was destroyed last week by a bomb planted by rightist terrorists. This led the archbishop to ask those attending the Masses to record his sermon so they can later play it in their communities.

According to Monsignor Romero, at least 45 people died last week, many of them at the hands of the security corps, in military operations carried out in several of the country's rural areas. The archbishop added that some 600 people have died so far this year, victims of the political violence prevalent in this convulsed Central American country. He also denounced the captures and disappearances of some 14 people.

Monsignor Romero then expressed concern over a diminution "in the Salvadoran people's capacity to react, protest and condemn." There is now greater fear of talking and acting, he went on, adding that in his opinion, this had led to a "repressive escalation" by the authorities.

"It is not possible to promote socioeconomic reforms without eliminating repression," the archbishop told the Revolutionary Government Junta. The archbishop was thus referring to an agrarian reform decree, which will presumably be published next week. Along with the nationalization of banks and foreign trade, the agrarian reform is part of the program of structural changes outlined by the present government, which rose to power on 15 October, when Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's regime was overthrown.

The archbishop was particularly critical of the forthcoming publication of this agrarian reform decree, stating that unless it is accompanied by an "end to repression," it will merely constitute "a measure aimed at distracting national and international public opinion."

In a more or less veiled fashion, the archbishop criticized the $50-million credit provided by the United States, commenting that "millions are not enough to bring about a reform." The agrarian project must have "the support of the people. It does not have to be imposed from outside or from the top," he added.

Romero then criticized the fact that Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) activists have once again occupied the metropolitan cathedral. "It is an outrage committed against Christian people," he stated.

According to him the BPR is one of the leftist groups that spend the most on paid publicity in the Salvadoran social communications media. "In just 1 week, the BPR has spent 90,000 colones ($36,000) on propaganda. Could they not do something more beneficial for the people with this money?" the archbishop asked.

He also asked Salvadorans to make critical suggestions to the revolutionary democratic government's programmatic platform, which the four leftist organizations that comprise the leftist forces' Revolutionary Coordinating Board announced this week.

The archbishop also addressed himself to the kidnapers of South African Ambassador Archibald Gardner Dunn and of Salvadoran industrialists Jaime Hill and Adolfo McEntee. "It is high time they were released," he said of the long captivity of the three men.

Dunn was kidnaped on 28 November 1979 by the clandestine Popular Liberation Forces. Hill and McEntee were taken prisoner by the Marxist Revolutionary Peoples Army at about the same time.

CLARAMOUNT URGES PARTICIPATION OF POPULAR GROUPS IN GOVERNMENT

PA010005 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 29 Feb 80 p 1 PA

[Text] Col Ernesto Claramount in a television program yesterday caused great surprise by urging that the present revolutionary process in the country permit the participation not only of all political parties but also of popular organizations, one of which, the 28 February Peoples Leagues [LP-28] takes its name from the day on which Colonel Claramount took asylum in El Rosario Church along with the masses after he was cheated of his victory in the 1977 elections.

If one turns to a coup d'etat to promote social revolution, it is because the Constitution and the existing system are inadequate to achieve the people's welfare and therefore to insure the nation's survival, the colonel stressed.

It is absolutely impossible to build the nation on the political, economic and social bases that existed before the revolutionary movement of 15 October 1979, the date the armed forces issued its historic proclamation.

With these words, he seemed to have expressed his main point, but he brought the television public to his main theme by stating emphatically: I believe that in our country social peace, political stability and economic progress are impossible unless the popular organizations participate in government and in political responsibility, along with all the political parties and organizations, with everyone together making the effort that we need to establish the new system to replace the one we want to eliminate.

Claramount also said he hopes for firm and patriotic participation by the armed forces that will make its proclamation and its pronouncement a reality.

Tomorrow we will publish more details of Colonel Claramount's statement.

FORMER JUNTA MEMBER UNGO URGES MILITARY PURGE

PA012357 San Salvador LA CRONICA DEL PUEBLO in Spanish 29 Feb 80 p 1 PA

[Text] "A purge among the military is urgently needed," Dr Guillermo Manuel Ungo said to a news agency during his visit to Nicaragua, where he is attending a solidarity conference with this Central American country.

The leader of the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), a social democratic party, said this in reference to the need for the army to rid itself of the fascist sectors within itself, to truly promote a process of democratization in our country.

Regarding a possible reincorporation of the MNR into the junta, which is made up of military personnel and members of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], Ungo said it would first be necessary for the military to define its position. "We made a pact with an army that was different from the present one," he added.

Ungo said there is no doubt that if the progressive forces within the military were to prevail, not only the MNR but even the most radical forces would be willing to cooperate.

He added that at present the government is weak and the PDC, which is its main support, lacks popular support. He said his greatest concern is to avoid the bloodbath that is looming over El Salvador.

Ungo said that unity is possible within the civilian sector, but not within the military. The military should first resolve their problems, perhaps by means of an internal purge, he said.

He explained the Salvadoran democratic forces are seeking unity and so are the extreme leftist armed groups.

GUATEMALA

REPORTS OF UNREST ON SOUTHERN COAST CONTINUE

PA292121 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 29 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The further burning of sugarcane and cotton plantations, the destruction of farm machinery and sugar installations as well as invasions were reported today on Guatemala's southern coast.

Nevertheless, the government remains optimistic about success in the talks sponsored by the Labor Ministry to reach a peaceful settlement between employers and farmworkers.

Presidential spokesman Carlos Toledo Vielman said the labor, economy and agriculture ministries are working jointly to reach solutions satisfactory and acceptable to the parties involved in the dispute. He warned, however, that the government is not prepared to accept illegal actions and once more blamed the unrest on the southern coast on the activities of professional agitators.

Meanwhile, several trade union organizations affiliated with the National Council of Labor Unity have expressed support for what they describe as "the exploited peasant class."

Other actions are taking place simultaneously with the activities of farmworkers, who are demanding raises, including the "peaceful" march yesterday afternoon by shopkeepers of the municipal market in Escuintla to protest irregularities by five employees who were finally dismissed.

The government said today it does not feel it is necessary to reinforce the police riot squads which are already in the south. It is felt this stems from the statement made yesterday by Interior Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz to the effect that "we are not prepared to fall into the ambush being laid." He explained that according to reports in his hands, the agitators seek a confrontation between the peasants and the police to obtain martyrs and promote the sympathy of that sector with the clandestine struggle.

FUR MAY NOT PARTICIPATE IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

PA031643 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The apparent unity of the United Revolutionary Front [FUR] could be disrupted at any moment as a result of the recently adopted decision not to participate in the upcoming municipal elections, which are scheduled for the second week of April, according to political sources in Congress.

Initially, the party leadership had decided to participate in the elections, but later the National Political Council in an official joint declaration [words indistinct] did not think it possible for the FUR to participate in the municipal elections, several deputies said.

However, what apparently provoked the FUR's decision not to participate in the municipal elections was the change of date of the elections, which did not please the FUR leader, political sources concluded.

HONDURAS

OFFICIAL DENIES REPORTS OF AGREEMENT WITH EL SALVADOR

PA031957 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa--Carlos Lopez Contreras, Honduran deputy foreign affairs minister, today denied here that an agreement has been signed to resume relations soon with El Salvador. He attributed the report to a misinterpretation of the part of the Costa Rican press when it was told that, as a result of the talks with Alejandro Gomez Vives, Salvadoran deputy foreign affairs minister, the finishing touches had been given to some clauses to be included in the general peace treaty.

He said no agreement has been reached with El Salvadcr to resume trade relations. All this results from a misinterpretation because it was even affirmed that diplomatic relations would be reestablished but that it is not yet known when.

NICARAGUA

LINKING OF PRESS FREEDOM WITH U.S. LOAN CALLED 'MEDDLING'

PA291943 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 29 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] Danilo Aguirre Solis, president of the Union of Journalists of Nicaragua [UPN], has said that there is press freedom in Nicaragua and that any attempt at imposing conditions by means of the loan approved by the U.S. Congress would be meddling in Nicaragua's domestic affairs.

[Begin Aguirre recording] Our government has asserted that it will not accept one cent with conditions from anyone in the world.

Specifically regarding press freedom, it seems to me that this is more than meddling; it is intervention in our private affairs because we are already exercising press freedom in Nicaragua. We newsmen are the ones who can say if there is press freedom in Nicaragua. Any accommodating criteria based on old principles of press freedom held anywhere in the world do not fit our revolutionary process. We know that there is and there will be press freedom here. Therefore, we regard attempts at conditioning a loan through allusions to press freedom in Nicaragua as intervention. [end recording]

SERGIO RAMIREZ EXPLAINS POSITION ON U.S. LOAN

PA020324 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Much has been said about the $75-million loan from the United States. It is good that we make clear what it will be used for. We should not be mistaken, friends. There has been much speculation about this $75 million. We must clearly state how it will be used. Today's interview is with Companero Sergio Ramirez who will speak about this loan.

[Begin Ramirez recording] Our revolution, our National Reconstruction Government is not making any type of deal regarding the granting of the loan. In the U.S. Congress there is a discussion [words indistinct] the granting of a $75-million loan to Nicaragua. This is a subject which exclusively corresponds to U.S. [word indistinct] of discussions. We know that some steps still have to be undertaken. The loan has been approved by the House of Representatives and the Senate. When all these steps conclude, we, the sovereign and independent Government of Nicaragua, the government of the Sandinist revolution of Nicaragua will examine the terms of this loan. At that time, the government will decide whether or not it will accept that loan.

[Question by unidentified newswoman] Dr Ramirez, we know that the Nicaraguan Government maintains its position of not accepting the loan with conditions but that loan [words indistinct]?

[Answer] That is true. There are extreme rightwing forces in the United States which would like to stop this loan. It was approved by a small majority and now this loan still has to be subjected to further steps. Nevertheless, it is still a (?triumph) for the Sandinist people's revolution that this loan was approved. However, I repeat that it is after all these discussions are over that we will decide whether or not we will accept this loan.

[Question] A local newspaper today spoke about conditions that the U.S. Congress has set on (?our dignity)?

[Answer] The U.S. Congress has imposed some conditions on President Carter. We cannot intervene. We do not intervene in the affairs of other countries. We cannot intervene regarding the conditions on a loan which the U.S. Congress might place on the U.S. President. If there are conditions which affect Nicaragua and our independence, the people can be sure that we will never accept them.

[Question] If this loan were not granted to Nicaragua, what would be the Nicaraguan Government's reply?

[Answer] If this loan did not reach the hands of the government, that is, the hands of the Nicaraguan people, our people should know that this is not a matter of life or death. We are not going to die of hunger if this loan is not granted. The only way the Nicaraguan people will die of hunger is if they stop working and producing, if their efforts do not produce more rice, corn, beans and sugar. It is that organized effort and work of the Nicaraguan people which will produce the true wealth of our country. Of course, we are not going to say that we do not need loans.

The loans are welcome but we also have two things. First, we have the work of the Nicaraguan people who produce our wealth [words indistinct]. Our work and effort is much more important than any kind of loan.

[Question] If the loan were granted without conditions, how would it be used?

[Answer] We accept loans without any conditions wherever they may come from. We are going to use them in schools, housing, education, the reactivation of the economy, anything that will benefit the Nicaraguan people. When it is time to invest the money, it is we Nicaraguans who will decide how it will be invested.

[Question] There has been talk that more than half of that loan would be for private enterprise. (?How do you view this)?

[Answer] What the North Americans are saying is that half of the money [words indistinct] should be used to import machinery and vehicles to help the economic development of Nicaragua. The importations of these machines and vehicles were carried out by the private enterprise in the past. [end recording]

CEREMONY HONORS MURDERED U.S. NEWSMAN

PA020201 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0054 GMT 2 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 1 Mar (LATIN)--A ceremony was held today to honor murdered U.S. newsman William Stewart on Nicaraguan Newsmen's Day. Stewart, a newsman for the ABC Television Network in the United States, was killed by a Nicaraguan National Guardsman last year shortly before the overthrow of the Somoza regime.

Commander Bayardo Arce, a member of the Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, placed a wreath on the eastern Managua Street where the newsman was murdered.

Arce said that "in this way the Sandinist Front honors the memory of an honest U.S. newsman who came to Nicaragua to report on the Nicaraguan people's struggle for freedom and was murdered by the genocidal Somozist National Guard." He said this homage "is also extended to many other newsmen who came to Nicaragua to report objectively on the war of liberation and who continue to come here today to make honest reports on the revolutionary process."

The ceremony was part of the events slated during the Third Congress of the Union of Journalists of Nicaragua.

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE OPENS IN MANAGUA

PA290459 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 29 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The International Conference of Support and Solidarity With the Nicaraguan Revolution opened in Managua today. Delegations of democratic mass organizations and political parties of Latin America and Europe are attending the conference.

Mario Soares of Portugal, former Venezuelan Foreign Minister Alberto Consalvi, Jorge Arturo Reina of Honduras and many other distinguished representatives of their people are meeting in Nicaragua today in a climate of broad freedom and great antiimperialism.

The conference is sponsored by the German Friedrich Ebert Foundation and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. The conference was inaugurated by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a member of the National Reconstruction Government Junta, and Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, a member of the FSLN National Directorate.

1 March Session Held

PA012133 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The International Conference of Solidarity With Nicaragua today discussed a report on the situation in this Central American country and the outlook for the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

The document containing the analysis was presented to the meeting by Commander Bayardo Arce, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, who sketched a realistic picture of the harsh living conditions the Nicaraguan people endured under the Somoza tyranny.

Arce said the history of the Nicaraguan revolution is a history of hunger, unemployment and exploitation, exemplified by the 52 percent illiteracy rate, the 20 percent child mortality rate, the 50 percent unemployment rate and the shortage of 4,700 doctors and 5,000 teachers.

He noted the permanent [words indistinct] from U.S. imperialism to Somoza and said the revolutionary fighters always felt that the main foe was the international oligarchy.

Ricardo Aguilar of Panama; Francisco Granados, representing the Spanish Socialist Workers Party; Daniel Oduber, former Costa Rican president, and Mario Soares, secretary general of the Portuguese Socialist Party, spoke during the session. Other speakers were Rene Zabaleta of Bolivia; Guillermo Molina, representing the Central American University Confederation; newsman Gregorio Selser and Luis Bitargo, member of the Salvadoran National Revolutionary Movement, among others.

Several speeches were made in the afternoon on the situation in various Central American countries and their peoples' struggle for liberation.

PASTORA CLAIMS OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE INVOLVED IN COMPANIES

PA032127 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1809 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 3 Mar (LATIN)--Nicaraguan Deputy Defense Minister Commander Eden Pastora today accused the CIA of fomenting the paralysis of companies in his company.

The alleged plan "has the support of extremist elements affiliated with the Central of Labor Action and Unity (CAUS), which in turn is affiliated with the Communist Party of Nicaragua," Pastora said.

According to Pastora, the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua today issued a decree ordering the immediate nationalization of those companies which were "unjustifiably" removing capital, as well as those that take their machinery out of the country or declare themselves bankrupt without providing sufficient evidence. The official, who became known as "Commander Cero" during the civil war against Anastasio Somoza's government, arrived here to preside over the ceremony yesterday that inaugurated Nicaraguan Airlines (Lanica) flights between Managua and San Jose.

According to Pastora, the decree seeks to neutralize the plan to paralyze Nicaraguan companies. Sectors that do not want the slightest change in the country are involved in this campaign.

"They want to create chaos in the country, but they will not accomplish that. The campaign is just beginning and we will not let it develop," he stated.

The guerrilla leader, who will return to Managua this afternoon, warned that those companies that violate the decree will be viewed as opposing the official slogan of "increase production and crush counterrevolution." Nonetheless, he noted, the government's current relations with the private companies are "better," as are relations with the Superior Council of Private Enterprise. He explained that the state's various bodies are now working normally and that "the Nicaraguan revolution guarantees human rights." He also admitted that the possibility of counterrevolution being waged "is present, but not soon."

GOVERNMENT ORDERS STRIKING WORKERS BACK TO WORK

PA020157 Paris AFP in Spanish 0048 GMT 2 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 1 Mar (AFP)--The Sandinist government today ordered some 2,000 workers who are currently occupying 14 businesses in different parts of Managua to return to work no later than Monday [3 March] morning.

The government's order was announced while the strikes appeared to be extending to other companies. The newspaper BARRICADA, the official mouthpiece of the Sandinist front, accused the CIA of helping to promote the labor unrest.

Under the headline, "It Is Time To Struggle Against the CIA," the newspaper BARRICADA says that the U.S. intelligence services are trying to destabilize the revolutionary process in Nicaragua by promoting labor unrest.

Labor Minister Virgilio Godoy also demanded that the situation return to normal in the 14 companies, saying that the workers have chosen the wrong time to make their demands because their occupation of the premises is affecting production. The companies have been occupied for different reasons, including the charge by some workers that their bosses are sending their money abroad and are curtailing operations in stages. These workers are demanding that they be allowed to run the businesses.

In other companies the problem has come about because of salary demands, the firing of some labor leaders, or complaints by the businessmen that they have no foreign exchange to buy raw materials abroad to continue production.

IMPRISONED EL PUEBLO NEWSMEN BEGIN HUNGER STRIKE

PA010051 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1930 GMT 29 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] Imprisoned newsmen of the paper EL PUEBLO held a press conference today to announce that they were beginning a hunger strike at 1200. Taking advantage of their appearance at the Managua First District Criminal Court, the imprisoned newsmen held a press conference. The prisoners who appeared at the offices of Judge Victor Manuel Ordonez of the First District Criminal Court are Juan Alberto Henriquez, Isidro (Peyes), Nora Gordon, Andres Velasquez and Ricardo Guevara.

They told newsmen they were going on a hunger strike beginning at noon today. They are demanding the release of members of the Workers Front and the reopening of the newspaper EL PUEBLO, which was closed by the Attorney General's Office.

U.S., UK, PRC POLICY ON AFGHANISTAN CONDEMNED AT UN

FL040137 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Cuba today denounced at a plenary session of the nonalined countries movement at the United Nations the interventionist, destabilizing and counterrevolutionary role of U.S. imperialism and its allies. Speaking at the plenary session of the nonalined movement, Cuban delegate Felix Pita Astudillo condemned the hypocrisy of the U.S. Government concerning Afghanistan. The United States, China and Great Britain, said the Cuban diplomat, have been continuously plotting against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan since 27 April 1978, the date of the popular revolution in that country.

NONALINED ACTION URGED IN 'TENSION AREAS' OF WORLD

FL040053 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Cuba today asserted that the current areas of international and regional tension test the capability of nonalined countries to respond and demand united, cooperative and solidary action from the nonalined movement.

Speaking at a plenary session of the nonalined countries movement at the United Nations, Cuban delegate Felix Pita Astudillo stressed the need to undertake concrete measures concerning Palestine, Zimbabwe, Namibia, South Africa and Cyprus. He also emphasized the movement's work on noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states and the problems concerning the Mediterranean.

CHOMON MEETS WITH JAPANESE COMMUNIST LEADER

FL291836 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Japanese Communist Party Presidium, today received the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] delegation headed by Faure Chomon Mediavilla. The PCC Central Committee member talked with the Japanese leader in a fraternal atmosphere. They discussed matters of interest to the two parties.

The PCC delegation is attending the 15th Congress of the Japanese Communist Party which ends today with the election of its Central Committee. The party has 600,000 members of whom 1,035 representatives are attending the congress that opened on 24 February.

VISIT OF IRAQI EDUCATION MINISTER ANNOUNCED

FL040028 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Iraqi Education Minister 'Abd 'Abd al-Majid today left for Havana to make an official visit of several days to our country. During his stay in Cuba the Iraqi minister will discuss matters concerned with bilateral relations in the field of education. He will also gather information on the literacy campaign carried out in our country for the purpose of applying it to adult education plans currently being implemented in Iraq.

DOMINICA

AUTHORITIES GRANT RESIDENCE PERMIT TO SHAH

PA032131 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Authorities on the island of Dominica have announced that they will grant a residence permit in the future to Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the former shah of Iran. Eugenia Charles, leader of the Dominica Freedom Party, said authorization to remain in Dominica for the former Iranian monarch is implicit in a recently signed agreement by the island authorities with an institution of the United States.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

FOREIGN MINISTER: M-19 MAKING NO DEMANDS OF HIM

PA021550 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1458 GMT 2 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 2 Mar (EFE)--Foreign Minister Emilio Ludovino Fernandez today reported that "up to now" the guerrilla group which is occupying the Dominican Embassy in Bogota has made no demands from the Dominican Government of President Antonio Guzman. He also said his country does not have to pay any part of the $50 million demanded by the guerrillas.

At the same time, Fernandez revealed that Peruvian Ambassador Antonio Garcia Vasquez held a long meeting last night with the 16 diplomatic representatives involved in the occupation of the embassy by the 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrillas.

The foreign minister said that the occupation of the Dominican Embassy is not an attack against the Dominican Republic. He emphasized that he discards any possibility that the guerrillas will make economic demands from the Dominican Republic. He said this was confirmed during a conversation held with Commander Uno, the leader of the guerrillas. Fernandez said that in a telephone conversation with Commander Uno, the guerrilla did not mention any demands of the Dominican Government and emphasized that the list of demands is being made to the government of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

The head of the Dominican diplomacy said that President Antonio Guzman has expressed his concern over the fate of approximately 40 hostages who are still at the embassy and said he hopes the situation will be solved soon.

Fernandez said that the meeting held by the representatives of the nations involved in the occupation was "exploratory," consequently, they reached no conclusions.

The foreign minister said that he received a telephone call from Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe last night who informed him on the situation at the embassy and guaranteed that the public forces will not intervene so as not to endanger the lives of the hostages. Fernandez said that Foreign Minister Uribe also told him that food is being regularly delivered to the hostages.

Fernandez noted that the embassy occupation is a chance occurrence and that it cannot be interpreted as a deliberate aggression against the Dominican Republic. Fernandez said that the action is explainable because the embassy is located in front of the university, therefore, its occupation was easy.

ARGENTINA

GRAFFIGNA NOTES POSSIBLE PLANE MANUFACTURE WITH BRAZIL

WA031202 London REUTER in English 1102 GMT 3 Mar 80 WA

[Text] Buenos Aires, March 3, REUTER--Argentina and Brazil will consider the possibility of jointly manufacturing a military plane, a member of the three-man ruling junta said today.

Air Force Commander Omar Graffigna told reporters before leaving for an official visit to Brazil that the two countries would discuss technology projects including the production of a fighter plane. Brigadier Graffigna said this could only be confirmed after his visit.

The Argentine Air Force currently produces the "Pucara" turbo-jet counterinsurgency plane. Brazil's aeronautics corporation EMBRAER makes the "Xavante" jet fighter.

MIGS-CEREALS EXCHANGE WITH SOVIETS DENIED

PY032019 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Mar 80 p 4 PY

[Text] We have inquired at the Office of the Air Force Commander in Chief regarding a foreign report that the Soviet Union is willing to supply modern MiG-21 and MiG-23 fighters to Argentina in exchange for cereals, and that Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov will soon officially visit Argentina to discuss the issue. We were told that "there has been no information about such an offer until now," thus denying the above report.

It has also been reported that in implementing its replacement program, the Argentine Air Force does not intend to purchase any materiel outside of Western countries. It is proper to recall that the only Latin American country having Soviet materiel is Peru.

ECUADOR

ROLDOS VETOES NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL BILL

PA012331 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The government's veto of the National Development Council [CONADE] bill consolidates the Alliance With Popular Democratic Party of which Vice President Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea is a member. The veto was announced last night after the president of the republic sent a note to the acting president of the House of Representatives. The note recognized that the decision endangers the already fragile relations between President Roldos and Assad Bucaram, House of Representatives president who had harshly criticized Vice President Hurtado.

On returning the bill to the House, President Roldos indicated that paragraph 1 of article 1 of the bill violates the power granted to the president in article 89 of the Constitution by establishing that, in order for CONADE to fulfill its basic objectives, it must have the power to implement measures, programs and projects.

GUAYAQUIL OFFICIAL ARRESTED; REASON NOT KNOWN

PA282051 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Victor Palacios Andrade, deputy mayor of Guayaquil, was arrested at 1230 yesterday at the Alcibar Clinic while he was visiting Assad Bucaram, president of the House of Representatives, eyewitnesses reported. However, the governor, the police chief, the head of Guayaquil public security and the head of the criminal investigation office all denied ordering his arrest. They added that they have no idea who arrested him.

Eyewitnesses said three policemen got out of a car and told Palacios Andrade he was under arrest and that he would immediately be taken to Quito. The deputy mayor could not be found at his office or at home. His family said they did not know why or where he is being held.

SURINAME

MILITARY COUNCIL MEETS WITH PRESIDENT, NO ACCORD REACHED

FL031914 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 3 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Members of Suriname's Military Council this morning had their first meeting with President Johan Ferrier but still have not yet agreed among themselves on the structure of a new government. Five members of the eight-man council arrived at the presidential palace in Paramaribo under strong army guard for the meeting with the president. Each of the five carried a machinegun on arrival but left their weapons at the guard house before being escorted into the palace. Today's meeting followed talks with the Council which lasted until the early hours of this morning. However, despite the long hours of discussion, no definitive decision has been reached on the structure of the new government.

27 Mar Elections Canceled

FL032250 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2230 GMT 3 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The military rulers in Suriname have canceled the elections scheduled for March 27th. The announcement came after the Military Council had talks today with the civilian president, Johan Ferrier.

In a statement issued after the talks, the Council agreed to open all schools and to relax the dust-to-dawn curfew. The statement also said that the new government would be appointed as soon as possible to carry out administrative functions under the Constitution and that the armed forces and police will be under the authority of the National Military Council. It also stated that any change in the Constitution would be put to the people for approval. The statement didn't say what was to be the fate of the people detained following the coup. These are believed to number over 60 including senior officers of the army and police force. The army's noncommissioned officers seized power last Monday from Prime Minister Henck Arron's government. Mr Arron and most of his cabinet are in detention.

HAVANA NOTES 'BUSINESS AS USUAL' ATMOSPHERE

FL031253 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Suriname's Military Council, which has been in power for a week, is studying the formation of a civilian-military government. Meanwhile, the population expresses relief over the overthrow of Prime Minister Henck Arron.

PRENSA LATINA reports from Paramaribo, Suriname's capital, the following: In the course of several private meetings held in the last few hours, the Council, composed of eight junior officers, has been studying the formation of the new government with the avowed purpose to eliminate corruption, delinquency, and misgovernment. The apparently publicity-shy officers are analyzing the delicate subject of consitutional legitimacy, a topic of special interest for that country of 350,000 inhabitants. This measured pace is creating a certain amount of confusion concerning the political route the new Surinamese process is taking. But, for the time being, the people seem to be attaching more importance to specific measures being implemented which they have received enthusiastically, than to great juridical and ideological definitions.

Among the first measures announced, which include the assignment of all police duties to the army, is simply the obligation to work--making the most of the workday. Other popular measures include strict control of the prices of basic goods in order to prevent speculation.

Actually, despite the presence of the Suriname Army at key points in Paramaribo and other parts of the country, there is great calm and the Surinamese and the tourists are going about their business as usual.

Meanwhile, Attorney Eddy Bruma, former economic affairs minister and founder of the National Republic Party, is working alongside Frank Leeflang, also an attorney, in the selection of a cabinet of civilians recommended by the Military Council. Lastly, the Military Council will hold a press conference tomorrow in which it is expected it will announce some of the members of the civilian cabinet as well as the elements of a national program.

BURMA SAYS NO FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT IN COUP

FL031700 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 29 Feb 80 p 11 FL

[Excerpt] Georgetown, Feb 28--Eddy Burma, one of the civilian administrators emerging in Suriname in the wake of this week's army uprising in the neighbouring former Dutch colony, has been reported here as saying that there was no foreign involvement in the coup. The state-owned Guyana Broadcasting Corporation (GBC) quoted Burma as saying so in a telephone interview.

Burma has said that the National Military Council which now rules Suriname wanted to continue "good relations with Guyana," the GBC reported.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

ITAIPU TIMETABLE ADVANCED 24 MONTHS

PY022023 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 29 Feb 80 p 17 PY

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo--With the approval of the National Electricity Administration (Paraguay) and the Brazilian Power Companies Inc. (Brazil), the board of the Itaipu binational enterprise, which is responsible for building the Itaipu hydroelectric plant, decided yesterday to advance the completion date of the plant by 24 months--that is, the last turbine will now have to be installed by 1 May 1988. The cash flow that will result from the energy which will thus be obtained will help Itaipu make advance payments on its debt since it will have an additional $1 billion income in those 2 years.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 045 5 March 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Apostolic Nuncio Denies Going to Bogota To Mediate B 1
Refugees in Managua Embassy Granted Safe-Conducts B 1
Foreign Minister Pastor May Visit USSR B 1
Soviet Ambassador Comments on Bilateral Trade B 1
Briefs: Eurodollar Loan Approval B 1

BOLIVIA

Government Commission Held Hostage in Riberalta C 1
Chamber of Deputies President Denies Coup Rumors C 1
Paz Estenssoro Denies Supporting Military Takeover C 2
Santa Cruz Department Recalls Congressmen C 2

BRAZIL

Itamaraty Statement on Bogota Embassy Takeover D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 4 Mar]
Foreign Minister Reportedly Cancels Planned Trip to Bogota D 1
Olympic Committee Votes Against Boycott of Moscow Games D 1
Visiting PRC Military Delegation Interested in Equipment, Technology D 1
Tank Modernization Technology D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 29 Feb]
May Purchase Armored Cars D 2

COLOMBIA

Embassy Occupation Continues; Negotiations Postponed F 1
Dialog May Continue 5 Mar F 2
Reportedly To Resume at 1600 GMT F 2
Occupation Rumored to End 19 Apr F 2
Dominican Inside Embassy 'Not a Guerrilla' F 3
Negotiators Deny Saluting M-19 Flag F 3
Doctor Treats Captive Peruvian F 4
Liaison Committee Reports Activities F 4
'Cautious' Diplomatic Statements Urged F 5
Newsmen Get Special Credentials F 5
M-19 Threatens Local Newsmen F 6
PCC Denies Involvement in Occupation F 6
Military Warns Subversives Against Antidemocratic Actions F 6
Court-Martial of M-19 Members Resumed F 7
EPL, ELN Attack Conservative Party Office F 7
Police Raid Hideout of Workers Self-Defense Movement F 7

PARAGUAY

MOPOCO Leaders Denied Entry To Attend Accord Meeting H 1
Expectations of 1 Mar Return [ABC COLOR 27 Feb] H 1
Return Seen as Encouraging [ABC COLOR 27 Feb] H 1
Colorado Party Communique [PATRIA 28 Feb] H 1
Government Refuses Entry [ABC COLOR 29 Feb] H 2
PDC Criticism of Decision [LA TRIBUNA 29 Feb] H 2

PANAMA

Columnist Discusses U.S. Toll Share, 'Overdue Debt' N 1
[MATUTINO 4 Mar]
Royos Asks for Strict Fulfillment of Press Law N 2
[MATUTINO 4 Mar]
Radio Commentators Hold Antigovernment Rally N 2
Request Popular Support N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Soviet Embassy Denies Interference in Central America P 1

EL SALVADOR

FPL Threatens To Execute South African Diplomat Dunn P 1
Junta Member Dada Hirezi Resigns 4 Mar P 2
Terrorist Activities Against Government Continue Unabated P 2
3 Mar Events P 2
15 Killed in ERP Attacks P 3
Armed Forces Issue Communique P 3
Several Police Headquarters Near Capital Attacked P 4
12 Unidentified Bodies Found; Linked to Fighting P 4
FPL Terrorists Attack Perulapia Municipal Building P 4
BPR Announces Arrest of Prominent Student Leader P 5
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 3 Mar]
UDN Spokesman Says Leftist Leader Castellanos Arrested P 5
Rightist Coup Rumors Continue 4 Mar P 5
AFP: High Government Sources Say Coup Attempt Unlikely P 6
Government Defines Stand Against Terrorists P 7
Majano Vows Strong Hand Against Enemies P 7
FAPU Leader Considers Situation Ripe for Revolution P 8

GUATEMALA

Havana Reports Massive Repression Campaign by Government P 8
Attempted Attack on Detachment in El Quiche Reported P 9

NICARAGUA

Borge Says U.S. Still Trying To Intervene in Country P 9
Sandino To Broadcast Reports on U.S. Intelligence Activities P 10
Workers To Protest 5 Mar in Front of U.S. Embassy P 10

CUBA

Grenadian Trade Delegation Arrives in Havana Q 1
Talks Open Q 1
Strachan Meets Officials Q 1
1980 Trade Protocol With PRC Signed in Havana Q 1
Fidel Castro Chairs Sugar Harvest Meeting Q 2
Larger Harvest Needed Q 2
Briefs: Canadian Communist Leader Visits Q 2

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

President: Embassy Situation Is Priority Issue S 1
Communist Party Chief Condemns U.S. 'Interference' [Havana Domestic] S 1
Valdez Hilario Turns Down IADB Post in Washington S 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Andean Group Approves Social-Labor Plan of Action V 1
Roldos Doctrine Recognized at Panama Conclave V 1

URUGUAY

Safeguard Measures Taken To Protect Embassies V 1
Bloc To Counter Human Rights Pressure Denied V 1
Briefs: Petroleum Reserves; Meat Sale to Egypt V 1

SURINAME

Arron To Hand Over Portfolios, Resign This Weekend V 2

VENEZUELA

President Herrera, Honduran Foreign Minister Meet V 2
Government Orders Reinforcement of Embassy Guards V 2

APOSTOLIC NUNCIO DENIES GOING TO BOGOTA TO MEDIATE

PY041240 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1215 GMT 4 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Mar (NA)--The apostolic nuncio to Argentina, Pio Laghi, today denied that he is going to Bogota to mediate the release of the 35 hostages guerrillas are holding at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota. Laghi said the Vatican is sending him to Bogota to investigate the condition of the apostolic nuncio in Bogota, who is among those being held hostage. Laghi made this statement minutes before boarding the plane that is taking him to Colombia.

REFUGEES IN MANAGUA EMBASSY GRANTED SAFE-CONDUCTS

PY050150 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0034 GMT 5 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 4 Mar (NA)--It was learned from authorized sources here today that the Nicaraguan Government has granted safe-conducts to 12 persons in asylum at the Argentine Embassy in Managua to leave the country. The authorized sources did not disregard the possibility that the Argentine Government may soon send an airplane to Managua to evacuate these persons.

FOREIGN MINISTER PASTOR MAY VISIT USSR

PY042313 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2355 GMT 3 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Mar (NA)--An Argentine Foreign Ministry spokesman last night said that there is a possibility that Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor will visit Russia. He said: "We do not dismiss this possibility but nothing has been decided in this regard so far." The spokesman added: "There are many possibilities within the Argentine foreign minister's schedule of visits to other countries, among which is the Soviet Union." He noted, however, that "it must be made very clear that, although we do not dismiss this possibility, nothing has been decided in this regard so far."

SOVIET AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON BILATERAL TRADE

PY041359 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2140 GMT 1 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Mendoza, 1 Mar (TELAM)--The Soviet ambassador to Argentina, Sergey Romanovich Strigunov, who is attending the wine festival in this city, has stated that his country is interested in purchasing Argentine wines. He said, however, that Argentine wines are much more costly than those offered by other countries. The diplomat added that the high cost of wines was the determining factor in the failure of the negotiations begun several years ago in this regard by Russian wine producers during a visit they made to Mendoza. The ambassador noted, however, that Argentina is a good market for the purchase of grain and that the commercial balance between the two countries indicates that the Soviet Union sells to Argentina only one-tenth of the volume that it purchased from Argentina.

BRIEFS

EURODOLLAR LOAN APPROVAL--Buenos Aires, 25 Feb (TELAM)--The national executive branch has approved a $350-million loan agreement with the Eurodollar market. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1425 GMT 25 Feb 80 PY]

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION HELD HOSTAGE IN RIBERALTA

PY041820 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpts] A government commission is negotiating with chestnut producers regarding the possibility of lifting the indefinite strike declared in Riberalta, but no satisfactory agreement has been reached. The Radio Panamericana correspondent gives details of the talks directly from that town in Beni Department:

[Begin relay from Riberalta] Radio Panamericana reporting from Riberalta: Yesterday at 2000 the government commission arrived here. It includes Licenciate (Aguirre) as representative of the Finance Ministry and a representative of the agriculture, livestock and peasant affairs ministries. They began by offering a subsidy of 30 pesos per box of chestnuts, but the offer was rejected by the organizations and the people in general. The Finance Ministry representative asked for a postponement until today while he consulted with the finance minister. The people and the organizations announced to the commission members that they will remain here in the town indefinitely unless the problem is solved. [end relay]

Just now a last-minute report is coming in from Riberalta, saying that the government commission has been detained in the town and the commission members declared hostages of the population until the problem is solved.

[Relay from Riberalta] A last-minute report, a last-minute report: After the (?reply) by the Finance Ministry representative [words indistinct] with the under secretary of the ministry who said that the minister stated that a subsidy of only 30 pesos per box of chestnuts can be paid [passage indistinct] for an indefinite term. [end relay]

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES PRESIDENT DENIES COUP RUMORS

PY292005 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpts] The president of the Chamber of Deputies, Jose Zegarra, has refuted reports that the Congress is involved in actions which endanger the democratic process. This is what he said in response to questions prompted by reports published in inland towns:

[Begin Zegarra recording] Never has any national parliamentarian suggested such an outrage [presumably coup d'etat]. We have chosen Mrs Lidia Gueiler as president until 6 August 1980. In the meantime, we will prepare the framework required to hold the general elections which have been called. [end recording] After discussing several issues, Deputy Zegarra talked about the support which the Bolivian Congress gives to the democratic process.

[Begin Zegarra recording] As far as defending the democratic process is concerned, I am sure that the parliamentarians will unite, and that all of them will support it. We will not, under any circumstances, support any kind of disruption of the Constitution and certainly not a disruption of the democratic process. [end recording]

Zegarra also spoke about the lack of time which restricts the actions of the executive branch toward the implementation of the elections and said that his chamber will take into account the time available before the elections and amendment of the electoral law.

PAZ ESTENSSORO DENIES SUPPORTING MILITARY TAKEOVER

PY291653 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 29 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpts] Victor Paz Estenssoro, leader of the historical faction of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement has refuted reports that he is in favor of handing the government over to the armed forces to ward off the impending crisis.

[Begin Paz Estenssoro recording] I would like to mention the report which appeared in Santa Cruz today. I would like to firmly refute the political statements I allegedly made. I have made no statements in the last few weeks and, in any case, I could hardly make any statements of the kind the report has attributed to me. Quite the contrary, I believe that the democratic process must go on because despite its flaws it offers the only channel through which the people can express their will and elect the government they believe is appropriate. [end recording]

SANTA CRUZ DEPARTMENT RECALLS CONGRESSMEN

PY042326 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Mar 80 PY

[Text] The withdrawal of a parliamentary bloc may be dangerous to the democratic process in the country, according to Guillermo Capobianco, deputy for Santa Cruz Department [for the Democratic and Popular Unity Front], when he referred to the request made by the civic committee of that department.

In statements made to Radio Panamericana, Guillermo Capobianco asserted that the Santa Cruz congressmen will follow the request of their committee and thoroughly analyze the situation together with their constituencies. He said:

[Begin recording] We will analyze this request we have received from the civic committee; we will do so in detail, thoroughly and very realistically. We believe that in this case the congressmen should listen to the opinions of the workers, the youth, the professionals, the middle class and the peasants. [end recording]

The Civic Committee for Santa Cruz has decided that the congressmen from that department should withdraw from the Congress, an unusual decision taken in protest of the approval of the San Buena Ventura project [sugar mill project for La Paz Department, strongly opposed by Santa Cruz Department]. Capobianco added:

[Begin Capobianco recording] When we Santa Cruz congressmen received the request to withdraw, we naturally decided to heed this request by the highest organization of the workers of our department. [end recording]

He also gave his opinion on the decision of the civic committee, saying that the democratic process stands above all other things and that the civic representatives and Santa Cruz people should understand this.

[Begin Capobianco recording] This constituted power [presumably the Congress] is one of the basic powers of the country. I believe that this should be well-understood by the Bolivian people and, above all, the Santa Cruz people. I have often said and I repeat now that the democratic process is foremost. I believe that the withdrawal of a whole department is unfavorable to the democratic process and to the Santa Cruz people themselves. [end recording]

ITAMARATY STATEMENT ON BOGOTA EMBASSY TAKEOVER

FY050138 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 4 Mar 80 p 14 FY

[Text of statement released by Itamaraty in Brasilia on 3 March]

[Text] The Brazilian Government has been following with natural attention and concern the situation of the hostages at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota. Through its embassy in Bogota, the Brazilian Government has been in continual contact with the Colombian Government and with diplomatic legations of other countries whose personnel are among the hostages. Brazil appreciates the efforts that are being made and reiterates its confidence in the action of the Colombian Government to the effect of seeking a solution which would not hurt or pose a risk to the hostages.

FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTEDLY CANCELS PLANNED TRIP TO BOGOTA

FY041258 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 4 Mar 80 FY

[Text] Itamaraty's official announcement of Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro's visit to Bogota notwithstanding, official sources have reported that the visit has been cancelled. The sources said that the situation of the Brazilian and other ambassadors who are being held hostages in the Dominican Embassy in Bogota has altered the climate of relations between Brazil and Colombia. They added that even if the problem is solved quickly, the date set for the visit, 17 March, is too near to permit preparations to be completed and difficulties smoothed out.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE VOTES AGAINST BOYCOTT OF MOSCOW GAMES

FY041404 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 4 Mar 80 FY

[Text] Members of the Brazilian Olympic Committee have voted for Brazil's participation in the Olympic games in Moscow. The decision was made unanimously and President Figueiredo will be informed of it personally. Despite U.S. pressure to boycott the Moscow games, Brazilian Olympic officials never stopped working to prepare the teams that will represent Brazil at the games.

VISITING PRC MILITARY DELEGATION INTERESTED IN EQUIPMENT, TECHNOLOGY

Tank Modernization Technology

FY041454 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Feb 80 p 5 FY

[By Roberto Godoy]

[Text] Campinas--The Chinese military delegation which is visiting Brazil may be interested in purchasing technology aimed at modernizing their old Soviet-made T-34 tanks, even before making any decision on purchasing armored vehicles produced by ENGESA [Specialized Engineers Inc.], the company which is sponsoring the group's visit.

According to ENGESA sources, the Chinese have learned about the recovery program that is being carried out by the army to improve the obsolete 23,495-kg M-41 Walker Bulldog light tank built in the United States in the 1950's and still used today by several armed forces. The same kind of operation could be carried out--at a cost not yet revealed--with most of the 11,000 tanks available in the Chinese Army.

The modification carried out by the Sao Paulo Bernardini Industries has resulted in the M-41B project, a complete engineering kit which, according to technicians, allows "at least 10 more years of the model's useful life in the Brazilian tank fleet." The U.S. armored cars have an armor of 38 mm (the T-34 has 60 mm) and are suprisingly strong. The changes increase their positive characteristics. For example, the new diesel engine--Scania DS-14--consumes 1 liter of oil per kilometer compared to 5 liters of special gasoline used by the old Cadillac Lycoming to go the same distance. The sphere of action, originally limited to 110 km, now reaches 600 km or the equivalent of 12 hours of combat.

The conventional turret now gives way to the standard "little fort" of the weapons systems of Brazilian armored vehicles with 90mm cannons and 7.62 coaxial machineguns. In the lateral sections, the empty spaces are used for extra fuel tanks. The modification also includes the electrical systems, the cooling system, the instruments panel and the armor of the engine chamber in a combined double alloy.

In the case of the Chinese T-34, the artillery piece is 85 mm but has slow manual firing. It could be substituted by others of 120 mm and an electrical firing system of 8 rounds per minute. The original range of only 300 km and the electro-electronic components are quite primitive--of the 1940's.

The same technology developed to meet the needs of the Walker-Bulldogs would be easily adaptable with a program of support for the Chinese needs," ENGESA sources stated recalling that the difference in weight (32 tons for the Soviet model and 23 tons for the U.S. models) does not represent an obstacle at all "because the idea is not to reduce or change the volume, but to give maneuverability to the machine as a whole."

According to the Chinese delegation, the transfer of methods and procedures are extremely attractive because they can be implemented by technicians in their own country, in addition to allowing access to a program so far exploited only by Israel, Hungary, the FRG and Brazil, according to the London Strategic Studies Institute--the diversified recycling of long-life military materiel.

May Purchase Armored Cars

PY041652 Paris AFP in Spanish 1810 GMT 3 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo, 3 Mar (AFP)--In today's issue VEJA magazine discloses in a commentary on a visit by a Chinese military delegation that China is studying the possibility of purchasing 2,000 Brazilian armored cars of the Cascavel and Urutu type, mounted on wheels and armed with 90-mm cannon. Without mentioning any sources VEJA reports that the purchasing negotiations will continue for the next 6 months. The amount of the purchase is estimated at $600 million.

So far both the Chinese and Brazilians are maintaining a tight silence on the visit. The Chinese military mission arrived in Brazil 15 days ago. It is made up of about 12 members and it is headed by Zhang Ping, chief of the Chinese Defense Ministry's Equipment Planning Department. VEJA states that China has ordered 2,000 armored cars of the Cascavel and Urutu type.

EMBASSY OCCUPATION CONTINUES; NEGOTIATIONS POSTPONED

PA041834 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1740 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[By Hernando Orozco]

[Text] Bogota, 4 Mar (LATIN)--The resumption of the negotiations to obtain the release of some 32 persons, including 13 ambassadors, who a guerrilla group is holding hostage in the Dominican Embassy, has been postponed for the next few hours, diplomatic sources in Bogota announced today. "We do not know what happened, but apparently there has been a change in plans," the sources consulted by this agency commented.

The dialog between Colombian Foreign Ministry representatives and 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrillas should have been resumed this morning after Sunday's brief first round of talks.

The presidential palace's spokesmen said they had no information on when the negotiations would be resumed and added that there were no plans to release any further official communiques.

The drama at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota will be 1 week old tomorrow, but there are still no signs of a prompt solution. The group of approximately 30 guerrillas that has occupied the embassy is demanding the release of 311 imprisoned guerrillas and the payment of $50 million.

The military intelligence services today are lacking sufficient evidence to identify the guerrillas inside the embassy.

Asked about newspaper reports mentioning an alleged Colombian doctor, Mary Brigen, the daughter of two English citizens, as the guerrillas' representative in the negotiations, an official source noted: "We have been working on this report, but she has no police records." "Her name is not included in the secret services' list so we cannot say she is really the professional mentioned by the newspapers," the source added.

Meanwhile, the relatives of Ernesto Charry Montealegre, who the newspaper EL TIEMPO identified yesterday as "Commander Uno," have explained that he has been living in Switzerland for the past 2 years and is not connected with the M-19 operation. "Our brother, Ernesto Charry Montealegre, lives in Switzerland and the linking of his name to subversive activities is harmful to him and his family," lawyer Jorge Charry yesterday told the paper.

William Barquero Montiel, a former Nicaraguan ambassador, has fallen for the second time in less than 1 year into the hands of Colombian guerrillas, and he is one of the hostages inside the Dominican Embassy. In May 1979, M-19 guerrillas kidnaped Barquero, who served as his country's ambassador to Bogota until the overthrow of Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza, for 2 hours in an action of solidarity with the Sandinist National Liberation Front. According to EL TIEMPO, Barquero is one of the hostages inside the Dominican Embassy.

For her part, Costa Rican Ambassador to Colombia Maria Elena Chassoul has commented that any attempt to violently seize the Dominican Embassy may unleash a massacre. At a news conference held last night, the diplomat, who was released Friday, said that she is trying "to make people the world over realize how well prepared these people are and that if anybody tries to seize that building by force there will be a big massacre."

Dialog May Continue

PA042249 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2230 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 4 Mar (LATIN)--According to diplomatic sources, the second round of negotiations for the release of the Dominican Embassy hostages, originally slated for today, has been postponed probably until tomorrow.

The second dialog between Foreign Ministry representatives and the guerrillas who last Wednesday seized the embassy had been originally slated for 0900 local time (1400 GMT) today.

Diplomatic sources later announced the talks would be he. in the afternoon, but did not explain why. There is evidence now that in view of the lateness of the hour and the fact that night has almost fallen, contacts will probably be resumed tomorrow.

Reportedly To Resume 1600 GMT

PA050332 Paris AFP in Spanish 0308 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 4 Mar (AFP)--Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho, in an interview with the RCN radio network, said that talks between the government and terrorists occupying the Dominican Embassy here will be renewed tomorrow. The report, however, was not confirmed by the Press Secretariat at the presidential palace, which from the beginning of the crisis has been handling all information.

An official of the Press Secretariat told AFP that it was possible that the radio network has obtained the information directly from the minister because, until now, the presidential palace has not issued communique on the matter. It is possible that a communique will be issued early on Wednesday.

Meanwhile, it was unofficially reported that talks will be renewed at 1600 GMT on 5 March in the van used for the first contact on Sunday. It was said that the same delegates would participate for the government: Camilo Jimenez and Ramiro Zambrano, high Foreign Ministry officials.

Occupation Rumored To End 19 April

PA041354 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1252 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 4 Mar (EFE)--The dramatic Dominican Embassy occupation in Bogota will end on 19 April, founding anniversary of the 19 April Movement (M-19), if the Colombian Government accedes to the demands and the hostages [as received] are released, it was reported here today.

A confidential source from the military intelligence service told EFE that one of the M-19 goals in this occupation was to draw international attention to the advance in the struggle for the defense of human rights and political prisoners in this country. The source said this drama will climax with the guerrilla commando unit's exit along with their hostages after seeing the international impact that the terrorist action has had on the public and the governments of the various nations in the hemisphere.

However, the position in which the M-19 put the Colombian Government in 1976 when President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen did not meet their demands and the guerrillas decided to kill labor leader Jose Raquel Mercado, who had been in captivity for more than 46 days in a "people's prison," was remembered today.

Reliable sources reported today that the firm stand of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's administration "softened" the guerrillas during the initial conversations. It was precisely during one of those talks that agreement was reached to "wait" until after the upcoming municipal elections. This was one of the first positive actions taken by the Colombian Government to cope with the difficult problem posed by the M-19's occupation of the Dominican Embassy. The government is trying to handle the matter with the utmost caution and trying to adopt an overall strategy to avoid any contingency that might end in tragedy.

Dominican Inside Embassy 'Not a Guerrilla'

PA042005 Paris AFP in Spanish 1508 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 4 Mar (AFP)--The Dominican community here explained that their compatriot, Libio Tiburcio Sandino, is not a member of the 19 April Movement [M-19] but a hostage of the group that occupied the Dominican Embassy last Wednesday.

Press reports in Bogota, which were based on information from Santo Domingo, had indicated that Sandino, born in Hatomayor in 1945, had been involved in terrorist activities and that he was even deported from Mexico for being a guerrilla. The press noted that Sandino's alleged background as a terrorist had caused his being reported on the side of the M-19 guerrillas who have been occupying the Dominican Embassy since last Wednesday and holding some 20 diplomats hostage.

Josefa Rodriguez Garcia, a Dominican woman who is studying in Bogota, said: "I am a very close friend of Libio and I am sure of his innocence. I deny this false accusation against him because Libio works as the embassy secretary." Rodriguez Garcia, who said she was speaking on behalf of the Dominican community in Bogota, affirmed that "Libio is not a guerrilla; he is a hostage."

Reports from Santo Domingo indicated that Sandino came to Bogota after being deported from Mexico and got a job at the Dominican Embassy, from which he was fired in 1976. Sandino's true status has not been clarified so far. The only thing known is that he is inside the embassy.

Negotiators Deny Saluting M-19 Flag

PA041454 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala have discussed the situation of the hostages at the Dominican Embassy over the telephone.

Meanwhile, the government negotiators have denied they paid homage to the flag of the guerrilla group which occupied the diplomatic mission. In a communique issued from Narino Palace by Camilo Jimenez Villalba and Ramiro Zambrano Cardenas, the two negotiators denied press reports saying that they had allegedly paid homage to the 19 April Movement [M-19] flag. They said they wanted to explain that they were not forced to do this, adding that such reports are unbelievable because nobody could have forced them to do that.

Doctor Treats Captive Peruvian

PA041442 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0515 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 4 Mar (LATIN)--Red Cross President Guillermo Rueda Montana has eported that Peruvian Consul Alfredo Tejada, who is among the hostages at the Dominican Embassy, was seen by a doctor for 30 minutes today inside the embassy. "The consul underwent knee surgery 15 days ago and, since the knee was swelling today, the presence of a doctor was required," Rueda Montana said. The doctor, identified only by the last name of Botero, took bandages to the embassy and apparently put the consul's knee in a cast. The arrangements for the doctor's visit to the Dominican Embassy were made through the Red Cross. A Red Cross van also took food and personal items from the embassies and the hostages' relatives to the diplomatic mission.

Liaison Committee Reports Activities

PA041426 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0606 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[By George Rodriguez Oteiza]

[Text] Bogota, 4 Mar (LATIN)--A liaison committee composed of representatives of the countries affected by the occupation of the Dominican Embassy here and the government last night informed the diplomatic corps of its activities.

The information compiled by the diplomatic conclave was released by Spanish Ambassador Emilio Martin Martin who noted during a news conference that "any offensive action against the embassy must be prevented at all costs." He added that such an act would provoke "a tragedy of unpredictable consequences."

As to the possibility of such action, the diplomat pointed out that personally "I do not believe it is likely." "We have gone through a period of serious danger here, notably the 3-hour shooting at the time of the embassy occupation. Since then, and this is my opinion as ambassador and as an individual, the government has been handling the difficult situation with extraordinary prudence," he added. "I have no doubt that before making any more, the government will consider all possible consequences, and the government agrees with all of us that in reaching a settlement the welfare of the hostages must be kept in mind," he said after the diplomatic meeting.

As to the progress of the negotiations started Sunday, he said "these things cannot be done quickly." He voiced his agreement with the wish of Commander Uno, head of the guerrillas occupying the embassy, expressed recently to this correspondent, that the dialog between the two parties must be "loyal, rapid and [word indistinct]."

He said, however, that "looking at it logically, the difficulties in carrying out this dialog [words indistinct]." "I personally fervently wish that this could be quickly settled, but I do not believe it will be concluded quickly," he noted. "It is important that there is a dialog and that it has already started. What happened yesterday is very important," Martin declared. "The dialog opened without incident and on absolutely correct terms," he added. "It is essential to maintain the dialog in these cases," the diplomat pointed out, referring to recent occupations of embassies in other countries.

Referring to the present status of the negotiations, which started Sunday in front of the embassy occupied by the M-19 guerrillas, the diplomat noted that "the guerrillas have reiterated the demands we already know." He added that the Colombian Government "has taken note and has said--and this must not be forgotten--that its hopes are twofold, that the negotiations be conducted with due respect for the Constitution and the laws...and that its primary wish is that the lives of the hostages be respected."

'Cautious' Diplomatic Statements Urged

PA041753 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1715 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 4 Mar (EFE)--The Colombian Government today asked the diplomatic corps accredited in Colombia to be careful in their statements to the press in order not to obstruct the negotiations with the M-19 guerrillas, who for 7 days have been holding 14 ambassadors and 34 other persons hostage.

The request was made at the two meetings held by the foreign diplomats, the first at the Apostolic Nunciature last week and the second yesterday afternoon at which the diplomatic corps analyzed the situation of their captive colleagues. After the first meeting the ambassadors delivered a communque to the Colombian Government expressing their concern for the fate of their colleagues and requesting a prompt solution to the problem.

Observers feel that this and other statements issued by the diplomats in reply to questions from reporters have not pleased the government of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala. The information on the status of the negotiations between the guerrillas and the government has been restricted to only a few ranking government officials who are directly handling the case.

It is extremely difficult for reporters to obtain information and this has triggered all sorts of conjectures and speculation, which have been described by the government as an "alarmist" way of handling the situation.

Newsmen Get Special Credentials

PA041710 Paris AFP in Spanish 1503 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 4 Mar (AFP)--Some 250 Colombian and foreign newsmen who have been covering the occupation of the Dominican Embassy by the 19 April Movement (M-19) since last Wednesday have received press credentials from the security corps. In this manner, the authorities will be able to control the presence of hundreds of curious onlookers who have placed themselves near the occupied embassy.

Newsmen have established a huge camp some 70 meters from the Dominican Embassy, where the M-19 has been holding some 20 diplomats hostage since last Wednesday. Perhaps the major cause of discomfort for the newsmen has been the changing weather. While in the daytime they are subjected to high temperatures and even rain, at night it becomes unbearably cold and they are forced to drink liquor, one of them said.

Although there have been no problems, police last night were obliged to warn the reporters that those who continue drinking will be removed from the scene. More than 500 bottles of liquor were found at the "newsmen's camp" today. According to the consumers, "it helps us to withstand the cold."

M-19 Threatens Local Newsmen

PA042115 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2019 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[By German Acero Espinosa]

[Excerpt] Bogota, 4 Mar (EFE)--The guerrillas of the 19 April Movement (M-19) who are occupying the Dominican Embassy have issued harsh threats against Colombian newsmen. Meanwhile, urban guerrilla groups have recommended their struggle in various areas of the country, reliable sources have reported here.

Reporters of the newspaper LA REPUBLICA of Bogota on Monday received harsh threats from the M-19, which pressured them to undertake a "more revolutionary journalism" in their reports on the occupation of the embassy. The newsmen have asked for army intelligence service protection after they received telephone calls in which an anonymous voice threatened and pressured them to stop their journalism in support of the Colombian Government. The local newsmen who asked not to be identified indicated that on Monday they received two telephone calls with a 3-minute recording which threatened them and their families. On Monday, pro-Chinese and Castroite guerrilla groups called local radio stations to issue a recording with communiques that announced the beginning of a struggle in support of the occupation of the Dominican Embassy.

A guerrilla group called "Eduardo Zambrano," of the "Pedro Leon Arboleda" group warned that if the military troops stayed near the embassy it would begin "suicide operations."

PCC Denies Involvement in Occupation

PA041249 Paris AFP in Spanish 2200 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 3 Mar (AFP)--The Communist Party of Colombia (PCC), through its Central Committee, denied here today having any connection with the occupation of the Dominican Embassy by leftist guerrillas who are keeping several foreign diplomats hostage. The PCC demanded a bloodless solution to the crisis and stressed that actions such as the occupation of the diplomatic mission are not within their methods of struggle. According to the PCC, one way of solving the delicate situation may be to offer safe-conducts to the guerrillas.

MILITARY WARNS SUBVERSIVES AGAINST ANTIDEMOCRATIC ACTIONS

PA050346 Paris AFP in Spanish 0325 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 4 Mar (AFP)--The military forces today strongly warned the guerrilla organizations that they will not tolerate the advancement of subversion in Colombia under any circumstances.

An editorial published today in the newspaper FUERZAS ARMADAS, seems to have been the first military pronouncement on the taking of hostages at the Dominican Embassy by the 19 April Movement. The editorial stresses that the military will respect the democratic institutions since these were established by the people, and that they will be loyal to the oath they took to defend the nation. Further, they underscore that the subversive movements will never be able to achieve their objective of overthrowing the democratic system and juridial order. To conclude, the editorial reiterates the armed forces' full and categorical support for President Julio Cesar Turbay's regime.

COURT-MARTIAL OF M-19 MEMBERS RESUMED

PA051305 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0033 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 4 Mar (EFE)--The court-martial of 218 alleged guerrillas of the 19 April Movement [M-19] continued today without any changes despite the occupation of the Dominican Embassy by members of that organization.

This court-martial, considered the most important of the guerrillas in Latin America, is being held in the chapel of "La Picota" Penitentiary in Bogota. It began in November 1979. It is precisely the release of these defendants that is one of the demands of the M-19 guerrilla group that occupied the Dominican Embassy on 27 February and has been holding 38 persons hostage, including 14 ambassadors, since then.

After the embassy occupation, it was originally reported in Bogota that the court-martial in question had been suspended but this information was false.

EPL, ELN ATTACK CONSERVATIVE PARTY OFFICE

PA041735 Paris AFP in Spanish 1714 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 4 Mar (AFP)--A joint guerrilla commando group, with pro-Chinese and Castroite leanings, today attacked the headquarters of a Conservative Party Directorate, destroying the ballots for Sunday's municipal elections and expressing support for the occupation of the Dominican Embassy. After shouting revolutionary slogans and painting the walls with slogans, the guerrillas fled in a vehicle.

It has been reported that the group belonged to the Popular Liberation Army (EPL) and the National Liberation Army (ELN). Through anonymous telephone calls yesterday to the Radio Cadena Nacional station, the EPL announced the beginning of terrorist actions in support of the 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrillas who have been occupying the Dominican Embassy since last Wednesday and who are holding several diplomats hostage.

The ballots which were destroyed by the guerrillas were ready for Sunday's elections of councilmen and assemblymen in Colombia.

POLICE RAID HIDEOUT OF WORKERS SELF-DEFENSE MOVEMENT

PA031958 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--Police intelligence forces today dealt a third [as heard] blow to terrorist organizations by raiding a house of the Workers Self-Defense Movement [MAO], arresting several of its members and seizing a huge arsenal, much subversive propaganda and a sinister plan for subversive activities to be conducted in the capital. The raid was carried out early this morning in Soacha Municipality, south of Bogota, after a lengthy investigation.

The F-2 broke into the MAO hideout as the subversives were examining plans [words indistinct] several banks. In the hideout of the MAO, the movement which claimed credit for killing former Minister Rafael Pardo Buelvas, there were carbines, rifles, revolvers, three home-made bombs, dynamite sticks, 18 meters of slow-reaction fuse, police and military uniforms, diagrams of banks to be attacked and large quantities of ammunition. During the raid in La Despensa neighborhood of Soacha, several people whose names were not given were arrested. The prisoners were taken to the Military Institute's Brigade.

MOPOCO LEADERS DENIED ENTRY TO ATTEND ACCORD MEETING

Expectation of 1 Mar Return

PY271527 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 27 Feb 80 p 11 PY

[Excerpt] Waldino Ramon Lovera, Mario Mallorquin and Miguel Angel Gonzalez Casabianca, members of the Colorado Popular Movement (MOPOCO), will arrive on 1 March to attend a meeting of the National Accord to commemorate the death of Marshal Francisco Solano Lopez. The heads of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, the Febrerista Revolutionary Party and the Christian Democratic Party, which are also members of the National Accord, will also attend. Juan Ramon Chavez, president of the Colorado Party Executive Board, was asked about the possibility that the MOPOCO politicians might not be able to enter the country, as happened on a previous occasion. Chavez said that "these people will be able to enter the country without any problems as long, of course, as they do not try to engage in acts in violation of current laws. They can enter the country and also meet with the National Accord. In this way they will be able to do something for the country."

Return Seen as Encouraging

PY271528 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 27 Feb 80 p 11 PY

[Excerpt] The decision to allow the return of the main leaders of the Colorado Popular Movement (MOPOCO) has been interpreted by the National Accord as progress toward the democratization of the country and a possibility of reaching political dialog among representatives of all sectors.

Carlos Caballero Gatti, president of the National Accord Board of Coordinators, said the decision is encouraging "because it means we are on the path to civilized political activity and opens the doors to the possibility of dialog with all sectors."

"For me this is great news, a positive decision, because it represents progress in the democratization of the country," the president of the Febrerista Revolutionary Party said and reiterated that now the path which must be followed for the democratization of the country is clean elections which are no longer a farce.

Domingo Laino, president of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, said that this is a great achievement of the Paraguayan people "and of the democratic friends of other countries who have done something so Paraguay will no longer continue under dictatorship." He added: "The fact of returning to a country is normal in countries where there is no dictatorship."

Colorado Party Communique

PY272149 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 28 Feb 80 p 1 PY

[Communique dated 27 February 1980, released in Asuncion by the Secretariat of the Colorado Party Executive Board]

[Text] The Secretariat of the Republican National Association [Colorado Party] Executive Board, in view of the publication of an alleged remark by party President Juan Ramon Chavez that "the representatives of the Colorado Popular Movement (MOPOCO) will be able to enter the country without any problems," feels it its duty to explain that these remarks have been maliciously distorted with the idea of confusing public opinion.

On the contrary, the party president, in a telephone interview with a reporter, said that the party Executive Board would not discuss the problem of people who have been expelled, and that only by agreeing to respect the authority of the Executive Board without any intent to alter the peace and order of the nation can MOPOCO members do something for the country. In answer to the reporter's question on whether MOPOCO members could enter the country now, the party president said that "this is not the jurisdiction of the party Executive Board but of the appropriate officials."

Government Refuses Entry

PY292007 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 29 Feb 80 p 11 PY

[Excerpt] "The national government will not allow the members of the Colorado Popular Movement (MOPOCO) to enter the country because they intend to come to support an accord which has no other objective than to boycott the government," Miguel Angel Bestard, under secretary of the Interior Ministry, said to this newspaper yesterday.

Asked about the government's attitude in view of the announcement that the main MOPOCO leaders are coming, he said: "I can definitely assure you that the government will not allow the MOPOCO leaders to enter the country."

Asked about the reasons for this decision, Bestard said that "a group of people who come to support an accord which has no other objective than to boycott the government cannot be allowed to enter."

He added: "When these people have asked individually to enter the country for family reasons on other occasions, they have met no obstacles; but now, coming as a group and with a political objective--the government believes that this cannot be permitted. This is the reason they will not be allowed to come in."

He also said that they will not be allowed to get off the airplane and added: "Of course, I do not believe they will come."

PDC Criticism of Decision

PY292010 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 29 Feb 80 p 2 PY

[Text] Anibal Recalde Sosa, president of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), criticized the government's attitude when he was told that Miguel Angel Bestard, under secretary of the Interior Ministry, said that the leaders of the Colorado Popular Movement (MOPOCO) will not be allowed to enter the country on 1 March.

He said: "This attitude is in accordance with the government practice of curtailing the right of people to live in their country. Any citizen of the world has the legitimate right to live in his country and now, with an attitude that does not surprise us, the government refuses entrance to a few citizens, members of MOPOCO."

He added: "This dictatorial decision makes a great jail out of our country; those of us who live in it cannot leave, and those who are outside of it cannot enter. The dictatorship only aims to destroy the unity of the Paraguayan people. When the Paraguayan people are ready to unite, government representatives come out to block this effort--and they are used to boasting about the unity felt by our people. They are degrading concepts against the National Accord because they know that our fellow countrymen have high hopes for it. They know that Paraguayans want our country to become a land of freedom and no longer be a land of vampires that suck out its wealth and values."

COLUMNIST DISCUSSES U.S. TOLL SHARE, 'OVERDUE DEBT'

PA041717 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 4 Mar 80 p 4-A PA

[Harmodio Icaza article: "The Truth About the 24 Million"]

[Text] It has recently been published that the United States is refusing to pay Panama the sum accrued from the tolls paid by the ships that have crossed the canal since 1 October. This is basically true they are making payment of that debt conditional to Panama's payment of a fee that we do not agree we owe and payment of which disappeared with the signing of the treaties.

In order to understand the problem, one must analyze the two accounts separately.

What the United States Owes Panama

Pursuant to the Torrijos-Carter treaty, Panama should receive 30 cents per net ton of each ship transiting the canal and paying a toll for the service. According to the treaty, payment will be made annually. Thus, it would seem Panama has no reason to demand monthly or quarterly payments but must wait until the end of the year to collect.

However, money has a certain value and it is no secret that the dollar has undergone some very significant devaluations. Therefore 30 cents charged today will not be the same 30 cents by 31 December 1980. Panama is therefore entitled to ask that each time the United States collects a toll, it deposit Panama's share in a bank selected by Panama in a 1-year term account so it will draw interest belonging to Panama as compensation for the drop in the purchasing power of the dollar. Panama should receive this when the United States pays the entire amount accrued during the year.

The United States should be depositing that money now as indicated and Panama has no reason to give to that northern nation the interest on the money accrued during the year from its share of the rolls. In turn, the United States has no right to earn interest from money that does not belong to it. In fact, in view of this the United States has suggested making monthly payments of the accrued sum to Panama. A similar suggestion has been made concerning the fixed $10 million annuity payable from the daily canal income and concerning the additional $10 million that it has to reimburse us for Panama's daily expenditure fom providing public utility services in the housing areas and for the operation of the canal.

Panama's Overdue Debt

The treaty put to rest a number of claims by both Panama and the United States resulting from the management, operation, maintenance and protection of the canal. Many of the Panamanian claims were fair, such as those concerning the unauthorized use of airspace, the unauthorized establishment of military bases, the School of the Americas, the operation of business firms authorized by the United States in open violation of the 1936 treaty, the unauthorized use of the natural resources in the subsoil and the unauthorized use of water.

The United States in turn presented a bill objected to by Panama for supplying drinking water, servicing the leper colony and other minor charges. Panama rightfully contended that it did not have to pay for its own water and if anybody had to pay for the water it was the United States. The United States created the leper colony to "protect" its own American community which could not put up with the presence of the lepers in the city.

The treaty does not mention these bills , but this is not an omission. The claims for the bills were simply put to rest with the new treaty.

Otherwise, some reference to it would have been made in the treaty as some other things of minor importance were mentioned, such as the burial ground in Mount Hope.

However, there is more. When Panama tried to collect taxes owed by the private firms which the United States in open violation of the 1936 treaty had authorized to operate in the former canal zone, the United States contended that Panama's claims had been put to rest because they were derived from actions taken by the former canal company and the new treaty had brought about a "clean slate."

Conclusion

In view of all this,

1. Panama should demand that all the moneys accrued from its toll share be put in a 1-year deposit.

2. Panama should refuse to pay the so-called "overdue debt."

ROYOS ASKS FOR STRICT FULFILLMENT OF PRESS LAW

PA050026 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 4 Mar 80 p 1 PA

[Government and Justice Minister Ricardo Rodriguez' note to ministers and directors of autonomous institutions]

[Text] Panama, 25 February 1980

Mr Minister:

Today we received a note from the Journalists Union of Panama, a copy of which I am enclosing. The document in question advises his excellency the president of the republic of the possible violation of various articles of Law No. 67 of 1978, which regulates the activities of private broadcasters.

In connection with this document, it is the wish of the president of the republic that the provisions of this law be fully and strictly fulfilled, that any errors made be corrected and that the violation of this law be avoided in all cases.

Sincerely yours,

[Signed] Ricardo A. Rodriguez, government and justice minister.

RADIO COMMENTATORS HOLD ANTIGOVERNMENT RALLY

PA050320 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0015 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Panama City, 4 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Radio Commentators Union of Panama this afternoon began the first of a series of rallies against the government's decision to indefinitely cancel the licenses of four of the union members.

The radio commentators, who are opposed to President Aristides Royo's regime, set up their operations center in Radio Mia, a local radio station, where they gathered this afternoon with a group of supporters, among them two teachers association leaders.

Through the Government and Justice Ministry, the government yesterday canceled the radio commentator licenses of Julio Ortega, Milciades Ortiz, Lucho Pimentel and Miguel Bernal, who run four radio commentary programs which are characterized by their opposition to President Royo's administration.

The official decree accuses the radio commentators of distorting the truth in order to undermine public order, violate social peace and openly slander honest citizens, particularly the president of the republic.

The Panamenista, Liberal and Christian Democratic parties have protested the government's decision and have expressed their full support for the persons affected by this measure.

This afternoon at Radio Mia, two outstanding leaders of the Elementary and High School Teachers Association gave their support to the radio commentators while strongly criticizing the government. These rallies, it was announced, will continue at the same place until Friday, when a protest demonstration which will be called "the empty pots" will be carried out against the increase in price of important items.

Request Popular Support

PA041535 Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 2318 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[Communique issued by the Radio Commentators Union on 3 March in Panama City]

[Excerpt] On 3 March 1980 the government, through the Government and Justice Ministry, decreed the definite cancellation of four radio commentary programs, in an open assault on the freedom of expression in our country. The government decision is another attack on the people and seeks to silence the voices which are analyzing and criticizing the serious situation into which the country has plunged. At all times during our radio commentaries we have assumed a clear position in defense of the freedom of expression which the Panamanian nation must enjoy without exception so opinions can be broadcast.

By suspending four radio commentary programs the government has attacked the Panamanian people and one of their fundamental democratic freedoms. In the face of such acts, which are arbitrary, immoral, antidemocratic and antipopular, the radio commentators are appealing to the Panamanian people to not allow the freedom of expression and opinion to be suspended and to join the protest against this action by the government which is trying to create even more division in the Panamanian family in order to establish a regime of permanent repression.

Panamanian people, do not allow your rights to be trampled; do not allow yourselves to be attacked and to be ridiculed. We ask you to join us in our protest against the situation created by the government's action. We invite you to join us tomorrow at 1700 in a meeting at the bar association's headquarters.

COSTA RICA

SOVIET EMBASSY DENIES INTERFERENCE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

PA040439 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0130 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 4 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Valeriy Smolin, Soviet Embassy press attache in San Jose, denied that his government has participated in domestic problems that have affected Central America.

Smolin explained that he was not referring to a statement by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo, who said in an exclusive interview with ACAN-EFE that Moscow had assumed "an aggressive political attitude" in the isthmus.

The Soviet diplomat said the embassy cannot comment on what the president said, but in regard to other reports on the matter he said that "neither the embassy nor Russia has ever interfered in Panama, El Salvador or Guatemala." He also said that "as far as Costa Rica is concerned, the Soviet Union has never interfered in its domestic affairs."

Smolin regretted that the Costa Rican press gives its readers only reports from Western news agencies, "which always distort facts. Unfortunately the Costa Rican press does not publish reports by the Soviet news agency TASS or others, such as from Afghanistan, but it bases its reports on what is said by the West, which is concerned only with its own interests."

Carazo's accusation of intervention in Central America came several months after his regime expelled two Soviet diplomats from San Jose, accusing them of interfering in the country's internal affairs.

EL SALVADOR

FPL THREATENS TO EXECUTE SOUTH AFRICAN DIPLOMAT DUNN

PA050002 Paris AFP in Spanish 2056 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Mar (AFP)--The Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL) will execute South African diplomat Archibald Dunn if their demands are not met within a short time, two members of this Salvadoran revolutionary organization told AFP here.

The FPL, which has been holding the former South African ambassador to El Salvador hostage since 28 November 1979, denied that it has been in touch with the South African Government to negotiate Dunn's freedom. However, it did admit that negotiations with the diplomat's family are in progress.

So far, none of the FPL's demands have been met, the leaders of the clandestine organization indicated, referring to their original demand to have an FPL manifesto published in some 110 countries. The organization is maintaining its demands, they added, but it is considering the possibility of accepting a ransom as an alternative. They did not disclose the amount being negotiated.

Dunn's family has asked for more time and it has been granted, although the FPL realizes that there is not much interest, especially on the part of the South African Government, to solve the case, the leaders pointed out. Without going into details regarding the state of the negotiations, the guerrillas admitted the existence of some kind of contact with Dunn's family.

We are not asking for a ransom, they said, but it could be an alternative to the manifesto publication, even if a final agreement has not been reached. However, this situation cannot go on forever, and although there is not a definite deadline, we will have to set one if we do not see a real interest in meeting the organization's demands. The FPL leaders indicated that they will set a deadline, after which Dunn will be executed.

They said that the diplomat is in perfect health, that he has been well cared for, and that he has no medical or emotional problems.

The FPL revealed that it has obtained information from Dunn which will only be disclosed after the case has been closed.

The guerrillas are expecting reports on the activities of the diplomat which, they said, will be supplied by the South African Revolutionary Liberation Front (FLS), with which FPL leaders are in contact. The FLS recently sent a letter asking the FPL to hold the former ambassador, against whom they claim to have several accusations.

JUNTA MEMBER DADA HIREZI RESIGNS 4 MAR

PA050405 Paris AFP in Spanish 0357 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Mar (AFP)--Hector Dada Hirezi, one of the two Christian Democratic members in the Salvadoran Government junta, resigned tonight, it has been announced at his party's headquarters.

TERRORIST ACTIVITIES AGAINST GOVERNMENT CONTINUE UNABATED

3 Mar Events

PA041704 Paris AFP in Spanish 1622 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Mar (AFP)--Increased tension gripped this capital today where shooting and explosions lasted throughout Monday night, causing at least 10 dead, while a tremor shocked the area.

The disturbances erupted when commandos of the Peoples Revolutionary Army (ERP) armed with automatics and, according to information, including 100-mm cannons, attacked the National Guard's general headquarters north of San Salvador.

According to an official communique, the guardsmen repelled the attack, which was intended only to "gain publicity and increase tension among the troops, who suffered no casualties."

Shortly after, however, the ERP occupied a sector on the outskirts of Ciudad Delgado and heavy shooting broke out near the university where a military patrol ran into an attack by other leftwing commandos. It was in that sector that the 10 bodies were discovered today.

Elsewhere, the National Guard last night found strong explosives in various points of the city and proceeded to defuse them.

On top of all this, a tremor of 4 degrees intensity in the Mercali scale of 12 shook San Salvador and vicinity around 0035 (0635 GMT), increasing the general alarm and confusion. The tremor caused neither casualties nor great damage.

15 Killed in ERP Attacks

PA041604 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1549 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--At least 15 civilians died as consequence of the attacks of activists of the clandestine Marxist Revolutionary Peoples Army last night and during the dawn hours of today, Tuesday, against the headquarters of the National Guard and the Treasury Police in San Salvador.

Unofficial sources told ACAN-EFE this morning that most of the casualties were guerrillas in addition to two persons who were passing in front of the attacked garrisons. They added that several of the attackers took refuge in the University of El Salvador while others fled in the direction of the Honduran border, to the north of Salvador.

There has been no report of casualties among the military.

Armed Forces Issues Communique

PA042204 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1001 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Official armed forces communique on events of 3 and 4 March, read by Armed Forces Press Committee spokesman--recorded]

[Text] The Salvadoran Armed Forces informs the Salvadoran people that, on the night of 3 March, subversive groups harassed the military post at the National Guard central garrison. In their attack the terrorists used weapons of various calibers. The attack was repelled by sentries at the military garrison.

The terrorists exploded bombs near the National Guard garrison as well as in other parts of the capital.

The attack served well-defined objectives which the people should know:

1. To harass the military forces in order to maintain a state of uneasiness. However, they have not been successful because of the discipline of our soldiers.

2. To cause casualties in their own ranks so that they can later appear as martyrs of the alleged prolonged peoples war.

3. To project a propaganda image on the national and international level of their heroic actions.

During the attack on the garrison [words indistinct] security, the armed forces patrolled the various parts of the city and found several bombs placed at strategic places so their explosions would give the impression of a large-scale attack. Armed forces personnel immediately defused the bombs and later exploded them. These were the explosions heard during the early morning today in San Salvador.

It was also reported that shots were fired from the national university at military patrols, which returned the fire with as yet unknown results.

The armed forces reasserts its intention to maintain law and order no matter what the sacrifice to help the majority of the Salvadoran people who repudiate the provocations of a small group of extremists.

San Salvador, 4 March 1980.

SEVERAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS NEAR CAPITAL ATTACKED

PA041916 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] According to several radio stations, an official armed forces bulletin has been released reporting on two clashes that occurred when the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces ambushed two military convoys in the towns of Menguera and Carrizal, 191 km northwest and 93 km north of the capital, respectively.

Here is William Grisby with additional information: [Begin recording] The NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY reports: We have just contacted El Salvador and have been told that heavy fighting took place yesterday afternoon in San Salvador. We have been told that the National Police headquarters in the communities of Mejicanos, Soyapango, Ciudad Delgado and San Marco, all of them near San Salvador, were simultaneously attacked yesterday at about 2230, with 105mm cannons and weapons of various calibers.

Some 50 policemen were reportedly killed and the attackers sustained at least 1 casualty. The Revolutionary Peoples Army has claimed credit for the attacks. They apparently released a communique last night on the meaning of the operation carried out.

According to our sources, the attacks were very violent and shooting could be heard throughout the city. At a given moment the National Police reportedly panicked.

The Salvadoran Army has not yet released any official communique, but one is expected at any moment.

We have also been told that the national Red Cross has declared itself in a state of national emergency and that the Presidente Hyatt Hotel will be turned into an emergency hospital. This hotel, one of the most luxurious in the days when tourism flourished in El Salvador, is now closed.

Schools have also been declared emergency areas and teachers are staging a general strike to protest the death of two teachers this week. They will not go back to work until 13 March. [end recording]

12 UNIDENTIFIED BODIES FOUND; LINKED TO FIGHTING

PA042315 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1045 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Twelve bodies have been found at kilometer 29 of the north main road. According to reports four of the dead were university students who were blindfolded and bound hand and foot. The bodies have not yet been identified, but it is presumed that they are victims of the fighting which took place last night when the National Guard general garrison was attacked.

FPL TERRORISTS ATTACK PERULAPIA MUNICIPAL BUILDING

PA050151 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The outlawed Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL] attacked the Perulapia municipal building by throwing incendiary bombs and machinegunning it. Reports say that the courtroom located in the same building was also attacked by terrorists. No casualties were reported in the attack.

BPR DENOUNCES ARREST OF PROMINENT STUDENT LEADER

PA040238 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 3 Mar 80 pp 1, 16 PA

[Text] Oscar Edmundo Bonilla, president of the General Association of University Students (AGEUS), was arrested 2 days ago at noon near Centenario Park by National Guardsmen in civilian clothing, EL INDEPENDIENTE was told by the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR).

The student leader was arrested in the presence of many witnesses in front of the Richard clothing store, into which he was taken and then removed in a Dodge vehicle, license plate no 40-113, to be taken to the National Guard headquarters.

Several plainsclothes guardsmen grabbed Bonilla and took him to an unknown destination, according to persons who were present.

The BPR is demanding respect for Bonilla's physical and moral wellbeing and is calling for his immediate release. The BPR holds the government junta and the leadership of the Christian Democratic Party responsible for any harm that might come to the AGEUS president.

The BPR calls on all democratic and popular organizations and all the Salvadoran people to denounce these attacks on student leaders.

UDN SPOKESMAN SAYS LEFTIST LEADER CASTELLANOS ARRESTED

PA021937 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0045 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--A spokesman of the Nationalist Democratic Union Party (UDN) charged here today that leftist leader Roberto Castellanos and his wife Arette, a Danish citizen, were captured on Sunday by security units in San Salvador.

According to the spokesman, Castellanos is secretary of the Propaganda Committee of the UDN, considered to be the front for the masses of the illegal Communist Party of El Salvador.

The UDN is a member of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses recently created in El Salvador.

RIGHTIST COUP RUMORS CONTINUE 4 MAR

PA042106 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2045 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 4 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Rumors again circulated today about the possibility that a rightist coup might be staged in the next few hours by sectors opposed to the structural changes promoted by the Revolutionary Government Junta in accordance with the armed forces proclamation released on 15 October 1979.

There has been no official reaction to this rumor, which has begun circulating precisely now that the Revolutionary Government Junta is about to implement an agrarian reform plan.

Many people who had social commitments for this afternoon were warned by friends to stay out of the streets because the situation might worsen. However, there is heavy traffic and a large number of pedestrians are in San Salvador's streets.

On Monday night and at dawn today there were armed clahses between Marxist activists and security forces. Two of the security forces' central garrisons were attacked by the clandestine Revolutionary Peoples Army (ERP) with an unofficial toll of 15 dead civilians. This has led to fears about large-scale actions by the three clandestine groups which are using violence to seize power and establish a Marxist-Leninist regime.

The armed forces have said they will maintain order within the legal framework.

The news media recently said the leftists were preparing a coup to seize political power. This rumor emerged after the Christian Democratic Party, which cooperates with the current government, and the leftist United Popular Action Front (FAPU) denounced the existence of a possible rightwing coup.

The United States warned a few days ago that it will not support any act of that nature which prevents the changes the current junta is seeking. The United States also granted a $50 million loan to El Salvador for the development of various programs to benefit the country's masses.

AFP: HIGH GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAY COUP ATTEMPT UNLIKELY

PA041259 Paris AFP in Spanish 1906 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[By Guillermo Penate]

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Mar (AFP)--The possibility of another attempted coup d'etat in El Salvador has been discounted, said sources close to high government officials today. The primary reason adduced for discounting the overthrow of the present government junta is the unity of the young militarymen, who at a certain point refused to support the attempt which occurred last week.

Apparently at the beginning of last week very specific plans to overthrow the present government junta were suspended at the last minute. The plans were well coordinated and several acts of violence had been committed to support it, according to the sources. The violent evacuation of the Christian Democratic headquarters, which caused four deaths, and the murder of Mario Zamora Rivas, a leader of the same party who was machinegunned in his home, are among such acts cited to create a propitious atmosphere for a coup.

The sources also emphasized how a general strike, organized by the National Association of Private Enterprise [ANEP] for the beginning of last week coincided with the conspiracy plans.

The violent evacuation of the Christian Democratic headquarters was an attempt to pressure the party into withdrawing from the government junta "and thereby demonstrate the ineffectiveness of a centrist government to make room for us to govern," some of those involved in the plot reportedly said.

It has been reported that the army knows who the military chiefs involved in the plot are, but did not wish to act in order not to commit "injustices," because it is known that some of them were only "sounded out." It was stressed that the coup leaders desisted when they realized that their plans did not have the general support of the armed forces and that only 20 percent of the military backed them.

Also, the U.S. warning to withdraw all aid from a rightist coup and the Panamanian reaction to William Bowdler's inquiries at the precise moment at which the coup was planned had a considerable effect in squelching it. In reply to the national strike declared by the ANEP, the government junta warned that any business which went on strike "would be turned over to the workers." This prevented the strike.

In response to the official announcement on the implementation of some reforms this week, the ANEP is continuing to consider the possibility of a national strike while inside the armed forces the differences still persist between those who support the present junta and those who doubt its stability. However, at least for the time being, a coup d'etat has been discounted.

GOVERNMENT DEFINES STAND AGAINST TERRORISTS

PA050259 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1225 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The government of the republic hereby announces:

1. That it will not accept conditions or commitments imposed by political or labor organizations which are effected by violent pressure on government officials or by means of occupation of public buildings or the taking of hostages, because these actions are not only illegal but also a flagrant violation of human rights.

2. That any agreement signed under these circumstances, as in the case of the National Administration of Waterworks and Sewers has no value to the government and therefore the signing of such a document does not imply compliance.

3. That those who attack public property will be tried according to the law by the proper tribunals.

4. That the government will continue taking the necessary measures to maintain law and order and guarantee the properties of the state, which belong to the Salvadoran people.

5. That it reaffirms to the people its firm intention of advancing the structural changes the country needs through a democratic process of justice and freedom.

Presidential Palace, 4 March 1980.

MAJANO VOWS STRONG HAND AGAINST ENEMIES

PA040257 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1720 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Col Adolfo Arnaldo Majano, member of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Government Junta, has told domestic and foreign newsmen that the agrarian reform law will be enacted at any moment and that this will mark a new stage in the Salvadoran process, characterized by a strong hand against the enemies of Salvadoran democracy. Majano said: Everything has been completed; we are only waiting for the opportune moment to implement it.

Colonel Majano said the government that followed the 15 October coup has been soft and has permitted constant harassment from the extreme right and left. But the party is over, he said, and from now on we will take strong action against the enemies of the democratic reform process.

Referring to officials of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's foreign administration, Majano said: Some former ministers have harassed the Revolutionary Government Junta in spite of the fact that we have proof that they committed irregularities and frauds during the previous government period.

Asked whether the strong hand would be applied within the armed forces against dissident groups, Majano said, "of course, if the discipline and unity which now exists is relaxed."

FAPU LEADER CONSIDERS SITUATION RIPE FOR REVOLUTION

PA041849 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Interview with Augusto Coto, international relations secretary of the Salvadoran United Popular Action Front--recorded; date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] What conditions exist in El Salvador for an imminent or future liberation?

[Answer] We believe we are in the home stretch, that conditions already exist for the people to seize power through revolution. For this, some democratic sectors must still join the revolutionary movement and this is precisely what we seek through this new government program which the popular movement has drafted.

[Question] What is the present situation in El Salvador?

[Answer] A situation of unrestrained violence on the part of the most reactionary sectors in which the government has absolutely no power. And in this situation, in which the junta is weak, the oligarchy seeks to retake power and bathe our country in blood, but our organization is preparing for this.

[Question] What do the Salvadoran people think of the aid U.S. imperialism is giving the Salvadoran dictatorship?

[Answer] Imperialism is giving support to the present junta because the 15 October coup was supposed to have been imperialism's political answer to the crisis occurring in the country. But since the junta has been unable to gather the support of popular sectors, it naturally has to find another alternative. One alternative would be a countercoup or a new coup d'etat in which the oligarchy would again seize control. Another option would be the invasion of a mercenary army from Guatemala, which has been in preparation for some time. Still another would be--if this does not succeed--direct intervention of imperialism. That is, today we are passing through a period of crisis, of danger because a direct intervention of U.S. imperialism in El Salvador could occur.

[Question] How do you view the progress of the Nicaraguan revolution?

[Answer] We consider it very positive, exemplary for our Central American countries. We, as Central Americans, feel very close to the Nicaraguan revolution. We follow it with enthusiasm and we believe that in the same measure as the Nicaraguan revolution consolidates, so will it give moral force to us to seek changes in our countries.

[Question] How does the consolidation of the Sandinist peoples revolution reflect on the Salvadoran people?

[Answer] Basically, as Companero Borge, as Commander Borge has stated, the exportation of the Nicaraguan revolution is a [word indistinct] term and the example the Sandinist National Liberation Front has just given us by overthrowing one of Latin America's most opprobrious dictatorships. This means that we too can triumph in our country and we can unite all the revolutionary and democratic forces to give our Latin America another example.

GUATEMALA

HAVANA REPORTS MASSIVE REPRESSION CAMPAIGN BY GOVERNMENT

PA291949 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] The Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] has charged that the largest repressive military operation in the country's history is currently underway in Guatemala.

The guerrilla organization claims that the government of Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia has thrown 50 percent of its troops into the operation.

The thrust of the repression campaign is focused on seven of the country's departments in which the EGP and the Armed People's Organization are active.

ATTEMPTED ATTACK ON DETACHMENT IN EL QUICHE REPORTED

PA041636 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1504 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--An attempted attack on a military detachment in Nebaj, El Quiche, in Guatemala's northwestern region, has left six dead and eight wounded, all of them civilians.

The detachment was surrounded by a mob "incited by subversive criminals," the person in charge of the army's public relations officially reported today. According to the official version, the crowd maintained the siege for 1 1/2 hours yesterday afternoon in an attempt to dislodge the soldiers, "who withstood the attack peacefully and tried to dissuade the attackers."

"The soldiers were forced to repel the attack when they saw that they were being attacked with weapons of various calibers. They first fired shots into the air but they could not stop the crowd. This resulted in a confrontation which left six killed and eight wounded among the attackers," the army officially reports.

The report adds that "the citizens must recall that provoking these clashes is part of a plan by subversive elements who follow foreign orders in an attempt to seek victims and martyrs." The army bulletin also urged all citizens not to pay any attention to subversive propaganda noting that "the presence of the army in El Quiche as well as in the rest of the country is solely to abide by its constitutional duty."

NICARAGUA

BORGE SAYS U.S. STILL TRYING TO INTERVENE IN COUNTRY

PA041722 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Tomas Borge said in Mexico today that the United States is still trying to intervene in Nicaragua. A PRENSA LATINA report from Cocoyoc, Mexico says: The United States continues with its interventionist intentions in Nicaragua, Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge charged here today.

Borge is attending a private meeting of the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties [COPPPAL]. He said that the U.S. intervention has not materialized thanks to the active solidarity of Latin America, but the danger of it continues.

He added that an example of that interventionism is the recent loan granted to his country by the U.S. Government. Nicaragua does not accept any conditions for the international aid required for the country's reconstruction. If these conditions become intolerable, we will reject them vigorously, Borge stressed.

The Nicaraguan minister denied that Guatemalan and Guatemalan and Salvadoran revolutionaries are receiving military training in Nicaragua as reported by Guatemalan and Salvadoran Government spokesmen. Such charges are false, although we cannot prevent the Nicaraguan example from influencing the struggle of the people of Guatemala and El Salvador, he emphasized.

Borge predicted that after some time, substantial political changes will occur in Latin America, particularly in Central America.

In answering several questions, the interior minister said that the Government of National Reconstruction advocates the existence of a mixed economy in Nicaragua. The mixed economy will continue to exist and state intervention will be carried out when we detect a deliberate removal of capital from the enterprises, he said.

Regarding the territorial conflict with Colombia, he noted that Nicaragua is convinced that the issue can be solved through negotiations at international forums.

SANDINO TO BROADCAST REPORTS ON U.S. INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

PA011650 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] The newscast "Extra" returns to the air today at a time when it is very clear to Nicaragua that today's enemy is the same as the enemy of yesteryear. The shady forces which in the immediate past gave encouragement to a killer dictatorship are the same forces which today are maneuvering to create a difficult climate for the Nicaraguan peoples' government.

The enemy continues to be imperialism. The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] did not make a mistake when, from its very beginnings as it was led by Carlos Fonseca, it said that the struggle in Nicaragua was directed not only against Somoza, but against the system.

Now, the tyrant has been gone for 8 months. It is now 8 months since we began to build the free fatherland. But the basic enemy is not resigned to the loss of its positions or its interests. Imperialism is attacking. It has implemented a complete plan designed solely to block the people's advance toward their total social liberation.

It has already been very aptly said that the CIA is the political leader of the counterrevolution. The CIA is active in Nicaragua. We would have known this, even if it had not been revealed in the U.S. Congress.

The CIA is repeating the methods used in Chile to overthrow Salvador Allende. But we can say right now with absolute certainty that the counterrevolution is doomed to failure in Nicaragua.

We also announce today to our listeners that we will broadcast a series of reports on the evil episodes inscribed by the CIA in the history of many peoples.

WORKERS TO PROTEST 5 MAR IN FRONT OF U.S. EMBASSY

PA050425 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Text] "Hands Off Nicaragua" and "No More Intervention," are some of the placards which will be carried by demonstrating workers on Wednesday. They will leave from the Sandinist Workers Central and march to the U.S. Embassy. Our workers want to show in this way their rejection of CIA efforts to destabilize our development.

GRENADIAN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HAVANA

FL141856 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Feb 80 FL

[Text] A delegation from the Revolutionary People's Government of Grenada headed by Selwyn Strachan, minister of government and member of the New Jewel Party Directorate, has arrived here. The delegation also includes (Jules Bullen), minister of state, and other officials.

Welcoming them at the airport were Comrade Ricardo Cabrizas, Cuban foreign trade minister; Jose Diaz Mirabal, president of the Chamber of Commerce; and Arnold Rodriguez, director of the Latin America section in the Foreign Trade Ministry. Talks between the distinguished visitors and Cuban business leaders are slated to begin today. This morning the Grenadian trade delegation visited the Foreign Trade Ministry where the delegation members were received by Minister Cabrizas, Manuel Estefania, vice minister of foreign trade, and other ministry officials. Aslo present were Richard Jacobs, Grenada's ambassador to Cuba, and Julian Torres Rizo, Cuba's ambassador to Grenada. The delegation is made up of government officials and businessmen who will increase trade relations between the two countries through these talks.

Talks Open

FL142319 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 14 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Official talks between the trade delegation of Grenada's Revolutionary People's Government and the Cuban Foreign Trade Ministry opened this morning. The Grenadian side is headed by Selwyn Strachan, minister of labor, public works and communications, and the Cuban side by Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas. Participating in the talks together with Strachan are Minister of State (Jules Lande Bullen), Chamber of Commerce president (Moralte N. Thompson) and Grenada's Ambassador to Cuba W. Richard Jacobs.

Other Cuban officials attending the talks are Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Manuel Estefania, Chamber of Commerce President Jose M. Diaz Mirabal and Foreign Trade Ministry Directors Amadeo Blanco and Arnold Rodriguez. The Grenadian officials, who arrived in Cuba last night on an official visit, will be received by Cuban Government leaders and visit production centers and places of historical interest.

Strachan Meets Officials

FL161221 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Selwyn Strachan, minister of the Revolutionary People's Government of Grenada, yesterday held talks with Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the state Committee for Economic Cooperation between the two countries. Minister Strachan also met with Joaquin Benavides, minister-president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security [as heard] and visited various centers of socioeconomic interest.

1980 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH PRC SIGNED IN HAVANA

FL041744 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The 1980 trade protocol between the Republic of Cuba and the PRC has been signed at the Foreign Trade Ministry in Havana. The document was signed by Jose de la Fuente and Zheng Yishan, vice ministers of foreign trade of Cuba and the PRC, respectively.

FIDEL CASTRO CHAIRS SUGAR HARVEST MEETING

FL011321 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 1 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee, has chaired a meeting to examine the status of the current sugar harvest. The results obtained from the beginning of the harvest through February were examined at the meeting in which the party first secretaries from the provinces participated. Completion of the harvest before 1 May also was discussed.

Special emphasis was given to implementing urgent and indispensable measures during March and April, which represent the most appropriate period for successful completion of the harvest because of the high sugarcane yield [in those months]. The measures are connected with the sugarcane industry and agriculture as well as with material and technical facilities and the labor force.

During the meeting, Fidel referred to the spring and winter sugarcane planting plan which is decisive for recovering somewhat from the damage caused by the sugarcane rust disease that has appreciably reduced this year's sugar production. In this regard, he pointed out that the mobilization emergency must be extended to May and June so that the spring planting plan and weeding and cultivation of sugarcane fields can be rigorously completed, [adding that] these objectives are simultaneous and not a single minute can be lost.

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro made the closing remarks at the meeting. He was precise in pointing out to the party and government leaders the specific and immediate tasks to be undertaken.

Larger Harvest Needed

FL031132 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Speaking at the ceremony to mark the 15th anniversary of the millionaire movement, Central Committee Secretariat member Jorge Risquet has said: We must try to regain sugar production levels to counter the damage caused by sugarcane rust. Risquet said that, faced with the difficulties caused by this plague along with blue mold in tobacco and swine fever, we can only depend on our sugar to recoup from the ensuing economic damage. Risquet said that it is important to reach maximum production in the current harvest and to eradicate the diseased variety, thus safeguarding the next harvest. Speaking at the ceremony, Risquet outlined the main areas which need to be worked on in accordance with the guidelines set by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro in the most recent analysis of the sugar harvest.

BRIEFS

CANADIAN COMMUNIST LEADER VISITS--The secretary general of the Canadian Communist Party, William Kashtan and his wife have visited the PCC Central Committee offices to have a friendly meeting with Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the Central Committee Secretariat. The meeting was held in a fraternal atmosphere and opinions on relations between the two parties and the strengthening of ties of friendship were exchanged. Kashtan has been visiting Cuba since 28 February and has visited several areas of touristic and economic interest. Yesterday afternoon the delegation visited the Lenin School and met with the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution in Havana. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Mar 80 FL]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRESIDENT: EMBASSY SITUATION IS PRIORITY ISSUE

PA030034 Paris AFP in Spanish 1914 GMT 2 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Santo Domingo, 2 Mar (AFP)--Dominican President Antonio Guzman said here today that the situation in the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, which was taken over by a leftist group on Wednesday, is a priority issue.

An official report said that President Guzman has asked the Foreign Ministry to maintain a 24-hour watch in the area of the embassy. Foreign Secretary Emilio Ludovino Fernandez said that President Guzman asked him to keep him constantly informed of the developments. The president carries a 2-way radio with him all the time to keep up with events.

COMMUNIST PARTY CHIEF CONDEMNS U.S. 'INTERFERENCE'

FL041952 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1918 GMT 4 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Narciso Isa Conde, secretary general of the Communist Party of the Dominican Republic, has denounced U.S. Government interference in the domestic affairs of the Dominican Republic.

In an interview granted to the Mexican newspaper UNO MAS UNO, Isa Conde specifically referred to the offers of assistance from Gen Dennis McAuliffe, commander of the U.S. Armed Forces Southern Command, to Dominican President Antonio Guzman to crush communist activities.

Isa Conde also noted the unwise national policy of the current Dominican Government, referring to the growth of the foreign debt. He added that the Dominican Government has not fulfilled its electoral promises regarding nationalization of natural resources.

VALDEZ HILARIO TURNS DOWN IADB POST IN WASHINGTON

FL041401 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Mar 80 FL

[Excerpt] Maj Gen Adriano Valdez Hilario yesterday afternoon asked President Antonio Guzman Fernandez to retire him since he does not wish to hold the post of the Dominican Republic's representative to the Inter-American Defense Board in Washington. The high-ranking officer said he is ready to continue serving the country as long as he is assigned to another position. Valdez Hilario presented President Guzman Fernandez with a letter making his request. It could not be immediately learned what the president's decision was. The former armed forces secretary also denied reports that he was in ill health. Major General Valdez Hilario chatted with newsmen covering the national palace shortly after his meeting with President Guzman.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

ANDEAN GROUP APPROVES SOCIAL-LABOR PLAN OF ACTION

PA020021 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The first meeting of the labor ministers' delegates of the Andean Group has ended with approval of the system that will prevail in determining the plan of action that will serve the Andean Group as a guideline in social and labor matters. Among the decisions approved at the meeting, held 27-29 February in Quito, was to recommend the participation of workers and employers in the Andean Group's meetings and to modify the functions of the Andean commissions to be more effective.

ROLDOS DOCTRINE RECOGNIZED AT PANAMA CONCLAVE

PA041918 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Quito--The Roldos doctrine, according to which the defense of human rights does not represent any violation of the principle of nonintervention, was recognized in Panama at the close of an expanded meeting of Latin American democratic nations to promote the defense of human rights.

Ambassador Horacio Sevilla Borja, international policy adviser of the presidency of the republic, said that the meeting had recognized what it described as the Roldos doctrine, whereby the defense of human rights is compatible with the principle of nonintervention. He explained that the defense and respect of human rights is an international commitment, which all states must honor.

URUGUAY

SAFEGUARD MEASURES TAKEN TO PROTECT EMBASSIES

PY041659 Paris AFP in Spanish 1510 GMT 1 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Montevideo, 1 Mar (AFP)--Uruguayan Interior Minister Manuel J. Nunez announced today that all embassies accredited to Uruguay will receive greater protection. According to Nunez, the measure, which establishes an increase in the number of guards in charge of the safety of the embassies, was adopted as a result of the recent guerrilla attack on the Dominican Embassy in Colombia. General Nunez condemned the attack and noted that "once again international rights have been violated by this action." Nunez noted to the press that, although Uruguay "is experiencing an atmosphere of peace," deeds of this nature "must be prevented."

BLOC TO COUNTER HUMAN RIGHTS PRESSURE DENIED

PY272009 Montevideo Radio el Espectador Network in Spanish 1500 GMT 27 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpt] Commenting on the Geneva human rights meeting and the possible formation of a bloc to counter international pressure, Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle-Martinez made the following statement to El Espectador: [Begin recording] [Folle-Martinez] I have time and again denied the existence of blocs. The fact that we agree with some countries on certain subjects does not mean that we are forming blocs. We may agree not only with countries of the Southern Cone but also with more distant countries.

[Question] What was the reaction to the letters sent to Kurt Waldheim by several Uruguayan citizens outlining the problems they endured when subversion prevailed in our country?

[Answer] Well, I understand the letters are being studied by those officials charged with debating the human rights issue in Uruguay. As you know, many letters were sent. It is believed that more than 6,000 letters were sent. These letters convey the people's desire to share and to support the government's actions in this field. [end recording]

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM RESERVES--The National Fuels, Alcohol and Cement Administration [ANCAP] has reported that Uruguay has petroleum reserves for 60 days. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1500 GMT 22 Feb 80 PY]

MEAT SALE TO EGYPT--The Uruguayan agriculture minister confirmed today that 4,000 tons of meat have been sold to Egypt. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1500 GMT 29 Feb 80 PY]

SURINAME

ARRON TO HAND OVER PORTFOLIOS, RESIGN THIS WEEKEND

FL041924 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 4 Mar 80 PL

[Text] According to Suriname's Military Council, Prime Minister Henck Arron has offered to hand over all his portfolios and resign his post. The announcement was made today at the first press conference held by the army's noncommissioned officers who staged a coup last week Monday, toppling the Henck Arron government. Although Mr Arron has not yet resigned, he is expected to do so by this weekend when a new government of national unity will be announced. The deposed prime minister and the 11 Cabinet ministers are in detention and can be held for at least 60 days. At the same time, the Military Council has announced that it will be setting up a commission of inquiry to probe into the activities of the Henck Arron administration.

VENEZUELA

PRESIDENT HERRERA, HONDURAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEET

PA290006 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The tense situation in Central America and the Caribbean is being discussed by President Luis Herrera Campins and Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso. They are now meeting at the presidency. Honduran Foreign Minister Perez Cadalso arrived in Venezuela from San Jose, Costa Rica. At their meeting Herrera Campins and Perez Cadalso will also discuss the technical, commercial and energy cooperation Venezuela is giving Honduras and the possible installation of a democratic regime in that Central American nation.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS REINFORCEMENT OF EMBASSY GUARDS

PA290005 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 28 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The interior minister has ordered the Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services and the metropolitan police to reinforce the guards at the embassies and consulates here in Caracas. The measure was ordered to prevent assaults such as the one at the Dominican Republic Embassy in Bogota, Colombia. The security operation was implemented early this morning. In the event they are needed, National Guard troops will be added.

EBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 046 6 March 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Peronists Issue Paper on Government Political Opening [LA PRENSA 1 Mar] B 1
CNEA Chairman Views Construction of Nuclear Plants B 3
Briefs: Foreign Trade Balance; Ambassador to Grenada; Marxist Book Prohibited B 3

BOLIVIA

Leftist Groups on Alert To Counteract Coup Plans C 1
Unions, Parties Vow To Defend Democracy C 1
EL DIARIO Supports Boycott of Olympics in Moscow [26 Feb] C 1
Santa Cruz Congressmen Divided on Recall C 2
Election Boycott Threatened C 2
Oruro, Potosi Teachers Divided on Strike C 3
Plot To Kill Socialist Leader Disclosed C 3
Briefs: Measles Campaign; Commerce, Tourism Officials C 3

BRAZIL

Visiting Argentine Minister on Aeronautic, Nuclear Cooperation [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 4 Mar] D 1
Government To Recognize New Zimbabwe Rhodesian Government [JORNAL DO BRASIL 5 Mar] D 1
Itamaraty Terms Relations With Suriname 'Normalized' [JORNAL DO BRASIL 5 Mar] D 2
PRC Delegation Inspects Agricultural Tractors [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 29 Feb] D 2
Iraqi Envoy Replaced Following Protest Rally Incident [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 4 Mar] D 2
NUCLEBRAS President Views Nuclear Program Timetable [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 1 Mar] D 3
Multiparty System Reestablished in Congress D 4
Number of Political Prisoners Said Higher Than Announced D 4
Denial by Court President D 4
Record Grain Production Reported in Parana State [JORNAL DO BRASIL 24 Feb] D 5
$2 Billion of Foreign Exchange Reserves To Be Utilized [O GLOBO 4 Mar] D 5
$10-12 Billion To Be Spent on Oil Imports in 1980 [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 2 Mar] D 5
Briefs: Heavy Drought Losses; Soybean Crop Losses D 6

CHILE

Foreign Minister Comments on Embassy Crisis in Bogota E 1
EL MERCURIO Notes Soviet Interest in Southern Area E 1
Commentator Notes Increasing Argentine-Soviet Ties E 2
Briefs: New Colonization Under Secretary; New CODELCO President; Balance of Payments E 2

COLOMBIA

Reportage on Continuing Occupation of Dominican Embassy P 1
Talks Resume 5 Mar P 1
Negotiators Take Break in Dialog P 2
Woman Guerrilla Chief Negotiator P 2
Consultation at Palace P 2
Government Communique No 11 P 3
Offer of Plane to Algeria P 3
Further Report on Negotiations P 4
Released Hostage Describes Situation P 4
Guerrillas Release Austrian Ambassador P 5
Identity of Dead M-19 Guerrilla Still Unknown P 5
Second M-19 Unit Failed To Enter Embassy 26 Feb P 6

PERU

JNE Recognizes Legal Status of Five More Parties J 1
[EXPRESO 20 Feb]
Briefs: New Algerian Ambassador; DPA in Peru; New Mining Company J 1

PANAMA

AFP: Arrest of Shah To Be Requested Next Week N 1
Iran's Lawyer on Conditions for Extradition of Shah N 1
Shah Rents House in Panama City for 12 Months N 1
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 5 Mar]
Quick Response to Canal Treaty Violations Urged N 1
[MATUTINO 4 Mar]
U.S. Accused of Causing Canal Wage Discrimination N 3
[LA REPUBLICA 2 Mar]
M-19 Guerrillas, Hostages Reportedly To Come to Panama N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Supreme Court Orders M-19 Guerrillas Released P 1
Expected To Go to Nicaragua P 1

EL SALVADOR

Clarification on Honduran Negotiations Sought P 1
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 4 Mar]
BAS Reports Existence of 'Machiavellian' Communist Plot P 2
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 3 Mar]
FAPU Criticizes Christian Democracy's Role in Government P 2
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 23 Feb]
Army, Police Increase Presence in Capital P 5
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 4 Mar]
Leftists Riot in San Salvador 5 Mar P 6
Terrorists Attack National Guard Post at Sonsonate P 6
Military Reportedly Surrounds University P 6
Teachers Strike Protests Murder of Colleagues P 7

ERP Issues Communique on 3 Mar National Guard Attack P 7
Police Say Report of Arrested UDN Leader, Wife False P 7
Quick Solution to Professor Ramos' Murder Sought P 8

GUATEMALA

President Comments on Bogota Hostages, Other Topics P 8
Civic Foundation Protests to Bowdler on U.S. Policy P 9
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 3 Mar]
Police Use Force To Repress Squatters P 10
Authorities Step Up Control Measures Throughout Country P 10
Government Solution Found to Sugar Workers Plight P 10

HONDURAS

President Paz Garcia Returns From U.S. Tour P 11

NICARAGUA

Groups React to Freezing of $75-Million U.S. Loan P 11
Junta Member Hassan Discusses Freezing of U.S. Loan P 12
CST Calls on Members To Oppose CIA 'Intervention' P 13
Mass Organizations Demonstrate Against U.S. P 13
Joint Communique Released After Grenada's Bishop Visit P 13
[BARRICADA 26 Feb]
Ramirez Cancels Paris Visit; Pope Sees Chamorro, Ortega P 15
USSR Names New Ambassador to Nicaragua P 15
Commander Nunez Says Workers Returning to Factories P 15
PLI President Believes Socrates Flores Was Murdered P 16

CUBA

Radio Moscow English Programs Relayed by Mediumwave Q 1
GRANMA Accuses CIA of Using Hired Killers Q 1
Mora Herman Says Carter Concerned About Central America Q 2
Nonalined Congratulate Rhodesia's Patriotic Front Q 3
Greater Unity Urged At UN Nonalined Meeting Q 3
Teachers' Contribution to Nicaraguan Crusade Hailed Q 3
FMC Congress Opens, Vilma Espin Reads Report Q 4
Briefs: Delegation Returns From Japan Q 5

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Four-Country Committee Set Up To Deal With Embassy Crisis S 1
Communists View Confused Agrarian Policy S 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

MEXICO

Visiting Algerian Minister Notes Function of Oil V 1

SURINAME

Presidency Issues Statement on Meeting With Council V 1
Junta To Form Civilian Council Under Military Control V 1
[NRC HANDELSBLAD 27 Feb]
Military Do Not Plan To 'Jettison Democracy' V 2
[NRC HANDELSBLAD 29 Feb]

PERONISTS ISSUE PAPER ON GOVERNMENT POLITICAL OPENING

PY042224 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Mar 80 p 4 PY

[Text] The Justicialist Party [PJ] has released its opinion regarding the dialog that has been outlined by the armed forces, and it has stipulated that its participation will depend on the normalization of party activities and on the release of former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron.

"This dialog," states the Peronist document, "cannot and must not be conditioned by the nature of the topics to be debated or by the arbitrary selection of interlocutors to be made by one of the sectors of our population.

"The object of the meeting," it adds, "must be the country's institutional normalization in accordance with the legal framework set down in the Constitution, and it must begin and end with the inclusion of authorities of the Argentine political parties in order that it may achieve sufficient authority and legitimacy to overcome old inconsistencies and unexplainable misunderstandings so that it can reach the formulation of an authentic and true democracy."

The document then states that "with this understanding and those stipulations the PJ, such as it has been and continues to be and precisely because it is an undeniable national reality which cannot be left out of any type of Argentine solution without again incurring the creation of empty structures, will be a necessary party to any type of project and dialog, whoever might attempt it, in order to overcome this crisis in which all of us are involved and to which all of us are committed."

The first part of the document, which is more than three pages long, contains a summary of the party's history since 1945, and it states that this history grants the party "sufficient moral authority to speak about the serious political times that we are experiencing."

It then refers to the process that began in 1976, and it asserts that the political, social and economic management of the process "has produced a serious crisis in our institutions which has never before been known in our history.

"Political activities having been banned," it continues, "each and every type of opposition and dissent having been silenced, with the imposition of a controlled system of justice, with the labor and student organizations disbanded and with the suppression of the essential rights guaranteed by our Constitution that grants the freedom to meet, to organize, to think and speak freely and to educate and to work. All that has been heard during the past 4 years is a long monologue channeled toward imposing an economy [economicista] style of life and toward the exclusion of the people from any type of participation in the nation's destiny."

It then asserts that "the result is the government's political isolation, its lack of popular support, internal discouragement and a loss of prestige in the international sphere. With its obscure outlook, the military leadership is now trying out another formula in order to get out of this mess: dialog with civilian sectors, beginning with alleged political bases that have been extensively disseminated.

"It is once again mistaken," the document maintains. "The serious problems that have emerged cannot be now resolved with these philosophical exercises or with lessons of civic instruction."

After stating that there must be no more "insistence on short-term attempts," it points out that "the foremost obligation is to return the country to the path of the Constitution in the shortest possible time, without ambiguities, with true and clear terms and dates, with the participation of all political and social sectors and without hidden intentions of continuity."

The Peronist's opinion that "in order to achieve this objective it is necessary to create an atmosphere of peace and conciliation in the country that will put an end, once and for all, to the atmosphere of insecurity and oppression which we Argentines are experiencing.

"In this sense," it adds, "the government must implement a basic program that will include:

"The release of political detainees with no charges against them and the conclusion of ordinary trials against political and labor leaders held due to reasons of revolutionary opportunism;

"The abrogation of the institutional acts that sentence numerous citizens without cause or judge;

"The abrogation of the legislation that splits and suppresses the labor movement with the intention of disbanding the General Labor Confederation because this organization is a guarantee for social peace;

"A guarantee for the free exercise of all the rights that are granted to the country's inhabitants by the Constitution; and

"The modification of the economic policy which only tends toward a formal regulating of competitiveness, which helps speculations and which benefits antinational interests, in order to--with a more equitable acknowledgment of personal efforts and a more equitable distribution of wealth--obtain respect for human dignity, strengthen community ties and consolidate the welfare of the people and the nation's development."

The document also indicates that "as a priority the government must allow the political parties to act freely and to normalize their organizational structures beginning, in our case, with the unrestricted release of Mrs Maria Estela Martinez Peron who is being punished, against all norms of justice and legality, because she is the president of the PJ and because she was the wife of the illustrious creator of the strongest popular movement in Latin America, General Peron."

Further on, the document states that "the unsuitable constitutional reforms, the anarchism of the multiparty system, electoral gradualism, current or future institutional acts that proscribe essential rights, the military tutelage of political activity, the disqualifications and restrictions regarding the freedom to organize and the permanent falling back on the theory of national security as a justification for replacing the order of the law with the law of order that are included in the armed forces political proposal are not positive means for overcoming the crisis.

"On the contrary," it adds, "they appear to be schemes and gimmicks that have the intention of inaugurating a deceptive democracy that will perpetuate the predominance of minority and privileged sectors over the great majority of the popular sector, and which will again promote the enforcement of destabilizing factors within the national way of life and open the door to dictatorships and subversive eruptions of any type."

CNEA CHAIRMAN VIEWS CONSTRUCTION OF NUCLEAR PLANTS

FY052011 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2228 GMT 4 Mar 80 FY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 4 Mar (TELAM)--Adm Carlos Castro Madero (ret), National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] chairman, today told TELAM that, regarding the future of the national nuclear plant, all problems are being overcome and a solution is about to be found regarding the contract with the German enterprise Kraft Werke Union (KWU).

Admiral Castro Madero spoke with TELAM by telephone from Vienna. He said that he had held meetings with KWU representatives and with FRG Government leaders to discuss the contract with the KWU that is largely responsible for the future of Argentina's nuclear program.

Castro Madero noted that those problems that naturally arise in drafting important contracts such as this one are being overcome, although there are things that still need to be discussed. He noted, nevertheless, that the problems are being overcome and that a solution will be achieved.

Regarding the contract with Canada for the construction of the second Argentine nuclear plant, which is at an advanced stage in Rio Tercero, Cordoba, Castro Madero said that an agreement of understanding has been signed, and that there is absolutely no possibility that the work will be stopped. Castro Madero added: The Canadian contractors claim higher costs, but the points that must be studied to see whether there is a real need for these costs have already been established. He said that it has been decided to create two commissions: one for the contractor, the Canadian enterprise AECL [Atomic Energy of Canada Limited] and the other for the CNEA. These commissions will address those points and study the evidence supplied by the contractors to support their claim.

Castro Madero reasserted that there is no danger that the construction work will stop, since the contract provides that the contractors may not stop work while negotiations are in process. He added, moreover, that he does not believe this will happen because there is an atmosphere of mutual understanding, and the two parties are aware that the main objective is to complete the work as soon as possible.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN TRADE BALANCE--According to preliminary figures released by official circles, Argentine imports totaled $6,384 million in 1979, while exports during the same period totaled $7,780 million, producing a favorable balance of trade of about $1.4 billion. In 1978 Argentina had a favorable balance of trade of $2,565 million. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 27 Feb 80 p 1 FY]

AMBASSADOR TO GRENADA--By a decree of the executive branch, current Ambassador to Venezuela Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari has also been appointed ambassador to Grenada. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 28 Feb 80 FY]

MARXIST BOOK PROHIBITED--The executive branch has prohibited the distribution, sale and dissemination of the book entitled "Marxism-Leninism, a Living and Effective Doctrine" and has ordered the confiscation of all editions of this book. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 27 Feb 80 FY]

LEFTIST GROUPS ON ALERT TO COUNTERACT COUP PLANS

PA052314 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2245 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] La Paz, 5 Mar (EFE)--The labor movement and the Bolivian leftwing were declared on emergency and on alert today in order to "counteract coup preparations by the rightwing." This call was made jointly by three leftist forces and the Bolivian Labor Central.

UNIONS, PARTIES VOW TO DEFEND DEMOCRACY

PY060215 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Mar 80 PY

[Text] In a joint communique, the Bolivian Labor Central and Populist and Democratic Parties have agreed to defend democracy against new coupist attempts. In a document containing nine basic points, they call on all citizens and the people at large to overcome every obstacle standing in the way of the democratic process through an agreement encompassing all union organizations, regional populist institutions and socioeconomic organizations that support the democratic process.

They have also decided to coordinate popular resistance to achieve full respect for the people's democratic rights in case of any coupist attempt, and to respect the outcome of the general election--even if it results in a minority government--thus guaranteeing the continuity and consolidation of democracy.

They have agreed to report and to resist any coupist attempt, regardless of its source or the disguise behind which its antinational and antipopular purposes may be concealed, and to reject any de facto government, which may seize power through force in disregard of the popular will, no matter what its origin.

They call on the armed forces to preserve both the military and the nation's institutional system and not to lend themselves to any coupist adventure which would irresponsibly widen the gap existing between the armed forces and the people.

They finally ask the government to define clearly its position on safeguarding the democratic process by adopting specific measures to put an end to the escalation of terrorist attacks and to provide guarantees for the lives and rights of the people, especially of political and union leaders.

EL DIARIO SUPPORTS BOYCOTT OF OLYMPICS IN MOSCOW

PY052207 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 26 Feb 80 p 2 PY

[Editorial: "Olympics and Politics"]

[Excerpt] The 1938 Olympics were held in Berlin, but unfortunately they coincided with the presence of a powerful dogmatic and totalitarian party in the government, which took advantage of this occasion to show to the world a profile and intentions that were completely different from what it was soon going to unveil.

The Soviet Union was able to get in Moscow this year these classic games, which started in immortal Greece, and no one opposed the idea despite the totalitarian and despotic nature of the government in power. This site was accepted as a concession to the good understanding among peoples and to detente, which seemed to flourish among the great world powers.

Then, unexpectedly, the leaders of the Kremlin, with forgetfulness and contempt for the good disposition of nations which are not subjected to dictatorship or oppression, ordered the invasion of a small country to install a puppet regime. This is not all. There exists the possibility that this aggressive and imperialist policy may be extended to other neighboring countries to subjugate them.

Furthermore, all those persons who in one way or another did not fully agree to surrender to the terrible dictatorship were expelled from the Russian capital. And lately one of the country's most dignified personalities, a Nobel prize-winning scientist, has been confined to the worst conditions in a faraway district of the Soviet Union.

To attend the Olympics under these conditions would mean endorsing the misbehavior of a totalitarian regime and accepting that sovereignty can be violated; it would be accepting the ill-treatment of those who disagree with these procedures, and rewarding a violation of international rules.

One would have to have very few ethics to disregard all of this and not show, at least symbolically, the repudiation of such excessive cruelty to free men. Therefore, going to Moscow on the pretext of the Olympic games means becoming an accomplice to tyranny. It is more decent to choose freedom and stay on its side.

SANTA CRUZ CONGRESSMEN DIVIDED ON RECALL

PY042333 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpts] Adalberto Kuajara, representative of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] and deputy for Santa Cruz, has criticized the position of some organizations over the San Buena Ventura project and their attempt to (?counteract) the sovereign will of the people, stressing that the congressmen have their mandate from the people. He obviously referred to the demand by the Santa Cruz Civic Committee which has given the Santa Cruz deputies a deadline to resign from their seats as legislators in an extremely provincial and unconstitutional attitude.

The Santa Cruz congressmen are divided regarding the request of the Santa Cruz Civic Committee that they give up their mandates as legislators. Luis Sandoval Moron, deputy for the UDP and member of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI], has reportedly decided to obey the order of the Civic Committee in a flagrantly unconstitutional attitude. According to a report by our correspondent in Santa Cruz, the deputies of the Nationalist Democratic Alliance [ADN] will also resign, together with Luis Sandoval Moron.

In Santa Cruz there is talk that the approval of the San Buena Ventura Project is an aggression against the people of the department. How strange! Isn't it also an aggression not to permit the development of the San Buena Ventura agroindustrial project in a clearly narrow-minded attitude of sectorial interests.

Election Boycott Threatened

PY051425 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpts] Right now we are receiving a direct report from Santa Cruz de la Sierra. It is an important report read by the Radio Panamericana correspondent:

[Begin relay] Radio Panamericana reporting from Santa Cruz: The first preliminary meeting between the multi-ministry Commission and the board of the Santa Cruz Civic Committee ended last night after deliberating for over 2 hours. The meeting studied the installation of the San Buena Ventura sugar mill. After the meeting the minister secretary of information, Oscar Pena Franco, said:

[Begin recording] [Oscar Pena Franco] [passage indistinct] We have had a very fruitful and positive exchange of opinions and the problem will be submitted to the cabinet, so we (hope) it will find a solution conciliating the conflicting interests of the regions, basically taking into account the higher interests of the nation.

[Question] [Words indistinct] of the possible resignation of the deputies?

[Answer] As you know, this is something that directly concerns the Santa Cruz Civic Committee, which is the institution that has made this decision. So I ask that you excuse me from giving any opinion regarding this matter or making any statement which should be made by the Santa Cruz committee. I would not like to say things that are not up to me. [end recording]

It has been learned from official sources that Santa Cruz will not participate in the upcoming elections on 29 June unless the San Buena Ventura problem is solved. [end relay]

CRURO, POTOSI TEACHERS DIVIDED ON STRIKE

PY051430 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] The teachers of Cruro have decided at a general assembly not to join the strike movement of the La Paz teachers who are demanding more attention to their salary problems on the part of the government.

The teachers of Potosi have decided to begin a general, indefinite strike starting yesterday at 1400. This was the result of a general assembly which resolved to support the La Paz teachers, who have been on strike for 3 days. The report by our Potosi correspondent tells of this serious decision, made when a special national conference is about to begin in La Paz within a few hours to seek a complete solution to the problem. This is the telephone report from Potosi:

[Begin recording] Some leaders of the teachers did not agree with the strike decision; other teachers said the assembly was rigged and even made the comment that it was controlled by a political movement. [end recording]

PLOT TO KILL SOCIALIST LEADER DISCLOSED

PY031405 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Mar 80 PY

[Text] In a communique, the Socialist Party 1 [PS-1] reported a plot to kill its first secretary, Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, who had first requested that Gen Hugo Banzer undergo a political trial and then made charges against him in the case.

The PS-1 claims to have obtained the information from a reliable source related to the sector which decided to murder Marcelo Quiroga as part of a bloody plot. It adds that envelopes containing details of the plot, including the names of the leading culprits, were sent to national and international institutions and personalities.

BRIEFS

MEASLES CAMPAIGN--The Health Ministry has begun a measles vaccination campaign in La Paz. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 24 Feb 80 p 11 PY]

COMMERCE, TOURISM OFFICIALS--Gustavo Trigo has been appointed under secretary of commerce and Mario Grissi, director of the Bolivian Tourism Institute. [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 22 Feb 80 p 4 PY]

VISITING ARGENTINE MINISTER ON AERONAUTIC, NUCLEAR COOPERATION

FY051525 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Mar 80 p 5 FY

[From the Brasilia agency]

[Excerpt] An agreement on cooperation between Brazil and Argentina in the aeronautics and nuclear fields was termed "possible" by the Argentine Air Force Commander Lt Gen Omar Graffigna who arrived in Brasilia yesterday on an official visit at the invitation of Aeronautics Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos.

According to Graffigna, who is also a member of the Argentine Government, the possibility of an agreement between the two countries in the various fields in which they have mutual interests is "convenient." He therefore stressed that he believes, first of all, that it is important that "contacts be made between the authorities of the two countries," recalling that this is the reason for his visit to Brazil. He stated that during his 7-day visit he will hold talks with De Mattos and with Brig Gen Leonardo Teixeira Colares, the air force chief of staff, and with other officers of the Brazilian Air Force to "strengthen the current ties that exist between the two air forces." noting that he is convinced that "in such difficult times as those the world is experiencing, this awareness and dialog are important."

Within this reasoning he asserted that cooperation between the Argentine and Brazilian air forces and aeronautics industries is very important. "It is common knowledge," he said, "that in more developed countries, including those of Western Europe, common projects are carried out by two and even three countries. With this viewpoint in mind and with very favorable circumstances, a start can be made for future cooperation between our air forces and our aeronautics industries."

He did not reject the possibility of manufacturing a Brazilian-Argentine binational airplane, stressing that he knows about the Brazilian aeronautics industry and that it has very important projects. "I believe," he stressed, "that it would be very convenient to implement a joint project in the future."

GOVERNMENT TO RECOGNIZE NEW ZIMBABWE RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT

FY060011 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 5 Mar 80 p 14 FY

[Text] Brazil is ready to recognize the first legally constituted Government of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, whose independence will be proclaimed no later than 2 weeks from now. The Brazilian recognition will immediately follow the declaration of independence and the government's installation.

Yesterday Itamaraty issued a communique praising the conditions in which the election was held. "Brazil praises the peaceful manner in which the election was held in Zimbabwe Rhodesia. It is certain that the government which may be elected will be able to interpret the desires for peace and independence shared by all African peoples. Brazil hopes to maintain cordial relations with the new country based on friendship and mutual respect," the communique says.

Diplomatic sources have reported that Brazil will immediately promote its recently restored trade relations with Zimbabwe Rhodesia, after having adhered for 11 years to the UN-decreed economic and political boycott.

ITAMARATY TERMS RELATIONS WITH SURINAME 'NORMALIZED'

PY061241 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 5 Mar 80 p 15 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Itamaraty yesterday termed the relations between Brazil and Suriname as being "normalized." According to Itamaraty Spokesman Bernardo Pericas, there will be no need to recognize the new government that will be installed because the coup which overthrew Prime Minister Henck Arron kept President Johan Ferrier in his post. President Ferrier is the same president to whom the Brazilian ambassador in Paramaribo presented his credentials. Thus, Itamaraty and the Brazilian Government feel there has only been a change in government, a change which, within a parliamentary regime, does not necessarily involve the overthrow of the government if the president is maintained.

PRC DELEGATION INSPECTS AGRICULTURAL TRACTORS IN BAHIA

PY041625 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Feb 80 p 5 PY

[Excerpts] Salvador--ENGESA [Specialized Engineers, Inc.] engineer Lauro Paraense de Farias stated yesterday in Salvador that the Chinese delegation which is visiting this city has expressed great interest in two agricultural tractors made by ENGESA with Brazilian technology. He sought to avoid comments regarding possible Chinese interest in weapons and military equipment.

Paraense de Farias feels that "it is still early to make any prediction on an increase in trade relations between Brazil and China. "He said that, "according to press reports," the main objective of the delegation which is visiting Salvador "is to collect data to be used at the meeting of Chinese and Brazilian businessmen to be held next month in Beijing."

According to the engineer, the technicians who are in Brazil "do not represent government organizations," although he reported that the head of the delegation, Zhang Ping, is an adviser of a Chinese Government ministry.

Paraense de Farias stated that the delegation's greatest interest is focused on heavy construction materials and technology for assembling factories. The engineer said that among the products seen in Bahia, special attention was paid to "the EE-510, an agricultural tractor for use in planted forests [florestas artificias] for producing paper and cellulose, and to the EE-310, a heavy agricultural tractor capable of pulling up to 30 plows, the first of this kind built in Brazil."

The engineer also made a point of stressing that the Chinese delegation has a general interest in the Brazilian industrial park and not specifically in the weapons produced by the company.

He feels that Brazil and China have common interests: "Both countries are seeking to develop their own technology or to absorb it from other countries. It must be remembered also that there has never been a war between the two."

IRAQI ENVOY REPLACED FOLLOWING PROTEST RALLY INCIDENT

PY052037 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Mar 80 p 5 PY

[Excerpt] Itamaraty reported yesterday that it has agreed to the nomination of Fayk Maky [name as published] as the new Iraqi ambassador to Brazil. He will replace Zayd Haydar, one of the main participants in the incidents last week involving the military police of the federal district at a demonstration protesting Palestinian problems.

Diplomatic sources commented in Brasilia that this was one of the most hastily granted agreements in the history of Itamaraty; revealing the interest of the Brazilian Government in seeing Ambassador Haydar replaced because, during the demonstrations, he criticized Brazilian domestic policy, terming the presence of police shock troops present at the site an "example of the political openness in Brazil."

Seeking to avoid a crisis, Itamaraty tried to react very cautiously and considered the incident closed when Haydar publicly denied the press report--although it was made to more than a dozen reporters and a tape recording of his words even exists. The Foreign Ministry had called Saudi Ambassador Nammur Qabbani, dean of the Arab ambassadors, to ask him for more moderation in the Arab ambassadors' attitudes. Commenting on the incident at round-table meeting which was reported on in Sunday's O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro said that he found the participation of diplomats in street demonstrations to be strange, and stated that the Brazilian Government wished that the incident had not taken place.

Notwithstanding this tranquillity, the Brazilian Foreign Ministry immediately contacted the Arab governments and asked them to take measures to avoid the repetition of that kind of incident. According to diplomatic sources, "the repercussions of the Brazilian request accelerated, in the case of Iraq, the replacement of the ambassador." Regarding Fayk Maky, Itamaraty was quite satisfied with the designation of a career ambassador with broad experience in diplomatic relations who has served in the FRG, Libya and Algeria, in addition to holding posts within the Foreign Ministry in Baghdad.

On arriving yesterday in Sao Paulo, Saudi Ambassador Qabbani stated that the rumors of a possible "diplomatic hardening" in relations between Itamaraty and the PLO representative in Brazil and the Syrian and Iraqi ambassadors "are only speculation with no real foundation."

NUCLEBRAS PRESIDENT VIEWS NUCLEAR PROGRAM TIMETABLE

PY051932 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Mar 80 p 5 PY

[Excerpts] Brazilian Nuclear Corporations [NUCLEBRAS] President Paulo Nogueira Batista has confirmed the government's decision to proceed with the nuclear program in the terms in which it was originally designed. In the 1980 budget, 10 billion cruzeiros were allocated for the Angra 1, Angra 2 and Angra 3 projects and 2 billion cruzeiros for preliminary studies regarding nuclear plants 4 and 5, for which sites have not yet been selected.

Batista has also said that the Nuclebras Heavy Equipment [NUCLEP] plant in Itaguai will begin operations next month to manufacture components of the steam generating system for nuclear plant 4 and the pressurizer for Angra 3. To show that the nuclear program will continue as originally planned, Batista mentioned the fact that heavy components for the reactor of plant 4 will begin to be manufactured in April, although no location has yet been chosen for it. He said: "We are keeping the scientific timetable."

The NUCLEBRAS president admitted that the initial construction timetables for nuclear reactors have to be reviewed "because experience has demonstrated that 7 years for the construction of each reactor is unrealistic, and so we are extending that time by 2 years." Batista said that nobody should really speak of delays in the overall timetable because, even with the time modifications, the nine nuclear plants--Angra 1 plus eight under the nuclear agreement with the FRG--should be generating electricity by 1995. He added: "Even before that time, in 1980 [as published], the uranium enrichment unit should be in full operation, producing enriched uranium for our reactors."

Regarding the reprocessing of uranium fuel, Batista predicted that Brazil will be able to have a commercial unit in operation only after the year 2000 because it takes 30 reactors in operation to make economically viable a spent-fuel reprocessing plant on a commercial scale. "But before that we will build a pilot unit first and an experimental unit later."

Acting President of the National Nuclear Energy Commission Rex Nazare said that plant 3 will indeed be built in Itaorna Beach near the Angra 1 and Angra 2 plants to save on infrastructure cost.

MULTIPARTY SYSTEM REESTABLISHED IN CONGRESS

PY051415 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1634 GMT 1 Mar 80 PY

[By Jua.. Javier Zeballos]

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 1 Mar (LATIN)--With the reestablishment of the multiparty political system, Brazilian congressional life today took a new direction that may lead the country toward democracy. A total of five groups made their official appearance in Congress replacing the two parties, an officialist and an opposition party, that have dominated national political life for the past 15 years.

The Workers' Party (PT), created by union leader Luis Inacio da Silva (El Lula), yesterday requested its conditional registration in the electoral court claiming that it has five deputies and one senator. The other four parties that had previously requested registration are the officialist Social Democratic Party (PDS), which reportedly has 240 deputies and 37 senators; the Radical Opposition Party, the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party (PMDB) with approximately 91 deputies and 20 senators; and the two moderate opposition parties, the Popular Party (PP) with 60 deputies and seven senators, and the Brazilian Labor Party (PTB) with 27 deputies and one senator.

NUMBER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS SAID HIGHER THAN ANNOUNCED

PY041410 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 4 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Military court sources confirmed today that there are three political prisoners in Sao Paulo, thus contradicting a statement by the nation's president in his message to Congress on 1 March that there is only one political prisoner in Brazil. The president was referring to Jose Salles de Oliveira who is in prison in Fortaleza. The prisoners held in Sao Paulo are (Adilson Faria da Silva), (Vicente Vaz Maya), and (Joaquim Batista).

Denial by Court President

PY060307 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 5 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Gen Reynaldo de Melo Almeida, president of the Superior Military Court [STM], has confirmed by telephone to Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel that there is now only one [political] prisoner. He is Jose Salles de Oliveira who has been serving a jail term at the Fortaleza firemen's barracks.

The STM president has stated that the other inmates regarded as political prisoners are, in fact, common criminals: (Adilson Faria da Silva) has been serving a jail term for robbing a bank even though--while having no connections with any political movement--he was indicted under the national security law; (Vicente Vaz Maya), who has been in a hospital for paralytics since a clash with police, is a common thief, a bank robber; and (Joaquim Batista), who has been undergoing psychiatric treatment after hijacking a VASP [Sao Paulo Airline] plane just to harass the company.

RECORD GRAIN PRODUCTION REPORTED IN PARANA STATE

PY022050 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 24 Feb 80 p 17 PY

[Excerpts] The harvesting of the largest crop in Parana State's history has begun. The state's guaranteed total production of soybeans, wheat, rice, black beans, corn and peanuts is estimated at 13,068,000 tons with a total value of 113 billion cruzeiros, that is, 30 percent of the expected national production for this year.

Nearly 10 percent of the expected 5.2 million tons of soybeans has already been harvested in the state. Last year nearly 4 million tons were harvested with great effort. Approximately 600,000 tons will be exported as raw material, while the rest will be consumed locally.

In addition to soybeans, other products are contributing to converting Parana into a major grain producer in Brazil. For instance, with a guaranteed production of 5.3 million tons--which marks a national record--corn will not have to be imported at this time of the year--from January to March--contrary to what happened in recent years. Since corn producers sowed ahead of schedule, they were able to obtain a "small harvest" of 700,000 tons of corn which meets our current demands.

Brazil, whose domestic corn needs amount to 18 million tons, will produce 20 million tons this year.

It has been reported in Campo Grande, Mato Grosso State, that the fact that the government increased the minimum price of soybeans from 315 to 440 cruzeiros has encouraged the local producers who sowed 800,000 hectares of soybeans and hope to harvest 1.4 million tons, that is, 10 percent of the national production whose value is estimated at over $800 million.

$2 BILLION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES TO BE UTILIZED

PY051645 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 4 Mar 80 p 1 PY

[Text] The country has decided to use this year $2 billion of its foreign exchange reserves accrued by the country up to 1979 ($9.7 billion). With this, Brazil will only need to obtain $10 billion in loans--no longer $12 billion--to cover its foreign commitments in 1980. This decision must be ratified at the meeting of the National Monetary Council [CMN] to be held tomorrow, a government source stated. At the same meeting, the CMN will grant credits for a total of 636 billion cruzeiros to agriculture and 291 billion cruzeiros for the exporting sector in 1980.

$10-12 BILLION TO BE SPENT ON OIL IMPORTS IN 1980

PY051435 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Mar 80 p 45 PY

[From the Rio de Janeiro agency]

[Text] The Brazilian Petroleum Corporation [PETROBRAS] will import 360 million barrels of oil this year, 1 million per day, fully guaranteed by the contracts currently in force. The supply will be made by 13 countries in addition to internal production which will surpass 200,000 barrels per day, according to technicians of the state enterprise.

PETROBRAS estimates that it will spend approximately $12 billion on oil imports in 1980. If the current average price of $27 per barrel is maintained, a prospect that is considered highly improbable, expenditures will not surpass $10 billion.

Meanwhile, PETROBRAS technicians have stated that there will be a 10-percent reduction in the consumption of oil derivates, a tendency that is being noted throughout the world. If this reduction occurs, the country will save approximately $1 billion on its oil imports.

Brazil's major oil supplier continues to be Iraq, which is currently exporting 630,000 barrels a day. Of this total, 160,000 barrels are in payment for the discovery of the Majnoon field by BRASPETRO [PETROBRAS Branch for Overseas Operations]. As of March, Iraq will supply only 400,000 barrels a day, of which 240,000 barrels correspond to the basic contract; the rest is in payment for the Majnoon field over a period of 15 years. Iraq's oil prices vary between $24.65 and $26.18 per barrel.

Contracts with the other suppliers are for 1 year, thus guaranteeing the supply for 1980. Saudi Arabia follows Iraq as the second major oil supplier with 200,000 barrels a day in three types of oil, costing from $23.17 to $24. per barrel.

Following these two major suppliers, imports diversify with small volumes from several countries. Kuwait sells us 80,000 barrels a day at $25.50, followed by Iran with 60,000 barrels; Venezuela is already supplying 50,000 barrels a day in five types of oil with prices ranging from $16.60, for the heaviest, to $27.37; and Nigeria follows with 40,000 barrels a day at a higher price--$29.80.

Libya, Qatar, Abu Dhabi and Mexico each supply 20,000 barrels a day at the highest prices on the market: $32.12, $27.42, $27.36 and $30, respectively. The contract with Algeria is for 10,000 barrels a day at $33 and, therefore, the second highest in price.

Other contracts are being renegotiated with Angola, Congo, Gabon and the neutral zone, which were supplying a total of 68,000 barrels a day.

Iraq's reduction to 400,000 barrels a day as of March does not constitute a threat to the country's oil supply. The additional imports made at the beginning of the year were to bring stocks up to level because they were under PETROBRAS' ideal level of 60 days.

PETROBRAS hopes to increase its production in 1980 from 14 to 17 percent, thus surpassing the promised 200,000 barrels a day as compared to the 184,000 barrels a day in 1979. The reserves were already increased last year by 10 percent, surpassing 1.25 billion barrels.

BRIEFS

HEAVY DROUGHT LOSSES--Santa Maria--Local farmers are experiencing heavy losses as a result of the prolonged drought which is affecting the area, and plantations are practically burned out. Even if it rains soon, the situation will not improve because everything has been lost. Over 5,000 pigs died at the Sao Marcos swine farm from lack of water or from drinking polluted water. [Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 25 Feb 80 PY]

SOYBEAN CROP LOSSES--The vice president of the Wheat Cooperatives Federation fears that 10 percent of the soybean crop might be lost even after recent rains. The official stated today that, although rains fell throughout Rio Grande do Sul State, nine of the soybean-producing counties did not receive any rain and the drought continues. [Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 25 Feb 80 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON EMBASSY CRISIS IN BOGOTA

PY041702 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0521 GMT 4 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 3 Mar (LATIN)--Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos said today that the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota by leftist Colombian guerrillas is "another symptom of the crisis the world is experiencing." During a talk with journalists Cubillos noted: "This is a problem that Colombia is confronting today but which another country may be confronting tomorrow. We are concerned about this situation which is nothing more than another symptom of the crisis the world is experiencing."

He added that the Chilean Government has expressed its solidarity with the Colombian Government and its sincere will to help because "we have always had close and direct ties with Colombia." He said that Chile has categorically condemned all systematic violations of international principles "and we are instructing all our missions abroad to systematically and unceasingly struggle for the defense of those principles that make international relations possible."

Cubillos noted: "No one can be happy about the present period of crisis the world is experiencing because, although the characteristics of today's world make these crises seem far away geographically, all of them affect all nations in one way or another." He added that many countries are opening their eyes to "some of the perils that Chile had already warned about but that, because of the artificial period of tranquillity the world experienced during detente, they had not been perceived by other nations while Chile was isolated because of our own problems." Cubillos said: "Now the world is alert. I am confident that the Western world, once it is duly warned, will be able to react."

EL MERCURIO NOTES SOVIET INTEREST IN SOUTHERN AREA

PY041455 Paris AFP in Spanish 1408 GMT 3 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, 2 Mar (AFP)--The newspaper EL MERCURIO comments in today's editorial on the presence of Russian fishing and scientific ships in South American waters, adding that Chile "is undoubtedly one of the strategic interests of the Soviet Union." EL MERCURIO also notes the close ties between Argentina and the Soviets and the latter's interest in operating in southern Pacific waters, a region in which Chile and Argentina are facing a border dispute.

The newspaper EL MERCURIO states: "The Soviet Union is trying to gain strategic positions and strengthen its gradual control over the Gulf of Aden, the Caribbean, Angola and the Gulf of Thailand. It is vitally interested in the future in the Cape of Good Hope and the Drake Strait. Moreover, it is obvious that it aspires to an outlet to the Arabian Sea through Afghanistan and Pakistan." The newspaper adds: "Chile is undoubtedly one of the strategic interests of the Soviet Union. Because of this situation we must take the proper safeguards to guarantee the protection of our unknown fishing potential and the enormous resources that lie on the ocean floors off our coasts."

EL MERCURIO notes: "Chile must have the necessary means to guard the 200 miles within its economic jurisdiction. This is possible with small vessels that are not costly since they carry few weapons but have great speed and range." The influential Chilean newspaper adds: "A dangerous interest is especially noted with regard to prospecting in areas of the Drake Strait, near our maritime borders and Cape Horn. It is well known that the Soviet Union is now in the process of carrying out several negotiations in addition to maintaining extraordinarily large bilateral trade with Argentina."

COMMENTATOR NOTES INCREASING ARGENTINE-SOVIET TIES

PY042345 Santigago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 4 Mar 80 PY

[Rafael Kittsteiner commentary]

[Text] At first it was a rumor, but it was confirmed this morning: Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor will visit the Soviet Union in 1980. This was confirmed today at noon in Buenos Aires. The Argentine foreign minister's visit to the Soviet Union is another step in the increasing rapprochement between the Soviet Union and Argentina.

There are a number of background references, at least five, that are already fully confirmed. First of all, Argentina committed itself, in principle, to sell wheat to the Soviet Union after the United States suspended its sale of cereal grains to Moscow in reprisal for the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. Argentina filled this hole in the market, causing considerable annoyance in Washington. Secondly, a Soviet scientific ship is planning to cross the Drake Sea, the body of water that lies between Cape Horn and the Antarctic territory. It will therefore pass through Chilean and Argentine Antarctic waters and will have full support and supplies from the Argentine Navy.

Thirdly, after making an analysis of Russian-Argentine trade, economic experts found that the trade balance is favorable to Argentina. The Argentine commercial balance with the socialist bloc is considerably better than for our neighbors. Fourthly, something that has drawn the attention of experts despite the fact that it has been taking place for several years, is the curious situation that occurs in international forums: Chile is the favorite victim of the Russians and of all the socialist bloc regarding human rights. This has been obvious over the last 6 years. Neither the Soviet Union nor any other socialist country, however, has ever condemned Argentina for any human rights violation.

Two other factors are related: Although it was announced and then denied, rumors state that Argentina is reportedly purchasing Soviet-made MiG planes in exchange for the wheat it plans to sell to Russia; and Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov has announced an official visit to Buenos Aires in 1980.

All these coincidences show an obvious trend. If there is anything to add, we might say that there are rumors that Pastor's forthcoming visit to Moscow is the first step toward a visit by President Videla to the Soviet Union in the next few months.

BRIEFS

NEW COLONIZATION UNDER SECRETARY--Luis Figueroa del Rio has been appointed under secretary of land and colonization. He assumed his duties on 30 February. [As received] He replaces Luis Beytia Barros. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 Feb 80 PY]

NEW CODELCO PRESIDENT--The mines minister has appointed Col Daniel Gaston Frez Arancibia as executive president of the Chilean Copper Corporation, CODELCO. Colonel Frez has been acting CODELCO president since 27 December 1978. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0437 GMT 23 Feb 80 PY]

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS--Chile registered a 56.8-percent decrease in the deficit of the commercial balance. These figures are included in a Central Bank report published by the ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SURVEY [name given in English]. The report adds that the balance of payments for 1979 registered an overall surplus of $1.16 billion. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 25 Feb 80 PY]

REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING OCCUPATION OF DOMINICAN EMBASSY

PA051218 Paris AFP in Spanish 0014 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 4 Mar (AFP)--The silence maintained by the Colombian Government regarding the resumption of negotiations to obtain the freedom of the diplomats being held hostage at the Dominican Embassy has caused some concern among diplomatic circles here today.

A second round of conversations was expected today among government officials, Mexican Foreign Secretary Ricardo Galan and a guerrilla in relation to the demands of the leftist 19 April Movement (M-19) regarding the exchange of the hostages for hundreds of Colombian political prisoners. This silence was interpreted by observers as a security measure by President Julio Cesar Turbay's regime in view of the delicate crisis in which the lives of the hostages are at stake. The guerrillas have said nothing and no one at the embassy answers the phones, which is increasing the state of unrest and tension.

The crisis has drawn more attention with the arrival today of Argentine Apostolic Nuncio Msgr Pio Laghi, who, it was said, will help obtain the freedom of the diplomats. However, Monsignor Laghi denied reports that Pope John Paul II had asked him to serve as mediator with the guerrillas. He said that he was in Bogota to provide moral support. Observers also referred to other statements issued by the nuncio that he had come following orders from his superiors to offer and give a service, which is the service of life. For the observers, this last phrase tacitly refers to the hostages and to a certain role that the Vatican envoy can play in the crisis, including holding an interview with the guerrillas. The Argentine nuncio, however, stated that he was waiting for instructions from the Vatican.

Meanwhile, it was learned that several envoys from countries whose ambassadors or diplomats are being held prisoner by the rebels arrived in Bogota in the last hours. Among them is Salah Khalifah, Egyptian ambassador to Chile. Two delegates from the Venezuelan Government, Jesus Alberto Fernandez and Nuna Quevedo, former ambassador to Colombia, arrived here yesterday. Restrictions in the area where the embassy is located were increased today and traffic was kept 500 meters away from the embassy. Newsmen and residents of the sector must have special identification to move around the area.

According to unofficial sources, the government may be considering a proposal by Virgilio Lovera, Venezuelan ambassador to Colombia, to offer the M-19 guerrillas temporary asylum. Lovera, who is among the hostages, did not explain if the asylum would be granted if the guerrillas' demands for the release of political prisoners and the delivery of $50 million are not satisfied.

Talks Resume 5 Mar

PA051451 Paris AFP in Spanish 1432 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota, 5 Mar (AFP)--The second round of talks between the government and guerrillas of the 19 April Movement (M-19) regarding the 20 diplomats held hostage in the Dominican Embassy here for the past 8 days began at 1400. Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan, a masked female guerrilla and two government delegates, Ramiro Zambrano and Camilo Jimenez, got into the yellow van used for the first talks on Sunday. The guerrillas can be seen maintaining constant vigilance, through the curtained embassy windows, over the entire area of conflict but primarily on the van parked a few meters from the building.

Negotiators Take Break in Dialog

PA051610 Paris AFP in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 5 Mar (AFP)--The negotiators for the release of the hostages at the Dominican Embassy took a 5-minute break and resumed the talks which initially had lasted 90 minutes. The Mexican ambassador and the guerrilla who are serving as negotiators returned to the embassy during the break. The two Colombian officials remained in the van where the talks are being held. A photographer whose nationality was not reported was able to go inside the vehicle and take several pictures.

Woman Guerrilla Chief Negotiator

PA051650 Paris AFP in Spanish 1636 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 5 Mar (AFP)--It was noted today that the fate of the foreign diplomats at the Dominican Embassy here may depend on the skill with which a small, hooded woman guerrilla negotiates the hostages' release with Colombian authorities. The same applies to Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan, who was chosen by the guerrillas of the leftist 19 April Movement (M-19) to help with the negotiations, the main point of which is the release of over 300 political prisoners.

Persistent rumors indicate that the woman guerrilla is apparently a daughter of Carlos Toledo Plata, a physician and former member of parliament who is one of the top leaders of the guerrilla group. Toledo, a former member of the National Popular Alliance Party (ANAPO), is being persistently sought by Colombian intelligence services. ANAPO was created by the late President Gen Gustavo Rojas Pinilla. When the M-19 was formed over 7 years ago it was believed to be the armed faction of that populist party.

Negotiations Conclude

PA052643 Paris AFP in Spanish 1639 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 5 Mar (AFP)--The negotiations for the liberation of the foreign diplomats at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota concluded here today after 2 hours and 20 minutes, following a short recess. Contacts between the two envoys of the Colombian Government with the Mexican ambassador and a female guerrilla concluded at exactly 1121 hours (1621 GMT).

Consultation at Palace

PA051734 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Oscar Dominguez report]

[Text] Colombian negotiators Camilo Jimenez Villalba, foreign under secretary, and Ramiro Zambrano, assistant under secretary for international organizations, arrived at Narino Palace about 5 minutes ago. Until a few minutes ago they had been holding a second dialog with representatives of the diplomatic hostages and the 19 April Movement [M-19] commandos inside the Dominican Embassy.

Jimenez Villalba and Zambrano refrained from making comments, simply noting that everything went smoothly.

In addition to the chief of state, Government Minister German Zea Hernandez, Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas, Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva and Communications Minister Jose Manuel Arias Carrizosa have also been at Narino Palace for the past few minutes. Shortly before Dr Jimenez Villalba and Dr Zambrano arrived, Education Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo also arrived.

The last official communique on the Dominican Embassy situation was communique No 10 which said the first talk sought to find out the demands of the embassy occupiers and for the government to let them know its interest in solving such a bothersome situation within the scope of the Constitution and the law so that the hostages, all innocent victims of outrage, could be released promptly.

The most recent document on the matter, however, was formulated by Dr Jimenez Villalba and Zambrano Cardenas in a report for the newspaper EL TIEMPO. In it they said that at no time did they honor the M-19 flag shortly before the first round of talks began with Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan on behalf of the diplomatic hostages and the woman guerrilla, who were the opposite numbers of the government delegates today and also on Sunday.

Government Communique No 11

PA052215 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2202 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Communique No 11 issued by the Information and Press Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic, read by Marta Montoya, head of the Secretariat, from Narino Palace--live]

[Text] The Information and Press Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic hereby informs that the second round of talks among the government delegates, the Mexican ambassador and the representative of the subversive 19 April Movement was held today between 0900 and 1130.

The points which were presented during the first meeting were analyzed during the dialog. The two parties explained their respective points of view on them. The dialog has been left open and there will be subsequent contacts.

Bogota, 5 March 1980.

Offer of Plane to Algeria

PA061212 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Colombian Government has offered the 19 April Movement guerrillas inside the Dominican Embassy a plane to take them, along with the diplomatic hostages, to Algeria if they want, but it added that it will not release any prisoners so as not to violate the Constitution. The government reiterated that it will neither release the prisoners nor deliver the $50 million. The guerrillas' official reaction will be made known this morning.

It was also reported that a monthly army publication reiterated that the army is ready to enforce the Constitution. It is feared the diplomatic kidnaping of the century could have a fatal outcome.

Further Report on Negotiations

PA060136 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Oscar Dominguez report from Narino Palace]

[Excerpts] It has been reported that the Catholic hierarchy of Latin America has issued a statement indicating that, in view of the current situation involving the takeover of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota by the 19 April Movement [M-19], one can only pray for a just and honorable solution so that such a distressing situation will only be remembered as a page of sorrow and shame.

So far, no public official statement has been issued regarding three of the five demands of the armed group occupying the Dominican Embassy. These are the demands for the release of 311 political prisoners whose names the guerrillas said they would issue, the payment of a $50 million ransom and the publication of a manifesto of the group which became nationally known after the election defeat of General Rojas Pinilla in 1970.

The dialog inside the van today took a surprising twist when the young guerrilla woman and the Mexican ambassador left the negotiations table to consult with the 19 April Movement leaders in the embassy. After the negotiations, the Mexican ambassador and the guerrilla returned to the embassy and government representatives Jimenez and Zambrano went to Narino Palace to give a detailed report to President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala. Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas, Justice Minister Hugo Escobar, Education Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo and Communications Minister Jose Manuel Arias were present at the meeting in Narino Palace. Only after this meeting was Communique No 11 released.

As he left Narino Palace, Justice Minister Hugo Escobar was asked when the negotiations would resume but he refused to comment. Meanwhile, the situation in the embassy following the negotiations is calm.

[Words indistinct] safe-conducts for newsmen who were given until Friday to get credentials from the military authorities. Initially the safe-conducts were issued near the embassy but today they were being issued at the Government Ministry so there would not be so many people in the area. The residents of the Alcazar neighborhood where the Dominican Embassy is located have also been given safe-conducts.

In a statement signed by Colombian Foreign Minister Uribe Vargas and Honduran Foreign Secretary Perez Cadalso, the two governments condemned guerrilla movements. The document stated that they recognized that the democratic system is the one which best responds to man's aspirations. Only through the democratic system can people achieve political maturity and social and economic progress in a framework of freedom and respect for human dignity. In view of this, they reiterated their vigorous rejection of all forms of violence and terrorism which threaten the domestic legal order of nations.

Released Hostage Describes Situation

PA051414 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2223 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 4 Mar (EFE)--Cleaning brigades, comprised of the hostages, get up early every morning to clean the Dominican Embassy occupied by the 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrillas since last Wednesday. The scene is rather domestic.

The hostages, some 40 of them, participate in these chores early in the day after attending a Mass said by the Papal Nuncio Angelo Acerbi, some of the released hostages said here today.

The activities are directed by U.S. Ambassador Diego Asencio and Papal Nuncio Acerbi, who were known to all the other hostages remaining in the Dominican Embassy on the 7th day. But perhaps one of the strangest things within the embassy is the cleaning activities in which even the diplomats participate. The latest batch of garbage was taken out last weekend by the five hostages released on Sunday.

The hostages are directed to wash the dishes used for eating in three shifts. The rooms where they are kept under strict vigilance are also cleaned. The household chores are in practice directed by the eight women guerrillas which frequently assign the shifts during the day.

Before Mass, and as if they were a group of youths doing military service, the diplomats and other hostages are directed to pick up the mattresses used as beds. One of the most guarded rooms is the one in which the diplomats are kept. This room is strictly guarded day and night by several masked guerrillas who call themselves Commanders [as received] 15, 18 and 20.

The hostages can watch certain television programs but only the guerrillas listen to the local radio. The guerrillas are very strict but treat the hostages well.

The day ends for the occupants at the Dominican Embassy at 1730 (2230 GMT), when the guerrillas establish their night watch. Prior to this several designated diplomats are placed in strategic places, such as windows, to prevent a surprise entry by the troops deployed around the Dominican Embassy. The other hostages are taken to their rooms under strict vigilance. The hostages converse slowly and quietly whenever the guerrillas are not watching. Most of the male hostages have beards after 7 days of suspense and drama.

Guerrillas Release Austrian Ambassador

PA061308 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1259 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 6 Mar (EFE)--Austrian Ambassador Edgar Selzer was released today by the guerrilla group occupying the Dominican Embassy in Bogota. Costa Rican Ambassador Maria Elena Chassoul was released last Friday. Ambassador Edgar Selzer was taken out this morning by a Red Cross ambulance which entered the grounds of the Dominican Embassy. Several members of the diplomatic corps, among them 13 ambassadors, continue captive at the diplomatic mission.

IDENTITY OF DEAD M-19 GUERRILLA STILL UNKNOWN

PA051834 Paris AFP in Spanish 1521 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 5 Mar (AFP)--Jose Raul Gomez Feo, reported as killed in the attack carried out by a group of the 19 April Movement which occupied the Dominican Embassy here 8 days ago and took some 20 diplomats hostage, appeared here today.

Gomez Feo appeared before the authorities and stated that he is a teacher in a school in Uribe, in the eastern plains near the Colombian jungle, where he learned of his death in Bogota.

The young man, whose identity card was found in the possession of the dead guerrilla, explained to the authorities that he had lost it in a bus in Bogota and showed them the pertinent document that he had submitted at a judicial police station reporting it as lost.

The authorities have not been able to establish the identity of the dead guerrilla although it has been speculated over the past few hours that he could have been Ecuadorean or from a country in the Southern Cone such as Argentina or Uruguay.

SECOND M-19 UNIT FAILED TO ENTER EMBASSY 26 FEB

PA052117 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2008 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[By German Acero Espinosa]

[Text] Bogota, 5 Mar (EFE)--A second guerrilla operation at the Dominican Embassy failed as a communications unit was left outside the embassy, Army Security Department spokesman revealed here. A Defense Ministry spokesman who talked to EFE on the telephone revealed that a residence near the Dominican Embassy was raided and modern communications equipment, automatic weapons, explosives and ammunition were confiscated.

Two members of the underground 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrilla organization, Jose Ramon Mata and Pedro Enrique Cardenas Sastoque, supposedly Honduran nationals, were arrested during the operation carried out last Tuesday in Bogota, military spokesmen reported. The two guerrillas confessed to being M-19 members and, according to secret investigations by the Army Security Department, they were part of a communications unit entrusted with taking radio equipment into the embassy when it was occupied 8 days ago.

Ramon Mata and Cardenas Sastoque, the sources added, arrived from Honduras with the most modern weaponry and ammunition and a Motorola 10-channel international radio communications set. The communications equipment was going to be part of the internal information network of the commando unit that occupied the embassy. It would have permitted uninterfered communications between M-19 commanders.

The army's secret report did not say why the the communications equipment could not be taken into the embassy. The communications unit's delay finally precipitated the embassy takeover as the first commando unit decided to break in when the deadline ran out in an effort to keep the entire operation from falling apart.

According to M-19 plans, the operation consisted of entering the embassy when all the ambassadors accredited to the Colombian Government were inside celebrating the Dominican Republic's national holiday. The maneuver was carried out ahead of schedule so the main objective was not fully achieved. In other words, the entire diplomatic corps was not taken hostage.

The military source told EFE that the communications unit was broken up during an intelligence operation carried out in the house near the Dominican Embassy where the details of the M-19 's "Maneuver 30" were finalized. The commando unit that occupied the embassy is not in contact with the "masterminds" of the spectacular terrorist action who were going to direct it from outside, according to the military sources. The communications equipment was also expected to permit the guerrillas inside the embassy to keep informed, the military source stated.

JNE RECOGNIZES LEGAL STATUS OF FIVE MORE PARTIES

PA010246 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 20 Feb 80 p 3 PA

[Excerpt] With the granting of legal status to five more political organizations by the National Electoral Tribunal (JNE) yesterday, there are now 20 political parties hoping to participate in the electoral process convened by the Revolutionary Government of the Armed Forces for 18 May.

Eleven groups did not need to register because they had participated in the constituent assembly election while 14 others did request registration. Of these, nine have been officially recognized and five were definitely left out of the race.

The last five groups that the JNE decided to register today are Hugo Blanco's Worker Revolutionary Party, Luciano Castillo's Peruvian Socialist Party, Manuel Dammert's Revolutionary Communist Party, Ricardo Napuri's Revolutionary Marxist Workers Party and Gustavo Mohme's Socialist Political Action [APS]. Definitely excluded from the race because they did not collect the required 40,000 signatures were Ernesto Sanchez Fajardo's Peruvian Communal Movement [Movimiento Comunal del Peru], Luis Felipe Ricci's Nationalist Revolutionary Party, Ventura Zegarra's Majority Communist Party [Partido Comunista Mayoria] Jose Fernandez Salvatecci's Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Forces for Socialism and Carlos Zuzunaga Florez' Democratic Center Front.

Of the nine, the JNE had previously accepted the registration of Enrique Fernandez Chacon's Workers Socialist Party, Javier Tantalean Vanini's Political Organization of the Peruvian Revolution, Raul Ferrero Costa's Popular Movement for Social Action and Integration [Movimiento Popular de Accion e Integracion Social--PAIS] and Rolando Brena Pantoja's Revolutionary Leftwing Unity.

The political organizations that were recognized for their participation in the constituent assembly elections are the Popular Action, the Aprist Party of Peru, the Popular Christian Party, Student-Peasant-Worker Popular Front (FOCEP), the Peruvian Communist Party (PCP), the Socialist Revolutionary Party (PSR), Peoples Democratic Union, Peasants and Workers National Front, the Peruvian Democratic Movement, the Christian Democratic Party and the National Odriista Union.

The JNE has officially recognized the Leftwing Unity Front [Frente de Unidad de Izquierda--FUI], comprised of (Genaro Ledesma Izquieta's) FOCEP, (Jorge del Prado's) PCP and (Antonio Meza Cuadra's) PSR.

BRIEFS

NEW ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR--President Francisco Morales Bermudez today received the credentials of new Algerian Ambassador Tayeb Boulharouf at the government palace. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1616 GMT 22 Jan 80 PA]

DPA IN PERU--The chief of the National Information System, SINADI, inaugurated the operation of the German DPA news agency yesterday. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Feb 80 PY]

NEW MINING COMPANY--The (Agaro) Tin Research Company yesterday announced its decision to create a special company to exploit phosphates in the Vallovar region. (Agaro) company representatives met with the energy and mines minister yesterday to explain that the company will assume responsibility for financing the project and that German, Belgian and Italian firms will participate. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Feb 80 PY]

AFP: ARREST OF SHAH TO BE REQUESTED NEXT WEEK

PA052019 Paris AFP in Spanish 1808 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Paris, 5 Mar (AFP)--Juan Materno Vasquez, Panamanian lawyer for the Iranian Government, announced here today that Panamanian authorities will be asked on Monday or Tuesday of next week to arrest Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, former shah of Iran.

The documents have already been prepared. Upon my arrival in Panama on Monday or Tuesday I will request that the shah be arrested and before 24 March the extradition request will be officially submitted, Materno Vasquez said.

IRAN'S LAWYER ON CONDITIONS FOR EXTRADITION OF SHAH

PA052022 Paris AFP in Spanish 1813 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Paris, 5 Mar (AFP)--The Panamanian Government will agree to the extradition of the former shah of Iran only if Iranian authorities promise not to apply the death penalty to him, Juan Materno Vasquez, Panamanian lawyer for the Iranian Government, said here today.

According to Materno Vasquez, the Iranian Government has not ruled out this possibility, but refused to commit itself in this regard until the legal procedures are completed after Panama has agreed to the extradition of the former shah. [sentence as received]

SHAH RENTS HOUSE IN PANAMA CITY FOR 12 MONTHS

PA052120 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 5 Mar 80 p 44 PA

["La Llorona" column]

[Text] The former shah has rented a comfortable, expensive house somewhere in this city for a 12-month period.

QUICK RESPONSE TO CANAL TREATY VIOLATIONS URGED

PA041650 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 4 Mar 80 p 4-A PA

[Luis Restrepo Rosas article: "The 24 Million"]

[Text] Last week, the local media reported on an official charge in connection with the U.S. Government's illegal retention of 24 million balboas generated by Panama Canal tolls and which rightfully belong to the Panamanian people. When I read the report, I experienced a feeling of satisfaction, since I have been waging a campaign in this space to point out repeated violations of the canal treaty by the United States and its representatives in the canal area, who continue to act like the "governors" who for 75 years represented on Panamanian territory the most brutal form of Yankee colonialism.

An official charge is now being made about something that has been known for months. It was decided in Washington that the money will not be delivered to its legitimate owner, the Panamanian people, until the national government agrees to pay an alleged debt for the use of drinking water supplied by the administration of the old Canal Zone.

Panamanian Resource

The water consumed in the canal area is a Panamanian natural resource. It is the water of the Chagres, a historic river that was the path for travel between the two oceans long before Yankee colonialism made its appearance on Panamanian territory. The invaders seized the river, its water and many other Panamanian natural resources. And they not only seized the waters of the Chagres. They also did business with it, selling it to the ships that transited the old canal, selling it to the Panamanians and supplying it without cost to the "Zonians." This theft of the Chagres River waters was a multi-million dollar theft.

Panama had always protested this abuse, just as Panama was opposed to the construction of the Alajuela Dam and U.S. demands for additional portions of Panamanian territory on the banks of the Chagres, which it regarded as essential for the operation of the waterway between the two oceans. Now the colonialists are arbitrarily retaining monies belonging to the Panamanian people, alleging nonpayment for years of a debt for drinking water supplied to the City of Panama.

I recall that, approximately 1 month ago, President Aristides Royo informed the nation that he had sent President Carter a letter that contained Panama's protest for repeated violations of the canal treaty. As of this moment the ruler of the northern country has not replied to this letter and, in addition, violations of the treaty have increased. The causes of conflict between the two nations continue to exist, are deepened and, once again, the fences that were taken down by popular nationalists during the 9 January 1964 struggle have reappeared.

It is now being said that they are barbed-wire fences to protect the military enclaves that still exist in the canal area as a symbol of colonialist occupation. They are highly dangerous fences that could slit the throat of anyone inadvertently approaching and touching them. They are the fences of ignominy--another violation of that treaty of which there is very little left because the people of the United States are applying it unilaterally and interpreting it at their whim.

There Should Be No Delay

I believe there should be no further delay, that the time has come to tell Washington once and for all that Panama does not accept what is going on and that it denounces before all the nations of the world these aggressions of the United States against a country, a people who are victims of aggression, with the aggressor country being the very one that has placed the world on the brink of war because of Soviet aggression in Afghanistan.

In other words, in order to protect its imperialist interests it accuses the Soviets of crimes which it--the United States--commits in Panama, with the aggravating circumstance that it is doing it in violation of a treaty that went into effect just 4 months ago.

I believe there should be no more waiting. The Ministry of Foreign Relations, which in this issue of violations of the canal treaty has remained inexplicably silent, must inform the Panamanian people of the problem, which is serious and will create conflicts before many months are over and which is nothing more than coordinated action to sustain, in the canal area, situations that were considered eliminated by the agreements signed by President Carter and Gen Omar Torrijos H., then chief of the Government of Panama.

U.S. ACCUSED OF CAUSING CANAL WAGE DISCRIMINATION

PA050111 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 2 Mar 80 pp 1-A, 6-A PA

[Text] The Panamanian Government has expressed its opposition to the new wage scales and rules pertaining to the minimum wage regulations established by U.S. Laws 96 and 70 for the canal area. The government claims the laws will reduce the workers' income and affect the Panamanian economy.

These statements were made by the Panama Canal Commission assistant administrator, Fernando Manfredo, who added that the problem of the various wage scales for workers doing similar work on the waterway is quite complicated.

According to Manfredo, the Panama Canal Treaty itself provides that the employees who served under the former Canal zone government would continue enjoying the same working conditions under the commission, leaving open to the United States the possibility of establishing work regulations and terms for new employees and allows a work differential to be paid to employees hired outside the isthmus. U.S. Laws 96 and 70 exclude application of the "Fair Labor Standards Act"--a law for just and nondiscriminatory treatment--as regards the Canal Commission and the new employees.

"All this has triggered a diversity of wage scales for the same work, and explains the attitude of the canal unions and workers, who have pointed out that a new "gold roll" and "silver roll" is becoming evident in the former Canal Zone, Manfredo explained.

The Canal Commission assistant administrator noted that the Panamanian Government itself has expressed its opposition to the new wage scales and rules applicable to the minimum wage, indicating that they constitute a reduction of income for the workers and the Panamanian economy.

M-19 GUERRILLAS, HOSTAGES REPORTEDLY TO COME TO PANAMA

PA052129 Paris AFP in Spanish 2054 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Panama City, 5 Mar (AFP)--The evening paper LA REPUBLICA quoted official sources here today as saying that the 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrillas, who are occupying the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, and their hostages will come to Panama once an agreement is reached with the Colombian Government.

The paper states that the hostages will be released in Panama after an agreement is reached between the M-19 and the Colombian Government. The Colombian Government would then send some 300 political prisoners abroad whose release has been demanded by the guerrillas.

The paper says both the guerrillas and their hostages, including 20 ambassadors, will come to this capital where the diplomats will be freed, while the guerrillas will leave for an unidentified country that has granted them asylum. That country is apparently Mexico.

The information released here this afternoon does not indicate when the hostages will be freed.

The Panamanian Government offered to mediate the same day the embassy was occupied. Other countries also offered to mediate in an attempt to resolve the crisis.

COSTA RICA

SUPREME COURT ORDERS M-19 GUERRILLAS RELEASED

PA050425 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Costa Rican Supreme Court sent a telegram this morning to Public Security and Government Minister Echeverria Brealey, ordering him to immediately release the Monge Benavides brothers. It also orders him to cancel the arrest warrant issued against [word indistinct].

Last Thursday, the government arrested Jose Gabriel, Jorge Armando and Fabio Monge Benavides, members of the Colombian 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrilla group. The arrest was ordered as a security measure.

Expected To Go To Nicaragua

PA051506 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Christopher (Hind), the legal adviser of the UN high commissioner, said arrangements are being made for the Monge Benavides brothers to be received in Nicaragua as political refugees. He said Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez has welcomed the commissioner's request and now just has to send the visas. (Hind) said 16 people including [the Monge brothers'] wives and children will leave for Nicaragua.

He added that political asylum somewhere in Europe is being sought for the Simon Bolivar Brigade members who fought in Nicaragua's civil war. They are Maria Perez Gentil and Gil Gonzalez who were arrested upon Minister Echeverria Brealey's orders.

The three Monge Benavides brothers are still being held in general detention. Although the Supreme Court sent a telegram to Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey so they can be released, the detention officer last night said he had not received any order from the minister to release the 19 April Movement members.

EL SALVADOR

CLARIFICATION ON HONDURAN NEGOTIATIONS SOUGHT

PA051424 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 4 Mar 80 p 7 PA

[Editorial: "That 95 Percent in the Negotiation"]

[Text] Several years ago, we cannot recall how many now, in one of their last meetings in Mexico City, the Honduran and Salvadoran negotiating commissions told the newspapers that they had reached agreement on 95 percent of the basic points for a peace treaty.

Now, the Honduran and Salvadoran deputy foreign ministers who met just late last week in San Jose are also announcing that they have reached a 95-percent agreement in the negotiations. If we rely on the figures reported and, since the percentages announced in Mexico and Costa Rica are the same, this could mean that no progress has been made in the bilateral negotiations since the Tlaltelolco meeting many years ago, despite the participation of the illustrious mediator, Dr Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero.

The central governments of the two countries must clarify this matter particularly if there is some truth about the upcoming resumption in the diplomatic relations as reported by the news agencies in Costa Rica late last week.

BAS REPORTS EXISTENCE OF 'MACHIAVELLIAN' COMMUNIST PLOT

PA041422 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 3 Mar 80 pp 3, 40 PA

[Text] Salvadoran and Central American radio stations have reported the existence of a Machiavellian plan by the communists to take power by force. Its objective is to destroy the armed forces and submerge El Salvador in a whirlpool of blood, fire and slavery.

The Salvadoran Anticommunist Brigade [BAS] has sent the following bulletin to the media in San Salvador:

The BAS warns that according to information learned through a spokesman for the U.S. Southern Command in Panama, there is proof and knowledge of a Machiavellian plan by the Salvadoran communists ot take power by force, destroy our armed forces and submerge El Salvador in a whirlpool of blood, fire and slavery because all those who work, who have a small or large business, and all those who love liberty are the most hated enemies of the communists.

The plan consists of an attack on the military garrisons in the northern and eastern sections of the country as a feint by Salvadoran communist columns aided by Nicaraguans and international columns, while their ally at the San Carlos garrison, garrison Commander Benjamin Ramos--who they have said is a communist--will open the doors and distribute weapons to the rabble to annihilate the National Guard, National police, rural police, air force and anticommunist sectors of the military in order to establish a communist Marxist-Leninist regime in our beloved fatherland.

We denounce this Machiavellian communist plan to the conscientious army and security forces and to the true Salvadoran citizens who love liberty in order that we may all fight off this threat at our doors and not allow our children to inherit an enslaved, impoverished and destroyed fatherland.

Salvadorans, the struggle in near. Prepare to crush this Christian Democratic-communist plot.

[Signed] Salvadoran Anticommunist Brigade.

PAPU CRITICIZES CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY'S ROLE IN GOVERNMENT

PA042117 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 23 Feb 80 p 29 PA

[Bulletin No. 3 of the United Popular Action Front--PAPU: "The Christian Democrats: Accomplices of the Dictatorship"--dated 22 February]

[Excerpts] In the first few days of January Christian Democracy announced its decision of participating in the government and the appointment of Morales Ehrlich and Dada Hirezi as its representatives in the junta. They presented themselves as the "saviors" of the fatherland. They said their ministers would rule and announced that the pact established with the armed forces would be promoted.

The rightwing faction of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] led by Jose Napoleon Duarte had achieved its objectives:

1--To obtain military support and approval of its political project;

2--To achieve the approval and blessing of U.S. imperialism for its government;

3--To lead the party in a suicidal and antipopular adventure.

The Complicity

On 22 January the people were once again massacred. The greatest popular rally in El Salvador's political history was brutally repressed. The Christian Democrats immediately expressed their condolences and tried to excuse themelves with a half-truth, blaming groups of civilians organized in bands backed by the oligarchy. In the days following the massacre there were many promises of justice. The much announced pact was unmasked: power continues to be concentrated in the fascist apparatus while a protocol control the repressive bodies, only serves to issue communiques and receive diplomats and officials of the United States and Venezuela.

The Christian Democrats willfully disregard--thus becoming accomplices--the participation of the National Guard and the National Police in the 22 January massacre and that gangs such as the White Warriors Union (UGB), the Organization for Liberation from Communism (OLC) and the Central American Liberation Front (FLCA) are front groups formed by members of the repressive forces and former Somozist guards.

The formation of the government by the rightwing faction of the PDC strengthened the fascists. It is no coincidence that we are now living under a repression which neither Molina nor Romero dared to encourage. The brutal evictions of churches, the assassinations and disappearances of patriots, the tossing of tied militants of the popular organizations from helicopters into the Lempa River, and the criminal operations in the rural areas are evidence of the criminal campaign promoted by the oligarchy and implemented by the fascists in the Defense Ministry.

In the face of such a repressive campaign, the Christian Democratic rightwing remains silent or issues vague statements which endorse the actions of Colonels Garcia, Carranza, Vides Casanova and others.

A government junta which does not have even the slightest control over the repressive forces and its own Defense Ministry is the result of the rightwing adventure. The initial announcements and promises have given way to the current reality. From "saviors," the Christian Democrats have passed to "victims" and puppets.

A Pact With Imperialism's Blessing

The faction led by Duarte has not only turned over the party to the plans of the U.S Embassy but also seeks to continue turning over the entire country.

U.S. imperialism has been weakened in Central America with the defeat of Somozism and it views the Salvadoran situation with great concern: a national crisis which increasingly grows worse, ruling classes unable to find a solution to this crisis and a growing and vigorous popular movement. In an effort to prevent the people's triump, imperialism wants the fascists to remain in the army and prevent the progressive officers from being linked to the popular organizations. It also wants a government that will not threaten its interests in the region.

The PDC has helped imperialism's plans by giving a democratic facade to the dictatorship. This helps the dictatorship's international "image" and weakens the international solidarity with the popular organizations.

Christian Democracy gives an international political facade to the dictatorship and the fascists who would never have been able to obtain it easily. The United States knows well the role which the Andean Group played in favor of the Nicaraguan people and is trying to prevent history from repeating itself in El Salvador. When the Nicaraguan people struggled for their victory, the ruling party in Venezuela was the Democratic Action Party, which played an important role in preventing Washington from using the Andean Group. [paragraph continues]

Since Christian Democracy is now in power in Venezuela, the United States wants it to provide military and political aid to the puppet Salvadoran Government, which in reality helps the dictatorship.

U.S. imperialism does not lag behind and has publicly announced large economic and military aid, even threatening a direct intervention. In the last week of January, five armored vehicles with all types of weapons of verious calibers entered the country from the United States through the port of Acajutla. Most of the armaments, the military advisers and the $5 million "aid" in weapons is destined mainly for the repressive forces, increasing their role as real independent armies. In other words, Duarte and company are providing the political facade that imperialism and the dictatorship needed for the supply of modern war equipment.

From "Rules of the Game" to Rules of Gunfire

The characteristic of the Christian Democratic government has not only been its complicity with repression. It has also been characterized by its incompetence and mediocrity. Evidence of this is seen in the fact that it has undertaken few actions which are characteristic of real governments.

After proclaiming to be antioligarchical, it has turned out to be antipopular. It must explain how the oligarchy can be defeated by asking for more repression against the people, as Napoleon Duarte did on 15 February. The oligarchy can only be defeated by the people and their organizations and not by a government whose defense minister--who was accepted rather than forced on the government--is the one who directs the fascist apparatus of repression.

The government of the Christian Democratic rightwing has just announced reforms. It has not implemented a single one. Processes are not won with announcements or promises.

The massacres of 22 January and 12 February, the assassinations, the disappearances, and the brutal repression in the rural areas show that the government junta does not have any power; that while in news conferences its members say they are antioligarchical, the army and the repressive forces kill the people. That has a name and that name is complicity.

The famous "rules of the game" announced at the beginning of the government of the Christian Democratic rightwing fall within the framework of the imperialist plan of reforms to modernize Salvadoran capitalism and of repression to destroy the popular forces. The results have been disastrous: no reform has been implemented and hundreds of patriots have been killed or are missing. But the most serious aspect of the current puppet government is that while its members proclaim to be antioligarchical--for example, in the speeches of Morales Ehrlich--in reality, with silent and even criminal complicity, they permit the strengthening of the repressive forces and the rearmament of the fascists. In summary, the government opens the way for the supporters of a bloody war against the people.

The Salvadoran oligarchy anxiously seeks civil war. It provokes the popular organizations so that there will be spontaneous outbreaks of popular insurrection and it maintains its cherished dream of a Pinochet-styled coup as a way to destry its enemies. The main role is played by the repressive forces as such or under the cover of the UGB, OLC, FLGA and the garrisons controlled by the fascists. This was evident during their attack on the people on 22 January.

Morales Ehrlich, Rey Prendes and Napoleon Duarte have issued many vague statements. After the fascist attack of 22 January, the "brilliant" solution of the government junta was to place all the country's radio stations in a network and release insulting communiques. Is that what it means to be antioligarchical and antifascist? [paragraph continues]

While the people were being attacked by the National Police and National Guard in uniform or in civilian clothes, the government junta shut off the communications media so that the popular organizations could not make charges and it issued communiques which were far from the truth. The government is antioligarchic in its speeches, antipopular in actions. In summary, the "rules of the game" have become "rules of gunfire."

The People's Path Is Built by the People

A political program favorable to the people can only be drafted by the people and their organizations. The middlemen with messianic trappings are not needed. The enemies of the people are the oligarchy, the fascists and imperialism. Since those are their enemies, the economic power of the oligarchy must be destroyed, the fascist apparatus must be dismantled and its leaders must be brought to trial. The people's path cannot accept imperialist tutelage or protection from the United States.

The aforementioned objectives can only be achieved by a government that expresses the people's interests, that is the result of the broad unity of the people, and that is inspired by a deep national sentiment. A government with those objectives is the only possible path. It will be able to prevent a civil war, saving the people from the war sought and provoked by the oligarchy.

The United Popular Action Front (FAPU) believes that the failure of the Christian Democratic pact confirms our proposal for a popular government of national salvation which will have as a foundation a program agreed upon by the popular organizations. We are convinced that the great struggle of the people and the correct leadership of their popular organizations will lead us to victory. The heroic bloodshed throughout the country encourages us toward victory and freedom.

Out with the proimperialist fascists and demagogues!

All power to the revolutionary and democratic forces!

For the victory of the organized people, FAPU!

ARMY, POLICE INCREASE PRESENCE IN CAPITAL

PA051504 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 4 Mar 80 p 2 FL

[Text] Several army groups and security forces patrolled streets in San Salvador yesterday in order to control possible violent actions.

According to reports, this patrolling was carried out with the apparent goal of anticipating any violence which could occur in view of the implementation of reforms to be announced by the government.

A group of soldiers and policemen positioned themselves near the buildings of the National Telecommunications Administration (ANTEL) in the southern and northern zones of this capital. Most ANTEL employees have been on strike since 21 February demanding the reinstatement of four technicians who were fired, freedom to get organized and salary adjustments. Another group of policemen positioned themselves in front of the ANTEL building in downtown San Salvador to protect the installations.

The reports added that the increased military presence was due to an expected junta announcement on the implementation of several reforms, including the nationalization of banks and the agrarian reform.

LEFTISTS RIOT IN SAN SALVADOR 5 MAR

PA052146 Paris AFP in Spanish 2117 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 5 Mar (AFP)--Leftist militants rioted again this afternoon in San Salvador, burning vehicles and obstructing traffic. Although the army deployed patrols throughout the city no clashes took place with the demonstrators.

Members and sympathizers of the People's Revolutionary Bloc, which at the last minute suspended a demonstration scheduled for today, burned many public and private vehicles in downtown San Salvador and tried to set fire to several stores. The rioting interrupted traffic and the army sent patrols out into the streets, while the leftist groups moved to other parts of the city.

Meanwhile the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] reported today the death of one of their leaders, Daniel Escobar, who was killed Tuesday in the outskirts of Divisadero, Morazan Department, some 200 km east of this city. Escobar held the post of municipal mayor. Forty six-year-old Escobar was a PDC charter member and a member of the National Directorate. He was killed in an ambush allegedly laid by leftist sectors.

TERRORISTS ATTACK NATIONAL GUARD POST AT SONSONATE

PA051800 Paris AFP in Spanish 1725 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvadro, 5 Mar (AFP)--The National Guard's headquarters in the city of Sonsonate, 63 km to the west of this capital, today was attacked by a terrorist commando unit, it was reported here today.

The assailants, dressed in black with their faces covered by handkerchiefs, used 12-gauge shotguns and automatic rifles, according to the reports. The attack was repelled by the guards and there were no casualties on either side. The San Salvador National Guard headquarters had been the victim of a similar attack yesterday.

Elsewhere, the Salvadoran social security hospital in the city of San Miguel, 140 km east of this capital, was machinegunned today, it was learned here. Unknown elements opened fire from a moving automobile against that medical center's children's ward. There were no injuries from the attack, but it did cause material damage.

MILITARY REPORTEDLY SURROUNDS UNIVERSITY

PA060100 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] The Salvadoran radio station YSKL has reported that five people were killed by the state repression corps outside the university campus, which was surrounded by the military. The military High Command reported that a group of guerrillas involved in Monday's attack on the National Guard headquarters had hidden in the university. However, university officials denied the army's official report, noting that the military troops have attacked the university with high caliber weapons with the obvious intention of raiding it.

Meanwhile, seven bodies showing obvious signs of torture were found in Zaragoza, 19 km north north of San Salvador. They showed signs of acid burns and beatings and their hands were tied behind their backs, the Human Rights Commission reported.

The commission has informed the UN Human Rights Commission of the incident and asked that a joint committee including International Red Cross members come to El Salvador to investigate these and other incidents which constitute a flagrant violation of elementary human rights.

TEACHERS STRIKE PROTESTS MURDER OF COLLEAGUES

PA060104 Paris AFP in Spanish 2019 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 4 Mar (AFP)--Over 15,000 Salvadoran teachers affiliated with the Salvadoran National Teachers Association (ANDES), began a 5-day strike today protesting the frequent murders of teachers and members of peoples groups. The teachers' protest was expressed in a manifesto published here.

In the document ANDES says that over 12 teachers have been murdered since last October and a similar number have disappeared since 1970. They also ask the government to pay them for the days they will be on strike, starting today.

Meanwhile over 300 employees of the San Salvador Judicial Center marched from the Palace of Justice to the Supreme Court building today, demanding salary increases. The demonstrators said that if their request is not heeded they could start a strike to pressure the government.

ERP ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON 3 MAR NATIONAL GUARD ATTACK

PA052357 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 2100 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Text] In a communique sent to Radio Cadena Central, the Peoples Revolutionary Army [ERP] states that its operation on 3 March--an attack on the national guard main headquarters--was carried out by several squads of the Commander Rafael Antonio (Sabla) Front. It was planned, supervised and coordinated by Commander Joaquin Villalobos and led by Commander Jorge Antonio Menendez, with Commander Alejandro as second in command.

The ERP communique adds that at 0910 the town of Ciudad Delgado was taken, whereupon all access roads were closed and mined to forestall the arrival of reinforcements. Immediately afterward, the communique adds, attacks were launched with 100 mm cannon for approximately 15 minutes. The targets were the dormitories of National Guardsmen and officers. There were a great number of casualties.

Finally, the communique states that the National Guard was unable to organize its own defense and had to be assisted by the National Police, while the rural police were immobilized. The ERP called this action: "punishment to the peoples' executioners."

POLICE SAY REPORT OF ARRESTED UDN LEADER, WIFE FALSE

PA050256 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1225 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] In the name of the National Police General Directorate of El Salvador, the Armed Forces Press Committee refers to newspaper reports appearing in a local daily, published by the Nationalist Democratic Union [UDN] and relating to the arrest of [party secretary] Rodolfo Castellano Oprana and his wife Annette Flaquisin by agents of this security corps. The committee states that this is absolutely false and that to involve members of the police corps in this matter is malicious and ill intentioned.

QUICK SOLUTION TO PROFESSOR RAMOS' MURDER SOUGHT

PA050119 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1205 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Bulletin by Attorney General's Office--read by announcer]

[Text] The Attorney General's Office will always be concerned with the defense of the Salvadoran people's interests, especially now, when continuous negative activities keep the country in a state of unrest. One of the duties of the Attorney General's Office is the investigation of criminal activities which tragically affect our society, such as the recent death of Professor Gregorio Ramos Olmedo which is being thoroughly investigated from all legal aspects. Professor Pedro (Gran), secretary general of the National Association of Salvadoran Teachers, has been asked to appear before this court to give the names and addresses of witnesses to Professor Ramos Olmedo's murder on 23 February at 0730 at kilometer 16 of the north road. The murder was allegedly committed by a National Guardsman, along with a group of soldiers.

Professor (Gran) must appear on the morning of 5 March, so that this murder can be solved as soon as possible. The attorney general has appointed Jose Domingo Batres Ceoane to be prosecuting attorney.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON BOGOTA HOSTAGES, OTHER TOPICS

PA060004 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1405 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Inter-Central American Radio Organization report from Guatemala--live]

[Text] President Romeo Lucas Garcia does not agree with the payment of ransom for the hostages in Bogota, Colombia. Guatemala is a country which cannot indulge in the luxury of wasting or giving away money, and I am not willing to make any contribution to obtain the release of the group of ambassadors presently being held hostage in the Dominican Embassy in Colombia by the 19 April Movement, President Lucas Garcia said.

Our country is poor and is not in a position to make a contribution of any kind to obtain the release of the diplomats who are being held by the Colombian guerrillas, the president added. I would not wish to be faced with the problem now confronting the Colombian Government, because it is very often necessary to yield to pressure. We have already experienced such situations firsthand when embassies have been occupied, the president said.

Asked what strategy would be used by our country in response to the policy of pressure being applied to poor Latin American countries by the two superpowers, the United States and the USSR, the president said: I cannot give an opinion, because I am not familiar with the policy of the United States in this regard. I am not informed. I know of the matter only superficially and, since I don't have the necessary knowledge to make a judgment, I prefer not to make any comment in this regard.

The president was asked about Belizean independence. President Lucas said that as regards certain rumors that have circulated concerning the Nicaraguan Government's alleged support for the unilateral independence of Belize, he considers the matter to be pure speculation based on statements of some influential member of the government junta, because he has no official information on the subject.

In referring to guerrilla activity in our country, President Lucas said that everyone is aware of the upheaval in El Salvador and Nicaragua and our proximity to them has led subversive groups to feel optimistic and encouraged. However, he added, you may be certain that the government is in control of this situation and will remain in control, because Guatemala has had guerrillas for many years.

In commenting on news dispatches to the effect that the Spanish Government would turn to an international organization to demand indemnity for the incidents at the Spanish Embassy on 31 January, the president said that, although we have received no official information on the subject, we also have the right to demand payment for the damage caused by the intervention of the Spanish ambassador and the deaths of prominent men who were very useful to the fatherland. I think our indemnity would be much greater than that which the Spanish are seeking, because we Guatemalans lost much more, the president concluded.

CIVIC FOUNDATION PROTESTS TO BOWDLER ON U.S. POLICY

PA0402 36 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 3 Mar 80 p 30 PA

[Advertisement: "A Note to Mr William Bowdler," reprinted from LA PRENSA LIBRE of Guatemala of 28 February]

[Text] Dear Mr Bowdler: No one is more aware than you of the difficult situation being experienced at this moment by the free world. Some 25 years ago the United States had an 8-1 predominance over Russia. At present the advantage is being held by the enemy of Christianity, freedom and human dignity, in almost the same proportion, thus endangering the survival of the systems which the countries of this continent so greatly esteem.

The policy of the State Department--which you and some of your friends have promoted since Cuba was ceded to communism when you were the political adviser at the embassy in Havana, and which ended with the domination of that beautiful island by the most evil dictatorship ever known to the world--will be very difficult for us Latin Americans to forget. How do you think we feel, sir, regarding the State Department's betrayal of Nicaragua, our sister republic, which you have placed in the hands of Commander Tomas Borge, a communist who now has absolute control over the army, the police and the civil courts?

You have acted toward El Salvador like the cook who plucks and cleans the turkey to later place it in the oven, and are attempting to do the same with us. Last November you said the Salvadoran Government would fall and so would the Guatemalan Government unless they implemented certain changes recommended by the State Department. What are those changes? That our countries become socialist. We note that rural land is being distributed. Banking is being nationalized. Exports of agricultural products will be in the hands of the government. These are measures you have not yet recommended for your own country.

Sir, do you have such little faith in the capitalist free enterprise system that you are determined to destroy it in our countries?

Do you realize, Mr Bowdler, that as a result of your aggressive and interventionist policy your government no longer has a single country as a friend on this continent?

We are friends and admirers of the great people of the United States, and for this reason we cannot believe that the citizens of that great nation agree with imposing on us a system contrary to the one that has made your nation great and powerful.

Yours very truly, Julio Cesar Hernandez, for the Guatemalan Civic Foundation.

POLICE USE FORCE TO REPRESS SQUATTERS

PA050428 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Yesterday, from 2030 on, police units used teargas on some 2,000 people who seized land in Nueva Chinautla colony in zone 6.

People who had been living in the ravines reportedly invaded plots of land located higher up. Model platoon units showed up at the site to forcefully evict them, because they refused to discuss the situation.

During the confrontation, several people were either injured or arrested, but no information on this was available last night. The only thing that has been confirmed so far is that the public force intervened because thousands of people invaded some private land, the owners of which requested police help in evicting them.

AUTHORITIES STEP UP CONTROL MEASURES THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

PA052123 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2318 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--It may be noted here today that the Guatemalan police have stepped up control measures.

Individuals and vehicles are being stopped and searched at different points in the capital and at checkpoints for entry into and exit from the city. The public relations office of the police has explained that the purpose of the measures is to confiscate firearms and knives as well as to capture persons who are wanted by the police.

Last weekend the police arrested over 1,500 criminals and illegal aliens. It has now expanded its actions to prevent acts of violence wherever possible. The same measures are also being taken in the interior of the country, on the grounds that "it is better to cause some inconvenience to honest citizens than to allow criminals to act freely."

GOVERNMENT SOLUTION FOUND TO SUGAR WORKERS PLIGHT

PA042129 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1654 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 3 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Government today found an official solution to the problem which began on the southern coast 15 days ago when the sugar harvest was stopped to demand a pay raise for agricultural workers.

The government resolution provides for increases in three wagescales which are considered "fair" but which in the case of the finished product will not hit consumers too hard.

"Whether they like it or not all parties will have to accept the provisions of the resolution because their proposals were heard and taken into consideration," Labor Minister Carlos Alarcon Monsanto said. The resolution was released in his office today.

Calm seems to have returned to the southern coast today. Antiriot police platoons are still stationed there but only as a precautionary measure. They have been stationed there from the very beginning "lest they fall into the trap set by the extremist groups," Interior Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz reported.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT PAZ GARCIA RETURNS FROM U.S. TOUR

PA051722 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of the government military junta, returned home today after a successful tour of the United States in the national interest during which he met President Jimmy Carter. The presidential plane landed at Toncontin International Airport at 1540 where he was welcomed by the Cabinet, the diplomatic and consular corps, the High Council of the Armed Forces, military units and a large number of Hondurans.

As Paz Garcia and his entourage--including Natural Resources Secretary Rafael Leonardo Callejas, Central Bank President Praxedes Martinez, U.S. Ambassador to Honduras Mrs Mari-Luci Jaramillo and Valentin Mendoza, finance and public credit secretary--deplaned, they were shown the usual honors while the crowd applauded.

NICARAGUA

GROUPS REACT TO FREEZING OF $75-MILLION U.S. LOAN

PA052140 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1949 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 5 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The freezing of the $75-million loan, already approved by the U.S. Congress at the request of President Jimmy Carter to reactivate the Nicaraguan economy, may be solved in Nicaragua's favor in April.

According to U.S. budget procedures, the President will ask for an increase in the U.S. financial aid package for Central America--which is currently overdrawn by $730 million--in April.

This overdraft includes the $75 million for Nicaragua and the $5 million for El Salvador and since the limit was exceeded it was decided to freeze the funds. This was the explanation given by the U.S. Congressional Budget Committee. This was the way in which Francisco D'Escoto Brockman, White House adviser for the Nicaraguan Embassy, explained the matter to a local newscast.

There has been no official reaction to the freezing of the loan which is considered to be necessary, but not indispensable, to develop the battered economy of this country because of last year's civil war.

Popular sectors in the media today criticized the justification put forward by the congressional committee in question that "there are not enough funds to cover the Nicaraguan loan."

The secretary general of the Farm Workers Association said: "This reasoning indicates the beginning of an economic blockade against the Nicaraguan revolution. A very wealthy country such as the United States--which spends large amounts to get ready for an eventual war against Russia because of the Afghanistan issue and which supports antipopular dictatorships--claims that it has no money to cover the Nicaraguan loan."

The Sandinist Workers Central stated that the whole debate and the freezing of the loan "is nothing other than blackmail against the revolution which will smash against the will of the Nicaraguan people to defend the revolution until the final consequences."

Commander Bayardo Arce, currently on a tour of Europe, accompanied by junta member Sergio Ramirez, said before he left Nicaragua that the approval of the loan which the CIA tried to sabotage, represented a "defeat for the reaction and they have not resigned themselves to that. They are trying to diminish their defeated image by imposing absurd limits and conditions on a loan which will be mostly used to reactivate the country's private sector. This is part of the underhanded struggle of interests that are using all their influence in the government to hinder the loan," Arce said.

One of the conditions authorizes President Carter to stop the disbursements if the loan is directed to take care of more than 1,000 Cuban teachers and technicians currently working in Nicaragua.

JUNTA MEMBER HASSAN DISCUSSES FREEZING OF U.S. LOAN

PA052233 [Editorial Report PA] Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish at 1800 GMT on March 5 carries a poorly heard, 9-minute recorded interview with Moises Hassan, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, by Maria Elena Artola on the freezing of the U.S. loan to Nicaragua. The time and place of the interview are not given.

Artola begins the interview by asking if the government had received any special communication in connection with the freezing of the loan. Hassan replies: "We have not received any official confirmation on that. We heard about it this morning from various sources, so it is a fact. But we have received no official communication that would indicate the present situation."

Artola asks that since "there has been a surplus [excedente] in the U.S. budget," was it not "absurd that the loan is now frozen?"

Hassan replies: "I would simply attribute it to a lack of coordination, an error in the programming, in the distribution of the foreign aid that is approved overall."

Next Artola asks if Hassan thinks "that the freezing of this loan will affect the economic reactivation plan which our government has mapped out?"

Hassan replies: "Yes. Evidently the economic [words indistinct] had included some projects, some investment that supposedly was going to be financed with money from this fund of $75 million. So the cancellation of this fund of course involves projects that depended on it, projects that are going to have to be temporarily stopped. This, however--and this should be understood--is going to cause some problems for the Nicaraguan people, and is going to cause persons who were going to be employed not to be. It is going to, in some measure, affect the Nicaraguan economy, especially the working class, the peasants and small producers [words indistinct], but it is not a mortal blow to Nicaragua. We are not depending, our economy is not depending on this loan. It is going to cause [word indistinct] difficulties, temporary difficulties that are not going to permanently affect the development of Nicaragua."

In his final statement, Hassan says that "private enterprise was in reality going to absorb most of this loan. Therefore, they are going to be severely affected."

CST CALLS ON MEMBERS TO OPPOSE CIA 'INTERVENTION'

PA060106 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Sandinist Workers Central (CST) has called on its members to protest CIA intervention in Nicaragua today.

In view of maneuvers by imperialism and its nefarious arm, the CIA, which only yesterday supported the genocidal tyrant Anastasio Somoza and are now trying to curb the uncontrollable advance of the Sandinist peoples revolution, we call for a mobilization to foil those threats, the CST appeal reads. With this demonstration, we workers will begin a national campaign against destabilization by improving production, CST leader Denis Melendez said today.

He said that through volunteer work we will try to recover from the heavy losses resulting from the halt in production at about 20 sites caused by false labor leaders. These individuals, Melendez said, have demanded pay raises of as much as 100 percent, but what they really seek is to cause economic chaos which jibes with the CIA's campaign against Nicaragua.

MASS ORGANIZATIONS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST U.S.

PA060316 Paris AFP in Spanish 0257 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 5 Mar (AFP)--The Sandinist government's mass organizations this afternoon held their first anti-U.S. demonstration close to the U.S. Embassy chanting slogans against the CIA and imperialism. Thousands of demonstrators, led by the leaders of the labor organizations sponsored by the Sandinist National Liberation Front, marched with posters and banners to within 500 meters of the U.S. Embassy located in the extreme southeast of Managua.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE RELEASED AFTER GRENADA'S BISHOP VISIT

PA032205 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 26 Feb 80 pp 1, 5 PA

[Grenada-Nicaraguan joint communique--date not given]

[Text] On 22 February the National Reconstruction Junta of the Republic of Nicaragua, represented by Companera Violeta de Chamorro and Companeros Moises Hassan, Sergio Ramirez, Daniel Ortega and Alfonso Robelo received Companero Maurice Bishop, prime minister of the sister nation of Grenada, who arrived on an official visit, having been invited to participate as guest of honor in the official commemoration of the heroic deed of national hero Augusto Cesar Sandino, the general of free men.

The government junta noted the honor and satisfaction that the internal and external political situation of his country represents for the government, all of which greatly interests the Nicaraguan revolutionary government, whose representatives expressed great admiration for the patriotism and skill with which the Grenada revolution is being conducted.

The National Reconstruction Government Junta of the Republic of Nicaragua reiterated the gratitude of the entire Nicaraguan people for the effective, generous and brave solidarity shown by the government and sister people of Grenada during the most difficult moments of the struggle for the liberation of Nicaragua.

The government junta also expressed its willingness and firm determination to strengthen and increasingly expand its ties with the Grenada Government and people, stressing also that nobody and nothing can block this firm determination to always express solidarity in all areas with the Grenada Government.

The representatives of the two governments also explored ways in which our countries might help each other in order to strengthen their economies, threatened as they are by the interventionist maneuvers of international reaction, which is trying to frustrate the advance of their revolutionary processes.

They stated that joint action and solidarity among Latin American and Caribbean countries is essential in order to achieve common objectives of progress and well-being for their peoples. Therefore, they reiterated their desire to contribute to the process of integration and cooperation among Latin American and Caribbean peoples.

They examined with particular interest the current situation in the Caribbean and expressed their determination to contribute to the preservation and strengthening of the area as a peace zone.

Both delegations expressed their solidarity and support for the Panamanian people and government in their just struggle to exercise full sovereignty over the Panama Canal.

The two delegations reaffirmed their full support for the people of Belize in their efforts to achieve their prompt and firm independence.

The two delegations expressed their full support for a democratic and truly popular solution that once and for all puts an end to the crisis afflicting the heroic Salvadoran people. The two delegations expressed their support for the just demands of the Puerto Rican people in their struggle for independence, condemned violations of human rights in several countries and gave their unequivocal support to the Inter-American Human Rights Commission and the Inter-American Human Rights Tribunal, both of which were created for the purpose of guaranteeing respect for human rights on the American Continent.

The delegations stated that all countries should nationalize their natural wealth in order to be able to use it to achieve their national objectives of welfare and progress.

The two delegations indicated that the efforts to bring about a new international economic order have not been successful due to the rigid positions adopted by the majority of the developed countries and their ill-will in responding to the legitimate demands of developing countries.

They pointed to the urgent need to bring about structural changes in the international economy with the participation of all countries in order to guarantee the establishment of a new international economic order in accordance with the pertinent UN resolutions.

The National Reconstruction Government of the Republic of Nicaragua also expressed its solidarity with the Revolutionary People's Government of Grenada, expressing its best wishes for continued success in its struggle to achieve the true independence of the people of Grenada.

The National Reconstruction Government of the Republic of Nicaragua warmly saluted the Grenada people and its revolutionary government in the name of the people and the National Reconstruction Government Junta on the occasion of the first anniversary of its glorious revolution of 13 March 1979, which put an end to Grenada's tyranny, oppression and backwardness.

The companero prime minister of Grenada expressed his revolutionary satisfaction over his presence in free Nicaragua and over the fact that he had had the chance to observe first-hand the advance and consolidation of the Nicaraguan process.

For his part, he also expressed the wish of his government and people to increasingly expand and strengthen their ties of brotherhood with the Nicaraguan Government and people, and he emphasized that this solidarity must be expressed in the political, cultural and economic areas.

In this regard, the representatives of the two governments agreed to maintain permanent consultations in order to adopt common positions at international forums such as the OAS and the United Nations as well as to sign bilateral cultural and economic agreements.

[Signed] Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman and George Louison, minister of education, youth, social affairs and foreign relations of Grenada.

RAMIREZ CANCELS PARIS VISIT; POPE SEES CHAMORRO, ORTEGA

PA042318 Paris AFP in Spanish 1629 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Paris, 3 Mar (AFP)--Nicaraguan Reconstruction Junta member Sergio Ramirez has canceled his plans to visit Paris this week, Nicaraguan diplomatic sources announced today.

Ramirez and Commander Bayardo Arce, a member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front's Political Directorate, were to have presided over a meeting of solidarity with Nicaragua, slated for Friday in the great amphitheater at the Sorbonne.

According to the source, no official information has been received on Commander Arce's trip to France, but it has been confirmed that Nicaraguan Ambassador to France Alejandro Serrano Caldera will preside over the solidarity event on Friday, which will be held under the slogan "1980: year of literacy in Nicaragua." No explanation was given at the Nicaraguan Embassy for the sudden cancellation of Ramirez' visit, but according to French sources, his trip has been postponed because it would have been impossible for the highest-ranking French Foreign Ministry officials to receive him this week.

Ramirez and several other government officials set out last week on a tour through Europe aimed at obtaining funds to finance the literacy campaign launched by the new Nicaraguan authorities. Within the framework of this campaign, Ramirez has visited the FRG, Sweden, Holland and Austria, while Violeta Barrios Chamorro and Daniel Ortega Saavedra were received by Pope John Paul II today in the Vatican.

On this occasion, the pope stressed "the full respect for the people's rights and religious beliefs" which, according to him, extend to include an education in accordance with the faith practiced by parents and Catholic families.

USSR NAMES NEW AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA

PA011614 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Text] It was officially announced in Moscow today that German Shlyapnikov, 51, has been named Soviet ambassador to Nicaragua. Shlyapnikov, who has been serving as Soviet ambassador to Ecuador, has served in various positions in Soviet embassies in China, Mongolia, New Zealand and Bolivia.

COMMANDER NUNEZ SAYS WORKERS RETURNING TO FACTORIES

PA040128 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[Interview by unidentified reporter with Nicaraguan Commander Carlos Nunez on 3 March in Managua--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What measures has the government taken regarding the shutdown of factories?

[Answer] The government has evaluated the investigations made by the Labor Ministry and has taken the necessary measures to get the workers back to their jobs after they voluntarily evacuated the factories they had seized. They will return to work tomorrow.

[Question] Have the workers given up their demands for a substantial wage increase?

[Answer] They definitely gave up the demand for a 100-percent increase. Their demands in this respect crashed against a situation which they [words indistinct] we want all organizations to know that the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] is fully aware of the people's needs. Nevertheless, we condemn the halt in production. We are against it in principle. However, we do not blame the workers because we realize they have needs and that any organization that represents them has the obligation to carry out its responsibilities.

In this respect we feel that the political organization and the labor leaders who encouraged the shutdown of production centers have committed a crime against the country, because it has been the cause of a loss of millions much needed by the revolution. This is so because they use the workers economic problems as an excuse to paralyze the country's production. We want to let them know that the FSLN and its components are not going to yield an inch in this political and ideological struggle [words indistinct]. The union leaders and political organization went ahead and violated agreements, including a revolutionary commitment, by forcing the workers to paralyze production.

[Question] Could this mean that the Trade Union Commission no longer has a reason to exist since it violated agreements?

[Answer] The existence of the Trade Union Commission can be justified if there is an effective political rectification of its organizations. The Sandinist Workers Central and the General Workers Confederation are going to ask the Trade Union Commission to take a stand regarding the measures taken by the government. In the first place, it must support the measures taken by the government to prevent companies from reducing their capital and the future paralysis of production centers, because this represents a serious economic blow to the revolution.

In other words, what every worker must realize is that either we sacrifice for the future or we sacrifice our future to meet immediate demands, which will eventually lead us to disaster. Paralysis of the country is a first sign of disaster, and it will only maintain the situation of hunger and poverty among workers who have been exploited for years.

If the workers are not properly guided, if they follow the orders of domestic and foreign reactionary sectors, there will be no solution to their problems or to the country's, even if this is not their intention.

PLI PRESIDENT BELIEVES SOCRATES FLORES WAS MURDERED

PA041927 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] "We are convinced of it. Socrates was murdered," Dr Virgilio Godoy, president of the Independent Liberal Party [PLI], told "Extra" [name of newscast].

There is strong suspicion that PLI leader and revolutionary activist Socrates Flores was murdered. Preliminary medical examinations indicate that he showed signs of having drowned, but definite conclusions of the autopsy will not be known for 8 days. However, persons who knew Socrates consider that he was a man that never exposed himself to danger unnecessarily.

RADIO MOSCOW ENGLISH PROGRAMS RELAYED BY MEDIUMWAVE

[Broadcast Note FCS/WA] A Cuban-based mediumwave transmitter, operating on 600 Khz, has been observed since 24 February relaying portions of Radio Moscow's English-language "World Service" and all of Radio Moscow's service to North America in English. The Cuban relay makes these programs available to listeners on much of the East coast of the United States on the standard AM radio band. Prior to this, Radio Moscow English-language programming was beamed to North America via shortwave, including, since April 1979, relays by Cuban-based shortwave transmitters.

The Cuban transmitter operating on 600 Khz was first observed on 5 February carrying Havana's "La Voz de Cuba" (The Voice of Cuba) programs in English to North America and the Caribbean from 0500 to programming according to the following schedule:

0400-0500 GMT Moscow "World Service" in English
0500-1100 GMT Havana "The Voice of Cuba" in English
1100-1400 GMT Moscow "World Service" in English
2000-2300 GMT Moscow "World Service" in English
2300-0400 GMT Moscow in English to North America

It is presumed, but has not yet been confirmed, that the Radio Moscow programs being carried by the Cuban transmitter are a direct relay of programz originating in the Soviet Union and also being broadcast on shortwave. It is also believed that the Cuban transmitter operating on 600 Khz is the same transmitter previously used to transmit "La Voz de Cuba" programs in Spanish to the Caribbean, but which was removed from this service in 1979. This transmitter reportedly has a power of 150 kw and is located at San German, Cuba.

GRANMA ACCUSES CIA OF USING HIRED KILLERS

PA050305 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Text] It is evident that the CIA's plots in league with the Mafia against the Cuban revolution have taught that U.S. agency the old habit of the Cosa Nostra contract murder, according to GRANMA, official mouthpiece of the Cuban Communist Party.

In an article entitled "Hired Killers" the Cuban newspaper says that an investigation by American newspapers of a number of murders in which Cuban-born terrorists were involved, reveals more foul play by the CIA, precisely at a time when an increase of its prerogatives is being debated. Since 1975 these prerogatives had presumably been restricted.

The paper says that the Cuban terrorist groups recruited by the CIA for the racist South African regime and Chile have participated in at least a dozen murders since 1974. Among the CIA's victims, the paper names Chilean Gen Carlos Prats, his wife Cora, and former Popular Unity Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier.

GRANMA says that the CIA leaders, like those of the Mafia, do not commit the crimes themselves. They now hire killers, whom they effectively protect after the assassinations are carried out.

Once again the CIA has made a mockery of the U.S. Senate, proving that it is a very [word indistinct] government.

MORA HERMAN SAYS CARTER CONCERNED ABOUT CENTRAL AMERICA

FL060214 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Mar 80 FL

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Text] U.S. President James Carter is quite concerned over the situation in Central America and has decided to intervene more actively in that area.

As a result of his meeting with Honduran President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, the White House has issued a statement announcing that the United States will provide economic and military assistance to that country. Earlier, Carter also had decided to give economic and military assistance to the Salvadoran regime, and Washington continues supporting Gen Romero Lucas in Guatemala.

Honduras is Central America's poorest country with a high percentage of illiteracy--more than 50 percent--and an awesome infant mortality rate of 203 per 1,000 live births. It has a critical situation in the countryside where 76 percent of the peasant families do not own land while less than 1 percent [of the population] owns almost 25 percent of the arable land. In summary, Honduras is one of the most typical banana republics. It has been ferociously exploited by the transnational fruit companies and a voracious national oligarchy.

Honduras has been in the hands of one militaryman after another and each one of them has been tainted by corruption, bribery, drug traffic and worsened social injustice.

Some officials of the Carter government visited Honduras in recent months. Viron P. Vaky was there, and William Bowdler later tried to find ways of preventing revolutionary changes and [words indistinct] economic interests of the empire.

The formula of a democratic process that should end on 20 April with the election of a constituent assembly serves as the basis for Carter's hope that he will be able to prevent the popular uprisings in Honduras that have been occurring throughout Central America. However, quite specific evidence exists that an electoral fraud is being planned so that power is left in the hands of the group of 27 generals and colonels who command troops and benefit from the corruption that prevails in that country.

On 19 January last, a clandestine document signed by junior officers was circulated in Honduras denouncing the corruption of senior officers, especially in drug traffic, gambling and thefts. Another similar document was released on 10 December 1979. This document requested agrarian reform, and now, young officers of the Honduran armed forces again denounce the corruption among the hierarchy and speak of bribery and illicit businesses, the rising cost of living, discontent among the peasant masses without land and the fact, the document says, that a just and equitable revolution is becoming increasingly necessary so that the rich will earn less and workers can be given the opportunity to earn more.

Mr Carter has reason to be concerned. What happened in Nicaragua was a bitter pill for him and his advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski. Neither do they like what is happening in El Salvador and they are even thinking of a military intervention. Things are getting worse every day in Guatemala and now Honduras is simmering.

The United States granted, through the Agency for International Development, nearly $450 million in credits to Central America in the 1978-79. It plans to raise this sum in the 1980-81 period.

During his meeting with Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, Carter said that Honduras is a good ally of the United States. He also said that Policarpo had undertaken agrarian reform. This shows how ill-informed the U.S. President is. And the so-called observers have been the ones who in this case have revealed what is behind Carter's reactionary demagogy when they assert that the United States cannot accept a new Nicaragua in a region near U.S. territory. The cynicism of the imperialists knows no bounds or moderation.

NONALINED CONGRATULATE RHODESIA'S PATRIOTIC FRONT

FL051301 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The nonalined countries movement has decided to wire congratulations to the co-chairmen of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front for its extraordinary victory in this weekend's elections. The text of the message, which will be sent in the name of the UN plenary session by the president of the nonalined group at the United Nations, Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri, says that the movement's countries have received with satisfaction the reports of the historic victory of the Patriotic Front in the elections.

GREATER UNITY URGED AT UN NONALINED MEETING

FL060035 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Fulfillment of agreements reached at the nonalined countries summit conference in Havana is possible only by strengthening the unity and cohesion of the nonalined countries movement, participants in a plenary meeting of this organization held at the United Nations have declared. The declaration points out the need to intensify the anti-imperialist orientation of the movement and the latter's decisive role in the people's struggle against all forms of oppression.

Speaking at the plenary session, the Afghan permanent representative to the United Nations, Bismillah Sahak, stressed that the pressure which imperialist and reactionary forces are trying to exert on the nonlined countries is being intensified considerably as the nonalined movement's influence grows. As an example, Sahak cited the subversive activity unleashed by international reaction against Afghanistan for which the Pakistani regime is being used actively.

For their part, the representatives of Angola, Algeria and Laos noted that the successive worsening of the international situation results from the sharp intensification of aggressive actions by imperialism. At the same time, Sri Lanka's delegate, (M. Balasubramaniam), urged the nonalined countries to struggle more actively for the creation of a zone of peace around the Indian Ocean.

TEACHERS' CONTRIBUTION TO NICARAGUAN CRUSADE HAILED

PA050309 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] When, on the occasion of the events commemorating the attack on the Moncada held in the Cuban city of Holguin last 26 July Cuban revolutionary chief Fidel Castro announced that our people would send as many teachers as necessary to Nicaragua to help in the great literacy campaign, the idea was very enthusiastically received by thousands of Cuban youths. That announcement was the best tribute that could be paid, in the presence of 26 Sandinist National Liberation Front commanders, to the heroic people who 1 week earlier had completed their heroic struggle for liberation from Anastasio Somoza's bloody regime.

Although 30,000 young teachers promptly enrolled to offer their contribution to Nicaragua, Sandino's people requested only 1,200 teachers. A selection was immediately made and 650 young men and 550 young women were chosen, all of them degreed teachers with more than 3 years of experience and suitable political and moral backgrounds. With an average age of 26 years, these Cuban youths made up the Augusto Cesar Sandino contingent and late last year began leaving for Nicaragua and were assigned throughout that Central American country, which extends from the legendary Segovia Mountains to the Isthmus of Rivas in the south, passing through the densely populated Pacific belt and the Central American Atlantic coast.

Along with other teachers, our young compatriots are now part of the national literacy crusade of heroes and martyrs of the Sandinist revolution, which the Nicaraguan National Government of Reconstruction has launched to eradicate illiteracy which, in that country, includes 50 percent of the population.

Regarding this project, which is already underway, national campaign coordinator Fernando Cardenal, who is also a priest and university professor, has stated that the literacy campaign represents the most important political development in Nicaragua since the fall of Anastasio Somoza.

Later on, Cardenal said that this campaign does not constitute simply a pedagogic and economic problem; it is a purely political problem with pedagogic implications.

To give an idea of the people's power when they decide to back some project, he said that 2 or 3 years would have been necessary to prepare the illiterates' center, but that only 15 days were available. But then, he said, we approached the popular organizations and the center was finished.

Like Cuba 19 years ago with its unprecedented campaign praised by UNESCO and other world organizations and authorities, Nicaragua will shortly carry out its enthusiastic national literacy crusade too.

FMC CONGRESS OPENS, VILMA ESPIN READS REPORT

FL051935 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1901 GMT on 3 March carries live coverage of the inaugural session of the Third Congress of the Federation of Cuban Women (FMC) being held at Havana's Karl Marx Theater. Coverage opens with cameras showing Fidel and Raul Castro among the officials on the dais.

Dora Carcano, FMC secretary general, acknowledges the presence of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. The crowd responds with applause and chanting of "Fidel, Fidel, Fidel." She also introduces Army Gen Raul Castro, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, who also is welcomed with applause. Carcano reports that other party, government, mass organization leaders as well as foreign guests are on the dais along with members of the diplomatic corps.

Carcano congratulates all FMC members for their enthusiasm during the preparatory phase of the congress. She also conveys greetings to all Cuban women working abroad. Carcano further reports on results of meetings preparatory to the congress that were characterized by massive participation of FMC members in all scheduled activities. She reports that more than 3 million pesos were raised to defray the expenses of the congress. She also refers to the activities and work of the other mass organizations in tribute to the FMC Congress.

Carcano expresses pleasure over the presence of foreign guests from Afghanistan, Algeria, southern Africa, Argentina, Benin, Bulgaria, Canada, Congo, Costa Rica, Chile, Czechoslovakia and many other countries.

Carcano announces that the presidium of the congress should be elected "now." Each member has the list, she says. She calls for a vote if there are no other proposals. Delegates elect the presidium unanimously. Carcano introduces Maria Julia Redondo to chair the opening session.

Redondo introduces another delegate to report on congress procedures. The latter reports that out of 2,188 delegates elected, 2,170 are present--99 percent. She further reports on the "social composition" of the delegates, such as age groups, educational level, work experience and so forth.

The agenda and "internal regulation" are then submitted for a vote and the "documents" are approved unanimously without reading them. Electoral and documentation committees are then voted on and approved.

FMC President Vilma Espin is then introduced to read the "main report". She begins speaking at 1929 GMT.

FMC President Vilma Espin begins reading the main report to the Third FMC Congress at 1926 GMT, emphasizing FMC activities in support of the 11th World Youth and Student Festival, the nonalined countries summit and International Women's Year activities.

Espin then turns to a review of FMC work since the second congress 5 years ago, reporting on such topics as increased membership, seminars undertaken to train cadres, FMC support of Public Health Ministry work, mobilization of members to carry out the organization's work and activities and the need to improve and expand meetings of FMC committees at all levels.

She tend reports on the process of FMC assemblies to discuss bylaws, theses and other documents to prepare for the third congress, as well as fund raising to defray the expenses of the congress. Espin says that current work is in progress toward "FMC austerity" and to defray most of the organization's expenses.

Espin says that cultural development of FMC members is a "fundamental objective" of the organization and efforts are being intensified to this end, beginning with a census to determine the educational level of housewives and the latter's willingness to study. She goes on to report that the work of the FMC National School has been satisfactory. Vilma Espin ends her report at 2224 GMT.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM JAPAN--A PCC delegation has departed for our country after participating in the 15th Congress of Japan's Communist Party. The Cuban delegation is headed by PCC Central Committee member Faure Chomon Mediavilla and includes Hilda Vasallo, an official of the PCC Central Committee Foreign Relations General Department. At the Tokyo International Airport Chomon was bid farewell by Hiroshi Tachiki, member of that country's Communist Party Central Committee Presidium and officials of the Cuban Embassy in Tokyo. The 15th Congress of the Japanese Communist Party was held from 26 February to 1 March in the City of Atami, a resort beach located in the Prefecture of Shizuoka, about 150 km southeast of Tokyo. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2115 GMT 4 Mar 80 FL]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

FOUR-COUNTRY COMMITTEE SET UP TO DEAL WITH EMBASSY CRISIS

PAC51708 Paris AFP in Spanish 1617 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 5 Mar (AFP)--Four countries, among them the Dominican Republic, have set up a coordination committee to act in the name of the 15 countries whose ambassadors are being held hostage in the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, Foreign Minister Emilio Ludovino Fernandez announced here today. This committee, which is composed of [representatives of] the United States, Mexico, Austria and the Dominican Republic, is already operating in the Colombian capital.

Dominican Ambassador to Peru Eduardo Antonio Garciz Vazquez, who arrived in Bogota several days ago, is representing Santo Domingo along with Minister [as received] Rogelio Augusto Sanchez Herrera, an official of the Foreign Ministry.

According to an official Dominican spokesman, this committee is seeking to broaden the path of negotiations with the guerrillas who have been occupying the Dominican diplomatic mission since 27 February.

Foreign Minister Fernandez has been unable to communicate during the past 2 days with his country's ambassador, Diogens Mallol Burgos, who is being held in the embassy, because of a communications break. Apparently, communication between the Colombian authorities and the hostages and the guerrilla occupiers is only being conducted over a direct line.

COMMUNISTS VIEW CONFUSED AGRARIAN POLICY

PA041936 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1709 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 1 Mar (EFE)--The Dominican Communist Party [PCD] believes that President Antonio Guzman, pressured by social conditions in the rural areas, has been compelled to make changes in the Dominican Agrarian Institute and the Armed Forces Ministry.

In a statement signed by PCD Secretary General Narciso Isa Conde, he said that President Guzman admitted in his speech to the national congress that his regime lacked dynamism in its agrarian policy. This is the reason, the statement adds, why Frank Rodriguez, director of the Dominican Agrarian Institute, was transferred to the Hydraulic Resources Institute after having gradually sacrificed most of his own agrarian concepts to appease the president and the party in power. The communists say that at the time of the crisis, Rodriguez, whom they call "the newcomer," was sacrificed in favor of Eligio Jaquez, who is linked to the "Santiago group" that supports President Guzman. The communists say that the change in the Agrarian Institute was influenced by Armed Forces Minister Maj Gen Rafael Adriano Valdez Hilario, who they consider one of the military chiefs more cognizant of the peasant situation. He promoted the agrarian reform seminar held last year for the armed forces.

The two staff changes as well as others which will accompany them are seen as a reinforcement of the situation created by the combination of Guzmanism with the civilian oligarchy within the military bureaucratic system as well as the definite sacrifice of a trend, which even though considerably diluted, has tended to promote a change in land ownership, they said.

MEXICO

VISITING ALGERIAN MINISTER NOTES FUNCTION OF OIL

PA042136 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2319 GMT 2 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Mar (EFE)--Belkacem Nabi, Algerian energy and petrochemical industries minister, said here today that oil should be used "for building and peaceful coexistence." The Algerian official also advocated a revaluation of natural gas to reflect its importance and the advantages it presents with regard to other fuels.

Nabi and other members of an Algerian delegation visited hydrocarbon production centers in various parts of Mexico.

The official said that, since Mexico and Algeria are the owners of their oil wealth--their resources--these "should be used for our autonomous development and the welfare of our peoples." Nabi mentioned the possibility of technological cooperation in the area of hydrocarbons between the two nations, following a meeting with Jorge Diaz Serrano, director general of the state Mexican Petroleum monopoly.

SURINAME

PRESIDENCY ISSUES STATEMENT ON MEETING WITH COUNCIL

FL041944 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1912 GMT 4 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The Office of the Presidency of Suriname today released a communique regarding a meeting that the president of the republic, Johan Ferrier, held with the Military Council. The communique, signed by (Dr Curie), director of the Office of the Presidency, was read to some 60 local and foreign journalists by Sgt Maj (Daicy Bateyse), member of Suriname's Military Council.

The Council informed the president that all its actions and activities will be carried out as much as possible within the bounds of the Constitution of the Republic of Suriname and that all such actions and activities will be in the interest of and for the welfare of all the Surinamese people. In order to achieve prompt normalization of the Surinamese people's daily activities, the people are urged to work with confidence and in peace, individually and collectively, on all sectors and to devote themselves to the national interest.

JUNTA TO FORM CIVILIAN COUNCIL UNDER MILITARY CONTROL

LD041353 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 27 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Suriname Junta Asks Bruma for Assistance"]

[Text] Rotterdam, 27 February--Former National Republic Party [PNR] leader Eddie Bruma yesterday received a request from the new military rulers in Suriname to cooperate with PNR member Franklin Leeflang in setting up a civilian council.

L. Neede--one of the leaders of the National Military Council--told us this morning that this civilian council will be entrusted with civilian affairs, while the military continue to perform a controlling role.

"Or in other words, the civilian council will be subordinate to the Military Council," Neede stated. "The civilian council will have to be composed of technocrats, irrespective of their political leaning."

When asked about President Ferrier's position, Neede said that he can give no information about this as yet.

Eddie Bruma's appointment by the military has encouraged the rumors among Surinamese Dutch citizens in our country that his party was behind the coup. Neede vigorously denied that it was a PNR coup. "Bruma was chosen merely because he can give good leadership and was approached by us for this reason. He is a respected person in society and in the legal profession."

In a telephone conversation with ANP [DUTCH NEWS AGENCY] yesterday, Bruma said that he is prepared to hold public office.

"I have great confidence in the work which the military can perform."

Bruma also stated that he has spoken with Deputy Premier van Genderen and Minister of Justice and Police Badrisingh in the Memre Boekoe Barracks--the barracks where the coup began Monday morning.

Bruma, who has retired from politics, was Prime Minister Arron's first minister of economic affairs. He resigned when Arron expelled Bruma's party from the government in 1977. Since then, the party has been in opposition to Arron's National Party.

National Military Council member Sergeant Sital said in a telephone conversation with "Focus" [Dutch television program] yesterday that elections will be held in Suriname "when the socioeconomic situation permits." The former government had called elections for 27 March.

Deputy Premier van Genderen transferred power to the military on behalf of the Arron government yesterday. In a radio and television statement he called on the population to "submit completely to the new authorities in order to insure that the peace, order and security which are so necessary remain maintained and guaranteed in the Republic of Suriname."

It was calm in Paramaribo last night, and everything indicates that the coup has been completely successful. The number of dead is at least 20. There are reports from neighboring French Guiana that between 200 and 300 Surinamese have fled into that country. The nightly curfew is still in force.

MILITARY DO NOT PLAN TO 'JETTISON DEMOCRACY'

LD041355 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 29 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed dispatch: "Arron and Ministers Give Themselves Up"]

[Text] Paramaribo, 29 February--Prime Minister Arron of the Suriname Government which was ousted by a coup at the beginning of this week gave himself up to the new military rulers yesterday evening. Together with four other former ministers, he presented himself at the headquarters of the National Military Council.

Like all other ministers in his cabinet--two of whom had already given themselves up--Arron will be placed under house arrest.

According to the SURINAME NEWS AGENCY (SNA), the political prisoners who have been detained since Monday will all be released tomorrow. The SNA, which is now one of the military's official mouthpieces, cites Lieutenant Van Rey of the National Military Council, who also stated that the prisoners who were flogged in the Memre Boekoe Barracks yesterday were young people who had been looting. "The military do not intend to jettison democracy. That would be very tough for military trained in the Netherlands, as we are, and in whom democratic sentiments are deeply rooted," Van Rey stated. However, he did place a question mark over parliamentary democracy in the form in which it has operated over the last few years. "An investigation into it must be conducted. If it transpires that this is the best way after all, it must remain so."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 047 7 March 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Nicaragua's Borge Reads COPPAL Meeting Final Resolution A 1

ARGENTINA

Foreign Minister Discusses Inter-American Issues, IHRC B 1
Romanian Envoy on Trade Prospects, Free Port on Danube B 2
First Nationally Produced Submarine Set for 1983 B 3
Agriculture Secretary Confirms Lower Grain Production [CLARIN 3 Mar] B 3
Briefs: New Anticommunist Union; New British Ambassador; New Ambassador to Morocco; Textile Workers' Suspension B 3

BOLIVIA

COB Document Accuses Rightists of Coup Plans C 1
Signers of Document C 2
Former President Banzer Assesses Political Situation [ABC COLOR 6 Mar] C 2
UDP Solves Internal Problems With Return of MNRI C [illegible]
General 24-Hour Transportation Strike Called C [illegible]

BRAZIL

Foreign Minister's Bogota Trip 'Not Yet Canceled' [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 6 Mar] D 1
Planning Minister Explains Sale of Foreign Reserves [JORNAL DO BRASIL 5 Mar] D 1
Briefs: Minister's Visit to UK; Brazilian-Polish Commission; Ties With Congo, Burundi; Oil Well Tests; NUCLEBRAS Increased Capital D 2

CHILE

Pinochet Evaluates International Situation at Envoy's Forum E 1
Government Maintains Position Regarding Marxists E 2
Briefs: Ambassadors Approved; Australian Boycott Suspended E 2

COLOMBIA

Reportage on Negotiations for Hostages' Release F 1
More Hostages Reportedly Released F 1
Release of Hostages Denied F 1
Ambassador's Release Raises Hopes F 1
USSR Supports Government Negotiations F 2
Hostages Reportedly Headed for Panama F 2
Panamanian Ambassador Awaits 'Word' F 2
Commander Uno Interviewed F 3

French, Other Embassies Reportedly Threatened F 5
M-19 Announces Creation of Own News Service F 5
Police Arrest Two Ecuadorean M-19 Members F 5
Turbay Encourages People To Vote in Sunday Election F 6
Border Conflict With Ecuador Worsens F 6
Mines Minister To Visit USSR To Discuss Cooperation F 6

PARAGUAY

Colorados Score Subversives, Former U.S. Envoy [PATRIA 6 Mar] H 1
Police Block Journalist's Court Appearance [ABC COLOR 6 Mar] H 1

PANAMA

Treaties To Be Denounced If Share of Tolls Not Paid N 1
Resignation Letter of Envoy to U.S. Presented N 1
Chamber of Commerce Asks for Review of Commentators' Case N 2
[STAR AND HERALD 6 Mar]

CENTRAL AMERICA

Honduran, Salvadoran Foreign Ministers To Meet 11 Mar P 1

COSTA RICA

Government Releases M-19 Guerrillas 6 Mar P 1
Echeverria Disagrees With Release P 1

EL SALVADOR

PCES Says U.S. Military Preparing To Intervene P 2
Decree Suspending Constitutional Guarantees Issued P 2
Agrarian Reforms Introduced; Army Confiscates Land P 3
Majano Announces Reform Law P 4
PDC To Choose Dada Hirezi's Replacement 9 Mar P 7
National Network Established; Dada Resignation Controversy P 7
U.S. Mission Vehicles Burned in Capital P 8
LP-28 Members Try to Kidnap ORDEN Member P 8
Court Workers Strike for Salary Increases P 9

GUATEMALA

FUR Leader Jimenez Assassinated 5 Mar P 9
FUR Condemns Assassination P 10
Episcopal Conference Condemns Violence P 10

HONDURAS

Tegucigalpa Comments on President's U.S. Tour P 10
Police Break Up Striking Brewery Workers' Demonstration P 11

NICARAGUA

Reportage on Reaction to U.S. Loan Freeze Continues P 12
Further Hassan Statements P 12
Chinandega Demonstration P 12
Reportage on Claims of U.S. Intervention P 13
Ortega Warns El Salvador P 13
BARRICADA on CIA Threat [28 Feb] P 13
CIA Report Creates 'Indignation' P 14
Ramirez Mercado Discusses U.S. Loan, Cuban Presence P 15
Arce Reviews Central American Relations P 16
Columnist Says Castro 'To Be Welcomed' Soon P 17
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 6 Mar]
Safe-Conducts Given to Five Somozists in Embassies P 17
Sugarmill paralyzed by 1,400 Striking Workers P 17
Members of Sandino's Army To Be Incorporated Into EPS P 18
Action Taken Aganist Destabilization of Companies P 18

CUBA

U.S. Accused of Interference in Central America Q 1
'CIA in Nicaragua' Q 2
Military Aid to El Salvador Q 2
Mugabe's Victory in Rhodesia Welcomed Q 3
Cultural Cooperation Agreement Signed With USSR Q 4
POLISARIO Front Representative Lectures on Western Sahara Q 4
Fidel Castro Chairs 6 Mar FMC Sessions Q 4
Briefs: Visiting FMC Delegations Q 4

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

U.S. Presence in Caribbean Denounced at Nonalined Meeting S 1
[Havana Domestic]
Guns Aboard Bishop's Plane Causes Dispute in Curacao S 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 1 Mar]

OTHER COUNTRIES

MEXICO

Galan Is ' Witness', Not Participant in Bogota Talks V 1

PERU

Ideological Differences Disrupt Indian Conference V 1

NICARAGUA'S BORGE READS COPPAL MEETING FINAL RESOLUTION

PA060306 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Final resolution of the Permament Conference of Latin American Political Parties held on 3 and 4 March in Cocotoc, Mexico, read by Comdr Tomas Borge, Nicaragua interior minister--presumably live via telephone]

[Text] The general coordinating body of the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties [COPPAL] meeting in Cocotoc, Mexico on 3 and 4 March 1980 resolves that:

Whereas [words indistinct] within the framework of the resumption of the cold war; whereas according to historic experience the cold war's resumption may result in the promotion of undemocratic regimes and counterrevolutionary forces in Latin America; whereas our countries' possibilities for just development are affected by the formation of transnational corporations which all make unilateral decisions that harm our economies and limit the possibilities of autonomously guided development; whereas the lack of specific regional and political standards coordinated by the developing countries permits these transnational organizations to operate freely; whereas the monetary system crisis directly harms our [word indistinct] by permanently reducing payments for our raw materials and causing an unfavorable balance of payments.

Despite the [words indistinct] the current information system is composed of a group of media at the service of the centers of domination, which distort the image of the democratic movements, it is fundamental for the members of COPPAL to make a commitment to consistent action to respect human rights, self-determination and the defense of natural resources on our continent.

The COPPAL general coordinating body, after studying and analyzing these and other problems of the area, adopted several agreements, including the following:

To continue supporting the struggles for political democratization and the economic and social liberation of the nations of the area, to continue supporting the processes underway; to support the right of the Salvadoran people to self-determination and condemn every form of interference that undermines them; to support the work of several governments, led by the Panamanian Government, for the sake of democratization in Uruguay and the release of Gen Liber Seregni; To reiterate support for the reconstruction process in Nicaragua where the future of Latin America is being shaped today, a support evinced through material aid and the exhaustive international dissemination of the work to be done by the national reconstruction government, the Sandinist National Liberation Front and other political trade union organizations against every effort to destabilize the Nicaraguan revolutionary process; and to intensify communications and the exchange of information among the parties belonging to COPPAL to make their joint actions more effective.

[Question by unidentified person] Companero, what was the Sandinist Front's stand before the meeting?

[Answer] That is very difficult to explain now. I will give a more complete report when I arrive home. But I can say that our stand is reflected in this document.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES INTER-AMERICAN ISSUES, IHRC

PY061430 Paris AFP in Spanish 2226 GMT 5 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Mar (AFP)--Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor has dismissed out of hand insinuations that his country might adopt attitudes that could weaken the OAS, and has expressed hope that the final report of the Interamerican Human Rights Commission [IHRC] will be a "just and objective" report on the situation in Argentina.

In an interview granted to AFP, the Argentina foreign minister also noted the existence of "fundamental similarities" between Argentina and Brazil and the interest of Argentine diplomacy in drawing closer to the Andean Group, which "has recently acquired important political clout."

As for the conflict with Chile over the Beagle Channel, Pastor said the key to it is to attain "an equitable agreement" with "a desire to be free of deadlines."

The remarks of the Argentine foreign minister were made in the wake of recent reports that military circles, irritated by the conclusions of the IHRC preliminary report, intend to propose Argentina's withdrawal from the OAS.

The complete text of the interview follows:

Question: Do you believe that Argentina's answer to the preliminary report of the IHRC could favorably change the final report?

Answer: Argentina's answer to the IHRC stems from our government's need to clearly explain the truth of the events which took place in the country during the terrorist aggression. Our objective is to emphasize the truth of the events once again, stressing the political and social framework in which they took place. It is now up to the IHRC to take into account the facts mentioned in our answer and to produce the final report which must provide a just and objective opinion.

Question: In the event of the opposite, has the Argentine Government outlined its line of action toward the OAS?

Answer: Argentina trusts the OAS in the same way it trusts any other regional or worldwide organization to which it belongs; therefore, it rejects in advance any attitude which could weaken these organizations.

Question: Do you believe Argentina and Brazil could attain a broad rapprochement, free of jealousy and rivalry on both sides?

Answer: It is obvious that everything indicates the answer is yes. Our point of view must not take into account purely circumstantial episodes, but must rather be centered on the great issues, the very ones that clearly indicate there are fundamental similarities between the situations and prospects of the two nations.

In fact, the two have immense resources of every kind. They have developed an effective basis for agricultural exploitation and have already assembled a significant and wide-ranging industry. The two countries are engaged in attaining higher levels of wealth and well-being, confident that they will joint the club of highly industrialized nations very soon.

The two countries are working to gradually but constantly strengthen political and social models of truly democratic content. Finally, the two nations want to play an active role within the international framework and are preparing to assume the new responsibilities they are expected to assume.

These similarities are clearly visible and it is equally visible that the two countries are facing similar obstacles in the quest for the fulfillment of their legitimate individual objectives. If to this we add the fact that we are neighbors and that the benefits which active mutual cooperation will yeld are obvious, then we are bound to agree that the only way to satisfy individual goals will be through mature understanding.

Thus, jealousy and rivalry will not help us provide an effective answer to our demands. The challenges we are sharing should free us from provincial squabbles which have no future. We can compete and we are bound to do it, but always in a constructive manner on these new bases of trust and mutual respect.

Question: What are the prospects for both political and economic rapprochement with the countries of the Andean Pact?

Answer: Argentina maintains excellent relations with each and every one of the member countries of the Andean Pact. Despite this fact, we are engaged in improving these relations and we are sure this can be done. It is worth stressing the significance of our relations with these countries, the physical bond between part of Argentina's territory and the Andean region, and the very fact that the Andean Pact has developed an especially interesting experiment in national integration. At the same time, the Andean Group recently acquired important political clout and has become a valid partner in all the great problems of the continent.

All this relevant information has led our country to give special value to the objective of making mutual relations with this group more dynamic. In this regard we believe that my next trip to Ecuador will effectively contribute to the strengthening of this cooperation. We also hope that this cooperation will yield positive results for the well-being of our peoples.

Question: It would seem that the Beagle negotiations are entering a sensitive phase. Do you have any hopes that an agreement will be reached before the end of the year, as certain reports from the Vatican seem to indicate?

Answer: In view of the significance of the issue we must make a clear-cut difference between what is fundamental and what is secondary. The essential objective is to attain an equitable agreement so the two countries can overcome a situation of conflict and move toward the broad fields of constuctive cooperation in the future. Although time is valuable, we believe the goal is sufficiently important to justify our desire to be free of deadlines.

ROMANIAN ENVOY ON TRADE PROSPECTS, FREE PORT ON DANUBE

FYO61536 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2315 GMT 5 Mar 80 FY

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 5 Mar (TELAM)--Romanian Ambassador Gheorghe Apostol has stated that he is in favor of a free port on the Danube River through which Argentine manufacturers could then distribute their merchandise throughout Central and Eastern Europe. During a visit to this city the diplomat stated that the trade balance between his country and Argentina favors our country and expects that by 1985 trade will amount to $150 million. He was surprised by the rate of leading and unloading he observed at Ingeniero White [Bahia Blanca City port] and indicated that it is possible Romania will participate in the expansion of this port with a contribution of technology.

FIRST NATIONALLY PRODUCED SUBMARINE SET FOR 1983

PY062130 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1214 GMT 6 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Rio Gallegos, 6 Mar (NA)--Vice Adm Pedro Antonio Santamaria, commander of naval operations, said today that the Argentine Navy will build six submarines for its fleet over the medium term, and that it is also planning to build submarines for sale to neighboring countries. Vice Admiral Santamaria confirmed the implementation of an Argentina-FRG contract for the construction of such submarines in national shipyards and the launching of the first one in 1983.

AGRICULTURE SECRETARY CONFIRMS LOWER GRAIN PRODUCTION

PYC42359 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 3 Mar 80 p 10 PY

[Excerpt] Leones, Cordoba (By special correspondent)--Agriculture and Livestock Secretary Jorge Zorreguieta delivered a speech during the closing ceremony of the 24th national wheat festival in Leones, Cordoba, and confirmed unofficial estimates that this year's feed grain harvest will be 5 million tons less than last year's due to weather conditions.

Zorreguieta explained: "We believe that the drought is the reason for the loss of about 5 million tons of feed grain. Our predictions of from 31 to 32 million tons are thus reduced to between 26 and 27 million tons, according to the different estimates.

He added, however, that this reduced production will not be felt "due to the price increases of important agricultural products" in the overall value of production and the amount of grain exported. Regarding the first (the overall value of production), he indicated that "cereals and oleaginous products produced during the 1978-79 period had a value of $4.7 billion, while it is estimated that the value of these products for the 1979-80 period will be between $4.6 and $5.2 billion."

Regarding grain sales abroad, he indicated that $2.9 billion worth of grain was exported last year, while "the estimated value of exports for this year due to the current program will be between $2.8 and $3 billion."

BRIEFS

NEW ANTICOMMUNIST UNION--The Argentine and Latin American Anticommunist Labor Union [Union Gremial Anticomunista Argentina and Latinoamericana--UGAAL] has been created in Cordoba and is associated with the World Anticommunist League. Ramon Renijio Sanchez will head the UGAAL Executive Committee. [Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Mar 80 p 6 PY]

NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR--Anthony James Williams presented his credentials as British ambassador to Argentina during a ceremony held today at Government House. Williams presented his credentials to Argentine President Jorge Videla. Also present at the ceremony was Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor. With this, Argentina and Great Britain resume diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Mar 80 PY]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO MOROCCO--The new Argentine ambassador to Morocco, Enrique Lupiz, has left for his new mission. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 2 Mar 80 p 15 PY]

TEXTILE WORKERS' SUSPENSION--Several union spokesmen reported that 2,650 textile workers of five factories have been suspended, and that the main problem involves the La Bernalesa factory, where 1,300 workers have been suspended. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 27 Feb 80 p 6 PY]

COB DOCUMENT ACCUSES RIGHTISTS OF COUP PLANS

PY061812 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1150 GMT 6 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpts] At the meeting held by leaders of the Bolivian Labor Central [COB] and leaders of several political parties it was decided to defend the democratic process, which is in serious danger of being liquidated. The documents approved by the COB were read at a press conference after the meeting.

[Begin recording] 1. All terrorist attacks are the work of the reactionary right which has infiltrated various organizations, and they are planned and executed by military and paramilitary sectors with experience in this type of activity who seek to create conditions to trigger a new coup which will place in power a new dictatorship, the enemy of the people.

2. As we have said and charged in an earlier communique, the government knows those who, under the protection of official posts, can use the resources of the state to commit those and other attacks aimed at creating a climate of instability, such as they sought in Santa Cruz, and whom the state has not yet expelled. Now they are trying to take advantage of a transportation strike, always seeking to bring about coup. [end recording]

Regarding the San Buena Ventura problem, the COB says that the whole campaign to set up the sugar mill was planned by the National Democratic Action [ADN] with funds which, before Banzer's government, belonged to the Bolivian people. Regarding the so-called civic campaign, the COB document says:

[Begin recording] The objective of the civic campaign by the ADN people and their accomplices in the Historic National Revolutionary Movement [MNRH], both in La Paz and Santa Cruz, is to try to establish a rightist dictatorship which, while maintaining and increasing privileges in this country, will be at the service of their imperialistic master and will offer the private businessmen and landowners, who are to finance the coup, the repressive means to oppose the request for salary increases for the workers submitted by the COB.

The coupists who accuse the president of a lack of government are forgetting that the government is the result of support from the MNRH, the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party, the Christian Democrats and the ADN, which have formed a clearly rightist government as the COB has already pointed out. [end recording]

The COB document then states that it has nothing against the real Santa Cruz people who, through their most representative organizations, the departmental labor union and the Santa Cruz Development Corporation, have shown their total agreement with the COB proposal to solve the San Buena Ventura problem.

[Begin recording] Together with the people of Santa Cruz and other departments, we are definitely in favor of not permitting the interests of the coupists of the right to use sugar to achieve their dastardly intention of dividing the country. If the present government wishes to have the support of the people in maintaining the democratic process, the present government should demonstrate its support for the people by promptly and clearly accusing and unhestitatingly fighting the enemies of the nation, who hide behind such pretests as sugar to bring about political unrest. [end recording]

The documents approved in the COB, with leaders of political parties present, represent a clear call formobilization to stop a new coup intended to ruin the present democratic and constitutional process, according to the documents.

Signers of Document

PY061306 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] The Bolivian Labor Central [COB] and the democratic and popular political parties, which held a meeting yesterday, decided to defend and uphold the present democratic and electoral process as a basic condition to achieve the political and social stability required by the nation and the effective validity of the Constitution. Leaders of the COB Executive Committee and of several political groups signed the 9-point joint document which is basically aimed at defending the democratic process and resisting any violation of the Constitution.

The document is signed by the leaders of the COB National Executive Committee headed by Juan Lechin Oquendo. Hernan Siles Zuazo signed the document for the Democratic and Popular Unity, Antonio Aranibar for the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, Jorge Kolle Cueto for the Bolivian Communist Party, Walter Guevara Arze for the Authentic Revolutionary Party, and (Ramiro Carrasco) for the Revolutionary Party of the Nationalist Left.

FORMER PRESIDENT BANZER ASSESSES POLITICAL SITUATION

PY061907 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 6 Mar 80 p 10 PY

[Excerpts] Former Bolivian President Hugo Ernesto Banzer Suarez has been almost incognito in Asuncion since last Tuesday night.

General Banzer told us that his coming to Asuncion on his return trip from Buenos Aires to Bolivia was due to "personal reasons. Early tomorrow morning I will fly to Santa Cruz." He also used his time here to make some business contacts, "because one cannot always live off politics."

Referring to Bolivia's current political situation, Banzer said that it was a period of preparation to enter a democratic era. Speaking of the elections in June, he told us that "the current situation is permitting accommodations. Some alliances have been dissolved or have crumbled, but I insist that an accommodation of forces is taking place."

Banzer was critical of the preelection process because "it allows abnormal and dangerous things to happen. The government is not defining things. There is no national electoral court, no congress, no electoral law. There is only a pseudopolitical sector, and this fact casts doubts on the correctness of the upcoming elections."

He continued to criticize the process by saying that "it is fraught with intransigence and with the exceptional power of the labor leaders. All this adds up to a confused political picture in Bolivia. We certainly are concerned about it because it will be very difficult for the process to have a just ending."

Asked if he was alienated from the process, Banzer said: "No, I participate actively in it." But he did not want to say if he will be a presidential candidate in the June elections "Because I am a party man, and I abide by party-made decisions. The structure of the National Democratic Action will choose the representative of the party in the elections."

Banzer said that the provisional government of Lidia Gueiler Tejada "came into being structurally weak, amidst serious conflicts which have not been solved. We have proposed the formation of a cabinet with the participation of all the nation's political elements so as to have a government acting as such in Bolivia, but nobody has heeded us."

Regarding the Bolivian Armed Forces, General Banzer said that "they are devoting themselves to their specific duties, watching the process with concern and working on consolidating their own unity."

In Asuncion Banzer met for 1 hour with Bolivian Ambassador Rear Adm Santiago Maese Roca. The ambassador said that he went to see the former president "because I was prefect of the Department of Beni and state minister during his government. Moreover, we were colleagues in the armed forces, so I went to see him as a former colleague, as a friend and as a former member of his government."

UDP SOLVES INTERNAL PROBLEMS WITH RETURN OF MNRI

PY060227 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Calm has returned within the Popular and Democratic Unity [UDP], led by Hernan Siles Zuazo upon the return to its board of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI]. Commenting on the subject, MNRI Secretary General Luis Pelaez told Panamericana that the UDP is now committed to mobilizing the Bolivian Labor Central and parties to defend the political process, which is facing the threat of a military coup.

[Begin Pelaez recording] I can state that the UDP has fortunately overcome all of its internal problems. Both the MNRI and the Communist Party have overcome their problems, and within the UDP we are beginning this year's campaign under conditions similar to those of 1979 and 1978, that is, convinced that we will win. [end recording]

GENERAL 24-HOUR TRANSPORTATION STRIKE CALLED

PY061501 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] The Bolivian National Motorist Confederation [Confederacion Nacional de Choferes de Bolivia] has decided at a national meeting to declare a 24-hour strike throughout the country beginning at 0000 today in protest over the terrorist attack on its union headquarters in La Paz and other districts. The strike involves the suspension of urban, interprovincial and interdepartmental transportation services, according to a resolution made by the leaders of the top transportation organization. The resolution also calls for compensation to the drivers who suffered losses through the destruction of the confederation office in La Paz. It also protests the fact that the perpetrators of the attack are still unknown despite the time that has elapsed.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S BOGOTA TRIP 'NOT YET CANCELED'

FY062025 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Mar 80 p 6 FY

[Text] Brasilia--Diplomatic sources in Brasilia stated yesterday that, in view of the crisis caused by the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota where the M-19 movement is holding 14 ambassadors--including Brazilian Ambassador Geraldo Eulalio do Nascimento e Silva--as hostages, Itamaraty expects the Colombian Government itself to make a statement discouraging the visit which Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro will make to that country. For diplomatic courtesy, Itamaraty keeps saying that the trip has not yet been canceled and that it will not take the initiative to announce the cancellation or the postponement of Saraiva Guerreiro's visit.

SIDERBRAS [Brazilian Iron and Steel Corporation] President Henrique Brandao Cavalcanti stated yesterday that the Brazilian foreign minister's visit "would serve as a catalyst in bilateral relations, having repercussions also on the coal agreement" signed with Colombia. He stressed, however, that the agreement's timetable "is being carried out without delay," and that the realization of the predicted final stages does not depend on Saraiva Guerreiro's visit.

Brandao yesterday held a meeting with the Brazilian foreign minister to review, among other things, the subjects to be discussed during the visit to Bogota, namely, the creation of a trinational enterprise including Brazil, Colombia and Spain--seeking to overcome some infrastructural problems which are still thwarting the realization of the agreement. As Brandao Cavalcanti explained, "so far, the greatest problems have to do with infrastructure in transport--railroad and port installations--to ship the produced coal. Therefore, the Brazil-Colombia binational enterprise is studying with Spain--which is exploring a contiguous zone--the most effective way of sharing the costs of that infrastructure, transforming the binational into a trinational enterprise."

Brandao Cavalcanti said that SIDERBRAS maintains a permanent branch office in Bogota headed by Ney Drumond to continue the works of the agreement and that, for this reason, the foreign minister's visit is not absolutely necessary.

PLANNING MINISTER EXPLAINS SALE OF FOREIGN RESERVES

FY061630 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 5 Mar 80 p 19 FY

[Text] The National Monetary Council [CMN] will meet today to approve the transfer of $2 billion from foreign reserves to the monetary budget. The $2 billion will then be sold to private enterprises for amortization of their foreign loans so their equivalent in cruzeiros--approximately 100 billion cruzeiros--can be kept as budgetary reserves to be invested in agriculture and the National Alcohol Production Program [PROALCOOL].

This information was provided by Planning Minister Delfim Neto, who also gave this explanation: "The monetary budget must be kept under complete control and there are some accounts in it which are allocated too tightly. So we decided to sell $2 billion of our foreign reserves to cover differences in the budget. This sale will represent an additional 100 billion cruzeiros which will not exert inflationary pressure because they will not result from the printing of money."

Neto continued to elaborate: "Somebody buys dollars and, so, money goes into the hands of the government which invests that money in sectors, according to its own decision. [paragraph continues]

"Cruzeiros are needed to buy dollars. To pay amortization on its foreign debt, an enterprise takes its cruzeiros to the Central Bank to obtain dollars. The Central Bank now has these cruzeiros as reserves which can be invested in agriculture, PROALCOOL and other programs we want to develop.

"Let's say that I have to pay the foreign debt of some enterprise. I then have to generate cruzeiros to ultimately pay the debt. I do not generate dollars. I can buy them from the Central Bank and remit them to amortize the debt. The cruzeiros stay in the Central Bank to be used as desired.

"When I say I am going to lose $2 billion in foreign reserves, I mean I will have that margin of safety on the monetary budget so this budget will stay within the boundaries we set for it."

According to the planning minister, this is also a scheme for amortization of Brazil's foreign debt. Through this operation and by expending $2 billion of our foreign reserves, Brazil's foreign resource needs for 1980 can be reduced from $12 billion ($7 billion for servicing renegotiated loans and $5 billion for servicing new loans) to $10 billion. Of course, these figures express no more than "a government intention, because there is no guarantee that we will be right on target."

Commenting on his trip to the United States, Great Britain and France, Minister Neto reiterated that he [illegible] no concern over the size of the Brazilian foreign debt--$49.4 billion last year--among international bankers. He concluded: "This trip convinced me that we will take care of our foreign debt easily. Brazil's foreign debt is the best organized in the world. It is all divided up by year. It is all neatly arranged. There are no problems, no difficulties."

BRIEFS

MINISTER'S VISIT TO UK--After meeting with British officials and bankers in London, Planning Minister Delfim Neto will fly to Paris this afternoon. The spokesman for Neto's party has said that he is very satisfied over the results of his 3-day visit to Great Britain, where he outlined the Brazilian economic and financial policy to encourage British investments in Brazil. [Text] [Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 27 Feb 80 PY]

BRAZILIAN-POLISH COMMISSION--Itamaraty Secretary General Baena Soares has reported that the establishment of a branch of the Bank of Brazil in Warsaw and a draft agreement between the Polish and Brazilian mines and energy ministries are on the agenda of the sixth meeting of the Brazilian-Polish joint commission that will meet until Thursday in Brasilia. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Mar 80 PY]

TIES WITH CONGO, BURUNDI--Itamaraty reported today that Brazil has decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level with the People's Republic of the Congo and with the Republic of Burundi. [Text] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Mar 80 PY]

OIL WELL TESTS--The Brazilian Petroleum Corporation will begin today a series of tests aimed at assessing the productivity of an oil well discovered on the coast of Para State. Preliminary tests indicated a potential productivity of 440 barrels per day. If confirmed, this would make the exploitation of the well economically unfeasible. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 25 Feb 80 PY]

NUCLEBRAS INCREASED CAPITAL--By executive decree issued today by the president of the nation, Brazilian Nuclear Corporations [NUCLEBRAS] was authorized to increase its corporate capital to 5.450 billion cruzeiros. This amount will be divided into 3 billion worth of regular regular shares and over 2 billion worth of special shares with a nominal value of 1.1 cruzeiro each. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 3 Mar 80 PY]

PINOCHET EVALUATES INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AT ENVOYS' FORUM

FY0320C1 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 3 Mar 80 FY

[Government House relay by (Graciela Contreras)

[Text] Chilean President Augusto Pinochet today made a detailed analysis of the international situation in a speech he delivered at the opening ceremony of the first general meeting of Chilean chiefs of missions abroad. The opening meeting was held today at 0900 at the Diego Portales Building.

At the opening ceremony attended by 62 ambassadors, General Pinochet explained that the objective of this meeting, which closes on 14 March, is to exchange experiences and information and to evaluate Chile's true position abroad. He noted that this is an excellent occasion for those attending the meeting to acquire firsthand details on national developments and on the goals achieved in the many national sectors. He said: This briefing will help you to defend our image in the different countries where you are representing our country and also help you to be informed on those programs that the government is undertaking to build a great fatherland.

In keeping with his duties of implementing the country's foreign policy, General Pinochet issued his opinion on the present international situation. He said: These thoughts will enable us to evaluate what impact the greatest crisis of frustrated hopes that humanity is experiencing has had, is having and will have on Chile. In this regard he warned that at the start of the last 2 decades of the 20th century the dream of world peace, that was so much proclaimed by the world powers at the end of both world wars, has not been even partially achieved.

He discussed the series of cooperation treaties and agreements achieved between rich and poor nations to defeat hunger and underdevelopment. He also noted the respect that must exist between nations. He said that all this, however, does not mean much.

[Begin Pinochet recording] On the contrary, we are witnessing day by day a greater number of tensions and frustrations of the cold war. In addition to the failure of detente there is a disproportionate armament fever that consumes enormous resources. I believe, moreover, that there is no dialog between industrialized nations and the majority of developing nations; and, if there is one, it is a dialog of the deaf, guided by mistrust. [end recording]

In his speech the president also alluded to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. He said that this action violates the basic principles of international rights, that it has been repudiated not only by Western countries but also by many of the Third World nonalined countries, many of which mistakenly believed that the Russians would cooperate with detente. Alluding to the Soviet aggression against Chile, he noted:

[Begin Pinochet recording] In this struggle, Russia takes advantage of anything that may be useful to produce a change in the political leadership of our country and thus be able to retake what it lost in 1973. The Russians do not care about the means; they are interested in the goals.

The Russians started a cold war against Chile in 1973 at all levels and at enormous cost since they have spent millions of dollars against this small but courageous country. [end recording]

The president noted that the armed forces, the security forces and anti-Marxist Chileans should never allow those events and deeds that placed the country on the verge of a civil war and that enabled foreign infiltration to happen again.

He told the ambassadors that, in the event of any Russian intervention in any part of the world, whether directly or through its satellite nations, Chile will always react in support of the only answer that Western nations can give: to maintain a firm position and punish the aggressor to make it understand that it will have to pay a very high price for its criminal actions.

The president also said that he was interested in hearing a full report from each of the ambassadors. This report should include the most important issue they had to confront in the fulfillment of their mission and also any suggestion that they believe is suitable.

President Pinochet will attend a luncheon with the ambassadors and, starting at 1730, he will hold separate meetings with the Chilean ambassadors to Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil and Canada.

GOVERNMENT MAINTAINS POSITION REGARDING MARXISTS

PY051515 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 4 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez this morning reitarated the Chilean Government's position regarding Chilean politicians in exile who wish to come back to their country, because they do not believe in unity or the national reconciliation. This statement was made at the Chilean ambassador's meeting which started yesterday at the Diego Portales building.

After conveying the government's thoughts on socioeconomic issues, he emphasized the moment we are going through and termed Chile a fully active country with a steadily recovering economy.

[Begin Fernandez recording--in progress] Ambassadors, with the picture we have of the country, a live and vigorous country which is facing problems and overcoming them with the success of a normal and peaceful nation faced with a troubled world of which you are all well aware. [end recording]

At the end of the meeting and during an interview with the press, Minister Fernandez pointed out that the government will maintain its position regarding the return to Chile of those groups of Marxists who take shelter abroad because they do not believe in unity and the reconciliation of Chileans, nor in our work aimed at achieving the aforementioned objectives.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS APPROVED--The Chilean Foreign Ministry has reported that Greece, Kenya and the Dominican Republic have approved the appointments of Enrique Melokonian, Sergio Moreno Catalan and Gaston Illanes Fernandez as ambassadors to those countries, respectively. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1910 GMT 28 Feb 80 PY]

AUSTRALIAN BOYCOTT SUSPENDED--The Australian maritime unions have decided to lift their boycott on the unloading of Chilean products. Jorge Valdovinos, Chilean ambassador to Australia, has asserted that this decision will result in an increase in trade between the two countries. Trade between Chile and Australia in 1979 totaled about $9 million: Sales of Australian products to Chile amounted to $7 or $8 million, while Chilean exports to Australia totaled $600,000. The end of the boycott will result in an increase in the sale of Chilean products. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Feb 80 PY]

REPORTAGE ON NEGOTIATIONS FOR HOSTAGES' RELEASE

PA070020 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2330 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota, 6 Mar (EFE)--The third meeting between the government and the M-19 guerrillas who have occupied the Dominican Embassy for the last 9 days could be held tomorrow, Friday, according to Foreign Ministry sources. Just as on previous occasions, the time of the meeting was not revealed, although it is assumed that it will be in the morning. Nevertheless, other sources said today that the next round of talks will not take place until next week, after Sunday's municipal elections in which 14 million Colombians are expected to vote.

So far the government has maintained absolute silence on the discussions held at the two previous meetings with the guerrillas. However, it did state today again that the dialog remains open and that "all opinions are being analyzed."

More Hostages Reportedly Released

PA071741 Paris AFP in Spanish 1734 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 6 Mar (AFP)--A Red Cross vehicle, apparently carrying more persons released by the guerrillas, rapidly left the Dominican Embassy here today at 1220 (1720 GMT). Several persons accompanied by a police officer are inside the vehicle, according to unconfirmed reports. This morning, following the release of Austrian Ambassador Edgar Selzer, there were rumors that his Peruvian and Haitian colleagues would be released today, Thursday.

Release of Hostages Denied

PA061828 Paris AFP in Spanish 1814 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 6 Mar (AFP)--A false alarm was provoked here today by the departure [from the Dominican Embassy] of a Red Cross vehicle which was believed to be carrying other diplomats released by the guerrillas of the 19 April Movement. Newsmen on guard near the diplomatic mission reached the conclusion that other persons had left the embassy. Apparently the Red Cross only delivered food to the captive ambassadors. It has been asserted in journalistic circles that other hostages may be released today following the release of Austrian Ambassador Edgar Selzer by the guerrillas.

Ambassador's Release Raise Hopes

PA061514 Paris AFP in Spanish 1446 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota, 6 Mar (AFP)--Today's release of Austrian Ambassador in Colombia Edgar Karl Selzer by terrorists of the 19 April Movement [M-19] who have been holding some 20 diplomats captive in the Dominican Embassy here for 9 days increases the possibility of an agreement with the government soon, observers believe.

The European diplomat was released when all the reporters and even the diplomats here in Bogota believed they would release Peruvian Consul Alfredo Tejada, who is suffering from a meniscus growth in one of his knees that apparently requires surgery. Edgar Selzer left the Dominican Embassy at 1212 GMT in a rumpled suit and walked slowly, tired and nervous, toward a Colombian Red Cross ambulance that awaited him a few meters away and which took him to an undisclosed place.

The release of the Austrian ambassador caused quite a stir both among newsmen and the military and police guards on duty at the Dominican Embassy.

Although it has not been confirmed, it was said that Edgar Selzer was taken immediately to Eldorado International Airport in Bogota and put aboard a plane that was to take him to Caracas, where his wife, who is quite sick, is now.

USSR Supports Government Negotiations

PA061547 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1523 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota, 6 Mar (EFE)--Released Austrian Ambassador in Colombia Edgar Selzer left today for Europe, where his seriously ill wife is. [as received] Selzer, obviously tired, was taken to an undetermined location and then to Eldorado International Airport, where he boarded a plane for Caracas. There the diplomat will board another plane for Vienna, where his wife is hospitalized in a clinic.

Selzer declined to comment on the situation in the Dominican Embassy, but said "we were well treated by the guerrillas" who are still holding 13 ambassadors and other officials of the diplomatic corps and the Colombian Government.

Meanwhile, USSR Ambassador in Colombia Leonid Romanov said today that he had been at the Dominican Embassy on 27 February, but that he left to attend another social engagement before the occupation. The diplomat's statements published in today's issue of the Bogota daily EL SIGLO deny rumors that Romanov had not attended the events held on that day at the diplomatic mission. Since the occupation, political and journalistic circles have frequently commented on the coincidence that none of the representatives of socialist countries were among the hostages.

The Soviet ambassador said that his mission, in accordance with instructions received from his country, has adhered to the position of all the diplomatic corps accredited in Colombia. Romanov said the Soviet Union had agreed with the decision of the diplomatic corps in Bogota to offer official support for the negotiations being carried out by the Colombian Government with the terrorists.

Hostages Reportedly Headed for Panama

PA061536 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 6 Mar 80 p 12-D PA

[From "La Llorona" column]

[Text] All the Dominican Embassy hostages in Bogota and the guerrillas who are illegally holding them will come to Panama today as another token of our traditional position as a peace-loving nation.

Panamanian Ambassador Awaits 'Word'

PA061735 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 6 Mar 80 pp 1, 8-A, PA

[By Roberto E. Rodriguez]

[Text] There was complete silence as of 2000 yesterday in the Republic of Colombia regarding the results of the two rounds of negotiations held between the Colombian Government's negotiators, the hostages and their keepers, Panamanian Ambassador to Colombia Dr Cesar Rodriguez M. has reported.

At that time, the negotiators were still giving their report to President Dr Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala as was confirmed by other totally reliable sources. However, Dr Rodriguez said he was still waiting for the Colombian Government to reach an agreement with the insurgent group as regards the situation that has kept Latin America in a quandary before asking the Panamanian Government to send a plane, unless the Colombian Government supplies one, so he can leave for Panama along with the group of 40-50 people who are inside the Dominican Embassy.

According to this, it is obvious that in principle Colombia has accepted Panama's offer as a way to save the lives of the hostages, the only condition that Panama set to the guerrillas. "However, I have to wait for the word before confirming this," the ambassador added.

"We can welcome the hostages and their keepers," he said.

Even though there are no reports on the situation, it is expected to climax in the next few hours.

It was also learned that the Mexican, Venezuelan and U.S. ambassadors as well as the apostolic nuncio want the situation to end so they can immediately come to Panama and thus put an end to the embassy takeover.

There were two rounds of negotiations yesterday, one in the morning and another one that ended at 1300 Panama time.

Commander Uno Interviewed

PA062025 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1911 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[By George Rodriguez Oteiza]

[Text] Bogota, 6 Mar (LATIN)--Commander Uno of the 19 April Movement (M-19) has urged the Colombian Government to expedite negotitations between the two parties to resolve the occupation of the Dominican Embassy by M-19 guerrillas.

In a telephone conversation with this correspondent this morning, Commander Uno, who refused to identify himself, said that in his opinion the negotiations will be lengthy. "This could last 15 or more days at the level of the negotiations we have been holding," the commander said in reference to the bilateral talks held on Sunday and Tuesday morning inside a van parked in front of the embassy.

He added that the guerrillas had already made specific proposals in the two meetings held with government representatives Camilo Jimenez and Ramiro Zambrano, under secretary and director of international organizations of the Colombian Foreign Ministry, respectively. "They have been delaying the negotiating process," he added regarding the slowness with which the various phases of the dialog are being carried out.

Asked whether he wished to make any statement regarding the talks, Commander Uno said: "I want to ask the government to expedite the negotiations." "We have committed an act of violence because we desire peace and we ask the government to provide an immediate and peaceful solution to the problem," he added.

The guerrilla leader confirmed that "more or less" 32 hostages are still being held inside the Dominican Embassy and there are "more than 30" guerrillas there.

After confirming that Austrian Ambassador Edgar Selzer had been released for humanitarian reasons, the guerrilla chief said that "for the time being" there will be no other piecemeal releases of hostages. Commander Uno said the guerrilla demands remain "unchanged."

Asked what would happen if the government should flatly refuse to accept the M-19 proposals, Commander Uno replied, without altering his low tone of voice: "The government would be responsible for the consequences."

Asked whether the guerrillas consider a total rejection of their demands by the government to be a possibility, he said: "Of course. That is among the possibilities." He added, however, that in his opinion the problem "can be solved and what we have requested is reasonable."

Asked about a news report that the M-19 has demanded safe-conducts for the guerrillas who are occupying the embassy and an airplane to go to Africa, the commander laughed and replied: "That has not been discussed, and we are not going to discuss it." "We asked to leave for one country for 1 day, after which we will choose another country," he said.

The conversation, which was this agency's fifth telephone contact with the occupied embassy and the first since Saturday afternoon, included a question concerning possible problems with the embassy's telephone lines. "Only one line is operating," the commander said.

Asked about the possibility of establishing direct contact between the press and the guerrilla chief, he answered: "No. It is impossible because of the military cordon."

Referring to the situation inside the embassy, he said the morale of the hostages and the guerrillas "is high." He added that the situation "internally is completely calm."

Regarding the two government negotiators, he said they "are responsible...they are responsible people," but he expressed his desire that the government send officials with decisionmaking power to the talks.

Regarding the choice of Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan to accompany the guerrillas' representatives, he said: "The diplomats chose him by consensus."

Asked about recent reports that the guerrillas had increased the number of political prisoners to be released from 311 to 1000, the commander said: "We know that there are over 1,000 political prisoners in Colombia. The purpose of this action is to demonstrate to the entire world that there are political prisoners in Colombia. The president of the republic said during a tour of Europe that he is the only political prisoner. We know of specific flesh and blood individuals who are political prisoners." "As an act of good will, the government could decree amnesty for all political prisoners," he said. "We have proposed this in the negotiations," he added.

Asked to identify himself, he said: "Commander Uno." After refusing to give his name, he denied news reports that the female guerrilla who is representing the M-19 in the negotiations with the government is Maria de los Angeles Toledo Po, daughter of Carlos Humberto Toledo Plata, one of the M-19's top leaders. "No, she is not," he said, laughing. "You can inform the whole world that that is not true," he added.

He also said that the guerrillas have not ruled out some type of armed action against the embassy. However, he said "the government promised not to do this." "This has been discussed in the talks. There will be no armed intervention of any kind," he added.

Commander Uno indicated that the next round of negotiations would take place tomorrow, but that "the time has not been determined." He said the talks might take place in the morning, although he denied that the guerrillas refuse to negotiate other than in the morning. "Circumstances have dictated this, but of course we are not going to agree to talks at night," he added.

FRENCH, OTHER EMBASSIES REPORTEDLY THREATENED

PA061604 Paris AFP in Spanish 1557 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 6 Mar (AFP)--It was learned here today that anonymous telephone calls have been made to the French and other embassies here threatening terrorist actions against the embassies if they fail to support the guerrillas who are holding foreign ambassadors hostage at the Dominican Embassy. The callers referred to the possible use of bombs. However, Colombian authorities discounted the importance of the calls, considering them to be a case of telephone terrorism. The Peruvian Embassy was another of the diplomatic seats threatened, according to reliable sources.

M-19 ANNOUNCES CREATION OF OWN NEWS SERVICE

PA061355 Paris AFP in Spanish 1335 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 6 Mar (AFP)--The leftwing guerrilla 19 April Movement (M-19) group announced that it will soon start supplying its own news on the occupation of the Dominican Embassy here.

A man telephoned the local newspaper EL ESPECTADOR, identified himself as member of the M-19 and said that, following the government's example, we are also going to supply our own information. He said the M-19 will create the news agency LIBERTAD Y DEMOCRACIA, the same name that organization has given to the operation at the Dominican Embassy which started on 27 February with the capture of several diplomats. The alleged M-19 spokesman explained that probably starting today, the information will be supplied either by phone or local post office to various local information media.

POLICE ARREST TWO ECUADOREAN M-19 MEMBERS

PA051545 Paris AFP in Spanish 1503 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 5 Mar (AFP)--Two Ecuadoreans arrested by Colombian police and charged with kidnaping and murder have said they belong to the 19 April Movement (M-19), it was learned here today.

Gil Leonardo Lopez Gonzalez and Gonzalo Molina Velez were arrested on 21 February while they were reading an M-19 bulletin and they have told police they were supposed to participate in the Dominican Embassy takeover 8 days ago. Lopez Gonzalez and Molina Velez said they were to take a mimeograph machine to the movement's cell in Narino Department, on the Ecuadorean border, but they refrained from giving other details of the operation. Police did not give any more information on the two Ecuadoreans who are being held incommunicado here.

TURBAY ENCOURAGES PEOPLE TO VOTE IN SUNDAY ELECTION

PA070359 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[(Duilio) Cesar Rojas report from Narino Palace]

[Excerpt] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today asked Colombians to cooperate during the upcoming election in order to strengthen democracy in Colombia.

In a communique released today through the Press and Information Secretariat, the chief of state indicated he has no doubt that Colombians, who have always shown their greatness at times of difficulty, will give a categorically democratic response to those who vainly presume that by resorting to terrorism they can destroy the institutions that the nation has built through long years of effort and sacrifice. Next Sunday, the president stated, Colombians of all persuasions will have the chance to show at the polls their faith in Colombia and in democracy.

Regarding the situation at the Dominican Embassy, which has been seized by 19 April Movement guerrillas, there has been no official communique other than the one with which the Colombian public is now familiar.

The palace's Press and Information Office has also indicated that some 13,800,000 Colombians are ready to vote this Sunday to elect 8,617 councilmen, 406 deputies, 41 intendency advisers and 20 commissary [comisariales] advisers.

BORDER CONFLICT WITH ECUADOR WORSENS

PA052021 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Oscar Dominguez report]

[Excerpt] It was learned today at Narino Palace in reports from Pasto that the conflict resulting from the closure of the border with Ecuador has become worse. The border was closed 51 days ago, as was reported during President Turbay Ayala's visit to Pasto and Ipiales.

MINES MINISTER TO VISIT USSR TO DISCUSS COOPERATION

PA061522 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Mines and Energy Minister Alberto Vasquez Restrepo has announced that in the next few days he will go to the USSR to talk with Soviet authorities regarding the development of the two phases of the (URAA) hydroelectric plant as well as the possibility of Soviet participation in oil programs underway in Colombia.

It should be recalled that Colombia and the USSR have signed an agreement under which the USSR is to contribute technology and machinery to the construction of the hydroelectric plant, which will be located in Cordoba Department and will be one of the country's most important hydroelectric plants.

Regarding possible Soviet participation in oil exploration and exploitation programs, Minister Vasquez Restrepo said that nation has indeed expressed interest in participating in such projects in Colombia. I will take advantage of my visit to Moscow to discuss the subject with Soviet authorities, Vasquez Restrepo said.

COLORADOS SCORE SUBVERSIVES, FORMER U.S. ENVOY

PY062319 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 6 Mar 80 p 7, 18 PY

[Excerpts] The Colorado Party Executive Board in yesterday's session unanimously decided to express to public opinion its most energetic repudiation of the affront inflicted on the glroious armed forces by a small, radical and subversive group called the Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA), which has a character called Laino as its chief on duty.

The party officials who spoke during yesterday's session of the Executive Board denounced with energy and firmness the subversive intentions of the so-called "National Accord" which, since its foundation, under known foreign protection, has tried with a gradually more aggressive and irresponsible campaign to harm the patriotic and constructive actions of President Stroessner's democratic government, the efforts of national unity of the party executive board and the fruitful, disciplined and loyal actions of the glorious armed forces with a well-orchestrated effort to confuse public opinion, create instability among workers--particularly among peasant families--and undermine the spirit of discipline of those who have the honorable responsibility of being the guardians of national sovereignty, sentinels of peace and laborers of national progress.

Ezequiel Gonzalez Alsina said that on this occasion it was the responsibility of the party Executive Board to express support for the armed forces in view of the insults inflicted on them by a small group called PLRA. Gonzalez Alsina said that this is one more step in the long-range process of conspiracy planned by subversive groups. This process started with the intention of discrediting Paraguay in international meetings by the actions of emissaries of this subversive sector and then continued with these subversive emissaries being accredited before international economic and financial organizations with the help of a foreign embassy, with plans to destroy traditional political parties in order to obstruct the multiparty process and the full exercise of democracy in our country, creating an environment of instability. And now we have what they did on 1 March, which was an inconceivable affront to the armed forces of the nation.

In conclusion, Oscar Zacarias Cubilla spoke to emphasize the fighting spirit of the Colorado Party youth, who have already on one occasion decisively and firmly denounced one of the main instigators of subversion in the country--the former U.S. ambassador to Paraguay.

POLICE BLOCK JOURNALIST'S COURT APPEARANCE

PY062106 Asuncion ABC Color in Spanish 6 Mar 80 p 13 PY

[Text] Hector Rodriguez was not taken before the Supreme Court of Justice yesterday. The police informed the court that this journalist was arrested under article no. 79 (state of siege) of the national Constitution.

The court has sent the police an order for Rodriguez, who has been held incommunicado since last Friday, to appear in court.

TREATIES TO BE DENOUNCED IF SHARE OF TOLLS NOT PAID

PA061907 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] If the United States attitude regarding nonpayment to Panama of tolls collected still persists on 1 October 1980, the Republic of Panama will proceed to formalize an international denunciation over noncompliance with the Torrijos-Carter treaties, Minister of Finance and Treasury Dr Ernesto Perez Balladares stated yesterday.

The head of the finance and treasury portfolio said this noncompliance has affected some projects, since monthly income of these monies had already been budgeted. However, he maintained that we should in no way lower our guard and much less bow to this attitude.

Likewise, Minister Perez Balladares affirmed that Carter's advisers at the embassy accredited in our nation have voiced their refusal to make monthly payments as agreed. They argue that in order to deliver to Panama what is its fair share, our country must accept debts which, Perez Balladares emphasized, our country has never agreed it would accept.

As an example, he pointed to the maintenance of Palo Seco, a debt for having supplied our water purified to the cities of Panama and Colon, a debt for having collected the garbage that they created and debts which Panama has never acknowledged and is not about to acknowledge now.

RESIGNATION LETTER OF ENVOY TO U.S. PRESENTED

PA060246 Panama City Radio Continente in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Letter of resignation of Dr Carlos Alfredo Guevara, Panamanian ambassador to the United States and Canada, read by Mayin Correa, member of the Panamanian Legislative Assembly and freelance reporter--date of letter not specified]

[Excerpts] We read Dr Lopez' letter because it was not published in the newspapers due to a presidential ban:

Mr President: Your Excellency chose me and I accepted the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Panama to the governments of the United States and Canada and, as I personally told you on 13 November 1979, I am hereby tendering my resignation from those distinguished positions effective 1 March 1980.

I feel it is my inescapable duty to continue contributing with my knowledge and experience to the solution of Panama's major problems. I think it is my duty as a citizen and public official to voice my profound concern over what I see as a growing distance between the citizenry and the government. The unprecedented demonstration in support of the teachers was a clear-cut, totally spontaneous plebiscite that had a clear message: Panama repudiates communism and wants to continue constructing a democratic society, that is, with a clear belief in the respect for the human being which possesses eternal values.

What is happening in Central America should help the government and the governed to eagerly search for an understanding in order to find internal peace and to secure and to secure investments so jobs can be provided for the thousands of unemployed who are a major cause of social instability. An agreement on a national commitment would also make us stronger to protest to the United States concerning the violations of the Panama Canal Treaty.

These violations involve the implementation of the treaty and you have denounced them in a clear letter to President Carter.

Mr President, open the way for national understanding which the people are eagerly awaiting. I thank you for the opportunity to help defend and promote the national interests from the distinguished position in which you placed me. I greet you with my highest esteem and consideration,

[Signed] Dr Carlos Alfredo Lopez Guevara, ambassador.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ASKS FOR REVIEW OF COMMENTATORS' CASE

PA061538 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 6 Mar 80, pp 1, 6 PA

[Text] The Panama Chamber of Commerce, Industries, and Agriculture yesterday issued a communique in which it exhorted the government to reconsider the cancellation of licenses of four Panama City radio commentators, allegedly for failing to observe the rules of human dignity.

"Restraining freedom of expression, as is the case today against the nation's broadcasting system in nothing contributes to the strengthening of indispensable conditions to achieve the necessary progress toward social peace and the welfare of the nation," said a part of the communique.

Resolutions issued by the Social Communications Department Monday charged Jilio Ortega of Radio Mia, Milciades A. Ortiz, Miguel A. Bernal and Luis Pimentel of Radio Hogar with resorting to insults and false statements against President Aristides Royo and his collaborators, instead of using the radio for the purpose of education, orientation and information.

"A democracy cannot exist without the right to criticise, the behavior of public officials in the performance of their functions.

"Each citizen has the right to know how public funds are being used, since they comprise taxes paid by the citizenry, and to publicly denounce irregularities and abuses by officials in the pursuit of their duties," the communique said, adding that such a right does not necessarily imply disrespect.

In appealing to authorities to reconsider their step, the communique pointed out that "constitutional guarantees should prevail. Whatever abuses that may have been committed should be analyzed consistently and impartially."

Members of the chamber pointed out how they had observed other sectors staining the reputation and honor of those who had manifested themselves as opponents and how other communications media had distorted the facts without the least fear of being admonished or sanctioned.

In the case of the four radio commentators whose licenses were canceled, the code communique said it constitubed "an open violation of the principles and rights to freedom of expression, establish in the national Constitution and in the declaration of human rights approved by the United Nations."

HONDURAN, SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET 11 MAR

PA070148 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The second round of talks between Honduran Foreign Secretary Eliseo Perez Cadalso and Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena will be held in San Jose, Costa Rica on 11 March. The Salvadoran and Honduran governments are holding talks in an effort to sign a document to end the break of relations which followed a 100-hours war in June 1969.

Last week, Salvadoran Deputy Foreign Minister Alejandro Gomez said in San Jose that an agreement had been reached with Honduras on the reestablishment of relations. However, this week the Honduran deputy foreign secretary denied that such an agreement had been reached.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT RELEASES M-19 GUERRILLAS 6 MAR

PA060451 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The members of the 19 April Movement [M-19] held in custody by the Interior Ministry on orders of the president of the republic, were released this afternoon. They are: Jose Gabriel, Ramon, Fabio, Jose Armando and Mario Jose Monge Benavides, all brothers and members of the Colombian M-19 organization. The Supreme Court ordered their release, which was accepted by Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealy, who said this afternoon that all citizens must obey the country's laws.

Echeverria Disagrees With Release

PA070317 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey this afternoon referred to the arrest and release of the five members of the 19 April Movement [M-19] of Colombia. They had been arrested on the orders of the Costa Rican president the day members of the M-19 occupied the Dominican Embassy in Bogota and seized more than 40 diplomats, including Costa Rican Ambassador Mrs Chassoul.

The Supreme Court felt that the reasons given by the president and the security minister for the arrest of the M-19 members were not sufficient. The public security minister told newsmen he did not agree with the court's decision but that he obeyed it. He said he hopes the court's decision will not have a consequence that we might regret later. We would have liked to hold them in custody for a longer period but since we respect the decision of the courts we immediately obeyed it, he said.

Where 1,800 people eat, 1,900 can easily eat, Echeverria Brealey said. The second subject Echeverria Brealey discussed is the issue of the training of a group of Sandinist guards in La Reforma prison. In talks with members of the Nicaraguan Government junta a few days ago, Costa Rica offered to help train members of Nicaragua's security force, including narcotics officers and criminology investigators.

EL SALVADOR

PCES SAYS U.S. MILITARY PREPARING TO INTERVENE

PA060146 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Communist Party of El Salvador [PCES] has charged that the U.S. Government is preparing to intervene militarily in that Central American nation to smash the popular movement.

In a communique released in San Jose, the organization states that the United States is preparing to intervene without even first consulting the OAS. U.S. plans, adds the communique, include the participation of Guatemalan and Honduran military and paramilitary forces and former Somoza National Guardsmen, along with their own troops, for the purpose of eliminating the popular movement which has become stronger and more united in its struggle against the oligarchic and proimperialist regime.

The PCES appeals to all patriotic forces in Central America to close ranks in the face of the threat of U.S. aggression and to all the progressive sectors of the world to reject and condemn these interventionist plans.

The PCES states that Washington, in its aggressive preparations, has publicly expressed its political, economic and military support for the military and Christian Democratic junta, which is unable to solve the national crisis.

DECREE SUSPENDING CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES ISSUED

PA062024 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1930 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] [In progress] which from the beginning the Revolutionary Government Junta has wanted to put into practice the basic principles of democracy in order to create a climate of peace and tranquillity.

2. That some persons, abusing this desire have executed acts intended to create in this nation a situation of agitation and social unrest, thus reflecting on the economy of the nation and public peace that is so necessary at this moment.

3. That these same persons interested in blocking the process of structural change being carried out by the present government have caused grave disruptions of public order, which makes it necessary to take steps to counter this situation.

Therefore, the use of the legal faculties conferred by Decree No. 1 of 15 October 1979, published in official gazette No. 191, volume 275 of the same date, and based on article 175 of the Constitution decrees:

Article 1. The guarantees established in articles 154, 158 paragraph 1 and 159 of the Constitution are suspended across the nation for the period of 30 days beginning on the date of application of the present decree.

Article 2. The minister of defense and public security is commissioned to apply the present decree and regulate its application.

Article 3. The present decree will go into effect from the day of its publication in the official gazette.

Given at the Presidential House, San Salvador, on the 6th day of the month of March, 1980.

[Signed] Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano Ramos, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, Dr Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete, Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, minister of defense and public security; Jose Ovidio Hernandez Delgado, minister of interior.

AGRARIAN REFORMS INTRODUCED; ARMY CONFISCATES LAND

PA061950 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1820 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[By Mario Espinoza Fernandez]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 6 Mar (AJAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Army today intervened on some of the largest land properties of the country at the same time an announcement was made about "a basic agrarian reform law" that will be "the state's instrument to end land hoarding."

The announcement was made through a "national radio and television network" by Col Adolfo Majano, member of the Revolutionary Governing Junta.

The armed forces guaranteed the occupation of the lands carried out by employees of the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry. The landed estates will be expropriated by the government and transferred to peasants cooperatives.

"Man and his life are of the highest value while anything else has an instrumental value," said Majano in his address from the Salvadoran Presidential Palace, to the members of the Supreme Court, the Cabinet and journalists invited to the ceremony.

Initially, the government will expropriate all landed estates over 500 hectares. The action will affect some 200 families who possess over 300,000 manzanas of land, the largest part of the best arable land in this Central American nation.

The agrarian reform has been, together with the nationalization of the banks and foreign trade, the main topic of the Revolutionary Governing Junta which assumed power on 15 October in a bloodless coup d'etat that overthrew the regime of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero.

With the promulgation of the "basic agrarian reform law" there are now three types of properties in El Salvador: cooperative property, state property and private property, Majano added in his address to the nation.

The colonel was accompanied by three other members of the Revolutionary Governing Junta: Col Engr Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Christian Democrat Antonio Morales Ehrlich and independent Jose Ramon Avalos.

A second Christian Democratic member of the ruling group, Engr Hector Dada Hirezo, resigned his post a few days ago, claiming personal reasons.

Dada will have to be replaced by another Christian Democrat, who will be chosen by the party's national convention next Sunday.

The agrarian reform starts the road to end a system of state protection for the large private entrepreneurs, which began at the end of last century, when another government decreed the suppression of the community lands. According to eminent historians, the agrarian projects realized on three previous occasions by three different governments only served to enrich the landowners at the expense of the peasants.

The agrarian history in El Salvador is also marked by the biggest social, economic and political conflict in Salvadoran history: the 1932 peasants rebellion, when groups of armed peasants were aroused by communist agitators to protest the lack of land for subsistence. The conflict culminated with the death of at least 17,000 peasants, mostly Indians, at the hands of government troops.

The "national radio and television network" that served to reveal today the agrarian reform law, will be extended by the government for at least 48 hours, an official spokesman said.

The government is trying to silence the protests of rightwing groups who have announced since the start of the present regime, their opposition to any change made by a "de facto government." In 1976, however, with a presumably constitutional government, the rightwing was capable of stopping a similar law, which would have greatly affected the large landowners.

Majano Announces Reform Law

PA062223 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Speech to the nation by Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano on behalf of the Salvadoran revolutionary government carried over the "national radio and television network" on 6 March 1980--live]

[Text] Mr President and justices of the honorable Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet, representatives of the church, distinguished military delegates, special guests, Salvadorans:

Almost 5 months ago the armed forces, through the 15 October revolutionary movement, took the reins of the government, committing themselves to take action leading to an equitable distribution of the national wealth. For the present government this means the performance of fundamental reform work to channel our country's economic potential toward the most numerous and least favored segments of our population. One of those major tasks is agrarian reform which consists of a political determination to transfer land from the few hands it is in now to those of the peasants who constitute a majority.

On behalf of the Revolutionary Government Junta, I am hereby informing the Salvadoran people of the promulgation of the basic agrarian reform law which will be the weapon of the state to put an end to large landholdings in El Salvador. This law delineates the legal framework within which the transformation process will be conducted. This promulgation ceremony marks the beginning of the social changes promised on 15 October. Land reform will be carried out in successive stages to make peasants, and small- and medium-size producers the protagonists and beneficiaries of their own efforts. This law will turn land over to peasants, who are the ones that will directly work it, without taking arbitrary action and in an orderly manner. Our revolution is inspired by the people and with land reform it is opening this difficult road to social justice in our country.

Motivations and Objectives of the Reform

Clause nine of our Constitution, specifically, focuses on the economic system. It is a new concept in our legislation but many of its precepts are scattered both in the 1886 Constitution and in the draft constitution. Others appear for the first time. Their philosophic basis is that man and life are of supreme importance while property has an incidental value. The land reform process begins within the spirit of the Constitution that we have just cited. It is a need and an inspiration of the Salvadoran people, often times voiced by political parties and organizations, peasants and workers whether unionized or not and by other sectors. This far-reaching step has additional significance; that is, compliance with and implementation of the armed forces' irrevocable decision to stand alongside their people in a stage of revolutionary effervescence which must be channeled properly.

Our Land Reform Seeks:

A. To achieve the fair distribution of wealth and revenue among the people who work the soil;

B. To promote the organization of peasants and strengthen their associations;

C. To promote peasants and turn them into the protagonists in the economic and social development of the agriculture and livestock sector, and

D. To promote agriculture and livestock development as part of the overall economic development by incorporating a large sector of new production process.

The main goal of this reform is the welfare of the Salvadoran family which so far has been alienated from the national economic process. One of its benefits will be the creation of jobs for a growing number of Salvadorans in the medium and short term. We think that our main source of wealth is our people, their work capability, their innate abilities and their adpatability to any production process. This reform seeks the conservation and improvement but also to promote greater social coherence so individualism can be overcome and common efforts can be achieved.

The reform does not exclude the possibility of distributing land to peasant families in those cases in which that land does not constitute a production unit.

Self-Sufficiency Policy

It is expected that through the efforts of all Salvadorans the national territory will be able to produce the amount of food needed to supply our growing population. We have to be self-sufficient in food supply and also produce an exportable surplus. Up to now, most of the national effort has focused on export products, thus creating two radically different agricultural developments. On the one hand, all infrastructure, financing and stimulation have been given to export products whose production has become very efficient. Even the school year has been adapted to permit the Salvadoran family to move around during the coffee, cotton and sugarcane harvests. These crops are an example of the efficiency and underprivileged status of Salvadoran peasants.

The best lands are reserved for export products. This reaches such an unbelievable extreme that vast areas of land dedicated to the cultivation of coffee exclude the growing of essential food crops by the tenant farmers of those rich lands. The same occurs with the lands used for cotton and sugarcane cultivation.

Furthermore, the cultivation of food is carried out without technological methods. Our agrarian reform intends to maintain the efficiency of the cultivation of export products without preventing its development. But at the same time, the agrarian reform will emphasize achievement of self-sufficiency in the supply of food products for the population as well as for the export of those products.

The Agroindustry

The increase if agricultural production will result in the development of the agroindustry. We have unlimited potential in the utilization of the agricultural byproducts and their processing so they can be converted into articles of direct consumption. The increase in the peasants' standard of living will create a dynamic market for industrial and agroindustry products.

[Word indistinct] of Landholding

In order to begin the process we have explained, we will expropriate the estates of over 500 hectares, that is, properties which are over 700 manzanas. During the 1980-81 agricultural year no other property will be expropriated, that is to say, only some 200 families which represent approximately .0025 percent of the national population are being affected. They own more than 300,000 manzanas. The owners of more than 100 hectares, that is, 140 manzanas, in soils class 1, 2, 3 and 4, and those who own more than 150 hectares, that is, 210 manzanas, of soils class 5, 6, and 7 can freely sell their property or mortgage it for the purpose of agricultural production. However, in the event the property is sold, it cannot be divided. The production unit must be maintained.

The owners of less than 100 or of 150 hectares in the soil classes described above have the right to freely dispose of their property. It must be clearly stated that this type of agricultural owner--constituting 90 percent of the agricultural owners in the country, thus the majority of the small and medium-sized owners--will not be affected by the agrarian reform. Far from it; the government will give them incentives to increase their production. In this way, three types of property are now being recognized in El Salvador: cooperative, state and private property.

The government hopes it will receive the support of the Salvadorans for this national emergency measure. The armed forces place their military potential at the service of this measure with the awareness that all people have the right to a decent standard of living which includes adequate nutrition, housing, health, education and job opportunities. They also have the right to the benefit of land which will provide them with a just standard of living. That is why the armed forces are participating in the implementation of the agrarian reform. It is committed to a national and patriotic cause.

Opposition to the Reforms

Our intransigent opponents of the right plot against this government and try to find a path that will bring them back to political power. The people have been witness to massive campaigns of slander and rumors [words indistinct] call communism everything that means an effort to achieve social justice. They also carry out secret activities because they held power for many years and did very little for the country. On the contrary, they used power for themselves.

Our position has also been attacked and harassed by intransigent leftist groups with foreign slogans which try to take advantage of the situation by resorting to terrorism and violence to achieve their own sinister objectives.

In summary, we have been attacked by intransigent rightist and leftist groups. We respect their right to dissent but this right must be exercised within the limits of political struggle and not with violence. Once again this shows the distance between the positions we defend and their positions. Paradoxically, the two extremes are bent on hindering our task of social justice, provoking the armed forces and deceiving the people.

This government has respected freedoms. But the rightist and leftist groups have used this badly, converting them to chaos [libertinaje] and threatening honest citizens. We blame the members and leaders of these groups for this.

Fellow countrymen, the government of the republic reiterates its respect for individual integrity and its duty of guaranteeing the respect of this basic principle of human coexistence. This includes the right of our society to be defended from assassination, kidnaping, blackmail, violence and the damage or destruction of property by any criminal, political or any other type of group. We emphatically state that such crimes will be severely punished.

Neither recalcitrant extreme rightwings nor leftwings. [as heard]

We are not heading toward communism. We are headed toward a genuine democracy with a profound social awareness. This is the real road to peace and work, to justice and freedom.

By decreeing land reform in El Salvador now, I am informing the people that 376 large estates that belonged to 244 owners are being expropriated. They cover a total surface of 224,083 hectares of land which is the equivalent of 320,439 manzanas. They will be given to peasant organizations. We do not want this effort to be limited to a material level. We want to become spiritually convinced that as of 6 March 1980 we will no longer live as we have up to now. Through this basic agrarian reform law, the armed forces and the Revolutionary Government Junta are setting the proper course for the peaceful revolution that we all want. They are being consistent with the constitutional ideal that man and life are supreme values and property is strictly incidental. Thank you.

FDC TO CHOOSE DADA HIREZI'S REPLACEMENT 9 MAR

PA051435 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1411 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 5 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--There has been no official reaction so far to Christian Democrat Hector Dada Hirezi's resignation from the Revolutionary Government Junta to which he was appointed along with Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich on 9 January.

Dada Hirezi resigned on 1 March but the news was officially disclosed last night following the presidency information secretary's denial to a question by ACAN-EFE in view of the persistent rumors. A ranking official source told ACAN that Dada Hirezi left the Government House Saturday and his resignation was learned later.

A text of his resignation has not been disclosed but it has been learned that the Christian Democratic Party [FDC] member, who was foreign minister since 3 January 1980, resigned because he was tired. He then left for Mexico.

The FDC, which is working with the incumbent government, released a communique today telling the Salvadoran people that Dada Hirezi had informed the party of his desire to step down. The party regretted Dada Hirezi's decision, also noting that in the next few hours it will decide who will replace him on the junta that has been in power since 15 October when Gen Carlos Humberto Romero was toppled for administrative corruption and the permanent violation of human rights.

The person to replace Dada Hirezi will be selected during a national FDC convention on Sunday. It has been speculated that it will be Jose Napoleon Duarte who has been very active here since his return on 25 October from a 7-year exile in Venezuela.

NATIONAL NETWORK ESTABLISHED; DADA RESIGNATION CONTROVERSY

PA061847 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 6 Mar 80 PA

[Report from Salvadoran station YSU by Carlos Samayoa--recorded]

[Excerpt] At 0900 today a national network was established again in El Salvador for an indefinite period of time. In principle, the measure apparently will continue for 2 days. A radio network is usually established in El Salvador whenever there is a crisis of some kind.

The domestic political scene does not seem to be running smoothly in the country. This is deduced from a note sent this morning to the communications media by Mrs Gloria de Dada, wife of resigning junta member Hector Dada Hirezi.

There is much speculation concerning the resignation of Dada Hirezi, some claiming personal reasons, health causes, and so forth. Mrs Dada Hirezi, however, has sent a note protesting what she describes as distortions concerning her husband's resignation. She said she cannot understand why the governing junta of El Salvador has not yet released the text of his resignation. Her husband up to a couple of days ago was a member of the governing junta. He has already left the country for Mexico.

Mrs Dada, in one of the paragraphs of her message, states that the causes of his resignation were broadly discussed within the Christian Democratic Party. She therefore brands as false any claims attributing it to health or personal motives, since the causes for Mr Dada Hirezi's resignation were strictly political according to her letter.

U.S. MISSION VEHICLES BURNED IN CAPITAL

PA062125 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2100 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] This special report was prepared after a tour of the downtown area about 20 minutes ago.

Six buses--two on Independencia Avenue, two at the entrance of Delgado Street some 150 meters east of Cuartel Market, and two others on Seventh Street East--have been made into barricades. Their drivers were forced to leave them in the middle of these streets.

A few minutes ago two Education Ministry vehicles, two Public Health Ministry cars and two other U.S. international mission vehicles were burned in various parts of the capital.

This is part of what we have seen. Now we are in Arce Street, here in the Salvadoran capital. We have also seen several National Police armored vehicles and patrol cars trying to reestablish order. But the elements setting fire to the vehicles are carrying out their activities by surprise in several parts of the capital.

Here is a report on the burning of the U.S. international mission vehicle near the Todos supermarket in Arce Street:

[Words indistinct] Arce, here in the capital, an international mission vehicle with license plate no 1-421 is being burned this very moment. Several civilians are trying to control the fire. In all, there are six cars burning--three are owned by the Education Ministry, two are the property of the Public Health and Social Welfare Ministry and two others are international mission vehicles [all figures as heard]. This is happening at the corner of Seventh Avenue South and Arce Street. In several San Salvador streets one can see army patrols escorted by armored vehicles and patrol cars.

LP-28 MEMBERS TRY TO KIDNAP ORDEN MEMBER

PA060341 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1830 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] A shooting incident occurred at approximately 1210 today when a group of men armed with submachineguns tried to kidnap a member of the Nationalist Democratic Organization [ORDEN].

These armed civilians identified themselves as members of the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28]. As a result of the kidnap attempt they clashed with several members of the security forces near the municipal theater in the San Miguelito neighborhood of San Salvador.

COURT WORKERS STRIKE FOR SALARY INCREASES

PA050120 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1221 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Activities in all courts in this capital and in the provinces will be suspended tomorrow according to an agreement reached in a meeting in the Isidro Menendez Judicial Center at which a strike was called. The strike, according to one of the organizers, is to protest against judges and magistrates who had said that they had received the workers' salary demands and that they would go before the Finance Ministry to support the demands, but had not.

The workers have given the Supreme Court of Justice a 12-day deadline to reply to the demands, which include a 75 percent salary increase and the incorporation of the workers into the Social Security Institute.

GUATEMALA

FUR LEADER JIMENEZ ASSASSINATED 5 MAR

PA062346 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1405 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Inter-Central American Radio Organization report--recorded]

[Text] Guatemala City--Another leader of the United Revolutionary Front (FUR), founded by deceased political leader Manuel Colom Argueta, was machinegunned yesterday in Quezaltenango Department.

Everardo Jimenez (Cajas) died in his Quezaltenango office when two unidentified individuals attacked him. Jimenez, vice president of the FUR Political Council in Quezaltenango, was shot to death yesterday shortly after noon.

Two unidentified individuals wearing ragged clothes entered the lawyer's office at about 1250 and, without uttering a word, shot him and then fled. Jimenez' secretary was in the office, but she did not realize anything was happening until she heard the shots and saw the attackers escaping. One of them she said, was wearing a black leather jacket. The secretary was unable to recall anything else, but she explained that her boss was in his office when the armed attack that cost him his life occurred.

In the wake of this incident, a large number of people and security agents showed up at the office, located on the corner of Ninth Avenue and Ninth Street, in Zone 1.

As of yesterday afternoon there was no trace of the culprits, who apparently escaped in a vehicle they had parked nearby.

A few minutes after the armed attack other Quezaltenango politicians as well as university students and professors arrived at the scene of the crime, where the judge had already ordered that the necessary steps be taken.

FUR Condemns Assassination

PA062347 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1405 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Inter-Central American Radio Organization report--recorded]

[Text] The United Revolutionary Front (FUR) yesterday issued a document condemning the assassination of Jorge Everardo Jimenez (Cajas) in Quezaltenango.

The FUR document states: Today, 5 March 1980, FUR has been hit again through the merciless assassination in his office of the distinguished, capable and honest professional who served as first vice president of the party's Political Council.

The FUR communique adds that in reporting this crime to national and international opinion, it condemns the present massacre of intelligent people, which is aimed at leaving the people without guides in order to subject them through terror.

To conclude, the communique notes that 22 March will be the first anniversary of the assassination of Manuel Colom Argueta.

Political circles said the FUR has been hit particularly hard in the past few weeks through the killing of several of its leaders, including Ruben Izamparic, Arnoldo Medrano Osorio, who was also machinegunned last weekend, and now Jimenez (Cajas).

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE CONDEMNS VIOLENCE

PA041350 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Text] In a message disseminated to the news media in the past few days, the Guatemalan episcopal conference, during a special meeting chaired by metropolitan Archbishop Mario Cardinal Casariego, restated its Christian position in defense of human interests in the country. As pastors we have to regret the serious violent situation that the country is experiencing, the bishops stated echoing the government's statements condemning the antagonistic stands of the various political groups operating here.

The bishops stated that they have painfully noticed how ideological stands have become polarized and how the Christian community is very confused regarding the true mission of the church. [Words indistinct] say that, for instance, the supreme pontiff's words are being interpreted in a biased way, divorcing them from the overall body of church teaching.

This obviously supports what Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia's administration has said more than once to the effect that the clergy is twisting the commandments to serve the interests of organizations devoted to international subversion. The bishops stated [words indistinct] a point of view shared by various social sectors since this is the only way to cope with the enemies of democracy who are drawing gain by using the church and its false apostles as tools.

HONDURAS

TEGUCIGALPA COMMENTS ON PRESIDENT'S U.S. TOUR

PA060155 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] A country's problems are directly related to the many relationships existing among its citizens.

There are various needs and demands in these relationships. Some problems crop up and require urgent solutions. It is up to the state to solve them for the common good. In Honduras as in any other country problems arise which need urgent solutions. The people need a better standard of living, more jobs, less expensive drugs and more comfortable hospital services, housing, schools and roads. Agricultural production must be promoted and business, industry, agriculture and livestock activities must be guaranteed.

By the same token, national and international capital investments must be motivated. All of this is a way to fight inflation and bring Honduras out of its underdevelopment. This is what the military government is trying to do.

Aware of the facts and fully conversant in our problems, Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of the military junta, spoke during the recent fifth Central American annual conference in New Orleans. He said that only by resolutely attacking underdevelopment and poverty can we disarm the major demagogic apparatus of subversion in Central America.

Aware of his government's duties, General Paz Garcia said: We have some very serious concerns. This is where we need not only the courage of the entire Honduran nation but all the international aid that can be urgently supplied to us.

The United States, its politicians and businessmen became aware of the real situation in Honduras, its delicate and urgent social, political, economic and cultural problems. Honduras will soon see the benefits of General Paz Garcia's appearance at the fifth Central American annual conference in New Orleans.

His exchange of views with President Jimmy Carter, who is currently responsible in Washington for mankind's future, freedom and democracy, was also important.

POLICE BREAK UP STRIKING BREWERY WORKERS' DEMONSTRATION

PA060301 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1523 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 5 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Police in San Pedro Sula in northern Honduras captured about 100 people yesterday after they used teargas and fired shots in the air to break up a demonstration of striking workers at the Honduran brewery.

The brewery workers began their strike 3 weeks ago. The union, management, military authorities and the Labor Ministry have been unable to reach an agreement on ending the strike.

The conflict began 3 months ago when, according to the workers, the company began to violate their collective contract's working conditions clauses and the labor code by dismissing workers for unjustified reasons.

The workers seized the Honduran brewery's plants throughout the country 2 weeks ago but the police violently evicted them a few hours later and took charge of the installations after signing a document accepting responsibility.

The brewery workers, who have received unlimited support from other sectors, have held demonstrations and rallies near their job sites but these have always been broken up by the police.

Workers of other unions and the wives of the brewery workers participated in yesterday's demonstration. Union members said the police arrested about 100 people who were taken to jail in trucks and buses. However, it was later reported that only 67 people were arrested. The police subsequently released 62 people. They are holding five leaders because an investigation will be undertaken to decide if the union movement seeks to disrupt public order through a political effort.

NICARAGUA

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO U.S. LOAN FREEZE CONTINUES

Further Hassan Statements

PA061426 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The U.S. Senate decision to freeze the $75-million loan to Nicaragua has been spread like wildfire by the international news agencies in view of the great importance and scope of the Sandinist people's revolution. It is obvious that this imperialist attitude is another maneuver by the most reactionary U.S. sectors which are trying to destabilize our revolutionary process. They will not be able to do this, however, because, while it is true that we need these millions and many more for our reconstruction, it is also true that those millions are not essential to the economic reactivation of Sandino's homeland.

The Nicaraguan Government and people have clearly stated that we do not want conditions set on our loans. The action taken by the U.S. Senate Budget Committee is, of course, due to strictly political considerations and to the reactionary and destabilizing policy U.S. imperialism has adopted in view of the irreversible course taken by the people of the world who are trying to establish a fair system and a better society.

"Extra", the national newscast which reports the news at the right time, has asked Moises Hassan Morales, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, what the answer of the Nicaraguan Government and people is to the new U.S. Senate maneuver of freezing the $75-million loan.

[Begin Hassan Morales recording] Our revolutionary government will not go down on its knees before anybody and, if they freeze this loan, we are ready to forge ahead with the support of the Nicaraguan people. This is the only thing we want--the support and labor of the Nicaraguan people. That is all we want. We are not on our knees. We are not (?selling out). We are not in any way going to relinquish the dignity and the sovereignty of this country. All we are doing is accepting [words indistinct]. We are requesting aid which will be accepted if it is given in respectful terms. The only thing we do want and which we think is instrumental to the continuation of the process is the support, work and selfless spirit of the Nicaraguan people. If we have that, any difficulty can be overcome whether or not we receive aid from the United States or other countries or from another source.

[Question] Our government is not making any arrangements with the U.S. Congress. They are simply discussing the loan. They are airing their views and examining it from every angle. They will reach their own conclusions and our government is not making any kind of arrangements.

Chinandega Demonstration

PA052212 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] From Chinandega the Sandinist Front's Secretariat of Propaganda and Political Training reports that right now the people of the department--not only the people of Chinandega but of the municipalities too--are mobilizing for a mass demonstration in repudiation of the freezing of the $75-million loan by Yankee imperialism today.

We see that this as a further act of aggression by imperialism, a way of interfering in our revolution and a way of boycotting the economic reactivation plan, a needed instrument for our country's economic liberation. Our people are indignant and are responding in an active and effective way against this new Yankee aggression

The mobilization occurring on the streets of Chinandega now denotes the clear awareness of our people, their awareness of the need to defend the revolution, the Sandinist awareness that our revolution is marching on and no one, not even Yankee imperialism, will stop it.

REPORTAGE ON CLAIMS OF U.S. INTERVENTION

Ortega Warns El Salvador

PA062257 Paris AFP in English 1802 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Rome, March 6 (AFP)--A member of Nicaragua's ruling junta today warned of a danger that the United States might intervene in the troubled Central American country of El Salvador.

Comdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra made the remarks during an official visit to Rome, where he headed a delegation that met Pope John Paul II, Italian President Sandro Pertini and other officials.

Commander Ortega told a news conference that he found U.S. President Jimmy Carter attentive and respectful during discussions. But he added that this did not erase the imperialist and aggressive posture of certain elements of the United States.

The Nicaraguan leader complained that the U.S. Congress was taking too long to approve a $75 million loan for his country while it expedited military assistance to the former regime of Anastasio Somoza.

The United States might intervene in El Salvador to prop up the government against leftist attacks as part of a move into Central America prompted by the crises in Iran and Afghanistan, Commander Ortega said.

BARRICADA on CIA Threat

PA060032 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 28 Feb 80 pp 1, 12 PA

[Text] After the U.S. House of Representatives officially noted that the CIA is interfering in Nicaragua when it discussed a report on Nicaragua drawn up by the espionage agency, we must alert the entire nation to the destabilizing maneuvers being planned and implemented against our revolution.

The CIA should not be confused with the classical spy stereotype seen in James Bond movies wearing an overcoat and dark glasses. The CIA is the political and practical guide of counterrevolution and can easily be seen from the history of its dark operations, the most recent of which is the economic destabilization engineered by the CIA in Chile.

Destabilization attempts against our revolution have been engineered not only through smear campaigns and ideological divisionism but in the economic field as well. In the past few weeks maneuvers to drain some firms of capital and thus harm production have been intensified. There are some brazen elements that are taking dollars out of the country through a number of tricks allowed by the "mysteries" of business accounting. Future production is being surreptitiously moved out of the country by not importing raw materials for production purposes when there are good financial prospects and by moving entire pieces of equipment to other countries.

And we wonder: Are workers and peasants promoting these activities? Is it the patriotic businessmen who joined the reactivation plan? Definitely not, because such actions are contrary to the national interests, the interests of the revolution and all the people who are determined to win the production war. Those activities are being guided by a political leadership, an eminently counterrevolutionary leadership which is operating in a manner well known to us. And we cannot help alerting all our people when it has been officially admitted that the CIA is interfering in our country.

CIA policy has always been the same: undermine the economic basis of the revolution, destabilize the economy, promote production boycotts, make economic reactivation impossible.

A number of factories have been taken over to demand pay readjustments and arbitrary production halts have also been orchestrated to destabilize the revolutionary process. We alert the people and in particular the workers to the activities of false labor leaders and the opportunists who are playing along with the reactionaries, as well as business elements which are also involved in the game.

We again dare U.S. officials to publicize the CIA report and disclose the names of their agents in Nicaragua and their plans for destabilization. And again we warn: Nicaragua will not be another Chile.

CIA Report Creates 'Indignation'

PA061440 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Station editorial]

[Text] A CIA report to the U.S. Congress given as a preliminary step for debating a $75-million loan to Nicaragua has caused a wave of indignation and protest among our people for what is considered an act of interference and a violation of our sovereignty.

It has been publicly demonstrated that the United States does not mind resorting to espionage and interference in the affairs of any country when its interests must be protected or its dominance maintained against those fighting against it.

This report was very useful to Nicaraguans because it alerted us about the movements of the CIA, its objectives and its means for infiltrating us. It is a warning to us that there is an enemy present, disguised in a thousand ways, which will at all times pry into our partisan and state organizations looking for secrets that will guide them in their efforts against us.

Nobody must fall asleep at their posts. All of us must be zealous guardians of the secrets of our revolution which enemies near and far unceasingly look for in their efforts to surprise our good faith or (?sincerity).

We must clearly understand that it is [word indistinct] in some spheres of the revolution in which we cannot give either mercy or rest to the enemies, be they foreign or domestic, or be they unionists, reporters, diplomats, businessmen or of any other mask under which they hide their real hostility toward our people and our revolution and their unconditional obedience toward the orders of imperialism and neo-somozism.

Nor can we lose sight of the fact that in Nicaragua, the CIA will not just be collecting information and the secrets of our revolution, but it will also pull all of its strings and mechanisms in order to create, with the complicity of its native friends, problems for the revolution, taking advantage of objective problems to destabilize our process.

All of us must always remain with our fists held high and constantly be alert so that these internal and external enemies will not take us by surprise at any time or place.

RAMIREZ MERCADO DISCUSSES U.S. LOAN, CUBAN PRESENCE

PA052328 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Interview with Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, by Mario Velasquez at Panama's Tocumen Airport on 4 March--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] What do you think of the debates in the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate over a $75-million loan to Nicaragua?

[Answer] We have said that we are going to wait until this bill has been definitely studied by the last committee of the U.S. Senate and then see if the loan is approved without any detrimental conditions for us. We have often said that we will not accept any conditioned aid which violates our right to self-determination and sovereignty. The time will come when we, as a sovereign nation, exercising the right given us by the popular vote in Nicaragua, shall decide whether we will accept this loan which has been discussed for such a long time in the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate has added a series of conditions to the loan, some of which we think are funny, others ridiculous and others are attempts to impose conditions which only show a rightist spirit in some U.S. Senate sectors.

[Question] What can you tell us about the receipt by Nicaragua of international aid since the revolutionary triumph? Has there been a generous solidarity with Nicaragua?

[Answer] Yes, we think so. There has been a response from international financial institutions, some European countries and some socialist countries which have offered their cooperation. We now have a good base of international financial cooperation for our economic growth. We have obtained over $250 million in very easy loans from various sources of international credit and are satisfied with the support we have received. Our trip to Europe now is for the purpose of expanding this support and obtaining new sources of financing for our reconstruction programs.

[Question] With regard to the support you mentioned from the socialist sector, could you tell us something about one of the questions which always arises when discussing the Nicaraguan problem--the so-called Cuban presence in Nicaragua?

[Answer] When we, the Nicaraguans, talks about the Cuban presence we do so gratefully, because of the Cuban Government's gesture to send a considerable number of teachers and doctors who are working to meet our great need for medicine and education for our people. But when some persons and foreign news media talk about the Cuban presence, they don't talk about the Spanish presence even though we have just received a group of 100 Spanish teachers who will assume tasks in the literacy campaign. We are awaiting groups of doctors from other Latin American countries. In short, we are open to good-intentioned and unconditioned cooperation offered by any friendly country.

[Question] Not only with regard to socialist aid but also concerning aid from other countries, have you had any problem of interference in Nicaraguan domestic affairs, or in the handling of the activities of teachers or doctors or any other professionals aiding the Nicaraguan people?

[Answer] Well, to speak specifically about Cuba, their attitude has been completely respectful of our sovereignty and our national integrity and we have received not even the slightest insinuation of any conditions being placed on us by the Cuban Government.

[Question] Within the scant half year of the Nicaraguan revolution in power, what would you say is its main achievement?

[Answer] Its main achievement is the consolidation of the people with the revolution. We now have firm roots with the people of Nicaragua who are now armed in the form of the people's Sandinist Army. It is the people who are producing in the factories and who are being trained in the people's militias to defend the national sovereignty and the cause of the revolution. In spite of many economic problems I would say that within this half-year of revolutionary struggle in Nicaragua we have managed to irreversibly consolidate the revolutionary process.

[Question] How is the food and employment situation?

[Answer] Well, we have limitations like most of the Central American countries in spite of the fact that we are the only ones who have gone through a cruel war like the one which led to the total liberation from Somozism. We had problems in harvests and other problems affecting agricultural production and therefore we have had to import staple cereals and food. This is a passing situation and with our production during the coming harvests we should overcome our food problems.

ARCE REVIEWS CENTRAL AMERICAN RELATIONS

PA060431 Panama City Telavisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Interview with Nicaraguan Commander Ceyardo Arce, Sandinist National Liberation Front Directorate member, granted to Jose Montano of Televisora Nacional on 5 March in Panama City--recorded]

[Text] [Question] How are the relations between Colombia and Nicaragua regarding the border conflict?

[Answer] The matter was not handled properly by the news media. They simply were not taking into consideration the seriousness of the matter. What we tried to say was that we were not going to recognize a treaty which deprived Nicaragua of sovereign rights over islands and cays located in our country's continental shelf and which are also within our territorial waters. It was our intention to bring the matter to the attention of the world, considering that the dictatorial Somozist regime had never made a claim in this respect. We could not let time pass without indicating that the new government, which now really represents the people's sovereign rights, was reaffirming Nicaragua's sovereign rights over those territories. We did not expect to have an immediate solution to our demands or that the matter was going to be turned into an international issue for the time being. We just wanted to establish our position in relation to this matter of sovereignty and then take up the matter with Colombia in a modern and civilized manner in order to find the most adequate solution for both countries.

[Question] In view of the state of violence in Central America, could you tell us, Commander Arce, what the position of the Nicaraguan Government is regarding the problems in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala?

[Answer] We are maintaining a constant watch on developments in the area. After the triumph of the Nicaraguan revolution we expressed the wish to become a stabilizing factor in the Central American region. In other words, we have tried to assure our neighbors that our revolution will be confined to our territory and to solving the problems inherited from the Somozist dictatorship.

We are going to maintain a position of respect, neutrality and friendship toward our Central American neighbors. However, we cannot help it that the Nicaraguan revolution is used as an example with repercussions not only in Central America, but in the rest of Latin America and the world.

We are concerned over the situation of violence that exists in El Salvador. The Salvadoran regime since 15 October 1979 has had cordial and respectful relations with our government, relations which for us have been tranquil. However, we do worry about the fact that the Salvadoran Government has been unable to maintain any stability in the country, which is currently disturbed by violence. We just learned that another member of the government junta, the second junta since October, has just resigned and this certainly is a worrisome matter because the destabilization of any Central American country will have repercussions on the others.

With Honduras our relations have recently improved considerably. The impasse that existed because the Honduran Government was holding back some Nicaraguan fishing boats has been solved. Honduras has begun giving us back the boats. We have exchanged ambassadors. Therefore, we can say that our relations have substantially improved from the days when a border problem was played up by propaganda to give the impression that relations between Honduras and Nicaragua were falling apart.

Regarding Guatemala, our relations are cordial and we plan to keep them that way.

COLUMNIST SAYS CASTRO 'TO BE WELCOMED' SOON

PA061537 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 6 Mar 80 p 12-D PA

[From "La Llorona" column]

[Text] The Sandinist junta's Sergio Ramirez Mercado said some Latin American sectors are overly concerned regarding a communist Cuban presence in Nicaragua. However, they will welcome Fidel like a god in a few days. You'll see.

SAFE-CONDUCTS GIVEN TO FIVE SOMOZISTS IN EMBASSIES

PA061819 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has granted five safe-conducts to Somozists who had been in asylum at two embassies since our revolutionary victory. The safe-conducts were given to Rivas Judge Francisco Jose Talavera in the Mexican Embassy and to Rigoberto Ugarte Guerrero, Arnoldo (Mirol Lavadi), Jose Antonio Espinoza and Juan Manuel Martinez Solis in the Argentine Embassy.

SUGARMILL PARALYZED BY 1,400 STRIKING WORKERS

PA052216 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2027 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 4 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The 1,400 workers of the Benjamin Zeledon sugarmill, about 100 km south of Managua, have declared a strike to demand higher wages. Mill operations are paralyzed.

It was reported today that the workers strike began yesterday morning at the sugarmill formerly called "Dolores," which was confiscated from the Somoza family. The sugarmill workers--directed by the Social Christian "Nicaragua Workers Central," and the communist "Central of Labor Action and Unity,"--declared a strike to demand a 100 percent wage increase.

The strike comes at a time when there are administrative problems at the mill, and the above-mentioned labor groups are inciting a labor movement to demand higher wages. The sugar harvesting process at the mill is now at its peak.

Today, 48 workers representing the strikers, representatives of the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute, and leaders of the Sandinist Workers Central met to discuss the situation. The sugarmill strike occurs 1 day after a series of strikes and seizures of factories and worksites ended with an agreement to accelerate production.

MEMBERS OF SANDINO'S ARMY TO BE INCORPORATED INTO EPS

PA051720 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Members of the Army for the Defense of National Sovereignty [General Sandino's army] will be incorporated into the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] as active members. The EPS will determine which persons really belonged to the Army of National Sovereignty in order to avoid opportunism or injustice. This will be done because a large number of senior citizens claim to have fought alongside Sandino.

For this purpose, all the companeros of the Army of National Sovereignty are asked to go to the political chiefs of their departments, where they will be given their credentials. In this manner, after their claims have been verified, they will be assigned to the respective command posts that are in line with their physical capability, thereby assuming their due place in our revolution.

ACTION TAKEN AGAINST DESTABILIZATION OF COMPANIES

PA030345 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0218 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 2 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government today announced the adoption of measures to curb the decapitalization of private companies, the seizure of worksites and the staging of production stoppages.

Government junta member Sergio Ramirez announced a decree in connection with this as he swore in brigade members of the Peoples Literacy Army and the workers literacy militias at Plaza de la Revolucion.

Under the new law, the state will intervene and bring back to the country any equipment or fixed assets taken out of Nicaragua by a given company or businessman. The law establishes a fine equivalent to 3 times the value of those fixed assets, plus from 1 to 3 years in jail for any businessman whose executive responsibility in the crime is confirmed. Accomplices who do not report these actions, which are seen by the Attorney General's Office as "destabilizing the national economy," will be punished with 6 months in jail.

Regarding the Central of Labor Action and Unity's (CAUS) promotion of worksite seizures and stoppages to press for demands, Ramirez said the emergency law currently in effect will be implemented. According to Ramirez, that law empowers the government to imprison all those who through their "counterrevolutionary actions seek to attack our process."

Official information media have accused CAUS of being "connected with the economic sabotage being carried out by CIA agents through an espionage network openly reported last week in the U.S. Congress when the $75-million loan to reactivate Nicaragua's battered economy was being debated."

U.S. ACCUSED OF INTERFERENCE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

'CIA in Nicaragua'

PA070346 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The sinister U.S. CIA, well known for its maneuvers against the peoples of our America, is interfering in Nicaragua in order to destabilize the revolutionary process developing in the nation of Augusto Cesar Sandino. The subversive mission of the CIA in Nicaragua, facilitated by the cold war policy being waged by Washington, was amply proved when the U.S. House of Representatives discussed, behind closed doors, a report by the U.S. espionage organization on the situation in the largest Central American republic.

An analysis of the report took place during the lengthy debate to grant Nicaragua a $75-million loan, a credit the U.S. extreme reactionary sectors intend to grant with conditions which, if detrimental to Nicaraguan sovereignty, will not be accepted by the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua.

BARRICADA, paper of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], challenged the United States to publish the report and to reveal the names of the CIA agents operating in Nicaragua. The newspaper said that during the past weeks the CIA has implemented a destabilization plan which includes the withdrawal of capital by many private concerns by means of the illegal export of cash, machinery and raw materials or the evasion of tax payments to the government.

Meanwhile, Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, a member of the FSLN National Directorate, charged that some businessmen and pseudolabor leaders are accomplices in the CIA maneuvers. They proclaim slogans in alleged defense of the workers and seek to paralyze industries and national production.

In this respect, the Sandinist Workers Central warned the working masses not to be deceived by persons trying to promote conflicts in factories and recalled that in Chile truck drivers and other labor sectors were manipulated to create conditions favorable to the fascist coup of 11 September 1973.

But as the Nicaraguan interior minister, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge, said, the people of Sandino will give their enemies no mercy.

In order to confront the CIA counterrevolutionary efforts, the Government of National Reconstruction on Sunday passed a law establishing fines and prison terms for those who deliberately withdraw capital from industries. It was said that the national emergency law will be applied to anyone who sabotages the economy, causes unjustified strikes or carries out other actions detrimental to the interests of the workers and the revolution.

When it was announced some days ago that the State Security Department had discovered alleged leftists, high-ranking labor leaders and businessmen involved in the CIA plans, Bayardo Arce said that these persons would feel the full weight of the law and said a bill is being drafted on counterevolutionary crimes which will be ruthless with nationals or foreigners who operate in Nicaragua at the service of espionage agencies of other countries.

The destabilization maneuvers implemented by the CIA in our country, Bayardo Arce said, recall the Chilean situation in 1973. But in Nicaragua, he said, we have an army and the people's militias which defend the interests of the people and the revolution.

Military Aid to El Salvador

PA060348 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] On 27 February the United States began to send new economic and military aid to the Salvadoran regime. This cooperation amounts to over $60 million. As many Salvadoran sectors have charged, that aid only seeks to shore up the government junta which is characterized by its violent repression, which so far this year has cost the lives of some 500 people.

In the military area, the credit will include the sending of arms and advisers for the armed forces and police. According to the agreement, the Pentagon will send three mobile groups to train the same number of battalions of the Salvadoran National Guard in the fields of logistics, communications and intelligence.

However, it is clearly known that, beyond that aid, the terms of which have been publicly announced in Washington and El Salvador, the United States has been supplying military assistance to the Central American country's repressive forces for many months in a clear attempt to prevent the victory of the people's struggle in the fatherland of Agustin Farabundo Marti.

In November, the Washington POST has disclosed, six special envoys of the Pentagon traveled to El Salvador to deliver to the military and police forces more than $200,000 worth of tear gas, antigas masks and bulletproof vests. It is also known that U.S. helicopters and other war materiel have arrived at the Ilopango Airport. A few days ago, the Salvadoran Peoples Revolutionary Bloc charged that groups of U.S. Marines have been entering the country through the port of La Union.

To all this must be added the fact that the reactionary armies of Guatemala and Honduras play an important role in Washington's plans, which do not rule out direct military intervention. According to many charges, those armies are ready to attack El Salvador when U.S. imperialism orders them to do so. Therefore, it is not surprising that Honduras and El Salvador decided precisely at this time to reestablish their diplomatic relations, which had been broken for the past 11 years.

In Latin America and other parts of the world, voices are being raised against U.S. imperialist intervention in the domestic affairs of El Salvador. The WPC called for firm solidarity with the Salvadoran patriots and stressed that any alliance between the Salvadoran oligarchy and imperialism will be useless in the face of the Salvadoran democratic and revolutionary forces' determination to struggle. The Honduran Communist Party, the People's Electoral Movement of Venezuela, the Central American Front of Solidarity, the Women's International Democratic Federation and many other organizations and news media throughout the world have warned about the threat of an imperialist aggression against El Salvador, have demanded that Washington allow the Salvadoran people freely choose their destiny and have expressed their support for the Salvadoran people's struggle for freedom and social progress.

In Managua, German Sanchez, the chief of the Cuban delegation to the recently concluded International Conference of Solidarity with Nicaragua, said that in this dramatic hour of the Salvadoran people, the democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces who are faithful to the anti-interventionist tradition should vigorously reject any interference in support of the fascist and oligarchic sectors which repress the Salvadoran masses. Today, he stressed, Central America is the focus of attention of the solidarity of the peoples of the continent because a decisive battle is being waged there in favor of definite economic and political independence.

It is a battle for the democracy, freedom and social justice of all the peoples of our America.

MUGABE'S VICTORY IN RHODESIA WELCOMED

PA060339 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] The resounding victory of guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe in the elections to fill 80 of the 100 seats of the future parliament of Zimbabwe is a descisive reply to the intimidating campaigns and the attempts to commit fraud against the desires of independence and democracy of the Zimbabwe people who reached the polls through the path of arms.

The unquestionable victory has been received with satisfaction by the international community which sees in it a path for the normal development of Zimbabwe through national harmony in order to establish a free and independent state. In his first statements after the British colonial authority entrusted him to form a government, Robert Mugabe announced his plan to form a coalition government with the Zimbabwe African People's Union [ZAPU] led by Joshua Nkomo. He did not rule out the possibility that the white minority will be represented in the cabinet. The white minority holds 20 seats in the Parliament which belong to the Rhodesian Front Party of former Prime Minister Ian Smith. Regarding this possibility, Mugabe stressed that the cabinet could be expanded with white or black democratic forces.

Regarding foreign policy, the prime minister designate of Zimbabwe called for a independent policy, expressing plans for joining the nonalined movement, the United Nations, the OAU and the British Commonwealth. Both the nonalined movement and the OAU have constantly discussed the Rhodesian situation and have vigorously defended the Zimbabwe people's right to full independence in the United Nations.

Robert Mugabe also expressed support for a rapid integration of the guerrilla and Rhodesian armies as established in the agreements signed in London. However, he warned that mercenaries and the so-called [word indistinct] scouts will not be permitted in the future armed forces of Zimbabwe. The mercenaries who have been active in Rhodesia are mostly South Africans who have been hired by the racists to repress the guerrillas. The [word indistinct] scouts are special troops of the Rhodesian Army which were well known for their brutality in the fight against the guerrillas and the Zimbabwe people in general.

Shortly after Mugabe's electoral victory was made known, Gen Peter Walls, chief of the Rhodesian troops, appeared on television urging the white population to remain calm despite the election results. The racist chief stressed that the whites are the ones who control the military apparatus. This veiled threat of General Walls confirms the warnings of many political commentators who have indicated that the new Zimbabwe Government still has many difficult problems to solve, including the constant threats of South Africa to intervene in Zimbabwe when it deems it necessary for its interests.

The future government's decision to defend the vital interests of the African majority will still have to overcome many obstacles, such as eradicating the unbearable privileges which the white minority established at the expense of the great suffering and hardship of the Zimbabwe majority. Robert Mugabe's announcement that he will form a coalition with Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU is a guarantee of unity for future efforts to make Zimbabwe a truly independent state without the tutelage of the Western powers and the South African regime. The people of Zimbabwe gained that right through arms and they have just confirmed it in the polls.

CULTURAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

FL061231 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Mar 80 FL

[Text] A five-year cultural agreement between Cuba and the Soviet Union has been signed by Jose R. Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education, and Vyacheslav Yelyutin, USSR higher and specialized secondary education minister. Afterwards, Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the party secretariat, received Yelyutin, a member of the CPSU Central Committee at Central Committee headquarters. During the meeting, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they discussed the instructional-educational work carried out in higher education centers in both countries. Fernando Vecino Alegret, member of the Central Committee and minister of higher education, said that the documents signed attest to the importance to the country of training higher-level technicians in cooperation with the fatherland of Lenin.

POLISARIO FRONT REPRESENTATIVE LECTURES ON WESTERN SAHARA

FL291223 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Feb 80 FL

[Text] After more than 4 years of Moroccan aggression, the current situation of the war in Western Sahara clearly favors the POLISARIO Front forces, (Mohamed Salid), associate secretary of that organization in Cuba, asserted in a lecture he gave on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the founding of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic.

During the conference, held at the Lazaro Pena National Trade Union cadre school, (Salid) recounted the prolonged struggle waged by that heroic people against the Portuguese, French and Spanish colonialists as well as Morocco and Mauritania. The latter nation has already withdrawn from the conflict.

FIDEL CASTRO CHAIRS FMC 6 MAR SESSIONS

FL061842 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The sessions of the Third Federation of Cuban Women [FMC] Congress continued this morning. They are being chaired by our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee, and Vilma Espin, president of the FMC. The main report read yesterday by Vilma was analyzed and discussed by the delegates attending this great event, and special appearances were made. Among these was that of Fannie Edelman, who, in the name of Argentine women, conveyed greetings to all the congress' delegates. Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, also sent a message in the name of the labor movement.

Three committees began their work sessions today as well. Committee No 1 will draft the document on the FMC's internal affairs; committee no 2 will work on ways to raise women's ideological awareness; and no 3 will discuss women's role in the country's economic, political, cultural and social affairs.

BRIEFS

VISITING FMC DELEGATIONS--The delegations from Laos, Mongolia, Vietnam and Kampuchea to the third Federation of Cuban Women Congress yesterday visited the main offices of the Cuban Institute of Friendship With Peoples in Havana City. In a fraternal and friendly atmosphere, the delegations learned about our country's efforts to bring about friendship and solidarity with all peoples of the world. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 6 Mar 80 FL]

GRENADA

U.S. PRESENCE IN CARIBBEAN DENOUNCED AT NONALINED MEETING

FL061339 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The plenary session of the nonalined movement countries continues at the United Nations with numerous expressions of congratulations and support for the Patriotic Front for its victory in the recent elections in Zimbabwe. Nepal, Grenada, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Yemen, Syria, Zambia, Bahrain, Bhutan, Guyana, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Niger and Jamaica spoke during yesterday's session which was devoted to discussion of the implementation of the Havana sixth summit agreements.

It was reported that the Grenada representative denounced the formation of a U.S. interventionist force in the Caribbean. He also expressed support for the views expressed by Afghanistan's Representative Bismillah Sahak in an earlier session to the effect that he was roundly opposed to any attempt to discuss the so-called Afghanistan question among the nonalined movement.

GUNS ABOARD BISHOP'S PLANE CAUSES DISPUTE IN CURACAO

FL061900 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 1 Mar 80 p 1 FL

[Text] Paramaribo, Surinam, Friday, (CANA)--Guns aboard his plane caused problems for Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop when he touched down on a refueling stop in Curacao last Tuesday, according to a press report reaching here.

The report said Mr. Bishop and his Education Minister George Louison were heading back home from Cuba when the incident occurred.

The Grenada leader afterwards complained to the premier of the Netherlands Antilles, Mr. Don Martina, about the treatment he had received from the airport customs authorities.

The Air Traffic Department had been informed of the intended refueling stop, but its director, Mr. Celso Catalinas, said he had not been told the Grenada prime minister was aboard. Because of that, there had been no preparation for the usual diplomatic courtesies.

The airport officials said that a declaration by the plane's personnel had made no mention of arms being aboard. The customs officers requested to make an inspection of the aircraft and when that was refused, the customs detective section was called in. They found guns aboard, including a carbine, said the report, which were in violation of the conditions under which permission for the landing had been given... that is, there should be no military personnel or weapons aboard (article 21 of the 1935 Curacao Air Traffic Regulations).

For such breach the penalty was said to be up to four years' imprisonment or a maximum of 3000 guilders fine.

During heated exchanges aboard the plane, said the report, it was discovered that the passengers included the Grenadian leader, that the aircraft had been put at his personal disposal by Cuba, and as such had diplomatic status.

MEXICO

GALAN IS 'WITNESS', NOT PARTICIPANT IN BOGOTA TALKS

PA061727 Paris AFP in Spanish 0339 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Mar (AFP)--The Mexican Foreign Secretariat reported today that Mexican Ambassador to Colombia Ricardo Galan is only a witness and not a participant in talks underway in Bogota to resolve the issue of the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in the Colombian capital.

The Mexican Foreign Secretariat said Ambassador Ricardo Galan has served exclusively as a means of establishing contact between Colombian officials and the occupiers of the Dominican Embassy. The secretariat said Ambassador Galan has been present at the talks as a witness rather than a participant because he has been instructed by the Foreign Relations Secretariat not to intervene.

A communique delivered to AFP states: In fact, the Mexican Government, respectful of Colombia's sovereignty, has from the beginning taken the position that it is up to the government of that friendly country to confront the existing situation and to take adequate measures to insure the physical safety of the hostages and their release.

The communique adds that while reaffirming its hope that no action will be taken that might increase the danger to the hostages, the secretariat also expresses confidence that the talks begun by the Colombian Government will continue actively and conclude within the shortest possible time.

PERU

IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES DISRUPT INDIAN CONFERENCE

PA042222 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0333 GMT 2 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 1 Mar (EFE)--The First Congress of Indian Movements which is underway in Cuzco will end its sessions tomorrow after ideological differences caused 5 of the 16 participating delegations to withdraw.

According to reports received today from Cuzco, the delegations from Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Mexico and Argentina withdrew from the meeting, stating that it was being politicized and infiltrated with Marxist ideology. Another report claimed that nine delegations withdrew, but it did not specify the additional four countries involved.

The meeting, which began on 27 February, has already reached certain agreements, such as the establishment of an Indian university at the Ollantaytambo fortress, 90 km from Cuzco. Peruvian economist Virgilio Roel and Peruvian delegate Dario Gutierrez were accused of attempting to manipulate the meeting. Gutierrez was identified as the promoter of a pro-communist movement within the meeting. Residents of Ollantaytambo held an open town meeting to "make amends to" the delegations that withdrew from the congress. Another decision reached was that the Indian should be considered asocial rather than a racial entity.

The congress today began deliberations to complete the "Declaration of Ollantaytambo," which is to be ready for tomorrow, when the conference ends.

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 048

10 March 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Andean Ministers Support Democracy in Suriname A 1
LATIN Reports Upcoming Andean Pact Presidents' Meeting A 1
Ecuadorean Denial A 1
Peruvian Denial A 2
Andean Council To Meet in Quito Later in March A 2
Andean News Agency With EFE Participation Discussed A 2

BOLIVIA

Finance Minister Resigns, Prompts Cabinet Crisis C 1
FSB, ADN Political Figures Arrested in Oruro C 1
Peasants Take Over Oruro Radio Station C 2
Teachers Federation Issues Communique on Strike C 2

BRAZIL

PRC Visitor Warns Against Soviet Naval Threat D 1
Nuclear Cooperation Being Negotiated With Chile D 1

COLOMBIA

Reportage on Continuing Occupation of Dominican Embassy F 1
Occupiers May Ease Demands F 1
Third Meeting Begins F 2
Talks End F 2
Papal Nuncio Denies Mediator Role F 2
Communique No 12 Issued F 2
Government Issues Communique No 13 F 3
Talks To Resume 10 March F 4
Embassy Communications Briefly Interrupted F 5
Military Firmly Rejects Demands F 5
AFP: Army To Storm Embassy F 6
Government Denies Report F 6
Israeli Commandos To 'Raid' Embassy [Panama City CRITICA 7 Mar] F 6
President Stresses Peaceful Solution F 7
Committee Fears Use of Force F 7
Bruno Kreisky Thanks Guerrillas for Ambassador's Release F 8
Venezuelan Paper Indentifies Female Guerrilla Negotiator F 8
Commander Uno Says M-19 To Lead 'People's War' F 9
M-19 Threatens Reprisals Against U.S., Other Countries F 9
Soldiers, M-19 Guerrillas Clash; One Arrested F 10
CARACOL Fined for Reports on Embassy Occupation F 10
Authorities Crack Down in Preparation for Elections F 10

Embassy, Country Calm on Election Day P 11
Bombs Explode During Municipal Election Voting P 11
Alcohol, Firearms Ban Imposed 7-10 Mar P 12
Renegotiation of Cattle Agreement With Venezuela Frozen P 12

PANAMA

M-19 Guerrillas Plan Short Stopover En Route to Mideast N 1
[MATUTINO 7 Mar]
Special Security Measures Considered for Embassies N 1
[CRITICA 7 Mar]
Briefs: Oil Import Figures N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Departure of M-19 Members Being Negotiated P 1
President To Visit Panama Shortly, Meet With Royo P 1
President Shelves Plans To Visit Europe P 1
Officials Deny Military Training for Sandinists P 2
State Justifies Call for Justice Minister's Resignation P 2
Rural Guard Continues Squatter Arrests P 2

EL SALVADOR

Junta Announces Nationalization of Private Banking P 3
PDC Leader Duarte Elected New Junta Member P 5
Former Junta Member Dada Hirezi Explains Resignation P 5
New Foreign Trade Minister Sworn In P 6
ERP Will Join Coordinating Board P 6
Authorities Deny Clashes After Farm Occupations P 7
Eleven MNRS Members Killed at San Miguel High School P 7
Eleven Bodies Found on Santa Ana-Sonsonate Highway P 7
State of Siege Violators To Be Tried by Military Courts P 8
Sectors Criticize State of Siege, Agrarian Reform P 9
Defense Ministry Spokesman Comments on State of Siege P 9
Paper Comments on Agrarian Reform, State of Siege P 10
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 7 Mar]

GUATEMALA

Government Uncovers Leftist Plan To Occupy Embassies P 10
Mexican Diplomats Threatened, Warned To Leave P 10
Army Reports on Clashes With Peasants P 11
Government Minister Notes Arms Smuggling, Insurgency P 11
FUR Calls Special National Assembly for 16 Mar P 12

HONDURAS

Communique Issued on Talks With El Salvador P 12
Official Says Calm in Country Up to People P 12

NICARAGUA

Julio Lopez Denounces Freezing of $75 Million U.S. Loan P 13
Robelo Returns From Washington P 14
Government Radio Commentary P 14
Ortega Attacks Aggressive U.S. Position in Caribbean P 15
Security Chief Discusses CIA Activities in Country P 16
Deputy Minister Urges Fight Against CIA, Imperialism P 18
'CIA-Promoted' Flight of Capital Being Investigated P 18
[LA PRENSA 1 Mar]
Safe-Conducts Granted to Eight in Salvadoran Embassy P 19
Twenty Refugees In Colombian Embassy To Leave for Bogota P 19
Government Junta Invited To Visit Yugoslavia P 19
Foreign Ministry Congratulates Robert Mugabe P 19
Labor Leader Alleges CAUS Collusion With CIA P 20

OTHER COUNTRIES

SURINAME

Arron Freed From Jail, Put Under House Arrest V 1
Resignation Submitted V 1
Military Council Guarantees Continued Democracy V 1

ANDEAN MINISTERS SUPPORT DEMOCRACY IN SURINAME

PA092147 Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1440 GMT 9 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Council of Foreign Ministers of the Andean Pact countries issued the following joint communique today [in Lima]:

"The foreign ministers of the Andean Group countries express their concern over the events which occurred in Suriname, which have disturbed the democratic process in that country. They feel that the efforts being made by President Johan Ferrier to keep the country on the democratic path deserve the support of our governments due to the significance of those efforts to the process of institutionalizing democracy and freedom on the continent. The ministers reaffirm their confidence in the success of said efforts, convinced of the firm democratic and constitutionalist vocation of the people of Suriname. 8 March 1980."

LATIN REPORTS UPCOMING ANDEAN PACT PRESIDENTS' MEETING

PA080402 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2309 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 6 Mar (LATIN)--The date and place of the planned meeting of presidents of the Andean Pact member countries to analyze the occupation of diplomatic embassies in the region will be decided in Quito during a meeting of the Andean Foreign Ministers Council, diplomatic sources reported here today. The source said the foreign ministers' meeting will be held on 11-15 March in Quito for the purpose of beginning a dialog between the Andean Group and Argentina, which will be represented by Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor.

The source which asked not to be identified said the foreign ministers of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela will bring to the meeting the preliminary positions of their governments and then they will discuss the date and place of the presidents' meeting.

A high-ranking representative of the Andean Pact yesterday told the press that the governments of the subregion are concerned about the events in Bogota where a guerrilla group is occupying the Dominican Embassy. The diplomatic source said that, although an Andean political agreement merits priority attention in order to prevent situations such as the one in Bogota, it must be borne in mind that the agenda of activities of the presidents is very heavy. The source indicated that the summit meeting might be held within the next 20 days.

Ecuadorean Denial

PA080405 Paris AFP in Spanish 2303 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Quito, 7 Mar (AFP)--Official sources have ruled out any possibility that the chiefs of state of the five countries of the Andean Group will meet to discuss the problem of the occupation of embassies, it was said here.

Government spokesman Alejandro Roman said that Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos Aguilera is unaware of any consultations about such a high-level meeting. Official Ecuadorean circles today commented on a statement made in Lima by Andre Mercan, Venezuela's labor representative to the Andean Pact, who said that the presidents of the Andean Pact countries were going to meet to discuss the problem of the occupation of embassies.

Peruvian Denial

PY071916 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Mar 80 PY

[Text] The ministers of industry and development [as heard] who concluded their discussions yesterday in Lima at no time discussed the reported meeting of the presidents of the Andean Group to take up the problems created by the occupation of embassies and the seizure of hostages. This statement was made yesterday by Vice Adm Jorge di Bois Gervasi, Peruvian minister of industry, commerce, tourism and integration, and Peruvian representative at the meeting of Andean Group ministers. At the end of the meeting, the vice admiral told reporters that the possbility of a meeting of Andean country presidents and the incidents in Bogota involving the occupation of the Dominican Embassy had not been discussed.

ANDEAN COUNCIL TO MEET IN QUITO LATER IN MARCH

PA080231 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Andean Council will meet in Quito on 12-15 March, Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco announced this at a news conference held at noon today. Among other things, the meeting will discuss the Andean Group's institutionalization, the approval of the charter of conduct proposed by President Roldos and the Council's regulation.

This subregional body was created in November 1979. Its main duty is to formulate the joint foreign policy of the countries which participate in the Cartagena Agreement.

ANDEAN NEWS AGENCY WITH EFE PARTICIPATION DISCUSSED

PA080353 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0435 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Lima, 4 Mar (EFE)--The possible creation of an Andean news agency with the participation of the Spanish EFE agency was announced here today by EFE's President Luis Maria Anson.

He added that this would allow a better channeling of communications between Andean nations. The agency would work with radio and television stations and private newspaper concerns. He said that yesterday he discussed with Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia the possibility of creating the Andean agency and arrived in Lima on Sunday and returned today to Madrid, said that a working example of such an effort during the past 7 years is the cooperation between EFE and ACAN, the Central American news agency.

He also said that he will soon continue his talks on the matter with high-ranking officials in the other Andean pact countries--Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela--to analyze the operation of the planned Andean news agency.

EFE's president said that the whole continent and the areas of Spanish influence in the United States such as California, Florida or New Mexico are the agency's information base, not only in their political but also in their cultural aspects because Spanish is the second language of the world.

FINANCE MINISTER RESIGNS, PROMPTS CABINET CRISIS

FY071303 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Mar 80 FY

[Text] Despite President Lidia Gueiler Tejada's statement that no minister has resigned from his post, Augusto Cuadros Sanchez yesterday sent a letter to the president announcing his decision to leave his post of finance minister. Thus, a Cabinet crisis has arisen.

Cuadros Sanchez says in his letter of resignation that the abandonment or modification of the economic readjustment policy will certainly cause irreparable damage to the economy of the nation, particularly affecting the balance of payments, the large low-income wage-earning sectors, whose purchasing power we should defend, and the public and private enterprises which generate wealth and provide job and employment opportunities.

The letter then says: Since there is a divergence of opinions, I find myself compelled to respectfully submit my resignation from the post of finance minister, which you have been pleased to entrust to me. Signed: Augusto Cuadros Sanchez.

FSB, ADN POLITICAL FIGURES ARRESTED IN ORURO

FY092022 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Mar 80 FY

[Text] [Passage indistinct] recording of a report of our correspondent in Oruro:

[Begin recording] Radio Panamericana reporting from Oruro: Deputy Humberto Siles Miranda has charged that Interior Ministry agents today raided and detained [words indistinct] members of the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB] and the Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN]. Those detained are (Miranda Silvero), (Jaime Velasco de la Vega), (Erwin Alami) and (Victor Guillermo Valderrama). According to the deputy, all four were taken to La Paz. [end recording]

The Oruro correspondent adds that (Rodolfo Ohura) and (Humberto Cadima) remained under detention in Oruro.

[Begin recording] Deputy Siles said that the group of agents who raided homes this morning detained ADN and FSB members, and that they were under the command of a (?Carabineros) officer. He said it was a very regrettable affair. The regional FSB branch has made a public protest. It remarked that while the president proclaims a democratic policy, others are raiding homes, mistreating minors and committing outrages, even though there is no state of siege. [end recording]

The following details of the events are given by the Panamericana correspondent in Oruro:

[Begin recording] The FSB has announced that it will submit a formal protest on Monday to the Interior Ministry, and it is also possible that the FSB bloc in Congress will ask that [Interior Minister] Jorge Selum Vaca Diez be questioned. It stated that the four detainees who were taken to La Paz were mistreated by the agents, and that they anxiously asked that their release be requested when they were put on the plane to La Paz. Deputy Siles said we understand that the state must safeguard its security, but it should never have recourse to measures which are against the basic rules of civilized coexistence. [end recording]

(Jorge Arias Saavedra), ADN political leader, also made statements in connection with these events:

[Begin recording] ADN leader (Jorge Arias Saavedra) also voiced his protest and asked that those detained be released immediately. The Department of Public Order here in Oruro refused to make any comments and the departmental prefecture announced to the political leaders that it has no knowledge of the police operation. [end recording]

PEASANTS TAKE OVER ORURO RADIO STATION

PY071321 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Our correspondent in Oruro reports that Radioemisoras Bolivia has been taken over by a group of peasants for political reasons:

[Begin recording] Groups belonging to the so-called Single Federation of Rural Workers [Federacion Unica de Trabajadores Campesinos] decided to take over Radioemisoras Bolivia, which belongs to the peasant class of Oruro Department. The takeover was accomplished without much trouble. The scheduled programing of the peasant radio station was suddenly interrupted by decision of the interventors, but it was returned to normal after a few hours. The employees of the station asked for and were granted job guarantees. The method of solving the problem was discussed on Thursday afternoon.

TEACHERS FEDERATION ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON STRIKE

PY031427 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Mar 80 PY

[Text of communique issued by the La Paz Department Teachers Federation in La Paz on 2 March]

[Text] The La Paz Department Teachers Federation and the strike committee hereby report to all teachers, administrative and service personnel that the La Paz teachers, gathered at a general assembly, have resolved the following:

1. To carry on the strike until the government makes a specific, effective proposal regarding the teacher's demands;

2. To call a general strike in all private schools and to demand that all teachers working in those insitutions observe the strike and report to the Teachers Social House instead of attending their respective classes;

3. To actively participate in the strike and to implement a strict surveillance in all schools, the respective unions are charged with enforcing this decision;

4. To call a general assembly for Monday, 3 March, at 0900 at the Teachers Social House;

5. To express thanks to other groups of workers for their support for our movement.

PRC VISITOR WARNS AGAINST SOVIET NAVAL THREAT

PY072015 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Mar 80 p 6 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Gen Zhang Ping, head of the Chinese delegation to Brazil, said yesterday that the strength of the Soviet Navy is a permanent threat, especially to China, due to the proximity of the enemy. Zhang Ping and his delegation, made up of experts in different fields, held a 30-minute meeting with Vice Adm Ibsen de Gusmao, the armed forces deputy chief of staff. Also present at the meeting were Chinese Ambassador to Brazil Zhang Dequn and representatives of ENGESA [Specialized Engineers Corporation].

On behalf of his delegation, Zhang Ping expressed his satisfaction with the manner in which they were received in Brazil and invited Vice Admiral Gusmao to visit China. Vice Admiral Gusmao mentioned that he has visited Hong Kong and said that he considers very important a greater rapprochement between the PRC and Brazil.

In addition to the Armed Forces General Staff, the Chinese delegation yesterday also visited Itamaraty but did not make any contact with the War Materiel Industry--IMBEL--whose president, General Calderari, is on a trip to Salvador. Neither the Chinese delegation nor Itamaraty wanted to comment on the possibility of selling Brazilian weapons to Beijing. Referring to the presence of the Chinese delegation, however, an army source stated that "this time they have come to see what we have, but within a few months they will return to firm up the deal."

Meanwhile, a broad list of topics is being discussed in Beijing during the first meeting of the Brazilian-Chinese joint commission. There are six main points under discussion: iron ore, coking coal, steel and iron products, sugar, agricultural products, petroleum and assessment of the results of the recent visits of the Chinese business delegation to Brazil.

At the opening of the meeting, the head of the Brazilian delegation, Marcos Azambuja, said that the dialog between the two countries has been "intensive and diversified," which has motivated the "Brazilian Government to send a delegation to Beijing to discuss all subjects which are important for the intensification of trade and bilateral cooperation."

The head of the delegation also pointed out the similarities between the two countries, such as "the richness of their resources and the continent-like sizes of their territories."

NUCLEAR COOPERATION BEING NEGOTIATED WITH CHILE

PY071204 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Mar 80 p 6 PY

[Excerpt] Relations between Brazil and Chile concerning nuclear and petroleum cooperation could be intensified during the visit President Figueiredo will make to Chile during the second half of this year. This was reported yesterday to Chilean newspapers by the Chilean ambassador to Brasilia, Fernando Zegers.

In Brasilia, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro confirmed Zegers' remarks, stating that "there is no restraint on Brazil in negotiating nuclear cooperation with Chile. The Chilean ambassador has already stated that his country is interested in achieving cooperation with Brazil in that sector and also regarding petroleum. The two foreign ministries are discussing these two subjects."

REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING OCCUPATION OF DOMINICAN EMBASSY

Occupiers May Ease Demands

PA071501 Paris AFP in Spanish 1421 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 7 Mar (AFP)--The leftist terrorists of the 19 April Movement [M-19] who are occupying the Dominican Embassy here and keeping some 20 diplomats hostage there revealed today that they are prepared to yield in their demands if the government also eases its position.

Commander Uno, leader of the M-19 group which occupied the diplomatic mission on 27 February, made the statement during a telephone interview he granted to the leftist magazine ALTERNATIVA. Gabriel Garcia Marquez, the famous novelist, is a member of the editorial council of the magazine. ALTERNATIVA is well known for its stanch opposition to the government of President Julio Cesar Trubay. It circulated today with wide coverage devoted to the embassy case, which includes a dialog with Commander Uno.

The guerrilla leader said initially that the specific purpose of the operation is to obtain the release of political prisoners in Colombia. He denied it is a direct challenge to the government. We believe the government is going to negotiate and to engage in a dialog. In any event, we are prepared for whatever happens, the leader said. He said that the M-19 guerrillas have considered the possibility of a frontal army attack against the embassy and said that, in that case, we have definite orders to blow up the building.

ALTERNATIVA asked: Are your demands to the government nonnegotiable or are there any negotiable points?

Commander Uno answered: Well, they are so just there is little to negotiate in general. However, this does not mean one cannot negotiate. If the government gives in, we will give in. If the government does not give in, neither will we.

According to reports, one of the M-19's principles is not to seek asylum. However, Commander Uno admitted that it is necessary to do so in this case. Nobody is saying that whoever leaves for another countries does so to live well there. We can always come back to fight, he said. Commander Uno then explained that by requesting the release of political prisoners, encouragement is being given to those who have been forgotten. They are irreproachable fighters, even though they do not agree with our ideology, who have given their lives [as received]. They are in prison at this moment and they deserve freedom, he added.

The guerrilla admitted to ALTERNATIVA that they are not only seeking the release of their own M-19 comrades, but also guerrillas of the (communist) Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, the (pro-Castro) National Liberation Army and the (Maoist) Popular Liberation Army as well as some members of peasant, labor and student organizations. Further on, he said the M-19 considered the possibility of its operation against the embassy leading to a military coup, but pointed out that this in no way helps the government if it thinks the military can improve the situation in our country.

The guerrilla leader then pointed out: It seems to be very unlikely that the government will not negotiate, on being asked about the possibility the government would not negotiate the demands made. Now, I believe that this negotiating or not negotiating shows the government's position is uncertain. It will be seen later because it is not a case of asking for exile for the sake of exile.

We are asking for freedom to work.

He maintained that those who occupied the embassy are prepared to resist 1 or 2 months. However, he considered that because of international pressure, it would be impossible to stay that long.

Third Meeting Begins

PA072250 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The third contact between the negotiators of the Colombian Government and of the 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrillas began 1 hour ago. The meeting place is the same: a van in the back of which there are four chairs and one table.

Aside from the negotiators, Mexican Ambassador to Colombia Ricardo Gelan is also present this time. The ambassador is one of the hostages held by the guerrillas who 9 days ago occupied the Dominican Embassy in Bogota. Above all the M-19 guerrillas want to obtain the release of 311 companions imprisoned in Colombian jails. It has been unofficially learned that as far as the Colombian Government is concerned, 20 of those prisoners cannot be pardoned.

Nothing official has yet been learned about the first two meetings held by the negotiators. Commander Uno, chief of the armed group occupying the embassy, yesterday said that his demands remain unchanged. The world press remains attentive to the results of these negotiations.

Talks End

PA072311 Paris AFP in Spanish 2259 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 7 Mar (AFP)--The third round of talks between terrorists who are occupying the Dominican Embassy and Colombian Government representatives ended this afternoon after 1 hour and 15 minutes. The talks, like the previous ones, were held inside an especially prepared van parked outside the embassy. It is expected that an official communique will be issued in the next few hours on this new round of negotiations.

Papal Nuncio Denies Mediator Role

PA072339 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Msgr Pio Laghi, papal nuncio in Argentina, today met at Narino Palace with President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala. I have not come to Colombia either as a replacement or as a mediator, the prelate told newsmen. He disclosed that he had delivered a message from the Pope to President Turbay, but did not mention its contents.

Communique No 12 Issued

PA080116 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Oscar Dominguez report from Narino Palace]

[Text] The government today announced it would impose sanctions on the owner of a helicopter which flew over the Dominican Embassy when the third round of negotiations was being held between government representatives and the 19 April Movement [M-19].

This was announced in Communique No 12 issued by the Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic. The head of this secretariat, Mrs Marta Montoya, has announced that another communique will be issued in approximately 30 minutes. It might deal with the negotiations between the government representatives and the M-19. Communique No 12 which has just been issued to newsmen at Narino Palace states:

The Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic reports that at 1645 today, a private helicopter with registry number HK2378-P and piloted by a private pilot on the Villavicencio-Bogota route, flew over the Dominican Embassy on two occasions at a low altitude, violating air navigation laws. The civil aeronautics authorities are undertaking a thorough investigation of this action in order to impose the appropriate sanctions.

That was the text of Communique No 12, officially reporting the action of a private helicopter which flew over the Dominican Embassy which has been occupied by the M-19 since 27 February.

It has also been reported that the government has convened a meeting of the Foreign Relations Advisory Commission tomorrow. The members of the commission include former Presidents Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, who is expected to arrive in Bogota tonight, and Misael Pastrana Borrero; Senator Alvaro Gomez Hurtado; Alvaro Garcia Herrera; Ricardo Barrios, chairman of the Chamber of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee; and Liberal legislator Horacio Hernandez Sandoval.

We repeat that a new communique should be issued on the occupation of the Dominican Embassy by the M-19. This was announced by Press and Information Secretary Marta Montoya.

Government Issues Communique No 13

PA080208 Bogota Radio Super in Spanish 00:7 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Communique No 13 issued by the Presidency's Press and Information Secretariat regarding the Dominican Embassy situation--read by announcer]

[Text] The Presidency's Press and Information Secretariat announces that the third meeting between Foreign Ministry officials Dr Camilo Jimenez, Dr Ramiro Zambrono, Ambassador Ricardo Galan and the representative of the subversive group that attacked the Dominican Embassy was held today, 7 March.

The talks began at 1555 and concluded at 1708.

Drs Jimenez and Zambrano explained the official position in detail.

For her part, the representative of the embassy occupiers reiterated her group's stand.

During the meeting, private helicopter HK2378-P, flew over the Dominican Embassy. The helicopter was coming from Villavicencio and, contrary to its flight plans, committed an error that will be sanctioned by the civil aeronautics authorities. The talks will continue next week.

Bogota, 7 March 1980

Talks To Resume 10 March

PA091817 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1547 GMT 9 Mar 80 PA

[By Libardo Aguirre Sanez]

[Text] Bogota, 9 Mar (EFE)--The fourth dialog between the government and M-19 guerrillas, who have been occupying the Dominican Embassy in Bogota for 12 days, will take place tomorrow morning, it has been learned from military sources.

Although the same sources believe the meeting has been arranged, the Press and Information Secretariat of the Narino [Presidential Palace] has not issued a communique reporting the upcoming government-guerrilla meeting. Ramiro Zambrano and Camilo Jimenez are participating as negotiators for the government while the guerrilla command is represented by a hooded woman who is always accompanied by Ricardo Galan, Mexican ambassador to Colombia.

Currently the negotiations are at a standstill since neither party has yielded in their positions. Among other things, the M-19 group is demanding the release of 311 political prisoners and the suspension of court-martials against the guerrillas in the country.

Apparently, those two demands are not being modified by the terrorist command while a third--the delivery of $50 million--has disappeared from the scene of the talks between the two parties. This exasperating situation certainly has hindered a government-guerrilla agreement because official circles insist that the political prisoners will not be released or the court-martials suspended.

Eleven ambassadors and other diplomatic corps and Colombian Foreign Ministry members are being held as hostages at the Dominican Embassy. Since the first day of the occupation the Red Cross has been arranging for the daily supply of provisions for the diplomats and terrorists.

Commander Uno, the guerrilla leader, has said regarding the government's refusal to solve the issue that the situation will last 15 days more [as received] and has dismissed the possibility of the embassy's being occupied militarily "because we are prepared and ready for anything, even to die if necessary." Therefore, diplomatic circles commented today that tomorrow's meeting might reach a critical stage in view of the fact that the guerrilla command is "displeased" and "impatient" with the government's delay in settling the issue.

It was also learned today that the U.S. Government issued a communique through its Bogota embassy noting its confidence that a peaceful solution will be found to the embassy problem and holding the "Colombian Government solely responsible for the handling and settling of this situation."

According to the communique, Washington has taken note of the official Colombian statement that it will seek to solve the conflict through peaceful means that is "unless the lives of the hostages are immediately threatened, we see no sign at this moment that the use of force would be required." The thorny aspect of the problem is that the terrorists have advised some of the embassies whose diplomats are being held hostage in the Dominican Embassy, that the government "is taking too long to find a practical and prompt solution to the conflict."

Embassy Communications Briefly Interrupted

PA081613 Paris AFP in Spanish 1401 GMT 8 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 8 Mar (AFP)--Military units assigned to guard the Dominican Embassy here have experienced difficulty in direct communications because of a defect in a small walkie-talkie given to the 19 April Movement (M-19) terrorists.

The defect in the device, given to the members of the guerrilla group 10 days ago, interrupted communications with an army colonel outside the embassy who is coordinating access to the building and receiving requests from the insurgents.

The damage to the walkie-talkie exasperated the officer, who on several occasions tried to communicate with the guerrillas who are holding over 20 hostages in the Dominican Embassy, but received no answer.

To solve the communications problem, the officer sent the M-19 a new apparatus with Dr Pedro Manuel Botero, who yesterday went into the embassy for the second time to examine Peruvian Consul Alfredo Tejeda, who is wounded in the right knee. Doctor Botero, who has treated Tejeda twice inside the embassy, has recommended surgery, but this would require removal of the diplomat from the embassy, which the guerrillas have not allowed.

After the guerrillas had received the new walkie-talkie, communications with the military units on guard outside was resumed and today, the 11th day of the occupation of the Dominican Embassy, everything is proceeding normally.

Military Firmly Rejects Demands

PA082204 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2023 GMT 8 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota, 8 Mar (EFE)--The possibility that military units may occupy the Dominican Embassy if the negotiations between the 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrillas and the Colombian Government fail has not been discarded, according to reliable military sources.

This agency has learned from a reliable source that the senior military officers met recently to analyze the situation at the embassy, seized by guerrillas on 27 February. At that meeting, the senior officers unanimously voted against the payment of $50 million and the release of 311 political prisoners, two of the demands made by the M-19 guerrillas holding 45 hostages inside the embassy. "Giving them that much money is like giving them money to buy the rope to hang us," commented a high-ranking officer from the military security office, who asked not to be identified.

Another general flatly rejected the idea of releasing the political prisoners since most of them--about 211 are currently being tried in Bogota--were responsible for the spectacular theft of 5,000 weapons from a military arms depot in northern Bogota.

The military view, as outlined to President Turbay Ayala, is that the only possible solution would be to provide the guerrillas with a plane in which they could leave the country with the hostages. One of the hostages is U.S. Ambassador Diego Asencio. But today it was learned that the guerrillas remain firm in their demand for release of the political prisoners, while the government remains firm in its stand of not yielding to the guerrillas' demands, since this would discredit the state and particularly the armed forces.

But the armed forces have not discarded the possibility of successfully resolving this difficult situation, for they feel "everything is negotiable."

AFP: Army To Storm Embassy

PA091852 Paris AFP in Spanish 1826 GMT 9 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 9 Mar (AFP)--The Colombian Army will storm the Dominican Embassy today at 2000 local time [0100 GMT], an anonymous call to AFP announced this afternoon. An unidentified woman in a nervous tone of voice added: Spread the news and save the fatherland. After pronouncing the two sentences she hung up. Twenty ambassadors and diplomatic officials have been held by an M-19 guerrilla command in the Dominican Embassy for 12 days.

Government Denies Report

PA092346 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2301 GMT 9 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 9 Mar (LATIN)--The presidential palace denied today that Colombian Army troops planned to "storm" the Dominican Embassy, where leftist guerrillas are holding at least 30 persons hostages, including 13 ambassadors and 2 charges d'affaires, at 2200 GMT [as received].

The government house Press and Information Office told this agency that "reports to this effect published by an international agency are completely false." The news agency is not LATIN. According to the report, "Israeli commandos who participated in the Entebbe attack, supported by Colombian Army troops, will break into the Dominican Embassy tonight to resuce the diplomats held hostage by a 19 April Movement guerrilla group." "This is completely false," the government's official spokesman said.

Israeli Commandos To 'Raid' Embassy

PA071536 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 7 Mar 80 p 8 PA

[Special report from Bogota]

[Text] Reliable sources have reported that an Israeli commando group backed by a group of independent Americans is getting ready to take over the Dominican Embassy in Bogota where the 19 April Movement (M-19) is holding more than 13 ambassadors hostage.

In a sort of repeat of the Entebbe operation, the "Bogota operation" will reportedly occur Sunday in the early evening during the electoral activities that will take place that day. According to the source, the Israeli commando unit is hiding somewhere near the embassy. Their technique will be to use paralyzing gas and work so fast that the M-19 group will not be able to react.

The M-19 took over the embassy 9 days ago and is demanding millions of dollars and the release of nearly 300 M-19 members who are in prison at the disposal of military courts.

The Israeli commando unit apparently arrived in Bogota in the past few days under the cover of newsmen, diplomatic security experts and household help. The Israeli ambassador to Colombia is among the hostages. The Costa Rican and Austrian ambassadors have already been released.

The so-called independent Americans are mercenaries apparently not directly linked with the CIA or the Pentagon but hired by a private agency.

The Israelis have become famous because of several commando operations during which they have released their fellow citizens. A spectacular escape engineered from Tel Aviv took place at Entebbe Airport in Uganda a couple of years ago.

President Stresses Peaceful Solution

PA092056 Paris AFP in Spanish 1933 GMT 9 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 9 Mar (AFP)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala reiterated here today the decision of his government to solve the crisis at the Dominican Embassy--where some 20 diplomats are being held hostage by a leftist guerrilla group--without bloodshed.

In statements to newsmen, Turbay Ayala said that efforts are being made to solve the situation but that it does not depend on the government only. I hope it will be solved without any bloodshed, the president said. He made the statements when he went to cast his vote in the primary elections for the country's councils and assemblies.

Committee Fears Use of Force

PA080307 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Angel Mendez report from Bogota]

[Text] The permanent Human Rights Committee today issued a communique expressing its fear that undemocratic sectors, (?particularly) those in Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's government may seek to release the hostages by means of force.

The committee, presided over by Dr Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa, stated that the 19 April Movement's (M-19) dramatic occupation of the Dominican Embassy and its taking of several ambassadors accredited before the Colombian Government as hostages have naturally created a commotion among the national and international public opinion.

According to the communique, this development creates new and dangerous political tensions in Colombia [words indistinct] repressive procedures (?employed) by the current government [words indistinct].

In conclusion, the committee reiterates Dr Vasquez Carrizosa's statements yesterday during an exclusive interview for this station to the effect that a solution to this delicate situation should be found without resorting to violent methods that may endanger the lives of the persons inside the Dominican Embassy. The document also asks the M-19 to release all the hostages and to respect their personal integrity.

The document is signed by Dr Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa, Roberto Arenas Bonilla, Gilberto Vieira, Apolinar Diaz Callejas, Gerardo Molina, (Ricardo Cabal), (Gonzalo) Adolfo Koguera, (Arnoldo Bayona) and [name indistinct].

This communique confirms our suspicion that Turbay Ayala's government is plotting something very dark, like seizing the Dominican Embassy by force, logically resulting in a massacre similar to the Santa Maria bullring massacre, where some 600 people died.

It is also important to note that today a Mirage war plane has been constantly flying over the Dominican Embassy. It is not known [words indistinct] to carry out these flights which, at the M-19's request had been suspended.

KREISKY THANKS GUERRILLAS FOR AMBASSADOR'S RELEASE

AU0712L0 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 7 Mar 80 pp 1,5 AU

[Report on release of Austrian Ambassador Edgar Selzer by the occupiers of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, Colombia]

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Pahr was sent a telegram to Colombian Foreign Minister Vargas thanking him for his intervention and asking him to also thank the embassy occupiers for their humanitarian gesture "although we must sharply reject the act of terrorism carried out against the Dominican Embassy in Bogota."

In view of the deterioration in Mrs Selzer's condition, Chancellor Kreisky decided yesterday to appeal directly in a letter to the embassy occupiers to release Selzer. They have now forestalled this intention, for which Kreisky has thanked them in a personal letter to the M-19 commander. Foreign Minister Pahr conveyed to the representatives of all affected states his gratitude for the sympathy and understanding they have shown for Ambassador Selzer's preferential treatment in view of the special personal circumstances.

In an interview, Foreign Minister Pahr stressed that Chancellor Kreisky in his letter, in which he thanked the embassy occupiers for Selzer's release, has at the same time appealed to the terrorists to also release the other hostages.

VENEZUELAN PAPER IDENTIFIES FEMALE GUERRILLA NEGOTIATOR

PA071659 Paris AFP in Spanish 1631 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 7 Mar (AFP)--The hooded, 19 April Movement (M-19) female guerrilla who conducted the first two rounds of negotiations for the release of the diplomatic hostages being held in the Dominican Embassy in Bogota has been identified as Mary Brige, the Caracas morning newspaper EL UNIVERSAL said today.

Ricardo Escalante, speical reporter for the paper, reported that the guerrilla was identified through an error committed by the commando unit by letting her negotiate without gloves. He said she was identified after the first meeting held on Sunday when she had to grab the side of the van before stepping into it and so left her fingerprints stamped on it.

The slim, attractive guerrilla participated in the meeting held 2 days ago hooded with a woolen sports cap.

According to EL UNIVERSAL, she is the daughter of an Englishman and a Colombian woman. She is a 30-year-old physician.

However, the identity of Commander Uno, the M-19 group's leader, is still a mystery.

'COMMANDER UNO' SAYS M-19 TO LEAD 'PEOPLE'S WAR'

PA080021 Paris AFP in Spanish 1754 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[By Farid Camel]

[Excerpt] Bogota, 7 Mar (AFP)--The leftwing 19 April Movement (M-19), which is negotiating with the Colombian Government on the foreign diplomats' release in exchange for the release of hundreds of political prisoners, is determined to start a peoples war when the Dominican Embassy crisis is over, it was learned today.

The war will be planned in the hills at the forthcoming M-19 national conference, Commander Uno, head of the commando unit occupying the embassy, announced. The unidentified guerrilla leader made no further statements on the matter but he said the conference will be held in the Colombian mountains.

The pro-Soviet Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the Castroite National Liberation Army [ELN], Colombia's traditional rebel groups, have been active there for many years. Observers saw Commander Uno's revelations as the M-19's intention to become standard bearer of the revolutionary struggle and thus abandon its distinctively terrorist operations such as the taking of diplomat hostages.

However, according to observers, it remains to be seen whether the FARC and ELN, as well as the pro-Chinese Popular Liberation Army, will accept the M-19's leadership due to their ideological differences, something that still divides the Colombian guerrillas.

M-19 THREATENS REPRISALS AGAINST U.S., OTHER COUNTRIES

PA082125 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1312 GMT 8 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Barcelona, 8 Mar (EFE)--The 19 April Movement (M-19) of Colombia today threatened "vigorous reprisals" against the governments of France, Great Britain, the United States and the FRG unless they withdraw their commando units that are surrounding the Dominican Republic Embassy in Bogota.

For the past 11 days the embassy has been occupied by the M-19, who are holding 30 hostages, including 13 ambassadors.

A cassette recording of the guerrillas' warning was sent by regular mail to the EFE office in Barcelona. The postmark indicates that it was mailed in the same city.

A Spain-based European cell of the M-19, named for Camilo Torres, claims credit for the recording and explains that its "mission" is "to give logistical support to the cause of the M-19 in Colombia."

"Upon the occupation of the embassy in Bogota by a cell of our movement," the cassette states, "Colombian police requested help from France, the United States, the FRG and Great Britain. Those countries sent special commando forces with an eye to a possible clearing of the embassy by force."

It adds that "for this reason, the 'Camilo Torres' cell of the M-19, which is based in Spain, has sent a note to the embassies of these countries warning them that unless their governments immediately withdraw the commando units from our country we will take vigorous reprisals against them."

The recording states that "our action will never be directed against the Spanish people and their democratic institutions, which we respect."

SOLDIERS, M-19 GUERRILLAS CLASH; ONE ARRESTED

PA080251 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2159 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Itagui, Colombia, 6 Mar (EFE)--A member of the 19 April Movement (M-19) was injured and two others escaped during an armed clash with the army in this town, Defense Ministry sources announced today.

According to the army's Fifth Department, activist Jorge Humberto Chalarca Cortes, who engaged in a shootout with security agents, was arrested and taken to a local hospital in very serious condition. According to the source, this M-19 guerrilla, chief of an urban command, had in his possession several automatic submachineguns and fragmentation grenades.

Chalarca Cortes was with two other activists who escaped in a private car when the shooting began. The guerrillas were caught while writing slogans on the walls of public buildings about the M-19. The M-19 has been occupying the Dominican Embassy.

Chalarca admitted that he is a member of an M-19 cell, but he was carrying false documents identifying him as a Red Cross member and a fireman.

CARACOL FINED FOR REPORTS ON EMBASSY OCCUPATION

PA070431 Paris AFP in Spanish 0020 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 6 Mar (AFP)--The Colombian Communications Ministry has fined the CARACOL Radio Network 5,000 pesos (about $110) for broadcasting unofficial reports on the occupation of the Dominican Embassy.

The Communications Ministry imposed radio censorship in the country on 27 February when a guerrilla group occupied the embassy and seized several ambassadors. The Colombian radio stations can only report the government communiques on the embassy crisis.

AUTHORITIES CRACK DOWN IN PREPARATION FOR ELECTIONS

PA080017 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Barranquilla--A total of 441 persons from different towns in Atlantico Department have been arrested in the past 3 days in compliance with the public declaration issued by departmental authorities. These measures were approved by Governor Pedro Martin to prevent the sale of votes as was formerly the custom in the preelection period.

Persons stopped who have no identification documents will remain in the custody of the authorities until they explain the reasons for their failure to carry identification. Those who have lost their cedulas will be given a certification to this effect on condition that the loss is verified.

Pedro Martin also noted the responsibilities of poll watchers and the sanctions to which they are liable under the electoral law in the event they are found guilty of electoral crimes.

On the other hand, 14 towns, including Barranquilla, have been placed under military control to forestall disruptions of public order like those which occurred recently.

Gen Guillermo Narvaez, commander of the 2d Brigade, explained that units of the police, the army and the air force--the latter primarily in C-47's--will carry out air patrols in the next 3 days throughout the northern coast area in order not to neglect their efforts to control the drug traffic. Narvaez said the military control of the towns is to forestall more disruptions of public order. The towns involved are Sabanachica, (?Sabanalarga), Sabanagrande, Barranquilla and other cities where a civic strike had been staged because of lack of necessary services such as running water.

On the other hand, in the municipal registry a departmental delegation reported that activities were proceeding normally in government offices. The delegation emphasized that over 30 slates have been presented for the 18 seats in the Barranquilla Council and an equal number in the departmental assembly.

Barranquilla is one of the cities in which the election process will be simplest because zoning has been completely eliminated; therefore, there will be only one polling place, on 45th Street, where all Barranquilla residents with cedulas issued here will vote.

EMBASSY, COUNTRY CALM ON ELECTION DAY

PA100018 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1829 GMT 9 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 9 Mar (EFE)--Today, an election day in Colombia, is transpiring peacefully. Colombians are going to the polls to elect their representatives on the municipal councils and the departmental assemblies and in the intendencias.

At noon, the heavy voter turnout continued, particularly in the nation's capital. Except for a few unimportant incidents between representatives of the different political parties, there is complete calm.

In the city of Cali two persons were arrested with propaganda of the 19 April Movement, the guerrilla group that took over the Dominican Embassy in Bogota on 27 February.

Strict vigilance and control measures by the army and the police are in effect in Bogota, where the authorities have been expecting a daring guerrilla attack for the past few days. The situation at the Dominican Embassy was the same as yesterday, that of a tense calm. Just like all other days, a Red Cross van took food and supplies to the hostages, and a doctor called on the Peruvian consul who has been suffering with his left foot, which was placed in a cast on Tuesday.

BOMBS EXPLODE DURING MUNICIPAL ELECTION VOTING

PA100011 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2149 GMT 9 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 9 Mar (LATIN)--Three persons were injured today by the explosion of an incendiary bomb in Bogota's 19th Avenue electoral area, 4 hours after the beginning of municipal elections, the National Defense Ministry revealed today.

The bomb exploded today at 1200 (1700 GMT) when unidentified persons threw a container with a wick, filled with gasoline. The explosion caused panic in the area and three persons were taken away with serious burns. Two other bombs exploded in the same area but caused only alarm among the voters.

The official report added that this morning in Medellin, 400 km northeast of Bogota, a bomb exploded near the Conservative directorate of the electoral area led by former presidential candidate Alvaro Gomez Hurtado.

In Cali, 350 km southeast of Bogota, two youths were captured while distributing propaganda pertaining to the 19 April Movement.

Meanwhile, the Santander departmental government said that poll officials in the San Jose de Suaita municipality 250 km north of Bogota sabotaged the elections when they refused to occupy their posts.

The Defense Ministry said that, with the exception of the above-mentioned incidents, the elections took place quietly.

ALCOHOL, FIREARMS BAN IMPOSED 7-10 MARCH

PA071640 Paris AFP in Spanish 1529 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 7 Mar (AFP)--Colombia has imposed a ban on alcohol and on carrying firearms from today until Monday afternoon because of Sunday's elections to establish municipal councils and provincial assemblies.

The government has issued separate decrees prohibiting the sale and consumption of liquor throughout the country and indicating that no citizen, even if he has a weapons license from the military authorities, may bear firearms.

In order to supervise and enforce the two bans, police and military corps increased vigilance today in all municipalities. This includes a search of individuals and vehicles.

Government (Interior) Minister German Zea Hernandez said today that apart from the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota by a cell of the 19 April Movement (M-19), there is absolute calm in the country.

A state of siege has been in effect in Colombia since July 1976, and almost 2 years ago the government imposed a drastic security statute, purportedly to control the drug traffic and subversive activity.

A total of 8,617 municipal councilmen, 406 deputies, 41 intendancy advisers and 20 police advisers will be chosen in the elections on Sunday.

RENEGOTIATION OF CATTLE AGREEMENT WITH VENEZUELA FROZEN

PA270241 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 26 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The Colombian Government has definitely decided to freeze the renegotiation of a cattle agreement with Venezuela and announced that its hopes in this field now hinge on talks being held with the Soviet Union.

Following a meeting with President Turbay, Agriculture and Livestock Minister German Bula Hoyos announced that the trip of a Colombian delegation to Caracas had been canceled. He did not elaborate. Furthermore, he gave no indication that he was going to Caracas as reported by the international press.

Bula Hoyos remarked that he hoped to announce soon the sale of 15,000 to 20,000 tons of boned meat to the USSR.

M-19 GUERRILLAS PLAN SHORT STOPOVER EN ROUTE TO MIDEAST

PA071412 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 7 Mar 80 pp 1, 8-A PA

[By Roberto R. Rodriguez]

[Text] It is being strongly rumored by diplomatic and newspaper sources in the Colombian capital that the M-19 guerrillas and hostages will only make a stop in Panama, probably for 24 or 48 hours, and then leave for Algeria or Libya.

Although it could not be confirmed in the Colombian Foreign Ministry, the new turn of events could be a solution for keeping the insurgents away from the Colombian borders.

The stop would me made to prepare for the long trip to North Africa or the Middle East. However, Panamanian Government authorities are maintaining they made the offer to grant asylum to bring about a peaceful solution to the conflict so that the hostages, numbering some 47 in all, will not suffer from physical attacks.

It has also been confirmed that the dialog is continuing, but that the government is inclined toward resuming it after the elections to be held on Sunday, 9 March.

SPECIAL SECURITY MEASURES CONSIDERED FOR EMBASSIES

PA080012 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 7 Mar 80 p 8 PA

[Text] Various security measures to provide effective protection for all diplomats accredited in our country were studied recently by the government in view of the disquieting wave of occupations of embassies and other diplomatic missions in various parts of the world. This information was obtained yesterday from sources close to the Foreign Ministry. Vigilance has reportedly been doubled at the various embassies, while many diplomats considered to be important have received briefings on personal security.

The source emphasized that although Panama stands out as a peaceful country, the authorities cannot rest on their laurels. It is their duty to protect the diplomats.

Another incident that led the authorities to take measures occurred at the Salvadoran Embassy here, where a group of leftist students belonging to the Revolutionary Student Front (FER) occupied the embassy for an hour in solidarity with the people of that country. On that occasion the occupation was symbolic, the source said. The source added that all occupations cannot be expected to be like that. Therefore more vigilance is needed at diplomatic missions and in their adjacent areas.

Asked whether any diplomat had requested special guards, the source said he did not know but added that special security had been established at the Salvadoran Embassy as a precaution.

BRIEFS

OIL IMPORT FIGURES--Panama imported 316 million balboas worth of crude oil last year (16 million barrels), according to the Statistics and Census Department. This figure exceeds by 100,000 balboas the amount paid in 1978. The price of crude oil in 1978 was 12.97 balboas per barrel, while in 1979 the government had to pay out 20.32 balboas for each barrel, a spokesman disclosed. [Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 5 Mar 80, p 1 PA]

COSTA RICA

DEPARTURE OF FIVE M-19 MEMBERS BEING NEGOTIATED

PA082321 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The problem created by the five members of Colombian 19 April Movement [M-19] in Costa Rica on transient diplomatic asylum has not been solved by the authorities because consultations with several countries have been unsuccessful.

Immigration Director Rodolfo Quiros was questioned on the dilemma of the Colombians. He said the matter of the transfer should have been solved by the Nicaraguan authorities. Subsequently, as a preventive measure, they had to be detained. Later they were released by a Supreme Court order to the public security minister.

The care and housing of the M-19 members and their families is being paid for by the UN high commissioner, who is worried about the situation. He is negotiating with yet another country to take them because we have no authority to deport or expel them from Costa Rica, said Quiros. They have been treated like human beings, like any other person who respects the laws and customs of our country, and their permanent asylum in Costa Rica could not be arranged due to the impasse created by their companions in Colombia, said Quiros.

PRESIDENT TO VISIT PANAMA SHORTLY, MEET WITH ROYO

PA070438 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2208 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Panama City, 6 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Six Cabinet ministers will accompany Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo on his coming visit to the "San Jose" fair in David, capital of Chiriqui Province in western Panama. The fair will begin on 14 March.

The report was broadcast today, by the state-owned Radio Nacional which added that Carazo will take advantage of his visit to the agricultural, commercial and industrial fair to meet with his Panamanian colleague Aristides Royo. Royo and Carazo will discuss matters of common interest, the report added.

The Costa Rican delegation will also include this nation's children's symphonic orchestra.

Chiriqui Province is on the border with Costa Rica.

PRESIDENT SHELVES PLANS TO VISIT EUROPE

PA072113 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Text] A few minutes ago, President Carazo delivered to Ramon Aguilar Pacio, president of the Legislative Assembly, a letter dated 7 March which states:

Dear Mr Aguilar: I would greatly appreciate your informing the honorable Legislative Assembly that I have decided to forgo my trip to Europe. I will try to accomplish by telephone and by mail what I had planned to achieve for Costa Rica in person.

I believe I should accept the invitation extended to me by the mayor of Miami to open, as guest of honor, the fair of the Americas, in which Costa Rica will participate.

I reiterate my request for permission to go to the United States 4-12 May to meet with President Jimmy Carter, the OAS Assembly, U.S. representatives, groups of bankers, newsmen, businessmen and intellectuals who are interested in Costa Rica, and the secretary general of the United Nations, as well as to receive the honorary degrees that have been so cordially conferred upon me by the universities of Georgetown and Bridgeport.

With every consideration, [signed] Rodrigo Carazo, president of the republic.

OFFICIALS DENY MILITARY TRAINING FOR SANDINISTS

PA072105 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Gerardo Villalobos, director general of social rehabilitation, has denied that a Nicaraguan Army unit is being trained at the organization's installations.

He said the Justice Ministry is not involved in any program of training Nicaraguans and that reports in this regard are probably the result of a misunderstanding.

Justice Minister Elizabeth Odio Benito has said that a group of youths belonging to the Sandinist police force is in Costa Rica, not for military training but for short courses.

STATION JUSTIFIES CALL FOR JUSTICE MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

PA082355 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Mar 80 PA

[Editorial]

[Excerpts] The demand for the resignation of the economy minister being made by several unions is a little late but is still valid. Costa Rica is at a crossroads which some economists call the danger of conflicting policies. That is, we have a country with a government composed of a fusion of several parties, and each party with its own share of power has caused the crisis.

However, today we also have a crisis caused by Minister Altman's series of measures which are in disagreement with the reality of a country not accustomed to violence, and with those policies we are definitely heading for violence.

The resignation of the economy minister has already been demanded repeatedly. He has created an erroneous economic policy and he has even caused the confrontation of economic classes. This country today is dangerously divided by very casuistical political circumstances. We cannot continue in this inflationary spiral or say, as some businessmen say, that no one escapes this spiral. These great mistakes can be attributed to one person, the present economy minister, with his frequent blunders.

RURAL GUARD CONTINUES SQUATTER ARRESTS

PA092134 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Mar 80 PA

[Enoch Hernandez telephone report]

[Excerpt] Ten squatters were arrested today at dawn and placed at the orders of the district attorney's office in Puerto Limon.

These 10 squatters, (?and) a total of 60 others who had been arrested previously, are be being held at the jail in Guapiles together with their families. The rural assistance guard told this correspondent that the arrests of the squatters who invaded the farms belonging to the Noguet and Kadet families in the jurisdiction of Mil Colores in Pocora will continue today.

EL SALVADOR

JUNTA ANNOUNCES NATIONALIZATION OF PRIVATE BANKING

PA0801l4 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 2305 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Message to Salvadoran people by junta member Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich on behalf of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Junta from the Presidential Palace--live]

[Text] Salvadoran people: In the name of the Revolutionary Government Junta, I am deeply gratified to announce the promulgation of the so-long-awaited law on the nationalization of private banking and the fulfillment, once again, of the commitment made to the people to initiate a process of structural change to build a democratic society, to which the great majority of Salvadorans have always aspired.

We are experiencing a time of great historical importance. Yesterday, the basic agrarian reform law was received with irrepressible joy by our men of the farms because they see in it the end of injustice and inequality and the beginning of a new life full of promising opportunities for advancement, progress and well-being for the peasant, who from now on will forge his own destiny as a worker and a man.

Today, with the nationalization of the private financial system, the economic and financial conditions are established to allow the agrarian reform process to be successful and to allow the savings of Salvadorans to be channeled toward objectives which in the short-term will bring us incalculable social benefits. I would like to emphasize that each of these measures has a profound democratic content, since they all respond to the desires constantly expressed by the majority. These measures also open up great possibilities in benefits and property to an economic sector that is very important to national life: benefits and property which, up to today, had been reserved for a few.

Through this law, banks, savings,and loans associations associated with the National Housing Financial System and private financing companies are nationalized and become the property of the state. Immediately afterward, the state will offer up to 20 percent of the stock of each nationalized institution to the respective employees, giving them credit facilities for that purpose.

We want wealth to be distributed among the greatest possible number of Salvadorans. Therefore, all the thousands of employees of banks and credit institutions must become stockholders. Employees will also have the right to propose directors, who will guarantee the proper management of the bank and other institutions. In addition, the state will offer up to 29 percent of the stock to private citizens to allow thousands of Salvadorans to be stockholders and to allow dividends and profits to be distributed among them all.

Effective today, all bank directors have been relieved of their posts and the central bank has appointed an interventor to temporarily direct the institutions until the new board of directors is appointed.

The boards of directors will initially be made up of three members. Two of them will be appointed by the Monetary Board and a third, who will be the vice president, will be appointed by the Central Bank. This person will be chosen from a slate of three proposed by the employees of each bank or association.

We wish to explain to the people that with the nationalization of the financial system, the following objectives, among others, will be attained: the people's savings will be channeled toward investments which will guarantee production, the creation of jobs and income. Credit will be given primarily to small and medium enterprises and will favor those who do not have the traditional guarantees but who, having reasonable collateral, add to it business competence, experience and productivity. Credit will be granted based on social needs.

Credit will be channeled toward those sectors which most favor national development and also to the most needy. The people's money, deposited in banks, must be managed for the benefit of those people and not for just a few. The concentration of power in a few hands, which comes from private control of national savings, will be avoided.

We would also like to make a clear pledge to the Salvadoran people that henceforth the state will guarantee their deposits. Salvadorans can be confident that their savings are absolutely secure and that services will not be interrupted. Salvadorans must contribute to this process of structural change and to the achievement of social peace by routinely going to the banks to increase their savings and to carry out all kinds of banking transactions. In addition, we call on the public to purchase stock in the new system, because in this manner they will be contributing to the development and prosperity of the country.

To officials and employees of financial institutions, in the name of the Revolutionary Government Junta, I guarantee that they will remain in their present posts with the same wages, benefits and rights that they now enjoy. Officials and employees: together we will carry out the nationalization of the financial system.

By these two important measures, whose significance for the future is perhaps difficult to evaluate at the moment, we have already fulfilled most of the promises made in the armed forces proclamation of 15 October and in the government platform of 9 January. It is now up to the people to join in the process to give greater stimulus to what the government has initiated in order to accelerate in a democratic and peaceful manner the attainment of those great objectives and successfully complete this enterprise for which our people have suffered and waited so long.

I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the members of the armed forces, the great majority of whom have been true to their word and without whose unshakeable determination it would not have been possible to achieve the ideals that have inspired us, and to my fellow members of the government junta and other officials for their dedication and commitment to the preparation of the respective studies and plans which finally crystallized in this momentous decision.

With the rulers of the game so defined, we can now begin to work to bring our fatherland out of the acute crisis which it has experienced until today, with the certainty that, struggling together, in a very short time we will see the fruits of this measure and we will restore the peace and confidence that we so dearly need in order to recover our status as civilized and progress-loving men.

PDC LEADER DUARTE ELECTED NEW JUNTA MEMBER

PA100306 Paris AFP in Spanish 0219 GMT 10 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Mar (AFP)--The 53-year old Jose Napoleon Duarte, top leader of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] of El Salvador, was elected today as the fifth member of the government junta.

The election was held after 4 hours of discussions in which 200 PDC assembly participants stated the pros and cons of Duarte's occupying the seat left vacant by PDC member Hector Dada Hirezi.

It was also learned here that the PDC thoroughly discussed whether it should stay in or withdraw from the government. However, in what was considered a great victory for the most moderate sectors of the party, the assembly not only agreed to remain in the junta, but also to expel the 10 representatives of the popular faction, the leftist group within the organization.

The PDC Assembly also criticized the repression being carried out by the armed forces and issued a document in which the party promised to demand that the military officers suspend those activities and that the other junta members and the Cabinet issue periodic reports on the work they are doing.

Later on, the debates to choose the replacement for Dada Hirezi--harshly criticized by certain PDC sectors for his resignation--were started.

Duarte's selection, reached by an overwhelming majority, was described by PDC members as the only thing capable of uniting the party's rank and file in these very difficult times.

The new junta member was a presidential candidate for the National Opposition Union--made up of the Christian Democratic Party, the National Revolutionary Movement and the Nationalist Democratic Union--in March 1972, and it was said then that he had won the elections.

Stripped of victory by General Molina, Duarte supported a coup attempt and had to seek asylum in Venezuela. He returned after General Romero was overthrown on 15 October 1979.

FORMER JUNTA MEMBER DADA HIREZI EXPLAINS RESIGNATION

PA081807 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2204 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Mar (EFE)--The Salvadoran Government is immersed in a deep "repressive process" and the procoupist military "remain unpunished," Hector Dada Hirezi, former member of the Salvadoran Government junta, said today. In his letter of resignation which was published by the liberal Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR, the Christian Democratic leader claimed that the failure to establish a dialog with the people's organizations and the scant possibilities for reforms were other causes for his resignation.

In the middle of February charges from different political sectors called attention to the existence of a coupist plans in El Salvador promoted by the extreme right. In his letter to the government junta, Dada Hirezi affirmed that "we have not been able to stop the repression and those who commit repressive acts and disregard the authority of the junta remain unpunished." He cited the example of Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, who in "arrogant statements" said that "there will be no changes at the command levels of the military institution, after he denied the existence of a coup d'etat."

Hirezi added that the although the United States prevented the materialization of a rightist coup it exercises "strong direct pressure" on the present Salvadoran regime.

Regarding his party, the Christian Democracy, Dada Hirezi conceded that it is divided: "The leaders," he said referring to Jose Napoleon Duarte, Antonio Morales Erlich and Adolfo Rey Prendes, "are alone and unyielding" while "the Christian Democratic membership is in favor of withdrawing [from the government]." Dada Hirezi said that proof of the division is the postponement of the party's national convention, which should have been held last Sunday, and the rally called by the Christian Democratic leadership, which was attended by only 600 persons.

"However, the funeral of Mario Zamora (labeled as a member of the Christian Democratic left) was attended by more than 40,000 persons, in spite of the atmosphere which prevailed," he added.

Dada Hirezi expressed skepticism concerning the government's reform program, especially with regard to agrarian reform which, he said, "will be a measure of social control rather than one of social welfare" because the army will implement and control it. "The United States is prepared to support the reforms because it wants to implement them with a minimum of loss of life," he said.

Finally, he affirmed that before he joined the junta on 3 March [as received] he was promised that the reform plan announced by the military would be implemented. However, Dada Hirezi refused to "continue serving as a progressive shield for a regime deeply immersed in a repressive process" and therefore submitted his resignation and left for Mexico.

NEW FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER SWORN IN

PA081911 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Carlos Cordero D'Aubuisson, minister of the recently established Foreign Trade Ministry, was sworn in today before the Revolutionary Government Junta at the Presidential House. Jose Antonio Morales Erlich took the oath of the new minister in the presence of Ramon Avalos Abarrete and Roberto Suarez Suarez, private secretary of the Presidency.

Morales Erlich said that with this appointment we expect to continue forward on this enterprise which we have taken upon ourselves, in which Cordero D'Aubuisson will be a valuable addition to the reforms of our foreign trade, the object of which is to promote the economic welfare of the majority of the Salvadoran people.

ERP WILL JOIN COORDINATING BOARD

PA080046 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] The Salvadoran Revolutionary Peoples Army [ERP] will join the Revolutionary Coordinating Board created in January by the three main revolutionary organizations in that country.

It was learned today that the ERP is engaged in talks with the Armed Forces of National Resistance, the Communist Party of El Salvador and the Farabundo Marti Peoples Revolutionary Forces.

Alberto Ramos of the United Popular Action Front revealed that the Salvadoran politico-military organizations have decided to expand their base in order to strengthen the people's alternative. Ramos explained that in regard to the mass organization level, the Revolutionary Coordinating Board intends to include the Social Democratic National Revolutionary Movement and the progressive trends of the Christian Democratic Party.

He said that with these two additions the Salvadoran people can confront the growing U.S. intervention in Salvadoran domestic affairs.

AUTHORITIES DENY CLASHES AFTER FARM OCCUPATIONS

PA070330 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0306 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Revolutionary Government Junta tonight denied that any armed confrontations had occurred in the eastern part of the country as a result of the occupation of latifundiums by the combined armed forces following the agrarian reform declaration and the establishment of a 30-day state of siege. A government spokesman consulted by ACAN-EFE on reports from abroad by the leftist 28 February Peoples Leagues, to the effect that armed clashes had occurred resulting in several persons killed and that raids had been made in San Salvador and Santa Ana, said that "that is completely false."

The source emphasized that the armed forces have occupied the latifundiums to guarantee the agrarian reform process. The source said the constitutional guarantees were suspended to control the violent groups of the extreme right and left which are trying to subvert order in El Salvador. Some of them are trying to attain power by armed means while others seek to maintain the state of injustice and to prevent the changes which the armed forces are making for the welfare of the Salvadoran people, the source said.

ELEVEN MERS MEMBERS KILLED AT SAN MIGUEL HIGH SCHOOL

PA100251 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0117 GMT 10 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Eleven students were killed Saturday when authorities violently evicted leftist militants from a high school in San Miguel, located 138 km east of San Salvador.

Members of the Movement of Revolutionary High School Students [MERS] had seized the Isidro Menendez National Institute buildings. According to the official report, the leftists were urged to leave the premises peacefully but replied by opening fire on the security forces. This brought about an armed confrontation.

Meanwhile, a women was shot to death this afternoon in San Salvador when the bus in which she was riding passed near the university. According to reports, unidentified persons fired against security forces passing through the area as the bus was passing by.

On Saturday night several persons exploded a high-powered bomb in a downtown automobile agency in San Salvador, but no casualties were reported.

El Salvador is now under a state of siege.

The official report states that the students evicted Saturday night in San Miguel left a large amount of weapons, molotov cocktails and fragmentation grenades.

ELEVEN BODIES FOUND ON SANTA ANA-SONSONATE HIGHWAY

PA081328 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0318 GMT 8 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The authorities of various points of western El Salvador tonight reported the discovery of 11 bodies on the Santa Ana-Sonsonate highway.

It is believed two of the victims are Roberto Castellanos Brana and his Danish wife, Annette, who were recently kidnaped in San Salvador. Castellanos was propaganda secretary of the Nationalist Democratic Union (UDN). Another body is that of law student Pedro Leonel Montes Quintanilla.

The security forces have begun investigations on these crimes which are part of the wave of political violence being carried out by the Salvadoran leftwing and rightwing clandestine groups.

STATE OF SIEGE VIOLATORS TO BE TRIED BY MILITARY COURTS

PA071737 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 7 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--A government spokesman said here today that persons violating the provisions of the state of siege decreed on Thursday by the Salvadoran Revolutionary Government Junta will be tried by military courts.

While the announcement was made, in El Salvador's interior the army continued its interventions in 50 of the largest landed estates supporting the officials from the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry who have occupied the lands. These landed estates will be expropriated by the government and turned over to peasant cooperatives.

In a well-coordinated political and military action which caught many by surprise, the junta on Thursday announced the "basic agrarian reform law" which permits expropriation of estates consisting of more than 500 hectares. The government also announced a decree suspending constitutional guarantees and the deployment of armed forces to the large estates.

Freedom of expression and of broadcasting, the freedom to leave, enter or remain in the country and the right to the inviolability of correspondence will remain suspended in El Salvador for the next 30 days. According to the decree, the Defense and Public Security Ministry will be the official organization charged with enforcing this law. The government spokesman said consequently, violators of the law will come under the jurisdiction of military courts.

The National Radio Broadcasting System has been in operation by order of the junta from the time at which Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano broadcast a speech announcing the agrarian reform law. The broadcasts of music and news are interrupted every once in a while to report the expropriation of farms and estates in various parts of the country.

The nationwide radio network and the broadcasting of the provisions of the decree ordering the suspension of guarantees have not allowed the groups opposed to the agrarian reform to wage their campaign against the law, which was anticipated by the government.

It has been learned that the nationwide radio network will end today at midnight.

The government spokesman could not readily explain the method of operation of the military courts to be created to try those accused of violating the state of siege provisions.

SECTORS CRITICIZE STATE OF SIEGE, AGRARIAN REFORM

PA071249 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Text] A state of siege has been established in El Salvador. The Salvadoran Government junta has promulgated an agrarian reform law and has militarily intervened landed estates. The democratic sectors view the action as a gross Social Christian [as heard] maneuver. Here is a report from San Jose, Costa Rica:

A decree nationalizing estates larger than 500 hectares and another establishing a state of siege and suspending constitutional guarantees for 30 days were promulgated in El Salvador today. Reports by Salvadoran radio stations indicate that the nationalization measure affects more than 360 families and close to 30 percent of the country's arable land.

Salvadoran exiles who were asked to comment on these measures said they are a maneuver by the Christian Democratic military junta which is supported by the United States. They said it is an attempt to halt the offensive of the country's popular masses which seek to take over political and economic power. They added that the measures seek to undermine the peasants' support for the various revolutionary organizations. However, they warned that these attempts are doomed to failure because their country's revolutionary process cannot be turned back. Describing the measures as diversionary, the Salvadoran leaders who were questioned noted that the imposition of the state of siege legally permits the arrest of people and the raid of headquarters by the repressive forces. The junta will now be able to prohibit antigovernment meetings and demonstrations and impose press censorship.

Latin American diplomats have described the new decrees as a new blow to the Salvadoran revolution as occurred on 15 October when former President Carlos Humberto Romero had to turn over power to the current rulers.

These measures have been issued at a time when the Salvadoran people's struggle has intensified and clashes between armed guerrillas and the army are occurring daily.

DEFENSE MINISTRY SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON STATE OF SIEGE

PA072355 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Defence Ministry spokesman Col Marco Aurelio Gonzalez told newsmen at the Presidential Palace at the news conference held by the Revolutionary Government Junta that the provisions of the decree imposing a state of siege are to be enforced by the army.

Colonel Gonzalez said one of the main objectives of the suspension of constitutional guarantees is to defend the initial phase of the agrarian reform.

The state of siege will last 31 days. Among the guarantees suspended are free movement, security of correspondence and freedom of expression. Newspapers, radio stations and television will not be permitted to publish the flood of offensive advertising that often cause friction. There will be no more distortion of information, Colonel Gonzalez said. Freedom of assembly will be permitted as long as the gatherings take place without weapons and in an orderly way.

PAPER COMMENTS ON AGRARIAN REFORM, STATE OF SIEGE

PA081831 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 7 Mar p 3 PA

[Editorial: "State of Siege for What?"]

[Text] We cannot but praise the junta, the army or whomever for the enactment of the agrarian law in the country. This, from any point of view, is good. It is opening a large window of hope for the majority of the Salvadorans, the fieldworkers, the farmers.

We hope, as everyone else hopes, that since this law is being established, it will be implemented with the diligence and honesty that such a transcendental government purpose deserves.

However, just as we praise the implementation of the agrarian law, we protest with all the strength derived from reason against the other law concerning the state of siege. Why this measure together with the other one? Hasn't the government always done as it pleases?

With or without the state of siege the government and--this is certain--the organizations which are on the side of the people are prepared to do all that is necessary to do their work.

We are confident in the progress of El Salvador now that the hoped-for agrarian law has been enacted because we know it cannot remain alone. It has to be accompanied by the law which declares the nationalization of the whole banking system and the nationalization of the exports of the country's principal agricultural products.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT UNCOVERS LEFTIST PLAN TO OCCUPY EMBASSIES

PA081910 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1742 GMT 8 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 8 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Government revealed today that opposition groups are planning to occupy embassies in this capital.

Col German Chupina, director general of the Guatemalan police, said Guatemalan security services have uncovered leftist extremists' plans to take over several diplomatic missions in order to "cause problems for the authorities."

Chupina said that, as a preliminary preventive measure, 400 policemen were assigned on the very same day to guard the embassies and the residences of ambassadors. The police chief said the government hopes to prevent extremist groups from taking over the foreign missions in view of the dangerous consequences that can derive from such actions.

Since this morning, groups of policemen could be seen with their rifles ready for firing in front of the diplomatic missions.

MEXICAN DIPLOMATS THREATENED, WARNED TO LEAVE

PA071830 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1743 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 7 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Mexican diplomats in Guatemala today were given 5 days to leave the country or face fatal consequences. The threat is contained in a bulletin sent to the media by the National Executive Committee for the Unification of the Guatemalan Protection and Anti-Mexican Leagues [Comite Ejecutivo Nacional de Unificacion de Ligas de Proteccion al Guatemalteco y Antimexicanas].

The threat to the diplomats was contained in an announcement that five terrorists acts will be carried out, especially arson, against movie theaters of this capital that usually show Mexican motion pictures.

They have also asked all organizations and entities of the nation to join a boycott against Mexican products and to protest against and reject the announced visit of the neighboring nation's President Jose Lopez Portillo.

As justification for their attitude, the National Executive Committee for the Unification of Leagues expounds in great detail on the numerous "repeated insults, outrages and violations of human rights being perpetrated in Mexico against Guatemalans and Salvadorans trying to pass through that territory."

The boycott, it was added, must also be imposed on all sports, artistic or cultural activities organized by or with the participation of Mexicans.

To validate their statements, photocopies of Mexican newspapers outlining the problem of undocumented immigrants using Mexican territory to try to get into the United States were attached to the bulletin.

ARMY REPORTS ON CLASHES WITH PEASANTS

PA080322 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2342 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 6 Mar (LATIN)--In Quezaltenango, Jorge Everaldo Jimenez Cajas was buried today. He had been shot to death in his office. He had been vice president of the Political Council of the Leftist United Revolutionary Front (FUR).

The government today rejected the FUR's charges that it is to blame for Jimenez Cajas' death. Government spokesman Carlos Toledo Vielman described the charges as "tendentious, sick and irresponsible."

The army public relations office has reported that a military patrol has been sent to the village of Rio Negro, in Baja Verapaz Department, where a clash between peasants and soldiers yesterday left an unspecified number of dead and wounded. Two policemen were apparently lynched by angry peasants who must leave their lands because of the construction of a dam to produce electric energy. The report indicated that the peasants are "irresponsibly misguided by subversion which increases its propaganda through these acts of anarchy."

The army office also reported that armed men attacked the La Vega Ranch in Mazatenango, 180 km from Guatemala City on the Pacific Coast. The insurgents forced the workers to stop working and set fire to a truck filled with bales of cotton, the military report added.

GOVERNMENT MINISTER NOTES ARMS SMUGGLING, INSURGENCY ACTIVITY

PA071252 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] There is arms smuggling, but in small amounts, the government minister has announced. Commenting on this issue, the official said arms smuggling has been detected, but in small numbers and only weapons of low caliber.

In connection with this, the minister indicated, control is being maintained and operations are currently underway to keep watch on the arms traffic.

On another subject, he said that subversive pockets can be found in the capital and in the country's northwestern area.

[Words indistinct] the Government Ministry over these pockets of subversion, the official indicated that the existing pockets in the capital and in the country's northwestern area are being carefully watched. The official did not mention [words indistinct].

According to the minister, the urban guerrillas have intensified their activities, adding that [words indistinct] receive training in Cuba and Russia. These were part of Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz' statements to the press. He (?admitted) that in recent times urban guerrillas have intensified their activities and referred to various incidents with which the public is already familiar from press reports.

Commenting on the training of Guatemalans in Cuba and Russia, the minister indicated that news reports have been received that Guatemalans are receiving training, especially in Cuba and the USSR.

He added that control is being maintained in connection with this issue and that he will soon learn the names of those Guatemalans who have gone to those countries.

FUR CALLS SPECIAL NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FOR 16 MARCH

PA060334 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The United Revolutionary Front [FUR] informs all its members and sympathizers throughout the republic that on 25 February 1980 the directive council mailed calls for a special national assembly to be held on 16 March in Guatemala City.

The council urges all its members to acknowledge receipt of the note and warns them not to be deceived by persons who serve interests alien to the struggle of democratic and people's sectors.

HONDURAS

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON TALKS WITH EL SALVADOR

PA051457 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Honduran Foreign Ministry today issued a communique concerning talks held in San Jose, Costa Rica, between Honduran and Salvadoran delegations on 28 and 29 February. The communique says that the round of talks had the purpose of improving the drafts of agreements which had been approved in principle on five of the seven points still pending. These points of discussion concern free movement of traffic, the Central American Common Market, human rights, borders and others things, which are included in the mediation agreement and were subjects of discussion during the OAS foreign ministers' 13th meeting held in October 1969.

Among the points discussed in this recent meeting, is the one concerning diplomatic and consular relations. Among other things they negotiated the clause on this subject which should appear in the general treaty. This does not mean that the two countries have agreed to restore these relations.

OFFICIAL SAYS CALM IN COUNTRY UP TO PEOPLE

PA080941 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1639 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 7 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Social calm in Honduras is "apparent" and whether it continues that way is up to the people, Col Diego Lanza Celano, secretary of state for defense and public security, told the paper LA TRIBUNA today.

He said Central Americans are undergoing a "very hard" test period and what is happening in the region, where sociopolitical agitation has led to popular insurrection, "has its effects in our country."

He said that "all the war activity underway in neighboring countries is cause for concern to the Honduran Government and makes the people nervous."

The secretary did not dismiss the idea that local leftwing groups may be influenced by the neighboring countries and he reiterated Honduras' determination to remain neutral as concerns the internal affairs of other nations.

"We just want to be respected, as we respect them. If our people have any claims to make concerning their rights, let them do so of their own accord. [quotation marks as received]

He added that the government will not let the leftwing groups that want to cause chaos in the nation "do so with impunity."

NICARAGUA

JULIO LOPEZ DENOUNCES FREEZING OF $75 MILLION U.S. LOAN

PA071308 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The reactivation of the private sector and the development of specific plans in the construction of homes and roads were included in the $75 million financing which was frozen by the United States yesterday.

This is nothing more than the concrete expression of the will of imperialism's reactionary sources which seek ways of maneuvering, blackmailing and speculating in connection with this loan, Companero Julio Lopez, director of the National Secretariat of Propaganda and Political Education of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], told this newscast today.

[Begin Lopez recording] International agencies report that the Appropriations Committee of the U.S. Senate has frozen the $75 million loan. The earlier maneuvers of the most reactionary forces of imperialism have already been pointed out. These insist on seeking ways of blocking and sabotaging the process of national reconstruction being conducted by our people.

Yesterday, it was the Central Intelligence Agency which the Senate questioned in depth. Today, this same counterrevolutionary force appears in the form of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

In my opinion, this is nothing other than the concrete expression of the expressed will of this reactionary sector of imperialism, which seeks ways of maneuvering, blackmailing and speculating with this loan.

The leaders of the revolution, the companero commanders who are members of the National Directorate and the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, have been clear and explicit in pointing out that the revolutionary government is willing to establish relations of friendship with all the governments of the world, including the U.S. Government, as long as there is no infringement, in any measure, on our political and economic independence. To this effect, I definitely think these maneuvers of the most reactionary sectors of imperialism will be unable to blackmail us because the posture of the FSLN and the revolutionary government is intransigent in the defense of this historical heritage of ours, which is that of not yielding a single bit in our political and economic independence.

I think it is advisable to point out that these same forces granted $1.6 billion to the genocidal, dictatorial and dynastic regime of the Somozas; that they are about to approve $400 million for that beachhead of international reaction in Pakistan; that an imperialist (?pool) [in English] is organizing a loan or aid to Pakistan itself amounting to about $2 billion. However, the Nicaraguan revolution, in the process of national reconstruction, is being confronted with a whole series of barriers, with a series of (?falsehoods) which clearly express the intent of those forces to create all the obstacles possible for the process of national reconstruction and reactivation of our economy.

This evinces one thing: That our people must make great efforts to assure to a maximum the reconstruction of our country, the reactivation of our economy and that the workers of the countryside and the cities, all the citizens of the land of Sandino, must make great efforts not to yield at any time in this closed and unyielding defense of ours, that we will not bend to any pressure or blackmail, nor will we accept any loan if it infringes upon the absolute defense of our economic and political independence. [end recording]

Robelo Returns From Washington

PA071710 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] The $75 million loan is not the most important thing for our country's reconstruction; far more important is the decision of the Nicaraguan people to begin reconstruction of the country through their own efforts, said Alfonso Robelo, member of the Nicaraguan reconstruction governing junta, on his return from Washington.

Concerning the freezing of the $75 million, he said that President Carter now will have to submit a request to Congress asking it to lift the limit for foreign aid, which is affecting the loan. This probably will be settled in April, he added.

The Nicaraguan people must not rely on this, however, said Robelo. We must disregard the loan and engage our full efforts so that our country may for the first time have production that will permit us to live with dignity.

During his visit to Washington, Robelo and Nicaraguan Ambassador in Washington Rafael Solis paid a visit to the State Department, where they talked with Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs [title as heard] Warren Christopher about the loan and the general situation of the Central American nations.

Government Radio Commentary

PA071943 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The freezing of the $75 million loan by the United States has given us the chance to confirm the erratic and incoherent nature of U.S. foreign policy as well as its lack of honesty in explainging its mistakes. This loan has been frozen after long debates on it in the U.S. Congress, which included the discussion of a confidential report issued by the CIA--known to the world and even to the U.S. people as the sewer of filth and crimes. At the same time that the pretext of lack of funds is being used however, money by the handfuls is being offered to governments that are confronting attacks by their people, as are the cases of El Salvador and Pakistan--a springboard of counter-revolutionary gangs, armed and trained by the CIA against Afghanistan.

The U.S. leadership has been scorned by the Pakistani Government, which has rejected its aid package of more than $400 million.

Furthermore, while the Somoza family was murdering, torturing and openly stealing the state funds and loan money, neither U.S. congressmen nor any other aid organization showed the slightest curiosity in investigating anything before signing the loans, as well as the abundant U.S. military aid and advice which Somoza never lacked in order to massacre our people.

It is not difficult then for Nicaraguans to unmask the true essence and interests that the United States has in granting aid aimed at listing this country out of chaos and destruction—a chaos and destruction that the United States itself helped to create. No money or funds exist to carry out a truly praiseworthy task such as helping us climb out of the ruins in which Somozism left us. However, there is a great deal of money to arm governments that repress their people and shelter counterrevolutionary gangs.

The United States is only repeating its behavior: When the Somoza government was killing and stealing, it was happy. Now that there is an honest government in Nicaragua, which is only trying to save the country economically, it is revealing its dishonesty and false moral standards [moralismo].

Let our people consider both attitudes and above all the reasons that the United States has to act this way toward Nicaragua.

ORTEGA ATTACKS AGGRESSIVE U.S. POSITION IN CARIBBEAN

PA071633 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Rome—Daniel Ortega, commander of the revolution and member of the Nicaraguan governing junta, today scored here the aggressive and interventionist position of the United States in the Caribbean. Ortega said the United States, on the basis of the events in Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan, is trying to drown Jamaica and Grenada and is threatening to intervene in El Salvador. The Sandinist leader added that the U.S. aggressive attitude against the Central American nations constitutes a direct threat against Nicaragua.

Ortega, together with Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, also a member of the governing junta, and Jacinto Suarez, deputy foreign minister of Nicaragua, held a news conference in the Italian capital.

The commander of the Nicaraguan revolution explained that, as a result of the intensification of the liberation conflict, the United States has even tried to lead the Latin American nations into supporting intervention in Nicaragua. In view of its failure to achieve this, Ortega added, it has bolstered its aggressive position and is now trying to break up the bloc of anti-imperialist democratic governments created at the OAS' 17th meeting in June 1979 against the intervention of Nicaragua.

Ortega noted that Washington is exerting pressure on some Latin American governments not to adopt a similar position should it decide to intervene directly or indirectly in El Salvador.

Ortega said Nicaragua's relations with all nations of the world are based on respect for the independence and sovereignty of states, and that its diplomatic relations with the USSR and Cuba are normal, friendly and based on mutual respect. He noted that Cuba, being small and poor, has gone beyond its capacities in offering Nicaragua more than any developed country.

The Sandinist commander indicated that, after the victory of the revolution, the United States promised a $75 million loan to Nicaragua, but it has been delaying its delivery; now it is trying to impose conditions which, if approved in Congress, will be rejected by Nicaragua.

During their stay in Rome, the delegation was received by Italian President Sandro Pertini, FAO Director General Edward Sauma, and also by Pope John Paul II. The group is scheduled to return to Nicaragua tomorrow.

SECURITY CHIEF DISCUSSES CIA ACTIVITIES IN COUNTRY

PA082141 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Mar 80 PA

[Text] In responding to a question asked by this station, Hugo Torres, deputy defense minister responsible for state security, said: We knew the CIA was operating in Nicaragua, but we were waiting for the right moment to announce it. The CIA is trying to promote unrest among our people. It is trying to divide the Nicaraguans even with regard to religion. It is promoting the failure of the economic reactivation. [Words indistinct] CIA agents.

Commander Torres revealed how the CIA agents operate, and gave advice on how to detect them when they start their sinister activities. Commander Torres' statement is of great interest to all Nicaraguans committed to the process:

[Begin Torres recording] We already knew about the CIA presence in this country and the activities it is involved in. The CIA has been present in Nicaragua not only since the victory [of the revolution] but throughout the period when the dictatorship was in power. In addition to supporting the dictatorship with weapons, military supplies and financial aid, the CIA was carrying out espionage activities in order to discover the true dimension of the revolutionary movement, recruit people within the revolutionary movement, and infiltrate its agents even into the leadership of the revolutionary movement--in this case, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], the party and so forth. [sentence indistinct].

We could say it increased its activities after 19 July, when we started to lay the groundwork for true changes [words indistinct] such as the nationalization of banks, mines, foreign trade, domestic trade and so forth. In addition, [words indistinct] the CIA does its own work.

We had not wanted to announce the CIA activities because we had been waiting for a more favorable moment. The CIA provided this moment in the wake of the famous $75 million loan. We took that opportunity to show our people and the world that the CIA was here in Nicaragua carrying out espionage activities.

What are the CIA activities in this country? We cannot say those activities are limited to the organization of groups of armed gangs aimed at damaging our revolution. This is only one of the CIA activities. The CIA's main activity is to try to take advantage of any difficult situation the revolution experiences, such as is the case now--with a country which we found to be almost completely broke and subject to a large foreign debt, and with serious difficulties in laying firm bases for a new society for our people.

The CIA takes advantage of the discontent of the organizations that did not know how to fight the dictatorship in the past but which are now seeing an opportunity to become vanguard organizations. However, they are forgetting that a vanguard, which was able to fight the dictatorship, has existed here for many years. This vanguard will know how to carry this process forward. [words indistinct] With a clearly opportunist attitude, certain leaders who are being manipulated by foreign intelligence--the CIA in this case--want to create a climate of insecurity [words indistinct] and destabilize this revolution with the withdrawal of capital by certain treacherous bourgeois. This is only one more evidence of the work the CIA is carrying out in our country.

The CIA's task is to create confusion (?in individual aspects). It is trying to create what is called ideological division. It is trying to divide our people so they will not follow the ideology of the FSLN. It is sowing division by trying to give the idea that there are serious contradictions between our people and the government when these are only natural contradictions in our process. We have not created these contradictions; we have found them along the way and are trying to solve them as quickly as possible.

The CIA work is also evident in its attempt to divide us even in religion. Many religious sects have proliferated in our country over the past 10 years. Many of these sects preach that one should not become involved in politics and should not be loyal to national emblems or to the revolution. They say politics is one thing and religion is another, when we know that the true Christians of this country are totally committed to the revolution, moved by the principles of love for one another as human beings.

The CIA activities [words indistinct] the organization of armed gangs. It is promoting the training of former National Guardsmen in Honduras and Guatemala to prepare them to invade our country. We know that these gangs, if they invade our country, will be annihilated quickly because we have a strong army and Interior Ministry and a nation and a militia which are getting organized to defend this revolution with their blood and sweat. Any armed attempt would not last long. It does not have the right climate or internal allies or a plan coordinated within the country.

This is the work the CIA is carrying out in our country. The CIA is engaging in overt and covert activities. We are not deceiving ourselves; everybody knows that certain embassies, the U.S. Embassy in this case, may have CIA agents among its personnel, even without the ambassador knowing about it.

The CIA activities are being carried out in all areas because it has agents passing themselves off as newsmen, photographers and hippies who take pictures of our leaders, their homes and [word indistinct]. They are trying to find out about the progress of the revolution, the Sandinist Workers Central, the Sandinist youth, the consolidation of our army, the economic changes we are implementing and so forth. First of all, the CIA tries to get information on the main ideas that we have to implement our process. It gets to know our leaders. The CIA classifies us according to their sets of values, according to what they call communists, social Christians, social democrats and so forth. It then suggests measures to its government to implement in our country.

The CIA is one of our main enemies. The Nicaraguan people must be on the alert to identify the activities of the CIA. Our people should not only identify those involved in it but check to see if these activities are aimed at promoting discontent and confusion. Blocking production is one of the worst crimes being committed now. This includes the withdrawal of capital and strikes at certain factories.

The main task for our country right now is to implement the plan for economic reactivation. [words indistinct] The CIA knows very well that if we move forward with this plan we would be laying more solid bases for the changes needed by our people to boost the Sandinist government program that we promulgated during the war.

Consequently, the CIA will do everything it can to make the plan for economic reactivation fail. It will try to divide our people and create confusion and discontent which should not exist. Our task is to show the masses [words indistinct]. [end recording]

DEPUTY MINISTER URGES FIGHT AGAINST CIA, IMPERIALISM

PA082025 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 8 Mar 80 PA

[Speech by Nicaraguan Deputy Interior Minister Hugo Torres at inauguration of the Maria Hernandez Penitentiary Police School on 7 March--recorded]

[Excerpt] Today more than ever, that part of the anthem of our vanguard which says that the Yankees are the enemies of humanity becomes more real, more relevant. And the Yankees are the enemies of our people. They always have been. Consider all the times the U.S. has intervened in our country. They have been attacking us since the last century in many ways, at the time of [words indistinct], at the time of Zelaya, at the time of Benjamin Zeledon, at the time of Sandino, at the time of Somoza. They are the enemies of humanity and the enemies of our people.

What has been the expression of Yankee friendship to our suffering people? They have provided weapons to the tyrants and to the genocidal National Guard to allow them to massacre our people.

Our revolution is eminently popular and anti-imperialistic in character. This must be clearly realized because we have only completed one phase of the struggle, because the struggle is beginning now, in view of the difficulties we are facing and will face in the future in order to make the ideals of Sandino and of Carlos Fonseca a reality and enhance this nation of great people.

The CIA is working in our country to hinder our revolutionary process. That is the CIA's art and the people must be alert against it. We have to be alert against the CIA and combat it and imperialism. How can they be friends when, on the one hand, they give over $50 million to the Salvadoran junta to massacre the Salvadoran people who are waging their final battle and, on the other hand, they are attempting to blackmail us with a miserable loan of $75 million? How can they be friends if they are giving weapons to the Hondurans in an attempt to strengthen their position in the area, because they are already aware that the problem is not a Nicaraguan problem but a Latin American one, and that the problem is becoming more serious in Central America?

The imperialists are not looking at the problem of just Nicaragua. We represent 35,000 square km and 2.5 million inhabitants. The Nicaraguan revolution is not just a revolution in this country. The Nicaraguan revolution has come to represent an awakening to the fact that, in order to combat the tyrants, it is necessary to fight hard, weapons in hand.

'CIA-PROMOTED' FLIGHT OF CAPITAL BEING INVESTIGATED

PA082336 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Mar 80 pp 1, 12 PA

[Excerpt] Authorized sources revealed yesterday that the Government of National Reconstruction is carrying out a thorough investigation to determine and combat the destabilization maneuvers by the CIA to disrupt the national economy through malicious withdrawal of capital from private companies.

As everyone knows, in order to aid those maneuvers by the secret U.S. political agency, which supports the fascist regimes of the continent, a considerable number of Nicaraguan private companies have voluntarily withdrawn capital or taken valuable machinery out of the country in order to disrupt the country's economy and productivity.

Our sources said accounting and auditing is being carried out by the Internal Revenue Department in direct coordination with the Labor Ministry, the Attorney General's Office and the Police Economic Division.

Principally, the government departments will see to it that no company, industry or factory is decapitalized if no specific and factual reasons exist. This will be a hard blow against the destabilization maneuvers of the CIA.

In reporting this, Internal Revenue Director Companero Gilberto Guzman and two other officials said that, in spite of these CIA maneuvers, the Nicaraguan people will continue to faithfully pay their taxes so as to keep tax revenues high and far above the budget estimates.

SAFE-CONDUCTS GRANTED TO FLIGHT IN SALVADORAN EMBASSY

PA082342 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministry has issued eight safe-conducts for Somozists who have taken asylum in the Salvadoran Embassy in Managua.

TWENTY REFUGEES IN COLOMBIAN EMBASSY TO LEAVE FOR BOGOTA

PA080029 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1900 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] The Foreign Ministry has reported that 20 people in asylum in the Colombian Embassy will leave for Colombia today. Companero Emilio Alvarez Montalvan issued the list of names. These include women and children, who were also given safe-conducts to travel to Colombia aboard Copa Flight 317.

GOVERNMENT JUNTA INVITED TO VISIT YUGOSLAVIA

PA080307 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1444 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 7 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has officially invited the Nicaraguan government junta to visit whenever it is most advisable. The official invitation was tendered by the Yugoslav ambassador to Nicaragua, Emil Durini, when he presented his credentials to the Nicaraguan Government.

Alfonso Robelo Callejas, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, received the credentials and the invitation. Callejas said the Nicaraguan Government would wait until Marshal Tito's illness has taken a definite turn before making a decision on the trip.

Ambassador Durini, established in San Jose, Costa Rica, also reasserted Yugoslavia's offer to give Nicaragua technical assistance in the production of corn and the expansion of irrigation systems. Yugoslavia will also give Nicaragua scientific and technical assistance in the planting of a type of sunflower suitable for the production of vegetable oil.

Durini said that, since Yugoslavia and Nicaragua are members of the nonalined group in international political matters, the two republics share and agree on nonalined policies.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONGRATULATES ROBERT MUGABE

PA082342 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has sent a revolutionary message to Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, on his rescunding victory in the recent elections there. An official spokesman said the note to Mugabe stated that his victory is a landmark in the Zimbabwe people's struggle against imperialism, racism and colonialism and for the right to self-determination.

LABOR LEADER ALLEGES CAUS COLLUSION WITH CIA

PA061717 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] The people at a spontaneous mass rally yesterday voiced their repudiation of the CIA's imperialist maneuvers and the sellout attitude of some false trade union leaders such as the Central of Labor Action and Unity [CAUS] leaders who, in collusion with the CIA, are trying to destabilize our economic process. The demonstration of more than 15,000 people left the Sandinist Central enroute to the intersection of El Retiro Avenue on the southern highway and the turn to the (El Zipote) offices where the executive offices of the Sandinist Front are located.

Leaders Omar Cabezas and Rene Nunez, both guerrilla commanders, spoke about the CIA intervention in Chile and the way it toppled Allende. This is not going to happen here, they said amid the crowds' roars: People's power, people's power, people's power! [recording of shouts played] At about 1800, some of the demonstrators--workers, peasants, students, women and office workers--went to the CAUS locale in the vicinity of Christian Perez neighborhood. The Sandinist people took over the locale allowing those who were inside to come out in an orderly fashion under the protection of Sandinist Central leaders. The CAUS locale was taken over at about 2000 amid a hue and cry: there is no more CAUS in Leon and Chinandega! There won't be any in Managua, either! [recording of roaring crowd]

Sandinist workers vis-a-vis imperialist maneuvers!

Extra [name of newscast] interviewed Ivan Garcia, Sandinist Workers Central secretary, at the scene of the incidents. Here is Garcia:

[Begin recording] First, we think these spontaneous mass demonstrations in Chinandega, Leon and Managua are particularly a further indication of the conscientious Nicaraguan workers' repudiation of all those elements that are voluntarily playing along with international reactionaries. Our people, the Nicaraguan workers, have realized that all those elements that help stop production here are acting (?against) the fundamental interests of the revolution, which is precisely the reactivation of the country's economy to be able to meet the demands of all the workers. This spontaneous demonstration is also an accurate indication of what we Nicaraguans understand as unity. Therefore as workers have understood unity they can also understand the divisionist attitude of these elements. Nicaraguan workers, the Sandinist defense committees and the Nicaraguan women's association tonight have given a definitive reply and declared a war to the death to this central which is serving the interests of international reactionaries. This war will go on. It is not going to stop.

[Question] Then the CAUS has been expelled from the trade union committee?

[Answer] The fact is that CAUS has caused its own expulsion from the National Trade Union Committee because, when we signed the unity agreement, we decided that the three centrals would support every action taken by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and every effort to reactivate the national economy and support the economic reactivation plan. Since they have fashioned an overall sabotage plan to halt production and to lead to land invasions, they in effect have breached the agreement which set forth that the three centrals would support the economic reactivation plan and all the actions taken by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. They have caused their own expulsion and we think they won't get another opportunity because history has shown that such people have to be wiped off Nicaragua's horizon.

DOMINICA

AURELIUS MARIE ELECTED NEW PRESIDENT

FL291530 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 26 Feb 80 p 11 FL

[Text] Rosseau, Dominica: Feb 25 (CANA)--The Dominican parliament today unanimously elected former magistrate Aurelius Marie Armour, who has been acting at the post since mid-1979.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

VALDEZ HILARIO PLACED IN RETIREMENT STATUS

FL051417 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Mar 80 FL

[Excerpt] The president of the republic yesterday afternoon issued the decree placing Gen Rafael Adriano Valdez Hilario, former armed forces secretary, in retirement status. The executive decree contains two articles, the first of which states that Valdez Hilario has been placed on voluntary retirement status; the second article explains that the decree is to be sent to the armed forces secretariat for implementation.

GRENADA

POST-REVOLUTION AID EXCEEDS $300 MILLION

FL071510 Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 4 Mar 80 p 1 FL

[Kit Roxburgh report]

[Text] Grenada has received more than $300 million in aid since the People's Revolutionary Government took over the island one year ago. At a mass rally in Seamoon Park Grenville, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Information Bernard Coard told the gathering of students the revolution had been worth three hundred million dollars in loans and grants to the people of Grenada.

The 8,000 students, many of whom had travelled on foot from distant parts of the island and sporting pro PRG T-shirts heard that the Grenada Government had stressed better education and better productivity since the "beginning, eleven and a half months ago."

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop told the TRINIDAD GUARDIAN that more than 25 per cent of Grenada's population was illiterate and that a centre for popular education had been established aimed at eradicating illiteracy. One third of the population, 35,000 are in primary schools, 6,000 in secondary schools and 20,000 are either jobless or have seasonal employment. He appealed to Grenadians with skills who were living abroad to return to Grenada to help the revolution, adding that if they came they would not see missiles and dugouts but people struggling to uplift themselves." [quotation marks as published]

Mr. Bishop told the "GUARDIAN" that Trinidad and Tobago was the only country in the Caribbean with which the Grenada Government had been unable to make contact. He said every effort had been made but they had been unsuccessful despite the fact that Grenada had contacts at varying levels with countries outside the Caribbean.

"The people of the Caribbean are one and even if they received aid from other countries they would still have looked towards Cuba for help, for the Caribbean is one people."

At Mr. Coard's rally it was pointed out that through government's initiative there had been a significant increase in medical facilities and 17 new doctors. Mr. Coard also pointed out that the new airport at Saline would be built in 18 months at a cost of $50 million.

SURINAME

ARRON FREED FROM JAIL, PUT UNDER HOUSE ARREST

PA071551 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2123 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 6 Mar (LATIN-REUTER)--The military rulers who have been in power since staging a coup d'etat approximately 2 weeks ago today released overthrown Prime Minister Henck Arron and his former ministers from confinement at the military garrisons wher they have been held since the coup and placed them under house arrest instead.

While this took place, the National Military Council continued its efforts to form a new government before Sunday.

Arron, who went into hiding when rebellion that began on 25 February triumphed, turned himself in on Friday. According to the military council, the overthrown prime minister agreed to dissolve his government and turn over all documents. However, there has been no official word as yet to the effect that Arron has actually resigned. Under the Constitution, Arron and the 11 members of his cabinet may be detained for 60 days.

It is expected here that his resignation will precede the formation of a new administration to govern this former Netherlands colony, which has begun its 5th year of independence.

Resignation Submitted

PA100139 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1735 GMT 9 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Paramaribo, 9 Mar (LATIN-REUTER)--Presidential Palace sources today reported that Henck Arron, Suriname's deposed prime minister, formally submitted his resignation to President Johan Ferrier.

MILITARY COUNCIL GUARANTEES CONTINUED DEMOCRACY

PA071614 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2321 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Caracas, 6 Mar (EFE)--The military men who took power in Suriname 2 weeks ago today guaranteed the continuity of the democratic system in that small Caribbean country.

In a communique released in Caracas by the Suriname Embassy, the junta which took power after the military coup guaranteed respect for the universally accepted principles of human rights. The military said elections, scheduled for 27 March, will be held after that date. However, they gave no specifics.

The communique added that on 3 March the seven sergeants and one lieutenant who make up the council reached an agreement with President John Ferrier on "the manner of governing the country" until elections are held.

The communique published here stated that the military council has pledged to consult with President Ferrier and the new transition government that will be announced soon. The military rulers have tasked former Finance Minister Edward Bruma with forming a new civilian government. The army will remain in control of the armed forces and the police force.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 049 11 March 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Army Commits Itself to Democratic Process B 1
Remarks by Chile's Admiral Merino Cause Irritation B 2
Government Rejects Foreign Meddling in Nuclear Program B 2

BOLIVIA

Gueiler Swears In New Finance Minister C 1
Political Parties Denounce Arrest of Members C 1
Intelligence Chief Preparing To Arrest Subversives C 1

BRAZIL

Progovernment Party Gains Control of Legislative Assemblies D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 9 Mar]
PP Controls Rio de Janeiro D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 9 Mar]
Nuclear Plant Construction Delay Proves Costly D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 6 Mar]
Ambassador to Bogota Wounded in Embassy Takeover D 2
Sale of Shoes to USSR Seen as Reactivation of Trade D 2
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 8 Mar]

CHILE

Pinochet Discounts Parties in New Constitution E 1
Government Blocks International Women's Day Fete E 1
Illegal Demonstration Held E 2
University Students Banished for Subversive Acts E 2
Safe-Conducts Granted to Two MIR Members E 2

COLOMBIA

Reportage on Negotiations To Free Embassy Hostages F 1
Talks Enter 'Ultrasecret Stage' F 1
Dialog Resumes 10 Mar F 1
Talks End; Results Unknown F 1
Government Communique No 14 F 2
Guerrillas Reportedly Reduce Demands F 2
'Irresponsible' Reporting Criticized F 2
Liberal Party Ahead in Municipal Elections F 3
Businessmen Protest Venezuelan Treatment of Immigrants F 3

PANAMA

Lawyer for Iran Says Shah's Extradition 'Inevitable' N 1
Four Suspended Commentators Take Case to Court N 2
[STAR AND HERALD 10 Mar]

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Renewed Wave of Political Violence Causes Deaths P 1
Unidentified FAPU Leader Shot to Death P 1
Police Headquarters Attacked From Church P 1
Calm Prevails Following Violent Weekend P 2
PDC's Napolean Duarte Joins Government Junta P 3
Junta Members Hold News Conference, Condemn Violence P 3
Popular Faction Resigns From PDC at Convention P 4
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 10 Mar]
FPL Communique Asks for Material, Moral Support P 5

GUATEMALA

Nicaraguan Army Commanders' Statements Draw Criticism P 6
[PRENSA LIBRE 27 Feb]

NICARAGUA

International Solidarity Conference Statement Released P 6
[BARRICADA 3 Mar]
FSLN, Political Parties Warn Against Foes of Revolution P 8
Justice Ministry To Process Money Drain Charges P 9
CAUS Charged With Violating Workers' Unity Principles P 10
Workers Reconsider Motives for Strike, Reject CAUS P 10
Weapons, Military Supplies Seized at CAUS Offices P 10

CUBA

Castro Stresses Women's Rights at FMC Congress Q 1
Nicaragua's Ortega Addresses Congress Q 21
Soviet Education Minister Tours Santiago, Visits Officials Q 21
Gives Education Lecture Q 22
Fernandez, Yelyutin Discuss Cooperation Q 22
Yelyutin Visits Central Committee Q 23
UN Representatives Signs Women's Rights Document Q 23
U.S. Support of Salvadoran Agrarian, Bank Reform Noted Q 23

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Bishop, Cuban Official Address Rally, Criticize U.S. S 1

JAMAICA

Aluminum Shipped to USSR, Venezuela, Canada [DAILY GLEANER 5 Mar] S 1

ARMY COMMITS ITSELF TO DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

PY102209 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2247 GMT 7 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Mar (NA)--The army today publicly announced its promise to contribute to "seeking a fundamental agreement through dialog with the various opinion sectors of the nation" within the framework of the National Reorganization Process [PRN].

A communique released at the end of a 2-day plenary meeting of generals made a synthesis of the directives for 1980 given by the army commander, Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, adding that the goal will be to "establish a genuine, authentically representative democracy with full validity for our republican principles and with genuine and effective federalism."

The plenary meeting began yesterday and ended today with a session attended by the commander and the major generals. In the afternoon, all the generals (brigadier and major generals) received Galtieri's directives for 1980. Regarding the guidelines given by General Galtieri, the army headquarters communique says:

"As to the tasks to be fulfilled within the PRN framework, the directives contain the following concepts, among others:

"The firm will to contribute to establishing a genuine, authentically representative democracy with full validity for our republican principles and with genuine and effective federalism.

"The need to explain and spread the values, principles and concepts which form the ideological system serving that desired democracy, because the latter will not be real, stable or useful unless that system is accepted by all Argentines.

"In synthesis, the objective is to revive the republic, but it should be a great republic. This objective must be inexorably achieved, because the future of the nation depends on it.

"The great importance of the action which began with the publication of the 'political bases' and which will now continue with the dialog, because of the significance of that action for the gradual institutional normalization of the country.

"The importance of seeking a fundamental agreement through dialog with the various opinion sectors of the nation regarding the system which should guide the republic, because, without such a system, it will not be possible to establish a stable and suitable future institutional structure.

"Support for the actions of the government on its various levels so that it can reach its objectives for the common good of national interests.

"For each one of the aspects contained in the directives which refer to these subjects, the army commander gave instructions about the manner in which the army should participate. In the specifically military field, he gave specific orders for the preparation of the army in order to meet operational demands deriving from [words indistinct]. "The commander in chief then commented on some topics of interest related to the progress of [word indistinct] and specific army problems."

Yesterday afternoon, General Galtieri opened the meeting with all the generals. They were then addressed by Interior Minister Albano Harguindeguy, Social Welfare Minister Jorge Fraga and Labor Minister Llamil Reston, "who attended by order of the (?president) at the request of the army commander," it was officially reported yesterday.

REMARKS BY CHILE'S ADMIRAL MERINO CAUSE IRRITATION

PY072255 Paris AFP in Spanish 0222 GMT 7 Mar 80 PY

[By Victor Lapegna]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 6 Mar (AFP)--The remarks made by the commander of the Chilean Navy, Adm Jose Merino, about an Argentine-Soviet alliance aimed at confronting accusations on human rights violations, have created irritation in official circles and denials in the Argentine press here today.

The morning newspaper CONVICCION, considered to be a supporter of the opinions of the Argentine Navy, labeled Admiral Merino's remarks to the government-oriented Chilean magazine ERCILLA as "unusual and irresponsible." The afternoon newspaper LA RAZON, supporter of the government, recalled that "all the great powers constantly send to the Antarctic and its adjacent seas their best scientific research ships equipped with the most modern instruments."

The press comments are in answer to Merino's remarks which indicated that the presence of the Soviet oceanographic ship Akademik Krylov in Argentine ports is for the purpose of carrying out a spy mission in the Drake Sea, an area which he believes to be a strategic zone in the current international geopolitical dispute.

Sources linked to the Argentine high military command said that Admiral Merino's remarks created profound irritation in the Argentine Navy. Chile and Argentina have a border conflict precisely in the southern zone. The same sources indicated that Merino's remarks may be aimed at throwing wood on the fire at a time when the border conflict is being discussed in the Vatican by Argentine and Chilean representatives in the mediation of the conflict being carried out by Pope John Paul II.

Until now no official spokesman has commented on Admiral Merino's remarks, but in informal conversations officers of the Argentine Navy recalled that in September and October of 1977 Argentine naval ships captured Soviet fishing ships which were operating in Argentine jurisdictional waters and imposed heavy fines on them.

These comments are in answer to Merino's accusations of an Argentine-Soviet alliance, an alliance which is also mentioned in some Argentine political circles. For example, Peronist youth groups and some sectors of liberal tendency did not hide their concern over the current state of relations between Buenos Aires and Moscow, which coincides with a period of high tension between Argentina and the United States.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS FOREIGN MEDDLING IN NUCLEAR PROGRAM

PY110024 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2319 GMT 10 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Mar (NA)--Argentina today rejected every form of foreign interference aimed at restricting its nuclear development and stated that "since the production of nuclear weapons is entirely dependent upon each country's decision, it cannot be prevented through restrictions imposed on the transfer of technology."

This position was adopted at a meeting held at the Foreign Ministry today, during which the national decision "to use nuclear energy exclusively for peaceful purposes" was reaffirmed.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor, Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Nuclear Energy Commission, and Roberto Guyer and Esteban Takacs, Argentine ambassadors to the FRG and Canada, respectively, countries with which Argentina has signed nuclear development agreements.

GUEILER SWEARS IN NEW FINANCE MINISTER

PY110127 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Tonight at 1900 Interim President Lidia Gueiler Tejada swore in Adolfo Aramayo (Ance) as new finance minister; he had been holding the post of under secretary for financial administration. The ceremony took place in the Mirror Room and was attended only by the labor minister, the integration minister, the secretary of the presidency and the press and information secretary. In a short speech the president said that the economic policy of her government should continue and that she had appointed Aramayo (Ance) for that reason--to give continuity to the mission of the executive branch.

In his reply the new minister, who replaces Augusto Cuadros, who resigned, stressed that it is necessary to undertake a cleaning-up of the administrative policy of the country in order to consolidate the objectives which have been established to achieve a [word indistinct] economic development. He also emphasized that it is necessary to put public finances and the administration of our monetary resources in order. He also asserted that under the present circumstances maximum priority should be given to reducing the deficit in our balance of payments and to a more stringent control of public expenditures. Adolfo Aramayo (Ance) has held posts in public administration since 1960, holding various offices in the Industry Ministry and lately in the Finance Ministry. The new minister has taken university courses in Chile and was also a UN official working in Africa.

POLITICAL PARTIES DENOUNCE ARREST OF MEMBERS

PA092302 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1707 GMT 9 Mar 80 PA

[Text] La Paz, 9 Mar (LATIN)--The Bolivian Interior Ministry has ordered the arrest of at least five regional leaders and members of political parties accused of being involved in subversive activities, according to rightist leader Jaime Ponce Caballero, member of the Bolivian Socialist Falange's [FSB] Central Committee. Ponce Caballero affirmed that the government's security organizations have arrested his companeros Cesar Miranda, Jaime Lazo de la Vega, Victor Tempo, Rodolfo Zuna and Humberto Cadima in Oruro, a city located 350 km southeast of La Paz. Simultaneously, newspaper reports from Oruro, which is a large mining center, stated that several members of the Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN] were also arrested, while others are on the run from the onslaught of the state's security organizations. Interior Minister Jorge Selum Vaca Diez charged several days ago that members of the ADN, headed by former President Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez, as well as the FSB were involved in "conspiratorial plots." However, the government has released no official statement on the supposed arrests reported by the two political organizations.

INTELLIGENCE CHIEF PREPARING TO ARREST SUBVERSIVES

PY101825 La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Col (Luis Arce), head of the army's intelligence department, has said that he is in a position to give the names of persons who have committed terrorist acts. Colonel (Arce) said that his department needs to coordinate its action with the Interior Ministry to arrest all these subversives, who undoubtedly follow a well-defined political directive. He revealed this as he came out of a meeting with President Lidia Gueiler.

PROGOVERNMENT PARTY GAINS CONTROL OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES

FY102048 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Mar 80 p 5 FY

[Text] In addition to firming up the Social Democratic Party's [PDS] control of the Congress, the party reorganization has allowed several state governments to retain control over their respective legislative assemblies and in some cases to reverse the clearly favorable situation of the opposition. The best example of such a change has been in Sao Paulo, where the progovernment party will now have an absolute majority after losing two-thirds of the assembly to the defunct Brazilian Democratic Movement during the previous elections.

Throughout the country the PDS has 481 deputies in the legislative assemblies against 178 for the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB], 100 for the Popular Party [PP], 45 for the Brazilian Labor Party [PTB] and only 8 for the Workers Party [PT]. The 31 state deputies who are still uncommitted can do little or nothing to change this situation. However, in the states of Minas Gerais, the dispute between factions of the defunct UDN [National Democratic Union] and the old PSD [Social Democratic Party] could sway PDS members toward the PP.

PP Controls Rio de Janeiro

FY102055 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Mar 80 p 5 FY

[Excerpt] The Popular Party [PP] retains absolute control of the legislative assembly in Rio de Janeiro with 47 of the 70 deputies, leaving only 12 seats for the Social Democratic Party [PDS]. 5 for the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB], 4 for the Brazilian Labor Party [PTB] and 1 for the Workers Party [PT]. In Rio de Janeiro, the only state where the PDS has no absolute majority in the legislative assembly, there is only one uncommitted deputy, Rockefeller de Lima, who could still join and increase the number of PP representatives. Everything indicates that the local PMDB, PTB and PT organizations will join forces to defend points which are common to their programs, although it must have been decided that they will not make any alliance with the official party to fight against Governor Chagas Freitas [the only opposition governor in Brazil; member of the defunct Brazilian Democratic Movement--MDB].

NUCLEAR PLANT CONSTRUCTION DELAY PROVES COSTLY

FY101659 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Mar 80 p 33 FY

[Excerpts] Licinio Seabra, president of FURNAS electric company, revealed yesterday that a new project for the foundations of nuclear plant Angra 2 has been approved. The new project consists of the reinforcement of 202 piles which are already in place and the sinking of 88 new ones. The need for this new foundation project has caused a 2-year delay which has added $326 million to the cost of Angra 2 and which will delay the start of construction on Angra 3. When the first nuclear plant goes into operation by March 1981, there will be a 10- to 15-percent rise in electricity rates.

Seabra said that the preparation of the new project alone will cost $1 million, and that FURNAS wants the Kraftwerk Union [KWU] and the NUCLEBRAS [Brazilian Nuclear Corporations] subsidiary NUCLEN [NUCLEBRAS Engineering, Inc.] to help pay this extra cost, since the FRG company had to contract new consultants because the former consultant--Zerna Institute--was not properly equipped to meet the requirements demanded by the National Nuclear Energy Commission [CNEN].

The new project, which was prepared by the KWU, and which was checked by technicians of and consultants to the CNEN, FURNAS, KWU and NUCLEN, provides for the reinforcement of the top part of 202 piles which are already in place, maintaining their 1.10-meter diameter to a depth of 5 meters and 1.30-meter diameter to a depth of 12 meters, and for the sinking of 88 new piles to an average depth of 15 meters, with diameters of 1.30 meters and 1.80 meters.

The cost of the reinforcement is estimated at $5 million at current exchange rates. This figure, as the president of FURNAS said, represents 1 percent of the civil engineering cost of the entire plant or 0.25 percent of the cost of the plant, which is estimated at $2 billion, excluding financial costs which already stand at the $1.25 billion mark. As a result of this, the next nuclear plant, Angra 3, although no site has yet been chosen for it, already has an additional financial cost of $80 million.

Since the piles must be reinforced, the construction of the slab which is to go on top of the piles will begin only in April 1981, thus postponing the plant's commerical operation until the second half of 1987. Since the construction of Angra 3 must follow 1 and 1/2 years behind the construction of Angra 2 to facilitate work at the construction site, Angra 3 will be able to go into operation only in 1989, provided no other delay occurs.

AMBASSADOR TO BOGOTA WOUNDED IN EMBASSY TAKEOVER

PY102332 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 10 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Itamaraty reported today that Brazilian Ambassador Geraldo Eulalio do Nascimento e Silva, one of the hostages being held at the Dominican Republic's Embassy in Bogota, was shot in the leg twice during the invasion of the embassy by guerrillas belonging to the M-19 movement.

According to the Foreign Ministry, the wounds are not serious and are already healing.

SALE OF SHOES TO USSR SEEN AS REACTIVATION OF TRADE

PY101739 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL 8 Mar 80 p 16 PY

[By JORNAL DO BRASIL correspondent in Moscow, Noenio Spinola]

[Excerpts] An agreement to import shoes was simply and quietly signed yesterday between the Soviet enterprise V/O Raznoeksport and COMEXPORT, a trading company which represents several Brazilian industries interested in exporting manufactured products.

The quantity and the value of the merchandise are small: approximately $1.5 million for 70,000 pairs of shoes. However, the operation acquires special characteristics if it is viewed as a resumption of trade between Brazil and the USSR after the Afghan crisis.

It is true that trade was never formally severed, but if the Brazilian Government had made the political decision to terminate private projects COMEXPORT, which represents 25 industries of the nation's capital, would not have closed its deal in Moscow.

Two Brazilian firms are involved in the deal: one from Franca in Sao Paulo State and another from Rio Grande do Sul. The terms of the transaction were established last Friday: fob from the port of Santos, where the merchandise would be picked up by USSR freighters. COMEXPORT agents indicated that some problems had to be overcome as a result of prior sales to the Soviet Union which had somewhat harmed the image of the country. For this very reason the order had been viewed as experimental.

PINOCHET DISCOUNTS PARTIES IN NEW CONSTITUTION

PY102242 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Mar 80 PY

[Relay from Government House by (Graciela Contreras)]

[Excerpts] "There is democracy in Chile; people live peacefully here," President Augusto Pinochet said this morning to the Inter-American Defense School delegation that is visiting Chile. The delegation, which is headed by Adm (Robert Connally), arrived here last Saturday in response to an invitation extended by its counterpart, the Chilean Superior School of National Security. The members of the delegation, which is made up of civilians and military officers, among whom are two women, met this morning with President Pinochet in the Blue Room of the Diego Portales Building.

In addition to welcoming the delegation to Chile, the president made some remarks regarding national leadership.

[Begin Pinochet recording] I am very pleased to welcome you to Chile. We are pleased because we are honored by your visit and because we will be able to show you our real situation. You will see for yourselves how this country has recovered in these past 6 years and also how by ourselves we have been able to improve our economy and how we have been able to maintain peace and tranquillity in our land.

There is democracy in Chile. You will be able to see for yourselves that people here enjoy democracy despite the fact that this is an authoritarian government, a government that is contrary to communist procedures. [sentence as heard]

We are in the process of studying a new constitution, and although I may sound a little vain, I believe it will enable us to live in peace and tranquillity. It will block the entrance of Soviet Marxism. I say it will block Marxism because if any door is left open, Marxism will use it to penetrate our country. In spite of politicians, this constitution does not contemplate political parties because if there were any, Marxism would infiltrate them or surge forward as a political movement. Consequently, the mere thought of a communist party means that it would have the same chance as any other political party to achieve power. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT BLOCKS INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY FETE

PY080026 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Mar 80 PY

[Text] The government today denied a request submitted by the women's section of a juridically nonexistent organization called National Union Coordination. The reason for this denial was explained this afternoon in a note released by the social communications division, which point out that the request was for authorization to carry out several acts to celebrate the so-called International Women's Day, an event which is used by Marxism-Leninism for its own interests.

The note says that the government reiterates that according to current regulations of the state of emergency, those who participate in demonstrations without the appropriate authorization will be subject to the sanctions of the law.

Illegal Demonstration Held

PY102255 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0642 GMT 10 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Chilean police yesterday detained approximately 40 persons when they tried to hold an unauthorized political demonstration in the downtown area. The demonstrators were trying to commemorate "International Women's Year" although the government had previously prohibited this ceremony. A few hours after this incident took place laywers from the Catholic Church Vicariate of Solidarity submitted an appeal for protection [recurso de amparo] on behalf of the 33 detainees. The police patrol unit reported that police agents were forced to intervene after some provocateurs entered shops such as "Falabella" and others.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS BANISHED FOR SUBVERSIVE ACTS

PY102227 Paris AFP in Spanish 1725 GMT 10 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Iquique, Chile, 10 Mar (AFP)--It was reported here today that the Iquique court of appeals has sentenced four students to banishment in places far from their home towns.

The students, who were charged with carrying out subversive activities and plotting against the military government of President Augusto Pinochet, will not be eligible to hold public or government office for life.

They are: Juana Cortes Bravo, Fernando Ramirez Fuentes, Ricardo Bugueno and Patricio Alcaraz Zuanich. All of them are university students and militant members of the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionar, Left (MIR). The four students were detained in Arica, near the border with Peru, in 1975, when they were members of an MIR cell.

The students, who were indicted in first instance [primera instancia] by a special government attorney, must be confined for 541 days in towns that are between 1,200 and 2,000 km from their homes.

SAFE-CONDUCTS GRANTED TO TWO MIR MEMBERS

PY110138 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1825 GMT 10 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 10 Mar (LATIN)--A Chilean Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that the Chilean Government has granted safe-conduct papers to two leftists who are under asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy in Santiago so that they may leave the country.

Jaime Lagos, Foreign Ministry bilateral policy department director, today told journalists that safe-conduct papers have been granted to Ignacio Salas Salas and Luis Mella, who have been refugees at the diplomatic mission since last July. Both Salas and Mella are militants of the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR). They sought refuge at the embassy when they were being sought by security and police forces for perpetrating several bomb attacks and shootouts with police.

The Venezuelan Government had granted political asylum to Salas, while Mella was declared a "guest" of the government. With the issuance of the safe-conduct papers. However, he will now be able to leave Chile and live in any country that wishes to accept him as a resident. Lagos noted that this process should be handled by Venezuela.

REPORTAGE ON NEGOTIATIONS TO FREE EMBASSY HOSTAGES

Talks Enter 'Ultrasecret Stage'

PA101601 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1402 GMT 10 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota, 10 Mar (EFE)--The negotiations between the Colombian Government and the M-19 guerrillas to obtain the release of the hostages in the Dominican Embassy have entered an "ultrasecret stage" this week in view of the hard position maintained by the two parties, observers have assessed here. A reliable source told the EFE agency that the Colombian Government decided to prevent any leaks to the press of the negotiations with the M-19 guerrillas because the situation has entered one its most difficult stages following the third round of talks last Saturday. The same sources indicated that high military commands warned President Turbay Ayala that he could not give in to the M-19 guerrilla demands inasmuch as it would be tantamount to permitting the advance of terrorism in the country, thus seriously threatening democratic stability in the future. The only firm alternative that the government maintains as a way out of the delicate situation in the Dominican Embassy is reportedly to provide an airplane to the guerrillas so they can leave the country with all the hostages.

President Turbay Ayala apparently consulted the governments whose ambassadors are being held hostage. They decided to empower him to resolve the situation as best he could without endangering the lives of the diplomats. It was also learned from the same sources that the military intelligence service has fully identified the guerrillas occupying the Dominican Embassy and is presently drafting security plans to attempt to liberate the hostages without any bloodshed.

Finally, it was learned that the Colombian Government will maintain total secrecy regarding the negotiations with the M-19 guerrillas to prevent any hasty developments from taking a course that would endanger the lives of the hostages. The government, as of today, Monday, will handle the situation with much tact, since the Dominican Embassy issue has entered its third week without anything official being released to the press about a possible solution in the future.

Dialog Resumes 10 Mar

PA102040 Paris AFP in Spanish 2020 GMT 10 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 10 Mar (AFP)--The negotiations between guerrillas of the M-19 clandestine movement and the Colombian Government aimed at obtaining the release of the diplomats being held hostage in the Dominican Embassy in Bogota were resumed here today at 1500 local time (2000 GMT).

Talks End; Results Unknown

PA102214 Paris AFP in Spanish 2157 GMT 10 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 10 Mar (AFP)--New talks concerning the release of foreign diplomats held hostage by guerrillas at the Dominican Embassy ended here today after 1 hour and 40 minutes. So far, nothing has been learned about this fourth session of negotiations between two delegates of President Julio Cesar Turbay and a female guerrilla who is the representative of the 19 April Movement guerrillas as well as Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan, who served as a witness.

Government Communique No 14

PA110152 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 10 Mar 80 PA

[Communique No 14 issued by the Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic on 10 March in Bogota; read by Marta Montoya, information secretary of the presidency--recorded]

[Text] The Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic reports that on 10 March government representatives Camilo Jimenez and Ramiro Zambrano and a representative of the subversive group which is occupying the Dominican Embassy held their fourth meeting. Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan was also present. The talks which were held in a peaceful atmosphere began at 1500 and ended at 1642. The parties involved expressed their best intentions to continue the conversations. The date of the next meeting will be announced through the usual channels.

Guerrillas Reportedly Reduce Demands

PA110331 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0313 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[By Jorge Matiz]

[Text] Bogota, 10 Mar (LATIN)--A diplomatic source revealed tonight that the leftist guerrillas who are occupying the Dominican Embassy in this capital have reportedly reduced to 70 the number of "political prisoners" whom they want released in exchange for the diplomats they are holding hostage there.

The source, who asked not to be identified, told LATIN that the guerrillas proposed during the fourth dialog with the government today the release of 70 "political prisoners" rather than the 311 initially requested. In addition, they have reportedly reduced the ransom demand to $10 from the initial $50 million.

The same source said the guerrillas considered their demand that a 19 April Movement (M-19) communique be published in all the countries that [words indistinct] is superfluous because their purpose was achieved by the publicity given to the occupation throughout the world. The source quoted Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan as having told the government negotiators that "on behalf of all the hostages, I beg the Colombian Government to avoid a violent action."

The M-19 guerrillas have been holding at least 30 hostages, including 12 ambassadors, in the Dominican Embassy since 27 February.

'Irresponsible' Reporting Criticized

PA110240 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 10 Mar 80 PA

[By Oscar Dominguez]

[Excerpt] Communications Minister Jose Manuel Arias Carrizosa today affirmed that the government will not take any military action to seize the Dominican Embassy if no harm is done to the hostages. He said this in a note to the AFP director in Colombia in connection with a report AFP distributed to its clients throughout the world yesterday in which, based on an anonymous call, AFP reported that military forces were going to seize the Dominican Embassy at 2000.

In his note to the AFP director, Minister Arias Carrizosa says that this irresponsible report had no foundation and warns the AFP director against distributing news of such nature obtained from dubious sources because it could lead to the cancellation of the credentials of the person who wrote the report or of the director of the news agency which distributed it. However, on this occasion, due to the desire to maintain a climate of understanding and so that no one could say that the government is preventing the news media from doing its duty, no punitive measure will be taken against the aforementioned news agency.

LIBERAL PARTY AHEAD IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

PA101732 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--The governing Liberal Party, according to the second official communique issued at dawn today in Bogota, is clearly ahead in the elections held on Sunday. The Conservative Party, which shares the government with the Liberals, is in second place followed far behind by the leftist and socialist opposition. However, the data obtained this morning gives no idea of the absenteeism factor. It has been unofficially estimated, though, that at least 65 percent of the potential voters did not vote.

The second bulletin issued by the National Register of the Civil State shortly before 1000 GMT, 0500 Bogota time, gave the following voting figures: Liberals, 450,465; Conservatives, 351,274; the People's United Front--in the opposition--4,739; Democratic Front, 14,191; Socialists, 1,076; others, 13,717; blank votes, 1,400; null 948.

It is worthwhile noting that these results include 403 municipalities, that is, a little less than 50 percent of the municipalities. These results do not include the voting in Bogota, which is a special district and where the counts are facing an unexplainable delay since the figures available when the bulletin was issued accounted for only 8 percent of the votes. However, in Bogota a general trend was also evident, with the opposition facing stagnation and even setbacks.

BUSINESSMEN PROTEST VENEZUELAN TREATMENT OF IMMIGRANTS

PA110145 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 10 Mar 80 PA

[Text] A meeting of Colombian businessmen held this weekend in Cucuta urged the Venezuelan Government to treat immigrants in Venezuela better. The Venezuelan Government is compelled to observe the (?Sonchala) Treaty, a National Federation of Businessmen [FENALCO] spokesman said.

According to the Colombian FENALCO, the Venezuelan Government mistreats Colombians deported to our country.

The businessmen agreed to hear persons who have been deported, humiliated and mistreated by Venezuelan officials. The forum also advised the Organization of Social Aid for Colombians Deported from Venezuela.

The recommendations of the FENALCO meeting in Cucuta will be presented this week to President Turbay Ayala.

LAWYER FOR IRAN SAYS SHAH'S EXTRADITION 'INEVITABLE'

PA110201 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2354 GMT 10 Mar 80 PA

[By Francisco Rubiales]

[Text] Panama City, 10 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Juan Materno Vasquez, the lawyer who is representing Iran's interests, said in exclusive statements to ACAN-EFE today that the shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, will not be able to refute the evidence being prepared against him by the Iranian Government and will inevitably have to be extradited.

Materno Vasquez, who has just returned from Iran, said he possesses "irrefutable proof" that the shah committed five serious crimes: misuse of public funds, embezzlement of public funds (peculation), illicit abuse of power for economic purposes (extortion), torture and genocide.

"If the shah were to be tried in Panamanian courts with the available evidence, there is no doubt that he would feel the full weight of the law," said Materno Vasquez, former president of the Supreme Court of Justice and former minister of government and justice.

One piece of evidence in the hands of the lawyer is an extensive document signed by the Iranian emperor himself in which he gives instructions on how the security corps were to handle subversion in general and student subversion in particular.

Another piece of evidence is an authenticated statement by Lt Gen Housang Hatar, who for some time served as chief of national security, stating that "the shah personally gave specific instructions to the chief of the SAVAK (political police)."

The Panamanian lawyer also said that "if the Panamanian Government agrees to extradite the shah, the Government of Iran will guarantee that he will not receive a death sentence."

"Moreover, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh would be willing to come to Panama to sign the necessary protocols," he added.

The lawyer who is representing Iranian interests feels that, in view of the existing evidence, the claim made by Shah Reza Pahlavi in his defense--that he knew nothing of the human rights violations committed in Iran during his period in power--cannot be true.

In the next few days, in the name of the Iranian Government, Materno Vasquez will present to Panamanian authorities a request for the arrest of the deposed shah of Iran. Panama will have to reach a decision on the request for extradition before the end of April.

"My main objective is to demonstrate to the Panamanian Government and the public that the crimes for which the shah's extradition is being sought are only common crimes, not political ones," Materno Vasquez said.

As evidence he cited the UN convention on genocide of 1948, signed by Panama and Iran, which has an article clearly establishing that "the crime of genocide can never be considered a political crime for extradition purposes." He later added: "We are not even going to ask Panama to consider the crime of genocide."

Asked whether the extradition move is not really a propaganda campaign, Materno Vasquez said: "If those 50 U.S. hostages in Tehran did not exist, perhaps you could believe that, but those hostages prove that this is a very serious matter."

Regarding the amount presumably stolen by the shah during his reign, Materno Vasquez refused to give a figure but said that it involved "billions."

The shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, arrived in Panama on 15 December 1979 from a military base in Texas. On that same day, he took up residence on the Panamanian island of Contadora after Panamanian President Aristides Royo reported that Panama had granted him political asylum "for humanitarian reasons."

Since then the shah has lived on Contadora Island, located 20 minutes by air from Panama City in the Pacific Ocean. He is surrounded by a very costly and sophisticated personal security system.

FOUR SUSPENDED COMMENTATORS TAKE CASE TO COURTS

PA101247 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 10 Mar 80 p 1 PA

[Text] After a week of political agitation the case of the four opposition radio commentators whose licenses were cancelled by the government will now go before the courts for a ruling.

The government charged the commentators with using their radio programs to insult President Aristides Royo and other top government officials.

A suit filed against the license cancellation order will be ruled upon by a municipal judge, since members of the Supreme Court are on vacation, and will not return until the end of March.

"The high court will have the last word," said a source close to the judiciary. "Meanwhile, a decision by the municipal judge will remain in effect until the month of April," he added.

The suit calls for the immediate suspension of the four resolutions issued by the Ministry of Government and Justice, calling for the definite cancellation of licenses issued to commentators Julio Ortega of Radio Mia, Milciades Ortiz, Luis Pimentel and Miguel Antonio Bernal of Radio Hogar.

Ortega, Ortiz and Pimentel are openly anti-communists. Bernal, on the other hand, is a lawyer and university professor of extreme leftist leanings who was in exile for two years. He was permitted to return to Panama only after the U.S. Senate ratified the Torrijos-Carter treaties in April, 1978.

EL SALVADOR

RENEWED WAVE OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE CAUSES DEATHS

PA101747 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1647 GMT 10 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Twenty-eight Salvadorans have died in the last 48 hours as a result of a wave of political violence gripping this small Central American country.

The authorities said that four students died in San Vicente, 60 km east of San Salvador, when the army dislodged leftists who had seized a high school building in that city.

Six other people died in San Martin, 18 km east of the Salvadoran capital, during a security corps investigation into the death of a couple that had been traveling on a motorcycle. According to the official version, the motorcyclists were killed by terrorists, who then ambushed the agents when they went to investigate the killing. The report says that the woman traveling on the motorcycle was raped by individuals the authorities describe as "subversives," four of whom died during the clash with the police.

Eleven students died Saturday in San Miguel during an operation that evicted them forcibly from a high school in that city, 138 km east of San Salvador.

On Sunday morning an elderly woman died when the urban service bus in which she was traveling was sprayed with shots by unknown individuals near the national university. According to available reports, a group of security agents was attacked by unidentified persons. In the crossfire that ensued, several shots hit a bus which was passing at that moment and a woman, who was sitting in one of the front seats was killed.

The country is under a state of siege, which was declared at the same time the government enacted a decree of agrarian reform. The agrarian reform was followed by a decree nationalizing the banks.

No Salvadoran radio stations carry any news. The decision seems to have been adopted by the stations themselves and does not stem from direct orders from the Revolutionary Government Junta.

UNIDENTIFIED FAPU LEADER SHOT TO DEATH

PA101604 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1545 GMT 10 Mar 80 PA

[Text] We have been informed from San Salvador that the propaganda secretary of the United Popular Action Front [FAPU] has been assassinated. There is much commotion because of this assassination.

According to initial reports, the FAPU leader was chased by a vehicle and shot. So far there are no more details.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS ATTACKED FROM CHURCH

PA102358 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2331 GMT 10 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The press committee of the Salvadoran Armed Forces reported today, Monday, that on Sunday night the main national police headquarters in San Salvador was attacked by leftist activists who were hiding in El Rosario church in the downtown section of the capital.

No casualties were reported on either side.

The press committee reported that the armed forces regrets that the aforementioned church is being used as a base for armed attacks against public security and military institutions. It added that it is hoped that the church would resume its primary function, "which is to serve as a place for prayer and spiritual reflection."

The report adds that on several occasions in the past, persons have fired at the police headquarters from inside El Rosario church.

CALM PREVAILS FOLLOWING VIOLENT WEEKEND

PA100417 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0024 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Relative calm prevails in El Salvador after violent clashes which resulted in 21 deaths when leftist militants clashed with the authorities who evicted them from occupied government high schools in the eastern part of the country.

Today, Monday afternoon, eight members of United Popular Action Front [FAPU] were buried. They had died in various parts of the country. FAPU leaders said that these persons had been kidnaped by unidentified persons and that hours later their bodies were found in various places.

The most recent victims of this wave of violence were taken to the metropolitan cathedral. Six of them were buried at the general cemetery and two of them, university students Raul Hernandez and Carlos Arias, were buried in front of the School of Medicine in the northern part of the city.

Although the situation is normal in San Salvador, the armed forces revealed today that last night, Sunday, leftists who sought refuge at El Rosario church, in downtown San Salvador, had fired on the National Police Central. No casualties were reported. It was also reported that a bomb had exploded this afternoon in the northern part of San Salvador, without causing much damage.

The combined army and security corps patrols continue active in all parts of the country to guarantee a normal situation.

A 30-day state of siege was imposed here on 6 March. On this date an agrarian reform program was put into operation and 24 hours later the Revolutionary Government Junta nationalized private banks.

Senior employees of several foreign banks feared they would be dismissed since, according to the nationalization decree, foreign banks operating here cannot keep checking on savings accounts.

Meanwhile radio stations continue broadcasting without their usual newscasts. A high-ranking government official, consulted this afternoon on the matter, told ACAN-EFE that radio news programs would be resumed shortly.

Various Salvadoran sectors were surprised when several government institutions contracted a publicity agency, which praised the good qualities of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's regime, to do their publicity. According to unofficial reports the publicity agency will receive over $115,000 to carry out publicity for several of the present government's agencies.

Christian Democratic Party [PDC] members and other government collaborators expressed their distrust through various Salvadoran news media.

The Romero regime was overthrown last 15 October for promoting administrative corruption and for violating human rights and this publicity agency tried to whitewash the failings of the former president and his collaborators.

Today, the National Association of Private Enterprise [ANEP] announced publicly that it would ask the Interior Ministry for permission to criticize on television the agrarian reform and other structural changes began by the government junta. The Interior Ministry said tonight that ANEP leaders had not yet contacted the ministry. The state of siege restricts freedom of expression.

The National Association of Salvadoran Educators [ANDES] is today on its seventh day of a strike which will end tomorrow, Tuesday. The ANDES is a member of the People's Revolutionary Bloc.

The teachers strike has been partially observed in rural areas, but in San Salvador most schools closed in support of the strike or through fear. ANDES demands an end to the murder of teachers by unidentified persons.

The armed forces reasserted its determination to maintain order throughout the country. The government has not given any immediate reply to criticism made by Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero y Galdamez, archbishop of San Salvador, to the agrarian reform programs and to the nationalization of private banks. The extreme right and left have made no comment on the latest government measures included in the armed forces proclamation issued on 15 October 1979 when Gen Carlos Humberto Romero was overthrown.

PDC'S NAPOLEON DUARTE JOINS GOVERNMENT JUNTA

PA110305 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0202 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Jose Napoleon Duarte, leader of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party [PDC], tonight assumed a post in the Government Revolutionary Junta of El Salvador.

Duarte was nominated to the post by a national party convention last Sunday. He replaces another PDC member, Hector Dada, who resigned his post at the beginning of this month.

"I have come to form part of a work team without personal ambitions or sectarian attitudes of any kind," the PDC leader said when assuming the post. He is the seventh civilian to hold a post in the ruling group since 15 October when the Salvadoran Armed Forces overthrew Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's regime. Duarte emphasized the important achievements attained by the junta during the few months in power. It has decreed the nationalization of private banks and of foreign trade, and implemented an agrarian reform that should benefit some 70,000 peasants. The reform decree expropriated 376 landholdings owned by 244 persons and covering over 224,000 hectares.

Duarte urged Salvadorans "to hold a dialog and seek the road to peace in order to attain a social pact that will allow the country to progress."

El Salvador is affected by an acute political crisis characterized by an unabated violence which causes hundreds of deaths every week.

JUNTA MEMBERS HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE, CONDEMN VIOLENCE

PA110418 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0221 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran revolutionary junta tonight condemned the violence being experienced in this Central American country, noting at the same time that "it will never agree to make changes with repression."

Junta member Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich said: We must find peace especially for the benefit of the poor.

The junta members met with newsmen after the ceremony to swear in new junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte who was nominated for the post on Sunday by a national convention of his party, the Christian Democratic Party.

Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano said that the peasants have viewed "with satisfaction" the promulgation of the agrarian reform for this Central American country which has 21,000 square km and 5.5 million inhabitants. Majano and the other junta member, Jose Ramon Avalos, toured several of the expropriated lands on Saturday.

The junta also announced an increase in the price of fuels. A gallon of super gasoline will cost $2.04 instead of $1.75 effective tomorrow. A gallon of regular gasoline will go up to $1.97 from $1.59. The price of diesel fuel will also go up from $0.90 to $1.26.

The junta explained that it does not plan to nationalize the media, adding that there are no other reforms planned for the moment.

POPULAR FACTION RESIGNS FROM PDC AT CONVENTION

PA110138 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 10 Mar 80 pp 1, 2 PA

[Text] The Popular Faction of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] yesterday submitted its resignation from the party at the PDC national convention. It disagrees with the decorative role the party is playing in the government, its ineptitude, and its failure to curb the repression carried out by the military regime.

"We deeply regret the degree of decay the PDC has reached by participating in a repressive and unpopular government," Popular Faction member Juan Francisco Martell said. He made this statement to 250 delegates meeting at the headquarters of the Salvadoran Workers Central.

He said that the Popular Faction's position--when it was proposed that the party join the military government--was that the PDC should not participate in a regime which has unleashed the bloodiest repression ever experienced by the Salvadoran people. He said that "the 600 victims of repression between January and February clamor for justice."

The decision to expel the Popular Faction had already been adopted before the PDC special session on the matter was convened, regardless of the faction's position. The faction has 20 percent of the party's delegates to the convention.

Martell said: "Just as they were making demands of us, they should have been making demands of Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia and the heads of the security forces."

"We cannot allow repression to continue because this is not part of the PDC's ideology. We believe in the values of the individual." He said that no agrarian reform or nationalization of banks can be obtained by leaving mountains of corpses. An average of 40 people are killed daily.

"The PDC's role in the government is a decorative one. We ask that human rights be respected. We are not asking for reforms," Martell said. Martell was loudly applauded by the delegates.

He said: "If by saying this we are opposing the principles of Christian Democracy, we would like to be told what Christian Democracy is."

Martell said that the PDC does not control the armed forces, as was proven by the eviction of the PDC's headquarters through a grossly repressive action, without the consent of the top PDC leaders who form part of the government.

He stressed that "the PDC is a silent witness to these murders."

He also said that the PDC does not have any popular support, as could be seen by the rally held by the party last week, which was attended by exactly 720 people. It does not have any power of coercion either.

On reading the resignation on behalf of the other members of the Popular Faction, Martell said: "The party, by participating in the repression unleashed by the military, is joining the orbit of U.S. imperialism and the local bourgeoisie."

He said that the government "has unleashed a war of extermination against popular organizations, and with the system of reforms and repression has cornered the people's movements."

He labeled the top PDC leaders as "obsolete political opportunists. The judgment of history and the thousands of lives that the process will cost will fall on the traitors of the Salvadoran people."

At the end of Martell's speech, there was an embarrassing silence, which was broken by one of the elder delegates, who, in a defiant tone, said that Martell's words were worthless. The delegate said, "We do not need nor do we accept his attacks on the party."

Martell said that the Popular Faction is supported by 20 percent of the party's delegates, and by 80 percent of the party's rank and file.

With the division within the PDC, the government enters into a crisis which will raise an international storm and will make them aware of the present situation.

On the domestic level, it will again show the Salvadoran people that the country's salvation lies in supporting the popular political organizations. It is the sure road to its final liberation.

FPL COMMUNIQUE ASKS FOR MATERIAL, MORAL SUPPORT

PA101945 Managua Radio Catolica in Spanish 1300 GMT 10 Mar 80 PA

[Text] In a communique issued in Mexico, the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL] asked the world's democratic and progressive organizations for material and moral support to combat the Salvadoran military dictatorship. After indicating that such aid is necessary for the victory of the revolutionary struggle in El Salvador, the guerrilla organization charged that the military junta speaks of economic and social reforms but the people are suffering a cruel repression. It said that, so far in 1980, more than 600 patriots have lost their lives due to the repression.

The communique added that Chalatenango Department is virtually surrounded by Salvadoran Army forces. It also reported a number of guerrilla actions carried out in February. Among these, it mentioned the military occupation of dozens of cantons and small towns, mainly near the cities of Chalatenango and San Vicente. Other actions included the destruction of a National Guard garrison in Acajutla and attacks on trucks of the army and other armed groups which were on their way to repress the rural workers of the northern zone. More than 40 soldiers were killed in military actions, the FPL communique added.

GUATEMALA

NICARAGUAN ARMY COMMANDERS' STATEMENTS DRAW CRITICISM

PA101329 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 27 Feb 80 p 8 PA

[Text] It is odd that some Sandinist Army commanders say that they are participating in a subversive plan against Guatemala when the Nicaraguan Government has promised to respect the principle of nonintervention in the political problems of our country, Carlos Toledo Vielman, presidential public relations secretary said yesterday.

Toledo Vielman was asked about the statements by Commander Marcos of the above-mentioned army who said in a television broadcast that they were participating in a terrorist plan against Guatemala.

Toledo Vielman said that these statements are very strange, because on various occasions Nicaraguan officials have promised not to interfere in Guatemalan domestic affairs.

The government spokesmen mentioned the meeting held last year between Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez and Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto as well as the visit made by Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz to Managua, where he met with various government officials. According to Toledo Vielman, both Foreign Minister Castillo Valdez as well as Alvarez Ruiz were promised that the Sandinist Army would be respectful of, and would not participate in, the domestic affairs of other countries.

Toledo Vielman added that if the statements made by several Sandinist Army members can be accepted as official, the Guatemalan Government will be respectful of Nicaraguan domestic affairs and believes that the Nicaraguan Government should adopt a similar attitude.

NICARAGUA

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE STATEMENT RELEASED

PA100314 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 3 Mar 80 p 2 PA

[Final declaration issued at the closing ceremony in Managua of the International Conference of Solidarity With the Nicaraguan Revolution on 2 March 1980--passage in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] Representatives of national, regional and international political parties, labor, civic-humanitarian and university organizations gathered in Managua from 28 February to 2 March 1980 in an International Conference of Solidarity With the Nicaraguan Revolution convoked by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the Friedrich Ebert Foundation.

The organizations attending this conference are examples of a wide variety of ideologies in Europe and this continent. They operate under very diverse conditions which range from clandestine and resistance movements against military dictatorships to organizations which are in power in their respective governments.

Although their guidance and activities were different, the participants were able to develop a constructive dialog, united in a common goal: the liberation of the people in order for them to live in democracy and social justice.

After receiving detailed information from Sandinist leaders and thoroughly analyzing it during several heated debates, the participants agreed to ratify the support of their respective organizations for the Nicaraguan revolutionary process which, under the FSLN leadership, is following a path of constant progress and autonomy while maintaining the respect for the basic freedoms and human rights which were systematically violated under the Somozist dictatorship.

In view of the silent treatment concerning the new Nicaragua and the distortion maneuvers by a certain sector of the international press which is at the service of antipopular interests, the participants of this conference agreed to note that it is their obligation to disseminate, in their respective countries and organizations, detailed and correct information regarding the process of liberation currently underway in the land of Sandino.

These organizations also commit themselves to double their efforts so that the solidarity aid that theSandinist Nicaragua needs and deserves to receive in the political and economical spheres will continue and increase in order to carry out the process which was successfully started on 19 July 1979. It is very important for the people of the world to understand that the "Case of Nicaragua" cannot be filed away now that Somoza has fallen. On the contrary, the greatest challenge for the Nicaraguan people, the building of their FREE FATHERLAND, has just started. In view of difficulties and attempts to destabilize the government posed by the enemies of Nicaragua, the organizations present at the conference ratified their will to remain firm and loyal to the Sandinist revolution.

In addition, the conference noted that the Nicaraguan situation can only be understood within the context of the struggle of the people of Central America and the Caribbean who are seeking to liberate themselves from the tyrannies that are still oppressing them in many countries. Regarding this, the participants listened with great interest to a review of the resistance that is being carried out in Haiti, Honduras, Guatemala and particularly in El Salvador among others. The Salvadoran situation was subjected to a more detailed study. The conference praised the process of close coordination that has become evident among the forces of the resistance over the past few weeks. This process undoubtedly increases the possibilities for the liberation of the Salvadoran people. The conference expressed its concern over the interventionist threats in El Salvador and was emphatic in stating its support for the right of the people to their self-determination. Regarding the cases of the aforementioned countries and especially El Salvador, the participants assumed the responsibility to promote the best solidarity possible by disseminating reliable information on the different processes of resistance currently underway in the region.

Inspired by the success, the unitary will, the spirit of sacrifice and the militant solidarity of the FSLN, the participants reiterate their admiration and recognition for the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people and reaffirm their commitment to contribute to the consolidation of the revolution and activate in a more specific manner their solidarity with the process of liberation of Central America.

Managua, 2 March 1980.

FSLN, POLITICAL PARTIES WARN AGAINST FOES OF REVOLUTION

PA071926 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Undated communique by Sandinist National Liberation Front, Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, Nicaraguan Socialist Party, Peoples Social Christian Party and Independent Liberal Party, warning the Nicaraguan people of the true enemies of the revolution--read by announcer]

[Text] To the heroic people of Nicaragua and to all political and economic organizations of the country: The reconstruction of the entire nation is going through a stage in which it needs the cooperation of all political, economic and social forces of the country. The economic strangling to which it was subjected by the previous regime left our country in utter poverty, ruins and chaos. Only the revolution could truly confront the historic responsibility to reconstruct the fatherland in ruins, amid all sorts of difficulties and prevailing distrust of some local sectors which never were willing to support the people and their vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], in its long trek to establish in our country a regime of freedom and democracy.

This gigantic task of national reconstruction has been undertaken by sectors fully interested in offering their support for the only purpose of contributing to the reactivation of the nation's productive forces, essential to the socioeconomic changes required by the revolution.

Nevertheless, despite the destruction of the dictatorial regime, there still are some remnants of Somozism, belonging to local and international reactionary sectors which have not hesitated in seeking means to inflict damaging blows to the process while at the same time trying to discredit through shameless slander the sacred interests of the revolution.

In recent weeks, there have been three events that clearly show evidence of hostility toward the Sandinist popular revolution. The first is the clear and permanent disposition of traitorous elements who, caring little about our people's needs and hunger, are engaged in boycotting production by destroying companies through the sale of machinery and the flight of capital, disregarding the rights of the working masses and obstructing the acquisition of raw materials required to promote the industries' productive efforts.

The second is the campaign against the $75 million loan, organized by the most reactionary sectors of the United States who are trying to force the U.S. Congress to impose conditions for the loan. In addition, there is the repulsive attitude of the somber U.S. intelligency agency (CIA) which shamelessly has admitted its onerous activities in our country.

The third is the harmful conduct to the interests of the nation promoted by the CAUS leaders and the group of Eli Altamirano, who, taking advantage of the problems of the workers and their economic needs, have promoted the paralyzation of production, affecting the economic plans and provoking great losses--conduct that can be compared only to that of those organizations which, caring little about the nation's interests, use methods that were employed during the era of Somozism to gain important positions and influence over the masses.

It is true that the first two events have similar antecedents and objectives--the paralyzation of production centers trying to renew their efforts to operate, obstruct the economy and cause serious harm to the nation.

We do not condemn the workers, however, as we know of their afflictions, their difficulties, their needs and their aspirations for a better life.

The solution to these types of problems, such as those caused by failure and deficiency on the part of some administrators who adopt impromptu decisions, is not in the paralyzation of production or in the 100 percent wage increases, but in the establishment of the productive forces--which is the common responsibility of workers and employers--in the pace of production, in the payment of the obligations affecting some companies, and so forth. In this manner, we can achieve economic stability.

It is important that the workers understand the limitations of the present stage, the efforts being made to solve their needs within the present possibilities, and turn their backs on those elements who are trying to lure them to the slaughterhouse, provoking situations which, independent of their will, are taken advantage of by the most reactionary sectors for their own designs.

We strongly protest before our people and the world the open sedition of the CIA in our country, which offends and affects the interests of the people in their reconstruction efforts; which offends and affects the sovereign right of Nicaragua to make its own decisions, a right that was won through its victory over Somozism at the cost of over 40,000 lives.

We support the measures adopted by the National Reconstruction Government Junta to put an end to withdrawal of capital from the nation. We exhort it to apply them and to adopt other measures which may be necessary to carry out successfully the emergency economy recovery plan.

At the same time, we exhort the Superior Council of Private Enterprise and private initiative to offer their efforts toward those objectives.

We exhort the workers and their leaders to oppose the action of those who are trying to paralyze production or lead them into adventures contrary to the policies set forth by the revolutionary government, to the FSLN, to the state organizations and to national unity. At the same time, we urge them to contribute to the changes of the revolutionary state until all remnants of Somozism have been eliminated.

We Nicaraguans have no alternative other than to sacrifice our immediate welfare to set the necessary economic basis that will permanently guarantee political, economic and social changes, and thus, perserve the revolution from all threats assuring our promising future, as set forth by Sandino and Carlos Fonseca. Otherwise, we would be creating false expectations.

We support the revolution, its interests and methods and, as shown by our people, we are sure their stanch spirit of struggle will be the firmest obstacle to the action of its enemies, which will permit us to build that future noted by Sandino and Carlos Fonseca.

All for the revolution! Let us raise production! Let us smash the counterrevolution!

[Signed] Sandinist National Liberation Front, Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, Nicaraguan Socialist Party, Peoples Social Christian Party, Independent Liberal Party.

JUSTICE MINISTRY TO PROCESS MONEY DRAIN CHARGES

PA062319 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Justice Minister Ernesto Castillo has announced that this new state agency will handle the accusations filed against all businessmen who are draining their firms of capital. What will the ministry do when it has reports by our people against the turncoat capitalists, we asked Dr Castillo.

[Begin Castillo recording] Our revolutionary government has various offices which will take care of applying the revolutionary laws to punish those actions. Our mission is to receive reports and, on behalf of the state and our people, file charges against all those who are found to be responsible for crimes against our process.

For instance, if the firms are being drained of capital, we receive the report and file it with the appropriate court. If it is a matter of production sabotage or public disturbances or counterrevolutionary attitudes deserving arraignment, we receive the report, bring it before the court and on behalf of the people and the state proceed to file charges. If it is a matter of firms that refuse to pay their taxes, the Finance Ministry will send the accounts to us and, pursuant to the law, we will compel the firms and the capitalists to comply with their fiscal obligations.

In sum, we will channel any obligation that Nicaraguans have with the state and [words indistinct] to the appropriate agencies and demand compliance with them on behalf of the state. [end recording]

CAUS CHARGED WITH VIOLATING WORKERS' UNITY PRINCIPLES

PA060300 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Central of Labor Action and Unity [CAUS] is no longer part of the Interlabor National Commission, recently organized between the Sandinist Workers Central [CST] and the General Confederation of Independent Workers for the purpose of consolidating the organized labor movement and the creation of a single workers' central.

The CAUS has violated the principles of unity of the interlabor commission by exhorting workers to occupy factories. This has seriously affected the economic recovery plan, according to information supplied by [name indistinct] Medrano, leader of the CST, who said CAUS had assumed an opportunistic role which opposed the unification initiatives of the CST.

WORKERS RECONSIDER MOTIVES FOR STRIKE, REJECT CAUS

PA051714 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Factory workers who went on strike last week, on instructions of the Central of Labor Action and Unity [CAUS] have now analyzed the true objectives purused by that organization and have consequently rejected the CAUS promoters.

Workers interviewed by our reporters said they have realized that all paralyzation of production harms the entire nation, hindering economic reactivation. Only by increasing production will we be able to resolve our crisis, the workers said.

WEAPONS, MILITARY SUPPLIES SEIZED AT CAUS OFFICES

PA081540 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Weapons, military supplies and medicine were seized from the installations of the Central of Labor Action and Unity [CAUS] in Leon.

CASTRO STRESSES WOMEN'S EQUAL RIGHTS AT FMC CONGRESS

FL082330 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2144 GMT 8 Mar 80 FL

[Speech by President Fidel Castro at closing session of the Third Congress of the Federation of Cuban Women held at Havana's Karl Marx Theater--live]

[Text] Distinguished guests, comrades in the party and government leadership, dear women comrades. First of all, I would like to express our deep gratitude to the many delegations from all continents who have honored us and joined us in this congress. At the same time, I would like to warmly congratulate them and all of you on International Women's Day. [applause]

I believe there is no more worthy way of commemorating this date than with the conclusion of this great congress. The congress has been a brilliant summing-up of what the Cuban woman has meant, means, and will mean for the revolution. The history of our revolution could not have been written in the past 20 years without the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC]. There is practically no activity in which in one form or another the FMC is not involved. There is no activity, including those which are more or less considered the domain of men: war, defense. Here as in Nicaragua, Zambia, El Salvador, Grenada, women have active participation. Suffice to list some of these tasks, many of which have been mentioned here, of extraordinary importance. For instance, those which refer to the cultural improvement of women: the literacy battle of 1961 when the Cuban woman had such an outstanding role; the first schools to teach women peasants organized by the federation schools, which taught hundreds of thousands of women peasants in such a way that the change in spirit, thought, life of our women peasants from the country's most remote areas could be perceived, including their manner of dress, with the clothes they learned to sew in the schools--a program that was later continued during these past 20 years; the struggle, the effort, the success in the battle for sixth grade and for secondary studies, for university studies which is reflected for example, in this fact that is so interesting; 31 percent of women workers attend school whereas only 25 percent of male workers do. [applause]

And it's not because the men are doing certain things that make studying more difficult, since those percentages can be seen in the regular work centers. Therefore, women are participating more in study activities. In addition, tens, hundreds of thousands of women have acquired abilities, skills through these self-improvement courses, which allow them to do things which are useful to themselves, useful to the country, even economically promising things as shown, for example, by the increased production at the handicraft workshops sponsored by the people's government. Along with the effort for the cultural and technical preparation of women there has been the effort for the ideological improvement of women. And how could that level they have reached, that political and revolutionary awareness they display have reached the masses of Cuban women without the effort of the FMC? How could we have taken revolutionary ideas to them, the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the masses of women workers, housewives, without the steadfast and constant effort of the FMC? How could thousands and hundreds of thousands of cadres have been educated to direct the efforts of the organization at various levels? How could so many women play such an outstanding role in our society? How could so many cadres have been prepared not only for the work of the organization itself but also to support the various fronts of the revolution? This work has also been reflected in the leadership cadres in general through the efforts of the federation schools and the National Federation School. A school, by the way, which today has an enrollment of which two-thirds of the students come from other countries [applause], basically from Africa although all continents are represented [applause].

Work has been done. And only by working in such a tireless way could the political and revolutionary awareness of Cuban women have been raised to the levels they have now attained. It would have been impossible, I repeat, without the work of the federation.

But its activity is also reflected, for example, on other fronts, such as the one that was so often mentioned here--the struggle for the prevention and eradication of crime. Work with children, the effort of the 12,754 social workers, cadres specially trained for that important task. [sentence as heard] In fact, in recent days, the party leadership had been analyzing this problem also--what type of institutions should we have in addition to the centers of rehabilitation; which cases should be resolved through education in the regular schools; which cases should be resolved through education in schools of other types which will have to be created. What have been the experiences in this regard in other socialist countries? This is an area of great importance and great responsibility for the party and for the government on which we still have to work and improve what we already have. We must create adequate institutions because our society so requires, just as it requires special schools for other cases as well. In sum, to give them the correct treatment, the pedagogical and scientific treatment that this problem calls for.

But there are two fronts in the revolution which are fronts in which the revolution has been most successful, success that has been acknowledged throughout the world, including our enemies--the front of education and the front of public health. [applause] The federation and women play the decisive role on these fronts. In the first place, the federation because of the effort it makes to link school and family--the already mighty movement which includes 1.4 million mothers, the movement of combative mothers for education, which has carried out tasks that are so important and decisive in education.

The participation of the federation in another institution is very important: the school councils. And the direct participation of women in education, in the various activities of education, both in teaching itself and in the services needed by each school where 200,000 out of approximately 300,000 education workers--two-thirds--are women.

And in education, which country of the Third World, not to say which country of Latin America, has attained the levels our country has, the levels of registration in schools, the levels of registration in secondary schools, the levels of schooling of the average Cuban? And basically, this has been possible by the abnegated effort of Cuban women. When internationalism and the internationalist spirit of Cuban women was discussed, I recalled two examples: the example of the Che Guevara internationalist detachment now teaching in Angola [applause] largely comprised of women. Another example which is closer to home is the 1,200 Cuban teachers now in Nicaragua [applause] who have helped set up hundreds of new schools and who went to teach not in cities but in the most remote corners of the country, in places so distant that they have to travel 3 days on horseback to get there.

We are talking about more than Sierra Maestra, Baracoa, much more. Because in the brother country of Nicaragua there are fewer roads than in Cuba. They go to these remote places to live just as the peasant families housing them live--to teach children, to teach adults. They are teachers who sometimes have up to 50 students, up to and more than 100 in a single room in different grades. Reports of the work carried out by these teachers in Nicaragua and the prestige they enjoy, the recognition they receive, are impressive. Well, that contingent is nearly 50 percent women. Almost 50 percent! [applause] Many of these women are mothers [applause]. There have been few cases of returnees because they could not take it, very few. But as I recall, because I asked, they were men. As far as I can recall, in the first groups there were no women. [applause] None. There may have been cases in which they had to return because of health problems but there were no cases in which they could not take the working conditions.

Of course, when we promised our Sandinist brothers and the Nicaraguan people that we were willing to send them physicians and other health personnel and to send teachers, it was because we knew that our country had the necessary teachers, all that Nicaragua needed. One thousand-two hundred and more. Many more. In our teacher training schools alone we have more than 30,000. And this year all these teachers will have received their degrees. [applause]

And remember that not long ago 70 percent of teachers had no degrees, when schools had to be created one after the other to respond to the population explosion. And there were not enough teachers with degrees for our schools. And the teachers we sent to Nicaragua all had degrees and had several years of experience. Do you know how many teachers volunteered to go to Nicaragua? Twenty-nine thousand teachers volunteered. [applause] Twenty-nine thousand! And, of those, approximately half were women. And much has been made of the fact that women are also mothers and wives. We must really stop and think this over to realize what it means, the merit this has. And the awareness, this means. We cannot speak of awareness just to speak of awareness, to say we are very aware. Sometimes we complain because we do not have enough awareness of certain things, but when we speak of our people and their level of awareness we must mention this example. This is irrefutable proof.

And I ask, in our hemisphere, what country can claim this? These women and men? Twenty-nine thousand. Twenty-nine thousand who met the requirements: experience, age limits. Nicaragua will no doubt be able to claim this. It will have this strength and be able to help other peoples. [applause] Because it is a country of extraordinary virtues, extraordinary heroism, that is beginning today that path that we initiated 20 years ago, the path to literacy, with an illiteracy two and a half times greater than Cuba had. I understand they have over 70 percent illiteracy. Well, they intend to eradicate illiteracy in 1 year. On 24 March their literacy campaign begins and they are going to mobilize over 150,000 persons, and I am sure that by the end of this year there will be no illiteracy in Nicaragua and it will become the second country [applause], it will be the second country in America, the second. See if anything can be solved without revolution.

The infant mortality rate is around 100 per 1,000 during the first year of life, around 100. And they will also reduce this rate considerably in the next few years. That is to say, we have no doubt that other brother countries will have what we have today in human and moral richness. This is evident in other things and though today is International Women's Day and the closing of the congress, we can recall other examples. For the internationalist missions of Angola and Ethiopia some canvassing was done. More than 300,000 Cubans volunteered for those missions. More than 300,000. When we talk about awareness, there we have awareness, there we have the proof. Although, of course, we are still lacking awareness in many areas and we still have to develop awareness. And we are not going to rest on our laurels. We cannot rest on them. We cannot dream of past success, the success attained, the levels of today. No, we are still very unsatisfied, very unsatisfied. And we have to do more. We have done a lot toward improving education but we also have to improve the cadres who work with children in all areas. We still have a lot of improvements to make in organization, in the efficiency in our system. There are deficiencies. The attitude of a revolutionary can be no tougher. Conformism, self-satisfaction can never be the philosophy of the revolutionary in regard to our people.

There is another area: public health, a service that is so valuable, so fundamental, and so appreciated by our people, where most of the workers are also women, including many women physicians. The work and participation of women in that service is remarkable. Therefore, between the two--education and public health--more than 300,000 women are working in our country. And it is hard work. The work of nurses is hard work, a responsible job, of great importance. The federation also works directly in health programs. Sixty-one thousand health brigade members work in programs that are so important for the family, for the people. For example, in preventive medicine, in vaccination programs for diptheria, typhus, tetanus and others.

They also work in the cytology testing program. You should realize the progress and how we can advance even more. Who knows how many thousands and tens of thousands of lives have been saved through cytology testing? And we can see how this mass program in the area of health can work many more miracles. Aside from the federation's work in health, there is the work of the women as such, as workers, and results--although we cannot be satisfied, I repeat, and although we still have to overcome a good many deficiencies--it can be summed up in one fact: Last year our infant mortality rate was below 20.

We made 19.4 [applause], 19.4. Well, what Third World country has that rate?

And our life expectancy is increasing. I believe it is sixty something. How much? [whispers in background] I believe we have reached around 69 in life expectancy, but I also understand women live longer than men. [laughter] In that statistic a larger portion corresponds to women. It is something that no one can understand, considering the efforts and sacrifice women make, but it seems that nature is wise, doesn't it? That women make up the greater part in this statistic? That is what I understand. That is good news. [applause]

That demonstretes that nature is not unjust. A lot of work is required to achieve that rate of 19.4 One just says it, 19.4, but there is a lot of effort involved by physicians, nurses, health workers in preventive medicine, consultations [with physicians]--which average eight as pointed out in your report--and maternity hospitals, the efforts made by the physicians to reduce the rate still more, desperate efforts at times. Exact records are kept. Let us say that maintaining that rate in health is an extraordinary gain. I do not doubt that some day our Nicaraguan brothers will also attain it, that they will improve on the percent they now have. Surely after the first years it will be noticed. That is the most essential thing a nation has to do and which is not done because of those governments. Why would Somoza, Somozism and imperialism be concerned with that?

If we talk about the people killed by imperialism, it would have to be blamed for the deaths of tens of thousands of Nicaraguan children since they intervened there the first time. That was when they intervened to impede Sandino's revolution. If a record is compiled of how many children and persons died due to abandonment, lack of medical attention during 50 long years, the number would be great. When 100 die, 80 of those could be saved by man, 80 of the 100 per 1,000 who are dying. Those are the statistics that imperialism does not compile. Those are the victims in the hemisphere because of its domination. When we talk about the hemisphere, we have to talk about millions and millions. The countries having that rate are many--100 and 80--and some have a higher one.

I do not know Haiti's rate but I believe it is very high. There are some with rates higher than Nicaragua's. Brazil's rate, despite its propaganda concerning its industrial development, has some places with 200. There are places in that country with 200 and in others 100, more or less. Those are the results of exploitation. That is what capitalism, colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism bring to those countries, because they prosper as a result of that. The people do not own their countries. They do not own their destinies. They are subjected to the cruelest governments, the most corrupt, the most submissive. This translates into that huge loss in human and moral values.

Then the imperialists talk about human rights while they help starve hundreds of millions of persons to death with their system. Simply, it is a criminal system. In these successes--I am referring to the two fields I have mentioned--the women's role has been decisive. One of the matters most discussed in the preparation of the main report, and which was discussed at the rank-and-file level, one of the things that preoccupied us the most is women's participation in the country's economic affairs. I want to speak on that topic.

There has been some concern about this. There is no doubt that in recent years we have made a lot of progress in this area. That can be demonstrated with numbers. Prior to the revolution's triumph, in 1953 there were 262,000 working women. Today there are 800,600. As Vilma explained in the report, it is not only a matter of numbers but the change in type of work. Much of that employment [prior to the revolution] was as servants, in bars, of that type, into which women were forced during the days of capitalism. This is quite a contrast to the figures we have today of women qualified as teachers, physicians, architects, nurses, intermediate level technicians.

Some 78,000 qualified women have been incorporated into production in recent years. That mere piece of information demonstrates the real change that has taken place.

In the past 5 years some 200,000 women have been incorporated into production. It can be said that they are being incorporated at a higher proportion than men. That is logical because men had more sources of employment than women. We have now reached the 30-percent level, that is, 30 percent of the working population is women. It will not be easy for our country, for our revolution in future years, to maintain these rates of increase percentage wise. For an underdeveloped country to reach 30 percent is a high level. Of each 100, 30 are women.

All this comes at a time when large contingents of youths are reaching working age. Those contingents of youths were part of the population explosion. Those numbers can be seen in the schools. We have to build schools to respond to that explosion. When Fernandez spoke here, he said the number of youths had grown 15 times. I believe more or less 12 times. Fernandez, if you said 12, you made a mistake. [laughter in the audience] There were only some 70,000. What is it you said? He says there were 88,000. All right, only 12 times. But anything multiplied by 12 is not trifling. Imagine how much effort is required to assimilate 1.1 million students. A huge one.

We could not say the same thing: that we have the material conditions to guarantee education in the same manner that we do medical attention. Just in employment that growth rate would require new investments and new sources of work. We will have to face up to some problems in the field of employment due to that explosion's arrival at the working age. We really believe that it is the priority duty of the revolution, of the party, of the state to make the greatest efforts to find formulas, to find answers, solutions to these employment problems. This coincides with the other fact, seeking efficiency in the economy, seeking productivity. All these things bring about savings in human resources. That part of the economic efficiency is the savings in human resources. We seek greater efficiency.

It is not a matter of solving the problem by creating employment for the sake of creating employment, that they do not render a service, that they are not useful. To assign 50 persons to an office when the work can be done by 30 or 35. That is an example. You can understand. It would not be the correct formula. It would not be economical to create employment based on inefficiency. We have continued to make efforts to raise productivity and we have made gains. We have continued to make efforts to raise the level of efficiency and it has been achieved. We have a lot to do and a lot to achieve in that field.

I remember that there was a time when we did not have enough men in Havana to unload the ships in port. That was the time when wages were the same if 5 or 10 tons were loaded. In some work centers tying wages to production has raised productivity remarkably. The men were not enough in the port of Havana. It looked like a bottomless barrel and we had the men. However, we have made great gains in productivity in the ports and in many other activities.

We are faced with greater efficiency, a greater productivity at a time when we have a population explosion that is reaching the working age. It would not be wise, it would not be honest to make promises, to give answers. We do know what is needed in investments to give a quick response to that mass. But we do not have the needed amount of economic resources. We cannot say that in the next 5 years we will invest three times more, in other words, we have to invest what we have. Now we have to figure out how many ways, how many forms there are to find useful employment, that is our responsibility. There must be ways and we will find them.

Right here in the National Assembly, we recently discussed, and it was recommended, a way of collecting, that it should be monthly. It was every 3 months, based on consumption averages. No, it had to be done monthly after taking an actual reading [apparently Castro is talking about electric bills] it had to be exact and not based on averages.

That requires, as an example, a large number of persons. It is not going to be every 3 months. What is going to be every 3 months is the collection of FMC quotas. It is going to be monthly. You know how much one has to walk to collect. [laughter in audience] Our workers of the electric industry will have to walk a lot. But it is something necessary. The people want it that way. It is a greater convenience for the people. This generates a number of jobs. These jobs can be filled by women. We must not forget that. [applause]

That was an example. I can cite other examples. In the textile industry which is operated on an average of 280 days per year, we could change it to 335 days per year and produce much more fabric. Besides adding a new shift, there would be other jobs needed to keep the mill going. It would only stop for repairs. That would generate a lot of jobs and these would be for women. I can go on citing other examples. At the sugar mills they have to work without stop for 150 days. It is very hard work. Someday we will have to figure out ways to provide rest for the workers during harvest time. It is hard work. If we are looking for greater efficiency, it would be necessary to provide rest periods. We have not done that because we did not have the manpower.

Other things were done to benefit the sugar industry worker, such as the stabilization (estabilizacion). That was one of the first demands presented to the revolution, but we have not been able to do it. When we have more elbow room, we can do some of those things. The factories we now have could provide more jobs. In arts and crafts shops, perhaps, how much more could be done for domestic consumption and for export. Perhaps the Sandinistas can help us in that. They have wonderful arts and crafts workers. You have seen the gift they presented today to the federation.

In respect to new factories that are going into production, we have many. Recently the Santa Clara textile mill began operating. This means work for thousands and thousands of persons in Santa Clara. In the same city we are building a machine shop. This will be a very important unit because it will produce components for sugar mills. It will produce, right here in Cuba, most of what is needed to build a new sugar mill. We are now producing 50 percent, we will reach 70 percent and then all.

This year two new cement plants will go into operation. There are new factories we are building that are due to start producing. There are new programs of industrial investment, services which are going to be developed. Of course, sometimes we have the problem of distribution of employment, that it is unbalanced. We have places where we lack manpower now. There are other places where we have a greater number of surplus workers [excedentes]. The worst surplus problems are in Oriente, during the days of the population explosion. The explosion in Oriente was the greatest. The birth rate was much greater in Oriente than it was in the western provinces, for example. One cannot emulate, and it is not good that the western provinces emulate the eastern ones in population matters. Some areas have worse problems in manpower matters.

When the time comes to develop an area such as Moa, we have to look for personnel in all parts of the country to build there. There are thousands and thousands of construction workers there from all parts of the country. When the time comes to build the first nuclear power plant in Cienfuegos, thousands will have to work on that project. When we begin building the steel industry in northern Oriente, we will have to mobilize thousands and thousands of builders.

The problem facing us is real, it is objective. This does not relieve us of the sacred and elemental duty of seeking formulas to respond to the problem of employment. In this women have made great progress. A lot. It must be stated that what we must do is to advance, never go back one single step. Not one single step back. [applause] That is very important. We must not take a single step backward and, if possible we must advance a little more. If reality allows us, we have to advance.

The developed socialist countries already have 40 percent, and even more than 40 percent. Those are the developed socialist countries. We are not at that level. We must be very careful and profound in studying this problem. We believe that there should be preferential jobs for women at work centers. We believe in that. We should follow that line. I know other things have been discussed such as jobs not suitable for women. That is a different type of problem. It is a case of health. One cannot make decisions in such types of problems. What can be done is to review or decrease the number of jobs where women cannot participate in accordance with the rate of development of technology, as the equipment is changed, as working conditions change.

You can see that women are having greater participation in construction work. At sugar mills women's participation is growing. Thus, those jobs where women have no access will have to decrease as production conditions change. Free contracting, I believe, does not impede that in the process of selecting or contracting workers, the administrations take it up with the organizations, unions and even the federation. [applause] In the process of selection of personnel freely contracted--we are not going to advertise this in the newspapers--we will not do it behind closed doors. When you employ someone, one must know who is being employed, who is being selected.

In the case of women with equal qualifications, some might have problems and others not. [applause] This must be taken into consideration. We cannot use a strictly economic criteria without taking into consideration some social justice. We are not capitalists. We are socialists and want to become communists. [applause]

I believe that this way of doing things helps and should not be dropped. In free contracting, centralized assignment of manpower disappears. This does not mean that the manager does not have to consult. It is the practical and useful thing to do. He has a union to turn to, the federation. I believe this could help select the best personnel. I have no doubt of it. This does not violate the principle of free contracting.

We must be very careful in certain situations that they not lead us to back away. This is in the gains we have made with women. We must consolidate the gains and continue to advance. If we examine the number of women studying, above all in activities such as intermediate level health technicians, and others--those attending universities where there is a large percentage of women--doubtlessly the qualifications of women will continue to increase along with their access to many technical jobs. Many comrades are doing outstanding work. I believe you elected to the national committee today a very outstanding comrade. She is in charge of a research center. She was in charge and is now charged with research work in the struggle against African swine fever.

They continue to shine in technical jobs. That future is good. If we have problems, it does not mean that we have to back away from our gains. It has taken hard work to achieve it, a lot of struggle against prejudices, misunderstandings, to achieve a climate or equality, to overcome prejudices, backwardness. If we regress in employment and economic issues, then we will begin regressing in everything else we have gained.

I sincerely believe it is the duty of the party, state, and unions to be concerned over this. It is also the duty of the women themselves. This is one of the tasks, objectives, objectives of the federation. This is in addition to helping in health services, education, in the struggle against crime and all tasks in which women participate. It is not only their participation, that is great and very important in economic tasks and services. It is the federation's duty to be alert in all matters of interests to women and the federation should defend those interests in the party, in the state. You have sought some solutions already by yourselves.

We have heard about meetings in the light industry, where many of the workers are women, and the problem of the schools was always present; the schools ended at 1630 hours and the child care centers closed at a certain time.

You yourselves proposed solutions to those problems and we came up with the educational assistants. Today there is talk--some provinces will have problems--about selecting better qualified assistants, of better work in that. But you yourselves found the solution to the problem. There was a problem of differences in school closing time and work closing time. You sought solutions and found the answer. You have been discussing not the problems but the progress of the solution you found.

The federation must make every effort to contribute in employment matters and find solutions to the problems you have brought up. This is very important. The FMC must remain alert in all these problems of employment to which I am referring and the participation in the country's economic life. In reality, we will continue to have problems at the same rate of past years due to the reasons I have explained. There are other sources of employment. We have thousands of comrades working in other countries acquiring training. We have several thousand in Czechoslovakia, the GDR. We have thousands of comrades working abroad as technicians, as technicians or construction workers.

Of course, preferably, when it comes to that type of activity--and I do not know if you will say I am discriminating--if we have to send 10,000 construction workers, logically, because of the type of work, there will be a majority of men. So we send men to undertake some of these activities, since they [the other countries] discriminate against women. Sometimes they do not want women in combat, they do not want them, even though they have shown their capability. [applause]

If there is some possibility for the country to undertake certain economic jobs abroad, we can use our reserves of men, of course without excluding women. We must not exclude women, but we realize that when a woman has to leave, when a woman has to go, the human sacrifice made is much greater than when the man leaves.

We have the duty to seek wise and just solutions to these problems. You can trust the party, as this will be the line that the party will follow.

There has been much talk about the advancement of women in the area of political and administrative responsibilities. I think this issue continues to be of utmost importance. In some areas we have slipped back. For instance, we slipped back in the area of the people's government elections. Our figures dropped and in the second election there were fewer women elected than in the first election.

We obtained a good proportion in the National Assembly, but in the last electoral district elections, the number was reduced. Naturally, this should make us reflect and worry. We have slipped back even after we had complained about the results of the first election. We aspired to advance and instead we have slipped back.

Of course, some explanations have been given. Some have been given here. All of a woman's responsibilities still make it difficult, but could there not be prejudices too? Could there not be prejudice even among women themselves?

At voting time, we vote. I am not saying that we have to vote for a woman simply because she is a woman. Citizens should vote for the person who in their opinion is better prepared and more capable. We should not also fail to give our vote to a woman just because she is a woman, or because of prejudice. Anyhow, we believe that the percentage of women elected to the people's government--in the rank and file election--is low, very low.

We have advanced in other fields. For example in labor union leadership, more than 40 percent of the members are women.

I believe that in the previous congress this percentage was smaller, approximately 30. It is remarkable that with women having a participation of 30 percent [presumably in the labor force], they have a participation of more than 40 percent in the labor leadership. This speaks of the trust that our workers have in women.

I was unable to personally listen to the speech delivered by Comrade (Landi), but I found out later that he gave some information on the youth situation noting that already 40 percent of the militants are women. They have advanced from 29 to 40 percent. This is a significant advance.

We have already advanced in the party to eighteen nine [sentence as heard]. I understand that in the Federation of Middle School Students [FEEM], 65 percent of the leaders are woman comrades.

In the pioneers--perhaps this is most promising--75 percent of the posts are held by the girls. Seventy-five percent! [applause] This is remarkable. It is obvious that children have no prejudices. Seventy-five percent are little girl comrades. This is promising and interesting information.

Neither the party, nor the government, can abandon the struggle to promote women for one minute. I am absolutely convinced that society will benefit in the same proportion that it is able to develop and use the human, moral and intellectual qualities of women. I am absolutely convinced of this.

It is impressive to notice the differences between a just society--a socialist society--and a capitalist society in this regard. I am not sure that the idea of equality has attained victory--not even at on a international level. There are not too many examples, and in this I am including socialist countries also.

I believe more women should be promoted at the state and party levels. [applause] It is our duty to create conditions and develop awareness. This is our duty. This is a sacred duty to which we are morally obliged. I sometimes think that our party still is to a large extent a party of men, and that our state is to a large extent a state of men.

Perhaps this thesis is not evident in this stand [laughing], I do not know what some companeros think about this, but I believe it is that way. I think: could it be that perhaps we are prejudiced despite our proclamations of struggles against prejudice?

This is a subject that has been discussed in this congress and in the main report. There it is established that we have advanced, but we must continue advancing and prevent the slightest setback in this historic struggle.

During the congress, various problems affecting women were discussed; especially problems related to services. Of course, institutionally we have advanced--with the family code, the youth code, the Constitution--in our effort to promote equality. Juridically we have advanced, but we must also advance by our actions. What represents an unjust burden on women? What can help alleviate this burden? This is why the problem related to services always reflects especially on the working women. Proposals have been made on this. I really have doubts as to whether we are doing things correctly when we have a beauty shop close at a certain time and then the working woman cannot go to the beauty shop. The beauty shop is just one example. [applause] This is not most essential, but here we have also talked about the dry-cleaning establishments. This has been discussed. It has been discussed with vigor. Stores have been discussed. The report [applause]...the main report states that in this regard we have moved backwards and that when some experiments were conducted, the federation was not considered at all. It was not even asked for its opinion. [applause]

Should we think that we are not capable of solving this problem. [applause] We solved the problem in schools with teachers aides.

Why cannot there be a beauty shop open after working hours? [applause] Don't bus workers work nights? Don't doctors, nurses and hospital workers work nights? [applause] Don't electrical industry workers work nights maintaining electrical production during peak hours?

So what if many or a few go to them [the beauty shop]? They would be available to the people more time, even for those who don't work. This appears to be a necessity. I have also heard elsewhere what the report states: absenteeims, authorizations, have been legalized. They have been legalized [applause] because workers cannot solve their problems at other times and they have to do it during working hours and gentlemen, there are 800,000 women working, 800,600, according to reports. They have these problems.

Why not think about finding solutions of this nature? To give reasonable service during those hours? Have not we discussed the employment problem? Well, this represents more jobs, in the beauty shops. [applause] There are various solutions. Schedules can be changed, new shifts can be added.

It all depends on what is deemed most suitable. Those who don't go to beauty shops can take care of themselves in their own homes, but if they go to the beauty shops then they will be paying for the service they receive there. Not all the employees have to be there as they are during peak hours. I don't know if this is 2000 or 2100. The entire staff does not have to be there. There could be one or two. This has to be studied.

Why can't the dry-cleaning machines operate at night also? They are going to pay for the service.

We must think of practical formulas. We cannot be dogmatic or inflexible in this. We must do the things that help the people, that help them with their problems. And we understand... [Castro changes train of thought] mind you, at this juncture I haven't heard a single man gripe about it. [shouts] I have not heard a single one. [shouts] This must be for some reason, for some reason [shouts], despite the code. [laughter]

[This is] a proposal from the working women, fundamentally. And this must respond to a reality and in many places the people are asking why do we have to close? We must look for solutions, create useful services.

I am talking of services useful to the population. These services are paid for by the population. This is the reality. I think that the comrades who are responsible for these fronts must delve into this and look for just and reasonable solutions to these problems. They should help find solutions so the working woman will not go crazy. [applause]

The report and theses of the congress constitute tangible evidence of the internationalist spirit of Cuban women. The federation is really doing wide-ranging work, a large amount of important international work, though the international bodies, the (FEDIN) [presumably Women's International Democratic Federation], but also at the United Nations, through the initiatives, during the International Women's Year and the International Year of the Child.

One must say, and we say so with satisfaction, that the federation is very highly regarded internationally. [applause] In the international bodies, in the women's organizations of other countries, in the countries of the socialist and capitalist camp and in the organizations of countries of liberation movements and underdeveloped countries, our federation has prestige, a well-earned and deserved prestige.

Our federation is of great help in connection with revolution's international policies. [applause]

The very same school I mentioned is proof of the confidence in the revolution. I think the comrades of Namibia, South Africa, the liberation movements, the Saharan comrades have students in our national school for cadres. There are dozens upon dozens of students from many places. We are rendering this important international service of training cadres for women's organizations of the countries of liberation movements and of the Third World countries, which need them. And that is why it is significant that two thirds of the students are from other countries, are foreigners, just to use the word foreigner because we do not regard them as foreigners. None of the delegations here and none of any students who may come from Namibia [applause] or South Africa [applause] are. They are simply sisters. [applause] The Cuban woman participates in the international women's movement and she participates in the international revolutionary movement. Cuban women participate actively in international solidarity.

It eases our mind, it pleases us to know that the country, that the party can comply. It has a people on which one can rely. [applause]

Allow me, companeras, to take advantage of this opportunity to refer to another topic which is not exactly related to the congress but which is very important to us at this moment.

The country is engaged in a serious effort toward diligence and efficiency. We always said that this was not a campaign, that it had to be a line of conduct. This line of conduct is beginning to be manifested.

It has been visible in this very congress and in the organization and preparation of the congress. This has been noticed and is beginning to be noticed in many areas. We must not expect spectacular things in a short time. However, we must expect many things over a longer period.

We are going to achieve this gradually. A new attitude is becoming noticeable in many people in their eagerness to fulfill their tasks and obligations. There is a more energetic, a more concerned and a more diligent attitude in many cadres. Of course, this is just the beginning. Legislative measures will be gradually adopted. A law decree was enacted recently to strengthen labor discipline. Other dispositions will be adopted in connection with the education workers.

Logically, one cannot treat all sectors the same way. Some workers discipline is more important than other workers' discipline. It is more important in a hospital or in a school. The same goes for the railroad, for example. Lax discipline anywhere would not have the same result as it would on the railroad, because of what it means and costs.

A decree will be enacted soon, too, on the responsibility of administrators in performing their duties. [applause] They must have authority but they must also know well what they must abide by in every situation and what their obligations and responsibilities are. [applause]

Some efforts are beginning to become noticeable. For example, in the Havana transportation sector the average number of trips a day has increased from 19,000 to about 26,500. This has already become noticeable. [applause]

It is undeniable that before there had not been any result from the substantial investments the country had made in the transportation sector. There had been no response. The country had made important investments in buses. But the number of trips had not increased because of some objective, and also some purely subjective, factors.

Special attention is being given in acquiring spare parts and providing the physical means the transportation sector needs.

The country has decided to make further investments with regard to buses. It is estimated that approximately 28,000 or 29,000 trips would meet the demand. Where 28,000 are required and 19,000 are made, logically there has to be a problem. This is due, of course, to the support being given by the provincial party to the transportation sector, to the work of the ministry, to the efforts of the trade union and--it is also fair to admit it--to the effort of the new management of the Havana buses. [applause]

An outstanding effort, much activity, great diligence are being developed. The work of the party activists amid the workers and the transportation sector has been noticed. The buses are beginning to look cleaner, and so forth.

At the same time we are going to make an effort to repair the streets. With new factories we are going to almost triple the amount of asphalt produced. Work will also be done at the terminals and this is a lot of work. However, it is heartening to see that in cases where it seemed that discipline has been lost and could not be recovered, we are now going to have discipline again. At long last we are regaining discipline. So, you see, it was impossible to regain discipline regarding the buses.

We will likewise have discipline return in the railroads, in air transportation and in other areas. In sum, we will have discipline again in all areas. How can we not regain discipline? We are going to regain it. Wherever there is a job well done we will begin to see the answer.

This year the country is facing several problems. I would say that this is the year of the plagues. A plague here and a plague there. I think this is the title of a book by a British author. It spoke of the plague--of the bubonic plague, I think it was. It would reach those cities and it would ravage them. I think the book was set in London. These plagues, these diseases, don't have the devastating effect of cyclones, but they are harmful.

We are facing sugarcane rust, which has affected one of the best varieties that we have. Almost one third of the cane planted in the country is of that variety. It has affected the amount of cane that will be harvested. But, not only that, it has been proven that it will also affect the amount of sugar this cane will yield. This same cane will yield less sugar. So there we have the effects of the plague on the production plan for 1985: by itself the plague has affected the plan by approximately 1 million tons of sugar due to the drop in the yield of cane and the drop in the yield of sugar.

And we must not forget the other plagues, because weeds are also a plague. Last year the harvesting of cane took a long time. Consequently, there was a reduction in the amount of land prepared for cultivation and the amount of cane planted. This year it is very important to finish the harvest as soon as possible.

We are going to fight this disease with new strains of cane. Twelve new varieties have arrived which are simply resistant to this disease. This is the route we are taking. There is a stepped-up plan for planting cane. More than 20,000 caballerias in spring. Due to certain limitations of machinery the men in the fields are making a tremendous effort to get the lands ready. In some provinces this effort is greater than in others, but in general it is a tremendous effort. In many provinces the machines are operating 24 hours a day. The men are sleeping alongside the machines preparing everything for seedtime in order to eradicate as soon as possible this strain of cane which is producing these effects this year. Next year an even greater effort will be made. In the spring 26,000 caballerias will be planted, so that not even one cane plant of that sensitive variety will remain, not even in the nursery.

Some investments are going to be made in land preparation equipment, precisely for this effort, above all for next year. In 2 years this strain will be practically eradicated and replaced with new varieties.

We have had the problem of tobacco disease. This disease cropped up last year and this year it has practically wiped out the tobacco plantations. It has wiped them out. It has reduced our tobacco production to 10 percent, in a year in which great efforts were made to prepare the land. But despite this the people will not be deprived of their cigarettes. They will not be deprived of them. We were forced to suspend the exports that were pending; to renounce all tobacco exports this year, and even to import some tobacco to satisfy the people's requirements. We did not believe that the population would be affected, but they will be affected by the loss of income to the country caused by completely pulling out of the market this year.

A technical solution to this plague has apparently already been found. Good results have been obtained in experiments with new products this year and the necessary amounts have already been acquired. It appears that this disease has also been affecting other countries in a very virulent fashion. It has caused similar damage in other countries. Fortunately, however, we can count on a product whose efficiency in laboratory tests this year has already brought us a reliable weapon to combat this plague. The products have been acquired and arrangements are underway to have available all the equipment and all the measures necessary to confront this plague next year.

Swine fever has again made an appearance in our country. It came in through the northeastern region, through the area of Baracoa, according to the preliminary findings. We attribute it, in all probability, to a phenomenon that has been taking place increasingly over the past few years: the arrival of dozens upon dozens of boats of Haitian immigrants who are trying to go to the Bahamas, to the United States and other places. They arrive in their boats which are sometimes damaged, other times without fuel. On some occasions, there have been shipwrecks. So they arrive on the northern coast or on the southern coast; sometimes they bring animals or foodstuffs. And because of the sanitary conditions in the country, this is a risk even for the health of the people.

Last year 2,868 boats arrived in the area of Guantanamo, but others arrived in other areas. Some reach the northern coast of Holguin Province, others arrive in the area of Nuevitas. The least we have been able to do in these cases is to give them aid. But this growing phenomenon--do we know how far it is going to grow? It compels us to implement very strict sanitary measures because of the threat it poses of diseases that will affect animals, plants and even humans.

Now the country is fighting swine fever with very forceful measures, and it has experience with this disease. Detecting it, eliminating the main areas of infection; in all, we have already faced it and fortunately have experience with it. We have the experience; we have the means to diagnose it.

We are confronting these three plagues as we think we should.

We are behind in the cane harvest, way behind. We are behind by more than 400,000 tons of sugar. The reason for this is partly because of the cane that was not ground and partly because of the lower yield in some provinces. No special effort was made because of these situations. The importance of sugar is the importance of the cane harvest. It demands a special effort.

There has been an opening toward more favorable prices for sugar.

This will help to partially compensate for the afflictions of tobacco, the afflictions of the other plagues, the affliction of sugar, but we have to produce the sugar. We must produce the sugar. This year it is very important to finish the harvest early. We must not fall behind, because in the month of May we have to sow a lot. And the two tasks overlap.

We are asking for a special effort in the harvesting of sugarcane from all provinces during these 2 months, March and April, in which the sugarcane has a higher yield. And then we reach the extracrdinary harvesting period in May and June. In May some harvesting ends. Some of the provinces and the harvesting relatively early, others will be delayed somewhat because the end of the harvesting and the beginning of the sowing plan overlap. Therefore, the provinces will have to operate in a state of emergency, we might say, during May and June, in addition to the special effort which they have to make in cane harvesting during these 2 months.

We have to give the cultivation of sugarcane the best possible effort because we will have a surplus if we take proper advantage of the sugarcane.

I remember an experience which I had here in this congress. I had the pleasure, the satisfaction, the joy of talking with one of the delegates who is president of a cooperative in Santa Clara. I imagine that her valuable qualities must be quite prevalent among our people. They are qualities which we have to discover. She had participated in a peasant congress and returned to her province, to her zone, and started to struggle to organize a cooperative. She organized the cooperative, I believe it was in 1978 and she manages the cooperative. She explained that with the same sugarcane that other peasants had--which in 1978 produced 58,000 arrobas--they produced 101,000 arrobas per caballeria. She said that it was a year with better weather, but such a large increase cannot be explained by the climate--from 58,000 arrobas per caballeria to 10,000.

She explained that the sugarcane was properly prepared. The spreading of fertilizer, weeding, almost all cultivation activities were done twice which means we have a great production reserve in the cultivation. Therefore, during the months of May, June and July there must not be any waste while the sugarcane is being cultivated. And we, to compensate for the effects of the necessity of demolitions and large-scale sowings--because next year we have a need for more sugar than this year--we have a greater need and, apart from the sowing, we have an important reserve which could yield 500,000 or 600,000, or 700,000 additional tons of sugar just from weeding. [sentence as heard]

This requires a special effort by the country. It is very important to make it an organized effort, organized mobilization, without abandoning the other fronts, and without neglecting other jobs, such as the production of food and vegetables or agriculture. That is, we have to mobilize ourselves, but in an organized fashion in the provinces in order to accomplish this special effort which we have already asked for during the sugarcane harvesting. And we must make an extraordinary effort in May and June, that is, while ending the sugarcane harvest and are sowing and cultivating the cane. A few days ago we held a meeting with the provincial first secretaries of the party and the responsible persons in the sugar industry and sugarcane agricultural field to discuss everything, to analyze all the measures and efforts which had to be made. It so happens that I recently received a letter which I would like to read here because I consider it a good example.

It is a letter from the Holguin Provincial Party. [applause] It says:

Dear commander, immediately after the confusion of the national sugarcane harvest meeting you presided over and after analyzing the situation of the present sugar campaign in our country we reported to the provincial executive bureau and to the first secretaries of our party, our 14 municipals [as heard], the details of the discussions and their precise orientations.

At this meeting we agreed, among other things, on the following:

1. To raise the provincial plan to 800,000 metric tons of sugar, which represents an increase of 22,746 tons, that is, 36,000 more than last year [as heard].

Every sugar mill has its quota with the exception of the Guatemala, which will work to decrease its deficit. At that sugar mill they had some industrial problems, internal imbalance.

2. To attain this objective we will increase processed sugarcane by 12 million arrobas, not having any difficulty whatsoever with the estimate. [as heard]

3. To raise production with a daily goal of 5,790 tons during the months of March and April.

4. To work to obtain first place nationally during the month of March.

5. To organize the great contingent named "second congress of the party," the labor force, in the following manner: March and April, harvest and sowing; May and June, sowing and weeding, extending it through 26 July. In order to guarantee this mobilization we have already studied the availability of workers and at this time we have more than 25,000 workers ready.

We are orienting all leaders of the party, mass organizations, Union of Young Communists and state organizations to participate in this work for at least 1 month.

6. Following your guidelines to make a maximum effort up to 30 April, we decided to extend to that date the emulation period of the operation "90 x 90 x 85" [90 days with 90 percent more production capacity and 85 percent of purity in cane juices] and from 1 May to 26 July the emulation "my contribution to the second congress."

7. To continue with perseverance the battle to decrease the consumption of oil. To this date we have saved more than 3 million gallons compared to the previous harvest and in the last 10 [unit not specified] only one sugar mill consumed more than the normal amount.

8. Taking into consideration that we already have 87 percent of the land ready for the spring sowing, we are planning to have it completed by 30 April and fulfill the figure of more than 700 caballerias planted by that date.

Commander, we also decided to take measures to produce in this province the (lixofaga) fly to oppose the borer [rendered in English] and to review the measures against smut and other possible cane diseases. We also established a commission to make a file on each sugar mill of the social situation of their communities in order to assign priorities to those which are facing the greatest number of problems and begin preparing conditions for assimilating the possible assignment of university personnel.

Regarding repairs for the next harvest and taking into consideration your remark that next year no sugar mill can have any excuses and that if we don't assign priority to the sugar industry we are crazy, we agreed to establish a work group to organize this activity parallel with the sugar harvest, to begin the gathering of the necessary materials and resources and to maintain permanent checks on this important and vital job, while at the same time, revising the measures assigned to each sugar mill, for example, the boiler in the Guatemala [sugar mill]. Finally, we adopted practical measures to continue attending to the production of food and livestock.

On Sunday, the 2d, at the Antonio Maceo sugar mill--winner of the past emulation--and at the mass rally, the people of Holguin stated to you and to the leadership of our party, that these objectives will be achieved with revolutionary firmness and honor.

I fraternally greet you and embrace you on behalf of all my comrades and we reiterate to you that the revolutionaries from the land that cradled Maj Gen Calixto Garcia will not fail. Miguel Cano Blanco. [applause]

When confronting difficulties, problems and situations, this is the kind of letter we expect from the party and from the provinces. I am sure that the comrades from the other provinces will respond to situations with this same spirit.

The years of organization, experience, the forces we have created, have great meaning. We have created forces capable of finding answers to various situations, but the leadership has to be present along with its spirit and its will to wage struggles and to win them.

With this spirit, our country will face this and any other difficulty to wage struggles and win them.

Let me say a few words on the international situation. In the past weeks, the international situation has been worsening. There have been notable reversals in the advances achieved to end the arms race; to advance on the path of international detente; and to consolidate the ground won in the search for peace. This situation has been worsening as a result of the imperialist policy and the most reactionary elements of imperialism.

This situation began a few months ago. You must remember the uproar they began around the days of the Sixth Nonalined Summit regarding the presence of the Soviet military personnel in Cuba, military personnel who had been in Cuba for the past 17 years. All the U.S. administrations knew about it. Everyone knew about it. Nevertheless, they began to agitate the issue and they raised an uproar around this to justify a policy of hostility toward Cuba; to combat Cuba's influence; to justify interventionist measures in the area; and to delay the approval of the SALT II agreements. Afterwards, they renewed their spy flights over the country. They organized a military command in Key West. They organized a landing around Guantanamo Bay. This is just as far as our country in concerned.

Internationally, they moved toward the development of military bases in the Indian Ocean. They used the pretext of the Iranian events to mobilize naval squadrons to the region of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. In NATO, they decided to install 572 medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe in an attempt to break the balance of forces and to obtain military advantages.

They took advantage of the Afghan events, events which were specifically provoked by imperialist provocations from abroad, to increase international tension to a maximum. They took advantage of this for the approval of large military budgets and expenditures; to continue the establishment of bases; to continue to try to break the balance of forces; to try to return the world to a cold war period; and to justify imperialism's aggressive policy throughout the world.

These events are obviously worrisome. This situation of international tension affects the entire world. The world is currently undergoing a number of crises: an international economic crisis, an energy crisis, inflation, and recession. So what will be the consequences for all peoples, for all peoples without exception, particularly the underdeveloped countries, if besides these crises we also have a cold war and an increase in the arms race?

These problems are extremely serious especially at a time when we have to struggle more for peace; at a time when we have to struggle for international cooperation; at a time when economic resources have to be mobilized for the development of countries, which was what we proposed at the United Nations. Instead, we have this truly grave and worrisome situation for all peoples of the world. We ask ourselves if the world can afford the luxury of new arms races, the luxury of a cold war once again amid the economic problems which exist, and the luxury of arms expenditures to which Vilma referred in the final declaration. The arms expenditures amount to over $400 billion a year--$400 billion a year. This is truly incredible at a time of economic problems and poverty which affects thousands of millions of people. It is crazy. This situation also affects us.

Recently, Carter's main adviser, in public statements, said that if a problem arose in any other area of the world, they assumed the right to choose the area which was best suited for their action. [He said this] in a way that all Washington observers inferred he was referring to Cuba, that he was referring to Cuba. And by the way, no one in the U.S. Government denied this. It was a clear threat against our country. They imply that if there is a conflict in the Persian Gulf area they could respond with an attack on us. Of course, to attack us, we must also be reckoned with--we must also be reckoned with. [applause]

This shows that the imperialists do not learn the lessons of history. They do not learn. But I think this is a shameless way to threaten our country. They forget past problems. They forget the problems which gave rise to the October crisis and what was behind that crisis and Cuba's actions. It was precisely these threats of invading our country. It is clear that we are not going to get nervous. We have experienced 21 years of revolution. We have never gone without sleep because of imperialist threats. We know we have lived in danger. Yes, we know the price of our revolution. We have lived 21 years in danger, sometimes more, sometimes less, depending on the presidents, on their advisers or others. It was clear allusion to Cuba.

Moreover, with regard to us they encourage the illegal departures from the country, the hijacking of boats--practically receiving those who hijack a vessel as heroes. There have been cases. We have protested and have warned them. Some people have already drowned on the way and we said we are not to blame because we are not the ones who established the restrictions. We have asked them to take measures and to discourage this type of activity, because the consequences of these activities are already known. This is the way the plane hijackings began and afterwards no one could stop the torrent of U.S. planes from landing here after they had been hijacked in the United States. Because if there are crazy people everywhere, over there they have many more crazy people than here. [laughter--applause] There were times when there were three U.S. planes here. After this, I think they will not have any moral right to demand--as they are doing--that we take measures against plane hijackers if they do not take measures against boat hijackers. [applause]

Likewise, we hope they will adopt measures so they will not encourage the illegal departures from the country because we might also have to take our own measures. We did it once. We are not going to be taking measures against those who plan to illegally leave the country while they encourage the illegal departure from the country. We were forced to take measures in this regard once. We have also warned them of this. We once had to open the Camarioca port. We cannot believe this. We feel it is proof of the lack of maturity of the U.S. Government to again create similar situations. We will definitely maintain the principle that revolutionary association is a voluntary association--voluntary. [applause]

The struggle for socialism and the struggle for communism is a voluntary struggle. That was and is our principle. Therefore, I hope that we will not be forced to once again take measures of that nature. Do not think we do not have replies for these policies.

The U.S. interventionist plans are evidence everywhere but above all in this area, in the Caribbean and Central American area. Its interventionist objectives in Grenada, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Cuba, the Caribbean and Central America are evident. The interventionist plans are clear and evident. They seek to halt the revolutionary movement. They already tried it in Nicaragua. They found a strong resistance from the Latin American nations. They move and maneuver to thwart the revolutionary process in El Salvador.

These aims are clear and evident. They will not be able to stop the march of the process of peoples nor their march toward independence. In one way or another, on one path or another, they have to march toward independence. They have to be given the opportunity to do what we have done, what the Nicaraguans have done.

Representatives of the women of Canada, the United States, France, Spain have spoken here. They have spoken of the problems they have there, of social problems, of the situation of women in those countries, of how they are the target of discrimination and injustice. I heard them speak in this forum.

Why shouldn't the peoples of our continent have the right to independence and freedom? There have been too many centuries of colonialist and imperialist oppression for this to last forever. It simply cannot last. They will have to give up their imperialist and interventionist policies. They will have to give them up. They will have to resign themselves to the reality of the right of the peoples of America to be free, to be in control of their destinies, to make the changes they believe necessary. In no way will they be able to prevent this. Perhaps they will create a colossal Vietnam in this hemisphere. If they try to prevent this, they will create a colossal Vietnam in Central America, or, perhaps even bigger in the entire hemisphere, because the peoples' struggle cannot be halted. The people will not be intimidated. The revolutionaries lost their fear a long time ago. They are showing this. The Sandinists showed this. [applause]

The Sandinists proved this heroically and impressively. The Salvadorans are proving this heroically and impressively. [applause] There is no way of stopping this spirit. There is no way. They can make the struggle costlier. They can make it bloodier, more painful, but they have no way of preventing it.

They still might show some historical [commonsense and think] that the inevitable is inevitable. They could resign themselves. They could resign themselves to the reality to which our peoples aspire: that they will not give up until they are absolutely independent and free and masters of their own destinies.

Yes, one must have an idea, one must have a sense of history to see what that means, what revolutions mean when waged here, beside the imperialist monster--indeed, what the Cuban revolution meant. It is firm, it will not back down, will not give in.

One must have sense of history and of reality to grasp the merits of the Sandinist revolution and the merit of the revolution in Grenada.

Grenada, Nicaragua and Cuba are three giants standing up to defend their right to independence, sovereignty and justice at the very doors of imperialism. [applause]

Peoples who are capable of doing this can be termed giants. And the number of giants will inevitably grow until the day when our America becomes a single giant. [applause] Then there may be two giants--they and our peoples. [applause]

We are all entitled to life, we are entitled to development, we are entitled to justice, we are entitled to progress; not the way it has been up to now--they have treated us in the most miserable ways, in the most contemptuous way imaginable. They did it in the past to Mexico; they did it to Central America; they did it to the Caribbean and they did it to all of Latin America.

And we know that there are risks. In the face of the threats and insinuations that we may become the victims of invasions, we will respond by strengthening our defenses. [applause] We will respond by deepening our awareness. [applause] We will respond just as we have always responded. [applause]

We deplore it because, how much longer will it be before they can understand these realities--until they can resign themselves to the Cuban reality? How long until they can resign themselves to the realities of today's world? How much longer will have to wait?

There is something about which we are sure: We have been under these conditions 20, 21 years; 21 years are 21 years already. Twenty-one years of blockade against Cuba. Twenty-one years of threats against Cuba. Twenty-one years of not resigning themselves to Cuba.

I do not know if they are nervous [laughter] for they see that other peoples are following the path of independence and revolution, of their own revolution, not the Cuban revolution. Each one wages his revolution in his own style. We waged it in ours; the Nicaraguans in theirs and the people of Grenada in theirs. Each new revolution makes a new contribution to the revolutionary experience. The Sandinists are making contributions, the people of Grenada are making contributions. What characterizes us is precisely our own spirit of independence. What characterizes us is the defense of the sovereign principles of our countries; our desire to fight for our peoples; to put an end to illiteracy, to put an end to misery, to put an end to unemployment, to put an end to the lack of medical services, to put an end to poverty, to put an end to indignity. Indignities existed abundantly in our country, ranging from prostitution to gambling and drug traffic king. Our people eliminated all those indignities, just as other peoples are doing now. I repeat: How much longer will it be?

But we must be prepared for a long haul. I am sure of that. I do not mean to say we will abandon our struggle for peace. We do not follow a policy of provocations. We are not interested in creating conflicts. We are even aware of the fact that it is our country's duty to fight for peace, to contribute its effort to prevent a further deterioration of the international situation, to prevent a return to the cold war. We realize that this is one of our duties, not only as an independent and conscientious, revolutionary and socialist country, but also as a country with a responsibility in the eyes of other countries within the nonalined movement.

We know about the world's problems. We know about the need to insist on the search for peace, on international cooperation, on the solution to economic problems, on the solution of the problems posed by world development. We know this is our duty and our obligation and we will not give up our struggle. We will not give up our struggle for this. We will not give up, but will continue making an international contribution to the struggle for peace and the struggle for detente. We will not give up in this effort; it is our duty to make it.

But we must be realistic, for it is not enough for us to have an international policy while a different type of policy exists against us. We cannot move away from this hemisphere. And if we could, we would still not do it because that would be a matter of shame and dignity. [applause]

No, we are truly satisfied with our geographic position. We do not follow a deliberate policy of confrontation with the United States.

We do not refuse to hold talks, we do not refuse to make efforts to improve our relations, if this in a way helps maintain a climate of peace in our hemisphere or in the international arena.

In other words, it is good for us to define our policy so no one makes mistakes, so there is no room for mistakes. But we can guarantee and assure all our adversaries that this country will never be threatened, will never be intimidated, will never be made to give in, will never be forced to abandon a single one of its principles: [applause, chanting of slogans] That is our position.

This year our party will celebrate its second congress. This year we will work drafting the second 5-year plan with much more organization and much more experience, aware of the existing difficulties and limitations. However, we will not be discouraged, nor will we keep from making our best effort--backed by our resources and by the solidarity of our economic relations with the socialist bloc. With or without the blockade we will continue struggling in the face of all difficulties [applause] in the face of everything, in the face of natural calamities or difficulties of any kind. They will never discourage anyone in the ranks of our revolution. [applause]

This year is a year of difficulties, but it will also be a year of advances. I think we can still improve what we have at hand. I think we can still improve subjectively, as was shown with the example of the buses and several other examples. As is shown by the present effort, the men are to prepare the soil--a tremendous effort. [applause] As was shown with the effort our people will surely make in the next 2 months and in the following 2 months as well in order to confront difficulties correctly and with the necessary energy, bravery and determination.

It will be a year of difficulties but, in many cases, it will also be a year of advancement. It will be a year in which the revolution will come out strengthened both politically and ideologically.

The second congress represents a magnificent opportunity and a great source of happiness at which our party will arrive with a more hardened, better prepared and greater militancy. Both the party and our youth [will arrive like this].

It is also very encouraging to see how you develop our mass organizations. It is very encouraging to have seen this congress. It is very encouraging. [applause] The quality and depth of this congress, the spirit reflected in it are very encouraging for our party and for all of us because we know you come from the rank and file and you come from all parts of the country: [applause] You have brought here the revolutionary energy and enthusiasm, the revolutionary awareness of all parts of the country: [applause] You have brought here the maturity of our revolution. You have brought here the experience of our revolution. [applause]

We have other mass organizations just as powerful as the federation: our glorious labor movement; [applause] our Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [applause] which this year will also celebrate its 20th anniversary; [applause] our peasant movement; [applause] our student organizations; [applause] our pioneer organizations; [applause] our youth; [applause] our party. [applause]

This is what we count on to face the future! This is what we count on to continue moving ahead, to continue expanding and strengthening our revolution and to continue practicing conscientiously our internationalist principles. [applause]

Thank you, companeras! Thank you for the encouragement that this congress has represented, [applause] for the stimulus you have given us! [applause] Fatherland or death, we shall overcome!

Nicaragua's Ortega Addresses Congress

PA091945 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2104 GMT 8 Mar 80 PA

[Speech by Nicaraguan Defense Minister Comdr Humberto Ortega at closing session of Third Congress of the Federation of Cuban Women held at Havana's Karl Marx Theater--live]

[Excerpts] Companero Commander in Chief of the Revolution Fidel Castro, brothers of the Politburo, Cuban sisters, sister delegates invited to this Third Congress of the Federation of Cuban Women.

We, in the name of the Sandinists are part of a delegation visiting this free land of Cuba, including Comdr Luis Carrion [applause] and other Sandinist brothers. We wanted to take advantage of this opportunity to bring the message of the Nicaraguan women who, like the Cuban women, have always set an example of dedication, an example of determination, an example of courage in the struggle for the freedom of our America, in the struggle in Cuba against colonialism, against [word indistinct], against Batista, against imperialism; in Nicaragua in the struggle against Walker in the last century, against the Yankee imperialists in this century, against Somozism and always, today, in the present, against the reaction, against imperialism. [applause]

On this historic day we are not asking for 1 minute of silence for our women who have fallen in the struggle, bur rather we say they today are present in the victory of Nicaragua, present in the victory of Cuba, and present in the struggle of the Latin American peoples to liberate themselves from the yoke of exploitation, the yoke of oppression, from imperialism. [applause]

We know that the battle for national reconstruction is hard but we also know that the determination and strength of the people are invincible. We are being subjected to constant pressure from reactionaries and Yankee imperialism. You have heard about the $75 million loan which has been used by the most reactionary sectors of the U.S. Government to try to force us to yield--to try to impose conditions on us. The last I have heard is that they decided to freeze this loan. What they do not know is that they can freeze the loan but they cannot freeze the morale and determination to struggle of our people who today more than ever remain dedicated, remain [word indistinct] [applause]

Before concluding these brief words we wish to transmit our solidary support for the struggle of the peoples of Latin America, for the struggle of the peoples of the world for their liberation, for independence, for progress, for peace, for revolution; for the struggle of the Chilean people who, sooner rather than later, will forever overthrow the criminal fascism which has subjected that heroic and humble people; for the struggle of the peoples in Central America and for the heroic efforts of the tenacious, audacious and dedicated Salvadoran people who are writing beautiful pages in this history of Latin American revolution. [applause]

Our solidary greeting to all the peoples of the world who have, just as in Nicaragua and just as in Cuba, in their women, dedicated fighters and persons truly determined to suckle their children to be free and not to live in slavery. Free fatherland! [chanted by audience]. [applause]

SOVIET EDUCATION MINISTER TOURS SANTIAGO, VISITS OFFICIALS

FL041243 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Mar 80 FL

[Text] A delegation from the Soviet Union headed by V.P. Yelyutin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of specialized and higher education, has visited sites of historic interest in Santiago de Cuba.

During its tour on Monday the delegation was accompanied by Fernando Vecino Alegret, member of the party Central Committee and higher education minister of Cuba and (Eugene Vedrin), USSR consul general in the eastern provinces. The group visited, among others, the Museum of the Clandestine Struggle and the 26 July Museum at the old Moncada Barracks, where they learned about the struggle waged by the Cuban people from colonial times to the present.

Gives Education Lecture

FL051155 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Vladimir [as heard] Yelyutin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education and member of the CPSU Central Committee, on Tuesday gave a lecture on Soviet higher education in contemporary times. He gave the lecture at the University of Havana Assembly Hall. Introducing the Soviet pedagogist, Fernando Vecino Alegret, member of the party Central Committee and minister of higher education, said it was an honor to receive in such a historic place the distinguished political figure and intellectual who for over 25 years has been heading the Soviet ministry.

Yelyutin, the author of many works on his specialty, metallurgy, and on general education, told those attending that prior to the October Revolution, Russia, with 60 million inhabitants, had higher education centers in 21 cities only with a student population of 127,000 out of which some 12,000 graduated each year. Yelyutin, who is also a professor, has a doctorate in technical sciences, and is a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said that, at present, 800,000 young people graduate each year and that there 170 higher education centers with a student body of 5.2 million. In addition, nearly 1 million new students register each year. Speaking of the successful Soviet higher education system, he spoke of the more than 13.5 million university graduates and the 4.7 million engineers, 3.5 million teachers and physicians, and 1.3 million scientific workers.

Yelyutin ends his visit to Cuba today after he signs an education cooperation protocol.

Fernandez, Yelyutin Discuss Cooperation

FL052312 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 5 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education, has received in Havana the delegation led by Vyacheslav Yelyutin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education.

Fernando Vecino Alegret, minister of higher education, and Oscar Garcia, vice minister [of higher education] participated in the meeting.

The meeting turned out to be a working session in which Fernandez briefed Yelyutin on some aspects of work in the education field following the triumph of the revolution. The two officials examined topics of Cuban-Soviet cooperation in the education field.

The Cuban official discussed with the Soviet minister our country's interest in the training of midlevel technicians in various specialitie in the USSR and in the training of Cuban translators in some Eastern languages.

Yelyutin Visits Central Committee

FL060014 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the party Central Committee secretariat, today received at the Central Committee headquarters Vyacheslav P. Yelyutin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education.

Matters concerning educational work being done at the two countries' higher education centers were discussed at the meeting which was conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Within the framework of bilateral cooperation, aspects of exchanges between the respective ministries were discussed.

UN REPRESENTATIVES SIGNS WOMEN'S RIGHTS DOCUMENT

FL081421 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Cuba's Representative to the United Nations Raul Roa Kouri has signed the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women which was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 18 December 1979 and which will go into effect as soon as it is ratified by 20 states. Cuba was the first nation to sign the document. The convention, consisting of six sections and 30 articles, defines discrimination against women as all forms of distinction, exclusion and/or restriction based on sex, having as objective or result the lessening or nullification of the recognition, enjoyment and/or exercise by women, independently from their married or single status, on the basis of the equality of men and women, their human rights and essential freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural and civil spheres, or any others.

The first 16 articles of the convention outline the measures that should be adopted by the states to eliminate discrimination in the different spheres, including political and public affairs. The eradication of discrimination based on sex was a basic principle advocated by the Cuban revolution which was later consecrated juridically in various legal documents, such as the republic's Constitution, the Family Code, the Working Women's Maternity Law and the Social Security Law.

U.S. SUPPORT OF SALVADORAN AGRARIAN, BANK REFORM NOTED

PA082016 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] The much-heralded nationalization of banking in El Salvador will only consist of the state assuming 51 percent of the shares of Salvadoran banking capital, according to the decree in this regard promulgated in that Central American country.

The government measure does not affect the powerful foreign banks based in El Salvador.

Meanwhile in Washington, State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said his country supports the so-called basic agrarian reform law promulgated in El Salvador on 6 March.

Revolutionary and popular organizations in El Salvador have denounced the demagogic character of that law and are demanding the application of a real agrarian reform that will benefit the peasants and farmworkers.

GRENADA

BISHOP, CUBAN OFFICIAL ADDRESS RALLY, CRITICIZE U.S.

FL102055 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 10 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The Cuban delegation attending the first anniversary celebration of the Grenadian revolution has accused the United States of planning to set up a regional security force in the Caribbean. One of the Cuban officials who was addressing a rally in Grenada yesterday, said this was to intimidate and pressure progressive governments. The spokesman said the U.S. and other imperialist countries were [word indistinct] their political position and threatening to lead the world to the brink of war. The spokesman told the rally that these [countries] were stepping up the arms race and intensifying their inverventionist actions aimed at blocking the advance of revolutionary movements in southern Africa, the Middle East, Central America and the Caribbean.

Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who also addressed the rally, said the U.S. was against his country's deepening ties with Cuba but that America would never be able to break the friendship between the two countries.

JAMAICA

ALUMINUM SHIPPED TO USSR, VENEZUELA, CANADA

FL071520 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 5 Mar 80 p 1 FL

[Text] The first shipment of 26,000 tons of Jamaican alumina for the Soviet Union was yesterday loaded on the Norwegian vessel, Bardu at Port Esquivel in St. Catherine.

This shipment forms part of alumina sales transactions signed last year by the Jamaica Government, under which Jamaica will supply alumina to Venezuela, ALCAN [Aluminum Company of Canada] Canada and the Soviet Union.

Under these agreements, 76,000 tons have already been shipped to Venezuela and 20,000 tons to ALCAN. The agreement with Venezuela provides for one million tons to be supplied over a seven-year period, starting December, 1978.

Under the Jamaica-Soviet agreement, signed when Prime Minister Manley visited that country last year, a minimum of 50,000 tons of alumina will be shipped to the Soviet Union annually between 1980 and 1984 and some 250,000 tons annually thereafter.

Loading operations for this first shipment to the Soviet Union are expected to be completed today, according to A.P.I.

The loading operations were witnessed by Mr. Horace Abrahams, administrative manager at the Jamaica Bauxite Mining [JBM] Ltd., Mr. Hugh Duncan, planning and investment manager at J.B.M.; Mr. Valeri S. Daskevich and Mr. Venedikt V. Permiakov, trade representatives of the USSR in Jamaica; and representatives of Port Esquivel.

The supplies of alumina under these agreements, were obtained from Jamaica's share from ownership in the local bauxite industry, as well as purchasing agreements with bauxite companies operating locally, A.P.I. noted.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 050 12 March 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Foreign Ministers Arrive for Andean Meeting A 1
Argentina Seeks Closer Ties With Andean Group A 1

BOLIVIA

FSB Leader Valverde Favors Overthrow of Government C 1
Government Endoreses San Buena Ventura Project C 1

BRAZIL

Government Urges Peaceful Solution to Bogota Crisis D 1
Separate Talks Denied D 1
Aircraft To Be Manufactured Jointly With Argentina D 1
Figueiredo Receives Mexican Defense Minister D 1
Soviet Assistance in Shale-Oil Production Proposed D 2
CMN Gives Monetary Priority to Exports, Agriculture D 2
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 6 Mar]

CHILE

Demonstrators Put at Disposal of Interior Ministry E 1
Detainees Begin Fast E 1
State of Emergency Extended 6 More Months E 1
Briefs: New Offshore Platform E 1

COLOMBIA

Reportage on Continuing Occupation of Dominican Embassy F 1
Guerrillas 'Losing Patience' F 1
Occupiers Reportedly Yielding F 1
Venezuelan President Sends Message F 2
Police Surveillance Withdrawn F 2
Four Newsmen Arrested F 2
Over 85 Percent of Voters Do Not Cast Ballots F 3
Minister Announces Imminent Cattle Sale to USSR F 3

ECUADOR

Roldos Promotes National Development Plan G 1
Feraud Blum Discusses New Party Possibility G 2
Briefs: CEPE Oil Sales G 2

PERU

Violence Erupts After Trujillo Political Meeting J 1
Marxist Revolutionary Party Forms New Bloc [EL COMERCIO 26 Feb] J 1
Briefs: British Minister Visits J 1

VENEZUELA

Zambrano Says Asylum for M-19 Guerrillas Unlikely L 1
Minister Makes Unexpected Visit to Bogota L 1
Cuban Proposals on Asylum To Be Considered L 1
President To Visit Nicaragua End of March L 1

MEXICO

Various Groups Ask Government To Support El Salvador M 1
[San Salvador LA CRONICA 6 Mar]
Labor Leader Views Ambassador Navas' Appointment M 1
Local Airline To Start Regular Flights to Havana M 1
Record Oil Production Levels Reached in February M 2
Foreign Debt To Reach $32.4 Billion This Year M 2
Briefs: Ambassador to USSR; Labor Leader's Resignation M 2

PANAMA

Shah Reportedly To Be Admitted to Local Hospital N 1
Ozores Discusses Colombian Hostages, U.S. Relations N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carazo Discusses Price Hikes, Agricultural Production P 1
University Students Stage Protest Strike P 1

EL SALVADOR

Student Leader Criticizes U.S. Aid to Junta P 2
Duarte Calls for General Cooperation on Being Sworn In P 2
Junta Claims No Further Nationalization Measures P 3
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 11 Mar]
Junta Condemns Violence, Announces Fuel Price Hike P 3
Human Rights Commission Reports Murder of 94 People P 4
Armed Forces Report Various Violent Actions P 5
Court Declares ANTEL Workers' Strike Illegal P 5
Guatemalan Paper Calls Majano Communist P 5
Majano Answers Charges P 6
Expelled PDC Members Issue Communique P 7

GUATEMALA

PRENSA LIBRE Criticizes U.S. Intervention Policies [26 Feb] P 7
FUN Director General Submits Resignation P 8

HONDURAS

Officials Explain Scope of U.S. Assistance P 9
Commentary Raps Speculation on Ties With El Salvador P 10
President Reports on Efforts to Destabilize Government P 11
Brewery Strike Ends, Banana Workers Strike Begins P 12

NICARAGUA

Junta Member Ortega Criticizes U.S. for Meddling P 12
Delegation Obtains Aid From Belgium, EEC P 13
Delegation To Visit USSR; Ramirez To Visit FRG P 13
[Havana Domestic]
Government Delegation To Leave for East Europe 15 Mar P 14
Socialist Party Founder Arrested 10 Mar P 14
Special Court Acquits 14 Former Somozists P 14
Arce Says Council of State To Be Installed 4 May P 14
[LA PRENSA 1 Mar]
Junta Member Discusses Role of Church in Revolution P 15
[LA PRENSA 3 Mar]
Newsman Reports on Students Attending School in Cuba P 16
Junta Members Hold News Conference 6 Mar P 17
Junta Members Answer Bank Nationalization Questions P 20
Junta Member Gutierrez Foresees 'Economic Miracle' P 22
'PDC Militant' Criticizes Dada's Mexico City Statement P 23
Archbishop Romero Views Government Reforms P 24

CUBA

Doctor Outlines Medical Aid to Nicaragua Q 1
Recent Meeting Supports SRV People's 'Struggle' Q 1
USSR Health Minister Arrives on Visit Q 2
Friendship Association Marks International Women's Day Q 2
GEPLACEA Leader Arrives on Official Visit Q 2
Grenadian Ambassador Hails Relations Q 3
Commentary: U.S. Planning Destabilization of Grenada Q 3
Labor Movement Report on its 1979 Work Approved Q 4

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

World Leaders To Attend Revolution Anniversary S 1
Bishop Says Struggle for Freedom Continues S 1
Bishop Explains Guns Found Aboard Cuban-Supplied Plane S 1
[DAILY GLEANER 6 Mar]
Cubans To Aid in Construction of Airport S 2
Trade Union Leader Resigns; Cites Harassment S 2
[GUYANA CHRONICLE 1 Mar]
Improvement in Economy, Standard of Living Noted S 3
Export Diversification Deemed Necessary S 3
Rights Panel Seeks Amnesty International Help S 3

JAMAICA

Manley To Attend Grenadian Festivities [Havana Domestic] S 4
Removal of American Embassy Cameras Ordered S 4
Finance Minister Confers With IMF in Washington S 5
Government, EEC Delegation Hold Talks; Sign Agreement S 5

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Opposition Leader To Visit Grenada S 5
[TRINIDAD GUARDIAN 5 Mar]

OTHER COUNTRIES

SURINAME

Military Council Holds First Press Conference V 1
[Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD 5 Mar]

Council Member Denies Violations of Human Rights V 3
[NRC HANDELSBLAD 6 Mar]

FOREIGN MINISTERS ARRIVE FOR ANDEAN MEETING

PA111930 Paris AFP in Spanish 1834 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Quito, 11 Mar (AFP)--The foreign ministers of Peru and Bolivia, Arturo Garcia and Julio Garret Ayllon, respectively, arrived today to participate in the third meeting of the Andean council which begins tomorrow. Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja, who will participate as a permanent observer in the Andean event, also arrived here.

The Peruvian minister strongly condemned the politically-motivated actions against diplomats and expressed his total support in the search for a solution to the problem posed by the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Colombia by members of the leftist M-19 Movement.

For his part, Marcelino Oreja confirmed the upcoming visit to Ecuador of King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain.

ARGENTINA SEEKS CLOSER TIES WITH ANDEAN GROUP

PY112230 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1615 GMT 11 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 11 Mar (TELAM)--This country expects to develop a dialog with the Andean Group, and in this connection the possibilities will be studied to intensify and complement economic, trade, financial, scientific and technological relations within the framework of a cooperation and development agreement.

This is stated in a press communique released at noon today by the Foreign Ministry in connection with the visit to Ecuador that Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor will begin tomorrow. As a special guest, the minister will attend a meeting of the Andean Pact countries' Foreign Ministers Council, thus responding to the invitation extended to him by that subregional group in Santa Cruz de la Sierra on 14 January.

The communique adds that during the meeting this country hopes to develop the dialog with the Andean Group that was initiated in 1972, when the Andean-Argentine Joint Commission was created. It also points out that that commission was the first one the subregional group established with another Latin American country.

There will also be an attempt, the communique states, to reach agreements on the restructuring of the Latin American Free Trade Association [LAFTA], keeping in mind the negotiations which are to begin in Caracas this month with the aim of finding a new arrangement for regional economic integration.

The document says that it is also expected, during the exchange of opinions which will take place in Quito on the world and Latin American situation, to be able to coordinate the efforts of the participating countries, thus strengthening the links of cooperation and friendship which have traditionally bound them.

The communique concludes by asserting that in this manner the manifold bonds of friendship which have been established during a historical process of uninterrupted brotherhood will again be confirmed, and an effort will be made to adapt those bonds to the present international and regional situation by establishing new methods of cooperation and integration in order to make the national interests of the participating countries compatible with each other.

FSB LEADER VALVERDE FAVORS OVERTHROW OF GOVERNMENT

PY112004 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] According to Carlos Valverde, leader of the Bolivian Socialist Falange, FSB, it would be a patriotic thing to overthrow this government which is controlling the destiny of the nation, and all Bolivians would be thankful if this were done.

Valverde also said that there is no government in Bolivia, and therefore the political crisis is gradually increasing. These are the remarks made by FSB leader Valverde in reference to the current constitutional government which is obliged to grant freedom to the Bolivian people in the civic, political and union spheres.

[Begin Valverde recording] Honestly, the truth is that if I had the possibility of overthrowing this government, I would do it because I believe it would be a patriotic act. But first we are studying current events to see if the government is really changing its practices. My language may sound rude, but this is now necessary so that they will know that I have not spoken of a power vacuum. I have said that there is no government in this country. A power vacuum or government vacuum is one thing, but there is no government. This country functions despite all these things. This country is constantly being destroyed by government leaders, but fortunately it is too big, and Bolivia grows while Bolivians sleep. [end recording]

Valverde also said that political fronts and parties do not believe in free and clean elections because they are totally rigged. FSB leader Valverde was health minister during the Banzer administration.

GOVERNMENT ENDORSES SAN BUENA VENTURA PROJECT

PY061526 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Mar 80 PY

[Text] At the latest cabinet meeting held yesterday, it was decided to continue the San Buena Ventura project. It was pointed out that this is a regional industrial complex, not just a sugar mill. The objective of the project is a large-scale development zone in the northern region of the country with an area of influence mainly affecting the departments of La Paz, Beni and Pando, but benefits should spread throughout the country.

In the broadest sense of development, the San Buena Ventura project includes the following: recovery of farming and grazing land, large-scale cattle breeding, intensive farming, agroindustry, production of sugar, sulphurous alcohol, lumber, chestnuts, rubber, cocoa, etc--in a word, an integral development program. This range of activities will be complemented by land and river communications, generation of hydroelectric energy and a general infrastructural development to create a true development zone.

The implementation of this regional development plan is fully supported by the government, which will request loans from international credit and development organizations and ask for financial and technical cooperation to implement the whole program.

GOVERNMENT URGES PEACEFUL SOLUTION TO BOGOTA CRISIS

PY120211 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0122 GMT 12 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 11 Mar (LATIN)--The Brazilian Government tonight made a dramatic appeal to the Colombian Government to avoid the use of force to rescue the diplomats being held hostage by a group of guerrillas who seized the Dominican Embassy in Bogota 14 days ago.

According to the Foreign Ministry official spokesman, Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro made a telephone call tonight to his Colombian counterpart, Diego Uribe, expressing the confidence of the Brazilian Government that a solution can be found "which guarantees the physical integrity of the hostages," one of whom is Brazilian Ambassador Geraldo Nascimento e Silva.

Separate Talks Denied

PY120259 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 12 Mar 80 PY

[Text] The Itamaraty spokesman has stated that Brazil does not intend to establish a parallel channel of negotiations to obtain the release of Ambassador Nascimento e Silva, who is being held hostage by the guerrillas occupying the Dominican Republic's embassy in Bogota. Ambassador Nascimento phoned Itamaraty at 1100 this morning, stating that he is in good spirits and health.

AIRCRAFT TO BE MANUFACTURED JOINTLY WITH ARGENTINA

PY111647 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 11 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Brazil and Argentina are going to jointly manufacture two new types of jet airplane. One of them will serve for training pilots in attack procedures and the other for the transport of cargo and parachutists.

In addition to the production of the two planes for military purposes, the two countries will also exchange technology in the aeronautical and aerospace fields.

FIGUEIREDO RECEIVES MEXICAN DEFENSE MINISTER

PY120027 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2316 GMT 11 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 11 Mar (LATIN)--Mexican Defense Minister Gen Felix Galvan Lopez was received here this afternoon by Brazilian President Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo, with whom he conversed for almost 25 minutes. Galvan, who began a 6-day official visit to Brazil last night, earlier met with the army and aeronautics ministers. He was also received by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro.

In remarks to the press, Galvan denied that he is exploring the possibility of purchasing Brazilian weapons for the Mexican armed forces. He said that it was not the objective of his visit to prepare for the visit which Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo will make to Brazil in July. He explained that this was only "a fortunate coincidence for me."

Diplomatic sources stated, however, that the Brazilian-Mexican rapprochement policy initiated in 1978 had been emphasized and that it would be stressed even more with the visit of Lopez Portillo. The Mexican officer stated that his visit is one of friendship and that he has come to learn about some important matters related to bilateral cooperation in the military field, such as exchange programs for training military officers of the two countries.

SOVIET ASSISTANCE IN SHALE-OIL PRODUCTION PROPOSED

PY070247 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 Mar 80 PY

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Text] Deputy Jerondino Santana has expressed the need to consider shale [xisto] as an important source of energy given the economic crisis the country is going through and the fact that Brazilian petroleum production does not meet its domestic needs.

The deputy for Rondonia regrets the fact that the mines and energy ministry estimated a production of only 25,000 barrels of shale per year despite the fact that Brazil has the world's second-largest reserve of shale, that is, 127.320 billion cubic meters. After stating that the alcohol production program is not the best alternative solution to overcome the oil crisis, Santana pointed out Soviet know-how on shale and France's intensive production of the mineral.

The opposition deputy says that the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation [PETROBRAS] could secure Soviet technology with great advantage for Brazilian exports and could also encourage the national private sector in prospecting for the mineral. He also says that it would be useful to disseminate information on shale--for instance, the cost of a shale program in relation to the alcohol program, the amount of shale reserves in the Amazon region, the facilities for investment and finally the reasons that caused PETROBRAS to decline a foreign loan for purchasing shale enrichment plants.

CMN GIVES MONETARY PRIORITY TO EXPORTS, AGRICULTURE

PY101208 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 6 Mar 80 p 1 PY

[Text] According to the 1980 monetary budget approved yesterday by the National Monetary Council [CMN], the financing of exports by the Banco do Brasil and the Central Bank will increase by 93.5 percent in comparison with last year, while agricultural loans will go up 55.1 percent. The overall expansion of means of payment will be 50 percent.

These two priority sectors will take up 71 percent of the budgeted funds; of these, 53 percent will be allotted to agriculture. In the rural sector, the main investments will be in the financing of minimum prices, which will experience an 83.2-percent increase, and in the Proalcool program [production of alcohol] which will increase 182 percent. Loans to the private sector will increase 50.9 percent, which is well above the rate of expansion planned for the government sector (state and counties), which is only 23.9 percent.

To preclude distortions of the monetary budget--something which has been constantly happening in the last few years--the CMN has decided that the national housing bank (BNH), the National Economic Development Bank (BNDE), the state and federal economic funds--which will increase their loans by 45 percent--and the main private banks of the country should supply information every day on their operations "so as to have the means to measure the level of effective liquidity of the system," according to Central Bank President Carlos Langoni.

Langoni said that the government's intention is to use the "open market" [in English] as an instrument for the correction of distortions, but without burdening it with the responsibility of absorbing the excess liquidity of the system. "The corrections will be made at the source instead of burdening the open market, because this would clash with the government's desire to keep the interest rate low."

DEMONSTRATORS PUT AT DISPOSAL OF INTERIOR MINISTRY

PY120129 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0050 GMT 12 Mar 80 PY

[Text] The demonstrators who were detained in Santiago and Valparaiso last Saturday on charges of disrupting public order have been placed at the disposal of the Interior Ministry, which will enforce all the appropriate legal provisions.

A police spokesman has reported that 110 persons were detained in Santiago but that 18 minors had been handed over to their parents.

While the Interior Ministry is studying all the evidence necessary to prepare its case, the Sixth District Court of Appeals was considering late today a petition for a court injunction submitted on behalf of the detainees by lawyers of the Vicariate of Solidarity.

Detainees Begin Fast

PY120145 Paris AFP in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Mar 80 PY

[Text] It was reported here today that more than 50 detained demonstrators, among them a Chilean journalist, have begun a fast.

They are part of a group of 136 demonstrators detained by the Chilean police for participating in ceremonies commemorating International Women's Day, which had been prohibited by the military government. It was noted that 58 demonstrators who are being held in a Carabineros precinct office have begun a fast. This rumor, however, could not be confirmed, since Carabineros officials have ordered that the group be held incommunicado.

Three lawyers who tried to visit the demonstrators were unable to enter the Ninth Carabineros Precinct Office in Santiago. They therefore petitioned the courts to issue an injunction. Among the arrested is journalist Jorge Maldavsky. Leaders of the journalists union have submitted a petition to the Interior Ministry requesting the release of their colleague.

Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez yesterday stated that "the majority" of those who organize these demonstrations are "Marxists." He added that the government would decide on Wednesday what measures will be enforced against the demonstrators. Government sources did not reject the possibility that some demonstrators may be expelled from Chilean territory or banished to isolated areas.

STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENDED 6 MORE MONTHS

PY081718 Paris AFP in Spanish 1341 GMT 8 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 8 Mar (AFP)--According to a decree published in the official gazette here, the Chilean military government today extended the state of emergency in the country for 6 more months. This is the fourteenth time the government has extended this measure, which is a step below the state of siege, a disposition which restricts important civil liberties.

BRIEFS

NEW OFFSHORE PLATFORM--President and Mrs Pinochet attended this morning in Talcahuano the christening ceremony of the Magallanes oil prospecting platform that was built at the Chilean naval shipyards by Chilean technicians and workers. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 7 Mar 80 PY]

REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING OCCUPATION OF DOMINICAN EMBASSY

Guerrillas 'Losing Patience'

PA112054 Paris AFP in Spanish 1618 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 11 Mar (AFP)--The guerrillas of the 19 April Movement (M-19) holding foreign diplomats in the Dominican Embassy here are losing their patience and demanding the quick release of hundreds of persons in jail on subversion charges to save the hostages, it was reported today.

The morning newspaper EL TIEMPO, quoting reliable sources, has reported that the female guerrilla negotiating with the government has demanded that the government immediately place its cards on the table and stop resorting to legal artifices.

According to the report, the embassy crisis is basically political and the M-19 claims that it demands political solutions negotiated by the two sides. According to these reports, the M-19 command is not prepared to let the Colombian Government hide behind legal dispositions according to which it cannot directly order the release of the persons demanded by the subversive group. In this regard, it has been recalled that President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala said on Sunday that a solution to the crisis does not depend exclusively on the government, although we did not go into details.

It is believed that the Colombian chief of state meant that the guerrillas must accept certain conditions of the government which would clarify the situation, especially regarding the release of persons arrested on subversion charges.

Again according to the EL TIEMPO report, there was no reason for optimism after the negotiations conducted during the latest meeting aboard a van parked across from the Dominican Embassy. The participants in those meetings from the beginning have been two government delegates, Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan and a negotiating M-19 female guerrilla.

Occupiers Reportedly Yielding

PA120051 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The 19 April Movement [M-19] commando unit occupying the Dominican Republic Embassy in Bogota began to yield to the government according to a report disclosed by the Colombian News Agency [Agencia de Noticias Colombiana] today. It seems the guerrillas reduced from 311 to 70 the number of political prisoners whose release they demand and the delivery of merely $10 million as opposed to the previous $50 million.

However, the list of political prisoners wanted by the M-19 has not been given to the government because, according to the source, the commando unit is waiting for the Colombian executive to accept the demand. According to the Colombian News Agency, the guerrillas claim that the first demand has already been met; in other words, an M-19 communique was published in all the countries that have hostages [at the Dominican Republic Embassy]. They also believe their objective of denouncing to the world the existence of political prisoners and torture in Colombia has also been achieved.

Newspaper circles revealed that Mexico, Venezuela, Costa Rica and Panama are the most likely countries to receive the guerrillas occupying the Dominican Embassy in Bogota if they agree to leave Colombia along with the diplomatic hostages.

However, other sources have indicated that, pursuant to a UN convention signed in December on the taking of hostages, socialist countries would be the ones to welcome the guerrillas and the hostages.

Venezuelan President Sends Message

PA111658 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--It has been reported here that Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has sent a message to his Colombian colleague Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

The Colombian chief of state met for more than an hour with Venezuelan Minister of the Secretariat General of the Presidency Gonzalo Garcia Bustillos. In leaving the government palace, the Venezuelan official stated: I have come to bring a message from President Luis Herrera for President Turbay Ayala. I have fulfilled this honorable task and I have held a cordial and interesting meeting with the Colombian president, he added. Garcia would not comment on the contents of the message. He returned to Caracas yesterday evening. Venezuela's ambassador to Colombia, Virgilio Lovera, is one of the diplomatic hostages being held by the M-19 terrorists in the Dominican Embassy.

Police Surveillance Withdrawn

PA120242 Paris AFP in Spanish 0210 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 11 Mar (AFP)--The Defense Ministry denied here today that the lifting of police surveillance around the occupied Dominican Republic Embassy is due to differences with the army. Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho reacted to press reports to that effect saying it was just a routine change so the personnel who had been there for several days can rest. Stressing that there is no clash between the two armed corps, the minister said that perhaps some army units on the scene will also take time to rest. The uniformed officers have been near the diplomatic building since 27 February when the extremist 19 April Movement took over the embassy.

Four Newsmen Arrested

PA120013 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Report from Angel Mendez, Radio Rumbos correspondent in Bogota--recorded]

[Text] Members of Colombia's military institute's brigade today arrested four [as heard] newsmen for violating the security rules imposed at the Dominican Embassy. The newsmen managed to shout questions to the ambassadors and guerrillas who are inside the diplomatic mission, which was occupied on 27 February. Three of the six newsmen are Venezuelans. They are (Delmely) Lugo of Channel 8 and two of his assistants. Also arrested were Nelson Cruz of Santo Domingo and Francisco Munoz (Televida) of Mexico, along with his two photographers.

The incidents occurred in the morning. The Venezuelan, Dominican and Mexican newsmen evaded the military police and got into a box in the rear of the embassy. However, as they were coming out, they found Colombia's military institute's brigade awaiting them and they were taken away for intensive interrogation.

So far, nothing is known of the fate of our Venezuelan colleagues or of the Dominican and Mexican newsmen. We know only that they are being interrogated and there is fear that they may be deported.

Those of us who were a prudent distance away tried to recover the material, but the military policemen prevented this and we were lucky to avoid being detained. Nevertheless, we were able to learn that our ambassador Virgilio Lovera had shouted that the newsmen should pressure the Colombian Government to accede to the guerrillas' demands because he and the other diplomats are very nervous. He also asked the Venezuelan newsmen to appeal to the various governments and to Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins to talk with President Turbay Ayala to bring about a prompt end to his captivity.

Lovera said that he is physically well, but that he would like to see an end to this odyssey [as heard] which the hostages have been experiencing since 27 February.

For their part, guerrillas of the 19 April Movement (M-19) told newsmen that they should not cease their efforts, in other words, that they should have the Turbay Ayala government try to put an end, as soon as possible, to this calvary. They said that so far the Colombian Government is resisting their most important demands, such as the release of the 300 political prisoners.

OVER 85 PERCENT OF VOTERS DO NOT CAST BALLOTS

PA111306 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2058 GMT 10 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota, 10 Mar (EFE)--Some 85 percent of the Colombian population with the right to vote stayed away from the polls yesterday in elections held to fill seats in departmental assemblies, municipal councils and intendancy and police advisorships.

With 72 percent of the municipalities counted, the total votes cast number 1,903,476, while there are 13,800,000 potential voters.

Contrary to expectations, the government of Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, a Liberal, has been strengthened, since Liberals and Conservatives who support him have so far won 1,895,509 votes and the opposition only 87,967.

Of the 1,895,500 votes, the Liberal Party won 1,073,498, a majority, while the Conservatives won 822,011.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES IMMINENT CATTLE SALE TO USSR

PA111609 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--Agriculture Minister German Bula Hoyos confirmed in the past few hours that a positive conclusion of the negotiations involving the sale of cattle to the Soviet Union is imminent.

The amount of cattle involved in the negotiations has not been announced. However, according to experts, if the negotiations are concluded in the next few days, the sale would help the country's cattle sector pull out of the serious financial situation it is in as a result of the suspension of cattle exports to Venezuela.

According to the agriculture minister, the negotiations will be concluded this week. He denied the existence of new contracts involving new purchases by Venezuela.

ROLDOS PROMOTES NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AT RALLY

PA091359 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 1740 GMT 8 Mar 80 PA

[Speech by Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos Aguilera at ceremony to sign the 5-year National Development Plan in San Francisco Plaza in Quito]

[Excerpts] We are here at one of the country's largest political rallies to say that this government knows how to keep its promises. We are here [words indistinct] to say that national unity is the firm [word indistinct] of this democratic government.

Humanism, participatory democracy, national affirmation, social justice and peace, economic development and Ecuadorean integration are the principles which guide this government plan. That is why the plan has three priority objectives. The first objective is to strengthen democracy. This is the first great principle of this government. We are going to strengthen democracy in the country. It is a democracy in which the people participate in decisions. It is a democracy which respects ideological pluralism. It is a democracy which take into consideration all sectors of the country. It is also a democracy which seeks to establish foundations to guarantee the constitutional succession of governments in the country.

The second principle and priority objective is economic development which means the development of the [word indistinct] and country's potential of wealth. The third great objective is social justice.

Structural reforms must be carried out in the country to achieve these objectives. The structures of our fatherland must be changed. Political reform, administrative reform, agrarian reform, educational reform and tax reform are the five structural reforms which, we are going to freely and democratically undertake in our 5-year administration. We are laying the foundations for their implementation.

This does not mean that other projects will be put aside. This means that those which we believe are essential for Ecuadorean society are stressed and given priority. I must stress that 32.9 percent of the Ecuadorean state's investments are earmarked for the country's social improvement. Health, education, [applause, indistinct shouts] literacy, training, housing, drinking water, sewers, social welfare and people's development [promocion popular] are priority projects in the area of social improvement.

About 15.8 percent of the investment on the priority projects that Ecuador promises to carry out in the 5-year period will go to rural development. By that rural development we mean the adequate implementation of the country's rural development through the agrarian reform.

The energy projects also demand great effort from the country. We are going to rescue our resources to place them at the service of our people, to obtain the conscious and rational service of the wealth which lies beneath the soil of our fatherland: petroleum and gas. We are indicating that they are priority projects. The country's electrification and projects such as the [words indistinct] and the interconnected system of electric energy are also included in the plan.

In the manufacturing area, the government has pointed out priority cement, steel, automobile and fertilizer factory projects.

I want you to listen carefully. I am calling on the other branches of government to act with a sense of patriotism and democracy. Personal motives, ambitions of power, anti-patriotic and antipopular attitudes cannot be allowed to lead to the destruction of democracy. [applause]

Ecuadoreans, I tell you that if a patriotic and democratic spirit to carry forward the country's great projects does not prevail, and if a sector of the legislative branch insists on boycotting the work of the popular government, I will go to the people so the people can historically decide the country's path. [applause, indistinct shouts]

Perhaps we have been too tolerant. During these first 7 months of government we have endured the attack of minority sectors which, taking advantage of our democratic tolerance, have confused tolerance with weakness. We have wanted to prove to them that democracy is proper behavior, that democracy is respect for the ideas of others but that democracy also has in it the means to protect itself and the legal norms necessary to prevent abuse, insult and sedition. [applause]

I am pointing out that another obstacle to the implementation of the plan and the projects of the government is the positions of the extremist sectors in the country. We said this on 10 August when we pointed out that our change is too slow for some and too quick for others. The extremists of one sector want to oppose change because they want things to remain untouched in the fatherland so they can continue to exploit the poor and to enrich themselves at the expense of the sorrow of [words indistinct]. [applause] The extremists of the other side believe they can change the country's situation through anarchic violence.

This government has its plan. That plan is the Ecuadorean Government's own path. Ecuadoreans, I tell you this afternoon that we will respect all ideological currents within the framework of the law. This government says no to fascism. It says no to totalitarianism. It says no to communism. This government has its own path. It has an authentically Ecuadorean path. It has an authentically Latin American path.

FERAUD BLUM DISCUSSES NEW PARTY POSSIBILITY

PA102005 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Government Minister Carlos Feraud Blum has not discarded the possibility of organizing a new party for President of the Republic Jaime Roldos Aguilera. We will do it if the power struggle between the executive and the legislature continues, he said.

The minister said that he would have to join a party, especially if the new party is organized, and this party would have to correspond to his ideology and to his leftist orientation. He noted that he is not sectarian but nationalist.

BRIEFS

CEPE OIL SALES--Quito, 29 Feb (EFE)--In 1979, the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE) reported direct sales of 31 million barrels of oil for $726 million, according to official figures revealed yesterday. The figure constitutes an increase of 116 percent as compared to 1978. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1046 GMT 29 Feb 80 PA]

VIOLENCE ERUPTS AFTER TRUJILLO POLITICAL MEETING

PY101436 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Mar 80 PY

[Text] The information received from Trujillo indicates that members of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance and the Popular Action clashed this weekend when the latter were marching back to their headquarters after a meeting. [passage indistinct] Molotov cocktails, bullets, stones and sticks. This is the second time violence has erupted during the electoral process. The previous time was when members of the Revolutionary Communist Party led by Manuel Dangler and the Jorge del Prado Communist Party clashed in front of the building which houses the National Electoral Court.

MARXIST REVOLUTIONARY PARTY FORMS NEW BLOC

PA111543 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 26 Feb 80 p-6 PA

[Text] The Revolutionary Marxist Workers Party [PDMR] led by Ricardo Napuri was withdrawn from the Leftist Revolutionary Alliance [ARI] and is forming a new leftist bloc jointly with the Workers Socialist Party [PST].

The POMR made this decision when the other ARI organizations refused to support a united worker, peasant and people list without bourgeois representatives, to fight for a workers government without bosses of generals, party spokesmen said.

In a document approved during its second meeting of delegates, the POMR blamed the National Union of the Revolutionary Left [UNIR] and the PCR [Not further identified] for the imminent split in the ARI since the two [the UNIR and the PCR] refused to sign the ARI reaffirmation declaration and firmly decided to form a bloc with the bourgeoisie.

The POMR also asked Hugo Blanco and his Workers Revolutionary Party [PRT] to join the new socialist bloc.

It adds that if the PRT does not accept the proposal, the POMR and the PST will nevertheless implement the measures to draft a single list for the anti-imperialist workers-peasant union without bourgeois representatives.

Meanwhile, the PRT said yesterday through its spokesman Jorge Lucar that Hugo Blanco and his party will remain in the ARI.

Lucar said that the POMR demands are excessive since they suggest submitting the ARI to a government formula with only part of its supporters.

BRIEFS

BRITISH MINISTER VISITS--The British Government is looking with great interest at the approach of a democratic government in Peru, perhaps because Great Britain has the oldest democracy in the world. This statement was made yesterday by British Minister of state for foreign affairs Nicholas Ridley on his arrival in Lima for a 5-day official visit. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Mar 80 PY]

ZAMBRANO SAYS ASYLUM FOR M-19 GUERRILLAS UNLIKELY

PA080119 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Caracas--According to Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco, it is improbable that his country will grant asylum to the guerrillas occupying the Dominican Embassy in Bogota. The minister said the Venezuelan Government is not considering this possibility because the laws of this matter are very clear.

MINISTER MAKES UNEXPECTED VISIT TO BOGOTA

PA111300 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0253 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 10 Mar (EFE)--Presidency Secretariat Minister Gonzalo Garcia Burtillos unexpectedly left today for Colombia accompanied by Police Director General Remberto Uzcategui.

The Venezuelan minister met this afternoon with Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, unofficial reports said. Political circles connected the unexpected journey with the occupation of the M-19 guerrilla group of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota. Reports have said in recent days that the M-19 guerrillas could fly to Venezuela as a first step, if the Turbay Ayala regime negotiates their exit from the country in exchange for the release of the diplomatic hostages.

CUBAN PROPOSALS ON ASYLUM TO BE CONSIDERED

PA072111 Paris AFP in Spanish 1545 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 7 Mar (AFP)--The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry has informed the Cuban Government that it will begin to negotiate with the Cuban Foreign Ministry to resolve the status of citizens in asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana.

Venezuelan Ambassador to Cuba Desar Rondon Lovera stated here that President Luis Herrera Campins has shown a sincere interest in the options offered by the Cuban Government and relayed to him earlier by the ambassador.

Rondon Lovera also stated that Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco had contacted the Venezuelan charge d'affaires in Cuba and told him to tell the Cuban Government that Venezuela is ready to discuss the Foreign Ministry's proposals, which are very positive ways to overcome the differences which arose in the case of Cuban citizens currently under diplomatic protection at our mission in Havana.

PRESIDENT TO VISIT NICARAGUA END OF MARCH

PA061401 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Guillermo Yepez Boscan, Venezuelan ambassador to Nicaragua, has stated that Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has accepted the invitation of Comdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto to visit Nicaragua. Ambassador Yepez said the date for President Herrera Campins' visit to Nicaragua has been tentatively set for 29 or 30 March. He will go to Nicaragua before going to France.

VARIOUS GROUPS ASK GOVERNMENT TO SUPPORT EL SALVADOR

PA081714 San Salvador LA CRONICA in Spanish 6 Mar p 12 PA

[Text] Mexican universities, unions and solidarity committees have asked their government to recognize the Salvadoran Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses as representatives of the Salvadoran people, according to international news dispatches received from Mexico.

The universities which participated in the resolution submitted to Jose Lopez Portillo's government include those of Guerrero and Puebla, both members of the national university union. In addition to the universities mentioned, the request had the full support of two pro-Salvadoran solidarity committees and several unions.

The request asks for the Mexican Government's moral, political, diplomatic and material support for the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses of El Salvador. The resolution said that the Salvadoran coordinating board should be recognized as representative of the Salvadoran people and as an active participant according to the 1942 Geneva Convention. It added that the Salvadoran people and all their organizations have the complete right to use every necessary means to attain their aspirations, including armed means.

The request was based on the fact that the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses is composed of the United Popular Action Front, the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc, the 28 February Peoples League and National Democratic Union which represent the Salvadoran working class and people in general.

LABOR LEADER VIEWS AMBASSADOR NAVAS' APPOINTMENT

PA100444 Paris AFP in Spanish 0237 GMT 8 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Mar (AFP)--The appointment of the Mexican-American Julian Navas as U.S. ambassador to Mexico will not improve relations between the two nations if our neighbor insists in its aggressive attitude toward undocumented Mexican immigrants, a spokesman of the Confederation of Mexican Workers [CTM] said today.

Ignacio Zuniga added that the U.S. Government is mistaken if it believes that with the appointment of a diplomat of Mexican origin it can interfere in our politics. The chicanos don't even know our customs; they even ignore the most elemental aspects of our culture, the labor leader said. Finally Zuniga said in a sarcastic tone that surely Mr Julian doesn't speak Spanish.

The new ambassador was appointed by President Jimmy Carter on 5 March to replace former Wisconsin Governor Patrick Lucey who resigned last November to join Senator Kennedy's electoral campaign. The appointment of Navas, joint director of the University of California, is for increasing Carter's popularity among U.S. Spanish-speaking voters, Mexican observers said.

LOCAL AIRLINE TO START REGULAR FLIGHTS TO HAVANA

PA112228 Paris AFP in Spanish 0445 GMT 10 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Merida, Mexico, 9 Mar, (AFP)--The AVIATUR airline, which covers domestic routes in southeastern Mexico, will begin regular flights to Havana on 19 March, airline official Pastor Coello announced today. The flights will be made once a week and will be chartered by the CUBAMEX tourism agency.

Coello added that AVIATUR acquired a 40-seat Convair 240 twin-engine plane for this purpose. Moreover, Raul Gonzalez, local representative of the Cuban airline, said that this airline will resume its Merida-Havana flights in May with Ilyushin 62-M Soviet-made equipment.

These flights will rejoin Havana with Mexico after a suspension that lasted several months. Regular flights between Havana and Miami, with a stopover in Merida, were carried out last year but were suspended without reason.

RECORD OIL PRODUCTION LEVELS REACHED IN FEBRUARY

PA080415 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1554 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Mar (EFE)--Mexico produced 1.927 million barrels of crude oil per day in February, the state-owned Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) announced today.

This record production figure exceeded by 20,000 barrels the country's production figure for January of this year.

According to PEMEX, such production levels were reached due to the productivity of the southeastern oilfields, whose wells produce about 1.5 million barrels per day. PEMEX wants to begin producing 2.25 million barrels of oil per day soon. By increasing production, the country will be able to increase its exports, from which it derives its largest revenues.

FOREIGN DEBT TO REACH $32.4 BILLION THIS YEAR

FL102143 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 10 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Mexico's foreign debt is expected to reach $32.4 billion by late this year. A spokesman for Mexican treasury said the country would have to pay between four and five billion dollars in interest on its foreign debt. He added that the country would also receive some $3.4 billion in loans this year. An analyst from the privately-owned Bank of Commerce has predicted that the inflation rate in Mexico for this year will surpass 20 percent.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO USSR--Mexico City, 29 Feb (EFE)--The Mexican Government has appointed Antonio Carrillo Flores as the new Mexican ambassador to the USSR, replacing Rogelio Martinez Alvarez. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 2138 GMT 29 Feb 80 PA]

LABOR LEADER'S RESIGNATION--Mexico City, 29 Feb (EFE)--Cecilio Salas, secretary general of the General Workers Confederation [CGT], has resigned after having served in this post for over 20 years. The CGT appointed Lorenzo Valdepena Muchuca to finish the 6-year term Salas began in 1979. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0439 GMT 1 Mar 80 PA]

SHAH REPORTEDLY TO BE ADMITTED TO LOCAL HOSPITAL

PA112359 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2330 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The former Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi is seriously ill. He is reportedly to undergo surgery at the Paitilla Medical Center on a date which has not been determined. His spleen will be removed. His personal doctor in New York described his condition as serious.

OZORES DISCUSSES COLOMBIAN HOSTAGES, U.S. RELATIONS

PA120142 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Justo Fidel Palacios interview with Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores Typaldos; date, place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Dr Ozores Typaldos, changing the subject now, let us discuss the Panamanian stand in the face of the conflict at the Colombian [as heard] Embassy. There was a report yesterday on Panama's offer and the receptivity of the Colombian Government to it.

[Answer] The latest information I have is that the group that is occupying the Dominican Embassy has dropped one of its original demands which was the one for the $50-million ransom. They are only demanding now that the government release 301 prisoners. I think it may even be fewer than that. However, from what I heard most recently, the Colombian Government has told the group that they must release the hostages before abandoning Colombian territory. Naturally, the occupiers would be willing to leave the embassy as long as they could take the hostages with them and release them once they get to another country, which could be Panama in this case, as we have offered. Regarding this, it seems that the stand of the occupiers is understandable because they would not want to run the least risk and would not be willing to board a plane without the hostages. The Panamanian ambassador is not among the hostages, but we have ordered him to accompany the group to give them a greater guarantee that everything is going to be all right and that their destination would be Panama if Panama's offer is accepted.

[Question] Dr Ozores, discussing other things now, President Royo sent a letter to U.S. President Carter on the nonfulfillment of some of the clauses or obligations of the treaties, particularly the appointment of the members to the joint board of directors which will run the canal activities. The United States has not appointed these five officials. What is the stand of the Foreign Ministry or the Panamanian Government in this regard?

[Answer] We have reiterated the protest of President Royo. It would really be deplorable if the relations between Panama and the United States would seriously deteriorate because the U.S. Government has not appointed the five members of the board. It is delaying the matter. They have given us several explanations that we do not accept. Let us hope that this matter will be solved soon, otherwise it will seriously affect the relations between the two countries.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO DISCUSSES PRICE HIKES, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

PA111557 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The rise in the prices of agricultural products does not originate in our country, President Rodrigo Carazo said last night on a national radio and television network. According to him, many people talk about price increases because an inevitable price rise problem of foreign origins, which our country cannot escape, is currently being faced.

As regards oil, President Carazo said local prices rise in accordance with rising production costs. We live in a clearly inflationary era and the world is struggling in the midst of a stream of constant price hikes. All this effects agroindustrial production costs, Carazo added.

Commenting on the prices the government pays farmers for their porducts, he said it is not possible to ask those who work the soil to produce at low prices. He mentioned the case of the salt producers, who without a stimulus could not have abandoned their old-fashioned production systems. The country is forced to spend its dollars to import those products it does not produce.

In view of the world's current situation, Carazo explained, his government has deemded it necessary and preferable to stimulate agricultural activities. The government feels we should not continue depending on other countries so, rather than buying (?products) abroad and stopping production here, we should produce what we eat, and export the rest.

Even as President Carazo was addressing the people on radio and television, we were receiving many phone calls from Costa Ricans protesting his speech. A very angry gentleman said the official asking Carazo the questions was posing as a newsman and was lending himself to this deceit of the people. A mother said that we the citizens must pay thousands of colones so Carazo can say things nobody believes on radio and television.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS STAGE PROTEST STRIKE

PA111436 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Text] A total of 3,900 students of the University of Costa Rica's regional centers in San Ramon, Puntarenas and Guanacaste decreed an indefinite strike yesterday at 1400. A student representative at the University Council, Rodolfo Santamaria, made the announcement.

He added that some 1,200 students of the Turrialba University Center will join this movement at 0800 today.

The students of the university's regional centers have decreed an indefinite strike because the University Council has refused to enroll more students. The students want the 1,828 enrollment quotas available in the regional center and in the Rodrigo Facio Central Branch filled. The University Council, for its part, has maintained its original decision not to expand the initial list which admitted 5,028 students, of which 3,974 have already entered this institution.

Beginning Wednesday, some 20,400 University of Costa Rica students may stage an indefinite general strike, Santamaria added.

As a result of the University Council's refusal to fill the available registration quota, the Superior Student Council will hold a meeting tomorrow to decide whether an indefinite strike will be staged.

EL SALVADOR

STUDENT LEADER CRITICIZES U.S. AID TO JUNTA

PA112224 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Text] In statements to this newscast, Companero Ernesto Flores, a member of the Executive Council of the General Association of Salvadoran University Students, has charged that the United States has 32 advisers in El Salvador and that it is establishing three military bases in the country. Here are his statements:

[Begin Flores recording] Our people are tirelessly struggling for their definitive liberation. Intervention by U.S. imperialism is well-known. It is trying to halt the advance of the people's struggle which is led by the democratic, revolutionary and progressive organizations of El Salvador. It is known that the U.S. authorities have sent 32 U.S. advisers who have been distributed in the various garrisons to teach the troops how to massacre the people through counterinsurgency activities--how to massacre the organizations, the rural workers and all our people. It is also known that U.S. imperialism is building three military bases in eastern, central and northern El Salvador. The objective is to destroy the popular movement which continues to advance in its struggle for liberation.

The U.S. Government is also providing economic and military aid to the current government, the counterrevolutionary junta. It is giving $54 million in aid to the junta. We ask why didn't the United States give Nicaragua the $75 million for the literacy campaign. We also ask why it gave the $54 million to the counterrevolutionary government junta which is massacring hundreds of peasants and the best sons of our people. Large amounts of arms have been sent by the U.S. imperialists to El Salvador to provide the repressive forces and the reactionary army with modern weapons. [end recording]

DUARTE CALLS FOR GENERAL COOPERATION ON BEING SWORN IN

PA120020 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Speech by Jose Napoleon Duarte at the Presidential Palace upon being sworn in as the fifth member of the government junta at 0000 GMT 11 March 1980--recorded]

[Excerpt] With the belief that I am joining an excellent working team, I would also like to take the opportunity to issue an appeal to the Salvadoran people.

No one is unaware that the country is undergoing a very difficult period. The solution to this, gentlemen, cannot be the work of one man or a few men. The effort of all Salvadorans is needed. Structural changes have been initiated that will benefit the most humble Salvadorans. They will embark upon the difficult and taxing task of learning what it means to work together, to produce on that land that they have desired for so many years.

To all other Salvadorans who will not be plowing the land, I say that we must work together to find solutions to other problems and make our physical and intellectual contribution to the success of this process of change. For this reason, I wish to call on all workers to join efforts to establish a dialog and thereby seek the path to peace.

I would like to call on the middle class, the professionals and private enterprise to also do their part so that together we may achieve a national consensus, a social pact that will permit all Salvadorans to struggle to pull the country through and make it possible for concord, justice and freedom to prevail in our country.

For this reason, I have wished to say these words, to beg all Salvadorans to help us, because together we will be able to save the country from the violence in which it has been submerged for such a long time, and thereby attain the objectives sought by this junta, by the country's democratic forces and by the armed forces; that is, to carry out the social changes and lead the country through the process of democratization to a state of justice and freedom.

JUNTA CLAIMS NO FURTHER NATIONALIZATION MEASURES

PA112229 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 11 Mar 80 pp 3, 15 PA

[Text] Through Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, the government junta reported yesterday afternoon that no further nationalization measures are contemplated. The specific question asked was whether the government is planning, as has been rumored, to nationalize the news media and other firms in the wake of land reform and the nationalization of banking.

"What we are doing," he said, "was set forth in the armed forces proclamation. All else is speculation. You can deny those rumors."

Dr Morales also noted that the government is willing to work and achieve reforms but without violence, which they are ready to eradicate. He asked for everybody's cooperation in order that peace and calm may reign among all Salvadorans.

On his part, Colonel Gutierrez reiterated that there will be another gasoline price hike.

During his first speech as junta member, Jose Napoleon Duarte reminded everyone that he had joined the ruling team in keeping with his party's mandate. He said both during the national coffeegrowers convention and the departmental junta meetings, the coffeegrowers agreed not to sell coffee until the Revolutionary Government Junta repealed Decree No. 75.

As is public knowledge, this is the main demand of the coffeegrowers in addition to the fact that they recently asked the Revolutionary Government Junta and other pertinent authorities for some explanation of what they have called "losses" due to the closing of the registrar.

To date there has been no agreement between the Central Coffee Institute [INCCAFE] association, although it has been speculated that tomorrow's meeting might decide on lines of action that would benefit the coffeegrowers under the present circumstances caused by the nationalization of coffee export activities and the creation of INCCAFE and more recently by agrarian reform and the nationalization of private banking and savings and loan associations.

JUNTA CONDEMNS VIOLENCE, ANNOUNCES FUEL PRICE HIKE

PA111455 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1245 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Revolutionary Government Junta last night condemned the violence shaking this Central American country and warned at the same time that "it will never agree to any changes with repression."

We must find the peace that will especially benefit the neglected sectors, government junta member Antonio Morales Ehrlich stated.

The meeting with newsmen was held following the swearing in of Jose Napoleon Duarte as the new junta member. Duarte was elected to the post on Sunday by a national convention of his party, the Christian Democratic Party.

Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano said that the peasants have greeted "with satisfaction" the promulgation of agrarian reform in this Central American country of 21,000 square km and 5.5 million inhabitants.

Majano and Jose Ramon Avalos, another junta member, toured some of the expropriated properties on Saturday.

The junta has also confirmed an increase in the price of fuel. As of tomorrow premium gasoline will cost $2.04 instead of $1.75, regular gasoline will increase from $1.59 to $1.97 per gallon. The price of diesel will also increase from $0.90 to $1.26.

The junta explained that it does not intend to nationalize the communications media. They indicated that no other reforms are contemplated for the moment.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION REPORTS MURDER OF 94 PEOPLE

PA111407 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0231 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Mar (EFE)--The Salvadoran Human Rights Commission [CDHES] reported the murder of 94 persons last week, the leftist newspaper UNO MAS UNO reported today.

The newspaper, quoting statements made over the telephone by CDHES Vice President Mariannela Garcia, also reported several repressive activities which occurred yesterday.

According to the CDHES, the body of Carlos Arias, a leader of the National Popular Action Front [FAPU], was found early Sunday morning inside an automobile parked near the San Salvador courts.

According to UNO MAS UNO, their source reported that in San Vicente, Salvadoran Army soldiers captured and "eliminated" [desaparecieron] student Fidel Antonio Rodriguez.

In this same city the troops surrounded and occupied the national institute which had been occupied by the Movement of Revolutionary High School Students [MERS] and captured 29 persons including 8 and 12-year-old children.

At the San Salvador National University, 25 armed men surrounded the schools of law and humanities, fired on groups of students and arrested one of them. Meanwhile, National Guard light tanks had taken positions at the entrance of the university campus, Marianella Garcia reported.

The body of a still unidentified man was found on the university campus. He had been riddled with bullets and his eyes had been taken out, the source added.

Yesterday at noon, Marianella continued, snipers posted on the roof of the Bloom Hospital fired on a bus passing in front of the university. According to the CDHES source a woman was killed and others wounded.

After adding that military operations had continued yesterday against peasants in the Morazan, Cuscatlan and Chalatenango departments, Marianella Garcia told the Mexican newspaper that repression in El Salvador has intensified following the establishment of a state of siege last Thursday.

ARMED FORCES REPORT VARIOUS VIOLENT ACTIONS

PA112120 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Salvadoran Armed Forces have reported that a guerrilla attack has been staged against the National Police headquarters in San Salvador. The armed forces have also said the subversives who yesterday occupied the El Rosario church opened fire with powerful weapons from strategic locations inside the church. The report indicated that the authorities ordered the general mobilization of the police and that combat groups were sent to the streets to repel the attackers. According to the armed forces report, there were no casualties during the confrontation since the subversives took refuge in the church or fled before the police arrived.

It has also been reported that a former deputy was shot to death in the port of La Union. It was also said the authorities prevented a bomb from being placed in the Attorney General's Office. Reports indicated that small outbreaks of violence have been brought under control in El Salvador. Meanwhile teachers are continuing their strike in condemnation of the killing of their colleagues.

COURT DECLARES ANTEL WORKERS' STRIKE ILLEGAL

PA111318 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0108 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Top officials of the National Telecommunications Administration (ANTEL) today reported that the First Labor Court of San Salvador declared illegal a de facto strike by ANTEL workers.

The strike includes the ANTEL transmission and switchboard technicians and was started more than 15 days ago to demand the reinstatement of four employees who were recently fired. They were accused of putting ANTEL operations in danger.

ANTEL reported that most of the strikers resumed their activities except for those who, "taking advantage of the workers' interests, are using the strike to obtain political results."

The strike has not interrupted ANTEL's local and international services.

GUATEMALAN PAPER CALLS MAJANO COMMUNIST

PA111931 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1609 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano Ramos, a member of the government junta in El Salvador, was accused in Guatemala today of belonging to the Mexican Communist Party, which he reportedly joined in April 1975.

The charge was published in the morning newspaper PRENSA LIBRE today by the Central American Nationalist Organization [ONC] and the Legion of Volunteers from the Caribbean and Central America in a paid advertisement showing his membership card and request for admission.

According to the aforementioned organizations, "this confirms what the secretary general of the Communist Party of El Salvador said when he stated that the only military officer who can be trusted to carry out our plans is Colonel Majano."

They claim that is a direct quote from Shafik Handal during the conference of Latin American communist parties held last December in San Jose, Costa Rica. They added that his Marxist-Leninist commitment is also proven by the fact that none of the Salvadoran terrorist groups' publications use disparaging words to refer to Colonel Majano Ramos.

They concluded that therefore "communist Majano resorted to a shameless assault and took control of agricultural properties, banks and businesses which will be followed by industries, homes and finally freedom, as occurred in Cuba and Nicaragua."

[Words indistinct] with the heading "warning to Central America, warning to Guatemala, warning to El Salvador: communism is ruling El Salvador."

Maj Roberto D'Abuisson, a member of El Salvador's National Broad Front, accused the United States of playing along with the Salvadoran communists. "What the U.S. Government wants is to create a chaotic situation that will provide an excuse for military intervention," the leader of the Salvadoran productive sector in the Broad Front stated. He said that acting U.S. ambassador to El Salvador Christopher Cheek clearly noted that the United States wants to defend its interests in Cuba and so instructions have been given to support the incumbent administration in El Salvador. He added that those interests include Mexico's oil and the oil to be exploited in Guatemala and Honduras as well as Venezuelan oil and the Panama Canal.

He said they are not opposed to change but to the way in which it is achieved and he warned of the danger that El Salvador might turn into a Central American Vietnam.

He concluded by making a number of recommendations to Guatemalans to avoid what is happening in El Salvador. He placed special emphasis on not letting the church become involved in matters of state and having the government allow the freedom to engage in party politics.

Majano Answers Charges

PA111932 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1658 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Government Junta, said here today that the accusation that he is a communist published today in the Guatemalan press "is a rightwing ploy."

He said those opposed to structural change in El Salvador are now trying to disparage him with the clear intention of justifying any conspiracy against the democratic process in his country.

The publication was sponsored in Guatemala's PRENSA LIBRE by the Legion of Volunteers from the Caribbean and Central America and the Central American Nationalist Organization. This is the first time either organization has been mentioned in the region.

An official source close to Majano told ACAN-EFE this morning that the rightwing is still using the same tactics used in El Salvador for the past 30 years. The source added it is not too farfetched to think that an alleged National Broad Front (FAN) is behind the publication. Its spokesman is a retired military officer, Maj Roberto D'Abuisson, a former political policeman who was toppled under the regime of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero.

D'Abuisson has been singled out here by leftwing groups as the top leader of the underground, extreme right terrorist organization White Warriors Union, a charge he has publicly denied.

Majano said the publication was clearly intended to divide the Salvadoran Armed Forces.

During his speech to announce the agrarian reform he refered to those groups "which resort to the hackneyed expedient of calling communist anything that constitutes an effort to achieve social justice."

EXPELLED PDC MEMBERS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

PA111429 Panama City ACAN in Spanish GMT 10 Mar 80 PA

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 10 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party [PDC] expelled 10 of its members on Sunday in what was the first public indication of a schism that has serious repercussions for the party.

The party leadership accused the 10 expelled members of activities that were contributing to the division of the party. Those expelled include Marianella Garcia Villas, a member of the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission, in addition to Pedro Barrera, Martin Pineda, Alida Diaz de Hernandez, Jorge Alberto Valencia, Jorge Alberto Medina, Roberto Rivera Valencia, Erlinds Cortez, Juan Jose Martell and Luis Menjivar.

Barrera and Martell issued a communique accusing the PDC leadership of having closed the channels of communication with the rank and file as regards decisionmaking. The communiuqe describes the PDC leadership as "traditional and obsolete," and says it has sought to be illegitimate beneficiary of 20 years of struggle which constitutes the historic inheritance of the party.

Previously, the members of the PDC's "popular tendency" had issued pronouncements published in the media criticizing some of the positions taken by the party since 9 January, when an agreement between the armed forces and the PDC permitted the establishment of a new government junta.

The communique issued by Barrera and Martell states that the "reformist plan (of the present government) lacks all historical viability, basically because of its lack of legitimacy or popular support. The only alternative for the process," it adds, "is for it to be imposed in a coercive manner by armed force through a special war to exterminate all popular and democratic movements."

The populist communique adds that "undoubtedly the program of reforms with repression constitutes at this time the historical contribution of the PDC in government." The communique concludes by calling on the member of the "popular tendency" to make a vigorous effort to "establish the basis of a political movement that is capable of rescuing Social Christian thought and its popular and democratic essence."

GUATEMALA

PRENSA LIBRE CRITICIZES U.S. INTERVENTION POLICIES

PA112352 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 26 Feb 80 p 2 PA

["Actualidad Nacional" column: "U.S. Interventionism in Central American Countries"]

[Text] Everything seems to indicate that Carter's policy for Central America has turned into a big mess. [paragraph continues]

This is the impression one gets from the rash and inadvisable attitude assumed by the U.S. Government, particularly regarding the Salvadoran situation.

The issue cannot be mentioned without invariably blaming Washington for unleashing interventionism in the region. Carter's government obviously lost control of the situation when it intervened in the Nicaraguan conflict and did not observe the norms of respect for principles established for the inter-American coexistence. What happened was similar to what soccer games commentators say about an umpire who cannot control a game because he is unfit to umpire. Much the same is occurring in El Salvador. Carter was traumatized by what occurred in Nicaragua. With the results before our eyes, because they cannot be concealed, it realized it had made a big mistake. This had led to the reckless policy currently in practice. It is reckless but not necessarily harmless, because unfortunately it could have fatal consequences for our countries. The first interventionist action in El Salvador was the establishment of the present military-civilian government, which from the beginning has been incapable of controlling and suppressing the subversive wave unleashed immediately after the Sandinist victory. This has resulted in the difficult situation under which the Salvadoran people are continually suffering, victims of an uncontrolled political violence. It has the appearance of a virtual civil war. The extremes clash before the eyes of an impotent government. To make things worse it must bear with a strong and lopsided interventionist pressure.

The latest reports indicate that the situation is almost red-hot. There have been rumors--without mentioning or identifying the sources--of a rightist plot; a sort of a military rebellion supported by the right. This possibility has been related to the announcement of a business sector strike. The leftist groups are spreading such rumors which are causing more suspicion and confusion and demanding foreign intervention by saying that "only international pressure could stop a rightist coup." These could be rumors without any foundation but already the State Department assumed an attitude by giving instructions to its ambassador to "get in touch with the officers who could lead a coup and landowners who support them." Apart from this there are warnings which seem prejudiced, to the effect of denying support and to oppose any government that does not include civilians or carry out reforms and which violate human rights.

We will not go any further regarding this matter. But on behalf of so many principles based on the right for a healthy coexistence of nations, we cannot do less than to protest against the renewal of U.S. interventionism.

FUN DIRECTOR GENERAL SUBMITS RESIGNATION

PA111503 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Federico Salazar Valdez has resigned as director general of the National Unity Front (FUN) party. He was replaced by Gabriel Giron Ortiz. FUN is one of the parties which registered after the government announced the opening of democracy last year. As a political committee, FUN supported the candidacy of Col Enrique Peralta Azurdia in the past presidential elections.

Federico Salazar disclosed the reasons for his resignation: [Begin recording] I submitted my irrevocable resignation to the General Directorate on 29 February. In my case, there is mental fatigue after holding this post for 8 years, including two hard political campaigns. [end recording]

Salazar Valdez reported that he was replaced by Gabriel Giron Ortiz who was the FUN secretary general. [Begin recording] The National Executive Directorate presented the appointment of my replacement to the Electoral Registry which approved the request. [end recording]

Salazar Valdez denied that there is a crisis in FUN such as occurred a few months ago. [Begin recording] No, there is no division or crisis in the party. The only crisis that we underwent was when the orthodox sector, the Peralta faction, participated in a convention in the Chinese Palace. There was a very serious conflict and I was the target of attacks for 3 months. However, right now there is no division in the party. [end recording]

HONDURAS

OFFICIALS EXPLAIN SCOPE OF U.S. ASSISTANCE

PA112206 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[News conference held by Honduran Junta President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia and other officials who accompanied him on U.S. tour; carried on a radio and television network--live]

[Excerpts] [Ricardo Flores of LA PRENSA] A question for General Paz Garcia: In your statement you said you think the U.S. Government will practice a more realistic policy toward our country. After Viron Vaky's report, there has been talk of Honduras' situation as one of the most important in [word indistinct]. What was your impression regarding the U.S. Government's attitude toward our situations?

[Paz Garcia] I would say that after the various meetings we held with U.S. State Department officials and with President Carter, of course, we came away convinced that they are paying special attention to Central America. We have no doubt the aid we have requested will be given since Valentin Mendoza, finance and public credit secretary, has already visited aid officials who are trying to solve the problems we brought up.

[?Magda) Navarro of [word indistinct] The general's speech in New Orleans and his introductory remarks here indicated that Honduras has taken a dignified stand and it will receive U.S. aid as long as there is no infringement on national sovereignty. Does this mean then that we are heading for real independence which is going to permit us to act nationally and internationally without being compromised by economic aid as has been the traditional practice?

[Answer by unidentified speaker] That is what it means. That is what we hope for and we are not going to compromise the nation in any way. What we do believe in and hope to do is to make sacrifices without compromising our homeland or our people for the good of the people. They need these sacrifices and we must make them for the people.

[Rodrigo (Juan) Arevalo] Concerning aid, a few days ago it was noted that the U.S. Government had granted a $319 [as heard] million loan. The Honduran press from which nothing can be kept hidden anymore learned that much of that aid was made conditional by the U.S. Government on the reception of weapons to fight Marxism.

I would like to know, General Paz, if at any time during your meeting with President Carter you discussed the conditions for the many loans that Honduras may receive in the future, whether every time the American Government gives us a loan we have to put up with 60 or 70 percent of those loans [words indistinct]? We are aware that the U.S. Government always imposes military aid. Nobody ignores this standard of U.S. Government conduct with respect to all the nations under its aegis but we would like to know to what extent it is true, that every time we receive a loan U.S. Government conditions will be attached so that most of those loans will be given in weapons.

[Paz Garcia] Yes, I must tell you that my administration has not accepted any loan conditioned on purchasing weapons to fight Marxism. We went to the United States and only asked for assistance. So to underscore and facilitate the points I have mentioned here I must remind you that I did not cite arms supply or spending money on weapons. What you said [words indistinct] is very true. The armed forces are in a position to keep public order in the country but we are not thinking about or have the notion of using those weapons against our citizens.

[Unidentified speaker] Rafael Leonardo Callejas, [natural resources secretary] was present during most of the talks held with the various U.S. Government agencies in Washington. He might give us an idea of the emphasis made by the request for cooperation presented by General Paz to the U.S. Government. It did not specifically mention military aid. He might itemize the request for cooperation in those areas that the president said priority aid was necessary so more aid could be given to the rural and urban poor.

[Callejas] Gladly. However, I would first like to explain that the funds mentioned by Rodrigo (Juan) Arevalo, $316 [as heard] million, were decided upon by the U.S. Government for the entire Central American area. They will not be given directly from its own funds but through international financial institutions such as IDB, the World Bank and so forth, which traditionally do not lend money for purchasing weapons but for development and infrastructure programs. What I can tell you is that the programs that were presented and discussed with the U.S. Government did not include requests for that type of program. On the contrary, it was our intention and interest to make the U.S. Government aware of the need to support the social action and production programs mentioned by General Paz Garcia. In this sense I think the U.S. Government is interested in continuing to support this type of activity since they will benefit the majority here. Right now the U.S. Government, together with international organizations, is making substantial contributions to this type of activity and much of AID's funds are earmarked for social sectors, agrarian reform, agricultural production credit and benefits for the poorest rural sectors including nutrition programs to solve the food problems of the large majority of our people. What I want to say is: We never discussed funds for what you mentioned. On the contrary, most of the funds contracted will be earmarked for social programs.

COMMENTARY RAPS SPECULATION ON TIES WITH EL SALVADOR

PA051458 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Commentary] The distortion of facts by certain Costa Rican reporters regarding statements by the Honduran and Salvadoran deputy foreign ministers, has been enough for various local newspapers to charge in big headlines that the Honduran Foreign Ministry delegation has signed agreements which adversely affect the interests of the country, particularly concerning the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Salvadoran Government.

Our country's deputy foreign minister could have never said he had agreed with his Salvadoran counterpart to resume diplomatic relations between the two nations simply because he never made such statements to any Costa Rican newsmen as it had been insinuated and because he does not have the power to make such an important decision. Consequently, we are shocked at the credibility given to this report and the scandal made out of it.

In the wake of the previous meeting held in San Jose between the Honduran and Salvadoran foreign ministers, it was announced that the two parties were very interested in signing a general peace agreement soon.

Also announced was the holding of new talks between the two delegations in order to reach agreements in principle on the seven points of the conflict, thus trying to facilitate the mission entrusted to mediator Bustamante y Rivero.

The Honduran stand is that the seven topics to be included in the general treaty must be solved in their entirety. No partial agreements have been reached. What we have is an agreement in principle on the text of clauses which will be eventually included in the general peace treaty. Honduras has not backed down on the theory of a comprehensive and simultaneous agreement. What Honduras has been doing is negotiating clauses. In some of these, agreements in principle were reached, however, others are still pending.

What happened with the reports on the resumption of relations was that there was a misinterpretation on the part of the Costa Rican press. The topic of diplomatic and consular relations is one of the topics to be solved within the general treaty. We did make progress regarding this matter, but there was no definite agreement on the text. This topic is pending for the upcoming meeting of foreign ministers to be held possibly from 11 to 14 March. We must bear in mind that what we are trying to do is reach an agreement in principle on the text that will be included in the general treaty.

Regarding the newsreport disseminated in El Salvador announcing that the diplomatic relations would resume on 4 March, this is not true.

We deduce from the deputy foreign minister's statements that the press has been speculating and making groundless misinterpretations and hasty judgments. We must be more careful in dealing with such important and delicate topics. All in all, we have been on the verge of drowning in a glass of water. We will continue to seek a just and honorable peace with El Salvador. We will continue seeking this with Central American devotion come what may.

PRESIDENT REPORTS ON EFFORTS TO DESTABILIZE GOVERNMENT

PA111912 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1633 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 11 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The existence of a plan to destabilize the Honduran Government and prevent the holding of elections for a constitutent national assembly on 20 April was denounced last night by Gen Policarpo Paz Garica, president of the Honduran military junta.

The president said that an analaysis of a string of teachers', students and workers' strikes, which have led to the seizure of businesses and schoools, "shows that they are employing a preconceived plan and all because this country is on its way to an electoral process which the armed forces guarantee."

Paz Garcia pointed out that "those groups of strikers are seeking a martyr, which the armed forces will not give them because what they want to do is to stir up people and introduce chaos and anarchy into this country."

He stated that the government over which he presides will continue to make use of dialog to solve all the problems which generate dissatisfaction in many sectors "and we will not grow tired of dialog."

Paz Garcia appeared on television with part of the Cabinet, businessmen and the leaders of peasant cooperatives and unions to report on a visit to the United States during which he held a meeting with President Jimmy Carter. Paz Garcia explained that the United States knows of some of the problems of Honduras and will offer economic aid totaling several million dollars.

"But this aid is not restricted or conditioned to the purchase of arms as some reporters and press organs have suggested," he pointed out.

He also said that the military government, although it is about to leave office, "has plans for some benefit programs for the people, especially in the fields of communications, education, public health and housing."

BREWERY STRIKE ENDS, BANANA WORKERS STRIKE BEGINS

PA110343 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1545 GMT 8 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 8 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The strike at the U.S.-owned "Cerveceria Hondurena" brewery ended today. Meanwhile the workers at the "Tela" railraod company, which is also U.S.-owned, decreed a strike today.

Disobeying the will of their labor leaders, 9,000 workers of the "Tela" company, a subsidiary of the "United Brands" company, began a strike to demand an 80 percent raise. The company is offering only 33 percent.

Independent banana growers said that the "Tela" company will lose $50,000 during each day of the strike. They also warned of the dangers of suspending pest control in the banana plantations because the outbreak of "black sigatoka" disease in the Honduran Atlantic coast area might spread and in a few weeks could destroy the banana crop.

Last night an agreement was reached by the union, management, Labor Ministry officials, and Col Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, head of the 2nd military zone in northern Honduras, to end the 12-day brewery strike which left millions of dollars in losses.

The workers obtained promises that no reprisals would be taken against strikers, that dismissed workers would be reinstated, and that a Christmas bonus would be paid to sales personnel. However, they had to agree to nonpayment of back salaries and the dismissal of two foremen.

The brewery workers strike became violent when workers clashed with police and strikebreakers organized by the company.

The military junta government ordered Labor Minister Adalberto Discua to seek a solution to the conflict as soon as possible,in view of the solidarity with the strikers expressed by other labor groups, which could lead to a general strike.

The banana workers strike that started today is more dangerous than the brewery strike, because the banana workers unions are the most powerful in the country, and have much influence over the workers federations and centrals.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA MEMBER ORTEGA CRITICIZES U.S. FOR MEDDLING

PA111217 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, a member of the Junta of the Reconstruction Government, said in Panama today that U.S. military intervention would be fought off by all hemispheric nations. The Latin American nations are not looking for armed interventions but for peaceful and practical solutions to our problems and that kind of intervention would be suicidal to the United States, Ortega said.

The Sandinist commander who returned from a tour of several countries during which he was received by Pope John Paul II said he was concerned lately about the hardening of U.S. hawkish positions but he trusts the more sensible element will prevail in that country. CIA involvement in Nicaragua's internal affairs and the freezing of the $75-million loan which would have been used mostly to reactivate the private sector in Nicaragua were mentioned as examples of aggressive attitudes such as those assumed against Jamaica and Grenada in the Caribbean.

He reiterated that the $70-million loan was not aid or a giveaway. In addition, he said, it is not a decisive factor for the economic future of Nicaragua whose people will not trade their dignity for money.

He confirmed that Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins will visit Managua toward the end of March.

Unofficial sources reported it was possible Commander Ortega may return to the capital tonight.

DELEGATION OBTAINS AID FROM BELGIUM, EEC

PA111312 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Text] A Nicaraguan Government delegation finished a tour of Brussels after arranging for economic and technological cooperation from Belgium and the EEC. The delegation, led by Bayardo Arce of the Sandinist Front National Directorate and Sergio Ramirez of the government junta, met Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens, Cooperation for Development Minister M. Eyskens and other Belgian Cabinet members.

Belgium is going to sponsor a preinvestment study on spinnery to industrialize cotton. It will provide technical assistance in communications and material support to the literacy campaign.

Nicaragua will also receive from the EEC $16.5 million in food and $3.5 million in cash for technical development. The Sandinist leaders also met officials of the Belgian Socialist Party and Flemish Socialist Party who agreed to raise funds among their members to help in Nicaragua's reconstruction.

Arce and Ramirez finally held a news conference to denounce the U.S. intention to condition a loan to their country and the CIA's intervention in Nicaragua's internal affairs. The delegation left for Amsterdam today.

DELEGATION TO VISIT USSR; RAMIREZ TO VISIT FRG

PA120318 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Text] It was announced in Managua today that a Nicaraguan delegation will go to the USSR in the second half of this month at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Government of the USSR.

Interior Minister Tomas Borge has said, also in this capital, that there exists an imperialist plan to create problems for the Nicaraguan revolution and destabilize the country. Borge, who is also a member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, made this statement before leaving on a tour which included the Dominican Republic and several European countries.

Borge said the United States appears to have definitely frozen the announced loan of $75 million to Nicaragua. He said U.S. imperialism is the cause of the economic and social problems presently being faced by the Nicaraguan people.

In another quarter, it was learned that Sergio Ramirez, a member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, will make a working visit to the FRG, where he will talk with President Karl Carstens and high-ranking officials of the ministries of finance and economic cooperation.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION TO LEAVE FOR EAST EUROPE 15 MAR

PA120403 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Two members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, along with Industry Minister Companiero Fernando Guzman, will visit European socialist countries. They will leave on a patriotic government mission on 15 March. The mission will make a 15-day tour of the socialist European countries to strengthen ties of friendship and possibly to establish commercial and industrial relations.

SOCIALIST PARTY FOUNDER ARRESTED 10 MAR

PA120201 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1930 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Julio Arena, founding member of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, and Ariel Bravo Lerio, were arrested last night. Arena and Bravo are well known for their struggles against the former Somoza dictatorship. Their arrest has caused deep concern and surprise among members of their families and especially among the members of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party. Bravo comes from a family which for years opposed the Somoza dynasty. His family says that since his arrest last night they have not heard anything from him and that they do not know to what prison he was taken.

SPECIAL COURT ACQUITS 14 FORMER SOMOZISTS

PA120158 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1930 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[By Alejandro Romero Monterry]

[Text] The Justice Department Special Court 30 minutes ago issued an order for the release of 14 persons who were being investigated on alleged crimes against the Nicaraguan people. After the investigations were completed, the authorities reached the conclusion that there was no substantial evidence against the defendants and therefore, there was no reason to deprive them any longer of their freedom. It was also announced that these former Somozists will be out of prison today or tomorrow once the paper work for their release is completed. The prison's wardens have already been notified of the special court decision.

ARCE SAYS COUNCIL OF STATE TO BE INSTALLED 4 MAY

PA100125 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Mar 80 pp 1, 12 PA

[Excerpts] Commander Bayardo Arce yesterday gave a speech which left no doubt about the orientation and process being followed by our country. Commander Arce was speaking at the auditorium of the Central Bank before the participants of the International Conference of Solidarity with the Nicaraguan Revolution.

The event was officially inaugurated on Thursday night at the Ruben Dario room of the Intercontinental Hotel with the participation of important progressive politicians from all over the world including Mario Soares of Portugal and former Costa Rican President Daniel Oduber Quiroz.

The Council of State

Regarding a question posed by Mario Soares about the constitution of the republic and the Council of State, Arce replied that the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction is planning to install the Council of State on 4 May, the day of national dignity, to commemorate the date in which Sandino started his struggle against the imperialist intervention in Nicaragua.

He added that the Council of State will be made up of the largest political and social forces in our country and that it will be in charge of drafting a constitution that will include all the legal foundations of our revolutionary process.

He told Companero Zabaleta of Bolivia, who expressed concern that the Nicaraguan revolution could be turned back as it did in his country, that he will study the Bolivian example before giving him an answer. However, he noted that our revolution is irreversible because it is a process that ripened after many years, from Sandino's struggle, through the foundation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the guerrilla activities, to the political conspirative and military work of the masses.

JUNTA MEMBER DISCUSSES ROLE OF CHURCH IN REVOLUTION

PA100427 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Mar 80 pp 1, 12 PA

[Text] Junta member Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra praised the participation of a fighting and active church in the liberation movements of Latin America while he was at the Fourth Congress on Theology held in Sao Paulo, Brazil on 28 February.

The revolutionary leader, who participated in the event dedicated to Nicaragua, recalled the factors that helped in the victory of the Sandinist insurrectional movement and the errors that were made on the rocky path toward liberation.

He said that during the 1960s, the great difficulty that the liberation groups confronted "was that all the leaders wanted to be like Fidel Castro. The trend was to copy a triumphant revolution; a Fidel Castro was even sought for each revolution in Latin America." He stressed that the Sandinist revolution realized with time that "the Cuban revolution was unique in Latin America and that Cuba's heroic and magnificent revolution with Fidel Castro heading it could not be repeated."

He noted that in the case of Nicaragua, the vanguard has a National Directorate as the top leader "because the phenomenon of the Cuban revolution could not be repeated exactly."

He added that the right answer for the overthrow of the dynasty "appeared when we studied our own history, when we sought the roots of our own process. Many people wonder how the Sandinist victory became possible. We keep repeating that it was possible because we had decisiveness, energy and most of all we were able to find a little bit of unity. Victory could not have been possible without unity."

He maintained that the best contribution that the Nicaraguan revolution can make "is that it should not be copied. The people should find their own answers according to their situation."

Commander Ortega Saavedra said that he was proud to be talking to revolutionary Christians noting that "in our country, a renewed, active and fighting Christian church coincided with a Christian and Sandinist people in their struggle against the bloodthirsty dictatorship."

He explained that "if our revolution had occurred in 1957 when the tyrant Somoza had just been killed, the revolution would have surely clashed with the church and its hierarchy because most of its representatives were attacking and clashing with the people."

He cited as an example of these clear attacks the time when the church leaders paid homage to Somoza Garcia as a prince of the church when he was buried.

"However, as fate would have it for our people and our continent, the history of the revolutionary victory of our country had the decided participation of revolutionary priests such as our unforgettable hero Gaspar Garcia Laviana."

After bringing up the subject of the hard struggle to overcome Nicaragua's difficult economic situation inherited from the Somozism, Ortega Saavedra called for the support of the people and governments of Latin America and the world.

He emphasized that it is now a matter of getting aid and loans with dignity. He explained that the future of the Nicaraguan revolution does not depend on the $75 million that are being debated on in the United States.

"All of a sudden, they started an international campaign through the press. They were trying to deceive the people with that idea--that the $75 million is decisive for the future of the Nicaraguan revolution. This is not true. We all know that not even $400 million is decisive. What decides the Nicaraguan future is the spirit and decision of our people. It is the determination of our people to be free by their own efforts and to take on greater sacrifices in order to be fruly free in the end."

He recalled that while obstacles were being placed for the granting of the loan to Nicaragua, the United States was sending $400 million to Pakistan for weapons and other funds to the Salvadoran Government.

He stressed that the U.S. Government continually approved loan after loan for Somoza knowing that he was stealing the money "and now they are delaying the granting of one loan when we have all the right to demand indemnization for the damage that was done to our people."

He concluded by expressing support for the Salvadoran people "and that courageous Archbishop Monsignor Romero who has denounced the threat of an intervention against his country."

NEWSMAN REPORTS ON STUDENTS ATTENDING SCHOOL IN CUBA

PA111328 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1930 GMT 10 Mar 80 PA

[Interview with LA PRENSA newsman Marcio Vargas upon his return from Cuba where he and a group of Nicaraguan parents visited their children who are attending the Carlos Fonseca Amador School on the Isle of Youth; date, place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] How many Nicaraguan children are attending school at the Isle of Youth?

[Answer] There are 530 students who attend the Carlos Fonseca Amador School. There is another school called the Cuban-Nicaraguan Friendship School which already has the teachers and facilities and is only waiting for another contingent of 600 Nicaraguan students. The Cubans are beginning to build a third school for 600 more Nicaraguan students.

The Isle of Youth is devoted to education. There are some 50 basic-cycle schools, 17 of which are for foreign students.

JUNTA MEMBERS HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE 6 MAR

PA072300 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 2045 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[News conference held by Salvadoran junta members Adolfo Arnoldo Majano Ramos, Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich and Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrette at the Presidential Palace on 6 March 1980--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Morales Ehrlich] Good morning, I want to cordially greet you on behalf of the revolutionary junta. As you all know, the basic law on the agrarian reform was decreed this morning. With this law, this government continues in its process to change the country's socioeconomic structures. You know very well that this revolutionary junta has two great goals: 1) the democratization of this country, that is, to establish a true democracy, and 2) the radical and profound transformation of the structures of the social and economic powers in order to place them at the service of the interests of the people. Amid all the setbacks and problems we have faced, this government is strongly and calmly moving forward. We are completely convinced that within a short period our country will enter a more tranquil stage and that we will finally achieve the formation of a new society based on justice and equality closely tied with the fraternity and solidarity of all Salvadorans. Early this morning, Colonel Majano gave a message on the agrarian reform, therefore, we will not elaborate on it. We only want to tell you that we are willing to answer any questions that you may want to ask.

[Question by Guillermo Alvanez of Commando Informativo] The Revolutionary Council has already adopted certain social measures as Dr Morales Ehrlich mentioned, including the agrarian reform and others which will be adopted soon. My question is what measures will the junta adopt against all those of the extreme leftwing and rightwing which are plaguing the country? What harsh measures will the junta take against the rightwing and the leftwing?

[Gutierrez] The truth is that the country is suffering the onslaughts of the minorities which are specifically opposing the changes in social structures. Some are opposed to it because they want to maintain the status quo and not lose all the privileges they have enjoyed over the past 100 years. Others are opposed because they know that the banners they have been brandishing to sow terror and chaos in the country would be eliminated. The measures we are taking are precisely the ones you are seeing. They are measures aimed at guaranteeing the loyal fulfillment of the promises made by the armed forces. I also want to say that this reinforces our revolutionary faith and that from now on, anybody who opposes the revolutionary measures of the junta will be considered counterrevolutionary. We are going to gradually establish the rules of the game in this new society we want to establish. Naturally, the goals are great and we will not be able to meet them overnight. This junta or any other government can't be asked to perform miracles. We must take and we think we have taken the right path. We will continue with the faith we have and with the desire to favor the most underprivileged classes. This morning's measure shows that this is not just a hope. It proves our revolutionary faith and it also establishes our desire that through justice we will achieve the pacification of this country. Thank you.

[Question by newsman Steve (Downing) of the Dallas MORNING NEWS] Does the pronouncement about the agrarian reform have any value inasmuch as there is one member of the junta missing? What measures have you taken to stop the opposition of the landowners to this project?

[Morales Ehrlich] There is no legal problem due to the fact that one junta member did not sign the law.

As long as there is a majority, the law can be legally enacted. Regarding measures to curb the reaction of the landholders, these measures have been taken. In this regard, I want to tell you that this morning the government, with the help of the armed forces, occupied the lands affected by the agrarian reform. I also want to add that there has been no negative reaction on the part of the owners so far and that the implementation of this law is being carried out without incident. The agrarian reform is a process. The farms are being occupied by people connected with the Agriculture Ministry, the agrarian reform and the armed forces. Once the land is occupied, they will place the peasants living there jointly with social workers, farm officials and Agriculture Ministry technicians in order to continue with the process to form cooperatives and to implement work on the upcoming sowing season. Then the armed forces will pull out to occupy other lands. This is to be the routine process. So far we have had no problems reported to us and everything is being carried out as planned.

[Question by Eduardo Vasquez Seques of AP] Gentlemen, does the country have enough economic resources to implement the agrarian reform or is it planning to use foreign loans for it. If this is so, what are the terms for these loan offers?

[Gutierrez] We think that we have the resources for the first stage because it only includes the farms already seized, which are a few, the installation of peasant cooperatives and the planting for this year. However, we have offers from friendly countries for the financing of the agrarian reform. It is true that an agrarian reform calls for greater funds and we could not carry it out on our own. We have faith. We cannot tell you that we have already signed the contracts because it is not true. However, we have had the loan offers although we did not have the law. The law comes first. As the implementation of the agrarian reform progresses, there will be a demand for funds and we have the assurances of not only one friendly government but several which will help us with technical as well as financial aid.

[Question by Carlos Tobillo Linares of Radio Cadena Central] Gentlemen of the government junta, I would like you to answer the following question for me: did the promulgation of the agrarian reform law or its contents have anything to do with Dada Hirezi's resignation?

[Morales Ehrlich] It had nothing to do with his resignation, nothing at all.

[Question by Carlos Rosas Gaitan of Telediario] Gentlemen of the junta, the agrarian reform that you are starting today will bring many problems to the nation. If the extreme rightwing and leftwing do not accept it, what immediate actions will you take?

[Majano] Land reform as with any other significant measure will bring (?immediate) problems of every sort. There are technical, procedural and all other sorts of difficulties. So that is to be expected. As far as public order is concerned, there will be trouble too. This is the moment for any group or organization that is boycotting the process to try to achieve its ends. What we hope for and what we have foreseen is a plan which will mean the occupation of estates along with the immediate provision of military protection for the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry officials who will occupy the estates. Public order problems are to be expected but we will abide by the national laws to defend this agrarian reform. Therefore it is just a matter of abiding by the law and enforcing the procedures that we have to uphold.

[Morales Ehrlich] Yes, I wanted to say one thing. This government has to think first of all about the large majority of the people who want this reform but it cannot forget those who do not want it and it has to defend this process. However, the most important thing is the incorporation of the people into the reform process. We are ready for it. We have been thinking with a positive outlook to help, transform, incorporate and involve the people. With this positive outlook we are ready to defend the majority of the people from the actions that some minority groups may carry out.

[Question by Alberto Orellana of LA PRENSA GRAFICA] Gentlemen members of the Revolutionary Government Junta, I want to ask you two questions and I beg you to be categorical in your reply. One question is whether the initial stage of land reform will be nationwide or divided into areas. The second question is whether it is true that the state of siege will be decreed today.

[Majano] You asked for a categorical reply. The initial stage of land reform will be nationwide. The 50 estates occupied today are scattered throughout the national territory and they will continue to be occupied that way until we cover the 376 estates we mentioned. The state of siege is a procedure available to the state for safeguarding the action being taken now.

[Answer by Avalos] To complete the answer, Chapter 2 in Article 3 on the occupation of the land and other properties reads: Land reform is to be applied nationwide, regardless of crops, locality, productivity, system of ownership, quality of the soil or other variables to all real estate owned for use in agricultural, livestock and forestry activities with the exceptions and limitations set forth in this same law. This means that right now land reform has not contemplated a division into zones, but a division into zones will be nationwide, according to the size of the estate. [sentence as heard] If it is bigger than 500 hectares in Chalatenango and there is one in Moraazan in Sonsonate, everything has a nationwide effect. [sentence as heard] Concerning your other question on the decreeing of the state of siege, yes it has been decreed. It is a restriction of rights more than anything else. The right of peaceful assembly without carrying weapons has not been restrained.

[Question by Demetrio Claciregui of UPI] I am interested in some figures. How many people will benefit from land reform and how many hectares will be covered by it? I would also like Colonel Majano to explain to us further what the second stage of land reform will involve and what specific guarantees will be suspended under the state of siege.

[Majano] Right now I cannot tell you the exact number of people who will benefit because that remains to be seen. The number of hectares covered in this initial stage totals 224,083 hectares for the 1980-1981 agricultural period. This is what we have called the first stage. The second stage will be spelled out in due time and it will cover all estates of a minimum area of 100 and 150 hectares depending on the type of soil; that is, 100 hectares for soils type 1, 2, 3 and 4--the best and most productive soil--and 150 hectares for soils type 5, 6 and 7. Included in the 30-day suspension of nationwide guarantees pursuant to Article 154, Article 158 Clause 1 and Article 159 of the Constitution are the freedom of expression, freedom to move about and another freedom that has been restrained--the freedom to receive correspondence.

[Question by Jose Salazar Ruiz of (CINE SELECCIONES] Gentlemen members of the Revolutionary Government Junta, the Salvadoran people have a concern that we will know about regarding the national situation or the economic crisis. My question is: Has the junta to this date formulated a decree or will it later formulate a decree based on the moratorium law [ley moratoria]?

[Gutierrez] Definitely not, there is no such decree. The truth is that the economic crisis is a result of the political situation. We think that the pacification of the country comes first. As revenue comes in and as the government becomes more legitimate every day, the economic crisis will be overcome. The crisis is also a result of the boycott and the resistance of the powerful classes that want to discredit this process.

[Question by Demetrio Claciregui of UPI] The people's organizations have stated that land reform cannot be made effective without the support of these organizations.

How do you plan to get them involved in this new process of structural changes?

[Answer by unidentified junta member] Listen, land reform has been fashioned with all Salvadoran peasants in mind regardless of their creed or political affiliation. Therefore it is not expected to discriminate against anybody. We hope, as is the desire of the Revolutionary Government Junta, to begin a dialog with all segments of the population to benefit the Salvadoran people but I want to tell you that this is not a land reform of a specific organization but a land reform of all Salvadorans which we are all compelled to support.

[Majano] Regarding your previous question, the suspension of guarantees as mentioned in Article 154 refers to the freedom to enter, remain or leave the country. Article 158, Paragraph 1, refers to the freedom of speech and the press which is being limited and Article 159 refers to the freedom of correspondence. I may add that any public demonstration must adhere to the laws. All armed demonstrations are prohibited. These are precisely the type of demonstrations which result in violent actions.

[Question by newsman Rosenthal of the NEWS GAZETTE] [Question indistinct]

[Morales Ehrlich] At this moment, because of the existing crisis, there has been disorder in communications to the people. I want to tell you that from now on this must be corrected and the news should be channeled correctly. We are now in a state of emergency in which the guarantees for the freedom of the press have been suspended in order to defend a process of authentic benefit for the people because you know that every process must be defended. However, even when the deadline for the state of emergency expires, which is within a short period, the rules of the game must be established, not only concerning freedom of the press but in all aspects. This includes clear rules for radio, newspapers, television and so forth while respecting the principle of freedom of the press without violating other rights as has been occurring in our country up to now. In sum, we have now entered into a state of emergency with the suspension of guarantees in order to neutralize the misinformation existing in El Salvador at the present time. This is a necessary period to put the rules of the game in order. These rules contemplate respect for the freedom of the press within the boundaries of a democratic scheme.

[Question by Eduardo Caceres of AP] Dr Morales Ehrlich, as far as freedom of speech is concerned, does the announcement of the suspension of guarantees imply that there is a possibility prior to its dissemination? Will the press be allowed to use its own criteria in the dissemination of publications of groups described as rightist or leftists?

[Morales Ehrlich] The government will issue the regulations to control the freedom of the press, which as I said before, has been abused. Now the press must observe these regulations.

[Unidentified junta member] We thank you for coming. We hope that the agrarian reform process started in the country today will be reported to the world as it is happening here. You know that these doors will always be open for you. Thank you.

JUNTA MEMBERS ANSWER BANK NATIONALIZATION QUESTIONS

PA082230 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0225 GMT 8 Mar 80 PA

[News conference at Presidential House by government junta members at 2230 GMT on 7 March- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question--Carlos Sedillo Linares, Radio Cadena Central] Gentlemen of the junta, in the private banks the directors were appointed based on the number of shares they owned. What will the procedure be for depositors to have their own representation in the state-owned banking system?

[Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich] The depositors do not have and never had representatives in the private banks and they will not have them in the new concept of the nationalized banks. With the stockholders it is a different matter.

The nationalized banking system consists of three stages. The first, a very short one, consists of the takeover of the banks starting today, for 8 days, until the new law becomes effective. When the law becomes effective, boards of directors will be appointed composed of three persons. Two will be appointed by the Monetary Board and one by the Central Bank to be chosen from a list submitted by the employees of each bank in order to guarantee vigilance within the system.

The third stage starts when the individuals have purchased the shares and when the employees have purchased the shares--10 percent. Then the boards of directors will consist of five members: three appointed by the state--the Monetary Board--one appointed by the employees and one appointed by the private stockholders. The purpose is to maintain s fficient vigilance and facility in management. I would say we were obliged to nationalize the banks due to their inefficiency in handling savings for the benefit of the people. Efficiency should not always be measured as the effectiveness of a technique to use the savings of the people for the benefit of a few families. In this they were very efficient but not for the people's welfare.

[Question indistinct]

[Morales Ehrlich] As a matter of fact, there has been a great decrease in the availability of foreign currency as a consequence of stopping the sales of coffee. The 1978-79 harvest had not been sold and we already have the next coffee harvest in hand. Naturally this caused a drop in foreign currency reserves. In addition to that we had a great flight of capital, which amounted to 1.3 - 1.5 billion colones. However, I definitely believe that we do not have a problem. The country's banking situation can be solved easily and we have great possibilities now that we are again selling coffee. I do not believe we will have a serious financial problem, as some have tried to make out.

[Question--Eduardo [name indistinct], AP] Gentlemen, what other sectors of the country will be nationalized? And one question for Dr Morales Ehrlich: is there a possibility that the present economic development program, which is based on the substitution of imports, will be replaced by another system?

[Morales Ehrlich] This government has been very clear in its objectives, and the purpose is to fulfill the objectives outlined in the proclamation of the armed forces and the government's outline. If those outlines require any nationalization, it will be done, but never on a whim outside of a program because that proclamation and outline are based on national reality. It is easy to ruin something. The interesting thing is to know how to manage things, to tread firmly but prudently, without acting hastily or exceptionally slowly either, but trying to take the best course.

Regarding your question on the substitution of imports. Unfortunately this has not been effective with every country because we are restricted to our own market. When we go into the international market we find industrialized countries which offer these goods at lower prices and we are at a disadvantage. I believe it is an obligation of all nations, particularly the underdeveloped ones to try to find development programs which are as self-sustaining and independent as possible.

I do not believe it is up to me to decide this. The Salvadoran people must, as a whole, select and direct their development process. What we have done as a government is to promote two strong ideas: the demouretization of this country to guarantee freedom and rights. In our opinion this is the best system in the world to best guarantee the rights of the people to live in peace and freedom.

However, true democracy, that is, the participating people, must determine their own future. The other is structural changes which a transitional junta can make. The initiation of those changes has already begun.

In the economic field, which is of greatest interest, we have agrarian reform to turn the land over to those who truly deserve to have it because they make it produce. This is a process which will continue and the expropriation of land will continue as conditions become most appropriate.

In foreign trade coffee has already been nationalized. We are trying to advance it and it is beginning to produce benefits. Other areas of foreign trade will have to be determined by the government. The determination is there but the opportunity will have to be determined by the government.

In the financial system we have taken today's step. In addition we have before us the huge task of the country's economic recovery and dealing with the social justice which is so necessary. With that we have enough full-time work for a long time.

[Question--Mario (Rosenthal)] There are no longer any isolated countries, isolated monetary systems, in the world. Has the IMF been consulted or informed of the steps taken by the government?

[Adolfo Arnoldo Majano] The IMF and any other organizations concerned with economic matters in the region or the world have been informed through the diplomatic corps and through the appropriate organization, the Central Reserve Bank. The nationalization is a sovereign act. In this respect there is no problem on this measure--it is a sovereign act.

[Question--Rene Hurtado, Radio Cadena Central]

Gentlemen, several Salvadoran businesses and factories are now worried about the purchase and sale of foreign currency and some have even threatened to close because they cannot pay their suppliers, who will not sell them raw materials because there is a (?$1,000) limit on the purchase of foreign currency. Now that the banks have been nationalized, will this problem be solved in the near future?

[Jaime Abdul Gutierrez] Actually what was happening was that the political situation created uncertainty. Naturally one of the sources of income of the banks was the international banking system. When the international banking system closed its credit to the local banks, these experienced increasing problems. I believe the nationalization of the banks will improve the situation because when the private banks could not obtain financing elsewhere they had to resort to the Central Bank to obtain foreign exchange to purchase raw materials. Now that the Central Bank has control over all banks I believe the problem will be solved.

The private banks had lost confidence because they did not know the rules of the game. Now we are saying at home and abroad what we are doing. The rules of the game have been established and I believe the financial system will begin to work normally. A nationalization threat existed, and under those conditions no one dared to give financing to another country, especially with the serious political problems we have experienced in the last few months.

JUNTA MEMBER GUTIERREZ FORESEES 'ECONOMIC MIRACLE'

PA082015 Paris AFP in Spanish 1823 GMT 8 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Mar (AFP)--Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, one of the two military members of the government junta, said optimistically here today that the economic miracle of America could well take place in El Salvador.

Gutierrez talked exclusively with AFP about the two important economic measures taken by the junta: the promulgation of the agrarian reform law and the nationalization of banking.

We have adopted these measures, he told the newsman, because we are aware that the peasant and the great working masses have always been neglected in this country. No longer. The land will have new owners.

These measures, Colonel Gutierrez said, are not directed against private enterprise but against the oligarchy. Let private enterprise come here to produce and to generate the jobs that are needed here and we will support it, he said.

According to Gutierrez, the nationalization of banking is no more than the first step toward having the profits generated by the people's money distributed among the people themselves. He admitted, however, that initially the two measures will lead to a more accentuated economic depression. But with the cooperation of friendly countries we will move forward, he said.

The junta members noted once again that with these measures capital, large capital as he called it has lost some of its privileges, but said it must also be admitted that the extreme left has lost one of its banners. Communism, he said, will no longer be able to offer land to the peasant because we already gave it to him. It can no longer offer to distribute the wealth, because we are already distributing it, Colonel Gutierrez said.

It is possible, the officer said, that the capital of some enterprises is being depleted by businessmen who are taking revenue abroad, but other strictly economic measures will be taken to combat this.

Moreover, he said, there is now no reason for panic. The banks have already been nationalized and those who did not believe in us have proof of what we are capable of doing for the benefit of the masses.

Gutierrez said that not only is El Salvador an agricultural country, but it is also a very productive one. It is the most productive agricultural country in America and that is why it has enough basic grain reserves to meet any contingency, he concluded.

Observers say the economically powerful circles have not yet reacted to the situation. The weekend, being nonworking days, will enforce a truce on the population. Not until Monday, when the banks open again with new administrators, will the internal measures begin to be felt.

'PDC MILITANT' CRITICIZES DADA'S MEXICO CITY STATEMENT

PA100103 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1634 GMT 8 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Christian Democratic politicians today played down the statement by Hector Dada Hirezi that he resigned from the junta because he disagreed with the junta's policies and with the strategy of his own party.

Along with Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, Dada Hirezi--former foreign minister of the current regime--represented the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] in the junta. He resigned from his post earlier in the week, but did not say why right away. Yesterday, however, Dada Hirezi said in Mexico City that he resigned because he disagreed with the actions of the junta and the PDC leaders.

A PDC militant who has access to the party's leaders today, Saturday, told ACAN-EFE that he respected Dada Hirezi, but that Dada Hirezi "has a very ethereal [etereo] concept of politics." Dada Hirezi has also held the post of planning minister.

The PDC militant said that he was surprised that Dada Hirezi is now opposing a program of reforms that he helped prepare (this week the Salvadoran Government decreed a state of siege, an agrarian reform program, and the nationalization of banks).

The PDC militant, who asked not to be identified, compared the case of Dada Hirezi to that of lawyer Guillermo Manuel Ungo, another former member of the regime, who criticized a U.S. aid program for El Salvador weeks after resigning from the junta, "forgetting that he himself had signed the agreement."

Regarding "the resigning official's rash claim" that the PDC leadership has no popular support, and that the people only back the so-called "Popular Faction" of the PDC, the PDC militant said that this claim is based on a false premise: that of judging [popular support by] the presence of 50,000 persons at the funeral of PDC leader Mario Zamora Rivas, who was murdered by ultrarightists. Zamora Rivas was the second ranking man on the PDC Board of Directors.

The PDC militant said that the PDC's Popular Faction is formed by a small group of intellectuals, but that it has no social support. He said that Zamora Rivas' funeral was attended by PDC members as a whole, recalling that "even under the most adverse conditions the PDC has received the greatest number of votes in this country."

The PDC member who made these statements was speaking on a personal level and does not belong to the PDC leadership. He said that he was sorry that Dada Hirezi, who participated in many political struggles along with his fellow party members, was today, through his statements in Mexico City, playing the game of "the people here who have been opposing the only real options for changes which are feasible in El Salvador."

ARCHBISHOP ROMERO VIEWS GOVERNMENT REFORMS

PA100202 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2021 GMT 9 Mar 80 PA

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The implementation of the agrarian reform "can lead to the country's progressive militarization," San Salvador's Archbishop Monsignor Oscar Arnulfo Romero said here today.

"The announced changes must be analyzed within a context of death and annihilation," of people's groups, the archbishop added during his traditional Sunday homily, speaking before several hundred persons.

The mass was also in homage of leftist leader Roberto Castellanos Brana and his wife, Annette Matthiessen from Denmark, whose bodies were found Friday in a rural sector. The Nationalist Democratic Union [UDN] party, of which Castellanos Brana was a member, accused government authorities of the death of the Castellano couple.

Monsignor Romero said that "we have not had time yet to evaluate the agrarian reform or the nationalization of banks," although he added that they form part of a moderate capitalist system, "supported by the North Americans."

Although it is true that the system, "has its good points and confronts the oligarchy, it is not drastic enough and leaves many doubts," the prelate added. He said that the doubts are created by the connections between the reforms and a more general project, according to which "the reforms serve as a pretext to eliminate the extreme left."

According to Monsignor Romero, the majorities "have not been taken into consideration for the approval of the reforms."

The Revolutionary Government Junta of El Salvador announced during a 24-hour period last week the implementation of an agrarian reform and the nationalization of the Salvadoran private financial system. The two reforms had been announced by the armed forces since the new government assumed power on 15 October when it overthrew Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's regime. Changes by the present regime also include the nationalization of coffee exports (already done), and of cotton, sugar, and sea products, still pending.

Archbishop Romero said that "a frightful and violent repression still exists and grows." He added that during the week over 70 persons had been killed, many of them by the authorities. "The agrarian reform appears as a political-military operation by the armed forces which can lead to the country's progressive militarization based on militarized farms from where a system of vigilance and repression could be exerted," he added.

The army has taken over 50 of the country's largest landholdings. These are part of the 376 that will be expropriated from 244 owners in order to distribute land among peasant families. Farms and ranches have been occupied in order to allow their administration by agricultural technicians who should turn them over to cooperatives that will be organized.

The prelate also said that if the agrarian reform project fails, there is always the danger that the oligarchy "may regain its holdings under the pretext that only it can save the country."

With regard to the nationalization of the banking system, he said that it was a "clear and definite blow against the oligarchy," and that it was part of a general project supported by North Americans.

Speaking later in a news conference, the archbishop said that the church hierarchy had always proposed a dialog between leftist groups and the government.

Although he did not clearly define it at this time, since the regime has already announced reforms, the church would mediate again, he said that in his opinion "this is what the church hierarchy was doing." "The church trusts that men will realize the need to meet and negotiate."

Earlier in his homily the archbishop had mentioned the letter of resignation presented by former junta member Hector Dada Hirezi of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC]. The text read today by monsignor, includes a criticism of the implementation of the reform process, "by a completely distorted path."

The PDC reached power on 9 January after it was publicly announced that certain reforms would be made to the country's political, social and economic system.

Dada said in his letter of resignation that armed forces sectors are guilty of disobedience toward the junta and that these sectors have remained unpunished.

"We have been unable to halt repression and the dialog with people's organizations has not taken place," Dada said.

Dada's replacement in the government junta is being decided today by a PDC national convention.

During his news conference, Monsignor Romero was accompanied by Swedish Ambassador Henrik Ramel and Monsignor Per Anglert, also Swedish.

The two had presented the Salvadoran prelate with $10,000 as winner of the "1980 peace prize" granted by the "Swedish Ecumenic Action."

DOCTOR OUTLINES MEDICAL AID TO NICARAGUA

PA110313 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Interview conducted by Radio Havana reporter Susana del Calvo with Dr Guillermo Barrientosm chief of the National Psychiatry Group and professor at the Institute of Medical and Preclinical Sciences in Havana, who recently returned from service in Nicaragua; date not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Barrientos] We did two kinds of work in Nicaragua; one involved dispensing treatment as a psychiatrist and the other involved our work as advisers to the Mental Health Department of the Nicaraguan Health Ministry.

[Question] What problems have been left among the Nicaraguan people by over 50 years of Somozist tyranny and what is being done by the People of National Reconstruction to eliminate them?

[Answer] I believe that the main problem as regards the general level of mental health of the Nicaraguan people is a high degree of alcoholism and drug addiction.

[Question] Finally, in what areas of health does Cuba give international aid to Nicaragua?

[Answer] We believe the aid we give to Nicaragua in the area of health is quite extensive. In general, we serve as advisers for programs, plans and specific studies at the central and departmental levels of the Health Ministry.

However, we feel that basically, our help is much more tangible in the area of direct medical attention in the more inhospitable areas where, in some cases, there have never been doctors, and in treating a number of perfectly avoidable diseases which have caused havoc among the Nicaraguan people because their health has been neglected. Medical assistance to children in institutions, resolution of problems caused by traumas resulting from the war and attention to orthopedic traumas are also areas in which we are helping. In addition, within this general scheme of things, Cuba is also helping in the vaccination campaign against infectious diseases.

RECENT MEETING SUPPORTS SRV PEOPLE'S 'STRUGGLE'

OW071651 Hanoi VNA in English 1444 GMT 7 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 7--Representatives to the recent hearings in Havana on "Vietnam's Stand in the Light of International Law" voiced in its final statement their unconditional support for the Vietnamese people in their struggle against Chinese expansionism and for socialist construction.

The statement stressed that the Chinese reactionaries, in collusion with U.S. imperialism, by their policy of expansion and hegemony, have betrayed the Chinese people and the world revolution and are a threat to world peace and happiness.

The statement pointed out, "Justice and truth belong to Vietnam. Vietnam has the right and obligation to help the Kampuchean and Lao peoples against the Maoist expansionists." Vietnam's display of revolutionary solidarity in assisting the Kampuchean people to smash the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime and to overcome its consequences is praiseworthy, the statement added.

The statement called on the world to strengthen solidarity with the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples and reaffirms that this is in the interests of all progressive and peace-loving nations.

The statement stresses that in the light of international law, the Chinese Government must bear full responsibility for the damage it has caused in Kampuchea and in the aggressive war against Vietnam.

USSR HEALTH MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

FL112146 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2111 GMT 11 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Sergio del Valle, member of the party Politburo and minister of public health, today received at the ministry in Havana academician Boris Petrovskiy, USSR minister of health. Petrovskiy is heading a delegation of prominent Soviet health experts who during their stay in Cuba will carry out a wide-ranging work program which includes visits to hospitals in Havana, Santiago de Cuba and Holguin.

Sergio del Valle noted the ties of solidarity and friendship between the Cuban revolution and Lenin's fatherland as well as its effective aid in the area of public health. He cited as an example of that cooperation the increase in life expectancy in Cuba which was 55 years prior to 1959 and is now 70 for men and 73 for women.

FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION MARKS INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

FL071556 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 7 Mar 80 FL

[Text] International Women's Day was celebrated last night by the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association with a friendly ceremony in honor of the Soviet women working in our country. Speaking at the event was Zoilo Marinello, member of the PCC central committee and president of the association, who referred to the important role played by women in building the Soviet socialist society throughout the past 62 years.

Present at the ceremony by special invitation was the delegation of Soviet women participating in the Third Congress of the Federation of Cuban women.

GEPLACEA LEADER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

FL062319 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 6 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Enrique (Estremadoiro) del Campo, executive secretary of the group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries [GEPLACEA], has arrived in Havana City on an official visit. He was received at the air terminal by Arnold Rodriguez, director of the Foreign Trade Ministry's Latin America policy. (Estremadoiro) declared that his visit to Cuba is connected with the 12th GEPLACEA meeting scheduled to be held in Rio de Janeiro from 28 April to 2 May of this year. The GEPLACEA leader will also coordinate efforts in preparation for the international sugar council meeting next 14 March in London, during which matters dealing with future sugar agreements will be discussed. He added that the GEPLACEA executive secretariat periodically visits member countries for varying reasons.

GRENADIAN AMBASSADOR HAILS RELATIONS

FL110217 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Mar 80 FL

[Filmed interview with Grenadian Ambassador W. Richard Jacobs following a press conference--held in Havana on 10 March; questions in Spanish, answers in English with simultaneous Spanish translations]

[Text] [Question] Mr Ambassador: How would you assess the present relations between Grenada and Cuba?

[Answer] The present relations between Grenada and Cuba are really excellent. Since the very beginning of the revolution, Cuba has been at the vanguard in offering our people the aid they needed to rebuild the country, taking into account the difficult situation in which the Gairy regime left the island and which the government of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop had to confront. It can be said that Cuba and Grenada are anti-imperialist countries and share the fundamental principles of proletarian internationalism and revolutionary solidarity to march forward together.

COMMENTARY: U.S. PLANNING DESTABILIZATION OF GRENADA

FL080226 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Mar 80 FL

[Jorge Timossi commentary]

[Text] Grenada is under the eye of the U.S. Central Intelligence agency. The cahrges come from Nicaragua, El Salvador, European capitals and U.S. progressive sectors. When Grenada--a country of 110,000 inhabitants spread out over several islands of the southeastern Caribbean--celebrates its first year of revolutionary government next week, it also can be expecting a new desthbilizing action or perhaps a landing such as the ones being proclaimed by U.S. radio stations.

Most statements about preparations for an overthrow by force of the people's revolutionary government of Maurice Bishop have been made ever since U.S. adviser Zbigniew Brezezinski stated that firm action must be taken to neutralize Bishop's government. In Latin American affairs, it seems that Brezinski has his own hawk adviser--Robert Pastore, White House specialist on the hemisphere. He is the same one who recently went to Panama with Assistant Secretary of State William Bowdler to discuss with Panamanian officials what they plan to do in El Salvador.

It is said that the Panamanians proposed to Pastore and Bowdler that they meet with Bishop, who had just made a successful tour of Ecaudor, Panama, Nicaragua and Cuba, reflecting the increasing international respect for Grenada and its role in the nonalined countries movement which it joined during the Sixth Summit Conference.

The proposal was rejected out of hand and some sources reported that the visitors replied that the Grenadian leader had to learn who the bosses were in the area. This notable backyard mentality began on the same day that Bishop's New Jewel Movement Party took power and ended two decades of the bloody dictatorship of Eric Gairy. And it began to create new jobs quickly started a literacy campaign, created the People's Revolutionary Army and People's Militia, froze prices of staple goods and began to improve Grenada's open economy.

However, the destabilizing actions and increased activities of the CIA unfolded to a greater degree when Washington considered that Grenada, exercising its full sovereignty and decision in foreign affairs, committed a serious mistake when it voted against the resolution that interfered in the affairs of Afghanistan at the UN General Assembly.

The United States decided that an intolerable geopolitical situation had been created in the Caribbean. It wants to transfer and unify the elements used in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean to the Caribbean. That is the domino game which [words indistinct] incompetent player, President James Carter, wants to play.

Bishop explained the situation his country is experiencing in a speech in Nicaragua, where he attended the commemoration of the 46th anniversary of the assassination of Sandino. We must fight against destabilization in all its forms--the violent, economic and propagandistic ones. We are living under a constant naval blockade, isolation, mercenary invasions and assassination of our leaders. But our people are alert against agents provocatuers, CIA agents and mercenaries. Our people are prepared to defend our revolution with the last drop of blood, (?he said).

Grenada is under the eye of the CIA as an alleged small link in the chain of revolutionary events that include Nicaragua, El Salvador and other Caribbean countries. In the domino game, countries are merely pieces and this is a fundamental mistake of Pastore's and Brzezinski's warmongering technocracy. The United States is seeking to give lessons, even with the help of allies like France. The latter is a power that refuses to change the colonial status of its so-called overseas departments. In the face of the social explosion it is facing, basically in Martinique, Guadeloupe and Cayenne, France also hides its military buildup in those colonies under the obvious argument of the seriousness of the situation in the Caribbean.

In spite of all these maneuvers and movements, there is an irrefutable historic fact: Grenada, a small and underdeveloped country whose isolation is being attempted, will celebrate with great joy and under the eyes of the CIA its first year of revolutionary democracy, aware of the great value it represents in the chain of revolutionary changes that are taking place in the Caribbean. Mr Pastore, Mr Brzezinski: Grenada today is not just a small piece on your board. It is an independent nation that is developing a role of great value in the contemporary world.

LABOR MOVEMENT REPORT ON 1979 WORK APPROVED

FL101741 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1706 GMT 10 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The 120 members of the National Council of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions--CTC--who are participating in the council's 40th meeting have unanimously approved the report on the results of work done by the labor movement last year. The report covers, among other matters, organization, finance, planning, volunteer work, wages, emulation, education, training, labor affairs and international relations.

Although there were some deficiencies, the labor movement carried out its expenditures below estimates with the exception of Cienfuegos and Santiago de Cuba. This result is a quantiative change in the application of the accounting system.

The report also notes that labor discipline during the period covered improved over previous periods and is being maintained above permitted levels.

The main report approved at the 40th meeting of the CTC National Council states that last year the labor movement contributed 59,660,465 volunteers hours of work. With regard to registers of workers, so far a total of 26,924 have been completed covering 1,277,621 workers.

Regarding accidents at workplaces last year, the report notes that the figure was 50,870, and the seriousness of the accidents resulted in 28 days lost per accident.
The report approved at the 40th meeting of the CTC National Council further states that workers contributed to a reduction of the cost of production and servides with a savings of 47,228,868 pesos.

GRENADA

WORLD LEADERS TO ATTEND REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

PA112300 Paris AFP in Spanish 1933 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] St Georges, Grenada, 11 Mar (AFP)--Grenada will commemorate on Thursday, 13 March, the first anniversary of the revolution that ended the 28-year dictatorship of Eric Gairy with a vast program of events to be attended by guests from all over the world, including representatives of liberation movements and socialist countries.

A visit by Cuban President Fidel Castro has not as yet been confirmed officially. The rally's main event will feature speeches by Commander Daniel Ortega, member of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley and Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

The festival of the revolution organized to commemorate the first year of the revolutionary government of the people began on 1 March and will last until 14 March featuring cultural, athletic and political events.

BISHOP SAYS STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM CONTINUES

FL101828 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has declared in St Georges that although the people of that small country carried out the revolution a year ago and succeeded, the struggle for complete freedom and independence still continues. Speaking at a big public rally in the Grenadian capital, Bishop cautioned about the need to be prepared to confront any maneuver of imperialism and the counterrevolution.

BISHOP EXPLAINS GUNS ABOARD CUBAN-SUPPLIED PLANE

FL090235 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 6 Mar 80 p 1 FL

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, March 5 (CANA): Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has given his own account of last week's incident in Curacao, where customs detectives said they found guns aboard his Cuban supplied plane, inviolation of air traffic regulations for aircraft landing there.

Antillean newspaper reports last week on the February 26 incident had said that when customs officers asked to be allowed to inspect the plane during its Curacao refuelling stop, they were refused and detectives who later carried out a search, found guns including a carbine.

Bishop's story of what he termed an "unfortunate experience" is told in the latest edition of the regional monthly church publication, CARIBBEAN CONTACT, in which he accused church publication sections of the regional press of trying to embarass his government and its friends over the incident.

On board the plane, Bishop said, were himself, Education Minister George Louison and four other officials of the Grenada Government, five Cubans, including two pilots, one steward and two security men, "who may have been armed."

He added: "There was one rifle, I think it was an AK rifle, on board." The rest is a figment of the imagination of those who want to embarrass the Grenada Government and our friends.

I think the whole incident resulted from the fact that it was a Cuban aircraft and the official at Curacao Airport became quite excited."

The Grenada leader described as "scurrilous" press reports on the incident coming out of Curacao and Venezuela indicating that he had a shipment of arms aboard the plane.

Bishop said he had left Grenada on February 20 in his government-owned Piper jet aircraft, for official engagements in Ecuador, Nicaragua, Panama, Cuba and Jamaica.

He said he had addressed a rally in Nicaragua, and then went on to Panama for talks with that country's head of state, General Torrijos, when a problem developed with one of the plane's tires.

After visiting Jamaica, Bishop said he had gone on to Cuba, where it was discovered that the problem was more serious than was originally thought and the aircraft had to be left for repairs.

He said that as he was expected back in Grenada for "urgent business," Cuban President Fidel Castro had allowed him to use a small presidential aircraft to travel home.

CUBANS TO AID IN CONSTRUCTION OF AIRPORT

FL111138 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 11 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop said that the construction of an international airport in St. Georges is a symbol of the unity in progress of the people and the revolution. Bishop was speaking at a mass rally in the capital Sunday to kick off the construction project. It was attended by the Political Bureau of the governing New Jewel Movement and a Cuban delegation led by Jesus Montane, a communist party Central Committee member.

Bishop's speech praised the joint Cuban-Grenadian effort going into the building of the airport. He said this unity is a symbol of the internationalist, proletarian, revolutionary and Caribbean ties that join the two countries. Further on, the prime minister blasted those who tried to make the Caribbean countries believe there were differences among them and to make them enemies when in reality the enemy of everyone is imperialism.

TRADE UNION LEADER RESIGNS, CITES HARASSMENT

FL090200 Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 1 Mar 80 p 5 FL

[Text] St Georges, Grenada--Curtis Stuart, president of Grenada's biggest union, the Technical and Allied Workers Union (TAWU) is resigning, with effect from today after alleging that he has been harassed by government supporters in St Georges, a senior executive of the Caribbean Congress of Labour (CCL) said yesterday.

According to a report from Bridgetown, Barbados, Treasurer Burns Bonadie told CANA Mr Stuart has left to join his family in the United States following discussions with him in Bridgetown Thursday.

Mr Bonadie said: "He (Stuart) said that his personal integrity was being challenged after 15 years with the union and he was satisfied that the alleged attacks on him were instigated by supporters of the government in an effort to silence one of the few trade unions in the country."

Stating that the CCL was monitoring the development and had no official statement to make at this time, Mr Bonadie added that following a CCL General Council meeting two weeks ago the umbrella labour organisation had reiterated its call on the Grenada administration not to "interfere with the freedom of trade unions."

IMPROVEMENT IN ECONOMY, STANDARD OF LIVING NOTED

FL101547 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The Grenadian Government has brought about a reduction in unemployment and has increased the standard of living of the people since taking power a year ago.

Speaking at a news briefing in the capital, St Georges, yesterday, Grenada's deputy secretary for information, Mrs Phillis Coard, said unemployment, which was running at 49 percent before the revolution, had been reduced by 14 percent. She said 2,000 jobs had been created in the last year and this had significally effected (?reduced) unemployment which had been estimated at 80 percent before the [words indistinct] took over.

According to Mrs Coard, there are plans to reduce the illiteracy rate estimated at between 30 and 40 percent.

Grenadians are this week celebrating the first anniversary of the revolution which brought the Maurice Bishop government to power. [Jamaican] Prime Minister Manley will leave for Grenada on Wednesday as a special guest for the celebrations. The wife of the prime minister, Mrs Beverley Manley, and a team of journalists will leave today for that country.

EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION DEEMED NECESSARY

FL102115 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 10 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Grenada's Minister of Agriculture Unison Whiteman has said that the country's survival will depend largely on the diversification of export commodity markets. Mr Whiteman said Grenada's traditional markets, including Britain, offered inadequate prices which did not reflect in some cases the 500 percent rise in production costs. He said if the prices Grenada now receives for its exports, including nutmeg and bananas, were directly related to the spiraling costs of fertilizer and other imports, the country would be receiving 74 million U.S. dollars for its exports instead of the 40 million dollars now [word indistinct]. Whiteman, who was addressing a workers' rally, said there were some chronic problems which the revolution did have to deal with.

U.S.-GRENADIAN RIGHTS PANEL SEEKS AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL HELP

FL111546 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The Grenadian-American ad hoc committee for human rights said it would seek the aid of Amnesty International and Caribbean governments in its bid to free political prisoners in Grenada. The chairman of the New York-based committee said his committee had failed in its attempts to free people arrested after the Grenadian revolution last March. He said some of these prisoners had still not been formally charged. Commenting that no one really knew how many political prisoners were in Grenada's jails, Dr (Sibblet) said his committee would be redoubling its efforts on their behalf.

JAMAICA

MANLEY TO ATTEND GRENADIAN FESTIVITIES

FL081942 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1906 GMT 8 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley will travel to Grenada next Wednesday to attend the festivities commemorating the first anniversary of the revolution headed by Maurice Bishop. The national festivities will last 1 week with political and cultural events in which national and foreign personalities will participate.

Following his visit to Grenada Manley will visit Barbados to hold talks with his counterpart Tom Adams on the future of the Caribbean Common Market--CARICOM, the problems the institution faces today and the bilateral relations between Kingston and Bridgetown.

REMOVAL OF AMERICAN EMBASSY CAMERAS ORDERED

FL112312 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2230 GMT 11 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The minister of national security, Dudley Thompson, has told officials of the American Embassy that he expects their closed-circuit television cameras atop the Mutual Life Building on (Asper) Road to be removed shortly. Minister Thompson told JBC News today that it was unsafe for foreign representatives to have cameras so placed that they could view the operations of the defense forces of (Palm) Camp and other sensitive areas.

Despite claims by the American Embassy that the cameras are for surveillance of the building not emplaced far apart, they are positioned in rotating basis and point to the east and west. Other areas they overlook include Jamaica House, the headquarters of the PMB, the WPJ and the JLP as well as the Cuban Embassy. The national security minister said such a privilege could not be extended to one embassy and not others, and he further noted that if certain embassies had cameras positioned in such a manner, there would have been a tremendous outcry and demonstrations on the ground they were spying on Jamaica. Minister Thompson said he was sure that the American Embassy would not like to be the precedent for such action.

JBC News first revealed the presence of the cameras last week, at which time the American Embassy's Press Attache Mr (John Keller) said the cameras were installed last year and arrangements could be made [words indistinct] showing the car park. However, since then Mr (Keller) has told JBC that there are no cameras atop the embassy offices. This morning Mr (Keller) organized a press briefing and tour of the embassy's security facilities. However, although cameras from JBC and the DAILY NEWS were not allowed to take photographs, the GLEANER photographer was given permission to take pictures of one of the cameras.

The American Embassy had informed both the JBC and the DAILY NEWS that camera coverage inside the premises would not be allowed, but Mr (Keller) said this had been overlooked in the case of the GLEANER. In addition, a JBC crew was not allowed to join the tour just after it started, even though Mr (Keller) had been informed they would be arriving late due to unavoidable circumstances. The JBC has complained about the incident to the American ambassador and Mr (Keller) is now making arrangements for a similar tour by JBC News tomorrow.

FINANCE MINISTER CONFERS WITH IMF IN WASHINGTON

FL061823 Kingston Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Finance Minister Eric Bell, Financial Secretary (Horace Barber) and the governor of the Bank of Jamaica, Mr Herbert Walker, are expected to return to the island this afternoon after holding talks in Washington with the International Monetary Fund.

The Jamaican team left for Washington last weekend on a mission believed to be related to Jamaica's application for an interim loan from the IMF. Earlier reports had said the IMF team headed by Mr Omar Albertelli was expected to return to Jamaica this week to continue the negotiations. However, the visit of the Jamaican representatives to Washington made that trip unnecessary. On his return to Jamaica this afternoon, Mr Bell is expected to participate in the current negotiations with a visiting EEC delegation.

GOVERNMENT, EEC DELEGATION HOLD TALKS; SIGN AGREEMENT

FL061422 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 6 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The amount of bilateral funding available to Jamaica under the second Lome Convention is expected to be disclosed at the end of two days of talks which opened this morning between government officials and a visiting delegation from the European Economic Community, the EEC. The talks, which will be held at the Ministry of Finance, will deal with government objectives and priorities in relation to the use of funds available to Jamaica through the convention. Under the convention, which was signed at the end of October last year, the amount of aid funds earmarked for the African, Caribbean and Pacific states has been increased. Jamaica received approximately $52 million under the first Lome Convention for funding such projects as [words indistinct] construction, the establishment of banana plantations and state promotion. EEC aid funds under the convention are a mixture of grants and supplements at one percent interest and loans from the European Investment Bank. Jamaica's representatives at the talks today and tomorrow will be led by Finance Minister Eric Bell and include the Minister of State [words indistinct] Richard Fletcher and Financial Secretary (Harris Barber). The six-men EEC mission will be led by EEC deputy director general for development cooperation, Mr Michael Hauswirth.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

OPPOSITION LEADER TO VISIT GRENADA

FL090220 Port of Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 5 Mar 80 p 1 FL

[Text] Opposition leader Basdeo Panday is going to Grenada to probe charges of a guerilla connection with Trinidad.

He accepted an invitation from the Maurice Bishop Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) to attend the first birthday of the coup. Mr Panday, who said he will be addressing Grenadians, will also take time to get first hand information on what is happening in Grenada.

The opposition leader said the visit will allow him to investigate charges of guerilla training camps being made in the press and elsewhere against the Government of Grenada.

He leaves for Grenada on Sunday.

SURINAME

MILITARY COUNCIL HOLDS FIRST PRESS CONFERENCE

LD120951 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 5 Mar 80 p 7 LD

[Frans Van Klaveren report: "Suriname's Military Council Opposed to Referendum"]

[Text] The National Military Council has allowed itself to be interviewed by the Surinamese and international press for the first time since the 25 February coup. This took place yesterday morning in the NCOs' mess at the Memre Boekoe Barracks. National Military Council Members Van Rey, Mijnals, Sital and Neede were present. The National Military Council held the press conference under the watchword: give the international organizations the message that we in Suriname will respect those organizations' rules in a democratic spirit.

The National Military Council always acts vis-a-vis the outside world as a single entity, and so the questions asked were answered jointly. This is why it is not specifically stated in the following interview which of the military personnel replied. It was an interview about the new "Surinamism"; for the rest, "time will show" exactly what that is, one of the military personnel stated.

[Question] How long does the National Military Council intend to remain in power?

[Answer] It is clear that we must somehow revert to a situation in which citizens participate as much as possible, while clear supervision over what citizens do must nevertheless continue to be maintained. This also applies to the citizens in the government. We wish to put an end entirely to old traditions, old words, old customs and old terminologies. We wish to speak no longer of a coup but of an intervention--an intervention by the people, of whom we are the spearhead.

All functioning groups in our society will be involved in setting up a civilian council, which in fact is nothing other than a government. Not only military personnel will be represented in that government. Perhaps they will not take part in it at all. That depends. A government of technocrats and people who are prepared to work for rebuilding--untainted figures and not people whose names are associated with any corrupt dealings--will be formed.

[Question] So why was Mr Bruma--a man about whom many people in Suriname say that he lined his pockets for 4 years--charged with the formation of this body?

[Answer] Sir, you rather irritate me in leveling these accusations against a Surinamese citizen. Are we not putting an end to things such as corruption? We will also put an end to unproven accusations. Can you corroborate your remarks, as should be the case within the reasonable proportions of a legal system?

[Question] Can you prove that [former Premier] Arron has lined his pockets?

[Answer] We have not maintained that anybody is corrupt. We would request that you not do so, either. A commission will be set up which will investigate such things... eh...have not proceeded correctly. In keeping with this, we will put an end to this kind of insinuation. Let me also add by way of clarification that Mr Bruma--and this must be news to all of you--has himself told the council that he does not aspire to any participation in the government to be formed. His task ends as soon as the government has been formed.

[Question] You need a twofold consultation to amend the constitution. How will this take place in practice? New elections?

[Answer] You will realize that we are no experts in constitutional law. We have sat around the table with experts, but we have not yet had the time to analyze the consequences stemming from the letter from the Presidential Palace. If we made pronouncements now, that would create confusion. But it has been proven that our intervention is in keeping with the Constitution.

[Question] Why do you not allow the people themselves to speak? Then no legal quibbling to secure recognition will be necessary.

[Answer] A plebiscite would be a possibility. We have opted for another possibility. And we are entitled to do so.

[Question] You speak of functioning groups. Does this include the political parties? Will they be involved in restoring what used to exist--parliamentary democracy?

[Answer] (unhesitatingly) The answer to that is yes?

[Question] How independent will the government be? Who will really be the master?

(Confusion ensued behind the table. The military personnel did not understand the question. Press agent A. Kamperveen intervened.

"I would advise you to reconsider your question calmly," he said. After some further discussion, Kamperveen continued: "The matter is being studied. You can say nothing about it at present.")

[Question] Will a program or a government come first?

[Answer] A program will come first, and on the basis of that we will seek people who are prepared and able to implement that program. It will be a program which is not submitted to the people but emanates from the people.

[Question] The composition of the civilian council or of the government should be announced at the end of this week. Will you have a program so soon?

[Answer] We have already told you that we have considerable expertise at our disposal. Our people are at work.

[Question] What are the National Military Council's economic views?

[Answer] Of course, we have no blueprint for socioeconomic developments, but this is already being studied.

[Question] What will change?

[Answer] We are military personnel and not politicians. You really ought to view our action as a declaration of war against a piece of social injustice which certainly exists in our society and against its sources. It is as well that you should know this: it is war. When children are dying of hunger in a country--fortunately, that does not happen here--it is just as bad as when that happens through a bullet. If you tackle the enemy who shoots the bullet, you cannot avoid tackling the enemy who brings hunger with military means, either.

[Question] What are the sources of injustice in Suriname?

[Answer] If you do not know that, you ought to have studied Suriname before coming to this press conference.

[Question] Are you taking into account the possibility that certain forces, possibly armed, will perhaps seek to oust you after a while?

[Answer] We are taking this into account. The people will have to deal with this. And if there are forces present which act contrary to our wishes, then those forces will have to receive retraining--reeducation.

[Question] Reeducation?

[Answer] Everything is directed toward striving to create motivated and self-aware Surinamese. You can term that reeducation. We have already begun with hoisting the flag at schools and the singing of the Surinamese national anthem. It has emerged that very many people--pupils and teachers--do not even know the words of the Surinamese national anthem.

[Question] Will the floggings be continued in this connection?

[Answer] We were talking about reeducation. There are always people at the present time who wish to exploit the matter in an unacceptable manner. Let me reassure you. Many people who have been brought in as looters and been given a sound thrashing have told me personally: We wish to enlist in the Surinamese armed forces. We wish to serve this country. Clearly, that sound thrashing was instructional.

[Question] So will you continue with this?

[Answer] No, we will adopt other methods of education. We have an amount of expertise for this which would make you envious.

[Question] The National Military Council's expertise does not seem very great, apart from military matters.

[Answer] I must accuse you of grossly underestimating us. And I would request you to restrain yourself a little.

COUNCIL MEMBER DENIES VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

LD111413 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 6 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[ANP dispatch: "Suriname Not Violating Human Rights"]

[Excerpts] Paramaribo--The proposal made by former Development Cooperation Minister Pronk (Labor Party) to link development aid to the extent to which human rights are being violated could only mean more development aid for Suriname. That statement was made by Lieutenant Van Rey of the National Military Council in Suriname in his initial reaction to the Suriname debate in the Second Chamber. "Human rights are not violated here," Van Rey said.

The council member said he can understand how television film and photographs of beatings have made an impression in the Netherlands. "Some blows with billy clubs have indeed been meted out but only to looters, he said. The military council cannot tolerate people abusing the situation. The Netherlands must realize that we have tried to carry out these 'rather severe actions' in an impeccable manner," the lieutenant said. He said he is not afraid of the Netherlands cutting off relations with Suriname. He said he thinks parliamentary democracy will be restored but with a government and a parliament which work.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol 7 No 051 13 March 1980

CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Colombian Official Outlines Andean Pact Meeting Agenda A 1
Cooperation Accord With EEC A 1
Spain's Oreja Urges United Action Against Terrorism A 1
Andean Pact Foreign Ministers To Meet in Spain in April A 1
OAS Praises Trade Preferences for Ecuador, Venezuela A 2
Itaipu President Views Timetable, Budget A 2
Briefs: Telecommunications Conference; River Plate Basin Fund A 2

ARGENTINA

Ambassador to PRC Views Impending Videla Visit B 1
[LA PRENSA 9 Mar]
Soviet Corn Purchases in 1980 Already Exceed 1979's B 1

BOLIVIA

PIR Accuses New Ambassador of Promoting Division C 1
Minister Denies Mistreatment of Political Prisoners C 1
Writ of Habeas Corpus Granted C 2
Transportation Federation Bombed in Santa Cruz C 2
COB Headquarters Banned; Coupists Blamed C 2

BRAZIL

Major Opposition Groups Form Bloc in Senate D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 12 Mar]
NUCLEBRAS' Uranium Contract Faces Renegotiation D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 11 Mar]
Brazil, Argentina To Negotiate Communications Satellite D 2
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 8 Mar]
Briefs: PETROBRAS Production Increases; Alcohol Miniplant Inaugurated D 2

CHILE

Police Deny Demonstrators Stage Hunger Strike E 1
Government Banishes 12 E 1
Matthei Says Presidential Succession Problem Not Yet Solved E 1
Briefs: Exports To USSR E 1

COLOMBIA

Reportage on Status of Negotiations for Hostages' Release F 1
Diplomats Oppose Ransom Payment F 1
Talks Resume 13 Mar F 2
Commission To Assess Government Policy on Court-Martials F 2
Government Minister: People Reject Terrorism F 2
Government Closes National University F 3

ECUADOR

Roldos To Withdraw From CFP, Form New Political Movement G 1
CFP's Bucaram Refutes President's Criticism G 1
Briefs: Hydrocarbon Production Deficit G 1

PERU

16 Sukhoi-22 Fighter-Bombers Purchased From USSR J 1
Extremists Blamed for Political Incidents in Trujillo J 1
Briefs: Antimony Refinery; Lima Airport Fire J 1

PANAMA

Shah Reportedly To Receive Surgery in Local Hospital N 1
'Security Zone' Declared N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

Salvadoran, Honduran Foreign Ministers Comment on Talks P 1
17 March Peru Meeting Scheduled P 1

COSTA RICA

Deputies Deny President Permission To Visit U.S. P 2

EL SALVADOR

Foreign Minister Views Recent Government Measures P 2
FAPU Founder Killed, Reportedly Following Arrest P 3
[LA CRONICA 10 Mar]
EL INDEPENDIENTE Mourns 11 'Children' Killed by Guards P 3
[12 Mar]
Government Issues New Arms Control Law P 4
ERP Guerrillas Publish Extensive Declaration P 5
Agricultural Activities Proceeding Normally P 5
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 12 Mar]

GUATEMALA

Foreign Ministry Says Ransom Payment Cannot Be Afforded P 6
Police Report Renewed Violence, Deaths of Students P 6
New Anticommunist Organization Emerges P 7

HONDURAS

Foreign Minister Comments on El Salvador Treaty Talks P 7
Government Denies Taking Sides in Nicaragua-Colombia Feud P 8
Army Spokesman Denies Military Rebellion Report P 8

NICARAGUA

200-Mile Limit Reiterated at UN LOS Conference P 9
Report on Ramirez, Arce Visit to Netherlands P 9
Details of Delegation Plans To Visit USSR P 10
Officials Leave for Grenadian Anniversary Celebration P 10
Commander Ortega Interviewed on Foreign Affairs P 10
Workers Demand Confiscation of Enterprises P 12
Robelo Says Free Elections Should Follow Reconstruction P 12
CST Official Appointed Guerrilla Commander P 13

CUBA

Carter's 'Militaristic' Policy Analyzed Q 1
Upsurge of Revolutionary Activity in El Salvador Noted Q 2
U.S. 'Encouragement' of Illegal Immigrants Criticized Q 3
Delegation Visits Vietnam for Cooperation Talks Q 3
Visits Ho Chi Minh City Q 4
Status Report on African Swine Fever Released Q 4
Control Measures, Virus Characteristics Q 4
Mechanization in Sugar Harvest Work Stressed Q 5
Provincial Parties Pledge Completion of Harvest Plans Q 5
CTC Meeting Focuses on Discipline, Sugar Harvest Q 6
Party Leader Notes Improvements in Sancti Spiritus Q 6

CARIBBEAN

Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados Try To Improve Relations S 1

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Nicaragua's Borge Greeted by PRD Leaders on Arrival S 1

GRENADA

EEC To Grant $1 Million Emergency Aid S 1

JAMAICA

Manley Appeals for EEC Aid to Developing Countries S 2
Aid Package Agreement S 2

GUYANA

New Romanian Ambassador Opens Trade Bureau T 1
[GUYANA CHRONICLE 7 Mar]

COLOMBIAN OFFICIAL OUTLINES ANDEAN PACT MEETING AGENDA

PA130005 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The governments of Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela will reaffirm their support for the government of President Johan Ferrier of Suriname [words indistinct] a few days ago by a junta composed of several members. The matter will be studied during the conference of the Andean Foreign Ministers' Council which began in Quito today. The conference will also deal with drafting regulations for the operation of the Andean Foreign Ministers' Council and will debate the letter of conduct proposed by Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos, according to Julio Londono Paredes, secretary general of the Colombian Foreign Ministry, who left for Quito today to represent Foreign Minister Uribe Vargas at the Quito conference.

The Andean Pact Foreign Ministers' Conference will also support the Paraguayan request for a UN Security Council meeting [as heard] to deal with the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota by a terrorist group, Londono Paredes told this station.

[Begin Londono recording] At this time the OAS is studying the case in question, but independently of the Andean countries' position. It is possible that the Andean countries will coordinate their position in Washington, but there is not necessarily a correlation between one and the other. The Paraguayan Government has submitted a proposal in Washington to an OAS council meeting which should now be studying the matter. [end recording]

Cooperation Accord With EEC

PY101402 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] The Andean Group will take another important step forward in April or May this year by signing an agreement for commercial and economic cooperation and technology transfer with the EEC in Brussels. This announcement was made yesterday by Jose de la Puente Radbill, a member of the Cartagena accord board. De la Puente Radbill indicated that this agreement will strengthen the program of subregional development.

SPAIN'S OREJA URGES UNITED ACTION AGAINST TERRORISM

PA120247 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja said on his arrival in Quito at noon today that the occupation of the embassy [presumably the Dominican Embassy in Bogota] requires consolidated action by all countries.

The Spanish foreign minister will attend the second meeting of the Andean Council as an observer. The meeting will be held here 13-15 March.

Oreja said those who occupy diplomatic missions seek to destabilize governments, creating an atmosphere of insecurity, at a time in which solidarity among peoples is greatly necessary.

ANDEAN PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN SPAIN IN APRIL

LD130954 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0900 GMT 13 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Foreign Ministers of the Andean Pact member-countries will meet in Spain at the end of April for talks on issues of political and economic interest which are also of interest to Spain. This was confirmed by Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja during a brief stopover in Bogota on his return to Madrid after attending the Quito meeting of the Andean Pact foreign ministers as an observer.

OAS PRAISES TRADE PREFERENCES FOR ECUADOR, VENEZUELA

FL121606 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The secretary general of the Organization of American States, Alejandro Orfila, has praised the decision by U.S. President Carter to issue an order designating Ecuador and Venezuela as beneficiary developing countries of a generalized system of preferences. Secretary General Orfila described the move as a major breakthrough in inter-American relations.

President Carter's decision was stated in a letter to the speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives and the president of the Senate. The preferences were established under the U.S. Trade Act of 1974, which gives the president the power to grant tariff exceptions to eligible products for developing countries. Ecuador and Venezuela were excluded under a provision barring from benefits all members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Since 1975 the OAS has repeatedly deplored the exclusion of the two countries.

ITAIPU PRESIDENT VIEWS TIMETABLE, BUDGET

PY060254 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 5 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] By 1983 the Itaipu hydroelectric dam will be generating the necessary power to partially meet the needs of both the Brazilian and Paraguayan markets, Itaipu President Jose Costa Cabalcanti has said. He added that the project is between 2 and 4 months ahead of the official timetable. He added that Itaipu will need a total of $450 million this year.

BRIEFS

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE--The Permanent Board of the Inter-American Telecommunications Conference [Conferencia Interamericana de Telecomunicaciones] opened its 10th annual meeting today at the San Martin cultural center. The meeting is being attended by representatives from Brazil, Chile, the United States, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela and Argentina. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Mar 80 PY]

RIVER PLATE FINANCIAL FUND--(Roberto Alcarela), deputy executive secretary of the Financial Fund for the Development of the River Plate Basin, stated that the five member countries decided at the meeting of governors held in Buenos Aires last November to fully subscribe its capital, which is now $100 million. (Alcarela) also stated that the fund now has the necessary infrastructure and capital to expand its operations. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network 1500 GMT 12 Mar 80 PY]

AMBASSADOR TO PRC VIEWS IMPENDING VIDELA VISIT

PY102113 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Mar 80 p 3 PY

[Text] Mr Paulino Musacchio, Argentine ambassador to the PRC, has said that the announcement of President Videla's visit caused "rather great" expectations in that country. He maintained that "the good relations which exist between the two countries will probably improve a little more." After saying that Videla will arrive in China on 5 June, the diplomat emphasized that this type of visit has not been planned to create "any difficult or annoying situation," but rather "to improve relations and give them a basis of cooperation." Musacchio made these remarks when he came back from the seat of his diplomatic mission. In reply to a question he acknowledged that "we are getting closer to the Chinese market" and asserted that we will enter it "by the front door." He also stated that we are now exporting all types of grain, seamless steel products and some chemical products.

He said: "The Argentine exporter is now exploring the Chinese market, just as China is exploring the Argentine market." He then explained that "Argentina is not giving China systematic support; it is only doing what it considers most suitable at the present time." Musacchio said that "the entire Western world is seeing that China is behaving in an exemplary way from the international point of view."

SOVIET CORN PURCHASES IN 1980 ALREADY EXCEED 1979'S

PY122330 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2052 GMT 12 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Mar (NA)--According to a report published by the National Grain Board [JNG], Argentina exported close to 17.5 million tons of grains in 1979, and among the purchasing countries were seven which bought over 1 million tons.

According to the JNG report, Argentina sold a total of 17,443,500 tons of grain to more than 50 foreign countries during the whole of last year. That volume includes 14 different varieties of grain, but consists almost wholly of four types: corn (6.5 million tons), wheat (4.15 million tons), sorghum (3.9 million tons) and soybeans (2.8 million tons), making a total of 16.8 million tons, or 96.4 percent of all deliveries. Similarly, exports are concentrated in certain countries, among which only seven belong to the "million-ton club": Japan (2.44 million tons), Spain (2.22 million tons), Italy (2.2 million tons), the Soviet Union (1.86 million tons), Brazil (1.64 million tons), the Netherlands (1.59 million tons) and the PRC (1.01 million tons). No other nation buying Argentine grains surpassed the figure of 400,000 tons in 1979.

Among the big buyers there is a clear "specialization" in the types of grain purchased. Japan concentrates on sorghum (97 percent); Spain on corn (66 percent) plus substantial amounts of sorghum and soybeans; Italy also on corn (68 percent) with a considerable amount of soybeans; the Soviet Union on corn (87 percent) with the rest in wheat; Brazil on wheat (91 percent); the Netherlands--the most diversified buyer--on soybeans (78 percent) with a little of each of the other grains, and the PRC on wheat (87 percent).

Regarding sales during 1980, it has become known that as of 29 February the Soviet Union--affected by the U.S. grain embargo--has reportedly shipped a total of about 2 million tons of Argentine corn, which is a 23-percent increase over its corn purchases during all of 1979.

PIR ACCUSES NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR OF PROMOTING DIVISION

FY130149 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Mar 80 FY

[Text] The congress bloc of the Party of the Revolutionary Left [PIR] considers the statements made by Marvin Weissman, the new U.S. ambassador, to be an aggression against the free sovereignty of the people. This opinion was expressed to La Paz news media by Senator Guillermo Tineo [Nationalist Democratic Alliance for Beni Department] who maintained that the Bolivian people will not permit any foreign imposition [words indistinct]:

[Begin Tineo recording] The party states that imperialist circles in the United States have a great deal of interest in bringing about division between civilians and the military in Bolivia and in hindering the future formation of a stable and [words indistinct] democratic government with a clear concept of the anti-imperialist forces fear the civilian-military unity of the Bolivian people, a unity we must (?strengthen) in order to realize a specific program to achieve national independence, peaceful coexistence among Bolivians, the exploitation of our wealth for the benefit of the people and respect for law and the democratic conquests, that is, development in sovereignty and freedom.

In view of reports that the appointee (Weissman) is married to a Chilean citizen, the party declares that it will use all means available to it (?in the congress) to prevent the intruder from occupying his intended post as viceroy in this country, which won its freedom and has advanced along the road of independence at the cost of the sacrifice of thousands of Bolivians, who will not tolerate any kind of interventions, however well-disguised they may be, which in this case try to (?undermine) our national independence, sovereignty and dignity under the pretext of protecting Bolivia from extremism. [end recording]

MINISTER DENIES MISTREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

FY121453 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1120 GMT 12 Mar 80 FY

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Jorge Selum Vaca Diez categorically denied reports that those political activists arrested during the recent terrorist activities have been mistreated. Selum said that the congressmen who visited the prisoners in Oruro saw that they are in good condition, and that the prisoners themselves indicated that they were well treated.

Selum also stated that the army intelligence department should proceed with the arrest of the others responsible for the attacks:

[Begun Selum recording] If Col (Arce Gomez) knows their names and who they are, he should have them arrested. We certainly would not feel that (?this was interfering) with the Interior Ministry investigations; on the contrary, since Col (Arce Gomez) has publicly stated that he knows the perpetrators, it is his obligation to have them arrested.

Why doesn't he arrest the terrorists? [Words indistinct] here in the Interior Ministry we have five persons under arrest and [words indistinct] give a report until we are sure and our investigations are concluded. As I have repeatedly said, I am sure that we are going to capture practically all of those involved in the recent terrorist activities. [end recording]

Selum said that there is no coordination between his ministry and the army intelligence department, and that it would be good for the country if the identified terrorists were arrested--an instruction which he believes was also given by the president herself.

Regarding the terrorists arrested in Oruro, Selum said that homemade bombs were found in their possession and that they were planning to hold up a jewelry store to get money to continue their terrorist activities in the country. Selum also said that apart from the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB) members arrested in Oruro, there are no political prisoners in the country, and that investigations continue to find the others responsible for the attacks.

Writ of Habeas Corpus Granted

PY121459 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpts] The request for habeas corpus submitted by the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB) and the Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN) on behalf of political prisoners has been granted. The Oruro Supreme Court has given instructions to the Interior Ministry for the immediate release of the six political prisoners and for the cessation of persecution of three other FSB members.

Judge (Morales) of the criminal court said that this decision must be complied with. Anyone who disobeys it will be declared in contempt of court, in this case the interior minister.

TRANSPORTATION FEDERATION BOMBED IN SANTA CRUZ

PY111407 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Another high-explosive bomb exploded this morning at 0320, at the "16 November Transport Federation" in Santa Cruz. The transport executives called for a press conference at 1630 to report on this incident. They announced that in order not to harm the democratic process [word indistinct] no measures will be taken, but they will demand a thorough investigation from high officials.

COB HEADQUARTERS MACHINEGUNNED; COUPISTS BLAMED

PY111419 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Mar 80 PY

[Text] The headquarters of the Bolivian Labor Central [COB] located at Plaza Venezuela, was machinegunned from a white jeep early this morning. We asked Armando Morales [president of the COB Economic Commission] what happened:

[Begin Morales recording] It happened early this morning, about 0245 [words indistinct] because as labor leaders (?we wonder) where these threats to labor and political leaders are coming from. The surprising thing is that the Interior Ministry, which has specialized organizations, has not yet made a statement. I happened to listen to a statement made at 1300 by the chief of intelligence, who said that he has identified the perpetrators; but it has done nothing to give tranquillity back to the people. This seems to be more like a game in which the Interior Ministry (?and the chief of intelligence) want to demonstrate which one is more capable of finding out who is carrying out this type of terrorist activity. We workers know, however, that these activities are handled by people who participated in the November coup. [end recording]

MAJOR OPPOSITION GROUPS FORM BLOC IN SENATE

PY130156 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 12 Mar 80 p 1 PY

[Text] The Popular Party [PP] and the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB], through their leaders Gilvan Rocha and Paulo Brossard, yesterday formed a bloc to take joint actions in the Senate. This action is regarded as the first step toward the creation of a congressional opposition front. Senators Leite Chaves and Henrique Santillo, leaders of the Brazilian Labor Party and the Workers Party, respectively, will be contacted today.

The PP-PMDB bloc will make its first move this afternoon through Senator Gilvan Rocha, who will take the floor in the name of the two blocs to charge the government with being insincere. He will also contend that while advocating democracy, Planalto Palace has been conducting maneuvers aimed at postponing the municipal election scheduled for November this year.

NUCLEBRAS' URANIUM CONTRACT FACES RENEGOTIATION

PY122033 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 11 Mar 80 p 21 PY

[Excerpt] NUCLEBRAS will have to renegotiate the contract for the supplying of enriched uranium which has been signed with URENCO, a Netherland-British-FRG consortium. If that contract is not renegotiated, NUCLEBRAS will end up with a large quantity of material under storage for a long time, since the construction of the nuclear plants has been delayed. That amount of uranium will tie up DM 150 million in addition to resulting in storage expenditures and possible risks.

That is the conclusion of a NUCLEBRAS internal report dated 15 September 1979 signed by Jose Carlos Castro, technical adviser to Director Ney Freire, who is responsible for the URENCO contract. The report says that if the contract is maintained in its current terms, NUCLEBRAS will not only face the problem of what to do with the excessive amount of enriched uranium but also the impossibility of supplying the amount of yellow cake (U-308) to be enriched by URENCO due to the lack of production capacity of the Pocos de Caldas facilities, which are the only ones existing in the country.

The NUCLEBRAS internal report explains that the difficulty with the contract lies in its "inflexibility for accommodating delays in the implementation of the Brazilian nuclear program." The contract is divided into two parts, one of which is non-negotiable and the other of which is negotiable. The non-negotiable part provides for the supply of 1,988,000 work separative units (units for the measurement of enriched uranium) in separate deliveries over the period 1981-90. The negotiable part provides for the supply of 1,842,000 work separative units in separate deliveries during the period 1983-90. NUCLEBRAS has already paid URENCO DM 35 million as a down-payment called for under the non-negotiable part of the contract, and it must pay another DM 35 million as a downpayment on the negotiable part of the contract this month, since it has not called for renegotiation of this part of the contract.

BRAZIL, ARGENTINA TO NEGOTIATE COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE

PY110221 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 8 Mar 80 p 16 PY

[Text] Brasilia--During his visit to Argentina in May, President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo will negotiate with President Videla the formation of a consortium to launch a domestic satellite to be shared by the two countries. Romulo Furtado, secretary general of the Brazilian Communications Ministry, is in Buenos Aires now to attend the regional administrative conference of the International Communications Union and to discuss the satellite, in compliance with a measure authorized recently by the president of the republic.

The call for international bids to supply the satellite will also be made this year. The contract could be awarded either to the United States or the Soviet Union, the only countries which manufacture satellites, and it would be agreed upon in 1981. The launching of the satellite would take place within 3 years. This report was released yesterday by TELEBRAS [Brazilian Telecommunication Corporation] President Jose Antonio Alencastro Silva, who stated that the launching of the satellite does not depend on the approval of the national congress because it is a commercial endeavor.

General Alencastro Silva said he considers the decision of the Brazilian Government to use a consortium to launch the satellite to be "excellent," because "only by associating ourselves will we be able to face the economic crisis, and in this case, we will obtain a tremendous traffic capacity in the telecommunications sector."

With the consortium, Brazil will have 10 radio channels, each capable of carrying 1,000 simultaneous conversations, which once again justifies the feasibility of launching the satellite by the two countries. Brazil will contribute to this enterprise with ground stations which have been developed by domestic industry, and which, according to Alencastro Silva, are more advanced than those Argentina can offer.

The TELEBRAS president also said that Brazil's main interest in participating in that consortium is to divide the cost of the satellite, and most of all, to divide the burden of the research which is being carried out.

Both Brazil and Argentina are members of INTELSAT, and for this reason the domestic satellite to be launched cannot be used for international connections. Both countries contribute to INTELSAT's budget, Brazil being one of the major shareholders. In compliance with the rules governing the international satellite, the DDI [direct international dialing system] will not be used by the domestic satellite.

BRIEFS

PETROBRAS PRODUCTION INCREASE--With the coming into operation of more wells in the Campos Basin, PETROBRAS expects to attain a daily oil production of 200,000 barrels beginning in April. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 Mar 80 PY]

ALCOHOL MINIPLANT INAUGURATED--Vice President Aureliano Chaves, who is also president of the National Energy Council, and Agriculture Minister Amaury Stabile have inaugurated in Brasilia the first alcohol miniplant. The miniplant has a production capacity of 1,200 liters per day and was built at a cost of 1.8 million cruzeiros. Alcohol can be produced from either sugarcane or sorghum. This is the first of 115 miniplants to be installed in the near future. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 Mar 80 PY]

POLICE DENY DEMONSTRATORS STAGE HUNGER STRIKE

FY121232 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0420 GMT 12 Mar 80 FY

[Text] Carabineros have denied the information released by some sectors of the media that reported that the men who were detained last weekend and who are being tried for having violated the internal security law are carrying out a hunger strike. The demonstrators, 58 men and 34 women, have been placed at the disposal of the Interior Ministry and are lodged in several police stations awaiting trial.

Government Banishes 12

FY121705 Paris AFP in Spanish 1545 GMT 12 Mar 80 FY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 12 Mar (AFP)--It was officially announced today that the Chilean military government has banished to different cities of the country 12 out of 92 persons who were arrested during a demonstration celebrating International Women's Day last Saturday. The information, which was provided by President Augusto Pinochet himself, adds that "this measure does not mean any change in government policies." Pinochet, who talked with reporters at the end of a meeting with mayors in the Government House, added that "this decision can be considered a normal procedure of the executive branch."

Interior Ministry sources indicated that this measure, banishment for 3 months, was taken in accordance with the legal powers given by laws approved here in 1973 and 1980.

The prisoners--58 men and 34 women--are being held in two police precincts. Relatives of the prisoners told the press yesterday that about 50 men held by the police had "declared a hunger strike" to protest their arrest. Yesterday the Interior Ministry released three persons, including Jose Maldavsky, a stringer for the magazine HOY.

MATTHEI SAYS PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION PROBLEM NOT YET SOLVED

FY122127 Paris AFP in Spanish 1615 GMT 12 Mar 80 FY

[Text] Santiago, 12 Mar (AFP)--Gen Fernando Matthei, commander in chief of the Chilean Air Force (FACH), today recognized that "the problem of presidential succession has not yet been solved in Chile." Matthei, who is a member of the government military junta, told the magazine ERCILLA: "This problem has not yet been solved. At the moment we are ruled by Decree No. 527."

General Matthei thus answered a question by the weekly magazine, which asked about a "hypothetical case in which President Augusto Pinochet would be prevented from continuing in his post." In this case, Matthei supported the idea of naming an interior minister who would be able eventually to assume the executive role. He stated: "I think this is an important matter which needs to be settled."

A dispatch from the press agency ORBE today stated that President Pinochet "attached little significance to the statement by General Matthei published in today's issue of the magazine ERCILLA on the period of transition and the possibility of a presidential succession."

BRIEFS

EXPORTS TO USSR--During the ambassador's meeting at the Diego Portales building Andres Concha, economic affairs director of the Foreign Ministry, reported that Chilean exports to the Soviet Union amount to $20 million a year. He also stated that rice and mineral ores are sold directly but that several other products are sold indirectly through Europe. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Mar 80 FY]

REPORTAGE ON STATUS OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR HOSTAGES' RELEASE

PA121449 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0803 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[George Rodriguez Oteiza]

[Text] Bogota, 12 Mar (LATIN)--The fifth round of negotiations between the Colombian Government representatives and the guerrillas occupying the Dominican Embassy here will take place today or tomorrow, a diplomatic source has reported.

Egyptian Ambassador to Chile Salah Khalifah, who participated yesterday in a diplomatic meeting held at the Colombian Foreign Ministry, made the announcement when he emerged from the meeting last night. Khalifah was one of the representatives of the countries involved in the occupation of the Dominican Embassy who met with Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas.

During the meeting, the Colombian Government reiterated its position of not using force against the Dominican Embassy while the lives of the captive diplomats are not in danger, according to a diplomatic source who wished to remain unidentified.

The announcement was made by Uribe Vargas during his meeting with the diplomats, the source added. "The dialog exists and we are going to continue the dialogue," stated special Venezuelan Government envoy Numa Quevedo, referring to the negotiations between the Colombian Government and the guerrillas. "While that door, which is what I call the dialog, remains open, there is great hope of achieving a solution favorable to both parties," added the diplomat in statements to the press upon emerging from the meeting with Uribe Vargas.

Some 30 guerrillas are holding about 31 hostages, among them 12 ambassadors, 2 charge d'affaires and 3 consuls. The rebels reduced from 311 to 70 the number of political prisoners whose release they are demanding in exchange for their captives, diplomatic sources told this agency. The sources added that they had also reduced from $50 million to $20 million the ransom they are demanding.

Diplomats Oppose Ransom Payment

PA121638 Paris AFP in Spanish 1504 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota, 12 Mar (AFP)--Diplomats of the countries whose representatives have been held hostage for 15 days in the Dominican Embassy by an M-19 command are opposed to paying any ransom for their release, it was learned here today.

The position of the diplomats was established after a meeting last night with Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas in which they studied the guerrillas' financial demands. The head of the political section of the U.S. Embassy in Colombia, J. Simms, said that they oppose the payment of any ransom.

Salah Khalifah, Egyptian ambassador in Chile, who happens to be here stated: We will not pay; that is our position.

For this part, Numa Quevedo, Venezuelan envoy now in Colombia who attended the meeting wearing a large hat, said that as long as the government-guerrilla dialog remains open, there is always the possibility of reaching a settlement favorable to both parties.

Talks Resume 13 Mar

PA1220++ Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2017 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[By Hernando Orozco]

[Excerpt] Bogota, 12 Mar (LATIN)--Negotiations to solve the crisis of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, which is occupied by guerrillas, will be resumed tomorrow, diplomatic sources reported today.

This will be the fifth round of talks between government representatives and guerrillas who have been holding for 2 weeks approximately 30 persons, including 12 ambassadors and 2 charges d'affaires, as hostages in the embassy. The sources did not indicate the time of the talks, but they will be held in the morning presumably.

COMMISSION TO ASSESS GOVERNMENT POLICY ON COURTS-MARTIAL

PA130034 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--The government today created a commission of eminent jurists to suggest legal procedures that will permit the speeding up of verbal courts-martial. The information is contained in Communique No 13 released by the Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency. The communique is the latest in a list of several issued regarding the occupation of the Dominican Embassy. The text is as follows:

At 1700 today the president met with several of his ministers and members of the commission of eminent jurists created today by the government to recommend to the executive branch legal procedures that can be adopted to abbreviate the duration of the verbal court-martial processes.

It must be recalled that several months ago the government issued a decree to this effect, but the honorable Supreme Court declared it invalid. It is the government's hope that the commission of jurists will find legal formulas that will expedite the legal proceedings.

The commission of jurists is composed of Drs Antonio Rocha, Jorge Enrique Gutierrez Anzola, Rafael Poveda Alfonso, Rodrigo Noguera Laborde, Guillermo Gonzalez Charry, Luis Cordoba Marino, Bernardo Gaitan Maecha, Juan Benavides Padron and Jesus Bernal Pinzon.

GOVERNMENT MINISTER: PEOPLE REJECT TERRORISM

PA101733 Bogota--According to Government Minister German Zea Hernandez, yesterday the Colombian people strongly rejected terrorism and violence. He noted that the way the people responded to the appeal that they make use of their citizen's rights at the polls represents a clear rejection to a minority that wants to bring violence to the country. Zea said that this is how the country follows the path of democracy, thus assuring the continuation of the legitimately constituted system.

The following are statements made by the government minister at the National Register of the Civil State at the closing of Sunday's election voting period.

[Begin Zea recording] Of course we knew that this dilemma could not exist for Colombia because Colombia has been an irrevocably peaceful country. It has never accepted violent solutions. It has always repudiated and rejected them.

It does not matter if very small groups in the country attack our institutions and resort to action instead of using legal means. They are an insignificant minority in Colombia. Today we have told the world that we are for democracy and against violence and we have told the terrorists, those who attack our institutions, that it is useless for them to persist in their endeavor because it is no longer the authorities but the Colombian people who have told them en masse: you shall not pass.

[Question] Mr Minister, does the government believe that absenteeism on this occasion has been relatively overcome?

[Answer] Of course. I do not deny that absenteeism is a very serious problem for the functioning of Colombian democracy. I have been clear on this in other statements I have made today. I believe that the figures being given for potential voters are always exaggerated, and secondly, not all persons are able to vote. For example, we have voter lists that have not been revised for a long time. These counts establish an electoral population of 13-14 million voters. This is practically impossible in a country that has a population of 25 million and where the majority are minors.

Besides, those counts include many dead persons whose names have not been removed from the lists; there are many sick persons; many persons are out of the country; and many others have difficulties getting to the voting places. Therefore, the people who want to work, participate and share in the management of the public interests in Colombia are those who speak up at the polls and they are the ones we should heed.

I believe that today's vote tally represents, without a doubt, the will of the Colombian people.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Of course, this represents support for the government because it is the government who called for the voting. The government has recommended the democratic way for coexistence among Colombians. The government advanced the civic and institutional propaganda for the voting. So we are interpreting this as support for the government. [end recording]

The government minister added that after this demonstration of faith in democracy, democracy rests securely in the hands of the Colombians and the government.

GOVERNMENT CLOSES NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

PA111302 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 10 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The government today decided that the National University will remain closed indefinitely. After long talks with the executive branch, the National University Superior Council issued a communique in which it says, among other things, that in view of the serious incidents against public order which have taken place at the university, it is impossible to resume academic activities on 12 March 1980 as planned at the university. The National University Superior Council hopes that the existing situation will improve so that the security measures taken around the university campus can be lifted as soon as possible, and academic programs resumed. It also announces that as long as the present conditions prevail, only authorized persons will be admitted to the university.

ROLDOS TO WITHDRAW FROM CPF, FORM NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENT

PA120245 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Text] President Jaime Roldos Aguilera will announce his withdrawal from the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP] on 29 March and will immediately launch a broad political movement, highly reliable sources told Radio Quito. The chief of state, who has been involved in an intensified conflict with Assad Bucaram, leader of his party, will outline his political future and that of his government in one of the most momentous decisions to be made since he began his constitutional term.

The movement, which is in the process of being formed, will be called Change and Democracy. It may eventually become a coalition which includes the People's Democracy, a party founded by Vice President Oswaldo Hurtado; the Radical Democratic Party, headed by Dr Francisco Huerta Montalvo; and the Alfarist Radical Front, a party led by economist Cecilia Calderon de Castro [words indistinct] forces, which are made up of CFP splinter parties and the groups of professionals who are working with the president in his administration. According to our sources, the president decided to dismantle the Force of Change movement, which supports him, when he first began his break with Assad Bucaram. Abelardo Martinez, a personal friend of the president and present under secretary of revenue, said this while carrying out this political operation as President Roldos' representative, our sources added.

CFP'S BUCARAM REFUTES PRESIDENT'S CRITICISM

PA122153 Paris AFP in Spanish 1911 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Quito, 11 Mar (AFP)--Assad Bucaram, leader of Concentration of Popular Forces (CFP), has affirmed that his party will not let President Jaime Roldos Aguilera fall from power. At the same time he has denied that there is a plot against the government. Bucaram said that if the Parliament falls, democracy falls. If Roldos falls, so do we. The CFP leader spoke last night on radio and television to refute certain criticisms voiced by the chief of state regarding the actions of the parliamentary wing controlled by Bucaram, thus heightening the political strife between leaders of the executive and legislative branches. Bucaram strongly criticized the government, stating that the signing of the National Development Plan last Saturday in San Francisco Plaza before some 25,000 persons had cost the treasury 30 million sucres ($1.2 million). He reiterated that the laws approved by the National Chamber of Representatives--60, of which 40 have been signed by the executive branch--have not been drafted by only one political sector, the CFP, but with the participation of the parliamentary majority. Some have been unanimously approved. Bucaram accused the government of infiltrating communists into various sectors of public administration. He charged that the communists control the agrarian tribunals and the courts for minors.

BRIEFS

HYDROCARBON PRODUCTION DEFICIT--There was an average deficit of 6,610 barrels a day in the production of hydrocarbon byproducts in 1979. The greatest reduction was in the production of gasoline and diesel, which had negative balances of 2,850 and 2,400 barrels a day, respectively. The Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation has attibuted the deficit primarily to the constant increase in internal demand for fuel, particularly diesel and gasoline. An additional cause was the closure of the state refinery at Esmeraldas from 20 September to 16 October for repairs. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA]

16 SUKHOI-22 FIGHTER-BOMBERS PURCHASED FROM USSR

PA130014 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2139 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 12 Mar (LATIN)--Sources close to the Peruvian Government revealed today that this country has purchased 16 Sukhoi-22 fighter-bombers from the Soviet Union. The purchase, involving $120 million dollars, is apparently a reaction to the recent Chilean purchase of new Mirage combat planes built by France and Israel. Four years ago Peru became the first Latin American country to purchase Soviet combat aircraft. With this, as yet unconfirmed, transaction the Peruvian Air Force will have 48 Sukhoi aircraft.

The announced purchase coincided with a visit made to Moscow by Maj Gen Rafael Hoyos Rubio, Peruvian Armed Forces chief of staff. When the Peruvian Government made its first purchase of combat aircraft, 4 years ago, the then president, Francisco Morales Bermudez, emphasized that the action in no way involved a political subordination to Moscow.

The Peruvian land forces are also equipped with Soviet-built T-54 and T-55 tanks. Payment for the latest purchase of Sukhoi aircraft is to be completed within a 12-year period with 2 percent interest rate, sources added.

EXTREMISTS BLAMED FOR POLITICAL INCIDENTS IN TRUJILLO

PA121927 Paris AFP in Spanish 0203 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 10 Mar (AFP)--Armando Villanueva, the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance's [APRA] presidential candidate, charged here today that extremist sectors interested in foiling the May elections are responsible for Friday's political incidents in Trujillo, in the north. As a result of these incidents six leaders of Fernando Belaunde's Popular Action [AP] were burned and several dozen AP and APRA members were bruised.

According to several leaders, three Molotov cocktails were thrown at the platform where former Minister Carlos Pestana was delivering a speech. According to former President Belaunde, the attackers are members of parties upset about the success of the meeting in Trujillo, APRA's principal bastion.

Villanueva for his part, stated that APRA is in no way responsible for these incidents. We were attacked and provoked, he said. Several APRA members were wounded.

BRIEFS

ANTIMONY REFINERY--The Peruvian Government will install an antimony refinery in Arequipa at the end of this year at a cost of 250 million soles. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Feb 80 PY]

LIMA AIRPORT FIRE--The damage caused by the tremendous fire which completely destroyed the auditorium on the third floor of the Jorge Chavez International Airport in Lima now totals 30 million soles. There are doubts that the origin of the fire was a short circuit, and there are increasing rumors that the fire was the result of sabotage. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Mar 80 PY]

SHAH REPORTEDLY TO RECEIVE SURGERY IN LOCAL HOSPITAL

PA121955 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Former Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, who fears extradition to his country, has asked Washington to allow him to go to the United States to undergo a delicate surgical operation, but the State Department has announced that the former monarch will be admitted to a Panamanian hospital.

The former shah, considered to be one of the most loyal allies of the United States for three decades, has been unable to get himself admitted to a U.S. hospital. For this reason he will be operated on in Panama, some sources reported yesterday. The operation involves the removal of his spleen.

In Washington, U.S. State Department officials told newsmen that the 60-year-old former shah will be admitted today to Paitilla Hospital and that he will undergo an operation this weekend. A Paitilla Hospital source has said that the former monarch will be admitted soon but gave no further details.

In New York, Robert (Armaj), a spokesman for the former shah, has stated that the details of the operation are being worked out but he did not mention in what hospital. There are no indications that security forces have been placed around Paitilla Hospital.

The State Department said today that the former shah was persuaded not to go to a U.S. hospital or to Gorgas Hospital and that Paitilla Hospital was recommended. Paitilla Hospital is one of the most modern health centers in Panama.

This news program has learned unofficially that there is a request to vacate 10 rooms on the third floor of Paitilla Hospital. For this reason, it is believed that the former monarch of Iran is about to arrive.

'Security Zone' Declared

PA122120 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1844 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Panama City, 12 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Panamanian hospital where the Iranian Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi will soon undergo surgery for an inflamation of the spleen has been declared a "security zone."

Doctors and employees of the Paitilla Hospital in the downtown part of the capital replied to questions by ACAN-EFE: "We know nothing." They added that there was an agreement between the private hospital administration and Reza Pahlavi's security agents to maintain silence on the shah's stay and surgery results.

Although the Paitilla Hospital administration has not disclosed the day or the hour in which the shah will be hospitalized, it was learned today in press circles that it will not be until next week.

"There is great tension throughout the area," according to witnesses who have gone near the so-called "security zone." This tension is caused particularly as a result of the extreme vigilance by Reza Pahlavi's personal security agents.

Consulted regarding the current situation of the shah in Panama, official sources insist that "we are prohibited from speaking about the shah. Everytime we talk about him, a problem occurs."

SALVADORAN, HONDURAN FOREIGN MINISTERS COMMENT ON TALKS

PA121500 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Text] In arriving in San Jose yesterday evening, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena commented on efforts toward peace between Honduras and El Salvador stating: In the two past meetings we have discussed five of the seven points of the mediation agreement and, in principle, there is agreement on each of them.

The negotiations for a definite solution to the conflict between the two countries will be renewed today. The conflict arose in December of 1969 with the 100-hour war.

The points yet to be discussed in the negotiations being held between the foreign ministers of Honduras and El Salvador deal with the Central American Common Market and the border between the two countries.

The Salvadoran foreign minister said that it is expected that these two points will be defined in the next 2 days. Chavez said that a definite solution to the conflict between Honduras and El Salvador could emerge from the results of this third round of negotiations. He added that there have been no obstacles following the two previous meetings and noted that everything is part of general negotiations.

In arriving in the country yesterday evening, Honduran Foreign Affairs Secretary Eliseo Perez Cadalso said that the negotiating delegations have the will to reach an agreement and they have [word indistinct] five of the seven points that comprise the consultation organ of 1969 [sentence as heard]. Only two remain to be discussed, he added. I believe we will make significant advances in this round of negotiations, he noted.

The Honduran official said that the two sides are optimistic about finding a definite solution to the conflict.

Regarding his previous statements that it will be long time before diplomatic relations are reestablished with El Salvador, the Honduran foreign affairs secretary said his government wants a simultaneous and general agreement and will apply that policy. Once the agreement, including all the points is signed, diplomatic, consular and commercial relations will be reestablished, the Honduran official said.

17 March Peru Meeting Scheduled

PA130017 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1807 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The foreign ministers of El Salvador and Honduras, Dr Fidel Chavez Mena and Eliseo Perez Cadalso, respectively, will hold a working session with mediator Dr Jose Luis Bustamante 7 Rivero in Lima, Peru on Monday. As report today, the two foreign ministers are holding a meeting in San Jose to discuss the mediation process. They will later attend the conference of foreign ministers of Central America, Panama and the Caribbean and on Monday they will attend the mediation meeting in Lima.

COSTA RICA

DEPUTIES DENY PRESIDENT PERMISSION TO VISIT U.S.

PA120339 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Text] It is relations between nations and how they should be stimulated that are at stake when visits of this type are paid but I will definitely uphold the deputies' decision, President Rodrigo Carazo said shortly after newsmen informed him that the Legislative Assembly had voted down his request for permission to make two visits to the United States. Although the president thinks only time will tell whether the deputies' decision will affect trade and diplomatic relations with the United States, he said he does not think it will cause either harm or good. [Words indistinct] not being able to meet President Jimmy Carter because matters of great importance to Costa Rica would be discussed.

I am not going to judge the deputies' decision; it is up to them to judge their attitude, President Carazo said. Everyone is responsible for his action and for the duties of his position, he added. In addition to denying permission for him to go the United States on 22 March to inaugurate the Miami International Fair, the deputies also denied permission for him to meet Jimmy Carter in May. In view of this, President Carazo said his May trip has also been canceled and he will not submit another request for permission to travel because the deputies do not want Costa Rica to have relations with the United States.

When asked if he thought the deputies' attitude was strictly political, he said they probably have something against the United States which he does not know about. Carazo said he would try to solve the problems he had planned to discuss with Carter over the telephone since the deputies will not let him keep his two appointments.

EL SALVADOR

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS RECENT GOVERNMENT MEASURES

PA122333 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1607 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] At this moment, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena is arriving at the Foreign Ministry. Here are his statements:

[Begin Chavez recording] The nation is in a deep social and political crisis, a product of the structural situation it has endured for over 50 years. It is not easy to suddenly consolidate a process that seeks social change and political change, particularly social change that implies a change in both the economic and social fields. In the political field it implies laying down the foundations for launching a true and authentic democratization of the nation. This does not imply a scheme of reforms and repression, because this would mean arriving at an inconsequential position to normalize and pacify the nation. Unfortunately, there are acts of violence which, in my opinion, must be overcome.

Recently, the government outlined the basis for structural reforms; in the first place, the constitutional statute, which represented an instrument to make possible the process of reforms, of social and political changes; in the second place, the agrarian reform, which implies the delivery of land to peasants through a system of associative property--or cooperative or community property--in which we are going to have a pluristructural system in the field of ownership, the private properties of the small and medium farmer, and then, the property of peasants. [passage indistinct]

The peasants were truly surprised, because exactly 100 years ago, in 1880, communal farms [ejidos] were abolished in the nation. That law on the abolishment of communal farms represented the turning over to private hands of property in the rural areas. One hundred years later, property is returned to the peasants. That is, 100 years ago, properties were taken away from the peasants and now we are giving it back to them.

The process includes, as a first measure, the delivery of all properties larger than 500 hectares, or 700 manzanas, in the first phase. The second phase affects properties of from 210 to 700 manzanas. That is, there will be a minimum. There are two phases.

The peasants--and I was personally able to visit rural areas--were truly enthusiastic. It was really gratifying to see how peasants received those properties. They were immediately organized and began to work.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, when is the meeting with the mediator set? [on talks with Honduras]

[Answer] We will be meeting with the mediator on Monday in Lima. We two foreign ministers--the foreign minister of Honduras and myself as Salvadoran foreign minister--and our respective advisors will report to him on the results of our bilateral negotiations and also settle some points that are yet to be solved. Then we will see if we have any conflicting points still pending following our bilateral meeting here in San Jose. [end recording]

FAPU FOUNDER KILLED, REPORTEDLY FOLLOWING ARREST

PA122303 San Salvador LA CRONICA in Spanish 10 Mar 80 p 1 PA

[Text] At 0400 yesterday, one of the founding membets of the United Popular Action Front (FAPU) was shoved into a ravine in his car, according to statements made to one of our newsmen by members of that political organization. The victim was a former medical student at the National University of El Salvador who left school precisely to devote himself full time to political activity.

Carlos Mauricio Arias was arrested at 0200 on the same day of his death and later was thrown into the ravine where he was found in a simulated accident, our informer said. The ravine in which the body of the FAPU founder--who was a member of National Coordinating Committee of that organization--was found, is located near the courts.

Carlos Mauricio Arias was buried at mid-day today. Representatives of the FAPU said their leader had been pursued for several days. They add that his neck was broken.

Last week, 10 militants of that organization, who also belonged to the Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation, were also killed in Santa Ana.

EL INDEPENDIENTE MOURNS 11 'CHILDREN' KILLED BY GUARDS

PA130323 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 12 Mar 80 p 3 PA

[Editorial by Director Jorge Pintos: "The Great Massacre"]

[Text] Eleven children killed (all less than 18 years old), is the toll of one of the most heart-rending massacres carried out under the banner of agrarian reform and the nationalization of banking.

The bodies of Castellanos and his wife Vanessa were not yet cold when the army, in order to evict students from a high school, killed the youths who were holding a meeting of the Movement of Revolutionary High School Students (MERS).

The official report states that after the students were ordered to leave the school, insults and shooting were heard. We remember how it was when we were 17 years old and we imagine ourselves in a meeting with other youths of the same age, talking about the fatherland, about our courage and we imagine having the National Guard arrive and order us to leave. Of course, the answer would have been insulting to those who had been so impudent. We are being subjected to a state of seige. The state of siege is illegal and can be disobeyed because no one has the right to use a spurious law to curtail individual freedom.

The 11 youths who were killed in such a cowardly manner in San Miguel leave a message by their deaths which is addressed to mothers, because those youths could have been the children of any of the mothers of this country. Nothing that a government can do is worth more than the lives of these children, who represent the future of our fatherland.

They have indulged in an orgy of blood. They have vented their fury on these martyred people who are struggling for a better future and in doing so, they have legitimized the people's violence. Violence is what is now rising in our throats to come out as the worst insults, not worthy of this page, to describe the butchers, as LA PRENSA of Managua has alre called the members of the Salvadoran security corps.

The truth is that it is worthy of praise that our youths can no longer be deceived and hypnotized with marihuana or vices, that our youth should gather to discuss how to eliminate the 47-year-old military dictatorship; that our youth should die for ideals and not by alcoholic intoxication. A youth who struggles is praiseworthy. We once were the age of those youths killed in so cowardly a manner by the so-called authorities and we were jailed at the time when EL INDEPENDIENTE was just founded. Let us hope that the entire country is willing to die while those who should be defending us are hunting down children.

Meanwhile, the common man, the man in the street who walks along University Avenue and looks at the U.S. Embassy and remembers President Carter's promises regarding human rights, feels that it is the place where the reforms and the presence of the Christian Democrats in power were inspired. He reflects and he wonders whether the order to exterminate these children and all leftists also came from there. The man in the street wonders whether this great massacre is being inspired by the new weapons, training and money from the United States.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES NEW ARMS CONTROL LAW

PA130330 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2318 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Government today took one more step toward the total pacification of this shaken Central American country by decreeing a law which establishes total controls over possession, bearing and marketing of firearms.

Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Government Junta, told ACAN-EFE here that the main objective of the law is "to achieve the pacification of our country."

The Salvadoran junta is being besieged by violence from the armed ultrarightist and ultra-leftist sectors which oppose the reforms dictated by the armed forces and the present government that came to power after overthrowing Gen Carlos Humberto Romero on 15 October.

"This law was needed by all Salvadorans, who have been threatened by continued violence from extremist groups," Majano added.

The decree makes the Defense and Public Security Ministry responsible for regulating the "importing, domestic trade, manufacturing, distribution, sale, transportation, possession, bearing, use, confiscation, storage and destruction of firearms, ammunition and accessories."

Majano added that he hoped all Salvadorans would cooperate to make the law effective. Only members of the security corps, high-ranking government officials and persons charged with guarding commercial, industrial, agricultural, banking or state institutions may possess weapons of a caliber higher than that specified in the law.

Private citizens may own weapons within the established limits, as long as they register those weaoons with the listed Defense and Public Security Ministry offices, Colonel Majano said. He added that the ministry, when it deems it advisable, may order operations to confiscate weapons. The law even forbids gunsmiths to sell or purchase weapons and forbids pawnshops from lending money for weapons or selling them.

ERP GUERRILLAS PUBLISH EXTENSIVE DECLARATION

PA092328 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1831 GMT 8 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 8 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Five hundred Salvadoran people have been killed in the last five months as a result of "government repression," according to the clandestine Salvadoran Revolutionary Peoples Army [ERP]. The charge was made in an extensive declaration published today in the newspapers PRENSA LIBRE and EL GRAFICO. A 3-page paid advertisement published at the request of relatives of persons kidnaped by the ERP, whose names were not given, said that "the Salvadoran people are at this moment facing a crucial historic period in the search for their firal liberation.

The declaration criticized the U.S. Government, which it accused of interfering in the present Salvadoran politifal process to try to stop the revolution. It also accused the government's Christian Democratic Party of playing an anticommunist role and of serving as an instrument to give a middle-of-the-road appearance "to a government which is essentially extremely rightist." In the declaration the Salvadoran guerrillas announced the operation of the clandestine broadcasting station "Radio Revolucionaria del Pueblo" and declared their solidarity with other rebel groups which operate in the neighboring country. The Salvadoran guerrillas then revealed their proposed government program after the establishment of a "popular democratic" regime.

The extensive declaration was signed by the "General Staff of the ERP" composed of "Comdr Joaquin Villalobos Huezo, Commander in chief; Comdr Jorge Antonio Melendez, deputy chief; and the commanders Ana Sonia Medina, Juan Ramon Medrano and Octavio Ponce."

The Guatemalan papers said they agreed to publish the Salvadoran guerrilla declaration "for humanitarian reasons" to help the hostages being held by the ERP.

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES PROCEEDING NORMALLY

PA122317 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 12 Mar 80 pp 3, 20 PA

[Text] Agricultural activities are continuing normally on the estates confiscated under the recently decreed Basic Agrarian Reform Law, according to a bulletin issued by the Secretariat of Information.

As an example, the bulletin cites "Los Lagartos" estate in Sonsonate, which is now in the hands of the community and organized into cooperatives. At the same time of the decree, the estate was in the midst of harvest. The report states that the harvesting has continued without interruption. This estate consists of over 2,000 manzanas and has a working population of 1,700 persons.

The bulletin states that the "peasant families are being guided toward increasing production to make the agrarian reform program a joint effort between the peasants and the government." The bulletin adds that lectures are being given to the new owners to "bring home to them the importance to themselves of maintaining an optimum rate of work. According to the source, they are being informed of all the benefits that will accrue to them from a strengthening of the cooperative teams that have begun to operate."

Technical advice is being provided by Agriculture and Livestock Ministry experts who are emphasizing other agricultural activities underway at "Los Lagartos," such as the production of basic grains, coffee and balsam and the commercialization of livestock, that will receive attention as soon as the present harvest is over.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTRY SAYS RANSOM PAYMENT CANNOT BE AFFORDED

PA121959 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1721 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--"Guatemala cannot afford to spend money in paying ransom for Aquiles Pinto Flores, its ambassador in Colombia," the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry reported here today.

It added that the Guatemalan Government has total confidence that the Colombian Government will know how to resolve the situation, both to the satisfaction of the country as well as to the hostages.

Today's Foreign Ministry statement reiterates President Gen Fernando Romero Lucas Garcia's recent statement regarding the demands of the guerrillas holding several foreign diplomats accredited to Colombia in the Dominican Embassy.

POLICE REPORT RENEWED VIOLENCE, DEATHS OF STUDENTS

PA122250 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1936 GMT 10 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 10 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Two university students were among the victims of the violence over the weekend reported today by the Guatemalan police.

Oswaldo Baquiar Zepeda, who was in his last year of studies in the School of Medicine, was killed after being kidnaped by a group of men who later abandoned his bullet-riddled body in an outlying western sector of the capital.

In the same area of Zone Seven, Ismael Rivera Giron, also a university student, was shot down in front of his home by unidentified men.

Other ambushes by armed men in the interior part of the country caused the death of two merchants in northern Peten and two peasants, one near the southern coast and another in Zacapa in the eastern part of the country. These acts of violence left four other persons seriously wounded.

In other acts of violence a man was decapitated in Zacapa and another man knifed in Zone 10 in the southeastern part of this capital.

In Coatepeque, Quezaltenango and in the western part, a military commissioner who was also a contractor of farm workers, and his son were machinegunned in their home while paying farmers contracted by them. One of the workers was also killed and another wounded.

The University Students Association today denounced the new killings of its members as a "continuation of the wave of repression directed against the university."

In other acts of violence, three vehicles whose owners were robbed at gunpoint by unidentified men were later burned.

In other acts of sabotage, a group of men occupied a farm in Salama Baja Berapaz, in the northern part of the country and burned a tractor, while in Quezaltenango crops in El Baul foothills were burned.

The house of city Mayor Col Abundio Maldonado and Channel 11 television studios were fired at from speeding vehicles.

NEW ANTICOMMUNIST ORGANIZATION EMERGES

PA122256 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1915 GMT 10 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--A new clandestine anticommunist organization, the self-styled Armed Peoples Organized Youth [Juventud Organizada del Pueblo en Armas--JOPA] today announced the beginning of its activities in Guatemala.

In a press communique released to newspapers of this capital, JOPA notes it has begun a "frank and open war" against Marxist guerrilla organizations operating in the country.

In its first declaration, JOPA claimed credit for the 5 March killing of lawyer Jorge Ramirez Cajas, a leader of the United Revolutionary Front (FUR) in Quezaltenango.

According to this clandestine organization, Jimenez Cajas was trained in Moscow and Havana and was "leading the worker and peasant youth astray."

The JOPA accuses the FUR of being a front for the Guatemalan Communist Party.

The communique released to the press has a logo type depicting two crossed machineguns.

HONDURAS

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON EL SALVADOR TREATY TALKS

PA130122 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1557 GMT 10 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 10 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso told the local newspaper LA PRENSA that "only if we were magicians could we sign peace with El Salvador in what remains of our term in office."

The foreign minister made these statements before leaving for San Jose, Costa Rica, where he will meet tomorrow, Tuesday, with his Salvadoran counterpart, Fidel Chavez Mena regarding the peace talks.

The Hondurans are engaged in an election campaign for a constituent assembly on 20 April. This assembly will draft a new constitution and outline the definitive path for returning to a civilian government.

For this reason, the foreign minister believes that the time is too short "to sign a general peace treaty, when mediation has still not ended." He admitted, however, that the talks are well underway and after some domestic problems in El Salvador have been solved, border issues and the Central American Common Market, which were two of the most difficult of the seven subjects pending, will be discussed.

GOVERNMENT DENIES TAKING SIDES IN NICARAGUA-COLOMBIA FEUD

PA130346 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1610 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 12 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Foreign Ministry explained here today that "the Honduran Government has not and is not interfering in any way in the matters related to Nicaragua's claim to jurisdiction over the islands of San Andres, Providencia and other adjacent islands now held by Colombia."

News dispatches from Colombia on the occasion of Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso's visit to Bogota to receive the Order of Boyaca quoted the foreign minister as having supported Colombia in the dispute with Nicaragua over the Caribbean islands.

The Honduran Foreign Ministry states that the Honduran Government "is fully confident that the two countries involved will have recourse to the peaceful means for resolving international conflicts established by the inter-American system and will reach a mutually satisfactory solution."

The ministry added that "the referent case is based on the validity of a treaty signed by Nicaragua and Colombia in March, 1928. Honduras does not support any country in particular but rather, true to its tradition of honoring international commitments, it maintains and will continue to maintain its position of respect for treaties, conventions and all kinds of international obligations."

Finally, the Honduran Foreign Ministry states: "It is also obvious that Honduras' relations of cooperation and friendship with both of the countries in question are very close and highly cordial."

The Honduran foreign minister expressed himself in the same terms on his return from Colombia when he was asked about his alleged comments to Colombian newsmen regarding the Colombia-Nicaragua territorial conflict.

ARMY SPOKESMAN DENIES MILITARY REBELLION REPORT

PA122131 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1615 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 12 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Public Relations Office of the Honduran Armed Forces denied here today a report published by the local newspaper EL HERALDO that soldiers and police in San Pedro Sula, in northern Honduras had rebelled last Friday and Saturday.

Maj Julio Armando Pavon, chief of the Public Relations Office of the Honduran Armed Forces, told ACAN-EFE the following by telephone:

"After consulting with the high military circles I can assure you that the report about the rebellion is false. The high command is not sure of the motives behind a publication of this kind." The army spokesman added that "we consider the newspaper EL HERALDO to be a responsible paper and were amazed to find that they have been taken unawares by a false report, because all the Honduran Army units are engaged in combat training activities."

NICARAGUA

200-MILE LIMIT REITERATED AT UN LOS CONFERENCE

PA121208 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Miguel D'Escoto Brockman returned home today after paying a visit to Venezuela, Brazil and New York. He went to the first two nations along with government junta member Daniel Ortega, a member of the Sandinist Front National Directorate, who was also returning home after touring Europe.

D Escoto said during his speech at the UN Law of the Sea Conference that on behalf of Nicaragua he reaffirmed the proclamation of sovereignty over the 200-mile seas on either coast. It was this position by Nicaragua which rekindled the dispute with Colombia. Colombia retains possession over the San Andres and Providencia islands and the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana cays on the Caribbean which are part of the territory and continental shelf of our country.

Minister D'Escoto will begin preparing for another trip tomorrow, this time to Costa Rica where the meeting of foreign ministers of Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic will begin on Friday. In San Jose, the foreign ministers will discuss a number of topics related to international cooperation, a common energy policy, the reorganization of the Organization of Central American States, economic integration, the Common Market and other matters.

He will be accompanied by Luis Velasquez, Orlando Castillo and Eligo Alvarez as a press attache.

REPORT ON RAMIREZ, ARCE VISIT TO NETHERLANDS

PA130402 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1745 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[By Rosario Mora]

[Text] The official spokesman of the National Reconstruction Governing Junta, Companero Manuel Espinosa a few minutes ago released a statement concerning the visit to the Netherlands by a delegation of the national governing junta and the Sandinist National Liberation Front headed by junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado and by Commander Bayardo Arce, which concluded with most satisfactory results.

Yesterday at The Hague, the Nicaraguan official visitors were received by the N Netherland economic affairs minister and later met with leaders of the political parties. As results of these meetings, there is the possibility that the $11 million aid for 1979 could be increased in 1980 after the Netherlands Parliament approved a resolution recommending an increase in the cooperation program with Nicaragua for several years.

This increase will help the balance of payments of Nicaragua, and will contribute to greater purchases of medicines, assistance in the literacy campaign and scholarships to create more technological manpower.

Following the meeting with political leaders, the Nicaraguans formally pledged to fully support the reconstruction programs of the Nicaraguan Government.

During a rally yesterday evening promoted by the various committees of solidarity with Nicaragua, a spontaneous collection taken yielded $263,336.48 to help the literacy crusade of Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan delegation left the Netherlands for a visit to the FRG, where they will meet with that country's finance minister today.

DETAILS OF DELEGATION PLANS TO VISIT USSR

PA130446 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Commanders Humberto Ortega, Tomas Borge Martinez and Henry Ruiz, ministers of defense, interior and planning of the governing junta, respectively, will head the 14-member Nicaraguan delegation that will travel to the Soviet Union next Saturday.

The trip was organized in response to an invitation extended to the revolutionary government by the CPSU Central Committee. In Moscow, the delegation will meet with CPSU officials and with the chief of state and CPSU general secretary, Leonid Brezhnev.

In addition to Commanders Borge, Ruiz and Ortega, the delegation includes Industry Minister Fernando Guzman, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Alvaro Guzman, Fishing Institute Minister Carlos Coronel Kautz; Jaime Brenes, of the Foreign Ministry's Section for Socialist Nations Affairs; Humberto Mendoza, secretary general of the Ministry of Commerce; Norma Cuadra, for the Directorate of European Cooperation of the International Reconstruction Fund; and Lourdes (?Fiol), representing the mass organizations. The delegation will also include members of the Nicaraguan Institute of [word indistinct] and the Sandinist communications system, who will be Companero Alberto Reyes.

The delegation will leave via Havana.

OFFICIALS LEAVE FOR GRENADIAN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

PA122324 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2250 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 12 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Two high ranking officials of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction left today for Grenada in response to an invitation from Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's government.

They are Humberto Ortega Saavedra, commander of the Sandinist revolution and minister of defense, and Deputy Foreign Minister Francisco Fiallos Navarro.

The Nicaraguan officials will attend ceremonies to commemorate the first anniversary of the Grenadian revolutionary government to be held tomorrow, 13 March, in St Georges.

COMMANDER ORTEGA INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

PA100248 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 8 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega, member of the Junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, has told Televisora Nacional that the Nicaraguan people are bent on obtaining the extradition of Anastasio Somoza and his family to make them answer for the crimes committed in Nicaragua.

Ortega arrived in Panama this morning and held a meeting with Panamanian President Aristides Royo. During an exclusive interview with this station's news service, the Nicaraguan official also referred to the turmoil in Central America. The interview was as follows:

[Begin recording] [Question by unidentified reporter] Recently the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and other high-ranking government officials have been holding contacts at all levels in Latin America and Europe.

In your specific case, we would like to know what objectives prompted you to visit Europe with another delegation and what were the results of your mission?

[Answer] We'll have an opportunity to talk about this with the Panamanian press during a news conference we have scheduled for Monday. We plan to broach this and other topics of interest to the Panamanian press then.

[Question] Commander, during the last few months there has been talk about the success of the Sandinist revolution, the success of the people. However, we would like to know what is the greatest challenge faced by the Sandinist movement and the Nicaraguan people in consolidating their positions?

[Answer] We have an immediate challenge: the great literacy campaign, which will begin in mid-March. It involves the mobilization of large forces, particularly the Nicaraguan youth, to achieve such an important objective as freeing our people from ignorance and illiteracy. Simultaneously, there is indeed a very important fundamental and decisive task, which we have been pushing forward since the very minute victory was achieved--the task of production.

Production is basic for our country's future. Our country's future would be in jeopardy without production. That is why our people are making a great effort to exploit the wealth of our soil and to gain strength. The economic plan we have for 1980 is very limited compared to 1978; however, it exceeds the 1979 production. This is an immediate, large and difficult task.

[Question] Commander, viewing the Central American picture--from which Nicaragua cannot be separated--we would like to know your opinion about the reality, for example, in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. What is your impression about the situation there at this moment?

[Answer] You cannot separate the situation in Central America from the social and economic conditions of our people. The situation is on the way to being defined in some countries. In the specific case of El Salvador, we see a confrontation there between sectors which are trying to promote some reforms, the people who eagerly hope for a radical and profound change in El Salvador, and the other sectors which are opposed to any transformation. We see a confrontation there, a great challenge. Therefore, a situation exists there which creates tension in the Central American area but which also fuels the hopes of the Central American peoples.

In the case of Honduras, we can see that the pace of the political conditions is very different from the pace in El Salvador and Nicaragua. We also think that the economic situation there is not so simple; it is difficult. There is talk of some possibilities in the political field but thus far there is an enigma which has not been solved yet.

[Question] Commander, looking at this situation, perhaps it hasn't been decided what Nicaragua's position would be if the United States intervened to avert total turmoil [desencadenamiento total] in the Central American isthmus?

[Answer] We, our people, our vanguard the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], have defined ourselves and continue to define ourselves as an anti-interventionist organization, people and government, as a government that has reflected our people's struggle traditions which have been characterized by their opposition to the interventions of Yankee imperialism. In the case raised by you, we start out by thinking that it would be an act of madness which would help the U.S. Government in no way and, then, that Nicaragua's position has already been defined, in the sense of condemning any act of intervention or aggression in any country in Latin America or the continent.

[Question] Commander Ortega, you recently announced to the international press and you've done this even more so in Managua, that Cuban President Fidel Castro would be traveling soon [to Nicaragua]. Defining "soon" in terms of time, how soon could the Castro visit take place?

[Answer] Comdr and Dr Fedel Castro has been invited by our people and it is up to him to set the date of arrival in our country.

[Question] Could it be during this dry season?

[Answer] Commander, your domestic problems have demanded so much of your time that on the international level we have lost track of the following matter: When the dynasty fell, the Sandinist movement expressed its determination to extradite General Somoza, his family and all of those who fled Nicaragua. Have the Sandinist people and government now forgotten this intention?

[Answer] We have not forgotten this matter. However, we don't want to be hasty, because it would mean getting involved in an international legal dispute and we are acting very clamly and will proceed according to circumstances. We have not forgotten the matter and the day will come when we will have Somoza and his family in our country facing charges for crimes, robbery and the genocide committed on our people.

[Question] Finally Commander Ortega, do you have any meeting already scheduled with the Panamanian Government to present any definite proposals?

[Answer] Today we met with Royo and discussed some matters as well as other points of interest to the press which we'll take up on Monday.

WORKERS DEMAND CONFISCATION OF ENTERPRISES

PA121335 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] "This mobilization demands confiscation" was the slogan of this afternoon's demonstration by thousands of workers who demanded the confiscation of industries which have been taken over by the state. A large number of workers of our working class and the various industries and factories which have been taken over by the state expressed support for the government junta and the Sandinist Front in a march from the Sandinist Workers Central [CST] to the Government House. They demanded the confiscation of many enterprises whose traitorous owners have been draining them of capital. This is one of the maneuvers of the capitalists who say they support our revolutionary process. They are removing the money produced by the sweat and sacrifice of our workers.

At the end of the march in front of the Government House, Companero Ramon Medrano spoke in the name of the CST. He demanded that the Superior Council of Private Enterprise disclose the names of the traitors who are draining capital from the enterprises and who are smuggling cattle out of the country. He also asked that these people (?be punished).

Speaking in the name of the government junta, Companero Moises Hassan said the government will not let these gentlemen continue to take money out of the country. He said the law will be strictly applied. Hassan stressed that there are sentences and fines for those counterrevolutionaries. These are reactionary and Somozist sectors which were not able to get out of the country in time and now they are gradually removing the money. However, we will not permit them to continue to play with our economy or mock our workers, Moises Hassan added.

ROBELO SAYS FREE ELECTIONS SHOULD FOLLOW RECONSTRUCTION

PA120338 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2226 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 11 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Alfonso Robelo Caljeuas, member of the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Junta, said in the western part of the country that the present process of changes "should result in effective, free elections."

A chemical engineer and a graduate of a U.S. university, Robelo Callejas, it was revealed here today, spoke in Chinandega last Sunday during a meeting of the "Nicaraguan Democratic Movement" (MDN), which he founded 2 years ago.

He said that "the moment has arrived to speak clearly and tell the truth." He added that presently Nicaragua is living in "the hour of the fatherland; not of sectarianisms."

Reaffirming the alliance and support of his party for the Sandinist popular revolution, Robelo Callejas noted that in the country's process, "all honest and hard-working Nicaraguans want to contribute to the reconstruction of the new equalitarian Nicaragua, independent of the social origin of the persons." He stressed that the "MDN" has fought and will continue fighting for establishing 'a socialism in freedom and for an authentically and genuinely Nicaraguan political system."

In what he described as the first phase of the reconstruction of Nicaragua, Robelo Callejas emphasized that the Sandinist process must be dedicated "to strengthening a truly democratic system that will lead to effective, free elections."

"We want justice to win, but without abusing the sacred freedoms," said the Nicaraguan leader to his partisans' assembly amid repeated acclamations. Robelo Callejas warned that the abuse of freedoms would constitute "betraying the heroes and martyrs"who gave their lives for rev. ution and liberation of Nicaragua.

"We want Nicaragua to develop on a model all its own, on a Sandinist model, because Sandino is the essence of the fatherland," he said.

After noting that his party disagrees with "copying processes that obey other circumstances," he stressed that "we have the right to forge a genuine destiny for all Nicaraguans." He also endorsed the existence of total labor freedom.

After that he said "Nicaraguan blood was shed so that there would be political freedoms that would permit the 'Nicas' to choose the ideology or party they want without pressure of any kind."

Although Robelo Callejas delivered that speech Sunday [passage indistinct] it was not revealed until today by the local information media.

CST OFFICIAL APPOINTED GUERRILLA COMMANDER

PA111524 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Companera Olga Aviles was appointed guerrilla commander by the Interior Ministry, Companero Ramon Medrano of the National Secretariat of the Sandinist Workers Central [CST] has reported. Companera Olga Aviles is currently responsible for the National and International Secretariat of the CST.

Olga was one of the first woman militants in our vanguard. Her most outstanding achievements in the guerrilla struggle include her active participation in the attack on the house of Somozist lackey Castillo. On Sunday, guerrilla Comdr Olga Aviles was honored by the Luisa Amanda Espinosa Association of Nicaraguan Women for her revolutionary achievements. Commander Aviles is a simple woman, in other words, a great guerrilla commander.

CARTER'S 'MILITARISTIC' POLICY ANALYZED

PA121305 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[World events commentary by Angel Hernandez]

[Text] In contrast with the analysis prepared by the UN Security Council regarding human rights violations in Arab territories occupied by the Zionists, U.S. President James Carter boasted of the aid which his government has been giving to Israel, aid totaling over $10 billion. Similarly, the White House leader reaffirmed his commitment to the preservation, at any cost, of the security of Israel and said arrogantly that he is opposed to the establishment of a Palestinian state because, he said, it certainly would not serve U.S. interests in the Middle East.

Contrary to the position taken during his previous electoral campaign, when Carter portrayed himself as a defender of human rights and an opponent of the militaristic policy of the United States, the U.S. President now tries daily to harden his position. Only a few days later (as heard) President James Carter told several newspaper reporters, representing various parts of the country, that the United States acts on the basis of strength from positions of strength. This is no secret, because this has been the common denominator of U.S. governments.

However, independent of the fact that President Carter tried to present himself as a dove in the previous campaign and is now wearing the feathers of a hawk, what is truly disquieting is that, in the heat of the present U.S. electoral campaign, there has been an alarming increase in the warlike hysteria of the reactionary circles of imperialism. This hysteria is manifested not only in the deterioration of international relations and in the danger to peace and detente in the world, but also in the fact that Washington has again become involved in resurrecting the policy of military blocs, of rearming the countries that have traditionally been its unconditional supporters and of multiplying its military bases in areas which it considers to be of vital interests to the United States.

To protect the interests of the U.S. monopolies in the Middle East, primarily in the Persian Gulf oil countries, Carter formulated the strategy of creating staggered forces, whose first line is assigned to Turkey, Iran, Pakistan and other states.

The rearming of Pakistan, Israel and Egypt, the establishment of U.S. military bases in the latter two countries and the preparation toopen other bases in Kenya, Somalia and Oman form part of this strategy. The strategy also includes the growing increase in the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean, where it has enrolled Australia and New Zealand, who along with Washington, are signatories to the ANZUS Pact.

Carter also mentioned Southeast Asia as an area of vital interest to the United States, an area in which those interests are interwoven with the hegemonic and expansionist pretensions of the Chinese clique.

As far as the rest of Asia is concerned, President Carter also goes back on his electoral promises to withdraw a large portion of his troops from the Korean peninsula. Far from doing this, he has become engaged in a frenzied military buildup, into which he is trying to draw other countries of the area, while maneuvering once again to prevent the peaceful reunification of Korea.

UPSURGE OF REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY IN EL SALVADOR NOTED

PA121334 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The most outstanding events in El Salvador in the past few days confirm the rise of the revolutionary movement, the isolation of the government and the threats of U.S. interference in that Central American country.

Despite the increase in official repression of protest demonstrations by popular organizations, last week there were reports of numerous revolutionary actions in Chalatenango, San Vicente, Cabanas and other Salvadoran communities, where the government forces suffered dozens of casualties.

The resignation on Tuesday of last week by Hector Dada Hirezi, one of the members of the government junta, reveals the crisis being faced by the regime and the deepening of its isolation nationally. In statements to a Mexican paper, Dada denounced what he described as the repressive process in which the Salvadoran Government is engaged. He also criticized the lack of an effective dialog between the government and the mass popular organizations and other opposition groups.

Dada Hirezi, who is a member of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], also reported that the rank and file of that political party support a withdrawal from the government junta, while a small group of the PDC leaders are determined to retain their public administration posts.

Amidst this worsening crisis, the Salvadoran Government junta has taken contradictory measures which have been described by the opposition as demagogic maneuvers designed to undermine the strength of the popular movement and create the conditions for direct intervention by the United States in El Salvador.

On the one hand, the government decreed an alleged agrarian reform law and the nationalization of private banking, which does not affect U.S. financial institutions. On the other hand, it arranged for the suspension of constitutional guarantees and the establishiment of a state of siege throughout the country.

The popular organizations of El Salvador have reported that U.S. imperialists are pressuring the Salvadoran junta to adopt superficial measures to give the people illusions. However, these reformist measures, they add, will not fool the masses that are clamoring for their legitimate right to independence, democracy and social peace.

The Salvadoran popular forces have also rejected U.S. interference in Salvadoran internal affairs and U.S. threats of military intervention in this Central American country. In the face of these threats of intervention, the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces [FPL] last week published a declaration in which it calls for the solidarity of the world's democratic forces as well as material and moral support to combat the Salvadoran military junta. International solidarity, the document states, becomes at this time a historic necessity for the triumph of the democratic and revolutionary struggle of the Salvadoran people, a struggle which is advancing and being strengthened, at the same time that the demands of the people are increasing and intensifying.

Finally, the FPL document states that the resignation of junta member Hecotr Dada Hirezi is one more proof of a lack of support for the plan of domination that the U.S. Government wishes to impose on the people of El Salvador.

U.S. ENCOURAGEMENT OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS CRITICIZED

PA120417 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Commentary read by Jose Leandor Rodriguez]

[Text] As a result of the dialog which took place over 1 year ago between the Cuban Government and representatives of the Cuban community abroad, links were established that allowed tens of thousands of people who wished to visit their relatives and who, in many cases wanted to personally observe the true revolutionary process, to visit Cuba as tourists.

During that period, the Cuban Government released some 3,600 persons who had been imprisoned for crimes against state security. However, the agreements on the reunification of families and other matters reached during the dialog encountered serious obstacles in sectors linked to the terrorist groups which have used various methods, including assassination, to combat these efforts.

During the past several months, this campaign against the dialog has been intensified and an anti-Cuban hysteria has spread in the United States, encouraged by U.S. information media and counterrevolutionaries of Cuban origin who oppose this policy.

One of the most common practices used recently has been the organization of campaigns to instigate the illegal departure of Cuban citizens from Cuba. Diplomatic missions accredited in Havana have been attacked by individuals with criminal records who have sought to be protected by a right of asylum which is not applicable to them. During recent months, there have also been several illegal departures from our country. Immigration authorities in Florida have welcomed these individuals who left Cuba illegally in stolen vessels. Upon their arrival in Miami, the U.S. information media, Florida newspapers and radio stations led by terrorist groups of Cuban origin disseminate information about the reception given them--at times a heroes welcome--when they are actually violators of Cuban immigration laws.

In his recent speech to close the Third Congress of the Federation of Cuban Women, Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State, mentioned this subject. He said: We hope they take measures to avoid stimulating illegal departures from the country, because we could then take our own measures. We already did so on one occasion, because we are not going to be taking measures against those who plan to illegally leave the country while they (presumably the U.S. citizens) encourage the illegal departure from the country.

Castro added: We are issuing this warning because on one previous occasion we were forced to open the port of Camarioca and we feel it is proof of the lack of maturity of the U.S. Government to again create similar situations. We definitely maintain the principle that this revolutionary association is a voluntary one. We emphasized: The struggle for socialism and the struggle for communism is a voluntary struggle. This was and is our principle. Therefore, I hope that will not be forced to once again take measures of this kind. Do not think that we do not have replies for those policies.

DELEGATION VISITS VIETNAM FOR COOPERATION TALKS

FL111146 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 11 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Vietnamese Minister of Agriculture Nguyen Ngoc Triu and Cuban Deputy Minister of State Committee for Economic Cooperation Manuel Torres are heading their countries' delegations to a fourth Cuban-Vietnamese inter-governmental session under way in Hanoi.

The Cuban delegation is made up of officials of the ministries of agriculture, sugar, public health, construction and fishing, among others. The Cuban delegates visited the Jose Marti University of Agronomy Number 1 in the Vietnamese capital.

Ho Chi Minh City Visit

FL111746 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Hanoi--The Cuban delegation to the fourth Cuban-Vietnamese inter-governmental session today left for Ho Chi Minh City where it will be involved in various activities. The delegation led by Manuel Torres, vice president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, is accompanied by Xuan Yem, Vietnamese minister in charge of agricultural science and technology. During their stay in Ho Chi Minh City, the visitors will tour an exhibit of export goods and will meet with officials of the people's city committee. Tomorrow they will tour the sugarcane zone of Tay Ninh.

STATUS REPORT ON AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

FL121116 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The Institute of Veterinary Medicine has released a report on the current situation in the areas affected by the African swine fever detected in Guantanamo in January.

According to the report, a total of 56 farms were affected. Of these, 37 are in Guantanamo, 12 in Santiago de Cuba and the rest in Holguin, Las Tunas and Camaguey. According to the Institute of Veterinary Medicine, these areas of the disease [presumably outside Guantanamo and Santiago] are of a secondary nature as a result of the movement of hogs or contacts with the affected zone and this has allowed the rapid elimination and control of the disease in these provinces. The control measures undertaken on the national territory, emphasizes the report, are designed to eliminate the virus wherever it appears and protect unaffected areas to prevent penetration of the disease.

Control Measures, Virus Characteristics

FL121328 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1241 GMT 12 Mar 80 FL

[Excerpt] To date, farms in only four municipalities of Santiago de Cuba Province have been affected. These farms maintain marketing relations and close socioeconomic ties with Guantanamo. The rest of the pockets of the disease are of a secondary nature as a result of the movement of hogs or contacts with the affected zone.

The current outbreak of African swine fever has clinical manifestations quite different from the one that occurred in Havana in 1971. The studies to characterize and isolate the virus show the virus to be similar to the one currently spreading in South America and areas of the Caribbean.

Given the characteristics of the resistance of the virus in the atmosphere, it has been described as being able to conserve its virulence in the infectious blood up to 112 days. In fresh meat, the swine fever virus maintains its virulence up to 180 days, and in preserved meat up to 105 days.

The Institute of Veterinary Medicine report on the status of the swine fever outbreak in Guantanamo Province outlines the measures taken in all territories threatened and not affected. At the same time, and aware of the responsibility it must assume, the Republic of Cuba , just as in the previous outbreak, has established rigorous control measures to prevent the possible spread of the disease from Cuban territory to other countries with which it maintains trade relations.

The report adds that no outbreaks have occurred in areas other than in the eastern zone of the country.

Preliminary studies show that contacts with hog herds in Haiti--where the disease has prevailed since last year--by immigrants from that Antillean country are one of the possible ways that the disease spreads.

MECHANIZATION IN SUGAR HARVEST WORK STRESSED

FL111228 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Jorge Risquet, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat, has made the closing remarks at a meeting of operators of sugarcane lifting and hoisting combines at the Hector Molina sugar mill, Havana Province.

Risquet said that mechanization was not just a step forward in technology and progress. Instead, it has become a necessity for big sugar harvests. He stressed that sugar continues to be the fundamental base of our economy.

At the meeting, which was held at the Amilcar Cabral Polytechnical School located in the area of the Hector Molina sugar mill, the operators raised various problems that make work with the equipment difficult.

In his remarks, Risquet recalled the combine designed by Maj Ernesto "Che" Guevara on our way to the mechanization revolution. He added that the heroic guerrilla not only showed us the way to sugarcane mechanization but also the path to the solidarity of proletarian internationalism. To our pride and that of our revolution, Risquet noted, and due to the solidarity of the Soviet Union, we are not only cutting sugarcane with combines but also have a factory making equipment.

PROVINCIAL PARTIES PLEDGE COMPLETION OF HARVEST PLANS

FL121223 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 12 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The party in Camaguey and Ciego de Avila provinces has pledged to Fidel to carry out the guidelines set at the sugar harvest [national assessment] meeting.

The letter sent to our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro by Lazaro Vasquez Garcia, party first secretary in Camaguey, states in part: You may be assured, Comrade Fidel, that the people of Camaguey propose to have an efficient harvest as you have asked and that we will have a sugar production consistent with the circumstances and our commitments.

We are encouraged, it says, by the conviction to attain the necessary growth for the next harvest. Therefore, we will work with all the revolutionary fervor we possess to attain this. In addition to sugar harvest work, the people of Camaguey have proposed to increase growth and development levels in tubers and vegetable crops.

The letter from the Ciego de Avila party first secretary refers to Ciego de Avila's response to Fidel's call. The response the adoption of measures and discussion and analysis [presumably of harvest work] with workers in every corner of the province. The party in Ciego de Avila proposes that six of its sugar mills should complete grinding operations on 30 April with its programs [production plans] overfulfilled and everything possible will be done to see that the three sugar mills that will still be grinding in May will complete their goals between 30 April and 10 May. By 20 May, the province will be able to produce 15,000 tons more than planned resulting in a total of 826,000 metric tons to be produced in this harvest.

The people of Ciego de Avila also pledge to complete soil preparation work by 30 April and, in this way, guarantee 2,132 caballerias for spring planting. We are certain, says the letter in its final part, that the response of the workers and all the people to your call will be the response which the people of Ciego de Avila always have given to appeals of the commander in chief, party and revolution.

CTC MEETING FOCUSSES ON DISCIPLINE, SUGAR HARVEST

FL121258 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Mar 80 FL

[Excerpts] Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions (CTC), has made the closing speech at the 40th meeting of the National Council of the maximum labor organization. The meeting lasted 2 days with the participation of 120 representatives.

Regarding Decree-Law 32 which grants powers to management with regard to labor discipline, the CTC secretary general raised interesting questions. He pointed out that the labor struggle against those who behave badly cannot be based on generalities. Instead, it must be waged in concrete terms at every workplace. For us, Viega said, the best union section will be the one where management never will have to use the labor discipline powers granted it by Decree-Law 32.

The CTC secretary general warned that in the face of arbitrary administrators, our glorious, militant and revolutionary labor movement--as our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has described it--is present.

He then stressed that we must take advantage of the days remaining until 1 May and concentrate all our efforts on the sugar harvest. He added that the harvest should be essentially completed by that date and the largest amount of sugarcane possible should be cut and ground during this period. At the same time, continued Veiga, in March and April we will have to take care of sugarcane cultivation and complete the planting plan up to 30 April.

Viega then referred to the parade on International Workers Day, adding that we should struggle to see that it is better than last year's in organization, appearance and militancy.

Elsewhere in his closing speech at the CTC National Council meeting, the CTC secretary general said the battle to attain a sixth grade education [of workers] has been another great victory of the working class and the revolution. Now, stressed Viega, we will undertake the battle to attain a ninth grade education and we will graduate 700,000 workers between 1980 and 1983.

Lastly, Viega said: The tasks we have proposed to undertake this year are not easy ones. However, we are certain that we will pay tribute to the second party congress with great achievements. The working class, he emphasized, will say to our commander in chief: at your service.

PARTY LEADER NOTES IMPROVEMENTS IN SANCTI SPIRITUS

FL120025 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Faustino Perez, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of its office for affairs of local offices of the People's Government organs, has noted the work accomplished by the government organs in Sancti Spiritus. In his tour of various work centers, construction sites and local units, the party leader stated that services for the population such as in health and recreation have improved markedly and that great efforts are being made in the repair of housing through the distribution of materials in Sancti Spiritus Province.

JAMAICA, TRINIDAD, BARBADOS TRY TO IMPROVE RELATIONS

FL112338 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2230 GMT 11 Mar 80 FL

[Text] There is to be ongoing discussions between Jamaica and the governments of Trinidad and Barbados in an overall effort to improve relations between the three CARICOM states. The first round of talks were held late last week when Foreign Affairs Minister P.J. Patterson visited both countries to talk to senior government ministers. Details of the talks have not been released but it is understood that they went well and that the discussions with Trinidad went a far way in lifting the sagging relations between Jamaica and that country. It was decided to hold further talks but a date has not yet been fixed. The talks came against the background of growing concern about the future development of CARICOM, the need for regional positions on a number of international issues and the continued failure of efforts to convene a heads of government meeting.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

NICARAGUA'S BORGE GREETED BY PRD LEADERS ON ARRIVAL

PA130207 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2323 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[By Jose Romero]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 11 Mar (EFE)--Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge said on arriving here today that the Sandinist revolution has many problems but will emerge victorious in the end.

Borge, who was greeted by many leaders of the ruling Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), said the current political process in his country is genuinely Nicaraguan, free of any pressure or foreign influence.

In brief statements to the press, the Nicaraguan minister expressed his appreciation for the Dominican Government's official invitation. He noted that he had wanted to come for many months but that political commitments had kept him from doing so. Borge noted that the Sandinists have received considerable assistance from the PRD, especially its secretary general, Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, which they will never forget. Pena Gomez, who was present to greet him, embraced Borge amid applause and shouts hailing the Sandinist revolution.

Later Borge visited several slum areas of the capital where he was greeted by groups of militants of the ruling party. Tonight the PRD will hold a dinner in his honor and tomorrow Borge will visit president Antonio Guzman and Vice President Jacobo Majluta.

GRENADA

EEC TO GRANT $1 MILLION EMERGENCY AID

FL112051 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 11 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The Grenadian economy is to benefit from a $1 million emergency grant from the European Economic Community to help deal with the severe damage caused by torrential rains last year and earlier this year. Making the announcement in Barbados today the EEC office said that $429,000 of the sum allocated comes under the emergency aid provision of the Lome Convention.

The money is expected to be used mainly for reconstructing roads and bridges in Grenada as well as for agricultural purposes. The EEC grant to Grenada follows closely on an emergency allocation to Jamaica to deal with a similar situation here in the wake of the June flood rains last year.

JAMAICA

MANLEY APPEALS FOR EEC AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

FL061832 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 6 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Prime Minister Manley has requested the European Economic Community to assist developing countries in their struggle to secure a reform of the international monetary system. The prime minister made the appeal this morning when he met the visiting delegation from the European Community at Jamaica House. The EEC delegation headed by the deputy director general for development cooperation, Mr Michael Hauswirth, is in Jamaica to complete arrangements for EEC development aid to this country.

The negotiations between the two sides began at the Ministry of Finance a short while ago. Jamaica's delegation is being led by the minister of state for economic planning, Senator Richard Fletcher. In opening the talks, Minister Fletcher emphasized the need for funds to complete existing projects.

[Begin Fletcher recording] We need funds to complete ongoing projects, both ongoing on financing by the EEC and other international lending agencies, as a high priority. It doesn't make sense to start new projects. We have projects that are already in the implementation stage (?and) delayed because of lack of funds. It also means that for new projects we have to seek 100 percent financing. (Yes) I know it goes against some of the traditions of development assistance which [words indistinct] the local country should make its own contribution to projects. But this is beyond our capacity at this [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Senator Fletcher's remarks were responded to by the EEC delegation leader, Mr Hauswirth, who pledged sympathetic consideration of the Jamaican proposals. The negotiations are expected to be concluded by tomorrow afternoon.

Aid Package Agreement

FL072306 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2230 GMT 7 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The Government of Jamaica and the European Economic Community have signed an agreement under which Jamaica will receive between $61-70 million of aid under the Lome Convention. In addition, Jamaica can also benefit from the provision of between $115-142 million for regional cooperation [words indistinct] for EEC.

The agreement, which was signed a short while ago, also provides for assistance from the European Investment Bank in the areas of industry, mining and energy.

Forty percent of the aid package to Jamaica will be utilized in the area of agriculture, 10 percent for export development, 20 percent for education and training, 10 percent for living conditions and 20 percent for contingencies.

Finance Minister Eric Bell signed on behalf of the government, while the EEC deputy director general for development, Mr Michael Hauswirth, signed on behalf of the EEC, and Mr Fridolin Weber-Krebs signed on behalf of the European Investment Bank.

NEW ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR OPENS TRADE BUREAU

FL121950 Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 7 Mar 80 p 20 FL

[By George Baird]

[Text] Romania will take a major step to accelerate trade and economic co-operation with Guyana by establishing a trade bureau here shortly.

The chief of the bureau will arrive at month end and his responsibility would be to undertake the development of trade between the two countries and discover areas of mutual interest.

Disclosing this yesterday, the new Romanian non-resident ambassador to Guyana, Mr. Marin Argint, said the establishment of the mission is in keeping with current efforts to implement agreements signed when Prime Minister Forbes Burnham visited Romania in 1975.

The agreements covered co-operation in the political, economic, trade, scientific and cultural fields and left the way open for the signing of other bilateral pacts, Ambassador Argint said.

The ambassador, who is having discussions with several ministers of the government, will conclude his official round of talks today when he meets Prime Minister Burnham and leave tomorrow for his base in Caracas. He has already met President Arthur Chung, to whom he presented his credentials on Wednesday.

The ambassador said in an interview yesterday that both countries saw the real possibility of closer co-operation in various fields, especially in the area of technical assistance.

Romania is offering scholarships at university level and short courses in administration but other offers would be made in the development of hydro-power, he added.

Ambassador Argint also spoke of the possibility of joint ventures for the development of agriculture, with Romania supplying the machinery and experts, and for the export of wood to be used in the furniture manufacturing industry.

Last year Romania sent some tractors to Guyana and the results of tests were good, the ambassador reported. He talked too about co-operation in the cultivation of cotton in rotation with crop producing cereals.

Such matters would be pursued by a mixed commission which will keep the dialogue between the two countries on going, the ambassador said.

The ambassador, who emphasised his country's gratitude for the co-operation and support of Guyana in international forums, has had discussion so far with Foreign Affairs Minister Rashleigh Jackson, Economic Development Minister Desmond Hoyte, Agriculture Minister Gavin Kennard and Energy and Natural Resources Minister Hubert Jack.

He is to meet Deputy Prime Minister Cde Ptolemy Reid today to discuss political matters, but the ambassador remarked that "political relations between the two countries are very, very good".

The ambassador, who is accompanied by First Secretary Ion Turturica of the Romanian Embassy in Caracas, Venezuela, also called on the Venezuelan ambassador to Guyana, Senor Enrique Barrios while in Goergetown over the past few days.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 053 17 March 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Reportage on Andean Foreign Ministers' Meeting A 1
Meeting Begins A 1
Ministers Hold Work Sessions A 1
Argentine Foreign Minister Speaks A 1
Jaime Roldos Addresses Meeting A 2
Ministers Condemn Embassy Seizure A 2

ARGENTINA

Swiss Company Wins Contract for Heavy Water Plant B 1
Grain Board Denies Corn Shipped to Soviet Union B 1
Bomb Damages Residence of CUTA Labor Leader B 1

BOLIVIA

Military Intelligence Charged With Interference C 1
Air Force Uncovers Extremist Sabotage Plot C 1

BRAZIL

Itamaraty Irked by Colombia's Handling of Hostage Crisis D 1
Direct Negotiations Not Requested D 1
Itamaraty Blocks Ukranian Ballet Appearance D 1
[O GLOBO 13 Mar]
'No Recession,' Proclaims Planning Minister D 2
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 14 Mar]
Briefs: Embassy in Burundi D 2

CHILE

Cubillos Discusses Foreign Policy Topics With Newsmen E 1
EL MERCURIO Views Peru's Soviet Fighter Purchase E 1

COLOMBIA

Reportage on Continuing Deadlock at Dominican Embassy F 1
Governments To Deal Directly With M-19 F 1
Guerrillas Limit Telephone Calls F 1
Release Depends on 'Progress' F 2
Tragic Outcome Feared F 2
Talks Suspended, Not Broken F 2
Guerrillas Curtail Privileges F 3
Report Identifies Commander Uno F 3
Uruguayan Envoy Escapes F 4

Cuban Envoy Proposes Solution to Embassy Situation F 4
Castro's Message 'Important' F 5
Government Accepts Cuba's Offer F 5
Cuban To Meet Guerrillas F 6
Egypt Asks Other Countries to Mediate F 6
Diplomatic Source Explains Deadlock in Talks F 6
Foreign Minister Denies Reports of Military Assault F 8

ECUADOR

Roldos Speaks on Need for Political Change G 1
Feraud Blum Cites Need To Amend Constitution G 1
Peruvian Foreign Minister Discusses Border Problem G 2

VENEZUELA

Government Refuses To Pay Ransom for Kidnaped Ambassador L 1
Diplomats Meet, Study Security Measures, Threats L 1
Ambassador Says Relations With Cuba Are Friendly L 1
Deputies Reaffirm Commitment to Nicaragua L 2
Colombia Asks Security To Halt Entry of Guerrillas L 2

PANAMA

Further Reportage on Shah's Stay in Hospital N 1
Minister Outlines Arrangements N 1
Shah Admitted to Paitilla Hospital N 1
Family Arrives in Panama City N 2
False Bomb Scare N 2
DeBakey 'Conditions' Create Crisis N 2
Foreign Minister Comments N 3
Operation Postponed N 4
Shah Leaves for Contadora N 4
President Views U.S. 'Violation' of Treaties N 4
Radio Commentators' Appeal on License Cancellation Rejected N 5
[LA REPUBLICA 10 Mar]
Social Democrats, Independent Lawyers Organize Party N 5

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Inaugurates Foreign Ministers Meeting P 1
Working Meeting Concluded P 1
Foreign Minister Comments P 2
Presidential Plane's Trouble Due to Anonymous Call P 2
Carazo Explains Purposes of Planned Trips to U.S. P 3

EL SALVADOR

Dada Hirezi Says U.S. Could Intervene Militarily P 3
BPR Denounces U.S. Military Intervention P 4
ERP Guerrillas Release Kidnaped Industrialist P 5
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 15 Mar]
Panamanian UPI Newsman Expelled P 5

Individual Killed in Attack on Radio Station P 6
CRN Calls 24-Hour Protest Strike for 17 March P 6
[LA CRONICA DEL PUEBLO 14 Mar]
Leftists Damage Municipal Installations, Steal Funds P 7
Christian Democratic Party Split Widens P 7
Junta Denies Press Nationalization; Violence Decreases P 8

GUATEMALA

Official Rebuts UN Human Rights Charges P 8
Three Policeman Killed in Ambush P 9
EGP Claims Credit P 9
Police Patrol Ambushed 15 March; One Killed P 10
More Bodies Found in Areas of Capital P 10

HONDURAS

U.S. Praise for Paz Garcia Dismays Some P 10

NICARAGUA

Ruiz Comments on Upcoming Trip to USSR P 11
15 March Departure P 12
Junta Member Ortega Discusses 15-Day Tour P 12
Ortega Comments on U.S. Loan, Other Issues P 13

CUBA

Maurice Bishop's Anniversary Speech in Grenada Reported Q 1
Repression 'Intensified' in El Salvador Q 1
French Actions in Caribbean Criticized Q 2
Puerto Rican Independence Efforts Hailed Q 3
Soviet Health Minister Visits Medical Institutes Q 3
20th Anniversary of Rural Medical Service Marked Q 4
University Students Demonstrate in Havana Q 4

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Nicaraguan Borge's Visit Elicits Varying Reactions S 1
Communist Party Chief, Leaders Arrested S 1
[Havana International]

GRENADA

Bishop Accuses CIA of Trying to Topple Manley S 2

ST CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS-ANGUILLA

Minister Says Cuba Poses 'Threat to Peace' S 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

PERU

PCR Leader Says Leftists Will Unite Against New Government V 1
[EL COMERCIO 6 Mar]

SURINAME

New Prime Minister Named, Cabinet Appointed V 1

REPORTAGE ON ANDEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING

Meeting Begins

PA131652 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 13 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] The Council of Andean Foreign Ministers began its second meeting here. It was learned that they would discuss, in addition to internal subjects such as the council regulations, the letter of conduct and institutionalization of the Andean Group, the case of the diplomats held hostage in Colombia, the right of asylum and human rights, and the guerrilla movement in Latin America. Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco assumed the presidency of the council, replacing Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia in this post. Garcia stated that the Andean foreign ministers would be very pleased if Latin America could again achieve homogeneity concerning government regimes.

Ministers Hold Work Sessions

PA141617 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] The Council of Foreign Ministers of the Andean Group now meeting in Quito held two work sessions to consider the three points on their agenda, which covers various problems that have arisen recently in the subregion, particularly the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Colombia.

The second meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Andean Group is being presided over by Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco.

The meeting is being attended by Foreign Ministers Julio Garret Ayllon of Bolivia, Arturo Garcia of Peru and Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco of Venezuela. Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas canceled his trip at the last minute because of the problem of the occupation by guerrillas of the Dominican Republic's embassy in Bogota. Under Secretary Julio Londono has arrived to replace him.

Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs Marcelino Oreja, who was acting as observer, returned unexpectedly to Madrid and is being replaced by Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Carlos (Robles). Oreja explained that he had to take his seat in the Cortes to discuss and approve an important bill. The second meeting of the Andean Council will end on Friday.

Argentine Foreign Minister Speaks

PY141545 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 14 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor made a speech at the inauguration of the Andean Pact Foreign Ministers' meeting held in Quito yesterday, which he attended as a special guest. The Andean Pact includes Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela and Peru.

On this occasion, Minister Pastor expressed Argentina's interest in holding high-level talks in order to discuss the concrete possibilities of signing an agreement with the Andean Group for cooperation in the development of several sectors. He pointed out that both parties would benefit by such an agreement, and that it would lend momentum to all integration negotiations.

Argentina believes that the Andean Group is of great importance in the political and economic spheres and is willing to firmly support it, within its possibilities, by contributing to its development with its economy, technology and human resources.

Minister Pastor criticized the attitude of industrialized countries who, forgetting cooperation and international solidarity principles, seek their own protection by isolating themselves (involucionando). He pointed out that Latin America has no right to continue on this path of isolation because of its traditions of solidarity and mutual cooperation and because of its ability to take positive action.

Pastor believes that the integration of the regional economy should be discussed once again, taking into account other issues. He added that Latin America as a region--as well as each of its individual countries--urgently needs to acquire the international status which will allow the reaffirmation of its sovereignty and the power to assert itself in today's unsteady world.

Jaime Roldos Addresses Meeting

PA150053 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos Aguilera urged the Andean foreign ministers to begin a new trend and avoid [word indistinct] negotiations in the future. The foreign ministers of Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela and a Colombian representative participated in the second Andean Council meeting, which was assumed the political leadership of the subregional group. The Argentine foreign minister, Maj Gen Carlos Pastor, is also attending the meeting as an observer.

Roldos feted the visitors with a supper during which he said that Andean integration becomes richer when, together with the economic aspects, it acquires a profound social and political meaning. I believe, he said, that totalitarianism leads to nothing but the negation of the human essence. I also believe that democracy must learn to create defense mechanisms and that social problems cannot be solved through police methods.

Ministers Condemn Embassy Seizure

PA142007 Paris AFP in Spanish 1832 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Quito, 14 Mar (AFP)--The Andean Council of Foreign Ministers rejects the despicable attack carried out on the Dominican Embassy in Bogota in a document unanimously approved here. Following is the text of this document:

The Andean Group Council of Foreign Ministers, the Argentine minister of foreign relations and worship and the Spanish foreign affairs secretary, deeply concerned over the despicable attack carried out on the Dominican Embassy in Bogota and the subsequent taking of hostages among several diplomats and consular agents accredited to the Colombian Government as well as Foreign Ministry officials and other citizens, express their strongest rejection of such developments, which constitute a flagrant violation of the most elementary principles of international law.

The Andean Council also expresses its solidarity with the Colombian Government, trusting that its current efforts will lead to a suitable solution of the problem.

SWISS COMPANY WINS CONTRACT FOR HEAVY WATER PLANT

PY142014 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1352 GMT 14 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpts] Neuquen, 4 Mar (NA)--A decisive step toward the consolidation of nuclear independence was taken here today with the signing of a contract for the construction and operation of the first heavy water production plant in Argentina.

The contract was signed today in the Government House by Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission, and representatives of the Swiss company to which the project was awarded.

The construction of the heavy water plant, which has been officially described as fundamental for the autonomy and independence of the Argentine nuclear program, was contracted for through international bidding with the Swiss company Sulzer Brothers, Limited, which was authorized to initiate works up to a maximum cost of 2 million Swiss francs. [figure as received]

The plant will have the capacity to produce 250 tons of heavy water per year. Its construction is to begin this coming July in the outskirts of Arroyito, Neuquen, and it is expected to go into operation late in 1984.

GRAIN BOARD DENIES CORN SHIPPED TO SOVIET UNION

PY141841 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2330 GMT 13 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Mar (NA)--The National Grain Board (JNG) denied through a communique today press reports that 2 million tons of corn were shipped to the Soviet Union during January and February 1980.

The official communique states: "The report is totally incorrect since no shipment of this grain has been made to such a destination."

BOMB DAMAGES RESIDENCE OF CUTA LABOR LEADER

PY151343 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2306 GMT 14 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 14 Mar (NA)--A bomb attack was made early this morning on the house of labor leader Roberto Garcia, a leader of the United Leadership of Argentine Workers (CUTA) and of the Peronist labor movement. Garcia and his family were asleep in their house in the federal capital neighborhood of Nunez. They suffered no injuries.

The attackers placed two bombs in front of Garcia's house, 3159 Deheza St, located a few meters from the northern limit between the federal capital and greater Buenos Aires. One bomb was on the pavement and the other was against the door. Only the first one exploded, damaging the wall and the main door. The bomb that did not explode was deactivated by personnel of the explosives division of the federal police who arrived, together with personnel from Precinct 35, as soon as news of the attack was known.

The attack came at 0130, and during the course of the day it has prompted the repudiation of the Peronist Labor Movement (MSP) and of the Taxi Drivers Union of the federal capital, Garcia having been its secretary general until a short while ago. The CUTA will meet on Monday to study the incident and it will release a communique.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE CHARGED WITH INTERFERENCE

PY142129 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Mar 80 PY

[Text] The Interior Ministry has announced that the intelligence department of the armed forces is interfering in its security organizations. In view of this situation, the Interior Ministry will release a document this afternoon detailing the cases of interference and also submit a formal protest to the armed forces general command.

According to the accusation, last Sunday four agents of the Interior Ministry were arrested by members of armed forces intelligence and taken to the No 2 intelligence section. The military intelligence personnel wore hoods and carried M-10 machineguns and grenades. The agents of the Interior Ministry were thoroughly questioned about officials of the Interior Ministry. The Interior Ministry agents were then taken to the headquarters of a regiment located in Viacha, where their red jeep, belonging to the Interior Ministry, was confiscated. It is now at the facilities of the armed forces No 2 intelligence department. This station will continue to report this event, which is causing concern among officials of the Interior Ministry.

AIR FORCE UNCOVERS EXTREMIST SABOTAGE PLOT

PY131522 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Mar 80 PY

[Text] The Bolivian Air Force has verfied the existence of a large extremist network which is planning the destruction of military combat and transport trucks, including the weapon and ammunition depot at El Alto Airbase in La Paz.

The air force general command has released a communique stating that the air force intelligence department, after a long investigation carried out during the last few months, has detected an extremist network which had the intention of purchasing weapons belonging to the armed forces. The communique adds that to carry out this plan the extremists were able to gain the assistance of recruits and soldiers by using all means available, including the deception to which soldiers can be exposed in places like the popular festivities normally attended by troops of the armed forces.

The communique also states that former soldiers and deserters had told officials of this plan. They explained that the extremists had also carried out their activities in the streets and parks and had even used women to get the friendship of soldiers. The communique also indicates that a chain of sabotage with unpredictable consequences--where fighter and transport planes, armaments and ammunition were going to be blown up--was supposed to take place at El Alto Airbase last Sunday.

These attacks were going to be made in the absence of the Bolivian Air Force general command and unit commanders, who were in Cochabamba. The communique adds that if it were not for the patriotism of a reserve soldier who alerted officials of this plan, the sabotage would have taken place.

In conclusion, the Bolivian Air Force general command states that in addition to the many extra activities of the air force, such as the help now being given to people affected by floods in southern Bolivia, it now has to be concerned with a very dangerous problem: military morale and the honor and dignity of young Bolivians who are patriotically serving in the armed forces and who are now facing the efforts of certain elements who are trying to corrupt them.

ITAMARATY IRKED BY COLOMBIA'S HANDLING OF HOSTAGE CRISIS

PA161947 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1711 GMT 16 Mar 80 PA

[By J. Diez Lazaro]

[Text] Brasilia, 16 Mar (EFE)--According to some observers, the Brazilian Foreign Ministry is "discreetly irritated" over what is regarded as the Colombian Government's "dual attitude" concerning the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota.

This "dual attitude" consists of having agreed, on the one hand, to give formal assurances to the countries represented by the captive ambassadors, including Brazil, that no violent action will be taken against the building occupied by the guerrillas of the 19 April Movement while, on the other hand, the police and military forces around the building are being simultaneously and visibly reinforced, leading to the belief that there is a plan afoot to storm the building and rescue the hostages. This has been coupled with an indefinite delay in the negotiations with the guerrillas.

Brazilian diplomatic circles agree that the government will no doubt adopt "a strong attitude" against Colombia if Ambassador Geraldo Eulalio do Nascimento de Silva suffers any harm from any such violent action.

Direct Negotiations Not Requested

PY150025 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2330 GMT 14 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 14 Mar (LATIN)--The Brazilian Government has not received any official or unofficial report from the Colombian Government which might confirm that government's presumed desire to authorize those countries whose diplomats are being held as hostages by the guerrillas who have occupied the Dominican embassy in Bogota to negotiate directly with the extremists.

This report was released tonight to LATIN by the Foreign Ministry's official spokesman, Bernardo Pericas, who added that the personal representative of the Brazilian foreign minister held a meeting last night with Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe and that this subject was not discussed.

Reports coming from Bogota indicated today that Colombia would authorize the governments or companies whose personnel are being held as hostages in the occupied Dominican Embassy to negotiate their release directly with the extremists.

Pericas told LATIN that "we have not received any official or unofficial report in this regard." The Brazilian Foreign Ministry sources pointed out, however, that although money was one of the demands of the extremists, "it does not seem to be the main one" for gaining release of the hostages.

Pericas added that yesterday and today Ambassador Orlando Carbonari, the special envoy to Bogota, talked a total of four times with the Brazilian ambassador who is being held hostage. Carbonari observed that Ambassador Nascimento de Silva seemed to be "very calm," Pericas said.

ITAMARATY BLOCKS UKRAINIAN BALLET APPEARANCE

PY141827 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Mar 80 p 8 PY

[Text] Since Itamaraty has not given its approval, the Soviet Union will have to cancel a series of appearances which a Ukrainian folkloric ballet was to make in Brazil late this month.

Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas explained that the approval was denied because the Ukrainian ballet was not included in the cultural program which is negotiated on a yearly basis under agreements in force between Brazil and the Soviet Union.

Denying that the banning of the Ukrainian ballet had any political connotation--as in the case of the Bolshoi ballet during the Geisel government--Pericas said that the scientific and cultural cooperation department was strict in not permitting changes in the previously negotiated program, because the same attitude is adopted by socialist countries. Pericas said in conclusion: "It is a matter of reciprocity."

'NO RECESSION,' PROCLAIMS PLANNING MINISTER

FY151816 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Mar 80 p 1 FY

[Text] The planning minister, Antonio Delfim Netto, has asserted that "there will be no recession either out there or in here," [la fora nem aqui dentro] commenting on the results of the harvests and at the same time confirming the forecasts for a grain harvest of more than 50 million tons. During an exclusive interview with O ESTADO, Delfim indicated that the harvests of rice, corn and soybeans will be the largest in the country's history and that there will be no problems in their marketing. For some of the harvests, such as corn, rice and beans [feijao], the government will create regulating stocks that will probably be financed with a new bond that will be launched on the market.

After indicating that he attributed the $800 million deficit of the first 2 months of the year to the large purchases of oil, the minister said that he continues to expect an equilibrium in the balance of payments by the end of the year. He also revealed that the new increase in the price of gasoline will come as a "nice" surprise, and that the government is preparing a radical change in its policy regarding the milk sector, including the eliniation of B and C types of milk.

BRIEFS

EMBASSY IN BURUNDI--President Figueiredo has signed a decree opening a Brazilian Embassy in the Republic of Burundi. The Brazilian ambassador in the Republic of Zaire will concurrently serve as ambassador to Burundi. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 12 Mar 80 FY]

CUBILLOS DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY TOPICS WITH NEWSMEN

FY151350 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0649 GMT 15 Mar 80 FY

[Excerpts] The first general meeting of ambassadors and chiefs of mission abroad concluded this morning after 2 weeks of deliberations in the Diego Portales Building. The meeting ended with a brief speech by President Augusto Pinochet, who gave final instructions to the diplomats.

At the end of the meeting, Foreign Minister Cubillos held a press conference saying that one of the outstanding aspects of the meeting was the fact that a change of image and a sense of realism and normality in Chilean foreign relations was observed. He added that the exchange of information with the ambassadors also proved there was a change of attitude on the part of the international press with regard to matters related to our country.

The foreign minister indicated that there will not be any change in Chilean foreign policy, a policy he defined as pragmatic and flexible, capable of adapting to changes in the international situation.

Regarding the Chilean policy of opening up toward countries of the Pacific, Cubillos labeled this effort as "the boldest diplomatic adventure we have carried out in a long time."

In answer to reporters' questions, the minister discarded the possibility that U.S. courts may adopt measures which could affect Chile due to the suit filed by heirs of Orlando Letelier and Ronnie Moffitt in the United States. He said the public should not be concerned about this since it is strictly a judicial matter and the government will not allow it to go beyond this judicial limit because the principle of judicial immunity of states and other precepts which regulate international coexistence are at stake.

The foreign ministry officially announced that Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos will make an official visit to Japan from 31 March to 5 April in response to an invitation by Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita. Foreign Minister Cubillos will go to Japan after accompanying President Augusto Pinochet to Fiji and Philippines. The foreign minister's visit has the objective, expressed by the two governments, of strengthening mutual relations, and will serve to prepare for the visit President Pinochet is going to make to Japan.

EL MERCURIO VIEWS PERU'S SOVIET FIGHTER PURCHASE

FY141853 Paris AFP in Spanish 1034 GMT 14 Mar 80 FY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 14 Mar (AFP)--In mentioning the recent Peruvian purchase of Soviet planes, EL MERCURIO stated here today that "looking into the future of the Southern cone," Chile "cannot remain indifferent to the increasing imbalance in armaments."

The main editorial of the Friday issue of this influential morning newspaper asserts that "although the purchase of military equipment is a private affair of each country, the consequences of these purchases should be measured by their impact on the whole of the South American region."

EL MERCURIO made reference to news from Lima stating that Peru had purchased 16 Soviet Sukhoi-22 fighter bombers which have a fiepower equal to the French Mirage planes.

Peru, added the newspaper, will now own a fleet of 48 planes of this type, which it started purchasing 4 years ago.

REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING DEADLOCK AT DOMINICAN EMBASSY

M-19 Issues Communique

PA141718 Paris AFP in Spanish 1627 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 14 Mar (AFP)--The leftist 19 April Movement (M-19), which has held 17 foreign ambassadors hostage for the past 17 days inside the Dominican Embassy, today broke its silence and blamed the Colombian Government for a possible fatal outcome to the crisis.

The M-19 has released a communique to the Bogota news media stating that President Julio Cesar Turbay's regime cannot conceal its displeasure over the alleged failure of its attempt to storm the embassy, thanks to timely international vigilance in connection with this. The M-19 document goes on to attack the Colombia oligarchy's most reactionary politicians and the unpatriotic military officers, who have flatly rejected all forms of negotiation, used to as they are to violence for the sake of violence.

This first M-19 document was released after a break in the most recent negotiations in which, as usual, two Colombian Foreign Ministry officials, one M-19 guerrilla and Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan, one of the hostages acting as witness, participated.

The break in the negotiations came about because the talks have apparently reached a standstill. According to the Colombian Government's most recent communique, the next stage will depend on the M-19. The rebel group's silence in connection with this has been total so far.

Governments To Deal Directly With M-19

PA141812 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1747 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota, 14 Mar (LATIN)--Colombia will not yield to the demands of the guerrillas occupying the Dominican Embassy, but it would be willing to let the governments or enterprises [empresas] of the countries whose diplomats are among the hostages to negotiate directly with the extremists, diplomatic sources revealed today.

This position was reported hours after the negotiations between government representatives and the guerrillas holding captive some 30 persons, including 12 ambassadors and 2 charges d'affaires, became virtually stagnant.

Guerrillas Limit Telephone Calls

PA152020 Panama City RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrillas who have been holding the Dominican Republic Embassy in Bogota since 27 February have limited telephone calls and refused to receive the personal articles sent by the relatives of the 30 hostages being held in the diplomatic mission, apparently in reprisal for the hesitation of the Colombian Government, which has refused the release of 70 political prisoners and the payment of $10 million. Meanwhile, the hostages inside the Dominican Embassy in Bogota are voicing concern over a possible tragic ending.

Release Depends on 'Progress'

PA151932 Paris AFP in Spanish 1748 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 15 Mar (AFP)--The 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrillas have conditioned the eventual release of hostages to the progress of the negotiations with the Colombian Government, a diplomatic source told AFP today.

The release of the hostages would include diplomats whose health is impaired, especially Peruvian Consul Alfredo Tejeda. The Peruvian official has a leg ailment as a result of a soccer game before he was kidnaped. His doctor, Pedro Manuel Botero, has recommended special treatment. The doctor himself had discussed this with the guerrilla leader, Commander Uno, who replied that no one else will be released if there is no progress in the negotiations, according to the source.

The leader of the commando unit which has been occupying the Dominican Embassy here for 18 days told Botero that it all depends on the flexibility shown by the Colombian Government. Consul Tejeda last contacted his embassy here last Wednesday, AFP learned at the embassy. About the apparent break in the dialog to resolve the situation of more than 20 diplomatic hostages, it was stated in the Peruvian Embassy that they are confident they will be resumed soon.

Tragic Outcome Feared

PA161321 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2334 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[By German Acero Espinosa]

[Excerpts] Bogota, 15 Mar (EFE)--The fate of the 36 hostages has started "to hang from a thread," following the 2 days of suspended talks between the Colombian Government and 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrillas occupying the Dominican Embassy here.

Most exasperating for the M-19 guerrillas has been the slowness with which the Colombian Government has conducted the talks, unleashing the fear that something may occur in the coming hours to pressure President Turbay Ayala into finding a solution next week. The guerrillas, a military intelligence spokesman said, are desperate "but not defeated."

The virtually 3-day-long silence raises the fear of a fatal outcome in the Dominican Embassy, especially regarding the lives of the 36 hostages who are starting to become ill from physical fatigue. Cardiologist Enrique Urdaneta Holguin, who examined Venezuelan Ambassador Virgilio Lovera on Saturday, told this agency that he found two new sick persons but refused to disclose their identity. Urdaneta Holguin hinted that the physical resistance of the hostages is starting to weaken. The oldest, such as Ambassador Lovera, are the most affected by various illnesses. The drama continues and as time passes the lives of the hostages "hang from a thread."

Talks Suspended, Not Broken

PA161959 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1653 GMT 16 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 16 Mar (EFE)--The negotiations between the Colombian Government and the guerrilla group occupying the Dominican Embassy have been suspended but not broken.

Government sources made this announcement today in Bogota. They added that the government will not take the initiative to thaw the contacts.

The guerrillas holding the embassy apparently persist, however, in their stand that the Colombian Government must take the initiative in resuming the negotiations. The guerrillas of the 19 April Movement who are holding several ambassadors, other diplomats and local officials hostage, feel the negotiations must be resumed once the government is in a position to negotiate the release of political prisoners, which is one of their demands.

For its part, the government--which did not seek but rather agreed to hold the dialog--feels that the ones who asked for the dialog should ask for the resumption. The situation has increased tension among the parties and fears among the ambassadors being held by the terrorist group, particularly because they have been left completely out of touch with their families following the stopping of the telephone calls. Now the only means to communicate with the embassy is the loudspeaker kept by one of the militarymen to report to the embassy occupants the arrival of doctors and the Red Cross vehicle which carries supplies for them.

Guerrillas Curtail Privileges

PA161944 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1707 GMT 16 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 16 Mar (EFE)--The guerrillas of the 19 April Movement who are holding 13 ambassadors and other officials hostage in the occupied Dominican Embassy in Bogota have curtailed the privileges the diplomats enjoyed until yesterday. Diplomatic circles construed the situation as a rejection by the terrorist group of the official order--the latest to be issued--stepping up the courts-martial of members of the subversive organizations.

This agency was able to verify that as part of a new ultimatum to pressure for the resumption of talks with government representatives--the last of which was held Thursday--the guerrilla group banned the Red Cross from henceforth including bibles and tobacco among the items it supplies. The group had previously allowed books, magazines, diplomatic documents and all sorts of personal effects to be delivered to the hostages, including the 13 ambassadors.

Report Identifies Commander Uno

PA152125 Paris AFP in Spanish 1444 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 15 Mar (AFP)--The mysterious Commander Uno, who leads the 19 April Movement [M-19] group which occupied the Dominican Embassy 18 days ago, could be Everth Bustamanate, a Socialist-Liberal lawyer, it was said today. The guerrilla was identified after studying the photographs he authorized to be taken a week ago through one of the embassy windows and which were published here by the newspapers.

According to the security corps, Bustamanate disappeared in December 1978 a week after an M-19 commando robbed over 5,000 firearms from an army post north of Bogota. The M-19 used a tunnel for the operation. Since that time Bustamanate, a lawyer who joined the Liberal Party and who worked with Carlos Toledo Plata, a well-known M-19 leader, has been greatly sought by security corps. Bustamanate also belonged to the National Popular Alliance [ANAPO] founded by the late general and former President Gustavo Rojas Pinilla. At the beginning the M-19 claimed to be the ANAPO's armed fist.

According to some of his friends, before going underground, Bustamante appeared to be a progressive person, a good speaker, a very talented agitator and leader, but a bad mathematician.

Uruguayan Envoy Escapes

OW170653 Paris AFP in English 0648 GMT 17 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Bogota, March 17 (AFP)--Uruguayan Ambassador Fernando Gomez Fink leaped to freedom early today from the second floor window of the Dominican Embassy here where M-19 guerrillas have been holding a dozen envoys hostage since February 27. Newsmen on the spot said that after his leap the envoy was rescued by Colombian troops following an exchange of fire between police and the guerrillas. There was no immediate word of whether the envoy was injured.

CUBAN ENVOY PROPOSES SOLUTION TO EMBASSY SITUATION

PA141824 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1750 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--The Cuban Government today suggested a formula to President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala for solving the issue of the takover of the Dominican Republic Embassy. The proposal was conveyed to the chief of state at noon by Cuban Ambassador Fernando Ravelo who told this station: [Begin recording] I am not authorized to disclose the proposal I have conveyed to the Colombian Government on behalf of the Cuban Government in the hope of contributing to solve the complex problem that has arisen at the Dominican Embassy. I am not authorized to explain the content of the proposal.

[Question] Is it a direct message from Comdr Fidel Castro?

[Answer] From the Government of the Republic of Cuba.

[Question] [Words indistinct] How did President Turbay react to the proposal?

[Answer] I don't (?understand).

[Question] How did the president react to the proposal?

[Answer] Very well. Very cordially. He thinks this is a kind gesture that should be considered.

[Question] Is the Cuban Government going to mediate?

[Answer] I can't explain the content of the proposal. I am not the proper person to do that.

[Question] In any case do you think it will be a possible solution?

[Answer] I think that the Cuban Government hopes that the Colombian Government will take it as a contribution to finding a solution to the complex problem that has arisen.

[Question] How does your government [words indistinct] bilateral relations after our ambassador to Havana was removed?

[Answer] Routine changes of ambassadors do not upset the nature or level of bilateral relations. From my talks with the foreign minister and President Dr Turbay Ayala, relations are at a good level. There has been no deterioration. On the contrary, the idea is that they continue to improve. [end recording]

President Turbay Ayala was grateful for the Cuban Government's (?gesture).

Castro's Message 'Important'

PA161932 Paris AFP in Spanish 1832 GMT 16 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 16 Mar (AFP)--Diplomatic sources said here today that the mediation effort of the Cuban Government in the case of the diplomats who are hostages at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota could be of great help in solving the crisis. The terms of the mediation are not known yet.

Cuban Ambassador to Colombia Fernando Ravelo has given Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay a proposal sent by Cuban President Fidel Castro. According to Havana reports, the content of the proposal will be announced simultaneously in Havana and in Bogota on Monday.

On Friday it was officially announced that a message from Castro had been delivered but neither government announced its contents, which has increased expectation and the rumors about this matter.

According to some, the Havana government reportedly is prepared to receive the guerrillas of the 19 April Movement (M-19) who have been holding foreign ambassadors since 27 February. The rumors make no mention of the guerrillas' demand for the release of hundreds of Colombian political prisoners in return for the release of the hostages. This is believed to be the greatest obstacle to the solution of the crisis. Diplomatic sources believe it is not probably that the M-19 will accept only the departure of the commandos in the Dominican Embassy and forget about the release of 311 alleged members of the leftist organization.

In any event, according to the same diplomatic sources, now it is necessary to wait for an announcement on the content of Fidel Castro's message because until then everything is just speculation.

Government Accepts Cuba's Offer

PA161942 Paris AFP in Spanish 1920 GMT 16 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 16 Mar (AFP)--Colombia's reply to the Cuban offer on the holding of many diplomats in the Dominican Embassy in Bogota was delivered today and it is very friendly, having been accepted in principle but with reservations due to the circumstances, AFP learned here today.

The reply was delivered yesterday in Bogota to Cuban Ambassador Fernando Ravelo in writing, but it must be confirmed here by Clara Nieto de Ponce de Leon, former Colombian ambassador, who recently officially ended her diplomatic tour in Havana. The former ambassador was going to return to Bogota this morning via Miami and New York, but canceled her reservations at the last minute, apparently to carry out this special mission of her government.

According to a spokesman who knew of the text transmitted, the reply is addressed by Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay to the Cuban Government, whom he thanks in very friendly terms for the offer and advises it of his willingness to accept it if circumstances warrant.

Apparently, the Cuban proposal is to grant asylum to the kidnapers, who are holding a group of diplomats at the Dominican embassy in Bogota, and to the imprisoned guerrillas the Colombian president chooses to pardon if the negotiations lead to that.

Cuban To Meet Guerrillas

PA170149 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0124 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 16 Mar (EFE)--A Cuban envoy will try to speak on Monday with the 19 April Movement guerrillas who are occupying the Dominican Embassy, it was learned today from unofficial sources. The sources added that the Cuban mediator will present a proposal to the guerrillas in order to solve the difficult 19-day-old conflict.

On Friday, 14 March, Cuba proposed a plan to Colombia to solve the impasse, but the Colombian president's office and the Cuban Embassy refused to confirm a report to the effect that Fidel Castro is willing to receive the guerrillas and hostages.

EGYPT ASKS MEDIATION IN EMBASSY OCCUPATION

PA151641 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1603 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Cairo, 15 Mar (LATIN)--In a statement today the Egyptian Government announced it has asked the FRG, Great Britain, France and Belgium to mediate the release of 30 hostages in the occupied Dominican Embassy in Bogota. Egyptian Ambassador Salah Alluf is one of the 12 ambassadors who have been held among the hostages since the 27 February occupation of the embassy by a guerrilla group. The guerrillas are demanding $10 million in ransom and the release of 70 prisoners as conditions for the hostages' release.

DIPLOMATIC SOURCE EXPLAINS DEADLOCK IN TALKS

PA142123 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1944 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[By Jorge Matiz]

[Text] Bogota, 14 Mar (LATIN)--Colombia does not accept the demands of the guerrillas occupying the Dominican Republic Embassy but it would allow the governments or firms of the countries whose diplomats are being held hostage to negotiate directly with the extremists, a diplomatic source said today.

Colombia's new position was learned a few hours after the negotiations between government delegates and the guerrillas holding about 30 hostages, including 12 ambassadors and 2 charges d'affaires, entered a virtual deadlock.

The guerrillas who invaded the embassy on 27 February reduced their initial demands to the release of 70 alleged political prisoners and the payment of a $10-million ransom, according to diplomatic sources. Immediately after attacking the embassy during a reception, they asked for the release of 311 of their number and the payment of a $50-million ransom.

The diplomatic source, who would not give his name, said the government's position includes "not releasing a single prisoner wanted by the guerrillas."

"They are not political prisoners. They were sentenced or are being tried for common crimes such as kidnapings and murder," the source said, quoting the government's position.

The guerrillas will not be given money either because "there is a national budget which cannot be altered out of a terrorist's whim.

"If the money they want is handed over, several government officials will go to jail for embezzlement," the source added.

This position was reportedly made known by the government negotiators to the female representative of the guerrilla group yesterday. This led to the deadlock. However, Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas told newsmen last night on his way to the government palace that "the talks are still on."

"The Colombian Government offered tolet the 19 April Movement [M-19] terrorists leave the country along with the diplomatic hostages, and agreed to insure their safety and see to it that they are taken to the airport in lieu of all their demands," the diplomatic source added. "We will let the governments or private enterprises from the countries linked with the embassy crisis come and talk to the guerrillas and try to reach an agreement so each country can secure the release of its hostage," the government reportedly stated, according to the spokesman. It seems this position includes paying the ransom requested by the M-19. The guerrilla group gave the government a partial list of the alleged political prisoners they want released.

"The list includes the killers of former Minister Rafael Pardo Buelvas, Jose Raquel Mercado, president of the Confederation of Workers of Colombia, and Gen Ramon Arturo Rincon Quinonex," the source said. The source noted that these people have been sentenced or are being tried for common crimes and not for rebelliousness or political crimes. "Therefore, they cannot be released." The source called the M-19's reduction of the original demands a "publicity stunt." "Initially they asked for the release of 1,000 prisoners, then they went down to 311 and now they want 70. They also asked for $50 million but now they would accept $10 million," the source added.

The guerrillas are holding the ambassadors of the Dominican Republic, Brazil, Venezuela, Uruguay, Mexico, the United States, Guatemala, Haiti, Switzerland, Egypt, Israel and the Vatican, in addition to the charges d'affaires of Paraguay and Bolivia.

"That is the Colombian Government's position as stated to the guerrilla group and hence the deadlock in the talks," the diplomatic source said. Meanwhile, the diplomatic representatives of the countries involved in the embassy occupation signed a document asking the Colombian Government to take "the necessary steps to satisfactorily solve the situation."

"Supposedly the 'appropriate means' in this case is the negotiations, the only appropriate means possible," a diplomatic source questioned about the document told this agency.

Whether there was any specific reason for the U.S. representative not to sign the document, the source said that "they [as received] had to consult on a matter such as this" with the State Department. "They decided not to sign (the document) until they got word from the United States," the source added. "They have never been opposed to the document," the source reported.

The diplomats' document said that "in the framework of international law as well as in the practice of relations among states," the obligation of a state to fulfill legal norms "cannot be avoided by invoking the need to fulfill certain provisions of domestic law. The state which places its domestic law provisions above those of international law will incur a serious responsibility with the nations which are harmed by those measures and with the international community as a whole," the diplomats stated.

In direct reference to the occupation of the Dominican Embassy, the document said: "... If in the specific case as the one which is being considered one acts in full compliance with international law, this does not in any way mean that the legal domestic order is being broken. On the contrary, it is being exalted by showing flexibility, generosity and fairness."

Questioned about the opinion of the representatives of the affected countries regarding the development of the negotiations between the government and the guerrillas following yesterday's meeting, the source said that "we have not met since yesterday's events took place so we don't have an opinion on this."

Asked about how long the bilateral negotiations to solve the embassy problem might take, the source replied: "That is a difficult question. I too would like to know the answer."

Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas said the dialog between the government and the guerrillas continues to be deadlocked. On his arrival at a cabinet meeting last night, the foreign minister said the government has limited itself to pointing out its willingness to establish new contacts when the guerrillas so request them. The foreign minister thus reiterated the position expressed in a government communique which said "the positions of the participants (in the bilateral negotiations) have not had essential changes." "The next meeting will be held when the subversive group occupying the embassy expresses its desire to continue its contacts with the government which on several occasions has stated that it will not willingly put an end to the talks."

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES REPORTS OF MILITARY ASSAULT

PA151509 Paris AFP in Spanish 1340 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 15 Mar (AFP)--Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas reiterated here today that there will not be any type of military assault against the Dominican Embassy, where 19 April Movement [M-19] commandos are holding 20 diplomatic hostages. The foreign minister strongly denied reports from Venezuela that the Colombian military was planning to storm the embassy located in a residential area of northern Bogota.

Such reports are ill-intentioned and irresponsible, the foreign minister said almost furiously. He added that as long as the terrorists respect the lives and integrity of the hostages there will be no military actions against the embassy. This pledge announced at the beginning to the respective governments remains unchanged, he said.

Strict military control has been maintained around the Dominican Embassy since 27 February, the day of the M-19 takeover, and the government has explained that its purpose is to prevent outsiders from getting close to the embassy.

ROLDOS SPEAKS ON NEED FOR POLITICAL CHANGE

PA152231 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] At an improvised news conference during the distribution of land titles to 827 families in Azuay and Canar provinces, President Roldos reiterated that the nation is going through a long historical and political process in which there is a need to strengthen political parties with democratic leanings.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, is it true that you are going to leave the concentration of Popular Forces Party [CFP]?

[Answer] What the president of the republic has done is to invite the nation to mobilize through two fundamental concepts: A change and democracy. I have said that it is necessary to forge a great national movement of all those who are willing to support this, which is the will of the nation's majorities.

[Question] Is the new party going to be for change and democracy?

[Answer] I am not talking about a new party. I am talking about a great national movement that will mobilize this country on the basis of these two important elements. I believe that it is time that people in Ecuador mobilize for principles and ideas. I have always denied the possibility that we continue tied to the yoke of the past, where people were mobilized by names or slogans. That is why we believe that change and democracy are the two fundamental concepts of the hour. The rest....that this great mobilization has other alternatives, is another chapter. I wish to categorically state--and you can prove this--that all the CFP rank and file members support the president. But the problem of the president is not disrupting the leadership of CFP. My historic challenge, my historic commitment is to change the structures of the nation, to put them in line with all Ecuadoreans.

FERAUD BLUM CITES NEED TO AMEND CONSTITUTION

PA161413 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Government Minister Carlos Feraud Blum has announced that the proposed constitutional amendments that are to be presented in a plebiscite are almost ready and that a majority favors the removal of Assad Bucaram from the presidency of the National Chamber of Representatives on 10 August.

According to the minister, Bucaram's replacement is a must because the 7 months of democracy that country has enjoyed have proved that there is a need for new blood. The government tacitly support this.

[Begin Feraud recording] [Words indistinct] has said clearly that the legislative chamber [words indistinct] the majority of the chamber continues obstructing the work of the executive, the executive then would have no alternative but to resort to the people, who are, ultimately, the source of national sovereignty.

I said during a previous news conference that in the same way the legislative has the power to check the executive and even to pass political judgment on the president, the vice president, the minister and so forth, the president can also resort to the people to check on and to analyze the work of the legislative. This would be the reason for proposing the plebiscite. The plebiscite could be direct or [wrods indistinct] when dealing with constitutional amendments.

In any event, I can tell you that we will do this within the framework of the Constitution. We will not violate the constitutional system. The definite terms of the plesbicite will be announced when the circumstances so demand it.

[Question] [Words indistinct] to reach an agreement on the forthcoming election for president of the Chamber of Representatives, how does the executive see [words indistinct]?

[Feraud] Well, this is not the backbone of the dialog, but it is, of course, a subject of the dialog. The democratic [word indistinct] believes that it is necessary to have a democratic renewal in the leadership of the Chamber of Representatives and the executive shares this opinion. [end recording]

Mr Minister, a newsman asked, what specific points of the constitution are to be referred to the people?

[Begin Feraud recording] I would have to point to [words indistinct] because in the daily application of the Constitution we have found many holes and errors. At this moment I cannot list them, but the Constitution needs many amendments. [end recording]

PERUVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES BORDER PROBLEM

PA152113 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Text] According to Dr Arturo Garcia, foreign minister of Peru, Peru is leaving the door open to possible future conversation on the border problem with Ecuador because in this era, there cannot be insurmountable problems. Peru also rejects all charges regarding an arms race.

He emphasized that his country is willing to talk within the existing legal framework and predicted that possibilities to this effect are great because of the good progress of the present relations between the two nations.

The Peruvian minister is attending the meetings of the Council of Andean Foreign Ministers being held in the Ecuadorean capital and also being attended by Spain and Argentina as observers.

Garcia said that he rejected all charges that Peru is involved in an open arms race. This, he said, is an exaggeration because an armed conflict between nations at this time is unthinkable.

What Peru has done, he said, is to replace obsolete arms with modern ones. He termed this a normal replacement of weapons and reiterated that his country had proposed the theory of continental disarmament.

My country's pacifist vocation, he said, is there for all to see, so much so that the percentage of the government's budget for the armed forces is lower than the budget for the education sector.

Garcia, who is very knowledgeable about the Ecuadorean situation, is a grandson of former President of Ecuador Lizardo Garcia. His father, who was also minister of foreign relations of Peru, married a daughter of the former president when he was secretary of his country's embassy in Ecuador.

GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO PAY RANSOM FOR KIDNAPED AMBASSADOR

PA142001 Paris AFP in Spanish 1834 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Caracas, 14 Mar (AFP)--Venezuela refuses to pay any ransom for its ambassador, one of the 20 or so hostages that the 19 April Movement (M-19) is holding inside the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, Secretariat Minister Gonzalo Garcia Bustillos has announced here.

Life has no price and today the post of ambassador includes the risk of being kidnaped, Garcia Bustillos told the morning newspaper EL UNIVERSAL, which carries his remarks on the front page today.

DIPLOMATS MEET, STUDY SECURITY MEASURES, THREATS

PA152135 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1513 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 15 Mar (LATIN)--The diplomatic corps accredited to Venezuela held a meeting yesterday in the Apostolic Nunciature surrounded by important security measures after some ambassadors had received threatening telephone calls.

Mercedes Tamayo de Herrera, minister counselor of the Colombian Embassy in Caracas, told newsmen that at the meeting they discussed "the security measures which emabssies must adopt on future occasions."

For his part, Ubaldo Calabresi, representative of the Vatican, confirmed that several ambassadors had received telephone threats in the past few days and asked: What is it that they want? Is it a joke? Is it an act of intimidation?

The headquarters of the Nunciature in northeastern Venezuela was surrounded yesterday by a sizable deployment of police with rifles, intelligence agents and 12 patrol vehicles.

William Luers, U.S. ambassador to Venezuela, refused to talk to newsmen when he left, saying he "was in a hurry."

AMBASSADOR SAYS RELATIONS WITH CUBA ARE FRIENDLY

PA131207 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Cesar Rondon Lovera, Venezuelan ambassador to Cuba, said that following the president's message to the nation, the Venezuelan Government will study the note submitted by the Cuban Foreign Ministry.

According to Rondon Lovera, the right of asylum has not been affected despite the long arguments that have taken place. He added that relations between Cuba and Venezuela are harmonious and friendly. He said that Cuban-Venezuelan relations have benefited from these talks.

Ambassador Rondon Lovera announced he is going back to Havana this weekend or maybe on Monday. However, he did make the observation that his return to Cuba does not mean that the problem has been solved.

DEPUTIES REAFFIRM COMMITMENT TO NICARAGUA

PA161704 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1810 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 14 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Two Venezuelan deputies making a 3-day visit to Nicaragua stated here today that Venezuela will not only maintain its aid for Nicaragua's reconstruction, but is also prepared to increase it.

Luis Esteban Rey, of the Democratic Action [AD] Party and Jose Rodriguez Iturbe of the Christian Democrats, came with Leopoldo Castillo, executive secretary of the Foreign Policy Advisory Committee of the Venezuelan Congress. Rodriguez stated that the greater the ties between the political leaderships of the two countries, the greater the friendship and cooperation between Venezuela and Nicaragua will be. Deputy Rodriguez added: "We have too much in common. Sandino often referred to Bolivar's maxims and this represents a huge reservoir of affection among all Venezuelans proud of being Venezuelan."

Rey said that the various political parties of Venezuela interpret some situations differently "but we all agree on the fundamental line of our foreign policy which is aimed at the integration of Latin America, respect for human rights and support for the causes of Third World countries."

After being greeted yesterday at the "Augusto Cesar Sandino" Airport, the visitors had lunch with members of the junta of the government with whom they discussed a credit line of $100 million that the Venezuelan Congress, through preferential treatment in supplying oil, is preparing for Nicaragua. The South American country has given Nicaragua a large amount of aid during the first 8 months of the Sandinist government.

Deputies Ramirez, Rey and Castillo today met with Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez, a member of the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, who is of Mexican origin. The Venezuelan deputies will visit the Supreme Court of Justice and Managua's newspapers, LA PRENSA and BARRICADA.

COLOMBIA ASKS SECURITY TO HALT ENTRY OF GUERRILLAS

PA112134 Paris AFP in Spanish 1612 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 11 Mar (AFP)--The Colombian Government has given the Venezuelan security agencies a list of 120 Colombian guerrillas who apparently are trying to enter Venezuela through the border region. The newspaper EL NACIONAL has reported that the Colombian and Venezuelan security forces are maintaining strict control on the border region to identify members of Colombian subversive organizations who have recently traveled to that area.

The report added that the Colombian police asked for Venezuela's cooperation due to the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota. The Venezuelan officials have received photographs and the list of 120 guerrillas belonging to the 19 April Movement and other subversive groups. The report also said the Colombian and Venezuelan authorities have been holding frequent meetings. It said Colombia believes the guerrillas will be passing through Cucuta, Arauca and La Guajira in an effort to reach Venezuela. Therefore, it has provided the police forces with files on the 120 guerrillas.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SHAH'S STAY IN HOSPITAL

Minister Outlines Arrangements

PA142044 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0330 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Health Minister Jorge Medrano has said that a U.S. doctor who will come to Panama to remove the spleen of the former Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi has been granted the required license to render his professional services.

Medrano said the following:

[Begin recording] [Question by unidentified speaker] Doctor Medrano, according to international dispatches, a specialist and a medical team will be arriving in Panama to treat former Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. Would the government be empowered and willing to issue a permit to these doctors to treat Pahlavi since Panamanian laws provide that any doctor who works in this country must be registered in Panama?

[Medrano] We have received an application which specifically coincides with the visit Dr Michael DeBakey, the world-renowned surgeon, will pay to Panama in the next few days on an invitation from Panamanian doctors.

Mohammad Reza Pahlavi is here in Panama in a special status. He is known by DeBakey because the shah was treated in U.S. medical centers. We have excellent doctors and magnificent private and institutional installations here in Panama. Therefore, in view of the background to which we have already referred and after consultation with the medical members of the technical health council, the ministry will issue a resolution authorizing doctor DeBakey to intervene--if he wishes--together with Panamanian doctors in the specific case of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

[Question] However, would this be always together with Panamanian doctors?

[Answer] Yes. A team of Panamanian doctors will also be present because we definitely have excellent doctors and installations in our country. In any event, the team that will attend to the former shah of Iran will be a mixed team.

Shah Admitted to Paitilla Hospital

PA142313 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2221 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Panama City, 14 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The former shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, was admitted this afternoon to Paitilla Hospital, a private clinic in this capital.

He arrived at the hospital at approximately 1645 from Paitilla Airport, which is just a few blocks from the hospital.

The former shah will be operated on by Panamanian doctors who will remove his spleen. The Panamanian Health Ministry granted permission to U.S. surgeon Michael DeBakey to Assist in the operation as a consultant and observer. Originally it was reported that Dr DeBakey would perform the operation and that he would bring his assistants, anesthetists and even U.S. nurses, but Panamanian doctors protested.

Family Arrives in Panama City

PA142134 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2010 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Panama City, 14 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Persian imperial family left Contadora Island and is now at Panama City. However, no one has seen Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi enter the Paitilla clinic where strict security measures are in effect.

Panama National Guard officers and the shah's assistant, Mark Morse, have entered and left the clinic several times but they refuse to give any information on the date when the deposed Iranian monarch will be hospitalized. Dozens of newsmen have remained posted at the various entrances to the clinic for the past 3 days under a blazing tropical sun.

Paitilla Hospital doctors have complained to newsmen about the announced surgical intervention by U.S. specialist Michael DeBakey to remove the shah's spleen. They said that this is irregular and that Panamanian doctors are quite capable of operating on the shah.

Today at noon an airplane arrived from Contadora Island bringing the shah's wife who went to a local hotel. Several suitcases were unloaded from the aircraft and taken to the Paitilla Hospital.

Whenever Morse or some Panamanian officer enters or leaves the clinic, newsmen, cameramen and photographers rush to see them. There are also many false alarms. So far no information has been released on DeBakey's arrival at Panama. Reports say he will arrive tonight, prepare the shah tomorrow and operate on Sunday.

The protests by local doctors over DeBakey's arrival became more acute when it was reported from Houston, Texas that he was coming with his own team of assistants, anesthesists and even nurses. The shah and his family have been residing on Contadora since last December when they arrived unexpectedly from the United States.

False Bomb Scare

PA151534 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1515 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Panama--A false bomb scare this morning put on the alert the elite Panamanian security troops in charge of guarding the Paitilla Hospital where Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was hospitalized yesterday.

An anonymous telephone call at 0015 said that a bomb would explode soon. But after the time mentioned had passed, nothing had happened and the security agents found nothing suspicious.

The deposed Iranian emperor has been hospitalized on the third floor of the clinic where Panamanian doctors, in consultation with Dr Michael DeBakey, will remove his spleen today or tomorrow to counter the acute anemia which he has been suffering.

DeBakey 'Conditions' Create Crisis

PA160258 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Less than 24 hours after the admission of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi to the Paitilla Medical Center, the first crisis has appeared between U.S. cardiologist Michael DeBakey and the Panamanian medical team.

According to reliable sources, during the medical consultation convoked at noon today, Dr DeBakey tried to impose his conditions as to the surgical treatment to the former shah, superseding the 15 Panamanian physicians who since 1700 yesterday have been evaluating the condition of Reza Pahlavi.

DeBakey arrived in Panama last night with three other specialists after the Panamanian physicians and the health technical board publicly announced that they would only be admitted as observers and consultants.

The situation this afternoon led one of the members of the Panamanian team to tell this television station that the situation had become delicate because the Panamanian specialists will not accept the impositions of DeBakey and his team of assistants.

Following the medical consultation this noon, the Panamanian and U.S. groups left the medical center to await DeBakey's acceptance of the position offered by the Panamanian physicians. Up to now, there has been no report of new contacts between DeBakey and the Panamanian specialists. If the U.S. cardiologist does not modify his stance and accept the position as observer and consultant for which he was called, it is possible that Mohamed Reza Pahlavi may abandon the private clinic and return to Contadora Island where he has been residing since 15 December.

There is also the possibility that in view of the impositions of Dr Michael DeBakey, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi may prefer to go to the United States. This last hypothesis would locally reveal the true conditions under which Mohammad Reza Pahlavi traveled to this country on 15 December 1979 [sentence as heard].

Foreign Minister Comments

PA152201 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[By Edgar Arce]

[Excerpt] San Jose, 15 Mar--Questioned on the status of the former shah of Iran, Reza Pahlavi, in Panama, Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores said the former Iranian ruler is a guest of the Panamanian Government and as such he receives the corresponding protection from the government.

Ozores explained that Reza Pahlavi can move freely throughout Panamanian territory. In fact, Ozores added, he is free to leave the country whenever he wishes. The foreign minister, however, expressed his doubts that there is any country which may be willing to accept him. Otherwise, the minister reiterated, he can leave Panama whenever he deems it convenient.

In reply to another question from a Costa Rican reporter, Ozores said Reza Pahlavi has made no investments that he knows about in Panama.

Ozores revealed that the former Iranian ruler has been admitted to a Panamanian hospital, as announced by the press today, to undergo the removal of his spleen. Reza Pahlavi already had been treated by Panamanian physicians for his ailment. A noted specialist has arrived from the United States to serve as adviser to the Panamanian surgeons who will perform the operation on Pahlavi.

It has been clearly established that the former Iranian ruler may move freely within Panamanian territory, that he can leave the country whenever he wishes, and that he has made no known investments in Panama.

Finally, Ozores explained that the Foreign Ministry has received no official request from the Iranian Government for the extradition of Reza Pahlavi.

He added that there is a Panamanian lawyer engaged in collecting all the pertinent documents for the extradition request. So far, however, no official request has been received by the Foreign Ministry.

Operation Postponed

PA161835 Paris AFP in Spanish 1820 GMT 16 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Panama City, 16 Mar (AFP)-- An operation to remove the spleen of the former shah of Iran has been postponed to prepare him [as received], it was reported today in Paitilla Hospital where the former monarch has been hospitalized since last Friday.

A medical bulletin states that the decision was made after reviewing and analyzing all the studies and procedures carried out in the shah's treatment.

Shah Leaves for Contadora

PA162026 Paris AFP in Spanish 2015 GMT 16 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Panama City, 16 Mar (AFP)--The former shah of Iran left Paitilla Hospital in this capital at 1730 GMT today and returned with his family to Contadora Island in the Panamanian Pacific.

PRESIDENT VIEWS U.S. 'VIOLATION' OF TREATIES

PA150126 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2231 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Speech by Panamanian President Aristides Royo at Coto 47 in Costa Rica during the transfer of 33 banana company schools to the Costa Rican Government--live]

[Excerpts] We accepted with pleasure the invitation tendered by President Carazo in San Jose during our last visit to Costa Rica, when he informed us that on 14 March an important event for Costa Rica's political, educational and sovereign history would take place--the Costa Rican Government's assumption of total sovereignty over its educational system.

This had deep meaning for us, because a small country like Panama, also by means of negotiations, managed to regain total sovereignty over its territory through the Torrijos-Carter treaties which put a termination date in the U.S. presence on Panamanian territory.

Unlike what happens in Coto today, where with the presentation of keys the schools are turned over, in Panama we have not been treated justly because we are a small country confronting a giant. Immediately after the treaties were signed and their implementation begun, a series of flagrant violations of their letter and spirit took place, and in a haggling tone the United States has tried to comply with the treaty in a manner which bears a close resemblance to a violation.

This, on various occasions, has provoked legitimate and just protests by our country. One of these violations is that they used the water of our main river which supplies the capital city, the Chagres River. But now they have billed us for several million dollars saying that we owe them for the water we consumed for many years because by taking the water from the river, straining it and adding a little chlorine and piping it to Panama City, we Panamanians owe them for Panamanian water we have been drinking for years.

We want to take advantage of this important ceremony here in Coto to tell the United States that we will not pay for our water which we drank. [applause] Threats have already begun. They told us that if we did not pay, the implementation of the treaties would be delayed. We will not pay. Then they said that if we did not pay they would deduct the water bill from the annuity they have to pay for the canal. This the treaties do not permit. In spite of this threat, we will not pay.

The people of Panama will not accept economic or political blackmail. In spite of U.S. maneuvers and pressures, we shall continue to refuse, we shall stand firm before the United States and try to utilize what we believe are our rights.

We Panamanians were overjoyed when the power and telephone services were turned over to us. We were almost as glad as when we learned of the responsibility we were assuming in the canal zone and we shall feel the same joy when the last U.S. soldier leaves Panamanian territory on 31 December 1999, because what counts is the principle, when it is implemented on a historical afternoon like this one.

RADIO COMMENTATORS' APPEAL ON LICENSE CANCELLATION REJECTED

PA131505 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 10 Mar 80 pp 1, 6-A PA

[Text] The Directorate of Communications Media of the Government and Justice Ministry today rejected the appeal for reconsidering the suspension of the radio broadcaster and commentator's licenses of Julio Ortega Coronado and Luis A. Pimentel.

The appeals were filed on Friday in favor of the aforementioned gentlemen by their lawyers.

As is known, the National Directorate of Communications Media on 29 February suspended the licenses of Julio Ortega, Milciades Ortiz, Luis Pimentel and Miguel A. Bernal for making disrespectful and insulting remarks against the president of the republic, ministers and other high-ranking government officials.

The announcement of the decision of the Directorate of Communications Media was made today in the offices of the lawyers of Ortega and Pimentel.

LA REPUBLICA has learned that neither Ortiz nor Bernal have appealed the suspensions but they have until 1700 today to file the appeals. It has also been learned that the radio commentators can appeal the Directorate of Communications Media's decision before the government and justice minister.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, INDEPENDENT LAWYERS ORGANIZE PARTY

PA152118 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0452 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Panama City, 14 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The opposition Panamanian Social Democratic Party and the Movement of Independent Lawyers have merged into a single party to be known as Popular Action. The party defines itself as one of "internationalist vocation within the framework of Social Democratic postulates."

The document makes official the two groups' decision to merge and also announces the party's Provisional Executive Committee, comprised mainly of outstanding local lawyers. This is the only political opposition party which has a national union head as a main leader. He is Luis Velasquez, secretary general of cargo transportation.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT INAUGURATES FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

PA150306 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The foreign ministers of Central America and Panama began meeting today in San Jose to analyze Central American problems and define international policies.

President Carazo inaugurated the first working session. The foreign ministers have met for the first time in 8 years to analyze regional problems. The reorganization of the Central American Common Market, the Honduran-Salvadoran peace, the definition of an energy policy and the strengthening of the isthmian bloc will be discussed at these meetings.

The foreign ministers will analyze solutions to regional problems. Their responsibility is very great because of the situations existing in Central America and we must speak clearly on solutions, Carazo said.

[Begin recording] We are living a time in which each of our decisions is important and today's Central America must decide its future with care. Within a few years Central America has radically changed from the one we knew. It is a Central America that expects its governments to act positively in the solving of its peoples' vital problems.

Of all the American nations we are the most important, because this sector reflects, in its behavior and circumstances, the image of all the continent.

Within our geographical context we live the greatness of [words indistinct] the Latin American peoples of our days and the vital decisions of these peoples toward fundamental changes as well. Your responsibilities in this conference are enormous [words indistinct]. You are responsible for fulfilling the hopes and preparing for the future. Many Latin Americans are given to improvisation and to seeking easy solutions, by means of easily spoken phrases.

What is important is that everyone of our actions reflects the decision of turning words into facts. [end recording]

Working Meet Concluded

PA151307 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier gives extensive details of everything agreed during the working session of the Central American and Panamanian foreign ministers.

[Begin recording] We are very pleased with the work completed during the first foreign ministers working session. In the first place we agreed to duly institutionalize the foreign ministers' meeting. We will have three regular meetings a year and whenever the regional situation so demands we will hold special meetings. Managua will be the next site for the forthcoming foreign ministers meeting to be held on 21, 21 and 22 June. It was unanimously agreed to hold the coming meeting in the neighboring republic.

We also agreed to coordinate the positions taken by Central America in international forums. In order to do this we will hold a meeting at the National Directorate level of the various foreign ministries in the area. This meeting will be held 3 weeks before the ministers meeting.

It too will be held in Managua, Nicaragua. We have also thought it advisable to institutionalize the meetings of our representatives at various international organizations according to instructions issued by each of us.

We have also agreed to support the candidacies of any Central American country to any important position at international level or when any Central American country offers to host any meeting.

In this respect I also want to inform the country that Costa Rica has nominated our first lady, Estrella Zeledon de Carazo, to join the Executive Council of UNESCO. The election will be held in October and all the Central American nations have offered their full support, especially Nicaragua which had a candidate of its own and has withdrawn it. Nicaragua will give its full support to Mrs Carazo to this post, so she can represent all the Central American area in the directive council of this important international organization.

Foreign Minister Comments

PA150308 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] The Central American foreign ministers held their second working session today in San Jose. They discussed matters related to energy, upcoming meetings and other issues. Rafael Calderon Fournier, Costa Rican foreign minister will give us some details of today's session:

[Begin recording] During the afternoon, we talked about our position regarding the Andean Pact, the situation of the Organization of Central American States [OCAS], the common policy to be followed in relation to energy, the support to Nicaragua for its economic reactivation plan and to refinance its foreign debt, and relations with Caribbean countries.

Regarding the Andean Pact, we have approved a resolution which will be released to the public tomorrow. All I can say now is that the foreign ministers have unanimously agreed on the importance of maintaining excellent relations with the Andean Pact countries with which we have common ideals in our struggle to obtain and improve democracy on the continent.

We also talked about the current situation of OCAS. This is an important issue to be discussed at the next meeting to be held in Managua, Nicaragua on 20, 21 and 22 June 1980. In this meeting we are going to submit and discuss views of different countries. We will hold a meeting 2 or 3 weeks before the meeting in Managua in which we will analyze a document that the Salvadoran delegation has agreed to draft. This draft will serve as a basis for discussion for the meeting in Managua. [end recording]

PRESIDENTIAL PLANE'S TROUBLE DUE TO ANONYMOUS CALL

PA141939 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1922 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 14 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The plane that was carrying Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio was able to land at Juan Santamaria Airport after sounding an S.O.S. on its way south where he is scheduled to meet his Panamanian counterpart, Aristides Royo.

The plane returned to the international airport when an anonymous phone call was received in the control tower saying that a bomb had been placed in the landing gear. National Security Office personnel carefully inspected the twin-engine plane and found that it posed no danger to the president, as has been reported.

It had been previously reported that the plane had gone back to Santamaria Airport because the landing gear was stuck.

CARAZO EXPLAINS PURPOSES OF PLANNED TRIPS TO U.S.

PA141444 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo last night explained on the national radio and television network the purpose of his planned trips to the United States, which the deputies did not authorize. Carazo explained what he intended to do in the United States. For several minutes he discussed suggestions he had sent to U.S. President Jimmy Carter, which he had planned to discuss personally with him in May.

According to Carazo, the area is going through a convulsed period and its problems are dangerously polarizing important sectors of the population. This may lead to an intensification of the violence already reigning in several countries, he said.

Regarding his visit to Miami on the 22d, he said he would have participated in the inauguration of the Fair of the Americas, would have met with officials and would have explained all about our country to the press and television media.

As can be seen, there would have been a heavy agenda on the afternoon of Saturday 22 March and on the morning of Sunday 23 March. My intention was to publicize the fact that despite the area's agitation, Costa Rica deserves the world's consideration, Carazo indicated.

According to Carazo, he would have analyzed a number of important issues with President Carter, not only for Costa Rica but for the entire area as well. In addition, he would have received honorary doctorates from the universities of Georgetown and Bridgeport. He had also planned to meet with the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee and with the UN secretary general, the president added.

After reading the speech he would have delivered at Georgetown University, President Carazo commented on the trips he has made during his administration--a total of 7, amounting to 13 days. Meanwhile, he pointed out, the previous president, for the 1974-78 period, spent a total of 275 days abroad during his 4 years in office. For this reason, he noted, the liberation deputies had no reason to oppose his trips.

EL SALVADOR

DADA HIREZI SAYS U.S. COULD INTERVENE MILITARILY

PA141150 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0213 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Mar (EFE)--The United States is preparing to intervene militarily in El Salvador if the repressive reforms fail, Hector Dada Hirezi, former member of the Salvadoran Government, said during a news conference today.

He added that the problem "is not only Salvadoran but affects at least the rest of Central America. The security, rather than economic interests of U.S. imperialism, are also at stake."

Dada Hirezi was accompanied by Ruben Zamora, former minister of the presidency in the government which came to power after a military coup on 15 October.

Zamora mentioned U.S. economic and military aid to the Salvadoran Government and said it consists of the following: 36 counterinsurgency specialists who are working with the three army brigades, $50 million in economic aid, $4.5 million to purchase military equipment and $500,000 for armed forces training.

The two former officials said that, like five other leaders of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), they had resigned from the party because of the growing practice of repression, the interference of the United States and the manner in which the government-approved reforms are being implemented. "The reforms are aimed at nothing more than social control, because lands are being expropriated at the same time that the peasants are being repressed," they said. "Only the participation of the popular organizations and mobilization of the people can guarantee a real process of reform," they added.

Dada Hirezi and Zamora criticized the arms control law, approved on Wednesday, because "it permits an army official to take action, without previous authorization, on the suspicion of the presence of weapons."

Regarding the Salvadoran situation, Dada Hirezi said that now "two strategies are being clearly defined: that of reforms with repression, promoted by the military, the PDC and the United States, and that of reforms through popular mobilization and organization, promoted by the democratic and revolutionary sectors."

Dada Hirezi and Zamora said that the only way to avoid civil war "is through the immediate alliance of democratic and revolutionary organizations."

When the former member of the government junta was asked about the existence of factions within the armed forces, he expressed skepticism. "Alliances and separations within the army are notably dynamic. For this reason, it is impossible to place one military chief or another in one or another political faction," he said. "However, when the unity of the army as an institution is threatened, the differences disappear," he added.

Dada Hirezi said that Guatemala is becoming the center of activity of the Central American extreme right and that "the Salvadoran reactionary sectors are training some 5,000 armed individuals along with the Guatemalan National Liberation Movement."

The Christian Democratic leaders have called on progressive Latin American governments and Spain to "prevent the U.S. intervention" in El Salvador.

BPR DENOUNCES U.S. MILITARY INTERVENTION

PA151755 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The People's Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] charged today that U.S. military personnel are cooperating with the Salvadoran Army in the 40 major garrisons in that country.

Two other leaders said the United States is an accomplice in the repression that has reached genocidal levels in the Salvadoran countryside and cities during recent weeks.

Francisco Ernesto Rebollo, secretary general of the Trade Unions Coordinating Committee; Jose Guillermo Rivas; and Oscar Bonilla, president of the Salvadoran University Students General Association, added that the growing U.S. military intervention is due to the government's inability to cope with the passive repudiation of the population.

They charged also that the war material supplied in the last few months to the repressive bodies and paramilitary bands such as bulletproof vests, troop carriers, armored cars, helicopters, automatic weapons, heavy artillery and ammunition are U.S.-made.

The repressive bodies cannot control the revolutionary movement and that is why foreign military attaches and advisers are being sent to El Salvador, Bonilla said. Rebollo noted that the threats of intervention are now materializing. It is claimed that it is necessary to send an intervention force to El Salvador to support the junta and the army, he added.

ERP GUERRILLAS RELEASE KIDNAPED INDUSTRIALIST

PA152323 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 15 Mar 80 p 16 PA

[Excerpts] After 4 months and 14 days in captivity, Salvadoran industrialist and businessman Jaime Hill Arguello was released last night. Hill Arguello is a member of a respectable Salvadoran family and is highly regarded in social, professional and sports circles.

In early February in Mexico City, Ana Guadalupe Martinez, leader of the so-called Peoples Revolutionary Army [ERP], said at a news conference that the organization was asking for an $8-million ransom for the release of Hill Arguello, but that his family could only offer $800,000. Yesterday afternoon, upon learning of the release of Hill Arguello, neither the authorities nor his relatives revealed the actual ransom paid.

It was known that the Hill Arguello family, in order to obtain his release, had to pay large sums of money for the publication of communiques and manifestos ordered by the ERP describing the Salvadoran situation.

PANAMANIAN UPI NEWSMAN EXPELLED

PA142005 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Salvadoran immigration authorities forced Panamanian newsman Demetrio Olaciregui, the United Press International (UPI) correspondent in El Salvador, to leave that country Thursday.

According to a Salvadoran General Immigration Directorate spokesman, Olaciregui was asked to leave the country because he violated the immigration laws. According to the spokesman, Olaciregui's residence permit had been due since early February. The spokesman added that Olaciregui had been taken to El Amarillo, on the eastern border, and expelled into Honduras.

A few days ago Olaciregui had received a letter from the Armed Forces Press Committee warning him that due to the state of siege, constitutional guarantees of freedom of expression had been suspended. The letter added that Olaciregui was therefore being asked to abstain from voicing opinions whenever these sought to undermine the country's process of change or to violate state security.

Olaciregui's wife Lillian is Salvadoran and remains in the country.

This is the second time in 2 months that a foreign newsman has been forced to leave the country. In February, Jose Trinidad Hernandez, correspondent for the Mexican newspaper UNO MAS UNO, was expelled from the country by a group of unidentified individuals who placed him on a plane for Guatemala. On that occasion the Salvadoran authorities did not participate in the expulsion. According to the spokesman, Olaciregui can return to El Salvador whenever he wants, but first he will have to update his documents.

INDIVIDUAL KILLED IN ATTACK ON RADIO STATION

PA140320 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0042 GMT 13 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The authorities have reported that an individual was killed as he attempted to take over a radio station in San Salvador. He was with three other people presumed to be leftists.

According to the authorities, the victim, who was not immediately identified, was killed when he opened fire at security troops posted around the radio station in the capital.

The authorities announced today that they had uncovered an alleged leftist plan to violently occupy the installations and studios of radio stations and other media. The reports indicate that the plan would be carried out by the Union of Slum Area Dwellers (UPT), through two alleged fronts: the National Technical Information Front and the National Information Front.

The UPT is a member of the Marxist Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), which was responsible for the occupation of several embassies and various public buildings last year.

A spokesman for the security forces said the troops knew in advance that an attack would be attempted against the radio station, located in the northwestern sector of San Salvador, in a somewhat desolate area. The spokesman said that, having learned of the plan, the authorities ordered the area guarded, which led to the confrontation with the four presumed leftists.

The victim's three companions fled in a vehicle which they took from a woman who lives in the area, the government spokesman said.

CRM CALLS 24-HOUR PROTEST STRIKE FOR 17 MARCH

PA160028 San Salvador LA CRONICA DEL PUEBLO in Spanish 14 Mar 80 p 1 PA

[Text] "In view of the desperate situation created by persecutions, murders and attempts against the lives of popular leaders, and the generalized massacres being experienced by our people, the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses (CRM) has agreed to call a 24-hour nationwide general strike," said representatives of that political coalition, which consists of the most important leftwing organizations, during a news conference held yesterday at the National University.

The strike is scheduled for Monday, 17 March. Its objectives include, according to the CRM spokesmen, a strong rejection of repression, the immediate lifting of the state of siege and the reopening of the popular organizations' information media.

Another important objective of the strike, they added, is the repulsing of U.S. interference in the country's internal affairs, which violates our right to self-determination. This interference, theynoted, is evidenced in the economic, political and military aid offered by the Venezuelan Christian Democracy and U.S. imperialism in their efforts to keep in power a governing junta that has no popular support.

The strikers, they concluded, will not stay home, but go to the worksites as usual, and abstain from engaging in any activity.

LEFTISTS DAMAGE MUNICIPAL INSTALLATIONS, STEAL FUNDS

PA151950 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1728 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--A few hours ago leftist militants attacked th municipal mayor's office in the neighboring town of Mejicanos damaging the installations, military authorities reported today at noon. They indicated that a group of some 15 unidentified persons released several prisoners, destroyed typewriters, windows, documents and made off with an unspecified amount of municipal treasury funds. National Guard units arrived in a matter of minutes to offer protection to the inhabitants of the town, 2 and 1/2 km north of San Salvador.

Within the framework of political violence, thousands of Salvadorans charged publicly today that many common criminals are using leftist strategies to rob stores, restaurants and whatever business exists in this capital and in principal cities of the interior.

Several wanted criminals, who have posed as members of clandestine Marxist organizations and extorted citizens in all social levels, have been captured.

Newsmen were told that thieves have been quite active stealing vehicles from anyone driving through the city streets and on the panamerican and coastal highway. In the month of February alone 380 vehicles were stolen in San Salvador and some 30 in the interior.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY SPLIT WIDENS

PA161816 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1221 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The resignation of seven more members of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] has further widened the split in the party, whose unity began to crumble when it came to power on 9 January.

The resignations have taken place in the last few days. Included among those resigning are Hector Dada Hirezi, former member of the Revolutionary Government Junta, and Ruben Zamora Rivas, former minister of the presidency. Both stepped down from posts in the Cabinet originally appointed by the first junta in October 1979.

The two former officials have accused the PDC leadership of being "capitulating and submissive." The resignation document was also signed by Alberto Arene, former director of the Salvadoran Cooperative Development Institute; Robert Lara Velado, former president of the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission and PDC founder; Francisco Diaz Rodriguez, Francisco Paniagua Osegueda and Hector Silva.

Zamora is a brother of Mario Zamora Rivas, the attorney general for the poor who was shot to death by alleged rightists at his home in late February.

Dada, who resigned from the junta in early March, was replaced by top PDC leader Napoleon Duarte. Duarte was chosen to become a junta member by a PDC national convention on 9 March following a heated debate on the advisability of "sacrificing" him politically because he was regarded as the most likely winner of any election called by the present rulers.

Ten militants of a PDC bloc called "popular tendency" were also expelled during the convention. They opposed the PDC's participation in the coalition government formed by the armed forces in January.

JUNTA DENIES PRESS NATIONALIZATION; VIOLENCE DECREASES

PA142013 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1634 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Mar (LATIN)--The Information Secretariat of the presidency has reported that the Revolutionary Government Junta has denied it is planning to nationalize the news media.

The communique ended insistent rumors that after the nationalization of the banking system and the implementation of the agrarian reform the government was ready to nationalize radio, television and newspapers.

Jose Antonio Morales, member of the Revolutionary Government Junta, has said that we do not want get involved in more problems for the time being. We are busy with implementation of the agrarian reform and nationalization of the banking system. "Everything that is said about nationalization of the news media is false and is aimed at turning public opinion against the government," he added.

The radio stations have suspended their newscasts so as not to hinder the implementation of the agrarian reform. Newspapers have also suspended the publication of advertisement containing criticism or opinions on the content of the changes. Television stations are not carrying programs referring to the agrarian reform or the nationalization of the banking system.

Government spokesmen said the country today experienced its fifth day of calm since the government established the state of siege 10 days ago to achieve the necessary peace to implement the agrarian reform throughout the country.

The few outbreaks of violence have been the blocking of streets and the burning of tires. According to military analysts, leftist guerrilla groups such as the Revolutionary Peoples Army (ERP), the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL), the Armed Forces of National Resistance (FAR) and the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers (PRTC) have considerably decreased their violent actions.

GUATEMALA

OFFICIAL REBUTS UN HUMAN RIGHTS CHARGES

PA141730 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The government of the republic has roundly rejected the accusation of the UN Human Rights Commission [against Guatemala] which became known through a report datelined in Geneva, Switzerland.

Presidential Public Relations Secretary Carlos Toledo Vielman said the accusation is not officially known and that an analysis will be made later to decide on the course of action to follow.

The presidential spokesman said that we are rejecting right now the accusation that Guatemala violates human rights. He said that we have not had an opportunity to dispel before the United Nations the distorted charges that served as a basis for the accusation.

THREE POLICEMEN KILLED IN AMBUSH

PA150009 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonor in Spanish 1705 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Inter-Central American Radio Organization report from Guatemala--presumably live]

[Excerpts] Three policemen were killed during an armed attack on Unit 175 of the 1st National Police Command at 0615 yesterday on Fifth Street between Zero Avenue and La Castellana Avenue in the Ninth Zone of the capital. Reports on this new act of violence indicate that at 0605 yesterday Patrol 175 of the 1st Command left the 1st National Police Corps building on Bolivar Avenue and 40th Street in the Third Zone with 8 officers who were going to replace the policemen who were on duty at the bus terminal in the Fourth Zone.

The police car was going along Fifth Street but when it reached Zero Avenue it was passed by a blue wagoneer and a sportscar. As they passed the patrol car, the passengers of the two vehicles fired submachineguns, shotguns and automatic rifles. The attack lasted about 10 seconds and then the unidentified assailants escaped at full speed toward the the 10th Zone, eyewitnesses reported.

Agent Carlos Manuel Quinones Najera died at the scene of the attack from more than five bullet wounds. A few minutes later police officer Rodrigo de Jesus (Martin) Martinez died at Social Security Center No. 1. He was driving the police car.

Inspector Miguel Angel Rueda Hernandez died at 1215 yesterday at the same hospital while the other officers were under the care of specialists who were trying to get them out of danger. The wounded were taken to the emergency room of the Guatemalan Social Security Institute by municipal firemen.

The assailants used 12-gauge shotguns, 45-caliber submachineguns and Galil automatic rifles, according to ballistics investigations at the scene of the attack. It is not known how the incident originated but the pertinent investigations are underway.

EGP Claims Credit

PA150010 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1459 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 14 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Poor Peoples Guerrilla Army (EGP) today claimed credit for the death of three Guatemalan policemen, explaining that they had been killed in retaliation for the deaths of several popular leaders.

According to an EGP communique released to the communications media, "in the past 2 weeks the rich and the government have committed 22 assassinations." It adds that "that is the reason why we will continue to implacably hit all those instruments of repression used by the enemies of the people to kidnap, torture and assassinate."

According to the leftist guerrilla communique, the killing of the policemen in the Sixth Commando Unit (SWAT) was "an action carried out by a unit of armed workers in our Otto Rene Castillo Front," an urban guerrilla unit. The communique refers exclusively to the three policemen killed in this capital, but says nothing about another policeman killed in Retalhuleu, in the south, where two other bullet-riddled and tortured bodies have been found but have not yet been identified.

Commenting on the current wave of assassinations, the government (interior) minister indicated that "the present increase of violence in the country results from a war between leftist and rightist totalitarian forces."

Further on, he condemned this new violent incident, which affects one of the state's organizations under his command, indicating that this particular action had been carried out by subversive criminals intent on disrupting order and peace in the country.

POLICE PATROL AMBUSHED 15 MARCH; ONE KILLED

PA162300 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2051 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 15 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--A Guatemalan police patrol was ambushed on Saturday, 15 March, by unidentified individuals who fired on them with machineguns, killing one policeman and seriously wounding three more.

The police car was conducting a routine patrol near the Inscienso Bridge when it was suddenly attacked by a group of men, who then fled quickly.

The captain of the patrol, Rogelio Reyes Diaz, was killed, while three other men were wounded. The policemen were unable to answer fire, as the event happened so quickly. The wounded policemen were taken to the Social Security Emergency Center, where doctors are trying to save their lives.

This is the second attack against policemen in the last 3 days in Guatemala City. On Thursday, a group of the special police forces, SWAT, was ambushed near the Central American park. The clandestine Poor People's Guerrilla Army has claimed credit for the attack on the SWAT forces.

MORE BODIES FOUND IN AREAS OF CAPITAL

PA162338 Paris AFP in Spanish 2043 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 15 Mar (AFP)--Seven more bodies, which show evidence of having been tortured, have been found in various parts of the city within the last 24 hours, it was learned here today. It was also reported that a doctor who had been kidnaped was miraculously released alive yesterday.

The morning newspaper EL IMPARCIAL today reported that 41 persons, including 5 policemen, were killed between Monday and Friday of this week in Guatemala, victims of political violence.

Dr Federico Rojas, a 45-year-old doctor whose body was found inside a car on a Guatemala City Street, was among those who was shot by unidentified persons in recent hours. Another doctor, Guillermo Rojas, who had been kidnaped last Friday while leaving his office, was released alive today, although he has knife wounds and has been beaten. Rojas was left by his unidentified kidnapers in a farm at the outskirts of the city. Last year, Dr Rojas was the coordinator of the International Children's Year Festivities in Guatemala, and is currently a member of the Social Welfare Commission, a government organization.

HONDURAS

U.S. PRAISE FOR PAZ GARCIA DISMAYS SOME

PA151805 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Commentary]

[Excerpts] Some people have been bothered by the positive results of the recent trip made to the United States by Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of the military junta of government. [passage omitted]

They cannot accept the fact that William Bowdler, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs should have made statements of just recognition of the efforts being made by the Honduran president to satisfactorily resolve, as much as possible, the socioeconomic, cultural and political problems of his country. They remain blinded by their moral pettiness and claim that the Fifth Annual Central American Congress in New Orleans as an economic conference was skillfully converted into a political tribunal.

The enemies of the government, the same persons who wish to destroy the political freedom of Hondurans, cannot help but be unhappy when before the entire world, Honduras was praised in the United States as a country which, without hindrances, is marching toward constitutional order. They have been martyred by the praise of Honduras outside of its territorial limits, because those malcontents feel that in our country there is only administrative incompetence and abuse of civilian-military authority.

While they listen with fury to the positive evaluation of Honduras in the social, diplomatic, governmental, commercial and political spheres of the United States, they continue their demagogic campaign designed to prevent the citizens from exercising their sacred right to vote on 20 April.

The machinery has been set in motion under the banner of an organized conspiracy, while there are threats against the election of the National Constituent Assembly. At stake are all the plans designed to give a coup de grace to the national economy: encouragement of strikes, attacks on private property, the challenging of authority and disrespect for the laws of the republic--all to seek the path that could take us to violence, kidnapings and terrorism.

NICARAGUA

RUIZ COMMENTS ON UPCOMING TRIP TO USSR

PA140318 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Mar 80 PA

[Statements by Planning Minister Henry Ruiz on 13 March; place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] We are leaving on 15 March for the socialist countries. We are going to the USSR as part of a delegation which includes three members of the National Directorate [of the Sandinist National Liberation Front] and the ministers of defense, interior, fishing and justice, as well as a technical delegation representing state institutions. We are going to negotiate for aid and assistance from the socialist bloc.

In this regard, we wish to say the following: In view of the fact that the Nicaraguan revolution was born in a context and at a time which made it possible, it seeks to transcend the natural sphere that existed before the victory, to consolidate itself and to let the entire world know that we are entitled, as an underdeveloped country, to accept cooperation and assistance no matter where it comes from. Above all, we are entitled to [word indistinct] historical ties with certain countries which, by virtue of their development, had kept us politically and economically dependent. Our revolution is free of political dependence and must therefore seek ways to have no other economic dependence than that which arises from the natural relations between free and sovereign countries.

In other words, we will seek economic and technical cooperation, aid and assistance from any source. We want to make friends, not enemies, and that principle is our basic point of reference. We can frankly say that our companeros, members of the junta as well as ministers of state, have traveled to various parts of the world, and that analysts there have reached the conclusion that our country has enough elements on which to consolidate its victory.

Therefore, that is partially the nature of the trip we are about to undertake.

As far as progress is concerned, we can report that some of the goals of our economic program are being met, that we are facing some difficulties as regards our credit and financing goals, but we feel that these are not major economic difficulties.

15 March Departure

PA161443 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Text] A Nicaraguan delegation headed by Dr Moises Hassan, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and by Planning Minister Comdr of the Revolution Henry Ruiz Modesto, left today at 0900 for the Soviet Union. They will begin talks with Soviet officials.

The companeros were invited to the Soviet Union by important representatives of the Soviet Government.

Revolutionary leaders Comdr Tomas Borge Martinez and Commander in Chief Humberto Ortega Saavedra will join the Nicaraguan delegation in the Soviet Union.

JUNTA MEMBER ORTEGA DISCUSSES 15-DAY TOUR

PA110404 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 10 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] The granting of about $130 million in credit, the assurance of an oil supply to the nation and Nicaragua's political reaffirmation were the results of a 15-day tour taken by Comdr Daniel Ortega, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of National Reconstruction and a prominent member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. During a news conference held in Panama City today at the end of an official tour of Venezuela, Italy and Brazil, Ortega told newsmen his country's government is taking careful steps lest it fail in getting the extradition of overthrown President Anastasio Somoza.

After announcing the literacy campaign which is going to take hundreds of teachers to all corners of Nicaragua, Commander Ortega also discussed his country's foreign policy, particularly its dispute with Colombia over the San Andres and Providencia islands and the Roncador and Quitasueno cays. We want the world to understand this historic and geopolitical problem in which Nicaragua has the right to make its claims.

Nothing that his tour achieved the political goal of promoting understanding of and respect for Nicaragua, he also announced the Venezuelan Government's grant of a $100 million loan to Nicaragua and the Italian Government's grant of another $30 million for geothermal projects. Asked about the Nicaraguan stand on political violence in Central America, Ortega said:

[Begin recording] Yes, we think political violence in Central America is caused by fairly obvious factors. These are the merciless exploitation of workers and peasants, their enormous poverty, the lack of awareness of certain oligarchic sectors which think they can stop the clock and the course of history. They won't make even the smallest concession, and a clear example of that is El Salvador. Efforts have been made there from the top down, it is true, but efforts still have been made to implement a number of measures which will benefit large segments of the population. The oligarchy, however, has permanently opposed the efforts. Its aggressiveness has also been very clear cut and it has even killed Christian Democratic leaders who were promoting agrarian reform, the nationalization of banking and exports, and so forth. This is the Central American peoples' struggle against those exploitative positions, the positions of the Central American oligarchies which don't want the least change and don't realize that through this attitude all they are doing is stabbing themselves in the back. [end recording]

ORTEGA COMMENTS ON U.S. LOAN, OTHER ISSUES

PA110405 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2106 GMT 10 Mar 80 PA

[By Rafael Candanedo]

[Text] Panama, 10 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The freezing of the $75-million loan which the United States promised to grant to Nicaragua for its economic development "hurts the U.S. image more than it hurts Nicaragua," Sandinist Comdr Daniel Ortega Saavedara said here today.

The Nicaraguan leader, a member of the government junta, contrasted the freezing of the $75-million loan with the approval of $400 million to provide weapons to Afghanistan.

"Nicaragua's future does not depend on those $75 million," Ortega Saavedra said. He admitted that "of course, it would make our people's sacrifice less costly" in the reconstruction of the country following the civil war that ended in July with the victory of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Ortega Saavedra, in defending his position with regard to the loan, added that it was not a matter of economic aid, but a loan which Nicaragua is to repay to the United States. On the other hand, he declared that it "would be suicidal" for the United States to intervene directly or indirectly in El Salvador.

"The United States wants to impose there a policy that does not correspond to this moment in history," said Ortega Saavedra. He added that the oligarchic sectors in Central America are also "stabbing themselves in the back" by not accepting the social transformations demanded by the peoples of the isthmus. "The political violence in Central America is caused by the exploitation, tremendous neglect and the lack of conscience of the oligarchic sectors which do not want to make concessions," the Sandinist commander said.

Ortega Saavedra and other members of the Nicaraguan Government in this capital today ended a tour of South America and Europe to report on the progress made by the Sandinist Government in its first 6 months.

The Nicaraguan Government Junta "in due time will have access to Anastasio Somoza and his family to try them for their crimes," Comdr Ortega Saavedra also said. The Nicaraguan courts, he said, have currently met all the requirements to formally request the extradition on Gen Anastasio Somoza, who has been residing in Paraguay since his overthrow last year. For the past several weeks, special courts have been trying former officials of the Somozist National Guard.

On another subject, Ortega said that some members of the Sandinist police have been expelled for committing common crimes and others for "having killed companeros of the state security" corps.

The Sandinist commander said the political result of his visit to the countries of America and Europe has been that it "demonstrated the existing respect and enthusiasm for our revolutionary process."

"We do not hide the Nicaraguan Government Junta's interest in effecting profound transformations without falling into systems that are outside of the country's context," Ortega Saaedra said. The Nicaraguan delegation invited Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins and Italian President Sandro Pertini to visit their country. Both presidents promised to do so soon. "Pope John Paul II's position is clear with regard to the transformations in our countries," Ortega Saavedra said in reference to his meeting with the head of the Catholic Church.

MAURICE BISHOP'S ANNIVERSARY SPEECH IN GRENADA REPORTED

FL151457 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 15 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The newspaper GRANMA, the official organ of our party's Central Committee, today carries a report on the speech delivered by Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop at the main ceremony to mark the first anniversary of the revolution in that sister Caribbean island.

In his speech, Bishop referred to the historical identity and the common future of the Caribbean and Latin American peoples and proposed five fundamental principles that should dictate international relations in the region. Among those are the proscription of military shock forces in the Caribbean Sea and the dismantling of all military bases in the area's countries set up against the will of their peoples. He also demanded an end to the financing, support, and abetting of mercenaries and counterrevolutionaries, and the respect of the sovereignty, legal equality and territorial integrity of the countries in the region.

The Grenadian prime minister also emphasized that national unity and the new spirit of patriotism felt by his people stem from its correct perception that for the first time in history it has a government which represents its interests. There is a right, he indicated, that we clearly said we were going to abolish once and for all, and that right is the right to exploit others.

Maurice Bishop described relations between Cuba and Grenada as one of the principal sources of inspiration for the Grenadian revolution. He stressed the cooperation of the Cuban Government and people toward the progress of that revolution. The most important thing, he said, is that if there had not been a Cuban revolution in 1959, there would not have been a Grenadian revolution in 1979.

He expressed his government's rejection of those who consider the Caribbean Sea a private lake or an extension of the United States. We say no to the backyard theory, he stressed. This Caribbean Sea and this Latin American region have the right to develop their own societies and to decide who their friends should be. He said that the people of Grenada will never compromise their principles and will always side with the oppressed in any part of the world, regardless of the consequences arising from this position. Those struggles for national independence will always find true friends, true allies in Grenada, he emphasized.

Concluding, Maurice Bishop expressed Grenada's readiness to immediately settle its debt with humanity by helping other countries and other revolutions to advance.

REPRESSION 'INTENSIFIED' IN EL SALVADOR

PA170250 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Our America commentary]

[Excerpt] Supported by the suspension of constitutional guarantees, the establishment of a state of seige and by the economic, political and military support offered by the United States, the Salvadoran regime has intensified repression and implemented a strict press censorship preventing the publication of any criticism of the government or the bloody military and police corps in that country.

The Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces have charged that a repressive wave of dragnets, raids and mass murders continues throughout the country. These operations are carried out by the National Guard, supported by the Nationalist Democratic Organization [ORDEN] paramilitary organization.

Meanwhile, the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] said that through the pretext of implementing agrarian reform, the Salvadoran regime has militarized rural areas in the Cuscatlan, Cabana and Chalatenango departments, where 30 to 40 persons are murdered daily. The BPR also said that these regions are practically surrounded by military forces which carry out air force, artillery and infantry movements with the support of ORDEN, to whom they have promised lands.

The Salvadoran Communist Party said that the Christian Democratic Party junta has increased massacres against people's organizations and their leaders and against all citizens who, in the regime's opinion, are a danger to the oppressive system ruling the country.

We should emphasize, the Salvadoran communists say, that fascism has increased its aggressiveness since it sees in the growing mass struggle a threat to the structures which have allowed the oligarchy to dominate the country during the past 50 years through the military.

The Salvadoran Communist Party said that Washington's aid to the junta has encouraged the fascists in power because they feel supported by the millions of dollars arriving from the United States.

FRENCH ACTIONS IN CARIBBEAN CRITICIZED

FL150223 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Mar 80 FL

[Jorge Timossi commentary]

[Excerpts] France has offered to join any Western country to check communist penetration in the Caribbean. The offer is directly aimed at injecting itself into the U.S. plans for the area. In so doing Paris emits an odd perfume both of a colonial and satellite nature. French secretary of state for the so-called overseas departments Paul Dijoud, who apparently wants to play the role of the Gallic Brzezinski, is making numerous statements blaming international communism for the persistent and growing economic, social and racial tensions in colonies such as Martinique, Guadeloupe and Guiana in the Western Antilles. The mayor of For-de-France has denounced the French policy in these colonies, which they brazenly call overseas departments as representing a genocide by substitution of the black population with that coming from continental Africa. Dijoud's response to that is to send large contingents of troops to the island and to threaten to send airborne forces of the type sent and being sent to Djibouti, Chad, Central Africa and Western Sahara.

The statements by Dijoud and the French Government's actions have generated strong criticism by [Martinique's] leftwing organizations and unions which are preparing to stage a general strike in April with the possibility of spreading it to Guadeloupe and Guiana. The organizations seeking autonomy have stated that the statements by the secretary of state imply a dangerous provocation which makes the dramatic scenario of unemployment and economic bankruptcy still gloomier, a scenario already worsened by hurricanes Frederick and David last October.

What are France's intentions? Does it believe that the permanent interventionist force it assigned to Africa--and which failed in the mission--can now be sent to an area where the North Americans are feverishly working in such actions as CIA penetration in Nicaragua, open intervention in El Salvador, destabilizing efforts in Grenada and the simple and arrogant installation of special television cameras in Jamaica to comfortably spy on the Manley government? It would be symptomatic for France, whose President Giscard d'Estaing maintains contradictions with his colleague Carter because he considers him to be incoherent, as Kissinger does, to become a satellite of the United States in an area as sensitive as the Caribbean.

This is not only observed in the defense of its colonies but in the French representatives who have also served as active sidekicks of the North Americans to block Cuba's election to the UN Security Council last year.

On this path, how far can the Paris satellite-type perfume go? Will Paul Dijoud, who was criticized by Giscard d'Estaing last year because of his poor management of the colonies, go as far as to threaten Cuba as his prototype Brezezinski did before?

PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE EFFORTS HAILED

PA160453 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] A few days ago the UN announced the creation of the Permanent International Committee of Solidarity with the Independence of Puerto Rico, headed by former Venezuelan Senator Jose Herrera Oropeza.

The committee will alert world public opinion against the annexation maneuvers of colonialist Governor Carlos Romero Barcelo who, through a plebiscite he plans to hold in 1981, seeks to turn Puerto Rico into the 51st state of the North American federal union.

As has been announced, the results of the plebiscite will be declared illegal if by that time the colonial status of the island persists and its inhabitants continue to be deprived of their right of self-determination.

The creation of the international committee has special significance at the present time as the U.S. imperialist metropolis and its lackeys on the island are speeding up preparations to carry out the annexation, which is repudiated by the Puerto Rican people and by the people of our America and the world.

The Puerto Rican Socialist Party, vanguard in the struggle of that people for their independence, has called for the creation of a patriotic front to group all sectors opposed to the annexation and who desire to achieve, over ideological differences, the total decolonization of the fatherland.

In view of the annexation threat hovering over Puerto Rico today, it is necessary to seek at all levels international solidarity with the just cause of independence being waged by the best children of the fatherland of Alberto Albizu Campos. The progressive and democratic revolutionary forces and all honest men of the world must firmly oppose those maneuvers trying to turn Puerto Rico in another U.S. state, which would constitute the genocide of one of the nations of our America.

SOVIET HEALTH MINISTER VISITS MEDICAL INSTITUTES

FL131416 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1409 GMT 13 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Soviet Health Minister Boris Petrovskiy, candidate member of the CPSU [Central Committee] and deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, has visited the Cardiology Institute accompanied by Sergio del Valle, minister of public health and member of the PCC Politburo. During the visit, Petrovskiy was briefed on the work done at the institute from 1966 to date and its technological advances. Petrovskiy said he was quite impressed with this institute and the Oncology Institute, where he was received by its director Zoilo Marinello, member of the party Central Committee. Marinello briefed Petrovskiy on the cancer work being done in our country.

Petrovskiy today will travel to Santiago de Cuba, where he will visit the Medical Sciences Institute and historic places. He also will visit the Lenin Hospital in Holguin.

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE MARKED

FL151333 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The main ceremony to mark the 20th anniversary of the rural social medical service has been held at the Camilo Cienfuegos Hall of the Public Health Ministry here. The event was chaired by Public Health Minister Sergio del Valle and Jose R. Marchado, both members of the Politburo, Central Committee members Faustino Perez and Zoilo Marinello, and Jose R. Miyar Barruecos, secretary of the Council of State and founder of the rural medical service.

Faustino Perez made the closing remarks. He stressed that the rural social medical service had been one of the revolution's first steps to bring health service to the people. He pointed out that many of those who 20 years ago took that first step are today at the internationalist vanguard of Cuban medicine, which not only serves our own people, but also 24 other countries.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE IN HAVANA

PA131445 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0405 GMT 13 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 11 Mar (EFE)--Another demonstration was staged today on the streets of Havana by students shouting "vivas to Fidel Castro" and carrying banners with the slogan: "the university is for the revolutionaries."

Hundreds of demonstrators marched through the streets toward the university stairway carrying a couple of crowns to lay in front of the place where student leader Jose Antonio Echeverria was slain on 13 March of 1957.

According to rumors that have circulated in the past few days in this capital, at the University of Havana and other study centers there have been expulsions of students who do not possess "the qualifications demanded to undertake superior studies," and there have even been cases of university students accused of "ideological diversionism."

The local press has not published anything regarding these incidents, and foreign observers are trying to find out what is happening in the university centers.

The attention of some foreign newsmen was drawn to statements made by Roberto Robaina, president of the University Student Federation (FEU), published today in GRANMA (organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba) in which he urged Fidel and Raul Castro to demand responsibility in work and studies.

Robaina noted that the 13 March student event is closely linked with the process of strengthening the revolutionary awareness and militancy of the university student body, currently underway in all higher education centers of the country.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

NICARAGUAN BORGE'S VISIT ELICITS VARYING REACTIONS

PA152121 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0851 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[By Jose Romero]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 15 Mar (EFE)--Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge's statements during his visit to this country have elicited numerous responses, including one from the Honduran Embassy, which has expressed surprise over the visitor's comment that he feared Nicaragua might be invaded from Honduras.

The Honduran Embassy in Santo Domingo has issued a statement reaffirming the principle of nonintervention and pointing out that no subversive activities violating this principle will be carried out on its territory. As evidence of this, it referred to the fact that last month an infantry battalion in the south dismantled a training camp organized by former members of the Nicaraguan National Guard. The embassy added that its relations with Nicaragua are normal and that it hopes they will remain that way.

In addition, Senator Victor Gomez Berges, a member of the opposition Reformist Party [PR] which nonetheless has a senate majority, has reiterated a statement he made Wednesday when Borge visited the Senate, to the effect that "Nicaragua is setting a stimulating example for America and the world," but must not fall prey to a tyranny similar to that of Somoza. Gomez Berges was disciplined by his party because of this statement, which he has now reiterated and has been published in full in the papers.

Meanwhile, Pedro Morales Troncoso, another PR leader, has criticized the Sandinist regime, expressing what is assumed to be the opinion of the PR president, former President Joaquin Balaguer. According to Morales Troncoso, the exaggerated praise and the treatment given to Borge which was worthy of a chief of state "show the high degree of identification between the ruling Dominican Revolutionary Party and Sandinist methods."

Borge made a 1-day visit to this country, but he received numerous tributes, including that of being declared a distinguished visotor by the Santo Domingo Municipality.

COMMUNIST PARTY CHIEF, LEADERS ARRESTED

PA152148 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Narciso Isa Conde, secretary general of the Dominican Communist Party [PCD] and eight other PCD leaders were arrested on charges of posting propaganda in the streets.

The arrests coincided with the arrival in the country of Vice Adm Harry Train, commander of U.S. naval forces in the Caribbean. The arrests took place while the Dominican communists were holding several events on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the assassination of PCD member Orlando Martinez.

GRENADA

BISHOP ACCUSES CIA OF TRYING TO TOPPLE MANLEY

FL141753 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 14 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop today described Prime Minister Manley as the victim of a vicious destabilization plot. And in another expression of support for the Manley administration, the New Jewel Party newspaper has blamed reactionary elements for the recent political unrest which caused a number of deaths in Jamaica last week.

At a press conference today Mr Bishop said Prime Minister Manley was in the middle of a vicious destabilization plot. And he affirmed that the Jamaican leader's presence in Grenada at a time of pressure in Kingston was an act of solidarity with the Grenadian people and their revolution.

The New Jewel Movement newspaper accused the Central Intelligence Agency, imperialism, and local business interests of working together to topple the Manley administration. This, it said, was being done through the hoarding of foodstuffs, a propaganda campaign that painted Mr Manley as a communist and the blocking of economic improvement.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Manley is expected to arrive in Barbados in a short while from now for talks with his Barbadian counterpart, Tom Adams. Mr Manley left Grenada this morning following his address at yesterday's major rally culminating Grenada's first anniversary of its revolution. He described his stay in the Spice Island as impressive and inspiring. While in Barbados, Prime Minister Manley will discuss Jamaica's relations with that country and relations among CARICOM states on the whole. He's expected to leave Barbados for home later today.

ST CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS-ANGUILLA

MINISTER SAYS CUBA POSES 'THREAT TO PEACE'

PA170116 Paris AFP in Spanish 0515 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Port-of-Spain, 14 Mar (AFP)--A minister of the new government of the state of St Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, a British colony in the Caribbean which will shortly become independent, declared here today that Cuba's growing involvement in the eastern Caribbean area is a serious problem for the area.

Michael Oliver Powell, minister of agriculture, housing, labor and tourism, said: Our government is not leftist and we are not ashamed to say this. We think that the infiltration of Cuban influence in the area is a threat to peace.

Powell, a 41-year-old businessman, assumed his cabinet post when the administration took over on 28 February. He went to Trinidad and Tobago to request that the local airline establish a New York-St Christopher route in order to develop tourism.

PERU

PCR LEADER SAYS LEFTISTS WILL UNITE AGAINST NEW GOVERNMENT

PA162240 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 6 Mar 80 p 4 PA

[Text] The Marxist-Leninist left will unite again after 18 May in order to face the new administration, because history has shown this sector's unity when common problems are confronted, Manuel Dammert, leader of the Revolutionary Communist Party [PCR] said during a lecture given at a seminar on "elections and the transfer of power."

He went on to say that no party or government installed will be able to extract the country from the profound crisis in which it is now living.

Rightist parties, Manuel Dammert said, including the Popular Christian Party (PPC), Popular Action (AP) and the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA), follow a government plan fundamentally based on foreign capital and not on a peoples' economy.

Commenting on the splitting of the Leftist Revolutionary Alliance (ARI), he said that it was caused by cannibalism practiced without any shame by those calling themselves "revolutionaries."

We supported the ARI unconditionally, Dammert said, but finally Javier Diez Canseco's and Carlos Malpica Silva Santisteban's dishonest and personal ambitions played a fundamental role in the break for which many will have to give accounts to the tribunal of history.

SURINAME

NEW PRIME MINISTER NAMED, CABINET APPOINTED

PA151838 Paris AFP in English 1816 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, March 15 (AFP)--Henk Chin-a-Seu, a prominent Paramaribo medical practitioner, has been named as prime minister of Suriname replacing ousted Prime Minister Henck Arron, reports reaching the Foreign Ministry here said today.

The elected government of Mr. Arron, overthrown in a military coup on February 25, will be replaced by the following new Suriname cabinet:

Dr Abrahams - Economic Affairs.
Bank official Ney Horst - Finance.
Lawyer Frank Leefhang - Home Affairs.
Dr Reeder - Justice.
Herman Adheem - Lands and Mines.
Labour Leader James Rusland - Education and Peoples [public] development.
Men Atolela - Public Works.
Dr Zunda - Planning and Development.
Dr Tjong Tyin Se - Health.
Van Illes - Labour and [public] Housing.
Van Dyke - Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.
Wong Sodi Kromo - Social Affairs.

The five vice ministers include Andre Kamperveen - sports, and Robin Rovales - culture.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 054 18 March 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Andean Foreign Ministers Council Adjourns Meeting A 1

ARGENTINA

PRC Ambassador Views Videla's Upcoming Visit B 1
FRG Foreign Ministry Official Arrives for Talks B 1
Briefs: Pastor Returns; Antarctic Mineral Deposits; Oil Discovery; French Nuclear Expert B 1

BOLIVIA

MNR Nominates Paz Estenssoro for Presidency C 1
Government Commission Hostages Released in Riberalta [PRESENCIA 8 Mar] C 1

BRAZIL

Santos Port Paralyzed by Longshoremen's Strike D 1
Strike Declared Illegal D 1

CHILE

Matthei's Comments on 'Phases' Cause Surprise E 1

COLOMBIA

Reportage on Stalemated Government-Guerrilla Talks F 1
Government Refuses Plane F 1
Turbay 'Powerless' F 1
Cuba Willing To Receive Guerrillas, Hostages F 2
Messages With Cuba Disclosed F 2
Hostage Venezuelan Ambassador Suffers Heart Attack F 3
Condition Not Serious F 4
Reporters, Press Workers Protest Censorship F 4
Newsmen Retreat 40 Meters From Occupied Embassy F 4
Radio Stations Fined for Embassy Coverage Violations F 5
Communique No 17 Issued on Courts-Martial F 5
Venezuelan Treatment of Illegals To Be Investigated F 6

PARAGUAY

Brazilian Journalist Reports Finding of Guerrilla Cell H 1
Communique Issued [ULTIMA HORA 15 Mar] H 1
'Dragnet' Continues H 2

Committee of Churches Reports Arrest of Employee H 3
[ABC COLOR 15 Mar]
Police Release Febrerista Youth From Jail H 3
Briefs: Agreement With Japan H 3

VENEZUELA

Calderon Berti Explains Oil Production Drop L 1
Defense Ministry Denies Border Incident With Aliens L 1
Government Concerned About Cubans in Guyana L 1

MEXICO

Trade Commission To Visit CEMA Countries M 1
Committee Reports Member Kidnaped in El Salvador M 1

PANAMA

Medical Team Decides Shah's Operation Not Necessary N 1
Radio Carries Royo Message on U.S. Canal Obligations N 1
Canal Official Explains U.S. Senate Action N 1
Newsman Reports on Deportation From El Salvador N 2
Peoples Federal Nationalist Party To Be Proclaimed N 2
[CRITICA 13 Mar]
Union Sees Repression Against Qualified Journalists N 3
[CRITICA 15 Mar]

CENTRAL AMERICA

Honduran, Colombian Ministers Sign Cooperation Pact P 1

COSTA RICA

Carazo Returns After Meeting With Royo P 2
Deputy Says Civil Guard Training FSLN Members P 2
[LA NACION 6 Mar]

EL SALVADOR

Troops Surround University Campus in San Salvador P 3
Renewed Violence Leaves 7 Dead, 25 Wounded P 4
Death Toll Rises P 5
Government Blames Leftist Groups for 17 Mar Deaths P 5
Ramirez Rualda Replaces Duarte as PDC Head P 6
Junta Member Gutierrez Warns Left, Right P 6
Archbishop Romero Criticizes Government Repression P 7
Human Rights Commission President Scores Repression P 8

GUATEMALA

Two Policemen Killed in Attack 15 Mar P 8
Police Clamp Down on Clandestine Activities P 8
Alvarez Sees Communist-Trained Subversives Behind Unrest P 9
[PRENSA LIBRE 7 Mar]
Government Accuses Extremists of Creating Unrest P 9
President Refuses Calls to Dismiss Officials P 10

HONDURAS

Armed Forces Deny Plans To Meddle in Salvadoran Affairs P 10

NICARAGUA

Minister Cesar Denounces U.S. Blockade Within IBD P 11
Godoy Criticizes U.S. P 11
D'Escoto Says CIA Trying to Destabilize Regime P 11
CIA Manual on Manipulation of Students Uncovered P 12
Borge Interviewed on Upcoming Europe Trip P 12
Somozists in Embassies To Leave Country P 14
FRG Ambassador Comments on Aid to Nicaragua P 14
FRG 'To Study Investment Possibilities' P 15
Cuban Brigade Members Arrive To Build Road P 15
Police Not Providing Details on Investigations P 16
[LA PRENSA 8 Mar]
Shootings at Police Posts Not Caused by 'Enemy Attacks' P 16
CDS Purge Anncunced at News Conference P 16

CUBA

Angolan President Dos Santos Arrives in Havana Q 1
Receives Marti Order Medal Q 1
Cooperation Agreement Signed With Mali Delegation Q 2
Nicaragua Receives Aid for Poultry Industry Q 2
Raul Castro Congratulates EJT Canecutters Q 3
Sugar Workers Respond to Castro's Proposals Q 3
Granma Province Wins Emulation in Communications Q 4
Continuous Work Shifts Instituted in Textile Industry Q 4

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Solidarity With Cuba Rally Held in Ongoing Celebrations S 1
Closer Ties With Cuba, Left-Leaning Policies Viewed S 1
[THE TRIBUNE 12 Mar]

JAMAICA

Cooperation, Relations With Nicaragua Discussed S 3
PNP's Ducan Leaves for Algeria, Soviet Union S 3
[DAILY GLEANER 11 Mar]

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

CARICOM Secretary General Arrives for Talks S 4
[TRINIDAD GUARDIAN 13 Mar]
Briefs: Party Suspensions S 4

ANDEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL ADJOURNS MEETINGS

PA151921 Paris AFP in Spanish 0313 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Quito, 14 Mar (AFP)--The last work session of the Andean Foreign Ministers Council adjourned today with the signing of three documents and the Bolivian proposal to prepare a new integration strategy for the future.

The documents are: a joint statement by the Andean Group and Argentina, a document of mutual understanding and a statement by the Argentine, Bolivian, and Peruvian foreign ministers regarding physical integration. The joint statement condemns any kind of colonialism and expresses respect for human rights, the juridical equality of states, the principle of nonintervention and of self-determination of peoples and ideological pluralism.

The ministers of the Andean countries, Argentina and Spain repudiated the invasion of embassies and the taking of hostages. They reasserted the need to carry out efforts to eliminate all forms of colonialism, neocolonialism and foreign occupation. They also expressed their solidarity with Argentina's rights over the Falkland Islands. The document notes the need to reorganize the OAS and expressed the inadvisability of maintaining the traditional model of regional integration such as the Latin American Free Trade Association [LAFTA] and to ratify the Latin American Economic System [LAES].

In this respect they noted the importance of substituting LAFTA with a new flexible and pluralist system reflecting the Latin American reality.

The declaration of physical integration signed by Bolivia, Peru and Argentina specifies concrete objectives and the financing of communication projects by the Argentine Government favoring the two Andean Pact countries. These projects include the Puno-Desaguadero railroad in Peru and the Desaguadero-Guaqui-Biacha track in Bolivian territory, the building of the Desaguadero-Ilo highway in Bolivia, the Sucre-Boyuibe highway in the same country and the building of the Potosi-Tariga-Bermejo road in Bolivia.

The document of understanding signed between Argentina and the Andean countries establishes channels for periodic consultations, allowing the coordination of economic, political and social activities. These channels seek political economic and social objectives. The document establishes a permanent channel for the exchange of information, consultation and coordination between the Andean Group and Argentina.

Bolivian Foreign Minister Julio Garret Ayllon, speaking in the name of his colleagues at the end of the Andean Council meetings, set forth the need to implement a new regional integration strategy with futuristic projections. He noted that there are great prospects ahead of us and that the year 2000 presents a challenge which demands a defined Latin American integration strategy allowing our peoples to reach the end of the century united. Based on this conviction, he said, we proposed the Andean Council call a conference of the Amazon Basin, River Plate and Pacific countries in order to study a strategy for unity and integration so that Latin America will reach the year 2000 with the independence, peace and well-being our peoples need. Argentine Minister Maj Gen Carlos Pastor noted that his country attaches importance to negotiations for an agreement on cooperation and development.

Even though the Andean foreign ministers' meeting ended today, it will not be officially adjourned until tomorrow.

PRC AMBASSADOR VIEWS VIDELA'S UPCOMING VISIT

FY171448 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 17 Mar 80 FY

[Text] Usuahia--Upon his return from a 4-day visit to the Tierra del Fuego national territory, PRC Ambassador Xu Zhongfu said yesterday that the visit that President Jorge Rafael Videla will make to the PRC will strengthen even more the existing friendship and cooperation ties between our two countries.

The PRC ambassador told journalists that although the PRC and Argentina have different points of view on many issues, he believes they also share many viewpoints.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD170858 Hamburg DPA in German 0233 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires--Guenther Van Well, state secretary in the Bonn Foreign Ministry, arrived in Argentina on 16 March for a 1-week visit. Van Well, who will also visit Uruguay, will chair a 17-19 March conference of FRG ambassadors accredited to South American countries.

During 20 and 21 March, Van Well will hold official talks with the Argentine Government and also be received by President Jorge Videla and Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor. On arrival in Buenos Aires, the state secretary confirmed that the German-Argentine nuclear dealings now under preparation will be raised at the meetings as part of the bilateral issues to be discussed. However, he had no special charge from the cabinet for talks on this topic.

BRIEFS

PASTOR RETURNS--Buenos Aires, 15 Mar (TELAM)--Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos W. Pastor has returned from Quito, Ecuador, where he attended, as an observer, the Andean Pact foreign ministers meeting. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2310 GMT 15 Mar 80 FY]

ANTARCTIC MINERAL DEPOSITS--Buenos Aires, 11 Mar (AFP)--The Argentine Antarctic Institute has found deposits of lead, zinc, copper and gold in the Tabarin Peninsula, situated in the Argentine sector of the Antarctic. A geological expedition of the military construction administration will go down to this area to evaluate the findings of the mentioned minerals. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1013 GMT 11 Mar 80 FY]

OIL DISCOVERY--Buenos Aires, 11 Mar (AFP)--The private enterprise CAPSA, which is carrying out prospecting work in the south of Argentina, has announced the finding of an important oil deposit in the Comodoro Rivadavia region, 1,800 km southwest of Buenos Aires. According to the information, the petroleum deposit is situated 2,100 meters below ground level. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0408 GMT 12 Mar 80 FY]

FRENCH NUCLEAR EXPERT--Buenos Aires, 16 Mar (NA)--Gen Alberto Buchalet, father of the French A-bomb, is in Argentina on a private visit. Buchalet, former director of the French atomic commission, is currently the director of the French chamber of commerce for Latin America, which is made up of French exporters. During his stay in Argentina, he will meet with Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0112 GMT 16 Mar 80 FY]

MNR NOMINATES PAZ ESTENSSORO FOR PRESIDENCY

PY172230 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1506 GMT 17 Mar 80 PY

[By Gerardo Irusta]

[Text] La Paz, 17 Mar (LATIN)--Former President Victor Paz Estenssoro emerged as the first Bolivian presidential candidate today after being proclaimed by his party's convention.

The National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), a political party led by Paz Estenssoro, concluded its convention early this morning and confirmed the 73-year-old leader as its highest authority. With less than 4 months remaining before the general elections, Paz is the first candidate to be officially nominated by a party convention.

Mario Padilla, a lawyer, and Walter Gonzalez Valda, a former police colonel, have also been declared candidates but only through paid advertisements in the newspapers. Although political leaders have stated that the participation of former President Hernan Siles Zuazo and Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez of the Democratic and Popular Union (UDP) and the Nationalist Democratic Alliance (ADN), respectively, is certain, their parties are still making preparations for conventions.

According to the MNR leaders, the national convention approved a declaration of principles and a government program of "anti-imperialist and revolutionary content." The executive board of the party, founded in 1942, also approved the expulsion of all the leaders who participated in the bloody 1 November military coup headed by Col Alberto Natusch Busch, who was subsequently ousted. Those expelled include three MNR members who held high positions in the party's leadership and accepted ministerial posts during the brief government of Colonel Natusch.

Paz Estenssoro, by expelling these members, underlined his persistent denials of participation in or encouragement of the 1 November military coup, an accusation made by Guillermo Bedregal, former MNR executive secretary. The MNR party convention did not discuss matters related to the "reunification" of various dissident sectors of the party who are organizing another convention to be held within the next few days to deny recognition (?of Paz Estenssoro's leadership).

One of the dissident sectors is headed by Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez and by other former leaders, some of whom were even members of the UDP of Hernan Siles Zuazo and actively participated in the November military coup. Bishop Leonidas Sanchez, MNR deputy chief, said: "We have nothing to do with them, and any attempt at reunification must be carried out under Paz Estenssoro's leadership.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION HOSTAGES RELEASED IN RIBERALTA

PY141605 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 8 Mar 80 p 10 PY

[Excerpt] Riberalta has decided to end its strike and release the hostages after a radiotelephone conference between Hans Dellien, deputy for Beni Department and Jaime Velasco, president of the Riberalta Civic Committee. Deputy Dellien, who talked to the Riberalta leader at 1830 yesterday, said that the government's request to the people of Riberalta to end the strike and release the hostages was fulfilled. Two officials of the Finance Ministry who went to Riberalta to discuss a problem involving chestnut producers were taken hostage, and 500 chestnut producers went on a hunger strike.

SANTOS PORT PARALYZED BY LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE

PY171606 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 100 GMT 17 Mar 80 PY

[(Rene Braga) reports from Santos]

[Excerpts] The port of Santos, the largest in Latin America, is at a standstill as a result of a strike--the first one in this port since the 1964 revolution--called by workers of the local (Docas) Company. The strike broke out in view of the employer's failure to meet the workers' demand for a 3,300-cruzeiro pay increase upon expiration of the 15-day deadline set by the four unions of longshoremen. The strike was unanimously approved at 2330 last night by approximately 7,500 workers gathered at the (Antonio Guena) municipal gymnasium.

(Arlindo Borges Pereira), secretary of the National Federation of Longshoremen, assumed the leadership of the strike in the name of the local leaders while (Romulo Augusto Pereira de Souza), secretary of the National Confederation of Maritime Workers, went to Brasilia to officially inform the government of the workers' decision.

The workers threaten to form picket groups, vow to not tolerate the punishment of any striker and intend to carry on the strike indefinitely should any of their leaders be dismissed by the government. The strike may have unpredictable consequences, since nearly 50 ships dock daily in the port of Santos; and there will be many problems because the coffee harvest is now underway.

Strike Declared Illegal

PY180115 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2244 GMT 17 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 17 Mar (LATIN)--The Brazilian Government today declared illegal the strike called by the Santos dockworkers and warned that it will not negotiate under pressure.

The Labor Ministry released a communique this afternoon identifying that sector as essential to the country and thus of concern for national security. Therefore, according to a law that was approved in August 1978, stopping its operation is prohibited.

MATTHEI'S COMMENTS ON 'PHASES' CAUSE SURPRISE

PY180150 Paris AFP in Spanish 1916 GMT 16 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 16 Mar (AFP)--It was said here today that the Chilean military regime, which celebrated 6 and 1/2 years in power this week, is facing the increasing need to establish deadlines and definite alternatives so that the country may return to complete democracy.

The subject of deadlines was unexpectedly mentioned once again by Gen Fernando Matthei, commander of the air force and member of the government junta, when he stated that it is "extremely necessary" to talk about phases in order to return to normality.

Although President Pinochet has often said that the important thing is to "establish goals and not deadlines," he did not seem surprised by Matthei's statements.

Nevertheless, this statement has aroused expectations, and many observers here recalled that Gen Gustavo Leigh, former air force commander, was removed from his post and dismissed from the government junta 20 months ago when he voiced concerns similar to those mentioned today by his successor, General Matthei.

During an interview with the weekly magazine ERCILLA, Matthei said that "it is important to establish an alternative, because if it does not exist the president cannot leave the government, since this would mean exposing the country to chaos and anarchy."

Therefore, the question now arising in several sectors is concerned not only with the duration of the regime or the presidential succession but with ways of finding a political alternative to be used when civilians regain the government leadership they lost in 1973.

The government junta headed by General Pinochet overthrew late Socialist President Salvador Allende in September 1973.

A long political analysis published today, Sunday, by the influential daily EL MERCURIO said that "in fact, so serious alternative to replace the current regime exists at present."

This newspaper believes that it is the regime's duty to come up with a solution to the political vacuum, otherwise another revolutionary option could emerge in Chile in the long term, as happened in Nicaragua and Iran.

Everything indicates, according to the judgment of several analysts, that the Chileans are getting ready for "a great institutional debate," which will gain more strength when the state council--an organization which advises the president--releases the draft of the new constitution in late April or early May.

Pinochet himself disclosed part of the new draft constitution when he pointed out that "it will allow Chileans to live in peace and tranquillity, blocking the entrance of Soviet Marxism by means of the absence of political parties, although this will displease politicians."

From this point of view, the question which remains to be answered is whether the Chilean military will be able or not to create a democratic alternative within a deadline and without the parties which existed in Chile when the 1973 crisis took place.

REPORTAGE ON STALEMATED GOVERNMENT-GUERRILLA TALKS

PA180319 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The government said in Bogota that it will take no military action at the Dominican Republic Embassy unless it is forced to do so. Communications Minister Jose Manuel Arias Carrizosa made that categorical statement. He said that the government's intention is still to talk to the 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrillas who are holding the diplomats captive.

The ranking government official told the directors of the newscasts CARACOL, TODELAR, RCN and SUPER NOTICIAS that it is expected dialog will lead to a solution to the embassy conflict. The government will not fire a single shot because it wants a peaceful solution, the communications minister noted.

Government Refuses Plane for Guerrillas

PA172114 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1900 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 17 Mar (LATIN)--The Colombian Government told the guerrillas who are occupying the Dominican Embassy that it will not give them a plane to leave the country, the newspaper EL PUEBLO reported today.

According to the paper, which quoted unidentified official sources, the aircraft must be provided by the country that grants asylum to the extremists, if they are granted permission to leave the country. The announcement could have been made during the fifth or last dialog held on Thursday, 13 March, between government officials and representatives of the extremist group.

EL PUEBLO identified Guillermo Elvencio Ruiz Gomez and Antonio Jose Navarro Wolf as the leaders of the guerrilla operation. Antonio Jose Navarro Wolf has been wanted by authorities since the assault last year on the newspaper EL CALENO in Cali, 350 km southwest of Bogota.

According to EL PUEBLO, the arms being used by the occupants of the Dominican Embassy are obsolete and the submachineguns do not have magazines. The guerrillas, who are holding some 30 persons hostage, are demanding the release of 70 prisoners and a ransom of $10 million, but the government has refused to meet their demands.

Turbay 'Powerless' To Release Prisoners

PA131528 Paris AFP in Spanish 1446 GMT 13 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 13 Mar (AFP)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala could be removed from office if he releases the political prisoners as demanded by the guerrillas of the 19 April Movement (M-19) who are occupying the Dominican Embassy in Bogota.

Colombian Ambassador to Venezuela Cornelio Reyes made the statement to the government news agency VENPRES. Reyes said President Turbay cannot release a single political prisoner because he does not have power to do so. If he does release them, he would be violating the Constitution and running the risk that the Colombian Congress will remove him from office.

The Colombian diplomat said the position of the guerrillas in the embassy with respect to decreasing the amount of the ransom and the number of political prisoners to be released show how difficult it is for them to achieve their planned goals. However, Reyes expressed optimism over the continuity and speed of the negotiations between the two parties.

CUBA WILLING TO RECEIVE GUERRILLAS, HOSTAGES

PA172233 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2210 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 17 Mar (EFE)--The Colombian Government this afternoon confirmed that Cuba is willing to receive the hostages and the 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrillas who are occupying the Dominican Embassy in Bogota.

According to a presidential bulletin, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala appreciates "such an attitude by the Cuban Government which is an undoubtable manifestation of friendliness during difficult moments." "I wish to assure you," the message to the Cuban ambassador in Bogota adds, "that I will certainly consider this offer and make use of it, if necessary."

According to Cuba, the Havana government, to help find a solution to the difficult situation at the Dominican Embassy, "is willing to receive the guerrilla commando unit, hostages and political prisoners through a direct Bogota-Havana flight."

This is the first official announcement of the Cuban offer to the embassy problem, where an M-19 group is holding 35 hostages, 12 of them ambassadors, since 27 February. Friday, the Cuban ambassador, Fernando Ravelo, visited President Turbay Ayala to formalize Fidel Castro's decision, but the matter of the notes had been kept strictly secret.

Messages With Cuba Disclosed

PA180050 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--President Turbay Ayala said today he will bear in mind the Fidel Castro government's offer to welcome the captors, hostages or political prisoners as long as the Colombian executive thinks the offer will contribute to solving the problem posed by the takeover of the Dominican Republic Embassy. The presidency disclosed the texts of the notes exchanged between the two government leaders. The Cuban Government's message, conveyed by Ambassador Fernando Ravelo, says that the offer will be valid as long as the operation is carried out via a direct flight from Bogota to Havana. The texts of the messages were read for Super Noticias [name of newscast] by Alfonso Martinez, a newsman assigned to the presidency's Press and Information Office:

[Begin recording] The presidency's Press and Information Secretariat today disclosed the texts of the notes exchanged on 14 March between the Colombian and Cuban governments regarding a proposal to solve the case of the takeover of the Dominican Embassy here. The text of the Cuban ambassador's note is as follows:

Cuban Embassy [letterhead]

Your Excellency, Mr President, I am honored to address you to tell you that if the Colombian Government thinks it will contribute to solving the complex situation at the Dominican Embassy, the Cuban Government is willing to welcome the guerrilla commando unit, the hostages and political prisoners if they fly directly from Bogota to Havana.

I seize this opportunity to reiterate my highest esteem for Your Excellency.

Sincerely yours.

[Signed] Fernando Ravelo Renedo, Cuban ambassador to Colombia.

This is President Ayala's letter to the Cuban ambassador in Bogota; Mr Ambassador: Concerning the amiable message that you were kind enough to deliver to me today, I want to tell you that I have addressed the following cable to the Cuban Government via our embassy in Havana:

Please accept my gratitude and that of the Colombian Government for the very cordial and friendly offer that you conveyed to me through Ambassador Fernando Ravelo Renedo to welcome in Cuba the captors and hostages at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota. I appreciate the gesture of the Cuban Government as an unmistakable token of friendship at a difficult moment. I want to tell you that I will bear very much in mind the offer and accept it if necessary.

Cordially yours.

[Signed] Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, president of Colombia.

With my esteem and appreciation, [signed] Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala [end recording]

The presidency announced that a new communique will be released in the next few hours to report on the embassy situation.

HOSTAGE VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR SUFFERS HEART ATTACK

PA172122 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2058 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 17 Mar (LATIN)--A government spokesman has reported that Venezuelan Ambassador Virgilio Lovera suffered a heart attack today. Lovera is one of the 11 ambassadors being held hostage at the Dominican Embassy here by a guerrilla group.

Early this morning, Uruguayan Ambassador Fernando Gomez escaped from the Dominican Embassy by tying several sheets together and climbing down from the second floor.

Newsmen outside the embassy heard Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan, also a hostage, shouting from the embassy asking for medical aid for his Venezuelan colleague. The government spokesman said that a heart specialist was sent to the embassy. Ambassador Galan shouted from one of the embassy windows: "We need a cardiologist urgently. Please tell foreign minister Diego Uribe Vargas to get in touch with us." "The Venezuelan ambassador is very ill," he added.

About 10 minutes later 19 April Movement guerrilla's voice was heard over an army officer's walkie-talkie, also asking for a doctor.

The Mexican ambassador's call for help occurred at 1320 (1820 GMT), when the Red Cross van was beginning to unload food for the diplomats and guerrillas inside the embassy.

Condition Not Serious

PA172141 Paris AFP in Spanish 2120 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 17 Mar (AFP)--Venezuelan Ambassador Virgilio Lovera is experiencing heart trouble but his condition is no cause for concern, cardiologist Luis Urdaneta said after examining him at the Dominican Embassy, where Lovera is still being held hostage along with other diplomats by the 19 April Movement guerrillas. The cardiologist spent 50 minutes examining Lovera and another hostage who is having circulation problems but whose name was not given.

This is the second time that Urdaneta has examined the Venezuelan ambassador who, according to insistent rumors, experienced a serious heart attack today.

REPORTERS , PRESS WORKERS PROTEST CENSORSHIP

PA152147 Paris AFP in Spanish 1719 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Test] Bogota, 15 Mar (AFP)--The Colombian newsmen and Press Workers' Federation [FEDEPRENSA] demanded here today the lifting of press censorship which is detrimental and unnecessary. FEDEPRENSA, the main union which includes the Bogota newsmen's circle, also expressed its concern over the intensification of censorship in recent days due to the Dominican Embassy incident.

FEDEPRENSA also protested the warnings, sanctions and restrictions applied to various news media and to foreign newsmen. Finally, FEDEPRENSA demanded the people's right to be informed because the freedom of the press, notoriously limited in our country, does not endanger the stability of the state or its institutions.

NEWSMEN RETREAT 40 METERS FROM OCCUPIED EMBASSY

PA161800 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1546 GMT 16 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 15 Mar (EFE)--National and international newsmen suddenly retreated 40 meters back from where they were located in the vicinity of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota this morning.

The national army ordered this on noting that the terrorists, in view of the constant milling of persons, had said they were ready to shoot at any moment. Col Fabio Luque Garcia, who is heading the military operations around the Dominican Embassy, ordered national and international newsmen covering the developments of the guerrilla action to take down their tents.

The tents were placed 40 meters further back--they had been some 50 meters from the occupied embassy--that is, 90 meters from the embassy. This will now prevent learning--if the dialog is resumed--the impressions of the female guerrilla in the event she harangues the press.

While the tent transfer took place, the photographers and cameramen tried to get Colonel Luque Garcia to promise that when the dialog is resumed and important developments are taking place, they would be allowed to shoot film from their former locations, but the military officer did not give them any assurances.

Some 13 ambassadors and other diplomats have been held as hostages since 27 February in the occupied embassy.

RADIO STATIONS FINED FOR EMBASSY COVERAGE VIOLATIONS

PA140343 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0256 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 13 Mar (EFE)--The Colombian Government has fined several radio stations which broadcast reports on the taking of hostages at the Dominican Republic Embassy by 19 April Movement guerrillas.

Since the day of the takeover, 27 February, the government, via the Communications Ministry, has banned the transmission of radio and television reports "to avoid misunderstandings."

The stations which have been fined are Radio Super, whose programs will be completely suspended for 2 days, La Voz del Litoral, Radio Tropical in Barranquilla and the newscast Universo, each of which has to pay a fine of 5,000 pesos ($200).

According to the ministry resolution, the station violated the radio broadcasting statute. The statute contains provisions on the handling of information by the state when it deems necessary.

COMMUNIQUE NO 17 ISSUED ON COURTS-MARTIAL

PA150428 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Communique No 17 issued by the Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic on 14 March; read by unidentified information secretariat official]

[Text] The Secretariat of Information and the Press of the Presidency of the Republic reports:

The government today issued Decree No 536 establishing rules to expedite the course of verbal courts martial. In preparing this new decree and exercising the powers conferred by Article 121 of the national Constitution, the executive office was advised by a commission of eminent jurists made up of Drs Antonio Rocha, Guillermo Gonzalez Charry, Jorge Enrique Gutierrez Anzola, Rafael Poveda Alfonso, Rodrigo Noguera Laborde, Bernardo Gaitan Mahecha, Luis Cordosa Marino, Jose Bernal Pinzon and Juan Benavides Patron.

The text of the decree is as follows:

Decree No 536 Which as of 14 March 1980 Establishes Rules Designed for the Preservation of Public Order

The president of the Republic of Colombia, exercising the functions conferred upon him by Article 121 of the Constitution and in compliance with legislative Decree No 2131 of 1976 and considering:

That by Decree 2131 of 1976, a state of siege was declared throughout the national territory and that legislative Decrees No 2830 of 24 October 1976, and No 1923 of 6 September 1978, assigned to the military penal courts achieve greater serenity in the administration of justice, jurisdiction over criminal offenses that are highly disruptive of public order;

That these laws provide that crimes which come under the jurisdiction of the military penal courts and its agencies, for the duration of the state of siege, will be investigated and tried according to the procedures of verbal courts-martial, except for crimes listed in Article 590 of the military penal code.

That new incidence of great gravity, which are known to all, have caused a major disruption of public order, forcing the government to consider it necessary to expedite the procedures of verbal courts-martial, guaranteeing the right of defense prescribed by Article 126 of the Constitution, since the speedy and efficient functioning of these courts is closely linked with the elimination of the causes of the disruptions of public order;

That the procedures followed in verbal courts-martial following investigation led to the compilation of voluminous case files, as has been occuring, while Article 574 of the Military Code of Justice, as it presently stands, provides for the prompt administration of justice in the least possible time;

That the proceedings in the verbal courts-martial prescribe that, when there is a prior investigation, the accused has the right to be informed of the process and to participate in it from the time the investigations begin, and the right to be present at the presentation of evidence either in person or through his attorney;

Decrees:

Article 1. Verbal courts-martial which follow an investigation will proceed as follows:

The verbal courts-martial [words indistinct] in Article 573, (?will include) the reading of the judge advocate's recommendations [concepto del auditor] mentioned in Article 565 of the Military Code of Justice and those other portions of the proceedings requested by the prosecutor, the defense attorneys, the defendants or the legal assistants.

This decree becomes effective upon its issuance and it partially supersedes Article 584 of the Military Code of Justice.

For publication and enforcement.

VENEZUELAN TREATMENT OF ILLEGALS TO BE INVESTIGATED

PA152112 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Colombian Government today asked consuls in Venezuela to closely watch the way the authorities of the neighboring country are treating undocumented people. The Foreign Ministry made this decision in view of constant reports of abuses by the Venezuelan authorities against undocumented Colombians.

The Foreign Ministry has asked the Colombian consuls to closely watch how undocumented people are treated in jail and right up to the moment they are deported and turned over to the authorities in Cucuta. Next week the Foreign Ministry will also instruct Ambassador Cornelio Reyes to ask the Venezuelan Government to improve the situation of undocumented people. Today Ambassador Reyes traveled from Caracas to Zulia to talk to Colombians about the treatment they are receiving from the local authorities. Cornelio Reyes is collecting a number of documents which he plans to deliver to President Luis Herrera Campins.

In the past 2 weeks, 3,000 undocumented people have been deported from Venezeula.

BRAZILIAN JOURNALIST REPORTS FINDING OF GUERRILLA CELL

PY162137 Paris AFP in Spanish 1932 GMT 15 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 15 Mar (AFP)--The daily O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO has reported that the Paraguayan Army has discovered a guerrilla cell in Caaguazu, 200 km from the Brazilian border.

The Paraguayan authorities have published a communique reporting that an operation was carried out against "a group of delinquents," but according to journalist Adelia Maria Lopes, a special correspondent of O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, the story told by local residents is different.

This episode bagan on Saturday, 8 March, when a group of armed youths took over a bus coming from Caaguazu, situated near the site where the gigantic Itaipu Dam is being built. The Paraguayan authorities asserted that the attackers were a group of bandits, but the bus driver--all this according to O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO--stated that the attackers identified themselves as "guerrilla" and took all the passengers' money and jewelry.

Journalist Lopes reported that about 15 soldiers were seen yesterday combing the woods less than 120 km from the Brazilian border. According to Lopes, the inhabitants of the Altona area stated that soldiers searched the area with the help of planes and helicopters and that they discovered a group of 300 guerrillas. They killed 95 of them.

Leopoldo Ostertag, a spokesman of the Colorado Party in exile in Curitiba, Brazil, stated that his party has nothing to do with that alleged guerrilla cell, which could be used as an excuse for a hardening against democratic forces by the regime of Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner.

The Brazilian foreign relations minister and a spokesman of the Paraguayan Embassy in Brasilia stated that they had received no information regarding the alleged guerrilla cell. Notwithstanding, O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO stated that this news has aroused concern in the Brazilian Government about the safety of the Itaipu Dam, which is being built by Brazil and Paraguay.

Communique Issued

PY171625 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 15 Mar 80 p 6 PY

[Text] The Interior Ministry press secretariat has issued a communque which states: The Interior Ministry press secretariat herewith supplies additional information to the report that was issued on 9 March 1980 regarding an armed attack perpetrated last Saturday against a bus of the Caaguazu bus line.

1. In view of the circumstances, the authorities responsible for thatjurisdiction carried out the proper investigations to establish what had taken place, and to identify and arrest the perpetrators of the attack.

The security forces counted from the very beginning on the spontaneous cooperation of the Juan Manuel Frutos and Campo 9 Colorado Party branches. Moreover, the settlers and farmers living in the area also showed their repudiation of this unusual incident by offering their complete cooperation with the representatives of the law.

The members of the Caaguazu Colorado Party branch also teamed up with the authorities, offering their valuable support to locate the 20 bandits involved in the attack, who had fled to Caaguazu to hide in the woods, where they were finally surrounded.

2. Finding themselves surrounded, the bandits opened fire against the security forces and an armed clash ensued. The following persons were wounded in this clash: Army Maj Carlos Alberto Ayala Gonzalez, of the 2d Infantry Division, who was in command of the troops; Romualdo Rolon, police chief of the Caaguazu government district; Felipe Jimenez and Cesar Dure, Colorado Party Militiamen; and Cpl Aristides Ortigoza.

3. The following bandits died in the same attack: Estanislao Sotelo, Mario Ruiz Diaz, Secundino Segovia Britez, Feliciano Verdun, Federico Gutierrez, Adolfo Cesar Britos, Concepcion Gonzalez, Fulgencio Castillo Uliambre, Gumercindo Britez and Reinaldo Gutierrez. Wounded were Apolinaria Gonzalez, and Apolonia Flores. These two women are at the police hospital in Asuncion. Felipe Flores, Arcadio Flores, Mariano Martinez or Marciano Martinez and Arnaldo Flores, and the above-mentioned women are under arrest.

4. The security forces and those who are cooperating with them are looking for the following fugitives: Victoriano Centurion, Gil Santos Dure, Francisco Solano Dure and Vidal Martinez.

All of them will be put, at the proper time, at the disposal of the courts.

'Dragnet' Continues

PY171806 Paris AFP in Spanish 1553 GMT 17 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Sao Paulo, Brazil, 17 Mar (AFP)--The Brazilian newspaper JORNAL DA TARDE today reports that the Paraguayan Army and the Colorado Party militia continued yesterday, Sunday, with their dragnet operations in the eastern region of the country to arrest Commander Vito Centurion, chief of the guerrilla cell.

These operations started last week after an attack perpetrated by guerrillas and led by Centurion against a tourist bus. The attack was perpetrated on the Panamerican Road between Foz do Iguazu, located on the Brazilian border, and Asuncion del Paraguay, located near Caaguazu. The dragnet operations are concentrated in the Caaguazu area.

According to a correspondent sent by JORNAL DA TARDE to the border area, there was less troop movement on the Panamerican Road yesterday than on Saturday.

Reports published in Brazil on Sunday stated that almost 5,000 men participated in the dragnet operation and that they were being aided by airplanes and helicopters. Moreover, these reports added that at least 120 persons have been killed.

According to JORNAL DA TARDE, the number of peasants that are under arrest is uncertain. Among those arrested are 80 members of the People of God sect.

The newspaper added that Anibal Fernandez, information and culture secretary of the presidency, delivered a speech in Juan O'Leary, where many farmers were arrested, in which he asked the audience to support "the armed forces and the Colorado Party militia who won a great victory nearby."

He was undoubtedly alluding to the guerrillas who were killed after the attack perpetrated against the bus.

According to an official communique, "there were 10 bandits" but reliable sources quoted by the Brazilian newspaper claim that 16 people were under Centurion's command and that they were killed and buried in a common grave.

JORNAL DA TARDE reports that a director of the Paraguayan Interior Ministry Department is now touring the Caaguazu region and delivering speeches on the subject of "tactics of communist subversion."

Paraguayan opposition sectors who are exiled in Foz do Iguazu believe that there are no guerrillas in Paraguay but that this is rather "a peasant uprising lacking any ideological content."

The newspaper states that the peasants are particularly protesting the increasing number of Brazilian large landowners in Paraguay.

COMMITTEE OF CHURCHES REPORTS ARREST OF EMPLOYEE

PY151815 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 15 Mar 80 p 8 PY

[Text] Spokesmen of the Committee of Churches reported last night that Cosme Benitez, an employee of this organization stationed in Presidente Franco, has been arrested. The sources indicated that Cosme Benitez was carrying out activities in the Acaray settlement with a note signed by Msgr Van Haaken, bishop of Alto Parana. His mission was to give aid to women and children of this settlement, which is located about 50 kilometers from Puerto Presidente Stroessner. The spokesmen said they did not knowthe reason for Benitez' arrest and emphasized that he was carrying out a humanitarian mission in this settlement.

POLICE RELEASE FEBRERISTA YOUTH FROM JAIL

PY141837 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 14 Mar 80 p 2 PY

[Excerpt] Luis Oscar Aguilar, youth member of the Febrerista Revolutionary Party (PRF), was released the day before yesterday after being held 19 days in the central police headquarters. Sources close to the PRF indicated that Aguilar was arrested as he was distributing literature of one of the fronts involved in the electoral campaign of the PRF youth convention.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN--Paraguay and Japan have signed an economic cooperation agreement aimed at remodeling the Aregua satellite telecommunications station. The Japanese government donated 600 million yen for the remodeling program, which includes the purchase of new equipment. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 14 Mar 80 p 9 PY]

CALDERON BERTI EXPLAINS OIL PRODUCTION DROP

PA170502 Paris AFP in Spanish 2339 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 15 Mar (AFP)--Venezuela will reduce its oil production by another 268,000 barrels a day to reach a production of 2 million barrels a day, Energy Minister Humberto Calderon announced today. Calderon blamed this new cutback in production on market conditions and noted that the country will produce 380,000 barrels of oil a day less than at the end of last year. Calderon noted that with the drop in production we are helping to achieve the needed balance between supply and demand and creating a climate conducive to establishing a single price structure within OPEC in the middle-term.

We have been following the evolution of the international oil market in the past few months and we have concluded that there are indications of a temporary drop in oil demand, he said. One reason for the drop in demand, according to the Venezuelan minister, is that this has been the mildest winter in the past 40 years in the developed countries; so large amounts of oil stored at the end of last year were not used. Calderon felt that this has affected the spot market prices. The first to be affected was the supply on the spot market, which was significantly reduced.

The Venezuelan energy minister also mentioned certain conservation measures adopted by the developed countries and indications of a decrease in the economic growth rates as contributory factors to the new supply and demand picture which we view as a passing phenomenon. Calderon revealed that during 1979 Venezuela refined 367.5 million barrels of oil; that is, 1,007,049 barrels a day.

Calderon said that in view of the expected excessive supply which may weaken market prices, Venezuela thought it appropriate to adjust its production level but still maintain a supply that will insure the fulfillment of our contractual obligations in 1980.

DEFENSE MINISTRY DENIES BORDER INCIDENT WITH ALIENS

PA112129 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1623 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Caracas, 11 Mar (LATIN)--The Defense Ministry has denied a report that some 3,000 foreigners who had been deported from Venezuela tried to enter a town near the border with Colombia by force. The report published by the newspaper EL PUEBLO of San Cristobal, Tachira State, 800 km southwest of here, was reproduced by the Caracas newspaper EL NACIONAL.

The public relations office of the Tachira governor's office told LATIN yesterday that thousands of citizens of various nationalities who were deported from Venezuela and who had gathered at a camp near the town of Boca del Grita, tried to cross the bridge over a river on the border but they were repelled by the National Guard.

GOVERNMENT CONCERNED ABOUT CUBANS IN GUYANA

PA180156 Quito La Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Caracas--The Venezuelan Government has expressed concern over a supposed massive immigration of Cubans into Guyana, on the Venezuelan border. Information received from Ciudad Bolivar claims that Governor Alberto Palacci has revealed that the Cuban Government has profusely infiltrated the Republic of Guyana.

TRADE COMMISSION TO VISIT CEMA COUNTRIES

PA142356 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0439 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Mar (EFE)--The diversification of Mexican foreign trade will begin to materialize with the development of trade with the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance [CEMA] countries. Having a foreign trade which is dependent on the United States, which absorbs 70 percent of Mexico's exports, this country now wants to expand its circle of buyers and sellers.

The government is now striving to diversify its exports. This plan includes the use of its great petroleum wealth, which could become a powerful instrument to help gain entry to trade markets. But Mexico is also aware that the country still requires large amounts of technology, capital goods and other things from more developed countries or countries which are developed in specific areas.

The Mexican Foreign Trade Institute [IMCE] announced that a mission composed of 25 private and state enterprise representatives will visit four CEMA countries this month. The delegation will strive to establish joint investments in the shipping and steel industries as well as in the manufacture of machinery and capital goods.

The IMCE commission will visit the following socialist countries: Poland, from 16 to 19 March, the German Democratic Republic from 19 to 22 March, Czechoslovakia from 22 to 26 March and Hungary from 26 to 29 March. Trade today between Mexico and the CEMA countries could be described as "weak" if we consider that imports and exports during 1979 amounted to $112,001,000.

Mexico made sales to the CEMA countries totaling $60,501,000 and purchased $51.5 million in goods from these countries, leaving Mexico with a $9,001,000 trade surplus. However, total Mexico-CEMA country trade is much less than the Mexico-U.S. trade, which amounted to $11,827,000,000.

During 1979, Mexico's trade with the CEMA countries was mainly with Czechoslovakia, Poland and the USSR. The limited trade relations between socialist countries and Mexico has prompted IMCE to make marketing studies which the mission will now implement in Poland, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Hungary.

It is very likely that at the negotiating table Mexican investors will have a "card up their sleeve"--petroleum--which gives the country more power daily. However, Mexican foreign trade plans are not limited to introducing their products and receiving those produced by the CEMA countries. Mexican plans include a wide range of possibilities. The possible alternatives include receiving primarily German, French and Japanese construction capital to help eliminate the country's dependence on foreign trade.

COMMITTEE REPORTS MEMBER KIDNAPED IN EL SALVADOR

PA120441 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Text] In Mexico City, the Mexican Committee of Solidarity with the People of El Salvador denounced today the kidnaping in San Salvador of leader Maria Guadalupe Gonzalez. The 24-year-old Mexican national who is acting as [words indistinct] for the Mexican committee was kidnaped in San Salvador yesterday along with Ana Silvia Gonzalez Quintanilla, a Salvadoran. The Mexican committee reported that she was kidnaped as she was going to take a bus to go to Honduras along with a Nicaraguan [as heard] woman.

MEDICAL TEAM DECIDES SHAH'S OPERATION NOT NECESSARY

PA171303 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1117 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Panama City, 17 Mar (LATIN)--Panamanian heart surgeon Carlos Garcia Aguilera has stated that the medical team which examined the former shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Phalavi, has decided that it is not necessary to submit him to a new operation. The former Iranian monarch yesterday left Paitilla Hospital in this capital where he had been since Friday afternoon so that doctors could determine if his enlarged spleen needed to be removed.

The Panamanian surgeon contradicted the report by a Paitilla Hospital source who indicated that the shah's health was "much more delicate than was thought." Interviewed by telephone by LATIN, Dr Garcia Aguilera said: "The shah is like Tarzan." Garcia Aguilera headed the team of Panamanian specialists who examined Reza Phalavi in the modern polyclinic of the capital.

RADIO CARRIES ROYO MESSAGE ON U.S. CANAL OBLIGATIONS

PA172004 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Text] As is established in the Torrijos-Carter treaties, the United States of America has the obligation of maintaining the waterway in suitable condition for its efficient, continued and safe operation and for transferring the canal to the Republic of Panama on the last day of the current century in good working condition. Abuse [vejacion] of or negligence in the fulfillment of such obligations constitute a clear violation of the treaty. This is President Royo's message to President Carter through Panama's national radio.

CANAL OFFICIAL EXPLAINS U.S. SENATE ACTION

PA150355 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Interview with Fernando Manfredo, Panama Canal assistant general administrator, granted to Ivan Zurita for Televisora Nacional on 14 March in Panama City--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Manfredo, which reply is the official one from the U.S. Government regarding the appointment of its representatives to the Canal Commission?

[Answer] The President of the United States fulfilled his part by submitting to the U.S. Senate the list with the five names for its approval which is a requisite established by law. The armed forces subcommittee met on 7 March to make the recommendation to the Senate but no vote was taken. The latest report I have received is that the Senate has suspended any further action regarding the presidential note, until President Carter submits a series of documents they have requested concerning the letter that President Royo sent President Carter on 9 January. Until this is done, the Senate will not discuss the President's request to approve the appointment of the five U.S. members to the Canal Commission. Until this is done, the rest of the Board of Directors cannot be appointed. We had hoped that all this would have happened around the middle of this month. We even planned a meeting of the Board of Directors for the end of the month. However, in view of the present situation, this possibility does not seem to be near.

[Question] If these appointments are made soon--say within 2 months--how will this affect the administrative management of the canal?

[Answer] First, I think that the appointments are going to be made soon. I thing that these difficulties are going to be solved soon. At least, the names have been submitted to the Senate. The Senate's procedure will not be long and once these obstacles are overcome, the appointments will follow. This problem has two aspects: on the one hand we are not receiving the talent and experience of the members of the commission regarding the establishment of policies and the implementation of some important decisions. But what is even more important is that the Republic of Panama has expressed not just its worry, but also its annoyance because the canal is being operated without the participation of Panama on the administrative level which is one of the gains agreed upon in the 1977 treaty. We started from the principle that beginning 1 October 1979, Panama would have effective and active participation in making decisions on the administrative level to make sure that the treaty was being respected--and also very important--that the interests of Panama were being well protected by any decision made. After all, Panama is the country which is the most to the United States and which makes possible the canal operation.

NEWSMAN REPORTS ON DEPORTATION FROM EL SALVADOR

PA170445 Paris AFP in Spanish 0026 GMT 16 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Mar (AFP)--Panamanian newsman Demetrio Olaciregui, who was expelled from the country on Thursday, 13 March, said that in El Salvador no one can speak and that the press was muzzled.

Olaciregui, who was correspondent in San Salvador for the Costa Rican Radio Noticias del Continente station and for an international news agency, said that prior to his expulsion Salvadoran Defense Minister Col Guillermo Garcia had warned him against sending distorted information that could threaten state security.

The Panamanian newsman also said that Colonel Garcia, claiming that rights including freedom of expression were suspended, had told him not to report on armed clashes, security corps operations or to make propaganda for leftist groups.

Olaciregui said that his expulsion from El Salvador was due to a unilateral decision by the defense minister and that it violates the country's laws which grant preference to Central Americans married to Salvadorans as was his case.

Regarding his arrest and deportation, the newsmen said that when he left from an appointment at the immigration offices in San Salvador, he was intercepted by three guards dressed in civilian garb who, weapons in hand, compelled him to board a vehicle which took him to El Amatillo on the Honduran border. According to Olaciregui, the only thing the agents said when he asked the reason for his arrest was: shut up, we follow orders. Later they just asked him at what border point he wanted to leave the country.

Olaciregui, who arrived in Costa Rica Friday, 14 March, said that his case will probably be analyzed by the directors of the Inter-American Press Association [IAPA] at the meeting to be held in San Jose on Sunday, 16 March.

PEOPLES FEDERAL NATIONALIST PARTY TO BE PROCLAIMED

PA140114 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 13 Mar 80 p-30 PA

[Excerpts] The city of David will host the proclamation of the Peoples Federal Nationalist Party [PFNP] to be held 15 March at 1800.

The PFNP states in a draft of its lengthy declaration of principles that its main goal, including its election goals, is to turn the present provinces, including the San Blas Department, into federated states, drafters and approvers of their respective constitutions and legislations.

The party, the legislation of principles says, will promote, consolidate and develop the creation of a federal republic proposed because the federal system will operate on two basic principles: Unity of conception and action in the tasks of national development and the effective decentralization of political and administrative attributions with a just and rational distribution of wealth and human resources.

It also states that the party is antioligarchic and therefore will oppose and combat any group, movement or elite which dominates or tries to monopolize the country's social, political or economic life. It is also opposed to colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism. It is antiracist and therefore supports all the UN general resolutions and incorporates them within its declaration of principles.

"The PFNP is a political organization of Panamanians committed to the installation of the second federal republic by constitutional means and consolidating an integrationist nationalism and people's democracy."

The PFNP declaration of principles draft is signed by Honorio Quezada, president (Panama's federal coordinator); Jose A. Silvera, first vice president and Chiriqui federal coordinator; Roberto Estrada, second vice president and Colon federal coordinator; and Jose A. Richards, secretary general and Panama federal coordinator.

UNION SEES REPRESSION AGAINST QUALIFIED JOURNALISTS

PA172301 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 15 Mar 80 p 32 PA

[Text] The unjustified dismissal of our colleague, David Carrasco, from the National Radio Broadcasting Service [SNR] seems to mark the beginning of a wave of repression against qualified journalists.

Carrasco's dismissal consisted of six typewritten lines without a single acknowledgment of his more than 5 years of continuous work at Radio Libertad, years of professional work both locally and abroad.

This event has caused uneasiness in the Journalists Union, which has repeatedly witnessed violations of Law 67 on the exercise of journalism, to the detriment of qualified workers in the service of the liberation process.

Luis Ardines, secretary general of the Journalists Union of Panama, should undertake an investigation of the events at the SNR, which is headed by the experienced announcer Lorenzo Sanchez Galan.

Since the SNR is the state's leading information outlet, one cannot imagine how four people not duly qualified can work as journalists in this news media, violating the existing law and without regard for the long struggle undertaken by journalists in the country.

HONDURAN, COLOMBIAN MINISTERS SIGN COOPERATION PACT

PA170242 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 7 Mar 80 p 8 PA

[Text] In reply to an invitation tendered by the Colombian Government, Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso, accompanied by his wife and an important government commission, visited Colombia 2-4 March.

The Honduran foreign minister was received by Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala in a special audience during which they discussed matters of common interest.

Honduran and Colombian Foreign Ministers Eliseo Perez Cadalso and Diego Uribe Vargas also discussed international affairs and ascertained that relations between the two countries are developing with the same traditional spirit of friendship which has been characteristic of them. They also renewed their intention to improve ties. During their talks they were also pleased to note their agreement on several matters which were discussed.

They ratified their support for the principles which should prevail in relations between members of the international community, especially regarding the juridical equality of states, noninterference in domestic matters of other states, peaceful solution of disputes, international cooperation as an essential base for a harmonious development of the peoples of Latin America and the world and the intangibility of treaties. Regarding treaties, they reasserted the principles included in the Havana convention of of 1928. They also expressed their respect for ideological pluralism as a better means of understanding among peoples.

They admitted that the democratic system is the best suited to meet the demands of man's aspirations and that people can reach political maturity and social and economic progress only within a framework of freedom and respect for human dignity. They therefore reasserted their emphatic rejection of all forms of violence and terrorism which attack the juridical order of states. They also expressed their willingness to contribute to the strengthening of mechanisms established at world and regional level to guarantee the effective observance of the basic rights of man. They agreed that the integrated development of peoples can be attained only through a stable peace based on social justice and reasserted their decision to join efforts at the various international forums in order to attain a new international economic order.

They reasserted their support for the creation and operation of the University for Peace created by the United Nations at Costa Rica's suggestion and they reconsidered the possibility of creating a fund and an institute for research and scientific study for international peace. This would be located in Tegucigalpa as a very positive contribution of the countries in this hemisphere for the maintenance and consolidation of security among nations.

They emphasized joint and solidary activities by Latin American countries especially to attain common objectives for the progress and well-being of peoples. They also reasserted their governments' open support for the strengthening of the integration process in Latin America, noting the positive and growing importance of the Andean Group as well as the advisability of promoting the Central American integration program.

They agreed to implement, by signing a specific program, the recommendations of the cultural agreement made between the Honduran and Colombian governments on 12 August 1961 to expand student exchanges and to grant scholarships and transfer technology. They agreed on the need to intensify trade relations between the two countries, for which they will establish permanent joint offices in Tegucigalpa and Bogota to study the extent of the present trade between Honduras and Colombia and also to consider the possibility of creating a joint Honduran-Colombian commission for this purpose.

They expressed their satisfaction at the signature of an agreement for technical cooperation as well as an administrative agreement between the two countries for the prevention, control and repression of the use and illegal traffic of drugs and psychotropic substances.

The Honduran foreign minister expressed his most heartfelt thanks to his Colombian colleague for the attention he, his wife and his party had received during his stay in Colombia and invited his Colombian counterpart to visit Honduras as the most suitable date. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The present declaration was signed in Bogota on 4 March 1980: For the Honduran Government by Foreign Relations Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso; for the Colombian Government by Foreign Relations Minister Diego Uribe Vargas.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO RETURNS AFTER MEETING WITH ROYO

PA171434 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo returned yesterday afternoon to the country after a visit of approximately 40 hours to Panama.

After taking part in a ceremony transferring 34 schools from a banana company to the government in the town of Coto 47, the Costa Rican chief of state, accompanied by Panamanian President Aristides Royo, went by land to David, Panama, to take part in the opening of the international fair.

Carazo and Royo met in David and later on Contadora Island to study a series of projects in which the governments of Panama and Costa Rica are interested. The border area between the two nations offers good possibilities for implementing agricultural and industrial projects, such as a sugar mill and a plant for the processing of African palm oil, with capital investment from the two governments.

The presidents of Costa Rica and Panama flew from David to Contadora to meet privately. It has been announced only that they reportedly discussed programs and projects of interest for their governments and that it is expected that projects in preparation for the past 2 years will be implemented fairly soon.

Moments before departing for Contadora, Panamanian President Aristides Royo said that these meetings between the chiefs of state of two countries that have held close relations for many years strengthen their brotherhood. We have common problems and objectives and we believe that through dialog and cooperation the two countries will advance, Royo said.

The two presidents decided that Panamanian and Costa Rican commissions should meet in the next few weeks to discuss the list of articles that will be included in the trade agreement. Costa Rica is interested in increasing the amount of products sold freely in Panama. For this reason it has presented a list of 18 new articles. Panama also wants to introduce additional articles in Costa Rica.

DEPUTY SAYS CIVIL GUARD TRAINING FSLN MEMBERS

PA142017 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 6 Mar 80 p 4A PA

[Text] It was charged in the Legislative Assembly yesterday that 40 members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) are being trained by Costa Rican Civil Guard officers at the La Reforma social rehabilitation center in San Antonio de Belen, Heredia.

The charge was made by Liberation Deputy Miguel Angel Chavarria Mendez of Guanacaste, who said he personally investigated this yesterday at the penitentiary. He also said Rogelio Vasquez, a Channel 7 cameraman, was almost attacked when he tried to film the training.

According to Chavarria, the Nicaraguans are here with permission of the Security Ministry and are being trained by Col Alvaro Sanchez Monestel, director of the Police Academy, and other officers.

He added that Costa Rica must be prevented from becoming a military training center for other countries. He said the subject must be investigated by the special legislative committee that is looking into charges of a possible military buildup in Costa Rica.

Cristian Tattenbach, chief of the legislative bloc of the Unity Party, expressed concern over the situation and said it must be clarified. He added that the charge surprised him because he thought the Sandinists were the ones who could train our civil guards and not the other way around.

EL SALVADOR

TROOPS SURROUND UNIVERSITY CAMPUS IN SAN SALVADOR

PA171715 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1612 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 17 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--For the third time in the last 2 months, the National University of El Salvador began the day today under a "preventive military cordon" following the explosion of a powerful bomb which substantially damaged the building housing the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry a few blocks away from the university.

According to a Salvadoran Armed Froces spokesman, it seems the security personnel guarding the area of the explosion were attacked shortly after 0100 [as received] today by armed individuals inside the university campus.

Massive traffic jams developed this morning when thousands of residents of San Salvador's northeastern area nearthe university campus reported for work despite the general strike called last week by the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses.

Marines in fatigue uniforms and Salvadoran security agents guarded the U.S. Embassy two blocks east of the building bombed at dawn and less than 500 meters away from the university. Urban buses were circulating normally, carrying thousands of San Salvador residents to their work centers.

Most residents near the university campus were awakened at dawn today when shooting began with arms of various calibers presumably between security guards in the area and armed elements inside the university. An army spokesman told ACAN-EFE that "the university has not been seized." He said the troops around the campus were there as a precautionary measure only.

At least three persons were reportedly wounded this morning when leftists intercepted two urban buses and a truck, 2 and 1/2 km south of the university, resulting in an intense crossfire between the Marxists and security forces.

The "Corrdinating Board" called a general strike for today to protest against "government repression." The main objective of the call to strike, however, is to manifest the opposition of leftist groups to the socioeconomic changes announced 10 days ago by the government.

The leftist and rightist groups have not been able to air campaigns against the reforms in social communications media because of the government decree which suspended constitutional guarantees for 30 days. The state of siege is greatly affecting freedom of expression and speech.

RENEWED VIOLENCE LEAVES 7 DEAD, 25 WOUNDED

PA171901 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 17 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--At least 7 persons were killed and 25 wounded in disturbances that broke out this morning in this capital, following the call for a general strike by the Marxist-Leninist Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses.

In anticipation of the disturbances, most businesses in downtown San Salvador and a large part of the factories in the industrial part of the capital were closed. The "Coordinating Board," which groups together four important leftist organizations, last week called for a general strike to protest what it termed "increasing government repression" and the implementation of an agrarian reform and private banking nationalization in this Central American country.

Police and leftist groups promoting the strike engaged in armed clashes in various parts of the capital when the leftists took to lining up buses to block traffic.

Urban bus service, which began normally this morning, has suspended its service, fearing that the vehicles may be burned by the leftists.

The Salvadoran United Labor Federation (FUSS) told ACAN-EFE this morning that 10 of its members, including Secretary General Florentino Alas were arrested by the authorities.

According to FUSS, at least 10 of its members were wounded in armed clashes with the police at a furniture factory in the Salvadoran capital.

In the San Bartolo free zone, 15 km east of San Salvador, another armed clash with police units left 10 members of the Aplar Factory Workers Union injured. A spokesman for the labor organization said that in a bakery in Soyapango, located in the eastern outlying part of the capital, there were many bodies and many wounded, although he did not indicate how the confrontations had occurred.

In the downtown part of the capital, a few blocks from the ACAN-EFE offices, a leftist was injured when a bomb he was carrying fell and exploded. Apparently the bomb was intended to be placed in the building of the Salvadoran Aqueducts and Sewers Institute, which 1 month ago was occupied by members of the leftist People's Revolutionary Bloc which is part of the "Coordinating Board."

Intense shooting could be heard well into the morning in the vicinity of the university campus which continued to be surrounded by Salvadoran Armed Forces units. This is the third time in the past 2 months that the university has been cordoned off by the military.

Death Toll Rises

PA172156 Paris AFP in Spanish 2021 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 17 Mar (AFP)--At least 46 persons were killed here today in clashes between the security corps and leftist elements during a developing nationwide strike.

Twenty-three of the victims were peasants of La Colina farm, 50 km north of here, and were supposedly members of the Salvadoran Christian Peasants Federation (FECCASL) and the Farmworkers Union (UTC), who clashed with security corps units at dawn today. The police gave no details on the action at La Colina, but invited newsmen to view the identification process of the bodies this afternoon.

Meanwhile in San Martin town, some 18 km east of San Salvador, another clash between the police and leftwing elements resulted in at least 17 killed, according to unofficial reports.

Two members of the United Popular Action Front (FAPU) were also killed this morning in the Santa Lucia Colony at Ilopango, on the outskirts of the capital, during another confrontation with military units.

The army suffered four casualties at dawn today during a clash with rebels in the town of San Julian, 50 km southeast of San Salvador.

Unofficial sources also reported numerous confrontations in other parts of the country, which may increase the death toll to 60.

In San Salvador, amid a tense situation, the National University is still closed and surrounded by the army, while university officials expressed their fear that the school may be occupied by the army in the next few hours. The General Secretariat of the Central American University Confederation (CSUCA) said in San Jose that the university rector, Felix Ulloa, this morning charged that the university has been surrounded by the army since midnight yesterday and that there are several wounded persons inside, on behalf of whom the Red Cross has been asked to intervene. There were shots heard at noon today inside the premises while the military patrols, located two blocks from the university, banned everyone from entering or leaving the premises.

Meanwhile, the nationwide strike called by the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses continued this afternoon, with barricades being built in downtown San Salvador and other cities in the country.

At least 50 percent of the commercial sector closed its doors in San Salvador, where urban transport service is 80 percent paralyzed, while the army conducts heavy patrols of the city.

Military barriers were placed at all ingoing and outgoing points of the capital and, amidst generalized tension, new clashes seem inevitable this afternoon and tonight. The government is observing strict silence on the situation.

GOVERNMENT BLAMES LEFTIST GROUPS FOR 17 MAR DEATHS

PA180414 Paris AFP in Spanish 0343 GMT 18 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 17 Mar (AFP)--The Salvadoran Government, through the armed forces, tonight blamed the leftist groups for the incidents that left over 50 dead today in the country, according to unofficial sources.

A lengthy communique issued by the armed forces pointed out that the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses is responsible for the disorders which took a toll of several dead and wounded.

Concerning the incidents at La Colima Ranch, in the outskirts of Aguilares about 50 km north of here, the communique said that a group of subversive elements, posing as campesinos, tried to take over the ranch in order to provoke the disorders. The military communique added that when the security corps arrived, the subversive elements opened fire. A total of 17 of the invaders, in addition to 2 managers of the ranch who were being held as hostages, were killed during the shooting.

The note added that some members of the security corps were also killed, but denied rumors to the effect that in San Vicente, eastern El Salvador, many militarymen were killed in a terrorist ambush.

The military communique reiterated the armed forces' determination to maintain order in the country and voiced the government's acknowledgment of the support given by the sectors who are receiving the benefits of the current reforms.

RAMIREZ RUALDA REPLACES DUARTE AS PDC HEAD

PA172247 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Dr Ramirez Rualda was elected secretary general of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] at the convention held yesterday. He replaces Jose Napoleon Duarte, who was appointed member of the Revolutionary Government Junta.

Ramirez Raulda is one of the founders of the PDC. He was elected deputy to the Legislative Assembly for several terms, forming part of the opposition during the Sanchez Hernandez and Arturo Armando Molina administrations.

JUNTA MEMBER GUTIERREZ WARNS LEFT, RIGHT

PA180039 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1830 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Mario Rosenthal, publisher of the English weekly NEWS GAZETTE interviewed Salvadoran junta member Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez at the Presidential Palace.

Colonel Gutierrez told the newsman that he was aware for a long time that the country was experiencing a vicious circle in which the so-called oligarchs exerted great influence over the presidents. "I think I felt forced to take part in politics when I saw my country falling deeper and deeper into a desperate position and saw the present violence," he said. "All those facts, and my democratic tendencies led me to action," the present member of the Revolutionary Government Junta said.

Regarding the problems facing El Salvador in bringing about great social changes, he told NEWS GAZETTE that if the rightists do not realize that the price of peace is reforms there will be problems.

Colonel Gutierrez also told the newsman that if the leftists insist in believing that the only solution is to install a communist regime, there will also be problems, but he believes these problems could be solved. We have peacefully done what the left wanted to achieve with a much higher cost in blood and lives.

He said, "We are showing them that we can do things without killing 150,000 Salvadorans."

He said that--for other Latin American countries which have not yet begun a period of reforms--El Salvador is an example of how things can be done peacefully. He said, "We will need much financing and the determined support of the industrialized nations, and the whole free world, besides the cooperation of all Salvadorans to achieve our lofty commitment of installing a democratic regime, with social justice in El Salvador."

ARCHBISHIOP ROMERO CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT REPRESSION

PA171528 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1811 GMT 16 Mar 80 PA

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero reported here today an abortive dynamite attack against the basilica in which he celebrates Sunday mass and delivers his weekly sermon. The archbishop said the incident is part of the campaign against the Salvadoran church by the authorities and rightwing groups. According to Romero, a small bag containing 72 sticks of dynamite "sufficient to blow up the church and the whole block" was found early last week in a corner of the Sacred Heart Basilica. The archbishop said the dynamite was to have exploded last Sunday during the mass for Attorney General of the Poor Mario Zamora Rivas, a Christian Democrat who was assassinated by rightwing individuals in his residence.

Archbishop Romero said during the week other incidents occurred which "prove that the church's clergy are being persecuted." The archbishop said the parish house of Zacamil, a neighborhood in northern San Salvador, was searched by members of the security forces at dawn on Wednesday. He added that it was untrue that shots had been fired against the National Police headquarters from the El Rosario Church located a few blocks away.

A press communique of the armed forces said early in the week that leftists in the church's towers opened fire against the security forces. This was denied by the archbishop today.

Romero also said the parish priest of Mejicanos in the northern outskirts of San Salvador has been threatened by leftist groups who charge he is a "collaborationist."

The archbishop continued to criticize the "growing repression" of the government against the leftist groups. He said the church agrees with reforms but these cannot be productive if there is bloodshed. The Revolutionary Government Junta recently issued an agrarian reform decree and the nationalization of the private financial system in El Salvador.

The archbishop announced the forthcoming publication of a document "On the Repression" by the National University of El Salvador and the Jose Simeon Canas Central American University run by Jesuits.

To back up his charge about the repressive character of the current government, the archbishop said that 86 people were killed last week. "If the sad effects of the foreign intervention in El Salvador are still not evident it is because the popular groups have not desperately reacted to the provocations," he said in reference to the U.S. support of the reformist plans of the current Salvadoran regime. "The first and essential responsibility of the government is to end the bloodshed," he added.

Referring to the state of siege imposed by the junta on 6 March, he said it has a clear advantage: "It has prevented the rightwing's opposition to the reforms." However, he indicated that the suspension of constitutional guarantees has not put an end to violence and instead has decreased freedom of information.

The archbishop issued a call for dialog and reconciliation among the various national sectors. He said the nationwide strike called by the leftist groups on Monday should not "result in a confrontation."

Romero asked the clandestine guerrillas groups for "understanding" since "there are prospects for rational solutions."

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION PRESIDENT SCORES REPRESSION

PA141554 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The alleged relocation of Salvadoran peasants on the land recently nationalized by the Salvadoran military junta constitutes a coverup for a gigantic counterinsurgency operation, Marianela Garcia, president of the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission, has told this newscast.

According to Garcia, over 200 peasants have been assassinated since several farms were nationalized and the state of siege was implemented. She added that several trucks loaded with National Guardsmen have been set to the rural areas, where they capture and kill those peasants who have been identified as opposition members or even [word indistinct] the Christian Democracy.

She also said that some 500 peasants have sought refuge in the San Salvador archbishopric after fleeing their hometowns.

GUATEMALA

TWO POLICEMEN KILLED IN ATTACK 15 MAR

PA172317 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1824 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Inter-Central American Radio Organization report from Guatemala]

[Text] Two policemen who were murdered Saturday were buried yesterday. They are Rogelio Reyes Diaz, driver of radio patrol car no. 145 which was machinegunned by unidentified assailants at the El Inciento bridge. The other officer is Santos Perdon Ponce, killed by a car driven by Guillermo Arevalo Flores, who is under arrest.

The other three officers wounded in the attack against the patrol car are at the Social Security Hospital. They are Arturo Sanchez Hernandez, Juan Fernandez Martin and Euterino Arroyo Munoz, who is a member of the archbishop's security corps. Mrs Marcia Victoria Duarte Morales, a passer-by, was also wounded in the attack.

POLICE CLAMP DOWN ON CLANDESTINE ACTIVITIES

PA172334 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1528 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 17 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The vast operation by the Guatemalan National Police stemming from the many attacks against police installations and patrols last week which left 13 casualties--8 deaths--continued today, Monday, in the capital and in the interior of the republic.

At the same time this morning the leftist clandestine Armed Peoples Organization (ORPA) distributed pamphlets calling for insurrection.

The guerrilla action encompassed vast areas of the highways leading to the downtown part of the city, especially the vicinity of industries and factories.

At least three different sets of pamphlets printed with subversive slogans and propaganda were distributed.

Meanwhile, the police carried out searches of vehicles and controlled entry points to the city. This resulted in a search and hide activity by the police and guerrillas, respectively.

The leftist Poor Peoples Guerrilla Army has claimed credit for the attacks against the police and announced it will continue its struggle against "elements at the service of government repression."

ALVAREZ SEES COMMUNIST-TRAINED SUBVERSIVES BEHIND UNREST

PA162323 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 7 Mar 80 p 2 PA

[Excerpt] There are some Guatemalans who are receiving sums of money to attack Guatemala and it is known that they are being trained in Cuba and Russia, Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz said during a news conference.

He added that in the past few months subversive outbursts have intensified in the capital and in the southwest but that security forces are keeping them in check.

He also discussed the labor strike staged along the southern coast which was settled by the government through dialog with the workers.

However, he noted, subversive leaders tried to use this primarily labor strike, staged for economic reasons, to cause bigger trouble to the government.

Fortunately, he said, the hand of the subversive leaders was detected and so the conflict did not get worse but was solved by President Lucas Garcia.

Minister Alvarez Ruiz stated that urban subversion has increased in the past few months in Guatemala, particularly in the capital and in Quetzaltenango and El Quiche.

However, he said, the Guatemalan family must remain calm because the security forces have kept these subversive outbursts under control so they won't destroy the democratic system or harm national sovereignty.

We have learned, he stressed, that the subversive leaders are being trained in Cuba and Russia. We don't know their names yet but most likely we will soon know who is trying to betray the people.

GOVERNMENT ACCUSES EXTREMISTS OF CREATING UNREST

PA152145 Guatemala City Radio NUEVO MUNDO in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The extremist groups are trying to keep the country in a state of unrest, journalist Carlos Toledo Vielman, government spokesman and secretary of the presidency's Public Relations Office, has affirmed.

According to Toledo Vielman, both the rightwing and leftwing extremist groups are trying to maintain a climate of unrest and anxiety in the country. That is why anonymous announcements have been made in recent days, falsely threatening attempts against the lives of citizens.

PRESIDENT REFUSES CALLS TO DISMISS OFFICIALS

PA170350 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1903 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 15 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan president, Gen Romeo Lucas, said today that he will not abide by a petition of the Superior University Council to dismiss Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz.

The president added that neither will he dismiss National Police director, Col Berman Chupina, nor Col Manuel Valiente, chief of the judicial police, as the university authorities have demanded.

"The government minister as well as police chiefs are working well, according to the country's needs," the president said.

The Superior University Council of the San Carlos National University, had asked the president to dismiss the three aforementioned officials claiming that some sectors are living in a situation of personal insecurity and repression.

"The university students will not tell me how to rule the country." the president said.

HONDURAS

ARMED FORCES DENY PLANS TO MEDDLE IN SALVADORAN AFFAIRS

PA161907 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1736 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 14 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Armed Forces high command today denied a report in yesterday's issue of the U.S. newspaper the New York TIMES about the existence of a Honduran-Guatemalan military axis to intervene in El Salvador.

The Honduran Army has at no time undertaken, nor will it undertake, to intervene in El Salvador's internal conflict, Maj Julio Armando Pavon, chief of public relations of the armed forces, said categorically. The military officer said the Honduran Armed Forces find the publication in the New York TIMES of the accusations raised by the Salvadoran People's Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] "strange."

"The position of the Honduran Armed Forces is clear, not only concerning domestic but also international issues, in the sense of continuing to focus their attention on purely national problems," Pavon said.

He added that "the army is concerned" over the desire of the BPR--the extreme leftist Salvadoran organization--to get the name of Honduras mixed up in situations of this kind. Pavon said the Honduran Army agrees with the U.S. State Department, "which classifies the reports regarding Honduras and Guatemala as absurd."

The army spokesman said the Honduran Government and armed forces uphold the principles of nonintervention and self-determination of peoples. "We feel that all countries are entitled to adopt their own decisions about their own problems. The Honduran Government faces enough domestic problems without wanting to get involved in those of other countries," he added.

Pavon stressed that the Honduran Army will prevent the country's territory from becoming a springboard for activities against the governments of neighboring countries or hunting grounds for other armies.

NICARAGUA

MINISTER CESAR DENOUNCES U.S. BLOCKADE WITHIN IDB

PA151740 Paris AFP in Spanish 0251 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 14 Mar (AFP)--International Reconstruction Fund Minister Alfredo Cesar has described here the delicate situation resulting from what he has termed a U.S. blockade preventing an increase in Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) funds.

According to Cesar, the United States is the only country refusing to fulfill a December 1979 provision calling for higher quotas, approved by all IDB members. Cesar also said the U.S. decision not to increase IDB funds has profound implications in Latin America, where that bank constitutes the main source of financing for the area's development programs. The United States, he added, has alleged budget limitations, just as it did in the case of the still-pending $75 million loan for Nicaragua.

The IDB governors, he went on, have organized a conference in Washington to analyze this delicate situation. According to Cesar, IDB claims that the United States owns 35 percent of the bank's capital and a similar percentage of votes and that under an existing clause, this percentage must not be reduced. Cesar explained that by refusing to pay a larger quota, the United States, which controls the voting, is obstructing the contribution that other countries can make. He went on to explain that the increase in capital approved in December 1979 amounts to $8 billion, of which only 7 percent would be deposited in cash, as the rest would be in the form of endorsements by the various member governments of the bank. Cesar stated that the consequences of the U.S. refusal to increase IDB's capital are already being felt in Latin America, particularly in Nicaragua, where a $20 million loan requested to construct a national university campus has been paralyzed.

In conclusion, Cesar commented that the $75 million loan that the United States had offered Nicaragua has become bogged down in U.S. congressional bureaucracy and no longer suits Nicaragua.

Godoy Criticizes U.S.

PA161720 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Nicaraguan Labor Minister Virgilio Godoy has characterized the methods that U.S. imperialism is using to block the revolutionary process taking place in Nicaragua as brutal.

In an interview given to the Mexican daily UNO MAS UNO, Godoy charged that the U.S. Government is blocking credits given to Nicaragua in a vain effort to impose political conditions aimed at undermining the dignity of that Central American country.

D'ESCOTO SAYS CIA TRYING TO DESTABILIZE REGIME

PA150309 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[By Edgar Barberena]

[Excerpts] San Jose, Costa Rica, 14 Mar (ANN)--In answer to questions from Costa Rican newsmen about the charges of interference by the U.S. CIA in the Nicaraguan revolutionary process aimed at destabilizing the Sandinist regime, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said that the CIA has always been present in Nicaragua and it is still there now.

It has always been present in the policy of governments, not only in Central America, but also in many other parts of the world where it has had the opportunity to intervene. The CIA has always tried to assure the permanence here of imperialism in order not to lose its hegemony in our region.

The chief of Nicaraguan diplomacy noted that they saw the U.S. espionage agency acting in his country throughout the Somozist era and during the insurrectional stage. Even now, it continues its activities in our country with the aid of the most reactionary sectors in its efforts to destabilize the regime.

Finally, the Nicaraguan foreign minister, Miguel D'Escoto, noted that his country supports the reorganization of the Central American Common Market, based on real postulates that will benefit the development of the nations of the area.

CIA MANUAL ON MANIPULATION OF STUDENTS UNCOVERED

PA151727 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Text] A CIA plan to carry out counterrevolution among students has been uncovered. A manual explaining how to manipulate students has been discovered circulating. This plan was being tested at the (Delcor) Institute, which today became the polytechnical center to train workmen in the field of communications.

A small group directed by Rafael (Mungia Mitierrez), who terms himself a liberal Somozist, protested over the conversion of the institute into a polytechnical center. The protest, however, did not bear fruit because the pretensions of the little group were rejected by the majority who reasoned that Nicaragua is going through a revolution today. It is necessary to train workers and peasants in technical fields.

BORGE INTERVIEWED ON UPCOMING EUROPE TRIP

PA122146 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Interview with Interior Minister Tomas Borge before leaving for Dominican Republic and Europe to publicize accomplishments of Sandinist revolution--presumably recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Commander Borge, could you tell us where you are going and the objective of the trip?

[Answer] We are going to the Dominican Republic to express our gratitude to the Dominican people for their extraordinary solidarity with the Nicaraguan people. The degree of popular mobilization in the Dominican Republic is well known. It is probably greater than in any other Latin American country. It has taken us a few months to express this gratitude to the Dominican people and it is more than fair that our revolution take this message to the Dominican people. Afterwards, we are going to Europe to negotiate on behalf of our revolution and our people. We are not going on a pleasure trip, as some have said.

[Question] Could you tell us what European countries you will visit?

[Answer] We are going to visit several European countries but it would be appropriate that the government junta give details on this through its spokesmen because it is my understanding that a large delegation will meet me in Europe. I will leave the Dominican Republic directly for Europe.

I believe the correct channels in which to provide this information is through the Information Secretariat of the National Gover ment Junta.

[Question] Commander Borge, last Sunday the newspaper LA PRENSA published an advertisement from a party calling itself the Conservative Democratic Party, I believe. In that document this party made negative and biased criticism of our revolution and our economic reactivation plan. What is your opinion of the document of that party?

[Answer] It does make one think because it gives every appearance that it is [words indistinct] with a situation tending to (?discredit) the country. We believe that we should be careful because that party could have honest people with whom we have made friendships. However, there has been a general policy directed toward destabilizing the country's revolution. Therefore, if this corresponds to a strategy where individuals idiotized [idiotizados] by dogma [snickering hard] and individuals manipulated by imperialism are trying to create problems for the revolution, then we have no alternative but to take measures as required to defend this revolution with all the necessary vigor.

[Question] Commander Borge, one of the objectives of the trips to Europe has been to break the curtain of silence which the transnational news agencies have woven against Nicaragua. What has been accomplished in this respect?

[Answer] With all the limitations that we have, the effort being made has been very positive to promote the New Nicaragua News Agency. In addition, other friendly news agencies have helped. I also want to say that not all news agencies are at the service of the transnationals. There are some agencies which favor development and progress and which look at Latin America objectively. However, the principal news agencies of the world, which are controlled by U.S. consorta, negatively distort the reality of our continent. Sometimes there are even journalists who are not sufficiently objective, although they may not have bad intentions.

I was talking to Companero Alfonso Robelo this morning and he was telling me that his statements were taken out of context and were not interpreted with complete objectivity by the companeros of the newspaper LA PRENSA. He said that the revolution had been criticized but that he did not support that criticism. [Words indistinct] did not express the spirit of what Robelo said. That could give cause, as it probably has, for the international news agencies to try to present the situation as an institutional crisis or as a division in the revolutionary government [words indistinct] we have full confidence in Companero Robelo's statements.

[Question] Commander Borge, the CIA's counterrevolutionary actions are fully proven, but what is the revolution's basic strength to counteract these actions?

[Answer] We should not [word indistinct] the interference of the CIA here. We must be objective. The CIA is an imperialist instrument but we cannot blame it for all that is happening in Nicaragua because that would be incorrect. The CIA has been and continues to be a U.S. imperialist instrument. However, in my judgment it would be incorrect to blame the CIA for all the problems of Nicaragua. That is, imperialism is guilty, historically, of the situation of our country and imperialism is certainly behind all the maneuvers to destabilize our revolutionary process. It is our understanding that the [words indistinct] has been frozen indefinitely and that the image will be presented there that Nicaragua has been given and will continue to receive aid, including the $48 million they claim to have provided throughout the revolutionary process. That is, it is not very correct to place all the blame on the CIA. We must be objective and tell our people the truth. We have internal problems not caused by the CIA and we have problems caused by imperialist counterrevolutionary projects and by our own counterrevolutionaries.

[Question] Since you have brought up the subject of the frozen loan, I have heard the opinions of some guerrilla commanders to the effect that we should reject that loan. What is your opinion?

[Answer] I believe we should be careful of what we say. I do not believe we should reject it. That is, if they had given us the loan we would have been obliged to take it. What we cannot accept is the conditions. We cannot agree to kneel before imperialism, but objectively speaking, that loan favored the economic development interests of our country. (?There is no advantage in taking extremist positions) and [words indistinct], although that was not aid but a loan. In any case, objectively it also represented aid to our country and if that aid or loan had been approved we should have accepted it. This does not mean that we are going to beg and grovel to obtain aid because we have stood up once and for all. This country and people have lifted their foreheads, historically speaking, and we are not going to bow our heads to any foreign pressure.

[Question] Commander, in what state does the freezing of this loan place the relations between Nicaragua and the United States?

[Answer] We are planning to continue maintaining relations with the United States, very formal, I believe. That is, it is not our fault and I told the U.S. ambassador yesterday when he talked with me, that anti-United States and anti-imperialist sentiments are increasing in our country. It was a great blunder of the United States to freeze that loan because all this aggravates and sharpens the inevitable contradictions which exist between our revolutionary people and the international forces which oppose the revolution. The U.S. ambassador complained that the embassy personnel are being insulted in the streets by our people. I told him that they were paying the price of what they have done to our country. But we must recommend to the people not to fall for provocations or to do things which constitute disrespect for the diplomatic immunity of the personnel of any embassy. In any case it is [words indistinct] as a direct consequence of the anti-Nicaraguan position developed by the reactionary sector of the United States.

SOMOZISTS IN EMBASSIES TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PA150448 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Text] A total of 82 Somozists who took asylum in the Venezuelan and Argentine embassies will leave at 0900 tomorrow [words indistinct]. Sixteen will go to Argentina aboard a commercial plane chartered by the Argentine Government. They will be accompanied by the Argentine charge d'affaires. We were also informed that only three Somozists will remain at the Argentine Embassy. They will not be granted safe-conducts because of the serious crimes they committed against the Nicaraguan people. [words indistinct]

FRG AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON AID TO NICARAGUA

PA150226 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1745 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] We have with us at this time the ambassador of the FRG, who is going to say a few words for this newscast's extensive audience.

Here is his excellency, the ambassador of the FRG, a country which has responded to our revolution with excellent financial and technical aid, for which our people are very grateful.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, what is the latest news you've received from the FRG concerning the activities there of the Nicaraguan delegation that includes Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Comdr Bayardo Arce?

[Answer] The high-level Nicaraguan delegation has been received by the president of the FRG and other high-level officials of my country. The information I have received indicates that the visit has been a great success and a step toward even closer relations between us.

[Question] So far, specifically how much economic and technical aid has the FRG given to Nicaragua? We ask this question to permit our extensive audience to be informed of the overall significance of the aid received from that great country by revolutionary Nicaragua.

[Answer] The value of our economic and technical cooperation with this country--I don't like the term aid because this is always a mutual, reciprocal matter, making cooperation a better word--so far totals some $30 million.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, what do people in Germany think of the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua?

[Answer] Even before the revolution, there was great sympathy in Germany for the idea of the liberation of Nicaragua and Latin America.

FRG 'TO STUDY INVESTMENT POSSIBILITIES'

PA150357 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Report by Manuel Espinoza from Bonn--presumably live]

[Text] Bonn, 14 Mar--This is a special report for the Nicaraguan people on the arrival and activities of the official Nicaraguan delegation visiting the FRG, headed by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and FSLN Comdr Bayardo Arce Castano.

The mission was given a semiofficial welcome by protocol personnel from the FRG Foreign Ministry, which has prepared a program of activities for the visiting delegation.

The program included an interview held 12 March with the minister of economic cooperation, Rainer Offergeld who, following the interview, agreed to send a mission of experts to Nicaragua in April to study investment possibilities.

On 13 March, the Nicaraguan mission paid a visit to Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer, during which the German official agreed to offer the government's support for Nicaragua in negotiations with multinational organizations, including the National Reconstruction Government's position concerning the negotiation of the foreign debt.

CUBAN BRIGADE MEMBERS ARRIVE TO BUILD ROAD

PA142011 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Forty Cuban companeros belonging to the Celia Sanchez Brigade arrived in our country yesterday to join the Tuma-Waslala-Siuna road construction project. They are working on the Comdr Camilo Ortega and Comdr German Pomares Fronts.

Their arrival will promote economic reactivation in the field of construction. Some 136 Cuban companeros are currently working on various reconstruction projects in the country.

POLICE NOT PROVIDING DETAILS ON INVESTIGATIONS

PA170451 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Mar 80 pp 1, 12 PA

[Excerpt] Those responsible for press and information at the Sandinist National Police unfortunately are still failing to provide details on incidents occurring in the capital to newsmen who make daily inquiries.

Until yesterday police had no exact report on incidents in Ciudad Sandino, where an alleged policeman killed a young man surnamed Pavon, an another killing in San Isidro de la Cruz Verde and on various assaults in capital city neighborhoods.

The information officers told newsmen they are investigating, but that in those cases in which Sandinist Peoples Army members are involved it is up to the Defense Ministry's Information Office to provide details. The ministry's Information Office also says "we are investigating" but the fact of the matter is that 7 days after some incidents in Diriamba, the police, the Interior Ministry and the Dfense Ministry have not provided reporters with any details.

SHOOTINGS AT POLICE POSTS NOT CAUSED BY 'ENEMY ATTACKS'

PA170332 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0457 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 14 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Managua's police Comdr Rene Vivas admitted today that the alleged "harassing" of police posts are not "enemy attacks" but shootings caused by confusion among the police itself.

"Even if it hurts, we must tell the truth. Eighty percent of the harassments were due to confusions among police patrols," the police chief said. He said that confusion occurs due to the lack of good communications equipment and also because of the lack of coordination between the patrols on missions.

The police commander said that the government is taking steps to prevent shootings in the night, shootings that occur in response to perceived counterrevolutionary attacks. The police commander explained that there are certain attacks on military posts but that when it really is "the enemy" he just takes a few shots at the post and flees rapidly.

"We also want to explain that some shootings take place at night because of the indiscriminate use of weapons by civilians who have permits to carry weapons but shoot them irresponsibly," he added.

He also emphasized that he explained the matter of the alleged attacks because if people thought the attacks were perpetrated by counterrevolutionaries we would be attributing to "an enemy which is not that important" a degree of belligerency which it doesn't have.

CDS PURGE ANNOUNCED AT NEWS CONFERENCE

PA151409 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] The leaders of the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] at a news conference held this morning at the CDS national headquarters announced that the organizations, as a true entity of consolidation of the popular Sandinist revolution, will be thoroughly purged of harmful elements, opportunists and enemies of the revolutionary process.

Several speakers, including Patricia Orozco, delegate of the CDS National Executive Committee, Dora Maria Tellez and Monica Baltodano, guerrilla commanders, referred to the CDS political pronouncement.

Companera Patricia Orozco gave the following details on the CDS history and purpose:

[Begin recording] We believe it is proper to begin to speak of CDS policy by recalling its history from before the overthrow of the dictatorship up to the final offensive. We recall work carried by the civilian committees, organized by the United People's Movement with the support of our vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

The Civilian Defense Committees were organized to defend the people against the military power represented by the Somozist dictatorship and their objective was the overthrow of the dictatorship. However, as of 19 July, the situation changed because the people, represented by the FSLN, took power.

The CDS was born on 19 July. Its primary objective is the defense of the popular Sandinist revolution and the consolidation of the revolutionary process.

When we speak of the defense of the Sandinist revolution, we are referring to the defense by the mass organizations of this revolution which produced so many martyrs and so much bloodshed and which was led to victory by the Nicaraguan people. We are referring to the defense of the revolution against its enemies: external enemies such as U.S. imperialism and some internal enemies who still lurk in our country, such as the Somozist bands who continue to create problems, promoting the counterrevolution in its efforts to destabliize our revolutionary process.

This task will not be carried out by the state, but by us, the Nicaraguan people, organized in our mass organizations, in this case, the CDS, who will promote and carry out a number of tasks designed to find solutions to the problems of the community and to consolidate our popular Sandinist revolution because it belongs to the people as it was the people who made it.

We also want to refer to the fact that up to today the specific functions of the CDS have been somewhat confused by our companeros in the government as well as by our companeros in the CDS. We can see the CDS carry out a number of tasks which actually are not in keeping with their functions.

We realize that the CDS are not formed within a definite plan or with a clear and defined orientation, but as result of the appeal made through Radio Sandino on 19 July by our vanguard, the FSLN. This was immediately obeyed by our people, and we began to organize ourselves into defense committees but without a clear leadership. We are however, now engaged in precisely that stage--in a campaign to purge and define from the leadership level to the rank-and-file level and to determine our functions as truly organized CDS in specific communities.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT DOS SANTOS ARRIVES IN HAVANA

FL171555 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1522 GMT on 17 March begins live color coverage of arrival ceremony for Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos from Havana's Jose Marti International Airport. As covereage begins, the DC-8 aircraft carrying Dos Santos is seen landing at the airport. As the aircraft approaches the air terminal, the camera pans the crowd and military honor guard assembled on the tarmac.

President Fidel Castro and Army Gen Raul Castro are seen walking toward the aircraft as it stops in front of the terminal. The Cuban director of protocol boards the aircraft to accompany the Angolan president. At 1530 GMT Dos Santos steps out of the aircraft and down the ramp. At the foot of the ramp the Cuban and Angolan presidents join in an embrace. Dos Santos and his delegation are seen shaking hands with Cuban officials.

Cuban President Fidel Castro and his Angolan counterpart walk up to their assigned positions on the tarmac as the military band plays the Cuban and Angolan national anthems and an artillery unit fires a 21-gun salute.

The chief of the honor guard, Lt Col Guerrero Ramos, marches toward Dos Santos and reports that the honor guard is ready to be inspected. Dos Santos and Castro review the guard and then shake hands with members of the reception line, among them PCC Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Juan Almeida, Ramiro Valdes and other party and state leaders as well as members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba. As the Angolan president reaches the end of the receiving line, he turns to the crowd assembled at the airport and waves to them.

At 1542 GMT, Dos Santos and Fidel and Raul Castro take their positions on the tarmac. The honor guard and military band pass in review. At 1545 GMT the Cuban and Angolan presidents get into a limousine and the motorcade leaves the airport. Coverage ends at 1546 GMT.

Receives Marti Order Medal

FL180126 [Editorial report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 0033 GMT on 18 March begins delayed transmission of ceremony held at the Protocol Hall of Havana's Palace of the Revolution in which Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos receives the national Jose Marti Order. Presidents Dos Santos and Fidel Castro enter the hall together, followed by the Angolan delegation members and Cuban Government officials who line up on either side of hall. An honor guard carrying Angolan and Cuban flags enters in step with a drum roll, and the anthems of the two countries were played.

Cuban Politburo member Juan Almeida Bosque makes a brief speech in which he says that the decoration is not a protocol gesture but rather a symbol to express the deep joy the Cuban people feel on receiving President Dos Santos. He says that Cuban minds and hearts hold dear the memories of 5 years ago when internationalist combatants shared the trenches of fatherland and revolution in Angola. He adds that the two countries continue to march together against imperialism and racism. Fidel Castro then pins the medal on Dos Santos.

At 0045 GMT Dos Santos begins reading his speech in Portuguese. Dos Santos says he warmly thanks the Cuban people for their cordial welcome, their vibrant enthusiasm, their signs of friendship. He says that his visit comes at a very sensitive time in history when imperialist forces are bent on provocations against other countries.

He says that the Angolan visit acquires great importance in light of events and is an indication of the consolidation of friendship with Cuba. Dos Santos then recalls the revolutionary example of Angola's late leader Agostinho Neto and says that the Angolan people still mourn their loss. He says that he is in Cuba to accept in the name of the Angolan people, party, and government the significant decoration that bears the name of Jose Marti as a symbol of the solidarity of the Cuban people with his own. He praises Cuba's internationalist soldiers who spilled their blood along with that of the Angolans and praises the great achievements in all areas despite the overwhelming difficulties of the Cuban revolution. Dos Santos points out that imperialism is in its dying throes and its actions have become more acute, more visible and hence more aggressive. Consequently the Cuban internationalist soldiers will remain in Angola as long as the imperialist threat continues. He finishes his speech at 0058. He then crosses over and shakes hands with Fidel Castro and other Cuban leaders. Transmission ends at 0100 GMT.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MALI DELEGATION

FL171306 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Mar 80 FL

[Text] An agreement between the Malian Government and our country was signed by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the councils of State and Ministers, and Amadou Baba Diarra, assistant general secretary of the Malian people's Democratic Union Party. The document establishes the groundwork for future economic, scientific and technical cooperation in both countries.

At the conclusion of the visit to Cuba by the high-level delegation of that fraternal people, a note was made public which states that the delegation returned home yesterday afternoon. Other members of the delegation headed by Col Amadou Baba Diarra were (Adiguine Niengal), member of the Central Executive Bureau of the Malian People's Democratic Union, Malian ambassador to the United Nations Seydou Traore and (Seuseidan Tangarare), director general of international cooperation, as well as (Zoileimare Cauyate), technical counselor of the Planning and Transportation Ministry, and (Cali Sangare), secretary of Organization of the National Union of Malian Women.

During the stay of the delegation in Cuba its members were received by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the councils of State and Ministers. Col Amadou Baba Diarra was the bearer of a fraternal message sent by Gen Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali, to the leader of our revolution. The Malian delegation conducted two important working sessions with a Cuban delegation headed by Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the councils of State and Ministers. During the talks the two sides made a broad examination of the international situation and the role that the nonalined countries movement must play in strengthening the struggle for world peace and independence, noting that they agree in objectives and views in fundamental matters discussed.

During the delegation's visit the current development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation and its future strengthening were also discussed. The two countries signed an agreement to this effect.

NICARAGUA RECEIVES AID FOR POULTRY INDUSTRY

FL171140 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Mar 80 FL

[Text] A broad plan will make it possible for Nicaragua to become self-sufficient in poultry and eggs and even create a source of income from exports.

The plan has begun with Cuba's technical assistance. A delegation of AGRO-INRA, Nicaragua's Institute of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, has signed agreements with the Cuban Agriculture Ministry at the same time that a team was determining the characteristics of the bilateral cooperation.

According to a report released in Managua, Cuba's assistance will include physicians, veterinarians and poultry pathology specialists as well as technicians in zootechnics, nutrition and in the manufacture and assembly of equipment. Cuba has also granted scholarships in the branch of the poultry industry and for the specialization of graduates in zootechnics, veterinary and agronomy engineers.

RAUL CASTRO CONGRATULATES EJT CANECUTTERS

FL171344 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 17 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], has sent a congratulatory letter to the 48 members of the Antonio Maceo Platoon of the Youth Labor Army [EJT] in Camaguey Province for having become the first in the nation to cut 3 million arrobas of sugarcane by 4 March in that province's canefields.

During the ceremony held to read the message, Div Gen Rigoberto Garcia Fernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee, FAR vice minister and chief of the EJT, presented to the hard-working combatants the flag accrediting them as having cut 3 million arrobas. Before Lazaro Vazquez, first party secretary in Camaguey Province, Lt Dionisio Cutino Laborde accepted the flag which also represents a starting point on the path toward new successes. You, members of the Antonio Maceo Platoon of the EJT, have made a beautiful effort which does honor to the name you bear and which represents for Cuban revolutionaries the symbol of revolutionary intransigence, patriotism and anti-imperialist attitude, the message sent by Raul to the group of 48 canecutting soldiers stresses.

On behalf of the officers, sergeants and soldiers of Camaguey's EJT, Maj Roger Reyes Carrasco, chief of that branch of the armed forces in Camaguey Province, read a letter to Raul which demonstrates the combatants' attitude in response to Fidel's appeal for the successful development of the harvest. The letter addressed to Army Gen Raul Castro ratifies the decision of the Antonio Maceo Platoon to cut 5 million arrobas of cane by 1 May instead of the four they had pledged earlier as well as the pledge of all EJT members in Camaguey to win in the tasks of cutting, weeding and planting needed for the victory of the current and future harvests.

SUGAR WORKERS RESPOND TO CASTRO CALL

FL151424 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Mar 80 FL

[Text] A response to the proposals outlined by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro in the last analysis of the harvest situation has been approved in Vertientes, Camaguey Province, by the participants in a national meeting of the Sugar Industry Workers Union. The document contains the main tasks that the workers of the country's foremost industry will carry out for the successful execution of the current harvest and expresses their readiness to participate in other tasks such as the clearing, planting, and fertilization of fields.

The event was chaired by Luis Martell Rosas, secretary general of the Sugar Industry Workers Union, and was attended by representatives of the labor organization from each province. They examined the tasks pertaining to the labor movement in Minag [Ministry of Agriculture] construction and assembly enterprises.

Sugar mills around the country ground sugar cane at an average 81 percent capacity, Minag reported. The highest figure was 99 which belonged to Sancti Spiritus and Pinar del Rio, the latter of which was seriously affected in its operations due to rains and their aftermath. Holguin followed with 87 percent capacity in its unstoppable progress in the current harvest. Next were Guantanamo with 86 and Villa Clara with 85. The worst rate belongs to Las Tunas, which ground only 69 while the rest of the provinces ranged from 77 to 84 percent.

The third national agricultural-industrial special harvest emulation evaluation for the month of February will take place on Saturday at the Manuel Martinez Prieto sugar mill in Havana city. The work sessions will begin in the morning at the Lazaro Pena Trade Union Cadres School and the closing ceremony will be held at the Sugar Polytechnic next to the Martinez Prieto sugar mill.

GRANMA PROVINCE WINS EMULATION IN COMMUNICATIONS

FL142009 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1925 GMT 14 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Granma Province was selected most outstanding in special emulation of the communications field during 1979, it was announced in a meeting of the Communications Workers Union National Committee held at the Ruben Bravo teacher-training school in Manzanillo. Pedro Guelmes, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of communications, noted the need for continuing to make progress in improving the quality of services and development of communications. He stated that the conditions needed to fulfill all directives to the holding of the second party congress are present and this can be done if all political, union and administrative organizations pool their efforts.

Guelmes praised the accomplishments of the labor movement in the field and referred to labor and administrative efforts in the battle for a sixth grade education.

The Communications Workers Union expressed the need for stepping up economic tasks, especially the sugar harvest and cane agriculture and improvement of the quality of services, particularly in postal and telegraph work. Likewise, it called for guaranteeing the fulfillment of the investment plan, raising the level of labor discipline and organizing work and wages, among many other aspects.

In his closing remarks, (Juan Atrel Echevarria), secretary general of the Communications Workers Union, urged the participation to work intensely and efficiently in the achievement of all objectives. He also congratulated the winning provinces--Granma, Havana, Villa Clara, Pinar del Rio, Cienfuegos and Las Tunas--and urged their representatives to continue to work with the same emulating spirit.

CONTINUOUS WORK SHIFTS INSTITUTED IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

FL172301 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 17 Mar 80 FL

[Text] One of the points discussed at the Light Industry Ministry to assess 1979 was the establishment of a new work shift in the textile industry as a means to increase production by making the most of the capacity of the installations. The meeting was chaired by Flavio Bravo, vice president of the Council of Ministers. The creation of this kind of work brigade in textile plants and spinning mills means that the machines will not be idle a single moment, including Saturdays and Sundays, and also that the mass vacations that used to characterize the textile industry will now be on a rotation basis in July and August. Light Industry Minister Manuel Miyares explained that the new work brigades, besides raising production, open new avenues of access for the labor force.

GRENADA

SOLIDARITY WITH CUBA RALLY HELD IN ONGOING CELEBRATIONS

FL141131 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 14 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The people and Government of Grenada held a rally in solidarity with Cuba as part of the festivities for the first anniversary of the triumph of the Grenadian revolution. The rally, held on Carriacou Island, was presided over by New Jewel Movement Political Bureau member Bernardo Coard and Cuban Communist Party Central Committee member Jesus Montane.

Coard pointed out that one of the Maurice Bishop government's main objectives is to create a society where the people do not have to leave the country to look for work. For his part, Montane stressed the social progress that has been made on Carriacou since the Bishop government took power in Grenada. He said that tourism will increase and new jobs will be created with the development of fishing and the construction of a new international airport. Grenada, Nicaragua and Cuba, Montane concluded quoting Cuban leader Fidel Castro, are three giants [word indistinct] up to defend their rights to independence at the very door of imperialism.

CLOSER TIES WITH CUBA, LEFT-LEANING POLICIES VIEWED

FL171020 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 12 Mar 80 pp 4, 14 FL

[Unattributed Editorial]

[Text] St Georges, Grenada (CANA)--A large black and white portrait of the bearded, cigar-smoking Cuban president, Fidel Castro, greets visitors to Grenada's media centre.

In the dusty, wind-scoured Point Saline area nearby, where Grenada is building a $45 million (US) international airport, dozens of Cuban trucks and bulldozers are on display.

And 18 miles away, at Pearls Airport, a Cuban executive jet that brought Communist Party top official Jesus Montane Orapusa to a two-week festival of the March 13, 1979 revolution has been awaiting.

Since last year's pre-dawn coup, which ousted the former pro-Western Eric Gairy government, Grenada has swung leftward ideologically, deepening relations with communist Cuba, as well as with its ally, the Soviet Union, and bearded, 34-year-old Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has been speaking of the "unbreakable Cuba-Grenada friendship."

"If there was no Cuba," Bishop tells daily public rallies, "there would not have been a Grenada revolution." Cuba, he said, paved the way for the Grenada change of government. At the same time, Bishop rejects a United States claim that this 133-square mile spice-exporting former British colony is moving inexorably towards becoming a Cuban or Soviet satellite.

Bishop maintains that Grenada's foreign policy statements--including an attack on the U.S.-supported Egypt-Israeli Camp David peace accord and concurrence with the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan last December that angered President Carter--are "principled" foreign policy expressing solidarity with the world's oppressed people.

But the U.S. Government sees both attacks as merely as publication of Moscow's and Cuba's diplomatic thrust.

Cuba is one of 17 countries with which Grenada established diplomatic relations in the last 12 months. The others include the Soviet Union, Nicaragua, Czechoslovakia, Algeria, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Laos, Benin, Syria, and Sao Tome and Principe.

Cuba is part of wide-flung diplomatic network the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) says it is building. In some cases--Nicaragua and Kampuchea--it is meant to reflect Grenada's solidarity with the Third World people's struggle for control of the social, economic, and political destiny.

The others, Bishop says, are largely to bolster the development of a country with high malnutrition, unemployment (approximately 35 percent), illiteracy (35 percent), low earnings for exporting agricultural commodities ($14.8 million US annually), poor housing and health facilities.

Aid has been flowing along this new network, but the biggest chunk has come from Cuba, which is meeting roughly half the cost of building the new airport, sending 250-strong construction brigade and medical personnel to work in the health sector, providing 11 trawlers for a planned state-owned fishing fleet, and training Grenadian youths in agriculture and fisheries.

Grenada's post-revolution survival will largely depend on finding new markets for its exports, Agriculture Minister Unison Whiteman says. Traditional trading partners, including Britain, are now offering low prices which fail to reflect the spiraling cost of fertilisers and other inputs, he explains.

Bishop sees the new diplomatic thrust as bringing in sorely-needed foreign exchange, as well as chunks of financial aid and cheaper technology.

In just under a year, Cuba has offered Grenada the type of aid it usually takes the developed world years to give out, Bishop says.

As the Cuban presence becomes more visible here, Grenada has joined Cuba in scathing attacks on the US, calling for Puerto Rican independence, dismantaling of the naval base at Guantanamo Bay and the US peace-making force that grew out of American concern about Soviet intentions in the Caribbean.

Prime Minister Bishop told a rally that the March 13 revolution--a reaction, he says, to police brutality, harassment of unionised workers, and a sluggish economy--"showed Grenada who its true friends are."

In an apparent reference to the United States, he said there are wealthy countries content with offering Grenada a trickle of aid in exchange for support of its foreign policy, aimed at stifling Cuban development.

Grenada says its new foreign policy is based on:

Maintaining the Caribbean as a peace zone--minus military task forces, air and sea patrols and those military bases not wanted by the region's peoples.

Respect for the right of self-determination--and end to British, American, Dutch and French colonialism, and...

Respect of the principle of ideological pluralism--allowing the region to build 'their own processes, in their own way, free from outside interference, free from all forms of pressure, free from threat of use of force, free from intimidation, undue influence, duress and bullying,' Bishop says.

Grenada also wants to see an end to the arming and financing of "counterrevolutionaries and anti-popular, anti-democratic, or anti-progressive regimes," and respect for the Caribbean islands' sovereignty, legal equality, and territorial integrity.

Under this policy, it has set out clear guidelines for normalization of relations with the U.S.--including the return of ex-Prime Minister Gairy to face charges ranging from mass murder to misuse of public funds.

The general feeling among officials here is that while ties with the U.S. get icier those with Cuba can only improve.

JAMAICA

COOPERATION, RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA DISCUSSED

FL131257 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 13 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Jamaica is considering a request to assist Nicaragua in its literacy drive [words indistinct] section of the country where a number of Jamaicans have settled. In the meantime, both countries are concluding plans for the exchange of diplomatic representatives at the ambassadorial level.

These matters were discussed yesterday at a talk between Prime Minister Manley and the commander of Nicaragua's armed forces and member of the five-man [words indistinct], Daniel Ortega. Commander Ortega and the vice minister of foreign affairs arrived in the island yesterday on their way to (?Grenada).

He brought the prime minister up to date on the progress of the Nicaraguan revolution. He informed Mr Manley that the promised U.S. loan to Nicaragua had not been (?made), having said his country had made it clear that it did not entertain impositions attached to any loan.

Saying [words indistinct] imperialism's designs in the region, Commander Ortega spoke of the need to strengthen relations between the English-speaking Caribbean and the Spanish-speaking countries of the region and Latin America. He said Jamaica had a crucial role to play in this regard [words indistinct] Mr Manley to take up the matter with his CARICOM counterparts.

The Nicaraguan leader also renewed the invitation for Prime Minister Manley to visit Nicaragua later this year.

Mr Manley and Commander Ortega are flying to Grenada this morning to take part in the celebrations of the (?first anniversary) of the Grenadian revolution.

PNP'S DUCAN LEAVES FOR ALGERIA, SOVIET UNION

FL131905 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 11 Mar 80 p 2 FL

[Text] People's National Party General Secretary Dr. D.K. Duncan left on Sunday night on a trip that will take him to Algeria and the Soviet Union, in continuation of the party's programme to "inform friendly political organizations in the international community about Jamaica's present economic situation."

Dr Duncan, who will meet and have discussions with the leaders of the political parties in the two countries, has been accompanied by the parliamentary secretary in the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Mr Derrick Heaven. Mr. Heaven will be representing both the party executive and the state on the mission.

Also accompanying Dr. Duncan, is Miss Maxine Henry, deputy convener of the PNP women's movement and member of the Secretariat. The group is expected to return home some time next week.

Dr. Duncan visited Libya on a similar mission earlier this year.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

CARICOM SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES FOR TALKS

FL171045 Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 13 Mar 80 p 1 FL

[Text] CARICOM secretary general, Dr. Kurleigh King, held talks yesterday with Trinidad and Tobago Government ministers on matters relating to Caribbean affairs.

Dr. King met Senator Mervyn de Souza, minister of Caribbean community affairs and minister in the Ministry of Finance, and Senator John Donaldson, minister of external affairs and minister of national security.

The meeting took place at the Ministry of External Affairs.

No details were given. However, it reportedly centered on developments in the Caribbean.

The CARICOM Secretariat is seeking to have a heads of government conference in the near future. Sources said yesterday that no date has yet been fixed and no site chosen.

Last year Trinidad and Tobago said no to an invitation to host the conference. Another site is still to be decided upon.

The sources explained, too, that any heads of government conference would be attended by Trinidad and Tobago but not necessarily at prime ministerial level; a senior government minister could represent the country at the conference.

Last year Trinidad and Tobago said no to an invitation to host the conference. Another site is still to be decided upon.

Earlier this year Trinidad and Tobago did not send a representative to the foreign ministers conference held in St. Lucia. It was the first time that Trinidad and Tobago was not present at a CARICOM meeting.

It is believed that Dr. King's discussions also took into account Trinidad and Tobago's participation in planned CARICOM meetings.

BRIEFS

PARTY SUSPENSIONS--Karl Hudson-Phillips, a former attorney general, and Mr Ferdi Ferreira, a founder of the ruling People's National Movement (PNM), were suspended on Sunday from the party. The two were suspended following charges that they made public statements "inimical to the interests of the party"--a breach of Article 19, Section 5 of the PNM Constitution. [Port of Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 11 Mar 80 p 1 FL]

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 055 19 March 1980

ARGENTINA

Castro Madero Notes Slow Pace of Talks With FRG B 1
Soviet Union Became Leading Meat Buyer in January B 1
Soviet Delegation Arrives for Fishing Research B 2
Nicaraguan Refugees Arrive From Managua B 2
Asylum Under Study B 2
Five Arrested for Distributing Communist Literature B 2

BOLIVIA

Agreement on Consular Relations Signed With USSR C 1
Disagreement Between Government Organs Continues C 1
General Reports Campaign Against Armed Forces C 1

BRAZIL

Santos Dock Strike Worsens; Troops To Be Sent D 1
BRASPETRO To Explore for Oil in Angola, PRC D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 15 Mar]
Congress Examining Brazil-FRG Nuclear Accord D 1
[O GLOBO 16 Mar]
Aeronautics Minister Praises Ties With U.S. Air Force D 2
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 14 Mar]
French Air Force May Buy 40 Xingu Aircraft D 2
Three Military Delegations To Visit This Week D 2
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 17 Mar]
Bank Official Views U.S. Foreign Loan Restrictions D 3
Briefs: Base on Trinidade; Political Prisoner Released D 3

CHILE

Brazilian Paper Sees Possible Ouster of Matthei E 1
[O GLOBO 14 Mar]
Catholic Church Concerned Over Abuses of Power E 1
Foreign Ministry Studying Peru's Expulsion of Chileans E 2
Finance Minister Predicts Growth During 1980's E 2

COLOMBIA

Reportage on Latest Embassy Developments F 1
Commander Uno Reduces Demands F 1
Government Issues Statement F 1
M-19 Releases Two Communiques F 4
Doctor Reports on Hostages F 5
Uruguayan Ambassador Departing F 6

PARAGUAY

Interior Ministry Discounts Guerrilla Activity H 1
Further Details on Incident H 1

PANAMA

Further Reportage on Shah's Medical Condition N 1
Station Reviews Situation N 1
Contradictory Reports Circulate N 2
Government Noncommittal on Shah's Legal Status N 2
Ozores Discusses San Jose Foreign Ministers Meeting N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

Foreign Ministers Issue 'San Jose Declaration' P 1

EL SALVADOR

Armed Forces Report on Latest Violence P 2
Toll of Violence Increases to 58 Dead, 100 Wounded P 4
Army Removes Cordon Around National University P 5
Junta Members Discuss Violence at News Conference P 5
Further on News Conference P 7
BPR Accuses Junta of Using Chemicals Against Peasants P 9
[Havana International]

GUATEMALA

Government Minister Views Fight Against Subversion P 9
Government Spokesman Discusses Suppression of Violence P 10
FUR Calls for End to Violence, Release of Member P 10

HONDURAS

Government Decision to Boycott Olympics Scored P 10
[TIEMPO 6 Mar]

NICARAGUA

Coverage of Delegation's Visit to USSR Continues P 11
Media Notes Soviet Coverage P 11
Soviet Coverage Continues [cross-reference] P 11
Activities in Moscow Reported P 11
Ortega Returns From Tour of Caribbean Countries P 12
Robelo Announces MDN's Establishment as Political Party P 12
BARRICADA Warns Against Rise of 'Democratism' P 14
Robelo Denies Division Between MDN, Government P 15

CUBA

Six More Cubans Seek Asylum in Venezuelan Embassy Q 1
Official Talks With Angolan Delegation Open Q 1
Foreign Minister Visits Counterpart Q 1
Education Minister Welcomed Q 1
Health Cooperation Agreement Signed With Soviets Q 2

Petrovskiy Hails Agreement Q 2
Decree-Law Regulates Conduct of Educational Personnel Q 2
Dorticos Appeals for Criticism in Justice Ministry Q 3

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

$1 Million Relief Grant From EEC Forthcoming S 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 12 Mar]

MARTINIQUE

France Suspects Cuban Role in Local Unrest S 1

ST KITTS-NEWS

Government Views Cuban-Soviet Connection as Threat S 2
[TRINIDAD GUARDIAN 14 Mar]

CASTRO MADERO NOTES SLOW PACE OF TALKS WITH FRG

PY.32356 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1654 GMT 18 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Mar (NA)--Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, president of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), indicated today that negotiations with the FRG Government for the transfer of a nuclear reactor to Argentina are not developing "with the speed we would have wanted."

"This is a process we must go through, and we are expecting an answer from the FRG Government," Castro Madero said today when he welcomed the members of a Brazilian nuclear mission at Ezeiza Airport.

Argentina is negotiating with the FRG Government for authorization to purchase a nuclear reactor to be installed in the Atucha II nuclear plant. The negotiations are stalemated due to the current enforcement of the safeguard clause required by Bonn officials.

Castro Madero reiterated that in nuclear matters "our sovereignty is absolute and guaranteed."

He said: "We already have extensive experience in what it means to depend on other countries for sources of energy, and this is why Argentina has implemented a policy of becoming as self-sufficient as possible in order to guarantee the exercise of its sovereign rights."

Asked if the signing of a nuclear cooperation agreement between Argentina and Brazil would bring peace of mind to the great powers, since this would insure that Latin America is not going to start a nuclear arms race, Castro Madero said that "it would bring them peace of mind if this is not merely a pretext used to bar the transfer of technology."

He said: "If they (the developed countries) really believe that there is a dangerous arms race between Argentina and Brazil in nuclear development, this cooperation agreement should give them complete tranquillity."

He added: "Now, if this is a pretext to justify its transfer of technology, I believe that they will continue to persist in discussing the danger of supplying these elements for the nuclear development of countries like Brazil and Argentina." [sentence as received]

He said that "energy is a necessary element for the development of countries" and that this is the reason why the Argentine Government has implemented a plan to achieve self-sufficiency. He confirmed that during the conversations to be held with the Brazilian officials who arrived today, "We are going to establish the groundwork and work very hard," and "we expect to reach an agreement so that Presidents Jorge Videla and Joao Baptista Figueiredo can sign it during Figueiredo's visit to Argentina on 14 May."

He emphasized, however, that "the visit of the Brazilian officials is by no means going to be limited to the agreement, other matters will be discussed as well.

SOVIET UNION BECAME LEADING MEAT BUYER IN JANUARY

PY182118 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 16 Mar 80 p 10 PY

[Text] The Soviet Union was the main importer of Argentine meat in January, surpassing the EEC, the more traditional buyer. According to a report by the National Meat Council [JNC], Argentine meat exports to the USSR totaled 7,954 tons, while those to the EEC totaled 7,613 tons.

According to the JNC report, total meat exports during January 1980 amounted to 32,640 tons, 2,000 tons less than was exported in January 1979. The report reveals that the Soviet Union did not purchase any Argentine meat during January 1979.

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR FISHING RESEARCH

PY190139 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2221 GMT 18 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Mar (LATIN)--A delegation of USSR fishing experts arrived in Argentina today to study the possibility of making a joint evaluation of the living resources in the southern zone of the Argentine sea.

The delegation, headed by Vyacheslav Lipanov, is made up of officials of the Soviet fishing ministry and scientists and technicians and will hold meetings with Argentine experts.

According to a report released by the government, the joint research with the Soviet Union will complement similar studies carried out in the last few years in cooperation with the FRG and Japan, the results of which are now being evaluated by the Argentine Government.

The report indicates that the government's priority objective is to get the best possible information for the optimal and most rational exploitation of these resources, preserving the "essentially conservationist" position maintained by Argentina as the basic principle of its fishing policy.

NICARAGUAN REFUGEES ARRIVE FROM MANAGUA

PY182103 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1618 GMT 17 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 17 Mar (LATIN)--A group of 23 Nicaraguan refugees, including 14 high-ranking military officers, are in a suburban refugee center today after arriving from Managua, where they had sought asylum at the Argentine Embassy after the overthrow of Anastasio Somoza.

The group of refugees includes 15 men, 3 children and 5 women.

Asylum Under Study

PY182108 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 18 Mar 80 PY

[Text] The Interior Ministry is analyzing requests for political asylum from 23 Nicaraguan citizens. The Nicaraguans, who had sought refuge in the Argentine Embassy in Managua, arrived at Ezeiza airport Sunday.

FIVE ARRESTED FOR DISTRIBUTING COMMUNIST LITERATURE

PY182128 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1955 GMT 17 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Santa Fe, 17 Mar (NA)--It was officially reported today that five activists who were distributing communist literature in Sunchales, in the northeast of this province, were arrested in a police operation.

The arrested have been identified as Victor Eduardo Ponte, 34; Ricardo Oscar San Esteban, 48; Rafael Roberto Villareal, 34; Aldo Miguel Ceresole, 33; and Sebastian Delfino, 34. They all live in Sunchales. The police confiscated a Dodge automobile with license plate No F-372485, Marxist literature and communist party membership cards.

AGREEMENT ON CONSULAR RELATIONS SIGNED WITH USSR

FY181822 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Mar 80 FY

[Excerpt] An agreement establishing relations at the consular level has been signed at the Bolivian Foreign Ministry between the Soviet Union and Bolivia. Present at the ceremony were Soviet Ambassador to Bolivia Boris Kazantsev, Bolivian Ambassador to Moscow Carlos Serrate Reich and Bolivian Foreign Minister Julio Garret. The agreement includes five chapters and 43 articles, with an additional protocol.

Chapter one gives a complete definition of the words consulate, consular district, consular chief, consular official, consular employee, consular sites, consular articles, maritime ships and airships and their nationalities. Chapter two describes the consular establishments and the designation of the consular officials and employees.

DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN GOVERNMENT ORGANS CONTINUES

FY151306 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0026 GMT 15 Mar 80 FY

[Excerpt] La Paz, 14 Mar (LATIN)--Unknown individuals have kidnaped a group of security agents of President Gueiler's government and tortured them in military barracks, according to an official charge released here tonight. The Interior Ministry released a communique in which it made the charge, thus adding another disturbing element in the feud between the government's security and military intelligence organizations.

GENERAL REPORTS CAMPAIGN AGAINST ARMED FORCES

FY151823 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1621 GMT 14 Mar 80 FY

[Text] La Paz, 14 Mar (LATIN)--The commander in chief of the Bolivian armed forces, Gen Armando Reyes Villa, has denounced the existence of a "violent campaign" against this institution in an effort to expose it as an "enemy of the people." General Reyes Villa made this statement during a speech at the conclusion of a meeting of commanders of large and small units last Wednesday, but the text of the speech was only released today. The press was not allowed to attend the meeting.

General Reyes said that a violent campaign against the armed forces is periodically being carried out in an effort to expose them to the public as an enemy. He stated that "well-studied plans in the fulfillment of dangerous beliefs hidden behind a false support for democracy are being carried out."

He added that "this hate, held for so long and which is now bursting out, naturally has had a great impact on the armed forces, particularly the officers. It is a justified reaction when the high command is asked to take strong action to put an end to this provocative situation. It is nothing more than a demand for respect for the uniform we are proud to wear."

He called on his comrades in arms "not to let themselves be influenced by defiant positions" against the armed forces because "a hasty decision, a thoughtless action can create serious consequences for all of us."

SANTOS DOCK STRIKE WORSENS; TROOPS TO BE SENT

PY181622 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 18 Mar 80 PY

[(Rene Braga) report from Santos]

[Excerpt] The Santos longshoremen's strike that began yesterday is already regarded as the most important one in the history of Brazilian ports and also the most effective one in terms of observance, since nearly 35,000 workers--belonging to 24 professional groups--have joined the strike.

The first consequences of the strike are beginning to be felt as railway companies suspend cargo shipments to Santos. Two hundred trucks loaded with shipments are parked and 42 ships are docked in the port area. Losses during the first day of the strike are estimated at 15 million cruzeiros and, if the strike continues, there will be widespread congestion in the port area.

Navy Capt (Antonio Cesar Eduardo de Andrade) has said that troops will be sent from Rio de Janeiro to Santos. Meanwhile, the workers will meet tonight at 2000 at the (Antonio Guenaga) gymnasium to decide whether or not to return to work or not.

BRASPETRO TO EXPLORE FOR OIL IN ANGOLA, PRC

PY182051 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 15 Mar 80 p 16 PY

[Excerpt] Joel Mendes Renno, who was sworn in yesterday as vice president of BRASPETRO [Petrobras Branch for Overseas Operations] stated that next week this subsidiary of PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] will sign a contract to search for petroleum in Angola. According to Mendes Renno, a delegation of the Angolan state company is in Brazil working out the final details with BRASPETRO.

The new BRASPETRO vice president also said that the enterprise will aim its efforts toward searching for oil on the east and west coasts of Africa, especially in Angola, and in the PRC and Indonesia. Currently, BRASPETRO is working on seismic surveys in three areas in China's Yellow Sea covering an area of 50,000 square km, in association with ELF and British Petroleum; in the Perola River basin jointly with Shell, Mobil, Chevron, Phillips and Texaco; and in the west, on Hainan Island, with the PRC state enterprise.

Joel Renno believes that it is very possible that together with other enterprises, Brazil will discover oil in the PRC. This possibility is indicated by the seismic studies which are being carried out. The new vice president of BRASPETRO says that in addition to the PRC, the enterprise is interested in Indonesia, not only to seek petroleum but also to enable PETROBRAS to negotiate oil purchases from that exporter. Indonesia is the only OPEC member which does not yet supply Brazil.

CONGRESS EXAMINING BRAZIL-FRG NUCLEAR ACCORD

PY182330 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Mar 80 p 36 PY

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Expenditures for the import of nuclear technology up to June 1979 amounted to $101.4 million, of which the Brazilian Nuclear Corporation [NUCLEBRAS] group contributed $50.6 million; FURNAS $39.5 million; and private national enterprises $11.2 million.

Carlos Geraldo Langoni, president of the Central Bank, sent this data to the Congressional Investigating Committee (CPI), which is examining the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement. In an official note sent to CPI President Itamar Franco, Langoni makes it clear that it was not possible to identify the national and foreign enterprises involved in the nuclear agreement that had obtained funds for contracting the transfer of technology together with the National Patent Institute (INPI), which did not supply the Central Bank with this information.

But one of the reports sent to the CPI by the Central Bank reveals that the construction firm of Norberto Odebrecht, responsible for the civil engineering work of the Angra I and II nuclear plants, spent $7.9 million on the import of technology up to June 1979. The overall remittances in payment for technology made to the FRG up to June 1979, according to the Central Bank, amounted to $737.8 million.

AERONAUTICS MINISTER PRAISES TIES WITH U.S. AIR FORCE

PY181812 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Mar 80 p 6 PY

[Excerpt] Aeronautics Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos praised in Brasilia yesterday the "high level of relations" between the Brazilian and U.S. air forces and recalled that "although the Brazilian Air Force has acquired sophisticated U.S. technology, we have never endangered our inalienable ideological independence."

Delio Jadim de Mattos made this statement on the occasion of decorating, with the Aeronautics Medal of Merit, the U.S. Air Force chief of staff, Gen Lew Allen, Jr., who yesterday arrived in Brasilia to reactivate relations between the two air forces in the fields of training and logistics exchange.

In his short speech, Delio Jardim de Mattos stated that the U.S. Air Force's respect for "ideologies, and this cooperation which does not violate the boundaries of noninterference, strengthens our relationship and provides the trust necessary for lasting friendship."

FRENCH AIR FORCE MAY BUY 40 XINGU AIRCRAFT

PY181606 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 18 Mar 80 PY

[Text] A French Defense Ministry delegation has initiated talks with the Brazilian Air Force staff for the purchase of Brazilian-made Xingu pressurized turboprop planes. These planes would be earmarked for the French Air Force, which intends to purchase 40 units since, after comparing it with similar aircraft, they found the Xingu to be of higher quality than several of its competitors.

THREE MILITARY DELEGATIONS TO VISIT THIS WEEK

PY181452 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 17 Mar 80 p 15 PY

[Excerpts] Brasilia--A Venezuela Army delegation headed by Gen Vicente Luis Narvaez Chourion, inspector general of the Venezuelan Army, will arrive next Thursday in Brazil to visit the Brazilian War Materiel Depot [Parque Belico Brasileiro] and to learn about the administrative structure of the national army.

In fact, three foreign delegations interested in the Brazilian War Materiel Depot are expected to arrive this week, two of which are European delegations that are interested more in proposing cooperation than in the purchase of equipment produced for the Third World market.

In addition to the Venezuelan Army delegation made up of five officers, a representative of the French Defense Ministry is also expected to arrive this week. He is also interested in proposing Brazilian association in France's weapons markets.

Having several requests for sales, Brazil is now expecting the results of the latest military delegations to visit Brazil, beginning with the Chinese delegation. It has been learned that the Chinese are interested in the heavy equipment manufactured by ENGESA [Specialized Engineers Corporation] but above all that they asked a Brazilian Government company to manufacture a rifle with a special kind of bullet, not yet widely used in other countries. This rifle's bullet needs a special kind of powder manufactured only in Belgium. But anyhow, it has been guaranteed that the Brazilian company will manufacture that kind of rifle and ammunition for the Chinese.

An Italian aeronautics delegation headed by Franco Ferri, deputy chief to the Italian aeronautics chief of staff, and three other generals arrived in Rio de Janeiro yesterday. The Italian delegation will visit the Brazilian aeronautics industries to study the feasibility of cooperation between the two countries to manufacture the AMX, a new fighter plane.

BANK OFFICIAL VIEWS U.S. FOREIGN LOAN RESTRICTIONS

FY181440 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 18 Mar 80 FY

[Text] The possible reduction of U.S. foreign loans pursuant to the recent measures adopted by the Carter administration will not have a major impact on Brazil because we are increasingly less vulnerable to this type of measure, Central Bank Foreign Director (Jose Carlos Madeira Serrano) said, commenting on remarks made by U.S. Treasury Secretary William Miller.

(Madeira) said that the greater liquidity of the European and Japanese markets has caused Brazil to turn more in that direction, thus becoming less dependent on the United States for obtaining foreign resources to finance its current accounts deficit. If the restrictions are implemented, (Madeira) said, he cannot see how limiting foreign loans can contribute to fighting U.S. domestic inflation.

It must be pointed out that Secretary Miller said in Washington that large U.S. banks will have to restrict foreign loans pursuant to the measures adopted by President Carter and the Central Bank [as heard presumably federal reserve].

BRIEFS

BASE ON TRINIDADE--Trinidade Island, 600 km off the coast of the state of Espirito Santo, is to be made into a strategic naval outpost in the South Atlantic. Plans are ready, and the project, which has an estimated cost of 1 billion cruzeiros, should be completed within 8 months. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 18 Mar 80 p 19 FY]

POLITICAL PRISONER RELEASED--Joaquim Batista, the last political prisoner in Sao Paulo, was released by the judge advocate of the 8th Military District. In 1970, Batista hijacked a plane and took it to Cuba, where he spent 9 years in jail. Upon his release last year, he returned to Brazil but was arrested at Congonhas Airport. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 18 Mar 80 FY]

BRAZILIAN PAPER SEES POSSIBLE OUSTER OF MATTEHI

PY181644 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 14 Mar 80 p 18 PY

[Exclusive for O GLOBO by Florencia Varas]

[Excerpt] Santiago--"I believe that we must define a constitution and a transition period. If at some time it was better to say that there were no deadlines, this has changed and we must now speak of deadlines. We do not seek to hold power forever. The ideal thing would be to change leaders without changing the regime. The civilians must seek, propose and train leaders."

These remarks--made by Gen Fernando Matthei, commander in chief of the Chilean Air Force and member of the military junta since 1978, when he replaced Gen Gustavo Leigh, who was ousted by Pinochet for making similar statements--could lead to the beginning of a schism between the two military leaders. This has been told to this correspondent by air force sources who asked to remain anonymous. They added that the most probable outcome will be that Matthei will be forced to refute the statement published yesterday by the magazine ERCILLA.

A preamble to such a measure was seen yesterday in President Pinochet's remark that "the magazine ERCILLA does not seem to have understood what General Matthei wanted to say when he spoke of deadlines for the transition period. The person responsible for the interview wanted to lead the general in another direction."

The interview granted by the air force commander in chief is somewhat contradictory, because on the one hand General Matthei says that "anything related to the executive is up to the president" and adds that he does not like to "interfere with his work," while on the other hand he indicates that "it is important to establish an alternative because if it does not exist then the president cannot leave the government, since this would mean exposing the country to chaos and anarchy, and civilians must make efforts toward creating such an alternative."

Since General Leigh's ouster in July 1978, the air force has practically lost its leadership because another 21 generals were either expelled or resigned on their own. Matthei, whom Leigh had appointed health minister, was the only general willing to take the job offered by Pinochet.

From then on, the air force has been feeling the effects of a lack of leadership and of Pinochet's ever-growing power. Pinochet controls the country's politics, forcing the other members of the junta to play a symbolic or purely military role. "Pinochet does not accept either suggestions for opinions on political matters," the air force sources said. The sources believe that Matthei did not really want to say what he did during the interview, but he will have to pay for it, and Pinochet will begin looking around for someone to replace him.

The same sources indicated that General Matthei must play a very difficult role because, while being aware of the "discontent at his grassroots," he must please President Pinochet. That is why his statements are always somewhat confusing and contradictory.

CATHOLIC CHURCH CONCERNED OVER ABUSES OF POWER

PY190027 Paris AFP in Spanish 0242 GMT 18 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 17 Mar (AFP)--In a magazine published by the Santiago archbishopric, the Chilean Catholic Church today voiced its concern over what it termed "the abuses of power" by some members of the armed and police forces of the country.

"The church hopes that those who exercise authority over uniformed personnel carrying arms will make sure that their subordinates use their weapons responsibly and that they do not abuse their authority, even in actions carried out when not on duty," stated the note published in the biweekly SOLIDARIDAD.

The magazine mentions the complaints made on several occasions by families affected by incidents or situations involving transgressions of the law which resulted in the death of a civilian and in which a uniformed authority was involved.

SOLIDARIDAD reported that the church authorities believe that even when these victims have committed a crime nobody is authorized to impose justice independently [words indistinct] which took place between November 1979 and February 1980.

The following deaths are mentioned: 19-year-old Pedro Andurandegui, who died in an investigation prison cell (civil police); 19-year-old Julio Hernan Pena Mardones, who was shot dead by an army sergeant on the street; 22-year-old Raul Luis Ruz Carrasco, also shot dead on the street by another army officer; Jorge Alejandro Cabedo Aguilera, who died in an investigation station; Vicente Rojas Gomez, shot by a passenger of a Carabineros vehicle; and 22-year-old Marcos Javier Tapia Guzman, shot dead by an army corporal in a restaurant.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STUDYING PERU'S EXPULSION OF CHILEANS

FY180153 Santiago Chile Domestic Service 0000 GMT 18 Mar 80 FY

[Excerpt] The Foreign Relations Ministry is gathering information about the expulsion of two Chilean citizens from Peru.

Foreign Ministry spokesman have reported that the ministry is gathering information regarding the Peruvian government's decision to expel Chilean citizens (Roberto Victor McDonnel) and (name indistinct).

According to an official report by the Peruvian authorities, the aforementioned Chilean citizens were expelled from Peru on charges of illegal residence and because their presence was a threat to that country's security.

FINANCE MINISTER PREDICTS GROWTH DURING 1980'S

FY190134 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Mar 80 FY

[Text] Chilean Finance Minister Sergio de Castro predicted an 8-10-percent increase in the Chilean economy and an investment of$8-9.5 billion per year for the 1980's. This forecast was made during a meeting with a delegation of 43 Brazilian industrialists who arrived in Chile this weekend.

The mission of this delegation, headed by the Mario Garnero, chairman of the forum of the Americas, is to meet with representatives of the Chilean private and public sectors. De Castro stated that Chile is determined to strengthen its economy, since its steady growth will help to finally eradicate extreme poverty. He also said that the current government should be judged by the fulfillment of this goal and that so far it has been successful.

REPORTAGE ON LATEST EMBASSY DEVELOPMENTS

Commander Uno Reduces Demands

PA199236 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--Commander Uno, chief of the group that attacked the Dominican Embassy in Bogota last February and is holding many hostages including 18 diplomats, today announced having reduced their demand for the release of 311 political prisoners to only 20, but warned that they will leave the country with them or leave for the cemetery.

Thus, Commander Uno resumed his position [words indistinct] with the government negotiators, in a report published today by the magazine CROMOS, which Commander Uno called to make his statement. He said the government has spoken of the Colombian constitutional rights and has given us a lesson on the constitutional rights, and we not only [words indistinct].

Government Issues Official Statement

PA190258 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 0130 GMT 19 Mar 80 PA

[Statement by Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas on the position of the national government regarding the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota; place not given--live]

[Text] Good evening. To avoid inaccuracies, I have prepared a text that I will now read.

Compatriots, ever since the first day of the attack on the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, the Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic has been supplying information, through succinct bulletins, regarding the course of the talks between the government delegates, Drs Camilo Jimenez and Ramiro Zambrano, and the representative of the subversive group, with one of the hostages, Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan, in attendance.

Obviously the bulletins could not give details of a dialog which, because of its special nature, has been carried out on our side with absolute discretion. It is probably advantageous at this time to inform the national and international public more precisely of the position taken by the Colombian Government in this dramatic case, as opposed to the stance taken by the assailants of the Dominican Embassy.

At all times, our conduct has taken into account the interests of the international community and those of our country. We have never been unaware that the world is observing in suspense the development of this sad and complex case.

The government has realized that the violent occupation of the embassy is a reflection of the new types of war being waged in different regions by terrorist groups against the legal regimes. War does not always consist of armed confrontation. Instead, it very often is manifested in the multiple and dangerous forms developed by international terrorism. This year, in which the country has been beset with misfortune, Colombia has happened to be the site of the most serious attack ever launched against a diplomatic mission. On no other occasion have so great a number of ambassadors been taken hostage.

The assailants, ever since the first moment of their punishable violation of the law, have demanded a ransom of $50 million and the release of several hundred common criminals, whom they describe as political prisoners.

Among the alleged political prisoners whose release is being requested are those charged with the assassinations of Dr Nicolas Escobar and labor leader Jose Raquel Mercado. Also included is a woman who participated in the killing of General Rincon Quinones. They also include on this list many prisoners, some already sentenced and others charged with horrible crimes.

Through the humanitarian dialog which has been held with the assailants of the embassy, their representative has confirmed the participation, or rather claimed for the 19 April Movement [M-19], the killing of labor leader Jose Raquel Mercado, and has described as heroic the suicidal attitude of the killers of the manager of (Texas), Dr Nicolas Escobar, explaining that these crimes were committed for political reasons rather than for terrorist purposes.

She has given a similar explanation for all the crimes carried out by members of the M-19 and other subversive organizations. Thus the guerrillas are demanding the release of the direct killer of former Minister Pardo Buelvas and of many others involved in a wide range of crimes.

The M-19 group has indicated that its interest lies, not in withholding condemnation of the corrupt, but rather in the release of its comrades, regardless of their degree of culpability. The representative of the terrorist group added that she does not believe in the Colombian juridical order, which is bourgeois in nature, and states that this is why they have taken up arms instead of seeking the services of lawyers.

I would like the public to be informed that the assailants of the Dominican Embassy are not demanding the release of a group of misguided and harmless idealists, but rather that of common criminals who, in the course of their criminal activities, have never stopped at any moral barrier. They have been characterized by cruelty and cynicism.

The government has maintained that the president of the republic and his ministers must act within the severe framework of the Constitution and the law, respecting the independence of the organs of public power. The executive cannot decree, on its own and by its own power, the release of persons arrested in conformity with legal formalities. Prisoners in Colombia are not jailed by order of the government, but rather by order of the competent judges. This clear premise is of no account to the terrorists, because their reiterated aspiration is not that of finding legal, but rather de facto, solutions to the attack on the diplomatic mission.

Representatives of the government in the humanitarian dialog have insistently maintained that in defense of human rights, the executive will proceed without any consideration to see that the violators feel the weight of the law. The president of the republic plans to invite the international Red Cross and the Human Rights Commission of the OAS to come to examine the serious and honest manner in which investigations into abuse of authority are proceeding. As soon as the government receives the report of Amnesty International, it will promote, if required, the respective investigations. The government will not support any act which goes against the physical integrity and the dignity of mankind.

The representative of the subversive group has been told that the government offers humanitarian, juridical and decorous solutions within its firm determination to bring about the release of innocent hostages who have not participated directly or indirectly in the events by which the assailants attempt to explain the occupation of the embassy. On the other hand, with the valuable cooperation of eminent jurists, it issued a legislative decree designed to expedite verbal courts-martial which are already underway. At the end of these trials, there would probably be, as there usually are, prisoners who would not be sentenced because the law is more exigent regarding proof for conviction than regarding proof for arraignment.

It has been explained to the assailants that there are special resources, such as that of appeal and that of review by the Supreme Court of Justice and that in this manner, the civilian courts have the last word over military courts. Our entire juridical system is based on the incontrovertible principle of the independence of the organs of public power. Therefore, the executive cannot invade the realm of justice, whether administered by regular or military judges.

The subversive group has not hesitated to say that it does not recognize Colombia's Constitution or its laws. As it was stated earlier, their position is not that of those who expect the government to act within a legal framework but expressly opposes juridical solutions. The representative of the embassy assailants has said several times that they do not want to prove the innocence of their imprisoned comrades but obtain their release regardless of the seriousness of the crimes committed. To show that [words indistinct] their wish, they have presented a list of 28 names which they say are not negotiable, the large majority of whom have been accused of murder, kidnaping, extortion, armed assaults, theft of weapons used exclusively by the armed forces and of collusion. Those on the list of nonnegotiable prisoners [who should be released] include prison inmates who have been tried and sentenced by common courts.

The position of the government throughout the long dialog with the representative of the subversive group has been invariably that, within order and with the higher interest of securing the release of the hostages and insuring respect for their lives, it is willing to do everything that is not contrary to our laws. Colombia regards its juridical beliefs, its democratic tradition and its full identification with a de jure status as its most valuable patrimony. No government that respects the past and does not want to irresponsibly compromise the present and future generations cannot compromise that patrimony. We will do everything that the spirit of freedom requires of us with decorum and within a legal framework. [Words indistinct] transient personal (?positions) but the patrimony of a nation of 26 million inhabitants. This attitude is not marked in the least by vanity but we are proceeding out of the profound conviction that we must do our duty.

During the last conversation with the M-19 representative, antagonistic positions were observed concerning the extension of a dialog which he accepted but did not propose. According to her, the next meeting will be held when the government announces that it is willing to negotiate the release of a certain number of prison inmates. The government in turn has stated that it will resume the talks as a token of its solidarity with [words indistinct] no one can expect us to act foolishly.

Finally, in order to [word indistinct] once and for all the ill-willed reports on imaginary attacks by the national armed forces on the embassy taken over the M-19 subversives, the government wants to reiterate its well-known position that, as long as the invaders do not endanger the physical integrity or the lives of the hostages, no attempt will be made to take over the Dominican Embassy by force. The government will not jeopardize the lives of innocent hostages.

In this emergency we have felt the heartfelt support of Colombians, all political sectors and the most varied social and economic strata. The nation has reacted as it had to, calmly and with determination to preserve innocent lives and prevent the deterioration of its institutions. The people [words indistinct] certain that the government, aware of all the dangers involved, will not go too far in its decisions or yield under the pressure of the threats. With the stimulating support of public opinion and with the assistance of divine providence to whom we implore, we have faith in the possibility of finding a [word indistinct] solution. Good evening.

M-19 Releases Two Communiques

PA181814 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0412 GMT 18 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Panama City, 17 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The 19 April Movement (M-19) today released two communiques here datelined in Colombia in connection with the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota.

In one of the communiques, datelined 16 March, the M-19 names the political action carried out against the Dominican Embassy in Bogota as operation "freedom and democracy."

The text of the document notes that the operation does not seek to attack the governments represented there, "which include some that are respectful of democratic freedoms and human rights, such as Mexico and Venezuela." It adds that "it is not a matter of offending the church, represented by the papal nuncio, since most of the Colombian bishops and the clergy are with us in the struggle for justice and freedom--excluding of course Cardinal General Munoyduque, who is a genuine representative of the privileged castes and an accomplice to repression."

Further, the document states that "although the ambassadors of the United States and Israel, who are accomplices to the repression, tortures and exploitation of our people, are there, our action is not aimed at them either."

The M-19 says that "it is not our greatest source of satisfaction to carry out this type of operation, in which we have had to harm several diplomatic officials and violate certain international laws we have always defended. But our country's critical situation and the degree of repression that has been reached have not left us any alternative as a means of obtaining the release of hundreds of unjustly jailed political prisoners, most of whom show the physical and mental evidence of torture and are constantly threatened by their repressive captors, guardians and judges."

The guerrilla group states that it rejects "the false legalist posture adopted by the government, the champion of constitutional violations."

According to the M-19 communique, in Colombia "thousands are tried by military judges, when the Constitution clearly establishes that 'military officers can only be court-martialed when their crime has been committed while carrying out their duties.'"

The document also refers to the use of "tortures of all kinds, a practice confirmed by national and international organizations," in addition to the "numerous assassinations of peasants, workers and popular leaders."

Other points mentioned in the M-19 document signed by top leader Carlos Toledo Plata include the "refusal to provisionally release pregnant women after the 6th month, the eviction of peasants and Indians from their land, the support given to the monopolies that are causing the bankruptcy of small industrialists, the people's increasing misery and the disregard for union rights."

The M-19 then asks "democratic governments to prevent the violent actions planned with the aid of the United States and Israel." It adds that "we ask the democratic leaders of political parties to support the wishes of certain government sectors so this episode is favorably resolved by guaranteeing the freedom of political prisoners and the safety of the hostages."

The M-19 asks "honest and democratic military officers within the Colombian armed forces to oppose Camacho Leyva's and his clique's efforts exclusively aimed at consolidating his power through violence and repression."

Finally, the communique says, "our commands have received very clear and specific orders and are ready to reject any action, even at the cost of their own lives. We do not want any 'legalist' arguments; this is a political and human problem," the M-19 says.

In its second and most recent communique, datelined Colombia, 15 March, the M-19 states that its movement "has learned through our country's honest and progressive military officers that, advised by special U.S. and Israeli troops, the Colombian armed forces are preparing an attack on the Dominican Embassy in Bogota." "Such an action," the communique adds, "will be carried out by constructing a tunnel which, beginning at some site close to the embassy, will continue underground and surface inside the embassy." "The government's delaying tactics in its negotiations with the M-19 are aimed at gaining time to build the tunnel," the document states.

It adds: "According to our sources, President Turbay is being strongly pressured by the Colombian armed forces and the Pentagon not to interfere with the initiatives of the special troops in charge of attacking and occupying the embassy." The guerrillas accuse General Camacho Leyva of being willing to "stage a coup" if that action is not carried out.

The Dominican Government nonetheless has denied the troops authorization to enter the embassy, which is still Dominican territory. "We hope it will maintain this decision as its contribution to a peaceful and just solution."

The M-19 "feels it is its duty to inform the world about this situation and to alert the governments whose diplomats are inside the embassy, pointing out that any action that endangers the lives of the Dominican Embassy occupiers will be the total responsibility of the armed forces and of the governments of the United States, Israel and Colombia.

"Our movement deplores having had to resort to this action, which is not a source of great pleasure, but the conditions of repression, injustice and violation of all rights that exist in Colombia did not leave us any other alternative to protect the lives and safety of hundreds of companeros who are unjustly imprisoned," the document explains.

Concluding, the M-19 states: "The members of the command in charge of the "freedom and democracy" operation have received clear and specific instructions. They will know how to follow them, just as thousands of our companeros, imprisoned, tortured and assassinated by the regime, have done before them.

Like the previous communique, this one is also signed by Carlos Toledo Plata and is a photocopy.

Doctor Reports on Hostages

PA181538 Paris AFP in Spanish 1344 GMT 18 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota, 18 Mar (AFP)--The Colombian Government today blamed the M-19 [19 April Movement] guerrillas, who have been holding 22 hostages in the Dominican Embassy here for 21 days, for the shooting that occurred on the morning Uruguayan Ambassador Fernando Gomez Fyns escaped.

The presidential palace explained that the government has given strict orders not to shoot anyone leaving the occupied embassy and stated that this instruction is being strictly complied with by the army and the police.

The official explanation was necessary in view of persistent versions about the origin of the shooting. At least three shots were fired on Monday morning when Uruguayan Ambassador Gomez Fyns managed to escape.

Preliminary reports indicated that a nervous soldier, who heard the shouts by Gomez Fyns, fired his rifle without effect. Later it was persistently reported that the shots were fired from inside the embassy.

This last report was reiterated by the government today when it announced that it has ordered military, police, and security units around the embassy not to shoot at anyone leaving the embassy.

The situation in the embassy, which has been occupied for 21 days, has remained static. The calm was shattered this morning when five rifle shots were heard some 300 meters from the embassy, although the origin of the shooting was not established.

Meanwhile, it was learned today that cardiologist Enrique Urdaneta Holquin, after checking and treating Venezuelan Ambassador Virgilio Lovera this morning, also examined U.S. Ambassador Diego Asencio, Apostolic Nuncio Msgr Angelo Acerbi and Brazilian Ambassador Geraldo Evlalio do Nascimento de Silva.

The doctor said that the four are in good health, although he admitted that Lovera had suffered changes in his blood pressure in view of the tension prevailing in the embassy and the anxiety caused by the escape of Gomez Fyns.

Uruguayan Ambassador Departing

PA182018 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Uruguayan Ambassador Fernando Gomez, who yesterday was involved in a spectacular escape from the Dominican Republic Embassy, held by an M-19 guerrilla group, will be leaving for Montevideo this afternoon.

The diplomat has been at the central military hospital, where he received constant medical attention and was treated for the injuries he sustained when he jumped out of a second-story window of the Dominican Embassy.

Gomez will be leaving at 1500 for Montevideo, where he will join his family. He talked to Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas this morning.

INTERIOR MINISTRY DISCOUNTS GUERRILLA ACTIVITY

PY181720 Paris AFP in Spanish 0204 GMT 18 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Asuncion, 17 Mar (AFP)--The Interior Ministry today denied the existence of guerrilla activity in Paraguay by noting that a criminal assault was perpetrated last week by a group of bandits who engaged in a clash with police forces and that as a result of this clash there were 10 dead and seven wounded. It added that two persons are being sought.

Interior Minister Sabino Montanaro said that the operation "is considered finished since only two bandits are still at large." He said he was surprised at some press reports that were trying "to give political connotations to a police case." Among the fugitives is Victor Centurion, who according to Paraguayan political circles is the leader of the armed group and was also previously active in the Peasant Agrarian League [Liga Agraria Campesina]. The interior minister said that "the criminals had planned to perpetrate and assault against the Development and Aid Bank in Caaguazu (located 250 km from Asuncion), but since they were unable to do so they took over a passenger bus and robbed the tourists." Montanaro added that "the police organized an immediate search operation, a clash ensued, and as a result 10 bandits were killed and another seven were wounded." According to a report issued by the interior ministry, five members of the security forces were also wounded. Montanaro said that Centurion "is a character who has an extensive police record, and he has been indicted for armed assault."

Further Details on Incident

PY181730 Paris AFP in Spanish 0110 GMT 18 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Sao Paulo, Brazil, 17 Mar (AFP)--According to reliable sources, the guerrilla uprising in Paraguay disclosed last weekend by the Brazilian newspaper O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO is reportedly make up of no more than a dozen peasants, who are surrounded by the Paraguayan armed forces in the eastern region of the country.

They are the survivors of an operation perpetrated on 8 March by about 30 rebel farmers who decided to hijack a bus in Caaguazu, halfway between the Brazilian border and Asuncion (capital of Paraguay) to go to the presidential palace to denounce their pitiful living conditions. The majority of these peasants work for large Brazilian-owned agricultural establishments that are becoming ever more numerous on the Paraguayan side of the border. The leader of the group, Vito Centurion, member of the clandestine Peasant Agrarian League [Liga Agraria Campesina] reportedly told the passengers of the hijacked bus: "We are going to Asuncion to talk to the president."

The operation failed for reasons that are yet unknown, but well-informed sources reported that 16 members of the commando group were killed by the Paraguayan armed forces and buried in a common grave. About 8 men (and not 5,000, as was reported by certain Brazilian newspapers) started a dragnet operation to hunt down the rest of the members of the group, among them Centurion. Soldiers and officers from the Villarica garrison, in the 2d Military Region, are in charge of the search operation. They are being aided by helicopters and Colorado Party militia.

The Brazilian Foreign Ministry, through an authorized spokesman, has reported that it is not concerned about recent reports on the presence of guerrillas in Paraguay only 200 km from the Brazilian border. Asked about press reports on the proximity of these incidents to the gigantic Itaipu Dam, the same source noted that the official reports received from Paraguay in this regard state that it is a small number of "common criminals." The same source added that the forthcoming trip by Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo that is scheduled for 11 April will not be postponed.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SHAH'S MEDICAL CONDITION

Station Reviews Situation

PA181322 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Report by Mario Velasquez]

[Text] Panama again made news headlines this weekend as a result of the existing expectation regarding the health of the former shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and the possibility of operating on him at Paitilla hospital. After spending 48 hours in the hospital, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi finally returned yesterday afternoon to his refuge on Contadora Island without having his spleen removed. We found out that in the past 48 hours and long before, a series of events related to the fate of the former Iranian monarch had been going on not only in Panama but in New York. Today we are in a position to report that David Rockefeller and Henry Kissinger were involved at all times. Early last week, Kissinger and Rockefeller made a telephone call, presumably from Rockefeller's office at the Chase Manhattan in New York, to Paitilla Hospital directors to tell them about Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's wish to be operated by Dr Michael DeBakey and his assistants from Houston. At the time of this call, Rockefeller and Kissinger were in the company of Dr Benjamin King and the former shah's assistants, Mark Morse and Robert Armao. From that moment the authorities at Paitilla clinic were very specific and definite in stating that Dr DeBakey could only act as an observer and consultant. Afterwards, the Health Ministry Technical Commission on 13 March issued a resolution signed by Health Minister Dr Jorge Medrano which supported the authorities at Paitilla Hospital. The resolution was consistent with Panamanian laws regarding the practice of medicine in our country. The former shah of Iran was admitted to Paitilla Hospital on Friday apparently under the impression given to him by his assistants, that Dr DeBakey could perform the operation despite the position assumed not only by Paitilla Hospital officials but by the Panamanian Government through the Health Ministry Technical Commission.

Dr Michael DeBakey, an eminent cardiologist of 71 years of age, arrived on Saturday accompanied by 10 assistants, among them general surgeons, anesthetists, nurses and other medical aides. He also brought with him some equipment and surgical instruments. Long and heated disputes took place between Dr Michael DeBakey and Paitilla Hospital officials because Dr DeBakey insisted on performing the operation, disregarding Panamanian laws and health authorities. At some points, these meetings reached very tense moments and a Panamanian doctor told U.S. doctors that this was not Afghanistan and that we had good medical facilities and competent professionals in this field. Dr DeBakey did not accept the position of the Paitilla Hosptial administration and refused to act as observer and consultant despite the fact the Panamanians made some concessions such as allowing him to use the person who was going to handle the surgical instruments. At this point, Rockefeller and Kissinger once again appeared exerting pressures from New York on the U.S. Embassy here. As a matter of fact the U.S. Embassy at its highest level was informed of the situation by Paitilla Hospital authorities and agreed that the Panamanian position was beyond question. Kissinger and Rockefeller's pressures were also exerted on high Panamanian authorities, who under no circumstances gave in to those pressures and remained prudently out of the problem. Kissinger and Rockefeller insisted on having Dr DeBakey perform the operation. Once the pressures exerted on the Panamanian Government failed, it was known that pressures were exerted on the Paitilla Hospital in trying to learn about the financial situation of the institution to see if pressure could be exerted in that aspect to destabilize the upright and firm position of Panamanian doctors.

In view of the state of uncertainty regarding his medical treatment, the former Iranian monarch decided to leave the Paitilla Hospital Sunday afternoon after spending 48 hours in that hospital during which, oddly enough, he did not allow an examination, not even a blood test.

Afterwards, a communique was issued announcing that the operation had been postponed in order to wait for his general health to improve. The truth is that Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's case, according to trustworthy medical sources, is not urgent. His case in medical terms is known as elective surgery.

Contradictory Reports Circulate

PA181948 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1804 GMT 18 Mar 80 PA

[By Antonio Martinez]

[Excerpt] Panama City, 18 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The shah's health is a mystery; not for a lack of information but for excessive contradictory reports.

Medical, political, and even patriotic interests have intermingled to create a maze of rumors and clues which point in all directions without leading to anything certain.

Robert Armao, secretary and chief spokesman of the deposed Iranian monarch, has said that his boss is really sick and needs to undergo surgery within a few weeks. According to U.S. specialists he must have his spleen removed to prevent the acute anemia from he is suffering.

But Panamanian doctors, consulted by local newsmen, state that the shah has pneumonia. Some very suspicious local observers note that perhaps he did not even have pneumonia. In their opinion--of course unconfirmed by any official source--the shah is only preparing his "escape" in case an arrest warrant against him prospers.

GOVERNMENT NONCOMMITTAL ON SHAH'S LEGAL STATUS

PA190340 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 18 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The government maintains in secrecy the definition of the legal status of former Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. It will reveal it only when it has formally answered the request to that effect submitted by lawyer Juan Materno Vasquez, legal representative of the Iranian Government in the request for the extradition of the former Iranian ruler.

The government position was confirmed today by Government Minister Ricardo Rodriguez in an exclusive statement to this station in which he also said the shah's health could only influence a political decision by the government, but not the legal proceedings underway.

[Begin recording] [Question] Telvisora Nacional wishes to ask you what legal documentation you have received from the representatives of the Iranian Government concerning the request for the extradition of the former Shah Mohammad Reza Phalavi?

[Answer] Regarding the legal status of former Iranian ruler in Panama, we have thus far received at the ministry a formal verbal representation by lawyer Juan Materno Vasquez in my office. We have also received a request from Juan Materno Vasquez asking for a definition of the legal status of the shah in our country; that is, a written definition from the ministry of the former ruler's status in Panama. The request was received here last week, on Thursday or Friday, and we are now issuing instructions to the competent officials of the ministry to prepare these documents.

[Question] Will the health of the former shah have any influence on the government position concerning the extradition request?

[Answer] From a legal viewpoint, the situation of the shah will be settled in conformity with his legal status in the country, according to international law. There is no doubt that the condition of his health may have a humanitarian effect and affect a decision from a strictly political viewpoint, but it will not affect a legal decision.

[Question] What criteria govern presidential and government ministry actions, since both are part of the Panamanian state, on these requests from the Iranian Government?

[Answer] Immigration matters are exclusively the jurisdiction of the Government Ministry; therefore, that topic will be handled by the ministry exclusively. The president, as our superior, may be consulted or asked to give his opinion, but the final decision will be made by the ministry. [end recording]

OZORES DISCUSSES SAN JOSE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

PA160346 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[Interview with Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores at the Yellow House in San Jose, Costa Rica, during the Central American foreign ministers meeting. Interviewer not identified, date not specified--recorded]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Question] Mr Foreign Minister, how do you see this foreign ministers meeting and what does Panama hope to obtain from it?

[Answer] In the opinion of my delegation this is a very important meeting for several reasons.

1. This is the first time that Panama has participated in a meeting at this level and this is an important fact for our future relations with the other Central American countries.

2. The fact that this meeting takes place at this time makes this meeting very opportune for Central America. In spite of the fact that we are discussing economic matters we are also analyzing political problems. Naturally, we are fully aware that there are decisions at the highest level which must be left to our chiefs of state, but nevertheless the reports and concerns that each of us on our return to our respective countries will present to our chiefs of state will be of great value.

3. This meeting is important because this morning it was agreed to hold similar meetings. It was unanimously agreed to hold the next one in Managua from 20 to 21 June. The Nicaraguan delegation offered to host the meeting and the offer was accepted by all. We shall use the same method in this meeting; that is to say that a technical level meeting will be held 3 weeks before the ministers meeting in Managua to draft the working documents in order to facilitate the work. We also agreed, although this will be confirmed in Managua, that we will hold another meeting in September. The date has not been set yet, but the idea is to hold it shortly before the UN meeting so we can discuss not only matters of common interest to Central or Latin America, but also current problems and international policy in general terms. We are fully aware that the problems of any geographic area affect our countries in one way or another.

[Question] It has been insistently said in Central America that this foreign ministers meeting is the basis for calling a Central American summit meeting which would include Panama. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] I am fully convinced that we will get to this. It is a little premature to give dates for such a meeting, but the cordial atmosphere prevailing at this meeting will lead to a summit meeting of the greatest importance because it will be the first time that all the Central American presidents will be able to talk face to face, speak frankly and solve problems which still exist in the area.

[Question] In view of the important post you hold in your country's foreign relations, how do you see the political situation which exists in Central America? Do you believe that violence could set the Central American isthmus on fire at any moment?

[Answer] Well, I am an optimist by nature. I am aware of the serious situation existing in several countries and between various sectors, but at the same time I am fully convinced that just as their governments are waging a sincere policy of social reforms without traumas and at the lowest social cost possible, I am also convinced that extremist groups, both leftist and rightist, will understand, in the long run, that the best way to reach harmony between all the citizens of a country is to give a vote of confidence to the rulers as long as they show--as they do--that they are acting in good faith.

[Question] Regarding Panamanian political life, Foreign Minister Ozores, the feeling exists in Central America that since General Torrijos recovered the Panama Canal for Panama he has withdrawn from his country's politics. What can you tell us in this respect?

[Answer] In fact, General Torrijos announced his withdrawal and is keeping his word. The Panamanian Government is headed at this time by President Aristides Royo, and is made up exclusively of civilians. General Torrijos holds only the post of National Guard commander in chief, but we in the government all admit that he continues to be the inspiration, guide and conductor of a process which has not changed, even though Royo assumed the presidency on 11 October 1978. This means that there is a framework within which we work and this framework was designed by the regime which was led by General Torrijos. As for his direct participation at later dates in Panama's domestic political life, I believe that only General Torrijos can say what he will do in the future. But in fact he is, and we all admit it, the conductor of the Panamanian revolutionary process.

[Question] Does Panama, as an observer of Central American affairs, think that in order to solve the difficult problems of this region--which is becoming explosive today--the U.S. Government should follow a policy of arming the Central American governments, or that it should take steps to solve the social, economic and political problems in our countries?

[Answer] I am under the impression that the United States is at this time thinking about its domestic problems, reelection for the incumbent regime, and other things. For example, in the Carter administration there are very capable persons who are well aware of the Latin American and Central American situation. However, I believe we shall have to wait until after the November elections to learn what the real U.S. policy toward our countries will be.

On one hand we speak of the defense of human rights and on the other we talk of military aid to some countries, but within all this there is a great lack of coherence and uniformity. It is true that each country has its problems, and relations with the United States should not be seen in a global light; rather, each country should consider its bilateral relations.

Nevertheless, one can see a lack of consistency which should be corrected after the November elections, because unfortunately, at this time the United States is more concerned with electoral problems than with foreign policy. So we must wait in order to learn what the real U.S. policy toward our countries will be. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTERS ISSUE 'SAN JOSE DECLARATION'

PA182035 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1304 GMT 16 Mar 80 PA

[By Eduardo Castro]

[Text] San Jose, 16 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--In a meeting held here until late Saturday night, the foreign ministers of Central America and Panama decided to work so that the Caribbean region will be declared a zone of peace.

The decision was adopted at the initiative of the Nicaraguan revolutionary government. The Managua government's participation led to the inclusion of new ideas in the document whose signing was delayed for 4 hours due to the many changes it underwent as a result of the objections made by some ministers.

The meeting has attended by Foreign Ministers Rafael Castillo Valdez of Guatemala, Fidel Chavez Mena of El Salvador, Eliseo Perez Cadalso of Honduras, Miguel D'Escoto of Nicaragua, Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier of Costa Rica and Carlos Ozores of Panama.

The ministers stated that "peaceful coexistence and harmony among the states of the Central American isthmus demands the respect of the different social, economic and political systems and the right to self-determination and to solve their domestic affairs in accordance with their own historical development."

The also stressed that nonintervention in the affairs of another state is vital "for maintaining the peace and security of the countries of the area." The ministers decided to reaffirm the sovereignty of states over their respective territorial sea, exclusive economic zone, continental shelf, jurisdictional waters, airspace and adjacent territories as well as marine and geological resources.

They emphasized the "advisability that the countries of the region provide each other with mutual support and solidarity in the just demands and claims dealing with that subject as well as territorial matters which they might present to third states."

The Central American foreign ministers also "rejected the use of discriminatory measures, aid with conditions that are harmful to national interests, direct or indirect aggressions and other actions which are contrary to sovereignty, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and the principle of ideological pluralism."

They also agreed that "the Central American isthmus, the jurisdictional waters of each of the states, their continental shelves and their adjacent territories on both oceans are not a zone of influence of any power and they rejected any foreign threat or coercion."

The ministers condemned all forms and expressions of colonialism, neocolonialism and racial discrimination as well as the arms race and all expressions of foreign aggression, occupation and intervention. They also repudiated "all acts contrary to life and the physical integrity of people such as physical and psychological tortures, kidnapings and terrorism in all its forms as well as other methods which threaten the freedom of individuals."

In the economic sphere, the foreign ministers confirmed the states' right to carry out trade and other forms of international economic cooperation, independent of any differences in political, economic and social systems.

They also reiterated the prohibition contained in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States regarding the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to pressure other states.

They referred to the need to regulate and supervise the activities of the transnational companies which operate within the national jurisdiction. They also pointed out the need to adopt measures to guarantee that their activities are carried out under the laws, regulations and other legal provisions of each country and that their activities be in line with the state's economic and social policies.

The ministers stressed the belief that the economic integration process and cooperation among developing countries are essential requirements for their full economic, social and cultural development and that the benefits should favor all sectors of their populations.

In the San Jose Declaration--the name of the meeting's final document--the foreign ministers said they will actively participate in favor of the establishment of a new international economic order, particularly in defense of their natural resources, their prices for raw materials and other export products of the developing countries. The ministers also favor the adoption of measures to stop the protectionist measures of the developed countries.

The foreign ministers decided to warmly welcome Panama's participation in the meeting and said that from now on when the terms Central American isthmus or Central America are used they must be understood as meaning Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama.

They also institutionalized their meetings, indicating that the next one will be held on 20-22 June in Managua, Nicaragua. They also decided to institutionalize the meetings of the isthmus' representatives to international organizations and conferences in order to hold monthly consultations dealing with the subjects to be discussed in them. Each ministry will appoint a representative to international meetings. The Central American nations will also provide reciprocal support to the area's candidacies for international posts and sites of international meetings.

Regarding other integrationist processes, they decided to maintain and strengthen relations with the member countries of the Andean Pact and the European Common Market.

Other points the ministers agreed upon were: to instruct the economy ministers of the isthmus to speed up the study of the reorganization of the Central American Common Market and support the consolidation and strengthening of the Union of Banana Exporting Countries (UPEB) and the Multinational Banana Marketing Corporation (COMUNBANA). The organization of Central American States (ODECA) will also be reactivated.

They also decided to create common fronts in energy affairs and in the struggle in favor of just and reasonable maritime freight charges. The ministers also decided to "express sympathy with the efforts undertaken by the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government regarding the economic reactivation plan and the renegotiation of the foreign debt."

EL SALVADOR

ARMED FORCES REPORT ON LATEST VIOLENCE

PA190428 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 18 Mar 80 PA

[Press communique released by the Salvadoran Armed Forces--no date given]

[Text] The Salvadoran Armed Forces hereby informs the national and international public of some incidents that have occurred in the past few days in various parts of the nation.

The incidents in question during which human lives have regretfully been lost were motivated by subversive elements interested in obstructing the profound social welfare actions being promoted by the honorable Revolutionary Government Junta. The said extreme leftwing elements as they themselves have stated with insolence and arrogance in a leaflet attributed to the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses are opposed by all means to the agrarian reform process. They are threatening the peasants who are cooperating with the authorities and have voiced their glee over such a far-reaching step in their favor. Under these circumstances and for two reasons--to promote the measures beneficial to the needy majorities and to keep order in view of provocations of the subversive enemies of the people--the armed forces have been compelled to act and it must be noted that they have done so within the law and with the greatest prudence and tolerance that it has been able to muster.

Northeast of the capital and north of Dulce Nombre de Maria between the areas known as Cerro el Pilon, Cerro los Candeleros and Quebrada los Manzanos, army patrols were attacked by subversive elements and eight subversives were killed.

At Valle Verde farm in Suchitoto on the road to Aguilares, subversive elements of unknown affiliation killed Gerardo Gutierrez and Ramon Alas, president and vice president, respectively, of the Provisional Peasant Board which within the agrarian reform process had been set up from among the Valle Verde residents.

In the heroic city of Santa Ana, members of the Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation [FENASTRAS] and FSR [not further identified] organized a small rally and when duty patrolmen showed up, both sides opened fire. A national police officer sustained some light injuries.

Actions to hinder the change process which the country is experiencing have been constantly repeated. One was the erecting of barricades to obstruct traffic. In other cases, vehicle tires have been punctured, buses have been stopped and the passengers have been ordered to get off to be frisked, asked for contributions and have their weapons stolen and so forth.

On other occasions, home-made bombs have been set off. During the past few hours one was set off at the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry, one was detonated in the agricultural extension office in Aguachapan, another one in San Miguel also in an agricultural office and still another one in Sacatecoluca.

Along the road to Suchitoto, subversive elements attacked an armed forces vehicle. There was a clash at Kilometer 30 as they were being pursued and 12 subversives and a security officer were killed.

In Aguachapan FENASTRAS operatives who were disturbing the peace were evicted from the (Sacalca) factory. There were no major incidents. Three firearms were confiscated.

In Apastepeque, the third basic school was raided and a lot of subversive propaganda was found. No arrests or deaths were reported.

We deny false rumors circulated by persons interested in promoting unrest that in El Playon, Sacatecoluca, many public security corps members have been killed.

Regarding questions asked of the Armed Forces Press Committee on the facts concerning the incidents that occurred near the National University we report that: the armed forces began guarding it early today from a prudent distance away to prevent the entry and exit of subversive elements who are using the university as a haven. During the course of the day, the individuals inside the university have been harassing the public security forces. Shots have been fired by both sides. No deaths have been reported by the armed forces. It is unknown what may have happened on campus.

Incidents at the Cuscatlan burlap bag factory on Gerardo Barrios Street and the 25th Avenue must also be mentioned. There was a clash there between subversive elements and security agents. Four subversives including a woman were killed. Various weapons, explosive devices and much subversive propaganda were impounded from the assailants.

Regarding the incidents at Colima Ranch, as of this time we know that a group of about 60 unidentified individuals who supplanted a peasant organization came to the said ranch carrying placards and saying they were going to organize another executive board different from the one the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation had organized. They violently took control of the situation and set up armed lookout points along the road between the (Aselguate) and Colima bridges to obstruct traffic and protect themselves. It was then that the armed forces intervened to restore order. The subversives opened fire on them with various weapons. As a result about 18 were killed among the subversive occupiers of the ranch. Several of them were arrested and G-3 and other caliber rifles were confiscated.

In view of these regrettable incidents and out of the perennially vigilant, dynamic attitude of the armed forces, it is worth calling on the people to continue to place their confidence in the government of the republic and rest assured that the enraged and frenzied forces of subversion shall not stop the glorious process of change which, mainly to the benefit of the peasantry, is being undertaken by the Revolutionary Government Junta.

TOLL OF VIOLENCE INCREASES TO 58 DEAD, 100 WOUNDED

PA181740 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1555 GMT 18 Mar 80 PA

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 18 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--At least 58 persons were killed and more than 100 wounded Monday in El Salvador in the most violent incidents that have shaken this Central American country since Gen Carlos Humberto Romero was overthrown last 15 October.

More than 45 of the deaths occurred in the interior in incidents apparently unrelated to the call for a general strike made by the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses.

The Coordinating Board groups four Marxist-Leninist organizations which are opposed to the current Revolutionary Government Junta and its structural reforms.

The 58 persons killed, which were officially reported, included five security corps members. It has been speculated that the number of victims could be more than 60 if there were any casualties in the National University premises as a result of the exchange of fire between armed elements inside the university campus and security agents who since Monday had been surrounding the university grounds.

The military cordon has been withdrawn. An army spokesman said that the "preventive military cordon" around the university had yielded the expected results, because it had prevented the "free flow of terrorists who use the university as a hideout."

The greatest number of deaths yesterday occurred at one of the ranches expropriated by the junta. Eight more deaths occurred in the vicinity of Dulce Nombre de Maria, 70 km north of San Salvador, when guerrillas attacked a military patrol. The military suffered no casualties.

In the vicinity of Suchitoto, 44 km northeast of the capital, 12 guerrillas and a policeman were killed in a clash.

There were two deaths reported in a ranch near Suchitoto. Army spokesmen said that the two were the president and vice president of the provisional administration of the ranch which also had been expropriated. Four National Guardsmen were killed in San Julian, 56 km southwest of San Salvador, when the local police post was attacked by terrorists.

ARMY REMOVES CORDON AROUND NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

PA190209 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 18 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Salvadoran Army today removed the armored vehicles and sharpshooters posted around the National University yesterday when outbreaks of violence were registered on the premises leaving a toll of at least 47 dead.

The military-civilian junta and leaders of the Christian Democratic Party, meanwhile, have announced separate news conferences.

This morning, heavily-armed police patrolled the streets of San Salvador as the capital returned to normalcy with most stores open for business and the urban transportation operating regularly.

The latest victims of the political violence of yesterday and this morning affecting that Central American nation were four men, found shot to death in three different sectors of the capital.

The Defense Ministry said armored vehicles and sharpshooters had been posted around the National University and who had clashed with snipers for nearly 12 hours, were removed at dawn today.

The Salvadoran Human Rights Committee claims to have information about an unspecified number of dead and wounded inside the university grounds, located to the north of San Salvador. Foreign correspondents who toured the area, however, said they had not found any signs of victims.

JUNTA MEMBERS DISCUSS VIOLENCE AT NEWS CONFERENCE

PA182243 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt of news conference held by junta members Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, Adolfo Arnoldo Majano Ramos and Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete at Presidential Palace--live]

[Text] [Question by Carlos Samayoa Martinez, Jr, of Radio Cadena YSU] Good morning. Apart from the topics discussed by Colonel Majano, I have a question. Yesterday Amnesty International issued a pronouncement condemning the present Salvadoran Government, describing it as a repressive government. I would like to know what the members of the junta think first of Amnesty International and secondly, about its declaration condemning the government.

[Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich] We have great respect for Amnesty International. We consider it to be a responsible institution. But I would also like to explain that in the specific case of El Salvador, many responsible institutions are not properly informed at this time and at times, misleading information about our country disseminated abroad lead to actions of the type you mentioned this morning.

Regarding the essence of your question, I categorically deny that this government is a repressive one. I wish to take this opportunity to say that the present Salvadoran Government is not trying at this time to wage a war against anyone--we are not anti-communist, we are anti nothing--but want to bring about an authentic democracy in El Salvador, with the understanding that the tragedy of democracies is that they have never really been implemented.

What we are trying to bring about is a real process in which an authentic democracy is established in the political area, in other words, a democracy of popular participation in which the people are truly the ones who determine their own destiny and decide what should be done.

Furthermore, in order for there to be an authentic democracy--and when we speak of participation by the people, they must participate in both giving and receiving and in this country the people have never received anything--we have to initiate a process of profound change in the socioeconomic structure that has generated violence. We have a structure which is absolutely unjust in the areas of land ownership and in finance, and that is why this government has tried to break down this structure and it has in fact done so. Foreign trade in coffee has already been nationalized. And it is this trade in coffee that has contributed most toward having the foreign exchange produced by the sale of coffee remain outside the country. It permitted private exporters to purchase coffee from the producers when the price was lowest and then sell it abroad when the price was highest. The objective was to make the greatest profit for themselves, even if this left the country without foreign exchange, because they were speculating with coffee, waiting for good prices.

In the area of land ownership, we are changing the country's agrarian structure. A few moments ago, Colonel Majano told you that 117 [presumably estates] already have been expropriated and I hope that this number is increasing at this time. What does this mean? That we are hurting 117 families, but at the same time, we are acting for the benefit of 30,000. In other words, the agrarian structure in this country is absolutely unjust and is being changed.

The same thing had occurred in banking, where the entire national financial holdings were controlled by a few families for their own benefit, for the benefit of closed circles, which gave them excessive power. At this time, that entire scheme of oligarchic power which existed in this country has been destroyed.

Well then, within that scheme of things, we are accused of repression. I wish to say that I totally reject that description, although I also wish to be honest. We are not going to deny that in a time of transition, there are always excesses. We are faced with two alternatives. One can either be absolutely puritan, avoiding every single excess, every act of bloodshed, or one can struggle, alongside the people, to go from this stage of trauma, to change to the total eradication of repression, beginning a positive phase of participation and incorporation of the citizens into this process.

I believe Colonel Majano made it very clear that the peasant is being incorporated into the agrarian reform process and that we are undergoing experiences for which we are not responsible, but which are provoked by other forces to prevent the changes.

Yesterday, there were deaths. They did occur. It is regrettable that there should have been deaths in this country. But these deaths were not the result of repression. I think that must be made clear and in this regard, I defend this government. Yesterday approximately 50 persons were killed in this country. But this was not the result of government repression and if reports abroad give the impression that this government has taken to the streets to repress the people, then those reports are somewhat distorted.

Yesterday, there were confrontations with guerrillas. It all came from a national strike called by the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses--you know that this board coordinates the efforts of all the leftist revolutionary forces--a strike which the people did not support. Instead the people began to work and those organizations were forced to resort to acts of force and violence to give this strike some significance, something that was not achieved in the manner in which they expected. We understand from this that the people are supporting a process that is none the less revolutionary for being peaceful.

Pardon me for speaking at such length, but I wished to make it clear that the process that we desire is one of profound changes, with the establishment of the democratic system without repression. We will fight to eradicate repression. We cannot ignore the fact that there are excesses and that we must use all our power to stop those excesses.

[Majano] The reason for rejecting the term repressive as a description of this government is that the government's policy is clearly defined in this regard.

All our armed forces, the government forces which participate in political, social, economic and general affairs tend to favor the people, particularly the poor. In the case of the armed forces, it is not government policy to permit abuses of authority. That is prohibited. Whenever we are aware of abuses of authority, we immediately apply disciplinary measures or bring those involved to trial in the respective courts.

During recent months, policemen have been dismissed when proven guilty of abuse of authority. In addition, the general headquarters of the armed forces approximately 3 days ago imposed disciplinary measures against military elements participating in the agrarian reform process who were guilty of some abuses in carrying out their duties. To be more specific, we have ordered the arrest of two officials pending an investigation into abuses of authority during actions they took at properties which are being confiscated under the agrarian reform program.

[Avalos Navarrete] We would like to make clear the difference between repression and confrontations. Let there be no doubt: armed persons or groups which begin to launch attacks or participate in acts of violence such as the occupation of public offices should know that they are going to encounter force. Until recently these groups had met with peaceful persons, persons who were unarmed.

However, as Colonel Majano and Dr Morales Ehrlich have already said, the government is not willing to have the honest citizens who want to work continue to be subjected to that climate of unrest. Therefore, those persons must realize that from now on, they are going to encounter armed personnel of the armed forces and they must be prepared to die or to triumph, according to their viewpoint.

But those deaths mentioned did not occur from repression. They died during confrontations with the armed forces. Those deaths did not occur as the product of repression but of confrontations that occur in any kind of war.

Further on News Conference

PA190051 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1844 GMT 18 Mar 80 PA

[Report by Carlos Samayoa Martinez]

[Text] Listeners, this is mobile unit No 10 covering the news conference currently being held at the Presidential House. One of the newsmen asked three questions of the government junta. The first question had to do with whether agrarian reform is really a means to control the peasantry. The question was answered by Dr Avalos Navarrete. Statements made by Hector Dada Hirezi and Dr Ruben Zamora abroad concerning their reasons for leaving the Christian Democratic Party and their interest in setting up a Social Christian Party were also mentioned. This question will be answered by Dr Morales Ehrlich. The third question was addressed to Colonel Majano on the university problems and whether the government would be willing to meet university officials to discuss university problems, notably the recent cordoning off of the campus.

Here are the replies:

[Begin Avalos Navarrete recording] Concerning the first question on the statement that agrarian reform will not benefit the peasantry but control them, I want to deny that outright. It would seem that there is some confusion concerning the armed forces' work with a group of Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation and Agriculture Ministry experts. Confusion has arisen because it is believed that the armed forces will stay there and control the peasants who become incorporated into [as heard] the armed forces. That is totally untrue. The only current, very important role of the armed forces is to insure that the takeover of land be done peaceably, without violence, vandalism or looting. Once the peasant association that will work the expropriated land is set up, they will be in control of their future. The only state control will consist in providing technical assistance and credit to purchase agricultural materials to work the soil. That will be the only control over the peasants or the peasant associations or cooperatives. From now on they will be in control of their own destiny. [end recording]

[Samoyoa Martinez] The first to reply was Dr Avalos Navarrete on the role of the state and its participation in agrarian reform. Now Dr Morales Ehrlich will give another reply:

[Begin Morales Ehrlich recording] It is a shame that people like Rubeen or Hector decided to do what they did because they are valuable individuals. Their decision is really due to a vote taken in the party during which the large majority decided to follow a line different from theirs. The vote was 138 to 4. If they are going to set up a Social Christian movement, I hope we will work together again someday in the construction of this country, because I think history will prove that the movement we are in now is correct.

Ours is a movement which is having its effect on the road that this country will follow and sometimes the position of simply leaving so as not to become involved in anything, and not have any responsibility for anything is not the best position. But sometimes it is the most comfortable. Therefore, I tell you we are undertaking a process in which we want the people to choose their own destiny and when I say that I may be reflecting a little bit of what Dr Avalos said.

Agrarian reform will be achieved with all Salvadoran peasants because we do not care if they are from the Salvadoran Christian Peasants Federation, Farm Workers' Union, any other organization or just independent. They will be integrated, get involved and be given land. What is going on? Salvadoran peasants who are very politically oriented, in the good sense of the word, and know exactly what they want and where they are going are taking a decidedly active part in organizing their cooperatives and in exploiting their land.

What we cannot insure anybody is that a cooperative executive board will be assigned to a specific group. Everyone will be integrated and the majority will choose the boards to run their cooperatives. This is to say that land reform will serve the peasants. It will be for the peasants, but never a means of controlling them, because we do not require their previous membership in a specific party or approval of a specific line. We respect the democratic handling of the farms occupied by the peasants. They are in charge. They decide and they are the ones who are supporting this process. [end recording]

[Samayoa Martinez] That was Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich's reply. The third question will be answered by Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano:

[Begin Majano recording] The issue of the University of El Salvador is sensitive and very important to all of us because we all love our schools, particularly the university. I do not have the detailed information you reported a while ago on damage and the other incidents that occurred yesterday.

I can only tell you that checkpoints were set up in various parts of the capital. Several were located near the university as a precautionary measure because there have been armed elements inside it. We tried to block the exit or entry of armed elements who might unduly use our university for their armed operations which would intensify violence or cause unrest. In this sense we agree with the university rector or the university authorities who, I suppose, are opposed to the presence of such elements because they threaten or jeopardize the safety of university personnel. We hope the authorities will come here because they would give us the valuable opportunity of talking to them to avoid this type of problem.

You will recall that the existence of armed organizations or political parties or any other organizations is banned and on this occasion we tried to avoid this type of problem. [sentence as heard] Shots were fired from campus at the troops stationed outside and I must admit that the troops at the checkpoints fired back. This was the basic cause of yesterday's unrest.

Gentlemen, I would like to emphasize that the checkpoints set up yesterday were a precautionary measure to avoid the activities of armed groups on campus. [end recording]

[Samayoa Martinez] Listeners, those were the replies of the three junta members to various questions asked during the news conference held this afternoon at the Presidential House. This was a direct report from the presidency of the republic.

BPR ACCUSES JUNTA OF USING CHEMICALS AGAINST PEASANTS

PA190219 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] The Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] of El Salvador has reported that the military-Christian Democratic regime is using chemical compounds and napalm against peasants in the northern part of that country, where 150 persons have been killed in the 7 days that the state of siege has been in effect.

Carlos Lara, BPR representative in Mexico, said the number of dead might be even higher, because the censorship imposed by the regime on the media prevents the public from knowing about all the crimes committed by the repressive forces of the Christian Democratic junta.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT MINISTER VIEWS FIGHT AGAINST SUBVERSION

PA190055 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Text] According to Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz, efforts are being made to control subversion. Alvarez Ruiz said today the security forces are trying to combat the subversion which currently is affecting the country. He said it is difficult to prevent the action of these extremist groups because they follow specific patterns which are unknown to the authorities. In a similar manner, however, these groups do not know about the actions of the security forces to protect the Guatemalan people.

Regarding a meeting of Central American government ministers, Alvarez Ruiz said a tentative date is the last week of March. However, the agenda of this meeting has not been drafted yet since there are many subjects which could be discussed to outline common policies.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES SUPPRESSION OF VIOLENCE

PA190056 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Regarding the constant discovery of bodies in various parts of the country, presidency spokesman Maj Ronaldo Archila Marroqui has said violence in general is a phenomenon that cannot be eradicated overnight. He said, however, the government is using the means it has within its grasp through the security forces to protect the citizens.

FUR CALLS FOR END TO VIOLENCE, RELEASE OF MEMBER

PA152146 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The youth of the United Revolutionary Front [FUR] invite the Guatemalan people and the popular organizations, particularly those who are in the democratic front against repression, to demand an end to repression as well as respect for the physical integrity of Companero Cesar Romero and his safe return to his family.

Guatemalans, if you are tired of so many violent deaths and so many missing people, it is your duty to actively participate in everything that helps to put an end to this situation. Demand the appearance--alive--of Companero Cesar Romero!

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT DECISION TO BOYCOTT OLYMPICS SCORED

PA162210 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 6 Mar 80 p 7 PA

[By Julio Salas Posas]

[Text] Honduran athletes will not go to the Moscow Olympics. They were left with their bags ready (according to the popular saying) and with the wish to visit the great Russian capital. A stroke of the pen by those who rule the country sufficed to cancel Honduras' participation in the great international competition. This decision also ignored the Honduran Olympic Committee which had already decided that our athletes would participate in the Olympics beginning next July.

The unwise, but not unexpected, decision by this government did not come as a surprise because we all know the yeast with which it was kneaded. Nothing good can be expected of regimes created by force and without popular support or patriotic inspiration. The reality existing in this country cannot be more eloquent. Honduras has no prestige in international circles and among the countries of the world we are still a small and very backward country.

However, the blame for this falls on incompetent and irresponsible administrations for which patriotic values have no meaning as long as those administrations can satisfy their group and personal interests.

Once again it becomes evident, at government level, that there is a lack of patriotism and unconditional submission to the dictates of Yankee imperialism, which is boycotting the Moscow Olympic games, thereby confusing politics with sports.

May you fare well, oh lords of Olympus!

NICARAGUA

COVERAGE OF DELEGATION'S VISIT TO USSR CONTINUES

Media Notes Soviet Coverage

PA172157 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[By special correspondent]

[Text] Moscow--The newspaper PRAVDA says today that the Nicaraguan Government's foreign policy favors the development of friendly relations with all countries of the world. The leading Soviet newspaper headlined on its front page the arrival in Moscow this afternoon of a high-level delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the Nicaraguan Government.

The delegation is composed of Commanders of the Revolution Humberto Ortega, Tomas Borge and Henry Ruiz as well as Moises Hassan Morales, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. Included among the experts and Nicaraguan Government technicians who compose the delegation are Foreign Trade Minister Paul Atha Ramirez [as heard], Attorney General Ernesto Castillo and Carlos (Bernheim), director of the Nicaraguan Fishing Institute with the rank of minister.

(?In today's issue), PRAVDA says it is certain the visit by the delegation and the talks with the Soviet leaders will help strengthen the friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet and Nicaraguan people.

The avenues and streets through which the Nicaraguan delegation will travel from the airport to the city were decorated with Soviet and Nicaraguan flags today.

The Soviet Union and Nicaragua decided to normalize their diplomatic relations on 18 October 1979, 3 months after the victory of the Sandinist revolution over Anastasio Somoza's dictatorship.

Soviet Coverage Continues

For Soviet coverage of the visit by a delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction to the USSR, see the Latin America & Caribbean section of the 18 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Activities in Moscow Reported

FL181331 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 18 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Four Nicaraguan Government leaders on their first visit to the Soviet Union since the revolution (?kicked out) dictator Anastasio Somoza began talks in Moscow today with senior Communist Party officials. The group led by Moises Hassan, a member of the ruling junta, is in Moscow seeking aid. So far, the Nicaraguans have met members of the Soviet Politburo who are also members of the policymaking Central Committee. Meanwhile, a similar delegation from the Latin American country is now in Vienna, Austria, discussing the possible [words indistinct] Austrian technology for production of paper and [words indistinct].

ORTEGA RETURNS FROM TOUR OF CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES

PA190050 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Comdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate, today returned from a tour to Caribbean countries which included Grenada and Cuba.

Ortega mentioned the brotherhood and solidarity he found in the countries he visited. In Cuba, he talked to Fidel and Raul Castro and also with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who assured him of Angola's solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolution.

ROBELO ANNOUNCES MDN'S ESTABLISHMENT AS POLITICAL PARTY

PA171436 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2334 GMT 16 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 16 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Alfonso Robelo Callejas, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said here today he believes ideological manipulation of the national literacy campaign to which the Nicaraguan revolution has committed all its resources would be "immoral."

The young politician spoke to an assembly of Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN) members, of which he is the top leader, held at the Polideportivo Espana gym. The meeting was held to proclaim the conversion of the movement into an active political party.

Robelo said the MDN supports the national literacy crusade as a revolutionary task because it represents liberation for some 800,000 Nicaraguans who can neither read nor write. "But hear this," he said, "we are not referring to a literacy campaign that is manipulated for ideological or political party purposes. To take advantage of the ignorance of the neglected in this distorted manner is immoral."

Robelo proclaimed himself to be a Catholic and a revolutionary and said he is prepared to "defend the sacred principle of freedom of religion in Nicaragua." He noted that Pope John Paul II had expressed his desire that the Nicaraguan literacy campaign be carried out with full respect for the rights and religious convictions of the Nicaraguan people.

In his speech, Robelo called for respect for and defense of the sacred freedoms of all Nicaraguans. "We believe in ideological pluralism and in effective democracy based on compliance with the will of the majority with due respect for the will of the minorities, who have their place in this revolution. We also believe in the free exchange of ideas," Robelo said. He added that "only this free exchange can give mankind the opportunity to recognize his errors and correct them. He who believes he cannot make a mistake, that he should not listen to criticism, that he should not listen to what the people wish to say has no place in our revolution."

Robelo noted his contribution to all areas of the struggle against Anastasio Somoza's dictatorship. He said the MDN was a "determining" factor in the search for unity in which progressive businessmen, workers, peasants and the church participated.

"This, therefore, is not an upstart movement. Our brothers had to take up arms when all peaceful paths were closed to us, until we overthrew the tyrant, who had been drunk with power," Robelo said.

Robelo said the MDN helped to draft the "plan of the Government of National Reconstruction," the framework for the first phase of the revolution that he and his followers resolutely support.

"I agreed to be a member of the government junta in order to establish the basis for all Nicaraguans, without regard for political, religious or social distinctions, to effect the reconstruction of our nation. My acceptance carries with it the sacred commitment before God and the fatherland to contribute all my efforts to achieve a democratic Nicaragua in which justice, freedom and peace prevail," he said.

Robelo emphasized later that "we are a revolutionary and truly Nicaraguan political party. We have earned the right to be one by our participation, first in the insurrection and later in the revolution, andbecause the Nicaraguan people recognize our party's upright stance throughout its 2 years of struggle. This recognition is more than enough."

Robelo said there is no room in the MDN for reactionaries.

"We are not the redoubt of oppressors. We do not protect the interests of privileged classes. We fight for an equalitarian fatherland and we recognize that the classes must work to achieve their goals, but we combat hatred among those classes, because this would lead to a class struggle that would not only bring us more destruction and death," he said.

Robelo then said: "The important thing is not where the man is coming from, but where he is heading. He opposed jeopardizing "our sovereignty for any political or economic reason" and reiterated his party's pluralistic position, which calls for Nicaraguans to have the right to enjoy a free, prosperous, democratic and sovereign fatherland. "It is precisely for this reason that we call ourselves the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement," he said.

The political leader demanded respect for individual rights and said he favors labor, professional and political freedom, "without the imposition of any ideology." He said: "We respect all creeds and political opinions and for this reason, we demand respect for ours."

In what could be his party's government platform, Robelo called for a mixed economy in this country and for the boundaries of private property and state ownership to be defined.

He said state ownership should encompass public services, banks, the financial system, insurance and savings, which he said is fundamental in order to obtain resources and channel them toward the benefit of the majority. He said the channels of foreign trade, public transportation--in order to guarantee just and equitable service--ports and natural resources "given by God", should also be included in the state sector.

However, Robelo then said that "properly acquired private property should be respected, as long it fulfills the social function that is applicable to all property." He added that "it is time to uproot selfish sentiments from our hearts, because in the past everything was considered solely for the cold objective of personal benefit."

The MDN leader called for the inviolability of personal property such as housing, the family vehicle and furniture.

Robelo, who was continuously interrupted by heavy applause from the audience, repeated that the sole owner of the Nicaraguan revolution is "all the people." Let them not tell us now that the Nicaraguan people have no right to freely choose their leaders."

He also said that "since freedom is the most sacred goal for which heroes and martyrs died, it would be a betrayal of them to sacrifice the people's freedom." Robelo said the Nicaraguan revolution must have its own model, "a Sandinist model, because Sandino is the essence of nationalism in our fatherland and we should not copy processes that reflect other historical circumstances.

The MDN leader said: "We are not in opposition. We are in a true revolution." He called on Nicaraguans to wage the battle for the reconstruction of the new Nicaragua.

"If someone wishes to leave, let him have the freedom to do so, but it is here that true Nicaraguans must fight for the future that we dream of," he said.

What is considered to be the MDN's political "ideals," containing an entire program of government, including religious and electoral positions, was read during the meeting.

In the electoral area, Robelo reiterated his call for a strengthening of a pluralist and democratic system leading to truly free elections in which his party will participate and in which the people will freely choose those who will lead them in the future.

BARRICADA WARNS AGAINST RISE OF 'DEMOCRATISM'

PA161616 Paris AFP in Spanish 2242 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA

[By Horacio Ruiz]

[Text] Managua, 15 Mar (AFP)--Hours before Alfonso Robelo, member of the government junta, initiated a political campaign in favor of his own party--the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN]--the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] today solemnly warned against what it called the rise of democratism.

According to local observers, the two attitudes apparently indicate an imminent ideological conflict among the members of the Sandinist government that could have decisive effects in the course of the Nicaraguan revolution.

The newspaper BARRICADA, the official FSLN organ, jumping ahead of a proclamation by Robelo to be announced 16 March, stated today in a front page article that ideological currents that want to reexamine Sandino are rising in Nicaragua.

The daily reiterated that the revolutionary Sandinism now in power in Nicaragua is classist and anti-imperialist. The FSLN also called on its militants to initiate a relentless ideological struggle now that there are some who are trying to confuse Sandino with bourgeoisie liberal ideology.

The FSLN also asked its militants to deepen their political studies to put democratism in its place. The manifesto states that bourgeois freedom has nothing to do with popular freedom, which reflects the objective interests of the people with regard to their right to organize and to arm themselves politically, militarily and ideologically.

The manifesto insists that the FSLN is the only vanguard of the revolution and reiterates the need for creating the single union of Nicaraguan workers. The FSLN adds that with the triumph of the revolution, the exploited classes are in power and things have changed. The article also defends the literacy campaign that will be initiated in a few days and that has been announced as the first firm step toward a new type of education in Nicaragua.

The FSLN also attacked a form of capitalism that gives alms to the workers in the form of benefits based on their earnings. This was in reference to social democratic models. The FSLN said this is an effort to eliminate the revolutionary power of the masses.

The FSLN manifesto concluded by stating that there is freedom in Nicaragua but the popular Sandinist revolution will never allow counterrevolutionary activities to be carried out under guise of freedom of cult, religion and religious values.

In a recent speech FSLN leader Commander Jaime Wheelock attacked the increase in party activities and stated that the FSLN is the only party with prestige remaining in the country. Wheelock said any effort to organize parties at this moment is an effort toward the return of Somozism.

The planning minister, Commander Henry Ruiz, has also referred to some business sectors that form part of Alfonso Robelo's political party characterizing them as fossils that should be in a paleontology museum. He stated that their claims on the revolution are purely political and not economic.

The MDN headed by Robelo was created in 1972 by a business group that decided to get organized to support the popular insurrection that overthrew the Somozist dictatorship. In planning to come forth as a party, the MDN has been opened to all the social classes and remains within the patriotic alliance composed of the FSLN and five other political groups.

Today the MDN proclaimed the need for an effective democracy in which citizens may decide the political, economic and social future of the nation. The proclamation, with a social democratic line--according to what it stated--also defends state control over the means that are decisive and essential for the functioning of the nation's economic system. The MDN also spoke in favor of free labor organizations and called for the organization of all the popular associations that may help produce a general improvement of the working class in the country.

In one of its most polemical points, the MDN maintains that the armed forces, now under direct FSLN control, must be placed at the service of the fatherland and not at the service of a given ideology or party in order to guarantee its continuity regardless of the political group in government.

ROBELO DENIES DIVISION BETWEEN MDN, GOVERNMENT

PA181434 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Nicaraguan Reconstruction Government Junta member Alfonso Robelo arrived in San Jose last night. He said there is press freedom in Nicaragua. He said the only condition placed on newsmen is that they be members of a newsmen's organization.

Yesterday Robelo referred to his party, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN], indicating that [word indistinct] meeting was a success since the crowd overflowed the location where the meeting was held on Sunday. Robelo said his movement is a socialist movement within the framework of freedom although he added that he does not like to place a political label on political parties. Robelo emphatically said there is no division between his party and the Nicaraguan Sandinist government. Although we do not agree on everything, we respect each other and work together, Robelo said on his arrival last night.

The MDN does not represent any social class. It represents the people. It is for the people and of the people, Robelo said. He added that there will be municipal elections in Nicaragua in 1981 and there might be elections to elect the national leaders in 1983 or 1984. Robelo said there is no reason why he could not be a presidential candidate when the national elections are held. Robelo said he is sure that the MDN party will be big. We are not confronting the Sandinist Front. If the Sandinist Front launches itself as a party we would be challenging it in peace and harmony as Nicaragua wants, he added.

SIX MORE CUBANS SEEK ASYLUM IN VENEZUELAN EMBASSY

PA182310 Paris AFP in Spanish 2258 GMT 18 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 18 Mar (AFP)--A source close to the embassy reported here today that six Cubans riding in a truck managed to get inside the Venezuelan Embassy. According to the source, none of the refugees was wounded by police outside the embassy.

Nine Cubans have already been granted asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy. They have been waiting for 3 months to get safe-conducts to leave for Caracas.

OFFICIAL TALKS WITH ANGOLAN DELEGATION OPEN

FL181021 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 18 Mar 80 FL

[Excerpt] Following the decoration ceremony, the Cuban Government hosted an official reception in honor of the Angolan high-level delegation which is visiting us.

During the first day in Cuba, the Angolan president and the members of his delegation laid a floral wreath at the Jose Marti Monument at the Plaza de la Revolucion.

Later in the day, official talks opened with the Angolan side headed by President Dos Santos and the Cuban by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. During the meeting, which developed in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere in accordance with the relations of brotherhood existing between the two peoples, parties and governments, topics of bilateral interest as well as the present international situation were examined. Today the Angolan delegation will continue to observe its official itinerary in our country.

Foreign Minister Visits Counterpart

FL181744 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Paulo Teixeira Jorge, Angolan foreign minister and member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, this morning paid a courtesy visit to the Cuban Foreign Ministry. Teixeira Jorge, who is part of the Angolan high-level delegation that is visiting Cuba, was received by Acting Foreign Minister Rene Anillo and Vice Foreign Ministers Jose Raul Viera and Jose Fernandez Cossio.

Oscar Oramas, director for Subsaharan Africa in the Cuban Foreign Ministry and Cuban Ambassador to Angola Rafael Francia Mestre attended the meeting which was held in a fraternal atmosphere.

Education Minister Welcomed

FL181937 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1905 GMT 18 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Jose R. Fernandez, member of the party Central Committee, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education, has received Ambrosio Lukoki, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Politburo and minister of education of Angola. Lukoki is part of the delegation that is accompanying Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, on his visit to our country.

Asela de los Santos and Electra Fernandez, member and alternate member, respectively, of the party Central Committee and Juan Mier Febles, section chief in the education, cultural and science department of the party Central Committee, also received the Angolan minister.

Jose Ramon Fernandez introduced his Angolan counterpart to the members of the Education Ministry's general directorate and the participants in the assessment meeting being held there.

HEALTH COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SOVIETS

FL181756 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Dr Sergio del Valle, Cuban minister of public health and member of the party Politburo and academician Dr Boris Vasilyevich Petrovskiy, health minister of the Soviet Union, today signed a 2-year bilateral cooperation agrement in the field of public health.

Referring to the agreement, Dr del Valle said its signing is a worthy tribute to the 110th birthday of Vladimir Lenin and 20th anniversary of the beginning of relations between the Soviet Union and Cuba.

Prof Petrovskiy donated to the Public Health Ministry an eye microsurgery set, cardiovascular dilation equipment, cardiac valves and numerous medical books.

Petrovskiy Hails Agreement

FL181807 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Mar 80 FL

[Interview by unidentified television reporter with Soviet Health Minister Petrovskiy, presumably at Cuban Public Health Ministry on 18 March--recorded]

[Text] [Question] We have with us academician Boris Petrovskiy, health minister of the Soviet Union, who has been good enough to say a few words for national television news. Professor, first of all we should like to know what importance you attach to the agreement recently signed by you and Dr Sergio del Valle?

[Answer, in Russian with consecutive Spanish translation] This is a historic agreement because for the first time the Government of the Soviet Union and the Government of Cuba have signed a bilateral agreement for contacts in the public health sector of the two countries. This agreement has taken into account exchange quotas which are much higher than those contained in previous agreements. Cooperation between scientific research institutes and between medical sciences institutes of the two countries have been included in this agreement. The fact that our work essentially is that of a great army of medical workers in the struggle for medicine and struggle for freedom of our people has been particularly taken into account. I am convinced that in the future we will have even more successes in the development of medical sciences and public health, and all the points of the agreement we signed today will be of great help on this.

DECREE-LAW REGULATES CONDUCT OF EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL

FL141719 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1505 GMT 14 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The Council of State has approved Decree-law 34 of 12 March 1980 which regulates the status of personnel who perform their work in contact with or in the presence of students and engage in conduct which by its moral nature has an important effect on the development of children and youths.

Article 1 of the Decree-law specifies the representatives of the administration who are empowered to order the termination in his job or status of a worker who commits any such acts or conduct. Decree-law 34 applies to technicians, professors, teachers, administrative or services personnel who have direct contact with students as well as to those who are part of the technical personnel of the teaching staff even if they do not work in schools or educational institutions.

Article 2 specifies the types of conduct that can lead to dismissal from the job or position. The following are considered conduct incompatible with the teaching function: disclosing before it should be made known the content of tests, examinations or other materials or information prepared by the appropriate state organizations for the evaluation of students, including or contributing to the inclusion in records of notes, examinations, tests and other educational evaluation documents, inexact data or facts concerning action on said documents, changing what is shown in the latter or delivering or making any transaction with regard to the false document; acting with the clear intention of not following established standards for measuring objectives of the subject matter by making up tests or examinations and grading keys for the purpose of altering the results; and neglecting necessary vigilance and discipline in conducting said tests or examinations.

Other types of conduct that can lead to dismissal from a position or job are taking an attitude contrary to the performance of the duties of defending the country with arms, respecting the country's symbols and other duties established by the Constitution; carrying out activities disrespectful of the flag and national anthem and shield; publicly defaming or scorning the institutions of the republic and the country's political, social and mass organizations, heroes and martyrs. In addition, offering or showing to students books, publications, stamps, photographs or other objects that clearly are of an obscene or pornographic nature or of diversionist content; persuading students to take part in gambling or drinking alcoholic beverages as well as to committing actions contrary to socialist morality and ideological principles or our society.

Among the types of conduct incompatible with the teaching function which can lead to dismissal from position or job, Decree-law 34 includes the commission of any other act that might constitute an intentional defamatory crime and having an immoral, counterrevolutionary or any other nature which by its social content and significance can be harmful to the development of children and youths.

Decree-law 34 specifies in Article 3 that the action established for the aforementioned types of acts and conduct does not affect appropriate penal and material action that can be taken.

Article 8 states that representatives of the administration are held administratively and materially responsible for the arbitrary exercise of the powers granted them in Decree-law 34.

DORTICOS APPEALS FOR CRITICISM IN JUSTICE MINISTRY

FL181039 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 18 Mar 80 FL

[Text] In a plenary session held by the Justice Ministry in Havana to evaluate the year's accomplishments, Osvaldo Dorticos, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and minister of justice, has appealed for open criticism, independently of levels and hierarchy, as the only honest and revolutionary way to carry out the ministry's tasks. The vice president of the Council of Ministers and member of the Council of State referred to the grave problems of indiscipline and poor use of the workday, which affect the ministry and its branch offices.

Likewise, Dorticos referred to the current institutional situation in the Justice Ministry and the organization process which began when the state's central administration adopted a number of structural changes. These, he added to not yet permit us to make an exact determination of the agency's problems.

GRENADA

$1 MILLION RELIEF GRANT FROM EEC FORTHCOMING

FL171050 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 12 Mar 80 p 3 FL

[Text] Grenada is to receive a million dollar emergency grant from the European Economic Community (EEC) to help deal with severe damage caused by heavy rains late last year and earlier this year, the EEC office in Barbados announced yesterday.

The EC$1.16 million grant comes under the emergency aid provisions of the Lome Convention, an aid and trade pact signed in 1975 between the EEC states and the African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group of countries.

Roads, bridges and agriculture were worst hit by torrential rains and landslides which battered Grenada over a 10-week period from late November 1979.

Official reports said the record rainfall had caused US$4.7 million damage to agriculture and US$7.7 million damage to roads.

The EEC grant to Grenada followed closely on an emergency allocation to Jamaica to deal with a similar situation there.

Jamaica's J$1.5 million was provided for the repair of roads and bridges damaged during devastating flood rains last June, when 40 people died.

The EEC office also announced plans for other regional aid under the second Lome Convention, which was signed in the West African country of Lome last October.

Grants will include EC$4.1 million for four studies on regional development, to be carried out by the Caribbean Development Bank.

Also EC$1.9 million is to be provided for the creation of a training unit to prepare projects, and organisation of courses necessary for effective implementation.

Some EC$350,000 is also to be provided for regional courses aimed at training customs administrators for countries of the Caribbean Community. (CANA)

MARTINIQUE

FRANCE SUSPECTS CUBAN ROLE IN LOCAL UNREST

FL131902 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 13 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Reports from Paris today said France suspects Cuba of partial responsibility for the wave of unrest most (?recently felt) in the West Indian island of Martinique. The French state secretary for overseas departments and territories admitted that he had no formal proof to back this charge and said the French had seen no sign of armed support. But, the French cabinet minister said that he was certain that the Martinique Communist Party and the Martinique Progressive Party had the same kind of relations with Cuba as the French Communist Party had with Moscow. The minister went on to warn that France could answer all possible [word indistinct] since it would only take 10 hours for the intervention unit based in metropolitan France to land in Martinique. The French Caribbean island has been swept by strikes and protest actions over the past few months accompanied by isolated incidents involving Martinicans and French nationals.

ST KITTS-NEVIS

GOVERNMENT VIEWS CUBAN-SOVIET CONNECTION AS THREAT

FL171415 Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 14 Mar 80 p 1 FL

[Staff reporter dispatch]

[Text] St Kitts-Nevis Government views the Cuban/Russian connection as a threat to the Caribbean region and as such the newly-elected associated state administration has no relationship with the leftist Bishop regime in Grenada.

This was made clear by Mr Michael Oliver Powell, minister of agriculture, lands, housing, labour and tourism in the St Kitts-Nevis Government, at a news conference at the Hilton Hotel in Port-of-Spain yesterday.

Mr Powell, a 41-year-old businessman, came to this country to seek a regular service from state-owned Trinidad and Tobago (TTIA) International Airways Corporation, linking his country with North America and the Caribbean.

He was optimistic that TTIA would accede to the request of his government sometime this year.

Asked what was the ideological stand of his government which came to power in the February 18 general elections, Mr Powell said:

"Our government is not left leaning and we make no apology for that. We see the infiltration of the Cuban influence in the region as a danger to peace.

No Relationship

"Our government believes in the ballot box. We came into power after 15 years as the opposition... We contested three elections before we won last month."

He elaborated that his government saw the Cuban influence as a threat because Havana propped up regimes with guns.

Emphasising that his government had no intention of becoming a puppet of anybody, the articulate Mr Powell, pointed out:

"It is our experience that anyone who gets caught in the Russian/Cuban connection is not free even though they may be independent.

"They are controlled either from Havana or Moscow."

In the context of his government's stand, Mr Powell was asked what was the extent of the relationship between his country and Grenada.

"None," was his bland reply.

Mr Powell added that St Kitts-Nevis was not officially represented in celebrations marking the first anniversary of the Bishop armed coup against elected Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy in Grenada on March 13, 1979.

He said the government received a congratulatory cable from the Bishop regime last month, and the St Kitts-Nevis Government did not respond to the cable.

Accompanying Mr Powell was Trinidad-born St Kitts hotelier Mr Fred Lam, a tireless worker for Caribbean economic integration.

Mr Powell said that his discussions with TTIA representatives were fruitful and he laid the "spade work" with government ministers here for the signing of a bilateral agreement between both countries.

Air Service Vital

He stressed that the TTIA service was vital to the economic development of his country, particularly with an eye on the tourist trade.

Although the country's main revenue earner was sugar, the new government wanted to make greater inroads into the tourist sector.

Minister Powell said the unemployment rate was approximately 25 per cent.

Mr Powell said he was highly touched by the reception he received from government ministers here.

He explained:

"I had no appointment to see them because I came ostensibly to see TTIA officials to put forward our case for a regular service.

"I was warmly greeted by all the ministers who went out of their way to meet me. This has deeply touched me because normally one has to make an appointment to see government ministers.

"The manner in which they treated me I think is an indication of their concern for regional integration."

Among the ministers he saw were Rep Errol Mahabir, Rep George Chambers, Senator John Donaldson, Senator Desmond Cartey and Senator Mervyn de Souza.

Minister Powell was also "bowled over" by the development projects at Point Lisas.

"One would expect to see such massive projects in larger countries and I was amazed with the Iscott project. That was something else," Mr Powell said.

The twin-island country with a population of 40,000 was not anxious to get political independence from Britain, Mr Powell said, until it had a sound economic base.

But he said that Britain was prepared to grant St Kitts-Nevis its independence without caring about its future.

In stressing that the country wanted to be economically strong before going it alone, Mr Powell explained:

"We don't want to fall victim to the lions in the political jungle... A weak country is vulnerable and we don't want the lions to pounce on us."

Mr Powell returns home this morning after four "useful and beneficial" days in Trinidad and Tobago.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 056 20 March 1980

ARGENTINA

Pastor: No New Investigations Will Be Accepted B 1
Bolivian Air Force Commander Arrives B 1
Briefs: Brazilian Delegation; ROK Mission Visits; New Under Secretary B 1

BOLIVIA

Interior Minister Announces He Will Resign [EL DIARIO 18 Mar] C 1
COB Sets Deadline on Demands to Government C 1
Briefs: Cultural Exchange With USSR C 1

BRAZIL

Sao Paulo Governor Maluf Rumored To Be Plotting Coup D 1
Construction Workers Call Strike in Victoria D 1
Figueiredo Asks Uruguay's Mendez To Free Schilling D 1
Briefs: Mission to Saudi Arabia; Payments Balance D 1

CHILE

Courts Reject Habeas Corpus for Ex-Congressmen E 1
Agenda of Pinochet's Asian Tour Released E 1
Briefs: Cubillos to Japan; Swiss Aircraft E 1

COLOMBIA

Commander Uno Firm on Not Reducing Demands F 1
Correction to Minister's Statement on Terrorism F 2

MEXICO

President Discusses Oil Plans, Admission to GATT M 1
Lopez Portillo Authorizes Crude Sale to Swiss Firm M 1
PEMEX Will Not Indemnify U.S. for Oil Leak M 2
Biggest Oil Deposit Located in Chiapas Jungle M 2
Paper Reveals Existence of Antiguerrilla Unit M 2

PANAMA

Shah's Spokesmen Deny Pressure Exerted on Government N 1
President Royo Refers to Trip to Japan N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carazo Meets With Robelo and Duarte in San Jose P 1
Central American Situation Analyzed at IAPA Meeting P 1

EL SALVADOR

PDC Confirms Continued Membership in Government P 2
Peasants Occupy Ranch, Demand Distribution of Property P 3
Guerrillas Killed in Attempted Ambush of Army Patrol P 3
Report on Junta Members' 18 Mar News Conference Continues P 4
Junta Member Duarte Criticizes Social Democracy P 5
Majano Says Reforms Seek to Placate Leftists P 5
Columnist Analyzes Army's Repression P 6
[LA CRONICA 18 Mar]
Resistance Forces' Leaders Seek Unified Government P 7
[Madrid EL PAIS 12 Mar]

GUATEMALA

Castillo Comments on Ministers' Meeting in San Jose P 8
Unidentified Persons Machinegun Two Lawyers P 8
FUR Meeting Purges 'Rightist' Leaders P 8

HONDURAS

Perez Denies Nearing Settlement With El Salvador P 9

NICARAGUA

Ortega Flays U.S. Loan Rejection P 10
D'Escoto Comments on Results of Costa Rican Summit P 11
Security Forces Link Counterrevolutionary Plot With CIA P 12
Sergio Ramirez Heads Delegation Visiting Austria P 12
[cross-reference]
Robelo Speaks at IAPA Roundtable on Country's Condition P 12

CUBA

Carter Moves to Lift CIA Restrictions Noted Q 1
Angolan Foreign Minister Meets Carlos Rafael Rodriguez Q 2
President Visits Isle of Youth Q 2
Visits Schoolchildren Q 2
Solidarity With Nicaragua Stressed Q 2
Teachers' Contingent in Angola Commended Q 3
'Critical Spirit' To Prevail at UPEC Congress Q 3

CARIBBEAN

Development of CARICOM Industrial Base Urged S 1
CARICOM Considers Admission of Haiti S 1

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Socialist International Meeting To Be Held 26-29 Mar S 1

GRENADA

Government Reports Jobless Rate Down S 2
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 11 Mar]

JAMAICA

Cultural Exchange Agreements With Cuba Renewed S 2
Manley Meets With Visiting Pierre Trudeau S 3

MARTINIQUE

France Can Meet 'Any Threats' on Troubled Island S 3
[FRANCE-SOIR 14 Mar]

ST KITTS-NEVIS

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Venezuela S 4

PASTOR: NO NEW INVESTIGATIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED

PY200146 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1759 GMT 19 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Posadas, 19 Mar (TELAM)--Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor stated that there is nothing in Argentina that requires investigation. Its doors are open to anybody who wishes to visit, but no one has a moral or material [material] right to an investigation, therefore we will not accept one.

In statements made in this city a few minutes after his arrival, Minister Pastor also referred to the final report of the OAS Inter-American Human Rights Commission, saying that he hoped this report would be reviewed and adjusted to the reality of our country, which is quite different from and superior to that shown in the preliminary report.

Pastor added that Argentina has already submitted its answer, which refutes almost the entire report, since it is evident that the investigation was carried out in a subjective manner.

BOLIVIAN AIR FORCE COMMANDER ARRIVES

PY192117 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 19 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Bolivian Air Force Commander Maj Gen Jaime Nino Guzman Quiroz has just arrived in Argentina. He arrived at the metropolitan airport aboard a Bolivian plane and was met by Lt Gen Omar Domingo Rubens Graffigna, Argentine Air Force commander.

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN DELEGATION--Buenos Aires, 18 Mar (TELAM)--A Brazilian delegation made up of the president of the National Nuclear Energy Commission (CNEN), Hervasio G. de Carvallo, and the president of NUCLEBRAS, Paulo Nogueira Batista, arrived in Argentina to discuss nuclear cooperation. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1552 GMT 18 Mar 80 PY]

ROK MISSION VISITS--Rear Adm Carlos Noe Guevara, maritime interest secretary, held a meeting yesterday with a ROK mission headed by the ROK fishing under secretary. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 18 Mar 80 PY]

NEW UNDER SECRETARY--Buenos Aires, 17 Mar (TELAM)--Juan Esteban Dumas has been appointed under secretary of foreign trade, replacing Alberto Grimoldi who is now the secretary of industrial development. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2209 GMT 17 Mar 80 PY]

INTERIOR MINISTER ANNOUNCES HE WILL RESIGN

PY192124 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 18 Mar 80 p 1 PY

[Excerpt] Confirming information first reported by EL DIARIO, Interior Minister Jorge Selum announced yesterday that next week he will make official his decision to leave the government. He will hold a press conference during which he will explain fully the reasons for this drastic decision.

Selum Vaca Diez said that although his decision has not yet been conveyed to the chief of state, "I am seriously considering resigning, and next week I will call a press conference to explain the reasons."

When asked if he had been pressured by the army during his administration as interior minister and if this might be one of the reasons for his decision to leave the cabinet, Selum admitted that from the time he assumed his post he has been under pressure from the armed forces intelligence department.

COB SETS DEADLINE ON DEMANDS TO GOVERNMENT

PY191609 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1541 GMT 18 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] La Paz, 18 Mar (LATIN)--A union leader said today that the Bolivian Labor Central [COB] has set a 7-day deadline for the government to answer its labor demands that include a monthly minimum salary of $240.

COB Secretary General Oscar Sanjines told this news agency that the COB cannot wait any longer for an answer to the salary demands that were submitted to the government over a month ago.

Sanjines said: "We cannot wait indefinitely for the government to answer those demands. Therefore, we have decided that the government has until next Tuesday, to issue an answer on the subject or to propose other alternatives that will offer a solution to our problem."

The labor leader said that "it is very difficult for president (Lidia) Gueiler and her cabinet to defend the people's economic interests and at the same time undertake a democratic process through the holding of general elections" scheduled for 29 June.

He added that "because of this, union leaders are constantly warning some labor sectors not to adopt any hasty decisions on strikes or stoppages that may deteriorate the democratic process that the labor class has struggled for."

BRIEFS

CULTURAL EXCHANGE WITH USSR--Bolivia and the Soviet Union signed a cultural exchange agreement in the Foreign Ministry yesterday. The agreement covers the exchange of musical and artistic groups, including composers and writers. The Academy of Sciences of Bolivia and the USSR will also exchange scientists for research in the field of astronomy. The USSR will grant 20 scholarships per year to Bolivian students, and the Soviet Pushkin Institute will cooperate in the Russian language program at La Paz University. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 7 Mar 80 p 8 PY]

SAO PAULO GOVERNOR MALUF RUMORED TO BE PLOTTING COUP

PY200002 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 19 Mar 80 PY

[Summary] Planalto Palace spokesman (Alexandre Garcia) reported today that Finance Minister Ernane Galveas will testify before the congress on the Rio Doce Valley Company. He also said that there is nothing positive regarding a special session of Congress during the pope's visit.

"The spokesman also stressed that the presidency has no comment on charges published in the press that the governor of Sao Paulo, Paulo Salim Maluf, is presumably organizing a rightist coup."

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS CALL STRIKE IN VITORIA

PY191319 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 19 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Contending that they have not been receiving the wages agreed upon in September, 3,000 civil construction workers have called a strike in Vitoria. The strike has paralyzed projects of the following enterprises: (Guaranchan), (Christian and Nielsen) and (Siaki). Although troops have been sent to the area, the workers continue to strike.

FIGUEIREDO ASKS URUGUAY'S MENDEZ TO FREE SCHILLING

PY191320 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 100 GMT 19 Mar 80 PY

[Text] In an official note, Itamaraty has conveyed President Figueiredo's satisfaction over the case of Flavia Schilling, who has been in jail in Uruguay for the past 7 years. The communique states that President Figueiredo has asked his Uruguayan counterpart, Aparicio Mendez, to reconsider Flavia's case for humanitarian reasons. President Mendez's reply was most encouraging, noting that Flavia would be released soon under a law which is now being studied on a priority basis in Uruguay.

BRIEFS

MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA--Itamaraty today sent a mission headed by Paulo Rarso Flexa de Lima, chief of its trade promotion department, to Saudi Arabia. The objective of this mission is to try to obtain special consideration for the participation of companies from Third World countries in projects financed with Arab capital. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 19 Mar 80 p 20 PY]

PAYMENTS BALANCE--Brazil ended 1979 with a balance of payments deficit of $3.21 billion. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 19 Mar 80 p 19 PY]

COURTS REJECT HABEAS CORPUS FOR EX-CONGRESSMEN

FY191521 Paris AFP in Spanish 0514 GMT 19 Mar 80 FY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 18 Mar (AFP)--It was reported here today that the Chilean courts have rejected a habeas corpus petition submitted in favor of former congressmen during Allende's regime who were detained in 1975 and 1976.

The petition was submitted in 1979 by lawyer Sergio Fernandez Farias by request of the Interparliamentary Union, a corporation established in Geneva.

Those affected are: Carlos Lorca, Bernardo Araya, Maria Flores, Jorge Munoz, Eduardo Canteros, Clara Canteros, Ivan Sergio Inzunza, Vincente Atencio and Edras Pinto Arroyo.

AGENDA OF PINOCHET'S ASIAN TOUR RELEASED

FY181510 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Mar 80 FY

[Text] The agenda of President Pinochet's trip through several countries of Southeast Asia has been officially disclosed. Next Friday, President Pinochet, his wife and entourage will leave to begin a tour of great importance for Chile's future foreign relations, with special emphasis on trade and cultural relations.

This tour will encompass the Philippines, the Fiji Islands, and French Polynesia. It expresses the desire of the Chilean Government to tighten bonds with Asia and to establish or increase bilateral ties. According to the official agenda, Pinochet and his wife will meet with the Fijian prime minister.

In Manila, Pinochet and his wife will hold talks with President Ferdinand Marcos and his wife. On this occasion the two chiefs of state will exchange speeches, and President Pinochet will receive the keys to the city of Manila. Pinochet will also be granted an honory doctorate by the University of Manila. The agenda of Pinochet's activities in the Philippines also provides for the signing of several accords and agreements which will be favorable to the two nations. The ministers who will accompany President Pinochet will hold talks and working sessions with their counterparts and also sign agreements.

On his way back, President Pinochet will visit Hong Kong, Papeete and Moorea Island. Later he will make a stopover in the Easter Islands to hold brief talks with local officials and evaluate the progress of this Chilean possession in the Pacific Ocean.

BRIEFS

CUBILLOS TO JAPAN--Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos confirmed today that he will visit Japan from 31 March-5 April. He plans to travel to Tokyo after accompanying President Augusto Pinochet on his trip to the Philippines. Cubillos' trip to Japan will serve to prepare the details of President Pinochet's visit to Japan scheduled for August this year. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Mar 80 FY]

SWISS AIRCRAFT--The commander of naval aviation has announced that the navy will receive 10 Swiss-made "Pilatus" airplanes next May as part of the armed forces' plan to renew the Navy's materiel. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0652 GMT 15 Mar 80 FY]

COMMANDER UNO FIRM ON NOT REDUCING DEMANDS

PA200212 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2341 GMT 19 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 19 Mar (EFE)--The so-called Commander Uno, chief of the 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrillas who occupied the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, said it is not true that his group has cut back its ransom demand for the release of the hostages or reduced the number of what it calls political prisoners whose release it has asked of the government.

During a telephone conversation with the magazine CROMOS, the guerrilla leader admitted that the M-19 members have had "basic military training; they know the military ABCs." At the same time he insisted that the M-19 members must be tried by civilians and not in military courts.

Commander Uno said it is "possible" the M-19 is part of the left wing but he added: "We respect the position of the leftwing groups but we do not agree with them."

Asked if it is true they have agreed to decrease the ransom originally requested ($50 million) and the number of "political" prisoners whose release they are asking for, he replied: "No, that is totally false. So far the government has refused to meet our demands. In the five meetings we have held, it has talked about a thousand things and forgotten our demands. In a dilatory provocative manner, we have not been given a reply."

Asked to specify the kind of "popular democracy" the M-19 claims to want, the terrorist said that it is that democracy in which the people participate and that, without citing Russia, Cuba or China, he might cite the examples of "popular democracy in Austria which is a neutral government and Nicaragua with its pluralist system."

"There is no control over the Mafia here in Colombia. The security statute was created and so there are political prisoners. Yet the streets are full of mafiosi who live freely."

The chieftain of the embassy occupiers refuted a question on the "intransigence" of which they have been accused during the course of the negotiations.

He replied: "No. We contend that there are more than 1,000 political prisoners in Colombia. Dr Turbay said during his tour of Europe that he is the only political prisoner. Therefore we want to show the public that the political prisoners exist. Look at the concession we are making; out of over 1,000 prisoners we presented a list of 311."

The guerrilla cited the case of two individuals belonging to other organizations who were sentenced to 18 years in prison. One of them has spent 15 years and the other one 17 years in prison. He wonders why the government has not pardoned them.

CROMOS pointed out that they are homicidal. He countered: "We think the trials are fixed. Just imagine, the M-19 members were picked up by the military and it is the military that is going to try them."

"Therefore we say: Torturers and assassins cannot try us. Nowhere in the world are civilians tried by the military. They have to be tried by civilians."

He said the other M-19 members must have confidence in them and they will keep in mind the watchword to win or die.

Commander Uno said he is not an M-19 leader but the commander of the embassy operation. He was selected by the "general staff" of the movement which includes "men and women of our people."

He added that he has been given full power over this operation and he seemed certain that if he orders his fellow adventurers to die they will obey him. However, he added: "But that order will be given by the government. If the government barges in here, we will all die and that will not be my fault but the government's."

Toward the end of the interview, Commander Uno denied the report that they received $1 million in exchange for the release of the Austrain ambassador and he reiterated that they have not reduced their demands.

"No, I cannot make concessions if the government has not dealt with the problem. I would be wrong to cut back the demands if the government has not [as received] talked to me about the law and the Colombian Constitution and we have told the government that we are not interested in bourgeois legality."

CORRECTION TO MINISTER'S STATEMENT ON TERRORISM

The following correction to the item entitled "Government Minister: People Reject Terrorism," published in the 13 March Latin America DAILY REPORT, F 2, should be made:

Page F 2, Dropped sourceline and processing indicator should read PA101733 Bogota Cadrena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Mar 80 PA

[Text]

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES OIL PLANS, ADMISSION TO GATT

PA191820 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2254 GMT 18 Mar 80 PA

[By Jose Carreno]

[Text] Guadalajara, Mexico, 18 Mar (EFE)--President Jose Lopez Portillo today launched an "integral program" for Mexico's economic development based on its oil resources.

In a genuinely nationalistic vein, the Mexican president said oil will serve as the basis for a project that will give the country the ability to grow at a yearly rate of 8 percent, become industrialized, provide more jobs and supply its own food.

Thinking that it would not be advisable for the country right now, he announced that Mexico will not join GATT although the negotiations had been very favorable to the country.

Lopez Portillo stated that his country will establish a "consolidated program" in producing oil. Oil production will total about 2.7 million barrels a day until 1981. That figure will be 10 percent higher than the original goal of between 2.25 and 2.5 million barrels a day, which will be achieved this year.

Lopez Portillo asked workers to produce that additional percentage so as to meet any "added risk" that might arise and to insure the supply of exports which will be maintained at 1,105,000 barrels per day. This will free domestic funds to be used in other priority areas such as food production, infrastructure and employment.

Lopez Portillo said his government had to opt for development despite inflation. In spite of everything, this will result in the achievement of an economic growth rate of 8 percent, he said. He admitted that inflation is out of control and will be curbed only by increasing production. He said that through the "integral program" which will be disclosed soon, the employment rate is expected to rise 4 percent a year.

Regarding the subsidy policy, he said it is not possible for national industry, which has cheap energy resources and fiscal stimuli, not to be able to compete with foreign industry. Lopez Portillo added that subsidies will be redistributed, notably to take national needs into consideration, to redirect agrarian reform and to avoid the detouring of funds to sectors that are obsolete or benefit those who do not need it. Therefore, he added, Mexico will not join GATT since that would not provide the protection needed for national development. However, he said that admission to GATT has been postponed and he left the door open for possible entry in the future.

LOPEZ PORTILLO AUTHORIZES CRUDE SALE TO SWISS FIRM

PA122202 Paris AFP in Spanish 0531 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Mar (AFP)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo today authorized Mexican Petroleum to handle the purchase of crude by a Swiss oil enterprise, it was learned here today. Khalil Ghattas, representative of the Swiss firm, made the announcement following a meeting with Lopez Portillo. Switzerland, Ghattas said, seeks to resolve through the purchase of Mexican petroleum its current energy deficit. However, he did not indicate the amount of petroleum the European country will buy from Mexico.

PEMEX WILL NOT INDEMNIFY U.S. FOR OIL LEAK

PA182043 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0110 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Mar (EFE)--Jorge Diaz Serrano, director of MEXICAN PETROLEUM [PEMEX], has stated that Mexico will not indemnify the United States for alleged damages caused by a leak in the Ixtoc well.

According to reports disseminated today, Diaz Serrano said that there is no knowledge in this country of a U.S. claim for damages. Press reports have repeatedly claimed that the U.S. Government or U.S. private companies are planning to sue Mexico for alleged damages caused by a leak in the Ixtoc well. The PEMEX director states "that there is no international regulation for this type of accident. Therefore, we must abide by Mexican laws and legal principles." Diaz Serrano reiterated that the leak in the Ixtoc well has already been controlled as far as crude oil spillage into the ocean is concerned, and that at present there is only a gas leak.

The well has been out of control for the past 9 months.

BIGGEST OIL DEPOSIT LOCATED IN CHIAPAS JUNGLE

PA191226 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The biggest oil deposit found in the Republic of Mexico to date is in the Lacandona jungle, Chiapas State, Mexican Petroleum has reported. The finds at well 30 of Trinitaria 1 and 2 and on the Guatemala border were taken into consideration to make certain of the location of the deposit.

PAPER REVEALS EXISTENCE OF ANTIGUERRILLA UNIT

PA191901 Paris AFP in Spanish 1832 GMT 18 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Mar (AFP)--The existence of a 2000-man paramilitary group to fight urban guerrillas in a province bordering on the capital of the country was revealed today by the Mexican newspaper UNO MAS UNO. The group is known as Los Negros, but its official name is Mexico State Radio Patrol Battalion [Batallon de Radiopatrullas del Estado de Mexico--BARAPEM].

The members of BARAPEM have an average age of 24 years and according to the newspaper, some of them have had a high school education. One sector of the group is commanded by former military personnel. One BARAPEM commander told UNO MAS UNO: We try to teach the boys to love the fatherland, as we were taught. That is our duty and we must fulfill it.

The paper says that, to carry out their tasks, the members of BARAPEM are equipped with helmets with masks, gas cannisters, electric prods (like the cattle prods used in the United States), a club, a shield and hand grenades. They may also use a weapon called a sprinkler that forms smoke or tear gas screens, 12-caliber shotguns and 357-magnum revolvers. The equipment is completed by 9-millimeter machineguns and automobiles adapted for pursuit in urban or rural areas.

Mexico State practically surrounds the urban area of Mexico City. The paper says the BARAPEM members are trained to assist the police in the capital in emergencies.

SHAH'S SPOKESMEN DENY PRESSURE EXERTED ON GOVERNMENT

PA190446 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 18 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Spokesmen of former Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi today denied that former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger or the president of the Chase Manhattan Bank, David Rockefeller, had exerted any pressure over Panamanian authorities to permit U.S. physicians to participate in a potential operation on the former ruler.

This television station said yesterday that the operation was to be performed by Dr Michael DeBakey and not a team of 15 Panamanian physicians. The report added that repeated telephone calls from Kissinger and Rockefeller were part of such pressures to permit Dr DeBakey, who arrived in Panama on Saturday, to operate on the former shah.

From Contadora Island, however, the spokesmen of the former shah, Robert Armao and Mark Morse, denied and disregarded the reports. Morse limited his comment to saying that the television reports were ridiculous and said there were no calls from Kissinger or Rockefeller.

Armao in turn said the former shah has the right to choose his doctors, just as any sick person has, and he had picked Dr Michael DeBakey. The surgeon was accepted by the government and the Panamanian Medical Corps merely as an observer and consultant.

The relations between the two medical groups were of mutual respect, Armao said, denying the reports about the heated discussion between the two medical teams.

According to Mario Velasquez, news director of this television station, a Panamanian doctor has revealed details of the verbal clash that took place upon the arrival of Dr Michael DeBakey, who was accompanied by a team of 10 medical and paramedical assistants from Houston, with instruments and all.

The pressures, according to the reports, were also felt by the U.S. Embassy in Panama and the Panamanian Government, but the embassy supported the position of the Paitilla clinic staff and the Panamanian Government of only authorizing the participation of Dr DeBakey as observer and consultant. Paul Saxton, spokesman of the U.S. Embassy, was questioned on the issue by the Associated Press, but just said: no comment.

The former shah, in view of the indecisions of the doctors as to whether to perform surgery on him, decided to leave the clinic on Sunday, Velasquez said, without permitting any examination, not even a sample of his blood. This is not true, said spokesman Morse, when a written report of the television account was read to him by phone. Morse added that the rooms occupied by the former shah at Paitilla clinic was so crowded by doctors who attended him that the place resembled Grand Central Station. Questioned about the reports, the clinic administrator, Rodrigo Moreno, said the medical center had no comment to make.

To us, the information concerning this case ended with the departure of Mr Pahlavi from the hospital, said spokesman Morse.

Told about the statements of the spokesmen of the former shah to the Associated Press, Velasquez said it was to be expected that Armao and Morse would deny the facts revealed by Televisora Nacional last night. Velasquez added that the report released last night, and picked up by several international news agencies, is correct and true in every word.

It is impossible to expect that the spokesmen of the deposed ruler would reveal that Kissinger and Rockefeller had intervened and pressured this case in the manner in which they did, concluded our news director, Mario Velasquez.

PRESIDENT ROYO REFERS TO TRIP TO JAPAN

PA200412 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 19 Mar 80 PA

[Speech by President Aristides Royo at dedication ceremony of Cabo Verde housing project in Panama City on 18 March--recorded]

[Text] We need to open new job sources. It is the responsibility of the government and private enterprise to make this possible. There is a problem in Panama of which I wish to refer on this occasion and that is the number of unemployed women we have. This could be partly blamed on the large percentage of irresponsible men in our country. It is true; it is something we cannot hide and which must be denounced. There are so many irresponsible men, who instead of taking care of their family have transferred the responsibility to women who must act as father and mother in their homes. [applause]

Take, for instance, the case at Felipillo sugarcane mill, where there are 1,000 jobs available for Panamanians who want to work but nobody wants to cut sugarcane. In other countries like Peru, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Mexico, there are people working in the sugarcane mills cutting sugarcane. As I said, there are 1,000 jobs available for strong Panamanians to go and cut sugarcane. They will be paid over $120, which is the minimum paid to sugarcane cutters. There are some cutters who earn as much as 200, 240 and 280 balboas monthly. For this reason I say that the problem is not just a shortage of jobs. It is also the lack of interest of some Panamanians, who do not want to sweat it out by doing a good day's work.

On 1 April, I am going to address the nation with some announcements of a political, social and economic nature. It has been said that we are going to build a sea-level canal. That is not true. During our trip to Japan we are going to talk with the Japanese about a sea-level canal. When we return I will let you know what we have done. If an agreement is reached, it could possibly be on a study to determine the possibility of building a sea level canal which does not commit the Republic of Panama in any way. This study will determine if a sea-level one is good or not for Panama. Rest assured that if this study is carried out it will only be to establish if it is worthwhile to build a sea-level canal. I also can say that Panamanians will participate in making these studies. We will apply the same medicine we gave Dr DeBakey and the gringos who came to perform an operation on the former shah and whom we told that Panamanian doctors were just as good as they are. This is what we are going to do. [applause]

The law is firm, but it does not strangle. We are not trying to strangle anyone here, who truly does not have a job, but those who have one must pay their debts. They must pay for the house in which they live because it is the only way more houses can be built. The construction of more houses will depend on you. When I return from Japan I will talk to you again, thank you. [applause]

COSTA RICA

CARAZO MEETS WITH ROBELO AND DUARTE IN SAN JOSE

PA191159 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The president of the republic, Rodrigo Carazo, held a joint meeting today with the member of the Nicaraguan Government, Alfonso Robelo, and the leader of the Salvadoran Christian Democracy, Jose Napoleon Duarte.

The Costa Rican chief of state spoke with the two leaders, who are attending the IAPA meeting in San Jose, about topics related to the current situation affecting the Central American isthmus.

CENTRAL AMERICAN SITUATION ANALYZED AT IAPA MEETING

PA191240 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2322 GMT 18 Mar 80 PA

[By Felix Pacho]

[Excerpts] San Jose, 18 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Big-power interventionism and the Central American countries' dependence on foreign trade were basic issues analyzed today by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio at a conference on the Central American political, economic and social crisis.

The conference was organized by the Inter-American Press Association (IAPA) and included delegations from Panama, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Nicaragua. Honduras and Guatemala did not accept the IAPA's invitation.

Ricardo Arias Calderon, Panamanian Christian Democratic Party member and outstanding opposition leader, strongly criticized the Torrijos-Carter treaties, whose implementation has cuased, he said, "serious frustration among Panamanians." He referred to the need to build a sea-level canal to overcome the existing problems.

Arias Calderon said Christian Democracy in Panama is more of a formality and theory than real, because "the Panamanian Constitution was drafted to suit the wishes of one man," Omar Torrijos, who temporarily stepped aside, presumably to allow Aristides Royo to be president and to allow some democratic freedoms.

Arias Calderon accused the Panamanian regime of being authoritarian and repressive. He criticized the executive, legislative and judicial branches for their "close collaboration with the National Guard. Some Panamanians simply do not want to admit that we are facing the most serious crisis in the history of our country. Let us not confuse the duration of a dictatorship with stability, as occurred with Nicaragua," Arias Calderon said.

"We realize that what is occurring in Nicaragua will have repercussions in Central America and in other parts of the world," said Alfonso Robelo, a member of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, representing Nicaragua's private sector. Robelo said some of the objectives of the Nicaraguan Government are:

Democratic legislation granting all citizens the right to vote and legalization of all political parties, regardless of their ideology, except for those who would try to revive Somozism.

To broaden the government's legislative functions before 4 May with the appointment of a council of state in which political parties, trade unions, the church, the university, peoples organizations and others will participate.

Trade union freedom.

To increase the independent character of our foreign policy, starting new diplomatic relations, but safeguarding Nicaragua's autonomy and self-determination. To establish a mixed economy which clearly outlines public and private participation and establishment of enterprises with the participation of both sectors.

To promote the economic reactivation plan.

To renegotiate the foreign debt, which amounts to $1.6 billion and which could be increased in order to improve the country's economy. "We are the first revolutionary regime to recognize the foreign debt of the regime it overthrew, with the exception of the arms ordered by Somoza."

Progressive fiscal reform.

To guarantee private property not included in the nationalized sectors (most of foreign trade, banks and financial organizations, insurance companies, mines, the timber industry and Somozist ranches).

"We reiterate our respect for the declaration of human rights," Robelo said. He explained that there could be individual cases in which rights have been violated, but that should not be surprising in a country which has lived through 40 years of Somozist despotism and which is not going through a postrevolutionary period of popular fervor.

He assured the meeting that the law on the news media guarantees freedom of expression and indicated that the Nicaraguan Journalists Union and the Radio Correspondents Union of Managua are in charge of seeing that this law is followed. We can say that we have succeeded and that we can serve as an example to Central America when justice is done without hurting liberty.

Robelo admitted that 1,200 Cubans are participating in the literacy campaign and about 100 teachers from Spain, and that 200,000 persons will participate in the campaign to teach more than 800,000 Nicaraguans (52 percent of the population) to read.

EL SALVADOR

PDC CONFIRMS CONTINUED MEMBERSHIP IN GOVERNMENT

PA192219 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0221 GMT 19 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party (PDC) today confirmed that it will remain a part of the government coalition with the armed forces of this Central American country.

Rumors of a possible withdrawal of the PDC from the coalition have spread following the resignation of several of its most important leaders, including former junta member Hector Dada Hirezi. Ten members of a so-called "popular tendency" of the PDC were expelled from the party during a recent national convention shortly after Dada resigned from his post in the junta.

"There are no longer divergencies within the PDC. If they existed it was because persons with viewpoints differing from those of the majority did not prevail and, becoming desperate, they took what is perhaps the easiest way out--resignation," said Guillermo Antonio Guevara, a member of the PDC leadership. Guevara is also attorney general of the republic. He added that the 17 persons who resigned or were expelled "made proposals to the party rank and file and received no support. I would not call this situation a crisis, since the party is solidly organized at this time," Guevara added.

He said the PDC leadership did not consider the events in El Salvador on Monday, when 58 persons were killed, as being instances of repression. "We have to make a distinction between acts of repression and acts in defense of the revolutionary regime," the PDC leadership said.

The PDC came to power on 9 January after having signed a pact with the armed forces to carry out a number of structural changes which include agrarian reform, nationalization of private banks and state control of foreign trade in agricultural and sea products.

PEASANTS OCCUPY RANCH, DEMAND DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY

PA191722 Paris AFP in Spanish 1602 GMT 19 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Mar (AFP)--A group of armed peasants occupied the Penaralapa Ranch today in Chalatenango Department, some 80 km north of this city. The peasants demanded the distribution of the property.

The occupation occurred in the same zone where 2 days ago security corps and peasants clashed for similar reasons. Over 20 persons were killed at the La Colima Ranch, during that incident. The peasants said they belong to a leftist peasant organization and that the invasion of the ranch, of over 1,000 hectares, is to express their rejection of the government-promoted cooperative projects.

The army is urging the peasants to leave the Penaralapa Ranch peacefully and avoid a violent eviction.

The agrarian reform project promoted by the Salvadoran government junta, within which the expropriation of the Colima and Penaralapa ranches has been decreed, intends to pass into peasant hands large landholdings without breaking productive units. This program does not seem to have the endorsement of its beneficiaries.

Meanwhile, the Texas Instrument transistor factory was evacuated today by a group of workers who had occupied it demanding salary increases.

The factory, whose production is exported exclusively to foreign markets, remains under police protection.

GUERRILLAS KILLED IN ATTEMPTED AMBUSH OF ARMY PATROL

PA192024 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1924 GMT 19 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 19 Mar (LATIN)--Twelve leftist guerrillas were killed today during a clash with security forces near this capital as violence continues in El Salvador.

The 12 extremists, members of the so-called Armed Forces of National Resistance, were killed while attempting to ambush an army patrol on the outskirts of San Martin, 14 km east of San Salvador, reported a military spokesman who did not reveal further details of the incident.

Meanwhile, the bodies of four persons with bullet wounds in their heads were found today on the banks of Lake Ilopango, just 2 km from the site of the ambush, said police sources.

Since the ruling civilian-military junta decreed agrarian and monetary reforms in the first week of March to overcome the threat of civil war between rightist and leftist groups, about 120 persons have been killed for political reasons in this country.

In the past 3 days the number of victims was around 70.

In addition, groups of peasants today seized the Penaraleta Ranch 65 km north of this capital to protest against the agrarian reforms. Troops were immediately dispatched to the area and a spokesman of the Ministry of Defense warned the peasants that they must withdraw peacefully or be expelled by force.

REPORT ON JUNTA MEMBERS' 18 MAR NEWS CONFERENCE CONTINUES

PA192138 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 18 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt of Salvadoran junta news conference held at Presidential House on 18 March 1980--recorded]

[Text] [Question by newsman Guillermo Penate Zambrano of EL DIARIO DE HOY] Gentlemen of the junta, during a visit to Mexico and the United States Dr Hector Dada Hirezi and Dr Ruben Zamora have made some charges against the Salvadoran Government junta. They have said it is (?allowing) the U.S. Government to interfere and that there are 36 U.S. military officers training the Salvadoran Army to repress the people. Since you have said international reports are sometimes misrepresented, the question has arisen that sometimes some former government members also release information that affects national stability. In turn, a report published in San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA recently attributed statements to Colonel Majano to the effect that the reforms were being undertaken in our country due to pressure from the communist or extreme leftwing groups. I would like you to address yourselves to this. Thank you.

[Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich] I want to tell you that this government and I personally will never accept political guidelines from the United States of America. We are aware of the two imperialisms existing in the world right now and we are aware of our geopolitical position but what we want is self-sustained development that is as independent as possible--as if in today's world anyone could claim to be completely independent. We disagree, however, with any foreign country's interference in Salvadoran politics. That answers your question. Regarding the military aspects you mentioned, I want to tell you that the only aid received is $5 million which will be used to purchase communications and transportation equipment. There is no U.S. military group in the country now giving counterinsurgency training. There is a small group teaching the armed forces how to handle sophisticated equipment. I want to tell you that military aid can be given by any country and if it comes from the United States of America, I am not surprised. We have received communications and transportation assistance and a loan from the United States and could have received it from Russia, Israel or whoever wants to give it. The important thing is for us internally to do what our people really want, and our people do not want us to yield to any foreign group or hegemonic power. This is what we are working on.

This accounts for the real support we are receiving for the banking and agrarian reforms. We are not doing it with any sort of discrimination or qualms. The land is being taken over and given to the peasants living on it whatever their affiliation, religion or political leaning. The people who live near the farms are also being called in and we don't care if they belong to a group or are independent. Everyone is entitled to participate in the agrarian reform. Why? Because we want to be independent and not accept guidelines. I can tell you that we will never agree that reforms such as these were carried out because of pressure from any foreign country.

[Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano Ramos] The reforms achieved so far--others may follow--are due to the needs of our people. They have voiced those needs in various ways. Some union groups have made demands of the government before noting their needs. Other union groups have done the same thing with their respective authorities. One way or another we know what our people want and that is what the government is responding to now.

The armed forces are participating in the government with the awareness of what those needs are. Therefore it is clear that this process is due to our concern, the concern of our people but not of any sector or political faction. In the specific case of these reforms, if it has been said that they are being done through pressure from the Communist Party, that is completely false. That is not what is happening with the development of the government program. I am not surprised though, because in some cases the news has been misrepresented or documents have been maliciously falsified to try to confuse our people. Therefore it is clear that the 15 October movement in which the armed forces participation [corrects himself] are participating and that the current government, which reflects the concerns of the various sectors and political and social trends in the country--as you can surmise from the government makeup--is simply aware of of what the Salvadoran people want and responds to all their needs, not to any political faction.

JUNTA MEMBER DUARTE CRITICIZES SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

PA191732 Paris AFP in Spanish 1845 GMT 18 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 18 Mar (AFP)--In statements published by the local press here today, Jose Napoleon Duarte, a member of the Salvadoran Government junta, accused the Salvadoran Social Democracy of being at the service of extreme leftwing groups.

Duarte, the top leader of the Salvadoran Christian Democracy, said that Social Democracy, a political group which formed part of the first junta after the overthrow of General Romero, left the Salvadorans with only two alternatives--the extreme rightwing or the extreme left wing--when it withdrew from the government.

Duarte added that the Salvadoran Social Democracy headed by the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) sought an absolute and immediate solution of El Salvador's problems. He added that this is why that political group has practically disappeared from his country's political panorama.

Nevertheless, Duarte said the Salvadoran Christian Democracy has asked Social Democracy to participate in the government and work in the solution of problems.

Social democracy withdrew from the junta in January due to charges that the government was turning to the right. The Christian Democratic Party headed by Duarte then joined the junta. Duarte said El Salvador was at a knife's edge, in a state of civil disobedience and at the brink of civil war when his group decided to participate in the government.

Duarte indicated that the goal of the current Salvadoran leaders is to achieve the country's democratization and pacification by making social changes.

MAJANO SAYS REFORMS SEEK TO PLACATE LEFTISTS

PA191758 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1649 GMT 18 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 18 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The recent reforms adopted by the Salvadoran revolutionary junta were intended to placate leftist groups, according to statements made by junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, and published by the Honduran paper LA PRENSA today.

The statements were made to a special correspondent of the Honduran paper's sports section who approached Majano as he was visiting an expropriated estate in La Libertad Department.

"If the leftist organizations resume their bad habits the government will have no choice but to severely punish violators of the law, since the army is prepared to defend the interests of the Salvadoran people," Majano added.

A National Guard commander has said the government has implemented the reforms to improve the lives of the poor who grow old working in rural areas in the midst of poverty. "If the communists do not stop attacking us and agitating, the only solution is going to be something like what happened in Chile and Argentina."

RESISTANCE FORCES' LEADERS SEEK UNIFIED GOVERNMENT

LD181405 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 12 Mar 80 p 6 LD

[J.A. Eumont interview in San Salvador with Popular Liberation Front leader Marcial, Armed Forces of National Resistance leader Fernan Cienfuego: "Popular Revolutionary Government, Aim of United Salvadoran Guerrilla Movement"--date not specified]

[Text] The Carter administration has decided to support and assist the Salvadoran army. U.S. officials believe that "the seizure of power by the leftwing forces in El Salvador would throw the region into turmoil and provoke Marxist revolutions in Guatemala and Honduras." According to another U.S. State Department report, "the impact of the recent events in Nicaragua is being reflected in the countries of the area; even without Nicaragua, the situation would be explosive; social pressures are making change inevitable; the basic question is not whether change will occur but what that change will be like."

In this extremely unstable situation fueled by the economic crisis and the violence in this small Latin American country, we have met with the top leaders of the Salvadoran guerrilla movement, who recently "united their forces in order to carry through the final stage of the struggle." The assignment took place under conditions of the utmost secrecy in the Salvadoran capital.

End Dictatorships

"The greatest lesson taught by the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua is that unity among the people's forces can end dictatorships, however cruel and bloodthirsty they may be. The principal revolutionary forces of El Salvador, represented here by their top leaders, have carried through a lengthy and difficult process in the struggle for peace and progress. We have held lengthy talks aimed at coordinating and uniting our forces, and we can announce today that we have reached agreements of the utmost importance for our country's future."

With these words from the guerrillas' spokesman, the interview began. The top leaders of the Popular Liberation Front, Farabundo Marti (FPL), the Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) and the Salvadoran Community Party (PCS) were present. All the guerrillas were hooded and heavily armed.

Question: What kind of agreements shape the unity of the now united revolutionary organizations?

Marcial (FPL): It exists within the framework of a coordination of our respective organizations' topladerships to enable us to formulate joint tactics and strategy in a gradual process. On this basis increasing joint practice will be achieved, until we succeed in setting up a single political and military leadership for the entire people's revolutionary movement. The path of unity is complex, but we believe that we have sufficient maturity to tackle any difficulty.

Question: How many people can the three organizations together mobilize?

Fernan Cienfuego (FARN): I could not give an exact figure, but we believe over 200,000 people. When we speak of such a number we are referring to fighting masses, militias and guerrillas. They are not regular fighters.

Question: What are the joint strategic aims pursued by the united organizations?

Fernan Cienfuego (FARN): The aim which has been set and on which the organizations present agree is the attainment of a people's revolutionary government.

GUATEMALA

CASTILLO COMMENTS ON MINISTERS MEETING IN SAN JOSE

PA191654 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez has commented on his meeting with the foreign ministers of the isthmus in San Jose, Costa Rica. He noted that after 8 years during which this type of rapprochement for the purpose of discussing matters of common interest for the Central American countries had not taken place, the San Jose meeting has had positive results for Guatemala since the integrationist aspirations of the people were restated and Guatemala's rights over the territory of Belize were reaffirmed.

There were discussions on important aspects of energy. The Central American countries will adopt a common position to obtain guarantees on the supplying of energy and on the fixing of reasonable prices that will not greatly affect the economy of the Central American countries.

They also discussed new mechanisms for representing their common economic interests, as in the case of the Union of Banana Exporting Countries, of which Guatemala is a member, so that this international organization may adopt positions of pressure in its negotiations with consumer nations to obtain better prices in the international market.

UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS MACHINEGUN TWO LAWYERS

PA200424 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0318 GMT 20 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 19 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The lawyers Roberto Sisniega and Javier Duque were killed in the Guatemalan capital tonight by unidentified persons who machinegunned them and then fled. The murder took place as the two lawyers were passing in front of the Government Palace in a Mercedes Benz driven by Sisniega. Eyewitnesses reported that the two lawyers were shot by armed men traveling on two motorcycles. The two lawyers were professors at the San Carlos University. Police on guard at the palace heard the shooting and police contingents have been sent to look for the assailants.

FUR MEETING PURGES 'RIGHTIST' LEADERS

PA181934 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1655 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 17 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--A purge of its leaders was the result of the leadership struggle within Guatemala's United Revolutionary Front [FUR], a legal leftist democratic party.

It was reported today that a "district majority of delegates from all over the country," who gathered yesterday for a special general meeting called by some members of the National Directorate, agreed to request the resignation of FUR Secretary General Carlos Morales Cordero.

Leaders Carlos Duarte and Miguel Angel Andrino must also resign, along with Morales Cordero. All were accused of being "the rightwing in the party." In addition to being asked to resign, they were given a vote of censure.

At present Americo Cifuentes Rivas, also a lawyer and the party's public relations secretary, is rising as the new leader of the organization, which was legalized in January as the latest of four new political groups.

The meeting also agreed that the FUR will participate in local elections scheduled for April in 298 municipalities, and to request the government to cease repression and disband what it calls "parliamentary criminal gangs."

It also demanded that several missing persons be presented and that Government and Interior Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz, National Police Chief German Chupina Barahona and secret police Chief Manuel De Jesus Valiente Telles resign.

The FUR describes them as "incapable of restraining or stopping the wave of violence which is affecting the country's democratic sectors."

HONDURAS

PEREZ DENIES NEARING SETTLEMENT WITH EL SALVADOR

PA141248 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Report by special envoy Guillermo Castellanos on 12 March from San Jose, Costa Rica--recorded]

[Text] The newspaper LA NACION from San Jose, Costa Rica, reports that Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso yesterday said that a final settlement with El Salvador is not near. The paper says that Perez Cadalso and his Salvadoran colleague, Fidel Chavez Mena, yesterday held a third round of talks with the participation of delegates from both countries. The talks were held in an effort to speed up negotiations which would normalize relations between the two countries which were suspended 11 years ago as result of a war.

According to LA NACION, Perez Cadalso said that diplomatic relations cannot be established between the two countries until the seven points of the mediation agreement are approved according to what the OAS consulting organization decided. Five of the seven points have already been approved which deal with peace and treaties, human rights and families, free transit, claims and diplomatic and consular relations, LA NACION reported. The two remaining points, which have not been approved, deal with very delicate issues such as the Central American market and territorial borders.

Perez Cadalso's position regarding the mediation process is in essence the same as the Carias-Castillo concept which suggests that the problem should receive global treatment, in other words, that none of the points which have already been approved can be unilaterally or jointly implemented until all seven points are approved.

Perez Cadalso said that because of the complex nature of the points which are still pending--the border problem and the common market--a final settlement is not close. Meanwhile, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Chavez Mena pointed out that the agreement made in principle to resume diplomatic and consular relations does not necessarily mean that this will take place immediately.

He added that a system or mechanism has to be established toward this end and that this process would continue with the negotiation on the other two points. Finally, Chavez Mena announced that he and Perez Cadalso will leave for Peru once the Central American foreign ministers meeting in San Jose is over this Sunday.

They will tell Jose Luis Bustamente Rivero, the mediator in the Salvadoran-Honduran conflict, of the progress made during the bilateral meetings in San Jose.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA PLAYS U.S. LOAN REJECTION

PA200338 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2051 GMT 19 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 18 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Comdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, said today that there are U.S. senators who "look upon us as dogs" when they play "with the Nicaraguan people's hunger."

In reply to a question by ACAN-EFE news agency about the goals set by the [words indistinct] and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] regarding international aid for Nicaragua, Ortega commented on the U.S. Congress' refusal to grant a $75 million loan to Nicaragua. Ortega, who has just returned from a tour of Venezuela, Europe, and the Caribbean, said there are "Yankee senators" who are acting like people who show meat to a dog, but do not give it to him. He said there are people in the United States who want to help Latin Americans, but there are also some senators who "offend our dignity" by their attitude.

"Many people say that we should take out the words 'Yankees, enemies of mankind' from our Sandinist anthem, but we believe that while those senators exist, those words should remain," he said. He said that the United States, by not granting the loan, is being "compared with the play 'The Great Torture'" because everyone knows that the United States can afford to grant the loan.

At a press conference at the Government House today Ortega Saavedra said the United States, "instead of granting us a $1 billion loan to repay the damage it has done to Nicaragua throughout the years, is refusing us a loan." Ortega Saavedra said, "all this gives us sound reasons for rejecting the loan and showing Latin American countries that the United States has not changed."

He said that delegations of the government junta and the FSLN are going all over the world seeking international aid for Nicaragua. The main goal of these efforts seeking aid for Nicaragua, he said, "is to lessen the sacrifices Nicaraguans have to make to revitalize their economy and increase production." Much has to be done to achieve national reconstruction, and in the meantime many people are facing hunger and unemployment. He said that with increased international aid to Nicaragua, "the sacrifice will be less costly" for those who lack jobs, money, housing, health and education.

In Ortega's opinion, the United States should also help Nicaragua. He said, "the United States should help with millions of dollars to pay for the harm it has done, instead of adopting aggressive positions."

Ortega went to Venezuela, Brazil, Italy, Panama, Grenada, Cuba, and Jamaica seeking aid for Nicaragua. Another mission, headed by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, another member of the junta, is visiting West European countries. Moises Hassan, and Commanders Tomas Borge, Henry Ruiz, and Humberto Ortega Saavedra are visiting socialist bloc countries.

He said that when he met with Pope John Paul II on behalf of the government, he invited the pope to visit Nicaragua. The pope said that if he visited Nicaragua, other small countries "might be upset" if he does not visit them.

Ortega Saavedra told the pope, "we believe that if you visit Nicaragua, other small nations would feel honored." He said that the pope's trip remained unsettled.

D'ESCOTO COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF COSTA RICAN SUMMIT

PA191214 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 18 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Jose--The Central American countries, Panama included, gathered in the Costa Rican capital and decided to fully support [words indistinct] the Nicaraguans' standard of living. The area's foreign ministers also agree with the Nicaraguan Government's just desire to renegotiate its foreign debt with the international credit organizations. Press circles expect the foreign ministers to release a document today, which most probably will be called the San Jose Declaration and will detail the agreements reached primarily in the area of energy cooperation.

According to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, from now on, the foreign ministries will no longer refer to the Central American isthmus and Panama. Any reference to Central America will include Panama as an indivisible part of the area. This summit meeting of Central American foreign ministers is the first held this year. However, these meetings have been institutionalized and from now on will be held three times a year, reliable sources have indicated.

The next meeting of Central American foreign ministers will be held in Managua on 20, 21 and 22 June. This information was provided by Foreign Minister D'Escoto during an interview with our correspondent in San Jose:

[Begin recording--in progress] [Question] [Words indistinct] the differences between what is happening in Nicaragua and developments elsewhere, more specifically in Guatemala. I would like to know whether these differences have been appreciable [words indistinct] the various discussions (held) here in San Jose.

[Answer] Although it is true that differences might and in fact do exist, preventing greater cooperation, I still think we are advancing appreciably toward greater understanding and mutual respect and the integration we are so interested in.

As you know, this is the first meeting of Central American foreign ministers held this year. We have now institutionalized our meetings and as of tomorrow, the minute this meeting closes, the Secretariat of the Central American Foreign Ministries' Council will be transferred to Nicaragua, where we will prepare our second meeting, slated for 20 to 22 June this year in Managua.

[Question] [words indistinct] the existing differences and Nicaragua's situation as a result of its revolution is of particular interest, since it is requesting preferential treatment (in order to achieve development). Have we achieved anything specific in connection with this?

[Answer] Yes, this afternoon the foreign ministers will declare that they demand the right to support Nicaragua in all that concerns its economic reactivation plan and they will ask their respective economy and planning ministries to collaborate as broadly as possible. They have also expressed their firm determination to support Nicaragua at the international forums and organizations in all that has to do with the renegotiation of our foreign debt.

[Question] [words indistinct] at this meeting the difficult situation posed by the (freezing) of the important credits that the United States was to have granted?

[Answer] No, that is something the United States must resolve.

SECURITY FORCES LINK COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY PLOT WITH CIA

PA181743 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] A plot by the Eli Altamirano group has been uncovered. They were planning to seize land and to promote factory strikes. They were armed. State security forces have presented documents that show that plans of the Eli Altamirano group coincide with CIA maneuvers.

That political faction had been usurping the name of the Workers' International Party and was working with the Workers Front. They still have arms.

Counterrevolutionary bands directed by the Central of Labor Action and Unity [CAUS] and the CIA wanted to stop production in the country in the month of March. This statement was made by the state security chief, Companero Lenin Cerna. Arms, documents and much evidence obtained on the activities of this Eli Altamirano group were exhibited.

SERGIO RAMIREZ HEADS DELEGATION VISITING AUSTRIA

For Austrian coverage of the visit of a delegation seeking technical aid, see the the Austria section of the 20 March Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

ROBELO SPEAKS AT IAPA ROUNDTABLE ON COUNTRY'S CONDITION

PA182014 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Mar 80 PA

[William Cespedes report on roundtable of Inter-American Press Association at National Theatre in San Jose--live]

[Excerpt] Alfonso Robelo, a member of the Nicaraguan reconstruction government junta, has just spoken. We are going to play a recording of an excerpt of his speech.

[Begin Robelo Recording] [in progress]...which should lead to an authentic democracy in which the Nicaraguans will freely choose their rulers, to the extent that we reach that objective of finding justice and freedom, to the extent that we achieve a truly Nicaraguan process, to that extent we will be fulfilling that responsibility and fulfilling the people's aspirations. [end recording]

Robelo stressed that the People's Council will be installed on 4 May and that the control which the government maintains over the communications systems his country will be lifted in April. Robelo also said his government has decided to maintain relations with most of the world's countries.

He said there will be a distinction between private and state property, and that systems of mixed property will be established. Robelo said 40 percent of the gross national product is produced by the government and 60 percent by private enterprise. He indicated that private enterprise continues to be an important factor in Nicaragua's development. He said an economic reactivation plan will be implemented. He said foreign trade, banks, mines and insurance companies have been nationalized.

Regarding the foreign debt, he said Nicaragua's foreign debt amounts to $1.6 billion and that the Nicaraguan revolution is the first revolution to recognize the foreign debt which is mainly the result of the purchase of arms. Robelo said that 52 percent of the population over 10 is illiterate.

CARTER MOVES TO LIFT CIA RESTRICTIONS NOTED

FL200119 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Mar 80 FL

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Text] A decision recently adopted by the U.S. Supreme Court considerably limits the right of government officials to write about their job experiences. The measure aims to stop the wave of denunciations that former CIA agents are making about the dubious and criminal actions of that organization. The first victim of that decision has been Frank Snepp, one of the CIA's principal agents in Saigon during the Yankee occupation, who has written and published a book called DECENT INTERVAL in which he reveals details about the North Americans' last days in Vietnam and their flight in face of the victorious drive of the Vietnamese Army. Snepp had his earnings from the book frozen and he has been warned that if he wants to publish another he has written on the CIA, he will have to submit it to the CIA beforehand for its approval. These events are part of the reactionary offensive of the Washington government which is trying to silence at all costs all those who might uncover the immoral and unethical character of U.S. foreign policy.

Philip Agee, a former CIA agent, a few years ago denounced the criminal and amoral character of the agency in its secret operations against countries and politicians outside the United States. Since then, Agee has written several books and is the author of articles that have appeared in many publications. He is also an adviser for the U.S. magazine COVERT ACTION INFORMATION BULLETIN. Recently, in collaboration with (Luis Bull), Agee published two books entitled DIRTY WORK [as heard]. The first one concerns Western Europe and the second the African Continent. In both, the authors unmask the CIA and list the agency's undercover agents working in those two continents.

Not too long ago, the fact that Agee had obtained a copy of a secret document written by CIA Director William Colby under the title "1976-1981 Intelligence Prospects" caused quite a stir. The document was carried by COVERT ACTION late last year. The greatest concern of the Washington government and the CIA is that Agee was able to obtain this document years after he had stopped working for the agency.

At present, the Carter government is waging an intensive campaign to make Congress lift the legislative restrictions on the CIA's secret operations that resulted from public indignation over the disclosure of these operations. In the campaign unleashed by Carter and his top advisers to torpedo detente, revive the cold war and the policy of positions of strength and blackmail, and to make Yankee hegemony prevail over the world, the CIA is a very valuable aid.

COVERT ACTION charged late last year that the CIA had penetrated the mass communications media in almost all parts of the world. Over 1,000 newsmen are CIA agents outside the United States. They are in charge of obtaining and preparing tendentious and false reports to be placed in hundreds of newspapers and magazines in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. For this manipulation of the press, the CIA has a budget of $265 million, which is almost $100 million more than the total budget of the U.S. news agencies, AP and UPI, put together.

Behind all this is Carter's adviser for national security Zbigniew Brzezinski, who is for giving the CIA a free hand to carry out its undercover operations and to act without restraint in the application of secret plans which include destabilization, calumny, distortion and assassination of revolutionary leaders.

The aggressive policy currently being practiced by the United States includes the CIA's activities in Nicaragua, El Salvador and Iran, its gross intervention in Afghanistan's internal affairs, its destabilizing tactics in Jamaica and Grenada, and other acts of this espionage and crime apparatus of imperialism. That is why Carter is trying by all means possible to ward off denunciations of the CIA and to give it absolute freedom to meddle in the internal affairs of other states and to commit all kinds of crimes and wrongdoings.

ANGOLAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ

FL191037 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the councils of State and Ministers, yesterday received Paulo Teixeira Jorge, minister of foreign relations of the People's Republic of Angola and member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee. During the talks the international situation and the nonalined countries movement were examined in detail, giving special attention to the victory of the Zimbabwe patriotic forces. Also participating in the meeting were first Vice Foreign Minister Rene Anillo, Cuban Ambassador to Angola Rafael Francia Mestre and Carlos Martinez Salsamendi, adviser to the vice president of the Council of State.

President Visits Isle of Youth

FL191526 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1405 GMT 19 Mar 80 FL

[Excerpt] The president of the People's Republic of Angola and the MPLA-Labor Party, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, today at 0935 hours arrived in the Isle of Youth accompanied by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the councils of State and Ministers. The residents of the special municipality who had gathered at the local Rafael Cabrera Mustelier Airport from the very early morning hours accorded a warm and enthusiastic welcome to the visitors.

Visits Schoolchildren

FL191854 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1806 GMT 19 Mar 80 FL

[Excerpt] During their tour of the Isle of Youth, the presidents of Angola and Cuba, Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Fidel Castro, respectively, visited the Carlos Fonseca Amador rural basic secondary school, where a young student read a welcoming communique. The presence of students from Nicaragua, Angola and other countries in the Isle of Youth is evidence of the internationalist solidarity of the Cuban revolution, the document said. Afterwards, Nicaraguan youths dressed in their national costume performed a folk dance from that sister Latin American nation. Fidel and Dos Santos then visited the installations and talked to the students. Students we are, technicians we will be, Sandinists forever, chanted the young Nicaraguans as the delegation walked among them.

Solidarity With Nicaragua Stressed

FL192201 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2105 GMT 19 Mar 80 FL

[Excerpt] When it was decided to visit the Isle of Youth where more than 2,000 Angolan youths are studying, President [Jose] Eduardo dos Santos said he also wanted to visit the Nicaraguan school as a symbol of friendship between Angola and Cuba [as heard], Commander in Chief Fidel Castro said. During the ceremony held at the Carlos Fonseca Amador rural secondary basic school at the end of their tour of the installations, Fidel said that although the visit was brief, we are taking with us unforgettable memories of this school.

Not many words are needed to express the feelings of solidarity and friendship between the peoples of Cuba and Nicaragua, the first secretary of our party said. He later added: We witnessed the long struggle of the Nicaraguan people to destroy Somozism and we know that this battle had the participation of men, women, young people, the elderly and children. We know that many of the students now here participated as members of the Sandinist Front and that they have now taken to their books for which will and abnegation are needed, Fidel said at the brief ceremony at the school in the Isle of Youth, where young Nicaraguans study. No wonder this school bears the name of Carlos Fonseca Amador, an example of will, abnegation, steadfastness and heroism, the Cuban chief of state emphasized. Our commander in chief added: We know that you will be equal to the thousands of young fighters who fell to make Nicaragua free. Fidel said: I urge you to go on forward with that beautiful motto of free fatherland or death, a twin of the Angolan slogan, the struggle continues, victory is certain and ours, fatherland or death. We shall win.

The delegation headed by Fidel and Jose Eduardo dos Santos arrived at the former Model Prison at 1050 in the morning. The Cuban chief of state gave a short account to the Angolan leader of the time when, following the Moncada assault, the young people of the centennial generation were imprisoned there. Both heads of state signed the visitors' book.

Speaking to the Radio Reloj [name of newscast] reporter in front of the old Model Prison, one of the members of the Angolan delegation, (Salvador Sebastian), recalled the many years he was a prisoner of the fascist Portuguese police. Later the group visited the citrus plant and the Henry (Witboy) rural basic secondary school for Namibian students, where Fidel expressed admiration and affection for the Namibian people. The delegation visiting the Isle of Youth arrived in Nueva Gerona at 0935 this morning.

TEACHERS CONTINGENT IN ANGOLA COMMENDED

FL181127 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Mar 80 FL

[Text] PCC Central Committee members Jose Ramon Fernandez, minister of education, and Asela de los Santos yesterday afternoon held a meeting with a group of vanguard members of the second contingent of the Ernesto Che Guevara internationalist teacher detachment who are working in Angola. During the meeting Fernandez congratulated the vanguard members for their outstanding effort and asked them to convey to all units his greetings. He also urged them to work with dedication and efficiency in all educational tasks and to be examples of revolutionary behavior and attitude.

'CRITICAL SPIRIT' TO PREVAIL AT UPEC CONGRESS

FL192349 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Mar 80 FL

[Text] For Analytic, Militant, and Creative Journalism, is the slogan of the fourth congress of our Union of Cuban Journalists [UPEC] which is to take place 27-29 March at the Palace of Conventions in Havana City. This afternoon, UPEC Secretary General Ernesto Vera held a press conference to inform about some matters concerning the organization of the congress. Vera pointed out that for many years the UPEC has been working on the political, cultural and technical level of journalists but, he added, this is not enough--that mechanisms have to be set up for our work to reach the working people and that this subject should be extensively debated by the delegates.

The congress will be attended by 409 delegates from all over the country and they will make up four work committees that will meet on the evening of the 27th and on the 28th. UPEC's top leader said that we will acquire more experience and a capacity for analysis in this congress and that above all, a critical spirit will prevail in relation to what has been left undone.

DEVELOPMENT OF CARICOM INDUSTRIAL BASE URGED

FL191509 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 19 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr P J Patterson, has called for more systematic development of the industrial base within the CARICOM region in order for the Caribbean to benefit more fully from trade with countries outside of the region. The deputy prime minister was speaking yesterday at the opening of a 3-day seminar on investments and exports promotion in the Caribbean, sponsored by the Small Business Marketing Agency, Limited. He called for a pooling of the region's manufacturing capacity and for a common investment toll.

Mr Patterson said that instead of cropping equivalent goods among themselves, the countries of the region should address seriously the matter of rationalization of agricultural and industrial efforts on the basis of available raw materials and local resources.

The seminar continues today and will have a final session tomorrow afternoon.

CARICOM CONSIDERS ADMISSION OF HAITI

FL191505 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 19 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Sources at the Georgetown-based CARICOM Secretariat have said that Haiti's chances of being admitted to the 12-nation Caribbean Community are still [words indistinct] at this stage. The CARICOM Council of Ministers will again consider the French-speaking Caribbean nation's application for membership when it meets in Guyana next week. Since Haiti applied to join CARICOM at the inaugural heads of government summit in St Lucia in 1974, the application has been under constant consideration by the council. But according to the sources, member countries still feel that there should be a deepening of the integration in the region. This, they said, was a key factor militating against Haiti's move to join CARICOM. The sources [words indistinct] have agreed that work should continue on the identification of commodities which CARICOM could trade with Haiti.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETING TO BE HELD 26-29 MAR

PA191459 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0916 GMT 19 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 19 Mar (EFE)--Former FRG Chancellor Willy Brandt will chair the first regional conference of the Socialist International for Latin America, which will be held here from 26 to 29 March.

Representatives and delegates of more than 50 member countries of the Social Democratic organization will participate together with Brandt in the vent. The conference, which is organized by the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PARD), will discuss the development and strategy of the Socialist International in Latin America and the Caribbean.

According to Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, president of the Socialist International for Latin America and the Caribbean, the conference will be attended by member parties from Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, and outstanding personalities of the United States and Canada.

GRENADA

GOVERNMENT REPORTS JOBLESS RATE DOWN

FL171040 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 11 Mar 80 p 3 FL

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 10 Mar (CANA)--The Grenada Government yesterday said it had brought about a steep reduction in unemployment and promised an end to illiteracy, but held out no hope for quick introduction of a new revolutionary constitution to replace one suspended when Maurice Bishop's New Jewel Movement seized power in the coup last March 13.

Unemployment, running at an estimated 49 per cent before the coup, has been reduced by 14 per cent, government spokesman Phyllis Coard told a press briefing. Mrs Coard, deputy secretary for information, said 2,000 jobs had been created in the last year and this significantly affected youth unemployment, which had been estimated in pre-revolutionary times at 80 per cent.

A further reduction is projected largely through agro-industrial expansion, the proposed expansion of the tourist sector and a number of other projects now in the pipeline, including the construction of a US$45 million international airport.

The People's Revolutionary Government is this year introducing a major island-wide adult literacy programme. Mrs Coard said: "We are determined to wipe illiteracy out and fast. The illiteracy rate has been estimated at 35 per cent.

She told reporters that introduction of a new constitution reflecting the needs and aspirations of Grenadians was less of a priority that improving the economy.

Any such introduction would also have to come after Grenadians had been mentally prepared for it, she said.

"If we send a constitution around (for public comment) nobody is going to look at it", she said. "People are now too busy participating in community projects and in helping to improve the economy to worry about a constitution", she added.

JAMAICA

CULTURAL AGRREMENTS WITH CUBA RENEWED

FL191333 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1320 GMT 19 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The governments of Cuba and Jamaica have renewed their cultural exchange agreement with the signing last night of a third program covering cooperation in areas such as literature, dance, theater, music and films. The agreement was signed at Jamaica House with the minister of state in the prime minister's office, Mr Arnold Bertram, representing the Jamaican Government and people and the special adviser to the Cuban minister of culture, Senor Miguel Sanchez, signing for Cuba. During the brief signing ceremony Mr Bertram emphasized the close relations which have existed between Cuba and Jamaica over the years, stating that the cultural exchanges were an important deepening of that friendship. Senor Sanchez said that previous agreements have worked well and expressed appreciation to the Jamaican Government and peoples for making the exchanges possible. The cultural agreements between Jamaica and Cuba have been renewed every 3 years since they started in 1975. Among those witnessing the signing were the Cuban ambassador to Jamaica, Senor Ulises Estrada, and Mr (Neville George) of the Institute of Jamaica.

MANLEY MEETS WITH VISITING PIERRE TRUDEAU

FL192312 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2230 GMT 19 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Prime Minister Manley and the [word indistinct] Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau met today for luncheon at the (Prospect Estate) just outside Ocho Rios, where Mr Trudeau is staying. Unofficial talks between the two are expected to cover current initiatives to have a meeting of world leaders to discuss the proposed new economic order, hemispheric and regional questions as well as relations between Jamaica and Canada. Mr Trudeau, who is on a week's private visit to Jamaica, has vacationed here on more than one occasion. Yesterday he paid a surprise visit to Portland, where he took his three sons rafting on the Rio Grande. The Canadian prime minister and his sons are expected to leave the island sometime this weekend.

MARTINIQUE

FRANCE CAN MEET 'ANY THREATS' ON TROUBLED ISLAND

LD171043 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 14 Mar 80 pp 1, 6 LD

[Jacques de Danne article: "Antilles Crisis: France Suspects Castro"]

[Text] Strikes, demonstrations, violence and sabotage: What is happening in Martinique?

"For about a month, social and economic difficulties have been building up," Secretary of State for Overseas Territories Paul Dijoud explains. "Having been hard hit by two successive cyclones, David and Frederick, the island has of course had Fr300-400 million in aid from France. But it is more than a day's work to restore a devastated agriculture and ruined hotels. While Guadeloupe has been experiencing very positive growth, Martinique has tended to stagnate.

"Investors, deterred by the political and social climate, balk at settling there, which does not help matters."

The social climate: Paul Dijoud recognizes that the situation is difficult. Severe strikes are on the increase. There is no respect for the law.

To Meet the Threats

"There have been serious attacks on the freedom to work," the secretary of state explains: "Strike pickets, violence against nonstrikers, and employee occupation of an insurance company's offices, where they sabotaged all the data processing equipment."

The political climate: Paul Dijoud deplores the present unacceptable rise of racism. "This is part of the strategy of those seeking independence, who denounce what they call genocide by replacement. They accuse the public authorities of sending young Martinicans to metropolitan France to be replaced by Frenchmen. All this furthers aggressiveness, especially in Fort-de-France. There are no statistics to show the ratio of metropolitan French to Martinicans among the island's 325,000 inhabitants. As an overseas department, absolutely everyone in Martinique is French."

Who, in fact, are these demonstrators, these independence-mongers? They talk a lot about Cuban influence in this part of the world. "I have no formal proof of this," Paul Dijoud states. "Castro supporters are increasingly active in that part of the world. [paragraph continues]

But you can suspect that the independence advocates enjoy Castro's political and financial support. I am sure that the Martinique Communist Party and the Martinique Progressive Party have the same kind of relationship with Cuba as the PCF has with Moscow. But that is all: We have not seen any armed support. Moreover, France has the means to meet any threats which might arise. Let us not forget that metropolitan intervention regiments could land in Martinique in 10 hours. Fortunately, we have not come to that.

"For the moment, the three or four squadrons of gendarmes will suffice to keep order."

No Question of Leaving

"What we can say is that, at the moment, we are watching an attempt to internationalize a demand for independence. Hence the concern expressed by the silent majority: Is France going to leave Martinique? There is clearly no question of that. The island is an integral part of the republic which is by definition one and indivisible. In any event, we are a long way from a Corsican-type situation, with its almost daily outrages. The Martinican mentality is far too different to come to that: It is not the country's style."

The secretary of state asserts that most Martinicans are resolutely opposed to independence: They are conscious of living on French soil. But if we want to pacify those who are getting angry, this American department of France must be given greater responsibility, and we must pursue decentralization which, according to Paul Dijoud, "will assert itself for geographic reasons alone. Fort-de-France is more than 7,000 km from Paris, and not all the files can regularly reach the capital."

Fr12 Billion per Year

Confronted by active minorities which some say are "closely linked to Cuba," France will therefore assume its responsibilities. "Thanks to its overseas territories," he says, "our country is the world's third-largest maritime power. You can see what that means, at a time when the development of fishing and the exploitation of the oceans are about to become one of mankind's greatest resources."

To those who say that these departments and territories cost the taxpayer dearly, Paul Dijoud replies:

"It is true that metropolitan France pours Fr12 billion per year into the overseas departments and territories. But you must bear in mind what they bring in return, not merely in terms of money. Ultimately, it is impossible to put the balance in figures. But it is certainly more favorable to metropolitan France than some would like to pretend."

ST KITTS-NEVIS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH VENEZUELA

FL192104 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 19 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Venezuela has assured the new administration in St Kitts-Nevis of its intention to maintain existing close links with the twin-island state. An instrument of cooperation to this effect was signed in Basseterre, capital of St Kitts, by Premier Kennedy Simmonds and Venezuela's Ambassador to the Lesser Antilles (Dr A. Aguilar). Premier Simmonds said he was happy to continue the cooperation which was started by the former administration with the Venezuelan Government. The Venezuelan official said his country was willing to give help wherever possible.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 057 *21 March 1980*

ARGENTINA

FRG Official Meets With Videla on Atucha 2 B 1
Pastor Discusses FRG Reactor, Trips Abroad B 1
Ambassador to U.S. Views Bilateral Relations B 2
Government Reaffirms Opposition to Grain Boycott of USSR B 2

BOLIVIA

Interior Minister Clarifies Intention to Resign C 1
Soviet Experts Train Miners on Equipment Maintenance C 1
Soviet Ambassador Offers Trolley Buses for La Paz C 1

BRAZIL

Striking Santos Dockworkers Reject Wage Offer D 1
Itamaraty Official Joins Negotiations in Bogota D 1
Fuel Elements for PWR Can Now Be Made Domestically D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 18 Mar]
NUCLEBRAS Lays Off 400 Employees Without Explanation D 2
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 20 Mar]
Foreign Debt Interest To Be Higher Than Estimated D 2
Labor Party Opposes Opposition Alliance D 2

CHILE

ERCILLA Interviews Matthei on Political Situation [18 Mar] E 1
Central Bank President Rejects Devaluation E 2
Briefs: Ecuadorean Oil; Ivory Coast Delegation; Auto Production Increases E 2

COLOMBIA

Reportage on Dominican Embassy Impasse F 1
Talks Resume 24 Mar F 1
U.S. Ambassador Interviewed F 1
Doctor, Nurse Enter Embassy F 2
U.S. Military Plane Arrives; Eight Civilians Debark F 2
15,000 Ton Annual Meat Sale to USSR Expected F 2

ECUADOR

Energy Minister Opposes U.S. Oil Import Tax G 1
Cuban Envoy Discusses Fishing Fleet Activities G 1

VENEZUELA

Government Minimizes Effect of U.S. Oil Import Tax L 1

PANAMA

Nicaraguan Ambassador Lauds Friendship Ties, Solidarity N 1
[MATUTINO 19 Mar]
More Than 200 Announcers' Licenses Canceled N 1
[LA REPUBLICA 18 Mar]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Further Reportage on IAPA Meeting in San Jose P 1
Delegates Criticize Press Limitations P 1
IAPA President Hits UNESCO P 2
11 Countries Singled-Out P 2

EL SALVADOR

Columnist Analyzes U.S. Envoy White's Appointment P 3
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 19 Mar]
Article Continues P 4
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 20 Mar]
Three Killed in Raid on BPR Office in Capital P 5
Texas Instruments Factory Closed by Military P 6
[LA CRONICA DEL PUEBLO 19 Mar]
'Subversive Groups' Burn Cars 19 Mar P 6
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 20 Mar]
Extremists Continue to Provoke Disorders P 6
Roundup of Latest Violent Incidents P 7
Kidnaped Industrialist Supports ERP P 7
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 19 Mar]
Opposition Warns of Mercenary Invasion P 8

NICARAGUA

FSLN Says No Election Planned in Near Future P 9
Ortega Returns From Abroad, Notes Robelo Speeches P 9
Former Robelo Supporter Breaks With MDN P 10
Robelo's Movement Described as 'Danger to Revolution' P 11
Workers Union Denounces MDN Maneuvers P 12
Commander Tellez Comments on MDN Rally 16 Mar P 13
Briefs: Students To Leave for Cuba P 13

CUBA

Castro, Dos Santos Speak on Isle of Youth Q 1
Risquet Meets With Angolan Construction Minister Q 2
Government Repression in El Salvador Condemned Q 2

USSR Public Health Minister Visits Hospital Q 3
Briefs: Namibian Delegation Q 3

CARIBBEAN

Need for CARICOM Leaders' Summit Stressed S 1

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Guzman Says Colombia Alone Can Solve Embassy Crisis S 1

JAMAICA

Cuban Doctors Involved in Workers' Complaint S 1
Grenadian Minister Arrives for Teachers' Union Congress S 2

MARTINIQUE

'Alarm' Over Upcoming Visit of U.S. Warship Reported S 2

ST KITTS-NEVIS

Government Reaffirms Commitment to Tourism Industry S 2

FRG OFFICIAL MEETS WITH VIDELA ON ATUCHA 2

PY201833 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1512 GMT 19 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 19 Mar (NA)--FRG Foreign Affairs Minister Gunther Van Well [as received] said today that the Atucha 2 nuclear plant program is very "important." He added that if it is carried out "it will play a highly important role in the bilateral relations of our two countries." Van Well made this statement upon his departure from Government House, where he held a meeting with Argentine President Jorge Videla.

This was the first of a series of meetings that Van Well is supposed to hold with Argentine officials with whom he must discuss why the FRG Government has refused to grant the necessary endorsement for an FRG enterprise to export a nuclear reactor for Atucha 2.

Van Well is scheduled to have a meeting next Friday with Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission, who is responsible for the implementation of the nuclear policy ordered by the Argentine Government. There is also the possibility that either today or tomorrow he will hold a meeting with Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor. He said that this would be a "protocol visit" but that they would discuss the Argentine position of not accepting any other safeguards for the use of the reactor other than those established by the International Atomic Energy Agency or those safeguards regarding the use of nuclear power for peaceful purposes.

Van Well today visited government house with FRG Ambassador Joaquim Jaenicke [as received] and Argentine Ambassador Roberto Guyer.

PASTOR DISCUSSES FRG REACTOR, TRIPS ABROAD

PY201859 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0002 GMT 20 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Posadas, Misiones, 19 Mar (NA)--Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor told the press here today that he hopes the FRG will review its refusal to approve the shipment to Argentina of a reactor for the Atucha 2 nuclear plant.

Pastor, who today visited the Argentine-Paraguayan Yacyreta dam in the provinces of Corrientes and Misiones, held a brief press conference before leaving for the federal capital. First, he expressed satisfaction over the "most favorable credits obtained for Yacyreta," which he attributed to "the respect won by Argentina throughout the world because of the peace and order prevailing here."

Asked about the negotiation with the FRG aimed at obtaining the government's approval to export a nuclear reactor, the foreign minister voiced his belief that the negotiations "would yield the expected results."

He emphasized: "Germany promised to sell nuclear reactors to Argentina in order to allow us to complete our facilities, and we have maintained our offer and terms. Now we hope that they will be responsible enough to review their attitude."

He concluded by saying that he will accompany President Jorge Videla during his trip to the PRC scheduled for June and that he had planned to visit South Africa and the Arab countries during this year.

He said "I will also head the Argentine delegation which will travel to Yugoslavia if Tito's illness leads to his death."

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. VIEWS BILATERAL RELATIONS

FY201349 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 20 Mar 80 FY

[Excerpts] Jorge Aja Espil, Argentine ambassador to the United States, returned yesterday to Argentina. During a talk with journalists the ambassador said he believes there is a new dynamic in the relations between the two countries. He said that this is shown by the U.S. missions that have recently visited Argentina, particularly the one headed by General Goodpaster that established a system of permanent consultation. Aja Espil noted that these consultations are not only carried out through the usual embassy channels but also through high-level missions. He said that these missions open up new channels of communication and understanding.

Ambassador Aja Espil noted the importance of the Goodpaster mission and also the mission headed by the U.S. under secretary of commerce.

Asked about Argentine-U.S. trade and the deficit of the Argentine trade, Ambassador Aja Espil said that the Argentine trade deficit is perfectly explainable since Argentina is undergoing an industrial reorganization stage and, furthermore, the Argentine peso-dollar exchange rate enables Argentines to turn to the U.S. market.

GOVERNMENT REAFFIRMS OPPOSITION TO GRAIN BOYCOTT OF USSR

FY201851 Paris AFP in Spanish 0509 GMT 20 Mar 80 FY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 19 Mar (AFP)--Argentine Agriculture and Livestock Secretary Jorge Zorreguieta has stated that there are no restrictions on shipping 2 million tons of corn to the Soviet Union.

In a statement released before leaving for Europe, the government official indicated that "Argentina has not changed its position regarding the grain boycott against the USSR."

Zorreguieta said: "This is a country of free trade, where demand and supply determine the final destination of the goods."

INTERIOR MINISTER CLARIFIES INTENTION TO RESIGN

FY210157 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Mar 80 FY

[Text] Interior Minister Jorge Selum Vaca Diez indicated that there are interest groups that want him out of the national cabinet and that they have even given him a date and hour for submitting his resignation.

Selum, annoyed by some remarks printed in a local newspaper, said that he had talked about a possible resignation but that he had never mentioned a date. Selum said that it is obvious that I intend to resign, but I must first solve several problems entrusted to me by the government. When I decide to resign I will announce it publicly to the national press.

The interior minister was questioned in the Chamber of Deputies last Wednesday by the Bolivian Socialist Falange bloc, FSB, [words indistinct] for ordering the arrest of some FSB members.

Selum was categorical when he said that the FSB members were arrested on common criminal charges; therefore they are now in the hands of the regular courts. Minister Selum denied that innocent people or politicians had been arrested and that any of them had been tortured. He said that, on the contrary, in this democratic constitutional government there is respect for human rights and that people are not persecuted or arrested for advocating ideas contrary to those of the government.

Selum declared that there are sectors interested in creating instability in the democratic process to allow the return of de facto antipopular and antidemocratic governments.

SOVIET EXPERTS TRAIN MINERS ON EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

FY201826 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Mar 80 FY

[Excerpts] In recent years, the Bolivian Mining Bank has purchased from several Soviet enterprises mining equipment designed to complete or to further the mechanization of 62 enterprises.

Today, more than (?30) percent of the Soviet equipment has been purchased by owners of small mines. Some equipment is also being used by state-owned and private enterprises.

To improve maintenance services for the Soviet equipment in view of the growing demand, executives of the Mining Bank have asked experts of the USSR trade mission for their cooperation in training a team of employees of the bank. A 3-month theoretical-practical course is already underway at the Mining Bank store in La Paz on the proper maintenance of the Soviet equipment.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR OFFERS TROLLEY BUSES FOR LA PAZ

FY201824 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Mar 80 FY

[Excerpt] Through its diplomatic representative, the Soviet Union has made official an offer to install a trolley bus to complement the urban transport system in La Paz. Soviet Ambassador Boris Kazantsev extended this offer during a visit made to Bolivian Transportation Minister Hugo Velasco. I hope this project will not be limited to La Paz, but extended to the cities of Santa Cruz and Cochabamba as well, the ambassador said.

STRIKING SANTOS DOCKWORKERS REJECT WAGE OFFER

PY201420 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 20 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Santos longshoremen have rejected by acclamation a Docas Company counterproposal. Consequently, the strike, now in its fourth day, will continue.

The workers persist in their demand for a 3,300-cruzeiro increase as a productivity bonus, while the employer's counterproposal--which was regarded as difficult to understand because of its technical wording--would grant the workers a 2,000-cruzeiro increase.

In the meantime, coffee bags continue to pile up at the Santos port. Nearly 100,000 bags have been unloaded daily, bringing the total to date to 2.1 million bags. Santos shipping officials have reported that the strike has already caused losses estimated at $1.5 million, without including the expenses of ships waiting in the port.

ITAMARATY OFFICIAL JOINS NEGOTIATIONS IN BOGOTA

PY201749 Paris AFP in Spanish 2148 GMT 19 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 19 Mar (AFP)--It was reported here today that a Brazilian diplomat has been authorized to join the coordinating committee which is negotiating before the Colombian Government the freedom of the diplomats who are being held hostage at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota.

This information was released by Brazilian Foreign Ministry spokesman Bernardo Pericas, who added that Ambassador Orlando Soares Carbonal, chief of staff of the Foreign Ministry, will be Brazil's representative on the committee. Carbonal is already in the Colombian capital.

FUEL ELEMENTS FOR PWR CAN NOW BE MADE DOMESTICALLY

PY201635 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 18 Mar 80 p 27 PY

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo--The fuel elements for the PWR [pressurized water reactor] nuclear reactors of Angra can now be produced in Brazil, thus avoiding the need to import them. The center for nuclear metallurgy of the IPEN (Institute for Energy and Nuclear Research) of Sao Paulo is currently involved in the last stage of research into the development of a technology for manufacturing these fuel elements.

The center for nuclear metallurgy has been producing the pellets with nuclear-pure [nuclearmente puros] uranium which is still not enriched, but it already has the technology to use radioactive uranium [sentence as published]. The pellets are the active part of the fuel element, and the development process involves the compression of uranium oxide, thermal treatment to enrich the pellets, followed by burning in an oven to make the pellets resistant. This technology will be used at the fuel elements factory which NUCLEBRAS [Brazilian Nuclear Corporation] will build in Resende, Rio de Janeiro State.

IPEN's superintendent remarked that the use of Brazilian technology will give rise to a considerable savings of foreign currency and indicated that it is very important for the country to develop locally every phase of the nuclear cycle. In the meantime, zircaloy tubes will have to be imported because so far it is not worthwhile to produce them locally.

NUCLEBRAS LAYS OFF 400 EMPLOYEES WITHOUT EXPLANATION

FY210213 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 20 Mar 80 p 34 FY

[Excerpts] On Monday NUCLEBRAS dismissed 400 of its 2,680 employees. Most of the dismissed personnel are low-ranking employees, but some of them are engineers and geologists. The company refuses to officially confirm or deny the dismissals, and it has issued orders to keep other employees from talking about them.

At the industrial complex in Pocos de Caldas (uranium processing plant) 171 employees were fired, in addition to 150 geologists and other personnel of the mineral resources directorate.

Pocos de Caldas, one of the facilities most affected by the dismissals, was supposed to go into operation in 1980, but this has now been postponed until 1981. Its continued construction is running into problems because of a decision made by NUCLEBRAS 3 months ago to suspend all new purchases and service contracts.

NUCLEBRAS has not issued a decree identifying the employees to be fired. They are just called one by one into the office of the administration and resources general superintendency and informed of their dismissals.

FOREIGN DEBT INTEREST TO BE HIGHER THAN ESTIMATED

FY201402 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 20 Mar 80 FY

[Carlos Rodrigues report from Brasilia]

[Text] Finance Minister Ernane Galveas conceded yesterday that the amount required for payment of interest on the country's foreign debt will be higher than estimated. He noted that earlier estimates were based on an average interest rate of 14.25 percent on the Eurodollar market, where the interest rate now reaches 25 percent. The interest to be paid on our foreign debt was originally estimated at $5.7 billion, that is, more than 250 billion cruzeiros.

LABOR PARTY OPPOSES OPPOSITION ALLIANCE

FY201551 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 20 Mar 80 FY

[(Alfonso Fabri) report from Brasilia]

[Excerpt] The opposition's dim hopes of getting the Lobao Amendment--designed to restore direct election of state governors in 1982--approved by the Chamber of Deputies have virtually vanished as the Brazilian Labor Party [PTB] yesterday rejected the Popular Party [PP] proposal to set up an alliance of opposition groups--a proposal which had already been accepted by the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party.

PTB leader Deputy Alceu Collares said yesterday that his party definitely does not accept the PP proposal. He conceded, however, that an interparty front may be formed in extreme cases. Therefore, it is almost certain that the Lobao Amendment will be rejected both in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, since the Social Democratic Party has a majority in the Senate.

ERCILLA INTERVIEWS MATTHEI ON POLITICAL SITUATION

PY201719 Santiago Chile ERCILLA in Spanish 18 Mar 80 pp 28-31 PY

[Undated interview with Chilean Air Force Commander Fernando Matthei Aubel at his home in Santiago]

[Excerpts] [Question] People speak of "hardliners" and "liberals" [aperturistas] within the government. With which of these groups do you identify yourself?

[Answer] I honestly do not know any "hardliners." Believe me, there are no hardliners among my people. We are all convinced that we will carry out the political plan that the president has announced.

[Question] Do you believe that there has been enough civilian participation in government programs?

[Answer] I can assure you that there is close cooperation between civilians and the military in this government. I believe that civilians are better prepared, that they have the necessary political, economic, and international knowledge and that they have contributed greatly to the progress this government has achieved. To tell the truth, they have been the real makers in this work. But in all fairness it must be said that they could not have done anything without the understanding of the president.

[Question] What do you believe is the most difficult area the government had to move in?

[Answer] I believe a true effort to solve social problems, something which has not been easy, is being made.

[Question] Undoubtedly one of the things citizens are most concerned about is the possible "perpetuation" of the military sector in power and--why not say it--particularly of President Pinochet.

[Answer] I believe that there is a need to define the Constitution and the transition period. If before there was a time in which it was beneficial to say there are no deadlines, today this is not the case. On the contrary, it is necessary, highly necessary, to establish deadlines. We have no intention of perpetuating ourselves in power. The ideal thing would be basically to have a change of leadership without a change of system.

[Question] Does President Pinochet share this point of view?

[Answer] I honestly and quite frankly believe that the president is fulfilling his duty. He has a lot to do. He was able to take Chine out of the unjust place that it had fallen to after many years of a "mediocre democracy" [mediocracia] rather than a democracy. I believe that the president more than perpetuating himself in power wants to serve the country. What I am certain of is that the phases that he established at Chacarillas will be rigorously fulfilled. He is a man that keeps his word.

The important thing is to create an alternative, because if we do not have one the president cannot leave power, since he would be exposing the country to chaos and anarchy. It is the civilians who have to do something about this. They must look for, prepare, and propose people who will be able to continue with the great task that has been undertaken. You must look for leaders.

[Question] During a press conference held in October 1979 you said that "the Constitution is a political act, and that is why I believe it is less important."

[Answer] I do not believe that is quite what I said. At any rate, it depends on the context in which I said it. What I believe is that the essence of political power is more important than its form. I am not a theoretician of doctrines. I am not made that way. I am, therefore, concerned with things I understand. Let the others look for the form, which undoubtedly is very important. We must not forget that it is imperative to have the citizens' consensus.

[Question] Could you tell us what will happen in the hypothetical case that President Pinochet is unable to continue his term? Are there existing mechanisms for the succession of power?

[Answer] This problem has not been solved. Up to now we are still ruled by Decree No. 527. I would suggest a change, however--for example to appoint an interior minister who may eventually be able to assume executive functions. I believe this is an important issue that must be solved.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT REJECTS DEVALUATION

FY201459 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Mar 80 FY

[Excerpts] The president of the Chilean Central Bank has rejected any possibility of a devaluation. He said that to obtain a lower inflation rate, we would have to revalue the peso, which would mean that the U.S. dollar would cost less than its current exchange rate of 39 pesos. Alvaro Bardon indicated that the dollar will probably continue at the present exchange rate.

He made these remarks during a seminar held at the Sheraton Hotel. He also said that the commercial opening toward foreign markets will take place this year. This means that advance deposits will be reduced or eliminated and banks will be allowed to give loans in U.S. dollars.

He concluded by stating that it is expected that the balance of payments will show a $1-billion surplus.

BRIEFS

ECUADOREAN OIL--The Chilean ambassador to Ecuador, Leonidas Irarrazabal [name as received] has stated that the sale of Ecuadorean oil to Chile continues despite the campaign by former members of the Popular Unity. Ecuador is currently selling Chile 15,000 barrels of oil daily. This respresents from 15 to 20 percent of Chilean oil imports. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0657 GMT 15 Mar 80 FY]

IVORY COAST DELEGATION--The first Ivory Coast delegation to visit Chile has arrived to discuss subjects related to energy generation. The visiting delegation is headed by the director general of electrical energy of the Ivory Coast, (Ano Ko Tua). The mission will seek Chilean cooperation in the field of power generation technology and rural distribution. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Mar 80 FY]

AUTO PRODUCTION INCREASES--Since the renegotiation of the car construction code, the national production of the cars has been constantly increasing. In January and February of this year, 2,928 units were assembled. This represents a 23.7-percent increase over the same months of last year. The most productive plant was Peugeot-Renault with 988 units. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Mar 80 FY]

REPORTAGE ON DOMINICAN EMBASSY IMPASSE

Talks Resume 24 Mar

PA210104 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 20 Mar 80 PA

[By Oscar Dominguez]

[Text] The dialog between the Colombian Government and the 19 April Movement [M-19] group occupying the Dominican Embassy will be resumed at 1430 on 24 March with no conditions on the part of the embassy's occupants, Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas disclosed tonight. The conversations were abruptly interrupted 8 days ago after five rounds of negotiations.

The resumption of the dialog was made possible by a request made by the hostages to Commander Uno, Uribe Vargas admitted. He disclosed this at the end of a meeting in San Carlos Palace with representatives of 15 countries which have hostages in the embassy. A spokesman for the ambassadors said that the dialog was frank and sincere and that President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala reiterated the position that the problem must be solved according to the law and without damaging the nation's dignity.

The president had previously been visited by six members of the Liberal Party National Directorate, who handed him a note supporting his position regarding the demands of the M-19.

The resumption of the dialog, which had been suspended for 8 days, was made possible thanks to the conversations between Foreign Minister Uribe Vargas and Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan. Galan is the coordinator of the group of hostages at the embassy and he has participated in all five rounds of talks in which neither side changed their demands. Uribe Vargas explained that it was the hostages who asked Commander Uno to resume the dialog. He agreed to their demand unconditionally, Foreign Minister Uribe Vargas indicated.

U.S. Ambassador Interviewed

PA201611 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1414 GMT 20 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 20 Mar (EFE)--Diego Asencio, U.S. ambassador to Colombia, one of the M-19 hostages at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota during the past 22 days, said in statements to the magazine CROMOS that the guerrilla demands are difficult, but that they have a point." [quotation marks as received] "I hope that some conclusion is reached since I do not see the negotiations as impossible," he said over the telephone to the above-mentioned Bogota weekly.

The U.S. ambassador told the magazine that on several occasions he has thought about dying in the occupied embassy and that on the day of the guerrilla attack he made the most sincere act of contrition of his life.

The diplomat, born in the Spanish province of Almeria, said that as a Spanish-Cuban he has always been fascinated with death and "if one thinks about it in this manner one feels no fear."

Referring to his talks with the guerrillas, he said that he understands their objectives thoroughly. "We have discussed their projects," he said "and I have explained our democracy to them, and although I have not convinced them yet, I hope to do so in a little more time."

Ambassador Asencio also said in his statements that he had not spoken to President Jimmy Carter, who has telephoned his wife. "I speak almost everyday with my wife, as well as with the embassy," he said.

When told that according to Commander Uno the government could release the prisoners without violating the Constitution, the U.S. diplomat said that this is the procedure being followed. "I believe that the government is seeking a legal solution," he said.

Finally he said that the guerrillas treat him with much respect and that a cordial attitude prevails. "We play dominoes a lot," he said, "and we are teaching Commander Uno...He knew something of the game, but now he is among experts and is learning."

Doctor, Nurse Enter Embassy

PA210324 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Mar 80 PA

[Text] A Red Cross doctor and nurse this afternoon entered the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, where there are at least four sick people among the hostages and guerrillas of the 19 April Movement.

Venezuelan Ambassador Virgilio Lovera has heart and ear problems while Consul Alfredo Tejeda has one leg in a cast.

U.S. MILITARY PLANE ARRIVES; EIGHT CIVILIANS DEBARK

PA210320 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0200 GMT 20 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 20 Mar (EFE)--A gigantic U.S. military airplane landed mysteriously early this morning at the international airport in Bogota. Aeronautics authorities have not yet given an explanation for its arrival.

Eight persons dressed in civilian clothing got out of the plane and into a car at El Dorado Airport, then left for the downtown area of the capital. The U.S. air Force plane took off for a base abroad. Sources at the U.S Embassy in Bogota did not comment on the landing of the airplane, nor did the control tower at El Dorado, where there was complete secrecy.

The Information and Press Office of the presidential palace made no comment on the mysterious landing of the airplane and the presence in Bogota of the eight U.S. civilians.

15,000 TON ANNUAL MEAT SALE TO USSR EXPECTED

PA210231 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 20 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Colombia is making some amendments to a meat exporting agreement with the USSR. Colombian officials are very optimistic regarding the possibility of exporting 15,000 tons of meat annually, which will be priced at $2,200 per ton, to the USSR. Now it depends on the capacity of Colombian meatpacking houses to meet this demand. The meat industry directors are very happy with the possibility of exporting meat to the USSR, because the government grants an incentive equivalent to a 9 percent deduction on income tax to these exports.

ENERGY MINISTER OPPOSES U.S. OIL IMPORT TAX

PA201706 Paris AFP in Spanish 1625 GMT 20 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Quito, 20 Mar (AFP)--According to Ecuadorean Natural Resources and Energy Minister Jose Corsino Cardenas, the U.S. Government's decision to charge a $4.62 tax per barrel on imported oil might affect the amount of Ecuadorean oil exported to that country.

The minister voiced his concern over the adoption of this measure and expressed his hope that the U.S. Congress will approve as soon as possible laws annulling this import tax, which might create serious problems for small producers such as ours, he said.

According to Corsino Cardenas, the tax affects imports and will lead to a reduction in their volume. President Carter has said the reduction will amount to about 100,000 barrels per day.

According to official information, Ecuador exported about 35,000 barrels of oil per day to the United States through the direct-sales system, without including the indirect sales made through the Caribbean.

Therefore, Minister Cardenas explained, the U.S. Government's measure can be expected to affect somehow our crude oil exports due to our position as a marginal supplier in that market, despite the advantages that our oil offers as regards quality and geographic location.

The Ecuadorean minister hoped that the measure will only be temporary and that since the tax will be transferred to the consumer, it will not greatly affect the oil imports.

CUBAN ENVOY DISCUSSES FISHING FLEET ACTIVITIES

PA172005 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Cuban Government will spend approximately $4 million for the installation of port facilities for the mooring and operations of [word indistinct] and repair of more than 20 fishing boats of a fleet which operates in the southern Pacific waters of the continent. This was learned after Cuban Ambassador Fernando Flores Ibarra visited the Guayaquil mayor's office in the past few days and told Mayor Antonio [name indistinct] about this.

The ambassador said that in many ways it has been more economic for the fleet to arrive in Guayaquil rather than to go to Panama, which is farther away and thus more time and money is spent on their transfer there. He also noted the development of the fishing industry in Cuba, which has produced trained personnel who could very well be used by Ecuador if it so desired. He said that in Cuba there is an excess of this personnel qualified in the various technical fields dealing with the fishing industry. He also said (?Cuban boats) fish outside the 200-mile zone of Ecuador, Peru and Chile. He said the boat captains have strict orders to obey this regulation to avoid any type of protests.

GOVERNMENT MINIMIZES EFFECT OF U.S. OIL IMPORT TAX

PA201635 Paris AFP in Spanish 1512 GMT 20 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 20 Mar (AFP)--The Venezuelan Government has established its official stance in connection with the new tax on gasoline consumption announced by U.S. President Jimmy Carter last week and stated that this will not have a major effect on Venezuelan oil exports.

The minister of energy and mines believes that it is inadvisable and undesirable that the industralized countries systematically use an increase in a consumer tax on oil by-products as a basic way of obtaining revenue.

The Minister of Energy and Mines Humberto Calderon Berti pointed out that this could result in the price of these products being lower than their true value on the market and, in any event, it would have been preferable for the decision to be taken via the legislature and in the form of a direct tax on the sale of gasoline, since this would have avoided confusion by the U.S. public.

Calderon Berti said that U.S. consumers could link the increase in the cost of imports with some decision of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) when the truth would be exactly the opposite.

In the opinion of the Venezuelan Government, the measures announced by President Carter are aimed at diminishing U.S. inflation, balancing the economy and strengthening the dollar.

In another part of the declaration of the Ministry of Energy and Mines, it states that the duty fixed by the U.S. Government produces additional annual income amounting to $10 billion, which leads to the belief that the main purpose of the measure is to seek a balance in its budget, which has had a deficit in the past 12 years.

The report goes on to say that these measures will not have a major effect on our petroleum exports since exports to the U.S. market are based only on residual fuel, which has not been affected since the duty will only be applied to crudes and will be explicity reflected in the price of gasoline for the U.S. consumer.

Calderon Berti explained that the manner in which President Carter referred to the petroleum-producing countries, by not holding them responsbile for world inflation, means an important change with regard to previously made public statements and could be the basis for initiating a new era of relations between the consumer nations and petroleum exporters.

The Venezuelan Government also explained that this opinion is its own and in no way reflects the opinion of the OPEC, now presided over by Venezuelan Minister of Energy and Mines Humberto Calderon Berti.

NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR LAUDS FRIENDSHIP TIES, SOLIDARITY

PA2C1801 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 19 Mar 80 p 8-B PA

[Text] David--"The struggle of the people of Panama is the struggle of the people of Nicaragua. The solidarity which Panama offered and continues to offer our people is true solidarity, it is tangible solidarity," said the Nicaraguan ambassador to our country during a social event in his honor sponsored by Chiriqui Province chapter of the solidarity with Nicaragua committee at noon on 17 March at the Joron Internacional Bar on the airport highway.

Ambassador Marcos A. Valle said that he had been greatly impressed by the example of democracy shown by President Aristides Royo when he received his credentials as Nicaraguan ambassador during a government work session held on the island of San Blas. [as published]

The young Nicaraguan ambassador then acknowledged Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, whom he described as a champion of Panama's liberation struggle, which is also Nicaragua's liberation struggle.

Further emphasizing Nicaraguan-Panamanian friendship, he stated: "We both struggle for a new economic order; we belong to the nonalined. Nicaragua is requesting admittance to the Banana Marketing Corporation." Concluding, he said: "That is why when we are in Panama, we are in Nicaragua. The traffic police and the security police of Nicaragua are a Panamanian product of the National Guard. What more can you ask of a nation that, through the Victoriano Lorenzo Brigade, has even given its life for the liberation of Nicaragua."

Raising his voice at the end of his statement, Ambassador Valle announced to the people of Panama that Nicaragua will teach 80,000 Nicaraguans to read and write.

MORE THAN 200 ANNOUNCERS' LICENSES CANCELED

PA200120 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 18 Mar 80 pp 1-A, 6-A PA

[Text] Through a resolution formulated this morning, the Government and Justice Ministry's communications media bureau canceled more than 200 commercial licenses for radio announcers.

According to reports given to LA REPUBLICA reporters by official sources, the decision to suspend the licenses was made because many had expired more than 6 months ago and some even 12 months ago.

According to current regulations governing the granting and use of licenses, they are to be issued every 4 years and have to be renewed within the time stipulated.

An authorized spokesman for the media bureau said this morning that many of the people whose licenses expired have been working illegally for local radio stations for a long time.

He added that the bureau will be unyielding as regards the announcers' licenses because such licenses are indispensable just as are driver's licenses.

COSTA RICA

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON IAPA MEETING IN SAN JOSE

Delegates Criticize Press Limitations

PA191543 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1457 GMT 18 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] San Jose, 18 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Only one of the 180 delegates to the Inter-American Press Association (IAPA) semiannaul meeting which began here yesterday has emphatically stated in his report: "There is freedom of the press in my country." The only delegate to do so was the Puerto Rican delegate.

The delegates of the rest of the countries of America, from Canada to Argentina and Chile, have made some criticism of the way in which journalism is conducted in the hemisphere. Representatives of countries such as the United States, Mexico, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, the Netherlands Antilles, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela and Canada have reported various obstacles to the exercise of journalism in complete freedom.

These obstacles are temporary and are established either through direct pressures of the government on the newsmen or through indirect pressures on the enterprises. These pressures are also conducted by imposing controls over the radio and television stations or by intervening in the supply of paper to the newspapers.

The discussion of freedom of expression by the participants at the IAPA meeting particularly centered on the attacks against the communications media in some countries of Central America, Argentina and several Caribbean countries, especially Cuba.

According to Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, an editorial writer of the Nicaraguan newspaper LA PRENSA and a member of the family which owns the newspaper, the limitations on freedom of expression in Nicaragua come from certain members of the National Reconstruction Junta and the Union of Journalists of Nicaragua (UPN). Chamorro said the UPN acts with political rather than professional criterion to affiliate or disaffiliate journalists. He added that one cannot function as a journalist in Nicaragua without being a member of the UPN.

However, some foreign correspondents in Nicaragua told the IAPA that they have not found any special obstacles to exercise their journalistic mission.

Delegates of El Salvador said that as a result of the suspension of constitutional guarantees which was decreed on 5 March, newsmen face many obstacles.

Costa Rican Guido Fernandez, chairman of the IAPA Freedom of the Press Committee, read a brief report on Guatemala. He said that in Guatemala many journalists are intimidated and exercise self-censorship in view of the threats they receive from extremist groups. According to the report, Guatemalan newsmen received more than 40 threats against their lives in 1979.

Guatemalan delegate Mario David Garcia said the only limitations on freedom of the press in Guatemala are those imposed by uncontrolled extreme leftist groups. Garcia said that by politicizing their reports, some newsmen are undermining the foundations of democracy.

The Argentine delegates said freedom of expression is greatly limited their country and that most of the news media practice self-censorship. They said the Argentine Government harshly persecutes the newspapers which are not under its control by heavily taxing paper imports.

The report on the press in Cuba, which was read by exiled newsmen, was particularly bitter. The report included specific references to imprisoned newsmen and others who have recently left the country. The Fidel Castro regime was also accused of influencing the lack of freedom of the press in small Caribbean countries such as Trinidad, Grenada, Guyana, Dominica and Jamaica.

The IAPA meeting is being attended by more than 180 delegates of 1,050 communications media of the American Continent as well as delegates of the Spanish News Agency EFE and the Central American News Agency ACAN.

IAPA President Hits UNESCO

PA191409 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The president of the Inter-American Press Association [IAPA] said in his mid-year report that UNESCO's attempt to set international regulations on the communications media threatens the concept of freedom of information. He said it is evident that there are individuals in UNESCO who plan to insist on this until the socialist countries and some of the Third World achieve their objectives. He said they want UNESCO to approve [words indistinct] which affect the control of the state over the news media.

The IAPA president added that the UNESCO's project to set international regulations on the communications media is not directed at improving communications. Instead, it seeks to establish control over the communications media. IAPA President George [name indistinct] said there is clear proof of this objective. He added that it must be recognized that the current system of information needs a better balance [equilibrio] but the IAPA cannot accept the radical proposal of its adversaries.

In his report at the National Theater the IAPA president said UNESCO contradicts itself. On the one hand UNESCO says the pressures for a new communications order are coming from its members while on the other hand, the UNESCO Secretariat is involved in a dispute over the degree of intervention UNESCO should hvae in the communications media. Frankly, it is already intervening, the IAPA president added.

11 Countries Singled-Out

PA202019 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Mar 80 PA

[Edgar Arce report on IAPA meeting]

[Excerpt] The meeting of the Board of Directors is about to end. The resolutions issued at this biyearly meeting now being held here in Costa Rica have already been released.

Eleven nations of America have received some sort of sanction, recommendation or warning from the Inter-American Press Association [IAPA]. These countries are: Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, El Salvador, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru.

At the meeting, the IAPA also said it opposed plans for a UNESCO-proposed institute to control and supervise the development of world communications.

The IAPA has also made a statement on the Inter-American Human Rights Court, agreeing to voice support for this new medium for protecting newsmen who are subject to human rights violations. To this end, the IAPA decided to instruct the main office of the IAPA to prepare articles on the cases that call for speedy solution.

EL SALVADOR

COLUMNIST ANALYZES U.S. ENVOY WHITE'S APPOINTMENT

PA210242 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 19 Mar 80 pp 7, 17 PA

[First part of Rafael Asbun article: "Analysis of the Helms-White Issue"--passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] Much has been said in international newspapers about the U.S. President's decision to appoint Robert E. White ambassador to our country. The appointment was opposed by a group of U.S. congressmen, among them Senator Jesse Helms, a member of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Much comment has been generated throughout the world and particularly in the United States in relation to White's appointment. However, as it is being paradoxically discussed by the Inter-American Press Association meeting in Costa Rica, the only country which has sort of shelved the issue or kept it very quiet is precisely El Salvador which has made no comment either in favor or against the appointment.

Everything we have read on this issue has been very emotional: some praise the virtues of Ambassador White and deprecate Senator Helms; others do just the opposite. After following the debates in the Senate, an objective analysis throws a favorable light on both of these U.S. political figures; one is a senator who well knows the objectives by Marxism and who does not beat around the bush in denouncing them; and the other is an intelligent ambassador who has received a one-sided view of a country which has been pictured as just coming out of the Middle Ages. His answers, however, show that he is intelligent enough to hope that he can find formulas that will not hurt our nationalism, which in any event would only benefit communism, inasmuch as Salvadorans by nature are poor but proud, and would like to solve their problems "the Salvadoran way."

Ours is a nationalism with flaws but free of any paternalism. Foreigners much realize that Central America's independence from Spain had its origin in El Salvador and if we struggled for it then, we are not going to give it up now.

I have two very interesting documents. One is the questioning of Robert E. White by Senator Helms on 8 February. The other is a letter that Ambassador White addressed to Senator Helms on 18 February adding to his answers. Both doucments show interesting aspects of a debate which is important to El Salvador.

The first question is on Nicaragua which is an inevitable subject when referring to Central America. Translated into Spanish the question reads as follows:

1A. Helms: "Do you think that the siutation in El Salvador has deteriorated to such a point that it is very unlikely to prevent a situation such as the one in Nicaragua?"

1B. White: "It can be deceiving to make direct comparisons between Nicaragua and El Salvador. ALTHOUGH THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN EL SALVADOR IS SERIOUS, THERE STILL IS HOPE THAT THE GOVERNMENT CAN SUCCEED AND PREVENT A CIVIL WAR. I am sure that this is what the majority of Salvadorans want. Only time will tell if they have succeeded. Fundamental decisions must be made by Salvadorans, of course. Our role can only be peripheral but nonetheless important. I am confident that the U.S. Government is willing to help to obtain a peaceful and democratic solution that will assist the Salvadoran people to find the real path of self-determination."

2A. Helms: "In your opinion, what steps should be taken to prevent this situation?"

2B. White: TO PREVENT A CIVIL WAR IN EL SALVADOR IT IS NECESSARY TO PROVIDE ECONOMIC AID TO THAT COUNTRY. The present government must have substantial security so that it can have enough time to implement its program of transformation and can build a broad political foundation."

We would like to analyze these two questions and their answers.

Unfortunately, this is not the best time to give opinions and make commentaries regarding the position of Senator Helms and the views of Ambassador White since we are living under a state of siege. I have, however, put in upper case everything related to the "civil war" mentioned by Ambassador White because it is the same thesis on which the Christian Democratic Party bases its policy: "either our reform or the civil war."

On 14 February Senator Helms addressed a letter to Ambassador White in which he asks him about the "civil war:" "DO YOU BELIEVE A CIVIL WAR CAN BE PREVENTED? WITHOUT WORRYING ABOUT SEMANTICS, IT IS FUNDAMENTAL, I THINK, THAT ANY ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION MUST CONSIDER THE FACT THAT EL SALVADOR FOR MANY MONTHS HAS BEEN IN A STATE OF CIVIL WAR."

This letter dated 14 February and the one which Ambassador White answered 4 days later, in my opinion, deserves a more careful and thorough analysis.

Article Continues

PA210243 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 20 Mar 80 pp 7, 11 PA

[Second part of article by Rafael Asbun: "The U.S. Role in Relation to Trotskiyism"--passages in capitals published in boldface; no mention made that this is the last part of the articles]

[Text] Before continuing with my analysis of the questions by U.S. Senator Jesse Helms and the answers by U.S. Ambassador Robert White [concerning Robert White's appointment as U.S. ambassador to El Salvador], I want to explain that they both said the ultraleftwing adhered to Trotskiyism. It is the Soviet Union itself which constantly claims that it is impossible to control the type of conduct inherent in Trotskiyism, which Lenin, one of the forefathers of Marxism, described as "a child's disease of communism."

From a doctrinal point of view, it is most important to know that according to the Marxist-Leninist thesis the Trotskiyists are passionate [apasionado]. In the words of the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador the term "passionate" has a different semantic meaning which must be taken into account to avoid errors of appreciation.

Let us, then, continue looking at the Helms-White dialog:

3A. Helms: "What can the United States do to prevent the extreme leftwing from gaining power in El Salvador?"

3B. White: "In this case at least, I suppose the term 'Extreme leftwing' means the group that is trying to impose a totalitarian dictatorship according, for example, to the Cuban model. I would differentiate such leftists from the other passionate leftists who demand profound political, economic and social changes, but who also are sincerely in favor of A COMPLETE PROTECTION OF FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION, FREE PRESS, HONEST ELECTIONS, ETC. I believe the Salvadoran people are hoping to control their own future rather than trusting it to a small group of leftists or rightists ruling under a tightly controlled dictatorship. Again the basic issues which El Salvador is facing must be decided by the Salvadorans themselves, NOT THROUGH EXTERNAL INTERVENTION. I believe that the more effective we and others are in providing aid and cooperation to the democratic Salvadorans for a PEACEFUL CHANGE the less opportunity there will be for those seeking to impose a leftwing or rightwing dictatorship."

18

There is no doubt that this answer reveals a prepared, intelligent and farsighted ambassador but, as I said in a previous commentary, this is only a partially informed answer.

White refers to the "extreme leftwing" which to him is not actually the ultraleft or the Trotskiyites, but every member of the Communist Party. That is, he is correct when he feels any group which may try to establish a Cuban model in the country should be rejected. And I believe that no Salvadoran would disagree with his definition of "passionate leftists" as those who want freedom of expression or honest elections. For a very long time, although paradoxical, perhaps due to the complex of guilt created among the armed forces, the military governments have always respected freedom of the press. It is the civilians in the present government who seem "upset" with freedom of the press, and Decree No 67 is harmful to the existence of freedom of expression guaranteed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as in the 1962 political constitution; in effect, it is harmful to whatever is not opposed to the nature of the present regime. With the state of siege and prior to it, with the radio networks, there is a manifest violation of freedom of expression and even freedom of enterprise.

We sincerely believe that if the members of the junta cannot be called "ultraleftists" or "extreme leftwing," as the U.S. ambassador sees it, they can neither be considered "passionate leftists" because they do not favor freedom of expression. Elsewhere, the recent statements of the governing junta reveal a reticence in postponing the elections indefinitely. In the legal profession there is an aphorism which states that if justice is not prompt or expeditious, it is injustice. Honest elections mean holding them at the proper time or else they will not be honest.

Of all the political parties that have made public statements since 15 October 1979, all, absolutely all, including the one now in power, have referred to elections.

In a recent exposition in Costa Rica, at the IAPA conference, Eng Alfonso Robelo, member of the Nicaraguan reconstruction government, offered elections for 1981 "even though they may be for mayors."

Here the situation is more serious: to elect a constituent assembly that will determine the conduct of the government. This is not only important as a democratic exercise, but to institutionalize national life.

THREE KILLED IN RAID ON BPR OFFICE IN CAPITAL

PA201539 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 Mar 80 PA

[Text] At least three people were killed this afternoon in San Salvador when the authorities raided an office of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR]. A Salvadoran Armed Forces spokesman said the security forces confiscated a large number of handguns and subversive propaganda. A soldier was wounded during the clash which occurred when the leftists did not listen to the orders to permit a search of the office, the military spokesman added. Twenty-five BPR members were arrested in the military operation.

In another incident, one detective and two members of a leftist group were wounded when they exchanged gunfire inside the emergency room of the Rosales Hospital, the country's largest. The two presumed leftists went to the hospital to inquire about the condition of a wounded individual they had hospitalized on Tuesday night. A detective recognized them and the shooting began. Other reports said the leftists were the ones who recognized the detective and then attacked him.

The metropolitan cathedral and El Rosario Church in downtown San Salvador were occupied this afternoon by leftists.

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS FACTORY CLOSED BY MILITARY

PA210109 San Salvador LA CRONICA DEL PUEBLO in Spanish 19 Mar 80 p 11 PA

[Text] Besides being taken over by members of the treasury police, the Texas Instruments factory will be definitely closed, according to information obtained by a reporter of this newspaper.

The factory's management, made up of U.S. citizens, adopted this decision Monday when over 1,500 workers of the plant called a strike in support of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses. On that day, the factory was surrounded by combined army and police forces to counter the strike. As a result of this, a spokesman of the factory's workers union said many women fainted from nervousness. Some had to be admitted to the Salvadoran Social Security Institute Hospital.

The same union spokesman said the imperialist management of the factory cares little about the fate of over 2,500 persons who will be jobless as a result of the factory's closing.

The Texas Instruments factory is totally under military control and yesterday, the workers were greeted with the unpleasant surprise that the plant will be closed indefinitely.

The Labor Ministry has not yet adopted a position in relation to this new case. However, in the opinion of many workers, the state should nationalize the factory and turn it over to the workers either to manage it themselves or, as in the case of the farms confiscated during the agrarian reform, to continue working under state supervision.

'SUBVERSIVE GROUPS' BURN CARS 19 MAR

PA210105 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 20 Mar 80 p 13 PA

[Excerpts] Several automobiles were burned yesterday when subversive groups armed with submachineguns and pistols stopped cars at traffic lights and hurled Molotov cocktails at them.

Similar actions against innocent drivers were reported in other sectors of the capital. Shooting was also reported in several areas of the capital thereby spreading panic among the population.

A high-powered bomb was set off Tuesday evening at the garage of the residence of Eng Eduardo Castillo Urrutia, president of the National Aqueduct and Sewage Administration. A microbus and the windows of the house were considerably damaged.

EXTREMISTS CONTINUE TO PROVOKE DISORDERS

PA202029 San Salvador Radio Cedena YSU in Spanish 0600 GMT 20 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Extremist elements have continued to provoke disorders in downtown San Salvador in the last 24 hours.

Following the search conducted yesterday by the security corps at the headquarters of the Beverage Workers Union, several unidentified persons placed several urban buses across the capital's main roads. It was also reported that extremist elements provoked disturbances in other areas of the capital, such as the incident at Cuscatlan Avenue, where unidentified individuals tried to set fire to the small stores in the area. The extremists escaped when combined security and army forces appeared on the scene. Several shots were fired.

ROUNDUP OF LATEST VIOLENT INCIDENTS

PA210157 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0040 GMT 21 Mar 80 PA

[By Mauro Espinoza]

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--At least 17 people have perished in the last 24 hours in El Salvador in various activities, the authorities have reported.

In three localities in central San Vicente Department, security officers engaged in armed confrontations with guerrilla squads of the Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL) which resulted in the deaths of 11 guerrillas.

Nine of the terrorists died in Tecoluca, 67 km east of here, when, according to the authorities, a military patrol was arbushed by about 50 guerrillas. Another group of about 45 attacked another military contingent in El Coyolito, San Vicente; one terrorist was killed.

At El Perical, also near San Vicente, 60 km east of the capital, another leftwinger was killed by the military.

An armed forces spokesman did not report any casualties among the military patrols which were attacked but he did mention that a large amount of weapons and ammunition was impounded. The spokesman also reported that members of the leftwing Peoples Revolutionary Bloc and the Marxist 28 February Peoples Leagues set fire on Wednesday afternoon to the mayor's office in Talnique, 42 km southwest of San Salvador.

An alleged terrorist action in Santa Ana, 67 km west of the capital, left five dead and several injured, the authorities revealed. Reports indicate that a person who was well-known for his criminal record opened fire on a vehicle with several passengers aboard. The passengers fired back and the criminal was killed along with four other people.

In Corinto, 185 km east of San Salvador, the wife of a National Guardsman was killed by unidentified individuals, apparently members of a clandestine group.

It was also reported that a fire broke out at a clothing store in Mejicanos, on the northern outskirts of the capital. The fire was supposedly caused by six alleged terrorists.

The Salvadoran capital has been recently shaken by a series of violent incidents including the burning of state-owned and private vehicles and urban service buses. A telephone service truck was set on fire this afternoon by leftwingers in the northern section of the capital. There are constant reports of urban buses being placed in the middle of streets in various parts of the city to cut off traffic.

Many private cars have been stolen. It is presumed that most robberies are commited by terrorists who then use the vehicles for their activities. There were no incidents in San Salvador this morning during the funeral of several leftwingers who were killed in the past few days in armed clashes with the authorities.

KIDNAPED INDUSTRIALIST SUPPORTS ERP

PA210323 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 19 Mar 80 pp 1, 16, 11 PA

[Excerpts] "I am certain that with the discipline and price of the Peoples Revolutionary Army (ERP), it cannot fail."

"The revolution will be achieved and I am willing to support the ERP in any way I can so that social justice may definitely rule in El Salvador. They cannot fail. It is impossible for them to fail." This is part of the statement made by Jaime Hill Arguello to correspondent Mario Menendez, of EL EXCELSIOR of Mexico, during an interview in a "people's prison" in El Salvador.

"The revolutionary and democratic forces not only have the right, but also the duty to struggle for social justice. The triumph of the Salvadoran revolution is inevitable because reason assists the people and their guerrilla organizations."

Captivity appears to have considerably influenced Mr Hill Arguello, as he seems to give honest answers to Menendez' questions.

Asked about the perspectives of the Salvadoran revolution, Hill Arguello supposedly replied: "It has very good perspectives. I am certain that with the discipline and pride of the ERP the revolution cannot fail. The revolution will be achieved and I am willing to support the ERP in anything I can so that social justice may definitely rule in El Salvador. They cannot fail. It is impossible for them to fail.

OPPOSITION WARNS OF MERCENARY INVASION

PA201658 Paris AFP in Spanish 0342 GMT 20 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Mar (AFP)--While a U.S. House of Representatives commission studies in secret how to intervene in El Salvador, some 5,000 mercenaries from various countries train on a ranch owned by former Guatemalan president Mario Sandoval Alarcon, it was reported here today.

The above statement was made by members of the United Popular Action Front, 28 February Peoples Leagues, the Nationalist Democratic Union, and the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc during a news conference held here.

The members of these four political movements which have joined to form the Coordinating Board of the Masses of El Salvador, said that the mercenary force is made up of Guatemalans, Hondurans, former Nicaraguan national guardsmen and a lesser number of men from other countries.

They said that the ranch where they are training is located in San Jose Municipality, Jutiapa Department, bordering with El Salvador. They also said that U.S. intervention in Salvadoran domestic affairs is a proven fact and that 150 U.S. Marines entered El Salvador through La Libertad Port not long ago. They also said that another country is helping the government junta, which according to them is but a continuation of past dictatorships. That country is Israel which has sold aircraft and armament to the army and paramilitary forces. They also said that the Venezuelan Government is opposed to the Salvadoran people's movement and supports the military junta. It also sent a psychological warfare specialist.

The members of the Coordinating Board of the Masses said that the Salvadoran movement is ready to seize power by means of the people's forces, and that if imperialism intevenes to crush the revolutionary movement, it will find the people in arms.

They said that the military junta is completely alone and that proof of this was the national 24-hour strike which was supported by 80 percent of the workers in spite of repression and intimidation.

They said that the day of the people's armed insurrection is near since the government's reforms--bank nationalization and agrarian reform--are propaganda measures for foreign consumption, but that they will not benefit the great needy majorities.

NICARAGUA

FSLN SAYS NO ELECTION PLANNED IN NEAR FUTURE

PA210411 Paris AFP in Spanish 0316 GMT 21 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 20 Mar (AFP)--An official spokesman for the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) today dismissed the possibility of holding elections in Nicaragua in the short- or medium-term. He said that during the 1979 insurrection the Nicaraguan people elected us with their blood.

Guerrilla commander Rene Nunez made the statement as he officially responded on behalf of the FSLN to the demands made by the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN) which on Sunday asked for the setting of a date to hold the elections.

Nunez said the organizer of the MDN, Alfonso Robelo, member of the government junta, still has time to think it over and correct the position he has assumed because it may significantly affect the unity of the revolution.

However, Commander Nunez just smiled and refused to make a direct comment when asked if it is possible that the FSLN will pressure Robelo to resign from the government junta if he continues with his political activities. We don't pressure; we just ask people to think things over, the Sandinist leader said.

It has been unofficially reported that the MDN plans to hold new rallies in the countryside and that it is receiving the support of business and industrial groups in several cities.

In its official reply to the MDN, the Sandinist Front said the party is trying to win the sympathies of several national sectors distorting the historical facts about the Sandinist revolution through a series of careless propaganda ploys.

The FSLN did not directly accuse the MDN of undermining the foundation of the revolution but it warned that Robelo's political movement might [words indistinct] other people.

ORTEGA RETURNS FROM ABROAD, NOTES ROBELO SPEECHES

PA200308 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2202 GMT 19 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 19 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--In Nicaragua "no one should be afraid to criticize the government," but they should not harm national unity, Comdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the junta of National Reconstruction, said today.

Returning from a tour of South America, Europe and the Caribbean, the Sandinist leader today commented on the recent speeches delivered by his colleague, Alfonso Robelo Callejas, another junta member.

Robelo Callejas, who turned his Nicaraguan Democratic Movement into a political part on Sunday, has emphasized that the Sandinist revolution "should be genuinely Nicaraguan and not follow alien patterns." He also talked about freedom of religion, of expression and of the press, as well as trade union freedom. Robelo Callejas' speeches have alluded to the national literacy campaign noting that it should not be used to teach reading and writing "in order to subjugate the underprivileged."

Commander Ortega Saavedra said Robelo Callejas' speeches are indicative of the freedom existing in Nicaragua. However, he warned that the freedom to criticize the government should not be misused so as not to endanger national unity or provide arguments "to international reactionaries. Criticism should be made respectfully, carefully and responsibly," the Nicaraguan leader said.

Commander Ortega Saavedra noted that during the recent trip abroad he was able to perceive the respect and prestige of the Nicaraguan revolution. "Nicaraguans are now welcomed anywhere in the world with respect and without ideological discrimination," he added. He reiterated that misguided criticism "might stop the flow of aid to Nicaragua."

"If anybody speaks about freedom of religion, for instance," he said, "that can lead to the belief there is religious persecution in Nicaragua while the fact is we not only permit the people to have their own religious principles but we are also willing to defend them." He said the same things might be thought abroad if requests are made for trade union freedom.

"In Nicaragua," he added, "the ones who need liberty are the peasants and workers who are experiencing the problems of unemployment, hunger, health, lack of housing and shoes, and even education in the case of illiterates."

He said "we have nothing against criticizing the government as long as it does not affect national unity and it is not perceived abroad that we are quibbling internally due to this criticism."

FORMER ROBELO SUPPORTER BREAKS WITH MDN

PA191608 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Emilio Rappaccioli, a former supporter of [junta member] Robelo has stated his disagreement with the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN].

Rappaccioli made surprising statements to this news program. This is not the moment for this type of activity, Rappaccioli said. He noted that the power aspirations of the MDN are not legitimate. A movement that does not represent the interests of our people--composed of the exploited classes--cannot be legitimate, he stated. Rappaccioli added: I cannot accept the idea of a party that wants the powerful classes to maintain their privileges reaching political power.

Rappaccioli was part of what was called the progressive group of the MDN. During the times of the imperialist mediation effort, he struggled to have the MDN abandon the broad opposition front and join the Patriotic Front. The Patriotic Front followed the line of the Sandinist National Liberation Front--which at that time was waging a clandestine struggle.

These surprising statements by Rappaccioli, general director of the Nicaraguan Energy Institute, serve to confirm the pro-business character of the MDN.

With these statements, Rappaccioli has practically broken with the MDN.

ROBELO'S MOVEMENT DESCRIBED AS 'DANGER TO REVOLUTION'

PA200403 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1752 GMT 19 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 19 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Carlos Nunez, commander of the Sandinist revolution, said here today the criticism and political positions outlined by government junta member Alfonso Robelo during an assembly of his party, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN), "are a danger to the revolution."

Robelo criticized the political content of the national literacy campaign and the Sandinist orientation of the army and proclaimed that his party's political ideals include respect for religion and legitimately obtained private property, ideological pluralism, a Nicaraguan socialism which does not copy other processes, and respect for the freedoms of man, especially freedom of the press.

Commander Nunez of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) feels that Robelo's movement is "among those which seek to make conflicts more acute in order to obtain greater strength with which to hinder the participation of the masses in the revolutionary transformations being carried out within the Nicaraguan process."

"This last," he added, "is the greatest danger that could be presented to a revolution that has a historical mission to fulfill, that was created and molded by the FSLN, around which other sectors rallied.

He then defined Sandinism as the "synthesis of the political-historical legacy of Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino in conjunction with that which his sons, his followers, have created on the basis of the Sandinist struggle and thinking. [quotation mark as received]

In his opinion, Robelo's movement has an "eminently bourgeois" concept of freedom. "In line with this concept, the party is trying to oppose the changes begun by the revolution, on the basis of an analysis that seeks to give the same importance to the various sectors that participated in the overthrow of the dictatorship without taking into consideration the belligerent aspect of this revolution and the fact that it has taken place because it had a very important and decisive force on its side--our people," Nunez said.

Carlos Nunez said those groups are trying to use the media to continue alining and confusing the people and marketing propaganda as a policy for their own purposes and as the expression of a class.

With regard to the demand for an army that is "apolitical and that has the right to vote," the commander of the revolution said that "to propose to the members of the army that they be other than Sandinists is so absurd that anyone who does so would immediately be rejected."

Guerrilla Commander Dora Maria Tellez, who has "Commander Dos" during the attack on the Managua National Palace in 1978, also referred to the position of the MDN members. She did not call Robelo by name, but referred to an "elegant man."

"To go to the illiterate worker and peasant and tell them that they have been downtrodden, that they have been exploited, is not to domesticate them. Domestication would involve them being offered profits from an enterprise and labor freedom today by those who formerly offered them only a club, a gun butt and repression while shelving labor conventions and lists of demands," Commander Tellez said.

25

"Go tell these truths to our peasants and let us not have 'an elegant man' come to tell us that the intent is to domesticate or manipulate them," Dora Maria Tellez said yesterday to university literacy brigaders after a march of over 90 km from Leon to this capital. The war-hardened Sandinist leader urged the students to fulfill this commitment and to wage this struggle on behalf of the illiterate. She emphasized that "those individuals who yesterday closed their eyes to repression cannot be allowed to come now with eyes and ears wide open to practice demagoguery."

Danilo Aguirre Solis, president of the Union of Journalists of Nicaragua (UPN), replied to Robelo's call for authentic freedom of speech. "It is true that there is no freedom of speech here for the dominant group which always used it for its own benefit. That freedom is now the right of newsmen and the people. It was won in our unyielding struggle against tyranny," Aguirre said.

Father Fernando Cardenal, national coordinator of the literacy campaign, commented on the criticism of the MDN leader by saying that "the education campaign that we will wage in Nicaragua is based on the method of the famous teacher Pablo Freire." He added that Freire describes education in the capitalist countries as "banking education, in which the student becomes a container in which is deposited such knowledge as the exploiting classes want him to have to prevent him from knowing the truth." Father Cardenal added that this manner of dominating workers and peasants "in addition to being criminal, is immoral, because it is immoral for people to be prevented from knowing what is happening around them.

WORKERS UNION DENOUNCES MDN MANEUVERS

PA190014 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Mar 80 PA

[Communique issued by the Julio Martinez Single Workers Union in Managua--date not given]

[Text] 1. The Julio Martinez Single Workers Union strongly criticizes the opportunism and demagoguery of the millionaire merchants, industrialists, farmers and cattlemen who, organized under the Nicaraguan Development Institute (INDE) and the Superior Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP), as business organizations and under the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN) as political organization, are trying to distort, neutralize and intervene in the foundations of the Sandinist people's revolution and are also promoting a revision of Sandino's ideals for the sole purpose of seizing control of the transformation process being carried out by the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN).

2. We recognize only the FSLN as the vanguard and we definitely support its government programs. We also express our solidarity with all mass organizations identified and implementing the work programs established by our vanguard in an effort to have a just and equitable society.

3. We urge all workers and peasants organizations to publicly denounce the political opportunism of the millionaires, who own the country's production centers, and who are trying to maintain in our country under the same conditions of domination and exploitation of the Nicaraguan workers, so that they can keep for themselves the privileges they enjoyed during the bloody Somozist dictatorship.

No to the maneuvers of the local bourgeoisie. No to the political pretensions of the MDN.

Yes to FSLN work programs. Yes to the Sandinist literacy campaign.

Free fatherland or death.

[Signed] Sergio Herrera Somarriba, secretary general of the National Executive Committee of the Julio Martinez Single Workers Union.

COMMANDER TELLEZ COMMENTS ON MDN RALLY 16 MAR

PA191601 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Mar 80 PA

[Statements by Comdr Dora Maria Tellez on the political meeting held Sunday 16 March by the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement--recorded]

[Excerpt] We think the literacy campaign is an (?essential) aspect of the liberating education proposed by the Sandinist Front in its program. It is a liberating education because in the first place, (?teachers will be) teaching the history of our country [words indistinct]. The phenomenon of exploitation will also be taught. [word indistinct] the political, economic and social reality that has directly contributed to the gradual and increasingly forceful achievement of that economic liberation.

One of the things I have noticed about Companero Robelo's speech is his sense of history. There are certain things that cannot be erased from history, such as the fact that the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] fought the dictatorship for 20 years. This is no mere historical coincidence but is a part of our country's development and history [word indistinct].

At the meeting, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] was described as a decisive force. We think that rather than a decisive force, the MDN was a force that inserted itself within the framework of the revolution on the basis of FSLN ideas.

Another thing that attracted my attention yesterday was the fact that the FSLN was not mentioned anywhere. I think this was a distortion of history, but I do not think this was mere coincidence either.

I also noticed and would like to mention here the fact that (?there was booing) that day when the red and black flag was hoisted. I think this sort of thing can only be done by elements opposed to the country's liberation, for the red and black flag is the symbol of that liberation. There is no other explanation.

The red and black flag is a symbol of the [word indistinct] liberation, a symbol of our country's historic liberation achieved on 19 July. [Word indistinct] individuals who label themselves revolutionaries would boo the flag that [words indistinct] thousands of companeros died. This was disrespectful and showed a lack of revolutionary awareness and of knowledge and acceptance of our country's historic realities. It also shows a lack of vision as to what Sandinism has meant here and as to their role in this historic process as members of the private sector.

BRIEFS

STUDENTS TO LEAVE FOR CUBA--Some 260 young Nicaraguans, from 10 to 17 years of age, are receiving 10 days of training before leaving for Cuba where they will study high school courses. A similar contingent from Managua Department is going to join this group. Along with them, six Nicaraguan social studies teachers will also receive training. They are going to teach Nicaraguan history and geography. Some of the students who are going to Cuba are youths who fought in the Sandinist Army during the struggle against the Somoza tyranny. [Text] [Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Mar 80]

CASTRO, DOS SANTOS SPEAK ON ISLE OF YOUTH

FL201306 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 20 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Cuban councils of State and Ministers President Commander in Chief Fidel Castro yesterday afternoon visited the President Agostinho Neto Basic Secondary Farm School [ESBEC] on the Isle of Youth. Amid the ovations by hundreds of students from Angola and other fraternal countries, who attend school in Cuba, the president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the first secretary of the PCC were accorded a warm welcome. Fidel and Dos Santos visited the center's classrooms and observed the type of education the Angolan students receive in our fatherland. Subsequently, a rally was held during which the two leaders made speeches.

President Dos Santos expressed joy and satisfaction for the opportunity to visit Cuba and especially that school and conveyed to the students warm greetings from the Angolan people, their party and government. Dos Santos recalled that the MPLA-Labor Party and his country had entrusted to the Angolan students in Cuba the task of studying and preparing to better serve the revolution. In his speech, the Angolan president expressed gratitude for the solidarity offered by the socialist community's countries to the People's Republic of Angola and stressed the important role played by Cuba's internationalist aid in the defense, security and national reconstruction of his country. Later on, he spoke about his visit to our fatherland and affirmed: [Begin Dos Santos recording in Portuguese] We are very pleased with the results we have achieved on this visit. We are absolutely convinced that this visit will further strengthen our cooperation at the level of our parties--the Labor Party and the PCC--and at the state level through stronger ties of cooperation and the most varied means of economic and social activities in our countries. [end recording]

In his speech at the Agostinho Neto ESBEC, our commander in chief referred to the great leader of the Angolan revolution. He said that for the world progressive and revolutionary movement and for the Angolan people Neto's death was a tragic blow, an enormous loss which deprived the country, whose independence had been recently gained, of the chief who had initiated the struggle and led his people to victory. [Begin Castro recording] This was a very difficult test. Nevertheless, Angola's people, party and government, demonstrating great strength, maturity and intelligence, faced up to this terrible difficulty and selected a worthy successor to President Agostinho Neto, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos. [applause] [end recording]

Fidel noted the importance of President Dos Santos' visit to Cuba and asserted: [Begin Castro recording] as he has stated here today, this visit is of great importance for the Angolan and Cuban people's relations. A magnificent atmosphere of friendship, confidence and camaraderie has reigned over the meeting between the Angolan and Cuban representatives. We can add that in all aspects there has been strong and absolute agreement in viewpoints.

Thus, we can say that today's Angolan-Cuban relations are better than ever before. [applause] Our ties are stronger than ever before. [applause] Our two peoples will continue to cooperate very closely in all fields. [end recording] Our commander in chief expressed optimism in Angola's future despite the aggressions, threats and maneuvers of the imperialists, racists and counterrevolutionaries. He added: [Begin Castro recording] In this manner Angola thrives, succeeds and advances. Angola's victory will be absolutely certain. [applause] And our people will continue to work side by side with the Angolans, will continue to express their solidarity and will continue to support the Angolan people, the MPLA and their leadership and their President Jose Eduardo dos Santos [applause] in the same manner that we supported, with absolute and infinite loyalty, the beloved President Agostinho Neto. [end recording] Elsewhere in his speech our commander in chief referred to the foreign students attending school in our country.

He noted that they are excellent students, excellent workers, intelligent, well-disciplined and exemplary. He stated that our country feels very proud and happy about the success of these schools and noted that this experience is unique in the world. Our commander in chief recalled that the love of fatherland and peoples' traditions are ever-present in these schools. He also said that he agrees with President Dos Santos that they should be better students so that they may become better revolutionaries.

In closing he said: [begin Castro recording] We join that conviction and wish to express to you our absolute certainty that the African students will continue to distinguish themselves increasingly more in study, discipline, work and revolutionary awareness, because that will be the path of struggle and work for the future of the peoples you represent, for mankind's future, for the victory of fraternity and equality among men, because with your revolution, with your behavior, with your intelligence, you are demonstrating to colonialism, imperialism and racism who the African peoples really are. Thank you very much. Fatherland or death. We shall win! [prolonged applause] [end recording]

Our commander in chief and the Angolan president made an extensive tour of places of interest on the Isle of Youth which included visits to the former Modelo Prison and the Carlos Fonseca Amador and the Henry (Witwuy) ESBFCS where Nicaraguan and Namibian youths attend school, respectively. Throughout the tour of that special municipality, the residents of the island accorded an enthusiastic welcome to Fidel and Dos Santos as a demonstration of the indestructible friendship existing between the Cuban and Angolan peoples.

RISQUET MEETS WITH ANGOLAN CONSTRUCTION MINISTER

FL202209 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 20 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Jorge Risquet, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat, today met with Horacio Braz da Silva, minister of construction and housing of the People's Republic of Angola. Braz da Silva came to Cuba as a member of the high-level delegation headed by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and Angola. During the meeting, Risquet and Braz da Silva discussed the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two nations and particularly cooperation in the area of construction as well as prospects in that field. Also at the meeting were Jose Lopez Moreno, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of construction, and Levi Farah, minister of government in charge of construction abroad.

GOVERNMENT REPRESSION IN EL SALVADOR CONDEMNED

PA210409 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 20 Mar 80 PA

["Our America" feature]

[Text] The Salvadoran military-Christian Democratic regime has again shown its clearly fascist nature by repressing with merciless violence the 24-hour general strike sponsored by the National Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses which paralyzed productive activities throughout the country, and most notably in the capital, last Monday. The toll of the actions taken by the Salvadoran repressive corps against the striking workers at their jobsites includes more than 50 dead and hundreds injured and arrested.

The paramilitary gangsters who backed the army and the police in this new massacre ordered by the government junta were particularly sanguinary. Both in San Salvador and in nearby Mejicanos, Cuscatancingo, San Marcos and San Martin, the people had to erect barricades to cope with the brutal onslaught of the military who even used tanks in a useless effort to thwart last Monday's strike.

The 24-hour strike, which as we said brought the national economy to a halt, was called by the National Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses to condemn the genocidal repression against the people, repudiate the growing intervention of U.S. imperialism in El Salvador and censor the small group of Christian Democratic leaders who by remaining in the government want to give the government a civilian aspect which it does not really have. Through their determined participation in the strike, the fighting Salvadoran people evinced their repudiation of the bloody repression imposed by the regime and the complicity of the small group of collaborationist Christian Democratic politicians in bloody and genocidal incidents. By the same token, the Salvadoran people evinced their rejection of the interventionist escalation of the United States in this Central American country.

This new massacre perpetrated by the regime against the Salvadoran people once again confirms the scandalous fraud involved in the widely propagandized reforms promulgated by the government junta, along with the imposition of the state of siege and the suppression of constitutional guarantees. No one can believe in those reforms, which are supposedly for the benefit of the majority, because their implementation has been accompanied by a series of killings of workers, peasants and students. Reforms supported by Washington cannot elicit any confidence because it is very clear to the people of our America that the United States is their main enemy.

The Salvadoran people are fighting against their internal and international oppressors with heroic courage but the revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces of the world, and especially those of our hemisphere, cannot just stand by watching that confrontation or leave the Salvadoran brothers at this crucial time to their uneven struggle against the repressive corps, heavily armed, trained and supported in every way by Yankee imperialism. It is necessary to give firm support to the patriotic Salvadoran forces and cooperate actively in the preparation of the international conference of solidarity with that fraternal nation which will be held soon in a nation of our America.

International and Latin American solidarity was of great importance to the victory of the people's revolution in Nicaragua. Now too, we have to provide solidarity by making a firm contribution to the victory of the fighting people of Agustin Farabundo Marti.

USSR PUBLIC HEALTH MINISTER VISITS HOSPITAL

FL201027 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Academician Boris Petrovskiy, USSR public health minister and deputy to the Supreme Soviet, has visited the psychiatric hospital and the Palace of Conventions, where he was received by their directors, Bernabe Ordaz and (Abraham Massip). Dr Petrovskiy departed for his country after a 10-day visit to our country during which he signed a bilateral cooperation agreement with the Public Health Ministry and donated medical equipment and literature to Cuba. While in our country he was accompanied by Sergio del Valle, member of the PCC Politburo and public health minister.

BRIEFS

NAMIBIAN DELEGATION--Haydee Santamaria, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Casa de las Americas, has received a Namibian delegation that is visiting Cuba. The delegation consists of (Riunsa Kakunga), member of the Central Committee Politburo and secretary of administrative affairs of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), and (Linekela Kalenga), member of the SWAPO Central Committee and secretary of education and culture. Views were exchanged at the friendly meeting. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 20 Mar 80 FL]

NEED FOR CARICOM LEADERS' SUMMIT STRESSED

FL201544 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 20 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Dominica's deputy prime minister, Michael Douglas, says the failure of the CARICOM heads of government to meet for almost 5 years now has strangled the whole process of deepening the regional integration movement. Mr Douglas said a series of crucial issues needed the immediate attention of the Carribean leaders, including the question of ideological plurality in the region which he said required urgent clarification.

The Dominican minister identified CARICOM proposals to establish a regional balance of payments stabilization fund as another key issue to be discussed and decided upon by the heads of government. A report from CARICOM officials looking at the establishment of such a fund is going before the 16th CARICOM Council of Ministers meeting in Georgetown, Guyana next week and Mr Douglas has labeled this issue as the most important item for the conference

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GUZMAN SAYS COLOMBIA ALONE CAN SOLVE EMBASSY CRISIS

PA201740 Paris AFP in Spanish 1635 GMT 20 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 20 Mar (AFP)--Dominican President Antonio Guzman has said that the Colombian Government is moved by the most humane feelings in its search for a solution to the problem of the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota by a guerrilla group.

Regarding the Colombian authorities' position on the 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrillas' demands, President Guzman said the Colombian Government is the one which has to solve events which occur inside its territory. We believe, he said, that the Colombian Government is moved by the most noble feelings in its efforts to solve the situation. Guzman said he is sure that the Colombian authorities will continue to consider these feelings in its efforts to solve this big problem which has dismayed the entire world.

The president said he had discussed the situation with Dominican Ambassador Antonio Garcia Vasquez who arrived in the country last week for consultations with the Foreign Ministry. However, Guzman said, we cannot solve anything or say anything about what is occurring in Colombia. Garcia Vasquez, ambassador to Peru, was assigned to Bogota as a result of the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota when a reception to celebrate the 136th anniversary of the country's independence was being held. President Guzman said he spoke with the diplomat on the situation, but he insisted in reiterating that the Colombian authorities are the ones who obviously must do whatever is advisable.

JAMAICA

CUBAN DOCTORS INVOLVED IN WORKERS' COMPLAINT

FL202259 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2230 GMT 20 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Four domestic workers attached to the residence of Cuban doctors at Unity Hall in St James have been transferred to the Cornwall Regional Hospital.

The [word indistinct] information was contained in a letter from the administrator of the hospital to the BITU [Bustamante Industrial Trades Union] which represents the workers. The letter notes that the workers had been transferred to the staff quarters at Cornwall regional. Last Friday the BITU gave an ultimatum to the hospital for the workers to be removed from the Unity Hall residence of the Cuban doctors. The BITU said that the ultimatum had come in the wake of reports from the domestic workers of threats of violence and harassment from the doctors. The union also cited an incident last week where a worker was allegedly threatened with a gun. However, the chairman of the board of Cornwall regional, (W. Cathen), later said that the head of the hospital's Cuban team, Dr Falcon, had explained that the issue was a joke and a misunderstanding.

GRENADIAN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TEACHERS' UNION CONGRESS

FL202107 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 20 Mar 80 FL

[Excerpt] Grenada's Minister of Education and Youth George Louison arrived in the island a short while ago. Louison is here to participate in the activities of the second congress of the National Union of Democratic Teachers. This afternoon the Grenadian minister will be visiting the Jamaica School of Agriculture and the Jose Marti secondary school. At the JSA, he is expected to address members of the staff and students.

MARTINIQUE

'ALARM' OVER UPCOMING VISIT OF U.S. WARSHIP REPORTED

FL202122 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 20 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Reports from Martinique say the proposed visit of a U.S. warship to the island has added a new element of alarm to the social unrest in the so-called French Overseas Departments. The American warship decked with 400 marines is to arrive in Fort-de-France next Tuesday on a tour of duty in the Caribbean zone.

Observers feel the surprise visit of the U.S. warship is a demonstration of the U.S. (?support for) its French ally in the face of the growing discontent in this French colony. A report from PRENSA LATINA news service quoted the U.S. Consulate in Martinique as saying that the ships's tour of duty demonstrated the commitment and interest of the U.S. Government in the Caribbean as well as upholding the peace and freedom of the seas.

ST KITTS-NEVIS

GOVERNMENT REAFFIRMS COMMITMENT TO TOURISM INDUSTRY

FL202129 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 20 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The month-old St Kitts-Nevis Government has reaffirmed its commitment to the development and expansion of tourism which already plays a major role in the economies of many Caribbean countries. In an address to the local hotel association, the St Kitts-Nevis tourism minister, Michael Powell, said tourism must become a vital industry and that there was a great need to pool human resources for closer cooperation.

The minister also said a goal in dynamic drives in both the North American and European markets were necessary. At the meeting, a number of committees were established to deal with the problems being experienced by the St Kitts-Nevis tourism sector.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 058 24 March 1980

ARGENTINA

FRG Mission Arrives To 'Conclude' Nuclear Talks B 1
Demonstration Over Missing Persons Broken Up B 1
Briefs: Socialist International Meeting B 1

BOLIVIA

Jesuit Priest Found Shot to Death in La Paz C 1
Air Force Commander Pledges Support for Government C 1
Olympic Committee Opts for Participation C 1

BRAZIL

Santos Dockworkers Decide To End Strike D 1
Guerreiro Foresees Nuclear Accord With Argentina D 1

CHILE

Pinochet Departs on Tour of Asian Countries E 1
Arrives in Fiji Islands E 1
Remainder of Trip Canceled E 1
Official Spokesman Comments E 1
President Blames 'Superpowers' E 2

COLOMBIA

Reportage on Developments at Dominican Embassy F 1
Five Hostages May Be Freed F 1
Visits by Relatives Banned F 1
Military Supports Government F 1
Cuba Submits New Proposal F 2
Guerrillas From Three Countries Threaten U.S. F 2
Official Source Confirms Commander Uno's Identity F 3
M-19 Woman Guerrilla Believed To Be Panamanian F 3
Cuba Denies Siding With Nicaragua in Territorial Dispute F 4
Military Court Convicts 47 FARC Members F 4

PANAMA

Departure of Shah From Contadora Reported N 1
Expresses Appreciation N 1
Departs From Tocumen N 1
Official Announcement Made N 2
Iran's Legal Representative Comments N 3
Vasquez Faults Government N 3

Royo Leaves for Japan; Tokyo Approves New Canal N 4
Briefs: Gasohol Production; Agreement With Spain N 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carazo Orders Film Sent to USSR Embassy Examined P 1
Envoy Agrees to Inspection P 1

EL SALVADOR

Scattered Violence Claims 85 Lives During Week P 1
New Clashes Reported
Foreign Ministry Attacked P 2
Coordinating Board Discusses General Strike Results P 3
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 20 Mar]
Armed Forces Guarantee Changes, Says Defense Minister P 4
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 15 Mar]

GUATEMALA

Former Military Chief Killed in Ambush P 6
One Killed in Attack on PID Offices P 6
Clandestine Graveyard Yields 32 Bodies P 6

NICARAGUA

Communique Issued on Delegation's Visit to USSR [Havana] P 7
Borge Leads Delegation on Visit to Bulgaria [cross-reference] P 8
Results of West European Tour Termed 'Significant' P 8
Unions Seeks Membership in Sandinist Labor Central P 9
Workers To Reopen Confiscated Clothing Factory P 9
Radio Reports Somoza's Land Purchases in Paraguay P 9

CUBA

Castro Hails Angolan Revolution, Relations Q 1
Angola's Dos Santos Welcomes Cuban Cooperation Q 4
Dos Santos Ends Visit Q 6
Agreement Signed Q 6
Joint Communique Released Q 6
Castro Proposes UN Program to Liberate Southern Africans Q 7
Party Official, Soviet Envoy Reject Olympic Boycott Q 8
Journalists' Federation Leader Arrives for UPEC Congress Q 8

FRG MISSION ARRIVES TO 'CONCLUDE' NUCLEAR TALKS

PY232348 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1614 GMT 23 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 23 Mar (NA)--The members of a high-level FRG nuclear technical mission arrived here today in order to conclude the negotiations which will make it possible for that nation to approve the sale to Argentina of the nuclear reactor to be installed at the Atucha 2 central.

The group, which brings the decision of the special German cabinet regarding this delicate question, is headed by Per Fischer, under secretary for international economic relations of the FRG Foreign Ministry. The other members are Hans Schill, chief of the energy department of the Economy Ministry; Werner Ronet, chief of the science and technology department of the Foreign Ministry; and Reinhard Loosch, science and technology under secretary of the Research and Technology Ministry.

The arrival of this mission was announced last Friday by Gunther Van Well, FRG foreign relations secretary, after he held talks for 2 days with members of the national government, among whom were President Jorge Videla and Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor.

Van Well also met the air force and navy commanders, Lt Gen Omar Graffigna and Adm Armando Lambruschini, respectively, and with Castro Madero, president of the National Atomic Energy Commission.

On this occasion, Van Well explained that his mission was to learn about the Argentine political position regarding nuclear subjects and that, after fulfilling that mission and reporting to the German cabinet, it had been decided to send the technical commission which arrived today to talk with their Argentine counterparts about those subjects.

On that earlier occasion, unofficial spokesmen said that the FRG would probably stop opposing the sale to Argentina of the nuclear reactor for Atucha 2, an opposition it has maintained in the last few months despite long negotiations on various levels.

DEMONSTRATION OVER MISSING PERSONS BROKEN UP

PY212038 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2315 GMT 20 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 20 Mar (NA)--Police sources indicate that police this afternoon broke up a demonstration by the so-called "mothers of Plaza de Mayo" requesting information on their allegedly missing sons and relatives. The police arrested approximately 70 persons, including a U.S. reporter who was covering the demonstration.

The sources indicate that the majority of those arrested were released after being identified.

The U.S. reporter was indentified as Pamela Wheaton of the local newspaper Buenos Aires HERALD, which is published in English.

BRIEFS

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETING--Buenos Aires, 21 Mar (NA)--Peronist leaders have announced that Peronism will not attend the Socialist International meeting which starts Sunday in Santo Domingo; but Oscar Alende and Diego Nay Zuviria of the Intransigent Party, Simon Alberto Lazara and Alberto Gabeta of the Unified Socialist Party, and Victor Garcia Costa of the Popular Socialist Party will attend the conference. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2200 GMT 21 Mar 80 PY]

JESUIT PRIEST FOUND SHOT TO DEATH IN LA PAZ

WA241453 London REUTER in English 1909 GMT 22 Mar 80 WA

La Paz, March 22, REUTER--A Jesuit priest who is the editor of a leftwing Bolivian magazine was found shot to death today hours after he disappeared in central La Paz, witnesses said. The bound and gagged body of the Rev. Luis Espinal, 46, was dumped beside a road outside La Paz. Witnesses said Espinal apparently was killed by a burst of machinegun fire.

Espinal founded the moderate leftwing weekly AQUI in 1979 and fiercely attacked the rightwing and the military from its columns.

Earlier today Bolivian press trade unions issued a statement saying he had disappeared after going to a movie last night, and was presumed kidnapped. Espinal, who was born in Spain but took Bolivian citizenship several years ago, had failed to return to the Jesuit fathers' house where he lived.

The unions' statement speculated that the disappearance of the editor could be connected with a recent wave of bomb attacks in Bolivia. Espinal's magazine, a radio station and trade union offices were among the targets. AQUI's recent editorials were fiercely critical of the attacks, which Espinal dubbed "terrorism of the right".

AIR FORCE COMMANDER PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT

PY201855 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2318 GMT 19 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Mar (NA)--Maj Gen Jaime Nino de Guzman Quiroz, commander in chief of the Bolivian Air Force, stated today that the tense atmosphere prevailing in his country is "the result of a democratic state" and reaffirmed that the role of the Bolivian armed forces is "to support the current constitutional government."

Guzman Quiroz arrived in this capital today for a 6-day official visit to Argentina in response to a special invitation issued by his Argentine counterpart, Lt Gen Omar Graffigna. In his brief statement to the press at the metropolitan airport, Guzman also said that "the Bolivian armed forces ceased participating in government affairs a long time ago" and emphasized that "the role of the armed forces is to support the current government."

During his visit to Argentina, Guzman will make a number of formal visits, among which is the one he will pay to President Videla tomorrow at 1130. He will also tour several air force units.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE OPTS FOR PARTICIPATION

PY211337 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0320 GMT 21 Mar 80 PY

[Text] La Paz, 21 Mar (TELAM)--It has been reported in La Paz that the Bolivian Olympic Committee has decided that Bolivia will participate in the Olympic games to be held in Moscow this summer. It was decided that a 10-member delegation will go to the Soviet Union to represent Bolivia at the Olympic games. The Bolivian delegation will be made up of eight athletes, a delegation chief and a physician.

SANTOS DOCKWORKERS DECIDE TO END STRIKE

PY221430 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 22 Mar 80 PY

[Relayed report from Santos by (Rene Braga]

[Excerpt] We are now speaking with Nelson Batista, president of the dockworkers union, who emotionally told the workers that the strike has ended after paralyzing the port of Santos for 5 days.

[Question] How was this 5-day strike carried out?

[Answer] The strike movement certainly had the support of our working class, which is the largest, the best organized and has the hardest workers. They were aware of the movement, and for this reason I was not going to lead the group to continue the strike for the lack of [word indistinct]. At the end of the day we were alone. All the other three unions had given up the strike, and I was not going to lead the boys to shoulder the responsibility. I do not want them to be found responsible for anything. But if anybody is looking for a head, they can cut off mine.

[Question] Would the union like to send any emergency report to these workers about the return to work?

[Answer] Yes. To return to work calmly and with the spirit that we are not the losers but the winners, that we have proved that we are united.

[Question] How has the problem of the salary increase been decided?

[Answer] The other three unions, which in the end did not agree with the wishes of the dockworkers, will receive 6 percent according to the collective contract.

[Question] And the demands of the Docas company workers will prevail?

[Answer] Yes, their demand will prevail because some sectors will receive 7.9 percent, 8 or 9 percent. There are several sectors encompassing more than (?1,700) workers.

GUERREIRO FORESEES NUCLEAR ACCORD WITH ARGENTINA

PY221420 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 22 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Brazil and Argentina are bound to sign a nuclear agreement because both countries have interests in this sector and there is no reason to prevent nuclear cooperation when relations between the two nations are as cordial as ever. This statement was made by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, who denied the existence of pressures in Brazil from military sectors which would be opposed to this nuclear agreement.

PINOCHET DEPARTS ON TOUR OF ASIAN COUNTRIES

FY211930 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Mar 80 FY

[Relay from Col Arturo Merino Benitez Airport]

[Excerpt] The president of the republic initiated his tour of several Asian countries a few minutes ago in a Lan Chile 707 jet which took off from Col Arturo Merino Benitez airport--formerly Pudahuel airport--at 1330. Many people were at the airport to bid farewell to the president, his wife and members of his entourage on this tour of Fiji, the Philippines and Tahiti.

Arrives in Fiji Islands

FY221440 Paris AFP in Spanish 1352 GMT 22 Mar 80 FY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 22 Mar (AFP)--It has been reported here that Chilean President Augusto Pinochet arrived at 1029 GMT today in the Fiji Islands, Oceania, for a 36-hour official visit. A brief communique released by the national Chilean airline, whose plane is carrying the president and his delegation of family members and ministers, indicated that the plane "stopped its engines at 1034 GMT without any problem, successfully concluding the trip which began in Chile yesterday, Friday."

Remainder of Trip Canceled

FY221553 Paris AFP in Spanish 1532 GMT 22 Mar 80 FY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 22 Mar (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that Chilean President Augusto Pinochet today canceled his Asian tour and will return to Santiago tomorrow. A communique of the Chilean presidency issued at 1515 GMT indicates that the president made this decision after being apprised of the fact that his Philippine counterpart, Ferdinand Marcos, had canceled his visit to the Philippines scheduled to begin on Monday.

Pinochet was today visiting the Fiji Islands, the first stage of his abortive tour of Oceania.

Official Spokesman Comments

FY221848 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Mar 80 FY

[Text] The presidential decision to cancel his trip to the Philippines and return to Santiago tomorrow was officially released this morning from the Diego Portales Building by Social Communications Director Jorge Fernandez.

[Begin Fernandez recording] The president of the nation will not travel to the Philippines due to the serious problems which have cropped up in that nation. According to the official communique of the Philippine Government, the presidential visit had to be canceled because President Marcos must leave Manila tomorrow to attend to a very urgent matter.

Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo told Chilean Ambassador Lemay that President Ferdinand Marcos will have to travel to Mindanao because of a sudden resurgence of subversive activity by the Moorish National Liberation Front [Frente Moro de Liberacion Nacional].

His excellency the Chilean president was apprised of this situation this morning and decided to cut short his stay in the Fiji Islands. Despite the warm welcome extended to him by the waiting government officials, President Pinochet has decided to decline the invitation to visit Suva, capital of the Fiji Islands, in view of the situation in the Philippines.

President Pinochet will arrive in Santiago at noon tomorrow. At the same time, Ambassador Lemay has been summoned to Santiago for consultations. Santiago, Chile, 22 March 1980. [end recording]

President Blames 'Superpowers'

FY232324 Paris AFP in Spanish 1540 GMT 23 Mar 80 FY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 23 Mar (AFP)--It was reported here today that Chilean President Augusto Pinochet has said that "communism dominates the Pacific" and has charged the superpowers of being responsible for the failure of his 11-day visit to some Asian countries. Pinochet made these remarks about the failure of his trip in Papeete, where his plane made a refueling stop.

"It is not an act of slighting myself, but also of slighting the whole nation, because I am the president of all Chileans," General Pinochet stated, commenting for the first time on the event, according to some reports. He added that this incident shows that communism dominates the Pacific Ocean and said that pressures from the superpowers played an important role in this diplomatic setback, "because on the one hand the pressures came from the workers' unions and on the other hand they came from several other levels." [as received]

Pinochet also revealed that before leaving Santiago on Friday he had received orders to wear civilian clothes on going to the Philippines. He was also told that some of the ceremonies scheduled for his visit to that country would not be held in view of the danger of demonstrations against him. Neither would there be any welcoming speech on his arrival in the Philippine capital, as is common protocol.

"I did not accept those orders because for no reason would I take off the uniform of my country at the request of a foreign country in view of presumed or real danger," Pinochet stated.

He added that only during his flight to the Fiji Islands and Philippines was he told that President Ferdinand Marcos had canceled his visit due to those "dangers." "Had I known this before, I would have canceled my visit," the Chilean president said. He also said that he suspended his stay in the Fiji Islands on learning about a Marxist agitation plan.

Pinochet arrived Saturday evening (local time) in the Fijian town of Nandi, but he and his retinue of 60 persons did not continue the trip in smaller planes to Suva, as scheduled in the original agenda. A strike at the Nandi airport caused some problems on their arrival. Members of the presidential delegation were made to wait while their papers were processed. There was also a long delay while the presidential plane was fumigated, according to a report relayed to Santiago that same Saturday.

Reporters with the delegation also said that on the streets of Nandi they observed "some Cubans, apparently taken there to cause disorder." They further noted that demonstrations against the Chilean president were being prepared in Suva.

REPORTAGE ON DEVELOPMENTS AT DOMINICAN EMBASSY

Five Hostages May Be Freed

PA231338 Paris AFP in Spanish 1253 GMT 23 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 23 Mar (AFP)--Five of the 32 hostages being held by the M-19 [19 April Movement] at the Dominican Embassy here may be released tomorrow, Monday, as a result of the sixth round of talks between the government and the terrorists, it was reported by the daily EL TIEMPO.

The release will take place either on Monday or Tuesday, apparently as part of a previous agreement between the two parties. Negotiations between the two groups have been suspended since 13 March. The dialog between the government and the terrorists seeking a solution for the release of the 32 hostages will take place at 1430 (1930 GMT). There is no information as to whether the hostages to be released will be ambassadors or other diplomats being held by the M-19. Press sources, however, believe the group will include Venezuelan Ambassador Virgilio Lovera and Peruvian Consul Alfredo Tejera, who are in poor health.

Visits by Relatives Banned

PA222150 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1505 GMT 22 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 22 Mar (EFE)--The Colombian Government announced today that it will not allow any more visits by relatives of the hostages held by the 19 April Movement guerrilla group. This step was taken as a precaution against any violent action.

The visits were banned after the daughter of Israeli Ambassador Eliyahu Baraq visited the Dominican Republic Embassy. She spoke with her father for 20 minutes and received some documents from him. Although she did not speak to the news media, it was learned that she also spoke to the guerrillas and received instructions from them to attain his liberation.

A request by the wife and youngest daughter of the Venezuelan ambassador in Bogota, Antonieta de Lovera and Adelina, was denied by the authorities. So far only doctors, Red Cross personnel, former Foreign Minister Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa and Miss Baraq have entered the embassy.

At this moment the terrorists are holding 11 ambassadors and other national and foreign officials.

Military Supports Government

PA240312 Paris AFP in Spanish 0132 GMT 24 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 23 Mar (AFP)--The military forces reiterated today total support of the Colombian Government with regard to the occupied Dominican Embassy.

At the same time Interior Minister German Zea expressed regret that the negotiations with the extremists have been prolonged, but voiced confidence that a peaceful solution will be found soon and firmly reiterated the official position not to yield to the 19 April Movement [M-19] demands.

The minister said the government more than anyone wants to obtain a fitting solution to the issue which began 27 February and, therefore, has agreed to resume dialog with the occupiers of the embassy.

As for the military's position, it was expressed by the defense minister and the commanders of the four branches and the national police director during the 61st anniversary commemoration of the Colombian Air Force (FAC). Members of the high command and chief of state Julio Cesar Turbay attended an air force ceremony this weekend in Palanquero Airbase, 100 km from Bogota.

In an informal talk with newsmen, they stressed for the first time that the armed forces support the government in the present circumstance and will respect any position assumed by the president--as supreme commander of all the armed branches--to overcome this crisis. The high-ranking officers abstained, however, from commenting in detail on the invasion of the Dominican embassy. They noted that the support shown Colombia by national and international opinion in this circumstance demonstrated the repudiation aroused by this type of action.

Spectacular air reviews were staged in Palanquero displaying the quality of equipment and skill of Colombian pilots. It was also learned that 48 hours ago the FAC obtained two modern Israeli aircraft capable of operating in small strips which can transport up to 18 paratroopers. Unofficially it was learned in Palanquero that these aircraft could reportedly be used in the antiguerrilla struggle. The aircraft are still being piloted by Israeli experts who are training their Colombian colleagues.

Cuba Submits New Proposal

PA220149 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 21 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Colombian Government is studying a second proposal submitted by the Cuban Government to solve the problem of the Dominican Embassy occupation. The new proposal was delivered to President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala by Clara Nieto de Ponce de Leon, who recently resigned as ambassador to Cuba. The former ambassador told this station that the president of the republic is studying the proposal and that it is up to him to decide if the proposal is worth mentioning to the public. She added that Fidel Castro had agreed to receive the hostages and the members of the 19 April Movement as well as the political prisoners. The Colombian Government categorically rejected the part of the proposal referring to the political prisoners, but left open the possibility of allowing the kidnapers and hostages to leave for Havana.

GUERRILLAS FROM THREE COUNTRIES THREATEN U.S.

PA211654 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1613 GMT 21 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 21 Mar (LATIN)--Guerrilla movements from three countries, including the Colombian 19 April Movement (M-19), have announced that they will take joint action in the United States if any military action is taken against the Dominican Embassy here, which has been occupied for 24 days. The announcement was made by the M-19, the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Puerto Rico (FAL) and the Dominican 14 June Movement (M-14) in a communique published here today in the morning newspaper EL ESPECTADOR.

A communique of the Jose Marti command says that "we announce to the world and the Colombian people that if the captive ambassadors and the companeros who are inside the Dominican Embassy die because of some military action...the only ones responsible will be the U.S. imperialists and their military lackeys."

Noting that such actions could be accomplished by "counterguerrilla groups from Britain, Germany, the United States and Colombia," the group says that in such an event "we will respond with armed action in the United States itself. "You must remember, U.S. gentlemen, that you have never experienced war in your own vitals and that you have many nuclear reactors," says the communique, which was sent to EL ESPECTADOR from New York. "We will only cease struggling the day we obtain true independence for all Latin America," it adds. The communique bears the M-19 symbol. The newspaper did not say how it had received the communique.

Some 30 M-19 guerrillas have been holding more or less an equal number of hostages in the Dominican Embassy here since 27 February. The hostages include 11 ambassadors, 2 charges d'affaires and 1 consul.

The rebels demand the release of fellow guerrillas in jail and a ransom to release the hostages. The Colombian Government has steadfastly refused to release any political prisoners and firmly maintains its position that the problem must be negotiated "with due respect for the Constitution and the law."

OFFICIAL SOURCE CONFIRMS COMMANDER UNO'S IDENTITY

PA212208 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2030 GMT 21 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 21 Mar (LATIN)--An official source revealed today that lawyer Everth Bustamante Garcia, 32, who went underground 15 months ago, is the 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrilla who is leading the occupation of the Dominican Embassy and calling himself Commander Uno.

The source added that the second guerrilla in the hierarchy within the diplomatic mission, where some 30 persons--including 11 ambassadors and two charges d'affaires--have been held hostage since 27 February, is Luis Francisco Otero Cifuentes, 36. The source, who asked not to be identified, revealed that Commander Uno had been fully identified only last Wednesday on the basis of photographs and film strips from different media.

Bustamante Garcia, who was a fiery political leader some years ago, is known within the M-19 as "Marcos." He is from the town of Zipaquira, some 80 km north of Bogota. He disappeared 15 months ago, when he apparently joined the urban guerrilla movement as a member of the regional unit in El Valle Department (Province) in southwestern Colombia.

Otero Cifuentes is from Bogota. His features match those of one of the guerrillas photographed after the occupation of the Dominican Embassy.

The source added that in the next few hours other identities will be revealed, particularly those of the women members of the guerrilla group.

M-19 WOMAN GUERRILLA BELIEVED TO BE PANAMANIAN

PA231634 Paris AFP in Spanish 1450 GMT 23 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 23 Mar (AFP)--The mysterious woman guerrilla representing the M-19 in the negotiations with the Colombian Government is reportedly a Panamanian citizen, a naturalized Cuban and chief of the guerrillas, which also includes another foreigner, a Uruguayan or Paraguayan, it was revealed here today by the daily LA REPUBLICA.

The identification was apparently obtained by the intelligence services through her fingerprints, the paper added, by the mistake the woman made in attending the dialogs in the station wagon, which serves as the meeting place, without wearing gloves.

The name of hooded guerrilla has not been revealed and the intelligence services are now trying to determine the exact date and place of her entry into Colombia, LA REPUBLICA said. The young woman, an expert in guerrilla warfare, is actually the leader of the group and Commander Uno only receives and obeys orders, the paper noted. The paper explained that there are five actual members of the commando group and that the rest are followers that have no previous record in the security files.

As for the Uruguayan or Paraguayan guerrilla, press sources recalled that President Turbay Ayala in a recent statement had revealed the existence of a Uruguayan among the kidnapers. According to LA REPUBLICA, the guerrilla group is made up of 20 persons and is equipped with a sophisticated communications system which keeps the military command totally confused. A radio transmitter, operating on different frequencies which have not been determined by security experts, reportedly transmits to various points in the capital and abroad, the paper added.

The military forces were able to capture two modern pieces of equipment capable of jamming radio stations and transmitting guerrilla proclamations. The guerrillas had intended to use this equipment when they took over the Dominican Embassy on 27 February, the Bogota newspaper concluded.

CUBA DENIES SIDING WITH NICARAGUA IN TERRITORIAL DISPUTE

PA220311 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 21 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Cuban Government assured the Colombian Government that at no time has it supported Nicaragua in its claim over the cays of Roncador, Quitasueno, Serrana and Serranillas and the islands of San Andres and Providencia. This was said by Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro to his Colombian colleague Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

Clara Nieto de Ponce de Leon, former Colombian ambassador to Cuba, said that Castro has not yet said anything regarding the conflict. The former ambassador was commissioned by Fidel Castro to inform the Colombian Government of this. She talked for 30 minutes with President Turbay Ayala at Narino Palace at noon today. Colombian officials have mentioned the fact that Nicaragua has been encouraged by Cuba to claim sovereignty over the aforementioned territories.

MILITARY COURT CONVICTS 47 FARC MEMBERS

PA220317 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0058 GMT 22 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Medellin, 21 Mar (LATIN)--A total of 47 persons were found guilty by a military court of being members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), a pro-communist organization, it was officially announced here today. The same court acquitted 15 other persons who were in prison on similar charges.

The extremists were captured during antiguerrilla operations carried out by the army in the western zone of Antioquia Department. The sentences against the 47 guerrillas will be read next week.

The FARC has been operating in Colombia for the past 17 years and it is considered the armed branch of the pro-Soviet Colombian Communist Party.

DEPARTURE OF SHAH FROM CONTADORA REPORTED

PA231805 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1759 GMT 23 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Contadora Island, Panama, 23 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The shah has just left Contadora Island in a light plane marked HP-870. He was accompanied by the owner of the house in which he has lived, Gabriel Lewis, and Farah Diba. The shah's baggage was loaded aboard a Panamanian armed forces plane marked HP-210. The planes are heading for Tocumen International Airport.

Expresses Appreciation

PA232323 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2255 GMT 23 Mar 80 PA

[By Antonio Martinez]

[Excerpt] Contadora Island, Panama, 23 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, pressured by medical and political reasons, left at noon today, for Egypt with his family, abandoning this island paradise on the Panamanian Pacific in which he found refuge on 15 December.

Without any visible signs of the cancer from which he is suffering, wearing a dark suit with a white shirt and tie and accompanied by his wife, Empress Farah Diba, the deposed 61-year old Persian monarch boarded a small aircraft which flew him to Tocumen Airport on the outskirts of the capital. There he boarded an airplane which is taking him at this moment to Cairo via the Azores, according to reports obtained by ACAN-EFE from Panamanian security officials.

The shah's trip had been expected since Friday, when U.S. presidential adviser Hamilton Jordan arrived in Panama and met with Gen Omar Torrijos, chief of the National Guard, and Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella.

Just before leaving, the former monarch, speaking in English in a calm, slow manner, expressed his appreciation to Torrijos, President Aristides Royo--who is currently in Japan--and to the Panamanian people.

Pahlavi told this correspondent of ACAN-EFE and a few other foreign newsmen who saw his departure at the airport that he and the empress had been very happy in Panama and were thankful for the asylum and help they had been offered.

Departs From Tocumen

PA232016 [Editorial report PA] Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish at 1902 GMT on 23 March interrupts its regular programming to broadcast a recorded 18-minute report of the arrival and departure of the former shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, at Tocumen Military Airport. The film shows the shah and a woman identified as his wife, along with eight other persons. The announcer says that among the persons accompanying the shah is his personal woman doctor. The announcer reports that a Lt Col Noriega said that the former shah was on his way to Cairo. The announcer says that reporters had to remain outside the airport for about two hours before being allowed onto the premises.

The film shows scenes of Farah Diba, the shah's wife, appearing at the plane doors briefly. The announcer says there has been no information as to whether the shah will return to Panama. At the airport the shah made no statements. The announcer says that the shah arrived from Contadora Island on a small Panamanian military aircraft and then boarded the "Evergreen International" plane for Cairo.

The plane has a U.S. flag painted on its side. Next to it, in large letters, are the words "Evergreen International." The announcer says the shah might possibly make a stopover in Portugal for refueling.

The film shows the plane moving toward the runway for takeoffs. The plane is described as a DC-8 aircraft. The film then shows the plane taking off. The announcer reports the shah's departure time from Tocumen Airport at 1342 GMT. The 18-minute broadcast ends at 1920 GMT.

Official Announcement Made

PA240011 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2316 GMT 23 Mar 80 PA

[Official Panamanian Government communique on departure from Panama of former shah of Iran Mohammad Reza Pahlavi on 23 March 1980--read by announcer]

[Text] On 15 December 1979, former Iranian monarch Mohammad Reza Pahlavi entered our national territory as a result of efforts [gestiones] made by the U.S. Government.

The Panamanian Government's decision [to accept the former shah in Panama] had the purpose of alleviating the serious tense situation in the world resulting from the violation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the seizing of 50 diplomats.

The Panamanian Government's official communique adds: The decision of our government proved to be correct. In the past 2 and 1/2 months, acceptable solutions for all parties have been opened. The fact that these solutions have not materialized is not the responsibility of the Panamanian Government. This responsibility lies specifically with the parties directly involved in the conflict.

Mr Reza Pahlavi was not in Panama as a political exile, since he never asked to be recognized as such. His status in Panama was similar to that of any foreign citizen visiting the country. The only thing that could have changed his status would have been the presentation of an extradition demand from the Iranian Government. This demand has not yet been presented.

The official communique of the Panamanian Government adds that the visit of the U.S. Government delegation--composed of Hamilton Jordan, Lloyd Cutler, Arnold Raphael and Dr Norman (Rich)--was in line with the spirit of statements made by President James Carter, offering the monarch the best technical and professional conditions. The U.S. delegation assured Mr Reza Pahlavi that these conditions existed in Panama and advised him to accept the recommendations of the Panamanian medical team to undergo the surgical operation, particularly since technical programs and agreements between the Panamanian doctors employed by Mr Reza Pahlavi and U.S. heart surgeon Michael DeBakey were in progress.

The U.S. mission did not succeed and Mr Reza Pahlavi, having received a personal invitation from Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, preferred to go to Cairo.

Despite warnings about the medical risks that a lengthy trip represents, the possible complications that his trip could have on the security of the U.S. hostages in Tehran, the domestic situation in Egypt and the fragile conditions in the Middle East, Mr Reza Pahlavi restated his decision to make the trip.

The communique concludes by stating: the Panamanian Government announces that today, 23 March 1980, at 1330 local time, Mr Reza Pahlavi left on a private flight for Egypt.

Iran's Legal Representative Comments

PA232150 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1943 GMT 23 Mar 80 PA

[Juan Materno Vasquez Statement on Shah's departure today in Panama City--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Now that Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi has left Panama, what do you have to say as representative of the Iranian Government in the extradition procedures?

[Answer] I want to tell the people of Panama that this has not come as a surprise to me. I have been in contact with the Panamanian authorities who authorized this departure. In this respect, his departure does not affect the extradition request we are going to present tomorrow and I want to explain this.

In the first place, I have just heard in the Televisora Nacional newscast that an official spokesman said Panama has not violated any international law. I must inform this government spokesman that Panama has violated an international law and I will quickly prove it.

We were to have presented our extradition request on Friday, but because of the flight connections of the diplomatic pouch which arrived early this morning, we could not do so. However, in the field of international law, Panama has made a poor showing, because I can show you here a Telex sent by President Aristides Royo to the Islamic Revolutionary Council in which it gave them 60 days to present the extradiction documents, and these 60 days expire tomorrow when we are ready to present the documents.

Now you may recall that since my return from Iran, I have been asking about the juridical status of this foreigner in Panama; also that I presented two requests, one to the director of the Immigration Department and the other to the government and justice minister. They have not answered yet. However, during a television interview I heard by newsman Montano, of Televisora Nacional, with the government minister, the minister said that the shah's stay had been defined as that of a territorial refugee.

The juridical international problem is the following. No official spokesman has said what is the status of the shah's departure from Panama. We can presume he leaves as a tourist for Egypt. We can presume that he is going to receive medical treatment in Egypt, or that he has been expelled. I doubt the latter very much because government offices are not open on Sunday. Therefore as far as we are concerned the situation remains unchanged in regards to the presentation of the extradition request. And if tomorrow there is a resolution from some Panamanian official defining the juridical status of the shah's departure, I will await a telephone call from Iranian President Bani-Sadr and his foreign minister to tell them what can be done in this case.

Vasquez Faults Government

PA232226 Panama City Circuito RPC-Television in Spanish 2055 GMT 23 Mar 80 PA

[Statement by Iranian legal representative Juan Materno Vasquez on status of hostages in Iran, given in Panama City today--live]

[Excerpts] The shah's unexpected departure must be very disappointing for the Iranian president and foreign minister, especially since it took place a few hours prior to the presentation of the extradition request, and because the Iranian Government had disassociated the problem of the hostages from the extradition problems.

Going against a majority of the Iranian Islamic Revolutionary Council--who held that Panama had no part in this dispute because the United States had imposed this visitor--they wanted to be sure that Panama's status as a sovereign country placed it beyond these views.

As a Panamanian, I feel a little depressed because I believed that Panama was going to behave like a giant in this crisis. Also, I would not like to be in the place of the hostages at the embassy in Iran.

In another respect, I recall very specific statements made to me in Iran: Vasquez, can it be possible that the Panamanian Government does not realize that its merchant marine docks at Persian Gulf ports, and that we can prevent the loading and unloading of ships under the Panamanian flag? If this is not important for Panama, we cannot understand to what extent Panama has acquired a commitment with the United States to sacrifice its own national interests.

ROYO LEAVES FOR JAPAN; TOKYO APPROVES NEW CANAL

PA212128 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Mar 80 PA

[Text] An official spokesman reported today in Tokyo that Japan has decided to participate in the joint studies for the construction of a second Panama canal.

Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira will report this decision to Panamanian President Aristides Royo during the official visit Royo will make to Japan from 23 to 28 March.

Meanwhile, a group of Japanese businessmen headed by Chigeo Nagano, president of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industries, has shown great interest in the matter.

The new canal would cost approximately $8.3 billion to build although the total amount, once all work is terminated and the canal is equipped with the most advanced technology, would approach $20 billion.

Japanese circles interested in the canal feel that the United States' participation is indispensable to move forward with the project.

An economic cooperation program Japan will offer to Panama will receive finishing touches during Royo's visit to Japan. Royo left this morning with a select retinue.

BRIEFS

GASOHOL PRODUCTION--At an important meeting at the presidential palace, President Aristides Royo, some ministers, energy experts and private entrepreneurs held a detailed discussion regarding the need to increase the sugarcane crop with an eye to producing gasohol. It was disclosed that the country has received offers of technical and financial assistance for this purpose from Brazil, Japan, Great Britain, the United States, Austria and Spain. A study carried out by La Victoria sugar mill experts recommends establishment of two distilleries, one at Felipillo, Pacora, and the other in Santiago, Veraguas, with mixing centers for subsequent distribution in San Miguelito and Divisa. [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 14 Mar 80 pp 1-a, 8-a PA]

AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN--Panama and Spain signed a complementary accord to the social cooperation agreement between the two countries. The new agreement will help Panama's employment policy, especially in the development of professionals. The document was signed by Panamanian Labor Minister Oyden Ortega and Spanish Ambassador Rafael Gomez Jordana. [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 12 Mar 80 pp 40, 15 PA]

COSTA RICA

CARAZO ORDERS FILM SENT TO USSR EMBASSY EXAMINED

PA220450 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The introduction of subversive films into the country is being investigated by the express order of President Carazo. The presidential order came after it had been reported that 13 packages of blank film had been received from Havana for the Russian Embassy.

As far as I know, there is no film factory in Havana; therefore, I presume that the film has been exposed, President Carazo said in ordering Deputy Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus to investigate the content of the packages.

According to the records of the Iberia company, 13 packages of film weighing 148 kg were received on 9 March.

I have special interest in asking the embassy to have the film examined, today if possible because it is of national interest that this be done before they are shown, Carazo told Deputy Foreign Minister Niehaus.

The film is apparently in the LACSA Airline storehouses and has not been collected by the Soviet Embassy. Although it was not possible to obtain comment from Soviet Embassy officials regarding the investigation ordered by President Carazo, Deputy Minister Niehaus said that Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Chernyshev and offered to cooperate.

Envoy Agrees to Inspection

PA0221709 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1536 GMT 22 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus has held a meeting with Vladimir Chernyshev, Soviet ambassador to Costa Rica, at which they discussed the confiscation of 15 packages of film which were brought in from Havana for the Soviet Embassy. The film is still being held at the storehouses of the Juan Santamaria Airport. President Rodrigo Carazo has expressed interest in knowing the contents of the film.

Chernyshev told Acting Foreign Minister Niehaus that the film can be taken out of the storehouse on Monday and the government can inspect its contents.

EL SALVADOR

SCATTERED VIOLENCE CLAIMS 85 LIVES DURING WEEK

PA222000 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1710 GMT 22 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 22 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--A total of 85 persons dead, including security officers, Marxist militants and pedestrians who happened to be at the scene of the clashes, is the tragic toll of the political wave of violence during this week in El Salvador.

This toll was reached today, Saturday, when the bodies of Fredy Antonio Recinos and Eliseo Humberto Tobar Gomez, agronomists without any political affiliation, were found on the outskirts of Aguilares, 32 km north of San Salvador. They had disappeared 8 days ago.

Also today in La Libertad port, at the same distance south of this capital, two members of the leftist 28 February Peoples Leagues were killed in an armed clash.

The 85 Salvadoran lives were claimed in diverse incidents beginning on 17 March when a nationwide strike was called by the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses, which groups several Marxist-Leninist organizations seeking to reach political power through armed struggle.

For its part, the press office of the armed forces charged today that the occupants of the cathedral yesterday captured a national policeman, who was on his way home yesterday, took him to the cellar and tortured him "brutally." The communique notes that the policeman is being treated at the city military hospital. The communique adds that on learning of the officer's capture, the high command requested the archbishop's intervention, but to no avail. The communique concludes that the defense ministry regrets once again that the Salvadoran churches have become "not only centers of subversion and attack, but also torture centers, straying from their true role."

New Clashes Reported

PA232227 Paris AFP in Spanish 2021 GMT 23 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Mar (AFP)--Six guerrillas were killed during an armed clash on the outskirts of the city of Zacatecoluca, 50 km southeast of San Salvador, it was learned here today.

According to army reports, a military patrol was attacked Saturday by a guerrilla group while delivering food supplies to an army post on the outskirts of that city. The patrol sustained fire from weapons of various caliber that were fired from overlook points along the road, the military report added.

An unofficial report indicated that four soldiers had been killed in the clash, but the authorities said there had been no military casualities. There was a woman among the six civilians killed, who according to reports were members of the leftist Farubundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL).

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran police raided the Central American University (UCA), a private university administered by Jesuits, in pursuit of some attackers, according to sources close to the army. The army had responded to a call reporting an attack on a supermarket in a residential sector adjoining that university center, the same sources indicated. Inside the university grounds, which encompass more than 6 hectares, a shootout ensued between the police and students, resulting in one student killed and several arrested.

The university authorities termed the army's action a raid. The Salvadoran Government has not issued any official pronouncement as yet.

For his part, San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Oscar Romero also denounced the incident and pointed out that the university is not a hideout for political groups but a study center.

Foreign Ministry Attacked

PA222214 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2330 GMT 21 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Leftist Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] held today, Friday, the funeral for two of its members killed in a clash with the police during a 19 March raid on the Revolutionary Labor Union Federation in San Salvador.

Several hours prior to the funeral, the BPR had occupied the streets neighboring the metropolitan cathedral in downtown San Salvador, causing a massive traffic jam.

Meanwhile, the Popular Liberation Forces [FPL] today released a communique reporting an attack on the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry installations and the killing of four policemen. They said that the attack, made on one of the main gates at the Foreign Ministry, which is located some 2.5 km west of San Salvador, was to protest what they called U.S. and [words indistinct] intervention in Salvadoran domestic politics.

COORDINATING BOARD DISCUSSES GENERAL STRIKE RESULTS

PA222249 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 20 Mar 80 pp 1, 16, 11 PA

[Excerpts] In a news conference, representatives of the revolutionary coordinating board of the masses said that the death of almost 100 persons in the rural areas and the city, the arrest of a similar number of citizens and the disappearance of an unspecified number of workers was the reply of the military forces and the junta to last Monday's general strike.

"Despite the fact that in view of the announced general strike the imperialist reaction and its puppet, the Christian Democratic junta, put into play their cruel plan of murder in the city and the rural sector, the general strike was carried out and can be described as a total triumph," the representative of the Nationalist Democratic Union Party said. "We condemn the killing of humble peasants, members of the Salvadoran Communal Union, at the Colima Ranch," the representatives of the United Popular Action Front added, "where 23 persons stained the Salvadoran soil with blood. There were many persons wounded and arrested. With this massacre it was confirmed that the agrarian reform does not favor the peasants organized in several groups or those who work independently because the lands are being handled solely by groups which are stanch members of the Christian Democratic Party, the National Conciliation Party or the Nationalist Democratic Organization, a paramilitary group.

"Now that the 17 March strike is over and its results and the price paid in victims and freedoms known, it is necessary to fulfill the revolutionary duty of congratulating the working class, the peasants, the teachers, the students, the small and medium businessmen of the industry, commerce and transportation, all in all, the people, for their effectiveness, courage and fighting ability shown during the strike.

"The coordinating board was able to confirm that the strike was 100 percent effective and that it was the hardest blow dealt to the reaction. The strike also represented the highest revolutionary contribution for the world to see," the representatives of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc added.

"We categorically deny that members of the coordinating board dynamited the agriculture and livestock ministry building and the departmental agencies. We are hereby accusing the repressive bodies of planning a high-level repression using these truly terrorist actions of dynamiting buildings as a justification for the frightful repressions and mass murders that were prepared a long time ago. In order to inform the people duly and conscientiously, we demand the annulment of the decree on the state of siege which became effective on 6 March and has served to conceal the shocking wave of murders that have been committed 'under this law,'" they concluded.

ARMED FORCES GUARANTEE CHANGES, SAYS DEFENSE MINISTER

PA211934 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 15 Mar 80 p 39 PA

[Summary of interview with Defense and Public Security Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia on television program "El Pueblo Quiere Saber," date not given--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] [Question] What was the purpose of the armed forces' participation in the seizure of farms?

[Answer] The first purpose of the occupation of these farms was to guarantee the process. Everybody knows that on 15 October the armed forces issued a proclamation obtaining these specific objectives, calling for these changes on behalf of the Salvadoran people.

Our participation, which guarantees this process, has solely and exclusively sought to protect the technical elements that truly make this process real. With our presence we show we are guaranteeing this process. It might be worth telling you that the armed forces have been present at these places only to the extent that it has been necessary. There have been places in which the public force or armed forces have had to withdraw rapidly simply because there has been no need to stay, since the peasants themselves decided to guarantee their own security.

[Question] Has there been any serious opposition to the occupation of these farms on the part of former owners?

[Answer] So far we have not received any information about that, so we are sure that up to this point it has been a real success.

We have not seen any true opposition. On the contrary, we believe it has been well received and therefore there has been no need to fire a single shot to occupy this land. This satisfied us and should make all Salvadorans proud.

[Question] Still on the subject of the armed forces' participation in the occupation of the farms, what has the peasants' attitude been?

[Answer] We are pleased with the peasants' positive attitude toward the presence of the armed forces and the technicians. The unexpected nature of this particular process naturally might have elicited some reaction on the part of the peasants, but fortunately, and to our satisfaction, we have been well received in those places where seizures have taken place. In several places, the peasants themselves are right this minute feeding the soldiers. For us, this is a source of great satisfaction, because the symbolic understanding between the peasants and the armed forces is already a fact. I can sincerely tell you that there have also been places where some doubts existed at first due to the unexpected nature of the situation. As we all know, propaganda has spread the belief, especially among the peasants and the population in general, that we, the men in uniform, are too aggressive, that we are too rough. We do not agree. Naturally, all this created a certain reserve among the peasants, which has fortunately been overcome now.

We are part of the people, we come from among the people, we do not want people to have mistaken opinions of us. We are as human and sensitive as you are.

[Question] What role has the armed forces played in the intervention of banks?

[Answer] Our participation there also employed a very important surprise element, naturally in a positive way. The security forces were there and along with the technical personnel they showed up in the various banks. I can also say with satisfaction that we were received acceptably, to the point that in certain banks our soldiers were even received with applause.

[Question] How do the security forces plan to curb the criminal wave currently hitting the country?

[Answer] Perhaps through a more technical participation in the investigative processes. I tell you this because, like the rest of the citizens, we too have been concerned over the country's current crime wave, which is truly disturbing. We know the area of investigations is very difficult, but we are responsible people and we realize this is one of our main obligations. We believe that through technicalization and, above all, by showing our interest, we can improve our performance. The security forces should concentrate their efforts on fighting crime and disorder. Although you are referring to the general aspect, perhaps it is worth explaining that all of us have been worried over the most recent crimes, in which abandoned, and above all tortured, bodies have been found. This is shameful and truly offensive to all Salvadorans. I would like to take advantage of this occasion to tell you that we know the armed forces is in no way participating in this. We have been very meticulous and diligent in trying to reach to the very depths of our institutions in order to create awareness that the armed forces have no reason to stain their hands with blood and I believe we are the first to counteract, criticize and condemn these barbaric stands which truly poison and offend our people. I can underscore the fact that we are concerned over this situation. I would like to tell you, guarantee you almost 99 percent, that the armed forces have absolutely nothing to do with this situation.

[Question] How can the country be pacified without resorting exclusively to force?

[Answer] I think understanding and justice play a fundamental key role in achieving success, and it is through this understanding and justice that violence can be eliminated, as there is no reason for its existence. We do not understand why violent actions are still being carried out, when a development process has been implemented. So why hinder it? Who could be interested in stopping the process?

[Question] What has been done in the past and what is being done at present to put an end to the kidnapings and assassinations of politicians by the subversive movements of both the left and the right?

[Answer] We have tried to find out, to investigate, in order to determine who is doing this and therefore try to punish them legally. It is very difficult to find the culprits, especially in the case of kidnapings. Their full identification is difficult. I think this is a mission and a challenge for the security corps. Savage crimes are what worry us most, because torture offends human dignity.

I think the day the culprits of these crimes are found, our entire people will be satisfied because that is what everyone wants to know; where is all this evil and blackness we Salvadorans repudiate coming from?

I FEEL THE PROCESS HAS SUPPORT WHICH, IF NOT TOTAL, STILL COMES FROM A MAJORITY OF THE SALVADORAN PEOPLE. BUT WITHIN THE ARMED FORCES IT COULD BE SAID THAT SUPPORT IS TOTAL.

[Question] Now that the armed forces have publicly and repeatedly declared that they are identified with the people, could you from your position guarantee that such a stand will be maintained and that the process of change will continue?

[Answer] I feel that such a guarantee has existed, not as of this moment, but for a very long time, for a very important reason: The lower armed forces ranks are comprised exclusively of people who understand this problem. I am talking about our soldiers, who hail mostly from the rural areas, where they have worked and grown up. Naturally they are familiar with this sort of environment. Our soldiers, therefore, constitute perhaps the guarantee that this process can continue and will be implemented. The armed forces are determined to guarantee this process. We are aware that this process constitutes the country's salvation.

Absolutely all Salvadorans must give something, must sacrifice a bit so the Salvadoran people can once again find peace and understanding.

ALL OF US MUST CONSTRUCT THE COUNTRY'S FUTURE. WE ARE AWARE OF THIS, BUT ONLY REASON AND THE POWER OF CONVICTION WILL ENABLE US TO REACH THAT OBJECTIVE. THE FUTURE WILL SAY THAT THROUGH REASON AND UNDERSTANDING AN ENTIRE PEOPLE ACHIEVED THEIR OBJECTIVE WITH GOD'S HELP.

GUATEMALA

FORMER MILITARY CHIEF KILLED IN AMBUSH

PA222007 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1801 GMT 22 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 22 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--One of the Guatemalan military chiefs who fought the leftist guerrillas in the sixties, Col Maximo Zepeda, was shot and killed today by unidentified persons. Colonel Zepeda was traveling this morning in a vehicle with his driver, Perfecto Aceituno Macal, at Kilometer 19 of the Pacific Highway when he was suddenly ambushed by a group of armed men who were waiting for him off the asphalt strip. The former military chief and his driver were killed in the attack, having been shot in the face.

At the ambush site, the authorities found propaganda and slogans of the outlawed Communist Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT).

ONE KILLED IN ATTACK AGAINST PID OFFICES

PA230006 San Salvador Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2150 GMT 21 Mar 80 PA

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Unidentified individuals who were riding in a vehicle at high speed machinegunned the offices of the ruling Democratic Institutional Party [PID] located on 19th Avenue and 2d Street in Zone No 1. The bullets hit a 21-year old policeman identified as Jose Lino Cortez Ordonez. A Red Cross ambulance took him to Center No 1 of the Guatemalan Social Security Institute but he died en route. It was also reported that most of the bullets fired against the PID offices became embedded in the walls of the building.

CLANDESTINE GRAVEYARD YIELDS 32 BODIES

PA212211 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1832 GMT 21 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 21 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The bodies of 32 people were found by accident today in Pachaj Ravine, San Juan Comalapa, in Chimaltenango Province. The bodies showed signs of torture and gunshots.

The national police revealed that the bodies of 5 women and 27 men, 18 and 25 years of age, has been exhumed from the clandestine graveyard located at the bottom of a deep ravine. Volunteer firemen have laboriously recovered the bodies found in the improvised graveyard surrounded by pine-clad hills.

It was said that the recovery of the bodies was dramatic since many persons whose relatives have disappeared in Guatemala in recent months went to the site searching for the bodies of their lost kin.

Some of the bodies were in an advanced state of decomposition and others had been only recently buried. Some bodies had their hands tied and showed signs of having been tortured and shot many times. The bodies were placed in fiber bags and taken to the Chimaltenango Hospital morgue for identification.

Peasants residing close to Pachaj found the illegal graveyard yesterday and informed the police, who took charge of the exhumation of the bodies with the cooperation of firemen.

Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia today expressed his "disgust and profound outrage" when he learned of the matter. The president ordered the country's security forces to "proceed immediately to investigate the case."

General Lucas said that "the full weight of the law must fall on the criminals involved in this illegal graveyard." He also said that "once again I warn the illegal sectors which bleed Guatemala that I will not desist until I pacify the country, regardless of the sacrifices it may cost."

The police initially said that the illegal graveyard could be the work of the "death squadron" which has been executing repeat offenders, or a result of the struggle between the country's leftist and rightist sectors.

NICARAGUA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON DELEGATION'S VISIT TO USSR

FL221636 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Moscow--Nicaragua and the Soviet Union strongly condemn the imperialist policy of intervention in the internal affairs of Latin American nations, states a joint communique released today in Moscow. The communique summarizes the results of the visit by a delegation of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction and Sandinist National Liberation Front which visited the USSR from 17 March until today when it left for Bulgaria.

The communique notes that the two sides are against the conservation of colonial possessions in the Western Hemisphere and strongly condemn the fascist dictatorship in Chile.

They expressed, says the communique, that the nonalined countries movement is an important factor in the struggle for people's independence and freedom and against colonialism and racism. Confirmation of this, it adds, were the positive results of the Sixth Summit Conference held in Havana, the first to be held on the Latin American Continent.

The two sides expressed their conviction that the nonalined movement will continue to take advantage of its rising political prestige for the benefit of world peace and security.

They also condemned apartheid and racial discrimination and the maneuvers of the colonialists and imperialists in southern Africa. They expressed their solidarity with and support for the just struggle of the peoples of that region. In this regard, they warmly welcome the triumph of the patriotic forces in Zimbabwe.

Regarding the Middle East, they expressed serious concern over the dangerous development of the situation. They condemned separate agreements and called for a general, complete and fair solution of the problem.

BORGE LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT TO BULGARIA

For reportage on the visit to Bulgaria by a delegation headed by Moises Hassan, member of the executive council of the Government of National Reconstruction, see the Bulgaria section of the 24 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

RESULTS OF WEST EUROPEAN TOUR TERMED 'SIGNIFICANT'

PA221717 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Just as expected, Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce returned to the country today at noon following their tour of East and West Germany, Austria, the Netherlands, Belgium and Spain.

The political and economic results of their trip have been characterized as a signficant achievement. During their tour they were accompanied by Finance Minister Joaquin Cuadra Chamorro and Mario Cardenal--of the International Reconstruction Fund. In some countries they were joined by Violeta de Chamorro.

The trip by our leaders of the Sandinist revolution to countries of the old continent had a two-fold goal: To promote solidary aid for our national reconstruction process, and to give truthful and firsthand information of the gains of the revolution.

Another purpose was to break the curtain of silence that imperialist news agencies have promoted against Nicaragua and to destroy rumors and tendentious reports that have been distorting our true situation.

According to statements by Dr Ramirez and Commander Arce, these objectives have been fulfilled. Dr Ramirez told newsmen of the Sandinist communication system at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport that during their visit to the six European countries they were able to obtain general aid that amounts to $70 million, which converted to our currency, respresents 600 million cordobas.

Comdr Bayardo Arce explained that approximately $14 million is specifically for the national literacy campaign, which as everybody knows will begin on 24 March throughout the country.

Mario Cardenal, European and Asian Cooperation director of the International Reconstruction Front, briefly outlined the aid obtained by our leaders. Cardenal said the European Economic Community will contribute $25 million for the literacy crusade and the purchase of food to be distributed throughout the country, especially in the regions where the food can be distributed to literacy brigade members. The amount of food will be approximately 3,000 tons.

Cardenal also noted that labor unions in Norway and Sweden offered them 50,000 camping lamps and 3,000 tons of paper to be used in the humanitarian campaign to teach illiterate persons how to read and write.

Another of the achievements of the trip was the gift of $8 million (70 million cordobas) from OPEC. This amount will be given by OPEC from its special fund.

These are the direct benefits obtained for the Nicaraguan people as a result of this trip. This proves that the Nicaraguan revolution guided by the Sandinist National Liberation Front continues to have the affection and solidarity of all the people of the world who have their eyes upon the results of this campaign that will integrate into the nation's activities and culture approximately 800,000 Nicaraguans who were born and lived as outcasts as a result of the shameful system imposed upon them by the authoritarian Somoza dynasty.

It is possible that in the next few days Dr Sergio Ramirez and Comdr Bayardo Arce will hold a news conference to give details of their interesting tour, during which they met with chiefs of state, labor leaders and political leaders of various ideologies. The leaders of our revolution found all of them interested in the revolutionary process of Nicaragua.

UNIONS SEEK MEMBERSHIP IN SANDINIST LABOR CENTRAL

PA221538 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The unions of Workers of Gas Stations, [words indistinct], Plasticos Modernos and [word indistinct]--which were affiliated with the Central of Labor Action and Unity and the Nicaraguan Workers Central--asked for membership in the Sandinist Workers Central (CST) yesterday at noon. The leaders of these unions also asked the CST for political and organizational counseling for their members.

The Union of Nicaraguan Musicians also joined the CST yesterday. During the next few days it will be receiving political and organizational counseling from this revolutionary labor central which watches over the interests of workers and peasants.

WORKERS TO REOPEN CONFISCATED CLOTHING FACTORY

PA222003 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Industry Ministry sources have reported that Elmer Jimenez, owner of the (Jetman) trousers factory located in Colonia Nicarao, which was intervened by the government, had drained the factory of its capital.

Jimenez ransacked the factory, taking away machinery, garments and a large quantity of raw material such as fabrics, [words indistinct], which were later seized at his home.

A total of 24 workers are currently working there. They manufacture 2,400 trousers weekly. The workers will reopen the factory Wednesday under the name of (?Industrias Ferrufino). It will be a production cooperative. Industries Minister Fernando Guzman, a representative of the Sandinist Workers Central, and Carlos Nunez will participate.

RADIO REPORTS SOMOZA'S LAND PURCHASES IN PARAGUAY

PA241415 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Somoza buys land in Paraguay with the money stolen from our people. Reports from that country reveal that over the weekend, the former dictator purchased a large estate in the cattle region of the Chaco, in the western sector of Paraguay, from the Rural Welfare Institute, for $800,000.

This is the first large purchase made by the former tyrant since his arrival in Paraguay where, according to his own statements, he plans to spend the last days of his life.

The transaction, by the biggest corrupt landhoarder of Nicaragua, has triggered general protest from the opposition sectors of Paraguay, where Stroessner's dictatorship constitutes the biggest insult to that part of the continent.

CASTRO HAILS ANGOLAN REVOLUTION, RELATIONS

FL202005 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1726 GMT 20 Mar 80 FL

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at 19 March friendship rally held at secondary school for Angolan students on the Isle of Youth on the occasion of Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' visit--recorded]

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, comrades of the Angolan delegation and of the Cuban delegation, comrade students: I shall be brief because we are pressed for time and I know that you have been here many hours under a very strong sun.

The last time we visited the Angolan students, we did so in the company of the beloved and unforgettable President Agostinho Neto. This time, Comrade Neto is not physically present. For the progressive and revolutionary world and for the Angoaln people, Neto's death was a tragic blow, an enormous loss which deprived the country that had recently gained its independence of the chief who had initiated the struggle and led his people to victory. For the Angolan people, for the MPLA and for the government of that country, his death was a very difficult test. Nevertheless, the people, party and Government of Angola, demonstrating great strength, maturity and intelligence, faced up to this terrible difficulty and selected a worthy successor to President Agostinho Neto--Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos. [applause]

We have observed over these past months how correctly, serenely and wisely Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos has led the Angolan party and government successfully, intelligently and serenely; how he has been developing a revolutionary style of teamwork and collective work; how, faithful to the ideas of President Neto, he is reaffirming the revolutionary line of the MPLA and people; how he works in the revolutionary movement expressing his solidarity and support for the people's liberation struggle against colonialism, racism and imperialism. We have seen how he struggles and makes every effort to expand relations of solidarity and friendship with our people, with the socialist countries and with progressive countries throughout the world. For us Cubans who so deeply feel the death of beloved Comrade Neto, the work done by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the head of the Angolan party and state has been reason for trust, confidence and optimism.

As he stated here, this visit is of great importance for relations between the Angolan and Cuban peoples. A magnificent atmosphere of friendship, confidence and camaraderie has reigned over the meeting between the Angolan and Cuban representatives. We can add that in all aspects there has been strong and absolute agreement of viewpoints. Thus, we can say that relations between Angola and Cuba today are better than ever before. [applause] Our ties are stronger than ever before. [applause] And our two peoples will continue to cooperate very closely in all fields. [applause]

We are optimistic, very optimistic, about Angola's future because we know how much they have done in the few years of independence, how much they have advanced in all fields despite the imperialist and racist acts of aggression, despite provocations, hostility and counterrevolutionary gangs. Imperialism thought that it could make the revolution fail by organizing and attacking Angola. Imperialism, despite all the experience it should have and lessons it has received, does not know what a revolution is. [applause] Revolution is the people, the strength of people. Revolution is what you represent. And revolutionary ideas, just causes and the strength of a people are invincible. [applause]

Over many years--almost 20 years--colonialism and imperialism tried to prevent the independence of Angola, tried to prevent the independence of Mozambique, tried to prevent the independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, of Sao Tome and Principe.

They tried to prevent the independence of Zimbabwe. They tried to prevent Ethiopia's revolution. They tried to prevent the independence and unification of Vietnam, [the independence] of Laos, Cambodia, Nicaragua. And what has happened, what has happened? Angola is independent; Mozambique is independent; Guinea-Bissau is independent; Sao Tome and Principe is independent; Zimbabwe is independent; Ethiopia is revolutionary; Vietnam is independent and united; [applause] Laos and Cambodia are independent; Grenada and Nicaragua are independent. [applause]

History does not go backward. Revolution and the revolutionary movement will not go backward. The peoples will not step back. But the imperialists do not learn; they do not learn. They blockade, attack, organize destabilization and subversion, charge the peoples a price of sacrifice and blood. However, in the long term they are always defeated. [applause] And I did not mention Cuba which also has to be added to the list. [applause]

Thus, Angola prospers, succeeds and advances, and Angola's victory will be absolutely certain. [applause] And our people will continue to work side by side with the Angolans, will continue to express their solidarity and continue to support the Angolan people, the MPLA and their leadership and their president, Jose Eduardo dos Santos [applause] in the same manner that we supported, with absolute and infinite loyalty, the beloved President Agostinho Neto. [applause]

There is no more symbolic place to meet and hold this friendship rally than this Isle of Youth. There is no public more adequate than this one of students present here. You do not know of revolution from books. You do not know what imperialism, colonialism and racism are from books. You know them because you have suffered from them personally, [applause] because you have experienced them. The people you represent, the Angolan people, had to struggle many years for their independence and experienced much injustice and many crimes. They experienced imperialist intervention and racist intervention.

The youths who represent Mozambique here are part of a nation that had to struggle very hard and heroically for its independence. The Ethiopian youths present here know what a revolution is. The Namibian youths know and still are experiencing and suffering colonialism. They know the crimes and massacres carried out by the racists. The people of the Congo represented here by their young students know what a struggle for independence is. The Nicaraguan people represented here by their heroic students and heroic youths know what struggle and sacrifice are and they know how much freedom costs and how much dignity costs. They did not learn it from books; they learned it through experience. That is why we know of your ability to develop a revolutionary spirit and consciousness, an internationalist spirit and consciousness.

More than 9,000 youths from other countries are studying on the Isle of Youth. Of them, more than 8,000 are Africans. And what do the directors, teachers and leaders of the Isle of Youth say; what do the comrades of the Education Ministry say? That the African students are magnificent students [applause] with great intelligence; that they are magnificent workers [applause]; that they are well disciplined [applause]; that they are exemplary [applause]. And it should be mentioned that the average promotion rate of all the schools for African students is more than 90 percent. [applause] That they are vanguards in work and that they excel extraordinarily in their cultural and sports activities. [applause]

Therefore, our country is proud and happy over the success of these schools. And every visitor that comes to this island, all the visitors of other countries who come to this island and observe these schools, leave with a sense of admiration for these schools, their students and, we could say, of this experience.

It can be asserted that this is a unique experience in the world. The idea came precisely in the wake of the independence of Angola [applause]. It began because of Angola. [applause] What to do for the Angolans to help them to train cadres on a massive basis, military and technical cadres? How could we do it? We did not have the capability but we were building new schools. That was how the idea of these schools arose and it was later extended to Mozambican and Ethiopian students and those from other countries. More than 3,000 Angolan students are currently studying in our country, of which approximately 2,100 are on this island.

As I was telling you, visitors return with a sense of admiration. There is no better response to the intrigues and lies of the imperialists, since apparently they are afraid of these schools [applause] because they wonder what sort of men and what sort of revolutionaries are going to return to Africa. [applause] They then make plans and intriques. In the face of the imperialists' lies, the best thing that can be done is to invite whoever wants to come to see what these schools are and how they operate [applause] and how love of country and of the country's traditions are kep alive because teachers from every country are in these schools. There is a group of teachers from every country who give the history, geography and language classes. They are the ones in charge of the political training of students. We teach mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and all the other subjects. But the political classes are given by the representatives of each of the countries and parties from which you come. And Cuban teachers do not teach the history of your countries; it is taught by Angolan, Mozambican, Ethiopian, Namibian teachers and so forth.

That is how these schools have been conceived. That is why the tradition of the people you represent is maintained so alive and pure in every sense--political, cutural, in every sense.

Therefore, we actually can feel happy, satisfied and proud of the achievements reached. There are already so many students from other countries on the Isle of Youth that at this rate there are going to be more of them than Cubans here. There are approximately 9,000 of them now and about 15,000 Cubans. At this rate, they [African students] can soon be the majority.

Concerning the state of health of the students, their excellent state of health, we should say something important. In some cases, there were some with health problems and there were two alternatives--return the students to their countries of origin or struggle here to solve the problems. It was decided to struggle here. And our doctors and our Tropical Medicine Institute have had great successes in the fight against diseases, demonstrating that the diseases can be defeated by science. This has been demonstrated. Concerning their state of health, it is better than that of the directors of the schools. Their uniforms have to be replaced twice a year because the students outgrow them. [laughter, applause]

I see them healthy and strong. I see them grow. Magnificent athletes are emerging from them. And if we had a little more time, they could even have sent a delegation to the Moscow Olympics. [laughter, applause]

We have received on the Isle of Youth today President Jose Eduaddo dos Santos and the Angolan delegation with that encouragement, spirit, affection, enthusiasm and hospitality, with this world full of promises which you represent, with this world full of hope, with this promising world which you represent. [applause]

We have had many experiences in life. But actually for all of us this image, this experience, this opportunity to know youths such as you, this opportunity to receive impressions such as this one, this opportunity to meet with you constitutes a real privilege.

Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos urged you to continue to advance and make increasingly greater efforts, to be increasingly better students and increasingly better revolutionaries.

We join that conviction and wish to express to you our absolute certainty that the African students will continue to distinguish themselves increasingly more in study, discipline, work and revolutionary awareness because that will be the path of struggle and work for the future of the peoples you represent, for the future of mankind, for the triumph of brotherhood and equality among men, because you--with your revolution, with your behavior, with your intelligence--are demonstrating to colonialism, imperialism and racism who the African peoples are.

Thank you very much. Fatherland or death, we shall win. [prolonged applause]

ANGOLA'S DOS SANTOS WELCOMES CUBAN COOPERATION

FL211422 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1726 GMT 20 Mar 80 FL

[Speech by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at 19 March Cuba-Angola friendship rally on Isle of Youth, Cuba; in Portuguese--recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], president of the councils of State and Ministers and commander in chief of the Cuban armed forces. Dear comrades of the PCC Politburo. Comrade fellow Angolan delegation members. Dear teachers and persons in charge of the Angolan, Cuban and other schools represented here on this Isle of Youth. Dear comrade students of the Agostinho Neto, Saydi Mingas, and other Angolan, Cuban, Mozambican, Ethiopian and Nicaraguan schools. Dear guests.

It gives me great happiness and satisfaction to be here before you to convey to you the warm greetings of the Angolan people, the members of our party and the government of the People's Republic of Angola. The delegation accompanying me and I have the satisfaction of joining you for a few moments to bring to you a message of friendship from all the Angolan people, who are engaged in the tasks of national reconstruction and the preservation of the revolutionary gains already attained. It is for us indeed a great pleasure to find ourselves among Angolan youths to whom our country and our party entrusted the tasks of studying and educating themselves to better serve the revolution.

Comrades, you have the privilege of acquiring that education in a friendly and hospitable country, a fatherland of unquenchable revolutionary examples, in a nation engaged in the building of socialism. The ties of friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of Angola and Cuba would certainly not suffice to completely explain your presence here. Your presence is the direct consequence of an identification in choice that places us in the same trench of struggle against imperialism. It lies in the fraternal unity that our peoples forged with blood during Cuban's heroic internationalist participation in the process of consolidation and defense of the Angolan people's revolutionary gains seized from imperialism through two wars of liberation which were very hard and bloody.

Today our people enjoy the opportunity of seeing their children prepare themselves to clear the path that had been denied them--the path of their recovered dignity, the right to schools, health, the participation in the direction of their own destiny, the path of building fruitful bilateral relations with all countries of the world, particularly with the countries of the socialist community which affords us magnificent examples of solidarity such as this one. Your presence on this Isle of Youth is a living example of Cuba's internationalist solidarity with Angola and a victory for our socialist option. You are certainly aware of the example of the ties of friendship and solidarity which unites the peoples of Angola and Cuba and the threat of imperialism with its objectives of domination of peoples through diviveness and conflict. That is the immediate reason for the violent and slanderous campaign of imperialist propaganda which is trying to create friction and break up the solid friendship that unites the Angolan and Cuban peoples.

Imperialist propaganda against our countries goes hand in hand with the frequent actions of the South African racists and the infiltrations by lackeys and scoundrels against peaceful peoples engaged in the production and reconstruction of life in our country. The Peoples' Republic of Angola, however, faithful to its objectives of peace and socialist option, is careful at the same time in trying to consolidate and increase its gains in the socioeconomic area, a guaranteed future, and the solution to the people's problems.

This year of 1980, our party, the glorious MPLA-Labor Party, announced two great tasks to all militants and people of Angola: the holding of its first special congress and the creation of the People's Assembly, the last concern of our well-remembered and beloved guide of the Angolan revolution, Comrade President Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto.

Another of the concerns of our government is naturally the adequate solution of the problems of Angolan students abroad. We are studying the creation of an agency that will facilitate and make a more effective support possible for our spokesmen in other countries. However, acquiring an education far from the fatherland implies added responsibility: that of keeping alive the cultural values which define us as a people and gives us an identity among other proples. That is also a form of militancy and fidelity to the fatherland and the party, proof of love for the people, and respect for the memory, always dear and living, of the well-remembered Comrade President Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto.

We would like to take this opportunity to give sincere thanks for the warm, fraternal and enthusiastic reception given to our delegation on visiting today this Isle of Youth. It perfectly expressed the degree of friendship and brotherhood and militant solidarity that unites the people of Cuba to the people of Angola. Today we have in Angola Cuban comrades sharing with us the victory that we worked hard to attain over the racist forces of South Africa, victories which we attained over imperialism and who, alongside Angolan workers and leaders and officials, actively participate in the building of a new society, a society of social justice, which will completely eliminate man's exploitation by man.

We are totally satisifed with the results of this visit and we are absolutely convinced that this visit will give further impetus to our cooperation, whether at the level of our parties--the MPLA-Labor Party and the PCC-or at the level of our governments through increased ties of cooperation in the most varied areas of economic and social activity in our countries.

I would like to conclude by expressing to all comrade students my desire to see you study, to see you learn to serve with honesty and dignity the struggle and revolution taking place in each of your countries.

Long live proletarian internationalism! [shouts of "Viva!"]

Long live proletarian internationalism! [shouts of "Viva!"]

Long live Cuba! [shouts of "Viva!"]

Long Live Angola! [shouts of "Viva!"]

The struggle! [shouts of "Will Go On!"]

The victory! [shouts of "Is Certain!"] Thank you. [applause]

Dos Santos Ends Visit

FL211113 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 21 Mar 80 FL

[Text] I am leaving fully convinced that this visit will contribute to a still greater strengthening of the already solid ties of friendship and militant solidarity between the Angolan and Cuban peoples, Jose Eduardo dos Santos has stated in a message sent from the aircraft carrying him to his country. The president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola was seen off last night by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and Army Gen Raul Castro at the conclusion of his official and friendly visit to Cuba.

The first and second secretaries of the PCC warmly embraced the Angolan head of state at the foot of the ramp of the aircraft as a demonstration of the fraternal and revolutionary relations between Angola and Cuba.

The recently concluded visit of President Dos Santos to Cuba at the invitation of Fidel will contribute to the strengthening of the firm, militant and combative brotherhood and solidarity characterizing the ties between our peoples, parties and governments.

Agreement Signed

FL211117 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 21 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Last night Fidel and Dos Santos signed an agreement between the PCC and the MPLA-Labor Party which establishes the forms of bilateral exchange in the various spheres of work by the two countries' political leadership. Present at the ceremony were Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and Ramiro Valdes, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of the interior, as well as the members of the Angolan delegation which visited our country.

Joint Communique Released

FL221809 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Mar 80 FL

[Text] A Cuban-Angolan joint communique was released today following the conclusion of the visit to our country by a party and government delegation headed by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chief of state of that fraternal nation and president of the MPLA-Labor Party.

The communique stresses the atmosphere of camaraderie and full understanding in which the talks between the two sides chaired by Dos Santos and Commander in Chief Fidel Castro were conducted, as well as in the joint examination of topics of common interest.

The communique states that an in-depth and extensive exchange of views was held on the current status of bilateral relations, confirming the decision to continue to strengthen the close friendship and cooperation between the two peoples, parties and governments. The two sides reaffirmed the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism as the basis for Cuban-Angolan relations and agreed to intensify exchanges that will help to know better the life, work and achievements of the two nations.

The Angolan side expressed its deepest appreciation for cooperation with Cuba and other socialist countries. The Cuban side expressed its gratification with Angola's successes in consolidating the revolution.

In their analysis of international problems, the two sides concurred that the successes of the socialist community, particularly of the USSR, and its consistent policy of peace as well as the victories of progressive forces in the world contribute to peace, social porgress and socialism.

Cuba and Angola hailed the victory of the people of Zimbabwe and the forthcoming proclamation of that country as a free, independent and sovereign nation. They expressed the view that this victory will be an incentive to the peoples of Africa and the world who are struggling for liberation and independence.

The joint communique reports the identity of views regarding the world's cardinal problems, condemnation of the bellicose and aggressive policy of imperialism and its allies, and solidarity with those who are fighting reaction, exploitation and oppression. They also condemned the steps taken by the most reactionary circles of imperialism to develop the arms race and the uncontrolled increases of military budgets, their bellicose hysteria and the increase of military bases, creation of intervention forces, installation of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe and postponement of the SALT II treaty ratification.

Cuba and Angola emphasized that these actions represent a new threat to the peace and security of nations and demonstrate the adventurous and irresponsible nature of the imperialist policy which threatens to return mankind to the worst days of the cold war.

The two sides hailed the historic role of the nonalined countries movement and reaffirmed the decision to work in favor of implementation of the final declaration and resolutions approved by the Sixth Summit Conference.

The Angolan side expressed its recognition of and support for the untiring work of Fidel as incumbent chairman of the nonalined countries movement to safeguard and strengthen the movement's unity. Angola expressed its support for the proposal that the United Nations create an additional fund of no less than $300 billion for development.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed gratitude for the welcome he was accorded by Fidel and other leaders of the Cuban party and government and the Cuban people. He invited our commander in chief to visit the fraternal African country. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, and the date for the visit will be agreed upon later.

CASTRO PROPOSES UN PROGRAM TO LIBERATE SOUTHERN AFRICANS

FL212301 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2205 GMT 21 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Cuban President Fidel Castro today reiterated the readiness of the Cuban Government and people to contribute with its solidarity to the discharge of Cuba's duties toward the people of southern Africa.

The Cuban president and head of the nonalined countries movement sent a message to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim on the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination solemnly observed by the Special Committee Against Apartheid. The letter proposes the adoption of a worldwide program to liberate the peoples of southern Africa based on the action plan to increase solidarity with the peoples of southern Africa mapped out by the coordinating bureau of the nonalined movement which met in Maputo last month.

The message says that the precepts of Maputo were ratified by the movement's heads of state and government in Havana. The message sent by Fidel to the United Nations adds that the adoption of a world program for the liberation of the peoples of southern Africa would be the best way to observe the 20th anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre in South Africa, which marked the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

The Cuban president's message emphasizes that the system of apartheid proscribed by the international community as one of the inhuman forms of racial discrimination is not compatible with the most elemental human rights. It adds that the apartheid regime remains in South Africa due to the collaboration and support of the imperialist governments.

The message concludes by saying that this outside support makes it possible for South Africa to keep up a policy of hegemony, expansion and collusion with the world's most reactionary regimes to repress popular movements.

PARTY OFFICIAL, SOVIET ENVOY REJECT OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

FL221405 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 22 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Speaking at the opening of the photo exhibit "Moscow, Capital of the 1980 Olympics" in Havana, Cuban Communist Party Central Committee member Secondino Guerra said that despite international reaction's maneuvers to boycott the Olympics, the games will be a success and friendship among the peoples will prevail. Guerra denounced U.S. President James Carter's maneuvers and the imperialist plot against international detente. He also lashed out against the attempt to take the world back to a cold war period which includes the campaign against the Olympics.

For its part, the Soviet ambassador to Cuba, Vitaliy Vorotnikov, a member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, stressed the International Olympic Committee's support for the Moscow games. He said the conditions exist for the holding of these competitions. The diplomat stressed that the Soviet people will give a warm welcome to the athletes of the five continents, pointing out that the Moscow Olympics will contribute notably to a consolidation of peace and international detente.

Also present at the opening of the exhibit in the Cuban Pavillion were Jose Felipe Carneado, a member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and Gelasio Baras, vice president of the Cuban Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation.

JOURNALISTS' FEDERATION LEADER ARRIVES FOR UPEC CONGRESS

FL221338 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Mar 80 FL

[Text] (Genaro Carnero Checa), secretary general of the Latin American Federation of Journalists, has arrived in our country to attend the Fourth Congress of the Union of Cuban Journalists--UPEC--which will be held 27-29 March.

He was received at Jose Marti International Airport by UPEC National Secretariat members Miguel Arteaga and Baldomero Alvarez Rios. (Genaro Carnero Checa) told journalists that he had come to convey warm greetings from Latin American journalists to the congress of their Cuban colleagues and to learn from the Cuban journalists' experience in more than 20 years of revolution.

He added that the Latin American Federation of Journalists currently has more than 90,000 members and that it was created 4 years ago with the cooperation and experience of Cuban journalists.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 059 *25 March 1980*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

CAS Secretary General Urges Self-Sufficiency A 1
LAFTA Reorganization Conference Opens A 1
Andean Countries Seek To Boost Food Production A 2

BOLIVIA

Santa Cruz Security Branches Confined to Barracks C 1
President Gueiler, Commanders Deny Coup Rumors C 1
President Appoints Acting Interior Minister C 2
Army Intelligence Ordered To Release Terrorists' Names C 2
Congress Asks for Dismissal of Army Intelligence Chief C 2
COB Calls 15-Minute Strike for 26 Mar C 2
Citizens, Union, Church Denounce Priest's Murder C 3

CHILE

Foreign Ministry Asks Philippines for 'Further Explanation' E 1
Diplomatic Relations Severed E 1
Pinochet Addresses Nation E 1
Human Rights Commission Urges Return of Exiles E 2

COLOMBIA

Reportage on Situation at Dominican Embassy F 1
Dialog Resumes F 1
Talks End F 1
Government Communique No 18 F 1
M-19 Communique F 2
Persons Found Innocent of M-19 Connections Still in Jail F 3
Country Joins South Pacific Conservation Organization F 3

ECUADOR

Roldos Sacks Finance Minister Over Dispute G 1
Information Secretary Killed in Car Accident G 1
Peasants Announce Protest March in Chimborazo G 1

PERU

Political Parties Announce Election Platforms J 1
Student Elections Lead to Clashes; 20 Injured J 2
Joint Command Chairman Returns From USSR J 2

VENEZUELA

Defense Minister Denies Sending Weapons to El Salvador L 1
Energy Minister Contacts OPEC Colleagues L 1
Briefs: Oil Production Figures L 1

PANAMA

Vasquez Formally Submits Extradition Request N 1
Guard Takes Steps to nsure Order, Public Safety N 1
Royos Visits Japan, Holds Talks on New Canal [cross-reference] N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Archbishop Romero Assassinated in Church P 1
Eyewitness Reports Vary P 1
Newsman Gives Details P 1
Majano Condemns Murder P 2
Junta Declares Mourning P 3
Requiem Mass Arranged P 3
Romero's Last Sunday Sermon Denounced Repression P 4
New Clashes Claim 29 Lives in 24 Hours P 7
FPL Takes Credit for 'Execution' of Policemen P 8
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 22 Mar]
Judiciary Branch Workers Begin 3-Day Strike P 9

GUATEMALA

Violence Mounts; ESA Warns of Reprisals P 9

NICARAGUA

Christian Democratic Figure Kidnaped, Murdered P 10
Government Decrees National Mourning for Romero P 10
Third Round of Talks on Foreign Debt Ends P 11

CUBA

CIA Destabilization Maneuvers in Jamaica Denounced Q 1

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Government Issues Communique on Embassy Situation S 1
PRD Official Sees Rightist Plot Involving U.S. S 1

GRENADA

More Cubans Arrive To Help Build Airport S 2

JAMAICA

Manley Warns of Forces Trying To Divide Region S 2
Grenadian Minister Discusses 'Gains' of Revolution S 3
Government Workers To Go on Strike 25 Mar S 3
PNP Sets Up Economic Intelligence Unit S 3

OAS SECRETARY GENERAL URGES SELF-SUFFICIENCY

FL182048 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 18 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The secretary general of the Organization of American States, the OAS, Alejandro Orfila, has called for a reorganization of OAS policy which would enhance self-sufficiency in the region. Mr Orfila said, however, that in seeking greater self-sufficiency it did not mean that the region had to be isolated from the world community. He said the real greatness of each country and each region hinged on the contribution which it made to the common international good.

Mr Orfila observed that gaining self-sufficiency would entail the broadening of markets, stepping up production and strengthening human resource potential. He said by taking advantage of all these resources, the member countries of the OAS could advance in the next few years at a rate of growth greater than that of developed countries. The secretary general's comments were made in an article for the OAS magazine AMERICAS.

LAFTA REORGANIZATION CONFERENCE OPENS

PA191638 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0223 GMT 19 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 18 Mar (EFE)--During today's inauguration of the conference to discuss the reorganization of the Latin American Free Trade Organization (LAFTA), Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins stressed that LAFTA is experiencing "a real crisis" and he called for achieving "complete integration."

The LAFTA special meeting was attended by representatives of the 11 member countries and delegates of the Central American Common Market, the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and the OAS.

Herrera Campins asked the participants to "struggle" for integration and to work so that the integration will be of the Latin American peoples and not of the multinational companies. The president, who asked for an overall integration, stressed that "we should move toward an integration through specific fields and not toward a direct process."

LAFTA, which was founded in 1960 by the Montevideo Treaty, is holding the second most important meeting in its history to overcome what its own directors have described as its "ineffectiveness" and to find practical paths to achieve economic integration.

The objective which Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela sought in creating LAFTA was that of establishing a zone for the free circulation of merchandise which should have begun to operate before the end of this year.

Herrera Campins recognized the difficulties which LAFTA is currently experiencing. He indicated that despite the fact that it absorbs 9 percent of the foreign trade of its members, LAFTA "has not implemented an authentic process of integration."

Fernando Salazar Paredes, the Bolivian integration minister and chairman of the Cartagena Agreement Board, said at the inauguration ceremony that "an in-depth reorganization should be undertaken." He added that LAFTA has failed because of its "inoperativeness" and the distortions of the agreements. "We must also admit," he said, "that the basic principles of LAFTA have not been applied." He said those principles include reciprocity in benefits and promotion of development as well as balance among the member countries.

ANDEAN COUNTRIES SEEK TO BOOST FOOD PRODUCTION

PY242237 Paris AFP in Spanish 1112 GMT 22 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Lima, 22 Mar (AFP)--The agriculture ministers of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela approved here last night a number of projects designed to boost food production in the region.

At the end of their fourth conference, they signed a document in which they emphasize the significance they attach to agricultural and livestock integration in solving their major socioeconomic problems.

During their 3-day talks, the ministers approved a total of 10 resolutions that, among other things, provide for immediate action to foster the production of wheat, certified seeds [semillas certificadas], African palm, and beef and joint programs to fight the coffee rust and the African swine fever that are a threat to the region.

The ministers stressed the need for a solidary effort by all Andean countries "to face the growing demands for food and to reduce dependence on imported foodstuffs."

Regarding wheat supply, the Andean Technical Board was asked to develop studies in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to foster wheat production.

The Andean region has reduced its wheat production by 35 percent and its cultivated areas by approximately 168,000 hectares in recent years, while its wheat imports totaled $320 million annually.

Each country was asked to produce certified seeds--which are essential to increase productivity--for certain products.

Bolivia will be charged with producing cotton, rice, corn, soybeans and wheat; Colombia with sesame, corn and wheat; Ecuador with rice, corn, soybeans, sorghum and wheat; Peru with rice, wheat, hard yellow corn and cotton; and Venezuela with hybrid sorghum and peanuts.

They also decided "to implement on a priority basis the absorption within the subregion of the agricultural surplus of any of one or more of the Andean countries."

They decided to assign priority to the agricultural and livestock development of Bolivia and Ecuador "to increasingly reduce the gap between these and the other Andean countries."

They decided to conduct studies on the production of African palm to reduce dependence on imported edible oil and to develop studies on the installation of a system of storage centers and bovine slaughterhouses.

The following ministers attended the conference: Mario Vizcarra, Bolivia; German Bula, Colombia; Bolivar Lupera, Ecuador; Carlos Gamarra, Peru; and Luciano Valero, Venezuela. They agreed to hold the next meeting in Caracas.

SANTA CRUZ SECURITY BRANCHES CONFINED TO BARRACKS

PY250320 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0258 GMT 25 Mar 80 PY

[Reporter (Enrique Tomas) from Santa Cruz]

[Text] We want to inform you that a state of emergency has been decreed for the National Guard, traffic police and narcotics control. The various security brances of Santa Cruz de la Sierra have been confined to barracks, and the officers are meeting at the headquarters of the National Guard in downtown Santa Cruz.

In the meantime, some army units in vehicles are discreetly patrolling the city of Santa Cruz de la Sierra in view of an emergency which is no longer possible to disguise.

The demonstration of the Autonomous Movement of University Students [MAR] was held today at (?1930) in memory of the late Comrade Luis Espinal.

It was also disclosed that the explosions which took place yesterday and this morning have not been explained, but it is assumed that they were caused by dynamite. No information has been released about the investigation carried out by the security services. The explosions took place outside the old downtown area and have caused much concern.

PRESIDENT GUEILER, COMMANDERS DENY COUP RUMORS

PY250456 Paris AFP in Spanish 0429 GMT 25 Mar 80 PY

[Text] La Paz, 24 Mar (AFP)--Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler Tejada denied tonight that a coup was to take place in the country "since, in that case, we Bolivians would have to endure a civil war."

President Gueiler left government palace at 2255 local time, visibly tired and concerned. She pointed out, however, that "there is complete tranquillity in the country despite persistent rumors to the contrary."

Yet, AFP made a telephone call to Radio Pirai Director Ruben Enrique Poma in Santa Cruz, who said that "the state of emergency we are going through can no longer be concealed, as motorized personnel of the Army II Corps were patrolling the streets tonight, and all personnel of the uniformed police were confined to quarters." "Neither the motives nor the perpetrators of the explosions that shook some districts of the city have yet been clarified," Poma added.

Press reports circulating in La Paz tonight indicated that ultrarightist paramilitary groups had taken to the streets in Santa Cruz "to consummate the Night of the Long Knives by murdering leftist political and union leaders."

Gen Armando Reyes, commander in chief of the armed forces, denied these reports in La Paz by noting that "complete tranquillity prevails in the country, and there is no reason for alarm."

For his part, Army Commander Gen Ruben Rocha said: "We contacted army commanders stationed in Santa Cruz, and everything is calm there."

PRESIDENT APPOINTS ACTING INTERIOR MINISTER

FY250347 Paris AFP in Spanish 0321 GMT 25 Mar 80 FY

[Text] La Paz, 24 Mar (AFP)--The Bolivian armed forces tonight strengthened their position within the government of President Lidia Gueiler, since it controls now not only the Defense Ministry but also the Interior Ministry, it has been reported

Air Force Gen Antonio Arnez (Ret) was installed by Gueiler as "acting interior minister" after the resignation of civilian Interior Minister Jorge Selum. Arnez is the only military officer--although retired--participating in the Bolivian Government. In his first remarks he "asked all Bolivians to be as calm as possible and not be led by alarmist political rumors that are designed to confuse the country's public opinion.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE ORDERED TO RELEASE TERRORISTS' NAMES

FY24 935 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Mar 80 FY

[Excerpt] The commander in chief of the armed forces, Gen Armando Reyes Villa, said to the press that he has instructed the army command to order the army intelligence department--which at one time indicated that it has a list of terrorists--to release the terrorists' names. General Reyes Villa said that in this manner many terrorist acts can be brought into the open, although he denied there may be a link between these terrorists and the ones responsible for the priest Espinal's murder. Therefore, since the armed forces command has given instructions for the release of these names, it is possible that in the next few hours the names of the terrorists who disturbed the people with dynamite attacks--particularly attacks against the social communications media--will be known.

CONGRESS ASKS FOR DISMISSAL OF ARMY INTELLIGENCE CHIEF

FY250010 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2343 GMT 24 Mar 80 FY

[Text] La Paz, 24 Mar (TELAM/EFE)--The Bolivian Congress today urged President Lidia Gueiler, in her capacity as commander of the armed forces, to dismiss Col Luis Arce Gomez as chief of the army intelligence department.

The Bolivian congressmen charged the military officer with harboring the perpetrators of terrorist acts and those who murdered the priest Luis Espinal, a leftist Jesuit linked with intellectual subversion. Colonel Arce last week stated that he knew the names of the terrorists who had perpetrated some terrorist acts in the cities of Laz Paz and Santa Cruz and who were apparently involved in the murder of Espinal.

COB CALLS 15-MINUTE STRIKE FOR 26 MAR

FY250443 La Paz Radio Progreso in Spanish 0348 GMT 25 Mar 80 FY

[Text] The executive committee of the Bolivian Labor Central [COB] has decreed a 15-minute general strike to be observed by mine, factory, rural and city workers on Wednesday, 26 March, from 1145 to 1200 at their place of work to pay tribute to Luis Espinal to repudiate fascist terrorism.

Transportation workers will observe the strike at the place they happen to be at the time. [Signed] Juan Lechin Oquendo, executive secretary; Oscar Sanjinez Rodriguez, general secretary; Simon Reyes Riveros, public relations secretary; Armando Morales Gomez, secretary of domestic affairs; (Aldo Flores Alvarez), press and dissemination secretary; (Jose Maria Palacios Lopez), secretary of union affairs; and (Jose Quiroga Lainez), peasant liaison secretary.

CITIZENS, UNION, CHURCH DENOUNCE PRIEST'S MURDER

PA240214 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2340 GMT 23 Mar 80 PA

[By Francisco Roque Bacarreza]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 23 Mar (EFE)--The Bolivian people today demanded that the government and armed forces explain and severely punish those responsible for the killing of Spanish priest Luis Espinal, who was assassinated Saturday morning. The citizens, through civic, political and cultural institutions, called a state of alert to prevent the "fascist violence" from claiming new lives and unleashing a terrorist escalation.

Espinal, a 48-year old Jesuit priest and stanch defender of human rights, the oppressed, and director of the leftist weekly AQUI, was killed by unidentified persons who kidnaped him Friday night.

The government of President Lidia Gueiler, on learning of the incident, ordered a mass mobilization of security and police organizations to find the killers.

New Interior Minister Gen Antonio Arnez, who will be sworn into office tomorrow, will be in charge of putting an end to the escalation of violence which began early in the year with several terrorist attacks.

The killing of the priest elicited the immediate condemnation of all Bolivian democratic sectors and has unleashed a wave of unprecedented indignation. The coroner's report revealed that the victim was killed Saturday morning by shots fired at short range. The .38 caliber bullets led to the assumption that an automatic weapon was used. Before he was killed, the victim was tortured by his captors, who are apparently highly trained in this type of thing inasmuch as only the autopsy evidenced the blows the abuses suffered by Espinal. The body was thrown onto the freeway leading to the international airport near one of the industrial areas of La Paz. Hours later it was found by a peasant who reported the finding to the police.

The Bolivian Labor Central, which alerted the National Proletarian Movement [not further identified] charged in a communique that the killing of the priest is the beginning of a reactionary and terrorist plan.

Press workers will go on a 24-hour strike Tuesday to repudiate the killing. Also, press institutes have denounced before international organizations the threat that the killing poses for the existence of human rights in the country.

The church has demanded the government and justice branches investigate the incident and rigorously punish those responsible. The church has also asked the people to remain calm and not harbor vengeance.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ASKS PHILIPPINES FOR 'FURTHER EXPLANATION'

PY242319 Paris AFP in Spanish 2145 GMT 24 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 24 Mar (AFP)--The Chilean Foreign Ministry today asked the Philippine Government for "further explanation" [nuevos antecedentes] on the reasons for canceling President Augusto Pinochet's visit to Manila.

The future of relations between the two countries will depend on those explanations, according to Enrique Valdes Puga, the acting Chilean foreign minister. Chilean Ambassador to Manila Carlos Lemay was recalled for consultations and will arrive in Santiago tomorrow, Tuesday; but Roberto Palma, the Chilean charge d'affaires to Manila, was told to ask the Philippine Government for further information.

The afternoon paper LA SEGUNDA in an editorial described President Marcos' attitude as "an act of diplomatic barbarism, a precedent for which would be difficult to find." The newspaper added that "if there were doubts before about President Marcos' chances of maintaining his precarious domestic stability, there are no more doubts now that his behavior befits a puppet that is about to fall."

Diplomatic Relations Severed

OW242353 Hong Kong AFP in English 2351 GMT 24 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Santiago, March 25 (AFP)--Chile broke off diplomatic relations with the Philippines on Monday in the wake of a Filipino snub which aborted an Asian tour by Chilean President Augusto Pinochet.

Pinochet Addresses Nation

PY250217 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2340 GMT 24 Mar 80 PY

[24 March speech to the nation from Government House by Chilean President Augusto Pinochet upon return from Southeast Asian tour--live]

[Text] Mr President of the Supreme Court; Messrs ministers; Mr Accountant General of the nation; Messrs generals and admirals; military, civilian and church officials; ladies and gentlemen; Chileans. Before beginning my speech I would like to thank you, as president of the nation, because this demonstration proves to the world the monolithic unity of Chile, which is capable of coping with any aggression, capable of rejecting any pressure and capable of successfully enduring any sacrifice. This is what Chile is today. [shouts]

The massive demonstration by Chileans which I have seen on my way here is the best possible response to an event which is still confusing; and no self-respecting, honorable country can offend another in this manner. I do not want to pass judgment on this event without having all the information before me, but I must tell you here and now that I cannot tolerate a slap on the face of my country and will, therefore, sever relations with the Philippines. [shouts]

As you well know, when I was flying on a tour which had been prepared long in advance and after repeated invitations, I was officially informed by the Philippine Government through our ambassador... [shouts]. This unusual decision to suspend a visit which was already in full swing has compelled me to immediately summon our ambassador to the Philippines to come and tell us all the details of what happened, so that we can make other decisions later. Once the evaluation is made, some people will be held responsible at the domestic level.

In view of everything that has happened, my friends, I want to tell all Chileans who are listening to these brief words of mine that this country has enough dignity and greatness of spirit to overcome situations of this kind--situations that some will try to take advantage of in some way or another; but they will not undermine my decision to lead this country's policy. [shouts]

I see behind all this the hand of international Marxism, which is manipulating liberal democracy to create problems for us. Chile is shaping its own democracy. [applause] Chile is plotting its own course without [words indistinct] and without any godfathers. [applause and shouts]

Gentlemen, [shouts] today's demonstration and everything that has happened tells me how great foreign pressure is, stimulated by some from inside the country. This government will pursue its course, as I have said many times before, and we will not surrender the government either tomorrow or the day after. [shouts]

We must understand once and for all that the country must go forward through the joint efforts of all Chileans; it must overcome these obstacles which are placed in its path. We will do it, thanks to the faith we have in our flag and in this fatherland which gave us life. [shouts]

I have, as always, faith in the Chilean people. I have the conviction that we will go forward on the path we have outlined for ourselves. I have faith in the future of my fatherland. I have faith because Chile is united now; because our fatherland dances to a single tune and not to many; because we all embrace each other, although there are some who do not understand and try to guide us into another path. [shouts]

Ladies and gentlemen, my friends, Chileans: we live quietly in this fatherland of ours, but nevertheless they say so many things about us. All we have to do is look around us to see how there are countries where citizens are being held in embassies, and those countries have no strength to get them out. [shouts]

We do not need advice from anyone. To those who receive foreign money to preach alien ideologies, we will teach a lesson in the near future, and their action will be followed by our reaction, proving that Chile is united. [shouts: "Be hard with them, Pinochet!"]

Rest assured that that is the way it will be. [shouts] My friends, I want to tell you tonight that we will go on, my life is worth nothing without you. [shouts]

I believe that we have not always done this, but tonight I ask you to look calmly at this problem. Let us have faith in the future. We will (?beat) these gentlemen from the Philippines [shouts] and the country will continue marching forward so that each and every Chilean will have a promising future, a future full of hope and faith. Good night. See you later. [sustained shouts and slogans]

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION URGES RETURN OF EXILES

PY211443 Paris AFP in Spanish 2042 GMT 20 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 20 Mar--The Chilean Human Rights Commission today asked the military regime to allow exiled citizens to return to the country.

Among the cases of exiled Chileans, the Human Rights Commission mentioned the "dramatic case" of Laura Allende, sister of the late Socialist President Salvador Allende, overthrown by the military in September 1973.

REPORTAGE ON SITUATION AT DOMINICAN EMBASSY

Dialog Resumes

PA242005 Paris AFP in Spanish 1957 GMT 24 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 24 Mar (AFP)--The sixth round of talks on the hostages being held in the Dominican Embassy in Bogota began at 1445 hours (1945 GMT) between Colombian Government delegates and one [female] 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrilla and Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan, one of the hostages of the rebel group. This round of talks began 15 minutes after the scheduled starting time.

Talks End

PA242217 Paris AFP in Spanish 2155 GMT 24 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 24 Mar (AFP)--The sixth dialog, which lasted 1 hour and 40 minutes, between Colombian Government delegates and a representative of the 19 April guerrilla Movememt [M-19] in search of a solution to the crisis of the hostages in the Dominican Embassy ended here today in a cordial manner.

After these new negotiations ended, the M-19 guerrilla and Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan, who served as a witness, bid a cordial farewell to the representatives of the Colombian Government and returned to the embassy.

This was one of the longest dialogs since the embassy occupation last 27 February. The fifth round of talks was interrupted in view of differences between the two parties. The differences dealt basically with the M-19 demands calling for the release of hundreds of alleged subversives, to which President Julio Cesar Turbay's government is flatly opposed.

For the moment, as it has been up to now, no indications regarding the outcome of these new contacts are expected, except for a government communique reporting the resumption of the talks.

Diplomatic circles noted that, unlike the fifth dialog 11 days ago, the talks today appeared to take place in a climate of understanding, and the participants showed some optimism when they left the station wagon that has served as the site of the meetings. The M-19 guerrilla did not appear, this time at least, as exasperated as during thefifth round of talks, the diplomatic circles noted.

Thirty-two persons, including 11 ambassadors and the papal nuncio to Colombia are being held hostage in the Dominican Embassy.

Government Communique No 18

PA250127 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 24 Mar 80 PA

[Oscar Dominguez report from Narino Palace]

[Text] The government admitted tonight that some progress has been made in the talks with the 19 April Movement (M-19), which is in control of the Dominican Embassy. It also announced that the negotiations or talks will be resumed at some future date, which will be set through the usual channels.

Communique No 18 contains the official version of the developments at and the results of the sixth round of negotiations, held for 1 hour and 40 minutes in the yellow van that has been used as the site of previous talks. As on previous occasions, the participants in today's dialog included Under Secretaries Camilo Jimenez and Ramiro Zambrano for the government, the small M-19 guerrilla and Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan as a witness. This time there was a variant at the end of the dialog: The official negotitators, the guerrilla and the Mexican ambassador shook hands. In the past there had been no handshakes. The M-19 guerrilla did not make any statements either.

Communique No 18, issued a few minutes ago by the Presidency of the Republic states:

The Information and Press Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic announces that the sixth dialog among Drs Camilo Jimenez and Ramiro Zambrano and the representative of the subversive M-19 group was held today, 24 March, between 1440 and 1423. Mexcian Ambassador Ricardo Galan served as a witness. During the dialog, the basic points of previous talks were examined and less hostility was evident this time.

Finally, it was agreed that the date for a new contact would be set through the usual channels. Bogota, 24 March 1980. Official Communqiue No 18 concludes here.

The official stand on the M-19 command's demands has been stated by both President Turbay and Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas. This stand rejects all negotiation for the release of those arrested for their connection with subversive movements. The government, nonetheless, has admitted the possibility of massively [masivamente] negotiating the release of the diplomatic hostages.

The Colombian Government has not disclosed the terms of Cuban President Fidel Castro's second proposal. Former Ambassador Clara Nieto de Ponce de Leon presented the proposal to President Turbay on Friday. Despite the fact that the foreign minister has been repeatedly asked about this matter, he has refrained from discussing Fidel Castro's second proposal.

M-19 Communique

PA250310 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 24 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The 19 April Movement [M-19] has declared that it would like to resolve the crisis involving the hostages at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota without bloodshed. This position was stated in a clandestine communqiue given to the press in Cali shortly before the beginning of the sixth stage of negotiations between the Colombian Government and the M-19.

Meanwhile, the hostages at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota are awaiting the outcome of the negotiations with pessimism, as they said themselves in telephone conversations with their relatives. However, an official source told UPI that the negotiations were resumed at the initiative of the committee of the hostages, which is made up of the papal nuncio and the ambassadors of the United States, Mexico and Venezuela, after the failure of the first five talks.

The hostages, who spoke with their relatives by telephone, said they were unaware of news reports to the effect that the guerrillas would release nondiplomatic hostages today. Among the hostages are 13 ambassadors and 6 foreign diplomats of lesser rank.

Meanwhile, the lawyers who are defending the prisoners whose release is being demanded by the guerrillas rejected statements by Foreign Minister Diego Uribe that the prisoners are common criminals who have committed horrible crimes. The lawyers said if the government considers the prisoners to be common criminals, their cases should be assigned to civilian rather than military courts. The lawyers added that the Colombian Government has failed to apply legal means invoked on behalf of the political criminals while publicly describing them as common criminals and murderers.

The Colombian Government maintains that to heed the demands of the guerrillas would be to violate the Constitution and the laws. It states that only the Justice Department can release the prisoners.

The guerrillas' lawyers maintain that by condemning the behavior of the prisoners before they are convicted, the executive has openly interfered with the branch that has jurisdiction.

PERSONS FOUND INNOCENT OF M-19 CONNECTIONS STILL IN JAIL

PA250247 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 24 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Neither former magistrate Tony Lopez Hoyela, Maria Cristina Salazar de (Pons) or Gladys (Corrado) were released today. The three were declared innocent during their trial for alleged connections with the terrorist 19 April Movement (M-19). [Words indistinct] the court-martial dissociated them from the verbal court-martial of several M-19 militants currently underway in the chapel of La Picota jail.

It is not known why military commander Gen Jaime Sarmiento Sarmiento has not signed the necessary documents in his role as president of the Supreme Military Tribunal. According to a reliable source, they will not be released tomorrow either.

COUNTRY JOINS SOUTH PACIFIC CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

PA241935 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Colombia today officially joined the organization in charge of conserving the natural resources in the South Pacific, particularly the fish resources. Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas delivered the ratification instrument at noon in Bogota. In so doing, Colombia joined the organization to which Chile, Peru and Ecuador also belong.

Attending the ratification ceremony which took place at the Foreign Ministry were Ambassador (Bakula), secretary general of the Pacific organization, and the ambassadors of the member countries.

ROLDOS SACKS FINANCE MINISTER OVER DISPUTE

PA222157 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Text] President Jaime Roldos has asked for the resignation of Finance Minister Fernando Aspiazu Seminario and General Customs Director Efrem Baquerizo Campos. The resignations were submitted immediately.

As the public knows, the two officials had been engaged in a dispute which resulted in noncompliance with Finance Ministry orders and accusations from the same ministry about the handling of customs matters in the general director's office as well as the behavior of the customs police. The situation reached crisis proportions the day before yesterday when the customs director accused the minister of committing blunders and even irregularities. The Finance minister reacted by dismissing the customs director, claiming lack of integrity in the performance of his duties.

Upon his return to Quito from a visit to the Paute project, Roldos reviewed the problem and adopted the unexpected solution of asking for the resignation of both officials. This was both a wise and strong decision.

The weekend promises to be a hectic one [word indistinct] this circumstance as it is presumed that a reorganization may occur at the highest levels. This has been in the offing for quite some time.

INFORMATION SECRETARY KILLED IN CAR ACCIDENT

PA240156 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0130 GMT 24 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Quito, 23 Mar (EFE)--Fausto Molina Molina, secretary-general of public information, was killed today in a car accident in the outskirts of Riobamba, 175 km south of here.

Julio Cesar [name indistinct], foremost leader of Popular Democracy (Christian Democratic Party) and congressman was injured together with two other government officials in the same car mishap. According to preliminary reports reaching the capital of Ecuador, the vehicle in which the politicians were traveling overturned.

PEASANTS ANNOUNCE PROTEST MARCH IN CHIMBORAZO

PA210009 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] About 10,000 peasants from Chimborazo Province, Quina sector, who feel they have been deceived and ignored, will march in Riobamba wearing black armbands during the April holidays to protest the national government's negligence, they have announced. They have also reiterated their firm decision to kidnap the local authorities during those holidays.

During a visit to Quito, the peasants' leaders informed Agriculture Under Secretary Anibal Lopera Icaza and Jacobo Bucaram, executive director of the Ecuadorean Institute for Water Resources, of the decision adopted by the peasant communities.

The authorities have recommended that these patriotic attitudes not be turned into a political problem and have urged the peasants to remain calm, but have also asked the government to try to resolve the problem as soon as possible. The situation is becoming critical because the Chimborazo peasants are determined to enforce their demands, which are no mere threat, by any means. They regard their demands as just and the suspension of the abovementioned works as the thwarting of their aspirations. In order for their movement to succeed, they have requested the support of all peasants in the province to stage a provincial strike, the report published in Guayaquil's morning newspaper EXPRESO concludes.

POLITICAL PARTIES ANNOUNCE ELECTION PLATFORMS

PY242159 Paris AFP in Spanish 1753 GMT 22 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Lima, 22 Mar (AFP)--Comments were made here today about radical measures against unemployment, hunger and illness included in the government programs announced by the 15 parties and alliances which will take part in the forthcoming 18 May general elections.

These programs, with their respective variations and extensions, were published in the free spaces which the electoral law grants to these parties and which began in the newspapers last Monday, on radio and television last Tuesday and which will last until 16 May.

The following are the summarized programs of these parties aimed at winning the confidence of the 6,421,621 voters (5,598,775 literates and 832,846 illiterates), including a few thousand Peruvians who live abroad.

1. American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA), with Armando Villanueva as presidential candidate. APRA has proposed a government for all Peruvians, without sectarianism, with union and political amnesty and an emergency plan to create more than a million jobs before the end of 1980 and provide low-price food and health care.

2. Popular Action (AP), headed by former President Fernando Belaunde, of a centrist tendency. AP has promised to create a million jobs, with the slogan of work and let work, and to modify the reforms of the military regime, in which they find practically nothing good.

3. Popular Christian Party, with Luis Bedoya as presidential candidate. Of conservative leanings and accused of being rightist, it defends the dignity of man, just family remunerations, free access to private ownership and completion of the military reforms.

4. Workers Revolutionary Party (Trotskiyite), supported by two other movements of the same tendency) with Hugo Blanco as presidential candidate. This party advocates a workers' government, confiscation of national and foreign enterprises, formation of popular militias, dissolution of police and armed forces, legal abortion free of charge, prompt divorce at the request of either husband or wife, repudiation of the foreign debt and renunciation of international treaties.

5. Unity of the Left, formed by the pro-Soviet Communist Party, the Revolutionary Socialist Party (of the late President Velasco) and other smaller Marxist movements, with Gen Leonidas Rodriguez as their presidential candidate. This movement says that the programs of the right to fight hunger, unemployment, disease, illiteracy and inflation are mere demagoguery, because they do not include the nationalization of national and foreign monopolies.

6. Popular Labor, Peasant and Student Front (FOCEP), Independent Marxist, with Genaro Ledesma as presidential candidate. FOCEP has promised to solve the nutrition problem in 1 year by intensive cultivation of the mountain slopes using the funds generated through exports.

7. Popular Democratic Unity, of largely Maoist tendency, with Carlos Malpica as presidential candidate. It advocates a government on popular and peasant bases, good salaries, freezing of prices and rents, public works, free education on all levels and unemployment insurance.

8. Workers and Peasants National Front, a centrist movement, with Roger Caceres as presidential candidate. It promises improvements for the poor classes, swift social development, Andean and Latin American integration, eradication of illiteracy, food for the people and public works.

9. Peruvian Democratic Movement, conservative, with Alejandro Tudela as presidential candidate. It recommends that the country be converted into a federal state to combat centralism, that youth and women be given more influence and that democracy and Christianity be defended.

10. National Union, conservative, whose presidential candidate is Carlos Carrillo Smith. It proposes to revive the work and nutrition plan of its founder, former President Manuel Odria.

11. Political Organization of the Peruvian Revolution, with Gen Javier Tantalean as presidential candidate. It proclaims that it defends Gen Juan Velasco's revolutionary heritage of establishing a participatory socialist society.

12. Revolutionary Union of the Left, Maoist, with Prof Horacio Zeballos as presidential candidate. It says it will guarantee all liberties, give free land to those who cultivate it, respect free enterprise and free the country from all imperialist domination.

13. Socialist Political Action, with Gustavo Mohme as presidential candidate. It asserts that it will bring about a socialist revolution in freedom and democracy with political and economic pluralism and deep humanitarianism.

14. Peruvian Socialist Party, social democratic, with Luciano Castillo as presidential candidate. It defends socialist orthodoxy similar to the European model.

15. Popular Movement of Social Action and Integration (PAIS), conservative, with Waldo Fernandez as presidential candidate. It defends democratic and liberal ideals.

STUDENT ELECTIONS LEAD TO CLASHES; 20 INJURED

PA221537 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0443 GMT 22 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 21 Mar (EFE)--At least 20 students were injured today in fighting between rival political groups in the national university center in the city of Huancayo, 300 km east of Lima.

EFE learned that the violence reached its peak today after student elections were called 1 week ago. Students wielding firearms, "Molotov cocktails," clubs and chains clashed, the Huancayo police reported. Vigilance was increased to avert new disorders.

The clashes occurred between students of the Aprista Party and radical leftist students battling to seize control of the student federation.

JOINT COMMAND CHAIRMAN RETURNS FROM USSR

PY242217 Paris AFP in Spanish 1853 GMT 22 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Lima, 22 Mar (AFP)--Gen Rafael Hoyos Rubio, chairman of the joint command of the Peruvian armed forces, today returned from a visit to the Soviet Union.

He indicated that he went to the USSR on a specific army mission which has been carried out with absolute clarity [claridad] and has yielded great advantages for Peru.

General Hoyos Rubio refused to explain the nature of the mission and indicated that first he had to brief the prime minister, Gen Pedro Richter, and the president, Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez.

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES SENDING WEAPONS TO EL SALVADOR

PA210334 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 20 Mar 80 PA

[Euclides Perez report]

[Text] Gen Luis Enrique Rangel Bourgoin, defense minister, denied that military planes or advisers are involved in events in El Salvador. Here is what he said:

[Begin recording] [Question] International reports indicate that Israeli weapons arrived in El Salvador aboard Venezuelan military planes. What do you say to that?

[Answer] This is false because my ministry has not given any orders for flights from Venezuela to that republic, let alone with that objective in mind. I think that report is groundless. We should not pay attention to it.

[Question] It has also been mentioned that Venezuelan military advisers are giving assistance to the Salvadoran Government in its struggle against the insurrectionary movements in that country.

[Answer] That is totally false because the Defense Ministry has not sent any officer to that country in an advisory capacity.

[Question] What kind of military assistance is being given there then?

[Answer] At this time, none.

[Question] Concerning the resurgence of the guerrillas, the Bandera Roja group has been mentioned in connection with the killing of a Military Intelligence Directorate (DIM) member in Zaraza.

[Answer] Yes, someone in Zaraza who did not belong to the DIM but who did work for the armed forces--but not as an informer as hundreds of Venezuelans do--was killed by two individuals. An investigation was carried out to determine the motives, whether it was a personal vendetta or whether it was related to the work he had been doing for the unit for a long time. [end recording]

The defense minister finally noted that no guerrilla activities have been uncovered in that area or anywhere else in the country.

MINES MINISTER CONTACTS OPEC COLLEAGUES

PA212224 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 21 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon has been in permanent contact with his colleagues in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Ecuador, Algiers and other OPEC member countries. He is very interested in the international oil situation, which is logical.

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES--Caracas, 15 Mar (LATIN)--The Energy and Mines Ministry today reported that so far this year, Venezuela's petroleum production has amounted to an average 2,216,490 barrels a day. This is 5.94 percent less that last year's average. Until 6 March, Venezuela's oil exports amounted to an average 1,727,000 barrels a day. This is equivalent to a 15.01 percent drop in the average export of 2,032,000 barrels a day in 1979. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1443 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA]

VASQUEZ FORMALLY SUBMITS EXTRADITION REQUEST

PA242033 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The demand for the extradition of the former shah of Iran was officially submitted this morning at 1050 to the Foreign Affairs Ministry by Panamanian lawyer Juan Materno Vasquez and a team of jurists who accompanied him.

Vasquez, who had been expected at the Foreign Ministry since 1000, went there 30 minutes later, contending that he was still within the time limit for submitting the demand. He added that even if he hadn't arrived at the scheduled time, Panamanian laws still guaranteed his right to legally proceed with the demand. He said he was exercising his rights as a citizen and added that the Foreign Ministry was a public office.

For his part, Juan Manuel Castulovich, acting foreign affairs minister, was reluctant to give any explanations when questioned by the press. He said simply that any such document which was submitted through the proper legal channels would be admissible.

Vasquez, who represents the Iranian Government in Panama, said that the acting foreign minister's attitude of not receiving him personally as agreed was a nasty attitude toward the Panamanian people and international law. Faruk Farsi, who also represents the Iranian Government in this extradition process, said the shah's sudden departure from Panama shows that he is admitting his guilt and is afraid to face a legal process.

Vasquez said the demand had to undergo the processing that had been agreed to to keep anyone from claiming later, with good grounds, that the deadline for submitting the demand had expired. This would enable the shah to return to Panama any time without problems, he said.

GUARD TAKES STEPS TO INSURE ORDER, PUBLIC SAFETY

PA212131 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The National Guard biweekly DE FRENTE has just published its 21st issue with a February date.

The publication says in its editorial that the National Guard command has issued instructions to maximize efforts to ensure the personal safety of citizens and social order, which are the cornerstones of the climate required for a normal and efficient development of and progress in the nation's activities.

Under the headline of "Security and Order in the National Midst," the editorial notes that the intensification programs already have all the earmarks of an accomplished task. It further stresses that, quite obviously, this National Guard effort will be all the more effective if it is resolutely supported by the public. The editorial ends by stating that the National Guard will do its share. In reality, it is already doing its share and it will step up its work as its forces increase.

Another article deals with the cleanup operation at Ancon Hill and the visit to Ancon Hill by students and professors in the company of National Guardsmen. It also reports on the benefits obtained by thousands of Panamanians from the positive and fruitful civic health campaign organized by the National Guard a few days ago.

ROYOS VISITS JAPAN, HOLDS TALKS ON NEW CANAL

For accounts on President Aristides Royo's visit in Japan, talks with officials on a new canal, and remarks on the shah's departure, and related matters see the Japan section of the 24 March Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

EL SALVADOR

ARCHBISHOP ROMERO ASSASSINATED IN CHURCH

PA250129 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0115 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 24 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, archbishop of San Salvador, was killed by a shot in the chest this afternoon by four unidentified persons who entered the church where he was holding a Mass.

According to reports, there was no chance whatsoever to identify his killers, who escaped immediately.

Eyewitness Reports Vary

PA250210 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0148 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[By Mauro Espinoza]

[Text] San Salvador, 24 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, archbishop of San Salvador, was killed this afternoon by a shot in the chest fired by one of four unidentified persons who entered the church where he was holding mass.

Jorge Pinto Jr., director of the opposition newspaper EL INDEPENDIENTE, gave the information to ACAN-EFE, indicating that the assassinated archbishop was holding a Mass on the death anniversary of his mother at La Divina Providencia Hospital.

Pinto was interviewed by ACAN-EFE in the home of the director of the U.S. International Communications Agency, Howard Lane, where the newsman went to advise U.S. Ambassador Robert White, who was there, of the tragedy.

Romero was taken by friends to the Salvadoran Polyclinic Hospital in a desperate effort to save his life, but the archbishop died before reaching the hospital.

The prelate had been deeply identified with the cause of the poor and his Sunday sermons had caused him to be threatened by extreme leftist and extreme rightist organizations.

An eyewitness said the shot was fired from a vehicle into the church. "There was only one shot. The monsignor fell dead on the spot," the witness said.

The report has caused grief to thousands of Salvadorans, who began to call news media offices trying to confirm the report.

The assassinated archbishop had denounced possible attempts against his life by political organizations at least twice. The prelate had adopted a firm position in support of human rights in El Salvador and his sermons were examples of his opposition to the abuses of the Salvadoran regimes and of the acts of violence by the extreme left and extreme right. The archbishop always advocated a peaceful solution to the crisis of violence shaking this Central American nation.

The reasons for the attack are unknown, as is the identity of the political group to which the killers belong.

Calls immediately began pouring in from abroad to confirm the report. There has been no statement thus far on the part of the Salvadoran church.

Newsman Gives Details

PA250200 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0125 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[Interview with undentified staffer at Radio Cadena YSU in San Salvador--live]

[Text] [Question] What is the situation like in El Salvador at this time following the release of the news of the assassination of Monsignor Romero?

[Answer] Well, at this time, everyone is calling us here at YSU of El Salvador to verify the report that today was circulating by mouth. It was believed that it was just a rumor, but the report has appeared on the teletype. It is being transmitted by the Spanish ACAN-EFE agency. This means that Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, archbishop of San Salvador, was killed today. There is much sorrow.

[Question] Can you tell us where Monsignor Romero's body can be found at this time? Have the newsmen at YSU or other Salvadoran newsmen verfied this report? You said that this has only been reported by teletype, and we have also received it here at Radio Reloj. Have you newsmen seen Monsignor Romero's body or confirmed this information?

[Answer] YSU at this time is making contacts to verify the report. Yes, it has in fact been confirmed that he died at 1700 today. Therefore, we are confirming to the listeners in the sister republic of Costa Rica, especially for the listeners of Radio Reloj.

[Question] How is it that the press has only just learned of this assassination? Who gave this information? If it occurred at 1700, how come this important news has just now been reported?

[Answer] All that I know on the subject is that he was at a Mass. I believe that the rumor was spread by the persons who were at the Mass.

Majano Condemns Murder

PA250729 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0648 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[By Mauro Espinoza]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 25 Mar, (ACAN-EFE)--Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the Revolutionary Government Junta of El Salvador, told ACAN-EFE last night that the example of Monsignor Romero "commits us to continue the struggle to overcome the conditions of poverty in our country."

The Salvadoran archbishop was assassinated yesterday afternoon inside a chapel of La Divina Providencia Cancer Hospital shortly after holding a Mass.

Majano told ACAN-EFE that "we had a guide from the archbishop to continue his teachings. His example commits us to continue the struggle to overcome the conditions of poverty in our country." He added: "Monsignor Romero was a man of peace. Those who wanted his death have done so with the purpose of generating more violence in our country."

The archbishop and Majano met at various times, particularly during mediation efforts by the prelate in some of the crises experienced by the current regime. The officer declared that his expressions "are many words of sorrow for the death of Monsignor Romero, who for so many years maintained an exemplary evangelical struggle, who helped to create the necessary climate to expedite the path of social justice in our country."

He added that the archbishop deserved the recognition of the government, the armed forces, the Salvadoran people and the whole world for the giant sacrifice undertaken since he assumed the archbishopric on 22 February 1977, which has been defined as a "preferential option for the poor."

"The armed forces condemn this reprehensible assassination and are dutybound before the citizenry to explain it," the military member of the junta stated.

Majano indicated that the people "must not allow their sorrow to be exploited with the objective of submerging our society in a fratricidal struggle."

He said that the killing of the archbishop "will encourage us to pursue our goal (of transforming the country), which is identified with his social feelings."

The officer said that he considered the archbishop "the greatest man sent by the Supreme Creator to our fatherland in the present century to awaken consciences and to overcome injustices."

The archbishop's body will lie in state for 3 days at the Sacred Heart Basilica, a wooden and laminated structure located across from the ACAN-EFE offices. Monsignor Romero was accustomed to giving his Sunday sermons in that church over the past few months in the wake of the frequent occupation of the metropolitan cathedral by leftist militants. Neither the time nor place of the burial has been announced.

Junta Declares Mourning

PA250631 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0559 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 25 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Revolutionary Government Junta last night decreed 3 days of mourning for the death of the archbishop of San Salvador, Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero y Galdamez.

The communique issued last night by the junta states that "the killing of his excellency, the archbishop, constitutes the vilest of crimes." It adds that the criminal attack was against the Catholic Church and the Salvadoran people.

"The Revolutionary Government Junta shares the sorrow of the Salvadorans who are mourning the person who offered his life for all," the communique added.

The communique notes that the assassinated religious leader "was and will continue to be an undying example of probity, charity and courage in denouncing all who violate human rights."

The junta asked the people to "channel our sorrow toward the building of a just, free and peaceful fatherland for which he always struggled.

"It is a time for reflection, calm and patriotic action, which will permit us to return to peace and concord, as the most preferable method to overcome this crisis," the junta stated.

Requiem Mass Arranged

PA250547 Paris AFP in Spanish 0445 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 24 Mar (AFP)--A requiem mass will be officiated tomorrow, Tuesday, beginning at 1000 (1600 GMT) at the Sacred Heart Basilica for archbishop of San Salvador, Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero. At that time his body will lie in state before thousands of parishioners, church sources have announced.

The Mass will be officiated by Msgr Arturo Riviera y Damas, who was considered the priest closest to slain Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero and closest to his way of thinking.

The Catholic radio station YSAX reported tonight that all the priests of the archdiocese of San Salvador are gathered at this moment ironing out the details on the hour and site of the archbishop's funeral. Also, church spokesman announced tonight that Archbishop Romero was slain by a bullet while he was holding the pyx and the host for communion.

Meanwhile, all Catholic schools in the country announced tonight that as of tomorrow they will close as a sign of mourning, without saying when they will reopen. It was also learned that an urgent high-level cabinet meeting was held tonight at the presidential palace to define the Salvadoran Government's position under the present circumstances.

Local media believe that the killing of Archbishop Romero could prompt serious incidents within the political crisis of this country and it is not dismissed that the government may decree martial law in the coming hours to prevent disturbances.

Meanwhile, other media speculated tonight on the possibility that the leftist groups may call a national strike tomorrow to protest the killing of the archbishop--presumably killed by the ultraright--and demand that the government explain the crime.

ROMERO'S LAST SUNDAY SERMON DENOUNCED REPRESSION

PA232200 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 1420 GMT 23 Mar 80 PA

[Sunday sermon by Archbishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero at Sacred Heart Basilica in San Salvador, El Salvador--live via telephone]

[Excerpts] So it can be seen that the gesture of our Christian brothers from the United States [who are visiting here with us today] is not isolated. I have been informed that many Christian groups in the United States have voiced their solidarity with the letter we sent to the President of the United States asking him not to provide military aid, which will be used to repress our people. [applause]

One of those tokens of solidarity is an article signed by Mr (Murray Williams), who was U.S. ambassador to El Salvador under President Rivera. From his experience he can confirm that U.S. aid to El Salvador always results in military repression. [applause]

We have experienced a very tragic week. I could not supply data on the 15 March incidents earlier, but one of the fiercest and most painful military operations took place in rural areas that day in La Laguna, Plan de Ocotes, and El Rosario resulting in a tragic toll. Many huts were burned. There was looting, and what is never lacking, many dead bodies were left behind.

March 17 was a very violent day. Several bombs went off in the capital and in the countryside. There was much damage at the Agriculture Ministry. The national university campus was surrounded by the military from the early morning until 1900. Constant machinegun fire was heard in the vicinity of the university throughout the day. The archbishopric interceded to try to protect the people who were inside.

Egithteen people were killed at the Colima Ranch. At least 13 of them were peasants. The administrator and storagehouse keeper also died. The armed forces have reported there was a confrontation. The incidents were reported on television, and many surmised some interesting things from this.

At least 50 people died in the serious incidents that day. In the capital seven died in the Santa Lucia neighborhood. Five people died near (Pinllantas). After the military had evicted workers from the trash collection department, the bodies of four workers who had been arrested were found. At Kilometer 38 on the road to Suchitoto in Montepeque, 16 peasants were killed. On the same day, two Central American University students, brothers Mario Nelson and Miguel Alberto Rodriguez Velado, were arrested at (Tecnillantas). The former was arraigned after 4 days of illegal detention. His brother, who had been hurt and has not been arraigned, remains illegally detained. The legal aid office is defending him.

Amnesty International has released a press communique depicting the repression of peasants, particularly in the Chalatenango area. This week's events have confirmed the report although the government has repudiated it. As I entered the church I was given a cable saying: Amnesty International confirmed today, Saturday--that is, yesterday--that human rights are being violated in El Salvador to an extent that they have not been violated in other countries. That was the report made in Managua by Patricio Fuentes, spokesman for the special action project for Central America conducted by the Amnesty International chapter in Sweden. Fuentes said that during a 2-week factfinding tour of El Salvador, he confirmed that 83 political killings had taken place between 10 and 14 March. He said Amnesty International recently had condemned the Salvadoran Government, blaming it for 600 political killings. [applause]

In turn, the Salvadoran Government had defended itself by claiming that Amnesty International had condemned it based on suppositions. Now we have confirmed that human rights are being violated in El Salvador to a greater extent than the repression that took place in Chile following the coup d'etat, Fuentes reported. [applause]

The Salvadoran Government also claimed that the 600 had been killed during confrontations between army troops and guerrillas. Fuentes said while he was in El Salvador that he was able to see that the victims were tortured before the killings. The Amnesty International spokesman said the bodies of the victims are usually found with their thumbs tied back. Corrosive substances were also applied to the bodies, he added, in order to avoid the identification of the victims by their relatives and prevent international denunciations. However, the dead were identified after the bodies had been unearthed. Fuentes said the Salvadoran Army's repression seeks to disband the people's organizations by killing their urban and rural leaders.

In the countryside, according to the Amnesty spokesman, at least 3,500 peasants have escaped to the capital to avoid being persecuted. We have complete lists with the names and dates of children, men and women who have been killed simply because they were organized, Fuentes stated. He added that Amnesty International, which is a humanitarian organization, is not identified with governments, organizations or persons. We do not want to topple the government but we want human rights to be upheld everywhere in the world [applause] but particularly in those places where they are most threatened or trampled upon, Fuentes said. Therefore, this confirms what we have reported about this awful week.

I want to analyze what may have been the cause of that violent 17 March strike called by the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses to protest repression. Last Sunday I said that was a legitimate goal. It was a matter of denouncing something that cannot be tolerated but the strike also sought a political goal, to show that, instead of intimidating the people's organizations, repression is strenghtening them and to reject the incumbent government's position because it needs violent repression to implement its reforms, reforms which for various reasons are not acceptable to the people's organizations.

The state of siege and the lack of information to which we have been subjected through official communiques and by most of our media still do not allow us to objectively gage the scope of the national strike. Foreign radio stations have spoken of 70-percent success which could be very high and could be regarded as quite successful.

Even not counting the firms that closed out of fear of the actions by the leftwing, those taken by the rightwing and the government early Monday morning, it cannot be denied that the strength shown by the coordinating board strictly among the workers was great. The board is strong, not only in the countryside but also in the factories and in the city. It is very possible that some mistakes were made but despite that, it can be estimated that the strike was a step forward in the people's struggle and it was indicative that the left can bring the country's economic activities to a halt. [applause]

The government's response to the strike was harsh as was shown not only by the patrolling of the cities and the shooting at the University of El Salvador but above all by the number of dead left behind. No fewer than 10 workers were killed in the striking factories by security corps members and three workers from the mayor's office were found dead after they had been arrested by the rural police, and this concise report was made by the capital city mayor's office itself. [applause]

All these deaths were followed by (?others) until, according to some sources, they totaled 60. Others say they exceeded 140. The labor strike was accompanied by some combative activities staged by people's organizations in the countryside. That was the case of Colima, San Martin and Suchitoto. The tactical suitability of these operations may be doubted but their possible lack of suitability did not justify the government's repression.

The coordinating board no doubt has its faults. It still has a long way to go to become a coherent alternative of revolutionary democratic power. Let us hope they will evaluate and perfect an expression that is really born out of the people so that their errors will not be repudiated by the people. It is a hope and an illusion if it matures and really understands what the people want. Those flaws, however, do not lie in its members being subversives or hoodlums or social outcasts. The flaws lie in their not being allowed normal political development. They are persecuted, massacred and curtailed in their labor activities, organizational work and efforts to have more relations with other democratic groups. What will be achieved through this is their radicalization and desperation. Under such circumstances, it is difficult for them not to launch revolutionary activities and fighting. The least we can say is that the country is going through a prerevolutionary but not a transition stage. The basic question is how to come out of this critical stage in the least violent way. And on this point the main responsibility is that of the civilian and notably the military rulers. Let us hope they will not be blinded by what they are doing through land reform. It could be a ruse that will keep them from seeing the overall scope of the process.

One final note about which we want to voice special solidarity. Yesterday afternoon the Jose Simeon Canas University was attacked for the first time without provocation. A combat unit along with the police conducted the operation at 1315. They entered the campus shooting and Manuel Orantes Guillen, a student who was studying mathematics, was killed. I have also been told that several students have been reported missing and their relatives and the university have protested the raiding of a campus whose autonomy should have been respected.

What they did at this university they have not done at the National University, no doubt out of fear. This also shows that the Central American University was not armed to defend itself and that this was an unjustified outrage. We expect to give more details on this serious attack on civilized values and legality here.

Dear brothers, it would be interesting to analyze these things now, but I do not want to abuse your time. What is the meaning of these months of a new government that precisely wanted to end these horrible incidents? If what it wants to do is leave the people's organizations rudderless and get in the way of the process that the people want, no other process can prosper. Without being rooted in the people, the government cannot be effective. Let alone when it wants to impose things through bloodshed and pain. [applause]

I would like to make a special appeal to the men of the army and specifically to the troops in the National Guard, the police and the garrisons. Brothers, you belong to our people. You are killing your own peasant brothers and to an order to kill given by a man, the law of God that says, thou shalt not kill, should prevail. [applause] No soldier is compelled to obey an order against the law of God. [applause] An immoral law is not binding on anyone. [applause] It is high time you regain control of your conscience and follow its dictates rather than sinful orders. [applause]

The church, defender of the law of God and human dignity, cannot remain silent before so much abomination. I want the government to realize that reforms are to no avail if they are stained in so much blood. [applause]

Therefore, in the name of the (?Lord) and of this long-suffering people, whose laments are heard in heaven every day more [words indistinct], I beseech you, I beg you, [words indistinct] to stop repression. [applause]

As we saw in today's Bible readings, the church preaches liberation, a liberation which above all seeks respect for human dignity, the common good of the people and transcendence which above all else looks to God and derives its hope and strength only from him. Let us now say our credo which is our truth. [applause]

NEW CLASHES CLAIM 29 LIVES IN 24 HOURS

PA250357 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0028 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 24 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Twenty-nine persons have died and at least 24 have been wounded in the past 24 hours in El Salvador as a result of what the authorities have characterized as clashes between leftist elements and security forces.

With this, the death toll for the past 8 days has increased to 140. In Zacatecoluca, 56 km southeast of San Salvador, 6 persons died when a military convoy was attacked by leftists, according to a report from the armed forces' news committee.

In Usulutan, 110 km east of the Salvadoran capital, the son of a national police inspector was killed by members of the clandestine Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL]. The mother of the dead young man was wounded in the attack. Also in that city, a civilian, presumably a member of a leftist group, died when he was attacked by a National Guard patrol.

The authorities have announced that 22 persons were injured near Chalatenango, 72 km north of San Salvador, when a group of terrorists attacked a soldier and a civilian. Twenty of the wounded persons are members of an ultraleftist terrorist group. This morning, three national policemen died in an attack from FPL militants at a truck weighing area near Chalchuapa, 77 km west of San Salvador.

The body of a professor was found Sunday night in Morazan, an eastern department. He had been kidnaped on Friday afternoon by unidentified persons at the school where he worked.

Another body was found by authorities on Monday morning in Santa Tecla, 12 km west of the Salvadoran capital. It has also been reported that the bodies of two agronomists were found at the Cerro Grande dam, 35 km north of San Salvador. One person died in an attack on a supermarket near the Jose Simeon Canas Central American University, which is administered by Jesuits.

The news committee of the armed forces has also stated that in Sociedad, 171 km east of San Salvador, Tejido Benitez, commander of a military convoy, died during an attack by terrorists. Two of his children were affected [afectados] in the incident.

In Jucuapa, 118 km east of San Salvador, a National Guardsman died after he was attacked by guerrillas. Near San Juan Opico, 43 km west of San Salvador, 30 members of the FPL murdered a civilian, the news committee has reported.

The spokesmen for the armed forces have also reported the death of five terrorists near Verapaz, 71 km east of the capital, when a National Guard commission was attacked.

The deaths of four terrorists in an attack against a group of National Guardsmen in Izalco, 70 km southwest of San Salvador, has also been reported. According to the news committee, the leftists were sacking a rural area close to the city.

In Candelaria de la Frontera, close to the border with Guatemala in the country's northwest region, Sgt Ciro Rivas was injured but he killed his attacker.

The committee has denied the death of 25 peasants in San Pablo Tacachico, near Santa Ana, 77 km west of the capital. This incident was reported by the archibshop of San Salvador, Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, in his Sunday sermon.

FPL TAKES CREDIT FOR 'EXECUTION' OF POLICEMEN

PA250018 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 22 Mar 80 pp 1, 2 PA

[Text] In a special communique sent to EL INDEPENDIENTE yesterday, the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces [FPL] reported the execution of four policemen assigned to the main entrance of the Foreign Ministry building in the west section of the international highway last Thursday at 0730.

The FPL said that one of its squads carried out the killing with total success and withdrew from the site of the killing without incident.

"This execution operation is a combative and popular response designed to punish those who use their weapons to kill defenseless people and to denounce to the peoples of the world the brutal and cynical intervention of the U.S. and Venezuelan governments, which seek to keep the Salvadoran people subjugated," the message says in closing.

The official report issued by the security corps only states that persons in a green pickup truck fired at the Foreign Ministry building, but it neither confirms nor denies the death of the policemen mentioned in the FPL war bulletin.

JUDICIARY BRANCH WORKERS BEGIN 3-DAY STRIKE

PA250501 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0233 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 24 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Over 1,000 employees of the Salvadoran judiciary branch began a nationwide 3-day strike today to demand salary increases and other fringe benefits.

The magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice of El Salvador and the court judges this morning met with the members of the Revolutionary Government Junta in an effort to find a solution to the conflict.

The workers are demanding a 75 percent salary hike. The government has promised salary increases to all public administration employees as of the month of April.

GUATEMALA

VIOLENCE MOUNTS; ESA WARNS OF REPRISALS

PA250349 Paris AFP in Spanish 2040 GMT 24 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Guatemala city, 24 Mar (AFP)--Legal adviser and professor of the National University of Guatemala, Rolando Melgar, was killed today by unidentified persons who shot him as he was going to his office in the downtown part of the city. Melgar and his driver were killed. The lawyer sustained 22 bullet wounds and his driver 16.

This morning the body of a 23-year old girl was found in this capital. The bullet-riddled body showed signs of torture.

Meanwhile, the Secret Anticommunist Army (ESA) claimed credit today for the killing of three students in the National University whose bodies were found Sunday, as an action in response--according to a communique--to what they termed the cowardly killing of Col Maximo Zepeda. The ESA states in its communique that 17 communists have yet to be killed in coming days, because for each anticommunist that falls 20 of the opposite band will be eliminated.

Meanwhile, the director of the U.S. Council for Hemispheric Affairs, Lawrence Birns, 1 week ago gave Mexican newspapers a list of 17 Guatemalans whose lives are at stake. According to the Mexican press, Birns said that this list was sent by the Guatemalan armed forces to the Pentagon. Political figures and religious figures of Guatemela are included on the list released by Birns in Mexico. Included on the list are Americo Cifuentes, leader of the United Revolutionary Front (FUR); Carlos Gallardo Flores, leader of the Social Democratic Party (PSD); Rene Leon, president of the Christian Democratic Party in Guatemala; and Cesar Jerez, Jesuit provincial for Central America and Panama. Also listed are other Jesuits and the director of a nuns' school. The death threat announced by Birns also hovers over six Guatemalan newsmen.

The director of the council noted that this organization received information that hardliners of U.S. international policy had asked the Guatemalan government to purge the country of all those persons who one way or another have been characterized as struggling for the democratization of the country. This request was aimed at achieving peace in the Central American region and at saving Guatemala and Honduras from the contagion of Nicaraguan Sandinism and Salvadoran extremism, according to the Mexican press reports.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC FIGURE KIDNAPED, MURDERED

PA250027 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1708 GMT 24 Mar 80 PA

[Inter-Central American Radio Organization report from Guatemala--presumably live]

[Text] A veteran militant of the Christian Democrats in San Marcos Department was shot to death after being kidnaped from his residence in the department's capital. He was 53 year-old Felipe Julian de Leon Barrios. His body was found in Zone 4 of that town. He had been kidnaped by heavily armed persons who have not been identified. His body had many bullet holes. The caliber of the bullets has not been established.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT DECREES NATIONAL MOURNING FOR ROMERO

PA250644 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0446 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[Communique issued by Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction in Managua on 24 March 1980--read by unidentified person]

[Text] The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, considering:

That Msgr Oscar Armulfo Romero, archbishop of San Salvador, was vilely assassinated today and that Monisgnor Romero had been waging a struggle on behalf of the humble and the exploited of his country;

That Monsignor Romero defended to the utmost his people's right to liberation and that those who ordered him killed are not only the enemies of those people, who have been the victims of one of the most atrocious acts of genocide in the history of America; [as heard]

That Monsignor Romero was faithful to the idea of a true and profound change in his country and denounced all attempts to frustrate the hopes of his people to whom he gave all his love and for whom he gave his life;

That the life of Monsignor Romero is an example for Central America and the entire continent and his attitude should represent a commitment for all honest men who love justice and true liberty;

Decrees:

1. To declare national mourning throughout the territory of the republic to be observed for 3 days. In all that time, the national flag should remain at half mast at all public buildings, schools, military garrisons and at other flagpoles in the country.

2. To render state funeral honors to Monsignor Romero. The full government junta, the national directorate of the Sandinist front, the ministers of state and other government officials will attend a Mass to be held tomorrow at 1700 at the Plaza of the Revolution. The diplomatic corps accredited in the country will be invited to the mass.

3. To publicly invite all mass organizations of our revolution and all professional and labor organizations and the people in general to participate in this ceremony.

Done in the city of Managua, on 24 March 1980, year of the literacy campaign.

[Signed] Junta of the government of National Reconstruction: Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Alfonso Robelo Callejas, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Violeta de Chamorro, Moises Hassan Morales.

THIRD ROUND OF TALKS ON FOREIGN DEBT ENDS

PA230015 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] The third stage of the renegotiation with international banks of the Nicaraguan foreign debt concluded yesterday. Nicaragua told the bankers that they could either take their proposal or leave it.

The third round of talks for the renegotiation of the Nicaraguan foreign debt left to us by the Somozist dictatorship concluded yesterday at the Ruben Dario Room of the Intercontinental Hotel in Managua. The bankers did not reject the proposal of our revolutionary government and took it home for consultation with the remainder of the banks involved.

In a news conference held this morning by Alfredo Cesar, minister of the International Reconstruction Fund, it was learned that an agreement was reached during this renegotiation on the amount that Nicaragua owes to the banks. The figure agreed on amounts to 97 percent of the total estimated by our government--approximately $490 million. However, no agreement was reached on other aspects. Nicaragua does not refuse to pay the debt but its proposal on the terms of payment has not been completely accepted by the bankers. Nicaragua proposes special terms and interests to pay it off according to the special conditions being experienced by our country and considering that these debts were not acquired by our revolutionary government but by the Somozist dictatorship which kept it in its own pocket. The bankers do not like to be told that they supported Somoza when all the people were on a war footing to overthrow him. The bankers do not want to accept any political or moral responsibility and maintain that many loans were used to boost the country's economy.

We will now hear Minister Cesar summarizing the Nicaraguan stand:

[Begin recording] We stressed that we are not renegotiating a debt contracted by this government, as is the usual case, but that we are renegotiating the terms of payment--because the debt has been recognized--of a debt contracted by the Somozist dictatorship. In addition, special conditions to pay off the debt must be established because of the objective economic decisions that our country has made for the next decade. These special conditions have been presented by the Nicaraguan government to the bankers. [end recording]

The representatives of the international private banks also exchanged views with the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, which were described as positive.

In this morning's press conference, the minister of the International Reconstruction Fund added that the bankers insisted that the IMF participate in the renegotiation of the debt. However, Nicaragua rejects this vigorously because the IMF--being used by imperialism to destabilize popular and revolutionary governments, as is the case in Jamaica, and to defend the interests of the bankers--would impose conditions on our government to the detriment of our revolutionary process. For example, the IMF would put a limit on government expenditures for education, health, housing and so forth, or put restrictions on Nicaragua's ability to continue getting loans for the reconstruction, or put limits on salary increases for the workers or force the government to levy new taxes on our people. All these conditions which the IMF would want to impose if it participates in the renegotiation of the foreign debt, as the bankers want, are completely unacceptable to our revolution. Our revolutionary government has told the international bankers that it will pay off the debt to the extent that Nicaragua is able. In its proposal Nicaragua stressed that we cannot pay in any other way, that they must either take it or leave it.

CIA DESTABILIZATION MANEUVERS IN JAMAICA DENOUNCED

PA232344 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 22 Mar 80 PA

[Our America commentary]

[Text] The U.S. CIA has waged many destabilizing campaigns against the progressive Jamaican Government headed by Prime Minister Michael Manley. Both in its domestic and foreign policies, the Jamaican Government has taken measures detrimental to the rapacious interests of U.S. imperialism, and Washington, as usual, has taken measures to destabilize the government of this Caribbean nation. In its plots against Jamaica, the CIA has the unpatriotic cooperation of the island's reactionary and proimperialist sectors in the Labor Party. This rightist political organization has led several strikes in strategic sectors of the Jamaican economy and its members, on more than one occasion, have used violence and terrorism against sympathizers of the ruling Peoples National Party.

The economic crisis affecting Jamaica, a country without energy sources, has been exploited by the International Monetary Fund, a financial organization controlled by Washington to try to impose conditions which, if accepted, would compel the government to implement unpopular measures.

Recently a new fact has proved that Washington is insisting on maintaining its interference in domestic Jamaican affairs. The U.S. Embassy in Kingston installed two television cameras on its top floor. These cameras had telescopic lenses aimed at vital centers in this capital, such as the government building, the offices of the main political parties, the Cuban Embassy and the general headquarters of the Jamaican armed forces. In view of the popular protest and the firm attitude of Jamaican National Security Minister Dudley Thompson, the U.S. Embassy had no alternative but to take down the espionage equipment which allowed them to keep under surveillance key spots in Kingston whose activities are of interest to the CIA.

The truth is that the United States has not reconciled itself to accepting the reality of the Caribbean. These days it is not submissive as before to the dictates of Washington and other colonialist or neocolonialist capitals.

Jamaica is only one case, but we could also speak of Cuba, Guyana, Grenada, Nicaragua, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Haiti and other nations which have suffered the aggression, threats, blackmail and pressures of U.S. imperialists.

The peoples of the Caribbean and several of its governments will not cringe before the threats of the United States, which has increased its military presence in the Caribbean to frighten those who walk the paths of freedom, independence and social justice, or those who also strive to begin the path already begun by Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada.

Washington would like to continue dominating the Caribbean peoples. It would like this subregion to continue being a secure backyard for the investments of its rapacious transnational concerns. But the truth in the Caribbean does not bend, and will bend less and less in the future, to the wishes of the main enemy of our peoples. The Caribbean, as has been said by the most outstanding leaders in the area, belongs to the people of the Caribbean and not to the imperialist U.S. Government.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON EMBASSY SITUATION

PA221515 Paris AFP in Spanish 1357 GMT 22 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 22 Mar (AFP)--The Dominican Government announced last night it will support any decision made by the Colombian Government aimed at solving the situation of the occupied Dominican Embassy, preserving the human lives and maintaining the legal principles, order, and public peace in that country.

This decision came after a meeting last night in the national palace between President Antonio Guzman and the Council of Government, the state secretaries and other ranking officials of the nation.

The Council of Government discussed the difficult situation at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota and gave a standing vote of recognition to President Antonio Guzman for his prudent position regarding the issue, according to an official communique, the text of which is as follows:

The Council of Government, after studying the difficult situation at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, Colombia, created by the occupation by members of the 19 April Movement [M-19], has established the following points:

1. The Dominican Government respects and supports the Colombian Government's initiative to seek ways of resolving the existing situation in our embassy in Bogota and highly values the prudent and careful manner in which the Colombian Government has conducted the negotiations up to now.

2. The Dominican Goverment supports any decision which the Colombian Government takes aimed at resolving the situation of our occupied embassy, preserving the human lives and maintaining the legal principles, order and public peace in that country.

3. The Dominican Government trusts that the Colombian Government will make every effort so that this regrettable incident will end in a satisfactory manner and without bloodshed.

Both President Turbay Ayala and the foreign minister have affirmed that the use of force would be resorted to only in case of legitimate defense.

Dominican Ambassador Antonio Garcia Vasquez will be contact at all times with the Colombian authorities, working toward a satisfactory solution to the problem.

PRD OFFICIAL SEES RIGHTIST PLOT INVOLVING U.S.

PA230304 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0917 GMT 22 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 22 Mar (EFE)--Extreme right sectors, which could include U.S. influence, maintain a "constant climate of conspiracy" against the present social democratic government in the Dominican Republic. The accusation was made during a news conference by Jose Francisco Pena, secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD], while referring to recent anticommunist statements by Jesuit Lautico Garcia.

The PRD official said that behind the statements of Father Garcia, a Spaniard who has lived for many years in the Dominican Republic, stand persons on the political extreme right, some of whom could speak English. Here he made a clear allusion to the United States. Pena Gomez said he did not want to mention the Spanish Jesuit specifically, although he is a well-known spokesman for the extreme right and believed to be one of those responsible for the failure of the abortive democracy which followed Rafael Leonidas Trujillo's dictatorship in 1969. He does not give the priest much individual importance, but he does believe that the political sectors he represents are important.

In his opinion, these sectors are playing with "fire" if they believe that a false accusation against the government party will throw the masses to the right. In Pena Gomez' opinion, it will, on the contrary, make the masses swing more to the left. The recent declarations of the Jesuit priest on television have caused a great uproar and two government deputies have asked for his deportation. However, President Antonio Guzman has rejected the petition.

Another priest using the pen name of P.R. Thompson to sign his commentaries and press articles has criticized his colleague Lautico Garcia, reminding him that just as the church rejects communism, it also rejects inhuman capitalism because it only seeks to accumulate wealth.

Jesuit Garcia had said the government party is advancing toward a stronger alliance with international socialism which, he said, is the precursor of communism.

GRENADA

MORE CUBANS ARRIVE TO HELP BUILD AIRPORT

PA211432 Paris AFP in Spanish 1704 GMT 20 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Grenada, 20 Mar (AFP)--A group of 163 Cubans arrived here last night to help in the construction of the international airport, which will cost about $45 million and should be completed within 3 years, it was announced here today. Approximately 39 Cuban engineers have been working at the airport site for over 3 months. It was announced some time ago that Venezuela, Iraq, Syria and Libya are also helping build the airport.

JAMAICA

MANLEY WARNS OF FORCES TRYING TO DIVIDE REGION

FL211513 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 21 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Prime Minister Manley has warned against forces trying to divide the Caribbean on ideological grounds. Emphasizing the importance of unity in the region, he said it did not matter so much whether the countries had identical political paths. What mattered, he said, (?was) that they were able to cooperate in spite of their diversity and difficulties that might derive. Mr Manley said the regional institutions and integration movements had to be guarded jealously against all intrusions with a demand for respect for the diversity of the nations. The prime minister, who addressed the inaugural award presentation ceremony of the guild of undergraduates at the Mona campus of the University of the West Indies last night, cited the important role of the institution in this respect. He said the university had a unique and historical mission representing, as it did, the repository of the impulse of the Caribbean.

GRENADIAN MINISTER DISCUSSES 'GAINS' OF REVOLUTION

FL211827 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 21 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The Grenadian minister of education, George Louison, has said the rising consciousness of the people in their struggle for a new justice is the most significant achievement of Grenada's year-old revolution. Mr Louison declared that it was this rising consciousness of the Grenadian people which had resulted in their firm unity and their willingness to express solidarity for all the peoples of the Caribbean in the struggle against imperialism. This solidarity, he said, was already extended to the people of Jamaica in their struggle against the International Monetary Fund.

Mr Louison was speaking last night on the gains of the Grenadian revolution at a public talk sponsored by the National Union of Democratic Teachers, which was held at the Kingston and St Andrew Parish Library.

He said the education process in Grenada was now being used to develop all the people to take part in the revolutionary process and not just for the upward mobility of a few individuals. Towards this end, he said, teachers were being drawn more and more into production programs through consultations and seminars. Mr Louison said the move was to build a core of strong, forthright and dynamic teachers able to institute a new curriculum based on the themes of school and community and work and service.

Mr Louison also viewed the NUDT exhibition at the library which outlines the goals of the union. He will address the public session of the NUDT's second congress on Saturday.

GOVERNMENT WORKERS TO GO ON STRIKE 25 MAR

FL242054 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 24 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The Jamaica Civil Service Association has instructed all civil servants and workers in all government departments it represents to take strike action as of tomorrow morning. The president of the association, Mr (Winston Clarke) at a press conference a short while ago said that the strike action was inserted against layoff notices served on over 500 civil servants last week. Mr (Clarke) said that early last year government had agreed that there would not be any layoffs in the civil service and that temporary workers with over three years' service would be appointed. He said that the notices were issued mainly to these temporary workers and the association had already warned that any such action would be strongly protested. The decision to call a strike was taken by the association's Executive Council at a meeting earlier today.

PNP SETS UP ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE UNIT

FL242250 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2230 GMT 24 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The PNP [People's National Party] has announced the setting up of a party economic intelligence unit to receive intelligence reports concerning hoarding, sabotage and adverse propaganda designed to affect the interests of the Jamaican people. The unit will channel daily reports to the government for possible action. The announcement was made at the news conference hosted by the PNP in Jamaica House a short while ago.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 060

26 March 1980

ARGENTINA

Harguindeguy Announces Commencement of Political Dialog B 1
Argentina, Brazil Explore Nuclear Cooperation B 2
Pucara Fighter Aircraft Offered to Chile B 2

BOLIVIA

State of Emergency Prevails in Armed Forces C 1
New Interior Minister Calls on People to Remain Calm C 1
Situation in Santa Cruz Reported Normal C 2
Conflicting Rumors in Santa Cruz C 2
Organizations, Parties Proclaim Antifascist Mobilization C 3
President Receives Document C 4
Congress Supports Document C 5
COB Leader Reveals Large-Scale Murder Plans C 5
Armed Forces Condemn Murder of Priest C 6

BRAZIL

Soviet Mission May Lead to Soybean Meal Purchases D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 23 Mar]
Brazilian-Bulgarian Joint Commission Begins Talks D 1
Letter of Intent Signed With Italy To Build Fighters D 1
Briefs: Hydroelectric Potential D 1

CHILE

Pinochet Asks Cubillos To Submit Resignation E 1
Philippines Honorary Consul Resigns Over Incident E 1
Filipino Newsman Disputes Official Version of Incident E 1
Briefs: Pudahuel Airport Renamed E 1

COLOMBIA

Reportage on Dominican Embassy Standoff F 1
Talks Resume 26 Mar F 1
Three Hostages Released F 1
More on Release F 1
Hostage Predicts Prompt Solution F 2
Turbay Expresses Grief Over Romero's Death to Pope F 2
Sea Delimitation Talks With Venezuela To Resume F 2

MEXICO

President Discusses Oil, Relations With Japan M 1
Runaway Ixtoc 1 Oil Well Finally Capped M 1
3,000 Occupy Building To Protest Electoral 'Fraud' M 1

PANAMA

Government Issues Communique on Romero Assassination N 1
Political Leaders, National Guard Officers Hold Talks N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carazo Deplores Death of Archbishop Romero P 1
Demonstrations Staged P 1
Diplomatic Relations To Be Established With UAE P 1

EL SALVADOR

Nebulous Leftist Group Claims It Killed Romero P 1
Further Details on Bombings P 2
Morales Interviewed on Romero's Assassination P 2
BPR Calls for Strike, Mourning To Protest Murder P 4

GUATEMALA

Government Warns Extremists To Stop Vying for Power P 4

NICARAGUA

FSLN Condemns Assassination of Romero P 5
Mass Held for Romero P 6
LE MONDE Interviews Ramirez, Rodriguez on Goals [21 Mar] P 6
IAPA Delegation Makes Press Freedom 'Inspection' P 10
Cabezas Lacayo Visits Cuba, Praises 'Solidarity' P 11
Briefs: Children's Trip to Cuba P 11

CUBA

Assassination Attempt on UN Envoy Averted Q 1
Salvadoran Representative Condemns Archbishop's Murder Q 1
Uruguayan Solidarity Conference Held 24-26 Mar Q 2
International Conference on Class Structure Opens 26 Mar Q 2

HARGUINDEGUY ANNOUNCES COMMENCEMENT OF POLITICAL DIALOG

PY251859 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2345 GMT 21 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 21 Mar (NA)--Interior Minister Albano Harguindeguy today announced that the dialog the government and armed forces will hold with the various sectors of the community will officially start on Wednesday of next week.

He said that the first person who will be interviewed has already been selected, but he refused to disclose the person's name or what sector he represents. Harguindeguy said: "I am not going to tell you whether he is a politician, a businessman, or what sector he represents."

He said that the name would be disclosed on Tuesday.

He added that this procedure will be followed in all cases, that is, the name of the person to be invited to participate in the dialog will be disclosed 24 hours before the meeting is held.

Speaking at a press conference held in the Government House press room, Harguindeguy (?said) that so far three invitations had been sent.

He noted that structure and doctrine will be discussed during the first phase of the dialog. He added that this phase will last until approximately mid-August. He noted that although the dialog "will never end," it will be implemented only after the first phase has ended.

He said that the statute on political parties and even an electoral law will be discussed during the second phase.

Harguindeguy said that the government did not want any discussions on the present situation during the first phase of the dialog. He added that those who will be invited will be contacted before each meeting to agree on what subjects will be discussed during the meeting. He said that this procedure should not be viewed as a setting of conditions but rather as a search for a better dialog.

Harguindeguy noted that each guest could attend the dialog session with six other persons of his choice. By saying this Harguindeguy implicitly acknowledged that if Ricardo Balbin is invited he will be able to attend the dialog sessions with other members of the Radical Party Board [UCR].

He said, moreover, that if necessary, a guest can also attend the sessions with advisers, or even a cabinet member if the area of work of the guest makes it necessary.

The interior minister said that at first he will hold two meetings per week, preferably in the afternoon. Later, if time allows, the number of meetings may be increased to three per week. He noted: "The ideal would be to hold as many meetings as possible per week so that the majority of Argentines may be able to provide their expertise in the making of an important document that will enrich the political bases issued by the armed forces."

Asked how the government would handle an eventual invitation to Ricardo Balbin, since the UCR board has stated that its men will only attend these meetings as UCR representatives, Harguindeguy said that only representatives will be invited.

He noted that if someone is a true representative it does not matter whether he is a member of the board or not. Those who believe that they will be invited due to the mere fact that they are members of a party board without being true representatives are wrong.

Asked whether there would be a dialog with union sectors, Harguindeguy said the union sector "is very important" within the economy and that, therefore, "it cannot be left out."

Asked if the invitations extended to political leaders could be interpreted as a lifting of the "political recess," Harguindeguy said with a smile, "I did not say that the law on political recess is or will be repealed."

After noting in answer to a question that the Catholic Church will also be invited to participate in dialog, since it participates actively in national affairs, he said that other religions that have "a reasonable number of believers" in Argentina will also be invited.

Asked whether Maria Estela Martinez de Peron would be invited to take part in the dialog, Harguindeguy said that a person who is "undergoing judicial proceedings will never be eligible for the dialog."

ARGENTINA, BRAZIL EXPLORE NUCLEAR COOPERATION

PY240008 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1241 GMT 22 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Mar (NA)--Argentina and Brazil have not reached "any agreement" in the nuclear field, but "they have drawn up possible patterns of cooperation between the two nations," according to two Brazilian atomic energy officials after a 1-week visit to this country.

This was reported yesterday by Paulo Nogueira Batista, president of the Brazilian Nuclear Corporation [NUCLEBRAS], and Hervasio de Carvalho, president of the Brazilian Atomic Energy Commission, during a press conference they gave at the headquarters of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA].

The two Brazilian officials were invited here by CNEA to visit its installations to examine the possibility of cooperation agreements between the two nations, which would be signed by Presidents Jorge Videla and Joao Baptista Figueiredo when the latter comes here by official invitation in the middle of May. According to the explanation given during the press conference, on this occasion there was only "an attempt to identify areas of mutual interest between the two countries" which include "the complementary manufacturing of components, basic research, nuclear security, personnel training and the exploitation and production of uranium."

Nogueira Batista explained that the technologies used by the two countries are different--Brazil uses enriched uranium and Argentina uses natural uranium--but that "joint work will be highly advantageous."

He added that "after identifying common areas it is possible to think of the possibility of integration between Argentina and Brazil in the supply of components."

PUCARA FIGHTER AIRCRAFT OFFERED TO CHILE

PY212125 Paris AFP in Spanish 2047 GMT 20 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 20 Mar (AFP)--It was reported here that Argentina is willing to sell Argentine-made fighters to Chile. A fighter of this type, the Pucara IA-58, is currently in Chile taking part in flight tests as part of the 50th anniversary celebration of the Chilean Air Force. "The willingness to show the Pucara without any reservations is proof of the spirit of cooperation of the Argentine Air Force (FAA) with its counterparts in Latin America," said Capt Carlos Antonio Tomba, head of the FAA officers and technicians who operate the airplane. He added "Argentina is willing to sell nationally made airplanes to Chile or any other country."

STATE OF EMERGENCY PREVAILS IN ARMED FORCES

PY260233 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 26 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Today's political panorama is completed with the news that there is a state of emergency in the armed forces. Military sources have reported to Radio Fides that there is a general confinement to barracks of military personnel throughout the country. The reasons for this state of emergency were not clearly explained, but it is known that the measure has been taken for precautionary reasons.

NEW INTERIOR MINISTER CALLS ON PEOPLE TO REMAIN CALM

PY251332 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Mar 80 PY

[Text] In accordance with a government decree, Gen Antonio Arnez Camacho assumed the duties of acting interior minister yesterday. He will remain in an acting capacity until President Lidia Gueiler appoints his replacement in the Defense Ministry. Several circumstances prevented Arnez Camacho from being formally installed as acting minister; therefore, the ceremony was postponed.

This is an interview obtained by our reporter (Andres Alarcon):

[Begin Arnez recording] [word indistinct] I have spoken to her excellency, the president, and by government decree I am assuming responsibility for the Interior Ministry as acting minister.

During this difficult time I will put all my efforts at the service of the nation in order to seek understanding and apply the law to all the problems which are currently affecting the people and the public administration of the country.

[Question indistinct]

There are all sorts of reports from different parts of the country. (?I call) on the entire population, all citizens to remain calm. The Interior Ministry, I repeat, will dedicate all its efforts, will gather all official information in order to safeguard peace and tranquillity and find the guilty ones and place them at the disposal of the law.

[Question indistinct]

There are all kinds of reports from Santa Cruz, but they do not constitute intelligence but [word indistinct] information. There is interest among all political sectors in creating an atmosphere of anxiety in the country. We have information in connection with the armed forces. We have information that leftist sectors are going to create disorder. We have information which would encourage some sectors of the armed forces to go out [word indistinct].

I believe that [words indistinct] a favorable situation is being created for starting subversive activity in the country, but this information has not been evaluated. We have evidence, all of us, [words indistinct] things that occurred. Also tonight, efforts are being made to make the people [passage indistinct].

[Question] [words indistinct] when you assume the position of acting interior minister will you take drastic steps to give the people the tranquillity they expect?

[Answer] These are the specific functions of the Interior Ministry. [end recording]

These were the remarks of Antonio Arnez Camacho as he left the government house.

The ceremony to install the minister was supposed to take place last night. The speech which the president was going to deliver had already been written. Gen Antonio Arnez Camacho came to the government house to be sworn in as interior minister, but the ceremony was not held because of the political problems affecting the country.

SITUATION IN SANTA CRUZ REPORTED NORMAL

PY251819 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1705 GMT 25 Mar 80 PY

[By Rene Villegas]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 25 Mar (LATIN)--The government of President Lidia Gueiler today sent a commission of high-ranking military commanders to Santa Cruz, 900 kilometers southeast of here, in order to evaluate the scope of an alleged military movement opposed to the Bolivian democratic process.

Official sources told LATIN that the chief of state and her cabinet are meeting in the government house awaiting the return of the two high military officials sent to Santa Cruz early this morning.

In Santa Cruz, however, where--according to the Catholic morning newspaper PRESENCIA--a subversive military action reportedly took place in the past few hours, the situation was "completely normal today after a few tense moments last night," according to a telephone report to LATIN from Calixto Arancibia, secretary of the departmental prefecture.

The rumors about an alleged coup circulated at a time when Bolivia is making preparations for general elections on 29 June with the objective of stabilizing the democratic system, which has been persistently interrupted by coups. Arancibia added that Gen Jorge Aguila, army chief of staff, and Gen Waldo Bernal, acting commander of the air force--sent to Santa Cruz by presidential order--concluded their meetings with the chiefs and officers of various military units of this city this morning.

Arancibia added that the two high-ranking military officers indicated to the press in Santa Cruz only that they "held routine meetings of an evaluative nature." He added: "The situation is completely normal, and the guards, which were reinforced in some military units, have been reduced.

Meanwhile, the minister of defense, Gen Antonio Arnez, was summoned to Congress today to give an urgent report on the internal situation of the country as a result of rumors about an alleged "coup" in Santa Cruz, sources in Congress said.

Conflicting Rumors in Santa Cruz

PY251928 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1845 GMT 25 Mar 80 PY

[Text] La Paz, 25 Mar (TELAM-ANSA)--Gen Luis Garcia Meza, commander of the military school, is reportedly entrenched in Santa Cruz City with the intention of initiating an action to overthrow Mrs Lidia Gueiler's government, according to reports partly published today by the morning paper PRESENCIA.

Disturbing reports of coup plans were arriving from Santa Cruz, 800 km east of La Paz, until last night, while the radio stations of that city were reporting a wave of dynamite attacks and machinegun fire. In view of these reports, the air force and army chiefs of staff, Gen Waldo Bernal and Gen Jorge Aguila, respectively, suddenly left for Santa Cruz in order to resolve the situation there.

In the meantime, military sources denied until last night that there was any truth to the rumors regarding the situation in Santa Cruz, attributing them to the alleged interest of some political sectors to discredit the armed forces. In December last year Garcia Meza attempted to oppose the military appointments made by President Gueiler, and since then he is said to have been the leader of a civilian-military sector planning a coup d'etat.

Garcia Meza has been in Santa Cruz since the middle of last week, despite the fact that his place of work is the Gualberto Villarroel Military School in La Paz. This is the officer who reacted violently 2 weeks ago when he protested U.S. warnings that it would block any Bolivian regime from coming to power as the result of a coup d'etat.

Marvin Weissman, the new U.S. ambassador, arrived in the country yesterday, and he again stated that this country would not support any regime which replaces the present constitutional government in Bolivia. The U.S. warnings elicited reactions from rightist parties and forces in the country, which accused the Washington government and Weissman of violating the self-determination of the Bolivian.

This morning, Defense Minister Antonio Arnez Camacho denied the rumors about Santa Cruz. He made the denial when he took over the Interior Ministry as acting minister.

ORGANIZATIONS, PARTIES PROCLAIM ANTIFASCIST MOBILIZATION

PY260135 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 2145 GMT 25 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpts] A few minutes ago an important meeting began at government palace between representatives of political parties and President Lidia Gueiler Tejada. The various political parties, gathered under the sponsorship of the Bolivian Labor Central [COB] have handed over a document entitled "From the Bolivian People." The representative of the Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MIR], Oscar Eid Franco, read the document which, because of its importance, we will now offer to the listeners of Radio Panamericana:

[Begin recording] [words indistinct] The National Congress, the Catholic Church, the Evangelical Methodist Church, the Bolivian University, the Permanent Human Rights Assembly, the Democratic Federation of Bolivian Women, the Bolivian Women's Union and the undersigned political fronts and parties:

1. Confirm their irrevocable decision to struggle for the defense of the democratic process which has been initiated through the effort and sacrifice of the Bolivian people against the plots of an antinational and antipopular minority who intend to stain the country with blood and carry out a new coup [words indistinct] wholly against the will of the people. We condemn the terrorist attacks committed recently by paramilitary gangs which have destroyed labor union offices, news media installations, private homes and other buildings; have murdered Luis Espinal and [words indistinct]

We demand from the government an immediate, thorough and clear investigation of those crimes and for the armed forces to conduct an investigation among their members to silence popular suspicion and allow the identification and punishment of those responsible.

We demand the immediate dismissal, trial and punishment of those who, being members of security and intelligence organizations, are found to be accomplices, authors or abettors of the terrorist.

3. [Numbering as heard] in order to hinder in an organized and democratic way (?the attempt) to reestablish the fascist dictatorship, the workers, peasants, students, teachers, professionals, [words indistinct] the whole people will organize themselves in committees for the defense of democracy in the cities, in the countryside, [words indistinct] in the villages, in the mines and mining towns, in the factories, and in the universities and schools.

The committees for the defense of democracy will be the basic instruments of the Bolivial people for: A. The defense of the democratic process and its electoral expression against all forms of fraud, postponement or interruption, for which it is demanded that the president remain personally impartial, a first expression of which should be the immediate reorganization of her cabinet and all administrative levels which directly or indirectly intervene in the electoral process; C. Support of the popular sectors in the defense of their economy.

On behalf of the Bolivian people, and striving toward these objectives, the COB, the institutions and the political fronts and parties who sign this document proclaim the initiation of the great popular and national campaign of mobilization and democratic defense which will detain fascist, antidemocratic and antinational forces and give full validity to basic liberties and rights.

La Paz, 25 March 1980.

The document is signed by Juan Lechin Oquendo, Victor Lopez, (Luis Lopez Altomirano), [name indistinct], (Miguel Ruiz), and Genaro Flores for the COB executive committee. It is signed for the Bolivian conference of religious orders of the Catholic Church with an illegible signature. The document is also signed by the Evangelical Methodist Church, the Bolivian University, the Permanent Human Rights Assembly and the Democratic Federation of Bolivian Women.

The following political fronts and parties have also signed: Hernan Siles Zuazo for the Democratic and Popular Unity with (Eugenio Aranibar Quiroga) and Jorge Kolle Cueto; Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz for Socialist Party No 1. (Jose Leon) for the Revolutionary Party of the Nationalist Left; Walter Guevara Arze for the Authentic Revolutionary Party; Victor Paz Estenssoro for the Historic National Revolutionary Movement; Luis Ossio Sanjines for the Christian Democratic Party. [end recording]

There were no representatives for the democratic Nationalist Action and the Bolivian Socialist Falange.

President Receives Document

PY260218 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpts] President Lidia Gueiler Tejada expressed her satisfaction over the reaction from all the political, labor professional and university organizations to a new assault by the destabilizing forces which are trying to make the democratic process fail.

These words were used by the president during the meeting she had at government palace this afternoon with all the heads of political parties who signed the document for the defense of democracy, and with the authors of this movement of unity, who were also present--that is, the highest leaders of the Bolivian Labor Central [COB].

This is a recording of the president's words:

[Begin recording] I am really proud of having struggled for so many years for our people because I find that now, when there is an attempt to interrupt the democratic process, all parties are in agreement on the core of the matter, the defense of democracy. I believe that this is another proof on the part of the people and their representatives of their firm determination to defend this process, which is really costing us much sacrifice. But this cost has its reward, which is the unity of all the forces of this country. [end recording]

President Lidia Gueiler Tejada said that this fact will be very much taken into account by the government when it replies to all the demands contained in the document. Regarding the solution of the repugnant crime committed last Saturday, in which the priest and Journalist Luis Espinal lost his life, the government will make every effort for total clarification and for the punishment of the criminals.

[Begin recording] As a first step I should tell you, regarding the repugnant murder of, what's his name, Father Espinal, that there is no doubt that the government has made absolutely every effort to discover and punish those who planned and executed the crime. You should feel completely certain that this is already being done, and we believe that in a few more days the interim interior minister will be able to report both to you and to the congress, and we will work as swiftly as possible to satisfy the wishes of both you and the people--and, above all, of the government--that this problem be finally solved. [end recording]

We conclude by reporting the statements made by COB leader Juan Lechin Oquendo regarding this and other subjects in his reply to the government.

[Begin Lechin recording] You have also mentioned to us your decision to reorganize your cabinet with persons who are a guarantee to the people of the progress of the electoral process which is costing the people so much and which is causing so much unrest among the public, particularly among the workers. We therefore express our satisfaction that you have already accepted the two main points of the document which all institutions and political parties of this country have signed. [end recording]

Congress Supports Document

FY260331 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 26 Mar 80 FY

[Excerpts] The Bolivian Labor Central, the Bolivian Confederation of Religious Groups and most Bolivian political parties have signed a document in which they vow to defend the democratic process and repudiate coupist attempts. The document was sent to the National Congress, which convened at 1445, and it was included in today's agenda. Congressmen from the various blocs voiced their support for the document. At the end of the debate, the National Congress approved a resolution stating its full support for the document for the defense of democracy.

COB LEADER REVEALS LARGE-SCALE MURDER PLANS

FY260206 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Mar 80 FY

[Radio Panamericana correspondent report from Oruro]

[Excerpts] The Bolivian Labor Central [COB] knows the names of the paramilitary fascists, and in due time it will reveal them to the people.

The murder of Luis Espinal was planned by the paramilitary gangs who are acting in c operation with the Argentine anticommunist Alliance [AAA].

This assertion was made by Oscar Sanjines, secretary general of the COB, at the end of the symbolic funeral in this city today, carried out in memory of the priest and newsman Luis Espinal, who was murdered in La Paz last Saturday.

Sanjines stated that Luis Espinal was murdered by civilian and uniformed fascists, and he stressed that the Bolivian people should be ready to respond with a general strike to any coup attempt. He concluded by revealing that the priest Espinal was one of the 116 leading Bolivian personalities, among them the whole COB Executive Secretariat, who were to have been murdered by the fascists last week.

ARMED FORCES CONDEMN MURDER OF PRIEST

PY241601 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Mar 80 PY

[Text] The armed forces yesterday condemned the murder of Jesuit priest Luis Espinal and asked the government to speed up police and judicial investigations to find the perpetrators, who are against peaceful coexistence. The armed forces also promised to cooperate in the investigation of this and other terrorist acts. The communique, signed by the defense minister, ' commanders of the army, air force and navy states:

The murder of the priest Espinal has created profound indignation in the armed forces, which repudiate any act of violence and condemn terrorists and their attacks against the personal integrity of all citizens and the nation in an effort to create a dangerous situation of uneasiness and fear in the country.

Nothing is solved through terrorism because the solution of Bolivian problems, whatever their magnitude, must be sought in an environment of mutual understanding, frank dialog and mutual respect in accordance with the current judicial principles in Bolivia. No one can disobey the law or take the law in his own hands or impose conditions to solve the country's vital problems, which are currently the concern of all citizens.

Those who use violence or terrorist acts in an effort to introduce methods foreign to the human sensibility of the Bolivian people must understand that nothing (?beneficial) is obtained through violence. On the contrary, with a crime such as the one committed, which has shaken the entire country, the only thing achieved is an increase in the suffering of the people and the repudiation [words indistinct] of hate and anti-Bolivian feelings.

The armed forces, aware of the need to preserve internal peace and the security of the homes and lives of all Bolivians, firmly demand of the appropriate officials that in accordance with the provisions of the law, all resources be used to carry out a thorough investigation not only of this crime, but also other acts of violence, violence that no one can permit or tolerate. The armed forces will provide full cooperation and decisive support in achieving this objective.

SOVIET MISSION MAY LEAD TO SOYBEAN MEAL PURCHASES

PY241656 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 23 Mar 80 p 27 PY

[Excerpt] Porto Alegre--A secrecy-shrouded Soviet mission which visited Brazil and left yesterday may open the way for exports of as much as 1 million tons of soybean meal to the Soviet Union this year.

The information was provided by Rio Grande do Sul exporter Aldayr Heberle, who took the initiative of inviting the Soviet mission to Brazil in view of the U.S. boycott of grain sales to the Soviet Union. The mission consisted of three veterinarians and one agriculture expert who visited regions of agricultural production and swine and chicken raising in the Federal District, Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, Parana and Rio Grande do Sul.

The mission, which stayed in Brazil 10 days, ended its visit in Rio Grande do Sul where the inspection of sanitary conditions in swine and chicken raising and soybean storage facilities was completed. The visit, according to Heberle, was intended to show the Soviet technicians that African swine fever has been wholly eradicated from the country and that soybean meal or other products cannot be contaminated by the virus of such a disease.

Although the initiative to bring the Soviet mission to Brazil was taken by a private exporter, officials of the Agriculture Ministry, Itamaraty and INTERBRAS [PETROBRAS International Trade Corporation] accompanied the Soviet experts throughout the visit, which was kept secret until yesterday morning when they returned home.

BRAZILIAN-BULGARIAN JOINT COMMISSION BEGINS TALKS

PY250356 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 24 Mar 80 PY

[Text] The first meeting of the Brazilian-Bulgarian joint commission began at Itamaraty today. The subject of these discussions is a new formula to increase trade between the two countries.

The Brazilian delegation is led by Foreign Ministry Secretary General Baena Soares, while the Bulgarian delegation is led by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade (Milvo Avramov).

LETTER OF INTENT SIGNED WITH ITALY TO BUILD FIGHTER

PY250358 Paris AFP in Spanish 0134 GMT 22 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 21 Mar (AFP)--The Brazilian and Italian air forces signed here today a letter of intent for the construction in Brazil of the Italian AMX fighter and support plane, a Brazilian Air Ministry spokesman has told AFP.

The agreement has cleared the way for negotiations to conclude commercial agreements for the manufacturing in Brazil of the AMX plane, which is built by Aeritalia and Aermacchi.

BRIEFS

HYDROELECTRIC POTENTIAL--By the latest survey, Brazil has a potential capacity to generate 213 million kw of hydroelectricity. Only 11.5 percent of that potential capacity has so far been tapped, and the country is actually generating 28.3 million kw [as published]. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 21 Mar 80 p 31 PY]

VI. 26 Mar 80

C H I L E

PINOCHET ASKS CUBILLOS TO SUBMIT RESIGNATION

PY260052 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0035 GMT 26 Mar 80 PY

[Relayed report from Diego Portales Building by (Graciela Costera)]

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet today asked for the resignation of Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos. The current acting foreign minister, Brig Gen Enrique Valdes Puga, will assume the post of interim foreign minister. The Foreign Ministry today will begin a new period of (?revision).

PHILIPPINES HONORARY CONSUL RESIGNS OVER INCIDENT

PY251955 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Diplomatic sources have reported that Philippine honorary consul (Lovis Conio Ayans) has resigned. The diplomat, of Armenian origin, has been in charge of Philippine affairs for several years.

It was reported that the consul will leave his post as a consequence of the latest incidents between Chile and the Philippines.

FILIPINO NEWSMAN DISPUTES OFFICIAL VERSION OF INCIDENT

PY251418 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1158 GMT 25 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 25 Mar (TELAM-AFP)--In an interview granted to the newspaper EL MERCURIO of this capital, Hans Menzi, the director of the principal Philippine newspaper, stated that there has never been any opposition in his country to the visit of Chilean President Augusto Pinochet.

Neither the press, the workers nor the unions have established positions in this regard, added Menzi, director of the BULLETIN TODAY of Manila.

"On the contrary, I would say that the people and government of my country were very happy about the visit of the Chilean chief of state. Moreover, the situation in the Philippines is perfectly normal," [words indistinct]. The revolts that occurred on Mindanao Island are under control, Menzi stressed.

Menzi, who visited Chile in November of last year, described himself as a personal friend of President Marcos.

Asked whether he thought that the hand of the United States could have been behind the cancellation of Pinochet's trip, Menzi said: No, in no way. We are an independent country. We only allow the United States to have military bases on our territory, and for those we charge a lot of money. We do not receive orders from the United States.

BRIEFS

PUDAHUEL AIRPORT RENAMED--Pudahuel Airport's name was changed this morning during a ceremony presided over by Chilean Air Force Commander Lt Gen Fernando Matthei. This was part of the celebration of the air force's 50th anniversary. The airport has been renamed after Air Force Col Arturo Merino Benitez, the person who organized the Chilean Air Force. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Mar 80 PY]

REPORTAGE ON DOMINICAN EMBASSY STANDOFF

Talks Resume 26 Mar

PA252133 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1958 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[By Hernando Orozco]

[Text] Bogota, 25 Mar (LATIN)--The negotiations between the government representatives and the guerrillas occupying the Dominican Republic Embassy here will resume tomorrow, government sources announced today.

The official announcement was made just as the sixth round of talks between the two parties, held yesterday, renewed optimism over the possible solution of the crisis which started 28 days ago when guerrillas of the 19 April Movement (M-19) took over the embassy.

Diplomatic sources today confirmed that there is a possibility the extremists will release five hostages soon, all of them Colombians who hold no diplomatic positions. The M-19 group is still holding some 30 persons, including 11 ambassadors and 2 charges d'affaires. The sources added that the talks--which are being held with the participation of two government delegates, a guerrilla representative and Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan acting as a witness--will reportedly resume at 1430 (1930 GMT).

Three Hostages Released

PA252122 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2120 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 25 Mar (LATIN)--Three hostages of the M-19 guerrillas in the occupied Dominican Embassy in Bogota were released this afternoon, the Colombian Red Cross has reported. The group was released at 1535 hours (2035 GMT).

More on Release

PA252213 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2150 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 25 Mar--The release of these hostages, all of them Colombian, has increased to 27 the number of captives released by the extremists, who still hold 29 other hostages, including 11 ambassadors and 2 charges d'affaires.

The three persons released have been identified as Jorge Sendales, Fernando Betancourt and Jorge Caicedo. Sendales is an official of Bogota's municipal aqueducts and sewers enterprise. According to the authorities, Caicedo is a Dominican Embassy employee.

Aside from the 27 persons the guerrillas have released, Uruguayan Ambassador Fernando Gomez also spectacularly escaped from the embassy 1 week ago by jumping from a second floor window. Now more hostages have been released at a time when official sources have confirmed that the dialog between the government delegates and the guerrillas will be resumed tomorrow in search of a solution to the conflict.

Hostage Predicts Prompt Solution

PA260426 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0401 GMT 26 Mar 80 PA

[By Jorge Matiz]

[Excerpts] Bogota, 26 Mar (LATIN)--Colombian engineer Jorge Cendales, one of the three hostages released from the Dominican Embassy yesterday by the M-19 unit that is occupying the site, told LATIN that "a solution to the problem already exists. It is simply a matter of dialog and a few days." Referring to the reasons for the release of the three hostages, Cendales said: "The hostages were released today because the guerrillas feel that the government decree expediting military trials has resulted in the release of some of the persons who were being investigated for links to guerrilla groups and this is something." "The day after tomorrow (Thursday), they plan to release others," he added.

TURBAY EXPRESSES GRIEF OVER ROMERO'S DEATH TO POPE

PA260242 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[Oscar Dominguez report from Narino Palace]

[Text] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today expressed to His Holiness Pope John Paul II his grief and solidarity over the assassination of San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Oscar Romero.

The president sent a (?note) to John Paul II stating that our anguish is even greater if one considers that our fatherland is currently the victim of a terrorist action that is endangering the lives of innocent hostages.

The following is the full text of the Colombian president's note to the pope:

In view of the painful impossibility of extending to Your Holiness the expressions of great grief that overpower the Colombian Government and people over the cowardly assassination of San Salvador Archbishop Monsignor Romero, through Nuncio Angelo Acerbi, I am addressing Your Holiness in order to share the church's grief and other problems, which confirm our solidarity in this difficult test for us Catholics, who witness everywhere the advances of crime in its different forms. Our anguish becomes even more intense if one considers that our fatherland is currently the victim of a terrorist action that is endangering the lives of innocent hostages, including your own representative.

[Words indistinct] Your Holiness, the feelings of our concern and the expressions of our grief, I hope your prayers will be heard so that love and good sense among all men and peoples will definitely prevail over the whole world.

Devoutly, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, president of Colombia.

SEA DELIMITATION TALKS WITH VENEZUELA TO RESUME

PA241642 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Cali--The deliberations of the third meeting of the joint Colombian-Venezuelan Commission on Marine and Submarine Delimitation will be resumed on Thursday. Valle Department Governor Jaime Arizabaleta Calderon will chair the opening ceremony in a special suite on the eighth floor of the Intercontinental Hotel where the talks will be held behind closed doors until 2 April.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT DISCUSSES OIL, RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

OW251027 Tokyo KYODO in English 1005 GMT 25 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Mexico City, March 24 KYODO--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo said Monday that Mexico would continue to avoid the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

In an exclusive interview with KYODO news service at the presidential palace, Lopez Portillo emphasized that his government had never thought of joining OPEC and that this policy would remain unchanged. Mexico intends to keep its identity as an oil-producing country and maintain its present status with OPEC, he said.

Referring to Mexico's supply of crude oil to Japan, Lopez Portillo said his country would like to export as much oil as possible to Japan but that the volume of oil exports is determined by such factors as production capacity, future development and the economic situation in the country. He explained that Mexico's recent decision to set the daily crude oil production volume at 2,500,000 barrels for the next few years was aimed at maintaining the country's daily export volume of 1,100,000 barrels.

Turning to Japan-Mexican relations, Lopez Portillo said that his visit to Japan in 1978 was very fruitful in expanding trade and economic relations between the two countries. Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira's visit to Mexico scheduled for early in May would further strengthen the bilateral relations, he said. The Mexican leader said that Japan receives the highest priority among Asian countries in Mexico's foreign policy consideration. Lopez Portillo highly evaluated Ohira's pet concept of a pan-Pacific community, saying that he looks forward to embodiment of the scheme. He expressed the hope that Mexico, too, would be able to contribute to establishment of peace in the Asian region.

RUNAWAY IXTOC 1 OIL WELL FINALLY CAPPED

PA251544 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Ixtoc 1 oil well, which had been spilling oil in the Gulf of Mexico since 3 June 1979, was finally capped last night, Mexican Petroleum has reported. Through last week, the well had dumped over 3 million barrels of oil into the sea.

3,000 OCCUPY BUILDING TO PROTEST ELECTORAL 'FRAUD'

PA251255 Paris AFP in Spanish 2344 GMT 24 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Tapachula, Mexico, 24 Mar (AFP)--Some 3,000 persons of the Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution (PARM)--of the center right--today occupied the municipal palace of this city to denounce the fraud in the recent municipal elections.

Municipal presidential elections were held on 2 March and, according to the state authorities, the candidate of the Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI] (ruling) won them. The PARM militants claim that the state governor committed fraud so that the PRI candidate would be elected municipal president. The occupiers of the municipal palace announced they will remain in the place until the state government issues a resolution which will prevent an electoral fraud from being imposed on the people.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON ROMERO ASSASSINATION

PA260253 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Government of the Republic of Panama today expressed profound consternation over the slaying yesterday of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, archbishop of San Salvador, as he was saying Mass.

In a communique released this afternoon by the Panamanian Foreign Ministry on behalf of the national government, Panama states that the death of the most venerate son of the Salvadoran Christian community is the highest expression of intolerance and violence, but it is also the death of a person who defended the Salvadoran people's right to life, justice and peace. It states that this is apparently the sacrifice and the price that had to be paid by a man profoundly committed to the teachings of the Latin American church and to democratic thinking.

The communique adds that the Panamanian Government feels that Monsignor Romero's death, in striking at our intimate conscience as Christians and democrats, will open the doors to the search for a just and proper solution to the crisis that is threatening the brother people of El Salvador, instead of closing them as his murderers intended.

May the thoughts of Monsignor Romero help us Central American people to find the path of justice and peace, the communique adds.

In the document, the Panamanian Government also expresses its solidarity and its conviction that the causes of the death of the archbishop of San Salvador will be understood and met with feelings of patriotism, unity and a realistic awareness of the factors involved in the crisis.

Panama will send an official delegation to Monsignor Romero's funeral.

POLITICAL LEADERS, NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS HOLD TALKS

PA231824 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2335 GMT 22 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] The call for a national unity agreement which could be considered something like turning over a new leaf, the participation in national activities, a social pact for the country's socioeconomic planning, the review and reorganization of the country's political institution and the need for the withdrawal of the National Guard were discussed today by the Liberal Christian Democratic and Agrarian Laborist parties before 85 National Guard officers attending a political training seminar at Farallon.

The meeting began at 0800 and ended early in the afternoon with an ideological debate between the representatives of the three opposition parties and the officers present.

The Liberal Party [PL] was represented by Arnulfo Escalona and Ezequiel Rodriguez. The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] was represented by Guillermo Cochez and Ricardo Arias Calderon. The Agrarian Labor Party [PLA] was represented by Luis Barletta dn Eduardo Valdez. The three parties presented to the National Guard officers the ideological foundation of their respective organizations and spoke on the national situation.

While Arnulfo Escalona said the National Guard must make a real and complete withdrawal from political affairs, Eduardo Valdez spoke on economic matters and Ricardo Arias Calderon spoke on political matters based on economic factors.

Arnulfo Escalona said: [begin recording] There is a spirit prevailing that we do not want Panama to confront a crisis demanding a military solution. This spirit prevails and the time has come when it has been easy to ascertain that the National Guard and political parties can talk, even of politics.

[Question] Dr Escalona, in this respect, with what sector do you have a better understanding, with the military or the civilians now in power?

[Answer] It is a fact that political parties have no contact with the civilian government. In my personal case, through a high-level commission in which I participated, both the government and the people were able to find solutions at the constitutional level to implement constitutional changes, because of the faith we had. However, the government did not keep its word and the agreement reached by the high-level commission was ignored by the civilian government.

The civilian authorities have withdrawn. There have been no more talks with them. Today we had our first experience--which I consider excellent, productive and patriotic--between the National Guard command and the political parties. Therefore, we do believe that the meeting has been positive and that both the National Guard commands and the political parties have reached positive conclusions that will lead us to new talks [words indistinct] with these new meetings. [end recording].

In an effort to learn about the National Guard's views, Lt Col Roberto Diaz Herrera was asked the following question:

[Begin recording] [Question] Colonel, what are the objectives achieved through this meeting between political party representatives and National Guard officials?

[Answer] We consider it very important because we invited several parties and they accepted, which, and this must be emphasized, oppose the present regime of President Royo. This is important because they had noted in the past that we have kept the officers as a sort of captive audience to only those parties that defend the present government.

This meeting has progressed this morning in a most cordial, calm and, I would say, reflective atmosphere. The participation of the Agrarian Labor Party, the Christian Democratic Party and the Liberal Party through their well-known leaders has allowed our officers--mainly lieutenants--to hear their expositions. Their presentations, at our request, included their bylaws, programs and doctrines and their criticisms of the present regime. The speakers also voiced their concerns and viewpoints. I believe we have all gained something from this meeting because we were able to hear and be heard. Despite the fact that we are part of the National Guard, we do not represent the entire National Guard. Our institution has a doctrine and uniform way of thinking. We discuss matters among ourselves and later, through the proper channels, we establish a doctrine.

We believe, however, that we must strive to improve our doctrine by listening to others, and on this occasion we have done just that. The more opinions we hear from various persons who wish to comment on the national scene, the closer we get to obtaining a real understanding of the nation's general situation.

[Question] Since you refer to listening to the opinion of all political parties in the country, the Workers' Socialist Party and the Communist Party, that is, the People's Party are presently in the process of registration. Will you also hear their opinions at these seminars?

[Answer] There is no doubt that we will have an open door for any political group that wishes to talk with us. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

CARAZO LEPLORES DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP ROMERO

PA252027 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[Statement by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio on the assassination of Salvadoran Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero--recorded; date, place not given]

[Text] He was a factor of equilibrium for the Salvadorans in the hard struggle between the extreme rightwing and leftwing in El Salvador. He was a uniting factor. He was concerned over the human rights of the Salvadoran people and his vibrant messages resulted in the logical reaction of many, creating great controversy. This was so precisely because he was a man who represented the feelings of the Salvadoran people. When I say the people I do not mean the extreme right organized to destroy the people's aspirations or the extreme left engaged in violence. He represented the just concept of a country which hopes for social changes, economic improvement and justice.

I am distressed by his disappearance. I feel that Central America and the world have lost a great value. I join all those who deplore his death and only hope that his words, thoughts and best wishes for the Salvadorans will soon become a reality. Let him rest in peace, but let his words continue to enlighten the minds and paths of the Central Americans.

Demonstration Staged

PA260250 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Mar 80 PA

[Text] This afternoon, approximately 200 citizens marched through some of the streets in downtown San Jose to protest the militarism existing in El Salvador.

The demonstrators marched to the Salvadoran Embassy carrying placards mentioning the death of Archbishop Romero and calling for freedom for the oppressed people of El Salvador. In front of the embassy, some individuals made speeches expressing solidarity with the martyrs and workers of the Salvadoran people.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS TO BE ESTABLISHED WITH UAE

PA250250 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The governments of the United Arab Emirates and of Costa Rica have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level according to a joint communique signed by the two countries.

It was learned from Foreign Ministry sources that ambassadors will be appointed in the next few weeks. In this manner, our country is broadening its horizons through friendly relations with other countries.

EL SALVADOR

NEBULOUS LEFTIST GROUP CLAIMS IT KILLED ROMERO

PA251534 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1455 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[Telephone report by Carlos Samayoa Martinez from San Salvador Radio YSU--presumably live]

[Text] A number of dynamite attacks was staged early this morning in several parts of the capital. Several banking offices and the International Telephone and Telegraph building in a residential area were dynamited. The attacks were claimed by the underground Revolutionary

Peoples Army in a telephone conservation to YSU. It claimed that they were staged to protest the latest government repression and the dastardly killing of San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero.

This incident has been universally condemned here. It has been attributed to the extreme right although the self-styled Salvadoran Proletarian Brigades [Brigadas Proletarias Salvadorenas--BPS] issued a communique [claiming credit for it] last night, but it has not been given any credence because the existence of that alleged group had been unknown. The BPS communique states that the monsignor was executed because he was considered to be guilty of collaborating with Yankee imperialist plans in a betrayal of the real aspirations of the proletariat.

The Peoples Revolutionary Bloc today released a communique also condemning what it calls the heinous murder of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero. His body will lie in state for 72 hours. Thousands upon thousands of people are now marching in front of the coffin containing the mortal remains of the late archbishop of San Salvador, whose death has had an enormous impact across all social strata in the Central American country.

The Salvadoran Government held an urgent meeting last night and decreed a 3-day period of national mourning due to the death of Monsignor Romero, whom it called a man of peace. The metropolitan curia has also declared a 3-day mourning period and private schools have closed indefinitely.

Further Details on Bombings

PA251518 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1250 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[Exclusive report from San Salvador by our special correspondent Demetrio Olaciregui]

[Excerpts] At least 10 explosions and machinegun bursts were heard this morning throughout San Salvador. The bombs were placed in banks and stores, and it was reported that two bombs exploded near the National Palace. It was reported that bombs exploded at the Salvadoran Bank, Central Reserve Bank, APRISA [private bank, expansion unknown], Savings and Loan Association and other banks. Another bomb exploded at the Siman store belonging to one of the Salvadoran oligarchic families. Two more bombs exploded near the National Palace. It was not reported where the machineguns were fired. The bombs destroyed bank walls and nearby stores. No casualties have been reported.

In Santa Tecla, 25 km west of San Salvador, at least 5 bombs exploded in banks and private firms belonging to the Salvadoran oligarchy. In Santa Ana, 63 km west of San Salvador, at least 5 explosions were heard.

MORALES INTERVIEWED ON ROMERO'S ASSASSINATION

PA250533 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0400 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[Jose Hernandez telephone interview with Salvadoran junta member Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich; time not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] We would like to know the position of the government junta regarding the assassination of the archbishop of San Salvador Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero.

[Answer] I would like to say on behalf of the junta and on my own behalf that for us it was a very harsh blow, because Monsignor Romero was a man who always denounced all violations of human rights. He struggled for his people and so he has died, struggling for his people. It is an unmentionable crime. The junta has declared 3 days of national mourning. We have promised the people that we will do everything possible to identify the assassin and to punish him as he deserves, because, I repeat, it is the most reprehensible thing that could have been done.

This crime has not only been committed against the person of a man of Monsignor Romero's stature; it is also a crime against the Catholic Church, against the Salvadoran people and against all people, because the archbishop had acquired great stature in his struggle for the poor. He had acquired international stature.

I really have no words with which to express the sorrow felt by all Salvadorans and the government. We feel great consternation and we ask the other peoples to show us the understanding that we are asking of Salvadorans--understanding and reflection--because there may now be violent reactions in the country. Unfortunately, just as the person who killed him had no internal scruples against committing an act of this kind, with unforeseeable consequences for my country. [sentence as heard]

Therefore, we are asking the people not to break down and not to act in a manner that runs contrary to the archbishop's way of thinking, because he desired neither death, sorrow nor violence for the people. On the contrary, he harshly criticized repression. He harshly criticized murders from the Christian viewpoint and he criticized barbaric actions against his people.

Now you can understand that we are waiting. One has to expect a reaction from the people in response to the death of a beloved man, and we hope that the reaction will be one of reflection and of channeling their sorrow into paths of peace and that this will serve us to build rather than to destroy, to build the Christian society for which we have all (?struggled).

[Question] Dr Morales Ehrlich, you have mentioned reflection as the proper path at this time. Lamentably, the situation is somewhat difficult in El Salvador because of the death of Msgr Romero. Does the junta, particularly the military sector, have a plan to forestall any kind of reaction representing a repudiation of this act committed today in San Salvador?

[Answer] The armed forces have also condemned the act, the crime. It is an unmentionable crime. On behalf of the government I would like to say that, just as we are awaiting, not just awaiting, but expecting that the people will react rationally, so also have we taken all measures to maintain order in response to abnormal reactions provoked by organizations which are going to take advantage of the situation to harshly attack this regime.

This is logical. Unfortunately, there will be many who will try to take advantage of the archbishop's death to bloody our courtry. I trust in God and in the Salvadoran people, that we will be able to maintain our prudence and serenity and manage to overcome this crisis.

As far as military measures are concerned, we have done nothing to forestall events, but rather, this is a phase of waiting for the people to react in order that the armed forces, along with the people, may establish a new system.

This is what I most regret; that this should happen after we have begun an agrarian reform program in which the peasants and the armed forces have again come into (?contact), in which there is harmony, in which the land is being turned over to the peasants. The reform of the banking system has been a total success. No one even remembers the old banking system now. Banking has been nationalized and everything is proceeding normally.

Foreign trade in coffee has also been nationalized. Just as we were finding the path and trying to find it together, they strike this blow at us, which must certainly have very momentous consequences for the country.

I hope--and to a large extent one must have faith in the people--that they will be able to react in such a manner as to rise above their sorrow and avoid excesses. I repeat that I hope that this will be the case.

[Question] Thank you, Dr Morales Ehrlich, for these statements for Panama's Televisora Nacional.

BPR CALLS FOR STRIKE, MOURNING TO PROTEST MURDER

PA252126 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1805 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Leftist Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) today called for an 8-day nationwide strike and national mourning for the death of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, archbishop of San Salvador.

Romero was killed on Monday afternoon when several unidentified persons shot him in the heart shortly after the prelate had said Mass in a cancer hospital in the Salvadoran capital. A spokesman for the Marxist group told ACAN-EFE today that "the assassination of Monsignor Romero is a severe blow to the popular revolutionary movement."

BPR activists are still occupying the Metropolitan Cathedral of San Salvador, where the remains of the prelate are supposed to lie in state beginning tomorrow.

Two priests told ACAN-EFE early this morning that an agreement had already been reached with the BPR to vacate the church, but the spokesman for the leftist group denied this report, indicating that the group plans to remain there to denounce "government repression."

The BPR protest will include a general strike of commerce and industry for the next 8 days. The BPR spokesman said that the group was appealing to the people to join in the protest.

The last time a nationwide strike was called by the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses, to which the BPR belongs, approximately 60 persons were killed in the capital and the interior of the country in what the authorities described as confrontations with the public forces.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT WARNS EXTREMISTS TO STOP VYING FOR POWER

PA260004 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1824 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 25 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Government today warned the underground extreme leftwing and rightwing organizations "to stop their illegal efforts to gain power."

A statement issued today condemning the wave of violence experienced in Guatemala in the past few days with a toll of 35 dead says "the government forces are ready to let the full weight of the law fall on the politicians who are illegally causing regrettable violence and the loss of human lives."

Since the weekend the country has been torn by a fight to the death between the underground leftwing and rightwing organizations.

A police spokesman said the violent confrontation between the leftwing and rightwing groups is due to the uncovering last week of a clandestine cemetery in Chimaltenango Province where 30 bodies were found.

In today's statement, the Guatemalan Government noted that it has much data on the activities of the illicit organizations and that it is ready to firmly repress them to keep order.

NICARAGUA

FSLN CONDEMNS ASSASSINATION OF ROMERO

PA252129 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[Communique issued by National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front--read by announcer]

[Text] In view of the brutal assassination of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, archbishop of San Salvador, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] expresses its complete repudiation and solidarity with the indignation gripping the Salvadoran people today, which is also shaped by our Nicaraguan brothers.

A man like Archibishop Romero, ardent defender of the cause of the humble, could only have been assassinated by the enemies of the Salvadoran people, the bourgeoisie and exploiters who advocate foreign intervention in that country to check the majority's hopes for freedom.

This wanton crime committed by the Salvadoran reactionaries against Monsignor Romero is also a crime against the struggle of the Salvadoran people and of all peoples of the world fighting for liberation. For this reason, we repudiate this assassination and urge our people to join the expressions of protest of the Government of National Reconstruction and to express their own condemnation of the shameful assassination of that clergyman, who was a symbol of the true values of Christianity.

Ever since the first government military junta was installed on 15 October, our organization has been watching over the events in El Salvador with utmost concern. We were witness to its own crisis in view of its inability to give a satisfactory response to the demands of the Salvadoran majorities. The new junta installed in January has even stepped up repression against the people despite its efforts to pass as a progressive and reformist government.

This was the very situation Monsignor Romero denounced when he voiced his solidarity with the Movement for Unity recently launched by the Salvadoran people's and revolutionary organizations. It was launched because the reforms are unacceptable within a framework of repression and murder.

Neither we nor the Salvadoran people can attach any credibility now to the junta's disclaimer of responsibility for the brutal repression that has been unleashed against the people, as a result of which Monsignor Romero was assassinated yesterday. The repression has left untouched the rightist paramilitary organizations and the reactionary oligarchy, and has only vented its fury on the Salvadoran people, its revolutionary organizations and their defenders, like Archbishop Romero. Those killed, tortured and jailed are only from the side that demands true justice and freedom.

The FSLN rejects and condemns the genocide being committed against the Salvadoran people and denounces the attempts to intervene and to strengthen the Salvadoran junta militarily on the part of the U.S. Government or any other force, against which the martyred archbishop took a strong stand.

His blood, like that of thousands of Salvadorans, will not have been spilled in vain. We are certain the Salvadoran people will prevail and that all Salvadoran and world forces which love peace, freedom and social justice will stand alongside them. Free fatherland or death!

Managua 25 March 1980

(Signed) National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Mass Held for Romero

PA260320 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0048 GMT 26 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 25 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo said here today that Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, the assassinated archbishop of San Salvador, "always believed more in the force of truth than in the forces of lying, injustice and hatred." Obando y Bravo, president of the Episcopal secretariat of Central America and Panama as well as Managua's archbishop, officiated at an outdoor Mass with a group of priests, in memory of the archbishop killed yesterday in San Salvador.

The religious event was held at the Plaza of the Revolution, here in the capital, where thousands of Nicaraguans paid tribute to and prayed for the soul of the assassinated archbishop. The government junta members, the Sandinist National Liberation Front directorate, the Cabinet, the diplomatic corps and thousands of Nicaraguans were in attendance.

According to Monsignor Obando y Bravo, the Salvadoran archbishop preached through the testimony of his life and always said that "hatred is an absurdity in human life. Hatred exists, but it is as senseless a reality as war, which destroys man himself."

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman also delivered a sermon, disclosing that Nicaragua had offered Monsignor Romero protection and all he might need at these difficult moments for his country. D'Escoto disclosed that a few days later, Monsignor Romero asked to be understood in a Christian way and to be allowed to stay in El Salvador because as a shepherd he could not leave his people.

Monsignor Romero said that Nicaragua's offer encouraged him considerably to continue accepting "the risks of the moment" alongside his people. According to the foreign minister, through his stand, Monsignor Romero revealed his human and Christian qualities.

LE MONDE INTERVIEWS RAMIREZ, RODRIGUEZ ON GOALS

LD211415 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Mar 80 pp 1, 3 LD

[Francis Pisani interview with Nicaraguan government junta member Sergio Ramirez and Sandinist National Liberation Front leadership member Bayardo Arce in Brussels: "Our Relations with the United States Are Based on Realism"--date of interview not specified]

[Text] [Question] How do you define the economic policy you have followed since you came to power on 19 July 1979?

Sergio Ramirez: The measures we have taken in these 8 months enable us to say that our revolutionary process is irreversible, even if our country's economy is poor and dependent. In our view that is the essential point. The profound changes which have been made in the economic sphere rest on three pillars: the nationalization of banks and insurance companies, the nationalization of foreign trade, and the nationalization of all natural resources, especially the mines.

[Question] What is the state of the agrarian reform which was started as soon as your government came to power?

Sergio Ramirez: This is the fourth pillar of our edifice. It started with the property owned by Somoza and the Somozists and has just been completed by placing all the land occupied by the peasants since the victory at the state's disposal. The former proprietors will be compensated and, as from now, any further expropriation will take place within the framework of the law. We do not want spontaneous action to paralyze production, which we are making every effort to increase.

Our second main effort is in job creation, since unemployment now affects 30 percent of the active population. We want to reduce it to its "normal" level of 20 percent before the end of the year.

We will concentrate our efforts on agriculture and construction, notably through development of the country's social infrastructure.

[Question] In this context, what is your short-term and medium-term economic policy?

Sergio Ramirez: The first objective of our economic recovery plan is to restore the 1978 level before the end of the year. A special effort must be made in the sphere of agro-industrial products (cotton, meat, coffee and so forth) which are our main sources of foreign currency. However, at the same time we must develop our basic food production to eliminate the need to import.

[Question] What is the private sector's attitude toward you?

Sergio Ramirez: Some employers really want to join the revolutionary process. Others are trying to cash in on their economic participation in the hope of regaining some of the political power they had in Somoza's time. Finally, a third group supported from outside would like the revolution to abandon the methods by which it exercises its political power, such as the Sandinist defense committees or the Workers' Confederation. That is ridiculous.

The aim of our revolution is not to improve capitalism. On the contrary, it is radically to change our country's unjust structures. In this context, private enterprise has a role to play. It will be able to make profits, but no longer unreasonable profits. The employers must now think about all of Nicaragua's progress and well-being and not the progress and well-being of a small group of Nicaraguans.

A Silent Exploit

[Question] Have you received all the aid you expected from abroad?

Sergio Ramirez: We very quickly realized that we would not solve anything by accepting unlimited debts and we decided not to borrow more than $400 million from abroad (our GNP is normally $1.4 billion). This figure has almost been attained. We even think that in this sphere we have accomplished one of the revolution's unsung exploits: On average these loans have been granted to us at 4.5- percent interest, with 10 years before we need to start paying and a repayment period of 35 years.

[Question] What progress have you made in the process of changing the Sandinist National Liberation Front into a party?

Bayardo Arce: The creation of the Sandinist Party is a relatively lengthy process. We have started it by establishing grassroots Sandinist committees, which comprise our old members according to very flexible criteria--the people who collaborated with us during the war and any supporters who want to join. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, we have reorganized the national leadership and set up leadership committees in every province of the country. In addition, at the beginning of March we set up a patriotic revolutionary bloc grouping together five of the main parties and the Sandinist Front, according to the following criteria: Defense and development of the revolution, anti-imperialism, and support for the national reconstruction program. Some groups have remained outside this patriotic bloc, although we have urged them to join.

Not $1 for Armaments

[Question] Will there be elections in Nicaragua soon?

Bayardo Arce: The content of democracy cannot be the same in Europe and in a country like ours. For our working people, workers and peasants' democracy above all means access to education, health care, housing worthy of the name, and leisure. We cannot waste our time and money to reaffirm what the people have already clearly shown by their overwhelming support for the rebellion--namely that they are Sandinists. We prefer to mobilize 200,000 young people to teach half the country to read and write than to keep a whole bureaucratic machine busy organizing elections.

Sergio Ramirez: It is more important for our people to take part in an organized way in municipal administration or in active and critical monitoring of ministries, as they have already done, than to vote in elections. The North Americans imposed that type of democracy on us in 1927. You must understand that we did not launch our struggle to obtain mere political modifications, to have elections every 4 years or to change presidents regularly. We fought to bring about a radical change in a situation of which the dictatorship was just one consequence--a situation of complete dependence and injustice. Our revolution's first duty is to carry through the elimination of this injustice and dependence.

[Question] You promised to respect freedom of the press. However, you have banned the Maoist newspaper PUEBLO....

Bayardo Arce: This decision was one of the security measures which we were forced to take against a group of people of dubious origins who were trying to spark off a civil war. These individuals were using their newspaper to incite the "workers to seize power," at the same time as they were making military plans. A police operation led to the discovery of three of their caches containing more than 200 weapons, including several pieces of light artillery. However, it was more profitable for our enemies abroad to portray the banning of PUEBLO as an attack on press freedom rather than a measure aimed at preventing a specific counterrevolutionary attempt.

[Question] How have you solved the problems of training and obtaining equipment for your army?

Bayardo Arce: Most of our technical advisers have been supplied by the Panamanians, and we benefited from a few lightning missions by the Cubans. As regards weapons, we have submitted requests throughout the world. We have no doubt that some will eventually be met, since we have submitted them to the United States and the Soviet Union and Belgium, for instance. However, this problem is particularly difficult to solve since we have requested gifts of weapons. We refuse to spend a single dollar on arms because our country is too poor. Fortunately, Somoza had planned for a long war, and we have the means to defend ourselves thanks to the weapons recovered from his army.

[Question] What is the state of your relations with the United States?

Bayardo Arce: Washington did not foresee our complete victory, and it did all it could to save Somoza right to the last. However, since 19 July we have seen the emergence of what I would call a "pragmatic syndrome" on both sides. The United States understood that its embassy in Managua could no longer function as a proconsulate and that it was dealing with a responsible government and with a small country which is poor but which demands respect. For our part, we understood that the United States is close and that it is a power in all senses of the term.

For the past 8 months our relations have in varying degrees been inspired by this eminently realistic state of mind. The $75 million loan which the Carter Administration proposed to give us without our having requested it is an excellent illustration of that. For Washington it was a question of inaugurating a new era of relations with Latin America by showing that it was possible to help an openly revolutionary government which did not accept either concessions or conditions.

Unfortunately it only took a wave of war hysteria for the rightwing in Congress to return to the attitudes which prevailed when the United States occupied us militarily. It wants to humiliate us by imposing conditions on its aid.

However, we will not accept conditions from anybody, and in the final analysis we do not rule out the possibility of rejecting this loan.

Admiration for Cuba

[Question] Why did you abstain at the United Nations during the debate on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan?

Sergio Ramirez: In the view of the Nicaraguan people the United States has no moral authority to condemn military interventions. Our sense of decency prevented us from joining those who voted for the United States against the Soviet Union. Furthermore, we thought that the problem could not be separated from a detailed study of the militarization of the Indian Ocean, the situation in Iran and Pakistani warmongering, to which India had already drawn the world's attention.

[Question] In that event, why did you not vote for the Soviet Union?

Sergio Ramirez: Because we fully support the principle of nonintervention, which we clearly expressed. However, the international press did not bother to say so.

[Question] How you view the situation in Central America?

Sergio Ramirez: Somoza was a considerable destabilizing factor because he interfered in the whole region and benifited from the control he had over vast economic and military power. The mere fact of overthrowing him was therefore a contribution to the region's stability. Today the country with the most reservations toward us is Guatemala. We have also had difficulties with Honduras, due mainly to our lack of experience. These problems have been overcome by dialog--a constant factor in the Sandinist revolution. As for relations with the Salvadoran junta, they are extremely cordial and even friendly, although the situation in that country is extremely unstable.

[Question] Do you think there is any possibility of a U.S. intervention in Central America?

Bayardo Arce: We would condemn such an intervention if it were to take place. Our condemnation would be political, of course, because we do not have the means to do anything about it. Our problem is how to rebuild our country.

Sergio Ramirez: President Carter has placed his condemnation of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan too much on the level of principles to be able to send in the "Marines" when the development of the situation in a Central American country does not please him.

[Question] Do you think that Guatemala could intervene?

Sergio Ramirez: There is indeed a terrorist rightwing in that country which is armed and powerful and wishes to surround itself with protective ramparts. However, the main dangers threatening it are in Guatemala itself.

[Question] What kind of relations do you have with Cuba?

Bayardo Arce: I often feel that Cuba is synonymous with "leper" in Europe. We have fraternal relations based on respect with that country. We have the greatest admiration for the Cubans' internationalist spirit which has been raised to the level of one of their revolution's fundamental values. They stand out in the world because they are capable of sharing their scant wealth with peoples who are even poorer than they. For instance, they gave us the equivalent of $50 million. Thanks to the 1,200 teachers they sent us, we have been able to start 620 schools which will enable us to bring 48,000 children into our education system, this would not have been possible without them. However, the aid which possibly moved the Nicaraguans most is that sent by the small island of Greneda, which amounted to $5,000!

IAPA DELEGATION MAKES PRESS FREEDOM 'INSPECTION'

PA241929 Paris AFP in Spanish 0313 GMT 22 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 21 Mar (AFP)--Sixteen Inter-American Press Association [IAPA] members received assurances here today that freedom of the press is respected in Nicaragua.

The IAPA members, headed by their president, George Beebe of the Miami HERALD, made a 24-hour visit to this country to make an onsite investigation into freedom of the press and to honor journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, who was killed on 10 January 1978.

The visiting jouranlists voiced their concern regarding freedom of the press in Nicaragua to the junta members, the culture minister and the president of the Union of Journalists of Nicaragua [UPN].

During its recently concluded assembly in San Jose, Costa Rica, the IAPA expressed doubts that there is an absolute freedom of the press in Nicaragua and affirmed that the UPN, which it described as a parastate entity, controls the exercise of journalism here.

UPN President Danilo Aguirre explained to the IAPA members that in fact the press law, which he described as transitory, requires that Nicaraguan journalists belong to the UPN.

The revolutionary government, he said, grants us this power to purge journalism of many unqualified individuals who exercised it at the downfall of the dictatorship. Nevertheless, we have not discriminated against anyone for political reasons, Aguirre reiterated.

At present there are 350 affiliates throughout the country, including former staff writers of the Somoza family's newspapers and radio stations.

Aguirre maintained that the suppression of the newspaper EL PUEBLO cannot be classified as a violation of freedom of the press, since its editors and staff writers were involved in a plot which turned this publication and its staff into a court case.

He also stated that every person qualified by law who has a college degree or has been a journalist for 3 consecutive years, may choose to become affiliated with the UPN. Likewise, any person may become a publisher without any further requirements and without being subjected to pressures to follow a specific informative line.

Aguirre also referred to the suppression of some radio newscasts. With regard to the case of Noticiero Mil and the expulsion of its director Oscar Montalban from the UPN, he said that the case is still open and the sanctioned journalist is fully entitled to appeal for the annulment of the assembly's decision.

Lastly, Aguirre insisted that the pre ent press law is temporary and that the UPN cannot be considered as a parastate entity nor as a follower of the political line of the Sandinist Front.

CABEZAS LACAYO VISITS CUBA, PRAISES 'SOLIDARITY'

PA251957 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 22 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Santa Clara, Cuba--Nicaraguan Comdr Omar Cabezas Lacayo has praised Cuba's solidarity with his country during a political event held at the Central University. Cabezas Lacayo is heading a Nicaraguan University delegation.

The Nicaraguan commander praised the support of the masses for the Sandinist revolution against the offensive of the bourgeoisie and imperialism. He stressed that the Nicaraguan people have the political and military power in their hands and the support of the progressive people of the world. The Nicaraguan delegation is attending a program to exchange experiences with several schools of the university and the medical and pedagogic institutes of this city. The delegation is made up of 11 persons including Mariano Fiallos, rector of the Nicaraguan Autonomous Univeristy and Joaquin Solis and Silvia Villagra, deans of the schools of medicine and educational sciences respectively.

BRIEFS

CHILDREN'S TRIP TO CUBA--Approximately 260 Nicaraguan children and youths are getting ready to leave for Cuba, where they will attend secondary school. The 10-to 17-year-olds are taking an orientation session in a Carazo Department school. This group will be joined by a similar contingent of students from Managua Department. They will be accompanied by six Nicaraguan teachers who will teach them Nicaraguan history and geography. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Mar 80 PA]

ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON UN ENVOY AVERTED

FL252225 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2206 GMT 25 Mar 80 FL

[Text] An attempt on the life of the Cuban permanent representative to the United Nations was frustrated in New York today by personnel of the Cuban diplomatic mission. The Cuban diplomats detected a plastic explosive device before it exploded. It was set up under the automobile of the Cuban ambassador to be activated by remote control.

According to U.S. experts in explosives who went to the area, if the bomb had exploded, it would have cost the lives of numerous persons in the surrounding area. The automobile was parked in front of the residence of Cuban Permanent Representative Raul Roa Kouri located in a downtown area of New York quite close to the famous Metropolitan Museum of Art, a place of tourist interest which many people visit.

The group of terrorists of Cuban origin that calls itself Omega 7 claimed responsibility for the abortive attempt on the life of Raul Roa Kouri which endangered the lives of Cuban diplomatic personnel and U.S. citizens in the surrounding area.

The type of explosive used has been identified as C-44, the same one used a few years ago by other terrorist groups which, under the direction of the CIA, carried out sabotage against Cuban civilian targets.

The Cuban mission to the United Nations has been the object of six bombing attacks from 1976 to date and U.S. authorities still have not arrested any of the perpetrators.

SALVADORAN REPRESENTATIVE CONDEMNS ARCHBISHOP'S MURDER

FL252344 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Mar 80 FL

[Statement by (Sergio Rivas), representative of the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces of El Salvador--presumably recorded, place and date not given]

[Text] The Communist Party of El Salvador, the National Resistance and the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces--FPL--denounce before all peoples of the world the cowardly assassination of San Salvador Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, committed yesterday, 25 March [as heard]. This crime is part of the wave of repression unleashed by Yankee imperialism and the Christian Democratic military tyranny in El Salvador. It constitutes another proof of the degree of barbarism and desperation they have reached in the face of the unstoppable advance of the popular revolutionary struggle.

Monsignor Romero was an untiring and courageous defender of the rights of the people, he was fighting against massacres, genocide and the shameless imperialist intervention in El Salvador. This valuable life that has been snuffed out is added to the thousands of Salvadorans who at an average of more than 50 a day give their generous lives in the heroic people's struggle for their definitive liberation which today is advancing victoriously.

In making this denunciation, we also declare our strongest protest of this savage abuse and, at the same time, we ask all democratic, progressive and revolutionary forces for a worldwide condemnation of this crime and support for and solidarity with the just struggle of the people of El Salvador and their revolutionary organizations.

Liberation or death; united until final victory.

URUGUAYAN SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE HELD 24-26 MARCH

FI242004 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Mar 80 FL

[Text] A conference of solidarity with the Uruguayan people has opened at the Palace of Conventions in Havana City. It is sponsored by the Afro-Asian-Latin American people's solidarity organization, AALAPSO. During this conference several sessions will be held to analyze the following topics: fascism in Uruguay, Liber Seregni and the political prisoners, and tricontinental solidarity with the Uruguayan peoples. The event will be held from 24-26 March. AALAPSO Secretary General Melba Hernandez and Central Committee America Department Chief Manuel Pineiro attended the opening session. Also present were (Hugo Villar), the current president of Uruguay's Broad Front, (Geronimo Cardoso), a Broad Front member and members of the AALAPSO Secretariat.

The opening speech was made by Melba Hernandez, who noted the importance of this conference of solidarity with the Uruguayan peoples. (Hugo Villar) gave a lecture in which he made a historical analysis of his people's struggle against the fascism imposed on them by the oligarchy and Yankee imperialism. (Villar) said that in June 1973, the fascist oligarchy engineered a coup e'etat to crush resistance from trade unions and the people. Since then it has imposed a regime of terror, repression and torture and has filled the jails with political prisoners. (Hugo Villar) described the present Uruguayan regime's foreign policy, charging that it has intensified its relations with South Africa and has brought out into the open its racist and fascist leanings. He said that the regime is moving toward a military alliance by the name of South Atlantic [Alliance], a pact of aggression sponsored by U.S. imperialism. He accused the Uruguayuan Government of having close ties with Zionism and of plotting along with the Tel Aviv regime and the United States to exterminate the Palestinian people.

The present interim president of Uruguay's Broad Front expressed gratitude for the solidarity given to his people by the progressive peoples and forces of the world, especially Cuba. He concluded: [Begin (Villar) recording] We know that huge and powerful forces exist in the continent and in the world to head off fascism and to defeat it in this way in the places where it has been able to establish itself. But to achieve this objective we must promote and develop a great antifascist movement made up of governments, peoples, all democratic forces in the world. This antifascist movement whose promotion is one of AALAPSO's objectives, will isolate fascist dictatorships, increase solidarity with parties, fronts and organizations that are fighting for the freedom of their countries, and will undoubtedly contribute to the defense and strengthening of democracy in the countries where it exists. [end recording]

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CLASS STRUCTURE OPENS 26 MAR

PA250407 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The International Conferenceon Class Structure in Latin America will open on Wednesday at the Palace of Conventions in Havana.

Delegations from communist parties and other revolutionary organizations of Latin America and the Caribbean will attend the conference which is sponsored by the Communist Party of Cuba and the magazine INTERNACIONAL.

The delegates will study and discuss the class structure problems of countries in the area as well as the penetration of foreign enterprises in the economic structures of Latin America and the Caribbean and its effect in the revolutionary struggles in the area.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 061 27 March 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Government Launches Political Dialog B 1
Judge Rejects Mrs Peron's Release on Bail B 1
Special U.S. Envoy Smith Meets With Pastor B 1

BOLIVIA

Cabinet Resignations Confirmed; Reorganization Underway C 1
Coup Threat 'Dispelled'; Media on Strike C 1
Priests Receive Death Threats From Rightwing Groups C 2
'Massive' Demonstration Marks Espinal Funeral C 2
Cooperation Commission With Soviets Created C 2
[PRESENCIA 20 Mar]

CHILE

Split With Philippines Delayed; Special Envoy Awaited E 1
Ambassador Lemay Arrived From Manila E 1
Spokesman Says Cubillos Firing Will Not Cause Crisis E 1
Cubillos Comments on Firing E 1
Government Begins Restructuring Foreign Service E 2
EL MERCURIO Criticizes Firing of Cubillos E 2
PDC Leader Zaldivar Attacks Government E 3
Briefs: Fatal Bombing; Singapore Businessmen E 3

COLOMBIA

Reportage on Continuing Embassy Negotiations F 1
Seventh Round Begins F 1
Communique No 19 F 1
M-19 to Vienna F 1
Austria Denies Report F 1
M-19 Denies Tad Szulc Article in New York TIMES F 2
Legislators Request Mediation by Amnesty International F 2

ECUADOR

Roldos Names Rodrigo Paz as Finance Minister G 1
Official Denies Government Is Extremist G 1
Briefs: Petroleum Discovery G 1

PARAGUAY

Man Arrested in Caaguazu Incident Dies in Custody [ABC COLOR 25 Mar] H 1
Police Explain Death [ABC COLOR 26 Mar] H 1
EL PUEBLO Condemns Killing of Peasants [20 Mar] H 2

VENEZUELA

Foreign Minister Pays Secret Visit to Costa Rica L 1
Paper Says Colombia Asked for Aid To Pay Hostage Ransom L 1

PANAMA

Royo Discusses Central American Situation With Chira N 1
Columnist Says Carter's Letter to Royo 'Encouraging' N 1
[LA REPUBLICA 23 Mar]
MATUTINO Writer Critical [25 Mar] N 2
Columnist Decries 'Arrogance' [MATUTINO 24 Mar] N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Majano Cancels 12-Day Visit to Far East P 1
Ballistics Experts To Probe Romero's Death P 1
ERP Acknowledges Bombings, Condemns Romero's Death P 2
ANEP Condemns Romero Murder, Urges Peace P 3
Ungo Blames Junta for 'Continuous Warfare' P 3
DIARIO DE HOY Continues Series on White Appointment [21 Mar] P 4
Guerrilla Says FARN Ready for Insurrection P 5

GUATEMALA

Army Condemns Zepeda's Death; POT Claims Credit P 5

NICARAGUA

Ramirez, Arce Discuss Results of European Tour P 6
Sixteen Somozists at Colombian Embassy Depart P 8
First Militia Battalion Formed in Managua Suburb P 9
Ramirez Mercado Discusses Herrera Campins Visit P 9

CUBA

FAR Stresses Combat Readiness Against U.S. Aggression Q 1
U.S. 'Spreading Lies' About Soviet Chemical Warfare Q 1
Delegates Address Uruguayan Solidarity Conference Q 2
Conference Continues Q 3
Conference Ends Q 3
Fascism, Imperialism Condemned at Class Structure Forum Q 4
CPSU Officials Visit Friendship Association Q 4

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Discussions With U.S. for Gairy Extradition Underway S 1

JAMAICA

Manley Unexpectedly Withdraws From Socialist Meeting S 1
Prime Minister To Meet Fidel Castro 26 Mar S 2
Financial Obligations To Be Fulfilled S 2
National Government Workers' Strike Settled S 2
Concern Over U.S. Embassy's Cameras Questioned
[DAILY GLEANER 17 Mar] S 3

GOVERNMENT LAUNCHES POLITICAL DIALOG

PY262056 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2045 GMT 26 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Mar (TELAM)--Shortly before 1730 today, Interior Minister Albano Eduardo Harguindeguy met with Jose de Cara and Alberto Natale, leaders of the Progressive Democratic Party, thus launching the dialog which the armed forces will conduct with the various national sectors through the Interior Ministry.

JUDGE REJECTS MRS PERON'S RELEASE ON BAIL

PY270147 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1829 GMT 26 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Mar (NA)--Federal Judge Pedro Carlos Narvaez today turned down a request for the release on bail of former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron in one of the four cases she has pending before federal metropolitan courts. Thus, every possibility for the former president's release--requested by her lawyer--has vanished.

Furthermore, this afternoon Judge Norberto Gilletta also ruled on another request for release on bail filed by the former president, but this ruling was not disclosed because the judge said Mrs Person should be notified first.

SPECIAL U.S. ENVOY SMITH MEETS WITH PASTOR

PY242303 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2122 GMT 24 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Mar (NA)--Argentina and the United States agreed today to "continue to contribute to the improvement of bilateral relations and to use permanent consultation as a means of strengthening those relations," according to an official communique released by the Foreign Ministry.

The communique was issued at the end of the first of a number of talks between Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos W. Pastor and Ambassador Gerard Smith, President Jimmy Carter's special envoy. The meeting, which according to responsible sources will be followed by another tomorrow, was held at the San Martin Palace. The official communique reads as follows:

"The first of a number of talks was held today between Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos W. Pastor and Ambassador Gerard Smith, head of the U.S. mission, as a continuation of the meeting held at the end of January with special U.S. envoy Gen Andrew Goodpaster, when it was agreed to continue to contribute to the improvement of bilateral realtions and to use permanent consultation as a means of strengthening those relations.

"Against this background, specific topics in bilateral relations were studied, regarding political, economic and technical aspects, including international problems, particularly as far as common Argentine-U.S. interests are concerned.

"On the Argentine side the meeting was attended by Col Carlos Cavandoli, under secretary for foreign relations: Jorge Aja Espil, Argentine ambassador to the United States; and officials of the Argentine Foreign Ministry. The U.S. group, presided over by Ambassador Smith, was composed of Raul Castro, U.S. ambassador to Argentina; Klaus Russer, East Coast director of the Department of State [as received]; Allan W. Locke, adviser on questions of nuclear nonproliferation; and officials of the U.S. Embassy in Buenos Aires."

CABINET RESIGNATIONS CONFIRMED: REORGANIZATION UNDERWAY

FY262348 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2317 GMT 26 Mar 80 FY

[By Rene Villegas]

[Text] La Paz, 26 Mar (LATIN)--President Lidia Gueiler became free tonight to reorganize her cabinet when the collective resignation of her 18 ministers was confirmed.

Foreign Minister Julio Garret Ayllon left a cabinet session which began at 2000 GMT at government palace and reported to the press that "the need has appeared for a total renewal of the cabinet." He added that the president has been given a free hand to restructure the executive team "according to the situation and the occasion and after the consultation she may find suitable."

Official government sources told LATIN tonight that Mrs Gueiler will retain the present ministers at their posts "for another few days," while she consults political, congressional and labor sectors regarding the appointment of their successors.

COUP THREAT 'DISPELLED'; MEDIA ON STRIKE

FY261143 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0937 GMT 26 Mar 80 FY

[By Rene Villegas]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 26 Mar (LATIN)--A call for popular mobilization in defense of democracy has today dispelled the threat of a new coup apparently posed by a military group in Santa Cruz Department yesterday.

The National Congress and large sectors of the country--including the labor movement, 23 political parties, the Catholic and Protestant churches, universities and other organizations--called on the people last night for the immediate formation of "committees for the defense of democracy" in the cities, rural areas, mines and factories.

The call, asking the government for the total reorganization of the cabinet to safeguard the forthcoming 29 June elections, denounced the existence of an "antinational conspiracy which seeks to stain the country with blood and carry out a new coupist adventure."

President Gueiler's government sent a commission of high military officers to Santa Cruz yesterday to determine the scope of the alleged military movement. Official sources indicated that the military report would be received only today. Government spokesmen said last night that this abnormal situation was overcome and that there is "complete tranquillity" in Santa Cruz and the rest of the country.

A high military source, which did not want to be identified until the executive branch receives the military report, told LATIN last night that the tension in Santa Cruz--worsened by explosions and machinegun fire early in the morning--was the result of "a plan of a few officers." This source added that these officers, whose objectives were not specified, "found no support and were rejected by all units of the garrison." It added: "Therefore, the situation (in Santa Cruz) is under complete control, and there is no reason to fear a rupture of the firm commitment of the armed forces in support of the democratic process."

Meanwhile, a total communications silence prevails in Bolivia today as a result of the 24-hour strike ordered by press enterprises and press, radio and television unions in repudiation of the kidnaping and murder last Saturday of Jesuit priest Luis Espinal, former director of a leftist weekly, by a clandestine ultrarightist group. There are no newspapers in the entire country today, and radio and television stations stopped broadcasting at midnight last night.

In condemnation of the priest's murder, labor activities in the country will be paralyzed for 15 minutes today--between 1545 and 1600 GMT--by order of the Bolivian Labor Central (COB).

PRIESTS RECEIVE DEATH THREATS FROM RIGHTWING GROUPS

PY250059 Paris AFP in Spanish 0039 GMT 25 Mar 80 PY

[Text] La Paz, 24 Mar (AFP)--It became known here today that several Bolivian Jesuits and priests with progressive leanings have received death threats from ultrarightist commandos.

Church officials have publicly showed their concern over these repeated threats, particularly after the murder of the Spanish-Bolivian Jesuit Luis Espinal 48 hours ago.

The government has promised to safeguard the lives of the priests who have received threats in an atmosphere of rumors of alleged subversive preparations in some cities of the country, it was added.

'MASSIVE' DEMONSTRATION MARKS ESPINAL FUNERAL

PY251353 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] The funeral of priest Espinal took place yesterday afternoon among demonstrations of grief and outrage over this barbaric murder. In a massive demonstration, labor, professional, student and university organizations, government officials, political leaders, congressmen and the people in general attended Luis Espinal's funeral.

The funeral procession to the cemetery had two different aspects. Many people demonstrated their grief by weeping. Others, the younger ones, openly shouted slogans condemning the perpetrators of this despicable crime and accusing fascism of responsibility for it.

COOPERATION COMMISSION WITH SOVIETS CREATED

PY261818 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 20 Mar 80 p 13 PY

[Excerpt] The intergovernmental Bolivian-Soviet economic and scientific cooperation commission has been created with the signing of the appropriate note of intent, which must now be endorsed by the respective governments through an agreement that will be signed in Moscow soon. The note of intent was signed yesterday at the Foreign Ministry by Gonzalo Acha, general director of the Foreign Ministry economic affairs department, and Anatoly Manjonok of the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry, head of the Soviet delegation that arrived in La Paz last week.

Also present at yesterday's ceremony were members of the Bolivian and Soviet delegations, Foreign Minister Julio Garret Ayllon, Soviet Ambassador Boris Kazantzev and Carlos Serrate Reich, Bolivian ambassador to Moscow.

SPLIT WITH PHILIPPINES DELAYED: SPECIAL ENVOY AWAITED

FY262210 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2126 GMT 26 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 26 Mar (LATIN)--It was officially announced today that the Philippine Government will send an ambassador on a special mission to Santiago to explain the reasons it had for canceling President Augusto Pinochet's visit to Manila, in an apparent effort to prevent the breaking off of relations between the two countries.

P. Romualdez, Philippine ambassador to Washington, who is known as an influential politician and uncle of Imelda Marcos, Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos' wife, will be in charge of the delicate mission, a spokesman of the Chilean Foreign Ministry revealed. Romualdez has left Washington for Manila to pick up a letter which President Marcos will send to his Chilean counterpart to explain the case, he added.

The same spokesman said that the breaking off of diplomatic relations with the Philippines, announced by Pinochet's government when he returned on Monday from his interrupted trip to Southeast Asia, has been suspended by order of the president. According to the spokesman, a decision will be made after a thorough study of the Philippine Government's explanations. On the other hand, the Foreign Ministry has called diplomat Eduardo Jara to Santiago; he was in charge in Nandi, Fiji, of the preparations for the president's trip, which he had been coordinating since September.

AMBASSADOR LEMAY ARRIVES FROM MANILA

FY261328 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0157 GMT 26 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Chilean Ambassador to the Philippines Carlos Lemay arrived in Santiago this evening. He had been summoned by the government to report fully on the reasons which led President Ferdinand Marcos to cancel Gen Augusto Pinochet's visit to the Philippines.

Lemay was met by the navy under secretary general, Rear Adm Sergio Sanchez, and Foreign Ministry General Director Javier Illanes. As soon as he got off the plane, Lemay entered a car belonging to the navy that was awaiting him, thus avoiding about 50 journalists who wanted to interview him. Ambassador Lemay will be received by President Pinochet tomorrow.

SPOKESMAN SAYS CUBILLOS FIRING WILL NOT CAUSE CRISIS

FY261733 Paris AFP in Spanish 1707 GMT 26 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 26 Mar (AFP)--An official spokesman said here today that the resignation of the Chilean foreign minister, Hernan Cubillos, will not unleash a crisis within President Augusto Pinochet's cabinet.

The spokesman indicated that the departure of the foreign minister is due to the problems that emerged in the Chilean diplomatic service after Pinochet's thwarted trip to the Philippines last weekend.

Cubillos Comments on Firing

FY261900 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Former Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos was resting at his residence today and was asked about the chief of state's decision to request his resignation.

[Begin Cubillos recording] The president has the final responsibility for the management of the country's foreign policy. I have respected this responsibility. He must have made a decision based on information he possesses; therefore I respect that decision. [end recording]

He also said that the failure of Pinochet's trip to Southeast Asia is not the responsibility of the Chilean Foreign Ministry. He emphasized that the Chilean Foreign Ministry's only fault was not having predicted something that was impossible to predict. The former foreign minister also referred to the current state of our country's foreign relations.

[Begin Cubillos recording] Chile has an excellent situation nowadays, and the ability and strength to overcome any kind of obstacle. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT BEGINS RESTRUCTURING FOREIGN SERVICE

PY261759 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1619 GMT 26 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 26 Mar (LATIN)--The Chilean military government today began to put into effect a thorough revision of the structure of the foreign service. This is one of the steps being taken as a consequence of the cancellation of President Augusto Pinochet's visit to the Philippines.

After having asked 46-year-old businessman Hernan Cubillos, who had served as foreign minister for almost 2 years, to resign, the president placed Brig Gen Enrique Valdes Puga in this demanding post. Puga has been involved in diplomatic activities for more than 4 years.

According to unofficial sources, President Pinochet suggested to Cubillos that he resign, but Cubillos' answer was: Mr President, I do not want to abandon the ship. I beg you to request my resignation."

Air Force Commander Brig Gen Fernando Matthei, Navy Commander Adm Jose T. Merino and other high-ranking government officials and civilians visited Cubillos at his home last night.

During an informal interview with journalists, the ousted foreign minister admitted that he was fully responsible for the outcome of the president's trip. He pointed out that "the Foreign Relations Ministry was responsible for the organization of this visit."

Cubillos refuted press commentaries which stated that the Foreign Ministry had withheld a report recommending that this trip be canceled. He stated: "I firmly deny this allegation. There was no information from any private or public institution pointing out the danger of this visit. No information available to the Foreign Ministry was ever kept from the government. This is an absurd invention which I emphatically deny."

EL MERCURIO CRITICIZES FIRING OF CUBILLOS

PY261349 Paris AFP in Spanish 1024 GMT 26 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 26 Mar (AFP)--The influential Chilean newspaper EL MERCURIO stated today that former Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos is not responsible for the failure of President Augusto Pinochet's trip to the Philippines last weekend.

EL MERCURIO, in the lead editorial of its Wednesday issue, states that: "It seems almost incredible that an absurd incident might allow a small political group to try to discredit Minister Cubillos, as well as the entire diplomatic policy of peace, prudence and searching for cordial coexistence with the international community."

In this regard, EL MERCURIO observes: "This small group ignores the fact that this open and flexible international policy is the best safeguard for the development of the independent policy which President Pinochet is carrying out and which is aimed at creating deep transformations in our society."

EL MERCURIO adds: "This isolationist attitude, which amounts to international bravado, will only weaken us abroad even more, while the efforts being conducted to implement a pragmatic and open international policy will really allow us to achieve our national objectives in an environment of peace."

EL MERCURIO concludes by stating: "It should be kept in mind that the causes of the offense to Chile are in the Philippines and that--notwithstanding the administrative review to evaluate the preparation of the unsuccessful visit to the Philippines--it is an exaggeration to magnify possible responsibilities in Chile and particularly to put on Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos' shoulders the alleged guilt for an absolutely sudden and unpredictable event."

PDC LEADER ZALDIVAR ATTACKS GOVERNMENT

PY212010 Paris AFP in Spanish 2225 GMT 20 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 20 Mar (AFP)--The Chilean Christian Democratic leader Andres Zaldivar today charged the military government with stimulating social conflicts which could lead to "an explosion of unfathomable consequences."

Zaldivar is the president of the Chilean Christian Democratic Party [PDC], even though this opposition party was officially disbanded by Gen Augusto Pinochet's government in March 1977.

In a communique released here today, Zaldivar scored the recent banishment of 17 demonstrators arrested by the police, "the repression of university activities," the labor policy and the emergency legal measures which the government has been maintaining for 6 and 1/2 years.

Zaldivar warned that "this situation has reached dangerous extremes, and Chile is living in the midst of a false tranquillity created by propaganda."

He added: "The truth is that day after day the executive is creating the conditions for a future explosion of unfathomable consequences."

Zaldivar, former finance minister under Eduardo Frei's administration (1964-1970), also mentioned the fact that there "are social and economic problems which further help turn the anguish and misery of the majority into violence."

BRIEFS

FATAL BOMBING--Santiago, Chile 24 Mar (AFP)--A bomb exploded today in front of a clinic on the outskirts of Santiago, killing a 10-year-old boy and injuring an 8-year-old girl and a woman. Police are investigating the incident. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0220 GMT 25 Mar 80 PY]

SINGAPORE BUSINESSMEN--A delegation of Singapore businessmen who arrived in Chile on Sunday have voiced their desire to increase trade between Singapore and Chile. John Wong, head of the delegation, has stated that its members are interested in purchasing wine, copper, wood and other manufactured articles. They will also meet with representatives of the Iquique and Punta Arenas free zones in order to study the possibility of establishing joint enterprises with Chilean businessmen. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Mar 80 PY]

REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING OF EMBASSY NEGOTIATIONS

Seventh Round Begins

PA262048 Paris AFP in Spanish 2023 GMT 26 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 26 Mar (AFP)--The seventh meeting to negotiate the release of the Dominican Embassy hostages began here today at 1511 local time (2011 GMT), with a tightening of security measures. As on previous occasions, participants in these talks include two Colombian Foreign Ministry officials, a guerrilla and Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan.

Communique No 19

PA270127 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 26 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Presidency of the Republic has just issued Communique No 19 reporting on developments of the new talks held for 3 hours this afternoon between government representatives and spokesmen of the M-19 group occupying the Dominican Embassy. The talks covered several matters and developed [words indistinct] the communique said.

The presidential Press and Information Secretariat reported that a meeting was held today, 26 March, between the [words indistinct]. The talks began at 1500 and ended at 1750. The government delegates presented the M-19 representatives the last [words indistinct]. The talks covered several matters and developed in the same atmosphere as the previous ones. The government will announce the date of new talks through the same official channels.

M-19 to Vienna

PA261612 Paris AFP in English 1548 GMT 26 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, March 26 (AFP)--Leftist guerrillas holding 29 people captive in the Dominican Embassy here have reached agreement with the Colombian Government to end the month-long siege and fly to Vienna, says a hostage freed yesterday.

Electronic engineer Jorge Cendales told a news conference in his house last night that the members of the M-19 [19 April Movement] who took over the embassy February 27 would fly in a Venezuelan jet with a stopover in Caracas. Mr Cendales was one of three hostages freed yesterday. The guerrillas, who originally took some 50 people hostage, still hold about 20 diplomats among their captives.

Austria Denies Report

AU261310 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 26 Mar 80 AU

[Excerpt] Colombia, Austria--The negotiations between the Dominican Embassy occupiers in Bogota and the government are to be continued today [26 March]. Yesterday three men, Colombian civilians, were released. According to AFP one of these men declared that agreement on settling the hostage affair had been reached in talks between the government and the embassy occupiers. Reportedly, the diplomats are to be flown to Vienna in the next few days in a Venezuelan plane. The Colombian Government, for its part, reportedly promised to release several persons that are being held at present on charges of subversive activities. This report has not been officially confirmed in Bogota, however.

In Vienna a Foreign Ministry spokesman told the Austrian PRESSE-AGENTUR that relevant reports from Colombia had been checked but that there were no indications that they were true.

M-19 DENIES TAD SZULC ARTICLE IN NEW YORK TIMES

PA261832 Paris AFP in Spanish 1557 GMT 26 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 26 Mar (AFP)--The 19 April Movement [M-19] denied here today that it is linked to the recent murder of Fernando Uribe, civil aeronautics director.

In an underground communique delivered today to the Colombian press, the terrorist group blamed the Mafia for the crime perpetrated in Medellin by two individuals riding a motercycle.

On another subject, the M-19 termed an article by U.S. journalist Tad Szulc published in the New York TIMES as a falsehood from beginning to end. Although Szulc states in his article that he secretly talked with M-19 leaders, today this movement affirms that it is absolutely false that they have talked to Szulc, whom they described as a vulgar merchant of journalism. The M-19 also states that it is absolutely false that Jaime Bateman, one of the organization's top leaders, has been arrested.

In his article, Tad Szulc claims that Bateman was arrested by the army 8 days before the Dominican Embassy was seized.

The communique states that Bateman is somewhere in Colombia fulfilling his duties as a revolutionary and a patriot. Lastly, the M-19 describes itself as a movement formed by sons of workers, peasants, students and intellectuals.

LEGISLATORS REQUEST MEDIATION BY AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

PA262030 Paris AFP in Spanish 1810 GMT 26 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 26 Mar (AFP)--The Colombian Chamber of Representatives' foreign relations committee requested here today the mediation of Amnesty International to solve the crisis at the Dominican Embassy, where several foreign diplomats are still being held hostage by guerrillas.

According to the committee, the conversations between the Colombian Government and the guerrilla 19 April Movement [M-19] are not making any significant progress and the mediation of Amnesty International, which is a fervent defender of human rights, might be a decisive factor.

The parliamentary body considers that there are two powers in the embassy crisis--a legal one, that of the President Julio Cesar Turbay's government and a de facto one, that of the M-19. Nevertheless, the most fundamental of rights, that of human life, is at stake.

According to the committee, the six rounds of negotiations held so far have not been successful because of the highly antagonistic positions of the two parties in the conflict.

ROLDOS NAMES RODRIGO PAZ AS FINANCE MINISTER

PA251516 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Rodrigo Paz has been appointed finance and credit minister. He will be sworn in at 1130 by President Jaime Roldos. He replaces Fernando Aispazu Seminario, who was asked to resign by President Roldos on Friday.

OFFICIAL DENIES GOVERNMENT IS EXTREMIST

PA202256 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Mar 80 PA

[Raul Zambrano report]

[Excerpt] We are reporting from the presidency's press office, where Alejandro Roman Armendariz, public administration secretary general, who has been harshly criticized and repeatedly questioned as to his performance within President Jaime Roldos' administration, has made important statements.

Here is Roman Armendariz answering each and every one of his critics: [begin recording]

It is not a matter of their wanting to accuse me of being a communist. It is a matter of their wanting to accuse the government of being communist. But facts show this government is profoundly democratic, respects all currents of opinion and will continue to do so because it is a part of the pluralist nature of a society that respects itself.

This government has even denounced extremist positions and their seditious policies. It is, therefore, absurd to accuse it of being an extremist government.

The government's practical work, its search for a universal change, its desire to consolidate democracy and redeem the poor people of this country and its solidarity with the humiliated and punished people of this earth cannot be mistaken, and we reject all ill-intentioned attempts at confusion.

This country needs to change and will do so, not in terms of adjectives, but in terms of the ideas proposed by President Roldos, which are shared by the country.

Gentlemen: I reiterate the democratic vocation of the government and its men, the justness of their political ideas and their determination to head toward a transformation framed by democracy and freedom. [end recording]

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM DISCOVERY--Quito, 11 Mar (AFP)--The Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE) has discovered a new oil deposit in the northeastern Amazon region, only about 20 km from the Colombian border. The well, drilled by CEPE technicians, is called Secoya 1 and produces 6,200 barrels a day. CEPE plans to drill 50 wells in the eastern Amazon region during a 24-month period. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1636 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA]

MAN ARRESTED IN CAAGUAZU INCIDENT DIES IN JAIL

PY251649 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 25 Mar 80 p 13 PY

[Text] Marcelino Casco, a 68-year-old Chaco War veteran who was arrested on 15 March during a police operation apparently related to the holdup of the "Rapido Caaguazu" company bus, died last Friday in the Police Investigations Department.

Casco's death was reported by his wife to the Committee of Churches, which gives emergency assistance.

According to this church organization, Casco's wife learned of his death when she was requested to remove his body from the "Rigoberto Caballero" police hospital.

Casco's widow told the Committee of Churches that the policemen who attended her at the hospital informed her that her husband had died suddenly of a heart attack.

Regarding this case, Inspector Alberto Cantero, director of the policy section of the Investigations Department, stated that he had not been authorized to give any information.

Police Explain Death

PY261547 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 26 Mar 80 p 12 PY

[Text] The Investigations Department has issued a communique on the death of Chaco War veteran Marcelino Casco, about which this paper reported yesterday.

The communique reads as follows:

Regarding a report published in ABC COLOR on Page 13 of its Tuesday 25 March 1980 issue about the death of an arrested person which supposedly occurred on its premises, the public relations office of the Investigations Department of the police must inform the public that:

1. Marcelino Casco had been arrested in the city of Caaguazu, where he resided, by regional authorities and sent to this department on 16 March for questioning about the holdup of a Caaguazu company bus perpetrated on 8 March 1980 at Kilometer 37 of the Stroessner-Asuncion Highway.

2. Cellmates of Casco Alderete gave word that he was not feeling well, and so he was taken to the Rigoberto Caballero Police Hospital to receive medical care. Despite the physicians' efforts, he died there as the result of a "septic shock" (as attested by a medical certificate issued on 25 March) at 0850 on 21 March.

3. To counter any ill-founded or irresponsible information, it must be reported that an autopsy was performed on the body with the written permission of Castro Alderete's relatives and at the express request of the Investigations Department. The autopsy was made on 22 March by the following physicians: Police Officer Carlos Morel, Police Officer Carlos Demetrio Mora, Police Officer Rogelio A. Centurion, Police Officer Julio R. Vazquez, Court Doctor Arnulfo Molinas and Dr Miguel Angel Martinez Yaryes.

4. The medical report gives the exact time when Casco Alderete entered the hospital, including the diagnosis at admission time, the clinical diagnosis of the cause of death, the treatment administered and the names of attending physicians. The report also mentions that Criminal Judge Sixto Milciades Rivas Soler and Court Clerk Miguel Gomez were present to order the removal of the body after issuing a certificate stating that "the body was visually inspected and no signs of violence or injury were seen anywhere."

5. In sum, Marcelino Caso Alderete did not pass away at the Investigations Department but at the police hospital, with no visible signs of violence on his body. The cause of death was not a cardiac arrest but a "septic shock", as the medical report says.

EL PUEBLO CONDEMNS KILLING OF PEASANTS

PY202316 Asuncion EL PUEBLO in Spanish 20 Mar 80 p 3 PY

[Text] The communiques released by the Interior Ministry to report on the massacre of peasants carried by the "forces of order" in the Caaguazu area have created real indignation among the informed public.

According to the latest reports from this area, more than 15 peasants are dead. They were reportedly viciously massacred by the "defenders of order," who not only pursued them through the forest but overran peasant houses and indiscriminately inflicted suffering. The alleged "criminals" were reportedly nothing more than exploited humble peasants whose lands had been taken away by large Brazilian landowners and by the people responsible for the "agrarian reform." These peasants, hungry and without land, reportedly were able to form a large group to come to the capital and inform officials of their problems. But they were intercepted by the dreaded police chief of the area, who, brandishing a weapon, tried to prevent them from coming to Asuncion to tell about the rural drama. As a result, the first exchange of fire reportedly took place. The police chief was wounded, and with the arrival of additional soldiers--through despicable treachery--the peasants were viciously murdered without any compassion.

As a result of this event, several hungry peasants came out in defense of their persecuted colleagues. They were also murdered "as communist subversives."

How well this era of peace and progress is coming along!

Peasants are murdered in a cowardly manner and everything continues the same. Lies are used shamelessly to confound public opinion, and communiques are released to "cover up" the crimes of subordinate officials.

While this is taking place in the middle of the eastern part of the country, the Agrarian Reform Institute (IBR) continues to sell land to large Brazilian landowners, to the detriment of the land's legitimate occupants!

Long live the second reconstruction!

Long live the stubborn defenders of human rights!

Long live the eternal Colorado Party (not the party in exile) with Stroessner!

FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS SECRET VISIT TO COSTA RICA

PA241318 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1924 GMT 22 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 22 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco secretly visited Costa Rica on Thursday and met for 3 hours with Jose Rafael Cordero, Costa Rican minister of the presidency [title as received; FBIS files list Jorge Poveda Quiros as Costa Rican minister of the presidency].

This was reported in today's issue of the local morning newspaper, LA REPUBLICA. The paper noted that the Central American political situation, especially the situation in El Salvador and Nicaragua, was discussed during the meeting.

The newspaper also noted that Minister Cordero has confirmed the visit of the Venezuelan foreign minister. The newspaper reports that there has been a rumor that the representative of the government of President Luis Herrera Campins visited San Jose to express solidarity with the San Jose government on behalf of the Venezuelan Christian Democracy.

In the past few weeks, the political and economic situation in Costa Rica has deteriorated to the point that four former Costa Rican presidents, who have different ideologies, have asked the government to reshuffle the cabinet and the leaderships in the state's autonomous institutions.

PAPER SAYS COLOMBIA ASKED FOR AID TO PAY HOSTAGE RANSOM

PA241633 Paris AFP in Spanish 1605 GMT 24 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 24 Mar (AFP)--It was learned here today that Colombia asked several countries, Venezuela included, for economic aid connected with the kidnaping of diplomatic hostages who have been held at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota for the past 26 days, but the governments rejected the proposal.

The Caracas newspaper EL UNIVERSAL today reported that Gonzalo Garcia Bustillos, secretary general of the presidency, traveled to Bogota more than 1 week ago for this reason.

Garcia Bustillos said a few days ago that Venezuela refuses to pay any ransom and that being an ambassador nowadays means running the risk of being kidnaped.

Virgilio Lovera, Venezuelan ambassador to Bogota, is among the diplomats being held hostage by the leftist 19 April Movement he is suffering from high blood pressure.

There were hopes here this morning that he would be released by his captors--who refused to let his wife visit him 2 days ago--in view of his ailment and an ear problem.

ROYO DISCUSSES CENTRAL AMERICAN SITUATION WITH OHIRA

PA261235 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[Text] President of the Republic Dr Aristides Royo and his retinue have been in Tokyo since Sunday, 23 March, for a 5-day official visit at the invitation of Emperor Hirohito.

Royo met this afternoon with Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, who promised all kinds of economic cooperation with Panama. The two spent more than an hour discussing matters related to the Central American area.

The Panamanian president told Ohira that both the president of Costa Rica, Rodrigo Carazo, and himself have been calling, for some time, for an urgent meeting of presidents of Central America to initiate a dialog and to stop once and for all terrorism, repression and violations of human rights--situations that affect the peace and the stability of the region.

Royo said that this meeting is necessary and for this reason the two countries want it to take place in the near future. It must be pointed out, Royo said, that we are asking for Japanese participation in the studies for the project involving the construction of a new sea-level canal.

COLUMNIST SAYS CARTER'S LETTER TO ROYO 'ENCOURAGING'

PA241700 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 23 Mar 80 p 10-F PA

[From Sumario Dominical column]

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter has sent a conciliatory letter to President Royo on the eve of Royo's trip to Japan. In this letter, Carter expresses his decision to cooperate in the solution of the problems which may appear in the operation of the canal.

Carter affirms that many of the problems stated in Royo's letter "do not seem to be a result of legal requirements and, therefore, we do not need the legislative process to tackle them."

Mr Carter also says: "I agree with your opinion on the importance of observing the first stages of the treaty implementation," adding: "as you know, the law of 1979 states that I should make recommendations to Congress before 1 October 1981 on the changes necessary to implement the law. In preparing for this task, it is important that we identify the specific problems that can be attributed to the law in itself."

The conciliatory tone of the U.S. President's letter is undoubtedly encouraging since it tells us that despite the negative actions of the conservative forces in the United States, President Carter is willing to pave the way for the expeditious operation of the canal, solve all the problems which do not require the intervention of the legislative branch and prepare the necessary modifications to present them to Congress on 1 October 1981.

Mr Carter's stand is encouraging. He has once more shown his good will in the matters related to the canal even if he cannot act freely because of the actions of the enemies of Panama.

President Royo must remain vigilant concerning the canal problems and put all the country's brains to work on this in order to define the difficulties and solve the problems.

MATUTINO Writer Critical

PA261257 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 25 Mar 80 p 4-A PA

[Harmodio Icaza article: "The Former Shah's Stay"]

[Excerpts] When Panama responded promptly and in good faith to the U.S. State Department's request that the former shah be offered refuge, this column applauded the gesture because it was a matter of cooperating in an international crisis involving a friendly country with the lives of 50 human beings at stake. History will know at the right time how to judge the Panamanian gesture.

At first glance it seemed that the arrival of the deposed Iranian monarch could not create any greater complications for us than the time and effort the Panamanian Government would have to invest to protect his life. Internationally, our relations with Iran were nonexistent and, therefore, there could be no significant reprisals.

Nonetheless, in my view, this gesture of good will by the Panamanian Government would bring as its immediate consequence a further expansion of the ties of friendship between Panama and the United States. It would be impossible to deny that the former shah's stay in our country helped reduce international tension.

It would also be impossible to deny that in light of the upcoming U.S. election campaign, the former shah's presence in Panama and, therefore, his absence from the United States, enabled President Carter to consolidate his position within his party to the point that at no time could the Iranian crisis be used against the U.S. President.

Thus, anybody who analyzes the Panamanian gesture will have to conclude that it was essentially a very noble act, significantly benefited President Carter and constituted an undeniable display of friendship by the Panamanian people toward Americans.

It is because of this and much more that I have been extremely surprised that President Carter's letter to President Royo was cold and uneventful, because even if we had never received the former shah, the Panamanian president's charges deserved a specific and positive response rather than the indifference with which Carter has dismissed the gravity of all the charges that were made.

It is clear and evident that violations will continue and that we must once again prepare ourselves for a fierce struggle aimed at enforcing our rights as established in the treaties, because if the Panamanian gesture in connection with the former shah did not lead to a better reception of our charges, then the situation is extremely critical. True, we did it without setting any conditions but...noblesse oblige. Obviously, we were wrong.

Columnist Decries 'Arrogance'

PA260450 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 24 Mar 80 p 4-A PA

[From "Lunes de Glosas" column by Harmodio Icaza]

[Text] It is incredible that Panama should have expected that President Carter's reply to President Royo's 9 January letter would be an assurance of anything. It was just passing the buck and was a token of arrogance by the stronger to the weaker party.

The letter itself slights President Royo because the Panamanian president made some serious, specific denunciations for which President Carter at least should have ordered an extensive investigation into the matter. The use of empty words without a commitment of some sort while the treaty is being violated is hurtful.

EL SALVADOR

MAJANO CANCELS 12-DAY VISIT TO FAR EAST

PA270242 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 26 Mar 80 PA

[Text] According to international reports from San Salvador, Salvadoran junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano today canceled a trip to Taiwan and Japan originally slated for tomorrow because of the country's difficult circumstances in the wake of the assassination of Archbishop Romero.

Sources close to the Taiwanese Embassy in San Salvador confirmed that the visit had been canceled.

Colonel Majano, who observers describe as the Salvadoran strongman, had planned to leave tomorrow for Taiwan and Japan, where he was to stay 12 days at the invitation of the governments of those countries.

Observers, meanwhile, feel that the assassination of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero might make thousands of moderates join the left at a time when the leftists had seemed to be losing support. A Romero collaborator, who refused to be identified for security reasons, commented that many who had followed the monsignor's ideas are now asking themselves, what good is there in continuing to be a moderate in a country of extremes?

Although there is no specific evidence, most of the authorities, government and church members and people in general believe that Romero was killed Monday by a professional assassin contracted by the extreme right.

BALLISTICS EXPERTS TO PROBE ROMERO'S DEATH

PA260402 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0137 GMT 26 Mar 80 PA

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Foreign ballistics experts will be brought to El Salvador by the Salvadoran archbishopric to analyze the fragments of the bullet which killed Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, a source of the archbishopric reported this afternoon.

Roberto Cuellar, a member of the archbishopric's legal aid department, added that the presence of the experts will be requested "because we do not have great hopes in Salvadoran justice."

He added that the bullet which killed Archbishop Romero was a "dumdum" bullet. He said it is impossible to determine the caliber and other characteristics before the experts' report is issued. Cuellar also disclosed that the bullet entered "some 9 centimeters from the left clavicle and 3 centimeters from the archbishop's breastbone, with most of the splinters lodging in the fifth dorsal rib."

Archbishop Romero fell wounded shortly after ending his sermon in the evening Mass he daily celebrated in the chapel of the Divina Providencia Cancer Hospital in northwest San Salvador. Eyewitnesses said Romero did not die immediately but upon his arrival at the Policlinica Salvadorena, a private hospital a few kilometers away from the chapel. According to Cuellar, the assassin was reportedly at the western entrance of the basilica from where he shot the archbishop.

"These were people who are experts in this type of criminal and abominable action because it was the life of the monsignor," Cuellar added. [sentence as received] Cuellar indicated that the investigations so far undertaken by Salvador justice "have not led to sufficient or necessary proof."

He also said there is no proof that the assassin was a foreigner. He indicated that there is sufficient testimony by witnesses to indicate that four people participated in the assassination, although "only one opened fire."

Initial reports had indicated that the assassin's companions had opened fire to distract the attention of the witnesses so the assassin could escape.

"Justice has not always been very brilliant in this country," the spokesmen of the Salvadoran Archbishopric said to justify their distrust over the results of the investigations which the Salvadoran judicial branch has begun. Msgr Ricardo Urioste, who was appointed vicar to temporarily replace the assassinated archbishop, said that he could not precisely state who the assassins were. "Those who killed Monsignor Romero are those who are against justice and truth and those who, because of their hatred, are against love, Urioste said. He added that Romero taught those three principles: justice, truth and love.

"It would be better to ask the people what they think, what they infer," he said.

The archbishopric's spokesmen said they had not made any specific demand to the Revolutionary Government Junta. The junta has promised to undertake an exhaustive investigation of the crime.

"In many cases of violence we have unsuccessfully presented proof so we do not think we will be successful in this case," the spokesmen added. In any case, they added, the demand is before the Salvadoran people. "We have more hopes in divine justice than in man's justice," they said.

Urioste said that "it would be wonderful if Monsignor Romero's death would help stop the crimes in this country."

The assassinated archbishop had distinguished himself for his constant condemnations of the actions of the government as well as his criticisms of the violent acts of the extreme rightwing and extreme leftwing.

Msgr Oscar Romero's body is lying in state in the Sacred Heart Basilica across from the ACAN-EFE office. Vehicle traffic has been interrupted in several blocks around the basilica due to the long lines of supporters of Archbishop Romero who are waiting to see his remains for the last time. It is believed that Monsignor Romero will be buried on Sunday in a ceremony that will attract crowds never before seen in El Salvador for the funeral of a well-known personality. Delegations of other Latin American churches and of several Central American countries will attend the funeral.

ERP ACKNOWLEDGES BOMBINGS, CONDEMNS ROMERO'S DEATH

PA260433 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0249 GMT 26 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Bombs set off at dawn today at various points in El Salvador by the Marxist Revolutionary Peoples Army (ERP) caused property damage estimated at more than $1 million.

An ERP communique indicated that the bombs were set off in the cities of San Salvador, Santa Tecla, Santa Ana, Ahuachapan, San Miguel and Usulutan with a total of 40 explosive charges. According to the ERP, its targets were falsely nationalized banks, houses in the oligarchic residential areas, houses of extreme rightwing activists and commercial centers in the oligarchic areas.

The ERP said the action was carried out to protest what it described as the "criminal repressive campaign unleashed against the popular, revolutionary and democratic organizations."

It indicated that in the framework of this campaign the Salvadoran people were shaken by the distressing news of the assassination of one of their beloved leaders, Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero y Galdamez.

According to general opinion, Romero was killed by an expert marksman on Monday night when he was holding Mass in a cancer hospital near where he lived in San Salvador.

The ERP indicated that the condemnable crime was committed by imperialism, the oligarchy and reactionary sectors to stop the courageous and heroic role of Msgr Oscar Romero, who defended the cause of peace and sought a peaceful solution for the people's liberation. The ERP praised Monsignor Romero, stressing that he defended justice.

ANEP CONDEMNS ROMERO MURDER, URGES PEACE

PA270136 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The National Association of Private Enterprise (ANEP) has sent the following press release to our news center:

In condemning those responsible for the assassination of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, ANEP President Jose Eduardo Palomo Castillo has stated that this incident has shaken the national conscience and that the archbishop's death does not contribute to the cause of peace, which all Salvadorans aspire to.

The bulletin adds that the attack that put an end to the life of the representative of the Salvadoran Catholic Church is an example of the current breakdown of the country's moral and spiritual values, as the life of a church dignitary, the shepherd of a large part of the Salvadoran people who practice the Catholic faith, has not been respected.

The monster of violence, the release says, threatens to destroy Salvadoran society. Irrationality, fanaticism, hatred and insatiable criminal instincts are pushing our country toward a fratricidal war. The sinister minds directing this conspiracy against our fatherland have put an end to the life of yet another Salvadoran.

It is very clear, Palomo Castillo continues, that the great majority of our people oppose violence as a means of making political positions and ideological principles prevail. May the violence surrounding us serve to make everyone meditate with profound Christian sincerity and help us reconstruct peace in El Salvador through our unified effort and will. Only through understanding, justice and love can we oust the abominable monster of violence from our long-suffering fatherland.

UNGO BLAMES JUNTA FOR 'CONTINUOUS WARFARE'

PA260233 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0242 GMT 24 Mar 80 PA

[By Horacio Serafini]

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Mar (EFE)--The Salvadoran Government is "encouraging a state of continuous warfare," by its policy of reforms with repression, Guillermo Ungo, leader of the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) of El Salvador, said today in this capital.

For this reason, the MNR leader said, "This improved and expanded Romeroism [a reference to former President Romero] which "provides for the death penalty through the military troops" for opposition political activity, "cannot be consolidated."

Interviewed by EFE, Ungo said that the government junta--of which he was a member from October of last year until January--"has divorced itself from the people and now represents nothing more than a pact between the rightwing of the army and the rightwing of the Christian Democratic Party."

The MNR desires an unarmed, political solution in El Salvador, "but we cannot fail to see that our people, who are attacked, oppressed and repressed, are responding with arms," Ungo said. "The only alternative is a democratic, revolutionary government that is respectful of ideological pluralism and is made up of all the popular forces that support antioligarchic changes."

Ungo described his movement as Salvadoran "democratic socialism." He said that this united government must be based on the merger of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses (CRM), democratic sectors, the MNR, progressive Christian Democratic sectors and independent labor unions and associations. The CRM is made up of the United Popular Action Front (FAPU), the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), the 28 February Peoples Leagues (LP-28) and the Nationalist Democratic Union (UDN).

"As San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Oscar Romero has said," Ungo continued, there is a strong basis of agreement and the possibility of agreeing on a plan and program of broad popular support.

Regarding the army, Ungo said that the "definition of positions between its rightist and progressive sectors will be decisive" in avoiding civil war in El Salvador.

Ungo later referred to reports of U.S. interference in El Salvador. He said that "if the United States becomes increasingly involved in the military sphere, it would mean another Vietnam for Washington, not only in El Salvador, but throughout the area.

"Neither restricted repression nor restricted democracy are solutions for my country, because the people have achieved a considerable degree of organization and mobilization which has expanded their level of struggle," Ungo said.

Ungo also referred to the Socialist International, of which the MNR is a full member, and its conference on Latin America and the Caribbean which will take place this week in Santo Domingo.

"At the Socialist International meeting, we will explain the unfeasibility of the Salvadoran Government's plan and expand the level of international solidarity," Guillermo Ungo concluded.

DIARIO DE HOY CONTINUES SERIES ON WHITE APPOINTMENT

PA221502 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 21 Mar 80 pp 7, 21 PA

[Third part of article by Rafael Asbun: "Other Countries in the Face of the Leftist Problem"]

[Excerpts] The exchange of opinions which took place in the U.S. Congress during hearings on the appointment of Robert E. White as ambassador to El Salvador met an obstacle in the Senate: the U.S. role in preventing El Salvador from becoming another Cuba, because the government junta obviously lacks popular support and is trying to improvise last minute solutions to problems which have existed for decades and during a period of so much unrest.

Senator Helm's second question dealt with the U.S. role in preventing the extreme left from seizing power in El Salvador.

The U.S. senator asked questions to learn about the role of other countries--that is, the role to be played by other governments to restrain the communist drive in El Salvador.

Ambassador White is an intelligent man, but he did not have sufficient knowledge of the situation. Throughout the inquiry, he proved he is an honest government official because he admitted that on agrarian reform he had only read "El Salvador, a Modern World Nation," by Alex B. White which refers to the agrarian policy of the Christian Democratic Party in El Salvador.

Let us end this article with the question and answer at the Senate hearing:

Helms: Do you know the difference between radical left and the emotional left [izquierda apasionada], the latter being sincere defenders of freedom of expression, freedom of the press, honest election and so forth. Do you believe that the emotional left WILL UNDERSTAND YOUR TOLERANCE OF FREE ENTERPRISE? Do you personally believe that the United States should use its influence to support economic freedom as well as political freedom?

White: Yes, I think that the United States should use its influence TO SUPPORT ALL KINDS OF FREEDOM.

GUERRILLA SAYS FARN READY FOR INSURRECTION

PA261546 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Salvadoran guerrilla leader Ernesto (Yovel), top leader of the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN], has told international news agencies that the FARN is ready for the insurrection. He also said that the U.S. intervention in Salvadoran politics is very similar to the way U.S. intervention started in Vietnam. He told foreign correspondents that 100,000 Salvadorans would answer the first FARN call to go on to another stage in the struggle.

GUATEMALA

ARMY CONDEMNS ZEPEDA'S DEATH; PGT CLAIMS CREDIT

PA241248 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2015 GMT 23 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 23 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The outlawed communist "Guatemalan Labor Party" (PGT) claimed credit today for the killing of Col Maximo Zepeda, one of the Guatemalan military chiefs who fought the leftist guerrillas in the sixties.

In a press communique released to the information media, the PGT reports that one of its armed units killed Colonel Zepeda on Saturday on the highway to the Pacific "to punish him for his crimes against the people."

Police forces today carried out a vast operation in the vicinity of Amatitlan Lake, 28 km from the Guatemalan capital, in search of Colonel Zepeda's attackers.

The Guatemalan Defense Ministry issued a statement condemning the attack against the former military chief.

The statement indicates that "this new act of bloodshed is evidence of the unpatriotic intentions of the subversives, who seek to conquer power through criminal methods to drag the country to chaos and destruction."

"The Guatemalan Army, on extending its condolences for such an irreparable loss to the relatives of Colonel Zepeda, reiterates once more that it will spare no effort to fight the enemies of democracy," the official statement adds.

The statement notes that Colonel Zepeda was 69 and had been in retired status since January 1971.

NICARAGUA

RAMIREZ, ARCE DISCUSS RESULTS OF EUROPEAN TOUR

PA252310 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[Text] During a news conference held at the government house tonight for many national and international reporters, Nicaraguan leaders Sergio Ramirez, a government junta member, and Bayardo Arce, of the national directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, announced the enormous solidarity and economic and political support received during a recent tour of Western countries. Both Sandinist government leaders said the tour achieved major political and economic success. Companero Ramirez Mercado discussed the economic success and Arce Castano, the political success. Aid, for balance of payments purposes, will total $57 million in credit and economic assistance.

Asked about the manipulation of the Sandinist process by the international news agencies, both leaders said the misrepresentation is being conducted at the Latin American level but that the manipulators of information will be put in their place by the history of Sandinism in Nicaragua. All foreign newsmen who were at the news conference voiced their profound concern over the campaign orchestrated against Nicaragua and reiterated their sympathy with the Sandinist people's revolution.

Commander Arce Castano and Ramirez Mercado noted that the distortion campaign is being waged among the European governments and political parties and by some magazines such as CAMBIO 16 and the editors who twist the news wired by correspondents. Local newsmen told Ramirez and Arce that the people must be made aware of who their friends and enemies are. Our leaders said the people know who their real friends are. Companero Ramirez Mercado discussed the details of the economic results of the tour:

[Begin recording] We can say that in the economic area we obtained a new contribution of $14.8 million from the EEC which will be used to buy food to solve the present emergency situation, to provide technical assistance to the agencies and to conduct feasibility studies for various projects including one to develop African palm trees in Nicaragua to extract their oil in the Atlantic region in the south. The EEC also offered to provide assistance to secure food for the literacy brigade members all over the country.

The Belgian Government contributed $1 million in food supplies and raw materials to manufacture medicine and it promised to provide technical assistance to undertake feasibility studies including studies to set up a spinning mill in Nicaragua to make cotton yarn.

In the Netherlands we met the economic cooperation minister, who offered an $8 million contribution for our balance of payments and a $2 million contribution for reconstruction and technical assistance projects. In both Belgium and the Netherlands we met the prime ministers or heads of government.

In the FRG we obtained $14 million in aid for balance of payments purposes and a technical assistance mission of the FRG Economic Cooperation Ministry will come here in April to determine the areas in which Germany will finance preinvestment studies to implement industrial projects.

Part of our mission went to Sweden, where we were guaranteed $8 million in aid which will be used to build the Rivas Hospital and undertake a forest project in the northern Atlantic region.

In Austria, where we met Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, we received support to implement two feasibility studies for projects which are very important to us: one to build a plant to make alcohol from sugarcane to replace imported gasoline or oil, and another to make lumber into cellulose and paper in the northern Atlantic region. With Austrian aid, we will be able to conduct the necessary technical studies to establish the cellulose and alcohol plants in the country. In Austria we also met the OPEC fund authorities who offered an $8 million contribution for the national literacy crusade.

In overall figures, we might say we have obtained about $56 million or $57 million in aid for the balance of payments, credit, donations and emergency aid for our country. The tour also achieved great political success--rapprochement with the political and government leaders in those countries was a great help in the understanding of our revolutionary process in Europe. We also found out that a smear campaign has been mounted against our revolution in those countries but I would like to ask Companero Commander Bayardo Arce to explain these topics to you. [end recording]

Companero Arce Castano reported on the political achievements of his recent official tour of Europe:

[begin recording] Our arrival was arranged by the Secretariat of Solidarity with Nicaragua, which groups all solidarity committees in Europe according to a plan previously outlined by the government junta and the Sandinist front so we could visit a number of European, socialist bloc and Latin American countries to insure international solidarity with our revolution, particularly with regard to the 1980 economic reactivation plan.

At the invitation of the European solidarity secretariat, we contacted all solidarity groups established during the war and staged political rallies in all the countries we visited. In some countries, such as Germany, we had the opportunity of holding open rallies organized for the occasion, not just in one state but in several states.

As planned, we also took the opportunity to exchange political views with various European powers. In Spain we had the opportunity of meeting Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Communist Party, and Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, with whom we discussed the political experience of the two countries and the possibilities of support that the party might give the Nicaraguan revolutionary process since, due to the parliamentary practice in Europe, parties have clout in government decisionmaking.

In Germany we had the opportunity of meeting the chairman of the German Social Democratic Party, former Chancellor Willy Brandt, and other prominent leaders of that party, including Vice Chairman Koschnick, who has begun rapprochement efforts with Latin America on behalf of the party. He recently paid a visit to and held high-level talks with the Mexican and Cuban governments. He also wanted that rapprochement to include the Nicaraguan revolution. We also met two party foundations devoted to aiding the Third World countries, the Friedrich Ebert Foundation and the Friedrich Naumann Foundation. We got the Naumann Foundation to expedite the arrangements made by the Agrarian Reform Institute and the Labor Ministry to finance some projects to provide agrarian training courses by the institute and a sort of assistance institute for small producers, which the Labor Ministry is trying to establish.

With the Ebert Foundation we analyzed the possibility of cooperation at least for the next 5 years to promote agricultural credit for small producers, the [words indistinct] project and other mass training activities.

In Austria we had the opportunity of meeting the head of the parliamentary bloc of the government party, (Hans Tiecher) of the Austrian Socialist Party. This week he will be visiting the Dominican Republic, Cuba, Panama and Nicaragua. We have already held a meeting with him and also with the party president, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. We discussed politics in addition to the government aid cited by Companero Ramirez.

In Sweden (?and) the Netherlands, meetings were held with political leaders. In Belgium, we met the two presidents of the Belgian socialist parties. They have two parties there. We might say they [words indistinct] since they have the same political positions but just speak different languages. We also met with the Belgian socialist parties which the week after our departure were going to begin a 2-month solidarity event with socialists and influential Belgian circles in support of Nicaragua's revolutionary efforts.

As Companero Ramirez put it, in certain circles in Europe we found a climate already built up by elements opposed to the revolutionary process. Specifically, in the Netherlands and Belgium, we learnad of reports that our revolution had begun persecuting the church, Christian unions and trade unions in general. All these reports, which should be explained by the sources themselves, originate with the Latin American Workers Central, an international union organization to which the Nicaraguan Workers Central is affiliated which may be providing the reports [sentence as heard]. In other instances we found some reports which we mentioned yesterday at the plaza [words indistinct] to the media saying we are hiding Spanish aid because we are sending it all to Cuba. These charges are very crude, such as that of the newsman who said [words indistinct] graffiti in Nicaragua saying "return the pieces to us," when no one here ever speaks that way but he claims he saw that painted on the walls. Another thing recounted was the ploy that $100,000 was going to be invested to keep Commander Borge's word that (?Carlos) would be the first word written by the newly trained literates. This is a campaign which luckily our presence there, our frank and open dialog with the various political sectors and the government, and the factual evidence that our country is open to factfinding missions from anywhere in the world--newsmen are constantly coming here, as tendentious newsmen have come here, honest newsmen have come too--contributed to the erasure of such an image. The aid obtained at the government level and through political arrangements indicates that this type of campaign has not done well. Our revolution enjoys credibility in Europe and we can expect their support for our process. A meaningful event that impressed us, and we would like to play up, is that during a solidarity rally in Utrecht, the Netherlands, Dr Ramirez was given $265,000 collected by the solidarity organizations for the literacy campaign. This was a token of an entire campaign underway in Europe to continue supporting not only the literacy campaign but the revolutionary process as a whole. I think after this explanation we might expand the report we want to give the Nicaraguan people and the world on our work through the questions you may want to ask us. [end recording]

SIXTEEN SOMOZISTS AT COLOMBIAN EMBASSY DEPART

PA262038 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The person responsible for the consular department of the Foreign Ministry has reported that 16 [figure as heard] Somozists who had taken refuge at the Colombian Embassy after the revolutionary victory left for Colombia today at 0700 after being granted safe-conduct.

The Somozists include: Jose Ramon Hernandez; Marta Dilia Gutierrez; Patricia Padilla; Ofelia Hernandez; Roberto Campbell; Delva Luna de Campbell and her son; Sara Roque Coronado; two Sanchez Roque children; Brenda Rivers de Jorge; Julio Cesar Espana; Carlos Ernesto Bravo Rojas and Pedro Efrain Santamaria, the son of former Col Efrain Santamaria Suarez, a well-known figure within the Somozist ranks who was an officer of the (ALAC) group of the military academy and member of the Somozist security office. He was also the commander of Jinotega during the insurrection.

We have also learned that the well-known Somozist Carlos Moises Baltodano, who was the former deputy economic integration minister, left the embassy, too.

FIRST MILITIA BATTALION FORMED IN MANAGUA SUBURB

PA261543 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The first battalion of the Sandinist Peoples Militia in the Managua suburbs was formed last night in the Villa Libertad neighborhood. Some 350 militiamen participated in training exercises in front of the school in Villa Libertad last night. Three companies made up of 97 combatants are undergoing infrantry and combat training in the neighborhood in question.

(?Spiro Batis), departmental chief of the militias, told this newscast that the militia will be formed in the Rio Sol neighborhood, now known as Reparto Liberia.

Many people were attracted by the militia exercises which were being carried out in the middle of the street.

RAMIREZ MERCADO DISCUSSES HERRERA CAMPINS VISIT

PA260007 Managua Radio XITO in Spanish 1900 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[Interview with Nicaraguan junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado, date and place not given--presumably recorded]

[Text] [Question] Dr Sergio Ramirez, that great friend of our Nicaraguan revolution, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, is about to arrive here in Nicaragua. Could you briefly comment on the arrival of this celebrity of Latin American politics?

[Answer] We are going to receive President Herrera Campins with open arms [words indistinct] an invitation we extended him almost at the beginning of the revolutionary process, but it is not until now that he has had the chance to come to Nicaragua. We are going to receive him like a true friend. We have a very tight agenda for him. He will visit Managua, Diriamba, Jinotepe, Niquinohomo and Granada and he will participate in (?numerous) events. We will accompany him during all these events.

[Question] How long will the Venezuelan president stay here?

[Answer] His visit begins on Saturday and concludes Monday at 0800, when he will say goodby with a news conference at Sandino Airport.

[Reporter] Thank you very much, doctor.

FAR STRESSES COMBAT READINESS AGAINST U.S. AGGRESSION

FL261638 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 26 Mar 80 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program Commentary]

[Text] For an indefinite length of time our fatherland will require an increasingly expanded defensive capacity, an ever increasing readiness, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has stated. He has also said: That capacity will depend on our people's readiness. In a few words, it will depend on the number of cadres our Revolutionary Armed Forces has and on the number of reservists prefectly trained for combat. Ever higher standards of instruction and training of troops is the principal task the armed forces are engaged in each year by means of programs that encompass theory and practice and are designed to augment and extend the learning and ability of its members.

Our proximity to Yankee imperialism, its constant aggressiveness against the Cuban revolution, the war hysteria it is fanning lately, and its plans to increase its military presence in several areas including the Caribbean, force us to remain vigilant. After the Sixth Nonalined Summit, the United States launched a new escalation of interference and provocation against our country, using as a pretext the alleged presence of Soviet combat troops in Cuba. With that fabrication, they tried to justify the resumption of espionage flights over our territory; they created a so-called operation command headquartered in Florida; they increased the number of troops, and they began war exercises at the Guantanamo Naval Base. Moreover, the government of James Carter ordered a reinforcement of troops in Puerto Rico, organized joint maneuvers with NATO countries in the Caribbean area, is arranging to set up a military base in Haiti--as charged by Haitian exiles in Mexico--and are trying to set up enclaves in other Latin American countries.

In the face of the triumph of the revolutions in Grenada and Nicaragua and the upsurge of struggle in other Central American nations and, in addition, the progressive processes in Jamaica, Guyana and other countries, the imperialists have stepped up their militaristic programs in the hemisphere.

Army Gen Raul Castro recently spoke of how the U.S. Government turned around much faster than any expert could have predicted in its policy and from some signs of realism which prevailed until just a few months ago, it has virtually returned to the cold war era. In view of this situation, the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] minister pointed out: Without alarm, serenely but without the least slackening, we have adopted the opportune measures and we must remain alert. Our combatants are trained on these principles. Day after day they receive the proper training in the technology and weapons that the people have placed in their hands and they sharpen their skills in the execution of the most complex maneuvers.

As our commander in chief has expressed: To be prepared in all instances, to be ready for anything is the daily motto of the members of the FAR, both active and on reserve. For them, perfecting their skills and raising their defensive capacity is the primary task, which they fulfill with abnegation and the firm determination to respond in kind to any attempted aggression against the socialist fatherland.

U.S. 'SPREADING LIES' ABOUT SOVIET CHEMICAL WARFARE

PA260428 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Mar 80 PA

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] In order to justify the warmongering campaign it is currently carrying out in various parts of the world, the Washington government has resorted to all types of lies and deceitful propaganda. [paragraph continues]

The New York TIMES recently reported that as a result of an accident in a bacteriological weapons plant there was an outbreak of a dangerous disease in the Soviet Union. With lies such as this the U.S. imperialists attempt to confuse international opinion and prepare the ground to justify the arms race they have intensified in the past few months and the cold war policy they are currently carrying out against the socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union.

The truth is very different from what the most warmongering sectors of the White House loudly proclaim. A meeting of the countries which signed the agreement prohibiting the production and storage of bacteriological and toxic weapons has just concluded in Geneva, Switzerland. The Soviet Union, which initiated and promoted the campaign to ban such weapons, participated in the meeting for 3 weeks. During the meeting 90 countries examined the way that the signatory countries fulfilled the agreement's provisions, which have been in force since 1975. The results were fully satisfactory and the delegates at the meeting urged other countries to sign the treaty.

Besides its evident work in favor of the eradication of such weapons and its consistent struggle for detente and peace, it is a fact that the USSR has never used chemical or bacteriological substances against other peoples. However, it has been proved that the United States on several occasions used toxic compounds and pathogenic germs against its own people, causing epidemics or physical injuries to people in several U.S. cities. Those criminal actions were to test the destructive effects of weapons which years later were used by U.S. soldiers in the aggressive war against Vietnam. Those weapons sought to destroy the flora, fauna and all traces of civilization in that country.

Those who did not hesitate to use all types of weapons against millions of human beings are now trying to make suspicions fall on the Soviet Union. But the lie is so gross that even the U.S. press has recognized the skepticism with which public opinion has viewed the campaign of lies fabricated by the U.S. State Department regarding the so-called incident in the Urals.

A similar campaign on the alleged use of toxic chemicals in Afghanistan served as pretext so the U.S. Congress would approve a large military budget which includes the manufacture of new and more sophisticated chemical weapons. In this way, at the same time that it seeks to deceive public opinion and distort Soviet aid to Afghanistan, the United States is preparing special troops, promoting the arms race and creating new weapons to destroy mankind.

DELEGATES ADDRESS URUGUAYAN SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

FL251335 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 25 Mar 80 FL

[Excerpts] The conference of solidarity with the brother Uruguayan people which opened yesterday at Havana's Palace of Conventions will continue today and end tomorrow with a rally of Latin American solidarity. Many representatives of countries and organizations that are members of the Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization [AALAPSO] spoke at the conference. (Imade Jaddah), representative of the Organization for the Liberation of Palestine, denounced Zionists' ties with the antidemocratic regimes of America, especially Uruguay's. (Christian) Gonzalez, chairman of the Chilean Solidarity Committee, said that the Uruguayan and Chilean peoples are facing the same system of fascist domination and together they will fight it. Speaking in the name of the Paraguayan Communist Party, Rogelio Gonzalez referred to fascism in America's Southern Cone and denounced the repressive dictatorships of Uruguay and Paraguay and called for concerted action against fascism.

Also speaking at yesterday's work session were Freddy Figueroa, representative of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and a representative from the People's Republic of Mongolia, who expressed the solidarity of their respective peoples with the Uruguayan patriots.

At the conclusion of yesterday's round table, Information Politica [name of newscast] interviewed Hugo (Villar), interim president of Uruguay's Broad Front, who expressed his opinions about this event sponsored by the AALAPSO. He told us: [begin (Villar) recording] the event holds great significance for us since this meeting organized by AALAPSO is being attended by representatives of those regions and their expressions of solidarity are, in the first place, a very important contribution to the goal of uniting the democratic peoples and governments throughout the world in the great task of isolating, confronting and defeating rascism. Therefore, in the particular case of Uruguay, this event contributes to the worldwide isolation progressively surrounding the Uruguayan regime. Secondly, the expressions of solidarity with the struggle of the Uruguayan people, the expressions of support for the huge international campaign for a general amnesty in Uruguay.[sentence as heard] [end recording]

Conference Continues

FL252033 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1970 GMT 25 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The conference sponsored by the Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization [AALAPSO] that is being held at the Palace of Convetions as part of the week of solidarity with Uruguay continued this morning with a dynamic session.

Liber Seregni and the political prisoners in Uruguay were the main topics covered at this session by (Geronimo Cardoso), a former captain in the Uruguayan Air Force. He emphasized that Latin American armies generally have been the armed branch of the oligarchies. He added, however, that the class struggle will not stop at the door of military garrisons.

Today's session was chaired by Elena Gil, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples, and Melba Hernandez, secretary general of AALAPSO.

(Sergio Rivas), representative of the revolutionary coordinator [as heard] of El Salvador, also spoke during today's session of the conference that is part of the week of solidarity with Uruguay. After expressing solidarity with the Uruguayan people, the Salvadoran representative said: Assassinations in my country already have reached 1,000 so far this year and a new barbaric crime has been added to the list with the machinegunning of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero.

(Genaro Carnero Checa), secretary general of the Latin American Federation of Journalists, was the next speaker. He asserted: The journalists of our continent condemn this crime and others of the gorillas [gorilas] in El Salvador. The leader of Latin American journalists said his federation always has supported the Uruguayan patriots and demands the release of Liber Sergni and the other political prisoners including quite a few journalists.

Conference Ends

FL262154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2131 GMT 26 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The Uruguayan people are not alone. All revolutionary, democratic and progressive peoples are on their side in their struggle against the dictatorship that oppresses them. Melba Hernandez, secretary general of the Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization (AALAPSO), has made this statement in her closing remarks at the conference of solidarity with the Uruguayan people.

She added that prominent popular leaders remain in prison, including (Jaime Perez), (Raul Sendic), (Jose Luis Masera), (Hector Rodriguez) and many others who along with thousands of other patriots are subjected to inhumane torture and sentenced to many years of imprisonment.

In demanding the release of Liber Seregni, president of the Broad Front who has been held since 1973, the AALAPSO secretary general said this popular leader is an example of morality and dignity who transcends the borders of his country to set an example and style to be followed by the world's revolutionaries.

FASCISM, IMPERIALISM CONDEMNED AT CLASS STRUCTURE FORUM

FL262058 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2012 GMT 26 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The International Conference of Latin American Communist Parties on the theory of class structure in Latin America is continuing its sessions at Havana's Palace of Conventions with the participation of many foreign delegations.

Speakers this morning included Efrain Alvarez of the Communist Party of Ecuador, (Amilcar Denavente) of the Guatemalan Labor Party, Rogelio Gonzalez of the Communist Party of Paraguay, (Ramon Morera) of the Socialist Party of Chile and (Cleto M. Souza) of the People's Party of Panama.

In their speeches, the delegates referred to the existing class structure in Latin America and the Caribbean and the role they are currently playing.

This International Conference of Latin American and Caribbean Communist Parties sponsored by the Communist Party of Cuba and INTERNACIONAL magazine will continue until 28 March.

In the presentations to the delegates to the theoretical conference on the class structure in Latin American being held at the Palace of Conventions, the Latin American leaders have denounced the reemergence of fascism. They said that it is a manifestation of the imperialist interest in maintaining our peoples oppressed and subjugated at any cost.

They also condemned the role of Yankee imperialism and transnational companies which exploit and plunder the resources of Latin American peoples, increasing the latter's economic, political and social dependence.

The delegates to the theoretical conference on the class structure in Latin America stressed the manner in which the penetration of capital increases the exploitation of natural resources for the benefit of capitalist countries, especially the United States.

CPSU OFFICIALS VISIT FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION

FL261224 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The Soviet Union's delegation headed by Vasiliy I. Konotop, first secretary of the CPSU in Moscow and a member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, has visited the headquarters of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association here. The visitors were received by Prof Zoilo Marinello, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the association, Fernando Vecino, member of the Central Committee and vice president of the association, and Luis Felipe Vazquez, chief of the Central Committee's USSR section. In its visit to the association, the Soviet delegation also included Oleg (Doronchenkov), chief of the CPSU Central Committee's Cuba section and USSR ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy I. Vorotnikov. During the fraternal meeting, Prof Marinello spoke to the visitors about the work carried out by the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association on behalf of brotherhood between the two countries.

GRENADA

DISCUSSIONS WITH U.S. FOR GAIRY EXTRADITION UNDERWAY

FL252325 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2230 GMT 25 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Grenada is reported to have [words indistinct] with requirements for the extradition of deposed Prime Minister Eric Gairy from the United States. The disclosure was made in Trinidad today by Grenada's Minister of Finance Bernard Coard who is in that country to attend a meeting of the regional airline--LIAT.

In a newspaper interview, Mr Coard was quoted as saying that American Justice Department officials had been in Grenada recently for discussions with government officials on the charges brought against Gairy. It is understood that the evidence supplied by the present Grenadian administration against the ousted dictator includes separate findings of an independent commission of inquiry set up by Gairy himself some years ago to probe the system of justice in Grenada.

The deposed prime minister, who was ousted by the New Jewel Movement a year ago, is wanted by the new administration to face trial on charges of murder and corruption.

JAMAICA

MANLEY UNEXPECTEDLY WITHDRAWS FROM SOCIALIST MEETING

FL261830 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 26 Mar 80 FL

[Text] A meeting of the Socialist International to focus attention on economic problems of Third World countries began in the Dominican Republic this morning. Prime Minister Manley, who is the vice president of the organization and who was originally expected to attend, will not be taking part. Mr Manley was expected to use the occasion to seek international support for the government decision to discontinue negotiations with the IMF for a new agreement. Jamaica House sources say, however, several other initiatives to seek international support are being undertaken at various forums. In the absence of the prime minister from the Dominican Republic meeting, the PNP [People's National Party] is being represented by Senator Paul Miller.

The meeting is discussing the political situation in Latin America and the Caribbean and got underway with delegates speaking out against U.S. intervention in the region and the movement toward fascism. The JBC's [Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation] (Monica Horton-Campbell) is in Santo Domingo and filed this report a short while ago: [Begin (Horton-Campbell) recording] In an address to the conference a short while ago, former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez called for the condemnation of U.S. political and economic aid to the fascist government of El Salvador. In a statement condemning the assassination of Catholic Bishop Oscar Romero, Mr Perez called on the conference to reaffirm solidarity with the struggle of the people of El Salvador. He said Latin America and the Caribbean had reached the most dramatic stage of the struggle for human dignity. In his address, the leader of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, Pena Gomez, said it was being realized more and more that there could be no victory over imperialism in the area without the unity of the anti-imperialist forces. It's understood that prior to the conference, the U.S. had made diplomatic contacts aimed at securing a restrained reaction to the situation in El Salvador. However, it's expected that a strong statement will be made against U.S. military and economic intervention in the Latin American and Caribbean region. In this regard it's also expected that a strong statement will emerge in support of Jamaica in the difficulties it has faced with relation to the International Monetary Fund. Jamaica's representative to the conference, the PNP Senator Paul Miller, is to outline the Jamaican situation in detail to the conference later today. [end recording] (Monica Horton-Campbell) reporting from the Dominican Republic.

PRIME MINISTER TO MEET FIDEL CASTRO 26 MAR

FL262247 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2230 GMT 26 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Prime Minister Manley is due to leave the island about now for Santiago, Cuba, where he will discuss the present economic situation with President Fidel Castro who is also the president of the nonalined movement.

A statement from Jamaica House said the meeting is part of the round of consultations being carried out by the government with the international community. These meetings follow on the decision by the cabinet to accept the recommendation of the National Executive Council of the PNP [People's National Party] to discontinue negotiations with the IMF for a waiver and interim agreement.

Earlier today Mr Manley was due to go to the Dominican Republic, where there is a Caribbean assembly of Socialist International, a worldwide group of democratic socialist parties. He canceled this trip because of the civil service strike but the Jamaica House statement said he was proceeding to Cuba now that the strike has been settled. Mr Manley is due to return home late tonight.

FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS TO BE FULFILLED

FL261322 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 26 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Prime Minister Manley has asserted that the government has no intention of repudiating any of its financial obligations. Speaking in Parliament [yesterday] on the decision to discontinue negotiations with the IMF, Mr Manley said contact had already been made with the representatives of the international banking system with a view to rescheduling the country's debts.

[Begin Manley recording] Already contacts have been made with representatives of the international banking system with a view to commencing formal discussions on the question of the country's debt load in New York early next month. The house and the nation will be kept advised of developments in this and related areas from time to time. We intend to see to it that the foreign exchange necessary to the functioning of the country is available. We intend to maintain the highest possible level of discipline with respect to the management of the country's finances. The new minister of finance is fully alive to this responsibility and will make his own comments about this shortly when he introduces the carrying-on resolution. It was clearly understood by our NEC [People's National Party's National Executive Committee] and must be understood by the country that the development of an economic program outside of the scope of an IMF loan agreement is not (related) to self-indulgence or irresponsibility. It is, on the other hand, a challenge to responsibility, to national will and it will (offer) a clear prospect of a path to self-reliance through difficulties overcome by unity in struggle. [end recording]

The prime minister said that before the end of this week the government would be calling a meeting with representatives of the trade unions and the private sector to outline the specific proposals being contemplated by the government. Later, he said, meetings would also be arranged with sector groups, commodity producers and national interest groups on the matter.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT WORKERS' STRIKE SETTLED

FL261906 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 26 Mar 80 FL

[Excerpt] The strike by civil servants island-wide was settled a short while ago at the Ministry of Labor and the workers are to return to their jobs tomorrow.

Under the back to work agreement, all layoff notices issued by the Ministry of Public Service are to be suspended until the findings of a committee set up to investigate the matter is published. The members of the committee have not yet been named but the committee is to start its work before Friday.

In addition, agreement has also been reached for the setting up of a special committee under the chairmanship of the former minister of labor, William Issacs, to examine the question of the appointment of temporary government workers with 3 years service. It's understood that an implementation date of the 30th of April has been set for the beginning of appointments.

CONCERN OVER U.S. EMBASSY'S CAMERAS QUESTIONED

FL241230 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 17 Mar 80 p 7 FL

[GLEANER Editorial: "Our Frightening Security"]

[Text] We are unable to understand what motivated our minister of national security, who has remained strangely silent on the political violence in the corporate area, to not only write to the U.S. ambassador but to tell the government news media about his concern over the U.S. Embassy's planned closed-circuit television system.

For surely the question is one for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, if indeed the government felt any concern about a foreign embassy's behaviour. We remember the contempt with which the government treated the opposition's expressed concern last year over a radio frequency accorded the Cubans. Then the concern had properly been raised by the opposition in a parliamentary speech. And the government's response was made in Parliament to the effect that other embassies had been given radio frequencies, so why not the Cubans.

In this case a paranoid anti-U.S. radio station makes the alarm, and the minister of national security jumps to attention and dashes off a letter to the U.S. ambassador. The question that bothers us is, if it were really a matter of security, why was there no reaction from the government's security minister until a JBC announcer made an issue of it?

We should hope that our security is made of sterner stuff than the shrill sensationalist shrieking from an electronic media.

Mr. Thompson owes Parliament and the public an explanation for his strange behaviour. He should tell Parliament and the country what is the threat from cameras for a closed-circuit television system on top of the Mutual Life Building, and why if it were a threat, there was no involvement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and why the U.S. ambassador was not called by that ministry and told of the government's concern.

For without this explanation, we are forced to conclude that the minister and a fringe in the media are playing political children games with our security if this is the level of our security. Jamaica's reaction must be more like that of the Duke of Wellington when he saw the obviously inferior newly recruited troops sent to him by his government: "I do not know if they will frighten the enemy, but by God, they certainly frighten me."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 062 28 March 1980

ARGENTINA

Communique Released on Nuclear Talks With FRG B 1
Politicians Suggest Dialog Through Referendums B 1
CNEA Official Leaves for USSR To Study Cooperation B 2
Briefs: Iranian Trade Delegation B 2

BOLIVIA

President Gueiler Denies Rumors of Her Resignation C 1
Foreign Minister Warns Against Civil War C 1
General Reyes Villa Denies Coup Rumors C 1
Santa Cruz Prefect Denies Coup Plotting C 2
Army Intelligence Promises Cooperation in Investigations C 2
Presence of Argentine Ultraright Commandos Alleged C 3
Briefs: New U.S. Ambassador C 3

BRAZIL

Expert Says Brazil Can Build Atomic Bomb in 10 Years D 1
Army Chief Stresses Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy D 1
Nicaraguan Ministers Arrive in Search of Aid D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 24 Mar]
Mines Minister Cals To Visit Poland in April D 1
Briefs: Trade With Bulgaria D 1

CHILE

Pinochet Discusses Foreign Ministry, Other Topics E 1
Officials Go to Japan To Prepare Pinochet Visit E 1
Japanese Say Cubillos Invitation 'Nontransferable' E 1
QUE PASA Foresees New Hardline Foreign Policy E 2

COLOMBIA

Reportage on Dominican Embassy Negotiations F 1
26 Mar Communique 'Text' F 1
M-19 Repeats Original Demands F 1
Talks Resume Next Week F 2
U.S., Israeli Commandos To 'Storm' Embassy F 2
M-19 Defense Lawyer Sentenced for Contempt of Court F 2
Teachers Claim 26 Mar Strike Successful F 2

PARAGUAY

Police Release Jailed ABC COLOR Journalist [ULTIMA HORA 27 Mar] H 1
Montanaro Dresses Down Visiting Brazilian Deputy [ABC COLOR 26 Mar] H 1
Briefs: Soybean Exports H 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Junta Holds Press Conference on National Situation P 1
Three Christian Democratic Ministers Reportedly Resign P 4
Armed Forces Report Latest Violent Incidents P 4
Junta To Ask INTERPOL's Help in Romero Case P 5
BPR Accuses Government of Romero Assassination P 5
Leftist Sectors Declare Themselves on 'War Footing' P 6

NICARAGUA

FSLN Explains Stands on Various National Issues P 6
[BARRICADA 14 Mar]
Ortega Says U.S. Intervention in El Salvador Possible P 13
Talks on El Salvador Held With Five Other Nations P 13

CUBA

Jamaica's Manley Holds Talks With Castro Q 1
Nonalined Movement To Consider Jamaica's Economic Situation Q 1
Fidel Castro Rejects Socialist International Invitation Q 1
Churches Denounce Archbishop Romero's Slaying Q 1
MPSP Condemns Assassination of Salvadoran Archbishop Q 2
Opposition to Salvadoran Government Reviewed Q 2
Soviet, Nicaraguan Delegates Arrive for UPEC Congress Q 3
Rodriguez Addresses Class Structure Conference Q 3
Dorticos Speaks at Hungarian Party Congress [cross-reference] Q 3

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Reportage on Socialist International Conference S 1
President Guzman Addresses Meeting S 1
El Salvador Chief Topic S 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

IADB To Hold April Meeting in Rio de Janeiro V 1

SURINAME

Chin-A-Sen Promises Prompt Normalization [Havana Domestic] V 1
Elections Postponed, Parliamentary Powers To Be Reduced V 1

URUGUAY

Air Force Chief Constitution Must Reflect Changes V 1

COMMUNIQUE RELEASED ON NUCLEAR TALKS WITH FRG

PY272255 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2135 GMT 27 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Mar (NA)--The Public Information Secretariat of the Presidency today released to all news media a report which it gave yesterday only to the official press agency TELAM regarding the progress of the Argentine-FRG talks on the delivery of a nuclear reactor for the Atucha 2 central.

No explanation was given on the reasons for this advance report through the state press agency, which caused visible annoyance among the other news media, particularly those which are not subscribers of the TELAM service .

It should also be pointed out that the report given to the news media in general was given to newsmen accredited at the Casa Rosada on paper with no letterhead or signature. The text of the report says:

"The Public Information Secretariat reports that the meetings held in Buenos Aires on 24 and 25 March between representatives of the Argentine Government headed by Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, president of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA], and an FRG government delegation presided over by Mr Per Fischer, under secretary for international economic relations, have led to a satisfactory agreement regarding the granting by the FRG government of the export permit for the nuclear reactor for the Atucha 2 central and related equipment, materials and technology.

"When this agreement has been approved by the respective governments, it will facilitate continued Argentine-FRG cooperation in the nuclear field."

The FRG embassy in Buenos Aires yesterday released a three-point communique saying that the results of the 2-day talks between Fischer and the Argentine officials "will now be submitted to the two governments for their concurrence."

Fischer returned yesterday to Germany after 3 days of intense negotiations with CNEA members to discuss the conditions of delivery of the nuclear reactor for Atucha 2 in light of the fact that Argentina has not ratified the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaties.

Following a worldwide policy on this matter, the U.S. Government has recently put pressure on the Bonn government not to authorize the sale of the reactor for Atucha 2.

POLITICIANS SUGGEST DIALOG THROUGH REFERENDUMS

PY271721 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0700 GMT 27 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 27 Mar (TELAM)--Progressist Democrat leaders Jose Eduardo de Cara and Alberto Natale, who participated yesterday in the first meeting called by the armed forces to discuss the political dialog, asked the interior minister to call referendums so that the citizenry might have a channel for their participation in dealing with important subjects so as to produce a substantial modification of the Argentine political spectrum.

De Cara and Natale said that discussion was cordial, courteous and positive during the 2-hour meeting, allowing the attendees to voice their ideas clearly and freely. The meeting was held in the Hall of Seals and presided over by Gen Albano Harguindeguy.

Natale said that he had explained the basic ideas and views of progressist democracy on the course the national reorganization process should follow so that Argentina may attain a stable and effective democracy in order and freedom. He added that they had talked about the bases of the process in order to have a better understanding of its final objective and that he had then suggested that the people should participate in the decisions through the natural political channels so they might be motivated to strive to establish the type of country desired and dreamed of by all Argentines.

It was also asked that politicians be allowed, through dialog, to take positions and to speak frankly about the country's institutional future. Natale said that, as he sees it, the political problem is the country's most fundamental one and that the dreamed-of Argentina can be attained by politically motivating the citizenry.

As for the referendums, Natale said that they are an appropriate and effective instrument for creating a climate of civilian assembly in the country so that Argentina can break its ties to the past. He added that the Argentine political horizon can be changed through referendums. Elaborating on this, De Cara said that the participation of the citizenry is indispensable for the modernization of the country's management and government apparatus.

Asked about the issues which should be submitted to referendums, the two progressist democratic leaders replied that they have not suggested any issues because they believe that the decision on issues should be left to the current government.

After stating that the progressist democracy does not believe the Constitution now in force should be changed, De Cara said that the process should focus attention on the education of citizens, since democracy cannot exist without a well-educated public.

Those attending the meeting also asked for the decentralization of functions in the provinces and municipalities, since decentralization could provide channels for citizens to participate in the great local and national decisions, beginning at the municipal level.

CNEA OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR USSR TO STUDY COOPERATION

FY212141 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2120 GMT 21 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 21 Mar (NA)--Argentina will study the possibilities of cooperation in the nuclear field with the USSR. This was revealed today by Jorge Coll, secretary general of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), who left for Moscow at the invitation of Soviet officials.

"You know that the Argentine nuclear plan is important in its volume, and cooperation can come from different areas," Coll said to reporters just before leaving for the Soviet capital.

He indicated that the purpose of his trip is to personally accept an invitation of the Soviet Union for Argentine experts to visit Soviet nuclear plants and to study in principle the possibilities of nuclear cooperation between the two countries.

BRIEFS

IRANIAN TRADE DELEGATION--Buenos Aires, 27 Mar (LATIN)--An Iranian trade delegation headed by (Raja Bahman Badal) arrived today in Argentina to conclude the purchase of Argentine beef and to establish new import quotas. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2144 GMT 27 Mar 80 PY]

PRESIDENT GUEILER DENIES RUMORS OF HER RESIGNATION

PY271300 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] As a result of the resignation of the cabinet yesterday, President Lidia Gueiler has decided to carry out consultations with political sectors, the armed forces and the Bolivian Labor Central, COB, to reshuffle her cabinet.

The resigning ministers will continue in their positions until their successors have been named, and the new ministers will hold their positions until the end of the current constitutional term, which ends on 6 August 1980.

President Gueiler said that this new cabinet must have the confidence of the Bolivian people. She also denied rumors about her resignation. According to rumors circulating yesterday, President Gueiler had resigned the presidency. This news was attributed to rumors started by groups interested in worsening the climate of unrest in the country resulting from work stoppages and strikes in the last few weeks, which had already been exacerbated by terrorist attacks and the cruel murder of priest Luis Espiral last Saturday.

President Gueiler categorically denied this rumor and reiterated that: I will not resign at a difficult time such as this. She said that she would not leave the position entrusted to her by the National Congress until the end of her term, that is, 6 August when, she added: I will hand over the government to whomever is elected in the forthcoming elections. She noted that: I have a solemn commitment to the country, and I owe this to it.

President Gueiler also said that these rumors are probably being spread by persons or groups interested in creating an environment of confusion. She announced that in the next few days she will deliver a message to the people to report on the country's political and economic situation and the government's plans for the period before the elections.

FOREIGN MINISTER WARNS AGAINST CIVIL WAR

PY280125 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpts] We now give a direct report from government palace by our reporter (Daniel Alarcon Morales):

Interim President Lidia Gueiler Tejada stated today that the future of the nation depends on national unity and civilized coexistence. These words were contained in a message she sent to officials of the private sector gathered in a seminar on economic matters. The message was read by Foreign Minister Julio Garret Ayllon, who attended the seminar on behalf of the president.

Minister Garret Ayllon preceded the reading of this message with some of his own words. He warned that under the present circumstances a military coup is not good business for anybody. From political crisis we could proceed to chaos and even to a civil war, Garret Ayllon said.

GENERAL REYES VILLA DENIES COUP RUMORS

PY271431 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Gen Armando Reyes Villa, commander in chief of the armed forces, said that the rumors about a coup come from certain politicians who are attempting to divide the armed forces.

These remarks were made in Oruro to reporters following a military meeting yesterday. General Reyes Villa left for Oruro in the company of the army commander, Gen Ruben Rocha Patino and met there with members of the I corps stationed in that city. The meeting ended at 1230, and as General Reyes Villa was leaving he was approached by reporters.

General Reyes Villa said: The persistent announcements and reports about a coup are nothing more than rumors spread by political parties which are struggling for power. These rumors come from interested groups which are trying, in one way or another, to divide and destroy the solid unity of the armed forces.

It was reported that the two generals visited Oruro to carry out a routine inspection in I Corps. A meeting was held at I Corps headquarters with the participation of commanders, officers, noncommisioned officers and troops of the Camarcho Artillery Regiment and the Topater Batallion. The commander and two officers of the Ranger unit stationed in Challapata also attended the meeting.

General Reyes Villa expressed his approval of the reports submitted to him and of the work plans to be implemented. He was also asked about the situation in Santa Cruz and about the alleged subversive movement in that city. He said that there is tranquillity in Santa Cruz, that the situation is normal, according to reports received by Gen Jorge Aguila Teran and Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, who visited Santa Cruz.

General Reyes Villa said that there are also reports of other subversive movements in other parts of the country. He said that these rumors come from people interested in creating an atmosphere of confusion. General Reyes Villa left for Oruro early yesterday morning.

SANTA CRUZ PREFECT DENIES COUP PLOTTING

PY271445 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Walter Pereira, prefect of Santa Cruz Department, denied press reports about coup preparations against the government allegedly being made in Santa Cruz. He indicated that troops had obviously been kept in their barracks since last Monday, not to repel any coup but to guarantee the security and lives of people in the event of violence or terrorist acts.

With regard to some explosions, he indicated that he had not yet received any reports. On the presence of a military commission, the prefect said that its members had come to discuss military matters and that they had held meetings with chiefs and officers of the garrison.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE PROMISES COOPERATION IN INVESTIGATIONS

PY271450 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Through its intelligence department, the Bolivian Army has offered the government all its cooperation in the investigation of the terrorist attacks and the murder of Luis Espinal, according to information released to the press.

Yesterday morning, the chief of army intelligence, Col Luis Arze, with his advisers, went to the Interior Ministry to meet with the acting interior minister, Gen Antonio Arnez, who in the name of the government asked for the cooperation of the armed forces for this investigation. It was reported that Col Luis Arze promised to cooperate in the investigation of the terrorist acts taking place in the country.

PRESENCE OF ARGENTINE ULTRARIGHT COMMANDOS ALLEGED

PY262035 Paris AFP in Spanish 2000 GMT 26 Mar 80 PY

[By Eduardo Perez Iribarne]

[Text] La Paz, 26 Mar (AFP)--The presence of Argentine ultrarightist commando groups in Bolivia to unleash a number of political murders was disclosed today at the Chamber of Deputies by Deputy Alfonso Ferrufino of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR).

Ferrufino made this public disclosure at a regular session of the chamber as he was discussing the murder of Spanish-Bolivian Jesuit priest Luis Espinal that occurred early on 22 March. Acting Interior Minister Gen Antonio Arnez (ret) answered a number of questions by the deputies of various sectors regarding the growing wave of violence which is taking place in Bolivia, a nation where political crimes have been very rare in the past. Arnez must return to the Chamber of Deputies within the next few days "to present further background on the government report about the activities of ultrarightist paramilitary groups which have the support of renowned members of the Argentine extreme right," Ferrufino added at the end of the session in the Chamber of Deputies.

On the other hand, President Lidia Gueiler today considered the reorganization of her cabinet after the presentation of a political document signed by most of the political parties, the Bolivian Labor Central (COB), representatives of the Catholic and Methodist churches and civilian leaders. Through this document, President Gueiler is asked to designate an independent cabinet which can guarantee the realization of the general elections called by the government for 29 June.

Nevertheless, the realization of the promised elections is still uncertain, due to the lack of legal electoral institutions to be responsible for such democratic elections. Gueiler stated today that "we Bolivians will not endure another coup that would unleash violence in the country."

Members of the armed forces high command have restated their loyalty to the chief of state and the government and their decision to hold the announced elections, it was reiterated here today. Adding to the climate of violence that has been unleashed in Bolivia is a report by the Human Rights Assembly that two teachers have disappeared. The La Paz public teachers have been on strike for a month today, and thus far the government has failed to find an adequate solution to the conflict which, although having the characteristics of a demand for social gains, is regarded as "political" by many ideological groups.

Most of the political fronts are having difficulties organizing their government plans and filling their lists of candidates. Leaders of all groups are engaged in a race against time since the promised election is only 3 months away, and nothing has yet been done to organize the elections, it has been reported.

The activity of ultrarightist paramilitary groups has brought uncertainty to the Bolivian political future, which is struggling with both a troubled and still unorganized election and persistent reports of an imminent coup.

BRIEFS

NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR--The new U.S. ambassador to Bolivia, Marvin Weissman, presented his credentials to President Lidia Gueiler yesterday. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Mar 80 PY]

EXPERT SAYS BRAZIL CAN BUILD ATOMIC BOMB IN 10 YEARS

FY271723 Paris AFP in Spanish 1528 GMT 27 Mar 80 FY

[Text] Brasilia, 27 Mar (AFP)--Brazilian nuclear physicist Antonio Didier Barbosa Vianna charged here today that the FRG-Brazilian nuclear agreement has military objectives and that in 10 years Brazil will be able to manufacture its own atomic bomb.

The Brazilian scientist revealed this to the investigative committee of the National Congress, which is currently examining the nuclear agreement between Brazil and the FRG signed in 1975.

ARMY CHIEF STRESSES PEACEFUL USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

FY280031 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 26 Mar 80 FY

[Text] Brasilia--After making it clear that he will not discuss nuclear issues during his trip to the FRG in June, Gen Jose Ferraz da Rocha, chief of staff of the armed forces, stated that any country that has acquired nuclear technology could use it for military purposes. He reiterated, however, that Brazil seeks to acquire nuclear technology only to promote the country's development and not for military purposes.

NICARAGUAN MINISTERS ARRIVE IN SEARCH OF AID

FY250402 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2200 GMT 24 Mar 80 p 2 FY

[Text] "We are not a vengeful people, but we are studying the possibilities of extraditing former dictator Anastasio Somoza, who is currently living in Paraguay."

This statement was made last night at Rio de Janeiro International Airport by the minister of Managua reconstruction, Samuel Santos Lopez, who was waiting for the connection to Brasilia.

Samuel Santos Lopez came, together with Transport and Public Works Minister Dionisio Marenco Gutierrez and Deputy Minister Carlos Enrique Schutze Sugranez, in response to an invitation issued by the Brazilian Government to hold talks about aid to rebuild Nicaragua. The visitors want financial and technical aid and will meet tomorrow with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and several ministers.

MINES MINISTER CALS TO VISIT POLAND IN APRIL

FY270010 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 26 Mar 80 FY

[Text] Itamaraty reported today that Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals will officially visit Poland from 14-17 April in response to an invitation extended to him by Polish Mines Minister Wlodzimierz Lejczak.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH BULGARIA--The following are the main results of the talks held this week in Brasilia by the Brazilian-Bulgarian joint commission: The Brazilian Central Enterprise for Medicines will purchase 8 million tons of Bulgarian antibiotics at a total cost of $5 million, and Brazil has offered to set up a soybean processing plant in Bulgaria. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 26 Mar 80 FY]

PINOCHET DISCUSSES FOREIGN MINISTRY, OTHER TOPICS

PY272004 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Mar 80 PY

[Relayed report from Diego Portales Building by (Graciela Costera)]

[Excerpt] On his way to a work meeting at the Diego Portales Building, President Pinochet told the press that he has five people under consideration for appointment as the new foreign relations minister. All of them, he said, are civilians.

Regarding other issues of interest, Pinochet stated that there are no changes in the Foreign Ministry. Everything continues as before. He said that the economic policy as well as the foreign policy will remain the same.

Regarding the breaking of relations with the Philippines, Pinochet said that he has the letter which would make this official, but that it will not be sent until he meets with the Philippine envoy who is bringing a personal explanation from President Marcos. According to Interim Foreign Minister Brig Gen Enrique Valdes, the Philippine envoy will arrive in Chile next week

When asked about Ambassador Lemay, Pinochet said that Lemay presented him with a full report yesterday.

Regarding his trip to Japan, which would take place in October, Pinochet said that he is still considering it.

OFFICIAL TO GO TO JAPAN TO PREPARE PINOCHET VISIT

PY271333 Paris AFP in Spanish 0357 GMT 27 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, 26 Mar (AFP)--It was reported here today that three Chilean Government representatives have departed for Tokyo to coordinate President Augusto Pinochet's forthcoming visit to Japan, which is scheduled for October.

The mission is headed by former Economy Minister Roberto Kelly and is made up of Foreign Ministry officials Carlos Negri and Jaime Lagos.

President Pinochet was officially invited to visit Japan in 1979, when former Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda was visiting Chile.

JAPANESE SAY CUBILLOS INVITATION 'NONTRANSFERABLE'

PY271215 Paris AFP in Spanish 0349 GMT 27 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 26 Mar (AFP)--The Japanese Government announced today that the invitation for the foreign minister of Chile to visit Japan has been canceled because Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos had just resigned the post. The Japanese ambassador visited former Foreign Minister Cubillos at home and told the press that the invitation to Cubillos was personal and "nontransferable."

Cubillos, who was removed from his post by President Augusto Pinochet, had planned to fly to Japan this weekend for an official visit that was to have lasted from 31 March through 5 April.

Conichi Akatanai, Japanese ambassador in Santiago, said that Acting Foreign Minister Gen Enrique Valdes will not make the trip because it has been canceled by his government.

QUE PASA FORESEES NEW HARDLINE FOREIGN POLICY

FY271855 Paris AFP in Spanish 0426 GMT 27 Mar 80 FY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 26 Mar (AFP)--A progovernment weekly magazine has indicated that the removal of Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos will mean the implementation of a hard line in Chilean foreign policy.

The progovernment QUE PASA magazine, in its Thursday edition, stated that Cubillos' forced resignation is not an isolated event and that it indicates a change in the policy followed up to this point by the chief of the Chilean military regime, Gen Augusto Pinochet.

The president announced the breaking of relations with the Philippines and removed his foreign minister from office this week after President Ferdinand Marcos canceled Pinochet's invitation to visit the Philippines.

QUE PASA, on whose board of directors Cubillos served until he was named foreign minister 2 years ago, stated in its editorial that the Chilean foreign minister's resignation is conclusive of a change in Pinochet's behavior that has been observed since late 1979.

The editorial states that before then "the president's policy was based on a free economy--emphasizing the social sector--a steady move toward the new institutionalization and a Chilean presence on the international scene without surrendering the country's sovereign dignity or falling prey to any isolationist complexes or any anti-this-or-that attitude."

According to this weekly publication the president's ideas regarding the new institutionalization and foreign relations have undergone "mutations that it would be absurd to disregard."

The magazine adds that the draft of the new constitution under study no longer satisfies Pinochet. Regarding elections, the armed forces and political parties, he is said to be searching for "solutions quite different from the historical and traditional ones."

QUE PASA then adds that "the foreign policy would follow a harder and less flexible line. There would be no more 'bowing' or 'kowtowing.' We would ask our foreign friends to accept us without reservations. We would give our enemies the tooth-for-a-tooth treatment. And if all this were to lead us into isolation, we would just have to live with it."

QUE PASA states that Pinochet's military regime still adheres to the principles of a free market economy, but it points out that those principles could hardly function at odds with Chile's new foreign policy line or with whatever new political institutionalization is eventually implemented in Chile.

The magazine also points out that Cubillos' removal could "damage or delay urgent and delicate undertakings, such as those related to the pope's mediation in the conflict with Argentina."

According to QUE PASA, nobody can deny Pinochet the right to make changes in his policy whenever he deems them necessary.

The editorial concludes by saying: "Let nobody, no group or sector, be deceived. Policies have changed. We are not in the place we used to be. We have moved to another place."

REPORTAGE ON DOMINICAN EMBASSY NEGOTIATIONS

26 Mar Communique 'Text'

PA272042 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The following is the text of Communique No 19 issued by the Information Secretariat of the presidency on the seventh round of talks between the government and the 19 April Movement [M-19] group:

The Press Secretariat of the presidency reports that today, 26 March, the seventh meeting between Dr Camilo Jimenez and Ramiro Zambrano and the representative of the M-19 subversive group and Mexican Ambassador to Colombia Ricardo Galan took place. The talks started at 1510 and ended at 1755.

During the meeting the government delegates delivered to the representative of the attackers of the embassy a memorandum regarding the indictments of the 28 prisoners contained in the list that she gave several days ago to Jimenez and Zambrano. The talks covered several topics. It was held in the same atmosphere as the previous one. Soon, through the usual channels, we will announce the date of the next meeting.

M-19 Reports Original Demands

WA271950 London REUTER in English 1917 GMT 27 Mar 80 WA

[By Hernando Orozco]

[Text] Bogota, March 27, REUTER--Leftwing guerrillas who have occupied the Dominican Republic's embassy for a month have accused the Colombian Government of using delaying tactics and adopting an unyielding stand in negotiations, according to a note received today. The note, dated March 23 and received by REUTERS through the mail, repeated the guerrillas' slogan of "Victory or Death."

For the 11 ambassadors, including Diego Asencio of the United States, two charges d' affaires and about 16 other hostages in the embassy, today marked the end of a month as captives of urban guerrillas belonging to the M-19 Movement. In the note, the guerrillas repeated their earlier demands for the release of 311 people they consider political prisoners.

The guerrillas were reported by diplomatic sources to have lowered this number to 70, but in the note they said they wanted the release of 311 "companions of all the political and political-military groups who are undergoing long sentences...."

Earlier this month, the guerrillas gave the authorities a list of 28 prisoners whose release they said was not negotiable. It was not clear whether the list of 28 prisoners represented the guerrillas' rock-bottom demand or whether they still were holding out for the release of 311 prisoners.

They also originally called for the payment of a $50 million ransom in exchange for the release of the hostages, but diplomatic sources said the figure had been lowered to $10 million. Prominent members of all five main Colombian guerrilla groups were among the 28 prisoners the M-19 members said must be released.

Seven rounds of negotiations between the guerrillas and Colombian authorities have taken place and an eighth is expected later today or tomorrow.

Talks Resume Next Week

PA280414 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0114 GMT 28 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 27 Mar (LATIN)--Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas reported tonight that negotiations between government delegates and the guerrillas who are occupying the Dominican Embassy in Bogota will resume next week. The foreign minister made the announcement to newsmen tonight as he was about to attend a regular cabinet meeting with President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

The seventh dialog between the two parties took place yesterday. It lasted almost 3 hours. Uribe Vargas gave no details as to the day and time in which the talks would be resumed.

U.S., ISRAELI COMMANDOS TO 'STORM' EMBASSY

PA272303 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Carlos Toledo, leader of the 19 April Movement [M-19], has charged that military groups of the United States and Israel have arrived in Bogota to attempt to storm the embassy. At the same time, members of the Colombian Army are digging a tunnel that would take them inside the Dominican Embassy.

M-19 DEFENSE LAWYER SENTENCED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT

PA272239 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The president of the verbal courts-martial being conducted against 200 people accused of being members of the Marxist 19 April Movement group has ordered the arrest of one of their defense lawyers. He is accused of disrupting the normal trial proceedings.

Prosecutor Col Rafael Martin Prieto has made the accusation against lawyer Aurelio Jimenez Callejas. According to official reports, Jimenez Callejas launched a violent diatribe against the officers of the Central Picota penitentiary and against the president of the courts-martial. Aurelio Jimenez will be ajiled for 72 hours, according to military penal law.

TEACHERS CLAIM 26 MAR STRIKE SUCCESSFUL

PA271536 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Colombian Teachers Association claimed that the work stoppage yesterday was a success, and it will not continue in the Atlantic area for 24 years [as heard] more. The teachers claim that the strike was a success in the departments of Boyaca, Santander, Sucre, Tolima, Choco, Cauca, Huila, Antioquia, Vaupes, Meta, Atlantico, Valle, District of Bogota and San Andres Islands, as well as Arauca and Putumayo.

They said that they are open to dialog with the government, on the condition that 12 imprisoned teachers are released, and that the government guarantees that there will be no reprisals taken against strikers. The teachers say that they will continue to exert pressure to achieve their goals.

POLICE RELEASE JAILED ABC COLOR JOURNALIST

PY272103 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 27 Mar 80 p 11 PY

[Text] After being held incommunicado for 27 days at the central police headquarters, newsman Hector Rodriguez of the morning paper ABC COLOR was released today at noon.

The report adds that he was taken from the police headquarters to the Interior Ministry, where he was told that he was free. From the ministry building he went directly to ABC, where he was joyfully received by his fellow newsmen.

Rodriguez was detained on 29 February, presumably because of an article reporting a statement by Juan Ramon Chaves, president of the Colorado Party directive board.

MONTANARO DRESSES DOWN VISITING BRAZILIAN DEPUTY

PY261403 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 26 Mar 80 p 12 PY

[Text] In a press conference held yesterday at the office of the Committee of Churches, Marcos Aurelio Riveiro, Brazilian deputy for the state of Sao Paulo, said that "the interior minister agreed to hold a meeting with me to tell me that Cardinal Arns and I are being disrespectful."

Deputy Riveiro added that Interior Minister Montanaro "told me that Paraguay is an independent country and that it would be better for us to be concerned about human rights in Brazil and about the death squads. He told me to leave his office, saying: Get out of here. [given in Portuguese--vai embora]. From there I went to the office of Anibal Fernandez, under secretary of information and cultural affairs of the presidency. That gentleman was very courteous toward me."

Deputy Riveiro arrived in our country on Sunday. He is the envoy of Msgr Pablo Evaristo Arns, who presides over the Human Rights Commission of Brazil. Riveiro is here to obtain information about the situation of our coworker Hector Rodriguez and to see what kind of aid may be offered to the relatives of those who were detained in Acaray-mi and Caaguazu.

Deputy Riveiro said that he had also met with Remigio Gimenez, who is under arrest in Asuncion. Gimenez claims that he was kidnaped by the Foz do Iguazu police and later delivered to the Paraguayan police in Ciudad Stroessner. Riveiro noted: "This is a case we are going to submit to the congress in Sao Paulo and Brasilia. We are going to request an investigation of this matter since this is not a simple case of arrest but one of kidnaping. We will request the identity of the perpetrators and their punishment."

Regarding his activities in connection with the Acaray-mi and Caaguazu cases, the deputy said that: "The military guards did not allow me to speak with the persons I wanted to meet."

BRIEFS

SOYBEAN EXPORTS--The manager of the Paraguayan free zone in Paranagua port, Brazil, announced that an average of 400 tons of soybeans daily are being unloaded in the silos for export. He also reported that 12,500 tons were sold last week. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 23 Mar 80 p 9 PY]

EL SALVADOR

JUNTA HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL SITUATION

PA280407 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 0330 GMT 26 Mar 80 PA

[Statement by members of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Government Junta at presidential house news conference on 26 March--recorded]

[Text] [Question by UPI newsman Juan Tamayo] I would like to know, what are the exact measures being taken by the junta to halt violence by the extreme right and what is being done to change command within the army and the security corps which are allegedly involved in this problem?

[Answer by Jose Napoleon Duarte] Mr Tamayo, the second part of your question has implications which the government wishes to clarify. Violence in the country is the product of a social condition and it is unfair to blame a single sector of the country for it.

The armed forces have the constitutional duty of maintaining national security and the mission of insuring that there is social order in the country. With this conceptual definition, I want to say that there are in the country violent sectors--both domestic and foreign, which are affecting this process.

In this respect there are extreme right sectors which are determined to create violence and believe that the solution lies in leading the country into a civil war. There are also leftist sectors who do not want to accept the fact that the situation has changed in the country since 15 October, that the country is implementing fundamental structural changes or that there is a revolutionary process in the country. They simply deny all possibilities for solving problems by means of a revolution without violence and are determined to impose violence as the only means of solving the situation.

Nor can we deny that there are certain sectors trying to affect the government in order to create violence. Therefore, there is what we term systematic violence existing in the country. It is a system of repression by all national sectors. In this respect, we must admit that there are within the armed forces government some sectors interested in helping to destabilize the country, either by mistake or intentionally. But the government junta is working to change the system and the problem is that when a system is badly organized, it must change at all its levels in order to solve the problem, but it cannot be changed overnight. Just like we cannot change an economic structure overnight either, or a structure of violence. In this respect, we are working within the various national levels, including the country's security system to break down this systematic violence and to create a system of action and security that will completely eliminate abuse of authority, actions outside the law, or methods that can lead to more violence.

It would involve a legitimate government effort to defend the social order. In this respect the security forces must, and have to, do their duty. There also can be abuses. This revolutionary government junta has not been in agreement with and totally repudiates all abuse of authority or any means that implies the generation of violence. But, it fully supports any activity involving the maintenance of law and order in the country. We cannot allow the rightist sectors to try to prevent social reforms by blood and death. In this respect, the government position has been clearly stated, it is striving to eradicate this system of violence. Likewise, we are not in agreement with groups involved with violence or sectors, with some kind of authority, which practice violence in the rest of the country trying to make our system fail.

We repudiate these activities and are working that they will not attain their objective of destabilizing this regime. This is a strong regime based on its intention of changing the social, political and economic structures in the country. This regime is basing its existence on the social revolution we are implementing and this is why rightist sectors are failing in their efforts to restabilize the regime.

Leftist sectors are doing the same. They are trying to destabilize the regime. They want to keep the country from advancing its social reforms in its revolution. They do not want to admit that there is any possibility of reaching a solution through peaceful means.

What are we, therefore, doing specifically? We are generating basic structural changes in the economic and social fields, in the political-military field, in fundamental structures and in the concept of what is national security. We are trying to make fundamental changes in thinking processes in order to exert the authority which will maintain law and order and exchange a process of violence for one of pacification.

Our slogan is [words indistinct] to bring peace to the country. I think that this answers your questions on both counts.

[Question by newsman Carlos Samayoa of Radio YSU] I have a concern. The Honduran Christian Democratic Party today issued a statement on the murder of Monsignor Romero and asked the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party to leave the government because of this matter--according to the document I read, it says, in order not to stain its hands any more. I would like to hear the opinion of the PDC representatives.

[Answer by Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich] Everyone knows that this country is passing through a very difficult stage, and that to attain a truly democratic society and change the socioeconomic structures of power is an extremely complicated step. We must understand that the newsman's concern is due to the lack of information, on the Salvadoran situation, existing in other countries. At this time, a democrat has two paths: He can either withdraw to some university to make political studies, criticize and wait for events to happen, or he can participate in the flow of his country's events, especially when he has faith in a political process and in [words indistinct].

The oligarchy is weak today, because it has lost the support of the armed forces and cannot continue dominating the country. The armed forces, standing by itself and apart from oligarchy, did not offer a solution to the power situation in the country. The democratic forces and political parties which suffered during the past dictatorship and were ousted from the political arena, even if they had support of large population sectors, do not have the sufficient forces to solve the power situation in the country. The forces of the revolutionary left do not have the necessary popular support or sympathy to be the alternative power in the country.

In view of this we had to break the deadlock. It has been broken in the most logical form possible--by means of the union of the democratic forces and the armed forces. If we want to change the country it must be through the incorporation of the great popular masses, plus the supporters of extremist positions in the process of implanting a truly democratic political system and reorganizing socioeconomic order. In this way, we can pass from an oligarchic society into a completely different society suitable to Third World underdeveloped countries which are trying to overcome their present situation. In this situation, you will always be asked or advised to get out and not to stain your hands with blood. Get out of the strife, go to your office and let the country bleed, because if we leave, the alternative is civil war.

I honestly believe that we can avoid massive bloodshed in the country and we can build a better society than the existing capitalist or socialist societies. A Third World country has not only the right, but also the duty to seek a new social order when the two existing ones have not given man the dimension or projection or spiritual and human realization expected of them. We must seek a new system.

I believe that our companeros from Honduras are not sufficiently informed and must also be suffering. I have received calls from other countries asking me if it is true that San Salvador is being bombed or if it is true that there are hordes of peasants. I have been asked if Napoleon Duarte is an exile in Mexico and has abandoned everything because we are in civil war. Honestly, gentlemen, this is not the situation existing in El Salvador.

[Question by newsman Fernando (Sofres) of NOTIMEX] What will be the attitude of the junta and the armed forces if violence increases in the country? The Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses said today that beginning Monday it will intensify violence.

[Answer by Col Adolfo Arnaldo Majano Ramos] Greetings to all before answering this question. The government's attitude toward Monsignor Arnulfo Romero's death has triggered--and you have noted it well--certain attitudes by certain political sectors in the country, trade union sectors and the coordinating board which has announced the future activities that you pointed out. We think the government should make a major effort to try to calm the citizenry since it is not responsible for violence or such a killing which is reproachable, as we have publicly stated. It has also decided to pursue this program, the project it has been undertaking for the past few months which is now taking its surest steps with the implementation of agrarian reform, the nationalization of banking and other measures taken to solve our country's social problems. Our reply will be a firmer and more active stand in the field of national development, in the development of the project that the government is determined to pursue. That would be our most clear-cut response to the political proposals that mass organizations and fronts are making to the government. As long as they are stated in the context of a political arena, they have every right to speak and do so. They have every right to tell the government and the Salvadoran people their program and if it convinces the people at any time they will have political opportunities in the future of the country, because we have said that all trends will be upheld now and in the future until democracy is properly institutionalized in El Salvador. That is my reply to your question and our response to the mass organizations and fronts in the country. We understand their concerns, and following the monsignor's death the government is dutybound and committed to be more active and more loyal to the development of this reform program as a tribute to the monsignor's memory. In the military field, we restate that it is the policy of the government to insure the tranquillity of the citizens out of respect for human rights. In every action taken by our military elements in the performance of their duties, they have to follow the general government guideline of using appropriate methods and respecting human rights. This is our position on the recent proposals.

[Question by newsman Rene Hurtado of Radio Cadena Central] Regarding the foregoing question, [words indistinct] the Coordinating Board of the Masses said it will be on the warpath starting today. It added that it thinks it is between two fires and it is not going to surrender but that it will achieve a victory. It has publicly asked for worldwide support as a belligerent force. It announced 8 days of mourning, 4 of which will be a nationwide strike. That was the proposal of the coordinating board. What does the government junta think about that?

[Majano Ramos] I am going to expand my previous reply to answer your question. Recent national events have prompted a generalized concern which we can understand but I want to seize the opportunity to send everyone a message of confidence and tell them that the objective of the government program is wholesome. It is clearly set forth and we tell them all again that the best attitude they could have is precisely to cooperate with the program that has been established because any belligerent attitude by any political group or organization here might lead to unnecessary bloodshed, to an internecine confrontation--that is, an unnecessary fratricidal struggle. From now on we can make the political project of national reforms workable without a wave of violence. That would be an additional observation to my previous answer.

THREE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC MINISTERS REPORTEDLY RESIGN

PA280349 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0331 GMT 28 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--A new crisis seems to be threatening the Revolutionary Government Junta in El Salvador following the as yet unconfirmed resignation of three Christian Democratic Cabinet ministers.

Education Minister Eduardo Benjamin Colindres, Economy Minister Oscar Menjivar and Agriculture and Livestock Minister Jorge Villacorta reportedly tendered their resignations to the junta yesterday and left the country. Reports from Costa Rica indicate than Menjivar and Villacorta arrived there today. Colindres in turn reportedly left for Mexico. The reasons for the possible resignations are unknown, but it is presumed they are irrevocable. Menjivar reportedly said that "he was not going to reconsider his decision".

The resignations were apparently triggered by the crisis of political violence in this country which has claimed more than 700 victims this year. The most prominent victim of the political crisis has been Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, archbishop of San Salvador, who was killed from a shot in the chest by unidentified individuals on Monday as he was saying Mass in a church in the capital.

The three Christian Democrats' resignations have not been confirmed by their party or the government. The information secretary of the Revolutionary Government Junta told the news director of Radio Cadena YSU this afternoon that "the rumor was totally groundless."

ARMED FORCES REPORT LATEST VIOLENT INCIDENTS

PA280448 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA

[Armed forces communique released in San Salvador on 27 March]

[Excerpts] The following are the events that have taken place in the past few hours: A group of about 50 attacked a military patrol on duty in Angulo, La Joya, Las Pampas and San Jose Llano Grande in Tecoluca, San Vicente Department. During the confrontation that ensued, seven subversives were killed and several firearms of various types and caliber were impounded. In Ozatlan and Las Penas in that same department, subversives obstructed the means of communication but fled as military escorts which cleared off the roads appeared. Eight unidentified individuals at 0800 yesterday blocked an Interior Ministry automobile and set fire to it. The vehicle was completely destroyed.

At 1600 yesterday there was an armed confrontation in San Simon, Morazan Department between a military patrol on duty there and a subversive commando unit which resulted in two subversives killed. At El Carmen farm in Loma Alta in Tepetitan, Julian Martinez Flores was killed by Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] members. In San Juan, San Bartolome Perulapia, Cuscatlan Department, unidentified subversives set fire to eight homes belonging to local residents.

In the vicinity of San Vicente there was an armed clash between a military patrol which was about to raid a home in search of weapons and subversive elements. The patrol was attacked as it was leaving the house. As a result of the clash, one subversive was killed and a minor was seriously hurt as he was passing by.

Subversives attacked the San Pedro farm and nearby farms in the port of Acajutla. After holding the farm owners at gunpoint, they fled, taking a 45 caliber revolver and a 16-gage shotgun.

A subversive group armed with submachineguns, (G-3) rifles, Galil rifles and 45-caliber automatic pistols killed National Police Agent Teodoro Belgran Cruz. The incident occurred in San Andres, Monte de San Juan, Cuscatlan Department. No arrests were made because the subversives fled in various directions.

A group of unidentified individuals attacked the residents of Santa Rosa, Nueva Concepcion and killed Saturnino Escobar Ramos whom they executed in front of many eyewitnesses. His wife said the subversives took her husband out of the house and, after tying him down about 10 meters away from it, opened fire on him with various caliber weapons. The incident has caused indignation throughout that area.

JUNTA TO ASK INTERPOL'S HELP IN ROMERO CASE

PA272000 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2100 GMT 26 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Revolutionary Government Junta announced this afternoon that it will request the cooperation of the international crime police organization (INTERPOL) to determine who masterminded and who carried out the assassination of El Salvador's archbishop, Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero y Galdamez.

The prelate was killed on Monday while celebrating Mass at La Divina Providencia Hospital in this capital.

Questioned at the presidential palace, Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano told Salvadoran and foreign journalists that he could not say whether the perpetrators of this abominable act were activists of the extreme right or left. He stated that it is highly probable that it was a mercenary who fired the explosive 22-caliber bullet at Monsignor Romero's heart.

BPR ACCUSES GOVERNMENT OF ROMERO ASSASSINATION

PA272326 Paris AFP in Spanish 2223 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA

[By Paul Rutler]

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Mar (AFP)--The Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), the principal Marxist organization in El Salvador, today blamed the government junta for the death of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, who was killed Monday while saying Mass.

In a communique released in this capital, the BPR states that it holds the counterrevolutionary junta responsible for the assassination, adding that the junta is the servile instrument that Yankee and oligarchic imperialism has chosen for its special war against the Salvadoran people. The oligarchy, the communique goes on, could no longer tolerate the brave voice of a shepherd who dedicated his life to defending the oppressed. The junta is trying to conceal its action behind false tears.

For his part, BPR Secretary General Juan Chacon told this agency that from now on the leftist movements and the people would respond energetically to the death of Monsignor Romero.

Juan Chacon, who said this at the university where young BPR members have been feverishly printing thousands of leaflets and communiques, explained that the announced 8 days of mourning and strike had begun today. We hope the country will be paralyzed by tomorrow, he added.

For Monsignor Romero's funeral, slated for Sunday at 0800 local time [1400 GMT], we have called for the biggest popular concentration ever seen in El Salvador, and this was done in spite of the state of siege, the BPR secretary added.

In any event, for us, the struggle continues. No political solution is possible in this country and problems will only be resolved through armed confrontation, he said in conclusion.

Meanwhile, in the downtown area, thousands of Salvadorans continued silently marching past the archbishop's coffin to pay him a final tribute. Inside the cathedral, usually a forum for the shouting of slogans and the delivering of revolutionary speeches during the 308 occupations by extreme leftist movements to which it was subjected in the course of 1 year, only prayers and vibrant hymns to God and the prophet could be heard.

LEFTIST SECTORS DECLARE THEMSELVES ON 'WAR FOOTING'

PA262354 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2309 GMT 26 Mar 80 PA

[By Jose Katinbak]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 26 Mar (LATIN)--Salvadoran leftist sectors announced tonight that they are on a war footing while the government's security forces prepare for a possible civil war following Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero's murder.

The Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the masses, which includes most Salvadoran leftist groups and its [word indistinct] allies, made this statement during a news conference held at the local university to announce that it will maintain its active militancy until it obtains its final objective of overthrowing the civilian-military junta, which has ruled this Central American country for the past 6 months.

The CRM also urged the people to join a general strike called for tomorrow as an expression of protest against the murder of Archbishop Romero, champion of human rights in this country.

NICARAGUA

FSLN EXPLAINS STANDS ON NATIONAL ISSUES

PA261618 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 14 Mar 80 pp 1, 3, 9 PA

[Document issued by the Sandinist National Liberation Front issued in Managua on 14 March 1980]

[Text] Forty years after Sandino, the revolutionary Sandinism--now in power--emphatically confirms the principles of the Sandinist popular revolution. The ideological struggle is a permanent task within the revolutionary organization, and it becomes more urgent as renewed ideological currents attempt "to revise" Sandino contrary to historical heritage. That is exactly what "democratism" is: the latest attempt to revise Sandino, to identify him with the liberal bourgeois ideology, by omitting the class and anti-imperialist features of Sandinism whose synthesis is expressed in the revolutionary struggle of the masses and their vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN).

The Sandinist militancy and all the people of Sandino must permanently rebuild the ideological struggle without yielding a single inch to the presumptions of democratism and the other ideological currents.

In order to properly arm the masses in this struggle, the national propaganda and political education secretariat of the FSLN points to some of its stands on this matter. The collective discussion of these stands will be necessary to reaffirm the principles of the Sandinist popular revolution. With our contributions and the revolutionary practice of our members we shall put democratism in its rightful place.

1. FSLN, Vanguard of the Revolution

The hegemony of Sandinism, evident today in our country and which represents the dominant political forces of the revolutionary process, can be explained neither by taking Sandino as an abstract idea nor by severing the 1927-34 Sandinist movement from the entire process of the revolution.

Sandino is above all a political, military and ideological line, a model of action which has been followed, defended and developed only by the National Sandinist Liberation Front, making it the sole trustee of the struggles, historical heritage and revolutionary leadership of our people. Thus, the FSLN was and continues being the only revolutionary alternative of the heirs of Sandino.

The FLSN is the vanguard because it comes from the roots of the fatherland, of Sandino's proletarian-peasant army, of the anti-imperialist popular war, of the Sandinist movement's class awareness and of its armed revolutionary strategy. It also is the continuation of an historic line of the anti-interventionist and antioligarchic struggles of the past century, of Zeledon's [hero of the 1912 Nicaraguan revolution] struggles. In all, the FSLN is the historic continuation of the struggles of our people.

It was the people and their vanguard, who through shooting, heroism, death and sacrifices brought Sandino from the oblivion and silence in which the Liberal and Conservative oligarchies and other dominating forces tried to bury him.

The Sandinist front is the vanguard not only because it is the true expression of Sandino and his army but also because it is the instrument of victory, the organic and political synthesis of 50 years of Sandinist struggle, of suffering and the revolutionary conquests of our people.

Sandino was not the heritage of a group, but of all of us. However, that heritage was raised only by the workers and peasants as a symbol and banner of struggle, and only its vanguard, the FSLN, led it to victory.

The Sandinist struggle continues in the tasks of the popular revolution, and today, like yesterday, Sandino's political heritage continues to live for all the patriotic sectors who under the leadership of our vanguard want to participate in the revolution.

Sandino is no longer an ideal. He is a reality that day by day is made more evident by the workers and peasants led by their Sandinist vanguard in the development of the popular revolution.

In Nicaragua the other patriotic forces also have the right to aspire to share Sandinism, which up to now was shared only by the workers, the peasants and their vanguard through their heroic struggle. They must understand, however, that Sandinism cannot be adapted or placed at the disposal of their political interests, because it already is the expression of the interests of the workers and peasants whose task is to lead the patriotic sectors and never again be themselves led by another social force.

2. The Vanguard, the Workers and their Allies in the Struggle Against the Dictatorship

Vanguard is a title of honor which a revolutionary organization earns throughout the struggle of an entire process, leading the forces it represents first toward the conquest of political power, and later, its consolidation.

In the struggle against the dictatorship there was only one vanguard: the FSLN. It won that role through 20 years of uninterrupted fighting against the dictatorship, in the interest of the workers in the fields and in the city. The irrefutable force of the facts speak for itself.

While the traditional "opponents" deceived the people with false demands to obtain a quota of power next to the dictator for their exclusive benefit, the FSLN, still an embryo, basically armed with the force of reason, justice, the revolutionary principles and the workers' confidence, showed the way to national liberation. With the daily example of its actions, under most difficult conditions; with the practical display of its intelligence and able leadership, it definitely won the hearts of our heroic working people, to blend into a single force, an indestructible unity. That unity is the pillar of our Sandinist popular revolution.

Later came the allies, those whose interests were no longer represented by the dictatorship and, in view of the evident force of the popular movement, were forced to oppose the dictatorship, thus coinciding with the objectives of the FSLN and the workers, it is only thanks to the FSLN's correct policy, under a single democratic and anti-imperialist program, that the progressive sectors of the bourgeoisie and the small businessmen became allies of the workers to overthrow the dictatorship.

This reveals that the allies who decided to walk side by side with the workers the last part of the route played an important role, but not a decisive one. This last role is historically assigned to the basic forces, those who shed their blood at the barricades, in the trenches, in the mountains; the workers of the fields and the city, of whom the FSLN is their most advanced instrument, their vanguard, the revolution's political and military leadership.

3. Nationalism and Anti-Imperialism

Nationalism is another value of Sandinism, but in the era of imperialism, a nationalism that is not anti-imperialist cannot favor the interests of the people.

The people's sovereignty is not debatable; it is defended with arms, said our general of free men. However, in the history of Nicaragua there were citizens and organizations who debated our sovereignty at various negotiating tables.

After Sandino and before the FSLN, no organization of political party could defend our sovereignty, because no one truly dared to challenge U.S. imperialism.

Nobody can deny that Sandino's nationalism had an anti-imperialist content and practice. The first Sandinist movement of Nicaragua (1927-1933) tried and succeeded in expelling imperialism from our national territory.

After Sandino and before the FSLN, there were only compromising movements and parties.

We want to be very clear in stating that there are not, or should not be ambiguous situations. We are either anti-imperialist nationalists and in favor of the people's interests, like the Sandinists and the FSLN, or we are "nationalists" in favor of imperialism and therefore against the people's interests, in which case we could not be called Sandinists. The most typical case of this nationalism was Somoza's pseudopatriotism.

Nobody is banned from being nationalist in this country, even if a last-minute nationalist, as long as it is a nationalism in favor of the workers' interests, and not a nationalism serving to legalize the opportunism of a movement or a party.

4. The Ghost of Private Property

The oppressed classes in all their progressive and revolutionary stages inevitably have to face the dilemma of either pursuing a reform or revolution, with the specter of private property in the middle of the problem. The oppressed classes face this dilemma regardless of the various ideological and political forms that their historic struggle for liberation takes.

This phantom is now moving more demagogically to sow terror and uncertainty in order to secure a political clientele among the middle classes and the petite bourgeoisie.

To state that there is a need to defend private property, food, furniture, houses, refrigerators and kitchens is nothing but to ridiculously pretend to stir up an old ghost, when the fact is that this revolution and all revolutions not only have defended private property but have made it accessible not only to the petite bourgeoisie but to the workers and peasants. The revolution not only defends this form of private property but also wants to expand it to cover all the social sectors and classes of the Nicaraguan society.

The objectives of the revolution are none other than to struggle to guarantee social well-being for all the workers. Instead of a slum there are to be decent and human quarters; instead of a floor there is to be a bed. The workers who produce social wealth are entitled to these things and living a life free of oppression where the workers will have goals that will make life more pleasant and comfortable for themselves and their families. This is the Sandinism that comprises the economic and social nature of the people's economic projects, which today are expressed in the fact that the surplus that the people's property area is beginning to produce is destined for the people.

5. Bourgeois or Popular Liberty

When Somoza exploited and killed the people he always did so on behalf of the "sacred principles of liberty." As a good Liberal he defended at any cost his liberty to impose with the support of imperialism a system of domination and exploitation against the interests of the people. This is how the peasants had their land expropriated so that they could be "free" to sell their labor to whomever wanted to buy it. The entire nation was kept ignorant to safeguard the people's "freedom" to decide whether they wanted an education. The capitalists and the landowners were given the "freedom" to exploit the people as they pleased. The organizations that represented the interests of the masses were repressed supposedly so that the masses could "freely" decide whether they wanted to join these associations without being "manipulated." Culture, information and ideology were repressed if they represented the point of view of the exploited, supposedly for the purpose of defending the "liberties" of the people.

This was also the position of the Conservatives, with the only difference that they wanted more "freedom" to exploit the people and Somoza was not allowing them to do it.

Our people have always spoken about "liberty" as something pure and abstract that has always existed with the same essence, precisely to hide the class connotation of that word. However, with the people's Sandinist revolution, those stories are through forever. The masses now understand that it is not enough to say the word liberty to be free. They understand that the word liberty has two completely opposed meanings, depending on the class viewing it. Therefore, for the masses there is no sacred and abstract liberty because only their own class interests and the principles of the popular revolution are truly sacred.

Bourgeois liberty has nothing to do with the people's liberty which reflects the objective interests of the people regarding their right to get organized and armed (politically, militarily and ideologically) as a class to promote the historic project of society that corresponds to their majority class nature. In the face of the people's liberty, which is based on the interests of the great majority of the people, it is coarse and absurd to try to impose on them a sacred concept of liberty in abstract. That is nothing but an ideological trick that has its roots in a past of exploitations and in efforts to maintain it even by remodeling it.

The revolution has clearly defined the true context in which freedom must be conceived. We have reached the point where words must be given their real meaning. To try to disguise them with subterfuges is an attempt on the people's interests.

6. Education Is Liberation, Not Subordination

Before the triumph of the revolution, education in Nicaragua was the privilege of a class which kept the exploited majorities in a state of ignorance, under the most abject subordination and under political and ideological control. Education was the privilege of one class not only because the majority of the population did not have much opportunity for an education, but because the education system was designed to reaffirm the ideology of the dominant classes and to strengthen the bases of economic relations which would perpetuate exploitation. This has been the role played by education and the ideological institutions of the bourgeois state (news media, cultural institutions and others) in all the capitalist societies.

Therefore, education has never been unbiased or genuine, parents were never consulted about the type of education they wanted for their children. To deny this is nothing but hogwash. The class-oriented contents of education cannot be concealed behind empty phrases. This has been proven by facts as an objective need of the system for its survival.

With the triumph of the revolution and the seizure of power by the exploited classes, this situation has radically changed. The new socioeconomic reality, the objective needs of the revolutionary process and the needs of the majority of the population demand a new type of education. We do not need to cover up and to make exploitation look like something normal. On the contrary, we need to denounce it before the eyes of the exploited, so that they can be liberated and provided with an instrument which will turn them into useful beings of their time. If there is something which represents the real seizure of power by the exploited, it is their technical and political capacity to manage society conscientiously on new economic foundations and the new educational system which will play an important role in creating those conditions.

The literacy crusade which is about to begin is the first step in that direction.

The political and educational contents of the campaign consists precisely in the urgent need to abolish the subordination to which the majority of the population and our youth have been submitted. People who are ignorant, divided and disorganized can be subordinated to meekly accept exploitation and views of their exploiters, but when people are organized and conscientious of their historic role nobody can subject them. No one is going to continue exploiting our people anymore on behalf of an alleged freedom of his to continue being an illiterate and to be exploited.

That is not freedom. It is a criminal declaration of war against the people's right for liberation. The literacy crusade is not only going to free the large illiterate peasant population, but also the thousands of youths who yesterday were being domesticated to accept like sheep the view of the dominant classes in order to reaffirm the system of exploitation.

We are going to implement the literacy crusade to free the people no matter who is opposed to it.

7. A Single Working Class, A Single Trade Union Organization

The toppling of the dictatorship through the revolutionary actions of the masses and their vanguard opened the historic route down which the workers, peasants and other sectors of the oppressed people would go and promote their own political and socio-economic plans. Therefore, the workers are the leading players in the construction of the new Nicaragua.

That historic reality shakes the enemies of the people to their foundations and leads them to promote the most varied forms of ideological diversionism to divide our working class and prevent its organic and political unity.

"Democratic trade unionism" and "ideological pluralism" hide the interest of the enemies of our workers by keeping them divided and preventing their monolithic, organic and political unity.

The Nicaraguan working class and the working class of the entire world are a single unit. The interests of the workers of our country, regardless of their place in the productive structure--regardless of whether they work for Fabritex, El Caracol, Standard Steel or in agricultural production unit--are still the same. The ideology is the same. Their union organization as an instrument of the class struggle is the same.

Therefore, such values as "democratic trade unionism" and "ideological pluralism" are out of the question because by proclaiming trade union freedom versus the labor unity project promoted by the revolution the working class is fragmentized and splintered into as many union organizations as could be created in the country.

The splintering of the working class is not an expression of proletarian democracy but rather the result of the very structure of capitalism which pits individual workers against capital, a policy of oppression promoted by imperialism and its allies to pulverize the will of our workers into a number of trade union components and prevent their class and revolutionary development.

Only the revolutionary struggle of the masses and the creative initiative of the workers and peasants are capable of achieving the objectives of the workers. Truly democratic trade unionism then refers to the historic inperative that the workers have a single organic, political and class stand.

8. Distribution or Revolution

Capitalism has resorted to playing the game of distributing part of the business profit among the workers as a way of stopping the class struggle.

Capitalists dream of a world in which by distributing 5 pesos of their profit to each individual worker they will achieve the long-awaited balance between "justice and freedom." Perhaps entrepreneurial charity would have better results if it weren't for the fact that the real world is radically different. In it, their wishes are unrealistic due to the very contradictions in the system, and the workers do not behave as individuals but as an organized class with its own ideology.

Sandinism has made workers aware that they should not sell their labor for just a few pesos. The political clout of the working classes cannot be exchanged even for all the profits of a firm. The important thing is to have a role in the firm's decisionmaking and still more important, to have a role in society's economic and political decisions.

Distribution, like reforms, no matter how radical they may be (as in the case of El Salvador), cannot take the place of the revolutionary power of the mass of the people. Let it be understood that when we speak of revolution we are talking about organized labor participation in building a society that will put an end to inequalities and exploitation.

Distribution should not fool anybody, let alone when it is a populist way of exchanging votes for cordobas as if we were still in the Somoza era.

The development pattern of the most advanced capitalism is that which gets workers to limit democracy to the factories of firms, regulating exploitation to continue exploiting.

9. The Sandinist Revolution Insures Individual Values

We have said it many times. We say it now and we said it before when we were fiercely fighting against the dictatorship. The FSLN, the indisputable vanguard of this revolution, insures the individual practice of all values and beliefs, all religious beliefs. We are and will always be respectful of those beliefs. There is freedom in Nicaragua but a freedom that does not harm the interests of the people, the interests of the revolution. However, what the Sandinist people's revolution would never accept is the organized political practice of these beliefs to the detriment of the revolution. We would never allow counterrevolution in the name of freedom of religion and religious values.

Here anybody can go to church without being afraid to practice his religious beliefs. No one is asked to organize a trade union, cooperative or political party or to state his religious denomination as some sort of preliminary requirement. Religious practice is a private affair as far as the state is concerned. However, our state could not allow that, in the name of religion, workers should still be deprived, firms drained of capital, production sabotaged and counterrevolutionary activities undertaken. Undoubtedly that would affect most of society and the right of an entire people to achieve their freedom and emerge from poverty and exploitation. Because our revolution respects the individual's freedom of religion and of thought, it also insures the permanent nature of the family and the parents' right over their children. Of course, that right does not excuse them from their duties or from respecting the rights of their children. Furthermore, through their example and their mass involvement in the struggle, Nicaraguan youths have shown enormous maturity in not being manipulated. They know how to defend their own rights, the rights of the Sandinist people's revolution.

10. Free Fatherland or Death!

Free Homeland or Death, which means freedom or death in the struggle of our workers and the FSLN to exercise their collective right to political, economic and social emancipation from imperialism and its local allies, is the highest expression of the class inheritance of the thinking and actions of General Sandino and his army of workers and peasants.

That is the homeland that Sandino fought for and that is the goal to which the FSLN as the political, military and ideological guide of our revolution is leading the workers and peasants in the construction of the new society.

It is not the homeland that Somoza and his henchmen made to repress and bathe the people in blood. It is not the homeland behind which opportunistic positions that review Sandinist thinking in search of political clientele hide. Sandino's inheritance is not characterized by a phase but by the specific work of that small, daring army which somewhere along Las Segovias fought for national liberation, an army made up of the children of Sandino, the FSLN fighters and operatives, the Sandinist and revolutionary people.

In the language of our workers and peasants, the homeland we are building today is free from all exploitation and imperialist domination. It is a homeland guided by popular, democratic and internationalist principles so our workers and peasants can recover our wealth and natural resources for the good of the large downtrodden masses. It is a homeland where national values are respected, where workers with weapons in hand defend the social wealth they produce through their efforts. In sum, it is a homeland which follows the programmatic and political inheritance of Sandino and his army, the defender of national sovereignty.

Sandino's watchwords never lent themselves to the bourgeoisie because "only the workers and peasants will go to the end; only their organized force shall triumph."

FREE FATHERLAND OR DEATH.

ORTEGA SAYS U.S. INTERVENTION IN EL SALVADOR POSSIBLE

PA271520 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Revolutionary Comdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, has stated that any U.S. intervention in El Salvador would be repudiated throughout the world. In analyzing the Salvadoran situation, Ortega Saavedra said that the danger of direct intervention cannot be discarded. He added, however, that its political price would be too high for the U.S. Government. He noted that other alternatives which could be used by U.S. imperialism would be a military coup d'etat and indirect intervention through the most reactionary sectors in Central America which are organizing in countries bordering El Salvador. Ortega said that the assassination of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero must be understood as an aggression against all the Central American people and that it cannot be isolated from an intense activity being carried out lately by the most reactionary groups of the United States. The death of the prelate could become a provocation but the popular sectors in El Salvador will know how to reply to this without falling in the trap that the enemy is trying to set up.

TALKS ON EL SALVADOR HELD WITH FIVE OTHER NATIONS

PA271652 Paris AFP in Spanish 0303 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 26 Mar (AFP)--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto stated here today that six Latin American nations are presently holding permanent consultations regarding the Salvadoran political situation.

The chief of Nicaraguan diplomacy said that to this end, his office keeps in touch by phone with the governments of Costa Rica, Panama, Mexico, Grenada and Jamaica. Nevertheless, D'Escoto refused to confirm the possibility of a joint action by these six governments to help solve El Salvador's violent situation. D'Escoto said: Like us, all of these friendly governments are analyzing the Salvadoran situation and I believe that if we must further reiterate our solidarity with the Salvadoran people we should do it jointly.

JAMAICA'S MANLEY HOLDS TALKS WITH CASTRO

FL271149 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 27 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Yesterday in Santiago our commander in chief received Michael Manley, Jamaica's prime minister and head of its ruling People's National Party, who paid a friendly and working visit to our country.

During his brief stay in Cuba, Manley held a fruitful exchange of opinions with Fidel concerning bilateral relations, the international situation, especially in America and the Caribbean, and the nonalined countries movement's work. The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutural understanding.

NONALINED MOVEMENT TO CONSIDER JAMAICA'S ECONOMIC SITUATION

FL271546 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 27 Mar 80 FL

[Excerpt] The president of the nonalined movement, Cuba's Dr Fidel Castro, has agreed with Prime Minister Michael Manley to mobilize support within the nonalined movement for the recommendations of the Brandt Commission on International Development. President Castro is also to bring Jamaica's economic situation to the attention of members of the nonalined movement. These developments resulted from discussions between Prime Minister Manley and President Castro in Santiago, Cuba last night. Mr Manley flew from Kingston last night and returned home at about 0230 this morning. The discussions were part of a round of consultations between the government and representatives of the international bodies on Jamaica's economic situation and on ways to move the international community to carry forward the recommendations of the Brandt Commission.

FIDEL CASTRO REJECTS SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL INVITATION

PA272300 Paris AFP in Spanish 2234 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 27 Mar (AFP)--Cuban President Fidel Castro declined the invitation extended by the Socialist International to attend a meeting in Santo Domingo. Castro could have participated as president of the nonalined country movement, it was said here. In his reply to the Socialist International secretary general, Bernt Carlsson, Castro regretted that the invitation came too late to be accepted.

CHURCHES DENOUNCE ARCHBISHOP ROMERO'S SLAYING

FL271324 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 27 Mar 80 FL

[Excerpt] The Christian Congerence for Peace for Latin America and the Caribbean issued a communique in Havana condemning the murder of the Salvadoran archbishop and expressing solidarity with the Salvadoran church and people. It recalls Monsignor Romero's history as archbishop of San Salvador and his denunciations in his Masses of the human rights violations in Central America.

For his part, the Reverend Raul Fernandez, president of the Cuban Ecumenical Council, said that this crime and the thousands of peoples who have been killed prove once again the brutality of the reactionary forces not only in El Salvador but also in other Latin American countries. Meanwhile, the general secretary of the Presbyterian Reform Church of Cuba, Sergio (Arce) said Romero was killed because he denounced to his people and the world the constant human rights violations in El Salvador.

MPSP CONDEMNS ASSASSINATION OF SALVADORAN ARCHBISHOP

FL280102 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0021 GMT 28 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] has released a statement condemning the horrendous assassination of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, archbishop of San Salvador.

Progressive mankind has been shaken by indignation in the face of the news of the horrendous assassination of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, archbishop of San Salvador, says the statement released by the MPSP in Havana.

The statement notes that the monstrous crime shows the degree of desperation and fear of the fascist military junta in the face of the unyielding struggle of the Salvadoran people who, despite all the atrocities committed against them, continue to fight in order to put an end to such a despicable regime. Lastly, it states: The MPSP condemns resolutely the dastardly assassination of the San Salvador archbishop an reaffirms its firm solidarity with the Revolutionary movement of El Salvador.

OPPOSITION TO SALVADORAN GOVERNMENT REVIEWED

PA262318 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] So far this year, more than 1,000 people have been killed in El Salvador by the army, the police and the extreme rightwing armed groups which operate in that country at the service of the military and Christian Democratic regime and the 14 oligarchic families. This orgy of crimes has led to broad international condemnation accompanied by a vast movement of solidarity with the struggle that the best sons of El Salvador wage against the tyranny and its main supporter--U.S. imperialism.

The Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces has said that international solidarity is a historic necessity of the Salvadoran people. Recently, the WPC [presumably World Peace Council] denounced before the international community the repression unleashed against the Salvadoran people by the government junta and it condemned the military aid the United States grants the junta to increase its crimes against the Salvadoran patriotic forces. The Salvadoran regime, the WPC indicated, massacres the genuine representatives of the people who struggle for national independence, sovereignty, democracy and social justice.

In its statement issued in Helsinki, the WPC urged its member organizations and all international organizations to make effective their solidarity with the heroic Salvadoran people and their legitimate leaders.

A communique signed in Mexico City by 500 political and intellectual personalities of Mexico, Argentina, Peru, Chile, Bolivia, Guatemala, El Salvador and Colombia demanded that the Salvadorn popular organizations' right to rebellion be internationally recognized. The document which was also signed by 32 Latin American political organizations denounced the threat of a bigger genocide in El Salvador as a result of the intervention of mercenary forces of Guatemala, and the U.S. sale of weapons to the Salvadoran Army.

The Central American Front of Solidarity, the People's Electoral Movement of Venezuela, the Central Organization of Cuban Workers, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the Continental Organization of Latin American Students and the Mexican and Costa Rican committees of solidarity with the Salvadoran people have expressed their support of the liberation struggle being waged by the revolutionary and progressive forces in the fatherland of Agustin Farabundo Marti. They have also condemned the increasing interference of the United States in the domestic affairs of that Central American country. Clergyman Juan (Vives Turia), president of the (FUNDALATIN) organization, has said in Caracas that the Salvadoran people have lost their patience in the face of their frustrations because the military junta that overthrew Gen Carlos Humberto Romero has made many promises but the masses have only received bullets. Former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez has said the Salvadorn revolutionary organizations cannot be denied the right to insurrection after exhausting other means to achieve dignity and freedom.

SOVIET, NICARAGUAN DELEGATES ARRIVE FOR UPEC CONGRESS

FL251203 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Representatives of the journalists' unions from the USSR and Nicaragua have arrived in our capital to attend the Fourth Congress of the Union of Cuban Journalists [UPEC] that will be held at Havana's Palace of Conventions on 27-29 March. UPEC General Secretary Ernesto Vera welcomed the Soviet delegation headed by (Yanis) Britans, member of Lithuania's Communist Party Central Committee and secretary of the USSR Union of Journalists. The Nicaraguan delegate is Manuel Barrios, organization secretary of the Nicaraguan Journalists' Union. He was received at the Havana City airport by Elson Concepcion, UPEC secretary for education and culture. Another member of the Soviet group is Viktor Novikov, chairman of the USSR Union of Journalists' Control Committee and chief editor of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

RODRIGUEZ ADDRESSES CLASS STRUCTURE CONFERENCE

PA271841 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo, has stated here that U.S. imperialism has no other viable alternative than to ask Latin American countries to allow it to maintain the conditions of inequality and exploitation within a framework of reforms such as the ones it brandished in Punta del Este 20 years ago. He inaugurated the International Conference on the Theory of class structure in Latin America at the Palace of Conventions this morning. This conference will hold sessions until Friday with the participation of 30 communist parties and revolutionary organizations of the continent.

The Cuban leader stressed that deep changes have occurred in Latin America and the world over the past 50 years when the proletariat became aware of its role in society. He said that those who consoled themsleves by thinking that the Cuban revolution was an exception on our continent are now able to see, with the great Nicaraguan historical leap, that Cuba was only a beginning, which will have an inexorable continuity. Speeches by the representatives of the Ecuadorean and Guatemalan communist parties followed the opening speech.

DORTICOS SPEAKS AT HUNGARIAN PARTY CONGRESS

For address at the 25 March session of the 12th Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Congress by Osvaldo Dorticos, member of the Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers, see the Hungary section of the 28 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

REPORTAGE ON SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

PA272024 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Socialist International began its sessions in Santo Domingo with a resolution condemning the killing of Salvadoran Archbishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero. The document, read by former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, also condemned the U.S. political and military aid to the present government and armed forces of El Salvador. The document stated that the Salvadoran people are the only ones to decide their own destiny and reiterated its full solidarity with the struggle to obtain a democratic regime with a true popular basis in that Central American country. The Socialist International sessions were inaugurated yesterday here in Santo Domingo by its president, former FRG Chancellor Willy Brandt, who referred to the dangers for mankind inherent in the arms race. Prior to the conference, Guillermo Manuel Ungo, leader of the Salvadoran National Revolutionary Movement, demanded that the United States stop its intervention in the domestic affairs of his country.

President Guzman Addresses Meeting

PA272233 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1405 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 27 Mar (EFE)--The Dominican president has asked the delegates to the Socialist International meeting in Santo Domingo to focus their efforts according to the social, political and economic needs of each people.

During a reception last night at the national palace President Antonio Guzman said one of the common aspirations of all Latin American peoples and all developing nations is to reconcile the respect for human dignity and full freedoms with progress and social justice, thus guaranteeing peace and well-being for all.

Guzman emphasized the presence of Nobel Peace Prize winner Willy Brandt and said the violence occurring in the world could generate national and international conflicts which could seriously imperil the development possibilities of peoples and nations as well as world peace. He also stated that as political leaders the members of Socialist International have the right and the obligation to oppose violence and to bring trust in peace to the peoples. As an example he mentioned the historical stage the Dominican Republic has been going through since 16 May 1978, the date of the general elections won by the government party, which has reaffirmed the Dominican people's conviction that social peace and coexistence must be the result of the conscious and responsible participation of all citizens. President Guzman stated that all Dominicans should be committed to this task, those in the government as well as those who are not, because this should be a result of everyone's effort.

El Salvador Chief Topic

PA280245 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1943 GMT 26 Mar 80 PA

[By Luis Ovidio Sigaran]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 26 Mar (LATIN)--A broadly based revolutionary democratic unity government would offer a political rather than a military solution to the critical situation in El Salvador, former member of that country's revolutionary junta Guillermo Ungo said here today.

The former executive is in Santo Domingo, along with over 150 Latin American and European leaders, to analyze the explosive situation of Central America following the murder of San Salvador Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero.

The discussions began today within the framework of the first regional conference for Latin America and the Caribbean of the Socialist International. It is scheduled to adjourn on Friday. Among those attending the meeting are the president of the Socialist International, Willy Brandt of the FRG, former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez and other noted political figures of both continents.

Ungo pointed out at a news conference that only the effective unity of the Salvadoran people could offer a political solution to his country's crisis. The former member of the junta accused the U.S. Government of being "hypocritical" in its statements that it would not interfere in the internal affairs of El Salvador and offer military aid to the present governing junta. Ungo claimed that since 3 January, over 400 persons have been killed in El Salvador at the hands of the "rightwing forces who enjoy the protection and guarantee of the governing junta which considers all who fight for social changes enemies." He said the murder of Monsignor Romero "is nothing more than a display of the power employed by the oligarchic interests at the political and military level."

Meanwhile, former Venezuelan President Perez described as an "abominable crime" the death of Romero 2 days ago and said it confirms the warnings of some social democratic leaders about the Salvadoran situation. "The Salvadorans will continue fighting against the privileges of the dictatorship and the oligarchy, for the formation of broadly based government, because all Salvadoran leaders will work toward unity to build a broad front that will satisfy the people and their justified anger," said Perez to the newsmen shortly after his arrival yesterday. "It is incredible that there should have been such a lack of common sense and observation for people to have failed to realize that a government junta in El Salvador in which only the social democrats are participating could not keep the crisis from worsening," the leader of Venezuela's Democratic Action Party said.

The former president urged countries like the United States and Venezuela to seek a peaceful solution to the Salvadoran crisis. "There is no doubt that the Central American area has been afflicted with dictatorships because of the negligence of the democratic countries," Carlos Andres Perez said. He added that "the lesson of Nicaragua was not enough for the reactionary forces of Guatemala and El Salvador." Perez, who was replaced as president by Luis Herrera Campins after his party lost the elections last year, firmly supported the struggle of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) in Nicaragua, which ended with the overthrow of President Anastasio Somoza.

For his part, Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, said the Salvadoran political situation worsened because of what he described as "savagery," a reference to Romero's murder. He reported that the Socialist International leaders will meet today with the Salvadoran delegates for an in-depth discussion of the situation in that shaken Central American country.

Willy Brandt of the FRG, president of the Socialist International, said yesterday on his arrival that he was profoundly moved by Romero's assassination. He said he plans to obtain more information on the attack during the meeting. Brandt, former FRG chancellor, said he hopes the meeting on Latin America and the Caribbean will contribute to the strengthening of peace, a more deeply rooted justice and greater social progress in the region.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

IADB TO HOLD APRIL MEETING IN RIO DE JANEIRO

FL252102 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 25 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The Inter-American Development Bank has announced that its 21st annual Board of Governors meeting will be held April 14th-16th in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The meeting, regarded as Latin America's most important annual financial conclave, will bring together the governors and deputy governors of the bank's 41-member countries. IADB President Antonio Ortiz Mena will present the bank's 1979 annual report to the governors. During 1979, bank loans and disbursements in support of the development of its member countries in Latin America achieved record levels.

SURINAME

CHIN-A-SEN PROMISES PROMPT NORMALIZATION

FL260038 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The prime minister of Suriname, Dr Henk Chin-A-Sen, has promised prompt normalization of the country. He said that, following an evaluation of Suriname's international relations, his new government would formulate an active foreign policy. The prime minister said the new government should give priority to domestic problems and then redefine its foreign policy.

ELECTIONS POSTPONED, PARLIAMENTARY POWERS TO BE REDUCED

FL261546 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 26 Mar 80 FL

[Text] General Elections due to have taken place in Suriname tomorrow have been postponed until next year. Dr Chin-A-Sen, appointed prime minister of the civilian administration by President Johan Ferrier after last month's military coup, said on Dutch television last night that the poll would probably take place in October 1981. He said his government, composed mainly of technocrats and professional men, intended to remain in office for the period for which the ousted administration of Prime Minister Henck Arron was elected. His term was due to expire in October next year. Before he was deposed in the coup, Mr Arron had called premature elections for March 27th. And in a special broadcast on Surinamese television last night, the new prime minister said he would be introducing a new law which would transfer to his government some of the powers previously held by Parliament.

URUGUAY

AIR FORCE CHIEF SAYS CONSTITUTION MUST REFLECT CHANGES

PY181600 Paris AFP in Spanish 0325 GMT 18 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 17 Mar (AFP)--Gen Raul Bendaham, Uruguayan Air Force chief, today said that government leaders should "be able to think of new institutional systems that reflect the social changes" that are taking place in Uruguay. The military leader, member of the civilian-military government, spoke at the ceremonies commemorating the 67th anniversary of the Uruguayan Air Force. Air force delegations from Argentina and Spain attended the ceremonies. Regarding the new constitution that must be approved before the general elections that are scheduled for November 1981 are held, General Bendaham said that "we must consolidate the recovery process undertaken in 1973 through a constitution that reflects the new spirit that is within our people."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 063 31 March 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Fishing Research Agreement Signed With USSR B 1
Grain Board Chairman Says Entire Harvest Sold B 1
Briefs: Bulgarian Trade Mission B 1

BRAZIL

Military Officials Discount Plans To Build Atomic Bomb D 1
Figueiredo Said To Encourage Democracy in Southern Cone D 1
[Asuncion ABC COLOR 28 Mar]
Bombs Destroy Office of Leftist Weekly in Rio D 2
Study Approved for Road Link With Guyana D 2
Briefs: Alcohol Program Spending; Guinea-Bissau Commissioner D 2

CHILE

Rene Rojas, Envoy to Spain, Named Foreign Minister E 1
Pinochet Speaks at Swearing-in E 1
Rojas Discusses Policy E 2
Diplomat in Peru Accused of Spying, Expelled E 2
Official Comments E 2

COLOMBIA

Reportage on Dominican Embassy Situation F 1
Two More Hostages Released F 1
Paper Reports 'Prompt' Solution F 1
M-19 Negotiator Reportedly Panamanian F 2
Guerrilla Indentified as Uruguayan F 2
Pope Appeals for Release F 2
Bombs Explode in Two Consulates in Cali F 3
Talks With USSR on Sale of Meat Continue F 3
Venezuela Rejects Court Mediation in Border Dispute F 3

VENEZUELA

Reduction in Residual Fuel Prices Announced L 1

PANAMA

Japanese Bank Grants Loan for Colon Development Project N 1
Royo, Ohira Issue Joint Communique in Tokyo 26 March [cross-reference] N 1
March in Solidarity With Salvadoran People Held in Panama City N 1
National Guard Surrounds Teachers' Headquarters N 1
Alarcon Sees 'No Reason' for His Arrest N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Energy Minister Resigns Because of Poor Health P 1

EL SALVADOR

Cabinet Members Discuss Possible Resignations P 1
Three Members Resign P 2
Disturbances Occur During Romero's Funeral P 3
Radio Station Resumes Broadcasting P 3
Security Forces Patrol Streets P 4
Romero Buried P 4
Judge Investigating Romero's Death Attacked 28 March P 4
Leftist Organizations Protest Romero's Murder P 5
Junta Receives Ultimatum; Peace Corps Office Attacked P 5
Urban Bus Service Paralyzed, Violence Continues P 6
Disturbances Leave 40 Dead, More Than 150 Injured P 6
Government Calls on Church To Avert Violence P 7
Government Blames Coordinating Board for Incidents P 7
Duarte Says Conditions Not Right for Elections P 8
Majano Says Agrarian Reform Will Not Be Halted P 8
Junta Member Morales Comments on Resignations, Events P 8
Junta Members Blame Leftists' 30 March Disturbances P 9

GUATEMALA

IAPA Acknowledges That Freedom of Press Exists P 9
Army Reports Guerrilla Clash, Renewed Violence P 10
Anticommunist Demonstration Staged in Puerto Barrios P 10
Security Forces To Be Deployed To Prevent Occupations P 11

HONDURAS

Texaco Reported Causing Aviation Fuel Shortage P 11

NICARAGUA

Venezuelan President Arrives for Official Visit P 11
Newsman Reports Troops Deployed to Rivas P 12
1980 Budget To Go Into Effect 1 April P 12

CUBA

Another Asylum Attempt at Peruvian Embassy Reported Q 1
Fidel Castro Meets With France's Stirn Q 1
Mexican Defense Secretary Arrives in Havana Q 1
Castro Meets With Galvan Q 2
Raul Castro Decorates Galvan Q 2
FAR Commemorates Angolan Anniversary Q 2
CEMA Civil Aviation Meeting Concludes With Protocol Q 3
Party Invites Former Puerto Rican Prisoner for Visit Q 3

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Reportage on Socialist International Conference S 1
Castro's Absence Explained S 1
Message Sent to Tito S 2
Aid to Developing Countries S 2
Ungo, Nunez Speak S 2

GRENADA

Government Joins OLADE as 24th Member S 3

ST LUCIA

Odlum Surprised at U.S. Support of Progressive Forces S 3

FISHING RESEARCH AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

PA301424 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0932 GMT 29 Mar 80 PA

[All figures as received]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Mar (EFE)--Argentina and the Soviet Union have signed a "protocol of understanding" setting guidelines for research work in Argentine seas south of the 48th Parallel in Antarctic and sub-Antarctic waters.

The Argentine Maritime Interests Secretariat [Secretaria de Intereses Maritimos--SEIM] reported that the possibility of working south of the 46th parallel was also discussed.

A Soviet Fishing Industry Ministry delegation headed by Vyacheslav Lipanov arrived in Buenos Aires last week to discuss with SEIM the guidelines contained in the scientific-technological cooperation convention signed in 1978.

The economic-commercial-scientific cooperation agreement approved in 1977 with the Argentine Government was also on the agenda. The visitors returned to Moscow last night.

The scientific work to be performed by the Soviets in Argentine waters will supplement the data collected by Japan and the FRG with whom similar fishing research agreements had been signed. SEIM reported that the research work is aimed at finding out essential information concerning the species found in these waters. The agreement with the Soviet Union stipulates that the work will be done by scientists of the two nations using a Russian oceanographic vessel in the year-long first stage, starting in January 1981. An Argentine oceanographic vessel which is being built in Japan will be used later.

Lipanov said shortly before returning home that the talks with Argentina were held at three levels; with the SEIM authorities, with scientists and with Argentine fishing industrialists.

After reporting on the "protocol of understanding" signed today with SEIM Secretary Rear Adm Carlos Noe Guevara, Lipanov said the aim is "to gage the fisheries resources in existence south of the 46th parallel.

GRAIN BOARD CHAIRMAN SAYS ENTIRE HARVEST SOLD

FY211419 Paris AFP in Spanish 0442 GMT 21 Mar 80 FY

[Text] Salta, Argentina, 20 Mar (AFP)--The chairman of the National Grain Board, David Lacroze, said here today that Argentina has sold its entire harvest of this season's corn, wheat and sorghum crops.

The official noted that the U.S. grain boycott of the Soviet Union for the invasion of Afghanistan was not a major influence on operations.

He said that Argentine producers should orient their sales toward Pacific Ocean countries. He added that the commercialization of soybeans will be difficult because of a decrease in international prices and because U.S. soybean production increased by 10 million tons.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN TRADE MISSION--Buenos Aires, 29 Mar (NA)--An official Bulgarian mission headed by Spas Georguiev, under secretary of foreign trade, arrived in Buenos Aires today. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2147 GMT 29 Mar 80 FY]

MILITARY OFFICIALS DISCOUNT PLANS TO BUILD ATOMIC BOMB

PY281518 Paris AFP in Spanish 0318 GMT 28 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro, 27 Mar (AFP)--Adm Maximiano da Fonseca, navy minister, said here today that having nuclear plants and the technical capability to make nuclear bombs "does not mean that the country intends to make them."

Adm Maximiano da Fonseca made these remarks to reporters in answer to a question regarding a statement by Antonio Didier Barbosa Vianna, nuclear physicist and retired officer of the Brazilian Navy, who said that the FRG-Brazilian nuclear agreement has military objectives and that Brazil will be able to make an atomic bomb within 10 years.

Gen Jose Ferraz da Rocha, chief of staff of the Brazilian armed forces, said here today that "all the countries that have developed nuclear technology could use it for military purposes in the future.

General Ferraz who made these remarks to reporters, added that matters related to nuclear energy will not be discussed during his forthcoming visit to the FRG next June.

FIGUEIREDO SAID TO ENCOURAGE DEMOCRACY IN SOUTHERN CONE

PY291624 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 28 Mar 80 p 13 PY

[By special envoy Alberto Mauro]

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo, 27 Mar--The only possibility for the strengthening of democracy in Latin America is the consolidation of the middle class; otherwise the countries will turn to the extreme left or the extreme right, it was asserted tonight at the Abril Publishing House, which produces the magazine VEJA. It was also said that Planalto Palace, in the person of Joao Baptista Figueiredo, is encouraging the policy of persuading its neighbors, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile and Argentina, also to adopt a democratic opening like the one being implemented in Brazil. These current hemispheric topics may be touched upon during the talks between the Brazilian and Paraguayan presidents which are to be held on 9 April in Asuncion.

The exchange of ideas between Paraguayan and Brazilian journalists tonight at the VEJA offices creates interest for four reasons: A. The magazine is the most important one in Brazil (with a weekly circulation of 380,000): B. This magazine is well known for its hard attacks against the Paraguayan Government; C. The visit to VEJA was organized by Itamaraty (it is presumed that Itamaraty must know about the magazine's policy regarding Paraguay); and D. The exchange of ideas took place with the attendance of officials representing Planalto Palace and Itamaraty.

The meeting was attended by Eduardo Sampaio, public relations director, in the name of the Abril Publishing House; Sergio Pompeu, the group's editorial secretary, in the name of VEJA; and Augusto Nunes, chief political editor. Also present at the meeting, but not participating in the discussions, were Itaborahy Barbosa da Silva, adviser to the mass media minister, and Ana Luci Cabral, the Itamaraty official who is accompanying the Paraguayan press delegation during its visit to Brazil.

Nunes attributed to the Brazilian Government the policy of encouraging the idea that neighboring countries, such as Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay and Chile, should also organize democratic openings because it is the only way to avoid extreme rightist or extreme leftist governments. And Figueiredo knows, Nunes added, that these extremes are not in the interest of any country, including Brazil. He indicated that Figueiredo will not interfere in the internal affairs of other governments, but he will make it known that if those governments encourage democratic openings their relations with Brazil will be even better.

Nunes indicated that these concerns of the government could very well be brought up by Figueiredo during his upcoming trips to Paraguay and Argentina. He added that Figueiredo would bring up these topics as one friend would express to another what he thinks and feels, but never in a demanding way or one that would give the impression that he was interfering in the internal affairs of other countries.

Anyway, Nunes finally said, these ideas regarding a democratic opening are today a part of Planalto's international policy.

BOMBS DESTROY OFFICE OF LEFTIST WEEKLY IN RIO

PY302331 Paris AFP in Spanish 1659 GMT 30 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 30 Mar (AFP)--The offices of the leftist weekly A HORA DO POVO were destroyed here today by a fire caused by the explosion of two bombs.

No organization has yet claimed responsibility for this attack. The directors of the weekly said that during the last few months unknown persons have broken into their offices and stolen administrative documents and archival material.

STUDY APPROVED FOR ROAD LINK WITH GUYANA

FL282059 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 28 Mar 80 PY

[Text] The Brazilian Government has agreed to finance a feasibility study of a proposed road link between Guyana and Brazil. The country's information ministry said work on the study would begin this year. The agreement came during 2 days of talk between Guyanese and Brazilian officials. The plan envisions the linking of Guyana's capital Georgetown with Brazil and the construction of a bridge across the Tacutu River between the two countries.

Guyana and Brazil have also set up a joint commission to explore the possibilities of deepening relations.

BRIEFS

ALCOHOL PROGRAM SPENDING--According to information released today by the bureau of industrial credit of the Banco do Brazil, this year the Central Bank has already invested 1.5 billion cruzeiros in nine projects which are part of the national alochol program. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 24 Mar 80 PY]

GUINEA-BISSAU COMMISSIONER--Manuel Dos Santos, Guinea-Bissau commissioner for transport and tourism, arrived in Brazil today. He will meet with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, Transport Minister Eliseu Resende and Industries and Commerce Minister Camilo Penna. He wants to discuss the possibility of Brazilian enterprises participating in dredging and expansion of the port of Bissau. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 24 Mar 80 PY]

RENE ROJAS, ENVOY TO SPAIN, NAMED FOREIGN MINISTER

FY282005 Paris AFP in Spanish 1950 GMT 28 Mar 80 FY

[Text] Santiago, 28 Mar (AFP)--Chilean ambassador to Spain Rene Rojas Galdames was appointed here today as the new foreign minister of the military government headed by Gen Augusto Pinochet. Rojas Galdames will replace the resigning foreign minister, Hernan Cubillos, it was officially reported here.

Pinochet Speaks at Swearing-in

FY291455 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Mar 80 FY

[Excerpts] Rene Rojas Galdames was sworn in as the new Chilean foreign minister yesterday in a ceremony held in the Blue Room of the Diego Partales building and presided over by President Augusto Pinochet. The name of the new foreign minister was disclosed at 1430, but he was not officially installed until 1900.

Rene Rojas Galdames is married to Margarita Callejas and has nine children. He studied at the University of Chile Law School and at Princeton University in the United States. He has worked in the Foreign Ministry for 35 years, and until yesterday he was Chilean ambassador to Spain. He has been awarded seven decorations during his service as a career diplomat in the Chilean Foreign Ministry.

The new foreign minister was sworn in after a brief ceremony and the signing of the required decree.

Later, President Pinochet thanked former Foreign Minister Cubillos for his performance. General Pinochet also talked about the record of the newly appointed Rojas Galdames and added that his appointment dispels a series of speculations by persons who, despite calling themselves friends of this government, do not contribute by their behavior to the unity of all Chileans, which we so earnestly seek in order to be able to fight this cold war against Soviet Marxism.

The president, moreover, categorically repudiated anything that would spread the seeds of discord. He said: "I reject the ceaseless activities of those who, for personal reasons, promote disagreements and divisions to achieve power. I also reject the political practices used by previous governments, which separated us like a curse and during which everybody thought he was predestined to govern."

President Pinochet reasserted that the present government has chosen a specific path and that neither what was stated at Chacarillas nor any of the government's policies has changed. He said: "We are both against stagnation and the enforcement of ill-planned policies that depart from the original timetables of measures that were drafted by this government and clearly announced by your president."

Pinochet ended his address by appealing to all Chileans to continue with the great task of national reconstruction. He said that this effort will permit the creation of a new just and free society that will promote the well-being and development of all Chileans. He added: "Only thus will we loyally complete the great victory of 11 September 1973."

Rojas Discusses Policy

FY291500 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0520 GMT 29 Mar 80 FY

[Excerpts] Rene Rojas Galdames, the newly appointed Chilean foreign minister, has stated that Chile's foreign policy will not undergo any changes.

Asked whether his appointment might have an effect on the papal mediation in the southern border dispute with Argentina, Rojas said he rejected this possibility, since the spirit of the Montevideo agreement which brought about the mediation process is still in full force.

DIPLOMAT IN PERU ACCUSED OF SPYING, EXPELLED

FY281531 Paris AFP in Spanish 0312 GMT 28 Mar 80 FY

[Text] Arica, Chile, 27 Mar (AFP)--It was reported here today that a Chilean diplomat has been expelled from Peru on charges of "spying" and taken to the border by personnel of the civilian police.

The administrative secretary of the Chilean Consulate in the Peruvian city of Arequipa, Osvaldo Trigo Jorquera, was arrested on Wednesday night and taken to a jail run by the Civilian Police of Peru (PIP), where he was "thoroughly interrogated by security personnel."

According to information released this city, 2,050 kilometers north of Santiago, PIP personnel went to the Chilean consulate in Arequipa and demanded that Osvaldo Trigo accompany them to their headquarters to be interrogated. Afterward, the diplomat was detained and his expulsion from Peru was ordered.

Chile-Peruvian relations have been maintained at the charge d'affaires level since 1979, when the Lima government declared Chilean Ambassador Francisco Bulnes persona non grata following the discovery of alleged espionage.

Official Comments

FY291555 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Mar 80 FY

[Excerpt] Javier Illanes, acting Foreign Ministry under secretary, has stated that the expulsion from Peru of the secretary of the Chilean consular office in Arequipa does not constitute a diplomatic incident. Illanes explained that 36-year-old Osvaldo Trigo Jorguera is not a Chilean diplomat or even a Chilean Government administrative employee. He is a local employee contracted by the Chilean Consulate office in Arequipa.

Osvaldo Trigo Jorquera was expelled from Peruvian territory yesterday on charges of alleged espionage activities.

Regarding two other Chileans who were recently expelled from Peru, Javier Illanes said that they were expelled because both of them were working at a clandestine casino and were in Peru illegally.

REPORTAGE ON DOMINICAN EMBASSY SITUATION

Two More Hostages Released

PA302358 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2334 GMT 30 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 30 Mar (LATIN)--The Colombian Red Cross reported that two more hostages left the Dominican Embassy this afternoon. The embassy has been in the hands of a leftist guerrilla group for the past 33 days.

The released hostages are Simon Rodriguez Rodriguez, a magistrate of a local tribunal, and Luis Valencia. They left the embassy at 1740 (2240 GMT), pushing an automobile which had been parked at the embassy entrance since the day of the invasion. The hostages were immediately taken aboard a military vehicle to the local military hospital. The Red Cross revealed that the two hostages are Colombians.

Twenty-seven persons, including 11 ambassadors and 2 attaches, remain imprisoned by the M-19 commando group which seized the Dominican Republic Embassy demanding the release of alleged political prisoners and the payment of $10 million [figure as received] in exchange for the liberation of the hostages.

Talks Resume 1 April

PA290007 Paris AFP in Spanish 2356 GMT 28 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 28 Mar (AFP)--A new dialog between the Colombian Government and the M-19 leftists will be held next Tuesday, it was officially announced tonight. Foreign Minister Diego Uribe told the newsmen that the negotiations would begin at 0900 hours (1400 GMT). The foreign minister made the announcement following a lengthy meeting with President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala. This will be the eighth meeting the two groups have held since 27 February in an effort to solve the problem of the hostages at the Dominican Embassy. There are 29 hostages, including 11 ambassadors.

Paper Reports 'Prompt' Solution

PA302057 Paris AFP in Spanish 2031 GMT 30 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 30 Mar (AFP)--The guerrillas holding 69 persons hostage in the Dominican Embassy will leave the country with eight ambassadors and the case will be cleared up during this coming week, the Colombian newspaper EL COLOMBIANO of Medellin, second largest city in the country, reported today.

The report, obtained from a duly informed source, indicated that 21 hostages will be released in the next few days and that the ambassadors of the United States, Mexico, Venezuela, Brazil, Switzerland, Egypt and two more will accompany the extremists. The solution will be reached through concessions by the two parties and will not go beyond Holy Week, some of the officials close to the issue told EL COLOMBIANO. The newspaper affirmed that the presidents of the Council of State and the Supreme Court reportedly have been consulted on the constitutionality and legal viability of some measures, seeking a prompt solution to the issue.

The newspaper of the capital of Antioquia also stressed that the government has held consultations with envoys of the respective countries concerned and with a group of jurists to discuss aspects that are involved in the development of the conversations.

EL COLOMBIANO recalled that the recent decision to expedite the verbal courts-martial might lead to the release of many political prisoners according to legal observers.

On Tuesday the government and guerrillas will carry out the eighth round of talks in 35 days and during the dialog the guerrillas must respond to an official memorandum submitted to them 5 days ago.

M-19 Negotiator Reportedly Panamanian

PA301928 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1439 GMT 30 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 30 Mar (EFE)--The woman guerrilla of the 19 April Movement [M-19] group who acts as negotiator between the command occupying the Dominican Embassy and the Colombian Government has already been identified and she is not a Colombian, but a Panamanian of Cuban origin.

According to information published today by the newspaper LA REPUBLICA of Bogota, the surname of this guerrilla is Peralta, although it has been impossible to break the secrecy as to her full name. The female guerrilla, who on seven occasions has negotiated with the government representatives, is a graduate of physiotherapy and more than once during the 34 days of the occupation of the embassy has attended to several hostages, who were ailing from various causes. The Colombian intelligence services continue their investigations to fully identify the female guerrilla who must have studied medicine and recently graduated in Colombia.

Guerrilla Identified as Uruguayan

PA302103 Paris AFP in Spanish 1617 GMT 30 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Montevideo, 30 Mar (AFP)--Commander Tres, one of the main leaders of the guerrilla group occupying the Dominican Republican Embassy in Bogota, is reportedly a Uruguayan Tupamaro, the morning newspaper EL PAIS has revealed.

According to the paper, his features in many ways match those of Wilder Cesar Silva Barreto, 34, who was arrested by local authorities on 4 March 1971. The paper reported that the identification is based on the great physical similarity between the two and his Rio Plata accent which contains some typical Uruguayan expressions. Five months after his arrest here, Silva Barreto left the country to go to Chile where, according to EL PAIS, he was involved in a leftwing direct action group until he went to Cuba toward the end of March 1972. He was recently in Europe and again in South America and has always been linked to extreme leftwing movements, the paper reported.

Pope Appeals for Release

PA290402 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 28 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] A new and vehement appeal by Pope John Paul II to the guerrillas of the 19 April Movement transmitted through the presence of Italian priest Javier (de Nicolo) at the Dominican Embassy and the resumption of talks on Tuesday at 0900 became the main events of the day with regard to the Dominican Embassy.

The holy father once again demanded that the guerrillas release the hostages whom they have been holding since 27 February.

The document was delivered to the Vatican's representative in Colombia, Apostolic Nuncio Angelo Acorbi, by the Italian priest (De Nicolo), the standardbearer of the cause of the [word indistinct] in the Colombian capital.

The priest spent 2 hours in the embassy yesterday. He was the second person to go into the embassy, the first having been the daughter of the Israeli ambassador, who spent only 13 minutes with her father, one of the hostages.

BOMBS EXPLODE IN TWO CONSULATES IN CALI

PA301949 Paris AFP in Spanish 1358 GMT 30 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Cali, Colombia, 30 Mar (AFP)--Bomb attempts against the Costa Rican and Uruguayan consulates were reported in this city in the western part of Colombia, 490 km from Bogota, the police reported today.

The identities of the perpetrators of these attempts are not known, but press circles believe they were members of the 19 April Movement [M-19] group, which has occupied the Dominican Embassy in Bogota for the past 33 days and is holding 29 hostages.

Recently there have been several attempts in Colombia which seem to point toward an escalation of violence in the opinion of some sectors. On the Venezuelan border, the town of Fortul was briefly occupied by subversive elements; in Bucaramanga two bomb attempts left a toll of four dead; and in Bogota, a school was occupied for publicity purposes.

TALKS WITH USSR ON SALE OF MEAT CONTINUE

PA290410 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 28 Mar 30 PA

[Text] Talks are continuing between the USSR and Colombia to determine the terms of sale and techniques involved in implementing an agreement for exporting meat. Within a week, the terms of the contract and other conditions will be announced, according to an Agriculture Ministry adviser.

The adviser said there is a possibility of marketing 10,000 tons of meat in (?Peru), but that the negotiations will not be completed within 3 months. He added that at present there is the possibility of negotiating with other countries, with Libya, Ivory Coast, Israel, Spain and Greece being the most immediate prospects.

VENEZUELA REJECTS COURT MEDIATION IN BORDER DISPUTE

PA292212 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--The Venezuelan Government categorically rejected today the possibility of submitting the border conflict with Colombia to an international court. This problem has to be solved by Colombians and Venezuelans through conversations and seeking formulas and not by requesting the intervention of third parties, said Gustavo Planchard, head of the Venezuelan delegation in charge of the negotiations with Colombian representatives. The Venezuelan delegate said his government will not accept the meddling of third parties in the conflict.

When asked by RCN about the possibility of an agreement in a short time, Planchard said nothing can be assured in this respect. He added that there could be a solution in 2 or 3 years. He pointed out, however, that the problem cannot be extended indefinitely for 10 or more years. Planchard admitted that there is no easy solution, but he added that with a friendly dialog an agreement can be reached. He said we have made great progress which has been satisfactory to both parties. He was referring to conversations which were resumed last night at the Intercontinental Hotel in Cali.

REDUCTION IN RESIDUAL FUEL PRICES ANNOUNCED

PA281436 Paris AFP in Spanish 2149 GMT 26 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 26 Mar (AFP)--Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti announced here today that Venezuela has lowered the price per barrel of high-sulfur residual fuel by $2.

The minister explained that the reason for this price drop is lack of demand on the market. The decision applies to fuels with 0.3 percent and 1 percent quantities of sulfur. All other Venezuelan oil products have been kept at the same price.

The price of fuel with 1 percent sulfur content was decreased by $0.74 a barrel. It went from $28.89 a barrel to $28.15. The price of fuel with a 2.8 percent sulfur content was reduced by $2 a barrel. The price per 159-liter barrel went from $22.30 to $20.30.

This is the first price reduction in oil products since the price-hike race that began with the Iranian revolution. In 1979 this race caused a 100-percent increase in the price of hydrocarbons.

The minister recalled here today that the price of Venezuela's residual oil was increased 14 times last year. He noted that the price reduction is due to the condition of the market, which is saturated as a result of the large supplies accumulated by the consumer countries following the mildest winter in the past 40 years.

The minister noted that as a result of this, prices on the spot market are lower than those in the contractual market for the first time in many years.

Minister Calderon said that the nervous buying of last year, for fear of new price increases, led many countries to accumulate 50 percent more supplies than they had the previous year.

The minister noted that the slowdown in economic growth and the fuel-saving programs imposed by the industrial countries have led to a reduction of approximately 5 million barrels of oil in the daily oil demand in the past quarter.

Calderon noted that Kuwait and Libya have announced oil production cutbacks of 500,000 and 350,000 barrels a day, respectively. Venezuela's oil production cutback has been 380,000 barrels a day and its present daily production is 2 million barrels.

The Venezuelan minister noted that sales to Venezuela's first market, the eastern coast of the United States, have decreased as a result of the incentives offered by the U.S. Government to promote the use of other types of fuel, including coal.

Minister Calderon said that in view of this situation, Venezuela has already advanced a program to modify its refineries so that they will produce less residual fuel and more distilled products.

Venezuela needs to sell its residual fuel to clear its stocks and to be able to continue producing the gasoline it needs for its domestic consumption, which at present is 300,000 barrels a day.

The Venezuelan refineries produce five barrels of residual fuel for each barrel of gasoline. The storage facilities for residual fuel are virtually full. This represents a threat to the production rhythm of the refineries, which could provoke a domestic gasoline shortage. Minister Calderon said that there are gasoline reserves for 5 months but he called for a decrease in the consumption of that fuel. He warned that if the present trend continues, by the year 2000 Venezuela will be consuming 1 million barrels daily, seriously diminishing its export capacity.

//

JAPANESE BANK GRANTS LOAN FOR COLON DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

PA270445 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 26 Mar 80 PA

[Text] President Aristides Royo was present today at the signing of the letter of authorization by the Panamanian Government for the Japan Industrial Bank to supply $70 million which, in addition to $50 million granted by the World Bank, will be used to implement an urban development plan for the city of Colon.

Finance Minister Dr Ernesto Perez Balladares and Dr (Itsamuro Iteyda), president of the Japan Industrial Bank, signed the loan agreement at the Panananian Embassy in Tokyo.

The main objectives of the program for the development of Colon are the large-scale creation of jobs, the industrial and commercial expansion of the Colon Free Zone and a change in the living environment of that Atlantic coast city.

The Colon plan also includes the construction of 5000 housing units, expansion of the Transisthmian Highway from Cativa to Colon, establishment of a container structure on 11 hectares of land and construction of an industrial and commercial area.

ROYO OHIRA, ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE IN TOKYO 26 MARCH

For the KYODO accounts of President Royo's activities during his 5-day visit in Japan, and the LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA text of the joint communique issued by President Royo and Prime Minister Ohira, see the Japan section of the 26 March Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MARCH IN SOLIDARITY WITH SALVADORAN PEOPLE HELD IN PANAMA CITY

PA280433 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Various popular, religious and political organizations this afternoon held a march of solidarity with the Salvadoran people. The march began at Porras Park and proceeded along Central Avenue to Santa Ana Park. Hundreds of people expressed solidarity with the Salvadoran people and protested against the assassination of San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero. The demonstrators carried placards and chanted protest songs. They were led by priests wearing white cassocks.

Monsignor Romero's death led to the unity of opposing student groups which jointly participated in this afternoon's march in Panama City. Members of the Workers Socialist Party, activists of the extreme leftist Guaykucho-New Revolutionary Left Group and moderates of the Federation of Panamanian Students participated in the march to condemn the assassination of one of the most esteemed priests in El Salvador. Activists of the 28 February Peoples Leagues of El Salvador participated in the demonstration carrying the red and yellow flag of the Salvadoran leftist organization. The march ended with a Mass.

NATIONAL GUARD SURROUNDS TEACHERS' HEADQUARTERS

PA280431 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA

[Text] National Guard units today unexpectedly surrounded the Republic of Venezuela School which has been used by teachers for their headquarters during their strikes in the past 2 years.

The presence of the police is apparently to prevent the entrance into the school of groups of teachers to form new protests. As our film shows, the National Guardsmen who are guarding the building where several schools operate the equipped for antiriot actions.

It was learned at noon that uniformed policemen entered the school and arrested Marco Alarcon, the leader of the Authentic Independent Teachers Association. He was meeting in the principal's office with other leaders of the teachers. Neither the policemen surrounding the school nor the police headquarters issued information on Alarcon's arrest or the reasons why they were guarding the school.

The virtual occupation of the school and the arrest of the teachers' leader occurred simultaneously with the release of the communique of the government representatives regarding the break of the dialog at the Education Coordination Commission.

As an immediate reaction to the news about the arrest of Alarcon, a large number of teachers held a demonstration along Central Avenue. Teachers and government opponents held the demonstration shortly after Alarcon's arrest. The demonstrators carried anti-government placards and chanted slogans against the arrest of Alarcon, one of the three teachers' leaders who headed the country's longest teachers strike. The demonstrators joined the tail end of the demonstration organized by priests and leftists to protest the murder of San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Oscar Romero. The teachers held their demonstration hours after the Education Ministry charged that the teachers' representatives to the National Education Coordinating Commission had abandoned the talks, thus breaking the scheduled program for the new school year.

ALARCON SEES 'NO REASON' FOR HIS ARREST

PA292016 Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 1351 GMT 29 Mar 80 PA

[Statement by teacher Marco Alarcon--live]

[Excerpts] Good morning, Panamanian people. This is teacher Alarcon speaking. First of all a cordial, fraternal greeting and thanks for the nationwide token of confidence, solidarity and sympathy.

On the day I was arrested, I was coming from a meeting at Ateneo and the last thing I expected was to be arrested because, while the feeling was that I might be arrested due to some of my attitudes--stemming not from political aspirations, as has been portrayed, but to certain principles and ethical views concerning politics--I did not think that was the best time to be arrested, since things already agreed upon with the national government such as educational reform were being discussed. It was a big surprise to me.

I took a taxi to the Venezuela school. As usual in the summer, the school was open. I entered and asked a cleaning woman to let me use the phone, and as I was on the phone a National Guard sergeant asked to talk to me. I must be clear on this since it is my practice to be objective. He was not arrogant or aggressive. He simply approached me and asked to talk to me. He said I had to accompany him. I thought I had nothing to fear. Besides I am always respectful of the authorities. Since he said I should accompany him, I had no reason to resist. I think if the policy practiced were to call people and talk to them about the things that concern the national government that would be an ideal situation.

There was no reason for my arrest. Analyzing the situation, I was concerned by the change of attitude when I arrived at the guard headquarters. I think if a person is arrested, there is no reason to hide the truth from him or from his family because if he is going to face trial, the family is entitled to know where he is and if there is any reason for his being held incommunicado.

That means he cannot see anybody, but I think the family is entitled to see him at least from a distance or be told he is under arrest at such and such a facility.

So what concerned me was the change of attitude. As I said, the sergeant who arrested me was very courteous. He was not even rude in his language. When I was going to be taken to Modelo Prison, I was surprised at being abused. I was hit in the back with a club and administered electric shocks. I was arrested. I think that if one is being held incommunicado he should at least have the comforts a human being needs. They put me in a humid cell which was sprayed with water every so often. While I was not physically tortured by blows, I was amazed that in the morning they showered me, which was harmful to my health.

I think we should humanize political imprisonment. As I saw in Modelo Prison, a common criminal has more comforts than someone we might call a political prisoner--although I don't see myself as a political prisoner because I have not had any kind of political attitude contrary to the regime.

I am almost excusing the National Guard of any responsibility for my arrest.

I think I was arrested because the Education Ministry and political and professional groups which are obsequiously in favor of educational reform were trying to teach me a lesson. They were looking for a way to intimidate me so as to have no obstacles to pursue the educational reform. I am telling the people that while the National Guard arrested me, it was civilians who in some way promoted and arranged for my arrest.

I think it is a crime to be honest in this country. The honest views on what I think education should be and on what teachers and people in general think that I aired during a conversation I had with the [education] commission led to my arrest. I insist that an Education Ministry official who talked to my wife before I was arrested already knew I was going to be arrested.

I think maybe the National Guard gave special consideration in my case, because if there had been more signs of support maybe things would have been different. I am speaking not about those loyal companeros who went out in the streets but of those who stayed home, indifferent to the situation. Some 400-500 people in a city of more than 500,000 are not a pressure force. So I think I was released as a token of good will by the high command of the National Guard because there was practically no support on the part of my companeros. They told me they were releasing me as a token of good will of the high command.

COSTA RICA

ENERGY MINISTER RESIGNS BECAUSE OF POOR HEALTH

PA282029 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Energy Minister Edmund Goodrich resigned because of poor health. Rumors to the contrary are merely speculations. President Carazo this morning accepted the energy minister's resignation, according to Jose Rafael Cordero, minister of the presidency. President Carazo today answered Goodrich's resignation letter, thanking him for his cooperation as minister.

EL SALVADOR

CABINET MEMBERS DISCUSS POSSIBLE RESIGNATIONS

PA282323 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1751 GMT 28 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--A high-ranking member of the current Salvadoran cabinet, who asked that his name not be disclosed, today told this agency that a group of ministers and under secretaries has been talking about resigning soon because the "fascist sectors" persist in their repressive ways.

According to him, the other cabinet members are aware of the fact that armed actions promoted by the Marxist organizations that aspire to reach political power have been taking place, but they feel there is an enormous difference between that and outright kidnaping and assassination.

"We know," he said, "that armed extreme left groups occasionally attack the policemen and soldiers and that they have to defend themselves, but "there have been a number of senseless kidnapings and assassinations."

According to him, the resignation of Economy Minister Oscar Menjivar, Education Minister Eduardo Benjamin Colindres and Agriculture Under Secretary Jorge Alberto Villacorta has been rumored in the past few hours and was discussed on the phone within the framework of a resignation plan aimed at putting an end to repression. The source added that the resignation of these three men and of several others is pending, awaiting some government action action against violence.

"We have put conditions on our remaining in the cabinet," he stressed, "because this situation cannot and should not continue." He underscored that the extreme right is fulfilling its promise to assassinate those Salvadorans whom its spokesman, Maj Roberto d'Abuisson (not on active duty), accused on television of being extreme left activists.

The list of those accused include the agriculture under secretary, Msgr Oscar Romero and Mario Zamora Rivas, the latter assassinated by several unidentified individuals while at home.

"If they were capable of savagely assassinating Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, they are capable of anything," he reiterated, suggesting that "honest and progressive revolutionary junta officials must take care because those assassins have them in their sights."

He added that Villacorta is planning to withdraw out of fear, because he has already seen that the assassins are not joking, since they have already killed Christian Democratic leader Mario Zamora Rivas and Salvadoran leader Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero.

He then explained that on the day of Monsignor Romero's assassination there had been ministerial activity aimed at curbing violence throughout the country.

He also said the subject of violence had been discussed at a recent Council of Ministers meeting--which repudiated Monsignor Romero's violent death--but that in spite of everything, violent incidents continue to bring sorrow to the Salvadoran people.

The high-ranking official said he favors the holding of a dialog among Marxists, rightist, independent and other organizations aimed at implementing a truce leading to the peace the country wants so much. A state of siege was imposed on 6 March, when the agrarian reform decreee was implemented.

"It is urgent that we do something," he went on, affirming that many in the cabinet do not want to participate in violent actions against the leftists. He reiterated that the cabinet members know very well the difference between armed clashes and repression.

"We shall wait and see what happens. If the government rectifies its course and demands an end to repression, we will go on promoting changes," he affirmed. "Otherwise," he said in conclusion, "we shall leave within the next few hours, before Monday afternoon.

Three Members Resign

PA291410 Paris AFP in Spanish 0033 GMT 29 Mar 80 PA

[By Gilberto Lopes]

[Text] San Jose, 29 Mar (AFP)--We are at war and the civilians must realize that they have entered a new phase, the military chiefs have told the Salvadoran Government in what is believed to be the most serious consequence of Monsignor Romero's murder.

Sources close to the government have revealed to AFP the depth of the crisis caused by the resignations of Economy and Education Ministers Oscar Menjivar and Eduardo Colindres, respectively, and Agriculture Under Secretary Jorge Villacorta. They have left the country because they believe no one's life is safe there.

Menjivar and Villacorta said in a letter published here today that they resigned because they could not participate in a war with which they could not identify. This war, whose casualties are mostly peasants and members of people's organizations, shows who the security forces and army believe are the main enemies, Villacorta said.

This climate of violence seeks to eliminate any possibility for understanding between the government and the left, they said, and noted the example of the massacre of 10 members of the Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation, a member of the United Popular Action Front, just as the promulgation of the agrarian reform opened possibilities for understanding.

Monsignor Romero's murder now wipes out the effects of the agrarian reform and the bank nationalization by which the government intended to assume the political initiative in the country. All these crimes canceled the effects of the reforms, Menjivar and Villacorta said. The two former officials arrived in San Jose 2 days ago after resigning from the posts.

Monsignor Romero's murder, they said, annuls the effects of the reforms, prevents understanding between the government and the popular sectors and compels the Christian Democratic Party to provide a political solution. This move, which must come in the next 24 hours, must include the dismissal of the officers involved in the repression, it was believed here.

Villacorta revealed, for example, that some garrison commanders are still issuing identification cards to the outlawed extreme right paramilitary Nationalist Democratic Organization in violation of decrees issued by the government junta. The two former officials also said retired Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, known to be the leader of the rightwing terrorist groups, is involved in recent murders in the country. What remains to be seen is to what extent these groups, which act with impunity, are linked to the army, they said.

Menjivar and Villacorta defended the reforms implemented so far by the junta and rejected charges that these are only U.S. maneuvers to prevent civil war in El Salvador.

They said their resignations will not affect the course of the reforms unless a political change takes place. However, they admitted that the government will have to recover the political initiative and overcome the opposition.

Asked if they believe the junta has the strength to do this, they said their own pathetic exile answers that question.

DISTURBANCES OCCUR DURING ROMERO'S FUNERAL

PA301838 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1820 GMT 30 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Intensive shooting and dense columns of smoke were observed in the center of San Salvador during the funeral for Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero y Galdamez. The religious ceremonies have been interrupted. They were attended by 45 prelates from the five continents and Cardinal Ernesto Corripio Ahumada of Mexico, personal representative of Pope John Paul II.

The incidents began shortly after Cardinal Corripio y Ahumada began his homily. "Duck, duck, come inside, careful with the body," were the last words broadcast by station YSAX which was broadcasting the solemn Mass. Then the station went off the air.

A leftist demonstration which converged on the cathedral just before 1100 (1700 GMT) distributed communiques condemning the crime against Monsignor Romero. The police authorities remained in their garrisons, it was learned. Official information on these violent incidents outside the cathedral and up to several blocks away is expected later today. Thousands of persons with hands held high are walking around looking for transportation to leave the center of San Salvador. The Red Cross and other service organizations are circulating in the area.

Radio Station Resumes Broadcasting

PA301851 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1834 GMT 30 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Catholic radio station YSAX which was broadcasting the funeral ceremonies for Archbishop Monsignor Oscar Arnulfo Romero at noon, resumed broadcasting from its studios 25 minutes after going off the air. It reported that "a dispersion of people" had occurred at Plaza Barrios, which is located in front of the cathedral. It added that the Mass had been interrupted and asked the people to remain calm.

Security Forces Patrol Streets

PA310009 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2349 GMT 30 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 30 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Security forces went out today at 1730 this afternoon (2330 GMT) to carry out intense patrolling throughout the Salvadoran capital to prevent the wave of looting unleashed in the wake of disturbances at noon today when a crowded Mass was dispersed by shooting.

The announcement was made by the government on a national radio network insisting there had been no presence of army elements or security units in the vicinity of the cathedral or anywhere in the capital during the day.

"Persons in the downtown part of the capital were warned to leave the area because the armed forces will impose order and preserve tranquillity. The armed forces had been garrisoned all day," the brief communique noted.

Romero Buried

PA302308 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2245 GMT 30 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The remains of assassinated Salvadoran archbishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero y Galdamez were buried this afternoon in the crypt of the metropolitan cathedral of this Salvadoran capital.

The burial took place without conclusion of the requiem Mass by the officiating prelate, Mexican Cardinal Ernesto Corripio Ahumada, assisted by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, Ecuadorean Archbishop Leonidas Proano, Salvadoran Vicar Msgr Ricardo Urioste and other international and Latin American church dignitaries who were attending the funeral.

The wine and hosts were scattered on the floor by the crowds who broke into the Salvadoran cathedral when the disturbances began just as the Mexican cardinal was delivering the homily. At least 13 persons were trampled to death in front of the southern and main entrance of the Catholic cathedral which was surrounded by a crowd of approximately 100,000 persons.

The government today blamed the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses, a Marxist-Leninist organization, of staging the shootout and bomb explosions which sowed panic among the thousands of parishioners.

A national radio network was imposed this afternoon more than 3 hours after the disturbances broke out. At least 10 vehicles and an equal number of businesses were burned by persons in the disorders. Government sources indicated that there were no security forces in the vicinity of the Mass services prior to the burial of the archbishop who was assassinated Monday by a bullet in the chest fired by an unidentified person. It is believed that some 150 persons were injured by the crowds who panicked trying to escape the terror unleashed by the bombs and bullets.

JUDGE INVESTIGATING ROMERO'S DEATH ATTACKED 28 MARCH

PA282035 Paris AFP in Spanish 1948 GMT 28 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Mar (AFP)--It was reported in this capital today that Atilio Ramirez, the judge who is in charge of investigations into the assassination of Monsignor Romero, was the target of an attack on Thursday, 27 March.

Ramirez confirmed to newsmen that he was subjected to an armed attack at his home last night.

Judge Ramirez related that two individuals arrived at his home, located in the guerrero neighborhood on the outskirts of San Salvador. They asked for him and when he approached them, they uncovered weapons and attacked him.

However, the attack was thwarted when the judge also took out his weapons and forced the assailants to flee. In the exchange of fire, a maid working in the judge's home was wounded. In another quarter, reports from the city of San Vicente, 50 km east of San Salvador, indicate that a group of individuals, identified by the authorities as members of the People's Revolutionary Bloc, yesterday attacked the town of San Ildefonsito, in San Vicente department, killing over 15 persons and wounding others.

The authorities report that survivors in the town fled to San Vicente, where they have taken refuge in the military garrison.

LEFTIST ORGANIZATIONS PROTEST ROMERO'S MURDER

PA301803 Paris AFP in Spanish 1707 GMT 30 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Mar (AFP)--Some 15,000 members of the Salvadoran leftwing mass organizations at 1015 (1615 GMT) started a march to protest the murder of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero. The march started at Cuscatlan Park and will end at the San Salvador cathedral, where the archbishop's body lies in state.

Heading the march were two young girls carrying wreaths of red flowers and BPR poster, followed by BPR Secretary General Juan Chacon and another of its leaders, Julio Flores. Chacon had been reported dead on Friday, when the U.S. ambassador to San Salvador, Robert White, said he had received official news of his death.

The marchers were displaying posters condemning the death of Monsignor Romero. One of them read: "Monsignor, your blood paves the way to liberation." The members of the leftwing organizations shouted slogans such as "to victory always," and "death to the enemies of the people."

Also participating in the march were members of the Nationalist Democratic Union (UDN) and the 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28), both members of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses which groups the Salvadoran leftwing organizations. Shortly before the start of the march, which will cover a distance of 1.5 km between the park and the cathedral, a shot was heard at the head of the group, but it was due to an accidental shot fired by one of the marchers.

So far there has been no incident as the head of the march is already some 200 meters from the cathedral, where a Mass will be offered to pay tribute to Monsignor Romero.

JUNTA RECEIVES ULTIMATUM; PEACE CORPS OFFICE ATTACKED

PA300240 Paris AFP in Spanish 2235 GMT 29 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Mar (AFP)--Signs of a new crisis appeared in this country with the report here today that the cabinet has told the government junta that a definition is necessary in view of the present situation in El Salvador following the murder of Monsignor Romero.

The government junta met with the Council of Ministers Thursday night to study the present situation in El Salvador. The presidents of autonomous institutions also participated in the meeting, during which, according to reliable sources, president of the Central Bank Pedro Abelardo Delgado, speaking on behalf of the cabinet, stated to the junta that a change of attitude in the government is necessary to stop the violence in the country.

Delgado said that if the junta of the Salvadoran Government does not define its position by Monday, the entire cabinet could resign, the sources added. Delgado also said at that meeting that the cabinet believes that the two extremes want to use the death of Msgr Romero to provoke incidents, especially after the burial.

The cabinet does not want repression because it is aware of what a confrontation means and of the persons who are missing after having been captured by the security corps. The cabinet does not want a bloodbath in our country, Delgado added, speaking on behalf of his comrades. Delgado noted that if they were capable of killing Monsignor Romero they are capable also of killing a member of the junta to create chaos.

The report on these statements was known today in political circles of El Salvador but until now the government refuses to comment on them. Meanwhile, the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL)--a leftist group--today claimed credit here for the machinegun attack on the building housing the Peace Corps in San Salvador. This building is near the U.S. Embassy in this country. A woman who identified herself as an FPL spokesman made the telphone calls to the local dailies telling them that the FPL was responsible for this action. She explained that the attack, carried out in the afternoon, was an operation that the leftist group called: Death to yankee imperialism. The authorities have reported that the attack resulted only in property damages in the headquarters of the Peace Corps.

URBAN BUS SERVICE PARALYZED, VIOLENCE CONTINUES

PA290300 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador--The urban bus service was paralyzed today while many factories and shops closed as part of a general strike called to protest the assassination of San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero. Downtown San Salvador became the site of huge traffic jams created by the large number of vehicles carrying people to their jobsites, many of which had closed. Private trucks were also used today for public transportation, after the owners of buses decided to suspend services to protest the assassination of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero.

Meanwhile, El Salvador continues to be shaken by political violence. The number of dead since Romero was killed Monday by a gunman increased to at least 37 people last night, when the guerrillas began their activities in the interior.

The U.S. Government, for its part, has announced that it has granted a $10 million loan to the junta.

DISTURBANCES LEAVE 40 DEAD, MORE THAN 150 INJURED

PA302146 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2118 GMT 30 Mar 80 PA

[Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Martial law will not be imposed in El Salvador, a spokesman for the Revolutionary Government Junta of this Central American country told ACAN-EFE here today.

At least 40 persons have been killed and more than 150 injured in the disturbances that broke out today in downtown San Salvador while a requiem Mass was being held for the assassinated archbishop of San Salvador, Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero y Galmadez.

The streets of the capital have little traffic and it is observed that some persons have presumably left the metropolitan cathedral where hundreds sought refuge following the disturbances.

The body of the slain archbishop was taken to the inner part of the cathedral where the ranking Latin American and world church officials who arrived to attend the funeral also sought cover.

Shooting subsided around 2 hours after the disturbances began; only the sound of sirens of the Red Cross taking wounded persons to hospitals could be heard 2 and 1/2 hours after the disturbances broke out.

Most of the persons who died were the victims of hordes of persons who trampled on them running to escape from the bullets.

It is believed that the funeral will be concluded inside the cathedral. The body will be buried in a crypt built recently on the right side of the main altar of the cathedral.

GOVERNMENT CALLS ON CHURCH TO AVERT VIOLENCE

PA292215 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador--The Salvadoran Government today issued an appeal to the Catholic Church leaders in this country to seek peace in view of the threats of the leftwing groups that want to take advantage of Archbishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero's death to stage acts of violence, a communique published in the local morning newspapers says.

GOVERNMENT BLAMES COORDINATING BOARD FOR INCIDENTS

PA310001 Paris AFP in Spanish 2313 GMT 30 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Mar (AFP)--In an official communique broadcast on the national network, the Salvadoran Government blamed the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses for the disturbances which occurred during the requiem Mass in the burial of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero.

The government notes in its communique that during the demonstration the Coordinating Board on Sunday morning challenged the authorities by having persons show up armed and wearing olive drab uniforms. It also added that everything was calm until the demonstration by the Coordinating Board arrived at the site of the incidents.

The government also recalled that the acts of violence broke out while the papal envoy, Msgr Corripio Ahumada, was calling for peace and saying the death of Monsignor Romero should not be used to sow hatred.

The communists, the communique adds, did not want the appeals of harmony made by the papal envoy to be heard by the Salvadoran people.

The government directly blames the leftists of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses for the deaths and injuries during the incidents, noting that the foreign newsmen who were on the scene of the incidents witnessed how they began. There were no security agents, the communique states, in the streets of El Salvador and this was witnessed by the Salvadoran people.

Meanwhile, this afternoon the fires and looting of business establishments of San Salvador continued. Shooting can be heard from various points and the entrance to the cathedral (?is blocked).

DUARTE SAYS CONDITIONS NOT RIGHT FOR ELECTIONS

PA310253 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2041 GMT 30 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 30 Mar (EFE)--For Salvadoran Government junta member Napoleon Duarte "it is not the time" to hold elections in his country, the independent newspaper EXCELSIOR reports today.

In a brief interview published by the morning newspaper, the Christian Democratic leader reaffirmed that the conditions are not right for elections: "To whom would we transfer power?" he asked.

Duarte denied that there is repression and noted: "We are trying to impose order and pacify the country: we are going to change structures in the country with fewer lives cost than if we follow the path the leftist organizations seek to impose." He added that the Salvadoran Government junta is trying to do what assassinated Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero always wanted, that is, "to offer better living conditions to the Salvadoran people."

Duarte indicated that the extremists are the ones complaining about repression and noted that his party, the Christian Democratic Party, "has suffered more dead in 20 years of repression than they have now."

MAJANO SAYS AGRARIAN REFORM WILL NOT BE HALTED

PA290435 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0159 GMT 29 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 28 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, a military member of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Government Junta, said this afternoon that the agrarian reform in El Salvador continues unalterable despite the resignation of some cabinet members.

Majano visited the offices of the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian transportation which is in charge of coordinating the process of the expropriation of 376 large estages.

JUNTA MEMBER MORALES COMMENTS ON RESIGNATIONS, EVENTS

PA300437 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Following persistent rumors of the resignation of the Salvadoran Government cabinet in full, Jose Antonio Morales Ehrich, civilian member of the government junta and leader of the Salvadoran Social Democratic Party [PDC] said this afternoon that there are no more resignations so far. However, he did not give any more details.

Regarding the resignation of the three cabinet members Wednesday in San Jose and Mexico, Morales said these were based on personal decisions. They are valuable persons but one cannot compel them to stay in the cabinet at bayonet point. The government cabinet was formed last 9 January and is made up mainly of PDC members.

Morales blamed the extreme right for the death of Monsignor Romero. Speaking for myself, he said, I believe that the extreme right has caused all this harm. It was also said this morning that the Costa Rican and Venezuelan Christian Democrats had asked the Salvadoran PDC to withdraw from the government and the military. Morales refuted this statement and said that on the contrary they had expressed solidarity with our party. Our participation in the crisis existing in the country is not suicidal. We are living in crucial and decisive moments for the history of the country and future of all Salvadorans, he added.

He definied violence as the policy of the forces that will try to hit hard to return to the old system, to the old days of injustices and repression. He asked for a meeting to attain understanding so that the people can make the final decision. The Salvadoran people will be the final judge on whether it wants peace or war, Morales emphasized.

Regarding the march organized by the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses for tomorrow at 0800, starting from Cuzcatlan Park in the western part of the city and marching to the metropolitan cathedral, Morales said that he shares the sorrow of the people but that the government will not allow anyone to take advantage of the people. Therefore the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses is responsible for keeping this demonstration peaceful, he added.

Finally Morales said the objective of the FDC and the government is to propose a path of peace and revolution in order to serve the people.

JUNTA MEMBERS BLAME LEFTISTS FOR 30 MARCH DISTURBANCES

PA310134 Paris AFP in Spanish 0105 GMT 31 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Mar (AFP)--Jose Napoleon Duarte, member of the Salvadoran Government junta, affirmed today that the leftists who arrived at the San Salvador catheral were trying to steal the body of Monsignor Romero. In statements made on the national radio network, **Duarte** referred to today's incidents which left at least 27 dead and hundreds injured.

However, the archbishopric radio, which accused the government for today's incidents, suspended its broadcasts and, although certain sectors attributed it to technical failures, it is believed that the interruption of its transmissions may have been due to line interference.

Duarte stated, however, that the government had averted the incidents with all means within its reach, but that the leftists in an attitude of defiance went out on the streets to set off bombs and fire weapons to take advantage of the burial of Monsignor Romero to begin what they have taken to calling a civil war in El Salvador.

He exempted the security corps of any responsibility and announced that there have been reports abroad that he and Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, another government junta member, had left El Salvador and had found asylum. This is totally false, he said, and rejected some reports, which he labeled biased, that security corps had started today's incidents.

Morales Ehrlich also spoke on the radio network condemning the violence and said the government is intent on working for the benefit of all Salvadorans.

Downtown San Salvador is crammed with barricades made of stones and garbage, while local businesses have been looted. It was not strange, eyewitnesses said, to see persons running with two or three television sets from the zone occupied by the troops which have imposed a virtual curfew.

GUATEMALA

IAPA ACKNOWLEDGES THAT FREEDOM OF PRESS EXISTS

PA281844 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 24 Mar 80 PA

[Text] After a long debate, the Inter-American Press Association [IAPA] recognized the existence of freedom of the press in Guatemala, noting in its final report that Guatemala is threatened by a climate of violence caused by extremist groups.

Attacks against the media and various kinds of pressures against newsmen have resulted in a climate of insecurity which makes it difficult to exercise freedom of the press.

However, international news agencies disseminated the preliminary report which was subjected to a long debate. This preliminary report echoed a declaration issued by Amnesty International against Guatemala. The Amnesty International declaration was finally rejected by IAPA in its final report on freedom of the press in Guatemala.

ARMY REPORTS GUERRILLA CLASH, RENEWED VIOLENCE

PA291926 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1643 GMT 29 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 29 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--A new clash between a guerrilla group and an army patrol occurred in Quiche, in the northwestern part of Guatemala, leaving one guerrilla dead and four soldiers wounded, the military public relations office reported today.

The clash occurred late yesterday when guerrillas ambushed a patrol repairing a highway in Nebaj. The soldiers repelled the attack, killing one of the guerrillas, who fled with their wounded companion, it was learned. The army admitted that four soldiers were wounded and taken to military hospitals.

Quiche has become an area of conflict in Guatemala in view of the constant clashes between the guerrillas and the army for over a year.

Today's clash is the fourth in the past 45 days, leaving seven guerrillas dead and five soldiers wounded. According to communiques released by the outlawed leftist organizations, the Poor Peoples Guerrilla Army (EGP) and the Armed Peoples Revolutionary Organization (ORPA) are active in the region.

In other violence reported today by the National Police, a policeman in Chinaltenango, 52 km west of the capital, was killed by several shots fired by men in a vehicle. The slain policeman was identified as Hermelindo Salvador Cabrera de Leon. He was killed in front of the departmental government house without his companions assigned to the same post being able to repel the attack.

In the village of Tecojate in Escuintla, on the southern coast, peasant Francisco Ortega del Cid was killed when a group of men forced their way into his home, shot him and escaped.

The Adolfo Hall civilian-military institute of San Marcos in the western region was also the target of an attack when unidentified persons threw tear gas grenades inside the installations, creating disorder between the students and teachers.

In the capital, tear gas bombs were hurled at the storeroom of the National Housing Bank and at the regional university center in Quezaltenango, causing considerable damage.

ANTICOMMUNIST DEMONSTRATION STAGED IN PUERTO BARRIOS

PA281846 Guatemala City Radio-Television in Spanish 0400 GMT 24 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Some 10,000 persons have staged an anticommunist demonstration in Puerto Barrios. The march ended at the Reina Barrios Square where the demonstrators burned a picture of Fidel Castro.

SECURITY FORCES TO BE DEPLOYED TO PREVENT OCCUPATIONS

PA281857 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Spokesmen for the Government Ministry have said that government security forces will go wherever requested in order to keep groups of workers from occupying the installations at their places of employment in attempts to force wage increases.

It was stated that Labor Ministry authorities are conducting the relevant investigations in order to establish new minimum wages for workers in various fields. The workers will have to wait until the responsible authorities set these new wages before taking measures which only serve to disrupt public order.

Therefore, the spokesmen said that any call received to prevent irregular actions at private enterprises will receive immediate attention. The necessary security force units will be sent, in view of their obligation to safeguard public order.

There have been cases in which workers have occupied certain installations and have attempted to occupy the buildings in which private companies are located, but this will be prevented whenever possible to avoid a disruption of public order.

HONDURAS

TEXACO REPORTED CAUSING AVIATION FUEL SHORTAGE

PA281621 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1656 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 27 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Distributors of fuel and other petroleum byproducts today warned the Honduran Economy Ministry that airlines might have to suspend their flights due to a severe shortage of plane fuel.

According to the distributors, this shortage has been experienced for several days. It is believed that the shortage has been fabricated and generated by the U.S. Texaco refinery, which operates in northern Honduras, in an attempt to achieve a new increase in the price of this petroleum byproduct.

So far this year, the price for av-jet or high-octane fuel has increased on three different conditions. For this reason, several small local airplanes have found it unprofitable to run local flights unless a certain number of passengers are booked. Fuel distributors have asked the Economy Ministry for permission to import av-jet fuel to supply the Honduran airlines but this office has not made a decision yet. Criticism has also been directed at international flights stopping in Tegucigalpa, La Ceiba and San Pedro Sula, where at times the planes do not pick up a single passenger but must nevertheless stop to comply with the itinerary set by the civil aeronautics authorities, thereby wasting fuel.

NICARAGUA

VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

PA291509 [Editorial Report PA] Managua Domestic Service in Spanish at 1429 GMT on 29 March carries live in a national network a 33-minute report from Sandino International Airport on the arrival on an official visit of Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins. Herrera is met by Nicaraguan Reconstruction Government Junta members Violeta Chamorro, Alfonso Robelo, Moises Hassan, Daniel Ortega and Sergio Ramirez.

After the playing of the two countries' national anthems, the welcoming speech is made by Ramirez, who praises the traditional relations of friendship between the two countries, the fights for freedom by both Bolivia and Sandino, and fraternal Venezuelan aid to the Sandinists during the struggle against Somoza.

In reply, Herrera also notes the long tradition of friendship. He praises the ideas of Bolivar and expresses pleasure that Venezuela is finding a new course to institutionalize freedom on the continent.

The Venezuelan first lady is presented flowers by children, and the official party goes down the receiving line before a Nicaraguan honor guard passes in review.

NEWSMAN REPORTS TROOPS DEPLOYED TO RIVAS

PA310213 Paris AFP in Spanish 0022 GMT 31 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 30 Mar (AFP)--Important military reinforcements were deployed today to the city of Rivas, 120 km south of Managua, amid unconfirmed rumors of armed activity in that zone.

Teofilo Jimenez, correspondent of the newspaper LA PRENSA, reported that 10 army trucks had suddenly transported 800 soldiers to the city. There was no way of obtaining information from official sources due to the Sunday holiday and the presence in the country of Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, whose visit has involved virtually all government officials.

Correspondent Jimenez said some six important figures in the city of Rivas, some of them described as Somozists, were captured in the past few hours, as the area was being reinforced. Groups of soldiers, the correspondent said, have been posted in all areas of the city which is being patrolled constantly.

Other sources have indicated that the army has prohibited traffic toward Tola, 10 km east of Rivas, as well as to San Juan del Sur port, 60 km also east of the city, without any explanation being given.

Rivas and its outlying areas were the scene of important armed actions during the war in 1979 which led to the overthrow of the Somozist dictatorship and disbanding of the National Guard that supported it.

1980 BUDGET TO GO INTO EFFECT 1 APRIL

PA291523 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction will hold a news conference on 31 March to announce the nation's general budget for fiscal year 1980. The new budget, which will go into effect on 1 April, contains everything related to incomes and expenditures and each ministry's budget according to the economic reactivation plan.

ANOTHER ASYLUM ATTEMPT AT PERUVIAN EMBASSY REPORTED

WA282255 London REUTER in English 2228 GMT 28 Mar 80 WA

[Text] Havana, March 28, REUTER--A bus crashed into the grounds of the Peruvian Embassy here today in what appeared to be a successful bid by a number of Cubans for political asylum.

Cuban guards armed with Soviet-made rifles were caught by surprise as the local transit but swerved off a main road and came to a stop in front of the embassy, eyewitnesses reported.

Last week six Cubans drove through a hail of bullets to reach asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy here.

The Cuban Government announced in January that Cubans who forced their way into embassies would not be given safe conduct out of Cuba unless they were genuine political refugees.

Before today's incident there were 15 Cuban refugees in the Peruvian Embassy and the same number in the Venezuelan Embassy awaiting permission to leave the country.

FIDEL CASTRO MEETS WITH FRANCE'S STIRN

FL281147 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 28 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and of the government, yesterday afternoon held talks with Mr Olivier Stirn, French secretary of state for foreign affairs. Stirn was named by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing to head the French delegation to the fifth meeting of the joint committee on economic cooperation between the two countries.

Various topics were discussed during the talks concerning relations between Cuba and France as well as the international situation, especially subjects of interest to underdeveloped countries. International economic relations with the latter were emphasized.

Present at the meeting were Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the councils of State and Ministers, Rene Anillo, acting foreign minister, Gregorio Ortega, Cuba's ambassador to France; and Pierre Henri Renard, France's ambassador to Cuba.

MEXICAN DEFENSE SECRETARY ARRIVES IN HAVANA

FL281752 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Mar 80 FL

[Excerpt] Div Gen Felix Galvan Lopez, general staff school graduate and secretary of national defense of the United States of Mexico, arrived in our country moments ago on an official visit. He was received at Jose Marti International Airport by Army Gen Raul Castro, first vice president of the councils of State and Ministers and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR). He also was welcomed by Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, first vice minister-chief of the FAR general staff, other FAR vice ministers and generals, and military attaches accredited to our country.

A military ceremony was held at the air terminal in honor of the Mexican delegation led by the minister of national defense of that country. Division General Galvan Lopez will tour military training centers and FAR units as well as places of historic interest during his stay in Cuba.

Castro Meets With Galvan

PA301654 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The president of the Cuban councils of State and Ministers, Fidel Castro, met on Saturday here in Havana with Mexican National Defense Secretary Div Gen Felix Galvan Lopez, who is on an official visit to Cuba at the head of a delegation.

Raul Castro Decorates Galvan

FL291403 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, first vice president of the councils of State and Ministers and head of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], has presented the medal commemorating the 20th anniversary of the FAR to Div Gen Felix Galvan Lopez, Mexico's secretary for national defense. The ceremony held at the Protocol Hall of CUBANACAN in Havana opened with an honor guard carrying the flags of Cuba and Mexico. Then Col Juan Escalona, acting for the chief of the general staff, read the agreement of the Council of State. The agreement establishes that the 20th FAR anniversary medal is awarded to Div Gen Felix Galvan Lopez for his friendly attitude toward the FAR and his contribution to the strengthening of relations between Mexico and Cuba.

Speaking at the ceremony, Army Gen Raul Castro reiterated the eternal gratitude to the Mexican people who once gave shelter to the Cuban rebels and who, once the victory was attained, understood our people's efforts to enjoy true independence. Raul added that Cuba will not forget that the Mexican Government was the only one in the continent which did not submit to the imperialists' machinations to block the revolution.

For his part, the Mexican national defense secretary expressed gratitude for the decoration and pointed out that he could not think of Cuba without the figure of Jose Marti springing to mind. The Mexican officer quoted Marti to the effect that each year, in its growing right as a working and natural republic, Mexico validates to the world its determination to be free.

FAR COMMEMORATES ANGOLAN ANNIVERSARY

FL271950 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR) main commemoration of the fourth anniversary of the victory of the People's Republic of Angola was held yesterday at the Maj Camilo Cienfuegos FAR artillery school. The activity was presided over by Brig Gen Calixto Rodriguez Proenza, Comrade (Andres Neto), cultural attache of the People's Republic of Angola Embassy in our country, and other FAR commanders and officers.

Speaking at the commemoration, (Andres Neto) expressed on behalf of his country the deepest gratitude for the assistance which the Cuban revolution has given to the Angolan revolution in many fields. He referred to the history of struggle of the Angolan people against the Portuguese colonialists and later against imperialist and racist reaction.

He added that after the independence proclamation of the People's Republic of Angola, imperialism unleashed an act of aggression against his people using the counterrevolutionary gangs of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, Angolan National Liberation Front and Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave, as well as Zairian troops and South African mercenaries.

He emphasized that thanks to the victories attained by the glorious Popular Armed Forces for the liberation of Angola and internationalist combatants, the Angolan people defeated their enemies and the invading South African Army was expelled from Angolan territory on 27 March 1976, thereby putting an end to the myth of mercenaries and transforming Angola into an African Giron [defeat of 1961 invasion in Cuba]. (Andres Neto) also referred to the assistance given by Cuba and the other countries of the socialist community to the People's Republic of Angola during this phase of work for the country's national reconstruction.

Brig Gen Calixto Rodriguez Proenza made the closing remarks at the commemoration. He emphasized that the Angolan people's victory transcended national boundaries and rapidly became an important event for the international communist and labor movements and the people's national liberation movement. He added that the victory reaffirmed the value and justice of Marxist-Leninist ideas and the role which proletarian internationalism plays in our times. He recalled that this anniversary coincided with the recent visit to our country by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, which has served to expand and deepen even more the relations of friendship and cooperation in all areas between our two countries. He added:

[Begin Rodriguez recording] Comrades: During his recent visit to our country, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, reaffirmed the internationalist position of the Angolan people in their absolute support for the national liberation movements of Africa and all the world. He called for expansion of our relations and of scientific, technical, political and economic cooperation between our two countries with the certainty that final victory belongs to socialism and communism. [applause] [end recording]

Brig Gen Calixto Rodriguez Proenza said that today Angola is developing the phase of national reconstruction successfully with the assistance of Cuba and countries of the socialist community. He concluded:

[Begin Rodriguez recording] Let us reiterate today to the unselfish Angolan people that their struggle is our struggle and that we share their joy completely because the blood shed in the fields of battle and the hard work being done to build a new society make us brothers forever. [end recording]

CEMA CIVIL AVIATION MEETING CONCLUDES WITH PROTOCOL

FL281303 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 28 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The CEMA Standing Committee for Civil Aviation has concluded the 20th meeting of its scientific-technical council with the signing of a protocol that sums up the proposals and suggestions for the work to be done during the 5-year period 1981-85. The heads of the delegations from Bulgaria, GDR, Poland, Romania, USSR, Czechoslovakia and Cuba, the host country, signed the document that contains a draft resolution to be submitted to the standing committee for its final approval by the corresponding officials of each CEMA member country.

PARTY INVITES FORMER PUERTO RICAN PRISONER FOR VISIT

FL282337 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Rafael Cancel Miranda, one of the former Puerto Rican political prisoners, has arrived in our country at the invitation of the Communist Party of Cuba. Cancel Miranda and his wife, Carmen Jimenez, were received upon arrival in Cuba by Jose A. Arbuesu and Freddy Torres, Section chief and official, respectively, of the party Central Committee's America Department.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

REPORTAGE ON SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Castro's Absence Explained

PA281250 Paris AFP in Spanish 2323 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 27 Mar (AFP)--It was learned here today that Cuban President Fidel Castro declined an invitation from the Socialist International to attend its first regional meeting in Santo Domingo as president of the movement of nonalined countries. The invitation was extended by Bert Carlsson, secretary general of the Socialist International, on 24 March, 2 days before the beginning of the conference, which will end on Friday.

In his reply, Castro expressed regret that he had received the invitation so late. In a telegram received early this morning at the site of the conference, Castro said: Unfortunately, your kind invitation for a delegation of the movement of nonalined countries to be present at the regional conference of the Socialist International for Latin America and the Caribbean arrived too late to be discussed within the movement and for the consultations required to form a delegation.

The Cuban president's refusal ends an episode which had caused some disquietude in conference corridors. It was learned that Carlsson had not consulted beforehand with certain members of the Socialist International, particularly the German Social Democratic Party, whose leader, Willy Brandt, is the president of the organization. Some members close to the former German chancellor told AFP that the German delegation would have preferred to have the invitation addressed to the secretary of the nonalined movement and not personally to Castro, as Carlsson tendered it.

Carlsson was obliged to explain his action. He said the invitation had been sent to Castro with the sole intention of permitting the nonalined movement to participate in the conference and that it in no way represents an approach to the communist bloc. According to observers, the fact that the invitation was sent at the last moment means that it was a simple gesture to satisfy certain sectors within the Socialist International.

Message Sent to Tito

FL292025 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The Socialist International's regional meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean has sent greetings to Yugoslavia's President Tito, whose condition is still very serious. The Socialist International leaders say in the message that they share the concern and recognition of the Yugoslavs for their efforts to make the nation one of the pillars of the nonalined movement and for achieving the establishment of a new international order [sentence as heard]. They say that to them Tito represented not only the glorious leader of his independent and nonalined fatherland but also an inspiration and example to the struggle of their respective countries for independence.

The message sent to Tito by the Socialist International leaders highlights his struggle for the organization and strengthening of the nonalined movement, keeping it faithful to its original principles. We are aware that in this world full of conflict and burdened by difficult problems, we have need of your experience in seeking peace, the independence of nations and international justice, concludes the message of the Socialist International meeting in Santo Domingo.

Aid to Developing Countries

FL292044 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Former German Chancellor Willy Brandt has suggested finding financing sources to help developing countries. To this effect, he suggested that taxes be levied on international trade, the sale of weapons or the sale of oil to industrialized countries. Brandt made the proposal at the Socialist International conference when it discussed the problems between poor countries and industrialized countries. Meanwhile, former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez admitted that the special fund created by the OPEC to help poor countries to pay the high price of petroleum has not been successful.

Former German Chancellor Willy Brandt said that the current standard of living of poor countries should be raised in accordance with [words indistinct] by international organizations. He stressed that the World Bank should double its aid and underdeveloped countries should have access to more loans with easier terms. Brandt said that the money to help in the development of poorer nations could come from several sources though he acknowledged that this would not be an easy task. He suggested (?as a first step) that OPEC members charge an additional $2 per barrel on the oil exported to industralized nations to be earmarked for the fund to help poor countries. He added that a tax on international trade as well as a tax on arms sales could also secure resources.

Ungo, Nunez Speak

PA282147 Paris AFP in Spanish 2348 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 27 Mar (AFP)--Salvadoran opposition leader Guillermo Manuel Ungo, requested here today the support of the Socialist International for the struggle of the Salvadoran people against a repressive government supported by U.S. intervention Ungo, who was a member of the first Salvadoran government junta which overthrew the dictatorship in October 1979, spoke before the regional congress of the Socialist International meeting in Santo Domingo.

During the same session, Sandinist Comdr Carlos Nunez warned about the dangers of the Salvadoran situation which in his opinion is heading for a situation worse than the one suffered by the Nicaraguan people.

Ungo said the United States supports the Salvadoran regime under the cloak of economic and military aid which tends to reinforce, at all costs, the power of a false democracy supported by military power. This is the moment to assume a firm attitude toward imperialist interests linked to the interests of our oligarchy which prevent negotiations to find a democratic solution in El Salvador, he said. The Salvadoran social democratic leader, exiled in Mexico, said that until the power of the obligarchy is broken, it will not be possible to establish the conditions for a democracy.

Comdr Carlos Nunez, of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], expressed his deep concern over the situation existing in El Salvador and expressed his repudiation of the murder of Salvadoran archbishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero. This crime, committed while the archbishop was saying Mass, shows that the church is being persecuted, said the member of the FSLN's more radical wing. Nunez, who wore the only uniform in this assembly of guayaberas or light colored coats, said the Sandinist revolution is completely opposed to every extreme right or left demonstration which prevents the advance of the people toward progress.

The Sandinist commander reaffirmed before the socialist leaders of four continents that Nicaragua will attempt to develop within a mixed economy system and that it will include in the Council of State that will be formally established on 4 May all the country's labor, political and religious forces.

In its foreign policy, Nicaragua intends to have relations with all countries in the world and not as before when it had to have the State Department's approval.

The solution proposed by Ungo for El Salvador is the creation of something similar to what exists in Nicaragua, a broad front of democratic forces.

The fate of El Salvador and its neighbors, Guatemala and Honduras, is closely linked to Nicaragua's, and the consolidation of the government in this country depends to a great extent on the fate of the other three Central American countries, Ungo concluded.

GRENADA

GOVERNMENT JOINS OLADE AS 24TH MEMBER

PA301522 Quito La Paz Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 29 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Quito--The Government of the Republic of Grenada, through the permanent Ecuadorean UN mission, on 20 March of this year signed documents giving it membership in the Latin American Energy Organization [OLADE] at the Foreign Ministry.

Grenada is the 24th country to sign the agreement. It is preceded by Ecuador, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Bolivia, Brazil, Peru, Chile, Dominican Republic, Cuba, Uruguay, Honduras, Panama, Mexico, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Barbados, Colombia, Venezuela, Haiti, Guatemala, El Salvador and Suriname.

ST LUCIA

ODLUM SURPRISED AT U.S. SUPPORT OF PROGRESSIVE FORCES

FL272108 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 27 Mar 80 FL

[Text] St Lucia's deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, George Odlum, has expressed surprise at the recent statements by American Ambassador Sally Shelton that the U.S. would support progressive forces in the Caribbean which are undergoing social and economic changes through the democratic process.

Mr Odlum said that the U.S. position represented a departure from the record. He said the record of the United States in certain parts of the world had been one of supporting sometimes repressive and reactionary regimes. St Lucia's deputy prime minister expressed the view that there was now a move by the United States to look anew at its foreign policy. This was made clear in its assurance that it was prepared to support progressive forces. But, Mr Odlum asked, what was meant by America's view of the term progressive?

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 064 1 April 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Harguindeguy To Hold Dialog With Industrialists B 1
CNEA Officials Return From 'Fruitful' Moscow Talks B 1
Bomb Causes 'Serious' Damage to Railroad Lines B 1
Briefs: Italian Delegation B 1

BOLIVIA

Government Expects To Form New Cabinet by Wednesday C 1
Former President Sees Ever-Present Coup Threat C 1
Congress To Debate Controversial Electoral Law C 1

BRAZIL

Federal Police To Investigate Rio Bombings D 1
Seven PRC Trade Delegations To Visit in 1980 [O GLOBO 30 Mar] D 1
Briefs: IDB Loan D 2

CHILE

Philippine Special Envoy Arrives in Santiago E 1
Rojas Suitable Man for Job, Commentator Says E 1
Two Extremists Allowed To Go to Cuba, Sweden E 1
Briefs: Antarctic Parachute Jump E 1

COLOMBIA

Reportage on Dominican Embassy Situation F 1
Government Dismisses UN Mediation F 1
Released Hostage's Identity Clarified F 1
19 Apr Release Date F 1

ECUADOR

President Roldos Severs Ties With Assad Bucaram G 1
Bucaram Attacks Roldos' Performance G 1
Briefs: CEPE Exports G 1

PARAGUAY

Brazilian Deputy Reports on 'Peasant Revolt' H 1
Briefs: Stroessner Meets FRG Official; New Airport Dedicated; Puerto Rican Mission Arrives H 1

VENEZUELA

Energy Minister Speaks About Oil Reserves L 1

MEXICO

Foreign Minister Upholds Nonintervention in C.A. M 1

PCM Favors Severing Relations With El Salvador M 1
PRI, Others Urge Break M 1
Joint Government-Peasant Agricultural Plan Promised M 1
Briefs: Nuclear Cooperation With Spain M 1

PANAMA

Venezuela's Herrera Meets With Royo During 2-Hour Stopover N 1
Energy Cooperation Plan Announced N 1
Oil Prospecting Shows Promising Results N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

EEC Grant for Grain Project Received P 1

COSTA RICA

President Denies Rumors of Shah's Asylum in Country P 1
More Film Equipment Sent to Russian Embassy Seized P 1
Border Watch Increased To Control Arms Smuggling P 2
'Collective Intervention' In El Salvador Urged P 2

EL SALVADOR

Leftists Denounce U.S. Participation in Plot P 3
UDN Leader Denounces Repression, U.S. Imperialism P 3
Violence at Romero's Funeral Discussed P 5
Government Issues Communique P 5
Bishops Refute Government Account P 6
Army Units Patrol To Prevent Further Looting P 7

NICARAGUA

Herrera Campins Reaffirms Solidarity, Guarantees Oil Supply P 8
Daniel Ortega Hails Venezuelan Solidarity P 10
Minister: No Danger of Nicaragua Becoming Cubanized P 11

CUBA

Reportage on Class Structure Conference Q 1
Significance of Cuban Revolution Q 1
Cuba Presents Paper Q 1
Revolutionary Movement Discussed Q 2
Position Paper Read Q 2
Conference Ends Q 3
Reportage on Opening of Fourth UPEC Congress Q 3
Role of Journalists Q 4
CEMA Environmental Protection Meeting Opens Q 4

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Socialist International Issues Final Declaration S 1
More on Conference S 2
Local Leader Calls Socialist Meeting Failure S 3

JAMAICA

CPJ Welcomes Creation of Economic Intelligence Unit S 3

HARGUINDEGUY TO HOLD DIALOG WITH INDUSTRIALISTS

PY281333 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1108 GMT 28 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 28 Mar (NA)--Interior Minister Albano Harguindeguy will continue today the political dialog which the armed forces is conducting with the various national sectors. He will meet today with industrialists Jorge Aceiro, Eduardo Oxenford, Jaime Roca, Juan P. Thibaud and Pablo Verzini.

CNEA OFFICIALS RETURN FROM 'FRUITFUL' MOSCOW TALKS

PY302212 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1920 GMT 30 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 30 Mar (NA)--Jorge Coll, secretary general of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), said today that the conversations held in Moscow with the purpose of reaching agreements for nuclear cooperation between the Soviet Union and Argentina were "fruitful and positive."

Coll made brief remarks at Ezeiza Airport after holding meetings with Soviet nuclear officials last week in the company of Capt Roberto Crestein, CNEA director of international relations. The official said: "The visit to the Soviet Union to explore the possibilities of cooperation in the nuclear field for peaceful use was fruitful and positive."

He added: "There are always points of complementation in the technological field. The Soviet Union is a very advanced country. They use the technology of enriched uranium and we use the technology of natural uranium."

He also said that the selection of areas for possible cooperation with the Soviet Union "will be made after studies have confirmed the points of complementation."

Coll refused to give any more details because he must first report to Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, CNEA president.

BOMB CAUSES 'SERIOUS' DAMAGE TO RAILROAD LINES

PY271500 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1348 GMT 27 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Mar del Plata, 27 Mar (NA)--A bomb exploded early this morning on the railroad lines where they cross Berutti Street, approximately 6 km from this city. In addition to seriously damaging the rails and ties, it has caused an interruption of the service to Miramar City, which as of mid-morning had not yet been renewed.

The explosion occurred at 0230 and caused alarm among the very few neighbors who live in that sparsely populated suburban area of Mar del Plata. A railroad gang has begun to carry out the task of repairing the rails, and personnel of the local anti-explosive brigade have arrived on the scene to view the situation.

BRIEFS

ITALIAN DELEGATION--Buenos Aires, 26 Mar (TELAM)--A delegation from the Italian port city of Trieste composed of government and maritime officials is visiting the country to offer Argentine exporters the use of the Trieste free port to re-export Argentine products to the EEC and Eastern Europe. As a result of meetings held, a note was signed by the Trieste free port and the Argentine Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Production agreeing to the formation of a mixed commission to study the possibilities of using the Trieste free port. An Argentine business delegation plans to visit Trieste to evaluate the free port. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1530 GMT 26 Mar 80 PY]

GOVERNMENT EXPECTS TO FORM NEW CABINET BY WEDNESDAY

FY010122 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Apr 80 FY

[Excerpt] The government expects that the new cabinet, made up of partriotic citizens who would like to serve the country in this difficult time of the electoral process, will be formed by Wednesday. Yesterday, during a meeting with the people of El Alto, President Lidia Gueiler called on the patrictic feelings of politicians and labor leaders, urging cooperation in the consolidation of the democratic process.

The president's task of selecting a new cabinet and the consultations she is carrying out have become difficult due to the refusal by some parties and institutions to participate in the government or to assume responsibilities in this crucial and difficult time that the country is experiencing.

Consultations at the presidential level continue, but the armed forces, the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI)--headed by Hernan Siles Zuazo--and other sectors have stated that they do not want to participate in the new cabinet. On the contrary, they have asked that the new cabinet be made up of respectable citizens who respond to the desires of the people and who can act with responsibility, impartiality and without political commitments of any kind.

FORMER PRESIDENT SEES EVER-PRESENT COUP THREAT

FY302146 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1937 GMT 30 Mar 80 FY

[Excerpt] Lima, 30 Mar (LATIN)--Former Bolivian President Walter Guevara Arze arrived here today to attend a conference on the future of democracy in Latin America. During a brief meeting with the press, Guevara told reporters that he will probably be a candidate in the forthcoming 29 June elections.

Asked about rumors of a new military coup in Bolivia, the president of the senate said that "the specter of a coup never fades away completely." He advocated institutional normalization through an agreement between the people and the armed forces.

CONGRESS TO DEBATE CONTROVERSIAL ELECTORAL LAW

FY311938 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 Mar 80 FY

[Excerpts] The controversy [words indistinct] between deputies and senators over the electoral law must be solved this afternoon. The Congress will meet (?to debate) this important instrument which will guide the elections on 29 June.

There is much expectation among the people regarding the approval of the new electoral law, the basic and determining instrument for guiding and regulating the electoral process and the elections themselves. If the approval is postponed, the elections may also have to be postponed, since it is necessary to establish a term which is long enough to form the electoral courts, hold the inscription of candidates and voters and examine the election results.

It is thought that this afternoon's congressional meeting will be decisive in resolving doubts about the approval of the new electoral law.

FEDERAL POLICE TO INVESTIGATE RIO BOMBINGS

FY311728 Paris AFP in Spanish 1535 GMT 31 Mar 80 FY

[Text] Brasilia, 31 Mar (AFP)--It was reported here today that Federal Police Chief Moacir Coelho will conduct the investigation of the attacks perpetrated against the weekly HORA DO POVO and the regional headquarters of the Socialist Convergence Political Group [Agremiacion Politica Convergencia Socialista], both of which are located in Rio de Janeiro.

This information was supplied by a Justice Ministry spokesman, who added that Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel had said that these deeds were "horrendous" and that he had noted: "we must react and undertake the necessary measures to discover the perpetrators of these attacks."

Two bombs were placed at the building of the weekly HORA DO POVO, an opposition newspaper, but only one bomb was placed at the headquarters of the Socialist Convergence.

So far no organization has claimed responsibility for the attacks, but Ricardo Lessa, editor of the weekly HORA DO POVO, and the leaders of the Socialist Convergence believe that extreme rightist organizations are responsible for them.

Lessa added that the objective of these attacks is to create obstacles for the process of democratic opening. He noted, however, that HORA DO POVO would be on the streets next Friday, as usual.

The Brazilian Press Association had to suspend a public ceremony that was going to be held in its building yesterday by the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party (PMDB) because of a bomb threat, but it was only a false alarm.

SEVEN PRC TRADE DELEGATIONS TO VISIT IN 1980

FY311915 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 30 Mar 80 p 33 FY

[Excerpts] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--The PRC will send seven delegations to Brazil during the second half of this year to negotiate export and import contracts, while Brazilian Government and business representatives are getting ready to visit Beijing within the next few months.

The schedule of visits by the PRC delegations, which has already been delivered to Itamaraty, provides for the arrival of groups representing seven large state corporations interested in the following: purchases of Brazilian iron and steel products, imports of steel tubes and other similar products manufactured in Brazil, exports of Chinese food and canned products, sales of chemical products which are in great demand in Brazil, purchases of transportation equipment manufactured in Brazil, imports of Brazilian machinery in general and exports of Chinese products of animal origin.

Minmetals, Chinese National Foreign Trade [given in English] (Zongwaijun), Machinpex and Tuhsu are some of the state companies which are preparing themselves for wide-ranging buying and selling activity with Brazil and for a survey of the markets' ability to absorb a variety of products manufactured in the two countries.

SIDERBRAS [Brazilian Iron and Steel Corportation], the national nonferrous metals and steel council--consider the Rio Doce Valley Company and PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] on the government side, and Figueiredo Ferraz and a group representing several sectors headed by BRASILINVEST make up the group of Brazilian enterprises interested in sending delegations to the PRC, following the example set recently by the Brazilian Exporters Association (AEB), the National Industrial Confederation (CNI), Hidroservice and Themag Engineering.

The Figueiredo Ferraz group of Sao Paulo wants to give a seminar on transportation and energy in Beijing during the second half of this year, and it is examining at this moment the possibility that the Brazilian delegations will be headed by Vice President Aureliano Chaves and by Transport Minister Eliseu Resende.

BRASILINVEST, headed by businessman Mario Garnero, is preparing a large delegation made up of representatives of companies from a variety of economic sectors to go to China.

Thus, Brazil is in the position of playing an important role as a supplier of iron ore and iron and steel products and technology in several sectors, in addition to being a competitive supplier of raw materials. Trade between Brazil and the PRC has not yet received great impetus because of the low capacity of Chinese ports, according to the experts. The transporting of Brazilian iron ore, for example, involves a transfer in the Philippines because the Chinese ports cannot accommodate large ships.

The greatest possibilities, however, are found in the sector of services, since there are practical limitations to increasing the sale of iron ore and imports of Chinese petroleum. The Chinese want to import, for example, up to 2 million tons of Brazilian iron ore, while Brazil cannot supply more than 750,000 tons. The transportation cost is high, and Australia is offering better terms. In the petroleum sector, there are hopes that PETROBRAS will participate in exploring for petroleum on Chinese territory through the risk contract system. Their very ignorance about the extent of China's petroleum deposits forces the Chinese to struggle toward expanding their exports to Brazil. Nevertheless, exports were doubled from 10,000 barrels to 20,000 barrels daily with the promise that they would soon reach 30,000 barrels daily.

There is the possibility of Brazil negotiating with the PRC a real "hydroelectric package," within the possibilities that are being defined in the service sector. The Chinese want to build a hydroelectric dam with double the power of Itaipu. Brazil will also be able to participate in the transportation sector, whether by supplying equipment or by refurbishing the Chinese ports completely.

BRIEFS

IDB LOAN--The IDB will grant the National Basic Health Program [Prev-Saude] a $300-million loan which will be repaid in 40 years with 2-percent annual interest and a grace period of 8-10 years. This was announced by the director of the Pan-American Health Organization (OPAS), Hector Acuna. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Mar 80 p 6 PY]

PHILIPPINE SPECIAL ENVOY ARRIVES IN SANTIAGO

FY312031 Paris AFP in Spanish 1732 GMT 31 Mar 80 FY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 31 Mar (AFP)--Philippine Ambassador Eduardo Romualdez arrived here today to meet with Chilean officials as a personal envoy of President Ferdinand Marcos.

Romualdez, who is Philippine ambassador in Washington, is carrying his government's explanations for the abrupt cancellation of the visit which Chilean President Augusto Pinochet was going to make to the Philippines.

ROJAS SUITABLE FOR JOB, COMMENTATOR SAYS

FY291507 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Mar 80 FY

[Commentary by Rafael Kittsteiner]

[Excerpts] The newly appointed Chilean foreign minister, Rene Rojas Galdames, has two important advantages. The first is that he was the man who started the process that led to the mediation on the demarcation of maritime areas on the southern border, because until recently Rojas Galdames was Chilean ambassador to Argentina. The second is that he has also served as Chilean ambassador to the Holy See.

He is, therefore, the proper man to deal with the border issue with Argentina.

TWO EXTREMISTS ALLOWED TO GO TO CUBA, SWEDEN

FY291844 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Mar 80 FY

[Text] A member of the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR, who had sought and obtained asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy in Santiago, left today for Havana, Cuba.

Diplomatic sources have informed ONDA NOTICIOSA that a second person who had also requested asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy and had been staying there as a guest of the Venezuelan Government, will leave for Sweden tomorrow.

The first of the extremists is (Manuel) Ignacio Salas Salas, who has been under asylum since October 1979. The second is Luis (Aurelio) Mella (Avila) who sought asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy at the end of 1979. The Chilean Government granted the proper safe-conduct papers to both men 3 weeks ago, but they were unable to leave the country because of delays in negotiating their Cuban and Swedish visas.

(Salas) was one of the extremists involved in the clash between Carabineros and terrorists near the Lovallador in July 1979. Sergeant (Nicomedes Hinostrosa Molinas) died in that clash. (Mella Avila) is considered to be an agitator and subversive.

BRIEFS

ANTARCTIC PARACHUTE JUMP--The first parachute jump in the Chilean Antarctic was performed by two blue berets of the Chilean Air Force. The plane carrying the parachutists, who dropped down in this area to greet its inhabitants on the occasion of the air force's 50th anniversary, landed on San Jorge Island. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 Mar 80 FY]

REPORTAGE ON DOMINICAN EMBASSY SITUATION

Government Dismisses UN Mediation

PA310433 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0237 GMT 31 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Cali, Colombia, 31 Mar (EFE)--Colombia today dismissed the mediation of the United Nations in the negotiations with the 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrillas who have been occupying the Dominican Embassy in Bogota since 27 February. Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas declared here today that the government believes that "we can settle our own situations and will see to what extent this is true." However, Uribe Vargas announced that the offer by the international organization to find a solution to the problem was appreciated.

He also said the eighth round of talks with the M-19 guerrillas scheduled for Tuesday will permit a new advance. "Public opinion must realize that in a stage as delicate as this, haste does not really offer results, yet, on the other hand, sense guarantees bloodless solutions," the foreign minister added.

Uribe Vargas also referred to the possibility of an agreement on the Colombian-Venezuelan border delimitation of marine and submarine areas in the Gulf of Venezuela and voiced his confidence that it will be achieved in 1980. "I do not guarantee anything but am hopeful," he stated.

Released Hostage's Identity Clarified

PA311418 Paris AFP in Spanish 0508 GMT 31 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 30 Mar, (AFP)--One of the hostages released today by the guerrillas occupying the Dominican Embassy here was definitively identified as banker Jorge Valencia Diaz.

An official source had originally reported that those released were Luis Antonio Valencia, editor of the MUNDO DIPLOMATICO magazine and judge Simon Rodriguez. The confusion was caused by the unexpected release of the two men, their quick transfer to the military hospital by secret agents and the similarity in their names. Therefore, the hostage who was released was the executive of an important financial group while the newsman remains hostage at the embassy.

19 April Release Date

PA010258 Paris AFP in Spanish 1809 GMT 31 Mar 80 PA

[By Farid Camel]

[Excerpt] Bogota, 31 Mar (AFP)--Observers said here today that the 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrillas have apparently decided to prolong the crisis of the hostages at the Dominican Embassy here until 19 April, the anniversary of the movement's founding. Negotiations for the release of the diplomats have become monotonous. The guerrilla group will commemorate the 10th anniversary of its existence on 19 April and a possible resolution of the situation would make the occupation of the embassy, which took place on 27 February, more spectacular. However, the observers comment that neither President Julio Cesar Turbay's regime, the M-19 nor the hostages can withstand this war of nerves much longer without an ultimate violent explosion, which the conflicting groups have avoided so far.

PRESIDENT ROLDOS SEVERS TIES WITH ASSAD BUCARAM

PA291540 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 28 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Backed by a majority of members of the Chamber of Representatives, President Roldos has severed all ties with his political mentor, Assad Bucaram. In one of the most violent speeches ever made in his verbal feud with Bucaram and his followers in the chamber, President Roldos accused the representatives opposed to him of assuming antihistoric, antipopular and antidemocratic attitudes. He accused Bucaram and his followers of trying to tie the hands of the executive branch.

In a speech on radio and television, President Roldos explained that the disagreements with Bucaram did not begin on 10 August, but on the day he was nominated as candidate for the presidency, and these deepened during the electoral campaign and became worse when a sector of Concentration of Popular Forces (CFP) directorate made the decision to side with those who were defeated in April 1979.

President Roldos indicated that when a situation goes beyond the limits of tolerance, it is not right to remain silent because then one becomes an accomplice of those who are trying to destabilize democracy. He accused Bucaram and his followers of associating with political groups which were defeated on 29 April 1979 and with sectors opposed to changes in the country. Roldos said they are acting as if the chamber were a constituent assembly and taking unconstitutional measures.

President Roldos promised that next week he will announce to the nation the government's decision on solving the political crisis. He said that if necessary he will call the people to a plebiscite to decide on amendments to the constitution.

As things stand now, there is an evident weakening of the CFP bloc led by Bucaram in the Chamber of Representatives, with the possibility of a new majority supporting President Roldos. So far a total of nine representatives of the powerful CFP have expressed their support for President Roldos. This has forced Bucaram to make a serious revision of his strategy and has certainly affected Bucaram's reelection plans.

Bucaram Attacks Roldos' Performance

PA281438 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The executive branch of President Roldos is hiding behind statements of a power struggle to justify its lack of activity and work. This was (?said) at noon today by Assad Bucaram, president of the Chamber of Representatives and leader of the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP].

After stating that no one is tying down the president's hands, Bucaram said that perhaps there is a lack of capacity for or willingness to work. After commenting that the president is uneasily boycotting the CFP, which gave him the backing necessary to reach the presidency, Bucaram added that the meeting of CFP senators held last night, had been satisfactory.

BRIEFS

CEPE EXPORTS--Quito, 30 Mar (AFP)--Official sources reported here today that the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE) exported 1,580,945 barrels of oil, valued at $39,638,186 during the first 2 months of 1980. The figure represents an increase of 173,988 barrels of oil over the same period in 1979. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1623 GMT 30 Mar 80 PA]

BRAZILIAN DEPUTY REPORTS ON 'PEASANT REVOLT'

FY280138 Paris AFP in Spanish 0012 GMT 28 Mar 80 FY

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo, 27 Mar (AFP)--More than 200 peasants have been arrested during the past 20 days in the eastern region of Paraguay in the wake of a peasant revolt that broke out on 8 March, Brazilian Deputy Marcos Aurelio Ribeiro of the Workers Party reported here today.

Ribeiro said that apparently 18 persons died during the incidents involving peasants and government forces near Caaguazu, on the Pan-American Highway, between Asuncion and the Brazilian border.

Ribeiro cited testimony he obtained at the scene of the incidents while on a mission entrusted to him by the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Southern Cone countries (CLAMOR), which is chaired by Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns in Sao Paulo.

Massive arrests of Catholic peasants then began. Marcelino Casco, a detainee who was in perfect health at the time of his arrest, died of "a heart attack", according to the police; but it was confirmed that he had been tortured to death, Ribeiro said.

The Paraguayan press cannot disseminate these reports, Ribeiro said.

BRIEFS

STROESSNER MEETS FRG OFFICIAL--President Alfredo Stroessner met this morning with FRG Secretary of State for Foreign Relations Gunther Van Well. At noon today, Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues offered a reception in Van Well's honor. [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 28 Mar 80 p 1 FY]

NEW AIRPORT DEDICATED--The new President Stroessner International Airport was dedicated today. The new airport cost $55,351,580. [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 20 Mar 80 p 8 FY]

PUERTO RICAN MISSION ARRIVES--A Puerto Rican trade mission has arrived to meet with officials and businessmen in a effort to strengthen trade between Puerto Rico and Paraguay. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 18 Mar 80 p 10 FY]

ENERGY MINISTER SPEAKS ABOUT OIL RESERVES

PA272050 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0548 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA

[By Marcel Roo Gonzalez]

[Text] Caracas, 26 Mar (EFE)--Venezuela has a healthy, vigorous and expanding oil industry, Humberto Calderon Berti, energy and mines minister, stated here today at a news conference.

Calderon Berti stressed that the levels reached by the oil industry guarantee its harmonious growth in accordance with the plans drawn by the Venezuelan Government.

According to Calderon Berti, who is also president of the shareholders' assembly at the Great State Hydrocarbons Central, the Venezuelan Petroleum Company (PDVSA), the industry is investing heavily on explorations over an extensive area.

He recalled that activities had been practically suspended for 20 years and that it was not until after the nationalization of oil that explorations were promoted to learn the true potential of Venezuelan crude oil.

He indicated that in 1978 proven reserves for discoveries and expansions amounted to 196 million barrels and in 1979 they amounted to 463 million barrels.

He added that the oil industry's current efforts to recover quantities of crude oil in areas adjacent to traditional zones and the off-coast development programs are indicative of the speedy progress toward a more substantial increase of the proven reserves.

Calderon Berti then disclosed that in the area of production, the figure reached now is 860 million barrels (2.356 million barrels per day), which exceeds the previous year's figure by 9 percent. He also said that the conservation programs for natural gas made it possible to use 94 percent of the produced volume, a figure similar to that of 1978. The minister devoted a large part of his news conference to the current government's marketing policy.

He recalled that the outlined policy seeks to diversify clients, giving particular emphasis to nontraditional markets and the marketing of heavy crude oils.

Regarding this, he reported that in 1979, 560,000 barrels of heavy crude oil were sold per day, as compared to 455,000 barrels in 1978. Sales to nontraditional clients went from 722 in 1978 to 874 in 1979.

He indicated that as a result of price increases that year, 1979 revenues amounted to 12.48 billion bolivares ($2.902 billion).

The minister stressed that all PDVSA revenues will remain at the oil central, where a reserve fund has been created with an initial 1 billion bolivares ($250,000 million) [as received], which will be used to finance development programs in the Orinoco oil belt.

To conclude, the minister denied charges that Venezuela is selling its oil in the international market at discount prices, stating that the prices set by the government are those set by OPEC.

FOREIGN MINISTER UPHOLDS NONINTERVENTION IN C.A.

PA291306 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda yesterday expressed Mexico's repudiation of the violence that has El Salvador in a state of upheaval. He said the principle of nonintervention should prevail in the conflicts in both El Salvador and Guatemala. In addition, the foreign secretary described as "stupid" the U.S. statement that Mexico's oil wells are the objective of the Soviet-Cuban offensive in Central America.

In a news conference, he also reported that beginning yesterday, the United States paid $4.47 instead of $3.62 per 1,000 cubic feet of Mexican gas. He also said Mexico will preside over the UN Security Council in April.

PCM FAVORS SEVERING RELATIONS WITH EL SALVADOR

PA301918 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Mexican Communist Party [PCM] has exhorted its government to break off diplomatic relations with the Salvadoran military junta, while the Mexican Congress blames the Salvadoran fascists for the constant bloodshed in that Central American nation.

PRI, Others Urge Break

PA312316 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2100 GMT 31 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Mexican Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) has officially asked Mexico to break diplomatic relations with El Salvador. All the opposition parties supported by the PRI are asking for the break of relations with the Salvadoran Government whom they label as genocidal and barbarian. We recall that Mexico was the first country to break diplomatic relations with the Somoza government.

JOINT GOVERNMENT-PEASANT AGRICULTURAL PLAN PROMISED

PA291516 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Mar 80 PA

[Text] President Jose Lopez Portillo has emphasized the federal government's determination to join the Mexican peasants to work toward an agricultural production system that will meet the country's food needs.

This alliance will encompass activities related to production, including the risks involved, since only in this manner will it be possible to resolve the nation's food problem, the president said. President Lopez Portillo reiterated this position during his visit to Chiapas as part of his tour of the southeast to turn over public works to personnel of the Defense Secretariat and inaugurate a meeting of local legislators.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR COOPERATION WITH SPAIN--Mexico signed a nuclear cooperation plan with Spain. The plan, signed yesterday, includes six cooperation protocols in the field of nuclear energy based on a complementary agreement for the peaceful use of nuclear energy between the two governments signed in November 1978. [Mexico City International Service Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA]

VENEZUELA'S HERRERA MEETS WITH ROYO DURING 2-HOUR STOPOVER

PA312140 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2056 GMT 31 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Panama City, 31 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins regretted here today the violence in El Salvador, promised Panama a revision in oil relations and reiterated his confidence in the "political ability and calm" of the Colombian Government to resolve the Dominican Embassy crisis.

Herrera Campins stopped over for 2 hours in Panama on his return from Managua to Caracas, following an official 3-day visit to Nicaragua. He met at Tocumen International Airport, 20 km from the capital, with President Aristides Royo and several Cabinet ministers.

Later in press statements he said he had promised the Panamanian president a bilateral revision of economic and technical aspects on oil matters. The two presidents spoke briefly on the convulsed Central American political situation.

Herrera Campins reiterated that Venezuela is not sending military assistance to El Salvador and added that his government respects the policy of nonintervention and defends the existence of human rights. He regretted the "sorrowful Salvadoran violence," which recently reached its peak with the assassination of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero.

On the Dominican Embassy in Bogota where leftist guerrillas are holding several diplomats, including the Venezuelan representative hostage, Herrera Campins said he trusts that the government of his counterpart Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala will know how to handle the situation due to "its political ability and calm."

Energy Cooperation Plan Announced

PA010310 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2308 GMT 31 Mar 80 PA

[By Rafael Candanedo]

[Excerpts] Panama, 31 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins today regretted "the sorrowful Salvadoran violence" and expressed his "total confidence in the Colombian Government" to resolve with "political ability and calm" the Dominican Embassy crisis in Bogota.

He said he has "the greatest desire and will" that "the sorrowful Salvadoran violence" will end and peaceful coexistence will prevail in that Central American nation. "We must cooperate so that the situation of violence will not be prolonged," he replied in answer to a Panamanian newsman's question on the role of the rest of the Latin American countries regarding the Salvadoran crisis.

After briefly recounting his visit to Nicaragua in response to an invitation by the Government of National Reconstruction, he noted that the dignitaries of that country "aspire to creating democratic organizations" and said he was informed that a Nicaraguan council of state of pluralist representation will be created "soon."

Regarding the embassy occupations and what he termed "disrespect of diplomatic immunity," the chief of state believes that "if the situation continues as it has thus far, the consequences could be disastrous."

The statesman did not respond to a question regarding Venezuela's participation in the feasibility studies for the possible construction of a sea-level canal through Panama.

Although "the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is aware of the problems caused by the increases [in the price] of crude to nonproducing countries," these are "a defensive position" to price increases of manufactured products of industrialized countries, he explained. However, he said Venezuela wants "to preserve its friendship" with nonproducing developing countries. He announced that his country is drafting an energy cooperation plan for Central American and Caribbean countries, which includes guarantees for the supply of petroleum, accessible prices and long-term financing. He compared the plan with the OPEC Development Fund and noted that this one contemplates aspects such as 5-year financing at 4-percent interest. In the event that the loan is for the purpose of alternate sources of energy, loans will be granted at 2-percent interest for up to a 40-year period.

"This is unprecedented in human history," Herrera Campins said regarding his energy cooperation plan for Central America and the Caribbean.

OIL PROSPECTING SHOWS PROMISING RESULTS

PA312027 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Jose Antonio Sosa, manager of Sosa Petroleo which is working under a concession by the national government, has said that we have great and rather realistic expectations of producing oil in marketable amounts. According to Sosa, who is doing prospecting work together with an American company, Norfolk Oil from Georgia, the past 3 months of prospecting have confirmed that there is oil in Panama. The reserves were found in the Provinces of Panama and Darien in the jungle close to Colombia and might soon make us self-sufficient in fuel. Initial estimates indicate there may be 500 million barrels of oil in the area, which would supply Panama at its current consumption rate for about 30 years.

BELIZE

EEC GRANT FOR GRAIN PROJECT RECEIVED

FL252044 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 25 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Belize is to get a 2.5-million dollar grant from the European Economic Community to develop a grain pilot farm in that Central American country. A ministry statement containing this disclosure noted that this was the fourth EEC grant being received by Belize under the Lome Convention which links the EEC with the 58-nation African-Caribbean-Pacific group of developing countries. The Belize project is designed to demonstrate feed production throughout the Caribbean and is [words indistinct] part of a multimillion dollar Caribbean regional food program.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT DENIES RUMORS OF SHAH'S ASYLUM IN COUNTRY

PA281548 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Mar 80 PA

[Text] President Carazo denies any knowledge of a request for asylum by the former shah of Iran. He said that there has been no official or unofficial action requesting asylum. He said he knows of no grounds for the rumor.

President Carazo said that rumors were invented by newspapers. When asked what action would be taken, he said there is really no possibility of studying this request, because "I do not believe that any request will be made."

The president says he is aware that the shah has been granted permanent asylum in Egypt. His coming to Costa Rica is mere speculation.

MORE FILM EQUIPMENT SENT TO RUSSIAN EMBASSY SEIZED

PA281557 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Mar 80 PA

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo has ordered the confiscation of a shipment of Soviet film equipment sent from Leningrad to the Soviet Embassy in San Jose.

The Soviet ship (Alapat) of the Baltic Shipping Company arrived at Limon Port with a shipment of four boxes weighing 150 kg, allegedly containing movie projectors and lenses. Everything seems to indicate that this equipment is complementary to the 148 kg of Soviet films that were sent from Havana to the Soviet Embassy and which were also seized by the government.

The film equipment was consigned to Aleksandr (Morbet) who was expelled by the government in August, accused of stirring up a strike in Limon.

Foreign Ministry and Soviet Embassy officials will unpack the four boxes tomorrow. Deputy Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus said that this action was coordinated with Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Chernyshev this afternoon.

The films that were seized were reviewed and they do not show any evidence of subversion. They are on a topic which was filmed many years ago and were done in black and white. However, the 35-mm rolls have not been reviewed yet. This will be done at a local theater during a private viewing. An official report on it is expected for Monday.

BORDER WATCH INCREASED TO CONTROL ARMS SMUGGLING

PA281547 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The government has increased its watch at airports and the border, although, because of the distance, it is highly improbable that Costa Rican territory is being used as a base to send weapons to El Salvador, as claimed by El Salvador. Minister Echeverria Brealy said that vigilance at the border and at airports was strengthened several weeks ago.

No movement of weapons has been reported, and Salvadoran exiles are being carefully watched. There has been coordination between the Salvadoran and Costa Rican security forces for a long time, according to Echeverria Brealy.

'COLLECTIVE INTERVENTION' IN EL SALVADOR URGED

PA312111 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 Mar 80 PA

[Commentary]

[Text] Today's difficult situation in El Salvador is part of an overall crisis looming in the Central American area which everyone can see. It is also being promoted by the cold war which has been revived. The situation would be less serious or at least be causing less anguish if the struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union were not red hot as it is now. It is obvious that the cold war is causing major difficulties in Central America and may have serious effects even in Costa Rica.

We are deeply worried about the explosion triggered in Central America by that war between the big powers. We are worried because it is easy to see that Costa Rica is not outside of the crisis and also because we see the danger involved in an area that could split the American Continent in half. Lack of foresight on the part of U.S. leaders, the lack of common sense among the business class and the opportunism of the Marxist leadership groups is essentially the cause of that impending chaos.

The Salvadoran Army, very much like the one that Somoza had, is trained to shoot and kill. It is identical to the Honduran and Guatemalan armies. These armies have guarded over and maintained a political and economic state which has promoted disorderliness, crisis and chaos. This chaos has led to violence and the revolution. The Salvadoran revolution is part of a historic process. It has its roots. We have all been able to foresee its consequences for many years. It is an all-encompassing and inevitable war.

Revolution, chaos and anarchy is the situation in El Salvador and anyone might think about intervention as a solution. Intervention would be worse than chaos because it is obvious that it would entail a radicalization in Nicaragua and Russia's intervention and uprisings in the other nations of the area. Any military intervention to quash the extreme violence in El Salvador would cause only more killings and precipitate collective warfare. We foresee this danger with sadness. The war in El Salvador must be discussed and analyzed at the OAS again, as was the case with Nicaragua. We believe in collective intervention, the involvement of all nations, perhaps through the United Nations, to bring peace to an area. We do not support intervention by an individual nation. But a serious analysis of the real political and social situation in the area to put an end to violence in El Salvador is urgently needed. One must eradicate that old concept of the independence and sovereignty of nations and focus on the good of the nations of the area as was done in the case of Nicaragua.

We urge the Costa Rican Government to join together with the other nations in the continent to clearly see the situation in El Salvador.

We do not believe in or support the idea of an individual nation's intervention but we do support the timely and urgent proposal for the Latin American nations to discuss the Salvadoran issue before it is too late, before Marxism and the right destroy the whole country and leave only ruins as in Nicaragua.

EL SALVADOR

LEFTISTS DENOUNCE U.S. PARTICIPATION IN PLOT

PA300213 Paris AFP in Spanish 0048 GMT 30 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Mar (AFP)--Four Salvadoran Marxist organizations today accused the United States of participating actively in a plot to wipe out the extreme left which, they claimed, has already killed more than 4,000 people since a coup was staged on 15 October 1979

At a news conference held by leaders of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), the 28 February Leagues (LP-28), the United Popular Action Front and the Nationalist Democratic Union, BPR Secretary General Juan Chacon affirmed that U.S. military advisers have arrived in El Salvador to direct that campaign launched against the leftist masses and the peasants. According to Chacon, the United States is currently building three military bases in the country--in Zacatecoluca, Cotera and Chalatenango--which will enable the Salvadoran armed forces to attack the peasants using tanks and helicopters. One of those bases is already operating, he indicated.

We know that our LP-28 compatriots who have been captured in the rural areas have been interrogated by Americans, added the BPR leader, whose death was announced Friday by U.S. Ambassador Robert White. Chacon charged White with being one of the most prominent elements of Yankee imperialism, stressing that White is engaged in a campaign of misinformation.

The leftist leaders also announced that they hope to attend Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero's funeral. The funeral ceremony will be held tomorrow in the cathedral. They also explained that the great march convoked for tomorrow in spite of the state of siege, which bans all meetings, seeks a peaceful objective, that of paying mass tribute to the deceased prelate.

We blame the government junta in advance for any violent incident that might occur on that occasion, they warned. The leftist leaders also announced that next week they will carry out a number of activities, but they explained that this will not yet be the final offensive. Meanwhile, the authorities are planning to implement tomorrow strict security measures aimed at preventing disorders here in the capital, where an uneasy calm prevailed today.

According to the newspaper LA PRENSA GRAFICA, the armed forces have implemented vigilance measures at the borders, in the wake of reports that foreign mercenaries are trying to enter El Salvador to participate in a future civil war.

UDN LEADER DENOUNCES REPRESSION, U.S. IMPERIALISM

PA282119 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0900 GMT 28 Mar 80 PA

[By Rosendo Sepulveda]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 28 Mar (EFE)--Antonio Martinez, representative of the Nationalist Democratic Union (UDN) of El Salvador, denounced before the meeting of Socialist International underway in Santo Domingo the bloody abuses taking place in that Central American country.

Among the aspects denounced by Martinez last night is the agrarian reform law and the occupation of some 37 to 40 large landed estates by the armed forces to establish cooperatives with the estate's employees, the law nationalizing banks and other financial institutions, and the state of siege. These are some of the measures adopted by the military-Christian Democratic junta on 6 and 7 March. They were presented as "emergency steps" allegedly designed to provide solutions to the Salvadoran national crisis.

According to Martinez, bomb attacks have proliferated at labor unions in San Salvador and Santa Ana, where members of popular organizations were killed. Martinez said that to this must be added the kidnaping and assassination of Roberto Castellanos Brana, son of Raul Castellanos Figueroa, leader of the PCS [presumably Communist Party of El Salvador], along with his wife Anett [spelling as received].

In his report the Salvadoran leader stated that the repressive massacre assumed enormous proportions before 22 January, but the establishment of the state of siege on 6 March "has brought about an abrupt acceleration" that has resulted in a Dantesque daily harvest of corpses which litter the highways, streets and roads. The killers do not hide the bodies because they want their disfigurement from torture and their stench to cause panic within the ranks of the Salvadoran people. "But they will not be successful," Martinez said.

In his report, the UDN leader said the four parties which make up the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses--the UDN, the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc, the United Popular Action Front and the 28 February Peoples Leagues--have found broad support among banking, judicial and education employees, who have repeatedly participated in strikes. Simultaneously with these strikes, there were violent confrontations between the guerrillas and the repressive forces despite the superior weaponry of one side as opposed to the simple rifles and pistols held by the people.

In speaking of the United States, Martinez charged that while the U.S. citizens are maneuvering on the one hand with "massacre and reform," on the other they are preparing for a military intervention in El Salvador and are involving certain Latin American countries in this criminal adventure. "In the final analysis," Martinez said, "that is the benefit which Washington derives from the presence of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC) in the Salvadoran Government."

"It is known that the U.S. Government has decided not to permit another Nicaragua in Central America or the Caribbean," the UDN leader said. He added: "As if peoples had ever had the permission of the imperialists in carrying out their revolutions."

Members of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses blame the Carter government for a close cooperation with those who are prominent in the leadership of the PDC at present. They maintain that Jose Napoleon Duarte, an engineer, is the main person responsible for getting the Venezuelan Christian Democratic government to involve Venezuelan troops in the plan to invade El Salvador.

The charge made before the social democratic organization maintains that the U.S. and Venezuelan Governments are considering the idea of establishing an invasion army of Puerto Rican and Venezuelan soldiers. It was reported, moreover, that a contingent of U.S. military instructors is already in El Salvador training government troops in "counterinsurgency warfare." Among them is a Venezuelan officer who is reportedly coordinating his government's military aid with Salvadoran Defense Minister Colonel Garcia.

In response to this international aggression by the United States and Venezuela, Martinez said the Salvadoran people will not submit to subjugation by U.S. imperialism forever, because no one can doubt that they will offer unyielding resistance.

Finally, the UDN political leader called for a response to the criminal formula of "massacre and reforms" and the threats of foreign intervention. He called for unity in an effort to achieve a more active and more flexible coordination to achieve a more united struggle and strategy every day. "Let us together organize our people's vigorous response to their sinister enemies," Martinez said in closing his report.

VIOLENCE AT ROMERO'S FUNERAL DISCUSSED

Government Issues Communique

PA312235 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 30 Mar PA

[Government communique]

[Text] The Government of El Salvador condemns the acts of violence committed during the funeral of the most illustrious Archbishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, which could only have been provoked by those who have publicly announced their decision to increase violence in the country. The irresponsible detonation of bombs and the shooting at the crowd gathered in front of the cathedral were a part of a criminal plan of those whose doctrine is based on atheism and who do not and have never respected the religious feelings of the Salvadoran people.

The Government of El Salvador declares emphatically that it blames these so regrettable incidents on the self-styled Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses. The gathering of so many thousand Catholics at Barrios Plaza in San Salvador was a peaceful one and the violence began only when the march staged by the Coordinating Board arrived from the western part of the capital and was unable to enter the plaza because it was already overflowing. It was precisely in the western part of the cathedral and the plaza that the explosions and the firing occurred, just as the pope's delegate was delivering a message from his holiness in which he urged that the sacrifice of Monsignor Romero not be used to provoke more violence in this country.

In other words, the promoters of hatred and death did not want the people to hear the pacifying voice of the representative of the universal head of the church. It should be noted that the Coordinating Board had brandished its weapons during its march from Cuzcatlan Park to Barrios Plaza. The group included a number of masked individuals and others who were dressed in olive green uniforms.

The Catholic people of El Salvador were the first witnesses and victims of the incidents. Hundreds of persons saw and can confirm that the demonstrators of the Coordinating Board attacked the people who were gathered to say farewell to their pastor and that the members of the Coordinating Board began to shout: The body, the body, which leads one to infer that their aim was to remove the body of the illustrious deceased for the evident and unscrupulous purpose of propagandizing their cause, which the true Salvadoran people not only fail to support, but rather condemn, now more than ever, with all the strength of their convictions, just as they reject the sacrilegious provocateurs.

The plan of lies of the Marxist Coordinating Board is coming to its end today, because aside from our own people there are also foreign witnesses to their sinister behavior. The extremists have detained the distinguished visitors outside the cathedral under the false pretext that their detention was for their protection because they would be in danger in the streets from public forces patrols.

That this is another monstrous lie is very clear to the residents of the capital. As of 1630 today, there were no public forces in the city, because all members were confined to barracks. Everyone in San Salvador is aware of this.

The Government of El Salvador urges the conscience of the world to show solidarity with the Salvadoran people who want peace. The government reiterates that it seeks to restore this peace on the basis of authentic justice. No one will be surprised if Radio Havana or Radio Noticias del Continente continued to tell lies, but henceforth, the media of democratic countries have the undeniable responsibility to tell the entire truth without fear, despite the fact that we know the extremist groups of various persuasions have threatened some foreign newsmen.

It is the hour of truth and the time to put an end to the campaign of those sectors which would like to keep the people in a state of unrest by continually spreading lies.

Salvadoran people: It is also the time for confidence in your institutions and in your government, which is committeed to the elimination of the unjust structures of the country and to the initiation of a vigorous and authentic democratization process. Both these projects will be the work of all.

Bishops Refute Government Account

PA312157 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1341 GMT 31 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 31 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Several bishops and Catholic Church dignitaries who attended Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero's funeral have released a communique that contradicts the government's version of the bloody events in El Salvador on Sunday. The government blamed the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM], a Marxist-Leninist organization, for the incidents, charging that it exploded the first bomb, which contained propaganda. A Salvadoran radio station said the leftists sought to steal Monsignor Romero's body for propaganda purposes.

The communique of the clergymen gathered in El Salvador states the following: Testimony of the ecclesiastical envoys to the funeral of Monsignor Romero regarding the incidents which occurred during the funeral:

1). We, bishops, pastors of various Christian churches, heads of religious orders, priests and laymen, are forced to rectify the communique that the Salvadoran Government issued at 1630 on 30 March regarding the events which occurred during Monsignor Romero's funeral. There are not only serious falsehoods in the narration of the events but also in the interpretation of those events which could lead to grave errors and confusion. The government's official communique asks us to recount what we saw. Well then, this is what we saw.

2). Our appraisal of the events, of which we were to a great extent eyewitnesses and have been able to verify, permits us to state the following:

A. At no time did anyone try to seize Monsignor Romero's body. On the contrary, all the people and groups without exception behaved with great respect and devotion toward his remains.

B. The CRM entered the Barrios Plaza where the cathedral is located in a peaceful, respectful and orderly manner and its leaders placed a floral wreath near the casket.

C. It is false that the CRM pressured us in any way to force us to remain inside the cathedral. If we stayed inside it even after the aggression stopped, it was due to our Christian desire to accompany so many terrified people who were jammed inside the sacred building.

3. What we were able to see from the steps of the cathedral and from its towers, as well as from the testimony we have gathered in our tour of the city is the following:

A. The explosion of a powerful bomb was suddenly heard. Several witnesses said the bomb was thrown from the national palace.

B. Afterwards, bursts of machinegun fire and shots were heard. Several of the priests said they came from the second floor of the national palace.

C. Since early in the morning we saw or were able to confirm the presence of security forces in the streets of San Salvador and the routes leading into the city.

D. We are also able to state that some CRM members carried out actions, mainlythe burning of cars supposedly to help the people's escape.

4. Those of us who came to honor the life and death of Monsignor Romero have been able to experience the truth of his words when he unceasingly fought the repression of the Salvadoran people. Today more than ever we support and will continue his prophetic mission, expressing his last words in which he pleaded and ordered in the name of God for an end to repression and a halt to killings.

We have been witnesses of the sorrow and anguish of the Salvadoran people but also of their courage and their maturity. On this occasion we were witness to the Salvadoran Government's grave distortion of events and their false interpretation.

San Salvador, 30 March 1980.

Bishops sent by the World Council of Churches.

The document is signed by 26 bishops, several priests and laymen. The Salvadoran press and radio have so far not reported this document. A state of siege and control over the news media have been in effect in El Salvador since 5 March when this was decreed for a 1-month period. The government has not decreed martial law as had been feared because of the incidents at Monsignor Romero's funeral.

The Defense Ministry and several government offices are located in the national palace which was mentioned by the bishops. The Salvadoran Government had stated that the security forces did not appear before or during the funeral and that they only went out into the streets in the afternoon to prevent looting.

ARMY UNITS PATROL TO PREVENT FURTHER LOOTING

PA312328 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1821 GMT 31 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Several army patrols are on guard to prevent dissident elements from committing acts of violence that could develop into the looting and pillage which yesterday caused the destruction of several businesses.

A short tour this morning revealed that business establishments in the downtown area have opened their doors in order to resume activities prior to Holy Week vacations for private enterprise employees.

However, reports from the interior of the country indicate that in the northern sector near Aguilares, several unidentified individuals have sought to provoke the security forces.

NICARAGUA

HERRERA CAMPINS REAFFIRMS SOLIDARITY, GUARANTEES OIL SUPPLY

PA292321 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1722 GMT 29 Mar 80 PA

[Speech by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins at rally held in Managua's Revolution Plaza on the occasion of his visit--live]

[Excerpts] Dear friends and companeros of free Nicaragua:

Venezuela feels special affection for the entire Central American community, particularly for this brave and long-suffering Nicaraguan people who, like us, have suffered from the clawings of dictatorships and tyrannies during painful periods of your republican history. But these dictators and tyrannies have been unable to erase from either your spirit or your will the desire to struggle in order to achieve freedom and full dignity as human beings.

The Venezuelan people, who have learned to love Nicaragua through its history, through pages vibrant with emotion, through the words that opened new paths in America and Spain for the literary currents of that great Nicaraguan poet, Ruben Dario. We also followed you during a painful period for both of us, suffering as we were then under the dictatorships of the time, the activities of that illustrious son of Central and Latin America, forefather Augusto Cesar Sandino. [applause]

Sandino was from the breed of great men whose projection is still alive and active in the hearts of the continent's new generations and he left you an invaluable lesson of love for this beautiful land of lakes and volcanos, particularly the idea that life's worth is in accordance with the ideals held and that all kinds of sacrifices must be made for the fatherland and the people so during their lifetime and through their activities they may achieve a climate of dignity and freedom. [applause]

We fought the Somozist dictatorship in all three of its editions, from the first to the last, which was overthrown by the popular insurrection led by the Sandinist Front. [applause]

While in charge of Christian Democratic continental coordination tasks, I was able to help and cooperate with people who, here in Nicaragua, as members of that famous nine-group [as heard] committee, which included the Social Christians and others, opposed the Somozist dictatorship.

During the last stages of the resistance, I had the pleasure of talking at my house, La Herrerana, to the group of 12, led by companero and friend Sergio Ramirez. [applause]

Throughout Nicaragua's entire struggle to achieve liberation, Venezuela's free and democratic presence has been felt through its understanding attitude of solidarity. With their usual solidarity toward the Nicaraguan people, the Venezuelan Government and people are willing to cooperate in the most important aspects of this country's reconstruction problems. [applause]

Today I can announce that in the face of the most serious problem affecting Third World oil-consuming countries--that of guaranteed oil supplies for energy development--Venezuela is leading a truly revolutionary cooperation process, which contemplates the social and economic realities of those countries. [applause]

Today I had the opportunity of explaining this to the members of the National Reconstruction Government Junta, whom I met just before attending this magnificent popular event, and I can tell the free people of Nicaragua that Venezuela guarantees the supply of the 12,000 barrels of oil needed per day for the reconstruction. [applause]

We are willing to cooperate in every way.

We are willing to cooperate culturally and educationally through an agreement that will be signed by Venezuela's great Marshall of Ayacucho Foundation and the Nicaraguan Culture Ministry for the training of human resources in the areas of art, library science, and cultural animation (animacion cultural). Under this agreement, Venezuelan artists and intellectuals will be brought here and artists and intellectuals from free Nicaragua will be taken to my country. [applause]

Two large musical groups from my country will be visiting you in a few weeks. They are the National Orchestra and the Venezuelan Symphonic Orchestra, comprised of more than 120 musicians. Our symphonic orchestra is commemorating its 50th anniversary these days and it wants to celebrate it by expressing its solidarity with its Nicaraguan brothers. [applause]

It is because of this desire to promote culture--the firmest and most solid base on which to develop a national conscience that defends our people's identity and characteristics--that I have come with a large group of Venezuelan artists to donate 22 works from Venezuelan painters for Nicaragua's Latin American art museum, which will become a reality in a few months. [applause]

But we are not satisfied with this cooperation in the areas of oil and culture. Since we know governments assure responsibilities before their peoples to lead them toward the better lives to which they aspire and to be able to radically transform the ancient structures that to a large extent are responsible for our national backwardness, we are also willing to provide technical cooperation for the planning of development and the public administration. Therefore, through our Central Presidential Office for Coordination and Planning we will finance 20 scholarships for vital professions of interest to the Nicaraguan people. We will also finance the activities of 12 top-level experts, who will come to work here for 1 year.

We will communicate our experiences through a series of programs connected with health, electricity, the service infrastructure, agricultural materials, the improvement of business capacity and industrial cooperation.

But--and we do not say this because we are boastful of being a country with more resources than other countries, since that falls outside the context of Venezuelan and Latin American psychology and outside the context of continental solidarity that inspires our actions--we also want to bring forth certain specific works that will stand in memory of this solidarity with the people of free Nicaragua.

This afternoon, in downtown Managua, which was destroyed by the earthquake, we will begin constructing the great Bolivar Avenue, 1,500 meters long and 33 meters wide. That avenue will be presided over by a statue of the great liberator of America on horseback. [applause]

This afternoon, in Villa Venezuela, I will attend the inauguration of the communal chapel and house. In Granada I will attend the dedication ceremony for the children's park and I will visit several of the 1,000 houses that, in a gesture of cooperation with free Nicaragua, Venezuela donated for those who suffered through the horrors of war, particularly the poor sectors to which, as I always say in my country, I am primarily committed. [applause]

We are willing to give specific material and human aid for the success of the literacy task that is being now developed in Nicaragua with the participation of youth.

Under the National Reconstruction Junta, Nicaragua has begun a new phase in its history. Today, Nicaragua's image is present in the spirits and hearts of all Latin Americans, who know how much this country suffered through 40 years of continuous dictatorship. They also know about the Nicaraguan people's democratic aspiration for freedom, which lives in their hearts.

The National Reconstruction Junta's responsibility for responding to existing internal and external expectations is truly immense. Where there was silence before there now are expressions of the pluralist opinions and ideas which are also the expressions of the national community of each of our peoples.

I know, because the junta members told me so this morning, that they are trying to create within the next few weeks an organization in which ideas and opinions--political, economic, social, unionist, youth, student and university--will be represented for the better conduct of this country.

I can tell you, friends of free Nicaragua, that to the extent that you consolidate, root and expand your freedom here, Latin America will continue with the magnificent solidarity it has shown you. Because, as Ruben Dario said in his great verses, Nicaragua is made up of vigor and glory. Nicaragua is made for freedom. [applause, slogans]

DANIEL ORTEGA HAILS VENEZUELAN SOLIDARITY

PA300206 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1750 GMT 29 Mar 80 PA

[Speech by junta member Daniel Ortega Saavedra at a rally held in Managua's Revolution Plaza on 29 March, on the occasion of Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins' visit--live]

[Excerpts] President Herrera Campins has told you about Venezuela's willingness to help our country with the oil quota, to guarantee that resource, which is so vital and important for our country's future development. This is not an isolated stance by Venezuela. This is not an attitude shown exclusively to Nicaragua. This has been its stand toward small nations, toward the Central American peoples and toward the Caribbean countries.

But it is necessary for us to repeat to ourselves every day that regardless of the oil facilities provided by our Venezuelan brothers, we Nicaraguans are obliged to implement a policy aimed at saving energy. Because it costs blood from the Nicaraguan workers. Because it costs sweat from the Nicaraguan peasants and workers.

Today we must call attention to the critical situation of the Central American and Caribbean areas, to the marked and continuous attacks to which certain progressive governments and peoples are being subjected. We must call attention to the rightist and ultrareactionary forces' criminal escalation in El Salvador. We must recall that the death of Monsignor Romero, his assassination, can only be viewed as a provocation aimed at creating the necessary conditions for a future act of aggression.

Our country is obliged to demand attention, to demand solidarity, to demand a firm policy that will prevent direct or indirect intervention in El Salvador, because they would be directly or indirectly intervening in Latin America. They would be directly or indirectly intervening in the oppressed countries of the world. [applause] They would be attacking the desires for freedom and justice of the world's democratic countries and we cannot tolerate that. We cannot tolerate justifications of any kind.

We have maintained our position of preserving the national unity at any cost; but national unity on behalf of the nation rather than the individual, national unity on behalf of the people, not groups. The national unity is not aimed at enlarging private bank accounts, but at improving our people's social and economic conditions. [applause]

The challenge is on. We have found an echo in many of our country's sectors. But we know there are small groups that refuse to accept this reality. We know there are small groups that refuse to change their attitude.

We know there are small groups that have been eternally marked by Somozism and are now being buried with Somozism through the work and effort of this people. [applause, slogans]

Our small countries, our poor countries with few resources, come across serious difficulties, particularly when they have to face foreign debt problems involving international organizations or banks. We have been making efforts and continue to make them at present to obtain a just negotiation that will truly help the Nicaraguan people at the time of negotiating our debts.

We think that solutions that are satisfactory to everyone can be found by adopting a reasonable attitude, a nonprovocative attitude, a conscientious attitude. With the support of our people and with the international support of democratic, revolutionary and progressive peoples we hope to resolve this problem too. [applause]

We would like to take advantage of this occasion to extend a salute from Venezuela and Nicaragua to all literacy crusade members who have already been distributed to the most distant parts of our country. [applause]

We salute those present-day heroes, constructors of the future, who today are learning first-hand about the reality of the peasants, the reality of the poor, the reality of the oppressed, learning about that reality while passing on their knowledge.

To Venezuela we extend our shout of solidarity: Sandino, Bolivar, a single path!

Hail the people of Venezuela! [applause]

Hail the unity of Latin America! [shouts of "hail!"]

Hail Venezuelan workers! [shouts of "hail!"]

Hail Nicaraguan workers! [shouts of "hail!"]

Free fatherland! [shouts of "or death!"]

MINISTER: NO DANGER OF NICARAGUA BECOMING CUBANIZED

PA282027 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1511 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Brasilia, 27 Mar (EFE)--The minister of the Managua Reconstruction Junta, Samuel Santos, said here today that "there is no danger of Nicaragua becoming Cubanized because, among other things, the Sandinist process began in 1926, long before the Cuban revolution."

Santos, who arrived here with his colleagues Transportation Minister Dionisio Marenco and Construction Minister Carlos Sugranez [as received], emphasized that "it is not true that there is a massive Cuban presence in our country."

Santos said that the 400 Cuban professors were joined by as many others from Spain, Colombia and other Spanish-speaking countries to carry out the literacy campaign "which is going to cover 50 percent of our population of 2.5 million."

Regarding the Salvadoran situation the minister said: "We are disturbed because we have experienced the horrors of a civil war, but every country has its problems and must solve them without interference from others."

The Nicaraguan delegation obtained a $30 million loan from Brazil to purchase buses, railway equipment and heavy-duty machinery for highway construction.

REPORTAGE ON CLASS STRUCTURE CONFERENCE

Significance of Cuban Revolution

FL270058 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The international theoretical conference on class structure in Latin America opened today chaired by PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero with the attendance of 37 delegations of communist parties and revolutionary organizations of Latin America and the Caribbean.

The conference, convened by the Communist Party of Cuba and the magazine INTERNACIONAL, was inaugurated by party Politburo member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez.

[Begin Rodriguez recording] The reality of our revolutionary Cuba is that it represents a certain promise to all of Latin America. The contradictions of our America with imperialism are becoming increasingly more grave and unsolvable. Imperialism no longer has a viable alternative to propose to Latin America to allow it to maintain the conditions of inequality and exploitation within a framework of reforms such as the ones it proposed in Punta del Este [Uruguay] 20 years ago.

Those who consoled themselves thinking that the Cuban revolution was an alleged exception and accident now have the enormous historic leap of Nicaragua characterized by a heroism and militancy of the masses which indicate to us the willingness of the working classes and peoples of Latin America and prove that Cuba has been only a beginning that will have an inexorable continuity.

Grenada also has given us another encouraging sign while the Salvadoran proletariat and students are rising from the brutal crushing they suffered half a century ago and expressing their irreversible will to maintain the fight until victory.

This seminar we are inaugurating this morning is therefore more than a scientific one. The presentations that will be debated here fall within the framework of the direct contributions to Latin America's struggle for its emancipation and social transformations that can be delayed no longer. We therefore welcome you, dear comrades, on behalf of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and Cuban communists and people, as participants in the same trench and we are certain that your work, by its contribution to the revolutionary theory on the social structure of Latin America, will be a new instrument of combat in the hands of our militant peoples. [applause] [end recording]

Cuba Presents Paper

FL272024 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1810 GMT 27 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The international theoretical conference on class structure in Latin America has resumed its activities with more than 30 delegations at the Palace of Conventions of CUBANACAN.

Antonio Diaz, chief of the internal education department of the party Central Committee, presented a Cuban position paper which stresses the development of the class structures and revolutionary struggles in our country throughout its history. He stressed that the working class began to play a vanguard role with the founding of the Communist Party in 1925 and this role was characterized by the struggle against the exploitation by the political, landowning and commercial oligarchies.

Antonio Diaz emphasized that the assault of the Cuban economy by the Yankee financial oligarchy came at a time when the country had been devastated by a war and its exploiting classes were bankrupt.

In presenting the Cuban paper at the theoretical conference on class structure in Latin America, Antonio Diaz explained that the triumph of the revolution on 1 January 1959 ended the economic and political dependence on the United States. He stressed that the victory of the revolution allowed us to pay our debt of gratitude to the Cuban independence fighters who saw independence fade away when the war against Spain ended and U.S. intervention came.

The chief of the party Central Committee's internal education department said that the educational and ideological levels of the Cuban proletariat currently go hand in hand with their willingness to contribute to the development of the peoples of the world as soldiers, middle-level technicians, doctors and teachers.

The conference on class structure in Latin America sponsored by the Communist Party of Cuba and the magazine INTERNACIONAL will continue until tomorrow.

Revolutionary Movement Discussed

FL281006 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1908 GMT 28 Mar 80 FL

[Text] At the international theoretical conference on class structure in Latin America, Herman Sanchez of the Cuban delegation has referred to the modernization of capitalism and social classes of Latin America. He emphasized that the revolutionary movement is growing in Central America and that antioligarchic and anti-imperialist actions are seen clearly, with the Grenadian revolution being an example of this.

Sanchez pointed out that with the emergence of the Cuban revolution and growth of the revolutionary struggle in Latin America, the masses of the region are reaching a higher stage [in their struggle] to which the bourgeoisie-imperialism alliance is opposed. He stressed that the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua represents the most significant break of imperialist domination over Latin American and Carribbean peoples after the triumph of the Cuban revolution.

Herman Sanchez, official of the party Central Committee, explained at the conference on class structure in Latin America that the victory of the revolution in Grenada reaffirms the significance of popular movements. He also referred to the role of the bourgeoisie, poor peasants and the agricultural proletariat in Latin America.

Sanchez concluded his presentation by citing Fidel Castro in the latter's "History Will Absolve Me:" "When we speak of struggle, we understand people to mean that great unredeemed mass to which everyone makes promises and everyone deceives and betrays, that mass which wants great transformations in all areas and is willing to give the last drop of blood to achieve it when it believes in something."

Position Paper Read

FL281331 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Cuba today emphasized that development followed by capitalism in Latin America has led to the formation of a complex society and a heterogeneous class structure that are part of a dependent economic structure.

The Cugan position paper was read by German Sanchez at the last session of the international theoretical conference [on Latin American class structure] held in Havana.

The Cuban representative also stressed the current crisis in Latin America's foreign trade, emphasizing that the continent historically has been an exporter of raw materials and an importer of manufactured commodities.

The representatives of more than 30 [communist] parties and revolutionary movements of the Latin American Continent and the Caribbean marked the 30th anniversary of the Communist Party of El Salvador.

Conference Ends

FL291450 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat, has chaired the closing session of the international theoretical Conference on Latin American Class Structure which met for three days at CUBANACAN's Palace of Conventions.

(Pavel Ausfer), of the editorial staff of INTERNACIONAL magazine, gave the closing speech. He highlighted the importance of the topics discussed by the students [the conference participants] of Marxism and the world communist movement. He said that changes in Latin America's social structure determine the very real possibility of broadening the bases of the masses and anti-imperialist factions. They also increase the scope of action of the working class in playing the leading role in the peoples' movement. (Ausfer) said he was confident that the conference would have repercussions on revolutionary processes in Latin America.

The Latin American class structure conference analyzed essential aspects of the role that the various social forces are playing in the changes taking place in our countries. The delegates noted the various forms of penetration by imperialism and multinational companies and the role of the fascist-style military juntas that are set up in some countries with the aim of blocking the victory of social revolution.

REPORTAGE ON OPENING OF FOURTH UPEC CONGRESS

FL271801 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Mar 80 FL

[Special report from Havana's Palace of Conventions on the opening 27 March of Fourth Congress of Union of Cuban Journalists--recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] The Fourth Congress of the Union of Cuban Journalists [UPEC] has just started. It will meet for 3 days here at the Palace of Conventions. On the podium are Jorge Risquet and Antonio Perez Herrero, members of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat, other members of the Central Committee, and representatives of the International Organization of Journalists and the Latin American Journalists' Federation. Following approval of the selection of presiding officials and the agenda as well as the work commissions, UPEC President Ernesto Vera has begun reading the main report. The document covers the work done by UPEC since the previous congress in 1974 with emphasis given to some basic aspects.

[Ernesto Vera] The Fourth UPEC Congress begins on the year of the party's second congress, when we begin 22 years of revolutionary power, at a time when the revolution is growing in depth under the principle of exigency. For over two decades, our journalists, in increasing fashion, have worked hard to apply to journalism the revolutionary principles of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Marti. As part of the people, they have had the best teaching and orientation on the thought, behavior and example of the party and its first secretary, Comrade Fidel Castro. [applause]

[Reporter] The event has the participation of 367 delegates from all the provinces and the Isle of Youth municipality as well as 100 guests. Also present are representatives of the USSR Union of Journalists and of the borther country of Nicaragua. In the afternoon, the delegates will be greeted by the representative of the International Organization of Journalists and heads of agencies will make special appearances. Today's session will conclude this evening with the committee work of the delegates.

Role of Journalists

FL271914 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Mar 80 FL

[Excerpts] Jorge Enrique Mendoza, member of the party Central Committee and director of the newspaper GRANMA, was elected unanimously to chair the work at the morning session. UPEC Secretary General Ernesto Vera read the main report.

The report covers the work done since the third congress to date and stresses the development of Cuban journalism since the triumph of the revolution. It adds that journalists have acted with firmness in all the events that have characterized these years of combat against imperialism and internal reaction and they have confronted the various manifestations of contemporary ideological diversionism and the Chinese betrayal.

[Begin Vera recording] Various stages have been completed with a principle that will never be abandoned. A journalist, above all, is revolutionary and his professional work is valid to the extent that it contributes to make the revolution advance and is faithful to its sacred interests. [end recording]

The report adds: Cuban journalists cannot conceive of freedom and capability of creativity separate from loyalty to the working class and its communist vanguard, the policy of the party and guidelines of Comrade Fidel. It goes on to say:

[Begin Vera recording] Today, the delegates to this congress, on behalf of all our journalists, tell Fidel and the party that we are making exigency, particularly exigency of ourselves, a principle of honor in our work and lives and that we have absolute confidence in the future of the country and the revolution. [end recording]

Elsewhere, the main report to the Fourth UPEC Congress notes the advances made in the press media's fulfillment of the guidelines and resolution concerning the news media approved at the first party congress. It goes on to say that the greatest contribution of this congress should be to channel and intensify our scope of action so that the work in coming years will be an effective and decisive contribution toward making journalism equal to the revolution.

[Begin Vera recording] Above all, we are more confident that Cuban journalists are willing to work with self-exigency and optimism, aware that there are no difficulties, regardless how big they are, that can resist the militancy of the people, working class and communist vanguard of the first free territory in America. We are certain that this congress will be equal to the revolutionary responsibility and quality of the journalism that Carlos Manuel de Cespedes founded, Jose Marti developed, Julio Antonio Mella channeled and Fidel Castro culminated. Fatherland or death; we will win. [applause] [end recording]

CEMA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEETING OPENS

FL011131 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Apr 80 FL

[Text] The seventh plenipotentiary CEMA meeting for protection of the environment opened on Tuesday in one of the principal halls of the Public Health Ministry. Delegations from the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and German Democratic Republic and representatives of Cuba and CEMA are participating in the meeting. Improvement and protection of the environment and work done over the past 5-year period in that sector will be examined at the meeting. Results of cooperation between CEMA member countries over the 1976-79 period also will be examined.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL ISSUES FINAL DECLARATION

PA300338 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2321 GMT 29 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 29 Mar (EFE)--The Socialist International disclosed here today at the end of a meeting for Spanish America and the Caribbean a document called the Santo Domingo Declaration harshly criticizing the regimes in power in the Southern Cone.

The declaration says "imperialist policy has left indelible marks in the area. The effects of the application of that policy persist even today; for instance, the colonial status of the island of Puerto Rico and other territories under the aegis of European countries and the existence of foreign military bases in this area. Hegemonic power today takes on more sophisticated forms of control," it adds, "through the transnational corporations allied to national monopolistic and unpatriotic bourgeoisies created by authoritarian and repressive regimes in the region. In the Southern Cone, imperialism is using a new pattern of domination," it indicates, "which needs across-the-board repression to prosper and uniformly violates human rights and fundamental freedoms. Based on the overexploitation of workers, it applies an economic and social program of dependent fascism and the 'national security doctrine' which favors state terrorism with killings both inside and outside its borders," it continues.

It goes on to say that "thus Chile, Argentina and Uruguay have become peripheral states in a central system with a new model of capitalist accumulation. In El Salvador," it adds, "institutionalized violence has meant so far this year the loss of hundreds of human lives with the complicity of the military regime and with the incomprehensible participation of certain Christian Democratic sectors. Guatemala has also been experiencing a similar situation since 1954 and this regional Socialist International conference should show the people of those two countries (El Salvador and Guatemala) a fellowship that will help them to achieve their liberation."

The document also voices "concern over the deterioration of the political situation in Colombia where repeated violations of human rights have been denounced and it is expected that the democratic government will eliminate those dangerous regressive inclinations.

"Formal democracy," it says, "has demonstrated its inability to insure freedom and the effective participation of the people. We advocate a democracy with participation of the people. We advocate a democracy with participation by the people and a democracy which makes the working class reap the fruits of progress under a pluralist system which insures full employment and a fair distribution of income."

The Santo Domingo Declaration adds that "it is necessary to review the legislation which, based on colonialistic juridical principles, places women in Latin America and the Caribbean in a subordinate situation of exploitation. The issue of women cannot be divorced from the overall socioeconomic situation in every country." It also reiterates the "firm intention" of the Socialist International "to struggle for the creation of a new international economic order to put an end to the unfair system in vogue" and contends that "profound structural change is needed to insure the redistribution of international wealth so it can reach the large mass of the people in the (?underdeveloped) countries which in turn should change their old structures."

It then calls for a halt to the arms race in order to earmark the enormous sums devoted to this race to the development of the Third World countries.

It calls on all the governments of the world to end the current cold war climate and find ways to achieve peaceful coexistence between the big powers. Therefore, it condemns Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and in general any armed intervention by any country in another or in other countries.

The declaration then recommends that the Socialist International intensify "its action program on behalf of the Latin American countries struggling for democracy. It will seek to send missions to the countries ruled by military dictatorships where the leaders and members of democratic parties live under the most precarious conditions and freedom. A prerequisite for the restoration of democracy in the Latin American countries oppressed by dictatorial regimes is the immediate legalization of the political parties dissolved and the return of the thousands of exiled leaders whom the dictators have turned into pariahs. The holding (?of free elections) and respect for fundamental freedoms are principles of democratic socialist thougnt and consequently we call for free elections in the nations where brute force has completely annulled the expression of the will of the people," it indicates.

"By expediting electoral solutions, we will keep those countries from falling prey to acts of violence, the last recourse taken by the oppressed nations when the right to live in liberty and peace is denied, it goes on.

It adds that "if the Socialist International has a duty to fulfill concerning the promotion of democracy in the nations ruled by dictatorships, it should have an even greater commitment to the nations that are on their way to becoming democratic after overcoming military totalitarianism. This is the case of Bolivia and Peru. In Bolivia the democratic process is in serious danger due to the grave threats of intervention by undemocratic sectors of the armed forces which hope to stop the route to democracy by plunging the country into a bloodbath." It adds that "factfinding missions will have to be sent to Peru and Bolivia to bolster the legitimacy of the electoral process."

The Santo Domingo Declaration finally recommends "studying the political, economic and social aspects of the regional situation and presenting a report with its conclusions" to the next Socialist International congress scheduled in Madrid.

The Socialist International thanked the Dominican Revolutionary Party and the Government of the Dominican Republic for the excellent organization of this first regional conference for Spanish America held in Santo Domingo this week.

More on Conference

PA300426 Paris AFP in Spanish 2332 GMT 29 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Santo Domingo, 29 Mar (AFP)--The existence of a campaign to discredit the Sandinist revolution was denounced here today by the regional Socialist International conference.

In a statement dedicated exclusively to Nicaragua, the conference said that negative and regressive forces in U.S. politics, which did not hesitate to give economic aid to bloody tyrants, today are attempting to throttle Nicaragua's economic development by blocking credits and boycotting international aid.

This document, and a dozen others published today a day after the conference adjourned, were released by a Socialist International Latin American-Caribbean committee which used a language much stronger than the one used by the Socialist International itself, observers noted.

This document and others also omit the emphasis on democratic solutions to the social crises in countries, which was mentioned during the conference as the fundamental difference between social democratic and communist policies. It once again condemns military intervention in El Salvador and this country's present regime in a much more emphatic resolution than the one which was approved at the beginning of the conference.

LOCAL LEADER CALLS SOCIALIST MEETING A FAILURE

FL292106 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Social Christian leader Rogelio Delgado Bogaert has said that the meeting held by the Socialist International was a conference of losers that was used as a crying towel to blame others for their defeat. According to Attorney Delgado Bogaert the conference was also used to harass and slander those who ousted them from power, in other words, Christian Democracy. He said that many of the participants of the Socialist International conference were leaders of social democracy who had been displaced from their respective governments by social Christian parties, which reaffirmed the significant presence of Christian democracy.

Delgado Bogaert said that people have realized that social democracy is not capable of resolving the fundamental problems of nations owing to the lack of planning and the incoherence of its political, social and economic objectives.

The Dominican Social Christian leader held that the Socialist International conference (?assumed) certain things that could not be (?accepted) by Dominicans and that should not be overlooked. Delgado Bogaert maintained that one of those extravagant and strange things had been the resolution of the Socialist International to offer support to the former Venezuelan president, Carlos Andres Perez, who was reportedly involved in corrupt activities while president of his country.

JAMAICA

CPJ WELCOMES CREATION OF ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE UNIT

FL282256 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2230 GMT 28 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The Communist Party of Jamaica--the CPJ--has welcomed the proposal by the National Executive Council [NEC] of the PNP [People's National Party] that an economic intelligence unit be set up to monitor activities which may be harmful to the economic well-being of Jamaica.

In a news release, the CPJ said that the unit will assist in exposing businessmen who lie about the shortage of raw materials in order to justify the layoff of workers. The CPJ urged Cabinet to consider providing the unit, once it is set up, with powers of arrest in order to reduce hoarding and sabotage of the economy.

But in its reaction to the proposal, the Associated Chambers of Commerce urged the NEC to reconsider the proposal to set up the economic intelligence unit. In a letter to PNP General Secretary D.K. Duncan, the associated chambers noted that there was already machinery in place to monitor and deal with crimes such as hoarding and economic sabotage. And it said that the system as proposed under which people could relay information by telephone could be (?used) for personal vendettas and irresponsible charges.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 065 2 April 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Videla Addresses Nation on Fourth Anniversary B 1

BRAZIL

Sao Paulo Metallurgical Workers Go On Strike D 1
BRASPETRO Signs Oil Drilling Contract With Angola D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 1 Apr]
Domestic Uranium Hexaflouride Production Stressed D 1
Briefs: New Oil Discovery; Mineral Deposits Discovered D 2

CHILE

Pinochet Receives Letter From Philippines' Marcos E 1
Maintenance of Relations Likely E 1
Briefs: Inflation Rate; International Reserves Record; Trade With Philippines, Japan E 1

COLOMBIA

Reportage on Dominican Embassy Negotiations F 1
Eighth Round Ends F 1
Government Communique F 1
Next Talks 2 Apr F 2
M-19 Has No Plans To Mark Anniversary in Embassy F 2
Briefs: Gasoline, Oil Imports F 2

ECUADOR

Violence Reported at CFP Office, Bucaram's House G 1
Bucaram Blames Roldos G 1
Ministers Reiterate Denial to Cuban Petition G 2
Briefs: Oil Exports G 2

PANAMA

Royo Addresses Assembly on Treaties, Economy N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

CRM Links U.S. Envoy With Antileft Campaign P 1

FPL Leaders Says U.S. Building Helicopter Bases P 2
Article on Appointment of U.S. Envoy Continues P 2
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 24 Mar]
Junta Explains Funeral Incidents at News Conference P 3
Incidents of Violence, Disorder Reported P 5
Extremists Kidnap Commander P 5
ATC Attacks Party Members P 5
U.S. Cultural Center Bombed P 6
Guatemalan Ambassador Reportedly Shot P 7
ERP Claims Credit for Bombings P 7
ERP Takes Over Station P 7
PCES Accuses U.S. of Preparing Military Intervention P 8
State of Siege Extended for Another 30 Days P 11
Meeting Held To Discuss Expediting Agrarian Reform P 11
[LA CRONICA DEL PUEBLO 28 Mar]

GUATEMALA

Government Issues Announcement on Nation's Crisis P 12
Police Report Widespread Violence Over Weekend P 13
Political Sources Confirm Split Within FUR P 13

NICARAGUA

D'Escoto Denies Alleged Remarks in San Salvador P 14
PSD Says FSLN Wants Totalitarian Dictatorship P 14
[LA NACION 25 Mar]
Borge Interviewed in Bulgaria, Communique Issued P 15
[cross-reference]

CUBA

Raul Castro Speaks at Fourth UPEC Congress Q 1
Three More Crash Into Peruvian Embassy Q 11
Malmierca Reports on South Asia Mediation Effort Q 12
Mourning Period Declared for Vietnamese President Q 12
Fidel Castro Greets Kaysone Phomvihan on Anniversary Q 12
GRANMA Blames U.S. for 'Insane Slaughter' in El Salvador Q 13
Policy on International Sugar Agreement Outlined Q 13

VIDELA ADDRESSES NATION ON FOURTH ANNIVERSARY

FY011341 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0001 GMT 1 Apr 80 FY

[Speech to the nation by President Jorge Rafael Videla on the fourth anniversary of his assumption of the nation's presidency, from government house--live]

[Excerpts] To the Argentine people: Four years marked by intensive and decisive events in the history of the country have passed. Broken down into days and hours, some of them fraught with momentous events, these 4 years constitute a timeframe which has transformed the life of the nation in all its aspects.

The many achievements, which are reflected in statistics but above all in real facts, are not only a badge of merit for the conduct of the government, but the result of common action in a great undertaking mobilizing all the people who have stepped forward to stake our their own destinies.

To these people, with their heads raised high in just pride, I will address myself once again on this new anniversary to discuss with all possible clarity and frankness the problems of the current Argentine situation and their reflections upon the unrenounceable future of greatness to which we are committed.

As the man responsible for the nation's government in exceptional circumstances, I must give an account of actions which can withstand by their clarity the inevitable scrutiny of my fellow citizens.

If we look at the present situation with objectivity, we can see that--regardless of biased interpretations made at home and abroad--a regime of full freedom exists and that a state of law is gradually being rebuilt through the absolute independence of the judiciary. Peace and security, not as ends in themselves but as means to the full self-realization of the individual within a dynamic community, are today irrefutable facts which form a positive contrast to the lack of order and even the anguish which afflicted the country until a few years ago.

This peace is--as everybody knows--the result of the heroic determination of those who kept a vigil with weapons in hands or of those who stood up in a manly and decisive position to demonstrate clearly the capacity of the Argentines when it comes to confronting those intent on taking away from their them sacred right to live in freedom, a freedom complemented by a clear sense of the dignity of man, since the official language of countless promises and outbursts of rhetoric has been replaced by a sober and clear language in which sincerity replaces paternalism and demagogy.

In this situation, in which every citizen and each medium of expression state what they think, without restrictions, we have begun to live a political experience which has as its most legitimate expression the dialog between the government and the various sectors of the country aimed at the installation, at the appropriate time, of an authentic republican and pluralist democracy.

The main task of the government, which has now placed its emphasis on dialog and participation, also includes actions in various important areas. In this regard, foreign policy acquires a special nature. One of the points which stands out clearly is our country's participation in the international community as a result of the profound political, social and economic changes which have transformed Argentine society. In making even a brief summary of our work in this matter, we cannot avoid mentioning a few.

Regarding our relations with important world powers, which are noticeably in a state of stagnation, it is publicly known that a new and positive turn has taken place in this area as a result of the understanding of our position.

This turn is not the result of change or the exclusive consequence of a special world situation. On the contrary, we are viewing the result of an energetic and coherent policy which we have carried out without any hesitation, even in the face of a lack of understanding and obstacles of every kind, a policy which, without detracting from our Western convictions, protects our sovereignty and reaffirms the power of decision of the republic.

Without giving major details, I would like to point out this particular fact: In areas where a lack of communication prevailed and relations were clearly limited, smooth contacts have begun and already yielded positive results in the diplomatic and economic sectors.

In the regional sphere we are about to obtain results from a series of positive efforts toward the Latin American complementation and integration for which we have worked so hard. For the first time since the Cartagena agreement was signed, Argentina is asserting its effective presence in that group of countries in a clear demonstration of our growing continental influence.

The subject of human rights, which some sectors whose leanings are obvious have tried to use in order to discredit the country and insult its people, has been approached with absolute determination and responsibility. When doing so, we took as a starting point an undeniable truth: A hard and dramatic struggle which we had not sought and into which we were pushed by terrorist aggression had ended. That struggle and its inevitable consequences came from a decision by the Argentine Government and people to preserve their freedom and security, their traditions and the most sacred of rights: The right to live.

Consequently, and apart from what may occur in the various organizations where this question is dealt with, this country has nothing to explain and nothing to hide. There was a war which has now ended with the defeat of the aggressors in the military field, and it has been clearly shown that violence is not a valid political alternative in this country. Time, which does not stop or stumble, continues its progress, while truth sheds light on our course, and we can perceive the security which protects the Argentines.

The shared and supported effort of all Argentines has permitted the overcoming of the most serious crisis that the republic has ever suffered. Those who, confused by an unreal vision of this unprecedented incident in our history, intend to renew practices and methods that have definitely been overcome will be left out of the scenario of the great national decisions by the overwhelming force that this new instance of creativity and renewal has generated.

In sum, and as I have stated on other occasions, we received a prostrate country, and with the efforts of all we have put it on its feet. It was necessary to make it function, and today we can proudly say that the country is functioning. And on this path toward its objective, the process has no desire to exact payment for the errors committed by anyone. All of us, to some extent, are responsible for them. He who does not understand this may cast the first stone. And yet, the process will not allow a return to a past that sank us into chaos and violence, whether it be due to forgetfulness or to bad faith.

What, then, is our situation when referring to the exterior? It is evident that the Argentine Republic is not an island. The Argentine Republic is part of the community of nations. In other words, it is immersed in the modern world, a world in want because of the lack of food, energy, room and peace.

In the face of this thusly described world in want, Argentina has at its disposal important exportable raw materials in the food sector. Argentina is nearly self-sufficient in hydrocarbons, including some exportable stock, and it also has potential hydroelectric and nuclear energy reserves that insure sustained industrial development. Argentina has large spaces that have not yet been incorporated into the productive sector. But, above and beyond all of this, Argentina today has peace, a peace that was not imposed upon us, a peace that we achieved through the efforts of all Argentines, a peace that is based on our principles and values, a peace that should be lived.

But this wanting world that we have described has another characteristic: From a situation in which the forces were polarized it has passed into a situation of interdependence among nations, and in order that a nation be able to subsist in this state of interdependence it is necessary that it have the capability to negotiate.

In view of our strong internal and external situation, we can say that today our country has the power to negotiate. In other words, Argentina today has an identity within the community of nations, and within this community Argentina can act because it has the power to negotiate. Today Argentina is something, and it can act, as opposed to yesterday, when it was a nonentity and could not act.

But it must be made perfectly clear that the power to negotiate must under no circumstances be used to barter our sovereignty or to buy silence. Argentina has nothing to be silent about nor anything to hide: Argentina has its reality and its truth.

Argentina has experienced a war, a war that we did not seek or desire, a war that was imposed on us and which we accepted in order to secure our style of life. A vague war more than a dirty one, because it was vague in its beginning, which had no formal declaration; a war that was vague in its development because we had to fight an enemy which did not use a uniform or a flag; a war vague in its conclusion because even today after the military victory, we still have our doubts about whether it was concluded.

This war, as any other war, has left its traces: A painful quota of death, missing persons and prisoners, but it has also left some heroes and martyrs whose memory I want to honor today. This is why we say that we do not rejoice in the sorrow caused by this war, but we do feel proud, rightly proud, of our victory.

Let us now open the doors to the new stage: The creative stage. Thanks to our domestic and foreign strength, having retained our power intact thanks to the unity and cohesion of the armed forces, the process allows us, as the government in power, to call upon the citizenry for dialog; a dialog which we hope will be generous but responsible, not a mere conversation but a dialog aimed at outlining, among all of us, the country we desire; a dialog which should teach through sincerely admitted past mistakes, a dialog whose result can be nothing other than a compromise; in sum, a dialog through which we want to reassemble and reinstate our republican institutions by making a number of broad changes in the status quo we have inherited.

At this point of our country's life, we must all feel that we are the leading actors of this joint undertaking, since only thus shall we be able to attain national unity, a unity strengthened by a merger of values and principles and by accepting different ideas and opinions.

SAO PAULO METALLURGICAL WORKERS GO ON STRIKE

FY011710 Sao Paulo Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 1 Apr 80 FY

[Excerpt] During a meeting with their employers last night, the metallurgical workers of Sao Paulo submitted their counteroffer of a 7-percent bonus for productivity and a 12-month job stability period. The employers rejected the counteroffer, and a strike has been in effect since 0000 today. The strike encompasses the ABC region [Santo Andre, Sao Bernardo and Sao Caetanto] and 27 neighboring communities.

BRASPETRO SIGNS OIL DRILLLING CONTRACT WITH ANGOLA

FY020318 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Apr 80 p 33 FY

[Text] Brasilia--Mines and Energy Ministry sources reported yesterday that the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation [PETROBRAS] Branch for Overseas Operations [BRASPETRO] last weekend signed in Luanda a $120 million contract for prospecting and producing "offshore" oil in Angola jointly with Texaco, TOTAL (French) and SONANGOL. The sources added that the operation will yield a joint production of 30,000 to 40,000 barrels of oil daily by 1981 of the BTE type of from 27 to 31 degrees. Itamaraty will make an official announcement to this effect in the next few days. The sources added that the area of exploitation is located south of Cabinda, near the mouth of the Congo River, where Texaco has been drilling by itself since 1966. After the Angolan revolution 4 years ago, Texaco had to begin sharing with other oil companies. Yet, it will continue to retain most of the shares (40 percent) in this contract, while SONANGOL will have 25 percent and BRASPETRO and TOTAL will have 17.5 percent each.

Mines and Energy Ministry experts believe that BRASPETRO's participation in oil drilling in Angola has "great" political implications, since Brazil currently receives only 7,000 of the 20,000 barrels of oil daily agreed upon in the contract it signed last year with Angola. Furthermore, Brazil intends to intensify its sale of services to Angola and, to this end, the acquisition of oil will be of prime importance, they said.

According to these same sources, BRASPETRO's profits will be proportional to its participation in the investments, and associated enterprises will have to pay for these investments in 4 years. The contract with Angola goes into effect this week and will be in force for 20 years. Negotiations for the signing of similar contracts already are underway with other countries, since Brazil intends to diversify its sources of oil supply to reduce its dependence on Middle East countries, they added.

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF URANIUM HEXAFLUORILE STRESSED

FY260059 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 25 Mar 80 FY

[Text] An agreement signed today at Planalto Palace between the Mines and Energy and the Sao Paulo state government will give continuity to the production of uranium hexafluoride in the country with Brazilian technology.

For Gen Danilo Venturini, chief of the military household, the agreement marks another stage in the effort toward controlling nuclear energy. [Begin Venturini recording] This agreement aimed at producing uranium hexafluoride--which is essential for developing the fuel cycle--is in keeping with an effort that is already underway.

The agreement signed here today is earmarked for the installation of a second pilot plant--of medium size--which will certainly mark another stage in the effort we are making to harness nuclear energy. [end recording]

Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals also emphasized the significance of the agreement. [Begin Cals recording] The agreement we are signing here is in keeping with the energy policy adopted by President Figueiredo, who has given directives to seek both energy and technological independence. Thus, we are also seeking transfer of technology and development of national technology in every aspect of energy production. [end recording]

Sao Paulo Governor Paulo Salim Maluf said that national technology is the most important aspect of nuclear energy. [begin Maluf recording] This process is 100-percent Brazilian, that is, it has been undertaken by Brazilian engineers and scientists with Brazilian-made equipment and represents Brazilian independence in this sector. On the one hand, we will not have to pay royalties or buy technology from foreign countries; and on the other, we are honoring Brazilian scientists, many of whom graduated from the University of Sao Paulo. [end recording]

BRIEFS

NEW OIL DISCOVERY--Rio de Janeiro, 1 Apr (AFP)--The Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (PETROBRAS) announced here today the discovery of a new oil deposit in Amapa, in the north. A spokesman for the corporation said that the first samples of oil were extracted at 4,466 meters below ground level. Technicians will continue investigations to determine whether its commerical exploitation is feasible. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1607 GMT 1 Apr 80 PY]

MINERAL DEPOSITS DISCOVERED--Brazilia--The Mines and Energy Ministry announced today that one of the most promising mineral deposits in the world has been discovered in the Carajas mountain range, Para State. It has been estimated that there is a copper reserve of 500 million tons, together with zinc and gold. The ministry reported that with this discovery Brazil will become self-sufficient in minerals within 5 years. [Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 2 Apr 80 PY]

PINOCHET RECEIVES LETTER FROM PHILIPPINES' MARCOS

PY020111 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Apr 80 PY

[(Graciela Contreras) report from Diego Portales building]

[Excerpt] The presidential press secretariat has just officially reported that Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames and Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Gen Enrique Valdes today held a 30-minute meeting with President Pinochet. At the meeting, Pinochet received the letter that Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos sent to him through Ambassador Eduardo Romualdez. The president will study the letter, and once a decision is made the public will be informed through an official communique.

Maintenance of Relations Likely

PY011551 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0740 GMT 1 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 1 Apr (LATIN)--Foreign Relations Minister Rene Rojas stated today that everything seems to indicate that Chile and the Philippines will maintain their diplomatic relations without changes.

A few hours before meeting with Philippine Envoy Eduardo Romualdez in his office, Minister Rojas told a group of journalists that "this event could have a happy ending."

Rojas told the journalists that the breaking of diplomatic relations between the two countries is still being considered by the chief of state. General Pinochet has stated that he will forget about breaking relations if the explanations offered are satisfactory.

Foreign Minister Rojas also told the journalists that the Chilean political and economic opening towards the Pacific would continue to be carried out in accordance with a pragmatic, dynamic and imaginative foreign policy. He said that Chile has a geographical imperative which moves it to seek rapprochement with the nations of the Pacific. He described these nations as interesting from the commercial and political point of view.

During his meeting with the press media, Rojas said that he is willing to conduct a foreign policy aimed at full rapprochement with other nations. He stated: "I do not believe in Chile's isolation, although many centers of power would like it to be a reality. But nowadays even the world powers are being criticized. You can see what has happened in Afghanistan and other places."

BRIEFS

INFLATION RATE--Santiago, Chile, 1 Apr (AFP)--The National Statistics Institute (INE) has reported that the rate of inflation during the first 3 months of the year reached 7.1 percent. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1630 GMT 1 Apr 80 PY]

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES RECORD--According to a report in the economic-financial survey newsletter based on figures issued by the Chilean Central Bank, Chile's international reserves amounted to the record figure of $3,102,000,000 in the month of February. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Mar 80 PY]

TRADE WITH PHILIPPINES, JAPAN--It has been reported that trade between Chile and the Philippines has experienced a significant increase since 1973. In that year it amounted to only $14,000, while currently it is approximately $4.5 million. The same has happened with the trade between Chile and Japan. From a yearly trade of $250 million in 1973 it has increased to $743 million and favors Chile by $97 million. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Mar 80 PY]

REPORTAGE ON DOMINICAN EMBASSY NEGOTIATIONS

Eighth Round Ends

PA011713 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1633 GMT 1 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 1 Apr (EFE)--The eighth round of talks held between the 19 April Movement (M-19) and the Colombian Government to find a solution to the Dominican Embassy issue in Bogota lasted 1 hour and 55 minutes.

As the seventh meeting, today's talks adjourned with a cordial handshake between the official negotiators, Ramiro Zambrano and Camilo Jimenez, the hooded M-19 female guerrilla and Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan.

As it was learned, this new meeting was held in a rather cordial atmosphere although it seems that the guerrillas occupying the embassy are sticking to their demands.

The M-19 still demands the release of 28 well-known political prisoners plus $50 million. In turn the government continues to refuse to grant those demands.

In any event, sources close to the negotiators and the Colombian Foreign Ministry believe that all the nondiplomatic hostages will be released maybe today or sometime later this week.

Government Communique

PA020047 Paris AFP in Spanish 0015 GMT 2 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 1 Apr (AFP)--No noticeable progress was achieved today after the eighth dialog between the government and leftists who are occupying the Dominican Embassy. This was the general impression after reading the official communique on the talks.

The presidential palace bulletin stressed that the government representatives gave the 19 April Movement (M-19) representative a memorandum which summarizes the proposals the government has made during the past two meetings. The bulletin concluded by pointing out that the memorandum will be studied by the embassy occupiers, who will give their reply in the next meeting, the date and time of which were not mentioned by the bulletin.

The full text of the communique, the 20th to be issued since the seizure of the hostages on 27 February and released 7 hours after today's dialog ended, is as follows:

The Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic reports that the eighth meeting between government representatives Drs Camilo Jimenez and Ramiro Zambrano and the spokeswoman of the subversive M-19 group and Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan was held today. The meeting lasted 1 hour and 55 minutes.

After general considerations in which those attending participated, the government representatives turned over to the delegate of the embassy occupiers a written summary which contains the proposals the government has made in the past 2 meetings.

As must be assumed, the memorandum turned over by Drs Jimenez and Zambrano will be examined and analyzed by the occupiers of the Dominican Embassy who will give their reply at the next meeting.

Next Talks 2 Apr

PA020058 Paris AFP in Spanish 0040 GMT 2 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 1 Apr (AFP)--It was reported at the presidential palace tonight that the ninth talks between the government and the leftists occupying the Dominican Embassy here will take place tomorrow at 2000 GMT.

M-19 HAS NO PLANS TO MARK ANNIVERSARY IN EMBASSY

PA012144 Paris AFP in Spanish 1556 GMT 1 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 1 Apr (AFP)--The 10 April guerrilla movement [M-19] members who have held 27 persons hostage in the Dominican Republic Embassy here for the past 35 days said today they do not expect to commemorate their anniversary on 19 April in the embassy.

Commander Tres, who spoke with what sounded like an Argentine or Uruguayan accent, said this in an interview granted jointly with Commander Uno to EL ESPECTADOR. The guerrilla, who refused to reveal his identity or much less his country of origin, said, "We are Colombians," and declared that he is a full-time professional revolutionary.

The third in command said they do not expect to be in the embassy on 19 April when the M-19 commemorates its 10th anniversary.

[Question] What have you prepared for 19 April?

[Answer] We don't expect to be here then, but we will be if necessary. We are preparing to celebrate here.

Commander Tres also said that the crisis could be solved within 3 weeks and ruled out the possibility of individual negotiations between the M-19 and any one country to free the ambassadors.

Commander Tres announced that shortly before Holy Thursday other hostages will be freed, but refused to reveal their names, though he admitted that they plan to release all Colombians.

Questioned about the number of ambassadors they plan to take with them when leaving for asylum, he answered, "more than five, although we were planning to leave with 19 since this number identifies our organization."

He stated that for them it is an honor that Comdr Fidel Castro has invited them to Cuba, but he explained that they need not go there for the time being. "I believe that in Cuba we would have the opportunity to get acquainted with a social and political process."

Commander Tres said they have not yet decided which country they would go to or how long they will remain in the embassy here.

BRIEFS

GASOLINE, OIL IMPORTS--The Colombian Foreign Trade Institute has reported that last year Colombia imported $390 million in gasoline and $227 million in crude oil. This made up 12 percent of our imports. This year these imports represent only 6 percent of the total because of the increased production in the new Barrancabermeja refinery. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA]

VIOLENCE REPORTED AT CFP OFFICE, BUCARAM'S HOUSE

PA011857 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 1 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Regarding the conflict within the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP], serious incidents have occurred in Guayaquil. Groups of Roldos and Bucaram supporters confronted each other with bullets. We have late reports by our reporter Bernardo Morales.

[Begin Morales recording] A 40-year old woman identified as Rosa Maria Fernandez Remache is near death at the general hospital as a result of the shootout by government supporters described as Roldosists who fired indiscriminately at the CFP headquarters while a caravan of cars circled the place as a demonstration of support for the president of the republic.

The incident occurred at about 1900 between Boyaca and Sucre streets when the victim, who works as a maid in that sector, had gone out on an errand accompanied by her 4-year old son, Luis Alfredo Fernandez Fernandez, who is miraculously alive. Mrs Fernandez Remache was wounded by a bullet which hit her abdomen. She was immediately helped by neighbors who took her to the hospital. She underwent a delicate operation but is in very serious condition.

The vehicles that participated in the demonstration gathered at the Forest Park late in the afternoon where the caravan started. The caravan was headed by two patrolmen of the Guayas Traffic Commission and it was attended by very few people. The vehicles went from Quito Street to Velez Street then went on to Lorenzo de Garaicoa, Porto de la Octubre, Pichincha, 10 August, Balcon, Alejo Alascano, General Cordobas and 9 October. It continued to Boyaca to the south going by the CFP headquarters between Sucre and Colon streets where the shootout occurred.

Later, several of the vehicles which participated in this demonstration went by the home of CFP leader Asaad Bucaram, between Riobamba and Urdaneta streets, where neighbors responded to the shouts with stones. The Roldosists replied by firing their weapons, but there were no casualties. The demonstrators gathered at the Roldos headquarters, located between the Cordoba and Pentiburo streets, where the leaders met behind closed doors. [end recording]

Bucaram Blames Roldos

PA011859 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 1 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Quayaquil--Asaad Bucaram, president of the Chamber of Representatives and top leader of the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP], has rejected the repressive measures that the government has implemented against CFP leaders as well as the attack against the CFP headquarters, located on Boyaca Street between Sucre and Colon streets.

The top CFP leader was specifically referring to the arrest of Rafael Vivas de la Cadena, deputy director of the party and acting president of the Guayas Provincial Council, and the persecution of Nelson Franco Piedra, vice president of the regional CFP organization. Bucaram stressed that this was the payment that the CFP is getting for bringing Roldos to power.

In commenting on these actions, Bucaram said: This is the democracy of the little doctor [doctorcito] Roldos, who not only ordered Vivas de la Cadena's arrest but allowed it to be carried out without any warrant. He also condemned the attack against his party headquarters, which resulted in the wounding of a woman, adding that there were no persons at the CFP headquarters when this occurred.

Bucaram said that the demonstrators were drivers who had been hired for the occasion and paid with the money of the people, the state's funds. He said that these individuals attacked the CFP headquarters yelling slogans against the party and the people stoned them because of this. He said that something similar happened near his home where Roldosists replied with bullets.

According to the CFP leader, the worst thing is that this demonstration was headed by two vehicles of the Guayas Traffic Commission, which reiterates that this is the kind of democracy of the little doctor Roldos who considers himself an honest man, the most honest man in Ecuador.

In referring to Government Minister Carlos Feraud Blum, Bucaram said that it was proven that the buses used for the demonstration are the only CFP rank and file that the president has [as heard], which constitutes a vigorous rejection to Feraud Blum's newly mounted farce.

MINISTERS REITERATE DENIAL TO CUBAN PETITION

PA282105 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Mar 80 PA

[Communique issued by the foreign, defense and national resources and energy ministers of Ecuador on 28 March in Quito]

[By Raul Zambrano]

[Text] In view of the unfounded rumors that are circulating regarding the possibility of the Ecuadorean Government granting permission to the Cuban fishing fleet to open an operational center in Ecuadorean ports, a possibility which was already categorically denied yesterday in a communique issued by the Foreign Ministry, the ministers of foreign relations, national defense and national resources and energy state:

1. At no time has the Ecuadorean Government reached any agreement, nor held talks or drafted any type of agreement of this type.

2. The Ecuadorean authorities through a high Foreign Ministry official informed the Cuban ambassador that a request to open an operational center had been denied.

3. The Cuban fishing boats which have stopped in the port of Guayaquil have done so according to Ecuadorean laws.

4. It is indeed regrettable that this matter, which the Foreign Ministry has already denied in a communique issued yesterday, has been given an importance it does not deserve and that some sectors have used it to try to damage the political image of the constitutional government of the republic.

[Signed] Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco, foreign minister; Gen Marco Subia Martinez, national defense minister; and Jose Corsino Cardenas, national resources and energy minister.

BRIEFS

OIL EXPORTS--The Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE] exported over 1 million barrels of fuel oil worth $39 million during the first 2 months of this year. This represents an increase of nearly 200,000 barrels and additional revenues amounting to $19 million, as compared to the same period last year. The state-owned oil refinery at Esmeraldas provided 65 percent of the volume sold. The rest came from the refinery at La Libertad and the Shell refinery in Curacao. The latter is part of a contract for the processing of crude oil between Shell and CEPE. [Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA]

ROYO ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY ON TREATIES, ECONOMY

PA020249 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1608 GMT 1 Apr 80 PA

[Panamanian President Aristides Royo's speech at a special session of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives called to appoint members of the Electoral Tribunal, held in the Justo Arosemena Palace on 1 April--live]

[Excerpts] Mr President of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, Hon Dr Blas Celis, Mr Vice President of the Republic Ricardo de la Espriella, vice presidents of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, ministers of state and directors of autonomous institutions, members of the diplomatic corps, public officials, honorable representatives:

In the exercise of a constitutional right, the executive branch has called the honorable National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives into special session for the primary purpose of electing an Electoral Tribunal magistrate and his alternate, in accordance with Article No 126 of the Constitution.

Upon completion of the period in office of the magistrates appointed in 1973, the judicial and executive branches have nominated new magistrates, and now it is the responsibility of this honorable assembly to proceed in confirming them.

I am--and you know this well--a jealous defender of the autonomy of the various branches that comprise public power, so I could hardly pretend to influence the decisions adopted by this house. I only ask of you--more as a citizen than as president--that you act in accordance with the mandate dictated by your consciences and that you choose the person who can best carry out the important tasks inherent to a member of the Electoral Tribunal.

It is unnecessary for me to point out the responsibilities of the Electoral Tribunal, which go beyond the organization of elections--in this specific case, the election for legislators this year--and for representatives, legislators and president and vice president of the republic in 1984. These responsibilities have been clearly established in the Constitution. For this reason, my exhortation is only that you carefully analyze the achievements, activities and qualities of those submitting their names for election to this assembly, and that you elect the person who for the next 7 years will fulfill important and delicate tasks.

Rest assured that the executive branch is not sponsoring any candidate and that the designation of the Electoral Tribunal magistrate and his alternate will depend exclusively on your consciences. As is already known, developments have been taking place in all countries, ours included, which affect the situation and prospects for Panama's development. This suggests that we should once again responsibly analyze our country's present and immediate future in order to provide a suitable basis for the new decisions that the corresponding government organs will have to make.

No Panamanian ignores the fact that our country, just like the other countries in Latin America and the rest of the world, is going through a period of considerable economic difficulty. The situation generated by inflation-recession, the devaluation of the dollar, the disorder currently prevalent in the international monetary system, the costly arms race in which the great powers are engaged, the energy crisis and the exaggerated increase of bank interest rates is being felt in the international arena. These phenomena are hitting even the more industrialized nations.

In the case of underdeveloped countries, this situation is aggravated by the continued injustice of the terms of exchange of our trade with the developed countries.

As a result of this, our exports lose in relative value in the face of the constant rise in the cost of the technology and the industrial products we must import.

The revolutionary process begun in 1968 gave a timely historical turnabout to the country's evolution, saving it from the dangers presaged by the state of things at the time and eliminating the most serious factors of dependence and social injustice currently affecting the country.

This process gave priority to a new government system with a completely popular structure, representative of the country's entire social geography, which advocates the recovery of the country's entire social geography, which advocates the recovery of the national resources and a structural cleaning-up of the economy. The new system has established a policy of popular consultation at all levels, as well as the principle of recognizing the equal value and capacity of all Panamanians, and has provided the institutional means to exercise them through a broad set of instruments of dialog ranging from the communal and local juntas to the National Assembly of Representatives.

This new style of government has sought a just, democratic and national transformation of the country's realities as a function of its integral development for the benefit of all of the country's sectors, while seeking to introduce the necessary changes at the smallest social cost possible. It has sought to increase the country's productive capacity, to achieve a more just distribution of income, and to multiply the coverage of social security, education, health and popular culture. It has increased the road network several times over, has laid the groundwork for other projects and has undertaken the protection and stimulus of Panamanian productive enterprises by creating and stimulating state and mixed enterprises, the organization of peasant settlements and cooperatives and the construction of energy and industrial complexes. It has also proceeded to recover our territory and natural resources while promoting an international policy of effective affirmation of our independence and sovereignty, of free self-determination for all peoples, of nonalinement, friendship with all countries, and the peaceful solution of international conflicts.

But the most difficult and significant achievement of all these years was the total and definitive elimination of the 1903 treaty, under which our fatherland was cut open and we were deprived of the right to take advantage of our principal natural resource [as heard] in order to achieve the integral development of the entire nation.

The achievements of the complex process of negotiation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties were the result of the mobilization of national unity around the most important of our demands with the solidarity and support of all peoples in the world. The new treaties still do not satisfy all our legitimate national aspirations but they represent the maximum accomplishment possible for the dignity of a small country negotiating to recover a coveted strategic resource from the hands of the world's mightiest power.

The work carried out by the revolutionary process has prevented our country from falling into the situation that others are regretfully suffering through right now. Throughout these past 11 years, investments have been made in the areas of infrastructure and development and for the solution of our most serious social problems, which today have made possible a much more balanced national (?situation) with fewer social problems.

Nonetheless, those investments had to be financed through a timely use of the country's credit capacity. In order to do this, it was necessary to increase the country's foreign debt. Had it not been done that way, the current inflationary phenomenon would be forcing us to pay a price several times higher for much smaller investments than we have already completed. As a result of this, the rate of new foreign debts is lower than that affecting other countries trying to speed up their development because, under current circumstances, the same credit and the same work has become many times costlier. Nevertheless, our country's needs have not yet been met.

The great tasks that the revolutionary process must carry out on behalf of our fatherland's integral development and independence have not been concluded either. Owners now of their past conquests and grown larger in the face of their current difficulties, the Panamanian people are demanding new independence and development goals.

A new stage in our country's history has begun, characterized among other things by the implementation of the process of recovery of the so-called Canal Zone and of the decolonization calendar, by the need to overcome the evils of dependence and underdevelopment, by the just and increasing demands of the popular sectors and of national businessmen interested in development, by the reactivation of parties within the framework of the country's political life, and by the need to prevent the national progress from becoming hindered or distorted by new difficultires or by those seeking to retread old paths, without the authorization of the popular will.

He realize these new goals are not easily achieved, but those are the tasks our people are demanding and it is our duty to confront them boldly and bravely. To this effect, the revolutionary process itself has already created the instruments needed to make the nation's various sectors join in this great effort. To this end, we must be able to answer two questions. Where are we headed and what is the general course of the process now. In order to answer them, we will first discuss the most fundamental aspects of the national development strategy, then the political decisions we must make in the face of our people's most pressing problems.

The benefits of development must rapidly and equitably reach all of the country's social sectors and regions with the least tension and at the lowest social cost possible, in accordance with each ones' efforts and contributions to progress and the people's general well-being. All sectors jointly intent on achieving the national objectives must participate in the conduct of this process of changes.

This is why all we Panamanians must have suitable means of organizing and expressing ourselves in order to explain the needs and aspirations of those sectors to which we belong, represent our respective communities in the making of decisions and participate in the solution of common problems and in the national development tasks. This means specifically that we will continue to strengthen the system of communal and local representation and develop the role of the local and communal juntas--as the pillars of Panamanian democracy that they are--and that the state must provide support for all forms of popular organization and help identify and resolve their most pressing demands. [applause]

Only a general development strategy such as the one we have summarized above can solve the problems of underemployment, production and growing social needs in a coherent and lasting manner. However, the maintenance of a bold development policy which confronts adverse situations demands fundamental decisions that will be implemented with great confidence and determination to correct the evils which affect the economy. This must be done even at the price of occasionally having to affect some existing sectors in order to benefit the great national majorities and the country's development.

We would like to govern in such a way that all decisions will always equally please the aspirations of all sectors. However, we know that when one tries to struggle for the independence and overall development of the country, sometimes one cannot avoid changing specific structures and affecting certain interests or privileges which obstruct the nation's general development. In such a case, one must have the strength to make the decision that the case demands even at the price of angering a few to improve the situation of many because we are governing on behalf of the higher interests of the entire nation and not on behalf of a few pressure centers.

The continuity of the country's development demands fundamental decisions and determination to protect and encourage the producers, whether small or large, in order to achieve a better distribution of wealth, implement just policies in the fields of prices, wages, employment, consumer protection and in general increase economic, social and cultural development within a strategy that covers the whole nation, particularly the neediest majorities. This must occur within a modern, integral and efficient concept of the meaning of national development. One needs to have a little bit of patriotism and honesty to understand this. We will act with the necessary firmness to fulfill this.

In order to be consistent with this policy, we must give the entire government the necessary determination so that the administration will be more dynamic and decisive and more in line with the realities and demands of the fundamental sectors of production and the neediest social sectors. One cannot govern only with the support of the businessmen just as one cannot govern only with the support of the workers. Real unity must be achieved as a way to advance through the joint participation of all forces which support the development of the process.

However, we would not like it to be understood that the aforementioned reforms consist solely of specific changes in public administration and in some transfers of officials, as indeed might occur. These formal aspects are not the important thing. What is important is the change of attitude in the administration as a specific expression of the political orientation of our government defined by the fact that the raison d'etre of the revolutionary process is to correct the evils that affect our society through the necessary changes to improve the living conditions of the large majorities. [applause]

The revolutionary government has made an unwritten guarantee to government workers to insure stability. The days when ministerial changes meant uncertainty and sorrow for government workers at all levels are long gone. The revolutionary process has changed such practices and we believe we have reached the extreme opposite. Therefore, I will demand honesty and loyalty toward this process from public servants. [applause] I invite the community and particularly the honorable representatives to denounce those who use bureaucratic positions for their own benefit [applause] or those who use those positions to undermine the structure and operation of the government. [applause]

We will give greater importance and depth to the programs to confront unemployment. These programs must seek great stability and lasting effects. Therefore, they should be linked to productive or development projects and consider both social problems and the need to strengthen the national economy.

Now then, this responsibility does not belong exclusively to the state. It also belongs to the private sector that must jointly participate in finding solutions. Some people and groups remember the government's responsibilities when they demand protection, support, exemptions, greater profits or privileges but they are not present when it comes to sharing the burdens brought about by the international economic situation, investing and producing in favor of the national development or solving social problems. The current economic situation has an effect on all Panamanians. Its effects should not fall solely on the workers or consumers. They must be distributed among everyone. Those who have more resources are precisely the ones who should contribute more to the solution of the problem and the most underprivileged should be the least harmed. [applause]

In mid-1980 we will be able to make a decision on beginning work for the exploitation of the Cerro Colorado mine. This huge project will provide approximately 7,500 jobs in the production phase and require an investment of several hundred million balboas which will generate a countless number of economic activities, investments and complementary jobs.

It will open some 10,000 new positions and will produce direct and indirect benefits worth hundreds of millions of balboas a year. All of this will produce an important center of development in that region with ramifications in several other areas of the country, special consequences for the diversification of the national economic structure, the creation of other great investment opportunities, production of revenue, creation of a huge source of foreign exchange and numerous indirect contributions to the improvement of the level and quality of life of the Panamanians.

As a result of the exhaustive studies which have delayed its initiation, the Cerro Colorado project includes the strict measures for protecting the environment on the one hand and on the other hand a group of details that guarantee maximum caution to reduce the financial risks and guarantee the highest economic benefits for our country.

We wish to remind you that our country is being seriously harmed by the extraordinary increase in the price of oil and its byproducts. If not for the large-scale, timely projects for the exploitation of our hydraulic resources, this phenomenon would already have had a ruinous impact on our economy. The hydroelectric projects have allowed us to drastically reduce oil imports, but that product has already reached such high prices that the present level of imports accounts for some 15 percent of the total value of our exports.

However, Panama has great developmental possibilities in the area of electricity and other alternative sources of energy. As another large step in our energy development, we will soon begin construction of the Teribe-Changuinola hydroelectric project which will have great significance to the national economy, as have the other great investments we have made in this regard. This will increase our capacity to replace imports of fuels.

Another way of replacing the costly oil imports is the local production of high-yield renewable fuels. This is the case of anhydrous alcohol, in the first phase, and of hydrated alcohol later, as a fuel to replace gasoline. In this regard, we have considered the capacity of the local sugar industry, which is still not using 30 percent of its grinding capacity, and which has enough land available to plant sugarcane for use in the production of alcohol. There are plans to initiate this program with the installation of two refineries, each of which will have a production capacity of 240,000 liters a day.

Despite everything, the energy problem will continue to be a burden to our country and it is necessary to take other preparatory measures. We must educate people for development, improve transportation which uses diesel and electricity and make it more fuel-efficent, replace gas and gasoline in cooking, which will help to mitigate the effect of the increases of oil prices on our people.

To this end, the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification [IRHE] will be assigned the mission of coordinating the various aspects of the national energy policy.

Each of the new projects that I have just mentioned as examples of government action represent, on the one hand, the promotion of a great number of new jobs, and on the other hand, the opening of fields of activity which will have a great effect on stimulating the economy in other areas. These are significant examples of major investments and solutions to the employment problem in areas of great productivity, and represent strong direct support for production and large savings of revenue.

A topic of controversy in recent times has been Law 95 of 1976 which modified the labor code.

If we failed to reach a decision in this regard before, it was because an exhaustive process of consultation with the various sectors involved was necessary. After an intensive effort, the committees representing the workers and the businessmen, established at the initiative of the government and with the participation of the labor commission of the national legislation council, reached an agreement that will permit the repeal of law 95 and the preparation of draft legislation to replace it [applause] in terms negotiated upon and considered appropriate by both sides.

In compliance with legal provisions and with the intent of providing all procedural guarantees within the administration of labor justice, effective in January 1981, the labor appeals section of the Supreme Court of Justice will become functional. Its mission will be to ensure strict observance of labor laws and to standardize national labor jurisprudence.

We also wish to inform the Panamanian taxpayers that we will not establish new taxes or increase those that already exist. [applause] However, the government will continue efforts to improve the fiscal, taxpaying, financial and administrative policy as behooves a country that is struggling for overall development, a country in which the wealthier sectors should contribute to the national effort in a greater proportion than the poorer sectors, rather than the reverse.

Another problem that is still of concern to the Panamanian family is the education of our children. Some time ago, the educational reform program was totally and definitely revoked, a decision which we accept and which we will continue to enforce in all its parts and aspects. However, there is still no available school program that totally replaces the programs and study plans that are presently in force, because of the intransigence and inflexibility manifested within the educational coordinating committee established for this purpose. We seek the formulation of plans and programs that are capable of providing education that is good, modern and with an adequate foundation from the scientific and pedagogic viewpoints and which is structured with a sense of responsibility by good technicians who are proficient in this delicate area.

Unfortunately, persons who are overmotivated by political sectarianism wish to impose political formulas in this area without seeking a balanced solution to the problem based on truly pedagogic and technical aspects.

The education of our children should not be exposed to partisan manipulation or to the intolerance of certain pressure groups. We appeal to the sense of responsibility and the maturity of all sectors and groups involved in order that on 28 April, Panamanian families will be able to send their children to school in peace without any alteration of the normal resumption of the school year, which they need so badly. [applause]

One of the most serious problems affecting our republic continues to be the national recovery of the former Canal Zone, the strict observance of the Torrijos-Carter treaties and the correct interpretation of the same. In recent months, we denounced several irregularities and omissions in fulfilling what was agreed upon, and we have reiterated that our people and government will not tolerate any type of actions or omissions which might violate the spirit or the law of those pacts [applause] or of the program of the decolonization and recovery of the most sacred heritage of our fatherland.

Briefly, the present state of our relations with the United States of America, as regards fulfillment of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, is characterized by the following: As will be recalled, the U.S. Congress delayed until the last minute approval of the law to implement the treaties from their side and that law, as we said on 9 March in a letter to President Carter, introduces numerous and important violations into the treaties to the detriment of the legitimate and clear interests and rights of the Republic of Panama. The designation of the U.S. members of the Panama Canal Commission board was delayed almost 5 months. The approval of the U.S. and Panamanian members of that board is being delayed for an extreme length of time by the U.S. Senate. But meanwhile, the Defense Department and the Department of the Army of the United States have taken on the task of directing the Panama Canal Commission on their own, unilaterally and without the least participation by Panama. In this manner, they have determined policies and made the most important decisions of that commission.

On principle, we cannot accept the validity of policies or decisions reached in this manner. It could even be said that this way of acting reflects an apparently deliberate plan whereby the solutions and actions of the U.S. President and Congress distort, in practice, the spirit and the law of the canal treaties in a manner which is detrimental to Panama and the Panamanians.

We will spare no efforts, no matter how difficult or risky these may be, to defend ourselves and to achieve a most efficient observance of these pacts. We hereby announce this here and now, in a public manner, so that those who should listen to this, hear it well. Therefore, let it be known that now that the struggle for achieving a new treaty is over, we have now begun the stage of the final struggle for the affirmation of the Panamanian rights. We will do this in any way we might have to resort to and at any place we might have to go to. [applause]

Before concluding, I would like to tell you about our trip to Japan although the news media have already reported on it. In the first place, this Third World power expressed its interest in the drafting of a study that would determine the feasibility of a future sea-level canal. The Panamanians would be the main ones to participate in it. It would be financed by several countries which are interested in it because they use the canal.

From our visit we established--for the first time in the history of our relations with Japan which are more than 40 years old--the cooperation and assistance of that country to Panama. This resulted, during this first stage, in a $2 million donation to the Panamanian Cancer Institute, which is struggling very hard to fight cancer, approximately $2 million in support to educational television by sending experts, granting scholarships and donating equipment, studies on urban transportation in the metropolitan area, marine resources and metal and mining research and a technical training and productivity program, aspects in which Japan is the world's leader.

Regarding the cultural and sports areas, Japan will send experts and equipment worth approximately $250,000. However, the main accomplishments were: bringing the ties between the two countries closer, attracting the interest of the Japanese private sector to invest in Panama and enjoying the hospitality of the Japanese people who showed great affection for our people.

Honorable representatives, 18 months ago I promised before this same assembly to faithfully comply with the Constitution and the laws of the republic. Now, I want to reiterate that I will be loyal and zealous in fulfilling that oath which I made before you and the fatherland. For this reason, I will reject any attempt, overt or covert, to alter the Constitution of the republic through ways which are not contemplated in it. [applause]

This government gives the fullest guarantee of an exemplary, free and democratic electoral process to those seeking power through democratic, legal and constitutional paths. With this clear position and goal in mind, the August and the 1984 elections will be carefully organized and carried out in order to guarantee the most efficient voting procedure and the most legitimate and honest voting results. For this reason, we want to urge the honorable legislators to promptly approve the law which regulates the upcoming electoral process and show, once more, that they are willing to comply with the Constitution.

Dear compatriots and honorable representatives, the rights and the duties of our system can only be exercised if dialog and understanding prevail, if freedom is respected, if offenses of other governments are rejected with dignity and if the vocation for work is converted into a daily and permanent attitude. If these concepts are clearly understood by all of us, then we can say that we are working to reach the desired goals of independence, peace, justice and development.

Thank you. [applause]

EL SALVADOR

CRM LINKS U.S. ENVOY WITH ANTILEFT CAMPAIGN

PA011502 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Apr 80 PA

[Telephone report by Radio Sandino special correspondent Vicente Vaca from San Salvador--live]

[Text] Shortly before noon yesterday, the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM] held a news conference which was attended by all the foreign newsmen in El Salvador. The CRM announced the measures it will adopt after having analyzed the events which took place on Sunday and the communique issued by the Salvadoran Government junta. You will now hear Saul Villalta, member of the CRM, as he announced these measures.

[Begin Villalta recording] First, we want to let it be clearly established that this has been another provocation for our people to act in a hasty manner. The CRM will not fall into this trap.

We want to charge that a campaign has been launched ever since the new U.S. ambassador arrived in El Salvador which seeks to ruin the reputation of the leftist organizations.

Ever since Robert White arrived in El Salvador, the leftists were blamed for the assassination of Monsignor Romero and, yesterday, it was said that the CRM was to be blamed for the slaughter of our people by the repressive forces. Let us closely observe this situation, as it is part of the policy of slaughtering our people. However, from the time the U.S. ambassador arrived, these actions have started to discredit the CRM as well as all the leftists.

In view of this situation, in view of the massacre of our people by the repressive forces yesterday, the CRM has adopted the following decisions:

1. Certain activities will be taking place within the next few days, which will attempt to make certain denunciations. The CRM will call on the people to join these activities.

2. The CRM has decided to ask the democratic and progressive countries of the world, including the Vatican, to break diplomatic and other relations with the counterrevolutionary government junta. [applause]

3. The CRM will request that workers throughout the world boycott the shipments of weapons and other aid being sent to the counterrevolutionary government junta. [applause]

4. The CRM will request the U.S. labor unions and popular organizations to pressure their government in order to stop economic and military aid to the counterrevolutionary government junta. [applause]

5. The CRM will request the peoples of Venezuela and Puerto Rico to pressure their respective governments so they will not be used by the imperialists to militarily intervene in our country. [applause]

6. The CRM requests that the church dignitaries who were present at Monsignor Romero's funeral accompany us to the funeral of our companeros killed yesterday so that we will have a guarantee that we will not be attacked during this funeral. [applause]

We are making this request because, as we all know, the burial of our companeros killed by the military dictatorship is not allowed. We have all been witnesses of how companeros have had to be buried in the church of El Rosario or the cathedral because the burial of the murdered companeros is not allowed. That is why we ask the prelates to accompany us. We await their reply. [end recording]

FPL LEADER SAYS U.S. BUILDING HELICOPTER BASES

PA271523 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA

[Text] In a message aired early today, Salvador Cayetano, top leader of the Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL], said that the United States is building several helicopter bases in Salvadoran territory. He added that one of the bases is being installed across the Gulf of Fonseca from Nicaragua. In his message, the FPL leader reiterated that Salvadoran revolutionary unity is stronger, affirming that the force of the people will succeed. He urged all the democratic forces in the world to put a stop to U.S. imperialist intervention in his country.

ARTICLE ON APPOINTMENT OF U.S. ENVOY CONTINUES

PA252020 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 24 Mar 80 pp 13, 29 PA

[Continuation of article by Rafael Hasbun, untitled]

[Text] Question No 6 and its answer in the exchange of viewpoints between Senator Helms and Ambassador White are really important in establishing the "philosophy" being followed here by the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] with regard to free enterprise.

6. Helms: "As you obviously believe that the U.S. Government should support the reform programs of the Salvadoran Government, do you believe that the United States should try to persuade the Salvadoran Government to direct those programs toward greater economic freedom?"

White: "The U.S. Government has clearly expressed its support for the present government of El Salvador and it believes that a properly conceived plan of reforms could help to move El Salvador toward social and economic justice. THE RESPONSIBILITY OF DETERMINING THE PRECISE DEGREE OF ECONOMIC LIBERALIZATION CLEARLY RESTS WITH THE SALVADORAN GOVERNMENT. We will make recommendations, supporting certain programs only after studying the situation and considering the advice of experts in the field."

From the 15 October insurrection to the present, there have been practically three government juntas. The young military officers exercised the right to insurrection established under Article 7 of the 1962 Constitution. They issued a proclamation and in order to remain within the constitutional framework, they sought a civilian government. The first government junta was practically pluralistic and although the Cabinet showed a notorious predominance of Christian Democrats, the Jesuits and the Pax Romana, there were also moderate members of the Salvadoran Communist Party and one member of the free enterprise sector was permitted.

When the first junta was disbanded to be replaced by the second, the most outstanding request was to eliminate the private sector, as if this country's economy had not been built by it.

Preference was given to the antibusiness arguments, which have practically become dogma, and to specters with different names--oligarchy, rightwing--which run through the popular mind.

Some 60 percent of the country's population is illiterate. Cuba was not afraid of educating the people and embarked upon a vast program which managed to eradicate illiteracy. However, the three juntas have retained the programs of former regimes in the area of illiteracy, and its members have not reacted against the elimination of ethics as a subject in school. The entirecountry seems to have become a vast red-light district with pornographic pictures.

In a climate with such a low level of culture, it is easy to understand a campaign against free enterprise by generalizing the effects of a few and hiding the capacity for work and the productivity of the majority.

The second government junta was formed on the basis of antibusiness stridency. All businessmen appear to illiterate eyes--the majority of the population, although the statistics hide this--as a blurred figure which emerges from the Middle Ages.

The two government juntas have represented two currents: the first, a pluralism more or less acceptable in which those who railed sought to cover up their painful withdrawal by accusing the only representative of the private sector of having brought about a "shift to the right" in the junta. The second edition of the junta, made up exclusively of Christian Democrats, implemented reforms which led to the withdrawal of one of its most prominent members and the third junta appears fearful of accepting a historical challenge. In the face of communist intrigue, in the face of the antibusiness slander, it must be admitted that without free enterprise there can be no democracy in this country.

Eduardo Palomo, president of the National Association of Private Enterprise (ANEP), an agricultural science graduate, has said that an agrarian reform plan which forgets about the technicians and professionals who have made the productivity of the land possible--even if they have not worked the soil directly with their own hands--in addition to the injustice of increasing unemployment, will produce a notable reduction in agricultural production. Perhaps the third government junta should not be afraid to listen to its most serious and most constructive critics. If responsibility for economic liberalization and of determining the degree of it is up to the Salvadoran Government, as Ambassador White has said with perception, logically this government must get over the fear of listening to its critics.

JUNTA EXPLAINS FUNERAL INCIDENTS AT NEWS CONFERENCE

PA020250 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 1 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpts of Salvadoran junta news conference held at the presidential house 31 March--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Eduardo Vasquez Becquer, AP. Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto charged the Salvadoran oligarchy and the government junta with responsibility for the violence that claimed an unspecified number of victims yesterday. Does the government plan to file a complaint with the Nicaraguan Government?

[Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez] We are talking to the Salvadoran foreign minister to determine what the Salvadoran Government's attitude will be toward the statement made by the Nicaraguan foreign minister. The Salvadoran foreign minister talked to Father D'Escoto this morning and he has the same doubts as other prelates. What he felt at that moment of panic when he was inside the cathedral not knowing where the shooting was coming from was that personnel carriers were approaching and that the public force had surrounded the cathedral. Those remarks by the Nicaraguan foreign minister were the result of the collective hysteria of the people who were inside the cathedral and had no way of seeing what was happening outside. He has promised to deny his public statement and wait until we provide the proof we have that things did not happen as he thought. He did not actually witness the situation. He simply heard what was being shouted inside the church.

[Jose Napoleon Duarte] The foreign relations issue has already been stated but I am going to talk about the conversation I held with my friend Miguel D'Escoto yesterday as he was inside the cathedral. We spoke on the phone three times. I felt that Miguel D'Escoto was really nonplussed. He was very worried. When he called me he said: Napoleon, this is dangerous. There are thousands of people inside the church. They are suffocating. Some have already been killed. I beg you please to remove the personnel carriers so the people can get out. I beg you please to call the Red Cross and the fire department. That is what Miguel told me.

I told him: Miguel, there is not a single security corps member in the whole area. There is no personnel carrier in the vicinity. If that is the problem, they can come out without any danger.

But shots are being heard, he told me. Yes, I replied, the armed people who are outside are shooting and that is dangerous. Therefore I am going to call the Red Cross to see if they can get over there, and I called the Red Cross.

The second time we talked he told me: The Red Cross isn't here yet. Remove the personnel carriers. That is what the people want. I said: Look, if the Red Cross isn't there and the problem is so great, I can go over there myself. Then he said: Remove the personnel carriers. I told him: There are no personnel carriers. Then I called [presumably Defense Minister] Colonel Garcia and the General Staff and they told me that they had been able to get the Red Cross to go to the cathedral and that it was about to get over there.

During the third call, I told him that since there is no danger near the gates, if the people are suffocating, why don't they open the doors? He told me: They are open. This means that the cathedral doors were fully open and they could look outside and see that there were no personnel carriers. Therefore this is the mental picture of psychosis and fear that had been generated inside the cathedral. Some of you here now must have been in there and noticed that terror and fear. Everyone feared that there were personnel carriers outside. But I ask you, newsmen of the world, do you have a single photograph of a single soldier, a single guardsman or a single personnel carrier? There are hundreds of photographs of people carrying pistols and machineguns--armed people who were there. Who caused the incidents there? Logically those who possessed the means to fire shots and hurling bombs. Now, as [presumably junta member] Dr Morales said, is it possible that an incident may have been caused unknowingly by someone? Yes, that is possible. Is it possible that a leftwinger or extreme rightwinger premeditatedly went and fired a shot there? Yes, that is possible. All this is possible. The thing is that no one in his right mind would have thought that. Imagine what it would mean to any person, not to say a government, if the 100,000 people who were in that park should have stampeded. No government could be so sick as to generate such a situation because that would cause an enormous crisis. We therefore took pains several days in advance to avoid bloody incidents.

Not a single member of the armed forces or the security corps was in the vicinity. I think there is nothing clearer than this. I have been told: I have seen someone shooting from the national palace. Someone else told me an international correspondent saw that. I ask you, international correspondent, does a single newsman find a good reason why, knowing where the shooting originated, no pictures were taken? There is not a single picture while it was said that shooting was being fired from the rooftops of the buildings across the street and that there were snipers posted. Last night you saw the film showing two photographers. There were international photographers posted there and they took pictures but you did not see any sniper. What you saw was newsmen taking pictures. Therefore the government did everything possible so the tragic situation which, I think, both you and we regret would not occur. Now then, the bad thing is the interpretations made. The bishops' statement is an interpretation of what they were told there or what they felt during a moment of great tension. We can understand that. But the international damage that they can cause is serious.

[Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrette] To add to what Colonel Gutierrez has indicated and to show how the actions of the Coordinating Board were planned, we have a recording of Radio Moscow in which the Coordinating Board stated that it planned street actions to provoke panic and cause those deaths yesterday, mainly from suffocation, and then to blame the government. The junta emphatically states that we decided that the security forces and the army should not be in the area. We knew there were going to be fires and disorders. You saw the barricades that were quickly erected by the gentlemen of the Coordinating Board. The government preferred to allow these disorders instead of a clash between the security forces and the gentlemen of the Coordinating Board so the world would not later accuse us of being repressive and of slaughtering the people.

[Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano] The security forces are constantly vigilant to protect the lives of citizens. On that occasion it did everything possible within its abilities. At the time of yesterday's demonstration it had withdrawn its forces early in the morning so that a confrontation would be avoided. I repeat that at any rally, particularly such a big one as the one for Monsignor Romero's funeral, the use of weapons is a most irresponsible action. An accidental shot would have unleashed such a tragedy as the one you saw. This is completely prohibited by the government. The organizations know that the use of weapons by any union or political party is prohibited. None of these organizations needs weapons to support its political ideas. This is especially true now, when the government junta since 15 October has been implementing a program of social and political changes in which ideas are respected. Therefore the use of weapons is a practice of the past. This should be eliminated.

INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE, DISORDER REPORTED

Extremists Kidnap Commander

PA270337 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1826 GMT 26 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Extremists last night seized the mayor's office in Comasagua and fled after looting it, taking money, weapons and other articles. Several houses nearby were also looted. The local commander was also kidnaped. The authorities are carrying out a search since it is feared he might have been killed.

ATC Attacks Party Members

PA310155 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2007 GMT 30 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 30 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The class struggle taking place in this country as a result of the Sandinist revolutionary process has provoked its first public friction. This took place yesterday during the welcome rally for Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins in the Plaza of the Revolution in this capital.

Representatives of political parties that are comprised of persons identified with the traditional bourgeoisie of Nicaragua charged today in the newspaper LA PRENSA that they were attacked by militants of the Farm Workers Association (ATC).

The ATC, the Sandinist Workers Central, the 19 July Sandinist Youth and the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Women's Association are the popular foundations of the Junta of the Government of Reconstruction and the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN).

The charges were made by leaders of the Democratic Conservative Party (PDC), the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN)--led by the junta of government member Alfonso Robelo--the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party and the Nicaraguan Christian Democratic Party.

Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, of the PDC said that the attack came from ATC elements traveling in a pickup truck with which they tried to run over his party's members at the plaza while they were participating in the massive welcome for Herrera Campins.

The same group later attacked the MDN delegates and set MDN banners and posters on fire greeting the Venezuelan president. According to the paper's report, a woman carrying one of the posters was hurt in that incident.

Eddie Kuhll, an MDN militant, said his delegation was on the left side of the Iiaza, next to the Christian Socialists and the Social Democrats when they were attacked by ATC members shouting "popular power."

Some believe that these could have been elements of the ultraleft infiltrated into the rally. LA PRENSA noted that "it is regrettable that events of this nature take place at official ceremonies where the people must express their fraternity and mutual respect."

The complaining political parties have stated that they support the revolution, although they are not associated with Sandinist organizations because they prefer their "independence," and that they respect the "ideological pluralism" they ask of the leadership of the process. These political parties have noted that the participation of all the political, social and economic sectors of the country in the process is necessary. They note the contributions that all made to the victory over the Somozist dictatorship. The private enterprise groups insist that the government must give the necessary minimum guarantees for them to be able to decidedly integrate themselves in the work for the reconstruction of Nicaragua.

The Sandinist leaders have responded to these claims by reiterating that all sectors have a place in revolutionary work and unity, but within the framework of the rules aimed at the reactivation of the country and at benefiting and improving the life of the country's proletarian majority.

Meanwhile, Sandinist workers and peasant organizations involved in the class struggle--the Nicaraguan bishops have asked not to allow this class struggle "to become class hatred"--have accused political parties, chambers and institutions grouping important elements of the local bourgeoisie of having been "accomplices of Somozism and imperialism that exploited us for more than four decades."

One of the tasks of the government of reconstruction is that of achieving a conciliation between these groups. Of course, there have been exceptions, and bourgeois elements agreeing with the Sandinist line openly support it.

U.S. Cultural Center Bombed

PA020231 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0102 GMT 2 Apr 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Terrorists machinegunned and bombed the installations of El Salvador-United States Cultural Center, located on the northeastern sector of the Salvadoran capital, today. An anonymous caller claiming to be a member of the clandestine Popular Liberation Forces took credit for the attack. There were no casualties either as a result of the attack or of the small arms fire after the bomb's explosion.

The cultural center offers English courses and has been operating in El Salvador for more than 25 years.

Guatemalan Ambassador Reportedly Shot

PA012238 Paris AFP in Spanish 2218 GMT 1 Apr 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Apr (AFP)--It was reported here that the Guatemalan ambassador to El Salvador, Carlos Lemu Gallardo, was machinegunned this afternoon and was taken to the military hospital here, where he is in serious condition. The attack, of which no further details are known, took place near the Salvadoran high school in western San Salvador.

ERP Claims Credit for Bombings

PA012220 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1215 GMT 1 Apr 80 PA

[Text] At least 10 bombs were set off in Colonia Escalon last night. After about 2200 last night a large number of very powerful explosions alarmed the capital city residents. Early this morning we received a telephone call from a person who identified himself as a Revolutionary Peoples Army [ERP] member and claimed responsibility for last night's dynamite attacks in Colonia Escalon.

According to the anonymous phone caller, the attacks were in protest of last Sunday's incidents in front of the cathedral in the downtown section of the capital during Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero y Galdamez' funeral.

ERP Takes Over Station

PA012131 [Editorial Report PA] San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish at 1915 GMT on 1 April 1980 after being taken over by the Revolutionary Peoples Army [ERP] states that "only the gorilla-live mentality of the Salvadoran defense minister, Napoleon Duarte, Morales Ehrlich or the American ambassador could have contrived the criminal plan" carried out on Sunday during Archbishop Romero's funeral. The station adds that "while killing Monsignor Romero was already a heinous, unforgivable crime, to attack his funeral is an unprecedented repressive action." "This is the height of provocation of our people," the station goes on.

The station continues by saying "if anyone still doubts or believes in the farce of the reform, he is corrupt or seeks to destroy the people's organizations." The ERP then calls on all peoples of the world to provide solidarity so a new land of justice, democracy and freedom can be achieved.

The station then makes a panegyric oration honoring Monsignor Romero saying that he has "left a vacuum in the forces of the people, a vacuum which will be hard to fill, and that is why they killed him.

The statement bears the signature of Joaquin Villalobos, commander in chief of the General Staff of the ERP, who then reads a message on Monsignor Romero's death. The message calls Romero a national and international symbol of the struggle for justice and peace. The message continues: "There were several reasons for the CIA and the U.S. Government to commit this crime. They go beyond the effort to provoke the popular movement to foil an insurrection. Monsignor Romero's assassination was a plan approved by President Carter, all the military-Christian Democratic junta members and the rightwing..."

At this point the transmission was interrupted, presumably when the authorities arrived.

PCES ACCUSES U.S. OF PREPARING MILITARY INTERVENTION

PA290414 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1837 GMT 28 Mar 80 PA

[Manifesto issued by the Communist Party of El Salvador on 28 March 1980 on occasion of its 50th anniversary--read by several unidentified announcers]

[Excerpt] The positive and negative experiences and the correct moves and the errors of the Communist Party of El Salvador [PCES] over the past 50 years, are a valuable part of the practical and theoretical wealth of the revolutionary and democratic movement of our people. They inspire and guide the everyday revolutionary actions of the PCES. We are a mature party not merely because we are 50 years old but because we always had a clear vision of our situation and a general political line that is correctly based on our multifaceted and intense experience and the scientific knowledge of our country and the world's historical process.

The PCES has been a stanch fighter and defender of Marxist-Leninist ideas, the working class, popular democracy and socialism during 40 years of its life. The work of the PCES has opened the path for new democratic and revolutionary sectors with its dissemination of the ideas of the vanguard, the formation of many cadres, the political training of large masses and its example as an unyielding fighter.

The appearance of new revolutionary organizations has been linked to a process of division instead of leftist unity which lasted many years. Certain weaknesses and mistakes of our party played a negative role. The PCES admits that it did not meet the revolutionary demands that were called for and it could not adequately channel them. Certain practical and theoretical errors and weaknesses for the correct implementation of its political line during the 1970's led to the ideological split and resulted in the creation of other revolutionary organizations which tried to reject the PCES.

The effort to question the scattered vanguard became, after 1976, a primary task of the PCES. This was considered a strategic task. The unity of the revolutionary forces began to be achieved after the December 1979 agreements.

Although this is true, this orientation has been one of the main components of our political guidelines for many years. The achievement of the unity would not have been possible without the efforts and willingness of the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL] and the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN]. These organizations had also reached the conclusion that the unity of revolutionary forces was a strategic need. There has been great progress in this historical task and this has now become a decisive factor in convincing other revolutionary and democratic organizations to focus their efforts on the integration of a great unitary front against the common enemy of our people. The prospects for reaching our peoples' desired goals for liberation are closer now.

The revolutionary organizations have become, through their unity, the main political and largest force in El Salvador. They have the support of the progressive people of the world.

From its beginning, the PCES has experienced the brutality of repression which resulted in its temporary weakness. However, the [words indistinct] hangmen of the Salvadoran people are wrong if they believe that their formula will prevent the victory of the liberating revolution.

The revolutionary and popular movement has evolved under increasing repression. It is backed by the majority of the people. It has a lot of experience. It fights by combining the political and armed struggles and it has great international support.

Now the revolution can succeed and it will succeed. In celebrating its 50th anniversary, we want to recall our comrades who disappeared and those who devoted their lives and met their death so that the PCES could live and develop. It is impossible to list all of them. We are limited to listing only those who represent the PCES struggle in each phase of its persecuted existence: Agustin Farabundo Marti, Mario Zapata, Alfonso Luna, Jose Feliciano (AMAC), Francisco Sanchez, Rafael Bondanza, Serafin Martinez, Fidelina Raimundo, Ismael Hernandez, Modesto Ramirez, Jose Celestino Castro, Oscar Gilberto Martinez Carranza, Raul Santiago Contreras, Alberto Vasquez Carcamo, Raul Castellanos Figueroa, Carlos Humberto Rivera, Luis Napoleon Moreno, Rafael Jaime Hernandez, Juan Pino Aparicio, Fernando Segundo Ramirez, Carlos Mauricio Caballo, Jose Ernesto Corcho, Jose Alberto Moran Cornejo, Roberto Miranda Lopez, Victor Manuel Sanchez Bonilla, Rafael Aguinada Carranza, Carlos Madrid, Orlando Guerrero (Chamul), Lazaro de Jesus Sallas, Jose Maria Tortilla Montenegro, Ana Silvia Olivares Solan, Salvador Sanchez Hidalgo, Gerardo Antonio Herazo, Rodolfo Antonio Villalta, Francisco Rivera Perdomo, Roberto Castellanos Brana and many other communists.

The PCES greets with all its heart the sister revolutionary organizations, the FPL and the FARN. Jointly with them, we have started the process of unity for the people which will lead them to the final victory. We greet all the other revolutionary organizations which will join this undefeatable unity in order to head the revolution, the revolutionary peoples army and the PRPC [expansion unknown]. We tell all of them that communism must never be divided again. Let us make our unity more solid and fruitful in our advance toward the final phases of the revolutinnary action.

You are listening to the PCES manifesto on occasion of the 50th anniversary of its foundation [announcer interrupts and continues reading].

The leadership of the Christian Democratic Party, which had the opportunity to contribute to the liberation of the Salvadoran people and to enjoy their affection, has sunk into treason. It has preferred to join the enemies of the people and help massacre and enslave them.

The U.S. Government, at the same time that it is maneuvering with the reforms through its puppets, is preparing a military intervention against the Salvadoran people. Within this plan, Yankee imperialism has dragged along the Christian Democratic Government of Venezuela to participate in the aggression. For this purpose, it has decided to form an invading army made up of Puerto Rican and Venezuelan soldiers. It is clearly seen that the U.S. Government would rather invade El Salvador through the cover of a multilateral intervention and under the pretext of defending a democratic and social reform government. This is part of the essential aspects of the sinister plan of the United States and Venezuela.

No honest and patriotic person can doubt that peace can only be achieved through armed struggle, by seizing power, destroying the bloody and cruel machinery of the military dictatorship and creating a democratic and revolutionary government that will guarantee freedom for the people who are now repressed, that will carry out the deep structural changes based on the support of the people, that will act sovereignly and independently in the face of Yankee imperialism, and that will undertake national economic development which will lead to continuing social progress.

Above all the speeches and phrases of the propaganda against violence, a truth has been established by the force of events: Repressive reactionary violence will never bring the peace desired by the Salvadoran people.

To increasingly unite the revolutionary forces, to forge the broadest united front of these forces with the other democratic forces, to take up the revolutionary weapons with firm determination, to be ready to resist, even the military aggression of imperialism, to seriously prepare to carry out the great final offensive for our liberation and to carry out a great work to win widely based international solidarity with our cause that will be able to tie up the interventionist hands of the United States and the Venezuelan Government; those are the decisive tasks of the popular and democratic movement, of all Salvadoran people and all patriots inside and outside El Salvador.

The PCES greets the working class, the peasants, all the workers, the intellectuals, the democratic and patriotic militarymen, the small and medium-sized businessmen, in sum, all the forces of our people who support deep and democratic changes in El Salvador and who desire a peace based on justice.

The PCES is deeply grateful for international solidarity. We greet Lenin's great party, the CPSU, the Communist Party of Cuba, the communist parties of Central America and all parties which form part of the international communist movement that in accordance with the principles of proletariat internationalism contribute to the cause of our people with their solidarity.

We greet the socialist and progressive governments for their solidary support of our cause. We greet the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the revolutionary vanguard of the heroic Nicaraguan people whose glorious deeds inspire and illuminate the struggles of the Salvadoran people.

We greet all the revolutionary and democratic movements of our country and other parts of the world as well as democratic institutions and personalities throughout the world who in one way or another have expressed solidarity with our efforts to achieve a just fatherland.

The PCES will keep its word! Liberation or death! United until the final victory! Proletariat of all countries, unite!

PCES Central Committee. San Salvador, 28 March 1980, year of the 50th anniversary.

As this manifesto was about to be published, the news of the atrocious assassination of San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero y Galdamez was learned. With this evil crime, the fascists and their oligarchic bosses have tried to silence the most clear, high and brave voice of the church committed with its people. They have sought to frighten all the forces and peoples who are struggling for the respect of dignity and human rights. They have sought to deprive the Salvadoran people of an authentic leader. The masterminds and perpetrators of this abominable crime undoubtedly are rejoicing, thinking that with it they will calm down the discontent and our people's desires for liberation. They believe that with Monsignor Romero's death, the popular struggle will be halted and they will be able to continue to exploit and oppress our fatherland as they have been doing throughout the country's history.

On vigorously and harshly condemning Monsignor Romero's assassination, the PCES expresses its solidarity with the progressive Catholic clergy who at this difficult moment accompany the Salvadoran people in their grief.

The Salvadoran people will undoubtedly respond by increasing their struggle and reaffirming their determination to achieve their full liberation, by overthrowing the fierce reactionary dictatorship and by establishing their own democratic and revolutionary government. People, there will be peace and justice!

Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, loyal to the religious principles of a church committed with the people [words indistinct] the ranks of the poor and against [word indistinct] domination, was slandered, threatened and lastly assassinated by the constant enemies of the Salvadoran people: The fascists, oligarchs and agents of U.S. imperialism.

Monsignor Romero's commitment with the people won the hearts of our people in the same way that the masses were devoted to Father Jose Matias Delgado, a fighter for independence and example of the indomitable spirit of resistance in the face of the foreign military intervention of the so-called Mexican empire of Iturbides.

The martyrdom of Monsignor Romero is in no way an accidental or isolated event. It is part of the permanent Calvary that our people and their organizations have suffered daily for many years. It is part of the brutal intensification of this since the Christian Democratic-military junta, an instrument of U.S. imperialists, took over the government.

Monsignor Romero died surrounded by the world's affection and respect. He has entered into the Salvadoran people's history along with their countless martyrs and heroes.

This is a crucial moment in our country calling on all who want to see it free of oligarchic and imperialist domination to be united--religious and laymen, believers and nonbelievers--to join forces to carry out the supreme effort for liberation. We are sure that the progressive Salvadoran church with its national and international solidarity, will follow the path outlined by the moving example of Monsignor Romero.

Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero lived his brief years as archbishop alongside his people. He fought for them and he gave his life for them. His sacrifice will not be useless. The Salvadoran people will not be defeated. They will intensify their struggle and their determination to fight until victory. Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero y Galdamez until victory always!

STATE OF SIEGE EXTENDED FOR ANOTHER 30 DAYS

PA020238 Paris AFP in Spanish 0207 GMT 2 Apr 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Apr (AFP)--The Salvadoran Government junta has extended the state of siege implemented in the country for another 30 days, beginning 5 April. In a decree issued tonight, the junta states that, due to current circumstances in the country, constitutional guarantees in connection with freedom of the press, freedom of mobilization and inviolability of residence have been suspended. According to the decree, public demonstrations may be held if organizers request the proper permit and no armed persons are allowed to participate.

MEETING HELD TO DISCUSS EXPEDITING AGRARIAN REFORM

PA010415 San Salvador LA CRONICA DEL PUEBLO in Spanish 28 Mar 80 p 3 PA

[Excerpt] An important meeting has been held at the Justice Ministry to discuss ways of expediting the agrarian reform process in the country. The initial speech was made by Justice Minister Mario Antonio Solano Ramirez, who said in the course of its development, the process of change in the country, as regards agrarian reform, has come up against some difficulties in the military technical and registration areas.

Since the Justice Ministry administers part of the juridical process for the application of agrarian reform, it is perfectly willing to meet its obligation of cooperating with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation [ISTA] who have expressed some doubts and concern and have made some suggestions for improving the process.

Although the legal departments of the Agriculture Ministry and of ISTA of the Justice Ministry did not work together in the planning, they agree that the implementation of the process should be expedited and this coordination is being sought along the way.

The minister offered all necessary cooperation.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT ISSUES ANNOUNCEMENT ON NATION'S CRISIS

PA282134 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 28 Mar 80 PA

[Presumed government announcement on current violence affecting the nation, issued 23 March 1980]

[Text] The government of the republic, seriously concerned about the latest acts of violence in the country and their toll of mourning and sorrow for many Guatemalan families, as a result of the unfortunate and fanatic action of extremist groups, declares:

1. The increase of violence is the result of the pathologic ambition for power evidenced by subversive groups of the extreme leftwing and rightwing;

2. In this wave of violence, modest and brilliant Guatemalans of various social sectors, including intellectuals, ranking army officers, soldiers, university students and officials, police officers and agents, workers and peasants, have lost their lives;

3. The extremist groups possess such cynical limits as to publicly recognize through the social communication media their direct responsibility for the crimes committed, exhibiting total disregard for the elementary values of mankind;

4. This admission by the subversive groups logically confirms that the state security institutions are not participating in actions harmful to the personal integrity of the Guatemalan citizens, for which the government emphatically rejects the false charges voiced in this respect;

5. The Constitution of the republic establishes that it is the obligation of the executive branch to guarantee the lives and rights of Guatemalans, a precept which the government is fully capable of enforcing, for which it requires the cooperation of all inhabitants of the country in the sense that they assume a posture of sobriety and responsibility in the face of the provocations of the extremists, by rejecting the watchwords of those who have adopted as their rule the base sentiments of revenge and fanaticism;

6. Violence constitutes an affront to the dignity of Guatemalans, and a resource of those who have missed the significance of reality; therefore, any such act of violence is repudiated and strongly condemned by the government of the republic, regardless of its origin;

7. The state institutions which have the necessary resources take drastic action against the intellectual and material authors of acts of violence, despite the difficulty in identifying and apprehending subversive extremists who criminally lurk underground. Other nations, like Guatemala, are facing similar problems in their fighting against clandestine groups whose objective is to sow terror and death in a sterile effort to enslave the free nations;

8. Finally, the government of the republic exhorts the members of the extremists in both sectors to abandon their antipatriotic and heartless position and avoid further sorrow and mourning to the Guatemalan families. The field of dialog and negotiation is ample and generous. The rugged path of violence can only win for their promoters the scorn of the Guatemalan people who demand to live in peace and freedom. Guatemala, 27 March 1980.

POLICE REPORT WIDESPREAD VIOLENCE OVER WEEKEND

PA010346 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1740 GMT 31 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 31 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Violence unleashed over the weekend by the leftist guerrillas and clandestine communist "Guatemalan Labor Party" left a total of 12 dead and several thousand dollars worth of damage.

The police issued a communique today reporting the death of Councilman Abel Perez Somoza, of Masagua, Escuintla Department on the southern coast. He was the top local leader of the "United Revolutionary Democratic Front" (FUR), which has now lost 10 of its national and regional leaders. Maximiliano Velazquez Melgar, president of a bag industry workers' union was also killed in Escuintla. Police claim that the two men were murdered by a group of armed men, who killed them and fled.

In Guatemala City, eight people were kidnaped and later shot to death. One of the victims is Salvadoran businessman Guillermo Jose Aguilar Gutierrez. Police did not elaborate on the killings.

In San Marcos a man was killed with a red-hot iron. In El Quiche, three peasants were machinegunned by unidentified killers. Meanwhile, four farms on the southern coast were seized by a group of men who painted the Guatemalan Communist Party's acronym on the walls and fled with loot valued at over $100,000, causing more than $5,000 damage.

In Amatitlan, the Armed People's Organization (ORPA) exploded two bombs to scatter subversive propaganda. One of the bombs seriously injured a passerby. Other underground leftist guerrilla organizations distributed thousands of leaflets in El Peten, like those in Amatitlan, referring to alleged violations of human rights by the authorities, and calling the people to insurrection.

The police communique ends with the report of three university students who were shot and had to be hospitalized, and the burning of a van loaded with cotton on the southern coast.

POLITICAL SOURCES CONFIRM SPLIT WITHIN FUR

PA220313 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 16 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The United Revolutionary Front [FUR] is openly divided, political sources confirmed today after the FUR held a national convention at the party offices in Zone No 1 of this capital. The FUR group that met at the convention agreed to participate in the municipal elections scheduled for this month. This action has been rejected by another faction of the party over the past few days. The convention was attended by approximately 150 delegates. It was promoted by FUR leaders Americo Cifuentes Rivas, Humberto Gonzalez Gamarra, Arturo Castellanos and Factor Mendez Dominelli.

The assembly agreed to give a vote of no confidence to FUR leaders Carlos Morales Cordero, Miguel Angel Landrino Diegues and Carlos Duarte.

The FUR administrative personnel in charge of guarding the doors prevented this newscast from filming the convention, claiming that they could not allow us in because of security measures.

Miguel Angel Landrino Diegues, one of the leaders of the group that was not present at the convention, said that the national convention is not valid and that they will impugn it because it was not attended by the members of the leadership council and other top FUR leaders.

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO DENIES ALLEGED REMARKS IN SAN SALVADOR

PA012126 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 1 Apr 80 PA

[Text] ACAN-EFE transmitted a San Salvador-datelined report tonight that the Salvadoran junta has directly charged Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto with stating to foreign reporters that troops were present and that army and police (?chiefs) provoked yesterday's incidents. ACAN-EFE cited the Salvadoran Government junta as stating other things also. Now we are going to contact our foreign minister: Father, what explanation can you give of ACAN-EFE's report?

[Begin D'Escoto telephone statement] Well, first I have not read the ACAN-EFE dispatch; it was just read to me over the phone. It says I stated publicly that there were troops and personnel carriers around the cathedral and that the Salvadoran Government junta said that I made that statement as an indication of and fear of what had happened.

I want to say that I never said any such thing. Second, in any event if what ACAN-EFE says is true, then I want to say that the junta is the one that has this fear. I simply never said that. At one point I talked on the phone with a government junta member, Napoleon Duarte, and told him what was being said there [presumably at the cathedral]. I did not make a public statement because I never say what I am not personally sure of. I told him that the people there were saying that there were personnel carriers. (?I never said that since) I did not see them. Therefore it is not true that I made such a statement.

It is not true that I was at any moment a prey of fear or panic or a psychosis of any sort. If the government junta has said that, and I cannot be sure that it has, because the fact that it is an ACAN-EFE report does not make it true because ACAN-EFE often reports lies--tendentious, sensationalist, false news--I really cannot determine whether it is true that the Salvadoran Government junta said that about my alleged statement, but if it did then it is in a sort of psychosis and panic by making observations on alleged statements of mine which they should have verified before misquoting me. [end statement].

PSD SAYS FSLN WANTS TOTALITARIAN DICTATORSHIP

PA011350 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 25 Mar 80 p 4A PA

[Text] The Nicaraguan Social Democratic Party [PSD] has charged that the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] wants to establish a Cuban-style totalitarian dictatorship. The party made the charge in a document signed by PSD Secretary General Wilfredo Montalvan and Political Secretary Luis Rivas Leiva. The document is addressed to the members of the Socialist International which is made up of the world's social democratic parties and which has charged that the PSD leaders are counterrevolutionaries and opportunists. "We believe that being opposed to the establishment of a totalitarian regime in Nicaragua does not mean one is counterrevolutionary," the document stated. It also gives details of seven actions which supposedly will serve as a basis for establishing an authoritarian regime by the Sandinists.

The document stated: "We believe the Socialist International does not agree with regimes of force. It is unfortunate that without being truly informed about what is occurring in our country it issues declarations that go against what our people want: democracy yes, totalitarianism no!"

In October 1979 the Socialist International said among other things: "We vigorously condemn any attempt to sidetrack the Nicaraguan democratic and popular process, particularly when it is the result of actions by organizations such as the so-called PSD which represents dark and reactionary internal and external interests for the purpose of discrediting the honest intentions of the FSLN and the National Reconstruction Government junta."

The PSD leaders mentioned several examples of alleged authoritarian centralization "which show the desire of establishing a totalitarian dictatorship in our country." "The FSLN plans to establish a single Sandinist workers central (it is already doing so), pressuring the union federations that do not agree with this project such as the Federation of Nicaraguan Workers (CTN), the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions (CUS) and the independent general labor confederation." The PSD leaders added that "not only have great obstacles been placed against the activities of these federations but uniformed and armed members of the Sandinist army have appeared at job sites for this purpose."

The PSD added that the Sandinists "have not approved of the establishment of our party because they plan to form a single Sandinist party in Nicaragua. To this end they are centralizing the state and have organized the Sandinist defense committees (CDS) which are a faithful copy of the Cuban Committees for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR)." They noted that "the FSLN leaders know they can easily eliminate the discredited and wornout traditional parties but not a party such as the PSD that was born with the slogan: "For a revolution within freedom." "In view of their totalitarian leanings they do not want political pluralism which is what they promised in the program of the National Reconstruction Government Junta."

The PSD also stressed that the Sandinists "currently control the television (two channels), approximately 30 radio stations, 90 percent of the written press and practically the newspaper LA PRENSA because of the clever participation they have given to Mrs Violeta de Chamorro, the widow of the paper's director, in the government junta."

"According to the statements of several commanders of the revolution," the PSD added, "even if the Sandinist party is being established, the army will be called the Sandinist people's army which shows that it will be at the service of a single party and not at the service of the community as a national army should be."

It also said that small and large industrialists and merchants who want to rebuild their enterprises which were destroyed by genocidal Somoza are not given any incentives.

The document stated that "it is estimated that there are now 4,000 Cubans working in our country. There are 2,000 teachers, hundreds of doctors and nurses, technicians in communications, security and so forth. We are truly concerned about this because in addition to having the job of teaching and helping the sick, these kind gentlemen also have the mission of indoctrinating our people with Marxism-Leninism. We wish all the countries which helped us in the insurrection would send aid similar to that of Cuba to counteract the influence the Cubans are having on our people."

BORGE INTERVIEWED IN BULGARIA, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

For the Bulgarian press interview with Tomas Borge and text of the joint communique on the Nicaraguan delegation's official visit to Bulgaria 22-27 March, see the Bulgaria section of the 1 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

RAUL CASTRO SPEAKS AT FOURTH UPEC CONGRESS

FL311530 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1935 GMT 30 Mar 80 FL

[Speech by Army Gen Raul Castro at closing session of Fourth Congress of the Union of Cuban Journalists at Havana's Palace of Conventions on 29 March--recorded]

[Text] Dear journalist friends: Before beginning my official speech, allow me a few words of my own. I remember that as a student I wrote an article in a very small newspaper we had around 1951 and 1952 called SAETA. It probably published 40 or 50 copies. Comrade Lionel Soto, Comrade Marcelo Fernandez and I worked on that very small newspaper and I do not recall exactly its limited existence.

The title of the article was: "Cubans to Korea." Naturally, it appeared that I was calling for support of the idea managed by the oligarchy and imperialism at that time of sending Cubans to fight against the heroic Korean people. It was entirely the opposite.

Years later someone brought me the article and, although undoubtedly the idea was a very noble, beautiful and positive one, the article was very poorly written.

On behalf of Comrade Fidel and myself, I want to express gratitude to you for this high honor you have bestowed on us. And I want to warn you that I will try from time to time to make some countribution in our press--even if with badly written articles like the one I wrote more than a quarter century ago but with good intentions--and, furthermore, with the right to charge for it, [applause] to charge for it without feeling degraded by it because I am covered by the copyright law. Is that not so, Armando Hart? [minister of culture]

To my surprise, a few days ago I received a check for 180 pesos. It was payable to me. In fact, it read that it was invalid unless I cashed it within 30 days and I hastened to cash it. I asked the reason for this [the check] and was told that a speech of mine--I do not know if it was on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the opening of the Frank Pais Eastern Front--was published in a book edited by the Book Institute. The fact is that they sent me 180 pesos and I cashed the check. [laughter] I did not need the money at the time and donated it to the Patriotic-Military Education Society. And I tell the directors of newspapers that I plan to charge for future work; otherwise, I will not write them. [laughter] Are the directors present here in agreement? Good. With that condition, I reenter, although a little old now, the career field of journalism. [applause]

I warn you that I write little but speak a lot which also is another way of doing journalistic work. At least, that is the way of those who work in radio.

Lastly, on behalf of Comrade Fidel, I want to apologize for his absence. He asked me to convey his apologies to you.

Comrades: In fulfilling the mission of the party leadership, since what I am going to say here has been approved by the highest leadership of the party and is not just my opinions, to deliver the speech that puts an end to the work of this fourth congress of the Union of Cuban Journalists [UPEC], we want to salute you for its successful development and express our belief that above any other consideration, this meeting has had the virtue of having been held at the time when it was most needed.

I emphasize this because I share the idea that in ideological work and, above all, in the work of the press and broadcast media, it is necessary to develop a high sense of the opportunity which allows for exercising greater influence over national life in accordance with current needs and pressing situations.

In assessing this meeting this way, we are taking into account its significance for the cohesiveness of the workers on the ideological front who are making efforts to cope with the characteristics of the current situation successfully and to respond accurately to the demands of the building of socialism during the current phase. Comrade Fidel always has insisted and with particular emphasis over recent months that we assume our responsibilities with the proper intensification and that every problem be given its proper dimension and all efforts be harmonized to solve each of them.

We are trying to make prevail a style of analysis that is serene, mature and sufficiently precise and rigorous that would prevent excess optimism which in the long-term weakens as well as pessimism which defeats and obstructs every effort. In other words, we are trying to systematize methods which would tend to identify phenomena objectively and to resolutely oppose the easy way out of characterizing any event or situation as black or white.

The efforts to explain party policy to the masses, to stimulate their conscientious support for measures adopted and to mobilize their energy to the fulfillment of all tasks will be feasible to a great extent if the activity of the mass communications media is efficient and coordinated. At the same time, the success of this endeavor is conditioned by the need that all who direct it and all who work on it have deep knowledge and high understanding of the complexities involved in building the society, especially under the specific conditions of our country and within the framework of the complicated contemporary situation under the negative effects of the mechanisms of the world system of imperialism.

We cannot be satisfied, of course, with merely repeating our difficulties nor with expressing time and again the justifiable confidence that we will eliminate them and come out ahead as we have done so far. We need a journalism that is more profound in its appreciations and more accurate in its dissemination, that it not only reflects the realities of our society positively but also that it be an active reflection which seeks and contributes solutions and helps to realize them.

It is imperative that our propaganda and information and our ideological work in general go increasingly deeper into the important problems, that they place greater emphasis on the issues which truly define the advances on the building of socialism and that they relate to the activity of the masses in all sectors of national life, particularly those associated with the economy.

Referring to the orientation of the tasks of the press under the conditions of building socialism, Lenin emphasized the need to transform the press from an organ exclusively dealing with reporting the news of the day to a serious organ for the economic education of the masses. It will be necessary to achieve, and we will achieve it, Lenin said, that the press at the service of the Soviet masses give less space to the questions of the composition of the political leadership, to the complex political measures which constitute the usual and routine activity of all political institutions. The press, Lenin concluded, will have to give priority to the problems of work on its immediate and practical focus.

As the thesis approved at this congress expresses well, if the production of material goods represents the foundation on which life and development of human society rest and the economic management and planning system constitutes the instrument designed to channel it to satisfy the many needs of the people, then the first and highest responsibility of our criticism lies on becoming a popular, creative, profound and pleasant spokesman of that vital process and, starting from this fundamental base, project the critical image of the rest of manifestations of the country's life.

In this sense, press workers must understand and keep in mind in their work that the operation of the economy is based on a complex and extensive system of relationships that must be capable of producing everything that is necessary for the country's management and promote the indispensable accumulation of resources destined for development.

It is not a case, as has been repeated many times, of stuffing our press with data and figures in complicated, routine and dull language; but of collaborating with fresh journalistic technique, militant dedication and clear, direct language in an effort to contribute to the efficiency of social production, raise the quality of products, increase work productivity, promote savings, stimulate development of new methods of production, improve supplies and stock and promote the growth of productive forces.

It is also necessary to manifest--not with dogmatic statements but with the freshness and forcefulness of the real events that occur every day--what happens in the system of relations of the national economy as a result of the practically endemic crisis provoked by the presence and irrational behavior of developed capitalist countries as a factor that exercises a negative influence on the weak economies of underdeveloped countries. And our country is among these, although considerably less serious and counteracted by the nature of our social system and because of the solid ties that bind the socialist countries, especially to the Soviet Union.

In the content of our press, we still have not succeeded in systematizing convincing reporting on the unquestionable superiority of socialism without having to subscribe to the harmful and counterproductive practice of apologia and repetition of phrases made and stale statements without any foundation or argument.

Nothing is contributed when good things of socialism and communism are pondered abstractly as opposed to the malignancy of capitalism and imperialism. What is required is to show the unquestionable superiority of our social economic system based on real factors, data and figures exposed and analyzed with clarity, in depth, arguments and amenity. On this basis, the ruinous state and calamities faced by Third World countries can be shown as well as the successive rise in the cost of living for workers in the so-called affluent societies and the disaster which our country would face today if, going against all forecasts and facing the most powerful imperialist country in this world, if it had not made and consolidated its socialist revolution.

At times we note in some people that what they are lacking does not let them see what we have, making a reality in their unfair and partial appreciation the well-known saying: He cannot see the trees for the forest.

We must speak in clear language that is understood even by the simplest people and refer to facts such as, for example, that presently the country consumes about 11 million tons of oil annually and this volume, at current prices of the capitalist market, would mean an expenditure between $2.5 billion and $3 billion and that, on the other hand, a sugar harvest of around 7 million tons sold at those same markets at a price of let us say 14 cents [per pound] would provide an income of no more than $ 2 billion. It is not necessary to be very good with economic figures to understand that practically all the rest of the country's income from the harvest goes just to pay for the fuel we consume.

Where would we get the resources to acquire everything else? For example, the importation of 1.5 million tons of grain that are consumed annually; the machinery and equipment necessary for agriculture. What level would social security have in Cuba? How many unemployed would there be? How dramatic would the housing situation be despite the dramatic situation we are experiencing now and, above all, what would be the status of health and public education services, not to mention drugs, gambling, prostitution, corruption and so forth?

In our case, we do not have to go to the costly world oil market because our most faithful ally, the beloved Soviet Union, in a gesture that says much for its internationalist conduct and its capacity to sacrifice its own interests for the benefit of the progress of other nations, supplies us that vital product at a reasonable price, while it acquires a substantial, growing part of our sugar production at fair and stable prices for our country. Despite the advantageous trade with the USSR and other socialist states, there are certain resources, some raw materials and important equipment that have to be acquired from capitalist countries.

In that inevitable buy-and-sell effort, our economy suffers the consequences of so-called unequal trade which in practice means having to sell every day more of our products to obtain the same or even less merchandise.

We have used and do use loans from international banking. But such loans only are granted at the cost of paying high interests which at this time have experienced a sudden and considerable increase. This restricts extraordinarily the possibility and convenience of resorting to this source of financial resources.

In the face of this alternative, our party has made the decision to reduce this type of financing wherever possible and to solve our needs without resorting to such loans. This has meant that the country has had to face serious restrictions that will limit purchases in capitalist markets, devoting the resources we obtain from our economic activity to fundamental issues and preserving the achieved levels in the most important aspects for the well-being of the people.

To this policy of maintaining importations and credit requirements adjusted to our real payment ability as determined fundamentally by the price of sugar were added some imponderable problems over the 2 preceding years. These included, for example, the already known cases of blue mold disease on tobacco which has deprived the country of income of approximately 150 million pesos--this figure covers the two crops affected--and the case of rust disease in sugarcane plantations.

Along with and as part of the struggle to overcome these difficulties, work is being done to improve the organizational structure of the central administration of our state and a number of measures are being adopted designed to eliminate the deepest and determinant causes of the manifestations of inefficiency and lack of labor and administrative discipline which were opportunely analyzed by Comrade Fidel.

The measures adopted by the party and government have meant important steps in the search for an increasingly greater degree of efficiency in party and state management and of the political, mass and social organizations.

Regarding certain antisocial behavior that has been manifested, though only among a reduced minority, above all in certain urban centers, they do not require surgical solutions although we will not hesitate to use them if they are unavoidable. Above all, they require the prophylaxis, which prevents and eliminates the causes that generate such behavior that is not in accordance with our principles, guidelines of our party and realities of the country.

Regarding such prophylaxis, I am thinking first of developing an objective mechanism of economic and social relations which would counteract and neutralize such behavior and which would generate and promote attitudes that are in keeping with the new society we are building, taking into account the determining influence of the economic base in social consciousness. But I am also thinking of that prophylactic work as an ideological phenomenon and of political and Marxist-Leninist education, it should be said communist, which would lay the foundation and serve to complement the objective work of economic mechanisms and the regulations and laws that are being promulgated.

In this endeavor, the information and propaganda organs should play a prominent role and that is why I insist that nothing is more desirable and opportune at this moment than this congress of journalists which, as we expected, has become a meeting of workers of the ideological front. It is difficult to assess, in all its scope, the influence which the mass communications media exercise over the political, moral and ideological development of the masses and the important role they play in leading society as a whole. However, the press is a double-edged arm. When it is not managed adequately, when it is not guided as it should and correct discipline is not maintained in its work, results can be counterproductive.

It should be said clearly, because congresses are held to speak clearly and whoever does not speak clearly does so simply because he does not want to do so, that there is dissatisfaction among the people in general and in our party with our mass media organs, not so much with what they do--undoubtedly many times they have done so accurately and, at times, with significantly effective results--but because of what they sometimes fail to do.

We have meditated at length on why many of our friends abroad, open and knowledgeable people who are sincerely glad over our success, often speak in recrimination of the Cuban press and do not mince words in calling it boring and repetitious. We cannot pretend to be deaf and give silence as our answer and neither should we reject this criticism outright. There really is some truth in it. Of course, we know that journalists are not the only or the main persons responsible for the deficiencies that give rise to unfavorable comments on our press. To arrive at a really fair criterion, we must start by establishing how efficiently we put into practice the agreements of the First Party Congress in this connection. We must also point out that the level of understanding reached by many of our party and state cadres is still not high enough concerning the organic ties that must exist between the development of the national economy and the role of journalists, which requires the support of leaders at all levels to encourage the influx of topics to be developed, their accessibility to press sources, the proper formulation of priorities. They must get to the very core of the problems and prompte the understanding and conduct demanded by circumstances.

It is often said that our press is not critical enough, that it does not reflect the most pressing problems and difficulties, that our journalists shy away from them; in other words, that they censor themselves. In such a flat statement, where are the objective elements and what line can be adopted to get rid of the black marks? To tell the truth, we have also asked ourselves: What kind of journalism do we aspire to have in order to satisfy certain standards? What kind of journalism are we compared to; to certain press organs that, in exercising the freedom that the capitalist society grants to lie in the most infamous manner, have gone as far as to invent a hoax such as that of a shootout between our top state leaders which was then generously elaborated on by Western press agencies?

Honestly, if entertainment, movement, freshness depends on that kind of thing, then we would rather not act on such a concept that violates and denigrates the journalistic profession.

In order to understand our concept of the use of press criticism, the subject must be viewed within a wider and deeper context. Cuba, we all know, is a socialist country. Its ideology is Marxism-Leninism. Its society is led by the working class in close alliance with the peasants. We are a permanent part of the socialist community and faithful defenders of the nonalined countries movement in its struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and other forms of exploitation and discrimination. Our people are led by a communist party that is formed by the most advanced members of the people themselves. We work daily to make more perfect the mechanisms to facilitate the democratic and real participation of the working people in the building of a new society, in the decisions taken, including the exercise of criticism as an important link in the march to consolidate our programs, our work.

Our enemies, very close and powerful, know that with Cuba there is no room for flirtation, hesitation, opportunism. They know that we love our independence and sovereignty for which we fought with blood and fire for over 100 years. They are also convinced that our sacred devotion to the fatherland will never let us turn the concepts of independence and sovereignty into a fetish to be used for the purposes of anti-Sovietism. [applause] There is a price to maintain for this position of principles. It requires education. It demands consequent lines of behavior and a political position expressed in press criticism of our own work in all its manifestations.

Therefore, while keeping the positive contributions of the past, we reserve the right to continue to build a new journalism to which we propose the standing task of formenting subjective, creative and dynamic forms that by their nature are superior to those achieved by capitalism. But, we must not lose sight of the abyss that separates the classist essence and the historic objectives pursued by each world. We must also compete to advantage with the bourgeois press in form, which we do not always do in fact.

We recently had the opportunity to see the objectivity of certain capitalist press agencies. As we all know, only a few weeks ago a deplorable accident occurred at the Warsaw airport. A plane from New York crashed and a group of U.S. athletes died, among others. Bourgeois press agencies, on reporting the incident, listed other instances when athletes had died in plane accidents in various parts of the world. But, strangely, in its chronological report going back from the 50's to the present, they failed to mention the Cuban junior fencing theam, some of them adolescents, who died at the bottom of the Caribbean Sea near Barbados when the Cuban plane in which they were traveling was sabotaged in midflight by murderers with ties to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, on 6 October 1976.

This is the way those who monopolize information in a great part of the world manipulate facts, distort them in tendentious reports, or ignore them, as if history could be reduced and changed in accordance with their wishes and aims.

Our publications reflect an understanding of criticism as a moment, an act, and, at times, as a task. But for the socialist press, the exercise of criticism cannot be reduced in this manner. It is not something transitory, sporadic, disjointed. Criticism has to be the style of journalism. Or better yet, as has been said, its raison d'etre. Socialist press has to be critical by essence. The journalist must assume that stand at all times in his professional activity, even if only for the simple reason that, to report on something, he must write a certain amount of material, discriminate to see what is less important, eliminate the unimportant, and write only that which is essential, useful, necessary or of interest to the reader.

It is obvious that this process is not a purely technical process. The same thing happens to the editorialist, to the feature writer, the columnist, the humorist, the film documentary maker, the photographer or the reporter of written, radio, TV, and film journalism who covers a certain occurrence or event. Most of our journalistic work is not yet imbued with that style and, in order to achieve it, creativity and depth is needed--creativity to describe and narrate in an attractive way, depth to analyze and extract from each event the most accurate conclusions.

The truth is that when our press' attitude to criticism is referred to, the subject is not often discussed as essentially a question of focus and style. Criticism is seen as a question of denouncing what has been poorly done. With this way of seeing criticism, our press will not be able to do its job as need be. It is true that now we have more precise guidelines such as the resolution in this respect approved by the most recent plenum of the party Central Committee. But it is also true that even before the resolution was issued, the congress thesis and subsequent orientations by the party had been made known with absolute clarity.

Our press is not exempt of technical shortcomings, sometimes elemental ones. And if it is at times monotonous, this is due to the mechanical repetition of the same subjects because they do not reflect social life in all its richness and because they are handled without using all available resources or paying attention to the special requirements of each medium.

In our publications, for example, a good topic is wasted because of poor writing, an inadequate headline, or deficient editing. Frequently--and I am saying this to illustrate my point--we have asked ourselves if such vast and rich topics as ideological problems must necessarily be treated in such a simple and unattractive way.

Other times, the contents go to extremes. Such is the case of those who, in exercising criticism, are not capable of recognizing positive aspects or of differentiating among the objective problems. They knock everything. For them, nothing is going right. This is attacking not helping. Mistakes are made fun of, they are not analyzed in depth. In this criticism, one can hear the echo of alien and sometimes hostile ideas which do not offer the masses any faith, any banner, but instead contribute to the masses' confusion.

Criticism among ourselves is a political duty and a social responsibility. Criticism is legitimate and productive when it is exercised in a rigorous and committed manner--that is, in a just, balanced, timely, optimistic, and above all fraternal manner. Moreover, it has to be deep and all of this is the responsibility of the newspaperman and the editor, who in the last instance approves it. These concepts might alarm the well-known and traditional guardians of the so-called freedom of the press. For them, there is only one admissible model of social behavior in the world; there is only one juridical order on the planet, one professional ethic: those engendered since its inception by the bourgeois system of production. Some because of stubborness, most because of the alternative of survival, pretend not to be aware of the new historic reality that the advent of socialism in 1917 meant, a transcendental phenomenon that changed the economic structures of the capitalist system and imposed a new set of values.

I believe that this fourth UPEC congress is an appropriate framework to once more talk about the complex and violent ideological struggle in contemporary times. First, we are not speaking idly in repeating that so-called bourgeois freedom of the press died in our country forever. We knew this freedom in the past. We recall that the most powerful press, radio, television and film media, closely linked to the commercial advertising of the great capitalist companies, in its multiform incursions on paper and ink, in front of cameras and microphones, fulfilled in surprising harmony a kind of tacit agreement that did not allow them to do injury to the economic interests of foreign, bourgeois and native landowning monopolies.

Speaking on this subject, it would be advisable, before the next UPEC congress, to have a book that would contain with objective solidity, the real history of that so-called free press. This would be a valuable contribution toward unmasking those who go around the world proclaiming themselves prosecutors and judges of the revolutionary and socialist press, as is the case in our continent of the patronal IAPA, that is, the Inter-American Press Association, whose inquisitors are beginning to read to the young Sandinist revolution the classic discourse of reprimands and calls to repentance. To our fortune and pride, we were excommunicated in our time because in the specific conditions in which the Cuban revolution confronted imperialism and counterrevolution, we were able to free ourselves in a relatively short period of time, for all time, of the hypocritical bourgeois freedom of the press.

That is why we can state unequivocally today that in our society there is no freedom of the press to defend capitalist exploitation, no freedom to defend the ideology sustained by that system of production; there is no freedom to lie, to deceive, to currupt. [applause]

From these basic principles, we see journalists as intellectual workers who discharge their social duty within the sphere of our ideology and hence, as men and women who are deeply committed to our cause both at the national and the international levels. To be able to fulfill that social function with true efficacy, as was stated in the documents approved by this congress, we need a journalistic sector made up of passionate and honest revolutionaries, consciously identified with our party line, systematically concerned with increasing their knowledge of that indispensable weapon that is Marxism-Leninism, while rounding out their general culture and raising their level in their respective specialities.

These ideas acquire a special importance in the measure that the process of the building of socialism in our country and the international situation become more and more complex. Consequently, the education of a journalist is progressively more demanding, because the essence of journalistic evaluation lies in the qualitative results expressed in a systematic, educational and mobilizing influence over society.

Precisely because of this, I believe that the work of the UPEC to encourage journalists to improve themselves which, according to the report presented at this event has been very wide-ranging, is one of the best achievements it can produce. But one thing must be kept clearly in mind. As important as self-improvement is, the organization, as formulated by your congress, must exercise its influence on the very process of the education of journalists.

Journalism is one of the professions requiring the most vocation, not only to write, narrate, or film, but also to investigate, and above all, a vocation for political-ideological work among the masses. A journalist, because of his very profession, is a reproducer of ideology, a man who multiplies his opinions by millions of issues, who is heard on hundreds of thousands of radio and TV receivers, in thousands of movie houses. Someone who reaches with his views citizens of all professions and ages and who can do a great deal for their correct orientation. Our system of selection, training and education of professionals for this sector has not taken these realities into sufficent account. Indeed, as was stated here, it has been proven more than once that a college education by itself does not make a journalist. A journalist matures and becomes a competent employee or realizes that he has mistaken his calling. This does not mean, of course, that a journalist has to be a professional with a higher degree. To meet these demands, it would be well that, in accordance with the congress deliberations, the UPEC and the Higher Education Ministry make an in-depth study and propose to the country's political leadership the necessary formulas to increasingly improve the process to educate new journalists.

Our information organs barely use the collaboration that other professionals, functionaries and leaders and workers could offer. This places them at a disadvantage when it comes to analyzing and informing on specific problems. It is almost utopian to think that a young man who has only received the rudiments of theory in college, who has barely begun his cultural education, can write accurately and thoroughly of the problems of material production, economy, finance, politics, art or any other branch of social activity. In this sense, we believe that the copyright law, as we said earlier, plays a stimulating role. Its gradual application, regulated carefully in the journalistic sector, foreseeing the excesses and vices of the past, could and should contribute to the thematic enrichment in qualitative terms. At the same time, we must work on raising the productivity of journalists. For well-known reasons, staffs in our organs grew to such an extent that we had to freeze them. But the truth is that those staffs in many places do not produce in line with the number of journalists in them. As you have set forth in very blunt language in your deliberations, some organs come out daily or weekly depending on the work of a group of journalists who sometimes represent a very reduced percentage of the total editorial staff whereas the rest contribute little. What is most deplorable is that among those who participate the least are young journalists who in this way take too long to mature.

As we have been told, in the resolutions put to the congress are several proposals on wage scales and the best alternatives for adequate remuneration of journalists in line with the socialist principles of the correspondence between the wages and the individual effort evaluated in terms of quantity and quality. We feel that the corresponding state agencies together with the administrative groups, the trade union, and the UPEC itself must formalize specific proposals concerning this basic issue. At at any rate, the way to fully accomplish all tasks assigned cannot be growth in the number of personnel.

We must seek efficiency in productivity at work, a more qualitative competence of the cadres, officers, and workers in general, and we will travel more swiftly along the path to reduce expenses in the sectors not directly linked to the production of material goods, and we will make our administration more agile, and the leading of the society as a whole will be more effective. Increase efficiency and the staffs will be reduced. Or as we say in the Revolutionary Armed Forces, let knowledge, not staffs, grow.

Comrades: We should like to take this opportunity to be with journalists to refer briefly to the world situation. For you--men and women used to dealing with cabled dispatches, international pages, and radio, television and movie news--the tense and complex panorama that serves as the framework of these days is obvious. Within this context, we see, not so surprisingly, how the multifarious and millionaire propaganda machine of the U.S. Government is trying to portray the events in Afghanistan as the cause of the deterioration of international tension. At the same time, it is trying to use the subject as a coverup for its bellicose raving. However, anyone who reviews, for example, the files of news agencies or collections of newspapers and magazines for the year 1979 and over the past 3 months will find a renewed, gradual and dangerous militaristic escalation on the part of the most conservative and reactionary U.S. sectors.

This evidence becomes quite clear when we analyze how these forces doubled their steps and hardened their bellicose language to the extent that revolutionary and progressive forces of the world attained new successes, the traditional hegemonic field of imperialism continued to be reduced by leaps and bounds and the policy of detente was imposed with multiplied vigor. It is clear that the factions which want to contain the forces of social progress, independence, national liberation, social justice and peace have imposed themselves on the current U.S. administration by changing from cooperation to confrontation.

Over the past few months, we have witnessed a militaristic escalation and a wanton anti-socialist campaign designed to divert U.S. public opinion from its pressing domestic problems. This has involved the following events: presidential approval of a $30 billion program for the production of the MX intercontinental missile; the sending of a larger military budget to Congress; giving the green light to the creation of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force primarily aimed--according to official plans--against oil-producing Arab countries and whose command post, as a matter of fact, is located very close to us in the state of Florida; the ostentatious and artificial minicrisis over the presence of a reduced number of Soviet personnel who have been in our country for the past 17 years; the subsequent landing of Marines at the naval base they usurp in Guantanamo; the establishment of a strategic command in Key West, exactly 90 miles from our country, to handle the militarization unleashed in the Caribbean; the naval escalation in the Indian Ocean and the threats of attacks on Iran to settle bilateral conflict; and plans to place 572 nuclear missiles on the doorsteps of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

After reviewing the aforementioned warmongering inventory, how is it possible that the principal spokesmen of the U.S. Government are trying to make the world believe that the recent events in Afghanistan are the cause of the serious deterioration of international relations? That is why the sensible voices of the world have every right to demand from the highest U.S. authorities and those who hope to replace them to put an end to the thoughtless policy of placing the world on the path of catastrophe. Behind the rehearsed public voices, behind the inflamed phrases of alleged nationalism and agitation of threats to justify a return to the language and policy of the cold war, there is a frivolous electoral campaign capable of placing personal aspiration above the future of mankind. It is no wonder that, on 14 February, news dispatches and important publications of Western Europe reported statements of a high-ranking International Olympic Committee official suggesting that future Olympic games be scheduled so that they do not coincide with U.S. election campaign years. At the same time, they added that the official accused the U.S. Government of using the Olympic games for its own political benefit. If this clear and direct accusation by an international official continues to help uncover the backdrop of the hysterical U.S. official campaign aimed at boycotting the Moscow Olympics, following this same thought we would find part of the substantial motive on which the so-called Carter doctrine is built in all its magnitude.

No one in the revolutionary camp expects imperialism to renounce defense of its positions. No one expects that U.S. rulers will cease being what they are. What we do have the right to demand is a greater sense of responsibility and realism, basing ourselves on a conclusion expressed last year by high-ranking figures in Washington according to whom, and now I cite the essence of their own words, the United States cannot dictate the course of events since the time when it imposed its will on the world, militarily or by economic pressures, has passed.

That is why we firmly believe that the policy of pressures, threats and blackmail is doomed to failure. For the same reason, we believe that those who reject blackmail today in the long term will demonstrate that their policy of principles was correct and that, in the face of the anger of enemies and opportunists of varied types, this policy will be the impregnable servant of the most costly, profound and lasting interests of mankind.

It is up to you, Comrade journalists, and very especially the ones who work directly with international matters, to play a very important role in the daily clarification and orientation of this problem which is characterized as never before by its complexity and variety of nuances. In its journalistic treatment, it forces professional classification where ideological intensification, level of information, analytic rigor and clear meanings are harmonized.

Lastly, on this international subject and concerning the situation in Central America, particularly the heroic struggle of the Salvadoran people in the face of which U.S. rulers are trying all sorts of interventionist formulas, including slanderous insinuations about alleged Cuban assistance in the form of sending arms to that country, I refer to the editorial published by GRANMA today setting forth clearly the position of our party and government.

Comrades, the profession of journalism is in truth a thrilling occupation. Proof of this is the fact that it has been for centuries and still is one of the most controversial activities. This is due, first, to the nature of journalism itself and the many facets that can be part of the personality of journalists who--as Marx liked to say--can play the role of paid swordsman for the worst causes, a mediocre defender of decadent ideas and attitudes or a militant, brilliant and sometimes spokesman of popular causes.

The founders of our theory, Marx and Lenin, and also Jose Marti--our national hero and undoubtedly the most universal Latin American politician of his time and one of the most brilliant Hispanic writers--also had controversial ideas about journalism because journalism is in itself as contradictory as the class societies in which they learned their work.

What can be said about the bourgeois press dedicated to the job of manipulating public opinion, and what very different things can be said of a revolutionary and progressive press devoted to orienting and organizing the masses?

That is why journalists, more than learning and citing the opinions which these giants of revolutionary thought and action had about their profession, should dig deeper into the type of journalistic work they did because the truth is that Marx, Lenin and Marti not only had ideas about journalism, they also were journalists themselves. In their lives and the peculiar manner in which they exercise this profession are found the essence of the ethics of revolutionary professionalism because ethics are, above all, a conviction which necessarily must be translated into conduct.

It is moving to reread the pages that tell the most difficult times for Marx as an immigrant in London when his pen already was one of the most prestigious in Europe and to learn that, sacrificing time in his monumental scientific work, he devoted himself to writing newspaper articles to earn a living and support his family.

What sort of journalism did Marx perform then? Did he perhaps devote himself to writing banal things and fall into the nets of the trivial life of the big city?

His articles are justifiably considered part of this theoretical work. They are written in elegant prose, stressing the nature of complex social processes, putting each man in his place as well as the struggle of the people and workers.

Many of his works most likely went into the editor's wastepaper basket because Marx, despite working for the bourgeois press, never wrote anything he did not believe in or let his pen serve a cause that was not his own even when it meant that he and his family would endure innumerable privations.

For Lenin, journalism was his weapon for a long time. His name and his history cannot be written without mentioning ISKRA, (RABOTNICHESKO DELO) and PRAVDA.

Marti, creator of a party, the soul of a liberation army and organizer of a war, learned early that a newspaper was a vital need for the struggle. He used the pages of PATRIA masterfully to convey his message and his optimism about a war about whose risks he was not unaware but whose historic need was inevitable. He is the same one who not only considered that the press was necessary for the immediate aims of the struggle, but also wrote a magazine for children whose articles today are classic of what children's literature and journalism should, can and must be.

For 20 years the majority of our journalists have worked hard and firmly. They have improved themselves and have given high proof of their unlimited loyalty to the cause of the revolution. They have occupied all the trenches--those of daily work, defense of the country and internationalism from whose missions they have left a rich graphic testimony.

Today, when their fourth congress comes to an end, our deepest and respectful recognition goes to the representatives of Cuban journalists who camera and pen in hand courageously exercised their profession in the jungles of Angola or on the sands of Ogaden.

It is now a question of gaining efficiency and quality, overcoming the routine, strengthening the role of the news media and their organization--the Union of Cuban Journalists--to raise its prestige and authority and perform a better function in the necessary collective effort so as to come out ahead.

You will hold future congresses. There will be even better ones than the one for which we are gathered today. But this one is a tribute to something very dear to journalists--current events. This has been a timely congress and, therefore, its results will be significant.

We greet the new UPEC directorate elected by you and wish successes and victories to all. Many thanks.

THREE MORE CRASH INTO PERUVIAN EMBASSY

PA012353 Paris AFP in Spanish 2330 GMT 1 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 1 Apr (AFP)--An undetermined number of Cubans, one of them shot by the police, apparently managed to gain entrance to the Peruvian Embassy here this afternoon in a bus, according to diplomatic sources.

Some 30 minutes after the incident the AFP correspondent saw the blue and yellow bus outside the embassy gate after it had crashed through the embassy fence. One of its rear windows was riddled with bullet holes.

Last week three Cubans managed to gain entrance to the embassy in the same way. There was no shooting then. With this new incident, there are now 19 Cubans in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana awaiting safe-conducts to leave the country for Lima.

MALMIERCA REPORTS ON SOUTH ASIA MEDIATION EFFORT

FL011108 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Apr 80 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, chairman of the nonalined countries movement, has sent separate messages to Dr Babrak Karmal, chief of state of the People's [as heard] Republic of Afghanistan, and Gen Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. In the messages, Cuba offers its good offices to try to contribute to a political solution to the complex situation in that region of South Asia which represents a grave threat to world peace and security.

As special envoy of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, it was up to Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca to deliver the letters to the presidents of Afghanistan and Pakistan with whom Malmierca held fruitful talks during his recent trip to those countries.

The Cuban foreign minister also met with his Afghan counterpart, Dr Shah Dost, and Pakistani Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi. At these talks, the elements contained in the message of the chairman of the nonalined countries were expanded concerning the need to seek the means to find a solution to the current conflict in that region which would guarantee to all states of the area complete exercise of their sovereignty and independence and the safeguarding of their territorial integrity.

Upon his return to Cuba on Saturday, Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca reported to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro the result of his effort and delivered the replies to the messages sent to Presidents Babrak Karmal and Ziaul Haq.

MOURNING PERIOD DECLARED FOR VIETNAMESE PRESIDENT

FL311056 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 31 Mar 80 FL

[Excerpt] The Cuban Council Council of State has declared 31 March and 1 and 2 April official mourning days as a consequence of the death yesterday, Sunday, of Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

FIDEL CASTRO GREETS KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN ON ANNIVERSARY

BK291051 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 29 Mar 80 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 29 Mar (KPL)--Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee recently received greetings from Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist [Party] of Cuba Central Committee on the occasion of the Lao Party's anniversary.

Following are excerpts of the message:

"On the occasion of the 25th founding anniversary of the LPRP, on behalf of the Communist Party of Cuba CC, our combatants, our entire people and on my own behalf, I should like to convey you and through you to the LPRP CC, the combatants and the Lao people, our warmest congratulations.

"In the past quarter of this century, under the close and correct guidance of the vanguard Marxist-Leninist LPRP, the Lao people had achieved a score of victories...and at present, the message went on, the Lao people have also been able to overcome numerable difficulties inherited from the past regime. They have uplifted their living standard and are on the march towards socialist transformation."

Furthermore, the telegram said, the Lao people have simulataneously been able to counter threats, sabotages and acts of aggression and counterrevolution which have been organised and founded by the imperialists and the Beijing reactionary authorities."

The message wound up by expressing conviction that the Lao people firmly united around their party, and enjoying support from the socialist community and other friendly countries, will score new and bigger victories in their heroic struggle.

GRANMA BLAMES U.S. FOR 'INSANE SLAUGHTER' IN EL SALVADOR

FL291759 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1406 GMT 29 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Under the title, "Monsignor Romero's Blood Will Make the Salvadoran People's Struggle Stronger and the Victory More Inevitable," GRANMA today carries an editorial noting that the cowardly assassination of the Salvadoran archbishop has shaken the whole world with indignation and horror. The editorial says that the noble, generous and justice-seeking blood of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero has spilled, as an unremovable stain, on the dirty alliance of Yankee imperialism, the Salvadoran oligarchy, the ruling military junta imposed by the United States and a faction of the Christian Democratic Party of El Salvador.

Those who pulled the trigger in the assassination of Archbishop Romero are the same who decided the overthrow last October of tyrant Carlos Humberto Romero. GRANMA states that the U.S. Government must bear heavy responsibility in this insane slaughter of the heroic Salvadoran people. The editorial says that the United States is sponsoring plans to interfere in El Salvador with the support of the Guatemalan and Honduran armies. A direct landing of U.S. troops is theratened and many Yankee experts and huge resources are placed at the disposal of the maneuvers.

GRANMA says that it is very suspicious that the news of Monsignor Romero's slaying coincided with some Yankee political figures, with the help of U.S. press agencies, launching their agitation with the oft-repeated charges against Cuba.

GRANMA's editorial makes it clear that Cuba, of course, owes no explanations to the Yankee imperialists.

We Cuban revolutionaries convey our deep and heartfelt solidarity with the extraordinary example of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, the GRANMA editorial emphasizes. It adds: We feel solidarity with the Salvadoran people who today mourn him. Their sincere and ardent tears are the only tears that have a place at his tomb. In the midst of their pain, there is the certainty that this crime once and for all has buried the demagogic maneuvers of imperialism. It ushers in a stage in the hard road ahead for the Salvadoran people which will only end with the full and final victory of their just cause. Monsignor Romero had said recently: The new society is coming and it is coming fast. His blood and his example will make the struggle stronger, and the dawn of a new life for the Salvadoran people will be more complete and irreversible.

POLICY ON INTERNATIONAL SUGAR AGREEMENT OUTLINED

FL011154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Apr 80 FL

[Text] Cuba will observe the international sugar agreement it signed in 1977 as long as it does not become an obstacle to its economic and social development, Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas has declared in London. Cabrizas outlined Cuba's position when he spoke at the meeting of the International Sugar Organization Council which discussed redistribution of basic export tonnage.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 066 3 April 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Joint Communique Issued on Beagle Talks A 1
Sugar Quotas Rise for Jamaica, Peru, Dominican Republic A 1

ARGENTINA

Castro Madero Discusses Embalse Delay, Moscow Talks [LA RAZON 1 Apr] B 1
Cooperation Agreement Signed With Bulgaria B 1
Executive Approves Professional Associations Law B 1
CUTA Divided Over CIOSL Appointment B 1

BOLIVIA

President Objects To Proposed Constituent Assembly C 1
Santa Cruz Decides To Abstain From Elections C 1
Briefs: Radio Station License Suspended C 1

BRAZIL

Sao Paulo Metalworkers Strike Spreads Throughout State D 1
Deputy Favors Reestablishment of Relations With Cuba D 1
Briefs: New Air Force Commander D 1

CHILE

Diplomatic Relations With Philippines To Continue E 1
Communique Issued E 1
Student Reports Detention, Beating in Washington E 1
Police Searching for Former DINA Collaborator E 1

COLOMBIA

Government Issues Communique No 21 After Ninth Meeting F 1
Commander Uno Complains of Harassment, Provocations F 1
Human Rights Commission Invited To Visit F 2
Arrival Date 21 Apr F 3
Amnesty International Report To Be Made Public F 3

ECUADOR

Government Accuses Bucaram of Plotting Against Democracy G 1
Bucaram Rejects Accusations by Government Minister G 2
Bucaram Assails Roldos G 2
CFP Officials Arrested for 'Insulting' President G 2

PERU

Man Killed in Electoral Campaign Violence J 1
Ministry Negotiating Exit for Havana Refugees J 1
Briefs: Industrial Growth; Phosphate Reserves J 1

VENEZUELA

Residual Petroleum Prices Reduced Again L 1
CORPOVEN Reports its Production Capacity L 1
Briefs: Costa Rican, Mexican Delegations L 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Minister Denies Involvement With Arms Shipments P 1

EL SALVADOR

FPL Says U.S. Seeks Allies in Intervention [Havana International] P 1
Junta Expresses Confidence in Reform Measures P 1
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 3 Apr]
Paper Says Nicaragua Becoming Soviet Regional Base P 2
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 26 Mar]
Holy Week Processions Canceled in Capital P 2
CRM Expects 'Strategic Military Action Soon' P 3
People Reportedly Training To Combat Regime [Havana Domestic] P 3
FPL Leader Greets Salvadorans, Calls for Struggle P 4
Netherlands Newsmen Attacked; Duarte Comments P 4
Foreign Correspondents Leaving P 5
Unidentified Individuals Attack Former Minister P 5
PRTC Claims Responsibility for Attack on Envoy P 5

GUATEMALA

Newsman Speaks on U.S. Regional Policy P 5
Visit by U.S. Destroyer 'Proves Cordial Relations' P 6
[DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA 26 Mar]
Democratic Front Discusses Counterrevolution P 6
New Marxist-Leninist Organization Surfaces P 7

HONDURAS

U.S. Role Denounced by Local Editorial P 7

NICARAGUA

Leader Warns U.S. on Action in El Salvador P 8
Saavedra Comments on U.S. Intervention in El Salvador P 9
[BARRICADA 25 Mar]
U.S. Military Aid to El Salvador Denounced P 10
Chief Justice Fears U.S. Intervention in El Salvador P 10
Amended Tax Law, New Budget Announced P 11
More Volunteers Needed for Literacy Brigade P 13
Hassan Leads Delegation on Visit to Czechoslovakia P 13
[cross-reference]

CUBA

Fidel Castro Receives Visiting CPSU Official Q 1
Delegate Heads UN Disarmament Committee in April Q 1
U.S. Envoy White Called 'Interventionist, Provocateur' Q 1

Puerto Rican Socialist Leader Interviewed Q 1
ICAP, AALAPSO Commemorate Palestine Day Q 2
Briefs: Radio Official in Moscow Q 2

CARIBBEAN

CARICOM Council of Ministers Conference Opens in Guyana . 1
Aid to LDC's S 1
Country Officers Appointed S 1

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Pena Gomez Stresses Unity of Socialists S 2

GRENADA

Political Prisoners Released; Community Councils Planned S 2

HAITI

Four Cubans Seek Asylum, Want To Go to U.S. S 2

MARTINIQUE

Tension Reported Over Presence of French Troops S 3

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Foreign Banks Ordered To Transfer to Local Ownership S 3

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON BEAGLE TALKS

PY012157 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1522 GMT 1 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Apr (NA)--It was officially reported that the delegations of Argentina and Chile attending the pope's mediation in the southern border conflict have reached "some agreements of a general nature on matters related to the agenda" during the recent meetings.

This information was reported in a joint communique simutaneously released in this capital; in Santiago, Chile; and in the Vatican. The communique indicates that the next plenary sessions will be held in May, and that the continuation of the work preparations will be held in April. The communique states:

"In fulfillment of the program prepared jointly last February, during the first few days in March and after a series of separate meetings held by the mediator, Cardinal Antonio Samore, with the Argentine and Chilean delegations, an agreement was reached on an agenda which details a series of ideas and matters aimed at finding concurrence to facilitate a total and final solution to the conflict in all its aspects that is acceptable to the two parties.

"The following weeks were used by the two delegations to make the appropriate preparations through conversations with the mediator's representative regarding the various points of the agenda. From 24-29 March, a thorough study of the agenda was made, particularly during five joint meetings and several separate meetings with one or the other delegation. The work was intense. The two delegations expressed their opinions clearly and with the usual desire to contribute to the good results of the negotiation. The result of this is the fact that some agreements of a general nature on matters related to the agenda can be observed.

"At the same time, after many hours of detailed study, it has been possible to get more precise and up-to-date knowledge of the two delegations' positions on matters on which there seems to be less concurrence.

"As on previous occasions, there was an exchange of ideas on matters to be studied in the immediate future, specifically in the joint meetings which will be held in May after the work preparations are held in April.

"The Vatican, 1 April 1980."

SUGAR QUOTAS RISE FOR JAMAICA, PERU, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

FL021927 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 2 Apr 80 FL

[Text] After months of negotiation, Jamaica, Peru and the Dominican Republic have won increases in their basic export quotas under the international sugar agreement, the ISA. The ISA meeting, which ended in London yesterday, allocated 106,000 tons to Jamaica, 330,000 tons to Peru and 2 million tons to the Dominican Republic.

The executive director of the ISA, Mr William Miller, said the Jamaican's [word indistinct] was settled in the light of the peculiar weather problems which have been experienced on the island and because of the importance of sugar to the Jamaican economy.

CASTRO MADERO DISCUSSES EMBALSE DELAY, MOSCOW TALKS

PY030143 Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 1 Apr 80 p 14 PY

[From our agency]

[Text] Cordoba--In statements made to the press last night at Cordoba International Airport, the chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] said that "it will not be possible to begin operating the Embalse nuclear plant in 1981 but, yes, we can say that it will be operating during 1982. The CNEA is making the necessary effort to put it into operation as soon as possible." Referring to the negotiations with the Soviet Union, Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero said: "The results were excellent. The talks were fruitful and profitable, especially taking into account that this was the first trip made with a view to exploring a possible cooperation plan with the Soviet Union." Finally, Castro Madero termed as "completely unfounded" a rumor that the United States has agreed to provide Brazil with nuclear missiles.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

PY030341 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2307 GMT 2 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Apr (TELAM)--The conversations which began on 31 March between the Bulgarian delegation headed by Spas Gueorguiev, vice minister of foreign trade, and the Argentine delegation headed by Hector Legarre, under secretary of foreign trade, ended with the signing of a final act at the Commerce and International Economic Negotiations Secretariat today.

During his stay in the country, the Bulgarian vice minister met with Alejandro M. Estrada, secretary of commerce and international economic negotiations; the under secretary general of the Foreign Ministry; and the chief of cabinet of the Foreign Ministry.

During the Bulgarian delegation's visit, an economic and technical cooperation agreement was concluded and concrete measures were proposed to speed up trade. It was also agreed to hold the first mixed commission meeting in Sofia during the second half of 1981.

EXECUTIVE APPROVES PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS LAW

PY012234 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2035 GMT 1 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Apr (TELAM)--The labor minister announced this afternoon that the executive branch has approved Decree No 640 which regulates the law of professional associations. The law establishes, among other things, that until the final social welfare law is approved, unions must have a separate administration and accounting of the funds for social welfare.

CUTA DIVIDED OVER CIOSL APPOINTMENT

PY012220 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1830 GMT 1 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 1 Apr (NA)--The United Leadership of Argentine Workers (CUTA) was virtually divided this afternoon after the National Labor Commission (CNT) unilaterally resolved to put into practice a plan to appoint its candidate for the International Federation of Free Trade Unions (CIOSL) and to call a plenum of secretaries general in a meeting which was not attended by a single member of the Commission of 25.

PRESIDENT OBJECTS TO PROPOSED CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

PY021415 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Apr 80 PY

[Text] The president of the republic last night examined the first two temporary articles of the electoral law approved by Congress, which establish that the legislature to be elected in June will function as a constituent assembly during its first 30 days in session and afterwards continue functioning as a regular congress. She sent a note to the chairman of the Congress last night which reads as follows: In answer to the note sent to me by the honorable Congress, with which I also received the text of the electoral law approved by the Congress, I must say first of all that, reaffirming my promise to transfer the presidency on 6 August, I ordered the Council of Ministers to begin immediate study and consideration of the electoral law, which was unanimously approved.

The note adds: Nevertheless, considering the temporary nature of these dispositions, and in my capacity as president of the republic provided for in Article 76 of the Constitution, I hereby make the following observation: The executive branch, in its role as overseer of the fulfillment of the Constitution, feels that Articles 1 and 2 of the temporary dispositions of the electoral law approved by Congress violate Articles 230, 231 and 232 of the Constitution, which have to do with the amendment of the Constitution. Therefore, the executive branch has no constitutional power to call for a constituent assembly as proposed by the Congress in its 12 January 1980 resolution and reiterated in Article 2 of the temporary dispositions.

In making this observation, I only want to point out that my sole concern is preventing the possibility that the next elections, in which we are all interested in order to save the democratic process, might be canceled under the argument that they are unconstitutional.

Reiterating my irrevocable resolution to hold general elections on 29 June, I ask you, Mr Chairman, to summon the honorable Congress to give its opinion on this observation.

With this, I repeat my sincere compliments and greetings, concludes the note sent by President Lidia Gueiler to the Congress.

SANTA CRUZ DECIDES TO ABSTAIN FROM ELECTIONS

PY021747 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpt] The civic institutions of Santa Cruz have decided to abstain from participation in the upcoming elections as an expression of protest over the law approving the construction of the San Buena Ventura sugar mill. The report by the Radio Panamericana correspondent in Santa Cruz City also says that the civic institutions of that part of the country have decided to immediately withdraw the Santa Cruz representatives from the Congress.

BRIEFS

RADIO STATION LICENSE SUSPENDED--The National Telecommunications Enterprose [ENTEL] will suspend the operating permit of Radio Serrano in Beni Department for not paying its license fees and for illegally competing and interfering with the public communications service operated by ENTEL. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Apr 80 PY]

SAO PAULO METALWORKERS STRIKE SPREADS THROUGHOUT STATE

PY021607 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 2 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpts] In the interior of the state, the metalworkers' strike is affecting several cities. In Piracicaba approximately 20,000 workers have stopped work. In Lorena, five of the six iron and steel plants in the city have halted their operations, and in Cruzeiro 50 percent of the workers have joined the strike, while only the smaller companies are operating. Approximately 70,000 metalworkers failed to report for work in the Paraiba Valley. In Campinas, 3,500 steel workers held a meeting and decided to join the strike, which therefore, affects 1,500 facilities in the region.

The rate established by the Regional Labor Court [TRT] to be paid to the workers by the employers did not please the employers' group.

[Begin (Nilton Flora) recorded report] The TRT decided to grant a 7-percent bonus for productivity to those earning between the minimum salary and three times the minimum salary and 6 percent to those earning more than three times the minimum salary. [end recording]

We will now give you a report on the general situation in the ABC region. Here are reporters (Pedro Luis Ronco) and (Jose Roberto Marques).

[Begin (Ronco) recorded report] The Sao Bernardo union continues giving orders to its members. These are some of the main instructions: Everyone must remain at home. No provocations must be made. The iron and steel workers must be present at a general assembly to take place at 1000 at the (Manuel Euclides) stadium, where the TRT decision will be discussed. Finally, the workers are urged to avoid any unnecessary activities. The Sao Bernardo [word indistinct] did not present any request and continues stating that the stoppage has affected 90 percent of the workers. (Roberto Marques) has further information. [end (Ronco), begin (Marques) recorded report] The buses used for transporting Volkswagen workers arrived completely empty this morning. There was little movement at the gates of the plant. The number of policemen deployed there is rather small since there was no activity by strike pickets. The situation at other plants in Sao Bernardo do Campo and Diadema is the same as here, that is, everything is calm. At 1000 today the (Manuel Euclides) stadium is expected to host the union leaders of Sao Bernardo do Campo and approximately 60,000 workers, on the basis of what happened yesterday. In Santo Andre, the workers will hold their assembly at 1600 at the (Chansatuba) stadium. [end recorded report]

DEPUTY FAVORS REESTABLISHMENT OF RELATIONS WITH CUBA

PY021610 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 2 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Marcos Cunha, PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] deputy for the state of Pernambuco, at a plenary session of the Chamber of Deputies, supported the reestablishment of diplomatic relations with Cuba. He termed it illogical that the Brazilian Embassy in Cuba must be kept closed only because Cuba has relations with the Soviet Union, while we ourselves have relations with the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

NEW AIR FORCE COMMANDER--President Figueiredo has appointed Gen Roberto Augusto Carrao de Andrade commander of the air force general command. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Apr 80 PY]

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH PHILIPPINES TO CONTINUE

PY022205 Paris AFP in Spanish 2238 GMT 2 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 2 Apr (AFP)--The Chilean Government has decided to continue diplomatic relations with the Philippines, thus canceling the announcement made last week, it was officially reported here today.

Communique Issued

PY030206 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Apr 80 PY

[Text of official communique issued by the Presidential Press Secretariat in Santiago on 2 April]

[Text] His excellency the president of the republic, Gen Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, has read the letter sent to him by his excellency the president of the Republic of the Philippines, Mr Ferdinand Marcos, through his special envoy Eduardo Romualdez. President Pinochet has also learned about the additional explanation that was personally given by Ambassador Romualdez during his talks with the Chilean foreign minister.

After appraising all this information, and taking into account the permanent interests of friendship existing between Chile and the Philippines, the president of the republic has decided to consider the unfortunate incident closed. Therefore, the two states will continue to maintain relations.

STUDENT REPORTS DETENTION, BEATING IN WASHINGTON

PY021643 Paris AFP in Spanish 1649 GMT 2 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Concepcion, Chile, 2 Apr (AFP)--A young Chilean medical student who was expelled from the United States reported here today that U.S. officials have falsely labeled him a spy.

"Without knowing why, I was detained in Washington. I was interrogated, beaten and forced to sign a document declaring that I was an agent of the Chilean military government," Juan Jose Soto Vargas stated.

Soto was studying at Georgetown University when the incident took place last February. He added that he was later sent back to Chile, where local officials kept him under detention to be tried for a robbery perpetrated in 1975, of which he declares himself innocent.

The 25-year old student's story has been termed "curious" by the judicial officials who met him at the prison here in Concepcion--500 km south of Santiago.

POLICE SEARCHING FOR FORMER DINA COLLABORATOR

PY021943 Paris AFP in Spanish 1759 GMT 2 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 2 Apr (AFP)--It was learned here today that the Chilean police have received orders to arrest a fugitive former collaborator of the intelligence services involved in the disappearances of several persons.

Osvaldo Romo Mena, who was an informant of the National Intelligence Department (DINA), is accused of kidnapings and illegal arrests by relatives of Chilean missing persons. Many of the missing persons belonged to proscribed leftist political organizations.

Judicial sources revealed that there are several orders for the arrest of Osvaldo Romo, and that he has presumably left the country. Before the military takeover in 1973, Romo belonged to leftist organizations and was known as "Commander Raul."

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE NO 21 AFTER NINTH MEETING

PA022329 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Apr 80 PA

[Communique No 21 released by the Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic]

[Text] The Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic announces that the ninth meeting between Drs Camilo Jimenez and Ramiro Zambrano, the embassy attackers' representative and Peruvian Consul Alfredo Tejeda, who served as witness, was held today, 2 April. The meeting began at 1508 and concluded at 1555.

During the meeting, the representative of the subversive 19 April Movement reread the memorandum delivered yesterday by the government delegates and made comments that she announced will be further explained at the next meeting. It was agreed through the usual channels that the new dialog will be held on Thursday, 3 April, at 1500.

Bogota, 2 April 1980

Presidency of the Republic, Press and Information Secretariat.

COMMANDER UNO COMPLAINS OF HARASSMENT PROVOCATIONS

PA022140 Paris AFP in Spanish 1534 GMT 1 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 1 Apr (AFP)--Commander Uno, leader of the terrorist 19 April Movement (M-19) group which has been holding 27 hostages in the Dominican Republic Embassy here for the past 35 days, today said that they have been harassed and provoked. He threatened to open fire against those who have been engaged in those activities.

On the morning of 1 April there was a soldier at the back of the building trying to provoke our people, he said, (explaining that) provocation consists of drawing the M-19's attention, harassing them, throwing objects such as bricks and pebbles at the embassy and inviting the hostages to leave the building.

"We do not want them to continue provoking us because we are going to have to shoot at them. Let this be a warning to them. We don't think that is something spontaneous. We think that it is not the idea of an individual but that higher orders have been given," the guerrilla told the EL ESPECTADOR newspaper.

Commander Uno also noted that the guerrillas will respect the physical integrity and the lives of the hostages but he made it clear that that depends on the army's or the foreign commando units' not storming the embassy. According to him, foreign commando units have arrived in Colombia. The M-19, he said, is not overlooking the possibility that the embassy might be stormed.

If something bloody and sinister happens in this embassy it will be because we were forced into it, he said as he stated that the government has not wanted to solve the issue of the release of 311 political prisoners and the payment of the $50 million ransom.

President Julio Cesar Turbay's administration has contended that it cannot negotiate those demands or give in to them because it would be violating the law and the Constitution. The government conveyed a document to the M-19 7 days ago detailing the accusations made against the prison inmates whose release has been requested.

The government has also given assurances that the embassy will not be stormed as long as the terrorists respect the integrity and the lives of the hostages, including 11 ambassadors and 8 other diplomatic personnel.

The guerrilla leader said they are ready to remain in the embassy 2 or 3 months and noted that the possibility of a settlement is in the hands of the government which, he said, has not taken a serious and responsible position. He said the M-19 does not want to topple the government because it is interested only in the release of its imprisoned comrades. He stated that their demands are unchangeable.

In the reportage by EL ESPECTADOR, the guerrilla chieftain revealed that Haitian Ambassador Leonard Pierre-Louis had some stomach trouble but added that he has improved. He remarked: We have not thought of letting him go.

He admitted that the M-19 likes to be appreciated by the Colombian community and the international community and to enjoy their sympathy. He said that that is why we have respected the hostages, with whom we have a very good relationship. However, he added that if for any reason the government or the army should attack the embassy, it would be blown up.

Commander Uno said if the M-19 decides to change its stand concerning the hostages, he will not harm one but all of them and ourselves along with them. The guerrilla leader said the Colombian Government is showing its inability to handle an international issue. He said that in the end many foreign governments will not want to have relations with Colombia.

The mysterious terrorist leader who agreed that the authorities have already identified him refused to give his name, explaining that his mother and family would be tortured if he did. Many things would happen and there would be psychological pressure.

[Question by unidentified interviewer] What is your profession, Commander Uno?

[Answer] I am a guerrilla.

[Question] And what else?

[Answer] I am involved in raising political consciousness.

The extremist added that thousands upon thousands of M-19 sympathizers are young people but that it lends itself to people of all ages. He reported that in the past few days a Mass was said inside the Dominican Embassy in memory of his comrade, Carlos Arturo Sandoval, who died on 27 February, the day of the occupation. He finally noted that the M-19 will begin to release the diplomatic hostages when the government accedes to its demands.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION INVITED TO VISIT

PA021559 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic has disclosed the following message sent by the foreign minister to the Colombian ambassador in Washington: Please deliver the following text to the President and the members of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission:

It has long been an aspiration of the Colombian Government to invite this commission, whose honesty and uprightness are internationally recognized, to visit our country to examine the general human rights situation, witness the public part of the courts-martial being conducted within the framework of the Constitution and the laws of the republic and learn about the progress of the trials. The government also wants the Inter-American Human Rights Commission to learn about the progress of the investigations on alleged abuses of authorities in regard to human rights.

We want to promote the investigations called for by the Amnesty International report whose veracity must be established by us. The relevant authorities also want the commission to learn about the large number of investigations carried out as a result of the complaints that were filed. Many of these investigations have concluded and we want you to attest to the impartiality with which they were conducted. We want to stress that the sooner you come to visit Colombia, the more effective and informative the results will be.

With the highest consideration and appreciation, [Signed] Diego Uribe Vargas, foreign minister.

This message has been sent at a time when Amesty International reported on the result of the investigations of three of its delegates during a recent visit to our country to look into alleged human rights violations in Colombia.

Arrival Date 21 Apr

PA022012 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The OAS Human Rights Commission has set 21 April [as heard] as the date when it will visit Colombia. The announcement was made to this newscast a few minutes ago by Luis Demetrio Tinoco, chairman of the commission. The commission accepted an invitation made by the Colombian Government yesterday through Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORT TO BE MADE PUBLIC

PA022011 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The Colombian Government has announced that all Colombians will be able to know the contents of the Amnesty International report on the respect of human rights in Colombia. Government Minister German Zea Hernandez said that the government is not interested in hiding anything.

[Begin Zea Hernandez recording] The government is waiting for the report in order to adopt the measures it deems advisable. This means that if there are truly serious charges in this report, pertinent investigations will be carried out as has always been done in cases in which charges have been pressed. The government has never had any interesting in hiding anything. Consequently, whatever Amnesty International had to say will be disclosed opportunely. [end recording]

Government Minister Zea Hernandez told this newcast that the OAS Human Rights Commission, which will arrive in Colombia next week [as heard], will have the necessary freedom to carry out the investigations requested by the Turbay government.

GOVERNMENT SAYS BUCARAM PLOTTING AGAINST DEMOCRACY

PA020442 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpts] Only hours away from the moment when Assad Bucaram will speak to the nation, he was accused of being one of the leaders of an antidemocratic plot. The charge was made by Alejandro Roman, the most important government spokesman.

[Begin Roman recording] Mr Bucaram is a plotter. In addition to that, he is a spokesman for the ultraright, a man who has betrayed the interests and aspirations of the people to join the most conspicuous representatives of the national oligarchy, such as Otto Arosemena Gomez and Leon (Fevres) Cordero, in an antidemocratic effort. [end recording]

Roman, secretary-general of public administration, was harsh in his warnings. He said that the government will not tolerate the continuation of any effort aimed at disintegrating the country by seditious means. Roman said that any person, including Bucaram, who insults the president of the republic or the officials of the government, will be severely punished in accordance with the law.

Showing an attitude that went beyond that expected from a person representing the state, Roman warned: [Begin recording] The government is going to adopt positions within the framework of the country's democratic and constitutional resources. It will not allow any seditious opposition. It will tolerate all constructive opposition coming from any political or social sector in Ecuador, but I repeat, it will not permit the coupist subversion of the oligarchy.

In this regard, I restate that there are people like Bucaram and Leon (Fevres) Cordero who have confused immunity with impunity, freedom with licentiousness, and tolerance with weakness and this is something the government will never accept. Any person who insults government officials or the president of the republic will be severely punished, based on the penalty that the Ecuadorean penal code establishes for this type of crime.

[Question by unidentified interviewer] Including Mr Bucaram, Mr Secretary?

[Answer] Including any citizen of this country. This government will not let anyone insult the president of the republic. [end recording]

His show of confidence was even greater when he was asked for his opinion regarding a presidential victory in a plebiscite. Roman made it evident he was absolutely sure that President Roldos will win because as he said, the people cannot vote against the people.

However, without wanting to admit the possibility of a defeat, he discarded the possibility of the president being forced to resign out of political dignity, as some legislative sectors have suggested.

[Begin recording] The action of consulting the opinion of the people of Ecuador cannot be a threat to anyone but to those who hate or fear the people. About the possibility of the president of the republic being defeated in the plebiscite, it is absolutely inconceivable. The president--the government--is going to win, because, I repeat, the people cannot vote against the people. But in the framework of abstract possibilities, if he is defeated, there is no constitutional law forcingthe president to resign. This would not be a legal obligation. However, we cannot discuss something that on the one hand is hypothetic and on the other will be rejected. [end recording]

At a moment when all political observers were suggesting that the chief of state has to evaluate the trustworthiness of his team of advisers, Roman announced their resignation as a group.

[Begin recording] This morning the advisers of the presidency of the republic presented their resignations, giving the president freedom to choose what is most suitable for the national interests. The gentlemen [words indistinct] of the presidency of the republic have presented their resignation as a group giving the president [words indistinct] most suitable for the national interests. [end recording]

BUCARAM REJECTS ACCUSATIONS BY GOVERNMENT MINISTER

PA021551 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 2 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Asaad Bucaram, president of the Chamber of Representatives, denied that he ever opposed or sabotaged President Roldos' nomination. On the contrary, he said that he was the one who suggested and promoted Roldos' candidacy when he had only aspired to become the mayor of Guayaquil.

Bucaram also rejected the charges of traitor that Government Minister Feraud Blum made against him for abandoning the forces which elected Roldos to the presidency. According to Bucaram, the government is the one that has forgotten about democracy and the sectors which made Roldos' victory possible. Bucaram said that he will give up the presidency of the chamber and his life if necessary in defense of a better future for the Ecuadorean people.

In a radio-television network broadcast in Guayaquill the leader of Concentration of Popular Forces began by saying that it is necessary to clarify many misunderstood statements by government officials and by the president of the republic because so much has been said that no mortal human being can take.

Bucaram Assails Roldos

PA030313 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Apr 80 PA

[Text] In answer to statements made by President Roldos and Government Minister Carlos Feraud, Assad Bucaram accused the chief of state of attempting to establish a dictatorship in the country by crushing the Chamber of Representatives.

The parliamentary leader described the constitutional amendments proposed by the president as being of "sinister intent." He said that President Roldos cannot govern without totalitarian powers which will lead him to issue dictatorial laws.

CFP OFFICIALS ARRESTED FOR 'INSULTING' PRESIDENT

PA021656 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 2 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Abdala Bucaram Ortiz, Guayas Province police chief, sentenced Rafael de la Cadena, assistant national director of the Concentration of Popular Forces (CFP) and acting chairman of the Guayas Provincial Council, and Gustavo Avellan, national chairman of CFP youths, to 4 days in prison with a fine of 120 sucres. De la Cadena and Avellan were arrested last night on charges of insulting the president of the republic, disturbing public order, spreading false rumors and illegally possessing firearms.

MAN KILLED IN ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN VIOLENCE

PY022000 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1757 GMT 2 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpt] Lima, 2 Apr (LATIN)--It was reported here today that the Peruvian electoral campaign has suffered its first victim.

The Popular Action Party (PAP) of former President Fernando Belaunde stated in a communique that a PAP militant, identified as Jose Rodolfo Alcantara, was stabbed to death in the northern city of Chiclayo.

The communique added that several PAP members were wounded and that one of them is in very serious condition.

Alcantara, 28 years of age, who was PAP secretary general in a Chiclayo district, leaves a widow and a 1-year-old baby girl.

The newspaper LA PRENSA in its Monday edition reported this event through its Chiclayo correspondent, indicating that a group of militants of the center-left Action for American Popular Revolution Party [Accion Para la Revolucion Popular Americana] perpetrated this tragedy.

MINISTRY NEGOTIATING EXIT FOR HAVANA REFUGEES

PY030153 Paris AFP in Spanish 2231 GMT 2 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpt] Lima, 2 Apr (AFP)--The Peruvian Foreign Ministry has been acting energetically from the very beginning to take out of Cuba those persons who sought asylum at the embassy in Havana, "and we hope they will let us take them out," Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia stated here today.

The six persons that entered the embassy yesterday brought to 25 the number of Cubans who have thus far sought political asylum at the Peruvian Embassy. They entered the embassy in separate groups and on different dates by crushing vehicles through the main gate of the embassy.

Garcia y Garcia added that Peruvian Ambassador Jaime Caceres has been negotiating in Havana for the departure of [word indistinct] of those refugees.

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH--Lima, 1 Apr (AFP)--Peruvian industry during 1979 increased by 6.2 percent, due to the drastic programs for economic reactivation implemented by the military regime. The industry, commerce, tourism and integration ministry reported that the manufacturing industry produced 25 percent of the GNP between 1968 and 1979. The most important increases in production during 1979 were registered in textiles, manufactured articles, leather, the nonmetallic mineral industries and the basic metal industries. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1829 GMT 1 Apr 80 PY]

PHOSPHATE RESERVES--The reserves of the Bayovar phosphate deposit totals 550 million tons. Energy and Mines Minister Gen Rene Balarezo has inspected the deposit and visited the pilot plant which produces 30,000 tons a year of phosphoric rock. The Bayovar project, whose implementation will take 5 years, should result in the production of 880,000 tons of concentrated mineral a year. [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 10 Mar 80 p 1 PA]

RESIDUAL PETROLEUM PRICES REDUCED AGAIN

PA020125 Paris AFP in Spanish 2339 GMT 1 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 1 Apr (AFP)--Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon announced here today that Venezuela has reduced the price of residual petroleum between $1 and $3 per barrel.

One week ago, and as a result of an initial reduction of up to $2 per 159 liter-barrel, this petroleum sold for $22.30 to $32.25. This price scale has now been changed to between $17.30 to $31.25. Residual oil with a .3-percent content of sulphur will cost $31.25, that with a 1-percent content of sulphur will cost $26.42 and that with 2.8-percent content will cost $17.30. The residual fuels are obtained from crude oil after gasoline and other light byproducts are extracted from it. They are mainly used as fuel for thermoelectric plants and residential heating.

A relatively mild winter on the U.S. Eastern Seaboard, Venezuela's traditional market for this petroleum, reduced demand so Venezuela has an excess of accumulated residual petroleum. Calderon said today that current reserves of this product amount to 13.7 million barrels while the desirable level is only 7.5 million. Because of this, for the first time since the oil price increases brought about by the Iranian Revolution began, Venezuela reduced the price of this petroleum last week and today repeated the operation. The situation reached such an extreme that residual oil could be bought on the spot market at a lower price than those set by Venezuela, a member of OPEC.

Calderon insisted today that Venezuela has an additional problem which is the shortage of gasoline that will be brought about here by the decrease in the sale of residual oils. The country currently consumes some 300,000 barrels a day of that fuel, which is sold here at one of the lowest prices in the world: between $.02 and $.07 a liter.

To produce a barrel of gasoline the Venezuelan refineries simultaneously produce five barrels of residuals, the storage facilities for which are already full. To empty these facilities, the country has to stop wasting gasoline. The minister added that if this is not done, and in view of the serious shortage of gasoline caused by the Venezuelan transport system, which depends on the car, Venezuela will be forced to continue lowering the prices of the petroleum it supplies to its foreign clients.

CORPOVEN REPORTS ITS PRODUCTION CAPACITY

PA020324 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 1 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpt] Eduardo Rios, evaluation manager of CORPOVEN--a subsidiary of Venezuelan Petroleum [PETROVEN]--has announced that CORPOVEN has the capacity to produce 400,000 barrels of oil daily. [Words indistinct] the engineering school of Zulia University. He also said drilling programs are in an exploratory phase. He said CORPOVEN's oil reserves in the western region is 1,317,000,000 barrels. Rios noted that by the end of this year, this is expected to increase by 175 million barrels.

BRIEFS

COSTA RICAN, MEXICAN DELEGATIONS--Fernando Altmann, Costa Rican economy minister, and Jose Andres de Oteyza, Mexican secretary of patrimony and industrial development, have visited the Orinoco petroleum belt. They were accompanied by Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuelan energy and mines minister. Yesterday they discussed with Minister Calderon Berti subjects related to energy affairs and technical cooperation. [Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA]

COSTA RICA

MINISTER DENIES INVOLVEMENT WITH ARMS SHIPMENTS

PA020320 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Apr 80 PA

[Text] No measures have been considered to control the country's airports. We have not had anything to do with any arms shipments sent to El Salvador either, Costa Rican Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria has said. According to the minister, there is no knowledge of any arms shipment reaching our country on its way to El Salvador. Neither do we know if any have come from some other country.

According to him, our current problem is lack of control over the countless airports that dot the country. Any airport can receive a plane without our having any control over it, the minister explained. We have not adopted any measures because our budget is not big enough to buy a sophisticated system to allow better control, he explained, adding that if a small-plane radar costs $25,000, a more powerful one would cost [figure indistinct]. The security minister stated frankly that no one could honestly affirm that weapons had either entered or left our country by air.

EL SALVADOR

FPL SAYS U.S. SEEKS ALLIES IN INTERVENTION

PA022001 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The ferociousness of the enemy reflects the historic importance attached to stopping the revolutionary process in El Salvador, says a document released by the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL] on its 10th anniversary. The document adds that nothing and no one will stop the Salvadoran revolutionary process because its principles are fair and the people and their vanguard are achieving the revolution. The document also denounces the maneuvers of U.S. imperialism, which has bolstered its hawkish line worldwide, particularly in Central America and the Caribbean. It is looking for foreign allies to justify direct intervention in El Salvador. It concludes by noting that the FPL is determined to fight alongside the people to defeat fascism in their country and to achieve the self-determination of the Salvadoran people.

JUNTA EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE IN REFORM MEASURES

PA030218 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 3 Apr 80 pp 3, 20 PA

[Text] The Revolutionary Government Junta has expressed to the international press its confidence that measures such as the agrarian reform and the nationalization of banks and foreign trade will be supported by the people. Jose Napoleon Duarte clearly stated that changes cannot be made overnight. One must bear in mind, he said, that we are trying to change 50 years of dictatorship.

Government sources have explained that since 6 March when the agrarian reform began to be implemented, more than 70,000 peasant families have received land from some 50 farms with the best land in the country. They added that the general plan establishes the distribution of land to some 220,000 families during two new phases of the agrarian reform in 1981.

Duarte explained that when land was taken away from the wealthy they were hurt in their most vulnerable area. With the nationalization of banks, he added, we eliminated one of the methods used by the wealthy to take money out of the country since they owned most of the banks. The junta member said that the drain of capital amounted to some $1.5 billion.

At the same news conference, it was hinted that the murderers of the San Salvador archbishop might have been rightists who want to provoke a general insurrection so they can return to power. Some members of the government admit that they do not have full control over the armed forces and that some members might be cooperating with extreme rightists.

Morales Ehrlich said the junta is trying to obtain the support of the country's large silent majority in order to carry out the program of structural reforms begun by the armed forces on 15 October with the overthrow of the Romero government.

PAPER SAYS NICARAGUA BECOMING SOVIET REGIONAL BASE

PA022349 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 26 Mar 80 p 7 PA

[Article by Herminio Portell Vila: "The Russians in Nicaragua"]

[Text] A large number of Soviet journalists and agents have been in Nicaragua for several months and are frantically extending their tentacles in all directions with the support of local and Cuban communists. But in January a true invasion of Nicaragua by Soviet diplomats and agents occurred. They all stopped first in Havana on their way from Moscow. The Russians already in Cuba spent several days preparing the newcomers for their assignment in Nicaragua, not only with vaccinations and other medical services but also with briefings. It was as if they had attended a seminar on Nicaragua during their stay in Havana.

The first group of Soviet 'diplomats,' 11 persons, including Charge d'Affaires Aleksandr Simakov, arrived in Managua on 5 January on a plane provided by Cubana de Aviacion. Several hours later a second group of 'diplomats' arrived from Cuba. This group consisted of 20 Russians. They were all lodged in a palatial residence that had belonged to one of the Somozas so that they would feel secure and comfortable. The new Soviet ambassador will arrive later, with another group of subordinates, and will thus complete the 100-strong force.

Nicaragua has appointed an ambassador to Moscow. He is a ferocious, reckless leftist named Ricardo Wheelock, who was a member of the "Sandinist" guerrillas and was later appointed ambassador to Honduras. However, his conduct in Tegucigalpa--even before presenting his credentials--was such that he had to be recalled to avoid a conflict with Honduras.

There is no doubt that the Soviet delegation to Nicaragua is much too large for such a small country. Its members will now join efforts with the similarly numerous Soviet agents already in Costa Rica, just across the border. Their work as spies, subversive agents, propagandists, masters of terrorism and arms suppliers will soon be felt in El Salvador, Honduras, Belize, Guatemala and Panama. For obvious reasons Nicaragua is for the Russians a better operations base than Costa Rica. The Soviet 'diplomats' have arrived in Nicaragua prepared to accomplish their tasks. The good people of Nicaragua and its government junta will soon discover the real mission entrusted to their new guests.

HOLY WEEK PROCESSIONS CANCELED IN CAPITAL

PA022117 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1237 GMT 2 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Catholic Church authorities in San Salvador have not planned any religious activities in the streets in view of the unstable conditions in the capital as a result of the violent actions which keep occurring unexpectedly.

Father Tomaso Federico Tanguiano, parish priest at El Calvario church, announced that all processions and religious services to commemorate the life, passion and death of Jesus Christ will be carried out inside the churches.

Holy Week activities will be carried out as usual in the country's interior.

CRM EXPECTS 'STRATEGIC MILITARY ACTION SOON'

PA022207 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1819 GMT 1 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 1 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--A leader of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM] said here last night that unity of the Salvadoran leftist forces "is near". The leader, whose identity was not disclosed, was one of the main speakers at a political-cultural event marking Nicaraguan solidarity with the Salvadoran people, which included participation by Latin American internationalist artists. The event will continue today at the same place. It was announced that one of the speakers will be Esteban Pablevich, a Peruvian who, together with El Salvador's Farabundo Marti, were secretaries to Nicaraguan Gen Cesar Augusto Sandino.

The Salvadoran representative last night said creation of a "democratic revolutionary front" is about to be announced. He said this organization will implement the programs of a democratic and revolutionary government once victory is won in the country.

"We are going to strike imperialism, the oligarchy and the tyranny of the Salvadoran army," the CRM representative said, raising his left arm with a clenched fist. He added that the Salvadoran people "are making qualitative progress in the organization of their masses." The unidentified leader said "imperialism is planning to kill 80,000 Salvadorans in order to wipe out the revolutionary forces."

"Imperialism is wrong if it believes that we are 80,000 revolutionaries in El Salvador; they are underestimating us because we are a whole nation up in arms, struggling to win political power," the Salvadoran representative said.

He disclosed that "strategic military actions" will occur in El Salvador soon. He added that although it is true that there are no mountains in El Salvador for the guerrillas, "the people are the mountains." He added that after victory, the new government will not take property away from the Germans, the French, the petty bourgeoisie or the small producers.

"However, we will take into account the oligarchy that controls 90 percent of Salvadoran wealth" he noted. He said the Salvadoran revolutionaries "will be loyal in defending the interests of the workers."

He warned that the "hour of decision" has arrived. "Those in favor of the revolution and those against it must make a decision in El Salvador. Those who stay in the middle will be caught in the crossfire," the Salvadoran revolutionary leader warned.

PEOPLE REPORTEDLY TRAINING TO COMBAT REGIME

FL020115 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Apr 80 FL

[Excerpt] In view of the regime's brutality, which does not distinguish between age or sex, the Salvadoran people, especially its young, are training clandestinely.

In this film, taken somewhere in El Salvador, men, women and children are learning how to use handguns, the only weapons they have to defend themselves from soldiers trained and armed with rifles and machineguns and backed by tanks made in the United States.

FPL LEADER GREETS SALVADORANS, CALLS FOR STRUGGLE

PA011432 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Apr 80 PA

[Message to Salvadoran people from Salvador Cayetano Carpio, leader of the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces, date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] On behalf of the Central Command of the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL], we greet with great enthusiasm our heroic people on the 10th anniversary of the creation of our organization. The FPL began its work on 1 April 1970 and our people initiated the armed struggle march in harmony with all the other forms of struggle. Ten years later, all the structures of capitalist domination are shaky, the domination of imperialism in El Salvador is shaking, and our people are forming the basis for the great revolutionary unity.

The FPL, the national resistance and the Communist Party of El Salvador are the basis for the great revolutionary coordination of all the progressive forces of our people. These mechanisms of coordination are open to the other political and military revolutionary organizations such as the Revolutionary People's Army and other similar organizations. Likewise, the heroic mass organizations--the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc and its associated organizations, the United Popular Action Front, the 28 February Peoples Leagues and the Nationalist Democratic Union, the working class and its labor organizations, the Unified Confederation of Salvadoran Workers, the Revolutionary Trade Union Federation and others--are strengthening their coordinated organization.

Our great leader Agustin Farabundo Marti, in a prophetic, revolutionary and Marxist manner, made the following statement on the day of his execution, 1 February 1932; the seed of the revolution in El Salvador has been planted and it will bear fruit. For the sake of the new generations of this great era, our people have seized those words and the revolution is going steadfastly toward a victorious end, a people's revolution and a revolutionary people's government which are essential factors in producing a new society of socialism.

Viva the workers and peasants of El Salvador! Viva the great workers-peasants alliance--basis of the revolutionary people's alliance! Death to Yankee imperialism! Death to imperialist intervention! Viva the international solidarity of the people! Revolution or death! The armed people shall win!

[Signed] Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces, on behalf of the Central Command: Marcial, Salvador Cayetano Carpio, chief [primer responsable] of the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces.

NETHERLANDS NEWSMEN ATTACKED; DUARTE COMMENTS

PA021955 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1815 GMT 2 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Netherlands newsmen Jan Vanderpatten and Frank Diamond were wounded by policemen at a checkpoint. The policemen fired at their vehicle last night after they had identified them as newsmen. According to the newsmen, the policeman stopped them and asked them for identification. They told us to go ahead and after we had driven approximately 10 meters, they fired at us, one of the wounded newsmen said.

The newsmen's car had visible signs saying they were members of the press. The incident resulted in the visit of junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte and the director of one of the security entities, Col Eugenio Vides Casanova [to the newsmen]. Duarte said he deplored the incident and affirmed that if violence continues in this country the Christian Democrats will have no other recourse than to withdraw from the government. Duarte offered his personal escort to give security to the two newsmen at the hotel where they are staying after receiving emergency medical treatment at a nearby hospital for the slight wounds on their backs.

Vides Casanova said that the National Guard, of which he is the director, had not been involved in the incidents. He added: We know that the killing of a newsman prompted Somoza's fall in Nicaragua and we don't want that in this country. We have given strict orders to respect newsmen. Several newsmen had asked the junta for protection because of continuous telephone threats by alleged rightwing elements.

Foreign Correspondents Leaving

PA021340 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Foreign correspondents are leaving El Salvador to protest the machinegunning of newsmen. There are no guarantees for anyone in this country any more.

UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUALS ATTACK FORMER MINISTER

PA022000 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Apr 80 PA

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Three unidentified individuals tried to kill Col Agustin Martinez Varela, former interior minister, a few minutes ago. According to reports, the individuals were waiting outside Colonel Martinez Varela's home located at 2213 San Antonio Abad Street. They attacked him as he was getting into his van, license number 93843, and this resulted in a shootout. The individuals set off a bomb near the former interior minister's home. According to reports given to this newscast, Colonel Martinez Varela and security units who were passing by repelled the attack.

PRTC CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR ATTACK ON ENVOY

PA022200 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central 1500 GMT 2 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers [PRTC] has claimed responsibility for yesterday's attack against Guatemalan Ambassador Carlos Lemus Gallardo in front of the Salvadoran high school. In a telephone call to our studios, the PRTC noted that it carried out the attack as a reprisal for the death of one of its members killed in Guatemala a few days ago.

GUATEMALA

NEWSMAN SPEAKS ON U.S. REGIONAL POLICY

PA030241 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 28 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Renowned newsman Mario Rivas Montes, manager of the newspaper EL IMPARCIAL, gave a lecture today at a U.S. Chamber of Commerce luncheon. Rivas Montes referred to President Carter's policy, warning that if Carter is reelected, democracy will disappear from Central America.

At the beginning of his lecture, Rivas Montes indicated that Guatemala has been made the victim of an attack that most Guatemalans do not acknowledge. According to him U.S. policy in Central America is the result of a defeatist attitude that is evident in other latitudes as well. In view of its inability to stop the Soviet Union's expansion in this part of the world, the U.S. Government arrived at the conclusion that there is no other path but the establishment in these countries of socialist regimes that will introduce changes and reforms in order to seize the banner from the communists. According to Rivas Montes, this is what William Bowdler led us to understand during his visit to Guatemala last September.

VISIT BY U.S. DESTROYER 'PROVES CORDIAL RELATIONS'

PA022240 Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 26 Mar 80 p 3 PA

[Editorial: "Visit by U.S. Destroyer Reflects Cordial and Friendly Relations Between United States and Guatemala"]

[Text] The country's most important sectors believe that the visit by the U.S. Navy destroyer, Manley, to Guatemala is of special significance at this time. It is believed that the courtesy visit reflects at international level the good relations and cordiality existing between the U.S. and Guatemalan governments, and particularly between the armed forces of the two countries.

The presence of the destroyer and the visits its captain and officers are making in Guatemala City are viewed as a clear refutation of the propaganda being promoted against Guatemala by certain political sectors. That propaganda claims the Guatemalan Government does not have a friendly relationship with the U.S. Government. Not only is this completely false but it is part of a malicious campaign to discourage investors. In this way it seeks to damage the economy by weakening the democracy that exists here. In this way it would leave the doors open to extreme leftist subversion which uses the argument of the system's alleged failure to solve the needs and aspirations of the majority of the population which, as happens in developing countries, has a low income and difficulties in obtaining productive employment.

Capt John Brandon of the Manley and his officers met today with the defense minister and the chief of staff and laid a floral wreath at the monument to our country's heroes. On their arrival in Guatemala they were met by the commander of the navy and the ship received honors. Cordiality and friendly relations have been the characteristic aspect of this visit.

DEMOCRATIC FRONT DISCUSSES COUNTERREVOLUTION

FL021758 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 2 Apr 80 FL

[Text] Guatemala has now become the center of counterrevolutionary action in Central America following the revolution in Nicaragua and the people's uprising in El Salvador.

Representatives of Guatemala's Democratic Front Against Oppression this morning told Jamaican journalists that 10,000 members of Nicaragua's old National Guard were now in Guatemala adding to the oppression of the people. In addition, the working minority crafts in El Salvador, they said, had moved into Guatemala.

The Democratic Front representatives pointed out that the polarization in the country was [words indistinct] human rights and leftwing forces but between the right military bourgeoisie rulers and the people put into power by the U.S. State Department in 1954. It was noted, however, that the military rulers used anticommunist propaganda as a means of furthering the repression against the people with the rightwing leaders claiming that everyone who fought for their democratic rights for better salaries or against the repression of the government was a communist.

The democratic front representatives spoke of the many atrocities committed by the military rulers including the massacres carried out against the peasantry and the number of [word indistinct] bodies found each day on the city streets or in secret graves. [words indistinct] There were now no political prisoners in their country because they had all been killed.

The Democratic Front [words indistinct] people's organizations including trade unions, students, religious bodies and professionals; and its aim is to change the political structures in the country together with the armed revolutionaries now engaged in guerrilla warfare against the military.

NEW MARXIST-LENINIST ORGANIZATION SURFACES

PA011609 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1300 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[Text] A new underground leftist organization has emerged in our country. It is avowedly Marxist-Leninist and wants to impose scientific communism in Guatemala. It calls itself the (Yuha-Shona) Front, after the single peasant survivor of the Spanish Embassy massacre who was later taken from the hospital and killed. The (Yuha-Shona) front appeared this morning through a press communique surreptitiously brought to our studios.

The (Yuha-Shona) Front announced that it follows the line of the Guatemalan Labor Party, the Poor People's Guerrilla Army, Armed Peoples Organization and the Rebel Armed Forces which are well-known, underground, extreme leftist organizations. The (Yuha-Shona) Front has analyzed the current situation in the nation in its first public communique noting that it will struggle for a classless society based on the principles of dialectic materialism taught by Marx, Engels and Lenin.

HONDURAS

U.S. ROLE DENOUNCED BY LOCAL EDITORIAL

PA302337 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1742 GMT 30 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 30 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The local newspaper TIEMPO, in its editorial today, explores the possibility of Honduras being turned into a U.S. operations base from where the United States would use its military might against Central American neighbors not liked by U.S. diplomacy.

The editorial is entitled: "The Role of Honduras in Today's Central America." It states: "In the Central America of yesterday there were no problems for Washington as far as the security of its interests goes. Everybody could be trusted entirely, but now the situation has changed."

The editorial notes that previously "all the governments were trustworthy, although the Somoza regime, installed as a trustworthy one since the times of his grandparents, was the most reliable. Now the Sandinist government cannot be trusted as the guardian of those interests. No trust can be put on Lucas Garcia because he has turned almost the entire territory of Guatemala into a clandestine cemetery. The civilian-military junta in El Salvador cannot be assigned the role played by Somoza because its power is uncertain, especially now that the White Warriors Union has smeared its claws with the generous blood of Monsignor Oscar Arnulfo Romero. Costa Rica is almost the same it was before: It can hardly safeguard the banana companies."

The editorial notes that things being this way, the government of Honduras fills the requirements best because "the armed forces govern, the people are peaceful and General Paz Garcia could become the presidential candidate of the National Party." "Those statements," the editorial adds, "have been attributed to U.S. columnist Jack Anderson."

"Besides," TIEMPO goes on, "the embarrassing situation of the Carter administration with regard to the Nicaragua of today and its inability to effectively influence the Governments of El Salvador and Guatemala has made it choose Honduras to show off its force."

The newspaper states: "Now, the subject of all discussions concerning the immediate political future of Honduras is clear. This explains the official tour through the United States to 'improve Honduras' image,' as it has been said."

Approximately 45 days ago, Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of the military junta of the Government of Honduras, visited New Orleans, Connecticut, Mississippi, New York and Washington where he met with Jimmy Carter. "After this trip, TIEMPO says, "the military junta of Honduras became the best government of the region and the most peaceful country, and the one providing the best hospitality to the investments of transnational enterprises." "Honduras' electoral process is 'ok' and its development policy is excellent; and for all this, there came the first shipment of dollars to equip and train the armed forces," the newspaper adds. The U.S. military notes: "And by the time this was reported, the U.S. military technicians were already fulfilling their task in Honduras in the antiguerrilla bases."

The editorial also considers the possibility of the National Party making the president of the military government junta, Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, constitutional president "to suit the U.S. interests."

On 28 April the Hondurans will elect a National Constituent Assembly to return power to the civilians but the question as to whether the constitutional president will be elected in the second or in the first instance [en segundo o primer grado] has not been cleared. TIEMPO notes: "The arrival of another government would not fail to create some problems for the complying with the secret agreement."

"Honduras' image is good," the editorial explains, "if the government assumes Somoza's role in Central America; and the election process will also be good if it cultimates with the fraudulent election of Paz Gracia in the constituent."

The newspaper concludes by stating that the denying of these secret agreements "do not fool anyone in Honduras since these domestic and foreign arrangements are part of the traditional policy of the Honduran reactionaries."

NICARAGUA

LEADER WARNS U.S. ON ACTION IN EL SALVADOR

FL021639 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Apr 80 FL

[Text] Prague--Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge today reiterated his country's internationalist position and willingness to make whatever sacrifices are necessary to further solidarity with the fraternal nations of Latin America. Borge, member of the national directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, made statements to PRENSA LATINA shortly after his arrival in Prague with an official Nicaraguan delegation.

In a clear warning to U.S. interventionist plans in El Salvador, the Sandinist leader ass asserted: Any aggression against that country would be the same as an aggression against our own country and we would get ready for combat if there are interventionist forces against the interests of that fraternal people. In this regard, he said: We have learned from what Cuba has taught us, from our hero, Sandino, from the teachings of our leader Carlos Fonseca who died in combat and from the people's internationalist conviction.

We have learned to look to the outside and not just within our country and, although we are a poor country destroyed by Somozism, we are, at the same time, a nation ready to make whatever sacrifices are necessary to further solidarity with the fraternal people of Latin America.

He added that although this may mean some delay in our development and greater sacrifices, we continue educating our militants and people in that spirit. As an example of solidarity, he cited what Cuba is offering Nicaragua in the economic, health and education fields. Everywhere, Borge said, we have spoken of the particular characteristics of this solidarity of our Cuban brothers with our people. This solidarity is offered at a high sacrifice, emphasized the Sandinist leader.

He indicated that Cuba has gone beyond its own capabilities and has offered us a solidarity that will make our people and our Sandinist National Liberation Front feel eternal gratitude to our Cuban brothers.

SAAVEDRA COMMENTS ON U.S. INTERVENTION IN EL SALVADOR

PA030235 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 25 Mar 80 pp 1, 5 PA

[Excerpt] Companero Daniel Ortega Saavedra, revolutionary commander and member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has described the killing of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero as a provocation by the external and internal reactionaries, an attack not only on the brother Salvadoran people but on all peoples who are struggling for their freedom. "We have to view this killing as an attack on the Nicaraguan revolution itself and on just positions," he said.

We identified, he added, with his [Romero's] brave denunciations and the people who killed him are undoubtedly trying to weaken those just positions in El Salvador and throughout Latin America. This crime cannot be seen as separate from all the political, social and economic situations being experienced by the brother Salvadoran people. Neither can we isolate ourselves from the intensive activity which has been carried out recently by the most reactionary sectors of the United States, the warmongerers, those who are pained by the death of Somoza's so-called Commander Bravo.

To back up his words, Commander Ortega Saavedra told BARRICADA that he has proof that in the Yankee Congress' discussions, members of the national directorate of our vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, were called murderers. For this reason, we cannot separate this crime from the intensive aggressive campaign of the reactionaries who are trying to weaken the popular system. We could think of this as a provocation promoted by the external forces and maintained by the internal forces of the oligarchic reactionaries and by the rightist groups organized and supported by sectors within the army itself.

It is like a provocation designed to get the brother people of El Salvador to be pushed by emotion into the streets to become an easy target for repression. It is a provocation so that, under those circumstances, a military coup would be justified and would fulfill "hopes" of neutralizing the revolutionary process within that brother people.

We believe that the democratic and popular sectors of El Salvador understand this, Ortega said, but the people cannot remain with their hands folded without responding. However, the response must come without falling into the trap that the enemy is attempting to set.

One thing is clear: that the assassination of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, instead of weakening the popular struggle and hindering its advance, has greatly enhanced the archbishop's image and strengthened the process.

They Would Have To Think Twice About A Direct Intervention

Companero Ortega said the danger of direct U.S. intervention in El Salvador cannot be completely ruled out. However, the political cost to the United States would be too high, because the conditions are not favorable for this, not even in the United States itself.

An alternative in El Salvador could be a military coup, an indirect intervention through the most reactionary sectors of the Central American area--those rightist forces that have been organizing for some time in countries close to El Salvador. Only as a last resort would there be intervention.

However, to effect direct intervention, they [the United States] would need the support of some Latin American countries. They would seek support in the OAS and throughout Latin America. But it would be very difficult for them to obtain this support, since very few countries would lend themselves to an interventionist adventure, nor would they make themselves accomplices to the murder of the beloved archbishop. No people in the world would applaud this attitude. On the contrary, a direct intervention would be repudiated all over the world.

U.S. MILITARY AID TO EL SALVADOR DENOUNCED

PA022354 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Apr 80 PA

[Text] While the massacres in El Salvador continue, the United States has announced millions in aid for the Salvadoran army. While the civilian-military government in El Salvador is being condemned around the world for its massacre of the people at the Mass for Archbishop Romero, Mr Jimmy Carter's administration, always out of step with the times, has pompously announced the approval of military aid for the genocidal army.

The U.S. Government and Congress have been warned by domestic U.S. groups that disagree with the Yankee intervention policy in Latin America that this aid will simply increase the repression of the people and prolong the Good Friday agony that our Salvadoran brothers are going through, as our foreign minister, Father Miguel D'Escoto, put it. But the voice of reason was not enough for those in the State Department and the Congress who are still wielding the "big stick" [in English], which we might well translate now as the "big rifle," to impose their views on nations which they have traditionally dominated and whose peoples risk their lives and shed their blood to shame that opprobrious domination, that humiliating tutelage.

In the long run the North Americans will be defeated in El Salvador, as they have been in Cuba, Vietnam and Nicaragua, despite the green light given today to increase the criminal military aid announced with so much effrontery.

CHIEF JUSTICE FEARS U.S. INTERVENTION IN EL SALVADOR

PA022326 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Dr Roberto Arguello Hurtado, chief justice of the Supreme Court and member of the delegation that went to El Salvador to attend Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero's funeral, told this station that he saw four U.S. military helicopters equipped with machineguns and ready to fight. He added that we must strongly protest to the nations of the world the massacre that our Salvadoran brothers are experiencing.

Life in El Salvador is like ancient times; to protect themselves from criminals, people have to seek refuge in churches.

Here is what our chief justice said in analyzing the current situation in El Salvador and the presence of the U.S. aircraft there. [begin recording]

[Arguello Hurtado] I noticed that the Salvadoran junta, those who are ruling in El Salvador, are the military allied with rightwing forces, armed civilians. The Social Christian [as heard] Party has no role in the junta, but actually Napoleon Duarte, who was a populist leader, has (?possibly) lost his prestige by allying himself with the repressive army. To me the Social Christian [Party] is going to have to step down because the people's pressure is enormous and El Salvador is going to face an even more radical warfare.

What happened at the cathedral convinced the Salvadoran people that civic protests and demonstrations are to no avail and this is raising the awareness of the people. The Social Christian Party has lost all prestige because it allied itself with the repressive forces. A land reform law which may contain good provisions is of no use if it cannot be enforced due to the situation the country is in.

At the airport we saw four brand-new U.S. helicopters which are probably part of the military aid being given to El Salvador. They were outfitted with 30-caliber machineguns and spotlights and were ready for action. We saw them in broad daylight. They had their doors open and looked ready to go into combat. Salvadoran markings had already been painted on.

We have to denounce these events because the Salvadoran people are being repressed and the junta will hardly be able to control the forces existing in El Salvador. It cannot control either the right or left.

[Question] Do you think the gringos will intervene in El Salvador, Doctor?

[Answer] I would not be surprised. If they wanted to intervene here through the OAS at the time of the insurrection, I would not be surprised if they have an intervention plan for El Salvador because it is obvious that U.S. weapons are already arriving and we were able to see them.

[Question] What effect would that intervention have on the Central American people?

[Answer] It would be a very big mistake for the United States because any government imposed through intervention will, instead of solving the situation, create another climate and might even create another Vietnam in El Salvador. Therefore if a popular government is not going to be established, a government in which the real revolutionary forces are represented, nothing will be accomplished. Violence will continue until the people take power, as occurred in Nicaragua. [end recording]

AMENDED TAX LAW, NEW BUDGET ANNOUNCED

PA020454 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpts] At a news conference at the government palace this afternoon, the authorities announced an amended income tax law and the budget of economic reactivation--the national budget--which will be effective from 1 April to 31 December of this year.

Junta members Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Companero Sergio Ramirez Mercado and engineer Alfonso Robelo participated in the news conference, while the Finance Ministry was represented by Minister Joaquin Cuadra and Deputy Minister William Hupper.

Junta member Ramirez Mercado told newsmen that the conference had been called to make two announcements in the fiscal and budgetary areas, namely, an amendment to the income tax law and the economic reactivation budget.

Regarding fiscal and public expense policy, the government program promised to amend the fiscal system to obtain adequate levels of income, insure equity in the tax burden and end arbitrary actions and offenses in the collection of taxes.

Dr Ramirez Mercado said that among other measures to be taken are the reduction or abolition of taxes which have an effect on staple items or items of popular consumption. Taxes will be imposed on (?luxury) items. During the news conference Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra summarized the economic reactivation budget which will be in effect from April to December, 1980. He said that during the Somoza dictatorship, the word budget meant robbery, embezzlement and aggression against the people. Moreover, he said, although this money came from the people themselves, there was manipulation of income to give the impression that the money for the wages of government employees and the crystallization of development plans came from the resources of the Somoza family and the thieves who governed with them.

Commander Ortega Saavedra added that we are making serious efforts to move forward with a budget which reflects our country's true situation, which means that government employees, who are employees of the Nicaraguan people, have the obligation not to get our fingers into the till, but to work with a mentality of saving, of obtaining maximum yield from the money that the people make available to us through the state.

Companero Daniel Ortega said that the Nicaraguan budget for the period of 1 April through 31 December of this year totals 5,970,500,000 cordobas. He added that the Somozist budget totaled less than 3.2 billion cordobas, which means that the Sandinist government is making a number of investments in social projects in the areas of health, education, transportation, medicine, communications media, maintenance, housing plans and so forth.

Companero Ortega Saavedra said that the budget has been approved, which does not mean that every official, every minister and every organization will get his hands on that budget, because control mechanisms have been created to supervise each state organization. In this manner, every investment will have to be verified and supervised. It is the employees' duty to remain continuously watchful, he said. Ortega Saavedra said that robbery or cheating of the people cannot be permitted. The danger is latent, because we inherited structures, mentalities and training that we are changing and improving.

For his part, Deputy Finance Minister William Hupper discussed other aspects of the economic reactivation budget. Here is Deputy Minister William Hupper.

[Begin Hupper recording] The draft law of the reactivation budget to support the various ministries and organizations which make up the central government and its conformity with the objectives of the program of economic reactivation for the benefit by the people. [sentence as heard]

[Number 1. not received]

2. Analysis carried out by the [words indistinct] of budgetary planning established by Decree Law 1939 of 1979 (?a compendium) of different viewpoints of the heads of each of the ministries and organizations and the recommendations in the area of projects and studies to reactivate the economy. [passage indistinct]

Considering the need to improve the efficiency in the financial sector of the ministries and organizations through the existence of general rules of [words indistinct], management of funds, purchase system, personnel administration and statistical registration, to insure an austere and efficient fiscal period which (?reflects) the limited availability of financial resources with which to achieve basic objectives [words indistinct] in the use of its faculties, decrees:

Article 1. The use of regular and special income is hereby approved to finance the agro-industrial reactivation budget of 1980 for a total amount of 5,970,500,000 cordobas, in accordance with the produce income outlined in the annex to this decree-law.

Article 2. The agroindustrial budget for 1980 is hereby approved in accordance with the details given in Chapters 1 and 2 of Annex B of this decree-law, the limits of which are indicated in Article 3. Chapter 1 consists of the budget for activities and projects for reactivation and Chapter 2 consists of the budget for projects not included in the reactivation. [end recording]

MORE VOLUNTEERS NEEDED FOR LITERACY BRIGADE

PA012017 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpt] This is a last-minute report. The literacy brigade is in a state of emergency; 4,000 additional volunteers are needed. All those university students who are enrolled in the technical departments and who had not been accepted, may now participate in the literacy brigade in view of the emergency situation. This situation is due to the fact that many campesinos now wish to learn to read and write.

HASSAN LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

For Prague reportage on the visit to Czechoslovakia by a delegation led by Moises Hassan, member of the governing council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, and Tomas Borge, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 3 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FIDEL CASTRO RECEIVES VISITING CPSU OFFICIAL

FL021114 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 2 Apr 80 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee, has met with Vasiliy Konotop, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the CPSU Provincial Committee in Moscow.

Vitaliy Vorobnikov, USSR ambassador to Cuba and member of the CPSU Central Committee and officials of the PCC Central Committee general department of foreign relations, Havana Provincial Party Committee and Soviet Embassy participated in the fraternal talk. During the meeting, Konotop told the commander in chief of the impressions received from his activities during his visit to our country at the head of a CPSU delegation.

DELEGATE HEADS UN DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE IN APRIL

FL021647 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Apr 80 FL

[Excerpt] Geneva--The Cuban delegate to the Disarmament Committee, Luis Solas Vila, today assumed the presidency of this United Nations organ for April. At the first session, Solas Vila said his country will spare no efforts so that the disarmament committee can perform fruitful and satisfactory work. After recalling that Cuba participated for the first time in this organ of the international community in 1979, he stressed the work done by the committee, which currently has an agenda covering all disarmament topics.

U.S. ENVOY WHITE CALLED 'INTERVENTIONIST, PROVOCATEUR'

PA012118 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The Cuban daily GRANMA today describes Robert White, new U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, as an interventionist and provocateur. GRANMA points out that a few days ago the ambassador lied when he announced, prior to anyone else, that Juan Chacon, secretary general of the Revolutionary Peoples' Bloc, had been killed. The official organ of the Communist Party of Cuba then says that this leads one to believe that by spreading this false report on the death of a leader of the people, White was trying to provoke the wrath and protests of the suffering Salvadoran people. The newspaper adds that White was also trying to get the repressive corps to act against those who take to the San Salvador streets to condemn the military-Christian Democratic junta and the United States.

In concluding, GRANMA says that the U.S. ambassador's announcement is not only a typical action of intervention but a provocation which sought to repeat the 1932 massacre in El Salvador.

PUERTO RICAN SOCIALIST LEADER INTERVIEWED

PA022233 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Apr 80 PA

[Radio Havana Interview with President of Puerto Rican Socialist Party Carlos Garcia, date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] In recent months we have noticed a considerable revolutionary upheaval in Central America and the Caribbean. We would like to know your opinion of the interrelation which may exist between the struggle for Puerto Rico's independence and the general revolutionary unrest in Central America and the Caribbean.

[Answer] Apparently the Caribbean is no longer that peaceful lake dominated at whim by Yankee imperialism. Today the Caribbean is in turmoil. The clear-cut Caribbean and Latin American support for Puerto Rican independence has increased in recent years. It is no longer true as the U.S. propagandists pretended, that Puerto Rican independence was a Cuban maneuver to create problems for the United States. There is growing support beyond the socialist field. For example, during the last conference of solidarity with Puerto Rican independence held in Mexico, resolutions were received from the Bolivian and Colombian congresses in favor of independence. More and more Latin American personalities and organizations have expressed this support.

Therefore, in the Caribbean and Latin American region, there is an awakening and a firmer and more open attitude in favor of our independence. The case of colonialism in Puerto Rico is becoming important within the agenda of the international community at a time when less than 1 percent of the territories of this planet are under colonial regimes. Since Puerto Rico is the main colony of the main empire, it is important to the international community.

Regarding the struggle of the Salvadoran people, it seems to us that it has obtained massive support in its country and it will triumph as will the other Latin American peoples still under the military boot and the despotic and totalitarian regimes of military castes.

The Puerto Rican Socialist Party offers its solidarity to the Salvadoran people in their struggle for a new social order and a better nation in which to live. The patriotic Puerto Rican forces have offered their solidary and ample support to the Sandinist Front and the Nicaraguan people in their struggle against Somoza's dictatorship and I modestly believe we contributed our share to the overthrow of Somoza's tyranny. In this same manner we are ready to do our nationalist duty toward the Salvadoran people and the other peoples struggling on this continent.

ICAP, AALAPSO COMMEMORATE PALESTINE DAY

FL011137 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Apr 80 FL

[Text] An event has been held at the headquarters of the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples [ICAP] under the sponsorship of the African-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization [AALAPSO] to commemorate Palestine Homeland Day.

AALAPSO Executive Secretary Melba Hernandez made the opening remarks. She said the celebration of the date represents at this time a rejection and repudiation of the Camp David plot. The Palestine Liberation Organization representative in Cuba, (Imad Hadad), then explained the struggle of his people against Israel and its allies. He also condemned Tel Aviv's expansionist plans on Arab land. He called for solidarity of the socialist countries and Latin America with the Arab world until the final victory of the Palestinian people.

BRIEFS

RADIO OFFICIAL IN MOSCOW--Luis Mas Martin, director of the Cuban station Radio Rebelde, today left Moscow following a visit of several days to the USSR. Mas Martin met with Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee's Agitation and Propaganda Department. The Radio Rebelde director also was received by Sergey Lapin, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and representatives of the CPSU, Leninist KOMSOMOL and Central Council of USSR Trade Unions. Radio Rebelde for several years has been offering its listeners a Russian language course and recently established a contest that will allow 75 listeners from Cuba and Latin America to attend the Olympic games in Moscow. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Apr 80 FL]

CARICOM COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CONFERENCE OPENS IN GUYANA

FL270034 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2230 GMT 26 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The 16th conference of the CARICOM Council of Ministers opened in Georgetown, Guyana, today with calls to step up the regional integration movement.

Leading off the speeches at the 35-minute opening ceremony, the CARICOM secretary general, Dr Kurleigh King, said that if the council could deal conclusively with some of the items in the agenda it would leave only a few major issues to be dealt with by a CARICOM heads of government summit. He said that over 40 items originally set down for the agenda of the heads of government summit had been dealt with by other institutions in the movement.

The CARICOM secretary general said that the 16th council meeting was taking place at a time when evidence of forward movement was strong. And he said it was therefore necessary to maintain the momentum in order to save the region from the impossible task of repeating the recovery achieved over the past few years. However, Dr King deplored the fact that efforts to implement the rules of origin governing the manufacture of CARICOM goods for intraregional trade had met without success for 3 years now.

Aid to LDC's

FL272051 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 27 Mar 80 FL

[Excerpt] General consensus is reported on new methods to aid development of the lesser developed countries in the Caribbean community as the 16th CARICOM Common Market Council of Ministers conference ended its first session today.

Sources in the meeting, which is scheduled to end late today, were optimistic that the new range of mechanisms for the LDC's would be approved by the council. However, officials refused to disclose the character and details of the new measures. Spokesmen from the lesser developed countries said they were reserving comments until after the council takes it decisions.

Grenada's deputy prime minister said after today's first session that discussions on the new measures had been very constructive and fruitful.

Country Officers Appointed

FL282041 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 28 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The Caribbean Community--CARICOM--Council of Ministers has agreed to the appointment of five country officers to be attached to the lesser developed countries, the LDC's. The agreement came last night at the close of the 2-day 16th Council of Ministers meeting in Guyana. The meeting was chaired by Grenada's deputy prime minister and minister of finance, Bernard Coard.

Mr Coard said the country officers would be persons with high technical abilities who would provide technical assistance to the LDC's to bolster their capabilities for greater involvement in the work of CARICOM.

The officers will be appointed by the CARICOM Secretariat and will be based separately in the various LDC's. One will be based in Belize, another in Antigua to service that island and the eastern Caribbean Common Market, a third is to be shared between St Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and Montserrat and a fourth shared by St Lucia and Dominica, and the fifth shared by St Vincent and Grenada.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PENA GOMEZ STRESSES UNITY ACHIEVED BY SOCIALISTS

FL292123 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Dr Francisco Pena Gomez proclaimed yesterday that the Socialist International had just achieved for the first time a strong alliance among its members. The secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] said that this unity was achieved thanks to the regional conference of social democracy that ended yesterday in Santo Domingo.

Speaking at the closing of the event to prominent socialist leaders, Pena Gomez affirmed that the socialist international (?had just) formed a very ambitious united movement. He added that the men and women of the Caribbean had held high the banner of democracy and democratic socialism whereas in other areas of the continent military totalitarianism prevailed.

Dr Pena Gomez said that to date the democratic movements of the Caribbean had remained isolated from one another. The PRD leader said that thanks to the Socialist International and the conference that ended yesterday, an excellent gathering of political forces was accomplished. Pointing out to the unity achieved in the conference, Dr Pena Gomez said: [Begin Pena Gomez recording] [word indistinct] us, Latin Americans, the Socialist International has provided us with the occasion of achieving a new unity because until now many party meetings had been held in Latin America, partisan groups had been formed among Spanish-speaking countries of Latin America, but never had a movement arisen with the participation of the English-, Portuguese-, French-speaking countries and also of the English-speaking countries of the Caribbean. [end recording]

Among the most prominent foreign political leaders listening to Pena Gomez were Mario Soares of Portugal, Francois Miterrand of France, and Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela.

GRENADA

POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED; COMMUNITY COUNCILS PLANNED

FL012117 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 1 Apr 80 FL

[Summary from poor reception] Grenada's People's Revolutionary Government has announced the release of 15 more political prisoners taken during the March 13 revolution last year. The government said that the release of the 15 was in keeping with a promise made by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. The statement does not indicate how many prisoners remain in custody. The Grenada Government has also announced plans to establish community councils on the island to help develop greater community awareness.

HAITI

FOUR CUBANS SEEK ASYLUM, WANT TO GO TO U.S.

PA021702 Paris AFP in Spanish 0243 GMT 2 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 1 Apr (AFP)--It was learned here today from an official source that four Cubans have asked for political asylum in Haiti.

The four men left Cuba last week aboard a small vessel which brought them to Jeremie, in southwest Haiti. They are presently under arrest in Port-au-Prince.

The four refugees, whose identities were not revealed, apparently will be authorized to travel to the United States shortly, where they want to settle according to an investigation made by Haitian security authorities.

Although the consecutive governments of Presidents Francois and Jean-Claude Duvalier have not maintained diplomatic relations with Cuba since the early sixties, they have always refused to authorize the presence and activities of anti-Castro Cuban exiles in Haitian territory.

MARTINIQUE

TENSION REPORTED OVER PRESENCE OF FRENCH POLICE

FL011541 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Apr 80 FL

[Text] There is increased tension in the island of Martinique over the presence there of a squadron of French police since March 6th. The police were sent to the island following the announcement by the Coordinating Committee of Labor Unions in Martinique that a general strike would be called for the 17th of this month.

The secretary of state for the overseas departments and territories, Paul Dijoud, warned that the police will remain there until the committee opened negotiations with the authorities. But the committee has said it would not resume negotiations unless the police were withdrawn.

The committee is calling the strike to try for better jobs and wages, lower prices and the closure of the Immigration Office. The committee said the Immigration Office was encouraging young people to leave Martinique.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

FOREIGN BANKS ORDERED TO TRANSFER TO LOCAL OWNERSHIP

FL311319 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 31 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The last two foreign banks operating in Trinidad and Tobago have been given until yearend to transfer ownership to Trinidadians. The announcement was made by Trinidad's minister of finance [as heard], Mr Mervyn de Souza.

The minister said that if the two American banks--Chase Manhattan and Citibank--did not meet the deadline [words indistinct] the government, they would be ordered to close down operations or their business would be severely restricted.

Senator De Souza said there had been very little reaction by the two banks to government's repeated suggestions that they should go local. He added that localization of commercial banks operating in Trinidad and Tobago was part of the government's policy to have all the important sectors of the economy transferred to nationals.

In keeping with the government's (?policy) on commercial banks, the other foreign banks operating in the country have all changed their ownership patterns to fit in with the nation's requirements.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 067 4 April 1980

ARGENTINA

Nuclear Ties With U.S., USSR, Brazil Discussed B 1
Terrorists Given Sentences of Up to 23 Years B 1
LA PRENSA Attacks Government's Grain Embargo Stance [29 Mar] B 2
Briefs: Color TV Broadcasting B 2

BRAZIL

O ESTADO Analyzes Current Political Process [30 Mar] D 1
Oil Imported From Kuwait, Iran To Cost More [O GLOBO 2 Apr] D 2
Soybean Export Ceiling Set After Repeal of Tax [O GLOBO 2 Apr] D 2
Briefs: Inflation Rate D 2

CHILE

Foreign Minister Rojas To Depart for Spain E 1
Ministry Bans Congress by Alleged Marxist Group E 1
Relations With Philippines Seen Remaining Cool E 1

COLOMBIA

Guerrillas Release Two More Hostages, No Ambassadors F 1
Government Begins 10th Round of Talks With M-19 F 1
Talks Apparently Fail F 1
Communique on 10th Dialog F 1
Army Reportedly Has Five Embassy Attack Plans [Havana International] F 1
Military Allows Newsmen To Move Closer to Embassy F 2
Judge Says Hostage Situation Will Be Solved Soon F 2
Third Dialog on Ocean Limits With Venezuela Ends F 2

ECUADOR

Roldos' Reform Proposals Elicit Rejection G 1
Feraud Discusses Special Congressional Session G 2

PARAGUAY

Rights Panel Condemns Handling of Peasant Incident [ABC COLOR 1 Apr] H 1
Exile Labor Group Assails Stroessner Regime H 1
Briefs: FRG Credit H 1

PERU

Communist Party Issues Statement Attacking Regime J 1

PANAMA

Presidential Office Issues Communique on Senate Vote [STAR AND HERALD 2 Apr] N 1
MATUTINO Comments on Royo Speech, U.S. 'Violations' [3 Apr] N 1
PDC Criticizes President Royo's 1 Apri Speech [CRITICA 3 Apr] N 2
Appointment of New Ambassador to U.S. Announced N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Labor Federation Attacks Junta, Imperialism [EL INDEPENDIENTE 2 Apr] P 1
BPR Blames Imperialism, Junta for Funeral Incident [EL INDEPENDIENTE 2 Apr] P 2
FPL Communique Discusses Widespread Violence P 3
FPL Sends Greetings to Nicaragua on 10th Anniversary P 5
AFP: Tacit Truce Observed During Holy Week P 6

HONDURAS

Ministry Suspends Travel Permits to El Salvador P 7
President Says Literacy Campaign To Begin 7 Apr P 7

NICARAGUA

Official Explains Incentives for Private Sector [BARRICADA 29 Mar] P 8
Statistics System To Receive Cuban Aid [BARRICADA 27 Mar] P 10
Commentary: Income Tax Law Redistributes Profits P 11
Wave of Arrests Reported in Rivas [LA PRENSA 31 Mar] P 11
Delegation Discusses Tour of Socialist Countries P 11
PSC Spokesman Discusses Revolution, Refutes Charges [LA PRENSA 30 Mar] P 12

CUBA

Talks With Venezuela on Asylum Issue Begin Q 1
1979 Trade With USSR Reported; Cooperation To Increase Q 1
Comparative Law Seminar Led by U.S. Black Lawyers Opens Q 1
Peace Movement Reiterates Solidarity With U.S. Blacks Q 2
U.S. Aid to El Salvador Strongly Assailed Q 2
Officials Sign Condolences Book at Vietnamese Embassy Q 3
Briefs: Outgoing Ambassador to Belgium Q 3

CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA

Small To Visit U.S.; Manley Explains Economic Situation S 1
Government Refutes Report of Foreign Debt Default S 2
International Assistance for Economic Program Sought S 2

NUCLEAR TIES WITH U.S., USSR, BRAZIL DISCUSSED

PY031952 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0730 GMT 3 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Cordoba, 3 Apr (TELAM)--Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA], has stated that since the supplying of enriched uranium to Argentina by the United States is in doubt "we are looking for other suppliers."

In a statement he made to the press at Cordoba's international airport last night shortly before returning to the federal capital, Castro Madero said that this extremely important element is used in research, reaction [reaccion] and irradiation reactors.

Asked about the difference between the safeguards offered by Argentina and those demanded by the United States, he pointed out that Argentina believes it must offer those guarantees it can on the basis of the technology it receives. There is some sort of relationship between the technology the country receives and the guarantees it should give. For its part, the United States is much more drastic in this respect, since it wished to have a commitment from all countries, including Argentina, that all present and future installations would be covered by safeguards.

Asked about the plans for an operation of fuel element factories, he said that everything has been going well and that a factory would be ready by June. He added: We are concluding the establishment of an enterprise which will be owned partly by the CNEA and partly by private concerns. The purpose is to make the best possible use of resources and obtain the cheapest possible fuel.

Regarding cooperation with the Soviet Union, Castro Madero said that it is more or less up to Argentina to make the decision. There is a good disposition on the part of the Soviets to cooperate with the Argentine nuclear plan. It is up to us to take the next step.

Regarding specific plans for cooperation with Brazil, he said that the idea is to help each other in the supplying of nuclear components. Brazil has a large factory for major components it wishes to use as soon as possible because the Brazilian nuclear program is a little behind schedule, and thus the Brazilians seek to participate in Atucha II.

He added: This will, of course, be acceptable if the Brazilians complement our national industry. Argentina could provide Brazil with the fuel rod containers they lack. Thus, in this respect, some complementary action could take place in this field and in the areas of security, information exchange and training, either in Embalse or Atucha. There is also a possibility of exhanging radioisotopes whenever we or they are unable to produce them.

He added: They are also interested in learning about our methods of separating uranium, since they will exploit the Poco de Caldas deposit.

TERRORISTS GIVEN SENTENCES OF UP TO 23 YEARS

PY030227 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2112 GMT 2 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 2 Apr (NA)--The federal criminal and correctional appeals court today sentenced 13 terrorists belonging to the Revolutionary People's Army (ERP) to sentences of up to 23 years for having been found guilty of murder, assault and robbery and for the unsuccessful attack against the heaquarters of the military medical corps in 1973.

The court has sentenced Gabriel Francisco de Benedetti to 23 years in prison; Ruben Oscar Suarez, Martin Ricardo Marco, Alberto Clodomiro Elizalde Leal, Arturo Vivanco and Ramon Alberto Gomez to 20 years; Rodolfo Omar Rodriguez, Alejandro Enrique Ferreyra Beltran, Oscar Hector Mattwes and Ricardo Alfredo Anguita to 18 years; and Carlos Tomas Ponce de Leon and Miguel Angel Lopez to 19 years.

The chief of the terrorists, Pedro Luiz Cazes Camerero, was also included in the trial.

Judge Marquardt had sentenced Cazes Camarero to 20 years in prison, but the appeals court has now reduced that sentence to 5 years in prison due to the lack of proof regarding participation in the attack and in view of the principle of benefit of the doubt.

LA PRENSA ATTACKS GOVERNMENT'S GRAIN EMBARGO STANCE

PY020101 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Mar 80 p 6 PY

[Editorial: "An Indefensible Attitude"]

[Excerpts] From the moment that our government announced its decision not to support the grain embargo proposed by the United States due to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan many arguments have been put forward which tend to support that attitude, but they have only served to make transparent a position in which contradictions abound.

It must be remembered that the foreign minister's statement regarding President Carter's proposal contained questionable points, which we identified at that time. To begin with, the foreign minister's statement expressed a solidarity with Western civilization which has no basis in practical measures. There is little value in citing respect for national sovereignties and extolling the principle of self-determination of nations if in the face of an open injustice committed against one of them the necessary steps are not taken to punish and contain the aggressor.

Invasions and military occupations such as the one we are commenting on are far from being conflicts between two nations, because due to their nature and scope they imply a serious attack against the civilized community. Along with the small Afghan nation, all independent and free countries have suffered from the aggression of the powerful Russian nation, because it has been directed against the norms of universal coexistence.

It can hardly be presumed that the brutal Soviet attack against Afghanistan can be righted with timid statements of verbal condemnation or equivocal phrases that avoid a frank characterization of the events. Expressions of repudiation have not been lacking, but the invading troops remain in their emplacements. Applying economic measures could have worked a change in the situation, but on this point there was a lack of the necessary agreement and decision.

BRIEFS

COLOR TV BROADCASTING--Resistencia, 1 Apr (TELAM)--Television Channel No 9 of Resistencia will start broadcasting color television programs today. The channel will air experimental broadcasts for 1 hour every day during April and will start its official broadcasts on 1 May. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1447 GMT 1 Apr 80 PY]

O ESTADO ANALYZES CURRENT POLITICAL PROCESS

PY040010 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Mar 80 p 3 PY

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "The Desire To Remain in Power"]

[Excerpt] We sometimes ask ourselves just what the real aims of the central government's actions are--actions which are fundamentally contrary to its statements and its declared intentions. The abrogation of the exceptional rules, accomplished through Amendment No 11, represented the fulfillment of a promise that had been made many times (although the reestablishment of constitutional order was somewhat curtailed by the famous "safeguards") and the amnesty law, especially its regulatory decree, equally honored the president's commitment. The rest of the government's political project, however, is hard to understand by those who analyze political facts, and it is even more confusing for the common individual.

For example, observe the party reorganization process. It was known that the government in making it possible to create new political parties wanted to put an end--by dividing the opposition--to the regime of plebiscites that had been instituted by the two-party system. This was the only way of avoiding another disastrous judgment on the revolution at the ballot boxes. Thus, up to this point the theoretical proposition could be accepted with reservations, but in practice matters took a different turn, especially after the death of Minister Petronio Portella.

Contriving situations and throwing its weight around, the government not only provoked what became known as the implosion of the Brazilian Democratic Movement, but it also condemned to minority status the Popular Party [PP] and the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB] and produced a chaos of political parties, fraught with obvious dangers for both the opposition and the state of law. As a result, a common topic of conversation among opposition leaders now is the merger of the opposition parties into a single party to insure the survival of the opposition.

The government is acting the same way regarding the electoral process itself. Its avowed intention is to open the channels of communication between the nation and the state by establishing direct elections for state governors and by putting an end to that character who has been dubbed the "bionic senator." In reality, rather than permitting the Lobao Amendment to be implemented, the government turned on all of its persuasive, coercive and maneuvering power to force the Social Democratic Party [PDS] to betray right at the start the party program to which it had boastfully subscribed some weeks before. The same thing is happening now with the so-called Falcao Law, which instead of being revoked will be amended--for the better, according to the justice minister--in order to keep the parties which may eventually become organized from carrying their political messages to the people. And last but not least, the question of the "district vote," now combined with the technicality of the "intraparty subgroup" [sublegenda] in the elections for governors (and let us not forget the vote of the illiterates), is frequently being raised to remind politicians that the government has the power, through its congressional majority, to steer the process, to change the rules of the game whenever it deems it convenient and to keep the nation from expressing itself with complete freedom--a promise which is constantly said to be the solemn commitment of the 1964 revolution.

What is amazing in this playing--this is the exact word--with the political and moral sensibilities of the nation is that the reason behind it cannot be discovered. When totalitarian parties seize power either indirectly or through a revolution, we know that they will use it to impose their own concept of the world on the society as a whole, to trample individual freedom and to gag the opposition. When democratic parties assume the government, we know that they will use it as an instrument to realize their own view of the relationship between individuals and things. When the defenders of the corporate state take over the state apparatus, it can logically be expected that they will institute capitalism of the state. But for what do the "holders of power" in Brazil want power? To defend free enterprise? The growing participation of the state in the country's economy tells us that the answer is no. To establish morality in the management of public affairs? Past and current events reveal that this is the least concern of those in government. To make Brazil into a power? Our energy and international policies prove the contrary, not to mention the perfunctory treatment given to education and public health. For what then do the "holders of power" in Brazil want to remain in power forever?

OIL IMPORTED FROM KUWAIT, IRAN TO COST MORE

PY040212 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Apr 80 p 1 PY

[Text] Kuwait has announced a 10-percent increase in the oil price being charged to Brazil, currently ($26 per barrel), and a reformulation of its contracts so that half of the oil it supplies will have a $6 surcharge per barrel. This means that Brazil will have to pay $448,000 more per day for the 80,000 barrels it gets from Kuwait, which is 8 percent of Brazil's daily oil imports.

Iran has also announced a new increase of $2 per barrel beginning 21 April. Since 60,000 barrels are bought from Iran daily, Brazil will have an additional expense of $120,000 per day on imports from that country. These increases reflect the tendency toward the establishment of a new oil price level in this second quarter of the year.

SOYBEAN EXPORT CEILING SET AFTER REPEAL OF TAX

PY040226 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Apr 80 p 1 PY

[Excerpts] The government last night eliminated the export tax on soybeans and soybean byproducts. The National Monetary Council will drop as of today the 13-percent tax on soybean grains, the 28-percent tax on soybean oil and the 5-percent tax on soybean meal.

To offset the possible consequences of this tax elimination on internal supply, the government has set a ceiling of 7.5 million tons on soybean meal exports, 10.5 million tons on soybean grain exports and 800,000 tons on soybean oil exports.

BRIEFS

INFLATION RATE--According to a Getulio Vargas Foundation report, the inflation rate reached 6.6 percent in March. According to the foundation, the inflation rate for March was much higher than predicted by officials. The inflation rate for the last 12 months is 80.8 percent. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 0230 GMT 4 Apr 80 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER ROJAS TO DEPART FOR SPAIN

PY031937 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames will leave for Madrid this afternoon on a 10-day unofficial visit. In the Spanish capital, he will end his ambassadorial mission, bid farewell to Spanish officials, and make arrangements to return his family to the Chilean capital.

MINISTRY BANS CONGRESS BY ALLEGED MARXIST GROUP

PY031941 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Apr 80 PY

[Text of official communique issued by the Interior Ministry in Santiago on 3 April]

[Text] The Interior Ministry has denied the authorization requested by the self-styled National Group of Youth and Cultural Centers, which is not legally recognized and which is a front organization for international Marxism, to hold a national congress in Santiago this month.

This group is closely linked to communist-controlled international organizations that have been continuously engaged in anti-Chilean activities. The people should be alert and not let themselves be caught unaware by this type of maneuver. The organizers of this congress are hereby notified of this resolution and must observe the appropriate laws.

RELATIONS WITH PHILIPPINES SEEN REMAINING COOL

PY031324 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Apr 80 PY

[Rafael Kittsteiner commentary]

[Excerpts] After 10 days, the annoying incident with the Philippine Government caused by the sudden suspension of the president's trip to Manila on 22 March has been laid to rest.

It has been unofficially announced that Adm Carlos Lemay, our ambassador to the Philippines, will not return to Manila. It has been revealed at the Foreign Ministry that it was said last week already that Admiral Lemay had resigned. Anyway, Chilean-Philippine relations will reportedly continue at the charge d'affaires level as of now because the Philippines has no embassy in Santiago. It has an ambassador in Buenos Aires who is, or should be, because he has not been accredited here yet, concurrent ambassador in this capital.

The Chilean official communique does not say so, but observers predict that, despite the happy conclusion of the incident, Chilean-Philippine relations will descend several rungs on the ladder of official contacts between the two countries.

GUERRILLAS RELEASE TWO MORE HOSTAGES, NO AMBASSADORS

PA031814 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1805 GMT 3 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The leftist guerrillas of the 19 April Movement released 2 of the 27 hostages they are keeping at the Dominican Embassy today because it is Holy Thursday. According to an official source, the two persons released are Mario Guzman, a Dominican citizen, and Edgar Hernandez, a Foreign Ministry official. The two men were attending the reception offered by the Dominican Embassy on 27 February when the guerrillas took over the embassy. Guzman and Hernandez were immediately taken to the military hospital to undergo a routine checkup.

GOVERNMENT BEGINS 10TH ROUND OF TALKS WITH M-19

PA032035 Paris AFP in Spanish 2017 GMT 3 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 3 Apr (AFP)--The negotiations concerning the hostages in the Dominican Embassy in Bogota were resumed at 1508 (2008 GMT).

This 10th dialog, as on other occasions, is being held inside a van parked in front of the embassy occupied since 27 February by the 19 April Movement (M-19).

Talks Apparently Fail

PA032039 Paris AFP in Spanish 2032 GMT 3 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 3 Apr (AFP)--The 10th round of talks on the Dominican Embassy, where 11 ambassadors are being held hostage, lasted 15 minutes and ended here today in apparent failure.

The newsmen noticed that the 19 April Movement mediator, a hooded guerrilla, made a negative sign with her hand to mean that the negotiations were at a standstill.

Communique on 10th Dialog

PA040154 Paris AFP in Spanish 0123 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 3 Apr (AFP)--The presidency has officially announced that the extremist 19 April Movement (M-19) occupying the Dominican Embassy here responded today to the memorandum that the government delivered to it 2 days ago.

The communique on the 10th meeting between the extremists and the official envoys, held today for a period of 14 minutes, provides no details about this response. It merely indicates that a new dialog will be held on Monday, 7 April. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish at 0144 GMT on 4 April reports that the 11th meeting between the government and M-19 will be held at 2030 GMT on 7 April.]

ARMY REPORTEDLY HAS FIVE EMBASSY ATTACK PLANS

PA040252 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpt] The Venezuelan newspaper EL NACIONAL has reported that the Colombian armed forces have prepared five plans for attacking the Dominican Embassy, where diplomatic hostages from 16 countries have been held hostage since 27 February.

MILITARY ALLOWS NEWSMEN TO MOVE CLOSER TO EMBASSY

PA021735 Paris AFP in Spanish 1348 GMT 3 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota, 3 Apr (AFP)--It has been learned here that the local and foreign newsmen covering the events at the Dominican Embassy were given facilities today to carry out their work and were allowed within 50 meters of the embassy.

The military authorities, who are coordinating the operations in the vicinity of the embassy, allowed the newsmen to return to a small park from which flash reports were sent at the beginning of the siege. The newsmen had been withdrawn to a point 90 meters away from the embassy. In addition, several usually busy streets which had been closed since the embassy takeover on 27 February have now been opened to traffic, with the exception of 30th Avenue, which passes right in front of the Dominican Embassy.

On another subject, about 200 merchants in the area today asked the government to pay them an indemnity for the large economic losses they have sufferred due to the embassy incidents.

JUDGE SAYS HOSTAGE SITUATION WILL BE SOLVED SOON

PA011915 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1342 GMT 1 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Cartagena de Indias (Colombia), 1 Apr (EFE)--Rafael Poveda Alfonso, president of the recently created higher court for the administration of Colombian justice [Corte Superior de la Adjudicatura Colombiana], said here today that the case of the occupied Dominican Embassy in Bogota "will not be prolonged."

Poveda Alfonso, also former chief of the administrative department of security, said that the government of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala is determined to put an end to this drama within a framework of caution and talent. "I believe," the judge said, "that this situation will be solved soon and based on this I feel that the drama will be ended anytime now."

The president called on the higher court as part of his consultations to solve the embassy occupation by the 19 April Movement. According to Poveda Alfonso, "we offered a formula which was of course subject to criticism but in the end this formula became a decree which speeds up the courts-martial." There are still 27 persons, 11 of them ambassadors, being held hostage at the Dominican Embassy since 27 February.

THIRD DIALOG ON OCEAN LIMITS WITH VENEZUELA ENDS

PA032029 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpt] The Venezuelan and Colombian plenipotentiary delegates have concluded in Cali their third round of bilateral negotiations for the demarcation of marine and submarine areas with significant progress.

They agreed to hold the fourth round of talks in Puerto Ordaz, Venezuela, on 23 May. The delegations issued a communique at the end of the meeting last night. In it, they expressed satisfaction with the open, cordial and useful way in which the talks were held, noting that significant progress was made in the attempt to reach the goal entrusted to them. Julio Londono, head of the Colombian delegation, said that technical, legal and economic aspects of the demarcation were discussed during the 6-day meeting, adding that political aspects which correspond to the presidents of the two nations were put aside.

ROLDOS' REFORM PROPOSALS ELICIT WAVE OF REJECTION

PA040054 Paris AFP in Spanish 1720 GMT 3 Apr 80 PA

[By Victor Hinostroza]

[Text] Quito, 3 Apr (AFP)--Political circles indicated here today that surprise and rejection were the first reactions in Ecuador when the constitutional reforms, proposed by President Jaime Roldos as a means of ending the power conflict between the executive and the legislative branches, were announced.

The media reported that various political and labor sectors unanimously voiced their opposition to one of the president's proposals which would give him the power to dissolve the Congress at least once.

The paper EL COMERCIO published a front-page editorial indicating that the government's proposal to resolve the current political crisis represents no less than an adventure posing unforeseeable dangers which could end democratic and institutional stability thus far advocated and, therefore, is neither acceptable nor advisable.

In its political analysis, EL COMERCIO, the most influential newspaper in the country, blamed Concentration of Popular Forces leader Assad Bucaram for Ecuador's uncertain situation--as Bucaram is the protagonist of the conflict with President Roldos--but deemed unacceptable the government's proposal concerning the constitutional reforms it has requested from Congress.

Roldos has convoked a special congressional session for Monday that will either approve or reject a package of constitutional reforms, including a request for power to dissolve Congress. If the Congress rejects the package reforms, the executive branch will convoke a plebiscite.

Assad Bucaram, President of the Chamber of Representatives, reacted by accusing the government of wanting to take a step toward an institutionalized dictatorship. According to him, the idea is to make Congress disappear. He accused President Roldos of trying to rule with supreme powers, by taking over the Supreme Electoral Tribunal and the Guarantees Tribunal and by silencing the political parties through the elections.

The strongest rejection came from the Chamber of Representatives, where all political forces united, except for the Popular Democracy, which supports the government. Certain parliamentarians indicated that the idea of eliminating Congress is very dangerous because the storm that is being provoked could wipe them all out. They also added that parliament will become a solidarity front to defend democracy.

Congress Vice President and Conservative Party director Rafael Armijos commented that the presidential proposal greatly surprised him because it would transform the entire system currently in effect in the country. We expected something important, he added, but not something this absurd. According to him, it is not the legislators who will have to go home, but the authors of the project.

For his part, former President of the Republic Otto Arosemena Gomez has termed the power the executive branch wants to obtain an invention poorly copied from France.

Meanwhile, Liberal legislator Eudoro Loor noted that the only thing sought is the elimination of the national representatives, including Bucaram, Otto Arosemena and Leon Febres Cordero, who have been accused of forming an alliance to destroy democracy.

According to Liberal leader and former presidential candidate Raul Clemente Huerta, the reforms proposed by the executive branch represent a retrogression in the path toward republican restoration, since the sovereign will that elected the representatives is not being respected.

Finally, Guayaquil Archbishop Bernardino Echeverria commented that the scope of these constitutional reforms is very serious, particulary that which concerns the suppression of Congress, even if it is just once. He explained that these drastic measures are unusual in our democratic lives.

In view of this wave of rejection, Government Minister Carlos Feraud Blum responded that one cannot talk about a constitutional dictatorship and that the president is not requesting dictatorial measures. The minister argued that the purpose of these reforms is to try to obtain certain emergency legal provisions, which are essential for making the Constitution more effective.

According to him situations such as the one currently confronting our country--that of conflict between two branches of power--could lead to a dictatorship. We do not want that, he affirmed. That is why, he added, we have chosen a constitutional path in order to save the situation.

FERAUD DISCUSSES SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL SESSION

PA021452 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 2 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Government Minister Carlos Feraud Blum has reiterated the importance of the amendments to the Constitution and that the Chamber of Representatives should cooperate in making them possible in order to consolidate democracy in the country and to allow President Roldos' administration to do a positive job. Minister Feraud Blum referred to the constitutional amendments in the following terms:

[Begin recording] According to the Constitution, this bill must be submitted to the Chamber of Representatives. For this reason, the President of the Republic, according to power granted him by Article 64 of the Constitution, calls the Chamber of Representatives into special session to begin at 1600 on 7 April 1980 at the legislative palace for a period of 5 days which will end on 11 April. These sessions are to be held exclusively to decide if the amendments to the Constitution, approved by the people in the 15 January 1978 plebiscite and published in the official gazette on 27 March 1979, are totally or partially approved or rejected.

The full text of the bill which I have tried to summarize here has been included in the call for a special session made to the Chamber of Representatives. We are relying on the representatives' good will to approve the amendments so that it will not be necessary to hold a plebiscite. If within the period specified, the Chamber of Representatives fully or partially rejects the amendments, the president of the republic will immediately proceed to call the Ecuadorean people, guarantors of the nation's sovereignty, to a plebiscite to decide the issue, which will allow the executive branch the means to govern as it should. The plebiscite would be held in June 1980.

Fellow citizens, the government is going to go ahead with this decision despite all oppositions and obstacles. We must act to save democracy and the constitutional regime in this country. [end recording]

RIGHTS PANEL CONDEMNS HANDLING OF PEASANT INCIDENT

PY020359 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 1 Apr 80 p 11 PY

[Text] The Paraguayan Human Rights Defense Commission released a communique yesterday regarding the events that took place in the Caaguazu area. The document states:

"According to information gathered, the origin of these events is reportedly linked to the situation of a group of peasants whose lands were taken away and who are living in the Acaray-mi settlement, Alto Parana Department. The so-called agrarian reform is therefore a failure in its application, since it is creating the necessary conditions for Paraguayan peasants to use violence at a time when thousands of hectares of the best region of the Chaco--consecrated with the blood of 30,000 Paraguayans--were wrongly sold to a fugitive tyrant [Anastasio Somoza] who must return to his country, Nicaragua, to account to his people for all the harm he has done."

The document also states: "The repression unleashed in Caaguazu, Alto Parana and Misiones--according to evidence gathered by the Committee of Churches and which is publicly known, appears disproportionate and violent. It is estimated that the number of dead is much higher than officially announced, and that many of them did not exactly die in combat.

"This commission openly condemns any type of violence, and between life and death it chooses life without hesitation in accordance with clear Christian beliefs. Therefore, it regrets the death of citizens, whether civilian or military, particularly the death of peasants.

"This commission points out the position of the church in Latin America, so deeply identified with its people, and on this day of the funeral of Msgr Oscar Romero, the martyred Salvadoran archbishop, an authentic defender of human rights in that sister republic, it offers its emotional homage to this apostle of nonviolence," the commission's document concludes.

EXILE LABOR GROUP ASSAILS STROESSNER REGIME

PY030357 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0300 GMT 3 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Tomorrow, newspapers will publish a note released today in Curitiba, Brazil, by the Paraguayan Workers Confederation [CPT] in exile--headquartered in Argentina. In the document, the confederation charges the army and President Stroessner's personal security police with having murdered 18 workers and peasants. It also reports the arrest of other persons.

The note states that the only crime committed by the peasants was deciding to march on Asuncion to call the government's attention to the misery and injustice they have been enduring. The note was sent to union organizations and to the UN and OAS human rights committees.

The CPT also rejects the seizure of Brazilian newspapers in Paraguay and praises Brazilian journalists for their factual reporting and their courage in disclosing the true national tragedy endured by the Paraguayan people. The CPT note also charges that former Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza and Nazi criminal Josef Mengele are General Stroessner's personal advisers.

BRIEFS

FRG CREDIT--A cooperation agreement between the Paraguayan Government, represented by Ambassador Roque Yodice, and the FRG Credit Institute for Reconstruction has been signed in the FRG. The agreement establishes a DM4 million loan which will be used for a sanitation program in San Pedro Department. This loan is payable in 20 years with a 10-year grace period. [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 31 Mar 80 p 12 PY]

COMMUNIST PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT ATTACKING REGIME

PA311313 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 19 Mar 80 p 6 PA

[Communist Party statement]

[Excerpts] The country is passing through the worst crisis in its history. Peruvians are now subjected to hunger, gag law and overexploitation. The struggle of the masses attained democratic conquests and made the military dictatorship retreat. We have won rights such as automatic salary increases in the textile industry and the recovery of lands by community organizations in Anta, Puno and Huancavelica, as well as the 10,000 hectares obtained by the San Marcos youth. These are victories which, together with the legalized inscription of the Revolutionary Communist Party [PCR] and other revolutionary parties, have shown the vitality of a struggle whose goal is to create a new Peru in a new world.

With the power of the people, we shall build a Peruvian Peru. This is the national banner with which we confront our serious problems. This is demanded by the majorities. They demand an end to the dictatorship and a leftist government. In the 1980 elections the PCR will accumulate forces for this purpose together with the National Union of the Revolutionary Left [UNIR] with presidential candidate Horacio Zevallos and Manuel Dammert, PCR secretary general heading the list of deputies for Lima. The lists and the path to unity of the PCR-UNIR political alliance represent a new popular force which opens the path to a new sovereign, democratic and prosperous Peru.

The dictatorship and the reactionary parties which have ruled the country cannot continue in power. The left must assume this task according to a government plan whose main themes are the following:

1. To put an end to the military dictatorship, its abuses, privileges and corruption.

2. To recover our copper and petroleum, now completely in the hands of imperialists, so that this wealth can serve national development.

3. To break the links of political, economic and cultural dependency of Yankee imperialism and apply a sovereign, Third World and nonalined policy.

4. To eliminate the export certificates and expropriate the large monopolist bourgeoisie, reorganizing the state sector so that with the workers' efforts it can serve as a powerful base for national development.

5. The land must be for the peasants and not for the social interest agricultural or organization, CAPS [not further identified] and the great landholdings. The land will be made to yield and increase national food production.

6. To promote full employment by implementing a revolutionary reactivation of agriculture, expanding the fishing industry, building roads and making the maximum use of a reoriented production capacity to create jobs for the unemployed and the underemployed.

7. To build decent housing and establish salaries according t the cost of living, promote preventive and occupational health, grant demands of political-labor amnesty--an immediate and unrestricted amnesty--and also promote the rights of women without discrimination.

8. To give a revolutionary projection to the defense fronts.

Juan Guerrero Donayre, LE 3275525 [cedula number] deputy candidate for Lima in the UNIR list for the Torch of Peoples Liberation.

PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON SENATE VOTE

PA031950 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 3 Apr 80 p 1 PA

[Text] Ratifications of the American members of the Panama Canal Commission was the reaction of the U.S. Senate to the speech made Tuesday by President Aristides Royo, a presidencia communique said yesterday.

Failure to ratify the five American board members has been listed by Royo as one of several treaty violations by the United States.

The presidencia communique quoted reports from Washington that the Senate had ratified the U.S. board members by a vote of 77 to 15, "despite the tenacious opposition of Sen. Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina."

"Senate reaction came 24 hours after President Royo reiterated before the National Assembly of Community Representatives the insistence of the Government of the United States to violate what was agreed upon in the Torrijos-Carter treaties regarding the integration of the administrative organ of the waterway and other aspects contained in the treaties," the communique said.

The U.S. members of the commission are: Michael Blumenfeld, assit. secretary of state for public works; John R. Bushnell, undersecretary of state for Interamerican affairs; J.W. Clark, president of Clark Maritime Associates; Clifford R. O'Hara, New York Port Authority, and William Siddel, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenter's and Joiners of America.

MATUTINO COMMENTS ON ROYO SPEECH, U.S. 'VIOLATIONS'

PA031748 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 3 Apr 80 p 6A PA

[Article by Ricardo Lince: "The Denunciation of the Treaties"]

[Text] One of the most vigorous pronouncements by President Royo denouncing the flagrant violation of the treaties and the rather general and hasty reply by President Carter to the Panamanian president's remarks is darkening the horizon of the Panamanian relations with the United States and is forecasting an active mobilization of the popular forces to support a firm and definite national policy to defend the national interests.

The delicate situation has resulted from a series of actions that include the changes made to the implementation law of the treaties that distort the original document, the deliberate delay in appointing the board of directors, the unilateral direction of the Canal Commission and a policy that distorts the spirit and law of the treaties to the detriment of the rightful interests of the Republic of Panama.

The president has pointed out specific cases so that the Panamanian people will have no doubts as to the seriousness of the violations, cases which constitute a mockery such as freezing the salary increases and adopting basic salaries that are discriminatory for the Panamanians. To deport Panamanians from their housing areas constitutes an open foreign intervention that ignores the achivements of the original treaty and demonstrates that a colonialist attitude still prevails. The plans to have the Panamanian members of the Canal Commission take the oath before a foreign nation is a serious offense to the dignity of Panama.

In view of these very serious facts which President Royo has denounced in front of the nation, the Panamanians must act accordingly and proceed to launch the only diplomacy that the Americans understand: diplomacy of the street.

The Panamanians must be ready to seize, if necessary, the canal administration buildings and provoke, prior to the U.S. elections, the most vigorous demonstration of protest to defend our national dignity, which has been offended, and to support our president.

President Royo decided to put his cards on the table and tell the Panamanian people what is happening with the treaty. This means he is running out of patience and, as president and citizen, he has decided to let his people know what is going on. By constantly keeping in touch with the popular forces of the nation he will be able to take the necessary action to reestablish order and justice.

PDC CRITICIZES PRESIDENT ROYO'S 1 APR SPEECH

PA040409 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 3 Apr 80 p 13 PA

[Communique of the Panamanian Christian Democratic Party issued in Panama City on 1 April]

[Text] We are headed toward national tragedy as a result of the country's current crisis which is the most intense and lengthy in our history. The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] accuses the government and the National Guard of having led the country into its current situation. As a result of their arrogance and irresponsibility, they are preventing a national agreement which could overcome the crisis. The president of the republic has replied with prepotency and arrogance to the country's desire to achieve authentic political changes that would permit the carrying out of national development tasks which would bring full employment and improvement in the Panamanians' life.

Instead of developing the nation's industry, agriculture and commerce to fight unemployment, the president has proposed more debts, the rebirth of shelved demagogic projects, the imposition of the Cerro Colorado project and more state investments. In the face of the need for changes through the peaceful paths that all Panamanians are aware of, the president has closed the door to the national understanding that is needed and is clinging to the political structures which to a great extent have caused the national stagnation.

The president of the republic and the National Guard must be held responsible for that economic, social and political stagnation and for that call to intransigence when what is needed is peace and harmony. The PDC will not stop struggling for peaceful changes in the country and it asks all sectors to reject the president's call for maintaining unchanged the totalitarian-style constitution that was imposed on the people by the dictatorship in 1972.

Panama, 1 April 1980. For freedom and social justice, the PDC. Secretary General Guillermo A. Cochez.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW AMBASSADOR TO U.S. ANNOUNCED

PA022014 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Juan Jose Amado III will shortly be appointed ambassador plenipotentiary to the government and people of the United States. Amado is currently commerce and industries minister. He will leave that post and accept the diplomatic appointment. This is the first of four or five expected Cabinet changes.

In Washington, Amado will replace Dr Carlos Alfredo Lopez Guevara who resigned at the end of February to return to his legal practice here.

EL SALVADOR

LABOR FEDERATION ATTACKS JUNTA, IMPERIALISM

PA030119 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 2 Apr 80 p 10 PA

[Paid advertisement by Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation [FENASTRAS] regarding the disturbances during Monsignor Romero's funeral]

[Text] Sunday 30 March will remain engraved in the minds of the thousands of Salvadorans who came to say their last farewell to the courageous priest of the poor Salvadorans who thirst for justice, those who found in Monsignor Romero a voice to speak the protests and demands which the servile press and the opprobrious governments in office ignored during more than 50 years of military dictatorship.

That day will be remembered by the Salvadoran people as a date of commotion provoked by the criminal barbarism of the oligarchy and its armed servants who snuffed out the lives of dozens of humble people who were gathered outside the cathedral and wounded hundreds of women and children who with true religious fervor participated in Monsignor Romero's funeral. FENASTRAS denounces and denies the version of the military and criminal Christian Democratic junta which, with its usual shameful cynicism, pretends to discredit the names of the people's organizations which are represented in the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses, making it appear that they are responsible for the savage massacre. In spite of all the hypocritical chest-beating of the ferocious enemies of our fatherland, the truth emerges from the thousands of persons who witnessed this horrible act of fascist barbarism.

These thousands of eyewitnesses reported that a demonstration of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board marched early in the morning through the principal streets of San Salvador to later join in an orderly fashion the funeral ceremonies for the bishop of San Salvador. These demonstrators, who were marching in silence with their left fists held high, were received with applause by the thousands of persons who were gathered at the cathedral, which gives evidence of the unity of the Catholic church and the organization which make up the Coordinating Board, which were marching in a peaceful and orderly manner. At approximately 1140 a fragmentation grenade was hurled from the northwestern sector of the national palace toward the crowd, killing not less than 25 persons. This was also the signal for the elements at the service of the oligarchy stationed in the different buildings and streets near the cathedral to begin firing their weapons and to explode bombs in the crowd, which watched horrified as women with children in their arms, old men and men of the people were murdered.

This massacre would have been much worse had it not been for the presence of the self-defense groups of the people which have legitimately won the right to defend themselves against the attacks of the armed servants of the oligarchy and imperialism. FENASTRAS considers that this new crime against the people has the following fundamental objectives:

1. To openly provoke the people as part of an "extermination and counterinsurgency plan" drafted by the U.S. imperialist intelligence services under the thesis of "national security." The principal promoter of this plan in our country is the notorious and demagogic Yankee Ambassador Robert White, former chief of the criminal CIA in Korea and Uruguay.

2. The cynical statements of the Christian Democratic military junta in presenting the incidents of Sunday's events at the cathedral as the responsibility of the popular organizations try to create confusion and to separate the Catholic Church from the true Salvadoran people gathered in the popular organizations which best represent them.

3. The acts of vandalism and looting of the small and medium size shops in the center of San Salvador correspond to a preconceived plan of the oligarchy, imperialism and Yankee imperialism which, in trying to undermine the social bases and support of the Coordinating Board among the small and medium size businesses, provoked these actions.

FENASTRAS supports the national and international condemnation of these bloody events perpetrated against a people who are courageously trying to win their legitimate freedom. It also supports the communique issued by the Catholic Church which through its bishops has unmasked the lies of the hypocritical members of the military-Christian Democratic junta and holds the same old enemies of the Salvadoran people responsible for these incidents: the oligarchy, imperialism and the Pilates, (the new Christian Democrats).

FENASTRAS calls on the working people to organize massively in their popular organizations and to be ready to lay the groundwork to take us to our final liberation: For the fallen companeros, a whole life of revolutionary struggle. Organize and struggle for the labor class and for the people.

[Signed] FENASTRAS. Responsible signatories Higinio Navarro Angel, Sonia de Milagros Salazar, Manuel Hernandez, Alfredo Hernandez Represa, Cirilo Hueso.

BPR BLAMES IMPERIALISM, JUNTA FOR FUNERAL INCIDENT

PA022348 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 2 Apr 80 p 11 PA

[Paid advertisement consisting of manifesto issued by the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc: "Imperialism and the Government Junta Did Not Permit the Carrying Out of Monsignor Romero's Burial"]

[Excerpt] The Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] repudiates and condemns this massacre committed against 500,000 Salvadorans who gathered around the cathedral. It blames Yankee imperialism, the oligarchy and the government junta for the slaying of many Salvadorans. It urges the people to participate in and join the activities that will be carried out through the revolutionary organizations to repudiate this abominable incident. It urges the Catholic church to protest this attack against the desires for freedom of our people and to follow the example of its pastor, Monsignor Romero, who always fought for justice and freedom.

It urges the international press which witnessed the incidents to tell the truth to the nations of the world in order to shed some light on the lies that the junta is disseminating in order to hide its horrible crime.

The BPR urges the governments of the progressive and democratic countries to condemn the government junta and Yankee imperialism as the direct authors of this criminal massacre which again stained the Salvadoran streets with blood and plunged dozens of poor families into mourning.

[Signed] Jose Maravilla, Juan Chacon, Elonai Hernandez, Francisco Antonio Alfaro and Ana Maria Gomez on behalf of the BPR.

FPL COMMUNIQUE DISCUSSES WIDESPREAD VIOLENCE

FL040419 San Jose Radio Noticias Del Continente in Spanish 0130 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[Direct report from San Salvador by Radio Noticias correspondent Demetrio Olaciregui]

[Text] The Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL] have executed 19 persons in the last 24 hours. The National Guard of Cojutepeque has reported that this morning several FPL squads occupied the town of San Antonio, 40 km east of San Salvador, and shot the local police chief and 8 other persons, including a woman. According to eyewitnesses, the FPL occupied the town for approximately 3 hours and after holding a demonstration in the public square, they shot the nine persons, including the woman. It was learned that those killed were linked to the Nationalist Democratic Organization [ORDEN], an extreme rightist organization.

Residents of the neighborhoods of the city of Soyapango, 10 km east of San Salvador, also reported that last night some 40 members of the FPL went to five of the city's neighborhoods, removed 10 men from their homes, and later shot them. They were all linked to the government and at least 4 of them worked in the criminal investigations section. They were killed with shotguns.

This afternoon, the offices of Radio Noticias Del Continente in San Salvador received a communique from the FPL in which they list four actions carried out in the last 2 weeks of March. These operations resulted in 84 dead and 30 injured among the government's armed forces.

The revolutionary armed operations included the following: On Monday, 17 March, an armed action was carried out in which four policemen who were guarding the main gate of the Foreign Ministry in San Salvador were executed. The communique adds that at 1900 on 22 March, in El Platanar Canton, an armed ambush and elimination action was carried out against a truck carrying combined troops of the army and the National Guard. According to the communique, the annihilation of the reinforcements sent by the army left 75 casualties among the enemy forces--45 dead and 30 injured. The FPL communique also states the enemy was forced to pick up the wounded by helicopter and militarily commandeer the hospital at Zacatecoluca. The communique adds that the FPL is obliged to report, with regret and sorrow, the loss of five revolutionary fighters, who died in this operation with great heroism, fighting against the minions of tyranny.

The communique also states that on 24 March, a revolutionary action was carried out to execute three members of the national police force at the platform scale located on the Santa Ana Highway. It adds that on 29 March, an FPL guerrilla squad successfully machinegunned and annihilated two National Guardsmen who were guarding the Peace Corps building located at North 25th Street, San Salvador.

As motives for these actions, the FPL states that they are a part of the armed and combative response that the people are giving within the framework of the political-military strategy of prolonged people's war against the criminal repression being practiced by the military-Christian Democratic junta, the oligarchy, and Yankee imperialism.

The communique later adds that by these actions, the FPL expresses its repudiation and condemnation of the crimes and massacres that the enemies of the people are carrying out throughout the country, in which an average of 60 compatriots are killed daily in the rural and urban areas by the counterrevolutionary armed forces.

The communique states that the army has carried out large-scale military cordon-and-destroy operations in cantons and entire towns in which they machinegun and bomb the inhabitants.

The FPL communique ends by stating that the tasks which have to be carried out at this time are to strengthen the People's liberation militias and the organs for the self-defense of the masses to prepare and direct local and general insurrections. It states that another action which has to be promoted at this time is to establish and strengthen the Peoples Liberation Army and the regional guerrillas to strike at, harass, wear down and destroy the counterrevolutionary armed forces.

In a third point, the communique states that [the people] must join the FPL and they must become a genuine front of revolutionary Marxist-Leninists struggling for the working class and the people.

The fourth point is that [the people] must cooperate with all revolutionary brothers, popular fighters and guerrilla fighters, giving aid to the injured and the persecuted and providing information regarding the movements of the enemy, informers, repressive corps, military officers and exploiters.

The communique is signed by the headquarters unit of the FPL.

On 1 April, the FPL marked its 10th anniversary of struggle. It is also known that at present a coordinating board of the revolutionary vanguard has been formed. It is made up of the Salvadoran Communist Party, the Armed Forces of National Resistance and the Peoples Liberation Forces. It is hoped that an agreement will be reached with the Revolutionary Army in order that it may join this board.

Yesterday afternoon, Col Agustin Martinez Varela, former minister of the interior in the government of Arturo Molina, was attacked. According to eyewitnesses, Martinez Varela was shot as he was leaving his home. Reports indicate that Martinez Varela was accompanied by Roberto Ramirez and that both of them were leaving Martinez' home in the northeastern part of San Salvador when five unidentified persons on foot fired at them with handguns. Ramirez was seriously injured, while Martinez Varela sustained a slight injury. So far, no group has claimed credit for this action. However, it is also known that Varela was a former director of the national police and that at one time he was director of the Salvadoran Social Security Institute and he served as El Salvador's representative to the Guatemalan Government for several years. He was also ambassador to Egypt.

Two vehicles belonging to the Lido Bread Company were set on fire yesterday afternoon in the northern sector of San Salvador by 10 unidentified youths. The authorities reported that the youths stopped the bread delivery trucks after they had completed their deliveries. They immediately set fire to the vehicles, which were completely destroyed. There were no casualties. The Lido Bread Company is owned by the Molina Cana family, members of the Salvadoran oligarchy. The head of the company, Raul Molina Cana, was shot to death in 1977 when he resisted a kidnap attempt by the Peoples Revolutionary Army.

Raul Molina, Jr, is a top executive of the Central Committee of the National Conciliation Party, the party which governed until it was replaced in power by the Christian Democratic Party. There are also insistent rumors that Raul Molina, Jr is linked to the White Warriors Union (UGB), an ultrarightist organization.

The city of San Salvador appeared desolate and totally calm all day today. The city is deserted, businesses are closed and there is very little traffic in the streets. It is known that today, because of the Easter vacations, many families have gone to the beaches and centers of recreation to find a little bit of peace and entertainment.

In the past few days, El Salvador has been shaken by a number of acts of violence and there is great tension and anguish within the Salvadoran family.

FPL SENDS GREETINGS TO NICARAGUA ON 10TH ANNIVERSARY

2A030107 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Apr 80 PA

[Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces 10th anniversary greetings to Nicaraguan Government and people; dated in El Salvador 1 April--read by announcer]

[Text] Fraternal Nicaraguan people, vanguard of liberation in Central America: El Salvador's Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL], a member of the political-military Revolutionary Coordinating Board, today in combat has reached its 10th anniversary, its initial steps of formation. During the past 10 years our people have taken major strides in the advance of the revolutionary process following the route of the revolutionary strategy of integral people's warfare which combines the use of all the means of prolonged people's struggle, which has led to the destruction of all means of domination by the dominant domestic forces and their imperialist masters.

The heroic struggle of the Salvadoran people has led the military tyrants, which have practiced 49 years of despotism at the service of its Yankee and oligarchic masters, to a total and irreversible crisis while the large mass of the people is undertaking a powerful revolutionary and democratic offensive in every field. The people have concluded the long process of unity of all progressive and revolutionary forces and have initiated the decisive stage (of achieving) the victory of the popular revolution and establish a democratic, revolutionary government.

The heinous killing of Archbishop Romero has given the world an example of the unlimited cruelty and criminal nature of the wicked Salvadoran henchmen, who have not stopped and will not stop for any moral, human or even logical value in their desperate efforts to prevent the revolutionary victory of the heroic Salvadoran people.

In view of the total defeat of its bestial puppets, the Carter administration has undertaken an escalation in the form of direct military intervention to try to save the regime of the henchmen, just as it tried to save the sanguinary monster Somoza. Yankee weapons are being sent to the garrisons of the Salvadoran tyranny. Helicoper bases are being hurriedly built, while Yankee military advisers are rushing to provide assistance to their puppets. At the same time, the Pentagon is pressuring and planning intervention by the reactionary armies of Guatemala and Honduras, which are making interventionist arrangements with Venezuela against our people. It is also pressuring the democratic governments of the hemisphere not to oppose its direct military intervention. However, nothing will stop the march of the Salvadoran people toward their final liberation now.

In the past 10 years the people have built their combat organizations, their mass revolutionary organizations, (?which include) large segments of the people. Their self-defense organizations and their people's militias are guiding local and partial insurrection to general insurrection and they are guiding their guerrillas, which are (?operating in all areas) and wearing down the forces of repression. They are also guiding the strategic units, which comprise the frontline of the People's liberation forces. At the same time, other fraternal military revolutionary organizations are being developed.

Amid this multiple combative upsurge, the revolutionary vanguard has been formed. The FPL, along with other political-military organizations--the Communist Party of El Salvador, National Resistance and the Peoples Revolutionary Army--has set up the Revolutionary Coordinating Board.

On its 10th anniversary the FPL has the enormous satisfaction of not only having contributed to the people's massive incorporation into the revolutionary process and to the irreversible and total crisis of the dominant imperialist classes in the country, but also to the enormous, firm unity of all the people in advancing in the final struggle and to the takeover of power by forming the political-military Revolutionary Coordinating Board, the Coordinating Board of the Masses and the forthcoming formation of a broad unity front of all revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces in the nation to set up a democratic, revolutionary government.

The solidarity of all the people of the world has enveloped the struggle of our people now more than ever before. We ask all nations to redouble their effective and determined support for the heroic struggle of the Salvadoran people.

Long live the great victory of the people of Sandino, under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front! Long live the solidarity of the fraternal Nicaraguan people and the Central American nations with the Salvadoran people! Let us be alert to Yankee intervention! Death to the military and oligarchic tyranny of [word indistinct] landowners who are oppressing the Salvadoran people!

Long live the 10th anniversary of the FPL! Long live all the heroes and martyrs of the Salvadoran people! Long live the heroic combatants of the FPL, Rafael and Luis, who fell fighting the Somozist beasts in the struggle of the Nicaraguan people! For the victory of the Sandinist revolution, Sandino and Farabundo always united! Revolution or death, the armed people shall triumph!

[Signed] Marcial, supreme commander of the FPL, responsible for the central FPL command.

AFP: TACIT TRUCE OBSERVED DURING HOLY WEEK

PA040257 Paris AFP in Spanish 0057 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[By Oscar Martinez]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 3 Apr (AFP)--A tacit truce because of the Holy Week festivities was very noticeable in this capital today following the violent events of the past few days. The extended inactivity in business, industry and government offices led people to leave for short vacations and consequently put at least a temporary freeze on actions by opposition groups. Apart from the (?killing) of five members of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] in the interior of the country, reported by the police late in the day, there were no reports, or at least no public announcements of political action, either by the government or by the opposition.

In San Salvador, there was movement only in the area of the central market, adjacent businesses and in areas where the poorer classes reside. The rest of the city was deserted, with neither vehicles nor residents, confirming that most of those who were able to do so had left to enjoy the beaches.

The cancellation of church ceremonies and of the customary public processions were designed to prevent the massing of crowds and any misdirection of the objectives for which they had gathered, unofficial sources said.

In statements over all local radio stations, Jose Napoleon Duarte, a member of the junta of government, asked Salvadorans to reflect, after a very sad and very [word indistinct] week, on the thoughtlessness and lack of understanding of certain sectors of the people who are unable to live in harmony. Duarte also said that the PDC, the only party participating in the present government, for the moment was not considering the possibility of resigning from the junta, which also includes military personnel.

HONDURAS

MINISTRY SUSPENDS TRAVEL PERMITS TO EL SALVADOR

PA031810 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1543 GMT 3 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 3 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Government and Justice Ministry has decided to suspend travel permits for Hondurans to go to El Salvador until further notice. This decision was made because of the growing political violence in El Salvador, which threatens the security of any traveler. The ministry ruling does not specify if the suspension also affects Honduran newsmen, who lately have been visiting El Salvador frequently to report on events there.

It was indicated here that when the situation returns to an acceptable level of normalcy the issuance of the travel permits will be resumed. It is not officially known if any Hondurans have died in the many violent incidents in El Salvador, but unofficial reports claim that at least 10 Hondurans have perished in the incidents.

PRESIDENT SAYS LITERACY CAMPAIGN TO BEGIN 7 APR

PA011419 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 1 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, while opening a new medical center, declared the start of a massive compulsory literacy campaign for adults. The campaign seeks to teach everyone over 14 years of age to read and write. The president said, "this campaign must be organized with the cooperation of our countrymen who do not know how to read and write. All our forces are ready to support this task because we are aware that literacy is a powerful weapon. When all Hondurans learn to read and write they will have a broader horizon and they will have new hopes in their lives."

After announcing this great national crusade, General Paz Garcia congratulated the local citizenry for the construction of the medical center and promised to help in its efficient operation.

Dr Eugenio (Matus) de Canizales and other high Education Ministry officials this morning addressed the country's main communications media to discuss the compulsory literacy campaign proposed by the government. The campaign will cover all the illiterates between 14 and 55 years of age. This is the country's economically active population. It is estimated that there are over 1 million illiterates. The government of the armed forces has declared war against this grave social situation to eradicate illiteracy gradually.

It is planned to decrease illiteracy to 5 or 10 percent through the participation of all sectors involved in our educational process and all Hondurans who want to see their country free of underdevelopment and lack of culture. The campaign will start on 7 April and will be conducted in three stages: preparation, execution, and evaluation. The ultimate goal is to guarantee the right to education to all our illiterates.

The campaign will be directed by the National Education Council, made up of the Education, Government and Justice, Finance, Health, and Welfare, Tourism, and Labor ministries--all under the presidency of the executive branch. More than 11 million lempiras have been allotted to the campaign. A special fund will be created with this sum in the central bank.

NICARAGUA

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS INCENTIVES FOR PRIVATE SECTOR

PA032152 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 29 Mar 80 p 7 PA

[Quote mark as published]

[Text] What has the Sandinist people's revolution done to create favorable conditions for the private sector to join in the economic reactivation of the country? With regard to this question, which has been discussed so often by businessmen, the Government of National Reconstruction and the Sandinist vanguard have a specific answer. So far, the idea has been to offer a great deal of participation to the private sector to guarantee the economic reactivation of the country and overcome the crisis in which Somozism left us, but also to convert this participation into real benefit for our great majorities.

Companero Federico Cerda, deputy planning minister, gave details of these tasks to BARRICADA in discussing what private enterprise has insistently described as the "climate" and the "rules of the game" of reactivation.

Part of the Benefits To Serve the People

"The revolution does not want the traditional stimulus of the search for opportunity to disappear," Cerda said, "but it does want a reduction in the search for excessive gain, to be replaced by a system in which reasonably acceptable profit is combined with a primary interest in helping to solve the economic crisis that is being shouldered mainly by our people."

The deputy minister added: "It's a matter of placing at the service of the people's interest some of the benefits which traditionally went into the hands of private owners." "The Sandinist popular revolution has done its part. It was aware that the destruction during the war of liberation and the economic paralyzation during the insurrection left industrialists, primarily small and medium farmers, without any means of self-reactivation. The revolution has realized that it is necessary to finance a bankrupt industry and an agriculture that is in shambles.

Specific Measures

"That is why lines of credit were opened for 1980 to insure up to 953 million [currency not given] for industry, 1,797 million for agriculture and 497 million for traditional commerce. In addition, the refinancing of previous debts to certain sectors--such as the cottongrowers whose debts were deferred by 10 years with a 1-year grace period--has been approved.

"Regarding the case of flour and wheat, the taxes on these items were excused or exempted in an effort to keep the price of bread, a staple, low. This measure represented a decrease of up to 15 million cordobas in tax revenues."

The aforementioned measures are not only seeking to generate better conditions for the reactivation, but are aimed at changing the mentality of private businessmen in order to create a favorable climate and achieve the reactivation to benefit the working people. The government is promoting the production of staples in order to meet the local demand, guarantee stable prices and avoid excessive pressures on the salaries of workers.

Companero Cerda also noted another element of the credit policy aimed at generating favorable conditions for the reactivation. It is the official decree which puts a limit on the rent of the land used to grow cotton and basic grains. This rent was set at 300 and 100 cordobas per manzana respectively.

In addition to these measures of the financial and tax policy, a reactivating tool was implemented which was aimed at guaranteeing the full use of the industrial capacity which is considered important in our reactivation process. This tool is the production agreements.

Production Agreements

"We need to guarantee that those industries which produce export items and staples, generate many jobs and produce intermediate goods for other industries to operate at their full capacity. For this reason, the committee for the negotiation of production agreement was created at the Industry Ministry.

These agreements are made between the state and the private sector taking the workers' opinion into consideration. These agreements are made for periods that range from 6 months to 2 years. These agreements allow the state to guarantee the financing required by the industry, the supplies, the establishment of stable prices, a reasonable profit and in certain cases the distribution of the product.

The workers for their part guarantee certain stability in the production through these agreements. The proprietors have to guarantee that they will meet the production quotas agreed upon and provide satisfactory working conditions.

Companero Cerda said that "all these measures are aimed at eliminating the myth of the 'climate' because they would guarantee stability in the production and the necessary profits regularly sought by the investors."

National Agricultural Commissions

Efforts for a dialog to permit an understanding between the Farming and Livestock Development Ministry [MIDA] and the various productive sectors have also been made. For this reason, the government created national commissions for cotton, coffee, sesame, cacao and all other farm products. With these commissions, MIDA will respond to questions posed by the producers and will try to solve the problems of their production. An example of the work of these commissions was the opening of credit lines for the repair of cotton machineries and the import of supplies.

How Has the Private Sector Responded To These Incentives?

Deputy Planning Minister Cerda hereby summarizes the response of the private sector: "Regarding the farming sector, the producers of basic grains are obtaining a satisfactory harvest which we hope will meet the local demand together with the imports of these products."

According to reports given to the National Cotton Commission up to 22 March, 41,539 cotton manzanas had been reported as sown." Regarding the industrial sector, of a total of 663 firms considered as industries, approximately 296 have been reactivated. Out of the 63 key industries surveyed, the textile industry has the largest percentage of enterprises not operating.

According to Industry Ministry records, only 50 percent of the capacity of the active firms is being used.

"It must be noted that despite the incentives given by the revolution for the country's reactivation, certain businessmen have not only failed to reactivate their industries but have increased the flight of capital from them." This process has prompted a climate of anxiety and distrust among the workers who respond to this by taking over factories at the least sign of decapitalization. In some cases, these takeovers are not justified but in most of them they are because certain typical signs of the flight of capital have been detected.

Typical signs of the flight of capital are: the exaggerated increase in the number of accounts receivable pending collection in branches abroad; the invoicing of exports at reduced prices and imports at higher prices and the reporting of cash sales as credit sales; the request of loans from national banks adducing that the company does not have enough capital when the lack of capital was provoked by the management itself by sending it out of the country.

In addition, the workers have reported that there are cases in which management does not repair machinery right away and delays the purchase of raw material.

All these increase the feeling of distrust among the workers, distrust which results from actions by businessmen who are not interested in the country's economic reactivation.

STATISTICS SYSTEM TO RECEIVE CUBAN AID

PA031955 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 27 Mar 80 p 6A PA

[Text] A Cuban delegation lead by Jorge Martinez, vice president of Cuba's State Committee for Statistics, arrived today in Nicaragua to evaluate the assistance which the brother Cuban people can give Nicaragua in this field.

The field of statistics was totally neglected by Somozism. There has not even been a reliable census taken of the country's total population. The first reliable census was taken for the literacy campaign and we were all amazed at some of the facts that emerged. Therefore, the Nicaraguan revolution must now start to build its statistical system from scratch.

Statistics is not merely a dull compilation of numbers. It serves many purposes in a revolutionary state. For example, one can learn how many babies there are so as to plan milk consumption and the need for schools and toys; how many women are pregnant, in order to arrange for the infants' needs even before they are born; and where any how medical centers should be built and what specialties they should include, in order to satisfy the area's needs. Systematic work in statistics provides this and many other possibilities because it furnishes the data on all that is taking place in the country.

And all this must be done because there is nothing at present.

Cuban Aid

The Cuban delegation proposes to learn our needs so that Cuba may help us in every way it can. For the moment, Companero Fernando Gonzales, dean of the Faculty of Economy, will visit us in July to give an 11-week seminar on demography. Two advisers will remain 18 months to give us advice on economic agricultural statistics. Another adviser will also come to help set up the national statistics system and two Nicaraguan companeros will participate in Cuba's 1981 census to acquire practical training.

In this way and thanks to Cuban cooperation, the national statistics system will be strengthened and will advance rapidly.

COMMENTARY: INCOME TAX LAW REDISTRIBUTES PROFITS

PA022019 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Apr 80 PA

[Commentary]

[Excerpts] The new income tax law announced Monday afternoon will have far-reaching social effects. National firms will pay a 40-percent income tax while foreign companies or their subsidiaries will pay a 45-percent income tax. The latter have to pay more because they take their profits out of the country. The millions earned by the state will have to be invested in creating new jobs; building schools, hospitals and health centers; purchasing drugs and so forth. The truth is that a fiscal reform was needed to promote the revolution.

In this country the poor have always paid proportionally more taxes than the rich. Much remains to be done in this country where the businessmen's tax contributions have been really meager. This cannot happen under the revolution. Taxes are a way of redistributing the national wealth. Those who earn more should contribute part of their profit so it can be used for the good of the national community.

Pursuant to the new law, the state shall perceive 40 percent of the profit of all local firms. But it cannot be stated that this law will solve all the ills existing in our country today. The solution consists in producing more because some companies will not even report profits. We must produce more so more can be shared. We must produce more both in the agricultural and industrial sectors.

This law will also reinforce the context in which private business will operate. Those who are asking to be told the rules of the game now know what they are. They can enjoy and use 60 percent of their profits while the other 40 percent will have to be paid in taxes so it can be used for the benefit of the community. The poor cannot continue to live without social benefits. This is the beginning of capital's fulfillment of its social function. Businessmen now know they will not earn all the money they used to before. They know how much they are going to earn. After the promulgation of the law, businessmen cannot continue to ask what the rules of the game are. All they have to do now is get to work. Now they know.

WAVE OF ARRESTS REPORTED IN RIVAS

PA040339 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 31 Mar 80 pp 1, 12 PA

[Text] Rivas--A wave of arrests has led to a series of comments in this city. The people who have been arrested during the past few hours include Hector Luis Duarte, administrator of the Revenue Office; Franklin Maliano, manager of Denacal in Rivas, whose car had previously been confiscated; retired teacher Maria Nunez de Chavarria; Pedro Guillen, in charge of the nursery in the International Agricultural School, and Agapito Lopez, chief of public work teams of the municipality.

The reasons for these arrests are unknown. It must be noted that 10 trucks filled with approximately 800 soldiers entered the city on Friday. This city is being closely guarded. Two guards have been stationed in each block while patrols tour the city aboard vehicles.

DELEGATION DISCUSSES TOUR OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

FL031950 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1912 GMT 3 Apr 80 FL

[Excerpt] The high level delegation of Nicaragua's Sandinist Front and National Reconstruction Government today described its tour of socialist countries as fruitful.

Nicaraguan junta member Moises Hassan and Interior Minister Tomas Borge told PRENSA LATINA that they have acquired experience in the course of the tour and that they have been able to visualize a vital strategy to develop many areas in their country's economy.

Hassan and Borge, who are heading the delegation now in Czechoslovakia that will leave Saturday for Cuba, the last leg of their tour, said their intitial talks in Prague were encouraging.

PSC SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES REVOLUTION, REFUTES CHARGES

PA032323 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Mar 80 p 4 PA

[Text] Social Christian Party [PSC] Secretary General Agustin Jarquin Anaya discussed the following important subjects, among other things, during a recent press interview:

First, he referred to a sordid campaign, which in an attempt to discredit the Nicaraguan PSC, has been disseminating the report that the PSC has been trying to curb international aid to Nicaragua. He stated the party has been implementing an extensive campaign to instill trust in our revolutionary process. As part of this patriotic effort, party delegations recently visited Italy, Belgium, France, Spain and the United States. These delegations met in Europe with government and nongovernment officials to whom they voiced the need for international cooperation based on respect for our self-determination and favorable financial conditions to assist in our country's reconstruction and thus advance its democratization process.

Jarquin also emphasized that Christian Socialist parties rule or participate with substantial power in several West European countries.

He also said that the PSC president, Companero Adan Fletes Valle, spoke on radio and television during the 14th Congress of Italy's Christian Democratic Party [PDC].

He said Italy's PDC directs the "committee of solidarity with the people of Nicaragua," which gives and promotes aid to our country and had held a rally on the occasion of the visit of Omar Cabezas, Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] delegate.

President Fletes also stated that the distrust exisitng in Europe and the United States is due to some deviations observed within the revolutionary process and to certain attitudes which give a wrong impression of the revolution. He likewise mentioned that human rights violations were not discussed in any of the conversations held during his trip.

Secretary General Jarquin also said the PSC wants to emphatically point out that there is an ill-disposed campaign to link the activities of the permanent Committee for the Defense of Human Rights [CPDH] with our party. In this respect, he reasserted that the CPDH's work does not in any way tally with PSC's position. Nevertheless, in the same way it condemns human rights violations, it also condemns those who with ill-intentions are using the work of the CPDH to discredit the National Reconstruction Government, the PSC and CPDH members.

The PSC spokesman noted there has been an increasing contamination of the political environment due to a strong dose of blind sectarianism which has actually come to ignore the contribution made by all sectors to national liberation.

This worries us, said the PSC spokesman, because in this critical moment in our process, we believe this situation negatively affects the consolidation of our revolution, which requires the collaboration of all Nicaraguans in a suitable climate.

TALKS WITH VENEZUELA ON ASYLUM ISSUE BEGIN

PA040300 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0102 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[By Angel Antonio Garcia Munoz]

[Excerpt] Havana, 3 Apr (EFE)--Cuba and Venezuela have begun here a round of negotiations to analyze the crisis in their relations. This agency learned today that the negotiations began earlier this week, a few hours after Ambassador Cesar Rondon Lovera returned from Caracas, where he remained several weeks consulting with his government.

According to reliable sources, Cuban and Venezuelan representatives have been holding working sessions for the past 3 days, but a formula acceptable to both parties has not yet been found. Venezuelan negotiators include Ambassador Rondon Lovera and two other persons whose identities have not been disclosed, but which Venezuelan Embassy sources have described as "political personalities." Cuba's interests are represented in the talks by Foreign Vice Minister Ricardo Alarcon and Cuban Ambassador to Caracas Norberto Hernandez.

The two parties feel the crisis between their governments is clearly political even though juridically it is based on their differing views on the concept of the right to asylum. The only point discussed so far is Cuba's view on the right to asylum, as opposed to that held by the Caracas government.

In order to make perfectly clear the fact that "things are not well," Ambassador Rondon has not yet returned to his Fifth Avenue office and a political and diplomatic stand of "he is here only to negotiate" has been adopted.

1979 TRADE WITH USSR REPORTED; COOPERATION TO INCREASE

FL031628 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Apr 80 FL

[Text] Moscow--Trade between Cuba and the Soviet Union exceeded 4 billion rubles in 1979, thereby showing the magnitude of relations between the two CEMA-member countries. In that period, the USSR supplied Cuba with complete industrial plants amounting to almost 320 million rubles. It is estimated that cooperation between the two countries will develop and intensify even more over the 1981-85 5-year period. To this end, the two countries are coordinating their state plans to determine in the future the possibility of acquiring merchandise to fulfill such plans and market their respective goods.

CEMA members have been holding a high-level meeting in Moscow for the past 3 days to examine national economic programs for the 1981-85 period.

COMPARATIVE LAW SEMINAR LED BY U.S. BLACK LAWYERS OPENS

FL032145 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2118 GMT 3 Apr 80 FL

[Text] The comparative law seminar organized by the U.S. National Black Lawyers Conference and the National Union of Cuban Lawyers has opened at the Academy of Sciences' Council on Economic Mutual Assistance Hall. It will meet through tomorrow. Miguel Angel Duque de Estrada welcomed the participants in the meeting in the name of Cuban lawyers. He wished them success in their work and a profitable exchange of views. Speaking for the U.S. National Black Lawyers Conference, Dr Victor (Good) opened the session. Immediately, afterwards, Dr (Hoss Steven) assumed the presidency. Grenada's Justice Minister and Attorney General Dr Kendrick B. Radix addressed the session and spoke of the revolutionary process in his country and the reestablishment of the citizen rights which the revolution restored.

PEACE MOVEMENT REITERATES SOLIDARITY WITH U.S. BLACKS

FL040123 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0053 GMT 4 Apr 80 FL

[Text] The Cuban Peace Movement has issued a statement on the 12th anniversary of the assassination of Martin Lurther King in which it reiterates its solidarity with the balck population of the United States for the defense of its legitimate rights. It points out that the battle waged by King, who devoted his life to the defense of the civil rights of blacks in his country, won him the respect and sympathy of all peace- and justice-loving men in the world. It adds that the level and popularity of his ideas reached led to reaction's murder of the prominent black fighter. The Cuban Peace Movement stresses that those who thought that the physical elimination of King would make the ideals for which he fought disappear were mistaken. Today those segments demanding a stop to racial discrimination in the United States are broader than ever.

U.S. AID TO EL SALVADOR STRONGLY ASSAILED

FL031126 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 3 Apr 80 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program Commentary]

[Text] The situation in El Salvador is becoming highly tense and dramatic. The repression unleashed by the junta which took power with Yankee support after replacing the tyrant Carlos Humberto Romero is not any different from the repression employed by Anastasio Somoza in Nicaragua with U.S. Government support and protection.

The Salvadoran human rights committee disclosure that 1,029 persons have been assassinated by the government in that country from 16 October 1979 to date is the most evident demonstration of the degree of barbarity into which the junta and its armed forces have sunk the country. With U.S. assistance, the junta has killed an average of 187 Salvadorans monthly over that period, not to mention that 124 missing persons are added to the horrible bloodbath unleashed in that Central American nation.

No one in the world can have any doubt that, as the newspaper GRANMA recently asserted in an editorial, the U.S. Government and the reactionary oligarchy of El Salvador and their followers are the ones primarily responsible for these massacres and bloodshed by the government. There is nothing more revealing of this truth than the approval of the U.S. [House] Appropriations Committee to supply $5.7 million in military aid to the criminal Salvadoran junta. The action of the James Carter administration in the specific case of this Central American country--just as it did previously in Nicaragua and currently in Guatemala and Honduras--is the thermometer that measures the real face of imperialism, its reactionary policy, its contempt of peoples and of their desire of be free, independent and masters of their resources and future. The truth of such a degrading action has been expressed precisely by the official spokesman of the Yankee State Department, Hodding Carter, who declared that U.S. rulers giving military assistance to the Salvadoran junta is the best solution for the situation in El Salvador. For James Carter and his advisers, the solution of the crisis in El Salvador consists of arming the junta government so that it can increase repression, continue its crimes and assassinate savagely.

Yankee aid to crime in El Salvador does not consist of just weapons, munitions and huge sums of money which includes another Carter request to Congress of $50 million more for the junta.

U.S. advisers, many of their so-called diplomats and CIA agents are working in army and police garrisons and with fascist paramilitary groups. They are responsible for teaching the handling of new arms and to assassinate, torture and make citizens disappear.

The criminal hand of the U.S. Government now emerges in El Salvador as it did against the Cuban revolution from its beginning, against the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua, against the revolution in Grenada, against the constitutionalist movement in the Dominican Republic in 1965, against the popular Allende government in Chile, against the progressive government of Jacobo Arbenz in Guatemala in 1954 and against every liberation movement in our America.

Although its reactionary policy achieved some success in certain cases, it found an absolute response in others and irreversible failures. The last few years have proved this with a reality that imperialism cannot deny or change.

The aspiration of freedom and the determination to gain it are growing among Latin American and Caribbean peoples. Repression, assassinations, missing persons and government oppression in such countries do nothing except accelerate the process of struggle, intensify the awareness of the oppressed and impel popular cohesiveness and action. Undoubtedly, El Salvador today is an example of this. Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, upon his return from San Salvador after attending the funeral of the assassinated Archbishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, asserted with good reason: I have witnessed the labor pains of a new free and independent country that is about to be born.

OFFICIALS SIGN CONDOLENCES BOOK AT VIETNAMESE EMBASSY

FL040039 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Apr 80 FL

[Text] The book of condolences opened at the Vietnamese Embassy on the death of President Ton Duc Thang was signed today by Politburo members Osvaldo Dorticos, minister of justice, and Sergio del Valle, minister of public health. Also signing the book were Central Committee members Jesus Montane, Manuel Pineiro and Armando Acosta. Since 1 April our people have been coming to the Vietnamese Embassy to show their pain for the loss of Comrade Ton Duc Thang. Architect Ernesto Guevara Lynch, father of the heroic guerrilla, was also there today, as well as representatives of the liberation movements accredited to Cuba.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM--King Baudouin today received Cuban Ambassador Gustavo Mazorra on the latter's conclusion of his diplomatic mission in Belgium. Mazorra told the king about the progress of several industrial projects underway in Cuba that are receiving Belgian help. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0059 GMT 4 Apr 80 FL]

JAMAICA

SMALL TO VISIT U.S.; MANLEY EXPLAINS ECONOMIC SITUATION

FI311306 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 31 Mar 80 FI

[Text] Finance Minister Hugh Small is to visit Washington and New York next week for negotiations with the commercial banks with which Jamaica deals on an international basis. Minister Small will be presenting for discussion with these banks an economic program designed to show the link between the present holding situation and future development [words indistinct] Jamaica out of a deathtrap along a path of economic self-reliance.

The disclosure was made last night by Prime Minister Manley in a nationwide broadcast in which he explained the country's decision to break off with the IMF as well as the short and long-term implications of such a move. [Words indistinct] Over the next 12 months, the country faces a debt repayment of a $170 million, Mr Manley pointed to the vital need to reschedule the external debt damage. Mr Manley also outlined other measures to be pursued in the face of government rejection of the harsh IMF terms.

[Begin Manley recording]. We will be beginning negotiations with the world finance body and the countries belonging to what is called the friendly donor groups as well as with OPEC countries. The public must understand that it would not be in the national interest to disclose at this time the details of these discussions, but developments will be reported as they occur [words indistinct] the times. At the same time, the country has [word indistinct] to seek as a supreme priority savings and foreign exchange which now go to imported energy. Let me warn Jamaica that we cannot continue what we have been doing in the past to borrow more and more money to pay for the higher and higher cost of oil. In the same way, we cannot go on borrowing more and more to pay for the higher and higher cost of borrowed money. So, it is just as well that we take the course now and face the harsh realities now.

Energy conservation will be a dominant consideration of the 1980's. Equally, the whole country has to be more [words indistinct] itself the prevention of foreign exchange leakage, particularly through the tourism industry. Clear and dominant priorities [words indistinct] production of local foods. Secondly, insuring that export industries have the foreign exchange that they need to produce. Thirdly, keeping tourism on its present forward march. And fourthly, the speediest implementation of a new program which we are about to put into effect with the cooperation of the bauxite companies and the collaboration of other countries for the expansion of the bauxite and alumina industry. [Words indistinct] for the closest supervision of prices and other problems which hurt people. [Words indistinct] the strongest possible action to prevent leakages of foreign exchange.

We [words indistinct] negotiating rescheduling our principal due on debts, any good strategy, local food production, export [words indistinct] expansion, tourism, bauxite-alumina expansion, price supervision and retaining foreign exchange are the key to the short-term programs for the protection of the economy and the reestablishment of a leap forward into the long-term program which we can call "Operation Reconstruction" and [words indistinct] lead to a future of development based on increasing self-reliance. [end recording]

At the same, Prime Minister Manley noted that the path taken by the government would be more difficult than the IMF route, particularly in the short term, [words indistinct] that success would be achieved if all sectors of the country exercise greater discipline.

On the matter of elections, Mr Manley said the PNP and JLP [People's National Party and Jamaica Labor Party] were to submit a joint proposal to the electoral advisory committee for it to proceed without the photographing of electors.

GOVERNMENT REFUTES REPORT OF FOREIGN DEBT DEFAULT

FL031253 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 3 Apr 80 FL

[Excerpt] The government is taking immediate steps to refute a wire service report which quotes Prime Minister Manley as saying that Jamaica has begun to default on some $170 million in external debts. The news report orginated from the Associated Press wire service.

A release from the Agency for Public Information points out that the news report could be extremely damaging to the country, specifically as regards the upcoming talks between Finance Minister Hugh Small and overseas financial interests with which Jamaica deals. These talks are slated to be held in Washington and New York next week.

The API statement noted that at no time did Prime Minister Manley use the word default in any of his statements. In fact, the prime minister has stated the government's intention to negotiate with commercial banks and other institutions with the view to rescheduling Jamaica's national debt. And in his address to Parliament on the 25th of last month, Mr Manley clearly stated that Jamaica has no intention of repudiating its financial obligations.

Meanwhile, over 5,000 members of the PNP [People's National Party] have unanimously approved the Cabinet's decision to discontinue negotiations with the IMF for a standby agreement.

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR ECONOMIC PROGRAM SOUGHT

FL031750 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 3 Apr 80 FL

[Text] As the government moves to get international support for its new economic direction, Foreign Affairs Minister P. J. Patterson has left the island for the Dominican Republic and Venezuela.

Mr Patterson, who arrived in the Dominican Republic on Tuesday, is holding talks with former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and representatives of the socialist parties who attended last week's meeting of Socialist International in Santo Domingo.

The former West German chancellor, who has support for Jamaica, is said to have a considerable influence among the donor countries and he has [words indistinct] Jamaica following its break with the International Monetary Fund. The talks with the other socialist leaders will follow up at the government level initiatives already made at the party level last week.

After leaving Santo Domingo, Mr Patterson will go to Venezuela for talks with President Luis Herrera Campins, and details of these talks have been disclosed. However, it's understood that they will cover aid and a special oil facility Venezuela is proposing for countries of the region.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the PNP [People's National Party] international relations commission, Paul Miller, has gone to the United States and Canada where he'll be speaking to black groups, Jamaican communities and student organizations on the situation in Jamaica. In Canada, he'll hold talks with officials of the national Democratic Party which is very vocal in its support at Socialist International for Jamaica's break with the IMF.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 068 7 April 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Retired General Arrested After Article Published B 1
Mission to Caribbean Countries Said Successful B 1
Executive Branch Approves 1980 Budget B 1

CHILE

Text of Letter From Marcos To Remain Secret E 1
Clandestine Pamphlets Urge Hardline Policy E 1
Letelier's Relatives Ask Arrest of Contreras E 1
Socialist Party Condemns Invasion of Afghanistan E 1

COLOMBIA

Reportage on Latest Embassy Developments F 1
Guerrillas Release Two More F 1
M-19 Memorandum F 1
Three More Released F 1
Released Hostages' Identities F 1
Former Hostage Discusses Negotiations F 2
Past Events Recalled F 2
Government Briefs Envoys F 3
M-19 Rejects Cuba F 3
Sovereignty Over Disputed Cays Reaffirmed F 4

PERU

Cuban Ambassador Called to Havana for Talks J 1
Communique Reports 8,000-10,000 Refugees in Havana J 1
Foreign Minister Comments J 1
Aeroflot Postpones Regular Havana-Lima Flight J 2
Socialist International Conference Justifies Violence J 3

VENEZUELA

Foreign Ministry Issues Communique on Events in Cuba L 1
Ambassador Recalled L 1
Cuban Statement Rejected L 2

PANAMA

Columnist Discusses President Royo's Assembly Speech N 1
[LA REPUBLICA 3 Apr]
MATUTINO Discusses Local Canal Board's Responsibilities N 2
[1 Apr]

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Defense Minister Denies Rumors of Coup P 1
Mexican Paper Discusses Power Struggle in Junta P 1
[Havana International]
FELAP Secretary General Views Attack Against Newsmen P 1
Duarte Discusses Security of Newsmen P 2
Violence, Disorder Reported, Discussed P 2
Five PDC Members Killed P 2
Military Authorities Increase Vigilance P 2
Holy Week Casualties Reported P 3
Violence 'Diminishes' P 3
Defense Minister Notes Arms Traffic Through Costa Rica P 4
[LA NACION 28 Mar]

GUATEMALA

Government Invites OAS Observers to Elections P 6
PUP Not To Participate in Municipal Elections P 6
[PRENSA LIBRE 28 Mar]
Government Reiterates Neutrality in Salvadoran Conflict P 6
Anticommunist Army Issues Death Threats P 7
Army Issues Communique on Clash With Subversives P 7
[EL IMPARCIAL 28 Mar]

NICARAGUA

LA PRENSA Calls for New U.S. Policy [31 Mar] P 8
Salvadoran Boats Detained for Alleged 'Piracy' P 9
Five Netherlands Newsmen Arrive From El Salvador P 9

CUBA

Reportage on Refugees at Peruvian Embassy Q 1
Castro Personally Involved Q 1
Hundreds Enter Embassy Grounds Q 1
Number Increases to 2,000 Q 1
Government Statement Q 2
Guard Shot to Death Q 3
Injuries Reported Q 3
Health Situation Worsens Q 4
Government Position Q 4
Salvadoran CRM Member Speaks at Solidarity Event Q 7
Castro Meets With Austrian Socialist Deputy Q 7

OTHER COUNTRIES

BOLIVIA

President To Install New Cabinet 7 Apr V 1
Diplomatic Relations Established With PRC V 1

MEXICO

Appointment of U.S. Ambassador Favorably Received V 1
Japan Interested in Buying More Petroleum V 1

RETIRED GENERAL ARRESTED AFTER ARTICLE PUBLISHED

PY241714 Paris AFP in Spanish 0240 GMT 4 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Apr (AFP)--Gen Adel Edgardo Vilas, Ret, who played an outstanding role in the war against subversives, has been placed under arrest for 30 days, a person close to him has reported.

The sources said that the punishment was meted out for declarations General Vilas made to REDACCION magazine, which published them in an article entitled "Vilas, a Peronist General."

General Vilas is serving his arrest in a military unit in Comodoro Rivadavia, 1,800 km southwest of Buenos Aires. This is not the first time General Vilas has been arrested for political reasons.

MISSION TO CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES SAID SUCCESSFUL

PY041827 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1315 GMT 4 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 4 Apr (TELAM)--Air Force Col Raul Cura, under secretary of international economic relations, who headed an Argentine mission to the Caribbean area, has stated that the mission had important results. It visited seven Caribbean countries in 12 days.

Colonel Cura declined to give any specific information on the grounds that he first has to report to the economy minister, but he said that the mission worked strenuously and that he believes the results are good.

Talking about the donation of 2,000 tons of wheat to Haiti, Colonel Cura said that Argentina has donated wheat to all the countries in the Caribbean area except the Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica and Santa Lucia. The donations have been made under the food assistance agreement which Argentina had signed. Under the agreement, Argentina is committed to donating 23,000 tons of wheat to developing countries or relatively less developed countries. Finally, Colonel Cura said that the mission had been a success and that all its members are very satisfied with its accomplishments.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH APPROVES 1980 BUDGET

[Figures as received]

PY291435 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2246 GMT 28 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Mar (NA)--The executive branch has approved the law pertaining to the budget for the current fiscal year, which foresees a deficit of over 3.7 trillion pesos.

Government house has reported that the text of the law, which was basically approved by the Legislative Advisory Commission (CAL) on 7 March, will be officially released tomorrow.

The 1980 budget provides for expenditures amounting to 37,248,000,000,000 pesos for the national administration, which includes the central administration, autonomous organizations and special accounts.

The law is approximately 90 pages long. Income is estimated at 33,459,000,000,000 pesos, and therefore the anticipated deficit amounts to 3,789,000,000,000 pesos, a figure that is equivalent to 3 percent of the GDP estimated for 1980.

TEXT OF LETTER FROM MARCOS TO REMAIN SECRET

PY041858 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0440 GMT 4 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 4 Apr (TELAM/EFE)--The Chilean Government will not reveal the text of the letter sent by the Philippine president to his Chilean counterpart conveying his excuses for having canceled the latter's visit to Manila after he was already halfway there.

This information was disclosed here today by the government secretary general, Gen Sergio Badiola, who added that one must abide by the terms of the official communique, which stated that "after appraising all the information, it has been decided to consider the incident closed and to continue maintaining relations with the Philippines," the severance of which had been announced by Gen Augusto Pinochet.

CLANDESTINE PAMPHLETS URGE HARDLINE POLICY

PY041749 Paris AFP in Spanish 2249 GMT 3 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 3 Apr (AFP)--A group which is apparently made up of supporters of general Pinochet has been distributing pamphlets asking the government to dimiss some officials.

The pamphlets bear no signature, but observers believe that they have been issued by the so-called "hardline sector" in government circles, a sector which gained notoriety last week with the ouster of Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos, who had been considered a moderate within the military regime. The pamphlets ask Pinochet "to get rid of Cubillos" and call for "a closing of ranks around the government." Government Secretary General Sergio Badiola condemned this action and said that all information available on the pamphlet distribution campaign has been turned over to the security services for investigation.

Arguments between the progovernment "hardliners" and "moderates" have grown hotter during the past few days over whether the military regime should continue in power indefinitely or return the country to democratic normality within a fixed period of time.

LETELIER'S RELATIVES ASK ARREST OF CONTRERAS

PY041709 Paris AFP in Spanish 1532 GMT 3 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 3 Apr (AFP)--It was disclosed here today that the relatives of a former leftist Chilean minister murdered in the United States have requested the arrest of the chief and two members of the disbanded secret police of the Chilean military regime (DINA) [National Intelligence Department].

The request was submitted to the military judge by the parents and sisters of Orlando Letelier del Solar against Gen Manuel Contreras, Col Pedro Espinoza and Capt Armando Fernandez, all of whom are career army officers.

SOCIALIST PARTY CONDEMNS INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

PY041828 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1702 GMT 4 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 4 Apr (LATIN)--The underground Chilean Socialist Party issued a document here today condemning the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

"The Chilean Socialists severely criticize the Soviet intervention perpetrated under lame pretexts," the communique stated.

REPORTAGE ON LATEST EMBASSY DEVELOPMENTS

Guerrillas Release Two More

PA042056 Paris AFP in Spanish 0250 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 4 Apr (AFP)--William Barquero, former Nicaraguan ambassador to Colombia, and Spanish citizen were released today by the 19 April Movement commandos in the Dominican Embassy here. Manuel Lozano, the Spaniard, is a liquor salesman. On Thursday, a Dominican citizen and protocol officer of the Colombian Foreign Ministry were also released.

M-19 Memorandum

PA060316 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--The release of three nondiplomatic hostages still being held by the 19 April Movement is expected today. The government meanwhile, is studying a memorandum presented by the guerrillas in the latest meeting held on Thursday. According to reliable sources, in that memorandum the guerrillas told the government that they would release the nondiplomatic hostages before the end of Easter week but insisted on obtaining the release of at least 28 political prisoners and $50 million.

The government, in turn, continues insisting on the impossibility of yielding to these demands because that would be a violation of the Constitution and the laws unless a proper solution is found, such as transferring the political prisoners being tried by court-martial to a civilian court.

Three More Released

PA062234 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2209 GMT 6 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 6 Apr (EFE)--Three people were relaeased today by the 19 April Movement (M-19) commando unit which has been occupying the Dominican Embassy since 27 February. Those released left the embassy around 2145 GMT along with a physician who took care of several people inside the embassy who were ill. The names of those released were not disclosed but it was asserted that none has diplomatic status. There are still 19 men, 11 of them ambassadors, inside the embassy.

Released Hostages' Identities

PA062329 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2256 GMT 6 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 6 Apr (LATIN)--The leftwing guerrillas occupying the Dominican Embassy in Bogota released three more hostages this afternoon, including Labert Byfield, honorary Jamaican consul in Colombia, Red Cross sources have reported.

The other two were identified as Guillermo Triana, the Foreign Ministry's under secretary of protocol, and Tito Livio Tiburcio, a Dominican Embassy employee who, according to military reports, served as an aide to the guerrillas.

The group left the embassy around 1647 (2147 GMT) accompanied by an International Red Cross official identified only as Cobell, who had been admitted into the embassy 8 hours and 40 minutes earlier.

Colombian Foreign Ministry spokesmen reported that Cobell is Swiss and works as Red Cross delegate to the Andean countries. Military sources had initially reported that he was an American physician.

Following today's release there are still 20 people in the hands of the extremists who took over the embassy on 27 February. They include 11 ambassadors, 2 charges d'affaires and 5 consuls and secretaries. The only Colombians inside the embassy are Luis Valencia, editor of a diplomatic magazine and Jorge Guzman, a photographer. According to press reports, they are voluntarily remaining in the embassy with the other hostages.

Former Hostage Discusses Negotiations

PA050016 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2208 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 4 Apr (EFE)--Alleged friction between Colombian officials, Ramiro Zambrano and Camilo Jimenez, and Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan, could have been the reason for the change in negotiators for the diplomatic hostages at the Dominican Embassy here. Dominican engineer and businessman Mario Guzman informed EFE that apparently there was friction between Galan and the Colombian Government negotiators and that this had caused his replacement during the ninth round of talks on Wednesday. Mario, who claimed to be a relative of Dominican President Antonio Guzman, said the hostages still remaining at the embassy were "quite surprised" at the sudden replacement of Ambassador Galan.

During Wednesday's round of talks the 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrilla emerged accompanied by Peruvian Consul Alfredo Teuada. This surprised newsmen covering events around the embassy and even the Colombian Government negotiators. Guzman also said the M-19 guerrillas at the embassy had said the military tribunals are releasing some political prisoners already sentenced and that this suggests an imminent settlement of the difficult conflict.

The M-19 has demanded from President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's administration the liberation of 311 political prisoners, most of whom are now being court-martialed in Bogota. They are accused of various crimes including subversion, kidnaping and murder.

Guzman, who was released Thursday, said Commander Uno of the guerrilla operation at the embassy promised Papal Nuncio Angelo Acerbi, one of the hostages, that he would release 11 persons during Easter week "because I am a Catholic."

Past Events Recalled

PA061723 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1650 GMT 6 Apr 80 PA

[By Libardo Aguirre Saenz]

[Excerpts] Bogota, 6 Apr--An attempted rebellion by the ambassadors held hostage in the occupied embassy in Bogota was thwarted by Commander Uno when he announced emphatically a few days ago to the captives that "if anyone goes on a hunger strike, I will shoot him."

On that occasion, the ambassadors and other hostages of the 19 April Movement (M-19) terrorist cell immediately "sat down at the table to eat" the local and international press was told by Mario Guzman Cabrales, an engineer residing in Colombia who is the nephew of Dominican President Antonio Guzman.

According to the released Dominican citizen, one of the ambassadors, speaking on behalf of the rest of the captives, told the guerrillas on one occasion that the hostages were going to stage a hunger strike.

"The attempted rebellion ended minutes later when Commander Uno told everyone emphatically: 'I will shoot the first one to go on strike.'"

Guzman Cabrales also mentioned the escape of Uruguayan Ambassador Fernando Gomez Fyns. He said the ambassador's action violated not one pact but two. "We were planning a joint escape with former Nicaraguan Ambassador William Barquero and Ambassador Gomez Fyns. Other persons were involved, but I cannot reveal their names," he explained. The former Dominican hostage said the three were to escape during the 1400 GMT Mass on that Monday, in other words, on 17 March, the same day on which Gomez Fyns escaped.

"Gomez Fyns got Barquero and me to give our word of honor that none of the three would attempt anything until the scheduled hour," the Dominican said. However, Guzman Cabrales added, the Uruguayan ambassador violated that pact as well as another because 'I understand that he had made a gentlemen's agreement with other ambassadors not to flee.'

Finally, Guzman told the national and international press that the first floor of the embassy is mined with explosives.

Government Briefs Envoys

PA060225 Madrid EFE Spanish 0203 GMT 6 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 5 Apr (EFE)--The Colombian Government today briefed the representatives of its counterparts affected by the occupation of the Dominican Embassy on the course of the negotiations that are being held with the 19 April Movement guerrilla group.

Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas met with diplomats and special envoys of the countries whose ambassadors and consuls have been held hostage since 27 February. It was learned that the government is undertaking this type of meeting to explain in detail aspects of the talks with the armed group which is demanding the release of "political prisoners" and a $50 million ransom. For their part, the diplomats reiterated the confidence of their countries in the local authorities and their efforts to find an end to the conflict.

The talks between the government and the guerrillas will be resumed at approximately 2030 GMT on Monday, 7 April.

M-19 Rejects Cuba

PA060245 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0040 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[By German Acero Espinosa]

[Text] Bogota, 6 Apr (EFE)--The 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrilla commando unit which is holding 20 hostages in the Dominican Embassy in Bogota today decided not to consider Cuba as a place of asylum in view of the situation that has arisen with the occupation of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

A completely reliable source told EFE tonight that when Commander Uno found out about the problem that had arisen in Cuba, where more than 10,000 people sought refuge in the Peruvian Embassy, he decided to substitute a European country as a new place of asylum.

Cuban President Fidel Castro had made an offer to Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala to welcome the guerrillas and the hostages at the Dominican Embassy in order to solve the difficult problem.

"It is no use going to Cuba because of the problems occurring there," Commander Uno today told the diplomatic hostages who have been in captivity for more than 36 days.

Commander Uno said that if an agreement is reached with the Colombian Government, they would go to a European country which might well be Spain, one of the ambassadorial hostages told a relative over the telephone.

Following the Dominican Embassy takeover on 27 February, the M-19 commander announced that he would take the diplomatic hostages and 311 political prisoners whose release he has requested from the Colombian Government to Cuba.

Cobell, the International Red Cross delegate, continued making arrangements inside the embassy today to obtain safe-conducts in the event that the commando unit should decide to go into exile in the next few days. Cobell entered the embassy with a briefcase for one of the longest visits yet--almost 8 hours.

It was learned in diplomatic circles that Cobell also made arrangements with some ambassadors concerning the processing of official papers needed for the exchange of correspondence with their respective nations.

Serge Colimon, a Haitian Embassy official, told EFE that the envoys of countries whose diplomats are being held hostage met with Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas on Friday to exchange views concerning the Dominican Embassy issue.

Dominican Tito Livio Tiburcio, released along with Colombian Guillermo Triana Ayala and honorary Jamaican Consul M. Byfield, was taken to the Military Institutes Brigade for questioning behind closed doors.

According to reports circulating here, Livio Tiburcio is being questioned about an alleged connection with the M-19 group which occupied the Dominican Embassy. It is being insisted that he cooperated with the group to facilitate their terrorist acitivties.

SOVEREIGNTY OVER DISPUTED CAYS REAFFIRMED

PA062003 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--According to Navy Commander Adm Gilberto Barona Silva, Colombia will defend its sovereignty over the cays located in the archipelago of San Andres and providencia. He has also confirmed that the marine areas under dispute with Venezuela are not being patrolled by ships from either country.

According to Admiral Barona, in times of peace the exercise of sovereignty is merely limited to the exploration of marine resources. He then announced that the government is currently negotiating with several countries for cooperation in exploiting marine resources in areas so far unexplored by Colombian fishing boats.

He stressed that the government is seriously considering the economic potential of the still untapped natural resources in the ocean and has specific projects planned in connection with this.

CUBAN AMBASSADOR CALLED TO HAVANA FOR TALKS

PA042319 Paris AFP in Spanish 2311 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 4 Apr (AFP)--Reliable sources reported here today that Cuban ambassador to Peru Luis Karakadze left this morning for Havana, where he was called for consultations by his government.

Karakadze's trip is apparently linked to the problem of the Cuban refugees in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

COMMUNIQUE REPORTS 8,000-10,000 REFUGEES IN HAVANA

PY062136 Paris AFP in Spanish 2044 GMT 6 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Lima, 6 Apr (AFP)--The Peruvian Foreign Ministry reported here today through a communique released at 1500 local time (2000 GMT), that between 8,000 and 10,000 Cubans are within the Peruvian Embassy compund in Havana.

The communique states: "The Peruvian Foreign Ministry reports that in light of the situation created by the Cuban officials, who motivated the massive entrance of Cuban citizens at the Peruvian Embassy, there are now between 8,000 and 10,000 Cubans at that mission.

"Since the situation is becoming impossible for our embassy personnel to handle, we are negotiating with the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba, the UN High Commission for Refugees and the International Red Cross, seeking humanitarian aid for these persons, who are suffering from a lack of food and fundamental services. Some cases of dehydration, lack of oxygen, gastroenteritis, traumatic injury, sunstroke, etc., have already been detected.

"Furthermore, persons outside the embassy compound have thrown objects into the embassy grounds, injuring several persons.

"The Foreign Ministry hopes that the prompt support requested will provide relief for these persons."

Foreign Minister Comments

PA070418 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0333 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 6 Apr (EFE)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia today called for "international solidarity" as the only way to solve the case of the 10,000 refugees in the embassy in Havana.

During a news conference held at Torre Tagle Palace, seat of the Foreign Ministry, Garcia said Peru cannot "provide even the most basic facilities" to the refugees. The foreign minister said that it is impossible, especially because of the precarious conditions existing in Cuba, where "food is distributed by official lists."

The minister, who looked tired, added that the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees will be in charge of taking the throng that has voluntarily gathered in the embassy out of Cuba.

"The high commissioner can take those who want to leave Cuba to the various nations that agree to protect them," he added. Garcia said Peru "will cooperate as much as it can. It is ready to provide the necessary coordination and to welcome as many refugees as it can."

The foreign minister said food, medical care and sanitary conditions will have to be provided by the Cuban Government because it is responsible for what he called "an unprecedented tragedy in the history of mankind."

He also dismissed the possibility of setting up an airlift to help in the evacuation since "it is impossible for Peru on such short notice to move and welcome that enormous number of people.

Analyzing the reasons why Cuba left the Peruvian Embassy without surveillance, Garcia voiced his discomfiture and surprise.

"We have not been able to fathom the reasons for such serious action and the use of such harsh language, not only against Peru and Venezuela, but against the rest of the Latin American nations, except Mexico," the foreign minister stated. He added that the reason given by the Cuban Government was the death of a policeman as a result of the forcible entry into the embassy of a bus with five people who were seeking asylum abroad. Garcia noted that the coroner's office has stated that the policeman died when a bullet fired by another guard ricocheted.

"The Cuban Government thinks--why I don't know--that the Peruvian Embassy is responsible for the policeman's death," he said. The minister noted that as a result of that the Cuban Government ordered cranes to uproot the police posts and announced over the radio that it had lifted police protection from the embassy.

"What they didn't expect was that so many people would enter the embassy," he remarked.

Explaining his surprise over the Cuban decision, Garcia said, "Peru had made great efforts in the past to show its friendship to Cuba." He cited the instances of the Peruvian initiative to stop the blockade in 1972, President Francisco Morales Bermudez' participation in the nonalined summit in Havana and the vote cast for Cuba during the UN election of a Latin American member of the Security Council.

Asked about a possible break in relations, Garcia said that "an eventual break has to be considered but what we want to do now is remedy the tragic situation that 10,000 people are enduring." He added that government-to-government negotiations are difficult, "given the lack of interest shown in the Cuban document."

Garcia said no decision has been made to bring the matter before the UN Security Council. Among the actions taken, the foreign minister stressed the call for an Andean Council meeting and the appeals made to the Red Cross, the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and friendly nations, especially those that have representatives in Cuba.

About the initial 25 refugees who don't have the Cuban Government's permission to leave the country, Garcia said Peru's stand will continue to be to protect them.

Garcia added that he asked the Peruvian Interior Ministry today to reinforce its protection of the Cuban Embassy. "What Cuba did is a violation of the Vienna Convention," he noted.

After the news conference, Garcia returned to the meeting with his cabinet colleagues, which has lasted more than 48 hours. As he said, a possible solution to this tense situation and human drama will be worked out beginning tomorrow, Tuesday [as received].

AEROFLOT POSTPONES REGULAR HAVANA-LIMA FLIGHT

PA062102 Paris AFP in Spanish 1953 GMT 6 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 6 Apr (AFP)--The regular Aeroflot flight that was scheduled to arrive here at noon today from Havana has been postponed indefinitely, it was officially announced today.

The Peruvian aeronautics authorities and airline representatives at Lima's international airport said they do not know the reasons for the postponement of the flight and are consulting Havana about this. In accordance with its normal timetable, after landing here, the plane should have stayed overnight and returned to Havana tomorrow. Medical personnel, nurses, medicines and food provided by the Peruvian Red Cross were to have left for Havana on the return flight to help alleviate the situation created after thousands of Cubans invaded the Peruvian Embassy in Havana when Cuban authorities removed all police protection.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE JUSTIFIES VIOLENCE

PY041808 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2330 GMT 2 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Lima, 2 Apr (LATIN)--The Socialist International, which closed a 2-day conference here today, has justified the use of insurrection as a means of taking power in those countries where there is no other way to attain democracy.

The Socialixt International also rejected charges that the presence of approximately 30 social democratic leaders from Europe and Latin America in Lima constitutes interference with the electoral process in Peru, where general elections are scheduled for 18 May. The conference had been convened by the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA).

Francisco Pena Gomez, secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, stated--during a press conference held at the end of the meeting--that the Socialist International had recently changed its attitude toward political violence. "Nowadays, even if the Socialist International rules that power must be won by votes, it accepts the fact that when this course of action is not feasible, political violence is the last recourse," he added.

Guillermo Manuel Ungo of the Salvadoran National Revolutionary Party indicated that his country's current state of insurrection results from what he called "the total closing of the electoral path."

The fact that the Socialist International met in Lima only a few weeks before the first Peruvian general elections in 17 years was criticized from the viewpoint that this constituted interference in the country's domestic affairs. The presidential candidates of the other parties were invited to the conference, but their benches remained unoccupied.

Bernt Carlson from Sweden, secretary general of the Socialist International, rejected the criticism and indicated that the movement, which groups the so-called parties of the democratic left, has "the duty of working for democracy in every country of the world." He recalled that the protection of human rights is an essential element within the UN Charter. He added: "Thus, APRA's efforts deserve the massive support of the members of the Socialist International."

In turn, APRA presidential candidate Armando Villanueva del Campo recalled that this has been the fourth meeting of the Socialist International in Latin American this year, following the ones in San Salvador, Managua and Santo Domingo. "As long as there is a dictatorship or a nation without human rights on the continent, we, the social democratic parties, will continue meeting," he said.

Among the persons who attended the conference which closed this afternoon were Carlos Andres Perez, Jose Figueres and Walter Guevara Arze, former presidents of Venezuela, Costa Rica and Bolivia, respectively. At the end of the conference the delegates flew to Trujillo to pay homage to APRA founder Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, who died last August at the age of 84.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON EVENTS IN CUBA

PA051727 Paris AFP in Spanish 1534 GMT 5 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpts] Caracas, 5 Apr (AFP)--The Venezuelan Government categorically rejected all the implications and references made by the Cuban revolutionary government in relation to the incidents which have occurred at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

In a communique issued here last night, the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry said that it was carefully studying a Cuban Government communique published on 4 April by GRANMA.

The incidents are related to the decision of Fidel Castro's government to withdraw the guards from the Peruvian Embassy and the notice that other embassies could have the same done if they wished.

The Venezuelan Foreign Affairs Ministry says in its communique that on behalf of the Venezuelan Government it categorically rejects the implications and references to Venezuela contained in the Cuban Government communique and that in due time it will present a more complete report on its position.

The Venezuelan communique goes on to say that Arturo Garcia y Garcia, Peruvian foreign relations minister, has reported on the critical situation at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana on several occasions today.

In view of the situation, the embassies in Havana of countries which are members of the Andean Pact are in constant touch with their respective foreign ministries.

The Cuban Government's strong communique on the situation of Cuban citizens seeking asylum in diplomatic missions in Havana and the reaction of the Venezuelan Government seem to have altered emotions. Everything seems to indicate that diplomatic relations between the two countries could freeze at any moment.

Ambassador Recalled

PA051848 Paris AFP in Spanish 1827 GMT 5 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 5 Apr (AFP)--Venezuela again recalled its ambassador in Cuba, Cesar Rondon Lovera. He will report on the situation in Havana following the statement released by the Cuban Government and published by the newspaper GRANMA on 4 April.

A communique just released by the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry reports on the situation and notes that the Foreign Ministry has issued instructions to Ambassador Cesar Rondon Lovera to come to Caracas for consultations on the situation in Havana following the Cuban revolutionary government statement published in the newspaper GRANMA on 4 April.

The new communique, the second released by the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry in less than 24 hours, adds that the national government will reply to the charges contained in the Cuban document and will state its position once it has all the available information.

The brief communique concludes by stating that the Foreign Ministry ratifies once more the firm position of the Venezuelan Government in defense of the right of asylum and respect for diplomatic immunity.

Cuban Statement Rejected

PA070404 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0308 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[By Hugo Infantino]

[Text] Caracas, 6 Apr (LATIN)--Venezuela considered the statements issued Friday by the Cuban Government in which it refers to this country and Peru concerning the incidents at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana as an "unjustified aggression" and termed its language "violent and unacceptable."

In a nine-page declaration issued tonight by the Foreign Ministry, the Venezuelan Government adopted the Peruvian position in the sense that any situation that may arise as a result of the withdrawal of the police protection at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana "shall be the exclusive responsibility of the Cuban Government."

Wondering why so many so many people are seeking asylum, questioning the claims that they are common criminals, and demanding to know the reason why some embassies are discriminated against concerning custody, the Venezuelan document maintained that "whatever the answer, there appears to be an urgent need for all nations who practice the right of asylum to impose respect for their prerogatives if the requirements that allow it exist, a position which Venezuela firmly supports."

Referring to the situation created by the entry of Cuban citizens into the Venezuelan diplomatic mission in Havana in recent months, the communique insisted that "despite the reiterated efforts to solve political situations with political realism," it has not been possible to reach effective and honorable solutions "in view of the attitude of the Cuban revolutionary government."

The Venezuelan Government reiterated "its intention to maintain really civilized and fruitful relations and declares that it awaits evidence on the part of Cuba that it knows how to apprise its relations with our country."

The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry announcement was released after several consultations between President Luis Herrera Campins, Foreign Minister Alberto Zambrano Velasco and the Venezuelan ambassador in Havana, Cesar Rondon Lovera.

Foreign Minister Zambrano, after releasing the document to the press tonight, announced that he will call a meeting of the diplomatic corps to give them a copy of the document and added that the subregional Andean Pact Council may be summoned in the next 48 hours to analyze the situation.

COLUMNIST DISCUSSES PRESIDENT ROYO'S ASSEMBLY SPEECH

PA050310 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 3 Apr 80 p 4-A PA

[By Joaquin Beleno: "Royo's Speech"]

[Excerpts] President Aristides Royo's long-awaited speech has definitely not disappointed his fellow citizens. In his 1-hour, 18-minute address to the nation, the president detailed all that has been done during the 18 months of his administration.

As regards the image and moral strength of this administration, Aristides Royo was very brave in challenging the rich on their own ground and in encouraging the poor to achieve an equitable and impartial distribution of the country's wealth. Dialog must be the basis of understanding and balance, but our commentary will always be the same. His opponents will continue to be the rich who do not want to obtain less profits or the rich who have not been pleased with a few additional contracts, the poor with the lowest wages and those middle class members who defend the rich--including those public servants who enjoy job stability, but confuse years of service with productivity and salary increases.

Elsewhere in his speech, President Royo maintained his unchanging patriotic position in the face of that wealthy country, (the richest and most powerful), the United States, which is violating the treaties it has signed. All of us must close ranks around Royo and fight to the very end to obtain and bring into fruition that which was achieved through the Torrijos-Carter treaties and in order to create security for the year 2000.

Our impression of Royo's speech is that it is like the surfacing of a big iceberg in whose tip we have seen distinctly for the first time the entire development of a government program. However, under the surface, that is, in that which has been omitted and has not been stated, an entire world of possibilities--especially at the level of the small communities and in the lifestyle of the Panamanian man during the last quarter of the 20th century--is still left to emerge. This was not evident in the presidential speech, but is a fact with regard to the government's work.

As regards education, we think he was ostensibly cautious. We understood this to be more out of a middle class feeling or conscience, than for political reasons. The president asked those who have the 1980 educational program in their hands for moderation. He appealed to the human, patriotic and generous feelings of those who must respond to 200,000 Panamanian students and their parents.

The president was heavily applauded on various occasions, for instance when he referred to the public servants whose loyalty is weakened and slackens in the face of the attacks of critics who do not suggest solutions and, if they have them selfishly keep them to themselves. But he was even more heavily applauded when he flatly dismissed the possibility of organizing a constituent assembly or holding a plebiscite to replace the 1972 Constitution. Through the paths of legality and dialog, Royo, in the name of democracy, will accept all changes to the present Constitution, but nothing more. He will not accept anything subversive either.

Of course, the presidential speech was full of charisma. He talked about the necessary administrative reforms and the change of officials--as is to be expected in an administration that is being strengthened. But the most important topic, the ministerial changes, was not discussed. Could it be perhaps because it is the philosophy of those in charge of the process that such blows should not be announced beforehand?

MATUTINO DISCUSSES LOCAL CANAL BOARD'S RESPONSIBILITIES

PA030336 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 1 Apr 80 p 4-A PA

[Article by Harmodio Icaza: "The Canal's Board of Directors"]

[Text] It is now exactly 6 months since the Torrijos-Carter treaties came into effect, and the Board of Directors has not held a single meeting, even though the document says that "the Canal Commission will be made up of nine members," and so forth. The appointment of five members of the board was intentionally delayed for the purpose of deciding, without any interference, what policies to follow and to establish the necessary regulations and to arrange for the army to be in control.

For all practical purposes the Board of Directors will have nothing to do but meet and be briefed on everything that has been done by the army and to learn that everything had been decided for them before any of them had been sworn in. This includes the four Panamanains appointed by Panama, who will only have the right to protest.

Although it is true that the five Americans and four Panamanians have not been legally appointed, nothing has kept the four Pnaamanians chosen by our government from meeting, at least to be informed on what is happening. So far it has not been possible for them to agree on the site and date. If one of them is not on his way to Miami, the other one does not have time. The truth is that every effort to get them to meet at least once have been in vain.

Considering their immense responsibility, they should have been a little more concerned about their duties. But the truth has been quite different. One even suggested that he be sworn in before Carter's representative, ignoring the fact that Panama had rejected this demand, which is not included in any part of the treaty. We are making fools of ourselves.

The four Panamanians must meet and reach a joint decision on the attitude they must assume, because even if it is true that matters will be decided by a majority vote, at least the joint attitude of the four Panamanians will influence the future behavior of their counterparts as well as the autonomy the army has taken on itself in decisions concerning the canal's operation and administration. In this respect we want to mention again the laws on the implementation of the treaties, which violate the letter and the spirit of the pacts, as if national law could be above an international agreement.

The passivity assumed by the government in not formally protesting the violations and the whimsical interpretations of the treaties would seem to reveal an attitude of submission and resignation to everything that is happening in the Canal Commission, at least until the year 2000. If to this we add the "so what" attitude assumed so far by the Panamanian members of the board, then as a Panamanian, one must wonder if the most patriotic Panamanians were selected, or if on the contrary we have not been so fortunate. I do not doubt the capacity of each of them. Perhaps we have chosen good persons, but it is remarkable that so far they have not given any importance to the posts to which they have been appointed.

EL SALVADOR

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES RUMORS OF COUP

PA070113 Paris AFP in Spanish 0014 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Apr (AFP)--Salvadoran Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia this afternoon emphatically denied rumors of an alleged coup d'etat against the present governing junta. In a telephone conversation with AFP, Colonel Garcia said the rumors circulated in that respect broad and in El Salvador are false. Unofficial and vague reports about a coupist movement against the present governing junta circulated here in the last few hours and were picked up by an international news agency, which is not AFP.

Minister Garcia, whom the opposition sectors identify as part of the Salvadoran armed forces' conservative sector, said that he had been working the last few hours without problems on state matters with the members of the junta. He confirmed that Col Antonio Majano is out of the country on private matters, although he avoided revealing where the military member of the junta is. Garcia only said Majano will return this week.

Meanwhile, the general situation in the country today appeared to be calm and there was no news of terrorist activities or acts of political violence. All industrial, commercial, student and other activities are expected to be fully restored on Monday and Tuesday, following the Holy Week recess.

MEXICAN PAPER DISCUSSES POWER STRUGGLE IN JUNTA

PA051658 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The newspaper EL SOL DE MEXICO has said that a struggle for power is being waged by the upper echelons of the military in El Salvador, where someone is killed by the repressive forces every 40 minutes. The paper adds that junta members Adolfo Arnoldo Majano and Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia and National Guard Chief Eugenio Vides Casanova are heading the various factions struggling for total power in the country.

It adds that Colonel Garcia has the support of the Pentagon and the U.S. Congress while Vides Casanova has the support of National Guard sectors. They want to play a decisive role in the country.

FELAP SECRETARY GENERAL VIEWS ATTACK AGAINST NEWSMEN

PA041703 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Genaro Carnero Checa, secretary general of the Latin American Journalists Federation [FELAP], said in Mexico yesterday that the only way to protect newsmen who leave their countries on delicate missions is to get rid of dictatorships and convert them into democracies. In referring to the attack against two Netherlands television reporters in San Salvador, he added that once democracy is achieved newsmen should be given credentials, special status and free circulation. This theory, which seems utopian, is not really so, the top FELAP leader said.

He added that people must be incited to revolt against dictatorships in order to establish democracies and then let democracies protect newsmen who are struggling on their behalf.

He noted that nowhere else in the world are newsmen so badly persecuted as in Latin America because of the existing dictatorships. He said that the Nicaraguan people fought against and defeated one of them and that the people of El Salvador and Haiti--countries in which no international treaty is in effect--will have to do the same.

DUARTE DISCUSSES SECURITY OF NEWSMEN

PA041656 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[Text] According to NOTIMEX, Jose Napoleon Duarte, one of the leaders of the Salvadoran Government junta, told the press that if there is no possible solution we [the Christian Democrats] would have to withdraw, but first we are going to exhaust all means.

After two Netherlands television newsmen were wounded and the representatives of foreign information media expressed strong indignation, Duarte offered to punish those responsible. Duarte, who was under continuous pressure from reporters in the hotel where 20 of them are staying, said that killing is one of the problems of El Salvador.

In response to the complaints over the lack of security for the media, Duarte said: We do not have a curfew because things have not yet reached such a serious level. However, NOTIMEX continues, the day before the meeting Duarte had offered newsmen in the same hotel security and respect for their work.

VIOLENCE, DISORDER REPORTED, DISCUSSED

Five FDC Members Killed

PA041604 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1450 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Five members of the Christian Democratic Party in San Salvador were killed with machetes in El Carmen, a village in Cuscatlan, 40 km from this capital, Salvadoran authorities reported. According to reports, the victims were taken from their homes early in the morning by some 60 heavily armed men who took them out of the village and killed them with their machetes. One of the victims, Marco Antonio Lopez, was alderman for El Carmen municipality. The political affiliation of the killers has not been established yet by the authorities who started investigations.

Military Authorities Increase Vigilance

PA041407 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0905 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[Delayed processing]

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Apr (LATIN)--The military forces have increased security measures throughout the country following the fatal shooting of seven members of a family by an armed group in the village of El Carmen, 40 km north of this capital. The authorities reported that the armed group broke into Hernandez Ortega's home yesterday and shot them "because they refused to collaborate with them in carrying out subversive acts."

According to a member of the Hernandez Ortega family who survived the fatal shooting, the men who carried out the massacre had modern weapons and wore boots, berets and olive green uniforms. The police said that the operation was done by members of the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces.

The authorities also reported that the agrarian reform process has caused some acts of violence between landowners and rural workers in some parts of El Salvador. No details of these acts were given. The civilian-military government junta on 5 March issued the agrarian reform decree, but in order to implement it, it had to decree a state of siege for 30 days throughout the country, which had to be extended this week for 30 more days.

Violence has apparently lessened since yesterday because of the Holy Week celebration, after several days of violence following the assassination of the archbishop of San Salvador, Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, last week.

Christian Democratic political sources have said that the resignation of one of their leaders, Guillermo Manuel Ungo, from the government junta a month ago, has unleashed a chain reaction among members of the Christian Democratic Party, who are resigning from the party. Spokesmen for Christian Democratic dissidents have admitted that efforts are being made to establish a people's democratic front with the participation of leftist groups. An official announcement is expected after Holy Week.

The same sources said that the Christian Democratic dissidents decided to form this front at a private meeting held on 2 April at Jose Simeon Canas Central American University in this capital.

Unofficially it was learned that antigovernment organizations of the so-called Revolutionaay Coordinating Board of the Masses (CRM) would support the new political organization.

Holy Week Casualties Reported

PA050408 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpts] On this Good Friday, we have continued to receive news from El Salvador of more victims of the wave of violence that is shaking that brother country. There have been at least 24 victims of political violence in San Salvador. A number of political movements have taken place since the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL] launched a great offensive in different parts of the Salvadoran territory, including the town of El Carmen, located some 30 km east of the Salvadoran capital. According to reports released by the FPL, that organization has inflicted at least 100 casualties on the army in armed confrontations.

Concerned over this overall situation of violence and armed actions, the authorities of the Pentagon and the U.S. State Department urgently recalled Robert White, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, and announced that this was for consultation purposes. In El Salvador, everyone knows that this emergency call is related to the recent events which have convulsed that country and which have been accelerated in the wake of the assassination of San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Arnulfo Romero.

Other news which mark a new shift in the Salvadoran situation was noted in the Mexican paper EL SOL DE MEXICO to the effect that divisions within the army are beginning to appear. An internal crisis is developing within the Salvadoran armed forces according to EL SOL DE MEXICO, a paper which is considered very reliable in Latin America.

Violence 'Diminishes'

PA051941 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Apr 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador--The acts of violence that leftwing and rightwing extremist groups have unleashed in the country seem to have diminished during Holy Week. Nevertheless, some 40 persons have been killed so far this week as the result of violence in the country. This does not include the 31 persons who perished in last Sunday's incidents in front of the metropolitan cathedral in San Salvador during the funeral Mass held for the late archbishop of San Salvador, Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero.

DEFENSE MINISTER NOTES ARMS TRAFFIC THROUGH COSTA RICA

PA041306 Costa Rica LA NACION in Spanish 28 Mar 80 p 18-A PA

[By Lafitte Fernandez, LA NACION correspondent in San Salvador]

[Excerpt] San Salvador--Salvadoran Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia has reported that large shipments of arms and subversive propaganda are brought into El Salvador from Costa Rica. Costa Rican authorities have denied this and have said that constant vigilance is maintained at airports and on the coasts to prevent any shipments of that kind. The Salvadoran military officer said that a group of representatives of the Salvadoran guerrillas has been active in Costa Rica for some time. The group receives weapons from Cuba and then sends them on to El Salvador.

However, the minister said that these clandestine efforts are not being carried out with the willingness or approval of the Costa Rican Government. "They act in secrecy," the high-ranking Salvadoran official emphasized.

The minister said that, in the face of this, a number of security measures have been adopted to prevent the arms and subversive propaganda from entering El Salvador. The minister also said that the confidential reports obtained by the government on the groups that are operating in Costa Rica were sent to Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey in order that joint action could be taken to end the problem. "It is a matter of intergovernmental relations," he said.

The minister also noted the possibility that the foreign ministers of Costa Rica and El Salvador may have discussed the problem in several meetings in San Jose.

Domestic Version

In San Jose Minister Echeverria told LA NACION yesterday that he does not recall having received any mail from his Salvadoran colleague. However, he added that he has not yet reviewed his mail for the past 2 days, and Minister Garcia's note could possibly be in this backlog.

According to Minister Echeverria, the government has redoubled vigilance on the coasts and at airports, the only areas through which weapons could be smuggled. On the other hand, he said it did not seem logical that arms might be smuggled from our country to El Salvador because we are very far from that nation. Nevertheless, he noted that in past months a large-scale operation was launched in the northern part of the country to determine whether guerrillas were training there. The operation had negative results. The minister said Salvadoran exiles who reside here are kept under surveillance as much as is practicable. Finally, he said that contact between the authorities of the two countries has been primarily at the level of security agents.

According to reports released by the Salvadoran defense minister, the Cuban Government purchases arms on the black market and later smuggles them into Costa Rica, after which clandestine groups take care of getting them to Salvadoran guerrilla organizations.

How They Operate

He said that investigations carried out by the Salvadoran Army's intelligence service indicate that the clandestine groups which serve as liaison with the guerrilla organizations have close links with the leaders of leftist organizations in Costa Rica.

However, the minister did not give the names of the persons who promote the transshipment of arms and subversive propaganda. The liaison personnel reportedly receive the weapons from Cuba, where several government agents take them to Costa Rica by air.

Salvadoran intelligence investigations indicate that light planes are contracted to take the weapons from Havana to some small airport in Costa Rica where the local authorities exercise no control. Other investigations indicate that the Cubans send the weapons in ships which carry helicopters and the weapons are then ferried to the coast in the helicopters. After that, they begin their voyage toward El Salvador.

The Salvadoran defense minister said that three different means are used to take the weapons from Costa Rica to El Salvador: air, land and sea. This leads one to think that possibly the clandestine organizations that support the guerrillas contract pilots (in Costa Rica) to take the weapons to El Salvador from some airport located in a sparsely populated area that is unsupervised by local authorities.

They could also contract boats to take the shipments sent by the Cubans to Salvadoran shores. When the land route is chosen, the weapons are probably taken to Nicaragua, from where they are smuggled into Salvadoran territory, although in a discreet manner to avoid damaging bilateral relations between Nicaragua and El Salvador and to avoid alerting U.S. intelligence.

Local observers believe that Cuba does not directly utilize Nicaraguan territory as a springboard for introducing weapons into El Salvador to avoid implicating the government of that country. For this reason, the Cubans prefer to use Honduran and Costa Rican territory. However, the Salvadoran state is on the alert to detect and control this situation, the defense minister said.

Garcia also confirmed a report by U.S. authorities that Honduran territory is being used to introduce arms from Cuba into El Salvador. He described all these Cuban acts as forms of aggression against his country.

"In Costa Rica," he added, "there has been a transshipment of arms without the consent of the government. However, we will not permit these weapons to be smuggled in because they endanger the peace of our nation. The guerrillas have contacts there who operate not publicly, but clandestinely. They seek only to increase the unrest in my country."

Colonel Garcia said that this transshipment of weapons and propaganda is difficult for any government to control, but that vigilance has been stepped up in his country to prevent the shipments from reaching the guerrillas. He said a large quantity of weapons has been brought in from Cuba for the guerrillas, mainly machineguns, rifles and pistols, as well as other more sophisticated weapons, which has increased his concern over El Salvador's future.

"The people do not want weapons. They want tranquillity and peace and we have made genuine changes, although the leftist and rightist extremists do not wish to understand that we are doing it all for the benefit of the Salvadorans," the minister said.

Abuses

The minister also admitted that the Salvadoran Army has committed abuses in the use of weapons, but said few people take into account the fact that many soldiers have died in attacks which violate human rights and that this situation affects the actions of some military personnel.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT INVITES OAS OBSERVERS TO ELECTIONS

PA062351 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2153 GMT 6 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 6 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemala has invited the Organization of American States (OAS) to send observers to the municipal elections to be held in this country on 20 April, according to information released here today. According to the report, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez sent a letter to OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila in Washington expressing his government's "wish to have confirmation of the upcoming elections' purity."

Over a million voters will go to the polls in 280 municipalities of second and third categories in the country to elect the city governments.

Local political circles give importance to the municipal consultation as it constitutes a "thermometer" of the actual Guatemalan electoral forces preparing for the 1982 presidential elections.

FUR NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

PA051534 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 28 Mar p 4 PA

[Text] The United Revolutionary Front Party (FUR) will definitely not participate in the 20 April municipal elections, because of existing differences between the party's leaders. Humberto Gonzalez Gamarra, FUR organization secretary, yesterday reported that the electoral registry has voided his appointment by the FUR party leadership, which granted him authorization to register the list of candidates. The deadline for candidate registration is 31 April, but there is no one authorized to register for the FUR because of the division among the party's leaders.

According to FUR's bylaw, Article 23, Paragraph C, the organization secretary is the one authorized to register a list of candidates, Gonzalez Gamarra said. Therefore, the FUR leadership had appointed him and he in turn informed the electoral registry. However, the group later declared its opposition to participating in the elections, alleging that it is not wise because of conditions in the country. It filed a complaint asking the electoral registry to annul Gonzalez Gamarra's appointment, which it did.

Gonzalez Gamarra said that they had over 100 lists ready to be registered for the municipal elections in which FUR was going to participate as a political party for the first time. On 16 March, the FUR leadership held a national assembly to decide if the party was going to participate in the municipal elections of the 279 municipalities in the country, but Carlos Morales Cordero, Miguel Angel Andrino, Carlos Duarte and other members of the party leadership finally decided that it was best not to participate in the elections. They also said that the national assembly should have been called by party Secretary General Carlos Morales Cordero and not someone else.

GOVERNMENT REITERATES NEUTRALITY IN SALVADORAN CONFLICT

PA062027 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1923 GMT 6 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 6 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez said today that Guatemala maintains the strictest neutrality with regard to the current political crisis in El Salvador.

The foreign minister described as untrue a report released a few days ago by the U.S. newspaper the New York POST to the effect that "Guatemala is supporting the Salvadoran Government junta in crushing the rebellion with which it is confronted."

Castillo Valdez reiterated that "Guatemala observes a policy of nonintervention in the affairs of other states, particularly as regards the affairs of each of the Central American countries, to which we are linked by close bonds. Guatemala has not and will not provide any aid to any of the parties in the Salvadoran conflict," the minister said.

Castillo Valdez said that Guatemalans can only express the hope that the Salvadorans will resolve their present problems with the least possible cost in human lives.

ANTICOMMUNIST ARMY ISSUES DEATH THREATS

PA050337 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Mar 80 PA

[By Mario Dominguez Valiente]

[Text] Quezaltenango--The Secret Anticommunist Army (ESA) has issued death threats against 17 professionals in Quezaltenango. ESA yesterday circulated here a list with the names of 17 professionals from the university center of the west, whom it accuses of corrupting youth with communist slogans.

ARMY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON CLASH WITH SUBVERSIVES

PA042139 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 28 Mar 80 pp 1, 2 PA

[Text] According to a communique issued by the public relations office of the army, a confrontation between a military patrol and a group of subversives left 1 dead and another injured. The armed forces communique states the following:

At 0800 today, a military unit which was patrolling in the area around El Rancho hamlet in Chiantla municipality, Huehuetenango Department, encountered a subversive group. In the ensuing confrontation, one member of the clandestine group was killed and another injured. The military patrol suffered no casualties.

The dead individual was abandoned at the site of the conflict. A rifle was found alongside the body. In addition, the military found a revolver which is believed to have been part of the equipment of the wounded individual, who was taken away by the subversives in their hasty flight following a brief exchange of fire.

In addition to the aforementioned weapons, medicines, particularly vitamins and antibiotics, were found at the site, in addition to a tent and ammunition of various calibers. The identity of the subversive group is still unknown, since no identifying propaganda was found.

The military unit is continuing its customary operations designed to preserve the peace and security of inhabitants of the area.

It should be noted that, in compliance with its constitutional mandate, the Guatemalan Army remains alert and ready to act in any part of the national territory when the situation so demands.

NICARAGUA

LA PRENSA CALLS FOR NEW U.S. POLICY

PA041349 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 31 Mar 80 p 2 PA

[By Carlos Chamorro Coronel: "The United States and Us"]

[Excerpts] One of the most difficult and delicate problems that Nicaragua's Sandinist revolution must resolve concerns the future of its relations with the colossus of the north, as the United States used to be called. Furthermore, this problem must be viewed very serenely and shrewdly and, if possible, without impassioned stands.

In order to do this, one must view the problem within a framework of total, rather than partial historical reference. What is the United States and what are we? In order to view this problem correctly we must start from the current specific reality that exists throughout the entire Western Hemisphere. In other words, we must start from the fact that whether we like it or not, together we comprise a single and specific geographic and historic reality. In short, both the United States and Latin America comprise a single continent: We are both American. Together--although not entwined--we must live in a civilized fashion.

This is not, therefore, a matter of mere ideological positions let alone mere demagogical poses. We must live together--not merely coexist--with our northern neighbors, regardless of our previous relations.

So far--at least until 19 July 1979--U.S. policy has been just as prophetically described at the time by Ruben [Dario] in his ode to Roosevelt: invading, aggressive and interventionist. But that policy, which had such disastrous consequences not only for us, but for the United States as well, crumbled noisily when the ill-fated Somozist dictatorship fell from its pedestal. Now we must define a new policy or, more simply stated, we must establish truly human relations with the Americans, of a type we probably never had before.

It is not then, as many people assume, that we will no longer have relations with the United States. In fact, it is the very opposite: It has not been until now that we are going to begin having correct and worthy relations with that country, like Sandino himself wanted: based on justice and equality. To break or move away from the United States would not only be catastrophic; more than anything, it would be antihistoric.

Of course, the United States must first correct a policy which, as we have stated above, has until now been aggressive and interventionist. Thus its repudiation by Latin America as a whole which, in the end, explains and justifies Sandino's attitude and his stand in the mountain as the symbol of an entire continent. That is why the hopes and expectations of all our peoples are based on the Sandinist revolution.

But it is not vengeance which should prevail, but the demands of peoples who have been oppressed for so many years. This is Christian, human, beautiful and noble. And this is how Americans must understand it, if they want to thoroughly understand the rebellious nature of these peoples.

Thus, the United States must give a suitable response to the challenge posed by an entire continent, which strongly protests a policy that has brought only disastrous consequences. Naturally, this response cannot be the usual one involving gunboats--even if these now sail under the Colombian flag under the pretext of defending an alleged sovereignty from a small but brave nation that does not even have ships.

The response also demands much imagination, intelligence, generosity and above all, boldness. Because if the United States really wishes to thoroughly reach an understanding with Latin America, it must once and for all abandon all those pseudopolicies, anti-policies or, worse yet, what we would term "keno-policies" ["keno-politica"], that is, inane policies devoid of all human content which are, therefore, genocidal in the end. In our country this type of policy definitely came crashing down alongside the massive statue on horseback of the dictator-father of the most inauspicious dynasty known in our history and which was the shame of Americans.

If there is good will and understanding, certainly the solution is not too difficult. If they have already arrived at a friendly agreement with Panama in connection with the thorny canal issue, why not follow the same path, and resolve the by-now chronic and intolerable problem of Cuba's criminal isolation? Why maintain the embargo against that poor but brave island, symbol of dignity and independence? Why not return Guantanamo base to its legitimate owners right away when this installation is totally obsolete in our days? Why not give Puerto Rico its independence back within a reasonable period of time? Difficult yes, but not impossible. This is why I say much boldness is needed to implement a new and truly novel policy which would therefore be beneficial for both them and us, while putting an end once and for all to all those criminal military regimes, which fill with shame the dignity and freedom of our continent.

If the United States fears the Soviet Union's increasing political and military influence in the area--a reasonably justified fear--it should also stop to think that it itself is to blame, for this is the result of a policy that until now has been both arrogant and aggressive.

If the United States were to decide to change this policy, as we all want it to, we might well apply here the equally prophetic words of Ruben, the optimist, on the other side of the medal: "Be welcome, magic eagle..."

SALVADORAN BOATS DETAINED FOR ALLEGED 'PIRACY'

PA061618 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2319 GMT 5 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 5 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Hunting and Fishing Ministry [as received] officials have reported that Salvadoran boats have been commiting acts of piracy in Nicaraguan waters.

According to Danilo Davila, one of the ministry's delegates in Chinandega Department in the west, some 25 boats--including sailboats, rowboats and motorboats--have been detained in recent weeks for sailing in Nicaraguan waters in the Gulf of Fonseca, which El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua share in the Pacific Ocean.

According to experts, these pirate boats have proliferated due to the high unemployment rate among Salvadorans. Davila said the problem will begin to be debated on Tuesday, in order to keep foreign boats from exploiting Nicaraguan resources.

FIVE NETHERLANDS NEWSMEN ARRIVE FROM EL SALVADOR

PA040430 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[Text] We hereby inform our listeners that the five Netherlands newsmen who were attacked and machinegunned in El Salvador are now in Nicaragua. They say that they are lucky to be alive since the shots fired by the Salvadoran guards were meant to kill. They wanted to murder us, they said.

The newsmen said some 40 persons are killed daily in El Salvador, mostly peasants. Nothing has been said internationally about the mass murder of peasants, they said when questioned this afternoon.

REPORTAGE ON REFUGEES AT PERUVIAN EMBASSY

Castro Personally Involved

PA041224 Paris AFP in Spanish 1053 GMT 5 Apr 80 PA

[Delayed processing]

[Text] Havana, 5 Apr (AFP)--Prime Minister Fidel Castro personally talked last night to Ernesto Pinto, Peruvian charge d'affaires in Cuba. The topic of their discussion was not disclosed.

A Peruvian Embassy source said that Pinto might leave today for Lima accompanied by a high official of the Cuban Foreign Ministry. According to witnesses, Castro went to pick up Pinto at the embassy in the presidential car and brought him back around midnight.

More than 200 persons entered the Peruvian Embassy and stayed there yesterday, when the Cuban Government withdrew the police vigilance early in the morning.

Hundreds Enter Embassy Grounds

PA052153 Paris AFP in Spanish 2117 GMT 5 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpt] Havana, 5 Apr (AFP)--A veritable human wave of hundreds of Cubans continued flocking today to the Peruvian Embassy in Havana after the Cuban Government announced its decision to authorize those who enter the diplomatic mission peacefully to leave the country for Peru, Venezuela or any other country.

More than 1,300 Cubans were in the gardens of the Peruvian Foreign Ministry at 1530 local time (1930 GMT) after having cleared the small gate on the compound. Vehicles filled with candidates for exile flowed incessantly toward the Peruvian Embassy 5 km west of the capital on 5th Avenue in the Miramar residential district.

The Cuban Government communique announced that persons who entered the Peruvian Embassy by force before Friday during the past 2 months cannot leave the country. Twenty-one of the 25 Cubans who were under asylum in the Cuban Foreign Ministry [as received] are in that position.

Number Increases to 2,000

PA060217 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0137 GMT 6 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 5 Apr (EFE)--By 1900 (2300 GMT) over 2,000 persons were within the gardens of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana while men, women and children were continuing to arrive.

Shortly before this hour, the refugees at the embassy had been informed by Cuban officials that they would obtain exit visas if Peru agreed to receive them. At this moment, there were scenes of great emotion among the men and women, some of whom had been there over 36 hours. They embraced and cried.

One of the refugee "leaders," who since yesterday afternoon had been organizing the arrival of new refugees, their registry and distribution, informed the international press at the embassy that now it is up to the Lima government to deal with the situation.

This "leader," who is black, is named Frank and said that up until yesterday he was a truckdriver. Frank had some harsh words for the embassy officials because the refugees had collected 713 pesos (about $1,000) so that the embassy could purchase food for the women and children, but, the refugee said, the Peruvian diplomats had been instructed by Lima not to do it. In his statements Frank recalled the Caracas Asylum Convention of 1954, according to which the host country must maintain the refugees within its territory.

The reception given to those jumping over the fence remains the same. As men and women jump over, they are searched. Immediately thereafter their names and identification card numbers are noted. The lists with this information are given to Peruvian officials who receive them and classify them by the time and manner of arrival. Several hundred persons are in the embassy area. Some of them, after remaining for a while, jump over the fence. There have been cases of entire families going directly to the fence and then jumping over it. There was also the case of a woman approximately 40 years old who, after being helped over the fence, remained in the embassy's garden for approximately 10 minutes and then jumped back out. Some of the persons remaining outside have again chided the refugees, reminding them that "wherever you go you will not be treated as men but as slaves."

At approximately 1930, Interior Minister Ramiro Valdes passed inside his car along 72d Street, one side of the embassy. Ramiro Valdes was escorted by three cars. There was no incident. The persons occupying the street stepped aside to let the vehicles go by.

Government Statement

FL041124 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 4 Apr 80 FL

[Text] The revolutionary Government of Cuba has issued a statement saying that in recent months common criminals and contemptible and antisocial persons to whom foreign governments do not grant authorization to travel illegally to the countries where they want to go have adopted the procedure of entering foreign embassies by force.

For vague reasons, adds the statement, these persons have preferred the Venezuelan and Peruvian embassies. The governments of these countries have decided to receive these violators of diplomatic immunity in their diplomatic missions instead of rejecting such a practice, which is dangerous to the security of all diplomatic officers.

It adds that such an attitude encourages acts of violence against the embassies accredited to our country, and that our government, as a matter of courtesy and consideration to such governments, has tried to seek solutions and solve various similar cases granting authorization for such persons to leave the country. It warns such governments, however, that their attitude encourages the use of force, terrorism and violations of diplomatic missions. The incidents have continued and at no time were the persons who entered embassies by force involved in political problems and, therefore, had no need of political asylum.

After stating the Cuban embassies abroad never have tolerated such practices and that Cuba is not against persons leaving for Venezuela or Peru through regular channels if they want to do so regardless of their criminal record, the statement adds: On Tuesday, 1 April of this year, several of these individuals entered the Peruvian Embassy by force, causing the death of a selfless compatriot member of the Interior Ministry who was guarding the embassy.

Our government's statement indicates that such incidents suspiciously coincide with the intensification of hostility and threats of aggression by the United States against our country.

The revolutionary Government of Cuba, asserts the statement, is not willing to tolerate violations of its sovereignty and laws regardless of the cost it may have to pay for it. Therefore, it declares absolutely that no individual who enters a foreign embassy by force will receive safe-conduct to leave the country.

It adds that in the face of the painful death of the guard of the Peruvian Embassy and the tolerant attitude of the Peruvian Government toward delinquents, the revolutionary Cuban Government has decided to withdraw the guard from said embassy. From now on, the embassy officials will be the only ones responsible for whatever happens in their embassy. We cannot protect embassies, says the statement, that do not cooperate with their protection.

Our government's statement stresses that Cuba also is prepared to withdraw guards from any embassy that wants it and goes on to say: We will not tolerate under any concept or pretext the violation of our laws and sovereignty.

The statement concludes by saying that if, claiming diplomatic immunity, there is an attempt to legalize crime, protect common delinquency, violate our laws and create an atmosphere of insecurity among foreign representatives in our country, we will adopt appropriate measures to put an end to it at any cost.

Guard Shot to Death

FL041130 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 4 Apr 80 FL

[Excerpts] On 1 April, Interior Ministry soldier Pedro Ortiz Cabrera, age 27, lost his life in a shootout when antisocial persons crashed a bus against the Peruvian Embassy fence to enter the embassy. The youth Ortiz Cabrera, born in 1953, was a member of the Cuban Union of Pioneers as a child and later joined other mass organizations. On 1 April last when he was on duty outside that diplomatic mission, he lost his life in the aforementioned incident. He was promoted posthumously to NCO grade for his courageous action.

Injuries Reported

PA061253 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1110 GMT 6 Apr 80 PA

[By Angel Antonio Garcia Munoz--delayed processing]

[Excerpts] Havana, 6 Apr--After several incidents which left 10 persons injured at the Peruvian Embassy, where there are 7,000 people inside, some milk began to be distributed to the children early this morning.

Shortly after 0100, registration of those who were entering the embassy was stopped. There had already been 7,000 refugees listed; most of them were men, although there were hundreds of women and children. There is not even 4 square cm of the embassy garden left where a person can sit down, and it has been necessary to prepare the front part of the embassy to accommodate women with children.

Some incidents which left 10 persons injured, one of them by a bullet, occurred at approximately 0130 (0530 GMT) when a large group of persons outside the embassy rebuked the refugees and began to hurl stones at them. Amidst the shouts and arguments, a shot was heard and a man, Juan Lucio Fernandez, was wounded in the foot. The short was reportedly fired from outside the fence.

After the confusion of the first moments, revolutionary national policemen cleared the area of the hundreds of curious onlookers who had congregated around the embassy. The negotiation was carried out through the mediation of this newsman and correspondents from France and Mexico, who brought the wounded together.

They had received emergency treatment by some doctors among the refugees. In three ambulances which came to the door of the embassy, we three newsmen accompanied the injured to a clinic, where they received treatment. Seven of the injured returned to the embassy later, while the other three were accompanied by the French newsman to receive surgery at the national hospital.

Health Situation Worsens

PA061940 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1741 GMT 6 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 6 Apr (EFE)--The situation has become increasingly difficult inside the Peruvian Embassy, where over 7,000 persons are awaiting the decision of the authorities in Lima to leave the country.

During the morning it became more difficult to comply with sanitary measures adopted last night. Meanwhile, there have been several cases of epileptic attacks and three young women show signs of having miscarriages. The few doctors who are attending to the refugees have expressed to EFE fears that the problem of malnutrition may lead to serious complications among children under 10 years of age, of which there are now several hundred.

The 400 liters of milk brought by the Cuban authorities from the warehouses of the purchasing agency for the diplomatic corps (CUBALSE) were not sufficient for all the children. For this reason, the refuggees face a serious threat 48 hours after they began to arrive in the gardens of the embassy following the withdrawal of Cuban police guards.

Desperate attempts are being made to seek a solution to all these problems. Although some of the refugees returned to their homes under cover of darkness, the fact is that the majority of those who are at the embassy say that they will leave only to go abroad.

At midmorning, Ernesto Madero, Mexican ambassador in this capital, approached the embassy and talked with Peruvian officials without going inside the building.

For their part, the Cuban authorities have cooperated in many ways to alleviate the conditions. They have contributed a package of medicine to meet the most urgent needs. Spokesmen for the Cuban Interior Ministry announced at noon that high-ranking representatives of that ministry will try to talk and negotiate with the refugees this afternoon to seek a solution to the problem.

Government Position

FL071315 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Apr 80 FL

[7 April editorial of Daily GRANMA titled "Cuba's Position"]

[Text] Just as was expected to happen following the withdrawal of the Cuban guards, hundreds of criminal, degraded, antisocial and lazy elements, mostly parasites, have congregated in the Peruvian Embassy's compound. After 48 hours there were more than 3,000 of them mainly from Havana City and the western provinces. Some of them unfortunately took with them their families, including children. According to the clothes they wear, their manners and language, rarely had such a select group ever gathered anywhere. None of them were being sought by the law because of their political beliefs or were in need of the sacrosanct right of asylum.

Nevertheless, they always had confidence in the revolutionary government's statements [on this matter] and believed that this perhaps was an opportunity to travel to other more propitious places.

As always, Cuba has opened the doors with great pleasure to all the riffraff opposing socialism and the revolution by offering a limited number of legal permits to leave the country, as for example, following the October crisis when the Yankees closed their doors, through Camarioca and the famous freedom flights and, more recently, to all former counterrevolutionary prisoners and their families.

As Fidel stated at the closing session of the last congress of the Federation of Cuban Women, the historic undertaking of conducting a revolution and building socialism is absolutely voluntary and spontaneous. Even though homosexuals are not persecuted in our country, many of them have joined the crowd in the Peruvian compound as well as many addicted to drugs and gambling because they do not find it easy to practice their vices here. Exigency, discipline and rigor are at odds with apathy (blandengueria), crime and parasitism. That is the unanimous belief of our working people. Let the lazy go. Let the antisocial go. Let the degraded go. Let the criminals go. Let the riffraff go.

No man should get up in the early morning hours or restlessly work over a period of many hours on the land, at the shops, at the production centers to provide services and food for the parasites. No worthy and heroic internationalist mission should be fulfilled [for them]. Our blood has not been spilled in Cuba and other places of the world to defend, honor and give prestige with our flag to this type of Cuban. Nevertheless, this is not a case of a battle against crime and the degraded; it is a case of a battle for the honor and sovereignty of the country and, essentially, to defend the diplomatic security and immunity [to defend] dignity and sovereignty because no one in this world should be allowed to violate our sovereign laws and blackmail our country.

To allow criminals to forcibly enter a diplomatic mission, causing material damage and placing in jeopardy the lives of the guards so that they can later be received as heroes by the embassies for which the guards risk their lives and to protect such elements in the name of the right of asylum--an institution which was devised and dedicated to save from death and persecution those who fight for the freedom of our suffering and exploited peoples--is an insult to our people and, in addition, an outrage against the glory and honor of the heroes of our America. It is the same thing as placing an Al Capone on the same level as Bolivar, Juarez and Marti.

The institution of diplomatic asylum was created for more noble purposes, which Cuba respects even though today revolutionaries rarely seek asylum. This is a battle in defense of diplomatic security and immunity because to give shelter and asylum to criminals who forcibly enter embassies is the same as stimulating terrorism against the security and immunity of all embassies.

Starting from the events taking place at the Peruvian and Venezuelan embassies, gangsters have begun plotting the kidnapping of the Spanish ambassador and even planning to forcibly enter and seize the U.S. Interests Section. Diplomatic immunity is currently undergoing a serious crisis throughout the world.

As a revolutionary country, Cuba has the duty to combat energetically any situation which threatens to introduce in our territory practices which political tyranny, exploitation and social injustice have generated in societies of exploiting classes and neocolonial, oligarchic and bourgeois regimes and which at times have been the weapons used even by revolutionaries.

When the Cuban guards were withdrawn, the Peruvian mission gave a demonstration of its inability to control the situation in its own embassy. This has been a clear demonstration of the bitter results of the policy of protecting common criminals. We neither want nor need seized embassies or kidnapped ambassadors nor are we ready to yield to any demand if this unfortunate event should take place. That is why we rigorously adopt adequate protection measures. That is why we guard embassies. That is why the courageous soldier Pedro Ortiz Cabrera gave his young life on 1 April while fulfilling his selfless duty at the Peruvian Embassy.

Undoubtedly, Havana is one of the most secure capitals in the world for diplomats. Imperialism would like to change this image and we are not ready to tolerate it. Ambassador Habich, an honorable and responsible man who represented Peru in Cuba until very recently, tried to avoid this situation. When a group of antisocial elements forcibly entered his embassy, he invited them to return to their homes and they did so. The Cuban Government had given prior assurances that they would not be harassed. Such an attitude was the cause for his removal as ambassador after 33 years of diplomatic service. The Peruvian Foreign Ministry ordered that the criminals be returned to the embassy. Today's mud is the result of yesterday's dust and, together with the mud, the generous and clean blood of Cuban soldier Ortiz Cabrera.

Why should there be such an absurd policy of granting visas to those who forcibly enter [embassies] without justification and not to those who peacefully go there to request them? On Saturday afternoon the Cuban Government reiterated its position to all diplomatic missions accredited to our country.

First: Cuba does not oppose all those wishing to do so to legally travel to Venezuela and Peru as long as they have those countries' authorization.

Second: Cuba does not oppose their traveling to any other country with the authorization of the corresponding government.

Third: Departure permits for those who have forcibly entered the embassies will not be granted.

Fourth: Those who entered the Peruvian Embassy after the Cuban guards were withdrawn are not considered to be the perpetrators of an act of force and, thus, are free to return to their homes, and to leave and enter the embassies as many times as they wish to do so. The Cuban authorities will not adopt any measures against them. They may also travel to Peru or any other country which grants them a visa. This is their affair and that of the country willing to receive them. If there are minors involved, then of course it will be essential to have the authorization of both parents.

On Sunday morning, yesterday, the Cuban authorities established temporary barricades around the Peruvian Embassy to impede the excessive congregation of persons in the diplomatic mission's compound. The conditions in that place were not really pleasant by then. In view of the inability of the Peruvian diplomats to provide services and food to the people who had assembled there, the Cuban Government has decided the following:

First: To install nearby a command post of the Cuban Red Cross with all necessary personnel to provide medical services. Near that location there is also a clinic ready to provide similar services.

Second: To make available near the embassy sanitary services and adopt the pertinent epidemiologic measures.

Third: To supply drinking water.

Fourth: To supply foodstuffs.

Fifth: To guarantee the supply of milk for the children.

Sixth: To authorize all those requesting permission to go to their homes, including to sleep there, and later return [to the embassy] when they want to do so, guaranteeing them the authorization to travel abroad through the Peruvian Embassy as soon as they receive a visa from the country of their destination.

At the closing of this edition, 1,700 persons had requested and received permission to visit their residences. The confidence in the revolution's promise is great.

As can be appreciated, it is impossible to offer more conveniences or greater freedom for emigrating. The diplomatic immunity has been scrupulously respected. Now it is up to the Peruvian Government to make a decision on the situation of its illustrious quests. If the Peruvian Government wishes to receive in its country all of Cuba's antisocial and degraded elements, we will gladly authorize them to leave as well as all those who are ideologically opposed to the revolution and socialism.

The borders between the common criminal and the counterrevolutionary are increasingly becoming more indistinct. If responsible, sincere and respectful relations are to be maintained with Cuba, we are ready and willing to do so. We do not refuse to provide protection. What we are not ready to do is to sacrifice the lives of our soldiers to defend the impunity of common criminals. We respect the right of Peru, Venezuela or any other country to grant asylum to whomever they wish and decide who should or should not receive it, but to do this there is no need to walk over the blood of Cuban soldiers. If there are special circumstances with certain governments with which such problems could emerge because they do not wish to or because for domestic reasons they cannot receive a common criminal, we are ready to offer all required aid to let that country's security personnel, including soldiers, protect the security of their embassies and our security forces will limit themselves to render assistance when requested to do so.

For Peru we gave 100,000 blood donations following the 1970 earthquake, but we are not willing to offer with impunity the blood of a single soldier to protect criminal scoundrels. This is Cuba's position.

SALVADORAN CRM MEMBER SPEAKS AT SOLIDARITY EVENT

PA041913 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Sergio Rivas, member of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM], has said that the Salvadoran people know how to defeat the reformist maneuvers and have been subjected to repression. He stressed that the only possible alternative for the future is complete independence. Rivas spoke at an event of solidarity with his country held in Havana on Thursday organized by the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples [ICAP].

He stressed that military actions against the dictatorship are constantly increasing and denounced the growing U.S. intervention in support for the fascist junta imposed on the country. He also said that the recent creation of the Salvadoran Democratic Front is a coup de grace to the imperialist policy of trying to find allies among the Salvadoran democratic organizations.

ICAP Vice President Jorge Gallardo also spoke at the event. He denounced the savage attitude of the Salvadoran oligarchs backed by Washington.

Representatives of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, the Chilean Committee of Solidarity with the Antifascist Resistance, the Uruguayan Communist Party and the Granada Student Movement also spoke at the event.

CASTRO MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN SOCIALIST DEPUTY

FL051445 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1405 GMT 5 Apr 80 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has met with (Heinz Fisher), vice president of the Socialist Party and leader of the Socialist group in Austria's Parliament. During the meeting between the first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the councils of State and Ministers of Cuba with the Austrian parliamentarian, matters of mutual interest related to international affairs and bilateral relations were discussed.

BOLIVIA

PRESIDENT TO INSTALL NEW CABINET 7 APR

PY070231 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0140 GMT 7 Apr 80 PY

[Text] La Paz, 6 Apr (TELAM-DPA-LATIN)--President Lidia Gueiler tomorrow will install the new ministerial cabinet that will share with her the responsibility of conducting the 29 June general elections in Bolivia. Sources at government palace in La Paz have disclosed some of the changes the president will make in her cabinet. Former presidential secretary Gaston Araoz, a leader of the National Revolutionary Movement led by former President Victor Paz Estenssoro, will replace Julio Garret as foreign minister.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH PRC

PY062229 Paris AFP in Spanish 2200 GMT 6 Apr 80 PY

[Text] La Paz, 6 Apr (AFP)--Bolivia and the PRC have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level, it was officially reported here today.

Foreign Minister Julio Garret issued a press communique stating that "with this decision, Bolivia has upheld a worldwide consensus on the subject." An official communique will be simultaneously released in Beijing and La Paz in the next few days, Garret said. The decision will force Bolivia to sever diplomatic relations with Taiwan, although the Bolivian foreign minister expressed interest in continuing to maintain consular and commercial relations with Taiwan. Bolivian Army Commander Gen Ruben Rocha is now in Taiwan on an official visit. Bolivian-Taiwan relations have been cordial in the past.

MEXICO

APPOINTMENT OF U.S. AMBASSADOR FAVORABLY RECIEVED

PA050422 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The U.S. Senate's ratification of Julian Navas as U.S. ambassador to Mexico, which took a little over 6 months, has no unfavorable diplomatic significance for our country, the Foreign Relations Secretariat commented upon learning about the development in Washington. It was also indicated that Mexico has defined its relations with the United States as the cornerstone of its foreign policy.

JAPAN INTERESTED IN BUYING MORE PETROLEUM

PA040341 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Japan has asked the Mexican Government to sell it larger quanities of petroleum in view of the existing instability in the Middle East producing countries. Japan is not only willing to sell technology in exchange for raw materials, but to establish enterprises with national capital to increase the export of manufactured products. This was announced by Toshiwo Doko, president of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), which is made up of the most important Japanese companies. He said this shortly after his meeting with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 069 8 April 1980

CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Andean Foreign Ministers To Study Situation in Havana A 1
Venezuelan President Comments A 1

ARGENTINA

Nonalined Nuclear Cooperation Conference Slated for June B 1
Soviet Trade Delegation Arrives for Negotiations B 1

BOLIVIA

President Gueiler Swears In New Cabinet C 1

BRAZIL

Figueiredo Reportedly To Visit USSR in 1981 D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 6 Apr]
Two Military Policemen Arrested Over Wage Demands D 1
Briefs: February Trade Deficit; Alcohol Exports D 1

COLOMBIA

Reportage on Dominican Embassy Situation F 1
11th Round of Talks F 1
Talks End F 1
'Minor Differences' F 1
Tension Mounts F 1
Released Hostage Questioned F 2
Paper Reports Ransom Paid F 2

ECUADOR

Roldos Vows To Resign if Reforms Not Accepted G 1

PARAGUAY

Stroessner Reportedly To Visit Taiwan, Japan H 1
[ABC COLOR 7 Apr]
Censorship Expected for Stroessner-Figueiredo Talks H 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 6 Apr]
Official Denies Charge [ABC COLOR 7 Apr] H 1

PANAMA

Editorial Discusses U.S. Senate Vote on Canal N 1
[MATUTINO 3 Apr]
U.S. Pays Treaty Commitments Minus Water Bill N 1

PDP Condemns Romero's Murder, U.S. Intervention N 2
[Havana International]
Solidarity Committee Supports Salvadoran People N 2
[CRITICA 3 Apr]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Cuban Refugees in Havana May Be Granted Political Asylum P 1
Authorities Deny Arms Trafficking Rumor P 1
Truckers Will Not Transit El Salvador P 1

EL SALVADOR

Duarte Explains Newsmen's Shooting, PDC Position P 2
Dunn's Family Pleads With FPL To Continue Negotiations P 6
Two Extremists Killed in Clash With Police P 6
Romero Replacement Resigns Temporary Appointment P 6
Christian Democrats Express Support for Junta P 7
Opposition Groups Form Democratic Front P 7

GUATEMALA

CNUS Requests Standardized Minimum Wage P 8
[PRENSA LIBRE 28 Mar]

HONDURAS

Press Sources Rebut Jack Anderson Article [TIEMPO 27 Mar] P 9
Liberal Party Member Responds [TIEMPO 27 Mar] P 10
Plot To Prevent People From Voting Discussed P 11
TIEMPO Comments on Government Insinuation of Treason P 11
[27 Mar]
Junta Calls Students, Teachers to Meeting P 12

NICARAGUA

Netherlands Newsmen Discuss Attack in El Salvador P 13
Commentary Urges Businessmen To Cooperate in Economy P 13
CDS Leadership Takes Steps To Reactivate Committees P 15
Talks To Form Patriotic Front Continue P 15
Panamanian Labor Leader Foresees Liberation Struggle P 15
Guatemalan Columnist Criticizes Sandinists, Communists P 16
[Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE 29 Mar]
Journalist Chairman Arrives, Brings Donation to ANN P 16
Deputy Minister Discusses Agreement With USSR P 17
Joint Communique Issued on Moises Hassan's Visit to GDR P 17
[cross-reference]

CUBA

U.S. Diplomatic Break With Iran Reported Q 1
Salvadoran Coordinating Board Members Interviewed Q 1
Lawyers' Resolution Supports Salvadorans, Scores U.S. Q 2
Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee With El Salvador Formed Q 2
'Fascist Terrorism' in Guatemala Centers on University Q 2
Paraguayan Communist Party Congratulates Castro Q 3
Soviet Culture Minister Pays Official Visit Q 3

ANDEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS TO STUDY SITUATION IN HAVANA

PY080308 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0249 GMT 8 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Lima, 7 Apr (LATIN)--It was confirmed here today that the Bolivian, Colombian, Ecuadorean, Peruvian and Venezuelan foreign ministers, the members of the Andean Group Council, will meet here on Wednesday.

The meeting will study the situation at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, where about 10,000 Cuban citizens are seeking asylum, according to Peruvian sources.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman told LATIN that the meeting will be held at the Torre Tagle Palace, the seat of the Foreign Ministry, and will begin at 1530 local time (2030 GMT).

The meeting was requirested by the Peruvian Government to seek some solution to the problem posed by the refugees in its embassy in Cuba.

The spokesman reported that the foreign ministers of the five Andean countries have confirmed that they will participate in the meeting.

Venezuelan President Comments

PA071918 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1812 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 7 Apr (EFE)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has rejected Cuban accusations against his country and has confirmed that the Andean foreign ministers will meet on Wednesday to discuss the situation created by the thousands of refugees in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

This meeting will be held in Lima and will be aimed at defining a common position of the Andean countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela) regarding the right of asylum and the Cuban Government's attitude.

Herrera Campins termed the statements by the Cuban Government regarding Peru and Venezuela as "exaggerated verbal violence."

He also stressed that the new diplomatic incidents have created "one more element of concern in the Caribbean area, which is already explosive."

The allusions to Venezuela as a country that promotes violence in the occupation of its embassy by Cuban citizens seeking asylum, published by the newspaper GRANMA quoting Havana government spokesmen, were rejected by Herrera Campins as "inconsiderate."

"it was an excessive attack," the Venezuelan chief of state said, noting finally that his country maintains a firm stand regarding the right of asylum.

NONALINED NUCLEAR COOPERATION CONFERENCE SLATED FOR JUNE

PY071717 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2200 GMT 5 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Santa Fe, 5 Apr (TELAM)--Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, president of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), has said during an interview with the newspaper EL LITORAL that Argentina will be the venue of the first meeting of the coordinating group for cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy next June. He added that representatives of the nonalined countries will attend this meeting. The group was created during the foreign ministers meeting of the nonalined countries in Belgrade in 1978.

Castro Madero indicated that a preliminary meeting was held in Belgrade in 1978 and that the first meeting will be held in Buenos Aires. He also said that delegates from Yugoslavia, Egypt, Algeria, Indonesia, Cuba, Nigeria and another African nation will attend the meeting. He also pointed out that the purpose of the meeting is to expand cooperation in the nuclear field for peaceful use. He said: "Our country can implement this expansion among the countries of the Third World, particularly with those countries which are beginning to demonstrate interest in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful use in the field of energy, nuclear medicine and the development of industry and agriculture.

SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR NEGOTIATIONS

PY071341 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2010 GMT 6 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 6 Apr (NA)--Argentina and the Soviet Union will start negotiations here tomorrow with the objective of intensifying trade and finding a basis for future agreements, including energy cooperation in the nuclear and thermal field. The Soviet delegation which is going to study with local officials the development of bilateral trade through a mixed commission created 6 years ago is headed by Aleksey Manzhulo, deputy minister of foreign trade, who arrived in Buenos Aires today.

Manzhulo said at Ezeiza Airport that his country is a "traditional buyer" of Argentine grains and that "independently of the U.S. decision, we are buying and will continue to buy cereals in Argentina." Asked about the effect of the U.S. grain embargo in the Soviet Union in reprisal for the occupation of Afghanistan, he responded that "as our chairman, Leonid Brezhnev, said: The supply of bread to our people will not be reduced by even a kilogram."

Regarding trade with Argentina, the Soviet official said that "it is developing very well" and that "there are possibilities of expansion in the future." He indicated that "all trade matters will be studied" during his stay in Argentina. He explained that he will hold meetings "to discuss our economic relations (with Argentina) which need decisions" and to examine "the future development of our commercial, economic, scientific and technical relations." Manzhulo added that the matters to be discussed with local officials include nuclear cooperation and that the "discussions" on this matter "will produce conclusions and agreements which will eventually be signed by the two countries if they consider them beneficial."

The Soviet delegation headed by the deputy minister of foreign trade will be completed with the arrival of other officials next Tuesday. Other members of the delegation arrived in Buenos Aires yesterday, including Vladimir Pavlov, head of the state enterprise Energomashexport. The formal meetings of the Argentine-Soviet mixed commission will begin next Tuesday but Soviet spokesmen in Buenos Aires said the first contacts will be made tomorrow.

PRESIDENT GUEILER SWEARS IN NEW CABINET

PY080112 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0030 GMT 8 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Interim President Lidia Gueiler Tejada swore in the new Cabinet ministers during a ceremony held in the Government Palace Hall tonight. The president's coworkers who took the oath are the following:

Foreign Minister	Gaston Araoz Levy
Interior Minister	Gen Antonio Arez (ret)
Defense Minister	Rear Adm Walter Nunez Rivero
Planning and Coordination Minister	(Jaime Ponce Miranda)
Finance Minister	Adolfo Aramayo
Education Minister	Carlos Antonio Carrasco
Industry and Commerce Minister	Juan Carlos Navajas
Labor Minister	Isaac Sandoval
Mining Minister	Jorge Gutierrez del Rio
Peasant Affairs Minister	Mario Viscarra
Energy and Hydrocarbons Minister	(Mario Quinteros)
Public Health Minister	Hugo Palacio
Urban Development and Housing Minister	Ernesto Wende
Minister Secretary of the Presidency	Salvador Romero
Integration Minister	Fernando Salazar
Transport and Communications Minister	Ernesto Rivero
Social Welfare Minister	Elva Ojara de Jemio
Press and Information Secretary	Oscar Pena Franco

After the ceremony President Gueiler Tejada said in her formal speech that the country demands from both the rulers and the ruled responsibility in all their actions in order that they might seek the most viable solutions for the Bolivian people. She also referred to requests for salary increases, stressing that even though they are justified they cannot always be granted because of the difficult economic situation the country is going through. She also asserted that all measures which might be taken in connection with the salary demands must always be in accordance with the economic reality of the nation and that the prosperity of the people will always be protected.

FIGUEIREDO REPORTEDLY TO VISIT SOVIET UNION IN 1981

FY071910 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Apr 80 p 6 FY

[By Carlos Chagas]

[Excerpts] President Joao Figueiredo on 14 or 15 April will receive a visit from E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, who will invite President Figueiredo on behalf of Leonid Brezhnev to visit the Soviet Union.

According to information obtained in the foreign ministries in Brasilia and Moscow, negotiations have been going on secretly for some months. The invitation reportedly will be accepted and initially scheduled for 1981, when Figueiredo also will visit the United States.

The high-ranking Soviet official will arrive next week heading a Soviet mission made up of several deputies.

Figueiredo will certainly explain carefully the significance of this mission which, although obviously political, is more important economically for Brazil.

Brazil is interested in opening up any potential market to reach its $40 billion goal for the export business by 1985, and the Soviet Union can be a sizable market for certain Brazilian products such as shoes and agricultural products. The Soviet Union could in return sell heavy equipment to Brazil.

What would the Soviet Union expect back in political terms? According to international political observers, the Soviets would in this way try to improve their image--obviously damaged by the invasion of Afghanistan--as well as to sing trade and technological agreements and expand imports and exports. All of this should indirectly bring political dividends to the Soviets. The aim of the USSR cannot be so high as to expect Brazil to automatically aline itself with Soviet positions on international issues. Its aim will just be to create good will--for the time being at least....

TWO MILITARY POLICEMEN ARRESTED OVER WAGE DEMANDS

FY051526 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 Apr 80 FY

[Text] The atmosphere surrounding the Rio de Janeiro military police is one of apparent calm after two officers were arrested last Thursday and charged with leading a movement to obtain salary increases.

Rio de Janeiro Governor Chagas Freitas met with his advisers and indicated that he will not agree to an increase beyond that which is provided for by law.

BRIEFS

FEBRUARY TRADE DEFICIT--The Foreign Trade Department has reported that the Brazilian trade balance had a $400-million deficit in February, since its imports amounted to $1.75 billion while its exports amounted to only $1.35 billion. Petroleum was the major import item, totaling $660 million. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 Apr 80 FY]

ALCOHOL EXPORTS--During the first quarter of this year, Brazil exported 40 million liters of alcohol worth 60 million cruzeiros. Most of these exports went to Japan, followed by the United States and France. Current stocks in Sao Paulo amount to 400 million liters and distilleries complain that the lack of proper ships is the main obstacle for exporting alcohol. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 100 GMT 5 Apr 80 FY]

REPORTAGE ON DOMINICAN EMBASSY SITUATION

11th Round of Talks

PA072113 Paris AFP in Spanish 2051 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 7 Apr (AFP)--The 11th round of talks on the hostages held at the Dominican Republic Embassy here began at 1540 (2040 GMT) in the open van parked in front of the embassy. One of the Colombian Government delegates was carrying a portfolio, probably a memorandum of reply to the demands of the 19 April Movement commando unit. Those demands include the release of many people accused of alleged rebellion.

Talks End

PA072325 Paris AFP in Spanish 2240 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 7 Apr (AFP)--The 11th round of talks on the hostages being held by the 19 April Movement (M-19) ended here today after 1 hour and 40 minutes with a cordial farewell between the participants.

One of the Colombian Government representatives had previously handed a portfolio to the rebel representative which presumably contains President Turbay's new proposal. At the end of the dialog, held inside the van, the negotiators, including Peruvian Consul Alfredo Tejeda, who is a witness to the negotiations, bade farewell to one another with friendly handshakes.

'Minor Differences'

PA080224 Paris AFP in Spanish 0056 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 7 Apr (AFP)--Minor differences surfaced today during the 11th round of talks held between government representatives and a hooded 19 April Movement female guerrilla to reach agreement on the release of 20 hostages that the leftwing group has been holding for the past 41 days in the Dominican Republic Embassy, the government reported in a communique furnished to AFP tonight.

The new round of negotiations, like the previous ones, was held in an open van parked about 20 meters from the embassy. According to the communique, the views aired by all the participants were carefully examined during the meeting.

Tension Mounts

PA071615 Paris AFP in Spanish 1329 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 7 Apr (AFP)--The diplomatic corps accredited to the Colombian Government increased pressure here today for a prompt solution to the Dominican Embassy takeover by the 19 April Guerrilla Movement [M-19], which is still holding 20 hostages.

The group of 15 countries whose diplomats remain captive was held meetings with Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas to request that negotiations be hastened so that their chiefs or colleagues of mission may be released as soon as possible.

The pressures have increased because 19 April is approaching. On this date the M-19 commemorates its 10th anniversary and it is feared that it might take reprisals.

Some of the recently freed hostages have stated that the terrorist group has a secret plan to be carried out on that date. [Recently released] Dominican businessman Mario Guzman Cabrales said today that tension is mounting among the hostages as 19 April approaches, but for no specific reason. It is feared that anything might happen in the embassy on that date.

Guzman Cabrales, who said he will travel to his country in the next few days to deliver to his president a Dominican flag which he took from the embassy on Thursday, also revealed that the terrorists have mined the embassy's first floor.

Released Hostage Questioned

PA070402 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0155 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 6 Apr (LATIN)--Tito Libio Tiburcio, one of the three hostages released today by the leftwing guerrillas occupying the Dominican Embassy, was taken to the Military Institutes Brigade (BIM) tonight for questioning, a military spokesman reported.

Libio Tiburcio, a Dominican employee at his country's consulate, was identified by military sources as one of the persons who helped the guerrillas prior to the 27 February occupation.

He left the embassy this afternoon along with Guillermo Triana, Foreign Ministry protocol officer, and Alberto Byfield, honorary consul of Jamaica. After a medical checkup, Libio Tiburcio was taken to the BIM headquarters in the northern part of the city, the spokesman said. There was no information as to charges he may have to face.

Paper Reports Ransom Paid

PA072252 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2002 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 7 Apr (EFE)--A total of eight countries, whose high-ranking diplomatic officials are being held by the M-19 guerrilla group at the Dominican Republic Embassy here, have already paid ransoms amounting to $1.6 million.

This was reported today by Bogota's EL ESPACIO, which added that the ransom was paid to "connections" of the terrorist group in various parts of the capital. Meanwhile, government negotiators and a masked guerrilla have held 10 meetings in a van.

The paper says that on 28 March two M-19 members received, at one of Bogota's embassies, sums amounting to $200,000 for the release of seven hostages. It says these included diplomats from Brazil, Paraguay, Peru, Israel and Switzerland as well as the papal nuncio. It also says $200,000 was deposited in a numbered account in Panama as ransom for Austrian Ambassador Edgar Selzer, the first to be released.

The paper says "timely" payment of $200,000 allowed Uruguayan Ambassador Fernando Gomez Fyns to escape without interference from the guerrillas.

Eleven ambassadors and seven foreign officials, together with a photographer and a Colombian newsman, are still in the embassy.

ROLDOS VOWS TO RESIGN IF REFORMS NOT ACCEPTED

PA071425 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0819 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpts] Quito, 7 Apr (EFE)--Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos announced last night that he will resign if the reforms he wants to introduce to the Constitution are rejected in a popular plebiscite.

In this way he began a campaign to secure the adoption of substantial amendments to the Constitution. His move is interpreted as an almost desperate effort within the constitutional order to end the conflict which exists with the majority wing of the legislature headed by its president, Assad Bucaram. Paradoxically, Bucaram is leader of the party to which Roldos belongs, the Concentration of Popular Forces.

During an impromptu 60-minute speech on a radio and television network, the chief of state referred to his convoking of an extraordinary congress session for today to study the constitutional reforms. During his lengthy and at times passionate speech, Roldos was accompanied by Vice President Osvaldo Hurtado and Cabinet ministers.

Roldos last night explained his reforms, their foundation and justification, noting that there is no other solution for the conflict existing with the majority wing of the Congress led by the leader of his own party. He recalled how after the electoral victory that took him to the presidency there was a convergence between the sectors defeated at the polls and the ones "frustrated" by his victory, mentioning Bucaram among the latter.

This "antihistoric majority," he said, adopted divisive positions in the Congress trying to handcuff the executive by limiting his powers, cutting his economic resources and hindering the principle of authority.

Roldos stressed that his democratic tolerance had been mistaken for weakness by those sectors and said that he has exhausted all possibilities of dialog to find a solution that will safeguard democracy and the will for change expressed at the polls.

"If the conflict with the Congress has no solution, we must resort to the people," the president stressed.

Roldos then announced that the Congress is preparing for a "great tribunal of slander" for Monday with the aim of trying to bring a political trial against the government minister and even against the president of the republic instead of debating the proposed constitutional reforms.

He also made it clear that some political sectors have considered during these days the alternative of an eventual military solution. "They have tried to approach the garrisons," Roldos said, adding immediately: "I will not tolerate sedition from anyone."

According to the constitutional norms the presidential reforms must be submitted to the legislature before being submitted to popular plebiscite.

Roldos attributed great importance to this electoral consultation and declared himself a sure winner. He said: "We will smash sedition in the polls."

However, he warned that "if the will of the people were to decide that the president has not been right, gentlemen, I will resign because I do not want to be an obstacle to the democratic life of this country."

STROESSNER REPORTEDLY TO VISIT TAIWAN, JAPAN

FY071835 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 7 Apr 80 p 8 FY

[From the "Between the Lines" column]

[Text] "Write this down. The president's trip to China is an actual fact. Only a few details of protocol remain. The tour of the Far East, which includes possible stops in Japan, for example, is already being mentioned in official circles.

"It seems that spring [presumably Southern Hemisphere] will be beneficial for Paraguayan relations."

(The mysterious man on the telephone made this judgment apparently on a sound basis...)

CENSORSHIP EXPECTED FOR STROESSNER-FIGUEIREDO TALKS

FY071706 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Apr 80 p 1 FY

[By special envoy Marcos Wilson]

[Text] During his visit to Paraguay which begins on Wednesday, President Figueiredo will receive four requests considered to be priorities by General Stroessner. The first request is that Brazil abandon the territory that is in dispute in the Sete Quedas Falls region, where the Transport Ministry is building an agency. The other requests refer to economic matters such as a higher price for the Itaipu electricity that is to be sold to Brazil, the signing of an agreement for the construction of a highway between Concepcion [Paraguay] and Ponta Pora, [Brazil] and finally the conclusion of a treaty for a rail link between Asuncion and Brazilian ports on the Atlantic. Thus, Figueiredo's trip will be something more than just a courtesy visit, but the censorship system in force in Paraguay may stop Brazilian journalists from obtaining most of the information regarding the visit. All material transmitted abroad is only let through once it has been read by the censors.

Official Denies Charge

FY071837 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 7 Apr 80 p 9 FY

[Text] "There is not any kind of censorship in Paraguay," Miguel Angel Bestard, under secretary of the Interior Ministry, told this newspaper last night when asked about press reports from Brazilian journalists published on this page.

Bestard reiterated that censorship does not exist in Paraguay and that the delays reported by Brazilian journalists are probably the result of technical problems at the National Telecommunications Administration (ANTELCO), as happens anywhere in the world when Telex is used.

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES U.S. SENATE VOTE ON CANAL

PA041'16 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 3 Apr 80 p 4 A PA

[Editorial: "Positive U.S. Reaction"]

[Text] One of the most impressive parts of the speech by Dr Aristides Royo, president of the republic, at the Assembly of Corregimento Representatives on 1 April, was the part where he referred to Panamanian dissatisfaction with the way the United States has been misrepresenting, delaying and even violating both the letter and the spirit of the agreements contained in the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

The president referred to the unilateral and unjust way in which the United States has been interpreting and implementing some of the provisions contained in the pact, stressing the U.S. Senate's delay in appointing the Canal Commission members. This appointment is essential to the effective creation of this body, which is supposed to carry out duties without which the implementation of the treaties would be little more than a dead letter.

The appointment of the U.S. members to that commission became effective only a few hours after President Royo--speaking before the people's congress gathered for a special session--informed the nation on a national radio and television network about his concern over this situation and about his firm determination not to permit under any circumstances the implementation of measures and actions that might violate the treaties' agreements.

President Royo was very clear when he said that Panama will exhaust all resources in order to preserve the applicability [vigencia] of those documents. He said this in such a way that there was no room left for the slightest trace of a doubt regarding his firm determination to reject all U.S. actions that might be regarded as violations of that which cost our two nations so many and such lengthy discussions. It is for this reason that it is satisfying to confirm how, shortly thereafter, President Carter's administration obtained the Senate approval by an overwhelming majority for appointments that had been postponed due to the tenacious opposition of North Carolina's Republican Senator Jesse Helms.

This senator represents that negative part of the Senate which still hangs on to the old imperious concepts and subjugation which have done so much harm in the past and continue to do at present to the international prestige of the United States, as a nation seeking the leadership of democratic countries.

The Senate's reaction, meanwhile, seals the validity of President Carter's promise to President Royo in response to his recent public letter. This immediate reaction is, of course, the logical result of the upright course and integrity that Dr Royo's government has shown all this time. Its culmination was the vibrant speech President Royo delivered to his people with the firmness, serenity and inflexible determination that correspond to a chief of state in a critical situation resulting from the zigzagging U.S. course.

U.S. PAYS TREATY COMMITMENTS MINUS WATER BILL

PA040315 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 3 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpt] The U.S. Government has paid Panama its financial commitments entered into as a result of the 1977 treaties. It paid $30 million during the first 5 months, but discounted the $1 million it claims Panama owes for water service to the cities of Panama and Colon. Although there has been no official comment on the matter and strict silence is being maintained on the situation, Televisora Nacional has learned that the amount of the debt claimed by the United States because of water service from the Miraflores water purification amounts to $9 million.

In a speech given by President Royo in Coto-47, Costa Rica, he said that Panama would refuse to pay the debts claimed by the United States and the situation has created a deadlock between the two countries.

More recently, relations between Panama and the United States have become bitter and in his 1 April speech, President Aristides Royo warned the United States that Panama will not tolerate more violations of the spirit and letter of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

PDP CONDEMNS ROMERO'S MURDER, U.S. INTERVENTION

PA040248 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[Text] In a plenary session of its Central Committee, the Panamanian People's Party has condemned the assassination of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, head of the Catholic Church in El Salvador, and accused the United States of seeking to intervene in that Central American country to create a government similar to the one it installed in Chile in 1973.

The Panamanian communists added in their declaration that those actions are also designed to strike at the new Nicaragua and all national liberation movements in the area.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE SUPPORTS SALVADORAN PEOPLE

PA040428 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 3 Apr 80 p 8 PA

[Text] The same persons who snuffed out the life of Archbishop Romero tried to prevent the massive crowds which went to pay a final homage to the one that was, and still is, the champion of the poor: Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero.

The outcome of the brutal attack against the Salvadoran people was 100 killed and 300 wounded. Thousands have already fallen in the struggle to attain the final liberation and the realization of happiness.

Archbishop Romero defended the people's organizations and was murdered by the enemies of the people. The same ones attacked half a million Salvadorans who on 30 March went not to bury a corpse but to support a cause. The Panamanian Committee of Solidarity With the People of El Salvador publicly repudiates this new and treacherous attack against the legitimate aspirations of the Salvadoran people.

The committee publicly repudiates the intervention by the United States, which supports the tottering Salvadoran Government junta. The Panamanian Committee of Solidarity With the People of El Salvador emphatically protests the improper use of U.S. military bases in our territory as a staging point for aggression against our sister country. It calls to our government's attention another violation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties and international law.

The committee repudiates the campaign of distortion waged by some transnational news agencies who want to blame people's organizations for the bloodbath suffered by the Salvadoran people. The people's organizations are the defenders of the majority interests.

The committee supports the Revolutionary Coordinating Board in its government program. It also supports the people's organizations and demands a halt to U.S. intervention and demands justice for the murdered, massacred and repressed.

COSTA RICA

CUBAN REFUGEES IN HAVANA MAY BE GRANTED POLITICAL ASYLUM

PA080226 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The Costa Rican Government may give political asylum to an unspecified number of Cuban refugees at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana as a way to help the Peruvian Government. Although the matter is being kept under strict secrecy, it was learned from confidential government sources than when Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier returned to the country, President Carazo asked him to begin working to that end.

With this attitude, the Costa Rican Government once again wants to show its support for any action taken in defense of human rights, but careful steps are being taken not to ruffle any diplomatic feathers.

It was also reported that if asylum is being given to the Cuban refugees in the Peruvian Embassy, cooperation would also be given to evacuate those people who do not want to live on Fidel Castro's island and the Peruvian Government would be helped to solve the problem it is facing.

AUTHORITIES DENY ARMS TRAFFICKING RUMOR

PA071957 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1756 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 7 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Public security authorities have denied the existence of alleged arms trafficking reportedly taking place on a landing strip on the Atlantic side of the country following an official investigation.

Rural guards had been informed that suspicious activities were taking place in an abandoned airfield in an area known as Moravia de Turrialba. According to the report, the weapons were being taken in a trailer to this field and from there they were being taken abroad, presumably to El Salvador. Several officials went to the area, which is inhabited by an Indian community that engages in crafts. They said no plane has arrived there for a long time.

Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey recently said Costa Rica is remaining neutral in the Salvadoran conflict and will not allow arms trafficking toward that country.

TRUCKERS WILL NOT TRANSIT EL SALVADOR

PA050024 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2235 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 4 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--According to an agreement approved today by the Central American Transporters Union, their trucks will not pass through Salvadoran territory. Union spokesman said "due to the present lack of security for their personnel, vehicles and goods, their units will not pass through that nation along their regular routes." They said trucks going to Guatemala will use the Inter-American Highway to Jicaro Galan and continue through Honduran territory via San Pedro Sula-Esquipulas-Guatemala City.

According to the report transport rates will increase by 30 percent because of the longer route, adding 600 km to the distance between the two terminals. Apart from this, users must pay the Honduran Government $75 for the escort that must accompany them in their passage through Honduran territory.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE EXPLAINS NEWSMEN'S SHOOTING, PDC POSITION

PA060003 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 0130 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[Carlos Samyoa Martiner exclusive interview with Jose Napolean Duarte on 3 April 1980, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Regarding Tuesday nights' regrettable incident, when policemen shot at newsmen from the Netherlands, what exactly happened andwhat have been the findings?

[Answer] During the same evening of the incident, foreign newsmen called me and I went to the Camino Real Hotel to learn about the problem. I immediately contacted military leaders and acted according to the information available.

Later at almost 0500 we decided to wait until the following day to get all the information and at 0800 we had the complete report. I called a news conference at 1100 inviting all foreign correspondents, as I had promised. We had met with the general staff, and then held a news conference together with Colonel Garcia and with police director General Colonel Diaz.

The facts were as follows: You all know that the Guatemalan Embassy is on Arce Street and that it has been attacked several times. On that same day it was fired upon and the Guatemalan ambassador was wounded. Therefore the national police had been ordered to remain on maximum alert. That is to say be aware of danger, even for themselves while patrolling that block. They were alert to any incident at any time.

Apparently an automobile with five persons arrived at a nearby restaurant and went around the block twice arousing the policemen's suspicions. When these gentlemen left the restaurant the policemen tried to intercept them and ask for identification. Something happened between them, because at this point there are diverging reports. The policemen said the driver asked them, what's happening? However, the driver claims they said, we are newsmen and are on our way to the hotel. There was no identification check. The driver drove off in his automobile and the nervous policemen fired on the automobile. One of the shots pierced the car and wounded one of the newsmen. This is how the incident happened.

As you can understand there is a problem. In the first place blood was shed and according to our laws all incidents involving bloodshed must be heard at the corresponding tribunals. Therefore, we have ordered an investigation of the two policemen involved in the incident, that is to say the policemen guarding the Guatemalan Embassy. They have been subjected to preventive detention and will later be arraigned before the judge who will decree the corresponding process, based on the accusations which we asked the newsmen to present before the courts. This is the manner in which this is handled according to our laws and we asked the foreign newsmen to cooperate with the process and this is what we were going to do.

Therefore all this was done. Colonel [word indistinct] explained and Colonel Garcia assured them that this is the just, legal and logical way to handle this matter and informed them that the Salvadoran Government and the armed forces settle these violent incidents according to our laws and that newsmen, both domestic and foreign, are assured once again the respect and right due them so they can do their work and transmit information to the rest of the world.

This is a summary of the problem and we are informing the Salvadoran people of what we have done. At the beginning I found the newsmen hysterical and uncontrolled but after some hours of interviews and questions, some of them impertinent, little by little they understood reason and the next day they accepted our explanation which is logical and sensible.

Naturally, they informed the world and this will affect our image abroad.

[Question] By the way, have you received any protest from the Netherlands Government? We have learned from international reports that a protest will be filed at The Hague.

[Answer] It is possible that we will receive a protest and naturally, our reply will be the logical one for these cases, that is to present the corresponding apologies. Whenever a foreigner, or a local citizen, is harmed by government personnel in this manner, there is a natural weakening in international relations and the offended country protests. The other country presents its apologies if it feels that the protest is justified.

We believe that the protest is justified and I have no objections in saying that our country must apologize for this incident in which a foreign newsman was involved.

[Question] Mr Duarte, while reporting this incident a foreign news agency claimed that you said that if violence continued, you, the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], would be compelled to leave the government. Is this true?

[Answer] You must understand that this happened on the night of the incident and newsmen insisted that I said that I would leave the government.

This was the reply they wanted to hear. Every question referred to this possibility. Why don't you leave the government? Leave the government, this type of attitude. Therefore, in one of these questions they presented the hypothesis, that is: What would happen if people are being murdered in the country, what would your party do? From a moral and ideological point of view, could it continue under such conditions of extreme violence? I said if these conditions and extreme violence existed, logically we could not remain in the government. But this does not mean that these conditions exist in the country.

Here we come to the problem of the use made of statements to the press. They have taken these statements, changed the context and simply related it to this circumstantial incident which does not merit a radical decision such as this. Also I told them, I am not the one who decides on my participation in the government. This matter is to be decided by the PDC and I will not flee the country or leave the government. I have to work with the party because the party has decided to work with the people and defend the people's interests. I am working on this basis. I am doing my duty as the party has instructed me and I do not have to make this personal decision because this is not a personal decision. This is a national decision. The whole country knows that the PDC is in the government because this is a critical moment. The country knows we are doing our best to save the country and we shall continue to do so.

Therefore, from the point of view of the improper use made of this statement, and the manner in which it was presented by some news media, including some domestic ones, I want to say that the PDC is determined to continue working to save the country and find a democratic solution to the situation; and, as a Christian Democrat, I am determined to fight and strive to attain these goals.

[Question] We understand that U.S. Ambassador Robert White has been called by his government to report on recent incidents. I would like your opinion on the ambassador's trip. Do you think it could have some negative effects for the present regime?

[Answer] I think it is normal and natural that this incident and the death of the archbishop will be international news. And not only today, it will be one of the most important news items of the year. Therefore the moment is of great historical importance to the entire world, because here we are waging an ideological battle of three great forces trying to channel the country's future: the Marxism-Leninism of the left, the Manchester liberalism of the right and the democracy of the government junta. The three are trying to find a solution and we believe that the democratic solution is the best.

All this is therefore being watched by other governments and they are concerned at the outcome of this struggle. The country is now a center of world attention and this is why it is logical that the ambassadors living here, coexisting with us and feeling our problems should be called frequently to give their opinions and points of view so that governments can arrive at decisions with the most information possible.

I believe this is the reason the U.S. Government has called Ambassador White; to hear what he has to say, to view the situation and hear his interpretation of this. This will determine the various policies to be followed by the State Department regarding its conduct in El Salvador.

[Question] Mr Duarte, we were informed that most of the Cabinet members had threatened to resign from the government. We want to know if this is true and to ask you if you have already chosen the persons who will replace the ministers of economy and education and the agriculture secretary?

[Answer] I am not aware of what you have just told me. Therefore I must say that I do not know anything about this and cannot give you an answer. Regarding the three replacements, the matter will not be studied until after the Easter holidays when we shall make the corresponding decisions.

[Question] International reports have said that Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson and businessman Alfredo Mena Lagos are in the United States and have appeared before the U.S. Congress offering another alternative to the country's situation. I would like to hear your opinion on the matter.

[Answer] From the government's point of view, we can say that each person has the right to his own opinions. This is precisely the way democracy works. Even if he is a rightist, from the political point of view, he has the right to express his point of view, to be heard, and the people will make the final decision.

My personal view however, is that I believe Salvadorans know who this man is, what he stands for and what is his attitude. Everyone knows that this man has participated in the extreme right violence that has created, or tried to create, divisions within the army and plotted coups d'etat in the country. In brief, he is one of the prototypes of the extreme right who is giving the country such a bad image and have done so for the past 50 years. Therefore I believe that it is inconceivable that such a man, who favors violence, be taken seriously.

[Question] In one of the paragraphs of this report it says that Alfredo Mena Lagos, the other representative, says that he is proposing to join the government, but not to replace the PDC. On the contrary he said that they would demand the PDC remain within the government and assume responsibility for having harmed the country. Would you be willing to share the government with these persons?

[Answer] Just look at what you are saying. What these gentlemen from the extreme right are saying is that they would assume power and ask the PDC to share with the extreme right the (?cross borne by our people.) Definitely I would not be willing to share power with the extreme right because it would launch the country into an unheard of ideological action of imposition, injustice and create false freedom and this is precisely what we have been fighting against for 20 years and we shall continue fighting to keep this from happening.

[Question] Do you have any message for our people?

[Answer] People of El Salvador, today is Holy Thursday. We have lived through very sad weeks. A man of great importance to the country has given his life and during his funeral sad events occurred which cost many lives and in which many persons were injured. All this was caused by a lack of awareness and understanding by many sectors. They cannot understand that we can live in a society only when there is harmony and understanding and when the people participate with justice and freedom in finding just solutions. These sectors think only of violence. The gentlemen of the extreme right are always trying to thwart our efforts toward democracy and freedom for the people and are constantly trying to provoke violence simply to maintain their privileges. These gentlemen must realize that the people do not want this any longer. The people want justice and this is why the people are willing to support social changes, the agrarian and banking reform and other reforms which the government is implementing to change structures in the country.

At the other end is the extreme left which also refuses to assume an attitude of harmony, freedom and justice and wants to impose its will. It wants to impose its system by means of fire and blood. What it seeks is violence for the sake of violence, and it uses fear, kidnapings, death, executions and all these violent actions, including bombs to create panic. This is causing unrest in the country. They are also projecting a sad image abroad. The image we are projecting is that we are not a civilized people, but a people involved in a limitless violence where moral values and attitudes do not exist and that the only thing that prevails is the law of the jungle. I believe that the people are sick of this. I believe the people want to live in peace. This is why I ask the people not to remain with their arms crossed but to help the government find solutions.

In the first place we are waging a battle against the extreme left and right, but also the whole world is looking upon us askance, with distrust repudiating our acts of violence. I ask all of you who have different points of view, to abstain from trying to solve problems by means of violence. This is bad. We must put a halt to this. I ask all of you to think twice and now, that we are in the Easter holidays. Tomorrow when we will commemorate the death of our Lord, think about this man who died 2000 years ago and bore the message before God that the world is ready to suffer for a just cause which is for the good of man and his soul. In this respect I ask all Salvadorans to think once again, seek the ways to peace and harmony and that they make this Easter holy day a turning point for the nation so that starting on Monday we can start to rebuild our country.

I ask all of you who own land to plant. The rains are coming; this is the time to plant. This is how we must help to rebuild the country. Make a great effort; begin to plant. Because if we plant we shall have food and, having food, we can settle our problems.

I want to thank you for the chance to speak to all Salvadorans and I am sure that the people will respond, working, striving within the unions to produce more, that businessmen will respond by being more just with the workers, that commerce employees will respond and sell more and also merchants will respond by paying better salaries. The farmers will also respond by planting more and producing more so the country can progress. This is what we want. This is what the people want and, God willing, starting on Monday, this will be the spirit in our country. Thank you for this opportunity.

DUNN'S FAMILY PLEADS WITH FPL TO CONTINUE NEGOTIATIONS

PA072031 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1646 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 7 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--A dramatic appeal to continue negotiations for the release of Archibald Gardner Dunn, kidnaped South African ambassador to El Salvador, has been directed to the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL) by members of the diplomat's family. In a paid advertisement in the main Salvadoran morning papers today, the relatives asked the leftist FPL to indicate what path it would like to take in establishing future communications with the family.

The mediator between the two parties was Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, slain archbishop of San Salvador. The archbishop publicly addressed the kidnapers in his homilies, urging them to show flexibility in dealing with the family.

The FPL has asked the family to pay a ransom of $20 million for Dunn's release. However, the members of the family have already said on various occasions, once through the archbishop, that they cannot meet that demand. This statement was reiterated today in the paid advertisement in the morning papers. The document, signed by the diplomat's wife, Daphne, states: "We have to repeat that the only resources available to us are the family funds, already greatly depleted by my lengthy illness, money from the sale of a few tangible assets and the money collected from sympathizers in South Africa and other countries." Mrs Dunn also asks for "direct proof that Eddie is all right."

The FPL is also holding Salvadoran industrialist Tomas Adolfo McEntee, of whom nothing has been heard in the last few weeks.

The last information issued by the FPL regarding the kidnaped diplomat was a photo sent to domestic newspapers in late February. Several foreign newsmen have interviewed Dunn in his place of captivity.

TWO EXTREMISTS KILLED IN CLASH WITH POLICE

PA080322 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1420 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Two subversives were killed in a clash reported in Santa Clarita, La Union. The firefight occurred when Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces members attacked customs police, who fought off the assailants and killed the two extremists.

ROMERO REPLACEMENT RESIGNS TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT

PA072032 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1554 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Msgr Ricardo Urioste today announced he resigned last week as head vicar of the archdiocese of San Salvador before the apostolic nuncio in San Salvador. The prelate was appointed head vicar by the metropolitan curia during the 24 hours following the murder of the archbishop of San Salvador, Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero.

Urioste, who was general vicar of the Salvadoran archdiocese while Monsignor Romero was alive, has been temporarily replacing the murdered archbishop until the Holy See appoints his permanent replacement, who will become the fifth archbishop of San Salvador.

In his resignation presented on 1 April to the apostolic nuncio, Urioste said "it is very, very urgent that the Holy See appoint, now, as soon as possible, the new pastor of the archdiocese of San Salvador." The head vicar says that he thinks "it is absolutely necessary" that someone be appointed who is capable of coping with "this suffering archdiocese and this country and its peculiar socioeconomic and, above all, political situation."

ACAN-EFE tried to interview spokesmen of the nunciature or the archbishopric but received no reply to the questions made over the telephone. It is not known if the resignation has been accepted by the Holy See and if it will proceed quickly to appoint the new archbishop.

Some priests feel there is a good possibility that the bishop of Santiago de Maria, Arturo Rivera y Damas, who follows the progressive line of the assassinated archbishop, will be appointed the new archbishop. Very few think it is possible that Urioste, who also follows the new church line, will be appointed. Some think that Fabian Amaya, vicar of Chalatenango, northern El Salvador, will be appointed.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR JUNTA

PA041300 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0130 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpt] The Christian Democratic Union of Central America [UDCCA] last night decided in San Jose to maintain its support of the current government junta of El Salvador. The UDCCA issued a communique on this after analyzing the regional political situation, particularly that of El Salvador. The decision was made at the same time as the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party's [PDC] popular faction, which was recently expelled from the party after it denounced the government's repressive and rightist line, announced the establishment of a Democratic Front. This new political group also includes the Social Democrats and other organizations.

According to the UDCCA communique, the Christian Democrats of Central America decided to recognize the work their fellow Salvadoran party members are doing to reestablish peace in their country through reforms and the gradual control of the rightwing and leftwing, which through their violent clashes victimize the Salvadoran people who do not support this violence. The UDCCA also expressed its solidarity with the Salvadoran people and urged the Salvadoran PDC to continue its efforts to reconstruct peace and establish political, social and economic democracy.

Delegates of all Central American countries, including Pablo Mauricio Alverque, Salvadoran minister of the presidency, and well-known international Christian Democratic leaders Aristides Calvani and Rene de Leon, participated in the meeting.

OPPOSITION GROUPS FORM DEMOCRATIC FRONT

PA041652 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Opposition politicians, doctors, lawyers and labor leaders yesterday announced the creation of a new democratic front to support the Revolutionary Coordinating Board [CRM] in its struggle to oust the civilian-military government junta. According to AFP, the movement is trying to repeat the Nicaraguan experience of the broad national opposition front and is made up of eight political and labor groups. Its program is based on the CRM platform.

Enrique Cordoba, former agriculture minister, said: We are giving the Salvadoran people the benefit of our experience in order to form a broad front of support for their struggle.

According to AP, the struggle he was referring to is the popular effort for the transformation of the country which is being counteracted by what the international news agency described as bloody rightist terrorism.

The popular faction of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] makes up the front together with the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR], the Independent Movement of Professionals and Technicians [Movimiento Independiente de Professionales y Tecnicos --MIPT] which includes doctors, lawyers and professors, all of whom oppose the PDC leaders who formed the government jointly with the military officers early in January.

The front, AP notes, is the first sign that the cooperation between the moderate sectors and the revolutionary left is a fact. The government did not make any immediate comments about the announcement which was made during a news conference.

For its part, the CRM leadership attended the news conference. Manuel Franco, leader of the Nationalist Democratic Union [UDN], said that the front supports the struggle of the Salvadoran people and is a positive step in their struggle to end exploitation and repression.

Julio Flores of the People's Revolutionary Bloc [BPR], said that the Salvadoran Democratic Front [FDS] demonstrates to the world how isolated the government is.

In addition to the BPR and the UDN, the CRM includes the United Popular Action Front and the 28 February Peoples Leagues. The leaders of the front did not say how many people they represent. However, the leaders of two groups noted that they have 50,000 members each.

MNR leader Raul Valiente urged all democratic governments to denounce and put an end to military aid to El Salvador, including the U.S. aid aimed at refining the genocide against all those who struggle for a change. He also asked that there be no foreign intervention in El Salvador and demanded an end to government repression, U.S. intervention and the lies of the U.S. Government represented by Ambassador White in San Salvador.

U.S. Embassy sources confirmed that White went to Washington for consultations. The embassy sources asked AP not to identify them and refused to explain whether White requested the consultations or if Washington recalled him.

GUATEMALA

CNUS REQUESTS STANDARDIZED MINIMUM WAGE

PA051352 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 28 Mar 80 p 32 PA

[Text] The National Council of Labor Unity (CNUS) yesterday morning handed a note to Carlos Alarcon Monsanto, labor and social planning minister, asking the government for a 7 quetzal minimum wage for all workers in the cities.

In its note, CNUS analyzes the rate of inflation in the country in recent years. CNUS says that while prices of articles of basic consumption, school items, oil byproducts and others have increased enormously, wages have remained below the inflationary trend.

According to CNUS, wages in the cities and in rural areas have not been adjusted to meet inflation. Therefore, the government should establish a 7 quetzal minimum wage without distinction to all workers in the city, CNUS says.

CNUS is also asking the government to make effective the 3.20 quetzal minimum wage for rural workers which already has been approved, to order a stop to the massive dismissal of workers from farms and sugarcane mills, to reinstate all workers dismissed and to take no reprisals against any of the workers.

CNUS has given the government until 9 April to solve these problems; otherwise it will have to resort to other measures.

Minister Alarcon Monsanto agreed that every worker has a right to demand a wage increase. However, he added, we are going to study your demands carefully to see how we can solve them. Meanwhile, Minister Alarcon Monsanto told newsmen that a 7 quetzal minimum wage could not be granted to all workers because the economic situations of all businesses were not the same.

Minister Alarcon Monsanto finally said that his ministry is studying the minimum wage problem by sectors and not as a whole as CNUS has requested.

HONDURAS

PRESS SOURCES REBUT JACK ANDERSON ARTICLE

PA042057 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 27 Mar 80 p 3 PA

[By Manuel Torres]

[Text] U.S. columnist Jack Anderson has questioned the honesty of the Honduran electoral process which, a few days before the 20 April elections, has sparked controversial arguments among forces of the right, center and left in this country. In Anderson's opinion the elections will be a "total outrage" and Jimmy Carter's administration is planning to make Honduras "an anticommunist bunker against the people's efforts for insurrection." These statements have caused a tremendous commotion among conservative sectors in the country.

Some local newsmen, politicians and government officials have harshly criticized Anderson for this. His views on Honduras have been labeled as fantasies, illogical, highly infantile, misinforming, malevolent accusations and provoking.

Amilcar Santamaria who writes the "Opinion" column for the newspaper LA PRENSA calls Anderson an augur and accuses him of spreading lies. Herman Allan Padget, spokesman for the governing military junta says: "Anderson is absolutely misinformed and does not possess inside information as he always pretends to." In its editorial, EL HERALDO strongly criticizes Anderson although it admits that he is a world-famous newsman.

Herman Corrales Padilla, president of the Patriotic Front and of the Christian Democratic Party, says: "Some may think that Anderson is misinformed, but everyone knows that he relies on trustworthy sources which in this case are from the United States." Enrique Ortez Colindres, outstanding Liberal Party member and former president of the Central American Economic Integration Bank, points out: "Anderson does not represent a man, he represents a team of professional newsmen in search of real hot news and whose objective is to uncover the world's big scandals."

According to Anderson everything seems to indicate that the April elections will be a "total outrage" and that the electoral registration was a fraud in favor of the national party.

Jose Pineda Gomez, a Liberal Party candidate for deputy for the district of Francisco Morazan, said about the fraud: "Anderson's opinion regarding the electoral process has no foundation, if based on isolated cases denounced by the Liberal Party, to draw general conclusions."

Amilcar Santamaria said: "Only after the elections can we say if they were fraudulent. Whatever is said before is mere speculation." Herman Corrales Padilla: "The fraud has already been planned. What occurred in Orocuina and in Santa Rita de Yoro clearly confirms it." Enrique Ortez Colindres: "As member of the Liberal Party, I never doubted that from the beginning the process was fraudulent." Herman Allan Padget: "No request for aid has been submitted to U.S. State Department or to President Carter at any time, in exchange for becoming an instrument of U.S. politics."

An EL HERALDO editorial says: "Although outrageous, we have to admit that what Jack Anderson is doing is to incite the extreme left, the communist factions and the terrorist and guerrilla groups operating in the three neighboring countries against us."

Enrique Ortez Colindres: "Honduras can be made the center of democracy in Central America and not a totalitarian beachhead controlled either by leftwing or rightwing foreign interests." Jose Pineda Gomez: "I do not think that Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia will be the presidential candidate of the National Party." Herman Allan Padget said: "At no time has this been suggested." Enrique Ortez Colindres: "I doubt if General Paz Garcia, a man who is almost considered a national hero, will be deceived by false promises."

Liberal Party Member Responds

PA042058 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 27 Mar 80 p 3 PA

[Excerpts] Enrique Ortez Colindres, [member of the Liberal Party] does not believe that Honduras can be turned into a bunker to oppose the people's insurrection, when instead, it "can be made the center of democracy in Central America and not a totalitarian beachhead controlled either by leftwing or rightwing foreign interests." He said this to TIEMPO when referring to a Jack Anderson report about the Honduran electoral process being a "real outrage."

Colindres said that "it is really serious for Honduras to have highly qualified persons making such charges, because it was that type of columnist as well as the Washington POST which toppled Richard Nixon's administration with the Watergate scandal."

According to Ortez Colindres, if what Anderson says is true, everyone in Honduras knows that it would be the fuse which would set off the explosion of violence, because the 1.2 million electors who are trusting in having an honest election to elect their government legally would have their hopes frustrated, the armed forces' promise would be tossed aside and the people would be forced to seek another way to restore the nation's dignity.

Apart from what Anderson has said and from what foreign sources have commented upon regarding the Honduran electoral process, Ortez Colindres added that "there is no confidence abroad that the Honduran electoral process is honest, since from the beginning there were military and civilian sectors that were always interested in finding a constitutional solution for Colonel Melgar Castro to stay in power.

"As for General Paz Garcia accepting the National Party candidacy for president, I don't doubt for a minute that the party leaders would like this because they have always supported the military officer who is in power at the time as their candidate. However, I doubt if General Paz Garcia, who is almost considered a national hero, will be carried away by false promises. I think he has enough self-respect and honesty not to betray the people," Ortez Colindres stated.

PLOT TO PREVENT PEOPLE FROM VOTING DISCUSSED

PA041908 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 29 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] It was unofficially reported in Tegucigalpa that the Honduran Army reportedly has documents which involve several mass organizations in an alleged plot to violently prevent voters from participating in the 20 April elections.

One thousand Hondurans participated today in the so-called freedom march promoted to fight abstentionism in the elections for members to a constituent assembly.

Air force helicopters flew over the march. The march was organized by the private sector to demonstrate, just as it was done in San Pedro Sula 2 weeks ago, that the communists are a minority in Honduras.

TIEMPO COMMENTS ON GOVERNMENT INSINUATION OF TREASON

PA041848 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 27 Mar 80 p 6 PA

[Editorial: "When A Government Insinuates Treason"]

[Text] Treason is the crime committed when a citizen breaks his loyalty to the fatherland. The penalty is harsh when the crime is proved. Treason is usually committed for political motives especially when an election campaign is underway. In our country, it has been part of the political violence and when the insinuation stems from the government it becomes part of the customary intimidation to silence criticism against the government or some of its ranking officials.

The usual practice is for an official spokesman, through ignorance or convenience, to confuse the fatherland with the government. This confusion is frequent, particularly when a weak leader is in power. It also happens that when such an insinuation is directed at a newspaper, it does not express the opinion of the ruler but the wickedness of some meddlesome spokesmen. In this case, commentaries in the morning or evening bulletin published by the governing junta's press office have voiced insinuations about this newspaper, TIEMPO.

The enmity of the official source is nothing new. It has been evident for some time and is evident again now in the heat of the election campaign. It has increased as if the critical position of this paper were blocking the aspirations of all the candidates for the Constituent Assembly who see their election as an opportunity to take over power.

If, in fact, the crime of treason could be typified, we are certain that the government would not be hesitant; that it would take immediate action with the typical violence it would use against a newspaper not only showing a critical attitude, but an upright one convinced that it is doing its duty by criticizing the official mistakes and corruption. There is no such crime, and if it is invoked in official radio announcements, it merely means that the opinion of this paper is neither unconditional with those in power nor will it yield to this type of compulsion.

Governments that place themselves outside the responsibility inherent to all serious governments which respect public opinion deliberately confuse the fatherland with the government; that is, with themselves. The incumbent military government has been quite inclined to this confusion, and it is not the first time it has branded the social sectors representing insurrection in Honduras as traitors. The president of the junta has done this in Honduras and he allowed this to slip out during his tour of the United States.

Whoever is not politically with him has no fatherland, as if he were the reincarnation of our fatherland and its material, moral and spiritual values in addition to those others which, in order not to mention them, we shall call most excellent. Natural resources are part of the fatherland, an undeniable part, and yet the government is offering them to the highest bidder as if it owned them rather than the present and future generations of Hondurans. Yet nobody has made insinuations as to its patriotic weakness and scarce loyalty to the fatherland's essential values.

Independence, freedom and sovereignty are founded on the rational use of these resources, not in giving them to transnational interests that do as they like with our sovereignty. Therefore, in this type of insinuation about treason the official spokesmen cannot be the ones to throw the first stone and appear as forgivers of the crimes of others. [sentence as published] What government having sure evidence of treason fails to proceed accordingly?

If there are Hondurans who betray the fatherland and the government limits itself to insinuations about such a crime, it becomes an accomplice and liable if it fails to do anything about it. The government should be circumspect in its statements, and it behooves it to review its actions from the viewpoint of the people's interests, particularly if it is looking toward the constituent assembly with the poorly disguised idea of succeeding itself.

JUNTA CALLS STUDENTS, TEACHERS TO MEETING

PA080038 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1701 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 7 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Armed Forces Superior Council has called teachers and students of various political trends to a meeting scheduled for the next few days, it was reported here today. The decision was taken because teacher and student organizations had announced street demonstrations to protest government measures opposed to their petitions to the Education Ministry.

However, the military Superior Council believes the demonstrations are for the purpose of creating a climate of unrest and insecurity among the people so they will abstain from participating in the 20 April elections. On that date Hondurans will elect a constituent national assembly which should initiate the process of returning civilians to power.

There is a strong movement led by the Honduran Patriotic Front, grouping all dissidents, including teachers and students, who proposed boycotting the elections, even though they do not offer any other alternative.

The electoral campaign includes the traditional Liberal and National parties and the new National Innovation and Unity Party, as well as four independent deputy candidacies.

The teachers have demanded 800 more teachers' posts at primary level, a system of seniority for the national education system, a 100 lempira ($50) salary increase for teachers working in Gracias a Dios Department, in the extreme eastern part of the country, and suspension of repressive measures by the Education Ministry. The students have requested the release of persons they consider political prisoners and nationalization of private and semi-government schools.

NICARAGUA

NETHERLANDS NEWSMEN DISCUSS ATTACK IN EL SALVADOR

PA042337 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2205 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 4 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Netherlands newsman Jan van der Putten said here today in Managua, that "the Salvadoran right is provoking the left into an armed uprising in order to crush it, because the left is now in a weaker fighting position." Van der Putten, together with Frank Diamand, Rue van der Heidjen and Rwet [as heard] Frank Buren arrived yesterday from San Salvador after having been shot at by an army patrol in that city. Diamand, Rue van der Heidjen and Rwet Frank Buren arrived yesterday from San Salvador after having been shot at by an army patrol in that city. Diamand and Van der Heidjen were wounded.

"We were leaving a restaurant when a patrol stopped us. We identified ourselves, were questioned and later after being allowed to continue, we were shot from behind," Van der Putten told ACAN-EFE. The Netherlands newsmen said they were asked if they had brought instructions from Nicaragua for the Salvadoran leftist organizations. They denied this.

After the incident, protested by the Netherlands Government, the Salvadoran Government junta, made up of military and Christian socialist leaders, [as received], offered the newsmen guarantees and informed them that they had been seen in suspicious circumstances near the Guatemalan Embassy, where 2 days ago the ambassador of that country had been fired upon.

"This is absolutely false, because the Guatemalan Embassy is not located near that area," the newsman said. "We were practically subjected to the 'attempted to escape' law. We were told that the members of the patrol were being tried, but this trial does not interest us in a country where the law of the jungle" prevails, Van der Putten added.

Asked about similarities in the liberation struggles in El Salvador and Nicaragua, he replied that the situation is very different. "The struggle is waged between leftist and rightist groups in which the latter is better armed and the other one does not have the military capacity to guarantee a triumph of the people's organizations. The centrist government is dominated by the right, and I do not believe that the time is proper for a total offensive by the Revolutionary Coordinating Board," Van der Putten concluded. He added that his three companions will leave tonight for the Netherlands, via Panama.

COMMENTARY URGES BUSINESSMEN TO COOPERATE IN ECONOMY

PA072246 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[Commentary: "The Nicaraguans Are at a Crucial Moment"--read by Freddy Rostran Arauz]

[Text] This is the moment to show with our actions if we are or are not with the popular revolution. This is a time of testing. Everybody is saying, "I am with the revolution," but it is not enough just to say so. The revolutionary spirit and Sandinism are specific manifestations, and they must be specific manifestations.

For this reason, we repeat, this must be the time of truth. This is the time to show with significant deeds if we support the changes or if we are against them.

Today we will refer basically to the case of businessmen and will focus this commentary on the amendments to the income tax law.

In view of the fact that we have adopted the phrase "patriotic businessmen" in our process, and we seriously expect the businessmen to be aware of the historical moment they are experiencing, we must start by defining the meaning of "patriotic businessmen." It is very hard to find a businessman who is not attached to his class interests. It is very hard to find a businessman who is not clinging to the privileges that the previous regime promoted, fomented and guaranteed for a minority that had reached a certain position at the expense of the weak.

We are not referring to the backward sectors which still want to be in the Middle Ages so as not to pay for any kind of benefits or abide by any law of a social nature.

It is very hard, we were saying, to find businessmen who place the interests of the country before their own privileges. However, this is what is being asked of the Nicaraguan businessmen and it boils down to a simple action: to put businesses into operation, produce and invest instead of sending capital abroad.

In the promulgation of the amendments to the income tax law, the famous rules of the game have been established and the guarantees demanded by a group from the private sector have been granted. With the new law, 60 percent of the wealth of the country will be for the people and 40 percent for the proprietors of firms. Those who are very well informed know that this rate is not among the highest in the world. However, we want to outline three points:

1. Truly patriotic businessmen--those who have enough foresight to understand that this process is irreversible, that the people's interest will predominate increasingly and that the most practical and correct thing to do is join the process instead of trying to harrass it--would start to reactivate their businesses, and some were already doing so before this law was issued.

2. Businessmen who still cling to their interests and privileges and expect the revolution to guarantee them a certain volume of profit should get to work at once.

3. Those who understand that a people's revolution is occurring which will put an end to all forms of exploitation and repression and who do not agree, not only from class reasons but also because of ties with imperialism, will not accept the framework of guarantees offered them.

In Nicaragua we are all called on to participate in the great task of developing the backward country we have received. We are all called, but we shall see how many come. We realize the historic importance of this task, and participating in it is more an opportunity than a burden. Today Nicaragua is at a crucial moment. The young people are stepping forward and going to the mountains to teach people to read. Doctors are giving more services in rural areas. Newsmen will have to be observant and show whose interests they serve. Workers and peasants have been the firmest supporters and have said they are willing to work, even where others will not go. Businessmen, merchants, industrialists and ranchers have also arrived at this crossroads.

In view of the need to reactivate the country and in view of the coming agricultural year, the vital question is: Will they join the process implemented by the people or will they remain with their arms folded?

CDS LEADERSHIP TAKES STEPS TO REACTIVATE COMMITTEES

PA072010 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Due to the critical view that not everything done by the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] has been positive, the national CDS leadership has pointed to the need to begin a new vigorous activity in accordance with the country's present situation. In a seminar held at the Central American University this weekend, CDS coordinators analyzed the achievements as well as the weaknesses. It has decided that opportunism must be eradicated from the CDS. Assemblies which will be held in each block were announced as the first step in reactivating the committees that have been losing their militant spirit.

TALKS TO FORM PATRIOTIC FRONT CONTINUE

PA072020 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The talks to formally create the Patriotic Front of the Revolution continue. Political leaders have revealed that discussions on its organization will start tomorrow. The Sandinist National Liberation Front, the Independent Liberal Party, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, the Nicaraguan Socialist Party and the People's Social Christian Party are participating in this political project.

According to reports, a consensus on the principles of the front already exists. The Patriotic Front of the Revolution will be the political expression of national unity, an indispensable condition to carry out the reconstruction of Nicaragua.

PANAMANIAN LABOR LEADER FORESEES LIBERATION STRUGGLE

PA071950 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1803 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 7 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Santiago Cajar, leader of the Panamanian graphic workers, has said here that "there is a mini-Pentagon in the Panama Canal Zone which threatens Panamanian freedoms and independence."

Cajar participated in the Third Congress of Graphic Workers of Central America, Panama and Belize held in this capital over the weekend.

The Panamanian representative said, "There will come a day when my country will embark on the struggle for total liberation." Cajar added, amid applause during the congress, that "the day is not too far away when Panama will have a revolutionary triumph like that won in Nicaragua by the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN)."

The congress condemned the genocide practiced by the Salvadoran civilian-military junta. Roberto Chavez, delegate of the Union of Graphic Workers of El Salvador, called on the peoples of the world to show solidarity with his country's harsh struggle for liberation. The congress also criticized the Christian Democratic Party, which, with the military, shares responsibility for the repression of the Salvadoran people.

The Congress of Graphic Workers of Central America, Panama and Belize agreed to convoke, at a site and ate to be chosen later, a congress to create the Central American federation of press and graphic arts workers. The federation's main activity will be to struggle for its workers' socioeconomic benefits.

GUATEMALAN COLUMNIST CRITICIZES SANDINISTS, COMMUNISTS

PA051608 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 29 Mar 80 pp 10, 14 PA

[From the Vox Populi column: "Sandino and the Sandinists of Today." by Mauricio Menendez V.]

[Excerpts] The groups of Nicaraguans who call themselves "Sandinists"--taking the surname of that Nicaraguan patriot, Augusto Cesar Sandino, the general of "free men," who for several years between 1927 and the early thirties fought for a just cause, the liberation of Nicaragua from U.S. intervention which was encouraged by the submissiveness of Nicaraguans of that troubled era--are now possibly beginning to realize (late of course) that they are supporting the wrong cause. Sandino would never agree with these so-called "followers," especially with the imposition of the ideology they are so openly determined to follow. The cause is totally mistaken because Sandino was an authentic patriot, opposed to any interventions of a proslavery nature. That was the reason why he fought inside the Segovias; they were his refuge against the Yankee enemy, against the invading Yankee. Sandino wanted a free Nicaragua, a Nicaragua of men free of any enslaving bonds. That is why he faced the Marines of Teddy Roosevelt and Coolidge, under the protection of the dense Nicaraguan foliage and the tormenting mosquito, also an enemy of the Yankees.

History recognizes that Cesar Sandino was a genuine fighter and a pure, loyal Central American nationalist. Would he now agree with those who are trying to use his cause to establish another MARXIST BASE in the American continent?

If only these groups had focused their efforts and military objectives on attacking and overthrowing the Somoza family and the elimination of the ruthless National Guard, it would now be acceptable to use the name of Sandino as a combat banner. However, this has not happened. Instead, a foreign ideology is intervening, an ideology which is repudiated by all free men, by those who followed Sandino. This ideological intervention must be severely criticized.

If this were the era of Sandino, Nicaragua would find itself without Somoza and without communism, because Sandino did not want to see his country or Central America enslaved by foreign yokes of any color or type. Therefore, Tomas Borge and companeros, you have made a mistake in using Augusto Cesar Sandino as a shield to act contrary to his patriotic aspirations.

JOURNALIST CHAIRMAN ARRIVES, BRINGS DONATION TO ANN

PA081304 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpt] I bring a message of the solidarity of all international newsmen with the Nicaraguan people, Companero (Karl Nordestan), chairman of the International Organization of Journalists [IOJ], said on his arrival in Nicaragua yesterday. He has his headquarters in Czechoslovakia. He said that the international revolutionary profile of our country has had a major impact in the world.

The IOJ also sent a donation for the NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY [ANN] of [words indistinct] which will be used to facilitate the work of the agency in telling the world the truth about the course of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. He also offered to establish close ties with the Union of Journalists in Nicaragua to provide it solid political support to foil the distorted news about Nicaragua disseminated by imperialist news agencies.

The distortion of the news is nothing new, Companero (Nordestan) said, since it has been used ever since people's democracies appeared in the Soviet Union, Africa and Latin America. The attitude of these international news agencies has been condemned by the nonalined countries and UNESCO and we will continue struggling until we establish a new internat'onal information system based on truth.

DEPUTY MINISTER DISCUSSES AGREEMENT WITH USSR

PA071935 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[Interview with Transportation Deputy Minister Bernardino Turcios--date, place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Turcios] Regarding foreign policy, the government (?supported) by our vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, has determined that Nicaragua will follow an independent and nonalined policy establishing relations with all nations that respect the self-determination [words indistinct]. Our country recently started to establish diplomatic and trade relations with all those countries in the world which respect [words indistinct].

We have taken the first few steps to establish air transportation ties with the Soviet Union. The agreement establishes the guidelines for the general activity, the designation of routes, the stopovers in the territory, the date on which operations will start, the [word indistinct] for landing, the [words indistinct], the people's safety according to international regulations, the [word indistinct], lighting and meteorology and several general rules which are included in the 1944 agreement signed by all countries.

What we basically established with this bilateral agreement is the beginning of relations on air transportation. The only thing we established was the origin and destination of the flights which are: Moscow-Managua and Managua-Moscow. The intermediate points were left up to Lanica and Aeroflot to decide in the near future.

[Question] When will the flights start?

[Answer] We have tentatively set a July date. They [the Soviets] want to start on 19 July. We will see if this is possible.

[Question] What is the importance of this agreement?

[Answer] Basically it draws our friendly ties with all the nations that are willing to cooperate with our revolution process closer.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MOISES HASSAN'S VISIT TO GDR

For the East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND text of the joint communique issued at the end of government junta member Moises Hassan's visit to the German Democratic Republic from 27 March-2 April, see the German Democratic Republic section of the 7 April East Europe DAILY REPORT.

U.S. DIPLOMATIC BREAK WITH IRAN REPORTED

FL080040 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Apr 80 FL

[Text] International press agencies this afternoon reported that the Washington government broke diplomatic relations with Iran and ordered Iranian diplomats to leave the United States. In a TV speech from the White House, James Carter announced other economic and trade sanctions against the Tehran government.

Today, the Islamic Revolution Council headed by Iran's President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr reaffirmed the measure announced by Ayatollah Khomeyni to the effect that the Iranian Parliament will be the one to decide the fate of the hostages that are still at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

SALVADORAN COORDINATING BOARD MEMBERS INTERVIEWED

FL050119 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Apr 80 FL

[Interview presumably in Havana with Mario Aquinada, Jesus Suarez, and Facundo Guardado, members of El Salvador's Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What does the founding of the Democratic Front mean for the struggle of the Salvadoran people?

[Mario Aquinada] In a word, the formation of the Democratic Front strengthens the revolution in El Salvador and weakens the enemies of the people, since the Revolutionary Coordinating Board--which represents the forces of the left and leads the Salvadoran process--is now joined in a unified and organized manner by the various democratic, progressive forces that exist in El Salvador. Among these we have the National Revolutionary Movement, a sector of the Christian Democratic Party opposed to the rightist faction headed by Napoleon Duarte, as well as former government officials, professionals, independents, individuals connected to the church. Hence, this is a broad force that includes everyone in El Salvador who is for change, democracy and social justice.

[Question] Comrade Jesus, as to the escalation of repression, how are the Salvadoran people preparing themselves for and facing this situation?

[Jesus Suarez] Yes. There is no doubt that the enemy has increased its army, has created new batallions and new instruments of violence. But for the past 10 years the people have carried out an armed struggle and the sustained mass struggle has improved in quality to the extent that now the masses have incorporated the militias and the self-defense brigades into the armed struggle. The whole nation is asking for arms although the enemy is merciless in its repression. The people are defending themselves. They are learning to use arms, and at this moment, we are at the peak of our struggle, and liberation is our only path and our only star, and at this moment we win or die for the freedom of El Salvador.

[Question] Facundo, as to the solidarity received by the Salvadoran people, what is its nature?

[Facundo Guardado] The solidarity of all the peoples of the world with the struggle of the Salvadoran people has begun to manifest itself in various ways. Materially, morally, hundreds of organizations from all over the world are expressing their support for a just cause. They support us because they are convinced that the struggle of the Salvadoran people is the struggle of a whole nation against reaction and imperialism.

In this sense, we have won the support of peoples of Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, the Caribbean and of religious organizations, organizations fighting for peace, the freedom of peoples. They are all uniting, but we still believe that the support for the struggle of the Salvadoran people at this time must be stronger, more extensive, much more constant, because we are at a juncture when the Salvadoran people do need that international support as a strategic element to crush reaction and for its final victory.

LAWYERS' RESOLUTION SUPPORTS SALVADORANS, SCORES U.S.

FL051356 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Apr 80 FL

[Text] The Comparative Law Seminar which met for 2 days at Havana's Academy of Sciences has ended with the signing of a special resolution condemning the repression suffered by the Salvadoran people and supporting their brave struggle. The National Union of Cuban Lawyers and the U.S. National Conference of Black Lawyers organized the event, which was also attended by lawyers from Canada, Jamaica and Grenada. The document demands the withdrawal of the U.S. military base in Guantanamo and repudiates the U.S. economic blockade on our country.

PUERTO RICAN SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE WITH EL SALVADOR FORMED

PA052001 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Felipe Chirino, member of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party Central Committee and its representative in Cuba, has revealed the creation in his country of a committee of support for the revolutionary struggle of the Salvadoran people. He said there is a revolutionary situation underway in El Salvador whose only goal will be an absolute people's victory over the forces of imperialism and the national oligarchy.

Finally, on behalf of Puerto Rican patriots, Chirino condemned the assassination of Oscar Arnulfo Romero, archbishop of San Salvador, and the constant massacres perpetrated by the dictatorship against the Salvadoran people.

'FASCIST TERRORISM' IN GUATEMALA CENTERS ON UNIVERSITY

PA070244 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Lately the fascist terrorism practiced by the Guatemalan regime has centered its attention on an Carlos University, where many professors and students, and in particular, University Rector Saul Osorio Paz, keep up a constant campaign against government terror and the poor socioeconomic conditions affecting that Central American people.

The fascist armed bands, which in Guatemala are actually specialized tentacles of the official repressive bodies of the tyranny, so far this year have killed over 50 university students, most of whom were brutally tortured until they were beyond recognition. On 24 March Guatemalan lawyer Hugo Rolando Melgar, legal adviser of San Carlos University, was murdered by machinegun fire in the streets of Guatemala City. Two days later, Professor Julio Alfonso Figueroa, who was also director of the Institute of Economic and Social Research of San Carlos University, was also machinegunned on the streets of the Guatemalan capital. The repulsive sadism of the paid assassins of the Guatemalan regime was clearly evidenced by the manner in which they killed Professor Figueroa.

According to eyewitnesses, as the professor headed for the university in the company of his wife, a motorcycle carrying two men armed with machineguns approached the automobile and when the vehicle stopped at an intersection, the two men stuck their weapons through the car windows and opened fire. Figueroa was shot over 30 times in the back and skull while his wife was seriously wounded.

It came as no surprise that Julio Alfonso Figueroa should be murdered a few days after having revealed that the so-called National Development Plan imposed by the Guatemalan regime is a program that responds only to the needs and interests of the native oligarchy and the imperialist transnationals. Figueroa and Melgar were close collaborators of the university rector, Saul Paz, whom the anticommunist secret army has threatened with death for 2 years.

Hugo Rolando Melgar was also constantly threatened. He left a letter to be published in case of his death. That wish was carried out by Osorio Paz and Melgar's posthumous message starts as follows: At these moments in which the immediate future of our country is so dark--although the day is not far when the people's struggle will brighten it--it is reasonable to think that the repressive apparatus of the proimperialist and fascist dictatorship in power in desperation continues to murder all Guatemalans who maintain a dignified attitude in view of the current state of affairs. Should my physical elimination be decreed, I consider it necessary to make the following reflections: That death, the same as life, must be faced with dignity, serenity and strength, that is, without dramatic scenes or mystical attitudes. It must be realized at all times that the world and the life and history of mankind must continue their advance toward progress and the peoples' liberation with determination. In a system where youths whose lives are just getting underway are killed and where thousands of children die of malnutrition, the death of a 50-year-old man should not be mourned with tears. It should be enough to think that in our country the average life span is only 40 years, that there are only a few Guatemalan workers and peasants who live beyond that age. It must also be remembered that in the face of the big problems confronting the millions of dispossessed in Guatemala, our solidarity with them is fundamental, without having to reach martyrdom, but merely by observing an honest and straight attitude toward our fellowmen and identifying ourselves with the just causes, loyal to the majorities exploited by imperialism and the national oligarchies.

PARAGUAYAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRATULATES CASTRO

FL071437 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Apr 80 FL

[Text] The Paraguayan Communist Party has sent a letter to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, and through him to all the Cuban people on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the victory at Playa Giron. The message states that the imperialist aggression was not only directed against the Cuban revolution but also against the legitimate right of the Latin American peoples to gain their true independence and freedom. In closing, the letter of the Paraguayan Communist Party wishes the Cuban people many successes in building the new socialist society.

SOVIET CULTURE MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

FL050044 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Apr 80 FL

[Text] Petr Nilovich Demichev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture of the USSR, arrives tomorrow in our country. The Soviet minister will be making an official visit at the invitation of Cuba's Culture Ministry.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 070 9 April 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Talks Begun With Soviet Trade Delegation B 1

COLOMBIA

Reportage on Dominican Embassy Negotiations F 1
New Solutions Sought F 1
Talks Not 'Stagnated' F 1
12th Meeting 9 Apr F 2
Released Hostages Not Arrested F 2
Vienna Paper Interviews Imprisoned M-19 Leaders F 3
Foreign Minister Says Country Will Accept Some Cubans F 3

ECUADOR

Special Congress Session Opens 7 April G 1
Assad Bucaram Continues Criticism of Roldos G 1
Labor Unions Voice Support for President G 2
Provincial Councils Oppose Roldos' Amendments G 2
Communists Oppose Amendments G 2
Tribunal of Constitutional Guarantees Installed G 3
Briefs: Pipelines To Be Built G 3

PARAGUAY

Maoist Pamphlet Describes Caaguazu Incident [LA TRIBUNA 7 Apr] H 1

PERU

Garcia Says Relations With Cuba Will Not Be Broken J 1
Diplomatic Security Officers Leave for Havana J 1
Soviet Official Discounts Grain Embargo Effects J 1

VENEZUELA

President Herrera Reiterates Position in Cuban Case L 1
Cuban Offer L 1
No Sanctions L 2
COPEI Supports Government L 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Foreign Minister Sends Message to Peruvian Minister P 1
Communist Deputies Want U.S. Ship To Depart P 1
Foreign Minister Returns; Carter Visit Expected P 1
PVP Blames Dominant Classes, U.S. for Salvadoran Events P 2
National Finance Council Created, Members Sworn In P 2
Aid for Nicaraguan Literacy Campaign Delayed P 2

EL SALVADOR

Coordinating Board Discusses New Military Coup Plot [Havana International] P 3
Romero Replacement Reportedly Did Not Resign [EL DIARIO DE HOY 8 Apr] P 3
Violence, Disorder Reported, Discussed P 3
Armed Forces Report Incidents [EL MUNDO 7 Apr] P 3
AFP Reports Ambushes P 4
Education Ministry Depots Bombed P 4
FPL Attacks Ayutuxtepeque Offices P 5
FPL Occupies Cuscatancingo Offices P 5
Episcopal Conference Issues Communique on 30 Mar Incidents P 5
Broadcasters Support Dialog Between Factions P 6

GUATEMALA

President Says Cuban Refugees Will Not Be Accepted P 7
OAS To Send Observers to 20 Apr Elections P 7
Unidentified Men Machinegun Japanese Embassy P 8

NICARAGUA

Ortega Warns U.S. About Its Aggressive Policies [Havana Voice of Cuba] P 8
Communists Propose Revolutionary Action Bloc P 8
Moises Hassan Returns From Tour of Bloc Countries P 9
New Salvadoran Rightist Group Reported P 9
Ambassadors Exchanged With Honduras P 9
Economist Explains New Income Tax Law P 10
PPSC Issues Message on Literacy Campaign [LA PRENSA 31 Mar] P 10

CUBA

Refugees Send Message on Visas to Carter, Other Leaders Q 1
Castroites Demonstrate in Front of Peruvian Embassy Q 1
Spanish, U.S. Diplomats Unware of "Gangster' Plans Q 2
CTC Supports Government on Peruvian Embassy Issue Q 3
Agreement on Cultural Cooperation With USSR Signed Q 3
Foreign Minister Visits South Asian Countries [cross-reference] Q 3
People's Organizations Support Government Q 4

CARIBBEAN

ANTIGUA

Prime Minister Vere Bird Dissolves Parliament [Havana Domestic] S 1

BARBADOS

EEC Delegation Satisfied With Outcome of Talks [ADVOCATE-NEWS 2 Apr] S 1

JAMAICA

Government Seeks To Reschedule Foreign Debt [DAILY GLEANER 1 Apr] S 2

TALKS BEGUN WITH SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION

PY080341 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2030 GMT 7 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (NA)--In Buenos Aires today, Argentina and the Soviet Union began negotiations aimed at increasing trade and establishing the foundations for future agreements in various areas, among which cooperation in nuclear as well as thermal energy stands out.

Part of the USSR delegation met with Commerce and International Economic Negotiations Secretary Alejandro Estrada and other persons representing the economic sector this afternoon. The rest of the Soviet delegation is scheduled to arrive in Buenos Aires tomorrow afternoon.

In statements made to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, Aleksey Manzhulo, deputy minister of foreign trade and head of the USSR delegation, described today's meeting as "preparatory" and pointed out that only tomorrow, "when the full delegation is here, will we start the plenary meetings."

The Soviet official did not deny that, during its stay in Argentina, the delegation would be received by President Videla and by Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz. He stated that they would meet with local representatives of the agriculture, livestock, energy, fishing and maritime navigations sectors.

Manzhulo said that on Tuesday, 15 April, "the day before we return to Moscow, we will sign a series of documents with Argentine authorities" regarding the agreements reached during the meetings that began today, which are "intended to at least double our business connections."

In this regard, he explained that in 1979 trade between Argentina and the Soviet Union "by far exceeded $300 million" with a surplus "approximately 90 percent favorable to Argentina," and then went on to say that he believed that in 1980 "we will reach nearly $600 million."

Manzhulo asserted that in view of the volume of bilateral trade Argentina "is the most important nonsocialist country" in the Soviet trade picture. He stated his desire that "it should continue to be the number one country in USSR foreign trade for many years."

When questioned about possible agreements on nuclear cooperation, Manzhulo said that "we will not discuss this subject in detail. We will only examine it briefly so that if the two countries decide that an agreement might be beneficial, we can bring the specific technical commission into contact."

He declined to say if the arrival of Soviet nuclear experts in Argentina in the future is envisaged, but he recalled that an Argentine delegation visited Moscow a month ago and that "they met with our technicians to discuss ways in which the two countries could complement one another in that important field."

Official negotiations between Soviet and Argentine representatives will begin tomorrow afternoon on the basis of a joint commission created by a bilateral agreement in 1974 and ratified 3 years later by the current Argentine Government.

At present, the Soviet Union is taking part in preparing the implementation of the Parana medio project, one of the most important hydroelectric projects in Argentina, as well as providing and installing the transformers and generators for two thermoelectric plants in Buenos Aires and Bahia Blanca.

REPORTAGE ON DOMINICAN EMBASSY NEGOTIATIONS

New Solutions Sought

PA081950 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2327 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 7 Apr (EFE)--Today Colombian Government officials and members of the 19 April Movement [M-19] examined for more than 1 hour and 40 minutes new formulas for a peaceful solution to the takeover of the Dominican Embassy, where 20 hostages are still being held.

The 11th round, according to local observers, marked the resumption of the most crucial negotiations between the government and the guerrillas in an attempt to conclude this drama before 19 April. Both parties insist that they are deeply interested in a prompt solution before 19 April, when the M-19 commemorates its 10th anniversary. Since the 11th round, this date has become a dreaded enigma because of rumors about the M-19 plans to commemorate this anniversary while holding 19 hostages, among them 11 ambassadors.

The hooded M-19 female guerrilla left the embassy with Peruvian Consul Alfredo Tejeda around 2040 GMT and rapidly entered a van where she met with state negotiators Ramiro Zambrano and Camilo Jimenez. Shortly before beginning the 11th round of negotiations, state negotiator Ramiro Zambrano took out a briefcase from the car which had brought them close to the embassy. This agency has learned that the briefcase contained the Colombian Government's new proposals for a solution to this difficult conflict which reached its 41st day on Monday.

The negotiations between the guerrillas and the government have entered the most crucial stage because both parties are unwilling to yield, although some circles say that President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has yielded on some issues.

During this round of negotiations, it was learned that the release of other hostages is not foreseen from now on because the M-19 plans to play "new cards" during the last rounds of negotiations with the Colombian Government. It was also learned that the discordant issue, as in former negotiations, has been the release of 311 political prisoners, although on this subject the government has new formulas to propose to the M-19.

Finally, it is foreseen that the 12th round of negotiations will be scheduled later this week. International Red Cross delegate M. Cobell entered the embassy twice on Monday although details of these visits are unknown. On Sunday he remained in the embassy for 8 hours.

Talks Not 'Stagnated'

PA081413 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0223 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 7 Apr (EFE)--Well-informed diplomatic sources have revealed that the 11th round of negotiations between the government and the 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrillas regarding the occupied Dominican Embassy was interrupted late today.

A spokesman for the Narino Presidential Palace said that today's talks were characterized by a greater rapprochement between the two parties. In the next few hours, the government will again contact the M-19, who are holding 20 hostages in the Dominican Embassy, to determine the date of a new round of negotiations.

Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas said that in no way have the talks become stagnated, "because we are talking and as long as there is dialog, there is hope."

"A solution may take some time, but I have faith that it will be achieved," the top Colombian diplomat said.

President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala held a meeting at the Narino Presidential Palace. It was attended by the ministers of defense, foreign relations and justice, among others.

The main topic discussed at the meeting was the situation at the Dominican Embassy, following a detailed report presented by Ramiro Zambrano and Camilo Jimenez, who are attending the talks with the M-19 as government negotiators.

12th Meeting 9 Apr

PA082101 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1951 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 8 Apr (EFE)--The 12th meeting between the government and the terrorist 19 April Movement [M-19] group, which is occupying the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, will be held tomorrow at 1400 GMT.

The negotiations between the government and the guerrillas will take place in the same v[illegible] which is parked a few meters from the embassy, Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas said.

As in previous meetings, the government will be represented by Ramiro Zambrano and Camilo Jimenez and the guerrillas by a small masked woman accompanied by Peruvian General Consul Alfredo Tejada.

According to observers, negotiations are advancing well, as could be deduced from the negotiators following Monday's meeting, the 11th held between the two sides. However, the government remains silent regarding the new proposals presented during the previous meeting.

At the occupied embassy, 20 persons are being held as hostages, 11 of whom are ambassadors.

Released Hostage Not Arrested

PA081935 Paris AFP in Spanish 1554 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota, 8 Apr (AFP)--The Colombian Army denied here today that Dominican Tito Libio Tiburcio is being held for alleged cooperation with the terrorist 19 April Movement [M-19] commandos who have occupied the Dominican Embassy here for 42 days.

Tiburcio, who was released Sunday by Commander Uno, the leader of the operation, was initially taken to a local hospital and transferred from there to a military hospital north of Bogota, where he was questioned.

In view of the impossibility of talking to him, the newsmen surmised that he was under arrest, but the command of the Military Institutes Brigade affirmed today that this is not so and explained that there are no charges against the Dominican.

It was learned here that Tiburcio is employed at the embassy occupied by the M-19. The army reported today that he is not under arrest but has only offered his cooperation to the military investigators. However, the Dominican's location is unknown.

VIENNA PAPER INTERVIEWS IMPRISONED M-19 LEADERS

AU081001 [Editorial Report AU] Vienna KURIER in German on 8 April carries on Page 3 a 1,000-word report by its special correspondent Leo Gabriel--according to the paper, the first Western journalist to succeed in visiting and interviewing M-19 guerillas detained in the Bogota "La Picota" prison recently.

Gabriel says that it took "courage and great efforts" to get into the prison and describes in detail the admission procedure, conveying the impression that he did not reveal to the authorities his profession of journalist. He claims that he was thoroughly searched and questioned, that his passport was taken from him and that he had his bare arms stamped before he was finally shown--by a nonpolitical prisoner--to the famous "Pasillo No 1" where the political prisoners are detained. There he was reportedly met by 3 men who introduced themselves as "high-ranking officers" of the M-19 guerrilla organization leadership: "Ivan Ospina Madrid, known throughout Colombia by the pseudonym 'Felipe Gonzales,' Alvara Fayad and Andres Almarales. Later on, they described themselves as the organization's number 1, 2 and 4." Gabriel declares that they gave the impression of being politicians rather than guerrilla leaders, grown-up men carefully weighing every word they were saying.

Asked about the purpose of the Dominican Embassy occupation, Ivan Ospina said, according to KURIER, that there were two goals: "The political goal was and is to demonstrate before the whole world that there is no democracy in Colombia and that laws are constantly being violated and the people's rights scoffed at. This first goal we have already achieved." Asked about the second goal, he said, "[It is] the political-military one--or, in other words, the goal is to get us, together with the members of other organizations, out of here." He rejected as a subterfuge the government's argument that the Constitution does not permit such a release and attributes the Colombian leftist groups; rejection of the embassy occupation to the fact that these groups are against anything they have not engineered themselves.

Asked whether the M-19 members are Marxists, Ospina declares: "No, we are not Marxists, although no one can deny the socialist laws that were discovered by the Marxist methodology. We conceive ourselves as revolutionary nationalists. In our ranks, in our leadership, there are people with a Christian ideology such as Companero Elmer Marin." He adds that Marin is now addressing a political meeting held in the prison courtyard, and that such political meetings are held nearly every Saturday.

In conclusion, Gabriel gives an account of a speech delivered in his presence before an audience of about 150 prisoners by one of the imprisoned M-19 leaders. He notes the speaker's statement that if a massacre should ensue there is only one man to blame for it: Presiedent Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala. He appeals to those outside of prison not to stage public demonstrations but rather to employ the method of individual talks with friends and colleagues to explain the purpose of the embassy occupation.

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS COUNTRY WILL ACCEPT SOME CUBANS

PA082146 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2043 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota, 8 Apr (EFE)--Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas said today that Colombia is willing to accept several of the Cuban refugees at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. He also said that in view of the problem confronted by Peru because of the large number of refugees, the Andean Group will make a continental appeal to international organizations to receive a large number of these people. According to Foreign Minister Uribe Vargas, the important aspect of the Peruvain problem at the Havana Embassy is to preserve the institution of asylum and prevent a situation that would endanger the lives of many persons.

SPECIAL CONGRESS SESSION OPENS 7 APRIL

PA081524 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpts] The special session of the Chamber of Representatives convoked by President Jaime Roldos to discuss several constitutional amendments convened yesterday. The proposed bill was not discussed and the various speakers criticized the speech delivered on Sunday night by President Roldos over a radio and television network. The speakers urged everyone to carefully think things over and criticized the president of the republic.

Assad Bucaram chaired the meeting which opened at 1615 hours. There were 68 members present out of a total of 69 members of the Chamber. Carlos Julio Arosemena did not attend the session.

Political circles believe that if by next Friday the Chamber has not issued a pronuncement, then President Roldos will call for a plebiscite. The date of the plebiscite has not been set. Government spokesmen said it might be within the next 2 months, but the president of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal said that 4 months would be necessary.

Raul Clemente Huerta was the first to speak, even before the agenda was read. He defended himself from the criticism voiced by the president of the republic, who had described him as one of the patriarchs of the shady deal. Huerta said that neither he nor the Chamber has ever hindred the work of the president and described Doctor Roldos as lacking experience. He also referred to an editorial appearing in the daily EL COMERCIO and emphasized that the draft bill dissolving Congress is a dangerous adventure. Later on, Huerta said he could have excused himself, but his participation in this congress seeks to defend dem cracy and to defend himself from the accusations raised against him.

ASSAD BUCARAM CONTINUES CRITICISM OF ROLDOS

PA081709 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Assad Bucaram said yesterday that President Roldos wants to institutionalize a dictatorship. If a plebiscite is held, the people will vote no. No, we do not want to become president, not unless we are elected [as heard]. Roldos insulted the army. The army is one of the most noble institutions in the country.

All this was said yesterday at noon by Assad Bucaram during a news conference shortly before the opening of the special congressional session.

Last night we listened to the threats of the constitutional president, said Mr Bucaram, adding that when he started his speech, we thought he was about to declare himself the supreme chief of the republic, that he was about to announce the dictatorship. He then continued speaking on the usual things, the same things we have been listening to since 10 August; that the Chamber of Representatives does not let him work, and naturally we think that the only way Doctor Roldos Aguilera could work is if there was a sharp sword hanging over the head of the Chamber in order to dissolve it. He pointed out that in this manner, the Chamber would be subject to the whims of the president.

Bucaram said that there has been much talk about the shootout at the governor's office, which turned out to be two shots fired by a policeman following orders of the governor of Guayas to harass the members of the Concentration of Popular Forces.

Bucaram also insisted that Doctor Roldos did not include in the budget the additional 1,000 sucres for increasing the army salaries. The minister of finances does not account for this, and it then looks as if the Chamber were the enemy of the army. It is frequently said we are the enemies of the army.

LABOR UNIONS VOICE SUPPORT FOR PRESIDENT

PA082017 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpt] The Ecuadorean Confederation of Classist Organizations [CEOC] has asked the president of the republic to carefully think over the steps which are being taken in the country, as they are most important and can have unforeseen consequences in favor of or against the democratic standing of the country. The CEOC also reiterated its support for President Jaime Roldos Aguilera's government in all aspects which benefit the popular sectors and consolidate democracy. To this effect, the national president of the CEOC, Mr German Barragan, said:

[Begin recording] Undoubtedly, the majority of the legislature is mostly to blame for this situation. Mr Bucaram, with his usual authoritarian attitude, has put our country's stability and our democracy at stake. [end recording]

PROVINCIAL COUNCILS OPPOSE ROLDOS' AMENDMENTS

PA081737 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The provincial councils of the country have asked President Roldos to suspend the call for a special congressional session as they feel this is a threat to the democratic system. The request was made through a telegram sent to the president of the republic.

The prefect of Pichincha sent a telegram to President Roldos, who was in Salinas at the time. The text of the telegram is as follows:

The fate of the republic is in your respectable hands. We have learned in the most prominent media of the feelings of the majority of the citizens and they are opposed to the proposed amendments. Therefore, the executive commission of the provincial councils of the country hereby requests, for the sake of the fatherland, that the democratic and constitutional system be saved. In view of your respect for the noble and sacred interests of the fatherland, we ask you to suspend the call for a special congressional session. Democracy is at stake. We are all engaged in saving the system. The political society of Ecuador is fully identified and seeks the best for the people.

Communists Oppose Amendments

PA082024 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ecuador has voiced its opposition to the antidemocratic amendments to the Constitution proposed by President Roldos' government. It is also demanding that the necessary changes be made so that government actions respond to the aspirations of the working masses of the country who want happiness, democracy, progress and sovereignty.

Legislator Javier (Rene) of the Democratic Left Party said the country's current political situation is the regrettable result of the ambition of two gentlemen who want to handle things in the old-fashioned way and have all political power for themselves. They want to become demigods and receive political worship.

He also said that there are three trends: the one supporting Roldos, the one supporting Mr Bucaram, and the one supporting the democratic left, an independent position which claims that those who are exercising power, that is who receive their powers from the state, should be responding to the desire for a change. He added that the country cannot be used as a rag to wipe out the problems affecting two persons. The country needs specific replies and not individual quarrels or personal ambitions.

A legislator for the Conservative Party, Severo Espinosa, has also said there have been very serious problems. The Chamber is confronting serious problems because the decrees issued ignored the Constitution and many laws. Therefore, the executive branch had to object to some decrees which are demagogic and which tried to fulfill electoral promises. An example of this was the creation of tolls for highways whose studies were not even finished and had not even been included in the highway construction program. The legislator says the current situation is difficult and said that there must be coordination among state powers.

TRIBUNAL OF CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES INSTALLED

PA082000 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The tribunal of constitutional guarantees has been installed but has postponed the election of its leadership until next Tuesday. During a short session, and with the participation of six of its members, the tribunal also decided to appoint a commission to prepare an official document that will outline the tribunal's stand concerning the country's situation.

Dr Luis Leon, provisional secretary of the tribunal, read several legal dispositions that support the official establishment of the tribunal. Its provisional president, Dr Armando Pareja Andrade, said the following:

[Begin recording] As of today, we are formally installed as the tribunal of constitutional guarantees. I will refer to our [word indistinct] next (?Tuesday). [end recording]

Rodrigo Suarez Morales, a conservative representing the Chamber, also spoke:
[Begin recording] The tribunal of constitutional guarantees is provided for by Article 140 of the Constitution. It says that the tribunal is established and not that it will be established. Thus, the Constitution itself establishes the tribunal of constitutional guarantees according to the law. Do we or do we not have the law of the tribunal of constitutional guarantees? We do have the law, which was issued in 1978, a law which has not been (?abolished). [end recording]

After the tribunal was installed, Dr Pareja Andrade proposed that the leadership election be postponed until next Tuesday, hoping that all nine members will be present. The proposal was described as a symbol in line with the tribunal's policy.

BRIEFS

PIPELINES TO BE BUILT--The Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation will invest 238.7 million sucres to build five secondary oil pipelines to move oil out of the (Charapa), (Cuyabeno), (Sanguari) and Bermejo fields and out of the provincial hydrocarbons area-- (Secoya), Chua, (Pepeta) and (Chuchuqui). (Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA]

MAOIST PAMPHLET DESCRIBES CAAGUAZU INCIDENT

FY082235 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 7 Apr 80 p 2-3 PY

[Excerpts] Following all kinds of reports about the incident in the Caaguazu region, the Interior Ministry and several political and religious groups released communiques. That incident has now been given an unexpected explanation.

We have received a mimeographed pamphlet dated 23 March 1980, supposedly distributed by the pro-Beijing Communist Party headed by Oscar Creydt, which gives a detailed report about those events.

The pamphlet is entitled "Heroic Action by a Guerrilla Group of the Agrarian League Movement in Breaking Out of a Siege." The pamphlet reports the following: "A guerrilla group belonging to the independent peasant group of the Agrarian League executed a bold maneuver on 8 March to break a siege by troops of the 2d Infantry Division in a forest in the Caaguazu region. Earlier, this guerrilla group had tried to break into the branch office of the development bank to get hold of seeds, tools, insecticides and money to distribute among peasants of the Caaguazu region.

Because the original plan failed, the guerrilla group decided to hold up a bus belonging to the "Caaguazu bus line" to demand money from Stroessner supporters and foreign tourists. The bus holdup was not really part of their plan.

The guerrilla group fought to break out of the siege in order to avoid capture, especially that of its main chief, Victoriano Centurion, the foremost leader of the Agrarian League. This aim was achieved.

It is unfortunate that certain sectors and leaders of the National Accord, instead of supporting the heroic struggle of the revolutionary peasants, condemn and slander Victoriano Centurion's action as "desperate or propagandistic." Their position only helps the regime. This position indicates that those leaders and circles of the National Accord are hindering the consolidation of popular unity because they expect the American Embassy to help them obtain freedom without struggle. By supporting the National Accord, the Paraguayan Communist Party [PCP] is striving to promote popular unity at the grassroots level, thus supporting the popular struggle of the revolutionary peasants.

In assessing the 8 March event, there are democrats and even communists who place emphasis on criticism of the bus holdup. We acknowledge the significance of the 8 March event, but we criticize the errors made by the guerrilla group. The errors are not to be attributed to a leader. The errors resulted from a revolutionary but still incorrect political line. It is an improvised line which trends to directly promote a "guerrilla war."

The above-mentioned pamphlet insists on well-known communist tenets such as creating "legal or semilegal organizations" before promoting guerrilla activities.

In short, the pamphlet clearly defines the subversive nature and clarifies the real objectives of the incident.

GARCIA SAYS RELATIONS WITH CUBA WILL NOT BE BROKEN

FY090201 Paris AFP in Spanish 0104 GMT 9 Apr 80 FY

[Excerpt] Lima, 8 Apr (AFP)--Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia stated here today that Peru will not break diplomatic relations with Cuba because of the refugee problem at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

In statements made tonight, he added that a Peruvian plane with three Foreign Ministry officials and two security agents left for Havana today to reinforce the Peruvian personnel there. He also said that a prompt solution to the problem is expected through the decisions to be taken here tomorrow by the Andean Foreign Ministers Council and also through the participation of a representative of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) in Havana.

DIPLOMATIC SECURITY OFFICERS LEAVE FOR HAVANA

FY082230 Paris AFP in Spanish 2033 GMT 8 Apr 80 FY

[Text] Lima, 8 Apr (AFP)--Three Peruvian diplomats and two security officers left today for Havana, where thousands of Cubans have taken refuge at the Peruvian Embassy.

The group is headed by Armando Lecaros, who will have the highest rank at the Peruvian Embassy in Cuba, where only Second Secretary Gustavo Gutierrez and four security officers are currently on hand. A Foreign Ministry spokesman stated that First Secretary Jorge Botto and Second Secretary Domingo Nieto left with Lecaros.

The same source confirmed that Carlos Robles Piquer, Spanish first secretary for foreign affairs, will arrive in Lima tonight to attend as an observer the meeting of the Andean Foreign Ministers Council that will be held here on Wednesday. The meeting is an emergency session called to seek a solution to the refugee problem. At this meeting Robles Piquer will substitute for Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja, who on the same day will be meeting with his colleagues on the Council of Europe.

It has been confirmed at the Lima airport that the Peruvian diplomats and security officers who left this morning did not take the regular Aeroflot flight to Havana.

SOVIET OFFICIAL DISCOUNTS GRAIN EMBARGO EFFECTS

PA050019 Paris AFP in Spanish 2201 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 4 Apr (AFP)--A Soviet labor leader has affirmed here that the grain embargo against the USSR ordered by U.S. President Jimmy Carter following the events in Afghanistan has not affected the Soviet economy or its people's food supply.

Sergey Belyayev, secretary of the USSR's Food Industry Workers Union, which has a membership of 4.7 million workers, said the embargo was a mere pinprick to his country's economy. He added that although 1975 [as received] and 1979 were difficult years for his nation, it nevertheless managed to meet its own needs.

Belyayev said the embargoed grain was to be used to feed Soviet cattle and noted that his country has wheat supply agreements with other nations. In answer to a question from newsmen, Belyayev said the embargo shows that the United States reneges with extraordinary ease on solemnly signed agreements, such as the wheat sale agreement and that, in another area, by attempting to boycott the Olympics, Carter has become its best publicity agent, for which we have to thank him.

Belyayev is in Lima at the invitation of the Peruvian Federation of Workers in Carbonated Drinks and related industries.

PRESIDENT HERRERA REITERATES POSITION IN CUBAN CASE

PA080244 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[Report by Jose Luis Pineo Mata]

[Text] President Luis Herrera Campins today ratified all parts of the document issued last night by the Venezuelan Foreign Affairs Ministry in relation to the case with Cuba, in which the Venezuelan Government sets forth its position regarding the problem faced by the Venezuelan Embassy, as well as the Peruvian one, where at this moment 9,000 Cubans have taken refuge after the Cuban Government withdrew police patrols.

The following are remarks by President Herrera Campins in an interview granted to newsmen at noon today during a visit to civil defense headquarters in Los Palos Grandes district in Caracas: [Begin recording]

[Question] Mr President, what can you say about the document issued last night by the ministry?

[Answer] I believe the communique issued by the government through the Foreign Affairs Ministry is self-explanatory. The fact is that recently there has been a number of incidents in relation to persons who have sought asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy. A few days ago we talked with the Cuban Government to see if an agreement could be reached. We were very optimistic that all difficulties could be overcome. But to our surprise the Cuban Government issued a communique in strong terms which exaggerated the facts and contained a number of accusations against former Venezuelan governments [words indistinct] and vague charges [words indistinct] our position is definite and clear about reiterating our will to maintain civilized and effective relations with all nations and in which there is a real guarantee of the right of asylum and respect for norms of international law [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] The information we had was that the Cuban Government had withdrawn the police from around the Peruvian Embassy [words indistinct] whoever wanted to leave Cuba could go to the Peruvian Embassy. (?This started) the current situation and it must be faced not only by the Cuban and Peruvian governments but by UN [words indistinct] as the Peruvian Government has requested.

You can be sure that I sincerely hope this situation can be solved satisfactorily because it will only cause more problems in the explosive Caribbean area. [end recording]

Cuban Offer

PA082143 Paris AFP in Spanish 0404 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 7 Apr (AFP)--Venezuela absolutely refused here today an offer made by Cuban President Fidel Castro to authorize the sending of a squad of guards to protect the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana.

Castro made the offer to Ambassador Cesar Rondon Lovera during a brief and unexpected meeting on Saturday before Rondon left for Caracas, where he was urgently called for consultations concerning the diplomatic conflict caused by the Cuban communique of 4 April. On that date, Cuba announced the withdrawal of its guards from the Peruvian Embassy and its willingness to grant permission to all Cubans wishing to travel to Peru or Venezuela as refugees even if they have criminal records.

Since December, Venezuela and Cuba have been involved in a fierce controversy regarding their respective ideas on the right of asylum. Cubans seeking refuge have broken into both the Venezuelan and Peruvian embassies.

In declaring its solidarity with Peru, Venezuela forcefully rejected Cuba's charges, and Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano reiterated tonight that Venezuela expects that the Cuban Government will fulfill its responsibility regarding the custody of the embassy in Cuba. Castro, who expressed to Rondon his wish for continued satisfactory relations between the two countries, offered to authorize the sending of a squad of Venezuelan soldiers to protect the embassy in Cuba.

As far as we're concerned, this is not a solution, Zambrano said, adding that this is a practice implemented by imperialist countries. Zambrano also ruled out the possibility of breaking relations and said that a stage of constructive observation and a watchful attitude should follow to await Cuba's response to our communique and our proposal.

He was referring to the communique issued on Sunday by President Luis Herrera's Christian Social government, which described the Cuban attacks as an unjustified aggression and stated that Cuba should show its interest in maintaining relations with Venezuela. Foreign Minister Zambrano said that Ambassador Rondon will not return to his post in Havana until Cuba shows that it values its relations with Venezuela.

Edecio la Riva, president of the congressional Foreign Policy Committee and member of the Christian Social Party, today also condemned the Cuban communique.

No Sanctions

PA090022 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2120 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[By Euclides Perez]

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano said at the end of a meeting between the Social Christian Party [COPEI] National Committee and President Luis Herrera Campins held today at La Casona presidential house that Venezuela is not going to demand sanctions or measures against Cuba at the meeting that the Andean Pact Foreign Ministers Council will hold tomorrow in Lima, Peru. The following are statements by Minister Zambrano:

[Begin recording] [Zambrano] Tomorrow will be the first meeting. This meeting has not been called to demand any type of measures or sanctions against anyone. As you know, what we are trying to do is to reach a consensus on our foreign policy according to principles which we have already set forth in the document issued by the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

[Question] Will the issue be submitted to the OAS?

[Answer] We have not decided anything yet in that respect. First we are going to hold this meeting, then maybe we will decide if the matter should be submitted to the OAS.

[Question] Will Venezuela assume responsibility for the refugees in the Peruvian Embassy?

[Answer] We have refugees in our embassy. Each embassy has its own problems which still have to be solved. Unfortunately, there is no plan for any of the refugees to leave the embassy, but as soon as they get their safe-conducts, we will immediately bring them to Venezuela.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] [Words indistinct] That is Peru's problem. Let us wait and see how things develop before jumping to conclusions.

[Words indistinct] [end recording]

COPEI Supports Government

PA090401 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[By Euclides Perez]

[Text] The situation with Cuba was the main issue discussed during the meeting of the Social Christian Party [COPEI] National Committee with President Luis Herrera Campins at La Casona, the presidential residence, COPEI Secretary General Eduardo Fernandez reported.

[Begin Fernandez recording] The Venezuelan Government and in this respect COPEI's position is firm and clear: It is necessary to have normal diplomatic relations, and even more than normal, cordial relations with Cuba. However, this does not depend only on us. It also depends on whether the Cuban Government shows that it appreciates and wishes to have relations with Venezuela.

According to our constitution, which has been in effect since 1961, we must promote the democratic system of government, respecting the principles of nonintervention and of self-determination of countries. The Cuban Government at this time appears to be acting with the idea of exporting its political system by disregarding the principles of self-determination of nations and of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries. As you can see, there are two systems at stake regarding the concept of man, society and state. These are, if you wish, two areas of influence which at this time clash. For this reason, I wish to invite you, on behalf of the party's national directorate, to assume a mature attitude by all leaders in the country regarding the role that our country must play in the area, without hegemonic pretensions or seeking leadership [words indistinct] but aware of our responsibility. You newsmen must also help in the task of conveying the image of a country which is proud of its democratic and pluralist political system, which respects human rights, and is a government which defends the fundamental and inalienable rights of a sovereign nation.

Fortunately, there has been nationwide support regarding the positions assumed by the government. All political parties which yesterday were present during the congress committee meeting expressed their solidarity with the views contained in the communique issued by the Foreign Affairs Ministry which clearly defined the position of the Venezuelan Government. [Words indistinct] there is a meeting in Lima, Peru of foreign ministers of the Andean Pact. This represents another success of the Venezuelan Government's foreign policy which has given the Andean Pact a political identity which until recently was limited to the economic aspect of commercial exchange. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN MINISTER SENDS MESSAGE TO PERUVIAN MINISTER

PA090301 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] This afternoon the Costa Rican Government informed Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia of its willingness to provide unconditional support in solving the problem confronting its embassy in Havana. As we exclusively reported yesterday, the Costa Rican Government has offered its aid to the Peruvian Government to secure the release of the Cuban refugees in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. A cable that Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier sent to his Peruvian counterpart, Arturo Garcia, this afternoon says that the Costa Rican Government, always ready to defend human rights, is ready to help secure the release of the Cuban refugees.

Whenever the Peruvian Government deems it necessary, Costa Rica is ready to provide multifaceted aid in solving the serious problem of the embassy in Havana, Calderon Fournier's message says. Count on our total and unconditional support and cooperation for the achievement of a prompt solution in keeping with the most basic principles of human law, the message adds.

The willingness to help secure the release of more than 10,000 Cuban refugees at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana is motivated by the principles of defense of human rights. Although the number of visas that the Costa Rican Government would issue has not been specified, it was learned that it would be willing to serve as a bridge to bring as many as possible out of Fidel Castro's island.

COMMUNIST DEPUTIES WANT U.S. SHIP TO DEPART

PA090258 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] A motion by the communist deputies asks the legislative assembly to order U.S. ships which are here without permit to depart as warships. The motion urges the executive branch to refrain from granting this sort of permit in the future as (?set forth) in Article 121 of the Constitution which, in the deputies' view, undermines national security.

Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria arrived at 1800 to explain the permit given a U.S. ship which the United People deputies feel is a warship. The minister made a lengthy explanation, describing the features of the ship which are not those of a warship. He also claimed constitutional concepts that allow him to proceed as he did.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS; CARTER VISIT EXPECTED

PA072205 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[Text] After a 2-week stay on personal business in Houston, Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier will return home today. He will resume work right away since it is expected that President Jimmy Carter will visit Costa Rica.

The tasks to be undertaken by Calderon Fournier include the planning of the meeting of presidents and government juntas of the Central American countries. Although problems have arisen in the wake of the conflict in El Salvador, it was reported that the summit meeting which has been postponed twice is expected to be held in Managua in mid-May.

PVP BLAMES DOMINANT CLASSES, U.S. FOR SALVADORAN EVENTS

PA082132 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The Costa Rican Popular Vanguard Party [PVP] has blamed the United States and the dominant classes of El Salvador for the incidents taking place in that country.
In a communique released today in San Jose the PVP points out that the assassination of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero and the massacre that took place during his funeral services show the capabilities of those sectors which want to maintain at any price the political and economic system that has provided them with so many benefits. The assassination of that democrat and defender of the people, Monsignor Romero, while he was saying Mass has few parallels in the annals of political crime.

The PVP document also analyzes the social background of the violent repression to which the Salvadoran people are being subjected, and concludes that in the face of this escalating repression the popular organizations have been forced to resort to armed struggle. The PVP underlines the constant development of the mass organizations over the past few years and their growth in spite of the violence unleashed to intimidate and hold back the popular sectors. It recalls that the massacre of 30,000 persons in 1932 was meant to create an atmosphere of terror unparalleled in the history of Central America, but that it still did not break the people's will.

Capitalist exploitation no longer works in El Salvador, and the dominant classes are perfectly aware of this. The internal contradictions of the regime have reached such an extreme that they can only lead to the total breakdown of the system. This situation has given rise to fascism and a terrorist dictatorship, which is trying to install a [word indistinct] system, says the PVP of Costa Rica.

NATIONAL FINANCE COUNCIL CREATED, MEMBERS SWORN IN

PA081714 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 8 Apr--Yesterday afternoon President Rodrigo Carazo swore in the members of the National Finance Council. The council's main task will be to coordinate the activities of state entities which deal with financial affairs. This new organization will set guidelines in the financial field for channeling today's savings toward achieving future benefits.

AID FOR NICARAGUAN LITERACY CAMPAIGN DELAYED

PA041421 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1755 GMT 3 Apr 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 3 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--According to several Costa Rican Education Ministry spokesmen, the aid program for the Nicaraguan Government's literacy campaign has been delayed due to economic problems. According to them, "the EEC's hesitance in financing the Costa Rican teachers' work and stay in Nicaragua has prevented the latter from joining the campaign." Education Minister Maria Eugenia Dengo de Vargas has sent the EEC authorities a cable asking them to explain the situation.

The government promised to send 100 teachers to work for 5 months in the literacy campaign, but due to financial problems it has not been possible for them to make the trip. According to aid program coordinator Juan de Dios Blanco, Costa Rica cannot finance the teachers' trip, the cost of their stay and life insurance expenses. "The Education Ministry now even has problems of paying the salaries of the teachers who work here, which shows it would be even less able to finance an aid plan for Nicaragua," the official added.

In view of this situation, Blanco said, it will be "very difficult" for the reconstruction government to be able to use the human resources offered it for the literacy campaign.

EL SALVADOR

COORDINATING BOARD DISCUSSES NEW MILITARY COUP PLOT

PA090315 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The Salvadoran Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses has charged that U.S. intervention in El Slavador is destroying all chances for peace in this Central American country which is struggling for its definite freedom. It also charged that a new military coup is being planned which will be carried out if the members of the Christian Democratic Party, who form part of the government junta, carry through their decision to resign from the government.

ROMERO REPLACEMENT REPORTEDLY DID NOT RESIGN

PA082220 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 8 Apr 80 pp 3, 20 PA

[Text] Head vicar Msgr Ricardo Urioste has not resigned. What he did was air his views to facilitate the appointment of the new archbishop of San Salvador, sources close to the archbishopric reported yesterday when asked about the matter. Some news agencies have interpreted the letter published in a paid advertisement in EL DIARIO DE HOY yesterday as the definitive resignation of the prelate, who on several occasions has said he is a priest and will continue to be a priest. "If I were born again," he once said, "I would wear the cloth again."

What Monsignor Urioste has done, it was reported, is to renounce his privileges to make it easier for the Holy See to appoint the new archbishop when it deems necessary. However, it was explained, if the Holy See does not agree, he will remain as vicar because that obligation has been imposed on him by the church and its law.

It was also reported that a news conference will be held at 0830 this morning at the archbishop's office in San Jose de la Montana Seminary in the capital during which Monsignor Urioste will state his position and explain the content of the letter published yesterday.

Let it be clear then that Monsignor Urioste has not resigned and is not planning to leave the priesthood. This explanation has been given for the sake of Salvadoran Catholics, the sources reported.

VIOLENCE, DISORDER REPORTED, DISCUSSED

Armed Forces Report Incidents

PA082250 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 7 Apr 80 p 2 PA

[Excerpt] The armed forces have reported terrorist activities in various areas. The armed forces press committee released a bulletin yesterday to report on the terrorist activities staged in the last 24 hours. A text of the report reads: In front of the Santos de Jesus Gonzalez home in Verapaz, San Vicente Department, there was an armed clash between a military patrol on duty and a subversive group led by Gonzalez, who was killed along with a comrade of his. It was explained that Gonzalez was wanted by police for three murders.

At 1300 yesterday a Peoples Revolutionary Bloc member staged a shootout at the pier in La Libertad port and wounded two people before he fled. Members of subversive organizations which are trying to sow unrest throughout the country used various weapons to attack the national policemen in Sonsonate.

The policemen fired back along with personnel of the armed forces training center for recruits until the assailants escaped. No casualties were reported.

Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL) members took over Aguascalientes, Chalatenango Department, and alarmed the local residents by setting off bombs which contained subversive propaganda and by shooting from the school complex where they caused major damage. After laying out banners and painting subversive graffiti on the walls, they fled.

A military patrol on duty in La Herradura was attacked by FPL members and a clash ensued. Two subversives were killed and two others were arrested.

Wielding firearms and machetes, FPL members killed five men and a woman in San Antonio, El Carmen, Cuscatlan Department.

AFP Reports Ambushes

PA082026 Paris AFP in Spanish 0302 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[By Oscar Martinez]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 7 Apr (AFP)--It was commented here today that the death of 46 persons in the last few days in the interior of the country has revealed that the apparent lessening of violence in the capital during that period was only partial. Official and press reports released in San Salvador today mention action by guerrillas and unidentified persons in at least 11 rural towns.

The most violent of the incidents occurred in San Vicente, one of the areas in which the government-sponsored agrarian reform process is being carried out. Sixteen guerrillas from the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL) and the 28 February Peoples Leagues (LP-28) were gunned down by military forces. The intensive fighting took place after a patrol was ambushed, according to the official report which, however, lists no casualties among the soldiers.

Similarly, in El Playon, near San Vicente, a bus conductor and six passengers were killed after a shootout with persons who attacked the vehicle. Finally, the armed forces press committee reports that in Cuscatlan Department, individuals belonging to the subversive FPL killed five men and a woman with firearms and machetes.

According to the official reports, only one soldier was killed in these incidents: the commander of the military escort of San Antonio del Carmen Canton in Cojutepeque. The sources indicated that five bodies were found in that same area. They have not been identified.

Education Ministry Depots Bombed

PA090002 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1304 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[Text] A fire broke out at the Education Ministry's depots yesterday morning causing more than 40,000 colones worth of damage. According to the fire department, certain eyewitnesses said that they saw a man throwing incendiary bombs at the building, setting it on fire. According to reports, the damages were not extensive because the firemen acted immediately. There were no injuries.

FPL Attacks Ayutuxtepeque Offices

PA090211 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1815 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL] took over the municipal offices in Ayutuxtepeque. The FPL members told more than 30 municipal employees, who were busily working, to put their hands up and then asked them to get out of the office. A policeman took advantage of this to fire at the guerrillas.

According to a municipal official, the FPL members stole two revolvers, destroyed some equipment and took with them some money that was on a desk. One of the terrorists was wounded in the attack but he fled with his colleagues.

FPL Occupies Cuscatancingo Offices

PA090351 Paris AFP in Spanish 0025 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Apr (AFP)--It was announced here that members of the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL] took over the municipal offices in Cuscatancingo, located in the outskirts of San Salvador, today. An official report notes that approximately 30 persons armed with weapons of various sizes burst into the offices located in downtown Cuscatancingo where they overpowered the employees and occupied the place.

According to the authorities, the members of the FPL--the main Salvadoran guerrilla organization--took a considerable amount of money they found in the cash registers of the municipality. They destroyed the office equipment and furniture before they fled.

The streets that have access to the town were blocked by the guerrillas with bonfires and cars with flat tires.

In their flight they left FPL signs in which they recalled the 10th anniversary of the organization that occurred on 1 April.

Cuscatancingo, a town with approximately 15,000 inhabitants, experienced moments of tension as the residents feared that the presence of the guerrillas would result in a clash with security or army troops. However, the FPL members left the place and the clashes did not occur. The authorities estimated the damages caused by the attack at about $15,000.

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON 30 MAR INCIDENTS

PA081654 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[Communique issued by the Episcopal Conference of El Salvador on 1 Apr 80--read by announcer]

[Text] On Sunday, 30 March, while the personal envoy of His Holiness Pope John Paul II, His Eminence Ernesto Cardinal Coripio y Ahumada, archbishop of Mexico City, was delivering a eulogy in front of the body of his excellency the archbishop of San Salvador, Monsignor Oscar Arnulfo Romero, a demonstration led by the Marxist Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses converged on Cuscatlan Avenue and took up a position between the Plaza Barrios and the National Palace.

Moments later the detonation of a bomb was heard, followed by shots and several explosions in different parts of the downtown area.

The crowd panicked and ran, trampling, injuring and killing several persons. A large part of the crowd, terrified, sought refuge in the cathedral, forcing the bishops to interrupt the Mass and to hurriedly bring Monsignor Romero's body into the cathedral.

The illustrious visitors, bishops and others present were forced to remain inside the temple for several hours waiting for calm to return and were, therefore, isolated from what was happening outside. Rumors about what was happening spread through the cathedral, causing greater concern and tension among those who were sheltered there. This situation was made worse by the presence of armed persons inside the temple.

The Episcopal Conference of El Salvador condemns the criminal and vandalic attack carried out on Palm Sunday and blames the perpetrators for some of the present violence in the country; deeply regrets the lack of respect shown for this cultural [as heard] event, for the personal envoy of his holiness the pope, for the delegations and dignitaries and people present there; shares the grief of the relatives of the victims; presents its deepest apologies to the illustrious visitors who suffered the consequences of the tragic events; thanks his holiness the pope who shared the grief of the Salvadoran people and sent his personal envoy, the Episcopal conferences and all those who expressed their condolences over the death of Archbishop Romero in a message or by attending his funeral; and prays to the Lord so that the aspirations of peace and justice for which Monsignor Romero struggled and died will help us to overcome the differences which seem to have become deeper following these tragic incidents.

[Signed] Msgr Jose Eduardo Alvarez, president; Pedro Arnoldo Aparicio, bishop of San Vicente, vice president; Marco Rene Revelo C., auxiliary bishop of San Salvador; Benjamin Barrera y Reyes, bishop of Santa Ana; Arturo Rivera Damas, bishop of Santiago de Maria; and Freddy Delgado A., secretary general, 1 April 1980.

BROADCASTERS SUPPORT DIALOG BETWEEN FACTIONS

PA081549 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1830 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[Salvadoran Broadcasters Association commentary: "A Possible Solution to Our Serious Problems"]

[Text] For the past several months El Salvador has been experiencing very difficult moments and even the possibility of an imminent civil war has been mentioned. All Salvadorans are aware of our situation. The Salvadoran people are tired of so much violence and are seeking a way to resolve our problems without any more bloodshed. We all speak of a dialog as the only solution to our national problems, but no one has seriously tried to hold such a forum, a true forum in which all those involved in what can already be termed the Salvadoran tragedy can participate.

At the present time the government is not the right party to make such an invitation, because it has not elicited enough confidence. Neither is the Catholic Church, which has been deeply infiltrated. None of the political parties has the capacity or the moral authority to invite anyone to a dialog. We need a group with intellectual capacity and moral authority, one which has the trust of the people.

If someone should begin this noble and patriotic campaign we are sure that in just a few days a forum would be organized to hold such a dialog. Someone should take this initiative at once.

Perhaps a select group of foreign diplomats who reside in El Salvador could help organize this forum. It would also be highly beneficial to invite a representative designated by the pope from the Vatican, and representatives from the OAS and the United Nations. These foreign representatives would be the guiding light for a movement to solve our problems.

A date would have to be set soon for all Salvadorans to lay down their arms because all social sectors, without discrimination, would participate in this forum, and we feel that it would be impossible to meet in a forum to seek peaceful solutions to our problems bearing weapons.

May great confidence exist during the peace-seeking discussions; and until the men to be charged with giving us the legal, moral and spiritual instruments for this peace arrive, let the people fervently pray for Christ to listen to our prayers and guide us. We believe that this might be a solution to the already tiresome moments of violence that we are experiencing.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT SAYS CUBAN REFUGEES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED

PA090316 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0029 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia today said that his country will not accept any of the 10,000 Cubans who sought refuge at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. "None of the Cuban refugees at the Peruvian Embassy would be received in Guatemala if they were to request it," the Guatemalan president said.

Lucas Garcia was briefly interviewed by newsmen at the government house. He was asked for his view on a Peruvian call to certain Latin American countries to receive the large number of Cuban refugees who are at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. For their part, sources at the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry did not comment on the case of the massive asylum at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

It was stressed that the Guatemalan Government maintains its policy of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries, which it upheld during the Nicaraguan and Salvadoran political crises.

Jorge Garcia Granados, secretary general of the ruling Revolutionary Party, Centrist, today said: "I am not surprised over what happened in Havana. It is a matter of men who are seeking freedom and want to free themselves of the yoke of a cruel and totalitarian regime."

OAS TO SEND OBSERVERS TO 20 APR ELECTIONS

PA090451 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The OAS today approved by 16 votes in favor, 1 against and 5 abstentions, the sending of observers to the 20 April municipal elections in Guatemala.

The OAS permanent council held a special session to discuss Guatemala's request for OAS observers to witness the elections. After a heated debate, the issue was submitted to a vote, an unusual solution since OAS decisions are generally made by consensus.

UNIDENTIFIED MEN MACHINEGUN JAPANESE EMBASSY

PA090027 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1410 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Several unidentified men who were riding in a car have attacked the Japanese Embassy located on Route No 6-819, Zone No 4 in Guatemala City.

According to reports, the unidentified men slowed the car down as they drove in front of the embassy and opened fire on it. Several bullets broke the main window and others hit the walls. Fortunately, there were no injuries. Property damage has not been estimated yet.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA WARNS U.S. ABOUT ITS AGGRESSIVE POLICIES

FL081339 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 8 Apr 80 FL

[Text] Commander in chief of the Sandino people's army, Humberto Ortega, warned the United States of the serious consequences of its aggressive policies in Central America and the Caribbean. Ortega, who is also Nicaraguan defense minister, was speaking to PRENSA LATINA news agency shortly before returning home after a 3-day friendly visit to Algeria. The most reactionary circles in the White House are responsible for the freezing of the $75 million U.S. loan to Nicaragua, Ortega charged, and for the stepped up military aid to El Salvador. He added that the CIA is responsible for encouraging Central American reaction to destabilize the Nicaraguan revolution. In response to this, he called for a strengthening of anti-imperialist and democratic forces in Latin America.

COMMUNISTS PROPOSE REVOLUTIONARY ACTION BLOC

PA081608 Paris AFP in Spanish 0319 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 7 Apr (AFP)--The Nicaraguan Communist Party [Partido Comunista de Nicaragua--PCDEN] said today that a profound crisis has begun to disrupt the Nicaraguan revolution and urged the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) to join with it in a new political bloc for revolutionary action. The statement was made in a PCDEN manifesto addressed to the working class, to the Nicaraguan people in general and to all communist parties, revolutionary forces and peoples of the world.

The Nicaraguan communists issued their manifesto under the direction of Eli Altamirano, who has remained in hiding to avoid arrest. Some 55 known Nicaraguan communists are currently in jail on charges of conspiring against the Sandinist government, which is in alliance with the CIA. The communists led by Altamirano, whose ranks were reportedly infiltrated by Somoza in the past, are also accused of concealing arms to attack the army. A rumor which circulated in early April to the effect that the communists under arrest would be pardoned has not been confirmed.

The communists' manifesto released today attacks the economic reactivation launched by the Sandinist government this year on the grounds that the working class have been sidelined from economic plains because the experts who are preparing the plans are bourgeois. The manifesto adds that the crisis currently being faced by the Nicaraguan revolution is due to the fact that capitalists and the social democrats want a revolution that does not respond to the acute needs of the people. That is why they are rejecting the proletarian and peasant masses.

In conclusion the manifesto states that the communists and Sandinists should continue to be the central nucleus of development and the core of the revolutionary forces in order to maintain dedication to the task of saving our social progress for the benefit of the masses.

MOISES HASSAN RETURNS FROM TOUR OF BLOC COUNTRIES

PA072204 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The delegation that toured the socialist countries to establish the necessary ties to expand commercial relations has reported successful results. Commanders of the revolution Tomas Borge, interior minister; Humberto Ortega, defense minister and commander in chief of the Sandinist Peoples Army; Henry Ruiz, planning minister, guerrilla commander Hugo Torres, deputy interior minister; Companero Moises Hassan, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; the fisheries minister, and the justice minister, among others, began the tour on 15 March.

Hassan returned today. At Sandino International Airport he said that the results obtained concerning the cooperation those countries will give us are a token of the great respect for and interest in our revolution existing not only among the officials but the people in general in those socialist governments. Our revolution is closely followed both in the socialist camp and in the West.

NEW SALVADORAN RIGHTIST GROUP REPORTED

PA040444 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Reports from El Salvador reveal that another group has been organized. However, this is a rightist group called Broad National Front. This group is so much pro-Yankee that it did not even announce its creation on Salvadoran territory. Its members went to the United States, spoke to the State Department, and it was there that they announced that they had created a new political group.

They claim to want to form part of the government junta in order to further tighten the screws on the poor Salvadorans who have suffered so much repression.

AMBASSADORS EXCHANGED WITH HONDURAS

PA090442 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0151 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 8 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Several hours after the Nicaraguan Government junta announced the appointment of Jose Leon Talavera Salinas as ambassador to Honduras, the Honduran military junta today announced the arrival of its new ambassador to the Sandinist government, Roberto Gustavo Suazo.

Since December, relations have been maintained at a business attache level and now they are being normalized at the chief of mission level.

ECONOMIST EXPLAINS NEW INCOME TAX LAW

PA081931 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpts] Taxes have been very low in Nicaragua, but as a result of recent reforms in the income tax law, Nicaraguan businessmen will be paying higher taxes which will be to the benefit of the people. Even then, the taxes imposed by our country are not the highest. Now we must work on production to rebuild Nicaragua.

This is what Dr. Edmundo (Martin) Calderon, a well-known economist and political leader, has told this news program. For the first time taxes are being imposed on those with the highest earnings, Dr Edmundo (Martin) told this news program:

[Begin (Martin) recording] In reading the reforms I have noticed the following basic points:

1. A uniform 40-percent tax has been imposed on all civilian commercial businesses regardless of their size. This will prevent the splitting of companies or the appearance of multiple small and medium-size companies, many of which would be created only to reduce the amount of taxes to be paid to the state. This disposition in addition to increasing state revenues through taxes on profits, facilitates the state's administrative work involved in tax collection.

2. The dividends paid to corporation shareholders will also be taxed. From now on, shareholders will have to declare their dividends. This is not a new tax. It is simply that the state's tax source is being broadened and this is being done in a just way corresponding to the various income levels among Nicaraguans.

3. The reform does not discriminate between the state and private enterprises. That is, those companies in which the state owns shares will have to pay taxes on state and privately-held shares alike. This is very important because on the one hand, all forms of discrimination between the state as a business operator and private enterprise are eliminated, and on the other, it introduces an element of economic calculation and rational mechanism into the administration and will thus serve to stimulate the efficiency of state enterprises.

4. For the first time, the income earned by independent professionals will be taxed. It is worthwhile to note that in Nicaragua, independent professionals, such as doctors, lawyers and economists, have never been included in the tax-paying system. Previously there was no way of estimating the income of an attorney or a doctor. Obviously it is only fair that these professionals should pay taxes and contribute to the government's efforts toward national reconstruction.

PPSC ISSUES MESSAGE ON LITERACY CAMPAIGN

PA041901 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 31 Mar 80 p 2 PA

[Message by the Peoples Social Christian Party, issued on 20 March 1980]

[Text] The Peoples Social Christian Party [PPSC], at the initiation of the great national literacy crusade, addressed the Nicaraguan people to greet them and reveal some criteria on the crusade.

The construction of the popular Sandinist revolution rests, among other things, on two fundamental pillars: the recovery of our economy by generating new forms of proprietorship; and the cultural revolution, which involves the changes in values established by the dependent capitalist structure to which Nicaragua has been subjected. The recovery of our economy is underway with the program of the National Reconstruction Government, whose first instrument is the 1980 economic recovery plan which will help us to return to our best production levels.

That, however, is not enough. It is necessary to create a broad plan to change our mentality, to rid us of the values, attitudes and behavior inherited from Somozism and the capitalist dependent system in general. The cultural revolution is the foundation on which to develop a new mentality; it is the only way to rebuild the new Nicaraguan citizen and a new Nicaragua. It is in this respect that the great literacy crusade plays an important and strategic role as the most important project of our popular Sandinist revolution.

This becomes even more important due to the method to be used in the campaign, based on the ideas of a liberating education by the psychosocial method, which creates a new type of awareness in the attitudes of the illiterate and his instructor. It is a fraternal encounter that will afford the opportunity to analyze the reality, the factors of our liberation struggle and the role of the working people in the fields and in the cities, in the construction of our popular Sandinist revolution.

It is not, then, just a matter of teaching how to decipher signs and symbols, as the traditional methods do, responding to the ideas and interests of the ruling bourgeois class, and which is now given free to the needy. It is a plan in which the instructor and the student create a profound and human awareness, rediscovering our reality and learning together to voice our ideas so that they may respond to the interests of the great masses exploited and for whom the National Reconstruction Government is permanently working.

A reaction was to be expected from some sectors concerning the great literacy crusade and this should not come as a surprise to us, just as it is not surprising to see either the generous and enthusiastic response of our people, particularly our youth. We are on the threshold of a unique event in the history of Nicaragua, just as unique as our all-out struggle against the dictatorship. The youths of today have the opportunity many Nicaraguans wish they had had in the past; to participate in a mammoth effort that will set the foundations of the new Nicaraguan history, constituting one of the most cherished memories for the youths of today and the parents of tomorrow.

The members of the PPSC are in the literacy campaign and we exhort the people to support it with confidence, faith and the certainty that we are planting the seed of a new society because the great literacy crusade is today the instrument whereby the Christians will be the light and salt of the earth.

United in the insurrection, united in literacy. United in the reconstruction. Managua, 20 March 1980. Peoples Social Christian Party, national executive center.

[Signed] Edgard Macias Gomez.

REFUGEES SEND MESSAGE ON VISAS TO CARTER, OTHER LEADERS

PA090409 Paris AFP in Spanish 2304 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 8 Apr (AFP)--The thousands of Cuban refugees in the Peruvian Embassy here today sent a second message to U.S. President Jimmy Carter and on this occasion to other heads of state, statesmen and world personalities.

In this second message, as in a previous one sent early today, they are urgently demanding visas in order to leave Cuba. The second message was sent to the presidents of Spain, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Panama and especially to the presidents of the United States, Jimmy Carter, and of Peru, Francisco Morales Bermudez. The message was also sent to Pope John Paul II, to leaders at the United Nations, WHO and the Andean Pact.

In the meantime, a large group of refugees this afternoon was shouting under a scorching sun to every newman who went by that they were continuing the hunger strike they began this morning.

CASTROITES DEMONSTRATE IN FRONT OF PERUVIAN EMBASSY

PA090446 Paris AFP in Spanish 0204 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 8 Apr (AFP)--The public demonstrations of repudiation against the 10,000 Cuban refugees who crowd the gardens of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana intensified today, AFP correspondents on location report.

Authorized since Sunday afternoon to return to their homes to obtain food and cigarettes and even to rest, the refugees have frequent problems making their way through the groups of their countrymen who support the regime. A threatening crowd slightly injured one of them, although the police intervened to rescue him.

According to observers, the intensity and virulence of this campaign, marked by the auto caravans and demonstrations close to the police cordons, could as its first result discourage other Cubans who may seek asylum at other embassies.

Since the announcement made last Monday by President Fidel Castro that any Cuban can leave the country if he is in ideological disagreement with the revolution and socialism, hundreds of Cubans have flooded the embassies with telephone calls trying to learn of possibilities for asylum. Such an interest in the Havana embassies could lead to uncontrollable actions on the part of Cubans wanting to leave the country by any means, some diplomats believe.

Today at noon, foreign newsmen saw a demonstration of some 30 persons along one of the main avenues in Havana shouting "Let them go." The same shout to the 10,000 refugees, turned into foul language, was repeated this afternoon by the occupants of some 30 automobiles who passed close to the Peruvian Embassy accompanied by police automobiles which sounded their sirens to open the way.

One of the most violent interventions by Castroite Cubans occurred some 500 meters from the Peruvian Embassy at the crossing of 5th Avenue, leading to the embassy, and 84th street, before a police cordon. Some 40 students asked the scum to leave, while a truck parked before the police cordon played the national anthem through three powerful loudspeakers which could be heard throughout the district.

According to their own statements, this school group comes from the Boyeros technical school, located some 15 km from Havana. They were brought to the embassy in a special bus with their teachers. The young demonstrators, mostly adolescents dressed in their school uniform--brown skirts or trousers and tan shirts--had painted placards saying "out with the s...."

The foreign newsmen were quickly surrounded by the demonstrators wanting to inform world opinion of this situation which is unacceptable to them. All these peoples are criminals and homosexuals, shouted a dark-skinned girl. We do not want these vagabonds, another one said. Meanwhile a youth said that they had shot Pedro Ortiz. He was a soldier killed on 1 April before the Peruvian Embassy when a bullet shot by one of his colleagues ricocheted from the bus in which six Cubans tried to seek asylum.

At this moment one of the rufugees who was on his way home to seek supplies was surrounded as he arrived before the police cordon and followed by the demonstrators, some of whom carried clubs. Five or six policemen had to interfere to open the way for the man who was attacked for a few seconds.

SPANISH, U.S. DIPLOMATS UNAWARE OF 'GANGSTER' PLANS

PA081433 Paris AFP in Spanish 0146 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[By Jacques Thomet]

[Text] Havana, 7 Apr (AFP)--The announcement by Cuban authorities that gangsters are planning to kidnap the Spanish ambassador to Cuba and to occupy the U.S. Interests Section in the capital caught Spanish diplomat Manuel Ortiz Sanchez and U.S. officials totally by suprise.

This is the first news we have received, Ortiz told AFP, indicating that he will request a meeting today with Acting Foreign Minister Rene Anillo. For his part, one of the U.S. officials said they have no intention of asking the Cuban authorities for a clarification at this time.

In an editorial published today by GRANMA, the Communist Party organ, defining the Cuban position regarding the 10,000 refugees at the Peruvian Embassy here, the authorities stated that stemming from the incidents in that embassy and in the Venezuelan Embassy, gangsters began drafting plans to kidnap the Spanish ambassador and to forcibly enter and occupy the U.S. Interests Section.

Ortiz Sanchez, who was information minister under Adolfo Suarez, has been Spanish ambassador to Havana since the last nonalined summit meeting held here in September 1979. After the bloody incidents in the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala last February, Ortiz stated, the Spanish authorities decided to take several measures aimed at tightening security in their embassies abroad. Ortiz Sanchez said that in the past few weeks he had not noticed any special vigilance at his home, located in the luxurious Cubanacan residential district 3 km west of the Peruvian mission.

The diplomat indicated that he had not observed the slightest indication that gangsters were keeping tabs on him. I never had the impression of being watched or followed recently, he said. If the report by GRANMA surprised me, it does not intimidate me, however, because it probably involves a past plan discovered by the Cuban Government which is now making it known, he added.

One of the diplomats of the U.S. Interest Section told AFP that he was also unaware of plans to occupy the representation of his country in Havana, a large 5-story building with tinted glass windows facing the Atlantic and the United States at the edge of the seawall. I have not observed the slightest strengthening of security measures in the section or in the homes of U.S. officials, he noted. He also said that the section does not intend for the time being to request further details from Cuban authorities.

CTC SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT ON PERUVIAN EMBASSY ISSUE

FL090137 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Apr 80 FL

[Text] The Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] has issued a declaration resolutely supporting our revolutionary government's position. The document states that the CTC and its trade unions, representing the 2.6 million workers in our country, resolutely support the firm position of our revolutionary government in the battle for the dignity and sovereignty of the fatherland. This is a society of workers and for workers and there is no place for antisocial individuals, bums, lumpen, riffraff, those who were born with the souls of slaves and are dazzled by the sound of capitalism's golden horn dripping with the sweat and blood of our peoples, the CTC declaration says.

The CTC message adds that Cuba's position has been straightforward and clear. We are a friendly and respectful people but we do not allow anyone anywhere in the world to violate our sovereign laws and blackmail our country.

Lastly, the declaration states that the CTC keeps high its combat banners and says to our commander in chief, Comrade Fidel, that we Cuban workers, more firmly and determined than ever, will fulfill our duties in the building of the socialist fatherland and honor our unrelinquishable motto: Fatherland or death.

AGREEMENT ON CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH USSR SIGNED

FL081104 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Apr 80 FL

[Text] Yesterday the governments of Cuba and the Soviet Union signed an agreement on Cultural, educational and scientific cooperation as well as the protocol creating the Cuban-Soviet intergovernmental committee for cultural cooperation.

PCC Politburo member Armando Hart Davalos and CPSU Politburo candidate member Peter Nilovich Demichev, ministers of culture of Cuba and the USSR, respectively, signed the documents.

In an interview for Soviet radio and television, Hart stated that the documents are of great significance for the history of cultural relations between the two peoples and will represent a leap forward in the quality and depth of the relations in this sphere.

FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS SOUTH ASIAN COUNTRIES

For coverage of Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli's tour of South Asia, see the Afghanistan and India sections of the 7 April South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORT GOVERNMENT

PA091335 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Commentary]

[Text] Hundreds of thousands of Cubans at working and eduational centers, at meetings, assemblies and rallies held in the streets and in messages sent to newspapers and radio stations have expressed their full and firm support for the Cuban position regarding the incidents at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. Let the bums, hoodlums, lumpens and all the dirt leave the country, is the unanimous clamor of the Cuban revolutionary people. In addition to the people's spontaneous reaction, there has also been unanimity for the decision to defend our sovereignty and reject the actions of hoodlums, criminals and parasites threatening diplomatic security and immunity as well as the lives of the people's worthy soldiers. The testimonies of revolutionary reaffirmation that our workers, students and other popular sectors have expressed also convey their regret for the death of Pedro Ortiz Cabrera, the young guard who was on duty at the Peruvian Embassy. Ortiz Cabrera died as result of the incidents staged by a group of hoodlums who violently broke into the Peruvian Embassy on 1 April.

The Central Organization of Cuban Workers (CTC) issued a communique this morning on behalf of its 2.6 million members expressing its full support for the firm position assumed by the revolutionary government in a new battle in defense of the nation's dignity and sovereignty. The CTC says Cuba is building a society of workers and for workers in which there is no place for hoodlums, bums, lumpens, criminals and those who were born with the souls of slaves and are carried away by the golden trumpets of capitalism which are dripping with the sweat and blood of the people. The CTC adds that Cuba's position is upright and clear. Ours is a friendly and respectful country, but we will not allow anyone in this world to violate our laws and to blackmail our country. The situation created by the Peruvian Embassy is unfriendly and represents a threat to the essence of the right of asylum and an attempt to alter the honest and comprehensive policy characteristic of the revolutionary government, the CTC communique says.

Furthermore, the CTC's communique says, granting asylum to common criminals, lumpens and hoodlums who have violated diplomatic immunity encourages violence against embassies accredited in our country. This has already taken the life of one of our brave sons.

At this moment, the clamor of the Cuban people is undoubtedly of revolutionary reaffirmation and it can be summarized in the words of Luisa Cabrera, mother of the soldier Ortiz Cabrera, to several Cuban newsmen to whom she granted an interview in the small village of Chiribico, near Santiago, Cuba, in which she said: As a mother, I have cried plenty for my son, but I have the satisfaction of knowing that he died serving his country and defending our sovereignty. Tell Fidel that I have more sons who will continue defending the revolution. With obvious sorrow and indignation, Luisa Cabrera added: The ones responsible for the death of my son are the ones who are trying to do us harm. They think they can do as they please but seem to forget that we are always going to defend our country, as we have done and as Fidel taught us. If they think we are going to surrender, they had better think again, Luisa Cabrera concluded.

ANTIGUA

PRIME MINISTER VERE BIRD DISSOLVES PARLIAMENT

FL072253 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 7 Apr 80 FL

[Excerpt] Kingston--Antigua's Prime Minister Vere Bird has announced the dissolution of his country's Parliament as a prelude to calling elections, St John's state radio has reported. The date for the elections may be announced this week, the source said. The call to elections in Antigua has been moved up because of the head of state's negotiations in London for the political independence of the eastern Caribbean island. Antigua's elections were scheduled for the first quarter of 1981.

BARBADOS

EEC DELEGATION SATISFIED WITH OUTCOME OF TALKS

FL071705 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 2 Apr 80 p 1 FL

[Text] A six-member mission representing commerce, industry and labour in the European Economic Community (EEC) yesterday expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the two days of exploratory talks with senior government and private sector officials in Barbados.

Delegation chief Italian Raffael Vanni said shortly before the group's departure for Guyana that they were leaving better understanding Barbados' problems and the prospects for closer cooperation with Europe.

The team from the EEC's Economic and Social Committee is visiting four Caribbean states which, with developing countries in Africa and the Pacific, are linked to Europe through the Lome Convention, which provides for wide ranging trade and co-operation between the two blocs.

Vanni, speaking through an interpreter, identified unemployment as Barbados' principal problem and spoke of the possibility of joint ventures in industry and other measures for helping to relieve the situation.

"We have concentrated on the (just expired) Lome Convention and future developments related to the new Lome Two Convention," Vanni said. He gave no details.

The Europeans met with Deputy Prime Minister Bernard St. John, Foreign Minister Henry Forde, officials of other ministries, as well as labour unions, the Chamber of Commerce, Employers' Confederation and the sugar industry.

Vanni said there had been some "observations that the relationship which has been established between the developing countries and the (European) community by the Lome Convention tended to be a little over bureaucratic in the past."

The team also heard complaints that "participation (in Lome) whether by the workers or the employers has been at a very low level."

"There is a widespread feeling that will be boosted and improved in the future, without however tampering with the responsibilities which are the prerogative of the governments," Vanni told the news conference.

The committee said it would be seeking to foster much closer links between industry in Europe and the Caribbean at the end of the regional tour, which also includes Jamaica and Grenada.-(CANA)

JAMAICA

GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO RESCHEDULE FOREIGN DEBT

FL041600 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 1 Apr 80 pp 1, 12 FL

[Excerpts] The re-scheduling of some US$186 million in commercial bank debts is being sought by government as part of the "alternative to the IMF" plan unveiled at a press conference on Sunday.

Negotiations are being conducted to shift the payment of principal due between 1979/80 and 1984/85 to the 1985/90 period.

The document titled "The Way Forward", was presented by PNP President Prime Minister Michael Manley as a first phase of the party's economic programme.

The document set out the government's plans to re-schedule commercial bank debts in its proposal on 'How Do We Get the Foreign Exchange That We Need.'

In addition, it said that the state "must regulate private capital in the interest of economic growth and development."

Citing an example of this, it said the state participation in the bauxite-alumina industry had resulted in significantly increased foreign exchange earnings and tax revenue.

"One of the most important aspects of the medium term programme is the continuation of this policy which will be pursued vigorously and in the next year will involve the following:--

A) Bringing the existing bauxite/alumina facilities into full production;
B) Expansion of existing plants in co-operation with the bauxite companies and friendly countries;
C) Creation of a state-owned alumina plant in co-operation with other countries.

Setting out the other elements in the programme, the statement said:

"Other elements of the programme would ensure that:--

--Manufacturing and tourism export grow mainly through private sector involvement with state support.
--Food imports are progressively reduced through an expansion of domestic agriculture.
--Energy imports are contained through an energy conservation and development programme.
--Raw materials imports are contained through more rational importation, control of invoicing.
--Spare parts imports are contained by more systematic inventory controls and development of a local spare parts industry.
--Capital goods imports are financed mainly by means of export credits from socialist and Western countries.

How do we get the foreign exchange that we need?

In order to survive through 1980 in terms of imports and foreign exchange, it will be necessary to do the following:--

--Rescheduling of commercial bank debts: The average life of Jamaica's foreign debt is 3.3 years. Over the period 1979/1980 to 1984/85, US$186 million of principal falls due for payment. We are conducting negotiations with our major creditors to shift these payments to the 1985/90 period.

This will provide some relief in the 1980/84 period, allowing us to put in place export-oriented and import-saving investments and programmes as described above. These programmes will create the basis for self reliant economic development.

--Renegotiation of debts owed by the Bank of Jamaica to the IMF and other institutions.
--Renegotiation of direct government and government guaranteed debt. In all cases, interest payments owing will be strictly honoured.
--Tight management of payments, arrears, etc. We have to be very careful and selective in how we deal with arrears, with the objective of keeping trade credits open to the maximum extent.
--Tight management of importation. Action by the trade administrator's department and the Bank of Jamaica to ensure that existing inventories are efficiently used and over-invoicing is reduced.
--Reduction of tourism leakages.
--Strategy for non-oil imports. Priority in the allocation of foreign exchange will be given to those imports which are used to increase export earnings. Priority will also be given to those areas which contribute to foreign exchange savings. This means that foreign exchange for export promotion should be allocated on the most generous terms especially where the local value-added content is high.

Foreign exchange will be allocated to firms producing non-essential goods especially where these goods are for export and contribute significantly to the national economy.

--Reduction of energy use. Accelerate implementation of the energy conservation programme and development of alternative sources of energy.
--Negotiations with World Bank and other traditional sources--for continued financial and technical assistance.

Dealing with the question, 'Will it be easy to fill the foreign exchange gap', the document said 'no', adding that the country would have to "stand firm and be prepared to struggle harder to protect the gains of the past and to build a just and secure future." It said also that now that there was not going to be an agreement with the IMF would not mean that there would be more money to be spent and more benefits for all.

Nor did the discontinuance of negotiations with the IMF mean a change in the PNP's policy. It remained a democratic socialist party with the same principles and objectives published in February 1970.

In terms of foreign policy, the party would continue to maintain relations with its traditional friends as well as strengthen its relations with the socialist and non-aligned countries.

"The fact is that a major part of our concern about the IMF path was that IMF conditions have mainly been in opposition to our goals and objectives. It is clear that we cannot arrive at economic development to serve the social and material needs of the people on the IMF road."

It said that, without the IMF, "we will be able to pursue our goal of national self-reliance and economic independence."

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 071 10 April 1980

ARGENTINA

Castro Madero Rejects U.S. Official's Remarks B 1
Argentine-Soviet Joint Commission Begins Talks B 1
Details Reported B 2
NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS Journalist Arrested B 2
Release Reported B 2

COLOMBIA

Air Force Shoots Down Plane With U.S. Markings 6 Apr F 1
Reportage on Continuing Embassy Negotiations F 1
12th Round Ends F 1
Government Communique F 1
Next Talks 11 Apr F 1
Commander Uno Promises 'Surprises' 19 Apr F 2
'Disrespectful' Treatment F 2
Talks 'Going Very Well' F 3
Trial Against M-19 Members Suspended Until 14 Apr F 3

ECUADOR

Bucaram Not To Withdraw Chamber President Candidacy G 1
Government Minister Denies Resignation Rumors G 1
Defense Minister Says Army To Stay Out of Politics G 1

PARAGUAY

Brazilian President Arrives on Official Visit H 1
Brazilian Newsmen Interview Stroessner [ABC COLOR 9 Apr] H 2
ABC Cites O ESTADO on Censorship in Paraguay [9 Apr] H 4

PANAMA

Torrijos Discusses Shah's Stay, Fears of Extradition N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Radio Reloj Hails Communists' Failure at University P 1
Public Works Minister To Become Energy Minister P 1

EL SALVADOR

Junta Member Voices Confidence in Land Reform [EL DIARIO DE HOY 8 Apr] P 1
Violence, Disorder Reported, Discussed P 2
San Antonio Attacked P 2
Highway Clash Occurs P 2
San Salvador Reported Calm, Residents 'Anxious' P 2
BPR Leader Says Armed Struggle Only Solution P 3
CRM Member Says U.S. Should Stop Intervening P 4

HONDURAS

Foreign Minister Discusses Border Issue, Weapons Transfer P 4

NICARAGUA

Carrion Notes Arrest of Somozist Infiltrators P 5
New Militias To Protect Literacy 'Guerrillas' P 6
Number of Members in State Council To Be Increased P 6
Borge, Ortega Return From Overseas Tour P 7
Briefs: Guatemalan Agreement With Mexico P 7

CUBA

Reportage on Plane Hijacking From California Q 1
Arrival in Havana Q 1
Hijacker Arrested Q 1
State Security Questioning Q 1
U.S. Diplomatic Break With Iran 'No Surprise' Q 2
Peruvian Diplomat Arrives To Register Refugees Q 3
Reaction to Government Stand on Embassy Issue Reported Q 4
Police Thwart Attempt To Break Into Embassy Q 4

CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA

Manley Reports to Nation on Economic Reconstruction [DAILY GLEANER 2 Apr] S 1

CASTRO MADERO REJECTS U.S. OFFICIAL'S REMARKS

PY100056 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1939 GMT 9 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Apr (NA)--Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, president of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), admitted today that a suspension of deliveries of the enriched uranium which the United States sells to Argentina would compel the latter country to shut down a research reactor producing radiosotopes used in nuclear medicine.

In statements made to a local radio station, the official said that the argument used by Frederick Ordway, political adviser to the U.S. Energy Department, that terrorist groups could get at sensitive nuclear materials, was "mistaken" and "not valid."

When commenting on the possibility of a U.S. suspension, the CNEA president said: "Argentina made the request (to the United States) a long time ago for the delivery of new cargoes (of enriched uranium) to feed our research reactor producing radioisotopes." He explained that because of the "nonproliferation" treaty, the United States cannot transfer nuclear technology, goods or services to countries which have not signed the Tlaltelolco Treaty or which have not put their installations under proper guarantees or safeguards. He commented that Argentina is a "particular" case, because right now "all its installations are under safeguards, but the country is not willing to make a commitment that this will also be the case in the future," explaining that "this is the matter we are discussing with the United States in order to receive enriched uranium."

When asked about the consequences which would result from the suspension of sales of that nuclear material to Argentina, Castro Madero said that "obviously there will be problems," because the reactor fed with enriched uranium which produced radioisotopes for the country "would have to be shut down."

When he asked to give his opinion on Ordway's statements, he categorically replied: "He is wrong." The U.S. official stated publicly that he trusts the Argentine Government but fears that domestic terrorist groups may get at sensitive nuclear materials. Castro Madero added: "All measures are taken here to keep the nuclear material well-guarded, and terrorists would not be able to do anything with 20-percent grade uranium, since this is not a material that can be transformed into an atomic bomb."

He asserted: "That argument (used by Ordway) is not valid." He then refused to comment on the report published in a local morning paper that the Argentine Government had made a commitment to the United States to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty under certain conditions. In this connection, Castro Madero only explained that the problem of the ratification of the Tlaltelolco Treaty "is managed by the Foreign Ministry" and that CNEA acts "as a technical body;" he therefore asked the newsman who interviewed him to take this subject with the Foreign Ministry.

ARGENTINE-SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION BEGINS TALKS

PY092356 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1553 GMT 9 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 9 Apr (NA)--During the fourth meeting of the Argentine-Soviet joint commission, the delegations of the two countries will hold talks aimed at increasing their trade.

The meeting began this morning at the Secretariat for Commerce and International Economic Negotiations. It was presided over by Alejandro Estrada, head of that secretariat, and Aleksey Manzhulo, Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade. Representatives of the Soviet state enterprises Eksportkhles and Energomasheksport also participated in the meeting.

Estrada welcomed the Soviet delegation and noted that "this fourth meeting is indicative of the continuity of relations between our two countries, and we are happy to see that it again brings together the same people."

Details Reported

PY100011 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2155 GMT 9 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 9 Apr (NA)--A highly important round of negotiations by the Argentine-Soviet joint commission was initiated today in a ceremony intended solely to satisfy the demands of protocol. It was presided over by Alejandro Estrada, secretary for international trade and economic negotiations, and Aleksey Manzhulo, Soviet deputy minister for foreign trade.

Energy is one of the sectors which the Soviet Union is most interested in promoting in its trade with Argentina--which has historically left the latter country with a clearly positive balance. The USSR has already delivered several thermal units for generating electricity (one of them is the huge Unit No 7 of the Greater Buenos Aires Electrical Services Company), it is actively participating in the Middle Parana River hydroelectric project and it has firm intentions of participating in the bids for turbines for the Yacyreta dam.

The Soviet officials even have the clear intention of participating in Argentina's nuclear development--the most controversial item of all those on the agenda--through a complementation and technological transfer agreement.

The projects submitted by Argentina to the joint commission also include energy, as well as an increase of exports of agricultural and livestock products (principally grains, meat, wool, hides and wine) and the transfer of "intermediate technology" which, it is believed, might interest the Soviet Union through the sale of "turnkey" plants.

NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS JOURNALIST ARRESTED

PY081530 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0157 GMT 8 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (NA)--Persons in civilian clothes who identified themselves as members of the superintendency of federal security last night arrested Osvaldo Gazzola, a journalist for NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, and then drove away. The arrest was made in front of the main entrance of the NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS office at 543 Cordoba Street.

A series of inquiries made later by NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS with the federal police and the Interior Ministry about the whereabouts of the journalist had negative results. The superintendency of federal security stated that it knew nothing about the arrest.

This is the second incident in less than a week in which NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS employees have been involved. The chief and deputy chief of the Photography Department of NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, Miguel Angel Cuarterolo and Daniel Garcia, were arrested for an hour last Wednesday night, and no reason was given for their arrest.

Release Reported

PY081531 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1358 GMT 8 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Apr (NA)--Journalist Osvaldo Gazzola, a NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS reporter who was detained near this agency last night, was released at 1030 today.

AIR FORCE SHOOTS DOWN PLANE WITH U.S. MARKINGS 6 APR

WA102120 London REUTER in English 2049 GMT 10 Apr 80 WA

[Text] Bogota, April 9, REUTER--A light plane with U.S. markings was shot down by a Colombian Air Force plane when it entered Colombia's air space illegally and ignored warnings to land, an official statement said today.

It said the aircraft was shot down near a clandestine airstrip in La Guajira Province bordering the Caribbean. Official sources later told REUTERS the incident occurred last Sunday. Two Americans aboard the plane, indentified as Mark Viscochill and Thomas Alians Warts, were injured and taken to a hospital in Rio Hacha, about 950 miles north of Bogota, the statement said.

Colombia has banned flights over part of its northern territory in an effort to crack down on the illicit trade in narcotics in the region.

REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING EMBASSY NEGOTIATIONS

12th Round Ends

PA091636 Paris AFP in Spanish 1612 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 9 Apr (AFP)--The 12th round of talks regarding the hostages in the Dominican Embassy ended here after 1 hour and 45 minutes. The M-19 guerrilla mediator submitted an envelope to one of the Colombian Government delegates which apparently contains the new position of the guerrillas on continuing negotiations for the release of the hostages.

Government Communique

PA100039 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Communique No 24 issued by the Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic on 9 April 1980--read by announcer]

[Text] The Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic hereby reports that the 12th round of talks between government representatives Camilo Jimenez and Ramiro Zambrano and the delegate of the subversive 19 April Movement were held today. Peruvian Consul Alfredo Tejera attended the meeting as a witness. The meeting started at 0915 and ended at 1059. Slight progress was made in this meeting as in the previous ones. The next round of talks will be held according to what was agreed upon and the customary procedures.

Next Talks 11 Apr

PA100222 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0154 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 9 Apr (LATIN)--The 13th round of talks between the guerrillas of the 19 April Movement and government representatives will be held on Friday at 1500 (2000 GMT).

Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas made the announcement as he was leaving the presidential palace after a meeting with President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

COMMANDER UNO PROMISES 'SURPRISES' 19 APR

PA100112 Paris AFP in Spanish 2221 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 9 Apr (AFP)--The guerrilla unit which has been occupying the Dominican Embassy here for the past 43 days announced today that there will be surprises on 19 April, the 10th anniversary of the founding of their movement, and tacitly ruled out the use of force against the hostages.

Commander Uno, leader of the cell of the 19 April Movement [M-19], also said in a telephone conversation with the newspaper EL VESPERTINO that the government should distribute the $50 million ransom, which the M-19 is demanding, among the poorer classes by building hospitals, markets and providing free medical assistance and other social benefits.

Commander Uno reiterated that the guerrilla group is expecting the release of the members of the M-19 general staff who are presently being tried by court-martial here and agreed with Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe that the negotiations regarding the crisis are progressing.

In response to a question about whether the guerrillas plan to release more hostages, Commander Uno said: Yes, but everything depends on the position taken by the government. On our anniversary we plan to release other persons. Asked whether those to be released will be ambassadors or consuls, the guerrilla chief said that will be the surprise...Asked whether the guerrillas plan violent actions on 19 April, Commander Uno said: All our plans are contingent on the government's actions. He said that after the crisis is solved, the guerrilla cell plans to travel to an unspecified country in the Far East. [sentence as received] Commander Uno also said that the M-19 is a nonalined group which struggles on behalf of the people.

Regarding the upcoming intervention of organizations like the OAS Human Rights Commission in the embassy affair, the guerrilla leader said he considers it important. However, he said this intervention should involve not only supervising the public sessions of the court-martial, but of the entire process because we have said and we reaffirm that those courts-martial are manipulated, unconstitutional and illegal, as are torture and the killings.

Moreover, Commander Uno said the M-19 fully agrees with statements made by former Liberal Party President Carlos Lleras Restrepo regarding the use and degrees of torture in Colombia. He bitterly criticized Justice Minister Hugo Escobar, who had flatly denied the charges of torture.

'Disrespectful' Treatment

PA100113 Paris AFP in Spanish 2132 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 9 Apr (AFP)--Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan was replaced in the negotiations for the release of the hostages of the 19 April Movement (M-19) because Colombian Government delegates were disrespectful toward him, Commander Uno, the leader of the guerrilla cell, said today.

The enigmatic guerrilla said in a telephone conversation with the newspaper EL VESPERTINO of Bogota that the representatives of President Julio Cesar Turbay at the talks treated Galan rudely and disrespectfully and said the ambassador was out of his mind because of the many days he had been held by us and because he was demanding that the government solve the problem promptly.

He added that the other diplomats being held hostage had decided that ambassadors would no longer attend the talks to avoid further demonstrations of disrespect, whereupon Peruvian Consul Alfredo Tejera was chosen as observer for the talks.

On another subject, Commander Uno said the situation at the Dominican Embassy is completely calm.

Talks 'Going Very Well'

PA100114 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2231 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota, 9 Apr (EFE)--The 19 April Movement (M-19) which is holding 20 persons hostage in the Dominican Embassy today broke its silence of several days to announce that the dialog with the Colombian Government "is going very well."

Commander Uno, leader of the guerrilla operation in that diplomatic mission, told a Bogota evening paper that new hostages, even some of diplomatic rank, will be released in the next few days.

He did not specify the results of the negotiations with the government in recent weeks, but said that "they have gone very well," particularly the four talks in the past 2 weeks. "Out of rerpect for the terms under which the dialog is being carried out, we will refrain from revealing specifics. We will do so in due time, but our hope, our aim is to arrive at a peaceful solution," he added.

The guerrilla leader revealed that Amir Kobell, the delegate of the International Red Cross, entered the diplomatic mission to determine how the M-19 is treating the hostages. "The humanitarian treatment which we consider to be basic was fully verified by him because we allowed him to talk freely with all the hostages and he reached his own conclusions," Commander Uno said. He said that if the situation is resolved, the guerrillas plan to go to Libya, Algeria or Iraq. [sentence as received]

TRIAL AGAINST M-19 MEMBERS SUSPENDED UNTIL 14 APR

PA100049 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2156 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 9 Apr (EFE)--The court-martial of the 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrilla organization was surprisingly suspended today, according to well-informed judicial sources. Criminal lawyer Carlos Moreno Novoa confirmed to the EFE news agency that the court-martial was suspended until next Monday in order to proceed with the reading of documents submitted in evidence against the defendants according to official Decree 536.

This decree was enacted recently by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's administration to speed up the process of the verbal courts-martial by suspending the reading of voluminous questionnaires. This court-martial is trying several guerrillas whose release is being demanded by the M-19 group which is holding 20 hostages in the Dominican Embassy in Bogota.

Moreno Novoa explained that the court-martial was suspended after the reading of 6,000 pages of evidence against more than 311 guerrillas accused of different crimes, including rebellion.

BUCARAM NOT TO WITHDRAW CHAMBER PRESIDENT CANDIDACY

PA091749 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] I will be in the national Chamber of Representatives as long as the people tolerate me, Mr Assad Bucaram has stated. He flatly has denied that he plans to resign from his candidacy for president of the chamber, as Mr Galo Plaza has suggested.

Mr Plaza has his own beliefs. Apparently his beliefs are similar to those of Dr Roldos, but not to mine, Bucaram stated.

GOVERNMENT MINISTER DENIES RESIGNATION RUMORS

PA092251 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Government Minister Carlos Feraud has denied rumors that he had resigned. President Roldos still has confidence in me, he indicated. Minister Feraud will appear on a television network today to explain the government's position regarding the country's political situation.

During a brief interview yesterday, Minister Feraud said: I have heard that rumors are circulating to the effect that I have resigned, that I have been dismissed; all this is absolutely false. I have not resigned nor been dismissed. As far as I know there is no reason for me to resign. President Roldos still has confidence in me and as long as he does, I will stay in my post until the final consequences. As you can see, I am still here working and preparing to explain to the people the government's position regarding the events which have taken place this week; specifically, at the Chamber of Representatives. The political parties' position, the local press reaction and the problem of the amendment to the Constitution will be covered. Although President Roldos and I have explained the situation, I still believe that there are some points and general matters which need to be emphasized.

Minister Feraud will also refer to the sessions held by the constitutional guarantees tribunal on Monday and Tuesday and to the session scheduled for Friday.

DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS ARMY TO STAY OUT OF POLITICS

PA091841 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Defense Minister Gen Marco Subia has stated that the armed forces have withdrawn from the political world forever and that this decision has been followed since 10 August 1979.

The defense minister was questioned in the palace hallway as he was leaving the presidential office after meeting with President Jaime Roldos. He was asked why he had visited the president. To this he responded: To tell him that there is nothing new happening in the armed forces.

When he was asked whether Army Commander Gen Medardo Salazar Navas had been replaced, he said no. When asked if there would be changes in the high command he said no, everything was quiet and normal. He was asked the opinion of the armed forces regarding the political situation in Ecuador and answered that as of 10 August, we decided not to get involved in any political problem. That is what the political organizations of the president are there for. This he said, was forever.

BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PY092151 [Editorial Report PY] Asuncion Domestic Service in Spanish at 2000 GMT on 9 April begins carrying live from President Stroessner International Airport in Asuncion a ceremony marking the arrival of Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo for a 3-day official visit. Figueiredo's plane, according to the announcer, landed at 1955 GMT.

As President Figueiredo steps off the plane at 2002 GMT, the announcer says, he is welcomed by his Paraguayan counterpart, Gen Alfredo Stroessner. The national anthems of the two countries are then played, an artillery salute is heard, and President Figueiredo is reported to be reviewing the honor guard, he is then heard introducing his wife, Dulce, and the members of his retinue to President Stroessner.

At 2010 President Stroessner begins a 5-minute welcoming speech which he says he is making on behalf of the Paraguayan people and government. After noting that President Figueiredo's visit marks another stage in the fraternal Paraguayan-Brazilian relations, which are expressed in concrete projects such as the Itaipu hydroelectric dam, he says: "The Itaipu hydroelectric dam, the biggest in the world, is and will remain the most eloquent proof of our common intentions and of our unbreakable determination to work jointly for the prosperity and happiness of our peoples. [applause] The times now being experienced by America require the practice of effective solidarity on the part of those nations which are determined to unflinchingly defend their free existence and sovereign rights against the attacks of the totalitarian forces conspiring against the sacred values of our Christian and Western civilization. [applause] Strengthening American coexistence by defending peace and by working together in harmony and neighborliness is a way of contributing to the preservation of the glorious traditions of freedom and honor which are the genuine foundation of this continent."

President Stroessner then expresses his hopes that the talks that will take place during the visit of his Brazilian counterpart will prove fruitful, he wishes President Figueiredo a happy stay in Paraguay and he says he is convinced that Brazil will continue on its road toward prosperity and greatness.

In his 5-minute reply, President Figueiredo expresses his deep emotion in returning to Paraguay and conveys his admiration for the Paraguayan people. Emphasizing Brazilian-Paraguayan cooperation, he says: "Our people's potential creativity has materialized in mammoth projects such as Itaipu, yet our opportunities for cooperation do not end with Itaipu. As we, both Paraguayans and Brazilians, can see, our diplomats and experts have been devoting their great efforts and experience to this task. Stimulated by our good will, and keeping in mind the future of our countries, our two governments are ready, Mr President, to cut new paths and take advantage of the opportunities history is offering us. Other projects, such as the railway link on which we are focusing now, testify to the truth of our dynamic realtions." Figueiredo concludes by expressing his confidence that the upcoming talks will markedly contribute to furthering Paraguayan-Brazilian cooperation.

After the speeches, the Paraguayan military and civilian officials present at the airport are heard being introduced to President Figueiredo, his wife and retinue. At 2033 GMT the announcer reports that the military honor guard is marching off and that the two presidents are leaving for downtown Asuncion in a motorcade.

The radio announcer then gives the complete program for President Figueiredo's visit. He says that bilateral agreements will be signed on Friday, 11 April, at 1300 GMT and that both presidents will deliver speeches on that occasion. The national network program ends at 2036.

BRAZILIAN NEWSMEN INTERVIEW STROESSNER

FY092352 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 9 Apr 80 p 9 FY

[Text of interview granted to Brazilian reporters by President Alfredo Stroessner on 8 April at government house in Asuncion]

[Excerpts] [Question] Is Paraguay satisfied with the terms of the Itaipu treaty? Is there any clause it would like to modify?

[Answer] We are very satisfied, and a cordial friendship has always existed. There is a permanent relationship, any type of inconvenience that may exist can be resolved through talks.

[Question] Regarding the price of the energy, is there any point that Paraguay would like to renegotiate?

[Answer] That I cannot say, because it must be taken into consideration that there are committees which are making studies and have responsibility in this area.

[Question] The border problem with Brazil--how will it be resolved?

[Answer] With Itaipu the border problem is practically resolved. This great project is going to create a large reservoir that will cover most of that territory. Now then, there will be a small area that will have to be demarcated, and it is normal that between two friendly countries this should be resolved in a way that is convenient for the two parties.

[Question] Will the problem be discussed with General Figueiredo?

[Answer] No. It is a problem that is practically resolved and considered as normal. It is demarcation that cannot cause more serious problems.

[Question] Then there is no dispute? It is just another problem?

[Answer] It is a very small problem among the large problems that we are resolving.

[Question] Mr President, what is your opinion regarding the political opening process that President Figueiredo is implementing in Brazil?

[Answer] Well, I respect the principle of the self-determination of nations. I always read the newspapers. I try to be informed, but I am not very well read up on the matter. I believe that what is being done is in the hands of capable people and that they know where they have started, where they are going, the path to follow.

[Question] Will Paraguay also have its political opening?

[Answer] We have a full democracy, we are under a democratic regime. Now then, some people say we do not, but they are speaking for themselves, and we do not know how many there are nor in whose name they are speaking. Now, there are the parties that have been authorized by the electoral court, because we have an electoral law, thus we adapt ourselves to the law, and the parties that have an electoral following act as they should.

[Question] Is there an opposition force in Paraguay?

[Answer] The Colorado Party is very strong, and there are some parties that have an electoral following and others that do not. The power of the ballot box is effective in Paraguay, and here those who govern and those who are governed are guided by the laws.

[Question] Some opposition leaders will presumably try and meet with President Figueiredo. Do you see any difficulties with this initiative?

[Answer] Look, I do not know. It is the same as when you asked me about the internal politics of Brazil, about which I did not want to say anything definitive, and I only indicated that it is the Brazilian people themselves and those who govern them who must make the decisions. It is the same here in Paraguay. The problems must be resolved by the Paraguayans themselves.

[Question] Therefore, if Figueiredo receives the members of the Paraguayan opposition would you consider it to be an interference in Paraguay's internal affairs?

[Answer] He has the freedom to receive them. Those who wish to see him have absolute freedom to do so, although I do not know whether President Figueiredo will have the time to meet them. Now then, President Figueiredo has many number of ways of knowing what is happening in Paraguay.

[Question] Mr President, international organizations are constantly reporting that Paraguay does not respect human rights, and they issue many publications on the topic. What can you say in this respect?

[Answer] We respect human rights here. Now then, those who do not respect human rights are those who wish to have recourse to them. I am referring to subversives or terrorists. They are outside the law, and therefore human rights are for well-intentioned people, working people.

[Question] Why does press censorship still exist in Paraguay?

[Answer] There is no press censorship here. It is enough to have read my last message, in which I stated that the press must act with patriotism and in no way intend to sow chaos and anarchy, because we are living in an atmosphere of peace and all of us must contribute so that this peace will provide more benefits for the people.

[Question] Mr President, have you thought of amnesty?

[Answer] There is no reason for thinking of amnesty here.

[Question] Mr President, as the last strongman in Latin America, are you not afraid of ending as Somoza did?

[Answer] In the first place, you have to know the situation in Paraguay. We manage ourselves democratically. The Colorado Party represents the majority and the government goes to the majority in a democracy. The strength of the Colorado Party is keeping the anarchy which is rampant in other countries away from Paraguay, which has its security forces as well as its people keeping watch over the national territory.

[Question] Mr President, you say that there is democracy in Paraguay, but former President Somoza, who was a dictator in a Central American country, is living here. Is this not a contradiction?

[Answer] Somoza came to Paraguay seeking the tranquillity he could not find anywhere else. His presence here does not mean there is a similarity between the regime here and that in another country. Somoza came here to find security. That is all.

[Question] Will you be a candidate for another presidential term?

[Answer] I cannot tell you, because the decision is up to the people who understand me. I have been in power for so long not because I wanted it, but because the people did.

I have never lifted a finger to be nominated. Before I became president, this country saw six presidents coming and going in 8 years. When I assumed this responsibility through a popular election, I managed to fulfill their wishes, and this why the people made me a candidate over again, in accordance with the Constitution, of course.

[Question] Will dissident leaders of the Colorado Party be allowed to return to Paraguay?

[Answer] We are not closing the door on them. They do not come because they do not want to act democratically.

[Question] Is President Somoza making investments in Paraguay?

[Answer] According to information I have, he has made only small investments so far. I hope he will invest more because we want the country to produce more.

[Question] Has the Carter human rights policy had a beneficial influence in Latin America?

[Answer] As far as I am concerned, we have always been for human rights. We hold the conviction that they must be respected and that the requirements of those rights must be met. This is the kind of state we have.

ABC CITES O ESTADO ON CENSORSHIP IN PARAGUAY

PY091554 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 9 Apr 80 p 11 PY

[Reprinted from Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 April 1980]

[Excerpts] If the Paraguayan Government continues to censor what leaves the country via Telex, Brazil will risk not receiving any information regarding President Joao Figueiredo's visit to Asuncion. Currently, all reports sent abroad have to pass through the control set up by ANTELCO.

The officials in charge of censorship delay press reports from 1-3 hours. This delay can be longer if the report contains one of the words that are not allowed to be sent abroad, for example: torture center. The same applies to the most severe criticism of Gen Alfredo Stroessner's regime made by those who oppose him.

The current control system is so rigid that it does not allow a journalist with credentials from the International Telecommunications Union to use Telex, thus violating agreements Paraguay has signed. All communications by the press must first pass through the control, and the journalist is not granted the right--contained in international agreements--of being allowed to communicate with his headquarters.

The Itamaraty officials who have arrived in Asuncion during the past week to prepare the visit have avoided mentioning the matter, but there is evident concern at the control over information sent abroad. Apparently there is an official commitment by the Paraguayan Government not to censor any information that is sent to Brazil while Fiqueiredo is in Asuncion.

Problems with the foreign press are common in Paraguay: O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO is always confiscated when it contains reports that are considered harmful to the government. During the Caaguazu episode, when a group of peasants took over a bus and were then energetically suppressed by the armed forces, O ESTADO did not circulate in Paraguay on the days that it reported on that event.

Despite these problems, Asuncion journalists assert that there is freedom of the press in the country. In their opinion, this freedom of the press is even greater than that which exists in Brazil. Aldo Zucolillo, director-chairman of ABC COLOR, justifies this assertion when he states: "The independent press is the spokesman of the people's indignation in the face of the incompetence and corruption of those who surround President Stroessner."

TORRIJOS DISCUSSES SHAH'S STAY, FEARS OF EXTRADITION

PA100155 City RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] It cost the shah of Iran $20,000 a week to live in Panama, where he did not want to be operated on because he feared that under anesthesia he would be taken to the Iranian holy city of Qom. This revelation was made today in Madrid by Gen Omar Torrijos, former Panamanian chief of government and National Guard commander in chief, during an informal news conference.

Torrijos is in Spain on an incognito and irresponsible [irresponsable] trip, to use his own words, and although he does not know how long he will be in Spain, he did not want to make it official in order to prevent administrative problems and in order not to waste the time of busy people. However, as a special concession, Torrijos will spend the weekend with Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, who has promised to show him the Spanish cattle industry.

During his news conference at a hotel in Madrid, Torrijos had avoided the subject of the shah of Iran but finally came around to it. He said that the truth of the matter is that the shah did not want to be operated on in Panama because his principal adviser told him that as soon as he was anesthesized he would be placed on a plane and taken to Qom, a name which makes the shah shudder every time it is mentioned.

Torrijos praised the caliber of the Iranian guest, whose protection and vigilance cost him $20,000 a week, and said that the shah has a disease worse than cancer--he is suffering from the immense sadness of a lost kingdom for which in his case, there is no cure because he considers himself king and does not believe that he can stop being one. The shah could also not believe that anyone could lodge an extradition request against him, said Torrijos, who added that the shah could not understand how legal action could be taken against him since it was he who until recently made the laws.

Torrijos, who played a principal role in accepting the shah in Panama as one way to solve the matter of the U.S. hostages, felt sorry for the shah. He is a very sad man and is jealous of his wife, who is very good-looking and could become the most desired widow of the world, Torrijos said. When asked whether Panama would have acceded to extradite the shah, he said that Panama never had a serious problem with Iran over the shah but that if it had come to that, he would have placed him on a plane and sent him to the United States.

The shah was released from the hospital in Egypt today and will continue his recovery in a palace usually reserved for the heads of state who visit Egypt. The shah left the hospital in a caravan of 12 cars and one army ambulance. A team of Egyptian and U.S. doctors removed his swollen spleen 12 days ago. The shah was smiling and shaking hands with the personnel as he left the hospital. According to his doctors the shah will take chemotherapy treatment as an outpatient to try to stop the lymphatic cancer which has spread to his liver.

COSTA RICA

RADIO RELOJ HAILS COMMUNISTS' FAILURE AT UNIVERSITY

PA092158 San Jose Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Commentary]

[Text] The failure of the communists at the University of Costa Rica marks a very important event in the country's institutional life. This country can be sure of its future thanks to the maturity of its youth.

The struggle between Marxism and democracy is a phase that has already been completed in this country, where social advance requires basic changes in traditional society. However, these changes are to be made through the peaceful path of Costa Rica's legal system. That is why the Marxists were unsuccessful in their bid to start a strike at the University of Costa Rica and to misrepresent the legitimate representatives of the students. This is the great triumph of democracy, the great failure of the Marxists.

The struggle at the University of Costa Rica for an increased enrollment, for increased financing, and for a number of improvements and other specific benefits will be launched by dialog, by constant and fertile struggle and through the good path of democracy, not by illegal action, disrespect, violence or the tear gas of Marxism.

The Marxists took over the school building and copied the tactics used in Iran, Afghanistan and Colombia. Imitating archaic procedures, imported from Russian imperialism, they tried to generate violence at the university.

In Costa Rica, democracy is the proper path. In Costa Rica, the proper path consists of elections by the people, with the popular masses governing. The power of government rests with the popular masses. That is why Marxism fails in Costa Rica at all levels. Marxism failed today at the university. It failed yesterday in the high schools and it will fail tomorrow in its bid for political power. We can already see this in its legislative failure. The Marxists make themselves look ridiculous in congress. What has occurred at the university is an exquisite demonstration of how Marxism fails in Costa Rica.

PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER TO BECOME ENERGY MINISTER

PA091446 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo has confirmed that the functions of energy minister have been assigned to Rodolfo Mendez Mata, minister of public works and transportation, for 4 months. Mendez Mata, who has been serving as head of the National Energy Commission, is assuming the post that was filled for 4 months by Edmund Goodrich, who resigned because of poor health.

EL SALVADOR

JUNTA MEMBERS VOICES CONFIDENCE IN LAND REFORM

PA091957 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY 8 Apr 80 pp 2, 11 PA

[Excerpt] Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, member of the revolutionary government junta, recently told newsmen he still has faith in land reform which is "authentic, well planned and, therefore, cannot fail." He said: "Our land reform is very special.

It is being carried out without foreign intervention, it is well planned and, therefore, it is unlikely to fail. In some countries land reform has been unsuccessful because efforts have been made to carry it out completely in one fell swoop; in some cases even without the number of experts needed to cover the national territory within an integral land reform. This lack of planning has led to failure through low production and inefficient handling of agriculture and livestock, and so disasters have occurred which in some cases have brought the countries to a state of economic collapse, poverty and hunger."

VIOLENCE, DISORDER REPORTED, DISCUSSED

San Antonio Attacked

PA092051 San Salvador Radio YSKL in Spanish 1925 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpts] Here is a report which has been duly confirmed by the news bureau of (?KLI) from official sources. It has been reported from the eastern part of El Salvador that unidentified individuals, presumably members of leftist organizations, this morning attacked the Monte San Juan canton, San Antonio canton, and San Andres canton, in the area of Cojutepque. These cantons are about 39 km east of San Salvador.

The official source from Cojutepeque who confirmed this report told us that up to now it is known that 25 persons were killed by gunfire in San Antonio canton. These persons were killed, said our sources, because they were members of canton patrols and of the Nationalist Democratic Organization, which no longer exists, as well as of the (?National Conciliation Party), which also no longer exists. The sources report that several peasants from the same town were kidnaped.

In San Andres canton, in the area of Montes San Juan, 42 km east of San Salvador, the population has also been wiped out [as heard] as a result of the events which took place early this morning.

It is reported that right now the army is patrolling the area, trying to reestablish order and capture the individuals who committed these multiple murders early this morning. The same sources reported that in Cancasque, Chalatenango, the same individuals killed two peasants, Jose Antonio (Alas), 60, and Elias Tovar Lopez, 45, in the town of Cancasque.

Highway Clash Occurs

PA100255 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1246 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Four persons were killed in an armed clash which lasted 3 hours between km 75 and km 76 on the highway from Santa Ana to Chalcuapa. The authorities reported having found in Los Pinos a house containing an arsenal, chemical products, uniforms and other objects appropriate for subversion. Carlos Roberto Cornejo, Oscar Eduardo Sanchez Umana, Adalio Alvarado and Roberto Delgado died in this incident which occurred on Monday. The authorities which participated in the shooting reported having found Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces insignias.

SAN SALVADOR REPORTED CALM, RESIDENTS 'ANXIOUS'

PA100253 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1312 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Except for armed incidents which are continually occurring in the interior of the country, especially in rural areas, San Salvador is calm, although its inhabitants are anxious about what could occur in the next few hours.

Observers of the Salvadoran political situation are very surprised that no subversive activity has occurred in San Salvador since Holy Week, which causes a certain fear among the people who believe that present calm is nothing more than an indication that something is being prepared.

No massive shooting has been heard or simultaneous explosions of bombs, but isolated incidents do occur and dead bodies turn up in different parts of the city under incomprehensible circumstances.

BPR LEADER SAYS ARMED STRUGGLE ONLY SOLUTION

PA092153 Paris AFP in Spanish 0216 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[By Oscar Martinez, AFP special correspondent]

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Apr (AFP)--Julio Flores, political leader of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), told foreign journalists here today that armed struggle is the only way to set up a democratic revolutionary government in El Salvador. The dialog is over and the ruling class has left no other alternative but insurgency, said Flores, without specifying when the revolution will begin. Circumstances will determine the date, which is probably near, and they are bringing it closer, Flores said.

The leader of the BPR, a majority Marxist group within the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM], emphasized that in El Salvador all forms of dialog and pressure for action have been exhausted. According to Flores, armed struggle is a short-term reality and the BPR and CRM will provide the political support because guerrilla activity does not harm the people's struggle if it is used as a means for liberation.

Flores, a 24-year-old elementary school teacher who has become a leader of a group capable of mobilizing 200,000 persons, according to his statements, refused to talk about underground military strength although he generically described it as considerable.

On the other hand, he admitted that there are certain discrepancies between the armed groups and some political groups, but assured the newsmen that efforts are underway to achieve harmony between them. The political basis is already there, directed toward the future. It is the essential element for armed struggle, which is useless without the support of the masses, Flores said.

The BPR leader also expressed his support for the recently established Democratic Front because it will help to organize those who do not join in the struggle and because it is useful before, during and after the revolution. The incorporation of Social Democrats, Christian Democrat dissidents and other progressive organizations will make the front another soldier in the struggle, Flores stated.

Government plans, in case power is reached, are very similar to those of the Nicaraguan Sandinists since, according to Flores, all Central American countries share common situations with very slight differences. The government would be one of wide, pluralist participation, but it will not be socialist because the people want a democratic revolution, he added. Nationalization and an agrarian reform, the fostering of small industries and the development of the education and health sectors are some of the objectives. The ideas, intentions, conditions and means to bring about the change already exist, Flores emphasized.

CRM MEMBER SAYS U.S. SHOULD STOP INTERVENING

PA100043 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0915 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Apr (EFE)--A representative of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM] has stated in this capital that the "only" possibility for peace in El Salvador "is if the United States stops helping the military junta." Augusto Coto, leader of the United Popular Action Front [FAPU] which is a member of the CRM, said that the United States should stop intervening and giving military aid to the Salvadoran junta and should negotiate with the popular movement. Nevertheless, he said that this "sole" option for peace is too remote and "we cannot hope for it."

Coto maintained that the "only alternative is resistance to violence" because "all provocations come from the dominant sectors and are aimed at the popular movement." The CRM spokesman also stated that the military junta has begun a "war of annihilation to rule over the dead," but "they will not find a person who will permit them to do so. Instead they will find an organized movement."

On the other hand, Augusto Coto warned that if the Christian Democrats abandon the civilian-military junta governing his country, "coups from the ultraright or the army's moderate sector" are foreseen. He also pointed out the possibility that Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the junta since President Carlos Humberto Romero's overthrow last October, might be forced to leave the government, which in his opinion "would mean a takeover of the junta by fascism."

Finally he said that there is the possibility of the United States "exerting its influence in moderate sectors of the army to bring about a coup d'etat which in any event would be heavy-handed. [sentence and quote marks as received]

HONDURAS

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES BORDER ISSUE, WEAPONS TRANSFER

PA090234 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1423 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[Interview with Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso; date, place not given--recorded--distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpts] [Question] What is your opinion of Jose Napoleon Duarte's statements saying that El Salvador would be willing to go before an international court of justice to solve the border conflict with our country?

[Answer] The appearance of the two countries before an international court of justice has been agreed upon but that would be after the mediation. We have to wait for the mediation results first.

[Question] What is your opinion of that statement about Honduras being a bunker against communism in Central America?

[Answer] Well, that is a very relative expression with a very imprecise meaning. However, if we are a country in the process of true democratization, then there is hope that it will not be a bastion or a bunker as it was said, but a center of democratic currents, a participatory democracy as we have always wanted and dreamed of. We want a democracy devoid of hegemonic purposes, intervention in the affairs of our neighbors or any of the signs mentioned by biased persons.

[Question] According to a representative of the Carter administration, Honduran officials told him that the country was serving as a bridge to send weapons to El Salvador. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] Well, he met with several officials but he only discussed general matters with me. Therefore, I have nothing to add.

[Question] We insist, what can the Honduran Foreign Ministry say about the charge that Honduras is serving as a bridge to transfer Cuban weapons to El Salvador?

[Answer] The Foreign Ministry cannot say anything because it is not within its field. [words indistinct] the Foreign Ministry has no way to... it has no tools or personnel to investigate this. The Foreign Ministry will deny it because there is no basis to believe that this is so.

NICARAGUA

CARRION NOTES ARREST OF SOMOZIST INFILTRATORS

PAC91639 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The Sandinist Peoples Army and the State Security Department have arrested 20 individuals who were being infiltrated into our country from the north. These individuals have stated in depositions that they had been trained in camps in which varying numbers of Somozist guards were congregated. This information was provided this afternoon during a news concerence by Deputy Defense Minister Commander Luis Carrion who denounced the activities being carried out against our people by Somozist agents inside the country and abroad, particularly in Honduras.

The Government of National Reconstruction, informed of this situation, sent a diplomatic note with this information to the Foreign Ministry of Honduras to alert the government of that country to the existence of these camps in Honduran territory.

Let us listen to Commander Luis Carrion as he spoke during the news conference attended by a large number of local and foreign newsmen:

[Begin recording] The Sandinist Peoples Army and the Interior Ministry have arrested 20 individuals who were being infiltrated from the northern part of this country. These arrested individuals have said in statements to the state security forces that they had been in training camps along with varying numbers of Somozist guards. They came from these camps to Nicaraguan territory and were arrested.

The Government of National Reconstruction, informed of this situation, immediately sent a diplomatic note to the Honduran Foreign Ministry to alert the Honduran Government to the existence of those camps in their territory and allow it to take, in line with international rules, measures to prevent its territory from continuing to be used as a base for counterrevolutionary activities by citizens who are attacking the Nicaraguan Government and people.

We hope that by this time, the Honduran Government will have begun to take the necessary measures. In any case, we believe that it was necessary and that it was our duty to also inform the international public and particularly our heroic people, who are suffering the direct consequences of the counterrevolutionary activities of the former Somozist guards and other counterrevolutionary individuals who have joined them. Our people have the right and the duty to be alert and ready to defend the fatherland to defend the revolution which has cost us so much blood from any aggression no matter what the source.

We have learned that the U.S. Government has lent or is going to lend 10 helicopters to the Honduran Government and we suppose that those helicopters will be used by the Honduran Government to better protect its territory and definitely uproot this counter-revolutionary nest which threatens not only our people, but also the good relations, the tranquillity and the stability of Central America.

We have invited you to this conference to outline to you the facts that we have learned from the individuals whom we captured and also to present some of these individuals to you to allow you to ask them whatever questions might be pertinent. [end recording]

NEW MILITIAS TO PROTECT LITERACY 'GUERRILLAS'

PA092009 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Companero Julio Ramos, a representative of the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS], has told the National Coordinating Organization of the national literacy campaign that this month the EPS will create the peasant militias that will be entrusted with the safety of the literacy guerrillas.

Ramos said that the peasant militias will be coordinated by the State Security Organization and the EPS. The peasant militias will use hunting weapons for the time being, and will also be entrusted with supervising production in the fields. Ramos said that the EPS fully supports the national literacy crusade.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN STATE COUNCIL TO BE INCREASED

PA092237 Paris AFP in Spanish 2019 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 9 Apr (AFP)--The Nicaraguan Government junta announced today that the number of members of the legislative body which is to be installed in office on 3 May will be increased. However, the exact number of members of the future organization was not given. Sergio Ramirez, member of the government junta, indicated that the Sandinist armed forces might be represented on the Council of State, which was originally to have 33 members. Ramirez noted that the State Council will be empowered to review draft laws submitted by the government junta and must approve or reject them within 5 days.

During the first 9 months of revolutionary government, the Sandinist government junta has been governing by decree.

Ramirez said the council will also be able to present draft laws which must be approved by the government junta. It is clear, Ramirez noted, that the government continues to be the legislative body par excellence within the revolutionary process and will be able to issue laws on its own during state council recesses.

Ramirez said the State Council will be a broad representation of the nation, with the sole exception of parties and groups which have disappeared since the revolutionary government was installed in office. Ramirez also said the Nicaraguan Communist Party and the Trotskiyite Workers Front will not be on the council since they excluded themselves by opposing the revolutionary process. All political groups, popular organizations, and active labor and professional organizations in the country will be represented on the council, Sergio Ramirez added.

Ramirez noted that the civic groups known as the Sandinist Defense Committees and the Association of Nicaraguan Journalists, as well as the Sandinist army will have to be represented in the new legislative body. Ramirez said the Sandinist army deserves to be represented on the council because it is one of the vital forces of the revolutionary process.

For his part, Wilfredo Montalvan, secretary general of the Social Democratic Party (conservative), immediately expressed reservations regarding the plans for the State Council announced by Ramirez. Montalvan expressed concern over the predominance of Sandinist groups in the future organization and said that, in his opinion, the new Sandinist organizations which emerged after the triumph of the revolution have no right to be represented because they did not participate as such in the insurrection which overthrew the Somozist dictatorship.

The political leader demanded that the junta dictate regulations which conform to the original plan in which the State Council would be made up of all the organizations that fought against the dictatorship. Montalvan also insisted that the council should have the power to legislate broadly and not be reduced to an organization that can be manipulated because of its primarily Sandinist components.

BORGE, ORTEGA RETURN FROM OVERSEAS TOUR

PA092202 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1919 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 9 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan revolutionary commanders Tomas Borge Martinez and Humberto Ortega Saavedra returned to this capital today after an almost 1-month tour of the Caribbean, Europe and the Middle East.

Borge and Ortega, ministers of the interior and of defense, respectively, along with Moises Hassan, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and Sandinist Commander Henry Ruiz, were members of a high-level mission which visited the USSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

In the GDR, Borge and Ortega separated from the other delegates to visit Libya and Algeria. Borge had already been in the Dominican Republic and Ortega in Cuba in response to special invitations.

On their return trip in the Nicaraguan presidential airplane, commanders Borge and Ortega said that they will hold a news conference to inform the people of the results of the tour.

BRIEFS

GUATEMALAN AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO--Agriculture Minister Edgar Ponciano Castillo and Francisco Merino Rabajo have signed a Guatemalan-Mexican agreement to jointly fight coffee rust. The agreement was signed in Mexico City. In addition to the prevention and control of the disease, the agreement provided for the exchange of information and technology on coffee rust. It also created a mixed commission to coordinate actions to prevent and control coffee rust. [Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA]

REPORTAGE ON PLANE HIJACKED FROM CALIFORNIA

PA091845 Paris AFP in Spanish 1830 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 9 Apr (AFP)--A black man armed with a .45 pistol today diverted an American Airlines flight on the Ontario-Los Angeles route, it was reported here.

The hijacker demanded that the plane go to Cuba. In well-informed circles in Havana, it was said that the aircraft is flying to Texas. The airplane, a three-engine Boeing 727, is not carrying passengers and has a crew of seven. The stopover in Texas will be for servicing.

Arrival in Havana

PA092243 Paris AFP in Spanish 2229 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 9 Apr (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that the American Airlines Boeing 727 hijacked in Ontario, California, by a black man armed with a .45 pistol, landed in Havana at 1815 (2215 GMT).

Hijacker Arrested

PA092349 Paris AFP in Spanish 2326 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 9 Apr (AFP)--A diplomatic ource has reported that the man who hijacked the American Airlines Boeing 727, forcing seven crew members to take him to Cuba, was arrested by the Cuban police here today. The same source said the kidnaper, a U.S. black, said he wants to live in Cuba.

Meanwhile, in Washington, a spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration said the airplane landed shortly after 2200 GMT at Jose Marti Airport in Havana. The spokesman said in the U.S. capital that Cuban authorities will allow the crew to return to Miami, but it is not known just when that will take place.

The U.S. State Department has been in permanent contact with Cuban authorities, who authorized the Boeing 727 to land, the spokesman added. He gave no details as to the fate of the kidnaper or his identity.

The plane was hijacked as it was about to take off from Ontario airport near Los Angeles. The passengers had not yet embarked and only the seven crew members were on board.

State Security Questioning

PA100142 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0115 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 9 Apr (EFE)--The hijacker of the American Airlines Boeing 727 is being question by members of the state security directorate after surrendering to Cuban authorities.

According to reliable sources, the hijacker voluntarily surrendered to the Cuban police agents as soon as he stepped off the plane. The same sources, who refused to identify the hijacker, told EFE he is a young black, about 30 years old, wearing jeans, a leather jacket and a sailor's cap.

Once the hijacker stepped off the plane, the Cuban authorities attended to the seven members of the crew and, after refueling, the plane took off for the United States.

By a coincidence, the previous hijacker who forced a plane down in Havana was also black and was accompanied by his family, although on that occasion, the hijacker identified himself as a black Muslim.

U.S. DIPLOMATIC BREAK WITH IRAN 'NO SURPRISE'

FL0915 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 9 Apr 80 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program Commentary]

[Excerpts] The U.S. Government has broken relations with Iran. The order was issued by President James Carter, who also directed the adoption of a number of measures called economic sanctions.

The decision of the U.S. Government does not surprise anyone. As soon as the monarchy of former Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was threatened, the imperialist reaction was set in motion. First, Washington did everything possible to avoid the fall of its loyal lackey. When it realized it could not impede the overthrow, Washington began executing a plan aimed at checking the Islamic revolutionary process in Iran.

The world knows about the imperialist maneuvers directed at pressuring Iran. Blockading the country, sending the largest Yankee naval detachment of the postwar era to the area were actions planned the moment the revolution achieved victory. Carter and his advisers plotted the seizure of millions of Iranian dollars which Reza Pahlavi had deposited in U.S. banks and urged their European allies and Japan to join them in a total boycott of Iran.

Nearly 30 U.S. warships, including aircraft carriers, were sent to the Persian Gulf in a clear threat against that country, while U.S. Government spokesmen did not cease to voice the possibility of a military aggression against that nation. The firm attitude of the Iranian Government demanding the return of the former shah and the millions of dollars stolen from its people have raised the level of hysteria of the administration of President James Carter, which is attempting to free the hostages at its Tehran embassy through the use of pressure and blackmail without fulfilling such demands.

Carter's decisions to break relations with Iran and to impose an economic blockade against that nation bring to mind the U.S. history of aggressions and provocations against Cuba since the first days of the revolution. It is not wrong to believe that Carter and his advisers are using this break in relations to gain better opportunities for openly undertaking aggressive actions against that country, including military ones.

The U.S. President more than once has threatened to use force. His secretary of defense, Harold Brown, has used insolent language when referring to this. Cyrus Vance and Carter's main adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, have made similar statements. The U.S. press has frequently mentioned such a possibility. It must be said that the bellicosity hysteria and lack of restraint which characterize today's administration in the White House are good reasons to suspect that behind these decisions there is a premeditated plan to attack Iran directly.

PERUVIAN DIPLOMAT ARRIVES TO REGISTER REFUGEES

PA100213 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1334 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[By Angel Antonio Garcia Munoz]

[Excerpts] Havana, 9 Apr (EFE)--The announcement that official registration of the refugees will begin today opens a new phase in the situation of the persons at the Peruvian Embassy.

The prospects for a new horizon opened early this morning when Peru's new charge d'affaires, Minister Counselor Armando Lecaroz, arrived in the Cuban capital and, after being briefed on the situation, entered the diplomatic mission. Lecaroz, who preferred to speak directly to the thousands of refugees from the balcony of the chancellery, announced that this government had sent him to begin the registration this very morning.

Ambassador Lecaroz told the refugees that this is an administraive procedure in order to carry out the necessary preparations while awaiting a decision from the Andean Pact. Whether because of exhaustion or the lateness of the hour at which the new charge d'affaires addressed the refugees, the truth is that there were no signs of excessive enthusiasm. There were only a few cheers.

Today is the fifth day of voluntary confinement for over 6,000 refugees and it is still not known what their real destination is going to be.

Lecaroz told EFE that relations between Peru and Cuba are limited to the matter of the refugees at this time, although since his arrival last night he has had no formal contact of any kind with the Cuban authorities.

The new charge is accompanied by two diplomatic secretaries and three administrative officials. Along with Gustavo Gutierrez, who served as charge d'affaires until now, they will staff the embassy and handle the refugees' affairs.

The new diplomat said that his instructions from Lima are to make preparations for the refugees' departure, but he made it very clear that his country will only accept a certain number of them.

Yesterday, contact was established at the medical level between the embassy and the Cuban Red Cross, when a Peruvian physician, Dr Ruben Hernandez, took charge of the health care for some of the refugees. Hernandez asked the Red Cross to give him some medicines, but Cuban authorities replied that their position is not to give medicine, since two hospitals in the area are equipped to handle the problem.

Meanwhile, the situation of discipline inside the embassy has seriously deteriorated, partly as a result of the arguments that begin when the refugees hear U.S. radio stations discussing their future. After the radio newscast last night an uproar arose over what the final solution would be. A man who was returning to the embassy after having used a safe-conduct ended up paying for this strain. The man was called a "traitor and spy" and was badly beaten.

On Tuesday afternoon, the passes which were being given in the past days for the refugees to go home and return had been replaced by the system of permanent safe-conduct. This means that dozens of refugees who took advantage of the new system went home and will be able to return to the embassy when a final solution is reached.

REACTION TO GOVERNMENT STAND ON EMBASSY ISSUE REPORTED

FL100112 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 80 FL

[Text] Before ending our newscast, we bring you these reports from various capitals of the world on the events at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. Lima reports that Peru's Socialist Revolutionary Party leader Arturo Valdes Palacios said on his return from Havana that the Peruvian Embassy is responsible for the present state in the relations between Cuba and Peru because it did not from the first define the status of the persons who initially broke into the Peruvian Embassy in Cuba. Valdes Palacios said that he visited the Peruvian Embassy in Cuba yesterday and that he was able to ascertain that the Cubans there number 3,000 and not 10,000 as the Foreign Ministry claims. He also confirmed that the Cuban Government adopted measures to alleviate the situation of the persons there.

Meanwhile, in Mexico City, the newspaper UNO MAS UNO says editorially today that Cuba stands to lose nothing, just as Vietnam stood to lose nothing, if those who want to go leave for other countries. Referring to the speculations of international media interested in discrediting Cuba, the Mexican paper says: First, no one can deny the right of any state, much less of Cuba, encircled and blockaded for years, to defend its security and its economy from the pressures and threats of its outside enemies. Second, the influential Mexican daily says, Cuba's liberal policy, which for a long time has authorized the departure of all those who want to go to another country, will soon belie any kind of biased campaign.

Elsewhere, the personnel working in Cuba's embassy in Portugal today firmly supported the decisions of Cuba's revolutionary Government in the face of the maneuvers of antisocial individuals at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. In this battle for dignity and sovereignty, the communique concludes, the group is united and ready for whatever the commander in chief orders us to do.

It is reported from Berlin that the Communist Party of Chile issued the following declaration: The attitude assumed by Pinochet concerning the problem created at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana does not in any way reflect the feelings of the Chilean people and only reflects his hate of revolutionary Cuba and socialism. Along with condemning this behavior on the part of the fascist regime, we declare our repudiation of the provocation Cuba is the object of. Facts show that the entry of antisocial individuals into the Peruvian Embassy, the first of whom did so forcibly, is a plot to launch an international campaign against Cuba to be added to the anti-Soviet hysteria of late. It is also designed to create the right atmosphere for interventionist maneuvers by imperialism in Central America, especially in El Salvador.

POLICE THWART ATTEMPT TO BREAK INTO EMBASSY

PA091936 Paris AFP in Spanish 1852 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpt] Havana, 9 Apr (AFP)--A taxi driver was shot at today by the Cuban police when he broke a barrier and attempted to join the approximately 10,000 persons who have sought refuge at the Embassy of Peru, a diplomatic source reported. The source noted that the person involved in this desperate action apparently was arrested a few meters away from the Peruvian Embassy, and it has not been possible to establish whether or not he is wounded.

Although the entire neighborhood where the Peruvian Embassy is located has been surrounded by the police since Sunday, the driver was able to pass the many barriers erected in nearby streets by hundreds of Cuban policemen. Driving at full speed from the Havana downtown area, the man suddenly changed directions on arriving at a small square approximately 200 meters from the embassy and launched his automobile in the direction of the building using a street closed to all traffic.

JAMAICA

MANLEY REPORTS TO NATION ON ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION

FL091645 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 2 Apr 80 p 11 FL

[Text of Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley's nationwide broadcast on 30 March 1980]

[Text] "Last week Monday, the Cabinet took a momentous decision when it decided to discontinue negotiations with the International Monetary Fund. The members of the Cabinet had themselves been involved in hours of discussion late into the night, sometimes as often as three times a week, during the past two months.

"We had all taken part in the intensive discussions of the economy during our annual party conference last year September, our special delegates' conference on the economy in January, sessions that went late into the night on March 8 and 9 and, finally, the discussion that went on until nearly midnight on Saturday, March 22. We heard a final report in Cabinet from the Minister of Finance Mr Bell, warning us that we could not pass one of the tests being required by the I.M.F. We took our decision.

Lot of Argument

"Since then, there has been concern and discussion. Some people are pleased; some are anxious; some are frightened. There is already a lot of argument, which is natural.

"Tonight I want to deal with the question: Why did we decide to make the break now, the question of what will happen in the next few months; and I want to say a word about the future after the next elections.

"There are a lot of people who are arguing that we should continue to make these special agreements with the I.M.F. both now and in the future. Then there are some other people who are saying that we should have had an agreement now, regardless of what terms we could get. I would like to remind you of our experience with the I.M.F.

"Between 1972 and 1976 we made great progress. There were great social changes. There were important new economic developments with the bauxite industry, land reform, sugar worker co-operatives and so on. But in the meantime inflation, oil prices and crisis after crisis in the international monetary system turned the world upside down.

Many Deserters

"In addition, many of our better-off citizens had deserted our country--illegally taking millions of dollars of the wealth of Jamaica with them. By 1977 we had a severe foreign exchange crisis. After long and agonising consideration, we decided to turn to the International Monetary Fund as the main source of help in those difficulties.

"I do not need to remind you of all that has happened between 1977 and 1980 as a result of the two basic agreements with the I.M.F. in mid-1977 and mid-1978. These agreements called for massive devaluations, staggering increases in the cost of imported goods, severe restrictions on budgetary expenditure, relaxation of price controls and many other things whose consequences you have felt at the workplace and in your home.

"Many of these burdens would have been necessary any way because of the economic circumstances I have just referred to. But what the I.M.F. agreements did was to demand sudden and savage adjustments of the economy in return for the promise of the foreign exchange that the country needed so badly to survive.

Economic Targets

"Now one of the things that you should understand is that an I.M.F. agreement does not begin and end with devaluation, budget cut backs and all the rest of it. It goes on to provide for what are called 'economic targets' which must be met at regular intervals. This is what gives rise to the famous 'tests' about which you have heard in the past two years. Things like the domestic assets ratio test, the net international reserves test etc.

"During the past three years the government has worked tremendously hard to honour its agreements with the I.M.F. even though these have meant levels of hardship and suffering for the people beyond those which we thought were absolutely necessary. We have not complained about this because having decided that we had to go this way to get the foreign exchange, we had to live with the consequences.

An Experience

"But what has our experience been? Let me explain this very clearly to you. During the period 1977 to 1981 we were supposed to have received U.S. $504 million worth of foreign exchange under the basic agreements. As I just said, we have worked tremendously hard to live up to all the terms of the agreement. You have made tremendous sacrifices as a part of our country's effort to live up to these agreements. Yet, because we failed one test, the domestic assets ratio test in December 1977, and one test, the net international reserves test in December 1979, the I.M.F. suspended their Jamaica programme. As a result, months of negotiations have taken place to deal with the consequences of failing a test.

Only $201 Million

"Therefore, it will amaze you to know that over the first three years of the four years of those two agreements, instead of drawing well over $300 million of the $504 (?million) worth of foreign exchange which was due by now to help pay for the raw materials, the spare parts, the drugs and the other things which we need, we have actually received only $201 million from the I.M.F. in all this time. Well our $100 million of foreign exchange which we should have received by now has never been received to this day.

"It is no wonder that leaders of the Third World are saying with increasing force and sincerity that the I.M.F. just does not help Third World countries in the kinds of difficulties from which we and scores of others suffer. It is no wonder that the former Conservative prime minister of Britain, Mr. Edward Heath, and President Nyerere of Tanzania have both recently concluded and stated publicly that there have to be changes in the way that the I.M.F. works before it can be of genuine value to Third World countries. I do not say this as any personal criticism of anybody in the I.M.F. They work by the rules and principles of a system. I am speaking of our experience, which is part of a worldwide experience.

Less Than 3 Per Cent Failure

"I tell you this because some people are now saying that the I.M.F. would have made $180 million of foreign exchange available to us in the next year and that we need it. Let us examine this very carefully. Just as they offered US $75 million of foreign exchange for a year in 1977, and $429 million of foreign exchange for a three-year period beginning in 1978, so is it now true that they were offering $180 million odd during the next year. What they were actually offering was to pay $29.9 million about a week after board approval of the agreement--which might have been in early May, and thereafter another $150 million spread out in four payments between May of this year and March of next year. But, twice before, the promise of similar payments had collapses when only one out of a set of four tests had been failed.

"In 1977 we failed one test by less than 3 per cent of the target.

We never got another dollar from the I.M.F. until there had been massive devaluation, a massive tax programme and a savage slash in the budget. Last December, we failed a test where it was shown that the main reason for the failure was the fact that oil prices, interest rates and general world prices had risen far beyond anything that the I.M.F. experts themselves expected.

Hit by Flood

"Jamaica had been hit by a flood which forced us to spend millions of dollars not planned for and to lose export earnings. Yet, in spite of these circumstances, the I.M.F. payments due for January were suspended and we had to enter into months of further discussions to get to the point that we were at last week. And at that moment our then minister of finance, Mr. Bell, came to tell us that once again the tests had been negotiated and warned that as things stood, no matter how great our effort or how efficient our management, we would be bound to fail the net. [word as published]

"International reserves test by September this year at the latest. [sentence as published] Imagine the situation. At the end of January we broke off talks with the I.M.F. because they wanted us to cut the recurrent budget by a further sum of $50 million which would have put 10,000 -- 11,000 workers on the streets. We refused to do this. Negotiations were resumed and we finally worked out an agreement for a budget that was very, very tight, but at least preserved most of the jobs.

"There were certain economies that had to be made because we cannot run enterprises like Air Jamaica and J.O.S. [presumably Jamaica Omnibus Service] with massive deficits subsidised by the budget, and whether with or without an I.M.F. agreement we would have had to take the decision to reduce expenditure in those enterprises and make them operate more cost effectively.

Failure Again

"But that is not the same thing as just wiping out 10,000 -- 11,000 people's jobs at a stroke because of a technical argument about the size of the deficit on current account. I repeat, these are totally different things. But, as I say, we finally agreed on a budget and all that was left now was this question, but from past experience in 1977 and 1979, it was a very vital question. Namely, to work out the tests which would have to be passed each three months to be able to draw the foreign exchange. It is at this stage that Mr. Bell told us that the very test which caused the failure last December was going to cause a failure again by September of this year.

No guarantee

Therefore, it is nonsense to say that we have lost $180 million of foreign exchange because there is no guarantee that we would have received that money. Indeed, past experience would seem to show that there would have been a 50:50 chance, if not worse, that we would not have received all of the money.

"In the meantime, as you know, an economic commission had been hard at work since the first breakdown in January examining two questions. The first question was: Can we extricate ourselves from the I.M.F. in the long run?

"This question had been put to the economic commission, because as I said to the nation, on February 3, Jamaica needs to make up its mind about its fundamental economic strategy for the future and to have an election, as early as possible, in which the economic strategy for the future is the basic issue.

I went on to point out that the country needs to examine what is involved for an economic strategy to work, to exercise its democratic choice and then to settle down to make that path, whatever it may be, work successfully.

Election Contest

"I said then, and I repeat now, we are going to contest the next election on the basis of a clear statement of economic direction. We will present a blueprint of that path to the nation, showing its priorities and the demands that it will make in sacrifice and in effort upon every citizen and group.

"Our economic commission was set to begin that work and is continuing that work right now.

"The second question that they were asked was: Suppose we cannot reach a reasonable and safe agreement with the I.M.F., what steps did we need to take to keep the country safe, from an economic point of view, between now and the holding of the election later this year.

More Frustration

"We knew that to fail the test meant more dislocation, more frustration, more disappointment, more heartbreak, more disillusionment and, in the end, we would not have got the foreign exchange expected, even though we had built every national plan around the promise that the money would come on a particular day. It is as if you made an arrangement for a loan to come on a day and told your landlord he would get his rent the day after, told certain of your creditors to hold strain because you would be able to pay part of what you owed them on such a day and, suddenly, the money you expected does not materialise, because you are told that there has been a technical difficulty. You just sit there and imagine what they would do to you, or probably has done, if it has ever happened.

Disaster

"If we had called the I.M.F. officials back from Washington, yet again, to start a new round of negotiations on this test which had already been the subject of hours of hard negotiations, more time would have been lost; we doubt whether they would have agreed to modify the test; and, certainly, there would have been no hope of a drawing of foreign exchange by April 30, and probably nothing until late in May.

"This was in our judgment a disastrous situation potentially for the country.

"I would like to pause here to say something that everybody should know. There was a way in which Jamaica could have tried to pass the net international reserves test in June and September of this year. Listen carefully to this. There are $73 million of licences for the import of goods that have been issued mainly to the private sector and which are now waiting for the foreign exchange cash situation to allow the goods to be imported.

Vital to Everyone

"These licences are vital to factories, poultry farmers, merchants and just about everybody else you can think of. If we had decided to kill these licences, to wipe them out with the simple statement that no goods would be allowed in against the licences because we had to pass the I.M.F. test, then there was a good chance that we might have passed the test. But it was and is our view that it would be absolutely wrong and disastrous for the economy and for hundreds of businesses to abort these licences.

What's the Alternative?

"So what was the alternative? Now.... A very important fact for you to understand is this. The amount that we were supposed to be able to receive from the I.M.F. in the next year was $180 million. At the same time, Jamaica has been compelled to run up vast debts in the past few years because of all the world conditions to which I referred. What is more, these debts now consist mainly of money that had to be repaid in a very short period and the interest rates are now going up towards 20 per cent on much of this money.

"The truth is there is a grave world financial crisis at this time. Everybody is desperately worried about it. But so far, nobody is having the guts to do anything about it. Everybody knows that the Third World cannot go on carrying the weight of the debt under which it is now groaning. Everybody knows that even the developed world is suffering because we cannot import expensive goods from them any longer, since everything we earn is going back out, either to pay for oil or to pay the interest and repay principal on foreign debt."

$170 Million Interest

"Now, we regard the interest on debts as something that is to be respected and honoured and we will take all possible steps to live up to these commitments. But it will interest you to know that the repayment of principal, as distinct from interest, that this country has to make in the next twelve months adds up to $170 million. In other words, we would be borrowing $180 million from the I.M.F. of which $170 million would go straight back out to meet our obligations on the principal part of the debt.

"Everybody knows and agrees that Jamaica has to reschedule its debts soon. The only question has been: How soon? Equally, everybody knows and has been saying that we are being forced to borrow too much and are mortgaging the future of the country more and more, the more we borrow.

"Now we are still members of the I.M.F., but we have concluded that to continue these special borrowing programmes with the I.M.F. for the long-term future is madness for Jamaica.

"We have concluded, secondly, that to have tried to work out a short-term agreement with the I.M.F. to get us from now to the elections was a dangerous path, just as likely to plunge us into a new crisis, as not. We can see no sense in sacrificing the licences, which are mainly private sector licences, so as to save $73 million for foreign exchange and pass the I.M.F. test."

Political Position

"Before I describe the immediate situation, I want to say a word about the broad political position. When I announced in my speech on February 3, our determination to seek an early election, we had made certain commitments with respect of electoral reform which I regarded as absolute obligations. These included the photographing of voters, which is a vastly expensive, complicated and difficult procedure. We did not believe that this procedure was really necessary to ensure free and fair elections, but we were willing to concede the point so that there could be a system to which everybody agreed and in which there could be the maximum public confidence.

"Now that the opposition has stated that it is willing to do without this element in the electoral system for this election, we are happy to agree. The photographing procedures would have added several months to how soon it would take to get ready for an election. Both parties who each have two representatives on the electoral committee will now make a joint proposal to the electoral committee as a whole to proceed without the photographing of electors, and I want it clearly understood that the government regards this matter as supremely in the national interest and hopes it will be dealt with with the utmost dispatch."

New Programme

"Therefore, when we look at the future, we have to draw a very clear distinction. There is a period from now to the election which can now be months earlier. Then there is the whole decade of the 1980s that stretches before us after the next election. As I said before, we will be presenting a full blue print and economic programme in good time before the next election, so that it can be debated, digested and understood by the people before they vote.

"Quite separately, we have to deal with the question: What steps are necessary to keep the economy on a viable basis between now and the election?

"So how do we tackle the task of getting onto the alternative path?

"I have already stated in Parliament the negotiated rescheduling of the payments due to the principal, of our official external debt, is central to the short-term arrangements that have to be made. As I pointed out earlier, these total $170 million in the next year. This is being undertaken in protection of the people."

Holding Talks

"The government has been holding discussions with the leadership of the trade unions, the manufacturers, the commercial groups, the bankers so far. Tomorrow morning, we will be speaking with the permanent secretaries, our chief technical officers, heads of state corporations, and the other key figures in the official side of the government itself. We will be meeting with other institutional leaders, as soon as possible. On Wednesday, we will spend the day with the delegate leadership of the People's National Party in the central and eastern regions of the island, in Kingston, and on Thursday with the delegate leadership in the west, in Montego Bay."

Small for The U.S.

"Next week, the new minister of finance, Hugh Small, will be starting very, very important negotiations in Washington and New York with the commercial banks and other organisations with whom we deal internationally we will be presenting for discussion with these banks an economic programme based on strict economic discipline and tight fiscal controls and designed to show the link between the present holding situation and future development that can pull Jamaica out of the debt trap along a path of economic self-reliance.

"At the same time we will be beginning negotiations with the world financial bodies and with countries belonging to what is called the friendly 'donor group' as well as with OPEC countries.

"The public must understand that it would not be in the national interest to disclose at this time the details of these discussions, but developments will be reported as they occur, from time to time."

Savings A Priority

"At the same time, the country finally has to treat as a supreme priority, savings on foreign exchange which now go to imported energy. Let me warn Jamaica that we cannot continue what we have been doing in the past which is to borrow more and more money to pay for the higher and higher cost of oil. In the same way, we cannot go on borrowing more and more money to pay for the higher and higher cost of borrowed money. So it is just as well that we take the pull now and face the harsh realities now.

"Energy conservation will be a dominant consideration of the 1980's. Equally, the whole country has to mobilise itself around the prevention of foreign exchange leakage, particularly through the tourism industry. Clear and dominant priorities in addition attach to:

"Firstly, the production of local foods;

"Secondly, ensuring that export industries have the foreign exchange that they need to produce;

"Thirdly, keeping tourism on its present forward march; and

"Fourthly, the speediest implementation of the new programmes which are about to be put into effect with the cooperation of the bauxite companies and the collaboration of other countries for the expansion of the bauxite and alumina industry;

"Fifthly, the closest supervision of prices and other problems which hurt people;

"Sixthly, the strongest possible action to prevent leakages of foreign exchange."

Reconstruction

"The eight: Negotiated re-scheduling of debt, energy strategies, local food production, export industry, tourism, bauxite/alumina, price supervision and retaining foreign exchange are the keys to the short term programme for the protection of the economy and the establishment of the link forward into the long term programme which we can call "operation reconstruction" and which will lead to a future of development based on increasing self-reliance.

"There is a sense in which the decision taken on Monday restores the continuity of what our government, and the movement and party which it represents, have stood for and were striving for in the period 1972-1976. We learnt a tremendous amount in that period and have learnt even more from the experience with the I.M.F. That is why, since last September, all the thinking and effort of the party have been directed towards the central question of economies: How to disengage from the debt trap of the I.M.F. and to build an economy which guarantees our independence as a nation: that provides for the increasing participation of our people in the benefits of economic effort, and which is able to sustain those social services and other benefits which are the material expression of our struggle for liberation, the struggle which began from the early days when the abeng [as published] first sounded and which continues through the work of men like Paul Bogle, Marcus Garvey, Bustamante and Norman Manley.

"We have warned, and I warn you now, that there is no easy road to the future. You know what you had to pay for I.M.F. agreements and we know how little we received of what those agreements promised. The other way will also be tremendously difficult."

More Difficult

"The path we have chosen is more difficult, particularly in the early stages. But it is our path and will be the result of our experience and our judgement of our needs. Everyone must understand that success can only be achieved if we accept the responsibility for greater discipline: greater discipline in the management of the budget, greater discipline at the workplace, greater discipline by each of us as an individual, by all of us in our groups and by every sector of the society.

"As I said, we will not be coming with any easy budget financed with large printings of paper, as they call it. [paragraph continues]

Meanwhile, we have to conduct very delicate negotiations with different bodies. We will be working to see that these negotiations lead as rapidly as possible to the restoration of trade credits which may now be suspended. And in the meantime, you have a part to play."

Appeals for Calm

"The most important thing is for us to remain calm and do what we have to do. All the talk about the party or the government being taken over by communists is a lie -- a total and stupid and repetitious lie. We all voted unanimously to fight the election and to plan the future on a basis that did not include these special agreements and special borrowings and special conditions with the I.M.F. We had to debate very anxiously how to handle the next few months and I have explained the basis on which the Cabinet took its decision. So... keep calm yourself and calm others.

"In addition, we all have to be very alert at this time. Strikes and work stoppages can do terrible damage to the country and its economy. We must all do our best to avoid them. The problem of shortages is not going to go away and therefore fears and suspicions about hoarding are not going to go away. We all have to play a part in making sure that people know the difference between the minority who may hoard and the majority who will really have an empty shelf because there is a genuine shortage."

Raw Materials

"The same is true of raw materials in factories. There is a minority who will do things for political reasons because they think it will hurt the government. And there is the great majority who really have a problem. We must be sure that we know the difference between the two.

"We have to ensure more than ever, that we save on electric light, the use of gas, diesel and all forms of energy. Everybody. We have to get back into the habit of making every square inch of land grow and yield something. Public servants have to keep their eyes open morning, noon and night to cut out waste, and those who run the government must listen to what they say. Members of Parliament must be disciplined and stay very close to their people at this time giving counsel and advice with the many problems that will arise and, above all, reminding everyone that this is our country and if it is to be pulled up or dragged down, we are the ones to do it. We have that choice.

"In the meantime, everybody has a duty to do everything in their power to stop politically motivated violence. This can only hurt us in the short run and make the chances of our long term recovery a thousand times more difficult. In the end, everybody who becomes involved in, gives into the temptation of, or allows himself to be put up to politically motivated violence is digging a grave for the hopes of this country for the future. It is a self-destructive madness that we must all work together to stop.

"It is in that spirit that I wish you God's blessing, a stout heart and a steady hand and a calm mind tomorrow morning, even as I wish you goodnight".

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 072 11 April 1980

CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Andean Pact Issues Communique on Havana Refugees A 1

ARGENTINA

Government 'Temporarily' Closing Embassy in Tehran B 1
CLARIN Says Carter's Decision on Iran 'Reasonable' [9 Apr] B 1
Soviet Grain Official Arrives To Join Talks B 2
Galtieri Says Ballot Boxes To Remain in 'Safe Place' B 2
Briefs: March Inflation; Accord With Saudi Arabia; Uruguayan Air Force Chief; Electric Cranes From GDR B 3

BOLIVIA

Congress Approves New Text of Electoral Law C 1
Executive Approval C 1
Change of Army Commander Weighed; Units Divided C 2
Intelligence Officials Accused of Priest's Murder C 2
Armed Forces Communique C 3
Military Police Detain Guerrillas in Santa Cruz C 4
COB Issues Statement Supporting PRC Relations C 4
GDR Offers Greater Agricultural Cooperation C 4

BRAZIL

High-Level Soviet Delegation Due To Arrive 14 Apr [O GLOBO 8 Apr] D 1
Disbanding of PCB Central Committee Proposed [JORNAL DO BRASIL 6 Apr] D 1
Briefs: Exiled Union Leader Returns D 1

CHILE

Pinochet Says Democracy Unable To Face Marxism E 1
Government Bans Public Rallies on May Day E 1
Official Views Events at Peru's Havana Embassy E 1
Taxi Union Leader Arrested for 'Slanderous' Remarks E 2
Leftist Group Claims To Have Stolen Historic Flag E 2
Arrests Made E 2
Briefs: Mirage Fighters E 2

COLOMBIA

Paper Reports M-19 Five-Point Proposal to Government F 1
Red Cross Delegate Visits Embassy Hostages F 1

Plans Underway To Build Fence Around Embassy F 2
Government in 'No Position' To Accept Refugee Cubans F 2

ECUADOR

Chamber Panel Chosen To Dissuade Roldos From Reforms G 1
Dialog Breaks Down G 1
Education Minister Defends Roldos' Amendments G 1
Briefs: Oil Production, Consumption; Credit for Electrical Equipment G 2

PERU

Foreign Minister Discusses Havana Situation J 1
Briefs: Unemployment, Underemployment; Mining Production Figures J 2

VENEZUELA

Politicians Say 'Maneuver' Behind Embassy Incidents L 1
[Havana International]
EL NACIONAL Criticism L 1
Olympic Committee Confirms Decision To Attend Games L 1

MEXICO

Lopez Portillo Speaks on Benefits of Oil M 1
Meet With Bowdler [Havana International] M 1
Oil Price To Remain Unchanged in Second Quarter M 1

PANAMA

Support Urged for Peruvian Embassy Refugees in Cuba N 1
Torrijos Denies He Will Run for President N 1
[LA REPUBLICA 9 Apr]
Labor Ministry To Take Action Against Treaty Violators N 3
[CRITICA 9 Apr]
400 Canal Area Workers Strike Due to Labor 'Anomalies' N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

300 Cubans May Be Accepted From Peruvian Embassy P 1
Deputies Discuss Presence of U.S. Helicopters P 1
Security Minister Views Possible Nicaraguan Coup P 1

EL SALVADOR

Pope Appoints New Archbishop for San Salvador P 2
3,000 Extremists Reportedly Establish 'Free Territory' P 2
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 10 Apr]
Army Preparation for Eviction P 3
Army Reportedly Surrounds National University P 3
Authorities Deny Report P 4

Armed Forces Bulletin Reports Latest Incidents P 4
Two Brazilian Policemen Injured in Attacks P 5
Mayorga Discusses Possibility of Young Officers' Rebellion P 5
Commentary Discusses Popularity of Military, Guerrillas P 6
[DIARIO LATINO 8 Apr]
Columnist Discusses Lessening Danger of Civil War P 6
[EL DIARIO DE HOY Apr]
CRM Issues Document Creating Democratic Front P 8
Human Rights Commission Members Make Comments P 9
Leftist Backing for Human Rights Commission Noted P 10
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 9 Apr]
Cattlemen Discuss Suspension of Beef Exports to U.S. P 10
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 2 Apr]
Education Ministry Workers Go On Strike P 11

GUATEMALA

University Professor, Student Shot To Death 9 Apr P 11
More on Student's Death P 11
Workers in 12 Sectors To Receive Minimum Wage Increase P 12

HONDURAS

U.S. Aid Will Help National Development Plan P 11
Official Knowledge of Somozist Troops Denied P 13

NICARAGUA

Guerrilla Gives Details of Plans of Somozist 'Gangs' P 13
Officials Discuss Literacy Crusade Problems P 14
Rice Received From U.S., Costa Rica P 15

CUBA

Foreign Ministry Document Attacks Andean Group Efforts Q 1
GRANMA Commentary Scores Carter Stand on Refugees Q 1
Support for Government Position Broadcast Q 2
AFP Reports Latest Developments at Embassy Q 3
Refugees Near 'Hysteria' Q 3
EFE Reporter Barred From Embassy Grounds Q 3
Huber Matos Appeals to Spanish Government Q 4
Havana Resident Claims Distortion of Embassy Events Q 5
[L'HUMANITE 8 Apr]
Airplane Hijacker Free To Leave Country Q 6
Rodriguez Leads Delegation on Visit to GDR Q 6
[cross-reference]
Foreign Relations Minister Malmierca Visits Iraq Q 6
[cross-reference]

ANDEAN PACT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON HAVANA REFUGEES

FY101336 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Apr 80 FY

[Text of communique released by Andean Pact Foreign Ministers regarding Havana refugees on 9 April in Lima]

[Text] "The Council of Foreign Ministers of the Andean Group and the foreign affairs minister of Spain, as an observer, after meeting in the city of Lima to study the situation created by thousands of persons who have sought shelter in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, make this declaration:

"That they have closely analyzed the implications and effects of that situation which compromises fundamental principles of international law, time-honored institutions and treaties such as the rights of diplomatic representation instituted in the 1961 Vienna Convention, the right to asylum and respect for human rights, thus creating a situation whose solution calls for international solidarity;

"That since the problem is the responsibility of the Cuban Government, they consider it fundamentally up to that government to solve it in accordance with the principles and norms of international law; and

"That in view of the gravity of the situation of the Cuban citizens who have sought shelter in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, and since Cuban authorities have declared that such persons are free to leave the country, the Andean Council commits its governments to promote concrete actions of international solidarity so that those Cuban citizens may expeditiously leave their country and receive asylum in countries which, whether members of the Andean Group or not, are willing to receive them.

"The governments of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela, through their foreign ministers who are members of the Andean Council, express their full and profound solidarity with the Peruvian Government, which is making great efforts in order to seek a dignified and reasonable solution to the dramatic situation that has been created.

"Moreover, the Andean Council ratifies its undeniable position regarding the defense of the institution of asylum.

"The Andean Council, in accordance with the resolution taken in Quito on 14 March 1980, agrees that the task group charged with studying situations involving the integrity and security of diplomatic officials and missions should meet in Caracas during the current month. This task group will begin the analysis of situations such as the one that has been studied during this meeting in order to make recommendations to the council regarding a common policy.

"The secretary of state for foreign affairs of Spain expresses that it is the purpose of his government to contribute, within its possibilities and in a way that will be made known as soon as possible, to a humanitarian solution for the problem that is being faced by the Peruvian Government and which has been studied today by the Andean Council, with the same spirit that has permitted thousands of Cuban citizens to reside in Spain.

"The Andean Council declares itself in permanent consultation until the situation is appropriately resolved. Lima, 9 April 1980."

GOVERNMENT 'TEMPORARILY' CLOSING EMBASSY IN TEHRAN

PY110221 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0137 GMT 11 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Apr (NA)--The Argentine Government today decided to close, at least temporarily, its embassy in Iran and called back to Buenos Aires all diplomatic and administrative personnel of Argentine citizenship accredited to the Tehran government.

This report, which was issued by highly reliable Foreign Ministry sources, did not provide any other details, but diplomatic observers have linked this action to the request made by President James Carter 2 days ago for all "friendly" nations to break all relations with Iran.

The Iranian Embassy in Buenos Aires made no immediate comment on the Argentine decision, and no diplomat of that country could be located to give his opinion on the action.

The Argentine Government's decision seems to have been made this afternoon after a series of high-level meetings held at the San Martin Palace between Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor; the three secretaries general of the armed forces; Gen Eduardo Crespi, secretary general of the presidency; and other high-ranking authorities.

Argentine Ambassador to Iran Osvaldo Garcia Pineyro and all his subordinates were instructed to return to Buenos Aires.

A government source refrained from terming the recall of Argentine personnel as a virtual breaking of relations with Iran, but this massive withdrawal of the entire Argentine delegation in Iran was interpreted in diplomatic circles as a virtual rupture.

It was not confirmed tonight, at least not immediately, whether the Argentine Government will request the withdrawal of Iranian personnel accredited in the embassy in Buenos Aires.

CLARIN SAYS CARTER'S DECISION ON IRAN 'REASONABLE'

PY102204 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 9 Apr 80 p 8 PY

[Editorial: "Carter's Break With Iran"]

[Text] The United States has severed relations with Iran, more than 5 months after Muslim students invaded the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and took about 50 members of the diplomatic mission as hostages and also after all negotiations to find a solution to the serious conflict seemed to have come to a dead end.

President Carter's decision seems perfectly reasonable. The occupation of the embassy was an illegal act, and the taking of hostages violated international law. This is in reality an aggressive attitude which was tolerated at the time because of an apparent division of power in Iran and the presence of some factions which demonstrated more rationality than other within the government. The events of the last few days have, however, dissipated this hope. The students who are holding the hostages offered to hand them over to the Islamic Council (which seemed like a first step toward liberation). The government, however, decided to reject the responsibility of accepting them. In view of this fact, which speaks for itself, contacts were broken. Carter did nothing more than recognize this regrettable situation.

It is obvious that the leaders of the Iranian Government believe that they are strengthening the Islamic revolution by maintaining their "harsh" attitude toward the United States. [paragraph continues]

Because of the close links which existed in the past between the White House and the former shah, Reza Pahlavi, it seems to them that their anti-American position will unite Iran. They have reached the conclusion that demanding the humiliation of the United States and the return of the former monarch as conditions for the release of the hostages represents a legitimate political procedure.

Nothing could be further from the truth. The Iranian process is following a path leading to total isolation or new situations of dependency. If the Iranian leaders really believed that the regime of the former shah hindered the development of the country, they have the obligation to carry out this development without delay, and to do this they need to have all the channels of international communications open. The current policies are already causing the abandonment of production and some disorder in the organization of the economy.

Iran, with its oil exports, has a resource which other countries do not have for financing development. This task, which is not easy, was well understood by the majority of the OPEC countries in the last decade. This task can, however, be carried out, and it is, above all, necessary. This is the responsibility of the leaders of the various sectors. When the clamor of slogans fades away and the misguided strategy being adopted today proves to be shortsighted, the time will have arrived for the Iranians themselves to realize that their future does not depend on "bringing the United States to its knees"--an objective which is certainly beyond their capabilities--but it does depend on the well-planned transormation of their economy so that, when they run out of oil--a moment which will be decisive for their country--the Iranian economy will have been diversified and Iranian society will stand united and strong.

The time lost in the reconstruction of a nation cannot be recovered. Indulgence in senseless agitation can render the hard task of overthrowing the shah meaningless. The breaking of relations creates an environment of concern, because from now on the United States will gradually apply sanctions which will increase the tension in the Persian Gulf, a strategic site where it is preferable to avoid a new explosive situation.

SOVIET GRAIN OFFICIAL ARRIVES TO JOIN TALKS

PY101416 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1438 GMT 10 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Apr (NA)--The chairman of the Soviet Union's grain board, Pershin Sakun, arrived here today to join the Soviet economic mission that has been in Argentina since last Tuesday. The mission is negotiating an increase in bilateral trade. Sakun arrived at 0800 at Ezeiza International Airport, but he did not make any statement.

GALTIERI SAYS BALLOT BOXES TO REMAIN IN 'SAFE PLACE'

PY102340 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1830 GMT 9 Apr 80 PY

[By Antonio Cesar Morere]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 9 Apr (NA)--A remark which has caused a great deal of comment in the last few days, at least in political or politicized circles, was that uttered by the commander in chief of the armed forces: "The ballot boxes are being kept in a safe place and will remain there." This remark has aroused all sorts of speculation.

In a subsequent television interview, Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri elaborated on that remark, saying that "before bringing the ballot boxes out, we Argentines should set down in a gradual, firm, conscientious and orderly manner the rules of the new system to be adopted--in order to avoid a situation in which my junior officer colleagues would have to take over the government again in the future in order to save the country from chaos."

The commander in chief clearly stated the thinking of the armed forces, which coincides with that of some political sectors but differs from the thinking of other groups, such as the Peronists and the Radicals. The difference between these two lines of thought--even admitting the necessity of concluding some agreements in advance--is that the latter holds that "the new system to be adopted" should result from the "popular will," which is, in turn, expressed through the ballot boxes.

If we try to define the future system before calling elections, the dialog which began at the Interior Ministry can be pointed out as the most appropriate method of doing so. As the dialog began, by the way, representatives of the Progressive Democratic Party [PDP] proposed that referendums be used as the mechanism for making decisions on certain issues.

The PDP proposal could be a way of determining which step comes first, going to the ballot boxes or setting down the rules of the future system. But there will always be somebody saying that this solution is just deceiving ourselves, because the referendum will have to be conducted through the ballot boxes, and they will have to be brought out of the safe place where they are being kept.

To reconcile the two ways of thinking, the solution might be to hire a private opinion poll company such as one of those which exist in the United States--a country which can always serve as an example. This would be nothing more than transfering to a private company a function there is no reason to keep as a state monopoly.

Why use this complex mechanism of a public opinion poll involving voter registration, overseers and vote counting if the Gallup organization or any similar Argentine organization could do it more or less efficiently? The "popular will" would be consulted by means of one of these organizations, and the ballot boxes would remain in the "safe place," replaced by a modern data processing system.

BRIEFS

MARCH INFLATION--The National Statistics and Census Industry (INDEC) has reported that the cost of living in Argentina increased by 5.8 percent during the month of March as compared to February of this year. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 9 Apr 80 p 1, 16 PY]

ACCORD WITH SAUDI ARABIA--Buenos Aires, 5 Apr (NA)--Jorge Zorrguieta, Argentine secretary of agriculture and livestock, has arrived in Saudi Arabia for an official visit to sign an agreement by which the Argentine National Institute of Agricultural Technology will provide aid to Saudi Arabia and participate in agricultural and agroindustrial projects. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2341 GMT 5 Apr 80 PY]

URUGUAYAN AIR FORCE CHIEF--Lt Gen Raul Jose Bendaham, commander in chief of the Uruguayan air force, has arrived at the metropolitan airbase, where he was met by Argentine Air Force Commander Brig Gen Omar Domingo Rubens Grafigna. Gen Bendaham will stay in Argentina until 15 April, and during this time will meet with President Videla and the members of the military junta. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 9 Apr 80 PY]

ELECTRIC CRANES FROM GDR--Buenos Aires, 8 Apr (TELAM)--The Argentine General Port Administration has purchased 40 electric cranes through an agreement with the GDR Maschinen-Export enterprises. The cranes will be delivered to Argentine officials tomorrow. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1910 GMT 8 Apr 80 PY]

CONGRESS APPROVES NEW TEXT OF ELECTORAL LAW

FY090147 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpt] The draft of the electoral law was approved by the National Congress with the exception of the section dealing with the convening of a constituent assembly; the draft was then submitted to the executive branch for promulgation. The Congress met this morning, and the decision was made with a tally of (?71) votes against 17. The Congress meeting was scheduled for 1000 this morning, but the session did not begin until noon in order to permit thorough debate of this problem, which has caused concern among citizens of all social classes.

Senate Vice President Benjamin Miguel was interviewed by Radio Panamericana and made the following remarks:

[Begin recording] The draft law, approved today by the Congress and duly signed by its authors, will be sent to the executive branch and handed to the president's secretary at 1700 [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Yesterday, Monday, the Congress acknowledged the message sent to the legislative branch by President Lidia Gueiler Tejada in which she expressed objections about the convening of a constituent assembly. Because the congressmen belonging to the Bolivian Socialist Falange left the session, the problem could not be solved yesterday, when it was to have been debated according to the Congress agenda.

[Begin Miguel recording] It is necessary to point out the following: It has been said in some speech that it is strange that there has not been any promotion of candidates or any electoral activity in this country. But this is natural. Without an electoral law and a legal framework for the elections there cannot be any electoral process. The country should understand that, everybody should understand it, because the electoral law is the framework within which the electoral process takes place. There now exists an instrument that has been drawn up by the legislative branch. If the executive branch wants an electoral process and an electoral movement, it should promulgate the law. [end recording]

Executive Approval

FY091305 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpts] The executive branch approved the electoral law last night, 3 hours after receiving it from the legislative branch, which had accepted the observations made by the executive branch.

The executive branch decided that the next National Congress will function as an ordinary congress and not as a constituent assembly.

After the electoral law was approved, President Lidia Gueiler said: With the approval of this law, we are satisfying the needs of the Bolivian people. We now expect to arrive at 6 August able to say mission accomplished, and to hand over the government to whoever wins the presidential elections.

President Gueiler said she was pleased with the National Congress for having understood that it was impossible to call for a constituent assembly because this was against the national Constitution.

CHANGE OF ARMY COMMANDER WEIGHED; UNITS DIVIDED

FY110337 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Apr 80 FY

[Text] The Bolivian Armed Forces now virtually refuse to recognize their commands. The commanders of the regiments of the La Paz garrison have expressed their repudiation of Gen Ruben Rocha Patino as army commander. This situation caused the president to permit the appointment of Gen Luis Garcia Meza as army commander last night after consultations with her Cabinet ministers.

Early this morning Mrs Lidia Gueiler Tejada began a consultation tour of the garrisons in the interior of the country in order to learn their positions regarding a change of army commander. Accompanied by Defense Minister Walter Nunez, Interior Minister Antonio Arnez and Gen Armando Reyes Villa, commander in chief of the armed forces, Mrs Lidia Gueiler went to Oruro and met with the command of the garrison there. In the afternoon the president continued to Cochabamba, where she had another meeting with the commanders of regiments and military institutions in that region. Late in the afternoon the president went to Santa Cruz, where she had a closed-door meeting with the high-ranking officers of the 2d Division [as heard].

According to what Radio Fides could learn from wholly trustworthy sources, the commanders of the La Paz units are in favor of Gen Ruben Rocha being replaced and support the appointment of Gen Luis Garcia Meza, commander of the Army Military School. It was stressed, however, that the troop officers of the La Paz garrison have not been consulted and that they reportedly are backing Gen Ruben Rocha Patino.

According to the same source, the Oruro garrison reportedly maintains a position of respect for the commands, that is, it does not favor giving the green light to changes in the military commands at a time of the year when that kind of appointment is not normally made.

The Cochabamba garrison also reportedly declared itself for maintaining the present army command structure. Reports received in La Paz this afternoon said that the officers of the Cochabamba garrison had supported that position with a military uprising. Interior Minister Antonio Arnez asserted to Radio Fides that there is no mutiny and that there is total tranquillity in Cochabamba.

In Santa Cruz Mrs Gueiler Tejada had a closed-door meeting with the military commanders. It was learned here in La Paz that the command of the II Army Corps is supporting Gen Ruben Rocha, but, as happened in the La Paz garrison, the officers in charge of the troops were not consulted but let it be understood that they would accept Gen Garcia Meza's appointment.

The various sources consulted by Radio Fides said that at the present time there are two opinions on appointing General Garcia Meza army commander. One is that his appointment would guarantee the stability of the government and its conduct of the present electoral process. The other opinion asserts that Garcia Meza's appointment would give him carte blanche to lead a military coup which would put an end to democratic life in this country.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF PRIEST'S MURDER

PY102120 Paris AFP in Spanish 2033 GMT 10 Apr 80 FY

[By Eduardo Perez Iribarne]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 10 Apr (AFP)--Attorney Anibal Aguilar today accused Col Luis Arce, chief of the armed forces intelligence service, of being the instigator of the murder of Jesuit priest Luis Espinal.

The accusation was published today on the front page of EL DIARIO, the oldest Bolivian newspaper, and spread through the nation like wildfire, causing concern, confusion and surprise in political, economic, union and government circles. Aguilar, a criminology professor, is the legal adviser of the Bolivian Labor Central (COB).

Aguilar's home was bombed and machinegunned last night by unidentified persons. A 20-second shootout between the attackers and members of Aguilar's family caused the death of a young neighbor of Aguilar. Aguilar's accusation includes Guido Benavidez and Colonel Loayza, who are responsible for the state security organizations and who, according to Aguilar, were involved in the plot to murder Espinal.

For his part, Interior Minister Gen Antonio Arnez (ret) regretted the attack on Aguilar's house and vowed to intensify police investigations in order to identify the attackers. Nevertheless, Aguilar accuses some high-ranking officials in the Bolivian state security organizations, it has been reported.

The Society of Jesus, the religious order to which Espinal belonged, today asked the armed forces headquarters for a complete explanation or denial of Aguilar's charges; the request was made through Radio Fides, which belongs to the society.

Consultations were initiated in political and military circles shortly after the accusation appeared in EL DIARIO. The accusation includes a long list of agents of the political police and the Bolivian intelligence services, alleging they participated in the murder of the Jesuit Espinal.

The Society of Jesus has also requested of Walter Guevara Arze, president of the Bolivian Congress and former president of the country, that a congressional commission be created to conduct the police investigation of motives and guilt in the murder of the Jesuit. For his part, Aguilar stated that the aim of the persons who attacked his home was "to eliminate me and all my family because they attacked us with bombs."

Armed Forces Communique

PY110121 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Armed Forces headquarters has released a communique stating that measures have been taken for the immediate intervention of ordinary or military justice in connection with the statements made by former Labor Minister Anibal Aguilar Penarrieta. The communique says:

The Public Relations Department of armed forces headquarters reports to the public that appropriate legal steps have been taken in view of the charges made by Anibal Aguilar Penarrieta and published in the press concerning terrorist acts which have been condemned by the whole country in order that ordinary or military justice immediately intervene to obtain documentary proof of those unscrupulous and rash charges.

The communique adds: It is again declared that the honor of the armed forces must not be smeared with impunity in such a reckless and slanderous manner, because no citizen who is aware of his civic duties and the respect due to the armed forces can permit an outburst of hatred and calumny against the tutelar institution of the fatherland.

It is also pointed out that members of the armed forces have been victims of similar attacks, and warning is given that the armed forces will take harsher measures to defend themselves, their members and the democratic process if such attacks are repeated or groundless charges are made.

MILITARY POLICE DETAIN GUERRILLAS IN SANTA CRUZ

PY110001 Paris AFP in Spanish 2259 GMT 10 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Santa Cruz de la Sierra, 10 Apr (AFP)--It was reported here today that a guerrilla commando has been detained by the military police in this Bolivian city, located near the Brazilian border 1,000 km. east of La Paz.

Radio Pirai in Santa Cruz reported the event without specifying the ideological leaning or the activities of the commando. The radio station reported that most of the guerrillas were foreigners who possessed official Bolivian documents that enabled them to carry out subversive activities before they were detained.

There has been no government or military confirmation of this news report, but there has also been no denial.

The Bolivian press has repeatedly reported charges that arms have entered Bolivia over the Bolivian-Brazilian border in exchange for cocaine.

COB ISSUES STATEMENT SUPPORTING PRC RELATIONS

PY101401 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpt] The Bolivian Labor Central, COB, the highest union organization in the country, supports the idea of having diplomatic relations with the PRC.

This statement was made by Juan Lechin Oquendo, COB executive secretary, who met with President Lidia Gueiler to explain that the delivery of the COB wage proposal to the executive branch has been postponed.

[Begin Lechin recording] I support, the COB supports, the idea of maintaining diplomatic relations with all countries if we can get mutual benefits. Therefore, the COB views with sympathy any new diplomatic relations [words indistinct]. I would like to see this relations [words indistinct]. [end recording]

GDR OFFERS GREATER AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

PY101405 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1120 GMT 10 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Mario Viscarra, peasant affairs minister, has accepted a GDR technical mission offer for greater technical and scientific cooperation in the agricultural field.

The GDR experts told the minister that their country is interested in increasing cooperation in agriculture. They indicated that they have great experience in cattle raising for both dairy and meat production and that they can advise in the preparation of agricultural plants and supply the necessary equipment and other requirements for their installation.

The experts also said they can cooperate in the production of agricultural products such as cereals and potatoes and in the installation of silos for grain storage.

The minister expressed interest in the GDR offer and indicated that appropriate negotiations will be carried out to get their cooperation.

HIGH-LEVEL SOVIET DELEGATION DUE TO ARRIVE 14 APR

PY091402 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Apr 80 p 6 PY

[Text] Brasilia--According to statements made yesterday by Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas, no invitation has been extended to President Figueiredo to visit the USSR, and the Brazilian Government has no plans in this regard.

Yet Pericas confirmed that two Soviet delegations will visit Brazil. The first mission, which will arrive on 14 April, will include a group of parliamentarians who were invited by Deputy Flavio Marcilio (PDS--Ceara state), president of the Chamber of Deputies. Despite the status of the delegation's members (it is headed by Eduard Shevardnadze, vice president of the Supreme Soviet). [as published] Itamaraty does not know whether there will be an audience with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro or President Figueiredo.

The other delegation has not yet set a date for its visit, but it is known to include economic authorities who will discuss matters pertaining to the steel sector. It will be headed by Iron and Steel Minist[illegible]kolai Alexeivich [as published].

The Soviet Embassy in Brasilia, through its cultural affairs section, yesterday confirmed that the Soviet Politburo members who will visit Brazil starting 14 April at the invitation of the Chamber of Deputies will invite President Figueiredo to visit Moscow next year. The invitation will be made by the head of the delegation, Eduard Shevardnadze, during an audience that he will request with President Figueiredo at Planalto Palace. The Soviet ambassador did not want to comment on the matter, and today he will release the Politburo delegation's agenda for its stay in Brazil.

DISBANDING OF PCB CENTRAL COMMITTEE PROPOSED

PY071615 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 6 Apr 80 p 1 PY

[Text] Communist leader Gregorio Bezerra has proposed the disbanding of the Central Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB] because he believes it is the only way of overcoming the internal crisis stemming from the disagreement between Secretary General Luis Carlos Prestes and the collective board. Bezerra has admitted that the PCB is experiencing the most serious crisis in its history.

As a way out he has suggested that the Central Committee be replaced by an interim national commission which will include representatives from all states and will preside over the party's seventh congress. The proposal was rejected by leader Hercules Correa, who would not even allow it to be studied "because Bezerra's proposal is in line with Prestes' idea."

BRIEFS

EXILED UNION LEADER RETURNS--Acquitted by the military court after a trial on the activities of the Popular Revolutionary Vanguard (VPR) movement and granted amnesty in two other trials where he was charged with subversive activities, union leader Manoel Dias do Nascimento returned to Sao Paulo yesterday after 10 years in exile. He arrived from Lima with his wife and two children and was welcomed by a large number of former exiles. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Apr 80 p 7 PY]

PINOCHET SAYS DEMOCRACY UNABLE TO FACE MARXISM

PY100157 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 80 PY

[(Graciela Contreras) report from Diego Portales building]

[Text] At noon today, President Pinochet attended the main ceremony celebrating Cavalry Day, which was held at the (Buenas) Regiment headquarters.

On this occasion President Pinochet pointed out the importance his government attaches to this arm of defense and to its future possibilities.

Referring to the political situation, Pinochet stated that nobody wants to stick to [words indistinct]. The problem, he said, is different, and it should be viewed in another way. You must understand that Marxist doctrine is completely different from the one we know. He then stated that, as a consequence, no activity of a democratic nature will be capable of facing Marxism. Therefore, we must change our course and use other methods in order to be able to face Marxism. If we do not, all that has been achieved, all the struggles we have been through and all the blood (?shed) on 11 September and the following days would be lost. Everything could be ruined by the ambition of a few, by inconsistency and failure to understand the events.

This is how we should understand the problem and how we, who are men of arms, who are the ones interested in saving this nation called Chile, should act.

GOVERNMENT BANS PUBLIC RALLIES ON MAY DAY

PY102233 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2102 GMT 10 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 10 Apr (LATIN)--The government warned today that it will not authorize any public rallies on 1 May, International Labor Day.

In a communique, the Interior Ministry states that those who might seek to take advantage of the 1 May celebration to disrupt "the existing legal order will be subject to the stiffest punishments provided under the appropriate laws."

"President Augusto Pinochet invites all representatives of the various labor sectors to attend the traditional ceremony to be held on that day at government house," the official declaration states.

OFFICIAL VIEWS EVENTS AT PERU'S HAVANA EMBASSY

PY072328 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2028 GMT 7 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 7 Apr (LATIN)--Acting Foreign Minister Gen Enrique Valdes today criticized the Cuban withdrawal of police protection from the Peruvian Embassy in Havana that prompted an invasion of that embassy by refugees.

"That attitude is in violation of the obligations every country has toward duly accredited foreign diplomatic missions," Valdes told newsmen.

He said that the invasion of the Peruvian Embassy by approximately 10,000 refugees "is quite a curious situation whose true cause ought to be determined. We are again viewing something irregular in connection with asylum procedures."

Asked about the position Chile would adopt in response to possible requests for asylum by Cuban dissidents, Valdes said that that was a subject which would have to be studied at the appropriate time, since "the causes that prompted the request" must be properly clarified.

TAXI UNION LEADER ARRESTED FOR 'SLANDEROUS' REMARKS

PY101706 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1631 GMT 10 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 10 Apr (LATIN)--It has been officially reported that taxi union leader Juan Jara Cruz was arrested today by the government on charges of violating the National Security Law.

Juan Jara, president of the National Taxi Union Federation that encompasses more than 10,000 persons, issued a statement yesterday that was "slanderous and against the existing legal order" of the Santiago municipality.

LEFTIST GROUP CLAIMS TO HAVE STOLEN HISTORIC FLAG

PY090315 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0056 GMT 9 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 8 Apr (LATIN)--An unknown leftist command took credit here today for the audacious theft of the first Chilean flag, in front of which the country's independence was declared on 12 February 1818.

The Javiera Carrera Popular Resistance Command released to the local press a statement and a photograph of the old Chilean tricolored flag (?next to) a man on guard carrying a Soviet-made AK machinegun.

The declaration states: "The popular resistance had decided to recover for the Chilean people the national banner before which the independence of our country was declared. Today it is under the protection of the weapons of the resistance."

The silk flag was stolen from the National Historical Museum on 30 March. The theft went unnoticed by museum officials and guards. Police forces have unsuccessfully tried to recover the relic during the past 9 days.

The so-far unknown Javiera Carrera Command has taken the name of a famous Chilean woman who fought for the freedom of the country during the past century.

Arrests Made

PY110130 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpts] (German Seifan) has been arrested in connection with the theft of a historic flag from the National Historical Museum. (Seifan) has been identified by members of the security department as the driver of Andres Pascal Allende, a fugitive delinquent of the self-styled Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR).

It has also been reported that the student (Ricardo Belavidas San Martin), who appears to be involved in the flag case, is also under arrest.

BRIEFS

MIRAGE FIGHTERS--Santiago, Chile, 4 Apr (LATIN)--The Chilean Air Force has reported that the 12 Mirage fighters recently purchased from France will be sent in parts and assembled in Chile, and that the jets will be ready for their first flights next August, with crews trained in France. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1914 GMT 4 Apr 80 PY]

PAPER REPORTS M-19 FIVE-POINT PROPOSAL TO GOVERNMENT

PA102357 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2304 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 10 Apr (LATIN)--The leftist guerrilla group which has been occupying the Dominican Embassy for 44 days has proposed a five-point formula to the government to end the occupation, the newspaper EL VESPERTINO reported today.

According to the paper, the conditions set by the members of the 19 April Movement (M-19) are:

The Government (of Colombia) will provide them with transportation to travel with a group of hostages to Austria and from there to a country in the Far East.

The government will withdraw its troops (military units) from the embassy and El Dorado Airport and will provide helicopters to take them to the air terminal (from the embassy).

The seven members of the M-19 command who are in prison and four other leaders of the FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia) and other subversive groups must be released.

Suspension of the verbal courts-martial of M-19 leaders and transfer of such proceedings to regular courts.

Payment of ransom by the governments affected, the sum of which is as yet undetermined.

RED CROSS DELEGATE VISITS EMBASSY HOSTAGES

PA101729 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0205 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 9 Apr (EFE)--The International Red Cross today delivered to the Colombian Government a complete report on the health of the 20 hostages at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota. International delegate Armin Eric Kobel disclosed at a news conference that he had prepared the report based on his two visits to the embassy during recent days. "The report itself is confidential, and I have reported only to the Colombian Government," said Kobel, who is a regional delegate of the CICR [presumably the International Red Cross Commission] for the Andean countries , Guyana and Suriname.

Kobel said that during one of his visits to the Dominican Embassy, he had sufficient time to speak with Commander Uno, chief of the guerrilla operation, on the issue of the hostages' mental condition. "More than anything else, my visit was for humanitarian reasons," said Kobel, who pointed out he received all the cooperation he needed from the Colombian Government and the 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrillas in order to fulfill his mission. "I talked to the 20 hostages and the M-19 guerrillas, and I found them all well and optimistic," the International Red Cross delegate added.

"My report concerns mostly the psychological conditions of all the hostages, including the 11 ambassadors," he said. "I also talked to the embassy occupants, but I will refrain from giving my opinion on what will be the outcome of this terrorist action, since this would be an interference in domestic affairs which is something I must not do," he explained.

Kobel, who announced that 10 April he will again visit the Dominican Embassy here, said he had given encouragement to the hostages, which is something they were needing. He was able to ascertain the conditions under which the M-19 guerrillas have kept the diplomatic hostages for more than 40 days in tension and uncertainty. He denied that during his visits he had started negotiations for safe-conducts for the hostages and the guerrillas, once the latter decide to depart for exile following a bloodless solution.

Commander Uno said Kobel "was able to view in great detail the humanitarian manner in which we treat our hostages, which we consider essential. We let him talk freely with all the hostages, and he drew his own conclusions."

PLANS UNDERWAY TO BUILD FENCE AROUND EMBASSY

PA090305 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpt] Education Minister Llovera Caicedo said that there are plans to build provisional walls or fences around the Dominican Embassy in Bogota in order to isolate the area. Pedestrians and traffic would not then be able to get near the restricted area.

The minister said that academic activities will start next week according to a plan carefully studied by the Superior Council. This plan takes into consideration the resolutions taken by military authorities.

The ministers said that more specific information will be released during the week.

GOVERNMENT IN 'NO POSITION' TO ACCEPT REFUGEE CUBANS

PA110219 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0131 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 10 Apr (LATIN)--The Colombian Government announced officially tonight that it is not in a position to receive any of the 10,000 persons in asylum at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas made this announcement to local newsmen at the government palace.

Colombian Deputy Foreign Minister Col Julio Londono (ret) participated in the Andean Group foreign ministers meeting in Lima to study the situation created by the mass asylum of Cubans at the Peruvian Embassy.

Uribe Vargas' announcement came hours after Spain reported it was willing to accept 500 refugees and render financial assistance for the transfer of the Cuban refugees to another country.

CHAMBER PANEL CHOSEN TO DISSUADE ROLDOS FROM REFORMS

PA101804 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpt] The National Chamber of Representatives has designated a five-member committee to meet with President Jaime Roldos to urge him to withdraw his proposed constitutional reforms, of which only one article has been approved.

The committee was made up of Representatives Rafael Armijos, Raul Clemente Huerta, Gil Barragan, Raul Baca and Wilfrido Lucedo of the Conservative Party, Liberal Party, Democratic Institutionalist Coalition, Democratic Left and Peoples Democracy, respectively.

Dialog Breaks Down

PA102054 Paris AFP in Spanish 1946 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Quito, 10 Apr (AFP)--A dialog between Ecuadorean president Jaime Roldos and a parliamentary commission failed here today after the first session, participants at the meeting have reported.

A commission of the Chamber of Representatives (legislative branch), chaired by Colonel Armijos, met with the president to ask him to withdraw the constitutional amendment which he introduced at a special congressional session.

Parliament turned down four of the five amendments suggested by Roldos. However, the president is intent on holding a plebiscite to secure approval for the amendments, one of which empowers him to dissolve Congress.

The legislators tried not to give an affirmative reply as they left the (?meeting). They simply stated that they will first inform the Chamber of Representatives. Several signs noted at the end of the meeting led to the belief that the talk had negative results.

EDUCATION MINISTER DEFENDS ROLDOS' AMENDMENTS

PA101421 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Galo Garcia Feraud, education and sports minister, who was vice president of the first commission in charge of the country's constitutional project and drafting the present Constitution, has assured this radio station that the procedure the president of the republic is following in requesting amendments to the Constitution is absolutely valid. Here is what he said:

[Begin recording] As an association of communities, Ecuador must follow certain standards of juridical and constitutional order. It used to be that whenever we referred to the Constitution, it was always about a de facto violation of the magna carta. What we are trying to do now is amend the Constitution according to established procedures. One of these procedures is to submit the amendment to the Chamber of Representatives, and if necessary, there being no other alternative, to submit the amendments to the Ecuadorean people, because in a truly representative democracy the people have the right to express their views.

[Question] Political circles have constantly been saying that if President Roldos succeeds in having his way, he will become a civilian dictator. What do you think about this?

[Answer] Rulers make governments what they are. President Roldos has given enough proof of his tolerance, of his democratic ideals, of his great respect for human rights and of the right to disagree and to have different opinions. The president of the republic during this political conflict has proven beyond a doubt that he is a real statesman who believes in the republican system of government. I am sure that the president of the republic, if he should be granted special powers to legislate when the Chamber of Representatives is not in session, will use those special powers with utmost reponsibility and respect. He has given enough evidence that he is a very responsible man in matters related to politics and the state. There is no foundation, no reason whatsoever, to think that we are heading toward a civilian dictatorship. The special powers, you can be sure, will only be used for really important issues which need to be legislated. The president of the republic will use those special powers to meet the people's more urgent demands and under no circumstances will he misrepresent the power and the trust that the Ecuadorean people have in him. The president of the republic has always stressed his respect for the normal channels established by the Ecuadorean people and that economic development and social justice must go together. [end recording]

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION--Quito, 5 Apr (EFE)--Ecuadorean petroleum production for 1980 will amount to 74 million barrels, 9 million higher than the average for the past 8 years. For the first time, most of it will be used for domestic consumption. Petroleum exports from 1980 to 1984 should represent 43.7 percent of total Ecuadorean exports. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0020 GMT 6 Apr 80 PA]

CREDIT FOR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT--Quito--An executive decree has authorized the Ecuadorean electrification institute to negotiate a $7,110,835,000 [figures as heard] credit offered by the Mitsubishi Corporation of Tokyo, Japan, to finance the acquisition of electronic equipment for its substations in the country. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 30 Mar 80 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES HAVANA SITUATION

PY101443 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Apr 80 PY

[Interview with Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia--date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Dr Garcia y Garcia, could you tell us about the situation of the persons who are inside the Peruvian Embassy in Havana?

[Answer] Their situation has not changed. The situation of the persons who entered the Peruvian Embassy did not change just because there has been a meeting of the Andean Pact Council. For humanitarian reasons we will immediately begin some sort of action aimed at fulfilling these persons' desire to leave Cuba, because it does seem that the Cuban Government plans to facilitate this.

[Question] What will be the procedure to evacuate the refugees who have sought asylum at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana?

[Answer] The final details are being arranged with international humanitarian organizations such as the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration [ICEM] and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. We are only waiting for Cuban Government approval for the ICEM, which is the organization that deals with this sort of problem, to begin to work. The Peruvian Government has officially requested this, and the ICEM has promised to do the job.

As soon as we have the approval of the Cuban Government, I believe that we will be able to start sending planes to get the people out.

[Question] An airlift?

[Question] How many Cubans is Peru ready to take? Could you give us a number? [sequence of questions as heard]

[Answer] I believe that Peru will be able to receive approximately 1,000 refugees.

[Question] Approximately 15 percent?

[Answer] I do not know exactly. We do not know exactly how many there are at the embassy.

[Question] What percentages will the other Andean countries accept?

[Answer] Each country will make its own announcement. I can only speak on behalf of Peru for the time being.

[Question] Have you received any offer from countries outside the Andean Pact, and which are they?

[Answer] Yes, we have received some offers, but each country will make its own announcement. I am not entitled to do it.

[Question] What is the current status of relations between Peru and Cuba, Minister Garcia y Garcia?

[Answer] For the time being we are concentrating on the situation of the refugees in the embassy, and that is all.

[Question] There is some talk to the effect that there has been violence among the Cuban refugees at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, that there have been conflicts and that the situation has become unbearable inside the compound.

[Answer] We have had no report in this regard. We have had some information regarding aggressions from outside, either stones or bullets, but no news about internal conflicts.

[Question] Please, how long will this situation at your embassy in Havana continue?

[Answer] Peru would like it to end as soon as possible and will do everything it can to shorten it.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, could you tell us when the first Cuban refugee will arrive in Peru?

[Answer] I cannot tell you that.

[Question] Two weeks? Three weeks?

[Answer] We have to act in agreement with the Cuban Government, and I cannot tell you when it will take place.

[Question] One last question for Buenos Aires, Argentina, sir. Can you as a diplomat give us a definition of what is happening with diplomacy in the world?

[Answer] I would describe the situation as a tragedy. I believe that diplomats are being used for political struggle through unfair means.

[Question] Would you say that diplomacy is experiencing a crisis?

[Answer] I do not believe that diplomacy is in crisis but rather that elements alien to diplomacy are using it in the wrong manner.

[Question] Do you believe that this situation has been provoked by the Cuban Government? Why did it happen?

[Answer] I do not have the slightest idea. As I have said before, Peru is still unable to understand fully why this situation is taking place.

BRIEFS

UNEMPLOYMENT, UNDEREMPLOYMENT--Lima, 9 Apr (AFP)--Rolando Ames, director of social studies of the Catholic University of Lima, has reported that unemployment and under-employment in Lima has reached 55.5 percent of the population. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1904 GMT 9 Apr 80 PY]

MINING PRODUCTION FIGURES--The president of the organizing committee of the Third National Congress of Small Mining Enterprises, (Walter Vidal Ramos), has announced that these enterprises produce minerals worth over 36 billion soles per year. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Apr 80 PY]

POLITICIANS SAY 'MANEUVER' BEHIND EMBASSY INCIDENTS

PA092214 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Leaders of three Venezuelan political organizations have warned that a maneuver against Cuba exists behind the incidents at the Peruvian and Venezuelan embassies in Havana.

Hector Perez Marcano, deputy of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, stressed that the problem has been distorted because it has been confirmed that there are many common criminals among the people who entered the Peruvian Embassy. Those who are not criminals are not being persecuted for political reasons.

For his part, Pedro Mena, deputy of the People's Electoral Movement, affirmed that an international maneuver aimed at obstructing Latin American relations with the Cuban Government has been underway over the past few months.

David Nieves, secretary general of the (?Socialist League), said that Venezuela has not respected the right to self-determination in this case because it is trying to have the Andean Pact countries [words indistinct] the situation being experienced in Cuba.

EL NACIONAL Criticism

PA091250 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2340 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 8 Apr (LATIN)--The dismissal of former Peruvian ambassador to Cuba, Edgardo de Habich, by his government when he tried to restrict the granting of political asylum "was right," an EL NACIONAL commentary said here today.

The article by the chief of the newspaper's international section, Ted Cordova-Claure, maintained that President Fidel Castro's regime reacted with energy last week following an incident with some people seeking asylum at the Peruvian Embassy because he does not want his soldiers to die.

"The Cuban thesis is that many of those who seek asylum do not do it for political reasons, but because they are vagabonds or criminals, the article said, and that many of the diplomatic missions cannot discriminate or determine asylum as such."

"The first to note the seriousness of the problem was Peruvian diplomat Edgardo de Habich" it continued. "He warned that not all those who seek asylum are politically persecuted and that it was unwise to open the doors of all the embassies to everyone who wanted to leave in a hurry."

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE CONFIRMS DECISION TO ATTEND GAMES

PA110121 Paris AFP in Spanish 2056 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpt] Caracas, 10 Apr (AFP)--Venezuela confirmed today that it will attend the Moscow Olympic games scheduled for July, it was reported here today.

The Venezuelan Olympic Committee, headed by Luis Felipe Rodriguez, reiterated the decision by the Assembly of Federations to participate in the Olympic games and reject the boycott requested by U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

LOPEZ PORTILLO SPEAKS ON BENEFITS OF OIL

PA070057 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2201 GMT 6 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Gaymas, Mexico, 6 Apr (EFE)--Backed by its undisputed and indisputable sovereignty, Mexico enters the world energy market as the booty of no superpower, President of Mexico Jose Lopez Portillo said here today.

The chief of state admitted that the adoption of his proposal for a new world energy order "is not exactly what is desired," but things are advancing. However, "in the world, reasonable things are not always possible."

Lopez Portillo said, in speaking at this Mexican port on the Pacific Ocean some 1,800 km northeast of the capital, that "the prices of oil are not decided in government dialogs, but rather conform to the market's general conditions."

He noted that the talks which the Mexican Government recently held with representatives of the United States had nothing to do with oil prices. Referring to the world energy problem, Lopez Portillo said that "it is absurd for every interest to want to solve situations to its own benefit."

Mexico, he added, manages and supplies energy to promote its development interests, to turn the energy into a nonrenewable resource to fuel Mexican industrial progress in order to substitute some form of permanent wealth for it.

Finally he said that in the search for a new world energy order, which will be found only by overcoming "injustice, incomprehension and selfishness," Mexico is not fighting anyone, but proposing something definite which sooner or later will be accepted by all.

Meeting With Bowdler

PA071810 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo has said his conversations last week with William Bowdler, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, and Robert Krueger, U.S. coordinator for Mexican affairs, did not touch on the subject of oil prices. He also said that Mexican crude oil will not become the booty of another nation and its price will be established according to the general conditions of the market.

OIL PRICE TO REMAIN UNCHANGED IN SECOND QUARTER

PA092308 Paris AFP in Spanish 2245 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Apr (AFP)--The Mexican Government's petroleum enterprise today decided not to increase the price of its export crude oil for the second quarter of this year.

The prices during the first quarter were $32 for Isthmus-type oil and $28 for Maya crude.

SUPPORT URGED FOR PERUVIAN EMBASSY REFUGEES IN CUBA

PA110310 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Since Fidel Castro appeared on the Cuban scene as the man who does what he wants in that country, the island has become not only a cause for concern but a challenge to the other nations of America, including the United States, on a 24-hour basis. By becoming a socialist state, even according to its own constitution, Cuba accentuated the nature of its troublesome condition within the sociopolitical framework of the new world. And when other countries repudiated its regime and at the same time some Cubans voiced their desire to leave their native country in pursuit of other nations which they thought would offer broader freedom, Fidel played his first bluff in a dramatic international poker game.

In 1965 Fidel said he left his fellow citizens who wanted to emigrate free to do so as long as some country agreed to welcome them. That gauntlet was picked up by the United States, and since then thousands of Cubans have been living there, particularly in Miami. Although they feel a natural nostalgia for their homeland, they are fully enjoying great opportunities for improvement through work, free competition and active participation in the daily activities of a free, democratic nation which respects human rights.

Now Fidel has uttered a challenge again. He has used every tone of voice and every medium to say that all Cubans dissatisfied with the government can leave the island if they can find permanent status in another country. Now nearly 10,000 people are living precariously at the Peruvian Embassy. They see the embassy as an open door to the freedom they want. But now it turns out that in our America the governments which day and night voiced their faith in democracy and their desire to give all men in America every opportunity to escape the claws of communism have gone dumb following Fidel's challenge.

There has been no unanimous din of acceptance of the Cubans who want to leave Castro's island, as there should have been. It is the governments, not the peoples, who have to make such a statement because they have the power to accept or refuse those demands and they have the legal and economic means to meet them.

Now men in America can well wonder if that so-called devotion to democracy and the purported rejection of oppression were sheer words and not concepts believed in, practiced and carried through when the time--the hour of truth--comes. In the answer to these questions lies not only the fate of the 10,000 refugees at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana but also the prestige of the entire continent and the truthfulness or fallacy of its determination to remain democratic and give everyone who voices the desire to be democratic, as the refugees in Havana have been doing for the past few weeks, the opportunity to do so.

TORRIJOS DENIES HE WILL RUN FOR PRESIDENT

PA110032 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 9 Apr 80 pp 1-A, 6-A PA

[Text] Madrid, 9 Apr (EFE)--A study to be completed in 4 months at a cost of $26 million will be made jointly by Panama, the United States and Japan on a sea-level canal across Panama.

"This study, which was not done with the present canal early in this century, will consider two factors; ecology and national sentiments, which did not exist before," the former chief of the Panamanian Government, Gen Omar Torrijos, said here today. He is spending a few days in Madrid.

The former chief of government denied that in 1984, when new elections are to be held in Panama, he will run for president. "Nobody believes me, but that is the way it is," he said flatly. "I now realize how comfortable it is just to walk down a street, window shopping," he said.

Torrijos received a small group of newsmen, including an EFE correspondent, at an informal news conference in the Madrid hotel where he is staying. He discussed several topics on Latin America and particularly Central America.

"The Japanese realize that the way the world market moves today, the only thing one can 'maneuver' in the future is transportation, and building a canal that can be used by the 500,000-ton ships is a spectacular feat that will change the construction policy in every shipyard in the world," Torrijos said. He believes this canal, which will replace the present lock canal and will be at a different altitude, will make profitable the export of certain materials which are not being moved today. The sea-level canal will be 90 km long and will take 3 hours to transit, as opposed to the 8 hours required to transit the present canal.

The former chief of the Panamanian Government and commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard then answered some questions on the Central American situation. He denied that relations between Panama and Nicaragua had deteriorated. "We helped them when they needed it, and then we withdrew, which is the way it should be," he said, adding that Panama is giving Nicaragua all the technical and human cooperation possible to help them in their reconstruction.

"Actually the only thing we can give the Nicaraguans is advice, and what they really need is money," he added. He described the $75 million that the United States offered to the Sandinist junta as very small. He said the junta is acting with moderation and he does not think it is leading to the "Cubanization" of the country despite the fact that the language it uses is somewhat radical. They [the Sandinists] are using this language "because they are upset and they are just beginning," Torrijos added.

Regarding the Salvadoran situation, Torrijos sees it as very complicated. "There was a moment when we tried to mediate. There could have been a solution at that time. The leftist groups gave the Salvadoran junta a truce and it did not take advantage of it. A truce is not a blank check," General Torrijos said.

In his opinion, the United States is making a mistake in El Salvador by trying to find a solution through the Christian Democratic Party, which lacks strength. "They should be in favor of the moderate military officers." In any case, he affirmed, the situation is too complicated because the military officers will not be able to eliminate the revolutionary groups by themselves and the revolutionary groups do not realize that they will not be able to annihilate the military.

He said it was too bad that the current electoral process in the United States is reducing President Carter's ability to act firmly and said he hopes Carter will be reelected. "It will be the only way he can do anything, because U.S. presidents become stronger during their second terms." It is better that Carter be reelected so as to avoid another "novice," Torrijos noted.

Asked about the activity that certain groups seem to have started in former French and British possessions in the Caribbean, Torrijos said: "Well, I am not too up to date on that topic. It is Fidel Castro's sector." However, he added that this activity is very much like "spontaneous combustion." He attributed the traditional political and social calm in Panama to the fact that "no political group feels truly offended" and "that no door is firmly closed to anyone."

LABOR MINISTRY TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST TREATY VIOLATORS

PA110224 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 9 Apr 80 p 30 PA

[Text] Oyden Ortega Duran, labor and social welfare minister, and local 907 and local 900 leaders held a historic meeting yesterday to discuss some firms' lack of observance of labor provisions in the Panama Canal area.

Ortega Duran's meeting with Luis Anderson (local 907) and Robert S. Goldson (local 900) lasted 4 hours. Ortega Duran was accompanied by Deputy Minister Rolando Anguizola, General Labor Director Ovidio Guillen and legal adviser Dr Jose Ceballos. Afterwards the minister said the meeting had been of historic importance "due to its implications, since it will be demonstrated that the Republic of Panama is a single sovereign territory and that the Torrijos-Carter treaty uprooted longstanding colonialism."

It is noteworthy that after the labor leaders stated all the charges against and violations committed by the firms, it was decided that the Labor Ministry will coordinate with the unions of the area and other national authorities on the immediate action to be taken against these firms. It was also noted that starting next week several Labor Ministry departments will conduct thorough inspections in the area to severely sanction firms that are breaking the labor law. The labor minister added that this attitude is consistent with specific instructions issued by President Royo concerning the enforcement of labor legislation throughout the canal area.

Ortega Duran added that a team of Labor Ministry experts will carefully analyze "the Act on U.S. Civil Service Reforms" issued in 1978. Its seventh chapter sets out guidelines on labor-management relations in the Panama Canal area. During the meeting this act was called "an imposition by the U.S. federal agencies operating in the canal area, which is contrary to the labor code and the Torrijos-Carter treaties." In no less than 30 days a national pronouncement will be issued on the violation of any aspect of the labor code as a result of the enforcement of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, U.S. implementation of those treaties and the "Act on U.S. Civil Service Reforms."

400 CANAL AREA WORKERS STRIKE DUE TO LABOR 'ANOMALIES'

PA090236 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpts] About 400 canal area workers walked off the job today to protest anomalies in labor-management relations which have developed since the street and road maintenance service, and the bridge of the Americas reverted to Panama. The strike is affecting the workers who belong to the Public Works Ministry in the canal area, as Abraham Sanchez Morales, a spokesman for the large group, told this station during the following interview.

[Begin recording] [Question] How long will the walkout last and how could the problem be solved?

[Answer] The strike will last until a ranking state official appears. We won't let a lower official solve the problem. We want a higher official who has decisionmaking power. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

300 CUBANS MAY BE ACCEPTED FROM PERUVIAN EMBASSY

PA102238 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1434 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 10 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Foreign Minister Angel Calderon Fournier has stated that Costa Rica is in a position to receive some 300 Cubans of the 10,000 at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. However, he said that the government is waiting for the agreements to be adopted by the Andean Pact countries, which began meeting yesterday to determine how to resolve the problem.

Both the Foreign Minister and President Carazo expressed Costa Rica's willingness to help "as much as possible" in solving the refugee situation. Carazo remarked that if Fidel Castro were to open wide the doors to Cuba "the island would be emptied."

DEPUTIES DISCUSS PRESENCE OF U.S. HELICOPTERS

PA100323 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1635 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 9 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The presence of five U.S. helicopters in a training and social action mission in Costa Rica was the subject of a debate last night in the Legislative Assembly.

Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealy arrived unexpectedly at the Legislative Assembly to explain the presence of the helicopters, which he explained were on a good will visit similar to those carried out on the same date during the two previous years. The communist deputies submitted a motion demanding that the helicopters, which are based in the Canal Zone, leave Costa Rican territory, alleging that being military units they should have requested permission to the Legislative Assembly to come to Costa Rica. Minister Echeverria explained that these are aircraft used especially for rescue operations, apart from the fact that the helicopters have no firearms and therefore require no authorization from the deputies.

The 5 helicopters, with a crew of 20 persons, will conduct a training program in the highest mountains in Costa Rica and will help several local institutions to set up welfare programs in places that can only be reached by air. They will also take groups from rescue teams to strategic points in the Talamanca Zone on the Atlantic side, to continue the search for two young scouts who disappeared 2 months ago in that mountainous area.

SECURITY MINISTER VIEWS POSSIBLE NICARAGUAN COUP

PA100442 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0003 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 9 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey considers it possible that a coup is being plotted against the Sandinist government of Nicaragua but said that there is no camp in Costa Rica where individuals could be training for such a purpose. He said the armed forces have carried out several operations in northern Costa Rica, on the border with Nicaragua, to search for supposed anti-Sandinist military camps used for training purposes.

"Within our capabilities we are guarding the whole border to prevent any guerrilla group from holding military maneuvers," he said. Echeverria added that he does not discard the possibility of a coup against the Sandinist government because the deposed military men warned from the beginning that they would try to return to power by any means.

According to reports received by Echeverria, Gen Gonzalo Evertz, one of the principal commanders of deposed Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza Debayle, entered Costa Rica under an assumed identity at the end of March. However, investigations conducted by the National Security Department have not substantiated the accuracy of these reports.

Echeverria affirmed emphatically that Evertz can come to Costa Rica any time he wants to under his real name after complying with local laws "but if we can confirm that he is in the country illegally we will arrest and expel him, as we would expel any other foreigner under similar circumstances." The Somozist military commander owns a house in Costa Rica but he has not visited Costa Rica legally since the victory of the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua.

Regarding other reports, on the supposed presence in Costa Rica of General Somoza's son, Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, Echeverria said that he has heard no such report. "Like Evertz, Somoza Junior can visit Costa Rica, but legally, or we will expel him," he exphasized.

EL SALVADOR

POPE APPOINTS NEW ARCHBISHOP FOR SAN SALVADOR

PA101503 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1430 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran curia revealed that Mngr Arturo Rivera y Damas today was appointed the new archbishop of San Salvador by Pope John Paul II. He replaces Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero y Galdamez who was murdered on 24 March.

The curia said Monsignor Rivera y Damas is as of this date the apostolic administrator of the San Salvador diocese. It added that he has all the powers of a residential bishop. Rivera y Damas is the archbishop of Santiago de Maria, in eastern El Salvador, a post which he will continue to hold.

3,000 EXTREMISTS REPORTEDLY ESTABLISH 'FREE TERRITORY'

PA102038 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 10 Apr 80 pp 2, 13 PA

[Excerpts] Thousands of inhabitants of Arcatao, Cancasque, and other towns in Chalatenango Department flee daily into the mountains in search of shelter because of constant threats from extremist groups, the armed forces reports. Yesterday morning, domestic and foreign newsmen visited the town of Cancasque which was attacked early Sunday morning by some 200 heavily armed men belonging to the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces.

The residents of Arcatao, Chalatenango Department, are facing a similar situation. There are daily attacks by subversive organizations. Yesterday morning, many persons who reside in the town visited the authorities in Chalatenango to send a message to the revolutionary government junta, asking to have effective vigilance established in that town and in rural sectors in the same area.

According to statements made yesterday, the extremist groups which keep the northern part of the country threatened have established a "free territory" in La Canada, El Portillo, Los Filos and other surrounding areas, where the extremist organizations claim to be living under their own laws. According to the report submitted to the authorities, approximately 3,000 heavily armed men are inhabiting the area which they have chosen to call a "free territory" because there are no authorities nor is the area visited by any military or security corps.

Army Preparation for Eviction

PA102223 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1949 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[By Adrian Roberto Aldana]

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Apr (LATIN)--Some 3,000 heavily armed guerrillas have occupied at least three towns in the northern department of Chalatenango, on the Honduran border, and declared the area the "free territory of El Salvador," according to reports from the authorities today. The rebels this week occupied the communities of El Canada, El Portillo and Los Filos (800, 1,500 and 600 inhabitants, respectively), in Aracatao jurisdiction, and according to authorities, are using the area as a base for nightly incursions against other towns.

According to the armed forces, the Salvadoran army is preparing an operation to evict the guerrillas, identified as members of the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), and other antigovernment leftwing forces such as the Peoples Revolutionary Army (ERP) and the Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN).

Elsewhere, police reported that an FPL armed commando today occupied Radio Senorial here and forced the operators to broadcast a message calling on the people to support the armed rebellion against the junta. Security agents arrived later and disconnected the transmitters.

Meanwhile, violence has claimed at least 33 dead in the last 4 days, 25 of which were identified by the police as farmworkers slain yesterday by guerrillas in the department of Cuscatlan, north of San Salvador. On Monday police clashed with FPL guerrillas. Four guerrillas were killed and several policemen were wounded at kilometer 76 on the Santana Highway, where authorities reported discovery of a clandestine arms factory. Two peasants died at Cancasque, Chalatenango Province, in addition to a student shot and a man who refused to turn over to a suspected "subversive" the vehicle he was driving yesterday in the capital.

Judge Atilio Ramirez, in charge of the investigation into the murder of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, left the country after having received anonymous death threats, according to court sources. The lawyer went to the United States with his family after the Supreme Court granted him permission to abandon the case, the sources said.

The Apostolic Nunciature meanwhile reported today that the Santiago de Maria Archbishop, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, 57, has been appointed "apostolic administrator" of the San Salvador archdiocese.

Rivera will temporarily assume the functions of Archbishop Romero, slain on 24 March at Mass at a hospital chapel.

ARMY REPORTEDLY SURROUNDS NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

PA101448 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0454 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The National University of El Salvador was surrounded tonight by military units. People who live near the university have stated that combined security forces have set up checkpoints on the streets having access to the university.

"Sporadic shootings have been heard at different times," said one of the persons interviewed by phone by this agency. It seems that armed groups within the university have been exchanging fire with the military units surrounding the campus.

The university has been militarily surrounded on three different occasions this year. The first time the authorities said that the action was to prevent injuries to thousands of demonstrators who had sought refuge there, following a leftist forces rally in San Salvador on 22 January.

After an unsuccessful guerrilla attack on the Salvadoran National Guard headquarters, the university was again surrounded on 3 March. On 17 March, military troops once again surrounded the university campus, presumably to forestall actions by leftists concealed in the university who were supporting violent actions on the occasion of a general strike called by the Marxist Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses.

Residents of this vicinity said that several vehicles, including a bus, have been blocking the streets around the university. So far no official communique has been issued to explain reasons for the presence of military units round the university.

Authorities Deny Report

PA102349 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1508 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Authorities told ACAN-EFE today that the University of El Salvador has not been surrounded by the military. They said that at 2100 (0300 GMT) yesterday Marxist militants parked a bus [across the road] near the Gen Francisco Menendez National Institute close to the university and a few minutes later police rushed to the scene to restore order. The police withdrew about 20 minutes later, after removing the bus, according to an official report.

The authorities said the report on the "military cordon" was issued by "agents of international subversion" with the intention of causing problems for the government. It was reported last night that for the fourth time this year the national university had been surrounded.

Reports by residents in the vicinity of the university said the military showed up in the early evening and sporadic shooting was heard. The university has about 20,000 students.

ARMED FORCES BULLETIN REPORTS LATEST INCIDENTS

PA102302 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2145 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Armed forces press committee bulletin dated 9 April]

[Excerpt] The committee has been informed that at 0630 on 9 April some 150 people--including some women--about 30-50 of whom were wearing olive drab uniforms, blue berets and red kerchiefs over their faces and who were carrying G-3 rifles, 12-gage shotguns, Molotov cocktails and Peoples Liberation Forces placards were moving on Monte San Juan, Cojutepeque, where they were planning to burn some homes.

Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] and 28 February Peoples Leagues [LP-28] members took over the Argentina farm on the slopes of Chaparrastique volcano in San Miguel on 9 April.

It was a group of 50 and all were carrying Galil rifles, 12-gage shotguns, handgrenades and pistols. When military patrols showed up, they opened fire and fled. Grenades marked "N-3 explosive" [explosivo N-3 fabricado] were found.

In El Parnaso in Ojo de Agua in Cojutepeque on 9 April a group of 50 men, women and children were in a light blue truck and a red pickup truck which was towing a passenger bus. They were armed with submachineguns and brush hooks. Their faces were covered with red kerchiefs. They attacked patrolmen with G-3 rifles but the police escaped. Two subversives took 10-year-old Jose Andres Lopez, brother of a patrolman.

It was reported that at Coco Verde at the Cuscatlan coffee plant in San Rafael Cedros another group subversives armed with rifles and submachineguns felled trees and obstructed traffic. They also opened fire on the defenseless residents of nearby townships.

In Monte San Juan, Cojutepeque, it was reported that at 0840 today a group of 40 LP-28 members wearing uniforms and armed with submachineguns cut the National Telecommunications Administration lines to isolate the population and sowed terror in the area. Women carrying weapons roamed the area and killed Calixto Hernandez and Nicolas Perez. They also kidnaped Eugenio Hernandez, a patrolman. They killed Fidel Juarez and Bartolome Lopez and draped red BPR and LP-28 kerchiefs over their faces.

In San Antonio, El Rosario, Cojutepeque, a group of 100 individuals armed with (?Uzzi), G-3 and (Masden) machineguns and .22,.38 and .45 pistols were riding trucks decked out with BPR and LP-28 insignias. They killed three individuals and left their bodies by the roadside. Another 200 individuals wearing kerchiefs over their faces joined them and killed seven patrolmen. A group of 50 patrolmen fled to the Cojutepeque commander's office for protection.

TWO BRAZILIAN POLICEMEN INJURED IN ATTACKS

PA100422 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The police have reported in Rio de Janeiro that two policemen were wounded in San Salvador as they were giving personal protection to Brazilian Charge d'Affaires Augusto (Esteli Salinas). In the first attack, Brazilian agent Carlos Mendes was seriously injured in the face when a rock broke the window of the car he was riding in together with the diplomat. In another attack, Gil Ramos was slightly injured when a bomb exploded near the Brazilian Embassy in San Salvador where he was serving as a guard.

MAYORGA DISCUSSES POSSIBILITY OF YOUNG OFFICERS' REBELLION

PA102023 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Roman Mayorga, a former member of the Salvadoran Government, said in Mexico that a rebellion by young officers and the disintegration of the army political possibilities in El Salvador. Mayorga resigned his government post in January because there was, and still is, no room for a reformist program.

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES POPULARITY OF MILITARY, GUERRILLAS

PA101252 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 8 Apr 80 p 7 PA

[Commentary by Hector Andino Maravilla: "Weakening of the Guerrillas"]

[Text] It is only natural that during recent months the leftist guerrillas should have been losing strength and even power if we take into consideration the fact that there have been some desertions from their ranks. The fact is that, in view of the measures toward good government which the present administration has taken to improve the living conditions of the masses, there is no longer a reason for the use of abrupt force.

The guerrillas have also been weakened as a result of the many casualties inflicted by the extreme rightists promoting a dictatorial Nazi-fascist government favorable to the dying oligarchy. The guerrillas have also sustained heavy casualties in clashes with the military forces, but, as Colonel Majano has said, the army is stronger than the guerrillas, so this is logical.

We must not forget that the Salvadoran army is one of the best trained, organized and disciplined in Latin America. We also have soldiers trained in guerrilla and counterguerrilla warfare. In addition, the Salvadoran people have slowly been moving closer to the military and supporting them because the military has been able to instill confidence in the civilian population.

This had to happen sooner or later if we remember that the 15 October 1979 insurrectional movement eliminated regimes which for almost 50 years had been plundering the national treasury and maintaining the flourishing power of the Salvadoran oligarchy. Now the young military men, who often in the past wanted to change things but could not because there was no unity of purpose in the military ranks, realize that all along the powerful interests of large capitalists were using the armed forces for purposes incompatible with the lofty historical mission of the armed forces.

The guerrillas have been weakened and the army has become much stronger because the former has lost popular backing while the latter has reconquered it with actions, not just with promises.

COLUMNIST DISCUSSES LESSENING DANGER OF CIVIL WAR

PA110112 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 10 Apr 80 pp 6, 19 PA

[Carlos Jiron column: "Will We Climb a Cliff to Peace?"]

[Text] Some time ago I wrote that we Salvadorans were sitting on a powder keg beside a flame. In other words, it could explode at any moment, wiping at least a major part of the population off the map. The most recent events, one after another, almost confirmed our forecast, but now it would seem that we have reached the other side without drowning.

Before 15 October, and even some weeks afterward, one could sense the black clouds of an imminent bloody civil war. Hundreds of newsmen from all over the world confirmed these fears, since they were prepared to cover a situation much worse than that of Nicaragua, although the circumstances were completely different in the two cases.

Are we right in our present feeling that the specter of a civil war has been dispelled? In any forecast, we must admit that an unknown factor exists. Apparently there will be no civil war. If it were to come now, we could only say that it would be a natural biological phenomenon resulting from our great population density. In other words, it would be rooted in the same causes as the great historical world conflagrations which have decimated populations because of shortages of food. Unfortunately the high level of technology achieved by man is not being used to its maximum potential for the production of more food, but rather for manufacturing increasingly sophisticated weapons for mass extermination.

We cannot speculate after all unless we start with specific facts. At this time more than ever we feel that the eruption of a civil war is least possible. The government junta has wrested important banners from the most powerful of the forces that were trying to destablilize the country. The so-called right, or extreme right, did not do much. It maintained a conservative view of the status quo although it did accept a system of change--not violent change but gradual, evolutionary change, if the social system would permit it.

Another decisive factor: The immense majority of the people themselves were not inclined to become involved in a confrontation among the people. Indeed they did not and do not want one. Perhaps the Nicaraguan case, with its horrors, may have contributed to the Salvadoran decision to think twice before plunging into such an adventure.

And the role of the radical groups of the Marxist left? Are they lying low while preparing to strike? Or are they not as fierce as they seemed or not as organized as they boasted or do not have as much support as was believed? It is generally thought that the assassination of Monsignor Romero was planned as the spark for a popular uprising upon which the left would capitalize; but for unknown reasons they did not exploit it, although they tried. On the other hand the government junta's determination to neutralize the attack by the extreme left must be taken into account. "The party is over," one member of the junta said previously, and it seems that he was serious.

It cannot be forgotten, either, that behind the scenes of the entire Salvadoran drama--the last act of which has probably not yet been played--is the resolute moral, military and economic support of the United States, which is evidently not willing to tolerate the establishment of new socialist or similar regimes in this, the throat of America, without seriously endangering its own security. [as published]

The remaining question is: Has Havana been defeated before the battle began? Will Moscow excuse this? And most important: Could it really be true that we have crossed the feared Amazon and reached the shore of peace without having experienced the suffering we feared?

Another important consideration is whether or not we should proceed with the profound changes in order to secure what seems to be a fact of life, or should we stop the wagon for the time being? Perhaps commonsense would indicate that we should do the latter in order to await results so that we will not be in the position of having the medicine kill the patient.

The present feeling is pleasant: The feeling that the danger is passing. But we should not be too confident and it would be better to remain on the alert.

CRM ISSUES DOCUMENT CREATING DEMOCRATIC FRONT

PA101518 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM] has issued the document creating the Salvadoran Democratic Front [FDS] which is made up of several democratic and progressive organizations in El Salvador whose creation was announced last week. Our correspondent in El Salvador gives details on this:

[Begin recording] The CRM today published the document issued by the organizations which made up the FDS. The document was signed by the following organizations: The Peoples Liberation Movement, the Revolutionary Trade Union Federation, the Independent Movement of Professionals and Technicians, National Revolutionary Movement, the Popular Faction of the Christian Democratic Party, the General Association of Salvadoran University Students [Asociacion General de Estudiantes Universitarios Salvadorenos--AGUES], the Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation, the Salvadoran United Labor Federation and the Trade Union Federation of the Food, Clothing, Textile and Related Industries [Federation Sindical de Trabajadores de la Industria del Alimento, del Vestido, Textiles, Similares y Conexos de El Salvador]. [as heard]

In addition, the Central American University, run by Jesuits, the National University of El Salvador and the National Federation of Small Businesses are reported as observers. It has been reported that these three observers are seeking the ratification of the document in their superior councils and will join the FDS soon. The next step will be the unification with the CRM. The text of the FDS document follows:

We, members of the democratic organizations which are present here, decided to form a democratic front in order to participate in a more effective way in the struggle of our people. The creation of this front is the culmination of a long process through which we have tried several formulas and positive solutions for the country. We have repeatedly participated in the elections for mayors, deputies and presidents but have only been frustrated because of the fraud carried out by the government party.

The members of the FDS agreed to participate with the government junta that was formed after the 15 October 1979 military coup. However, we had to withdraw when the true nature of the reforms with repression became evident. This cruel repression still prevails.

The members of the FDS are democratic organizations, as we have demonstrated by accepting the rules of a democratic game which is corrupt and contrary to the positions of victory. We are honest organizations seeking, above all, the welfare of the Salvadoran people. This honesty, more than any other factor, leads us to support and make ours a solution taking shape, despite its limitations which must be corrected, as it is the true solution to the political, economic and social crisis of our country. We are referring to the platform presented by the CRM. In clarifying this point, we want to explain that we have seen in this platform the basis of what could be a democratic and popular government offering effective participation not only to the organized groups that are proposing this but to other popular sectors which are not organized--middle class, professionals, small and medium businesses, without excluding the honest military officers.

We, therefore, are offering a government based on wide popular support with the political and ideological potential needed to carry out the profound structural and permanent reforms for the liberation of our people. The democratic organizations which have decided to create this front believe in a program that can satisfy the spirit and efforts of those seeking the liberation of our people.

The same is not true of the military project of the Christian Democratic Party being (?illegally) promoted by the U.S. Government. In it, the imprecise and deficient reforms are accompanied by serious attempts to eliminate the popular movement. Implementing the reforms of this project, such as the agrarian reform, is completely impossible.

With the formation of this front, we are trying to gather all the democratic sectors in an organized and coherent way which we will subsequently explain to all democratic sectors in order to bring the popular movements with common ideals closer together. We also want to counter the attempts to prepare the organized people that other sectors [words indistinct].

We expect to win over the solidarity of all the democratic people of the world so that they will support our struggle which is the same as all popular sectors. [end recording]

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION MEMBERS MAKE COMMENTS

PA100434 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Members of the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission are currently visiting our country. Marianela Garcia, president; Antonio Hernandez, a commission member; Oscar Bonilla, also a member and president of the Association of University Students of El Salvador, and Atilio Ramirez, judge at the Fourth Penal Court in San Salvador held a news conference at the legislative palace this afternoon to report on the current Salvadoran situation.

Bonilla said that the United States and the Salvadoran oligarchy are trying to increase the struggle in the country. He charged that employees of the Panama Canal this week stopped a U.S. ship carrying weapons for the Salvadoran junta. He added that the Christian Democratic military junta has prepared a plan to intervene in university affairs and that a rector has been already chosen. He is Col Juan Ramon Avalos Navarrette. For this reason, Bonilla is issuing a call to all universities in the world to reject this action.

For her part, Marianela Garcia, president of the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission, called for the intervention of the International Red Cross, especially to aid refugee camps which are becoming larger. Then she added:

[Begin recording] We have data on the repression within our areas of responsibility. An average of 20 or 30 persons come to our offices every day to file charges. This average has been constant since January 1980. These persons come to report all kinds of human rights violations, particularly the cases of people who are arrested and then murdered a few meters from the place where they were captured.

We have many figures we can cite; approximately 1,329 persons have been killed from 16 October to 26 March. This is not an exact figure. We believe that this figure represents a 30 percent [words indistinct]. The data we have obtained lately gives us an average of 50 to 60 persons killed every day. After Mgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero was killed, our records began to show that a person is killed for political reasons every 40 to 45 minutes. However, we are trying to confirm this.

Within this same framework, we want to point out certain specific things, such as the most common characteristics of the repression after the coup d'etat. Although it is true that there has been repression in El Salvador for many years, it was not until the junta took over that this repression was increased as well as the violation of all human rights. This increase was marked by a general and also a selective repression. It was applied to peasants, teachers, workers, university students, high school students and also certain professionals.

The characteristics I was referring to before include the cruelty that the bodies show, the tortures inflicted with some kind of an acid or the burning with something we have not been able to determine; the beheading of persons and also the cases in which the victim's genitals were severed and then placed in their mouth.

I believe that this is a report that although it is not too pleasant to hear, is a reality being experienced in El Salvador. Ninety percent of the cases of repression against women reveal that they have been gang raped by their captors. [end recording]

LEFTIST BACKING FOR HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION NOTED

PA101709 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Reports indicate that three members of the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission are presently in Europe, publicizing the political events in the country in their own way.

The three members, headed by Marianela Garcia Diaz, left the country on the Wednesday before Easter after holding a news conference with foreign newsmen, whom they asked to accompany them to the international airport in Comalapa because, they said, they were being persecuted by the authorities following the incidents on Palm Sunday at the metropolitan cathedral.

The members of the commission went first to Nicaragua, then Costa Rica, Mexico and New York. They later went to Italy and France, where they are at present. It is possible that they may prolong their tour, extending it to other European cities, reports say. At each stop, the travelers have made statements regarding the assassination of Monsignor Romero and the disturbances which took place on Palm Sunday. Another member of the touring commission is university student Antonio Hernandez. Informed sources describe the Human Rights Commission in San Salvador, as a body established on its own authority in the capital and supported economically by leftist organizations, which includes subversive groups. This is why, they said, the Human Rights Commission of El Salvador is only concerned about the physical safety of government enemies, particularly members of organizations which support it. The commission has never taken a charitable step on behalf of a victim of the left.

CATTLEMEN DISCUSS SUSPENSION OF BEEF EXPORTS TO U.S.

PA100306 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 2 Apr 80 pp 5, 57 PA

[Text] The cattle sector is greatly concerned over the announcement by the United States suspending the beef export quota for this country. The Cattle Association Cooperative of El Salvador noted that the measure will have serious consequences for the national economy since beef is one of the biggest capital-producing export products. Salvador Pena Valle, manager of the cooperative, said the U.S. authorities claim El Salvador has violated the pesticide tolerance allowed by the United States. Pena Valle maintained that the situation is critical considering that in addition to eliminating the entry of foreign capital, the Salvadoran labor force will be seriously affected should the processing plants be forced to reduce production, thus increasing the critical economic situation of El Salvador.

He exhorted the government to establish programs, through the Ministry of Agriculture, for the required pesticides control. Above all, he added, such control should be responsibly handled.

He emphasized that it would be highly beneficial for the Ministry of Agriculture to summon the cattle sectors to discuss with them the seriousness of the problem and hear their recommendations, and thus contribute to the search for real solutions because, he noted, in the end it will be the cattlemen who will be most seriously affected by limiting their production to domestic consumption.

It must also be mentioned, he said, that paralyzing or reducing the activities of the exporting plants will affect the tanneries, concentrate factories, soap manufacturers and small businessmen as the latter use the byproducts made by the factories as raw material for manufacturing their products. The labor force used by these plants will also be affected.

It will be useless, however, he added, to prepare programs if they are not going to be implemented responsibly; it is necessary to be aware of the serious harm done to the cattle industry by this type of problem. The cooperative, he concluded, is aware of the problem and is willing to cooperate with the Agriculture Ministry in the search for positive solutions.

EDUCATION MINISTRY WORKERS GO ON STRIKE

PA110119 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1507 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpt] General Education Bureau employees, particularly the educational television workers, whose offices are located in Santa Tecla, went on strike this morning. The teachers working at the city normally training new teachers also went on strike today. Another Education Ministry office that went on strike this morning is the National Arts Center. The strike will be for an indefinite period.

GUATEMALA

UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR, STUDENT SHOT TO DEATH 9 APR

PA102057 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City--On Wednesday, a university professor and a student were murdered. This has extended the wave of violence that has been affecting Guatemala for the past 2 weeks.

Prefessor Johnny (Tahingten) Castillo of the University of San Carlos was shot to death by two persons riding a motorcycle.

(Tahingten) was 48 years old. He was a law professor at the Juridic Sciences School of the university. The law professor was in a white BMW parked in the downtown area, across from the so-called popular attorney's office--which gives gratuitous assistance to anyone needing legal assistance.

He did not work for that office. Other San Carlos University professors operate this office.

More on Student's Death

PA100329 San Salvador Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1410 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpt] Guatemala City--Another student leader was murdered yesterday afternoon in Guatemala City. Marco Antonio Urizar Hermosa, president of the Student Association of the Humanities School of the San Carlos de Guatemala University, was murdered yesterday afternoon by several unidentified men inside a market in Zone 12 while in the company of two small nieces.

This tragic incident was perpetrated in the most cowardly fashion, according to eyewitnesses, because one 5-year-old niece was shouting at the killers not to shoot their uncle while he was protecting the other 2-year-old niece.

The communications media reporters were told that at 1600 yesterday Urizar Hermosa decided to enter the Sacred Heart messhall in Zone 12 a short distance from his home in the company of his two nieces to have a snack. Several unidentified men entered the market located at 9th Avenue and 22nd Street in Zone 12. The men carried automatic weapons and, according to several eyewitnesses, they went directly to where the student leader was sitting and shot him several times, shattering his head and throat. Several bystanders were in danger of being shot and the people panicked.

WORKERS IN 12 SECTORS TO RECEIVE MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE

PA091701 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2303 GMT 8 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 Apr (LATIN)--Presidential public relations Secretary Carlos Toledo Vielman announced today that minimum wages have been increased by more than 100 percent in 12 economic sectors. Toledo stated that workers in the food, textile, shoes, printing, rubber products, chemical substances, alcohol, paper, basic nonmetallic minerals, petroleum byproducts and soft drink industries will receive minimum wages of approximately 4 quetzales (dollars) daily starting next month.

This represents an increase of about 2 quetzales for each of these activities. According to the official spokesman this is the government's response to the workers demands for substantial wage increases.

At the end of February the government set a minimum wage of 3.50 quetzales for agricultural activities, forestalling a nationwide strike which was being planned by the labor organizations. The official spokesman said the measure taken by Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia's government is a positive solution to the workers' problems and will help families whose income has been hit by the inflation affecting the country due to continuous fuel price increases. So far this year the inflation rate has been 12 percent, according to official estimates.

HONDURAS

U.S. AID WILL HELP NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PA102359 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Commentary]

[Excerpt] The government is putting special interest and efforts into making 1980 a year of real progress for Honduras. This has been the trend in past years, despite the economic limitations faced by the administration as a result of the price increases in oil and its byproducts.

Nevertheless, the president of the military junta is in a position to make renewed and more effective efforts based on the substantial economic aid the United States has offered following Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia's meetings with U.S. officials and important representatives of the private sector during his recent visit to that country.

The 1980 development plan has seven fundamental areas: education, health, agrarian reform, rural roads, housing, water supply and electric power. These are the areas the government is going to give special attention to. This does not mean other state affairs will be neglected.

OFFICIAL KNOWLEDGE OF SOMOZIST TROOPS DENIED

PA101615 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] News reports published yesterday dealt with a Managua report according to which the Nicaraguan Government announced on Tuesday that groups of former Somozist guards who plan to return to Nicaragua have been detected in Honduras. The report states that Commander Carrion has announced that the Nicaraguan Government already has sent a diplomatic note to the military Government of Honduras informing it of the situation.

In this regard, we are allowing ourselves to issue the following clarification:

1. Officially, we are unaware of the presence in our territory of armed groups with plans to harass the neighboring government. When such groups have been detected, our military authorities have dissolved them and orders have been issued so that those activities do not take place. There has been evidence of this position in the recent past.

2. The Honduran Office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs so far has not received from the Government of Nicaragua a diplomatic note informing it of the alleged situation. Therefore, we respectfully deny this part of the report.

3. The Government of Honduras reiterates its traditional and unchanging position of respect for the domestic affairs of its neighbors and its firm determination not to allow any act of aggression against any of them, regardless of the reasons invoked.

In line with this position of respect, the Government of Honduras expects, and has the right to expect, complete reciprocity.

NICARAGUA

GUERRILLA GIVES DETAILS OF PLANS OF SOMOZIST 'GANGS'

PA100439 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The Somozist gangs were planning to come from Honduras to bloodstain Nicaragua with their board of directors, their safe houses and even their codes. But it did not do them any good. The Sandinist State Security Organization has a complete list of their names, the addresses of the safe houses which they were occupying, the names of the occupants, and all of their plans.

Guerrilla Commander Lenin Cerna will now give us some details of the lengthy information which the Sandinist State Security Organization has obtained:

[Begin recording] Not to use other names, the individuals David Oliva, Carlos Diaz, Jose Lopez, Arturo Herrera, Pedro Pablo Bermudez, Hugo Pineda, (Glen Monten)--who call themselves president, vice president, treasurer, secretary, board member, board member, and board member--have formed a board of directors.

Through this board of directors, they allegedly channel the orders for carrying out hostilities and handling their resources and other things. We have learned that David Oliva, in addition to having a bloody record as a paramilitary in Esteli Department and specifically in (Pondega) City during the Somozist regime, has been mentioned as having participated in the murder of young Edgardo Vasquez.

The Honduran press reported that companero Edgardo Vasquez was tortured and murdered by David Oliva and others. It is interesting to note that Edgardo Vasquez was a Sandinist fighter, as the Honduran press said, from the town of San Marcos de Colon, near the border.

The board of directors that I mentioned to you earlier is from San Marcos. There is also another board of directors made up of known criminals from our country, such as Colonel Villalobos. You must have heard about Colonel Villalobos. He was famous for the massacre in Bocay in 1963. He murdered peasants in the Nueva Segovia region. He is now a member of the board of directors and is known by his followers in Danli by the name of Juan Zuniga. Another name mentioned was that of Victor Montenegro, alias Kaliman, who also belonged to Los Cascabeles Company, which was part of the basic infantry training school. Jose Porras is another member of the board of directors in Danli and owns a restaurant in Honduras known as Siete Mares. Raul (Vequies) and Martin (Guardian)--the latter another person you must have heard about a few days ago as he was wanted by the Honduran authorities--are also members of this board. We believe that the Honduran authorities did not really know how bad this man is. There is another board of directors operating in Choluteca. This board of directors includes men named Luis Portillo and Colonel Garcia. We are verifying their names but we are sure they were members of the (FAP). Another member of that board is a sergeant by the name of (Cragua).

The plans mentioned by these counterrevolutionaries include the one reported by Leonardo Mejia Hernandez--who is among those captured [words indistinct]. He said that he received orders from former National Guardsmen Andres Gonzalez and Julio Porteno to infiltrate Nicaragua, go to the Chinandega mountains and wait for the arrival of hundreds of armed National Guardsmen who would depart from a place known as (Hontoito) in Honduras.

Cesar Augusto Vivas and Marco Antonio Castro Nardona, also under arrest, received orders from a former National Guard colonel. They were told to infiltrate Nicaragua in order to obtain information on military installations of the Sandinist Peoples Army.

We also found out from the testimony of the prisoners and other information obtained by the State Security Department that there were specific plans for [words indistinct]. We can assure you that they are allegedly doing this to create gangs to spread terror and to try to spoil the campaigns and the plans that our revolutionary process is carrying out with the framework of the country's economic reactivation.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS LITERACY CRUSADE PROBLEMS

PA101306 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpt] A briefing was held today at the Central America high school with representatives of the government, the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], the national literacy campaign and departmental representatives from all over the nation attending. The problems faced so far in the literacy crusade in the rural areas, valleys, hamlets and mountains were the primary topics discussed by the ministers of foreign trade, social welfare, health, education and transportation, as well as other ministers and regional officials.

With regard to health, Deputy Minister Adolfo Cha[illegible]orted that the state of health in rural areas is deplorable and that much time will [illegible]eeded to correct this legacy of the past, but that our revolution is at its peak and is working at top capacity to bring health to the entire country.

Among problems discussed were the following: the lack of potable water, the presence of fleas and ticks--which are being eliminated by fumigation--and a lack of revolutionary conscience among doctors. It was noted that the doctors went on vacation for Holy Week while the literacy brigadists were deployed in the countryside to carry out their teaching duties. There is a lack of eyeglasses for teachers who have poor vision. There is a need to beef up municipal and other medical centers.

With regard to food supplies for our young teachers, it was clearly established that they are not going hungry, because we have enough grain stockpiles, although there is some shortage of sugar and cooking oil.

Regarding the safety of the brigadists, Comdr Bayardo Acre of the FSLN National Directorate said that before the crusade began, the Sandinist Peoples Army deployed 2,000 Sandinist soldiers in the mountains to comb the area and rid it of parasitical elements. Nevertheless, the army continues to comb the area for the safety of the brigadists.

Companero Carlos Carrion, FSLN delegate to the national literacy crusade, mentioned the instructions that the brigadists should receive in the mountains to prevent certain diseases, particularly in Nueva Segovia, Madrid and El Rama, where the medical staff has to be increased because of the extra number of brigadists.

Education Minister Companero Carlos Tunnerman said that before winter, the literacy crusade will send doctors and medical students to those rural areas that become intransitable during the rainy season. He added that the necessary amount of food to last through the rainy season will also be sent to those areas.

[Domestic trade] Minister Paul Atha mentioned the plan for the distribution of food in the next 5 months to areas which are intransitable during the rainy months. For this purpose, 100 trucks are being obtained through the national staple foods enterprise [ENABAS], to be used for carrying grain and other groceries. He said the main transportation problems are on the Atlantic coast, where transportation is mostly by water, but the first brigadists are being transferred there.

During the meeting, the possibility was mentioned of forming red and black brigades of doctors to work in the crusade, just as the members of the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers [ANDEN] are doing.

For their part, departmental officials outlined the problems faced in their regions. They received responses from the ministers and officials of the national literacy campaign. One such reply was given by Revolutionary Commander Bayardo Arce, who said emphatically that the success of this crusade depends on the revolutionary fervor of all those involved, because this is the second war of liberation on which the future of the Sandinist people's revolution depends to a great extent.

Here are the statements made by Commander Arce Castano:

[Begin Arce recording] I would like to make a certain appeal. In the first place, we have the problems presented by the health minister. There are a number of health problems which are beginning to have an impact not only on the brigade members but also on the teachers and the people who are going to the rural areas for the first time. All this is causing great alarm, and this is logical, but it is necessary to take into account that these problems cannot be solved overnight. I believe that departmental coordinators of the campaign have the right and duty to exert maximum pressure on the state health structure to make this structure work to the maximum to solve the problems.

However, while agitating within the state structure in an attempt to solve problems, we must not feel, as we have often felt, that the Health Ministry is not functioning and that it is not meeting the needs that have been presented. On the other hand, it is necessary to keep in mind--and this is the crux of the appeal that I wish to make--the contrast between these realities which we are facing and the capacity of the state. We must have no fear; we must face up to this situation in the mountains with revolutionary fervor. We must have a constant effort on the part of the departmental coordinators and all others to develop this revolutionary fervor. [end recording]

RICE RECEIVED FROM U.S., COSTA RICA

PA100456 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] A total of 29,500 tons of rice were received here yesterday from the United States and Costa Rica as a result of recent requests by the National Staple Foods Enterprise [ENABAS]. The grain was received in two shipments: 7,500 tons from the United States unloaded at San Juan del Sur, and 22,000 tons from Costa Rica, sent through the Penas Blancas point on the border.

The shipment is now being forwarded to the various ENABAS distribution centers in the country, formed to supply the worker and peasant population and the literary crusaders in the mountains.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DOCUMENT ATTACKS ANDEAN GROUP EFFORTS

PA110248 Paris AFP in Spanish 0208 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 11 Apr (AFP)--The five countries of the Andean Pact--Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela--were bitterly attacked in a communique published today by the Cuban Foreign Ministry.

Referring to the Andean Group meeting today in Lima on the problem of the refugees at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, the document affirms that none of them effectively guarantee, as does Cuba, the right of children to live, of youths to an education and of people to health and work. The Cuban Foreign Ministry vigorously rejects the attempt to impart lessons to a people who are guaranteed what for others is a remote aspiration.

After reiterating that Cuba is not opposed to anyone's departure for Venezuela, Peru or any other country so agreeing, with the authorization of the governments concerned, the document states that the Cuban people identify with the thesis of our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro that the construction of socialism is a free and willing association.

On the contrary, the embassies of Venezuela and Peru in Havana, where many refugees who entered by force have been staying for 11 months, were accused, though without specific mention, of having violated the principles of international law by converting these missions into hideouts for wrongdoers.

Cuba also criticized those who distort the right of asylum to harbor common criminals who have nothing to do with politics. All of these (?actions) coincide suspiciously with the intensification of hostility, threats of aggression and U.S. maneuvers against our country, the document stressed.

GRANMA COMMENTARY SCORES CARTER STAND ON REFUGEES

PA102020 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The Cuban daily GRANMA today published a commentary on statements made by U.S. President James Carter regarding Central America, the Caribbean and Cuba.

The newspaper notes the insolence of a person who believes he has the right to continuously meddle, disregard the interests of the people and act up in the Caribbean as if this were a private lake of U.S. imperialism. The newspaper adds that according to AFP, Carter has reaffirmed his support for the junta of the Government of El Salvador, which, he said, is struggling to carry out the broadest reforms he has ever heard of.

Carter characterized the democratic and revolutionary processes in Grenada and Suriname as reverses and said he hopes they are only temporary. GRANMA adds that the statements made by the U.S. President reached the peak of reaction and shamelessness when he referred to the elements at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana--most of them criminals--and said that his heart goes out to them.

The Cuban newspaper says we are used to seeing the common political positions that the chief of the Chilean fascist junta, Augusto Pinochet and President James Carter hold, but those whom Carter characterizes as poor refugees in the Peruvian Embassy would be more appreciative if the United States helped the Lima government satisfactorily solve its present situation.

SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT POSITION BROADCAST

FL101430 [Editorial Report FL] All this week Havana Domestic Service transmitters have been observed devoting much of their newscasts to reporting local reaction to the events at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, without giving current information on developments regarding the exiles at the embassy.

Havana television news, for example, has been leading off its newscasts at 1700 and 0000 GMT, with reports of the Cuban people's support for the government's position set forth in the 7 April GRANMA editorial (ref FL071315) and interviews with people in the street and workplaces who reaffirm support for the government and condemn those at the embassy. Television also reports that it continues to receive numerous telegrams and telephone calls from the people reaffirming such support. It closed the 9 April 1700 GMT newscast with a film clip of a group of people, not identified, chanting: "Que se vayan, que se vayan," (set them go) and "Fidel, Fidel, Fidel."

Referring to the people's "spontaneous reaction," Havana Radio Reloj throughout 9 April reports having received "a real mountain of telegrams in which all our people" declare their support for the GRANMA editorial. For example, it reports that students, workers, members of the committees for the Defense of the Revolution and people in general are holding "flash meetings" to read the editorial, "demand that the vagrants and bums" gathered at the Peruvian Embassy leave the country and express "their strongest condemnation" of the events at the embassy.

During the evening of 9 April, Havana continued to report on all the telegrams and phone calls the stations are getting expressing support for Cuba's firm position "in defense of national dignity and sovereignty." The "exemplary" and "courageous" character of Pedro Ortiz Cabrera, the Cuban guard killed at the Peruvian Embassy, is played up, with interviews with relatives and friends in his hometown of Chivirico. Radio Progreso, in its 2300 GMT newscast, interviews two elementary school children who chide "counterrevolutionary parents" who are taking their children to dangerous places, away from a country where they enjoy many benefits and are truly free. International news items in this and other casts cite "world" support for Cuba (FL100112) and describe the high unemployment and cost of living in Peru.

Havana television at 0000 GMT on 10 April spends almost five minutes showing films of the marches and rallies held by workers, students, etc, in support of the GRANMA editorial. One scene shows Uncle Sam burning in effigy.

Radio Rebeloe's Revolutionary Armed Forces newscast at 1045 GMT on 10 April reports Juan Cruz Cabrera, 17 years of age, a resident of the municipality of La Lisa, as saying he had been forcibly taken to the Peruvian Embassy by his parents. Cruz Cabrera added that after 2 hours of exile in the embassy, he had escaped from the place he called a true hell. The youth noted that he had remained in the embassy with his parents for more than 2 hours, more than long enough to realize that he was not meant to be there. After such a bitter experience, the youth said he felt he was a revolutionary, "perhaps a bit too late, but believe me that is what I felt." The youth added that he had entered the embassy at 0500 hours last Sunday and, after a few minutes among those people--homosexuals, bullies and criminals--he said to himself: If these people are enemies of the revolution, I undoubtedly am a revolutionary. Cruz Cabrera called the embassy a hell. People there look at you as if you were about to take away from them the place they occupy. There is no solidarity; they are a pack of animals. They do not help each other. He explained that he tried to leave twice but some of the exiles in the embassy had pushed him around and beaten him, shouting that no one there could chicken out. He added that in his third try he was able to jump over the fence.

In closing, Cruz Cabrera said that at the beginning he was confused and nervous but that now he does not repent having returned to where he really belongs.

He stressed: I am not alone. My neighbors have helped me. The president of the local Committee for the Defense of the Revolution offered me all the help I may need.

Most 10 April morning newscasts highlight statements by Mexican parliamentarians on the Peruvian Embassy incident, which they called a provocation and blamed U.S. presidential adviser Brzezinski for plotting it.

AFP REPORTS LATEST DEVELOPMENTS AT EMBASSY

NC110755 Paris AFP in English 0751 GMT 11 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Havana, April 11 (AFP)--A certain amount of excitement linked to the possible departure from Cuba of the first group of some 10,000 refugees crowded into the Peruvian mission here began building up around the embassy late last night, a diplomat living within the perimeter of security said today.

Megaphone announcements reported began informing Cubans inside the compound around 11 p.m. local time that passports would be issued shortly and all their Cuban property confiscated.

Feeding rumors that the first contingent of refugees would soon be leaving, there was unusual airplane activity around a military airport near the diplomatic mission and the presence of a large boat 500 meters (yards) from the shore facing the Peruvian Embassy.

Early yesterday, Peru fixed the total number of Cuban refugees it would accept at 1,000, while Spain announced it would accept 500 of the exiles and Costa Rica said it would take in 300.

Meanwhile, the city of Havana appears increasingly split between pro-Castro defenders of the current regime and those who have chosen to leave, taunted with the label of young revolutionary Cuba for its exiles, the "gusanos" (vermin). There have been reports of refugees' safe-conduct passes being snatched away and torn up by Cubans loyal to President Fidel Castro when the exiles left the compound to seek provisions.

Ventures out of the compound have been further discouraged by vigilante "Committees for the Defense of the Revolution," which have called for surveillance of "every street corner."

Increasingly frequent demonstrations against the mass departure of the would-be emigres, street scuffles which have left some of the exiles disfigured with club blows, and police identity controls, reported by diplomats in the area, of several Cubans seeking asylum at the Costa Rican Consulate, have added to a rising climate which could turn into a witch-hunt, observers believe.

Refugees Near 'Hysteria'

PA102017 Paris AFP in Spanish 1442 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 10 Apr (AFP)--The collective mental state of the thousands of refugees in the Peruvian Embassy here today was near hysteria and, if violence erupts, it is feared that the first victims will be some of the week- or month-old babies who are inside. The refugees are far from united in their views and violent arguments often occur. Many people who want to leave are accused of being traitors or infiltrated Castroites and beaten. Any spark of panic would set off a stampede in the course of which the children would be stepped on.

However, even if that does not occur, the risk of an epidemic increases every minute due to the unsanitary conditions created by the crowded conditions in the embassy.

Cuban authorities have tried to improve the refugee's situation. Thus, big outhouses have been set up on the corners of the embassy but very few refugees use them for fear of going out into the street. Several thousand boxes of food are distributed every day which some eat and others trample underfoot because they feel they should not accept anything from the Cuban Government.

Only approximately 3,000 people used a provisional card allowing them to go home and return to the embassy. Many thousands of others refused it, convinced that it was a trap contrived to imprison them. The definitive safe-conduct allowing the refugees to go home and remain there until the situation is settled and then leave for the nation that will grant them a visa has been largely rejected to date. Only the milk the Cuban authorities are distributing daily for the children is accepted willingly. However, the firm hostility of the refugees toward any dialog with the Cuban authorities is generally greater than at the beginning. This may have been abetted by the official propaganda which has been universally branding the refugees without distinction as sociopaths, delinquents and parasites.

Outside the fenced-in area, that type of propaganda has stirred such a fervor that some people who accepted the card and others who have been publicly labeled dissidents have been attacked. The news of those attacks has filtered through and reinforced the fear of those so branded and kept them from accepting the official proposals.

Since the propaganda has made no distinctions, many people who left work for the sole purpose of seeking refuge to leave Cuba are reacting with logical aggressiveness to the label of delinquents. Newsmen who in the past few days have been arriving to meet a large number of refugees personally believe that the social, political, cultural, economic and moral gamut of the throng of people there is too broad to allow for sweeping generalizations.

EFE REPORTER BARRED FROM EMBASSY GROUNDS

PA110333 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2219 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 10 Apr (EFE)--The EFE correspondent in Cuba, Angel Garcia Munoz, was deprived today of his pass to the Peruvian Embassy here.

The pass, signed by one of the deputy interior ministers, was withdrawn from the newsman on 72d Street, in front of the Peruvian Embassy. The reason claimed for the lifting of the pass was "security restrictions close to the diplomatic mission." The newsman last Saturday acted as mediator between the Cuban authorities and the thousands of persons who had sought refuge at the Peruvian Embassy. The withdrawal of the pass, which made him one of the few persons allowed near the area, occurred shortly after the newsman left the embassy after meeting with the Peruvian charge d'affaires, Armando Lecaroz.

HUBER MATOS APPEALS TO SPANISH GOVERNMENT

NC100951 Paris AFP in English 0935 GMT 10 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Madrid, April 10 (AFP)--Cuban leader Fidel Castro could use any excuse to order a massacre of 10,000 refugees crammed in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, former commander of the Cuban Armed Forces Huber Matos, charged today.

In a telephone interview with the Madrid daily DIARIO 16, from his Havana home, [as received] Mr Matos, who was released from 20 years jail in October, said the embassy drama "had no precedent in history and demonstrated the climate of suffocation and anxiety in Cuba."

Mr Matos, arrested in October 1959 on charges of conspiring against the Cuban revolution, appealed to the Spanish Government to give "effective support to these unfortunate people attempting to leave a land of oppression."

The former commander said Cubans had faith in Spain and hoped the Madrid government could not only take in some refugees, but help them to find shelter in other countries.

HAVANA RESIDENT CLAIMS DISTORTION OF EMBASSY EVENTS

LD101415 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 8 Apr 80 p 7 LD

[Jean Ortiz Dispatch: "I Live 200 Meters From the Peruvian Embassy"]

[Text] Havana, 7 April--A mass of information, either inexact or divorced from reality, the actual events taking place around the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, plus alarmist news from all corners by the U.S. propaganda services, coupled with acts of provocation set up by the special services of the Peruvian and Venezuelan embassies in particular: We are watching a real anti-Cuban "show" at the present.

But for those who, like me, live in Havana and can see things at close quarters, it is clear that a large-scale political operation is being conducted against the Cuban revolution.

This, however, fits in with the strengthening of U.S. intervention in El Salvador, the attempts to "destabilize" the Nicaraguan revolution and, more generally, the return of U.S. imperialism to methods dating from the cold war.

As though by chance, the incidents at the Peruvian Embassy are also seeking to pervert, indeed to undermine, Havana's policy of overtures toward the Cuban community abroad. In this sphere, the increased rate (100,000 per year) of visits by Cubans effectively residing in the United States may have created some problems here, but it has above all destroyed many anticommunist myths among these emigres and has contributed to the reuniting of Cuban families.

Thus, while the government has emptied its prisons of all those held for counterrevolutionary political activities (a decision which, curiously, has passed without comment from the Western press), U.S. imperialism and its allies try to endow Cuba with the image of a repressive regime.

Despite the economic blockade imposed by the United States and its allies, and thanks to the effort of its workers and people and the aid of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the Havana government has confronted its enormous difficulties, not the least of which are the spoiled tobacco crop--attacked by disease--and of sugar, followed by bad weather. It has recently taken political and organizational measures with a view to making better use of all the country's economic potential.

Again quite recently, the Cuban Government warned the Peruvian, Venezuelan and U.S. governments of the consequences of a policy aimed at encouraging Cuban citizens to leave their country illegally.

On several occasions, as we have already written, common law criminals and habitual offenders forcibly entered these embassies to ask for asylum. They were followed by Cubans wanting to rejoin their emigre families abroad.

Now, taking advantage of the willingness of certain diplomats at the Peruvian Embassy in particular, 3,000-4,000 people have settled on diplomatic premises without, for all that, being granted immediate asylum by the Lima government.

Now, the Havana government has been very clear on this point: All those who obtain a visa from a foreign country can leave Cuba.

Socialist Cuba's enemies have dishonestly exploited this measure by urging certain citizens to leave their country...and, meanwhile, to take refuge in foreign embassies. Western special services have seized on the affair: For them the situation at the Peruvian Embassy is "dramatic," "haunting," the thousands of people there being deprived of water and food....

Now, I live 200 meters from the embassy, that is, practically on the very scene of the events. For 48 hours I have seen the arrival of tank trucks full of water and milk and others loaded with food, sent from concern by the government itself to feed the would-be emigrants on a sports field near the embassy, before the eyes of a crowd of curious onlookers. Moreover, anyone who wants can go home and return to the embassy to wait for their immigration visas. Some people pass by several times a day carrying suitcases. It is estimated that about 1,700 people have taken advantage of this opportunity today.

AIRPLANE HIJACKER FREE TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PA102046 Paris AFP in Spanish 1853 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 10 Apr (AFP)--The man who hijacked a plane yesterday from Ontario Airport in California to Havana is a 35-year-old American Black Muslim persecuted for political and religious reasons. He will be allowed to leave Cuba for any nation where he wishes to settle, the newspaper GRANMA reported today.

Gerald Leland Merity, alias Mohamed Jalal Akbar, a former dental school student, held an interview with the daily newspaper of the Communist Party of Cuba upon his arrival at Havana Airport, where he turned himself in to the police.

Cuba is a small nation which has shown what it is capable of, the pirate said in explaining why he had picked the Caribbean island as the first stop in his exodus. Merity added that a nation such as Cuba, which has sent 40,000 men to Africa to defend freedom and shed blood for another country, is a great nation. He said he would now like to live in a Muslim country.

RODRIQUEZ LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT TO GDR

For Cuban and East Berlin reportage on the visit to the GDR by a delegation led by Carlos Rafael Rodriquez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, see the German Democratic Republic section of the 8 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FOREIGN RELATIONS MINISTER MALMIERCA VISITS IRAQ

For Baghdad INA reportage on Cuban Foreign Relations Minister Malmierca's visit to Iraq, see the Iraq section of the 10 April Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and sebsequent issues.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 073 14 April 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Foreign Ministry Says Only Envoy Withdrawn From Iran B 1
Representatives To Beagle Talks Recalled B 1
Pastor Says Aid Cannot Be Sent to Refugees in Havana B 2
'Willingness To Cooperate' B 2
Large Increase Reported in Wheat Shipments to USSR B 2
Soviet Deputy Minister Visits Salto Grande Dam B 3
Ex-Peronist Leader Took Part in Iran-Panama Talks B 3
Government Bans Activity of Peronist Labor Group B 3

BOLIVIA

President Gueiler Denies Rumors of Military Uprising C 1
Military Support C 1
Army Command Supports General Garcia Meza C 2
Appointment of Garcia Meza C 2
Guevara Arce Views Position of Military C 2
Briefs: La Paz Mayor Resigns C 2

BRAZIL

President Figueiredo Returns From Paraguay Visit D 1
Foreign Minister Comments on Havana Refugees D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 12 Apr]
Itamaraty Denies Military Treaty Signed With Iraq D 1
[O GLOBO 10 Apr]
Official Says Angra 1 Safeguards To Be Modified D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 9 Apr]
CNEN's De Carvalho Comments D 2
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 10 Apr]
Sao Caetano Metalworkers Vote To End Strike D 3
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 10 Apr]
ABC Autoworkers Strike Causing Heavy Losses D 3
Briefs: Itaipu Contract Signed D 3

COLOMBIA

Reportage on Latest Embassy Negotiations F 1
Government Communique 25 F 1
14th Round of Talks F 1
15th Dialog 14 Apr F 1
'Bloodless Solution' F 1
Investigation of Torture F 3
Release of Dominican F 3
Foreign Minister Rules Out Andean Pact Break With Cuba F 3
Labor, Economic Development Ministers Reportedly Resign F 4
'Serious Crisis' F 4
No Collective Resignation F 4

Minister Announces Economic Deals With USSR, France F 5
M-19 Prisoners Riot Demanding Privileges F 5
M-19 Guerrillas Briefly Occupy Schools in Bucaramanga F 5

ECUADOR

Roldos Proposes New Dialog to Legislative Branch G 1
Plebiscite Possible G 1
Vice President Urges Citizenry To Support Reforms G 2
Loja Province Leaning Toward Roldos' Reforms G 2
MPD Seeks Impeachment of Roldos, Other Figures G 3
Studies Reveal Potentially Rich Oil, Gas Zones G 3

PARAGUAY

Stroessner, Figueiredo Agree on Railway Link H 1
Figueiredo Holds News Conference [ABC COLOR 11 Apr] H 2
Figueiredo Departs H 3

PERU

Visas To Be Granted to 1,000 Cuban Refugees J 1
First 500 Selected J 1
ICEM Help Requested for Evacuation of Refugees J 2

VENEZUELA

Domestic Consumption To Require Gasoline Imports L 1
Calderon Berti Estimates Petroleum Income L 1
Some Cuban Refugees May Be Accepted 'Eventually' L 1

MEXICO

Two U.S. Boats Captured for Illegal Fishing M 1
Parliamentarians Blame Peru for Havana Incident M 1
[Havana Voice of Cuba]
Cuban Residents Offer To Help Refugees in Havana M 1
U.S. Investors Will Not Join Boycott Against Iran M 2
USSR Culture Minister Arrives, Plays Down Olympic Boycott M 2
Lopez Portillo To Visit Cuba in July M 2

PANAMA

National Olympic Committee Supports Participation in Games N 1
Editorial Notes Concern for U.S. Maneuvers in Caribbean N 1
[LA REPUBLICA 13 Apr]
Paper Criticizes Cuba for Creating 'Continental Problem' N 2
[MATUTINO 8 Apr]
Parties Issue Joint Statement on National Guard Meeting N 2
[LA REPUBLICA 13 Apr]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Carazo Discusses Assistance for Cuban Refugees P 1

EL SALVADOR

Columnist Warns U.S. Government Against Aggression P 1
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 11 Apr]
Morales Ehrlich Views New Archbishop, Agrarian Reform P 2
Government Promises Full Support to Failing Companies P 3
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 11 Apr]
ANTEL Denies Miami Report on Weapons Purchases P 4
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 12 Apr]
Plan To Militarize National University Disclosed P 5
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 11 Apr]
Violence Reported Throughout Country P 5
Fighting in 'Free Territory' P 5
Garcia on 'Free Territory' P 5
48 Killed in Terrorist Actions P 5
ERP Occupies Radio Stations P 6
Police Involved in Netherlands Newsmen's Case Released P 7
Presidential Staff Chief Killed in Plane Crash P 7

GUATEMALA

Guerrilla Activities Reported on Northern Coast P 7

HONDURAS

Government To Expel Anti-Sandinist Foreigners P 8

NICARAGUA

Editorial Assails Cuban Refugees in Havana P 8
Commentator Criticizes U.S. Measures Against Iran P 9
Government Spokesman Rules Out Possibility of Coup P 10
Pastora Says Counterrevolution 'Possible' P 11
Culture Minister Denies Country Becoming Another Cuba P 11
Students Studying in Cuba Send Letter to BARRICADA [7 Apr] P 12

CUBA

Reportage on Situation of Embassy Refugees Q 1
High-Level Meeting Q 1
Emergency Commission Q 1
Evacuation Begins Q 1
WFTU Endorses Government Stand in Embassy Case Q 2
Foreign Coverage of Embassy Events Assailed Q 2
Crime Rate Reportedly Drops Following Embassy Events Q 4
GRANMA Attacks U.S. 'Campaign' Against Cuba Q 4
Soviet Culture Minister Hails Cooperation Agreement Q 6
Return to Havana Q 6

FOREIGN MINISTRY SAYS ONLY ENVOY WITHDRAWN FROM IRAN

PY111349 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1311 GMT 11 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Apr (TELAM)--The Argentine Foreign Ministry this morning officially disputed news media reports surrounding the withdrawal of the Argentine ambassador in Tehran. The ministry also expressed its deepest concern for the lives and safety of the hostages, severely threatened by attitudes which are being unanimously repudiated by the Argentine people. The communique states:

In connection with news media reports on alleged withdrawal of Argentine diplomats from the embassy in Iran, the Argentine Foreign Ministry states that such reports are untrue because the only official who has been recalled is Ambassador Osvaldo Pineyro. The rest of the personnel of the Argentine Embassy in Iran remain there. At the same time, in view of the new developments in the situation of the hostages who are being held in Tehran, the Argentine Government wishes to express its deepest concern for the lives and safety of the hostages, who are being severely threatened by attitudes which are unanimously repudiated by the Argentine people.

In this regard, the Argentine Government laments that all peaceful efforts which have been carried out so far have failed to obtain the freedom of the hostages and urges those responsible to put an end to this situation which is incompatible with the most essential respect for human dignity as soon as possible.

REPRESENTATIVES TO BEAGLE TALKS RECALLED

PY121952 Paris AFP in Spanish 0201 GMT 12 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 11 Apr (AFP)--The decision of the Argentine Government to recall its representatives to the pope's mediation of the Beagle conflict has elicited a variety of comments in Argentine diplomatic circles.

While some view the recalling of the representatives as a sign of hardening in the Argentine-Chilean negotiations presided over by the pope's mediator, Cardinal Antonio Samore, others believe that it could be the prelude to an important announcement. Those who favor the first possibility point to the recent removal of former Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos as a step which marked the beginning of a period of hardening of Chilean international relations. Those who believe that developments in the near future will bring the negotiations closer to a decision stated that the change in the leadership of Chilean foreign policy will "little affect" the Beagle negotiations. These observers retain their faith that "the moral authority of the peope"--who is acting as mediator through Cardinal Samore--will prevent either country from hardening its position toward the conflict.

A high-ranking official source recently admitted that "there is no spectacular news" about the issue but firmly denied that this implies a stagnation of the talks in Rome. The source added that "it is a slow and complex process, and the solution will require the two parties to make concessions, because neither Argentina nor Chile will accept a solution fully favorable to one of the parties." Argentine representatives Guillermo Moncayo and Ricardo Etcheverry Boneo will arrive in Buenos Aires on Monday and will brief Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor--and presumably President Jorge Videla and the commanders in chief of the armed forces branches as well--on the results of the negotiations.

PASTOR SAYS AID CANNOT BE SENT TO REFUGEES IN HAVANA

PY110321 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Apr (NA)--It has been reported at San Martin Palace that Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor, in answering a request from Peruvian Ambassador Jorge Morelli Pando, stated today that "Argentina for the time being cannot offer the refugees in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana health aid because Cuba does not accept that kind of assistance."

The Peruvian Ambassador went to San Martin Palace today to announce officially the decision of the foreign ministers of the Andean Pact group granting continental aid to the refugees at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. Morelli Pando reportedly sought Argentine cooperation in this regard. Pastor explained to the Peruvian diplomat that, despite the Argentine position, he should rest assured that "the Argentine Government is studying ways in which it can aid those refugees without violating Cuban sovereignty."

'Willingness to Cooperate'

PY122041 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0014 GMT 12 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Apr (NA)--The Argentine Government has announced its willingness to cooperate with the Peruvian Government in the case of the refugees at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, including "humanitarian options related to the fate of these persons."

The communique released by the Argentine Foreign Ministry tonight states:

"1. That the talks held between the Argentine foreign minister and the Peruvian ambassador on this subject served to explore the various possibilities for Argentine cooperation within the framework of the friendship which binds the two countries.

"2. That the Argentine foreign minister mentioned the possibility of Argentine aid in the form of medicine, foodstuffs and medical personnel, aid which the Peruvian Government stated they were unable to accept in view of the special circumstances surrounding the case.

"3. That the possibility of cooperation in the field of air transport was also examined.

"4. That it was made clear that Argentina's cooperation does not exclude--as it could not--other humanitarian options related to the fate of the refugees."

LARGE INCREASE REPORTED IN WHEAT SHIPMENTS TO USSR

PY112342 Paris AFP in Spanish 2014 GMT 11 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Apr (AFP)--Within the framework of the general increase in trade between the two countries, Argentina shipped three times more wheat to the Soviet Union in the first 2 months of this year than during the whole of 1979.

The report was released by the Argentine-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, which is now meeting in Buenos Aires with the attendance of highest-level officials from the Soviet Union. Headed by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Aleksey Manzhulo.

The increase in wheat shipments to the Soviet Union this year coincides with the Argentine refusal to participate in the grain embargo declared against that country by the United States after the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. The figures given by the Argentine-Soviet Chamber of Commerce show that Argentina shipped 238,282 tons to the Soviet Union during all of 1979, while shipments during the first 2 months of this year totaled 740,282 tons. The figures also show that there is a growth trend in meat exports, since shipments during the first 2 months of 1980 have already reached 55 percent of the 1979 total.

SOVIET DEPUTY MINISTER VISITS SALTO GRANDE DAM

FY120223 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2104 GMT 11 Apr 80 FY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 11 Apr (LATIN)--Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Aleksey Manzhulo today visited the Salto Grande Dam in Entre Rios Province. The turbines for this dam are being supplied by the Soviet Union.

Manzhulo will return to Buenos Aires this weekend. The Argentine-Soviet talks will continue on Monday to examine how trade can be expanded and nuclear cooperation promoted.

EX-PERONIST LEADER TOOK PART IN IRAN-PANAMA TALKS

FY120328 Paris AFP in Spanish 0244 GMT 12 Apr 80 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Apr (AFP)--The Iranian Embassy in this capital today confirmed the participation of former Peronist leader Hector Villalon in the negotiations being conducted between Iran and the United States to overcome the crisis which at present affects their relations.

A communique issued here states "that the Iranian Government has decided to acknowledge publicly the honesty, devotion and humanitarian services of Cristian Bourguet and Hector Villalon and at the same time to restate its absolute and total confidence in their efforts."

This communique "is issued in the light of newspaper reports which point out the important role played by well intentioned persons, who during the last few months made a great effort in an anonymous manner to obtain peace and a peaceful solution to the present crisis."

The press reports stated that Villalon took part in negotiations with the Panamanian Government to persuade it to hand former Shah Reza Pahlavi over to Iran in order to obtain the release of the U.S. hostages being held by Iranian students. This event has brought Villalon's name back into the news, a name which had not been mentioned since mid-1977, when he was arrested in France in connection with the kidnaping of Luchino Ravelli Beaumont, manager of the Fiat automobile enterprise in that country. Villalon, a supporter of the late President Juan Domingo Peron and tightly linked with Cuba and the Arab world, was released after 3 months under arrest and the payment of a heavy fine.

GOVERNMENT BANS ACTIVITY OF PERONIST LABOR GROUP

FY111511 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2335 GMT 10 Apr 80 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Apr (NA)--It has been officially reported that the Argentine Labor Ministry today prohibited the activity of the Peronist Workers Bloc, which was created a few days ago in Cordoba, because its name denotes "not only an evident political objective but also the purpose of interrelating this objective with union activities."

The labor ministry adopted a similar measure last year when it outlawed the Peronist Union Movement [Movimiento Sindical Peronista] (MSP), since it found that the movement was similar to the "62 Peronist Organizations."

The Peronist Workers Bloc is made up of a group of Cordoba union leaders, among whom are Alejo Simo and Manuel Rodriguez. In their first statement, the group expressed support for the Peronist political authorities.

PRESIDENT GUEILER DENIES RUMORS OF MILITARY UPRISING

PY111320 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpts] President Lidia Gueiler has denied rumors of a military uprising, saying that many rumors have been spread regarding a coup. These remarks were made in Cochabamba, where the president was visiting military garrisons. Our correspondent in Cochabamba sends the following report:

President Gueiler, at the end of her visit to the military garrisons in Cochabamba, said that the reports of a military uprising mentioned in Government House are rumors which have been going for 5 months. President Gueiler emphatically stated that there is tranquillity in the entire country. She also indicated that the meetings with the members of the armed forces were highly positive.

Asked about the reasons for her visit to the military garrisons, she said that the purpose of her visit was to familiarize herself with military activities and plans.

Military Support

PY111907 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Apr 80 PY

[Text] President Lidia Gueiler has received the support of the commanders of the military garrisons she has visited, and has heard their concern over the terrorist acts in the country. When she began her official activities this morning after returning from Santa Cruz, the last stop of her sudden trip yesterday, she talked to the press and denied rumors about an alleged military uprising. She said:

[Begin recording] Rumors about a coup have really gone to the extreme. There has been no military uprising. I thought it was necessary to make a lightning visit to some garrisons to exchange ideas with the commanders of various garrisons in Oruro, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz. [end recording]

Reporters accredited to Government House also asked the president what her attitude would be regarding the conformation of the high military command. Military units of this city, La Paz, have requested the replacement of the current army commander, Gen Ruben Rocha Patino, by Gen Luis Garcia Meza. She said:

[Begin recording] In reality, the national Constitution and the military administrative law clearly indicate that the president can make changes (?without making consultations). The president can make changes and I wanted to exchange some ideas with various commanders. [end recording]

The president explained her trip this morning. She said that military commanders of Santa Cruz, Cochabamba and Oruro reiterated their desire that peace and tranquillity prevail in the country. She said:

[Begin recording] The commanders want peace and tranquillity. They are very concerned about terrorist activities and rumors. They ask the people to understand that there should be tranquillity during this stage. They are concerned because accusations have been made against the armed forces. They said that the armed forces are not in a position to provoke terrorism [words indistinct], that they are guarding against terrorism in the country. [end recording]

ARMY COMMAND SUPPORTS GENERAL GARCIA MEZA

FY111908 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Apr 80 FY

[Text] The military units of Oruro, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz believe that the president must appoint Gen Luis Garcia Meza as commander of the army. This statement was made to the press in the following communique released by the Army Public Relations Office. The communique was delivered to Radio Panamericana by telephone a few minutes ago. [passage indistinct]

Appointment of Garcia Meza

FY122020 Paris AFP in Spanish 1958 GMT 12 Apr 80 FY

[Text] La Paz, 12 Apr (AFP)--AFP was told here today that Gen Luis Garcia Meza will be sworn in as commander in chief of the army on Monday. Garcia Meza will thus replace Gen Ruben Rocha Patino, who will have to retire within the deadline established by the general law of the armed forces. General Garcia Meza was already commander in chief of the army for 16 days during the brief administration of Col Alberto Natusch Busch, who took over power in a coup d'etat on 1 November 1979.

GUEVARA ARCE VIEWS POSITION OF MILITARY

FY121332 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Apr 80 FY

[Text] The problems which the armed forces are currently facing are the result of schisms within that institution, according to Walter Guevara Arce, president of the Senate and head of the Authentic Revolutionary Party [PRA]. Guevara Arce added that the civilian forces are also facing a crisis in the midst of the electoral process which will end on 29 June. He said:

[Begin Guevara Arce recording] The current developments within the armed forces are basically the result of a power struggle, which clearly demonstrates the schisms within the institution. There are people who have a well-known goal: the appointment of the commander in chief of the army--the ones for Garcia Meza and the ones against him.

Those who are stationed around La Paz with tanks and everything else that would allow them to take over the government support Garcia Meza; the ones stationed in rural areas are against Garcia Meza. But we all know one thing: Once they reach an agreement, nothing else will matter. It will not be up to the president to decide; she cannot do it. [end recording]

The various political forces have yet to join in alliances or fronts to participate in the coming elections. According to the current electoral laws, 29 April is the deadline for all political parties to register at the Electoral Court.

BRIEFS

LA PAZ MAYOR RESIGNS--Raul Salmon, the mayor of La Paz City, resigned today, reportedly to give the new interior minister a free hand to appoint a new official. [La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Apr 80 FY]

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO RETURNS FROM PARAGUAY VISIT

FY120024 Paris AFP in Spanish 2340 GMT 11 GMT 80 FY

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 11 Apr (AFP)--President Joao Figueiredo arrived here tonight by air from Asuncion after a 3-day official visit to Paraguay.

The Brazilian chief of state was met at the airport of this capital by Vice President Aureliano Chaver, who acted as interim president during Figueiredo's absence.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON HAVANA REFUGEES

FY140214 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 12 Apr 80 p 1 FY

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro has said that there is nothing to stop Brazil from admitting some of the Cuban refugees at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, but the Brazilian Government will not open negotiations in that direction because "the refugees themselves are bound to prefer the United States where there is a large colony of exiled Cubans."

ITAMARATY DENIES MILITARY TREATY SIGNED WITH IRAQ

FY111922 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Apr 80 p 7 FY

[Text] Brasilia--An Itamaraty source yesterday denied that Brazil has signed a military treaty to supply military materiel to Iraq, as published by the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, which quoted "(Kamil Nahas), Sao Paulo government representative in Baghdad."

According to the Itamaraty source, Brazil does not have military treaties with any country, and as far as the sale of Brazilian arms to Middle East countries is concerned--Iraq and Libya being the main clients--the source explained that the contracts were signed by ENGESA [Specialized Engineers Corporation], which is an autonomous enterprise. Itamaraty made it clear that although ENGESA has Itamaraty's support in the field of commercial promotion, the enterprise can negotiate with any client without involving the Brazilian Government.

Sao Paulo Governor Paulo Maluf's press adviser, Adherbal Figueiredo, also refuted the report, terming it "absurd and groundless."

Adherbal stated that he neither knows nor "has heard of" (Kalil Nahas). He explained that Governor Paulo Maluf's recent Middle East tour did not include Kuwait.

He concluded by saying that "besides, any transaction of this nature is bound to involve the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. Governor Maluf has nothing to do with it."

OFFICIAL SAYS ANGRA 1 SAFEGUARDS TO BE MODIFIED

FY110247 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 9 Apr 80 p 17 FY

[Text] Brasilia--The accident which took place at the Three Mile Island nuclear plant in the United States in May [as published] 1979 will cause some necessary changes in the safety and control system of the Angra 1 nuclear plant, which is of a similar type (PWR--pressurized water reactor), but of different manufacture. This statement was made yesterday by Licinio Marcelo Seabra, chairman of the Furnas Electric Power Plants [FCE].

He stated that both the FCE and the CNEN [National Nuclear Energy Commission] are closely following the conclusions of U.S. technicians and officials about the accident. He compared Angra 1 to "a newborn baby which will receive all necessary care during its first years of life." As far as the changes are concerned, he said that "they will not be very substantial. They should not affect the timetable provided for the completion of the project."

The FCE does not yet know the possible cost of these changes in the safety and control systems of Angra 1, because, according to Seabra, it is awaiting an opinion from the CNEN on the subject. At the moment, the plant has the following schedule: heat tests (in which the turbogenerators are put into operation with only the steam generated by the friction of the water in the primary cooling system plus a quantity of pumped steam) by the end of May or beginning of June; loading of the core [nucleo] with fuel elements by July; and the start of commercial operation by the end of 1980 or beginning of 1981.

The FCE president offered the reservation, however, that these stages represent a chain in which each part depends on the success of the previous one: the timetable could, therefore, be changed at any moment. He said: "When we speak about the loading of the core in July, we are assuming that the heat tests will not present any problems."

At the request of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, manufacturer of the nuclear plant, the FCE president also revealed that the company will replace the Angra 1 condensers during the first shutdown for refueling, approximately a year after the beginning of commercial operation.

He estimated the cost of the new titanium alloy condenser, which is more resistant to the corrosive action of the sea water, at between $10 million and $15 million. The original condenser was made of a copper-nickel alloy which turned out to be susceptible to corrosion by sea water in some operating nuclear plants, leading the manufacturer to propose replacing the condenser. Seabra also revealed that the FCE has already acquired the plates [placas] of the alloy and that the purchase of the tubes for the new condenser is underway.

The FCE chairman also stated that the fuel reloading situation of Angra 1 has not been confirmed yet. "This subject is under the control of NUCLEBRAS [Brazilian Nuclear Corporation]." According to Seabra, NUCLEBRAS is now negotiating with U.S. officials the possibility of having the uranium to be used in the subsequent refueling of the plant enriched in the United States as provided for in the Brazilian-U.S. nuclear agreement signed in 1972.

The manufacturing of fuel, however, has already been contracted by NUCLEBRAS with German companies (including the RBU, a subsidiary of the KWU). Seabra also stated that NUCLEBRAS is seeking to carry out some stages of the manufacturing of the recharged fuel, right after the first reloading (presumably in the beginning of 1982) in its industrial fuel cycle complex located in Resende. One of these stages will include the assembling of the fuel elements, but Seabra stated that "I do not know whether they will achieve this on schedule."

CNEN's De Carvalho Comments

PY140244 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Apr 80 p 36 PY

[From the Rio de Janeiro agency]

[Excerpt] The chairman of the National Nuclear Energy Commission [CNEN], Hervasio de Carvalho, denied yesterday in Rio de Janeiro that the accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear plant will cause modifications in the security system at Angra 1. He did admit, however, that the modifications within the plant are being made due to the technological advances that have been made to insure greater security in the installations.

De Carvalho said the modifications will be small ones, a normal procedure within the process of permitting a plant to operate. The CNEN, as the organization responsible for the security of nuclear facilities, is in no hurry to grant permission for the plant to operate because "it is a baby that has no date set for its birth." De Carvalho indicated, moreover, that the plant is entering the critical stage with preoperational tests. "If an error is committed during this stage we will pay dearly for it in the future," he said.

SAO CAETANO METALWORKERS VOTE TO END STRIKE

FY111459 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Apr 80 p 1 FY

[Text] After five rounds of voting during a meeting at the Sao Caetano soccer club yesterday, the metalworkers of this district decided to return to work as of today. Only 30 percent of the 25,000 workers of this city complied with the 6-day strike. In Santo Andre, Sao Bernardo and Diadema, the metalworkers decided to go on with the strike, and leader Luis Ignacio da Silva made a threat: "If the industrialists and the government want war, they will get it. The metalworkers of Sao Bernardo do Campo and Diadema are prepared to strike for more than a month." He also announced a nationwide campaign to obtain money for the strike fund. In Sao Paulo, Labor Minister Murillo Macedo stated that the law on salary adjustments could change "if a better salary policy can be found for the country."

ABC AUTOWORKERS STRIKE CAUSING HEAVY LOSSES

FY121645 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 12 Apr 80 FY

[Excerpt] The automobile industries of the ABC [Santo Andre, Sao Bernardo and Sao Caetano] region are experiencing enormous losses due to the strike. According to estimates, these industries have lost sales amounting to 3,242,000,000 cruzeiros, while tax revenues have declined by 1,306,000,000 cruzeiros. The public relations director of Volkswagen, however, believes that the industries located in the region have lost between 9 and 10 billion cruzeiros due to the strike.

Claudio Rubens Pereira, president of the National Association of Small and Medium Enterprises, believes that the members of this association will be unable to recover from the losses caused by the strike. Five companies have begun to sell their assets to gain some operating capital.

According to estimates, the Ford company has lost sales of 106 million cruzeiros, the Saab-Scania enterprise has lost sales of 320 million and Mercedes-Benz has lost sales of 68 million.

In the meantime, another round of talks between industrialists and workers held at the regional branch of the Labor Ministry yielded no solutions. The deadlock will continue while another attempt at a solution is made at the regiona labor court.

BRIEFS

ITAIPU CONTRACT SIGNED--An $840-million contract was signed here today between the Furnas electric company and the Swedish-Brazilian consortium Asea Promon for the manufacturing of direct current converter plants for Itaipu. The Skandinaviska Enskida Banken will grant a $358 million loan to finance the purchase of part of the equipment under this contract. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1610 GMT 9 Apr 80 FY]

REPORTAGE ON LATEST EMBASSY NEGOTIATIONS

Government Communique 25

PA120129 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--The following is the text of Communique No 25, which includes the official report on the 13th meeting between government officials and representatives of the M-19 guerrillas occupying the Dominican Republic Embassy in Bogota:

The Office of Information and Press of the Presidency of the Republic reports that the 13th dialog between the representatives of the government, Camilo Jimenez and Ramiro Zambrano, and the delegate of the M-19 subversive group, with the presence as witness of Peruvian Consul Alfredo Tejeda, was held today between 1510 and 1655. The dialog served to better establish the position of the two sides. A new meeting will be announced according to the usual procedures.

14th Round of Talks

PA130035 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0010 GMT 13 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Here is an official report on the new talks held between the government and the M-19 [19 April Movement] in control of the Dominican Republic Embassy:

The Presidency's Press and Information Secretariat hereby reports that the 14th meeting between government representatives Dr Camilo Jimenez and Dr Ramiro Zambrano, the subversive M-19 delegate and Peruvian Consul Alfredo Tejeda, who served as witness, was held today. The meeting began at 1545 and adjourned at 1600. During the talk--it was agreed in the morning to hold this meeting--the delegate of the embassy attackers made additional statements to what she had stated during the previous meeting. The (?last) meeting will be held when it is agreed through official channels. It was reported unofficially that the next talk will be on Monday.

15th Dialog 14 Apr

PA132131 Paris AFP in Spanish 1933 GMT 13 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 13 Apr (AFP)--The 15th dialog connected with the case of the Dominican Embassy hostages will be held Monday at 0930 local time (1430 GMT), the Colombian Government announced today.

The last meeting was held Saturday with the participation of two Foreign Ministry officials, the 19 April Movement mediator and Peruvian Consul Alfredo Tejeda, who served as a witness.

'Bloodless Solution'

PA131933 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1820 GMT 13 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 13 Apr (EFE)--It was reported in this capital today that the Colombian Government and the 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrillas have both agreed to proposals for a bloodless solution to the occupation of the Dominican Embassy. It is believed that the issue will be settled in the next few days.

After 14 rounds of critical negotiations, the two parties finally agreed to accept proposals to reach a prompt agreement following over 45 dramatic days of captivity for 18 diplomats.

The question of the release of the political prisoners and the payment of $50 million, two of the main demands of the M-19 guerrillas occupying the embassy, have been resolved in a positive manner that could constitute "the beginning of an agreement."

A negotiator appointed not by the governments whose ambassadors remain hostage inside the embassy, but by friends of the hostages, has made important contacts inside the occupied embassy to resolve the matter of payment of the huge sum of money.

The guerrillas found acceptable the formulas that the government has presented for resolving the matter of the release of the political prisoners. These formulas include expediting courts-martial of guerrillas whose release is being demanded by the M-19 group.

The guerrillas also emphasized their absolute satisfaction with the presence of a representative of the International Red Cross in Colombia and at the Dominican Embassy and their approval of the imminent arrival of the OAS Human Rights Commission in the country.

"We are pleased to know that the OAS commission will have the opportunity to intervene to determine which of those acquitted (among the political prisoners) would like to go with us to the country in which we establish temporary or permanent residence. We are also pleased that our mobilization and departure from Colombia will be guaranteed under its care.

"For overseeing the trials of the companeros who remain, we will accept only the OAS commission and we demand that, for the prompt solution to this problem which will lead to the release of the hostages, the Colombian Human Rights Commission also be invited to participate," the guerrillas said.

In one of its replies, the government said that "we have finally noted several points of convergence between what you demand and what the constitutional government is legally capable of granting."

Finally, the guerrillas indicated that payment of $50 million is a supplementary matter; the basic issue continues to be the release of a certain number of political prisoners because the guerrillas are neither mercenary nor mercantilist.

It was also learned that the "extra" negotiators, Rivas Saconi and Nestor Fernandez, reportedly offered $1 million for the release of some of the hostages.

The government reiterated that it will not oppose these negotiations, "since in this regard, the extraterritorial status of the Dominican Embassy applies."

It was rumored that on Tuesday afternoon U.S. Ambassador Diego Asencio and another diplomatic hostage will be released after the payment of $5 million.

Local observers firmly believe that the occupation of the Dominican Embassy will end before 19 April, the date on which the M-19 will celebrate the 10th anniversary of the organization's founding. The group appeared in the underground in 1970.

It is very possible that the M-19 guerrillas will celebrate their anniversary on that date by traveling abroad with the hostages, thereby ending the dramatic conflict begun on 27 February, when the M-19 took over the diplomatic mission by "blood and fire."

Investigation of Torture

PA121605 Paris AFP in Spanish 1517 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota, 12 Apr--It was learned today that the Colombian Government gave the terrorist group which has occupied the Dominican Embassy here a memorandum in which it condemns all abuse of authority and pledges to investigate all excesses that may have been committed by subordinates, to be followed by severe punishment of those responsible.

The hooded guerrilla from the 19 April Movement (M-19), who has attended the 13 meetings with 2 government delegates in a van, yesterday received the document in which the Colombian Government also describes as positive the intervention of international organizations to serve as observers at investigations of alleged cases of torture.

The memorandum forms part of the negotiations being carried out by the government and a terrorist cell that has been occupying the Dominican Embassy for the past 46 days and is holding 20 persons hostage, 18 of them diplomats.

So far, both the guerrillas and the government have acknowledged that some slight progress has been made in the last two contacts held this week and newsmen and diplomatic observers have indicated that the talks are going well. This term has been taken to mean that the two sides have found some points of agreement that will permit a bloodless solution of the problem. The main figures involved are Apostolic Nuncio Msgr Angelo Acerbi and U.S. Ambassador Diego Asencio.

The information received today states that the government memorandum seeks to inform the terrorists of government efforts to determine whether prisoners arrested on charges of kidnaping, extortion and armed robbery had been tortured. In the document, the government expresses satisfaction over the announcement by the OAS Human Rights Committee that from 21 April it will be present at the courts-martial of guerrillas.

The government also agreed to the guerrillas' request that a commission of jurists of recognized honesty and different political persuasion supervise the course of the guerrillas' trials.

Release of Dominican

PA130024 Paris AFP in Spanish 0035 GMT 13 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 12 Apr (AFP)--Dominican citizen Tito Libio Tiburcio was freed this afternoon after 40 days of detention by the guerrillas and another 6 days at the Military Institutes Brigade, it was learned here.

As he came out of the embassy Sunday, Libio Tiburcio was immediately taken in for questioning because he was suspected of having collaborated with the terrorists during the occupation of the Dominican Embassy. He was employed by his country's embassy in Bogota.

FOREIGN MINISTER RULES OUT ANDEAN PACT BREAK WITH CUBA

PA111436 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas has ruled out the possibility of the Andean Pact countries jointly breaking relations with Cuba. He said Colombia has not considered this possibility.

The minister said this after holding talks with Col Julio Londono Paredes, the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, who represented Colombia at the meeting of the Andean Foreign Ministers Council. The council declared it will maintain constant consultation until the problem caused by the presence of some 10,000 people in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana has been solved. The foreign minister spoke to newsmen shortly before the beginning of a regular Cabinet meeting.

LABOR, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT MINISTERS REPORTEDLY RESIGN

PA111447 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] A ministerial crisis has broken out during the past few hours with the report that the labor and economic development ministers have resigned. The resignation of the labor minister, Conservative Rodrigo Marin Bernal, was submitted 2 weeks ago. It will be effective 15 April. Economic Development Minister Gilberto Echeverry Mejia has joined those who were expected to resign after the 9 March elections.

According to Narino Palace sources, the changes might affect 5 or 6 ministers of the 13-member Cabinet. However, everything seems to indicate that Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva will not be replaced. It has also been disclosed that Justice Minister Hugo Escobar Sierra has apparently been appointed new ambassador to Italy.

'Serious Crisis'

PA112224 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2056 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[By German Acero Espinoza]

[Excerpts] Bogota, 11 Apr (EFE)--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, after 1 year in power, today faced his first Cabinet crisis just as leftwing guerrillas are holding 20 hostages at the Dominican Republic Embassy here.

Labor Minister Rodrigo Marin Bernal triggered the crisis, which later extended to the entire Cabinet, according to official sources. The chief of state, according to sources close to Narino Palace, in the next few days will reorganize the list of his closest collaborators, but always giving respective participation to the Liberal and Conservative parties, the most traditional in the country.

Only the ministers of foreign relations and defense, Diego Uribe Vargas and Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, respectively, will remain in their jobs after the president confirms them in their posts, according to well-informed circles.

No Collective Resignation

PA120211 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--Government Minister German Zea Hernandez today denied reports of a collective resignation by the members of President Turbay Ayala's Cabinet.

It was confirmed, however, that Labor Minister Rodrigo Marin Bernal tendered his resignation for strictly personal reasons. Meanwhile, Education Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo told this station that the members of the Cabinet wish to leave the chief of state at liberty to reorganize his team whenever he wants to.

The Press and Information Office of the Presidency tonight released the following communique on the subject:

Government Minister German Zea Hernandez this afternoon described as "false" press reports of an alleged collective resignation by the Cabinet. It is false, said the minister, in denying the reports. He explained that information to that effect is unfounded.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES ECONOMIC DEALS WITH USSR, FRANCE

PA130310 Paris AFP in Spanish 2245 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 12 Apr (AFP)--Important agreements on energy with the Soviet Union and on the sale of coal to France were revealed to the press here today by Mines and Energy Minister Alberto Vasquez Restrepo.

The minister, who just returned from a trip to Europe, noted the importance for Colombia of the new economic opening to Europe. Agreements were signed with the USSR, he said, on the transfer of technology in the energy, mining, oil, nuclear and solar sectors, as well as the purchase of Soviet turbines for the big Urra 1 and Urra 2 stations in the northeast which will generate 1,050,000 kw. He also announced the 1-month visit starting in May of a mission of 10 Soviet experts to study these stations on the spot.

Vasquez Restrepo also announced the sale in Paris of 1 million tons of coal annually for 10 years starting in 1985 to the French power company. The minister noted that the contract with France will permit the speeding up of similar negotiations currently underway with Denmark, Sweden, Italy and other European countries.

M-19 PRISONERS RIOT DEMANDING PRIVILEGES

PA120235 Paris AFP in Spanish 1532 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 11 Apr (AFP)--Some 162 guerrillas of the 19 April Movement [M-19] detained at La Picota prison here rioted tonight to protest the suspension of relatives' visits decreed by the prison's directors, it was learned here today.

The prisoners, several of whom are demanded by an M-19 unit occupying the Dominican Embassy, caused damage to doors, locks and security gates. The prison director, Col Orlando Pena, said the rioters seized the visitors' registry book and destroyed it.

The suspension of visits was decreed by the prison directorate as a result of a decree which established a special visiting system for accused and sentenced prisoners. The measure provoked the rioting, which was put down by prison authorities.

M-19 GUERRILLAS BRIEFLY OCCUPY SCHOOLS IN BUCARAMANGA

PA121945 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Leftist guerrillas of the 19 April Movement [M-19] seized two public schools in Bucaramanga. They read propaganda and raised the M-19 flag. The guerrillas occupied the schools for 10 minutes. They left after chanting slogans in support of the group which is occupying the Dominican Embassy in Bogota. The police of Bucaramanga, located 313 km north of Bogota, have increased vigilance to prevent similar actions.

ROLDOS PROPOSES NEW DIALOG TO LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

PA112033 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] President Jaime Roldos has turned down the request that was submitted to him by the House of Representatives through a committee appointed for that purpose that visited him at noon. The committee asked Roldos to withdraw the bill on amendments to the Constitution. Roldos asked for a new dialog beginning Monday and for the submission of a new plan by Congress.

Roldos told the legislative committee that met with him that he could not withdraw the bill on constitutional amendments and that he feels the appropriate course of action at this juncture would be for him to receive a specific plan to end the political problem. This was reported to the Chamber by the five representatives who met with Roldos yesterday for 45 minutes, namely, lawmakers Rafael Armijos, Raul Clemente Huerta, Gil Barragan, Raul Vaca and Guyofrido Lucero.

Plebiscite Possible

PA112034 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpt] By rejecting the proposal from the National Chamber of Representatives that he withdraw his bill on constitutional amendments, President Jaime Roldos has clearly left open the possibility of calling on the Ecuadorean people to decide at the polls, through a plebiscite, whether or not the present Constitution should be amended.

The president outlined his firm stand to a committee of the Ecuadorean Congress to stress once more the need for a plebiscite or popular consultation as the only constitutional way out of the growing congressional opposition to the constitutional president's efforts. Alejandro Roman Armendariz, secretary general of public administration, said the following in this regard:

[Begin recording] What I can indeed tell you is that the members of the Chamber who met today with the president have proposed no formula. They have simply asked that he withdraw the bill on constitutional amendments, that he withdraw the constitutional amendments after they were rejected by the Chamber.

The president of the republic has asked that the constitutional procedure be completed, that the Chamber complete the constitutional procedures it has already reviewed. It has not only reviewed it but voted on it and rejected it. Therefore, the Chamber is the one which must give a final legal form to a procedure which it has not only reviewed but voted on and rejected. What the Chamber should do is give notice to the executive branch about its decision. The executive branch will then decide what course to take to solve the crisis in the country. However, this would not prevent the discussion of any logical, sensible or just formula which respects the majesty of the Ecuadorean state and the dignity of the executive branch at a given moment.

[Question by unidentified speaker] Mr Secretary, could this formula be the one submitted by Mr Galo Plaza?

[Answer] I can advance nothing in this connection until the Chamber's official formula reaches the executive branch.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Therefore, the decision is no longer in our hands. The decision lies in the hands of the legislature, even though the spirit of conciliation did not come from there. And I want to make this very clear. The spirit of conciliation started here. [end recording]

VICE PRESIDENT URGES CITIZENRY TO SUPPORT REFORMS

PA121611 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpts] [Begin Hurtado recording] You chose Jaime Roldos as president of the republic. He received 1 million votes and if we have to decide who will govern Ecuador, it is only right that we should again turn to you Ecuadoreans to ask you to decide who is to govern, who is to lead the republic. [end recording]

These statements were made by Vice President Dr Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea, in urging the Ecuadorean people over a radio and television network to support the plebiscite convoked by the president after the National Chamber of Representatives rejected the constitutional reforms proposed by the executive.

[Begin Hurtado recording] Pursuant to Article 143 of the Constitution, and respecting and exercising the principle of participatory democracy, which is a doctrinal principle of this government, we wish to ask the people to go to the polls. Why? To resolve the political conflict that we have been unable to resolve through dialog, agreement and consensus.

The plebiscite will bring unrest. The voices of doom predicted that we would have had a hecatomb in the week that is ending today. But nothing has happened in the country. We have simply faced the natural reaction of those who feel that they are going to lose in the plebiscite. And that is not all. If we have elections, they will lose their posts as deputies. It is natural that those who are going to be defeated should react by using every possible means to prevent the plebiscite from taking place.

Even if there should be problems in the coming week and in the weeks that follow, would not 3, 4, 5 or 6 weeks, or 2 months, 4 months of unrest be preferable to 5 years of it? That is the dilemma which the Ecuadorean people are facing now and could be facing in many more years.

I ask you: What will happen to our economy if next year the legislative majority issues another budget that in no way reflects the popular programs, one which leaves us with another deficit of 3 billion or 20 billion sucres, one which creates obligations for us without providing income?

What will happen to this government if the laws which we have to submit to the Chamber of Representatives to reform Ecuadorean society are not approved by the Chamber, or if it takes 6 months to process them and then totally changes their content? Would we be able, Ecuadoreans, to fulfill the promises we made to you in the electoral campaign?

What would happen? It is not that the Roldos government will fail. Something more would happen. Democracy would fail, and note how much it cost us to arrive at democracy--imprisonment, exiles, infamy, persecution, oppression. Are we going to lose all that we won simply because there is a legislative majority which seeks to impose its will on the president of the republic?

If the evils are great, Ecuadoreans, we must seek great remedies. That is why, tonight, I wish to appeal to all of you to close ranks around the constitutional government. [end recording]

LOJA PROVINCE LEANING TOWARD ROLDOS' REFORMS

PA121557 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA

[Text] An opinion survey carried out in Loja yesterday regarding the position to be taken by citizens in the announced plebiscite shows a definitive inclination in favor of the reforms proposed by the president of the republic.

Among factors which have influenced this position are, for example, the fact that Loja has been subjected to bossism for the past 30 years under the former constitutional and dictatorial governments and this is considered a prime opportunity to uproot it.

Another expressed opinion is that the attitude of Assad Bucaram is inappropriate for the leader of a legislature in a highly cultured country. Other people reject the presence of the oligarchies symbolized by the Arosemenas, Leon Febres Cordero, Colonel Armijos and other leaders of political parties, who have taken on the position of army generals in this political conflict.

MPD SEEKS IMPEACHMENT OF ROLDOS, OTHER FIGURES

PA121606 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The Popular Democratic Movement [MPD] has asked the Constitutional Guarantees Tribunal to bring former Government Minister Roberto Dunn to trial for violation of several articles of the Constitution and to request that the National Chamber of Representatives impeach President Jaime Roldos.

The MPD based this request on the allegation that government officials violated existing legal provisions and that many MPD leaders have been persecuted and imprisoned in the past few months.

The MPD also requested an exhaustive investigation of Judge Eduardo Cordova to bring him to trial on criminal charges and asked for an investigation to determine the express responsibility of members of the national police who were involved in the murders of students Patricio German and Silberto Sanchez.

STUDIES REVEAL POTENTIALLY RICH OIL, GAS ZONES

PA122024 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The gas reserves in the Gulf of Guayaquil's Amistad field could amount to 600 trillion cubic feet. The zone also contains encouraging hydrocarbon prospects which make possible the likely increase of petroleum production by 20,000 barrels a day in Santa Elena.

Jose Carvajal, manager of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE], has indicated that the studies made so far reveal that Manabi Province is a new, potentially rich hydrocarbon zone. During a news conference in Guayaquil, he said the gas zones in the Gulf of Guayaquil belong to CEPE because the national government has rescinded the contract with (?Northwest).

STROESSNER, FIGUERIEDO AGREE ON RAILWAY LINK

PY111823 [Editorial Report PY] Asuncion Domestic Service in Spanish at 1303 GMT on 11 April begins carrying live from the Independence Room of Government House in Asuncion a ceremony presided over by Paragua, an President Alfredo Stroessner and Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo. An announcer explains that the purpose of the ceremony is to sign an agreement and two diplomatic notes regarding a rail link between the two countries. The announcer also indicates that a joint declaration will be signed. An official identified by the announcer as the chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry then reads the text of the agreement and the two diplomatic notes. These documents, as read by the chief of protocol, refer mainly to the engineering aspects of building the railroad in Paraguay, its point of connection on the border with Brazil and its importance for Paraguay because of the access it will give to Atlantic ports.

The chief of protocol then reads the text of the joint declaration, which cites the fact that the two governments are aware that mutual relations must be strengthened, that the principle of nonintervention in internal affairs of other countries must be maintained, that peaceful means must be used in relations with other countries, that violence must be condemned, that the United Nations must be supported because it is a vehicle for maintaining peace, and that there is a need for aid to developing nations so they can overcome their economic problems.

The joint declaration, as read by the chief of protocol, reviews international, continental and regional affairs and cooperation as well as the aid and assistance Brazil has given Paraguay in the past and present and the various agreements that have been signed during Figueiredo's visit. It concludes with an invitation to Stroessner to visit Brazil in the near future.

The announcer then indicates that the Paraguayan president will speak next. Stroessner reviews Paraguay's economic, social and political progress, its foreign policy, and its adherence to the principles of self-determination of nations and nonintervention in the affairs of other countries.

President Stroessner highly lauds Paraguayan-Brazilian relations and all the aid and assistance that Brazil has, is and will give Paraguay. He says:

"We are experiencing a time that demands clear definitions [definiciones]. Friendly countries are doing the right thing in choosing the path of solidarity and cooperation in order to honor the eternal ideals of our continent and to answer, with indestructible spiritual unity, firmness and coherence of attitudes, the challenge of foreign ideologies which support violence and slavery, something that is absolutely incompatible with our principles of freedom, democracy and sovereignty."

President Stroessner continues his speech by giving high personal praise to President Figueiredo. He concludes his remarks after speaking for 17 minutes, and the announcer then describes the scene as President Stroessner decorates President Figueiredo with the Grand Collar of Marshal Lopez in the Order of National Merit, the highest Paraguayan decoration.

The announcer then states that Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo will be the next to speak. In his 15-minute answering speech Figueiredo also highly appraises bilateral relations. He says: "I am pleased to recall the agreement signed by Paraguay, Brazil and Argentina on 19 October 1979 regarding the development of Itaipu and Corpus. This historic event united our countries in a clear demonstration of optimism and mutual confidence in the region's future."

President Figueiredo concludes his speech by expressing his pleasure at having been able to visit Paraguay again, and thanks the Paraguayan Government and people for making his stay a pleasant one.

The announcer then indicates that the ceremony is concluded. The national network program ends at 1406.

Figueiredo Holds News Conference

PY112208 Asuncion ABC Color in Spanish p 17 11 Apr 80 PY

[Press conference held at the Guarani Hotel on 10 April by Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President, is Brazil trying to become for Paraguay what the United States was for Brazil by dominating it economically and politically?

[Answer] In the first place, I do not know what the United States tried to be for Brazil. I do know, however, what Brazil wants to be for Paraguay. Brazil wants Paraguay to feel that it has in our country the friend that we have always been and not the friend that some would like us to be. My country wants to erase the bad impression that some countries have that Brazil is trying to achieve hegemony in South America. What Brazil in fact wishes to achieve is the friendship of all nations, and particularly those in South America.

[Question] Is Brazil able to absorb some Paraguayan products, such as soybeans, during critical periods like the one we are experiencing now?

[Answer] Paraguay is facing a problem in the transportation of soybeans. One of the main reasons for building the railroad connection between Paraguay and Brazil is precisely to facilitate soybean exports through the Paranagua port. It is obvious that Brazil will also have its advantages because it will be able to introduce Brazilian products into Paraguay. I believe there is one great problem in all of this: Paraguay is achieving levels of 600,000 tons in its soybean production, and it may produce more than 1.2 million tons within a year. Transporting these 1.2 million tons by truck will add to their cost. I believe that the train connection will significantly facilitate this transportation. I am sure I have answered your question.

[Question] Your visit to Paraguay is considered to be an essentially political visit, especially because it precedes important visits to Chile and Argentina. Do these future visits confirm the eminently political nature of your visit?

[Answer] I am visiting Paraguay mainly because of two facts. In the first place because President Stroessner invited me a long time ago, and in the second place because I once served in Paraguay on an official mission. [Figueiredo was a military attache in Asuncion 1955-57]. That is why I say that I am visiting Paraguay mainly for reasons of affection, although I cannot deny that my visit also has political objectives as will those that I will pay to other countries. But the main objective of my visit is to bring to the Paraguayan people the friendly words of their Brazilian brothers and to show them that we are willing to make a common effort to exploit our common resources.

[Question] We already know about the railroad interconnection project. Could you tell us whether there is another important project within this cooperation program between Paraguay and Brazil?

[Answer] Brazilian businessmen are here to talk with their Paraguayan colleagues. They have many projects and many cooperation programs with Paraguay. Regarding the technical aspect in particular, we are going to concentrate on the transportation area. This includes not only land transportation but river transportation as well.

[Question] I would like to know whether Brazil will continue to support Latin American businessmen in order to achieve regional integration.

[Answer] Political understanding will be easily achieved once there are common commercial interests. Why, then, not take advantage of our resources, of our possibilities? Many things happen in South America because there are no business agreements.

[Question] How will the political opening process affect Brazilian relations with other South American countries?

[Answer] I view the subject differently than you do, sir. Brazil aspires to maintain diplomatic relations with all those countries with which it is interested in having diplomatic relations. The regime within each country is not our concern. This is a strictly domestic affair. I am not in the slightest bit interested in the domestic issues of any given country. What I am interested in is Brazil having friendly relations with those countries, and I am convinced that we will not interfere in their domestic affairs.

[Question] Could you tell us what you discussed with President Stroessner?

[Answer] I can tell you that we discussed the railroad connection. Nothing else could be done without an agreement, without a treaty. There is one clear thing that resulted from my visit, and that is that President Stroessner and I have decided that this railroad connection will be built. This is the important thing. I have already told President Stroessner that it does not matter how we build it but that we do it. If possible, we will finish it within our presidential terms. This is a special tribute that I wish to pay to President Stroessner, who was the great innovator of this project.

[Question] President Stroessner told us that there is a commission studying the renegotiation of the price of the Itaipu energy that will be transferred from Paraguay to Brazil. Could you tell us whether this commission is already working and what Brazil's position on this renegotiation is?

[Answer] The problem is not yet in my hands. I am aware that there are commissions and that they are holding talks. I cannot tell you anything about it because I am not familiar with it. But I have no doubt that whatever the problem might be we will be able to achieve a solution.

[Question] Both countries' foreign ministers have admitted the fact that there is a border problem. Was this subject discussed in your meeting with President Stroessner? And if it was not, when will this issue be discussed.

[Answer] I cannot tell you what I discussed with President Stroessner, but I can tell you one thing, that issue was not discussed at our meeting. In the event it is brought up, however, President Stroessner has already said that a great part of the problem is already being solved with the construction of the Itaipu dam and the flooding. The area that is not flooded is so small that it will be no problem for good friends.

Figueiredo Departs

PY112148 [Editorial Report PY] Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo at 2030 GMT on 11 April, in a live relay from President Stroessner Airport in Asuncion, reports the departure of Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo and his retinue from Asuncion at the end of their 3-day official visit to Paraguay.

VISAS TO BE GRANTED TO 1,000 CUBAN REFUGEES

PA121505 Paris AFP in Spanish 0447 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 11 Apr (AFP)--The Peruvian Government is ready to grant visas immediately to the 1,000 Cuban refugees it has promised to receive from its embassy in Havana, the Foreign Ministry announced tonight.

It added that the government is making the necessary arrangements so the first planes can arrive in Havana as soon as possible to pick up those refugees and take them to Peru. According to an official Foreign Ministry communique, Peru will receive those refugees whose physical conditions are the most serious and will give preference to family groups.

The communique notes that 10,800 people are inside the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, that the situation there has become critical and that serious repercussions are feared due to the difficult conditions prevalent there. It adds that women and children in particular are the most affected by the deplorable sanitary conditions, the food shortage, the lack of medicines and general discouragement.

The communique describes the people at the embassy as entrants [ingresantes] rather than as refugees. The foreign ministry also indicates that steps are being taken so that the largest number of people possible may leave for other countries, which have already promised to receive them.

Meanwhile, Peru has once again asked the international community to provide its utmost humanitarian solidarity in the face of this dramatic situation and to express itself through decisions regarding the number of people it is in a position to accept. It has also stated that the Cuban Government's refusal to accept the intervention of international organizations in this case has worsened the already difficult living conditions of those staying at the embassy and has hindered the adoption of measures leading to a speedier evacuation of those people.

First 500 Selected

PY140234 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0159 GMT 14 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Lima, 13 Apr (LATIN)--The Peruvian Foreign Ministry reported tonight that today Peru presented to Cuba a list of the first 500 refugees at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana who have been officially given asylum.

Officially, 10,875 persons have been at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana for 11 days, and Peru has promised to give asylum to 1,000 refugees. An official communique stated that after the visas have been granted, 500 Cubans who are at the Peruvian Embassy will be allowed to go to Peru. According to the communique, Peru has aircraft ready for the evacuation, and they will go to Havana "once the Cuban Government gives the authorization for the people to leave."

An official Foreign Ministry spokesman, Jorge Gordillo, denied that the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) will provide three planes to evacuate the Cuban refugees to Peru. The spokesman said that "this is completely false" and that the ICEM is not taking part in the bilateral negotiations between Cuba and Peru. Gordillo said the Foreign Ministry could not give the exact date and hour of the arrival of the refugees since this depends on Cuban authorization.

He added, however, that it is believed the evacuation from Havana will probably begin Tuesday with the arrival in Lima of about 300 Cubans at the Tupac Amaru Park, about 20 minutes east of downtown Lima, where 70 tents have been set up for the 1,000 refugees the Peruvian government is going to receive.

The national civil defense system and the Peruvian Red Cross will be in charge of the refugees in the tents. It has been reported that only military medical personnel will provide medical attention.

ICEM HELP REQUESTED FOR EVACUATION OF REFUGEES

FY121907 Paris AFP in Spanish 1128 GMT 12 Apr 80 FY

[Text] Paris, 12 Apr (AFP)--The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migrations (ICEM) reported here today that Peru has requested help from that organization for the evacuation of Cuban refugees at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

In a communique, the ICEM states that in response to that request the ICEM board has sent "telegrams to several governments and international organizations to inform them of the urgent request submitted by the Peruvian Government. The ICEM has also requested that these governments accept a number of the refugees as temporary or permanent immigrants and to make special contributions."

The communique notes that "the ICEM is at present studying with Cuban authorities the possibility of opening as soon as possible an operations office in Havana. As soon as the Cuban Government issues its consent, the ICEM will be able to organize the rapid evacuation of the Cubans who have sought refuge at the Peruvian Embassy to countries that are willing to receive them."

DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION TO REQUIRE GASOLINE IMPORTS

PA131539 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0255 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[By Miguel Gil]

[Excerpt] Caracas, 10 Apr (EFE)--Venezuela, the top producer of oil in Latin America and the fifth largest producer of oil in the world, is about to become an importer of gasoline. The SOS issued by the energy and mines minister and other government spokesmen on various occasions would seem ironic, but it reflects a sad truth. The rise of the automobile as the almost sole means of transportation in the country for the past 50 years has been gradually eating up the light oil. At present, according to official figures, Venezuela's daily consumption of gasoline requires 230,000 barrels of crude, representing almost 12 percent of the country's total production.

Government authorities feel that from all viewpoints, this is one of the worst evils afflicting the oil economy. The scarcity of gasoline was first noted last year when it was necessary to import, for the first time, several million liters of gasoline from refineries in Curacao. This fact was kept hidden for several months. After it became public, naturally causing alarm, the necessary explanations were given.

CALDERON BERTI ESTIMATES PETROLEUM INCOME

PA111240 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0359 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 10 Apr (EFE)--Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti, estimated today that additional income from increased petroleum prices amounts to over $2 billion.

Calderon Berti attended the Venezuelan Congress Finance Commission, where he estimated petroleum income for this year. He added that the figure was not final, since there could be midyear changes in export prices. He said petroleum production could be reduced to 1,967,000,000 barrels a day and exports to 1.6 million, using a 250,000 barrel flexible margin without affecting additional income and the contribution of the state enterprise, "Petroleos de Venezuela." The mines and energy minister also said the investment plans programmed by "Petroleos de Venezuela" will cost over $3 billion.

SOME CUBAN REFUGEES MAY BE ACCEPTED 'EVENTUALLY'

PA121735 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0434 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 11 Apr (EFE)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins today said that "Venezuela might eventually grant asylum to some of the refugees in Havana." During the inauguration of a telephone station in western Venezuela, Herrera Campins told a radio station that the possibility of a break with Cuba is not foreseen. The president described a Cuban Government communique published in the official newspaper GRANMA in Havana as an "unjustified and surprising aggression." In the 4 April communique, the Cuban Government attacked the countries which have granted asylum to Cuban refugees in their embassies in Havana.

The situation in the Peruvian Embassy in Cuba, which is filled with several thousand Cuban refugees, led to a meeting of the Andean Pact foreign ministers in Lima on Wednesday. At the end of the meeting, the foreign ministers of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela promised to "promote and achieve international actions of solidarity" to help the refugees leave Cuba.

TWO U.S. BOATS CAPTURED FOR ILLEGAL FISHING

PA121252 Paris AFP in Spanish 1207 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Apr (AFP)--Two U.S. fishing boats were captured Friday by Mexican Navy vessels for fishing illegally in Mexican waters. The secretary of the navy said that the vessels are the Pacific Queen from San Juan, Puerto Rico and the Star Crest from San Diego, California. The two boats were placed under the orders of the captain of the port of La Paz in lower California and Mazatlan in the State of Sinaloa.

PARLIAMENTARIANS BLAME PERU FOR HAVANA INCIDENT

FL091401 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 9 Apr 80 FL

[Text] A group of Mexican parliamentarians charged that the situation caused in Havana by officials of the Peruvian and Venezuelan embassies is a clear provocation against the Government of Cuba. Deputies from three Mexican political parties said that the incidents in question are part and parcel of a new cold war strategy worked out in Washington by presidential adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Socialist Workers Party Deputy Rafael Fernandez said: It is no coincidence that the provocation against Cuba comes just when Washington is looking for an excuse to intervene in Central America and the Caribbean. Fernandez recalled Cuba's flexibility, strength and generosity in facilitating the departure of all citizens who want to leave the country. It is now up to Peru and Venezuela, he said, to live up to whatever promises they made to the Cubans in their embassies.

The Peruvian Communist Party also charged that the situation in its country's embassy in Havana is a U.S. imperialist provocation. The party said that the deterioration of relations with Cuba, especially if it is being artifically created, is not in the interest of the Peruvian people. Meanwhile, the Venezuelan Communist Party said that the position of its government regarding Cuba's suggested solution to the problem at the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana is unacceptable. It recalled that the embassy had been entered forcibly several times by common criminals who were later treated as political exiles.

CUBA RESIDENTS OFFER TO HELP REFUGEES IN HAVANA

PA130329 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0930 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Apr (EFE)--Cuban residents in Mexico today announced they are willing to take care of one out of every three refugees now at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

The Cuban Exile Committee, made up of five women, said they have filed requests with the Mexican secretariats of Foreign Relations and Government (Interior) for transit visas for the children and pregnant women at the Peruvian Embassy. They added that the Mexican authorities had received the request "attentively," but noted that they had received no reply.

The committee members pointed out that the activities of the group are aimed at the departure of fellow refugees from the Peruvian Embassy in Cuba. They said their action "is totally humanitarian" and has no political implications. They added, however, that "the departure of the Cubans from Havana is a departure to freedom."

Actress Carmen Montejo, chairman of the committee, expressed optimism over the fate of the refugees and said she hoped that next week they may find themselves in countries where they may "be free."

The committee reported that Cuban residents in Mexico have donated 500,000 pesos ($22,000) and large quantities of food, clothes and medicine "to help solve the difficult situation of our brothers in Havana."

Modesto Vasquez, president of the "Cuban Circle of Mexico," noted that the committee represents all Cubans residing in Mexico and has no political affiliation. The members of the committee and the president of the circle agreed on the importance of the situation in Havana "as a symptom of discomfort on the island."

U.S. INVESTORS WILL NOT JOIN BOYCOTT AGAINST IRAN

PA111241 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0441 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Apr (EFE)--The American Chamber of Commerce in Mexico (CAMCO) will not support any boycott against Iran, CAMCO President Jorge Sanchez-Devanny said here today. Sanchez added that U.S. investors in this country have adopted this decision because they feel that the conflict between the United States and Iran is a political problem that "transcends CAMCO's jurisdiction."

The CAMCO leader added that he has a plan to give foreign capital access to the Mexican stock exchange, which will represent an additional source of capital for the country. He said the capital would be brought in by persons who do not seek to obtain control of enterprises but simply to obtain earnings from their savings.

USSR CULTURE MINISTER ARRIVES, PLAYS DOWN OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

PA102307 Paris AFP in Spanish 0435 GMT 10 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Apr (AFP)--Soviet Culture Minister Petr Demichev stated here today that the Soviet Union is unconcerned about the boycott the United States is promoting against the Moscow Olympic Games.

Arriving here for conversations on bilateral cultural cooperation agreements for 1981-82, he voiced his government's confidence that the games will be held successfully.

Demichev was welcomed by a representative of Mexico's Foreign Relations Ministry and by USSR Ambassador to Mexico Yuriy Volskiy. Volskiy said politics should not be linked with sports and that only those wishing to promote international anarchy combine these two matters. Volskiy also referred to the situation in Afghanistan and said the Soviet troops will be withdrawn when the Afghan people request it.

With regard to the U.S.-Iran crisis, he stated that the USSR is not interested in Iran's petroleum and that it only hopes that a peaceful solution will be found to the problems the world is facing.

LOPEZ PORTILLO TO VISIT CUBA IN JULY

PA120120 Paris AFP in Spanish 0046 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Apr (AFP)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo will make an official visit to Cuba 31 July-2 August, the Foreign Secretariat announced today.

NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE SUPPORTS PARTICIPATION IN GAMES

PA111922 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1330 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpts] Panama City, 11 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--It was reported here today that Panamanian Olympic Committee President Victor D'Anello has confirmed Panama's participation in the coming Moscow Olympic games. Panama is, therefore, cold-shouldering President Carter's appeal that other countries not participate in this event, which is considered the most important in amateur sports.

Panama's decision is based solely on the principle established by the international sports federations that politics should not be linked with sports and vice versa, D'Anello said. In Central America, only Honduras has supported the U.S. boycott through a decision made by the Honduran Government itself.

EDITORIAL NOTES CONCERN FOR U.S. MANEUVERS IN CARIBBEAN

PA140124 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 13 Apr 80 p 4A PA

[Editorial: "Concern in the Caribbean"]

[Text] The announcement of massive maneuvers in the Caribbean is cause for concern because some sectors consider them an intimidation by the U.S. Government against Cuba, El Salvador and Nicaragua, and a warning to the Caribbean nations against drifting away from U.S. influence. It has been reported that the maneuvers will involve 20,000 men, 42 ships and some 350 planes.

Commentators feel these maneuvers are significant at this time when El Salvador is the scene of a war to the death between leftwing and rightwing forces, which the army has not been able to neutralize; when death runs loose in Guatemala; when Nicaragua struggles desperately to come out of the profound crisis inherited from the revolution that concluded with the ousting of Somoza and his henchmen. It is also significant that it should take place when Cuba and Peru are confronting one another in a serious situation as a result of the 10,000 hostages [as published] at the latter's embassy, while the nations of the hemisphere decide whether to receive them all and when there is a campaign underway in the United States to receive them.

Meanwhile, as to the entry of the "refugees" into the United States, where many have families, it has been revealed that since the Cuban revolution, the United States has received 800,000 Cubans and that in the past 18 months alone, an additional 15,000 have entered that country.

But the puzzling aspect of the maneuvers, called "Solid Shield 80," is that they will include the landing of 2,000 U.S. soldiers at Guantanamo, which the Cubans consider a provocation. It is expected, however, that the maneuvers will not help solve the problem of El Salvador, reduce the murders in Guatemala, or stop foreign aid to Nicaragua. The maneuvers will conclude, the situation will be as before, and the situation at the Peruvian Embassy will continue as solutions are sought to the problem of getting 30,000 [as published] Cubans seeking new horizons off the island.

PAPER CRITICIZES CUBA FOR CREATING 'CONTINENTAL PROBLEM'

PA110429 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 8 Apr 80 p 4-A PA

[Editorial: "The Problem in Havana"]

[Text] The government of Fidel Castro has created a continental problem by disregarding the spirit of the right of asylum. This right has been granted in agreements and endorsed in practice to the point that it has become an institution. It is implemented and respected in all Latin American countries except Cuba after the establishment of a communist regime there, just as there is no asylum in theory or practice in Russia either. In taking a path so different from that being followed by the rest of Latin America, Cuba defies all the other nations of the area when it emphasizes that just as it withstood many years of blockade, it can withstand many more or overcome it by using all the resources it can.

In our opinion, Fidel Castro's thesis is too final and defiant. If Castro and his regime--not his people--have a problem with Peru, all the paths are open for them to find an acceptable solution. However, these differences do not justify the attack that the chief of Cuban Marxism is unleashing against the area because of reasons that existed before he assumed power and that will prevail even after he is dead. The stand adopted in his communique can only be taken in countries in which one man thinks and speaks for a nation, disregarding any consultation, without undergoing the analysis of others and without having to estimate the consequences of his actions.

The situation created by the incidents at the Peruvian Embassy and the definite guidelines being drafted in regard to Venezuela, as bad as they look, seem to be only the beginning of a bigger, more controversial and deeper problem which has had its first expression in Fidel's communique. This communique looks like a declaration of a not-too-cold war although the language used is not cold at all.

Latin America should view the communique this way and not like a hasty, unimportant and ephemeral expression issued in a moment of confusion. On the contrary, it should be viewed as an opening tricky gambit used by communist Cuba in a game of chess, if not against at least with, all the other nations of the continent. [as published]

Meanwhile, the Andean Pact countries are holding talks which show the general concern of the region. Measures that may be implemented to counter the obviously divisionist action manifest in the attitude of Cuba will come after these talks.

PARTIES ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT ON NATIONAL GUARD MEETING

PA140139 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 13 Apr 80 p 2-A PA

[Joint statement issued by the leaders of the Liberal Party, Agrarian Labor Party and Christian Democratic Party on 28 March in Panama City]

[Text] Col Florencio Florez, National Guard General Staff chief, wrote the leaders of the Liberal Party, Agrarian Labor Party [PLA] and Christian Democratic Party [PDC] on 20 March asking them to send two members of each party to a meeting with high- and medium-ranking members of the armed institution on the morning of 22 March. The letters billed the event as part of a political training seminar during which the aforementioned parties would be able to expound on their ideological principles, objectives and programs.

After studying the matter separately, the party leaders decided to heed the call, aware that their responsibility to the country compels them to find a solution to the profound crisis that our country is facing and also aware that a possible solution can come only from an exchange of views between the various social sectors and between the latter and the incumbent regime.

The meeting was characterized by the sincerity with which the views, arguments and observations of the participants were stated. The party representatives concurred on the urgent need for national agreement to restore national coexistence as a first step to the finding of a consensus in pursuit of the following objectives:

1. The people's approval of a set of constitutional amendments which will insure observance of the principles of popular sovereignty; the enforcement of individual and social freedoms and guarantees; the enactment of laws by a legislative branch elected by the people through universal suffrage in a direct, secret ballot involving all people; the separate and harmonious operation of the branches of government and in sum the operation of representative, pluralist and progressive democracy.

2. The forging of real and firm national unity based on the free flow of communication and mutual respect between the government and the citizenry to start a coherent policy to cope with the many serious problems posed by the implementation of the treaties.

3. The implementation of a pact of social cooperation among the government, management and trade union groups aimed at firmly and lastingly reactivating the national economy.

The parties signatory to this statement feel that the attitude of the young medium-level officers during the meeting held last Saturday was positive and that it reflected a marked contrast to the positions of some officials of the regime who out of childish arrogance are not only obstructing the channels of communication with wide-ranging social sectors but are rejecting the possibility of a national understanding that commonsense counsels.

The Liberal Party, PLA and PDC would like to be right in assuming that the attitude of the National Guard officers who participated in the Rio Hato dialog is indicative of the real state of mind of the entire National Guard and denotes an honest desire, devoid of any electoral political calculation, to start a process of reconstruction of the country's institutional order on a genuinely democratic basis.

Were that assumption correct, as we hope it is, the nation would benefit since the necessary conditions would be created to stop and overcome the economic, social and political deterioration which has paralyzed the country for a long time.

[Signed] Arnulfo Escalona, Liberal Party president; Luis A. Barletta A., PLA secretary general; Guillermo Cochez, Jr PDC secretary general.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CARAZO DISCUSSES ASSISTANCE FOR CUBAN REFUGEES

PA111606 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo has said that although our country has offered to cooperate in the liberation of the Cubans in asylum at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, the conflict is still at the bilateral level.

The moment the Peruvian Government decides that the problem is a multilateral one, other governments will have to intervene, President Carazo added. We are ready to cooperate in relocating the Cubans who are at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, said Carazo. However, he clearly said that the decision is in the hands of the Peruvian Government, although Costa Rica is willing to share the responsibility with other nations of the hemisphere. We make this offer as a suggestion on how to solve a human problem, President Carazo concluded.

EL SALVADOR

COLUMNIST WARNS U.S. GOVERNMENT AGAINST AGGRESSION

PA121430 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 11 Apr 80 p 13 PA

[Article by Carlos Lara Merino: "On U.S. Diplomacy"]

[Text] I am forced to write this article because of Ambassador White's recent statements which, in my opinion, definitely hurt the dearest sentiments of Salvadorans. I particularly want to refer to what White terms the U.S. Government's "discreet diplomacy" as possibly not the best for El Salvador. Two aspects of the above statement have deeply worried the Salvadoran people. One of these aspects has to do with Ambassador White's efforts to try to convince the international community that his country is conducting a discreet diplomacy in El Salvador. We say that his diplomacy is for international community consumption and not for the Salvadorans, because for us, U.S. policy towards El Salvador has been and still is the opposite: a policy of wide and unrestrained intervention in our country's internal affairs.

To prove this, we do not have to list the political actions--lacking in diplomatic tact and cordiality--that the U.S. Government has carried out in our country, with the obvious intention of maintaining control in the manipulation of our internal affairs. It will suffice to mention U.S. political and economic association with big Salvadoran capitalists; its support for military cliques with definite fascist tendencies which are encroached in the armed forces and "who will become stronger with a military aid program;" U.S. State Department announcements every week of support to a foreign government which is not legitimate and which is headed by two politicians who insist on being representatives of the Christian Democratic Party; and renewed U.S. support for a reform plan without the participation of the people, who are being brutally destroyed. All these political actions are obvious to Salvadorans and cannot be called discreet diplomacy.

The other aspect contained in Ambassador White's statement and which also has greatly concerned Salvadorans is that which says that the policy carried out by the U.S. Government in El Salvador "possibly has not been the most adequate." This is telling us that the U.S. Government has plans other than the diplomatic ones which we have tolerated so far, to cover up for its failure.

These plans are military and represent a threat to El Salvador. This threat, which is being handled with little discretion and diplomatic tact, is aimed at the heart of Salvadorans who are determined to give themselves a legitimate, popular and democratic government.

Ambassador White must realize that Salvadorans, in their bilateral relations with the U.S. Government, will only accept a diplomacy that is really discreet and respectful.

Your Excellency: We realize that the present government which is illegitimate cannot stand up to your government to defend our sovereignty and honor, but your government must know that Salvadorans are willing to die fighting military aggression on the part of the United States in our territory.

MORALES EHRLICH VIEWS NEW ARCHBISHOP, AGRARIAN REFORM

PA121443 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Speech by junta member Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich; place not given--live]

[Excerpts] Good evening dear friends: It was announced today that Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas was appointed apostolic administrator with the powers of a bishop for the San Salvador archdiocese. I want to start this speech by congratulating Monsignor Rivera y Damas for his honorable appointment and congratulating all Salvadorans as well. On behalf of the junta I want to express our complete satisfaction with this appointment. We know you, Monsignor Rivera y Damas. We are aware of your open mindedness and your dedication to the poor. We are sure you will know how to guide the Catholics and that you will be a pillar in the achievement of peace and a new society for all Salvadorans.

This government, of which I am a part, began 3 months ago. It is necessary that we recall this because sometimes the violence, anxiety and irrationality we are facing makes us lose perspective of everything and of the direction and goals we have set. We may think that everything is lost and everything has failed when in fact we are making very important achievements at this time. I want all Salvadorans to reflect on this because this process is moving and is being consolidated. It is the determination of our government to find peace; but peace based on justice, equality and equity.

Three months ago, the armed forces and the Christian Democratic Party promised to the people that they would carry out the armed forces' proclamation of 15 October and a new document was signed in which a promise was made to the people, and the various aspects and postulates of the armed forces proclamation were stated. It was said here that we were going to enter into an antioligarchic, popular and pluralist political process. It was said that we were going to make great changes in the socioeconomic structures and that we were going to talk with all sectors in order to overcome the problems we have and obtain that social peace which is so desired and that development which is so necessary for a country such as ours.

The purpose of this speech is to establish a dialog--a dialog with you as part of the people; a dialog with all Salvadorans. I also want to tell all sectors that we are open to the dialog and that we are determined to correct mistakes and push a peaceful revolution forward, a revolution in freedom and respecting the rights of all Salvadorans.

The violence of the rightwing and the leftwing has increased lately because some want to return to the past while others have not understood the true depth of the reforms that this government has started and, because of mere political indecision, do not want to accept reforms which are of clear popular benefit and which are being implemented with the people. For this reason, we have misinterpretations and [words indistinct] which sometimes make us miss the road or prevent us from seeing clearly.

This government said let us carry out an antioligarchic government; that is, let us take power away from this sector in order to redistribute it among the people. What was there to do? Well, take the land, the handling of finances, and foreign trade away from it and with this also take away the human resources and put all of these things at the service of the people. This is what we are doing.

How did we seize the land? With the agrarian reforms. The agrarian reforms have progressed in this country in an excellent manner. We have already seized 252 farms, ranches and so forth. They amount to more than 260,000 manzanas which have already been given to the peasants. The peasants have already taken them over and organized cooperatives. They are already working the land, in most cases they are getting it ready because the rainy season is about to start and the sowing stage must begin. Therefore, the agrarian reforms are progressing and it is good for my companeros, the ministers, to take the opportunity to explain to you how the achievements and progress are being made. The reforms are going to affect 244 families. We are going to take the land away from them, but we will give it to 60,000 families. We'll only do this during the stage when we're confiscating farms with more than 500 hectares. Of course, when the whole process comes into effect, many more families will benefit; about 300,000 families will benefit from this process.

Later on, when the process is [word indistinct] we will announce the various steps being taken to achieve this and turn the land over to the peasants, who are the ones who work it. Therefore, we will be governing with the people.

When we say that we are involved in an antioligarchic process we are not merely taking power away from a group to harm it. No, absolutely not. We recognize the right of all to live with dignity in this country and we want all Salvadorans to live in this country. What we are seeking is to pass this power to the people. We are seeking a democracy, but not a political democracy alone. Not only are we going to hold elections and elect our president, but we are going to have democracy in the social and economic spheres. That is, the power is with the people so that the people will decide what will be done; so that the people will participate. Consequently, we are seeking and creating a new society, a society we will discuss later on.

GOVERNMENT PROMISES FULL SUPPORT TO FAILING COMPANIES

PA121734 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 11 Apr 80 pp 2, 19 PA

[Text] The government will serve as guarantor with the insurance companies for industries established here to obtain raw materials. In addition, it will give full support to the companies to help them solve their problems instead of closing sources of employment. This statement was made by Labor Minister Dr Julio Alfredo Samayoa.

During a news conference held at the request of newsmen as a result of the report which we published yesterday regarding the 5,000 workers and technicians who have lost their jobs because of the closure of some 20 factories, the labor minister said that unemployment affects not only workers, but also other persons who work independently, such as private transporters, porters, suppliers and so forth, who also depend on the products from factories.

In other words, the minister said that unemployment in the country forms a chain. He said that no exact numbers of unemployment are available, but that the figure is higher than that given by EL DIARIO DE HOY because of the aforementioned facts.

On the subject of unemployment, the minister explained in detail that some factories are closed because of the lack of raw materials, which cannot be obtained abroad because the exporting companies do not wish to send shipments here due to the situation existing in the country. He added that many factories have production problems because the companies which produce raw materials demand that they be insured in order to make sure that the materials will arrive at the factory in good condition.

In view of this situation, he said, on his way home from Saudi Arabia he met with representatives of a U.S. insurance company which promised to seek out raw material producing companies as soon as possible to normalize the activities of certain industries.

"We cannot remain with our hands folded, while we observe what is happening," Minister Samayoa said, "allowing groups which seek to destabilize the country's economy to be successful."

The minister said the Labor Ministry suggests the prompt approval of the amendments to the labor code, the ministry charter, the social security system, and the law on peasant unionization. The minister said reform of the labor code and the ministry's charter will forestall the closure of some companies and large-scale unemployment, since the ministry will be given authority to effect a preventive embargo of the property of the companies (installations, machinery and so forth) to prevent the sale of these assets or their removal from the country. In addition, it will prevent the companies' legal representatives from leaving the country without paying the due indemnities to the workers who are left jobless.

The minister said that the Apler and Maria fashions factories could be reopened since it is a matter of resolving problems through joint committees from the ministries of economy, labor and foreign trade and the Salvadoran Institute of Industrial Development.

Minister Samayoa emphasized that no coercion is being exercised against any company. The businessmen are simply warned not to commit abuses upon closing their factories by failing to pay indemnities to the workers. The minister said that "the state is not trying at any time to sideline the industrial sector. On the contrary, it is prepared to help that sector, as well as the labor sector. The aim is to have everyone adhere to the law in each specific case."

The minister expressed hope that in the course of next week, some government plans will be approved.

ANTEL DENIES MIAMI REPORT ON WEAPONS PURCHASES

PA122232 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 12 Apr 80 p 33 PA

[Text] The National Telecommunications Administration (ANTEL) has denied Miami-datelined news agency reports of an investigation by U.S. immigration officials into the purchase of weapons for ANTEL's security. The government will look into the tendentious U.S. reports, according to a communique disclosed last night, which says:

"Concerning international news agency dispatches datelined in Miami today on the purchase by Salvadoran Government officials of a shipment of weapons for use by ANTEL, the public is hereby informed:

"1. The ANTEL Executive Board, through the Defense Ministry, asked the Foreign Ministry for cooperation in the purchase of a certain number of weapons for use by the ANTEL guards.

"2. The Foreign Ministry allowed the consul in Miami, Don Ramon Federico Martinez, to help in the arrangements to be made in that sense and at the approprite time Maj Ismael Machuca, general manager of ANTEL, and Executive Board Member Don Jose Luis Mendez left for Miami.

"3. When the officials were going to transport the goods they had purchased to El Salvador, U.S. immigration officials stopped both the weapons and the people.

"4. Right now neither the Salvadoran consul in Miami nor the ANTEL Executive Board members are under arrest. They are still at their hotel and their freedom has not been curtailed in any way.

"It is finally noted that the Foreign Ministry is investigating the source of the news dispatches so the case can be thoroughly cleared up."

PLAN TO MILITARIZE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY DISCLOSED

PA130001 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 11 Apr 80 pp 1, 10 PA

[Excerpt] "The disclosure of a plan for direct intervention and constant attacks on the university indicate the imminent military takeover of our main center of higher education," according to a bulletin issued by the Department of Public Relations of the National University. "According to reports given to the international press by the Central American Higher University Confederation (CSUCA), and confirmed by the university community and its authorities, there is evidence of a careful plan to intervene in the university, a specific date and the name of the new rector, a well known person supporting the regime's interests and the national oligarchy."

"The intervention has been prepared, but the honest sectors of our people and the other nations of the world are vigilant to prevent the harmful consequences at this historic moment of an intervention of our leading center of education, which is at the same time the center of our national awareness," the document adds.

"The university was the victim of vandalism and looting by armed elements supporting the regime during the Holy Week recess," the bulletin states. "On Good Friday, for instance, there were attacks on the offices of popular and student organizations. A group of at least 20 U.S. mercenaries broke into the university with heavy weapons. They sacked and machinegunned the offices of FAPU, SEMEA, SEIS, the university extension service, the departments of journalism, mathematics and engineering, the central dining room, and bookstores in the schools of sciences and liberal arts."

VIOLENCE REPORTED THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

Fighting in 'Free Territory'

PA111317 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The Salvadoran Army is trying to force the Peoples Liberation Forces guerrillas out of their positions in Chalatenango department which they have declared a free territory. The newspaper LA PRENSA reports this morning that 3,000 guerrillas have invaded El Salvador. Right now we are receiving reports that serious confrontations are occurring between the guerrillas and regular army forces.

Garcia on 'Free Territory'

PA111436 San Jose Radio Relon in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador--Defense Ministry sources said yesterday that a group of approximately 100 armed men tried to take over an important city in northern El Salvador, but army troops have repelled them and forced them to flee.

Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia denied rumors to the effect that several thousand leftist guerrillas had taken over Chalatenango, 85 kms northwest from here and had declared it free El Salvador. These are leftist groups who are [words indistinct] social justice and are desperate, said Garcia.

48 Killed in Terrorist Actions

PA111653 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1605 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--At least 48 persons have been killed in violent actions taking place during the last 24 hours in El Salvador.

According to the authorities 44 peasants reportedly were murdered by militants of the ultraleftist groups. They were murdered in various incidents taking place in rural areas located in the central and eastern part of the country. The authorities also said that the ultraleftists murdered the peasants because the latter refused to collaborate with the groups.

A total of 13 of these persons were found by the authorities on Thursday near Tenancingo, 38 kms east of San Salvador. Near Estanzuelas, 102 kms east of San Salvador, 11 more bodies were found. The bodies of these 11 persons were scattered in different places near the above-mentioned city.

It was also reported that nine bodies were found near the Cuzcatlan bridge, 90 kms east of San Salvador. The authorities reported that one of the persons killed was found hanging from one of the supports of the bridge.

The report given by the press committee of the armed forces blamed the activists of the Peoples' Revolutionary Bloc for the nine dead. The committee also said that 11 more persons were killed in Monte San Juan, 36 kms east of San Salvador. The authorities blamed these murders on the clandestine Popular Liberation Forces (FPL). It was also said that the FPL was responsible for the murder of another person in the same town. This person was tortured prior to being killed. Three youths were killed Thursday afternoon in a district near the eastern outskirts of San Salvador. The persons were killed by machinegun fire from unidentified individuals who were driving a small vehicle.

The toll of dead is the highest this week. Many of the victims of political violence in El Salvador during the last 5 days have been peasants who were allegedly murdered by ultraleftist groups because the peasants refused to collaborate with them.

ERP Occupies Radio Stations

PA112040 Paris AFP in Spanish 2017 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Apr (AFP)--Five radio stations were occupied here at noon by the leftwing Revolutionary Peoples Army (ERP) to air organization slogans for 30 minutes. During the transmissions the ERP blamed the government junta and the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador for the events on 30 March during Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero's funeral which left a toll of 40 dead and 148 injured.

The ERP also broadcast messages supporting the 28 February Peoples Leagues (LP-28), condemning at the same time the participation of the Christian Democratic Party in the present government. The simultaneous occupation of the five radio stations was also used by the ERP to call the Salvadorans to insurrection.

While the radio stations were being occupied, an unidentified guerrilla commando tried to no avail to kidnap industrialist Tomas Carbonel. One of the attackers was killed in the shootout that followed, and Mr Carbonel was seriously wounded.

Many unconfirmed reports are circulating here on guerrilla actions by leftist militants in the interior of the country, apparently rejecting the cooperatives' plan for agrarian reform and demanding instead an immediate division by parcels of confiscated estates. Unofficial reports say over 20 persons have been killed in these actions.

POLICE INVOLVED IN NETHERLANDS NEWSMEN'S CASE RELEASED

PA130331 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1805 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The two national policemen accused of wounding two Netherlands newsmen were released by the first justice of the peace, Jorge Isidoro Nieto Melendez, yesterday. The released are Francisco Carvajal Menjivar, 20, and (Joselito Cibrian), 19. Both were guards at the Guatemalan Embassy. On 2 April they wounded (Franz Diamond) and (Van der Heyden Roam), Netherlands newsmen covering the situation in our country. The men were released because of insufficient evidence.

PRESIDENTIAL STAFF CHIEF KILLED IN PLANE CRASH

PA120242 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2325 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The three Salvadoran officers killed Thursday in a plane crash in Guatemala were heading for Guatemala City to bring Salvadoran junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano back to El Salvador. A communique released today by the government announced that this was the purpose of the mission of the three officers who were killed when their aircraft crashed 20 km from the Guatemalan capital shortly before landing at La Aurora airport.

The mission was led by Salvadoran presidential chief of staff Maj Gilberto Balmore Escamilla, who was accompanied by Maj Freddy Roberto Ascensio and Maj Fernando Adolfo Salazar Mena.

The cause of the tragic accident is not known, but it is believed to have been caused by adverse weather conditions.

Majano and the other Salvadoran junta members were present at noon today to receive the bodies of the three officers, who were skilled pilots with more than 14 years' flying time apiece. The bodies arrived at the Salvadoran Air Force headquarters in a Guatemalan Air Force plane.

Apparently Majano was scheduled to arrive in Guatemala Thusday night from the United States. The pilots were going to fly him to the Salvadoran capital. Flights from the United States to El Salvador make a scheduled stop in Guatemala which often lasts several hours, causing Salvadoran travelers to reach home late at night.

Funerals for the three officers will be held Saturday.

GUATEMALA

GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES REPORTED ON NORTHERN COAST

PA112007 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1640 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Today the police reported the death of three peasants in Puerto Barrios, Izabal, on Guatemala's northern coast, where the authorities feel a guerrilla group has become active. Angel Morales and his sons Jose Adolfo and Miguel Angel were kidnaped last night by a group of men who broke into their home at the Machaquitas village near Puerto Barris and killed them.

In the same area, the police arrested brothers Domingo and Mariano Chub Yat, who have been accused of killing lawyer Victor Ramiro Flores Cobar, but the local police said Flores was killed by subversive groups.

The "Teleprensa" television newscast has reported that a guerrilla group is operating on the banks of the Dulce River in Izabal, citing "local inhabitants who are afraid of this activity" as its source. According to the report, the guerrillas have chosen a jungle area which enables them to evade any actions by the security forces as their area of operation. It was also reported that the activities of the subversive leftist group include the distribution of propaganda, seizure of towns in order to hold meetings for indoctrination purposes, and executions of peasants and other people who are not sympathetic to their ideology.

The army public relations office reported today that a subversive group killed a military policeman and kidnaped the administrator of a farm and one of the farm workers after occupying the estate for a few minutes to harangue the workers against their employers and the government. A similar occurrence took place last night at La Reforma, San Marcos, in the country's northwest area, near the border with Mexico.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT TO EXPEL ANTI-SANDINIST FOREIGNERS

PA121454 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2043 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 11 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran military government junta will expel all those foreigners from its territory who conspire against the Nicaraguan Sandinist Government of National Reconstruction, it was officially announced here today. The expulsion from the country will be made subsequent to imposing the full weight of the law on the violators of the right of asylum and the hospitality of the Honduran people, whose immigration laws prohibit participation in national or international politics.

At the same time it was announced yesterday that the military authorities, who are in charge of the care of refugee camps, have redoubled and even tripled vigilance around the camps. It was indicated that the measures have been taken to preserve the ties of friendship and fraternity with the peoples and Government of Nicaragua and the custom of the peoples and Government of Honduras of respecting the sovereign rights of each state.

The Honduran Government reiterated its "concern" over the prolonged stay of officers and elements of the former National Guard of the defeated president of Nicaragua, Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle. The concern of the Honduran Government, ACAN-EFE learned, is due to the fact that former officers and former National Guardsmen are creating difficulties in the national territory and are also generating constant friction between Honduras and Nicaragua.

NICARAGUA

EDITORIAL ASSAILS CUBAN REFUGEES IN HAVANA

PA111705 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Editorial]

[Text] The situation in the Peruvian Embassy due to the hundreds of alleged political refugees has triggered a wave of speculation in the hemisphere, notably in Nicaragua. We think it is necessary to comment on this situation to shed light on some aspects of the problem. As is to be expected, all Latin American reactionary sectors have had a field day with this situation and the U.S. news agencies and the pro-imperialist newspaper and other media have gone all out to play up in a slanted manner the cause and effect of the problem.

It is our duty to explain to our people that, first, the current guests at the Peruvian Embassy in Cuba have nothing to do with political or ideological stands as AP, UPI and their hemospheric branches have tried to portray. Those people are no more than the dregs of Cuban society which is devoted to the creative work of socialism. Most of them are common criminals, sociopaths, homosexuals and drug traffickers who logically cannot adapt themselves to the conduct of a people who have had many years of socialist experience. Second, the attitude of the Cuban revolutionary government of opening the door for those sociopaths to leave the country is compatible with the principle of Cuban sovereignty and dignity which for the past few months has been undermined by the attitudes of certain Latin American embassies which, with the support of their governments, have promoted the takeover of embassies by anti-Cuban individuals as if they were seeking political asylum. The Cuban Government has repeatedly drawn attention to the inflamatory attitude of those embassies.

However, the problem continued to increase due to the work of the governments in question. The straw that broke the camel's back was the case of several individuals including a drug trafficker who killed the Peruvian Embassy guard. After turning them over to the Cuban authorities, the Peruvian Embassy glorified them as political refugees. In view of this situation, the Cuban Government decided to withdraw the guards from the embassy and grant full freedom to the sociopaths who want to leave Cuba through the embassy. That is how the Peruvian Embassy has come to be overcrowded.

The pro-imperialist media are rejoicing over this situation which presumably will discredit the Cuban revolution. It remains to be seen what coverage the same media will give this case when both the Peruvian Government and others that prompted the sociopaths to take over embassies refuse to welcome the current occupiers of the Peruvian Embassy after realizing their moral fiber and out of fear that the crime rate will increase with the arrival of all this scum. We will have to wait a few days for the maneuver to be unmasked. We will see how the governments involved in this issue, unable to control the monster that they themselves have created, will be compelled to turn away so much human rubbish and how, with thousands of pretexts and ploys, they will deny entry into their countries to those whom they wanted to use as tools to create a political crisis which today threatens to invade their soil with its [words indistinct]. We will see what degree of (?loyalty) they will have toward each other, how far the governments in question will lend a helping hand or turn their backs to those who heeded their call to unrest and, above all, we will see what attitude those who do not spare microphones or front pages to portray those who are no more than misfits in a society of work, brotherhood and heroism as champions of freedom will take.

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES U.S. MEASURES AGAINST IRAN

PA111707 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Commentary by Wilfredo Lopez Balladares]

[Text] The Yankee imperialists have ordered a diplomatic and trade boycott against the revolutionary Government of Iran. They are getting ready to take other hostile measures against Iran where the organized youth are holding several U.S. Embassy officials in Tehran.

The godfathers of former Shah Reza Pahlavi, whom they supported for years to exploit Iran's oil wealth, have been foaming at the mouth since the despot was overthrown by the decisive action of the masses. The overthrow of the pro-Yankee regime meant the fall of the autocrat who best served the interests of the transnational oil companies and who was always ready to obey the strategic plans of the geopoliticians of Wall Street, the State Department, the Pentagon and the Central Intelligence Agency.

The United States and some of its allies had always done as they pleased in Iran. The shah thought he was the absolute lord of men and property. It is estimated that he accumulated some $20 billion. Neither the tyrant nor his protectors cared about the Iranian people, the workers, peasants and the generous and brave youth.

The international news agencies of misinformation spoke only of the marvels in Iran, presenting it as a great country in which an incredibly wealthy ruler suffered the tragedy of not being able to beget a son from the womb of the grieving Soraya. The reactionary press and the color pages of the magazines of the jet set joyfully reported the anniversary of the very old dynasty which supposedly began with [words indistinct]. However, these publications did not talk about the people. They only spoke about the peace that reigned in that [word indistinct] kingdom thanks to the SAVAK, the ruler's secret policy which sent to the dungeons or the cemeteries the patriots who fought for a new and free Iran.

After great efforts, the democratic forces and the religious organizations were able to (?unite) under the wise leadership of a spiritual and pure guide [words indistinct]. [Words indistinct] overcome the maneuver of a Bakhtiar, a type of [words indistinct]. The Iranian people defeated the crowned puppet. Everything collapsed for the Yankees in a country which up to that moment had been their neocolony. As has occurred with Sandinist Nicaragua, the imperialists saw that they had little hope of achieving a return to their pleasant situation.

Seeking to recover what they lost, they sent dozens of CIA agents to spy on the patriots of the rebel Muslim nation. The revolutionary students decided to seize the officials who were involved in spying to prepare for the counterrevolutionary coup. That vigorous and firm action angered the foreign ministers and diplomats of the bourgeois world and those who until then had done as they pleased in Iran. How horrible, they said, but they could do nothing else.

The Yankees have [word indistinct] the Iranian Government. They have made promises. They have threatened it. Now they are establishing a blockade as they did against Cuba 20 years ago. However, the 1980's are fortunately not the same as the 1960's when the imperialists tried to bring fraternal Cuba to its knees. Times have changed. There is a new balance of power in the international arena. The power of the countries which love peace and social progress and the great strength of the world revolution will [word indistinct] the exporters of counterrevolution, the warmongers and the filibusters. The cause of revolutionary Iran is as invincible as the Sandinist revolution.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN RULES OUT POSSIBILITY OF COUP

PA121745 Paris AFP in Spanish 1719 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 12 Apr (AFP)--Manuel Espinoza, a spokesman for the Sandinist government, said here today that counterrevolutionary elements are still trying to invade Nicaragua, but he ruled out any possibility of a coup d'etat in his country. The statement was made after the Honduran Government extended to Nicaragua official assurances that it will not permit a Somozist attack from Honduran territory.

Moreover, Nicaraguan Deputy Defense Minister Commander Eden Pastora (commander cero) said that the Costa Rican Civil Guard is presently combing the area on the Nicaraguan border to locate Somozist guerrillas camps, according to the local media. Meanwhile, Roberto Gustavo Suazo, the new Honduran ambassador to Nicaragua, affirmed on his arrival in this country that his government will neutralize the training camps of former Somozist guardsmen which have been reported by Nicaragua.

The local press gave wide coverage to the alleged arrival in Costa Rica, under an assumed name, of Somozist Gen Gonzalo Evertz, whose defeat at the Somozist guard garrison in Leon marked the beginning of the end of the dictatorship in July, 1979.

Inside Nicaragua, the so-called Democratic Armed Forces [Fuerzas Armadas Democraticas--FAD] are cited as the link with the Somozist counterrevolutionaries who are in other Central American countries. The letters "FAD" are painted in various sites in the country. The local press also interpreted Evertz' alleged arrival in Costa Rica as one more indication of Somozist intention of moving toward Nicaragua.

PASTORA SAYS COUNTERREVOLUTION 'POSSIBLE'

PA111634 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Sources from the Costa Rican Public Security Ministry have said that ministry officials have met with Nicaraguan Col Eden Pastora and that Pastora said that apparently a counterrevolution is about to break out in Nicaragua.

Pastora said the Sandinist army is prepared to repel any counterrevolutionary attempt which might take place. Pastora insisted that the rumors circulating for some days now are becoming somewhat possible. He requested that the Costa Rican authorities cooperate by watching over the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border. Evidently, no military movement against Nicaragua will be permitted in our territory nor has any such incident even been mentioned.

CULTURE MINISTER DENIES COUNTRY BECOMING ANOTHER CUBA

PA140041 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1340 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Madrid, 12 Apr (EFE)--Nicaragua is not a second Cuba because revolutions cannot be copied, priest, poet and culture minister of Nicaragua, Ernesto Cardenal, told the Madrid newspaper DIARIO-26 today. Cardenal, now in Madrid seeking Spanish aid for the Sandinist-sponsored literacy campaign underway in his country, denies anyone can speak of a "second Cuba." In his opinion, one must speak of "a first Nicaragua." "No revolution should repeat others. It may learn something from them, but not follow other models," he notes.

The priest says his country's revolution has its own characteristics. Among them he mentions as the most important the massive participation of Christians in it, the best example of which is the presence of three priests holding portfolios in the Sandinist government Cabinet. Another outstanding characteristic--Cardenal continues--is the participation of youths, women and children, and basically, he says, "the fact that our revolution is pluralistic and democratic, free of personality cult and with no all-powerful leaders."

Referring to the role of the church in Latin America, he notes the existence of two sectors: a reactionary one and a revolutionary one. The true church of Christ, he says, is that which sides with the poor and oppressed and against exploiters and oppressors. "In the revolutionary sector," he continues, "there are some bishops and may priests, laymen and believers. However, the attitude of CELAM (Latin American Episcopal Conference)," he notes, "has been considered by the revolutionaries to be rightwing," and adds that he has no information of any pronouncement by CELAM on the Sandinist revolution.

On other issues, Cardenal reports that international aid to his country is much less than they expected to receive and which is sorely needed for the reconstruction. He recalls that years back, when Nicaragua was still ruled by Anastasio Somoza, there was an earthquake in the country and we received much more international aid then. Now, he says, the damage is greater than that done by the earthquake, as the civil war caused the destruction of many cities and industries. However, he comments, aid is considerably less, "despite the fact that now the funds are handled under popular and democratic supervision while in the past it was Somoza alone who managed them."

He adds that Spain has helped Nicaragua considerably since the overthrow of Somoza. Spanish aid has consisted of buses, professors, loans and cultural cooperation.

He admits that the socialist international has given great support to the Sandinist revolution--essentially moral support. Asked if there was no material support, he said he participated in some meeting where such material support was agreed upon, but that "not being the treasurer of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, he could not ascertain to what extent that had been granted." He noted, however, that as a witness, he can vouch that such aid was granted, for example, by the Dominican Revolutionary Party (now in power) and by Austria.

STUDENTS STUDYING IN CUBA SEND LETTER TO BARRICADA

PA131350 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 7 Apr 80 p 6 PA

[Text] Several companeros who are studying on the isle of youth in the sister Republic of Cuba have sent a short letter to the Nicaraguan people through BARRICADA. The letter, signed by students Reynaldo Lopez Garcia, Fransicso Mercada Mendez, Javier Hernandez, Guillermo Ortiz Chavarria, all of whom are from Monimbo, reads as follows:

Esteemed companeros of the newspaper BARRICADA and Radio Sandino: A fraternal and warm revolutionary greeting from Nicaraguan students who are studying in the sister Republic of Cuba.

We are writing to tell you that we are doing well here in the sister Republic of Cuba, where we are studying to become experts in the not-too-distant fiture in order to go to the aid of the Nicaraguan people and other peoples of the world in need. We wish to tell our parents that we have behaved as very good revolutionaries here at the school and we have been a credit to the people of Masaya, particularly the Monimbo neighborhood. We have followed the example of Sandino and Carlos Fonesca and all the martyrs who fell for the liberation of Nicaragua.

We say to the Nicaraguan people that we will be with them very soon to make a contribution through the knowledge we have acquired here in the sister Republic of Cuba.

REPORTAGE ON SITUATION OF EMBASSY REFUGEES

High-Level Meeting

PA122021 Paris AFP in Spanish 2011 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 12 Apr (AFP)--Armando Lecaros, charge d'affaires at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, met here today with the Cuban vice minister of foreign affairs to exchange ideas regarding the situation of the Cuban refugees and their imminent departure, a source from the Peruvian diplomatic mission told AFP.

This is the first direct contact between top-ranking representatives of the two governments since President Fidel Castro met with Peruvian Charge d'Affaires Ernesto Pinto on 4 April.

Emergency Commission

PA130320 Paris AFP in Spanish 0212 GMT 13 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 12 Apr (AFP)--The Peruvian Government has called for the establishment of an emergency commission to deal with the thousands of refugees at its embassy in Cuba, it has been learned from diplomatic sources here. Composed of the ambassadors of the Andean Pact nations (Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia and Peru, since Bolivia is not represented in Cuba) and other friendly countries, the commission would study ways to evacuate the refugees, provide guarantees for the security of Peruvian officials in Cuba and overcome the difficulties the Cuban Government is causing.

The commission had not been formed as of 2100 (0100 GMT Sunday). In addition to the Andean Pact countries, diplomatic representatives from Sweden, Spain, Switzerland and the Vatican could take part, according to another diplomatic source.

The emergency commission is urgently required and is a humanitarian responsibility which cannot be ignored by the diplomatic corps in Havana, according to the Peruvian appeal. The status of the Peruvian officials in Havana is labeled grave and critical and is the reason for the request for help from the other embassies in forming a commission to guarantee reasonable, secure and humane procedures.

It is now 24 hours since approximately 1,500 Cubans left the Peruvian Embassy in Havana with passports and safe-conducts to leave the country, but so far no plane has landed in Cuba to evacuate them.

Evacuation Begins

PA131721 Paris AFP in Spanish 1526 GMT 13 Apr 80 PA

[All figures as received]

[Text] Havana, 13 Apr (AFP)--Some 4,000 persons, including those who may have cases pending in the courts or may be deserters from military service, will have left the Peruvian Embassy in Havana by this morning if the pace of events observed early this morning, at the beginning of the 9th day of occupation, is maintained.

Cuban Immigration Director Col Justo Hernandez reiterated to AFP that all persons who entered the Peruvian Embassy, without any exceptions, will be free to leave Cuba if another country gives them visas.

This decision, Hernandez said as he was making a tour to observe the process of preparing the documentation for persons requesting it, applies even to those refugees who may have cases pending with the courts or are deserters from the army.

As of early this morning, according to the records of the mobile offices established around the Peruvian Embassy, a total of 3,893 persons had left the embassy. Of these, 2,719 received their passports to leave Cuba and 462 changed their minds about emigrating and have chosen to remain in the country. Another 748, according to the sources, had not returned to the embassy after receiving the first safe-conducts. The Cuban Government has pledged to allow them to emigrate once the situation is resolved.

Early in the morning, fatigue, exhaustion and sleep had imposed a reign of silence over the overcrowded embassy, where there was visibly more vital space for the several thousand Cubans remaining. At least there was now room to move around and change position during sleep. Most of those who remain in the embassy compound were sleeping on what was formerly a manicured lawn and is now a maladorous place full of garbage.

Some open spaces could be seen among the many sleepers and a large number of improvised tents made of dirty shirts and sticks protected many from the dew of the night, which for a change was breezy. Here and there, particularly at the doors of the embassy, groups of four or five men remained on guard, ready to intervene and calm things down if some dispute were to arise. However, the arguments, which in the beginning were very frequent and caused a great number of bruises, are now increasingly scarce.

Despite the lateness of the hour, refugees from the embassy were emerging in groups of two or three at intervals to request their safe-conduct and passports at the offices outside. Under powerful lights and protected by canvas tents, civilian and military officials of the Immigration Directorate were working at their tables preparing the documents.

WFTU ENDORSES GOVERNMENT STAND IN EMBASSY CASE

PA122035 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpt] The WFTU has accused the U.S. Government and its accomplices in Latin America of promoting the incidents at the Peruvian Embassy in Cuba. It has also affirmed that through this type of maneuver Washington is trying to divert public attention from its shameless intervention in the domestic affairs of El Salvador and Guatemala.

In a message addressed to the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC], the WFTU expresses its unqualified support for our government's position in connection with the Peruvian Embassy developments and stressed that if the United States respected the rights of other peoples to their independence and sovereignty, there might be peace and good relations in the world.

FOREIGN COVERAGE OF EMBASSY EVENTS ASSAILED

PA111728 Havana International Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

["Current Events" commentary]

[Excerpts] The newspaper GRANMA said Monday in an editorial entitled "Cuba's Position" that when the Cuban guards were withdrawn [from the Peruvian Embassy in Havana], the Peruvian representation showed that it could not control the situation at its own mission.

This was but the bitter fruit of the policy of protecting common criminals.

The editorial added that Ambassador Edgardo de Habich, an honest and serious man who was Peruvian ambassador to Cuba until recently, tried to avert this situation. When a group of antisocial elements tried to enter his embassy forcefully, he urged them to return to their homes and they did so. The Cuban Government had previously given them assurances that they would not be harassed in any way.

This attitude, said GRANMA, cost Habich his position after 33 years in the diplomatic service. The Peruvian Foreign Ministry ordered that the common criminals be sent back to its embassy. As you sow, so will you reap, and one of the results was the loss of the generous and clean blood of Cuban soldier Ortiz Cabrera.

What is the reason for the absurd policy of granting a visa to those who enter [the embassy] forcefully without justification and for not granting one to those who go there peacefully to apply for one?

The GRANMA editorial added that on Saturday afternoon the Cuban Government reiterated its position to all diplomatic representations in our country. First, Cuba will not prevent people wishing to leave from legally traveling to Venezuela and Peru, provided they obtain permission from those countries. Second, it is not opposed, either, to their traveling to any other country with authority from the respective government. Third, no one entering forcefully into embassies will be allowed to leave. Fourth, those who entered the Peruvian Embassy after the Cuban guards were withdrawn are not regarded as perpetrators of a forceful act and are, therefore, absolutely free to return to their homes or to leave and enter the embassy as many times as they wish. The Cuban authorities will take no steps against them. They can also travel to Peru or any other country that grants them visas. This is their own business and that of any country wishing to receive them. Obviously, in all cases involving minors the authorization of both parents will be required.

Amid laughable events and ridiculous statements, the transnational news agencies took advantage of the situation, trying to poison the international climate against Cuba. Thus, a dispatch from AFP datelined in Buenos Aires quoted former Argentine Ambassador Rodolfo Baltierrez as saying--in a dramatic tone and showing an absolute lack of knowledge about the situation even though he is a veteran diplomat--that the refugees at the Peruvian Embassy were waiting for safe-conducts from Fidel Castro's government. Baltierrez ignored the fact--and he probably still does not know--that the Cuban authorities have been waiting since the first moments for Peruvian authorities to facilitate the departure of the refugees in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. In a bid which was obviously ill-intentioned, the former Argentine ambassador tried to link this event with Fidel Castro's position as president of the movement of nonalined countries.

Meanwhile, the day after the Cuban revolutionary Government decided to adopt hygienic and medical measures and [to provide] drinking water and food to the people at the Peruvian Embassy, as well as extra milk for the children who had been taken there by their parents, the correspondent of the Spanish news agency EFE interviewed a Red Cross official in Lima. Probably due to incomplete information, Peruvian Red Cross President Augusto del Solar said that the Red Cross had declared a state of emergency and was waiting to send doctors, nurses, medicines and powdered milk to Havana to help the refugees at the Peruvian Embassy. Actually, and although we do not wish to cast doubts on the good intentions of the worried official, we do wish to allay his uneasiness and to inform him that such action is not necessary.

CRIME RATE REPORTEDLY DROPS FOLLOWING EMBASSY EVENTS

FL101817 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Apr 80 FL

[Text] The newspaper GRANMA today publishes data furnished by the national revolutionary police which show the type of persons who prevail among the distinguished guests that have entered the Peruvian Embassy.

Before the big operation against delinquents began some months ago, the average number of thefts in Havana was 18 to 20 daily. Following the adoption of measures involving police patrols and popular vigilance, the average dropped to eleven daily. The information adds that following the massive entry of vagrants, antisocial elements, bums and delinquents of all types in areas of the Peruvian Embassy, there has been an average of only five thefts daily.

As a result of anticrime measures adopted in recent months, the rate of thefts dropped 50 percent, while criminal acts have dropped 55 percent after these elements entered the Peruvian Embassy.

GRANMA ATTACKS U.S. 'CAMPAIGN' AGAINST CUBA

FL121615 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1520 GMT 12 Apr 80 FL

[Text] The most reactionary sectors in the U.S. Government at this time are promoting a dangerous anticommunist campaign that has generated repudiation by the progressive forces which love peace and justice because they see in the campaign real factors that could lead to tragic events for mankind as a whole.

The aforementionted is contained in an article in the newspaper GRANMA today written by Luis M. Arce. The article adds: This campaign--which uses the Soviet Union, Cuba and Vietnam as the focus of its slander--covers the areas of greatest tension in Western Europe, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, Central America and the Caribbean.

It is evident, continues the organ of our party, that the foreign policy of the current U.S. administration is displayed without any attempt to hide its purpose and shows its hegemonic and warmongering objectives.

Elsewhere in the article, GRANMA points out that in the cases of Central America and the Caribbean, the way in which U.S. military and political spokesmen express themselves about Mexico's oil resources attracts attention. The organ of Cuban communists recalls that Mexico nationalized its oil in the 1930s precisely to preserve it from the voracity of U.S. monopolies. GRANMA adds: Mexico--a victim of U.S. geography from which was taken by force of arms vast territories of recognized oil wealth that have led to the emergence of the principal Yankee oil companies--has expressed alarm over the interventionist aims derived from the U.S. campaign against Cuba.

Mexican oil is the final objective of the so-called Soviet-Cuban offensive in America spread by military strategists of the Pentagon, (?GRANMA says).

GRANMA adds: It is known that the Mexican Government has been subjected to blackmail maneuvers such as the boycott of the Laguna Verde nuclear energy project, actions harmful to Mexican workers [in the United States] and incidents provoked on the common border.

Elsewhere in its article, GRANMA notes that this U.S. attitude toward Mexico is of much more concern if one also keeps in mind one of the most recent CIA reports regarding world oil reserves. The gruesome report of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency admits that Latin America and other areas of the so-called Third World are the natural substitutes of the Middle East as suppliers of oil when the Middle East fields are exhausted in the perhaps not-too-distant future. This assertion is justified by the fact that the United States has made considerable investments in prospecting work in more than 50 underdeveloped countries, many of them in Latin America, especially Central America and the Caribbean, GRANMA emphasizes.

GRANMA points out that the nationalist attitude of the Mexican Government and the autonomy process that is taking place in various countries of the area are obstacles to such imperialist aims.

It is not surprising, GRANMA says, that in the face of all the setbacks to U.S. plundering policy in its desperate race to obtain oil from Latin America, stubborn voices employ apocalyptic language when referring to the situation in Central America and the Caribbean. The organ of Cuban communists adds: The United States, turning to a hysterical campaign against Cuba, speaks with ill-intentioned chauvinistic emphasis of an alleged crisis that threatens U.S. interests. Using this same theory, the United States is trying to justify an eventual direct military intervention in any country of the area that is struggling for national liberation, economic independence and recovery and preservation of its natural resources. And these are not just words. The organ of Cuban communists outlines the dangerous steps which the U.S. Government has taken in recent times.

Referring to some of the militaristic steps of the U.S. administration, GRANMA notes first of all the ostentatious and artificial minicrisis over the presence of a reduced group of Soviet military personnel in our country that has been here for 17 years. Later, recalls the party organ, they conducted the landing of Marines on the naval base they usurp in Guantanamo. GRANMA goes on to refer to the establishment of a strategic command in Key West, exactly 90 miles from our country to direct the militarization unleashed in the Caribbean, to which Comrade Raul Castro referred recently in his speech at the Fourth Congress of the Union of Cuban Journalists.

The alert that has come out of Mexico revealing the slander campaign against Cuba and the USSR should be kept well in mind since the infernal mechanism to implement the interventionist threat already is in operation.

The party Central Committee organ recalls that in previous editions it had reported that U.S. air, naval and ground forces will conduct military maneuvers in the Caribbean over a 3-week period. The French news agency AFP, echoing the dangerous U.S. campaign, said on Wednesday that the scope of these maneuvers shows U.S. concern over the expansionist views of Cuba and the Soviet Union. AFP added that according to certain U.S. strategists the long-term aim of the expansionist policy of our country and the USSR is control of Mexican oil- and gasfields, adds GRANMA.

The organ of Cuban communists goes on to say that as part of this aggressive machination, the U.S. Congress has been requested to reschedule aid for Central America and the Caribbean. After explaining that the U.S. Congress approved public aid, cutting it at a time when the world food situation makes it more necessary that there be increases in the contributions of the most economically developed countries to fight hunger and disease, GRANMA adds: The murderous democratic-Christian military junta of El Salvador, which has Carter's complete support, was offered $5.7 million for military expenditures.

The Cuban party organ adds that as a result of such rescheduling of assistance, an additional $50 million has been requested as economic aid so that the Salvadoran junta butchers can continue massacring the people. GRANMA notes that mankind still remembers with contempt the confession of the late U.S. President Eisenhower about his military support to other nations so as not to lose the strategic materials stolen from Asian countries.

The party organ points out on its front page today that for the United States any sovereign action is unacceptable and it does not tolerate nations like Nicaragua, Grenada, Jamaica, Mexico and others defending their political and economic independence courageously.

As far as Cuba is concerned, GRANMA reiterates, it is useless to threaten it. After 21 years, imperialism should know that we harbor no fears nor have any respect for it. The Cuban communist organ proclaims the internationalist position of our people and reaffirms the determination of their sons to continue their work in those fraternal nations that require it.

And the GRANMA article concludes: We are convinced that the liberation of people now subjected to the double yoke of imperialism and native oligarchies will be built in sovereign nations that are capable of forging the brilliant future which their suffering people deserve.

SOVIET CULTURE MINISTER HAILS COOPERATION AGREEMENT

FL102247 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 10 Apr 80 FL

[Excerpts] Petr Demichev, CPSU Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of culture, has told the press: We attach great importance to the new cultural, education and scientific cooperation agreement signed by Cuba and the Soviet Union. He spoke of the active cooperation in the areas of economy, science and technology development, political ties between the parties of the two countries, and mass education, arts and culture.

Demichev noted how Cuban education in general had taken such a giant step forward that there was no country in the Western Hemisphere that could top Cuba's work in education in general.

The USSR education [as heard] minister said that the new agreement reflected complete accord from the viewpoint of solidarity and mutual understanding, and that both Cuban and Soviet sides had expressed the same concerns. Therefore, they were both seeking new avenues for a more efficient cooperation. Demichev stressed that culture and art are important in ideological confrontation as a relevant front in the class struggle; thus the means to develop culture and art are unlimited. We can say in all modesty that socialist culture can do battle very well against many of the negative and false currents recently surfacing in the world, he explained.

Return to Havana

FL121431 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 12 Apr 80 FL

[Excerpt] Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo and USSR minister of culture, has been received by Armando Hart Davalos, member of the party Politburo and Cuban minister of culture, at Jose Marti Airport upon his return from Mexico.

The Soviet official had left for the Mexican capital on Wednesday, 9 April and now will continue his activities in our country at the head of the delegation which arrived in Cuba on 5 April. He also was welcomed at the air terminal by USSR Deputy Minister of Culture Tamara V. Golubtsova, Soviet ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov, other members of the Soviet delegation and representatives of the Soviet Embassy.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 074 15 April 1980

ARGENTINA

Galtieri Views Political Party 'Responsibilities' B 1
Cuban Seeks Asylum at Embassy in Havana B 1
Balbin Declares That Missing Persons Are 'Dead' B 1
[HERALD 13 Apr]
Dissident Montonero Faction Forms New Movement B 1
Briefs: Martinez de Hoz to Brazil; Uruguay Interested in Plane B 2

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza Sworn In as Army Commander C 1
Christian Democrats Leave Paz Estenssoro Front C 1
Catholic Church Repudiates Coup Attempts C 2
Committee for Defense of Democracy Put Into Operation C 2
Confusion Reported Regarding Relations With PRC C 2

BRAZIL

Figueiredo Issues Statement on Schilling Release D 1
Police Detain Paraguayan Opposition Figure Laino D 1
Figueiredo Orders Release [Asuncion ABC COLOR 12 Apr] D 1
JORNAL Criticizes Detention [12 Apr] D 2

CHILE

Foreign Minister Rojas Interviewed by Spanish Radio E 1
Terrorists Simultaneously Rob Three Banks E 1

COLOMBIA

Reportage on Continuing Embassy Negotiations F 1
16th Dialog F 1
Government Communique F 1
M-19 'Not Serious' F 1
Bulgaria Offers Cooperation in Industrial Projects F 2
M-19 Reportedly Fails To Kidnap Uruguayan Official F 3

ECUADOR

Roldos Authorizes Foreign Ministry To Accept 200 Cubans G 1
PRD's Huerta Opposes Roldos on Dissolving Congress G 1
[EL COMERCIO 5 Apr]

PERU

Foreign Minister Calls Cuban Attitude 'Mystifying' J 1

PANAMA

Private Enterprise Body Criticizes Presidential Message N 1
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 14 Apr]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Nicaraguans Arrested in Border Cleanup Operation P 1

EL SALVADOR

Defense Minister Denies Rumors of Military Coup P 1
Majano Denies Carlos Romero Overthrown by U.S. P 2
Students Occupy University Office, Hold Hostages P 3
Guerrillas Advancing in Chalatenango Department P 3
[Havana International]
Guerrillas Occupy Soyapango, Murder Mayor P 3
FARN Orders General Alert for Insurrection P 4
Defense Minister on Leftist Occupation of Three Towns P 4

HONDURAS

Government, Cattlemen, Peasants Agree on Agrarian Reform P 5

NICARAGUA

Harassment Reported at Consulate in El Salvador P 6
Solidarity Week With El Salvador Planned P 6
PSD Denies Saying FSLN Wants Totalitarian Dictatorship F 7
[LA PRENSA 2 Apr]
Pastora Praises People's Militias, Condemns Bourgeoisie P 7
Marenco To Be Sworn In as New Domestic Trade Minister P 8
Leading Member of Sandinist Banking System Resigns P 8
Report on Tax Exemptions To Boost Industry P 9
Official Explains Beef Shortage, Cites Cattlemen P 9
Briefs: Nationalization of Private Schools P 9

CUBA

Government Grants Passports, Safe-Conducts to Thousands Q 1
GRANMA Editorial Continues Attack on Peru, Venezuela Q 1
Fidel Castro Receives Soviet Culture Minister Q 5
Demichev Departure Q 5
News Conference Q 6
Castro Congratulates Ceausescu on Reelection Q 6
[Bucharest SCINTEIA 4 Apr]

CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA

PNP Official Deplores Attack During Manley Tour S 1
Agreements Reached in Rescheduling of Foreign Debt S 1
Manley Attends Reception for Cuban Delegation S 1
[Havana Domestic]

GALTIERI VIEWS POLITICAL PARTY 'RESPONSIBILITIES'

PY111515 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1137 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 11 Apr (NA)--Argentine Army Commander Leopoldo Galtieri has stated that "if all political parties, including the Peronist party, want to be fully productive, if they want to grow and develop, they ought to realistically assume the responsibilities of a democracy."

In a statement published in today's issue of SOMOS magazine, Galtieri noted that "some political parties have always operated in accordance with democratic traditions and styles."

He added, however, that "some political parties will be able to adapt themselves without any major problems, while others will have to revise their old attitudes."

CUBAN SEEKS ASYLUM AT EMBASSY IN HAVANA

PY150019 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2333 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Apr (TELAM)--Cuban citizen Jesus Misa Vazquez has sought refuge at the Argentine Embassy in Havana, San Martin Palace reported tonight in reply to questions prompted by a report released here.

Our diplomatic mission in Cuba has asked the Cuban Government to treat Misas Vazquez as a refugee. This, according to diplomatic practice, is the step that precedes the issuance of a safe-conduct to leave the island. This request is now being studied by Cuban officials.

BALBIN DECLARES THAT MISSING PERSONS ARE 'DEAD'

PY132217 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 13 Apr 80 p 11

[Excerpt] Madrid--Radical Party chief Ricardo Balbin yesterday told millions of Spanish television viewers that the thousands of missing people in Argentina are not missing, but dead.

"I don't have any death certificates," Balbin said, "but I am certain that those persons are not missing, they are dead."

Balbin was answering a question phoned in by a Spanish viewer. He added that he thought the law passed by the Argentine Government allowing relatives of missing persons to have them declared legally dead to be "untimely."

"This problem could have been dealt with in a more dignified way," he added.

DISSIDENT MONTONERO FACTION FORMS NEW MOVEMENT

PA132132 Paris AFP in Spanish 0345 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Apr (AFP)--A dissident group of the leftwing Argentine Montonero Peronist Movement (MPM) announced here today the creation of a new political force called Montoneros 17 de Octubre. During a news conference, the members of the provisional council of the group, Sylvia Berman, Miguel Bonasso, Jaime Dri, Ernesto Jauretche, Pedro Orgambide, Susana Sanz and Daniel Vaca Narvaja, among others, explained that 17 October 1945 was the date of the largest mass mobilization ever registered in Argentina, which started the Peronist movement. Miguel Bossano explained that for several months they tried unsuccessfully to promote substantial changes within the MPM through an honest and far-reaching internal debate to keep the MPM from disintegrating.

The break, which we did not want, came inevitably, the political leader said.

In a document addressed to the popular leaders of Argentina and verbally summarized by Bonasso, the founders of the Montoneros 17 de Octubre analyzed the present situation in that country. They harshly criticized the military government in power since March 1976 and noted their disagreements with the MPM official leadership, whose top leader is Mario Eduardo Firmenich.

The document accused that leadership of encouraging a pocket, ostentatious and hawkish policy which--according to spokesmen of the recently created Argentine political force--is incapable of solving the complex problems of present-day Argentina.

Explaining that they are Montoneros and, as such, Peronists and that they do not ignore their past, they propose a policy that will permit the unification of growing popular discontent and rebelliousness.

The members of the council took turns to explain that the policy consists in the first place of achieving the reunification of revolutionary Peronism and to later integrate a national Peronist revolutionary front with a civilian opposition front. The council called on all popular and democratic forces of Argentina to integrate these two fronts.

Although insisting on the civilian nature of the front, they did not discard the possibility of the existence within the armed forces of progressive sectors willing to join the antidictatorial struggle. For the time being, we refuse to speculate on this, they said, since this is something yet to be seen.

They also noted that in 1976, they made the mistake of considering that Peronism was finished and that it would be replaced by the Montoneros movement. Now they think that the Argentine workers class continues to be Peronist as Peronism is the only good thing the millions of men and women of our people ever knew.

Finally, they declared themselves completely committed to insurrection and attributed the crisis of the MPM to a prevailing tendency to overrate the importance of the armed struggle in amassing popular power.

BRIEFS

MARTINEZ DE HOZ TO BRAZIL--Buenos Aires, 12 Apr (TELAM)--Argentine Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz today left for Brazil, where he will attend the annual meeting of IDB governors which will be held in Rio de Janeiro on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1853 GMT 12 Apr 80]

URUGUAY INTERESTED IN PLANE--During a visit to the military aircraft factory in Cordoba today, Lt Gen Raul Jose Benlahan Rabbione, Uruguayan air force commander, expressed interest in the Pucara airplane, especially in its maneuverability. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2030 GMT 11 Apr 80]

GARCIA MEZA SWORN IN AS ARMY COMMANDER

PY150314 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Gen Luis Garcia Meza assumed the position of commander of the army during a ceremony in the Government House this afternoon. President Lidia Gueiler swore in the new commander in the presence of high civilian and military officials. During the swearing-in ceremony, President Gueiler said:

[Begin recording] The armed forces, basic (?pillars) of the national development process in a democracy, are participating in this process with total unity, discipline and obedience to military principles, and above all, in complete support of institutional rules. In the future, these supreme duties will be fulfilled with the same emphasis and results, because these obligations are not a commitment to a particular government but a commitment to the country and its integrity. [end recording]

President Gueiler also said that only by preserving these precepts and commitments will the people's affection and respect be maintained, as well as the unity of action that will propel Bolivian society toward new objectives. In conclusion, in her name and that of her government, the chief of state thanked the former army commander, General Rocha, for his loyal and decisive contribution to the process of constitutionalization.

In response to President Gueiler, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, the new army commander, said:

[Begin recording] Filled with emotion at my appointment by the president, I assume the position of commander of the army with the highest discipline, dedication, vigor and humility, and I proclaim my solemn promise of institutional loyalty, [word indistinct] my patriotic duty. Respectful as I am of the chain of command and military rules, after having gradually progressed, step by step, with effort, dedication and sacrifice through the various army ranks, and having complied with the rules of this profession, I understand that taking command of the army is a commitment [words indistinct] demands responsibility. As a Bolivian and a general of the nation, I am confident [word indistinct] [end recording].

General Garcia Meza also said that he would ask his fellow soldiers, who love justice and worship freedom, to display the solid unity and permanence of the military institution that will enable it to carry out its obligations with dignity, initiative, discipline and solidarity in support of the military structure.

This is how an answer was found to the request made to the president by several army units to name General Garcia Meza new commander of the army.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS LEAVE PAZ ESTENSSORO FRONT

PY142049 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Excerpts] A third political front will appear on the political stage of the country, with its own presidential candidate and with the participation of leftist democratic parties. The basis of the new political alliance will be the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], and its presidential candidate will be Luis Ossio, who was the running mate of Victor Paz Estenssoro on the National Revolutionary Movement Alliance [MNRA] list in last year's elections.

This was decided at a meeting of PDC national leaders held here yesterday. They also decided not to participate in the MNRA, led by Victor Paz, or the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP], led by Hernan Siles Zuazo.

Regarding the Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN], led by General Banzer Suarez, and the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB], the FDC decided not to have any contacts with them because of ideological and political incompatibilities. This news was revealed this morning by high FLC leader Benjamin Miguel.

CATHOLIC CHURCH REPUDIATES COUP ATTEMPTS

FY120220 Paris AFP in Spanish 1939 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 11 Apr (AFP)--The Bolivian Catholic Church rejected here today any coup attempt in Bolivia. A communique in this regard signed by Msgrs Jorge Manrique, Adhmar Esquivel, Bernardo Schierhoff and Julio Terrazas states the following: "We repudiate any attempt to violently interrupt the present democratic process, as well as terrorism and intimidation."

La Paz Auxiliary Bishop Genaro Prata is the only member of the Bolivian Episcopate who did not sign the communique.

COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY PUT INTO OPERATION

FY112312 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The Committee for the Defense of Democracy was put into operation during an important meeting held at the headquarters of the Bolivian Labor Central this morning. The meeting was attended by representatives of labor, peasant, religious, human rights, political and other organizations.

It was emphasized that the only way to guarantee the progress and strengthening of the democratic process is to respect the will and decision of our people, who want the consolidation of the democratic process.

CONFUSION REPORTED REGARDING RELATIONS WITH PRC

FY110253 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] The change of foreign ministers has created confusion regarding the announcement of the establishment of diplomatic and trade relations with the PRC. At first it was said that relations would be established since the governments of the two countries had exchanged ideas on the matter. When the change of foreign ministers occurred, however, it was said that no concrete steps had yet been taken. This statement naturally caused surprise, because the conduct of foreign relations should have a foundation of real and certain facts which do not change with the replacement of one minister by another.

Former Foreign Minister Julio Garret Ayllon has therefore been consulted on the subject. He told Radio Panamericana that the Bolivian Government has decided to open diplomatic relations with the PRC, thus removing the serious doubts which had been expressed regarding this question. It is to be expected that this situation will be cleared up after the return [from Lima] of the new foreign minister, Gaston Araoz, and that an official communique will be released by the Foreign Ministry to put an end to this uncertainty.

FIGUEIREDO ISSUES STATEMENT ON SCHILLING RELEASE

FY150045 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Referring to Flavia Schilling's release today in Uruguay, President Joao Figueiredo said that a Brazilian's place is in Brazil, where all of us must work together. Figueiredo's remarks were read by Mass Media Minister Said Farhat.

[Begin Farhat recording] Regarding Flavia Schilling's return to Brazil, President Joao Figueiredo has authorized me to make the following declaration in his name:

Figueiredo said: I have always said that the place for Brazilians is Brazil. Here all of us need to work in order to seek solutions to our problems and for the greatness of our people.

There is room here to direct our ideals and our efforts toward seeking peaceful and patriotic solutions to the difficulties that are afflicting our fatherland. We need to work together in an open spirit.

The Uruguayan people and their president, Aparicio Mendez, have given another demonstration of their fraternal friendship toward Brazil by heeding the request in behalf of Flavia Schilling, thus closing her case. [end recording]

POLICE DETAIN PARAGUAYAN OPPOSITION FIGURE LAINO

FY110357 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 11 Apr 80

[By reporter (Rene Reinaldo)]

[Text] Deputies Airton Soares and (Paulo Schilling) were at Congonhas Airport for more than 2 hours tonight awaiting the arrival of Paraguayan opposition Deputy [as heard] Domingo Laino. Since Laino was not seen to disembark, although the airplane had landed at the airport and was getting ready to take off again, the Brazilian deputies began seeking information about the whereabouts of the Paraguayan politician.

They were astonished to learn that Laino had been detained for 2 hours at the federal police foreigners division at the airport. Deputy Soares called the justice minister, (?who told him) that the matter would be cleared up today.

Domingo Laino, who is a member of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, came to Sao Paulo to present his book: "Paraguay, its borders and Brazilian penetration."

In compliance with the promise given by the justice minister, federal police officials met with Deputy Soares a few minutes ago, and right now the Paraguayan politician is already at one of the hotels in the city, where he awaits new instructions to be given tomorrow.

Figueiredo Orders Release

FY121855 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 12 Apr 80 p 10

[Text] Sao Paulo, 11 Apr (EFE)--Brazilian President Figueiredo, who is on an official visit to Paraguay, ordered this morning from Asuncion the release of former Paraguayan Deputy Domingo Laino.

The politician, who is the leader of the Radical Liberal Party [PLR], which opposes Gen Alfredo Stroessner's government, had been in the custody of the Brazilian federal police since his arrival last night in Sao Paulo from Asuncion, Paraguay.

Laino came to Brazil to attend along with other Paraguayan opposition leaders a political-literary event: the publication in Portuguese of his book entitled "Paraguay: its borders and Brazilian penetration."

It was officially reported that his arrest was ordered by the late Justice Minister Petronio Portela, who believed Laino to be "an undesirable person."

The Brazilian Foreign Ministry has not explained what led the late justice minister to issue this resolution.

JORNAL Criticizes Detention

PY150244 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 12 Apr 80 p 11

[From the "Political Happenings" column: "Laino, Stroessner and Dr Mengele"--by Elio Gaspari]

[Excerpts] President Joao Figueiredo, when in Asuncion, guaranteed that Brazil does not intend to pursue a policy of hegemony in any part of the world and that it does not desire to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.

But what can be said about the detention of Domingo Laino, a member of the Paraguayan opposition, on Surday in Sao Paulo? What did Laino do?

It is hardly known that he was declared persona non grata in Brazilian territory during the tenure of Minister Petronio Portella. It is well known that Laino is not liked by General Stroessner, but there is no known valid document that affects the Paraguayan opposition member in Brazil.

The detention of Laino was based on a government order, as was his release, which was ordered by President Figueiredo, and this resounds to the personal credit of the latter in the management of the political opening. When members of the Paraguayan opposition can be detained, when Uruguayan refugees can be kidnaped and when Argentine dissidents disappear on the border or in airports, Brazil is entering into a complicated operation involving police diplomacy. In this diplomacy, one of two things is a work: Either the Brazilian security apparatus is intentionally functioning as an extension of neighboring political police or the neighboring political police, having infiltrated the Brazilian security apparatus, are occasionally availing themselves of the latter's services. And it cannot be expected that President Joao Figueiredo should travel around the country in order to repair the nocturnal arbitrariness of his police.

It is true that Stroessner sports the title of oldest dictator on the continent, but it is also true that either he himself or his dictatorship will come to an end someday. Finally, the generalissimo, who is capable of convincing himself that he is a democrat and that Paraguay is a free country, has not yet begun to believe in his own immortality, unless Dr Joseph Mengele, a citizen who was given Paraguayan nationality by the generalissimo, has conceived some new experiment for his protector.

Having good relations with a government that gives asylum to Mengeles and Somozas may be based on a loftier interpretation of the state's interests. To detain one who opposes such a government is blindness.

FOREIGN MINISTER ROJAS INTERVIEWED BY SPANISH RADIO

LD112350 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The new Chilean minister of foreign affairs has announced that King Juan Carlos will visit Chile in the near future. The minister, who is currently ambassador to Madrid, Rene Rojas Galdames, has confirmed the trip by the Spanish monarch, in a statement to our colleague, Hector Arenas.

[Begin recording] [Hector Arenas] The presidency of your country announced the structural revision of Chile's foreign policy which was defined on one occasion as pragmatic and open. At the same time, you were in the process of becoming the new foreign minister. What changes will there be in this policy?

[Rojas Galdames] There will not be a restructuring. In a policy such as Chile's, which is pragmatic, as you said, there are always adjustments. Obviously, because it is a living thing, foreign policy is an everday thing and as a consequence there have to be adjustments made according to the dictates of circumstances. But there is no restructuring or policy change as far as the president of the republic is concerned, nor in Chile's foreign policy.

[Question] Mr Rojas, international bodies recognize that there have not been any denunciations, at least concerning missing persons in Chile. But nevertheless, the critical opposition continues talking about new arrests and [word indistinct] and of cases of torture. What can you tell us concerning this?

[Answer] I would tell you that in Chile at the moment the situation is absolutely normal in this respect. I emphatically deny that anybody is being tortured and just like anywhere else in the world, anyone who breaks the law will be arrested because Chile is a state based on the rule of law. Consequently, no one who commits an act against public order or against national security can be exempt from [word indistinct] and therefore of arrest, in accordance with the usual justice of my country. [end recording]

TERRORISTS SIMULTANEOUSLY ROB THREE BANKS

PY120231 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2113 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 11 Apr (LATIN)--The police forces reported today that 11 unidentified persons simutaneously broke into three banks in one neighborhood in Santiago, carrying away an estimated $675,000.

A police spokesman told the media that the holdups were carried out at 1000 local time (1400 GMT), apparently by an unidentified extremist commando whose members fired Soviet-made AK machineguns into the air to frighten bank employees.

The same source reported that a bomb, later deactivated by members of the security forces, was placed in one of the banks during the holdup.

One bank employee and one guard sustained minor head injuries when they tried to resist the terrorists.

REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING EMBASSY NEGOTIATIONS

16th Dialog

PA142208 Paris AFP in Spanish 2132 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 14 Apr (AFP)--Two new meetings, the second of which had not been officially announced, were held here today on the release of the hostages at the Dominican Republic Embassy.

Just as a government communique on the 16th dialog was expected, the negotiators suddenly met again in the van parked in front of the embassy as newsmen and army troops looked on. The meeting lasted 26 minutes, that is, 6 minutes longer than this morning's meeting, which was adjourned in an apparent deadlock.

The negotiators traded folders which surely contained documents related to the negotiations on the M-19 [19 April Movement] demand for the release of those arrested for alleged rebellion in exchange for the release of the 11 ambassadors still being held.

The second meeting today was more cordial than the first one. The negotiators said goodby with much cordiality and shook hands. The hooded guerrilla returned to the embassy along with the Peruvian consul and the Foreign Ministry officials went back to the seat of the Colombian Government.

Meanwhile, puzzlement is growing among diplomatic and journalistic circles as further dialogs are being held and yet the Colombian Government remains mum on the results. At the government seat, however, many reporters are waiting for the release of some communique on this last talk. Twenty hostages, including 12 [as received] ambassadors and the papal nuncio in Colombia, are still being held at the embassy.

Government Communique

PA150023 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] For the first time since the Dominican Republic Embassy was taken over, the government and the 19 April Movement [M-19] representatives held two meetings today after which the government reiterated its feeling that some more hostages will be released soon. The talks were held in the morning and in the afternoon, lasting a total of 43 minutes.

Communique No 20 says: The Presidency's Press and Information Secretariat hereby reports that two meetings were held today between government representatives Camilo Jimenez and Ramiro Zambrano and the M-19 female delegate. Peruvian Consul Alfredo Tejeda served as witness. The first meeting began at 0935 and adjourned at 0955. The second meeting began at 1525 and ended at 1548. During the talks, some useful notes were reviewed with a view toward achieving the prompt release of the hostages. The next meeting will be agreed upon through the usual channels.

M-19 'Not Serious'

PA150034 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2146 GMT 14 Apr 80

[By Libardo Aguirre Saenz]

[Text] Bogota, 14 Apr (EFE)--Colombian Government sources today said that the group of the 19 April Movement [M-19] that is occupying the Dominican Embassy in Bogota with 20 hostages, 11 of them ambassadors, is "not too serious" in the negotiations.

However, Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas asked the 15 countries involved in the embassy occupation to trust the way the government of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala is handling the situation.

According to a government spokesman who asked not to be identified, the guerrillas express agreement with certain government proposals during the talks but in the end they adopt an "about-face position."

According to the experts, this situation has resulted in "difficulties" over the past few days in the government-guerrilla negotiations to reach an agreement and overcome the problem at the Dominican Embassy.

According to the observers, the embassy issue will not be solved shortly because, although a good climate exists between the negotiators from the two sides, none of them have the decisionmaking power. The government envoys and guerrillas discuss their positions, but at the end of the talks they report to their superiors--the ones truly in charge of the decisions--the experts noted.

They based their statements on the fact that each round of talks ends with happy handshakes and pats on the back among the government representatives, the hooded woman and the diplomatic representative, but in the hour of truth nothing positive stems from that cordiality.

In going back to the topic of the guerrillas' lack of seriousness in the decisions, a government spokesman noted that they had agreed on the transfer of the "political prisoners" to the regular courts; however, the next day (after one of the talks) they changed their stand and demanded the release of those who are being tried by military judges.

The same spokesman explained that on certain occasions the terrorists announced that they will not leave the country without the 311 political prisoners and at other times they have said that they will leave with the 7 prisoners considered to be the "general staff" of the M-19. However, aside from this stand, the M-19 group is also demanding that the government disseminate--in the press, television and radio--a statement in which the group would reportedly explain to the public the results of the "Liberty and Democracy" operation, the name given to the occupation of the Dominican Embassy.

The M-19 is also demanding that the government condemn the abuses of authority and the tortures allegedly applied by the military on the guerrillas who are in prison. It also demands international observance in the trials of those responsible for tortures and abuses of authority and the withdrawal of the troops which are surrounding the embassy.

Finally, the M-19 demands the lifting of the state of siege so that the trials against the guerrillas will be transferred from military to regular justice.

There are still 20 hostages--11 of them ambassadors, 7 diplomatic officials and 2 Colombian newsmen--at the Dominican Embassy.

BULGARIA OFFERS COOPERATION IN INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

PA112018 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] The Bulgarian Government has offered to cooperate with Colombia in the construction of plants in eight industrial fields. It is willing to accept Colombian products, including those produced by the plants, as part of the payments. The secon meeting of the joint Bulgarian-Colombian committee has issued a document at the end of its 3-day session in Bogota.

The delegations were headed by Colombian Deputy Economic Development Minister Saul Alvoreda Gomez and Bulgarian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Spas Georgiev.

The document stated that on the basis of the interest shown by the Colombian delegation, Bulgaria has expressed its willingness to cooperate with Colombian firms in the studies, plans and construction of the following plants: for the production of fruit juices, for the dehydration of onions, multiple dehydrators for all kinds of fruits and vegetables and slaughterhouses equipped with refrigerated storage for processing beef and pork. The offer also includes plants for processing milk and producing white and yellow cheese and yogurt, refrigerated storage to preserve fish and meat, leather processing plants, ceramic plants including brick kilns, and tobacco drying and packing plants. Bulgaria has also proposed the construction of dams and irrigation systems. The Bulgarian Government has also offered to supply Colombia manufacturing patents dealing with smelting [words indistinct] and the equipment for the use of the patents, methods for the electrolysis of copper and the [word indistinct] of electrodes.

The document indicated that for the construction of these plants, the Bulgarian firms will provide the respective credit facilities which will be decided upon by the firms involved in the projects. Colombia has expressed interest in government-to-government credits to facilitate this type of transaction.

The Bulgarian delegation has accepted the proposal that a percentage of the cost of the plants be paid for with Colombian merchandise of interest to Bulgaria, including those produced by the installed plants.

Colombia, through its state institutions such as the Foreign Ministry, the Economic Development Ministry, the Foreign Trade Institute and the National Planning Department, will provide the interested firms with the technical data necessary for the construction of the complete plants.

M-19 REPORTEDLY FAILS TO KIDNAP URUGUAYAN OFFICIAL

PA150227 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0206 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 14 Apr (EFE)--The 19 April Movement (M-19) today failed in an effort to kidnap Raul Liar, charge d'affaires at the Uruguayan Embassy in Bogota, it has been learned from unofficial sources.

According to the report, an M-19 shock troop comprising four or five individuals broke into the Uruguayan Embassy this afternoon and after threatening several secretaries, inquired about the charge.

According to the report, the M-19 tried to kidnap Liar in reprisal for Ambassador Fernando Gomez Fyn's escape from the Dominican Republic Embassy in mid-March. The guerrilla organization wanted to take the charge hostage in place of the escaped ambassador, the sources added.

It so happens that the Uruguayan consul, military attache and other officials are in Montevideo because they left with Ambassador Gomez Fyns following his spectacular escape.

ROLDOS AUTHORIZES FOREIGN MINISTRY TO ACCEPT 200 CUBANS

PA142259 Paris AFP in Spanish 2232 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Quito, 14 Apr (AFP)--President Jaime Roldos has authorized the Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry to take the necessary steps to receive 200 Cuban citizens who are at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

The foreign ministry reported that the details for this operation will be duly coordinated with the Peruvian Embassy in Cuba.

The same source noted that there is a possibility that a special plane will be sent to Havana in order to carry out this action more efficiently.

PRD'S HUERTA OPPOSES ROLDOS ON DISSOLVING CONGRESS

WA151445 Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 5 Apr 80 p A-3

[Excerpt] Guayaquil, 4 Apr--Dr Francisco Huerta Montalvo, leader and founder of the Radical Democratic Party [PRD], criticized the position of President Jaime Roldos Aguilera in a televised interview last night.

He said there is no true popular participation in what is called the return to democracy, that for the government to adopt a series of measures without consulting the people and then to turn to the people when no other alternative remains, is not allowing the people to participate. Huerta declared himself in complete opposition to the president's attempt to gain the power to dissolve the Congress, which would run totally contrary to democracy.

"The government has failed to provide concrete solutions to the nation's problems and since the beginning of his mandate, President Roldos has adopted a 'pendular position,' going from extreme benevolence to his current drastic position. The people should be made participants, they should be consulted and not simply obligated to say yes or no to a package which the president presents."

Huerta Montalvo added that "the reforms, such as the one which states that the national territory includes what was formerly the Audiencia of Quito, is an issue with which we are all familiar. Perhaps the plebiscite would have been acceptable if the people had been consulted on the duration of legislative terms, so that there would have been a democratic alternative, but not to empower the president to dissolve the legislature. Suppose Bucaram were president? What would happen then?" he asked.

FOREIGN MINISTER CALLS CUBAN ATTITUDE 'MYSTIFYING'

PY141920 Paris AFP in Spanish 1812 GMT 14 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Lima, 14 Apr (AFP)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia has stated that the decision of the Cuban Government to cause the serious situation at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, now occupied by 10,000 refugees, is mystifying.

Garcia made these remarks to the local magazine CARETAS, which today carries a number of photographs of the refugees, many of them wearing only shirts, crowded in a very small space where "the stink is unbearable," according to Cesar Hildbrant, CARETAS special correspondent in Havana.

After stating that the Peruvian-Cuban negotiations regarding the first refugees are taking place in a conciliatory atmosphere, the minister said that the deadlock is the result of differences in interpretation of the asylum doctrine. He added that the event which set off the crisis was the death of a Cuban policeman on 1 April, announced by Cuba on 4 April and attributed to a ricocheting bullet fired by one of his fellow policemen. The minister also said that the first reports which followed the withdrawal of Cuban police surveillance "were very alarming" because it "seemed that the Cuban Government was urging all the people to arrive together." He said: "Not many arrived at first, but they were numerous enough to worry our personnel. The first to come were very aggressive and sure of themselves."

The first message sent by the Peruvian Embassy stated: "Sir, we have raised our flag and are prepared to deal with any emergency," the foreign minister disclosed. He said that the Cuban Government never maintained that the death of the policeman was caused by those who entered the embassy that day. He added: "And it never asked us to hand over any of them." He then said that the Peruvian Government has not given any cause for such a reaction, and that it even voted for Cuba in the election for membership on the Security Council.

He further said that Peru neither desires nor is exercising any anti-Cuban leadership, because "right now we are concerned about only one thing: the fate of those thousands of people who are there against our will, who are there because of the will of the Cuban Government."

He stressed: "We have no wish to antagonize the Cuban Government, but if they do not want to be our friends, we will not be able to be their friends. Furthermore, we are not taking part in any plot, as Cuba [word indistinct] or says it believes," he asserted. "We categorically reject that insinuation. We are no one's tool."

After stating that it would have taken only a few minutes to stop the flow of refugees when it was seen that the phenomenon was becoming one of great magnitude, the foreign minister said that "it is to be supposed that they did not want to cut off the flow."

He then stated that it is difficult to fathom the purpose of that passivity, and that "the loss of authority revealed by the mass of people in our embassy will not benefit any sector of the Cuban leadership."

Before the crisis broke out, he continued, Cuban officials accepted the departure of most of the refugees and "they said the contrary to what they say now." [as received] The minister concluded: "Peru has taken a conciliatory position. We did not demand, and we do not demand, a Cuban statement on asylum which approaches the interpretation we have of that principle, that right."

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE BODY CRITICIZES PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

PA142119 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 14 Apr 80 p A-2

["Manifesto to the Nation" issued by National Council of Private Enterprise in Panama City 11 April]

[Text] On 1 April his excellency the president of the republic, Dr Aristides Royo, read a message at the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives in which he discussed many problems affecting the country and its citizens.

CONEP, an organization that represents business associations in the country, believes it is suitable and timely to comment on certain aspects of the agenda covered by the president.

Unjust Comparisons

CONEP believes the country's political life concerns all the citizens and all the organizations representing them. However, we will not comment on the first part of the presidential message because unjust comparisons are made there between the structures and record of the present government and those of the preceding governments. However, it is necessary to note that the political, social and economic situations that motivate these comparisons were not stated objectively.

Indispensable Trust

We agree that external factors are complicating the critical inflationary situation that is affecting production and service costs and consequently is bringing down purchasing power. However, it is also necessary to note that our situation would be less difficult had we eliminated the internal causes that block our material and social progress, especially those situations that negatively affect the trust that is indispensable for an increase in investments.

It is evident that it is necessary to unite the efforts of all the citizens to exercise jurisdiction fully over all our territory. The unification of opinion is a must to overcome this phase in our history.

Free Enterprise: A Dark Future

In the context of the message there are concepts and statements that dim the future of the free enterprise and constrain private initiative in our country. The free enterprise system is attacked by generalizing isolated cases that should not serve as examples for statements as serious as those made in the presidential message.

Regarding the direct and indirect costs which commerce and industry incur, it is necessary to point out that these costs form part of the production cost in any system, be it capitalist, socialist or communist.

Statism [Estatizacion]

The message presents an obvious and dangerous orientation toward an increase in participation by the state in activities that, because of their nature, belong to the private sector. The message also indicates the decision to establish an unchecked expansion of the regulating and interventionist functions of state organizations along with its bureaucratic sequel, something that will only hinder the normal functioning and development of the economy and harm the consumers.

Consultation and Dialog

The message states that there has been agreement in the National Labor Commission regarding abolition of Law 95 of 1976. This has been publicly denied by the labor sector.

It is necessary to note that CONEP views a revision of labor legislation as a factor of great importance since it constitutes, to a large extent, the decisive factor for future investments in Panama. For this reason we have always been, and we always will be, prepared to talk and to seek positive solutions, since we are certain that the positions of the labor and business sectors are reconcilable.

Wage Increases

Regarding the announced draft legislation that decrees a wage increase for private sector employees, despite the fact that those wage increases should come from direct negotiation between employers and workers pursuant to the existing labor law, we note that the abnormal conditions of the economy led CONEP representatives to agree to a wage increase by means of prudent legislation, thereby forestalling irreparable harm to businessmen who, voluntarily or by agreement with their workers, have already adopted these measures.

Cerro Colorado

We cannot fail to note the nationwide concern over the Cerro Colorado project, due not only to the undissipated doubts regarding the ecological and profitability problems involved but also because the high cost of this project would increase the already very onerous debt weighing on the nation. It should be noted that it has not been explained whether the necessary legal instruments have been amended to avoid future violations of our sovereignty.

Education

As citizens, businessmen and parents, we will not evade our primary responsibility for the education of our children. Consequently we wish to reiterate that we have left a record for history of our repudiation of any injection of Marxist or politically partisan ideas into the Panamanian educational system, even if this is done provisionally or temporarily.

Loyalty--Justice--Respect for the Law

We echo the final appeal made at the end of the presidential address. We must work to achieve our desired goals of independence, peace, justice and development through constant dialog at the national level, dialog in which criticism generates analysis, study and understanding by those who govern us for the benefit of the governed; in which the human rights of each citizen constitute the most prized treasure of the state; in which the public official owes loyalty to the fatherland and not to any party or political process and in which justice, honesty and respect for the law will be the invariable rule of conduct of those to whom we have entrusted the administration of the goods produced by our society. We urge the executive to initiate immediately such a dialog, because the spiritual and material welfare of our nation demands it.

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUANS ARRESTED IN BORDER CLEANUP OPERATION

PA130324 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2302 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] San Jose, 12 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The first phase of the cleanup operation by the Costa Rican National Guard in the northern part of the country along the Nicaraguan border ended yesterday with the arrest of nine Nicaraguans, including a former Somozist National Guardsman.

The operation was ordered by the security minister, Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey, in view of rumors of the existence of training camps for enemies of the Sandinist revolution.

Among the arrested persons, eight had no documents and were turned over to the immigration authorities. The ninth, a former Somozist guardsman, was a sergeant in the defunct army, identified as Jose Tercero Lozano.

The sergeant had been arrested 7 months ago be Costa Rican authorities and, as on this occasion, had asked the National Guardsmen to send him back to Nicaragua, where he supposedly lives on a farm near the border.

The director general of police, Col Fernando Munoz said cleanup operations will be conducted periodically "to prevent the Costa Rican territory from being used as a springboard for subversion."

EL SALVADOR

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES RUMORS OF MILITARY COUP

PA142301 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1958 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Apr (EFE)--Col German Jose Garcia, defense minister and commander in chief of the Salvadoran armed forces, has denied the rumors of an imminent military coup in his country and noted that the only repression being carried out by the government is aimed at achieving peace.

Col German Jose Garcia made statements to the newspaper CLARIN from San Salvador.

The newspaper recalled that "Colonel Garcia is considered, almost unanimously, the strong man in the Salvadoran military structure" and that "he has been repeatedly described as 'the head' of an imminent coup d'etat of rightist leanings."

Regarding this, the Salvadoran minister said: "The rumors of a coup are not true. On the contrary, we are working in a coordinated manner because we are truly interested in the future of this country."

In addition, Garcia denied that he belongs to the rightwing in view of his "humble background."

Regarding the charges that the army is carrying out a "bloody repression" in the interior and in San Salvador, Garcia said that "there is no other repression than that carried out legally by the state in order to achieve peace in the country." He affirmed: "The only excesses here are those of the subversion. We have to admit that what has happened to us is that we have been the victims of our own ineptitude in the area of propaganda while the enemy has been brilliant in it."

He added: "The people outside El Salvador believe that this situation is similar to that experienced in Nicaragua and they are wrong. There is no Somoza here to overthrow. This is completely different."

MAJANO DENIES CARLOS ROMERO OVERTHROWN BY U.S.

PA140241 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0106 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 12 Apr (EFE)--The United States did not provoke the fall of former Salvadoran President Carlos Humberto Romero; the young army officers did it. Such is the opinion of Col Arnoldo Majano, member of the Salvadoran governing junta, published today, Saturday, by the magazine COSAS, in an exclusive interview on the coup d'etat in El Salvador on 15 October of last year.

Colonel Majano says he is determined to establish the foundations of a democracy and at the same time maintain the unity of the armed forces.

The target of criticism from the leftwing and the rightwing, he adds that he is trying to find a peaceful solution to the Salvadoran crisis which already has claimed nearly 1,000 lives and took a turn for the worse with the murder of Archbishop Oscar Romero. "I cannot deny," says Colonel Majano "that there have been attempts to destabilize the government, but this cannot be called a civil war."

Referring to the causes that led to the coup against Carlos Humberto Romero, Colonel Majano notes that for years the Salvadoran Army has been concerned about the political and economic deterioration of the country. Many young officers wanted a structural change in the government, which had shown its incompetence, and the armed forces were compelled to depose the previous regime.

Colonel Majano knew about the coup a week in advance and only 2 weeks before becoming a part of it. [as received]

"There has always been speculation as to the participation of the United States in nearly all the aspects of the life of our country and the rest of Latin America. In this case it was not involved. We maintain good relations with the United States and other countries have also expressed their friendship, for example: Costa Rica, Panama and Peru."

Majano adds that there are two obstinate and irreconcilable forces in his country opposing the government: the conservative rightwing--which held power in the past and now wants to recover it--and the ultra leftwing, which is engaged in violent methods [word indistinct] reality.

Colonel Majano claims to have had the necessary means to initiate the agrarian reform process and nationalize the banks. "We are sure of success because the benefits derived from the exploitation of the land will directly favor the peasants who up to now never had anything."

In this respect, he adds that El Salvador will try to obtain the support of the Inter-American Development Bank, Venezuela and the Andean Pact nations. "We are going to collectively work the 356 expropriated properties, and the settlements will have the means to develop socially and economically."

Referring to the role of the armed forces in the future of El Salvador, Colonel Majano said: "I do not think they govern alone. The political parties can and must participate in the administrations. Once the reforms we are promoting are consolidated, we will call for free elections. In Latin America, the armed forces usually become attached to power and remain in power. We want to make structural changes and then withdraw."

STUDENTS OCCUPY UNIVERSITY OFFICE, HOLD HOSTAGES

PA130335 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2100 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Raul Beltran Report]

[Text] In view of persistent rumors circulating on the university campus of a possible occupation since it was reported in the media at noon today in an interview with a government junta official that the mere fact that people's organizations are operating on campus but not focusing on academic activities is clear evidence that might justify an occupation, scholarship students at the University of El Salvador told the KL news center [station] this afternoon that they have taken over the university bursar's office to demand immediate payment of scholarship grants to thousands of students.

They say they are being pressured at their residences to pay their rent and other expenditures because of the persistent rumors of government occupation. In view of this, the students want the university officials to pay their grants right away and so occupied the bursar's office, which they will vacate after they are paid.

They are holding the office workers hostage in the medical school building.

GUERRILLAS ADVANCING IN CHALATENANGO DEPARTMENT

PA140136 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Reports from El Salvador have indicated that army detachments have begun a large-scale operation in Chalatenango Department where [word indistinct] of landowners and paramilitary fled from the advance of guerrilla forces which have occupied large areas. It was also reported that a shipment of weapons to the Salvadoran regime from Miami has been uncovered. The materiel was reportedly addressed to two Salvadoran militarymen and being sent by diplomatic pouch.

GUERRILLAS OCCUPY SOYAPANGO, MURDER MAYOR

PA141752 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Direct report from San Salvador by correspondent Carlos Samayoa Martinez--live]

[Text] Here is a last-minute report for you. At this time, an armed confrontation is underway between army troops and guerrillas who have occupied a city near San Salvador, the city of Soyapango, a mere 6-10 km from the capital.

The clashes have already resulted in the death of the mayor of the city, Jose Estrada Mayorga, who has been mayor for several years.

At this time clashes are underway between members of the army and guerrillas, but it has not yet been determined to what clandestine group the guerrillas belong. What is known is that they entered the municipal building and immediately killed the mayor.

Prior to this, the guerrillas had placed barricades around the city to block the access of the public forces to the municipal building. However, the army troops have already arrived and a clash is underway. So far, there are reports on only one death--that of the mayor.

We will later be able to give you the exact figures on the casualties from this confrontation which is underway right now in Soyapango, 6 km from the capital.

FARN ORDERS GENERAL ALERT FOR INSURRECTION

PA130220 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2152 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Apr (EFE)--The Salvadoran Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] has given the order for a "general alert" and "preparation for insurrection," according to a report published today in the newspaper UNO MAS UNO. The leftist newspaper published a statement made to one of its correspondents by Ferman Cienfuegos, top leader of the FARN. In the name of the "high command" of the organization, Cienfuegos said the FARN has 100,000 men in arms and the support of approximately 1 million persons.

"The country is almost ready to rise up and liberate itself but is waiting for the order for general insurrection from its vanguard," said Cienfuegos. "This order was not issued before because we wanted to demonstrate to the world that we will exhaust every [peaceful] solution," he added. He said the Salvadoran people have demonstrated their great political strength but "now they will begin to demonstrate their great military strength, which the world will learn about from their war communiques."

With the first few of these in his hand, said the paper, Cienfuegos said that in the last few days of March and early April the FARN had killed, after trying them, 105 members and collaborators of rightist paramilitary organizations and carried out harassments and attacks. He said that on 3 April the FARN attacked a National Guard convoy in San Salvador and killed 48 and wounded 7 [soldiers].

A military post in Texistepeque, 30 km from Santa Ana, was attacked on the same day, with six soldiers killed. On the following day, 4 April, said Cienfuegos, the FARN attacked a National Guard truck in Santa Ana and killed six soldiers. The FARN tried and executed on those same days 15 local commanders and 30 members of the rightist ORDEN [Nationalist Democratic Organization], concluded Cienfuegos.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON LEFTIST OCCUPATION OF THREE TOWNS

PA121512 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1331 GMT 12 Apr 80

[By Drian Roberto Aldana]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 12 Apr (LATIN)--Soldiers today intensified their surveillance and patrols around three towns in northern El Salvador which were occupied by some 3,000 leftist activists early this week.

In an interview with LATIN, Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia ruled out that an operation to evict the leftists whom he described as "thugs" will soon be undertaken. "We are simply trying to avoid useless bloodshed as much as possible. Those who use violence must understand this for their own well-being," the minister said.

The high-ranking officer called for a dialog to solve the problem, indicating that "by understanding ourselves we will be able to achieve peace, harmony and justice."

The towns are located some 110 km north of San Salvador in Chalatenango Department.

Despite his call for a dialog, Minister Garcia charged that the occupiers "are looting, plundering, kidnaping, killing and burning the crops of poor peasants. They cannot be called revolutionaries but common criminals, thugs and wrongdoers."

The towns of El Portillo, La Canada and Los Filos near the border with Honduras were occupied by members of the leftist Popular Liberation Forces.

The minister confirmed that the occupiers are heavily armed and he warned that they will be repelled if they "try to come down to the cities to commit crimes."

Garcia also denied that the extremists have seized the city of Chalatenango. "There is a military garrison and security forces with sufficient capacity in that city to confront any emergency situation," he added.

The minister refused to indicate when he will order the operation to dislodge the occupiers of the towns. Military sources had said the operations would begin at any moment.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT, CATTLEMEN, PEASANTS AGREE ON AGRARIAN REFORM

PA102332 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1722 GMT 8 Apr 80

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 8 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran military government, cattlemen and peasants appear to have reached an agreement during Holy Week to seek a mechanism by which they may jointly expedite the agrarian reform program.

At a meeting held on Wednesday of Holy Week--about which peasant spokesmen speak ambiguously, mentioning the demands they presented to the government, but nothing specific regarding the results--a cattlemen-government-peasant committee was established. This joint committee will be responsible for completing within 15 days a study, including a number of recommendations to achieve exploitation of the potential of national agriculture and to alleviate certain problems faced by the peasants.

The meeting was attended by the National Federation of Farmers and Cattlemen of Honduras (FENAGH), the Federation of Honduran Agrarian Reform Cooperatives (FECORAH), the Honduran Peasants National Association (ANACH), the National Peasant Unity Front and the full government, including the Superior Council of the armed forces.

The peasants maintained their request to be granted, before the winter, 48,000 hectares in 17 of the country's 18 departments for the benefit of some 300 groups who recently participated in land invasions.

In addition they requested loans and technical assistance totaling 40 million lempiras ($20 million) and the release of over 300 farmers accused of common crimes by landowners but who actually are in prison for having participated in the invasions and for being leaders of peasant leagues.

Herman Allan Padgett, press secretary of the military junta, revealed today that the peasants had been asked why they have not cultivated all the land that has been given to them or utilized it in some way. He said the government has given peasant organizations 197,492 hectares and only 106,000 are being exploited.

The peasants alleged that most of this land is in locations which have no means of communication, not to mention access roads.

They also said that in those areas there are no schools or that those which exist are so far away that there is a 100-percent desertion by the students a few months after classes begin and the parents have no choice but to agree with their children.

The government's response to these arguments was establishment of the committee, which will be made up of six representatives of the cattlemen, an equal number of peasants and all government agencies involved in the country's development, particularly those involved with agriculture.

NICARAGUA

HARASSMENT REPORTED AT CONSULATE IN EL SALVADOR

PA112156 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan revolutionary government today denounced harassment and attacks on its diplomatic personnel in the Salvadoran capital and asked the Salvadoran Government for appropriate protection.

According to reports from San Salvador by Mrs Daisy Zuniga, in charge of consular affairs at the Nicaraguan Embassy, she received an anonymous telephone call Thursday telling her that her "time was up." She went to the airport on official business and on her way back, she said, she noticed two station wagons, a coffee-colored one and a yellow one, carrying armed civilians who were watching her.

Mrs Zuniga said she went to Ambassador Francisco Quinonez' residence in Colonia Escalon to inform him about what had happened and while she was there two shots were heard in the street. The ambassador went outside and asked the embassy guard about the shots. The latter replied that he had arrested a member of a group which fired the shots at the embassy from two station wagons. The guard refused to provide any more details.

In view of this, Oscar Aranda, head of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry Latin American Policy Department, sent a note to Jose Vasquez Salcedo, Salvadoran charge d'affaires in Managua, today briefing him on and protesting the attacks being perpetrated against the Nicaraguan diplomatic staff in El Salvador.

The note underscores that no interest has been shown by the authorities in El Salvador in protecting our consular staff; therefore, we ask you to make the necessary arrangements with Salvadoran authorities so the integrity of our fellow citizens will be insured.

However, the consul's phone report to the Foreign Ministry says that following the death threats she tried to contact junta member Col Adolfo Majano at the presidential house but, since he was not in, she talked to Jose Napoleon Duarte, another junta member. She said Duarte came to her office and ordered the doubling of guards at the consulate and at the Nicaraguan Embassy.

SOLIDARITY WEEK WITH EL SALVADOR PLANNED

PA111706 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The Nicaraguan committee of solidarity with peoples, together with all mass organizations, will hold a week of solidarity with the Salvadoran people who are struggling for their definitive liberation. According to the agenda, the ceremonies will be held at the university center and the University Workers Union on 14 April.

There will be a people's festival at the Central American University on 20 April. All national progressive sectors identified with the worldwide cause of the peoples oppressed by imperialism and the national dominant classes are expected to turn out at these events.

PSD DENIES SAYING FSLN WANTS TOTALITARIAN DICTATORSHIP

PA111238 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Apr 80

[Text] On Friday afternoon the Social Democratic Party [PSD] through its Secretary General Wilfredo Montalvan, clarified the statements of an ACAN-EFE dispatch datelined San Jose, Costa Rica in which it was said that the PSD had charged before the Socialist International that the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] was trying to "implement a Cuban-type totalitarian dictatorship in Nicaragua."

In a news conference, Montalvan explained that what happened was that the PSD was attacked a few months ago and was called "counterrevolutionary" for no reason.

According to Montalvan, the Socialist International issued a communique at the time. This communique was promoted by the Government of National Reconstruction and the PSD sent its corresponding reply to the Socialist International. Now that the Socialist International is meeting in Santo Domingo it is probably learning of the PSD reply and the ACAN-EFE dispatch presumably originated from that.

Montalvan reaffirmed the PSD stand regarding the Nicaraguan revolution in which it calls for the implementation of the national reconstruction program which is like the "constitution" of the Nicaraguans.

He said that PSD supports the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction but said that the junta must clearly define "which way we are going."

"Many Nicaraguans are concerned because the provisional government doesn't define itself," the PSD leader added.

He stressed that they support the people's armed vanguard but maintained that the army should be at the service of the people and not a party.

Regarding the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN]

Regarding the stand adopted by the MDN, headed by Alfonso Robelo, Montalvan said that they agree with Robelo's political statements but that "his speeches should be in accordance with his actions within the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction."

Other Topics

Montalvan also said that the PSD has "friendly relations" with the other political and labor groups and that the PSD will always maintain relations with the groups that struggle for a true freedom in the country.

On behalf of his party, Montalvan reiterated his most vigorous condemnation of the killing of San Salvador Bishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero which occurred on 25 March.

PASTORA PRAISES PEOPLE'S MILITIAS, CONDEMNS BOURGEOISIE

PA141738 Maragua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Eden Pastora [deputy minister of defense], speaking to the large group of workers gathered at the Espana Multisports Center yesterday, said the people's militias are the army of the poor, the continuation of Sandino's army. Workers should defend their social conquests with weapons in hand, he said.

In his speech, Eden Pastora also harshly attacked the bourgeoisie, who are trying to block the advance of the revolution, particularly those who believe that they can find allies within the rank and file of the Sandinist front. Some probably had placed their hopes in Eden Pastora. They can forget that, he said.

Pastora said that no commander of the revolution and no guerrilla commander will betray the principles of the Sandinist struggle which transcends the limits of bourgeois democracy.

MARENCO TO BE SWORN IN AS NEW DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTER

PA141605 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a member of the Government of National Reconstruction, has confirmed that Dionisio Marenco, an engineer, will be sworn in today as new minister of domestic trade. Marenco leaves the post of transportation minister vacant. It will reportedly be filled by Paul Atha, outgoing domestic trade minister. Both the transportation and domestic trade ministries have delicate problems to resolve. However, the people are most affected by the problems in the area of domestic trade, in view of the artificial shortage of cooking oil, sugar and other staples.

LEADING MEMBER OF SANDINIST BANKING SYSTEM RESIGNS

PA141906 Paris AFP in Spanish 2331 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Managua, 11 Apr (AFP)--The resignation of Luis Carrion Montoya, leader of the banking and financial systems of the Sandinist government, took Nicaragua's private enterprise by surprise today.

Several news agencies in Managua asserted that the resignation is a prelude to the establishment of a single bank to handle all monetary and credit transactions in the country.

Until the victory of the Sandinist revolution, Montoya, 60, was director of one of the leading private financial firms in Nicaragua. He is the father of Comdr Luis Carrion, deputy defense minister, who forsook a life of luxury and comfort to join the Sandinist guerrillas in 1970.

When the Sandinsit government was organized Carrion Montoya agreed to contribute with his experience to the reorganization of the nationalized banking and financial system.

Meanwhile, Alfredo Alaniz, president of the National Development Bank, has confirmed that his bank has taken over the portfolio of one of the nationalized banks, the Caley Dagnall Bank, with assets totaling some $12 million. Alaniz said the purpose of the measure is to devote the bank to operations exclusively aimed at developing the coffee industry.

Sources linked to the government said Carrion Montoya's resignation and the takeover of the Caley Dagnall portfolio are the initial steps toward the creation of a single bank which, they believe, will manage all of the country's operations through several departments.

Some sectors of the Nicaraguan private enterprise reacted to these reports by asserting that if such a measure is implemented it will be a step toward totalitarianism in the country's economy. Others said the measure would be a natural step in a nationalized banking system.

REPORT ON TAX EXEMPTIONS TO BOOST INDUSTRY

PA111517 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] The revolutionary government has granted tax exemptions worth more than 70 million cordobas to promote industry. Total imports, which are an indication that industry is being reactivated according to the 1980 plan, amount to more than 300 million cordobas. This was said by Companero Sergio Molina, who is responsible for the Industry Ministry's industry [as received] section. He said most firms are working at full capacity and during the first 3 months of the year, 46 have filed for permission to import raw materials.

Molina added that some firms do not have the tax exemption and have to pay taxes on products they import but which are produced locally. That is the case of the Camino Real Hotel which pays taxes on its napkins, bedsheets and other products it uses. He also noted that the firms that are tax exempt include Nabisco (Crystal), the national nail industry, ESSO Standard Oil, (Sacsa), (POLICASA) and others.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS BEEF SHORTAGE, CITES CATTLEMEN

PA111543 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Companero Pablo Pereira, director of the Nicaraguan Meat Enterprise, explained to Noticiero Revolucion [name of newscast] this morning that the meat shortage is due to the fact that cattlemen are not delivering cattle to the slaughterhouses and so the latter are closed. Pereira said this situation is normal during the last 3 months of summer--April, May and June--when cattlemen do not deliver a normal amount of cattle to the slaughterhouses, because the cattle's weight has decreased. Another basic reason for the shortage is that the slaughterhouses are trying to reduce consumption of frozen beef so as to increase the supply of fresh meat.

Pereira said it is necessary to reopen the fresh meat market. Meat from cattle that do not meet the weight requirements and cannot be slaughtered and exported can be sold there. That is why frozen cuts are not being sold to the eastern market vendors. In addition to that, the demand for frozen beef has soared because it earns a larger profit for the vendors, who obtain it at cheaper prices than fresh meat, but sell it at fresh meat prices.

It has been reported that our country's domestic beef consumption totals 50 million pounds a year, of which 40 million were fresh beef and 10 million frozen cuts. It has also been noted that it is not true that the entrails are being exported. They are not exported but distributed mostly to the hospitals and the supermarkets. No entrails have been on sale recently because the slaughterhouses are not working. They are closed around this time of year to be cleaned or repaired.

He said that to date Nicaragua has exported 19.2 million pounds of beef to the United States and Puerto Rico for a total of $27.2 million CIF. Therefore all the rumors circulated by the enemies of the process are false. There is not enough meat available because cattlemen are not supplying enough cattle and the slaughterhouses are not operating.

BRIEFS

NATIONALIZATION OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS--Free education under the revolution will increase with the nationalization of 11 private schools by the National Reconstruction Government when the 1980-81 school year resumes in August. Other private schools, particularly religious schools, will come under state control at the request of their owners. [Text] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Apr 80]

GOVERNMENT GRANTS PASSPORTS, SAFE-CONDUCTS TO THOUSANDS

PA150402 Paris AFP in Spanish 0234 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Havana, 14 Apr (AFP)--According to the latest count, 5,106 Cuban refugees have reportedly left the Peruvian Embassy here as of 1915 (2315 GMT) after receiving passports and definitive safe-conducts from the Cuban authorities.

A total of 5,730--including the 624 persons who changed their minds--out of the 10,800 who installed themselves at the Peruvian Embassy on 4 April, have left the premises.

Since the last count this morning, 1,172 refugees had left the embassy with their documents authorizing them to leave the country. This figure reflects the appearance of a new trend in that people are now voluntarily leaving after the impasse observed over the past 24 hours (less than 500 persons requested passports). [sentence as received]

Moreover, the morning figures revealed that 5,473 have been treated at Cuban Red Cross installations in front of the embassy or at hospitals placed at their disposal in the capital.

GRANMA EDITORIAL CONTINUES ATTACK ON PERU, VENEZUELA

FL141500 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 14 Apr 80

[14 April GRANMA editorial titled "Now the People Will Take Action"]

[Text] The battle is being arduously waged within and outside the country. It was necessary to put an end once and for all to blackmail and provocation. The death of the soldier Ortiz Cabrera was the straw that broke the camel's back. This naturally is neither an isolated nor accidental event. This is part of the titanic endeavor of building socialism 90 miles from the most powerful and richest country on earth. Our fatherland is still surrounded by many oligarchic and bourgeois regimes which, due to a class spirit, in one way or another collaborate with the United States in its policy of aggression and hostility against Cuba.

We have heroically resisted over a period of 21 years and our enemies will have to resign themselves to the fact that we will continue to resist until the final victory of fraternal countries in our hemisphere, much more so now that we are not alone. They have not yet learned to understand the Cuban people. They imagined us to be perhaps tired and exhausted because of the struggle. They thought we [Cuban people] might become corrupted, soft, dazzled by the consumer societies, give up, and surrendar. There is no other way to explain imperialism's illusions, the ridiculous counterrevolutionary dreams of our enemies, the stupid euphoria of world reactionary groups in the face of our revolution's difficulties. They try to ignore that 21 years of revolution have left a profound scar on the country's soul and have made our people a more aware, better educated, more profound, more revolutionary, more socialist, more communist, more internationalist people as well as more expereinced, more combative, more hardened.

The history of the Moncada [barracks], Granma, Sierra Maestra, Escambray, Giron, October crisis, Angola, Ethiopia, brilliant pages of internationalism and selfless creative effort in our country was not written in vain. In the midst of a criminal economic blockade, our people have reached the highest levelsof education, health and social development, much higher than those of the countries of this part of the world which Marti called our America.

We are not ashamed to say that we still have despicable, unemployed, antisocial persons, including those who oppose the revolution.

But even so, our country has the lowest rate of crime, drug abuse, gambling, prostitution, unemployment, begging and vices. Some of these ills, legacies of capitalism, have practically disappeared in Cuba. None of them is tolerated. Our society is austere, rigorous, disciplined as a society of workers should be. It rejects the lazy, the parasites, the selfish, all those who attempt to live off of the sweat of others. That is why it is not odd that these elements prefer the capitalist world or the fact that these counter-revolutionary criminals and common criminals tend to be one and the same in the current phase of our revolutionary development.

None of those who sought asylum at the Peruvian Embassy had a case pending before the revolutionary courts or was being sought by state security forces. A large number of them had criminal records as a result of minor crimes or cases pending of the same type and could objectively be classified as despicable. This is known by the committees for the Defense of the Revolution in great detail as well as the residents of the areas in which those persons lived.

We are not going to use the ridiculous method of some governments in this hemisphere against revolutionaries of arbitrarily calling a political crime a common crime.

In addition, for us socialists, both types of criminals in our revolutionary country are enemies of social well-being and progress. We have never denied the institution of political asylum and the possibilities of leaving the country to all those who wish to do so under the inexorable, honorable and solid principle that building socialism is the taks of absolutely free men. For 21 years, hundreds of thousands of persons, including land-owners, bourgeois, petit bourgeois, those opposed to the revolution and elements typically unemployed, have been authorized to leave the country legally.

Recently, we pardoned more than 3,000 counterrevolutionary prisoners, and the first thing we did was to authorize them to leave the country and, with the, the many thousands who had already served their sentences for the same reason. Included in this authorization were the relatives of all the prisoners. The United States, which had the main moral responsibility toward these former counterrevolutionaries, showed no urgent desire to receive them and has delayed granting visas to many of the.

Camarioca was--and could certainly be again if the Yankees insist on provoking it--the irrefutable demonstration of our generous policy of migration. If this has been and continues to be our attitude, what justification can the governments of Peru and Venezuela have to protect, give asylum, grant visas, pay for the fare and receive as heroes a bunch of proved criminals and despicable individuals who have been forcibly entering their embassies and to whom visas were denied when they requested them normally and peacefully? Not only this. In recent months, the United States has shamelessly encouraged illegal departures from the country and the hijacking of Cuban vessels whose crewmembers were taken as hostages to Florida. Not a single measure has been adopted against such criminal acts.

All this is serving [the United States] as a means of subversion and dirty propaganda against Cuba. These acts stimulate the violations of diplomatic buildings and our country's laws by individuals who have nothing to do with political problems. Why did such individuals always choose the Peruvian and Venezuelan embassies and not, for example, those of Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Jamaica, Grenada or of any other Latin American or Caribbean country? Simply because the attitude of those latter governments was one of sincere friendship and respect toward Cuba.

We cannot forget that the monstrous crime of Barbados was plotted and organized in Venezuela by individuals who had connections in the police force and the present governing party. These individuals have not even been tried. It is also true that we cannot forget that it was the Peruvian Navy, whose command at the time was passionately reactionary, pro-Chilean and profascist, which sank at the port of El Callao the Cuban vessels Rio Jobabo and Rio Damuji on 22 July and 9 October 1977.

The present Government of Peru knew about this and was incapable of adopting any measures.

Over a period of many years we have patiently endured the irregular events that have taken place at the diplomatic missions of Venezuela and Peru. In numerous previous cases and due to strict courtesy and consideration toward those governments, we have authorized the exit of such individuals. But does anyone believe that Cuba has to beg for diplomatic relations and to be subjected to blackmail of any bourgeous government in this hemisphere? This pressing and urgent situation needs to be resolved on what will be accepted as the right to asylum, who will guard the diplomatic missions and what are the rights and duties of missions to Cuba.

Regarding asylum, we have stated and reiterated that we will readily authorize the exit of all despicable individuals and those opposed to the system who wish to go. Our guards have never obstructed normal entry into any diplomatic mission. Those who wish to do so can choose to continue to protect their own embassies and decide who they wish to admit or not, to whom they grant asylum or not, forcibly or legally. We will only limit ourselves to assist them in cases when we are asked to do so.

That is why we insist on saying that this is not a battle against despicable elements; it is essentially a battle for our country's honor and sovereignty and for the security of all diplomatic missions accredited to Cuba. We are determined to wage this battle to the end.

Naturally, the attitude of the despicable elements, the only social ally left to imperialism in this country, has deeply angered our people, and not without reason. They have become irritated, above all, because some of these people have removed their children from child care centers and schools, where they are given an education to be found nowhere else in America, and from our excellent medical service, one of the best in the world, to take them to a den of criminals and to a future without hope. Our people become irritated by the mere thought of knowing that such people still exist in our society.

We all know that such elements exist, that they reject the discipline and moral virtues of our society and that they long for the world of corruption, vice and capitalist madness. There are enough of them to fill a few embassies. We know that they are being agitated by imperialism and that many times in history have been used as the raw material of counterrevolution. In 3 days the Peruvian Embassy was filled with such individuals. No one knows the exact number because the Peruvian Embassy lacked details. We will know the exact figures soon.

The truth of the matter is that no one wants to be responsible for them. The Andean Pact nations' meeting had anticlimactic results, lots of rhetoric on the right of asylum, the Vienna Convention and such things. There was no concrete answer. Now they remember that they have lots of despicable individuals and millions of unemployed. Peru talks about accepting 1,000. Spain says 500. The magnanimous U.S. Government has announced that it might be able to accept 2,000. But nothing has been said officially and that is not enough. According to estimates, between 6,000 and 10,000 individuals have probably entered the Peruvian Embassy. There was a time when rations of food for 8,000 were distributed. That was before many of them accepted provisional or permanent permits to return to their residences, which were granted by the revolutionary government. As the people say, they bought fish and were scared by the heads.

Venezuela is an oil-producing country. It is a rich country, in part at the expense of Third World countries. It could very well accept a large number of these individuals. What will be left of the demagogy and political chicanery on the right of asylum of the Andean Pact? But the problem is not easily resolved by allowing the despicable individuals to leave the country. The problem of criminals who forcibly enter embassies has to be solved. What will be done about them? Who will be responsible for guarding the diplomatic missions?

The control established by the Cuban authorities around the Peruvian Embassy now is provisional and there must be definitive agreements in this regard. This means that we can withdraw the guards again at any time.

The Andean Pact nations found it convenient to call for a special meeting to protest against Cuba, whose only demand is to claim respect for its dignity, laws and sovereignty. Why do the Andean Pact nations not protest the blockade against Cuba which is more than 20 years old? This is a criminal imperialist attempt to force an entire nation to surrender from hunger. Why does the pact not protest the occupation by force of a piece of our national territory at the Guantanamo Naval Base? Why does it not protest the threatening Yankee maneuvers around Cuba? Why does it not protest the genocidal repression against the Salvador people, which has resulted in the deaths of thousands with the complicity of Yankee imperialism and Venezuela's Christian democracy? Why does it not protest the massacre of Guatemala's peasants, workers and students? Why does it not protest the shameful colonial status existing in the sister nation of Puerto Rico?

In El Salvador, instead of thousands of despicable persons trying to leave the country, there are thousands of patriots who are dying. What is the United States and any of the governments of the Andean Pact nations doing about it? They help to kill them. Here, not a single police officer has fired his gun at the antisocial elements who sought refuge at the Peruvian Embassy. There has been not a single wounded person, not a single dead. It was the Cuban revolutionary government which assumed responsibility for feeding those persons, supplying milk for the children taken there by irresponsible parents, water, sanitary services and efficient medical services for all, despite the fact that there is absolutely no one among them who could be considered a political refugee.

The daily GRANMA goes on to say that by the close of today's edition medical services had been provided for 5,473 persons. Some 3,000 were given provisional permission to visit their residences and, out of these, 747 did not return to the Peruvian Embassy. Some 3,187 were granted permanent permission to remain at their residences, and given passports and exit permits to leave the country with the only condition being that those less than 21 years of age would have to have the authorization of the two parents. Some 476 definitely gave up asylum at the embassy and the idea of leaving the country, nauseated by the individuals who sought refuge there. They will receive the help and cooperation of the people to reintegrate themselves into our society.

A total of 4,410 persons have so far abandoned, one way or another, the embassy asylum. The children in primary and secondary schools will have the right to return to their classrooms as long as they stay in Cuba. Those who accepted the definite permission will be assigned absolute priority to leave the country. The governments willing to grant visas must be aware of this. Definitely, Cuba is the one granting the exit permits.

The worst is what remains at the embassy. The genuine criminals and despicable elements remain at the embassy and they will be the last to leave. What irritates and angers our working people the most is that the imperialist news agencies and the bourgeois and rightwing press in the United States, Latin America and the world have tried to make those individuals representatives of the Cuban people. Nothing else could be expected from those who, full of hatred and powerless in the face of the growing strength and prestige of the Cuban revolution, enraged by the economic crisis and the mighty vigor and boom of the world's revolutionary and progressive movement, cannot hide their hatred of Cuba and their dreams of destroying our revolution.

In addition to this, the U.S. Government has announced provocative and threatening military maneuvers around Cuba, landings of Marines and soldiers at the Guantanamo Naval Base, air exercises, mining of our seas and other actions of that type. It is no coincidence that these acts are taking place. The epidemic and plagues of our swine, tobacco and sugarcane are not coincidental either because, behind all this, could be the hand of the CIA today as it was in the past.

But it is necessary to insist that they do not yet know us sufficiently well. Provocations and threats have shaken our people with indignation from one end of the country to the other. To respond with the needed dignity and energy to our enemies, our people have organized numerous acts and mobilizations which bear the unmistakable stamp of their strength and revolutionary spirit.

On 19 April we will commemorate the 19th anniversary of the historic victory at Giron. On that date, our combative mass organizations have decided to convoke a gigantic demonstration which will parade along Fifth Avenue. It will be a demonstration of the real people, the combative people, the patriotic, internationalist and socialist people who will remind imperialism of Giron and will express their most energetic protest against the Yankee threats, against the provocations at the Venezuelan and Peruvian embassies, against the despicable elements, and the scoundrels in Cuba who try to confuse the feelings of our heroic and selfless people with those of the dregs of our society.

One million Cubans will parade on 19 April in front of the Peruvian Embassy. Workers, laborers, intellectuals, peasants, soldiers, militia members, students, men and women, young and old, united in the indestructible nucleus of the revolution, will parade on that day. Fifth avenue will shake under the weight of our combative people, the national anthem and the revolution's hymns.

On May Day 1 million Cubans will also gather at the Plaza de la Revolución with similar objectives. On the same day that the Yankee Marines and soldiers will be landing at the Guantanamo Naval Base, millions of Cubans will mobilize from one corner of the island to the other to express their indignation and rejection of the Yankee provocations and threats. The people of Havana will express their energetic protest by marching in front of the U.S. Interests Section offices in Havana. The people do not understand diplomatic subtleties. Now the people will take action.

FIDEL CASTRO RECEIVES SOVIET CULTURE MINISTER

FL141317 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Top Cuban leader Fidel Castro met in Havana with Petr Demichev, an interim member of the Soviet Communist Party Political Bureau and minister of culture. During the meeting, they analyzed Soviet-Cuban cultural and political relations and discussed ways to deepen and improve work between the two parties and governments in the fields of politics, culture and the arts.

Demichev Departure

FL142319 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, this afternoon bade farewell at the air terminal in Rancho Boyeros to Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo and minister of culture of the USSR.

Armando Hart, member of the party Politburo and minister of culture, also was at the airport to bid farewell to the distinguished visitor. Others who went to the air terminal included Vitaliy Vorotnikov and Marlen Manasov, ambassador and minister-counsellor respectively of the Soviet Union to Cuba. During his stay in Cuba, Demichev signed the protocol that created the Cuban-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Cultural Cooperation.

News Conference

FL142358 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2336 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Petr Nilovich Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo and minister of culture, has said that the cause of socialism in Cuba in invincible and its principles are (?rooted) in all sectors of the country.

The Soviet minister of culture made these statements at a news conference held at the Protocol Hall of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation hours before his departure from Cuba. Demichev said the documents signed [with Cuba] open a superior, more complex, integral and effective phase between Cuba and the USSR in the field of culture and literature. He explained that the agreement signed attaches importance to cooperation for cultural development between the masses, as in the case of the Amateur Performers Movement. In this way, the minister of culture added, the social effectiveness of the arts and culture increased, and the tasks proposed by the communist parties of Cuba and the USSR are resolved.

At the news conference offered by USSR Minister of Culture Petr Nilovich, he referred to the growing Cuban-Soviet cultural relations over the past 20 years. In this regard, he attached much importance to the celebration of days of culture in the two countries.

He referred to his favorable impression of the education which Cuban and African students are receiving on the Isle of Youth, the revolutionary history preserved in Santiago museums and with all the great artistic skill shown in the works he was able to see.

The Soviet minister of culture said that during his recent visit to Mexico, matters were discussed for the new cultural agreement that is renewed every 2 years. In this regard, he stressed the broad cultural relations that exist between Mexico and the Soviet Union. He also expressed satisfaction with the points of agreement with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo on what the two countries can do in the field of culture.

CASTRO CONGRATULATES CEAUSESCU ON REELECTION

AU081045 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Apr 80 p 4

[Congratulatory message addressed by Cuban President Fidel Castro to Nicolae Ceausescu on his reelection as president]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

On behalf of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba, I want to convey our sincere congratulations on the occasion of your reelection as president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. I want to take this opportunity to wish to you success in fulfilling your important mission. At the same time, I want to express the hope that the friendship and cooperation between the Cuban and Romanian peoples will continue to develop.

Please accept our affectionate greetings,

[signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

JAMAICA

PNP OFFICIAL DEPLORES ATTACK DURING MANLEY TOUR

FL141915 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] The PNP [People's National Party] executive of the (East St Joseph Central) constituency has deplored the attack on PNP followers yesterday while Prime Minister Manley was touring the area. Noting that the incident marred an otherwise peaceful exercise, the executive also commended Prime Minister Manley. The executive said that (?because) of Mr Manley's responsible leadership [words indistinct] would have resulted in loss of lives and more injuries.

The (East St Joseph Central) PNP executive pointed out that Mr Manley had commanded discipline from his followers who were under attack. [Words indistinct] reported the matter himself to the police. At the same time, the PNP executive has appealed to the security forces to deal effectively with gunmen in the area who continue to terrorize peaceful residents. [Words indistinct] yesterday (were fired) in the vicinity of East, King and [name indistinct] streets as the prime minister toured [words indistinct] reports that one policeman was shot in the incident but there were no reports of any death.

AGREEMENTS REACHED IN RESCHEDULING OF FOREIGN DEBT

FL142251 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2230 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The Government of Jamaica and a group of North American and European bankers have reached agreement on a number of major points in the negotiations on Jamaica's request for a rescheduling of debts owed to the banks. Agreement was reached during the second round of negotiations (?being held) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where Minister of Finance Hugh Small and the bankers are attending the 21st annual meeting of the Inter-American Development Bank.

The minister confirmed that Jamaica will continue to pay interest and principal under the existing (deferral) and refinancing scheme agreed with the banks in (1969). The coordinating committee of the banks, for their part, agreed to recommend to the bankers that the deferral scheme should remain in place [words indistinct] of negotiations between Jamaica and the International Monetary Fund.

The commercial banks also agreed that letters of credit facilities [words indistinct] will remain in place on a revolving basis. Both the minister and the banks expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the meeting and both described the atmosphere of the talks as being of understanding and good will throughout their duration.

MANLEY ATTENDS RECEPTION FOR CUBAN DELEGATION

FL142154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2140 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Michael Manley has attended a reception hosted by Cuban Ambassador to Jamaica Ulises Estrada in honor of a Cuban delegation headed by Juan Almeida, vice president of the Council of State.

Almeida, member of the party Politburo, made a brief visit to Jamaica during a stopover on his way to Zimbabwe, where he will attend the independence festivities of that African country. Jamaican National Security Minister Dudley Thompson, Construction Minister Anthony Spaulding and Minister of State for Information and Culture Arnold Bertram attended the reception.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 075 16 April 1980

CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Regional Finance Ministers Meeting Held in Lima A 1
Morales Bermudez Address A 1
Meeting Ends 11 Apr A 1

ARGENTINA

Ambassador to Iran Returns for Consultations B 1
Government Decides To Receive Cuban Refugees B 1
Economy Minister Meets With USSR Delegation B 1
Malvinas Islands Negotiations To Resume B 1
Briefs: New Dominican Envoy B 1

BOLIVIA

MNR Official Accuses U.S. of Interference C 1
Deputy Denies 'Secret' Meeting With Castro Held C 1
Guevara Arze Scores Army Commander Appointment C 2
Garcia Meza Rebuttal C 2

BRAZIL

Soviet Delegation Invites Figueiredo To Visit Moscow D 1
Antonio Sampaio Named Charge d'Affaires in El Salvador D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 10 Apr]
Luxembourg's Thorn, -Bissau's Cabral To Visit D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 9 Apr]
Briefs: Loan From Japan D 1

CHILE

EL MERCURIO Views Argentine-Brazilian Nuclear Agreement [9 Apr] E 1
Railway Strike Affects Movement of Bolivian Tin E 1
Socialist Party Criticizes Invasion of Afghanistan E 1

COLOMBIA

Dominican Government Forbids Use of Force Against Embassy F 1
Fifteen Nations Want Resolution to Hostage Issue Before 19 Apr F 1
M-19 Court-Martial Resumed After 1-Week Recess F 1

PERU

Cuban Refugees Expected at Lima Airport J 1
Briefs: Peruvian-Bulgarian Joint Commission J 1

MEXICO

President Cites 'Mistaken' U.S. Central America Policy [LE MONDE 4 Apr] M 1
Students, Parties Support Cuban Government on Embassy Issue M 2
Government To Supply 1 Million Tons of Crude to India M 2

PANAMA

Authorities Investigate Terrorist Attempt in Chiriqui [LA REPUBLICA 10 Apr] N 1
People's Party Begins Anniversary Celebrations N 1
Columnist Notes Communist-Government Rapprochement [CRITICA 14 Apr] N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Planes Ready To Transport Cuban Refugees P 1
Announcement of Flight Schedules P 1

EL SALVADOR

Ministry Official Criticizes Agrarian Reform [EL INDEPENDIENTE 12 Apr] P 2
28 Die in Political Violence 14-15 Apr P 3
Clashes in San Salvador P 4
Mayor Says Violence Affecting Public Services in Capital P 4
Defense Minister Discusses Army Action in 'Free Territory' [DIARIO DE HOY 15 Apr] P 5
Defense Minister Announces 'Total' Weapons Control [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 15 Apr] P 5
Commentary Condemns 'Desperate' Actions by Extremists P 6
Broadcasters Voice Optimism About National Prospects P 7
New Democratic Front To Disclose Objectives Soon P 7
MLP Asks To Join Revolutionary Coordinating Board [EL INDEPENDIENTE 11 Apr] P 8
FENASTRAS Issues Statement on Joining FDS [EL INDEPENDIENTE 12 Apr] P 9

GUATEMALA

Oil Shipment Sold to U.S., Further Exploration Planned P 10

NICARAGUA

Soviet Ambassador Received; Increase in Ties Announced P 10
Borge Warns Against Intervention in El Salvador P 10
Ramirez Envisages Fraternal Future With Honduras P 11
Junta Member Ortega Arrives in Angola [cross-reference] P 12
Sergio Ramirez Answers Queries on Press Laws, Economy P 12
Coffee Institute Director Reports Export Figures P 13

CUBA

Dispute Over First Refugees To Leave Delays Evacuation Q 1
Anti-U.S. Demonstration Staged Near Old U.S. Embassy Q 1
Waldheim Appeals for Assistance to Refugees Q 1
GRANMA Calls for Demonstration on 19 Apr Q 2
Sandinist Condemns U.S., Embassy Refugees Q 2
Press Reaction to Embassy Incident Reported Q 3
AFP Reporting of U.S. Maneuvers, Soviet Aid Assailed Q 4
GRANMA: Cuba Does Not Fear or Respect Imperialism [11 Apr] Q 4
U.S. Support of 'Fascist' Salvadoran Regime Scored Q 5
Mexico Praised as Staunch, Faithful Ally Q 6
UN Ambassador Urges Approval of Palestinian Rights Q 6

Well-informed sources in the Mexican capital say that El Salvador's revolutionary groups must confront another grave danger. Certain bodies, like the People's Revolutionary Army, set up 6 years ago by the orthodox Communist Party, which itself "fosters" the 28 February Peoples Leagues (a mass organization), is thought to have been "infiltrated" by a number of U.S. CIA agents anxious to foment division inside the extreme left.

Once again, and in a dramatic context, the rivalries of opposing clans in Washington working to define a clear and coherent policy in the Latin American countries are appearing in the field, formerly in Nicaragua, now in El Salvador. In Nicaragua the United States tended to balance the action and influence of Cuba, with the role of Carlos Andres Perez' Venezuela, Omar Torrijos' Panama and leftwing organizations in Mexico being by far the deciding factor in the aid to the Sandinist front leaders.

In El Salvador the United States is providing official support for the civil and military junta [alliance of army liberals and Christian democrats]. They recently renewed their military and economic aid on two conditions: 1) The conclusion of a de facto truce between the army and the junta; 2) the restoration of internal order prior to reform of the economic and social structures.

Mexico City still believes that U.S. strategy is encountering two fresh obstacles: 1) The rapid departure of capital (more than $1 billion) is exposing the "defensive" position of a formerly omnipotent oligarchy now believed incapable of lasting very long; 2) the assassination of Monsignor Romero is strengthening the emotional current toward the alliance between leftwing revolutionaries--mostly the descendants of an El Salvador Communist Party which now operates within the national Democratic Union--and liberal Christians embittered by the pitiless repression of a defenseless people.

STUDENTS, PARTIES SUPPORT CUBAN GOVERNMENT ON EMBASSY ISSUE

PA152355 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The Mexican university students who visited Cuba recently have stated in Mexico City that the Cuban people have shown their massive support for the stand of the Revolutionary Government in view of the incidents at the Peruvian Embassy, as well as their repudiation of the criminals who entered the embassy.

The Mexican Communist Party and the Popular Socialist Party noted that the upcoming visit of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo is evidence that Mexico pays no attention to provocations being carried out against Cuba.

GOVERNMENT TO SUPPLY 1 MILLION TONS OF CRUDE TO INDIA

FL152104 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2033 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] The Mexican Government says that it is prepared to supply 1 million tons of crude oil to India for the current fiscal year. The announcement was contained in a government press release put out today and it follows on talks between the Mexican minister for national resources and the Indian petroleum minister.

India expects to import some 16.5 million tons of crude oil during the financial year which started this month, plus the Indira Ghandi government wants to tap new sources of oil supplies. At present, India imports all its oil from the Middle West and the Soviet Union.

REGIONAL FINANCE MINISTERS MEETING HELD IN LIMA

Morales Bermudez Address

FY102351 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2110 GMT 10 Apr 80

[By Miguel Paredes]

[Text] Lima, 10 Apr (LATIN)--Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez today opened a meeting of Latin American finance ministers with a plea that they bring their positions into harmony and draw up common regional policies. The Peruvian president said in his speech to the meeting that Latin America should "acquire a dimension of power and have a political wieght which will transform us into dialogue partners capable fo negotiating under conditions of equality."

The ministers and central bank presidents of the region are holding a 2-day meeting to coordinate their actions in order to obtain the best possible benefits from Latin American financial mechanisms.

The president stressed the need for a "real and permanent" regional dialogue among all the countries of the region to deal with international monetary and financial questions.

Mexican Finance Secretary David Ibarra spoke on behalf of those present and charged that the development of the economy of the region is always being "strangled" by the centers of power. "They strangle us because we live in economic disorder," Ibarra said, exhorting the Latin American countries to "forget disagreements and divisions."

In his speech, President Morales asked for steady support of the Latin American Economic System (SELA), which is sponsoring the meeting, and called that organization a "vital instrument" for regional cooperation. He asserted that SELA requires new vigor to enable it to move beyond the strictly economic character it has been formally given and acquire the political influence necessary for the future of relations within the region.

After saying that the age-old problems of the developing countries can "never" be solved through appeals to the good will of the powerful nations, the Peruvian president urged the region to bring viewpoints into harmony and draw up common policies "so that our voices will no longer be left unheard." He said that in the new type of international economic relations, Latin America should speak "without arrogance but certainly with firmness," because it has the stimulus by defending a right and a reason "which are nobody's gifts" but which belong to the region because it is made up of sovereign nations.

Meeting Ends 11 Apr

FY120340 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0019 GMT 12 Apr 80

[By Miguel Paredes]

[Excerpts] Lima, 11 Apr (LATIN)--At the conclusion of the meeting of finance ministers and central bank presidents of Latin American countries today, Peruvian Economy and Finances Minister Javier Silva Ruete stated that Latin American countries have agreed to create an autonomous system which will permit them independence from the IMF as far as credit is concerned.

Minister Silva stated that during the first meeting of finance ministers and central bank presidents of the 25 Latin American Economic System member countries, important resolutions were approved on the creation of a system of support for the balance of payments.

AMBASSADOR TO IRAN RETURNS FOR CONSULTATIONS

PY151508 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1410 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (TELAM)--Argentine Ambassador to Iran Osvaldo Garcia Pineiro returned to our country this morning. On arriving at the international airport, the diplomat declined to make a statement although he confirmed that his arrival complies with a Foreign Ministry order to return for consultations.

GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO RECEIVE CUBAN REFUGEES

PY151525 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1305 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (TELAM)--The San Martin Palace reported at noon today that the Argentine Government has decided to receive some of the Cuban refugees seeking asylum at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

It was pointed out that this measure has been adopted as a new sign of the profound Argentine friendship toward the Peruvian people and government and seeks to contribute to the solution of the serious problem which exists at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

It was also announced that the Foreign Ministry will release a further report on the measures adopted by the national government within the next few hours.

ECONOMY MINISTER MEETS WITH USSR DELEGATION

PY110314 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0115 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Apr (NA)--It has been officially reported that Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz met this afternoon with the members of the Soviet economic delegation which is visiting the country. The delegation is headed by Aleksey Manzhulo, first deputy minister of foreign trade.

Commerce and international economic negotiations secretary Alejandro Estrada, USSR ambassador to Argentina Sergeu Striganov, Chief of the USSR Administration for Trade with American countries Nikolay Zinoyev and other officials attended the meeting.

Although the meeting was of a protocol nature, the Soviet desire to take part in the development of Argentine energy resources and Argentine hopes of increasing exports to the USSR were discussed.

MALVINAS ISLANDS NEGOTIATIONS TO RESUME

PY151734 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] The Argentine Foreign Ministry has reported that Argentina and Great Britain will resume the negotiations on the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands by the end of April in New York. The new round of negotiations will be presided over by Col Carlos Cavandoli, Argentine deputy foreign minister, and Nicholas Ridley, Foreign Office deputy secretary.

BRIEFS

NEW DOMINICAN ENVOY--The new ambassador of the Dominican Republic, Victor Elby Vinas Roman, today presented his credentials to Argentine President Jorge Videla during a ceremony at Government House. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Apr 80 PY]

MNR OFFICIAL ACCUSES U.S. OF INTERFERENCE

FY160151 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Guillermo Bedregal, political secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement, MNR, said that the new U.S. ambassador expected to buy the conscience of our people when he announced that the U.S. Government has $200 million available for financing Bolivian development programs if some economic and political requirements are fulfilled. Bedregal said:

[Begin recording] This statement is a fallacy. These are bilateral projects and programs between the United States and Bolivia that have been in existence since 1977. They are medium-range programs which include projects presently being carried out. Those projects which have not yet received any funds are at a standstill due to the bureaucracy of U.S. officials. The conditions demanded by Ambassador Weissman for finishing these projects imply once again an intolerable interference in the internal affairs of our country. We Bolivians are engaged in searching for our own political destiny and not in satisfying Carter's electoral needs. [end recording]

DEPUTY DENIES 'SECRET' MEETING WITH CASTRO HELD

FY151610 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The meeting which Bolivian congressmen had with Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro was protocolar and public and by no means secret, as was asserted by a Bolivian newsman. This statement was made to Radio Panamericana by Guillermo Reiter, deputy for the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party, who also said that the Ecuadorean, Peruvian, Panamanian and Bolivian ambassadors to the United Nations participated in the meeting, which was held in the UN building.

[Begin recording] Newsman (Zavala) refers to a long meeting we had with the Cuban prime minister at the residence of the Cuban diplomatic mission to the United Nations. The article seems to imply that the Bolivian delegation attending the 32d UN session as representatives of the legislative branch went to New York for the exclusive purpose of meeting the Cuban prime minister in order to draw up some kind of sinister plan against the nation. This is the result of a feverish imagination and has no basis in reality. We met with the Cuban prime minister, as we met with many representatives of UN member countries, for the specific purpose of letting him know of a tentative [taxativa] resolution of the Bolivian Congress to establish diplomatic relations with the Republic of Cuba, in the same way that it was resolved to establish contacts to determine the possibility of establishing diplomatic relations with China. [end recording]

The congressman concluded by stating that the group of senators and deputies who attended the UN meeting also met with PRC delegates, with whom they studied for 6 hours the possibility of opening diplomatic relations between that country and ours.

GUEVARA ARZE SCORES ARMY COMMANDER APPOINTMENT

FY151317 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1330 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] In Senate President Walter Guevara Arze's opinion, the democratic process--saved by the Bolivian people in days of bloody fighting--runs the danger of being destroyed through Gen Luis Garcia Meza's appointment as the new army commander. Yesterday that officer replaced Gen Ruben Rocha Patino, who resigned from that important post in the armed forces. On this subject, Senate President Walter Guevara said the following:

[Begin recording] [Guevara] It is the truth, and there is nothing to be done; there is no other way out.

[Question] Do you think that this appointment is a step toward a coup and that the democratic process is in danger of being lost?

[Answer] Yes, I believe so. [end recording]

Guevara, president of the Senate and head of the Authentic Revolutionary Party (PRA), then stated that there is no division of powers, because the country is subject to the decisions of a single power--the army.

[Begin recording] [Guevara] No, [word indistinct] there is only one power in this country.

[Question] What is that power, Mr Senator?

[Answer] Is it necessary to say it? It is the army, and there you have the result. [end recording]

Garcia Meza Rebuttal

PY151353 Paris AFP in Spanish 0526 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] La Paz, 14 Apr (AFP)--Walter Guevara Arze, former Bolivian president and now president of the Congress, today publicly accused Gen Luis Garcia Meza, the new army commander, of being "coup-prone." Guevara made remarks to the press regarding General Garcia Meza's appointment as Bolivian Army commander and pointed out that he was one of the generals who supported Col Alberto Natusch Busch during the coup d'etat which overthrew Guevara on 1 November last year.

Shortly after being sworn in as army commander, Garcia Meza said: "This is the last time I will tolerate Mr Guevara speaking against the armed forces, because he is seeking to divide us militarymen." The general added: "If he persists with his antimilitary statements, he will have to suffer the consequences according to our laws."

As a senator, Guevara enjoys parliamentary immunity.

Garcia Meza called himself a "democrat in uniform" in his official speech when he was sworn in. The new Bolivian army commander is a distant cousin to President Lidia Gueiler, according to his own statements to newsmen. He added: "The 1 November coup was not aimed against democracy but against Mr Guevara, who tried to make a coup of his own and who sought to manipulate the armed forces. If there is any change in the democratic system in the future, Mr Guevara will be responsible, because he is trying to separate the armed forces from the people." Garcia Meza harshly criticized former President Guevara in his statements to the press.

SOVIET DELEGATION INVITES FIGUEIREDO TO VISIT MOSCOW

PY160026 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Deputy Eduard A. Shevardnadze, head of the Soviet parliamentary delegation that is visiting our country, stated today, after having been received by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, that he had extended to President Figueiredo an invitation from Leonid Brezhnev to visit Moscow. The date for the visit is to be set by the two governments. Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas reported that neither the boycott of the Moscow Olympics nor the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan were mentioned during the meeting between the foreign minister and the Soviet delegation. The Soviet parliamentarians talked about Brazilian hydroelectric plants in which Soviet equipment is being installed. The delegation will visit Itaipu tomorrow and then travel to Sao Paulo. Later it will continue on to Rio de Janeiro.

ANTONIO SAMPAIO NAMED CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN EL SALVADOR

PY112259 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Apr 80 p 8

[By Jose Maria Mayrink]

[Excerpt] As of today, Antonio Sampaio, reassigned from the Brazilian Embassy in Mexico, will be the new Brazilian charge d'affaires in El Salvador. He replaces Augusto Estelita Lins, who will return to Brazil after having held the post since October, when the last Brazilian ambassador left San Salvador. The naming of another charge d'affaires instead of a full-fledged ambassador (who has already been appointed, although his identity has not been disclosed) is due to Itamaraty's prudence. It prefers to wait a few more months for the situation in El Salvador to become clear.

LUXEMBOURG'S THORN, GUINEA-BISSAU'S CABRAL TO VISIT

PY101518 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 9 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Brasilia--Gaston Thorn, who is vice president, foreign minister, minister of economy and justice minister of Luxembourg, will arrive in Brasilia on 15 April, according to an announcement made yesterday by Itamaraty. Vice President Aureliano Chaves; Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro; and Minister Golbery do Couto e Silva, chief of the civilian household, will honor Thorn with a luncheon at Itamaraty in Brasilia before Thorn makes visits of a private nature to Rio de Janeiro, Salvador and Belo Horizonte. Brazilian-EEC relations occupy an important place on the agenda because Luxembourg will be the current president of the EEC Council. Luxembourg is the 10th largest foreign investor in Brazil.

The president of Guinea-Bissau, Luis de Almeida Cabral, will arrive in Brazil on 16 June. He will be an official guest of the government. The announcement of the visit was made yesterday by Itamaraty when reports released in Guinea-Bissau indicated that the president would make the trip, heading a delegation charged with signing various technical and financial agreements during its stay in Brasilia.

BRIEFS

LOAN FROM JAPAN--Transport Minister Eliseu Resende has concluded negotiations with Japan, obtaining for Brazil a $350 million loan of which $250 million will be used for railroad construction and the other $100 million will go to finance the construction of the ports of (Praia Molhe) in Espirito Santo and (Vila do Conde) in Para State. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 15 Apr 80 PY]

EL MERCURIO VIEWS ARGENTINE-BRAZILIAN NUCLEAR AGREEMENT

PY091823 Paris AFP in Spanish 1426 GMT 9 Apr 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 9 Apr (AFP)--The newspaper EL MERCURIO states today in its editorial that the nuclear agreement that Argentina and Brazil will sign in May is achieved "at a time when there is concern over the fact that Argentina may build its own (atomic) bomb." The Chilean newspaper states that the building of an atomic bomb will "alter political relations in the Latin American Southern Cone" and that, furthermore, it will probably cause nuclear proliferation in the region. It adds: "This means that there will be a constant peril of a conflict of unknown proportions in this region, and if this indeed happened it would inevitably involve, in one way or another, the world powers." According to EL MERCURIO, the Soviet Union has already shown an interest in nuclear cooperation with Argentina.

It adds: "If the agreement that Brazil will sign with Argentina contributes to rational nuclear cooperation in the Southern Cone, it will be a positive thing and will help to maintain peace in the region. If, however, this agreement promotes the nuclear power of some nations, it must be considered a negative factor for the future of Latin American relations."

The newspaper adds that the Brazilian-Argentine agreement is the most important point of the visit that the Brazilian president will pay his Argentine colleague in Buenos Aires in May. It adds that through their cooperation in the nuclear field both countries will be able to overcome the difficulties they have encountered in achieving complete control over their respective nuclear fuel cycles. The editorial notes that once this cycle is mastered "the issue of building an atomic bomb is more a political decision than a technological problem." EL MERCURIO adds that Argentine officials recently stated that Argentina could have an atomic bomb whenever they wished.

RAILWAY STRIKE AFFECTS MOVEMENT OF BOLIVIAN TIN

PY100231 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2154 GMT 9 Apr 80

[Text] Antofagasta, 9 Apr (LATIN)--The Bolivian customs storehouses and the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL) in this port city admitted today that they have suffered considerable losses because of the strike maintained for the past 5 days by the workers of the Antofagasta-La Paz Railway. Although the executives of the two enterprises did not reveal the amount of the economic losses, they said that they were "high," since the transportation of goods and passengers is at a complete standstill between Antofagasta, 1,367 km north of Santiago, and the Bolivian city of La Paz. The 1,500 workers of the railway began the strike last Friday after the breakdown of collective bargaining to obtain a 6-percent adjustment of their salaries, based on the consumer price index, and a bonus of 2,000 pesos (about $51).

The suspension of the service has partly affected the state copper mine at Chuquicamata, since no ore can be transported from Calama, 300 km from Antofagasta. In addition, the situation has become difficult for COMIBOL, which has not been able to transport the tin it produces to the shipping ports, according to what COMIBOL sources said. The strikers have told the local press that they will maintain the strike until they obtain the salary increase they have requested. They added that the talks with the enterprise continue.

SOCIALIST PARTY CRITICIZES INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

PY072122 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1702 GMT 4 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Santiado, Chile, 4 Apr (LATIN)--The underground Chilean Socialist Party issued a document here today scoring the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. "The Chilean Socialists severely criticize the Soviet intervention perpetrated under lame pretexts," the communique stated.

DOMINICAN GOVERNMENT FORBIDS USE OF FORCE AGAINST EMBASSY

PA160222 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota--The Dominican Government today officially told the Colombian Foreign Ministry that it forbids any armed intervention in its embassy, which has been in the hands of guerrillas of the 19 April Movement since 27 February. The guerrillas are holding 18 diplomats, official sources reported today.

According to international laws, embassies are considered part of the territory of the respective nation. In view of this extraterritoriality, the Dominican Government has told the Government of Colombia that it will not accept the use of any kind of force against its embassy, the official spokesmen said. An armed assault on the embassy has been ruled out by the Colombian Government while the lives of the diplomatic hostages are not threatened by the terrorists occupying the embassy.

Meanwhile, the guerrillas have said they will not use force against the hostages unless they are threatened by the Colombian Government.

FIFTEEN NATIONS WANT RESOLUTION OF HOSTAGE ISSUE BEFORE 19 APR

PA160223 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota--Representatives of 15 nations whose diplomats have been held captive for the past 49 days by guerrillas of the 19 April Movement [M-19] in the Dominican Embassy today exhorted President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala to seek an end to the drama before Saturday, diplomatic sources have reported.

Saturday is the sixth anniversary of the founding of the M-19, the most active and dangerous urban guerrillas movement operating in Colombia and it is expected that there will be a happy ending on that day to the biggest collective abduction of diplomats, according to the local press. However, foreign correspondents believe that if no solution is achieved by that day, an unfortunate incident could occur.

In an anguished message delivered to the president today, the group of 15 nations also said that an immediate solution to the conflict is urgent since some of the hostages are reaching the limits of their psychological and physical endurance.

The physical and mental deterioration of some of the 11 ambassadors among the diplomatic hostages has been proved by psychiatrist (Armin Oden), a representative of the International Red Cross for the Andean Pact countries who is administering intensive therapy to the hostages as a consequence of their lengthy detention.

M-19 COURT-MARTIAL RESUMED AFTER 1-WEEK RECESS

PA141934 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota--After a recess of almost 1 week, the verbal court-martial trying over 200 people allegedly connected with the terrorist M-19 movement [19 April Movement] was resumed today. The trial is taking place in La Picota national jail. The government decree that does away with reading the records was implemented today. The court-martial trying 50 FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] guerrillas will be open to the public beginning tomorrow. The trial will take place in [words indistinct], in the southwestern part of the capital. This court-martial went into recess about 1 month ago. Court-martial president is Col (Ruby Castellanos).

CUBAN REFUGEES EXPECTED AT LIMA AIRPORT

FY152149 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2114 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Lima, 15 Apr (LATIN)--An unusual police deployment began today on the highway linking the Jorge Chavez International Airport and the military airbase as a result of indications of an eventual arrival of Cuban refugees from the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

The Foreign Ministry refused to comment on the mobilization of the police forces. They are under the jurisdiction of the Interior Ministry, which is in charge of the official reception of the refugees.

Dozens of policemen, commanded by Col Jose Minchola, were placed in groups of four every 50 meters along the 2-km road between the civil and military airports located in nearby Callao Port, 20 km east of Lima.

The police have been reinforced by light tanks.

Colonel Minchola declined to make a statement to the press, but he pointed out that he was in charge of the police group, which was complying with orders from above.

Indications that preparations were underway to receive the 1,000 Cubans to whom Peru will grant asylum attracted dozens of Peruvian and foreign journalists to the military base area.

Of the 10,875 Cubans who registered at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, Peru will grant asylum to 1,000. Official visas have already been granted to 500.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Ministry today declined to comment on the Cuban position of trying to impose a list of the first refugees who could travel to Lima under asylum.

BRIEFS

PERUVIAN-BULGARIAN JOINT COMMISSION--Lima 11 Apr (AFP)--Bulgarian Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Spas Petrov Georgiev, who is visiting Peru at the head of a trade delegation, last night initiated the Peruvian-Bulgarian joint commission which will discuss trade relations between the two countries for 2 days. Spas Georgiev indicated that Bulgaria is interested in purchasing copper, lead and zinc concentrates in significant quantities and is also interested in increasing its purchases of fishmeal, cotton, shoes, and woolen clothes. He said that right now Bulgaria wants to purchase 15,000 tons of zinc concentrates, 5,000 tons of copper and 5,000 tons of lead, but that its annual needs for these minerals are much greater. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2355 GMT 11 Apr 80 FY]

PRESIDENT CITES 'MISTAKEN' U.S. CENTRAL AMERICA POLICY

LD141039 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Apr 80 p 7

[Marcel Niedergang dispatch: "Mexico Criticizes Washington's Position on the Central American Crisis"]

[Text] Mexico City--The Mexican leaders, who strongly condemned the assassination of Monsignor Romero, are examining the possibility of breaking off relations with the San Salvador ruling civil and military junta and are critical of the theory supported by Washington which holds that the worsening crisis in the small Central American Republic is being fomented by the Cubans. The breaking off of relations with another Latin American country would be a quite extraordinary gesture. Mexico has consistently maintained normal relations with Cuba since Washington influenced the condemnation of Havana by the Organization of American States, but the split with San Salvador has been demanded insistently for several days by the most radical sections of the Institutional Revolutionary Party and by the now-legal leftwing groups with the Mexican Communist Party at the fore.

During an interview with us last week, President Lopez Portillo stated that he does not fear the spread of violence which is developing in Central America on his country's doorstep. However, he does not conceal an increased attention to vigilance. The Mexican president is waiting for a detailed report on the latest events in El Salvador before coming to a decision, but informed circles say that he expects to have to warn the United States against any mistaken policy in Central America. "The Americans," people say here, "tend to see Cuban and Soviet influence in every crisis which rocks the countries of Latin America and Central America in particular. This simplistic view leads to errors. Socioeconomic conditions in El Salvador and Guatemala, to take but two examples, are sufficiently serious to explain the increasing violence in these two countries."

Cuba's Role

Mexican Foreign Minister Castaneda, who developed this same theme in a desultory interview with us, believes that "the Salvadoran people, and they alone, must be able to decide their destiny." Continuing, he stated that "repression will never settle the Republic of El Salvador's serious social problems." He believes in any case that Cuba is not the power which is conducting events in the Caribbean and Central American region. "In reality, and for several reasons," he said, "Cuba is playing more the role of moderator. First, because Fidel Castro has been president in office for [21] years and, second, because the Cuban leaders are facing new political and economic difficulties." Mr Jorge Castaneda believes there is a fourth factor: "The Soviet Union," he said, "is not interested in having more Latin American client states that it would have to support as it supports Cuba, and that at a very high price. Cuba is already a very heavy burden on the USSR and I do not believe that it wants or is interested in increasing its burdens in what is, moreover, a very difficult geopolitical context. Meanwhile, the USSR continues to promote and support Cuban-U.S. normalization, which is broadly underway, despite appearances."

The Mexican leaders thus display the greatest skepticism for the theory repeatedly put forward by the Pentagon recently which postulates a heavy traffic in Cuban arms through Honduras destined for revolutionary organizations in El Salvador. These revolutionary organizations' "spoils of war," amassed from the proceeds of numerous kidnapings of Salvadoran and foreign notables, is thought to amount to at least $100 million. The problems facing these left and extreme leftist groups are of another kind: They must first strengthen their far-from-perfect unity and coordination. They must avoid falling into the trap of provocation offered daily by the extreme right activists and General Garcia's extremist sections within the army.

AUTHORITIES INVESTIGATE TERRORIST ATTEMPT IN CHIRIQUI

PA130231 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 10 Apr 80 p 6-A

[Text] La Concepcion, Chiriqui (special)--Officials of the National Department of Investigation report that so far there is no trace of the persons who planted a bomb that exploded at 0300 yesterday in the building that serves as the seat of the municipal council in this city and caused considerable damage to state property. A suspect was arrested yesterday but was later released because, according to the authorities, he had nothing to do with the attempt.

The bomb was placed on one of the columns of the building and caused serious damage to doors, windows, the roof and walls, according to an official source. Meanwhile, municipal authorities indicated that yesterday's terrorist attempt could be linked to one several months ago on the IRHE [Institute of Hydroelectric Resources and Electrification] in David.

PEOPLE'S PARTY BEGINS ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

PA141636 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1512 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Panama City, 14 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The events to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Founding of the People's Party[PDP] of Panama have begun and representatives from the Soviet Union, Cuba, Czechoslovakia and other communist countries are attending.

Delegates from industrial centers and peasants from several of the country's provinces are also participating.

PDP Secretary General Ruben Dario Souza opened the events to mark the 50th anniversary.

Panamanian communists have closely collaborated with the government of General Torrijos but have been more distant since Aristides Royo acceded to the presidency.

PDP membership is approximately 4,000.

COLUMNIST NOTES COMMUNIST-GOVERNMENT RAPPROCHEMENT

PA141637 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 14 Apr 80 p 4

["Bonafide" column by Camilo O. Perez: "Monday's Expected Questions"]

[Excerpts] Why did an official G-2 delegation attend the event commemorating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Panamanian Communist Party and yet some civilians who fear such events go into hiding?

Could it be true that [Peoples Party Secretary General Ruben Dario] Souza is being considered for a ministry? If so, will the government be strengthened with cadres who are already working on behalf of a broad social revolution?

COSTA RICA

PLANES READY TO TRANSPORT CUBAN REFUGEES

PA150455 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Airplanes of the Costa Rican airline LACSA are ready to transport to San Jose or Peru the Cuban refugees that the government of President Fidel Castro granted permission or safe-conduct to leave the country.

Moreover, spokesmen of the presidential house have reported that Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio reiterated that Costa Rica will serve as a bridge so that other refugees can go to the United States or Spain, the other countries which offered to receive a certain number of refugees. The president also expressed the determination of the Costa Rican Government to offer to Peru all the facilities possible at the Juan Santa Maria Internatic al Airport so that many Cubans may make a stopover in San Jose for a few hours in order to continue to the nations which offered them asylum.

Announcement of Flight Schedules

PA160243 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Report by Willaim Cespedes]

[Excerpt] Two LACSA planes will leave for Havana at 2200 tonight in order to officially begin the airlift through which the 10,830 Cuban refugees at the Peruvian Embassy will be evacuated.

President Rodrigo Carazo has given specific instructions so that everything possible and necessary be done to evacuate the 10,830 Cuban refugees who sought refuge at the Peruvian Embassy 12 days ago. President Carazo said that in view of the fact that the Costa Rican Government cannot afford to finance this operation, this will be done by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. This committee offered its cooperation to the Costa Rican Government.

Consequently, the Costa Rican planes will be making their first flight at 2200 tonight as the Cuban Government gave its authorization for these flights. Let us listen to President Rodrigo Carazo referring to this information:

[Begin recording] [Rodrigo Carazo] [Words indistinct] all kinds of facilities so that these people can obtain their freedom. I understand that the first [words indistinct] or planes will leave for Havana tonight and that the first few refugees may arrive tomorrow. This, we have told the countries which offered to receive them that the Costa Rican nation will be glad to serve as a bridge for the refugees' freedom. [Words indistinct] Consequently, we hope that the negotiations which started on Saturday night will conclude successfully. [Words indistinct] the first group which is undoubtedly (?going) to Lima, Peru.

[Question] What were you referring to when you said that your government would not permit [words indistinct]?

[Answer] I believe that when there are people who ask for asylum, the Christian feeling prevents that [words indistinct] for the benefit of mankind. [end recording]

These were statements by President Rodrigo Carazo on the airlift which will be started tonight in order to free the Cubans at the Peruvian Embassy.

President Carazo is still at the offices of the Costa Rican radiographic company where he inaugurated a telecommunications service. The president sent a special message to U.S. President Jimmy Carter which says: Rodrigo Carazo greets President Carter in a special manner on the occasion of the opening of this service which will bring our two nations closer.

EL SALVADOR

MINISTRY OFFICIAL CRITICIZES AGRARIAN REFORM

PA152250 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 12 Apr 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] An Agriculture and Livestock Ministry official who asked not to be identified said during an exclusive interview with EL INDEPENDIENTE that "100,000 peasants will be murdered during the agrarian reform process, and sometime after the repression and militarization of the countryside the discontent of the rural workers will grow."

"The agrarian reform plan was included as a solution by U.S. imperialism to put an end to the organized people. The agrarian reform stems from a strategic plan of that government which has been set into motion by the Christian Democratic-military junta," he said.

"The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] sealed a pact with the U.S. Government, with a sector of the oligarchy and with the rightwing of the Salvadoran Army and even reached an agreement with some landholding sectors to promote the strategic plan, namely, killings and reforms," he asserted.

"Worthy of particular attention is the agrarian reform plan, which was being promoted by the first government junta and was on the verge of acceptance. It limited landholdings to 143 manzanas of land, equivalent to 100 hectares. In other words, farms exceeding those limits would have been affected," he said.

The official noted that "former Agriculture and Livestock Minister Enrique Alvarez Cordova and his advisory group drafted a good agrarian reform plan which was very similar to the present one. It only lacked enactment by the junta. However, because of the maneuvers of the right-wing, killings, rather than reforms, increased. It was at this time that the entire Cabinet and some members of the government junta resigned. The previous agrarian reform plan was included as a solution to the political crisis faced by the country. The advisory team was composed of qualified people. There were good elements available."

In view of the resignation of the members of the Cabinet and the previous government junta, the PDC--because of its lust for power--went so far as to enter into pacts and to accept the strategic plan of reforms with repression.

He affirmed that repression is stronger in the rural areas because 60 percent of our population lives in the countryside. This means that the largest revolutionary potential is found among the peasants who live under subhuman conditions of poverty and illiteracy, he said.

Some prominent PDC members like Ruben Zamora, Hector Dada, Arene and Doctor Lara Velado--who are the most honest members of the party--resigned at the last minute to avert being linked with the bloodbath. Those who remained in power are members of a rightist sector which basically represents the party. This sector follows the U.S. imperialist line dictated by the State Department in Washington.

A negative impression was caused when the army arrived in the communities to support the technicians of the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry and of the Agrarian Transformation Institute and when it called meetings of squatters and the townspeople to announce that they would be given land to till for the benefit of the communities. We have seen officers arrive and accuse the people's organizations of offering land to the peasants and of deceiving them because these organizations will never give land to them.

The military overlooks the fact that the agrarian reform has been decreed to keep the people from achieving the reform by themselves and that it is the military who now has to take steps in advance to keep the people under control through this repressive project.

"These militarymen often arrive on the farms and tell the peasants: 'Don't be afraid. Report the members of the organizations to the local commander who will then report them to the garrison, and we will come here to put an end to the subversives,'" he concluded.

28 DIE IN POLITICAL VIOLENCE 14-15 APR

PA160041 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1830 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--At least 28 persons have died in different instances of political violence throughout El Salvador in the past 48 hours.

Six persons died Monday in Soyapango, 6 km east of San Salvador, when the town was "taken" by a guerrilla commando group. That morning a large number of guerrillas of the Armed Forces of National Resistance arrived at the mayor's office and killed the mayor, Jose Atilio Estrada, and a member of his staff. When government soldiers arrived on the scene an armed clash ensued. Four civilians were killed in the 90-minute clash. None of these four victims had any relationship with the guerrilla group, and it is believed that they were caught in the crossfire.

Four persons who were killed on Monday in a clash between soldiers and armed civilians in Las Vueltas, 81 km north of San Salvador, were described by the authorities as "subversives."

In a communique released today the government said that a military patrol was attacked by several armed civilians, and that seven persons were killed in the shootout. No soldiers were reported killed.

The foreman of a farm in San Vicente Department, in central El Salvador, was shot to death by presumed leftists.

The authorities also reported that a woman was injured when militants of the 28 February Peoples Leagues entered a rural school in eastern El Salvador, leaving a "contact bomb" behind. The woman picked up the bomb by mistake and it exploded, seriously injuring her.

The local commander of Ciudad Barrios, 200 km northeast of San Salvador, was shot to death inside a bus. A large number of armed civilians stopped the bus in a rural area, entered it and shot the military commander at close range. A civilian who was sitting next to the commander was also killed.

Two more commanders were shot to death by terrorists in Santa Rita, 70 km north of San Salvador, and in Texistepeque, 83 km west of San Salvador. In Santa Rita the terrorists shot a commander as he opened the door to his house. In Texistepeque, the other commander was gunned down in the mayor's office.

In Quezaltepoque, 25 km north of San Salvador, three persons were killed when the authorities intercepted a gang of gas station robbers. It is not known to which group these presumed leftists belong. In Usulutan, 110 km east of San Salvador, a jail guard was killed and another injured when they were ambushed by presumed members of the leftist Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR].

Another individual was killed by guerrillas of the clandestine Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers in a rural area next to Usulutan. Members of the BPR also attacked a farm in an area 25 km east of San Salvador, killing 1 person.

The authorities also reported the death of 3 persons, 1 of them a minor, in a rural area of Zacatecoluca, 56 km east of San Salvador. The 13-year old boy was accompanying the foreman of a farm which was expropriated by the government under the agrarian reform law.

The ultraleftist groups oppose the agrarian reform because they know that if the land-holding structure is modified they will lose a large part of the popular support they currently enjoy.

More than 125 peasants have been killed by ultraleftist groups in the past 2 weeks. Apparently the Marxists are trying to intimidate the peasants to keep them from collaborating with the government in carrying out the agrarian reform.

Clashes in San Salvador

PA160505 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Fighting between Salvadoran National Guard and those struggling for the country's freedom continued tonight in several sectors of downtown in San Salvador.

A shootout broke out near San Jose Church. The result was seven dead and three persons wounded so far on the side of the Salvadoran National Guard. The wounded were immediately taken to Rosales Hospital by members of the Red Cross.

Some witnesses said that a powerful bomb exploded near the presidential house and that the guard on duty took cover immediately. Another report says that armed clashes have increased in the northern and central regions of El Salvador.

MAYOR SAYS VIOLENCE AFFECTING PUBLIC SERVICES IN CAPITAL

PA152259 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1310 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] The destruction of small businesses, factories, banking and financial institutions, ambulances, state agricultural equipment, mass transit and private automobiles by bombs, arson and looting is reducing the capability for providing public services and leads to mass unemployment which generates poverty, Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, mayor of San Salvador, told newsmen yesterday.

He added that he is confident that reason and patriotism will prevail and that, thinking only of the future of the country, the leftwing and rightwing extremists will stop their violent actions and return to the road of democracy to peacefully solve the problems affecting the people as a result of the obsolete system in effect here for more than 50 years.

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES ARMY ACTION IN 'FREE TERRITORY'

PA152320 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 15 Apr 80 pp 3, 33

[Text] The army is implementing measures to guarantee the tranquillity of the inhabitants of the northern zone, especially the rural towns of Chalatenango Department where groups of subversives are causing disorder and "seizures" under the pretext of "revolutionary struggle."

During a visit by newsmen to Cancasque last week, the local authorities complained that people come down from the hills during the night and "occupy" towns, declaring them "free territory."

"There is no other free territory here than the Republic of El Salvador," said Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia yesterday. He added that all that is being said is "only publicity campaigns by subversive groups that have found fertile ground with some people."

The defense minister talked to newsmen at noon yesterday. He discussed such varied topics as: the law on the export of firearms; the steps being taken by the armed forces to guarantee national tranquillity; the army's participation in the agrarian reform and several complaints on various subjects which have been made on many occasions.

An international report a few days ago stated that the guerrillas had declared a vast area of Chalatenango a "free territory." The minister denied the report. He was seconded by director of the Guard Col Carlos Eugenio Vives Casanova.

The officials stated that honest people have nothing to fear and that the security corps are there to do just this, to offer security. They said that people who have no political connection resort to military posts for protection when the terrorists take over towns.

DEFENSE MINISTER ANNOUNCES 'TOTAL' WEAPONS CONTROL

PA152321 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 15 Apr 80 pp 3, 46

[Text] Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia yesterday appealed to clergymen and teachers, parents and students to help curb the useless shedding of blood and to seek peace.

Accompanied by Col Francisco Adolfo Castillo, chief of the general staff of the armed forces; Col Nicolas Carranza, under secretary of defense; and the directors of the security corps, the official held a news conference in connection with the national situation.

Colonel Garcia announced that during the next 25 days there will be total control of arms so as to minimize violence across the nation. The law will be applied both to the common criminals as well as to those who have taken extreme positions in their political activities, opposing all changes in the social, economic and political realms. "There will be general disarmament without exceptions, but in accordance with our laws," concluded Minister Garcia.

He also explained that departmental commanders will be charged with issuing licenses for carrying arms. Payment will be made for each license. In the city of San Salvador, the directors of the security corps will be incharge of issuing licenses. A complete register on the holding of arms will be kept to avoid confusion, theft and the disappearance of these weapons.

With the appeal to clergymen, teachers, parents and students, the minister explained, an attempt is being made to seek out the sincere forces of the citizenry who really want to promote the nation's well-being.

"If we are about to begin the general control of weapons in the hands of the people either for their personal defense or the defense of their property, we must count on the moral support of those who represent society as in the case of clergymen, teachers, parents, students and so forth. We have made this appeal to all of them, hoping that their reply will be favorable for the good of all," said Colonel Garcia.

The minister of defense also explained that the process of the agarian reform has met with no barriers since it will continue in the same form, counting on the increasing support of the citizens.

COMMENTARY CONDEMNS 'DESPERATE' ACTIONS BY EXTREMISTS

PA121741 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 11 Apr 80 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The newspapers and the international news agencies have reported that the loudspeakers which are on day and night in the University of El Salvador have been used by the political organizations which have their offices in the university to charge that gangs of criminals disguised as revolutionaries are committing all types of criminal activities in various parts of the country. According to the press reports, the groups which have made this charge have also indicated that despite the fact that these bandits are armed, they will be hunted down and the full weight of revolutionary justice will be applied against them.

Those who commit all types of outrages in villages and towns in the interior of the country leave clear evidence of their background and goals. The radical nature of their movements which are allegedly dedicated to justice is clearly evident in their slogans and pamphlets. One must infer that there must be a deterioration in the strategic plans of those groups which try to sow terror throughout the country.

Observers believe that the charges made over the loudspeakers by the political organizations in the university show a weakening of the movement which sought to incorporate the masses in a desperate insurrection. The ideologues and theorists of one of the extremes which most fiercely attacks the Salvadoran democratization process have apparently had to change their tactics and break off with the groups which are committing all types of excesses in the rural areas and the small towns. They know that the public realizes that the banners of liberation raised by those individuals are false since he who torments the poor cannot speak for the people.

The ideologues and the theorists of the insurrection know that the Salvadoran people, the market vendors, the workers, the merchants, the peassnts and the middle class can no longer be fooled with slogans of liberation which are refuted by the violent acts of those groups which have now been denounced in the university. However, it seems that this conversion to reason, whether sincere or insincere, is coming too late.

In the case of the university, observers have noted that despite the efforts and sacrifices of youths eager to learn, there is a constant desertion, a conscious abandonment of the traditional university classrooms. Meanwhile, the new private universities are filled with entrance applications despite the cost of their registration fees and tuition because what the studious youths want is to finish their university education to have a profession and a future and to serve the country.

The same thing occurs with other social sectors. What the people want is to live in peace and earn their daily bread honestly and peacefully. The people do not want any more violence or terror. The people are condemning the desperate actions of those extremist groups completely removed from national reality. The people oppose terror and only the people will end it. It is only a matter of time before those groups overflow the cup of sorrow they are bringing to Salvadoran society.

BROADCASTERS VOICE OPTIMISM ABOUT NATIONAL PROSPECTS

PA160053 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1830 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Salvadoran Broadcasters Association commentary: "Some Light Is Beginning To Appear on the Horizon"]

[Text] Optimism in the government junta members, the U.S. State Department's economic and moral support, the beginning of agricultural work and, above all, the enthusiastic rebirth of Salvadorans as they find out that industry has been revitalized and is offering thousands of new jobs--all this is what can be felt in the air in the past few days. We have to take maximum advantage of this time to bring the country out of the situation we are in.

By now all Salvadorans have analyzed and mulled over our history. We know what is fair: a new way of living, leaving behind all that social scab which has made the Salvadoran people suffer so much. Since that regretable situation has been assessed, Salvadorans are rea y to start again with a new, more openminded and fairer way of life. The load does not have to be borne only by the government authorities but by the people who are very dynamic on the job.

Salvadorans have always been good workers and we will continue to be that way so that this optimism will bring us to a praiseworthy position again. Extremists will be defeated not by weapons but by the will and determination of this enthusiastic people who have had a joyous life, rife with a long history of things that are very much our own--historic traditions that make El Salvador unique.

We are living in a time when everyone, absolutely everyone--some more and others less according to each one's capabilities--will reach a new understanding on pacification, believing in honest Christianity. Let us forget party banners and let us all shield ourselves under a single flag, the blue and white flag, which is the only flag that we Salvadorans owe allegiance to. We are certain that this is the only way to achieve the goal we so long for--the goal of work, peace, love, Christianity and progress for all regardless of class. We must all achieve the tranquillity that we deserve so much.

NEW DEMOCRATIC FRONT TO DISCLOSE OBJECTIVES SOON

PA122354 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 10 Apr 80 pp 1, 11

[Text] "The objectives of the Democratic Front (FD) will be disclosed fully in a way that the people already understand because the national press had been gagged since the state of siege was imposed [sentence as published]. However, abroad, particularly in the Central American nations, Mexico and Panama, they have been published extensively and we have gained the complete support of democratic organizations and other ideological groups in those countries," a representative of one of the groups belonging to the new organization has told EL INDEPENDIENTE.

"It groups not only leftwing revolutionary organizations but all those that want the country to enter a stage of real pluralist democracy, and their access to the FD is limited only by the sincerity of each of those organizations or groups in their efforts to find a peaceful solution to the century-old problem being experienced in El Salvador," he added.

"[We will] fight for a radical reorganization in which the people will be the direct beneficiary without the prevalence of private interests over the common effort, a reorganization which will lead the country to the destiny that the people themselves will indicate when clear-cut conditions exist. We will not fight a government line but against the entire oligarchic, dictatorial and exploitative system which has oppressed and repressed Salvadorans and excluded them from the route to progress. The new effort will be made based on respect for fundamental human rights and the opportunity of everyone to forge his individual destiny which, linked to that of the others, will lead to the creation of a worthy, free people who are masters of their own social, political and economic destinies," he said.

"We will try to turn the army into a force that carries out the duties for which it was established; the security forces will have to become a guarantee for Salvadorans and not a threat to the dispossessed. Shared wealth has been and will continue to be the goal of democracy, and through the FD platform this can be achieved without the useless shedding of the blood of Salvadorans. The FD is a response to the stern dictatorship which is trying to perpetuate itself in power through likewarm reforms based on irrational repression and which made the biggest political error in the history of the country--the assassination of Monsignor Romero and the massacre on the day of his burial," he added.

The general guidelines will be disclosed in due time when the FD becomes an institution legalized by the people. This legalization will be secured at a public ceremony to be held soon.

MLP ASKS TO JOIN REVOLUTIONARY COORDINATING BOARD

PA130117 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 11 Apr 80 pp 12, 13

[Peoples Liberation Movement--MLP--manifesto to the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses]

[Excerpts] During the last few months our country's political situation has experienced profound changes. In view of the inability of the Romero dictatorship to stop the fast-growing development of the popular and revolutionary movement, the imperialists decided on a maneuver to confuse the working people with apparent revolutionary language and a few reforms designed to quiet the Salvadoran people. This was combined with an increase in bitter repression and persecution of all organizations which, from revolutionary positions, revealed the nature of these maneuvers.

The creation of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses has been the most important step taken among the ranks of the popular forces in the past few months. The initial setting aside of the past hostile attitude existing between our groups in favor of a new spirit of comradeship and cooperation has been a most important event.

Despite not being a member of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses, but in keeping with our similar viewpoint, we have participated in all important mass activities of the board.

Our unitary spirit, however, and our revolutionary convictions apparently have not met with a like attitude on the part of the members of the Coordinating Board. We have had the opportunity to hold only two formal talks with directors of the board. Both times we preferred not to go into deep discussions of the nature of the relations to be established. At the most, the meeting served to exchange brief opinions of the situation and some formulas for cooperation. We have not been able to discuss in detail the definition of our relations.

We are starting to believe that there is a marked lack of interest in confirming fraternal relations with our organization. We say this not only because of the previously mentioned reasons but also because there have been efforts to place us merely as a "democratic" organization, on a level similar to that of the National Revolutionary Movement or the Christian Democrats. We are sure we have given enough evidence of our practical revolutionary socialist Marxist-Leninist convictions in theory as well as in practice.

Comrades, we are sure that our ties are mutual. Despite these problems, some comrades have shown brief moments of comradeship. We aspire, however, to cement our relations more firmly. We believe this will result in greater benefits for our people's revolutionary cause. We hope the past talks and future ones will pave the way to confirming our status as revolutionaries. We hope to join our efforts even more to win the final liberation of the working people.

We consider that only by becoming a member of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses can we consolidate the bonds of comradeship and revolutionary brotherhood so necessary to the process. We want at this time, regardless of any obstacles, to make every effort to advance in our process of unification with the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses. This will show the firm unity of all revolutionary forces constituting the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist leftwing and show that sectarian and hegemonistic attitudes have been overcome, opening the way for the working people to win power and start construction of the socialist society for which we have fought so relentlessly.

FENASTRAS ISSUES STATEMENT ON JOINING FDS

PA160122 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 12 Apr 80 p 12

[Statement issued by the Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation]

[Excerpts] In joining efforts with the democratic parties and institutions as well as labor and student organizations, the Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation [FENASTRAS] has joined the Salvadoran Democratic Front [FDS] in order to carry out the tasks to achive the legitimate aspirations of our people with a fraternal and revolutionary spirit.

The appearance of the FDS, whose goal is to establish a popular and democratic government, is a firm step of the democratic and revolutionary organizations and a leap that brings victory increasingly closer.

FENASTRAS calls on the institutions that served as observers in the creation of the front--the Jose Simeon Canas Central American University and the National Federation of Small Businesses [Federacion Nacional de la Pequena Empresa--FENAPE]--to joint the FDS. FENASTRAS urges the Salvadoran people to give their unyielding support to the FDS. It also urges the people of the world to recognize it and offer their valuable solidarity to the front--the legitimate representative of the democratic aspirations of our combative and heroic people.

[Signed] Higinio Navarro Angel, Juana del Milagro Salazar, Jose Manuel Hernandez and Cirilo Huestes.

GUATEMALA

OIL SHIPMENT SOLD TO U.S., FURTHER EXPLORATION PLANNED

PA160119 Guatemala Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Guatemala will sell its first shipment of crude oil at 29.40 quetzals per barrel, using the oil-producing nations' price of crude oil as a reference. The first shipment will be sold to Louisiana during this week.

The announcement was made by the Secretariat of Energy and Hydrocarbons. The announcement added that the shipments will be made very 25 days while the tanks installed in Santo Tomas de Castillas are filled through the pipeline which originates at Rubel Santo.

It was also reported that new areas will be explored and that bids for the exploration of five more areas will be announced soon.

The Secretariat of Energy and Hydrocarbons, headed by Jorge Luis Monzon, is [words indistinct] of the oil that will be exported [words indistinct] which correspond to Guatemala.

NICARAGUA

SOVIET AMBASSADOR RECEIVED; INCREASE IN TIES ANNOUNCED

PA160010 Paris AFP in Spanish 0301 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Managua, 12 Apr (AFP)--Enforcing strict security measures, Nicaragua today received the first Soviet ambassador to the country while Sandinist leaders were announcing an increase in trade, technical and cultural ties with the communist bloc.

Access to the landing strip at the Managua Airport was restricted in anticipation of the arrival of Soviet Ambassador German Yevlenpievich, who was included on the passenger list of the regular Cubana de Aviacion flight which arrived this afternoon.

At the same time it was announced that, as a result of the Nicaragua-USSR cooperation agreements recently signed in Moscow, in the next few days airplanes of the Soviet airline Aeroflot will begin arriving in Managua routinely, on their way to South America.

The arrival of numerous Soviet technicians is also expected, as the result of the cooperation agreements signed by members of the Soviet Presidium and Sandinist Commanders Henry Ruiz, Tomas Borge and Defense Minister Humberto Ortega.

The first Nicaraguan ambassador to Moscow, Ricardo Wheelock, presented his credentials early this week.

BORGE WARNS AGAINST INTERVENTION IN EL SALVADOR

PA160450 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Report by newsman Vicente Vaca Lagos]

[Excerpts] Revolution Commander Tomas Borge gave an extraordinary speech at the Ayax Delgado police headquarters. It was a pedagogic speech basically aimed at the Sandinist police which were holding an event to begin the literacy campaign within the institution which has a 30-percent rate of illiterates.

He said that there had been some cases of ill-treatment and violence against prisoners but that the revolution was not afraid of telling the truth because the truth is revolutionary. He said that the situation had to be explained in order to not give reasons for the enemies of the revolution to continue with their despicable actions. He said that the Sandinist police do not use the ill-treatment against prisoners as a system. He noted that there had been isolated cases as remnants of the past which still persist but that they will be destroyed at whatever cost.

He said that before 19 July our police will be the best dressed in Latin America because that is a commitment with the people, and with the police as well as one that the Sandinist National Liberation Front had with itself. He added that in less than 1 and ½ months there will be enough pistols for all policemen in Nicaragua so that they will no longer use (rifles). They will only be used for special operations and for the defense of police garrisons.

He announced that the government is working on a project to organize an auxiliary police which would be made up mainly of workers and peasants--those who have the most respect, prestige and affection of their communities--in order to extend the police to the most remote places. This auxiliary police will be voluntary.

In referring to El Salvador, he said: We want to repeat what we said throughout the world. If Yankee imperialism intervenes in El Salvador, our people will consider it as an invasion against their own land. Then the police, the army, the Sandinist popular militia members and all the people will take up arms in order to respond to the aggression of the imperialists.

Shortly after the speech, which lasted over an hour, we asked Revolutionary Commander Tomas Borge what political possibilities existed for this intervention.

The companero commander said: Imperialism supports the Salvadoran junta which can no longer count on the local support and whose international backing is diminishing. When the revolutionary (option) becomes a convincing reality, imperialism may be prompted to intervene so as not to lose El Salvador. This is a possibility. However, we will not remain idle.

He also commented on the imperialist maneuvers that will be carried out in May in the Caribbean. He described them as the Yankees' attempt to scare the Latin American people, but the only ones shaking are the imperialists who shake out of rage and fear.

RAMIREZ ENVISAGES FRATERNAL FUTURE WITH HONDURAS

PA121349 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2352 GMT 10 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Managua, 10 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaragua envisages "a fraternal future" in its relations with the peoples and Government of Honduras, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Nicaraguan national Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction stated here today.

The "Nica" leader voiced this opinion during the protocol ceremony in which new Honduran Ambassador Roberto Gustavo Suazo Tome presented his credentials at the government palace in this capital. In addition to Ramirez Mercado, the ceremony was also attended by Comdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra and Alfonso Robelo Callejas, who also are Nicaraguan Government junta members, and Foreign Minister Father D'Escoto.

The Nicaraguan leader said that relations between Nicaragua and Honduras have entered a new fraternal phase despite incidental and minor difficulties, contrary to the wish of the government and peoples of Honduras seeking to consolidate their ties.

Ramirez Mercado said that Nicaragua is experiencing a "shifting" process caused by the effects of development of the people's revolution in this country. "It is inevitable," he noted, "that this internal activity in Nicaragua will help to normalize relations with neighboring countries."

The government junta received the new Honduran ambassador 24 hours before the new chief of the diplomatic mission arrives in this country. [sentence as received]

Ramirez Mercado said the process of Central American integration must be viewed as a formula for achieving a common destiny with better distribution for all Central American peoples. He anticipated that there will be future transformation in Central American which are desired by the struggles of the peoples of the isthmus.

He also said that Nicaragua predicts a "future of great fraternity" with Honduras and that "guarantees" of this are the arrival of Ambassador Suazo Tome, "a highly professional and humane figure," as well as the sending to Nicaragua of Jose Leon Talavera Salinas, new Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras.

JUNTA MEMBER ORTEGA ARRIVES IN ANGOLA

For coverage of visit of Daniel Ortega's visit to Angola, see the 16 April and subsequent editions of the Sub-Sahara Africa section of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

SERGIO RAMIREZ ANSWERS QUERIES ON PRESS LAWS, ECONOMY

PA120423 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Apr 80

["Linea Directa" telephone question and answer program, with junta member Sergio Ramirez--presumably live]

[Excerpts] [Question] What measures will the revolutionary government take in connection with the type of information released by the imperialist press and printed by the daily LA PRENSA with malicious intent, misinterpreting freedom of the press and contributing to the confusion of our noble people?

[Answer] The government cannot and must not adopt any measure to restrict any information published in the newspapers or transmitted over radio or television as long as such information does not violate our provisional press law. The manner in which our people must learn to assimilate such information is by learning to analyze it and identify the good or bad, the positive or negative aspects of these items. One of the guarantees of our popular Sandinist revolution, however, is absolute freedom of the press.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I must agree with you, unfortunately, that the matter of supply and distribution of staple products and food is meeting serious difficulties. You and all honest Nicaraguans must realize that due to our lack of food production we are forced to import large amounts of beans, rice and corn to meet the scarcity of these products as a result of the devastating effects of the recent civil war.

[Question] There are reports about the closing of several butcher shops. My question is, who is going to sell meat and are we going to get the same meat at the same price?

[Answer] Unfortunately some officials make statements without clearly explaining the situation and thus create problems for the government. You know that every year it is a tradition for some butchers to close to permit cleaning and reconditioning as required by the health authorities. This does not mean meat prices are going to be raised. You may rest assured that this is not the case, that meat production will continue normal.

[Question] There is considerable concern about the politidal future of Nicaragua. Could you tell us what in your opinion is the position of the various political parties concerning the present government, and whether there are going to be elections in the future with free participation by the political parties, or will there be limitations?

[Answer] The political future of Nicaragua can only be a democratic one. To the extent that the workers, peasants, public employees, shop salesmen, small owners and merchants and all other sectors of national life organize themselves politically and participate in such activity, we will have democracy such as we have never known in the history of our country. We will first guarantee democratic participation by all political parties and groups, regardless of their size, in the State Council to be installed in Managua on 4 May, the day of national dignity.

This Council will cooperate with the junta in the drafting and promulgation of the laws of the nation. It will be a demodratic assembly in which all groups, regardless of their size and nature, may have the opportunity to expose their ideas and principles, in order to institutionalize the democratic system. Later, according to new developments and the nation's economic recovery, we shall determine when to hold municipal elections so that at that level the people may elect the municipal authorities directly.

These are the steps the reconstruction government and the leadership of the Sandinist revolution will be adopting to satisfy the concern you are expressing.

[Question] To what extent are we going to offer our solidarity to the Salvadoran people, since the revolutionary commanders have declared that in the case of direct intervention Central America will become another Vietnam?

[Answer] The best way to show our solidarity with the Salvadoran people is by working in Nicaragua to consolidate our own revolution, as the enemies of this revolution and the Salvadoran revolution would be quite pleased if the Nicaraguan revolution should fail. It would confirm their claims that revolutions are not possible in Latin America. Therefore, to the measure in which we consolidate our own revolutionary process, so will we consolidate the future of the Salvadoran revolutionary process. That is an effective formula to show our solidarity with Salvadoran aspirations. As Nicaraguans, the majority of us feel morally part of the struggle of the Salvadoran people for democracy and freedom.

COFFEE INSTITUTE DIRECTOR REPORTS EXPORT FIGURES

PA121457 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] The production and export of coffee has injected a large amount of foreign exchange into the country's economy this year. Jose Antonio Baltodano, director of the Nicaraguan Coffee Institute, has reported that more foreign exchange has been obtained from coffee than from any other product.

Baltodano said that as of 9 April, the country has earned some $148 million from the export of 812,000 quintals of coffee. He added that the country plans to increase coffee exports to 1.1 million quintals which will bring in $182 million in foreign exchange for the Nicaraguan economy.

DISPUTE OVER FIRST REFUGEES TO LEAVE DELAYS EVACUATION

FY151459 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Diplomatic sources have reported to the EFE news agency that Cuba and Peru have not yet decided who will be included in the first group of refugees evacuated from the island. Disagreements in this regard surfaced yesterday afternoon and, therefore, the planes that were scheduled to leave from Havana are still on the ground in Peru.

Peruvian Charge d'Affaires Armando Lecaros had submitted to the Cuban Foreign Ministry a list containing the names of the first 500 persons that were going to be taken to Peru. According to reliable sources, the Cuban authorities issued another list of 800 persons that was completely different from the one submitted by the Peruvian diplomat.

There seems to be a disagreement on who will be responsible for selecting the first group of refugees to leave for Peru. The Peruvian diplomat included in the first list the ill, the aged and family groups. The Havana government believes, however, that those entitled to be among the first group of refugees are those who were first granted safe-conduct papers and those who entered the embassy grounds first. The Cuban foreign minister andthe Peruvian charge d'affaires held a meeting to discuss this issue, but no agreement was reached.

ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATION STAGED NEAR OLD U.S. EMBASSY

PA152129 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2110 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Havana, 15 Apr (EFE)--About 800 people staged an anti-U.S. demonstration in Havana this afternoon shouting slogans such as "Yankee go home."

The demonstrators were unable to reach the old U.S. Embassy building because police stopped them two blocks away from it in view of their menacing attitude. Several demonstrators were carrying large clubs. After staying in the area for about 10 minutes, the demonstrators left the vicinity of the embassy building which officially houses the U.S. Interests Section as part of the Swiss Embassy. Almost 2 years ago Cuba and the United States restored diplomatic relations at a low level with the opening of Interests Section by the two nations. The U.S. office is in the Swiss Embassy in Havana and the Cuban is housed in the Czech Embassy in Washington.

WALDHEIM APPEALS FOR ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES

FL152052 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has asked the UN High Commission for Refugees to be ready to provide assistance in Costa Rica and in any host country for Cubans now seeking asylum in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

Mr Waldheim's appeal comes after discussions he held yesterday with Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia as well as contacts which he has made with the Cuban UN mission. Costa Rica has offered to serve as a staging area for the Cubans once they leave Havana on their way to the countries which have offered them new homes.

Meanwhile, reports from Havana say that several thousand Cubans demonstrated near the U.S. diplomatic mission today.

The demonstrators were chanting slogans against the refugees packed inside the Peruvian Embassy compound. The demonstrators were also reported to be protesting against the U.S. Guantanamo Naval Base in Cuba and planned U.S. military maneuvers in the Caribbean.

GRANMA CALLS FOR DEMONSTRATION ON 19 APR

FL151846 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The daily GRANMA, official organ of the PCC Central Committee, publishes in today's third edition an appeal to all Cubans to march on 19 April before the Peruvian Embassy on Fifth Avenue in Miramar.

Cubans: The revolution calls for participating in the march of the militant people. In a vibrant demonstration of revolutionary and combative spirit, GRANMA states, Cuba responds with their usual dignity and energy to those who, in their class hatred of the first state of workers and peasants in the Western Hemisphere, still harbor the vain hope of destroying the vigorous example of the revolution which set in motion the irreversible process of the second and real independence in America.

Let us answer present in this march for national dignity and sovereignty and, in this manner, ratify before our continent and the world the historic commitment of the Cuban people to build socialism: It is better to die than to cease to be revolutionaries! Fatherland or death, we shall win! Cubans: Everybody go to Fifth Avenue on the 19th to march before the Peruvian Embassy in vibrant demonstration of revolutionary and combative spirit. [Signed] Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, committees for the Defense of the Revolution, National Association of Small Farmers, Federation of Cuban Women, Federation of University Students, Federation of Middle School Students and the Jose Marti Pioneer Organization.

SANDINIST CONDEMNS U.S., EMBASSY REFUGEES

FL150125 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Interview by unidentified Havana television reporter with Freddy Figueroa, representative in Cuba of the Sandinist National Liberation Front; date, place not given--recorded]

[Question] Freddy, what can you tell us about the military maneuvers which U.S. naval forces are going to conduct in the Caribbean region in May for the purpose of intimidating the people of Cuba and the Caribbean?

[Answer] We know that with these maneuvers, imperialism not only is trying to intimidate the Cuban people but also the Nicaraguan revolution and the forthcoming victory which the Salvadoran people will attain, but when a people liberate themselves, there is no weapon, regardless of its power, capable of stopping them. The companeros, I refer to the Cuban companeros, have succeeded over the past 21 years in setting an example not only for imperialism, which is the principal enemy of the people, but also for new revolutions and people who are struggling for their definitive liberation. And the example is that revolutionary unity generates strength; organization makes a revolution and the people advance. Revolutionary people who work are the ones who consolidate a revolution and make it advance.

[Question] What is your opinion about the antisocial elements who have been entering the Peruvian Embassy recently?

[Answer] U.S. imperialism continues with its machinations. The antisocial elements--and I mean the bums, the lazy, the ones who do not want to work--have no right to asylum. They are being offered the right to asylum [presumably by other countries] to show the world that in Cuba or the Cuban revolution has isolated these people.

And this is false because all the companeros and all the world know that this revolution is a just one. Man's exploitation of man has been eliminated here and there is equality among men. Whoever does not want to work should leave. And as the commander in chief has said that the doors are open here and they should use the appropriate means, complete all transactions and leave because what is needed in this revolution, as in the other revolution when the new homeland is built, are the working people, revolutionary people who advance and consolidate a great revolution.

PRESS REACTION TO EMBASSY INCIDENT REPORTED

FL120156 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Voices of solidarity with the Cuban revolution are being raised throughout the world and they condemn the slanderous campaign of U.S. imperialism and its allies against our revolutionary state which is building a new society.

The Cuban revolution is deeply rooted in the people and enjoys a prestige throughout the entire world which this campaign cannot damage, states the Federal Republic of Germany newspaper UNSERE ZEIT in commenting on events at the Peruvian Embassy provoked by antisocial elements and delinquents. In a full page article signed by journalist (Fritz Noll) and titled: "Assault on Peruvian Embassy, a New Bay of Pigs for James Carter," the newspaper provides background on the anti-Cuban campaign.

Another voice of solidarity with our revolution was that of (Rosendo Canto Hernandez), president of the Cuban community in Spain, who said that James Carter has extended the cold war to Cuba for the sole purpose of obtaining good electoral results.

Former Dominican President Juan Bosch emphasized that Fidel Castro has acted masterfully in the case of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. He also condemned the anti-Cuban campaign unleashed by Washington.

In Lima, the magazine MARTA stressed that Cuba needs the solidarity of fraternal nations and condemned the slanderous campaign against the Cuban revolution.

In Italy, the newspaper PAESE SERA said in an editorial that what has happened at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana does not represent failure of the revolution as some have claimed. PAESE SERA added that in Cuba there is one doctor per 714 inhabitants, the infant mortality rate is lower than in European countries and illiteracy has been eliminated.

Nicaraguan Minister of Culture Ernesto Cardenal said no attention should be given to the international campaign unleashed in connection with events at the Peruvian Embassy through news media at the service of imperialism. At a news conference in Madrid, Cardenal said the alleged political refugees in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana represent a small minority.

Moreover, the radio station Voz de Nicaragua said the events at the Peruvian Embassy in Nicaragua are an expression of an orchestrated counterrevolutionary plot and there is no doubt it has the support of international reaction.

In Puerto Rico, the president of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party Carlos Galliza, said the situation at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana is part of an aggressive escalation of the United States against Cuba.

On the old continent, the Soviet press today reports Cuba's position regarding the Peruvian Embassy incidents which cost the life of a guard and on the subsequent entry of antisocial elements in the embassy.

AFP REPORTING OF U.S. MANEUVERS, SOVIET AID ASSAILED

FL121328 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] The FRENCH NEWS AGENCY, AFP, has filed an ill-intentioned dispatch in which it says that the big maneuvers which the U.S. Army will conduct in the Caribbean next month represents a warning to the Soviets and Cubans that the United States will not tolerate any adventure in this strategic region.

The agency, which has filed several dispatches echoing the White House's anti-Cuban campaign, stresses that the scope of these maneuvers shows U.S. concern over the expansionist views of Cuba and the Soviet Union which, according to certain U.S. strategists, are aimed in the long term at controlling Mexico's oil- and gasfields.

Adding fuel to the fire, AFP says there are pro-Castro movements in Jamaica and Grenada that are of concern to Washington and that other small Antillean islands like Dominica and St Lucia seem willing to join the Soviet-Cuban ideological field.

In any case, it says maliciously, for Washington the biggest threat continues to be Cuba, located less than 150 km from the Florida coast, because the Soviets are continuing their military deployment in Cuba. The agency--whose biased reports from Havana regarding the situation at the Peruvian Embassy contribute to distort the real reason behind what is happening there--is making every effort to show Soviet military assistance to Cuba as a threat to the United States. In this regard, it says that the Cuban Air Force has a dozen MiG-23 aircraft which could intercept U.S. flights from Galveston, Texas in the event of a conflict in Europe or the Middle East.

GRANMA: CUBA DOES NOT FEAR OR RESPECT IMPERIALISM

FL111131 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 11 Apr 80

[11 April daily GRANMA report on U.S. military maneuvers titled "Threatening Yankee Military Maneuvers Around Cuba"]

[Text] In today's report the daily GRANMA notes that according to international news agencies, U.S. air, naval and ground forces will conduct military maneuvers in the Caribbean over a period of 3 weeks next month. The report points out that more than 20,000 men, 42 warships and some 350 aircraft will participate in the "Solid Shield 80" maneuvers. Even though the announcement does not tie the maneuvers to U.S. concerns about the instability in the region, it can be noted that the operation will be led by a special emergency force created last year by President Carter, whose headquarters are located in Key West at the southernmost end of the Florida peninsula.

The GRANMA report states that the maneuvers will begin on 8 May, will include a landing by 2,000 Marines at the Guantanamo Naval Base and a 1,200-troop battalion of the U.S. Army will also be transported to that base. The same international news agencies stress that the great maneuvers to be conducted by the U.S. Army in the Caribbean represent a warning to the Soviets and Cubans that the United States will not tolerate any adventures in that strategic area, Washington observers noted yesterday. The agencies add that the crewmembers of the gigantic B-52 bombers will be assigned the mission of observing the maneuvers from the air and will also conduct a study on how to mine the sea from the air.

These maneuvers represent a considerable increase in forces if compared to the ones conducted last year by the United States at Guantanamo. Another aspect which must be considered is that this time the civilian personnel will be evacuated, which was not previously done.

These maneuvers coincide with the acts of provocation against Cuba by the embassies of Peru and Venezuela and the secretive meeting of the Andean Pact nations, which has just concluded in Lima. Oddly enough a Spanish foreign secretary attended this meeting, something no one can explain. What would a distinguished representative of the motherland be doing there when all Spanish viceroyalties ceased to exist in this hemisphere a long time ago? What have continued to exist are Yankee viceroyalties.

GRANMA asserts in another part that it is useless to threaten Cuba. Some 21 years of blockade and heroic struggle should have been a lesson to imperialism that we are the easily frightened and have no respect for it. Carter is nothing but a ridiculous and, because of that, a dangerous amateur in this type of adventure. The Cuban people will remain alert and firm in the face of these provocations and threats. There was a Giron in April; it is possible for a Giron to take place in May or any other month of the year. No one will lose sleep over this. No one will get excited. Before we had nothing to lose except the chains and we got rid of them a long time ago and, with them, we ceased to be afraid of the hateful, repugnant and arrogant Yankee imperialism.

In closing GRANMA states: We do not belong to the race of the subservients and comwa That sad role belongs to the oligarchs and bourgeois in this hemisphere who are begining to feel the land shake under their feet.

U.S. SUPPORT OF 'FASCIST' SALVADORAN REGIME SCORED

PA140228 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Apr 80

["Our America" feature read by Manold Ortega]

[Text] After recently reiterating U.S. support for the military-Christian Democratic junta in El Salvador, U.S. President James Carter had the gall to publicly state that this clearly fascist regime is striving to achieve the most wide-ranging reforms that he has ever known. Those reforms--so praised by Carter but which have not benefited the Salvadoran people--are being implemented through the most violent repression, notably in the countryside. For instance, a so-called land reform is being carried out there by a state institute which is following the guidelines of the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador.

All areas affected by this peculiar land reform had been previously violently taken over by the Salvadoran tyranny's troops, always with the support of paramilitary bands. No land is distributed to peasants in those areas, but violent repression does exist. Along with demagogic maneuvers, repression seeks to take over the countryside politically and militarily and to isolate the Salvadoran popular and revolutionary movement from one of its most solid bases.

Burned huts, nightly dragnets of peasants who are later killed, migration of the rural population, mass executions, the killing of specific individuals and psychological terror are signs of what is really happening in the areas in El Salvador where that bogus land reform is being implemented, as noted in an extensive report filed by a special correspondent of the Paris newspaper LIBERATION. However, the Salvadoran people are not scared either by internal repression or by the growing threats of intervention hurled by U.S. imperialism.

The actions of the guerrilla groups comprising the political-military Revolutionary Coordinating Board have been intensified in the past few days in the land of Agustin Farabundo Marti. Attacks on National Guard and police garrisons, the occupation of townships and large landowners' haciendas, the killing of bullies who belong to the paramilitary bands, the takeover of radio stations and many other revolutionary actions are occurring every day in El Salvador.

The people and their vanguard organizations are demonstrating through uniquely heroic actions their unswerving determination to fight until they achieve their definitive liberation.

The intensification of the armed revolutionary struggle in El Salvador has taken place after the guerrilla organizations concluded the stage of military harassment in which they had been engaged to pass into a qualitatively higher stage which they describe as annihilation and the seizure of weapons.

The Salvadoran guerrilla organizations, as their spokesmen have stated, are now focussing on the speedy formation of a revolutionary military force capable of effective armed resistance against the army, the police and the paramilitary bands, as well as against a possible direct intervention by Yankee Marines. And as the popular revolutionary struggle is intensifying in El Salvador, international support for that combative nation is also rising. It has been announced that a Central American and Caribbean solidarity conference with the Salvadoran people will be held in Panama City from 24-26 April. It was also reported that an international tribunal will be set up in Mexico City by the end of July to hold a trial for the Salvadoran military-Christian Democratic junta, that oligarchic-imperialistic concoction which remains in power through the endorsement of those who have hypocritically proclaimed themselves supreme defenders of human rights in Washington.

MEXICO PRAISED AS STAUNCH, FAITHFUL ALLY

PA132058 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] The newspaper GRANMA reports that the announcement of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo's upcoming visit to Cuba has come at a time when the imperialists are preparing their provocative military maneuvers in the Caribbean and when the reactionary campaign aimed at discrediting our revolutionary process is being intensified.

The paper adds that Mexico is the only hemispheric country that has withstood the U.S. pressure and maintained its relations with Cuba and stresses that such a stand is characteristic of a people who in the last century were the victims of territorial plunderings carried out by Washington and who, under Lazaro Cardenas' guidance, nationalized their oil in order to place it at the nation's service. Lopez Portillo's conduct, GRANMA writes, reminds us of Lazaro Cardenas, who during the difficult days of Playa Giron traveled to Cuba and expressed his willingness to fight alongside our people against the mercenary invasion.

In conclusion, the paper reiterates our country's support for Mexico's stand in defense of its natural resources in the face of imperialist voracity and affirms that the Cuban people will warmly welcome the Mexican president.

UN AMBASSADOR URGES APPROVAL OF PALESTINIAN RIGHTS

FL100127 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 80

[Text] Cuba today urged the Security Council to approve the recommendations of the Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestine people. This action has been prevented since 1976 by the threat of a U.S. veto. Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri told the Security Council that to postpone the decision would be to give implicit approval to the greatest injustice of our time whereas to act now would be to honor the international community's trust in the Security Council.

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 077 18 April 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

IDB Issues Annual Report Following Meeting A 1
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 14 Apr]

ARGENTINA

Pastor, Chile's Rojas Meet at Ezeiza Airport B 1
Pastor Refuses Comment B 1
President Videla Discusses Foreign Relations B 1
Graffigna Discusses IDMC Report, Videla Succession
Explains Institutional Act B 3
Latin America To Have Preference in Oil, Gas Sales B 3
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 16 Apr]
Former Union Leader Lorenzo Miguel Released B 3
Briefs: French Antitank Missiles; General Motors Plant B 3

BRAZIL

Figueiredo Accepts Invitation To Visit USSR D 1
Government Intervenes Metallurgical Unions D 1
Presidential Statement D 2
GDR Interested in Selling Heavy Equipment D 2
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 14 Apr]

CHILE

Foreign Minister Rojas Returns From Spain E 1
Court Ends Investigation of Townley Expulsion E 1
Foreign Ministry Studying Beagle Negotiations E 2
Government To Contribute $20,000 for Cuban Refugees E 2
Foreign Ministry Reacts to Proposed EEC Aid Cut E 2

COLOMBIA

Reportage on Dominican Embassy Situation F 1
M-19 Leader's Threat F 1
M-19 Communications Network F 2
State of Alert F 2
Response to Amnesty International F 3
Court Orders Arrest of alleged Killers of M-19 Guerrilla F 3
Trade Relations With Romania Increased F 3

PERU

Morales Expresses Thanks to Costa Rica's Carazo J 1
First Cuban Group Arrives J 1
Foreign Ministry Communique J 1

Decision on Olympic Games Participation Awaited J 2
Briefs: Canadian Economic Cooperation J 2

VENEZUELA

Government To Accept 500 Cuban Refugees L 1
President Herrera Campins Arrives in Paris [cross-reference] L 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Two More LACSA Flights Arrive With 297 Refugees P 1
Flight of Refugees Called Blow to LA Marxists P 1
Economy Minister Criticizes Salvadoran Government P 2

EL SALVADOR

Violence in San Salvador, North Reported P 2
Bodies of Eight Persons Found 17 Apr P 2
Eyewitness Reports Harassment, Attack on Railroad P 2
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 17 Apr]
Mayor's Office Reports on Raids on LP-28 Office P 3
Revolutionary Democratic Front Members Named P 3
Education Ministry Employees Begin 3-Day Strike P 4
Communist Advocates Lifting State of Siege P 4
[DIARIO DE HOY 16 Apr]

GUATEMALA

'Acts of Rebellion' Against Regime Reported P 5
Official Kidnapped From Red Cross Office P 5
Political Leader Rejects Coercion by Governor P 6
Spokesman Discusses Threats Against Journalists P 6
Peasants Invade Farm, Begin To Work P 6

HONDURAS

Rumors of Rightwing Coup Circulating in Tegucigalpa P 7
U.S. Texaco Company Manager Kidnapped at Gunpoint P 7
Station Comments on Communist Threat in Central America P 8

NICARAGUA

State of Emergency Law Extended Until April 1981 P 9
Supreme Court Judge Explains P 10
Financial System Director Explains Resignation P 10
Humberto Ortega Wants Army Included in State Council P 11
Commentary Criticizes Teachers Opposed to Literacy P 11
Teachers Reluctant To Join Literacy Campaign, May Be Fired P 12
Arce Reaffirms Commitment to Literacy Crusade P 12
Station Polls Doctors on Rural Service P 12

CUBA

Second Group of Refugees Leaves for Costa Rica Q 1
First 50 to Spain Q 1
Latin American Support for Government Cited Q 1
DAAFAR Anniversary, Soviet Antiaircraft Force Day Marked Q 2
Fidel Castro Meets With Mexican PRI Official Q 4
Soviet Minister Arrives in Mining Area of Moa Q 4
JUCEPLAN Delegation Ends Visit to Vietnam Q 4

IDB ISSUES ANNUAL REPORT FOLLOWING MEETING

FL171530 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 14 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Barbados' Prime Minister Mr. Tom Adams is now in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil where he will attend the annual board of governors meeting of the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) which begins today.

The IADB, of which Mr. Adams is a governor, has provided record lending support of more than US $2 billion in 1979 -- its 20th year of operations -- for the economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean, the bank said yesterday in its annual report.

The report is being presented by Mr. Antonio Ortiz Mena, president of the bank, to the 21st annual meeting of the bank's board of governors.

The bank's record lending of US $2.051 million, compared with US $1.870 million in 1978, brought the bank's cumulative loan volume to nearly US $16 billion.

The IADB disbursed a record US $1.156 million on approved loans in 1979, compared with US $1.062 million in 1978, and had a new high earnings mark of US $233 million dollars compared with US $181 million in 1978. These earnings increased the bank's total reserves to US $1.238 million at the end of 1979, compared with US $1.005 million in 1978, according to the report.

Other highlights of the bank's activities included the borrowing of US $409 million in the world's capital markets and the raising of US $100 million in loans under its complementary financing programme, the authorisation of US $43.3 million in nonreimbursable and contingent recovery technical cooperation and the approval of US $9.4 million to finance small-scale projects for low-income groups which have no access to conventional sources of credit.

The report emphasised that during 1979 the bank has continued to give preferential treatment to its less developed member countries and those of limited market.

A total of US $839 million in loans went to those two groups--US $678 million to the 10 least developed countries and US $161 million to the seven limited market members which, together, account for only about 16 per cent of the region's population.

Even more significant, the report said was the fact that the two groups of countries received 90 per cent of all the freely convertible currencies lent on concessional -- or "soft" -- terms from the bank's fund for special operations.

The preference shown to the less developed countries of Latin America and the Caribbean over the past 20 years is underlined by the fact that, on the average, the bank's total lending per capita in the region has amounted to some US $46 [as published] the report said. The less developed countries, however, have received more aid per capita with a number of them surpassing the US $100 [as published] mark.

The sectoral distribution of the bank's lending during 1979 shows that the IADB has concentrated heavily on agriculture and energy -- sectors which represent bottlenecks to the region's development.

Pursuing its goal of improving living standards in the rural sector, the bank approved a record US $676 million or 33 per cent of its total lending during the year for agriculture.

Another 20 per cent, or US $396 million went to the energy sector as the bank sought to foster the development of renewable energy resources, encourage the reduction of imports of fuel oil and provide electric distribution facilities to low-income sectors.

PASTOR, CHILE'S ROJAS MEET AT EZEIZA AIRPORT

PY171330 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1208 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Apr (NA)--The foreign ministers of Argentina and Chile, Carlos Pastor and Rene Rojas Galdames, respectively, met today at Ezeiza International Airport to discuss issues related to relations between the two countries.

The approximately 40-minute meeting--taking advantage of the stopover of the Spanish Iberia airliner which is carrying Rojas Galdames, recently appointed foreign minister by President Pinochet, back to his country--began at 0905 in the airport VIP lounge.

Rojas Galdames, who was Chilean ambassador to Spain after holding the post of interim ambassador to Argentina, was met at the airport by Foreign Minister Pastor, Chilean Ambassador Sergio Onlofre Jarpa Reyes, acting airport chief Gilberto Oliva and other protocol officials.

Pastor Refuses Comment

PY171337 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1222 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor stated today that "there will be no information about my talks with Rene Rojas Galdames after the end of the meeting." Obviously displeased by the presence of journalists at Ezeiza International Airport, Pastor also denied photographers permission to take pictures of the meeting that is taking place in the airport VIP lounge. "I wanted to avoid expectations," Pastor told one of the persons accompanying him.

PRESIDENT VIDELA DISCUSSES FOREIGN RELATIONS

PY172039 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1150 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 17 Apr (NA)--Answering criticisms issued abroad against Argentina regarding human rights, Argentine President Jorge Videla has asserted that "all Argentines have given their consent to the price that had to be paid" in the struggle against subversion. The price was "numerous dead and missing among both civilians and military officers."

Videla added: "This is what really matters," rather than what people are saying abroad about the situation our country has experienced since 1976, "because only the Argentine nation can issue a judgment and because it is the Argentine people that have given their consent to pay that price."

The president was answering one of the questions that were submitted to him in writing by the members of the Government House Reporters Association that yesterday held a reception in a downtown hotel.

Videla did not prepare his answers in writing. He answered the questions as he read them in the list that was submitted to him. He explained that at present "there is a better understanding" abroad about the situation in Argentina because several world powers "in an act of honesty" have sought information in this regard.

He said: "Argentina is much more than a human rights issue. Despite this being quite an important issue, it is not everything. There is much more to Argentina than just human rights." He noted that the opinion of the Argentine people is of fundamental importance and added that they gave their approval to the war that took place in Argentina. He said: "Those who because of lack of information or ill will do not want to understand this can think whatever they want."

Regarding the negotiations with Chile on the southern border dispute, Videla reasserted his confidence in the Vatican mediation and added that "as long as there is dialogue, there will always be progress."

In reference to the visit that Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo will pay on 14 May, Videla said that although it is not the proper time to speak of the agreements that will be signed, it is proper to note that the presence of the Brazilian president marks "an era of better diplomatic relations" with Brazil.

He stated that his forthcoming trip to the PRC is a trip of an "eminently political nature" and added that the negotiations with the Soviet Union are being carried out within this same framework. He also noted the pragmatism with which Argentina handles its diplomatic relations "with all countries throughout the world."

Videla added: "And if we are handling it in this manner, it is because we believe Argentina is able to do it. If the PRC extends an invitation it is because Argentina represents something. We believe, in turn, that in this interrelated world the PRC is a country that must be taken into account."

Regarding Argentina's diplomatic relations with the United States, Videla said that they were "dark" at one time, but he added that "now there is an in-depth dialogue being carried out." After noting that Washington recently requested Argentina to cooperate in the grain embargo against the Soviet Union, he explained that Argentina and the United States "are two Western nations, and as such they know who their friends are. In this Western world that is today besieged, Argentina is something and can do something. It is not just another country; it is a powerful country, and that means a lot."

GRAFFIGNA DISCUSSES IHRC REPORT, VIDELA SUCCESSION

FY171547 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0116 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Mar del Plata, 16 Apr (NA)--Gen Omar Graffigna, Argentine air force commander, stated today that if in its report the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (IHRC) "does not state our country's opinion, the report will have little validity." The military junta member made this statement during a brief press conference he held after the opening of a satellite tracking station in Mar Chiquita.

Asked if the military junta has discussed who will be President Videla's successor, the air force commander said that the military junta "is studying the guidelines for the next presidential term." He added that "some speculation about the future president was possibly prompted by a communique on a previous military junta meeting which stated that the government body is studying the guidelines that will be followed in the next presidential term. But this is a normal and routine matter."

Answering a question on the IHRC report, Graffigna said that "we have no concerns." He added that Argentina, "as you are all well aware, has always supported the actions undertaken by the people--and the armed forces are part of them--to eradicate the subversive scourge that afflicted our country."

Explains Institutional Act

PY171559 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1124 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Mar del Plata, 17 Apr (NA)--Gen Omar Graffigna, Argentine Air Force commander, has reported that the military junta has enforced "measures of a secret nature" with regard to those persons included in the Institutional Responsibility Act, which will have to be observed even if these persons are released. Graffigna made this statement yesterday in view of persistent rumors about the release of former union leader Lorenzo Miguel. He was asked about this case by journalists who covered the opening of a satellite tracking station in Mar Chiquita.

The air force commander said that through a decree issued in June 1978, 37 persons "who had done great damage to the nation" had been included in the institutional act. He noted: "The punishments were many, such as political disqualification, imprisonment, etc. Once these persons have complied with the measures ordered by the military junta, they will be excluded from the list."

Graffigna added: "Without alluding to any specific case, a person could be released but since he was punished with three or four measures he will have to comply with some measures of a secret nature." [sentence as received] He added: "I reassert that I am not alluding to any specific case, but there may still be some political disqualifications. But they are secret decisions of the military junta."

LATIN AMERICA TO HAVE PREFERENCE IN OIL, GAS SALES

PY171507 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Argentine Economy Minister Martinez de Hoz stated yesterday in Rio de Janeiro that Brazil and the other Latin American countries will have preference in purchasing petroleum and gas from his country as of 1982, the year Argentina will become self-sufficient. Within 2 years Argentina will complete the construction of a gas pipeline in the central-western region of the country, thus facilitating the export of this product to Brazil. Martinez de Hoz also upheld the cooperation between the two countries in the nuclear energy sector.

FORMER UNION LEADER LORENZO MIGUEL RELEASED

PY171219 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Apr (NA)--Lorenzo Miguel, former leader of the metallurgical workers union, was released this morning at his house in the Villa Lugano district where he has been held for the past 17 months by order of the military junta. Lorenzo Miguel, who has been under arrest for 4 years, including detention aboard the ship 33 Orientales and in the Magdalena military prison, was released at 0400.

BRIEFS

FRENCH ANTITANK MISSILES--Paris (AFP)--According to a Latin American diplomatic source, Argentina is negotiating in France for the purchase of 1,000 "hot" antitank missiles. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 15 Arp 80 p 6 PY]

GENERAL MOTORS PLANT--Buenos Aires, 16 Apr (AFP)--Industrial sources have reported that the General Motors auto plant which stopped producing in Argentina 2 years ago will be transferred to Brazil. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1504 GMT 16 Apr 80 PY]

FIGUEIREDO ACCEPTS INVITATION TO VISIT USSR

FY180035 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The Mass Media Ministry released a note this afternoon which states that President Joao Figueiredo has accepted an invitation to visit the USSR.

The note also states that the date of the visit will be set through diplomatic channels for a time that will be opportune for the two countries.

GOVERNMENT INTERVENES METALLURGICAL UNIONS

FY180056 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The federal government has decreed an intervention of the metallurgical unions of Sao Bernardo do Campo and Santo Andre. The decision was based on the pronouncement of the Sao Paulo regional labor court which has declared the ABC [Santo Andre, Sao Bernardo and Sao Caetano] industrial region metallurgical strike illegal.

A total of 40,000 workers attended a general assembly this morning. They approved the continuation of the strike for another 70 days if necessary. The workers were warned about the care they have to take in order not to be detained. They were told not to carry weapons, to always carry identity documents and to not go out alone.

Luis Ignacio da Silva, the metallurgical workers' leader, said that the police are acting too severely, and that if necessary he will travel to Brasilia to speak to the president himself.

Presidential Statement

FY180059 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Brasilia--The Planalto Palace has released a document regarding the intervention of the metallurgical unions of Sao Bernardo do Campo, Santo Andre, Diadema, Maua Ribiero Perez and Rio Grande da Terra.

President Figueiredo's document states that the government did everything it possibly could to avoid the strike, including trying to get the parties to sit down at the table and negotiate. Moreover, since the labor court has handed down its decision, the only thing left is to obey the law.

GDR INTERESTED IN SELLING HEAVY EQUIPMENT

FY160144 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Apr 80 p 18

[Excerpts] Brasilia--In a note to the transport minister, the GDR--~~East--Germany--~~has made an offer to sell heavy equipment for the port and railroad sectors, including electric locomotives and cranes. The sale of this equipment would be made through the barter trade system within the framework of the trade agreement between Brazil and the GDR.

A GDR trade mission will visit Brazil before the end of the month to study the current situation of Brazilian ports and other economic sectors. The mission will also contact Brazilian authorities with the intention of securing business deals in those sectors.

FOREIGN MINISTER ROJAS RETURNS FROM SPAIN

FY172009 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Issues related to the pope's mediation and other subjects of mutual interest were discussed by the Chilean and Argentine foreign ministers in Buenos Aires today. Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames arrived in Santiago this morning after a 13-day visit to Spain. Rojas said that he met with Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor during a stopover in Buenos Aires. He termed this a get-acquainted meeting.

[Begin Rojas recording] This was a courtesy visit--almost a get-acquainted meeting--with the Argentine foreign minister, who went to the trouble of going to the airport with his wife to meet us. [end recording]

[Begin recording] Well, in fact we both decided that every time it is necessary we will even resort to the telephone to keep in permanent contact. [end recording]

Rojas had gone to Spain, where he was Chilean ambassador until his appointment as foreign minister, for a 13-day visit.

Rojas stated that his meeting with King Juan Carlos was very cordial, as were his meetings with Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez and Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja.

[Begin recording] Day by day, (?relations) are improving, especially in the commercial area, which can be seen in the considerable increase in exchanges. There have also been improvements in the cultural area. There are several promising areas, and I believe that political relations are very good. In the future, we will probably have several important visits, both for Spain and Chile. [end recording]

Rojas has brought President Pinochet a message from King Juan Carlos. It is expected that Foreign Minister Rojas will meet with President Pinochet in the next few hours to brief him on this (?subject).

COURT ENDS INVESTIGATION OF TOWNLEY EXPULSION

FY172056 Paris AFP in Spanish 1754 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 16 Apr (AFP)--It has been learned that the legal investigation regarding the expulsion of the main person involved in the death of former Socialist Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier was discontinued here today. The investigation failed to determine responsibility for the expulsion.

The U.S. Justice Department had accused Michael Vernon Townley, a U.S. citizen living in Chile who had cooperated with the National Intelligence Department (DINA), of being the perpetrator of Letelier's murder, and he was expelled from Chile to the United States on 8 April 1978.

A court investigation was ordered to probe the strange circumstances in which Tonwley was expelled from Chile, since his expulsion was not in accordance with the laws in force.

Nevertheless, the Santiago criminal court today decided to discontinue the case after 2 years without having determined who handed over Townley, who left Chile in the custody of FBI agents. Townley was later sentenced to 10 years imprisonment in the United States.

The Santiago court reportedly ended the investigation because of a "lack of sufficient background information."

FOREIGN MINISTRY STUDYING BEAGLE NEGOTIATIONS

PY171757 Paris AFP in Spanish 0531 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 16 Apr (AFP)--According to information released here, the Chilean Foreign Ministry today continued to study subjects related to the mediation process being carried out in the Vatican to solve the Chilean-Argentine dispute over the Beagle Channel.

Foreign Relations Under Secretary [as received] Col Ernesto Videla said that the Chilean commission has continued its studies of the problem and is preparing material for the resumption of joint meetings scheduled for the beginning of May, "as is the desire of the pope's representative, Cardinal Antonio Samore." Col Videla and advisers Julio Phillipi Francisco Orrego Vicuna, Patricio Pozo and Patricio Munoz attended today's meeting.

Col Videla, who headed the Chilean delegation at the latest meetings held in the Vatican, has announced that the Chilean group will travel to Rome during the first days of May.

GOVERNMENT TO CONTRIBUTE $20,000 FOR CUBAN REFUGEES

PY171454 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The Chilean Government will contribute $20,000 to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM). This sum will be used to help the Cuban refugees at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. Javier Illanes, director general of the Foreign Ministry has stated that the official delivery of the Chilean contribution will be made directly to ICEM headquarters in Geneva.

The ICEM representative in Santiago, (Fernando Delgado), has explained that this organization is using the contributions made by those countries that have answered its request to create a joint fund aimed at a humanitarian solution to the Cuban refugee problem.

The funds will be used to cover the expenses for food, medical assistance, clothing and transportation for the relocation of the refugees. Regarding this last issue, (Fernando Delgado) has stated that several airlines have placed their planes at the disposal of the ICEM, while Cubans living in Miami have hired planes to cooperate in this difficult situation which their fellow countrymen are enduring.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REACTS TO PROPOSED EEC AID CUT

PY171354 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Authorized Foreign Ministry sources have asserted that there are political objectives behind a European Parliament proposal which recommends that the EEC member countries suspend all economic and military aid to Chile. The same sources stated that the proposal has the obvious intention of keeping alive the subject of human rights in Chile.

The proposal, voted on by the European Parliament, seeks the suspension of economic-military aid to Chile as long as respect for human rights in this country is not guaranteed.

Explaining, however, that although the European Parliament engages in politics, it has no power to legislate,it was stated in the Chilean Foreign Ministry that the proposal will not succeed because the EEC does not contribute anything to Chile. Foreign Ministry spokesmen stated that, on the contrary, commercial relations with the nine EEC member countries are very strong and of a fully bilateral nature.

REPORTAGE ON DOMINICAN EMBASSY SITUATION

PA172020 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1528 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 17 Apr (EFE)--The countries affected by the seizure of the Dominican Embassy here have once again expressed their confidence in the Colombian Government's ability to provide a bloodless solution to the problem.

The special representatives of the nations whose ambassadors are being held hostage by the M-19 guerrilla group met Thursday with President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and expressed their governments' support. The Colombian chief of state told the representatives that the negotiations are going well but did not say whether the occupation would be concluded soon.

It has been established that considerable amounts of money have been set aside to pay the ransom of the 11 ambassadors and the other hostages. Former Foreign Minister Jose Manuel Rivas Sacconni is the intermediary of some of the nations and this is the reason for his continuing visits to the embassy.

Part of the money will be given directly to the guerrillas and other amounts have been placed in banks abroad, especially in Switzerland.

The negotiations are taking place because of the special territorial status that the embassies and consulates enjoy. This status has been supported by Turbay.

Despite the optimism of the foreign delegations and the financial agreements, it appears that there is no specific solution to the occupation of the embassy since no agreement has been reached regarding the release of persons considered political prisoners.

M-19 Leader's Threat

PA171558 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1506 GMT 17 Apr 80

[By German Acero Espinosa]

[Text] Bogota, 17 Apr (EFE)--Commander Uno announced here today that the end of the drama at the Dominican Embassy "is still far off." Meanwhile, members of the high command of the 19 April Movement (M-19) under arrest here have demanded their release as the only solution.

For his part, the guerrilla leader who directed the embassy occupation announced to EFE that he will probably ask for the intervention of the OAS Human Rights Commission. The guerrillas who occupied the embassy of the Dominican Republic on 27 February are holding 20 people hostage, 18 of whom are diplomats.

Commander Uno contacted the editor's desk of the EFE agency in Bogota and reported that one of the principal demands--the release of seven M-19 members--has not worked out and that it has been decided to prolong the drama at the embassy for this reason.

"The end of the odyssey is still far off, more distant than government circles would think," the guerrilla leader said. He reiterated that the surprises reserved for Saturday, anniversary of the founding of the M-19, "will be many and we will celebrate them in full splendor." Commander Uno has announced the release of three diplomats--still unidentified--on that date. He declined to confirm the hour of the release, however.

Regarding the end of the drama, he explained that before they leave, the M-19 guerrillas must see to it that the government keeps its word to review next week the cases of political prisoners being held in state prisons.

"Quite possibly--and I am giving you in on this--we will ask for a visit by the members of the OAS Human Rights Commission to the embassy to discuss various aspects connected with the political prisoners," he added. The commission is scheduled to arrive in Colombia on Monday to conduct some investigations in connection with the present status of political prisoners and also to investigate alleged instances of tortures on the spot.

It was learned today that the International Red Cross commissioner, Eric Kobell, visited the top leaders of the M-19, who are being held in a state prison here, to deliver to them personally a recording from Commander Uno. The seven members of the top M-19 leadership told Kobell that the only solution to the thorny conflict would be for them to be taken to the Dominican Embassy to complete the arrangements for their departure, together with the commando group and the hostages, for a foreign country. "This is the only solution we demand and if the Colombian Government does not give in there will be no settlement," one of the M-19 members warned.

EFE has learned from military circles that the M-19 leaders disagreed with the formula and the proposals put forth in the dialogues between the guerrillas and the government for an immediate solution to the difficult problem.

M-19 Communications Network

PA171750 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0431 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Bogota, 16 Apr (EFE)--The leaders of the "Freedom and Democracy" guerrilla operation that has occupied the Dominican Embassy here have the means to secretly communicate among themselves frequently. There are still 20 hostages being held in the embassy. The high command of the M-19 and the command occupying the embassy communicate by means of tapes that an alleged guerrilla, Felipe Gonzalez, carries from one side to the other in a mysterious way.

Commander Uno records reports on the stage of the negotiations being held with the Colombian Government to find an outlet to the difficult conflict. Then the recording is sent to the M-19 high command.

In this way, the top leaders of the guerrilla organization can issue orders to Commander Uno to change policies to pressure the government into complying with their demands, according to the local news agency CIEP [no expansion given].

State of Alert

PA172200 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2136 GMT 17 Apr 80

[By Jorge Matiz]

[Excerpt] Bogota, 17 Apr (LATIN)--Colombia garrisoned [as received] its troops today to forestall a new move by the M-19 guerrilla movement occupying the Dominican Embassy on the founding anniversary Saturday of the extreme leftist group, military sources have reported.

The first-degree garrisoning of the armed forces calls for placing the army, navy, air force, police and respective intelligence corps on alert.

The garrisoning is traditionally called in Colombia to prevent disturbances, demonstrations or disruptions of public order, the same sources stated. The measure is added to the increased security measures which also include patrolling of strategic points in principal cities and periodic reviews of vehicles. The alert was called at a time when confusion and expectation were increasing over the fate of the 18 diplomats being held hostage in the Dominican Embassy, in view of the imminent M-19 anniversary.

Meanwhile, President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala will speak Saturday on radio and television to refer to the crisis caused by the occupation of the embassy, it was announced officially today.

A communique by the presidential press secretariat reported that the chief of state will also refer to the Amnesty International report on the alleged violations of human rights in Colombia.

Response to Amnesty International

PA172114 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala will respond as soon as possible, probably before the end of the week, to the report prepared by Amnesty International on the situation of political prisoners in Colombia and to the charges about alleged tortures.

This morning, Justice Minister Hugo Escobar Sierra told Radio Cadena Nacional that the government is in a position to respond to each of the points in the international organization's report.

President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has received the support of political leaders and the Congress in the face of Amnesty International's report. The chief of state has initiated talks with his advisers and ministers to agree on the preparation of the document to be sent to Amnesty International as an answer. Amnesty International has its headquarters in London.

COURT ORDERS ARREST OF ALLEGED KILLERS OF M-19 GUERRILLA

PA171542 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1515 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Cali, Colombia, 17 Apr (EFE)--A military court today ordered the arrest of two members of the army allegedly involved in the death of Marcos Zambrano, an M-19 guerrilla. The arrest order involves an army lieutenant and an army sergeant who are members of one of the intelligence units of the military brigade secret service.

Marcos Zambrano, after whom the M-19 guerrilla group that seized the Dominican Embassy in Bogota has named itself, was shot to death a few months ago. His body was found in a deserted area south of Cali.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH ROMANIA INCREASED

PA171848 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Colombia and Romania today decided to increase their trade relations to the extent that the European country will become one of the largest suppliers of tools, industrial equipment and lathes to Colombia. A document will be signed this afternoon in the office of Edgar Moncayo Jimenez, director of the Foreign Trade Institute. The agreement reached by the joint commission notes the interest the two governments have in increasing their cooperation in the automotive industry. Colombia, meanwhile, will increase its sales of coffee, cotton and other food items in which the Romanian delegation showed interest.

MORALES EXPRESSES THANKS TO COSTA RICA'S CARAZO

PY171752 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0417 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Lima, 16 Apr (LATIN)--Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez sent a message today to his Costa Rican colleague, Rodrigo Carazo Odio, to thank him for receiving a group of the 10,875 Cubans who are at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. Morales Bermudez states in his message that this deed "helps to alleviate the dramatic situation at our embassy in Cuba." He adds: "This exemplary action helps to strengthen even more the brotherly ties between our two countries."

A total of 235 Cuban refugees left today for Costa Rica. This is the first group to leave Havana since the Peruvian Embassy was invaded 2 weeks ago. According to Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia, the Peruvian and Costa Rican governments have agreed that San Jose will be the center of operations for the evacuation of the Cubans that are at the embassy in Havana.

First Cuban Group Arrives

PY181133 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1045 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Lima, 18 Apr (LATIN)--The first group of 97 Cuban refugees, of the 1,000 to whom Peru will grant asylum, arrived in this capital at 0950 GMT today after spending over 2 weeks at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

The Cubans arrived at the local air force base from San Jose, Costa Rica and were met by Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia, representing the Peruvian Government.

Foreign Ministry Communique

PA180235 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0109 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Lima, 17 Apr (EFE)--The Peruvian Foreign Ministry "flatly" rejected this afternoon in a communique the "offensive references" made by the Cuban Foreign Ministry against the Peruvian foreign minister.

It also denounces the "grave responsibility" of the Cuban Government in the event that the planned multitudinous demonstration scheduled for Saturday before the Peruvian Embassy in Havana is held.

The Peruvian Foreign Ministry communique is in response to the one issued today by the Cuban Foreign Ministry. It states that in addition to the "offensive references" regarding Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia, it contains "rude accusations."

The points rejected by the document refer to the annoyed Cuban reaction following Foreign Minister Garcia's charge that the granting of definitive safe-conducts to the refugees was being limited.

Garcia said that Cuba had suspended the granting of definitive safe-conducts, excepting from this measure those women and minors under 16 who abandoned the embassy accompanied by their parents, warning the persons not included in this group that they would be severely punished if they left the embassy.

The Foreign Ministry noted that the conditions imposed by Cuba for the release of the refugees were insistently broadcast on loudspeakers installed around the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. It indicated, however, that if the Foreign Ministry communique assertion that the granting of safe-conducts has not been suspended is true, this "would coincide with the clear desire of Peru to expedite the evacuation."

The communique adds that the Cuban Government charge that the Peruvian Foreign Ministry is not instructing its charge d'affaires to grant visas "is false." With regard to this, it states that on 13 April the Cuban Foreign Ministry was given a list of 500 persons to whom Peru had granted visas. This list, it states, was not accepted by the Cuban Foreign Ministry, which in turn submitted to the Peruvian Embassy a list of 600 persons prepared in accordance with the order that they receive their travel documents. This contradiction, it states, "still has not been overcome."

The Peruvian Foreign Ministry announced its concern over the organizing in Havana of the demonstration Saturday to commemorate the Bay of Pigs invasion. It warns that such a demonstration "could lead to hostile acts against the Peruvians still in the Peruvian Embassy."

"Peru, which they try to blame for the Peruvian Embassy situation in Cuba, the communique adds, alerts the international community to the grave responsibility of the Cuban Government for the acts that might occur when the demonstrators pass in front of the Peruvian Embassy."

DECISIONS ON OLYMPIC GAMES PARTICIPATION AWAITED

PY171727 Paris AFP in Spanish 0539 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Lima, 16 Apr (AFP)--Education Minister Jose Guabloche has stated here that it is the Peruvian Government that must decide whether or not Peru will attend the Moscow Olympic games. The president of the Peruvian Olympic Committee, Guillermo Griffiths, has reasserted, however, that Peru will attend the Moscow games. He noted that only the economic factor must be solved.

The education minister, who is also in charge of sports events, noted, however, that Peru has always attended the Olympic games and that the Peruvian Government has just received an invitation extended by the proper Soviet authorities. General Guabloche met yesterday with (Vladimir Koval), vice president of the Moscow Olympic Committee. (Koval) restated the invitation extended to Peru.

(Koval), who left today for Buenos Aires, said before his departure that the Moscow games will not be canceled and that the Soviet Union will attend the 1984 Olympic games to be held in Los Angeles.

BRIEFS

CANADIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION--The head of the Canadian Agency for International Development delegation which is visiting Peru stated yesterday that Canada will increase its economic cooperation for projects aimed at the solution of malnutrition and unemployment. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Apr 80 PY]

GOVERNMENT TO ACCEPT 500 CUBAN REFUGEES

PA171546 Paris AFP in Spanish 1419 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Caracas, 17 Apr (AFP)--The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry has notified the Peruvian Government that it will definitely receive 500 Cuban refugees from the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, Acting Foreign Minister Oswaldo Paez Pumar [as received] announced here today.

The note to Peru explains that the fact that Venezuela has decided to admit that number of refugees does not mean that it has detached itself from the problem. It adds that the responsibility continues, since the problem that must be kept in mind is political in nature and concerns respect for embassies, protection of those embassies and the right to asylum.

According to the acting foreign minister, the Peruvian Government has already been advised of this decision. The Venezuelan charge d'affaires in Cuba has also been notified in order for him to contact his Peruvian counterpart so the latter can speed up the necessary paperwork.

Paez Pumar reiterated that Venezuela has never believed the problem is merely that of the refugees at the embassy and has said so. We have considered the Cuban Government's responsibility in these developments and we do not intend to detach ourselves from the difficult human problem that the refugees inside the Peruvian Embassy in Havana are facing since, after the offers made, about half the people will still remain there.

Paez Pumar insisted that the full scope of this human problem must not be ignored, and he pointed out that another key problem concerns the fact that 15 other citizens are inside the Venezuelan Embassy without safe-conduct, unlike those who accepted the Cuban Government's invitation when it promised that it would not hesitate to grant permits to those who entered the Peruvian Embassy after police were removed from the entrance.

Paez Pumar did not explain under what conditions those Cubans will enter the country, noting that it is difficult to define this at this point because we still do not have an exact idea of who they are. That is part of the organizing that will be done. At this point we know only the exact number.

He admitted there are certain logistical problems regarding the Cuban's exit from the embassy and that conditions will depend greatly on whether or not they are to be family groups.

According to Paez Pumar, the Peruvian Government will determine who will come to Venezuela as, in a way, it is in charge of organizing these matters, since it is the one that can control the developments inside its embassy and coordinate the other countries' offers to receive refugees.

PRESIDENT HERRERA CAMPINS ARRIVES IN PARIS

For reportage on President Herrera Campins' visit to France, see the French section of the 15 April Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

COSTA RICA

TWO MORE LACSA FLIGHTS ARRIVE WITH 297 REFUGEES

PA172301 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The third contingent of Cuban refugees arrived from Havana this morning. Two LACSA flights came from Havana today bringing 297 more Cuban refugees who are fleeing the Fidel Castro regime. The action was started at 2300 last night when the first LACSA flight left for Havana. The second flight left at 0200. The two flights returned today with two new contingents which increased the number of refugees who arrived yesterday.

The first flight that arrived in San Jose today brought in 100 Cuban refugees who said they were very happy to be in a free country such as Costa Rica. The refugees said that they were not allowed to bring any personal belongings except the clothes they were wearing. They did not carry any luggage or packages with them as they were not allowed to take any belongings to the Rancho Boyeros Airport in Havana. Consequently, these refugees are penniless and have a rather disagreeable appearance.

The Havana authorities are apparently mistreating the Cuban citizens who want to come to Costa Rica and who are departing from the Peruvian Embassy in that city. The Cuban refugees who arrived in Costa Rica, particularly those who arrived in the second group, have been complaining about the mistreatment inflicted on refugees as they leave the Peruvian Embassy where people throw tomatoes and stones at them and call them traitors and insult them. According to the refugees, Cuban authorities dressed as civilians are mistreating those who abandon the country through the Peruvian Embassy.

FLIGHT OF REFUGEES CALLED BLOW TO LA MARXISTS

PA180000 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The airlift between Havana and San Jose to help the more than 10,000 citizens who are fleeing Castro's communist regime is a deadly blow to all Marxist movements in Latin America. It was not the CIA or the U.S. State Department but the Cubans themselves who have shown the world what a failure the communist system is. They are not the old Cubans--those who lived under the Batista regime--but the young Cubans--18 and 25 years old--who are fleeing. They are the Cubans who have been raised and educated under the intense indoctrination of the Castro regime.

Nicaragua and the Nicaraguans, El Salvador and the Salvadorans and all the nations which are advocating a revolution must open their eyes to the Cuban experience: the great failure of the communist revolution. It is impossible to smother the protest of the people by using bayonets and persecution.

The words, the insults and the struggle against so-called U.S. imperialism are misdirected. It is simply that the Cubans are the true ones. [as heard] The Cuban people are a fleeing nation looking for freedom. The second group which arrived this morning shouting the word freedom, just like yesterday's group, exposes the naked truth.

The exodus of youths who were taught to read and write in Cuba and were indoctrinated and and raised under the communist regime is the most inexplicable event occuring in Cuba today. The Cuban people rose up in arms demanding freedom, and 21 years later the generations which were born in Cuba under the communist regime are posing to the world the dilemma of the future of the Marxist revolution. It is truly impressive to witness the flight of the large number of Cuban citizens who are seeking to be free, to have a better life and to live in peace with respect and dignity for men.

ECONOMY MINISTER CRITICIZES SALVADORAN GOVERNMENT

PA171429 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Fernando Altmann Ortiz, Costa Rican economy, industry and commerce minister, criticized the Salvadoran Government for not approving the funds that Salvadoran businessmen need to pay their debts to Costa Rican exporters. Altmann referred to the possibility of the Costa Rican Government sending a strong note to the Salvadoran Government which could contain a series of measures including the closure of the Costa Rican border to Salvadoran products. Altmann also said that the situation is so critical in El Salvador that it has been impossible for him to get in touch with the president of the Central Bank of El Salvador. The same has been true for Manuel Naranjo Coto, president of the Central Bank of Costa Rica, who has been unable to contact his Salvadoran colleague. Minister Altmann added that 15 days ago, the Costa Rican Government almost closed the border to Salvadoran products in order to pressure the Salvadoran Government into meeting its international agreements.

EL SALVADOR

VIOLENCE IN SAN SALVADOR, NORTH REPORTED

PA171409 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpt] New clashes have occurred between the army and guerrillas in the San Jacinto neighborhood and Ilopango Boulevard in eastern San Salvador. The clash left an unspecified number of dead and wounded.

It has also been reported that in northern El Salvador, Maria Vasquez, mother of six children, was hanged, a young leftist was killed and a couple was tortured. These actions were carried out by the rightist Nationalist Democratic Organization [ORDEN] which accused the victims of being members of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc. The bodies of nine peasants were found in the village of Quezaltepeque and (Caltapla). They were apparently killed by ORDEN members.

BODIES OF EIGHT PERSONS FOUND 17 APR

PA172241 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1815 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The bodies of eight [as heard] persons were identified at dawn today. Unofficial sources have said that some of the dead persons were casualties in a clash that began when some militants were placing city buses across streets.

The dead include Juan Ramon (Duron) Nunez, a 26-year-old Honduran murdered across from the Economy Ministry; Alejandro Jimenez Marroquin and Walter Antonio Henriquez.

The bodies of two young men named Roberto were found at 18th and Norte Avenue. Jorge Alberto Martinez, an electrician employed by the national police, is also at the [word indistinct] hospital morgue. The remains of soldier (Wilmen) Gonzalez and two other unidentified persons, are also there.

EYEWITNESS REPORTS HARASSMENT, ATTACK ON RAILROAD

PA180140 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 17 Apr 80 pp 1, 15

[Excerpts] "Hundreds of National Guardsmen and rural policement stopped the Western Railroad at Hacienda San Antonio Station in Nueva Concepcion, Chalatenango Department and, after asking the passengers to get off the train and to put their hands up so they could conduct a search of more than 2 hours, they ordered the train to go on its way.

As the train sped on, they mercilessly machinegunned the third wagon, killing seven adults and a 6-year-old girl," according to an eyewitness who was beaten, threatened and who lost money and other personal effects during the incident.

It was around 2115 on 15 March when three National Guardsmen showed up in the wagon in which about 50 people, mostlu farmworkers with their little children, were riding. The guardsmen were carrying a man of advanced age who had his hands tied behind his back and showed signs of having been beaten. He was asked to identify the owner of a yellow handbag in which they claimed to have found subversive literature.

When they came to a child of about 8 to 10 years of age who was standing, they pulled his hair shouting that this so-and-so child is going to tell us the truth. The child's mother tried to take the child away from the guardsman but another guardsman hit her in the back with his rifle butt and knocked her to the ground. Another guardsman placed his boot on her back and the point of his G-3 on her back and her neck.

Suddenly the wheels of the train made a screeching noise and came to a halt at San Antonio Farm Station near Nueva Concepcion, Chalatenango. Then through loudspeakers they ordered all passengers off the train with their hands up. As we stepped out, we saw a large number of uniformed men, at least 500 National Guardsmen and rural policemen. They began a person-by-person search as the authorities usually do. As the men were asked to give their personal data to verify their papers, they were insulted and asked how much they had contributed to the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc, whom they knew in the Peoples Liberation Forces and other questions that the passengers could not answer.

MAYOR'S OFFICE REPORTS ON RAIDS ON LP-28 OFFICE

PA172214 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 2200 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] The municipal office of the mayor of San Salvador has nothing to do with the San Jacinto Market incidents, municipal sources announced today.

Regarding the raids carried out by members of security forces on the office of the 28 February Peoples Leagues [LP-28] in the San Jacinto Market, the Municipal Council has only the authority to give permits to associations of persons who work in the capital's markets for the use of one office in each market. No office has been given to any organization. Therefore, no one can claim ownership of an office owned by the mayor's office.

The sources said that security authorities are responsible for the raids.

REVOLUTIONARY DEMOCRATIC FRONT MEMBERS NAMED

PA180356 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] As we reported yesterday, the Revolutionary Democratic Front has been set up in El Salvador. It unites many political, labor union and student groups, as well as the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses. By taking this step, the board has been able to incorporate and give a role to all the democratic and progressive forces struggling for liberation in El Salvador.

The front includes, among others, the Christian Democratic Party's Peoples Faction, the National Revolutionary Movement and the Peoples Liberation Movement. It also includes the National Federation of Small Business and other important national sectors. Several observers feel that a new stage in the people's struggle to achieve a structural change has started.

EDUCATION MINISTRY EMPLOYEES BEGIN 3-DAY STRIKE

PA172258 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1808 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] San Salvador, 17 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--More than 5,000 administrative employees from the Education Ministry today began a 3-day nationwide strike to demand economic, labor and social benefits and also the dismissal of Pio Segundo Calderon, culture, youth and sports assistant secretary.

They claim that Calderon does not have the capacity for the job. Calderon was education deputy minister during the administration of Gen Fidel Sanchez Hernandez in 1967.

The Education Ministry employees and workers who recently formed their union told ACAN-EFE that they are waiting for an answer tomorrow from the Education Ministry authorities.

The strikers said that if their 30 demands are not met, they will take stronger measures to keep pressuring the Education Ministry authorities.

COLUMNIST ADVOCATES LIFTING STATE OF SIEGE

PA172052 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 16 Apr 80 pp 7, 33

[Commentary by Dr Rafael Asbun: "Decree 160. Permanent State of Siege?"]

[Text] Decree 160, better known as the Arms Control Law, states in the lead paragraph that "the lack of adequate legislation to control the possession, holding or carrying of firearms, explosives and accessories has contributed to the increase of delinquency in our country" because of which, naturally, legislation on this is being drafted.

Since the Ministry of Defense and Public Security is the main executive branch office, its incumbents and the main chiefs of the security corps have been the ones who have shown themselves in public to defend this legislation.

The law seems to be acceptable at first glance because of the state of emergency prevailing in the country. Moreover, no one with a particle of brains would deny that an attempt is being made to legislate in favor of the honest people who wish to bear arms to defend themselves and to deprive hoodlums--who are proliferating incredibly because of the situation--of any defense as far as possible.

Armed political groups are being replaced by common criminals who, utilizing those groups' acronyms and names, have taken part in assaults on stores, shops and private vehicles as well as in other activities which no one could possibly list under "related" activities.

As a lawyer I find it noteworthy--and I should say my colleagues should find it too--that Article 13 leaves the door open to operations involving gun seizures and permanent requisitions of arms. In practice, this establishes a "permanent state of siege" in the sense that the article infringes upon constitutional guarantees which only the above-mentioned "state of siege" suspends. It is for this reason that the respective decree is called a decree "for suspension of guarantees."

However, since Decree 114 admits the application of the Constitution in matters not contrary to the nature of the present regime, we can surmise that its primary goal is to reestablish social peace, which faces a serious threat from common criminals.

We talk of common crime because guerrilla activities are not being fought with this arms control formula. The military in power is clearly aware of this fact. They know that other methods are required to combat political crime, undeclared war, subversion or whatever other name anyone wishes to give to the other phenomenon, i.e., the present instability.

Yet, this legislation gives rise to some hope. Since the increase in crime will be checked with Degree 160, any extension of the state of siege would be unnecessary because the military has a legal instrument at its disposal to wage the battle the citizens have been clamoring for, namely, the battle to guarantee public order against common crime, which is daily increasing and becoming better armed.

Civilians should take a step forward in asking that the state of siege be lifted because it is unnecessary and also that Degree 67 be repealed to permit criticism to be aired without hindrance or fear, without censorship or self-censorship.

Anyone committing crimes in the exercise of freedom of expression will leave the door open to justice through the penal code, which has previously characterized such crimes. Only through the path of freedom of expression will we be able to reach the democratic goal to which all of us are supposed to aspire.

GUATEMALA

'ACTS OF REBELLION' AGAINST REGIME REPORTED

PA171411 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Actions of rebellion against the Romeo Lucas Garcia regime have been reported throughout Guatemala. In Quezaltenango, a heavily armed group intercepted several vehicles and urged the passengers to join the struggle for freedom in Guatemala. The incident occurred on the Inter-American Highway, some 200 km from Guatemala City.

The subsidiary of the U.S. transnational company [name indistinct] has announced the dismissal of 28 workers, including some union leaders. The workers have charged that the company is trying to destroy the union which has been opposing management's arbitrary measures since 1976.

OFFICIAL KIDNAPPED FROM RED CROSS OFFICE

PA172058 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1712 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 17 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Enrique Ovalle, a Guatemalan Red Cross official, was kidnapped early this morning by a group of armed men who barged into the main Red Cross office building.

Ovalle, a former public relations chief of the institution, was just finishing his night shift duty at the switchboard when the men broke in and kidnapped him at gunpoint. The rest of the staff was immobilized by death threats.

Eyewitnesses reported that Ovalle was pushed into a vehicle with a commercial license plate number which vanished in the eastern section of the capital.

The description made of the kidnappers indicates that they were all burly and wore straw hats.

Police immediately began searching for the group but up to now no information has been released on the results of the search.

POLITICAL LEADER REJECTS COERCION BY GOVERNOR

PA172150 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2145 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Inter-Central American Radio Organization report from Guatemala--recorded]

[Text] Rudy Fuentes Sandoval, deputy director of the National Liberation Movement [MLN], has stated that there will be no election guarantees in the Department of Suchitepequez during this coming Sunday's elections.

The political leader said that Rafael (Vives Trocal) is using coercion to force the citizens to vote in favor of the governing Democratic Institutional Party [PID] to which he belongs.

According to Fuentes Sandoval, the coercive actions of the governor are being carried out on orders from government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz, who is the PID's general director.

SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES THREATS AGAINST JOURNALISTS

PA172030 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Journalist [as heard] Carlos Toledo Vielman, in referring to a report in a local newspaper according to which newsmen--at least 41 of them--have been threatened, said journalism is not only risky in Guatemala, it is that way in all the countries of the world. In our particular case, he said, the government guarantees freedom of the press and security.

Toledo Vielman said if there have been threats against journalists--against the 41 reported by the daily--it should be the newspapers in the country, the ones to be informed of the situation, that should investigate the situation, to find the way to protect their journalists and to file charges against the persons who issue the threats.

The clandestine organizations are the ones placing journalists between two fires, according to Carlos Toledo Vielman, who is public relations secretary of the presidency. He noted that journalists receive threats from both the left and the right, which pressure journalists into filing reports.

PEASANTS INVADE FARM, BEGIN TO WORK

PA172129 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2145 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Inter-Central American Radio Organization report from Guatemala--recorded]

[Text] Approximately 400 peasants have invaded a farm in Santo Domingo, Suchitepequez, on the country's south coast. It has been reported that the peasants arrived at the farm from various directions. Yesterday at dawn the authorities confirmed that the farm has been practically seized. Our sources said that the 400 peasants, accompanied by their relatives, improvised sleeping quarters and immediately thereafter began doing farm work. Some neighbors have said that so far it has been impossible to remove them since the peasants have peacefully dedicated themselves to agricultural work.

HONDURAS

RUMORS OF RIGHTWING COUP CIRCULATING IN TEGUCIGALPA

PA172007 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Apr 80

[ANN report]

[Text] Tegucigalpa--Heavy repression against the democratic forces and the imminent possibility of a rightwing coup d'etat stand out in Honduras' general panorama a few days before the 20 April elections.

The Liberal Party of Honduras, the National Party of Honduras [PNH] and the Innovation and Unity Party--the three traditional parties which are the spokesmen of the national oligarchy, bourgeoisie and foreign capital--are disputing the "election" of 65 deputies of the constituent assembly that will draft the new constitution, sources linked to political organizations have stated.

Those sources have predicted that at least 50 percent of the 1.2 million Honduran voters will abstain from voting. The National Patriotic Front which includes the main democratic forces has asked the people to abstain so that the elections which will evidently be fraudulent will not be legitimized.

Meanwhile, there are continual rumors in Tegucigalpa about a possible confrontation in the armed forces between the rightist bloc of the high-ranking officers and the democratic sector of young officers. Political sectors questioned about these rumors have indicated that Honduras is on the verge of a coup d'etat and that the two opposing military groups are getting ready for this.

Various popular forces have charged that under the pretext of combating communism, the repressive forces have captured dozens of peasants, many of whom were tortured and killed. They added that the repression seeks to prevent the masses' protests against the electoral fraud planned by the PNH and the most reactionary sectors of the Honduran Army.

U.S. TEXACO COMPANY MANAGER KIDNAPPED AT GUNPOINT

PA180325 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0244 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 17 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Arnie Quiroz, manager of the U.S. Texaco oil company in Honduras, was kidnapped this afternoon, Thursday, in the city of San Pedro Sula in the northern part of the country.

He was kidnapped at 1850 local time (0050 GMT) in the parking lot of the Gran Hotel Sula in downtown San Pedro Sula.

Persons washing cars in the area said that the perpetrators of the kidnapping were three armed individuals who camouflaged their pistols behind newspapers.

They said that apparently Arnie Quiroz tried to resist his captors because they shoved him into a white Toyota microbus without any license plate. Quiroz had been in the hotel and was without any bodyguard or driver.

The authorities in San Pedro Sula have been involved in intense activity tonight throughout the city, but have maintained total silence regarding the incident.

STATION COMMENTS ON COMMUNIST THREAT IN CENTRAL AMERICA

PA092017 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Apr 80 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Central America and the Caribbean area, in general, have been a genuine headache for U.S. policymakers, since it became apparent that the USSR has short-term plans, through its Cuban satellite, to spread its influence in this area. It has taken President Carter a long time to become convinced of these plans, perhaps due to the smokescreen the Kremlin has permanently cast to distract his attention.

According to some U.S. critics, the U.S. President has been misled by certain close associates who are in favor of tolerating the Soviets. This tolerance has turned out to be excessive and counterproductive. Evidence of this is the fact that there is a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba. However, everything seems to indicate the U.S. Government is beginning to view things more realistically and no longer believes in pacifist feelings toward the Soviet Government.

The surreptitious arrival of that brigade just a few miles from the American coastline and the armed movements of the procommunist groups in a geographic location which is so vital and strategic for the United States--the Caribbean and Central American countries--leaves no room for having faith only in the sporadic and futile diplomatic attempts. A state of alert is needed. It now seems that Carter has seen the light, says Victor Laski. He insists he was surprised by the falsehoods of Leonid Brezhnev and has promised to take more firm action. Later on, we will examine what these strong actions might be, but first let us listen to what the American analyst, Virginia (Prewich), reported in providing some facts to her own country on Central America, which is the area most seriously threatened today by Soviet expansionism. The well-known writer says:

Latin America, and particularly Central America and the Caribbean, might be the site of the next bold action of the Soviet Union, intelligence sources have warned. If Fidel Castro's Cubans, disguised as native revolutionary groups attack in Central America using Nicaragua as a base, the only way the United States could stop them is by sending troops, said a veteran in intelligence matters. However, the United States has mobilized world opinion to condemn the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Will Washington be able to change and send troops to keep Honduras or El Salvador from falling into the hands of Marxist revolutionaries? The crisis in the Central American area has not abated because the United States has been forced to focus its attention toward Iran or Afghanistan.

The Sandinists trained in Cuba are not in Nicaragua and, from there, they have been (?harassing) Honduras in the same manner that they were (?harassing) Anastasio Somoza's regime a few months ago from neighboring Costa Rica.

The events in El Salvador are a perfect example. Washington tried to prevent a coup by the extreme left [as heard] by promoting a military action that established a center-leftist regime that was unable to stop the violence of the extreme left. With slight variation of what happened there, a chain reaction in other nations of the region is feared. Washington should think now about an adequate reply.

Such is the opinion of reliable sources from the United States which Virginia (Prewich) has summarized in reporting on the delicate situation of Central America. She emphasizes in the first place, that the Carter government should not restrict itself to watching over what is happening in Iran or Afghanistan, but should carefully study what is happening in Central America with the pro-Marxist armed movements.

This would be one of the firm attitudes, which according to Victor Laski President Carter (?should) adopt in order to counter the threat of Moscow in these latitudes.

Another firm action, although a very extreme one, would be to send U.S. troops to dissuade any sudden attempt of the pro-Soviet groups. We believe, however, that Washington would have to carefully think this over in order not to infringe upon the sovereignty of the people who would frown upon an alleged intervention of U.S. soldiers in our political affairs, although the intervention of mercenaries paid by the USSR is tolerated, for all practical purposes.

The only thing the United States can do for the time being is to offer to the Central American countries ample economic assistance so they can solve their urgent problems of underdevelopment and thus be able to grab the banners of revolution from the Marxists which they try to wave as a preamble to their armed movements. However, this alone cannot counter the (?two cases of Russian control) that seek to conquer power at all costs and above all.

What can the Central American countries do to confront the terror and violence unleashed by the Attilas of the 20th century? What can they do to carry out, without fear, the peaceful revolution that they have planned and which is rejected by those who seek anarchy? They have their right to self-defense, the right to defend peace, and in order to do this, they must get adequate armaments by accepting the military assistance offered by the friendly governments, including the United States.

However, in the specific case of Honduras, some angry critics do not want to recognize that right. There are some commentators who have already started a fuss, even going against the interests of their own fatherland which should be sacredto them. Let us listen to what the editorial of the newspaper EL TIEMPO says:

These teams that the U.S. Government will send to Honduras are for a purpose which is entirely contrary to the peaceful revolution advocated by Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia. They are for another purpose which will considerably change not only the Washington-Tegucigalpa relations, but will eventually change the relations between the military government and the national sectors who are opposed to government policy as well as the relations between Honduras and some of its Central American neighbors.

It is difficult to believe that a true Honduran has written this. But if this is the case, this would confirm the suspicion that a fifth column is actively seeking to ruin our peaceful revolution and pave the way for the weapons and mercenaries from the USSR. There is an effort to lead the people to believe that aid is bad if it comes from the United States in order to strengthen our democracy, but military aid is good and welcomed if it comes from the Kremlin to (?turn us over) to Marxism. The former is a violation of our sovereignty, yet the latter is the contrary. This has happened in Cuba, and, most recently, in Afghanistan.

NICARAGUA

STATE OF EMERGENCY LAW EXTENDED UNTIL APRIL 1981

PA171955 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The state of emergency has been extended for 1 year. The law on the maintenance of public order and the emergency law and its reforms have been extended until 20 April 1981. According to the decree, while the extension is in effect, the procedures and provisions of the law published on 9 November and its 7 December reforms will be in effect. According to the decree, Article 4 of the emergency law was abrogated.

Supreme Court Judge Explains

PA171956 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Excerpt] In our morning newscast, we reported that the state of emergency decreed by our government junta was extended for 1 year. We want to give listeners more details of this so we have interviewed Dr Roberto Arguello Hurtado, president of the Supreme Court, who will explain why this law was extended:

[Begin Arguello Hurtado recording] As we all know we are living in a postrevolutionary period. Nicaragua is involved in a reconstruction process. Therefore, we do not need normal laws but different laws to deal with different situations. After a revolution one needs certain legislation to maintain public order and security. This is why this public order law has been extended. Not all segments of the law have been extended. The article on the confiscation of houses has not been extended. The national emergency law had established that any house could be seized for public use. This article was not extended. Therefore, this revolutionary measure can no longer be carried out. This is the only section that was not extended. All the other provisions such as the special procedures for the crime of draining capital, price gouging and other counterrevolutionary crimes continue to be in force. The public order law establishes special quick procedures so that ordinary judges, rather than special judges, can hear cases involving counterrevolutionary crimes [words indistinct]. The judges have this power in this temporary period of 1 more year. The right of habeas corpus continues to be in force for any crime [words indistinct] the crimes of the previous regime which are under the orders of the prosecutor's office. [end recording]

FINANCIAL SYSTEM DIRECTOR EXPLAINS RESIGNATION

PA172012 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Dr Luis Carrion Montoya has explained that he resigned as executive director of the National Financial System for personal and private reasons and that at no time was he involved in confrontations of any kind.

According to Dr Carrion, from the moment he accepted the post he had decided to cooperate for a while with the task of laying the groundwork for better organization and greater efficiency of the National Financial System.

He added that during his period in office, studies were conducted on money certificates, savings incentives, participation in the financial cabinet, [word indistinct] alternatives for the National Financial System and the allocation of the peoples industrial corporation loan to a single [word indistinct].

Dr Carrion also said that during his period in office the Executive Directorate never opposed the need to gradually reduce the present excessive number of financial institutions and that it had even presented a preliminary study on this to the government junta members.

In conclusion, Dr Carrion thanked the National Reconstruction Government and the Sandinist Front Directorate for their confidence in appointing him to several important posts, such as that of general manager of the Bank of America and executive director of the National Financial System.

HUMBERTO ORTEGA WANTS ARMY INCLUDED IN STATE COUNCIL

PA171439 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Sandinist army Commander in Chief Humberto Ortega has said the army has a duty to participate in the discussion of the country's important decisions. Our reporters asked Orgega his opinion about the participation of the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] in the State Council:

[Begin recording] [Question] Radio Sandino would like to know about the participation of the EPS in the State Council. There are some who do not want to see the army participating in the State Council.

[Answer] [Words indistinct] and is maturing. We believe the EPS, the armed forces in general and the Interior Ministry should be represented in the State Council. Our army and our Interior Ministry should be represented in the State Council. Our army and our Interior Ministry are the highest expression of the people organized for their defense. Therefore, they have the duty of contributing to the solutuon of all the situations and problems that will be discussed in the State Council to improve our country and to contribute to the national reconstruction program.

[Question] The political parties want all the organizations to have equal participation in the council.

[Answer] The participation will be on the basis of the true representation they have, of the real strength each organization has among the masses. [end recording]

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES TEACHERS OPPOSED TO LITERACY

PA151251 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Apr 80

["El Dedo Sobre la Llaga" commentary by Wilfredo Lopez Valladares]

[Excerpts] The unstinting literacy campaign is underway in the cities and countryside, in the valleys and mountains due to the revolutionary leadership, the overflowing interest of parents and their children, and the sacred fire aglow in the hearts of all those who understand the liberating action of learning.

We don't want to believe that there are teachers who are opposed to education or that there are cavemen with teaching certificates distilling poison against literacy and who long for the corrupt Somozist era when consciences were sold to the vilest bidder. If someone told us that some school principals are against today's wide-ranging and revolutionary education, we would find it difficult to believe because we can frankly not picture a teacher who is opposed to literacy.

However, we know the truth. The sad fact is that there are some teachers--fortunately just a handful--who want illiteracy and there are some learned individuals who reject the idea that the country should be turned into a big school and would like to see the times when learning and teaching were viewed as the means to obtain privileges come back. Woe be to those teachers who through their reactionary mentality and corruption are not involved in the literacy campaign but yearn for the mire they were living in up to 19 July 1979. Woe be to them because we should make it clear that they have stopped being teachers and have become forces of darkness and traitors of culture.

When our people have successfully concluded the major crusade, when the young heroes and all those involved in the literacy campaign victoriously return home and our country can show the world that it has made all the people literate and has triumphed across the board, when our peasants and workers in general have ended the epic in which they are involved now, when illiteracy has been uprooted forever rather than eradicated because what is eradicated can take root again, the teachers who were not able to remain teachers to the end, the teachers who did not give of themselves, those who should have taught but did not do so, those who became teachers not out of a spirit of service but to earn money and obtain privileges shall be meted out the most painful punishment that any human being could have: the contempt and oblivion of our people. Then their tragedy will be enormous. Their wailing and gnashing of teeth will be enormous. Their loneliness and sadness will be enormous. This is what we wanted to get across.

TEACHERS RELUCTANT TO JOIN LITERACY CAMPAIGN MAY BE FIRED

PA152131 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Companero Moises Hassan, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, during a brief ceremony held by the employees union at the government house warned today that those teachers who do not become involved in the literacy campaign might be fired for walking away from the job. He added that about 4,000 teachers are refusing to do their duty as teachers and Nicaraguans. They have given silly excuses.

ARCE REAFFIRMS COMMITMENT TO LITERACY CRUSADE

PA141603 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] The commemoration of the heroic events of April represents a commitment to the revolutionary process that workers and peasants, with the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] in the vanguard, are carrying out in our country to build the fatherland that was Sandino's dream, revolutionary Commander Bayardo Arce said during the ceremony held to close the heroic April ceremony in Esteli.

In his speech, Commander Arce mentioned that the Adventists [as heard] are trying to boycott the literacy crusade and said nothing will stop the FSLN from teaching our workers and peasants to read or from carrying out revolutionary changes.

Arce also warned counterrevolutionary groups that no respect will be shown for persons who go against the interests of the workers and peasants.

STATION POLLS DOCTORS ON RURAL SERVICE

PA111517 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] We have begun taking up a poll among physicians living in Managua to determine how they are responding to the appeal made by peasants from various parts of the country who are in need of medical care. Initial results are frankly discouraging. Most of the doctors polled claimed they do not have time. They contended that in the morning they work in the hospitals and in the afternoon they are available at their private clinics. Couldn't they stop going to their private clinics one afternoon? It is true that the peasants cannot pay high fees but this is how the doctors could show their humanitarian, not to say revolutionary spirit. We will begin giving the names of the doctors who have responded positively and also those of the doctors who respond negatively. We have already said this before: Doctors who really fulfill the social function of their profession deserve public recognition. Many human beings die in the countryside for lack of medical care.

SECOND GROUP OF REFUGEES LEAVES FOR COSTA RICA

FL172316 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Another 150 antisocial elements and delinquents today arrived in Costa Rica after being repudiated by scores of travelers at Jose Marti International Airport. With this group a total of 400 bums, homesexuals and delinquents has arrived in the alleged paradise of freedom awaiting transportation to other destinations.

The first 235 delinquents were embraced by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo, who appeared satisfied with his country serving as a staging area for the movement of such people. [all figures as heard]

First 50 to Spain

PA172146 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1901 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Havana, 17 Apr (EFE)--The first 50 of the 500 refugees from the Peruvian Embassy which the Spanish Government announced it would accept will travel to Madrid today.

Spanish Ambassador to Cuba Manuel Ortiz Sanchez has reported that on Sunday, 20 April, another 90 persons may travel to Madrid on Iberia's regular flight, which will arrive in Madrid on Monday. The refugees will leave Cuba today aboard an Iberia aircraft on the regular Thursday Havana-Madrid flight. They will occupy the vacant seats in the aircraft.

Several incidents occurred this morning at the Spanish Embassy, when around 300 persons started to taunt the refugees who were lined up before the consular offices. The incident began with verbal attacks on the refugees--without referring to Spain at any time--but later on, blunt objects were thrown at them. As a result of the physical aggression, several windowpanes at the consular office were broken and one official was hit by eggs and tomatoes. Members of the national revolutionary police and some patrol cars showed up in the vicinity of Inquisidor Street in the old Havana district but were unable to calm the demonstrators.

The embassy doors are closed and only the refugees who come to obtain visas are allowed to enter. Ambassador Ortiz Sanchez and Spain's consul general to Cuba, Anibal Jimenez Abascal, personally interview the refugees who will travel to Spain. The two Spanish diplomats verify the names of the refugees against the list of 600 refugees which the Cuban authorities gave them.

The Spanish authorites are taking the necessary steps so that an aircraft, possibly a DC-10, may land at Jose Marti Airport on Monday or Tuesday in order to take more than 300 refugees to Spain. The remaining refugees of the total number accepted by Spain will leave on Iberia's regular Havana-Madrid flights.

LATIN AMERICAN SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT CITED

PA172035 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Genaro Ledesma, presidential candidate and leader of the Peruvian Peoples, Student, Peasant, and Worker Front, has said that the people who entered the Peruvian Embassy in Havana are not politically persecuted nor are they Cuban patriots. Therefore, they should receive no special treatment when they arrive in Lima. He added that they should endure the same conditions of crisis, hunger and unemployment suffered by the Peruvian people.

In a news conference in Lima, Ledezma stressed that if Peru's role in this matter is to serve as the agent of imperialism, the Washington government should abstain from encouraging this policy. If not, he said, we can assure it that right now we could invade the U.S. Embassy in Peru with 5,000 unemployed people so they will be taken out of the country and a small paradise can be built for them in the United States.

A total of 12 Peruvian labor federations have expressed their support of the Cuban position regarding the events in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. They have demanded that the Lima government maintain relations with the Cuban Government. They also condemned what they described as a campaign to isolate the Cuban people from the Latin American community and to discredit the first free state in America and the socialist system on which it is based.

The Popular Democratic Union of Peru has stated that the problem of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana has nothing to do with the right of asylum. It indicated that those people who want to leave Cuba in search of an easier life are deluded by U.S. propaganda.

Meanwhile, Leonidas Rodriguez, president of the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Peru, said that acts of provocation at the Peruvian Embassy in Cuba are occurring at a time when there are efforts to promote an escalation against the Latin American peoples who are currently taking important steps to consolidate their independence and national sovereignty.

Orlando Millas, a member of the Political Committee of the Chilean Communist Party and minister during the Popular Unity government, said the current Peruvian Government has been recently carrying out a policy that contradicts the Peruvian People's feelings of solidarity toward their Latin American brothers, particularly Cuba. He added that the provocation of imperialism and its agents in the Peruvian Embassy is sufficiently evident to all progressive forces and peoples of Latin America, particularly the Chilean exiles.

Meanwhile, the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces of El Salvador have said that world public opinion should not be deceived. They said that it should be clear to everyone that the people who entered the Peruvian Embassy are vagrants, antisocials, criminals, and people with minds corrupted by bourgeois propaganda and ideology, sick minds that always seek protection in the shadows of the monster which produced them.

The Argentine Communist Party has stressed that those events are part of a broad plan of U.S. imperialism to worsen the international situation and return to the cold war and the isolation of Cuba as a means of halting the increasing struggles and victories of our people.

DAAFAR ANNIVERSARY, SOVIET ANTIAIRCRAFT FORCE DAY MARKED

FL171855 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The main commemoration of the 19th anniversary of the Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force--DAAFAR--and the Day of Antiaircraft Defense of the Soviet Union has been held at military unit 3710 of this type of armed force. The commemoration was presided over by Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces--FAR. Others presiding over the ceremony included members of the party Secretariat and Central Committee, Soviet military specialists and FAR commanders and officers.

Div Gen Francisco Cabrera, alternate member of the party Central Committee and vice minister-chief of the DAAFAR, made the closing speech.

During the ceremony and within the framework of Second Party Congress emulation work, certificates were presented to officers who have served 15 years with the DAAFAR.

Banners of emulation work winners and the DAAFAR flag were presented to the Camilo Cenfuegos Military School of Holguin.

Div Gen Francisco Cabrera said in his speech that today this type of armed force is equipped with powerful jet aircraft, various types of effective antiaircraft guns, modern antiaircraft missile complexes, radio position finding equipment of high quality and precision, as well as various equipment for the supervision and command of troops.

Our combatants, he said, are taught the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, unrestricted loyalty to the party and the commander in chief, sacred duty of defending the socialist homeland and proletarian and socialist internationalism. He went on to say that our combatants work unselfishly and have succeeded in assimilating and mastering to a high degree the modern and complex equipment which the people have entrusted to them, performing combat guard duty each day with increasingly better results and systematically increasing combat and mobilization readiness because they are aware that the revolutionary guard will never be neglected.

He noted that over these past 19 years, the DAAFAR has become a powerful armed force united around the party, prepared to defend the gains of the revolution and the socialist homeland at whatever cost that may be necessary.

Division General Cabrera said the 19th anniversary of the DAAFAR is being celebrated at an important time in the political life of the country, which is involved in preparations for the Second Party Congress to be held this year. He referred to the threats of Yankee imperialism with its maneuvers announced for May around Cuba.

[Begin Cabrera recording] The imperialist enemy wants to create an international climate which would weaken the strength and prestige of the revolution to enhance its aggressive plans. The provocative and dangerous military maneuver planned by the U.S. Government ignites even more the patriotic spirit of the people and our combatants who day by day perform their combat guard duty zealously to safeguard the skies of the homeland. And calmly, but determinedly and resolutely, we are preparing ourselves with more determination so that in case the maneuver turns into an aggression, we, along with the other members of the FAR and all our people, can deal the Yankee imperialists a demolishing blow like the one they received in Giron [in 1961]. The commemoration of this anniversary at DAAFAR units in the eastern provinces is of special significance because this is the region which more directly would be threatened and, at the same time, committed by the consequences that might derive from the military maneuver of the U.S. armed forces and some of its Latin American satellites. We are certain that our troops, along with the other troops of the Eastern Army, will guarantee the surveillance, protection and defense of the heroic land which was the cradle of our independence fighters, of the assault of the Moncada Barracks, Granma landing and invincible rebel army. [end recording]

Concluding his speech, the DAAFAR vice minister-chief pointed out:

[Begin Cabrera recording] On this new anniversary, the DAAFAR combatants, along with all our people, have closed ranks and remain firm, calm and certain of victory with the spirit of Giron, the October crisis and Escambray [fight against bandits], a spirit forged over more than 20 years of threats and acts of aggression by U.S. imperialism. Our people and, as an inseparable part of them, the Revolutionary Armed Forces, united around the party and guided by the invincible commander in chief, today are more prepared than ever to perform the sacred duty of defending our socialist homeland and will fight with the determination and courage displayed by our militiamen, rebel army, national revolutionary police, our pilots, technicians and artillerymen in the glorious battles of Playa Giron.

On this 19th anniversary, let us also shout with all our people: Let the scum go. Let the misfits go. Let the lazy and delinquents go. As Fidel has said, we will defend this sky, this land and this flag at any cost. [end recording]

FIDEL CASTRO MEETS WITH MEXICAN PARTY OFFICIAL

FL171759 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro held talks on the night of 15 April with Gustavo Carvajal, president of Mexico's Institutional Revolutionary Party, who was accompanied by Rafael Rodriguez Barrera, secretary for foreign relations of the party and Mexican Ambassador to Cuba Gonzalo Martinez Corbala.

During the talks, matters dealing with the process of improvement and expansion of relations between the two countries were examined. Also taken up in the meeting was the international situation, especially in Latin America and the Caribbean. The upcoming visit of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo to our country was also discussed.

Others accompanying the commander in chief in the talks were Manuel Pineiro, chief of the America Department of the PCC Central Committee and other officials of that department and the Council of State.

SOVIET MINISTER ARRIVES IN MINING AREA OF MOA

FL162327 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Comrade Petr Lomako, member of the CPSU Central Committee and of the Supreme Soviet and minister of nonferrous metallurgy of the Soviet Union, arrived in Moa [Holguin Province] at noon today. Joel Domenech, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of basic industry, and officials of the mining and metallurgy sector are accompanying the Soviet delegation.

The visitors were received at the Orestes Acosta Airport in Moa by Francisco Perez Olivera, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee and director of the Pedro Soto Alba nickel and cobalt enterprise, Manuel Sarmiento Sotero, party first secretary in Moa municipality, provincial party officials, Soviet technicians and outstanding workers of Moa.

Cuban and Soviet pioneers living in Moa released a communique stating that the Soviet Union has been helping Cuba on the mining-metallurgical development of Moa and that our progress would have been impossible without the assistance.

JUCEPLAN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO VIETNAM

FL171906 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1805 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Raul Pavon, vice president of the Central Planning Board (JUCEPLAN), headed the Cuban delegation that left Vietnam today after the end of the second meeting held to coordinate Cuban-Vietnamese economic plans for the 1981-85 period, the PRENSA LATINA news agency reports.

The memorandum of the meeting was signed by Raul Pavon and Nguyen Con, deputy chairman of the Vietnamese State Committee for Planning and of the Vietnamese-Cuban Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation. Before the signing ceremony, the Cuban delegation was received by Nguyen Van Lam, chairman of the Vietnamese State Committee for Planning. The PRENSA LATINA report notes that the Cuban delegation that left Vietnam today included representatives of the Foreign Trade Ministry and the State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 078 21 April 1980

ARGENTINA

Government Terms IHRC Report Unfair [HERALD 20 Apr] B 1

BRAZIL

Government Decides To Accept 200 Cuban Refugees [O GLOBO 18 Apr] D 1
Union Leader 'Lula' Placed Under House Arrest D 1
Union Leaders Fired D 1

COLOMBIA

Turbay Hopeful of 'Bloodless Solution' to Crisis F 1
M-19 Negotiator Resolute on Release of Prisoners F 1
Government Issues Communique F 1
M-19 Proposes Summit in Panama F 2
OAS Commission To Mediate F 2
Costa Rica Consul Released F 3
Turbay Briefs Newsmen F 3
M-19 Asks Turbay To Set Up 'Authentic Democracy' F 3
EL TIEMPO Reveals Identities of Embassy Occupiers F 4
EL ESPACIO Reports Guerrillas' Means of Communications F 5

ECUADOR

Government Delays Plebiscite Plans, Accepts Dialogue G 1
Legislators Discussing Formula G 1
Foreign Ministry Rejects Concepts in GRANMA Editorial G 1
PCE Faults Procedure for Establishing State Bodies G 2
Guerrilla Group Briefly Seizes Colombian Consulate G 2

PERU

First Secretary of Embassy in Cuba Leaves for Havana J 1
Government Silent on Report of Minister Among Refugees J 1
Foreign Minister Welcomes Arriving Cuban Refugees J 1
Refugees Explain Desire To Leave Cuba J 1
Foreign Ministry Denies Charges Made by GRANMA J 2
Finance Minister Leaves for Soviet Union J 2

PANAMA

IMF Offers $82 Million for 1980-81 Financial Program N 1
Members of Cuban Community Appeal to U.S. Government [CRITICA 19 Apr] N 1
Cultural Workers Reject U.S. Military Maneuvers N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carazo Urges Cuba To End Suspension of Airlift P 1

Official Request to Cuba P 2
Break of Consular Relations With Cuba Rumored P 2
Recall of Consul P 2
Consul Denies Reported Attack on His Life P 3

EL SALVADOR

Minister Announces Opening of 6,500 Jobs [LA GRAFICA 18 Apr] P 3
Duarte Predicts Normalization of Foreign Reserves [EL INDEPENDIENTE 18 Apr] P 3
Teachers Hold Rally To Reinforce Demands P 4
Widespread Violence Reported Throughout Country 17, 18 Apr P 4
Unidentified Planes Strafe National University P 5
Two Bombs Explode in University 19 Apr P 5
LP-28 Leaders 'Kidnapped' by Army Troops P 5
LA CRONICA'S Installations Blown Up 18 Apr P 5
Paper Blames Government [LA CRONICA DEL PUEBLO 18 Apr] P 6
Seized Documents Reveal Student Plans for Action [EL MUNDO 18 Apr] P 6
Coordinating Board Denounces U.S. 'Extermination' Plot P 7
Revolutionary Democratic Front Nominates New President [EL INDEPENDIENTE 19 Apr] P 7

GUATEMALA

Cuban Attacks on Refugees Called 'Trivial, False' [DIARIO DE CENTROAMERICA 8 Apr] P 8
Number of Salvadoran Refugees Creates Problems P 9
Low Turnout Reported for Elections; Voting Peaceful P 10

HONDURAS

Voting Proceeds Calmly Throughout Country P 10
Liberal Party Announces Victory; No Official Figures In P 11

NICARAGUA

Junta Announces Chamorro's Resignation P 11
Chamorro's Explanation P 12
Rumors Circulate That Robelo Will Resign From Junta P 13
Borge Declines Carter Invitation To Visit U.S. P 13
Briefs: Ambassador to Colombia P 13

CUBA

Government 'Indefinitely' Suspends Airlift to Costa Rica Q 1
Flights to Spain on Schedule Q 1
2,400 Remain at Embassy Q 2
Radio Reports on Mass Parade Outside Peruvian Embassy Q 2
Refugees Reported Calm Q 3
Transportation Minister Reportedly Among Refugees Q 3
GRANMA Assails Attitude of Peruvian Foreign Minister Q 4
Condemns News Agencies Q 4
Diplomatic Relations Established With Zimbabwe Q 4

GOVERNMENT TERMS IHRC REPORT UNFAIR

FY202105 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 20 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] (NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS)--The Inter-American Human Rights Commission's (IHRC) conclusions are "neither objective nor balanced as they are made up of constant and indiscriminate criticism of the government, including the judicial branch", the government says in its official response to the IHRC's report on the situation in Argentina based on a visit the commission made here last September.

In the IHRC's report, "positive facts are systematically silenced or minimized and, instead, all unfavourable elements are accentuated", the government says in the official response issued simultaneously at government house and the Foreign Ministry yesterday afternoon. And in some instances, the response adds, there is "real intrusion into internal affairs of state, going beyond the commission's jurisdiction."

The government says in its official response that it wants to express its "serious observations and energetic objections" to the IHRC's report, and, on this basis, "categorically rejects the commission's conclusions.

"The stance could not be otherwise in the face of a document that presents very serious defects," it adds.

The general tone of the report is "incriminating" when it should maintain the balance expected of a document produced by an international body, "and not an appreciation charged with subjectivities of emotional and political origin," the government says.

It says the report is based on such incorrect generalizations as terrorism not occurring in democratic nations or countries where there is economic and social progress, which are aptly refuted by everyday reality around the world.

The government also says the report uses factors that distort reality, such as individual unproven charges, in order to come to conclusions over the violation of particular rights.

"This is translated into negative sentences against the government...doubly serious when based on such weak factors", it says.

The report ignores Argentine reality in the last decade, the government says, pointing out that two fundamental aspects need special mention, that of the "state of necessity" that obliged the armed forces to take action against subversive terrorism and the "development" the country has experienced since.

The government explains that the problem of human rights in Argentina cannot be considered without first taking into due consideration the situation which had been created as a result of subversive terrorism. It contends that the entire "Argentine nation, its people, its institutions, moral and cultural traditions, and its spiritual and material patrimony" had been affronted by terrorist subversion. It claims that this was not a circumstantial or sporadic attack but a planned offensive which had its roots in a massive international terrorist strategy, and whose effects were felt in many other countries. In Argentina, the wave of terrorism was launched against a peaceful and hard-working society which suddenly was plunged into chaos and destruction.

The Argentine Government says nobody is ignorant of the fact that both in this country and in other parts of the world this terrorist aggression has claimed victims through vandalism, kidnappings, and other acts of violence.

The Argentine rebuttal says the country has gone through a tremendous crisis, and the government has taken upon itself the task of reconstructing it [the country], and today can openly prove that its conduct has been clean and based on a true vocation for democracy.

GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO ACCEPT 200 CUBAN REFUGEES

PY182158 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 18 Apr 80 p 13

[Excerpt] Brasilia--The Brazilian Government has decided to accept 200 Cuban refugees, and it needs only to settle the final details with the Peruvian Foreign Ministry so that they can be brought to Brazil. Brazilian Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro said that despite the Brazilian Government's good will, it will not be possible "to take in a larger number of refugees."

UNION LEADER 'LULA' PLACED UNDER HOUSE ARREST

PY191419 Paris AFP in Spanish 1222 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo, 19 Apr (AFP)--The former president of the Sao Bernardo metalworkers union, Luis Inacio Da Silva, alias Lula, was placed under house arrest this morning according to information provided by reliable sources. He was removed from his post by the government last Thursday on charges of "inciting an illegal strike" by the metalworkers of Sao Bernardo on the outskirts of Sao Paulo. Sao Paulo political police chief Romeu Tuma said last Friday that Lula could be liable to charges under the National Security Law, and his remarks during the past few days were being investigated.

Tension has continued rising among metalworkers since Lula and Benedito Marcilio, president of the Santo Andre metalworkers union, were removed from their posts. There were, in fact, violent confrontations between strikers and military police last Saturday [as received] in front of the Sao Bernardo metalworkers union building in the wake of the announcement of the dismissals. Some 30 metalworkers were arrested and an undetermined number of workers, including three journalists, were injured.

Brazilian Army units, equipped with light machineguns, were posted at the accesses to Sao Bernardo last night. Disorder could flare up again today in Sao Bernardo where metalworkers are to hold a general assembly.

Following his dismissal, Lula told his fellow workers: "If I am arrested, the strike must continue until our victory is assured, until our demand for job security is met. The police will never intimidate the 140,000 metalworkers of Sao Bernardo."

Union Leaders Fired

PY181216 Paris AFP in Spanish 0156 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo, 17 Apr (AFP)--The Brazilian Government dismissed here today the leaders of the steelworkers unions of the Sao Paulo industrial belt "for instigating the strike" that began 17 days ago and appointed interventors to replace the dismissed union leaders.

Through a decree, the government intervened in the unions of Santo Andre, Maua, Ribeirao do Pires, Rio Grande da Serra, Diadema and Sao Bernardo do Campo. The last is the stronghold of powerful union leader Luis Inacio da Silva, nicknamed Lula.

TURBAY HOPEFUL OF 'BLOODLESS SOLUTION' TO CRISIS

PA192358 Paris AFP in Spanish 2319 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 29 Apr (AFP)--The Colombian Government continues attempting to find bloodless solutions to the hostage problem which are humanitarian, legal and decorous, Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala said here tonight in a speech broadcast over radio and television stations to the nation. We will continue persisting in our efforts to find a prompt solution and are certain that we will not lose our patience or serenity, added the president.

We have the peace of mind which comes from knowing that we are not acting arrogantly or without factual basis, but with simplicity and understanding, said Turbay. The president spoke for the first time to the nation on the subject of the Dominican Embassy, which has been occupied for 53 days. He said that for us there are no contradictions between the fulfillment of our national obligations and our international commitments.

Therefore, he said, Colombia has throughout its democratic history been able to sign numerous conventions to guarantee human rights as well as to protect the honor, life and property of diplomats accredited to our government. Finally, the president affirmed that we do not ignore the justifiable anguish of the hostages, their families and their governments. We are experiencing the same sentiments aggravated by the immense committment imposed by the handling of this affair, he said.

M-19 NEGOTIATOR RESOLUTE ON RELEASE OF PRISONERS

PA181929 Paris AFP in Spanish 1900 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 18 Apr (AFP)--The hooded M-19 guerrilla staged an unexpected incident at the conclusion of the 17th round of talks on the issue, by shouting that the seditious organization will only give up the hostages in the Dominican Embassy in exchange for the release of Colombian political prisoners.

After the meeting, which lasted 1 hour and 20 minutes, the M-19 mediator addressed the Colombian and foreign journalists staked out at the embassy and told them of the decision of the M-19 which has occupied the embassy since 27 February. The hooded woman emphasized that the rebel cell will not leave the embassy without the comrades imprisoned in a Bogota jail who are now being court-martialed for rebellion.

Today's negotiations, like all the others, was held in a van parked outside the embassy.

Government Issues Communique

PA190002 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2335 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Communique No 28 released by the presidency's press and information secretariat: read by announcer]

[Text] The Presidential Press and Information Secretariat hereby reports that a meeting was held today between the government representatives, Dr Camilo Jimenez and Dr Ramiro Zambrano, and the female delegate of the subversive 19 April Movement. Venezuelan Consul General Francisco Pacheco Santander served as witness. The meeting began at 1205 and adjourned at 1338. During the talk, the representative of the embassy attackers aired views on next month's visit to Colombia by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission. The next meeting will be agreed upon through the usual channels.

M-19 Proposes Summit in Panama

PA191912 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] The subversive 19 April Movement [M-19] today proposed for the first time since it began its clandestine armed struggle in 1974, to put down its arms after a discussion at the very highest level on the country's main social problems.

The idea was expressed in a letter addressed to President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala from Jaime Bateman, top leader of the M-19. The letter is in the hands of newsman German Castro Caycedo, who was allegedly held captive for 36 hours by the M-19.

The proposal calls for the holding of a meeting in Panama to be attended by the top leaders of the M-19, President Turbay, of course, and a wide range of Colombian political dignitaries, including Carlos Lleras Restrepo, Dario Echandia, Misael Pastrana Borrero, Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, Belisario Betancur and Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa.

The meeting, which would take place on 1 May, would permit a solution of the problem existing at the Dominican Embassy within 30 minutes, Castro Caycedo told newsmen at the newspaper EL ESPECTADOR, following his arrival at the newspaper office last night after he had been some 2 hours away from Bogota in the company of the top M-19 members.

In statements to his colleagues at EL ESPECTADOR, Castro Caycedo said insistently that he had not been kidnapped, but had instead gone to a prearranged meeting with the guerrilla high command.

Castro Caycedo did not appear too tired. He apparently had access to important M-19 documents by order of Jaime Bateman. It was not a kidnapping, the newsman insisted. He has already spoken extensively with military authorities.

According to an EL ESPECTADOR newsman, Castro Caycedo disclosed that the holding of the 1 May summit, which would also be attended by Alvaro Valencia Tovar, Jose Joaquin Matallana, J. Emilio Valderrama, Gilberto Veira and Gabriel Garcia Marquez, has already been approved by Panama strongman Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera.

Government circles maintained absolute silence regarding the circumstances involved in the Castro Caycedo case and the surprising proposal from the M-19, one of whose cells occupied the Dominican Embassy in Bogota 54 days ago.

OAS Commission To Mediate

PA191913 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] The government announced today that beginning Monday the OAS Human Rights Commission will begin mediating on the situation of the Dominican Republic Embassy in Bogota which began 53 days ago.

The report was disclosed today by Government Minister Geruan Zea Hernandez. Though not going into detail, the minister confirmed that the OAS Human Rights Commission which will be in Colombia tomorrow will try to find a reasonable way out of the drama at the Dominican Embassy.

The commission members, led by American Tom (Farrer), will begin mediating on Monday, Zea Hernandez reported.

Costa Rican Consul Released

PA192041 Paris AFP in Spanish 2030 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 19 Apr (AFP)--Costa Rican Consul Rolando Blanco was released this afternoon by the 19 April Movement group which had held him hostage in the Dominican Embassy for 53 days. The Costa Rican consul quickly left the embassy in his own car escorted by a military vehicle.

The extremists are still holding 19 persons, including 11 ambassadors, 2 charges d'affaires, 4 consuls and 2 Colombian journalists.

Turbay Briefs Newsmen

PA190254 Paris AFP in Spanish 0046 GMT 19 Apr 80

[By Farid Camel]

[Excerpt] Bogota, 18 Apr (AFP)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay admitted implicity today that the crisis of the refugees in the Dominican Embassy were remained unchanged at the same time that the talks resumed to solve the delicate problem and before the unfavorable results were known.

In a brief statement to newsmen, the chief of state stressed that the situation is no better or worse than before. He recalled that he will speak at length on the issue during a prerecorded radio televised speech to be broadcast to the nation tomorrow, Saturday.

Turbay considered the security measures which have been adopted in the past few hours by the government on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the 19 April Movement guerrilla organization, whose commando unit has been occupying the Dominican Embassy since 27 February, to be normal.

Apparently referring to the rebel commando unit's announcement about possible surprises on 19 April, the Colombian chief of state remarked: I hope not. The country is calm at present except for the embassy problem. I do not know if they are preparing any actions, but if they are, the government will be duly ready to counter anything that might occur.

Turbay's statements were made shortly before he left for the neighboring region of Melgar, where he will meet with his ministers to make an analysis of the embassy situation and his government's response to the recent Amnesty International report about human rights violations in Colombia.

M-19 ASKS TURBAY TO SET UP 'AUTHENTIC DEMOCRACY'

PA191324 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0508 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 18 Apr (EFE)--The 19 April Movement guerrilla group which is occupying the Dominican Embassy in Bogota has asked the Turbay Ayala government to "establish an authentic democracy in Colombia."

Pablo Garcia, one of the top ideologues of the guerrilla group, warned that the M-19 actions will cease only "when the tortures, the raids and the persecutions against the political prisoners and the people in general have ended in Colombia." Garcia who has occasionally signed the clandestine pamphlets of the M-19, invited the Liberal government of Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, who has been in office for the past 20 months, to establish an authentic popular democracy "so the reprisals will end."

The statement was released on the eve of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the M-19 on Saturday. The M-19 emerged in 1970 when former dictator Rojas Pinilla was defeated in the 1970 presidential elections. From that moment, the M-19 proclaimed itself to be the "armed wing of the National Popular Alliance" (ANAPO), the political party led by Rojas Pinilla which became one of the country's most important political forces.

Ideologue Garcia also said the M-19 will stop its struggle when human rights are fully respected in Colombia and when a real battle in favor of the popular classes is honestly waged "because we are a nationalist movement."

Dr Carlos Toledo Plata, another top ideologue of the guerrilla movement, said the M-19 will continue its struggle "until there is an end to tortures and the monopolies do not control the national wealth."

In his proclamation from the underground, Dr Toledo explained the emergence of the M-19 in Colombia, indicating that "power can never be reached" through honest elections "so we decided to begin this struggle in favor of the people."

Toledo Plata, a former militant of ANAPO, has become one of the most wanted M-19 activists in Colombia and all America. His whereabouts continue to be a complete mystery.

"In its first action, the M-19 stole the sword of liberator Simon Bolivar as a symbol of the struggle for freedom and it will continue to hold it until an authentic democracy is established in Colombia," he added.

EL TIEMPO REVEALS IDENTITIES OF EMBASSY OCCUPIERS

PA192239 Paris AFP in Spanish 1722 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 19 Apr (AFP)--The newspaper EL TIEMPO today had a scoop on the identity of the 15 [as received] terrorists who have been occupying the Dominican Embassy here for the past 53 days. The report has coincided with the celebration, today, of the 10th anniversary of the creation of the 19 April Movement [M-19].

The morning newspaper explains that intense and patient research by its newsmen has permitted the establishment of the identities of the terrorists and points out that the mysterious Commander Uno is 32-year-old Rosemberg Pabon Pabon, better known as Pacho. Pabon has a bachelor's degree in social sciences.

According to EL TIEMPO, Pabon was born in Cali. His mother is living, he has three brothers and is married to teacher Lucelly Ramirez.

The hooded guerrilla who has participated in the 17 meetings with the government to negotiate the release of 20 hostages--18 of whom are diplomats--is Carmenza Cardona Londono, alias Norma Luz Stella. She is 1.5 meters tall, heavy-set, brunette, long dark hair, small waist, well-developed breasts, prominent hips, big and full eyebrows and a big mouth with thick lips.

Another guerrilla is Gladys Diaz Ospino de Amortegui Ramirez, alias Carmenza, who is a medical doctor. She entered the Dominican Embassy on 27 February as a special guest. She is married to Dr Guillermo Arturo Amortegui Ramirez.

Jorge Ivan Rojas Sanchez, alias El Negro, is another guerrilla. He is a mechanic. He will be tried in absentia by a court-martial. Other guerrillas are: Guillermo Elvecio Ruiz Gomez, who faces murder charges, and Maria Clemencia Sandoval Garcia, alias Susana or Martha, who is also an absent defendant in the court-martial against the M-19.

Engineering student Pompilio Aragon Nora, alias Pilo; Clelia Maria Garcia Menao, alias Mariela; law student Freddy Ramos, alias Jorge or Pinina; and Jose Yamel Riano, alias Manuel or Diego, who is in charge of M-19 finances, are other guerrillas at the Dominican Embassy.

The remaining guerrillas are: Luis Francisco Otero Cifuentes, Manuel Osvaldo Leyva Osorio, Antonio Navarro Wolff and Consuelo Yvonne Izquierdo.

EL TIEMPO publishes photographs of each of the guerrillas.

EL ESPACIO REPORTS GUERRILLAS' MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

PA181806 Paris AFP in Spanish 0246 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 17 Apr (AFP)--The newspaper EL ESPACIO reported today that the present standstill of the negotiations regarding the hostages in the Dominican Embassy here could be attributed to two cassettes. The newspaper said that these recordings might have allowed consultations between the guerrillas who took over the embassy and their imprisoned top leaders for the first time since 27 February.

According to the news item, the courier was the International Red Cross delegate, Armi Kobel [name as received]. This emissary, who had been authorized by the government to carry out therapeutic tasks in the embassy and to visit the imprisoned 19 April Movement leaders, delivered the first cassette from Commander Uno to the La Picota jail.

There the guerrilla command listened to a detailed report on the 16 meetings held up to now between the guerrillas and the government and learned of the present state of the negotiations.

According to EL ESPACIO, their answer probably was that the top leaders should be released and transferred to the Dominican Embassy, where they would discuss the final details of the ransom money for the hostages and the M-19 members' departure from the country.

The last two dialogues with the government took place on Monday and since then there has been tight secrecy regarding a future meeting of the parties.

EL ESPACIO also stated that military sources have reaffirmed the government's decision to avoid the use of force to clear the Dominican Embassy, where 18 diplomats and 2 journalists have remained captive for the past 51 days.

GOVERNMENT DELAYS PLEBISCITE PLANS, ACCEPTS DIALOGUE

PA191543 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Government Minister Carlos Feraud Blum has said the solution of the political problem should not only include the possibility of a constitutional reform but the need to have coordination and cooperation among all the government branches as the only way to enable the government's positive action. The reorganization of all the organs of the jurisdictional functions must also be included in the solution. [sentence as heard] The government minister made his comments during a news conference after the meeting held by the Ecuadorean president and the mediating commission made up of former Presidents Galo Plaza, Andres Cordoba and Gonzalo Cordero and Quito Cardinal Pablo Munoz Vega. The commission proposed a return to the bicameral legislative system as a solution to the conflict. The government minister said:

[Begin recording] The president has in no way ruled out a plebiscite. The government continues to favor the holding of the plebiscite. It has merely suspended the calling of a plebiscite until it receives a concrete formula for a solution which would make the holding of a plebiscite unnecessary. The president has accepted a dialogue. He is waiting for the formula that has been widely commented on. The government will study the formula as soon as it is received. This suspension of the call for a plebiscite must not delay the solution of the political problem. [end recording]

Legislators Discussing Formula

PA191545 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] There was intense dialogue yesterday among the legislators who are working for a specific formula that will establish a bicameral legislature to solve the political problem that is worrying the country. The meetings in the legislative palace will continue over the weekend to find a consensus on the constitutional reforms. The legislators have remained in touch with the members of the mediating commission which will convey to the president the legislature's reply.

During a meeting between the commission members and the leaders of the legislative blocs, the possibility of suspending the special period of legislative sessions that begins on Monday was brought up. This decision has to be made by the majority of the Chamber. It would be aimed at facilitating the drafting of the bill on constitutional reforms. At this point, the legislators are debating the composition of the future Senate. There are numerous proposals on how it should be composed.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS CONCEPTS IN GRANMA EDITORIAL

PA181547 Paris AFP in Spanish 0436 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Quito, 17 Apr (AFP)--The Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry has expressed its disagreement with the concepts contained in an editorial published on 14 April by GRANMA, official organ of the Communist Party of Cuba, in which it criticizes the right of asylum and the Andean Group.

The GRANMA editorial says the Andean Meeting in Lima resembled the mountain that labored hard to give birth to a mouse, or, in other words, that it put forth a great deal of rubbish about the right of asylum, the Vienna convention and other such things.

Expressing his disagreement with the concepts contained in the editorial, the under secretary for political affairs of the Foreign Ministry said those concepts seem to impose unacceptable limitations on the fundamental principles of international law regarding the right of asylum, the protection of human rights and actions of a humanitarian nature underaken by nations like the Andean Pact members countries within a climate of mutual respect.

The official restated Ecuador's unshakeable position of defending those principles and stressed that the Ecuadorean Government will continue to take action, be it directly or through the Andean Council or other international bodies, in every case requiring reasonable solutions to matters affecting human rights and international solidarity.

PCE FAULTS PROCEDURE FOR ESTABLISHING STATE BODIES

PA142102 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Guayaquil--The Communist Party of Ecuador [PCE] has described the setting in motion of important bodies like the Tribunal of Constitutional Guarantees and the National Development Council without the full number of members as established in the Constitution as ridiculous, a violation of the supreme law of the republic and a veritable exclusion of the representatives of the workers and the universities.

A PCE press bulletin states that on 8 April the tribunal of constitutional guarantees was established with only 6 of the required 11 members. The tribunal was constituted without any effort to appoint the workers' representatives.

According to the bulletin, the political crisis under which this high-level state organization has been installed is a maneuver incompatible with the tribunal's important goal of guaranteeing enforcement of the Constitution, the duty assigned to it by that fundamental charter.

The bulletin adds that the national development council was also organized without the full number of members and, once again, without making any effort to appoint the representatives of the workers and of the universities.

GUERRILLA GROUP BRIEFLY SEIZES COLOMBIAN CONSULATE

PA182358 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Four hooded men who identified themselves as members of the 18 October Movement Astra Revolutionary Action Command [Movimiento 18 de Octubre Comando de Accion Revolucionaria Astra--M18-x] broke into the Colombian Consulate in Quito this afternoon. The hooded men, who expressed solidarity with the 19 April Movement which is currently occupying the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, took over the consulate and delivered a statement to the Colombian consul demanding that he publish it in the local press. The M18-s broke into the consulate just before 1700 when there were 14 persons inside, including employees and patrons.

Our source, who was there on business and whose identity we will not reveal, said that the hooded men forced them to remain inside the office for 15 minutes while they fled. The emblem they left is green and red and belongs to the movement.

Colombian Ambassador Luis Gonzalez Barros admitted that four persons had occupied the consulate but said they were not carrying weapons at the time of the attack.

FIRST SECRETARY OF EMBASSY IN CUBA LEAVES FOR HAVANA

PY181651 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] (Jorge Pozo Bernales), first secretary of the Peruvian Embassy in Cuba, returned to Havana yesterday after holding talks at the Foreign Ministry in connection with the Cuban refugees. Although (Pozo Bernales) made no statements, it has been reported that he returned to Havana carrying precise instructions from Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia. As he did last Monday when he returned from Havana, (Pozo Bernales) merely indicated to reporters that he had nothing to say.

GOVERNMENT SILENT ON REPORT OF MINISTER AMONG REFUGEES

PA200437 Paris AFP in Spanish 0343 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Havana, 19 Apr (AFP)--The Peruvian Embassy in Havana today refused to confirm the rumors from Madrid to the effect that Cuban Transportation Minister Guillermo Garcia is among the refugees still at the Peruvian Embassy. We have no knowledge that the minister in question is among the refugees, acting Peruvian Charge d'Affaires Armando Lecaros told AFP.

FOREIGN MINISTER WELCOMES CUBAN REFUGEES

PY182221 Paris AFP in Spanish 1834 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Lima, 18 Apr (AFP)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia this morning expressed his satisfaction at the arrival of the first group of refugees in this capital and announced that refugees will continue to arrive until the quota of 1,000 set by Peru is fulfilled.

In a brief statement to more than 100 national and foreign journalists, he said that between 100 and 200 refugees will arrive today. In reply to a question, he said that 99 persons have arrived, and that they apparently make up 24 families. He added: "They are all in very good health, from what I could see in their faces when they left the plane."

After pointing out that most refugees come in family groups, he said that upon arriving in Costa Rica they decide to which country they want to go. He said: "In our case, we interviewed them and picked them with their consent."

He reported that there are now less than 3,000 Cuban refugees still wating at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana for the appropriate time to voluntarily leave Cuba. He noted that groups of refugees are being taken to Costa Rica because it is easier to take them to San Jose. From there they will be taken to those countries that will receive them. He said: "Costa Rica will be the distribution center for the Cubans who are leaving Havana."

REFUGEES EXPLAIN DESIRE TO LEAVE CUBA

PY202131 Paris AFP in Spanish 0534 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 18 Apr (AFP)--A survey published here today revealed that even though they acknowledge that in Cuba there is work, education and health for everyone, the refugees at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana want to leave the country because they either disagree with the "system" or because they have relatives abroad.

The morning daily CORREO today published a number of interviews by its special correspondent in Havana, Daniel Cumpa-Leon, who has talked with persons who have been authorized by the Cuban Government to leave the country and have been provided with the documents necessary to do so.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES CHARGES MADE BY GRANMA

PA201735 Paris AFP in Spanish 1702 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Lima, 20 Apr (AFP)--A high-ranking spokesman of the Foreign Ministry has rejected charged made by the newspaper GRANMA yesterday against Arturo Garcia y Garcia, Peruvian foreign minister.

An item entitled "Brazenness of the Peruvian Foreign Minister," published by the newspaper yesterday, criticized the Peruvian foreign minister for attending the welcome offered the first refugees arriving 2 days ago in Lima and for having refused political refugees asylum during the military coup against President Salvador Allende when he was ambassador in Chile.

The Foreign Ministry source pointed out that on that occasion, the present Foreign Ministry gave refuge to many political figures of that nation, including several ministers of the Popular Unity regime.

GRANMA has tried to create a false image of the Peruvian foreign minister, since the newspaper cannot be ignorant of these facts and even less dismiss the fact that, at the request of Cuban Ambassador to Chile Mario Garcia Inchaustegui, Foreign Minister Garcia had personally accompanied all the Cuban personnel who were in Chile to the door of the plane, the spokesman added. This happened on 12 September 1973 to guarantee the security and integrity of the personnel who, under the circumstances, were threatened, he concluded.

FINANCE MINISTER LEAVES FOR SOVIET UNION

PY210125 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0056 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Lima, 20 Apr (LATIN)--Peruvian Economy and Finance Minister Javier Silva Ruete has left for the Soviet Union, where he will make the final arrangements for a loan to finance the Olmos hydroelectric project in northern Peru.

In a press conference he held before leaving, Silva Ruete reported that the overall investment required by the project is $1 billion, $700 million of which will be invested during the first stage. He indicated that Peru believes that the initial phase will last from 3-4 years and that the project will be completed in a decade. He said that Peru has asked the Soviet Union for part of the $700 million needed for the first phase, but he did not specify the amount.

The minister added that other countries, which he did not name, believe that the project is very important for Peru's agroindustrial development and have promised their support. The hydroelectric project will be built in Chiclayo, in a place called Olmos, 850 km north of Lima.

The feasibility studies have taken approximately 8 years, having been launched during the administration of the late Gen Juan Velasco Alvarado.

IMF OFFERS $32 MILLION FOR 1980-81 FINANCIAL PROGRAM

PA190223 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Panama has entered into an agreement with the IMF which has placed at its disposal $82 million in support of the 1980-1981 financial program.

Fund officials said cooperation was being extended to Panama, which after several years of serious difficulties is beginning to reap the product of efforts to normalize the nation's economic situation.

They added that through that effort, the deficit levels have been reduced, as well as the external debt in relation to the (GNP). Private investments are picking up and the growth rate has increased.

It was added that notwithstanding this progress, there are still pressures bearing on the balance of payments situation, and additional efforts are required to reach satisfactory employment and production levels. For this reason, the IMF will continue its assistance to Panama.

MEMBERS OF CUBAN COMMUNITY APPEAL TO U.S. GOVERNMENT

PA192248 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 19 Apr 80 p 30

[Statement issued by members of Cuban community in Panama on 14 April 1980]

[Text] WE the undersigned, members of the Cuban community in Panama who participated in the dialogue with the Government of the Republic of Cuba in Havana in December 1978 to seek the release of persons held prisoner for crimes against the security of the state and to bring about the reunification of Cuban families:

CONSIDERING that since the aforementioned dialogue the Cuban Government has been complying with the agreements reached during its course, having released over 3,600 prisoners and having authorized these and other persons imprisoned for the same purpose to leave the country, along with their families, and has also permitted members of the Cuban community of various countries to visit Cuba, which made it possible for over 100,000 Cubans to visit their country and the relatives and friends who reside there;

CONSIDERING that given the delay with which the U.S. Government has been granting visas to the aforementioned prisoners, former prisoners, their relatives and other persons who have requested visas to travel to that country, a considerable number of persons in Cuba are awaiting the opportunity to obtain said visas in order to join their relatives residing in the United States;

AND TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

1. The unfortunate incidents which have occurred in the past few months at the embassies of Venezuela and Peru in Havana, where some persons have forcibly entered the embassies as a means of procuring entry into those countries, which has caused a lamentable loss of human lives, a loss that could have been avoided by logical behavior that would discourage such practices and encourage such persons to submit their applications and wait a reasonable period of time for the corresponding visas to be granted.

These events led the Cuban Government to permit free access to the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, after which some 6,000 persons entered the area and, given the small size of the area, are practically piled on top of each other while awaiting visas to enter any country, particularly the United States, where most of them have relatives.

2. The Government of Cuba has officially expressed its willingness to permit anyone who wishes to do so to leave the country, thereby promoting the process of reunification of the Cuban families. It has expanded on the agreements reached in the dialogue in this regard, because it has set no limits.

WE REQUEST that the U.S. Government, in implementation of its human rights policy, as well as other governments which would like to demonstrate their good will, permit the Cubans who are at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana to enter their respective countries, by officially and publically stating, as soon as possible, the quota or number that they can receive, thereby contributing to a prompt solution to this sorrowful and delicate situation. Moreover, to avoid similar situations, the necessary mechanisms should be established in order that in the future their representatives in Havana may process requested visas without interposing unnecessary obstacles that could encourage this kind of deplorable conflict which does not contribute to the maintenance of the relations that should exist among civilized persons and countries.

Respectfully and with the certainty that with God's help this appeal will be duly considered, we are:

[Signed] Enrique Puentes, Sotero Pundora, Jose M. Rodriguez, 19 Apr 80.

CULTURAL WORKERS REJECT U.S. MILITARY MANEUVERS

PA191428 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] The Cultural Workers Front has charged in this capital that the upcoming U.S. military maneuvers in the Caribbean are directed against Cuba, Nicaragua and the Salvadoran revolutionaries.

In a communiqye released today, the Cultural Workers Front said that those exercises coincide with provocations against Cuba at the Peruvian and Venezuelan embassies in Havana, events which have been distorted by a large-scale propaganda campaign launched by the United States.

The communique adds that the military deployment and the propaganda campaign are designed to distract public attention from U.S. interventionist maneuvers in Central America, particularly El Salvador, a country in which the revolutionary struggle has acquired extraordinary impetus.

The Panamanian cultural workers expressed their solidarity with the Cuban revolutionary government in defense of its sovereignty and noted the great parade that the Cuban people will stage tomorrow.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO URGES CUBA TO END SUSPENSION OF AIRLIFT

PA182301 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2156 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Statements by President Rodrigo Carazo in Nuevo Arenal regarding suspension of air-bridge of evacuation of Cubans from Peruvian Embassy in Havana--presumably live]

[Text] I take advantage of the opportunity offered me by Radio Reloj to officially inform the Costa Rican people that at the last moment, as the last airplane was bringing 188 (?refugees from) Cuba, we were told that the Cuban Government would not allow a single other refugee to come to Costa Rica.

I have emphatically stated for some time that our position is that of keeping the door open for refugees in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana to obtain their freedom through Costa Rica.

I urge the Havana government not to let minor and circumstantial political matters stand in the way of this effort being carried out by the free people of America to allow people to have the freedom to choose their own paths.

I do not believe there can be any political motivations that could lead a government to close the doors of freedom to those who, seeking it, have resorted to the unconventional step of crowding together, in numbers close to 11,000, in the small territory of the embassy of an American country in Havana.

I urge the Cuban Government to allow the people who are in that embassy to come to Costa Rica, go directly to whatever country they desire and obtain the freedom they desire without any obstacles.

I believe that we men can settle our political differences as long as we can face each other on equal terms. But the people who are crushed together in a small space such as an embassy, have no means of defense against the political power of the government which closes its doors to them at any time.

I urge the Cuban Government, without any consideration other than that of freedom for everyone, to permit those refugees to come to Costa Rica. We do not care whether or not they come here directly. The important thing is for them to go to whatever country they wish, for them to be given a chance. The important thing under the present circumstances is that no obstacle be erected because of propaganda interests or of the problem of prestige. The political interests of a group in government or the political efforts of a nation do not count in the face of men who want freedom.

Let it be clearly known that freedom is an aspiration which multiplies and grows vigorously. No one can repress it because freedom has no limit in men's aspirations, just as air has no limit as regards the physical need of bodies. Freedom is vital to the soul and souls which seek freedom cannot in any way be repressed. They cannot in any way be restricted and anyone who tries to do this will only manage to stimulate greater desire for freedom.

I urge the Havana government to allow the refugees in the Peruvian Embassy to leave, realizing that as they gain their freedom the bases for respect of human rights will be established.

I urge the Havana government not to attempt to use circumstances to justify [its actions] in what is a fundamental and vital problem, that it not use pretexts to prevent our making room for those who seek freedom.

They will always have freedom here. If Cuba does not want the refugees to come to Costa Rica, [I urge it] to allow them to go somewhere else, but that it not seek to restrict them forever with regard to what represents the sublime, highest aspiration of mankind--the aspiration to be free.

Official Request to Cuba

PA202101 Paris AFP in Spanish 2033 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] San Jose, 20 Apr (AFP)--The Costa Rican Government officially asked the Cuban Government today to reestablish tonight the airlift between Havana and San Jose in order to evacuate the Cuban refugees in the Peruvian Embassy, Carlos Aguilar, Cabinet chief at the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry, announced here.

BREAK OF CONSULAR RELATIONS WITH CUBA RUMORED

PA201353 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Costa Rica may break off consular relations with Cuba. Reliable reports state that the Costa Rican Government is considering the possibility of breaking off consular relations with Cuba in the wake of the Fidel Castro government's decision to eliminate the shuttle to Costa Rica for evacuating Cuban refugees from the Peruvian Embassy.

Up to this time, Costa Rica has only maintained relations at consular level and has not had diplomatic relations with the Castro regime.

According to the report, our country's government may end consular relations with Cuba as a consequence of the Cuban decision of suspending the departure of refugees to Costa Rica. However, this decision has not yet been made. President Carazo and Foreign Minister Calderon Fournier are considering this possibility. However, no official decision has been made yet nor has the report been confirmed officially.

It was learned from a reliable source that the break of consular relations with Cuba would depend on negotiations or conversations that may be established with the Havana government regarding the possibility of keeping the shuttle to Costa Rica going.

Recall of Consul

PA201633 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1548 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Havana, 20 Apr--Costa Rican Consul General in Cuba Oscar Vargas Bello left for San Jose on Sunday. He was recalled by his government. Vargas Bello left his home on Friday afternoon and went to the Spanish Embassy where he remained until the moment of his departure. Both the act of leaving the Costa Rican Consulate and his trip home were ordered by the government of President Rodrigo Carazo Odio.

It is now known if the departure of the consul general is connected with a break of relations, which were only maintained at the consular level, but Vargas Bello left accompanied by his wife and daughter.

On Thursday morning, the day the last shuttle between Havana and San Jose was made, a confrontation took place at the airport between Cuban Vice Minister of Foreign Relations Ricardo Alarcon and Carlos Aguilar, head of the Costa Rican chancellery.

Thus there is a new belligerent front between Cuba and another Latin American country, although this bridge in Cuban-Costa Rican relations had almost been broken when Havana decided to suspend the shuttle flights to Costa Rica.

CONSUL DENIES REPORTED ATTACK ON HIS LIFE

PA2C1634 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Costa Rican Consul General in Cuba Oscar Vargas Bello denied in Havana that he had been the victim of an attack as was reported by some foreign news agencies. It was also confirmed that Vargas Bello and his relatives are in good health and he is carrying out his normal activities as diplomat.

EL SALVADOR

MINISTER ANNOUNCES OPENING OF 6,500 JOBS

PA201728 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 18 Apr 80 pp 5, 29

[Excerpt] More than 30 million colones will be invested in the program developed by the Public Works Ministry to create 6,500 jobs. Some 1,270 already exist. This was announced by Minister Jorge Alberto Morales Guillen, who added that the program costs will include the payment of salaries and purchase of the projects that will be executed across the nation.

The official explained that the program is a result of the joint efforts of the Salvadoran Government and assistance granted by the Agency for International Development and seeks to benefit the humblest strata.

"With the 6,500 job openings, which will be created within the next 30 days, the unemployment due to the nation's situation will decrease and the situation itself will improve gradually," stated Morales Guillen.

He added that once these job openings come into existence and are occupied by their incumbents, the personnel of the Public Works Ministry and its offices at national level will be increased, reaching a total of 23,500 positions. "The new positions will mean an expenditure of 2 million colones a month," he explained.

DUARTE PREDICTS NORMALIZATION OF FOREIGN RESERVES

PA182332 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 18 Apr 80 pp 4, 9

[Excerpt] Jose Napoleon Duarte, engineer and member of the government junta in charge of the economy, said yesterday that the foreign exchange market will be normalized within a matter of days, since the Central Reserve Bank expects to receive the equivalent of the sale of 1 million quintals of coffee.

The country has been afflicted with a weak foreign reserve situation. However, there is no problem with currency or with the balance of payments, Duarte said.

The problem which had caused a drop in the cycle is that in the past our exports were paid for in advance. In other words, a deposit was required. However, for reasons known to all, coffee began to be sold in January, February and March, [presumably without deposit] and since payments are made after delivery, it will not be necessary to wait for the foreign exchange to come in and there may be a delay of from 20 to 30 days, because 1 million quintals of coffee have been sold.

In other words, one-third of the 1979-1980 harvest has been sold, but we are also selling coffee from the previous harvests which was being stored in Europe and the United States. We must note, he said, that the foreign exchange resulting from the sale of the previous harvests has already been spent.

Moreover, it is necessary to act with great caution, he said, to avoid distorting prices on the market. Therefore, it is believed that the level of foreign exchange will be restored gradually within a short period of time. Moreover, loans in dollars are being negotiated with the Central American Bank of Economic Integration and with various international funds such as the International Development Bank and the IBRD.

TEACHERS HOLD RALLY TO REINFORCE DEMANDS

PA192109 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1302 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] The National Association of Salvadoran Teachers held a rally yesterday morning in Dignidad Nacional Plaza at the Education Ministry. The meeting, scheduled for 0900, was held to express support for all sectors of that ministry which are fighting for ministry compliance with a program of demands presented to education authorities.

WIDESPREAD VIOLENCE REPORTED THROUGHOUT COUNTRY 17, 18 APR

PA190306 Paris AFP in Spanish 2305 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 18 Apr (AFP)--Political violence has continued to cause bloodshed on Salvadoran soil, where over 60 persons have been killed in the past 3 days, it was reported today.

According to official reports, there were 24 violent deaths in various parts of the nation between Thursday afternoon and Friday morning.

Among the most recent victims of violence in El Salvador is Rodolfo Chamorro, the mayor of Quezaltepeque, 28 km north of this city, who was killed last night by a group of unidentified persons. Chamorro was a member of the leftist Nationalist Democratic Union. His assailants looked like peasants, it was reported.

Also on Thursday afternoon, according to an army report, three National Guardsmen and four guerrillas died during a clash in the suburbs of San Vicente, 55 km to the east of San Salvador. Also in San Vicente, states the army report, five leftist guerrillas were killed today by military troops in another confrontation. The other armed clash, between military patrols and members of the 28 February Peoples League, occurred in Villa Victoria, Cabanas Department, in northern El Salvador. Three rebels died, the report states.

In addition, a bulletin of the armed forces press committee states that five persons--a married couple and their three children--were killed in the suburbs of Zacatecoluca by a member of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc during an attempt to attack and seize a rural town. This incident caused commotion in all of southern El Salvador, the military note states.

Meanwhile, LA PRENSA GRAFICA states in today's editorial that well-known Venezuelan terrorist Carlos Ilich Ramirez may be in El Salvador. The newspaper does not give its source, but it comments that the Salvadoran guerrilla groups appear to be advised by Carlos in their subversive activities. The version has not gained strength at the moment and many circles have considered it speculative.

The wave of political violence that is shaking El Salvador appears to have moved to the interior in the past few days, where armed clashes between the guerrillas and the army are systematically repeated, while the capital appears to be slowly returning to normal.

UNIDENTIFIED PLANES STRAFE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

PA182033 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1820 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] We are repeating a news report that is important to you. Unidentified planes flew over and strafed the installations of the National University today at approximately 1100 [1700 GMT].

The foregoing information was provided by official sources who added that immediately after the incident was reported, several air force planes took off in an attempt to determine where the airplanes came from and, if possible, how to locate them.

We will provide more information later about this incident, which has caused great alarm among the students and residents of the area.

TWO BOMBS EXPLODE IN UNIVERSITY 19 APR

PA192332 Buenos Aires Latin in Spanish 2024 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Apr (LATIN)--Two bombs exploded this morning in the Economy School of the University of San Salvador, causing a fire which gutted two schoolrooms and one storeroom, according to the authorities. The two explosions were followed by dense columns of smoke and caused panic in the university where some 20,000 students were in class.

The university also houses antigovernment organizations, including the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses, which is composed of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc, the United Popular Action Front, the 28 February Peoples Leagues and Nationalist Democratic Union. The fire caused by the explosions destroyed furniture, files, documents and teaching materials, according to an Economy School spokesman. There were no reports of any victims.

LP-28 LEADERS 'KIDNAPPED' BY ARMY TROOPS

PA200341 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Troops of El Salvador's military-Christian Democratic regime have kidnapped Amelia Noemi (Ostorga) and (Tadis) Aldana, leaders of the 28 February Peoples Leagues [LP-28[in the eastern part of the country. Denouncing the incident, the LP-28 asked the junta to release the female leaders immediately and halt the repression of the Salvadoran people.

LA CRONICA'S INSTALLATIONS BLOWN UP 18 APR

PA181530 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1510 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Early today several unidentified individuals blew up the installations of the opposition newspaper LA CRONICA. This is the third time in 3 years that the paper's installations have been blown up. On the two previous occasions, the paper's offices were burned by elements opposed to the paper's line.

Chief Editor Jaime Suarez Quemain has told this agency that "the company's accountant has estimated the damages at about $16,000."

According to Suarez, the most damage had been done to the furniture, windows and walls, while the machinery had not been heavily damaged.

"We expect to be back in circulation today." Suarez added. Napoleon Gonzalez, the paper's owner, is abroad.

At least three other bombs exploded this morning in the Salvadoran capital, but is is not yet known what damage they have caused.

Paper Blames Government

PA201501 San Salvador LA CRONICA DEL PUEBLO in Spanish 18 Apr 80 p 4

[Excerpt] Once again, the eternal enemies of the people have attacked LA CRONICA.

Today at 0320, the installations of the newspaper were violently shaken by a powerful bomb that caused great damage to the building and machinery.

It is unnecessary to ask who the perpetrators of the criminal act were because the people know very well who they were: the same people who assassinated Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero; the same people who during the days of the genocide General Romero set fire to LA CRONICA last year; the same people who want to make the people all think alike and are irritated by all attempts to think, express oneself or act in a way that does not totally agree with the government; and the same people who have bathed the streets and avenues of our country in blood.

Government is increasingly becoming absolute and smites the citizen who at any moment can become its next victim. Death is becoming increasingly frequent. The city has become a guarded alley and traveling through it on any road between your home and work can be considered a dangerous activity that could lead to death after having been tortured and left with your eyes hanging out of their sockets. Repression has reached such uncommon levels that in our poor and sad nation, the mere act of living can become a grave crime.

It is against this background of terror that we must place this new attack against a voice that relentessly remains at the service of truth, justice and liberty.

What the fascist forces will never understand is that the voice of the people cannot be silenced. It has never been extinguished anywhere on the globe, not even in the times of Nazi Germany or in Stalinist Russia. A good example of this is our country, where voices can be silenced--and some are--but newspapers cannot silence the voices of their surroundings. They reflect what is happening here.

SEIZED DOCUMENTS REVEAL STUDENT PLANS FOR ACTION

PA202239 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 18 Apr 80 p 2

[Excerpt] A number of actions such as student strikes and the occupation of institutes and other official and private education centers had been planned by the leaders of the Movement of Revolutionary High School Students, Revolutionary Action of High School Students, Salvadoran Revolutionary Student Brigades, Association of Secondary School Students and NLP [not further identified] according to documents seized at the "Gen Francisco Menendez" National Institute, the National Guard reported yesterday afternoon.

A spokesman of this organization's leadership said that the occupation of the "Gen Francisco Morazan" National Institute yesterday afternoon for several hours, and the holding of students and teachers, was part of the operations planned during a meeting held by the student organizations on 22 March at the Menendez Institute.

An analysis of the documents seized at dawn the day before yesterday by the guard and other security corps, it was reported, have given clues to the action agreed to at the meeting, which was attended by delegations from government institutes and schools, colleges and other private schools of San Salvador. The guard reported that the minutes of the meeting contain evidence of who attended and the channels used by the organizations which occupied the Menendez Institute to summon the meeting.

CORRDINATING BOARD DENOUNCES U.S. 'EXTERMINATION' PLOT

PA181359 Paris AFP in Spanish 0414 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Mexico City, 17 Apr (AFP)--Facundo Guardado, of the Popular Revolutionary Bloc; Mario Aguinada Carranza, of the National Democratic Union; Alfredo Parada, of the 28 February Peoples Leagues; and Alberto Ramos, of the United Popular Action Front, who are members of a delegation sent by the Revolutionary Corrdinating Board of the Masses to several European and Latin American countries, today charged here that the military junta of El Salvador and the United States have conceived a plan to exterminate more than 300,000 Salvadorans and that the plan, reportedly, is already being implemented in that Central American country.

According to them, the extermination plan is a result of a concept held by the U.S. State Department which, they claim, was expressed by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to the secretary of the Labor Party of the Netherlands in the following terms: El Salvador is a train going at more than 200 km per hour. If we get in front of it, it will destroy us. Therefore, to stop it we have to blow it up [dinamitarlo], the members of the delegation said during a news conference today.

They noted that they have received the support of political parties--some of them in the government--in Finland, Sweden, Denmark, the FRG, Belgium and Italy, countries they visited during their tour through Europe.

They also charged that some of the 5,000 mercenaries being trained in Guatemala have begun entering Salvadoran territory. The objective of these mercenaries in El Salvador is to carry out the extermination plan. Their actions, which reportedly will be backed by members of the regular army, reportedly will have a clandestine framework.

The members of the Coordinating Board said in spite of the repression, the victory of the popular forces is at hand because the unity of all opposition forces has been achieved through the Revolutionary Democratic Front.

REVOLUTIONARY DEMOCRATIC FRONT NOMINATES NEW PRESIDENT

PA200424 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE 19 Apr 80 p 1, 2

[Text] "This event is another sign of the maturity of the forces that compose the front. These forces, setting aside sectarianism, intolerance, dogmatism and real but secondary differences, are uniting around a common project where the two great currents, the revolutionary and the democratic, merge." This statement was made yesterday by Enrique Alvarez Cordoba, who has been nominated president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], an event that EL INDEPENDIENTE reported and celebrated. The ceremony took place yesterday at 1050 in the auditorium of the Law School of the University of El Salvador.

At 1050, the master of ceremonies of this important political event announced the arrival of the National Executive Council of the new group composed of the popular masses. The approximately 5,000 persons who completely filled the auditorium lifted their left fists as a revolutionary greeting and then broke into applause and watchwords.

Juan Chacon of the Popular Revolutionary Bloc; Juan Jose Martell of the Social Christian Peoples Movement (MPSC), formerly known as the Christian Democracy's Sector of Popular Tendency; Leoncio Pichente of the 28 February Peoples Leagues; Manuel Franco of the Nationalist Democratic Union; Jose Luis Buitrago of the National Revolutionary Movement; Saul Villalta of the United Popular Action Front (FAPU) and Enrigue Alvarez Cordoba of the Independent Movement of Professionals and technicians of El Salvador entered through the main door of the auditorium and went to the platform from where they were to preside over the solemn event.

"Our national flag, with its blue and white colors, is braver and more honorable when it is hoisted by the people...the sacred notes of our national anthem are stronger and more sacred in the lips of those who want liberty. For this reason, companeros, we are going to salute those symbols of the fatherland we are glorifying at the level of greatness and honor with our blood and our ideals...these symbols do not belong to the dominant class. They are not the exclusive property of the oligarchs and their henchmen... these symbols belong to the people." These statements were made by the master of ceremonies. Immediately thereafter the notes of the national anthem were heard. "Let us proudly greet the fatherland," all those present said.

When the notes that resulted from Canas' inspiration were concluded at 1105, two green helicopters of the armed forces flew over the university campus seveal times. Two minutes later, the noise of two combat planes was heard, only to be silenced by the shouting of revolutionary watchwords that filled the room. At 1106, one of the members of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses who was on watch at one of the windows of the auditorium told the master of ceremonies: "The enemy is trying to get inside the university...they have surrounded us and they are shooting...." There was some nervous unrest among those present, but the person who until that moment had been managing organizational matters shouted: "No one move. Remain calm. We are safe here." Immediately thereafter, the event was formally opened. It was announced that "Companero Enrique Alvarez Cordoba, president of the Executive Council of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, will speak."

Following the opening speech, Mr Alvarez Cordoba moderated the speeches that followed.

GUATEMALA

CUBAN ATTACKS ON REFUGEES CALLED 'TRIVIAL, FALSE'

PA190135 Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTROAMERICA in Spanish 8 Apr 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Ten Thousand Slaps to the Face of Castroism"]

[Text] The reasons that the government of Fidel Castro has given at the international level as an explanation and--according to it--as a justification for the world scandal which is the presence of 10,000 persons who sought asylum at the Peruvian Embassy in order to abandon the country, are trivial, false and make the regime look a little ridiculous.

The Castroist government says that those who sought asylum at the Peruvian Embassy are vagrants, people who do not want to work, fools, antisocialists, criminals and trash.

When a person arrives at a certain country as an exile, he must face a new environment which, as friendly as it may seem, will always be foreign to him. He will be forced to work maybe double what he would in his country of origin in order to survive. Consequently, it is difficult to believe that a person who makes a desperate attempt to seek asylum, gets it and arrives in a country where he will have to work very hard, is a vagrant.

It is possible that some of the people who sought asylum in Havana do not want to work to support a police and oppressive state such as Fidel Castro's, but their desire to work in freedom is seen in their desire to go to another country as exiles and seek work there.

The Cuban Government, through the official newspaper GRANMA, also said that the 10,000 persons at the Peruvian Embassy are criminals. This has been said at the Foreign Ministry level in Lima and Caracas that even if this is true, it would reveal that Castroism has failed because it would be anomalous for such a large number of persons to be criminals and not be tried by courts in any given country at any given time.

The fact that the Cuban Government says that they are "antisocialists" may reflect the truth better and this also demonstrates the disaster of Castroism. These people are "anti-socialists," meaning that they are against the "socialism" they know and of which they have been victims, the "Castroist socialism."

Regarding the qualifier "fools" that the Castro government uses in GRANMA to refer to the refugees at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, one must ask: Who is calling whom a fool? In replying to this one must ask: Can a person be described as a "fool" because he is looking for his freedom?

In commenting on this matter with the director of this newspaper, REUTER correspondent Antonio Edelman Monzon emphatically said: On the contrary, the search for freedom is an expression of intelligence, of the human being who becomes aware of his dignity and of the rights that he has as a person. We comment here that Fidel Castro and the members of his government should be the ones called "fools" for using such insubstantial and baseless justifications.

The collapse of Castroism, which is already in sight, will tell who are truly the fools: those who established an oppressive regime in Cuba or those Cubans who clearly saw their situation and took the steps, even though running very dangerous risks, to obtain their freedom by fleeing Castroism.

NUMBER OF SALVADORAN REFUGEES CREATES PROBLEMS

PA202329 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Salvadoran refugees continue arriving in Guatemala, desperate because of the civil war in their country. The border customs posts are confronting serious problems due to the constant influx of Salvadoran refugees seeking protection in Guatemala as a result of the civil war in that country, our reporters have been told.

The number of families coming in is reportedly high. Most of them are peasants fleeing from the raids that both the government and the leftist groups have been carrying out in the rural areas.

LOW TURNOUT REPORTED FOR ELECTIONS: VOTING PEACEFUL

PA210259 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0148 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 20 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--An accentuated absenteeism characterized elections held today in 280 of Guatemala's smaller municipalities to elect city governments for the next 4 years.

After the 1,800 voting booths closed tonight, the elections tribunal reported that the elections had taken place peacefully, without incident.

Seven political parties--two progovernment, two known to be of the opposition and three recently registered parties--presented candidates, in what was basically an effort to gauge their electoral support with an eye toward the 1982 presidential elections.

The elections were witnessed by a special OAS committee of observers, made up of Rodolfo Piza Escalante, Costa Rican ambassador to the United Nations; Mario Lopez Escobar, Paraguayan ambassador to the OAS, and Humberto Vaca Gonzalez, director of the newspaper EL COMERCIO of Ecuador.

Electorial authorities qualified 1 million citizens to go to the polls today, but the first reports indicate that the number of voters was rather slight.

Leaders of the center rightist government coalition, made up of the Revolutionary Party and the Institutional Democratic Party (PR-PID) appeared certain of victory tonight, although the opposition, the anticommunist National Liberation Movement (MLN) and the Christian Democratic Party (DC) warned that they will resist any attempted fraud by the government parties designed to rob them of victory.

The electoral tribunal indicated that the results of the voting will be announced tomorrow.

HONDURAS

VOTING PROCEEDS CALMLY THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

PA210158 Paris AFP in Spanish 2216 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 20 Apr (AFP)--In a predominantly calm atmosphere, thousands of Hondurans today formed lines at polling places in the capital and throughout the country to cast their votes to elect a national constituent assembly.

Hundreds of buses and trucks travelled through Tegucigalpa calmly carrying vogers to the polls, adorned with the banners of the parties that are participating in the elections: the National, Liberal and Innovation and Unity parties.

The army is discreetly on guard throughout the city, at bridges and highways, but as of a few hours before the polls closed, there had been only minor incidents in different parts of the country.

The most significant problems so far had been the 2-hour delay in opening some voting tables and the exclusion of thousands of citizens from the electoral lists.

In the small town of Santa Lucia alone, located some 20 km from Tegucigalpa, 1,300 persons were excluded because of alleged registration problems, according to Juan Ramon Garcia, president of the local electoral tribunal.

This morning those who had been excluded were forming lines outside the tribunal offices to have their status corrected or to receive certificates that they were not authorized to vote.

In Tegucigalpa the police had to intervene to disperse a group of demonstrators who were complaining to the local tribunal.

Voting is expected to close at 1700 [2400 GMT] and although in general everything was proceeding calmly, some observers do not rule out the possibility that there may be outbreaks of violence if those who were excluded continue to protest.

LIBERAL PARTY ANNOUNCES VICTORY; NO OFFICIAL FIGURES IN

PA210221 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0110 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 20 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The traditional Liberal Party of Honduras [PLH] announced tonight its resounding victory in the elections held today for a national constituent assembly. Carlos Montoya, candidate for deputy from the Francisco Morazan Department, seat of the country's capital, made the announcement.

"We have won. The people have given their support to the PLH and more than 80 percent of the people registered in the national census have cast their votes." According to him, more than 90,000 people voted in Tegucigalpa while in Francisco Morazan Department the PLH had a 2 to 1 lead over the traditional National Party of Honduras. He also said that "youths have given their support to the PLH because they have realized that this is the party of democratic and honest revolution."

Montoya added that "I am announcing this before any official figures are announced because we Liberals have done a great job mobilizing our copartisans and becoming more conscientious."

Regarding certain irregularities reported throughout the day, such as names missing from lists, omission of last names, confusions stemming from names common to both sexes and delayed delivery of polls, he commented that "those irregularities concerned procedure and affected all groups participating in the election equally."

According to him, the reports received from PLH leaders throughout the country are "more than optimistic and also indicate that everything has taken place normally."

To conclude, he said that the people will be given "the government they deserve. We Liberals want social justice within a climate of freedom, progress and respect. We will make a government of national conciliation."

NICARAGUA

JUNTA ANNOUNCES CHAMORRO'S RESIGNATION

PA192057 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has announced the resignation of Companera Violeta Barrios de Chamorro for health reasons. The junta has said that her withdrawal is deeply regretted. The government junta and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate will visit her home at noon to express their recognition of her work and to fraternally say good-bye to her.

In her resignation letter, Mrs Chamorro said she hopes that her decision will not affect the march of the revolutionary process. My health is really precarious. I feel very tired both physically and mentally, she said in her resignation.

Government junta member Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado made the announcement during a news conference. [begin Ramirez recording] Companera Violeta Barrios de Chamorro has presented her resignation as member of the National Reconstruction Government junta. A copy of the resignation has been issued to the newsmen. I will read the official document of the government junta referring to this resignation:

The National Reconstruction Government junta deeply regrets the resignation of Companera Violeta B. de Chamorro. Throughout these first months of the consolidation and advance of our revolutionary process, her presence and participation as a member of this government have enriched the decisions adopted and have strengthened the policy of deep changes which the Sandinist revolution has been carrying out.

Our people will not forget that in the difficult moments before the overthrow of the dictatorship when the imperialist maneuvers tried to prevent a Sandinist victory, Violeta's voice was one of those that firmly rose up to oppose those maneuvers. In this way, she confirmed her patriotism and her desire to participate in the construction of a truly free Nicaragua, principles for which her husband, Dr Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, fought and died.

Since the end of last year, Violeta had expressed to us her desire to withdraw from the junta due to her increasing physical ailment and to her doctor's recommendation that she have a more restful life far from the exhausting tasks demanded by her participation in the government. Imposing on her abilities and taxing her physical condition, we asked her to stay in the junta. However, we see that her stay is now impossible and we must face the reality of her withdrawal.

Our revolution headed by the FSLN has greatly benefited from Violeta's participation in the government. We want the occasion of the announcement of her resignation to serve as an opportunity to express to her in the name of our people all our deep gratitude for her personal sacrifice and patriotic dedication.

[Signed] Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Moises Hassan Morales, Sergio Ramirez Mercada, Alfonso Robelo Callejas.

Government House, 19 April 1980, year of the literacy campaign. [end recording]

Chamorro's Explanation

PA192101 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Exports] In her resignation letter to the government junta, Mrs. Violeta Chamorro says: Friends and companeros, for health reasons it is becoming increasingly more difficult for me to continue working in the junta. My health is really precarious. I feel very tired both physically and mentally. I think everyone knows I have been ill for over 20 years and this illness is increasingly more annoying and painful. I have long pondered my decision to resign from the junta especially because I am aware of the commitment I made with the people when I agreed to become one of its members. I have tried to live up to that commitment to the full extent of my ability. Although I have lacked strength at times, I have tried over and over again to keep going.

In her letter, Mrs Chamorro hopes her decision will not be used by any sector to curb the march of our revolution. Her letter says: I don't want it to be construed that my decision was prompted by political reasons or anything like that. I am on the side of the process of change we have been promoting and the only thing that has moved me to make this decision is strictly health reasons. I don't want my decision to impinge on the course of the revolutionary process in any way, Mrs Chomorro's letter says. The letter can very well be considered as a restatement of her patriotic stand on the maintenance and consolidation of national unity to defend our revolution.

RUMORS CIRCULATE THAT ROBELO WILL RESIGN FROM JUNTA

PA202158 Paris AFP in Spanish 2057 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Managua, 20 Apr (AFP)--Persistent rumors that Alfonso Robelo will resign from his post in the government junta circulated here today while the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN), on which he is the top leader, called a meeting of its leading cadres.

Robelo could not be located today in Managua to comment on these rumors, according to which, in the next few hours, and only 1 day after Violeta Chamorro's resignation, he too would resign from his post.

BORGE DECLINES CARTER INVITATION TO VISIT U.S.

PA191529 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] It was learned this afternoon from government sources that the Carter administration has formally invited interior minister and revolutionary Commander Tomas Borge Martinez to visit Washington.

Borge's tour would extend to other states in that country.

However, Commander Borge declined the U.S. Government invitation, saying that his obligations in the country require his presence in the next few months.

In any case, the Carter administration left the invitation open for any time that the Nicaraguan revolutionary finds it convenient to make the visit.

Tomas Borge said during the Linea Directa program here on Radio Sandino last night, when he held a dialogue with his people, that the Sandinist leaders have the advantage of being able to visit any country in the world without being placed under suspicion. This was done by a high-level Nicaraguan Government delegation which visited socialist countries, including the USSR. The delegation had previously visited the United States and at present another Nicaraguan delegation is visiting countries on the African continent.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO COLOMBIA--The new Nicaraguan ambassador to Colombia, Rodolfo Abanza Salinas, will shortly leave for Bogota to take over his new post. Abanza Salinas, a lawyer and newsman, is the owner of EL CENTROAMERICANO, a newspaper published in Leon. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Apr 80 PA]

GOVERNMENT 'INDEFINITELY' SUSPENDS AIRLIFT TO COSTA RICA

PA182209 Paris AFP in Spanish 2128 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Havana, 18 Apr (AFP)--The departure from Cuba of the refugees in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana is suspended as of today, following the decision of the Cuban authorities' to suspend indefinitely the air bridge between Havana and Costa Rica.

This measure forces all countries who were to receive the 10,800 Cuban refugees to organize direct flights between their capitals and Cuba. Some 732 dissidents had already left before the announced suspension. The last flight between Havana and Costa Rica permitted 189 persons to leave today for San Jose aboard a DC-3 [as received] of the Spanish Spantax airlines. The director of the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry, Carlos Francisco Aguilar Calderon, accompanied the refugees after being notified of the indefinite suspension of the flights.

According to the same source, there are no doubts that the air bridge has not been purely and simply called off. This measure could have been deduced from the criticism published today by the newspaper GRANMA. The mouthpiece of the Communist Party of Cuba criticized the creation of a transit center for the refugees in Costa Rica, stating its suspicion that it could be an arrangement between the Yankee imperialist and Costa Rica. There is no sense in creating a camp in Costa Rica. Perhaps its sole objective is demagogic and publicity-minded, GRANMA commented, raising the possibility that these persons may travel to any other country by direct flight.

The situation of the Cuban refugees who have been provided with the proper documents by the local authorities--passports, safe-conducts and departure permits--appears frozen at the moment, if one considers the current difficulties in Peruvian-Cuban relations. While Peru had announced last week its intention to receive 1,000 refugees, no plane has left from Lima for Havana due to a disagreement--according to the Peruvian Embassy in the Cuban capital--regarding the first list of refugees to leave for Lima.

Armando Lecaros, charge d'affaires of the Peruvian Foreign Ministry, told AFP that none of the members of the list of 600 Cubans presented by Havana were in the list of 500 persons which was prepared by Peru. That is how only six children appeared on the Cuban list, Lecaros indicated.

It was also learned from a well-informed source that Costa Rica accepted without counterproposals the list of priority passengers established by Cuba before the air bridge was suspended.

Flight to Spain on Schedule

PA202133 Paris AFP in Spanish 1727 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Havana, 20 Apr (AFP)--A diplomatic source reported here today that all of the 500 Cuban refugees who were accepted by the Spanish government would reportedly arrive in Madrid by Thursday.

Another group of 35 refugees at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana will leave on a regular Iberia flight at 1625 this afternoon following the departure of the first group of 54 persons who left on Thursday.

A special jumbo jet, expected to arrive here tomorrow, will take 360 refugees to Spain on Tuesday while the 51 remaining refugees will arrive in Spain aboard another Iberia plane on Thursday.

2,400 Remain at Embassy

PA181839 Paris AFP in English 1828 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Havana, April 18 (AFP)--A last group of about 2,400 Cubans today remained at the Peruvian Embassy here, apparently refusing to leave despite assurances by Cuban authorities that they will be given safe-conduct out of Cuba, Peruvian diplomats told AFP.

More than 8,000 people had already left the embassy, according to official Cuban figures (?reported) yesterday. Almost 700 of these had changed their minds about emigrating, Cuban authorities said.

Among those still at the embassy were 1,200 men, 600 women and 600 children, the diplomats said.

RADIO REPORTS MASS PARADE OUTSIDE PERUVIAN EMBASSY

PA202203 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] During an uninterrupted 13 hours, more than 1 million Cubans paraded on Saturday outside the Peruvian Embassy here in Havana during a great march of the combatant people carried out in rejection of the new imperialist maneuvers against our country and on the occasion of observing the 19th anniversary of our victory over the mercenary invasion of Playa Giron.

All along Fifth Avenue, one of the capital's most important streets, workers, peasants, students, military and people in general gave another example of firmness, courage and revolutionary discipline and formed a huge river of people loaded with slogans and banners.

Long live socialist Cuba; let the lumpen individuals and criminals leave; cowards, remember Giron; and long live the friendship between the peoples of Cuba and Peru were some of the slogans most often changed by the multitude which, since 0900 Cuban time on Saturday, has gone to Miramar neighborhood to reject the traitors in refuge in the Peruvian diplomatic mission. All day long, the national television broadcast the colossal demonstration of support for the socialist revolution, which had its greatest moments outside the Peruvian Embassy. The embassy is literally converted into a garbage dump because of the antisocial elements in refuge there.

The local news media agree in affirming that the march of the combative people constituted the most prolonged popular march ever staged to date in this country in defense of national dignity. This proves the growing support of our popular masses for the revolution and its leaders headed by Fidel Castro.

A particularly emotional moment during the grandiose event was the announcement about the presence among the demonstrators of Ernesto Guevara Lynch, father of Commander Ernesto Che Guevara, which caused thousands of people to shout the name of the heroic guerrilla.

Also present during the parade was the traditional Cuban conga, this time full of slogans which reflected the ingenuity of the people and their total rejection of all imperialist maneuvers to undermine the revolution's prestige.

In addition, it was reported that over 100,000 also gathered in the eastern city of Santiago to express support for the position of our government in the face of events at the Peruvian Embassy and to reject the military maneuvers which the United States will stage next month in the waters near the Cuban coasts.

Refugees Reported Calm

PA202204 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2301 GMT 19 Apr 80

[By Angel Antonio Garcia Munoz]

[Text] Havana, 19 Apr (EFE)--The situation inside the Peruvian Embassy is absolutely normal, according to statements made to EFE by Peruvian Charge d'Affaires Armando Lecaros.

The Peruvian minister counselor told EFE by telephone from inside the embassy that the refugees and diplomats "are calm."

While over half a million Cubans, by official count, have already filed past the embassy, Peruvian diplomats have continued to work normally inside. Armando Lecaros also said that the refugees are calm, after having been brought inside the two buildings in the embassy compound.

The women and children, the number of which the Peruvian charge d'affaires could not give exactly, have been placed in the building farthest away from Fifth Avenue, which has been used for the embassy's administrative offices.

Meanwhile, the men are in the building closest to Fifth Avenue which, up to the time of the massive entry of Cubans, had been used as the ambassador's residence.

"Therefore, no one is outside," Lecaros said, to avoid any kind of confrontation and to avoid exacerbating the spirits of the participants in the march, who are filing by a few meters from the embassy fences.

According to the Peruvian charge d'affaires in Havana, all due precautions have been taken "to see that absolutely nothing happens for which we can be reproached."

The refugees at the embassy have been without food for over 12 hours because Cuban authorities delivered milk for the children at 0430 (0830 GMT) this morning, but give no food for adults. However, Lecaros said that Peruvian officials inside the diplomatic mission have distributed some food, "from what was available in the embassy."

Regarding the exact number of refugees remaining in the embassy, Lecaros said that an exact number cannot be given at this time, since "the people in the buildings are somewhat crushed together, but there are approximately 1,800."

The Peruvian diplomats told EFE that once the march is concluded another count will be made to determine the number of persons who are still inside.

Cuban television camaras installed near the embassy have at times shown a group of eight refugees, mostly youths, on a terrace of the building closest to Fifth Avenue, who were smiling as the demonstrators passed by.

TRANSPORTATION MINISTER REPORTEDLY AMONG REFUGEES

PA191531 Paris AFP in Spanish 1504 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Madrid, 19 Apr (AFP)--Several of the 54 Cuban refugees who arrived here yesterday have indicated that the Cuban transportation minister is among those who have taken asylum in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

They also indicated that a high-ranking Cuban Culture Ministry official has infiltrated their group for the Cuban Government to keep an eye on their activities.

GRANMA ASSAILS ATTITUDE OF PERUVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

PA192128 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] The Cuban newspaper GRANMA criticizes the attitude of Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia, who received in Lima the first group of persons who had taken refuge in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. He expressed his pleasure at receiving such select personages.

GRANMA notes that the fascist coup took place in Chile while Garcia y Garcia was Peruvian ambassador there and that he closed the embassy to his compatriots who were in danger of death, including a son of present President Francisco Morales Bermudez and a daughter of General Vargas Prieto.

GRANMA says that while a sea of bayonets and personnel carriers are directed against the Peruvian people to protect the scum received in the name of a vilified right of asylum, there is increasing evidence of the brazenness of the Peruvian foreign minister, who is nothing more than an employee of imperialism.

Condemns News Agencies' Reporting

PA181733 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] The Cuban newspaper GRANMA today condemns the reactionary campaign that imperialist news media have unleashed regarding the events in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana to distort the actual events in that embassy. The newspaper adds that through its news agencies, imperialism is trying to present Cuba as a country which violates regional agreements and resolutions of international organizations. It is also trying to isolate the Cuban Government and people from the Latin America and Caribbean nations.

GRANMA stresses that the main characteristic of that campaign is the insistence on describing as refugees members of the group of antisocials who began to go into the Peruvian Embassy on 4 April and blaming the Cuban Government for those events.

One's attention is drawn to the fact, the paper adds, that a small group of individuals who represent less than a 10,000th of Cuba's total population have suddenly overnight become the main center of interest of large part of the capitalist press.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH ZIMBABWE

FL191647 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1636 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Cuban Vice President Juan Almeida Bosque has met in Salisbury with Simon Muzenda, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe. Almeida, who also is a member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, heads our country's official delegation to the festivities on the occasion of the independence of that country of southern Africa.

The meeting was conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and in the course of the talks, the two sides agreed to establish diplomatic relations immediately.

Almeida and his delegation also met with Joshua Nkomo, home affairs minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, adds a PRENSA LATINA report.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 079 22 April 1980

ARGENTINA

Official Meets With USSR Olympic Committee Members B 1
LA NACION Editorial Criticizes IHRC Findings [20 Apr] B 1
Briefs: Capital Goods Imports; Peronists Released; Treasury Deficit; Satellite Tracking Station B 2

BRAZIL

More Metalworkers Reported Arrested in Sao Paulo D 1
Roundup Continues D 1
Authorities Ban Meetings D 1
Labor Minister Denies Ordering Arrest of Labor Leaders [JORNAL DO BRASIL 20 Apr] D 1
Justice Minister Denies Role [JORNAL DO BRASIL 20 Apr] D 2
Army Denies Involvement [JORNAL DO BRASIL 20 Apr] D 2
Police Foil Alleged Plot To Attack Figueiredo D 3
Latest Estimates Given for Corn, Soybean, Rice Harvests D 3
Briefs: PLO Office in Ceara D 3

CHILE

Bomb Explosion Kills Two in Valparaiso E 1
'Resistance Command' Admits Bank Robberies E 1
Foreign Ministry Denies EC Parliament Asked Aid Cut E 1
World Bank Issues First Loan Since 1974 E 1
Minister Rejects Idea of Civilian Economic Team E 2
Taxi Drivers Union Leader Released on Bail E 2
Judge Appointed To Probe Stolen Flag Case E 2
Briefs: Import, Export Figures E 2

COLOMBIA

Text of Turbay Ayala Address to Nation F 1
OAS Commission Begins Human Rights Investigation 21 Apr F 6
Meeting With Turbay Ayala F 7
Communique Issued F 7
Government Rejects M-19 Proposal for Summit in Panama F 8
Puerto Rico Suggested F 8
Romanians View Barranquilla as Ideal Place for Plant F 8

ECUADOR

Congress Recesses Until 28 Apr To Study Reforms G 1
Belgium Grants 100 Million Franc Loan G 1

VENEZUELA

Herrera Campins Interviewed Prior to Paris Visit [Paris LE MONDE 13-14 Apr] L 1
Herrera Returns From France L 5
Hostages in Bogota Forbidden to Participate in Talks L 5

PANAMA

Asylum Will Not Be Offered to Cuban Refugees N 1
CRITICA Reports 'Postal Violations' by U.S. Military [19 Apr] N 1
Royo Discusses Relations With U.S., Canal Board N 2
Government Denies Intervention in El Salvador N 2
Belizean Ministers Visit, Discuss Technical Assistance N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Spokesman Says 10,000 Cuban Refugees Can Be Granted Asylum P 1
Cuba Has Not Answered Airlift Request P 1
Flights to Cuba Disapproved P 1
Editorial Says Carazo Winner in 'Struggles' With Castro P 1
Socialist Leader Assails Country on Cuban Refugees [Havana International] P 2
Station Questions Truth of Assassination Plot P 3

EL SALVADOR

Majano Promises Peasants Benefits From Agrarian Reform P 3
Foreign Minister States Support for Peru on Cuban Crisis [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 12 Apr] P 4
FAPU Document Analyzes U.S. 'Interventionist' Policy [EL INDEPENDIENTE 19, 20 Apr] P 4
FDR Leader Freed After Arrest on Weapons Charge P 5
LP-28 Ambushes Bus; Attacks Mayor's Office P 6
Kidnapped Alderman Found Dead in Nueva Guadalupe P 6
Hospital Staffs Endangered by Roving Armed Bands P 6
Judge, Watchman Killed as Violence Continues P 6

GUATEMALA

Government Spokesman Says Elections Held Honestly P 7
Editorial Assesses Significance of Oil Exports P 7
No Plans To Join OPEC Are Being Considered P 8
Nicaraguan Official Arrives To Discuss Grains P 8
Democratic Leader Says Repression Intensified P 9
Six Killed in Various Terrorist Attacks 17 Apr P 9

HONDURAS

Election Results Confirm Liberal Victory P 10
Columnist Rejects Statements by U.S. Official [TIEMPO 8 Apr] P 11

NICARAGUA

Robelo Callejas Reportedly Resigns From Junta P 12
Decree on Composition of State Council Released P 12
Chamorro Interviewed on Dismissal From LA PRENSA P 13
Union of LA PRENSA Workers Issues Communique P 14
Deadline for Chamorro's Reinstatement P 15

Military Deployed To Ensure Safety of Teachers P 16
[LA PRENSA 9 Apr]
Labor Leader Says Construction Industry Recovering P 16
Smuggling Operations Continually Detected at Borders P 16

CUBA

'No Objections' to Ships Arriving for Refugees Q 1
Government Questions Costa Rica's Role in Evacuation Q 1
Uruguayan Exile Criticizes Peru's Acceptance of Refugees Q 1
U.S. Treatment of Cubans, Haitians Compared Q 2
Peruvian Diplomats Ask for Protection on 19 Apr Q 2
U.S. Diplomats Get Protection Q 2
Castro Congratulates Guards at 19 Apr March Q 2
GRANMA Hails 19 Apr 'March of Militant People' Q 3
Malmierca Met With Gromyko Before 6 Apr Trip to Kabul Q 5

OFFICIAL MEETS WITH USSR OLYMPIC COMMITTEE MEMBERS

PY202135 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 17 Apr (TELAM)--Capt Luis Ugarte, ret, state secretary for social action, today met three members of the USSR Olympic Committee and promised them that any decision regarding Argentina's presence at the Olympic games would be reached without taking into account any influence alien to Argentina.

The visiting delegation was composed of the vice chairman of the organizing committee of the 22d Olympic games, Vladimir Ivanovich Koval, and committee members Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh and (Valentin Nikolayevich Kuchin), who explained the preparations which are taking place in Moscow for the upcoming games.

LA NACION EDITORIAL CRITICIZES IHRC FINDINGS

PY211941 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 20 Apr 80 p 10

[Editorial "More of a Prosecutor Than a Judge"]

[Text] It would be absurd to maintain that in the struggle against subversion our country recently experienced there were no errors or injustices. What is more, some excesses may have been committed. But the Argentine Government and its people have faced the judgment of neighboring countries and their representatives at international forums without asking for mercy or favors. Furthermore, there was never the slightest intention of doing so, because it was not the proper thing to do. Self-criticism and not outside criticism, pride in having faced the realities of the situation unintimidated, and awareness of the demands of that tragic period that today is nothing more than a bitter memory--these are the bases of responsibility.

The Inter-American Human Rights Commission [IHRC], which was created by the OAS, has accomplished its mission. It received all sorts of information--and more mendacities than truths. It cunningly listened to those it wanted to hear, and it accepted copies of documents without verifying whether they were genuine. We do not criticize the IHRC merely because the sovereignty of a nation has been violated--although that would be justification enough. We intend to objectively review how the organization, and particularly its members, behaved. What happened was perpetrated with the objective of changing the destiny of the continent. It was the expression of a sector that was following disruptive international trends.

Argentina did not try to hinder the investigation or avoid any blame or responsibility for what took place. It did not brandish the well-founded argument that the struggle against subversion is an exclusively domestic issue. It opened its doors to the IHRC members. They came, but they did not leave behind their prejudices. These followed them on their trip and guided their procedures. No doors were left closed. They visited prisons, collected statements and talked with whom they pleased. They did whatever they wished in pursuing their duty, but they obviously rejected the assistance that would have led to a proper report. Argentina believes that the IHRC report is aggressive, unfair and that it lacks balance. The report clearly shows that the IHRC members were blind and deaf. They preferred to maintain their position of accusers and left behind their honor as judges. If the mission had carried out its activities strictly according to the norms, the commission members would have been objective and understanding. As it turned out, the legitimate defense of a nation that was being undermined by subversion was not handled in a gentlemanly manner but instead was handled with methods scornful of the dignity of persons. But if the nation's defense was vigorous and profound, it did not equal the excesses committed by the subversives.

The IHRC preferred to be more of a prosecutor than a judge, neither "meek nor well mannered." The Argentine people cannot but see in the IHRC members and those who support them a hostile, incompetent group. The reply issued by the Argentine Government clearly states this. Furthermore, the reply declares the results of the IHRC report--which in sum is nothing more than a misunderstanding--to be void. The inability to perceive the real situation is no justification or excuse, but merely reveals to the people the reasons for the critical attitude of the IHRC.

All Argentines supported the struggle against subversion. They understood what was happening. And because they did so, they support those who had to confront a hard and difficult duty.

BRIEFS

CAPITAL GOODS IMPORTS--The Central Bank has reported that the import of capital goods, FOB, during 1979 reached $1,209,630,000, including $346,960,000 from the United States, $212,560,000 from the FRG, $124,480,000 from Italy, $83,890,000 from Brazil, $71,530,000 from Japan, $71,460,000 from Spain, $59,750,000 from the UK, and $47,600,000 from France. [Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Apr 80 p 4 PY]

PERONISTS RELEASED--San Luis, 21 Apr (NA)--Elias Andre, the last Peronist governor of San Luis Province, has been released after 4 years' detention, the last part of which he spent under house arrest. Diego Ibanez, former secretary general of the Union of State Petroleum Workers (SUPE), has also been released. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1145 GMT 21 Apr 80 PY]

TREASURY DEFICIT--The treasury deficit for the first 2 months of this year amounts to 578,562,000 pesos. [Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Apr 80 p 9 PY]

SATELLITE TRACKING STATION--The Argentine Air Force commander officially opened this morning in Mar Chiquita a satellite tracking station. This new station will provide Argentina with more effective data to evaluate and study natural resources. The tracking station was built by the National Space Research Commission. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Apr 80 PY]

MORE METALWORKERS REPORTED ARRESTED IN SAO PAULO

FY191453 Paris AFP in Spanish 1317 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Sao Paulo, 19 Apr (AFP)--After arresting the former president of the Sao Bernardo metalworkers union, Luis Inacio da Silva, alias Lula, this morning, the police proceeded to make a series of arrests among metalworkers in the industrial zone of Sao Paulo. Djalma de Souza Bom, union treasurer, and Djalma Dallari, former president of the peace and justice commission of the Sao Paulo diocese, are among those arrested. According to a deputy of the opposiion, this wave of arrests under provisions of the National Security Law is taking on unexpected dimensions.

Roundup Continues

FY211510 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 21 Apr 80

[By reporter Jose Roberto Marques)]

[Excerpt] Seven more arrests were made yesterday in Sao Bernardo do Campo. (Espedito Batista) was arrested at his home at 0700. (Miguel Palomares), who is a member of the (Guimaraes Rosa) cultural center and who does not belong to the union, was also arrested at 0700. At 1100 information was received that (Severino Alves da Silva), former secretary general of the union, and (Joao Justino de Oliveira), who was the union's vice president in 1967, were arrested as they were leaving a meeting at the Santa (Eduvigis) Church in Sao Bernardo.

At 1130 a citizen known by the name of (Neruda), who had been helping in the collection and distribution of food, was arrested when he arrived at the church.

According to a report, two unidentified persons who were in the vicinity of the church were also arrested.

Authorities Ban Meetings

FY211511 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirante Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 21 Apr 80

[By journalist Renato Lombardi]

[Excerpt] The authorities are continuing with their policy of not releasing any information regarding people involved in the metalworkers strike.

Last night, after 2 days without any information, an agent of the Department of Political and Social Order [DOPS] released a communique at the door of DOPS headquarters. This document states that the meetings that were to be held today in Sao Bernardo and Santo Andre have been banned.

LABOR MINISTER DENIES ORDERING ARREST OF LABOR LEADERS

FY211852 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 20 Apr 80 p 19

[Excerpts] Labor Minister Murilo Macedo has denied that he ordered the arrest of Luis Inacio da Silva and other labor leaders. He asserted that he "learned of the arrests through information provided by reporters. If Da Silva has been arrested it is because he has violated the law."

Alleging that he did not have sufficient information regarding the arrests, Macedo refused to comment on whether the labor leaders would be punished in accordance with the National Security Law.

He asserted that the Labor Ministry has not ordered the arrest of anyone. Macedo said that "a democratic regime, more than anything else, is a regime of responsibility, the violation of the law brings consequences. As labor minister, I act within my sphere of competence. I responded to the violation with intervention and with the firing of the leaders of the Sao Bernardo and Santo Andre metalworkers unions."

It is Macedo's opinion that "the intervention and the arrests do not compromise in any way the political opening or the commitment to democracy that has been made by President Figueiredo, because when the law is obeyed the democratic process is strengthened."

Macedo reaffirmed that "Da Silva will not be returning to the presidency of the metalworkers union." He also rejected the hypothesis that the intervention and the arrest of Lula [Da Silva] will strengthen his political prestige.

The minister also denied that the intervention was implemented "to end the strike or to cause it to increase or decrease in scope."

He justified himself with the following argument: "If the labor leaders use their organizations for inappropriate purposes, and if they incite the workers to strike, it is within my brief as labor minister, after receiving the regional labor court's report, to carry out the law--and that is what I did."

Justice Minister Denies Role

FY211720 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 20 Apr 80 p 19

[Excerpt] Brasilia--Justice Minister Abrahim Abi-Ackel asserted yesterday that the imprisonment of the labor leaders in Sao Paulo was a decision of the state government, and that his ministry has not been called upon nor has it taken any action. "I have only received fragmented information," he stressed, refusing to comment on whether those who have been arrested will be punished in accordance with the National Security Law.

He explained that lawyers Dalmo de Abreu Dallari and Jose Carlos Diaz were arrested "due to an error of interpretation," because the order did not come from the state governor, the Sao Paulo security secretariat or the military command. And he asserted: "Despite everything, the government insists on making this country a democracy."

"As soon as the error was found out," the minister said, "the two lawyers were immediately released." He did not wish to comment on the possibility of the labor leaders being punished in accordance with the National Security Law, and he did not believe it convenient to discuss the matter in a general way because his ministry "was not involved in the events, and the federal police were not called into action."

The Army Ministry has reported that the armed forces have not been mobilized to go into action, because this can only be accomplished through a request made by the Justice Ministry.

Army Denies Involvement

FY211541 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 20 Apr 80 p 19

[Text] The chief of the Fifth Department of the 2d Army said yesterday that "the army is not involved in that event," and he stressed to reporters accredited to headquarters that "there is no one jailed at DOI-CODI [Department of Domestic Operations-Internal Defense Operations Center] and that the matter is fully in the hands of the DOPS [Department of Political and Social Order]."

Second Army headquarters has not released an official report regarding the arrests that were made yesterday morning. The army, through some officers, has limited itself to following the actions of the Sao Paulo police. "The state government is only applying the law based on Article 36 of the National Security Law which refers to incitement of strikes and agitation in the labor sector," stressed officers of the 2d Army.

POLICE FOIL ALLEGED PLOT TO ATTACK FIGUEIREDO

PY202045 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1715 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Belo Horizonte (Brazil), 19 Apr (TELAM-EFE)--The Brazilian federal police have announced that they have frustrated an attack on President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo.

It was reported in a communique that on Monday [14 Apr] the police seized explosives earmarked for the attack on the president from a private house in Ouro Preto.

President Figueiredo will attend the 21 April celebrations to be held in Ouro Preto (100 km from Belo Horizonte) marking the anniversary of the Minas Gerais conspiracy [inconfidencia mineira] (an independence uprising during the colonial period).

The police have reported that after receiving an anonymous phone call about the preparation of an attack on the president, they searched the homes of several suspects and of several student and union leaders until they finally discovered the materiel prepared for the alleged attack.

They found five sticks of dynamite, an alarm clock, several electrical detonators, batteries connected in series and several meters of fuse in the house of engineer David Maximiano de Souza, 30, known by the security organizations to be an active member of the leftist [word indistinct] whose whereabouts are not known.

LATEST ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR CORN, SOYBEAN, RICE HARVESTS

PY161518 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Apr 80

[Text] The seventh estimate for the 1979-80 harvest released yesterday by the Production Financing Commission shows a reduction of between 1 and 2 percent in the corn harvest, which means 200,000 tons less than the estimate issued in March. Even so, the harvest will be between 20.4 and 21.05 million tons, a million tons more than the 1976-77 harvest, which was 19.2 million tons.

The estimated rice harvest will be 9.9 million tons; while it is believed that the soybean harvest will be 15.4 million tons, 200,000 tons more than indicated by prior estimates. In every case the changes have been caused by variations in productivity. [sentence as published] In the case of corn the figures reflect lower productivity for the states of Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul; while the soybean situation is better than expected in Minas Gerais, Sao Paulo and Parana. As for rice, productivity estimates are higher for Santa Catarina, Sao Paulo and Mato Grosso.

BRIEFS

PLO OFFICE IN CEARA--Fortaleza--The PLO will establish an office in the capital of Ceara State on 24 April. This information has been released by the president of the Center of Studies and Support for Palestine, Amandio Celestino Saraiva. This will be the second PLO office in Brazil. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Apr 80 p 5 PY]

BOMB EXPLOSION KILLS TWO IN VALPARAISO

PY202153 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0003 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Valparaiso, Chile, 19 Apr (LATIN)--The local police reported here today that two persons died and one was wounded in the explosion of a bomb disguised as a package which had been left on a street in this city.

The explosion took place at 1015 local time in downtown Valparaiso, 140 km northeast of Santiago. The fatalities have been identified as Galvarino Rocha and Roberto Pinto of the Municipal Works Department.

The person who was wounded has not been identified as yet and is currently wavering between life and death in a hospital here.

The police indicated that the victims were walking along the street when they found the package, which exploded as soon as they picked it up. It is believed that the package had been left by yet-to-be-identified extremists.

'RESISTANCE COMMAND' ADMITS BANK ROBBERIES

PY181645 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0221 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] The self-styled "Resistance Command" today claimed responsibility for the robberies last Friday of three banks in a Santiago neighborhood. This information was disclosed at the offices of several press agencies, which received a communique issued by the self-styled organization "Information Agency of the Resistance."

Members of the intelligence service believe that the "Resistance Command" is just another imaginary group invented by the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR).

It was reported that five of six people arrested in a police raid conducted in connection with this case have been released. Jose Hidalgo Zamorano remains under arrest. Zamorano, who is known to be a member of the MIR, was expelled from the Chilean University last year when it was proved that he was involved in subversive activities on its Macul campus.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES EC PARLIAMENT ASKED AID CUT

PY181404 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has denied that the European Parliament approved a resolution against Chile and that it asked the nine EEC member countries to suspend all economic and military aid to the Chilean Government.

This statement was made by an official Foreign Ministry spokesman after Chilean Ambassador to Belgium Augusto Marambio, who is also Chilean representative to the EEC in Brussels, informed the Foreign Ministry that no decision was made in the European Parliament regarding the Chilean situation.

In explaining this issue, the Foreign Ministry spokesman stated that Ambassador Marambio has reported that there had been no vote, there had only been a debate on the Chilean domestic situation.

WORLD BANK ISSUES FIRST LOAN SINCE 1974

PY181342 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] The World Bank has granted Chile a $438 million loan to finance the establishment of a potable water system.

Last night the Foreign Ministry issued an official communique on this subject. The communique expresses the Chilean Government's satisfaction over the approval of this loan, since it will allow the financing of a project destined to satisfy the basic requirements of the population.

At the same time, the communique states that this decision by the World Bank has prevented political objections, such as those presented by some member countries, from hampering the approval of loans which are of a purely social nature.

The World Bank had not granted loans to Chile since 1974, for political reasons.

MINISTER REJECTS IDEA OF CIVILIAN ECONOMIC TEAM

PY181459 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Finance Minister Sergio de Castro has repudiated statements by journalist (Ricardo Claro Valdes) published in a morning newspaper in this capital. In his article, Valdes supports the formation, in the political area, of a loyal and capable civilian team which would have the same power of the economic team.

In responding to this article, Minister de Castro has pointed out that he is complying with the moral duty to reject the attempt to use the proposed economic team to put in doubt the political loyalty and capacity of Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez and others who work with the president.

De Castro said literally that, with these people [the Cabinet], we form a single, coordinated and homogeneous government team which impels and carries out the guidelines established by the chief of state.

TAXI DRIVERS UNION LEADER RELEASED ON BAIL

PY190242 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0215 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 18 Apr (LATIN)--Juan Jara, top leader of the Chilean taxi drivers, was released today on a bail of $128 by the Santiago Court of Appeals after having been in detention for 9 days in the public prison of this capital.

JUDGE APPOINTED TO PROBE STOLEN FLAG CASE

PY181841 Paris AFP in Spanish 0536 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 18 Apr (AFP)--According to information released here, a Chilean court today appointed a special judge to investigate the theft of the Chilean independence flag, which is in the hands of an extremist group.

Attorney Marcos Libedinsky will be in charge of conducting and pronouncing a decision on the investigations which have been started in connection with the theft of the national flag from the historical museum on 30 March 1980.

BRIEFS

IMPORT, EXPORT FIGURES--(Teodoro Fuch), manager of the Foreign Trade Department of the Central Bank, has stated that exports for the first 2 months of 1980 increased by 94.5 percent as compared with the same period last year, for a 2-months total of $848 million. Imports for the same period reached $739 million. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Apr 80 PY]

TEXT OF TURBAY AYALA ADDRESS TO NATION

PA202017 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 0130 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Speech by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala over radio and television network on 19 April--live]

[Excerpts] Fellow citizens: On few occasions have I appeared on radio and television to deliver a formal message to the nation. I think that the less the presidents make use of the massive communication media, the less will they bother their fellow citizens.

Today, however, I want to personally refer to two topics. The occupation of the Dominican Embassy, about which I cannot go into detail because negotiations are still in progress. The other topic is the Amnesty International report which obviously is subject to government comments, and which I wish to talk to you about.

In the case of the Dominican Embassy, the positions of the government and the occupants of the embassy are well known. The minister of foreign relations, Dr Diego Uribe Vargas, has had the opportunity to address the Colombian people over these same channels. I also had the chance to express my opinions through an interview granted to the newspaper, the Washington POST.

The government has not changed its stand of pursuing a humanitarian, legal, honorable, and above all, bloodless solution to the problem. To us there is no contradiction between fulfilling our national and international obligations.

Thus the nation has been able through its democratic history to subscribe to many conventions to insure human rights and to protect the honor, lives and the property of diplomats to our government. The same protection must be given to the entire population by constitutional mandate.

We do not ignore the natural concern of the hostages' families and their governments. We feel the same concern, heightened by the serious responsibility involving the handling of this matter.

Our comments on the report of Amnesty International are divided in the general presentation of the topic, to which I will refer now, and a second part, which refers chapter by chapter to the charges of Amnesty International.

When in July 1979 the president of the republic invited Amnesty International in London to visit Colombia, I knew that among the unofficial organizations protectoring human rights, this is the most controversial and questioned. Nevertheless, since the government had nothing to hide, it decided to support the invitation to Amnesty International to study the situation of human rights in Colombia and to make its recommendations.

The visit took place during the second half of January 1980 and the commissioners who came to Colombia were Canadian Dr Federico (Alodyn) who only spent 4 days in the country and then left for Canada; Spanish lawyer Antonio Carretero Perez and former student of the Universidad Javeriana, Edmundo Garcia, of the Philippines. His departure from Colombia in 1973 has not been clearly established, but he is reported to have traveled to Peru and enrolled in the Catholic University of Lima, later to return as correspondent of NOTICIAS ALIADAS and the LATIN AMERICAN PRESS, during which time he was questioned by the Administrative Department of Security (DAS). The visitors were greeted at the airport by among others, former Foreign Minister Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa and by the National Opposition Union (UNO) senator, Dr Humberto Priales de la Rosa.

//

Various Activities

During the first days, they paid a call on the president of the republic, the ministers of government, foreign relations, justice and defense, and the nation's attorney general, from whom they received ample and documented information on the serious situation of public order affecting the country. The attorney general offered the visitors all his cooperation, but they failed to show any interest in any official information.

It is obvious that if the president of the republic had known when he visited London that Amnesty International already had drawn up the report not about Colombia, but against it, he would have never invited it to visit the country. The government believes that the recent report used the same sources as in 1979. In other words, the charges on alleged human rights violations that were strategically made by the prisoners' counsels to hide their horrible crimes against innocent victims were accepted as absolute truths. They partially attained their objective, however, since they were not able to confuse the Colombian public who has better and less slanted sources of information than those used by the delegates of Amnesty International.

Contradictions

In its own words, Amnesty International pursues the release of men and women imprisoned anywhere in the world because of their ideas, race, origins, [word indistinct], sex, language or religion as long as they have not resorted to violence or advocated it. Could anybody suppose that those persons now before Colombian courts to answer for crimes clearly defined in our penal laws have not resorted to or encouraged violence? The government firmly states that the murders of civilians and members of the armed forces claimed by the groups up in arms against the Colombian state cannot be construed as ideologic positions, but as repulsive acts of violence. Regardless of how much the commissioners of Amnesty International insist that those responsible for such crimes should be considered conscientious prisoners, they cannot convince anyone in the world. It is a shame that Amnesty International should have exceeded in its reports the limits established by its own statutes.

The inconsistency of the report is better seen if one bears in mind that it certifies "the difficult public order situations that the government has been facing partly because of the violent actions of armed groups or revolutionary movements."

It is truly unbelievable that on the one hand, Amnesty International accepts the violent actions of armed groups and on the other, contradicting what was said in its own statutes and report, it makes a dramatic claim in favor of those who have resorted to violence and advocated it. [sentence as heard]

Violations to the Sovereignty

The report of the commissioners of Amnesty International says that "the special measures implemented under the state of siege, particularly those contained in the security statute, will be incorporated as permanent laws into the new penal code."

"The delegation also perceived a serious concern in the sense that the recent constitutional reform of 1979 seems to limit the independence of the judicial authority with the establishment of new tools that tend to impose greater political control over the administration of justice."

Without proving these statements, the report suggests to the Colombian Government, as if it were a constituent body, that the 1979 constitutional amendment on the administration of justice be reviewed.

It makes a similar suggestion on the recently issued penal code which is the result of long years of study by prominent criminal lawyers of the traditional parties and which is considered by the experts on the subject a masterpiece of penal legislation in Latin America. The government believes that an organization such as Amnesty International cannot allow itself to be used and must behave seriously. This is why it should have cited the parts of Legislative Action No 1 of 1979 which, according to it, places justice in a position dependent on politics. It should also have cited the new articles of the penal code which allegedly include the regulations contained in the security statute which are of a transitory nature.

Colombia is an independent republic where sovereignty resides primarily in the nation. The public powers stem from this nation and are exercised based on the terms established by the Constitution. In no way is this country akin to a savage tribe which could accept the abusive intervention of an international organization that recommends the revision of its political Constitution, codes and legality.

This is an inadmissible presumption that the government rejects quietly but firmly.

Freedom and Rights of Workers

With the same superficiality that characterizes the entire report, special reference is made to an alleged labor persecution which ranges from harassment of union activities and mass arrests to the disappearances of persons, torture and killings of labor leaders. The delegates of Amnesty International never discussed these imaginary incidents with the labor minister. No Labor Ministry official was ever asked to supply any information on these charges. It is at the very least extravagant to make such statements without verifying if it is a matter of persons truly linked to labor unions and even if they were, if they were truly victims of government actions while they were involved in labor activities.

It is easy to see from the testimony of the leaders of the democratic labor confederations that the biased statements of this unfortunate report of the delegates of Amnesty International are false.

Vagueness

The mark of the Amnesty International report's libel is its surprising vagueness. Its 44 pages do not contain a single verified fact. The narrative part and the recommendations are based on rumors and testimonies, but not on evidence. Not a single piece of evidence is analyzed or a situation objectively studied.

Its writers decided to become the mouthpieces of the so-called political prisoners and renounced, without much scruples, telling the truth.

By criticizing Decree No 1923 of 1978 which they unreasonably consider to be a curtailment of human rights, they fail to refer to the Supreme Court ruling that made it constitutional. On the contrary, they play up two justices' abstention from voting because they did not share the majority view of the court. With these isolated testimonies, the report wants to set forth legal facts that are impossible to determine, such as attaching more validity to the abstentions than to the ruling. In other words, to Amnesty International the dissent of two justices who were the only ones to air their views is more worthy of respect than the views of the 19 justices who confirmed the constitutional nature of the decree. This step also confirms the hostile attitude of the delegates of Amnesty International, whose headquarters is in Bonn.

Significant Silence

We urge the readers of the report to criticize even briefly the many and horrible crimes committed here by terrorist groups that have been striking harsh blows to innocent individuals who are almost always alien to politics. No reference is made in the text of the report to the people's prisons, the theft of weapons from the northern army depot, the killings of laber leader Jose Raquel Mercado, [name indistinct] manager Dr Nicolas Escobar and former Government Minister Rafael Pardo Buelvas.

Yet, there has not been an allegation that has not been made against the Colombian armed forces. According to the report, they have killed peasants, workers and students. They have abducted several persons, tortured most prisoners and imposed a rigged justice. The military justice is attacked with the argument that the civilians should not be tried by military judges, but it forgets the special public order situation that led to this transitory practice as one of the special measures aimed at removing the factors that contribute to the disruption of order.

Anyone who knows our laws would know that the military justice, as the Supreme Court said in its ruling of 13 August 1979, "expands its sphere to try common crimes through the authroization of the Constitution." The Supreme Court added that "under the state of siege, Article No 61 of the Constitution permits the expansion of the military jurisdiction so that it can try common ctimes when they are connected with the disruption of public order or when they are related to the causes which originated this disruption."

The Colombian military officers have never demanded the expansion of military jurisdiction. It has been the circumstances that have led the different governments headed by illustrious democrats to ask the armed forces to do that in order to prevent an increase in trouble.

By inviting Amnesty International to come to Colombia, the president hoped that it would tell him of cases the government did not know about in order to investigate them. However, Amnesty International did not seize the opportunity to discreetly serve the noble cause of the defense of human rights and instead flayed against the legal institutions, the governments of the past 30 years and the armed forces of the republic. Its main interest was to justify the report that it had already outlined before coming to Colombia.

Of course, the excesses of this report will not daunt the government's desire to be inflexible in the investigation and punishment of human rights violations by civilian or military authorities.

We can see again with puzzlement how the document disregards Law No 1 of 1979 which amended the Constitution in a very important manner. This law made the defense of human rights a constitutional mandate and entrusted it to an autonomous institution independent from the executive branch. By Presidential Initiative Article 40 of this law attributed the defense of human rights to the attorney general and his agents. He was given special powers, such as the possibility to demand complete information without any resistance from the people, to watch over the behavior of administration and judicial officials, to submit bills to Congress regarding the defense of human rights, and to hear the complaints of citizens about human right violations, investigate them, state his opinion on them and seek the legal pertinent procedure to punish those responsible for them.

It is inexplicable that a report, whose main topic is the defense of human rights, should fail to mention the new Colombian amendment that gave powers to the attorney general to protect human rights.

State of Siege

The report maintains more superficially than reasonably that in view of the state of siege, the security statute and other legislative decrees, human rights are being violated in Colombia and arbitrariness prevails through mass arrests, arbitrary detentions, torture, killings, disappearances and other abuses. It is not strange to read this if we consider the complete ignorance that the report shows regarding the local laws. If Amnesty International were familiar with the text of our Constitution, it would have easily detected that according to Article 28 "even in times of peace, to justifiably fight disturbances, the government can order the arrest of people accused of causing disturbances with the prior (?approval) of the ministers."

It is not then a decision adopted under the state of siege and much less under Decree 1923 of 1978. It is a constitutional mandate which has permitted arrests during peaceful times of [words indistinct].

Illustrious rulers and lawyers have maintained that under the state of seige the 10-day deadline mentioned in Article 28 to release persons who have been indicted or to place them at the disposal of pertinent judges with the corresponding evidence does not apply. However, from the two interpretations, this government has opted for the one with a restrictive nature. The Council of State was asked about this and it agreed. Consequently, persons who were indicted were placed at the disposal of pertinent judges after the 10-day period established by the Constitution. In many cases judges ordered their arrest and in many others they let them go.

Whoever takes a thorough look at the situation of the prisoners mentioned in the report will reach the conclusion that most of them were arrested under Article 28 and not the decrees issued under the state of seige. However, it must be admitted that the sentences imposed on those responsible for crimes and contained in the decrees in question.

Previous Requirements

Despite the way in which the powers of the executive branch have been reduced under the state of siege, the government has publicly and solemnly vowed to create the conditions to remove the causes of the disturbances and insure that this and the future administrations will not have to resort to special measures.

I promosed when I was a candidate to undertake institutional reforms as a previous step to the lifting of the state of seige. As the chief of state, I have promoted the reforms to the judiciary, the Congress, the codes and the university education. All these reforms will make it possible to end the transitory measures that the executive branch has had to resort to today to prevent the dissolution of the de jure system.

The government is not indifferent to the fate of the Colombian democracy and it cannot let crime and anarchy--passing themselves off as a social revolution--take over just for the sake of an ephemeral popularity. The government ic calmly marching toward the desired goal of a complete normalcy with the invaluable help of Congress and the Liberal and Conservative parties.

Opposition and Subversion

The president of the republic has said the return to normalcy is not just the work of the authorities but that in order to achieve this, the subversive groups must put down their arms and return to the paths of civil and democratic opposition.

The government must give guarantees to all parties without excluding the opposition parties no matter how extreme they are. However, the constitution orders the government to fight subversion and although at the present time this subversion cannot topple the government, it can attack it and commit terrorist actions which affect people who are not regarded as responsible for the actions that the insurgents use as a pretext for their terrible deeds.

The executive branch has reiterated its decision to return to normalcy. Those who have not decided to do this are those who seek other objectives using the widest variety of means including the encouragement of and justification for terrorist activities by certain organizations and individuals. Good night.

OAS COMMISSION BEGINS HUMAN RIGHTS INVESTIGATION 21 APR

PA211720 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Report by newswoman Elaime Maria Mojica]

[Text] The OAS Inter-American Human Rights Commission will start a thorough investigation today on the implementation of human rights in Colombia with initial visits with President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and the presidents of the Congress and the Supreme Court.

The commission, made up of prominent Latin Americam lawyers, is involved in these activities at the request of the Colombian Government. The OAS commission reported that the program includes the inspection of the courts-martial which are currently underway as well as visits to jails in the country's largest cities. The commission stated that the investigations will be carried out within a framework of impartiality. Meanwhile, President Turbay Ayala affirmed that the commission has been given powers to carry out its activities freely.

Edmundo Vargas Carreno, executive secretary of the OAS, talked to this newscast, noting that aside from the duties that the commission will carry out here, it will release the report on Argentina, where many very serious human rights violations were confirmed. In a message, the commission mentions Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla as the person primarily responsible for these deeds during the period 1975-1979.

Regarding the activities that it will carry out in Colombia, Edmundo Vargas Carreno, a Chilean lawyer, said:

[Begin recording] We are starting this visit later on today with a meeting of the commission with the president of the republic. He will be accompanied by several ministers. Later on, the commission will visit the president of the Congress and the president of the Supreme Court. These investigations normally start with meetings with the country's top authorities.

[Question] Regarding the rest of the program [words indistinct] what can you tell us about the activities of the following days?

[Answer] The program is not excessively rigid. We have planned a very busy schedule. Some activities may be changed from one day to the next but basically the commission will go to Cali and Medellin to visit jails, observe courts-martial, meet with political and military leaders and [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Regarding the Argentine situation, where human rights violations were confirmed, Vargas Carreno said the following:

[Begin recording] A report was drafted and as you said it was delivered to the agency [not further identified] after very hard work.

This was a report that the commission drafted as a result of its observations and investigations on the status of human rights in Argentina in September and which contains documents that attest to the state of these rights in Argentina. [end recording]

The Inter-American Human Rights Commission will meet with the president at 1100 this morning. In the afternoon it will meet with the presidents of the Congress and the Supreme Court.

Meeting With Turbay Ayala

PA212145 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today received the members of the OAS Human Rights Commission at Narino Palace in Bogota. The commissioners, headed by U.S. lawyer Thomas Farber, began a 10-day investigation on the state of the human rights in Colombia.

Government Minister German Zea Hernandez, Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, Justice Minister Hugo Escobar Sierra and Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas attended the meeting which lasted more than 1 and 1/2 hours.

Communique Issued

PA220256 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] At the conclusion of their 2-hour meeting with President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala at Narino Palace in Bogota, the members of the OAS Human Rights Commission gave the news media a communique that was read by one of the members.

[Begin recording] This communique will be distributed to all of you. The communique states: The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights today initiated its activities in Colombian territory. One of the objectives of this commission is to promote respect for human rights in the member states of the OAS.

The commission is composed of its president. Prof (Don Faruk) and by members Dr Francisco Beltran, Enrique Duarte, Carlos (Puentelabran), [name indistinct] and Cesar Sepulveda. The executive secretary will be Dr Edmundo Vargas Carreno, who will have the assistance of professional, technical and administrative personnel.

Dr Marcos Girardo Monroy, vice president and member of the commission, who is a Colombian national, will not participate in the present observation work according to the norms governing the commission, which do not allow commission members from a given country to participate in the observations carried out in their own fatherland.

The visit of the commission to this country is the result of an invitation made by the Colombian Government, which has given assurances that the commission will have unrestricted freedom and the necessary facilities to fulfill its activities.

The purpose of the visit is to observe the state of human rights in Colombia and, in this context, the courts-martial taking place at present. Another objective is to investigate abuse-of-authority charges against public officials.

To comply with these objectives, the commission will hold meetings with authorities and persons, entities, and sectors representative of Colombian society.

The commission will visit other cities in the country, carry out investigations in prisons and file whatever charges are presented to it. Charges will be recorded in the commission's offices in Rooms 320 and 332 of the Tequendama Hotel, in Bogota, from Tuesday, 22 April, to Friday, 25 April, from 1000 to 1300 and from 1500 to 1800.

The commission hopes that during its stay in Colombia, the various sectors in the country will give their valuable cooperation to contribute to an objective report on human rights. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT REJECTS M-19 PROPOSAL FOR SUMMIT IN PANAMA

PA211715 Paris AFP in Spanish 1353 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 21 Apr (AFP)--According to statements by Government Minister German Zea Hernandez to the Radio Cadena Nacional network, the Colombian Government rejected here today the proposal made by the 19 April Movement [M-19] to hold a summit with notables in Panama.

We have not lost a war so as to sit and have talks with the subversives, the minister said.

Puerto Rico Suggested

PA211701 Paris AFP in Spanish 1425 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 21 Apr (AFP)--Rosemberg Pabon Pabon, Commander Uno of the M-19 which is holding the Dominican Embassy here, has disclosed that the Colombian Government has suggested that the guerrillas go to Puerto Rico.

The guerrilla chief stated that many countries, including Panama and Cuba, have offered to accept them whenever they leave the embassy, but did not specify whether he had already made a decision as to the country where they will go accompanied by some of the hostages.

When questioned by a reporter from the newspaper EL ESPECTADOR, which he telephoned a few hours ago regarding the country where they would go, Pabon Pabon answered: We have been thinking about accepting Panama's or Cuba's offer, in line with the proposal we made to the government. However, the government has offered, through third parties, to allow us to go to San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The terrorist blamed the government for prolonging the problem. He stated that with this attitude the government believes it can weaken us but we are becoming stronger every day.

ROMANIANS VIEW BARRANQUILLA AS IDEAL PLACE FOR PLANT

PA211706 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota--The Romanian delegation that is visiting Colombia praised the excellent conditions that Barranquilla has to make it the site of the factory for the Andean Camper. The Romanian delegation, headed by the Romanian ambassador to Colombia, visited several places where the factory may eventually be built. This factory will supply the countries which signed the Cartagena Agreement with Campers. One of the delegation members said that Barranquilla has the necessary infrastructure for the installation of an assembly plant.

CONGRESS RECESSES UNTIL 28 APR TO STUDY REFORMS

PA220309 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0054 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Quito, 21 Apr (EFE)--The Ecuadorean Congress, which today held a special session, has opened the way for an understanding with the government of President Jaime Roldos by calling a recess to study a constitutional reform bill.

The bill was presented today by a commission of retired political personalities who are seeking a solution to the struggle between the executive and legislative powers that has characterized the 8 months of the new-born democracy following 9 years of dictatorships.

The main aspect of the reform is that it calls for replacing the present unicameral legislative body by one with two chambers, but without affecting the present members of the legislature.

To this effect, the commission proposed three alternate requirements. [sentence as received] In delivering the bill, former President Andres F. Cordova, a member of the commission, said that his personal effort was aimed only at overcoming the political crisis.

The legislative leader, Asaad Bucaram, stated his appreciation for the contribution but cautioned that discrepancies can never be eliminated. He offered to present the reforms bill to the special congressional meeting.

Once the special period of meetings of the Congress was opened, as a result of a previous agreement among the various legislative blocs, it was decided to declare a recess until Monday to study the commission's reform bill.

BELGIUM GRANTS 100 MILLION FRANC LOAN

PA211749 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The Ecuadorean Government has adopted a gradual plan which will permit the country to become economically and socially democratic through a balance between economic growth and social justice, vice president Dr Osvaldo Hurtado said during last night's speech at the Foreign Ministry during the banquet held for the Belgian Prince Albert and his official retinue. Dr Hurtado stressed the favorable assessment of the Belgian Government and its cooperation with economic plans for the good of the majority of Ecuadoreans.

The vice president cited the 100 million Belgian franc credit and other credits which will permit Ecuador to receive nearly 1 billion [presumably francs] in the next 5 years for social programs. Prince Albert, who has been a guest of the Ecuadorean Government since Saturday, toured the city yesterday and had lunch with Dr Germanico Salgado, industries, commerce and integration minister.

Prince Albert's agenda today includes a meeting with Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco, the vice president's explanation of the development plan, and visits with the defense minister and city mayor Dr Alvaro Perez (Intriago) in the afternoon.

HERRERA CAMPINS INTERVIEWED PRIOR TO PARIS VISIT

LD211223 Paris LE MONDE in French 13-14 Apr 80 pp 5, 10

[Jean-Pierre Clarc interview with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins in Caracas: "I Believe in the Value of Dialogue Between Less Developed Countries and Developing Countries"--date of interview not specified]

[Text] [Question] What are the main topics you will discuss during your visit to Paris?

[Answer] I am the president of a so-called "oil-producing" country; therefore, the energy crisis and the oil question will inevitably be the main subject of discussion. Your Industry Minister Giraud has already come here to work with our exprets on oil questions. We are about to sign new agreements, containing terms more favorable to us, with the multinational oil companies which exploited our oil until nationalization 1 January 1976. This is the time to seek new clients, new markets in the world and to offer guarantees to our old clients. Our reserves of heavy and very heavy oil are increasing. We are therefore going to ask our clients to buy heavy oil as well as light and medium oil.

Everybody knows that Venezuela is a realistic country which is following a responsible oil policy. We will give supply guarantees to all our clients both old and new. Today this assurance is more important than the price question.

It is also known that Venezuela advocates a single pricing system within OPEC. This is a different solution to achieve but it is the only one which enables both producer and consumer to know where they stand.

We are also trying to obtain concessions in the sphere of technology. We think that France can help us since it is very advanced in this sphere, and its thinking is closer to our own than countries such as Japan or the Anglo-Saxon countries.

I believe that we can also reach major agreements as regards the agricultural development, urban transport, electricity, the organization and running of the urban police force, public administration and so forth.

[Question] What seems to you to be the most suitable framework for your relations with the EC?

[Answer] We do not rule out any framework, whether a bilateral framework, or the Latin American Economic System [SELA] or the Andean Pact. However, we certainly believe strongly in relations between the EEC and the Andean Group. This is mainly because the Andean Pact is more homogeneous than SELA and because the five countries belonging to it will, after the elections in Peru next May, all have democratic governments. I have always thought that Europe was to make its rapprochement with us conditional on the existence of democratic regimes in our countries. Europe should be more aware that we are largely an extension of it on the other side of the Atlantic. Strong ties between Europe and us would certainly be a decisive step toward progress in North-South dialog.

Giving Nicaragua All the Aid it Needs

[Question] You have just returned from Nicaragua. You promised the new revolutionary authorities Venezuelan support in rebuilding their country. Your government is Christian Democratic and they are largely influenced by Marxism. Is that not a paradox?

[Answer] Central America is a volcanic region in all senses of the term. Even the calm lakes lie in craters and it is a region which has suffered a great deal both from local dictatorships and from direct and indirect U.S. interventions. In addition, these are countries which are suffering from the rising cost of the products they import, including oil, and whose foreign debt repayments exceed their foreign investments. How are they going to be able to survive? If the governments allow inflation to "take its course" it causes an intolerable situation for the populations. If they subsidize essential products it is intolerable for the governments. How can they live in these conditions and live freely to boot? This is not so far removed from your question on Nicaragua....

Venezuela opposed Somoza's dictatorship from the start. Cesar Sandino has always been admired in our country. Nonetheless there are worrisome Marxist elements in the Sandinist revolution. At the same time, in Nicaragua there are elements which are very different from those in Cuba in the early sixties. Above all there is the fact that the Christians took an active part in the struggle. There are two priests in the Managua government. Monsignor Ovando y Bravo, the archbishop of Managua, was one of the spearheads of the struggle against the dictatorship and has unquestioned moral authority in the country.

There is a higher council of private enterprises in Nicaragua which ought probably to be more aware of the changes which have taken place. There is a powerful Christian Workers' Confederation. There are parties such as the Social Christian Party which advocates change without being Marxist. There is junta member Alfonso Robelo's National Democratic Movement and a human rights commission headed by Jose Esteban Gonzalez, a brilliant and respected lawyer.

All that explains why we want to give Nicaragua all the aid necessary to enable a people who, after 40 years of dictatorship, want democracy, to live in freedom and not under a totalitarian leftwing regime. We do not want anybody to be able to say that Nicaragua took a certain line simply because no friendly country held out its hand at a difficult time.

[Question] Will you say that to the president of the French Republic?

[Answer] I have already stated this position. I did so to the U.S. Government in particular. Nicaragua must not be abandoned. We must not allow ourselves to be overcome by pessimism. I would like to add something else which should be taken into account: The Sandinists never used terrorism as a means of struggle before or after their victory.

[Question] Is that a reference to the situation in El Salvador?

[Answer] The situation in El Salvador is very difficult because of the obstinacy shown by previous governments which refused any move toward democracy. In this overpopulated country which is economically controlled by a few family groups with the support of particularly harsh military groups, the present government junta is making efforts to control a situation which in many respects is presently beyond its control.

In El Salvador there are rightwing and leftwing terrorist groups and I am afraid that with so much terrorism around them many people in that country have grown accustomed to shooting without any tears for the blood they shed.

Role of El Salvador Christian Democratic Party

In this context there is the Christian Democratic Party which has won the elections twice, in 1972 and 1977, and which has twice been stripped of its victory by rightwing soldiers.

The leader of the Christian Democratic Party, Jose Napoleon Duarte, is an old fighter of the Christian Democratic Party. Jose Napoleon Durate is an old fighter for democracy and a personal friend and I know that he "feels for his country." He was exiled by the military in 1972 after being tortured and took refuge here in Caracas.

There are young officers in the government junta who find it difficult to control the armed forces, even the junior officers. In this violent situation they have decided to nationalize the banks and launch agrarian reform. I certainly do not envy them, especially since Monsignor Romero's foul murder.

Where is El Salvador going? What solution can there be? Pessimism is prevailing. The real problem is finding interlocutors. Venezuela is prepared to do everything necessary to insure that peace and freedom reign throughout Central America. But frankly, so far nobody has a very clear idea of what can be done about the El Salvador situation.

[Question] What is the state of your relations with the United States?

[Answer] Very cordial. President Carter's human rights policy should be encouraged. Our scientific and technological relations are developing smoothly.

[Question] Do you think the North-South dialogue will be resumed shortly?

[Answer] Yes, this is a pressing issue with all the problems it presents. We discussed it a few weeks ago at an OPEC meeting. First we would like to agree on our fundamental common criteria as oil-producing countries. Then we would meet with other developing countries on these bases, which we call the South-South dialogue, and then we would have talks with the North.

I firmly believe in the value of dialogue between less-developed countries and developing countries with natural resources in order to implement a program to launch economic development in the poorest part of the Third World.

[Question] What are your government's priorities in the domestic sphere?

[Answer] Education, agriculture, improving the condition of the most underprivileged citizens and reorganizing public administration. We view education in a very full way--embracing science, culture, sports and so forth. We have already greatly improved rural schools and have paid a great deal of attention to technical and technological education, at the university level too, and to applied research. We hope to set up a higher education center for young Third World technicians in Caracas, if possible with OPEC financing.

In the agricultural sphere my first concern is to put peasants' title deeds into proper form. Some 37,000 families have already received such deeds: 80,000 will hold them before the end of my 5-year term. We have extended the area of irrigated land and are pursuing this task. In addition we have increased the production of some products which we usually have to import and this has been done thanks to a reassessment of the prices paid to producers.

[Question] However, that has led to major increases in retail prices.

[Answer] That is true. However, the prices of the main mass consumer products, notably food products, are still controlled. Venezuela is certainly a country which is "highly protected" by the state and this removes any spirit of competition among entrepreneurs, who enjoy very favorable positions. My government has decided to introduce competition for anything which is not a basic necessity. That required considerable political courage.

A success which nobody can dispute is the fact that we eliminated the balance of payments deficit for the first time in 1979, notably by making a substantial reduction in imports of nonessential goods, starting with whiskey.

[Question] Your opponents accuse you of being a secret supporter of the Chicago School theories.

[Answer] I am not dogmatic. I take measures which are in keeping with our situation. I know that a price policy stimulates production and reduces superfluous imports. I am trying to be everybody's president and to listen to everybody. The phenomenon of fringe groups in society is not just an economic problem but is above all a cultural problem. Hence our concern for education.

[Question] Equality of opportunity depends on being able to find a job. Are you not putting the cart before the horse by giving priority to social problems?

[Answer] The previous government did a great deal to create jobs. However, many of these were parasitic jobs. They merely extended our bureaucracy. We want to reduce our bureaucracy.

Combating unemployment above all means fighting inflation, improving productivity, reviving the taste for work, declaring war on idleness, strikes and the constant threat of social conflicts and reducing the turnover in the labor force which is damaging some industries.

[Question] Your image as "leftwing Christian Democratic candidate" will be damaged by this.

[Answer] I am trying to do what the country needs. The ordinary people know that when I say I love the poor, these are not just empty words.

An Austere Government

[Question] Some 3 years ago when you were simply a candidate for the presidency you told me that you would give a great deal of attention to improving the civil service and public services. Have you made progress?

[Answer] This is a serious question. In this country there is no awareness of public service. On the contrary there is a shocking tradition of abuse. That must be changed gradually. Communications have already been improved a little. I admit that there is still a great deal to be done....

[Question] There is a great deal of talk about the scandal in which President Carlos Andres Perez, your predecessor, was implicated. Is the damage which this affair has done to Democratic Action, the opposition party, not likely to undermine the citizens' confidence in Venezuelan democracy?

[Answer] It is essential to act cautiously and responsibly in corruption affairs. Otherwise there is a danger of government bodies being paralyzed by fear of accusations. An austere government like mine certainly has more opportunity for combating corruption.

My government strives to give full support to the competent bodies in monitoring the administration's activities. I hope that the debate which is to be held in Congress on this subject will be serious and responsible. My conclusion on this point is that the fight against corruption requires sound laws but, above all, the choice of honest people for public office.

[Question] The previous government was so active that it was sometimes accused of activism. Yours, however, is often accused of ultraconservatism.

[Answer] We have a popular saying: More haste, less speed.

Herrera Returns From France

PA190227 Paris AFP in Spanish 0221 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Caracas, 18 Apr (AFP)--President Luis Herrera Campins returned to Venezuela tonight after an official 5-day visit to France. Herrera arrived at Simon Bolivar Airport at 2120 local time (0120 GMT on Saturday).

HOSTAGES IN BOGOTA FORBIDDEN TO PARTICIPATE IN TALKS

PA210029 Paris AFP in Spanish 2253 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Caracas, 20 Apr (AFP)--Oswaldo Paez Pumar, Venezuelan deputy foreign minister said here today that the Venezuelan Government has forbidden its diplomats being held hostage at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota to participate in the talks between the Colombian Government and the M-19 guerrillas.

Paez Pumar said that the Foreign Ministry has ordered Francisco Pacheco Santander, Venezuelan consul in Bogota, to refrain from participating in any of the talks because this would give the public the impression that Venezuela is participating in the talks.

He added that Venezuela has very clearly stated that people who are being deprived of their freedom are not in a condition to represent the Venezuelan Government.

There are two Venezuelan hostages at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, Ambassador Virgilio Lovera and Consul Pacheco Santander.

Paez Pumar said that several days ago the diplomats being held hostage at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota refused to continue participating in the talks and on Friday they unexpectedly asked the Venezuelan consul to participate. He accepted and the talks began in his presence. When we found out, however, we ordered him to refrain from attending the talks.

ASYLUM WILL NOT BE OFFERED TO CUBAN REFUGEES

PA170448 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Panama can offer the Cuban refugees in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana all types of facilities for transportation and food, but it has not planned to grant political asylum to those persons, a high-ranking official of the Foreign Ministry stated this afternoon.

In exclusive statements for the National Radio Broadcasting Service, our source stressed that if Cubans enter our diplomatic mission in Cuba, Panama would have to seek a solution to that problem. For the moment, the official said, our country cannot intervene in a matter that is strictly bilateral between the governments of Peru and Cuba.

Our source denied categorically that the Panamanian Embassy in Havana was under heavy guard by the Cuban armed forces in order to prevent the requesting of political asylum in the diplomatic mission.

Asked about the possibility of any Cuban requesting political asylum in the Panamanian diplomatic mission, the official stated that our country has always been known for granting refuge to whomever requests it. However, said our source, Panama has diverse internal problems such as the emergency plan and nationwide unemployment whose solutions call for the greatest efforts of the central government.

Our source also said that many meetings of bilateral nature have been held by the Panamanian Government and diplomatic representatives of Peru and Cuba, but that these were strictly of an informational nature.

Concluding, the Foreign Ministry official assured that Panama would not object if the Cubans utilized our country as a point of transit to then depart for any other nation that has granted them political asylum.

CRITICA REPORTS 'POSTAL VIOLATIONS' BY U.S. MILITARY

PA192252 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 19 Apr 80 p 8

[Text] National Post Office officials have been keeping unusually quiet regarding the constant violations occurring in the U.S. military post offices based in the canal area since they use only U.S. stamps and not Panamanian stamps.

Panamanian Governments since 1904 have insisted to the International Postal Union that the so-called Canal Zone authorities use Panamanian stamps for both civilian and military mail. Despite a struggle of "generations," it was just 9 months ago when the canal treaties were put into effect that national stamps began to be used in the old "Zonian" jurisdiction. The National Treasury, and consequently the Panamanian people, lost millions of balboas during the 70 years of colonial imposition as far as the mail is concerned.

Now that it seemed these tactics were on the wane, we have found out that the military post offices operating under the aegis of the Ancon Hill-based U.S. Southern Command are not using our stamps and so are violating national sovereignty.

The Geneva-based International Postal Union has already been informed of these constant violations committed by the Americans in Panama and let us hope its official word will be heard correcting this situation which is damaging to the treasury and national sovereignty.

ROYO DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH U.S., CANAL BOARD

PA201334 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Manuel Santamaria Llamas interview with Panamanian President Aristides Royo; no date given; presumably recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] How is our international policy going as far as loans and political relationships are concerned?

[Answer] Well, we have no international problem now. We are at peace practically with the entire world. The country is calm and we are focusing on internal affairs which require a lot of our attention. We have, however, increased cooperation with some countries such as Japan, which is an obvious case. We will also do so with Taiwan, which is also important. Relations with the United States of America are not so easy because some adjustments have to be made. We are waiting for the new [Canal] Executive Board to be set up and then we will see what happens because President Carter has promised us that many maladjustments and problems will be solved by the board. We will wait and see.

[Question] Do you think the positive side of relations with the United States will be short, medium or long term?

[Answer] The positive side? I don't know. With the United States, that can never be foretold because it is a country of rather unpredictable individuals.

GOVERNMENT DENIES INTERVENTION IN EL SALVADOR

PA190236 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1621 GMT 18 Apr 80

[By Claudio Herrera]

[Text] Panama City, 18 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Panamanian Government and Justice Minister Ricardo Rodriguez denied statements by the Christian Democratic Party which assert that the regime of President Aristides Royo is intervening in the internal affairs of El Salvador.

In the opinion of Panamanian Christian Democrats, expressed in a communique released by Secretary General Guillermo Cochez, the government of this country is encouraging intervention in the internal affairs of other nations and rejects the accepted paths to international solidarity.

Cochez referred specifically to a communique issued by Minister Rodriguez on 9 April, which he describes as "an insult to public opinion," since it "admits that a well-known official figure (former Vice Minister Hugo Spadafora) has been organizing paramilitary groups both inside the country and abroad to intervene in the internal affairs of other states."

The minister, approached by ACAN-EFE replied: "We have already publicly declared we are not intervening in El Salvador," and reiterated the contents of the 9 April communique which states that the activities of Spadafora are "his own exclusive initiative and responsibility."

Neither the government nor the Panamanian National Guard (army and police) are participating in these activities, said Rodriguez.

Spadafora, a doctor of medicine, left his post as vice minister of health in Gen Omar Torrijos' government in 1978 to organize and direct the "Victoriano Lorenzo Brigade," a group of Panamanians who fought in Nicaragua on the side of the "Sandinist National Liberation Front" (FSLN).

Spadafora had previously served as a medic with the Guinean guerrillas headed by Amilcar Cabral.

Minister Rodriguez told ACAN-EFE that "if there are Panamanians who have expressed their scorn for the present Salvadoran Government, that is their own concern, just as it is the concern of local Christian Democrats whether or not they support their Salvadoran Christian Democratic colleagues."

Rodriguez insisted that the Panamanian Government has adopted all the required security measures to prevent this country from serving as a base of activities for persons or groups against El Salvador.

The Christian Democrats also accused General Torrijos of meddling in the affairs of other states.

"The commander in chief of the National Guard--Cochez says--again oversteps in his obligations by meddling in matters which the Constitution reserves for the president and his foreign minister. He behaved similarly in Nicaragua under the pretext of helping overthrow a tyrant who just a short time before had been his friend. Now he is again involved in similar activities in El Salvador, trying to weaken a government that is engaged in profound social changes and an authentic democratization process after ousting a military dictatorship who also up to a short time ago were friends of General Torrijos."

"In both cases," Cochez adds, "the intervention promoted by the chief of the public forces culminates by favoring armed groups whose leaderships have Marxist-Leninist oreintation."

The information office of the presidency, consulted by ACAN-EFE on this matter, claimed to have no knowledge of the communique. The Foreign Ministry made no comment in view of the absence of Minister Carlos Ozores.

The Christian Democrats in their communiques also criticized the "official silence" on the request filed by the Peruvian Government to receive some of the more than 10,000 Cubans who sought refuge in Havana.

Cochez adds that the Royo administration "in the past was prompt to offer asylum to foreign extremists."

Minister Rodriguez said that the case of the Cuban refugees in Havana is a matter that concerns the governments of Peru and Cuba, and that "Panama is merely observing to insure respect for the principle of extraterritoriality of embassies."

BELIZEAN MINISTERS VISIT, DISCUSS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

PA181426 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] President Aristides Royo today received Said Musa and Assad Shoman, Belizean education and health ministers respectively. The meeting was held to discuss the technical assistance that Panama will give to Belize in the areas of health and public education. The two Belizean officials told President Royo they were very pleased over the aid that our country will offer to theirs, describing it as valuable because of Panama's significant progress in these two areas. The president of the republic was accompanied by Presidency Minister Rogelio Fabrega and Health Minister Jorge Medrano during the meeting.

COSTA RICA

SPOKESMAN SAYS 10,000 CUBAN REFUGEES CAN BE GRANTED ASYLUM

PA211237 San Jose Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Our country informed Cuba yesterday that it is willing to grant permanent asylum to the 10,000 Cubans who are still trying to leave the Caribbean nation, a Foreign Ministry spokesman has reported.

Our government had originally announced that it would receive only 300 refugees on a permanent basis because it couldn't handle any more. However, Cabinet Chief [title as heard] Carlos Aguilar reported that private and government donations received here from all parts of the world will allow Costa Rica to take care of the 10,000 Cubans.

We will let them stay here but they may also go to other countries if they so desire, another official stated.

CUBA HAS NOT ANSWERED AIRLIFT REQUEST

PA211508 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The Costa Rican Government last night asked the Cuban Government to reestablish the airlift. So far, no answer has been received from the Cuban Government. In the meantime, the Costa Rican consul was recalled by President Carazo for consultations.

Costa Rican authorities reported that Luis Conte Aguero and other Cuban exiles who reside in Miami are expected here today to coordinate aid for Cuban refugees with the Costa Rican authorities.

In another report, the rumors which circulated yesterday to the effect that Juanita Castro, Fidel's sister, was in our country, were denied by Costa Rican authorities.

Flights to Cuba Disapproved

PA211653 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1614 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The Cuban consul general has delivered a communique from the Cuban Foreign Ministry to the Costa Rican authorities which says:

Following instructions from the Cuban Foreign Ministry, the Cuban General Consulate informs the Costa Rican authorities that the flights to Cuba cannot be authorized, as requested in an unnumbered note on 20 April, inasmuch as no agreement on this matter has been reached with the Cuban Government.

This means that the Cuban Government will not permit the exit of Cuban refugees from the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. Nevertheless, the Costa Rican Government has announced that it will continue making efforts to have the Cuban Government issue a resolution regarding the Costa Rican proposal to accept the 10,300 Cuban refugees as permanent exiles in Costa Rica.

EDITORIAL SAYS CARAZO WINNER IN 'STRUGGLE' WITH CASTRO

PA192141 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Station editorial]

[Text] The winner of the political struggle between Fidel Castro and Rodrigo Carazo has undoubtedly been our fellow countryman. Fidel Castro has been in an ugly mood while Carazo has been picking on his errors with a smile.

We don't understand the reason for the violent, aggressive and tactless attitude of Mr Castro, who has given the matter a personal tint. Fine. It is a personal matter, but the political aspect has been won by Carazo. Carazo has come out as the politician of freedom, Castro as the politician of aggression. Carazo has come out as the politician of peace, Castro as the politician of violence.

It has been very seldom that we have shared Carazo's theses. In this matter, Carazo has been helped by more than luck. He has been helped by finding an opponent who was easy to defeat. Fidel Castro is no longer that adroit man who was able to make fun of all the politicians of Latin America. Fidel Castro is no longer the man defended by Raul Roa in the national arena. Fidel Castro today is a man without luster, authority or the capacity to issue commands.

One day he says the air bridge is over and the next day he denies saying it. One day he throws a Costa Rican consul out of a window and the next he sends the militia to beat those who don't share his opinions.

The world is watching the failure of Fidel Castro.

There is a revolution that has destroyed a liver, [as heard] that has ended in a great failure. There is a revolution that cannot face the expectations of a world that looks at it with disappointment. The admiration we once had for the Cuban revolution no longer exists.

The European countries met yesterday and called for aid for those fleeing Cuba. They have called for cooperation, for the defense of human beings.

Good-bye to Fidel Castro's prestige. Good-bye to what he did, to what he destroyed now after 21 years of hard work. Rodrigo Carazo is harvesting victory with open arms.

SOCIALIST LEADER ASSAILS COUNTRY ON CUBAN REFUGEES

PA200340 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Alvaro Montero, secretary general of the Costa Rican Socialist Party, has said that social and economic advance in Cuba and its international policy generate the imperialists' hatred. Therefore, hemispheric revolutionaries are dutybound to unmask every intrigue and conspiracy against the Cuban Government.

The Costa Rican socialist leader criticized his country's policy on the alleged Cuban refugees who have been expatriated through the Peruvian Embassy.

STATION QUESTIONS TRUTH OF ASSASSINATION PLOT

PA180359 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] We do not believe the announcement that there was a plot underway to kill the president of the republic. With due respect to the detectives, this report sounds like a fantasy. It does not agree with Costa Rican reality and idiosyncrasy. There is not a spectacular attack or bomb explosion in which the authorities have not involved the Turkish Ayub [referring to Alfonso Ayub, main suspect in the assassination plot] better known as "crazy Ayub". We imagine that the police have visited his shop in Marrio Mexico at least 30 times over the past 30 years.

It is possible for a foreigner to think of assassinating our president but it is hard to believe that a Costa Rican--regardless of his explosive personality, like that of Ayub--would think of assassinating the president.

The detectives once reported that there were hidden microphones at the presidential house and the news about that system of espionage remained a mystery just as this may remain.

However absurd the announcement may be, we must condemn any such terrorist attempt. We do not accept or tolerate violence and terrorism in Costa Rica. Certain persons were involved in placing bombs in the past and the massive arrival of many foreigners converts this country into a dangerous center of training for criminal actions. We take this opportunity to review the presence of certain foreigners who are posing as refugees when they are actually professional terrorists.

EL SALVADOR

MAJANO PROMISES PEASANTS BENEFITS FROM AGRARIAN REFORM

PA211250 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0139 GMT 21 Apr 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 20 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the government junta of El Salvador, has said the peasants leasing land for cultivation will benefit in the future from plans for agrarian reform in the country. Speaking on Saturday at the graduation of 133 new agronomists from El Salvador's National School of Agriculture, the officer said the final objective of the agrarian reform plan is to "transfer ownership of the land to the men in the fields who work it directly."

Although he gave no dates and did not indicate whether the plans to which he referred have already been formulated, Majano made it clear that Salvadoran sharecroppers will benefit from the agrarian reform program initiated in this country on 6 March. "No one should own land if he is not able to work it," the junta member said in his speech.

The 22d class of the agricultural school included several students from Central American countries. Panamanians Mario Augusto Tunon, Juan Jose Sanchez and Alexis Herrera Gutierrez were among the graduates, as were Carlos Humberto Lopez of Guatemala and Mario Francisco Jimenez Gomes from Nicaragua. Majano asked the Central Americans to be "bearers of an affectionate greeting from the revolutionary junta to the youth of your respective countries and I urge you to use the knowledge you have acquired for the benefit of your peoples."

A total of 376 large estates will be expropriated by the Salvadoran Government in the first phase of the agrarian reform program. This represents over 220,000 hectares. It was initially estimated that some 300,000 Salvadorans will benefit from the agrarian program.

"Over the past 100 years, government action was always directed toward the benefit of a small sector, at the expense of the peasants, who constitute the majority of the population," the officer said. He said that "that unjust situation, which remained static and which has caused so much violence, so much poverty, so much terror and so much misery within the Salvadoran people has begun to change."

The officer described the agrarian reform program as an "opportunity available to us all to make our country a truly sovereign and independent nation, in which no one has to be exploited for the benefit of others."

Agrarian reform in El Salvador is being opposed in El Salvador by rightist and ultra-leftist sectors who believe the government's program is a serious obstacle to their retaining or achieving political power, as the case may be.

FOREIGN MINISTER STATES SUPPORT FOR PERU ON CUBAN CRISIS

PA211448 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 12 Apr 80 pp 2, 26

[Text] According to statements by the Salvadoran foreign minister, the Salvadoran revolutionary junta has expressed its support for Peru in the face of the situation at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

"El Salvador maintains its stand that the right to asylum must be respected because it is so established in international agreements and because it is a postulate of the Latin American international law," Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said. He stressed that the stand of the Salvadoran Government agrees with that of other governments in the continent. However, "El Salvador cannot receive the Cuban refugees" because it is a small country and because of the situation we are experiencing.

He added that the solution to the problem is a matter that pertains to the Peruvian internal policy but said that he trusted everything will be satisfactorily solved for everyone.

What occurred at the Peruvian Embassy in Cuba is a unique case in times of peace. There have been cases of mass exile, but in times of war as it occurred in Nicaragua during the civil war.

Chavez Mena said that the government junta is drafting a document on the case of the Cuban refugees at the Peruvian Embassy in Cuba and the hostages at the Dominican Embassy in Colombia.

The right of asylum has always been respected by the people and governments of Latin America and the good judgment of the governments has prevailed even in extremely serious cases, he said.

FAPU DOCUMENT ANALYZES U.S. 'INTERVENTIONIST' POLICY

PA192320 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 19, 20 Apr 80 p 6

[Text] The FAPU [United Popular Action Front] denounces true U.S. interventionism. The heroic struggle that the Salvadoran people have been waging for such a long time to obtain their final liberation is gradually nearing its final outcome. The constitutions of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses, of the Salvadoran Democratic Front and of the Revolutionary Democratic Front represent enormous popular victories in the path leading to the construction of a truly just and free society.

But the people know well that the sinister threat of the number one enemy of all peoples--U.S. imperialism, which is always ready to criminally intervene in our nations--always emerges along this path. FAPU feels it is necessary to present to the Salvadoran people some reflections about this constant Yankee interventionism. For this reason we will publish in successive editions Chapter No 1 of the pamphlet "El Salvador 1932-1980, Armed Forces and Counterrevolution," which our front will publish as the first publication of its PUEBLO edition.

The United States, an Aggressive and Interventionist Empire

There is no doubt that throughout the history of mankind, there has never been a nation like the United States which, while developing a great economic, political and military power that extends to a large part of the world, has carried out many plunderings and criminal interventions, particularly against the peoples of neighboring nations in Latin America which it has always contemptuously regarded as its backyard.

This vocation for economic and political pillage and blackmail constitutes a good reflection of the racist U.S. doctrine, which manifests itself even at the country's domestic level, its best known expression being the Ku Klux Klan. It is also a good reflection of a system of oppression and exploitation based on the excessive accumulation of wealth by powerful minorities. These minorities despoil with total impunity, large, starving and impoverished majorities which must suffer the consequences of an ambitious international policy, evincing a craving for world domination and advocating the use of force against the rights of other peoples in order to achieve and impose imperialist objectives.

Since this power (increasingly displayed in the wake of its political independence from England over 200 years ago, and especially after the end of World War I in 1918) greatly affects the degree of misery and "underdevelopment" of our countries, it is necessary that the progressive sectors within the armed forces and our people's highest-ranking sectors familiarize themselves with the black, belligerent and interventionist U.S. history. This familiarity is necessary if we are to fully understand the kind of enemy we must fight and defeat completely if we are to live freely, shake off the chains of oppression and exploitation and be able to decide our own destiny as a truly sovereign and independent country.

Relations Between Diplomatic Maneuvers and Acts of Military Aggression

It is also necessary to familiarize oneself with the doctrinary bases that "justify" the constant and repeated political and military acts of aggression carried out by the United States--be it the disembarking of and invasion by thousands of "civilized" Marines, joint military forces and puppet armies, or the turning of local armies into executioners of their own compatriots (who are characterized as internal enemies)--for the benefit and defense of its monopolies. These monopolies dedicate themselves to voraciously plundering our weak economies and increasingly impoverishing our large working masses.

In order to fully understand the close relationship between Yankee diplomatic maneuvers (disclosed through the statements of some of its highest-ranking official spokesmen--the president and secretary of state) and Yankee military maneuvers, it is necessary to disclose how the large multinational companies have been intent on placing certain official declarations on the routine level in order to try to conceal the most unjustifiable acts of barbarism. The examples abound: the Monroe Doctrine, the Roosevelt Doctrine, Truman, Eisenhower...all used by the United States to suit the big monopolies in their effort to destroy other countries and peoples (Korea, Laos, Vietnam) or "to enlarge [engrandecer] their own."

As the United States became a great world power, the importance of career soldiers "educated" at West Point and Annapolis increased and they directly penetrated high-level diplomatic and political circles. As a result of this, imperialist militarism has exerted a marked influence on all decisions connected with Yankee foreign policy.

This fact is neither an isolated instance nor a mere coincidence. Rather, it stems from a fundamental fact characteristic to military careers in the United States.

FDR LEADER FRIED AFTER ARREST ON WEAPONS CHARGE

PA220354 Paris AFP in English 0224 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] San Salvador, April 22 (AFP)--The leader of the newly formed Democratic Revolutionary Front of El Salvador, who had been reported kidnapped by "unknown persons" on Monday, was actually detained by police on a charge of carrying illegal [word indistinct], sources said.

The sources said that Enrique A. Cordoba, 49, named to lead the leftist-moderate [word indistinct] just 4 days ago was stopped at a police roadblock as he drove between Sansonate and the capital, about 60 kms (40 miles) away.

He was arrested for possession of prohibited arms, including a submachine gun and several sawed-off rifles.

Mr. Alvarez, a former agriculture minister, told police that the weapons belonged to three bodyguards traveling with him, the sources said. The police released the four men in San Salvador.

Earlier reports that Mr. Alvarez had been kidnapped were seemingly bolstered by a statement from Salvadorean Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia who said he was unaware that Mr. Alvarez might have been arrested.

LP-28 AMBUSHES BUS; ATTACKS MAYOR'S OFFICE

PA212217 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1308 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The authorities report that a group of over 12 members of the 28 February Peoples Leagues [LP-28] ambushed a bus and later destroyed the windows of the mayor's office in Ciudad Delado with stones. They detonated incendiary bombs at the office, causing serious property damage.

The incident, which occurred yesterday afternoon, alarmed the residents of Ciudad Delgado. The individuals hung up one of their group's banners, asked for the mayor's address and then fled.

KIDNAPPED ALDERMAN FOUND DEAD IN NUEVA GUADALUPE

PA212218 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1248 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Herman Jurado Recinos, 44, alderman of San Miguel municipality, has been found dead in Nueva Guadalupe.

Jurado Recinos had been kidnapped on Friday by several unidentified persons who forcibly took him from his home to an unknown destination. On Saturday, his body was found in Nueva Guadalupe. He had been killed by several bullets.

HOSPITAL STAFFS ENDANGERED BY ROVING ARMED BANDS

PA212219 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1251 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Nurses, doctors and other hospital employees, particularly in San Salvador, Santa Ana and San Miguel, are endangered daily by armed individuals who enter the hospitals in search of their comrades, with the idea of either removing or killing them.

Our sources reported that on Friday, a group of armed individuals went to San Rafael hospital in Santa Tecla, purportedly to find a patient in order to take him away. In the shooting which followed, biologist Angel Erasmo Figueroa, a patient who had been admitted for bullet wounds, was killed. The incident caused alarm among the staff on duty.

JUDGE, WATCHMAN KILLED AS VIOLENCE CONTINUES

PA211238 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0340 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Apr (LATIN) A magistrate and a watchman died today in the course of terrorist actions and police announced that the bodies of eight persons shot to death had been found, as violence continues to rock El Salvador.

In the neighboring towns of Santa Tecla and Ciudad Delgado, the terrorists bombed the house of former (?police) Cmdr Roque Canales and the municipal presidency building. After confirming that the attacks had been repelled without any casualties, police described the damages caused in these two attacks as insignificant.

In Tecoluca, San Vicente Department, 40 km east, an unidentified group shot and killed Judge Jeronimo Lopez.

In Santa Ana, 70 km west, another command, which police have identified as belonging to the leftist Peoples Revolutionary Army, killed a watchman during an attack on a candy factory.

According to police, the bodies of six youths who had been shot to death were located this afternoon in San Miguel, 139 km east.

Two other bodies riddled with bullets, apparently those of two workers, were also found near San Martin, 21 km east, on the Pan-American Highway, police reported.

Meanwhile, former presidential candidate Col Ernesto Claramount Rozville denied the statements attributed to him that he had identified Msgr Arnulfo Romero's assassins. Claramount, who had to go into exile after losing the elections to Carlos Humberto Romero [words indistinct] that he has instructed his lawyers to sue the radio stations and newspapers that reported that. "At no time have I had to mention Monsignor Romero's case," commented Claramount, who on Friday participated in the creation of the opposition Revolutionary Democratic Front, a political party formed by the Salvadoran left to confront in an organized fashion the civi-military junta that has been ruling the country since 15 October 1979, when Romero was overthrown.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAYS ELECTIONS HELD HONESTLY

PA220446 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Carlos Toledo Vielman, presidential public relations secretary, expressed his satisfaction and that of the Guatemalan Government over the orderly and peaceful elections held Sunday in 360 municipalities.

The presidential spokesman said that the observers sent by the OAS traveled freely to all parts of the country to witness the normal development of the elections. They met with local political leaders and heard different viewpoints from local citizens with whom they spoke.

Toledo Vielman said that, as the government had promised, the elections were held with complete honesty. The citizens nominated by the different political parties, who were freely elected, will assume their municipal posts during the next administration.

EDITORIAL ASSESSES SIGNIFICANCE OF OIL EXPORTS

PA210059 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Commentary: "Guatemala, at Last an Oil Exporter!"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday, Sunday, Guatemala became an oil-exporting country. Its first shipment, 120,000 barrels, left for the United States. The shipment was sold for 3.5 million quetzales, but Guatemala will receive only 1.7 million quetzales, equivalent to 51 percent of the total.

The Guatemalan crude oil has been sold at 29.40 quetzales per barrel, a relatively low price if compared with the international price of this product. It has been almost a gift for the Americans, particularly if one considers that Mexico refuses to sell them any low-priced oil and that Iran is threatening to block all their supplies. But for a country that has never sold any oil, 1.7 million quetzales on its first sale undoubtedly represents a sum that will reinforce the state budget.

The government is very happy. Thanks to oil, its budget, which this year began with a slight deficit, will receive a long-awaited injection that will guarantee its implementation without problems. But the common citizen, the man who works, who expects everything from his work, surely views these exports indifferently. For him, they have no significance and they do not represent an immediate benefit. If ever they become significant, that day is still far into the future. Perhaps that will happen when the Mining Department opens the small refinery that is still only a project.

It is urgent that we process crude oil locally in order to supply the national market.

NO PLANS TO JOIN OPEC ARE BEING CONSIDERED

PA210100 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Guatemala is not planning to join OPEC at this point. So far Guatemala has not considered joining OPEC, the mining, hydrocarbons and nuclear energy secretary has indicated.

Other needs, characteristic to an incipient oil-exporting activity, are currently being attended to while the possibility of exploiting this oil exists, Jorge Luis Monzon added.

According to the mining secretary, three tanks with a capacity of 55,000 barrels each have been constructed to deposit the oil exploited in the Rubelsanto and Chinaja wells. This oil is brought in through the oil pipeline and was exported yesterday for the first time.

NICARAGUAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES TO DISCUSS GRAINS

PA211247 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 20 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Embassy today announced the sudden arrival in Guatemala of Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Francisco Fiallos Navarro.

It was said that Fiallos is making an official visit during which he will discuss the terms of a grain sales program from Guatemala to his country.

Guatemala recently canceled its basic grain exports to Nicaragua, arguing that Guatemalan state agencies were profiteering by selling the product to Nicaragua at much higher prices than they charged on the local market.

There is a grain supply agreement among the five Central American countries.

DEMOCRATIC LEADER SAYS REPRESSION INTENSIFIED

PA211439 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The army, the bourgeoisie and the Catholic Church are carrying out the worst repression in Guatemala's history, a high-ranking leader of the Guatemalan Democratic Organization [Agrupacion Democratica Guatemalteca] has charged in Mexico. Carlos Casares, a leader of that organization, said repression has been gradually intensified while U.S. imperialism has been increasing its support of the regime. He also charged that the Guatemalan press has said nothing about this repression. He added that the members of the military are the main landowners in his country. He blamed them for the 70,000 murders that have occurred in Guatemala since 1954.

He also charged that the Guatemalan regime grants visas and fixes the documents of many former Somozist guardsmen so they can combat the Sandinist revolution under the protection of their Guatemalan citizenship.

Meanwhile, a report issued in Mexico City by an international organization stated that political violence continues in Guatemala and that kidnappings, torture and murders are a daily occurrence. It also recalled the assassination of newsman Jose Leon Castaneda and the kidnapping of radio announcer Julio Cesar Hernandez. It added that there is fear for the life of Julia Esquivel, director of the magazine DIALOGO and active defender of human rights.

SIX KILLED IN VARIOUS TERRORIST ATTACKS 17 APR

PA181444 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0206 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 17 Apr (LATIN)--Six persons were machinegunned to death today by unidentified persons in different terrorist activities in the nation. Meanwhile, the Peoples Guerrilla Army [EGP] has claimed responsibility for 30 casualties to government forces in five recent clashes in northwestern Quiche Department. According to a police report, during the past 24 hours of violence in Guatemala a soldier, political leader, policeman and three civilians were shot.

In a communique the EGP sent to LATIN, it was reported that the five clashes occurred between 25 March and 5 April near the Mexican border in the area of El Quiche. The communique states that the guerrillas sustained only one casualty.

Army Capt William Ernesto Garica was machinegunned to death this morning by several unidentified persons on a side street to the east of the capital.

The secretary general of the National Liberation Movement Party in Zacapa, 145 km to the northwest, was also gunned down by unidentified persons, while in Esquintla, 60 km to the south, a policeman and a civilian died after having been machinegunned.

In the heavily populated Colina Primero de Julio district in this capital, an unidentified man was killed by six men who fired machineguns after having pursued him through several streets.

Lastly, at Kilometer 84 on the road to the Santa Rosa Oratory toward the east, Alberto Roca was ambushed while traveling in one of his vehicles by unidentified persons who also used machine guns in the attack.

Violence, apparently for political reasons, seemingly increased as the nation approached the election of 280 mayors for secondary municipalities.

HONDURAS

ELECTION RESULTS CONFIRM LIBERAL VICTORY

PA220124 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0024 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 21 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--A Liberal Party victory has been assured with only the results of 19 municipalities not counted in yesterday's elections for a constituent assembly in Honduras.

A total of 1,233,756 voters participated in the elections for the traditional Liberal and National parties and the emerging Innovation and Unity Party.

The unofficial results were obtained at the National Elections Tribunal. These results were broadcast in detail by a network of radio and television stations over a period of 42 hours and now only have to be confirmed by the official records of the 282 municipalities where 4,208 polling places operated.

In the 263 municipalities which have been counted, the Liberal Party has obtained 458,889 votes, the National Party 406,074 votes and the Innovation and Unity Party 31,842. The difference between Liberals and Nationalists has been an unexpected 52,667 [figure as received] and the results of traditionally liberal-voting municipalities are the only ones now missing.

For the Innovation and Unity Party it is also a victory because it would have ceased to exist unless it obtained 10,000 votes, which is the same number of signatures required for it to become a party. However, this party has tripled this vote and could obtain 33,000 votes, which would give it an official representation of three deputies. The Liberal Party will have 39 or 40 deputies. Although the National Party said this afternoon through Ricardo Zuniga Agustinus, its coordinator, that it will challenge the elections in several municipalities in which he believes it has won, he did concede defeat.

Distressed by the weight of the defeat, Zuniga Agustinus held a news conference in which he did not blame any Nationalist for the defeat and offered his party as the "alternative." He denied accusations of having been in collusion with the army and said that the party will make a constructive opposition while being part of the democratic experience which the people have voted for.

The Liberal Party organized what it called "the victory caravan" and in an impressive parade of buses and private cars decorated with the red and white flags of the party moved through the streets of Tegucigalpa. Similar activities were held in other cities and towns after being warned by the leaders not to provoke the opposition, which had issued similar orders.

Two important characteristics distinguished the "victory caravan:" It stopped at the cemetery and at a basilica. At the cemetery, immediately in front of the basilica, the Liberal leaders offered their party's overwhelming victory to their last big leader, Modesto Rodas Alvarado. There were tears and a few fiery speeches which almost drowned out the emotion and recognition for the man who did not attain victory during his lifetime. At the same cemetery the Liberal Party paid homage to the last of the country's Liberal presidents, Ramon Villeda Morales--a great ideologist and leader of the party, according to the speakers.

At the basilica the Liberals thanked the Virgin Mary of Suyapa, "patron" of Honduras, for having accompanied them in victory. The Liberals have offered a program that is "socially, economically and culturally revolutionary" for the Honduran people. The Liberals believe the "militant attitude of the Honduran youth gave the party its victory."

COLUMNIST REJECTS STATEMENTS BY U.S. OFFICIAL

PA192117 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 8 Apr 80 p 7

["Atalaya Politica" column by Ramon Custodio Lopez: "Interests or Security?"]

[Text] According to Catherine the Great, politics are defined by these three words: circumstances, conjecture and moment. The Honduran version would be that politics is the art of obtaining bones [huesos] and influence, by exploiting the moment and this would complete the political skeleton of a society which does not wish to recognize the value of its muscles.

James Cheek, State Department assistant secretary of state for Central American affairs [as received], has personally brought us a message from the U.S. Government. The message uses the ambiguity of diplomatic language when it claims that the United States is ignorant of electoral fraud here. It could be taken to mean that nothing is known about the fraud or that there is knowledge of it but that no importance has been attributed to it because the security or interests of the United States are not threatened. It is as if he said that the only important thing about Honduran democracy is its repercussion on the security and interests of his country. The 20 April elections are planned to sell the idea that our government will come from among the people and will be pluralist, in order to justify its defense at any price.

In another part of his statements, Mr Cheek says that he "understands that there are no Somozas in Honduras." No notice was taken of the fact that Somoza's origin as a committer of genocide and owner of the lives and estates and riches of Nicaragua was is unlimited power. With the concept understood in this way, what limits are there to the power of the chiefs of the regional development juntas established in the country by advice of the Agency for International Development (AID)?

Mr Cheek came to persuade us that military assistance to the Honduran Army is not intervention in the affairs of the Honduran state and that it certainly does not promote an arms buildup, because of the $50 million for the Honduran Government, only $3.5 million are for military transportation and communication. There is already talk of RENTING 10 helicopters to fly over the Salvadoran border, thereby promoting the principle of the self-determination of peoples. We ask whether the OAS PERMANENT MISSION has already stopped functioning or is inadequate for its mission of guarding that border. We understand that its services ARE NOT FREE.

Who will pay for the fuel consumed in these patrols, making the profits of the refineries even juicier? Are we not already sufficiently dependent on the whims of TEXACO and its manager-presidents?

The history written by Hondurans is not self-critical and almost always whitewashed truths that are damaging to our dignity, such as the fact that our national economy's link with, or rather dependence on, that of the United States dates from the last third of the 19th century, with the concession granted to the Rosario Mining Company.

While it is true that the decision-making power of the banana companies is not so apparent in the present century, it also becomes clearer every day that instead of a participatory democracy, we have a political system which experts on Latin American dictatorships define as a SEMIPARLIAMENTARY AUTHORTARIAN GOVERNMENT or as BUREAUCRATIC AUTHORITARIANISM.

In his meetings, Mr Cheek probably did not recognize a picturesque personage from our little social world, either a soldier or a politician, called "Malgarito, the guardian." The phrase that is most characteristic of his status of total loyalty is "AT YOUR SERVICE, BOSS.

"Malgarito," like all smart men, has prospered greatly and his species has multiplied. There are so many "Malgaritos" that they now even have portfolios, head ministries and write editorials, and are businessmen, industrialists, and so forth. But above all, they pride themselves on continuing to be guardians... of borders [fronteras] and the interests of the boss.

Those persons, Mr Cheek, even when they have Honduran identity cards, are not the best examples of our citizenry.

Dignified Hondurans question the orders of any boss, as long as they violate our right to self-determination.

NICARAGUA

ROBELO CALLEJAS REPORTEDLY RESIGNS FROM JUNTA

PA221359 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1354 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Managua, 22 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Alfonso Robelo Callejas has resigned as member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, private sector sources have reported. The report, although not officially confirmed yet, has already been announced by the Managua Radio stations.

DECREE ON COMPOSITION OF STATE COUNCIL RELEASED

PA212203 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Article 16 of Chapter 13 of the Fundamental National Statute on the makeup of the State Council was amended on 16 April with the signatures of the then five government junta members. During a news conference this morning, Companeros Sergio Ramirez and Moises Hassan, members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, disclosed the full makeup of the council. As is public knowledge, the council will hold its first session on 4 May, the day of national dignity. Here is a list of the organizations which as of now will be on the council:

The State Council will be comprised of 47 members appointed by the following political, popular, trade union and social organizations and associations:

Political organizations--the Patriotic Front [no figure heard]; the Sandinist National Liberation Front, six members; Independent Liberal Party, one member; Nicaraguan Socialist Party, one member; Peoples Social Christian Party, one member; Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, one member;

Other organizations: The Democratic Conservative Party, one member; Social Christian Party, one member;

Peoples organizations--Sandinist defense committees, a total of nine members from the following national areas: Managua, two members and Leon and Chinandega, one member; Mataglpa and Jinotega, one member; Esteli, Nueva Segovia and Madriz, one member; Chontales, Boago and Rio San Juan, one member; Zelaya, one member;Masaya and Carazo, one member; Granada and Rivas, one member; also the 19 July Sandinist Youth, one member; Luisa Amanda Espinoza Nicaraguan Women's Association, one member;

Trade union organizations: Sandinist Workers Central, three members; Farmworkers Association, three members; General Labor Confederation, one member; Nicaraguan Workers Central, one member; Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions, one member; Central of Labor Action and Unity, one member; Federation of Health Workers, one member;

Associations and social organizations--armed forces, one member; National Clergy Association, one member; National Council of Higher Education, one member; National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers, one member; Union of Journalists of Nicaragua, one member; Misurasata, one member; National Confederation of Professional Associations, one member;

Private enterprise organizations--Nicaraguan Development Institute, one member; Nicaraguan Chamber of Industries, one member; Confederation of Chambers of Commerce, one member; Chamber of Construction, one member; Union of Agricultural Producers, one member.

This decree will go into effect on the date it is published in the official gazette. Issued in Managua on 16 April 1980, the year of the literacy campaign.

[Signed] Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction: Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Alfonso Robelo Callejas, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Moises Hassan Morales, Violeta B. de Chamorro.

CHAMORRO INTERVIEWED ON DISMISSAL FROM LA PRENSA

PA211640 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Telephone interview with Xavier Chamorro on his dismissal as director of the newspaper LA PRENSA--presumably live]

[Text] [Question] We have called Xavier Chamorro, who has been dismissed as director of LA PRENSA. He has received the support of the newspaper's workers who are on a temporary strike to express this support. Chamorro, what is your view of the problem in LA PRENSA?

[Answer] The problem is difficult. However, I believe there are many possibilities of finding a solution. I have tried many times to find a formula through which all of us at LA PRENSA can [words indistinct] and conciliation so we can work within the revolutionary process and continue forward [words indistinct]. I hope the problem will be solved [words indistinct].

[Question] Why do you think the Board of Directors fired you as director of the newspaper?

[Answer] As you know, not everyone thinks the same way. However, I think there is still time to find a solution. I do not know the exact reasons for my dismissal. However, there might be some (?differences of views) between myself and some members of the Board of Directors. That is about all I can say.

[Question] What is your view of the list of demands presented by the newspaper's workers?

[Answer] The demands presented by the union of the newspaper's workers are [passage indistinct]. They also want a voice in the editorial council. [passage indistinct]

UNION OF LA PRENSA WORKERS ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PA211616 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The director of the newspaper LA PRENSA has been dismissed. The newspaper workers have gone on a temporary strike and have issued a call for solidarity. The newspaper was not published today.

At noon yesterday the LA PRENSA workers decided to go on a temporary strike when they learned about the dismissal of Director Xavier Chamorro who has supported the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. The strike is in solidarity with Xavier Chamorro brother of the assassinated LA PRENSA director, Dr Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, martyr of freedom. The workers have explained that they have not seized the newspaper installations and that the members of the paper's Board of Directors can go to the installations whenever they so desire. The union of LA PRENSA Workers has issued the following communique explaining its position:

The Union of LA PRENSA Workers, whereas:

Xavier Chamorro Cardenal, the newspaper director and co-owner, has been dismissed from his post as the last chapter in a series of pressures, threats and even insults against him by members of the newspaper's Board of Directors during the past months:

As our well-remembered martyred Director Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal was in the past, Xavier Chamorro is now the main bulwark of our newspaper in technical, intellectual and moral aspects;

Xavier Chamorro was an essential pillar in rebuilding LA PRENSA after the 1972 earthquake. With courage, dignity and a combative spirit, he picked up the banner of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro after he was vilely assassinated. He struggled with tenacity and determination to rebuild the newspaper after the savage destruction of the genocidal regime. Since the revolutionary triumph, he has faced the challenge of history, promoting a healthy climate of understanding and mutual aid with the workers of the newspaper;

Upstart individuals in the newspaper--some of whom have failed in their private businesses and their political double-dealings and others who are resentful because they have been excluded from a revolutionary process that does not tolerate those who never wrote anything against Somoza and who are not violently attacking the revolutionary process--are not trying to fire our director without any sense of decency or respect so they can turn LA PRENSA into the spokesman of minority, privileged and antipopular sectors;

The laws of our revolutionary state establish that due to their great social responsibility, the social communications media cannot be at the service of the aforementioned interests. The surrender of LA PRENSA to those sectors would mean its corruption and discredit among our people;

The concepts and laws which regulate private enterprise are not applicable to the social communications media because they have a specific social function and a responsibility to transit, comment and guide [orientar] the news that reaches our people.

It is evident that in view of the list of demands submitted by the Union of LA PRENSA Workers, there is an attempt to prevent the participation of Xavier Chamorro in the discussions of the demands and thus prevent a conciliatory, respectful, humanistic and revolutionary voice from counteracting those who still believe they can handle their interests in the style of the past and with the power that the protection of an exploitive government used to give them.

In view of these considerations, the union has decided:

To give all its support and solidarity to Xavier Chamorro as director of LA PRENSA;

To emphatically state that neither as a union nor individually does any member of the Union of LA PRENSA Workers seek to take over or change the basic legal structure of the LA PRENSA enterprise, except for the limitations that our laws have established and which we consider just and necessary. Those laws prohibit actions which can turn the enterprise, as a communications media, into an instrument of slander and conspiracy against our revolutionary process.

To clearly state that despite the number of difficulties and adjustments that the deepening of the revolutionary victory involves, we support the [word indistinct], pluralistic and revolutionary position that the newspaper has been maintaining and which is basically the result of the leadership of Xavier Chamorro Cardenal.

Therefore, the Union of LA PRENSA Workers agrees to:

1. Declare a temporary strike of the newspaper's activities and to hold a general assembly at 0900 on 21 April to make the appropriate decisions.

2. Maintain the officers of the union in permanent consultation.

3. Recommend great calm and serenity among its members and to look after the property of the enterprise in the hope that dialogue and fraternity will bring back normal conditions among the LA PRENSA family as soon as possible.

20 April 1980. Board of Directors of the Union of LA PRENSA Workers.

Deadline for Chamorro's Reinstatement

PA212226 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] During a general assembly this morning, the workers of the newspaper LA PRENSA decided to give the newspaper's Board of Directors 24 hours to reinstate Xavier Chamorro as director. Xavier Chamorro was dismissed at the end of last week. The deadline ends tomorrow at 1000.

Trinidad Vasquez, president of the Union of LA PRENSA Workers, said that if Xavier Chamorro is reinstated in his post without a reduction of his authority, the workers would return to work tomorrow and the newspaper would once again be circulating on Wednesday morning.

The workers' assembly was held outside under a big tree. Labor Minister Virgilio Godoy visited the newspaper installations when he learned about the workers' strike. Minister Godoy spoke with the two parties in conflict and said that a dialogue to solve the problem might begin.

The LA PRENSA Board of Directors has not yet expressed its official position. However, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, one of its members, has said that they do not want his uncle, Xavier Chamorro, to continue as director because he is in favor of the revolutionary process. Young Pedro Chamorro Barrios' position against the process is well known.

Xavier Chamorro arrived at the newspaper's installation at around 1000 and he was received with loud applause by the workers. "Xavier yes, another no!" were the shouts of the workers who ended up carrying him on their shoulders to express their support. The LA PRENSA workers clearly stated that they will not permit the dismissal of Xavier Chamorro, the brother of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro who was killed by men hired by Somozists.

MILITARY DEPLOYED TO ENSURE SAFETY OF TEACHERS

PA192322 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Apr 80 p 6

[From "Notas Cortas Departamentales" column]

[Text] Ocotal--There has been a large-scale military deployment in Madriz and Nueva Segovia departments to preserve order in the event of any attack along the border with Honduras.

Our Sandinist people's army, the people's vanguard, is always ready to battle with the enemies of the revolution.

Soldiers have posted themselves at strategic points in the mountains in Nueva Segovia. Their revolutionary morale is very high. They are firm and sure of themselves, and fully guarantee the march of those who are fighting ignorance.

The people of Nueva Segovia can be sure that the enemies of the revolution can do nothing to prevent our brother peasants from emerging from the state of illiteracy inherited from Somoza, because the Government of National Reconstruction and the Sandinist Front will guarantee the safety of our soldiers of culture.

LABOR LEADER SAYS CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY RECOVERING

PA191542 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The construction industry is recovering. The number of workers contracted by this industry has increased from 2,000 to 6,000, Radio Sandino was told by Alejandro Solorzano, president of the Union of Carpenters, Masons and Joiners.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS CONTINUALLY DETECTED AT BORDERS

PA191800 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Smuggling operations worth millions of cordobas continue to be detected at the various customs posts. Large quantities of gold, worth almost 2 million cordobas, also continue to be smuggled through the southern border.

'NO OBJECTIONS' TO SHIPS ARRIVING FOR REFUGEES

PA220356 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] GRANMA comments in an editorial that two ships have arrived at Mariel Port, some 50 km west of Havana, to pick up the antisocials who have received authorization to leave the country.

Two other ships are expected to arrive from Florida. Cuba, the newspaper says, has no objections to receiving these ships and will not keep them from taking away the citizens they have come to pick up.

GOVERNMENT QUESTIONS COSTA RICA'S ROLE IN EVACUATION

FL181109 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] A total of 309 antisocials departed yesterday. Spain was "lucky" to get 54 of them. The rest left for Costa Rica. A grand total of 554 have already left. All of them had accepted the permanent permit which allowed them to leave the embassy and remain at their residences.

But, it appears that matters once more get hopelessly tangled. We have explained to the Costa Rican Government that the program of evacuation has to be discussed with Cuba, but none of that country's officials has had the courtesy to do so. Let it [Costa Rica] explain the reason for setting up a distribution center. Whose idea was that? What is that center good for? It does not make sense to take those persons out of their homes in Cuba, where they are presently residing with safe-conducts, passports and exit permits, to any country and transport them to a camp in Costa Rica. In our judgment there is no need for a distribution center anywhere.

The Cuban revolutionary government is willing to allow the departure of those individuals abroad direct flights to any country willing to receive them, as is being done now with Spain and as was done with Costa Rica when it requested [permission] for the first 300. It is now known with certainty what the imperialists are up to in their contacts with the Costa Rican Government. Perhaps, the objective is purely demagogic and propagandistic. To travel to the United States there is no need to make a stop in Costa Rica. It costs less and it is quicker to travel directly to Key West, some 90 miles away. Everything else makes no sense.

URUGUAYAN EXILE CRITICIZES PERU'S ACCEPTANCE OF REFUGEES

PA191729 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] The Cuban newspaper JUVENTUD REBELDE has published statements by Uruguayan exile Estela Serruti, who recalled that during 1975 and 1976 when thousands of progressives were persecuted by the Montevideo regime, the Peruvian Embassy in Uruguay systematically refused to grant political asylum to many revolutionaries. The Peruvian diplomats in Montevideo did not only deny asylum to hundreds of revolutionaries at a time when their lives were in danger, but they also threatened to call the Uruguayan forces, which meant a sure death.

Uruguayan exile Estela Serruti, who teaches at the Ramon Gonzalez Coro maternity-infant hospital in Havana, said that despite this action in the past, the Peruvian Embassy is now accepting antisocials, fugitives and people of doubtful morality and is trying to present them as people who are being persecuted.

U.S. TREATMENT OF CUBANS, HAITIANS COMPARED

PA192123 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] GRANMA, the official organ of the Communist Party of Cuba, today contrasts the U.S. Government's treatment of the individuals who entered the Peruvian Embassy in Havana with that extended to Haitian refugees who go to the U.S.

The Cuban newspaper comments on a letter sent to President James Carter by the Black Caucus of the U.S. Congress, which states that the president's decision to accept some of those who entered the Peruvian mission is different from his position regarding the Haitians.

In recent days, some 1,000 Haitians have fled from their country in fragile boats and headed for the Florida coast. They, GRANMA adds, have been received as undesirables. Work is denied them and many are returned to their country. This, GRANMA says, is in contrast to the initial reception which, for propaganda purposes, is being given to those who betray Cuba. These last are being received as victims of communism and are being offered a microphone and the pages of newspapers and magazines to slander Cuba.

PERUVIAN DIPLOMATS ASK FOR PROTECTION ON 19 APR

PA190226 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0037 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Havana, 18 Apr (EFE)--The Peruvian diplomatic mission in Cuba will be given protection tomorrow, according to what Peruvian Charge d'Affaires Mr Armando Lecaros has told EFE. He also reported that he met this morning with Cuban Foreign Ministry officials to discuss the overall situation. Mr Lecaros said that the Lima government has asked the Cuban authorities to provide adequate protection tomorrow since over 1 million people are going to parade in front of the diplomatic office.

U.S. Diplomats Get Protection

PA190228 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0113 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Havana, 18 Apr (EFE)--The homes of the U.S. diplomats accredited here will be given police protection tomorrow.

As sources close to the U.S. Interests Section told EFE, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca personally apprised Section Chief Wayne S. Smith of the government's decision. Smith was summoned to the Foreign Ministry this afternoon where he met with the Cuban foreign minister. U.S. sources labeled the interview a "nice gesture" on the part of the Cuban authorities. Protection had been requested in a note sent by the U.S. diplomatic mission to the Havana government today.

CASTRO CONGRATULATES GUARDS AT 19 APR MARCH

FL211115 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Rafael Berastegui report]

[Text] Brig Gen Ulises Rosales, commander of the Western Army, conveyed congratulations from the Revolutionary Armed Forces and Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee, to the comrades in the militia group that watched over the safety of the Militant People's march [in Havana on 19 April].

On Friday, when he talked wit' the group at the Pedro Marrero Stadium in Havana, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro pointed out that the prestige of its members was the best guarantee of the success of the mission assigned them.

In the course of the Militant People's March, the greetings of the masses to the group and the organization and discipline displayed by our people during the march confirmed thoroughly the impression of Comrade Fidel.

This reporter, who had the honor of being assigned to the group, witnessed the high revolutionary and human quality of the comrades responsible for the safety of the Militant People's March. Workers, peasants, professionals and students, reserve officers and internationalist soldiers were in the group formed by the FAR General Staff. The group fulfilled its assigned task with the maximum enthusiasm and responsibility.

Following the congratulations conveyed by Brig Gen Ulises Rosales, commander of the Western Army, at the conclusion of the historic Militant People's March, the group responded by chanting: "Fidel, Fidel, tell us what else we have to do to share in the high revolutionary readiness which characterizes our people."

GRANMA HAILS 19 APR 'MARCH OF MILITANT PEOPLE'

FL211537 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1403 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The 19th anniversary of the Giron [invasion] was a new Giron, a moral and political Giron inflicted on imperialism against its corrupt and decaying ideology, against its military threats, against the provocations of its lackeys, against the only social allies it has in Cuba--the lumpens, misfits, sociopaths, lazy, parasites, the ones who do not adapt to the discipline and morality of our society, the ones who are incapable of living honestly of their own labor and effort, points out the newspaper GRANMA in an editorial today.

It adds: The march of the militant people [on 19 April] will go into the history of our country as one of the most impressive, militant, profound and definitive popular events of our revolution.

Like an army on the offensive, one after another of the contingents of each of the 15 municipalities of our capital and massive groups of Havana Province arrived on Fifth Avenue in an uninterrupted flow and in closed ranks. The GRANMA editorial emphasizes that each group more than exceeded early estimates of possible participants. When 10 de Octubre municipality had gathered 100,000 people at its staging area as planned, tens of thousands still were waiting at mobilization points. Habana del Este expected 20,000 and almost 40,000 participated. The same happened with the others.

A real organizational feat and capability for action of our revolution were necessary to respond to each of the unforeseen circumstances as they came up. The march advanced at a faster rate than estimated, reaching at certain times a flow of more than 100,000 citizens per hour. The municipalities that had to march in the afternoon and night had to advance their mobilization and concentration programs by 2 hours or more. The number of persons to be transported by any means, including walking, was much greater toward the assembly and evacuation areas and the available time was less. People are capable of making such miracles only in times of war.

With unselfish and untiring work over unending hours, the transportation workers also wrote a brilliant and unforgettable page of organization, discipline and efficiency, notes GRANMA's editorial today. It adds: The streets of Havana were empty.

Even the capitalist news agencies admit that more than 1 million marched on Fifth Avenue. What we know is that approximately 1.5 million citizens participated directly or indirectly in Saturday's historic revolutionary day.

Today's GRANMA editorial, entitled "Yankee Imperialism Must be Shown What Cuba Is," emphasizes that along with those who marched in front of the Peruvian Embassy, we must add those who could not do it because they were assigned by the committees for the Defense of the Revolution the mission of guarding the homes of residents during the demonstration, the ones who took care of essential production and services enters of the capital, the tens of thousands who participated in transportation activities, the health care of the people and services to the demonstrators, military guard units, custody of the embassy and so forth.

Despite the fact that the situation could have become truly explosive because of the people's justifiable indignation or an eventual provocation against the people, not a single rifle, not a single bullet was present around the Peruvian Embassy on Saturday. Five militia battalions composed of 1,400 internationalist combatant workers received the task of guarding the diplomatic mission without weapons. On a permanent basis, two of these battalions forming a direct line from the corner of 72d street and Fifth Avenue, with their backs to the embassy and facing the people, guarded the side and front of the diplomatic mission and the men were rotated every so often.

The police personnel who were guarding the Venezuelan Embassy two blocks away did so also without bullets in their service pistols and without magazines in their rifles. These were the traditional guards. Our working and heroic people were going to march and before them there could not be a single weapon or a single bullet. However, we knew that the Peruvian Embassy's safety was absolutely guaranteed; first of all, because of the level of political awareness and discipline of our people who received precise instructions from their organizations to prevent any act of violence in front of the embassy; second, because of the respect, admiration and affection which our people feel toward their heroic internationalist combatants.

Therefore, the embassy was protected by a symbol. That, and not force, was what those ranks of militiamen meant to a sea of people that were justifiably angry. These combatants were not guarding the Peruvian diplomatic mission or the scum staying there; they were guarding the honor of Cuba, asserts GRANMA in its editorial today. The Peruvian Embassy was not assaulted by force as some abroad expected. There was not a single person injured; there were no deaths. Something more, there was not a single accident during the gigantic mobilization, concentration, march and evacuation of more than 1 million persons.

Our television, radio and press media did excellent work reporting to the rest of the country the real image of the historic event that was taking place. Throughout the day and first hours of the night, television screens showed live the march which lasted exactly 13 hours and 17 minutes and which concluded a short while after national television resumed regular programs.

On 19 April, the enemy received an unforgettable lesson of what our people are and think by their massive presence, solid unity, indestructible force, high political consciousness, and their expressive placards and slogans which were created by none other than the people themselves, states the editorial published today in the third edition of GRANMA, official organ of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee.

We are unconcerned about whether or not the bourgeois press abroad reflects what happened here Saturday. It flooded the world with lies during Giron 19 years ago but that did not prevent the crushing of the mercenaries in less than 72 hours. That was how it was and always will be.

Our own history, our historic resistance over more than 21 years, our honorable revolutionary role, our exemplary internationalist conduct and our truth are increasingly accepted in the hearts and minds of the exploited and oppressed of this hemisphere and of the world and of the revolutionary and progressive forces of all mankind, asserts GRANMA, official organ of the party Central Committee, in its editorial published in the third edition entitled "Yankee Imperialism Must be Shown What Cuba Is."

Only about 1,500 antisocial persons remain in the Peruvian Embassy. Peruvian officials themselves cannot or do not want to give the exact number. None of them will leave this country until the last of the ones who returned home accepting the guarantees and documents of the revolutionary government leaves. And, of course, the issue of those who enter embassies by force must be resolved. Meanwhile, the guard at the Peruvian Embassy is only provisional. Now we expect that everyone understands without the slightest doubt that Cuba will not tolerate blackmail of any sort, absolutely from no one.

There have been reports from Florida [United States] of the arrival, on their own, of some vessels to pick up the antisocial persons who received authorization to leave. Two already arrived in the port of Mariel. Of course, we are not going to receive them with cannons because they do not come for was and we do not object to their taking them.

Our militant people again will show their strength on 1 May in a gigantic rally, this time fundamentally aimed against the Yankee military maneuvers around Cuba, maneuvers which are a gross rehearsal of how to invade our homeland. The mighty and hardened forces of all municipalities of the capital and Havana Province wh ch marched in front of the Peruvian Embassy on 19 April will gather in Revolution Square on the glorious International Workers Day continuing their battle in defense of dignity, sovereignty and integrity of our homeland.

And on the same day when the Yankee Marines and soldiers willbe conducting their provocative and shameless landings on the Guantanamo Naval Base, the foundations of the Malecon [waterfront boulevard] will shake in front of the building of the US Interests Office under the step of our militant people. However, this time we will be accompanied by the compatriots from throughout the island with the organization of marches in all the country's cities with the participation of millions of people, continues the GRANMA editorial. We will mobilize our friends from throughout the world to support us in this struggle. The Yankee imperialists must be shown what Cuba is, what our revolutionary people are and the type of resistance they are going to find if, for any reason and any pretext, some day they try to place their bloody claws on our homeland.

MALMIERCA MET WITH GROMYKO BEFORE 6 APR TRIP TO KABUL

PA191305 Paris AFP in Spanish 1117 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Havana, 19 Apr (AFP)--The Cuban Foreign Ministry disclosed here yesterday that Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in the Soviet Union before his trip to Kabul on 6 April in the framework of a search for a political solution to the Afghan issue.

During Malmierca's meetings with Gromyko and Afghan President Babrak Karmal, there was a broad exchange of viewpoints, almost always unanimously in agreement on the need to continue efforts to find a political solution to the conflict, the document added. Malmierca has returned to Cuba after his 15-day trip.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 080 23 April 1980

ARGENTINA

General Graffigna Terms IHRC Report 'Biased' B 1
New University Law Bans Political, Labor Activities B 1
Briefs: Telephone Lines B 2

BOLIVIA

Labor Minister Resigns Over Dispute With President C 1
Garcia Meza Attacks 'Fraudulent Electoral Process' C 1
COB Sees Coup Threat C 2
MNRI Expels Siles Zuazo, Nominates Candidates [EL DIARIO 21 Apr] C 2
Plane Offered To Transport Cuban Refugees C 3
National Electoral Court Created; Members Sworn In C 3
Santa Cruz Rejects Court C 3

BRAZIL

Metalworkers-Police Clash Results in Injury, Arrest D 1
Six Union Presidents Arrested D 1
Other Arrests Reported D 1
Strikers Vote To Continue D 1
Labor Ministry Rejects Talks D 2
CNBB Defends Strike Support D 2

CHILE

Merino Threatens Seizure of USSR Ships in Antarctic E 1
Rojas Comments on Beagle Talks, Cuban Refugees E 1

COLOMBIA

Reportage on Continuing Embassy Occupation F 1
Dominican Consul Released F 1
18th Round of Talks F 1
Government Communique F 1
OAS, M-19 Meet F 2
Several Persons Take Asylum in Mexican Embassy F 2
Refugees Identified F 2
Liberal Party Leader Defends Amnesty International F 3

PERU

Cuba Says Refugees in Lima Have Adjustment Problems [Havana Domestic] J 1
Rally Denounces Refugees [Havana Domestic] J 1
Briefs: Oil Production; Spanish Education Minister J 1

MEXICO

Sweden Offers Aid for Nuclear Program M 1
AFP Describes New National Development Plan M 1

PANAMA

August Elections Postponed; September Date Likely N 1
Royo Warns Those Aspiring to Power Through Illegal Means N 1
Banks Bombed in Concepcion, Chiriqui Province N 2
Arturo Melo To Become Minister of Commerce, Industry N 2
Government Papers' Printers Hold 24-Hour Strike 22 Apr N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carazo Expects Castro To Allow Air Bridge P 1
Officials To Go To Cuba P 1

EL SALVADOR

Violence Continues; More Bodies Discovered P 1
More Killings Reported P 2
Six Die in Bus Ambush P 2
Armed Forces Report P 2
Violence in Zacatecoluca Leads to Evacuations P 3
Raids, Searches for Weapons Continue P 4
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 22 Apr]
Leftists Said To Be Bringing in Chinese Weapons P 4
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 19 Apr]
Spokesmen Charge Mercenaries Trained in Guatemala P 4
Foreign Minister Meets Honduran Counterpart P 5

GUATEMALA

Party Officials Discuss Election Results P 5
Government Satisfied With Conduct of Elections P 5
Labor Leader Killed by Unidentified Persons P 6

HONDURAS

Liberal Party Reportedly Obtains Absolute Majority P 6
Paz Garcia Discusses Election of Next President P 7
Student Leader Reportedly Arrested, Taken to Border P 8

NICARAGUA

Robelo Comments on Resignation From Junta P 9
Ramirez on Robelo's Resignation P 9
Gunfire Interrupts Rally During Hassan Speech P 10
FSLN Directorate To Mediate in LA PRENSA Conflict P 11
New Financial Director, Reconstruction Minister Appointed P 11

CUBA

Boats From Florida Depart for U.S. With Refugees Q 1
Fleet of 70 Arriving Q 1
More Leave for Miami Q 1
Foreign Ministry Issues Statement on Zimbabwe Q 1
Malmierca Reports to Castro on Results of Mideast Trip Q 2
Lenin's Birthday Anniversary Commemorated Q 2
U.S. Denounced at Eastern Army Anniversary Event Q 4

GENERAL GRAFFIGNA TERMS IHRC REPORT 'BIASED'

FY221818 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0120 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr (TELAM)--Before leaving for Spain, Air Force Commander Gen Domingo R. Graffigna made a statement to the press in which he regarded the IHRC report as negative, biased and not impartial. He pointed out that Argentina gave the IHRC the opportunity to visit the country to see what happened and what the situation is here. Its report is so negative that not only have the government and the armed forces rejected it, but the Argentine people as well.

Emphasizing the partiality of the report, he cited as an example the report's contention that terrorism does not proliferate in democratic countries and countries having no socioeconomic problems. This is a ridiculous thing to say, Graffigna said, when at this very moment terrorism and subversion are proliferating in those countries. According to the report, he charged, there was a democratic government here in 1974, precisely when terrorism proliferated in the country. This shows that the report is not objective. He stated that it was the Argentine people and the armed forces that put an end to subversion.

Summarizing his opinion on the subject, he said: I consider it negative. We Argentines are calm. What happened here was a regrettable episode that fortunately has been overcome. We have learned a great lesson. We will let foreigners who want to visit our country do so, but never again will we receive those men who emotionally released a preconceived, precontrived report.

He termed positive the dialogue the armed forces have been holding through the interior minister with the various sectors of opinion.

He said: In fact, when one calls others to participate in a dialogue, one cannot expect to hear nice things from everyone. We do not want that, we want to hear their ideas about both good and bad things and also about corrective measures.

He said that what has been done thus far is positive, because everyone has expressed his ideas, which will be analyzed later to decide whether to adopt them.

(Regarding the closure of the) Regional Interexchange Bank, he said: Despite the negative aspect of the closure of a bank, one can see a positive aspect in the fact that the government has overcome the pressure of special interests and has taken corrective measures that will strengthen the system under which we live. Everything will soon be back on a normal course, he said.

NEW UNIVERSITY LAW BANS POLITICAL, LABOR ACTIVITIES

FY220348 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2230 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr (TELAM)--Anything which can be viewed as propaganda, indoctrination, political campaigning or agitation of either a political or labor nature, as well as the dissemination or supporting of totalitarian or subversive political ideas, is banned from university campuses.

This is provided for in Article 4 of University Law No 22,207 approved today by the national government. The text of the law was released by the Ministry of Culture and Education this afternoon.

According to the note accompanying it, the new university law has 81 articles and replaces Law No 21,276, issued in 1976 as an emergency measure to reestablish the institutional framework and the academic level which had been distorted by Law 20,654.

The note acknowledges that another law was needed to fully eradicate subversion from the university system, and this is the objective of the new law.

It is also acknowledged that the prior law, abrogated today, helped to reestablish the formal order throughout the universities and that their academic level has been improving to the point that it is once more possible to lead a proper university life within them.

The first paragraph of Article 4 states that anything which can be viewed as propaganda, indoctrination, political campaigning or agitation of either a political or labor nature, as well as the dissemination or supporting of totalitarian or subversive political ideas, is banned from university campuses.

In order to comply with this, the same article establishes that the positions of rector, deputy rector, dean, deputy dean, department director and deputy director and university, school or department secretary are incompatible with the exercise of political or labor leadership.

It is also stated that those who hold the above-mentioned positions should abstain from making public statements on political or labor activities.

Article provides for intervention in the national universities whenever there is a failure to comply with the law, a severe disruption of public order, an insurmountable conflict within the university or a severe conflict with government branches.

PRIEFS

TELEPHONE LINES--The National Telecommunications Company (ENTEL) has signed important agreements with the provinces of Santa Fe, Misiones, Corrientes and Chaco for the installation and enlargement of the automatic telephone system. There will be 13,502 new automatic telephone lines in these provinces. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 19 Apr 80 p 14 PY]

LABOR MINISTER RESIGNS OVER DISPUTE WITH PRESIDENT

PY221715 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1619 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] La Paz, 22 Apr (LATIN)--Labor Minister Isaac Sandoval Rodriguez has announced that he resigned today due to disagreements with President Lidia Gueiler. Sandoval Rodriguez, a minister since January, told LATIN that he personally submitted his resignation to the chief of state. Regarding the reasons for his resignation, he said he will give an extensive explanation to the press but indicated that faithful to his political principles, he believed it was necessary to resign in disagreement with the political policies practiced by the president and the government.

Considered an independent leftist, Sandoval Rodriguez held the same position during the government of Gen Juan Jose Torres. His resignation comes at a time when the government of President Lidia Gueiler and the Bolivian Labor Central (COB), the highest labor organization of the country, are trying to agree on a general wage increase.

GARCIA MEZA ATTACKS 'FRAUDULENT ELECTORAL PROCESS'

PY190330 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2104 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] La Paz, 18 Apr (LATIN)--Army Commander Gen Luis Garcia Meza today made a strong verbal attack against the politicians and political parties which will participate in the "fraudulent elections," and proposed "the adoption of a political model for national recovery based on the popular classes."

The military commander today gave the main speech at the Army Military College anniversary celebration, a speech which focused on current Bolivian political affairs. He warned that "the country is thrashing about in political disorder, economic shambles, hunger and poverty--all made worse by the subversive terrorism of the far left and the undisguised pressure of the neocolonial governments."

Garcia Meza said that "the threat of the dissolution of the nation through a "Nicaragua-style' strike is not merely rhetoric. It is petty political blackmail intended to deprive the people of their options and violently coerce them into accepting a fraudulent electoral process under the guise of an artificial democracy." This was a clear reference by General Garcia Meza to the warning made by Walter Guevara Arze, president of the Congress, last Tuesday that Bolivia is running the risk of being engulfed in a "dramatic situation" similar to the situation in Central America.

The army commander, who was appointed to his post last Monday amid pressure exerted on President Lidia Gueiler, stated that "political parties have been a historical failure" in Bolivia, this making a direct reference to those parties which will participate in the 29 June elections. Garcia Meza said that "because of their inherent responsibility, the armed forces must step in to fill political vacuums or resolve power conflicts or perhaps promote a new brand of democracy different from the democracy of fraudulent elections." He said that the armed forces should protect and control this stage of "a formal democracy until positive results can be obtained through the adoption of a political model of national recovery based on the popular classes, and should do so as loyal interpreters of the national interest, not as followers of the leaders of an obsolete and decadent multiparty system at the service of foreign interests."

General Garcia Meza asked the cadets of the military academy not to heed "the fallacious preachings of senile politicians belonging to the obsolete party system or alienating extremists who demagogically try to shake off their responsibility for the national disaster by brandishing their antimilitarism."

He then said that both the politicians and extremists advocate "a retreat and surrender in the face of the divisionist plans of Eastern and Western imperialisms which instigate the national quarrels."

COB Sees Coup Threat

PY221605 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The Bolivian Labor Central, COB, has stated that the remarks made by Army Commander Gen Luis Garcia Meza at the military school last Friday are an open challenge to the Bolivian people.

The COB, in an extensive document, analyzes the army commander's speech, charging that it is against the democratic process being carried out by all national organizations.

The document states that the workers will never tire of repeating that those who work the mines and the fields are the producers of social wealth, which is the basis for budgets used to maintain unproductive organizations such as the armed forces, which are large consumers.

The document also adds that the army commander has mistaken the Bolivian nation for a large garrison, like some of our neighboring countries that are governed by decrees released only by the armed forces.

The COB indicates that any possibility of a coup aimed at obstructing the current democratic process will be confronted with a blockade and a general strike. It recalls that a general strike means that all Bolivian workers will indefinitely paralyze all the productive activities of the country. It states that hunger will not defeat the workers, because they are used to low salaries and a low standard of living, and that this is proved by the fact that out of 1,000 babies born in this country, 250 die before they are a year old. It points out that a general blockade means that all workers will stop working and peacefully block all roads.

The COB communique states: "All Bolivian social organizations, if called on by the COB, will stop work indefinitely at any sign of an intention to execute a coup like the one announced by General Garcia in his speech under the disloyal pretext of serving the people, and that once again the people will reject a coup as they did last November."

MNRI EXPELS SILES ZUAZO, NOMINATES CANDIDATES

PY230358 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 21 Apr 80 p 2

[Excerpt] The Third National Conference of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left, which was held in La Paz on 18 and 19 April, endorsed the expulsion of Hernan Siles Zuazo from the presidency of that political party and elected Abel Ayoroa to replace him.

Party statutes provide for the expulsion of leaders who "stray from the party line," and Siles Zuazo was charged with "yielding to directives from the Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MIR] and other extremist groups which participate in the Democratic and Popular Union [UDP], in addition to receiving instructions from the European Socialist International.

The 600 delegates from all over the country who attended the conference unanimously decided to nominate Abel Ayoroa and Guillermo Rivero Tejada as candidates for president and vice president, respectively, for the 1980-84 constitutional term.

PLANE OFFERED TO TRANSPORT CUBAN REFUGEES

FY190124 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] The Bolivian Government, conscious of its democratic tradition and the critical economic situation being experienced by the nation, has decided to put an airplane at the disposal of the Cuban citizens in asylum at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana for their transfer to any country in the hemisphere which may wish to receive them.

The announcement was made by Foreign Minister Gaston Araoz, who said that Bolivia deeply respects the right of political asylum, but that it can cooperate only in this manner. Bolivia is now facing a serious economic crisis which is affecting all sectors of the country. To try to receive political refugees at a time when there is a shortage of job opportunities and when the state lacks funds to face this situation, would be against the interests of the country itself.

On the other hand, this country does not maintain diplomatic relations with the Republic of Cuba. The situation is different from that of the countries which have offered political asylum to the Cuban citizens who have disowned Castroist socialism. The foreign minister said that the government has decided, as an act of human solidarity, to put an airplane of the Lloyd Bolivian Airline at the service of the Cuban citizens to help transport them to any country in the hemisphere that may wish to receive them as refugees. As the public knows, so far two countries--Peru and Costa Rica--have begun to receive Cuban refugees. In the case of Bolivia, there is another factor counteracting its good humanitarian intentions: the electoral process in the country and its culmination next 29 June.

NATIONAL ELECTORAL COURT CREATED; MEMBERS SWORN IN

FY202129 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0430 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 19 Apr (LATIN)--Walter Guevara Arze, president of the Bolivian Congress, last night swore in the members of the National Electoral Court, thus installing this body, which will control the general elections scheduled for 29 June.

The following are the members of the National Electoral Court: Rolando Roque Aguilera, representing the executive branch; Ramiro Villarroel Claure, representing the Senate; Jaime Delgadillo Shulze, representing the Chamber of Deputies; Hugo Vilar Tufino, representing the Supreme Court of Justice; and Alejandro Ticona, Augusto Mendizabal Moya, Jesus Gonzales and Juan Alcala Roso, representing the political parties.

Santa Cruz Rejects Court

FY211845 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Excerpt] It has been reported from Santa Cruz that officials of the Santa Cruz Civic Committee, in an open challenge to the executive and legislative branches, this morning resisted the (?swearing in) of the departmental electoral court.

The departmental electoral court was not installed due to the opposition of the president of the Santa Cruz Civic Committee, (Rodolfo Roda Vaca), to the construction of the San Buenaventura sugar mill in La Paz. The lawyers who have been appointed to the departmental electoral court will hold a meeting this afternoon to accept or reject the Santa Cruz Civic Committee's demands. The president of the Civic Committee explained that it is the position of the committee not to participate in the elections if the San Buenaventura sugar mill project continues. He also said that Lidia Gueiler's government is ineffective.

METALWORKERS-POLICE CLASH RESULTS IN INJURY, ARREST

FY230000 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Sao Bernardo do Campo--One person was wounded and another was arrested this afternoon as a consequence of clashes in the yard of the metalworkers union building in Sao Bernardo do Campo, where members of the DEOPS [State Department of Political and Social Order] and military police tried to disperse a group of demonstrators.

Six Union Presidents Arrested

FY230333 Paris AFP in Spanish 0304 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Sao Paulo, 22 Apr (AFP)--The presidents of six labor unions of Rio de Janeiro, including the president of the journalists union, were arrested here tonight at the end of a meeting held to express support for the metalworkers of Sao Paulo's industrial belt, who have been on strike for 22 days.

The police have refused to release information on these arrests, which were made within the framework of antistrike operations.

Other Arrests Reported

FY221740 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Ten more metalworkers from the Sao Paulo district of ABC were arrested this morning. The committee for the support of the metalworkers has reported that it does not know the names of the men who have been arrested.

The police have also dispersed the workers who were seeking contributions for the strike fund, threatening them with prison and calling them vagabonds.

Strikers Vote To Continue

FY221739 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Excerpt] In view of the ban on the use of the (Jasatuba) stadium imposed by the municipality, the Santo Andre metalworkers held a meeting yesterday in the (Bom Fim) Church.

Approximately 2,000 metalworkers decided to continue the strike, and they also added more demands to their original one. They now demand the release of their fellow workers who are being held by the DOPS [Department of Political and Social Order].

Reporter (Jose Roberto Marques) interviewed Benedito Marcilio, former president of this union, who explained what was discussed during the meeting.

[Begin Marcilio recording] Well, the meeting was called in order to discuss today's events with the workers. Events were clarified, mobilization was called for and a vote was taken, and it was a democratic vote.

We--myself, as a federal deputy, and fellow members of the strike committee--clarified matters for our fellow workers. A vote was then called for, and our fellow workers decided to continue with their strike, not only in support of their original demands, but also for the abrogation of the intervention and the release of their leaders--who have done absolutely nothing wrong--from DOPS headquarters. [end recording]

Bishop Claudio Hummes, who attended the meeting, told the workers that the church will continue to support the movement.

At the same time that the National Security Law was being applied to Luis Inacio da Silva (Lula), the DOPS gave an order to all police precincts in the ABC district that anyone found inciting the workers to strike is to be arrested immediately. (Rentato Lombardi) reports:

DOPS headquarters yesterday gave orders to all police precincts in the ABC district that any individual who is caught inciting the workers to strike or who is caught trying to stop the workers from returning to work is to be arrested immediately.

Of those individuals jailed for having been involved in the strike, 21 of the 34 were released over the weekend, 11 have been placed at the disposal of the courts and Article 36 of the National Security Law has been applied to Da Silva, former president of the Sao Bernardo do Campo metalworkers union.

It was stated yesterday in security circles that [name indistinct] may be placed at the disposal of the courts because he incited workers not to return to work and stopped Labor Ministry officials from entering union headquarters after the intervention was imposed.

Labor Ministry Rejects Talks

PY230329 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Sao Paulo--The Labor Ministry is against the reopening of negotiations between employers and metalworkers in Sao Paulo. According to (Eduardo Godoy Figueiredo), a Labor Ministry adviser, this position is justified by the fact that a Labor Court decision on the strike exists. He explained that if the negotiations were reopened, the ministry would be flying in the face of that decision. (Godoy Figueiredo) also feels that the clashes between the strikers and the police do not concern the Labor Ministry, since it has no jurisdiction over the police.

CNBB Defends Strike Support

PY230250 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2246 GMT 22 Apr 80

[By Juan Javier Zeballos]

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 22 Apr (LATIN)--The Catholic Church proposed today there is a need to reach "a social pact" to solve the "serious" social crisis which is affecting Brazil, and it supported the participation of the people in decisions which are vital for the nation.

In a communique released by the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops [CNBB], the church has rejected criticism of its support for the demands of the Sao Paulo metalworkers, whose strike is in its 22d day. The CNBB communique distributed today states that the church, through the Sao Paulo hierarchy, "has sided with the workers without committing itself to any political parties," and that this act "elicited negative reactions from those who refuse to acknowledge the problem that lies at the root of this crisis," that is, "the organization of the social policy mechanism in the country."

The CNBB communique stated that there are "hundreds of thousands who are affected by the social policy of the country and demand participation in the decisions which directly affect their lives, their work and their families. That demand is just. It is a basic demand in a democracy which claims to be not only political but also social and economic." Since this demand is just, "there is no reason to be shocked if the church supports it."

MERINO THREATENS SEIZURE OF USSR SHIPS IN ANTARCTIC

FY222130 Paris AFP in Spanish 1934 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 22 Apr (AFP)--Adm Jose Toribio Merino, commander in chief of the navy and member of the government junta, stated here today that Chile will seize any Soviet ship which enters the 200-mile territorial waters.

For 2 months now, the Chilean press and naval authorities have been reporting the presence of Soviet ships in the Drake Sea in the Antarctic region.

"We will never accept them within our 200-mile territorial sea. If they enter it, we will be forced either to chase them away or seize them," Merino said.

According to him these ships are not fishing "but researching or spying." He said: "In any case, the appropriate friendly nations have been notified of this situation."

The Soviet Union severed relations with Chile in September 1973 after the military coup d'etat which overthrew the late Socialist President Salvador Allende.

It was indicated here today that the increased presence of Soviet ships in the southern seas is the result of an agreement on scientific cooperation signed between the Soviet Union and Argentina.

ROJAS COMMENTS ON BEAGLE TALKS, CUBAN REFUGEES

FY221902 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Geldames has reported that the papal mediation in the border dispute in the south may reach a conclusion in 2 or 3 months. He emphasized that Chile is calm and optimistic and not particularly concerned. He added that the mediation procedure is developing normally in accordance with the conditions set by the two delegations and the papal mediator.

[Begin recording] [Rojas] We are calm and optimistic, and we believe that the process is developing normally; so right now we have no particular reason for concern.

[Question] When do you believe the negotiations will be concluded?

[Answer] It is believed that it could be in 2 or 3 months. [end recording]

The minister made these remarks when he returned to the Foreign Ministry after a meeting with Adm Jose Toribio Merino, member of the government junta and commander of the navy.

The foreign minister also referred to the dramatic experience of the Cuban refugees in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. He explained that this country has not studied any new actions in this connection, because no such actions have been requested.

[Begin Rojas recording] No, because nothing else has been requested of us, and I believe our position has been rather humane. The problem was created there in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, and the Chilean Government has cooperated as a demonstration that all problems which occur in this continent are keenly felt here, and that Chile is always willing to cooperate toward their solution. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING EMBASSY OCCUPATION

Dominican Consul Released

PA221908 Paris AFP in Spanish 1859 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 22 Apr (AFP)--The Dominican Consul, Augusto Sanchez, was released today by the 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrillas who have been occupying his country's embassy and continue holding 11 foreign diplomats as hostages.

Sanchez left the embassy with the members of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission which held a lengthy meeting with the guerrillas and hostages. The meeting lasted over 2 hours. Nothing has been reported yet on the topics discussed.

18th Round of Talks

PA222311 Paris AFP in Spanish 2243 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 22 Apr (AFP)--The 18th round of negotiations between the government and terrorists who are occupying the Dominican Embassy ended this afternoon with a cordial embrace. The talks between government representatives Camilo Jimenez and Ricardo Zambrano and the hooded M-19 guerrillas lasted 1 hour and 20 minutes.

Francisco Pacheco, the Venezuelan consul who acted as witness, carried a large white envelope which was given to him by the government representatives. Before entering the embassy, the woman guerrilla lifted her arm, made the victory sign and waved farewell to the journalists.

Government Communique

PA230137 Paris AFP in Spanish 0108 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 22 Apr (AFP)--The members of the M-19 Movement who are occupying the Dominican Embassy here gave a new memorandum to the Colombian Government during the 18th round of talks, it was officially reported tonight The terse communique issued by the Presidency of the Republic said government representatives Camilo Jimenez and Ramiro Zambrano met with the hooded M-19 representative and Bolivian Charge d'Affaires Reinaldo del Campo Jauregui acted as witness for the first time. It concluded by stating that the next meeting will be agreed upon through the usual channels and that today's meeting lasted 75 minutes.

The presence of the Bolivian diplomat did not surprise observers and journalists since the Venezuelan Government emphatically prohibited its captive representatives in the embassy from participating in the negotiations. Venezuelan Consul Francisco Pacheco had been acting as a witness recently.

It was unofficially said tonight that the memorandum the M-19's representative gave to the government could contain some proposals on the occupation of the embassy based on new developments which followed the proposal on the summit conference in Panama, that the Colombian Government has already rejected.

Observers said in conclusion that today's negotiations ended as usual, with cordial embraces, and that the female guerrilla made the traditional V for victory sign to bid the press good-bye.

OAS, M-19 Meet

PA230237 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2235 GMT 22 Apr 80

[By German Acero Espinosa]

[Excerpt] Bogota, 22 Apr (EFE)--The situation of political prisoners and human rights in Colombia was discussed today at the Dominican Embassy by the M-19 guerrillas and the OAS Human Rights Commission. The discussion was attended by the hostages.

A reliable source told EFE that Commander Uno, chief of the guerrilla operation at the occupied Dominican Embassy, promised the OAS commission that he would be flexible in the search for a settlement to the serious conflict.

The commission, headed by U.S. citizen Tom Rorer, promised Commander Uno to make a serious and objective investigation of the situation of political prisoners in Colombian prisons and to include this in the final report to be presented to the Colombian Government.

According to the same sources, Commander Uno insisted on the matter of human rights and specifically on the situation of political prisoners, 311 of whom they are demanding be liberated in order to solve the difficult 55-day-old situation.

It was learned that Commander Uno presented a long list of political prisoners held in government prisons and a lengthy report on the human rights situation in the country, at a time when the issue of torture is agitating the political scene.

SEVERAL PERSONS TAKE ASYLUM IN MEXICAN EMBASSY

PA222208 Paris AFP in Spanish 2158 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 22 Apr (AFP)--Several persons took asylum today in the Mexican Embassy in Bogota, embassy spokesmen told AFP. The spokesmen refused to give other details because Charge d'Affaires Carlos Tirado was absent.

A short time earlier an anonymous telephone caller to this agency said that a married couple and their small son had taken asylum in that embassy while other reports indicated that there were at least 13 refugees.

Refugees Identified

PA230152 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2303 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 22 Apr (LATIN)--A Colombian teacher and his family asked today for diplomatic asylum at the Mexican Embassy in Bogota, according to authorized sources. The teacher, identified as Jairo Rodriguez, arrived at the Mexican Embassy this morning with his wife and a small daughter, alleging persecution by the army.

The source, who asked not to be identified, said Rodriguez is a teacher in a rural area of Caqueta Department in southern Colombia.

Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan has been a hostage of the M-19 movement in the Dominican Embassy since 27 February together with 15 [as received] other diplomats.

LIBERAL PARTY LEADER DEFENDS AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

PA211803 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The [president's] statements regarding the Amnesty International report on the alleged human right violations in Colombia have prompted a polemic. The country's top political leaders are involved in it. Former Education Minister Luis Carlos Galan defended the stand of Amnesty International. He said that it is wrong to deny the importance of the report and insult an impartial entity. He stressed that the intelligent thing to do is accept many of these recommendations and quickly change our path, which is increasingly leading us to a dictatorship.

He said if the path chosen by Turbay is to reply in a proud and cunning manner, Colombians must be prepared for more difficult days. We must expect the radicalization of those who want to change this society through any means and to any extent. At the same time, we could experience the other kind of radicalization: that of those who, in trying to obstruct the road to economic and social progress, accept the validity of any means. Some will continue with the terrorism, political attacks and bold actions to destabilize the regime, while others will feel fully authorized to employ the cruelest repressive methods.

Galan noted that most Colombians do not agree with either path. It is the duty of all the truly democratic politicians to fight for an alternative in which the liberties and the values of a civilized nation are guaranteed.

Galan, a Liberal Party [PL] leader, also said that those PL leaders who believe that Amnesty International is a mere propagandistic instrument of Latin American subversives are acting dumb, definitely do not represent many PL members and should not hold any position of authority in the Colombian party that has always defended the liberties and ideals which gave birth to Amnesty International.

Colombian liberalism has nothing to do with the slight, cruel, immoral or deadly tortures which have been applied to many prisoners. Some of them have been guilty but this will never justify a democratic authority becoming engaged in the application of such horrible inquisitorial procedures.

Galan added that more than any other party the PL must protest these barbaric actions in order to seek a way out of this restricted democracy which we have been experiencing over the past few decades.

He noted that the PL has the moral authority of many years of struggle for liberties and human rights which should not be ignored by a few transitory leaders who have not told the truth to their party.

He said a review of government policy is needed to save the professional nature of our army without further committing it to tasks outside its sphere. He said the army is not a law enforcement body and should not be in charge of controlling crimes.

The country's economic and social problems--which have increased the inequalities among Colombians and caused the desperation of those who decided to resort to armed struggle--must be faced.

He concluded by stating that the constitutional amendments on the state of siege and Article 28 of the Constitution--which has become a real loophole that is leading us to totalitarianism--must be amended. Colombia's prestige and dignity must be saved, he said.

CUBA SAYS REFUGEES IN LIMA HAVE ADJUSTMENT PROBLEMS

FL211103 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The rigors of the Lima climate have begun to cause problems at the concentration camp where the alleged Cuban refugees received by the Peruvian Government are staying for an indefinite period.

Meanwhile, statements repudiating the presence of these elements in Lima continue. A local newspaper suggested that they be sent not to Miami, where they want to go, but to the Amazon jungle as settlers, which involves extremely hard work and much deprivation.

Regarding stomach problems being suffered by the alleged refugees who have arrived in Lima, apparently they are caused by the sudden change of diet since several of the persons lodged in the park have complained about the hot sauce with which the food is prepared and served by the Red Cross.

An editorial of the important newspaper EL COMERCIO asks if the alleged refugees will be condemned to live in the tent ghetto or if the city, with its few options, will be taking them in.

Rally Denounces Refugees

FL191249 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Thousands of Peruvian workers last night expressed their solidarity with Cuba and condemned the presence in Lima of alleged refugees from Havana.

At a rally in 2 May Plaza, leaders of the General Confederation of Peruvian Workers and United Leftist Front, which organized the rally, spoke. The speakers reaffirmed their solidarity with Cuba in the face of provocations and condemned the conduct of the Peruvian Government in the conflict and the rightist campaign aimed at a break of relations between the two countries. The large crowd repeatedly chanted slogans of solidarity with Cuba. They also condemned the worms, which is the term used by Peruvian demonstrators to describe the alleged refugees.

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION--Lima, 21 Apr (LATIN)--The Peruvian Government has announced that oil production during 1979 reached 192,000 barrels daily, which represents a 25-percent increase over 1978. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0018 GMT 22 Apr 80 PY]

SPANISH EDUCATION MINISTER--Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez yesterday met with visiting Spanish Education Minister Juan Manuel Otero Novas, who is visiting Peru to attend the meeting of the executive board of the Ibero-American Education Bureau. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Apr 80 PY]

SWEDEN OFFERS AID FOR NUCLEAR PROGRAM

PA210057 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2255 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Apr (EFE)--It was reported here today that Sweden has offered Mexico technical aid to establish a program of nuclear reactors using pressurized water.

Lars Halle, president of the Swedish Asea Atom enterprise, delivered the feasibility studies to Hugo Cervantes del Rio, director general of the Federal Electricity Commission. According to the Swedish official, the program is geared to produce 20 million kw by the year 2000. The feasibility study presented by the Swedish enterprise is the first of three requested by Mexico. The other two have been ordered from Canada and France.

AFP DESCRIBES NEW NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PA210023 Paris AFP in Spanish 0221 GMT 20 Apr 80

[By Nelson Keiman]

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Apr (AFP)--According to various expert economists, Mexico wants a short-range jump from underdevelopment to industrialization using a vaulting pole called oil.

This intention is outlined in the national development plan recently approved by President Jose Lopez Portillo, which sets the economic guidelines until 1982, when the present chief of state's mandate ends.

The greatest emphasis was placed on growth geared for the production of capital goods. According to the plan, this sector must annually increase its volume by 13.5 percent. But the consumption goods industry is not being neglected either and an annual 11 percent volume increase has been estimated for it. In order to support this industralization-oriented policy, the government has chosen to continue implementing a protectionist policy as regards the internal market. Evidence of this was its refusal to join GATT. At the same time, a modernization process for agricultural and livestock exploitation has been outlined. Due to its own deficiencies, this area has been lagging, but an annual 4.1 percent development goal has been set for it.

According to the announcement made, the change in the rural areas would include the introduction of modern equipment into this sector and the reorganization of production relations, but without making small property disappear. The state would provide tools and tractors, which would be used collectively, thus allowing peasants with small parcels of land to work the soil using the same methods employed by the big capitalist-type enterprises that exploit agricultural activities. The government would also promote unity in either cooperatives or individual farms, which would operate together when buying fertilizers and seeds or when selling their products.

The money to carry out this plan will be obtained from oil sales. According to official estimates, these sales will amount to a total of 931.6 billion pesos (about $40,504,300). Of that total, 32 percent will be funneled into Mexican Petroleum so it can continue to expand.

Of the remaining sum, 25 percent will be invested in the agricultural and livestock sector, 20 percent will be used to develop the currently insufficient communications and transport infrastructure and 24 percent will go into education and the social sector to train workers in accordance with the country's new needs. The industrial sector, where private industry is expected to provide a large part of the money needed for its development, will receive 16 percent of the total.

AUGUST ELECTIONS POSTPONED, SEPTEMBER DATE LIKELY

PA220449 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Elections to choose provincial representatives to the National Assembly will not be held on 6 August. In an interview with Televisora Nacional, Dr Rolando Murgas, magistrate of the Electoral Tribunal, indicated that there were some disadvantages involved in holding elections on the scheduled date. He said later that the elections will take place in September.

The date will be chosen after the legislative body approves a draft law on the matter, but there is every indication that the elections will take place either on 21 or 28 September.

Here is the interview with Dr Rolando Murgas:

[Begin recording] [Murgas] The Electoral Tribunal has assessed this situation and it seems to me that from every viewpoint it would be preferable for the elections to be held on a date other than 6 August. First of all, 6 August is a Wednesday, which would be a hindrance for many businesses. Also, it would be a hindrance in terms of getting voters to the polls. It would be preferable for the elections to be on a Sunday, as has always been our electoral tradition.

[Question] However, Dr Murgas, the time factor would also work against the Electoral Tribunal, since both the new legislators of the legislative assembly and the provincial representatives would have to take office no later than 15 November. How would you fit this into the time frame?

[Answer] Actually, that is a very good observation. It is not a matter of holding the elections on just any day after 6 August. They must take place on a date that will permit the new legislators to have their credentials in hand sufficiently ahead of time to take up their posts on 15 November.

[Question] As a magistrate, Dr Murgas, what would you say is the most opportune date?

[Answer] Actually, we in the tribunal are making certain assessments that are contingent on, or rather, which depend on the tenor of the electoral law that was already approved in the first debate.

Unofficially, we have felt that it could be a Sunday in September. I would not dare to mention a particular Sunday since I would perhaps be compromising the other magistrates. [end recording]

ROYO WARNS THOSE ASPIRING TO POWER THROUGH ILLEGAL MEANS

PA190453 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Those who believe they can reach political power through means other than those prescribed in the laws and the Constitution will find a people, a government and the Community Workers of the General Directorate for Community Development [DIGEDECOM] confronting them, President Aristides Royo said in closing a training seminar for DIGEDECOM workers held at the former golf club.

The 700 community workers were hired under the emergency plan and the seminar was held in order to assist in implementing the government plan proposed by President Royo on 1 April, as well as to reinforce the tasks of the revolutionary process in the communities.

Luis Alberto Lillo spoke on behalf of the workers and read a resolution supporting the revolutionary process and the government. Government Minister Ricardo Rodriguez and Secundino Torres Gudino also spoke at the event.

Rodriguez emphasized the need for the community workers to disseminate the achievements of the revolution and for the communities to express their most urgent needs so that they can be met. Torres Gudino said that President Royo is a man who reaches his people and that he will continue reinforcing the revolutionary process along this line.

In speaking to the community workers, President Royo expressed appreciation for the work done by these workers, describing it as an example of indestructible loyalty to the process, despite the fact that certain elements want to infiltrate it.

BANKS BOMBED IN CONCEPCION, CHIRIQUI PROVINCE

PA221435 David Radio Cristal in Spanish 1349 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Relayed by Panama City Radio Exitosa]

[Excerpts] For the listeners of Radio Exitosa: At 0245 this morning, two bombs exploded in La Concepcion, Bugaba District, one of them at the branch office of the National Bank and the other at the branch office of the Savings Bank of Concepcion. There has been no report of casualties in the attacks on these government enterprises although there was considerable damage to the buildings.

At the moment, no arrests have been reported in connection with the bank attacks.

At this moment, the National Guard and officials of the National Investigations Department are conducting investigations to arrest the person or persons who perpetrated the bank attacks.

ARTURO MELO TO BECOME MINISTER OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRY

PA220217 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] It has been learned that Panamanian businessman and industrialist Arturo Melo will become the new minister of commerce and industry. Melo is a well-known businessman, whose activities encompass the fields of agriculture, timber, industry, poultry raising, food for livestock and foreign service. Melo will replace engineer Juan Jose Amado, who will become Panamanian ambassador to Washington.

GOVERNMENT PAPERS' PRINTERS HOLD 24-HOUR STRIKE 22 APR

PA221523 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1419 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Panama City, 22 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Two of the three government newspapers published by the Renovacion publishing house in Panama City did not appear today due to a labor strike by the company's printers. The newspapers CRITICA and MATUTINO were affected by the strike which began yesterday afternoon precisely when the newspapers should have been printed.

The workers are protesting the dismissal of seven workers who were fired by the company for refusing to work during working hours in the printing of a special supplement of the Sunday issue of the newspaper LA REPUBLICA. LA REPUBLICA is also published by Renovacion.

The strike will last 24 hours.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO EXPECTS CASTRO TO ALLOW AIR BRIDGE

PA230354 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] President of the Republic Carazo has stated: We are waiting for an answer from the Cuban Government to reinitiate the air bridge and evacuate the thousands of Cuban refugees in the Peruvian Embassy. Carazo noted: We optimistically expect the government of Fidel Castro to respond positively to the Costa Rican proposal providing for Costa Rica to receive the 10,000 freedom-seeking Cubans who want to leave as permanent refugees. To achieve their goal those Cubans sought asylum in a diplomatic mission, Carazo added.

According to an oral message given by Cuba's vice consul in San Jose, his government's answer to the Costa Rican proposal will arrive this morning, 23 April.

President Carazo believes that Fidel Castro will (change?) his government's position and will authorize Costa Rican planes to fly to Havana to continue evacuating the dissidents.

Officials To Go To Cuba

PA222036 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Excerpt] At least two government officials will leave tomorrow for Cuba to expedite negotiations with the Cuban Government to resume the airlift of Cuban refugees at the Peruvian Embassy. Although a definitive response from Fidel Castro's government to Costa Rica's proposal to grant permanent asylum to 10,000 refugees is expected early tomorrow, everything is ready to send the negotiators tomorrow afternoon.

EL SALVADOR

VIOLENCE CONTINUES; MORE BODIES DISCOVERED

PA202205 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2309 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Apr (LATIN)--Police have reported that eight persons, including a teacher, were killed after they were kidnapped in Santiago de Maria, 120 km east of San Salvador.

The eight bullet-riddled bodies were found today in a road near Santiago de Maria. The relatives of the victims suspect that the killers were members of an extreme rightist group.

The relatives reported that the victims had been taken out of their homes during the week by heavily armed men. Moreover, the security forces revealed that they seized hundreds of weapons during several raids conducted in schools and poor neighborhoods in this capital as well as in other cities in the interior.

According to the report, several raids in poor neighborhoods near the University of El Salvador were ordered this morning after two explosions occurred there resulting in a fire which affected two classrooms and a warehouse of the School of Economics.

Shots were heard when the security forces started their operation--shots apparently fired by neighbors who resisted the raids. However, no victims were reported.

More Killings Reported

PA221953 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1843 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 22 Apr (LATIN)--At least 20 persons were killed between last night and dawn this morning as violence continues to hit this country. [Passage indistinct] said that at least 13 bullet-riddled bodies were found in San Miguel, Zacatecoluca and Sonsonate, although they could not be identified.

It was not possible to establish which of the various leftwing or rightwing death squads operating in this troubled Central American nation was responsible for the killings.

Six Die in Bus Ambush

PA230259 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador--The military authorities have announced that six persons died today in Santiago de Maria, 118 km east of San Salvador, when a bus was ambushed by unidentified persons. According to the official report, the bus carrying many passengers was going toward the Pacific Ocean when it was ambushed by a subversive group. When a military patrol arrived, there was a clash which resulted in the deaths of six persons. Three of the victims were passengers on the bus. The others were identified as members of the attacking group, whose political affiliation was not reported.

Now we have a broadcast from San Salvador with journalist Carlos Samayoa of Radio Cadena YSU who reports on the latest events in El Salvador.

[Begin Samayoa recording] In the city of Berlin, 130 km east of the capital, the body of a man has been found. He is presumably a guerrilla who reportedly was killed by his own comrades since he had on him a label saying: For being a traitor, FPL [Popular Liberation Forces]. The FPL is the senior guerrilla group in El Salvador. On 1 April it celebrated its 10th anniversary. On many occasions, the bodies of young people who apparently had wanted to withdraw from guerrilla activities have been found. The FPL executes them. [end recording]

Armed Forces Report

PA220148 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1854 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Press release issued by Armed Forces Press Committee; undated--read by announcer]

[Text] The press committee of the armed forces, through Cadena Sonora and the Inter-Central American Radio Organization stations, informs the general public of events which have taken place in several parts of the country in the past 24 hours.

Groups of terrorists belonging to the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] yesterday attacked neighborhoods and cantons of Santiago de Maria, generating disorder, causing serious property damage and killing the following persons: Julio Cesar Dubon Flores and Miguel Angel Dubon Luna, who reside in the area known as Colinas el Guarumal; Oscar Alfredo Portillo, Marta Ana Cecilia Argueta de Castillo, residents of La Parroquia neighborhood of the same city; Rosendo Arevalo Castro, Luis Ernesto Velasquez Romero, Rafael Edilberto Orellana Chavez and Jose Arsenio Castillo Flores, from Concepcion neighborhood of the same city.

The corresponding authorities conducted the required inquest and determined that the victims had belonged to the same subversive group which killed them.

Six subversives, members of the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL], attacked two military transportation units on the highway between La Libertad and Comalapa. The military units were patrolling the highway. The subversive individuals were repelled, but they injured two soldiers. The shells of bullets of various calibers were found at the site.

Pedro Chavez Lopez, who resided in Los Marianos canton in Cojutepeque, was shot and killed approximately 400 meters from the headquarters of the National Guard in that city by members of the BPR who, it was learned upon investigation, committed the killing by mistake.

Masked and heavily armed individuals killed Prof Manuel de Jesus Aguilar Amaya and Teodoro Herrera Escalante in (Sensunapan) neighborhood in Sonsonate. Aguilar was a member of the 21 June Salvadoran Teachers National Association while Herrera's political affiliation is unknown.

Seven masked and heavily armed BPR members killed Victor Manuel Coto Molina in Los Remedios neighborhood in Zacatecoluca. Coto Molina lived in Buenavista Arriva canton in that city. They stole a 38-caliber special revolver that he was carrying.

Heavily armed subversives machinegunned the justice of the peace office in Nejapa and later set off a bomb there.

The Armed Forces Press Committee continues its report to the people by announcing that the groups of subversive terrorists such as the BPR, 28 February Peoples Leagues [LP-28] and FPL--which are sowing panic and disorder in the country, particularly in the rural areas--are carrying out a campaign to discredit the armed forces by telling the peasants that the armed forces will soon come to bomb and kill them, in an effort to get the peasants to join them in the criminal actions that they are carrying out against the people.

Concerned about these threats, the inhabitants of rural areas are confused and some families are attempting to leave their homes and find other residences.

In view of the lies which the subversives are telling in rural areas to gain back the ground they lost as a result of the criminal actions carried out specifically against the peasants, the Armed Forces Press Committee states for the record that the institution does not displace or threaten people and is certainly not bombing or killing the people. On the contrary, it defends and protects the people as has been demonstrated on many occasions in which it has had to intervene to prevent massacres and attacks by terrorist groups who are apparently determined to destroy the fatherland.

The campaign to discredit the armed forces which subversive groups are waging in the rural areas is no more than a maneuver of the enemies of order, peace and tranquillity which the Salvadoran people desire and need.

VIOLENCE IN ZACATECOLUCA LEADS TO EVACUATIONS

PA212301 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1725 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] From the city of Zacatecoluca, we have been informed that 54 persons, mostly children, have been evacuated from three cantons in the jurisdiction of Zacatecoluca, La Paz Department. According to the report, the 54 persons were evacuated because they had been left unprotected during the recent disturbances in the (Ruiz de Rivas), El Pajal and Zapote cantons of Zacatecoluca.

The Red Cross in Zacatecoluca, La Paz Department, said these persons are at the Red Cross installations in that city. The Red Cross is therefore asking for aid from persons who feel that they might be in a position to help these 54 persons who were forced to flee from the disturbances taking place in those cantons.

RAIDS, SEARCHES FOR WEAPONS CONTINUE

PA222328 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 22 Apr 80 p 19

[Text] The military and security crops are still conducting raids in various parts of the capital, suburbs, rural areas and all those places where the existence of weapons has been reported. The action has been taken under the state of siege and the arms control law as announced by an Armed Forces High Command spokesman during a recent news conference.

Various weapons, subversive propaganda, materialwith which to make explosives, attack plans, incendiary bombs and so forth have been found in several schools.

There has been continuous road patrolling. Military and security corps members are searching vehicles for weapons. Drivers are asked for their papers in a very polite manner.

The defense minister said during a news conference at the beginning of the week that overall arms control will bring about a sizable drop in the rate of violence.

LEFTISTS SAID TO BE BRINGING IN CHINESE WEAPONS

PA192107 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 19 Apr 80 p 5

[Text] The public security authorities think that weapons from Communist China are illegally entering the country to reinforce the leftists groups that are recruiting high school youths for subversive movements. This conclusion was made yesterday at the police building after several youths were captured during a search carried out in Soyapango's Antonio Jose Canas Institute.

The operation was carried out when it was learned that questionnaire meetings were being held there and that youths had been seen there taking in suspicious-looking cases. On these wooden cases one could read signs that said "made in China."

In view of this evidence, the authorities are carrying out more thorough investigations in order to determine the truth.

SPOKESMEN CHARGE MERCENARIES TRAINED IN GUATEMALA

PA192029 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Mexico City--The United States and the Salvadoran rightists are planning to carry out a genocidal action designed to wipe out the Salvadoran popular organizations, several members of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses have reported here. This genocidal program outlined by the United States calls for the slaying of between 300,000 and 1 million Salvadorans as a means of curbing the current liberation process, they affirmed.

They added that the Honduran and Guatemalan regimes are cooperating with the Yankee government in order to create a cordon around El Salvador.

According to these reports 5,000 mercenaries from Southern Vietnam, Korea, Israel, Nicaragua (former Somozists) and El Salvador are currently being trained in Guatemala. They are receiving weapons from the United States and Israel as part of an armed intervention plot in support of the current government junta.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS HONDURAN COUNTERPART

PA192031 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena heads the delegation that is participating in a meeting in Miami with Honduran officials led by Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso.

Agreements reached by the foreign ministers will be transmitted to mediator Dr Jose Luis Bustamante Y Rivero in Lima, Peru. The foreign ministers will be going to Lima in the next few days.

GUATEMALA

PARTY OFFICIALS DISCUSS ELECTION RESULTS

PA222329 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Several party representatives today discussed the elections. The Democratic Institutional Party [PID] won the election in 125 municipalities. Dr Jose Trinidad Ucles Ramirez, general director of the Political Council, said:

[Begin recording] The party has scored a victory in 125 municipalities. We have only to find out the results in 13 municipalities. This gives us 44 percent of the vote over the other parties. The PID won this percentage through alliances with the other parties and civic committees [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Christian Democratic Secretary General Vinicio Cerezo said the official parties have used state resources to tip the election results in their favor although he admitted that there is no evidence of fraud to date: [begin recording] [in progress] the case of the official parties, especially the authentic nationalist central which as we had reported used the Communications and Public Works Ministry's resources, as is becoming evident now. [Words indistinct] a test to the party organizations. Another aspect which is much more interesting from a political point of view is the behavior of the Guatemalan people and the government in view of the possibility of an electoral process. I want to tell you that although anomalies have been reported in general the electoral process has been more or less (?normal). [end recording]

GOVERNMENT SATISFIED WITH CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS

PA222335 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The government today voiced its satisfaction over the normal, peaceful way in which the elections were held. It stressed that the civic-mindedness of Guatemalans denotes not only an overall rejection of the preachings of agitators who do not approve of a democratic election but also the firm conviction to live in a genuine democracy. The results in 180 out of the 198 municipalities where the elections were held yesterday were disclosed this afternoon by Electoral Registrar Director (Walter Hernando del Valle) before three OAS delegates.

The registrar director said only one nullity appeal has been filed to date. The Electoral Council will study it when it makes the corresponding vote count before ruling on the charges. He said the political parties and other legal organizations which took part in yesterday's elections have 48 hours which run out tomorrow to challenge the election results.

The registrar director invited the OAS observers to spend a few more days in Guatemala to witness the vote count and the ruling on the charges. Two delegates said they have other engagements tomorrow. Only Costa Rican Ambassador Rodolfo Piza Escalante said he would do all he could to stay another day. The observers were grateful for all the facilities offered them. They said they heard many people before, during and after the elections and they will file their report to the office of the OAS secretary general in due time. The observers said they would like to hear the views of the political party delegates on the Electoral Council.

LABOR LEADER KILLED BY UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS

PA182009 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Mexico City--Rodolfo Ramirez, leader of the Autonomous Labor Federation of Guatemala [FASGUA], has been murdered by a group of unidentified men, according to radio stations in that neighboring country.

The killing, in which Ramirez' wife was also slain, took place as Ramirez was about to get into his car in a working class district of the Guatemalan capital. A group of unidentified men fired at the couple from a moving vehicle.

Many Guatemalan labor and professional organizations have condemned the crime and have held the police and paramilitary groups responsible. In addition, the National Autonomous University of that Central American country has declared itself to be in a permanent state of mourning in repudiation of the wave of crimes unleashed by the army and paramilitary organizations against progressive persons in Guatemala.

HONDURAS

LIBERAL PARTY REPORTEDLY OBTAINS ABSOLUTE MAJORITY

PA230147 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2004 GMT 22 Apr 80

[By Gustavo Rubi]

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 22 Apr (LATIN)--According to the vote count of Sunday's election the centrist Liberal Party of Honduras [PLH] has obtained an absolute majority of votes in the constituent assembly that will lead Honduras toward a democratic regime after 8 years of military government.

The figures issued by the Electoral Tribunal, when there was still a small percentage of votes waiting to be tallied, give the Liberal Party 36 seats in the assembly of 71 members. It is followed by the National Party of Honduras [PNH] with 32 seats and the Innovation and Unity Party with 3.

The Liberal victory thwarted the hopes for an easy victory by the National Party based on its ties with the military government and its absolute domination of the posts of departmental governors and mayors.

According to the instructions of the military junta which overthrew the president elected in the 1972 elections, the assembly must draft the plans for the transition to a democracy and then call for presidential elections.

However various political leaders believe that the organization has sufficient power to appoint a chief of state directly. This could create tension in Honduras.

If the assembly so decides, it could appoint Liberal leader Roberto Suazo Cordova president. He is a 65-year-old doctor from a family of ranch owners. Confirming this possibility Suazo Cordova said his party will implement a unity government and will call on all capable persons to participate in the administration.

National Party leader Ricardo Zuniga conceded the Liberal victory in a news conference and announced that his party will maintain constructive opposition.

Diplomatic circles closely followed the elections which are considered a healthy symptom in comparison with its neighbors in El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua.

U.S. Ambassador Mari-Luci Jaramillo said it is encouraging to see Honduras set an example of civic-mindedness and responsibility amid the revolutionary tide affecting the region.

Political leaders and military government officials have said recently, however, that if the constituent assembly appoints a president directly, it could unleash a wave of political violence in Honduras.

PAZ GARCIA DISCUSSES ELECTION OF NEXT PRESIDENT

PA181451 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1713 GMT 17 Apr 80

[By Gustavo Rubi]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 17 Apr (LATIN)--The military government junta has decided that the next Honduran president must be elected in direct elections in which all citizens participate. In a speech broadcast last night to the entire country over radio and television network, military junta President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia indicated that the Armed Forces Supreme Council feels the next president should be elected in direct elections. The president thus explained the mission of the national constituent assembly whose members will be elected Sunday.

Until last night, it has not been established whether that assembly, which will draft a new constitution, would also be in charge of designating a provisional president until new elections are held.

In his speech, Gen Policarpo Paz also explained that neither the armed forces, nor he or any other armed forces member are maintaining hopes or aspiring to be elected by the constituent assembly for a new constitutional period in office.

The calm surrounding the electoral process with which the armed forces is seeking to democratize the country after 8 years of de facto regimes was broken yesterday by charges of fraud and reports that several opposition leaders had been arrested.

According to an Electoral Tribunal decision, only three parties will participate in the election, after the Christian Democratic and the leftist groups were excluded under charges of receiving financial aid from abroad.

The Honduran Christian Democratic Party (PDCH) has called for abstentionism after being excluded from participation in the election, and it has accused the official National Party of Honduras [PNH] of preparing an electoral fraud.

PDCH President Hernan Corrales Padilla yesterday reiterated his charge that the government and the PNH have become allied to bring about such a fraud. Aside from the PNH, only the Liberal Party of Honduras, which identified itself as a social Christian party, and the Innovation and Unity Party, a centrist group created in the late seventies, will participate in Sunday's election. According to Corrales Padilla, some 20 party members were arrested in the past few hours after being caught putting up posters advocating abstentionism.

STUDENT LEADER REPORTEDLY ARRESTED, TAKEN TO BORDER

PA220111 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 21 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran student leader Wilfredo Gallardo was arrested at noon on Sunday, the Honduran University Students Federation [FEUH] reported today.

A federation spokesman revealed that the police denied Wilfredo Gallardo's arrest but that people had seen his arrest and followed the automobile to a place called El Amatillo, in the southern Department of Valle, which borders on El Salvador.

The person who followed the vehicle identified it as bearing private plate 39517, presumably of the kind used by the National Investigations Department or the Immigration Police.

Student circles have voiced extreme surprise over the arrest of Wilfredo Gallardo and his being taken to the area near the Salvadoran border. Spokesmen of the FEUH maintained today that if Gallardo has been expelled, "it is a violation of Article 75 of the Constitution which states: 'No Honduran can be expatriated.'"

Wilfredo Gallardo is a former president of the FEUH, a medical student and leader of the university reform front of ultraleftist tendency and in addition is a member of the recently formed Honduran Socialist Party.

The police made several arrests the week prior to the holding of elections for the national constituent assembly yesterday. One of the persons arrested was Dr Jose Maria Reyes Matta, former companion of Ernesto Che Guevara and Coco and Inti Peredo during their guerrilla campaign in Bolivia.

The police have neither confirmed nor denied press reports on the seizure of an arsenal at a home in this capital and an automobile abandoned on a highway. The arsenal was allegedly made up of gas masks, bulletproof vests, Molotov cocktails, dynamite, ammunition and weapons of all sizes.

NICARAGUA

ROBELO COMMENTS ON RESIGNATION FROM JUNTA

PA222149 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2035 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Managua, 22 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Alfonso Robelo Callejas said today he resigned from the government junta because he is against the composition of the State Council. He noted that Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, who resigned on Saturday, also voted against the composition of the new State Council. However, Mrs Chamorro has not referred to the subject and said she resigned because of an illness.

Robelo Callejas, who today handed his resignation to Comdr Daniel Ortega, Sergio Ramirez and Moises Hassan, held a news conference in the headquarters of his party, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN).

The Nicaraguan Government has not commented on Robelo's resignation yet. A news conference that the government junta was scheduled to hold today at noon was postponed. Robelo said the configuration of the State Council (an auxiliary legislative organization) was discussed on 11 April. He noted that due to the absence of Comdr Daniel Ortega, the voting on the new State Council was tied two to two.

Still being accompanied by an escort composed of three militarymen and using a state vehicle, Robelo said since "other commanders of the Sandinist front were present during the absence of Commander Ortega, the other commanders were given the option of voting on behalf of Commander Ortega."

Originally, the State Council was to have had 33 members but now it will have 47. Robelo, who graduated from a U.S. school, said he will remain in Nicaragua at the head of his party and struggle for peace, justice and liberty.

Robelo was asked if he had resigned due to pressure from the Nicaraguan business sector and he answered: "I have resigned because I have listened to my conscience and to my honor."

Robelo was also asked if his resignation was part of a foreign plan aimed at destabilizing the Sandinist people's revolution. To this Robelo responded that his movement is "authentically Nicaraguan." Then he added: "I cannot be pressured by any means. I do not accept any kind of imperialism, wherever it may come from."

Ramirez on Robelo's Resignation

PA230208 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0129 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Managua, 22 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--In an appearance over radio and television network, Sergio Ramirez Mercado told the Nicaraguan people that "the government will continue to follow, without vacillation, the path chosen by the Sandinist revolution."

In a short message read in the presence of commanders of the revolution, members of the Cabinet and newsmen, Ramirez said the resignation presented today by engineer Alfonso Robelo is "one of various incidents which seem to add up to an interest in causing instability within the government."

Ramirez Mercado also said Robelo's resignation, which he announced himself, comes a few days after that of Violeta de Chamorro. He said there are those who maliciously are trying to link the two, but Mrs Chamorro has extensively explained the reasons for her withdrawal, emphasizing health problems.

The government junta's message to the people emphasizes that popular unity is more necessary today than ever in order to maintain national stability and the prestige and solidarity which the Nicaraguan revolutionary process has earned.

The message also warns that "the conquests won by the people cannot be endangered. This is a serious responsibility that must be assumed with all its consequences."

The Nicaraguan Government junta also announced its decision to install the State Council, a legislative and government advisory body, in office on 4 May. Robelo had expressed opposition to the structure of the State Council and this was one of the causes of his withdrawal from the junta.

Ramirez Mercado said that the functioning of this council will determine the democratic character of the revolutionary government and that its establishment is "an irrevocable decision."

GUNFIRE INTERRUPTS RALLY DURING HASSAN SPEECH

PA201536 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1440 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Masaya, Nicaragua, 20 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--One person was wounded and one arrested and a rally was interrupted as a result of an extensive exchange of gunfire yesterday between unidentified armed persons and troops of the garrison of this city 30 km east of Managua.

The events took place in Monimbo, an Indian neighborhood that became famous during the Sandinist insurrection.

Unidentified persons entrenched themselves in a house and exchanged fire for almost 3 hours. The unidentified group--consisting of two men and one woman--shooting their machineguns into the air, had previously passed less than 500 meters from where Moises Hassan, a member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, was speaking, eyewitnesses told ACAN-EFE. According to reports gathered at the site of the events, Hassan was making a speech to officially install the new members of the local government junta of Masaya when the machine gun fire was heard.

The unidentified persons were traveling in an automobile, which they later abandoned. The witnesses added that the weapons being carried by the small group were a submachinegun, a shotgun, a pistol and a Garand rifle. An ice cream vendor says the persons who fired the shots were dressed in khaki uniforms of the same kind worn by National Guards.

While the program to install the new Masaya government junta was interrupted, army troops cornered the unidentified persons in a street of Monimbo where the exchange of fire took place.

Hundreds gathered around the area where the incident was occurring. The onlookers stressed that a young man had apparently been captured for shouting slogans in support of the unidentified persons.

Another witness said that a serviceman had been wounded in one of his hands by a shot that hit the rifle he was carrying.

In the evening, when the crowd was bigger, the army patrol withdrew and the military chiefs said they would write a report on the disturbance jointly with state security agents, but gave no details.

In the opinion of the curious who watched the incidents, the persons who fired the shots and who apparently escaped, could have been members of the anti-Somozist Peoples Militias (MILPAS), described by the government as "counterrevolutionaries" for perpetrating harrassment actions against the process of changes in Nicaragua. The MILPAS apparently are Trotskiyites who want a more radical revolution.

It has also been noted in Monimbo that slogans reading Democratic Armed Forces (FAD) and more recently the acronym of the FARN [expansion not given] have appeared on the Managua-Masaya Highway pavement. State security authorities have promised more information regarding the FAD and the FARN.

It has been said that these inscriptions appearing on the roads east of Managua have been painted by fanatic rightist elements who want to cause disturbances.

FSLN DIRECTORATE TO MEDIATE IN LA PRENSA CONFLICT

PA221349 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] At the request of Mrs Violeta de Chamorro, the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] will mediate in the search for a solution to the conflict at the newspaper LA PRENSA. The secretariat at the FSLN National Directorate has issued the following statement:

At the request of Companera Violeta de Chamorro to the effect that the FSLN National Directorate contribute its good offices in the current conflict between the owners of LA PRENSA on the one hand and the union and some members of the newspaper's Board of Directors on the other, the National Directorate, wishing to help find a solution to the aforementioned conflict, has appointed a commission comprised of commanders of the revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, Bayardo Arce and Carlos Nunez Tellez. It is confident that their efforts will contribute to the solution of the current crisis in the LA PRENSA family.

Managua, 21 April 1980. Year of literacy.

[Signed] Comdr Rene Nunez Tellez, secretary of the FSLN National Directorate.

NEW FINANCIAL DIRECTOR, RECONSTRUCTION MINISTER APPOINTED

PA212035 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Companero Sergio Ramirez, a member of the junta of the National Reconstruction Government, today announced to the local and foreign press that Companero Alfredo Cesar has been appointed executive director of the National Financial System. Companero Cesar replaces Companero Luis Carrion Montoya who recently resigned.

Alfredo Cesar is replaced as minister of the International Reconstruction Fund by Haroldo Montealegre who was deputy industry minister. As director of the International Reconstruction Fund, Companero Cesar has carried out the negotiation of the country's foreign debt and will continue these efforts with the National Financial System. The deputy industry ministry post is temporarily vacant. These appointments are effective today.

BOATS FROM FLORIDA DEPART FOR U.S. WITH REFUGEES

FL221126 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Under the title "News From Mariel," the newspaper GRANMA today publishes a note which reads as follows:

Two boats which came from Florida picked up 48 antisocial persons and left the port of Mariel for the United States yesterday morning. Eleven boats from the same point of origin will leave today for that country with more than 300 persons. This is a good rate. The boats' [crews] have come on their own initiative and were received with all courtesy. Their crews asked to take a group of those who were guests of the Peruvian Embassy and some relatives of residents of the United States. They were completely satisfied.

GRANMA's note adds: Meanwhile, the Yankee Department of State has been making frantic statements against these trips to Cuba, threatening arrests, confiscation and so forth. Now they are harvesting the fruits of their policy of encouraging illegal departures from Cuba, including the hijacking of vessels with their crews as hostages. Now they also have become our border guards. In a few words, we have removed the guard from the Florida peninsula.

Fleet of 70 Arriving

PA222100 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1827 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Havana, 22 Apr (EFE)--A fleet of 70 private vessels is currently sailing toward Cuba, sources in the Cuban community abroad have told EFE.

According to these sources, the vessels are various types of private yachts owned by Cubans who have lived in Miami for many years. It is believed these vessels will be able to evacuate some 1,500 people, including refugees in the Peruvian Embassy and other Cubans who are relatives of the owners of the vessels. Well-informed sources indicate that more than 500 private boats from the United States might arrive in the port of Mariel in the next few days.

More Leave for Miami

PA230103 Paris AFP in Spanish 0017 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Havana, 22 Apr (AFP)--About 500 refugees at the Peruvian Embassy here left for Florida at 1900 (2300 GMT) from western Mariel Port aboard two ships chartered by the Cuban community living in the United States, according to official figures.

This sea bridge set up through an agreement with the Cuban authorities but without Washington's consent has allowed six ships to go from Havana to Miami in the past 24 hours. There are seven other boats waiting at the entrance to Mariel Port so they can dock and take other dissidents out.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON ZIMBABWE

FL181131 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Cuba's Foreign Ministry has released a declaration of the Government of the Republic of Cuba on the proclamation of the independence of Zimbabwe.

The people and Government of the Republic of Cuba greet with profound revolutionary joy the access to independence of the Zimbabwe people, which was achieved after many years of heroic struggle for freedom. The Cuban Government wishes to express its joy over the advent of the new African state to the group of free nations, extends its full recognition and announces its readiness to establish immediately diplomatic, consular, commerical and cultural relations as well as its fraternal friendship and absolute support for the selfless and combatant Zimbabwe people.

Zimbabwe's independence is an important step forward in the process of Africa's total liberation from its colonialist and neocolonialist exploiters and, in addition, constitutes an incentive which strengthens and accelerates the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples for national independence, economic development, cultural freedom and social progress. Signed, Cuban Foreign Ministry.

MALMIERCA REPORTS TO CASTRO ON RESULTS OF MIDEAST TRIP

FL191244 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, chairman of the nonalined countries movement, has sent letters to Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India; Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq; Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria; 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, chief of state of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The letters, which were delivered by our country's foreign minister, Comrade Isidoro Malmierca, as special envoy of President Fidel Castro, offer these leaders the use of Cuba's good offices to try to achieve a political solution to the complex situation that exists in Southwest Asia.

As is known, President Fidel Castro last month sent letters to Afghan President Dr Babrak Karmal and Pakistani President Gen Ziaul Haq for the purpose of seeking the means to offer a peaceful solution to the current conflict that exists in that region which would guarantee to all states of the area full exercise of their sovereignty and independence and safeguard their territorial integrity.

During his stay in those countries, Malmierca also held useful talks with his counterparts. Our country's foreign minister--who was accompanied on the trip by Comrade Giraldo Mazola, director of the nonalined countries movement in the Foreign Ministry--returned to Havana the day before yesterday to report to the chairman of the nonalined countries movement the results of the talks he held during his trip and deliver the replies to his letters.

LENIN'S BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

FL230156 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 0039 GMT 23 April carries live black-and-white coverage of the national main commemoration of the 110th anniversary of the birthday of Vladimir I. Lenin from the Lazaro Pena Auditorium of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions building in Havana.

Coverage opens as the curtains are raised and the members of the State Presidium stand up for the Cuban and Soviet national anthems. A large sign in the background reads: "110th anniversary of the birthday of the genial conductor of the proletariat, Vladimir I. Lenin." Staff announcer Manolo Ortega announces that PCC Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Armando Hart, PCC Secretariat members Leonel Soto and Antonio Perez Herrero, USSR Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov and many other Cuban officials and Soviet diplomats are chairing the ceremony.

Ortega introduces Ambassador Vorotnikov who begins speaking at 0030 GMT. After addressing the members of the Presidium, the Soviet ambassador begins his narration of Lenin's activities in the early days of the revolution. The ambassador says that Lenin was a genius in his task of organizing the party, that he worked for peace from the early days of the revolution. He says that following Lenin's ideas, his country has always worked for peace. However, despite all efforts of the Soviet Union, capitalism continues to obstruct and impede all efforts aimed at achieving lasting peace. He adds that the United States has continuously worked against detente and for the escalation of the arms race. He adds that now there is the danger of a serious crisis in Iran.

Vorotnikov says that times have changed and that, despite the efforts of the imperialists to reintroduce the cold war, the Soviet Union will continue working for peace and security in the world. The ambassador enumerates the many victories attained by socialism throughout the world and names Vietnam, Kampuchea and Afghanistan. Referring to Cuba, Vorotnikov says the revolution here now is completely consolidated. He mentions some of the socio-economic successes of the Cuban revolution. He says Cuba's image was greatly enhanced with the Sixth Nonalined Countries Summit held in Havana. He says that the U.S. imperialists are trying to threaten Cuba with military maneuvers, but the Soviet Union says to Cuba: Cuba is not alone. Referring to the great people's march of 19 April, he says it demonstrated to the world the determination of the Cuban people to move forward in building socialism.

Vorotnikov says many events throughout the world demonstrate that the peoples are not willing to be oppressed any longer. He says that the revolutions in Grenada and Nicaragua attained freedom for their peoples and, very recently, Zimbabwe proclaimed its independence. In closing, he says that Leninism is the flag of the workers. He ends his speech at 0100 GMT.

Ortega introduces Leonel Soto, who begins speaking at 0102 GMT. Soto begins his speech with a detailed biographical description of Lenin's life and work. Soto says that socialism is completely different from capitalism. He says socialism needs peace and capitalism needs war. Referring to Lenin's ideals of peace, he says the Soviet Union's enemies used every means possible to destroy the emerging republic but the great leader never stopped in his efforts for peace.

More recently, Soto says, imperialism has been defeated in Korea, Vietnam and Cuba. Despite that, capitalism continues its efforts to incite war and threatens to use force in international diplomacy. Soto scores the capitalist media and says they serve their masters well, betraying the peoples' interests. He says that during the old days in Cuba, the controlled media of the bourgeoisie and governing oligarchy deceived the people when referring to the Soviet Union and communism.

Soto says that capitalism is weakening and inflation is severely affecting it. He adds that many peoples now want to free themselves from colonialism and neocolonialism. He says that the United States in its frustration is planning to conduct military maneuvers around Cuba. He says that when that happens the Cuban people will demonstrate from one end of the island to the other that they are not afraid. He says that the march of the combatant people will continue to demonstrate its strength. He adds that Cuba will appeal to everybody inside and outside of Cuba to demonstrate against Yankee imperialism and its military maneuvers around Cuba.

Soto says that when Carter first became President everybody thought he was a religious, honest man, but now he is revealing himself as a warmonger who supports the most reactionary circles in the United States. He adds that once there was a Giron in April but it is possible to have a Giron any month of the year. Referring to the examples set by Lenin, the Soviet Union and its people, Soto says the Cuban revolutionaries, as well as in any other country, will work hard to defend the gains of the proletariat and advance the cause of the workers and peasants. Soto concludes his speech at 0131 GMT. As Soto ends his speech, the Internationale is played and coverage ends at 0133 GMT.

U.S. DENOUNCED AT EASTERN ARMY ANNIVERSARY EVENT

FL221143 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The 19th founding anniversary of the Eastern Army and Military Unit 1973 has been commemorated with a military parade, Carlos Sanabria Marrero reports from that army. The ceremony, which was held at the historic Mangos de Baragua, was presided over by Jose Ramon Balaguer Cabrera, member of the party Central Committee and party first secretary in Santiago de Cuba; and Div Gen Julio Casas Regueiro, alternate member of the party Central Committee and commander of the Eastern Army.

On behalf of Soviet military specialists, (Sergey Creachin) expressed the warmest greetings to the combatants of the Eastern Army on their new anniversary and the satisfaction of working with them on the tasks of socialist Cuba.

Speaking at the ceremony, Brig Gen Elio Avila Trujillo emphasized the many missions which Eastern Army units, particularly Military Unit 1973, have performed over the past 19 years. Eastern Army combatants, he said, actively participated in the fight against bandits in the difficult days of the October crisis and in the mobilizations undertaken over these years, not only defense mobilizations but also for productive and rescue work.

He stressed the progress made by the troops in operational, combat and political training, which has been reaffirmed in important maneuvers and exercises in our country and in the fulfillment of internationalist missions. We know very well the spirit and determination that encourage each one of our combatants, Colonel [as heard] Avila Trujillo said. It is the same spirit of the days of Giron, the October crisis, Angola and Ethiopia, he added.

We know that you, Eastern Army combatants, irrevocably possess the spirit of struggle and victory of our people which, giant and invincible, now are giving a real lesson of patriotism, unlimited loyalty and high revolutionary awareness, he said. He went on to say: Today--when imperialism is trying to threaten, intimidate and blackmail us to no avail, when Latin American governments, like those of Peru and Venezuela, join the enemy's campaigns and plot against us; when Yankee military maneuvers in the Caribbean are announced to include the Guantanamo Naval Base--our army will be an impregnable iron fist of the revolution.

Colonel Avila Trujillo added: We say to our enemies that nothing or anyone can intimidate Cuba, that these eastern mountains--bastions of the revolution--are more impregnable than ever and will be permanently guarded by their gallant and invincible combatants, and aginst these mountains will crash all who try to trample the homeland. Concluding, he asserted: In the face of the Peruvian Government's attitude toward the incidents that have taken place recently at its embassy in Cuba where the lazy, antisocial persons and lumpens have gathered, we respond unanimously along with our people: Let them go.

JAPANESE SUGAR INDUSTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

FL221435 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] A Japanese sugar industry delegation led by (Kasumi Matsumoto) has arrived in Havana for a broad plan of activities which will include talks with officials of the foreign trade, sugar industry and transportation ministries. The delegation is composed of 33 representatives of Japanese [presumably sugar] refineries and commercial firms who will observe sugar industry expansion plans during the week they will be in Cuba, including the installations of the new Batalla de Las Guasimas Sugar Mill in Camaguey Province.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 082 25 April 1980

ARGENTINA

Foreign Ministry Denies Chilean Statements on Beagle Talks B 1
Ninety Athletes To Go to Moscow Olympic Games B 1
Antarctic Fishing Research To Be Undertaken With USSR B 1
Air Force Chief Graffigna on Official Visit to Spain [cross-reference] B 1

BRAZIL

Saraiva Feels Strike Will Not Affect Foreign Relations D 1
Bishops Defend Strike Position D 1
Another Union Leader Arrested D 1
Briefs: Oil Import Costs D 1

CHILE

Court Rejects Petition by Letelier Relatives E 1
Agents Seize Clandestine PDC Printing Press E 1
Briefs: Swiss Visa Rules; Television Sets to Argentina E 1

COLOMBIA

Reportage on Government-Guerrilla Talks F 1
21st Round of Talks F 1
Government Communique F 1
Settlement Reported Near F 1
Imminent Agreement Denied F 2
Cuban Ambassador Visits Embassy F 2
Government Identifies Embassy Guerrillas F 3
In Absentia Trial F 3
Reportage on OAS Commission Activities F 3
Prompt Solution Seen F 3
Third Meeting With Turbay F 4
Another Visit to Embassy F 4
Pressure Denied F 4
Liberal Directorate Rejects Amnesty International Report F 5
Students Seize Church, Demand Meeting With OAS F 5
Students Leave Church F 5

ECUADOR

Talks To Resolve Political Crisis Reach Standstill G 1
CFP Splinter Movement Established in Loja G 1
CFP Legislator Demurs in Interrogating Blum G 1

PERU

Radio Reports Silva Ruete's Talks in Soviet Union J 1
Hydroelectric Accord Reached J 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carazo Announces Reestablishment of Air Bridge P 1
New Snag Reported P 1
Most Cuban Refugees Want To Go to Miami P 2
Relations Established With United Arab Emirates P 2

EL SALVADOR

FPL Communique Says Ambassador Dunn in Good Health P 2
Troops Encircle, Fire on Towns in San Vicente P 3
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 22 Apr]
Duarte Asks Conflicting Sectors To Halt Violence P 3
Gutierrez Urges Strengthening of Democratic Process P 4
Chavez Mena Says Ties To Begin With Socialist Nations P 4
Democratic Front Leader Holds News Conference P 4

GUATEMALA

Olympic Committee Does Not Support U.S. Boycott P 5
Army Takes Over Transport of Ballot Boxes P 5
Party Leaders Charge Tampering P 5
PR Reported in Lead P 6
Four Soldiers Die in Ambush at Oil Refinery P 6
Clashes in El Quiche [EL IMPARCIAL 17 Apr] P 6

HONDURAS

PLH Leader Outlines Plans for Liberal Government P 7
Police Break Up Alleged PRTC Subversion Plans P 8

NICARAGUA

Ortega Views Salvadoran Situation, U.S. Maneuvers P 8
Borge Assails U.S. Loan Rejection, Maneuvers P 9
Hassan Comments on Achievements of Revolution P 12
LA PRENSA Strike Shows No 'Foreseeable Solution' P 13
Chamorros Refuse To Yield P 14
Superior Labor Court Reveals New Guidelines P 14

CUBA

Reportage on Evacuation of Embassy Refugees Q 1
Over 400 Leave Q 1
Foreign Ministry Statement Q 1
GRANMA Denies U.S. Charges on Refugee Agreement Q 2
GRANMA Questions Purpose of U.S. Military Maneuvers Q 3
Government Submits Draft Communique at Nonaligned Meeting Q 4
Castro Greets Heng Samrin on Anniversary [Phnom Penh Domestic] Q 4
Document on USSR Metallurgy Minister's Visit Signed Q 5
Mexican Trade Delegation Ends Visit Following Talks Q 5
High-Ranking Guinean Delegation Leaves Q 5

CARIBBEAN

HAITI

Duvalier Orders Surveillance To Stop Boat Escapes S 1

JAMAICA

Manley Launches PNP Reelection Campaign S 1
Netherlands Grants $24.5 Million Aid Package S 1

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES CHILEAN STATEMENTS ON BEAGLE TALKS

PY241605 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2252 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] A knowledgeable San Martin Palace spokesman today denied statements attributed to Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames that the papal mediation in the southern border dispute could be concluded "in 2 or 3 months."

The spokesman pointed out that "the only official reports regarding the Beagle dispute and and the papal mediation are those with identical texts agreed upon by the three parties published simultaneously at the Holy See, in Santiago and in Buenos Aires."

News reports from Santiago quoted Rojas as saying that the talks "are developing normally and that Chile is very calm, because there is no reason for concern."

Rojas reportedly added that "the papal mediation of the southern border dispute could be concluded in 2 or 3 months."

NINETY ATHLETES TO GO TO MOSCOW OLYMPIC GAMES

PY242037 Paris AFP in Spanish 1553 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 24 Apr (AFP)--It was announced here today that Argentina will send a delegation of 90 athletes to the Moscow Olympic games in accordance with a list prepared by the National Olympic Committee. The games are scheduled to begin in June.

The Social Welfare Ministry, which has to allocate the necessary funds for the trip of the Olympic athletes, will study the list that will be submitted by the Argentine Olympic Committee.

ANTARCTIC FISHING RESEARCH TO BE UNDERTAKEN WITH USSR

PY242230 Buenos Aires TEIAM in Spanish 1615 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Mar Del Plata, 24 Apr (TEIAM)--Navy Capt Alberto Oscar Casellas, ret, director of the National Research and Fishery Development Institute [INIDEP] stated here today that Argentina and the Soviet Union will undertake a joint fishing research project in the sub-Antarctic [subantartica] region in order to assess the volume of resources and the harvesting of krill.

He made this announcement at a press conference in which he outlined the results of the joint fishing research carried out by Argentina with the FRG and Japan.

AIR FORCE CHIEF GRAFFIGNA ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO SPAIN

For reportage on Air Force Commander in Chief Graffigna's 23-29 April visit to Spain, see the Spain section of the 24 Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SARAIVA FEELS STRIKE WILL NOT AFFECT FOREIGN RELATIONS

PY240354 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Brasilia--Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro admits that the punishment of union leaders will have a negative impact on Brazil's standing with international organizations concerned with amnesty and human rights. He does not feel, however, that the problems caused by the metalworkers strike will affect Brazilian relations with other countries or discredit the democratic opening process.

Bishops Defend Strike Position

PY240351 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The Sao Paulo bishops have released a note explaining their position in the face of criticism from the government of the clergy's involvement in the metalworkers strike. The document states that the strike is a just expression of the workers' demands. This is so, the note adds, because employers do not always understand and admit the need to allow some concessions. Consequently, the only alternative for the workers is to cease providing their labor, the only resource they control.

The document also states that in many situations the industrialists or the businessmen go on strike to gain more profits from their merchandise by refusing to deliver it to the consumer. We therefore often hear that there is no oil, no milk, no meat or no beans. This is a kind of strike not allowed by the Constitution.

The workers' merchandise is their labor, and their strike is, therefore, a right recognized and guaranteed by the Constitution. The document adds that the church would not be Christian if it did not support the workers so that they might preserve their dignity and defend their rights without humiliation.

The Sao Paulo bishops concluded that the rights which are being violated at this moment are those which are provided for in the Constitution and in the national laws, and these rights are certainly not being violated by the clergy.

Another Union Leader Arrested

PY241828 Paris AFP in Spanish 1722 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Sao Paulo, 24 Apr (AFP)--Rubens Teodoro de Arruda, former vice president of the Union of Metalworkers of Sao Bernardo, a suburb of Sao Paulo, was arrested today by the police, the Committee of Solidarity with the Striking Metalworkers announced here today.

Arruda, who is a deputy to former union president Luis Inacio da Silva (Lula)--who was arrested last Saturday--had presided over a general assembly held this morning at the Sao Bernardo do Campo Church.

Arruda and the other members of the union leadership today were stripped of their functions on charges of "instigating an illegal strike."

BRIEFS

OIL IMPORT COSTS--Brazil paid $2.5 billion for oil imports during the first quarter of this year. According to projections on this basis, Brazil should expend $10.2 billion for oil imports this year, thus surpassing previous estimates of $9.5 billion. However, this projection does not take into consideration possible oil price increases in the months to come. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 24 Apr 80 p 24 PY]

COURT REJECTS PETITION BY LETELIER RELATIVES

PY241505 Paris AFP in Spanish 0521 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 23 Apr (AFP)--It was reported here that the military courts today rejected a petition that had been submitted by the relatives of former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier, who was murdered in Washington in 1976. The petition had asked that the courts bring to trial three army officers involved in the crime.

The military prosecutor, Rolando Melo, rejected the petition submitted by the close relatives of the former foreign minister in a trial for the forgery of passports in which Letelier's murder is also beirg investigated. Moreover, the prosecutor did not admit other petitions, including one that asked for the arrest of General Contreras and two of his aides.

AGENTS SEIZE CLANDESTINE PDC PRINTING PRESS

PY241413 Paris AFP in Spanish 0549 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Concepcion, Chile, 23 Apr (AFP)--Personnel of the security services today raided a clandestine printing press belonging to the disbanded Christian Democratic Party [PDC] and confiscated documents protesting the rules of the current Chilean political recess, it was reported here.

Sources of the National Information Center (CNI), the organization that replaced the DINA (National Intelligence Directorate), have indicated that the printing press belongs to Javier Guzman Guzman, said to be a high-ranking PDC leader, who is now a fugitive.

Lists pertaining to the enrolling of militants in the organization and material termed as subversive regarding activities to be carried out on 1 May were found inside the building, located in the downtown area of this city 516 km south of Santiago. According to the sources, "all of the documents come within the framework of crimes that violate the political recess," which has been in force for 6 and 1/2 years. During the raid, security personnel arrested employees Jose Osvaldo Araneda Peralta and Juan Carlos Leiva Herrera.

The PDC and other Chilean political parties were disbanded after the military coup that overthrew the leftist government of President Salvador Allende.

BRIEFS

SWISS VISA RULES--The Swiss Government has exempted tourists holding Chilean passports from requiring a visa to enter this country as of 15 April 1980. Switzerland was the only European country which demanded a visa of visiting Chileans. Chileans going to Switzerland under a work contract or to establish permanent residence will still need a visa. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Apr 80 PY]

TELEVISION SETS TO ARGENTINA--The Chilean radio and television industry will sell 70,000 color television sets to Argentina. This operation has a value of $21 million. These sets are assembled in Chile, and 25 percent of their parts are Chilean-made. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Apr 80 PY]

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT-GUERRILLA TALKS

21ST Round of Talks

PA250036 Paris AFP in Spanish 0013 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 24 Apr (AFP)--The second meeting today between the Colombian Government representatives and the extremists occupying the Dominican Embassy here lasted only 24 minutes. After the meeting, the government negotiators went quickly to the presidential palace while the female representative of the 19 April Movement (M-19) returned to the embassy after a cordial farewell.

While this meeting was underway inside the same van, the OAS commission investigating supposed violations of human rights in Colombia came out of the Embassy after its second visit there today.

There is great deal of expectation concerning the publication of a government communique which could explain the situation, which is now surrounded by an atmosphere of frank optimism.

Government Communique

PA250134 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Communique No 31 issued by the Colombian Information and Press Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic on 24 April]

[Text] Two meetings were held today between government representatives Camilo Jimenez and Ramiro Zanbrano and the delegate of the subversive 19 April Movement.

The first meeting began at 1513 and concluded at 1558. The second meeting began at 1755 and concluded at 1825. During the two dialogues, documents were exchanged in connection with the humanitarian role that the International Red Cross is playing through its delegate, Mr Erick Kobell. Less distance [distanciamiento] was observed during these talks than in previous dialogues.

Bogota, 24 April 1980

Settlement Reported Near

PA242029 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1951 GMT 24 Apr 80

[By Francisco Osata]

[Text] Bogota, 24 Apr (EFE)--The Dominican Embassy drama, which is today in its 58th day, seems to be coming to a close after it was learned that the Colombian Government has already prepared safe-conducts so the M-19 guerrillas occupying the embassy, their 18 hostages and several political prisoners can leave Colombia as soon as the final details are arranged.

This agency learned today from reliable sources that the Foreign Ministry was preparing safe-conducts because the bases for an agreement between the M-19 and the government have been established. Should this be true, the problem would be resolved this weekend, or on Wednesday next week at the latest. On that date it will be 2 months since the M-19 occupied the Dominican Embassy.

The bases of the agreement that might be reached at the next meeting between the government and the guerrillas, perhaps this afternoon, are:

A ransom would be paid with money obtained for several private Colombian entities and from the foreign governments affected by the embassy seizure. The amount would be $5 million instead of the $50 million originally demanded by the guerrillas.

Military trials against the 311 alleged members of the M-19 and other guerrilla groups would be conducted under the supervision of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, which for this purpose would leave two of its members here. This commission arrived Sunday in Colombia and will leave the country this weekend after investigating human rights violations here in Colombia.

The last of the bases establishes that none of the 311 political prisoners whom the M-19 tried to exchange for the diplomatic hostages will be released, not even the seven whom the group had finally demanded because the government is not authorized to interfere with the judicial branch. Instead, and also under the observance of the OAS Human Rights Commission, the government will later study a formula to settle this case.

Still pending are the aspects related to the departure of the guerrilla commandos and the hostages from the embassy. Apparently, they will be accompanied only by the ambassadors of the United States, Brazil, Venezuela, Mexico and the apostolic nuncio. The other 12 hostages will be released in Bogota.

In principle, the guerrillas and hostages will travel to Vienna and later will leave either for Algeria or Libya, although there could be last-minute changes. These changes could be caused by the 24 April visit of the Cuban ambassador to Colombia, Fernando Ravelo, to the occupied Dominican Embassy. In March, Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro offered his country as a place of asylum for the guerrillas and their hostages.

Other sources, however, state that after their tour of Europe, the guerrillas may return to America with the hostages and finally end up in Panama, Cuba or Nicaragua. Meanwhile, the Colombian Government has granted them guarantees to travel to Puerto Rico and from there to wherever they please.

Imminent Agreement Denied

PA250136 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota--There are no grounds to the radio reports which say that an agreement between the government and the subversive elements occupying the Dominican Embassy and holding 18 hostages inside is imminent. The only truth concerning this matter is that which the government has reported in the communiques it has issued through the Information and Press Secretariat.

Cuban Ambassador Visits Embassy

PA241818 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Cuban Ambassador to Colombia Fernando Ravelo Renedo today entered the Dominican Embassy in Bogota along with former Ambassador Jose Manuel Rivas Saconis and industrialist Victor (Sason Cawit). The reason for the visit was not disclosed. Rivas Saconis and (Sason Cawit) have had permanent access to the embassy during the past 2 weeks.

Government Identifies Embassy Guerrillas

PA241908 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2019 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 23 Apr (EFE)--The Colombian Government today reported that the Marcos Zambrano commando group which is occupying the Dominican Embassy in Bogota is made up of 15 guerrillas, 9 men and 6 women.

A government spokesman said the terrorist group is composed of the following people: Rosemberg Pabon Pabon, Commander Uno, Luis Francisco Otero Cifuentes, Commander Tres, Antonio Jose Navarro Wolls, Commander Cinco, Guillermo Elbecio Ruiz Gomez, alias "William," Jorge Ivan Rojas Sanchez, alias "El Negro," Pompilio Aragin Zamora, alias "Pomponio," Fredy Ramos, Jose Yamil Ramos, alias "Manuel," and Rene Ramos Suarez, alias "Rene."

The women in the group are Carmenza Cardona, alias "La Chiqui," also known as Luz Estela, Martha or Commander Nueve, and the negotiator in the talks with the government, Ivon Consuelo Izquierdo, alias "La Medica" (a nurse), Maria Clemencia Sandoval Garcia, Amparo Afanador Soto, alias "La Negra," Gladys Diaz Ospino and Clara Aurora Beltran Gonzalez, alias "Clarita."

The 19 April Movement group has been holding 18 people hostage, including 11 ambassadors, in the Dominican Embassy since 27 February.

In Absentia Trial

PA242214 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1838 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 24 Apr (EFE)--Ten members of the M-19, the group that occupied the Dominican Embassy in Bogota 58 days ago, are being tried in absentia in a verbal court-martial currently being held by military justice in La Picota jail in this capital.

This news agency learned today that the 10 guerrillas--7 men and 3 women--are being tried for "rebellion and other common crimes" along with more than 200 alleged M-19 members. Those absent, who comprise the Marcos Zambrano command holding 18 hostages inside the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, include Commander Uno Rosemberg Pabon Pabon, Jorge Ivan Rojas Sanchez, Pompilio Aragon Zamora, Jose Yamil Riano, Luis Francisco Otero Cifuentes, Antonio Navarro and Guillermo Elvecio Ruiz Gomez.

Among the women currently at the embassy, only Dr Gladys Diaz Ospina de Amortegui, Maria Clemencia Sandoval Garcia and Cecilia Maria Garcia Henao, are being tried in absentia. Commander Nueve, Carmenza Cardona Lonono, who represents the guerrillas in the dialogue with the government, is not among those being tried.

REPORTAGE ON OAS COMMISSION ACTIVITIES

Prompt Solution Seen

PA232211 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] The Inter-American Human Rights Commission today forecast a prompt settlement of the Dominican Republic Embassy issue. Andres Aguilar, one of the commission members who yesterday talked to the guerrillas and hostages in the embassy, said a prompt settlement is possible. He announced that the OAS commission is helping so the problem will be solved. Aguilar, a Venezuelan who left for Cali this morning, added that none of the commission members is acting on behalf of a country. We are all acting as members of an OAS body and not on behalf of any government, he stated.

Third Meeting With Turbay

PA242115 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2021 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 24 Apr (EFE)--The OAS Human Rights commission paid an unexpected visit at noon today to President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

Apparently, the purpose of this visit, which lasted 1 hour, was to inform President Turbay of the commission's visits to the occupied Dominican Embassy in Bogota. The members of the commission have visited President Turbay three times since their arrival last Sunday. They have also visited the Dominican Embassy twice, where members of the M-19 have been holding 18 hostages, 11 of them ambassadors, for the past 58 days.

Another Visit to Embassy

PA250022 Madrid EFE in panish 0005 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 24 Apr (EFE)--The Inter-American Human Rights Commission visiting Colombia since last Sunday today paid another visit to the Dominican Embassy occupied by the M-19. The commission members had visited the embassy before noon and talked with the terrorists and the diplomats being held hostage but details of the talks were not revealed.

After the meeting, the commission went to Narino Palace to meet with President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala. This fact surprised international observers because it is not part of the commission's agenda for Colombia, the purpose of which is to establish whether human rights are being violated in the country. Apparently the commission is trying to cooperate with the government to solve the embassy problems which began on 27 February.

This second visit to the embassy today coincided with a surprise meeting between the government representatives and the young female guerrilla, who held their 21st meeting to discuss the release of so-called "political prisoners" and the payment of ransom for the hostages.

Pressure Denied

PA232212 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] The Inter-American Human Rights Commission reported in Bucaramanga today that it is acting without pressure of any sort. It explained that it is not here to counteract Amnesty International's investigation.

Francisco Beltran Narino, a Salvadoran jurist who belongs to the commission, said the OAS in no way will become involved in the dispute between the government and Amnesty International over the content of the latter's report. We have talked to President Turbay and he made no special request from us; we are totally free to work, he told station reporter Hector Gomez (Camaric).

Beltran Narino arrived here with commission secretary Edmundo Vargas to visit the Modelo and women's prisons in Bucaramanga, but earlier they received many reports on alleged human rights violations including some made by journalistic associations in Santander. Beltran Narino said Amnesty International had world renown even before it won the Nobel Prize. The government's response to Amnesty's report is also worthy of respect but we prefer not to comment on the matter, he said.

He told the station that the commission will deliver a preliminary report to the Colombian Government in June so it can reply or make observations.

Then another report will be formulated and presented to the OAS so it can approve or reject it and later publish it if it is approved. In any event, Beltran Narino stressed, in this type of investigation as in the case of that conducted by Amnesty International, the Colombian state is free to react as it wishes.

Beltran evaded giving a direct reply concerning possible mediation by the OAS Human Rights Commission in the Dominican Republic Embassy issue.

LIBERAL DIRECTORATE REJECTS AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORT

PA250320 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] The national Liberal Directorate affirmed today that the recent Amnesty International report and recommendations on human rights in Colombia do not fit in with the country's institutional realities and go beyond the limits of the task assigned to it at the chief of state's request.

The directorate also scored the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota by subversive elements and praised the way in which President Turbay Ayala has handled this delicate problem. Headed by their president, Victor Mosquera Chaux, the Liberal Directorate members visited President Turbay at Narino Palace to present him with a declaration containing the above-mentioned views.

STUDENTS SEIZE CHURCH, DEMAND MEETING WITH OAS

PA242245 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2108 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 24 Apr (EFE)--Today at noon, a group of students occupied the San Francisco Church in downtown Bogota and demanded the presence of the OAS commission visiting Colombia.

According to reports received by EFE, the students belong to the Colombian Students Union [UNEC]. They reject the university reform and protest the death of student Fernando Marin Rodriguez, who was killed 2 days ago in Cali. "We appeal to the OAS commission members visiting Colombia to meet with us so we can protest before them the violation of human rights in Colombia," the UNEC members told EFE. They also said that they seized the church to protest the arrest of over 500 students in several Colombian cities. The students were arrested by the army while demonstrating against the university reform.

Two days ago, another group of university students in Cartagena de Indias occupied the city's cathedral for several hours to demand the presence of high-ranking government officials.

Students Leave Church

PA250321 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Bogota--The 300 students who this morning occupied the San Francisco Church to protest the death of youth Fernando Marin, peacefully abandoned the church after attending a religious ceremony in his memory. Franciscan Brother Javier Zuloaga told this station that after the religious ceremonies for Marin Rodriguez, the students returned to their activities. They only asked Father (Sixto Luque) to intercede with the authorities so that two of their companions, who were arrested before entering the church, would be released, the [word indistinct] said. The priest agreed to hold a dialogue with the authorities, and shortly thereafter the students that had been arrested were released.

TALKS TO RESOLVE POLITICAL CRISIS REACH STANDSTILL

PA250326 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The political-juridical negotiations aimed at resolving the conflict between the branches of power reached a standstill today, when the legislative groups were unable to arrive at a consensus formula from the three proposed by the commission of notables.

This afternoon the Conservative Party, the Democratic Institutionalist Coalition and the Social Christian Party signed a document stating that an agreement has been reached regarding the selection of the second alternative as the mechanism to integrate the new bicameral congress proposed by the mediating commission. It has been learned that this is the thesis approved by Chamber President Assad Bucaram and by the Liberal Party.

CFP SPLINTER MOVEMENT ESTABLISHED IN LOJA

PA250123 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Gonzalo Avendano report from Loja]

[Text] In tacit disavowal of the top director of the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP], Don Assad Bucaram of the Loja provincial command has set up the Change, People and Democracy Movement [Movimiento Cambio, Pueblo y Democracia] in the same party house that the CFP used before becoming the government party. The former Force for Charge Movement members were also there. It was reported they did this because they disagree with the principles of the conservative CFP led by Bucaram who, through a pact with the rightwing bosses who dominated Loja Province, did the worst possible offense to the people of Loja.

It was learned that to prevent this situation from arising, Mr Bucaram sent Deputy Edgard Garrido to convene a meeting of the command but he failed because the CFP grassroots had decided to support the Roldos administration. This splinter with the CFP will prompt the strengthening of the Change, People and Democracy Movement in future elections.

Another reason for the CFP splinter is the liberal-conservative CFP pact's influence on the judicial branch, which created a scandal when all the judges were confirmed and a third courthouse was created in full compliance with the pact.

CFP LEGISLATOR DEMURS IN INTERROGATING BLUM

PA241409 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Marco Proano Maya, legislator for the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP], has refused to question Government Minister Carlos Feraud Blum because there are no solid arguments against him. The top leader, Assad Bucaram, has persistently asked Proano Maya to head the list of questioners.

The Imbabura deputy said an official cannot be blamed for what other people--meaning Guayas intendent Abdala Bucaram--did. The CFP has filed serious charges against Abdala Bucaram.

RADIO REPORTS SILVA RUETE'S TALKS IN SOVIET UNION

PY241529 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow--Peruvian Economy and Finance Minister Javier Silva Ruete initiated talks yesterday with Soviet officials on Peruvian-Soviet economic relations, especially the Olmos hydroelectric-irrigation project, which is of a high priority for the country's socioeconomic development.

On initiating his activities in this capital, Minister Silva Ruete delivered a message sent by President Francisco Morales Bermudez to Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Silva Ruete held two working meetings with members of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and the Soviet Foreign Trade Bank to discuss the financial feasibility of the Olmos project. A Soviet spokesman noted that the Soviet Government intends to accept the Peruvian proposal, and that the conditions for Soviet participation in the project may be established in the next 3 days of talks.

Early yesterday, Minister Silva Ruete laid a wreath at Lenin's tomb on the occasion of the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth, which the Soviets began commemorating yesterday. He also held three working meetings with Soviet bank officials and the foreign trade minister. On Thursday, he will hold a final meeting with the chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, three ministers and other high-ranking Soviet officials.

Hydroelectric Accord Reached

PY241543 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1452 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, 24 Apr (LATIN-REUTER)--The Soviet Union today promised to provide equipment and technical assistance amounting to $300 million for the first stage of a large hydroelectric and irrigation project in Olmos, northern Peru.

The Peruvian economy and finance minister, Javier Silva Ruete, and the first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Vitaliy Morozov, have signed an agreement to that effect in this capital.

The Olmos project is part of a Peruvian plan for expanding the underdeveloped agricultural sector, and it was drafted with the help of Soviet experts. In a press conference, Silva Ruete asserted that the total cost of the project's first stage will amount to approximately $1 billion, of which approximately a third will be provided by the USSR. The rest will be provided by Peru from its own resources, he added.

According to the agreement signed today, the Peruvian State Bank and its Soviet counterpart will create a consortium for the long-term financing of the project in which other countries will be allowed to participate, the Peruvian minister revealed. Silva Ruete stressed that the Soviet participation will be the largest that Moscow has ever made in Peru, and that it is one of the largest in Latin America.

"It thus reflects the mutual desire of our countries to expand and develop our economic cooperation," he asserted during a press conference held in the Peruvian Embassy in Moscow. He added that during his stay in Moscow he met with Deputy Chairman Ivan Arkhipov, with whom he discussed other possible areas of cooperation in the mining, oil production and transportation sectors.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO ANNOUNCES REESTABLISHMENT OF AIR BRIDGE

PA250150 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0107 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] San Jose, 24 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio announced tonight that the air bridge established between Havana and San Jose and suspended by Cuban authorities on Friday was reestablished today.

Carazo told newsmen that he has received reports that Havana has authorized another 107 of the 10,000 Cubans remaining in asylum in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana to leave for this Central American nation.

Two representatives of the San Jose Government negotiated today with Cuban authorities in Havana to have the air bridge reestablished.

The Cuban Government had forbidden the exiles to be taken to San Jose in transit and had announced that those persons were authorized to travel from Havana directly to the nations whose governments have offered them asylum, including Spain, the United States, Canada, Peru, Ecuador and the FRG.

The refugees went into the Peruvian Embassy on 4 April after police guards at the embassy were withdrawn.

On Monday, negotiations were initiated between the governments of Costa Rica and Cuba to resume the evacuation of the asylees, after San Jose announced that it would receive the 10,000 refugees as permanent refugees.

Havana had indicated that it would permit the air bridge as long as Costa Rica would pledge that the exiles would reside there permanently. However, President Carazo's government announced that it could not accept that condition.

The president, on announcing tonight that the flights would be resumed, said that the Cuban condition had not been included in the negotiations held in Havana today.

As of Friday of last week, the last day on which the air bridge functioned, 700 refugees went to San Jose, of which 50 percent later left for Peru. Costa Rica has offered to grant residency to another 300.

The new refugees are expected to arrive tonight. They are accompanied by Costa Rican lawyers Carlos Aguilar and Francisco Peralta, who were charged with negotiating their evacuation.

New Snag Reported

PA250317 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0239 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Excerpt] San Jose, 24 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--A new contingent of Cuban refugees arrived in Costa Rica tonight aboard an airplane of the local LACSA airline which went to Havana early this morning. The airplane landed at Juan Santamaria International Airport on the outskirts of San Jose at 1945 (0145 gmt). The 95 exiles form part of the 10,000 who took refuge in the Peruvian Embassy in Cuba on 4 and 5 April.

Carlos Aguilar Calderon, the foreign minister's private secretary, who today negotiated the reestablishment of an airlift between Havana and San Jose for the evacuation of the refugees, disclosed that so far that objective has not been achieved.

Shortly before, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio had announced that he had received reports from Cuba to the effect that the flights had been resumed after 6 days of suspension.

Aguilar Calderon said that no agreement has yet been reached in this regard and that the 95 refugees who arrived tonight in San Jose were released after the authorities in Havana were asked to permit them to leave to take advantage of the trip to the Costa Rican plane to Havana today. Aguilar and Jose Francisco Peralta,. legal adviser of the Costa Rican Public Security Ministry, both lawyers, had used this plane to fly to Havana before dawn to negotiate with Fidel Castro's representatives for the resumption of the airlift.

MOST CUBAN REFUGEES WANT TO GO TO MIAMI

PA242153 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Most of the Cuban dissidents in Costa Rica have expressed their desire to go to Miami. Their dream, however, is being frustrated, for the time being. Meanwhile the Cuban Government is granting freedom to those who want to leave with their documents in order.

Some have noted that the Costa Rican Government has not shown greater interest in solving their problem rapidly, which partly has frustrated their plans to reach Miami as rapidly as possible.

RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

PA241948 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Costa Rica and the United Arab Emirates, moved by a joint spirit to develop relations and cooperation between the two nations, have established diplomatic relations effective today.

The Foreign Ministry's official communique notes that the establishing of diplomatic relations is at embassy level, following the Costa Rican policy of maintaining relations with most of the nations of the world.

EL SALVADOR

FPL COMMUNIQUE SAYS AMBASSADOR DUNN IN GOOD HEALTH

PA241529 Paris AFP in Spanish 1854 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Apr (AFP)--The underground Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL) released a communique here today on the status of South African Ambassador Archibald Gardner Dunn, who was kidnapped by this group on 28 November.

The communique contains the remarks of a Cuban reporter who interviewed Dunn. The reporter says that Dunn, whom he labels a racist, is in good health. The FPL communique says that "Gardner Dunn today marks his fifth month of revolutionary detention by the guerrilla squads of our organization." The communique adds that this is a denunciation "against those who are exploiting and massacring our people, against the oligarchy, imperialism and the military Christian democratic junta."

It finally notes that "with a great sense of revolutionary responsibility, the FPL has kept the racist ambassador unharmed and in good health, and has treated him as a human being, in line with its commitments to the Salvadoran people and the people of Asia. Africa and Latin America." Meanwhile, political violence continues to claim more lives in El Salvador. The bodies of 12 people killed by unidentified individuals have been found in various parts of the country.

TROOPS ENCIRCLE, FIRE ON TOWNS IN SAN VICENTE

PA240335 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 22 Apr 80 p 12

[Excerpts] At 0535 on 16 April a large contingent of National Guardsmen, army soldiers and nationalist democratic organization members invaded and threw up a military cordon around El Pajal, Teguista, Ulapa, Santa Lucia and Tepechame in the San Vicente area. The military operation was supported by several helicopters which fired on the residents of the area.

The military encirclement still continues.

[Signed] Legal Assistance Office of the San Salvador Archbishopric.

DUARTE ASKS CONFLICTING SECTORS TO HALT VIOLENCE

PA241249 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1830 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Salvadoran Broadcasters Association commentary: "Our Economy Will Pick Up When Violence Stops"]

[Text] As acting economy minister and as a member of the revolutionary government junta, Jose Napoleon Duarte has made a public appeal for a halt to violence so that the nation's economy can be reactivated. Every Salvadoran agrees that one of the first steps to be taken in this direction is to stop violence, terrorism and all those other acts which have contributed to upsetting the nation's economy. It is necessary for all armed sectors to discard their present attitudes and to start making great, properly organized efforts to try to improve the country's image abroad if we want to regain the confidence we need to make our recovery much easier.

Another step, very important indeed in the reactivation of our economy, is for the authorities to prove their sincere intentions by announcing the rules of the game by which the business sector must guide their activities, especially the farmers who have already been seriously affected by the new agrarian reform law.

As things stand, no one is willing to do anything to reactivate the economy, because no one knows what to expect.

We must start thinking very seriously about this situation. In a few weeks the planting season will begin. In agriculture time cannot be stopped. The rainy season will soon begin, and rich or poor, we all need water for our crops. When it starts raining, the ones who have prepared their soil, seeds and fertilizers are the ones who will benefit. If no one is ready by then, our economic reactivation is going to be difficult, if not impossible.

We feel that Duarte's appeal is more than justified. Every Salvadoran must cooperate according to his ability in trying to ensure our future welfare.

If what the opposition wanted were laws such as the agrarian reform law, the law on the nationalization of the banking system, the one on exportation, the one on the operation of trade unions without any type of discrimination, and other concessions, which are now in effect, we do not see the reason for more conflicts and violence, which so far have brought only disaster to the Salvadoran family.

GUTIERREZ URGES STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

PA230009 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The process of democratization which we have begun must be stimulated and strengthened, because to a great extent, the very existence of the republic depends on this, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, member of the national government junta, said during a speech given at the recent graduation of command and staff officers and military professors.

Colonel Gutierrez' words are continuously echoed in these days of 1980, in which we are the protagonists of a new chapter in Salvadoran life produced by an institutional movement which, because of its characteristics and projections of democratic pluralism, is unique in the history of the fatherland.

Democracy is a continuous process of learning in which it is necessary to persevere to be successful, the member of the revolutionary junta said. He added that the government is aware of this reality and for this reason has opened the channels to all sectors to participate broadly in governmental actions and in the development of the process that has been initiated.

We know that one of the most effective means of resolving the delicate problems of the state is a dialogue and an exchange of ideas at this time, because El Salvador needs the intelligent and patriotic contribution of all. This means that new attitudes must be adopted in order to adjust to the structural changes that we are promoting by peaceful paths on the basis of the most absolute respect for the rights of man.

We need to advance without delay in the area of economic, political and social changes to avoid being left behind, and to promote justice for the great majority of the population, Colonel Gutierrez said.

CHAVEZ MENA SAYS TIES TO BEGIN WITH SOCIALIST NATIONS

PA241417 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2011 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said here today that his country will soon establish diplomatic and trade relations with the socialist countries as part of the reorientation of foreign relations which has been approved by the revolutionary government junta. The young Christian Democratic lawyer also said El Salvador will become a member of the nonaligned countries.

Chavez Mena said the reorganization of the Foreign Ministry includes plans for incorporating the Salvadoran Tourism Institute and the Salvadoran International Fair into the ministry. He also indicated that the diplomatic and consular service will be improved to make the country's foreign policy known throughout the world and to help the expansion of the national economy.

DEMOCRATIC FRONT LEADER HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

PA250152 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1810 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Following are statements by Enrique Alvarez Cordoba, president of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], issued this morning during a news conference.

[Begin recording] I am going to answer a question here in public which is often asked me: why did I resign? Why have I changed? I have answered this question many times before and my reply has always been sincere.

My participation in previous governments was due to my belief that I could help those governments make the changes that our society needs, but I found out that those in power, those sectors which have had control of the government for years do not wish to have the least amount of change in our society for the benefit of other sectors.

As representative of the Independent Movement of Professionals and Technicians, I have reached the conclusion that only a government which results from the triumph of the people's struggle, as the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses has suggested and which the FDR accepts and supports, can make possible a new society that we all expect. [end recording]

You have just listened to Alvarez Cordoba referring to the FDR and a possible dialogue with the government junta. According to Alvarez Cordoba, the FDR will hold a dialogue with the government junta only when it suspends the state of siege and stops repression against the people.

GUATEMALA

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE DOES NOT SUPPORT U.S. BOYCOTT

PA250003 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Alejandro Giammattei, president of the Guatemalan Olympic Committee, has reiterated that Guatemala has not changed its view regarding the independence that must exist between sports and politics. Therefore, he added, he sees no obstacles in going to the Moscow Olympic games. Besides, he said that Guatemala has not received an official request from the U.S. Government to support the boycott of the Olympic games.

Local observers have interpreted the Guatemalan aloofness to the boycott as a reaction by the Guatemalan Government to what it considers to be the fomentation of subversion in Central America by the U.S. Government, particularly President Carter's administration.

ARMY TAKES OVER TRANSPORT OF BALLOT BOXES

PA241634 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] The army has taken over the custody and transportation of the ballot boxes as a security measure and to guarantee their safe transportation and avoid their being misplaced or tampered with. In view of this, the office of the electoral registry disregarded the charges by some political leaders claiming some boxes have been received open or broken. Regarding this, the registry director said he had received only two complaints to that effect. He added, however, that the office is studying both cases to determine if such charges should be taken into consideration during the counting process.

Party Leaders Charge Tampering

PA241640 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Political leaders whose parties participated in the elections have charged that several broken ballot boxes have been received at the registry office, as well as others with the seals removed, indicating possible violation of their contents.

Spokesmen of the electoral registry, however, denied these reports, explaining that in some cases the boxes have not been handled with proper care and have suffered some damage. They emphatically insisted, however, that at no time has there been any intention of changing their contents, as implied by some political party leaders.

PR Reported In Lead

PA241646 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Representatives of most of the political parties have been posted at the electoral registry offices to witness the vote count now underway. According to information released by the registry, it was revealed that the Revolutionary Party, which has won 28 mayoral elections so far, has received the largest number of votes.

Meanwhile, leaders of several parties have announced that they had predicted the results of the elections beforehand. The leaders of the Authentic National Central claim to have won the largest number of mayoral elections, having won in 36 of the 150 municipal elections already computed. Elsewhere, liberationist leader Leonel [name indistinct] Otero said his party remains in the race, having won a good number of mayoral elections without official help.

FOUR SOLDIERS DIE IN AMBUSH AT OIL REFINERY

PA241518 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Four soldiers were killed and two others wounded in a clash between a guerrilla group and army troops on the grounds of the Rubelsanto Oil Company. Nearby residents said the guerrillas occupied the installations yesterday and were still there this morning when the army troops arrived.

The armed forces' public relations office said the troops were ambushed by the guerrillas. Col Marco Antonio Castellanos said:

[Begin recording] This morning, a small group of the military forces assigned to the Rubelsanto sector were ambushed by an apparently strong force of subversive elements. Unfortunately, the action resulted in four soldiers killed and two wounded. The action took place between 0900 and 1000 about midway between the military outpost and the Rubelsanto oil installations as the military unit was making its usual security patrol of the area. [end recording]

Asked if there were any casualties suffered by the guerrillas, Colonel Castellanos said:

[Begin recording] So far, we have received no information to that effect.

[Question by unidentified speaker] What did the army do upon learning of the incident?

[Answer] The rest of the military force proceeded to the scene of the incidents but found that the criminals had fled as soon as they carried out their objective. [end recording]

The clandestine Armed People's Revolutionary Organization announced the capture of [words indistinct] in San Marcos, where one policeman was killed for refusing to surrender. The announcement added that similar activities will continue in the farms in the rural sector of the country.

Clashes in El Quiche

PA231600 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 17 Apr 80 pp 1,10

[Text] The army has discovered a camp of the clandestine Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP) in San Juan Cotzal, El Quiche. No casualties were reported by either side during the ensuing clash.

In a communique sent to the newspapers today, the EGP gives details of its recent actions, including confirmation of the discovery of its camp on 5 April. The EGP communique stated that from 25 March to 5 April it clashed five times with army troops. It added that it killed 30 soldiers and wounded many others but that it only sustained one casualty.

All of these clashes occurred in the region of El Quiche. These actions included the 30 March attack on an army helicopter. The helicopter was damaged and its crew was wounded.

HONDURAS

PLH LEADER OUTLINES PLANS FOR LIBERAL GOVERNMENT

PA241720 Paris AFP in Spanish 2220 GMT 23 Apr 80

[By Juan Sierra Fonseca]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 23 Apr (AFP)--Roberto Suazo Cordova, president of the Central Executive Council of the Liberal Party of Honduras [PLH], announced here today a government of national integration, which will include members of the parties which lost the elections and other Honduran political sectors which were left out of the elections.

The political leader indicated that Liberalism firmly supports the principles of ideological pluralism "and because of this we will ask all the country's forces to cooperate with us, because our party's election victory is for all the Hondurans."

Suazo Cordova, who is one of the main figures of the Rodista faction which controls the top leadership of the PLH, revealed that he will not propose to the constituent assembly that it elect the president of the republic. However, he warned that "the Central Executive Council of the PLH will make an in-depth analysis of the current situation and of the advisability of whether or not to have the constituent assembly indirectly elect the president or hold direct elections instead."

Suazo Cordoba added that the determining factor in this case will be the party's rank and file, who will express their views in a special PLH assembly which will be held soon, "because Honduras' sociopolitical situation demands calm analysis of this important step."

The Liberal leader expressed surprise over the charges made by his traditional adversaries in the National Party who have accused the PLH of "concubinage" with the Innovation and Unity Party (PINU) and other sectors which did not participate in the elections.

"There has been no type of alliance with anyone," he said. "We have won the elections by overcoming many obstacles. We have done this on the basis of the Liberal Party's organization and the firm determination of our rank and file to gain an authentic return to democracy and legality for Honduras," the leader of the party which won Sunday's elections firmly stated.

The PLH leader said that the spirit of the government which the PLH plans to introduce entails a program of "honesty, work and progress," giving priority to agrarian reform, education, health and road construction. According to Suazo Cordova, a government of integration made up of the most capable and honest people "will be able to solve the country's main problems."

"That is why," he indicated, "the actions of Liberalism are directed at giving attention to the country's most urgent problems and the reorganization of public administration in both national and international areas in order to adapt its work to the conditions that political, social and economic development demand."

In the foreign policy field, the PLH leader indicated that "those affairs should be handled in accordance with the needs of the nation. He noted that some of the basic concerns of the Liberal government would be the signing of a peace treaty with El Salvador, the restructuring of the Central American Common Market and the reorganization of the Central American Defense Council (CONDECA), in which Honduras has acted as an observer since the war with El Salvador in 1969.

Suazo Cordova said that peace with El Salvador "must be resolved as soon as possible so that the Central American countries will again live in brotherhood and can face united the great challenge of the problems of development."

POLICE BREAK UP ALLEGED PRTC SUBVERSION PLANS

PA241525 Paris AFP in Spanish 0414 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 23 Apr (AFP)--The Honduran police announced tonight that they have broken up a subversive plan to "hinder the recent elections and sow chaos in the country."

According to the police, the plan was organized by the Trotskyist Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers (PRTC) which operates at the regional level and whose coordinator is Dr Jose Maria Reyes Mata.

The police added that this clandestine organization planned to kidnap executives of private enterprises, cause public disorders and carry out sabotage, attacks, robberies and other types of crimes. The actions were to have occurred 72 hours before Sunday's general elections.

The police also said that Reyes Mata entered the country approximately 2 months ago from Europe, where he obtained $100,000, mainly in Romania and Yugoslavia, to begin subversive operations in Honduras.

According to the police, one of the main plans of the terrorists began with the kidnapping of Arnoldo Quiros, local president of the Texaco Transnational Company, for whom they were to demand a high ransom.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA VIEWS SALVADORAN SITUATION, U.S. MANEUVERS

PA231533 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Maputo--Daniel Ortega, commander of the revolution and member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, charged here that the specter of U.S. intervention hovers over Central America and the Caribbean.

He made these statements shortly before departing for Luanda at the head of a delegation composed of Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto and Daniel McField, the ambassador accredited to Mozambique. The ambassador will also be accredited before the governments of Angola, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Zambia.

Regarding his meeting with President Samora Machel, Commander Ortega said that they had discussed the recent victory achieved by Zimbabwe, which he described as a significant triumph, and the situation in Latin America.

He warned against the danger posed by U.S. military maneuvers scheduled for May in the Caribbean, which include the landing of 2,000 Marines at the Guantanamo military base, Cuban territory illegally occupied by the United States. He denounced the false image which President Carter attempted to give to the dictatorial regimes of Latin America, trying to hide their true nature of corruption and crime, but he said that they deceived no one.

Commander Ortega said he felt that the present revolutionary process in El Salvador is totally beyond U.S. military control, which he feels means that the possibility of U.S. intervention in that country should be viewed as imminent.

Speaking about the internal process in Nicaragua, Commander Ortega said that the nation is going through a period of revolutionary consolidation and that it is concentrating its efforts on production, especially basic products for the population.

He announced that a great literacy campaign had been launched 4 weeks ago which includes close to 200,000 youngsters.

Upon being asked if there will be elections in Nicaragua, Commander Ortega replied that the people had voted en masse by taking up arms against Somoza's regime.

In conclusion, he reported that a council of state will be created soon. It will be composed of 47 members representing all the economic, social and political sectors of Nicaraguan society.

BORGE ASSAILS U.S. LOAN REJECTION, MANEUVERS

PA182241 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 18 Apr 80

["Linea Directa" question-and-answer program featuring Interior Minister Comdr Tomas Borge Martinez--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Regarding aid in the form of technical assistance from the socialist countries, it includes the technical exploitation of Nicaragua's natural resources. To which field will the revolution give priority attention and when? In the near future or at a later moment?

[Borge] My congratulations for asking this question. It is an important one. We arrived in the socialist countries in the same condition as we arrived in other countries: without yet having acquired enough experience in international relations. However, this visit to the socialist countries, like the visits we have made to friendly countries such as Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Panama and so forth, has served to help us gain experience and to clearly establish the strategic economic objectives of our revolution.

In the socialist countries we requested technical aid to explore our natural wealth. The revolution has the obligation to carefully look at every inch of our country to see what we have in our soil. We probably have oil. We probably have more gold than what is being exploited now. Our country is a rich one. We are also rich in water resources and fishery and our soil is good for agriculture. It can be said that the historic medium-term outlook for our country is excellent and in the future we will be able to say that our country will produce all we need and in addition to this we will be in a capacity to export Nicaraguan products.

We believe that our fundamental strategy must be aimed at two basic objectives. On the one hand, we must develop our country's energy resources. We can produce much hydroelectric energy, in addition to geothermal energy, independently of the oil situation.

For development reasons, we still don't have the capacity to exploit nuclear energy, but in the future the possibility of our country exploiting nuclear energy will have to be studied, considering the possibility that we may even have uranium. Apparently we have uranium but this has not been confirmed.

Independent of the development of energy resources, we must draw an economic policy aimed at transforming raw materials into manufactured products.

For example, to cite just one case, we produce cotton. Our country produces cotton. We export our cotton, the raw material. What is logical and rational and what is in line with the development of our revolution and with the strategic plans of the revolution is that we turn this cotton into a finished product, that is, clothes. That is the final phase of cotton. This means that if instead of exporting cotton, we export clothes, we would have given an added value to the clothes [as heard] and this benefits the economy of our country; clothes are more expensive than cotton.

This is what has happened to our poor, underdeveloped, exploited and intervened Latin American countries: The raw materials are exported to the developed countries and returned later as finished products. We sell our raw materials cheap and we are sold manufactured products at high prices.

This situation must end. This has to be one of the strategic objectives of our revolution. If we must plant citrus fruits in our country, for example, we should set up a factory to can citric juices. If we have leather, why should we export it when we have experienced shoe manufacturers in our country? If we have beef, why do we have to export it in the form of raw material? We could can it and export it that way, and on and on and on.

All our raw materials and the additional raw materials we may be able to obtain from our natural resources should, as far as possible and as the strategic economic development of our revolution allows it, be transformed so that our country may be truly independent.

As long as our country does not process its raw materials, as long as it does not have its own energy, as long as we depend on oil--many countries have to sacrifice their standard of living to be able to buy oil--as long as we don't develop our water resources and our geothermal energy, we will remain economically dependent on other countries. We must consolidate our economic independence to consolidate our political independence.

[Question] Commander Borge, respectfully, this is [first name indistinct] Lacayo Campos of United Press International. I have just heard on the radio that the representatives of the Democratic Party in the [U.S.] Congress have withdrawn the bill on the $75 million for Nicaragua because they fear it will be rejected. Apparently, this withdrawal is temporary. I would like to hear Commander Borge's opinion regarding the withdrawal by the U.S. Congressmen.

[Answer] If they have fears that we will reject that loan, let them fear no longer. If they give us the loan, we will accept it. In our opinion this is another excuse to block the famous $75 million loan. We believe that this loan is very important but not vital for our revolutionary process.

Sometimes we are amused with the clumsiness with which U.S. reactionary sectors manage situations such as this. It would have been only right if they had paid us an idemnity. This is the truth. To give us $400 or $500 million, which still would not be enough an indemnity...indemnity. If they give us $400 or $500 million we would accept it and we would not accept it as a gift but as an indemnity payment for all the evil they have done this country.

Therefore, if they have withdrawn the $75 million because they believe that we are going to reject it, they are wrong. We are not prepared to reject it. We are willing to accept it. I think this is another delay maneuver and that these gentlemen from the U.S. reactionary sector are graduates of the political clumsiness university.

[Question] Good evening, Companero Commander Borge. My name is Veronica Artimes. I am a worker and university student. This is my question. I would like to know what the revolution and the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] think about the provocative imperialist maneuvers, the landing of 20,000 Yankee Marines in the Caribbean and the danger this represents for Nicaragua and Central America.

[Answer] So you are a student and worker. What a good soed! I think that in the future, in our country, workers should study and students should work. This should be one of the goals of our revolution. All the workers in our country should study and all the students should work so that everybody works in our country.

Companera Veronica, those maneuvers really concern us because we don't see the United States being threatened. What Latin American country is going to invade the United States? I believe there is a somewhat exaggerated preoccupation in the United States with this holding of maneuvers in the Caribbean. Nicaragua has no plans to send the Sandinist People's army to attack U.S. territory and no Latin American country is in a position to do that even if it would like to do so. The military might of the United States is too vast, on the one hand, and on the other, our countries don't want this type of conflict.

So all we can say is that we are deeply concerned with the maneuvers the papers say have been carried out, which is probably true. The objective of these maneuvers is not too clear yet. If the idea is to defend U.S. territory, we can tell the U.S. people and government that our countries are not in a position, nor do they have the desire or the capacity, to invade U.S. territory.

We have been invaded in the past, especially by the United States. They intervened in our country many times. I can recall when the U.S. ambassador came to Nicaragua. During the first days of the revolution we went to receive him and we told him that we wanted to be friends of the United States, but based on mutual respect and on respect for the dignity of our people.

When the companeros arrived at the embassy, I went in with the U.S. ambassador because we have the advantage of being able to speak with the U.S. ambassador or with any other ambassador without being suspects. When we went in, the companeros, somewhat inexperienced, went in armed. I told them, well, the only thing we have done perhaps is to pay something back, since this is the first time we have invaded U.S. territory. The truth is that our soldiers, our fighters--to repeat a joke I told the U.S. ambassador, who understood it very well--our fighters, and fighters in other countries and other armies of this continent, are not in a position and do not have the military capability to invade U.S. territory, so as we see it, these U.S. maneuvers in the Caribbean are unwarranted and truly somewhat irritating and impossible to understand.

[Question] I am university student Manuel Berrios. Comdr Tomas Borge, I would like to ask you the following question: What could you tell us about junta member Alfonso Robelo's statements a few days ago at the Polideportivo Espana before a large number of businessmen? Commander Borge, would you give us your opinion about Mr Alfonso Robelo's statements on that occasion? Also, what is the FSLN's view on those statements?

[Answer] I was not in the country when private sector leader Companero Alfonso Robelo made those statements. Unfortunately, I was not here and, after returning to Nicaragua, I have been so busy looking through so many papers and into so many problems that I have not had the time to study or read Companero Alfonso Robelo's statements. But I do have some idea about the statements made at the Polideportivo Espana, not just by Alfonso Robelo, but by others who delivered speeches there.

We think Companero Alfonso Robelo should at no time be regarded as a temporary [coyuntural] ally. Our fundamental obligation is to try to integrate him fully into the revolutionary process, to treat him like a brother, like a companero. I believe that is our duty. Our attitude toward Companero Robelo must be completely fraternal and friendly, evincing understanding for the inevitable contradictions that emerge within a revolutionary process. We believe that Alfonso Robelo is an honest man. He has ideological and political differences with us, but we believe those differences should be explained without antagonisms.

For the sake of the fraternity that should exist in our country and for the sake of political alliances, and since all of us are engaged in the task of reconstructing our country and furthering the revolutionary process, I would rather not refer to any unsuitable statements that Companero Robelo may have made.

HASSAN COMMENTS ON REVOLUTION'S ACHIEVEMENTS

PA191901 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Today we celebrate our 9th month of revolutionary victory. In other words, we are 3 months away from celebrating our first anniversary in power. Big challenges have been made and serious problems must still be resolved, but the people have seized power and are exercising it through their vanguard. The working class is being organized, the new state apparatus is being constituted and, above all, big efforts are being made to lay the economic and material groundwork that will make possible the changes needed in Nicaragua.

The balance of these first 9 months of revolution, which we celebrate today, Saturday 19 April, must of necessity be positive. [begin recording]

[Unidentified reporter] Here we have a statement by Dr Moises Hassan, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, on the occasion of the first 9 months of the Sandinist People's revolution. Dr Hassan, what is your view of this revolution's most positive achievements [words indistinct]?

[Answer] There have been a number of achievements under this revolution and all of them have some significance. Nonetheless, we might say that the most important aspect of this revolution is the fact that after 9 months of a deteriorated economic situation, during which time there have been serious internal and external pressures, this revolution has managed to keep to the path it decided to follow before the armed victory.

This revolution, which was waged by and for the exploited classes--the peasants and the workers--which before achieving victory decided to improve the standard of living of these classes, which decided to maintain an absolutely independent foreign policy totally respectful of our sovereignty and of our self-determination, has managed to maintain this invariable and unswerving course despite the difficult conditions under which it has developed. By maintaining this course, this revolution has also managed to retain the total support of the immense majority of the Nicaraguan people.

If we wanted to describe in general terms the achievements of this revolution, we might say (?everything is summed up) in this one fundamental achievement.

LA PRENSA STRIKE SHOWS NO 'FORESEEABLE SOLUTION'

PA241731 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1936 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Managua, 23 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The strike of the workers of the Managua newspaper LA PRENSA has reached its third consecutive day without a foreseeable solution to their basic demand, which is the reinstatement of Director-Manager Xavier Chamorro Cardenal.

The LA PRENSA workers' union issued a communique replying to a statement issued by the board of directors of the newspaper in which the personnel are accused of taking over the installations in a violent way and are denied the right to participate in the decisions of the board.

"It is surprising to see how the board keeps lying, because there has been no violence. The owners of the newspaper were in their offices on Monday and they were not bothered except possibly by the spontaneous act of solidarity with the director who was carried on the shoulders of the personnel when he came into the office."

The union maintains that "LA PRENSA must be independent from the state and the minority political and economic groups, but the board likes to do the former and not the latter."

The union also maintains that the newspaper must be pluralist. It must report on the doings of all the Nicaraguan democratic sectors, giving prominence to projects which are the most beneficial to the Nicaraguan people.

The newspaper workers affirm that the board of directors is upset with the low participation of the popular sector and demands an importance and a hegemony for minority groups and sectors "of dubious good will" which do not correspond to the country's reality and the line of journalistic honesty which has always characterized LA PRENSA.

The workers further accused the board of directors of "trying to promote scandals by publishing communiques and statements written by those who are demanding economic privileges. These people call their attitude patriotic and at the same time they play down the importance of the achievements of the revolution and call any positive approach to the revolution servile.

According to the communique, "they try to give prominence to the activities of small political groups while leaving the activities of the Sandinist National Liberation Front out, something which is obviously not in response to any journalistic criteria but to the ill will of those who own the newspaper."

The union affirms that if LA PRENSA is taken over by those who feel this way, it would mean that the days of the newspaper are numbered because of the popular rejection that would result from it, leaving more than 200 families without jobs.

"We reiterate that we continue caring for LA PRENSA with the same zeal as if we were shareholders. We repeat, we are not claiming a title deed to the newspaper. We expect that the dialog, the common sense and the unbiased analysis of our claims will lay the groundwork for a satisfactory solution," the union communique concludes.

The results of the mediation of a commission of Sandinist commanders aimed at solving the conflict were not revealed.

Chamorros Refuse to Yield

PA242215 Paris AFP in Spanish 2348 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Managua, 23 Apr (AFP)--The Chamorro family, owners of the Nicaraguan newspaper LA PRENSA, announced here today their decision to "lose everything" before yielding to the demands of the union of LA PRENSA workers who are occupying the newspaper installations for the third consecutive day today.

At the same time, the Chamorro family denied that they requested the mediation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] in the conflict. They explained that they asked the FSLN to exercise its visible authority on behalf of the defense of the rights of the newspaper owners.

In an interview to the press, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, one of the members of the board of directors, said that the union leaders who head the strike to keep Xavier Chamorro as the manager were encouraged by influential FSLN leaders.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the Superior Council of Private Enterprise was refusing to discuss the tension caused by Alfonso Robelo's resignation with the Sandinist government.

The statements by the LA PRENSA board of directors were apparently made after new negotiations failed. In these negotiations, the board members had expressed their willingness to reinstate Xavier Chamorro but, according to union sources, imposing certain conditions that were rejected..

For its part, the Social Christian Party issued a statement in which it said that the incidents at LA PRENSA are not isolated but that they are part of a wider plan to eliminate freedom of the press in Nicaragua.

The members of the board of directors of LA PRENSA--Violeta, Pedro Joaquin, Margarita, and Jaime Chamorro, as well as the Carlos Holman and Ana Maria Chamorro de Holman couple, said that "silence is as sinful as lies in a newspaper," referring to what they considered to be an excessive subjection of the newspaper to the Sandinist government line. They added that "the risk of perishing is the price paid for being independent."

The board of directors emphasized its decision to support the Sandinist revolution in a climate of liberty and political pluralism in which the opinions of all Nicaraguans can be expressed.

SUPERIOR LABOR COURT REVEALS NEW GUIDELINES

PA250107 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The Superior Labor Court has done away with legalism and has created flexible laws favoring the working class. The right to employment is a class right. This was stated by Companero Luis Arguello, justice of the Superior Labor Court, when referring to the guidelines made known today during a news conference held in homage to the working class on the occasion of the forthcoming celebration of 1 May, International Labor Day.

Superior Court President Humberto Solis Barker opened the conference with a talk on the new guidelines being charted at the court based on the old laws but with a new spirit, which is the spirit of the Sandinist people's revolution, defender of the interests of the majorities.

One can speak of new rules of the game in regard to labor justice, Solis added. In this connection, this court has provided that every ruling handed down by the judge in charge of the case must be sent to the Superior Labor Court for review and advice.

REPORTAGE ON EVACUATION OF EMBASSY REFUGEES

PA241239 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Another five ships with 265 persons who want to emigrate to the United States left today from the Cuban port of Mariel, west of Havana.

This group, composed mostly of antisocial elements, accepted the guarantees given by the Cuban Government for the securing of safe-conducts, passports and permits to leave the country after having abandoned the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

All the persons who left for the United States had been waiting in their homes for the ships that were to take them to U.S. territory.

Approximately 10 ships from the United States had arrived by noon today at the dock prepared by the Cuban immigration authorities in Mariel Port. Earlier, approximately 415 antisocial elements and some of their relatives had left for the United States on ships flying the U.S. flag.

Over 400 Leave

FL241155 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] GRANMA, official organ of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, today publishes on the front page of its third edition the following report:

News from Mariel: Four hundred forty-four antisocial persons yesterday left the port of Mariel for the United States. At the close of this edition, there were 94 vessels from the United States in that port.

Foreign Ministry Statement

FL241148 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Our country's Foreign Ministry has released a statement which reads as follows:

Cuba is prepared to send to Costa Rica additional groups of the elements who went to the Peruvian Embassy as soon as Costa Rica has placed in Costa Rica all those already there and has a definite place in Costa Rica for the new groups that would be sent, and it [Cuba] will do it as each group is given a definite place in that country. However, Cuba is not willing to send them so that they may be placed in camps which would make Costa Rica a redistribution center since we know that the immense majority of these persons want to reside in the United States or other countries.

Our position is that the persons going to reside in the United States, Spain, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Peru, Venezuela or any other country, must travel directly from Cuba to those countries and that only those who are definitely going to reside in Costa Rica should travel to Costa Rica. The way this is to be done must be discussed beforehand by a Costa Rican Government representative with the Cuban Foreign Ministry.

GRANMA DENIES U.S. CHARGES ON REFUGEE AGREEMENT

FL241126 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] The French news agency AFP has filed a Washington-datelined report in which it says that the United States has accused the Cuban Government of having violated the agreements it made when it announced that it would allow the refugees in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana to leave for the countries willing to receive them.

The report adds that Tom Reston, one of the spokesmen of the Department of State, asserted in a strong statement that the owners and captains of vessels who are transporting Cuban refugees to U.S. coasts illegally are playing into the hands of the Cuban Government. These flotillas are the solution of Mr Castro, not the international community, to help the Cubans wishing to leave their country, asserted Reston.

The spokesman pointed out that all our sympathies are with those who seek to escape from the Castro regime, but we cannot accept the situation created by the illegal movement of refugees, which he described as intolerable. The evacuation, he said, should be done in accordance with the original agreements which the Cuban authorities reached with the governments of Peru and Costa Rica.

The AFP report goes on to add that Reston's strong statement apparently was modified with regard to the general version, making all its weight fall on the Cuban Government.

Regarding the refugees who are arriving illegally, the State Department spokesman was cautious, indicating that they would be admitted conditionally and that they would be subject to inspection by the immigration services to determine if they can remain in the United States. On the other hand, he threatened the captains and owners of boats with serious penalties, warning them that they are committing a crime punishable by up to 5 years imprisonment, fines of $2,000 for each refugee they transport illegally and confiscation of the vessel.

Another indication of the vacillations and ambiguity of the U.S. Government is that almost 400 such refugees already have entered the United States without impediment from the Coast Guard, which did not have any arrest orders. However, the State Department spokesman indicated that U.S. Coast Guard vessels had been placed on alert in Miami, Florida. In his statement, Tom Reston urged the Cuban Government to allow the immediate resumption of refugee flights to Costa Rica and other countries.

The newspaper GRANMA has published a note concerning the statement of the Yankee Department of State spokesman. The note points out:

It is a shameless Yankee lie to assert that Cuba has not fulfilled agreements with Peru and Costa Rica concerning the evacuation of said persons since an agreement between Cuba and Peru and Costa Rica has never existed on this matter. GRANMA's note adds that to the contrary, as the Cuban people know from GRANMA's reports, Cuba repeatedly has warned Costa Rica that it was absolutely opposed to the creation of an international distribution center in that country and that no evacuation plan could be accepted without first discussing it with Cuba. The Yankee maneuvers have been pulverized by Cuba's firm position.

GRANMA QUESTIONS PURPOSE OF MILITARY MANEUVERS

FL241258 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] On October 17th of last year, the UPI news agency sent out radio photos showing U.S. Marines at the Guantanamo Naval Base on Cuban territory occupied against the Cuban people's will. The caption read: American Marines taking aim at the Cuban border from their positions on the base during a practice invasion.

Today's edition of the Cuban daily GRANMA ran some of these photos accompanied by the following commentary:

The practice invasion which took place at the time was called (Reinforcex 1). Thousands of Marines armed to the teeth and backed by naval craft and combat planes made a showy landing and paraded before representatives of the capitalist press, thus completing a demonstration designed to frighten the people of Cuba and our revolutionary government.

On April 11th of this year, the commander of the Atlantic fleet announced that joint training exercises would be carried out at the Guantanamo base, at bases in the United States and aboard U.S. war vessels in the Atlantic and the Caribbean. Adm Harry Train added that the headquarters for the exercises would be at the Key West naval air station which is also the headquarters for the Caribbean joint contingency task force created by President Carter in October 1979.

This new Marine maneuver at Guantanamo, reinforced by the Army, something never done before, will be one more demonstration of the Carter administration's provocative policies in the Caribbean. The creation of the joint contingency task force was an impetuous act of arrogance. The creation of the rapid strike agency [as heard] at McDill Air Force Base in Florida is more proof that the U.S. Government is not thinking seriously about disarmament in peaceful coexistence, just as the procedures under way to install the new Cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe confirm Washington's warmongering and adventuristic policies.

Can the terminology used in the UPI caption to describe last fall's maneuvers at Guantanamo Naval Base be taken to mean anything else but that the U.S. armed forces are planning an invasion? What is the Yankee military up to now with this new practice invasion? Who are they going to invade? They know they cannot intimidate or successfully invade Cuba. Who are they going to invade then? Who are they going to attack? Nicaragua? El Salvador? Jamaica? Which Latin American people then?

Admiral Train said that the largest component of the troops participating in next month's Solid Shield 80 exercises, some 15,000 men, would operate at sea. Does that mean they want to intimidate someone in the Caribbean? Is the U.S. Government so concerned about the situation in this region that it has to mount a show to intimidate the Caribbean people struggling for a decent and just life? Is it to intimidate those peoples who have said enough to the crimes and atrocities of the military tyrannies that are backed militarily and economically by U.S. imperialism?

The Atlantic command is responsible for an extensive area. It takes in the joint operations of all the armed forces in the North and South Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean and part of the Pacific. In total, this region covers 40 percent of the world's oceans, that is, 160 million square km.

The United States military divides out the world and arrogantly claims the right to maneuver, fire artillery and missiles and land its Marines in any part of the world. This upcoming Atlantic command maneuver--is it another practice invasion or will the U.S. Government, in its traditional blindness, send ships, planes and Marines to the Caribbean looking for another Playa Giron?

GOVERNMENT SUBMITS DRAFT COMMUNIQUE AT NONALIGNED MEETING

FL241516 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1414 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] At the United Nations, Cuba has introduced to a working group of the nonaligned countries movement a draft communique on various matters examined at a plenary meeting. The working group was created by a mandate of the nonaligned countries and its function is to draft a final communique on matters examined at the nonaligned movement's plenary meeting held in February.

At yesterday's meeting, Cuba, as chairman of the nonaligned movement, introduced a draft communique covering all the matters debated at the plenary meeting based on agreements reached and ideas proposed during consultations among members. During the debate, several nonaligned countries expressed their opinions about the report [as heard] and referred to the effort that the working group is making to coordinate the positions of the nonaligned movement on the situation between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

At the meeting of the nonaligned countries movement's working group at the United Nations, the speakers, especially from Afghanistan and Pakistan, generally expressed gratitude for the initiatives of some member countries concerning the problems between the two countries. The Afghan and Pakistani representatives particularly referred to the initiative of Cuban chief of state Fidel Castro who, as chairman of the nonaligned movement, has offered his good offices to resolve the disagreements that still exist between these two countries. The two speakers said that the unity of the nonaligned countries movement has been strengthened by the contribution of the Cuban president.

The working group today decided to suspend its sessions and meet again next week in order to have time to study the draft introduced by Cuba and undertake new consultations.

CASTRO GREETS HENG SAMRIN ON ANNIVERSARY

BK250322 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text of 14 April message from "Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers, to Comrade President Heng Samrin"]

[Text] On the occasion of Kampuchean National Day, on behalf of the party, government and all the people of Cuba, I would like to extend my greetings and fraternal and warm congratulations to you, the KPRC, the KNUFNS and the Kampuchean people. On 17 April 1975, the dictatorial Lon Nol-Sirik Matak regime set up by the U.S. imperialists was toppled by the struggle of the courageous Kampuchean people, supported by the people throughout the world. That victory was the result of international solidarity with your people and other Indochinese peoples. Following this legitimate victory, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique created savage devastation, plunging the country into destruction and suffering with the massacre of more than 3 million people. Under the KNUFNS leadership, the Kampuchean people won back the gains achieved on 17 April and advanced towards their future progress and happiness.

The party, government and people of Cuba are convinced that the development in the PRK is irreversible and that it lays a solid foundation for a bright future for the Kampuchean people throughout the country.

On the occasion of this anniversary, I would like to reaffirm that we are always on your side in the efforts made by the KPRC and KNUFNS in national construction, and that you may count on our strong solidarity with you in the face of threats from the U.S. imperialists and their allies to undermine the freedom and independence of the fraternal Kampuchean people.

I wish you more successes in your task, and good health.

DOCUMENT ON USSR METALLURGY MINISTER'S VISIT SIGNED

FL241210 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the councils of State and Ministers, last night attended the signing of the memorandum on the visit of Petr Fadeyevich Lomako, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet and minister of nonferrous metallurgy.

In addition to the distinguished visitor, the document was signed by Joel Domenech, member of the party Central Committee, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of the basic industry. Speaking at the ceremony, Domenech referred to the positive results of the talks between the Cuban and Soviet sides.

MEXICAN TRADE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT FOLLOWING TALKS

FL241434 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] A memorandum on the visit made to this country by a Mexican delegation to discuss domestic trade has been signed in Havana by Jorge Tamayo, under secretary of domestic trade of the Mexican nation, and Oscar Marrero, Cuba's vice minister of domestic trade.

The document contains the exchange of experiences on trade functions and structures as well as on marketing and distribution systems and the organization and functions of farm goods processing centers. It also contains matters of mutual interest in foreign trade. Reciprocal information on relations and expansion of trade between the two countries and matters regarding administrative structures of responsible agencies was examined. It was also considered t at future trade could be developed in specific fields.

HIGH-RANKING GUINEAN DELEGATION LEAVES

FL250058 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] After a stay of several days in Cuba, the delegation headed by Abdoulaye Toure, member of the Guinean Democratic Party Politburo and minister of external affairs of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, departed this afternoon bound for its country. At the Jose Marti International Airport, Toure and his delegation were seen off by Isidoro Malmierca, member of the PCC Central Committee and foreign minister of our country, as well as other high-ranking officials of the Cuban Foreign Ministry.

During his stay in Cuba, Toure undertook a broad program of activities which included a round of talks with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and other government and party leaders.

HAITI

DUVALIER ORDERS SURVEILLANCE TO STOP BOAT ESCAPES

PA200452 Paris AFP in Spanish 0421 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 19 Apr (AFP)--Haitian President Claude Duvalier today asked civilian, military and religious authorities in the country to prevent the escape of citizens to Florida by boat by reinforcing surveillance along the seacoasts.

In an official communique, Duvalier also asked authorities to search for and report the instigators of such adventures. The Haitian Government, he added, is very concerned about the sacrifices that it takes to board tiny ships and the inestimable risks that those who attempt such cruises take. Citing the proceedings now underway in a Florida court to determine the status of the Haitians who have entered the United States illegally, Duvalier reiterated that those economic refugees have never been and will never be harassed when they return to Haiti, where they can reincorporate themselves into the national life without coercion.

JAMAICA

MANLEY LAUNCHES PNP ELECTION CAMPAIGN

FL211250 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Manley last night launched the PNP [People's National Party] election campaign. He said the electorate now faces two choices--a PNP government of self-reliance and democracy or an IMF [International Monetary Fund] JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] administration and a kind of creeping fascism.

Mr Manley, who addressed the public session of the PNP's Woman's Annual Conference, expressed confidence that the PNP would win its third term. He said the problem with the Labor Party was that it was a party of the past which supported neocolonialism and imperialism. He said the JLP thought it could exploit the present economic hardships to win the election but that the party was in for a surprise. Dealing with the alliance of the JLP and the reactionary forces in the country, Mr Manley said the thing that they regretted most about the PNP was the work it had done to put power into the hands of the people and its belief in the people.

NETHERLANDS GRANTS $24.5 MILLION AID PACKAGE

FL241337 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Jamaica is to receive a $24.5 million aid package from the Dutch Government for this year. The aid program will help in financing local projects as well as in providing balance of payments support. The announcement was made yesterday during a meeting between Foreign Affairs Minister P.J. Patterson and the Dutch minister for overseas development.

The projects to benefit from the aid package have already been identified and include the Aguanabo textile mill in St Catherine. Balance of payments support has been granted as a loan for 20 years at 2.5 percent interest. The Dutch aid program of $24.5 million was secured as part of Jamaica's initiatives to seek an alternative to the International Monetary Fund. Minister Patterson, who just concluded discussions in Holland, is to leave that country today for West Germany, where he'll be holding talks with government officials.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 083 28 April 1980

CONTENTS

BRAZIL

Violence Reported in Sao Paulo Suburb; Four Hurt D 1
More Metalworkers Arrested D 1
Cardinal Arns Views Strike D 1

COLOMBIA

Reportage on Resolution of Embassy Crisis F 1
Final Agreement Document F 1
Seven Released at Airport F 2
Plane Departs for Cuba F 2
Commander Uno Interviewed [Havana International] F 2
Asencio to U.S. F 4
Diplomats Return to Bogota F 4
President Turbay Interviewed F 4
President's Speech to Nation F 6

PANAMA

New Ambassador Views Relations With U.S. N 1
Five Suspects Arrested in Bomb Explosions N 2
Further Details [STAR AND HERALD 26 Apr] N 2
TV Commentary Says Rescue Try Will Worsen Crisis N 2
Peoples Party Announces Election Participation N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Cuban Position Accepted on Refugee Redistribution P 1
Carazo Discusses Cubans Remaining in Costa Rica P 1
Investigation of Soviet Film Material Ends P 2

EL SALVADOR

Former Foreign Minister Beneke Murdered at Home P 2
Planning Minister's Home Attacked P 2
Violence in San Salvador Claims 15 Lives P 2
Bombings Reported P 3
Monsignor Rivera Views Violence, Church Occupation P 4
LP-28 Alleges Plan To Put D'Aubuisson in Power P 4
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 25 Apr]

HONDURAS

Winning Liberal Party, Junta Hold Meeting P 5
Arms Cache Discovered; 20 Nicaraguans Arrested P 6
[TIEMPO 21 Apr]

GUATEMALA

OAS Observers Term Elections 'Orderly' P 6
[PRENSA LIBRE 22 Apr]
Kidnapped Labor Leader Found Murdered P 7
Kidnapped Physician Slain P 8

NICARAGUA

LA PRENSA Workers Quit, Seek To Form New Paper P 8
Further Details P 9
Ramirez Address Rally on Robelo Resignation P 10
Ramirez Discusses Robelo, Chamorro Replacements P 12
Borge Interviewed on FSLN Role on State Council P 12
[LA PRENSA 20 Apr]

CUBA

GRANMA Rebuts U.S. Charges of Unilateral Action Q 1
Small Plane Arrives To Pick Up Refugees, Relatives Q 2
Over 700 Leave Q 2
Over 1,000 Boats Anchored Q 3
Castro Sends Solidarity Message to Khomeyni Q 3
Commentary Assails U.S. Military Action in Iran Q 4
Briefs: Alejo Carpentier Dies Q 5

VIOLENCE REPORTED IN SAO PAULO SUBURB; FOUR HURT

PY280208 Paris AFP in Spanish 2324 GMT 27 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Sao Paulo, 27 Apr (AFP)--Four persons were wounded and 30 arrested today in the Sao Bernardo district, a Sao Paulo suburb, when police intervened violently to disperse a group of about 100 metalworkers who have been on strike for 26 days. The report, which was disclosed by the solidarity committee of striking metalworkers, has so far been neither confirmed nor denied by police authorities.

According to the solidarity committee a group of 100 metalworkers was attacked by police as they were marching toward the Sao Bernardo church. By decision of the authorities, the striking metalworkers cannot hold any demonstrations or meetings in any of the districts making up the Sao Paulo industrial belt since the strike has been declared illegal by the labor courts [justicia de trabajo].

More Metalworkers Arrested

PY272213 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Three more metalworkers were arrested yesterday in Sao Bernardo after having attended a meeting in the Nossa Senhora da Boa Viagem church, according to the director of the DOPS [Department of Political and Social Order], Romeu Tuma. They are Enilson Simoes de Moura (known as Alemao), Gilson Luiz Corea de Menezes and Jose Venancio de Souza. They will be tried, together with the former leaders of the Sao Bernardo metalworkers union who are already under arrest at the DOPS in accordance with Article 36 of the National Security Law. The Vila Euclides stadium and the municipality were occupied by the police yesterday.

Cardinal Arns Views Strike

PY251715 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 0230 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The bishop of Sao Paulo, Cardinal Evaristo Paulo Arns, today expressed satisfaction over the permission given to metalworkers to hold an assembly in the Plaza of Sao Bernardo dos Campos. There is some light on the horizon, the cardinal said, referring to the permission as a promising and positive step.

Replying to the statement by President Figueiredo that the cardinal is inciting strikers in the ABC region, Bishop Arns recalled the declaration by the apostolic nuncio that they do not know who to hold responsible for the events, and so they have picked on the church [words indistinct].

The bishop of Santo, Andre Claudio Humme, has voiced his solidarity with Cardinal Arns, and during the assembly in Sao Bernardo today he said: Cardinal Arns is supporting your movement because he thinks it is just. He then added that they are trying to pit the church against the state in order to divert attention from the strike and the arrests.

The church does not intend to mediate in the conflict, but it does believe that the release of the metalworkers' leaders will be a demonstration of good will to resolve the deadlock. This remark was made by CNBB [National Conference of Brazilian Bishops] President Ivo Lorscheider in Brasilia after meeting with Minister Golbery do Couto e Silva.

REPORTAGE ON RESOLUTION OF EMBASSY CRISIS

Final Agreement Document

PA272003 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1847 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Letter to Erik Kobell, representative in Colombia of the International Red Cross dated 25 April 1980 from Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas that served as final agreement between 19 April Movement commando unit and Colombian Government]

[Text] International Red Cross Committee, Attention Mr Erik Kobell.

The Colombian Government requests the cooperation of the International Red Cross in the supervision of the departure of the captors occupying the Embassy of the Dominican Republic in Bogota, along with several ambassadors whom they are keeping hostage, en route from the Dominican Republic Embassy to Eldorado Airport and then to appoint an official to accompany them to the city of Havana, where the rest of the hostages will be freed.

The trip will take place as follows:

1. Overland transportation from the Dominican Embassy to El Dorado airport in vehicles supplied by the Colombian Red Cross, following a properly established route protected by Colombian public forces from the door of the embassy to the stairs of the aircraft of the Cubana airline on the main airstrip at the El Dorado Airport.

2. Traveling on this overland route will be the captors, all of the hostages, the Colombian Government negotiators, a delegation of the OAS Inter-American Human Rights Commission, Mr Jose Manuel Rivas Sacconi and Mr Victor Sasson, the Cuban ambassador in Bogota and the delegate of the International Red Cross.

3. All the persons mentioned above will board the plane for their safety and then the following persons will proceed to alight from the airplane: the OAS delegates, the Colombian Government negotiators, Mr Jose Manuel Rivas Saccone, Mr Victor Sasson, Venezuelan Ambassador Virgilio Lovera, Israeli Ambassador Eliyahu Baraq, Egyptian Ambassador Salah 'Allubah, Mr Jose Maria Guzman and Mr Luis Valencia.

4. The aircraft belonging to the Cubana de Aviacion Airline, which will be located at the head of the airstrip at the airport, will fly the commercial route established between the Eldorado Airport of Bogota and the Jose Marti Airport in the city of Havana, at the orders of its respective commander, according to the international agreements of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

5. At the Jose Marti Airport in Havana, upon descending from the aircraft, all the hostages will be freed.

6. For the purposes of emigration and immigration, this ministry will issue the captors individual safe-conducts, for whose personal and direct delivery the cooperation of the International Red Cross is requested.

7. According to what was discussed with the Cuban ambassador in Bogota, everything relative to the carrying of weapons will be subjected to whatever is decided by the commander of the aircraft.

8. Likewise, according to the offer of the Cuban ambassador in Bogota, the aircraft of the Cubana airline will return on the same day to Bogota to bring back the freed hostages who so desire.

9. The captors agree to deliver to the International Red Cross degegate a sealed envelope containing instructions for deactivating and disconnecting the explosives which are in the Dominican Embassy, which will only be opened once the departure of the aircraft has taken place.

10. The government will take all safety measures for the evacuation of the embassy and the security of the persons who will move to the airport in line with the normal development of the operation.

Yours truly, Diego Uribe Vargas.

Seven Released at Airport

PA271458 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1420 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 27 Apr (EFE)--Sixteen guerrillas, 10 men and 6 women, and 11 hostages--8 of them ambassadors--have been protagonists in the final stage of a drama which for 61 days has held the attention of the people of Colombia and the government of this country.

These 27 persons departed this morning for Cuba, where the hostages will be released and from where the guerrillas of the M-19 will travel to a European country, possibly Austria. Out of the total of 18 hostages who left the Dominican Embassy this morning. 7 were released at Eldorado Airport in Bogota.

The five ambassadors who are traveling with the M-19 guerrillas are Ambassadors Diego Asencio of the United States, Ricardo Galan of Mexico, Angelo Acerbi of the Holy See, Jean Bourgeois of Switzerland and Geraldo do Nascimento of Brazil. Also traveling to Havana are Cuban Ambassador to Colombia Fernando Ravelo, former Colombian Foreign Minister Rivas Saconni, International Red Cross delegate Eric Kobell and several other unidentified persons.

The other six persons traveling to Cuba are the charges d'affaires of Bolivia and Paraguay and the consuls of Peru, Venezuela and the Dominican Republic. The photographer Jorge Guzman and social reporter Luis Valencia were also released.

Plane Departs for Cuba

PA271336 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1330 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 27 Apr (EFE)--The M-19 guerrillas who occupied the Dominican Embassy for 61 days left today at 1325 GMT for Cuba, together with their diplomatic hostages, aboard a Soviet-made jet sent by the Cuban Government. Approximately 40 persons are traveling aboard the plane.

Commander Uno Interviewed

PA280229 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Interview with Commander Uno, leader of the M-19 embassy seizure operation in Colombia, by special Radio Havana correspondent Pedro Martinez Pires, on board the Cubana de Aviacion plane flying the guerrillas and their hostages to Havana on 27 April--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Tell us what this operation has meant for the revolutionary M-19.

[Answer] For our movement, for the left in general, for all men fighting for democracy and for our entire people, it has meant stepping in the way of reactionary and regressive sectors. It has meant a victory by our entire people.

[Question] Do you feel the operation achieved its objectives?

[Answer] Although at first we thought the key was obtaining the release of Colombia's political prisoners, today, due to the guarantees obtained for our companions, and second, due to international and national cherges that there is no democracy in Colombia, that human rights are violated in Colombia, that there is torture in Colombia and that political prisoners do exist there, we believe we have succeeded in this operation.

[Question] We are almost ready to land in Havana now. Could you tell us how many comprise the revolutionary command and how this operation was carried out?

[Answer] The Jorge Marco Zambrano guerrilla column includes 15 comrades, 6 women and 9 men.

[Question] One of your companions died in the operation. What was his name and age?

[Answer] The companion who died in action was 17 years old. His combat name was Camilo. Today we paid tribute to him and gave him a posthumous promotion from second official to first official of the organization.

[Question] How do you feel now, Commander Uno, after 2 months of occupation of the Dominican Embassy and after it has been acknowledged that this has been the biggest collective diplomatic kidnapping operation in the history of international diplomacy?

[Answer] Not only I, but all the other companions, feel great satisfaction. We leave convinced that we fulfilled our duty. We are willing to have our organization place us in the battlefield wherever they deem it necessary.

[Question] What does the M-19 aspire to? What does it want for Colombia?

[Answer] As our moto says, with the weapons, with the people, to power.

[Question] When did this organization emerge and why?

[Answer] Our organization emerged in 1970, on 19 April, when General Rojas Pinilla was cheated in the elections.

[Question] Could you tell us who Commander Uno is, what his age and profession is?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] I am 32 years old. In 1972 I graduated from the school of education science at Santiago de Cali University. (?Since then) I have been dedicated to the struggle for liberation.

[Question] How does the M-19 view Cuba's participation, Cuba's mediation, in this operation?

[Answer] We are immensely thankful. I am very satisfied with the participation of the Cuban Government and people. We believe that, above all, Cuba has shown the importance of international law and (?of aiding the) peoples. To the Colombian people: We are very happy and our organization will neither be silenced, nor seek refuge nor surrender. We will continue struggling.

Asencio to U.S.

PA271933 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1917 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 27 Apr (LATIN)--With the exception of U.S. Ambassador Diego Asencio, the diplomats who traveled today to Cuba with the M-19 guerrillas will be returning tonight to Bogota, the Red Cross has reported.

Carlos Martinez, Red Cross official, told the press that Asencio will be flown to his country on a special flight. The other former hostages, without specifying how many, are expected tonight in Bogota.

Diplomats Return to Bogota

PA280349 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0248 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 27 Apr (EFE)--Four ambassadors, two charges d'affaires and three consuls, who were taken today to Cuba by the M-19, returned to Bogota at 2127 (0227 GMT).

The group, which left this morning when the occupation of the Dominican Embassy concluded, partly dispersed in Havana, since Apostolic Nuncio Angelo Acerbi and U.S. Ambassador Diego Asencio left for Miami, while Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan went back to his country.

The M-19 group, which held the diplomats hostage for 61 days, remained in the Cuban capital from where it will presumably leave for the east in a few days.

The foreign officials returned in the same Cubana de Aviacion plane that took them to the island through the Cuban Government's "humanitarian" mission.

Ambassadors Carlos Pinto of Guatemala, Juan Bourgeois of Switzerland, Geraldo Eulalio do Nascimento de Silva of Brazil, and Leonard Pierre-Louis of Haiti arrived at Eldorado Airport, as did Bolivian and Paraguayan Charges d'Affaires Reinaldo del Carpio Jauregui and Oscar Gorostiaga, respectively, and the consuls of Peru, Alfredo Tejeda, Venezuela, Francisco Pacheco, and Guatemala, Roberto Castaneda Moraga. Several of them have announced they plan to return to their countries to inform their respective governments.

President Turbay Interviewed

PA271413 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1312 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Telephone interview with Colombian President Turbay Ayala on departure of M-19 guerrillas from Dominican Embassy--live]

[Text] Good morning, Mr President. The nation is today celebrating the happy ending of this episode. What can you report to the people of Colombia?

[Turbay Ayala] I can report that it has been resolved. This sorry situation created by the seizure of the Dominican Embassy by a subversive group on 27 February has been resolved without bloodshed, decorously and legally.

It demonstrates it is possible to solve within legal limits a situation so eminently delicate. At 2000 [0100 GMT] tonight, I will address the people of Colombia on television to discuss with them this trascendental incident in the life of the nation which has aroused so much national and international interest.

[Question] Mr President, are you satisfied by saying this drama was solved?

[Answer] More than satisfied.

[Question] Your Excellency, during the course of the episode of the seizure of the embassy, diverse national groups--such as the labor organizations--gave full support for the way you were handling this situation, as did the political groups. What is your opinion of the support given to the government during these difficult days?

[Answer] This support was decisive and made it possible for the government to handle the situation as it did.

[Question] Mr President, we would like to know if you have held any dialogue with President Fidel Castro, and if any precise instructions have been issued for receiving the guerrillas and their hostages?

[Answer] [Word indistinct] the guarantees for the diplomats who arrive over there. Others will remain in Bogota as of now. But some are going to Havana and are returning this very day. Therefore, I express gratitude for the cooperation given us by the Cuban Government.

[Question] Mr President, what was the role of the Human Rights Committee in solving this problem?

[Answer] [Word indistinct] of having been guarantors of the positions taken by the Colombian Government.

[Question] I wish to ask another question, very respectfully, Mr President. Can it be said that in this situation in the Dominican Embassy there were no victors or vanquished?

[Answer] It can be said that legal order was the victor. There was no need to move away from the framework of the Constitution and the laws. It is the biggest triumph ever obtained by the legal and democratic aspirations of our people. We waged a fierce battle which fortunately ended in the best way for defending what we have always been, a country which respects laws.

[Question] Mr President, can you inform the listeners of Radio Cadena Nacional if the guerrillas who are on board the Cuban airline plane are taking all of the hostage diplomats? Or are some remaining in Bogota?

[Answer] Some of the diplomats are remaining in Bogota: the ambassadors of Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Israel. The others will travel to Cuba. Several of them will return this very day and others will travel to their respective countries.

[Question] Mr President, the plane's departure was scheduled for 0700. However, it remains parked on the main airstrip at Eldorado Airport. It is being said there will be another dialogue. Is this true?

[Answer] It is possible they are meeting over there. The delegates of the government are there--Drs Camilo Jimenez and Ramiro Zambrano. Therefore, it is possible they are holding a meeting. But in any event, let me express to the governments of the nations with hostage ambassadors, over your network, our happiness over the liberation of the hostages, who endured the long and unfair captivity. Also, fortunately, there has been some compensation from the way this was resolved without bloodshed, which constitutes a victory for Colombia and its institutions as well as for the whole world, not having set a precedent that could have harmed the nation and the world.

[Question] Thank you, Mr President. The nation will be waiting for your address to the nation tonight at 2000, just as you have announced to Radio Cadena Nacional. I also wish to comment that in the vicinity of the embassy, as you ought to know, there exists a true atmosphere of celebration over the peaceful way this episode, which has held the attention of Colombia and the world, has been resolved. Very nice of you, Mr President.

President's Speech to Nation

PA280328 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 0107 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Address to the nation by Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala to mark release of hostages from Dominican Embassy in Bogota--presumably recorded]

[Text] Compatriots: In a convulsed and agitated world like this one, it is satisfying for a leader to give good news to the national and international public. It would be enough to say that the most serious diplomatic kndnapping in the world has been resolved, as was promised by the Colombian Government, in a bloodless, decorous and juridical manner.

These words represent, in their turn, the greatest triumph of the rules of law in this country of laws, which since the initial days of independence to the present has proclaimed, with proud simplicity, its respect for juridical order.

Of course, this news has an importance which transcends our borders and involves international interest. Close to 20 distinguished diplomats of countries friendly to ours stoically suffered through a long and arduous captivity. The manner in which this vexing case was solved obviously would either strengthen or weaken terrorism with all its dramatic sequels.

Happily, subversion received no stimulus and therefore, peace was not undermined, nor was a fatal precedent set. The marketing of diplomats was not promoted. There was no bargaining with anyone's life. An impossible deal over prisoners was not accepted.

I understand that with the vast audience which is presumably listening with interest to this speech, it is indispensable to know what the agreements were which finally led to such a fortunate ending. There were 60 days of continuous concern. It was certainly not easy for a government which speaks the language of law to make itself understood by a de facto movement. To seek an approximation of these opposing positions was the greatest difficulty. However, I must say that in addition to this, it was of great importance that the dialogue should have taken place between Colombians, since not even our terrorists can escape, in a search for solutions, feeling themselves included in the legacy of honor and glory that are condensed in the essential values of our nationality.

The government has the constitutional obligation of repressing uprisings and combatting subversion. But it found a single affinity with the terrorists who assaulted the embassy--that which comes from the common nature of Colombians. This explains why this settlement could not easily be achieved in other countries, which are probably more civilized and powerful than ours, but in which the juridical vocation of the people does not have the profound roots which characterize this beautiful fatherland, of which all its children are truly proud. In the national area, it was much more than a triumph of the government, it was a triumph for Colombia and as such we must record it.

It would be unjust and even mean for us to fail to thank the Inter-American Human Rights Commission for its valuable and firm cooperation. There was an exchange of letters of importance and scope between that prestigious organization and the Colombian Government.

The commission served as the guarantor of the reaffirmation of principles which are familiar to us and which are contained in our constitutional and legal provisions, and which are reaffirmed in the international commitments which Colombia has freely acquired.

This attitude of the commission was enthusiastically received by the occupants of the embassy, who saw a strengthening of their aspirations of seeking, finally within the legal framework, protection for their comrades in prison. They did not leave the embassy in humiliation, but with the satisfaction of having concerned themselves, to the limits of their possibilities, for the members of the subversive movement to which they belong and with hope in the honest conduct of Colombian justice. I do not know how their position will be received in the confused world of subversion, but I can say that they waged a tenacious struggle on behalf of their comrades in criminal activity. That they were unable to be successful in impossible demands is another matter.

The government had to safeguard the lives of the hostages, but it also had to safeguard the integrity of the Colombian state. To us, it is impossible to destroy, under any kind of threat, the juridical patrimony which Colombia has patiently and laboriously accumulated in 160 years of life as a republic.

On several occasions, I have said that democratic institutions will not be dissolved in my hands, and I have said that I will turn over to my successor unblemished those institutions which I swore to defend when I took over the Presidency of the Republic.

At all times, the assailants of the diplomatic mission were told that the government could not release prisoners who are being judged by the competent judges, on whom their fate depends. I am not willing to invade the spheres of the state that the Constituion has conferred to the legislators and the judges. The executive has its own sphere. It will not cross its limits. Colombians can be certain that the Presidency of the Republic will not violate the Constituion or the laws and that with patience, but with firmness, it will authorize the defense of the lives, the honor and property of all the inhabitants of the country.

The government is without a doubt giving priority to public peace and will spare no effort to strengthen it and thereby to be able to renounce the emergency procedures. To do this constitutes the desired goal of this administration. Without signing pacts of any kind, but rather offering to meet all its obligations to the extent permitted by those who so far have been fighting the state by violence, I invite them to put down their arms and to put their intelligence and their energy to Colombia's service. Surely their position as the opposition will give them better results than the more difficult and bloody path of subversion. I hope that in the shelter of the favorable conditions which have been created, we will be able to complete a new phase in the process of pacification to which the government is committed.

In the same manner in which the services of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission was requested, we appealed to the International Red Cross, a meritorious institution which has given humanitarian cooperation and in addition was made responsible for transporting the hostages and their captors from the diplomatic mission to the international airport. Similarly, there was an exchange of letters with the Association of Human Rights headed by Prof Luis (Abirelli), which, along with the aforementioned organizations, will be in charge of overseeing the trials and ensuring strict fulfillment of all procedural guarantees.

Therefore, a decorous settlement was reached, one which can be summarized in the exchange of letters between Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas and the president of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, Prof Tom Farer.

The following is the text of Uribe's letter:

His Excellency Tom Farer, president of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission and other members:

Your Excellency: As you know, Colombia is a country with a long democratic tradition in which there is respect for human rights, the defense of which is incorporated into the national legislation. Similarly, the republic has signed international commitments at worldwide and hemispheric levels which oblige it to respect the supreme dignity of human beings.

Taking the aforementioned circumstances into account, the government decided, through the Foreign Ministry which I head, to extend to the Inter-American Human Rights Commission an invitation to visit the country and carry out here the functions which are proper to that prestigious organization.

It is the government's greatest concern to see that civilian and military authorities do not commit abuses of authority at any level. Naturally, it does not rule out the possibility that aides and subordinates might exceed the limits of their constitutional and legal obligations. To be tolerant of such possible violations would be a serious fault which the government would never commit. Consequently, I can say to the members of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission that no charge will fail to be investigated and no one found guilty will go unpunished.

In inviting you to visit Colombia, the government proves that it is determined to fully comply with the obligations incurred under the Inter-American Human Rights charter and also to permit the commission to become acquainted with the nonrestricted protions of all trials which it chooses to examine in order to allow it to verify that they are being carried out legally.

Within the context of this letter, the government agrees to have the Inter-American Human Rights Commission and its authorized representatives freely exercise, within the confines of the law, throughout the national territory, all its functions and in addition, the following activities:

A. To have complete freedom to talk with lawyers representing the persons who are being tried by verbal courts-martial and all those who are subject to military trials.

B. To observe, under the law, the verbal courts-martial and make sure that procedural guarantees are being followed and that the trials are taking place legally. In addition, the commission will have the power to formulate to the competent authorities all the comments which it considers appropriate to avoid any violation of the rights of those under trial.

C. Guarantee the transportation to the airport and the departure from the country of all those who are under interrogation or who are acquitted in those verbal courts-martial when these persons so desire.

D. To point out any irregularity which might occur in the trials and study all complaints sent to it with regard to the trials to the effect that the charges made were not duly proved, or that the evidence had been obtained by means which constitute a clear violation of human rights. The objective of this is that if such violations are proved, the accused may challenge the validity of said trials.

E. Inform itself of the course of the investigations into abuses of authority and reports of specific charges of violations of human rights in order that those responsible for these repugnant acts may be punished with the full weight of the law.

This letter reaffirms the government's irrevocable decision to honor its international commitments, which are in line with its internal legal obligations. On the aforegoing basis, Your Excellencies, the members of the Inter-American Human Rights Committee, if you so desire, you may serve as guarantors before the occupants of the Dominican Embassy, of the government's strict compliance with all the clauses of this letter which, as far as the executive is concerned, is effective immediately.

The government continues to give the release of the hostages the same priority as always. We are awaiting a reply from Your Excellencies with the conviction that the Inter-American Human Rights Commission will find satisfactory all the facilities that the Colombian Government is offering for the full fulfillment of its duties.

God keep Your Excellencies, [signed] Diego Uribe Vargas, minister of foreign affairs.

The reply sent by the commission reproduces the text of the government's letter and adds: I am pleased to express to Your Excellency, in reply, that the Inter-American Human Rights Commission fully accepts the proposal formulated by the enlightened Government of Colombia in the transcribed note.

The commission which I head feels that the activities listed in that note are compatible with the functions which the Inter-American Human Rights Convention has assigned to the commission and with the obligations which, by virtue of that instrument, have been incurred by the Colombian Government.

In this regard, it is my pleasure to confirm to Your Excellency that the commission--directly and through the delegations to be assigned by the lawyers which make up the Executive Secretariat--will freely carry out, in conformity with Colombian laws and the bylaws of the commission, the activities listed in Your Excellency's note. In addition, the commission is willing to serve as a guarantor, before the occupants of the Dominican Embassy, of the strict compliance by the Colombian Government with all the clauses of Your Excellency's note, which will go into effect immediately.

I take this opportunity to express to Your Excellency my highest and most distinguished consideration. [Signed] Tom Farer, president.

As can be seen from the letters read, the government did not step outside the obligatory constitutional framework which also guarantees its international obligations.

I could not conclude this message to the nation without expressing my thanks to the governments which offered solidarity to me and which had confidence in the handling of this very complex case, while I bore on my shoulders the heavy burden of handling it. I also owe gratitude to the hostages for their admirable behavior and for the influence which they must certainly have exerted over their captors. I apologize if they believe that the government was responsible for prolonging their captivity. I can assure them that the government acted with the same interest in the preservation of their lives, with their release and with the interests of the international community as in the integrity of the Colombian state. With them, with their families, with their governments and their countries, we can celebrate the happy end of this painful affair.

Domestically, I owe gratitude to my aides, to the armed forces for their exemplary behavior, to the press-without excluding the opposition press--which silenced its batteries while this overwhelming problem was being settled, to the Colombian people, to their political leaders, to the church, to the economic organizations, to the labor unions, to the former presidents of the republic and above all, to a Colombian with whom I daily shared the anguish of this lengthy ordeal--Alberto Lleras Camargo.

NEW AMBASSADOR VIEWS RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PA250500 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Juan Jose Amado III, Panama's new ambassador to the United States, said today that the existing differences between Panama and the United States, with regard to the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, are not permanent problems.

During an interview with Televisora Nacional, Ambassador Amado admitted, however, that we must make a firm effort to safeguard Panamanian sovereignty and that this can be done with good understanding and communications.

Panama and the United States must be able to solve their existing problems, Amado said.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Ambassador, under what conditions or circumstances do you believe that you are assuming your new post as Panama's ambassador to the Carter administration?

[Answer] This is a very interesting question which must be analyzed from two points of view. In the first place, let us talk of economic matters. The embassy in Washington will try to promote U.S. investments in Panama and also to place Panamanian products in that country. With regard to [word indistinct] aspects, we believe that we must be able to increase much more the cultural relations existing between the two countries as well as exchanges in sporting activities. We believe that an important task will be to help the people of the two countries to know each others' history and culture. This should create good relations between the two nations.

We also will consider political relations, mainly with regard to the Torrijos-Carter treaties. These treaties are being implemented; we know that problems have appeared in the final implementation of the documents, but we do not believe that they cannot be overcome. We can work closely with the Panamanian team, so that problems which may emerge and matters for discussion can attain their final objective, which is the complete observance of the treaties and the complementary aspects of the same.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, do you have any special message for President Jimmy Carter?

[Answer] When we present credentials--we are awaiting the final confirmation acceptance by the U.S. Government--we shall present the main and fundamental concept which is the improvement of relations.

I want to emphasize that improving relations involves the economic, social and political fields. We believe that this is the most important message we want to convey to the U.S. people and we also hope that this feeling will be reciprocated by the North Americans toward Panama.

[Question] Finally, Mr Ambassador, to what extent do you believe that the protested unilateral interpretation of the treaties by the United States is a problem which can be solved?

[Answer] Many of these situations which have emerged with regard to the implementation of the treaties do not necessarily mean that the problems are of a permanent nature. We also believe that a series of measures are being taken within a situation which has existed for many decades and we believe that the process of changing this system which has lasted for several generations will present difficulties. We must make a firm effort, so that Panama's sovereignty and honesty are not harmed. With a good understanding and communications, we should solve the problems pending.

FIVE SUSPECTS ARRESTED IN BOMB EXPLOSIONS

PA250414 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0110 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Panama City, 24 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Panamanian security authorities today arrested five persons on charges that they were involved in the explosion of four Molotov cocktails in the past 15 days in the town of Concepcion, in the western part of the country, on the Costa Rican border.

Three of the bombs exploded on Tuesday in two government banks (Caja de Ahorros and the National Bank) and in a water tank. They caused no casualties and only slight property damage.

The first Molotov bomb was activated 15 days ago in Concepcion.

Judicial sources indicated that investigations are continuing in order to identify the masterminds and determine whether there were political motives to the incidents.

Further Details

PA261535 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 26 Apr 80 p 1

[From "Local Highlighs" column]

[Text] Six "Chiricanos" are under arrest, facing possible charges of terrorism, as a result of a series of bomb blasts which rocked several office buildings this week in La Concepcion, district of Bugaba in the Chiriqui Province. Two of the men confessed that the explosions caused by home-made bombs had political ramifications, and plans called for additional bombs to be exploded Monday at La Concepcion High School, other government offices and at the National Guard headquarters in Bugaba.

TV COMMENTARY SAYS RESCUE TRY WILL WORSEN CRISIS

PA261426 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Mario Velasquez commentary]

[Excerpts] The failure of the military operation to rescue the hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, announced in somber tones by President Carter, is a new and dangerous ingredient to the multiple factors in the grave international crisis stemming from the occupation of the embassy by Islamic students last 4 November.

Following the tradition of public courage of U.S. presidents, President Carter assumed full responsibility for executing the operation and its subsequent failure. The failure of the military operation, surrounded by evident signs of incompetence in its execution, constitutes a severe blow to U.S. prestige, to Washington's diplomacy, to the already remote possibilities of immediate release of the 50 hostages remaining in the Tehran embassy and, above all, a demolishing blow to Mr Carter's political future.

The development of the crisis throughout this nearly 6-month period shows the limitations of a superpower such as the United States to cope with a problem of this kind because political steps have not yielded results, economic sanctions do not appear to be achieving anything either and the military alternatives are extremely limited, not only for tactical reasons but also because the balance of forces in the Persian Gulf area and in the Middle East is adverse to U.S. interests.

In other words, the United States has been cornered vis-a-vis the crisis of its relations with Iran. It is logical to think that Washington had to resort to military action after having justified it when negotiations for the release of the hostages became stalemated.

The military move, however, carried a high political risk, as its failure has proved. However the Iranian Government has stubbornly supported the Islamic students in their steadfast position of not releasing the hostages. Khomeyni's government has been linked from the beginning with this unprecedented act of terrorism. Because of the particular circumstance, as in this case, a legitimate government has backed and encouraged a criminal act such as this.

Whatever the responsibility of the United States in the abuses and crimes of 34 years of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlevi's regime--and to be sure, the United States is greatly responsible--nothing justifies the method chosen by Khomeyni in disavowing international law and inviolability of embassies and cruelly keeping hostages 50 U.S. citizens who next 6 May will have been shut up in the Tehran embassy for half a year.

A basic sense of international political realities, however, indicated that a military action, no matter how hateful or how high a political cost, would have to be a lightning, extremely efficient move to achieve the objectives of the operation, in this case, the release of the 50 North Americans unjustly detained in the Tehran embassy. But it did not turn out this way and the military rescue operation was aborted in the initial stage, with the Carter government reaping the negative balance of a torrent of domestic and foreign criticism, provoking the indignation of the influential Islamic world, involving Egypt even further in this problem and, what is even worse, failing blatantly in liberating the unfortunate U.S. hostages.

Carter's decision to activate the military operation appears to also have stemmed from internal political needs. Although his nomination in the democratic party appears up to now to be more or less secure, Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan appears to be becoming each day a candidate much more difficult to defeat in the November elections.

Carter's problem is not so much the challenge of Senator Kennedy, but the mounting danger of Reagan's political force. Perhaps President Carter decided to make this surprise attack part of a political play that would have assured his reelection if the military operation had resulted in the release of the hostages. If it had been this way, the people of North America would be at this very instant celebrating the military operation as a demonstration of strength and power and Carter would have gained the applause and the sympathy of this nation, which so much admires this kind of demonstration of national force.

Of course the failure of the military operation will have devastating results on Carter's political future by deepening the international crisis, ridiculing U.S. military power and prolonging the agony of the 50 hostages.

PEOPLES PARTY ANNOUNCES ELECTION PARTICIPATION

PA262121 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 24 Apr 80 p 5-A

[From "La Libreta de los Reporteros" column by J.E.B.]

[Text] The Peoples Party has announced that it will participate with all its forces in the September elections. They do not believe in abstentionism. Renato...! [Dr Renato Pereira, secretary general of the Popular Broad Front Party]

COSTA RICA

CUBAN POSITION ACCEPTED ON REFUGEE REDISTRIBUTION

PA260221 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] During the negotiations held in the past few hours, Costa Rica accepted Cuba's position that Costa Rica must not become a center for the redistribution of Cuban dissidents. The right that resident and nationalized exiles have to go and live in any other country was reiterated.

In the event of a failure in the negotiations that Cuba is holding with the countries that have offered to accept dissidents, whereby these countries would send planes directly to Havana, the government of Fidel Castro will not put conditions on Costa Rica on the sending of refugees.

If that situation arises, in the next 72 hours Costa Rica must present a formal itinerary of the planes that will transport the dissidents. The negotiations carried out in Havana between the Costa Rican Government and Cuban Foreign Ministry officials were aimed at reestablishing the airlift to evacuate the refugees at the Peruvian Embassy.

There was no definite agreement on this, but it is expected that the Fidel Castro government in the next 72 hours will adopt a decision that will allow the continuation of the humanitarian action, said Carlos Francisco Aguilar Calderon, chief of the Foreign Ministry's office of counsel.

CARAZO DISCUSSES CUBANS REMAINING IN COSTA RICA

PA260443 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Excerpt] President Rodrigo Carazo has commented on the way that Cuban refugees will be distributed, referring to the 10,800 Cubans who will have left Havana and who in the past few days have left for Costa Rica using the airlink between this country and Cuba.

The President said that 3,500 Cubans will go to the United States, 300 will remain in Costa Rica, 200 will go to Ecuador, 150 have been accepted by Belgium, 500 reportedly will have a permanent home in Canada, and another 500 reportedly will be sent to Australia. Venezuela has also shown an interest in them and has said it can shelter 300 Cuban refugees.

Spain also came forward in this campaign of solidarity and has said it can receive 500. Meanwhile, [number indistinct] of the total 10,800 Cubans would be sent to countries that have not yet announced a quota.

The president of the republic has said that the Cubans who will be staying in Costa Rica will be those who have relatives or friends in the country. He said that preference will be given to family groups. Efforts will be made to determine the moral, social, religious and political conditions of those persons before allowing them to remain in the country.

He said that families composed of a mother, father and two or three children could remain in Costa Rica. President Carazo has said that some of the 800 Cubans who have arrived in the country have already left for Peru and others are leaving for Spain.

This is more or less the status of the 10,800 Cubans who several days ago sought refuge in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

INVESTIGATION OF SOVIET FILM MATERIAL ENDS

PA252137 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The report on the large amount of Soviet film material brought into the country from Cuba which was confiscated by the government, under suspicion that it might be subversive material, is over. For several weeks a group of presidential office and Foreign Ministry officials saw the film and analyzed it. Only three were found to be of doubtful content that might be subversive.

Although the investigation is over, it has not been disclosed to the press because it will first be presented to the president. However, it has been learned that everything seems to indicate that little evidence of subversive material has been found.

The film, projectors and other film equipment confiscated from the Soviet Embassy will be returned, it was learned. Although three of the films are of doubtful content, it has not been fully verified that they are subversive, a government spokesman reported.

EL SALVADOR

FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER BENEKE MURDERED AT HOME

PA280042 Paris AFP in Spanish 0022 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Apr (AFP)--Walter Beneke, former Salvadoran foreign minister, who was recently appointed ambassador to Japan, was killed today by unidentified persons at his home in western San Salvador.

Beneke, who was 49 years old, was a former education minister and had served previously as ambassador to Japan.

Planning Minister's Home Attacked

PA260428 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1817 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Five unidentified men, who had previously assaulted a municipal police officer in the old Cuscatlan city hall, attacked the home of Planning Minister Roberto Salazar with machinegun fire.

The attack was repelled by the guards on duty in Salazar's home. The gunmen tried to escape but their jeep, license plate number 6370, crashed against a light pole. A detective who was passing by at the time of the incident pulled out his gun and was fatally shot by the gunmen. The detective was identified as Manuel de Jesus Rivas. The shooting took place in La Sultana's district.

VIOLENCE IN SAN SALVADOR CLAIMS 15 LIVES

PA270410 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Carlos Samayoa Martinez report from El Salvador; all figures as heard]

[Excerpts] The house of a military officer in San Salvador was attacked a few minutes ago. We are talking about Col Agustin Martinez Varela, who, fortunately, was not home at the time. His relatives were, but they managed to escape uninjured. One of the guards, nevertheless, was killed.

Three National Guardsmen are usually posted at the house of Col Agustin Martinez Varela. One of them died when his house, located in northern San Salvador, was machinegunned this afternoon.

This death raises to 15 the number of dead in San Salvador and its neighboring areas today. As you may recall, this morning we reported that five bodies had been found in [word indistinct]. Two others were found near the government center. Six additional bodies were found this afternoon in Mejicanos. This adds up to a total of 15 bodies in the capital alone, as part of the violence prevalent in this Central American country.

As may be recalled, about 1 month ago there was an attempt to kidnap Colonel Martinez, but one of his sons fired at the attackers, and prevented the abduction.

Bombings Reported

PA270411 Paris AFP in Spanish 1840 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Apr (AFP)--The tense calm which has prevailed in San Salvador in the past few days was disrupted again today by the explosion of two bombs this morning and the storming of two densely populated neighborhoods, Amatepec and Credisa, in the eastern part of this city, by the clandestine Revolutionary Peoples Army (ERP).

The bombs woke up the residents of the capital, but caused no casualties, although they did cause some property damage to residences located in western [as received] San Salvador.

The Amatepec and Credisa neighborhoods were taken over by a squad of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), which placed barricades of buses with flat tires on the access routes to these areas. When the authorities arrived in the area there were confrontations, but no casualties were reported.

It was also reported that a customs policeman was machinegunned from a moving automobile while he was on guard at the general treasury office in the commercial section of the capital.

Meanwhile, the rural areas of the country continue to be the main sites of the confrontations and of most of the recent acts of violence. An evangelist pastor was killed on Friday as he was leaving his home in Ciudad Arce, 45 km west of here. His assailants are unknown. In Guazapa, north of San Salvador, two leftists were killed in a confrontation with the army, while in Santa Ana, west of here, a student was killed by a group of civilians.

It was reported here today that the top leaders of the Salvadoran Army met tonight to analyze the situation and to define the guidelines for maintaining national order.

Local papers today highlighted the exodus of Salvadorans toward Belize and Mexico, where entire families from this country have settled in view of the political instability existing in El Salvador. For its part, the Salvadoran Manufacturers Association (ASI) today released a communique in which it analyzes the difficult situation which the country is experiencing.

In the document, the industrialists reaffirm their support for the democratic reforms being promoted by the government junta and said they will demand that the junta fulfill promises that "law and order will prevail in El Salvador."

On another subject, according to a report published here by EL DIARIO DE HOY, as of today the relatives of kidnapped South African Ambassador Archibald Gardner Dunn had collected only $500,000 to pay his ransom.

The ambassador was kidnapped by the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL) on 28 November. His captors demand the publication of communiques in 102 countries in exchange for his release.

Now they are apparently negotiating with the family for the payment of a ransom, but according to the report, the amount they are demanding is very high and the ambassador's relatives have not yet been able to obtain it.

The Dunn family sold its property in Pretoria, collected money from friends and managed to round up $500,000 which they are offering to the kidnappers, the report said.

MONSIGNOR RIVERA VIEWS VIOLENCE, CHURCH OCCUPATION

PA272211 Paris AFP in Spanish 1738 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 27 Apr (AFP)--Msgr Arturo Rivera, apostolic administrator of San Salvador dioceses, disclosed during his sermon today that violence in the country from 1 January through 15 April had taken 1,102 lives.

The metropolitan chathedral was occupied by a group of youths minutes before the beginning of the Mass in which the homily is normally read. Therefore, Monsignor Rivera had to hold the religious service at the Sacred Heart Basilica in western San Salvador.

The armed youths ordered Catholics who were waiting for the Mass to begin to leave the church. They said their operation is being staged as a prelude to the 1 May demonstration. They also announced that other churches would be occupied in the course of the day, in San Salvador as well as in the interior of the country.

In his sermon, Monsignor Rivera condemned the occupation and said the cathedral should not be used for political purposes. In addition, he said that the Catholic Church hopes that violence in the country will decline and that dialogue will prevail.

"The 1,102 persons killed in acts of violence," he said, "belonged to both conflicting groups, the rightists and the leftists."

Rivera said that many peasants are being forcibly evicted from their homes by the authorities in the course of raids and, in some cases, by leftist groups when the peasants refuse to cooperate. Rivera praised the slain Archbishop Romero and called on the faithful to follow his example. Finally, he thanked the University of El Salvador for conferring an honorary doctorate on the prelate and noted that other acts in Romero's honor have taken place in the country and abroad.

LP-28 ALLEGES PLAN TO PUT D'AUBUISSON IN POWER

PA271349 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 25 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] The 28 February Peoples Leagues (LP-28), in a special communique sent to EL INDEPENDIENTE, denounces a self-coup invented by the rightist forces which would take Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson to the Presidency.

The communique states the following:

"The growing and uncontainable advance of the popular struggles has begun to make the oligarchy and imperialism tremble, as they see thwarted their hopes that the military-Christian Democratic junta can continue to guarantee the defense of their petty interests and, more importantly for them, to contain the advance of popular organizations toward the conquest of a democratic revolutionary government that responds to the aspirations of all the people.

"It is in this context that the military junta and imperialism, in their desperation, are planning a self-coup d'etat which would 'untie' their hands and allow them to carry out repression to an even greater extent and, through a barefaced genocidal action, attempt to annihilate the popular revolutionary movement. In this way, the imperialists would be attempting to place in power the psychopathic assassin, Major d'Aubuisson, who recently felt obliged to go to the U.S. Senate to present his proposed plan for the extermination of the Salvadoran people, which had been approved by U.S. Ambassador Robert White, who has already manifested his interventionist, repressive and antipopular policy on several occasions.

"These genocidal plans being formulated by the dominant classes in our country include a plan for intervening at the National University, as has been clearly stated by the fascist members of the army and primarily by Duarte, the opportunistic Christian Democrat.

"The LP-28 expresses, in the face of these attempts at genocide by the imperialists, our firm conviction and willingness to fight to the last as the only means of defeat any type of domination. We also call on all popular sectors to join with us to continue the heroic popular struggles with high morale and dedication and with the conviction that this is the only way to achieve the definitive liberation of our people."

HONDURAS

WINNING LIBERAL PARTY, JUNTA HOLD MEETING

PA262205 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0030 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 25 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The leaders of the central executive council of the Liberal Party, the winner in last Sunday's elections for a constituent assembly, held a meeting with the military government junta Friday.

The afternoon meeting, which lasted several hours, was held at the general headquarters of the armed forces. Access to the press was denied and the persons who participated in the dialogue refused to release any information.

The Liberals have been holding meetings since Wednesday with their closest runners-up in the elections, the traditional National Party, apparently to look into the possibility of electing a president by the constituent assembly or of calling a direct election [eleccion de primer grado].

The newly emergent National Innovation and Unity Party could tip the political scales. It has only three deputies but can assure victory to motions of either of the groups. The party, along with several popular sectors, is opposed to an indirect election [eleccion de segundo grado].

The military is of the same opinion, but recognizes the assembly's prerogative, in addition to writing a new constitution, to take the initial steps to organize the other branches of the government.

It is not known if the military officials in private expressed their position in a more severe tone than in the public declaration 3 days before the elections.

It is also not known if the meeting was only held to guarantee to the Liberals that their moves will take place in peace since in the opinion of many observers, the declaration of the armed forces implied a coup threat if their will was countervened and instead of a direct election, an indirect election is held.

ARMS CACHE DISCOVERED; 20 NICARAGUANS ARRESTED

PA252119 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 21 Apr 80 p 2

[Excerpt] More than 20 Nicaraguans were captured over the weekend in various operations carried out by Honduran investigation forces. According to a police source, a large number of these arrests was linked with the weapons found in the house in Florencia neghborhood. National Investigations Directorate (DNI) agents had found machineguns, grenades and other weapons in the house which could only be used by military forces.

Residents of the neighborhood told TIEMPO that the house had previously been occupied by Dr Noter and his wife, who are well-known evangelical pastors in Tegucigalpa but that it was later occupied by an American family whose names they did not know.

It has been reported that about 15 people who are linked with those captured were able to escape the police operation. The police continue to search for them.

GUATEMALA

OAS OBSERVERS TERM ELECTIONS 'ORDERLY'

PA260232 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 22 Apr 80 p-6, 63

[Text] OAS observers said during their meeting with members of the electoral council that the elections held in Guatemala were representative, orderly and deserving of respect.

Mario Lopez Escobar, Paraguayan ambassador to the OAS, and Rodolfo Pizza, Costa Rican permanent representative to the United Nations, informed the council of their observations during the electoral process.

They had previously said that the third observer, Humberto Gomez Bacas, had not been present yesterday afternoon because he was preparing for his return trip.

The Places They Visited

Lopez Escobar was the first one to speak. He explained again that his visit to Guatemala was as a personal observer and not to pass judgment on the Guatemalan people or government.

He said that the three of them had agreed to visit different towns where they spoke with the candidates and local officials in order to have a better understanding of the process.

He added that they visited predominantly Indian towns and places where most of the people are of Spanish origin. They visited small and large towns in order to better oversee the process.

They said that at no time had they seen any problems which could lead to interference in the development of the elections.

On the contrary, he said in conclusion, we saw that even in the most isolated districts the people were determined to consolidate or participate in the civic event which guarantees the democratic system.

Rodolfo Pizza then asked the members of the council if they had received any protest or complaints from the parties which had participated in the elections.

Walfre Orlando del Valle, president of the electoral council, said that there had been only one complaint and that it had been attended to promptly in order not to obstruct the elections.

He added that as was to be expected, there had been some small incidents but that they had been solved by the municipal authorities.

The Representatives Speak

Later the OAS observers had the opportunity to speak with representatives of the political parties represented in the council, as well as with the Council of State and the National Congress, which said that they were satisfied with the electoral results.

National Liberation Movement (MNL) Representative Rudy Fuentes Sandoval said that the process had been carried out cleanly and honestly and that this will create greater confidence among the Guatemalan people.

Meanwhile, Guatemalan Christian Democracy (DCG) Representative Marco Vinicio Cerezo Sierra said that the first stage of the electoral process had developed without incidents of any kind and that he expected the final vote count will abide by the law and respect the votes cast by the people.

Democratic Institutional Party (PID) Representative Rene Arenas Gutierrez said that his party was satisifed with the elections and that it had been carried out cleanly, according to the wishes of President Lucas Garcia and abiding by the laws as is proper in a democratic system.

Revolutionary Party (PR) Representative Carlos Rodriguez Cruz also expressed his satisfaction with the elections and with the participation of the three OAS observers.

Congressional Representative Danilo Lopez Godoy and Council delegate Mardoqueo Rodriguez said that the elections had once again consolidated the democratic regime which has always been favored by Guatemalans.

We Must Help Democracy

Rodolfo Pizza Escalante told newsmen that he could not give any opinion on the manner in which the elections had developed.

In the first place, he said we (the three observers) have not met yet in order to arrive at final conclusions regarding the process.

He said that according to his observations he will present a positive report to his organization, once the Guatemalan Government has approved his report. We shall also report on the negative incidents, but this will be in a constructive manner in order to contribute still more to the democratic system operating in Guatemala.

KIDNAPPED LABOR LEADER FOUND MURDERED

PA252015 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The body of labor leader Claudio Roberto Ramirez, secretary general of the latex trade union, was found near the electrical plant on the road to the Pacific. He had been kidnapped 2 days ago in the afternoon by several armed men who shoved him into a vehicle without a license plate, his fellow workers reported to the media.

According to reports, Ramirez, who was called [words indistinct, showed signs of torture and having had his hands tied. He also showed signs of having been strangled. Writs of habeas corpus filed by his fellow workers were unsuccessful.

Kidnapped Physician Slain

PA270542 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1415 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The body of Dr (Freider Figueroa) was discovered yesterday morning on a country road in Villa de Siquisate in Escuintla Department, some 130 km from the capital.

The body of the physician, kidnapped almost 1 year ago, showed sings of having been cruelly tortured and shot several times. The initially unidentified body was found by peasants who asked police authorities to come to the site.

Relatives of the physician, who was kidnapped several months ago as he was on his way from his residence in San Antonio, Suchitepequez, to the clinic which he headed at Palo Gordo sugar mill, fully identified him.

His wrists whowed signs that he had been tied for a long time and there were signs of cruel torture on different parts of his body.

Relatives of Dr (Freider Figueroa) had turned to various media to ask the kidnappers to return him safely to his home. However, their appeals went unheeded by the criminals.

NICARAGUA

LA PRENSA WORKERS QUIT, SEEK TO FORM NEW PAPER

PA252156 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Over 200 workers of LA PRENSA newspaper decided during a general assembly today that they will not continue to work for the company. Consequently, the workers decided to establish a new newspaper which will truly respond to the interests of the Nicaraguan people.

After taking a poll of the workers' opinion by a department, the board of directors of the union of LA PRENSA workers called a general meeting at approximately 1100 in which Companero Danilo Aguirre Solis, who was serving as assistant director of the newspaper, addressed those present in the following terms:

[Begin recording] It will be another newspaper, even it is in another site and even if it has another name. We are going to be the true LA PRENSA. [applause]

We will face difficulties, but you can be sure that there are absolute guarantees of stability in your post. There are absolute guarantees that you are going to have a job, that you will be cooperating and receiving your wages.

But we are going to work harder. It is a matter of starting all over again with another newspaper, with a new paper that is LA PRENSA, with another era of LA PRENSA, the true revolutionary era.

This will require more effort, but it will be a beautiful effort. We are going to enjoy working for a newspaper which we can feel truly belongs to the workers.

There is no greater pleasure than that of carrying out a job, of performing an action when you know that you are working for the welfare of our people and, above all, that the job essentially reflects our condition as workers. We are all workers here. We are all from poor backgrounds. We are all from the same class. At this time, the revolution is tacitly saying that everyone must entrench himself in his class. We cannot be traitors to our class. Our class is the working class. No matter how much we have risen intellectually and manually, these are personal efforts which in no way divorce us from our class position. We are workers. We will continue to be workers because the revolution wants workers. It wants nothing else. [end recording]

Further Details

PA262238 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] The announcement of the opening of a new newspaper by the workers who have resigned en masse from LA PRENSA has had a great impact. The consensus is that the new newspaper will enjoy popular support. A newspaper is not made by machines but by the men who work on it, said Alvaro Ramirez Gonzalez, the well-known political leader, when questioned by "Extra" [name of newscast].

Our reporters conducted a poll after the announcement of LA PRENSA's workers and the unanimous opinion is that LA PRENSA's [word indistinct] (?readers) will prefer the new newspaper. This is so because the new daily newspaper will preserve the true spirit of LA PRENSA during the time it defended the people. Ramiro Aguirre, Manuel Eugarrios, Luis Hernandez Bustamante, Trinidad Vasquez, (Trejos) and all newsmen who have identified themselves with the people's causes will write for it. The love and enthusiasm of the newspaper's workers, who will also move to the new newspaper, will also be very important. Psychologist Jaime (Ricord) also gave his opinion. He said he is certain readers will prefer the new newspaper.

The new newspaper announced by the workers of LA PRENSA will be born because of the intransigence and inflexibility of the members of the board of directors of that newspaper who steadfastly refused to agree to reinstate Xavier Chamorro as director. Faced with the option of resigning or continuing to work for LA PRENSA, and serving reactionary interests, the workers opted to resign and start a new newspaper which, in the opinion of many persons polled, should be called LA NUEVA PRENSA.

This announcement was made by Danilo Aguirre Solis, assistant director of the newspaper, in a speech that could be termed historic because it marks an extremly important event in Nicaraguan journalism. It signals nothing less than the decline of a newspaper which played a decisive role in the struggle against the Somozist dictatorship and the advent of a new daily newspaper that will become a true continuation of the first one and even respond to the true spirit impressed on it by its martyred director, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal.

We are going to work hard. We will endure difficulties and sacrifices but we will overcome, Aguirre said upon announcing the foundation of the new daily newspaper. Let us listen to Aguirre:

[Begin recording] We must be honest. One of the key qualities of anyone wishing to learn how to be a revolutionary is honesty. We [word indistinct] this and are sure that none of us ever thought or is thinking of seizing LA PRENSA. We [words indistinct] in some way in the manner in which LA PRENSA's directors viewed the conflict.

They focused their attacks on Xavier Chamorro, saying that LA PRENSA did not (?have) the independent, pluralist and democratic line it should have. All attempts made at conciliation were aimed precisely at trying to show that this was not true, although we believe that they were making these observations in good faith.

However, events thus far show that they have always clearly understood what independence and pluralism mean to LA PRENSA's directors. They (?want) independence from the state. We felt, too, that this newspaper must be independent from the state. However, we also feel that the newspaper, a communications medium of transcendental importance in a revolutionary process, must also be independent from the minority and antipopular economic groups. They ask for pluralism, pluriclassism. Room has always been given in LA PRENSA to class expressions, even to the minority bourgeois groups left in this country.

The pluralism that has been requested from us up to now--and we have realized this after trying to believe that this was not their view--this pluralism that was sought or is being sought for this newspaper means granting the newspaper's eight columns daily to that antipopular economic minority, distorting reality in Nicaragua, where the working people comprise the majority. [word indistinct] union in this newspaper which, according to its traditions, no room be given to other groups. However, they will have room to the extent that they express Nicaragua's reality. It cannot be possible at this point--after a revolutionary victory in which the people played the largest part and in which the workers shed their blood, the workers and the students--it cannot be possible that LA PRENSA should distort that reality and that a group should deserve more. This group also participated--because one must be honest--with communiques and managerial strikes, and by sending their money abroad. It is not possible, however, that this paper should depict these gentlemen as the leading representatives of the expression of this people.

Are these gentlemen worth more in the streets than the workers centrals, than the centrals and associations of rural workers, than the youths who are carrying out literacy work by the thousands? Is it possible that news about the literacy campaign can be subordinated to a communique from the Higher Council of Private Enterprise or the Nicaraguan Development Institute? This does not correspond to reality. [end recording]

RAMIREZ ADDRESSES RALLY ON ROBELO RESIGNATION

PA280110 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2326 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Speech by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at rally held in support of the revolutionary government and the government junta in front of the government palace in Managua, on 26 April--live]

[Excerpts] Companeros, dear Sandinist brothers: I do not know if perhaps you noticed the circumstances under which Robelo abandoned the government junta. [shout of "To the firing squad!" laughter, more shouts]

You remember that a few days earlier, and for reasons which she clearly explained very honestly and without seeking to deceive anyone, Mrs Violeta de Chamorro resigned. Her resignation had nothing to do with Robelo's resignation. [applause] The conflict at the newspaper LA PRENSA also erupted then. Both here and abroad certain interests opposed to the revolution were trying to link this conflict to the Sandinist front and the government, as if the Sandinist front had ordered the seizure of LA PRENSA and kept it from circulating.

In those days, certain minority groups were also stirring up the state council issue, protesting because the Sandinist Front was going to have a majority within the State Council. [shouts of "people's power"]

Then, Robelo, a man who because of his personal experience has developed the ability to make business calculations, [laughter] thought that was the time to resign because that would make the Sandinist Front and the National Reconstruction Government totter. [shouts of "no!"]

So what happened then? What happened was that some people--who a few weeks earlier had met at the Polideportivo Espana to say that the literacy campaign, among other things, constituted a big communist conspiracy--felt happy and began dusting their tuxedos to get into the social clubs that the people have seized forever. [applause]

And the Somozists who are in Miami, the toads [sapos]--who along with the Cuban worms are now known as the guarasapos [water worm; a play on words] [laughter, shouts, applause]--happily began getting their suitcases ready because they thought everything here was crumbling down and it was time to come back. [shouts of "no!"]

Today we read in a paper, or rather we heard in a radio newscast, that in Guatemala, Urcuyo [Francisco Urcuyo, who served briefly as president after Anastasio Somoza's departure] had even brought out his presidential sash thinking that it was time to come back. [shouts of "no!"]

But those calculations, which some people are in the habit of making, lacked a very important element, an essential element: the Nicaraguan people: [shouts, applause]

Those people are so blind that if they are told, or because of the television cameras filming this event they hear that a huge number of representatives of the people of Managua were here today, they would not believe it. They would not believe it because they cannot in any way conceive of the idea that the people may have anything to do with this. They think that in Nicaragua people must first be instructed politically before they can become aware of things. [shouts, applause]

It is for these reasons that those who, inside their caves, plot lies and rumors against the revolution, who meet in their mansions and luxurious neighborhoods to see what they can plot against the revolution and what lie they can spread, began beating on their chests, rending their clothing and protesting when they heard that the Sandinist Front was going to have a majority within the State Council.

The government of national reconstruction continues moving ahead, fulfilling the program imposed, or rather the program that the people imposed on 19 July 1979. Those who thought that through sleight of hand or forceful maneuvers they would cause splits in the revolution, endanger the revolution, make people abroad no longer believe in this revolution and would make them withdraw the economic support we have been receiving for the reconstruction, will be buried by history. This will happen tomorrow, or at the latest the day after, and only the people will remain alive! [applause]

Hail the Sandinist National Liberation Front! [shouts of "hail!"] Hail the unity of the Nicaraguan people! [shouts of "hail!"] Hail the council of state! [shouts of "hail!"] Free fatherland! [shouts of "or death!"] [applause]

RAMIREZ DISCUSSES ROBELO, CHAMORRO REPLACEMENTS

PA261938 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Speaking to a group of European and U.S. newsmen who are visiting our country at the invitation of the Inter-American Development Bank [IDB], Dr Sergio Ramirez, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, yesterday said the vacancies left by Violeta de Chamorro and Alfonso Robelo, who resigned their posts in the government junta, will be filled by new members who, it is expected, will represent the social sectors of the resigning officials.

The IDB invited these newsmen, who represent the media of France, Great Britain, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark and the United States, to take note of the programs this institution is developing in Nicaragua.

The resignation of Alfonso Robelo does not affect the political program of alliance with the business sectors of the nation, which is what determines the mixed economic system our Sandinist popular revolution has implemented, said Dr Sergio Ramirez, in reply to the questions of the visiting newsmen.

BORGE INTERVIEWED ON FSLN ROLE ON STATE COUNCIL

PA251526 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Apr 80 p 7

[Excerpt] Managua (ANN)--In an interview with the New Nicaragua News Agency [ANN], Nicaragua's interior minister discussed the armed forces' role in the State Council and Nicaragua's noninvolvement in El Salvador. He also voiced concern over U.S. military maneuvers in the Caribbean.

Here is what Comdr Tomas Borge, member of the Sandinist Front National Directorate, said:

[Question] Commander Borge, in a statement to ANN, Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the government junta, said that the Sandinist peoples army should be represented in the State Council. What do you think of that?

[Answer] I think the armed forces should be represented in the State Council since they are the backbone of the forces which toppled the Somoza tyranny. They are a fundamental force. It would be illogical, inconsistent and contrary to objective reality to exclude the people's armed forces from the state council. All forces should be represented in it according to the correlation of forces existing in Nicaragua. The Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) is a very large organization from the standpoint of mass support and its real strength. However, the FSLN is not overly represented in the State Council. This seems right to us because it is the only way for the council to include representatives of various political forces and discuss national problems. Furthermore, the council should serve two purposes: It should be a way to air the views of the masses so they can in some way be involved in state decisionmaking, and so the voice of the Nicaraguan people can be heard. Workers, peasants, students, priests, private interests and other forces will be represented there. The mass of the people, the Sandinist Defense Committees, will be represented in it. Naturally, our revolutionary armed forces should also be represented in it and they will be.

GRANMA REBUTS U.S. CHARGES OF UNILATERAL ACTION

FL251145 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The daily GRANMA, official organ of our party, today publishes a report of the French News Agency, AFP, which states: The illegal flow of Cuban refugees to the United States is the result of a unilateral action of the Cuban Government aimed at diverting attention from its internal problems, according to a statement of the State Department in Washington. Tom Reston, one of the State Department spokesmen, on the other hand left open the possibility of organizing an airlift to put end to the crisis of thousands of Cubans who take to the sea in makeshift vessels to reach the U.S. coasts.

The AFP report which GRANMA publishes under the title: 'Hysterical Yankee Statements and Maneuvers,' goes on to say: The spokesman emphasized, however, that such an eventuality is subject to prior consultations by the U.S. Government with other countries interested in the problem, including Cuba, and with various international organizations. It is preferable, Reston added, that the Cuban Government allow the international community to tackle this problem in a rational and organized manner.

After recalling that GRANMA yesterday rejected statements made by this same Yankee spokesman who accused the Cuban Government of having violated an alleged agreement with Peru and Costa Rica on the departure of refugees in the Peruvian Embassy, AFP adds: Asked about this denial, Reston replied that based on what has been stated publicly and privately by Cuban authorities, we understand that they have asserted their willingness to cooperate in the organization of a rational evacuation of the refugees.

The Yankee State Department spokesman then asserted: This problem has its origins in Cuba. It is a Cuban problem resulting from the internal problems that exist in that country.

The AFP report adds that well-informed sources have stressed that the decision of the Cuban Government to authorize departures from the country through the illegal sealift mounted between Cuba and the Florida coasts has unleashed a boat people [rendered in English] crisis which places the U.S. administration in an embarrassing position. The government of President Carter in fact is facing the dilemma of the new invasion of Cuban exiles whose population in the United States already amounts to almost 1 million persons, or applying the provisions of the law which prohibits illegal entries, stresses AFP.

The French agency indicates that Tom Reston emphasized that the United States is facing this problem while, at the same time, keeping in mind the human drama it poses and the need to respect the laws in force. We have the right to determine who can enter this country, he said.

The U.S. spokesman announced that instructions had been sent to Florida Coast Guard authorities to warn by radio the owners and captains of boats who are transporting refugees about the legal consequences of their action. He said that each boat owner will be fined $1,000 for each refugee he transports and his boat will be confiscated until the fine is paid.

After noting that it is known that in many cases the Cubans who leave their country by this means pay up to $5,000 to the boat owners or captains for each passenger, the U.S. is facing a situation whose magnitude changes all the time and whose exact scope is not known. The spokesman said that some 700 Cuban already have entered the United States and that so far no decision has been made on what to do about them.

Another spokesman, Jody Powell in the White House, also declared that it is a situation which changes quickly and that not only the fate of 10,000 Cubans who took refuge in the Peruvian Embassy is in play, but that of tens of thousands ready to take to the sea to go to the United States.

AFP adds in its report that in 1965 the United States mounted an airlift which transported about 250,000 Cubans and that the State Department has left open the possibility of organizing a similar airlift to put an end to the illegal flow of Cuban refugees. GRANMA then publishes a note in which it states that it is another shameless lie of the United States to say that the Mariel-Florida sealift is a unilateral action on the part of Cuba. This [the sealift] was nothing more than an intelligent response of Cuban residents in the United States to the hypocritical policy of that country, it asserts.

Why do they admit, asks GRANMA, those who enter by force, hijacking vessels with hostages and not the ones who want to enter peacefully? And GRANMA adds: Actually, there is an internal problem in Cuba and it is how to prevent the people from killing the antisocial elements. Cuba simply has limited itself to withdrawing the guard from the Florida peninsula. The airlift about which they now speak as an alleged solution is somewhat too late to resolve the problem. The disorder about which they speak is the exclusive fault of the U.S. Government. Everything here is done in an orderly manner, GRANMA concludes.

Another report on the subject indicates that 575 antisocial elements yesterday left for the United States. And at the close of the GRANMA edition, there were 349 vessels from the United States at the Mariel port.

A small plane also arrived yesterday at the Rancho Boyeros Airport to pick up lumpen and relatives. They were told that they could do it through the Varadero Airport by giving prior notice and in an orderly manner.

Meanwhile, our people throughout the country continue to express their repudiation of the antisocial elements who have taken refuge in the Peruvian Embassy asking to leave the country and of the threatening maneuvers announced by the United States to take place around Cuba. With absolute conviction and firmness, the working people and their combatants reaffirm: More vigilant than ever and ready for whatever comes.

SMALL PLANE ARRIVES TO PICK UP REFUGEES, RELATIVES

PA251928 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] A small plane arrived at the Jose Marti International Airport in Havana to pick up some refugees and their relatives. The Cuban authorities advised them that they can leave the country in an orderly manner after receiving notice from the Varadero Airport in Matanzas, some 125 km east of Havana.

Meanwhile, hundreds of vessels chartered by the Cuban community abroad are waiting at Mariel airport and the surrounding area to take to the United States any person who wants to emigrate.

Over 700 Leave

FL261321 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] A report from the port of Mariel announces that yesterday 722 antisocial persons left the port for the United States and that 958 vessels which came from the United States are still there. Mariel, the report adds, is a forest of masts. Next to this, fishing swordfish is child's play.

Thirty-two aircraft have requested permission to pick up antisocial persons and relatives, the note published in today's GRANMA adds. They have been told to wait until the requests made by the vessels at Mariel have been met. This has placed a great workload on the immigration offices.

The Camarioca air service will have to remain as a reserve, GRANMA states. There can be no greater disrespect for the U.S. Government's orders and threats than this action by Cubans residing in the United States.

The problem of the Cuban authorities now is to service and accommodate the crews of the fleet during their stay here. A hotel in Mariel, the Salado Beach, and other facilities are at the service of the crewmembers who wish to lodge themselves comfortably without access to the city while they wait for the paperwork. Our tourist enterprises, the note states, are pleased with the trade going on with the vessels. The blockade does not exist there. There is a great demand for Havana Club rum and other Cuban products.

The GRANMA note adds that everybody agrees that the Bacardi being sold in the United States is no good. These events demonstrate once more the great confidence that everybody has in the guarantees and seriousness of the Cuban revolution. Now, the note adds, we will have to be given some credit in the permits for Cubans wanting to enter the United States. Let them receive those who travel peacefully and with Cuba's authorization and not those who do it by force and violation of our laws.

There can be no more demagogy and dirty propaganda, the daily adds. Imperialism's heroes are here no more. We will no longer patrol the Florida coast. We honorably reaffirm that the revolution and socialism are the work of free men.

It was learned that on 23, 24 and 25 April 390 antisocial persons left the Peruvian Embassy and went to their homes. Some 800 are left in the embassy. The balloon has burst, GRANMA states. Passport and permanent safe-conducts will be granted not only to the antisocial persons lodged in the Peruvian Embassy but to any other antisocial persons who request it. They are all dissidents. They all have the same rights. Any type of discrimination would be unjust and unconstitutional.

Over 1,000 Boats Anchored

PA271749 Havana International Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] The newspaper GRANMA published in its section "Noticias de Mariel" the report that 1,349 boats were at anchor yesterday at this western Cuban port to pick up those persons wishing to emigrate to the United States.

CASTRO SENDS SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO KHOMEYNI

FL251210 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and government, has sent a message to Ayatollah Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran.

On behalf of the people and revolutionary Government of Cuba, says the message, I wish to convey to you our fraternal solidarity at this time when new and grave threats of armed aggression are being made by the Yankee imperialists against the Iranian revolution. In the face of this threat, it adds, you and your people can count on the sympathy and support of the Cuban revolution which over more than 20 years has suffered the criminal blockade and acts of aggression of the U.S. Government and which currently is threatened by war and invasion maneuvers.

Fidel's message to Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni concludes: I take this opportunity to reiterate to you my highest consideration. [Signed Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Council of State and revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba.

COMMENTARY ASSAILS U.S. MILITARY ACTION IN IRAN

FL260251 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Miguel Rivero commentary]

[Text] Never before has it been more certain that mankind's destiny today is in the hands of an impulsive and adventurous man named James Carter. The unsuccessful military attempt conducted today in the early morning hours to set free the U.S. hostages in Tehran is a clear demonstration of the wantonness of the imperialist policy which could lead the world to a war of unpredictable consequences. The White House policy is based on the electoral seesaw of its resident, President James Carter.

It is not a coincidence that this brash military operation has taken place just 3 days after Carter's defeat in the state of Pennsylvania. I would like to refer to an editorial by a very influential daily of that U.S. state, the PENNSYLVANIA INQUIRER, which was published under the title "Mr Carter is imprudently playing with power." On 19 April the daily noted: Throughout history there have been many reasons for waging war but, among those circumstances, political ambitions or the future of one man have never been included. This was a sensible warning in connection with something that could be clearly discerned from a statement Carter himself made on 17 April when he threatened to use military force against the Iranian people.

Is it just that mankind's destiny is at the will of a mentally unbalanced individual who acts recklessly and without consultations? In this connection, it would be proper to quote a portion of the speech made by PCC Second Secretary Raul Castro on 29 March. No one in the revolutionary field, Raul said, expects that imperialism will abandon the defense of its positions. No one expects that the U.S. leaders will cease to be what they are. What we do have the right to demand, the Cuban leader added, is a greater sense of responsibility, of realism, and we base ourselves on statements made last year by high-ranking officials in Washington. I quote Raul: The United States cannot dictate the course of events because the era when it imposed its will on the world, militarily or through economic pressure, is long gone. That ends the statement made by Raul.

Evidently, this military action in Iran demonstrates that realism and responsibility are attributes which have disappeared from the White House. If Carter was attempting to gain popularity by rescuing the hostages, what he has won can be summed up in a Spanish saying which clearly describes cases such as this: The gun backfired. With this reckless action, the U.S. President has demonstrated that he places his personal aspirations above mankind's destiny. This military operation is a demonstration of the accuracy of Raul Castro's statement when he pointed out that those who are trying to stop the forces of social progress, independence, national liberation, social justice and peace by turning away from cooperation to confrontation have gained control in the present U.S. administration.

Another aspect in this matter is that this military operation launched by Carter serves to demonstrate to the world and, especially, to the Iranian people who is their real enemy, who is threatening world peace and from where come the adventurous actions which could lead mankind to a holocaust. Those who have used the scarecrow of the Soviet threat should ponder this. It is the old story of hiding the principal enemy by diverting public attention toward objectives which only benefit the imperialists.

This operation, which President Carter cynically called humanitarian, could have had incalculable consequences and long-term results. Besides, would the students guarding the hostages have surrendered peacefully to the Marines and CIA agents sent by Carter? Is it not more realistic to expect that these students would have been humanitarily massacred by the commandos sent by the imperialists? What would have been the reaction of the Iranian people and their friends as a result of this shameful military intervention? What would have been the reaction of the Arab nations supporting the Iranian revolution?

All these questions are directed at the U.S. imperialists who play war and armed interventions as if we still were living in the era when they tried to dictate to everybody. But there is another aspect which is very interesting. Due to this unsuccessful military operation, the U.S. President now finds himself in a blind alley. This overwhelms him with frustration and desperation. That is why now, as never before, it is necessary that all progressive men mobilize to check the new and eventual military actions of the U.S. administration in the Persian Gulf or anywhere else.

Last 8 March Cuban President Fidel Castro issued the following warning: Recently, Fidel noted, Carter's principal adviser made a public statement to the effect that if there was any problem anywhere in the world, they would assume the right of choosing the area most convenient for their response. He said it in such a way that all Washington observers inferred that he was referring to Cuba and certainly no one in the U.S. Government denied it. It was a clear threat against our country. In other words, if there were a conflict in the Persian Gulf, they could respond with an attack on us.

In this context, perhaps it is not a mere guess to assert that the timing of the announced U.S. maneuvers in the Caribbean, Solid Shield 80, is not pure coincidence but is closely tied to the entire military deployment in the Persian Gulf and the adventurous U.S. military escalation throughout the world.

As denounced by some members of the press, the military operation against the U.S. Embassy in Tehran did not have as its only objective the rescue of the hostages. It was also aimed at overthrowing the revolutionary government headed by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni. The Cuban people and their leaders, without losing any sleep, watch all these adventurous steps being taken by the U.S. imperialists.

Precisely a few hours before it was announced that the military attempt against Iran had failed, Cuban President Fidel Castro said in a message to Khomeyni that he could count on the support and sympathy of the Cuban revolution which, over a period of more than 20 years, has endured a criminal blockade and the aggressions of the U.S. Government and which currently is being threatened by war and invasion maneuvers.

Cuba is calm, firm and alert. It could not be any other way 90 miles away from U.S. imperialism, which has become a cruel, blind, adventurous and decadent enemy. The Cubans today express their solidarity with the Iranian people in the certainty that the principal lesson derived from this episode is that it was a desperate move by those who have been unable and will never be able to stop the forces of social progress from emerging in the Persian Gulf, Grenada, Nicaragua or Ethiopia. One day Carter will realize that the days when imperialism could impose its will on the peoples are gone forever.

BRIEFS

ALEJO CARPENTIER DIES--World famous Cuban writer Alejo Carpentier died Thursday night at his residence in Paris. He was 75. At the time of his death, Carpentier was cultural attache to the Cuban Embassy in France and a deputy to the Cuban National People's Power Assembly. [Excerpt] [Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 25 Apr 80 FL]

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 084

29 April 1980

ARGENTINA

CLARIN Writer Labels Rescue Try 'Improper Act' [26 Apr] B 1
Briefs: Malvinas Negotiations B 2

BOLIVIA

Armed Forces Will Intervene To 'Save' Nation C 1
Criticism of Document C 2
Further Reaction C 3
Second Communique C 4
Integration Minister Appointed Acting Labor Minister C 4
Electoral Court Official Calls for Amendment of Laws C 4

BRAZIL

Minister Says Union Leaders Will Not Be Reinstated D 1
Congressmen Protest Police Violence D 1
Foreign Minister Lauds Resolution of Bogota Crisis D 1
O GLOBO Says U.S. Had Right, Duty To Try Rescue [26 Apr] D 2
JORNAL Says Raid Justified [26 Apr] D 3
FRG Expert Calls Nuclear Program 'Unrealistic' D 4
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 24 Apr]
Foreign Minister To Visit FRG, Africa, Chile D 4
SELA Secretary Arrives for 3-Day Official Visit D 4
Drought Ruins Crops in Paraiba, Ceara States D 4

CHILE

Commentator Sees Failed Raid as Political Blow to Carter E 1
Radio Assesses Factors Behind Vance Resignation E 1
Bomb Explosion Kills Carabinero at National Shrine E 2
Ministry Issues Communique E 2
Police Report Arrests E 2

COLOMBIA

Dialogue Promised if M-19 Returns to Normal Channels F 1
M-19 High Command To Meet in Panama 1 May F 1
New Charges of Torture Filed Before OAS Group F 2
Briefs: Banana Exports to Bulgaria F 2

ECUADOR

CFP Convention Reelects Bucaram, Condemns Roldos G 1
CTE Asks Roldos To Deny Entry to Cuban Refugees [Havana International] G 1
Briefs: Coffee Plague G 1

PERU

Foreign Minister Interviewed on Refugees, EEC J 1
Hydroelectric Agreement With USSR Detailed J 2

PANAMA

Labor Unions Announce Protest Demonstration on 1 May N 1
FRAMPO To Abstain From Provincial Elections N 1
Almanac Sales Halted for Canal Zone Description Errors N 2
People's Party Leader Praises Electoral Law Draft N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Government Communique Urges Restraint in Iran Crisis P 1
Cyrus Vance Called 'Advocate of World Peace' P 1

EL SALVADOR

Ten Die in Two Clashes; Teachers Announce 3-Day Strike P 2
Violence Occurs in San Salvador; More on Strike P 2
Power Outage Affects Country's Activities [EL MUNDO 25 Apr] P 2
FPL Seizes Radio Station To Read Communique P 3
Morales Ehrlich Views Political Situation P 4
[Paris LE MONDE 19 Apr]
Morales Announces Complementary Agrarian Reform Law P 6
Former Officials To Be Tried for Misuse of Public Funds P 7

GUATEMALA

Congress President Criticizes Visits by U.S. Officials P 8
Foundation Issues Ad on James Cheek, Foreign Officials P 8
[EL IMPARCIAL 22 Apr]
Christian Democratic Leader Views Prospects of Civil War P 9
[Madrid YA 18 Apr]
Businessman Machinegunned; Other Violence Reported P 10
Attacks on Buses P 10
Christian Democracy Protests Increasing Violence P 10

NICARAGUA

State of Emergency Lifted; New Junta Members Discussed P 10
More on New Appointments P 11
Xavier Chamorro Explains Policy of NUEVO DIARIO P 12
COSEP Meets With FSLN To Analyze Country's 'Crisis' P 12
Groups Define Position Regarding State Council P 13
Borge Warns Against Armed Counterrevolutionary Action P 14
Ambassador to the U.S. Denies Resignation P 15
Daniel Ortega Comments on U.S. Rescue Attempt P 15
[Havana International]
Algerian-Sandinist Communique Condemns Rescue Attempt P 16
[cross-reference]
Joint Communique With Angola Denounces U.S. Maneuvers P 16
[Havana Voice of Cuba]

Daniel Ortega Heads Delegation Visiting USSR P 16
IRENA Detects Timber, Cattle Smuggling to Honduras P 16

CUBA

Vance Resignation 'Hard Blow' to Carter's Reelection Bid Q 1
Further Analysis Q 1
GRANMA Rebuts Mondale Statement on Freeing Prisoners Q 2
U.S. Accused of Hypocrisy in Refugee Problem Q 2
GRANMA Responds to AFP Dispatch on Refugees in U.S. Q 3
FELAP Condemns U.S. Military Maneuvers Q 4
Communique Issued Following Algerian Delegation's Visit Q 5
[Algiers EL MOUDJAHID 22 Apr]
Malmierca Receives UN Namibian Affairs Delegation Q 6
MPSP Sends Solidarity Message to Afghan Counterpart Q 6
Rodriguez Receives New Mexican Ambassador Q 6

CARIBBEAN

Functions, Strategy of CARICOM To Be Probed S 1

ANTIGUA

Premier Vere Bird, Labor Party Reelected S 1

BARBADOS

Prime Minister Adams To Meet President Carter S 1

CLARIN WRITER LABELS RESCUE TRY 'IMPROPER ACT'

PY281830 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 26 Apr 80 p 18, 19

[by Enrique Alonso]

[Text] The poet says that a cast of the dice does not eliminate the element of chance. [sentence as published] The play attempted by President Carter on the Iranian board has, consequently, produced frightful reverberations. Perhaps the law of chance will eventually stamp its mark on the Middle East. But meanwhile, the foreign ministries of the West have been aroused by what appeared to have been an extremely improper act.

That Carter launched a commando attack against Tehran to rescue the hostages is not really surprising. The conflict with Iran can be traced to several causes, one of which is that diplomats of countries with which one maintains normal relations cannot be arrested without violating international law.

Another cause is historical, and it involves U.S. intervention in Tehran when Mossadegh was overthrown and Shah Reza Pahlavi was replaced on the throne, as well as the controversial relations between the two countries during the period in which Iran was considered the key country in Asia Minor.

To be completely frank, Carter could have launched his Entebbe-style operation only if conditions had been such that it could have achieved results with a low cost in casualties.

What does not make sense is having mixed a risky line of action with another one supposedly intended to avoid greater material damage by pressuring European allies to apply sanctions against the regime of Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Carter's decision only shows that he made it alone without consulting the U.S. allies and that he failed to provide information necessary to insure support under varying conditions. This is why there was consternation in European capitals yesterday, a consternation already spreading to Tokyo and Beijing.

As though all that were not enough, the expeditionary force not only failed to accomplish its objective, it badly bungled its mission--and failures do have a high political cost.

It is very difficult to really know what happened in the remote Iranian desert. Washington referred to "mechanical failures" in the helicopters. It seems that two planes collided, and it was reported that this happened on the ground. Japanese sources reported that one of the planes was shot down but did not say who did the shooting. The mystery is compounded by the fact that the Americans themselves reported on an episode that had gone unnoticed by the Iranians. On top of that there are eight dead and an unrevealed number of injured in the wake of the strike.

Was the action improvised? No, Carter himself reported that the personnel had been in training since November. The key to the success of commando operations is the clock-like precision of movements and rigorously controlled timing.

What happened--and knowing the precise details is not really important--was not necessarily in keeping with military efficiency. Either something happened that changed the course of the operation dramatically or the operation was a really incomprehensible blunder.

To make things worse, this will only serve to worsen even more the situation in the Middle East. Questions about the location of the launching base for this operation are bound to create confrontations among the various groups of Arab nations. The aborted operation--unwillingly and even magically--will add to the prestige of Iran's Shi'ite leaders and give them a new lease on life at a time when they had been beginning to feel the pinch of international isolation, just barely compensated for by Soviet offers of its infrastructure and an outlet for moving Iranian oil.

Paradoxically, however, the greatest risk created by the hapless act is that it might encourage another type of intervention in an area in which the presence of troops and fleets under different flags creates a real and dangerous powder keg.

Should Carter insist on that course of action, proceeding to act by himself without previously consulting his allies and the U.S. Congress, there are somber times ahead of us, and things could get out of hand precisely in the strategic area mentioned above.

The probability that the Iranian conflict does pose a real risk to world peace can be clearly seen. It is not a confrontation between the two superpowers which could then be resolved or blunted merely by bilateral arrangements. The Iranian conflict involves elements of risk which escape the logic of international relations. One of these is the attitude of Iran, which, trying to humiliate the United States, continues to practice a sort of government-supported terrorism; another is the electoral contest in the United States, which might spur the temptation to pull off some spectacular deed in order to sensitize the domestic front and rally public support.

It is impossible to know whether there was such an element involved in this instance, but the backfired operation does affect the prestige of Carter, although it is still early to tell how U.S. public opinion will react.

In a world in which there is such a polarization of forces (only Washington and Moscow command the military might to deter each other), the logical need for coexistence calls for dialogue as a mechanism to iron out differences and avoid a holocaust.

Any initiative straying from this rather strange logic, which turns terror into a means of persuasion on behalf of detente, will only muddy the water and increase the risks in a strategic situation which is in itself confusing. The Iranian affair is a constant invitation to improvisation and disequilibrium.

The unsuccessful operation, with all the strange facts surrounding it, shows that Washington cannot find the formula to meet the challenge--perhaps because it cannot understand that history may depend on the element of chance.

BRIEFS

MALVINAS NEGOTIATIONS--Buenos Aires, 25 Apr (TELAM)--Carlos Cavandoli, foreign relations under secretary, left for Washington last night in order to continue negotiations with the UK on the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Apr 80 PY]

ARMED FORCES WILL INTERVENE TO 'SAVE' NATION

FYB51339 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The armed forces of the nation will intervene when it becomes necessary to save the country. They express their determination to impede extremist domination and declare that they will not remain neutral when the life of the country is at stake. They believe that they would betray the country if they waited with resignation for the coup that is being prepared by antinational organizations. They declare that they are not against the democratic process. To desire for the armed institution to passively await the advance of extremism and the dangerous undermining of the institutional bases would simply amount to condemning the nation to suicide. The armed forces will intervene whenever necessary to save the country from disaster, from extremist domination and submission to foreign ideologies.

These statements appear in a document released yesterday by the armed forces and signed by the defense minister, the commander in chief of the armed forces and the army, air force and naval commanders. The document is about 1,800 words long and is entitled Armed Forces Declaration. It is indirectly aimed at labor and political organizations and asserts that the government will be subject to an undeclared dictatorship under which the subversion of the country is planned. The document is a reply by the armed forces to statements by political parties and labor organizations regarding military participation in matters related to the life of the country. The text of the document reads as follows:

The armed forces are the organization which each state establishes to defend its own security, and the immense importance of that task is a sacred service to the sovereign nation which the armed forces consider to be permanent and everlasting. In this mission the nation's armed forces have fulfilled, are fulfilling and will continue to fulfill, their supreme duty of interpreting the sovereign will of the Bolivian people by facing the great problems of the nation and by establishing themselves as the permanent guardian of all the nation's historic and lasting values.

Thus there must be no intention, as has been done so far, of keeping the armed forces outside all direct participation in the responsibility of guiding and leading the country along a road of order, development and collective prosperity. Other organizations which are formed for purposes other than that of government, but which take government functions upon themselves, while not recognized under any rules of the Constitution, are saying in the name of democracy that the armed forces should limit their actions and activities as if the armed forces were organizations standing wholly outside the reality of the nation.

The intention is to push them into the background under some pretext or another categorically rejected by the public, which is perfectly aware that the armed institution is its only guarantee of security. On the day that guarantee disappears, the peace and order of the nation will disappear forever, all constitutional guarantees and human rights will be voided. On the ruins of the permanent and Christian values of the Bolivian people an economy of famine, suffering and all kinds of torture would be built as the product of a process of total alignment with foreign interests.

The Bolivian Constitution clearly and decisively recognizes the powers of the state. Nevertheless, in the present Bolivian situation there is an intention to impose an arrogant new power which is interfering with total impunity and without any legal foundation in all areas of national activities, arrogating for itself prerogatives which it does not have. The government is thus finding itself subjected to an undeclared dictatorship and is peremptorily notified of deadlines to solve favorably and with total disregard for fairness the conflicts prepared and planned according to a strategy of subversion.

This force establishes itself as the arbiter of the situation, puts forward all kinds of demands and extracts arbitrary decisions through pressure, all this with the boldness that is a foretaste of what will occur if it effectively takes over power. In short, the subversion of the country is being prepared.

We should be well aware that subversion is not a part of any national movement. It is a dispute among Bolivians. It is not a premeditated plan for the benefit of the country. It is interference from abroad to destroy the nation for the benefit of foreign interests and ideologies alien to the Bolivian spirit, although many people in this country are not aware of the seriousness of this fact. The Bolivian people should give deep thought to this phenomenon to be able to preserve their independence.

The planners of subversion are launching insulting challenges against the armed forces and casting doubt on their civic spirit because they are interested in having an armed institution which is isolated and mindless, converted into a tame flock of sheep. Unless the armed forces lift their voice in protest and express a warning, the dams of restraint will break. The first shouts would be given for democracy, but using it to defend evil interests. The armed forces are the only and last dam holding back the accelerating advance of extremism, condemned and rejected by all sensible people of Bolivia. The politicians in particular prefer to play a waiting game in the face of the growing penetration of anti-Bolivian groups. They applaud the shameless [word indistinct] of foreign despotic systems. They remain silent about the establishment of committees for the defense of revolution, used by Castroism, although they know that if a totalitarian system were imposed on an unfortunate Bolivia, the politicians themselves would be the first victims of the people's prisons, whether they have naively promoted their creation or not. They do not take into consideration the fact that the cruelest of servitudes would be the result and we would all be precipitated into hunger, despair and total subjugation to ideologies that are totally strange to our Bolivian spirit.

Defiant voices insist that the nation's armed forces must remain silent, and there are plans to replace them with militias--that is, the intention is to annihilate the people themselves who are an integral part of the armed institution.

Criticism of Document

PY251935 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Summary] The communique in which the armed forces state their decisisn to intervene when it becomes necessary to save the nation has elicited criticism from the various political sectors.

Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, leader of the Socialist Party 1, said today that all leftist parties must study the document and state their views. [Begin Quiroga recording] All in all, the document is designed to give notice to the Bolivian people--in the most distressing manner--that the next military coup will take the form of an intervention to prevent a coup that is impending, for which no proof is given. [end recording] The PS 1 will issue a written communique on the subject.

(Oscar I. Franco), leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, has said that the Bolivian people should reply calmly to the military document. [Begin (Franco) recording] We are deeply concerned because we feel that the document inno way helps the military institution, which is pictured as an instrument designed to disrupt the democratic process. The document undoubtedly reflects the fact that clearly defined political interests are using the military institution for entirely biased, partisan purposes that will in no way benefit the armed forces. [end recording]

Asked about the document, communist leader (Marcos Omid) said: [Begin recording] One may conclude from reading the document that it reflects an attitude that is both inappropriate and not in keeping with the democratic process." [end recording]

Luis Fernando Valle, leader of the National Democratic Action, terms the document a response to the chaos and anarchy prevailing in Bolivia. Christian Democratic leader Benjamin Miguel says mutual respect should be observed by all national institutions.

Falange leader (Humberto Alcides Miranda) says we are going through a time of uneasiness caused by some political positions. [Begin (Miranda) recording] We believe every Bolivian--regardless of his political stand--should weigh his accusations and attacks on basic institutions such as the armed forces. [end recording]

The National Committee for the Defense of Democracy will also give a straightforward reply to the armed forces document.

Senate President Walter Guevara Arze has stated that the military documents released in recent days stem from a theoretical confusion of the role the armed forces should play.

Further Reaction

PY261411 La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] The committee for Defense of Democracy [CONADE] has officially stated its viewpoint regarding the document released by the military headquarters in the past few hours. A press conference was called for this purpose and the leader, Simon Reyes, had the following to say on behalf of CONADE:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] that the armed forces confirm the content and functions of their institution--namely, that they will fulfill the mission of their sacred service to the sovereign nation because that principle is one of the highest aspirations of the Bolivian people and is expressed in Article 209 of the Constitution. We also believe that the armed forces, in their role as defenders of national security, sovereignty and development, share the general patriotic aspirations as long as they pursue objectives linking them to those that are national and popular. Otherwise they would be divorcing themselves from the people and the nation from which they stem. [end recording]

The general rights of all the Bolivian people should be defended by all Bolivians, naturally including the armed forces, but without paternalism or partisan distortions, Simon Reyes added.

[Begin recording] CONADE hails the armed forces' new declaration that they support the democratic process which should promptly and unfailingly lead to a state of right. It also hails their confirmation of their deeply rooted faith in democracy. We hope that those assertions will not be repudiated by actions. It is also necessary, however, to stress the statements in the document that democracy must be defended integrally without any kind of curtailments or distortions and [word indistinct] (?impose) mutual respect among the citizens for the validity of all rights.

CONADE, and in fact the whole people, are convinced that a conscious effort, an active guidance of the people and democratic sacrifice and sincerity will be necessary to defend democracy. Therefore, without having any resource other than determination, we will resist any coup d'etat by means of strikes and a general blocking of the roads--methods which will only be used under that circumstance--that is, when the enemies of democracy try to cut off the process. [end recording]

Reyes concluded by stating that CONADE deplores the fact that there are interests which try to shunt the armed forces aside or silence them because we believe, he said, that they should join the people in the defense of the democratic process and the sovereignty and security of the nation.

Second Communique

PY261319 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] According to constitutional rules, the armed forces and the National Guard are the only institutions legally authorized to carry arms. A communique signed by Defense Minister Walter Nunez Rivero, Armed Forces Comdr Armando Reyes Villa, Army Comdr Luis Garcia Meza, Air Force Comdr Jaime Nino de Guzman and Naval Comdr Ramiro Terraza Rodriguez also maintains: Any contradiction of that constitutional principle is sedition and subject to punishment.

A copy of the communique sent to this radio station by the armed forces also states that Gen David Padilla Arancibia, the former president, and other civilian and military persons have expressed their heartfelt congratulations for the position taken by the armed forces. The communique further says that the document released by the military headquarters expressing the concern of the armed forces over the growing and open plotting against the homeland has brought congratulations to those who signed the document for its content, which is a factor of unity of the armed forces, who will fulfill the supreme duty of furthering the Bolivian people's desire for peace and freedom.

INTEGRATION MINISTER APPOINTED ACTING LABOR MINISTER

PY241836 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Fernando Salazar, the integration secretary, has been appointed acting labor minister. President Lidia Gueiler arrived at this decision this morning during a Cabinet meeting held at her home because of her delicate health condition.

ELECTORAL COURT OFFICIAL CALLS FOR AMENDMENT OF LAWS

PY241552 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Excerpt] According to (Julio Espada Ponce), the La Paz Electoral Court president, it will be almost impossible to hold general elections within 60 days. In an interview with Radio Panamericana, (Julio Espada) noted that this is an issue of great concern for both the La Paz and the national electoral courts.

[Begin (Espada) recording] The La Paz Electoral Court yesterday submitted a note telling the National Electoral Court that if elections are to be held under good conditions, it should request either the executive or legislative branch to institute some temporary amendments to the electoral laws issued last year. [end recording]

Among other things, (Espada) noted that if these amendments are not instituted, serious problems will result for the present democratic process.

MINISTER SAYS UNION LEADERS WILL NOT BE REINSTATED

FY290053 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Labor Minister Murilo Macedo stated today that the former leaders of the ABC metalworkers unions will not be reinstated. He said that they are banned from Brazilian political life, and that although they may work as employees and join unions, they can no longer be union leaders. He made this statement to newsmen at Planalto Palace.

Congressmen Protest Police Violence

FY290306 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 28 Apr 80

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Excerpts] Speaking in the name of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB), Senator Humberto Lucena today protested the violence which, according to the press, was used by agents of the Sao Paulo Department of Political and Social Order against Senators Franco Montoro and Orestes Quercia and Deputy Freitas Nobre during a clash with strikers in the ABC region.

Senator Lucena said that the facts reported by the newspapers, including the use of tear gas against a vehicle occupied by Senator Quercia, are violations of congressional immunity.

Senator Evandro Carreira harshly criticized Sao Paulo Governor Paulo Salim Maluf and held him responsible for the police violence against workers and congressmen.

Deputy Tarcisio Delgado today asked the board of the Chamber of Deputies to see that the incidents that took place in the Sao Paulo ABC region are investigated. He charged that the congressional immunity of PMDB leader Freitas Nobre was violated, since police agents intercepted his car in Sao Bernardo and forced a union leader out of the car, without a legal order and without even identifying themselves.

Deputy Flavio Marcilio, president of the Chamber of Deputies, said that since congressional activity is not restricted to the congressional building, both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies are interested in an investigation into the charges made by some congressmen. Thus, based on Deputy Tarcisio Delgado's proposal, Marcilio said that he will meet the justice minister to investigate the incidents so that the appropriate measures can be taken. He said that he will inform the Senate president of his decision so that the two houses can jointly conduct the investigation.

FOREIGN MINISTER LAUDS RESOLUTION OF BOGOTA CRISIS

FY281906 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1420 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Brasilia, 28 Apr (LATIN)--Brazil has praised Colombia for the humanitarian solution found to free the captive diplomats and expressed its satisfaction at this peaceful outcome.

In a communique, Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro has stated that Brazil received with great satisfaction the news of the release of Ambassador Geraldo Eulalio do Nascimento de Silva and the other hostages who had been held at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota. The Brazilian ambassador to Colombia and other diplomats were held as hostages for 61 days by M-19 guerrillas.

Saraiva Guerreiro stated that from the beginning of this unfortunate incident Brazil had been confident that the Colombian Government would find a way to free the hostages without risking their lives. It is gratifying to see that this confidence was not misplaced, the official communique added.

Minister Saraiva also praised the role palyed by the Red Cross and the Inter-American Human Rights Commission in improving the living condition of the hostages and thanked them for their c eration in solving the problem.

Local diplomat rces indicated that the released Brazilian ambassador is expected to arrive in this capital in the next few hours. Once in Brasilia, he will meet President Joao Figueiredo.

O GLOBO SAYS U.S. HAD RIGHT, DUTY TO TRY RESCUE

FY281856 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The New Sputnik"]

[Text] Undoubtedly the United States had the right and even the duty to make a try. With the diplomatic options exhausted and retaliation at various levels ineffective, the only thing left was the most dangerous of all solutions: an armed rescue of the hostages held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

This decision cannot be criticized from the moral viewpoint. Had it been successful the Iranian Government would have received a much-deserved response to the unacceptable kidnapping, and at the same time, the possibility (or at least this particular possibility), that the Middle East would become a battlefield for the two superpowers would have disappeared.

However, a failure is always unforgivable. On the personal level both Carter and his aides have a right to support and understanding. Can a country which tries to do the right thing make a mistake? Of course it can. Logically speaking it cannot be said that this failure has made Carter any less competent as chief of state than he already was.

However, solidarity with a victim of chance is not free of consequences. Regardless of the technical reasons which caused the abortion of the rescue operation--there is no point in crucifying the mechanic or firing the pilot--the price to be paid will be queted in terms of politics, and the bill will be sent to the White House.

Worldwide public opinion will retain a cruel and perhaps undeserved impression of ineptitude and incompetence. The United States is experiencing a severe humiliation, and this will be added to the other factors which make up the Middle East crisis. To the inevitable psychological consequences and to the utilization of the event for propaganda, we must add the concrete fact that a shot has been irrevocably fired and the already limited possible solutions to the crisis are fewer today than yesterday.

The preelectoral situation in the United States will be affected simultaneously. None of the candidates will be able to afford rejoicing over the failure, but there is no denying the Jimmy Carter has lost some points and that someone else has won them.

What really matters, however, is the international situation, and in view of the disastrous events in Iran the prospects are more pessimistic than they have ever been.

At the same time, we can look upon history to kindle a certain amount of hope. Slightly over 20 years ago the United States was equally humiliated by the launching of the first Sputnik. This defeat gave rise to the rise and dedication which later resulted in the moon becoming a province of the earth.

JORNAL Says Raid Justified

PY282253 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 26 Apr 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Natural Reaction"]

[Text] The analysts will discuss whether conditions were right to attempt the rescue operation in Tehran by the method which the United States adopted or whether the odds were too heavily against it--and whether Jimmy Carter gave in to electoral pressures to launch this risky adventure. But the essential fact is none of these.

The important fact is that an unthinkable crime was committed in Tehran in November of 1979. Just plain terrorism is a crime against nature which is repudiated by people who are not mentally deranged. Terrorism practiced by a state--an unprecedented phenomenon up to that time--cannot be tolerated at all because it makes simple coexistence among nations impossible.

The crime was perpetrated in November, that is, about half a year ago. And through the strange mechanism that takes excitement away from the most astonishing news, the crime gradually became considered a matter of routine. This routine was frequently upset by successive signals that Iran is no longer a country in the true meaning of this word, but just a stage for an unprecedented show of insanity and fanaticism. However, the insanity of Ayatollah Khomeyni himself became a matter of routine, like the role of an old comedian who at the end of his performance would leave everything as normal as before.

Whether out of weariness or whether for lack of options, the world became complacent about that crime--but not U.S. public opinion. The crime implied a human drama as well as an offense to a sovereign nation. The human drama grew in poignancy at the beginning of the Easter season, when melancholy commemorations by and pleas for help from the hostages were shown on videotapes.

Against that background the rescue attempt, which Carter said has been on the drawing board from the beginning, may have been a deplorable failure. Carter himself may have been pushed into that attempt by a growing public impatience, which cannot simply be disregarded in democratic countries.

The undeniable and important fact in all this is that the United States acted out of a legitimate right to react to an offense--and they will continue to have that right in the future, no matter how they exercise it. And one cannot exclude as a dtermining factor in the U.S. action the disappointment at the meager direct support given by its traditional allies--support which only now is becoming noticeable.

Will the failed rescue operation worsen the situation of the hostages? Will it bring the Soviet Union and Iran closer together faster? In dealing with Iran, the time is long past when rational assessments had any validity. The Muslims will just answer with taunts any attempt to pressure them. As for the possibility that the episode should raise tensions in the Persian Gulf, that is just another rational thought which can only be entertained by those who think as we do in this part of the world. The Soviet Union did not hesitate to invade Afghanistan when it thought the time was right. The Soviet Union, therefore, showed that it can look far into the future--and that it can choose the right time to demonstrate nervousness.

We can only deplore the failure of the rescue attempt and wish the United States better luck in its next move.

FRG EXPERT CALLS NUCLEAR PROGRAM 'UNREALISTIC'

PY260340 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Apr 80 p 43

[Excerpts] An expert of the FRG's Julich Research Center, Peter Engelmann, said in Rio de Janeiro yesterday that the transfer of nuclear thechnology to Brazil is difficult, and that the Brazilian nuclear program is unrealistic--as are many other Brazilian programs--in-so far as it is intended initially to install one nuclear plant a year. In reality, he added, the Brazilian nuclear program has already decelerated due to the dearth of financial resources.

In proposing a review of the Brazilian nuclear program, former NUCLEBRAS [Brazilian Nuclear Corporation] Director Joaquim de Carvalho said that the development of nuclear technology should have a well-defined objective and should proceed at a slower pace than that envisaged when it was believed that the country's hydroelectric potential was under 100,000 mw. Now the situation has changed because the country's hydroelectric potential may be as high as 213,000 mw, Carvalho added.

The FRG expert showed concern over the deceleration of the Brazilian nuclear program. In his opinion, a program cannot be accelerated and then decelerated, because the latter move requires the training of new technicians and engineers, and their training is costly.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT FRG, AFRICA, CHILE

PY242353 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Itamaraty officially announced today that Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro will visit the FRG from 28 to 30 May. From there the Brazilian foreign minister will fly to Africa, where he will visit Tanzania, Mozambique, Angola and perhaps Zambia.

Itamaraty also announced today that the foreign minister will visit Chile from 26-28 June to prepare for President Joao Baptista Figueiredo's visit.

SELA SECRETARY ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

PY290030 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Carlos Alzamora, permanent secretary of the Latin American Economic System [SELA], has arrived in Brasilia on a 3-day official visit. He will meet high-ranking Brazilian officials and will discuss problems such as oil supply among Latin American countries, the reorganization of LAFTA [Latin American Free Trade Association], the monetary crisis and balance of payments.

DROUGHT RUINS CROPS IN PARAIBA, CEARA STATES

PY250223 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Apr 80 p 28

[Excerpt] Drought has affected crops in 112 out of 171 municipalities in Paraiba State. According to a report released by government experts, the corn and black bean crops have also been completely lost in Ceara State. Unless it rains in the next few days, this situation might force the government to decree a state of emergency in both states.

COMMENTATOR SEES FAILED RAID AS POLITICAL BLOW TO CARTER

PY251915 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Rafael Kittsteiner commentary]

[Excerpts] The declining prestige of the Carter administration received a blow today which may prove the end to President Carter's ambitions to be reelected in the general elections in November. The disaster of the rescue operation--or the rescue attempt--to save the hostages who have been in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran since 4 November last year is casting a shadow over the Carter administration and even over the prestige of the United States as a nation throughout the world.

The operation itself and the failures or mishaps which led to its being aborted are still confusing, as is the fate of the survivors who are apparently still wandering in the Iranian desert. The thought that immediately comes to mind regarding this tragic episode, whose final implications are still unknown, is that for this kind of operation one should simply call in people who understand how to do it. There are two countries which have proved that they have the material, the organization and, above all, the will and the men to carry out this type of mission.

It should be pointed out that the rescue by force of the U.S. hostages in the Tehran Embassy had been ruled out from the beginning, as early as November. The embassy is located in the center of the city and it is virtually impossible for an airborne force from abroad to land at an airport near Tehran and then open its way to the center of the city to rescue the hostages. Most probably the hostages would be executed and the rescue operation would end in disaster. Despite all this, Carter decided to make the attempt. The plan failed and there will probably be much comment on this in the next few weeks.

Perhaps a lack of consultation and advice led to the tragic result of the U.S. rescue attempt which we have learned about today. Perhaps it was a desperate gesture, but let us not rule out the possibility that it was simply a show of activity to serve as electoral propaganda.

RADIO ASSESSES FACTORS BEHIND VANCE RESIGNATION

PY282119 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpts] President Carter has received the resignation submitted by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance with deep sadness. Deputy Secretary Warren Christopher has become acting secretary of state. White House spokesman Jody Powell has said that the appointment of Vance's successor will take place very soon.

On 11 April Vance was on leave in Florida and his deputy, Warren Christopher, attended the meeting of the National Security Council for him. Christopher also opposed a military operation in Iran, but he yielded when the president's security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, stated that Vance would not have opposed the action.

For several weeks Vance made efforts [words indistinct the allies of the United States, particularly the EEC countries and Japan, to supportthe U.S. position to apply economic sanctions against Iran. He never hid his hostility toward any kind of gunboat diplomacy. The repeated disagreements between the secretary of state and Brzezinski were notorious and publicly known. Vance explained to Carter that he would not change his decision to leave, even if the operation were crowned with success.

According to well-informed sources, he opposed three military options proposed by the White House, and these included--in addition to the commando raid--the mining of Iranian ports and a naval blockade. The president's final decision on the rescue operation was reportedly made 10 days ago.

BOMB EXPLOSION KILLS CARABINERO AT NATIONAL SHRINE

PY281500 Paris AFP in Spanish 1352 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 28 Apr (AFP)--A carabinero was killed by a bomb explosion this morning as he was mounting guard at the eternal flame on Santa Lucia Hill which is located in downtown Santiago.

The bomb detonated at 0905 local time (1305 GMT), and the explosion was heard over a large part of the city, particularly at the FRANCE-PRESSE news agency, which has its offices only 100 meters from the scene of the explosion. Helicopters and police are now patrolling the city to find the perpetrators of the attack, who have fled to the mountains, according to police sources.

Ministry Issues Communique

PY290256 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] In view of the brutal attack perpetrated by extremists this morning in which a police officer was murdered, the Interior Ministry has released the following communique:

Policeman Heriberto Hernan Novoa Escobar died carrying out his mission of guarding the "Flame of Freedom", lit by the Chilean people as a symbol of the commitment of the entire nation to the heroic, liberating events of 11 September 1973.

The communique states that international Marxism has not forgiven and will never forgive our country for their defeat in 1973, which was an example and source of hope for the world, in the sense that it demonstrated the possibility of shaking off the chains of totalitarian Marxism. This is why the enemies of Chile have decided to carry out--with foreign financing--a terrorist operation against our country, taking advantage of the forthcoming May Day celebration to create a false environment of hatred and confrontation among Chileans.

The communique also states: In view of this event, the government--aware of its duty to maintain harmony and peaceful coexistence among Chileans--will use all available means to prevent fanatic and extremist groups, blinded by hate, from disturbing the public order and social peace which Chileans have developed with so much effort.

In conclusion, the Interior Ministry communique--released by the social communications division in the Diego Portales building--states that the government calls on the people to be alert and to report any maneuver by extremist elements, who will be punished with the full force of the law.

Police Report Arrests

PY282344 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Police report by (Pedro Antonio Rojas]

[Excerpts] The cold-blooded murder of Carabinero Heriberto Hernan Novoa Escobar seems to be part of a plan set in motion with a view to the forthcoming 1 May ceremonies. This shocking crime, which was perpetrated this morning minutes after 0900 at Caupolican Plaza, located on Santa Lucia Hill at the site of the eternal flame, undoubtedly was perpetrated by extremists.

The first reports stated that a group of about 15 persons carrying sketch books sat down around the monument to do some drawing. Carabinero Novoa went near the group, but seeing that they did not pose an imminent threat, he turned his back to continue his guard duty in that sector. Precisely at the time he turned his back, one of the individuals in the group shot the Carabinero, mortally wounding him in the head. Unofficial reports state that the extremists used 38-caliber revolvers and 9-mm submachineguns that are very similar to those used by police in their regular patrols. Almost simultaneously, other members of the group placed explosives at the site of the eternal flame and immediately fled the scene. The explosion did not cause considerable damage, but the criminals were unable to examine the results of their attack because they fled in a taxi they had nearby. The taxi has the following license number: JHU-48, La Cisterna District.

It is not clear how many extremists were involved in the operation. The group that got into the taxi, however, went down San Francisco Street and was apparently intercepted by fourth Police Precinct personnel approximately at the corner of San Francisco and Eyzaguirre Streets. A clash immediately ensued, to the confusion of the police, who were not aware of what was happening. One of them said that he was arresting a drunk, when he saw at least four persons running toward him and shooting. This clash forced the extremists to run in different directions. Some of them were involved in another clash, with a policeman who was controlling traffic a block away from the first clash.

Reports received a few minutes ago at the metropolitan area police prefecture state that one of the subversives is reportedly wounded. This report seems to be confirmed by another report that was supplied by the manager of the Chilean Olympic Committee gymnasium, which is located on Tarapaca and San Francisco streets. According to him, a few subversives got into the gymnasium by stating that they were called by an unidentified teacher to make some repairs. One of these alleged teachers requested permission to go to the restroom, where he provided some first aid to the subversives. This incident attracted the attention of the gymnasium manager, who called the police, but the subversives had already left the gymnasium when they arrived.

The taxi driver, who as in other, similar incidents had been locked in his car's trunk, has been identified as (Domingo Narciso Tubino Inojosa). He says that early this morning he picked up two very well-dressed fellows, who asked him to take them to Bernardo o'Higgins Avenue, near Central Station. A few yards after he picked them up, the taxi driver was threatened with a gun. He was tied and gagged and later locked in the car's trunk. The subversives had already taken his identification papers and the car keys.

Right now, there are about 20 persons under arrest. Two of them were reportedly arrested about 15 minutes ago at the corner of (Maraton) and (Thomas Mann) streets, behind the national stadium. It is still not known, however, whether they were directly involved in the subversive incident. They are apparently being held by police as suspects or as possible witnesses to this incident.

Last-minute reports supplied to us state that motorcycle police chased three persons in a taxi from the Poni Company and detained them in the (Rebeca Mate) neighborhood of Nunoa District. According to this report, the three persons abandoned the taxi on (Guillermo Mans) Avenue and tried to escape when they realized they were being chased by the police. The persons fled down a dark street, but the police followed them and were able to arrest them at 1674 Los Albaniles Street in Nunoa District. They are two men and one woman, whose physical descriptions fit the assassins of the carabinero.

DIALOGUE PROMISED IF M-19 RETURNS TO NORMAL CHANNELS

PA281759 Paris AFP in Spanish 1535 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 28 Apr (AFP)--The Colombian Government has announced that it would be willing to accept the dialogue proposed by the 19 April Movement (M-19) as long as the group acts within the institutional system.

Government (Interior) Minister German Zea Hernandez told the CARACOL network today that even if the M-19 is in the opposition, is critical and wants change, the government might listen to it "through constitutional channels."

Top M-19 leader Jaime Bateman Cayon wrote President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala a letter 12 days ago suggesting a meeting in Panama with a group of prominent Colombians to find solutions to social problems [word indistinct]. The Turbay Ayala administration turned down the idea even though it contained a promise to put down weapons and stop fighting because, as Zea Hernandez put it, one cannot talk to subversives. However, Zea Hernandez himself has said the dialogue with the M-19 is possible if the guerrilla group "returns to normal channels and comes under our institutional system."

The minister's statement was made after Rosemberg Pabon Pabon, Commander Uno of the commando unit which occupied the Dominican Republic Embassy for 61 days here, restated in Havana Bateman Cayon's proposal to the government. Pabon Pabon has been in Cuba since yesterday when he went along with 14 other guerrillas and 12 diplomatic hostages who were released in Cuba and then returned to Colombia or to their own native countries.

Zea Hernandez (?thinks) the diplomats were released "due to the patience, levelheadedness and persuasion of President Turbay Ayala" who handled the crisis through an honest, open dialogue. "The government has not opposed a dialogue to find solutions to national problems," he said, leaving open the possibility of starting talks with the M-19 and maybe other guerrilla groups operating in Colombia. However, he said "we (the government) cannot begin to talk with outlaws" and stated that a dialogue might follow "if they return to normal ways and legality."

He said even though the M-19 might really be opposed to the government, might be critical and want changes--might want things to improve one way or the other--the government would accept a dialogue with it "through constitutional channels."

"If it is done legally, it will be welcome," Zea Hernandez noted, adding that if the M-19 accepts this formula "the government would have no qualms about holding the dialogue and achieving peace in the country." However, he stated that subversives will be treated very differently from the opposition because the activities of the former are always contrary to the Colombian penal code. He added that if the guerrillas continue to attack peasants and the military forces, "we will have to suppress them by force."

M-19 HIGH COMMAND TO MEET IN PANAMA 1 MAY

PA281912 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota--The higher command of the M-19 will meet in Panama on 1 May to discuss the armed struggle strategy to be followed to try to seize power following the terrorist attack on the Dominican Embassy where for 60 days the longest collective kidnapping of diplomats in the Western Hemisphere occurred.

NEW CHARGES OF TORTURE FILED BEFORE OAS GROUP

PA262135 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0128 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 25 Apr (EFE)--New charges of tortures of political prisoners were filed today before the OAS Human Rights Commission visiting Colombia to investigate alleged violations of human rights.

The charges were filed by the defense counsels of the guerrillas presently being tried by military courts in addition to the others the commission already received in Bogota, Bucaramanga, Medellin and Cali.

Sources close to the commission revealed that so far it has received 350 claims. It was also learned that two of the seven OAS members will remain in Colombia to "observe" the military trials against the guerrillas. Apparently this decision was adopted in the negotiations between the government and the 19 April Movement in the efforts to find a solution to the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota.

The use of torture has been admitted by Col Faruk Yanine Diaz, prosecutor of one of the courts-martial against the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), who told the commission that some guerrillas had suffered tortures without those responsible receiving punishment from the military commands.

For several months, since the government imposed the curfew, spokesmen of the Catholic Church and other social movements warned about violations of human rights, but the executive branch and the armed forces did not believe such charges. This Friday, a person who claimed to have been tortured recounted how the military posts proceed and noted that they take the prisoners to a gas chamber where the prisoner is rendered semiconscious.

Other persons told the OAS commission that intelligence service officers forced them to "sit naked on an anthill." They added that the tortures consist also of blows on the testicles, electric shocks on the head and immersion in cold water tanks in the middle of the night.

The bishop of Cartagena de Indias, Ruben Izasz, 2 days ago said he has witnessed human rights violations in Colombia. The bishop referred specifically to military procedures against some Catholic priests, whose only mission is that of humility toward mankind.

BRIEFS

BANANA EXPORTS TO BULGARIA--Bogota--The Uraba Banana Workers Union signed an agreement with Bulgaria to export bananas to that country for the next 5 years, according to union president Rodrigo Jimenez. He added that the first shipment of 3,000 tons of the fruit is scheduled to leave in December of this year. [Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Apr 80 PA]

CFP CONVENTION REELECTS BUCARAM, CONDEMNS ROLDOS

PA281849 Quito Voz de las Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The national convention of the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP] which met in Guayaquil has reelected Assad Bucaram as the top party director and reiterated that the government of President Jaime Roldos Aguilera is politically independent of the CFP. The CFP convention announced its definite break with the Popular Democratic Coalition, an organization with which the CFP will have no administrative or political ties. It also declared the democratic left and the friends of the government who persecute the CFP members to be enemies of the party.

The meeting was attended by several CFP legislators and delegations from the country's various provinces, which announced that they will work very hard to obtain victory in the plebiscite.

Bucaram read his report on the intense activity that the party carried out in order to have Roldos elected, as well as to obtain several prefectures, mayoralties, deputy's seats, council positions and the presidency of the National Chamber. He said that the party has been able to get the approval of several bills such as the wage increase for teachers, a reduction in the price of medicines, an increase in the minimum wage and the sale of lands in Mapacingue and Prosferina at 10 sucres per square meter. This report and the CFP economic report were unanimously approved.

Bucaram harshly criticized President Roldos, describing him as a traitor and noting that he is just another CFP member in the party ranks as he was dismissed from his post as chief of political action. He said that Roldos is a mere party member because he was released from party discipline and militancy. The CFP leader said that the party's stand regarding the latest political incidents was conciliatory. We have sought the dialogue so that we will not be called intransigent, he said. He maintained that if Roldos rejects the constitutional formulas proposed by the board of notables to put an end to the feud over power and a plebiscite is held, we would win it by a 10 to 1 margin, thus ending Roldos' dictatorial intentions.

CTE ASKS ROLDOS TO DENY ENTRY TO CUBAN REFUGEES

PA251818 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Quito--The Confederation of Ecuadorean Workers, the largest in the country, has asked president Jaime Roldos Aguilera to revise his decision to allow the entry into Ecuador of 200 of the alleged Cuban refugees from the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

Describing the Cubans as a group of renegades, the workers' organization claims that to admit such elements into Ecuador constitutes support for the policy of U.S. President James Carter.

BRIEFS

COFFEE PLAGUE--Quito, 19 Apr (EFE)--Thirty thousand hectares of coffee, which is Ecuador's main agricultural export, are presently affected by a plague known as the "stalk borer." Bolivar Luernerapera, Ecuador's under secretary of agriculture, today acknowledged the existence of the plague and stated that a campaign will begin immediately to exterminate it. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0244 GMT 20 Apr 80 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON REFUGEES, EEC

PA290037 Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1453 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Lima, 28 Apr (PL)--We hereby transmit the complete text of Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia's statements at the Jorge Chavez International Airport prior to his departure for Spain to meet with the Andean Pact and Spanish foreign ministers:

[Question] Mr Minister, what can you tell us about the refugee situation at our embassy in Havana?

[Answer] According to reports, there were 900 persons yesterday [26 April] at our embassy, but even though they may continue leaving during the day, they still present a serious problem.

I hope that the embassy will be operational again soon, but we will not be able to continue using this building. The arrival of Cuban refugees to Peru has been halted, but it may continue at any moment. You know that we have been using an airlift to Costa Rica. The Cuban Government has said that these persons must come to Peru directly. We had a difference of opinion with the Cuban Government with regard to who should come. The Cuban Government gave us a list of persons who should come. At any rate, I believe that we shall very shortly resume the exodus of some 900 Cubans who we are going to bring in.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, what is the estimated number of Cubans waiting at this moment in Havana to receive the respective documents?

[Answer] I referred to this a moment ago. There are 900 refugees at the embassy. Those who have left already have their documents.

[Question] What about those outside the embassy grounds?

[Answer] Over 9,000 Cubans have left, because the total number was 10,380. About 800 have left for Costa Rica; I do not remember the exact number. We have some 327 here and there must be some 450 in Costa Rica. There are also those leaving by sea from Mariel port toward Florida. These persons also had documents given them when they left the Peruvian Embassy. However, the figures received from the United States do not give an exact number because apparently there are other Cubans leaving who were not at the embassy.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, what is your opinion of the massive exodus of immigrants toward the United States?

[Answer] All that I know is that the Cuban Government has allowed this situation to happen and that the U.S. Government has problems with its existing legislation. However, apparently 2,000 left yesterday and many more thousands may leave. This is a problem for the U.S. Government.

[Question] Mr Minister, the problem existing at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota has just been resolved. What is your opinion of the problem and what is the present situation of the Peruvian consul who was one of the hostages?

[Answer] According to reports received this morning from our embassy in Bogota, the hostages left at 0500 toward Havana. Consul Tejada also left with the other hostages toward Cuba and they are expected back in Bogota tonight. We will try to being them back to Lima as soon as possible because we understand that all the hostages, not only he, have suffered from the long imprisonment. I believe that he and his family should return to Lima as soon as possible.

[Question] Mr Minister, what is the purpose of your trip to Madrid?

[Answer] My trip has three goals. One of them is to give an invitation to the Spanish Government. This invitation was issued prior to these events which keep our Foreign Ministry very busy. We, the Andeans, will reciprocate the gesture of Spain which has also sent its foreign minister to our meetings. The Portuguese foreign minister will also be present since the Andean Council is very interested in expanding the scope of its international relations.

In Peru's case, there is also another reason: I want especially to thank Spain for the manner in which it expressed its solidarity with the Havana problem. They were the first ones to accept a quota of refugees, who should be in Madrid by now. Also this trip is very important because we shall lay the groundwork for the meeting to be held by the five Andean Group and nine EEC foreign ministers in Brussels on 5 and 6 May. In Madrid the five Andean Pact foreign ministers will have the opportunity to prepare for the meeting with the EEC. Therefore, besides meeting with the Spanish and Portuguese foreign ministers, we will meet to prepare for our encounter with the EEC.

[Question] With regard to this meeting of the Andean foreign ministers with their EEC colleagues, some days ago the EEC announced restrictions on the purchase of textiles made with Peruvian wool. This comes at a time when there is an interest for a better cooperation. What is your opinion on the matter?

[Answer] This is not a matter for the Andean Council which deals only with political problems. The problem you mentioned concerns the Cartagena Agreement and the Cartagena Agreement Board whose coordinator, Pedro Carmona, travels with us and will probably discuss the matter. We shall discuss only political problems of interest to the EEC and the Andean Pact. We shall naturally discuss economic problems, especially those dealing with agreements with the EEC, but basically, our task is to discuss political matters.

[Question] Mr Minister, going back to Cuba, you said that the government had some differences with the Cuban Government regarding the list of persons who could come to Peru. Could you tell us if these differences were because some of the persons on the list had criminal records?

[Answer] It wasn't exactly this. We presented a list of 500 persons using our criteria based on family groups. The Cuban Government replied with a list of 600 names which did not correspond to this list but rather to a priority system based on the order that had left the embassy when they received their documents. I believe that this problem can be solved. For the present I believe that the most pressing problem are the 900 persons still at the Peruvian Embassy. I hope that those who have not left for fear can be brought directly to Lima.

HYDROELECTRIC AGREEMENT WITH USSR DETAILED

PY251755 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow--Peru and the Soviet Union yesterday agreed on Soviet participation in the implementation and financing of the first stage of the Olmos hydroelectric project, located in northern Peru, which will require a total investment of $719 million. An important agreement in this regard was signed here by Peruvian Economy and Finance Minister Javier Silva Ruete and Vitaliy Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. The agreement provides for Soviet participation of approximately $300 million, which will be earmarked for the supply of construction equipment, central hydroelectric equipment, technical assistance and partial financing of local costs.

A Soviet Government spokesman has said that the agreement provides for exceptional financial conditions concerning both term and interest rates. He added that Peruvian enterprises with Soviet technical assistance will participate in the construction of the project through public bids. This is the largest project of its kind and its implementation during the first stage will last 9 years, beginning with the irrigation of 32,000 hectares and the generating of 300,000 kw of power essential for promoting development in northern Peru. The second stage of the project envisages the irrigation of 50,000 hectares and the generating of another 300,000 kw.

After the signing of the agreement, Silva Ruete and Morozov expressed their satisfaction over the significance of the agreement, pointing out that this will be the most important Soviet contribution to Peruvian economic development and that it paves the way for other important cooperation projects that will be discussed and analyzed in the future in the areas of transportation, mining and oil.

In a ceremony held at the Peruvian Embassy in Moscow at the end of his 3-day visit, Silva Ruete decorated Morozov with the highest medal of the Order of Merit for distinguished service and pointed out both the high level of Peruvian-Soviet relations and the prospects for growing development. In turn, Morozov emphasized the significance of the visit of his Peruvian counterpart and his party and of the agreements as well. He also emphasized the Peruvian revolutionary government's task for development and the growing Soviet cooperation with Peru.

In the afternoon, Silva Ruete departed for the FRG, where he will sign important agreements with the [name indistinct] and will attend the meeting of the Group of 24 to be held in Hamburg to discuss international monetary reform.

LABOR UNIONS ANNOUNCE PROTEST DEMONSTRATION ON 1 MAY

PA271451 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The National Council of Organized Workers (CONATO) announced at a news conference this afternoon that on 1 May it will stage a demonstration and will hold a mass rally at Santa Ana Park to protest the high cost of living, Law 95 and the existing limitations on union freedom.

When the announcement was made, Rolando Ordonez, secretary general of the Isthmian Workers Central, was present along with the secretary general of the National Central of Panamanian Workers, several members of the Authentic Workers Central and Phillip Dean Butcher, secretary general of the Confederation of Workers of the Republic of Panama.

Through leader Rolando Ordonez, CONATO announced that it will meet with the National Legislation Council to submit a draft bill in which the country's four labor centrals once again request the annulment of Law 95 and the reestablishment of the articles removed from the labor code.

According to Ordonez, the key issue in CONATO's draft bill is a request for the fulfillment of the agreements reached in the wake of the strike staged in January, according to which a national commission to revise the labor code was established.

During the news conference, CONATO denounced the continued presence of over 70,000 nonunionized workers all over the country.

FRAMPO TO ABSTAIN FROM PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

PA241800 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] The Popular Broad Front [FRAMPO] will not participate in the elections for provincial representatives if the present conditions prevail, Renato Pereira, FRAMPO secretary general told Televisora Nacional.

In an interview granted by the FRAMPO leader, Pereira criticized the government and the legislative mechanisms for the coming elections and said that under the existing conditions his party may abstain from participating. The interview follows:

[Begin recording] [Question by unidentified interviewer] Dr Pereira, now that the electoral bill for the August provincial elections has been approved following initial debate, we would like to know what FRAMPO's attitude toward this juridical mechanism is.

[Answer] Well, FRAMPO rejects this electoral bill. There are two very serious matters included which destroy all the efforts made by a large sector of the political community to give the country a civilized democracy. To authorize that new parties be created with only 1,000 supporters is to introduce miniparties, disorder and chaos. This has caused concern among all the national political sectors.

If it was established that political parties must have at least 30,000 supporters, the regime should at least be coherent and not say now that parties can be created with only 1,000 supporters. The rules of the game should be respected. We proposed that the original number be reduced to 15,000 supporters for the creation of parties so that all currents of opinion which want to create parties can do so.

Another inexcusable irresponsibility proposed by the bill is independent nominations. According to the bill, technically and juridically there is no limit to the number of independent nominations. For example, in Chiriqui, one can become an independent candidate with only 166 supporters. This means that technically, Chiriqui could have up to 1,000 candidates. This is ridiculous and disruptive. Also, how many representatives are we going to have in an election for only two positions? We could have 500, 300 or 200 independent candidates, plus party candidates and others. This, too, is ridiculous and disruptive. We want a peaceful, tolerant democracy; and what the electoral bill proposes is precisely the contrary. It promotes disorder and irresponsibility, and from this it is only one step to violence.

[Question] Dr Pereira, noting the political reality of our country and the creation of three parties within the rules of the game you have just mentioned, do you know what percentage of the voters are included in these three parties?

[Answer] The three parties include some 30 percent of the voters as supporters. This figure is very meaningful because in politically developed countries no more than 15 percent, and sometimes fewer of the voters, are registered with political parties. Therefore, the established political parties are a guarantee that there will be considerable participation in the 6 August 1980 elections which have been postponed until September, if my information is correct.

We see behind the electoral bill a panic by the government, which fears nonparticipation in the elections. The party in power is terribly afraid of abstentionism because it believes that it would be a sort of negative plebiscite toward the regime. We do not agree with this. What is at stake are the political groups and not the regime. The regime is not being judged for the simple reason that the presidency is not at stake. What is at stake are the prestige of and support for political parties. Also, these are unimportant elections in which not much is at stake.

We are going to elect only 19 of the 56 legislators who are going to make up the legislative council beginning in November 1980. Therefore, from the point of view of its objectives it lacks importance and interest. The only ones interested in these elections are political parties which want to show the country their strength.

[Question] Since this is your attitude, why are you abstaining from the coming elections?

[Answer] Under the existing conditions, as things stand with the electoral bill, we will not participate in the elections. It is absolutely contrary to the party's interests, as an institution, to accept the conditions imposed for participation in these elections.

[Question] This means that FRAMPO will not participate in the elections?

[Answer] Under the conditions set by the Electoral Bill, no. [end recording]

ALMANAC SALES HALTED FOR CANAL ZONE DESCRIPTION ERRORS

PA241229 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] The Panamanian Government and Justice Ministry have suspended the sale of the "1980 World Almanac" because of errors in describing the administration of what used to be the Canal Zone. According to the "World Almanac" the canal area is still U.S. jurisdiction under a military governor. This does not conform with what has been established by the canal treaties signed between Panama and the United States in 1977, which state that a body formed by citizens of the two countries--five U.S. citizens and four Panamanians--is in charge of the operation and maintenance of the Panama Canal.

The suspension of the sale and distribution of the "World Almanac" in Panamanian territory will continue until the publishing house makes the pertinent corrections regarding the administration of the canal.

PEOPLE'S PARTY LEADER PRAISES ELECTORAL LAW DRAFT

PA232219 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Miguel Porcell, the executive secretary of the Political Bureau of the Panamanian People's Party [PDP] Central Committee, has said that the draft of the electoral law which was recently approved in a first debate by the National Legislation Council is a positive step in the country's democratization. It permits broad sectors of the Panamanian people to participate in the elections, he said.

He said the electoral law permits the participation of all sectors in the elections, which will not be elitist elections in which only a few political groups participate. Porcell said the electoral law draft truly expresses the country's feelings because the masses are the ones to decide the country's political mechanisms. Here are Porcell's statements:

[Begin recording] I think the government has acted well. It has heeded the people's desires instead of listening to just a few political leaders of the opposition and some political leaders who as you know play into the hands of the opposition. We believe the National Legislative Council has acted with much responsibility in this matter. It has recognized that the popular masses should not only elect but should be elected. This enables any Panamanian citizen to become a candidate in August 1980. The selection of candidates is no longer left just to the big parties that have large resources. As I said before, we believe this is a positive step. The elections in August or September will be a positive step because the people are going to have a greater confidence in the government since anyone can be elected.

[Question] As a party, will you participate in the next elections which I believe will be held in September?

[Answer] As a revolutionary organization, we have achieved our legal status. We struggle for our legal status. No political leader has given us that legal status as a gift. You know to whom I am referring. Our party has fought for this legal status for over 50 years. We fought to have an equal opportunity to publicize the Marxist-Leninist ideas in our country and to participate in political contests. Therefore, our party is going to participate in the elections in August or September, or whenever they are held.

Our party is going to register. We have been against the registration quota of 30,000 supporters. It is not true that the Popular Broad Front [FRAMPO] was the one that disagreed with that quota. FRAMPO reached agreement with the Liberal Party to prevent the people from having a greater political participation.

What we want to avoid is difficult situations in our country such as the one in El Salvador. Those situations are the result of not giving the country's sectors an opportunity to express themselves politically. They then have to choose illegal methods to achieve their political objectives.

We believe that the revolutionary process which began on 11 October 1968 and which is a democratic, antioligarchic and anti-imperialist process should be deepened further in the areas of national liberation, social change, and greater democratization. It should allow for the participation of all those sectors, groups and citizens who want to participate in the electoral contests. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE URGES RESTRAINT IN IRAN CRISIS

PA270308 Paris AFP in Spanish 2231 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] San Jose, 26 Apr (AFP)--The Costa Rican Government today urgently appealed to the U.S. Government to keep up its efforts to seek a peaceful solution to the problem of the American hostages in Iran.

A Costa Rican Foreign Ministry spokesman today issued an official communique commenting on the latest events in Iran in which a rescue operation prepared by the United States failed from the start. The communique says that, "the specter of a new war hovers over mankind with the worsening of the Iran-U.S. crisis, which places the world on the verge of a total confrontation." That is why "the Costa Rican Government expresses its concern over the latest events in Iran."

Costa Rica also "urges Iran to try to find a solution to the crisis within the framework of respect for human rights and the basic principles of international law."

According to the official communique, "an open and sincere dialogue is the only viable means of reaching a definitive solution to the serious problems faced by the two nations."

The Costa Rican Government's note ends by saying that measures of force, like the holding of hostages and using military elements, should be discarded because they "increase tensions, deepen differences, and worsen the crisis, seriously jeopardizing world peace and security."

CYRUS VANCE CALLED 'ADVOCATE OF WORLD PEACE'

PA282010 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Cyrus Vance's resignation, which has caught many by surprise, strikes a blow to the Western world. Vance was the pacifier of a man of great character who is also very bitter--President Carter. Amid a hard world that is complicating the life of an American leader was Cyrus Vance, the so-called pacifier of international tension. It is hard to tell now what will happen without Vance's soothing voice in the State Department, especially at a time when a lot of prudence is needed to face the growing threat by the Soviet Union of armed struggle.

In view of the worldwide failure of communism the Soviet Union is trying to cause an armed struggle. The second [as heard] world war is looming larger every day due to provocations by communist groups all over the world. The communists are trying U.S. patience and they are provoking not a face-to-face war but a war in which Russia will be portrayed as the defender of integrity and world peace; hence, the guerrillas and the incitement to U.S. intervention all over the world.

Cyrus Vance was a man of dialogue, peace and (?patience). He was an educated man taught to withstand things, a nonviolent man who did not believe in armed struggles but in high-level diplomacy. Cyrus Vance was a great advocate of world peace, but the State Department often follows false instructions from the military, who are always thinking about violence, weapons and acts of aggression. That is why this is a difficult time. This should be a time of reflection to preserve peace.

EL SALVADOR

TEN DIE IN TWO CLASHES; TEACHERS ANNOUNCE 3-DAY STRIKE

PA281333 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2339 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Apr (LATIN)--Ten persons died today in clashes that took place in the cities of Santa Ana and Ahuachapan, the authorities have reported. A police spokesman reported that four civilians and three Security Corps troops died in the incident that occurred in Santa Ana.

Meanwhile, members of an extremist organization clashed with Security Corpsmen in Ahuachapan, 100 km west of San Salvador, where six civilians perished. A police spokesman declined to give further details and did not say how many were wounded in the last confrontation.

In the meantime, the National Association of Salvadoran Teachers [ANDES] announced today that it will start a 3-day strike tomorrow to protest the alleged persecution of four of its members. According to ANDES over 20 teachers have been killed by extreme rightist groups in the past 3 months. ANDES is also demanding a wage increase and calls for putting a stop to raids and reprisals against professors, according to a spokesman.

VIOLENCE OCCURS IN SAN SALVADOR; MORE ON STRIKE

PA281941 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Report from San Salvador by Carlos Samayda Martinez, Jr]

[Text] Many incidents occurred in San Salvador this morning. Unidentified individuals placed buses across public thoroughfares in various parts of the city, thus causing big traffic jams. An unidentified body was found on the university campus. The appropriate judge still has not shown up to try to identify the body. Two other bodies were found under the bridge in Colonia El Bosque in the northeastern section of the capital. It is presumed it may be another action taken by the death squad. These bodies have not yet been identified either.

Meanwhile, another nationwide strike promoted by the National Association of Salvadoran Teachers [ANDES] began today. ANDES belongs to the leftwing Peoples Revolutionary Bloc. The strike is largely affecting public grammar school and high schools. So far this year students have been out of school for 30 or 40 days.

POWER OUTAGE AFFECTS COUNTRY'S ACTIVITIES

PA262253 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 25 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Three days after the 2-hour power outage ordered by the workers union at the Lempa River Executive Commission (CEL), several sectors have pointed out the detrimental effects that it caused, suggesting that suitable measures must be adopted in order to prevent a repetition of a situation such as the one that led to the blackout.

According to the industrial sectors, the 2-hour power outage had negative effects on the national economy and harmful effects on all residents. The effects of the outage were reportedly felt in work centers, homes, streets and everywhere else.

All sectors of the population reportedly suffered the effects of the blackout, since people returning from their places of work or study were attacked and robbed. "There is no justification for the interruption of such a necessary public service," several people have commented.

They add that not only did they have to face the problems stemming from the lack of electrical services, but other services were equally affected, such as the water supply. "Since the pumps for this service are driven by electrical energy, when electrical services are suspended, the pumps do not work," it was explained.

"The Salvadoran family, the country's industrial activity, and in general the life of 4.5 million people cannot depend on sectarian decisions," several people have indicated.

They finally requested greater consideration on future occasions so that similarly serious situations, which harm the entire country, do not occur again.

FPL SEIZES RADIO STATION TO READ COMMUNIQUE

PA262003 San Salvador Radio Senorial in Spanish 1830 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Revolutionary transmission of the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Front to the people of El Salvador and Latin America interspersed with martial music--read by unidentified persons]

[Text] The Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Frong [FPL] calls on the people to join the revolutionary guerrillas, people's militias, the People's Liberation Army and the FPL. [martial music]

The incorporation of Jose Antonio Morales Carbonell, of Salvador Samayoa, former education minister, and many other members of the community: Workers and peasants, and of all social sectors to FPL, are an indication of the nearness of the final defeat of the henchmen and exploiters. [martial music]

Honest men and women, progressive, democratic and revolutionary task at hand is the political and military struggle for a democratic and revolutionary government. Only with the definite defeat of the enemies of the people will it be possible to open the way to a democratic, revolutionary, just and humane regime. [martial music]

All the people must join the organized struggle, the militias and guerrillas. [martial music]

[First announcer] Let us defeat the genocide armed forces!

[Second announcer] Let us put an end to this regime of persecution and massacre!

[First announcer] A river of blood separates the junta from the people!

[Second announcer] The peace offered by the junta is the peace in the grave! [martial music]

[First announcer] Not one more year of tyranny in El Salvador!

[Second announcer] The people in arms will defeat U.S. intervention!

[First announcer] Against genocide and intervention there is the armed struggle and insurrection! [martial music]

[Second announcer] Let us join the armed struggle in the prolonged people's struggle!

[First announcer] Long live the armed insurrection and the prolonged people's war!

[Second announcer] Against U.S. mercenary aggression, the people's revolutionary unity will win! [martial music]

[First announcer] Long live the 10 years of FPL politico-military struggle!

[Second announcer] For a democratic revolutionary government!

[First announcer] Vietnam won, El Salvador will win! Revolution or death, the armed people will win! [martial music]

FPL Central Command in El Salvador, Central America.

MORALES EHRLICH VIEWS POLITICAL SITUATION

LD251301 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Apr 80 p 5

[Jean-Pierre Clerc interview with El Salvador junta member Morales Ehrlich in San Salvador: "If We End Violence and Repression We Will Have Won"--date of interview not specified]

[Text] San Salvador--Mr Morales Ehrlich, a member of the five-man junta which has been in power since the beginning of this year and Christian Democratic Party [PDC] leader, has the reputation of being the "intellectual" of the government.

"The PDC," He told us, "is the only party capable of preventing the armed forces from following a natural tendency which, for the past 50 years, until the coup d'etat on 15 October last year, made them the obligarchy's ally. Upholding this view has brought attacks from the left, which maintains that we are merely using our respectability to disguise what is really a military regime; and from the right, which loudly complains that our reforms are leading to economic ruin and from the minority of the armed forces which does not want change and which does not see why the PDC, which has always been the main enemy, should stop being an enemy overnight. For this reason we are passing through a very difficult phase." Mr Morales Ehrlich, who is 44 years old, a lawyer, former mayor of San Salvador and who was exiled to Costa Rica after the election fraud in 1977 which prevented him from becoming vice president of the republic, received us in his office in the old San Jacinto Palace.

"I admit," he added, "that the extreme left is at present harder hit by repression than the extreme right. In just 5 months it is impossible to change the habits of the past 50 years during which the left was the enemy as far as the army was concerned. In addition there are unscupulous people in the forces of order who use summary methods. Furthermore, the oligarchy pays foreign assassins. Clearly, repression as it now exists is damaging our image. We are fighting to reduce and prevent it. What is more, we have suffered by it: 10 PDC mayors have been killed as well as Mario Zamora, one of our top leaders."

[Question] Are you not worried by the fact that the traditional leftwing political forces and even the more progressive members of his own party are successively losing confidence in the process started by the 15 October military coup d'etat and are leaving the junta, the government and the country?

[Answer] The fall of the dictator General Romero obviously sparked off euphoria. Many people then thought that the cancer had been removed.

The right and the left, private enterprise and the communists, university professors and pragmatic politicians all set to work together. The first government was full of prima donnas with everybody wanting to carry on his own revolution. They all rendered each other powerless.

When the crisis broke out at the end of December the armed forces called on the PDC to govern. The Communist Party and the Social Democrats both refused to take part in this effort. They preferred to wait, telling themselves that if this bus reached the terminus--democracy--they would stand to gain from it and if not they would also stand to gain by boarding the next one! When we were asked to govern, our party asked the armed forces to give the people a written pledge to follow through economic and social reforms. This produced the agrarian reform and the nationalization of banks and foreign trade in coffee and sugar--decisions taken on 5 and 6 March.

"We Have the People's Support"

There are many civilians in El Salvador today telling the army that it does not need the PDC and that it can make the necessary effort itself, hence winning the people's respect. Their real aim is to revert to the past, stop the changes and place the armed forces back on a conservative course.

On the other hand, there are many people on the left who do not want a democratic society and who are bothered by our reforms because they make the people lose interest in them. There is also the Social Democratic National Revolutionary Movement which is less progressive than us, does not really know what it wants and is using its international connections to attack us. During the 1972 and 1977 elections the PDC carried the Social Democratic and communist opposition on its back. Are we now to be regarded as opportunists who have sold out to the right?

[Question] Is it not difficult for a party which claims to be Christian to remain in a government which failed to prevent the assassination of the El Salvador Catholic Church's top leader?

[Answer] This crime has not damaged us because everybody knows that it was the extreme right which killed Monsignor Romero. The people also know that it was the extreme left which was responsible for the violence which occured on the day of the funeral. We have the people's support. The poor know that we will defend them. We also have support from the United States, which is giving us financial aid, and from Venezuela and Costa Rica. If we succeed in ending the violence and repression we will have won.

[Question] You have to admire this optimism in a country where there is talking of nothing but civil war, violence, confrontations and deadlock. Do you not fear that you are ruining your reputation among the people who believed in you?

[Answer] The man who risks his life for his beliefs does not ruin his reputation. If we are killed, others will take our place. Believe me this junta will last. The left is already adopting a less violent tone; we want to talk with the left. This year will be decisive. If we succeed in carrying through the redistribution of land we will have achieved a great deal. After that we ill give the people a chance to express their will--a thing which has never been done in this country before.

MORALES ANNOUNCES COMPLEMENTARY AGRARIAN REFORM LAW

PA290327 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 2355 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Speech to the nation by junta member Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich; no place specified--live]

[Text] Honorable magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice, honorable members of the government Cabinet, civilian, military and religious authorities who are accompanying us, special guests, Salvadoran people:

On 6 March, the revolutionary government junta promulgated the basic agrarian reform law, as one of its fulfilled commitments of the armed forces proclamation of 15 October 1979.

The first phase of this reform consists of the expropriation of over 320,000 manzanas of land, which formerly belonged exclusively to 244 owners, to transfer this land to the thousands of peasant families which actually work it.

Today, 28 April 1980, the revolutionary government junta has issued Decree No 207, which contains the law for the attachment and transfer of agricultural lands to the direct cultivators, granting ownership of the land to peasants, sharecroppers and tenants. This measure, dictated in the context of the revolutionary government's policy of basic change, immediately converts another 150,000 families who live in rural areas, that is, close to 1 million Salvadorans, into small landowners who, as such, will be actively incorporated into the development of the national economy, strengthening it substantially.

From this moment, the traditional sharecropping and land-lease system comes to an end in El Salvador, as occurred previsouly in other countries, with truly positive results. This helps to raise the standard of living of not only the beneficiaries, but also of the middle class in general, as well as resulting in an increase in agricultural production.

We are certain that in our country the same thing will occur that has happened in other nations, where today peasants live in conditions that are consonant with the dignity of human beings. This same situation has allowed economies to grow in an accelerated manner, with the creation of many sources of employment in industry and commerce and with benefits for all social sectors.

Under the decreed law, every person who owned these lands will receive a fair compensation. Persons who owned less than 100 hectares, in other words, 140 manzanas, will have the right to 50 percent of the value of the compensation in cash, to be paid by the government. The other 50 percent will be received in agrarian reform bonds. Those who had more land will be compensated according to the provisions of the basic agrarian reform law. This value will be calculated according to the former owner's tax declarations of 1976 and 1977.

On the other hand, the peasant who is recognized as the owner of the land must make installment payments for its purchase until the total value plus financing are covered. These installments will consist of a small sum equal to the payment which he was making simply for annual lease of the land. For example, if the land is classified as normal with a rent charge of 50 colones per manzana, the new owner will continue to pay 50 colones.

According to this law, the beneficiaries will also be able to make advance payments on the loan and if they pay in cash, the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation [ISTA] may grant a reduction of up to one-third of the total value of the land, according to the special regulations.

Effective now, the former sharecropper or tenant has property rights for the purpose of cultivating his land in the manner and with the procedures that are appropriate under legal regulations. He also has the opportunity to increase profits from his harvests in order to make improvements and increase production.

In the case of landowners who cultivate a part of their lands, Decree No 207 will not be applicable to the areas under cultivation. The process which is being intensified today by the aforementioned decree represents for El Salvador a hopeful stage of social justice and economic resurgence which will permit progress in industry and commerce because the new owners, by increasing their production and their income, will increase the demand for consumer products, goods and services.

This complementary provision for the change in land ownership reflects the intention of continuing the peaceful revolution which has already been initiated for the benefit of the majority sectors of our people who were formerly sidelined. It seeks to develop a new concept of social coexistence based on respect for the dignity of man.

It is an opportune time to note the vigorous, efficient and honest effort currently being carried out by officials, technicians, cooperative directors and other persons involved in the agrarian process. However, if there should be an exception to this rule, we warn that we will not permit even a single cent to be taken from the beneficiaries and that drastic measures will be taken against any persons guilty of the most minimal administrative dishonesty.

The reason for this is that not only are we experiencing the historical chapter of the vindication of the man of the fields, but also that this is part of the process for ending any kind of corruption.

Salvadoran people, in the name of the revolutionary government junta, I appeal for broad understanding of the parties involved and I patriotically urge Salvadorans of good will to contribute to the realization of this process, without permitting interference by foreign groups. El Salvador is undergoing, at this time, a momentous phase in its history. We are forging the new fatherland that we are going to bequeath to our children, and we want it to be a fatherland that is more worthy and more just with everyone participating with loyalty and optimism in this unpostponeable task of transformation. Thank you very much.

The law to which we referred here will be published to allow all Salvadoran people to become familiar with it, in order that there will no longer be misunderstanding in this country and to permit everything to be clearly in its place, with us all moving in unity in this revolutionary process in which we are fighting for vindication, particularly of those who to-date had been sidelined, and I repeat, to form a just and worthy society.

FORMER OFFICIALS TO BE TRIED FOR MISUSE OF PUBLIC FUNDS

PA261952 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1224 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Reliable sources today revealed that officials of past governments found guilty of corruption and sacking the public funds will be tried by the corresponding courts.

The same sources said many of these former officials are walking free on the streets of San Salvador as if they had done nothing harmful to the people.

The sources added that an intense investigation is presently underway to establish responsibilities, and to that effect, the public is asked to submit any proof they may have against any of these persons to the nation's attorney general to start the respective proceedings.

GUATEMALA

CONGRESS PRESIDENT CRITICIZES VISIT BY U.S. OFFICIALS

PA260241 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Guatemalan National Congress President Manuel Salvador Polanco has stated that the United States is now trying to change what it previously imposed on the country.

Regarding the frequent visits by U.S. officials, some who support and others who oppose President Carter's administration, the Congress president categorically stated that it is not U.S. intervention which can overcome Guatemala's present difficulties. Polanco emphatically added that the United States is responsible for many of Guatemala's problems, that history has confirmed this and past events speak for themselves. Now the United States is attempting to change what it imposed in the past.

How can they possibly try to condemn a people, Polanco asked. If they were to close their eyes and make a self-examination they would find that they are responsible for the evils they allege we suffer from, due to their previous intervention in Guatemalan internal affairs.

The Congress president finally stated that the intervention which is evident through the U.S. officials' trips to Guatemala will only manage to offend the Guatemalan people's dignity.

FOUNDATION ISSUES AD ON JAMES CHEEK, FOREIGN OFFICIALS

PA260432 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 22 Apr 80 p 9

[Paid advertisement: "Beware of Wolves With Sheepskins"]

[Text] The visits made by some foreign officials, such as James Cheek, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs--whose presence provokes unrest and anxiety among the Guatemalans who love peace--are unfortunate events.

These persons who shield themselves with the flag of the United States--once upon a time a paladin of democracy--have become propaganda agents for Marxism and they express their desire that Guatemala should fall into chaos as Nicaragua and El Salvador have.

Instead of serving their great country, which pays them with good salaries, trips, and honors, they gratuitously serve the expansionist designs of the Soviet Union and dedicate themselves to sowing discord in countries such as ours.

Government and people of Guatemala: Do not let yourselves be fooled by those wolves with sheepskins.

Guatemala City, 22 April 1980.

[Signed] Parents Association 22 Apr 80

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC LEADER VIEWS PROSPECTS OF CIVIL WAR

LD281409 Madrid YA in Spanish 18Apr 80 p 10

[LOGOS undated interview in Spain with Guatemalan Christian Democratic Party Secretary General Vinicio Cerezo: "Civil War in Guatemala Inevitable Unless Democracy Established Before 1982"]

[Text] "Whatever happens in the period 1980 through 1982 will be decisive to Guatemala's future, because the question is not whether or not there will be change, but whether this change takes place peacefully or violently."

This is how the Guatemalan situation was summed up for LOGOS by Christian Democratic Party Secretary General Vincio Cerezo, who has come to Spain together with other party comrades to seek solidarity and support for his and for other democratic Guatemalan parties. "The Christian Democratic Party," he added, "considers observance of electoral freedom and an end to reppression indispensable for the process of peaceful change. Unless these conditions are fulfilled over the next 2 years, the path for continuing the struggle for democracy has already been chosen."

According to Cinicio Cerezo, Guatemala has been governed since 1966 by a "constitutional dictatorship." This is because although there is a constitution, elections are held every 4 years, political party activity is authorized and there are independent institutions such as the university and municipal councils. Nevertheless, in practice the elections are fraudulent, party leaders and officials are subjected to threats and are even killed in the streets by paramilitary rightwing organizations backed by the government and the institutions are subjected to interference and pressure by means of legal and economic methods.

"The most salient characteristics of government action," the Christian Democratic leader continued, "are as follows: political violence, which in recent months has increased to the extent of claiming an average of 10 deaths a day for political motives; and administrative corruption. The root of the entire problem is the unjust distribution of wealth stemming from a traditional and unsatisfactory economic and social structure."

In such a situation the government's opposition is following two different strategies: on the one hand, the Christian Democratic Party, which is directing a process designed--without great hopes--to fully exploit the peaceful path in the 1980 and 1982 elections and thus to prompt a major mobilization which will push the government toward democratization. Participating with it in fully exploiting the peaceful path before transferring to armed action, there are other democratic and trade union sectors. On the other hand, the Democratic Front Against Repression and other Social Democratic and Marxist sectors advocate an immediate armed struggle as the only solution. "Basically," the Christian Democratic Party secretary general explained, "both tendencies demand a change of regime. Their differences lie in the characteristics of the sovereignty which they want to build afterward.

"The Christian Democratic Party," he concluded, "holds the stance that it does partly because it believes that military action without the people's support would fail."

GROUPS DEFINE POSITION REGARDING STATE COUNCIL

PA272234 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2127 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Managua, 25 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Independent Liberal Party (PLI), which is firmly supporting the Sandinist revolutionary government, has appointed its delegate to the State Council which will be installed here on 4 May.

The PLI--whose members split from the Nationalist Liberal Party controlled by the Somoza government in order to confront the dictatorship up until it was overthrown last year--appointed Plutarco Anduray Palma, a lawyer, as its representative to the council.

The Nicaraguan Socialist Party and the Peoples Social Christian Party also appointed their delegates. The latter appointed Carlos Garcia Caceres.

These parties--together with the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), with six representatives to the council in its condition as leader of the revolution, and the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN)--make up the "Patriotic Front" in line with the process of democratication being carried out in the country.

However, top MDN leader Alfonso Robelo, claiming that the "national government plan" had been changed by the Sandinist leadership, resigned from the government junta this week and announced that his group will not participate in the council. The MDN protested the expansion of the council from 33 to 47 members.

The Nicaraguan Social Christian Party (PSC) stated that it "will not participate in the State Council to protest the expansion as it violates the basic statute of the revolutionary government." The PSC delegate is Eduardo Rivas Gasteazoro, a lawyer.

For its part, the Democratic Conservative Party (PCD) held a meeting of the PCD leadership yesterday and decided that its representative, Enrique Sotelo Borgen, "will not occupy his seat in the State Council until the PCD national convention, scheduled for 2 May, decides whether it will participate or not and reiterates its support for the original structure of the state organization in question."

The Nicaraguan clergy, which was included in the council, had appointed Msgr Guillermo Quintanilla Jerez as its delegate and Father Alvaro Arguello as the deputy delegate. However, Monsignor Quintanilla Jerez resigned yesterday.

Monsignor Quintanilla Jerez--vicar of the Managua Archdiocese and parish priest at the San Pablo Apostol Church in Jinotepe in Nicaragua's southern region--declined the position because he said it was physically impossible for him to occupy the post. However, he said that he follows the guideline established by the Nicaraguan Episcopal conference which is the "option in favor of the poor and oppressed and placed himself within the process of changes occurring in his country." [quote marks as received]

Regarding Monsignor Quintanilla Jerez, Managua Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo--who has just returned from Rome--said that as a member of the archbishopric, he could not hold a political post. He noted that the pope had insisted that the clergymen devote more time to deepen the evangelization and that they would need the pope's permission to engage in public activity.

Mariano Fiallos Oyanguren, rector of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua, will be the representative of the Council of Higher Education to the State Council.

Ramirez explained that the state of emergency which existed in the country was economic, not political, but said the law would be revoked to avoid confusion and permit a climate of confidence to exists.

On the other hand, with the newly decreed appeals law, citizens can now turn to the courts to challenge new attachments of property. The continuation of the attachment practice had been criticized by private enterprise. Maintaining the crisis has been overcome, Ramirez said that almost all of the 29 organizations called to join the State Council, the legislative organ which will be installed on 4 May, have agreed to appoint their delegates.

The Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN), headed by Alfonso Robelo, is one of the few organizations which refused to participate in the council.

Ramirez invited Robelo's party to reconsider and join the legislative organ.

The Social Democratic Party, which had harshly criticized the Sandinist government, announced its decision to participate in the council and called on all the country's political sectors "to put aside hatred for the good of the nation."

The Sandinist Peoples Army, for its part, announced its participation in the State Council through guerrilla Commander Hugo Torres, while the Democratic Conservative Party announced that it will reach a decision in this regard on 2 May.

Additionally, it was announced in media circles that businessmen Enrique Bolanos and Jorge Salazar, the latter being the president of the important Cattlemen's Association, could be the next members of the government junta.

Local news media reported that junta member Sergio Ramirez and commanders Humberto Ortega and Bayardo Arce talked on Sunday with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo in Puntarenas, Costa Rica, and assured him that the political crisis caused by the resignation of two members of the junta has been resolved and that "the Nicaraguan revolution will not be radicalized."

The members of the Nicaraguan Government reached an agreement with Carazo to cooperate in joint development projects such as navigation on the San Juan border river, the exploitation of alcohol as a fuel and the development of fishing on the Atlantic coasts of both countries. They also analyzed Nicaragua's political situation.

For his part, conservative leader Emilio Alvarez said during a news conference today that the crisis of the Sandinist government caused by the withdrawal of Violeta Chamorro and Alfonso Robelo from the government junta was real. He said the Sandinist Front "must replace those who resigned with persons of the same persuasion," because otherwise, "the only option remaining would be to radicalize the revolutionary process," which he said was "a very dangerous path."

More on New Appointments

PA282131 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, announced several changes in the government at noon today. The following changes were reported by Ramirez:

Guerrilla Commander Hugo Torres resigned as deputy minister of the interior, having been appointed to represent the armed forces in the State Council. Commander Torres is replaced by Commander Luis Carrion, who held the post of deputy minister of defense.

Commander Carrion is replaced as deputy defense minister by Commander Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo. Lacayo will retain his post as chief of staff of the Sandinist People's Army.

Other appointments announced by Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado included Leonel Poveda as the new director general of customs and Claudia Chamorro de Barcenas, daughter of Dr Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, as deputy chief of the Presidential Palace Information Office. Mrs Chamorro Barcenas had acted as private secretary to her mother, Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, during her term as member of the governing junta, from which she resigned for health reasons.

XAVIER CHAMORRO EXPLAINS POLICY OF NUEVO DIARIO

PA282022 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Managua--The newspaper NUEVO DIARIO will have the characteristics of LA PRENSA, with critical support for the revolution and political pluralism on the part of the newspaper, said Engineer Xavier Chamorro, accompanied by his family, at a news conference this morning. Following are parts of his statements at the news conference:

[Begin recording] The newspaper is made by the people who work on it, not the printing presses or the building in which it may be located. NUEVO DIARIO, therefore, will have characteristics similar to those of LA PRENSA, such as a critical support of the revolution and political pluralism within the organization. It will be open to all forces of the country, to the degree to which they are represented, in defense of the Nicaraguan people. [end recording]

COSEP MEETS WITH FSLN TO ANALYZE COUNTRY'S 'CRISIS'

PA251445 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0051 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Managua, 24 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--A commission of the Superior Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) has met with a member of the Nicaraguan Government junta and members of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) "to analyze the crisis which the country is experiencing."

The COSEP communique, which was published by the newspaper BARRICADA, official organ of the FSLN, added that the COSEP expressed to the FSLN members the indignation of the private sector regarding the alarming and constant deviations of the nation's fundamental statute and the program of the Government of National Reconstruction." [quotation marks as received]

It added: "The FSLN asked the COSEP to present its view of the problems and the essential recommendations proposed by the private sector."

The communique indicated that "the COSEP is holding constant sessions to analyze the FSLN's request."

The COSEP is made up of the Nicaraguan Development Institute (INDE), the chambers of industries, commerce and construction, the Confederation of Nicaraguan Professional Associations (CONAPRO) and the Union of Nicaraguan Agricultural Producers (UPANIC).

BUSINESSMAN MACHINEGUNNED; OTHER VIOLENCE REPORTED

PA240007 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Businessman Julio Alberto Roca Mendez died when he was machinegunned inside a pickup truck he was driving at kilometer 84 along the road to Oratorio Santa Rosa.

Attacks on Buses

PA282145 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemal in Spanish 1745 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Alleged guerrillas set three urban buses on fire this afternoon in Guatemala City. The attacks took place in Zones 11, 13 and 19. The guerrillas forced all the passengers to get out and then poured gasoline inside the vehicles and set them on fire.

The driver of the bus set on fire in Zone 13 was attacked by the arsonists when he was forced from his vehicle.

Bus driver Jose Cecilio Hernandez said that many bus drivers abandoned their routes when they learned that a group of subversives were setting the buses on fire.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY PROTESTS INCREASING VIOLENCE

PA282144 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1745 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Leaders of the Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG] issued a press communique against their organization [words indistinct] guarantees, since they are ready to defend themselves.

In a press communique the DCG warned the government that it has instructed its leaders in the provinces to repell any attack. The DCG says that it must again protest before national and world public opinion the increase in violence and bloodshed which is affecting even the PDC which has been noted for being one of the most powerful bastions striving for a climate of peace and justice for our people.

NICARAGUA

STATE OF EMERGENCY LIFTED; NEW JUNTA MEMBERS DISCUSSED

PA282348 Paris AFP in Spanish 2245 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Managua, 28 Apr (AFP)--The Sandinist government today unexpectedly lifted the state of emergency which a few days ago was extended until April, 1981, and decreed a new appeals law, in response to demands from various sectors of the country.

The provisions were announced during a news conference today by junta member Sergio Ramirez, who explained that the measures were taken in response to the need to establish a climate of confidence for national production.

At the same time, the Sandinist government confirmed its decision to replace the two members of the government junta who resigned and reorganized some sectors of the administration in order to resolve the political crisis which culminated last week with businessmen Alfonso Robelo's withdrawal from the junta.

The associations of teachers, newsmen and Miskitos, Sumos and Ramas (Misurasata) Indians, as well as the army will also occupy seats at the council. Some of these organizations have already appointed their delegates, while others have not announced their's yet.

The six organizations which make up the Superior Council of Private Enterprise, with one delegate each, are holding talks with the government leaders and the FSLN National Directorate because they disagree with the reorganization of the council and other situations of a political-economic nature. They have not decided if they will participate in the council or not.

Regarding the labor organizations, the participation of the Sandinist Workers Central (CST), the Farm Workers Association (ATC), the General Confederation of Independent Workers, the Health Workers Federation and the Central of Labor Action and Unity--the latter a Communist Party organization--is a fact.

Although included in the project, the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions, which defines itself as independent, and the Social Christian Union of Nicaraguan Workers still have to hold meetings of their leadership in order to decide if, "given the present circumstances," they will maintain their initial decision to participate in the council.

The Sandinist revolution has the 11 votes of the mass organizations which constitute its popular base in addition to the 9 seats of the FSLN leadership, 3 seats of the CST and the ATC and 1 seat that belongs to the army. These mass organizations are: the Sandinist defense committees, with nine seats distributed among the various areas of the country, the 19 July Sandinist Youth and the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Women's Association.

The place where the State Council will hold its sessions has not been decided and its internal regulations are being drafted.

Regarding its structure, which has caused so much reaction among the antigovernment and the progovernment organizations, Sergio Ramirez Mercado stressed that "it is the authentic representation of the country's active forces that have a role within the revolution."

BORGE WARNS AGAINST ARMED COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTION

PA261705 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Commander Tomas Borge, interior minister and member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, yesterday encouraged the workers who are participating in the literacy crusade and increasing production.

Borge spoke about the literacy campaign, the private sector, the counterrevolution and the maneuvers of the politicians and imperialists. Above all, he reiterated his warning that woe betide anyone who touches a hair of a literacy worker because he will regret having been born.

Borge delivered the speech at the Oscar Turcios school in Managua to say farewell to 250 companero workers who are leaving today together with university students and members of the Sandinist defense committees to engage in literacy work in the mountains. Referring to counterrevolutionary plans, Borge said:

[Begin recording] The campaigns of the counterrevolution are going ahead and becoming increasingly visible every day. We have tangible information on their activities and they reproduce their heads [as heard]. What they probably do not know--or perhaps are not sufficiently aware of--is the fact that we are sharpening our machetes to cut their heads off. [applause]

All sorts of activities are going on. Armed activities are going on. They have prepared plans to carry out personal attacks, destroy factories and seize localities as part of a destabilization plan. That is to say, I do not think they harbor any illusion because one need not have more than two particles of brain to understand that this revolution will not be overthrown through the use of arms. We have an army that grows stronger every day, and we have the militias. They will not defeat us through arms. Therefore, they are resorting to armed activities and plans to cause us problems, to distract us, to force us to devote energy to the country's defense rather than to the country's construction. For instance, if they seize any locality or take any type of armed action we have to neutralize that activity, and this means wasting time with regard to economic development. Their aim is to destabilize the revolutionary process. This is their goal.

We have even ruled out--for the time being at least although we are not letting our guard down--the possibility of an armed imperialist attack against our country. We think this is not possible for the time being. It would not be militarily advisable for our enemies to destroy us completely. What would happen if they came here? We would defend ourselves, inch by inch. They might annihilate us if they come here. They might erase us from the face of the earth because they have the might, or the power to do so. What they will never do is conquer us. They will never succeed in making our people go down on their knees. They will never succeed in this. [applause] [end recording]

AMBASSADOR TO THE U.S. DENIES RESIGNATION

PA250443 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Radio Sandino today denied that Rafael Solis, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States, had resigned as reported in a newscast carried by a privately owned radio station in Managua.

Ambassador Solis himself denied the report through a telephone call directly from Washington. He also said that he has nothing to do with the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement which is headed by Alfonso Robelo Callejas, nor with the number of resignations that members of that political movement have submitted to the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

Solis said that he is an old member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and that his actions are guided according to FSLN political, revolutionary and military discipline. He also said that he is a member of the Sandinist army.

DANIEL ORTEGA COMMENTS ON U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT

PA270455 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Sandinist Commander Daniel Ortega, a member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, said in Algiers that the abortive U.S. military action against Iran might lead Washington to try new attacks aimed at destabilizing that Asian country. Ortega is heading a government delegation on an official visit to Algeria.

The Sandinist leader stressed that as regards Latin America, the U.S. ruling circles' war-oriented hysteria means that efforts are made to divide the area's anti-imperialist and democratic movement.

He added that the military maneuvers the United States will carry out in the Caribbean in May are part of Washington's gigantic reactionary campaign against Cuba, Nicaragua, Jamaica, Grenada and the Salvadoran people's liberation struggle.

Ortega went on to term the talks held with the Algerian authorities revolutionary, frank and cordial and added that very positive results will be obtained from them.

ALGERIAN-SANDINIST COMMUNIQUE CONDEMNS RESCUE ATTEMPT

For a report on the joint communique issued by the National Liberation Front (FLN) Party and the National Liberation Front (FSLN) Delegation in Algiers on 27 Apr, see the North Africa section of the 29 April Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH ANGOLA DENOUNCES U.S. MANEUVERS

FL261501 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] In a joint communique issued in Luanda, Nicaragua and Angola denounced the imperialist maneuvers against Cuba and called for the cancellation of next month's U.S. naval exercises in the Caribbean. The communique came at the end of a visit to Angola by a Nicaraguan delegation headed by Daniel Ortega, a member of the Sandinist Front national leadership and of the Government of National Reconstruction.

The delegation is now in Algeria for a friendly visit of several days. The visitors were received by Algerian National Liberation Front Political Bureau member Mohamed Mazouzi.

DANIEL ORTEGA HEADS DELEGATION VISITING USSR

PA281535 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow (PRENSA LATINA)--Commander Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the National Sandinist Liberation Front and of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, arrived here at the head of a Nicaraguan delegation.

The visitors were greeted at the Moscow airport by member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov, and other officials.

The Nicaraguan Government delegation includes Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, deputy minister for the Atlantic coast, Humberto Campbell, and other officials.

IRENA DETECTS TIMBER, CATTLE SMUGGLING TO HONDURAS

PA281414 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Information supplied by the delegates of the Nicaraguan National Resources and Environment Institute [IRENA] in Nueva Segovia Department and by others on the Honduran border situation reveal the existence of timber and cattle smuggling to Honduras.

Lack of police vigilance in the sector encourages this type of activity, which is harmful to the nation's economy.

Presently there are talks underway to establish a joint plan of action between IRENA, the Sandinist police and other state organizations to stop and punish the timber and cattle smugglers in the northern border area.

VANCE RESIGNATION 'HARD BLOW' TO CARTER'S REELECTION BID

FL282326 Havana Demestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Arnaldo Cord commentary]

[Text] The secretary of state of the James Carter government resigned this morning. Cyrus Vance, a 63-year-old politician [as heard], said in his letter to the President that he was resigning because of his disagreement with the use of force in Iran. The letter, handwritten and dated 21 April, says that Vance would resign even if the commando operation were successful.

The departure of Cyrus Vance from the Cabinet is a hard blow for the White House incumbent. It is in addition a hard blow to his aspirations to occupy the presidential chair for another 4 years.

Vance is leaving Carter's ship at a time when the ship is taking in water and, with his last good-bye, Vance creates a new problem for his former chief and for adviser Brzezinski. Undoubtedly, others will follow Vance. The resignation of [State Department] spokesman Hodding Carter already has been announced.

Following the failed operation of aggression against the Iranian people, the current U.S. administration now is facing the internal and external problems which such an ominous decision has generated. The resignation of Cyrus Vance is another inconvenience on the path of Mr James Carter toward what so far has been his maximum aspiration--reelection.

Further Analysis

FL281905 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1808 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance raises new questions concerning the seriousness of the crisis within the U.S. Government and the course of the policy which President James Carter will follow.

Various White House officials have told the press that Vance had submitted his resignation before the abortive military intervention ordered by Carter against Iran and that the resignation would stand regardless of the result of the operation. According to these same spokesmen, the resignation of the U.S. secretary of state is the result of obvious and public differences between Cyrus Vance and the Carter administration. Vance's resignation also reflects the well-founded judgement of those who speak of a serious crisis within the U.S. Government leadership.

An analysis of U.S. policies in recent times reveals that it was becoming increasingly more difficult for Vance to reconcile the handling of foreign policies with the President's reelection eagerness. From the shadows, and undobtedly feeding Carter's aspirations for a second term, Brezezinski's political line of increasing confrontation with the Soviet Union was fully imposed.

Carter's repeated contempt for the opinions of his allies became obvious when the President decided on the policy of [economic] blockade of Iran and boycott of the Moscow Olympic games and, lastly, by the abortive military aggression against Iran without consulting even the countries of the warmongering NATO. Vance's resignation, like that of UN Ambassador Andrew Young, shows that Washington's ruling circle prefers the gunboat policy.

The resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance at the crucial moments of the electoral campaign raises for Carter the need to unmask the real makers of his policies. The cosmetics that kept Brzezinski in the shadows have evaporated.

Undoubtedly, the new situation further weakens the U.S. Government and reduces the already narrow margin of trust of the allies for Carter's policies. By the same token and on the other hand, Vance's resignation and everything it reveals increase the danger of Carter's adventurous policy toward Iran and other areas, particularly the Caribbean and Central America.

Many political observers are asking themselves: How far will President Carter go to try to overcome the deep political crisis that is burdening his administration? Anything can be expected.

GRANMA REBUTS MONDALE STATEMENT ON FREEING PRISONERS

FL281305 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] A dispatch, dateline Washington, points out that Yankee Vice President Walter Mondale has accused Cuban President Fidel Castro of cynically playing with the feelings of the Cuban community in North America, which is helping the refugees to travel to Florida. Mondale proposes to Cuba to set free the Boniato prisoners and cynically states: From the minute they are set free, we will have aircraft ready to carry them to freedom. Mondale adds: The world will make Castro responsible for the death of the Cubans illegally traveling to Florida.

In a note in this connection, GRANMA affirms: Mondale wants to send aircraft to pick up a group of counterrevolutionary prisoners from the very few we still have; but walking the streets are thousands of this type whom they have not picked up despite their promises, thousands who served prison terms for serving the U.S. Government. Why do they not pick them up? But, there is something more humane and more just.

There are hundreds of Haitians in Baracoa whose boats sank near our coast while trying to emigrate to the United States. We urge Mondale to send aircraft as soon as possible to pick them up, or does he prefer that we send them through Mariel?

Meanwhile, it was learned in Mariel that yesterday no vessel departed for the United States due to the bad weather, and that there are 1,552 vessels from Florida in that port. Despite the bad weather, they have continued to arrive. Yesterday's storm threatened the fleet at Mariel but there were only a few minor injuries and minor damage. It was learned that in order to improve the safety of the travelers, the vessels will depart in convoys to help each other. In addition, a Cuban vessel will follow them almost to the Florida Coast. There will not be a safer means of transportation in the world than the one between Mariel and Florida, the report indicated.

U.S. ACCUSED OF HYPOCRISY IN REFUGEE PROBLEM

PA280328 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The newspaper GRANMA, which is edited in Havana, today published a note denying statements by the imperialist U.S. Government regarding the existence of some type of agreement among the governments of Cuba, Peru and Costa Rica to create a center in Costa Rica for the redistribution of the antisocial elements that entered the Peruvian Embassy here.

The paper stresses that Cuba never swallowed that Yankee-made hook carrying Costa Rican bait, pointing out that like Chilean tyrant Augusto Pinochet, they wanted to select the antisocial elements they were going to receive. Their wish was pulverized by our country's firm determination.

GRANMA notes that the United States has now made up certain terms which nobody understands, such as savage [word indistinct], to refer to the peaceful and orderly trips from the port of Mariel to Florida, which Cuban residents on U.S. territory have organized.

What has been truly savage, the paper affirms, is the humiliation inflicted on Yankee hypocrisy by the Cuban residents in the United States, who have not paid any attention to these furious warnings.

Further, GRANMA charges that Washington did not fulfill its commitment to receive those pardoned after being imprisoned for committing counterrevolutionary crimes, their relatives and thousands of former prisoners convicted for the same reasons. But it encouraged illegal departures from our country, even though we warned them about their inevitable consequences.

According to the organ of the Communist Party of Cuba, they will not be able to count on us to resolve this problem and any threats will be to no avail. In the face of their threats--such as the military maneuvers--we are mobilizing and we are ready to do more than this if attacked.

GRANMA RESPONDS TO AFP DISPATCH ON REFUGEES IN U.S.

FL281249 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] GRANMA, official organ of the PCC Central Committee, today publishes a dispatch of the AFP news agency titled "Yankee Disorder and Confusion." The dispatch of that capitalist news agency states that Cuban President Fidel Castro was able to sow alarm in the Carter administration and provoke an unprecedented confrontation with the Cuban community in North America by opening the way for a massive and brutal emigration to the United States. AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE quotes well-informed sources and adds that in doing this President Castro is achieving three objectives--to neutralize the impact created by 10,000 Cubans who sought asylum at the Peruvian Embassy, to carry out a peaceful purge of dissidents by encouraging them to take to the sea and to transform the problem into a bilateral crisis with the United States. The agency states that the alarm became evident this Saturday when a high official of the State Department announced that the government was going to reinforce the stringency of immigration laws, warning for the first time in 21 years that the Cubans arriving illegally are subject to deportation.

AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE states that the Carter administration's decision to apply discrimination in the admission of Cuban refugees caused an immediate and angry reaction by the leaders of the Cuban community in North America. A meeting of some 40 of those leaders with Under Secretary of State Warren Christopher concluded in an uproar. Half of them left Christopher's office and, as they walked down the corridors of the Department of State building, proclaimed: We are not policemen. Christopher had urged the Cuban exile leaders to stop what he called "a maritime treadmill" between the port of Mariel and the Florida coast.

A later meeting of Vice President Walter Mondale with those Cuban leaders was canceled and substituted with the creation of a virtual crisis committee which included Mondale, Christopher and Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti. It was learned, AFP adds, that yesterday the State Department's Coordinator for Refugee Affairs Victor Palmieri left for Miami to try to establish a dialogue with the Cuban community. AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE states that high officials of the U.S. Government admit that without the cooperation of that community it will practically be impossible to stop the "maritime treadmill."

It adds that for reasons of domestic policy which include electoral pressures and matters of popular sensibilities and international prestige, the United States will not be able to return the refugees to the sea or deport them to Cuba, and that this situation is becoming more serious as it was learned that two vessels with hundreds of persons aboard were sinking due to the bad weather.

In closing, AFP states: The "maritime treadmill," which was encouraged and financed by the Cuban community in North America to a degree that the official of the State Department warned that they were playing into Castro's hands, is threatening to reduce to mere dust the U.S. wish to leave the problem to the rest of the Latin American countries.

GRANMA publishes a note in response to the dispatch, which states that it reflects the disorder and confusion of the Yankee government. Despite the venom that the report contains, it does not fail to admit the embarrassment and political debacle in which imperialism finds itself. In reality, GRANMA adds, the response to the provocations of the Peruvian Embassy was to remove the guards; the response to the antisocials and their confabulation was the march of the militant people, the most vigorous and impressive demonstration of our people throughout 21 years of revolution. Ideologically, the enemies were crushed inside and outside of the country. The response to the Yankee military maneuvers, to the U.S. instigation of the criminals and to the illegal departures from the country was our Mariel policy and the total mobilization of our people from one end of the country to the other.

The hurricane returned to where it had to return, the United States. The Yankees had bought all the tickets for this lottery. They had been buying them for the past 21 years with the La Coubre incident, the Escambray action, the Giron landing, the sabotages, subversion, plans to assassinate Cuban leaders. They had been buying them, GRANMA adds, with the CIA espionage, Barbados [aircraft sabotage], the assassinations of Cuban diplomatic representatives, bomb blasts at the Cuban mission to the United Nations in New York and at the Interests Section Office in Washington, the spy flights of the SR-71 [aircraft], the provoking and threatening military maneuvers announced for May, the Guantanamo Naval Base, the economic blockade and the numerous criminal actions against our country. They had to win the lottery.

Cuba's position, GRANMA adds, is not objectionable--total freedom of emigration. It is logical that the antisocial persons would want to go to the United States. There has always come encouragement and rewards for those who did something against Cuba from there. Whether they were real counterrevolutionaries or not, all those who acted as an enemy of the revolution and socialism have always been welcomed there. There they dressed the antisocial persons with the dissident garb.

In closing, GRANMA adds: None of them wants to emigrate to Haiti or Costa Rica or Peru. They do not want to travel to an underdeveloped country. They want to reside in the United States, a rich country which exploits the world's underdeveloped peoples. The United States always wanted to have the best brains of our peoples. Let them also have the antisocial persons. You reap what you sow.

FELAP CONDEMNS U.S. MILITARY MANEUVERS

FL261448 Havana Domewtic Service in Spanish 1427 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] The Latin American Journalists Federation [FELAP] has called on all Latin American colleagues to express their condemnation of and mobilize their forces against the U.S. military maneuvers in Guantanamo, Cuba and the Caribbean area. In a communique, FELAP warns about the danger, impudence and insolence of the maneuvers announced for May, whose objectives are to prepare the conditions for an aggression against the American peoples, particularly Cuba, Nicaragua and El Salvador.

No time can be wasted. We must oppose that attempted U.S. aggression and military insolence because to defend the Cuban revolution is to defend each of our respective fatherlands, the FELAP communique states. In closing, FELAP exhorts all Latin American journalists to stop the imperialist aggressive hand.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED FOLLOWING ALGERIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

LD281123 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 22 Apr 80 p 3

[Unattributed report on Algerian-Cuban joint communique issued at the end of Algerian Interior Minister Benhamouda-led FLN delegation visit to Cuba 13-17 April: "Strengthening of Links in the Common Struggle Against Imperialism, Zionism and Reaction"]

[Text] An Algerian-Cuban joint communique was published at the end of the official visit to Cuba by the National Liberation Front [FLN] party delegation led by Mr Boualem Benhamouda, Politburo member and interior minister:

An FLN delegation led by Mr Boualem Benhamouda, Politburo member and interior minister, visited Cuba from 13-17 April 1980. The delegation included: Mr Mohamed Abada, Central Committee member and vice president of the Education and Information Commission; Said Bouhadja, Central Committee member and Annaba national commissioner; Ahmed Dib, member of the Judicial and General Organization Commission and Amar Debbagh, counselor at the Interior Ministry. Algerian Ambassador to Cuba Bachir Ould-Rouis also took part in the delegation which, during its stay, had official discussions with a Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] delegation led by Jose R. Machado Ventura, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo, and including Rafael Polanco Brahajos, deputy chief of the PCC Central Committee General Department of Foreign Relations and Claudio Ramos and Pedro Machado, section chief and official respectively of this department.

During his stay in Cuba, Mr Boualem Benhamouda had talks with the following prominent figures:

Raul Valdes Menendez, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo, vice president of the Cuban Council of State and Council of Ministers and interior minister and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and Politburo, vice president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers.

During these conversations, which took place in a fraternal atmosphere, the two parties examined questions of the development of bilateral relations. They proceeded to an exchange of information and experience on their respective activities and analyzed international developments, espeically those relating to the regions to which Cuba and Algeria belong.

The Algerian delegation expressed its solidarity with the Cuban people's struggle to build a new society and against the blockade affecting it and and the continuing aggression and hostility of imperialism and reaction.

The Cuban delegation reaffirmed Cuba's determined support for the heroic Algerian people in the present stage of building a new life and the confrontation with imperialist and reactionary schemes in northwest Africa.

The two parties agree on the need to strengthen the links of friendship and collaboration between Cuba and Algeria in their common struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, to work for the unity of the nonaligned movement and for the implementation of the aims outlined by the fifth [as published] summit in Havana.

Both parties consider that the Algerian delegation's visit has contributed significantly to the development of the historic relations of friendship and collaboration between the people's parties and the governments of Algeria and Cuba.

The discussions ended with the signing of a cooperation agreement by which it is planned to develop relations of friendship and cooperation between the two political organizations.

The Algerian delegation received particular indications of the Cuban people's solidarity and affection during its visits to places of historic, economic and social interest in the Havana, Cienfuegos, Santiago and Isle of Youth provinces. During these visits, the Algerian delegation was received by Comrade Ramon Balaguer, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Santiago provincial committee and Humerto Miguel, first secretary of the Cienfuegos Provincial Committee.

The Algerian delegation invited a PCC delegation to visit Algeria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, and the date of the visit will be settled soon.

MALMIERCA RECEIVES UN NAMIBIAN AFFAIRS DELEGATION

FL282153 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli has received in Havana a UN Namibian affairs delegation led by Noel Sinclair, Guyana's representative to the United Nations. The delegation is beginning in our country a tour of five Caribbean nations to discuss assistance to that fraternal African nation and to the South-West Africa People's Organization [SWAPO].

The support and solidarity of our people and government with the Namibian cause were reaffirmed at the meeting with the Cuban foreign minister. During its stay in Cuba, the UN delegation will visit places of historic and economic interest. It will conclude its activities tomorrow, Tuesday, with the signing of a joint communique and a meeting with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban councils of State and Ministers.

MPSP SENDS SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO AFGHAN COUNTERPART

FL251431 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, today received His Excellency Mr Gonzalo Martinez Corbala, who presented his credentials accrediting him as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Mexican States. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Mexican ambassador and his entourage went to the Plaza de la Revolucion and laid a floral wreath before the Jose Marti Monument.

FUNCTIONS, STRATEGY OF CARICOM TO BE PROBED

FL281405 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 23 Apr 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Georgetown, Guyana, 22 Apr (CANA)--Eleven top West Indians were named here this afternoon to probe the functioning of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) to date and to draft a stragegy for its movement forward.

The decision to establish the study group was taken at the 16th CARICOM Council of Ministers conference held here last month.

The team is yet to set a date for its first meeting, but has been asked by the ministers to come up with a draft strategy for their consideration by the end of September this year.

The team's terms of reference include addressing "critical financial and payments problems facing many countries of the region as a result of the world economic crisis and the international energy crisis, so that financial and balance-of-payments problems, particularly those caused by rising energy prices can be alleviated and so that intra-regional trade flows can be expanded and sustained."

ANTIGUA

PREMIER VERE BIRD, LABOR PARTY REELECTED

FL251258 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Premier Vere Bird and the Antigua Labor Party--the ALP--have (?remained) in power following yesterday's general elections. With 11 seats declared up to late last night, the ALP had won 10 of the 17 seats while Independent (Eric Burton) of the ward island of Barbuda has retained his seat.

The ALP has said it wants to take the country into independence in November this year. The British Government has already agreed in principle to the island gaining sovereignty.

Premier Bird, who has had the office since 1976, won his seat in St John's rural north where [he won] with 77 percent of the vote.

BARBADOS

PRIME MINISTER ADAMS TO MEET PRESIDENT CARTER

FL281539 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Barbados' Prime Minister Tom Adams is expected to meet U.S. President Jimmy Carter in Washington today. The discussion will cover matters of mutual interest. (?Adams is) in the United States on continuation of his four-nation tour to promote Barbados as an offshore financial (?center). He has already visited Britain and West Germany and will leave the U.S. tonight for Canada, the final stop of the promotional tour.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 087 2 May 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Pastor Says IHRC Abuse of Power May Hurt OAS B 1
Balbin, Other UCR Leaders Fault Government Programs B 1

BOLIVIA

Party Leaders Praise COB-Military Agreement C 1
Lack of Funds Cited as Reason for Not Attending Olympics C 1

BRAZIL

Itamaraty Spokesman Reasserts Position on Olympics D 1
[O GLOBO 30 Apr]
Fifty More Workers Arrested; Strike To Continue D 1
Police Want Bishop Tried D 1
Workers' Meeting Authorized D 2
O ESTADO Sees More Cohesive U.S. Policy With Muskie [30 Apr] D 2
Paraguay's Stroessner Visits, Says He Will Not Run Again D 3
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 30 Apr]
Returns to Asuncion [Asuncion PATRIA 1 May] D 4
Minister Says 'Superharvest' To Ease Economic Woes D 5

CHILE

Pinochet Assails Groups Which Advocate Violence E 1
Cardinal Silva Explains Reason for Suspending Mass E 2
Police Arrest Three Alleged MIR Members E 2
Subversive Plan Reported E 3
Rift Among Dissident Labor Organizations Reported E 3

COLOMBIA

Female Guerrilla Interviewed En Route to Cuba F 1
Bombs Found at Turbay Ayala Speech Site F 2
Workers Peacefully Commemorate Labor Day F 2

PERU

USSR Grants Financial Aid for Olympic Delegation J 1
Government Signs Contracts With U.S. Oil Companies J 1
Briefs: Sugar Production J 1

VENEZUELA

Increase in Residual Oil Prices Announced L 1
Energy Minister: 'OPEC Does Not Meddle in Politics' L 1
Herrera Congratulates Turbay on Crisis Resolution L 1

PANAMA

Nicaragua's Violeta de Chamorro May Become Resident N 1
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 26 Apr]
Countries Approve Adherence to Canal Neutrality Protocol N 1
Nicaragua's Approval [LA REPUBLICA 23 Apr] N 1
Taiwan's Approval [LA REPUBLICA 23 Apr] N 1
Guard Officer Discusses Meetings With Political Parties N 1
[LA REPUBLICA 26 Apr]
Socialist Workers Party Asks To Meet With Guard Officers N 2
[CRITICA 28 Apr]
Communist Leader Lectures at Political Seminar N 3
[LA REPUBLICA 25 Apr]

CENTRAL AMERICA

Honduran, Salvadoran Military, OAS Observers Meet P 1

COSTA RICA

Contacts To Reestablish Airlift With Cuba To Be Made P 1
Carazo 'Satisfied' With Cancellation of U.S. Maneuvers P 2
Government, Ambassadors Discuss Embassy Security P 2
Monge Wins Liberation Party Presidential Nomination P 3
Monge Pays Visit to Castillo for Party Unity P 3

EL SALVADOR

Planning Minister Resigns Over Agrarian Dispute P 4
Former Vice Presidential Candidate Released by Kidnappers P 4
FPL, PRTC Militants Occupy Radio Stations P 5
Guerrillas Clash With National Guard; Two Killed P 5
Military Units Patrol San Salvador's Streets P 5
Disturbances Erupt During Labor Day Demonstration P 5
Commentary Says Nicaragua Now Communist Country P 6
Commentary Calls for Proper Use of U.S. Loan P 6
BPR Said Ready To Work Occupied Haciendas P 7

GUATEMALA

Armed Individuals Kidnap Union Leaders at CNT Headquarters P 7
Trade Union Leader Shot to Death 21 Apr P 7
[PRENSA LIBRE 24 Apr]

HONDURAS

Cuban Refugees Will Not Be Received P 8
Immigration Office Orders 100 Nicaraguans Deported P 8
Labor Day Celebrations Held Without Incidents P 9

NICARAGUA

Government Protests U.S. Caribbean Maneuvers P 9
Interior Ministry Holds Event To Mark 1 May P 9
Rural Workers Support Government Programs P 10
CAUS Leader Asks for Marxism-Leninism Among Workers P 10

CUBA

Castro Delivers Speech at May Day Rally Q 1
GRANMA Reports on May Day, Refugees, U.S. Maneuvers Q 13
Mora Views Vance's Resignation, Carter Policies Q 14

PASTOR SAYS IHRC ABUSE OF POWER MAY HURT OAS

PY011235 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 30 Apr 80 p 18

[Excerpts] The foreign minister said yesterday after a luncheon to which he had invited the diplomats of the OAS member countries that "organizations subordinate to the OAS abuse their powers by invading fields which are forbidden to them, creating situations which lead to a lack of confidence in American institutions."

Maj Gen Carlos Washington Pastor, who referred in this manner to the action of the Inter-American Human Rights commission, but without naming it, stated that "the seeds are being sown for the self-destruction of organizations--such as the OAS--which are too valuable to disappear."

The Argentine foreign minister also said that "we are all experiencing the difficulties of this era. The scorn which the terrorist organizations have shown for the norms of international coexistence has become everyday news. Fortunately the government of a friendly country, Colombia, has been able to make legal principles and respect for institutional order prevail and has obtained the release of the hostage diplomats without impairing its firm position and its image.

"Our America has also been shaken by an explosion of a social nature whose solution requires the efforts of all the countries of the region, because the situation of the thousands of Cuban refugees in the Peruvian Embassy should be resolved with a deep sense of human solidarity, apart from the analysis of the political or economic causes which led to that explosion," he added.

Pastor said: "A situation which is still farther away, yet not remote in terms of its impact, is the tremendous danger posed by the conflict between the United States and Iran. Nothing can justify the taking of diplomats as hostages by a government. Apart from being against norms which have been freely accepted by all states, it violates elemental human rights."

The foreign minister concluded: "The list of situations which shake the world daily is certainly not exhausted with these examples. All of you know them. Because of the fact that the world is experiencing times of tension and concern it is more necessary than ever that the American countries stress their mutual cooperation and strengthen their unity through permanent contact, a stronger spirit of good will and mutual understanding, and that they try to renew the operation of the organization of which they are members."

BALBIN, OTHER UCR LEADERS FAULT GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

PY300056 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1339 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpts] La Falda, Cordoba, 28 Apr (NA)--Ricardo Balbin, president of the Radical Civic Union [UCR], asserted that "we will go to the dialogue to express the thoughts of the UCR, because there is no reason why we should not say the same things in a government office as we are saying in the streets." He said this yesterday during the closing ceremony of the "first radical meeting for studies of central, northern and western Argentina," which had continued for 3 days in this town in the mountains.

Balbin also confirmed his belief that "we all know that the missing persons are dead," and said that "we prefer to see mothers crying over their dead instead of begging for a reply, as they do now."

At the end of the meeting, two documents were released, one of them dealing with the political situation and the other with the economic problem. It is stated in them that "the people are not listened to by the ruling power," which is painting "a picture with ever darker tones of a nation of subjects instead of thinking citizens," and it is warned that "speculation economy has triumphed over production economy."

The meeting was attended by radical leaders from Salta, La Rioja, San Juan, Catamarca, San Luis, Santiago del Estero, Jujuy, Mendoza and Cordoba and was concluded with a luncheon. There were speeches by Arturo Illia, former president of the nation; Eduardo Angeloz, president of the Cordoba UCR committee; and Balbin.

Balbin stated when referring to the struggle against subversion that the civilians "also did their duty," because "if the Argentine civilians had supported subversion, the armed forces of the nation would not have won."

He then referred to the political dialogue orchestrated by the government and said that "we are not vain, but it must be recognized that the fact that the whole country is looking to see if the UCR will enter the government offices means that we are regarded as something in this country."

Balbin, mentioned as one of the next politicians to have a dialogue with Interior Minister Albano Harguindeguy, said that he was willing to attend if he is summoned, but he warned that "no one should think that the UCR president will enter into any pacts," because "I am not bound by any arguments, proposals or bases." He stressed that "we will take part in the dialogue to express the thoughts of the UCR, because there is no reason why we should not say the same things in a government office that we are saying in the streets." He added: "That means that we will speak of our lines of conduct, our ideals, our thoughts regarding the true situation of the nation and the needs of the Argentines."

As for the documents, one of them discusses the political situation and the other the economic panorama. Their texts have been sent to the UCR National Committee. The political statement maintains that "the most important matter at the present time is that the military power should assume its responsibilities, because no one can deny the tremendous contribution being offered daily by the Argentine people. The people are not listened to by the ruling power, because the natural channels of political expression are still closed. This reality is contributing to the painting of a picture with ever darker tones of a nation of subjects instead of thinking citizens." It is then said that "this is a negative element for the recovery of democracy, because it seems that the teaching coming from the ruling power does not aim at freedom but at submission." The political statement concludes by asserting that "the government should fulfill its responsibilities to the nation; and the UCR, in its turn, will then know how to take its stand as a true democratic alternative."

The economic document states that the present policy which "aims at modifying the productive structure ends with the destruction of the productive capacity of the nation and the dismantling of the leadership role of the state in promoting activities." It asserts that this economic program leads to the "social concentration of wealth and incomes and the consequent improverishment of the popular sectors, the disappearance of national industry and the aggravation of the imbalance among the regions, which only serves to favor the strengthening of the port [of Buenos Aires] as the great economic center of the nation." When approaching the subject of the financial market, the document warns that "the liquidation and intervention into of large organizations shows that the system cannot be relied upon" and that "the saver has no protection, because the state only subsidizes a privileged sector of the Argentine society for the bad business which their own rashness and negligence led them to make." It concludes by saying that "within this picture, speculation economy has triumphed over production economy despite the announcements in the program in force since April 1976."

PARTY LEADERS PRAISE COB-MILITARY AGREEMENT

FY010357 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] When asked by Radio Fides for their opinions on the agreement signed by the Bolivian Labor Central [COB] and the armed forces to defend the democratic process, various political leaders expressed their satisfaction over the event.

Deputy Alfonso Ferrufino, leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], said: [Begin recording] We believe that as a result of this development we can enter upon the electoral process with much more confidence. We are convinced that the successful finish of the process will permit the creation of a government with broad social bases and with the ability to face the present serious problems of the country. [end recording]

Jorge Alderete, leader of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI] and secretary of the Chamber of Deputies, said: [Begin recording] I think that everything that contributes to guaranteeing the forthcoming elections and to strengthening the democratic process is positive for the country. In this case the effort of the COB and the interest of the armed forces in supporting the democratic process seems to me to be a thing which the country will greet with satisfaction, because earlier there were certain dangers threatening the democratic process that has cost the country so many difficulties. [end recording]

Jorge Kolle Cueto, leader of the Bolivian Communist Party, said regarding the COB-armed forces agreement: [Begin recording] Regarding the agreement itself, I understand that it is a highly positive event that a dialogue has been established between the armed forces headquarters and the COB leadership. Naturally, there are a number of stereotyped expressions which are used both by the military commanders and the labor leadership which lead to a misunderstanding of the true role of the institutions and even of the responsibilities of some of their leaders. I believe that this dialogue is highly positive and undoubtedly beneficial for the armed forces, the COB and the country as a whole. [end recording]

In conclusion, the opinion of Deputy Jaime Tapia Alipaz, leader of the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB]: [Begin recording] I am very pleased that the basic power factors, the social factor and the military factor have had contacts which we find highly positive. [end recording]

LACK OF FUNDS CITED AS REASON FOR NOT ATTENDING OLYMPICS

FY011650 Paris AFP in Spanish 1605 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] La Paz, 1 May (AFP)--Bolivia will not attend the upcoming Olympic games in Moscow according to the official communique released by the Bolivian Olympic Committee, which reached this decision after finding out that there are no funds for attending the games.

"Our absence is caused by the lack of economic resources and is not motivated in any way by the Olympic boycott launched by the U.S. Government," the official communique stated. The communique concluded by stating that the Bolivian delegation to the games was going to be "very small" in any case.

ITAMARATY SPOKESMAN REASSERTS POSITION ON OLYMPICS

PY010332 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 30 Apr 80 p 32

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Itamaraty yesterday strongly rejected rumors attributed to advisers of the Brazilian Olympic Committee [COB] that Brazil "could review its position regarding the Moscow Olympics depending on what the European Economic Community--led by the FRG and Japan [as published]--may decide."

Foreign Ministry spokesman Bernardo Pericas said: I can guarantee that those are just unfounded rumors. The Brazilian Government will in no way prevent the departure of any athlete to Moscow. Brazil's position is clear: It will participate in the Olympics.

The rumors started yesterday afternoon when a COB adviser indicated that Brazil could review its position if the EEC exerted pressure on it. According to these rumors, if the FRG joins the boycott proposed by the White House and drags along the other EEC member countries, "Brazil would think of reviewing its position."

Pericas said: That is absurd. The COB president himself was surprised by those rumors. He added that the position of the Figueiredo administration continues to be the same: To go to Moscow.

FIFTY MORE WORKERS ARRESTED; STRIKE TO CONTINUE

PY011308 Paris AFP in Spanish 0131 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo, 30 Apr--Approximately 50 persons were arrested today in Sao Paulo and its industrial suburbs in connection with the metalworkers strike which has been going on for over 30 days now. According to the committee of solidarity with the strikers, the arrested persons were workers who had participated in picketing and students who had been collecting money for the metalworkers' strike fund.

During a new general meeting held this morning at the San Bernardo Cathedral--which was surrounded by antiriot troops of the military police--the strikers decided to continue the strike.

The conservative Brazilian press has been stepping up its attacks on the Catholic Church in Brazil, which is supporting the strikers both materially and spiritually. Sao Paulo Archbishop Paulo Evaristo Arns has refuted reports that he had requested financial help from abroad, mainly from the FRG, to augment the strike fund.

Bishop Hummes this morning compared the strikers with the Hebrew people "enslaved in Egypt and exploited by the pharaohs." When speaking to the thousands of strikers who were meeting at the cathedral, Bishop Hummes explained that Moses had organized the Hebrew people and in the end they defeated the pharaoh. "There is many a Moses among you," he said.

"In Brazil the church bothers the powerful, and then they begin to attack it," the bishop added.

Police Want Bishop Tried

PY011316 Paris AFP in Spanish 0336 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Sao Paulo, 30 Apr (AFP)--It was reported here today that the local political police have recommended that the Brazilian military courts try Santo Andre Bishop Claudio Hummes for inciting the metalworkers of Sao Paulo's industrial belt to strike.

The political police also requested the preventive custody of 17 union leaders--including Luis Inacio da Silva, known as Lula--who have been under arrest since 19 April on charges of inciting the metalworkers to strike.

The recommendation and the requests for preventive custody of the union leaders, charged with violating the National Security Law, are part of the report on the investigation which the Sao Paulo political police concluded today.

Msgr Claudio Hummes was accused of "inciting the workers to continue the strike" in his sermons at the church in Santo Andre, a district of Sao Paulo's industrial belt. Meanwhile, Sao Paulo authorities announced tonight that the demonstration scheduled for Wednesday to commemorate 1 May would not be allowed.

Workers' Meeting Authorized

FY011732 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] The metalworkers of Sao Bernardo do Campo and Diadema are currently meeting at the Villa Euclides stadium to decide the future of the strike. This stadium was opened to them only a few minutes ago by Security Secretary (Otavio Gonzaga Jr) who relented in his decision against allowing the strikers to meet.

Following orders from Planalto Palace, the secretary decided to open the stadium after police and metalworkers had clashed this morning in [name indistinct]. During the clash one worker was injured, and the police employed truncheons and tear gas bombs while the workers retaliated with the weapons they had available: sticks and stones.

O ESTADO SEES MORE COHESIVE U.S. POLICY WITH MUSKIE

FY011448 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Apr 80 p 3

[From the "Notes and Information Page": "The Successive U.S. Diplomatic Errors"]

[Excerpts] While Cyrus Vance's resignation as secretary of state--which should have occurred much earlier--could temporarily complicate the United States' diplomatic problems with its European allies, who are beginning to align themselves on its side, and with its Soviet foes, whose policy are becoming increasingly militarized, his departure could also result in greater cohesion among the various U.S. foreign policymakers. This, incidentally, would be desirable. Everything will depend on the course Vance's successor, Edmund Muskie, will follow.

The effectiveness and success of U.S. foreign policy under the Carter administration was impaired by the fact that its formulation, and especially its execution, had to be subjected to three different criteria. Consequently, whenever consensus was achieved only a paralyzing compromise could be implemented, and in those cases when no consensus was achieved the United States left its allies and foes alike perplexed and unable to predict the course U.S. foreign policy would follow. Furthermore, instead of shouldering the role of supreme coordinator, Carter, hesitant and Hamlet-like, kept strengthening, successively and even simultaneously, the positions of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, of Security Affairs Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and of Andrew Young, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

After Andrew Young's departure it became evident and even glaringly obvious that there were differences between the views of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and those of Zbigniew Brzezinski, Carter's top adviser for national security and international policy. Vance came from the ranks of the intellectuals of the Trilateral Commission. A moderate and cautious diplomat, he had the qualities necessary to carry out his important duties in less turbulent times, when he would have had to deal with peaceful countries similar to the United States and not a Machiavellian, amoral and unscrupulous power like the Soviet Union. During his term in office, Vance always supported the diplomatic approach to international affairs. He assigned special value to good relations with the Soviets, hoping to curb their expansionistic ambitions.

At the beginning of his term in office, Carter followed the policy outlined by Cyrus Vance, which was more in keeping with the traditions of the State Department with which Henry Kissinger had had so many clashes, even when he was secretary of state. Brzezinski therefore had to surrender to the policy which finally became official, unwillingly and against his own convictions.

Thus, at first Brzezinski lost to Vance in the discussions about the best way to conduct foreign relations, but as time went on it became more and more evident that Carter should have listened more to Brzezinski and less to Vance. The traditional diplomatic methods which Vance preferred failed miserably in dealing with the invaders of Afghanistan, who chose this means to get closer to the oilfields, the Persian Gulf and the Arab Peninsula. These methods also failed in dealing with Iran, whose policy--following the advent of the Islamic revolution led by the paranoid and sclerotic ayatollah--goes beyond the realm of reason. Even before joining the administration, Brzezinski always stood against the Soviet brand of detente and against unlinking military accords with the Soviet Union from ideological problems (human rights) and political problems (Soviet expansion in neighboring areas). Undoubtedly his was a realistic position. Let us hope that this position will prevail under the new secretary.

In any case, the struggle between Rogers and Kissinger during the Nixon administration repeated itself, as could have been expected, in the rivalry between Vance and Brzezinski, which in turn resulted in the paralysis, ambiguity and ineffectiveness of U.S. diplomacy. If Carter persists with his zig-zag policy he will not be able to excuse himself for his failures. If the United States finally manages to show that it is united, coherent, and resolute it will get more loyalty from its allies and more respect from its foes.

PARAGUAY'S STROESSNER VISITS, SAYS HE WILL NOT RUN AGAIN

PY011505 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Apr 80 p 5

[From the Curitiba agency]

[Excerpts] Paraguayan President Gen Alfredo Stroessner, who is beginning a 2-day private visit to the Parana State coast, has expressed his concern about the "risks" to which Brazilian political opening is exposed, but he has also observed that "the process is being well managed." During an interview granted to a group of Brazilian journalists, Stroessner asserted that "the problems of other countries are always of concern to Paraguay," and he stressed that he is closely following the latest events in the Sao Paulo ABC district. Stroessner also revealed that he does not intend to be a candidate for re-election in 1982, when he will have completed 28 consecutive years in the presidency.

During the interview, Stroessner noted the situation of the Cuban exiles, stressing that this is the major evidence that "the Cuban people have been living in a state of terror for a long time."

"The policy of cooperation that is being implemented by Paraguay and Brazil through initiatives of common interest," the president said, "is a great reinforcement for the cause of peace and co-existence in this hemisphere. The American ideas demand determination and clear and irreversible attitudes so that this part of the world can vigorously resist the penetration of ideologies that promote slavery and that destroy the political and legal precepts that are the basis of human dignity."

During the interview he granted the Brazilian press, the Paraguayan president decisively stressed his viewpoint that the price of the electricity that Itaipu will sell to Brazil is unjust and that this is why his government is going to make every possible effort to renegotiate the price with the Figueiredo government. He did not reveal the basis upon which Paraguay intends to negotiate with Brazil, but he asserted that a Paraguayan technical commission is studying the matter before beginning official contacts with the Brazilian Government.

General Stroessner stated that he will give preference to Brazil when purchasing the equipment necessary for the construction of the railroad line between Guaira and Asuncion: "We want Brazil to supply us with the materials for our part of the 'soybean railroad.' Everything it can build we will buy, and only the rest will be purchased elsewhere."

Even though President Stroessner has stated that the matter is still being studied by the two countries, Brazilian Transport Minister Eliseu Resende admitted that it is possible that Brazil will postpone for 10 years the construction of the Curitiba-Paranagua railway line in Serra do Mar to use the available funds--approximately 7 billion cruzeiros--to finance the Guaira-Asuncion line in Paraguay.

General Stroessner indicated that although the original project provides for a conventional railroad of simple design, Paraguay wants to examine, together with the Brazilian Government, possible electrification of the entire line. This would be one way for Paraguay to take advantage of the surplus power generated by the Itaipu Dam. He explained that the Paraguayan Government believes that it will be possible to electrify the entire Paranagua-Asuncion line after the dam is finished in 3 or 4 years.

The Paraguayan president and his entourage of approximately 40 persons arrived in Curitiba yesterday morning and were met by Governor Ney Braga. The Brazilian ambassador to Paraguay, Fernando Belfort Bethlem, also traveled in the presidential plane. After dedicating a square which bears his name in Guaratuba and attending a school parade, General Storessner visited the facilities of the Port of Paranagua and went to Cotinga Island to fish with some friends. He will return to Asuncion today.

Returns to Asuncion

PY011500 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 1 May 80 p 1

[Excerpt] His excellency the president and commander in chief of the national armed forces, Gen Alfredo Stroessner, returned to our capital yesterday afternoon after a 2-day special visit to the Brazilian State of Parana. He was accompanied by high-ranking retinue of civilian, military and political figures, his close advisers and journalists.

MINISTER SAYS 'SUPERHARVEST' TO EAST ECONOMIC WOES

PY292042 Paris AFP in Spanish 0514 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 28 Apr (AFP)--Planning Minister Antonio Delfim Neto stated here today that the agricultural "superharvest" this year has eliminated the specter of hunger in Brazil and will help solve the energy and balance of payments problems.

This "superharvest" of more than 50 million tons of grain "will bring a windfall of money into the hands of the produces and will eliminate the specter of hunger and malnutrition," he added.

According to Neto, the value of soybeans, corn, rice, black beans and cotton produced in the country's south-central region increased brom $2.75 billion in 1979 to $6.063 billion this year.

He stressed that the positive response of the Brazilian agricultural sector to the government of Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo, who had asked for increased production, has been an expression of confidence in the executive branch and has contributed to solving the national economic problems.

He also said that the fuel alcohol production program has been implemented "and today no one can have any doubt about its current and future success."

After stating that the fuel alcohol program "will not affect sugar and liquor [agvardiente] production," he said that between $5 billion and $6 billion that are now invested in the purchase of petroleum from Middle East countries will soon be transferred to Brazilian regions which will produce alcohol.

PINOCHET ASSAILS GROUPS WHICH ADVOCATE VIOLENCE

FY011831 Paris AFP in Spanish 1716 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 1 May (AFP)--Chilean President Gen Augusto Pinochet today assailed the intentions of certain groups which "want to see this day marked by violence, hatred, destruction and death."

Firmly rejecting traditional political practices, the chief of state reaffirmed the authoritarian nature of the Chilean military government in the speech he made at the official ceremony held to commemorate Labor Day.

This ceremony was held today at Government House with the participation of high-ranking government officials, businessmen and labor representatives.

"While almost all the workers are struggling and helping the country to attain its goals, while they are celebrating 1 May as the victory of Chilean development, others want to see this day marked by violence, hatred, destruction and death," Pinochet said.

His words seemed to confirm the rumors which were recently heard here to the effect that an escalation of political violence was underway to turn Labor Day into "a day of blood."

The Chilean capital was stirred up this week by the actions of a terrorist commando group which machinegunned and killed a policeman in the street. Subsequently, a leftist leader was killed by security forces.

"To these minorities which want to disrupt Chile's peace, I repeat that the citizenry and the armed forces will not allow hatred to make Chilean homes tremble with fear and frustration," Pinochet warned during his speech to the workers.

He indicated that Chile will not return to the situation which prevailed prior to 11 September 1973, when the military junta over which he presides overthrew the late Socialist President Salvador Allende.

Speaking about the dissident sectors which advocate a new draft constitution apart from the studies carried out by the governmental constituent commission, Pinochet stated that "they have clear-cut Marxist-Soviet leanings" and accused them of playing the game of Russian totalitarianism.

The Chilean president also announced an increase in the salaries of public servants which will be implemented at the end of the year, said that pensions will be hiked as of today and reaffirmed his decision to reorganize the social security system because its current deficit is $10 billion.

Pinochet also announced that 1,000 scholarships will be granted to working students and indicated that "we are leaving behind the dark times of class struggle, because it disrupts national unity."

"This is why we wanted all of us to be together to commemorate Labor Day as the day of labor harmony," President Pinochet concluded.

CARDINAL SILVA EXPLAINS REASON FOR SUSPENDING MASS

PY010321 Paris AFP in Spanish 2341 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 30 Apr (AFP)--Today, a day before Labor Day, the Chilean Catholic Church and the military regime faced each other in disagreement.

The exchange of statements started soon after Msgr Raul Silva Henriquez suspended the Mass which he had planned to hold tomorrow honoring Saint Joseph the Worker, pointing out that the government had warned him of the chance of an outbreak of violence during the religious ceremony.

A communique issued by the Interior Ministry today, stated that "the government has in no way requested Monsignor Silva Henriquez to suspend the religious ceremony which was planned for 1 May."

The communique adds that "if the cardinal decides to hold the ceremony, the government, as usual, will give him all the facilities needed."

Nevertheless, the official communique insinuated that certain ceremonies of the Chilean Catholic Church have been turned into political acts, "as has been proven several times."

Monsignor Silva Henriquez, in an answer by the Santiago Archbishopric which was issued soon after the government communique was released, reiterated that "a high-ranking government official" hinted to him the possibility of an outbreak of violence during the Mass to be held on 1 May.

The archbishopric's answer stated that "it was in the face of this uncertainty that the archbishop decided not to hold the Mass he had planned."

The new church communique ends by stating that "this archbishopric rejects the Interior Ministry statement that it has been proved that liturgical or religious acts have been turned into political ones."

POLICE ARREST THREE ALLEGED MIR MEMBERS

PY011726 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1622 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 1 May (LATIN)--The police reported here today that a surgeon, a medical student and a medical aide were arrested today and charged with attempting to disrupt order during the commemoration of International Labor Day.

The arrested persons, who have been identified as Dr Gonzalo Hidalgo, medical student Marianela Silva and medical aide Carlos Vallejos, belonged to a cell of the banned Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), according to the same source.

The police told the press that the arrested persons had in their possession a memorandum issued by the MIR leadership instructing them to cause street disorders.

At the same time the police announced that the three had admitted belonging to a communist alliance linking the MIR and an unknown organization called the Chilean Communist League, whose political plans include the promotion of subversion in Chile.

These have been the only arrests officially announced by the police during the commemoration of International Labor Day.

Subversive Plan Reported

PY011728 Paris AFP in Spanish 1617 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 1 May (AFP)--It was reported here today that the intelligence services of the Chilean military government have arrested three members of an ultraleftist cell who were planning to carry out several subversive actions.

The semiofficial news agency ORBE has stated that the group "planned to infiltrate the armed forces to attempt the theft of weapons."

RIFT AMONG DISSIDENT LABOR ORGANIZATIONS REPORTED

PY011257 Paris AFP in Spanish 224 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 30 Apr (AFP)--It has been learned that a virtual split occurred here today among labor unionists who oppose the Chilean military government. This division took place just a few hours before the beginning of Labor Day celebrations.

The National Command for the Defense of Labor Union Rights, which is composed of dissident labor organizations, had organized a commemorative observance to be held behind closed doors independent of the official ceremony to be held at government house.

Nonetheless, two of the groups belonging to this organization--the Group of 10 and the National Confederation of Private Industry Employees (CEPCH)--today unexpectedly decided not to take part in this observance.

In a joint communique, the two organizations denounced the fact that "elements foreign to the Chilean union movement are reportedly promoting street rallies and provocations" for Labor Day.

The accusation seemed to refer indirectly to the leftist groups outlawed in Chile by the military movement, which almost 7 years ago overthrew the late Socialist President Salvador Allende.

The communique issued by the Group of 10 and the CEPCH adds that "not yesterday, nor today, nor tomorrow will we permit ourselves to be used by those who hope to satisfy their ambition for revenge and morbid hatred.

FEMALE GUERRILLA INTERVIEWED EN ROUTE TO CUBA

PA291938 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Station interview]

[Excerpts] Aboard the Cubana de Aviacion airplane which is traveling today, 27 April, from Bogota to Havana with the members of the Marcos Zambrano column of the 19 April Movement [M-19] we talked with one of the persons who had most contact with the press, with the news and with the world. It is Commander Nueve.

[Question] Commander Nueve, we would like to know your name.

[Answer] At this moment, my name is Natalia.

[Question] Natalia, how old are you?

[Answer] I am 25 years old. I will be 25 years old in July.

[Question] And what does this action mean for the M-19?

[Answer] It means many things, not only to the M-19, but to all the Colombian people. It means a shout of protest against the militarization of the country, against the security statute and against the state of siege.

[Question] What does the M-19 want for Colombia?

[Answer] The M-19 hopes for a greater, more just fatherland, with a democracy of broad participation.

[Question] With regard to participation, to what extent do women participate in the M-19?

[Answer] I believe that the M-19 is one organization in Colombia in which there is great participation by women. There is no operation in which we women do not participate. There are women in leadership, in the superior command and as regional officials. So far, we have received all the support of the organization. [Words indistinct], but rather our comrades have trained us politically and militarily.

[Question] How did you keep informed in the Dominican Embassy in Bogota? What means did you have of receiving information about Colombia and international news?

[Answer] We had relatively few means, but one very valuable one--the radio. In the morning, our comrade, the official on guard, listened to Havana radio, which brought important information not only about the country, but about the world, permitting us to see a broader, more general picture. Afterward, the guard would inform us all, because we did not have access to the press, and Colombian newscasts, being progovernment, are disastrous.

[Question] Before this action, Commander Nueve, what other important actions were carried out by the M-19?

[Answer] The [words indistinct] had no international impact, but it showed the Colombian people the harsh face of the enemy.

The government had always been able to maintain its false democracy, which was a cover for torture and exploitation. The enemy, that is the army and the government, showed its true face by that action. It made the Colombian people aware that no government in this system will be a popular government.

[Question] Would you like to use the microphones of Radio Havana to send a message to the Colombian people, particularly the Colombian women?

[Answer] The message to the people is that we have obtained great political achievements, achievements which will benefit all the prisoners, and not only prisoners, but also all the people. But it is up to the people, through their participation and their pressure to make sure that all our agreements with the OAS, with the International Red Cross, with the Colombian Human Rights Commission and with the Colombian Government are met by the Colombian Government, for once.

[Question] How do you feel now, as you are traveling to Cuba?

[Answer] I feel my heart full of happiness. We feel a great affection for the Cuban people because they were one of the first to offer us asylum.

BOMBS FOUND AT TURBAY AYALA SPEECH SITE

PA011940 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 May 80

[By special correspondent Angel Romero]

[Text] Cali--Military and police authorities stepped up security measures to a maximum today after two highly explosive bombs were discovered on the premises of the Evangelista Mora Gymnasium, where President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala is slated to install the congress of the Confederation of Workers of Colombia tonight.

The bombs were quickly deactivated by explosives experts of the F-2 department of the police. The authorities ordered patrol activities to be conducted and police vigilance was reinforced throughout the city early today.

A parade is taking place at this moment. It was organized by regional labor unions to commemorate the universal labor day. The police have reported that it is taking place peacefully.

WORKERS PEACEFULLY COMMEMORATE LABOR DAY

PA012226 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2015 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpt] Bogota, 1 May (LATIN)--Colombian workers today commemorated labor day peacefully by staging colorful demonstrations in all major Colombian cities.

At a meeting held in the capital's downtown area attended by some 25,000 people, the speakers representing the National Trade Union Council--which comprises the country's four principal labor unions--protested the cost of living and demanded greater attention by the state to health, educational and housing problems and an increase in the minimum wage.

The leaders of the communist General Labor Confederation (CGT) demanded the lifting of the state of siege which, with few interruptions, has been in effect for the past 30 years. They also demanded the lifting of the state of security, promulgated in 1978 to confront subversive and terrorist activities. In addition, they discussed the need for a social agreement between the government and the workers to deal with the wage earners' problems. The leftist leaders suggested that a second national civic strike be held if their demands go unheeded by the government.

USSR GRANTS FINANCIAL AID FOR OLYMPIC DELEGATION

PY302105 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1646 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Lima, 30 Apr (LATIN)--The Soviet ambassador in Lima, Leonid Kuzmin, reported today that the Soviet Union will provide Peru with economic assistance so that it will be able to participate in the Moscow Olympic games.

Answering the press, the Soviet diplomat expressed his sorrow that the United States will be absent from the Olympic games for political reasons, thus violating the spirit of the international Olympic movement.

Kuzmin said that his country granted Peru the assistance after the local sports authorities made it known that Peru's delegation was willing to travel to Moscow.

Peru will participate in the Moscow Olympics with a reduced delegation in which only the women's volleyball team is considered to have a chance.

GOVERNMENT SIGNS CONTRACTS WITH U.S. OIL COMPANIES

PY011945 Paris AFP in Spanish 1437 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Lima, 1 May (AFP)--The Peruvian Government and the U.S. oil companies Occidental and Belco Petroleum early this morning signed a basic accord renegotiating the oil contracts.

After 5 months of "difficult negotiations," the Peruvian ministers of economy and finance and energy and mines, Javier Silva Ruete and Rene Balarezo, respectively, and the representatives of the two companies, Armand Hammer and Arthur Belfer, signed the "basic accord" giving the Peruvian state a greater share of the oil produced by these two companies, which will from now on pay taxes amounting to 68.5 percent.

Although the text of the accord has not been released yet, the main goal of the renegotiation has been to retain the 50-percent share belonging to Petro-Peru and to make the companies pay out of their 50 percent the income taxes and the taxes on the remittance of capital abroad, which together add up to 68.5 percent.

After the ceremony, which took place at the offices of state-owned Petro-Peru at 0140 (0640 GMT), the minister of economy and finance expressed his satisfaction at the results of the negotiations, which had been "complex" and which will provide the country with new resources to allow Petro-Peru to expand the prospecting and exploitation of hydrocarbons.

In turn, Energy and Mines Minister General Balarezo said that this shows that Peru is open to national and foreign investments and that in addition to the 68.5 percent which the companies will pay in taxes from now on, there are other clauses which benefit the country, such as the escalation of prices and quantities.

The president of Occidental Petroleum told the press that "both my Belco colleague and I are happy with these renegotiations. They will allow us to continue investing in current and new oilfields and in other activities such as agriculture."

BRIEFS

SUGAR PRODUCTION--Lima, 30 Apr (Latin)--The Peruvian Central of Agrarian Sugar Production Cooperatives (CECAAP) has reported that Peru will only produce 685,000 tons of sugar this year compared to 750,000 tons last year. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0126 GMT 1 May 80 PY]

INCREASE IN RESIDUAL OIL PRICES ANNOUNCED

PA012154 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1943 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Caracas, 1 May (EFE)--Venezuela increased its residual oil prices today, official sources reported. The increases range from 32 cents to $1.10 per barrel. Residual oil, of which Venezuela is one of the largest exporters, is characterized by a high sulphur content.

According to the new price scale, which will go into effect Saturday, a barrel of oil with 1 percent sulphur content will cost $26.74. The oil with 2.8 percent sulphur will cost $18.40. Humberto Calderon Berti, energy and mines minister and incumbent OPEC president, said that the recovery of the market makes these increases possible.

U.S. and Japanese firms have increased their crude purchases lately. This may have prompted Venezuela's decision to increase the prices. The price of Venezuelan oil with a 0.03 and 0.05 percent sulphur content remains unchanged at $31.25 and $29.87 per barrel, respectively.

ENERGY MINISTER: 'OPEC DOES NOT MEDDLE IN POLITICS'

PA010332 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1721 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Caracas, 29 Apr (EFE)--Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said in Caracas today that OPEC does not meddle in politics. Calderon Berti is the president of OPEC at the present time and has held that post since December, when the last general OPEC conference was held in Caracas.

He added that Venezuela, a member of OPEC, is absolutely impartial in U.S.-Iran relations. He said the next OPEC conference to be held in Ta'if [Saudi Arabia] will not discuss Iran because this is a political subject. Calderon Berti said for the time being no decision will be made to alter the present conditions of the international oil market. The conference in Ta'if will only deal with an analysis of OPEC's long-range strategy and market projections.

Referring specifically to Venezuela, Calderon Berti said that it deeply deplores the deterioration of relations between the United States and Iran since both countries are good friends of Venezuela.

HERRERA CONGRATULATES TURBAY ON CRISIS RESOLUTION

PA301853 Paris AFP in Spanish 0338 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Caracas, 28 Apr (AFP)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins today sent a message of solidarity to his Colombian colleague Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala because of the way he handled the Dominican Embassy crisis in Bogota.

Herrera told Turbay that he is satisfied and honored that democracy has triumphed in this incident with calm and determination and "without weakening the juridical system or giving any stimulus to subversion."

The Venezuelan president described as "joyful" the conclusion of the embassy takeover by insurgents of the 19 April guerrilla movement last 27 February. Venezuelan Ambassador Virgilio Lovera and Consul Francisco Pacheco Santander were among the diplomats held hostage during the 60-day takeover.

NICARAGUA'S VIOLETA DE CHAMORRO MAY BECOME RESIDENT

PA292015 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 26 Apr 80 p A-4

[From the "Los Nombres ye Los Hechos" column]

[Text] Reliable Central American sources have stated that Violeta Barrios de Chamorro will take up residence in Panama shortly, not as a political refugee but as an ordinary Nicaraguan citizen. Mrs Chamorro was a member of the Nicaraguan Government junta and was compelled to resign following the violation of certain commitments to the basic principles of the revolution.

COUNTRIES APPROVE ADHERENCE TO CANAL NEUTRALITY PROTOCOL

Nicaragua's Approval

PA250225 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 23 Apr 80 p 3-A

[Text] His Excellency Marcos A. Valle Martinez, Nicaragua's extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to our government, appeared on 22 April at the Panamanian Foreign Ministry to deliver, in the name of the Nicaraguan Government, the Nicaraguan document of adherence to the protocol on the canal's permanent neutrality and on the functioning of the Panama Canal. Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores received this document and decided to send it to the OAS General Secretariat so it can be deposited in accordance with article 3 of the above-mentioned protocol.

Taiwan's Approval

PA250226 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 23 Apr 80

[Text] The Government of the Republic of China has approved the adherence to the neutrality protocol of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, Panamanian Ambassador to Taiwan Ramon Sieiro has cabled his excellency the president of the republic.

The cable, in which the Panamanian diplomat informs the president of the Chinese authorities' decision follows:

Your Excellency Mr President Dr Aristides Royo:

It is a pleasure to notify you that the Government of the Republic of China has approved that its respective organs adhere to the Panama Canal neutrality treaty. The documents will be sent this week to the Chinese Embassy in Panama for their corresponding delivery. Greetings, Ambassador Sieiro.

GUARD OFFICER DISCUSSES MEETINGS WITH POLITICAL PARTIES

PA301551 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 26 Apr 80 pp 1, 6-A

[By Eva E. Montilla]

[Excerpts] "If we want to be a country that keeps its basic social peace, which is indispensable for development, all Panamanians have to have the opportunity to express their views and, if some small-minded individuals are scared, the National Guard is certainly more openminded than that," Lt Col Roberto Diaz Herrera, executive secretary of the National Guard commander's office, has stated.

Diaz Herrera made the statement during the second political training seminar for garrison and zone chiefs held last week.

The seminar was sponsored by the National Guard Political Training School [Escuela Nacional de Capacitacion Politica de la Guardia Nacional--ESCANACAP] which, our source said, "is the result of the efforts of Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera and the general staff to keep the officers and enlisted men informed."

"In view of the greater democratic opening or the consolidation of democracy under President Royo's administration," he said, "the ESCANACAP has begun to receive requests from various political and social groups wanting to participate in the dialogues."

He said that this is how the Agrarian Labor Party, the Liberal Party, the Christian Democratic Party and the People's Party have participated in the dialogues. The National Council of Private Enterprise will also participate soon.

"These dialogues," Diaz said, "are very important for us because they demonstrate that our institution can listen to any sector's views within a framework of real ideological pluralism at a time when the world is calling for open dialogue without sectariansim or narrowmindeness toward any political groups."

What does this type of policy mean to the National Guard?

"A new experience, although it is not something that has started this year. The dialogues began in 1968, perhaps in a less organized fashion, with various political, economic and social groups," Diaz Herrera said.

He added that this experience might be an exception to the rule in Latin America because the armed forces are leading the way to a general debate which has become an open, really democratic forum.

Doesn't this kind of dialogue contradict the principles behind the National Guard retreat announced by General Torrijos?

"The political retreat," he stressed, "does not entail being misinformed. On the contrary, we have more time to take care of domestic affairs while bearing in mind all that is going on around us."

Would you be willing to meet with the Panamenist Party if it makes a formal request?

He said that any political, social or economic group interested can participate in the dialogues as long as it makes a formal request according to the guidelines of the program. "We would be willing to hear out the Panamenist Party in a lofty debate and I hope it feels the same way," he stated.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY ASKS TO MEET WITH GUARD OFFICERS

PA302130 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 28 Apr 80 p 19

[Letter to Gen Omar Torrijos, National Guard commander-in-chief, from Organizing Committee of Revolutionary Workers Party dated 24 Apr 80]

[Text] Dear General Torrijos: Our organization has watched with great interest the recent developments in the relations between the institution you head and a number of political parties with a variety of ideological and political leanings.

It is undeniable that these relations, which find public expression through discussions with the original officers corps [oficialidad] constitute a very interesting development in view of the special moment the nation is experiencing as part of the world and, above all, of this region.

Our commitment to struggle for a democratic nation in order to pave the way to structural changes with a genuine and historical popular content leads us to send you this letter and to ask for participation in these talks between the parties and the National Guard.

We are fully conscious that a dialogue--regardless of how formal or sincere it may be--cannot bridge the gulf dividing us. However, it can indeed improve our understanding of the group of officers, who come from the same districts, schools and peasant and worker families as our revolutionary militants. We may be able to understand each other for this reason.

We have already met these officers in the streets but under tense and conflictive circumstances. We are positive, however, that we will be given the opportunity to meet again to analyze the reasons prompting such unfortunate but at the same time objectively explainable--and perhaps even necessary--encounters.

We will be waiting for your response.

Very truly your,

(Signed) Egbert N. Wetherborne

COMMUNIST LEADER LECTURES AT POLITICAL SEMINAR

PA282256 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 25 Apr 80 pp 1, 6-A

[By special correspondent Eva E. Mantilla]

[Excerpt] Farallon, 25 Apr--After stating that democracy exists in Panama and admitting that it is the duty of the military to participate in the changes that occur in this country, communist leader Carlos Changmarin thanked the National Guard for the opportunity to participate in the political training seminar for chiefs of garrisons and military zones. Changmarin pointed out that just as other people are called upon to participate in the processes of changes, the military is also dutybound to do so, and not as in oligarchic times when they were tasked with safeguarding property.

He went on to say that the Communist Party is not going to seize power in Panama since this is a process of development for which the opinion of the members of the political organization must be taken into account. On the contrary, he added, the Marxists-Leninists are organized into a front.

He pointed out that the Catholic Church has some progressive sectors. He also commented that the working class is the one that determines the wealth--this is why communism seeks that this class accomplish its political mission after a scientific analysis of the social classes is made.

Speaking before an audience of chiefs of garrisons and military zones, the Marxist-Leninist leader stressed that "we communists were the first to go to the Canal Zone to fight Yankee imperialism, for which reason we are patriots. We are not exotic, as we have been described, because our ideas are universal."

Speaking to the members of the National Guard he emphasized that the oligarchs do not accept the military, although they deal with them and even invite them to meet with them, because they do not consider them as being within their social class.

HONDURAN, SALVADORAN MILITARY, OAS OBSERVERS MEET

PA012022 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1432 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 1 May (ACAN-EFE)--Officers of the general staff of the Salvadoran and Honduran armed forces attended a meeting on Monday in Honduran territory which was also attended by OAS observers, it was learned here today, Thursday.

The meeting took place in the home of Huberto Pinto in the city of Ocotepeque in the Western Honduran department of the same name which is located on the border of Guatemala and El Salvador. The 2-hour meeting began at 0900 (1500 GMT).

City traffic was paralyzed and soldiers in combat gear cordoned off the area. This led news correspondents accredited to Ocotepeque to surmise and report to Tegucigalpa that Salvadoran President Col Adolfo Majano, Guatemalan President Gen Romero Lucas and Honduran chief of state Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia were meeting there.

This was denied by Majano in El Salvador and by the Guatemalan secretary of the presidency, while official sources in Honduras remained totally silent, giving more credibility to the reported version.

However, this morning, Thursday, military sources in Ocotepeque confirmed to HRN, La Voz de Honduras, correspondents that the meeting had been a meeting of militarymen and not presidents.

The Honduran radio station was told that the nearly 600 Salvadoran refugees in the Honduran departments of Lempira and Ocotepeque who fled from the fighting between leftist and rightist forces and the armed forces of El Salvador were discussed.

Also discussed was the Honduran-Salvadoran border conflict, an issue which provoked a 100-hour war between the two armies in 1979.

Both countries were on the verge of taking large-scale military actions in 1977. The OAS sent in observers and the troops withdrew to a distance of 6 kilometers, creating a demilitarized zone under OAS control where police patrols of the two countries circulate intermittently.

COSTA RICA

CONTACTS TO REESTABLISH AIRLIFT WITH CUBA TO BE MADE

PA010320 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1752 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Excerpts] San Jose, 30 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican Government has announced that today it will make several telephone calls to the Cuban Government to reestablish the airlift to evacuate the several thousands of Cuban refugees still remaining at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. The sources have stated that the calls will be made by the foreign minister's private secretary, Carlos Aguilar Calderon.

In the meantime, a plane chartered by Cuban refugees living in Miami is standing by in San Jose for President Fidel Castro's authorization to continue the evacuation to Costa Rica.

At present there are 370 Cubans in San Jose waiting to travel to the United States and other countries. They are lodged at La Casona, which housed the presidential palace for half a century.

The transfer of the 10,000 Cuban refugees was negotiated by the Costa Rican Government by granting them permanent asylum when Cuba announced that it would only authorize their departure to those countries which offered them residence.

Nevertheless, the Costa Rican Government has stated that according to its political constitution and laws, once the refugees are in San Jose, it cannot prevent them from traveling to third countries, which is not acceptable to the Cuban regime.

CARAZO 'SATISFIED' WITH CANCELLATION OF U.S. MANEUVERS

PA012208 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 May 80

[Interview with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo conducted by William Cespedes at the presidential palace--live]

[Text] [Carazo] Thank you, Radio Reloj, for this opportunity to comment on a report which has a deeply satisfying significance for us. I have learned that the U.S. Government has canceled the holding of military maneuvers which it planned to hold on 8 May in the Caribbean area.

First of all, I am satisfied that the maneuvers have been suspended. Second, I am satisfied that our reasons, which are reasons based on peace and tranquillity in the region, have been heeded and that, therefore, we will no longer have any reason for concern or provocation regarding this serious problem.

I congratulate the U.S. Government, and the President, and I am deeply pleased to have the opportunity to do so on the occasion of the cancellation of the simulated war landing and ship movement exercise which would not have favored at all the situation existing in the Caribbean and Central American region.

[Question] Mr President, do you think it was your request that moved the U.S. Government to decide to suspend these maneuvers in the Caribbean area?

[Answer] I believe that the fact that the U.S. Government has canceled the operation is due to its own considerations on the matter, substantiated of course by the views of some persons who consider that the most important thing is peace. We have professed peace in Costa Rica and, therefore, I voiced my opinion contrary to large-scale maneuvers in the southeast area off the island of Cuba, in Guantanamo Bay and in other areas of the Caribbean.

Therefore, the cancellation satisfies me as a citizen of America.

GOVERNMENT, AMBASSADORS DISCUSS EMBASSY SECURITY

PA301252 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] The Public Security Ministry, considering the need to provide for any abnormal situation that could occur, met with all the ambassadors accredited in our country to discuss certain matters related to the protection that we are capable of providing to diplomatic missions.

Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria said that during the meeting this morning he talked with diplomatic representatives to coordinate and plan systems to be used.

It was proposed that electronic systems be installed at every embassy. These would have to be installed at the expense of the respective embassies, but they would be linked to a center of communications [words indistinct] that would give an alarm immediately.

The deputy minister of security said that the meeting this morning was very cordial. Attendance was 100 percent and the ambassadors are quite willing to cooperate as much as possible.

To begin the study of this security system, an official from the ministry will be sent to determine installation possibilities. Subsequently, all matters related to this security matter will be channeled through the Foreign Ministry.

Reinforcement of security does not appear to be urgently needed in Costa Rica, but all the foreign representatives agreed that it is better to be safe than sorry.

MONGE WINS LIBERATION PARTY PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION

PA281646 Paris AFP in Spanish 0200 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] San Jose, 27 Apr (AFP)--Luis Alberto Monge, who is 55 years old today, won by a wide margin the presidential nomination of the National Liberation Party, the country's main opposition party, which advocates a social democratic policy.

The party's electoral committee reported that when the votes were counted from the 50 voting polls installed in 18 different parts of the country, the result was 6.000 valid votes. Of this, 3,923 votes were for Monge and 2,085 for Carlos Manuel Castillo, the other contender.

The winner, who was nominated as a presidential candidate by his party in 1978 and who has great political experience, could become the next president of Costa Rica if his party wins the elections 2 years from now.

Monge said that his main concern is the unity of the National Liberation Party and the work he has ahead when his party wins the elections in 1982.

Monge's victory was celebrated throughout the country by his followers. In this capital automobiles displaying green and white banners honked their horns along the main avenues and streets and everywhere where Monge was the favorite there was general rejoicing for his victory.

MONGE PAYS VISIT TO CASTILLO FOR PARTY UNITY

PA291418 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] A visit which was considered very positive for the unity of the National Liberation Party [PLN] was made by Luis Alberto Monge, the party's candidate, to Carlos Manuel Castillo. Monge arrived at Castillo's home at 1700 and talked with him.

Monge said that this was their first contact to begin to design the modus operandi for their cooperation in the struggle for the presidency of the republic in 1982.

The meeting was brief but laid down the foundations for agreement between PLN leaders Monge and Castillo.

Both Luis Alberto Monge and Carlos Manuel Castillo voiced disapproval for the attitude of Gonzalo Facio, who intends to form a new party following Castillo's defeat. Both said that the unity of the PLN is the best thing for both the party and the nation.

Monge's visit with Castillo yesterday at 1700 was described as a magnificent move by candidate Monge Alvarez toward the unity of the PLN, which should not go to the 1982 elections divided, said deputies of that party.

EL SALVADOR

PLANNING MINISTER RESIGNS OVER AGRARIAN DISPUTE

PA011909 Paris AFP in Spanish 1854 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 1 May (AFP)--Salvadoran Planning Minister Roberto Salazar Candell, 36, who has no political affiliation, resigned today from his post in disagreement with a decree enforced this week by the Salvadoran Government junta.

Through this decree, No 207, ownership of leased properties passed to the peasants who were working them. Salazar said that the agrarian law also affects small landowners whose leased properties will be taken away.

The former planning minister strongly criticized the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] which is in power with the military, and said that it is legislating from the top down "which should not be."

Salazar centered his criticism on top PDC leader Jose Napoleon Duarte who is a member of the government junta, and labeled him the father of the agrarian reform bills. Salazar left today for Chile where he will reside.

FORMER VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE RELEASED BY KIDNAPPERS

PA300347 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1602 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 29 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Kidnapped former vice presidential candidate Mario Pacheco Araujo was released today by his captors and is safe at home, it was learned today in this capital. Pacheco was detained on 15 April by a group of armed civilians as he left his home in the northern part of San Salvador. No political group has so far claimed responsibility for his kidnapping. Pacheco was nominated to the vice presidency in 1967 by the Christian Democratic Party, now in power.

A note of thanks published by the Pacheco family today in the two Salvadoran morning newspapers announced Pacheco's release to the Salvadorans. No information has been released on the conditions for Pacheco's liberation or on the name of the organization responsible for his kidnapping. The Pacheco family maintained silence during the 15 days of Mario Pacheco's kidnapping.

The authorities have also not revealed any information regarding the kidnapping and his later release.

According to persons close to the Pacheco family, Mario has in recent times dedicated himself totally to his profession and has not been involved in politics.

FPL, PRTC MILITANTS OCCUPY RADIO STATIONS

PA011410 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] San Salvador--Clandestine Marxist-Leninist organizations occupied at noon yesterday two radio stations in San Salvador and broadcast messages advocating armed struggle to attain political power.

The Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL], occupied Radio Exito on the outskirts of southern San Salvador, while Radio Internacional in the northern part of the capital was occupied by the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers [PRTC].

GUERRILLAS CLASH WITH NATIONAL GUARD; TWO KILLED

PA011416 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] There has been shooting in El Salvador. Our correspondent Carlos Samayoa of the large YSU network has reported that a National Guard vehicle was attacked last night in the western town of Santa Ana, 66 km west of San Salvador. Later there was an intense shootout between the guerrillas and guardsmen, apparently leaving two dead.

Meanwhile, in downtown San Salvador some hooded men shot a barbershop attendant.

MILITARY UNITS PATROL SAN SALVADOR'S STREETS

PA011508 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Military units are patrolling Salvadoran streets in order to prevent the demonstration announced by the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses to celebrate the International Labor Day.

Also, six bodies were found in Zacatecoluca last night. Moreover, it was reported that the San Miguel garrison was attacked for the third time. Twenty five bodies were found in various parts in El Salvador. The indiscriminate killing continues. It was reported that new clashes occurred in the country's interior.

Apparently, insurrection has become general throughout the country.

DISTURBANCES ERUPT DURING LABOR DAY DEMONSTRATION

PA011754 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1710 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 1 May (ACAN-EFE)--At least three people were wounded in San Salvador this morning as unidentified individuals with bombs and firearms broke up a leftwing demonstration which was getting underway in the eastern section of the capital. No deaths have been reported. The incident occurred around 1630 GMT near the Roasales Hospital, the biggest hospital in the country.

The demonstration had been convened by the Marxist Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses. After the disturbances, the board decided to go ahead with the march and rally planned since the beginning of the week to mark International Labor Day.

It was also reported that in Soyapango, on the eastern outskirts of San Salvador, alleged leftwingers set off nine "propaganda" bombs without causing any damage or injuries.

COMMENTARY SAYS NICARAGUA NOW COMMUNIST COUNTRY

PA291346 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1830 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Salvadoran Broadcasters Association commentary]

[Text] Nicaragua has joined the list of communist countries. If there were any doubts, the resignations of Mrs Violeta de Chamorro and industrialist Alfonso Robelo as members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction made things more evident. The top Sandinist leaders have gradually shown that they want to impose a communist system totally opposed to authentic democracy. The clear demonstrations of Cuban infiltration in Nicaraguan affairs show Fidel Castro's intentions. The situation was made clearer by the trip of government representatives to Russia to sign economic, social and cultural agreements.

It is obvious that in Nicaragua there is only one political party, if it can be called a political party. There is no freedom of expression. The people cannot express their views. One can only speak if one agrees with the laws or decrees of the reconstruction junta. It is evident that, just as in Cuba, many years will pass before the Nicaraguan people can elect their own government. We know what is occurring in Cuba after 21 years of Fidel in power. The Cubans prefer to die in a free country rather than to endure a life of hell in Cuba as the Cuban refugees who are leaving the island have stated.

Whatever occurs in Nicaragua is up to the Nicaraguans. We cannot meddle in the affairs of others. If we are concerned about the situation it is because they are our neighbors and because the communist system does not respect anything. Nicaragua is another example. It is a new mirror into which we should look. The Nicaraguan people believed in a return to a democratic life and that was what should have happened. However, they let the banner of real political pluralism fall. The real Nicaraguan citizens who wanted a new life could not maintain the banner of freedoms on high. Now they will have to bear the communist dictatorship for God knows how many years.

COMMENTARY CALLS FOR PROPER USE OF U.S. LOAN

PA301357 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1830 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Salvadoran Broadcasters Association commentary: "Valuable U.S. Loan to El Salvador"]

[Text] The Salvadoran people have been informed that last week the governments of El Salvador and the United States signed a contract to carry out four basic activities involving over 81 million colones to promote the economic stability of El Salvador.

Without a doubt, that sum will revitalize our country's economy, particularly the peasant sector and the poorer communities.

The aforementioned economic injection is more than opportune in a month in which agriculture is about to resume its activities. It is now a question of having both the small- and medium-scale farmer become confident enough to decide to take on the loans which will later be easy to pay off. This confidence comes only from familiarity with the rules of the game. Otherwise, this decision would have been almost useless.

El Salvador is a country which is trying to take new paths. It has its first opportunity to demonstrate that it is possible to administer borrowed funds with the greatest possible honesty, funds which in the final analysis are repaid by the people through their taxes. For this reason, we citizens have the right to choose and to demand that they be handled by experts.

The sun has come out in our country. The storm is passing. Peasants have at their disposition a considerable quantity of funds to make the land produce the goods needed for the Salvadoran diet and, if the experts direct agricultural work properly, it is possible that there may even be enough for export.

All this brings us new confidence in our future. It is a matter of having us all cooperate, some of us working honestly and intelligently and the others working physically, doing things properly to get the best yield from the land.

BPR SAID READY TO WORK OCCUPIED HACIENDAS

PA010420 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1248 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] The People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) announced that its members are ready to start working on farms they occupied on 18 March. The Farm Workers Federation and BPR members have occupied several farms. The most important are the Yurique Hacienda in Dulce Nombre de Maria, Chalatenango Department, and the Linares Hacienda in the jurisdiction of Jiquilisco, Usulutan Department. The latter hacienda has more than 300 manzanas.

GUATEMALA

ARMED INDIVIDUALS KIDNAP UNION LEADERS AT CNT HEADQUARTERS

PA302353 Paris AFP in Spanish 1848 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 30 Apr (AFP)--The National Central of Workers (CNT) was attacked last night by eight armed individuals who kidnapped the union and peasant leaders who were at the headquarters, it was reported here today.

The action is supposedly linked to the 1 May celebration since the workers were preparing antigovernment placards which would be carried by the workers in tomorrow's march.

Union sources told AFP that 8 peasants, 2 children, 6 high school students and 2 union leaders were kidnapped.

Miguel Angel Olayo, the CNT guard, told the press that the kidnappers also took a mimeograph, typewriters, papers and placards. The guard was beaten with the butt of a gun by the kidnappers who tried to prevent him from seeing how many people they had kidnapped.

Several writs of habeas corpus were filed last night but so far no positive results have been obtained.

TRADE UNION LEADER SHOT TO DEATH 21 APR

PA012235 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 24 Apr 80 p 21

[By Arturo Rivas Herrera, correspondent]

[Text] Horacio Samayoa Mayen, secretary general of the southern region Autonomous Trade Union Federation [FRAS], was shot 14 times on Monday night by unidentified individuals at Nereidas bar. The reasons for the killing have not yet been disclosed.

The union leader was in the bar with his 18-year-old son, Ernesto Horacio Samayoa, who was shot in the leg and managed to escape by jumping behind a wall. There were 20 9 mm bullet marks left on the walls.

The Facts

According to the testimony of witnesses, the victim was drinking beer accompanied by his son, who sipped a soft drink when two youths rushed into the bar and immediately started shooting at Samayoa Mayen who was hit by the first burst of the submachinegun.

HONDURAS

CUBAN REFUGEES WILL NOT BE RECEIVED

PA010341 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1716 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 29 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran Foreign Minister Elisec Perez Cadalso said today that Honduras will not give asylum to any Cubans who for several days have been occupying the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. He confirmed that the government does not have the money to care for more refugees since it is already caring for close to 7,000 Nicaraguans and since Salvadorans have started to arrive.

"We are not heartless. Legally and morally we support the position of the Andean Pact countries, particularly Peru, but Honduras does not have the economic means to provide territorial asylum." The foreign minister recalled that the national treasury is "being strained to provide halfway decent conditions for thousands of Nicaraguans and several hundred Salvadorans who have taken refuge in our land."

Peru has asked the Honduran Government to take in an unspecified number of Cuban refugees who took refuge in its embassy and who are now almost leaving Cuba systematically. Ever since Peru began its negotiations official Honduran sources discarded the possibility that Honduras could provide asylum, but it had said the request would be considered.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE ORDERS 100 NICARAGUANS DEPORTED

PA011715 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1435 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 1 May (ACAN-EFE)--Honduras' general Directorate of Population and Immigration Policy announced here today the deportation of 100 Nicaraguans who recently entered the country illegally. The bureau reported that those people claimed to be sympathizers of Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle who was toppled last year by the Sandinist National Liberation Front guerrillas, now in power in Nicaragua.

However, the Honduran administration did not give them refugee status because Nicaragua is no longer in a state of war, because they had no papers and because they crossed the border illegally.

The Nicaraguans who have been deported back to their country had spread out over Honduran territory where they were causing trouble to Hondurans.

It was unofficially reported that the Honduran Government is also studying how to get more than 3,000 former National Guardsmen and their families out of the country. These people arrived shortly after Somoza was overthrown.

These refugees experience all sorts of difficulties in various special camps set up by the Honduran administration which took care of up to 120,000 refugees during the days of intensive fighting between Somoza's National Guard and the Sandinist guerrilla forces.

The Somozists are also causing serious trouble to the government, which does not have the money to provide adequate care for them. Furthermore, they are engaged in criminal activities.

LABOR DAY CELEBRATIONS HELD WITHOUT INCIDENTS

PA012225 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1951 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 1 May (LATIN)--Some 10,000 persons gathered in this capital to commemorate Labor Day. According to a police source, there were no incidents reported. During the meeting, labor leaders spoke in support of the revolutionary movements in Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala. Similar meetings were held in cities in the interior without any disturbances.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS U.S. CARIBBEAN MANEUVERS

PA011508 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] The United States has suspended the naval maneuvers in the Caribbean but the air maneuvers are still in effect. The United States justified this action by saying that the navy ships will be used to help the criminals who are leaving Cuba.

Our Foreign Ministry delivered a note of protest to the U.S. ambassador on the scheduled maneuvers in the Caribbean. Acting Foreign Minister Jacinto Suarez delivered the official note of protest to U.S. Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo yesterday.

In the official note, the Nicaraguan revolutionary government stated that the military maneuvers, scheduled for 8 May in the Caribbean, will only contribute to increased international tension, particularly in the already agitated Central American region. This causes deep concern on the part of our government.

INTERIOR MINISTRY HOLDS EVENT TO MARK 1 MAY

PA301353 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The event held by the Interior Ministry this afternoon to mark 1 May, International Labor Day, was a multitudinous and thrilling event with a true militant spirit. Units of the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS], the police and various branches of the Interior Ministry filled the Espana sports stadium and expressed with vibrant slogans our armed forces' feeling of unity with the working class.

Placards highlighted the classist spirit of the event, some of which contained clear warnings, like the one that read: "The militias, the army and the police will crush the CIA."

The revolutionary zeal of the crowd attracted the attention of newsmen because such spontaneous and significant enthusiasm as that observed today is seldom seen.

Speakers included Comdr Hugo Torres, [words indistinct] armed forces delegate to the State Council; Companero Rolando Membreno, on behalf of the Sandinist Workers Central; Omar (Alechsleven), chief of the EPS cultural section; and guerrilla Commander Marcos A. Somarriba.

RURAL WORKERS SUPPORT GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

PA291520 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Resolution issued by second assembly of Farm Workers Association at Ruben Dario Theatre--date not given; read by announcer]

[Text] 1--We fully support the composition of the State Council as approved by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction because we feel it fairly reflects the social and political forces in our country.

2--We will build the State Council into a truly democratic body, totally different from the Somozist congress.

3--We support the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and its government program. It was precisely the government junta's decision to move ahead with this program for the benefit of the people which prompted the resignation of Engineer Robelo. His resignation shows his personal inability to represent and defend the interests of the entire people.

4--We will move ahead with the task of strengthening all of our rank-and-file bodies and promoting production as well as political development.

5--We will continue to uphold the policy of national unity. In so doing, we will continue working for the unity of peasants and workers. We urge the patriotic entrepreneurs to promote and honest / participate in the reconstruction task by investing, increasing production and respecting the rights we acquired through the spilled blood of the best children of our working class.

6--As we did in the past, we raise the banners of our struggle for defense of our sovereignty, the rejection of intervention and right to self-determination. We are prepared to defend these rights as forcefully as in the past. The defense of human rights--the first of which is the right to life--is one of the tasks the revolution has undertaken. We are determined to promote it because the right to life is the right to eat, to receive medical attention and to earn a fair salary. The life we are defending is not a life of oppression and poverty but a dignified life. We reject the hypocritical defense of human rights on the part of individuals and groups which have made and continue to make a living out of the trampling of those rights.

CAUS LEADER ASKS FOR MARXISM-LENINISM AMONG WORKERS

PA021231 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1637 GMT 1 May 80

[Speech by Manuel Suarez Estrada, member of Central of Labor Action and Unity, during a public rally on 1 May in Plaza de la Revolucion, Managua--live]

[Text] Greetings companeros, from the Sandinist National Liberation Front, from the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and fellow workers.

The Central of Labor Action and Unity (CAUS), as the genuine representative of organized modern proletariat movement of Nicaragua, expresses its united salute on this 1 May, International Labor Day. From this stand in the Plaza de la Revolucion, CAUS also wishes to express a warm salute to the people and Government of USSR [applause], of Cuba [applause], of countries of the socialist community, to the international movement, to the World Federation of Trade Unions and to all the people and oppressed countries in the world that, in pursuit of freedom and social progress, are struggling to rid themselves of the yoke imposed by imperialist exploitation and the oligarchies of the capitalist system. [applause]

Our fervent and revolutionary salute to the heroic people of El Salvador, who are struggling for freedom and socialism. [applause]

In a desperate effort to maintain local and foreign monopolies' domination and exploitation, the Christian Democratic military junta of El Salvador has unleashed a ruthless persecution consisting of arrests and massive and brutal assasination of our Salvadoran brothers. For this we condemn the Salvadoran military junta and express our heartfelt proletariat greeting to the Salvadoran working class, people, communists and democratic revolutionaries and our unconditional solidarity with their noble cause for freedom which is also the cause of the Nicaraguan workers and people. [applause]

We greet the heroic Chilean people whose difficult and unswerving struggles against the fascist regime of Augusto Pinochet is bound to end in another impressive victory of the oppressed in Latin America.

On this day, 1 May 1980, the Central of Labor Action and Unity wishes to express to all the nations of Central America and the rest of Latin America an enthusiastic message of unity and unconditional solidarity in the struggle for democracy, national liberation and socialism.

On this 1 May which we are celebrating in the Nicaragua liberated from the Somozist regime, CAUS represents the working class' unwavering unity and its decision to continue struggling for the unity in one single movement of the Nicaraguan working class.

On this 1 May, CAUS launches a revolutionary appeal to all labor organizations, to workers and peasants to close ranks to defend and consolidate the revolution and to defeat the counterrevolutionary maneuvers of the reactionary bourgeoisie which has launched a campaign to obstruct and destroy the Nicaraguan revolution. [applause]

CAUS exhorts the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the Sandinist National Liberation Front not to give in to the pressures of the bourgeoisie and imperialism. The junta of the government and the Sandinist Front must continue building up their trust on the working class, the peasants and the people. In a demonstration of extraordinary revolutionary determination, CAUS has been voluntarily working on behalf of the revolutionary process. When the people make the decision to be free nothing can stop them and you fellow Sandinists have the full support of the working class and the Nicaraguan people struggling against the reactionary forces and imperialism. [applause]

We fully support the formation of the State Council. We are not taking one step back regarding the people's majority in the State Council because it is a firm step in the struggle to conquer all the power for the people.

CAUS will know how to correspond with dignity and determination to the worker's interests in the State Council.

We are announcing at this great meeting that our Comrades Ariel Bravo Lorio and Adan Zambrano Calderon, worthy and loyal proletariat revolutionary leaders, are CAUS representatives to the State Council.

On behalf of the fallen martyrs, of the revolutionary struggle for socialism, the workers, peasants and various sectors of the population affiliated with CAUS, we promise to struggle inside and outside the State Council to see that the people have full control of power. In the decisive struggle the alliance between the working class and the poor peasants--fundamental forces of the socialist revolution--will be the promoters of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. Our process which has a working class willing to impose its classist policy is trying to increase to the maximum its organization and political indoctrination.

Companeros, we have important and urgent tasks to carry out. But which is the most important? To carry out the struggle of principles and to develop and defend the revolutionary attitude of the labor movement which consists in spreading the principles of Marxism-Leninism among the masses, the formation and development of Marxist-Leninist conscience among the workers, peasants and people. Also important is the creation of an army to defend the revolution of the proletariat based on the unity of the labor movement, the revolutionary alliance of the workers and peasants, and the indestructible unity among the communists, Sandinists and socialists.

Long live the unity of the Nicaraguan labor movement! Long live the unification of the principle of the labor movement! [Shouts of "long live"] Long live the struggle for the defense and strengthening of Sandinist people's revolution! [shouts of long live"] Long live the Sandinist National Liberation Front! [shouts of "Long live"] Long live the Communist Party of Nicaragua! [shouts of "long live"] Long live the national Interlabor Union Commission! [shouts of "long live"] Long live the Central of Labor Action and Unity! [shouts of "long live"] Long live Sandino! [shouts of "long live"] Long live Carlos Fonseca Amador! [shouts of "long live"] Proletarians of the world unite! Free fatherland or death!

CASTRO DELIVERS SPEECH AT MAY DAY RALLY

FL020055 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2359 GMT 1 May 80

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at International Workers Day rally held at Jose Marti Revolution Square, Havana--live]

[Text] Compatriots: We know how many hours you already have spent standing on this square. We only ask one more effort from you. [rhythmic applause, prolonged chanting of "Fidel, friend, the people are with you"] When [Castro interrupted by prolonged chanting of "Fidel, Fidel, Fidel," and applause] Well, let us now give another demonstration of discipline. Let us be silent.

As I was saying, or trying to say, when we were coming to this rally this afternoon we could again see the incredible spectacle of absolutely deserted streets. We could imagine, or rather, I ask myself if we could imagine, the magnitude of this rally. We thought it must be a big one. We thought it would be the biggest over the 21 years of the revolution. Actually, however, it was impossible to imagine the magnitude of this rally. Perhaps only from the tower [presumably from the Jose Marti Monument], perhaps from the air, perhaps only graphically by means of the movies, television or photographs we will be able to see this rally. [indistinct chanting, applause]

I do not say this or make this observation thinking of what it means in support for us. I say it and I think it, thinking of what it means in support for our noble and just revolutionary ideas, [applause] what it means in support for our revolutionary cause. [applause]

It was a case of showing our strength, but not just to merely show it. A battle of the masses has been waged over recent days as never before in the history of the revolution, as much by its volume as by its intensity. The facts are known; it was necessary to do it. It was necessary to do this. [applause, chanting of "Let them go, Let them go"]

The enemy had to be shown and the enemy had to be taught that there can be no fooling around with the people. The enemy had to be shown that there can be no fooling around with the revolution. [applause] The enemy had to be shown that a people cannot be offended with impunity, [applause] that a people cannot be threatened with impunity. [shouts of "No"] And this image, this image is what they dreamed of destroying, the image of what the people are, the true revolutionary people, the proletarian people, the working people, the peasant people, the combatant people, the student people. [prolonged appaluse, indistinct chanting]

Perhaps they thought the revolution had weakened and you can see what weakness of the revolution they have uncovered. [rhythmic applause, indistinct chanting] You can see what type of a revolution they have found. That is why it was necessary to wage this battle.

As you know, over recent months our party and our people have been waging a tenacious and selfless struggle for exigency, to overcome inefficiencies, to overcome difficulties, This work was being done quietly and insistently for months. It could be said that our revolution, our people and our party were devoted to this work and to productive activities, especially the sugar harvest and the planting [of sugarcane], coping with the problems of the diseases of tobacco and sugarcane and the swine fever which mysteriously, mysteriously appeared almost simultaneously in our country. We were tackling various problems of our revolutionary process. We were struggling for development, struggling to improve everything within our material capabilities, and preparing for the congress of our party. We were involved in that task. But, why does this situation emerge? It is not a coincidence; it is not a coincidence.

What happens is that, as in all previous circumstances, every time they have messed with us they have come the worse for it; every time they have provoked us they have come out the losers. You know the facts. And if it were not for the presence of foreign journalists, it would not be necessary to speak much about the background. But the issue was unleashed as a result of the provocations at the embassies of Peru and Venezuela. Everyone knows that imperialism wanted to affect relations between Cuba and Venezuela and between Cuba and Peru. It had that idea for a long time and was planning things.

We cannot forget that is was precisely in Venezuela and with the participation of Venezuelans that the monstrous crime of Barbados [sabotage of Cuban airliner] was planned and executed. It was one of the most indignant actions that has ever happened over all this time. We all know that all those people have not even been tried and that frequently there is even talk that they are going to be released because they, some of them, have old relations with the ruling party of Venezuela.

We cannot forget that in Peru it was the navy of that country, the navy of that country--and we know this and I do not think they dare disagree--the navy of that country, agents of the navy that sank our two fishing boats--the Rio Jobabo and Rio Damuji. It was an incredible provocation.

Furthermore, neither can we can forget how the existing fishing agreement between Cuba and Peru, which had been in effect a long time and was functioning perfectly well and was useful, very useful for the Peruvians and helped to produce food for the Peruvians and also food for us, was unilaterally canceled. This was also a result of impositions by the navy, to make private agreements by virtue of which an individual without giving anything, just his signature, could become a millionaire.

We cannot forget how the Government of Peru did not fulfill a contract for the construction of 20 tuna fishing boats which we signed with them and by virtue of which our country spent tens of millions of dollars on a fish processing plant. Nevertheless, the contract was not fulfilled. The boats were not built and we were left with the plant and without the boats.

All this has its history and background. Logically, these things began to cool the relations which at one time were warm and close with the revolutionary government of Velasco Alvarado. [applause] These were relations that began during those difficult days for Peru, when our people, at the request of the [Peruvian] revolution, although no diplomatic relations existed, made 100,000 blood donations in 10 days. And our doctors and nurses volunteered, and our construction workers volunteered, and our people volunteered to help the fraternal people of Peru, [applause] the fraternal people of Peru, yes, because we call and always will call the people of Peru and Venezuela our fraternal people of Peru and Venezuela. [applause]

We gave the people [of Peru] our blood with pleasure because it is the people who generally die in those catastrophies; it is their homes that are destroyed. The homes of the wealthy and bourgeoisie are earthquake-proof. If we had to do it again, we would do it. Just as it happened one day in Chile when the circumstances arose in which we donated our rationed sugar, which Laura Allende recalled yesterday in a beautiful letter.

That is how our people are. That is the people who are here, [applause] these people of workers, of soldiers, [applause] the internationalist people, the people of the glorious combatants in Angola and Ethiopia, the people from whom more than 100,000 combatants of their armed forces already have performed internationalist missions. [applause] [These are] the people who, when teachers are requested for Nicaragua, offer 29,500 teachers. That is the people, not the lumpens who want to represent them with those scum who entered the Peruvian Embassy.

[Applause, shouts of "scum," other indistinct chanting] That was what offended our people the most. That dust and other dust brought this mud, and those winds brought these storms. [laughter]

And then, something strange, something strange which did not occur at any other embassy. They had thugs, delinquents and lumpens who went to request visas and they [at the embassy] would not grant them even if they were crazy because if they had wanted to grant the visas, well, they would have known that we know enough [of these elements]. They were not granted visas.

When they used violence to enter, crashing a truck or bus through the fence, then they would be received with all honors, protected, granted refugee, have their fare paid and received as heroes. This could do nothing except encourage lumpens to undertake such activities. It could not have had other results.

And the patience we displayed, practically for years in some cases, was of no use. We explained to them that it was incorrect, that it was going to have bad consequences, that it was going to stimulate violence against diplomatic missions, that such a policy should not continue. We resolved the problem for them on repeated occasions because they said they could not live with those elements inside. We could have said: Let them stay there forever. But [they said] please, we do not want to live with these people; we have these problems. And we authorized the departure of such elements. We did it repeatedly. And always the thing we foresaw happened. Immediately after a group left, another one entered [the embassy]. That is how it was.

But why the embassies of Venezuela and Peru? Why did this not happen at the Mexican Embassy, for example? Why did it not happen at the Guyanese Embassy or the Panamanian Embassy or the Jamaican Embassy, not to mention the Nicaraguan or Grenadian? It remains to be seen if there is some insane person who dares enter them either with a tank or a truck of whatever. No, they do not consider, they do not consider that because the lumpen knows governments almost as well as we do. And they know that Mexico has a friendly attitude toward Cuba and was not going to permit such despicable actions and such irregularities. Neither was Panama going to allow it, nor Guyana nor Jamaica.

Why were these things happening precisely in the embassies of Venezuela and Peru? Of course, it is clear that behind all this--behind the Barbados [plane sabotage], behind the sunken ships in Peru, behind the cancellation of the fishing agreement, behind the unfulfilled contract for the construction of 20 tuna fishing boats, behind all this--is the CIA. And the CIA is behind all these provocations.

And the disorder stopped with the death of soldier Ortiz Cabrera. [applause] That was the point when we could not take any more and we said that at any cost, and let this be understood clearly, at any cost--we even recalled that at one time everyone had broken [relations] with us and that, of course, could not be repeated again--we were prepared, at any cost, to put an end to those provocations. And when the revolution says that it is prepared to end something at any cost, everyone can be assured that it puts an end to it at any cost. [applause]

We simply removed the guards from the embassy. And we knew what was going to happen. We knew what was going to happen because imperialism and its lackeys cannot encourage lumpens for such a long time by offering them the moon or however the saying goes, offering them everything, filling them with illusions, while on the other hand they close the door to these people and encourage them to enter [the embassy] illegally by force. They are encouraged to leave illegally. But they are not granted entry. [as heard] We knew that when the guards were removed, and when the lumpens knew there were no guards, that the embassy would be filled with lumpens. And that is exactly what happened. It could be said that the lumpens did what was expected they would do.

A provisional guard had to be reestablished, because the guard at that embassy is provisional. I want to warn about this because the problem of what we do, what they are going to do and the situation of the persons who enter embassies by force remains to be resolved. There is not much importance now to removing such a guard because we have removed the guard from the Florida peninsula, and that is much bigger. [applause] We have had to remove the guard from the Florida peninsula. They have an easier path to leave. [applause]

Imperialism immediately took advantage of this problem. [It used] all the bourgeois and rightist press of this hemisphere and the world to launch a deluge of slander against Cuba and propaganda against Cuba. We expected that. But this battle is won, is being won and is going to be won completely, completely because we defy not only the Yankee military threats, we also defy the Yankee press monopolies or rather the imperialist press monopolies.

We defy this barrage; we defy the campaign with absolute imperturbability. If we are not willing to defy risks of any kind, the risks of aggression as well as the risks of their propaganda, if we are intimidated by the propaganda--to be intimidated by propaganda is like being intimidated by enemy guns. It is the same thing. We should not be afraid at all. We have learned that perfectly well during 21 years.

But they unleashed it in the belief that the people wanted to leave; that there were many dissidents, especially this belief--that there were dissidents. There is lumpen there in that embassy. You were able to see it in the film documentary. They do not know what the word dissidence means, they would not know the meaning of this word. [laughter] Then, they built up their campaign around this idea and of course, first it was the imperialist press and then, as can be imagined, the reactionary and rightist press against socialism, against communism, against the Cuban revolution.

Simultaneously, the Yankees were doing exactly the same thing. In recent months, there was an increase in illegal departures. People commandeered boats, often took the crew as hostages. Then they were received in Florida as heroes, as dissidents, as patriots, and so forth. And we warned them. We repeatedly warned them through diplomatic channels. We warned them. We also warned them publicly because we talked about this very point on 8 March, International Women's Day, at the closing of the congress. We warned them of the consequences this might bring. And we told them that Camarioca could be opened once more. On that day we set forth what the revolution's policy was, is and will be. And the thing is that the work of a revolution and the construction of socialism is a task of absolutely free and willing men and women. [applause]

He who has no revolutionary genes, he who has no revolutionary blood, he who does not have a mind that can adapt to the idea of a revolution, he who does not have a heart that can adapt to the effort and heroism required by a revolution: We do not want them; we do not need them. [cheers and applause] And at any rate, they are an insignificant part of the people, because what the imperialists do not want, what they want to hide, what hurts them to acknowledge are some truths. For instance, that there is no revolution with the mass strength of the Cuban revolution. [applause] There is no revolution, that is, our revolution; well, it is not good to make comparisons; it is not good. But, the mass strength, the moral strength, the political strength, the ideological strength of the revolution is tremendous. And when it is put to the test, you saw the 19 April march; you see this rally today. But it is not only numbers that count. You can see the quality and the spirit of the people. [applause]

This is the image that imperialism would like to hide because it does not suit them. They want the people to lose faith in Cuba. They want the people to grow discouraged with Cuba. In addition, in this whole hemisphere, well, let's exclude Nicaragua and Grenada. Or maybe they would admit it; they would agree with us.

In spite of everything, in spite of the fact that we have lumpen, that unfortunately we still have lumpen among us, in spite of the fact that we still have declassed individuals, that we still have antisocial individuals, we are the nationa that has the least number of antisocial individuals and lumpen in the hemisphere. We are the nation with the lowest rate of theft, although there were thiefs. [laughter] The lowest theft and crime rate. A minimal rate of drug abuse. There is no prostitution, no gambling, nothing. The Grenadians and the Nicaraguans have not yet been able to solve these problems and it will take them a lot of time to solve them, because we were unable to solve them in the first or the second year of the revolution either. But there is no society with a healthier moral atmosphere than our society in all this hemisphere [applause] There is no society with more moral values than those achieved by our society at the end of 21 years of revolution. None with such a sense of justice, with such a sense of justice, with such a sense of honor, with such a sense of dignity, with such an appreciation and admiration for merit, for work, for sacrifice.

And this is very much in evidence each time it is put to the test. And as we have often said, during the Angolan and Ethiopian wars, hundreds of thousands of Cubans volunteered to participate in those struggles. It is shown by the fact that we have 50,000 military and civilian compatriots abroad. It is shown by the fact that Cuban technicians are working in 35 countries. [applause] And the lumpen have no allies remaining here. At first, they [the imperialists] had the bourgeoisie, the landowners. They had vacillating individuals of the middle classes, including those of the petit bourgeoisie. But now, where are they going to find allies? Among the workers" [shouts of "No"!]

At first they sought out those classes because they existed as such in our country and they were their allies. Now they only have the lumpen. They are the only potential allies for imperialism. The lumpen. And some who have the mentality of lumpen or get mixed up with them. As simple as that. But they are the only potential allies left to imperialism. And this lumpen is where they have to get their refugees, their asylum seekers, their dissidents.

As I was saying, along with this, the United States was encouraging illegal departures from the country. And therefore, Mariel was opened. Mariel, which has surpassed Camarioca by far. Camarioca was nothing compared with Mariel.

[Shout from a man in the crowd] He is saying: Lovely Mariel, you have been wounded. [laughter] But look, rather than a wound, it was more of a self-inflicted wound. Let me explain. The funny thing is that this time it was not ourselves who proposed opening Mariel. No. The initiative was taken over there. In the heat of the situation and the campaign created in the United States itself in connection with the events at the Florida embassy [corrects himself[the Peruvian Embassy. In Florida, the idea of sending boats to pick up this lumpen was spontaneous. And then we simply limited ourselves to declaring that we would not receive them with guns and that they would be treated with complete courtesy. And we opened it. I do not know if this is hara-kiri or a wound or what. [laughs] The thing is that it was opened. Now we are going to see how we close it, how we can close it. [laughter] We'll see. [shouts from the crowd]

They are doing an excellent sanitation job for us. [laugher] The best. Now they are complaining. They say there are delinquents. As if this was a great discovery. As if they were amazed to find some delinquents. Now, who do they think broke into and took refuge in the Peruvian Embassy? Did they think they were intellectuals, artists, technicians, engineers? What did they think? That it was propaganda on our part? They thought that we were doing an injustice and calling poor dissidents lumpen. [shouts of "trash!"] And that was the type of individual making up the large majority of those who took refuge at the Peruvian Embassy.

Of course, some of them took their relatives. We cannot say that a child is a lumpen. It is tragic for a child to be the child of lumpen, a terrible tragedy.

But the large majority of the people there were of that kind: Lumpen. Some limp wrists [flojito]. [laughter] Some shameless creatures who had been covering up. [laughter] You know it; the committees [for the Defense of the Revolution] know it better than anyone. They know that some of those managed to slip through. By the way, they are the ones that produce the most irritation. Those who cover up. [shouts from the crowd]. Well now Mariel has opened. And we are strictly complying with our stand: That all who want to leave for a country that will receive them can leave. The building of socialism, revolutionary work is a task of free men and women. We must not forget this principle. It entails huge moral value. [applause]

Now, we have not granted a passport and safeconduct only to lumpen who took refuge in the embassy. No, we are giving them to all lumpen that request them. To all who request them. And of course, the lumpen say: "This is international lumpen day!" [laughter] When they heard that, all lumpen wanted their passports and their safeconducts.

And what are we going to do? Why should we refuse them? As GRANMA says, it is unfair and unconstitutional. What do they think they are going to receive there? Of course, at first they took the refined bourgeois, the well-dressed landowner. And then they took the physician, the professional. And remember they took half of our country's doctors. We had 3,000 and they took 6,000 [as heard]. Now it is very difficult, very difficult to take a doctor away, because the ones that stayed behind were the best ones, and doctors who trained along other lines, with a solidary and human spirit, doctors who are not money-minded. And we have more. Well, the proof is that there are about 1,500 doctors on internationalist missions. And there are no longer engineers, architects and teachers of the kind we had in the early days of the revolution. [applause]

Because we must say that in this battle many interesting things have been demonstrated. I would start by mentioning the incredible participation of the young. The combativeness and zeal of our young. Because this has been the first battle of a whole generation of youths, the first battle. [applause] The massive participation of women [applause]. Something remarkable. Besides, the attitude of intellectuals, of journalists, writers, artists, technicians, professionals, doctors has been an excellent attitude. It must be said that they have been on the frontline in this battle. Not to mention the students. [applause]

Of course, imperialism used to be able to select. Now, how is it going to be selective now? As {Nuez} says, they have no choice but to swallow the sword to the hilt. [laughter] That is the situation. But this was not all the problem. This was part of the problem. At the same time, there was the announcement of military maneuvers in the Caribbean. That was more serious. Air and naval landings at Guantanamo base. That was more serious, more serious.

And even more serious if we thought of the world situation. More serious if we analyzed the increasingly aggressive policy of imperialism toward us. Because maybe in the early days of this administration there were some gestures that could be thought of as positive, but later on--and increasingly so--the more reactionary elements, the so-called hawks in the U.S. Government were imposing their line of thinking and that line was increasingly aggressive toward Cuba. This did not start just now. This started with the Sixth Nonaligned Countries Summit. They were irritated by Cuba's strength, by Cuba's prestige, and by Cuba's position and victories within the nonaligned movement. And in the midst of the summit conference, they unleashed an excessive and hyprocitical campaign against Soviet personnel in Cuba, Soviet personnel that had been in Cuba for 16 years, since the October crisis. Something that had nothing to do with the October crisis agreements. Soviet military personnel. The Yankees knew that. They knew it.

They knew it since then and all the presidents knew it. And all of a sudden they discover Soviet military personnel. They said it was a brigade. We did not call it a brigade.

We had another name for it. I believe it was Study Center No 12. Who cares? The name is not important. We did not deny that those personnel were here and that we were very happy that those personnel had been here for 17 years. We are sorry that there are not more Study Center 12's. That there is no No 13, 14, 15. We would be even happier [applause] if we had available some more of these study centers. Because they are excellent study centers, I am telling you. [laughter]. But they knew it. That is where the hypocrisy, the phariseeism of imperialists lies. In the midst of the conference they stirred up a big scandal with all that. And they started a large-scale campaign. Later, it turned out that the U.S. Government's prestige was affected by all this because to discover it at such a late date forced it to adopt certain measures. But at the same time they organized a command of troops for the Caribbean. And they stationed it somewhere in Florida, in Key West. They established a troop command. Their fundamental concern was determined by the revolutionary victory in Nicaragua and the upsurge of the revolutionary movement in Central America.

They started to prepare intervention forces. And, of course, they used the Soviet military personnel in Cuba as a pretext. They also used it to exert pressure on us and to threaten Cuba. And late last year they carried out some little maneuver. But this other maneuver was bigger, more extensive, better equipped, more soldiers, stronger. Oh, no. We could not just sit here watching them organize this maneuver. As has been said, this maneuver is simply a rehearsal to invade our country; a shameless rehearsal of invasion. And on our own territory to boot. It is really intolerable. It is unacceptable. A maneuver on how to invade Cuba in our own territory.

The maneuvers turned into a serious problem. And we were not going to stand there with our arms crossed. We immediately adopted measures to mobilize the Eastern Army with reinforcements from other provinces to organize maneuvers of Cuba's armed forces in view of the Yankee maneuvers. [applause and chanting] It was only logical for the hurricane to turn around toward the United States. And so it did.

The United States has imposed on Cuba a blockade that has lasted over 20 years, a harsh economic blockade, which forbids even the sale of food and medicine--even medicine. A brutal thing that has been going on for 21 years. The United States is occupying part of our territory by force and against the will of our people. Now, what doctrine, principle, law, legality can be used as the basis for a naval base on the territory of another country against the will of the people? That has no legal or juridical or moral or principled basis. It is simply an act of force.

The United States sends over Cuban territory the very modern SR-71, which fly at an altitude of between 25,000 and 30,000 meters at very high speed. Those are the explosions which you hear every so often all over the country, because the breaking of the speed of sound creates these noises. Walls shake, glass windows shake each time the SR-71 goes by. It is not so easy to bring them down. Technically, it is not easy. Now, is this legal? Is it legal to blockade our country? Is it legal to have a naval base on our territory? Is it legal to violate our airspace? [shouts of "No!"] They are doing it. And in addition, the maneuvers.

But that was not all. Many of the comrades who have spoken today have mentioned it. They spoke of La Couvre, Giron, Escambray, the sabotage, the subversion plans, the introduction of agricultural diseases, the plans to assassinate the leaders of the revolution, Barbados. They recalled many things because there are many things of which the United States need be reminded.

It was not that we capriciously turned the hurricane that began at the Peruvian Embassy against the United States. The natural course of the hurricane was the United States. And the natural course of the struggle against those violations and blackmail was to remove the guard from Florida. It was the natural course and it should not have surprised them so much. They knew it could be done. And, as I said, in a formal sense we were not the ones who opened up Mariel.

They opened it from over there. We do not have policemen over there. That is their own affair. If people want to disobey their orders, that is their problem. We are free and legally able to do what we do within our own territory and to authorize the departure of the antisocial indviduals who want to leave. We are not forcing anyone at all. Let this be understood. We have never deported anyone. But we have an absolute right to authorize the departure of the antisocial individuals. And that is what we are doing. Well, the battle is becoming interesting.

Yesterday, or rather today, we started getting reports this morning that the Yankees had suspended the naval landing in Guantanamo. [cheers] A U.S. radio station early this morning reported that the naval landing had been suspended but not the air landing. But this afternoon we had complete reports and we were able to confirm through the U.S. Interests Section in Havana and Washington, which sent this open cable. It says: We have just spoken to Mr Miles Frechette, head of the Cuban Affairs Bureau at the State Department, who confirmed that the military maneuvers planned for Guantanamo have been completely canceled. [prolonged applause] Frechette commented that he had contacted the Voice of America to point out its mistake regarding a broadcast announcing that the part of the maneuvers involving parachute jumping would still be conducted.

Apparently they say the maneuvers will now be conducted somewhere along the Florida coast and the eastern U.S. coast. We know those maneuvers, their intentions, are prepared maneuvers that definitely threaten us, Central America and the Caribbean. But, of course, we are not going to discuss their right to conduct maneuvers on U.S. territory. What we discuss is the right to stage maneuvers on Cuban territory.

If this is so, there is no doubt that this is a notable success for the struggle of the people and of international solidarity. [applause] For this reason, the Cuban Government will suspend the special Giron 19 maneuvers that the Eastern Army was to have staged beginning on 7 May. [applause]

But the combating march is still on! [shouts] The combating march is still on! [applause] Because the combating march was to be staged against the maneuvers, against the blockade, against Guantanamo Base and against the SR-71 spy flights. [applause] Lest the Yankees try to take advantage of the fact that the people have been demoralized [shouts] in the middle of the battle.

The combative peolpe's march must go and it must go with even more strength than the 19 April march. [applause] It is a mobilization of the people against the blockade, against Guantanamo Base, the existence of a Yankee military base on our territory and against the violations of our airspace, for we must not remain silent. [shouts] We simply want to express before world public opinion our rejection and spirit of struggle against this. Now, if the U.S. Government announces that it has suspended the blockade against Cuba, that it will return our occupied territory in Guantanamo and that it will suspend the SR-71 flights, then we will gladly suspend the combative people's march. [shouts, applause] But they will not do it! They will not do it; they will not do it, but they will respect us a bit more; they will learn a bit more about Cuba. They will learn to respect Cuba more. [applause, slogans]

The United States has suspended the maneuver but it has not given up the right they give themselves to carry them out in 3, 4 or 5 months, whenever they believe there are more favorable international or other types of circumstances. Therefore, what they have to renounce is their presence in that piece of our national territory. That is why we will maintain these three (?banners) and we will organize the march.

They say I have organized it. The truth is that I wasn't the one who organized it. The march wasn't organized by Castro but by the mass organizations. Of course, the masses have their political leaders and the masses have their party. We don't go around with hypocrisies of any type. Just as we are here, we are in everything.

[Applause, shouts] We aren't going around creating fiction. We are united and we have a party and a leadership. But of course, the party cannot organize the march. It cannot. Only through the mass organizations can the march be held. Only through the unity of a revolution can the enthusiasm of an event such as this be created. Those are realities. Now then, all the people have participated in this. All the people have participated just as we are participating in this event.

Therefore, the march will be held on Saturday, 17 May, not on the 8th because that was when the maneuvers were going to start, but not the exact day when they were going to land those ships. So on Saturday, 18 May [as heard], the people's combative march will be held throughout the country. On this occasion it will not be 1 million. I estimate that around 5 million people will march that day. [applause] But of course, we should not boast of the success. It is not a time for boasting.

The enemy still exists. It is strong. It harasses us. It blockades us and threatens us and much more now in view of a new world situation in which we are practically at the threshold or already in an arms race and a cold war. That is why we cannot let down our guard. We cannot stop being alert. Therefore, the party has instructed the armed forces to form the militias of territorial troops as one more force. [applause] They will be made up of men, women, workers, peasants, students, everyone who is able to fight. They will be organized so they can defend every part of the national territory. [applause]

All those who are able to fight and are not in the reserve units of the regular troops, all those who are not in the reserves or in the regular units of the armed forces, will make up the territorial troop militias.

Because [words indistinct] that Cuba like Nicaragua--although Cuba has a much stronger army than Nicaragua, logically because it has existed for a longer time and has a larger population--not only a regular war would confront a virtual aggression against Cuba. The enemy would have to face a people's war. It would have to face both things, the resistance of the regular units and the resistance of all the people.

You know what makes us, Nicaragua and Grenada strong? It is the fact that these are popular revolutions. They are revolutions with great popular support. And any enemy has to think that it is madness to invade a country like this one. It is madness because they are going to experience what occurred to Napoleon's troops in Spain; they went in but then they couldn't get out. Or Napoleon in old Russia; they went in but then they could not find a way out. It is easy to enter. But if they are going to face a people like this one, if they face a people like this one, it is later very difficult to get out of that problem. [applause]

We have to prepare for two types of war, for the conventional war and for the people's war, for both wars. This is what forces them to think a few times before committing the blunder of invading our country. But there are threats against us. Some of them have begun to speak in more aggressive terms. Some of them have proposed that the 1962 agreements be disregarded, that is, to once again bring up the thesis of their right to invade us. Others have cynically said that if there is a conflict in another part of the world, they would have the right to carry out actions wherever it is more advantageous to them. In sum, they were referring to Cuba in view of the fact that Cuba is very far away from the Soviet Union and the socialist camp. But we have to be realistic. We have to be realistic because we have those dangers of the increasing imperialist aggression and its theories and those things they are proposing.

However, they should know what they will find. That is why we said that this rally was so important. This shows imperialism that here we have a people and it shows them what kind of people we have here.

I would say that we have waged a battle today in defense of the integrity of our fatherland. [applause] Your mere presence [applause], your mere presence in this plaza is an important battle in defense of the integrity and the security of Cuba because the dangerous thing is for the enemy to be confused. The dangerous thing is for the enemy to be deceived.

But we should do something more. Work has already begun on the drafting of plans on what the country should do to survive and withstand a total blockade, on what each one of us must do in case of a total blockade. What we must do to survive if no food or fuels come in. They are also talking of these possibilities. That is, not to undertake a military action against the country but to mine the ports. One of the objectives of those maneuvers was the mining of the ports. Not mining them but studying how it should be done. They speak of naval blockades, knowing how difficult it would be for a country without petroleum to survive a naval blockade. We have to draft the plans on what to do in that situation. By the way, Reagan or 'Rigan,' I don't know how you pronounce it, who is the certain candidate of the Republican Party, has expressed support for a naval blockade against Cuba. Of course, none of this is easy; I must warn them. But as revolutionaries and as a realistic people we have the duty of having a reply for each of these problems. But the one thing they cannot imagine is for Cuba to surrender ever. Because we will never surrender. We will never surrender. [applause, shouts]

If a climate of peace does not exist in the Caribbean, it is not our fault but theirs. Suppress your blockade, suppress your base in Guantanamo, stop overflying Cuba, respect Nicaragua, respect Grenada and do not interfere. If to this we add noninterference in the domestic affairs of other Latin American peoples, then a climate of peace and detente might be created.

Now, the one thing we must fight for, the one thing there is the duty to fight for, is the development of peace and cooperation among the peoples. But the one thing we will never do is fall on our knees at the feet of imperialism to beg for peace. [shouts, slogans]

The international situation tends to become complicated. I would like to take advantage of this occasion to talk about the situation in Iran. All of us are interested in this problem, (?and if) the Yankees [words indistinct] someplace else might lead to certain actions by them. Everything that happens anywhere is of interest to us. These things interest us as revolutionaries; they interest us as conscientious men; they also interest us for ourselves. What happens in the world is of interest to us.

In Iran, as you know, the shah's dynasty lasted more than 30 years. The people lived under a fierce tyranny for dozens of years. The people had already overthrown the shah once but, just like it did in Guatemala, the CIA [words indistinct] and reestablished him in the government. This is a known fact; it is a historical fact. All the documents, all the evidence exists. [The shah] assassinated hundreds of thousands of Iranians; he imprisoned them, tortured them and committed all kinds of horrors.

With great bravery, with great patriotism, almost without weapons and despite the fact that the shah had the most powerful army in the region, the Iranian people overthrew the shah. And naturally an irritation against and a marked rejection of U.S. policy resulted.

When, in addition, the United States made the mistake of taking the shah to the United States, that elicited a popular outburst, an outburst of indignation that gave rise to the incidents at the U.S. Embassy in Iran--the seizure of the embassy and the capture of a group of officials. The imperious U.S. response to developments of this type is force. (?This was provoked) because it was the CIA's action, installing the shah there, which elicited that hatred from the masses. It was U.S. support for the shah which elicited that hatred against the United States. It was the shah's arrival in the United States which caused the explosion of the masses. And we have always held the position that this problem must be resolved by political and diplomatic means instead of by force--the problem of the embassy and the problem of the hostages.

But, the United States has made a number of mistakes. The first was practically confiscating--embargoing and seizing in other words--thousands of millions of dollars that the Iranian state had deposited in U.S. banks.

This measure of force, of imperious behavior, this illegal measure, had to irritate the Iranians even further. And each thing the Americans have done has contributed to further irritating the Iranians. They mobilize big forces, aircraft carriers, dozens of military units near Iran; they threaten it, and naturally, this further irritates the Iranians.

In addition to this, they announce they will carry out military actions before July. And indeed, they did stage some operations, such as the commando attack, the attempt to carry out a commando attack. Seeking to resolve the problem in Iran through force and surprise, they have further complicated the problem. Now the students have dispersed the so-called hostages.

In short, any action of force carried out against the Iranian people would be very serious. But in addition, the United States has banned trade with Iran, has established a kind of blockade against Iran and is now threatening to adopt new measures. And it is trying to drag Western Europe and Japan into the economic blockade against Iran, that is, the attempt to make Iran surrender through hunger. Something similar to the things they did to us.

A truly popular revolution has taken place in Iran which unquestionably has extraordinary force. It is our duty to support Iran, to express our solidarity with Iran, because everything that is happening to Iran reminds us of what happened in our country. [applause]

We must also work in order to put an end to the conflicts between our Iraqi and Iranian brothers. We must work so that their problems are resolved by diplomatic means, because those conflicts only carry water to the mill of imperialism.

Now, what will happen if the United States manages to impose that blockade against Iran, trying to make it surrender through hunger? Iran is a Third World country; it belongs to the nonaligned movement, and it is a member of OPEC, that is, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. OPEC has in its hands the ability to prevent an economic blockade against Iran. It has this in its hands. It has warned that oil supplies will be suspended to those countries that join the blockade against Iran. [applause]

The West does not have the ability to impose an economic blockade against Iran if OPEC does not want and refuses to do it, and if it warns with justifiable reasons about its possible consequences. OPEC can say: You want to starve 35 million human beings to death; I will not send you fuel for you to use to ride around in your car. This is the hour of truth for OPEC. This organization should not only increase prices and amass huge fortunes. This is the hour of truth for OPEC and the nonaligned and Third World countries.

This is very interesting since we do not expect OPEC to do as the OAS did, when the imperialists established their aggressive blockades against Cuba. This is a problem we must follow closely. We must urge our internationalist friends to support Iran.

Naturally Iran is now the victim, but here very close to us we have the case of El Salvador, where genocide is being committed against the people and where thousands of patriots are being murdered. In order to understand the diverging policies of some states, we have the example of what the Andean Pact did regarding the [words indistinct] and other problems.

We are not opposed to the integration of Latin America and the Caribbean.

On the contrary we are in favor of it and, together with Mexico, we helped to create the Latin American Economic System [LAES]. But we are opposed to political deals in this hemisphere because they lead to nothing.

We would have liked a progressive and revolutionary Andean Pact, and as a placard said during the fighting march, a real pact of Bolivar and Sandino. But what did the Andean Pact do? It said nothing regarding the maneuvers being organized by the Yankees, not even a statement. What has it done in regard to the blockade of Cuba, which is a crime? It has not issued a declaration condemning the blockade. What has it done in regard to the Guantanamo Base? It has not made a single statement demanding that the base be returned to us. This is our territory. What has it done regarding the spy flights over Cuba, which are a shameless violation of our sovereignty? It has not issued a single statement condemning it. What has it done about Puerto Rico, a brother country which imperialism wants to devour, which the United States wants to annex? It has not said a single word. What has it said about Iran and the blockade of Iran? Not a word that we know of. What has it said about the genocide in El Salvador? Not a single word. In that country thousands of persons have died during the past months. The Andean Pact launched a deluge of propaganda against us, referring to events in which there was not even a single wounded person. There was a great bomb, the march, but we were confident the bomb would not explode and it did not.

Let us say that there, where thousands of patriots are dying, the Andean Pact does not say a word. This is logical. The Venezuelan ruling party supports the genocide Government of El Salvador and also supports the so-called Christian democracy in Panama which is really a group of rightist reactionaries which conspires against the progressive government of that country.

These are things related to problems where the Andean Pact assumes a demagogic attitude toward Cuba. I will not say that the conduct of all of the member countries was alike. There were differences among them, but the Andean Pact is good for only some things.

We have, as I said, the Salvadoran situation which demands the most ample international support to halt the hands of the imperialists. Demonstrations, like this one today are part of the struggle, not only for the defense of our own integrity, but also for the defense of the integrity of Grenada, Nicaragua, the sovereignty of the Caribbean countries and Central America. It is part of our struggle.

This is why this rally has a special meaning. It has really been an International Labor Day. For us, it has been a great honor and satisfaction. We have felt very stimulated and strengthened by the presence of Companero Bishop in this rally. He had his rally this morning in Grenada and his rally this afternoon in Havana. We have with us Companero Daniel Ortega, whom you know from the Sixth Summit; president of the World Peace Council, Companero Chandra [applause]; the leader of the world workers' organization, Companero Pastorino [applause]; we have been honored with the presence of the best of the Latin American intellectuals, Companero Juan Bosch, [applause] and Companero Gabriel Garcia Marquez.

This has meant a lot for us, this gives a truly historical meaning to the greatest rally of the revolution. We, besides maintaining the mobilization, and preparing for the march on the 17th must turn this energy not only into political or military energy, but also into a productive energy. As [word indistinct] explained, the coming weeks are decisive, for the conclusion of the sugarcane harvest as well as for the great amount of sugarcane that must be planted and weeded. We must turn this energy into a productive force. We must turn this tremendous force, created by this colossal mass struggle, this people's revolutionary definition, and the hatred expressed against the idle, the parasite, the lumpen and the antisocial--we must turn this into a force of awareness. We must turn it into an instrument in the struggle for achievements and to overcome deficiencies and the struggle to overcome difficulties.

This is very important if we are going to be able to transform this incredible, gigantic, force in the struggle against our own deficiencies, in the struggle against our own weaknesses.

Today, many things have been packed with emotion. Those things have been stimulating. The most essential, the most fundamental factor has been the people.

This afternoon will have an everlasting impression on all of us, an impression that cannot be erased. I say this without demagoguery, without the purpose of flattering and with a profound, sincere and heartfelt spirit of justice.

I dare say that such a people deserve a place in history, a place in glory, that such a people deserve deserve victory. Fatherland or death! We shall win! [crowd shouts: "We shall win" and applauds.]

GRANMA REPORTS ON MAY DAY, REFUGEES, U.S. MANEUVERS

FL010227 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] The newspaper GRANMA, the official organ of the PCC Central Committee, carries in its third edition today an appeal that says: workers, fellow countrymen: to the Plaza [de la Revolucion]. Tomorrow is 1 May, the day awaited by all Cubans. Our combative people, excited and enthusiastic, hails the glorious day of the workers of the world in the midst of this new and transcendental battle for the dignity, sovereignty, and integrity of our fatherland, and is ready to make of this day another unforgetable occasion for struggle and victory.

In front of the Peruvian Embassy on 19 April, 5th Avenue reverberated with the most formidable demonstration in the revolution's memory. Tomorrow, that powerful and combative force from all municipalities of Havana City and Havana provinces will join Fidel at the historic Plaza de la Revolucion to make Cuba's forceful voice heard around the whole world, a voice raised to reject the threatening Yankee maneuvers which are a crude rehearsal on how to invade our country, and to condemn and unmask once more the clumsy imperialist policy that encourages the nauseating triple alliance of the Yankee government, some serville Latin American countries and the antisocial, lumpen and parasitic individuals who cannot breathe the clean and revolutionary air of our fatherland.

The plaza will not be able to hold all the enthusiastic columns of our working class and all the combative people. Over a million Cubans will meet there. It will be the most collossal and combative rally of all times.

The Yankee imperialists, their servants and the antisocials playing into their hands better be ready to receive another great lesson on what Cuba really is, who our people are, and of the unshakable determination of all Cubans to defend our sacred soil, our principles and our revolutionary cause at all costs.

The U.S. leaders do not learn their lesson. Apparently, their prepotency and reactionary nature make them incapable of learning anything. If they think that Cuba can be intimidated by shows of force and Marine landings exercises on the illegally occupied territory of Guantanamo Naval Base, tomorrow the workers, the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution, the Federation of Cuban Women, the peasants, the students, and even the pioneer children will flood the Plaza de la Revolucion to tell them that we respond to their threats with serenity, our usual steadiness, by mobilizing from one end of the country to the other in a correct manner to make them pay dearly for any attempt of aggression against our fatherland.

If they thought that Cuba could be blackmailed and pressured through delinquents and displaced persons and using the shady services of some Latin American countries, if they thought that they could make us give in with their dirty campaign of lies and misinformation through the international press, if they hoped that they could create a crisis for us and weaken us internally as a prelude to new counterrevolutionary actions, tomorrow the people will raise its noble voice to reaffirm that the revolution and socialism are tasks for men and women who are truly free, to tell them that just as some time ago we removed the guard from the Peruvian Embassy, now we are removing it from the Florida peninsula, and we have yet to exhaust our means to fully respond to and demolish each and every one of their plans.

The departure of antisocial and lazy persons, of people who were born in this heroic land by mistake does not scare us. On the contrary, we are glad that they are leaving soon. We are not intimidated by campaigns and their monopolistic press campaigns and plots. On the contrary, our truth, our just, revolutionary and inequivocal position will find its way into the hearts of all honest, revolutionary and progressive persons.

They will not weaken us internally. On the contrary, in the struggle against the imperialists, their servants and the antisocials, our workers, our young, and all our people feel their combative spirit and revolutionary, Latin American and internationalist conscience become stronger. They will not create any crisis for us. On the contrary, the crisis is theirs. The crisis is for the Yankee government which now sees how its clumsy anti-Cuban policy has snowballed, filling it with anger and disconcert.

The crisis is for demagogic leaders who now have to bear their share of the scum and force it on impoverished Latin American countries that lack jobs and the most essential services.

Furthermore, they are not going to divert us from our fundamental economic and social efforts. On the contrary, the men and women who will fill the plaza tomorrow are those who are working on the harvest, who are preparing the land for the large-scale planting of sugar cane of this year, those who cultivate and sow our fields, those who are building new industries and installations of all kinds, those who sweat in our factories and shops, those who make transportation and other services better, those who educate and care for the health of our people, those who work, in sum, in any of the work fronts of the country, and who, in the heat of the battle of these past weeks, respond to imperialist maneuvers with increased efficiency, discipline and diligence.

That is our workers' noble and revolutionary homage to the heroic 1 May. To fight, to mobilize when necessary. Tomorrow, on International Labor Day, in front of over a million Cubans and distinguished revolutionary representatives from Latin America, the Caribbean and the world, Fidel's voice will be heard in a new day in the history of the revolution. Let us march to the plaza with our Cuban flags and the red banner of proletarian internationalism and shout to the four winds our slogans of struggle and victory. Long live free and socialist Cuba! Let the scum go! Down with Yankee imperialism! Long live proletarian internationalism! Long live Fidel! Fatherland or death! We shall win!

MORA VIEWS VANCE'S RESIGNATION, CARTER'S POLICIES

FL011416 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 May 80

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's resignation, which was announced last Monday, occurs as a logical consequence of the stupid and adventurous policy of President James Carter.

It is also the result of the increasingly more frequent discrepancies between Vance and President Carter's National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski. Some U.S. political sectors believe this is a victory for Brzezinski, somewhat more in favor of the ultraconservative tendencies moving within the midst of the U.S. administration.

Apparently this leaves the way open for Brzezinski and increases the rhythm of the military escalation initiated by Carter as an electoral weapon. The U.S. Government is in the hands of a team known as the Georgia Mafia, because of the birth (place) of the President and of some of his assistants. That Mafia has been making enormous efforts to improve Carter's image and present him as a tough, audacious, determined and firm man when he is nothing but a mediocre, weak and highly naive individual. The Mafia is determined to reelect Carter and, consequently, believes that such a reelection justifies the use of all means necessary to achieve it.

Carter's numerous failures and stupid decisions have been termed extravagant by Republican Senate leader Ted Stevens, who said he was deeply worried about the President's mental health. The unsuccessful rescue mission of the American hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, an inconceivable operation because of its absurd and adventurous nature, has placed in jeopardy Carter's reelection and has apparently caused Vance's resignation. Senator Edward Kennedy, who is challenging Carter for the Presidential nomination of the Democratic Party, commented that Mr Cyrus Vance knows much more about the unsuccessful military operation in Iran and its possible consequences and has demanded that Congress conduct an investigation of the whole affair.

Actually, that disastrous conclusion of the rescue mission mounted by Carter and Brzezinski to take the hostages out of Iran brings to a resounding end a string of wild and stupid blows by the U.S. President. We must recall the erroneous handling of the energy crisis by the U.S. Government; the failure of the plans against the sixth nonaligned countries Summit Conference held in Havana and the laughable campaign against the Soviet troops in Cuba; Carter's ridiculous behavior in his campaign in defense of human rights while he protected bloody dictators such as Somoza, Pinochet, Stroessner and regimes such as the ones in Guatemala, El Salvador, South Africa and others; the separate peace agreement between Israel and Egypt which has impeded the overall settlement in the Middle East, where only such a type of settlement can guarantee peace and the absurd accusation of the alleged invasion of Shaba in Zaire by Cuban troops.

The violent turnabout of Yankee foreign policy, hardening its content and resorting to threats and blackmail as a rule of discussion, reveals the temperamental and irresponsible behavior of the White House resident. A U.S. psychologist, Prof (Eugene Jennings), recently compared President Carter to a little mouse looking for cheese in a maze, being unable to find it and crashing against the walls. There cannot be a more exact picture of the present U.S. President. According to (Jennings), he is a man who lacks intuition, a faculty which is fundamental to a politician. Inasmuchas he has no intuition and, in addition, is incapable and stupid because he wavers--as the mouse which is unable to find the cheese in the maze--he should be very careful, for he might find the cheese and get indigestion.

4✓

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 086 1 May 1980

ARGENTINA

CLARIN Concerned Over New U.S. 'Global Activism' [29 Apr] B 1
Accord Reached With UK on Future Malvinas Talks B 2
Defense Minister Views Relations With USSR, Other Topics B 2
[CLARIN 27 Apr]
Ex-Foreign Minister Compares Ties to U.S., USSR B 3
[LA NACION 26 Apr]
Spanish Paper Interviews Balbin on Political Outlook B 4
[EL PAIS 12 Apr]
Graffigna Returns From Official Visit to Spain B 5
Castro Madero Returns From Talks in Canada B 6
Martinez de Hoz To Lecture in United States B 6
Briefs: Agiculture Secretary Returns B 6

BOLIVIA

Details of Military, COB Agreement Reported C 1
Soviet Ambassador Offers Public Transportation Vehicles C 1
Briefs: New Weekly Magazine C 1

BRAZIL

JORNAL Assesses Fallout From Iran Raid, Vance Departure [29 Apr] D 1
President Decress 41.7 Percent Minimum Wage Increase D 1
Figueiredo Receives SELA Secretary Alzamora D 2
First Load of Soybean Oil Shipped to Soviet Union D 2
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 26 Apr]
Briefs: Agreement With France D 2

CHILE

Communique Issued on 1 May Security Measures E 1
Cardinal Silva Cancels May Day Mass E 1
Denies Plot Charges E 1
Woman Suspect in Carabinero Killing Identified E 2
Merino Accuses Argentina of Territorial Violations E 2
Beagle Delegation Leaves for New Round of Talks E 3
Antarctic Overflights Set To Reassert Sovereignty E 4
Commentator Views Muskie's Political Fast E 4

COLOMBIA

Students To Continue Occupation of Church F 1
Demands 'Absurd' F 1
Use of Force F 1
Cabinet Crisis Imminent in Wake of Resignations F 2
Government Minister Resigns F 2

VENEZUELA

Herrera Campins 'Concerned' About U.S.-Iran Situation L 1
No Ransom Paid to M-19 for Release of Ambassador L 1

MEXICO

Lopez Portillo Meets With Edward Kennedy M 1
EL DIA Notes Areas of U.S. 'Aggression' M 1
[Havana International]
Loading Problems Reduce Petroleum Shipments M 1

PANAMA

MATUTINO Praises Hostage Rescue Attempt [28 Apr] N 1
President Discusses Cuban Refugees, M-19 Meeting N 1
Minister Comments on Alleged M-19 Meeting N 2
PDP Leader Discusses Communist Plans for Country N 3
[CRITICA 25 Apr]

CENTRAL AMERICA

Guatemalan, Honduran, Salvadoran Leaders Reportedly Meet P 1
Majano Denies Meeting P 1

COSTA RICA

Nicaraguan Junta Member Meets President Carazo P 2
Carazo on Meeting P 2
Arms Cache Presumed for El Salvador Confiscated P 3
U.S. Government Thanked for Helicopters' Work P 3

EL SALVADOR

Planning, Finance, Agriculture Ministers Resign P 3
AFP Report on Resignation P 4
Guerrillas Intensify Attacks on Army Posts P 4
FPL Members Occupy Town, Steal Arms, Uniforms P 5
Guerrilla Group To Begin 'Final Military Offensive' P 5
Alleged Plot To Assassinate Majano Revealed P 6
Duarte Says Salvadoran Guerillas Training in Cuba P 6
Majano Open to Dialogue With Extremist Groups P 7

GUATEMALA

Foreign Ministry Denies Sending Troops to El Salvador P 9
Finance Minister Opposes Joining OPEC P 9

HONDURAS

Salvadorans Arrive Seeking Refuge From Fighting P 10
Police Givern Urban Counterinsurgency Training P 10
PNH Leader Says Plans Exist To Legalize Communist Party P 10

NICARAGUA

Solidarity Committee Condemns U.S. Military Maneuvers P 11
Private Business, Government Discuss New State Council P 11
Health Workers Choose State Council Delegates P 12
Foreign Officials To Attend State Council Inauguration P 12
Government Officials To Attend Cultural Acts in Cuba P 13
Somozist Refugees Not To Be Given Safe-Conducts P 13
Former Sandinist Fighter Arrested by Security Corps P 14
CST Leaders Leave for USSR, Czechoslovakia, Venezuela P 14
Most of LA PRENSA's Workers To Join NUEVO DIARIO P 14
Briefs: Brazilian Credit; New Police Official; Cotton Harvest; Construction of Hospital, Centers P 15

CUBA

GRANMA Reports 1,294 Refugees Leave for U.S. Q 1
President Carter's Press Conference Reported Q 1
U.S. Rescue Attempt in Iran Sharply Attacked Q 1
Edward Kennedy Allegedly Criticizes Carter in Mexico Q 2
Commander Uno Asks Colombia To Comply With Agreements Q 2
UN Delegate Condemns U.S. Military Maneuvers Q 3
CPUSTAL Calls for Demonstrations Against U.S. Maneuvers Q 3
Reportage on May Day Celebration in Havana Q 4
Castro To Address Rally Q 4
WFTU Secretary General Arrives Q 4
CTC Urges Massive Participation Q 4
Malmierca Visits Czechoslovakia, Holds Talks [cross-reference] Q 4
Rodriguez, UN Namibia Delegation Hold Talks Q 5
Joint Communique Q 5

CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA

Seaga Outlines JLP Strategy for Economic Recovery S 1
[DAILY GLEANER 21 Apr]
JLP Urges Government To Back Cuban Refugees S 4
[DAILY GLEANER 19 Apr]

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Paper Labels Granada's Bishop 'A Cuban Lackey' S 5
[DAILY GLEANER 21 Apr]

CLARIN CONCERNED OVER NEW U.S. 'GLOBAL ACTIVISM'

PY301242 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 20 Apr 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Explosive Iran"]

[Text] The highly dangerous nature of the U.S.-Iranian conflict became clearly obvious last weekend when President Carter authorized an armed expedition to Iran and the expedition failed. The subsequent resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance from his post shows, in its turn, the strengthening in Washington of a line which prefers action to diplomacy and which seems to be ready to again use force to free the hostages and thus recover the prestige proper for a superpower. That trend--which is interventionist--has now ceased to exist side by side with another, more traditional and moderate trend. Confidence in U.S. power and its ability to put world affairs in order emerges as a reaction against the earlier period in which the defeat in the Vietnam war, the proof of dishonesty in the dialogue between the White House and the citizenry (shown by the Pentagon Papers, for instance) and even the Watergate electoral corruption worked as factors of depression. The inner circle of men surrounding Carter, among whom National Security Adviser Brzezinski and Secretary of Defense Brown stand in the front rank, promote the new and energetic handling of the international situation with a coherence given them by their earlier common membership in the trilateral commission, which is made up of representatives of the biggest U.S., European and Japanese business interests, as well as politicians and intellectuals.

On the other hand, it can be easily observed that the state of mind of the U.S. people (it is not insignificant that a film like "Apocalypse Now" won so few votes at the recent Oscar awards) encourages a kind of global activism. But it is appropriate to ask: have the circumstances which earlier imposed restraint and counseled caution really changed? This is the problem which should be analyzed.

Above all, there has been no change in the situation of nuclear parity between Washington and Moscow, although other centers of economic power may emerge in Europe and Japan (and their degree of real autonomy is questionable), they are not determining factors in the strategic field. Even the Chinese rapprochement with the Western world falls far short of determining a qualitative change in a situation which has been described for 20 years as a balance of terror and which, inevitably and regardless of the will of the protagonists, imposes coexistence. It is in the framework of that coexistence that the behavior of nations is appraised. The United States could not annihilate Vietnam despite the enormous disparity in forces and resources, not so much because of the indomitable will of the leaders in Hanoi, but because it was impossible to escalate the conflict to the use of nuclear weapons. The result would have been an unthinkable global war.

In this context the new attitude in Washington becomes disquieting. It is true that in a certain way Iran poses an atypical situation, because the conflict between Washington and Ayatollah Khomeyni's regime has its roots in the disagreements between the North and South rather than in the East-West contradiction. But the American actions pose two simultaneous or alternative dangers: the very escalation favored by Brzezinski (it would now consist of a punitive military expedition) or a new advance by Moscow in addition to that in Afghanistan. Precisely because the Iranian case systematically eludes a negotiated settlement, its explosive nature increases day by day and gives rise to a situation which is somewhat more than worrisome.

ACCORD REACHED WITH UK ON FUTURE MALVINAS TALKS

PY302336 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1556 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Apr (NA)--At the end of the 2-day talks held in New York within "the framework of negotiations" recommended by several UN general assemblies, the Argentine and British governments today expressed their desire to "hold new meetings in the future" to continue the negotiations on the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands.

The announcment was made through an official communique released simultaneously in Buenos Aires and London by the Argentine and British governments. The communique states that the negotiations in New York were held "in a cordial and positive atmosphere."

The text of the joint communique reads as follows: "In compliance with the reports released separately by the Argentine and British governments on 15 April 1980, a ministerial-level meeting was held in New York on 28 and 29 April to discuss the Malvinas Islands issue and other subjects concerning the South Altantic within the framework of negotiations mentioned in the pertinent resolutions of the UN general assemblies.

"The Argentine and British delegations were headed, respectively by Col Carlos Cavandoli, Argentine Foreign Ministry under secretary, and Nicholas Ridley, Commonwealth state secretary. The discussions embraced a wide spectrum of interests in a cordial and positive atmosphere. The two governments hope to hold new meetings in the future to continue the negotiations."

DEFENSE MINISTER VIEWS RELATIONS WITH USSR, OTHER TOPICS

PY280248 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 27 Apr 80 p 3

[Text] The defense minister, Rear Adm David de la Riva (ret), speaking in Salta yesterday denied that the technical cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union could have a negative influence on national security and expressed his confidence regarding the favorable course of the negotiations on the Argentine-Chilean border conflict that are being held in the Vatican.

The minister, who arrived in Salta to attend the ceremony blessing the uniforms of the students of the naval lyceum of this city , made statements to the newspaper EL TRIBUNO. Regarding Soviet technological cooperation, he said that "if we are untroubled as to what we are and what we feel, there is no danger in accepting technological cooperation from countries that have an idelogy different from ours."

Regarding the Beagle netotiations, he stated that "the history of the Catholic Church's negotiations demonstrates prudence, patience and intelligence," and "the Beagle problem is being dealt with by a mediator, and that mediator is the pope." He also remarked that "the calm of the Chilean authorities is shared by the authorities of our country."

Regarding the U.S. action to reduce the sale of weapons to Argentina, the minister gave the following opinion: "If that country has adopted this policy it must have its reasons." But he then indicated that he hopes the United States "will review its position and come to understand which countries have the same way of thinking, the same feelings and the same ideals and thus not maintain a punishment of this nature, which does not contribute to the harmony of America as a whole."

De la Riva added that "every possibility for dialogue and understanding to guarantee the peace and security of our continent is good." He then acknowledged that "nothing has been done yet, but what can be done in this sense can never come too soon."

He also stressed that "those who review the state of other countries should take note that Argentina is the most secure, peaceful and, I would say, the happiest country in the world.

"It is very important," he indicated, "that the people have a special role in the country's security and in its defense, because the natural way of life in Argentina is what provides the security for coexistence, social peace and tranquillity. This is why it is important that the people should experience this peace and contribute with their ideas."

Finally he remarked that "the principles of freedom and respect for justice are now being given and real reeducational steps are being made as to what Argentina was quite a few years ago and how it acted." Regarding the education law, he asserted that "it will contain the modern concepts, the sense and the opinion of people who, in view of their standing, capability and interest, can contribute with something.

EX-FOREIGN MINISTER COMPARES TIES TO U.S., USSR

FY290217 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 26 Apr 80 p 8

[Article entitled "Dangerous Relations?" by former Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union provides Argentina with essential component for its nuclear power plants, turbines for its hydroelectric projects and even trolley buses for some cities in the interior. Soviet experts and the Russian Navy will make studies to establish the value of Argentine wealth in fish (will they also study the features of our coasts?). The Soviet Union is Argentina's best buyer of grains and beef--to the extent that Argentina does not fully accept the grain boycott decreed by the United States. Relations between Moscow and Buenos Aires have never been better. This occurs at a time when Moscow is asserting its will of expansion, when its military power is greater and more threatening than ever and when the Western nations and many Muslim countries have condemned the Soviet Union for the invasion of Afghanistan and are trying to punish it. The Argentine attitude has drawn attention in the European and U.S. press.

It should be pointed out, however, that the present U.S. foreign policy does not contribute to arousing much enthusiasm or solidarity or even to maintaining alliances. Neither the people nor the government know if they want hegemony or isolationism. Carter is equally disconcerting to both allies and enemies and punishes friends without trying to understand them. Independent stands seem to attract him. Argentina began to act independently and to negotiate with the Soviet Union and the PRC and to show itself rebellious to the invitations from Washington to join the grain embargo; almost at the same time the United States ordered first a high-ranking military commander to go to Buenos Aires, then the trade under secretary and finally two of the highest officials responsible for nuclear policy, trade and technology. Is it just a coincidence? In the last few days Ambassador Castro has said that Argentine progress is "terrific," an expression which would certainly have made Talleyrand shudder. The United States has announced that it will resume aid to Argentina because of the "progress" in this country.

There will certainly be those who think that it is necessary to assert external independence in order to draw attention from Washington. It would be wise not to let this temptation go too far. The reaction of the United States has begun. It now appreciates the Argentine geographic position in the South Atlantic, its capacity to export proteins and its energetic potential. It is concerned over its nuclear development. At this time of international crisis, Argentina has ceased to be just a country violating human rights.

After having said all this it is suitable to point out the dangers of the new Argentine-Soviet connection. It is necessary to rule out any possibility of a political or doctrinal rapprochement between today's Argentina and Marxism-Leninism. It is also hardly probable that this connection will lead to a strengthening of communist forces in Argentina. Direct Soviet intervention now is unthinkable. Soviet communism has never used trade indiscriminately for that purpose. At this time of tense and uncertain international equilibrium, the Soviet political opportunism will not dare to confront the United States in Latin America. At this stage in the life of this nation, the problems and the dangers are not political; they are of a different nature.

Soviet purchases from this country, the regular delivery of components necessary for the industrial establishment which Argentina buys from Russia and the continued supply of the technology we are buying may be suspended if there is international tension.

The United States, its public opinion and its groups of investors may lose their interest in Argentina, as has happened before, if we persist with new friendships. No one can object to trade with the Soviet Union or East Europe. Europe and even the United States do it on a large scale. But it is necessary to be clearly aware of the political limits which the relations should have. Only caution--the outstanding virtue of politicians, according to classical writers--can determine those limits in each case. There is, however, one basic principle: the firm conviction that the most deep-rooted ideological difference separates us from the Soviet Union and its geographical and political expansionism and the fact that that difference is insurmountable and that we are united with the Western democracies through a political and cultural alliance determined by history and fixed in specific juridical commitments.

SPANISH PAPER INTERVIEWS BALBIN ON POLITICAL OUTLOOK

LD291413 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 12 Apr 80 p 7

[Rafael Fraguas undated interview in Madrid with Argentine Radical Civic Union (UCR) Chairman Ricardo Balbin: "In Argentina Democracy Is Being Lost But Will Eventually Be Found"]

[Excerpt] Question: What is your reply to the offer of a political dialogue made by Argentine President Jorge Videla?

Answer: My reply must wait because I have not yet been invited to participate in this dialogue. We believe that our reply already exists in important political documents which are known in Argentina. They discuss the need to structure the political parties, which we consider the basic tools of democracy. In other words, if we are to have a representative democracy, the important thing is to prepare the tools which will take us to this democracy. I must assume that the dialogue is aimed in this direction.

Q: Would you and the UCR of which you are chairman take the initiative in a joint reply from all the Argentine political parties, as a joint front in response to this dialogue?

A: I have long had a leading role in my country. I have been instrumental in what I have called the quest for convergences and participation in dialogues since, after all, the UCR of which I am chairman is the political force in my country which lends strength and principle to the Argentine political dialogue. The dialogue is something inherent in the radical viewpoint and is the idea which enabled Hipolito Irigoyen to win universal suffrage in 1912 and opened the way to elections which led him to the presidency of the Argentine Republic in 1916.

Q: To what extent does the viability of the Argentine political opposition and of the military regime itself depend on the acceptance of the offer which the dialogue represents?

A: I do not believe that either is dependent on the other. They can and must be convergent attitudes, but in no way do they govern one another.

Institutional Quest

Q: To what extent can the success or failure of the Argentine armed forces' political blueprint influence the choice of who will assume the presidency of the Argentine Republic and his future political program?

A: I believe that it will exert no influence, because our quest is an institutional quest. There are no fixed dates for its completion, since in general there are imponderables at play which lend strength to certain events. In short, when stable democratic forms exist it is the laws which set the timetable. When one is living in an unstable situation the timetable is set by the imponderables which I mentioned.

Q: As the dean of Argentine politicians and in view of your experience, how long do you believe the Argentine military regime will survive?

A: I already have given my answer to that. It is governed by imponderables.

Q: Would you be kind enough to describe the political, economic, social and trade union aspects of the present Argentine situation?

A: This would require a very lengthy reply. We have a very firm position in the country not on the basis of the present situation but on the basis of our history. Our party is 90 years old. Our party's history reveals that we have not been shaped by Argentina's social, economic and political situation because it is inconsistent with our beliefs. This is a general observation, of course, which does not rule out the possibility of its having shaped by Argentina's social, economic and political situation because it is inconsistent with our beliefs. This is a general observation, of course, which does not rule out the possibility of its having shaped some of our attituees, but our answer here concerns the interpretation of the essence of a political outlook.

GRAFFIGNA RETURNS FROM OFFICIAL VISIT TO SPAIN

PY302234 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2135 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 30 Apr (TELAM)--The Argentine Air Force commander in chief, Lt Gen Omar Domingo Rubens Graffigna, returned to Buenos Aires this afternoon after a short visit to Spain in response to an invitation by the Spanish authorities.

General Graffigna was met at the metropolitan airport by high-ranking air force officers, representatives of the army and navy, Spanish ambassador to Argentina Enrique Perez Hernandes, Foreign Relations Minister Carlos Washington Pastor and other personalities.

CASTRO MADERO RETURNS FROM TALKS IN CANADA

PY302142 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2018 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 29 Apr (NA)--Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission, today termed as "highly positive" the negotiations he has just concluded in Canada for the construction of the Embalse Rio Tercero nuclear plant in Cordoba Province.

Upon his arrival at Ezeiza Airport, Castro Madero stated: "We explained to the Canadian Government the status of the cooperation between our two countries, which has been affected by financial problems." He added: "We discussed with Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd, the construction of the Embalse Rio Tercero nuclear plant, and we reached an agreement, which must be approved by the respective governments."

Castro Madero also stated that this agreement includes "the scope of future cooperation between Argentina and Canada."

It was reported last year that the construction of the Embalse Rio Tercero nuclear plant was delayed because the Canadian company wanted to recover $130 million which it spent due to unanticipated higher costs.

Asked about the possibility of reaching agreements with the Soviet Union in the nuclear sector, Castro Madero replied: "After an exploratory visit, the Foreign Ministry should make a request for the nuclear energy cooperation that interests us."

Castro Madero announced that contracts for uranium exploitation at Sierra Pintada in Mendoza Province will be signed next week.

MARTINEZ DE HOZ TO LECTURE IN UNITED STATES

PY301938 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0008 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Apr (TELAM)--At the invitation of several U.S. organizations, Economy Minister Martinez de Hoz left for the United States tonight.

Martinez de Hoz will visit several cities in the eastern and western United States, where he will give a series of lectures on the Argentine economy. He will also make contacts with business and financial sectors.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURE SECRETARY RETURNS--Agriculture and Livestock Secretary Jorge Zorreguieta returned to Argentina today after a visit to Belgium, Saudi Arabia and Australia. Zorreguieta reported that he met with representatives of the EEC in Brussels, with whom he discussed Argentine relations with that organization. During his visit to Saudi Arabia, Zorreguieta headed an Argentine delegation which talked about technical cooperation to increase cattle breeding in that country. In Australia he visited several agricultural areas. He stated that relations with that country could be profitable for the two nations and that trade could be increased. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2010 GMT 30 Apr 80 PY]

DETAILS OF MILITARY, COB AGREEMENT REPORTED

FY301433 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Excerpts] President Lidia Gueiler, who sponsored the opening of a dialogue between the armed forces and the Bolivian Labor Central, COB, said yesterday that the meeting between these two organizations was very positive. Both military and union leaders promised to maintain peace and tranquillity by shaking hands.

The study of the political situation facilitated the finding of points of agreement which were expressed in a joint communique. The meeting also served to establish a permanent dialogue between the two organizations and to dispel, perhaps permanently, the fears of a coup. As soon as it was learned that a meeting was being held, the tension created by the exchange of communiques and declarations and street rumors immediately decreased.

After meeting for more than 6 hours the armed forces and the COB found points of agreement. A joint communique written on the basis of these points was signed by military and union representatives and endorsed by President Lidia Gueiler and the interior minister.

The communique points out that there was a cordial and frank exchange of views with the mutual objective of guaranteeing the development of the electoral process. The points of the joint communique include a solemn commitment to observe mutual respect for institutions, to dedicate all efforts to strengthening and maintaining the democratic process with the holding of the forthcoming elections, to safeguard respect for the Constitution and to establish a dialogue to achieve a permanent understanding, thereby securing tranquillity for the people and peace for the republic.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR OFFERS PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION VEHICLES

FY290100 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Boris Kazantsev, Soviet ambassador to Bolivia, has confirmed the offer of his government to install passenger transportation systems in the cities of Cochabamba and Santa Cruz, using trolley buses and electric trains which will make possible a solution of the urban transportation problem. The ambassador made the offer during a protocolar visit to Transport and Communications Minister Ernesto Rivero today. Ambassador Kazantsev recalled that the offer to install trolley buses was made 2 months ago, when a trade delegation from the Soviet Union arrived in the country to establish cooperation programs and promote Bolivian-Soviet trade.

BRIEFS

NEW WEEKLY MAGAZINE--The first issue of the weekly magazine APERTURAS will appear tomorrow. The list of writers in the new weekly is headed by Father (Jose Grabun de Morales), director of the Fides news agency. [La Paz Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 30 Apr 80 FY]

JORNAL ASSESSES FALLOUT FROM IRAN RAID, VANCE DEPARTURE

FY301930 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 29 Apr 80 p 10

[Editorial: "U.S. Dilemma"]

[Text] The polls have revealed that the U.S. people supported their President in the risky and aborted attempt to rescue the hostages from Tehran. At this moment, national unity has grown stronger behind the moral right to demand reparations for the long-term offense that has been suffered. Even the President's adversaries, who are challenging him in the November elections, are joining in the chorus of encouragements. The same is being done by the members of the Western alliance, whose support, had it been detected a little earlier, could have diminished the Iranian resistence, or at least the U.S. impatience.

It is becoming evident now that the United States will not indulge in self-pity over the weekend's failure. What was learned during the Vietnam war is now being applied; instead of asking for prudence, the people seem to be rousing the President to risk a new action regardless of the incalculable risk to the safety of the hostages.

The United States is undoubtedly paying a high price for excessive hesitation. After he finally acts, the shy person sometimes finds he has gone further than he intended to; and the U.S. Government has revealed itself to be in every way a model of shyness and insecurity.

Certainly at this serious time that is rife with many risks, the departure of a prudent and experienced diplomat such as Cyrus Vance is to be lamented. His letter of resignation must have been a hard blow to President Carter.

In preparing U.S. foreign policy, Vance represented the sophisticated State Department know-how [given in English] of the career diplomat. Since U.S. diplomacy is not only the foreign policy of one country, but must take into consideration the international situation as a whole, the Department of State, with its routine-loving nature, has at times been eclipsed by momentarily brilliant stars. Routine, however, can be viewed as mere good sense: The greater the risks, the more necessary it becomes. Everything indicates that Cyrus Vance's downfall will provide full vent to the political vision of Brzezinski, the President's special adviser, who although he is unquestionably a multifaceted man of universal talent--as Kissinger was--is politically also a man with many rough edges, almost blinded by his opposition to Soviet power.

President Carter could have been mistaken when, through inertia, he allowed the disagreement between Vance and Brzezinski to instill an element of hesitation into U.S. diplomacy. He is now facing a worse situation, however, deprived of Vance's counsel. Much more than belligerence, the times require a sense of what is appropriate. The U.S. people want action. But action for the sake of action is useless, and it can become irresponsible if the consequences are not measured step by step, trying, as has been done, to solve a very serious crisis whose leading figure is a madman.

PRESIDENT DECREES 41.7-PERCENT MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE

FY010204 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Minimum wages will increase tomorrow by 41.7 percent. Today, President Figueiredo signed a decree-law establishing new minimum wage levels throughout the nation.

The highest minimum wage will be set at 4,149.60 cruzeiros and will be in force in Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais, Espirito Santo, Parana, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul and the Federal District.

The second minimum wage level will be set at 3,436.80 cruzeiros and will be in force in Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Goias, Acre, Amazonas, Para, Rondonia, Roraima, Amapa, and the most developed subregions of Pernambuco and Bahia.

The third minimum wage level will be set at 3,189.60 cruzeiros and will be in force in Maranhao, Piaui, Ceara, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraiba, Alagoas, Sergipe, Fernando de Noronhas and other municipalities of Pernambuco and Bahia. The fourth minimum wage level was eliminated and merged with the third level.

FIGUEIREDO RECEIVES SELA SECRETARY ALZAMORA

PY010153 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] President Figueiredo met at Planalto Palace today with Carlos Alzamora, permanent secretary of the Latin American Economic System [SELA]. Speaking after the meeting, the SELA secretary said that the Brazilian policy aimed at promoting regional rapprochement and agreement has contributed to strengthening Latin American unity.

He pointed out the difficulties faced by isolated countries in an increasingly interdependent world marked by the emergence of blocs of countries. He regarded as highly important the agreements concluded by Brazil and Argentina which, in his opinion, have opened a new stage in the history of Latin America.

FIRST LOAD OF SOYBEAN OIL SHIPPED TO SOVIET UNION

PY291345 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 26 Apr 80 p 16

[Text] Porto Alegre--The first shipment of soybean oil to the Soviet Union, 9,050 tons worth an estimated $5 million, will be completed today in the port of Rio Grande. The Soviet ship Brozhoni, which arrived in Rio Grande from Argentina on Thursday, will leave today for the port of Odessa in the Soviet Union.

Despite the grain embargo against the Soviet Union proposed to all Western nations by the United States, the Rio Grande do Sul soybean companies are exporting their products normally. The 9,050 tons of soybean oil were sold to the Russians by the following companies: Incobrasa, Olvebra, Farol, Refinasul, Bianchini and Merlin.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE--Brasilia, 29 Apr (AFP)--Brazilian and French Government representatives today signed a financial protocol by which France will grant Brazil a credit of 2.5 billion francs for the construction of the Porto Primavera hydroelectric plant, the electrification of the Santos-Uberaba railroad, the construction of a railroad station in Belo Horizonte and two ships for the transportation of phosphate. The credit has a 7.7-percent interest rate and is for 10 years. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Apr 80 PY]

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON 1 MAY SECURITY MEASURES

PY301513 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Restrictions on nocturnal movement will not be lifted during the nights of Wednesday, 30 April, Thursday, 1 May and Friday, 2 May.

This is established in Communique No 126 issued by Brig Gen Humberto Gondon Rubio, chief of the state of emergency zone and San Antonio Province. The communique notes in its preamble that the preservation of the normal situation prevailing in the national territory and in the jurisdictional area of the state of emergency zone justified the maintenance of the security measures being enforced by the authorities.

The communique adds that the rumors about an alleged tightening of the curfew are false. It notes that the only objective of this rumor is to create an atmosphere of uncertainty and security among the people and that it has been spread by elements opposed to the present government and particularly by subversives who are trying to disrupt the prevailing order in the country.

General Gordon also stated that on Wednesday, 30 April, troops will be on alert in their barracks and that they will be uncompromising in the maintenance of the peace and security that prevail in the country.

General Gordon noted that it is well known that several pamphlets, including some signed by Andres Pascal Allende, are being distributed to disrupt the order and tranquillity of the country.

The chief of the state of emergency zone emphatically stated that the authorities will proceed in a strict manner to thwart such attempts. He added: I reassert that we will try to maintain peace and tranquillity. We have taken all possible measures jointly with the security forces, the Carabineros and the armed institutions for that purpose.

CARDINAL SILVA CANCELS MAY DAY MASS

PY301452 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Msgr Raul Silva Henriquez has canceled the Mass that was to be held at the National Cathedral at 0900 tomorrow. The archbishop's office made this announcement last night through a communique. The Mass was to have been part of the ceremonies to commemorate the day of St Joseph the Worker.

Denies Plot Charges

PY292239 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1129 GMT 29 Apr 80

[By Raul Duque]

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 29 Apr (LATIN)--Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez today condemned political terrorism and termed as "irrational" a press report that he was proposing a plot against the military government.

The day after his return from the Vatican, where he was received by Pope John Paul II, the prelate said that it is not the church's role to establish or depose governments.

"To believe that I requested, through people whom I do not know, that Chilean Freemasons attack their government borders on irrationality, and I simply believe it to be ridiculous," the prelate stressed in a communique that was released by the Department of Public Opinion of the Archbishopric of Santiago.

According to the morning newspaper LAS ULTIMAS NOTICIAS, the chief of the Masons, Horacio Gonzalez, asked for the support of Chilean Freemasonry in 1974 in order to depose the military government. It adds that he used the wife of the now-exiled secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party, Luis Corvalan, who is now residing in Moscow, as a special envoy.

"During that time I was constantly asked to define the church's attitude regarding the current process. At that time I stated that both in Chile and abroad it is not the role of the church to establish or depose governments," Silva Henriquez stressed.

Silva Henriquez released his statement regarding the press report after having talked with the bishops. At the time he was drafting his statement, leftist extremists, according to official reports, murdered a Carabinero in downtown Santiage.

"With all my strength I condemn this reemergence of a violence that, no matter where it comes from, can only generate more violence and hate."

The cardinal said that "the adverse and denigrating" statements that have been made against the Catholic Church clearly contradict the policy of the current Chilean and Argentine authorities who have submitted to the moral authority of the Holy See, with which we are in total communion, the mediation process that will seek a solution to the dispute between the two countries..

"The testimony of both countries corroborates the general feeling that the Roman Catholic Church represents the highest moral authority in the modern world. I personally maintain, and will continue to maintain, relations with Freemasonry, which I respect and esteem for its high moral values."

WOMAN SUSPECT IN CARABINERO KILLING IDENTIFIED

FY301520 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] (Maria Isabel Ortega Fuentes) has been identified as the female member of the subversive command that killed policeman Heriberto Novoa. The fingerprints of the 26-year-old woman were found in one of the taxis used by the extremists to flee from the scene of the crime.

Moreover, (Maria Isabel Ortega Fuentes) was also involved in the attack on the (Aga) supermarket in which Cpl (Bruno Burniles) was killed and in the attack on the (Elevap) factory. Her fingerprints were also on Corporal (Burdiles') machinegun, which was found in one of the cars used by the subversives.

(Maria Isabel Ortega Fuentes) was involved for some time with the Vicariate of Solidarity, and she was a member of the group of relatives of missing persons. Both of these are pseudoreligious organizations. She is now being sought for two crimes and for her participation in several attacks.

MERINO ACCUSES ARGENTINA OF TERRITORIAL VIOLATIONS

FY302229 Paris AFP in Spanish 0353 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 29 Apr (AFP)--Adm Jose Toribio Merino, commander in chief of the Chilean Navy, accused Argentina today of "systematically violating the sovereignty of Chilean territory."

During an interview with the progovernment QUE PASA? magazine, which will appear tomorrow, Admiral Merino indicated that Argentine airplanes, ships and transports are constantly penetrating Chilean territory.

He said: "And they were doing this today, yesterday, the day before yesterday and the day after and the day before...continuously."

Asked if there is a detente between Chile and Argentina, Admiral Merino said: "I do not know what to call it, but the only thing I can tell you is that Argentines continue to systematically violate our sovereignty."

Admiral Merino, who is also a member of the Chilean military junta, added, "But we do not have any Argentine sovereignty to violate. We go through our own territory. We do not need to violate any sovereignty. We have a lot of sea, more than enough."

He added that members of the Chilean Navy are the only people who run into Argentines daily, "because the rest of the Chileans--wherever they are or whatever activity they pursue--do not see Argentines."

He said that the Argentine port of Ushuaia, located across Puerto Williams, 2,800 km south of here, is the area where members of the navies of the two countries constantly see each other.

Admiral Merino then said that "as is well known, all the islands and territories south of the Beagle Channel--in accordance with the 1881 treaty and the 1893 protocol--are Chilean." He added: "And according to the 1977 arbitration award by the Queen of England, the Lennox, Picton and Nueva islands are Chilean." He said: "Therefore, the sea which is enclosed within the direct line from the Chacao Channel to the mouth of the Beagle Channel is an enclosed Chilean sea." He added: "No one can penetrate here without a Chilean permit, except the Magellan Strait, where international navigation is allowed but with Chilean pilots in some types of ships. Therefore, anyone who enters this sea without a permit is violating Chilean sovereignty."

Asked about Argentine press reports of a possible partition of Nueva Island, Admiral Merino said: "I believe these are rumors and also a lot of reporters' inventions... because the partition of Nueva Island would be an incredible atrocity."

Chile and Argentian have a century-old border conflict at the Beagle Channel, and its solution has been referred to a mediation by Pope John Paul II. It was announced here that the conversations between the delegates of the two countries and the Pope's delegate, Cardinal Antonio Samore, will resume on Monday, 5 May in Rome.

BEAGLE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR NEW ROUND OF TALKS

PY300355 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2152 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 29 Apr (LATIN)--The Foreign Ministry reported today that a part of the Chilean delegation that is participating in the Vatican's mediation process regarding the southern border dispute with Argentina is traveling to Rome to attend the sixth round of negotiations.

The group that has left is headed by the Foreign Ministry under secretary, Air Force Lt Col Ernesto Videla. The rest of the delegation will leave within the next few hours in order to participate in the new round of talks on 5 May.

ANTARCTIC OVERFLIGHTS SET TO REASSERT SOVEREIGNTY

FY301657 Paris AFP in Spanish 2100 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 29 Apr (AFP)--It was reported here today that the Chilean Air Force [FACH] has permanently stationed two twin Otter planes on King George Island to carry out flights over the Antarctic to reassert Chilean sovereignty in that region.

Chile claims Antarctic territory between parallels 53 and 90, west of Greenwich. Argentina and the UK also claim territory in that region.

The FACH has indicated that the planes will operate from Teniente Marsch Airfield, which was recently built close to the President Frei Meteorology Station on King George Island. The FACH communique has stated that the planes will give support to the O'Higgins Army Base and "carry out flights over the Antarctic to reassert Chilean sovereignty in that region."

During the last four decades, Chile has built four large military bases and other smaller ones in the Antarctic, but the Teniente Marsch Airfield was commissioned only this year. The air service links the Antarctic and the city of Punta Arenas, the southernmost city in South America. Before the building of the airfield, replacements and supplies were sent to the Chilean bases by sea.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS MUSKIE'S POLITICAL PAST

FY300342 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Rafael Kittsteiner commentary]

[Excerpt] So we finally have a new secretary of state in the United States. The name of Senator Edmund Muskie has emerged once again from the trunk of memories. He is the son of a shoemaker, a Democrat, Polish--as is Carter's main security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski--[word indistinct]. We say that he emerges from the trunk of memories because the last time Senator Muskie, who was a senator for the state of Maine, had an outstanding role was during 1972, 8 years ago, when he was a candidate for the Democratic Party nomination during the Presidential elections. He was very popular among the young people, among the pacesetters who wanted to end the Vietnam war, among the university students and in general among those people considered 'progressive' in the United States.

His campaign went fairly well until a rally held in New Hampshire where he broke down in tears when he learned about an article published in a local Republican newspaper about his wife. There is no need to go into details about the good and bad qualities of Mrs Muskie, but the fact is that Mr Muskie broke down and cried in front of millions of people in the middle of the rally, which was being broadcast by a state radio and television network. He said that his wife was a saint and that everything was [words indistinct] and that was the end. Americans would have nothing to do, it was stated in a press report, with a tearful candidate. But on the whole to have lost the candidacy at that moment was the best thing that could have happened to Edmund Muskie. We must remember that during the 1972 elections McGovern was the Democratic Party candidate and Nixon--who won the election by 18 million votes--was the Republican Party candidate. In electoral votes, which is what counts in the United States, Nixon beat McGovern by 520 votes to 17. We must also remember that Nixon, in one of the most spectacular victories ever achieved by a candidate in the history of the United States, won in 49 of 50 states. McGovern only won in the state of Massachusetts and the District of Columbia. Therefore, it is obvious that Muskie had no chance to become President of the United States.

STUDENTS TO CONTINUE OCCUPATION OF CHURCH

PA301403 Paris AFP in Spanish 1828 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 29 Apr (AFP)--Some 30 hooded university students have occupied the cathedral of the Colombian department of Cauca, demanding the release of political prisoners and the restitution of recently expelled students, it was reported here.

According to broadcast reports, the students held the city's archbishop, Silverio Buitrago, hostage for 45 minutes and presented their complaints to him. The prelate said he had been treated with full respect.

Another demand of the hooded students is related to the abolishment of a government decree reforming higher education in Colombia.

The bishop said that the occupants carried no weapons and belong to the Cauca University school of humanities in Popayan. Monsignor Buitrago also said that he will meet today, Tuesday, with the departmental governor, military commanders, police and the university rector in order to try to solve the situation because the students insist that they will leave the cathedral only after their demands have been met.

Meanwhile, the police and army have taken up positions near the cathedral, whose doors remain tightly closed. The government forces have been instructed to act with extreme caution.

Demands 'Absurd'

PA302026 Bogota Radio Cadena Nactional in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Popayan Archbishop Msgr Samuel Silverio Buitrago announced today the excommunication of university students who yesterday occupied the Popayan Cathdral.

This is a sacrilege and therefore its authors deserve excommunication, Monsignor Buitrago said in statements to the program "Perspective Gigante" from Popayan. He described the students' list of demands to evacuate the cathedral as absurd. The students are demanding the construction of public works totaling more than 100 million pesos and solution of the university's academic problems. It is absurd, I do not share their views, much less the violation of the church, which acquires more gravity since it involves the Popayan Cathedral, the Popayan archbishop stated.

He attributed the occupation of Catholic churches to what he termed the news pollution of our era. The communications media do nothing but bombard public opinion with trashy news and this is a consequence of that pollution, the Popayan archbishop stated.

Use of Force

PA302028 Bogota Radio Cadena Nactional in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Popayan Archbishop Msgr Samuel Silverio Buitrago did not dismiss today the use of public force to evict the students who yesterday occupied the cathedral of that city.

Thus far, no request to this effect has been made to the authorities, but it all depends on how the issue evolves, the prelate said. He added that the students staged disorders inside the cathedral and formed barricades using the benches. He denied that he was mistreated by the students and said that the students' demands are absurd.

CABINET CRISIS IMMINENT IN WAKE OF RESIGNATIONS

PA301955 Bogota Radio Cadena Nactional in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] The first large Cabinet crisis became more imminent today. The political reporters of our station learned this morning of new ingredients in the next Cabinet reshuffle. The process prior to the crisis evolved this morning in the following manner.

Government Minister German Zea Hernandez told RCN that he will quit his post and announced that the president of the republic has accepted his reasons for resigning.

Economic Development Minister Gilberto Echeverry Mejia submitted in the past few hours a new letter of resignation to President Turbay Ayala. The chief of state gave Labor Minister Rodrigo Marin Bernal and Economic Development Minister Echeverry Mejia the briefcases they used throughout their term as Cabinet ministers as mementos.

Communications Minister Jose Manuel Arias Carriozosa reiterated this morning his decision to quit the government and dismissed his eventual transfer to the Justice Ministry. Agriculture and Livestock Minister German Bula Hoyos adopted a similar stand to that of the communications minister. He insisted that the resignation of the Liberal ministers will be en masse, although the economic development minister has resigned on his own.

Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas reiterated this morning in Madrid, Spain, in statements to RCN correspondent Carlos Penaloza, that only the president can say whether he is resigning or staying in the post.

Public Health Minister Alfonso Jaramillo Salazar traveled today to Geneva at the head of an official delegation to a world health forum. He did not refer to resignations or withdrawals.

Conservative leader Alvaro Gomez Hurtado mentioned the names of Sergio Andrade Manrique of Huila and Gabriel Melo Guevara of Cundinamarca as candidates for ministry posts, but requested posts other than those of the Labor and Justice ministries.

Former President Misael Pastrana Borrero chose former Bogota Mayor Carlos Alvan Holguin and Senator Guillermo [surname omitted] for the two Conservative posts.

Government Minister Resigns

PA301957 Bogota Radio Cadena Nactional in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Government Minister German Zea Hernandez formally presented today to President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala his resignation from the administration, taking advantage of the first Cabinet reshuffle.

Zea Hernandez made the disclosure to correspondent Edgar Arzuloaga of this station. I have told the president that I have decided to leave for reasons of age and due to unpostponable family commitments, the government minister stated.

Zea Hernandez confirmed that the Cabinet reintegration will occur before the end of the first week of May. He told RCN that there will also be changes in some governorships. President Turbay Ayala and whoever succeeds him as government minister will work on this, he said. German Zea Hernandez had served with Turbay Ayala for 20 months.

HERRERA CAMPINS 'CONCERNED' ABOUT U.S.-IRAN SITUATION

PA281341 Paris AFP in Spanish 0306 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Caracas, 27 Apr (AFP)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins was particularly concerned over the U.S.-Iranian crisis today and pointed out that reaction will be observed "perhaps after the meeting to be held by the OPEC countries soon." Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon is the president of OPEC.

Herrera Campins said that "the situation is delicate because we are old friends of the United States, our main petroleum client, and we are friends and associates of Iran within OPEC." The head of state said that he is following with logical curiosity the events stemming from the failed attempt to rescue the U.S. hostages in their embassy in Tehran. He said he was following with "particular interest the incidents that may aggravate the situation, taking into consideration the importance of the petroleum production of those countries and their political situation in international spheres."

NO RANSOM PAID TO M-19 FOR RELEASE OF AMBASSADOR

PA281407 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0111 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Caracas, 27 Apr (EFE)--Venezuela did not pay a single cent for the release of Virgilio Lovera, its ambassador in Colombia, who was held captive in the Dominican Embassy in Bogota until today.

This was stated today by President Luis Herrera Campins at a news conference after hearing a report on the unfolding of the situation experienced by various diplomats accredited in Colombia since last 27 February, when the Dominican Embassy was seized by guerrillas of the 19 April Movement (M-19). "We had always said we would not fall victim to any type of blackmail," said the president during an unscheduled news conference at La Casona residence.

The president alerted the governments of all the nations of the world to prevent, as much as possible, this "industrialization of kidnapping" from causing harm to innocent persons. He admitted that the safety of diplomats and the violation of the embassies of various countries cause concern.

The president of Venezuela said he had always been optimistic and convinced that the hostages were going to survive the regrettable incident in which they were involved for 2 months. He termed the violation of diplomatic missions a lack of respect for natural rights, human rights and international laws. He pointed out that it is not known yet where the profits of the "kidnap industry" end up or who the "businessmen" are.

Shortly after the release of the Venezuelan ambassador in Colombia, the president contacted him and spoke to him by telephone for 15 minutes. During this conversation, he expressed both his personal joy and that of all the Venezuelan people over the successful resolution of the bitter experience in the Colombian capital.

Venezuelan Consul Francisco Pacheco, who apparently traveled in the Cuban plane along with his captors, was also held captive along with Lovera. Concluding his statements to the press, President Herrera Campins said that the attitude of the Venezuelan Government of not paying a single cent or a single Colombian centavo to the M-19 guerrillas was entirely shared by Ambassador Lovera and Consul Pacheco.

LOPEZ PORTILLO MEETS WITH EDWARD KENNEDY

PA290427 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] U.S. Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy has met with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo for almost 1 hour. During their meeting, they discussed various international and bilateral problems. The subjects included the problems of Chicanos and energy policies.

EL DIA NOTES AREAS OF U.S. 'AGGRESSION'

PA282152 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The Mexican daily EL DIA today notes that Central America, the Caribbean and Iran are the places where the U.S. aggressive policy is now being displayed in its greatest fury.

In a one-page editorial, "Hurricane Over the Caribbean," the Mexican newspaper says the situation created in these areas is part of a global U.S. imperialistic plan to try to recover, regardless of the means, its lost initiative and regain positions from which it has been removed by the victorious struggle of the people.

Referring to the announced U.S. military maneuvers in the Caribbean, the paper says the prime objective of such actions is Cuba, whose people have expressed their determination to fight on any ground any armed provocation. Within this context, EL DIA notes, are the events of the presumed refugees in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, which are being used to undermine the moral and political influence of the Cuban revolution in the hemisphere.

Finally, after analyzing other centers of tension encouraged by imperialism, EL DIA affirms that the frustrated U.S. military mission to rescue the U.S. hostages in Iran reveals that in that area, just as in the Caribbean and Central America, the United States has unleashed a truly warlike escalation that threatens world peace.

LOADING PROBLEMS REDUCE PETROLEUM SHIPMENTS

PA301226 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] The sales of Mexican crude abroad were paralyzed during the past weeks because of excessive traffic at the ports and because of a considerable delay in the shipments at Pajaritos Veracruz Port in Mexico Province [as heard] Mexico Petroleum [PEMEX] reported.

The storage of crude has even compelled the closing of some productive wells in Mexico, causing deferred production cost increases of $28 a barrel. Despite this situation and the one caused 14 days ago by the weather, which hampered loading operations, PEMEX believes that the volume of crude affected will not be very large.

MATUTINO PRAISES HOSTAGE RESCUE ATTEMPT

PA301246 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 28 Apr 80 p 4-A

[By Rafael Angel Murgas]

[Excerpts] Carter represents the greatness and courage of the North American people. The military operation attempting to rescue the hostages in Iran is the first step in the defense of U.S. national dignity.

President Carter has implored and knocked on the doors of all the nations seeking cooperation and support, not only to save the lives of 59 citizens, but also to prevent a war and to restore the institutions of peace guaranteed by international law.

The alleged failure of the military unit which attempted the rescue of the hostages in Iran has a great meaning for the American people. It was a valuable and historic message which justifies the passiveness of the U.S. people toward the most offensive aggression suffered in its republican history. Now Carter is confronting politicians and sensationalists in his country.

Mankind seems to be like a huge plain organized so that its surface will not be ruffled. Fear is the element that maintains the levels of conformity within an anguished world. Fear has dimmed essential values of human dignity.

Ayatollah Khomeyni, with his unlimited irresponsibility, has advanced to the foremost in the leadership of international politics. He has two great powers threatened and confused. He has placed them at a second level and has risen to a decisive position in world politics. International organizations which seemed respectable until yesterday are respected by no one today. They have shown their incapacity to take decisive action to solve problems of peace and war.

Carter today is in a situation similar to Lincoln's in 1861: both strove for peace and had a spiritual message of human solidarity. Loyalty and the basic principles of coexistence compelled Lincoln to wage the most bitter domestic conflict in his country's history. Carter confronts the strongest challenge in U.S. history. Former crises were solved by the use of normal resources. Today, it is a matter of human survival. We have faith in and are grateful to Carter. From our little corner we tell him that Khomeyni presides over a street riot without importance to the world.

Much more dangerous to peace is the slanderous, distorting campaign condemning the American people. This same forum serves to flaunt disrespect toward God and man.

Any heroic action to save the lives of the hostages imprisoned in Tehran is a step toward the uplifting of the moral creeds of the world.

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES CUBAN REFUGEES, M-19 MEETINGS

PA301332 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] President Aristides Royo stated today that his government will not authorize the entry of Cuban exiles from the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. During a brief conference, Royo finally answered the question being asked by the local media since shortly after the Peruvian Embassy requested Panamanian support in view of the presence of more than 10,000 Cubans who occupied the diplomatic mission in Cuba.

Referring to other matters, the Panamanian president stated he accepts the summit meeting of leaders of the Colombian guerrilla 19 April Movement [M-19] in Panama. This meeting is to be attended also by other Latin American personalities, possibly including former Colombian presidents.

[Begin recording] [Question] Good morning, sir. Will your government allow the M-19 Movement here?

[Answer] I really don't know. Really. I only find out about the M-19 through the newspapers. There is an interest in an agreement being reached in Panama, but we don't have any official notice of this.

[Question] Regarding the Cuban case, what about the exiles?

[Answer] Regarding the case of the Cuban Exiles?

[Question] What about the Panamanian position?

[Answer] The Panamanian position...you are referring to whether Panama will bring Cuban exiles to Panama...no. We are not considering bringing Cuban exiles to Panama and I will tell you the reason why. A very important reason, the only reason, is that Panama is a very small country where we have some unemployment that is a source of concern for all.

Practically speaking, a great many of the measures and actions that this government beings and carries out are aimed at creating jobs. Our motivations toward private enterprise--the motivations of the government and the investments it carries out--are aimed at creating jobs for Panamanians.

For this reason, in a small country such as ours that does not have many employment sources, we have to safeguard those employment sources for our Panamanians, for our people. This is why we, as a country, are not capable of bringing foreigners here to work.

[Question] Do you plan to discuss the M-19 announcement with your foreign minister?

[Answer] We are investigating the truth on this matter. However, I will repeat what I said before. We don't find it unsuitable to offer our territory so that the meeting can take place here. Many democratic meetings promoted by world organizations have taken place in Panama. This would be just one more. We would not be opposed to the meeting, if it is true that a meeting is to take place in our country.

[Question] But this is a subversive group, Mr President. They have been characterized as subversive guerrillas.

[Answer] According to the news media, we are talking about press reports and this is the reason why I cannot give you more details. I understand that they are talking about a meeting to which they would invite former Latin American presidents and personalities. This would remove subversive characteristics from the meeting. And if they are announcing it in the news agencies of the world, then it is less subversive.

[Question] Thank you, Mr President.

[Answer] You are welcome.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON ALLEGED M-19 MEETING

PA301346 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2233 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Panama City, 29 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Panamanian Government is investigating the truth of the reports according to which leaders of the Colombian 19 April Movement [M-19] allegedly have said they will meet in this capital to discuss future policies and strategies.

Panamanian Government and Justice Minister Ricardo Rodriguez told ACAN-EFE today: "We have read it in the papers and we are investigating before making whatever decision is necessary."

Colombian Ambassador Libardo Lopez has said he is surprised at the reports.

Reportedly, Commander Uno--of the recent attack on the Dominican Embassy in Bogota--Rosemberg Pabon, announced in Havana when he arrived on Sunday, that the leaders of the M-19 will meet in Panama. One of these leaders would be Jaime Bateman, top leader of the leftist group.

Ambassador Lopez told ACAN-EFE: "I do not understand how Bateman could legally come to Panama since he is a guerrilla." But he added that it is the Panamanian Government which will decide that.

When Minister Rodriguez was asked if Panama would let guerrillas who are fighting in a neighboring country with which Panama maintains good relations freely enter the country, the minister insisted that a decision will be adopted and announced only when the investigations taking place right now are concluded. Then he joked: "One thing you can be sure of: An M-19 guerrilla meeting would bring newsmen from throughout the world to Panama."

PDP LEADER DISCUSSES COMMUNIST PLANS FOR COUNTRY

PA260333 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 25 Apr 80 pp 1, 15

[Excerpts] "This meeting is the basis of change," Carlos Changmarin, high-ranking leader of the People's Party [PDP], told National Guard officers who are participating in the second political training seminar.

Changmarin and Prof Cesar de Leon are participating in the seminar in response to an invitation from the General Staff and as a means of demonstrating the PDP's readiness to clarify and define the party position with regard to the country's political problems.

For his part, Prof Cesar A. de Leon E., began his speech with the following question: What do we communists propose for Panama?

He answered: "Our final purpose is to establish socialism in a Panama that is truly free and sovereign." De Leon then asked the audience: Do we communists propose a socialist system in Panama now? No. We do not believe that the conditions exist for a socialist society at this time. The conditions would come following sufficient development of the productive forces existing in capitalist systems. In other words, socialism is born of capitalism. It is the child of capitalism.

Professor De Leon added that the PDP, the communist party, has no ties to ultraleftist groups. These groups propose their own kind of socialism and they want it now, without taking conditions into account. They do not believe in any other type of process of change.

Therefore, the other groups do not believe in the progress that has been made in this process led by General Torrijos.

We, on the other hand, the prominent political leader said, acknowledge and support this government, despite our Marxist concepts and our differing postulates.

GUATEMALAN, HONDURAN, SALVADORAN LEADERS REPORTEDLY MEET

PA010310 Paris AFP in Spanish 0232 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Apr (AFP)--The heads of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras apparently met on Tuesday in Nueva Ocotepeque, a Honduran border town located a few kilometers from the two other countries, according to reports circulating here today. No official confirmation of this meeting has been obtained so far but reports from Honduras talk about this "minisummit" whose objective was reportedly to analyze the regional political situation.

The three countries are ruled by military regimes but their political processes are substantially different.

Honduras has begun a return to an institutional system with the holding of constituent elections on 20 April but it has been experiencing a tense situation since yesterday when army troops began to patrol the streets.

In El Salvador, the government junta announced 2 days ago the expansion of the agrarian reform by expropriating all the rented lands which were then turned over to the tenants.

In Guatemala, a rightwing military regime is in power but violence claims new victims every day.

In El Salvador, the new agrarian reform measures have raised expectation. Local political circles believe that the junta tried to take away from leftist groups new rallying points before the 1 May celebration by promulgating Decree 207 which tranfers the rented lands to those who farm them. The decree has caused discontent among the big landowners and the medium-sized farmers who rent part of their land. There is fear that the measure might harm the next harvest of basic grains which has already been affected by the agrarian reform and a lengthy drought. The peasants who have taken over big properties are still confused about an agrarian reform process they do not understand very well and are now complaining that they are getting lower wages than when they had bosses.

The government has intensified the training of technicians and advisers to help the peasants and it is optimistic about the result of the process which is now passing through a delicate phase.

Majano Denies Meeting

PA301733 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1643 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the governing junta of El Salvador, told ACAN-EFE here today that he did not attended any meeting on Tuesday with the chiefs of state of Honduras and Guatemala.

"Now was Majano's laconic reply to a question from the ACAN-EFE correspondent in El Salvador on the facts about a radio report from Ocotepeque, in the southwestern part of Honduras.

The Honduran radio station "HRN" released the information from its correspondent in Ocotepeque, according to which Majano, Policarpo Paz Garcia of Honduras, and Romeo Lucas of Guatemala, had met in that city, on the Salvadoran border on 29 April.

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUAN JUNTA MEMBER MEETS PRESIDENT CARAZO

PA281453 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Nicaraguan government junta, paid a call on President Carazo yesterday morning to brief him on the current situation in Nicaragua and the plan to appoint two new junta members in place of Violeta Barrios de Chamorro and Alfonso Robelo, who have resigned. Ramirez was accompanied by Dr Bayardo Arce of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate. He spent 4 hours talking to Carazo in Puntarenas.

After the meeting President Carazo said it afforded an opportunity to discuss matters of interest to the other [Central American] countries as regards the need to promote trade between them. Ramirez Mercado said he had briefed Carazo on Nicaragua's current situation, notably the political situation, and on how the apparent crisis of the last few weeks in the wake of the aforementioned resignations is being solved. He added that two people will soon be appointed to fill the vacancies left by Chamorro and Robelo.

Ramirez Mercado said the two new junta members will be selected from independent political and business sectors but he refused to give any names. He emphasized that Chamorro resigned for health reasons while Robelo did so for strictly political reasons.

Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria, Presidency Minister Jose Rafael Cordero Croceri, Deputy Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus and Costa Rican Ambassador to Nicaragua Enrique Montealegre also attended the meeting in Puntarenas.

Ramirez left for Nicaragua at 1630 yesterday.

Carazo on Meeting

PA281951 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Here is what President Rodrigo Carazo said about the visit paid by Nicaraguan Government officials Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Comdr Bayardo Arce of the Sandinist National Directorate to brief him on the situation in Nicaragua:

[Begin recording] On Saturday I received a phone call toward the end of the day inquiring whether I would have some time to talk on Sunday to Sergio Ramirez and Bayardo Arce, members of the government junta and the Sandinist Front, respectively, who wanted to discuss their views on the current situation in Nicaragua and the government's prospects concerning that situation. Although I had set Sunday aside to conclude my 1 May report, I said yes and they came to meet with me. We spent a long time together; much more time than we had planned because the plane they used developed a slight technical problem and so the visit took longer.

However, it was very worthwhile. They told us about the efforts they are making to name the junta replacements for Dona Violeta and Engineer Robelo in a pluralist way and what the situation is like regarding contacts with the various Nicaraguan sectors. I would say it was a very positive meeting. I had not had the opportunity to meet Don Sergio for many months. This opportunity served to bring the two countries together. [end recording]

ARMS CACHE PRESUMED FOR EL SALVADOR CONFISCATED

PA300330 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1738 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Report from San Jose, Costa Rica, by correspondent Hugo Espinosa--presumably live]

[Text] A package of high-powered firearms was confiscated by officials of the Centralized Radio Patrol Unit in a house in San Antonio, Desamparados and San Francisco, Dos Rios. [location as heard]

Col Marino Donato, director of the Centralized Radio Patrol Unit, dispatched several police units to the home of an individual named Salas. Ammunition and weapons of different types and calibers were found there. All the weapons were U.S.-made.

It was learned that a woman who had been attacked revealed all the details of the plan for the sale of weapons. She said the weapons were being prepared for shipment to El Salvador to the forces which are fighting against the revolutionary junta. However, Costa Rican authorities have not officially confirmed this. The state is investigating to determine whether it is true that all these weapons were to be sent to the Salvadoran revolution.

Major Carrera of the Centralized Radio Patrol Unit explained that the police believe those large-caliber weapons were ready to be shipped to El Salvador, but this is still being investigated.

The radio patrol agents were continuing the investigation throughout the night and early this this morning. They expect to confiscate a van, in a town close to the city of Cartago, which presumably contains another shipment of weapons.

Carrera said the package included two Remingtons, models 870 and 521, one 30-30 Springfield, and 12-caliber sawed off Winchester and a large number of revolvers of the type commonly used by the guerrillas.

U.S. GOVERNMENT THANKED FOR HELICOPTERS' WORK

PA292020 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] The Ministry of Public Security, through Deputy Minister Harry (Walstein) thanked the U.S. Government for the work carried out by the helicopters which were cooperating with different institutions of the nation in various aspects.

The work of these machines was great, said the deputy minister, adding only that more time was necessary for them to do other tasks for the various institutions that had the opportunity to use the helicopters' services.

EL SALVADOR

PLANNING, FINANCE, AGRICULTURE MINISTERS RESIGN

PA301322 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0755 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 30 Apr (LATIN)--The Salvadoran civilian-military junta, fighting to survive leftist and rightist attacks to overthrow it, today faced a deepening of its Cabinet crisis.

With the resignation of Minister of the Presidency Roberto Suay Suarez last night, five portfolios are now vacant in the crisis that began 5 weeks ago.

The other ministers who resigned are Planning Minister Roberto Salazar Candell, Agriculture Minister Octavio Orellana Solis and Finance Minister Roberto Alverque Vides. The Ministry of Education was already vacant.

The Ministry of Economy is being held temporarily by Jose Napoleon Duarte, a member of the revolutionary government junta.

The ministers resigned to protest the junta's inability to stem the violence afflicting the nation practically every day.

AFP Report on Resignation

PA030119 Paris AFP in Spanish 0330 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 29 Apr (AFP)--Salvadoran Finance Minister Roberto Alverque Vides resigned his post today and said he will return to his professional activities. Political circles said, however, that Alverque's resignation was caused by his disagreement with the expropriation of leased lands as decreed Monday by the government junta. Alerque refrained from commenting on this today with newsmen.

Some circles believe that the measure will affect small owners of some 50 or 100 hectares who live from farming but when they cannot cultivate them, they rent them to their closest collaborators.

It was also learned that the Nationalist Democratic Union [UDN] has ordered over 20 municipal mayors to resign their posts. These mayors were appointed in October by the present government junta when the UDN and the Christian Democrats participated in the administration.

GUERRILLAS INTENSIFY ATTACKS ON ARMY POSTS

PA302145 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1943 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Sonsonate, El Salvador, 30 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The army post in this city to the southwest of San Salvador was attacked Tuesday night by a large group of terrorists, the authorities said. Armed forces recruits are trained at this post. According to reports the terrorists were deployed in strategic positions before they began their attack. Security corps were sent to the post to help repel the attack. This is the third attack on an army post in less than 24-hours.

The armed forces announced in a communique on Tuesday that the harrasment by leftist groups against military installations had intensified. It was also learned that authorities in Santiago Nomualco, 48 km southeast of San Salvador had reported finding six bodies near this town on Tuesday. Pamphlets of the Peoples Liberation Forces were found near the place where the bodies were found. This suggests the possibility that the six deaths could have been caused by this outlawed group.

Some 15 persons have been killed during the last 24 hours in events related to the violent political crisis in El Salvador.

FPL MEMBERS OCCUPY TOWN, STEAL ARMS, UNIFORMS

PA010030 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2335 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Leftist Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL] guerrillas occupied a town in northern El Salvador for 3 hours and killed the wife of a sergeant, the authorities said today. The incident occurred before dawn on Tuesday when many armed civilians "occupied" the town of Ojos de Agua, 87 km north of San Salvador.

Approximately 200 FPL members besieged the town's customs police headquarters and threw bombs and fragmentation grenades at the five policemen on duty, said Salvadoran armed forces spokesmen. The five policemen withdrew and called in troops and security corps members from Chalatenango, the department capital, which finally expelled the guerrillas, the sources said.

During the occupation the terrorists stole the arms and uniforms of the customs police and then blew up the police station, said the sources, killing Ruth Noemi Perez de Landaverde, wife of a customs police sergeant.

The town is 2 km from the Honduran border, close to a demilitarized zone under the observation of OAS personnel.

Another 13 persons have been killed in violent incidents in different parts of the country in the last 24 hours.

GUERRILLA GROUPS TO BEGIN 'FINAL MILITARY OFFENSIVE'

PA300348 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2044 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Mexico City, 29 Apr (EFE)--The Salvadoran guerrilla organizations "will begin the final military offensive" in view that "all peaceful means have been exhausted," a Salvadoran political leader has said in statements published here today. The leftist newspaper UNO MAS UNO published statements made by Ferman Cienfuegos, first commander of the Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN), to one of its correspondents in San Salvador.

According to the Salvadoran leader, the United States is preparing an "imminent military intervention" in El Salvador with the "logistics support" of a "mercenary army made up of Cuban 'worms,' former Somozist guards, Vietnamese and a special force of the Guatemalan Army."

In Morazan, San Miguel and La Union departments of El Salvador, "at least 120 kaibiles, members of a Guatemalan force specialized in repression in rural areas, have been detected," Cienfuegos said. He added that the Honduran Army has participated in military operations in Chalatenango Department.

According to the FARN leader, the "bridgeheads" are the towns of Jiapa and Zacapa in Guatemala and Key West and other islands in Florida. "The military intervention is part of a broader U.S. plan to invade Grenada, encircle Cuba and threaten Nicaragua's sovereignty," he added.

The first commander of FARN also said "there is a greater degree of coordination" among the Salvadoran political and military organizations although he admitted that "a unified command does not yet exist." He said that in the latest military operations, "the most important of which have been the ambush of patrols," the army "has sustained more than 1,000 casualties in the past 2 months."

Cienfuegos also asked the "democratic governments of the continent" to recognize the national Revolutionary Coordinating Board, made up of the FARN, the Popular Liberation Forces and the Communist Party of El Salvador, as a "belligerent force." He explained that the request "is based on the existence of zones of dispute where neither we nor they have control."

ALLEGED PLOT TO ASSASSINATE MAJANO REVEALED

PA010044 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2354 GMT 30 Apr 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 30 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--An alleged plot by the Salvadoran extreme right to assassinate Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the revolutionary government junta in El Salvador, was being plotted during the past few days, progressive Salvadoran elements charged here today.

Rumors about the plot began circulating after it was learned in El Salvador that a retired military officer had accused Majano of being the "charge for military affairs" of the clandestine Marxist-Leninist Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL).

According to the sources, this retired military officer--whom they have identified as Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, a former member of the feared "political police" during Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's ousted regime--is the same man who began a campaign to discredit Majano in Guatemala, whom he accused of being a member of the Mexican Communist Party (PCM).

Military officers currently on duty were reportedly not involved in the conspiracy to assassinate Majano, but extreme right elements who, from the beginning of the present regime, have opposed the structural changes proposed by the ruling Salvadoran junta were involved.

D'Aubuisson has clandestinely circulated copies of a television film in which he says Majano is a member of the FPL. Tapes with D'Aubuisson addressing his message to "the armed forces of El Salvador," were shown to foreign correspondents by the progressive elements who made the charge.

Although D'Aubuisson's charge is aimed at "the armed forces," the campaign would seek "to justify any attack against Majano rather than to obtain the participation of military officers on active service," those making the charge explained.

This charge, made public this week in El Salvador, also mentions several Jesuits from the Jose Simeon Canas Central American University, or Catholic University, as being FPL leaders. Included among these are the university's current rector, Spanish Jesuit Ignacio Ellacuria who, according to D'Aubuisson is the guerrillas' "culture secretary."

Other Spaniards mentioned by D' Aubuisson as guerrilla members include Jon Sobrino and Luis de Sebastian.

DUARTE SAYS SALVADORAN GUERRILLAS TRAINING IN CUBA

PA301609 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2031 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Caracas, 28 Apr (EFE)--Salvadoran Christian Democratic leader and member of that country's governing junta, Napoleon Duarte, today revealed in this capital that leftwing guerrillas from his country are being trained in Cuba.

Duarte's statements were made at a news conference in which he announced that Venezuela had granted a $20 million loan for the construction of a dam.

The Salvadoran Christian Democratic leader noted that the Salvadoran Government is "purely revolutionary" and that it is fighting hard to stop social injustice. He directly accused the extreme left and right of being totally responsible for the situation of violence affecting El Salvador. "The extreme right--he noted--wants to impose a fascist regime to continue the injustices of 50 years of dictatorship." On the other hand, the extreme left, he said, seeks to impose "a dictatorship of the proletariat influenced by foreign ideologies without having popular support."

He admitted that the situation in El Salvador is difficult because its economy, based mainly on coffee exports, is at its lowest level.

He pointed out that his trip to Venezuela was precisely to negotiate a loan and a line of credit at the central bank level in order to promote his country's economic reconstruction.

He denied that the Venezuelan Government is intervening in the internal affairs of El Salvador, as claimed by some Salvadoran political sectors.

Referring to Cuba, he said that although the presence of Cubans in his country has not yet been confirmed, there is not the least doubt that the leftwing guerrillas are being trained on the island.

He noted that the governing junta, of which he is a member, recognizes the leftist groups' right to express themselves, but added that subversion cannot be accepted.

In conclusion he warned that violence in El Salvador is not going to be eliminated overnight because it is the result of a situation that has existed for the past 50 years and "there is still much hatred."

MAJANO OPEN TO DIALOGUE WITH EXTREMIST GROUPS

PA301817 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1656 GMT 30 Apr 80

[By Felix Pacho Reyero]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 30 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the Salvadoran Government junta, has said he is ready to talk with all political forces, both the rightwing and leftwing, to try to bring peace to this Central American country.

In an exclusive statement to ACAN-EFE, he gave assurances that "the government junta has even tried to contact the leftwing peoples organizations but these organizations, at least their more radical factions, chose the route of agitation rather than coexistence." "We also wanted to coexist with the rightwing forces," Colonel Majano added: "However, the extreme rightwing has also promoted violence and even a coup attempt."

Answering a question posed by ACAN-EFE concerning the scope--even at the insurrectional level--that the 1 May labor ceremonies might have here, Colonel Majano fired back: "I don't think any insurrectionary attempts will occur." "Although," he added, "it is true that there has been talk of armed leftwing insurrection."

"Only harassment of the security corps or the momentary occupation of a small town that had been left unprotected in lightning operations have occurred. The guerrillas call those operations takeovers and pompously declare the area a free zone. They then flee as soon as the guardians of order appear."

"The extreme leftwing has called for insurrection in labor districts in San Salvador but it has gotten no response."

Sources at the Central American University, (run by Jesuits) which asked not to be named, told ACAN-EFE that the leftwing peoples organizations have not openly risen up in arms because they fear a massacre of the civilian population and because until 5 or 6 months from now they will not have sufficient weapons to beat the security forces and the army itself.

The same sources feel that El Salvador is actually living in a state of civil war without established, solid fronts.

Majano, on the contrary, feels that no major confrontation will occur between distinct bands, while he admits that 1980 "will be a year of major difficulties as we implement agrarian reform and bank nationalization and take control of foreign trade."

Colonel Majano did not deny that weapons both for the rightwing and leftwing are surreptitiously entering El Salvador from Nicaragua, Guatemala and especially from Honduras.

El Salvador and Honduras broke diplomatic relations in the wake of the so-called "100-hour war" in July 1969 due to border disputes.

Surveillance over the demilitarized border zone between these two countries is almost nonexistent and this area covers more than 100 square kilometers.

Majano also denied the presence of extreme rightwing mercenaries in El Salvador or of Nicaraguans and Cubans who are helping the leftwing factions, both the moderates and the radicals.

Majano said that the conduct of the United States and other countries in El Salvador in support of the junta is not "intervention" or "meddling" but "aid" so the extremes will not win.

Majano admitted that the government junta does not have the support of the minority of the population who are organized and politically conscious. Yet, it would win an election in which the majority of the people turned out at the polls, even though "no one is thinking about elections now."

"In the future we will have to count on the leftwing too if we don't want the country to get out of control," Majano added. "One cannot go anywhere with cavemen. An agreement can be reached with a serious left and a civilized right."

"Of course,the extreme leftwing failed when it formed the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses which has become unpopular and inoperative. That is why the board recently joined the newly created Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR)."

"Despite the formation of the FDR the junta is going to march on," Majano stated, "even though we are aware that the extreme left does not accept our reformist route and just wants to get to power through violence. At the same time the extreme rightwing and the oligarchy, which are apparently quiet, are harassing us or leaving the country because their excessive historic privileges have been undermined."

"So far we have not been able to prevent the flight of capital by those privileged individuals who have fleeced the national economy to the detriment of the reserves of foreign exchange."

Majano mentioned a minority Catholic Church group "which has promoted violence and Marxism instead of helping the poor as Monsignor Romero preached." He also cited intellectual sectors which, "protecting themselves behind university autonomy, on occasion have harbored extreme leftwing Marxist organizations and professional agitators on campus."

About a possible government crisis that would result in the ouster of the Christian Democrats, Colonel Majano was categorical: "The junta is not shaking. I think the Christian Democratic Party is not going to leave the junta but if it does we have another solution prepared."

He did not specify what the other solution would be, simply hinting that the junta will take a turn to the left as it had done initially or that at least its political makeup would be broader than just two military officers, two Christian Democrats and an independent member as it is today. According to many observers it is no more than a figurehead.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES SENDING TROCPS TO EL SALVADOR

PA292032 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] In a communique which the Foreign Ministry issued yesterday afternoon, the government denied that it has sent military troops to reinforce the detachments of El Salvador which are engaged in an armed struggle aginst extremist groups.

Maintaining its determination not to interfere in the problems of other countries, the army has not sent troops as has been insistently rumored in that neighboring country.

The communique was released in the early evening.

Another portion of the communique which was released stated that Guatemala firmly maintains the right of asylum and will observe the rules which regulate it. In other words, anyone who violates the law will be expelled. This was a direct reference to the members of the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Front which was recently created in our country.

FINANCE MINISTER OPPOSES JOINING OPEC

PA292035 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] For the time being, it would not be advantageous for Guatemala to join the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries [OPEC] because it would be difficult for it to adapt to the rules which that organization has set for all members, particularly as regards their economic independence. Finance Minister Hugo Tulio Bucaro believes that Guatemala should adopt an attitude like that of Mexico, which has not agreed to join OPEC.

HONDURAS

SALVADORANS ARRIVE SEEKING REFUGE FROM FIGHTING

PA301407 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1500 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 29 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Some 530 Salvadorans of both sexes and all ages have sought refuge in Honduran territory following the intensification of fighting between leftist guerrillas, rightist paramilitary forces and Salvadoran armed forces. Honduran immigration officials said that the refugees arrived about a week ago at a place near Guarita in Lempira Department, which borders with El Salvador. They also said that their stay in Honduran territory is completely illegal and that they could be expelled but that humanitarian reason has prevailed.

Hondurans and Salvadorans have not maintained any kind of relations since their armies clashed in the 100-hour war in 1969. The two countries are now negotiating a general peace treaty.

The Honduran Immigration Department said that it is having serious problems tending to the needs of over 7,000 Nicaraguan refugees who still remain in the country and that therefore they cannot allow the entry of thousands of Salvadorans into their territory.

It was also revealed that the 530 Salvadorans at Guarita have been placed under military supervision to prevent their dispersion throughout the country.

The situation existing in El Salvador has compelled the Honduran armed forces to reinforce the borders in order to prevent an invasion by thousands of Salvadorans.

POLICE GIVEN URBAN COUNTERINSURGENCY TRAINING

PA302041 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa--Honduran Army combat troops have replaced the Public Security forces in their surveillance duties in Tegucigalpa. Unofficial reports indicate that the police have been grouped at the second battalion installations known as the Special Tactical Group [Agrupamiento Tactico Especial--ATE], which specializes in counter-insurgency. Almost 3,000 policemen are being given a crash course in urban counter-insurgency. The combat troops guarding the capital are carrying full gear. They are armed with M-16 automatic rifles, FAL rifles and UZI submachineguns.

PNH LEADER SAYS PLANS EXIST TO LEGALIZE COMMUNIST PARTY

PA241447 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1742 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 23 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--There are plans to legalize the Communist Party within the structure of the new Honduran Constitution. This was announced today by Mario Rivera Lopez, vice president of the National Party of Honduras (PNH), who explained that the objective is to permit the Honduran communists to openly struggle for their ideas.

He added that it has been proved in countries such as Venezuela, Peru and Costa Rica where the communist parties operate legally or openly, that when they are allowed to act freely, it is easier to understand them.

Rivera Lopez added that after Sunday's elections--in which his party was defeated by the Liberal Party--direct municipal elections might be held sooner than expected as a further step in the return to a democratic system in Honduras.

NICARAGUA

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE CONDEMNS U.S. MILITARY MANEUVERS

PA301742 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with the Peoples today issued a communique condemning the "Sold Shield 80" operations, which is the name given by the U.S. Government to the military operations which will begin 12 May in the Caribbean.

For this U.S. operation, which endangers peace in the area, the United States has deployed 20,000 Marines, 35 ships and 300 war planes, including the B-52 super bombers, which will be used for the first time in the Caribbean. "Solid Shield 80" also includes the landing of 3,500 Marines at Guantanamo Naval Base and [word indistinct] of the civilian inhabitants of that base, in an open provocation against Central American and Caribbean countries.

The Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with the Peoples charges that the U.S. Government has installed sophisticated electronic equipment in the Caribbean and that U.S. warships have secretly visited Central American ports with nuclear purposes. It also denounces operations by the CIA and the position of the International Monetary Fund against the Jamaican people in denying its government a loan.

The committee warns that the United States has increased military assistance to the Salvadoran social Christian junta and other countries of the area to secure the interests of the oligarchic groups.

The Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with the Peoples agrees to condemn the U.S. Government's planned maneuvers, saying they are the result of the aggressive, warlike policy promoted today by a certain sector in the United States.

PRIVATE BUSINESS, GOVERNMENT DISCUSS NEW STATE COUNCIL

PA302020 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1911 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Managua, 30 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The top echelon of Nicaragua's private enterprise sector today continued to discuss "the course of the revolution" in Nicaragua with representatives of the government.

The talks--the fourth round was held yesterday--are being attended by representatives of the Superior Council of the Private Enterprise [COSEP], members of the government junta and the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

A spokesman of the private business sector said that COSEP gave the government a list of basic "and necessary topics for the harmonious and pluralist development" to serve as basis for the dialogues.

The agenda was introduced on 26 April and the discussions began on 28 April.

The businessmen said that in these talks we are encouraged by a highly patriotic interest, alien to sectorial or union interests.

The arguments are based on the need of a democratic, pluralistic and authentically Nicaraguan society, the businessmen added. They also said that they have not promoted the talks for the purpose of seeking public posts, but to "carry out a dialogue regarding the general lines the revolution should follow in Nicaragua."

It was said that talks will continue to examine such issues as the decree that will determine the new structure of the State Council, matters related to the press law and the election of authorities.

HEALTH WORKERS CHOOSE STATE COUNCIL DELEGATES

PA301905 Managua Sistema Television Sandinista Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] The Health Workers Federation has appointed two delegates to the State Council. On camera we have Companeros (Leon T. Canales) and Mireya Borge de Martinez, full member and alternate member, respectively.

[Begin recording] [Canales] We had an election in which the Executive Committee and the National Council of the Federation participated. Three candidates had been nominated and I was elected full member and Companera Borge de Martinez was chosen alternate. It was a democratic election in which all the companeros participated. I will represent all health workers in the State Council. This is something that has never before happened in Nicaragua's history. This is an accomplishment of the revolution. This is done so those who oppose the revolution will see that all workers are involved in the State Council.

[Question] And you, Companera, what do you think is the importance of the council?

[Borge de Martinez] I think this is one of the historic accomplishments of the working class and majority rule is what is going to prevail in the council. [end recording]

FOREIGN OFFICIALS TO ATTEND STATE COUNCIL INAUGURATION

PA291853 Managua Sistema Sandinista de Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] The presidents of the legislative branches of Costa Rica, Panama, Mexico, Cuba and the Dominican Republic will attend the installation of the State Council of the Nicaraguan Government on Sunday, 4 May as guests of honor.

Sergio Ramirez, member of the government junta, said today during a news conference that the council--which will have legislative functions and act as advisory body of the government--will have its seat at the auditorium of the civic center located in northern Managua. A government decree will define the functions and internal operations of the new state body in the next few days.

Following a preliminary session which will be chaired by the president of the Supreme Court, the State Council will hold its solemn inaugural session at the Peoples Ruben Dario Theatre.

The event will be attended by the government junta, the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the judicial branch, the Cabinet, the diplomatic corps, newsmen and other guests, including the mothers of the heroes and martyrs of the struggle against the Somozist dictatorship.

During the ceremony, the government junta will read before the people's representatives a message on the achievements of the revolutionary government during its first 9 months in power. Guerrilla Cdr Eden Pastora, "Commander Cero," who led the seizure of the national palace in Managua--in which Somozist and Conservative deputies were taken hostage while in session in August 1978--will return the national flag he took at the palace. He vowed not to return the flag until Nicaragua had a legislative branch with true people's representation.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TO ATTEND CULTURAL ACTS IN CUBA

PA291719 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Culture Deputy Minister Daisy Zamora and Jose Coronel Urteyo, the well-known Nicaraguan author, left for Havana, Cuba at the invitation of the House of the Americas. Daisy Zamora and Jose Coronel Urteyo will participate in a series of activities which will strengthen cultural ties between Cuba and Nicaragua.

SOMOZIST REFUGEES NOT TO BE GIVEN SAFE-CONDUCTS

PA291445 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] A total of 55 Somozists who took refuge in various embassies in the wake of the revolutionary victory will not be given safe-conducts to leave the country. Most of them are bigwigs who have accounts to settle with the people.

The Somozists in refuge at the Colombian Embassy total 18 including Cristobal Merlo Murillo, who was legal adviser to the Somozist guard, former Col Lisandro Delgadillo, who was involved in the plot to kill Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino and Efrain Santamaria, who was a colonel in the armored battalion in Chinandega and during the second phase of the insurrection carried out repressive activities in Jinotega.

There are five Somozists at the Venezuelan Embassy including Miguel (Slezik) and two privates who sought refuge a few days ago--Juan Ignacio Talavera and Ivan Antonio Mendieta Mendieta.

There are 16 at the Guatemalan Embassy including Chester Escobar, ringleader of the White Hand and a paramilitary assassin; Jose Ramon Silva Reyes, who served as executive of the sinister security office and sat on the courts-martial organized by Somozism; and Jose Humberto Lagos Salazar, former owner of Route 7, which was named Lagos Enterprise, and killer of several Sandinist youths.

There are 13 at the Salvadoran Embassy, including former Col Augstin Bolanos who for many years was commander of the Managua police. [all figures as heard]

FORMER SANDINIST FIGHTER ARRESTED BY SECURITY CORPS

PA300326 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1900 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Today, shortly before 0700, state security agents arrested Dr Sergio Prado, a former Sandinist fighter and a member of the anti-Somozist people's militias which it is said have disappeared.

According to Sergio Prado's sons, military authorities arrived in a vehicle, stopped before Sergio Prado's home and after knocking on the door presented some sort of document. Dr Prado read the document and without saying a word, boarded the vehicle of his captors and left for some place in Managua.

Dr Prado was an adversary of Somoza whom he attacked during the most difficult moments. During the revolutionary process he maintained a line of hard criticism and during an interview granted to the newscast "Mil," he involved this news program in a delicate situation. However, he made up with Cmdr Tomas Borge whom he had criticized at a health meeting in Managua.

The above-mentioned doctor, who always continued working in hospitals but within the political framework, has seemed less aggressive. However, Prado was very influential among the Health Workers' Federation, at least among the rank and file organizations.

Prado's arrest takes place in a few days prior to the 1 May celebration when all the country's labor sectors are very active. No information has been given on the reasons for Dr Prado's arrest this morning.

CST LEADERS LEAVE FOR USSR, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, VENEZUELA

PA301229 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Managua--The Sandinist Workers Central [CST] has announced that three of its leaders have left for the USSR, Czechoslovakia and Venezuela.

The CST Secretariat of International Relations announced that Ricardo Robleto Espinoza left for the USSR in response to an invitation by the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

Today, Oscar Gonzalez of the Sandinist Central, of the western Department of Chinandega, and Francisco Munguia, leader of the (Mozasa) [not further identified] Union of Managua, left for Prague and Caracas, respectively.

MOST OF LA PRENSA'S WORKERS TO JOIN NUEVO DIARIO

PA011157 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] The Board of Directors of the LA PRENSA Workers Union held a news conference in which they read a declaration indicating that the workers from the newspaper LA PRENSA have clearly stated their decision to join Xavier Chamorro Cardenal to establish the newspaper NUEVO DIARIO. The declaration read by union spokesman Diva Perez says that a cooperative formed by the workers will own the newspaper and that the initial capital will be obtained from the workers and Xavier Chamorro's contribution, plus local and foreign financing being negotiated. The declaration also says that more than 90 percent of the LA PRENSA workers will leave LA PRENSA to work for NUEVO DIARIO, which will be a pluralist and independent newspaper. It will also give critical support to the revolution and defend the people's gains and most significant causes.

The declaration also refutes a communique issued by the LA PRENSA Board of Directors which said that the conflict has not affected the paper's relations with the workers. According to the declaration this is not true because more than 90 percent of the workers have decided to leave LA PRENSA.

Further on it criticizes the way in which transnational news agencies have manipulated the news and disseminated falsehoods in relation to this problem, particularly AFP. The workers have indicated that in the new organization there are employees who have worked for the Chamorro newspaper for many years and others who defended it until forced to abandon it on 11 June 1979, when it was destroyed by Somozists.

Finally the Board of Directors of the LA PRENSA Workers Union urges all labor and mass organizations and the Nicaraguan people in general to give the union effective support in view of the prolonged paralyzation of activities for which they are not to blame.

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN CREDIT--The Brazilian Government has approved a 300 million cordoba credit for Nicaragua. It will be used to purchase machinery and other articles for the commercial sector. The credit was obtained during Companero Alfredo Cesar's visit to Brazil. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Apr 80 PA]

NEW POLICE OFFICIALS--Jinotepe--The top ranks of the Sandinist police force in Carazo have been reorganized to replace some companeros who have been transferred to posts in other parts of the country. Jose Angel Cruz, new official in charge of political education, informed BARRICADA that Freddy Berrios has become first official in charge of the Carazo police force, while Ramon Avellan has become second in command. In the political education section, Daniel Zamora is now in charge of publicity and the press, while Erwin Franco is in charge of departmental adult education. Other members of the Carazo director's council are Luis Lorente Zeledon, Neftali Lopez, Olmedo Cerna, Marvin Lara and Jose Felix Navarrete. [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 9 Apr 80 p 8 PA]

COTTON HARVEST--Managua, 11 Apr (ANN)--Nicaraguan cotton gins have produced a total of 97,500 bales of cotton, representing more than 97 percent of the 1979-1980 production, according to a spokesman for the National Cotton Enterprise. Of this total, 48 percent is of basic or superior quality, which are well accepted on the international market. The Agricultural Development Ministry has stated that for the coming period, over 100,000 manzanas will be planted with cotton, of which 21,000 will be cultivated by the Agrarian Reform Institute. [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 11 Apr 80 pp 1, 5 PA]

CONSTRUCTION OF HOSPITAL, CENTERS--A regional hospital and three health centers will be built in Esteli. The construction work will begin within 15 days with funds donated by the FRG. The hospital will have 106 beds. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Apr 80 PA]

GRANMA REPORTS 1,294 REFUGEES LEAVE FOR U.S.

PA010252 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] In its "News from Mariel" column, the newspaper GRANMA reports that 1,294 antisocial elements left yesterday from that port for the United States since weather conditions had improved. At the moment GRANMA was going to press, there were 1,708 ships from the state of Florida at the port of Mariel.

PRESIDENT CARTER'S PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

FL301121 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] President James Carter has stated that he will continue to apply measures of economic, diplomatic and commercial blockade against Iran. He did not discard the possibility of using other means. In a press conference in Washington, the President said he does not apologize for having ordered the recent military aggression against Iran.

Time and again during the press conference, Carter referred to the people's support for the military action and announced that when the European countries implement economic measures against that country, the Iranian authorities and people will realize it is necessary to set free the hostages.

Referring to Cyrus Vance's resignation, Carter explained that the former secretary of state had opposed any type of military action in Iran, which is why he had submitted his resignation on 21 April, prior to the so-called operation failure.

U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT IN IRAN SHARPLY ATTACKED

FL301354 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Monday's official announcement of the resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is one of the latest repercussions of President Carter's aborted military operation against Iran. Vance told a Washington press conference Monday that he resigned because he could not go along with a military intervention in Iran. He explained, however, that he was behind other aspects of U.S. foreign policy but that he was not and is not in favor of a military adventure to rescue the U.S. hostages in Tehran.

Vance's resignation is without a doubt the most serious result yet within the United States of Carter's foolhardy adventure. But, all the commentators agree that it won't be the only repercussion. In Washington, Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Frank Church accused Carter of breaking the law and promised to open a thorough investigation. According to Church, Carter should have consulted Congress prior to any action which could have resulted in a combat situation.

Many Congressmen and U.S. experts in international affairs have expressed their concern over the hasty and unclear statement made by Carter regarding the rescue plans. Meanwhile, international reaction to the failed rescue attempt is spreading like wildfire. On Monday, Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira said the action was deplorable. For his part, that country's foreign minister, Saburo Okita, said the act was reprehensible in the eyes of both Japan and the Common Market countries, which have been backing Carter's measures against Iran.

Elsewhere, the Prague daily RUDE PRAVO said the aborted military operation serves Carter's habit of taking irresponsible positions on problems which directly affect peace and international security. The Democratic German press agrees that Carter has to present himself as a hardliner in the election campaign and the failure in Iran is a serious blow to his image. The press in Bulgaria [words indistinct] is using phrases like dangerous adventure, shameful intervention and irrational act to describe Carter's action. The Italian daily PAESE SERA said that the mad U.S. plan was something between a farce and a tragedy, adding that now Carter has his own Bay of Pigs.

There is still a lot to be cleared up with regard to the frustrated military adventure in Iran. It is possible we won't find out immediately about the murky details of the Carter plan. But what has been revealed up to now shows the irresponsibility of those who are governing in the United States. Blinded by power and petty electoral interests, they do not hesitate to endanger world peace.

EDWARD KENNEDY ALLEGEDLY CRITICIZES CARTER IN MEXICO

PA292146 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy has criticized President James Carter in Mexico for the aborted military operation in Iran. He said a large majority of the American people have also voiced their repudiation of the action.

During a news conference held at the end of his 20-hour visit to Mexico, Kennedy revealed that the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee is preparing to undertake an investigation into the incident. He also advocated an immediate change in U.S. international policy. The American people and the world, he said, have to find out what really happened in Iran, which prompted Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's resignation. The Democratic Party presidential hopeful met with Mexican chief of state Jose Lopez Portillo primarily to discuss the status of undocumented Mexican immigrants who are victimized in every way in the United States. Kennedy visited Mexico 4 days before the primary election in the state of Texas, where many Mexican-Americans live.

COMMANDER UNO ASKS COLOMBIA TO COMPLY WITH AGREEMENTS

PA291709 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Rosemberg Pabon Pabon, head of the 19 April Movement [M-19] group which occupied the Dominican Republic Embassy in Bogota for 2 months, has urged the political and trade union organizations and the legal institutions in Colombia to see to it that the government abides by its commitments to the guerrillas. During a news conference held here in Havana, the guerrilla leader said the Colombian Government promised to try those who are being court-martialed fairly, pursuant to agreements with the M-19 witnessed by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, the International Red Cross and the Colombian Human Rights Association.

Commander Uno added that the takeover of the embassy in Bogota was an eminently political action taken to tell the world about the lack of democracy, the existence of political prisoners and the systematic use of torture against prison inmates in Colombia. He accused the United States of pressuring the Colombian Government not to give in to all the guerrillas' demands. He emphasized the growing U.S. control over the political and economic life in Colombia.

Pabon stressed that the embassy takeover and the humanitarian, just and worthy treatment given to the diplomatic hostages has demonstrated that the M-19 guerrillas are not terrorists but patriots and revolutionaries fighting for real democracy and the establishment of a government of the workers, peasants, students and other poor sectors.

After reiterating his thanks to Cuba for its timely participation, which permitted the departure of the hostages and the guerrillas from Colombia, Commander Uno called for the unity of all patriots and revolutionaries in Colombia and Latin America to build a free and sovereign America as dreamed by Simon Bolivar, Jose Marti, the father of Cuban independence and Comdr Ernesto 'Che' Guevara, the heroic guerrilla.

UN DELEGATE CONDEMNS U.S. MILITARY MANEUVERS

FL292215 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2207 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] At the UN Economic and Social Council, Cuba today condemned the U.S. military maneuvers in the Caribbean and landing of troops at the Guantanamo Naval Base scheduled for May.

Cuban delegate Mirta Rodriguez Calderon said the maneuvers are a new step in the bellicose escalation of the James Carter administration which wants to return to the interventionist gunboat policy. She said that the occupation of Guantanamo violates the right to the self-determination of Cuba, whose people never have renounced sovereignty over that area.

Mirta Rodriguez Calderon added at the UN organization that the usurped area has been used to promote infiltrations and exfiltrations of counterrevolutionary elements and undertake provocations against the Cuban people, several of whose sons have been assassinated by the soldiers who occupy the base.

Cuban delegate Mirta Rodriguez Calderon added at the United Nations that the Yankee maneuvers in the Caribbean are for the obvious objective of frightening the peoples who are struggling for their real independence and have grave consequences for the peace and security of all countries in the region. The Cuban people, she said, condemn this adventurous and irresponsible policy of the U.S. Government and, at the same time, they reaffirm their irreversible determination to defend at any cost their territorial integrity and national independence.

She also denounced the strange circumstances that surround the maneuvers which traditionally are held on the U.S. Atlantic coast and now will be conducted near Cuba. The maneuvers will be conducted with the participation of units of the Pacific Fleet and involve the evacuation of civilians from the Guantanamo base, adds the UN-datelined PRENSA LATINA report.

CPUSTAL CALLS FOR DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST U.S. MANEUVERS

FL292246 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] The Latin American Workers Permanent Congress for Trade Union Unity--CPUSTAL--has called on all workers of Latin America and the Caribbean to carry out on 8 May a great day of solidarity with the Cuban revolution. Military maneuvers in the Caribbean have been announced for that day with the landing of soldiers and Marines at the Guantanamo Naval Base, Cuban territory illegally occupied by the U.S. Government.

The CPUSTAL Executive Secretariat stresses that these maneuvers are a gross practive invasion of Cuba and are designed to frighten the workers and people who are struggling on this continent against fascism and dictatorships and for national liberation. On 8 May, it adds, the workers of Latin America and the Caribbean will hit the streets for demonstrations and meetings to denounce, condemn and paralyze the bloody claws of imperialism which, as in the past in Giron, is taking aim at the island of freedom. It points out that in this way, it will be reaffirmed once again that Cuba is not alone and that all of them united will respond to imperialism with the cry of: Cuba yes, Yankees no!

REPORTAGE ON MAY DAY CELEBRATION IN HAVANA

Castro To Address Rally

FL291127 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC and president of the councils of State and Ministers, will address the gigantic mass rally to be held on May Day, the International Labor Day, at the Plaza de la Revolucion. On that afternoon at 1700 hours, more than one million Cubans will assemble at the historic Jose Marti Plaza de la Revolucion to express their total and strong support for the revolutionary process, the party and Fidel.

This grandiose event will mark the conclusion of all activities at work centers, municipalities and provinces to celebrate the traditional anniversary, to express the most energetic protest against the U.S. Government's threats, to repudiate the antisocial persons who have no place in our society and to support our revolutionary government's policies. More than one million workers, members of the committees for the Defense of the Revolution, peasants, students and people in general will get together at the historic plaza, bearing Cuban flags, red flags and flags of different organizations.

Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and Daniel Ortega, a prominent member of Nicaragua's National Reconstruction junta, have been invited to participate in the historic mass rally, and they have promised to make every effort to attend. The main event marking May Day will be carried to the nation by Cuban radio and television stations as well as international frequencies of Radio Havana Cuba.

WFTU Secretary General Arrives

FL291751 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Enrique Pastorino, secretary general of the World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU], today arrived in our country to attend the grand May Day mass rally at the Plaza de la Revolucion. At the Jose Marti International Airport he was welcomed by Roberto Veiga, member of the PCC Central Committee and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC]. Moments after arriving, Pastorino was interviewed at the air terminal by the reporter of the national television newscast. [begin Pastorino recording] I have come to Havana to participate in the May Day mass rally at the invitation of the CTC. I wish to convey my own greetings and those of the international working class to the Cuban workers and people, their revolutionary government and their president, Comrade Fidel Castro. This May Day is of great importance for Cuba and also for the world's working class. [end recording]

CTC Urges Massive Participation

FL301044 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] The Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] and the trade unions in Havana City have appealed to all its members urging them to attend the May Day mass rally at the Jose Marti Plaza de la Revolucion to raise higher than ever before the voice of the labor movement in support of building socialism.

MALMIERCA VISITS CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HOLDS TALKS

For Prague reportage on the visit to Czechoslovakia by Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Cuba, and his talks with Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister of Czechoslovakia, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 1 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

RODRIGUEZ, UN NAMIBIA DELEGATION HOLD TALKS

FL302231 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the councils of State and Ministers, has received the UN Council for Namibian Affairs delegation headed by Guyana's representative at the United Nations, Noel Sinclair.

Rodriguez and the delegation discussed at length the council's important duties and Cuba's contribution to the solidarity with the cause of the Namibian people and against the South African regime's criminal actions and illegal occupation, from the standpoint of the Cuban revolutionary government's policy and its role as chairman of the nonaligned countries movement.

The positive results achieved during the mission's visit to Cuba were highlighted, the most important of which were those related to specific joint actions in determined contribution to the international campaign on behalf of the cause of the people of Namibia.

Joint Communique

FL302051 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2045 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Cuba will intensify its support for the struggle of the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), stresses a joint communique agreed upon by the Government of Cuba and the delegation of the UN Council for Namibian Affairs.

Following approval of the communique by the two sides, Vice Foreign Minister Jose R. Viera said the Cuban Government and people are preparing to undertake all efforts for the fulfillment of UN resolutions calling for the independence of Namibia.

For his part, Noel Sinclair, chairman of the delegation of the UN Council for Namibian Affairs and Guyana's permanent representative to the United Nations, said that Cuba's position represents a reaffirmation of friendship toward African nations, especially the Namibian people. Sinclair added that the UN council will increase its actions to make the current situation in Namibia known throughout the world.

The UN Council for Namibian Affairs delegation headed by Noel Sincalir, Guyana's permanent representative to the United Nations, ended its activities in Cuba with the signing of the joint communique released this morning at the Protocol Hall of the Foreign Ministry in Havana.

This UN council was established by the UN General Assembly in 1967 to accelerate and facilitate the process of Namibia's independence and, on behalf of the United Nations, to administer and represent that country which is occupied illegally be South Africa.

The delegation headed by Ambassador Sinclair had been in Havana for several days at the invitation of Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. The delegation this afternoon left for Jamaica, Panama, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago and other countries before returning to the United Nations.

JAMAICA

SEAGA OUTLINES JLP STRATEGY FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY

FL261620 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 21 Apr 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The leader of the opposition, Mr Edward Seaga, says he has identified half of the additional $300 million in foreign exchange that is critically needed by the country.

Giving an outline of the JLP's strategy for economic recovery that his party will immediately implement if it wins the elections, at the Jamaica Exporters' Association (JEA) Fourth Exports Award dinner at the New Kingston Hotel on Saturday night, Mr Seaga also disclosed that he had appointed an economic recovery task force of top businessmen.

Under his chairmanship, the task force will probe markets from a new approach strategy, that of determining external market needs and seeking to produce these requirements.

New Approach

This new approach, which he dubbed "Route Two," would be relied on more than "Route One," the traditional method of selling excess production in overseas market, Mr Seaga said.

If "Route Two" was followed and the country could produce what the markets needed, then there would be "guaranteed success every time," he said.

Stressing the need for timing as an essential ingredient of the strategy, Mr Seaga said the JLP was not waiting for "day one" when they win the elections to start planning and mobilising for economic recovery. A "fast start" was of the utmost importance, to wait on "day one" to begin planning would be to waste six months. He asked the private sector to do likewise.

Mr Seaga said that during discussions he had on Friday with a large organisation in the garment industry, possible plans had been outlined whereby 20,000 jobs could be created and $60 million in foreign exchange earned, provided there was a change of government.

Mr Seaga said underlying the JLP's strategy was capitalising on the regional proximity of Jamaica to the world's richest market and one of the world's leading producers, the USA.

At the outset of his speech, Mr Seaga said the question he had been asked repeatedly was what was the JLP's plan for economic recovery.

He had consistently replied that "it is senseless to plan in a framework of collapsing structure." He referred to the experience of plans over the two years made by the government, stating that every six months the number one priority changed.

Before the time comes for the government to be changed, the number one priority, now that of providing a continuous flow of foreign exchange to prevent layoffs by the thousands, would have changed to simply the provision of foodstuff to sustain life, Mr Seaga said.

Given these circumstances of plans changing every six months, he said it was "not possible to propose any meaningful plan in a framework of collapsing structure."

There was also the credibility factor which was an essential ingredient to political administration.

He valued his credibility and that of his party, Mr Seaga said, and as a result "I will promise nothing that I am not certain I can produce."

The only firm promise, he said, that the JLP had made was that in the field of human rights, and he had given the "solemn undertaking to treat all Jamaicans as first class citizens--Jamaicans first and party members second."

Notwithstanding the fact that plans are hazardous at this stage, Mr Seaga said it was possible to give a broad outline of the JLP's strategy for economic recovery as opposed to a plan.

He said there were "three significant elements in the equation of economic recovery: (1) confidence in the future; (2) availability of foreign exchange and (3) viable investment projects."

Regarding confidence in the future, Mr Seaga said it went without saying that with a change of government confidence would automatically return overnight.

Regarding the availability of foreign exchange, he said the gap had been identified as $300 million per annum.

Goodwill

Left to the goodwill of international organizations and friendly countries, their level of assistance would help the country generate foreign exchange to close the gap but this could not be left to chance or goodwill so the JLP was mobilising from now to get foreign exchange.

The party, he said, while performing its role as the opposition, also at this stage had to carry out the function of an opposition in government.

In the search for foreign exchange, Mr Seaga said, he was confident that he knew where half the resources were to meet the $300 million target. "The job before us is to find the other half."

Turning to viable investment projects, Mr Seaga said the scenario was that of a three-phased programme which involved getting the foreign exchange to close the gap and utilising such foreign exchange to restore flows of raw materials for essential goods and services which would in turn set in motion the industrial capacity of the country which has been idle.

This, he said, would create the "first wave of momentum which will carry us through year one." Laid off persons would begin to be reemployed, production would be revived and foreign exchange would flow again.

Year, two, Mr Seaga said, would involve a different slant. A large number of plans which are on the shelves but which because of lack of confidence in the present government were not being implemented would, with a change of government, be implemented.

These would come on stream by the end of year one, go forward into year two and create a round of new dynamic to take us through.

Dynamism

Year three, he said, would see the implementation of plans and projects just being conceived and they should come on stream at the beginning of year three and provide the dynamism for the third year which would restore momentum for buoyancy in the economy.

Concerning the type of projects, Mr Seaga said they would basically be net earners of foreign exchange with the objective of increasing foreign exchange, and creating a surplus to close to existing gap and eliminate the need for special injections of foreign exchange which could not be expected to continue indefinitely.

Mr Seaga then dealt with the routes to achieving the new projects, stating that the party would be emphasising "Route Two" seeking out markets and producing for them as opposed to "Route One" where excess production is sold in overseas market.

To this end, he said the economic recovery task force of top businessmen under his chairmanship had been set up. After the projects had been identified through the task force, the strategys would proceed on two additional routes: "Route 1--the net-fishing route and "Route Two--the spear-fishing route".

The spear fishing route would be the one which would receive the emphasis. By this route, the "spear fisher determines which fish he wants and goes for it."

"Route One," he said, was the traditional method where the country welcomed the investor by incentives and other characteristics and then sat back with the net waiting for the fish to swim in. "Some fish did swim in" he said, "but this approach is no longer desirable."

Using the spear-fishing route method, the JLP government would be looking for partners who could provide a readymade market network.

The partners would provide the technology while the country would supply labour, a mix of the raw materials and of management and capital "while retaining as much ownership as possible as consistent with our policy of Jamaicanisation."

Timing

Mr Seaga then spoke of the importance of timing to the strategy, and a "fast start" after the elections. He said a start had been mad to identify and study several areas for development within the ambit of the task force.

Areas included: (A) assembly industry for garments and electronics. Partners had already been identified, he said, mentioning his discussions with the "large organisation in the garment industry" on Friday.

The second area (B) was the component industry-woodwork; (C) fabric printing; (D) horticulture and (E) area of agro industry-vegetable and assorted oil.

Mr Seaga said the traditional areas of tourism, mining and export crops where not being excluded but the strategy was specifically zeroing on projects with low capital investment, low technology and ready markets.

He then said the underlying strategy was on the ability of the country to capitalise on her nearness to the world's richest market and one of the world's leading producers--900 miles away. [as published]

The surplus labour of Jamaica could be employable in off-base manufacturing for two markets, North America and the EEC. Mr. Seaga said he was convinced that this could produce "an explosion of new jobs if the climate is right."

Jamaica, the nearest English-speaking country with surplus labour, was ideally located to convert her surplus labour into a production centre in alliance with external capital technology.

"The country had never had to seriously pursue this path in the past because the economic buoyancy kept it solvent. Those circumstances however, existed no more, hence the turn to "Route Two."

Mr Seaga advised the "embattled private sector" to follow the JLP in gearing for "day one" from now. "Take heart, change is near; it is only a matter of time," he urged.

Benefactors

Those who had plans and wish to check them with him were free to do so, he said.

Turning to foreign benefactors, Mr Seaga advised them to "stay neutral" and keep on-going programmes going. He did not want to see aid or technical assistance programmes come to a halt. But new initiatives ought to be saved for the new regime, because to introduce them now would be wasted in the present hostile climate.

With a change of government, regardless of who wins, new intiatives would provide a "psychological lift" and would add momentum to the national effort.

Mr Seaga said early election was the only factor saving the country from "absolute and total collapse," and because of this the country could hold out until then.

He was confident that the country had the capacity to recover despite the enormous setback. If he did not believe so he would not have undertaken the task. He had often said that to wait two years until the end of the present term might be to late, he said. "The JLP, he said, had done its best to out manoeuvre the government as to force early elections, adding that history may one day record that we were just in time to save this land that we love." [quotation marks as published]

JLP URGES GOVERNMENT TO BACK CUBAN REFUGEES

FL251530 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 19 Apr 80 p 12

[Excerpt] The Jamaica Labour Party has called on the government to support the 10,000 "freedom loving" Cuban refugees who "are running away from Castro's dictatorial policies".

Making the call on Wednesday night at a massive "deliverance rally" in the Mandeville town square, party leader Mr. Edward Seaga, said that the government and the prime minister should show that they were for "true freedom" and support the refugees.

"Join us in supporting them", Mr Seaga said. "Let your voices be heard in the forums of the world," he advised the prime minister and the government.

Mr Seaga made reference to the Cuban refugees as he spoke of what he termed the "taking over of the P.N.P. by communists and Marxists," based on the Ocho Rios decision to break off negotiations with the IMF.

The prime minister and the Cabinet had "meekly bowed" and made themselves "subservient" to the party, Mr Seaga said.

It was these same "Marxists and communists who controlled the party," that were saying that Cuba was the new Jerusalem yet they could not explain why 10,000 Cubans were running away for freedom away from Castro's dictatorial policies.

Mr Seaga said that if Castro were to remove the guards from the other embassies, thousands more would join the hunt for freedom.

Lining Up

Mr Seaga said that it was interesting that thousands were lining up in Kingston at the passport office and the U.S. Embassy to go to the "land of imperialism," according to the communists/Marxists, yet there was not one person outside the door of the embassy of the "new Jerusalem." Not one person at its gate, knocking and asking,"May I come in?"

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

PAPER LABELS GRENADA'S BISHOP 'A CUBAN LACKEY'

FL261615 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 21 Apr 80 p 11

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, April 20 (CANA): The Trinidad EXPRESS newspaper today labelled Grenadian leader Maurice Bishop as a "Cuban lackey," and said that his arrogance was running away with him.

In an editorial comment under the banner headline "Mind Your Own Business, Bishop" the privately-owned daily accused the St Georges administration of intending to use an airport being built with Cuban aid against Trinidad and Tobago.

The newspaper quoted Bishop as saying in an interview with the American magazine NEWSWEEK: "Supposing there's a war next door in Trinidad where the forces of fascism are about to take control and the Trinidadians need assistance, why should we oppose anybody passing through Grenada to assist them."

Said the EXPRESS as far as he is concerned, at any time what he considers the forces of "fascism" about to take control in this country, Grenada's new airport is available for those who wish to join the fight." [sentence as received]

In other words, Bishop is simply dressing up with rhetorical nonsense his intention to lend and indeed use the airport now being constructed in Grenada for hostile action agninst this country," the daily said.

"We warned of this several months ago. We cautioned then that the extent of the speed of Cuban assistance to Grenada should be understood for what it is."

"We even pointed to the implications of the Cuban involvement with the airport, and the prospect of Grenada's airport being used to facilitate Cuba's wars of liberation," the newspaper added.

"...He (Bishop) stands revealed as a Cuban lackey whose arrogance is running away with him," the EXPRESS said.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 085 30 April 1980

ARGENTINA

LA NACION Correspondent Views Vance Resignation [29 Apr] B 1
HERALD Sees Firmer Policy [29 Apr] B 2
Graffigna Discusses Talks With Spanish Leaders B 3
Air Force Official Says Beagle Stand Firm B 3

BOLIVIA

Armed Forces, COB Sign Document Guaranteeing Elections C 1
General Denies Military Preparing Coup C 1
Guevara Arze Proposes Debate on Armed Forces' Role C 1
Lechin Speaks About Objectives of CONADE C 2

BRAZIL

O ESTADO Views Possible Consequences of Iran Raid [27 Apr] D 1
O GLOBO Faults Raid's Timing [29 Apr] D 2
Minister Says Strike Will Not Change Salary Policy D 2

CHILE

Police Kill Suspect in Carabinero Shooting E 1
Police Arrest 357 E 1
Extremist Seeks Asylum at Costa Rican Embassy E 2
Envoy Reports to Rojas E 2
Briefs: Agreements With Portugal E 2

COLOMBIA

Alleged Students Seize Cathedral, Hold Bishop Hostage F 1
OAS Human Rights Commission Issues Communique F 1

PANAMA

Royo Terms U.S. Rescue Operation 'Flagrant Violation' N 1
Colombian Envoy Discusses Proposed M-19 Meeting N 1
Commentary Opposes Land Occupations in Chiriqui N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Official Comments on Air Bridge to Cuba P 1

EL SALVADOR

More Violence Reported as Teachers' Strike Begins P 1
Clashes in Two Cities P 1
Radio Stations, Patrol Attacked P 2
Armed Forces Report Actions P 2
LP-28 Asks for Recognition of Belligerent Status P 3
[Havana International]
Coordinating Board Calls for March 1 May P 3
Majano Comments on Violence, Strike, Labor Day P 4
Defense Minister Discusses Maintenance of Calm P 4
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 29 Apr]
University, AGEUS To Join FDR 30 Apr P 5
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 29 Apr]

HONDURAS

Army Occupies Tegucigalpa; Police Uprising Rumored P 5

NICARAGUA

Robelo Interviewed on Differences With Junta P 6
Representatives to State Council Appointed P 13
Sandinist Peoples Army's Member P 13
FSLN's Member P 13
Farmworkers' Member P 14
Journalists Union's Member P 14
Protestants Voice Support for State Council P 14

CUBA

Castro Receives Letter From Ayatollah Khomeyni Q 1
Bani-Sadr Message to Castro Q 1
Over 1,500 Boats Crowd Mariel To Take on Refugees Q 1
Bad Weather Prevents Departures Q 1
Rodriguez Interviewed on Embassy Issue, Social Problems Q 2
[Paris LE MONDE 29 Apr]
Nicaraguan Cultural Figures Arrive on Visit Q 4

LA NACION CORRESPONDENT VIEWS VANCE RESIGNATION

PY291943 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 29 Apr 80 p 4

[Commentary entitled: "A Vacuum and a Question" by Enrique Ardissone, LA NACION Washington correspondent]

[Text] New York--From the letters exchanged we can detect a number of reasons which forced Cyrus Vance to resign, but these reasons do not hide the fact that the rescue operation to free the hostages was the straw that broke the camel's back. In referring to the U.S. secretary of state, we have reason to avoid the term failure, because he had a very well defined policy of not pursuing any course that did not involve bilateral negotiations or diplomatic channels.

We once said that Cyrus Vance was a "fine and industrious" foreign minister, but that his determination not to deviate methods involving the art of persuasion could be overtaken by the storm of events which demand a fast-changing international strategy. Carter refers to this in a passage of his letter. He speaks about "times of challenge," and this challenge has indeed forced Cyrus Vance to resign. To make a final judgment we need precisely what we now lack: a historical perspective which will establish whether the secretary of state's firm position in using only nonviolent methods increases his stature or, on the contrary, belittles him for not being able to face up to the circumstances.

It must be said, although this is quite well-known, that Cyrus Vance's permanent desire to ease tensions and his support for progressive understanding between the parties involved made him a personality worthy of respect. According the cables received yesterday and today from Europe, from other parts of the world and from U.S. allies, his incredible determination to promote the growth of that monster called SALT II helped to strengthen the bases for peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union. He gambled without wavering in his determination, and he lost. And it is evident in any assessment of acts that both the Kremlin and the White House are responsible for this loss.

How could Vance remain in his post when his good intentions were continuously and spectacularly frustrated? The Soviet Union installed a combat brigade in Cuba, then invaded Afghanistan, and even before this incident the possibilities of quickly ratifying SALT II had faded away. His great rival Brzezinski defeated him in another battle, the battle to make the PRC into at least a temporary ally, thus damaging relations with the Soviet Union. In the UN Security Council, admitting the "mishandling" of orders, Brzezinski imposed the U.S. vote against Israel. As a consequence of this, and in addition to the strident protests aroused bythat vote, Vance was blamed for Carter's defeat by Kennedy in New York, where the Jewish community massively supported the senator. Vance traveled to Europe to convince friends that they should support Washington's handling of the Iranian crisis with actions tending to avoid the use of force and returned almost empty-handed. In NATO, the voice of Defense Secretary Harold Brown sounded louder than Vance's. Finally, Vance stood up as a strong opponent of the Entebbe-type operation in Tehran just to see President Carter turn his back on him and launch the operation, following the advice of other aides.

What else could this man do but resign under the weight of continuous setbacks, a man who, lacking fighting spirit, long ago withdrew into "the shadows?"

How childishness can still exist in times of tragedy can be seen, for instance, in the statement of a press secretary like Jody Powell, who nonchalantly has just said that Vance--who was then "on vacation"--was not invited to the final meeting to decide on the raid because that could have raised suspicious about the existence of a top-secret plan....

Vance will be replaced by Christopher, who accompanied Brzezinski on his ill-fated trip to Pakistan and who--there was no secret about it--had already been performing the function with which he is now officially entrusted.

HERALD Sees Firmer Policy

PY291712 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 29 Apr 80 p 10

[Editorial: "An End To Retreat?"]

[Text] Perhaps the most telling immediate comments on the resignation of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance have come from Iran and the Soviet Union, where tribute was paid to his political wisdom. Both countries will clearly miss him and are alarmed at the prospect that his replacement will almost certainly take a different view of their ambitions and the U.S. role in foiling them. It is not that Vance, a patriotic and public-spirited man, saw himself as helping the Iranians or the leaders of the Soviet Union in any way. It is simply that, as a man who preferred compromise to confrontation, a dignified reduction of U.S. pretensions to what struck him as unrealistic intransigence, Vance was a survivor of "detente," a view of international relationships that was always an illusion and had now become little more than a bitter-sweet memory. Detente consisted largely of an optimistic reading of Soviet intentions by Western leaders that had little to do with the truth as constantly stated, time and time again, by the Soviet regime's spokesmen themselves. In retrospect it is more than likely that detente will be seen by future generations as little more than a synonym for appeasement.

Had the world been dominated by sensible men sincerely determined to find a just solution to the problems that divide them Vance would have been an admirable steward of foreign policy. Unfortunately this was not, and is not, the case. Most of the world is dominated now as it always has been by unscrupulous and ambitious men willing to stoop to any form of treachery to achieve their ends. In the case of the Iranians the end is simple enough: the humiliation of the U.S. and the return of the shah so the mob can wreak vengeance on him. The aim of the Soviet leaders is rather more grandiose: nothing less than the triumph of Marxism throughout the world and the permanent removal of any threat to Soviet hegemony from Western Europe, especially Germany, the U.S. and Japan.

In this terrible world, in which millions of men respond to Hitlerian fantasies of conquest and the subjugation of other, Vance's kind of statesmanship could only provide temporary settlements that, by disguising the defeats that had been inflicted on Western interests, delayed the necessary stiffening of Western resolve and reduced what chances there may still be of halting the steady attrition of Western power, it is surely no accident that his stewardship of U.S. foreign policy covered what, it must be hoped, will prove to be the final stage of a long period of U.S. retreat.

The differences between the "hawks" and the "doves" in the White House and the State Department regarding foreign policy have been apparent for a long time and have done nothing to help the U.S. face the constantly expanding and intermeshed crisis to which it is being exposed. [paragraph continues]

Far too often the West's premier power has seemed to speak in two or more voices of varying power rather than in just one. This, as well as the fluctuations in policy, has contributed much to the disarray in which the Western "alliance" now finds itself, providing the Europeans and the Japanese, not to speak of countries further afield, with innumerable opportunities to evade their share of the joint responsibilities. Without Vance the U.S. Government should be able to evolve a far firmer and far more realistic approach to the rest of the world, an approach not weakened by internal fissures or by gentlemanly illusions about the kind of people the U.S. is dealing with.

GRAFFIGNA DISCUSSES TALKS WITH SPANISH LEADERS

PY281444 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2105 GMT 26 Apr 80

Palma de Mallorca, Spain, 26 Apr (TELAM-AFP)--Gen Omar Domingo Graffigna, commander in chief of the Argentine Air Force, stated here today that the world is going through very difficult times and that Argentina wishes to avoid isolationism.

Graffigna also stated that it is necessary to establish closer relations among peoples who share the same way of thinking, the same ideals and the same way of life. He added that the objective of his visit is to establish closer relations between Argentina and Spain at all government levels. This policy is in effect in Argentina and Spain at all government levels. This policy is in effect in Argentina, and I have imposed it on the air force as member of the military junta.

General Graffigna pointed out that his meetings with King Juan Carlos, Vice President General Gutierrez Mellado and Defense Minister Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun have been frank and cordial, stressing the great friendship existing between Argentina and Spain.

General Graffigna resused to comment on the failure of the U.S. mission in Iran. He added: "I only know what I have read in the newspapers."

AIR FORCE OFFICIAL SAYS BEAGLE STAND FIRM

PY290406 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1725 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Rio Gallegos, 28 Apr (TELAM)--Argentina will make the historic and geographic principle of the division of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans respected, said Maj Gen Jesus Orlando Capellini, commander of air operations, regarding the dispute with Chile, during an exclusive dialogue with TELAM in this capital today.

He also said that the policy of the armed forces is not to make statements in order not to create false expectations or start misunderstandings. He said that frictions should be avoided; therefore, it is better not to make statements on the border conflict until the pope's mediation is over.

In spite of this, he confirmed the Argentine position of making the historic principle of the division of the oceans respected.

ARMED FORCES, COB SIGN DOCUMENT GUARANTEEING ELECTIONS

PY300324 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The Bolivian Labor Central [COB] and the armed forces signed a document tonight which guarantees the holding of the forthcoming elections on 29 June. During a meeting which lasted over 6 hours, the military commanders and COB leaders analyzed the political situation of the country and agreed to sign a document which guarantees the political stability of the country and the consolidation of the democratic process.

GENERAL DENIES MILITARY PREPARING COUP

PY291441 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Apr

[Text] Gen Armando Reyes Villa, commander in chief of the armed forces, said in Cochabamba that the armed forces are very much concerned over the country's political situation because political parties are not reaching agreements and there is little time left before the June elections.

He categorically denied that the armed forces, by reactivating the military-peasant pact and engaging in other military activities, are preparing another coup. He said that rumors about a coup are completely unfounded and have the purpose of discrediting the armed forces, an institution which is only engaged in specific military functions.

He said that, on the contrary, the armed forces are truly interested in the holding of general elections in order that the people might elect a popular government. In this regard, he said that the military supports Lidia Gueiler's government because she, more than any male president, has accomplished a great deal in the presidency of the nation.

Asked why Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez has recently been attending public military functions, the commander said: I like that question. General Banzer probably attended the funeral of Gen Rene Barrientos Ortuno as an old friend of his. General Banzer has nothing to do with the military-peasant pact or any other activities of the armed forces.

Regarding the Committee for the Defense of Democracy headed by Lechin, Paz, Siles and others, General Reyes said that they are trying to install a system similar to the one used in Cuba to create anarchy and unrest in the country by attacking the armed forces. He added that this was the reason for the high military command communique and other statements by high military leaders and that the armed forces have the right to defend themselves.

When asked if the armed forces would respect the results of the June elections, whoever wins, the commander said: This is a horrible question. He excused himself from answering it by discussing the election in general terms. In conclusion, regarding the invitation made by Senate President Walter Guevara Arze for a debate, Reyes Villa said that the high military command is considering the proposal.

GUEVARA ARZE PROPOSES DEBATE ON ARMED FORCES' ROLE

PY260320 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2241 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] La Paz, 25 Apr (LATIN)--Walter Guevara Arze, president of the Congress, proposed today to the armed forces that a public debate be held on the role of the armed forces in Bolivia's present political process.

Former President Walter Guevara Arze, who is also leader of the centrist Authentic Revolutionary Party (PRA), made this proposal a few hours after the armed forces issued a strongly-worded statement in which it warned about a possible return to power in light of an "extremist" threat in Bolivia.

Guevara Arze reasserted today his fears about the danger of "a tragic clash" in Bolivia between the military sector and the political and union sectors as a result of a hardening of positions. He added that the last statement issued by the armed forces shows that there is a confusion about the doctrine and the function of the armed forces. He said that this "must be made clear."

Guevara Arze said that this confusion is based on the interpretation of the so-called "extended security" military doctrine that demands that the armed forces of our country "watch over their own people" as potential enemies. He added that in the political sector there is also an erroneous belief that socialism may be achieved by overthrowing the government.

He said: "I personally believe that there is no real threat of this happening in Bolivia, no matter what the political sectors may be promoting."

The political leader, who is also president of the Senate, said that a public debate on both issues may be promoted in Congress through a request to the defense minister, who represents the armed forces.

LECHIN SPEAKS ABOUT OBJECTIVES OF CONADE

PY261504 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Juan Lechin Oquendo has asserted that the only purpose for forming the Committee for Defense of Democracy [CONADE] is that of safeguarding the democratic process in Bolivia. The old labor leader gave the following explanations:

[Begin recording] As the document says, the ideological disagreements within CONADE are irreconcilable in some cases, but they do not refer to strategic objectives. [Words indistinct] pursue a single objective--that of defending democracy by exclusively peaceful methods. We have no weapons and we can assert that fact to anyone. There are no weapons in CONADE and we have no desire to arm the people. This should be made perfectly clear. Our methods are peaceful and we repeat that strikes and the blocking of the roads are our only arms. [end recording] He then said that those are not offensive, only defensive arms, referring to strikes and roadblocks.

Asked his opinion about the present political situation in the country, Lechin said:

[Begin recording] We feel calm because we are convinced that the democratic process will be respected. We hope this will be understood by some members of the armed forces who are undoubtedly concerned for several reasons. We understand that the Banzer group wants to stop the trial underway in Congress at any cost so they may just embark on any adventure. We understand that other military groups are facing that group, hoping firmly that the democratic process will be respected. [end recording]

He also confirmed that the only concern at present is related to the defense of democracy and repeated that the defense will be carried out by peaceful means. He concluded by asserting that CONADE will not engage in any type of activity as long as no coup d'etat occurs.

O ESTADO VIEWS POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF IRAN RAID

PY291831 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 Apr 80 p 3

[From the "Notes and Information" page: Carter Gambled and Lost]

[Excerpts] President Carter gambled and lost. And as the Latin proverb states quite well, vae victis, woe to the conquered! We do not condemn the attempt to rescue the hostages who have been in captivity without any justification for the past 180 days. But this world has respect only for power and success; it does not forgive failures. There are some who compare the tragic failure in Iran with Pearl Harbor. But this comparison is only valid regarding the fatal political consequences of national humiliation, flagrant evidence of weakness, and of a lack of capacity and organization for carrying out the operation, as well as of a lack of imagination. This world not only does not forgive the conquered, it also loses respect for them, and, what is more, it stops following them.

The failure to rescue the hostages in captivity at the American Embassy in Tehran is being compared to the humiliating and ill-fated attempt of Cuban refugees, who were trained and armed by the CIA, to liberate the island from the Castro regime. The landing in the Bay of Pigs in April 1961 ended in total disaster and, even worse, with the massacre of the brave Cuban patriots because John Kennedy, a young and inexperienced President in his first term, hesitated and at the last minute canceled the air support promised to the invaders. Kennedy assumed the responsibility for the failure, which had disastrous consequences: decreased Latin American confidence in U.S. leadership and increased boldness on the part of the Soviets, who 6 months later, relying on the hesitant nature and the lack of courage of the U.S. President, seriously provoked the United States by installing nuclear missiles in Cuba.

In this tragic hour of national humiliation, Carter--who, as Kennedy before him, assumed personal responsibility for the failure of an operation, this time in the Tabas desert--the Department of State, the Pentagon, the presidential candidates, the U.S. people and the U.S. press can ponder the possible and probable international consequences of the unsuccessful attempt to rescue the hostages. Those consequences are the greater, although it may not be total, alignment of Iran with the Soviet Union and the greater boldness of the communist superpower, which is determined to include in its area of influence the entire oil-producing region in the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula. If the missile crisis was the direct consequence of the Bay of Pigs failure, what shape will the upcoming crisis to be brought on by the new decline in the international, military and diplomatic credibility of the United States take? And what price will the United States have to pay to establish credibility in its power and leadership, especially if the United States should decide to deliver on the promise made by Secretary of Defense Harold Brown that his country could try another military operation to rescue the hostages? The chief of the Pentagon put this solemn commitment this way: Let no one entertain any doubt about our determination or about the significance of these events. We will not rest as long as the hostages are not set free." This is to say that at this point the United States cannot shirk an obligation imposed on it by history unless it agrees to international degradation.

We are still affected by the impact of events. We are really astonished and perplexed at the failure of the superpower which won the space race by putting men on the moon and then returning them to earth but lost the opportunity to repeat the feats carried out at Entebbe and Mogadiscio. There is no doubt that the first responsibility for this failure falls on Carter, who has a Hamlet-like temperament, lacks the gift of leadership and is like the man in the Bible who was condemned for not completing the work he had started. Of course we cannot say anything about the nature of the technical difficulties, whether they really made it necessary to abort the operation. We are inclined to accept the apt analysis or criticism made by the Israelis: "The Americans are held back by mental complexes which keep them from launching unconventional operations" and "in a difficult military operation the most important ingredient, in addition to information provided by intelligence services, is imagination." With the entire Seventh Fleet plying waters nearby, we cannot understand why the disable helicopters could not have been replaced.

Nevertheless, the West has a well-defined place in the crisis which is bound to come, because its own fate will be at stake, not just that of Carter or the United States.

O GLOBO Faults Raid's Timing

PY300258 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 29 Apr 80 p 20

[Text] Since President Carter is not a helicopter mechanic, his responsibility in the failure to rescue the Tehran hostages is necessarily limited.

Meanwhile, the critics seem to agree on one point: Carter lacked perception--a sense of opportunity--regarding the time that was chosen for the operation.

The operation was carried out just when Washington had obtained the support of its allies for economic reprisals against the Iranian Government; and that solidarity was obtained precisely because it was an alternative to armed action.

Undoubtedly Carter did what he had to do, but at the wrong time.

This is probably the cause of the resignation [afastamento] of secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

MINISTER SAYS STRIKE WILL NOT CHANGE SALARY POLICY

PY292002 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] The strike in the ABC region of Sao Paulo will not force the government to change the current salary policy. This statement has been made by Labor Minister Murilo Macedo, who added that the readjustments every 6 months and direct negotiations between employers and employees to establish the productivity rate will be maintained.

According to the minister, the new salary law was not a response to the metalworkers strike, and despite everything he has strengthened the purchasing power of the working class, which had been adversely affected by the high rate of inflation.

POLICE KILL SUSPECT IN CARABINERO SHOOTING

PY291552 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 29 Apr (TELAM)--Security agents last night killed a leftist extremist whom official sources believe was one of the men who murdered a Carabinero early Monday morning.

The National Information Center (CNI) reported that 30-year old Oscar Salazar took out a gun and started shooting at security agents when they ordered him to halt.

The official report states that Salazar was also carrying two handgrenades. The clash took place at an intersection in the Renca District, a suburb north of Santiago.

The CNI reported that Salazar was a member of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) and that his alias was Ivan.

Police Arrest 357

PY292156 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Police report by (Pedro Antonio Rojas)]

[Text] Police last night detained 357 suspects during a dragnet operation. Not all of those detained are involved in the killing Carabinero Hernan Novoa, but the unusual number of arrests gives an idea of the extent of the operation that is being carried out throughout Santiago.

Despite the fact that the situation in Santiago seems to be normal, police search operations have not ended. A few minutes ago the police were carrying out a house-by-house search in (Lira) and (Argomendo) streets as a result of information supplied to Carabineros that an extremist was reportedly hiding in this sector of town.

While the police are closing in on the extremists, the leaders of the subversives are resorting to [word indistinct] strategy to ease the pressure on them. Part of their strategy is to call in bomb threats in different sectors, such as the bomb threats at 2800 (Irrazabal) Street, at (Julio) and (Tocornal) streets, at 801 (Roberto Espinoza) Street, etc. The extremists called in more than 10 bomb threats this morning to distract police personnel.

Furthermore, at about 1220 this morning four individuals attacked a taxi on the corner of (Vicuna Mackenna) and (Rancagua) streets, taking the driver with them. Witnesses state that one of the attackers was a short and swarthy man about 25 years old, and that the other was a 50-year-old man wearing a dark jacket and a belt.

All high-ranking chiefs of the Carabineros, the civilian police corps, the CNI and all those organizations taking part in this dragnet operation early this morning held an extensive meeting at the Diego Portales Building. The objective of this meeting was to discuss this extremist outbreak and its implications.

The general belief of these high-ranking police chiefs is that this is part of a plan set in motion with a view to the forthcoming 1 May ceremonies, and that this plan is to be carried out by a group of extremists who call themselves the "Popular Resistance Command." They are really the same persons who comprise the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR.

Fingerprint specialists have discovered fingerprints identical to those found in four recent extremist attacks: the attack against the (AGA) supermarket, the frustrated attack against the (?Pan-American) industry and the attacks against the banks.

It was reported that the five persons who were detained yesterday near (Santa Rosa) Street have been charged with violating the National Security Law. It was not reported, however, whether they were involved in the killing of Carabinero Novoa, which is the center of attention of all the operations that are being carried out at this time.

Extremists have also spread the rumor that Andres Pascal Allende is in Chile. The latest news about his presence in the country was heard during an operation carried out in the (Arayan) district, as a result of which (Cesar Perez) and other MIR members were arrested.

Since that time nothing here has been heard about Pascal Allende, although a series of pamphlets that have been issued are signed by him. Experts state, however, that the signature used on these pamphlets is a good forgery. This leads to the belief that the extremist leader is not in Chile, but that extremists are saying he is in Chile to confuse the police and security organizations.

The police will tighten security measures in the next few hours. They will carry out house-by-house search operations in some sectors and car checks in other sectors to find the extremist commando group that killed Carabinero Hernan Novoa.

EXTREMIST SEEKS ASYLUM AT COSTA RICAN EMBASSY

PY292159 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] This is a last-minute report. An extremist has sought asylum at the Costa Rican Embassy. An embassy spokesman reported that a terrorist sought asylum early this morning.

The Chilean Foreign Ministry has reported that the Costa Rican ambassador has not yet officially reported anything in this regard. A Costa Rican spokesman, however, has reported that the ambassador will give details on this incident during a press conference.

The identity of the extremist has not been disclosed.

Envoy Reports to Rojas

PY292250 Santiago Chile Radio Mineria in Spanish 2230 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Radio Mineria reporting from the Foreign Ministry [begin recording] identified the individual who entered the Costa Rican Embassy in Santiago this morning requesting asylum. This was reported a few minutes ago by Costa Rican Ambassador (Manuel Hernandez Gutierrez) after his meeting with Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames, to whom he reported on the situation.

The diplomat said that he did not know to which political party (Carlos Orta) belongs and declined to provide more information, saying that he would wait for a reply from his government. [end recording]

BRIEFS

AGREEMENTS WITH PORTUGAL--Chile has signed technological and scientific cooperation agreements with Portugal for development of the fishery sector. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0434 GMT 26 Apr 80 PY]

ALLEGED STUDENTS SEIZE CATHEDRAL, HOLD BISHOP HOSTAGE

PA291825 Paris AFP in Spanish 1801 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 29 Apr (AFP)--Hooded individuals, reportedly university students, today occupied the cathedral of Popayan, capital of Cauca Department and held Bishop Siberio Buitrago as hostage. They are demanding among other things, the release of political prisoners, according to radio sources.

According to TODELAR network, about 30 students of the Popayan University occupied the cathedral and after closing its doors, demanded the release of political prisoners, the reinstatement of several fellow students expelled last year and the derogation of a decree amending higher education in Colombia.

The report did not specify whether the students were armed, but noted that their faces were covered with hoods. Police officers were reportedly posted in the vicinity of the cathedral.

OAS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PA271759 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1704 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Excerpt] President Turbay Ayala's government announced that within a few hours, it will reveal a series of important documents in connection with the government's position maintained during the negotiations held with the guerrillas who held the embassy of the Dominican Republic for 61 days.

I wish to mention that during the commission's stay in the Republic of Colombia, meetings were held with the president of the republic, the president of Congress, the president of the Supreme Court, the attorney general and the ministers of foreign relations, government, justice, defense and communications as well as with other civilian and military authorities, both national and local, at the places visited.

The commission also met with former presidents of the republic, with Cardinal Munoz Duque, with Archbishop of Cali Monsignor Uribe Urdaneta, in addition to politicians, clergymen, professionals and the representatives of labor, peasant, business and student organizations, from which it obtained statements regarding the true Colombian situation in the field of human rights.

The commission visited penitentiaries in Bogota, Cali, Medellin and Bucaramanga, hearing individual and collective complaints at these places in connection with alleged violations of human rights.

The Colombian Government has given assurances that no measures will be taken in connection with the persons and institutions that filed complaints, information and testimony. The commission also observed those oral courts-martial which were open to the public during its stay in Colombian territory.

Within its mandate and based on legal dispositions regulating it, the commission believes it has contributed toward a satisfactory solution of the problem stemming from the occupation of the Embassy of the Dominican Republic in Colombia, and, in compliance with the agreement reached with the government, the commission will continue to conduct, in Colombian territory, new (? investigations) and the necessary activities to assure the objective of its mission in this country.

This is the summary of a document released a few minutes ago by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission.

ROYO TERMS U.S. RESCUE OPERATION 'FLAGRANT VIOLATION'

PA291243 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Interview with President of the Republic Dr Aristides Royo on 28 April at the Fermin Nadeau School, Panama City--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr President, what is your opinion of Mr Carter's attempt regarding the Iranian case and the hostages in Tehran embassy?

[Answer] I think it was a mimicking of the operation carried out by the Israelis at Entebbe. I think it was a really risky operation. The operation reminds me of some political situations that can result in either victory or defeat. Had it been a victory, it is possible that the whole world would have celebrated it. But it was an invasion and a violation of international law.

We have criticized Israel, I beg your pardon, Iran, and we have said that Iran has violated international law because the government has permitted the holding of U.S. hostages.

In our opinion, one violation of international law does not justify another. Israeli [as heard] airspace was violated. Israeli [as heard] territory was violated with this type of action. We cannot justify it. However, it was a--let us call it--political action aimed at saving hostages who are being held unjustly in a place that is territory of the United States of America, although this may be only juridical fiction. This is the case of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

[Question] If this case comes up in international organizations, such as the United Nations, what would Panama's position be?

[Answer] What?

[Question] If the problem of the United States comes up in international organizations, such as the United Nations, what would Panama's position be?

[Answer] We would have to study this carefully, but at first glance, after having seen the objectives and the action itself, this is a flagrant violation of the territorial rights of a country and of Iran's sovereignty. This is evident. I am sure that with the same honesty and responsibility President Carter demonstrated when he narrated the events and assumed responsibilities, the United States will have to admit that it violated a clear principle of international law by violating the air and territorial space of another country.

[Question] Thank you, Mr President, for these statements for Televisora Nacional.

[Answer] Thank you, Hernandez.

COLOMBIAN ENVOY DISCUSSES PROPOSED M-19 MEETING

PA292054 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1522 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Panama City, 29 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Colombian Ambassador to Panama Ricardo Lopez was surprised by reports from Bogota claiming the leftist 19 April Movement (M-19) group will hold a summit meeting here on Thursday.

Lopez mentioned an ACAN-EFE report published by a local newspaper today, Tuesday, reporting that Commander Uno of the operation that occupied the Dominican Embassy in Bogota had said in Havana that he planned to attend a meeting of his group next Thursday in Panama City.

The meeting, according to the report, would be attended by Jaime Bateman, top M-19 leader.

"I cannot understand how Bateman could enter Panama illegally as he is an outlaw," said the Colombian diplomatic representative in this capital.

Lopez said, however, that the decision would be in the hands of the Panamanian Government, that he did not know if the guerrillas had requested visas to enter Panamanian territory.

Meanwhile, sources from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other ministries involved in this matter denied having any knowledge of that meeting.

Panamanian President Aristides Royo had offered this capital to the Colombian Government and the M-19 Movement as a location for discussions on the settlement of the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, which concluded last Sunday.

On that day most of the guerrillas involved in the operation left for Havana.

COMMENTARY OPPOSES LAND OCCUPATIONS IN CHIRIQUI

PA290426 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Mario Velasquez commentary]

[Text] Last week there was an incident in Chiriqui. This incident was quickly solved by the authorities but it would be only a symptom and a signal if incidents of the same nature take place again. We are referring to the occupation of privately owned lands by Chiriqui peasants.

The Panamanian peasants have many problems, and undoubtedly the state must take care of these peoblems to improve the standard of living of many peasant families who live under very difficult conditions.

Several state institutions are dedicated to this task. In the past few years, the attention the government has given to the agricultural sector is noteworthy. Services include the extension of social security to rural areas, salary increases, more education services, roads, agricultural programs, credit increases, technical assistance for farming and many other measures that have contributed to improving the standard of living of the Panamanian peasants.

We admit that there is still much to be done and that many of our peasants suffer many calamities, including, in many cases, the lack of good land for their crops.

It is for this reason that we view any aspiration of the Panamanian peasants to improve their work and living conditions with sympathy and human solidarity. However, the using of the just cause of the peasants and their social and economic problems by political extremists--in this case, well-known communist militants--to produce de facto situations that are contrary to law and social order by encouraging land occupations, is unacceptable. Land occupations solve nothing and complicate the situation of the peasants by generating defensive reactions from all the landowners in the country. This affects the life of the peasants in their communities. Illegal land occupations encouraged by extremist agitators must not be tolerated by the authorities because such measures, unjustifiable in a country like Panama, work mainly against the interests of the peasants themselves, create fear in the enterprises sector and do great harm to the government's image. These land occupations, where the peasant families are only a tool of shrewd individuals, are no more than the result of demagogic attitudes that touch on a serious problem and unnecessarily make more acute a social problem that should be solved with an elevated and calm disposition toward social justice.

COSTA RICA

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON AIR BRIDGE TO CUBA

PA291233 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Humanitarian reasons motivate us to work toward reestablishing the air bridge between Costa Rica and Cuba. Negotiations have been suspended but they have not been canceled. These statements were made by Jose Francisco [last name indistinct], the Costa Rican Government's delegate.

The Cuban Government has allowed departures for Costa Rica by means of the air bridge installed on orders from President of the Republic Rodrigo Carazo because there was no other way to leave the island.

The negotiations for flying or hiring planes to facilitate the departure of the dissidents had been established through the Cuban patriotic junta and other groups of Cubans.

Our fatherland has been offered so that they may come here, and then prepare themselves to leave for the countries that will receive them.

EL SALVADOR

MORE VIOLENCE REPORTED AS TEACHERS' STRIKE BEGINS

PA291408 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] To protest the large wave of violence and repression, the National Association of Salvadoran Teachers [ANDES] has begun a strike in demand of labor claims. The strike has also been staged to protest the deaths of more than 22 ANDES members. Civil servants are also on strike.

Car salesman Victor (Milhauen) has been kidnapped, presumably by guerrillas. His family has not disclosed any report on it. Including (Ken Quire), there are four kidnapped industrialists.

Thirteen people have been killed. The bodies were found in several parts of San Salvador. Three of them are ANDES teachers.

Clashes in Two Cities

PA291748 Paris AFP in Spanish 1735 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 29 Apr (AFP)--Salvadoran Air Force planes and helicopters today overflew cities in the hinterland where several guerrilla groups attacked national police garrisons causing confrontations that have left an unspecified number of dead and injured, it was learned here.

Santa Ana and San Miguel, the second and third most important cities in the nation, 64 km west and 138 km east of San Salvador, respectively, were the focuses of the clashes.

In San Salvador bomb explosions that occurred during dynamite attacks alarmed the population this morning.

Meanwhile, personnel carriers and armored vehicles were patrolling the city to prevent disturbances on the eve of 1 May, International Labor Day.

Radio Stations, Patrol Attacked

PA292318 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1426 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Early this morning, a group of individuals attacked two local radio stations in San Miguel. Subsequently, a military patrol which was patrolling the city was attacked by another group of individuals. In the patrol's repelling action, one person was killed, reportedly one of the subversive individuals which attacked the military group.

Here is the information which we received to pass on to all the listeners of YSU:

[Unidentified voice from San Miguel] At 0700 Radio Minuto and Radio Chaparrastique were stormed, the former by two men and one woman and the latter by two men. Their faces were covered with scarves with the initials of the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL]. They played tapes containing communiques in which they repudiated the government junta.

[Question] How long did transmission of the tape last?

[Answer] About 15 minutes.

[Question] It was approximately 15 minutes until some security corps arrived?

[Answer] Exactly. Afrerward, the guerrillas fled in different directions, but later at approximately 0715, a national police patrol was attacked near the market by two men and one woman. One of the men was killed.

[Question] We were told that two had been killed and that a young woman and a child had been injured.

[Answer] That is not true. It is completely false. One of the subversive elements, who had attacked the policemen with a 45-caliber weapon, was killed.

[Question] He has not been identified?

[Answer] No. He had no documents. The body was examined and there were no documents.

[Question] Have the security corps arrested anyone?

[Answer] No. The woman and the man fled.

Armed Forces Report Actions

PA300340 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0018 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--An armed forces communique today reported that the harassment actions by extreme leftwing armed groups against military garrisons have intensified during the past few days.

The military report gave details of this morning's attack by leftist militants against military patrols in San Miguel and Santa Ana, the country's two most important cities after San Salvador.

An alleged member of the clandestine Popular Liberation Forces died today in San Miguel, 138 km east of San Salvador, when a military patrol was ambushed by two men and a woman. Two civilians passing through the area were also wounded in the incident.

A soldier was wounded by armed civilians who opened fire against a military convoy in Santa Ana, 67 km west of San Salvador. The attack occurred early this morning near the army garrison in that city.

The bulletin of the armed forces press committee also reported that a rural policeman was killed by "subversives" in a rural area bordering on Honduras. The military communique gave details of a leftist attack on an agricultural cooperative in western El Salvador. The head of the cooperative was killed in the attack. The military bulletin said the armed forces "have intensified their patrols in the country's agricultural areas" to counteract the "actions of terrorists and subversives" who are trying to hinder the agrarian reform process in El Salvador.

The government junta went a step further in its transformations of the country's agrarian structures by announcing on Monday night the abolition of the system of land leasing and sharecropping in this Central American country. So far it is not known how many landowners who lease their lands to peasants will be affected by the decree promulgated on Monday. However, it is evident that the Salvadoran Government will have very serious problems with the owners affected by this new measure. Most of them are small and medium landowners who basically live off the rent of their lands. Added to the opposition which the extreme rightist and leftist groups have carried out against it since the beginning, the junta will now have the antagonism of those affected by the new decree, many of whom had remained neutral and to some extent had supported the agrarian projects.

In other incidents, the bodies of six persons were found this morning near the National University in northern San Salvador.

LP-28 ASKS FOR RECOGNITION OF BELLIGERENT STATUS

PA300149 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The 28 February Peoples Leagues [LP-28] has asked that the belligerent character of the Salvadoran democratic and revolutionary forces be recognized since they fulfill the requirements established by international law and the Geneva convention.

Carlos Argueta and Odilon Novoa, leaders of that popular organization which is fighting the military-Christian Democratic regime, also referred to the various forms of struggle and the growth of the popular movement which controls several liberated areas.

COORDINATING BOARD CALLS FOR MARCH 1 MAY

PA300157 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2220 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 29 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Leftist Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses which includes four extreme left groups issued a call today to a rally and march on 1 May in San Salvador.

The Marxists have planned a series of activities to celebrate International Labor Day.

The government has said security troops will be restricted to their garrisons on this day to prevent clashes with the demonstrators but has advised the latter not to carry weapons.

MAJANO COMMENTS ON VIOLENCE, STRIKE, LABOR DAY

PA271830 Paris AFP in Spanish 0116 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Apr (AFP)--Junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano said here today that neither the extreme leftwing nor the extreme rightwing "have been able to understand the intentions of the Salvadoran Government junta aimed at favoring the poorest people."

The 41-year old military officer was interviewed by AFP shortly before a Cabinet meeting where the country's educational problems were to be discussed. The educational process has been threatened because of the five strikes that the teachers carried out during this year and in view of the fact that only 6 school days have been conducted during the semester.

Majano noted that the wave of violence "will be stopped by the people themselves because they will get tired of being deceived by the two extremes." He said the government is trying to maintain tranquillity through vigilance but that sometimes it is impossible to control the groups which operate secretly, in the leftwing as well as the rightwing.

Seven bodies were found in San Salvador this morning, two of them near the government installations in the northern sector of the city. The victims had a paper with the letters "EM" on it indicating that they were killed by the "death squadron" [Escuadron de la Muerte]. Another message left beside the bodies read: "Because they were thieves."

The bullet-riddled bodies of five persons were found in Ayutuxtepeque in the outskirts of San Salvador. They had a sign with the initials of the Revolutionary Peoples Army on them.

Majano, one of the five members of the government junta made up of another military officer and three civilians, praised his colleague Antonio Morales Ehrlich, who received a letter from his son recently asking him to leave the government. At the same time, Morales Ehrlich's son announced that he was a member of the clandestine Peoples Liberation Forces.

Majano expressed optimism regarding the relations between the church and the government. The Catholic Church had drawn itself apart from the government in the wake of the murder of several clergymen. "It is time," Majano said, "to examine the status of the relations with the Catholic Church and for this reason, we are holding talks with its leaders." Majano said that violence may continue throughout 1980 but noted that during the remainder of this year the government will strengthen itself.

He discounted the idea of any kind of elections within the near future, noting that "the climate is not favorable." Majano complained that the teachers declare frequent strikes which in many cases serve as a pretext for leftist demonstrations.

In conclusion he said the government will not oppose any public demonstrations on 1 May, International Labor Day, despite the state of siege. "However, demonstrators will not be allowed to carry weapons," he emphasized.

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSED MAINTENANCE OF CALM

PA292330 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 29 Apr 80 pp 2, 43

[Excerpt] The armed forces are present to ensure national tranquillity and to endorse the structural changes that the government junta is implementing and it acts within that framework, Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia said yesterday.

Minister Garcia said some extremist political sectors include disrupting national tranquillity in their work programs for achieving their goals, but the armed forces are vigilant, complying with the orders given by the high command.

Garcia met newsmen in his office where he had held a working session with his closest aides to analyze the national situation. He said the government is abiding by the precepts outlined in the armed forces proclamation such as complete land reform, the banking nationalization and the nationalization of foreign trade.

UNIVERSITY, AGEUS TO JOIN FDR 30 APR

PA300126 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 29 Apr 80 p 13

[Text] In line with the demands of the students, teachers and workers of the University of El Salvador, the university and the General Association of Salvadoran University Students (AGEUS) will join the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) tomorrow.

In line with the call to serve the people and the historic mandate as a democratic institution, the University of El Salvador tomorrow will join the FDR which was created last week. The same decision was by the AGEUS which for years has been struggling to protect university autonomy and the unity of the students around democratic objectives seeking the good of the people.

The incorporation of the university into the FDR follows the demands of the university community which has felt the need to support alongside the people the platform proposed by more than 50 people's organizations, political parties and public and municipal organizations and associations.

The University of El Salvador and AGEUS call on the various segments of the population to turn out for this extraordinary event scheduled at 1600 tomorrow in the law school auditorium.

HONDURAS

ARMY OCCUPIES TEGUCIGALPA; POLICE UPRISING RUMORED

PA300313 Paris AFP in Spanish 0239 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 29 Apr (AFP)--Since last night Honduran Army units have been occupying the main Tegucigalpa streets and avenues, as well as the outlying districts due to tension created by rumors of a possible police corps uprising. Strongly armed army patrols are maintaining a constant vigilance in the city.

Meanwhile, the Public Security Forces (police), the lowest professional branch of the Honduran armed forces, are not to be seen anywhere in the city and their garrisons have been occupied by regular army units.

The government press secretariat, however, explained to AFP that the police corps were relieved today of their functions "so that they can train in one of the strategic training camps." The government spokesman also justified the army's presence in the streets of Tegucigalpa because of the growing delinquency in the city during the past weeks and because of the discovery of a terrorist plot.

The rumors about a police corps uprising, for reasons completely unknown, which have created a certain unrest among the people who have just held constituent assembly elections, were described as "mere speculation" by government spokesman German Allan Pagett.

NICARAGUA

ROBELO INTERVIEWED ON DIFFERENCES WITH JUNTA

PA290234 Managua Radio Corporaction in Spanish 1815 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Interview with Alfonso Robelo Callejas, former member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, at the studios of Radio Corporaction in Managua on the evening of 27 April 1980--recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified announcer] Friends and listeners of Radio Corporacion: On this occasion we have Alfonso Robelo Callejas before our microphone. He is currently in the center of public interest and he is going to tell us why. We are sure that the Nicaraguan people will receive this special interview or visit to Radio Corporacion with much interest.

Engineer Robelo: First, welcome to the studios of Radio Corporacion, where we welcome any friend or worthy persons. Many have come to visit us here because we are a station that is one with the people, the first station in the country.

We would like you to tell us, and to explain once more to the Nicaraguan people--although you have already done so on several occasions--the real reason why you resigned from the government junta; what took place before you resigned? Please tell us the personal or private talks you had with your companions of the junta and the National Directorate before making this very important decision. We would like a brief explanation from you.

[Answer] Thank you for this opportunity to address the Nicaraguan people, who are interested in the country's political situation. It is important to explain to our people that there are a number of actions, attitudes and resolutions that I have not agreed with. That is to say, my decision to resign from the government junta is the product of certain disagreements, of certain questions that I make regarding the manner in which the Nicaraguan revolutionary government was behaving.

Within the past several months--on 23 February to be exact--I posed questions, in private, to the National Directorate of the Sandinist Front and the government junta in full. All the commanders of the revolution and all the members of the junta were present. I told them that when in June of 1979 in Costa Rica I was called to become a member of the government junta, we agreed that the junta would work for a government of unity, for a pluralist government that would represent the different political and economic sectors of Nicaragua that were struggling against the Somozist dictatorship. We agreed that this government, this government junta, would be the head, the top authority of a government of transition that over a period of time would set the bases for the political, economic and social transformation of Nicaragua to lead to our first step as a democracy: to an election.

[Question] Engineer Robelo, may I interrupt? Why did you pose those questions to the National Directorate on that date? Had you observed anything that was not in agreement with what had been planned?

[Answer] First of all, we knew that we were fighting against a dictatorship and that it would be truly sad to create another dictatorship. We knew that there are things within these struggles that traditionally have taken the peoples toward a dictatorship. This was a cause for concern but the responsibility of struggling against Somora was very great. Likewise, the responsibility of cooperating to take Nicaragua from one dictatorship to another was truly a cause for concern.

[Question] And why did you believe that the country might fall into another dictatorship?

[Answer] Because within the factions that were fighting one could see signs of Marxist-Leninist influence, which usually results in totalitarian governments. And this was a cause for concern. We, I personally and those of us in the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN], respect the Marxist-Leninists and demand respect from them. What is more, we share many social concerns. We do not want exploitation of man by man to continue. But neither do we want exploitation of man by a state managed by men, and much less the exchange of exploitation of man by man for the slavery of man under a totalitarian regime.

[Question] Engineer Robelo: Many things have been heard over the past few days. Attempts have been made to make it look as if you were opposed to certain decrees that were going to benefit the people. We would like you to tell us something about the nationalization of the banks, the 13th month bonus, the rent law. Do you oppose any of these decrees?

[Answer] As a matter of fact, I was one of the proponents of the nationalization of the banks. I knew that the banks were centers of power and that we had to eradicate them from Nicaragua to achieve a truly just society, to achieve an economic balance. I supported the rent law. I have always struggled so that each and every one of those decrees to benefit the Nicaraguan people would in fact benefit all Nicaraguans. So there is nothing more untrue than those charges. My differences with the government junta members are political. These differences involve the issues of freedom in Nicaragua; the timing of elections; and whether we can change, in an arbitrary manner, a government plan which was the framework we all supported and which was the commitment we all made in this struggle against Somoza. The Government of National Reconstruction was a transition government which cannot, in midstream, change fundamental bases such as the State Council. As a matter of fact the creation of the State Council was the last straw. But this does not mean that it was the only one.

The State Council, however, is a very important one. Article 18 of the basic charter gives the State Council the special function of drafting an electoral law and a constitution. So we are talking about a central issue, not just a minor one. And one cannot impose a change in which an organization, the Sandinist Front, will control--according to the basic charter--13 seats out of a total of 33, that is, somewhat more than one third, and then demand an absolute majority. This implies a wish to have a steamroller. And this, of course, goes against freedom and against the unity of all of us who fought to eradicate the Somozist dictatorship from Nicaragua.

[Question] In reality, what some distinguished officials of the revolution have said is that the State Council is merely a pretext you have used to resign because you were not able to make the sacrifices the revolution demands, and that you are simply not a revolutionary but a bourgeois who represents the exploiting class.

[Answer] On many occasions I have said that the important thing is not where you come from but where you are headed. I admit that I worked with private enterprise, that I am a leader of private enterprise, but my commitment is to the entire Nicaraguan people. Within the MDN and in my personal actions I have always carried the banner of the workers and the peasants, knowing that they are the great majority of this country and that it is they who should benefit from the government measures. Therefore, I feel that it is totally out of place to say now that I am defending class interests.

My actions have given proof of this. I have not left the country. I have stayed here, making sacrifices. I have stayed here, struggling for the working class, for the peasants, and for the entire Nicaraguan people because I also believe that the rights and freedoms of the minorities must be respected, and that we must work for unity, not fomenting hatred, but amid harmony, united like we were on that glorious 19 July and on that 20 July when we entered the plaza of the revolution.

That is the attitude that has been lost. This is what many of us Nicaraguans are now questioning. What has happened? Why are they trying to poison us with hatred? I asked this question many times within the government junta. Why aren't definite dates for an election set? Why are they trying to say that the people have already made their choice? Can't the people--as they see how the government is being run--one day choose to direct their steps in the future?

How can this not be a source of concern for the political parties such as the MDN? All the doors are being closed to pluralism. They are denying us access to the homes of Nicaraguans through television. It was truly a sad day when you [referring to Radio Corporacion owners] were denied permission to operate a television station. It was said publicly that this permission was denied, but this was never discussed at the government junta level. I protested these irregularities within the government.

This was one of the concerns that led me to make a commitment to my conscience, to my responsibility as a citizen, as a Nicaraguan. I could not go ahead with something that I felt was deflecting the revolution. That is the reason; a call from my conscience. I took this to the top authority of my party: the National Council. I told them that they had imposed a new makeup for the State Council, that it no longer had 33 members, that it had 47; and that instead of having 13 seats the Sandinist Front now had 24 so that it could have an absolute majority.

I asked them: What stand should we take? And in the National Council, last Monday 21 April, we discussed this broadly and for many hours: What stand should we take? Many votes were held. We invoked the name of the Lord at the beginning of that meeting because we knew how important it was going to be, and we arrived at the unanimous conclusion that we could not continue in the political posts that we occupied in the government. That would have been to betray our consciences. And that, in good Nicaraguan terms, would be to become "zancudos" [servile to the government] and we could not allow this to happen because although the MDN has a brief history it is a very worthy one.

[Question] In order to close this introduction; was any last minute effort made by the government junta or the front in regards to your resignation or the MDN's withdrawal?

[Answer] I want to state for posterity that the draft for the creation of the State Council was revealed at a junta meeting on Friday 11 April at Violeta de Chamorro's house. This draft coming from the Sandinist Front came to me as a surprise because it fundamentally changed the organization of the State Council. I asked them to please not vote on it that Friday, but to wait until the coming junta meeting on Wednesday 16 April. I took this organization draft of 47 members to the MDN and its National Council. We analyzed it thoroughly. It was also taken to the Revolutionary Patriotic Front. This coalition of parties includes the Sandinist Front, the Social Christian Peoples Party, the Independent Liberal Party and the Nicaraguan Socialist Party as well as the MDRN. We agreed that mid-way through the process we could not change a substantial part of the government program which is the basis for unity and support by all forces. This concern was expressed directly to the Sandinist Front.

However, during Wednesday's meeting when four members of the junta were present, as I said, the draft was again presented and we voted on it. This was the first time we voted on something. We had always decided by consensus or tacit voting, so for the first time we voted. Sergio Ramirez said: This is an historic moment, the junta will vote for the first time. The vote was a draw, Violeta and myself voted against it and Ramirez and Hassan voted in favor. But since several revolutionary commanders were present and they had the representation of the National Directorate, Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, who had participated before, not in direct voting but in junta discussions, cast his vote and with this procedure, the project was approved 3 to 2.

Now, I want to take advantage of your question to state that after 16 April, seeing the great importance of this State Council decision, we sent a letter to the Sandinist Front National Directorate, by means of revolutionary Commander Carlos Nunez, who is the delegate of the National Directorate, to speak or represent the organization at the Revolutionary Patriotic Front. This letter dated 19 April includes a very important passage which I shall read. It says: The proposal approved by the government junta and which will be published Monday, is in no way compatible with the spirit of unity, equity and mutual respect which we have constantly expressed in the meetings of the Revolutionary Patriotic Front.

If this decision is maintained it could endanger national unity. That is to say we all indicated that something was being imposed which would have a tremendous effect on the existing process.

Sunday passed and on Monday, April 21, I went to the government house and talked with Sergio Ramirez and asked him if he realized the results of this new action in which the MDN, my party, asks the National Directorate to reconsider the voting because it involves something which will endanger unity.

After consulting with one of the revolutionary commanders, Ramirez said that this was a final and total decision. I then told him that I would not attend today's news conference because I have called a meeting of the MDN and we shall decide there what our attitude will be.

When one analyzes these events and realizes everything that happened, one sees that to call the MDN or myself irresponsible is something which has no place because we exhausted many channels and many ways to see if by firmly and energetically stating the situation, we could obtain a reconsideration of something which in our opinion was serious because it diverged from the framework which was the program of the Government of National Reconstruction.

[Question] Referring to the framework, the junta members have been interviewed and they have given the impression that you are opposed to having majority representation in this State Council. Could you say something in this respect?

[Answer] Gladly. I like the question because it allows me to explain a basic aspect. In the letter of 19 April and during the 16 April meeting, we proposed an organization of the State Council based on 33 members representing the same 29 organizations of the Sandinist Front. That is to say, we are not eliminating any mass organization, political party, or labor organization. We are including the same 29 sectors but maintaining the same proportion and balance of some 13 votes for the Sandinist Front and the rest for other organizations. At no time have we wanted to eliminate any organization. We wanted to have a State Council organized in such a manner that it would adjust with corrections and changes to the basic part of the fundamental statute expressing the agreement within the Government of National Reconstruction program.

[Question] When the junta approved a 47-member State Council, did it break this principle?

[Answer] This is something which the Nicaraguans must understand clearly. With the decree organizing the State Council with 47 members the government junta is changing a basic aspect of the fundamental statute and the government program without a consensus. For me this is wrong because when one enters into an agreement to carry out a united liberation war against a murderer like Somoza, one is committed to abide by the rules of the game during a transitional government of pluralist unity which will establish the country's democratic bases.

One cannot, during the transition stage, change a fundamental aspect, and much less when it is done by decree. So the importance of the change is great. He said this during our various talks and notes.

[Question] But they say that the people already voted in the rebellion and that because the people voted in this manner, there is no need for a vote. The people already have voted and they represent a majority.

[Answer] I agree that the people united and voted against Somoza. But the people have not had the chance to choose its leaders and I, on several occasions, have asked for a specific date for holding elections. I understand and agree completely that the country should not have elections now and should have national unity and Christian love and that this unity must be the fruit of reconstruction. However, I believe it is very healthy for the people to know that on a specific date in the future there will be secret elections in which all parties can vote, and where all Nicaraguans can freely choose who their mayors and members of a constituent assembly will be so that Nicaragua can draft a new constitution. The people must choose who the new president of the country will be. This is essential and this is what the people fought for and why so much blood has been shed.

[Question] In democratic countries the logical manner to know what party has a majority is by counting votes. Since we are now working to rebuild the country, at least ... could have a specific date so that people can express themselves by means other than noise and shouts and placards. The people should express themselves in an orderly and supervised manner. However, I should not be making these statements. In a demonstration held yesterday there were accusations against you. You have been called a coward, hypocrite, opportunist, liar, disloyal and many other things. What could you say about this?

[Answer] I saw it and heard it and believed that it would be good to explain if these epithets fit me. I ask you, if someone who acts according to his beliefs leaves the powerful, the ones who have the weapons, and publicly tells them their mistakes, can he be called a coward? Can a man be called a liar when he has made specific statements on the truth of what is happening? Why don't they tell me where I have strayed from the truth? Can a man be called an opportunist after having left a comfortable position to reveal precisely the places where the revolution is deviating from the framework of the process? To stay with this process would have been opportunism.

Many of those who remain, unfortunately and regrettably, do not have the courage to express that they do not conform to what is happening. They are really opportunists and are revealing that they are servile to the process. But I am speaking clearly here and saying that we can discuss this as civilized persons to find the best way to conduct this revolution. How can we be irresponsible after having made so many attempts to try to correct this latest error? I am sorry that all these epithets are being used because I believe this is an attempt to deceive the Nicaraguan people.

I believe there is marked ill-will when there is an attempt to distort an action by comparing it to the actions of Somoza. I want to emphasize this very much. I have always fought Somoza in Nicaragua openly. Clearly, this cost me a number of abuses from various quarters. But I always spoke clearly. I always spoke against Somoza and I shall continue speaking clearly. I am against Somozism, but I also believe we must not lead Nicaragua into communism. I am against emerging from one dictatorship to plunge into another one. I am against the CIA and against the Russian KGB.

[Question] There were also personal attacks against your family. They said your sons had not gone to the literacy campaign and that you had sent them to Miami.

[Answer] Yes, this is what has concerned me most; in the first place, because it has offended my children. Unfortunately, my only male son died when he was 1 year old. I only have three girls, they are 7, 8 and 13 years old. My oldest daughter asked me to support her because she was afraid and did not feel capable of teaching to read. She asked me what she should do, and I said, do what you think is best for you. That is, I stood by my daughter. This is what should be done in a free society and this is precisely what I did. I really think it is base to bring in family matters, and especially when the truth is distorted in these matters.

[Question] How about some charges regarding [break in transmission]

[Answer] [in progress]...my party, the MDN, in indicating that we were withdrawing from political posts. That is to say, we would not be members of the State Council, the government junta or the patriotic front of the revolution. However, aware of our commitment that the fatherland's interests are above party interests, aware that this country is experiencing a very difficult economic situation, we left our members who hold technical posts free to make their own decision. We acted in this manner precisely because the fatherland's interests are more important than party interests. We have not ordered any MDN member to withdraw from the technical posts. I think there is an attempt to confuse the people by saying that there has been a desertion in our party ranks when in fact just the opposite has occurred.

I would like to take advantage of this question to mention something that I believe is important. It is that Nicaragua has been left destroyed and looted by Somoza. It is a country which has been mortgaged by the dictatorship. The situation is truly critical. The situation demands that the Nicaraguans work within a genuinely Nicaraguan solution. I think we are seeing in Nicaragua the first signs that we are going to be used as pawns in the games of the imperialist superpowers. This is going to make it even harder for us to overcome this current hard economic situation.

[Question] There is another subject that was mentioned yesterday. It was said that there was a man laughing in Paraguay. That man is evidently Somoza. It was implied that your attitude and your resignation which provoked this crisis was in some way linked to Somoza's smile in Paraguay. That is what I understood. What do you think?

[Answer] As I said earlier, I am truly offended when there is an attempt to link me to the genocidal dictator whom I openly fought in Nicaragua and [words indistinct] to jail. I truly believe those are ill-willed statements which seek to confuse the people. Now I ask the Nicaraguan people, who is playing into Somoza's hands, the person who rashly acts to destroy unity, or the person who openly and clearly points out to the Nicaraguan people these deviations in the process and who heeds his patriotic conscience to call attention to this? I feel that those who rashly want to impose on us indefensible situations are the ones who are playing into Somoza's hands.

[Question] There is a very popular phrase that says that this process is irreversible. What do you understand by this phrase?

[Answer] I believe a process is irreversible when the fundamental sectors that are the basis of the unity of the Nicaraguan people are maintained. I think our march to democracy must be irreversible. However, I am greatly concerned when the people are told that the process is irreversible but then the people are not heard and there is no talk of elections. I am greatly concerned when it is said that this process cannot be turned back as if it is a steamroller that is going to impose on the Nicaraguan people a number of conditions and situations which are not what the people fought for. I think the least we should say is that the mistakes in this process must be recognized and corrected and the Nicaraguan people should be permitted to arrive at the irreversible process of democracy through elections. I think it is very dangerous to arrogate for oneself a permanent leadership, a lifelong leadership of a process without consulting the people and to believe that dictates are irreversible and that there is nothing the people can do but bow their heads. I do not think that after overcoming one dictatorship, the Nicaraguan people want to fall into another dictatorship.

[Question] What about the position of the MDN, whose ideals were read on 16 March, if I am not mistaken? We, as members of the MDN, found it very difficult to publicize them. We were unable to air a single advertisement on television. We were charged double the usual rate, (?808) cordobas per advertisement. We were ridiculed. (?They filmed) Alfonso Robelo in front of the MDN flag. This was not aired on any of the television channels. Well, these are [words indistinct] of the MDN. Regarding the MDN's principles which proclaim a socialism within freedom, what can you tell the people about this?

[Answer] To us in the MDN, socialism within freedom is to carry out a genuinely Nicaraguan revolutionary transformation in which we will eliminate the exploitation of man by man. That is, we take from the socialist doctrine the social aspect. We work to eliminate the exploitation of man by man. But this must be done without having to violate freedoms, without having to enslave men. If one eliminates exploitation of man by man through the establishment of an exploitation of man by the state, which would enslave man by taking away his freedom, then one is not eliminating the problem. That is why we advocate a socialism within freedom, a social democracy, a truly egalitarian society in which class differences will disappear and in which exploitation will end. But it must be a society without enslavement because that is a step backward. What is the use of material progress if one is enslaved to a party or a system? We have taken the social aspect of Karl Marx's theory but we have maintained the freedom that all human beings must enjoy.

[Question] Can you give us an example of these two theories, the one on the elimination of exploitation of man by man and the enjoyment of freedom and the other one? Can you give us examples of countries in which there is a socialism within freedom and the countries in which there is that other type of enslaving socialism?

[Answer] Of course. Social democracy has developed well in the West European countries, in the FRG, in the Scandinavian countries, in Sweden. Here in America, the most advanced country in this regard is Costa Rica. On the other hand, the countries which have to erect those iron curtains and walls to retain their people are countries where there is not even freedom of movement. When guards are withdrawn from embassies in those countries more than 10,000 of their people enter the embassies. In those countries such as Cuba and the GDR, the people are enslaved. There is an effort to achieve progress with that doctrine. Many times that progress is achieved but it is at the expense of freedom.

[Question] Would you like to add anything?

[Answer] Perhaps to conclude I would like to say that I think it is time that we Nicaraguans think about Nicaragua. It is time that we Nicaraguans think about unity, fraternity, love not hatred, that we begin to respect each other, that we build a truly democratic Nicaragua, that we achieve Sandino's dream. He used to say at the end of all his letters, as we say in the MDN: fatherland and freedom.

[Question] One last question. There is a lot of talk about how Yankee imperialism should not intervene in Nicaragua. However, we notice that there are many foreigners in Nicaragua. There are a lot of foreigners everywhere and this is not called intervention but internationalism. The blond individuals are said to be intervening. Why is there this differentiation between this and the internationalism of foreigners who come here? There are Chileans, Peruvians, Cubans, Mexicans and so forth here and no one says anything.

[Answer] I think that all Nicaraguans have suffered from U.S. intervention. That is the intervention we have suffered and that is the one which makes us react more violently. I believe this is logical. I am emphatically nationalist and firmly believe that we must strive to prevent foreign interventions which in the past have stemmed from the United States. But, it would be sad for a country damaged by war and looting such as ours and mortgaged by Somoza, to emerge from the influence of Yankee imperialism as a result of the war of liberation and fall into the hands of Soviet imperialism. I think we should have diplomatic relations with all countries in the world and a truly nonaligned policy, but this must be based on respect. As we in the MDN say, this revolutionary process must be kept truly Nicaraguan. I think this is truly essential. I also think that it is essential, as Ruben Dario stated, that we maintain our attitude of praying to Jesus Christ and speaking in Spanish.

REPRESENTATIVES TO STATE COUNCIL APPOINTED

Sandinist Peoples Army's Member

PA292022 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Managua, Commander Hugo Torres, who was deputy minister of the interior, was appointed representative of the Sandinist Peoples Army in the State Council which will be installed in Managua on 4 May.

The controversial organization, which last week was the cause of the resignation of Alfonso Robelo Callejas from the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, will act as adviser to the junta in legislative affairs and will be made up of 47 members.

FSLN's Member

PA292014 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] The Secretariat of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate hereby reports to our heroic people that the following companeros have been named to represent our vanguard organization on the State Council: Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano, who will head the delegation; Commander Rene Nunez Tellez, alternate; guerrilla Commander Omar Cabezas Lacayo; Companero Julio Lopez, alternate; guerrilla Commander Dora Maria Tellez; Companera Doris Maria Tijerino, alternate;

Companero Federico Lopez; Companero Sebastian Castro, alternate; Companero Carlos Zamora; guerrilla Commander Leticia Herrera, alternate; Companero Rafael Tijerino Haslam and guerrilla Commander Elias Noguera, alternate.

Long live the State Council. Long live 1 May, International Labor Day! Free fatherland or death!

[Signed] Commander Rene Nunez Tellez, FSLN National Directorate Secretary.

Farmworkers' Member

PA292037 Managua Sistema Sandinista de Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The Farmworkers Association [ATC] announced today at 1500 at the Ruben Dario Theatre the names of the six persons who will represent it on the State Council. They are: Gilberto Lara, ATC national production secretary, first proprietary member; Domingo Gomez, member of the ATC's political training center, first alternate; Dennis Chavarria, a small producer from Matagalpa, second proprietary member; Pedro Pablo Ruiz Arauz, president of the Sandinist cooperative in Esteli, second alternate; Estanislao Montiel Vilchez, third proprietary member and Victorino Mendoza Martinez, third alternate.

Other participants in the event were Companeras Patricia Orozco, on behalf of the Sandinist defense committees, and Monica Baltodano, on behalf of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Journalists Union's Member

PA291614 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] The Union of Journalists of Nicaragua [UPN] this afternoon elected in a democratic general election the two persons who will represent Nicaraguan newsmen in the State Council which will be inaugurated on 4 May.

The companeros elected are: Carlos Garcia, from NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY and Javier Reyes, a member of the BARRICADA political commission. They are two outstanding Sandinist revolutionaries, courageous strugglers against the exploitation system of the past and who today continue struggling for the total consolidation of the Sandinist people's revolution. These two worthy members of Nicaragua's journalism, who are also members of the UPN National Secretariat, were unanimously elected because they really represent the interests of Sandinism, Nicaragua's news media and the combative spirit of the Nicaraguan people.

PROTESTANTS VOICE SUPPORT FOR STATE COUNCIL

PA291515 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] In view of the latest events surrounding the installation of the State Council which some cliques are trying to boycott, the Ecumenical Evangelic Community of Nicaraguan Protestant Churches has issued a document voicing its solidarity with the Council. With the creation of the State Council, for the first time the people will have a mechanism of power and a say in decisions made regarding their own lives, their future and the national character, the document says.

The Ecumenical Evangelic Community finally says that these achievements and changes scare off those who think the people cannot be the guides of their own destiny toward majority objectives and react by defending exploitation, their old privileges as a dominant class and their economic gains. Therefore, the Ecumenical Evangelic Community welcomes the revolutionary achievement which is the State Council, which will be installed on the day of national dignity, and offers its total support and solidarity to it.

CASTRO RECEIVES LETTER FROM AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

FL291357 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Iranian revolutionary leader Ayatollah Khomeyni thanked Cuban and nonaligned President Fidel Castro for his message backing the Iranian people's struggle. In a letter sent to the top Cuban leader and released by the Iranian PARS NEWS AGENCY, Khomeyni says that with his open aggression against Iran, President Carter has revealed his true nature. After wishing the Cuban president and people good luck, Khomeyni said that Iran would resist the enemies of Islam to the very end, especially U.S. expansionism.

Bani-Sadr Message to Castro

FL292358 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2341 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] The president of Iran today requested that an extraordinary ministerial-level conference of representatives of the nonaligned countries be convened to examine the constant intrigues and maneuvers of the United Stated against the Islamic Revolution.

In a cable sent to the movement's chairman, Fidel Castro, Bani-Sadr emphasized that the aggressive incursion of U.S. troops in Iran pursued broader objectives than the simple rescue of the hostages, which Washington is trying to make believe.

There are numerous indications, adds the cable, that the United States is plotting against the Iranian people and intends to carry out these plots. In this regard, the Islamic chief of state asks the president of the Cuban Council of State to take the pertinent actions to convene soon an extraordinary conference of representatives of the nonaligned countries movement.

OVER 1,500 BOATS CROWD MARIEL TO TAKE ON REFUGEES

FA291232 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Over 1,500 boats, including shrimp boats and medium-sized vessels, on Sunday crowded into the port of Mariel, located west of Havana, from where there is a continuous flow to the United States of antisocial individuals who cannot adjust to life in a decorous society like that of Cuba.

In order to give assistance if necessary to the vessels traveling along this improvised maritime corridor, Cuba maintains a chain of boats spaced 8 miles apart from Mariel to the waters off Florida. In addition, to give immediate assistance to these improvised means of transportation, Cuba has on duty 24 hours a day rapid surface units equipped with radar and modern communications, as well as airplanes and helicopters. Moreover, a fleet of Cuban Red Cross ambulances with experienced medical personnel has been stationed in the Mariel area.

Bad Weather Prevents Departures

FL291139 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Due to bad weather in the Florida straits as a result of a cold front moving through the area, no vessels departed yesterday carrying antisocial persons for the United States. As soon as the weather improves, the departures will begin. By closing time of today's GRANMA edition at 0300 hours, there were 1,737 vessels from the Florida peninsula at the port of Mariel.

RODRIGUEZ INTERVIEWED ON EMBASSY ISSUE, SOCIAL PROBLEMS

LD300807 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Apr 80 p 10

[Francis Pisani interview with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Council of State and Council of Ministers in Havana: "There are Undoubtedly Tensions in our Process of Building Socialism"--date of interview not specified]

[Text] Havana--Mr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo, is vice president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers and is responsible for coordinating foreign trade, foreign affairs and the National Bank of Cuba. He gave us his viewpoint on the events at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

"Our country is not going through a crisis; it is experiencing a period of readjustment. In speeches delivered in the past few months, the revolution's top leaders have stressed the existence of problems, none of which are critical."

[Question] What are these problems?

[Answer] As soon as this phenomenon arose, Comrades Fidel and Raul Castro drew attention to a tendency to relax discipline and a sense of responsibility in work, especially in the administration. Indeed we are passing through a transitional phase between an idealistic concept of the way to solve economic problems and a new system. In the past, we tended to hold the view that awareness was enough to solve problems and we went too far in this direction. To remedy this, we undertook to establish a whole series of economic mechanisms based on the principle "to each according to the quantity and quality of his work." However, recently we ran the risk of exaggerating the role of economic automation without taking the problem of awareness into account. The revolutionary leadership then intervened decisively, clearly and precisely, to state the problem.

[Question] How do you explain the emergence of this laxity to which you refer?

[Answer] It is a natural phenomenon in a revolutionary process. It arises when personal self-interest is the basic incentive. This produces a lack of motivation which can be explained by the fact that the effort made is not adequately rewarded materially or morally. In addition to this, there is a lack of collective vigilance and precision. In the final analysis, this calls into question the leaders, officials in enterprises and ministers.

[Question] One wonders whether the major ministerial reshuffle on 15 December last year is indicative of a crisis in the country's leadership?

[Answer] This reshuffle in no way reflects the defeat of a faction or group, as is often alleged abroad. Some ministers had been in the government for 20 years. While being excellent revolutionaries and hard workers, they might have found it difficult to be creative. Many were out of touch and tended to let things slide and lose their efficiency. However all have been given positions of trust in other fields. The reshuffle also enabled us to give some Politburo members more experience in daily administrative practice by entrusting them with ministries.

[Question] Are the problems at the leadership level not indicative of more serious problems?

[Answer] The revolution was passing through a phase in which it was no longer using either the compensatory incentives of stimulation or the control mechanisms.

We thought that the introduction of material incentives was inadequate and we tended to abandon some degree of economic automation.

In capitalism exploitation is automatic: The man who does not work is sacked. The foremen are there to demand work on behalf of the director or boss. Socialism must replace them with comrades who monitor work on behalf of society and they cannot afford to be indifferent to bad work. I would also like to mention one problem which we have not yet completely overcome: the lack of an industrial tradition. Industrialization presupposes a degree of discipline which the developed countries have acquired in the course of decades. We have to bridge the gap of underdevelopment and we do not have time to wait.

U.S. Maneuvers and Pressures

[Question] Is your definition of the socialist foreman's monitoring role not comparable to the foreman's role in the capitalist system?

[Answer] Not at all. To build a country's economy, socialism must rely on material incentive and political education which develops the conscience. However, in the Cuban revolution in particular we take account of the need to anticipate the level of conscience possible in the phase of communism during the phase of socialism to some extent. Vigilance supplements some temporary shortcomings. Alone it does not solve any problems.

In addition, this socialist vigilance bears no resemblance to capitalist vigilance, first because it is based on the fundamental principle that the worker is taking part in the production process at the same time as being coproprietor of the whole of society. Second because this vigilance is never persecution on the boss' orders. It merely involves drawing people's attention to things on the community's behalf.

[Question] Has the revolution not overemphasized economic development at the expense of living standards?

[Answer] I will not deny that this aspect may have played some part, especially in influencing those who have entered the Peruvian Embassy. Some people may have considered that the sacrifices required to build socialism are excessive. Even if it is well-organized, this building process imposes restrictions which must be taken into account when assessing what the present builder of socialism receives and what we want the future builder of a more mature and richer society to receive. In addition to this, of course, there is the assumed wealth of communism and nobody yet had any clear idea what it will be or what limits it will have.

There are undoubtedly tensions in our process of building socialism. We have always chosen to give preference to accumulation rather than to consumption so that we can reach a level at which we can develop. Our requirement on the consumption level has, however, never reached the level of the vital needs necessary for man's physical and spiritual education. It related to spheres in which a distinction could be drawn between what is essential and what is less essential. We know that the number of meters of linen which we distribute is inadequate but it is still more than the worker receives in developing societies which are not building socialism. The difficulties being experienced do not affect either food or health care. Those most severely affected by them are the least conscientious workers--and there are many of them--in addition to the antisocial elements and displaced persons whom we mentioned in connection with the Peruvian Embassy. They cannot stand the test which society is imposing on the whole but which the whole accepts and assimilates with the revolutionary spirit which was demonstrated during the 19 April demonstration.

[Question] Is the government not giving the impression of playing down internal problems when it talks of "imperialist maneuvers" in connection with the Peruvian Embassy affair?

[Answer] We can talk of U.S. maneuvers and pressures in a precise and specific way. I would like to mention first the accusations and threats made against us after the "discovery" of the presence of a so-called Soviet brigade in Cuba 17 years after the event took place.

I would also like to recall the offensive sparked off by recent events in Latin America and the Caribbean and the attempt to attribute them to direct Cuban intervention whether in the case of Grenada, Nicaraguan or El Salvador. The subsequent threats are expressed brutally in the U.S. maneuvers planned for 8 May. They are also expressed in the strengthening of the naval and air presence around Cuba. Our radars constantly reveal the presence of ships and even aircraft carriers in much larger numbers than in the past.

This threat by Carter does not worry us but it is occupying our attention. It is taking the form of maneuvers which could easily turn into something else. We revolutionary leaders cannot afford to sit back while the greatest military power in the capitalist world is mobilizing around us. We would be irresponsible if we failed to mobilize all our military and political forces. Those who know the history of Latin America have no difficulty in understanding that U.S. policy can influence the policy of some governments in the hemisphere. We do not want to aggravate quarrels but it is clear that at the same time some countries changed from an attitude of friendship, cooperation and good understanding to an attitude of confrontation and propaganda. There is no argument which can turn those elements that entered the embassies into people persecuted for their political opinions. What had been cautiously negotiated was immediately turned into a scandal by the press in Caracas and Lima. This corresponds to the atmosphere created in Washington and not in these capitals. I can add that the argument used by our interlocutors to convince us to settle the problem was, before the recent events, that they themselves were under such political pressure from the United States that they were not able to resist unless we helped them, which we did. They themselves did not recognize the people who entered the embassies as political refugees.

It is our duty not to contribute to the disunity of Latin America. The only way is to defend the Cuban revolutionary process against all the attacks to which it is subjected. The least sign of weakness, the least concession would be fatal for us.

[Question] Is the Cuban revolution not becoming more radical?

[Answer] The term radicalization does not correspond to what is happening, especially if it suggests such lamentable and unradical experiments as the cultural revolution. We do not need to become more radical but to increase our people's revolutionary conscience. That is more lasting and more important.

NICARAGUAN CULTURAL FIGURES ARRIVE ON VISIT

FI291618 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] At the invitation of the Casa de las Americas, Nicaragua's Vice Minister of Culture (Daisy Zamora) and renowned writer and poet (Jose Coronel Urtecho) have arrived in Cuba. During their stay, they will observe a broad program of cultural activities in our country. Their visit is a symbol of the fruitful relations between our two countries.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 088 5 May 1980

ARGENTINA

Peronist Leaders Arrested After Labor Day Speeches B 1
Balbin, Manrique To Participate in Political Dialogue B 1
Unidentified Attackers Fire on Police Building, Stores B 1
Malvinas Oil Exploitation With UK Denied B 1

BRAZIL

Court Denies Habeas Corpus for Metalworkers' Leaders D 1
Minas Gerais Teachers' Strike Continues D 1
Deputy Criticizes West's Failure To Back U.S. D 1
Moroccan Prime Minister To Pay Official Visit D 1
Briefs: Business Mission to PRC D 1

CHILE

Police Arrest 50 Labor Day Demonstrators E 1
Union Leader Calls on Military To Lead Return To Democracy E 1
Police Detain Persons in Valparaiso, Villa Alemana E 2
MIR Attacks National Information Center Building E 2

COLOMBIA

Occupiers of Popayan Church Evacuate Peacefully F 1
M-19 Plagued by Disputes, Disorganization F 1
Clandestine Bulletin F 2
Ready for Dialogue F 2
President Delivers Message to Workers on Labor Day F 3
Armed Forces Commanders Support President Turbay F 3
As-Sadat Congratulates Turbay on Embassy Solution F 3
Reportage on Impending Cabinet Reshuffle F 4
Development Minister Confirms Resignation F 4
Agriculture Minister To Resign F 4
Four Ministers To Remain F 4

PERU

President Sends Condolence Message on Tito's Death J 1
Garcia y Garcia Reaffirms Country's Nonaligned Position J 1
[EXPRESO 20 Apr]
PRT Charges PAP With Violent Actions Against Leftwing J 1
[EXPRESO 25 Apr]

MEXICO

Japan's Ohira, Lopez Portillo Hold Economic Talks M 1
First Round M 1
International Affairs Discussed M 1
Japanese Relations With Iran M 2
Trade Talks Snagged M 3
Ohira Press Conference M 4
Joint Communique M 4
Ohira Departure for Canada M 5
Petroleum Income To Be Used in Food Production M 5

PANAMA

Royo Sends Message to Carter on U.S. Maneuvers N 1
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 3 May]
Soviet Delegation Pays Visit to University Rector N 1
[MATUTINO 1 May]
Meets With Commerce Minister [LA REPUBLICA 30 Apr] N 1
LA REPUBLICA Criticizes Government Repression [28 Apr] N 2
Liberal's Escalona Calls Party Dissidents To Rejoin N 3
[LA REPUBLICA 27 Apr]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Renewal of Air Bridge From Cuba Termed Unlikely P 1
International Meeting Called P 1

EL SALVADOR

Rightwing Coup Effort Reportedly Foiled P 2
D'Aubuisson Denies Coup Report P 3
Majano Says Situation Normal P 3
Duarte Interviewed P 4
Majano Meeting With Presidents Denied P 7
Morales Ehrlich Leaves for Wedding in Costa Rica P 7
Junta Extends State of Martial Law Until 5 June P 8
May Day Activities Minimal; Demonstration Held P 8
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 2 May]
Seven Soldiers, More Than 20 Civilians Die in 1 Day P 8
Armed Leftists Seize Town, Blow Up Offices P 9

GUATEMALA

Scattered Violence in Capital Claims 22 Lives P 9
Armed Peoples Organization Issues Communique P 9
[EL IMPARCIAL 10 Apr]
Eleven Seek Asylum at Venezuelan Embassy P 10
Spain Names New Consul General; Rapprochement Seen P 10
[EL IMPARCIAL 10 Apr]

HONDURAS

Amnesty International Delegation To Visit Prisoners P 10

NICARAGUA

Ortega Says Threat of U.S. Maneuvers Lingers P 11
Hassan Cites Workers' Obligations at May Day Rally P 11
Ruiz Addresses Rally P 13
Ramirez Discusses Principle of Nonintervention P 14
Robelo Warns of Communist Threat in LATIN Interview P 15
Duties of State Council, Junta Established P 17
Junta's Powers P 17

CUBA

Reportage on Incident at U.S. Interests Office Q 1
Political Prisoners Attacked Q 1
Four Hundred Refugees Inside Q 1
Two Dead Reported Q 2
GRANMA Blames U.S. Q 2
Pace of Refugee Evacuation Speeds Up in Mariel Q 3
Departures Interrupted Q 4
Call for Second Party Congress Announced at May Day Rally Q 4
Grenada's Bishop Speaks at May Day Rally Q 5
Nicaragua's Ortega Addresses May Day Rally Q 7
Solidarity Meeting Against U.S. Maneuvers Held Q 9
AALAPSO Sends Solidarity Message to Khomeyni Q 9

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

UN Worker Denounced as Cuban Army Officer S 1

GRENADA

Prime Minister Announces Failure of Coup Attempt S 1

PERONIST LEADERS ARRESTED AFTER LABOR DAY SPEECHES

PY050325 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1457 GMT 3 May 80

[Excerpt] Cordoba, 3 May (NA)--According to several sources, Peronist leaders Raul Bercovich Rodriguez and Alejo Simo were arrested for allegedly having made speeches during a dinner party celebrating Labor Day. This news was first received from sources of the political and labor union sector and was later confirmed by police sources, who did not provide many details. According to unconfirmed rumors, Bercovich Rodriguez and Simo have been placed at the disposal of the Federal Court.

BALBIN, MANRIQUE TO PARTICIPATE IN POLITICAL DIALOGUE

PY021539 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1420 GMT 2 May 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 2 May (TELAM)--In view of the reports published by local dailies that Ricardo Balbin and Francisco Manrique have been invited to participate in the dialogue regarding the political guidelines of the armed forces, the Interior Ministry has confirmed that the former will hold talks on 6 May and the latter on 9 May. The talks will be held at the office of Interior Minister Albano Eduardo Harguindeguy at 1630.

UNIDENTIFIED ATTACKERS FIRE ON POLICE BUILDING, STORES

PY021446 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2147 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Cordoba, Argentina, 1 May (LATIN)--Police authorities have reported that a group of unidentified persons today attacked the police department building and several stores with small arms fire. The individuals also set fire to three buses in this city situated 700 km north of Buenos Aires.

During a press conference the chief of the local police department, Lt Gen Miy Uranga, reported that the attack was carried out very early in the morning and that the perpetrators had not been captured.

The attackers fired their weapons at the police department building and several stores, especially those selling vehicles and import goods. Uranga added that they also threw firebombs into three empty buses. As a result two of the buses were completely incinerated.

So far no organized group has claimed responsibility for this attack. The police have arrested three people, but it was reported that they were people who took advantage of the broken windows caused by the firing to steal goods from the stores that were attacked.

MALVINAS OIL EXPLOITATION WITH UK DENIED

PY022352 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2151 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 May (TELAM)--The Foreign Ministry this afternoon denied a report released by the DAILY EXPRESS in Great Britain that Argentina and Great Britain will resume the exploitation of oil deposits in the Malvinas Islands this weekend.

COURT DENIES HABEAS CORPUS FOR METALWORKERS LEADERS

PY030033 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Brasilia--The superior military court has turned down habeas corpus petitions filed on behalf of detained Sao Bernardo and Santo Andre metalworker union leaders, among whom is Luiz Inacio da Silva--also known as Lula.

MINAS GERAIS TEACHERS STRIKE CONTINUES

PY030345 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Belo Horizonte--Five teachers who have been under arrest at the Minas Gerais State Department of Political and Social Order today decided to go on a hunger strike as of 0000 tomorrow to force the state government to hold negotiations with their association.

The strike that began 11 days ago has resulted in teachers being punished as follows: 129 contract teachers have been dismissed, 18 staff teachers have been suspended for 15 days and 5 directors have been removed from their posts. On releasing this information, the Minas Gerais Education Secretariat reported that 400 qualified teachers are ready to replace those who were dismissed.

Despite the government's mounting pressure, the strike is eliciting growing support. Teachers in six more cities of Minas Gerais State joined the strike today.

DEPUTY CRITICIZES WEST'S FAILURE TO BACK U.S.

PY030123 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 May 80

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Text] Commenting on international affairs, Deputy Feu Rosa has expressed regret at the failure of Western nations to support the United States in the Iranian and Afghan crises. He criticized Iranian fanaticism and expressed regret that the Iranian people were involved in the elimination of one of the most important international rights, that is, diplomatic immunity.

MOROCCAN PRIME MINISTER TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT

PY031427 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Moroccan Prime Minister Maata Bouabid will arrive in Brasilia on Monday for a 2-day official visit. Bouabid, who is specifically seeking economic goals, will be received by President Joao Baptista Figueiredo. He will also visit Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

BRIEFS

BUSINESS MISSION TO PRC--Sao Paulo--The American Industrial Bus Company [Companhia Americana Industrial de Onibus--CAIO] will be able to export between 100 and 200 bus bodies to the PRC per month. In addition, it will participate in a joint venture with that country, supplying technology in the field of components for public transport, according to businessman Claudio Regina, director president of the CAIO. He will leave today on a trip to the PRC as a member of a Brazilian business mission. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 29 Apr 80 p 26 PY]

POLICE ARREST 50 LABOR DAY DEMONSTRATORS

PY021721 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0231 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 1 May (LATIN)--The police have reported that about 50 persons were arrested today by the end of Labor Day celebrations, despite the fact that an atmosphere of relative tranquillity prevailed.

Members of the Carabineros (militarized police) had to shoot into the air to disperse a crowd of about 300 demonstrators who tried to stage a prohibited parade in the eastern part of Santiago. Thirty-three people were arrested. Officials said that the other people arrested were caught distributing subversive literature in other areas of Santiago. The arrested will be put at the disposal of the Interior Ministry to be charged before a court for violating articles of the internal security law.

The civilian police temporarily arrested four Italian union leaders who came to Chile at the invitation of the National Union Coordinating Body, a union organization opposed to President Pinochet's government. The Italian union leaders, who are part of a 12-member group, were released after requirements for the entry of foreign citizens had been satisfied, the investigations police reported.

UNION LEADER CALLS ON MILITARY TO LEAD RETURN TO DEMOCRACY

PY021706 Paris AFP in Spanish 2258 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 1 May (AFP)--It has been reported that dissident Chilean union leaders made a call here today for the establishment "of a government respectful of the worker as a human being."

Manuel Bustos, president of the leftist National Union Coordinating Body [Coordinadora Nacional Sindical] who says he represents more than half a million workers, indicated that only the unity of workers "will be able to change the regime we currently have." Bustos said: "We call on all workers and union organizations to struggle together to form a common front putting aside dogmatic or sectorial attitudes in order to recover our rights and to establish a government that respects us as human beings."

During a meeting held behind closed doors with the participation of a thousand workers and all the Santiago Catholic vicars, Bustos summarized the 7 years of military government, saying that union rights "have been violated." Bustos said that "we Chilean workers sincerely believe that the armed forces have selected the wrong company, appearing as sponsors of foreign interests alien to our reality and feelings." He added: "As authentic patriots, we eagerly desire that the armed forces' legacy be a free and democratic Chile, not a corporative, fascist or capitalistic and individualistic country where hatred and resentment prevail."

Bustos indicated that the perpetuation of a regime with no deadline for its stay in office will infallibly lead Chileans to chaos, confusion, violence and injustice with one additional burden: The armed forces will have an image of compromising with financial [economico] or with Nazi-fascist groups."

During the meeting, which was attended by Canadian, Netherlands, Italian and Spanish union representatives and by delegates from the International Federation of Free Trade Unions (IFFTU), Bustos warned that Chileans "want a free Chile, a just Chile. We want a democratic Chile."

He said: "Therefore, the transition toward democracy, with a known schedule and objectives, should start immediately. The armed forces must be the great driving force behind Chile's return to its historic tradition."

During a similar meeting called by the moderate United Workers Front (FUT), held in another union building and attended by about 300 people, the speakers castigated the military government, making it responsible for what they termed a "situation of exploitation under which the Chilean working class is living."

On this occasion, Mexican union leader Victor Manual Duran, representing the Latin American Workers Central (CLAT) and the World Federation of Workers (FMT), delivered a message of solidarity with Chilean unions.

POLICE DETAIN PERSONS IN VALPARAISO, VILLA ALEMANA

PY031338 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Five persons have been detained in Valparaiso for holding an illegal meeting and shouting slogans offensive to the government. The detainees have been identified as (Patricio Hosiazarra Estrelli), 23 years old, student; (Diego Concha Otaro), 29 years old, electrician; (Ruben Yanes Figueroa), 29, university student; (Pedro Carreno Alarcon), professor; and (Luis Arriaga Toro), 29, electrician.

Police in Villa Alemana have also detained (Francisco Ponce), 45 years old, chemist, affiliated with the Communist Party, for distributing pamphlets offensive to the government. All detainees have been placed at the disposal of the government and the court.

MIR ATTACKS NATIONAL INFORMATION CENTER BUILDING

PY042226 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1743 GMT 4 May 80

[By Rene Oviedo]

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 4 May (LATIN)--The police have reported that last night a group of extremists perpetrated a cunning attack on a Chilean security service building, using machineguns and handgrenades. The sources added that the violent explosions, which took place at 2130 local time (0130 GMT), caused panic in the Santiago residential area where the attacked National Information Center (CNI) office is located.

Carabinero spokesmen said that a taxi driver was wounded in the shoulder by a bullet when he was overpowered by the attackers, who used his car for the operation.

This incident took place only a few hours after the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] delivered a communique to the media claiming responsibility for the murder of a Carabinero, which took place in a central park near Government House last week.

Police sources last night said that this is the first attack against a unit of the security forces, and they attributed it to an MIR commando.

According to the police, the extremists carried out the attack in a stolen taxi. The driver of the taxi, identified as Mario Sotomayor, was shut in the trunk of the car before the attack. He was wounded in the shoulder. The terrorists drove quickly past the information center office, firing their machineguns and throwing several handgrenades inside. There were no causalties inside the building, but three cars parked outside were damaged. The source reported that the car used for the attack was abandoned in a nearby street, and that the driver was later rescued and taken to a hospital.

OCCUPIERS OF POPAYAN CHURCH EVACUATE PEACEFULLY

PA042332 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 May 80

[Excerpt] The 40 university and high school students who occupied the Our Lady of the Assumption Cathedral in Popayan 5 days ago left peacefully at approximately 0300 after reaching an agreement with the church hierarchy. The students left in an archdiocese seminary bus. They had occupied the cathedral at 1000 on Tuesday to demand that the government meet a 7-point list of demands which included the reinstatement of 18 students of the School of Humanities at El Cauca University. These students had been expelled by the university's Superior Council last year.

This station learned that the students left the church after apparently signing an agreement with the Cauca ecclesiastical authorities. However, a negotiating commission made up of prominent Popayan citizens had failed to reach a formal agreement the previous night. An official report notes that the students decided to abandon the church after holding long talks with Archbishop Samuel Silverio Buitrago Trujillo. The archbishop provided the bus to take the students home.

M-19 PLAGUED BY DISPUTES, DISORGANIZATION

PA030455 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2126 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Bogota, 2 May (EFE)--The people's 19 April Movement [M-19], the subversive group which occupied the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, is on the brink of an internal crisis which could lead to a split.

A secret report from the guerrilla organization revealed to the Colombian press said that a dispute that started between the high and middle commands of the M-19 has led to the creation of a dissident group called "Heroes of 3 January 1979." Local observers say that the crisis followed the termination of the Dominican Embassy occupation in Bogota in which the M-19 held 18 diplomats prisoner for more than 61 days.

The high command, several of whose members are imprisoned in Colombian prisons and are being court-martialed, and Commander Uno, chief of the operation at the embassy, had a serious dispute when he yielded to the Colombian Government.

The main M-19 leaders, including former theater director Carlos Duplat San Juan, believe that Commander Uno should not have agreed to leave the country with the hostages without having attained the liberation of the 311 political prisoners.

The "top secret" document of the guerrilla group says that several M-19 guerrillas abandoned the struggle because of a lack of a real ideological and tactical-military definition and because of defects in the general organization. Most of the M-19 operational commands are disorganized and one of them, the one which carried out the operation at the Dominican Embassy, left for Cuba.

According to the document, the M-19, one of the most powerful organizations created in Colombia after the 1960's, suffers from a Marxist style ideological platform. It is insisted in Bogota that the M-19 high command is meeting in Panama to seek a new line of action for the guerrilla organization at a time when its main leaders, such as Jaime Bateman and Carlos Toledo Plata, are being sought intensively by Colombian secret organizations.

The new group basically seeks to create a real nationist movement from this subversive group after having identified itself as a group with terrorist and propaganda ideas which are not approved by leftist organizations. [sentence as recieved]

The M-19 coups, including the kidnapping and murder of labor leader Jose Raquel Mercado in 1976, has made Colombian public opinion regard the movement as a criminal group.

Clandestine Bulletin

PA032027 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1516 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Bogota, 3 May (EFE)--The M-19 pointed out today that negotiations with the government to free the hostages of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota and their departure had taken place "within a plane of mutual respect, mutual cordiality and mutual acknowledgment of the forces at play."

In a clandestine bulletin which EFE learned about this Saturday, the guerrilla group recognizes the firm and decisive attitude of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala in opposing the views "several times voiced by the military commanders of invading the grounds of the Dominican Embassy." The bulletin, issued clandestinely, is (?signed by) former congressman Dr Carlos Toledo Plata and Jaime Bateman Cayon as leaders of the guerrilla organization.

According to the M-19 bulletin, "it has now been frankly demonstrated who the ones that want peace are," pointing out that the rulers of the nation have lost all sense of proportion.

"Now more than ever, unity is more clearly seen for the revolutionary forces. Now more than ever, we will use more force to take up arms, in the tradition of our people," adds the M-19 bulletin. It goes on to state that "with the solving of the embassy conflict, the meeting proposed by the organization to the Colombian authorities, to be held in Panama, loses its importance at the moment, but not its urgency."

"In any event," adds the M-19, "the organization continues to sincerely believe, along with the persons and leaders who accepted the dialogue, that all the measures leading to the fatherland's well-being must be exhausted."

The M-19 held 18 diplomats captive in the Dominican Embassy in Bogota for 61 days. The Marco Zambrano commando group which executed this is currently in Cuba, where it traveled after evacuating the embassy on 27 April.

Ready for Dialogue

PA032029 Paris AFP in Spanish 1553 GMT 3 May 80

[Excerpt] Bogota, 3 May (AFP)--The subversive M-19 which held 16 diplomats captive at the Dominican Embassy here for 61 days today revealed that in order to bring about a solution to the drama, the government had promised to nullify the trials of its members wherever instances of torture had been proved.

In a clandestine message the M-19 sent to the media in Bogota, the M-19 says it is ready for a dialogue with the government on the nation's social problems but admits there could be difficulties in holding it. The document, which is signed by Jaime Bateman Cayon and Carlos Toledo Plata, leaders of the M-19, reports on the operation at the Dominican Embassy and assures that the goals were met.

It reasserts there are violations of human rights in Colombia and accuses the economic monopolies and government terrorism of debasing the nation, calling for the real and intense participation of all the people of Colombia in its political, social, economic and cultural life. "We aspire to an economic development whose main goal is the satisfaction of all the needs of the Colombian nation.

We want to replace the present dependence on U.S. imperialism with an independent and autonomous economy and the life of a sovereign and free nation," the M-19 document maintains.

PRESIDENT DELIVERS MESSAGE TO WORKERS ON LABOR DAY

PA032317 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpt]--President Turbay Ayala today told Colombians about the main problems faced in the administration of a nation, a humane and [word indistinct] exercising of power and about governments that seek popularity and sacrifice values.

The president referred to these subjects in a message to the Colombian working class, in which he warmly praised it on the occasion of Labor Day.

Following are the statements that the chief of state made to the working class:

[Begin recording] Today, the day when most of the nations celebrate Labor Day, I want to express my appreciation and admiration for the organized and the nonorganized workers.

These are people who with their efforts contribute to create national wealth. We don't want to let this day go unnoticed because the labor unions today represent the strongest pivot in the republican organization of our country.

Many years have gone by since the times when government and owners feared the organized workers. Now, the labor unions are definite forces at the service of democracy, a stabilizing factor of the representative institutions and a force that promotes economic development with social justice.

I am definitely in favor of a democracy of participation and I know that this type of democracy is effective only when all the sectors have guaranteed possibilities of participating in the analysis of the nation's problems and when there is a constant dialogue between labor unions and the government, as is the case now.

I fear a dogmatic and [word indistinct] exercise of power. I believe that when the channels of communication are obstructed, the processes through which subversion enters defiantly are opened. [end recording]

ARMED FORCES COMMANDERS SUPPORT PRESIDENT TURBAY

PA020304 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] The commanding generals of the armed forces of Colombia have stated their solidarity with President Turbay Ayala and congratulated him for the solution found to the problem of the Dominican Embassy. In a unitary message, the military high command stated its satisfaction with the way the problem was solved and reiterated its unrestricted support for the government's decisions.

AS-SADAT CONGRATULATES TURBAY ON EMBASSY SOLUTION

PA041241 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0217 GMT 4 May 80

[Excerpt] Bogota, 3 May (EFE)--Egyptian President Anwar As-Sadat today congratulated Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala for his bloodless, legal solution to the problem of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota.

In his message, As-Sadat highlighted the serenity and firmness shown by Turbay Ayala in the face of the delicate problem which captured world attention for 2 months, following the kidnapping of diplomats by a guerrilla unit of the M-19.

Turbay has already received congratulations from the OAS, U.S. President Jimmy Carter, King Juan Carlos of Spain and other domestic and foreign dignitaries.

REPORTAGE ON IMPENDING CABINET RESHUFFLE

Development Minister Confirms Resignation

PA020537 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpt] Bogota--Development Minister Gilberto Echeverry-Mejia today proposed a freeze on bureaucracy.

During a long conversation with Radio Cadena Nacional [RCN] this morning, the minister criticized the excessive bureaucracy in the country. The situation is becoming unbearable, he said, noting that the way things are going the country will not be able to withstand the tremendous cost of bureaucracy.

Echeverry also told RCN that public services are increasingly deficient because of the growing bureaucracy. People are doing less every day in their public jobs, he confessed. The minister also confirmed that he will step down from his post shortly to engage in other activities in Medellin. He said he does not know who will replace him at the ministry.

Agriculture Minister To Resign

PA020538 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Bogota--Agriculture and Livestock Minister German Bula Hoyos today announced that he too will step down from the Cabinet. During a conversation with Radio Cadena Nacional, the Liberal politician said that President Julio Cesar Turbay has [words indistinct] to leave the central administration. He will say in a few days when we will leave, Bula said.

To date, the follwing ministers have officially announced that they will resign: Government Minister German Zea Hernandez, Labor Minister Rodrigo Marin Bernal, Communications Minister Jose Manuel Arias Carrizosa, Development Minister Gilberto Echeverry-Mejia and Bula.

Four Ministers To Remain

PA021745 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Bogota--Four ministers are regarded as sure bets to remain on the Cabinet following the shuffle President Julio Cesar Turbay will carry out by the end of next week. They are Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, Foreign Affairs Minister Diego Uribe Vargas, (?Public Health Minister Alfonso Jaramillo Salazar) and Public Works Minister Enrique Vargas Ramirez. [Words indistinct] the five corresponding to the Conservative Party will be shuffled. The shuffle has had to be postponed twice. It was first postponed in the wake of the midterm elections and then after the seizure of the Dominican Embassy.

PRESIDENT SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE ON TITO'S DEATH

PY050319 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0210 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 4 May (LATIN)--Today President Francisco Morales Bermudez sent Yugoslav Vice President Lazar Kolisevski a message of condolence on the death of Marshal Josip Broz Tito.

Morales Bermudez dismissed the possibility of attending Tito's funeral and stated that he will be represented by Prime Minister Div Gen Pedro Richter Prada.

GARCIA Y GARCIA REAFFIRMS COUNTRY'S NONALIGNED POSITION

PA301858 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 20 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Peruvian Foreign Relations Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia yesterday reiterated that Peru will uphold its nonaligned position and will not take part in any of the strategic games undertaken by the superpowers.

The head of Peruvian diplomacy made these statements at a banquet given in his honor by the diplomatic corps accredited here on the occasion of Peru's recent international successes. Foreign Minister Garcia stressed that "our country will not give in to the temptation of promoting a reversion to already overcome stages of international relations."

In this respect, Foreign Minister Garcia stated that the great diplomatic battles which require "unconditional commitments" must guarantee a basic civilized coexistence among the nations of the world and added that nonalignment is a valid option in the search for a new international order which will guarantee peace, security and development for all the peoples. "No incidental situation will cause us to deviate from this position," he said.

Garcia also stated that the inviolability and protection of diplomatic missions and representatives cannot be subject to erroneous interpretations.

PRT CHARGES PAP WITH VIOLENT ACTIONS AGAINST LEFTWING

PA020521 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 25 Apr 80 p 5

[Text] The Workers Revolutionary Party]PRT] yesterday accused the PAP [Aprista Party of Peru] of "perpetrating a number of political attacks aimed at intimidating the leftwing." The PRT also urged the other leftist political organizations to form a "common front to respond to the PAP attacks in kind."

PRT leader Nicolas Lucar also charged at a press conference that on 18 April PAP activists "violently broke into the PRT premises in Villa Maria del Triunfo and destroyed everything they found there. Not satisfied with this, they savagely beat an elderly couple who work there."

Lucar stressed that the events which occurred at Villa Maria del Triunfo "are but an indication of what the PAP will do if it comes to power."

JAPAN'S OHIRA, LOPEZ PORTILLO HOLD ECONOMIC TALKS

OW030832 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0400 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] According to a dispatch from Mexico City by correspondents Maeda and Imai, Prime Minister Ohira and Mexican President Lopez Portillo held their first-round talks before dawn today Japan time. Later, Foreign Minister Okita, who is accompanying the prime minister, held talks with Secretary of Foreign Relations Castaneda and Secretary of Patrimony and Industrial Development De Oteyza, respectively exchanging views on economic cooperation between Japan and Mexico and on the energy issue.

In the talks, Japan presented its economic cooperation proposals relating to Mexico's national construction projects in the steel industry, railway electrification and other areas. Japan and Mexico also held negotiations on Japan's request for trebling the supply of Mexican oil to 300,000 barrels per day.

According to concerned officials accompanying Foreign Minister Okita, however, the Mexican officials indicated that Mexico has launched an effort to correct the present trade overreliance on the United States so that Mexico's partners in the oil trade and trade in general can be diversified. In this sense, Mexico can count on Japan as a true trading partner. However, from the point of view of conserving its resources, Mexico is pursuing a policy of restricting petroleum production. Hence, Mexico is not willing to increase oil production without limits. In addition, Mexico is being very careful about the rate of economic development, with a view to preventing it from having inflationary and other ill effects on the domestic economy. It was for these reasons that Mexico was reportedly reluctant to accept Japan's request for an increase in oil supplies as well as Japan's economic cooperation proposal.

The two sides agreed to settle the matter when Prime Minister Ohira and President Lopez Portillo hold their second round of talks early tomorrow morning Japan time. At the same time, working-level officials of both sides will continue to discuss the matter.

International Affairs Discussed

OW030718 Tokyo KYODO in English 0707 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Mexico City May 2 KYODO--Japanese and Mexican leaders agreed Friday to press for a peaceful settlement of the Iranian crisis and work together for this end at the United Nations. Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira and Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo criticized the Iranians for holding 53 American hostages when they began talks at the president's official residence here.

Lopez Portillo called the Iranian act a violation of international law, but emphasized that the problem must be settled through peaceful means. Ohira agreed. Ohira also described the Iranian crisis and the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan as violations of international law.

Ohira sought Mexican understanding on a concerted Western European and Japanese action against Iran to win freedom for American hostages. He expressed his belief that United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim still has a part to play. The two leaders also agreed to continue positive talks on North-South problems in search of ways to narrow a widening gap between have-nations and have-nots.

Lopez Portillo asked for Ohira's support for his proposal that the United Nations provide opportunities for member nations to discuss the question of energy. Ohira welcomed the proposal.

During the summit which lasted nearly two hours till midday, Ohira was accompanied by Foreign Minister Saburo Okita and other Japanese officials. Mexican officials taking part in the first-round talks included Secretary of Foreign Affairs Jorge Castaneda and Secretary for National Property and Industrial Development Jose Andres de Oteyza. Jorge Diaz Serrano, director general of the Mexican state-run oil company, PEMEX, also was present.

Ohira arrived at Mexico City Thursday following talks with U.S. President Jimmy Carter in Washington. Ohira and Lopez Portillo are scheduled to meet for a second round of talks Saturday, with bilateral economic cooperation as key topic for discussion. Ohira is expected to pledge an official Japanese economic assistance, including soft yen credits, to help finance Mexican steel production expansion and other projects in return for an assured Mexican crude oil supply to Japan.

At a dinner hosted later by Lopez Portillo and his wife, Carmen Romano, Ohira indicated his country's readiness to cooperate "most earnestly" in the three Mexican steel projects, including expansion of the Mexican state-run Siderurgica Lazaro Cardenas-Las Truchas S.A. (SICARTSA). The Mexican Government is pressing forward with the three projects, estimated to cost more than dollar 2 billion, which are designed to provide a driving force for Mexican industrial development efforts.

Ohira also expressed willingness to study how best Japan can cooperate in other Mexican projects, including construction and expansion of sea ports and electrification of railroads. In addition, he proposed establishment of a Japan-Mexico friendship fund to promote art and academic exchanges between the two nations.

Earlier in the day, Ohira held talks with Mexican businessmen and bankers at Camino Real Hotel where he is staying. Ohira praised the Mexican president's decision to let Japan take delivery of Mexican crude oil, beginning this year. The oil supply is contributing greatly to strengthening political and economic ties between Japan and Mexico, he said.

Ohira pledged Japan's positive economic cooperation in Mexican steel plant, port, railroad and other projects. Mexico has agreed to provide Japan with a daily crude oil supply of 25,000 barrels. The daily volume of shipment is expected to be raised to 100,000 barrels by around next October. This will account for nearly 2 per cent of Japan's total imports of crude oil, now running at a daily rate of 5.4 million barrels.

Mexican business leaders pointed out during the discussions that Mexican exports to Japan are now dominated by raw cotton, salt, manganese ore, coffee, copper and other primary products. They stressed the need for Japan to import more value-added products from Mexico.

Japanese Relations With Iran

CW030722 Tokyo KYODO in English 0437 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Mexico City May 2 KYODO--Visiting Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira said Friday that Japan's refusal to accept Iran's new asking price for its crude oil would not affect the Japan-Iran petrochemical plant project at Bandar Khomeyni, Iran.

Ohira expressed the view when Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo asked him about the possible effects of Japanese importers' rejection of the new asking price of dollar 35 per barrel of crude. Ohira told the president that the issue was purely a question of price and he did not believe that it would affect other matters.

Trade Talks Snagged

OW0308Ju Tokyo KYODO in English 0823 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Mexico City May 3 KYODO--Japanese and Mexican officials remained apart Friday over increased Mexican crude oil supplies to Japan. Discussions between the foreign ministers of the two countries hit a snag over Japanese financial cooperation in Mexican projects and broke off, Japanese sources said.

Mexican Secretary for Foreign Affairs Jorge Castaneda demanded more Japanese bank credits than Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita indicated, Japanese officials said. The officials quoted Castaneda as telling Okita that Mexico does not intend to increase crude oil production. He said Mexico is pursuing a policy to conserve crude oil resources as Norway and Iraq are doing, they said. The officials accompanying Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira conceded that negotiations were not making progress.

Mexican crude oil supplies to Japan are expected to reach 100,000 barrels a day later this year from the present daily volume of 25,000 barrels. Japan is asking Mexico to treble the daily supply next year.

Okita told Castaneda that Japan depends on the Middle East for 77 per cent of its crude oil imports and that his country is seeking to diversify sources of crude oil supplies. In a separate meeting with Jose Andres de Oteyza, Mexican secretary for national property and industrial development, Okita also failed to obtain a Mexican commitment.

There was talk Mexico is seeking Japanese credits and direct investments to help finance three Mexican steel projects currently estimated to cost the equivalent of yen 540 billion (about dollar 2.25 billion). The package of Japanese economic cooperation, worked out by government offices for presentation to the Mexican Government, is believed to contain yen 35 billion (dollar 146 million) in credits from the government-run overseas economic cooperation fund. This figure for soft bank credits now appears certain to be revised upward before Ohira goes into a second round of talks with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo Saturday morning.

It remains to be seen, however, whether a compromise can be reached during the summit, the officials warned. Failure to arrive at an agreement on the Japanese credit line may force the two leaders to wind up their talks with a joint statement given only in general terms on economic cooperation between the two countries and Mexican crude oil supplies to Japan, they said.

The amount of Japanese bank credits sought by the Mexicans far exceeded what the Japanese anticipated, they said. Specifically, of the estimated yen 540 billion cost for the three steel projects, the SICARTSA expansion program alone accounts for yen 450 billion (dollar 1.9 billion). (This project aims at doubling the steelworks' annual production capacity to around 2.8 million tons.)

Mexico is also pressing for construction of a 290,000-ton-a-year steel pipe plant in a joint venture with Sumitomo Metal Industries of Japan and a 50,000-ton-a-year forging and casting mill in partnership with Kobe Steel.

The Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, meanwhile, is considering acquiring a yen 4 billion (dollar 16.7 million) stake in a projected Japan-Mexico steel cooperation company to channel money from Japanese industry into the two steel projects. Under present plans, the company, to be set up by Japanese producers, trading companies and other firms, will have a paid-up capital of yen 12 billion (dollar 50 million).

The Export-Import Bank of Japan is also committed to providing Mexico with an estimated yen 18 billion (dollar 75 million) in credits. In Japan's view, the amount of direct Japanese investment and credits is enough to meet Mexican financial needs to start the projects.

According to Mexican Government plans, Mexico's daily crude oil production is to rise to 2.5 million barrels to 2.7 million barrels by 1982, compared with some 2.2 million barrels at present. Nearly half of the output is earmarked for export shipment.

Ohira Press Conference

OW040636 Tokyo KYODO in English 0527 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Mexico City May 3 KYODO--Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira said Saturday that Mexico's increasing of its crude oil supply to Japan and Japan's economic cooperation in Mexico's three steel projects are closely connected with each other.

At a press conference following the holding of the second and last round of talks with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, Ohira said the joint communique announced Saturday did not indicate in figures the amount of oil to be supplied to Japan or the amount of aid to be extended to Mexico. He said, however, that concrete figures will be made known in the future as talks on the plan for increase in oil supply to Japan and on the plans for the steel projects progress.

Ohira said the negotiations to triple Mexico's oil supply to Japan met with unexpected difficulty because Mexico decided its oil production plan several months ago and the amount to be supplied to various countries. He added Mexico cannot charge this plan at the present moment. He also said Mexico fears that a drastic increase in oil supply will invite inflation.

Taking such factors into account, Ohira said he requested that Mexico increase its oil supply to Japan to 300,000 barrels daily by 1982. He said it is necessary for Japan to cooperate sincerely with Mexico in its economic construction in order to help Mexico develop an inflation-free economy.

Replying to a question, Ohira said it is not good to use oil and other raw materials as weapons for diplomatic strategy as it will result in inequity between countries possessing resources and those not possessing resources. But since there are such moves, there is no other way to cope with this than by cutting back on consumption, exercising restraints in making purchases at high prices and in exerting efforts to develop alternative energy sources, he said.

Joint Communique

PA040325 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0221 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Mexico City, 3 May (EFE)--The Mexican Government today expressed its "political will and readiness" to increase its oil sales to Japan in exchange for Japanese cooperation in Mexican economic development. The joint communique, issued at the end of Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira's official visit to Mexico, states that there is a new outlook on relations between the two countries.

According to the communique, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo says that within the new outlook on cooperation his government wants to contribute to meeting Japan's energy needs. He expressed his willingness to increase oil production to supply Japan 300,000 barrels of oil daily starting in 1982, which is three times what Japan will begin to receive at the end of 1980.

The communique suggests that this increase will depend on the expansion of Japanese cooperation in investments and technology for Mexican development.

The communique states that Mexican oil policy will be determined by the ability of the Mexican economy to absorb the income from oil sales. In this context, the communique stresses, "it is agreed that the promotion and carrying out of development programs jointly between the two nations in Mexico will contribute to increase the income absorption capacity."

The communique expresses agreement between the two countries to increase and expand trade relations "on more equal bases," and stresses Japan's readiness to cooperate fully in the development of the Mexican steel industry. According to the document, the two countries also agree to cooperate on the development of Mexican industrial ports and the mining, fishing, tourist, and railway transportation industries.

Ohira and Lopez Portillo expressed their concern over the events in Southeast Asia, Iran and Afghanistan, and labeled them as "threats to peace and stability." They also expressed their hope that "some countries" in Central America and the Caribbean "will soon attain the desired stability based on freedom of expression and the free will of their peoples."

The Mexican and Japanese leaders say that they believe that the transition in world economy--from an excessive consumption of hydrocarbons to granting added importance to new sources of renewable energy--has already started.

Ohira Departure For Canada

PA041754 Paris AFP in Spanish 1739 GMT 4 May 80

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 4 May (AFP)--Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira left the Mexican capital at 1100 local (1700 GMT) today after an official 3-day visit during which he held talks with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo.

The Japanese statesman is traveling to Ottawa, Canada where he will stay for 2 days before going on to Vancouver where he will end his visit to America.

Ohira and Lopez Portillo agreed here that they must continue "bilateral and multilateral efforts, taking due consideration of the needs of developing countries."

On leaving the Mexican capital, Ohira obtained reconfirmation by the Mexican Government that, as of this year, Japan will be supplied with 100,000 barrels daily of oil with the possibility of the figure increasing to 300,000 barrels daily in 1982.

PETROLEUM INCOME TO BE USED IN FOOD PRODUCTION

PA010410 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Mexican Petroleum Director General Jorge Diaz Serrano said that during this year his organization will produce income greater than 168 billion pesos. A large percentage of this income will be invested in food production.

ROYO SENDS MESSAGE TO CARTER ON U.S. MANEUVERS

PA040240 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 3 May 80 pp A-1, D-6

[Text] President Aristides Royo has expressed his concern to U.S. President Jimmy Carter over the announced U.S. maneuvers in the Caribbean, specifically at the U.S. naval base in Guantanamo, Cuba.

In a cable to President Jimmy Carter, Royo states that "the Republic of Panama does not consider these maneuvers ordinary exercises, since they go against the many efforts which all the countries in the region have been making to have the area considered a zone of peace."

President Royo's message to President Carter is dated 1 May. It is believed that it was received in Washington shortly before the U.S. President announced the suspension of the maneuvers in the Caribbean.

The text of the message is as follows:

Mr Jimmy Carter, President of the United States, White House, Washington, D.C., Dear Mr President:

I wish to express to you our concern over the military maneuvers which the armed forces of your country have scheduled for next week in the Caribbean area, which has ceased to be the private sea of the United States because of the dignity of the sovereign states that exist there.

The Republic of Panama does not consider these maneuvers ordinary exercises, since they go against the many efforts which all the countries in the region have been making to have the area considered a zone of peace that is not subject to interference or disturbances by any power.

We hope that your government will reconsider the original plans in order to avoid greater tension, thereby permitting us to continue to work together to achieve greater understanding among the countries of the region.

Respectfully, [signed] Aristides Royo, president of the Republic of Panama.

SOVIET DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO UNIVERSITY RECTOR

PA012017 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 1 May 80 p 4-B

[Text] Diogenes Cedeno Cenci, rector of the University of Panama, has received a visit from a Soviet delegation touring several Latin American countries. The delegation was invited here by the National Committee for the Defense of Sovereignty and Peace. It includes Rostov Mayor Valeriy Jelnin; Georgiy Kunestsov, deputy chief editor of the newspaper ZA RUBEZHOM; Vladimir Zoubrev, Soviet peace committee member, and Konstantin Kurin, a scientist and historian.

Meets With Commerce Minister

PA012332 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 30 Apr 80 p 3-A

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace which is visiting our country was recently received by Commerce and Industries Minister Arturo D. Melo, Deputy Commerce and Industries Minister Rodrigo Spiegel, Foreign Trade Director Humberto Villalobos and Planning Director Franklin Ward.

The Soviet delegation, which is made up of Valeriy Jelnin, mayor of Rostov, Georgiy Kunestsov, deputy chief editor of ZA RUBEZHOM; Vladimir Zoubrev, official of the Soviet Committee for Peace, and Konstantin Kurin, scientist and historian, is visiting Panama on an invitation from the National Committee for the Defense of Sovereignty and Peace.

Melo informed the delegation of Panama's interest in strengthening economic ties and emphasized the need for trade relations to develop in both directions.

Minister Melo said that one of the problems faced in expanding these relations is that of transportation and distance, adding that a possible avenue of cooperation could be the development of our marine resources because the Soviet Union is the leader in that field and because conservation methods can be applied in this case.

Rostov Mayor Valeriy Jelnin said his country will make every effort to create mechanisms for and explore the possibility of developing trade relations both ways. It also hopes to establish cooperation for the development of our marine resources.

LA REPUBLICA CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT REPRESSION

PA011433 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 28 Apr 80 p 1

[Director Jose Franco Editorial: "A Dangerous Decision"]

[Text] Concerning professional activities and inalienable human rights, there are some things that cannot be evaded either because they are set forth by law or because they pertain to the peaceful life of a society and they should generally come before any other consideration regardless of what that consideration is or what the reasons for it are.

One of the fundamental considerations is the right to work, in spite of the reasons given by the government and Justice Ministry to suspend the licenses as radio announcers and commentators of three citizens. We believe that the punishment imposed is excessive and believe that the honorable Supreme Court of Justice would agree in its decisions on the writs presented by the interested parties.

However, this has not been the case. This compels us to express our concern because the highest court of justice in the land has agreed that the government can simply repress a citizen's right to his profession permanently and sentence not only the alleged violator but also the family that he supports.

There are regulations in all professions and those affecting the freedom of expression are needed and logical. But the application of these regulations must also establish the state's responsibility to allow its citizens to become productive for themselves, their families and society in general.

The sanctions established by the law must be applied. But these cannot become an obstacle to keep a professional from practicing his career, within the boundaries of respect and dignity which must regulate the exercise of freedom of expression which has also been strongly questioned by the Supreme Court decision which prompted this commentary.

LIBERAL'S ESCALONA CALLS PARTY DISSIDENTS TO REJOIN

PA201752 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 27 Apr 80 pp D-20, B-16

[Statement by Liberal Party National Directorate President Arnulfo Escalona in response to recent criticism regarding his efforts to unite Liberals--date and place not given]

[Text] In March, 1979, the National Liberal Party decided, by a majority vote of the National Directorate, to again register the Liberals under the single historical and glorious name of Liberal Party, with no other false labels. The great thinkers and party bosses of the past century gave it that name which was acclaimed by the people of the isthmus during the victorious feats of the civil war and in peacetime.

The decision to go back to using the name obtained through a long nationalist and political struggle constituted a sincere and clear call to all who profess the liberal creed to set aside baseless ideological divisions caused by tactical discrepancies and circumstances and to join firmly to engage in a new battle for the liberty of the Panamanian people and the reconstruction and renewal of democracy to which the nation calls all its children in this hour of crisis for the entire Panamanian nation.

All Liberals, except for six members of the National Directorate, fervently began to dedicate themselves to reregistering the party. For Liberals, this task was easy in normal times when the democratic institutions were fully operational. But after 10 years of suppression of liberties and human rights, it was difficult, since it was necessary to overcome the doubts of the citizens, logically fearful of the persecutions and reprisals which have characterized the present regime.

Against all predictions of failure and under the command of David Samudio, then president of the party, Liberals mobilized with the support of the top and middle leaders and the rank and file members of the organization. And while the skeptical looked on and acidly criticized as we visited the towns and fields of the republic, encouraging the faith that was not extinguished but merely dormant in their minds, a reaction occurred and in due time liberalism succeeded in getting more than the 30,000 signatures stipulated by law.

After being politically and legally established as the Liberal Party, our main concern and efforts have been aimed at obtaining all Liberals' return to the ranks. We have repeatedly told them that registration books are still open for all those who have decided to participate, along with us, in the rescue of liberty, justice and democracy and that the party welcomes them without reservations and with all the rights and obligations established in its statutes.

We have held several meetings--almost all of them on our own initiative--with everyone who has showed interest in exchanging views, to establish concepts and to overcome differences, and at the same time to obtain adequate evaluations to guide our conduct and in the management of the delicate matters for whose solution we are responsible before the Liberals.

In the carrying out of our goals, the Liberal Party National Directorate several weeks ago called for a meeting with Liberals of long standing who have not returned to the party to discuss this return. At the end, it was agreed that they would draft an agreement that would reflect the points that could serve as the foundation for an understanding.

A few days later, a representative of these Liberals delivered to three representatives of the party an undated, unsigned draft containing and discussing four points as the basis for their possible return. After carefully considering the issue, the National Directorate approved a reply reiterating our decision to continue to hold dialogues for the purpose of having absolutely all Liberals who for circumstantial--not ideological--reasons had abstained from participating in the tasks of reorganization of the ranks and bases of the liberal party return.

The party did not accept the above-mentioned points because it is impossible to disavow its own legal standing and its political category as the entity representing liberalism, confirmed by the registration of 60,000 fellow party members in all the provinces of the nation and confirmed in the national convention in Chitre. Neither could the party's president sign agrements that outline policy and actions whose discussion and approval are the responsibility of the 91 members of the National Directorate.

The Liberal Party is today, as always, a political collective in whose ranks exist tendencies whose conduct is controlled by the principles of internal democracy, which guarantee to each person the free outlining and broad discussion of his opinions as well as the solution of differences by majority vote. Liberalism appeals once again to the political and patriotic conscience of Liberals to unite solidly in order to give battle at this sad hour for the fatherland, in demanding the reconstruction of the democratic and social republic and in reflecting the feelings and principles of liberty and popular sovereignty upon which the Panamanian nation was politically established.

[Signed] Arnuflo Escalona

President of the Liberal Party.

COSTA RICA

RENEWAL OF AIR BRIDGE FROM CUBA TERMED UNLIKELY

PA042113 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1757 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] San Jose, 3 May (ACAN-EFE)--San Jose's morning newspaper LA NACION states in today's, Saturday, edition that the Costa Rican Government will stop insisting on the renewal of the air bridge between Havana and San Jose to evacuate the thousands of refugees who sought asylum in the Peruvian Embassy in Cuba in April.

The government of President Rodrigo Carazo Odio had been supporting a renewal of the flights for the evacuation of the refugees. These flights were suspended by the Havana government on 18 April, 3 days after they were initiated.

The airbridge allowed the departure for Costa Rica of 700 refugees, 50 percent of whom later went to Lima. The newspaper reports that Costa Rican officials believe that there is almost no possibility of the air bridge being renewed, due mainly to the fact that the exiles are leaving the island by sea for the city of Miami, Florida, in the United States.

LA NACION notes that it has been reported that as of now, the air bridge between the Central American and the Caribbean nation "will be reopened only if the Fidel Castro regime explicitly asks President Carazo."

Meanwhile, 410 refugees now in San Jose could be going in the next few weeks to the United States and Canada. They also have unofficial offers of asylum from the governments of Brazil, Argentina, Ecuador and Venezuela.

International Meeting Called

PA041910 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1826 GMT 4 May 80

[By Eduardo Castro]

[Excerpts] San Jose, 4 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican Government has convoked an international meeting to study the case of thousands of Cubans who since early April have sought refuge in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana and others who are leaving by boat for the United States.

The government house in San Jose issued a press communique late Saturday night to report that it has called all governments interested in the case of the Cubans to discuss their situation beginning this coming Thursday [8 May] in this capital.

It was announced that a letter from U.S. President Jimmy Carter to his colleague Carazo Odio indicates that his government will participate in the meeting on Thursday. The delegation from Washington will be headed by William Bowdler, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Inter-American affairs, and Frank Loy, coordinator of refugee affairs. Carter requested that the agenda also include, in addition to the case of the refugees in the Peruvian Embassy and the departure of hundreds of exiles from the Cuban port of Mariel to Miami, the point regarding another group of refugees in the U.S. Interests Office in Havana.

Thus far, only the United States has confirmed its participation in the meeting, although official spokesmen indicated that they are expecting several Latin American and European countries to announce their attendance in the coming hours.

Some 410 Cuban dissidents are temporarily living in Costa Rica after their arrival over the past couple of weeks. Three hundred others left in the middle of April for Lima.

EL SALVADOR

RIGHTWING COUP EFFORT REPORTEDLY FOILED

PA021922 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1826 GMT 2 May 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Text] San Salvador, 2 May (ACAN-EFE)--It was learned in military circles here today that a coup d'etat planned by the extreme right to eliminate Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano from the government junta in El Salvador was thwarted on Thursday night in this Central American country.

Majano is considered to be a leader of the officers who on 15 October 1979 overthrew the regime of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero on charges of "corruption and violation of human rights."

This would be the second time in the past 2 months that rightist sectors have attempted to remove Majano from the group which is governing in El Salvador. On both occasions, the coup attempts have been frustrated by the unity of the Salvadoran officers, who clearly support Majano and oppose coupist attempts.

According to the sources, the plot was supported by former aides of overthrown President Romero, who has strong links to a pro-oligarchic sector within the armed forces. Mentioned among collaborators of the ousted president are Col Jose Eduardo Iraheta and Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, both of whom are out of active service and are closely linked to interests of the Salvadoran oligarchy.

The sources indicated that Romero, who was believed to be in exile in Guatemala, has been detected in El Salvador. Apparently the plotters had also planned to get rid of one of the two Christian Democratic members of the ruling junta, Antonio Morales Ehrlich.

According to the same military sources, it is also believed that the U.S. Embassy in El Salvador rejected the coup attempt promoted by the right. It is believed that U.S. Ambassador Robert White warned the plotters that the United States would withdraw its support from any government that resulted from the coup. This would be the second time the United States has prevented a coup by the right. At the end of February the Americans publicly announced that they supported the reformist Salvadoran Government and that they would not collaborate with any regime resulting from a coup against the ruling junta. On that occasion, however, the coup was directed against the entire junta and not only against Majano, as it was this time.

D'Aubuisson, who is mentioned as one of the plotters, is a retired officer who was recently accused by progressive sectors of masterminding a plot to kill Majano. Majano himself, who was interviewed yesterday by the Salvadoran morning paper EL DIARIO DE HOY, said that he blamed D'Aubuisson for whatever happened to him. EL DIARIO DE HOY published Majano's statements today.

ACAN-EFE's correspondents in San Salvador this morning tried to confirm if Majano was in El Salvador, because he has not shown up at government house. Sources close to Majano said, however, that he is in the country. Reports from university circles claimed that Majano had been captured by the coupists, but this was also denied by the sources.

Aisde from the now-confirmed rumors regarding a coup, the situation in the Salvadoran capital is normal and only the usual amount of security police are in sight.

D'Aubuisson Denies Coup Report

PA022144 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2020 GMT 2 May 80

[Statement by Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson in San Salvador--live]

[Text] I want to thank Cadena Sonora for the opportunity to clarify totally harmful and ill-willed information disseminated by the ACAN-EFE news agency. I want to clarify that ACAN-EFE belongs to Rosendo Majano, brother of my Colonel Majano. The news it is disseminating is completely false. There has been no abortive coup d'etat, much less a rightwing coup against my Colonel Majano. None of the officers mentioned is involved in those activities.

Regarding my personal situation, I did tape a video cassette which I tried to play to all my comrades in arms. In it I charged that Colonel Majano is the one who tried or who is planning to stage a leftist coup under the protection of the Revolutionary Democratic Front which was recently established at the National University. The Coordinating Board of the Masses has joined that front, whose secretary general is Enrique Alvarez Cordoba.

The report about the abortive coup d'etat is confusing the officers. It is competely false. The armed forces high command is the one who makes the decisions. I understand that the high command is meeting right now to decide to replace Colonel Majano with another high-ranking military chief in the government junta. There is no coup. I wish ACAN-EFE would say which military agency or source gave it that information. No military source has issued such information.

This is what I wanted to do to clarify matters and to avoid confusion, misunderstanding or situations that might endanger our country. I thank Radio Cadena Sonora for this opportunity. Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson sincerely greets all the Salvadoran people and all my comrades in arms.

Majano Says Situation Normal

PA030409 Paris AFP in Spanish 0318 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 2 May (AFP)--After a day of intense meetings concerning a coup d'etat and the eventual resignation of the Salvadoran Government junta, Col Adolfo Majano told AFP: "Here we are, and nothing has happened."

Colonel Majano, regarded as "very leftist" by some army sectors was supposedly the main target of a thwarted coup, according to official sources.

Majano, who seemed calm and confident regarding the internal situation within the armed forces and the government junta, warned the people of El Salvador and Central America about "the pressures of the extreme right to destroy the plans of the present government junta."

Colonel Majano said that he and all the members of the junta will continue in the government, although he admitted that rightist groups have threatened him. He also said that the Salvadoran junta, "will keep on working with its programs for the good of the poor and masses."

Majano was asked about the charges made by retired Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, former chief of army intelligence, that he is a member of the outlawed People's Liberation Forces. Colonel Majano merely smiled and then added: They are even good at telling lies.

Duarte Interviewed

PA030430 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 May 80

[Excerpt] The Salvadoran Government junta confirmed that a coup attempt was frustrated in that country, but denied there had been any internal military insubordination.

Rumors began circulating today at noon that National Guard chief Col Eugenio Vides Casanova and Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia had seized power and dismissed the entire government team.

After confirming the abortive coup staged last night, government junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte denied all rumors about the alleged military revolt that had taken place in his country.

Radio Cadena YSU's newsman Carlos Samoya has interviewed government junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte in connection with the most recent developments in the Salvadoran capital. Here is the interview:

[Begin recording] [Question] First, I would like to ask you about the reports that the extreme right staged an abortive coup. Also, how do things stand at present?

[Answer] What is happening now has been the norm since 15 October. From that date on, particularly once the reforms to the law began to be announced, the extreme right increased its forces and has been carrying out a number of activities. One of them is this process aimed at destabilizing the regime and staging a coup. It has been constantly trying to do this. One must remember that they also tried to stage coups on 15 October, 15 February and 23 February.

So it is not strange at all that they should try once again. That is the reason for all those pronouncements that Mr d'Aubuisson has been releasing, the document he published and those casettes that are circulating throughout the city. All this is part of the plan of these gentlemen to destabilize the regime and establish fascism in the country.

But, as is logical, both the army and the Salvadoran people reject these extreme right positions, which will not benefit the country in any way. The army understands this clearly and I don't think any of the activities that these gentlemen are carrying out will succeed. At this moment the situation is calm. The army chiefs have met with their officers to exchange impressions and have expressed their views as expected. I have been present at today's meetings with all the garrison commanders to exchange impressions on the matter. We have talked of the whole process. We have reiterated our interest to make the social changes, to establish a democratic system in the country. We have reaffirmed our faith and our spirit to work to eliminate violence in the country.

I rejoice to see the Salvadoran people refusing to support the Coordinating Board of the Masses and the extreme leftwing forces and to see that they did not go into the streets and promote disorders This is a good symptom which shows that the Salvadoran people and the government have the same idea.

The army is analyzing this situation. All the garrison commanders are meeting to exchange impressions. Colonels Majano and Gutierrez have been present. I have attended these meetings. I came out here to tell you this. We are analyzing these meetings. I came out here to tell you this. We are analyzing the country's situation, the state of subversion, the problem of the extreme rightwing and everything which could bring stability to the system and to the country.

In this respect, all the garrison commanders have expressed their support for the government junta and have also expressed their desire to implement the social reforms and democratization of the country. They have accepted the suggestions that I have personally submitted to them which is that the people want an army which is united. The people do not want armed forces that are internally divided because the people feel that the army should be united to protect them and to help the country achieve the progress it needs. Our suggestion has been of unity and of a united army. They should not be thinking of divisions because this can weaken their position and that together we can carry out the changes and the democratic process in the country.

[Question] Engineer Duarte, could it be said then that the situation is totally under control now and that the idea of a coup can be discarded?

[Answer] Well, I think this is yet another step within the entire process of instability that the country has experienced in the past few years. We will continue to go through all these shocks, which we realize do occur. This government has had a crisis of some kind practically every week. But this is part of the process we have been engaged in to stabilize the country. I think that at this point there is no crisis. The situation is under control, the commanders are clear in their positions. Of course, there are always differences of opinion and we are always trying to resolve them through dialogue and an exchange of views and, on the basis of them, we take into consideration the suggestions made by each of those present at the meetings in order to gradually resolve the existing problems.

For instance, in this way we have done certain things connected with the agrarian reform. We have organized the functioning of certain public offices, the operations that have been carried out and so forth, like the problem of violence. All this is part of a normal process, so I do not think the country should be in a state of shock. It should remain calm because things are moving along.

[Question] Another rumor has very insistently circulated and for this reason I will ask you about it in order to clear up the whole thing. One of today's more persistent rumors is that Colonel Majano and Dr Morales Ehrlich will withdraw from the government junta. What is the real situation?

[Answer] No, that is Mr d'Aubuisson again. I suppose you know there is a cassette in which he accuses Majano and Antonio Morales Ehrlich and in which he demands that they be withdrawn from the government. But that is simply the extreme right's position, which will not be taken into account because it is mistaken.

In the first place, he talks about the withdrawal of Antonio Morales Ehrlich without realizing that Morales Ehrlich is a member of the Christian Democratic Party, that I am a Christian Democrat and that he cannot differentiate between Christian Democrats even though we may have different styles. So that is a mistake.

Also, Colonel Majano is an armed forces member, like Colonel Gutierrez. He, therefore, cannot go around making decisions without taking into consideration the forces represented.

So, D'Aubuisson is mistaken; his position is wrong.

In today's meeting, we have personally supported Colonel Majano and Colonel Gutierrez. We agreed that we wanted an army that is united. Antonio Morales and I are working together with Dr Avalos--the three civilians with the two military officers--to solve the problems we are facing.

This is the way we want to work and the army commanders have supported us. At this moment there is nothing to the effect that we want to dismiss them. Of course we have a difference of opinions which this man [D'Aubuisson] is resorting to to create a state of uncertainty in the country. We have exchanged impressions and are trying to understand one another, as it should be among human beings in order to solve the problems.

[Question] Mr Duarte, one last question. This one is within the framework of the economic sphere to you, in your position as the person in charge of the Economy Ministry. There have been reports that the Costa Rican economy minister has said the Salvadoran colon would be devalued within the next 60 to 90 days. I would like to ask you if this is true and if it is advisable to carry out a devaluation.

[Answer] First of all, a devaluation is not advisable. Second, we are in a good condition monetarily so we do not need to do it. I do not know on what basis the person in Costa Rica made such a statement. Costa Rica has had to resort to the IMF to ask for what is called the stand-by [term stated in English] and so has Nicaragua. El Salvador has not needed to resort to the stand-by. The currency is solid and we do not have any problem in this regard. The Salvadoran people should understand that what is occurring is that, at this time, Costa Rica is experiencing a very difficult problem with regards to El Salvador.

I want to point out a very serious problem. There are many people who are harming the country. They are smuggling merchandise out of the country to be sold in Costa Rica. They are taking dollars out of the country. This is a crime. Therefore, we are going to take actions to prevent this. A large amount of merchandise is being smuggled out of the country to Costa Rica and other countries. This cannot continue since it is greatly harming the country. We are issuing instructions so that there will be greater controls at the customs posts and we will seek other types of measures so these things will stop.

The trade between Costa Rica and El Salvador used to amount to around 8 million [no currency specified]. It is now around 40 million. This is something which cannot continue. This is unfair and is harming El Salvador. However, this is also harming Costa Rica because its dollars are being taken out of the country. Consequently, we cannot permit a fraternal country or our country to be harmed. Therefore, all Salvadorans must help in this.

If the customs agents are listening to me, I would ask them to be more strict in controlling those trucks which have documents indicating that they are carrying merchandise of little value. The customs agents should check the documents to prevent this unfair smuggling which is harming the country. We must control this.

The currency is solid. Already we have sold 1.8 million quintals of coffee, which are worth approximately $300 million. The country is progressing. We have obtained credits.

I went to Venezuela and, thanks to God, I obtained a certain number of dollars which are entering the country these days to strengthen the country. We will have foreign exchange to buy raw materials. I can tell the Salvadoran factory owners that there will be up to $15 million available in the next few days so the industrialists can buy raw materials. The Central Bank will be receiving this money in 2 to 3 days so that the country can use it.

These are the types of things we have to do. The banks are solid, you all know that the banks have been increasing their deposits. Here is another request I want to make of the Salvadoran people. Many people withdrew their money from the banks and are keeping it at home. Some people say they are keeping it under their mattresses. I urge all the Salvadorans who want to help us to take their money to the banks and to trust them.

Napoleon Duarte has always been known as a man who keeps his word. I know that the Salvadoran people have faith in me. For this reason, I am urging Salvadorans to deposit their money in the banks and to trust that we will pull through. The currency is solid. I ask them to deposit their colones because by doing so they would be helping us and the country to move forward.

[Question] Well, Engineer Duarte, I thank you for your statements to Radio Cadena YSU and I hope that our listeners heard you and cleared their doubts about the rumors which circulated all day today.

[Answer] I want to add something else. I want to urge the Salvadoran people to have faith in us. We are struggling and I am sure that with the will and support of the Salvadorans, we will be able to pull through. I have faith in my people. I have faith that we will pull through so I am asking the people to have faith in us.

MAJANO MEETING WITH PRESIDENTS DENIED

PA031856 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Regarding international reports on an alleged meeting of junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano with Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia and Honduran junta chief Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, presidential sources have deemed it advisable to explain that these reports are completely false.

It was said the revolutionary junta believes that the Central American problems must attract the attention of the respective peoples and government of the isthmus but that everything El Salvador does in this regard will be always reported to the public as the government feels this is essential to any democratic system.

It was added that Colonel Majano has been working in his office. Consequently, reports on the alleged meeting with the rulers of the sister nations in question are completely false.

MORALES EHRLICH LEAVES FOR WEDDING IN COSTA RICA

PA031955 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1538 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 3 May (LATIN)--Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, a member of the revolutionary government junta, departed last night for San Jose, Costa Rica, to attend the wedding of his daughter Marina, presidential palace sources have reported.

He held meetings with the other four members of the revolutionary government junta all day yesterday to analyze the general situation in El Salvador, the process of change and various social and political administrative problems, the sources added.

The absent member of the junta may be returning to El Salvador tomorrow after the feast in honor of his daughter, according to the presidential report.

JUNTA EXTENDS STATE OF MARTIAL LAW UNTIL 5 JUNE

PA042016 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1928 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 4 May (LATIN)--The civilian-military government junta has announced the extension of the state of martial law for another 30 days because the causes for its institution 2 months ago still prevail.

A junta communique notes that the state of martial law was declared on 5 March to carry out, under security measures, the agrarian reform, and the nationalization of the foreign trade sectors and the bank system.

The communique notes that since the state of violence prevails throughtout the country, the junta has decided to maintain the state of martial law until 5 June.

MAY DAY ACTIVITIES MINIMAL; DEMONSTRATION HELD

PA030508 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 2 May 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Even if most of the organizations decided not to go to the streets to celebreate 1 May, sympathizers of the Coordinating Board of the Masses held a rally yesterday.

Meanwhile, the government had warned the Coordinating Board that any incident would be the responsibility of the organization because the police would be in their barracks.

Businesses did not open their doors fearing that their establishments could be the site of incidents or that they could be ransacked as has happened on previous occasions. The streets of San Salvador were practically empty. According to reports, thousands of residents from the capital went to recreational centers to enjoy the holiday and avoid incidents in which they could get involved accidentally.

Since early in the morning, there were small groups of persons in the streets near Cuscatlan Park--where the demonstration began. These persons carried bags. The demonstrators initated their march on Gerardo Barrios Street toward the main market. The first incident took place even before the demonstrators left the meeting place. According to them, a shot was taken at them from a moving vehicle. Medical centers have not reported any wounded as a result of this incident.

The demonstration went on, but not before demonstrators exploded several fire bombs and set tires on fire at the site of the incident.

SEVEN SOLDIERS, MORE THAN 20 CIVILIANS DIE IN 1 DAY

PA021337 Paris AFP In Spanish 0225 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 1 May (AFPO--Seven Salvadoran soldiers, including a lieutenant, and more than 20 civilians have been killed here in acts of violence over the past 24 hours, a military report states today.

The persons were killed in clashes which took place principally in the cities of Santa Ana in the northeastern part of the country and in Usulutan and San Miguel, east of San Salvador, according to the military report. The day was quiet in the Salvadoran capital, while the tension and fear of possible street disturbances as a result of international labor day caused people to remain in their homes or to travel out to the country, leaving the city deserted.

ARMED LEFTISTS SEIZE TOWN, BLOW UP OFFICES

PA040142 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 3 May 80

[Excerpt] The Defense Ministry announced today in San Salvador that some 40 armed leftist extremists seized the town of San Rafael, in the north, and blew up two government offices before the military forces could drive them from the area.

According to a Salvadoran Defense Ministry spokesman, there were no casualties either as a result of the bomb explosions in San Rafael or during the 2-hour occupation of the town, which is located 80 km from San Salvador. So far, no group has claimed credit for the operation.

GUATEMALA

SCATTERED VIOLENCE IN CAPITAL CLAIMS 22 LIVES

PA030304 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2207 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 2 May (ACAN-EFE)--Twenty-two men have been shot to death in Guatemala during the past 24 hours, the police reported today.

It was said that the bodies of 19 men shot to death were found in various districts in this city and have been taken to the general hospital morgue for identification.

It was also said that two youths were machinegunned to death yesterday in the southern part of the capital as they were painting a wall with the name of the underground communist "Guatemalan Workers Party."

It was also said that university student Rafael Urcuyo Orozco died yesterday at the general hospital after being shot by unidentified persons during the conclusion of the 1 May parade in the central park. According to a police report, leftist propaganda was found near some of the bodies found in this capital city.

Of the 19 bodies found in Guatemala City, 3 were found in Chinautla, 4 in Santa Rosita, 3 in Zone 2, 1 in Monserrat, 1 in San Cristobal City, 4 in San Rafael and 3 in Zone 19.

A police spokesman said that apparently many of the dead were leftist activists who could have been the object of reprisals by some rightist underground organization.

ARMED PEOPLES ORGANIZATION ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PA011257 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 10 Apr 80 pp 1, 9

[Text] "No member of the government's security corps or the army has to fear reprisals by us after he has surrendered, given up his military equipment and become our prisoner," says the latest communique issued by the outlawed Armed Peoples Organization [ORPA] and distributed to the press.

In its communique, ORPA reports on "its two latest political-military operations on 10 and 15 April, which involved the occupation for over 2 hours of El Baluarte and La Sola coffee plantations in La Reforma and Quetzal de San Marcos municipalities respectively."

ORPA also gave its version of the death of a traveling military policeman who, it said, "when asked to surrender with full guarantees for his life and dignity, put up armed resistance and we had to fire on him with the above-mentioned result."

ORPA states "We shall respect, as we have done before on various occasions, any prisoner. All prisoners will be released after the operation. Their personal dignity will be respected."

ELEVEN SEEK ASYLUM AT VENEZUELAN EMBASSY

PA030226 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0043 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 2 May (ACAN-EFE)--Eleven persons sought asylum today at the Venezuelan Embassy in Guatemala claiming to be persecuted political refugees.

Neither the embassy nor Guatemalan officials have revealed the identity of the refugees, but it was learned that they are members of the Martinez family who received death threats from unidentified persons.

The Venezuelan Embassy said it would not release more information on the matter for now because the matter is under study by the Foreign Ministry.

SPAIN NAMES NEW CONSUL GENERAL; RAPPROCHEMENT SEEN

PA020539 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 19 Apr 80 pp 1, 9

[Text] Spain's honorary consul to Guatemala Francisco Delgado Soriano has reported that Fernando Martinez Westenhasen has been appointed Spain's new consul general to Guatemala.

According to Soriano, this appointment is the result of negotiations underway with the Spanish Government as the first stage toward a rapprochement and normalization of relations between the two countries.

I understand that if the decision to break relations was taken by Spain, it must also take the initiative to reestablish them, Soriano said. For this reason I have sent several hundred treatises to different authorities, from the king (to whom I delivered it personally) down to the last official who may be concerned with this matter, which will be solved shortly, he stated.

We want to contribute to a solution to this problem as soon as possible. Therefore, we have done our best in the preparation of the treatise. We have been assisted by outstanding personalities such as Carlos Murciano, poet and writer; Esteban Passols, university professor; and Jose Repolles, historian.

Our strongest argument is that there are unbreakable ties in the customs of the peoples of these two countries which date back to ancient times. Therefore, a government which claims to be the voice of the people cannot maintain a hostile situation between two peoples who have always been friends and brothers and who, in addition, identify themselves with the same customs and religion, Soriano concluded.

HONDURAS

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL DELEGATION TO VISIT PRISONERS

PA042211 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1850 GMT 3 May 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpts] Amnesty International will come to Honduras in the next few days to see the situation of the persons being held in the cells of SIM [no expansion given] in connection with the foiled attempt to kidnap Texaco manager Arnold Quiroz.

The Amnesty International delegation will meet in our country with Dr Juan Almendarez Bonilla, rector of the national autonomous University of Honduras, with representatives of the Honduran University Students Federation headed by Mario Rivera, and with Honduran labor and teachers organizations.

Amnesty International will also investigate the methods that the Honduran police use with arrested persons. Afterwards, Amnesty International will make its report public to the world, as it always does as part of its continuous work for human rights.

Gerardo Salinas, who is coordinating the defense of Dr Jose Maria Reyes Mata and the other arrested persons, has stated that in San Pedro Sula, attorneys Carlos (Villa) Rosales, Horacio Fajardo and Marta de [name indistinct] have joined the case.

Salinas said that in the next few days, or in the next few hours, a personal [word indistinct] of the arrested persons will be possible.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA SAYS THREAT OF U.S. MANEUVERS LINGERS

PA041256 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, a member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, affirmed in Managua that the Latin American peoples must not yet think victory has been achieved because of the modification of the announced U.S. military maneuvers in the Caribbean. The threat, he stressed, continues.

Ortega, who is also a member of the Sandinist Front's national directorate, said the modification of the maneuvers and the suspension of the disembarkment operation at Guantanamo Naval Base have primarily been the result of an intense international protest and of the popular mobilizations carried out to protest those military maneuvers.

Ortega stressed the magnitude of the popular meeting held on 1 May in Havana. Speakers at this event included Ortega, Cuban leader Fidel Castro and Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

He also stressed that popular demonstration had reaffirmed the Cuban people's confidence in their revolution and their leaders. It was also, he added, a meeting in support of Central American and Caribbean peoples who are fighting for their independence, respect and national liberation.

HASSAN CITES WORKERS' OBLIGATIONS AT MAY DAY RALLY

PA030051 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1732 GMT 1 May 80

[Speech by Nicaraguan junta member Moises Hassan Morales during a public rally on 1 May at the Plaza de la Revolucion in Managua commemorating International Labor Day--live]

[Excerpts] [applause] Companeros: Today, 1 May 1980, is one more historical date in our heroic land of Nicaragua. Today, the entire people in our country and particularly the working class are celebrating, for the first time in our history, the International Labor Day with liberty and dignity. We are poor but proud.

The government junta is aware of the great economic difficulties being experienced by our working people. For this reason, we accept your suggestion and are willing to analyze the national budget. We will squeeze this already tight budget to see how we can get the wage increases requested by the companeros workers.

I want to point out certain obligations that the Nicaraguan working people have with this process. If these obligations are met, this popular Sandinist revolution will be consolidated sooner and with fewer sacrifices and [words indistinct].

These measures, in the first place, are the consolidation of the working class, the unity of the working class and the creation of a single labor central. These are some of the first measures that the working class must implement in order to successfully confront its enemies.

There are also other measures which we deem very important. One of these measures is the political preparation, the study and the political training of the Nicaraguan working people, so that nobody can deceive them, so that no opportunist--whether a businessman or somebody passing himself off as a worker--can deceive them. The workers must prepare themselves politically. They must study. This is one of the obligations of the workers at this time.

The enemies of the revolution never complained when Somoza prevented the working class from becoming educated. They never opened their mouths to reject this. Now, when our government and our vanguard tell the workers and the Nicaraguans--and demonstrate with practical evidence such as the literacy campaign--that they must educate themselves, these enemies say that we want to domesticate the Nicaraguans. They say that we want to deceive the Nicaraguans. We tell the working people that they must prepare themselves. They must study so that these enemies will not say that that we want to domesticate anybody. We also tell them that they must study with a critical view, that when they read any book or when they study in study circles or whatever form they are using, they should do it by criticizing and questioning what they are studying and reading. This should be done so that they will not learn mechanical formulas and so that they will not come to Nicaragua trying to recommend solutions which are not applicable in this country. Therefore, we must once and for all eliminate any attempt to try to transfer, blindly and automatically, situations of other countries to our country. We tell the workers that they must prepare themselves politically. However, they must get trained to adapt the political teachings to the specific realities of our country.

There is another obligation of the Nicaraguan workers and peasants and it is that they must strengthen, promote and develop the worker-peasant alliance. The consolidation and the progress of this revolution will rest on this alliance. This alliance must be consolidated as soon as possible because it is the most powerful tool that the revolution has to show for its strength.

There is one last obligation that I want to point out to the workers and the peasants at this time. Under the present economic conditions and at any time in our future history, they must contribute with their efficient and dedicated work in order to increase production and improve the living conditions of our working people. The efforts of the workers during this year should be aimed at making the economic reactivation plan a reality as presented by our government.

Through me, the junta of the government of national reconstruction greets the workers who make up the country's labor centrals with the hope that a single central will be a reality soon, setting aside artificial differences created and promoted by selfish and opportunist individuals and, sometimes, by premeditated agents of the reaction, enemies of the Sandinist people's revolution.

The government junta greets the Nicaraguan people, especially the exploited classes, and maintains its trust that the Nicaraguan workers, the children of the general of free men, Augusto Cesar Sandino, will know how to understand and honor his words. The (?timid ones) are leaving us at this time. Only the workers and the peasants, because of their organized force, will reach the end.

For a single social class [crowd replies with indistinct words]

Long live the worker-peasant alliance! ["Viva!" the crowd replies]

Long live free Nicaragua! Long live the FSLN! [shouts from the crowd]

Free fatherland or death!

Ruiz Addresses Rally

PA030128 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1752 GMT 1 May 80

[Speech by Revolution Commander Henry Ruiz, minister of planning, at the Carlos Fonseca Amador Plaza de la Revolucion in Managua at rally to commemorate International Labor Day--live]

[Excerpts] Companeros brothers of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate, companeros brothers of the government junta, brother workers and peasants: The year 1886 marks the massacre of the workers in Chicago when the workers were struggling to have the working day cut to 8 hours.

We have been asked to state the rules of the game. We have been asked to define the framework of this revolution. We have been asked to speak more clearly. Engineer Robelo [crowd jeers] resigned from the government junta protesting certain measures and the path of the revolution. Regarding this matter, the working class, you who are suffering under this hot sun, who stay on your feet and who are a sign of the support for the revolutionary leadership--you have the final say. [applause, chanting of slogan: popular power]

Robelo was saying... [interrupted by more jeering from the crowd] that the State Council should represent the political structure that existed at the time when the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction was appointed. This means that he wanted the same structure that the FSLN--together with other forces and prior to the victory--had obtained. We also said that the FSLN, the vanguard of this process, has been deteriorating over the past 9 months of struggle. An attempt was made to presenting us with a crisis. However, we are not the ones to respond to this crisis. The ones who respond to it were the organized Sandinist masses. This is the reply to that statement. [applause]

We must say that the rules of the game are well defined in the program of national reconstruction. This program is our people's goal to face the tremendous problems which are poverty, unemployment, vice, illiteracy and prostitution.

We must say that if we do not reactivate our economy it will not be possible to think of any distribution of surpluses. We must say that if we do not reactivate the economy it will not be possible to think of having an autonomous economy. We must say that if we do not reactivate the economy, the $1.645 million will be a permanent threat to the freedom and independence of our people. For this reason, we must comply with our program for national reconstruction. The rules of the game are expressed in that program. [applause]

If we were to be asked for the rules of the game, who will watch over the rules of the game of the working class and the peasants? Who will respond for the rules of the game for the two classes which are the foundation of the history of our revolution? Who will defend their interests? [crowd shouts back: The FSLN] And this vanguard, brothers and Nicaraguan people, is the one that promised to build a free fatherland or death and it continues to keep this watchword until this revolution is completely consolidated and until the rest of the brother countries have consolidated their own independence. [applause]

We have done certain important things in 9 months. However, there are many more to be done. We have the challenge to implement the plan for economic reactivation. We have the challenge to increase production. We have the challenge to better organize the masses. We have the challenge to strengthen the Sandinist Peoples Army. We have the challenge to organize the popular militias. We have the challenge to get more organized, and better organized. These are tasks within the framework of the revolution. These are tasks which the workers, the peasants, the students, the intellectuals and the honest businessmen--that is, the forces which are decidedly participating in this process--cannot forget.

The economy is beginning to pick up. Back wages and salary limits have been mentioned and here publicly, under this hot sun at the Plaza de la Revolucion, we must admit that the working class and the peasants are the ones putting up with the economic difficulties. They are the ones who support and back this revolution. [applause] This is what this revolution is all about. This revolution is a poor class with economic difficulties which is being sweet-talked by enemies by using attractive promises and economic incentives which we are sure they cannot fulfill. This class of exploited and oppressed people is the class that bears with the difficulties of this revolution and it is the same class that is willing to defend its achievements. [applause]

RAMIREZ DISCUSSES PRINCIPLE OF NONINTERVENTION

PA031735 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1958 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Managua, 2 May (ACAN-EFE)--Sergio Ramirez Mercado, one of the three members of the Nicaraguan Government junta, has told European newsmen that "in Nicaragua we condemn the murders of patriots but we have clearly stated that the Salvadoran people must be the ones to solve their own problems."

A Netherlands newsman had pointed out to him the incongruity in the fact that the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Government maintains relations with the Salvadoran civilian-military junta that "sympathizes with Somoza."

Ramirez Mercado said Nicaragua has a foreign policy of relations with all the countries in the world and that, in addition, "it is naive to think that the radicalization of one country can solve the problems of another."

"Out of a minimum respect to the Salvadoran people, we have no business interfering to try to solve their problems," he said in an interview which lasted 1 hour last night at the Government House in Managua.

The Nicaraguan stand regarding the Afghanistan issue was another topic discussed during the interview.

"Our stand regarding this was clearly established at the United Nations 2 months ago. Nicaragua said it opposes on principle any kind of intervention anywhere in the world. However, it demanded that the problem of the controversial Persian Gulf area be studied comprehensively and not in a partial manner," Sergio Ramirez Mercado said.

Regarding the Nicaraguan stand, former U.S. President Richard Nixon said in a news conference in Madrid that the attitude "of the Sandinists erased any doubt when they openly endorsed the Soviet intervention in Moscow, something which makes everything very clear."

ROBELO WARNS OF COMMUNIST THREAT IN LATIN INTERVIEW

PA022237 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1129 GMT 2 May 80

[By Charles Bremmer]

[Excerpts] Managua, 2 May (LATIN)--Nicaragua's leftist leaders are focusing their attention on the possibility of electing a new governing junta to overcome the biggest crisis since their rise to power 9 months ago.

The only two moderate non-Sandinist members of the 5-member junta, Violeta de Chamorro, widow of journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, and businessman Alfonso Robelo, resigned their posts.

Expressing the fear of those who believe Nicaragua may follow the steps of Cuba toward communism, Robelo said he resigned because the Sandinist members of the junta disregarded their democratic ideals and ignored the wishes of the moderate members. The way things are moving is typical of totalitarian regimes, Robelo told LATIN. "The confusion between the party (Sandinist) and the state increases every day."

Robelo also accused the Sandinists--who chose their name from nationalist Gen Cesar Augusto Sandino, who fought the U.S. occupation forces in the 1930's--of leading a "campaign of hatred against the middle class which is leading the country to a class war."

The young industrialist, who opposed the Somoza regime, criticized the structure of the new State Council which is to assume its functions within the next few days.

The council originally was to have 33 members, including 13 Sandinists or their allies. On 21 April, the junta issued a decree increasing the number to 47 members, of which 24 would be Sandinists.

The leadership denied the charges that it is leading Nicaragua toward the left and is engaged in intense negotiations with groups of the private sector to try to re-establish a mixed junta.

Commander Carlos Nunez, 28, son of a carpenter, said the crisis was an artificial concept created to discredit the Sandinists. Nunez, who fought as a guerrilla against Somoza, heads the massive organization sector of the Sandinist leadership.

In an office building confiscated by the Sandinists, Nunez said his organization believes in popular democracy and will permit all groups to participate in the government providing they support the revolution. They should continue the advance of the revolutionary process, he said. "We cannot permit a return to the exploitation of the 46 years under Somoza," he added.

Commander Nunez, who wears fatigues and carries a large pistol, said his organization rejects being branded as communist, but admitted that a large portion of its theory and teachings are obtained from Lenin and Marx.

Robelo displayed copies of Lenin's writings, with a Sandinist symbol, which he said were distributed to the government ministries for indoctrination purposes.

The main demands made by Robelo and the private sector intend to put an end to the confiscation of private companies, the proclamation of a law of appeals against the state, freedom of the press and the commitment to call elections. Western diplomats and unofficial Nicaraguan sources affirm that the total amount of these confiscations is quite high.

Robelo said he was concerned over the number of Cuban and Soviet personnel here. Besides the medics and teachers, he said there are approximately 250 additional Cubans as advisers in various sectors, including the army and security.

Dozens of Soviets came to Nicaragua since both countries established relations following the revolution.

Robelo said that two Cubans of the security service, with Soviet equipment, went to his home to verify if there was any sign of electronic espionage. They were not accompanied by any Nicaraguan official. He added that these elements carry out similar activities in other government offices.

Some reports have caused concern among the Western diplomats who closely follow the course of the revolution. Many commentators, however, feel optimistic that Nicaragua may define its own future, keeping its distance from the two superpowers and preserving a measure of pluralism.

The Sandinists have sought assistance from Washington as well as Moscow and have expressed their discontent because the U.S. Congress provisionally froze a $75 million loan which had already been approved. Robelo and the private sector said the assistance is essential to the economy and is an initiative that would prevent the deterioration of relations with Washington.

A junta delegation and members of the Sandinist leadership recently visited the Soviet Union and East Europe, where they received some promises for help.

Authorized sources said the Sandinists had indicated they would be willing to give concessions of these aspects in exchange for a commitment by the businessmen and their promise to participate in the junta.

The topic of freedom of the press became a priority issue when the unions, backed by the Sandinists, took over LA PRENSA, the only independent newspaper of Nicaragua.

The leadership has often offered guarantees that private enterprise will not be subjected to arbitrary confiscation, but to the businessmen this practice continues under various pretexts.

The Sandinists have not promised elections. Commander Nunez said it would be irresponsible to set a date while the country is still in the process of consolidating its revolution and recovering lost time.

"In other countries, nobody questions the rights of a majority after an election. Here, we have not had an election, but a revolution," he noted. Commander Nunez said the U.S. reactionaries and groups in other countries intentionally misinterpret the Nicaragua revolution and its objectives.

The leadership is upset over the way in which the Cuban assistance has been described by the Western press. Some 2,000 Cubans are officially in the country to cooperate in medical care and education and to participate in the crusade against illiteracy to reduce the 70 percent rural illiteracy rate.

Robelo, who is accused of being a traitor to the revolution by the Sandinist press, said he believes the present crisis will give the nation an opportunity to stop its tendency toward the left.

"This is not a lost country as long as there are Nicaraguans in the country ready to fight for democracy," Robelo said. "As long as we have sufficient courage to speak openly, the country is not lost," he noted.

DUTIES OF STATE COUNCIL, JUNTA ESTABLISHED

PA031833 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] The State Council that will be installed tomorrow, a day of national dignity, will have important duties.

This council may, for example, approve the laws submitted to it by the government junta, present bills to the junta, that is, it will also be able to initiate bills, reform the nation's administrative division whenever the junta requests it, that is, create new departments and municipalities or abolish some of them.

The State Council will also be charged with updating the operation of civic or religious entities wanting to hold activities in this nation. It will also grant distinctions according to the existing regulations. It will also draw up a draft for an electoral bill and a draft for a political constitution whenever the junta or government presents the initiative.

Other duties of the council are: to ratify the treaties and conventions having to do with the delimitation of international and maritime limits. It will also decide everything connected with the conditions of nationality, naturalization and citizenship. It will regulate everything referring to the nation's symbols such as the flag, the shield, anthem and so forth.

Through the junta the State Council may request reports of the activities of the ministers or directors of state entities.

For its operation, there will be one president, three vice presidents and three secretaries. As we already have said, they will have no salaries. The posts are honorary and only the board of directors will determine under what circumstances per diem or salaries will be recognized for [sentence unfinished due to break in transmission]

Junta's Powers

PA031834 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Even though the State Council is operating, the government junta will have administrative and legislative duties. For example, it can create or abolish ministries or autonomous entities as well as their reform [as heard] to the organic law.

The junta will also have the power to appoint or remove officials of the government, decree a state of emergency, sign international economic or political agreements, approve the national budget law and its amendments, and create or abolish interministerial, gubernatorial or financial councils. The junta also must approve arbitration plans and contracting and renegotiating foreign credits. Regarding the state of emergency, it is clearly established that when the government junta has decreed it, the junta can assume all legislative powers.

REPORTAGE ON INCIDENT AT U.S. INTERESTS OFFICE

Political Prisoners Attacked

PA021723 Paris AFP in Spanish 1715 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Havana, 2 May (AFP)--Several Cuban political prisoners who were awaiting visas to travel to the United States were wounded, one of them seriously, by a group of demonstrators armed with sticks and hoses who attacked them today in front of the U.S. Interests Office in Havana.

The attack occurred shortly after noon (1600 GMT), according to a source close to the U.S. office.

Six hundred candidates for departure to the United States, all released "counterrevolutionary" prisoners, were in front of the U.S. office when they were attacked by a group which arrived in a bus.

Four Hundred Refugees Inside

PA022246 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2211 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Havana, 2 May (EFE)--Some 300 people remained at midafternoon in front of the U.S. Interests Office here insulting and attacking those who left the area, including several former political prisoners.

Over 400 men and women have sought refuge inside the U.S. diplomatic mission, not daring to leave for fear of running the same fate as those who were hit as they were leaving the building. The crowd that gathered there rebuked those wishing to leave the island, who waited this morning at the doors of the U.S. Interests Office.

A girl who lives in an apartment building near the office affirmed that she had been hit by a rock, but that she had already thrown several rocks herself and will continue to do so "because the combating march has already begun."

Meanwhile, eyewitnesses affirm that Julio Camacho Aguilera, first secretary of the Communist Party's Havana committee, showed up along with several other state officials and addressed the crowd to demand "discipline and prevent attacks," alleging that "that is the stand demanded by the present moment."

A police cordon which extended around several blocks has been established around the U.S. Interests Office. People who are trying to join the demonstrators and the attackers are unable to pass through the cordon.

Dozens of patrol cars, motorcycle policemen and several patrol wagons are seen near the area. Meanwhile, the demonstrators continue to chant slogans against those leaving and against the North Americans. Slogans such as "Rah-rah, out and down with the worms," "Fidel, friend, the people are with you," "Fidel, be sure, give it to the Yankees hard" and other similar phrases are chanted each time one of the Cubans inside the building tries to leave.

One of the demonstrators commented that scenes of violence were taking place since early this morning, a time when most of the people are at their jobs or at school.

Through the loudspeakers the demonstrators in front of the U.S. mission were asked to control themselves but they became more excited each time a possible exile appeared in the building.

Two Dead Reported

PA041743 Paris AFP in Spanish 1728 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Havana, 4 May (AFP)--A militant of the committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] and an antigovernment demonstrator were killed and several persons wounded during an incident yesterday that was reported briefly today by the Cuban press.

According to the reports, "An antisocial element drove his vehicle into a demonstration by the people killing a revolutionary mother responsible for vigilance of a CDR and injuring others." Immediately, "a combatant of the Interior Ministry responded by killing the attacker," according to the text published here which adds the comment: "There will be a disciplined as well as a firm response to any aggression against the people."

The episode, according to the local press, occurred in El Cerro, a populous district of the Cuban capital.

GRANMA Blames U.S.

FL031228 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 May 80

[Text of 3 May 1980 GRANMA article titled "Yankee Provocation at U.S. Interests Office"--read by announcers]

[Text] A provocative incident occurred yesterday at the U.S. Interests office located on Calzada [Avenue] between L and M streets. Approximately 700 antisocial elements gathered in front of that office at about 0900 hours. The group primarily was composed of former counterrevolutionary prisoners who were joined by persons with records of common crimes. Many of those who gathered there had been summoned by U.S. Consul (Susan Lamana) at 1000 on Tuesday, 29 April, to come to the office on the morning of 2 May.

The aims claimed by these elements were to protest the slow manner in which the United States was processing their departure and to pressure for a massive departure. The U.S. officials repeatedly told them they could only travel [to the United States] in small groups and that the Cuban Government was responsible for the delay in their leaving the country. This upset the antisocial elements gathered there and, about at 1000 hours, some of them began to shout counterrevolutionary slogans and to provoke small groups of revolutionary citizens who had been coming from surrounding areas. This immediately led to clashes between the revolutionaries and the antisocial persons.

Revolutionary neighbors of the surrounding areas quickly came to the area of the incidents in support of their comrades. In a few minutes there were between 2,000 and 3,000 of them and the number of neighbors who in just anger came to the area of the incidents grew constantly.

The antisocial elements took bricks and other construction materials used to repair the building and hurled them against the people. There are witnesses who assert they saw Marines who guard the mission hurling rocks at the neighbors.

At approximately 1030, the antisocial elements entered the U.S. Interests Office. The doors were opened by Yankee officials and some of them even broke panes to give massive refuge to the antisocial elements. There were injuries on both sides. Only with great difficulty were the authorities and leaders of mass organizations able to contain the people to prevent the incidents from assuming bigger and more serious dimensions. There are now between 300 and 400 antisocial elements staying at the Yankee interests office.

All afternoon, leaders of the party and mass organizations and other authorities appealed for discipline from the neighbors in the surrounding area who were angry and wanted to go massively to the area of the incident. This new provocation evidently was organized and the principal responsibility falls on the United States.

Knowing the mood of the people, gathering a high number of antisocial elements in front of the U.S. mission was in itself an irresponsible and insane action. The false and deceitful assertions by Yankee officials that the Cuban Government is responsible for the fact that the former counterrevolutionary prisoners have not been able to leave the country also represent a real provocation. It is a cynical lie. More than a year and a half ago, the Government of Cuba told the U.S. Government publicly and privately that all the former counterrevolutionary prisoners and their relatives were authorized to leave the country. It is the United States which deliberately has delayed the visas and trips of these persons despite its public and solemn commitments.

The Government of Cuba is even willing to send the former counterrevolutionary prisoners and their relatives to the United States via Mariel. Regarding those who have taken refuge at the U.S. mission, the solution, however, will now have to be discussed and agreed upon with Cuba. The U.S. officials never should have summoned such a number of those elements in front of the office, and, if it is a case of just an enormous irresponsibility and not a deliberate provocation, they should have requested the support of the [Cuban] authorities to disperse the group before the incidents with the people occurred. Instead, they encouraged these elements with gross lies to finally give them refuge at the office.

There also is evidence that the Yankee officials invited foreign journalists to be present during the incidents. A new problem has been created because the U.S. Interests Office has no right to grant asylum to anyone. Cuba absolutely does not have the slightest responsibility for this incident and at all times has maintained rigorous protection of the mission, which the U.S. Government knows very well. Imperialism now is trying to engineer a new publicity and propagandistic show against Cuba but, as always, it will backfire.

The people must be disciplined and follow the instructions of their organizations and cooperate with the authorities. They must do each time whatever is appropriate. Discipline is an essential factor in the great battles of peoples.

PACE OF REFUGEE EVACUATION SPEEDS UP IN MARIEL

PA022006 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2210 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpt] Havana, 1 May (EFE)--Well-informed sources have stated that more than 1,700 Cubans aboard 32 ships have sailed from the port of Mariel to Miami during the past 24 hours.

This afternoon there were about 2,000 boats anchored at Mariel while others wishing to transport their crewmen's relatives to the United States continue arriving from Florida.

During the last 12 hours, 300 ships have arrived in the small bay at Mariel, filling the harbor and small wharf with ships of every type and size. The arrival of the boat Viking Starship has aroused excitement because of its capacity to evacuate about 500 persons. However, it could take several days to bring together all those who will travel on it.

This morning 21 ships left for Miami and Key West with 879 persons aboard, which means that the boarding and departure procedures are moving at a faster pace. In previous days they had been much slower.

According to eyewitnesses, the speed in handling the departure procedures means that from 1,500 to 2,000 Cubans can leave the island by boat every day. However, a problem arises from the large number of ships arriving at Mariel and the slow action of the immigration officials, which is causing confusion and disappointment among the crewmen arriving from the United States.

Luis Medina, owner of the vessel Banana Boat, said that there have been cases where persons have returned to Miami after waiting several days for their relatives to arrive. Medina said that these incidents will continue to occur.

Departures Interrupted

FL031744 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] A total of 1,348 antisocial elements yesterday left Mariel for the United States. By midmorning, however, departures were interrupted when the weather forecast for the afternoon was known. They will be resumed as soon as weather conditions permit. Maximum safety of the trips is a question of prestige for the Mariel-Florida route.

At the close of the newspaper GRANMA edition [presumably of 3 May], there were 1,783 vessels at that port. [Havana Domestic Service (Radio Rebelde) in Spanish at 1700 GMT on 3 May reports "There are 1,873 vessels in Mariel from the United States to transport anti-social elements."]

CALL FOR SECOND PARTY CONGRESS ANNOUNCED AT MAY DAY RALLY

PA020413 Havana International Service in Spanish 2345 GMT 1 May 80

[Call for convoking of Second Cuban Communist Party Congress as read by unidentified announcer at 1 May rally held in Havana--live]

[Text] The Cuban Communist Party will hold its second congress in December 1980. The Central Committee calls all sectors to double their efforts.

The Central Committee Politburo approved the appointment of a preparatory commission presided over by Fidel Castro, [applause] and other members, Raul Castro [applause], Juan Almeida, Ramiro Valdes, Guillermo Garcia, Blas Roca, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Osvaldo Dorticos, Armando Hart, Sergio Del Valle, Pedro Miret, Jose Ramon Machado Ventrua, Arnaldo Milian, Jorge Risquet, Antonio Perez Herrero, Lionel Soto and Julio Camacho Aguilera, [applause].

The Central Committee commissioned the preparatory commission to carry out all organization work prior to the congress, among which are drafting of resolutions, development of organizational process, especially the reviewing assemblies [asamblea de balance], which began in January with basic organizations and which will continue in June with municipal committees and from September on with provincial committees. In it they will renew the organization of party directorates and in the provinces will elect the delegates to the congress and precandidates to the members of the Central Committees.

According to the representation norm as approved, 1 delegate will be allowed for each 300 members and aspirants will be elected by the reviewing assemblies in each province in the special municipality assemblies of the Isle of Youth and in the corresponding conferences of the party, of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Ministry of Interior.

In some working centers and military units chosen for their political and military importance, the communists will directly elect delegates to the congress.

These norms will guarantee that all representatives and aspirants of the party are duly represented in the congress, including all of the various sectors of society. Accordingly, approximately 45 percent of delegates will be members directly connected to production, education and services.

The second congress will be an expression of our party's progressive work in fulfilling its responsibilities and capacity to evaluate and promote the main tasks the revolution is carrying out.

The order of the day for the second congress includes an analysis of work carried out by the party and society to achieve practical results of the agreements and resolutions of the first congress; to make effective the program platform approved on that occasion; to approve the guidelines for economic and social development in the next 5 years; to analyze the process of the economy and the process of implementing the new system of guidance and to review the work carried out by the Central Committee and the Control and Revision Committee.

The second congress will carefully analyze measures taken to improve the central state administration and socialist justice. It will analyze the efforts carried out to develop economic mechanisms demanded for construction of socialism; to strengthen labor discipline and fulfillment of responsibilities of administrative officials and personnel; it will review the functioning of people's power and will implement recommendations necessary for development of socialist democracy. It will take a firm stand to assert efficiency in all fields of work in our society; to increase the political and ideological efforts and to improve the proletariat spirit as a means to eliminate negative aspects affecting socialism.

The second congress will examine the party's bylaws and will make the amendments needed. It will review and decide on appeals and proposals submitted by members and candidates. The main meeting of Cuban communists will examine the party's foreign policy, the fulfillment of objectives and approve necessary agreements for future efforts of socialism and people's liberation, for the advance of our just internationalist policy, for the increase in the constructive role that Cuba plays in the struggle for social progress, detente and peace throughout the world.

The second congress will elect the Central Committee, which will be commissioned to make effective what is agreed upon and to conduct party policy to guide the community in the next 5 years.

GRENADA'S BISHOP SPEAKS AT MAY DAY RALLY

PA021653 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2312 GMT 1 May 80

[Speech by Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop at rally at Plaza de la Revolucion in Havana to mark May Day--live; in English with simultaneous Spanish translation]

[Excerpts] Esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro, esteemed Comrade Daniel Ortega, beloved revolutionary comrades of free and revolutionary Cuba. I bring you today warm revolutionary greetings from the people of free Grenada. [applause]

Fidel has taught us not only how to fight but also how to work, how to build socialism and how to lead our countries with a spirit of humility, sincerity, commitment and firm revolutionary leadership. [applause] It is important to be in revolutionary Cuba at this period in world history. Today we can see another crisis in international capitalism.

Starting with the Monroe Doctrine in 1823, they are starting now to create new doctrines, to plan new maneuvers to obtain new bases to strengthen and deepen their military presence in the hope that this will crush the rising wave of national liberation that is sweeping our region and the world.

Their intervention in Mexico, in Nicaragua, in Colombia, in Panama, in the Dominican Republic, in Haiti, in Honduras, all of these invasions they have carried out over the years. They are now preparing once again to embark on a new campaign of terror and intimidation of the people of our region. But sometimes it is no longer by direct intervention. Sometimes they rely more on control and manipulation, on the use of the threat of force, on the techniques of destabilization, on the use of diplomatic pressure, on the use of destabilization through propaganda, on the policy of economic isolation. But in all of these cases the objective is to lay the bases for a U.S.-organized or backed coup d'etat.

Today we can hear them stepping up their cries against the revolutionary processes in Nicaragua and Cuba. You can hear them talking about human rights. You can hear them calling for elections even though they well understand that our revolutions are popular revolutions. You can see them encouraging the ultraleftists in our countries to take violent actions against our peoples. Their propaganda has reached the point where our countries have become electoral issues in their presidential campaign and at the same time, as usual, their threats against revolutionary Cuba, the continuation of the criminal economic blockade against revolutionary Cuba, the creation of artificial crisis after artificial crisis. [sentence as heard] First the question of the Soviet troops in October last year and now the question of so-called refugees at this moment. All of this is part and parcel of the imperialist campaign to try to defame the Cuban revolution, to try to isolate the Cuban people, to try to lay the bases for an armed invasion or other form of intervention against your beloved country.

But in Grenada we have been using a slogan and that slogan has been saying that if they touch Cuba, or if they touch Nicaragua, then they touch Grenada too. [applause]

We, the peoples of this region, demand that our region be recognized and respected as a zone of peace. We demand an end to all military task forces and to air and sea patrols in our region. We demand that the people of the region be free from aggressive military harassment by any military power. We demand an end to the Monroe Doctrine and to the Carter Doctrine and all of the doctrines which are aimed at perpetuating interventionism or backyardism in the region. There must be an end to all attempts to use the so-called peacekeeping apparatus of the Organization of American States to militarily intervene in the region to hold back progressive and patriotic movements.

We also call today for the right of self-determination of all the peoples in the region to be recognized and accepted. We today renew our call for the independence of the sister people of Puerto Rico. [applause] We insist that all of the people of the region in the 25 colonial countries which still exist--English, Dutch, French or American... [Bishop leaves thought unfinished] We demand the right to independence of the peoples of that region. We demand that the principle of ideological pluralism be respected and practiced by the imperialist powers. We must have the right to develop our processes our own way, free from outside interference, free from all forms of threat or attempts to force us to accept other peoples' processes.

Today we insist that there must be an end to the invasions, an end to the landing of Marines, an end to Playas Giron, an end to the slaughters and massacres of our Sandinos, our Ches and our Allendes. [applause]

We call also for an end to the arming and financing of counterrevolutionary, antipopular, antidemocratic or antiprogressive regimes. There must be an end to the manipulation of regional and world tensions for electoral purposes. The future of the region and the future of the world, the question of world peace, cannot be compromised because of any election, no matter whose election. There must be, therefore, respect for sovereignty, legal equality and territorial integrity of the countries of our region. It is clear today, comrades, that the desperate plans of imperialism can be defeated once again, always provided we remain organized, vigilant, united and demonstrate a firm and militant anti-imperialist solidarity.

We look to the people of Cuba. We look to their revolution and their leadership to ensure that the revolutionary process in the Caribbean and Central America continues to go forward with strength. We salute you, the freedom-loving people of revolutionary Cuba. We salute your great revolutionary leader, Comrade Fidel Castro. Long live the freedom-loving people of revolutionary Cuba. [applause] Long live the Communist Party of Cuba. [shouts, applause] Long live Comrade Fidel Castro. [shouts, applause] Long live the Nicaraguan revolution. [shouts, applause] Long live the Sandinist Liberation Front. [shouts, applause] Long live the national liberation movements. [shouts, applause] Long live the socialist world. [shouts, applause] Long live the Grenadian revolution. [shouts, applause] Long live the militant unity and solidarity of workers internationally. [shouts]

Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada, together they shall win! [applause]

Always forward, never backwards! [Bishop says this last phrase in Spanish] [shouts, applause]

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA ADDRESSES MAY DAY RALLY

PA021534 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2255 GMT 1 May 80

[Speech by Daniel Ortega, member of the Nicaraguan governing junta, at International Workers Day rally held at Jose Marti Plaza de la Revolucion in Havana--live]

[Text] The people united shall never be defeated. The people armed shall never be attacked. [Shouts of: "The people united shall never be defeated"] There is in Nicaragua a place called Puerto Cabezas. It is a small town inhabited by black English-speaking people, descendants of slaves, who were exploited on the Caribbean islands and came to our country. Also in Puerto Cabezas there are Miskitos, native Indians of the region who speak and sing in Miskito. The friends of war and the enemies of peace trained counterrevolutionary mercenaries in Puerto Cabezas. That port was the takeoff point for the vessels and planes that were shredded to pieces by you at Playa Giron. [applause]

Now in Puerto Cabezas, there are Cuban medics, teachers and technicians, [applause] and those people who invaded Nicaragua, Santo Domingo, Cuba, and who are occupying Guantanamo are today very upset because there are Cubans who love the people, who are worthy followers of Marti, of Celia, of el Che [applause]. They are upset at the presence of those Cubans in Nicaragua. And the Nicaraguans feel proud at the presence of those Cubans in our country. [applause]

Today we are here because we won the right to have fraternal relations with this people, because we won the right to have relations with the nations of the socialist bloc [applause], because we won the right to have relations with Algeria, Mozambique, Angola and the other African nations and because we won the right to have relations with Vietnam and to greet in Nicaragua that Vietnamese hero, Prime Minister Pham Van Dong. [applause] The enemies of our peoples are upset and launch campaigns against us and speak of maneuvers. And they report maneuvers.

The fact is, however, that the enemies of our peoples carry out continuous maneuvers against the struggle being waged by the peoples of Latin America, of Central America and the Caribbean. There was a maneuver to maintain Batista in Cuba; there was a maneuver to maintain Somoza in Nicaragua and Gairy in Grenada or Trujillo in Santo Domingo; there is a maneuver which launches into slanderous campaigns against our peoples; there is a maneuver which tries to confront and divide the nations of Latin America. [applause] Our enemies shout and fuss; our enemies show their fangs and nails; our enemies threaten. They believe that by doing so, they can intimidate our peoples and force us to back down. They do not realize that by doing so, they are in fact making us more united and much stronger and invincible. [applause]

It is not the peoples of Nicaragua, Cuba, Grenada or Latin America who engaged in military maneuvers on U.S. territory. It is not our peoples who threaten the United States with invasion. Invasions are already taking place in a large sector of Latin America. Examples are the present situation in Guantanamo, the continuous flights of the spy planes over Cuban territory, the criminal blockade that does not end despite its failure, the strengthening of the most reactionary, aggressive and criminal positions in the area and the justification and support for those who kill the Salvadoran people. Our peoples are not known for their warlike spirit; our peoples have resorted to arms as a last recourse to defend and liberate themselves; our peoples are peace-loving--not a peace imposed by the mighty, the cannons, the vessels or the Yankee Marines, but that peace which is imposed by mutual respect and dignity. [applause]

We feel honored to be in Cuba on this heroic date of 1 May. We know that the blood of those who died in Chicago, of those heroic workers, has multiplied in the world. We know that the effort of the peoples is capable of defeating the rifles which opened fire against the martyrs of Chicago. We know that the effort of the peoples is capable of defeating the tanks, spy planes, bombers and gunboats of those who have repressed the labor movement in the world. We know that the driving force of the workers, the peasants and the revolution cannot be stopped. For all the above, we feel happy to be here in Cuba on this glorious date, on this historic moment of great significance to our continent. [applause]

Continuous battles are being waged on the continent. Central America and the Caribbean have become a point of concern for our enemies because of the determination of the peoples, because of their solidarity and because of the existence of a firm bastion in the area: the Cuban revolution. [applause]

Before coming here, we visited several Cuban literacy crusaders in the rural areas of our country and there we saw the true people of Cuba; there we felt the determination and internationalist spirit of the true Cubans, worthy of having a leader like Fidel. [applause]

To those Cubans who, without expecting praise of any kind and exposed to the most difficult situations and sacrifices, have gone to our country, as well as to other parts of the world, to share the life of our peasants and workers, with all its poverty and misery inherited from the past dictatorship, and to offer the experience they gained here and their affection and solidarity, and to you present here today, we being the fraternal embrace of the Nicaraguan people and its vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front. [applause]

Long live the unity of the Cuban people and the people of Nicaragua. [shouts and applause]

Long live the Latin American workers. [shouts and applause]

Long live the world's proletariat. [shouts and applause]

Free fatherland or death.

Free fatherland or death! [shouts and applause]

SOLIDARITY MEETING AGAINST MILITARY MANEUVERS HELD

FL022108 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2041 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Representatives of foreign delegations from about 50 countries participated in a meeting of solidarity against the imperialist military maneuvers in the Caribbean. The meeting was held today at the Palace of Conventions in Havana.

Jesus Escandel, member of the executive secretariat of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions (CTC), opened the meeting which was chaired by CTC Secretary General Roberto Veiga and WFTU Secretary General Enrique Pastorino. The delegates from Puerto Rico, Spain, the Soviet Union, Angola, Vietnam, Nicaragua, Peru, Ethiopia, Portugal, Algeria, Grenada, France and Italy spoke in behalf of the workers of their respective countries.

Speaking at the meeting of solidarity against the imperialist maneuvers in the Caribbean, WFTU Secretary General Enrique Pastorino noted that the purpose of the meeting was to support Cuba on its struggle and reaffirm solidarity untiringly. We feel joy over the victory of the Cuban people led by Fidel in imposing the cancellation of the military maneuvers that were going to be conducted in the Caribbean. However, we also have confirmed the need not to lower the guard, he said.

Pastorino emphasized that we must remain on the alert because the people are facing a treacherous enemy which must be pursued everywhere with the unity of the forces that love peace and progress. He reiterated the need to maintain the struggle against the blockade and violations of Cuban airspace. He emphasized that the dilemma of the world situation leaves no room for ambiguity for this is a moment of definitions.

Making the closing remarks at the meeting of solidarity, CTC Secretary General Roberto Veiga stressed that the presence of the foreign delegates at the meeting expressed the value of their solidarity by coming here to reaffirm that Cuba is not alone. You, said Veiga, were able to see yesterday, 1 May, which will remain in our hearts forever, that the people are prepared to defend the gains achieved. Many events show that the empire is going through dangerous bellicose paths, but our people will come out victorious from this battle in which the support of the international labor movement is invaluable, he added.

Nothing will break the Cuban people's love of freedom, emphasized Veiga, and our people, therefore, will again hit the streets to reaffirm their patriotic position once again.

AALAPSO SEND SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO KHOMEYNI

FL031432 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Melba Hernandez, secretary general of the African-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization (AALAPSO), has sent a message of solidarity to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, the text of which is as follows:

Your Eminence Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, Tehran, Iran: The African-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization, in the face of the constant military acts of aggression and economic sanctions of which our people and your people are victims on the part of Yankee imperialism, wishes to reaffirm its firm solidarity.

U.S. intentions of dominating the region to continue bleeding its resources and ignoring the sovereignty and independence of peoples threaten peace.

(Signed) Melba Hernandez, AALAPSO secretary general.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

UN WORKER DENOUNCED AS CUBAN ARMY OFFICER

FL301549 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] A document released by Father Marcial Silva which tells about meetings held by an official delegate of the Cuban Army with leftist sectors and government officials has stirred up a commotion in the country's conservative circles. Father Silva asserts that David Williams, who arrived in the country through the United Nations to help in the struggle against the African swine fever, was a captain in the Cuban revolutionary army.

He notes that he traveled throughout national territory participating in meetings held at night during which pro-Marxist matters were discussed. In the first part of his document Father Marcial Silva states: I wish to reiterate that there is an unquestionable penetration of the leftwing organizations in the Dominican Republic, acting stealthily and under the sponsorship of the more radicalized wing of the Dominican Revolutionary Party.

Even though he does not reveal his sources of information, from all indications it appears that the religious man has received confidential reports from the government's intelligence services themselves. Among the details it is stated that Mr David Williams was arrested by secret service agents in the early morning hours of the day he was going to leave for Cuba via Panama after staying at the home of an under secretary of agriculture who frequently travels to Havana. Likewise, it is asserted that on 1 January of this year a meeting was held in one of this capital's hotels in which presidents of parties believed to be Marxist as well as the Cuban officer participated.

Father Silva also asserts that more than 700 Dominican youths are attending various communist bloc universities on scholarships granted by the Dominican Communist Party, especially the Patrice Lumumba University in Moscow, to study various specialities. On the other hand, he asks: What are 130 youths who left the country supposedly to participate in a literacy drive in Nicaragua really doing in that Central American nation?

GRENADA

PRIME MINISTER ANNOUNCES FAILURE OF COUP ATTEMPT

PA021735 Paris AFP in Spanish 1717 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] St. Georges, Grenada, 2 May (AFP)--An attempt to overthrow the Grenadian Government has been smashed, Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has announced here.

Three youths were arrested and 17 members of the Peoples Revolutionary Army have been suspended.

According to Bishop, the attack had "ultraleftist" objectives and was to begin last Saturday with the occupation of a military garrison located near the airport.

The Grenadian prime minister also said that imperialism has launched a new line of attacks against the revolution in his country, using Caribbean communications media. Bishop accused radio stations and newspapers in the region of the attacks.

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 089 6 May 1980

ARGENTINA

Videla, Pastor Send Condolences on Tito's Death B 1
Lambruschini Calls Remarks by Chile's Merino 'Inappropriate' B 1
Bomb Explosion Damages Bank in Cordoba B 1
Italian Ship Loads Sorghum for Soviet Union B 1

BOLIVIA

President Urges Respect for COB-Military Agreement C 1
General Garcia Denies Agreement With COB C 1
Garcia Reiterates That Extremism Will Not Succeed C 1
Defense Minister Rebuts Chile's Merino on Sea Outlet C 2

BRAZIL

Figueiredo Decrees 3 Days of Mourning for Tito D 1
Santo Andre Strike Ends; Violence in Sao Bernardo D 1
Moroccan Prime Minister Arrives for Official Visit D 1
Briefs: Trade Deficit D 1

CHILE

Protesters Seize San Miguel Church in Santiago E 1
Interior Minister Reacts E 1
Cardinal Henriquez Appeals for Peace, Justice E 1

ECUADOR

Delegation Named To Attend Tito's Funeral G 1
Feraud Says Bicameral Congress May Be Accepted G 1
Bucaram Reportedly Hopes Mediating Panel Fails G 1

PARAGUAY

O ESTADO Report on Stroessner Retirement Denied [ULTIMA HORA 1 May] H 1
Statement on Itaipu Denied H 1
Briefs: Canadian Trade Mission H 1

PERU

Interior Minister Resigns Over Smuggling Scandal J 1
Replacement Appointed J 1
Foreign Minister Leaves for EEC Meeting J 1
Briefs: Argentine Credit J 1

URUGUAY

Political Parties Call for Reinstatement K 1
Interior Minister Views Future Political Activity K 1

Colorado Party Denies Links to Exile Movement K 2
Intended Attack on Military Depot Thwarted K 2
Briefs: Kerosene Use Limited K 2

MEXICO

Lopez Portillo Interviewed on Oil Policy N 1
[Hamburg DER SPIEGEL 5 May]
President's Visit to France To 'Reaffirm' Similar Views N 3
Lopez Portillo Sends Condolences on Tito's Death N 3

PANAMA

President Expresses Condolences Over Tito's Death N 1
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 5 May]
Royo Dedicates Darien Road, Warns About Ecology N 1
Official Outlines Problems With Private Banks N 2
[LA REPUBLICA 30 Apr]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Economy Minister To Attend Tito Funeral P 1
LA REPUBLICA Condemns Iranian Attitude on Takeovers P 1

EL SALVADOR

Garcia, Majano Comment on Army, Junta Problems P 1
Planning Minister Explains Reasons for Resignation P 2
[API NEWS Vol 2, No 81]
Labor Leader Says Regime Bought U.S. Helicopters P 3
[API NEWS Vol 2, No 80]
FENASTRAS Predicts People's Victory Over Junta P 3
[API NEWS Vol 2, No 81]
Venezuela's $20 Million Credit To Strengthen Colon P 4

GUATEMALA

Former Salvadoran President Romero Arrives From Mexico P 4
Two Policemen Killed in Guerrilla Attack P 4
Briefs: Swiss Ambassador Presents Credentials P 4

HONDURAS

UK Minister For Foreign Affairs Arrives P 5

NICARAGUA

Delegation Appointed To Attend Tito's Funeral P 5
Presence of Soviet Military Base Denied P 5
State Council Installed, Main Members Sworn In P 6
Bayardo Arce Hails Institution of State Council P 9
Hassan Views Health Services, Junta Membership P 10
LA PRENSA Owners Refuse To Pay Workers' Benefits P 11

CUBA

Over 3,000 Refugees Leave for U.S. 4 May Q 1
5 May Departures Q 1
Commentary Mocks U.S. Efforts To 'Classify' Refugees Q 1
Rodriguez Heads Delegation Attending Tito Funeral Q 1
Three Days of Mourning Q 2
Embassy Condolence Book Signed Q 2
Foreign Minister Malmierca Meets With Austria's Kreisky Q 2
[cross-reference]
Malmierca Arrives in Iran for High-level Talks Q 2
[cross-reference]

OTHER COUNTRIES

COLOMBIA

Ministers Resign; Cabinet Reshuffle Confirmed V 1
Police Surveillance in Major Cities To Increase V 1

SURINAME

Leader of Abortive Coup Attempt Executed V 1

VIDELA, PASTOR SEND CONDOLENCES ON TITO'S DEATH

PY052310 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] President Jorge Rafael Videla and Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor have sent notes of condolence to the Yugoslav Government on the death of Marshal Josip Broz Tito.

Videla's message states: I would like to convey the Argentine Government's and people's deepest condolences for the profound sorrow affecting the entire Yugoslav nation as a result of the death of its president, Marshal Josip Broz Tito. We join in the mourning of a friendly country for the loss of its highest leader, who was for many difficult years an outstanding participant in world events.

Foreign Minister Pastor's message states: Please accept my most sincere condolences on the regrettable death of His Excellency President Josip Broz Tito.

LAMBRUSCHINI CALLS REMARKS BY CHILE'S MERINO 'INAPPROPRIATE'

PY060109 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1920 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpts] Bahia Blanca, 5 May (TELAM)--Argentina scrupulously complies with what it has signed, both in Puerto Montt and Montevideo, said Adm Armando Lambruschini regarding the southern border conflict during a conversation with reporters in Puerto Belgrano today.

Lambruschini made a comment about the Argentine fulfillment of the Puerto Montt and Montevideo agreements in response to a question about the alleged remarks by Adm Jose Toribio Merino, commander of the Chilean Navy, who according to press reports said that the presence of Argentine ships in an area considered Chilean affects the current negotiations.

Lambruschini said that our country respects and complies with what it has signed, adding that even if those remarks were true, they do not help the current mediation process. He also said that it is inappropriate to make statements at a time when the conflict is being discussed at the highest level, under the pope's mediation.

BOMB EXPLOSION DAMAGES BANK IN CORDOBA

PY052141 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1552 GMT 2 May 80

[Excerpt] Cordoba, 2 May (NA)--A powerful bomb exploded in front of the local Cordoba Provincial Bank branch. The explosion caused considerable damage to the building and neighboring houses, and it completely destroyed a car that was parked in front of the building, but there were no casualties.

The bomb was detonated yesterday at 2300, only 24 hours after a series of attacks were perpetrated against shops, a police organization, and three buses. Unidentified persons perpetrated these attacks on 30 April and in the early morning of 1 May.

The bomb, which was made with 4 kg of trotyl, exploded in front of the Cordoba Provincial Bank branch located at Juan B. Justo and Jeronimo Cortes streets in the General Bustos district. It broke all of the building's windows and part of the masonry. It also caused some damage to neighboring houses.

ITALIAN SHIP LOADS SORGHUM FOR SOVIET UNION

PY052130 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Santa Fe--The Italian ship (Giovanni Gribaldi) set a new grain loading record in the local port today. The large ship loaded 133,000 tons of sorghum for the Soviet Union.

PRESIDENT URGES RESPECT FOR COB-MILITARY AGREEMENT

PY030329 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] President Lidia Gueiler Tejada asserted today in Cochabamba that there are some groups that are against the national democratization process. Mrs Gueiler said that she had certain knowledge that there are persons or groups interested in thwarting the progress of the present constitutional regime. My government intends to shunt aside those bad Bolivians who are trying to hinder the understanding among the various sectors in the country, the president said.

President Gueiler again stated her satisfaction over the signing of the agreement between the Bolivian Labor Central and the armed forces. Now it is necessary for the two sectors to fulfill and respect the agreements contained in the document they signed in the presence of the president, Mrs Gueiler said, adding that it was done for the benefit of the Bolivian people.

When Mrs Gueiler was asked about the existence of paramilitary groups, particularly in Santa Cruz, she asserted that they were the product of the actions of people who had dissociated themselves from the democratic pattern. The president asserted that the paramilitary groups do not desire the prosperity which a constitutional and democratic government can offer.

The president will remain in Cochabamba over this weekend and is expected back in La Paz on Monday.

GENERAL GARCIA DENIES AGREEMENT WITH COB

PY060303 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] General Garcia Meza, commander in chief of the army, denied in Santa Cruz that there is an agreement between the armed forces and the Bolivian Labor Central, COB.

GARCIA REITERATES THAT EXTREMISM WILL NOT SUCCEED

PY022011 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 May 80

[Live relay from Cochabamba]

[Text] The commander in chief of the army, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, noticeably annoyed, reiterated during a speech in the military school of this capital today that extremism will not succeed. The high-ranking military commander said that in spite of the fact that the armed forces have just signed an agreement with the Executive Board of the Bolivian Labor Central, COB, aimed at pacifying the country, we have seen a new outburst of open verbal violence as a result of the Labor Day celebrations. These are the words of the military chief:

[Begin Garcia recording] In spite of the fact that the armed forces have just signed an agreement with the COB Executive Board aimed at pacifying the country, we have seen a new outburst of open verbal violence and the distribution of literature in open provocation of the nation and the armed forces by members of the COB and political parties of known extremist orientation who, taking advantage of the historic Labor Day celebrations, have again agitated for the division of the country with the same threats of roadblocks, strikes and violence.

In view of these known events, we want to reiterate the armed forces' role of advocating social peace and institutional equilibrium, sovereignty and national independence, which is threatened once again by people who maintain demagogic and adventurous positions with the clear objective of provoking and dividing the armed forces, even by breaking their own commitments. They pretend to give explanations which only confirm their anti-military position by presenting the military as enemies of the working class, thus forgetting that the members of the armed forces were precisely the ones who prepared the basis for the country's recovery of the oil wealth and other natural resources for the benefit of the nation, as well as the basis for the liberation of the peasants, a sector to which we undoubtedly owe our best efforts because they are the pure essence of our nationality.

We say to those who pretend to deceive the people and to subversive criminals that they will not succeed. In this regard, every member of the armed forces, now more than ever, must maintain unity, discipline and patriotism in order to continue with our specific mission of giving greater impulse to the struggle for liberation from misery, hunger and ignorance so that the common good of the people is achieved. [end recording]

The military chief then said: We must now be prepared, not only to fulfill our military obligations, but also to accept the call of the fatherland to help the needs of our people because we feel and interpret their ideals and concerns, which are necessary to achieve full sovereignty. He added: In this regard, the army expects a great deal from its members, particularly their working spirit, honesty, unswerving loyalty and awareness of their rights and duties.

President Gueiler has expressed concern at the events that have taken place in the last few hours as a result of the speech delivered [passage indistinct].

DEFENSE MINISTER REBUTS CHILE'S MERINO ON SEA OUTLET

FYO50354 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2339 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] La Paz, 3 May (LATIN)--Bolivian Defense Minister Rear Adm Walter Nunez Rivero has stated that Chilean Navy Commander Adm Jose Merino must have been intoxicated [en estado etilico] when he made his recent remarks on the Bolivian landlocked status.

According to press reports released here, Admiral Merino--a member of the Chilean military junta--has stated that Bolivia never had a seacoast, thus rejecting the Bolivian claim for a sea outlet.

In a statement to EL DIARIO, the oldest Bolivian newspaper, Nunez rejected Merino's remarks. He said: I believe Admiral Merino must have made that remark while intoxicated, as he usually is, and as he has often shown up even at international naval meetings. He charged Admiral Merino with attempting to distort history and ignore reality. He said: When Bolivia emerged as an independent nation, it had a 500-km coast on the Pacific, which was later annexed by Chile in an unjust war. It is a fact that Bolivia had a seacoast, and this was recognized by Chile and by the entire world. In this respect, we count on American solidarity in having Chile solve our landlocked problem.

Minister Nunez concluded: He says we naval officers are army men dressed in navy uniforms. We commanding officers of the navy take pride in having belonged to the army.

FIGUEIREDO DECREES 3 DAYS OF MOURNING FOR TITO

PY060016 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] President Figueiredo today declared a 3-day official mourning period for the death of Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito. He also appointed a special delegation headed by Gen Jose Ferraz da Rocha, chief of the armed forces general staff, to represent the Brazilian Government at Tito's funeral.

SANTO ANDRE STRIKE ENDS; VIOLENCE IN SAO BERNARDO

PY052101 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Sixty thousand metalworkers of the Santo Andre district have decided to return to work tomorrow. The decision was made a few minutes ago during a meeting that is being held in the (Bom Fim) church, where 70 percent of the participants voted to end the strike.

The police gas bombed a demonstration of 2,000 metalworkers on the main street of Sao Bernardo do Campo, and firemen attacked the demonstrators with jets of cold water. The metalworkers counterattacked with stones, and several metalworkers and policemen, as well as women and children, were injured. Several arrests were made, but the exact number is not known. The clash occurred after the workers began to chant slogans against Governor Paulo Salim Maluf and President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo.

Sao Bernardo was quickly taken over by assault vehicles, soldiers and cavalry, which went into action as soon as trouble began. First aid centers have reported that three people who were attacked by the police suffered broken legs or arms. The church's medical service treated several intoxication cases.

The metalworkers have decided to continue with their strike and have called a meeting for Wednesday.

MOROCCAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

PY060124 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2214 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Brasilia, 5 May (LATIN)--Moroccan Prime Minister Maata Bouabid arrived in this capital today on a 5-day official visit to Brazil and held a meeting with President Joao Figueiredo.

It has been reported in diplomatic circles that Bouabid's visit will be of a commercial rather than political nature, in view of the differing positions maintained by his country and Brazil on the Western Sahara. Brazil advocates the self-determination of that region, which is under Moroccan rule.

Brazilian Foreign Ministry sources have indicated that arrangements will be made to allow Bouabid to make the necessary contacts with Brazilian businessmen. During his visit to Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, he is scheduled to hold talks with representatives of the Brazilian private sector.

BRIEFS

TRADE DEFICIT--The foreign trade department has reported that the deficit in the Brazilian trade balance during the first 3 months of this year reached $1,348,000,000, the highest since the 1973 oil crisis. During this period, Brazilian imports reached $5,465,000,000, while its exports amounted to only $4,117,000,000. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 1 May 80 PY]

PROTESTERS SEIZE SAN MIGUEL CHURCH IN SANTIAGO

PY051325 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Last night 12 persons took over the San Miguel church located at bus stop No 6 on Bernardo O'Higgins Avenue in Santiago. According to witnesses these persons walked into the church carrying packages and asked to see the priest, (Jose Miguel Canavate), and later closed the church.

They then hung a banner from the roof of the church that read: The people defend the people; freedom for those under arrest. It is believed that the banner makes reference to those who were arrested by police on 1 May on charges of disturbing the peace, distributing subversive pamphlets and violating the National Security Law.

Interior Minister Reacts

PY052157 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2018 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 5 May (LATIN)--The Chilean Government announced today that it will dislodge the 15 persons who have occupied a Catholic church in this capital "as soon as the church officials request such action."

On making the announcement, Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez stated that the government will under no circumstances negotiate with the church occupants.

A group of men, women and children of an unidentified movement last Saturday occupied the San Miguel Arcangel church located in the southeast sector of the city and demanded the release of 52 persons who were detained during the 1 May celebrations.

CARDINAL HENRIQUEZ APPEALS FOR PEACE, JUSTICE

PY052121 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1907 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 2 May (LATIN)--Chilean Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez today appealed to all Chilean Christians to listen to the voice of reason and to repudiate antagonisms that only generate useless struggles.

Monsignor Silva Henriquez noted in his message that "we believe that there has been no improvement in our national coexistence. On the contrary, it seems that the achievement of peace in Chile has become more difficult. There are useless struggles, and consequently there is repression, which we believe has been too violent."

Analyzing the political situation of the country, the prelate added that "this atmosphere of opposition, of disagreement and of a lack of dialogue and agreement blocks the consensus needed to establish a just, peaceful and free society."

The bishop states: "The church is deeply concerned over this situation," derived from a useless ideological struggle that in the last month has unleashed a wave of terrorism resulting in the deaths of two workers and a Carabinero, as well as a series of bomb explosions."

The statement ends by noting that "we humbly but vehemently appeal to all men, government leaders and citizens alike, to seek paths that will lead to understanding, dialogue, peace, the enforcement of justice and the enjoyment of true freedom."

DELEGATION NAMED TO ATTEND TITO'S FUNERAL

PA060412 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Education Minister Galo Garcia Feraud will head the Ecuadorean delegation to Marshal Josip Broz Tito's funeral in Yugoslavia.

Originally, President Roldos had appointed [Interior Minister Carlos] Feraud Blum to head this important mission, but the minister excused himself because he had to appear before the National Congress tomorrow.

The education minister will be accompanied by Foreign Relations Deputy Minister Eduardo Santos and Ambassador Gonzalo Valdivieso. [as heard]

FERAUD SAYS BICAMERAL CONGRESS MAY BE ACCEPTED

PA022229 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0530 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Quito, 2 May (LATIN)--The Ecuadorean Government could accept a constitutional reform to establish the two-chamber legislative system, Government Minister Carlos Feraud said at a news conference.

The minister also reasserted that he will go to Congress on Tuesday to be questioned, in spite of the fact that the government has legal objections to this.

He explained that the objections will be presented on the day he is questioned. At that time he will reply to 45 questions dealing mainly with the conduct of provincial officials, especially Guayas intendant Abdala Bucaram, nephew of Chamber of Representatives President Assad Bucaram.

Feraud said that his government respects the laws and he is proud to go the Chamber because there will not be a single question about the dishonest handling of funds, shady contracts, deaths of workers or murder of political leaders.

BUCARAM REPORTEDLY HOPES MEDIATING PANEL FAILS

PA051544 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Today's newspapers publish a report which stated that Assad Bucaram does not want the mediating commission to be successful. Dr Juan Tama, a People's Democracy representative, has said that the president of the National Chamber of Representatives does not want the mediating commission's efforts to solve the political crisis between the executive and legislative branches to be successful.

Referring to the 2 weeks of special sessions of the Chamber, he indicated that there has been practically no progress. However, he did not rule out the possibility that the talks begun at the level of party blocs will be successful.

The Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP] legislators are preparing legal arguments for the questioning of Government Minister Feraud Blum so that he will be forced to resign. Legislator Fausto Vallajo has said they have gathered the necessary documents proving the government minister's responsibility in actions considered violations of the law which were committed by his subordinates.

In Guayaquil, Assad Bucaram has told the press that he is anxious for the plebiscite to be held so he can show he has the majority support of the Ecuadoreans.

O ESTADO REPORT ON STROESSNER RETIREMENT DENIED

FYO20312 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 1 May 80 p 8

[Excerpt] Asked by Brazilian journalists about his reelection, President Alfredo Stroessner answered: "It is the people who will decide whether I will continue to be the political leader of the nation." According to the Brazilian press, however, he said that he "will not be a candidate."

International news agencies have reproduced part of the information published yesterday by the newspaper O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO regarding a statement made by President Stroessner in Parana State. The O ESTADO report states that "President Stroessner is not planning to run in the next presidential elections, thus vacating in 1983 the presidential chair which he has occupied for the past 26 years."

Persons present at that interview--including a special correspondent of ULTIMA HORA--assert, however, that they heard the president say: "It is not I who has to make that decision." He was answering Brazilian journalists, who had asked him about his reelection. Furthermore, contrary to what O ESTADO states, President Stroessner reasserted what he told Brazilian journalists at government house during General Figueiredo's visit. He said at that time that: "It is the people who will decide whether I will continue to be the political leader of the nation."

Statement on Itaipu Denied

FYO51349 Paris AFP in Spanish 1726 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Asuncion, 3 May (AFP)--Official sources close to Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner here today categorically denied the statement attributed to him in Brazil to the effect that the Itaipu Treaty is unfair to Paraguay. The sources told AFP that during his recent trip to Brazil, Stroessner had indicated that the compensation for whatever energy Paraguay may sell Brazil from its share of the power generated by Itaipu will be decided "in due time."

The sources stated that the Paraguayan Government believes the matter will be decided in a satisfactory manner by the parties involved in view of "the excellent relations between Paraguay and Brazil, and the personal friendship between Presidents Stroessner and Figueiredo." The sources also felt that the issue will not unleash any kind of friction in Brazilian-Paraguayan relations.

Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo made an official visit to Paraguay from 9-11 April, and Stroessner has just returned from a special visit to that country where he dedicated a square bearing his name in Guairebuba.

Some Brazilian journalists reported that Stroessner said in Curitiba that the Itaipu Treaty "is unfair" and this report was published by an Asuncion daily.

BRIEFS

CANADIAN TRADE MISSION--A Canadian trade mission arrived yesterday in Asuncion. The mission is headed by Keith Hillyer, and its goal is to promote trade relations between South American countries and Canada within the framework of the Canadian Association for Latin America. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 5 May 80 p 8 PY]

INTERIOR MINISTER RESIGNS OVER SMUGGLING SCANDAL

PY060059 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2108 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 5 May (LATIN)--Peruvian Interior Minister Gen Fernando Velit Sabattini resigned today in view of press reports on his alleged involvement in the coverup of smuggling activities, it was officially reported here.

Velit, who had been in office for the past 17 months, told President Francisco Morales Bermudez in his resignation letter that he needs complete freedom of action to clear his name.

Velit has filed a criminal suit against the leftwing weekly EQUIS, which charged his with covering up a large smuggling operation in which Gen Marcelo Pasano, chief of the Peruvian penal institutions, was involved.

Several boxes containing color TV sets, high fidelity equipment, alcoholic beverages and cigarettes for General Pasano were confiscated a few months ago while being illegally unloaded, judicial sources have reported.

EQUIS charged the resigning interior minister with having attempted to protect Pasano, whom he had appointed, to avoid an official investigation.

Replacement Appointed

PY052148 Paris AFP in Spanish 2118 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 5 May (AFP)--It was announced here today that Gen Cesar Iglesias Baron, chief of the military household, will assume the position of interior minister tomorrow following the irrevocable resignation tendered by Gen Fernando Velit Sabattini.

The announcement was made by Prime Minister Gen Pedro Richter Prada, who left for Belgrade this afternoon to represent Peru at the funeral of Marshal Josip Broz Tito.

Iglesias Baron will be sworn in before President Francisco Morales Bermudez at 1100 local time (1600 GMT).

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR EEC MEETING

PY051350 Paris AFP in Spanish 1715 GMT 3 May 80

[Excerpt] Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia left today for Brussels, Belgium, to attend, together with colleagues from Andean Pact countries. their first meeting with the EEC on 5 May. The Peruvian foreign minister, who was very reticent in his brief meeting with journalists, said that the foreign ministers of the Andean Pact--made up of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela--will make a joint proposal to the EEC that will be directed toward political and economic agreements. Arturo Garcia noted that during the meeting to be held on 5 and 6 May, the foreign ministers from the Andean Pact countries and the EEC representatives will not negotiate any specific agreement, but rather will discuss general subjects and political issues.

BRIEFS

ARGENTINE CREDIT--Lima, 2 May (LATIN)--It was officially announced here last night that the Peruvian Government has accepted a $30 million credit from Argentina to finance imports from that country. The credit will be payable in 3 years and will draw interest in line with a prior accord between the Argentine and Peruvian central banks. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0558 GMT 2 May 80 PY]

POLITICAL PARTIES CALL FOR REINSTATEMENT

FY051725 Paris AFP in Spanish 1248 GMT 3 May 80

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 3 May (AFP)--Traditional Uruguayan parties recently voiced the need for their immediate reinstatement in view of the approaching new institutional phase after the civilian-military coup d'etat in 973. The restlessness of the political groups, whose activities have been suspended for 7 years, has been aroused by the confirmation of a plebiscite for constitutional reform scheduled for November, and of a draft party code which is being studied, although both measures are surrounded by official silence.

According to the civilian-military program, the first elections for president of the nation will be held in 1981, and only one or two candidates will participate. Free electoral play will be implemented in 1986. Various political sectors have described as "serious" the official comments and announcements concerning plans for the future without mentioning the prior reactivation of political parties.

The demands of the Colorado and Blanco parties have begun to be voiced through news media and private conversations. The politicians believe it is "essential" that they abandon the current "silence, paralysis and ostracism." The interested parties have indicated that the political forces must truly participate in the establishment of the new systems that will guide the country in the future.

The concern of the politicians, who see themselves left out of the process, increased further this week in view of the amnesty of several of their colleagues whose rights were restored but who are still subject to the restrictions of the political recess. The latest acts of reinstatement have increased to 73 the number of persons who have benefited from this action. However, the only outstanding personalities in this group are former Presidents Juan Maria Bordaberry and Alberto Heber.

The others, all of them members of the Blanco and Colorado parties and of the Christian Civic Movement, are former parliamentarians, former ministers or leading figures in a variety of activities. The so-called leaders such as Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, Carlos Julio Pereyra, Dardo Ortiz, Homar Murdoch (of the Blanco Party), Jorge Pacheco Areco, Jorge Batlle, Amilcar Vasconcellos and Julio Sanguinetti (of the Colorado Party), among others, remain left out.

The morning daily EL DIA asked a few days ago if "it is possible to have a government of the people and for the people, but without the people." LA MANANA, another Colorado newspaper, stated in turn that "no one can seek shelter in the prestige conveyed by the word democracy if he is not prepared to accept the operation of political parties at the same time." The newspaper EL PAIS of the Blanco Party warned that "guaranteeing the people the position of spectators in a task and giving them the right to grumble about their likes and dislikes privately or in a friendly group around the table is not enough to make them participate in this task."

Meanwhile, the outgoing chief of the joint staff, Gen Julio Bonelli, stated on Thursday that "we are witnessing the final steps of the institutional strengthening of a process that will lead to a gradual, well-planned transition toward a true Uruguayan democracy."

INTERIOR MINISTER VIEWS FUTURE POLITICAL ACTIVITY

FY051728 Paris AFP in Spanish 1745 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Montevideo, 4 May (AFP)--Gen Manuel Nunes, Uruguayan interior minister, has told journalists here that only after November "will it be decided whether there will be one or two candidates" in the Uruguayan presidential elections scheduled for 1981.

Rumors which have been circulating in the past few months state that there is going to be only one candidate, who reportedly will have the support of the armed forces.

Regarding the enforcement of political party activity, which has been in recess since 1973, General Nunez noted that he believes other political parties that adhere to democratic ideals may participate in the elections in addition to the traditional political parties (the Blanco and Colorado parties). The interior minister added that he believes these parties must be in operation before the constitutional reform referendum that will be held in November 1980.

The Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission (COMASPO) will hold another meeting to study the draft of the political party statute which is now considered a priority subject.

COLORADO PARTY DENIES LINKS TO EXILE MOVEMENT

PY051739 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2346 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Montevideo, 2 May (LATIN)--The Colorado Party, a traditional political party in Uruguay, today denied any involvement with an Uruguayan democratic convergence movement recently announced in New York. A statement supplied to AFP today alluded to "reports from abroad that speak of the creation of an alleged democratic convergence movement made up of representatives from all Uruguayan political sectors."

The statement adds: "The Colorado Party denies any involvement in this movement and expressly declares without authority any person who seeks to call for its representatives in this movement." The authenticity of this statement has been confirmed to AFP by a Colorado Party leader.

INTENDED ATTACK ON MILITARY DEPOT THWARTED

PY021408 Paris AFP in Spanish 1302 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Montevideo, 2 May (AFP)--The office of the commander in chief of the army issued a communique today concerning an attempt to attack a military depot on 1 May. The attempt was thwarted by a sentry.

According to the communique, four individuals, under cover of darkness, were loitering near the ammunition depot belonging to the army's supply department in the city of Florida, 100 km northeast of Montevideo.

The communique ends by stating that when a sentry ordered them to halt, the four individuals fled. The sentry then fired several shots but the suspects managed to get away.

BRIEFS

KEROSENE USE LIMITED--Montevideo, 3 Apr (AFP)--The Uruguayan Government has prohibited the use of kerosene as a fuel for vehicles. The measure is aimed at protecting the supply of kerosene for regular uses in view of the dissemination of devices which enable vehicles to use it instead of gasoline. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1544 GMT 3 Apr 80 PY]

LOPEZ PORTILLO INTERVIEWED ON OIL POLICY

DW060731 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 5 May 80 pp 193--200

[Interview with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo by SPIEGEL editors Enrique Mueller-Cargua and Jutta Fischbeck in his residence in Mexico City, date not given]

[Excerpts] SPIEGEL: Former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said recently that Mexico is "one of the most important countries of the world" for the United States. Did your great neighbor try to have a say with regard to your further oil policy?

Lopez Portillo: No, not at all. I was not exposed to any pressure. We have very old trade relations. Seventy percent of our trade takes place with the United States. We hold fourth position among the most important customers of the United States and we are the most important customer of Latin America. Trade exchange exists already, and oil is just an additional good permitting us to offset our trade balance which so far has been almost always negative for us. Now we sell them oil and our trade balance begins, or could begin to be less negative. It is all that simple.

SPIEGEL: To the irritation of the oil greedy Americans you have stated that until 1983 Mexico will not produce more than 2.25 million barrels of oil a day. But production is already higher now. Do you want to make concessions to the United States?

Lopez Portillo: I have always said that our production will be about 2.25 to 2.5 million barrels a day, and I added on 18 March that we will have a leeway of about 10 percent in order to guarantee better supplies for Mexico and exports of 1.1 million barrels daily until 1982. A revision is possible in 1981. These things change very much. But I want to point out that Mexico's oil policy--as long as the world energy plan we have suggested to the United Nations has not been accepted--will be guided only by Mexican interests and not by those of the United States or any other country.

SPIEGEL: Washington has made it clear that in an emergency it would safeguard with military means its influence in the oil states of the Persian Gulf. Mexican Defense Minister General Galvan recently demanded intensified military protection of the Mexican oilfields. Do you consider an action by the U.S. Marines possible in the Gulf of Campeche, for example?

Lopez Portillo: I do not believe so. That would be an attack against the system of coexistence and against all international rules we have set for ourselves. I do not want to imagine that.

SPIEGEL: There have been military interventions by the United States in Mexico.

Lopez Portillo: I do not want them to be repeated.

SPIEGEL: Would Mexico in an emergency use oil as a political weapon?

Lopez Portillo: No, oil is a factor in the economic exchange of the country which for the first time helped us to achieve a positive trade balance and thus to be financially independent.

SPIEGEL: Your foreign minister also stated that you wanted to use oil also as a "significant instrument of a more active foreign policy." That means as a political weapon.

Lopez Portillo: Yes, in that part of foreign policy which is called world trade. Our oil position permits us to pursue certain endeavors which were impossible before.

But this is neither a strategy of penetration nor predominance, nor is anything like arbitrariness or striving for power involved. This is simply an international trade position permitting free and simpler handling.

SPIEGEL: Last February the permanent conference of Latin American parties reached an agreement in Quito which seeks to prevent the "marketing of oil from helping antidemocratic regimes." One of the signers of this statement was Gustavo Carvajal, the chairman of the party which has dominated Mexico's policy for half a century.

Lopez Portillo: That is correct.

SPIEGEL: But this is a clear political position and not just a trade-policy position.

Lopez Portillo: It is the definition of a stance by a party.

SPIEGEL: Your minister for industrial development has said that Mexico "does not want to be a typical oil-exporting country which sells only oil and imports everything else." But this is exactly what seems to be taking shape now: The share of crude oil in Mexico's overall exports has climbed from 31 to 42 percent within a year, whereas you have to import foodstuffs such as grain and edible oils. Do you not believe that you will ultimately end up exactly where you do not want to be?

Lopez Portillo: The danger does exist, of course, that is clear. Yet this is the very reason that we want the crude-oil policy of which I spoke earlier. What we want to do is try to make a better consumer supply possible. The latest grain imports were attributable to the unusual combination of draught and frost periods in the agricultural center of our country. So you must not at all regard this sad event as a determining factor but as an accident which we intend to prevent in the future by means of another subsidizing system.

SPIEGEL: How?

Lopez Portillo: It will be our most urgent task to use the oil surpluses for a balanced development of the country.

SPIEGEL: In Venezuela, the other great oil producer of Latin America, the richness in oil has led to a gross social imbalance. How do you propose the prevent the oil in your country from merely making the rich richer and the poor poorer as well?

Lopez Portillo: We propose to do that by investing the surpluses from the oil exports in projects which will guarantee an even development. By this we plan to achieve the resettlement of the people of the highlands to the coastal regions so as to concentrate our economy on the production of basic products and on exports. The crude oil and the rest of the raw materials allow us to develop all parts of our country evenly with the help of our industrial development plan and in conjunction with the resettlement projects.

SPIEGEL: Mr President, in foreign policy you have set clear signs lately indicating a dissociation from your hitherto most important partner, the United States: You did not readmit the overthrown shah of Iran to your country after his hospitalization in New York. Nor did you vote for the U.S. motion for a blockade of Iran in the Security Council. Instead, France's President Giscard d'Estaing came to Mexico for a visit, and you yourself will be going to the Federal Republic for the first time in May. Do you anticipate more understanding from Europe than from the United States?

Lopez Portillo: What we seek is not understanding.

We seek a just trade exchange and an appropriate, respectful relationship between the two countries to mutual advantage. We will intensify our economic, commercial, financial, technological and cultural contacts, namely, with regard to the position now held by Mexico and with a view to the fact that Mexico's crude oil surpluses are of interest in this process of enriched relations.

SPIEGEL: Mexico is importing goods worth DM1.5 billion from the Federal Republic but exports goods worth a mere DM440 million to the Federal Republic. Could the difference not be balanced by Mexican crude oil deliveries?

Lopez Portillo: By crude oil or by any other product we have.

SPIEGEL: Will you discuss this in Bonn?

Lopez Portillo: Certainly. Such a notorious imbalance in relations must be corrected. We will seek this correction.

SPIEGEL: Mr President, thank you for this interview.

PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO FRANCE TO 'REAFFIRM' SIMILAR VIEWS

PA0[illegible]301 Paris AFP in Spanish 0514 GMT 3 May 80

[By Nelson Keiman]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 2 May (AFP)--The talks that Presidents Jose Lopez Portillo and Valery Giscard d'Estaing will hold in Paris from 16-18 May will allow them to reaffirm their similarity of opinions on various matters of foreign and economic policy.

Everything seems to indicate that the visit of President Lopez Portillo will be a favorable occasion for a firmer agreement between the two countries in economic and political matters. However, although the political effect of the talks between the two presidents is important, the Mexican chief of state will be concerned with the improvement of the country's trade balance with France (which showed an annual deficit of $267 million in 1979).

LOPEZ PORTILLO SENDS CONDOLENCES ON TITO'S DEATH

PA051748 Paris AFP in Spanish 0309 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Mexico City, 4 May (AFP)--In a message sent to the people and Government of Yugoslavia, Mexico's President Jose Lopez Portillo expressed today his "deep sorrow" over Marshal Tito's death on behalf of the people and Government of Mexico.

The Mexican chief of state referred to Tito and his historic role as "builder of the new Yugoslav state, which was shaped by a far-reaching political feat based on respect for minority groups and the ability to achieve unity amidst plurality."

Lopez Portillo also stated that Mexico had identified itself with this leader, who was "one of the great men in world history and an international combatant for peace, justice and the eradication of the deep sources of warmongering and hegemonism: inequality among peoples and nations."

In conclusion, President Lopez Portillo stated that "Marshal Tito did not belong only to the Yugoslav people. He was part of humanity's moral patrimony and his death is an irreparable loss. Therefore, we share the same grief and ask you to accept our condolences."

PRESIDENT EXPRESSES CONDOLENCES OVER TITO'S DEATH

PA052036 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 5 May 80 pp 1, A-8

[Text] On behalf of the national government, Panama's President Aristides Royo has expressed his condolences over Marshal Josip Broz Tito's death to the President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

"We deeply regret this loss to all the worthy peoples of the world," President Royo stated in his cablegram which reads:

His Excellency Lazar Kolisevski

President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

We, the countries who are proud to belong to the movement founded by Tito along with 'Abd an-Nasir and Nehru, deeply regret this loss to all the worthy peoples of the world.

Tito's death is the departure of the 20th century's last leader. The struggles he undertook first to liberate his country, then to make it really independent, and what he achieved afterwards for all mankind can only be rewarded to the extent to which his name and deeds are remembered and followed by the nonaligned nations movement and the patriots who, inspired byhim, struggle around the world. On behalf of the people and Government of Panama, we regret the demise of this great leader who all Yugoslavia mourns. Dr Aristides Royo, president of the Republic of Panama.

ROYO DEDICATES DARIEN ROAD, WARNS ABOUT ECOLOGY

PA041402 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1939 GMT 3 May 80

[Speech by President Aristides Royo at the ceremony held to dedicate the road to Darien on 3 May--presumably live]

[Excerpts] Gentlemen public officials, gentlemen ambassadors, relatives of Tomas Guardia and son, guests, Darien community, people of Panama:

As a culmination by our [revolutionary] process, along with that which some dreamers, such as the Guardias, the Carles and several others had before this road became a reality, we must now balance their efforts through certain actions: The first is the titling of land, trying to give titled land an adequate social function, as established by the Constitution of the republic.

Second, we must populate or repopulate the Darien areas sensibly and correctly, without in any way subjugating or disrespecting the Choco Indians. We must respect their ways, their ethnology, their idiosyncracy, their habits and their laws. We must respect them; we must coexist with them and we must love them because they were Panamanians long before we were.

In addition, we must bear in mind the criteria with which Darien is to be developed. In order to do this, the Agricultural and Livestock Development Ministry must implement a number of suitable policies after consulting with all sectors of the Darien community and, why not, with other interested sectors of the national community.

Darien will lack many things; it already lacks them. We will be facing all kinds of problems, because the road is no longer paramount. There will be problems in connection with the sewer system, the electrical service, schools, and all other problems, which for Darien had been somewhat distant. Now Darien will experience these problems because now they can go to the ministers' offices.

Now they can move quickly to set forth all of Darien's needs. So we must all prepare to receive the requests of the people of Darien, which we know are just, which we know are justified. The government will wage a struggle in the face of these demands. But the people of Darien will also have to struggle.

It is often thought that we disagree with the gringos on everything. Of course, there are certain things we disagree on. We disagree over their noncompliance with the treaties. We disagree over the U.S. military maneuvers--and if the Soviet Union, any power, stages them, we will still disagree.

But there is one thing the gringos and I agree on. I tell you this truthfully, even if I am labeled reactionary, but I fully agree with the gringos. There is a large group of ecologists who have gone before the U.S. Senate and the Congress to tell them the road should not continue receiving the support the United States made the commitment to give in 1971. Ecologists are saying that because they see what is happening here. They are really worried. Do not think that ecologists are a bunch of lunatics. They are very sensible people who want to prevent a hecatomb in the year 2000 when young man Berbey [not further identified] becomes an adult and has to go to work. That is what one seeks to avoid.

May the 1.8 million Panamanians truly become ecologists. May we feel like ecologists and if the sea-level canal is built someday, may it be done protecting the ecology.

OFFICIAL OUTLINES PROBLEMS WITH PRIVATE BANKS

PA011743 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 30 Apr 80 p 7-a

[Excerpts] Mario de Diego, executive director of the National Banking Commission, today noted the urgent need to review decree 238 of 2 June 1970 which created the commission and also regulates banking operations in Panama. He made the statement during an important meeting held at the Planning Ministry with President Royo and several ministers. De Diego added that certain actions that should be managed by the state because they concern national development can be approved or rejected by the private bankers. De Diego said that specifically the problem of high interests, the legal reserve and banking policy are handled by local and foreign bankers in line with their own interests and the state cannot practice its own interests and the state cannnot practice its own policy.

De Diego spoke before President Aristides Royo, the minister of planning, the minister of finance and treasury, the minister of the presidency, Comptroller Damian Castillo and National Bank manager Luis A. Arias. De Diego said all the discussions held by the commission to find ways to subsidize agriculture and livestock loans have been marred by the difficulty of implementing what President Royo proposed in his 1 April message to the nation because the private banks represented on the commission have their objections.

Another important point mentioned by De Diego during the meeting at the Planning Ministry was that in Panama the myth has been created that if the state regulates domestic banking activities it will cause a stampede by the banks operating in this international financial center that our country has turned into. This is untrue, De Diego stated.

He insisted on the need to make it somewhat obligatory for the private banks to invest in certain projects needs for our development, notably in the agriculture and livestock sector and in small and medium-sized industry. He said that out of a total of 50 banks with commercial operating licenses only about 15 finance local projects; more than 40 do not do so and "this must be regulated," De Diego noted.

COSTA RICA

ECONOMY MINISTER TO ATTEND TITO FUNERAL

PA052038 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] A note of condolence was delivered this morning by the Costa Rican Government to the Yugoslav Embassy in San Jose, to express the regret of the Costa Rican people and government over the death of Marshal Josip Broz Tito. Among other things, the note says that Tito's death is a loss to the Third World and to the nonaligned movement of which he was an outstanding leader.

In the meantime, plans have been changed to have Economy Minister Fernando Altmann Ortiz, who is in Rome attending a meeting of exporting and importing banana countries, represent the Costa Rican Government at the funeral of Tito in Belgrade, instead of First Vice President Rodrigo Altmann Ortiz. Arnoldo Amrhein, Costa Rican ambassador to the FRG, will accompany Minister Altmann to Belgrade.

LA REPUBLICA CONDEMNS IRANIAN ATTITUDE ON TAKEOVERS

PA151858 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2239 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] San Jose, 3 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican morning newspaper LA REPUBLICA today launched a strong attack on its editorial page on the Iranian leaders' attitude regarding the takeovers of the U.S. Embassy in Iran and the Iranian Embassy in London.

"We had never before witnessed such cynical contempt for human life and dignity as that shown to the world by Iran's fanatical leaders," the newspaper said.

The paper then goes into greater detail on the kidnapping of 50 U.S. diplomats at the American Embassy in Tehran and the announcement by President Bani-Sadr's government that it will execute the 91 political prisoners whose release is being demanded by the occupiers of the Iranian Embassy in London if the latter shed a single drop of blood there.

The newspaper also states that "the indifference shown in the kidnapping of the U.S. diplomats, without applying to Iran the civilized sanctions it deserves, may encourage similar attitudes of disrespect for man as the one adopted by the Iranian leaders, such as in the situation they are presently experiencing at their embassy in London."

LA REPUBLICA concludes that "everyone should continue voicing, at every available opportunity, their condemnation of the fanatical Iranian regime which, while it maintains prisoners to blackmail others, scorns human life when it is subjected to the same pressures."

EL SALVADOR

GARCIA, MAJANO COMMENT ON ARMY, JUNTA PROBLEMS

PA051432 Paris AFP in Spanish 2329 GMT 4 May 80

[By Guillermo Penate]

[Text] San Salvador, 3 May [date as received] (AFP)--Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, minister of defense of El Salvador and one of the nation's highest military chiefs, stated here today that the armed forces "are organically united around the government junta."

Colonel Garcia, who according to observers belongs to the army's conservative wing, made the statement during an interview with AFP in which he commented on the coup d'etat against the Salvadoran junta thwarted last Friday.

Minister Garcia was mentioned here last Friday as eventual replacement in the government junta for Col Adolfo Majano, who was the coupists' main target. When queried by AFP in this regard, Colonel Garcia vioced surprise over being mentioned in the coup attempt, but added that "it is not the first time I have been mentioned."

Garcia affirmed that unity prevails in the Salvadoran Army, but did not rule out that, in some cases, there were differences among its members.

Col Guillermo Garcia stated that the army will soon make "an announcement in which it will define its support for the junta to prevent speculation." Garcia termed the socioeconomic reforms begun by the junta as "irreversible" and criticized the leftist groups for challenging the implemention of the agrarian reform.

In exclusive statements for AFP, Col Adolfo Majano today also reiterated that "in its attempt to block the junta's programs, the right is seeking followers to carry out coups, and there are those who lend an ear." Majano, who is considered "very leftist" by the army's conservatives, assured that the government junta's structural programs are contained in the proclamation of the armed forces released on 15 October in the wake of the coup d'etat against Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's regime.

"These programs are not the fruit of the criterion of a single man and therefore will not be delayed with the elimination of a single member or official of the present government," Colonel Majano emphasized. The leader added that the junta will continue to work "on decisive programs to transform the nation's history and create an authentic Salvadoran democracy."

Majano pointed out that in order to guarantee the continuity of the reforms, the junta is ready to strengthen measures against the extremes "because they do not let one work in peace," and hinted that the state of siege, imposed 2 months ago, could be extended 30 days more.

Colonel Majano said he is satisfied with the support the Salvadoran junta has received from the United States, Costa Rica and the nations of the Andean Pact for implementing its reforms, particularly the agrarian reform, "which has already helped more than half a million peasants, which is what the right does not like."

PLANNING MINISTER EXPLAINS REASONS FOR RESIGNATION

PA060404 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish Volume 2, No 81 pp 794, 795, and 796

[Excerpts] San Salvador 3 May (API)--Planning Minister Roberto Salazar Candell has submitted his resignation.

He gave five reasons for his resignation:

1. Because Jose Napoleon Duarte (Christian Democratic member of the government junta) was "offering the post of planning minister to others."

2. Because "changes were made in the agrarian reform unknown to the Planning Ministry."

3. Because "the labor code was amended without consulting the cabinet ministers."

4. Because "no attention was paid to the planning minister's suggestion that a secretary be appointed in the ministry."

5. Because "the Christian Democratic Party is endangering the country's economic stability by issuing laws which are really propaganda for foreign consumption."

The article "A Warning With Bullets" published by EL INDEPENDIENTE on 29 April, however, seems to indicate that Salazar Candell's reasons for resigning are greatly different from what he has confessed.

Salazar Candell's resignation from the Planning Ministry confirms the statements made by Enrique Alvarez, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), that the "government is disintegrating."

Alvarez said that "internally, the government does not have any kind of support because most of the honest professionals belong to the FDR, and the government cannot form an integrated cabinet. There are new resignations every day. We have heard that in the next few days there will be more resignations from the cabinet, financial institutions, and top experts from some ministries."

LABOR LEADER SAYS REGIME BOUGHT U.S. HELICOPTERS

PA052219 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish Volume 2, No 80

[Text] San Salvador, 2 May (API)--The Salvadoran Government junta has surreptitiously acquired eight U.S. combat helicopters "to intensify repression against the people."

The helicopters were purchased "surreptitiously" through several decentralized government agencies in order to cover the expenditure of approximately 1.4 million colones.

According to Hector Bernabe Resinos, secretary general of the National Federation of Salvadoran Labor Unions, the purchase was made through the National Administration of Waterworks and Sewers (ANDA), the Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission (CEL), the Central Reserve Bank, and the Autonomous Port Executive Commission (CEPA).

Resinos said that the directors of these government agencies had agreed to make the purchase, sharing the expense among their organizations to avoid a budget allotment that would have to be justified by the government junta.

Resinos, who is also a national leader of the United Popular Action Front (FAPU), said that the government made the purchase but "wants to keep it a secret, to avoid creating an image of more militarization."

The helicopters were bought from an unidentified U.S. firm. Investigations are underway, however, to discover its name. The evident purpose of this purchase is to increase repression against the people. It has been learned that some of these helicopters have already been used against the peasants.

FENASTRAS PREDICTS PEOPLE'S VICTORY OVER JUNTA

PA060052 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish Volume 2, No 81 p 797

[Text] San Salvador, 3 May (API)--The Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation (FENASTRAS) believes that "the unity of our people through their democratic, labor, and revolutionary organizations that today make up the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR), is a flat rejection of the counterrevolutionary junta and a denial of fascism and the sinister forces which, lacking any reason, resort to violence and murder."

At its recent regular congress, FENASTRAS issued a document expressing the above statement.

The task of the democratic and revolutionary organizations in coming days will be to prepare the path for our final victory over our oppressors.

VENEZUELA'S $20 MILLION CREDIT TO STRENGTHEN COLON

PA052319 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1423 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] In view of rumors circulating in this country about a possible devaluation of the Colon, Jose Napoleon Duarte, member of the governing junta and who holds the economic portfolio, said Venezuela has granted El Salvador a $20 million credit, which will strengthen the Salvadoran currency and basically stabilize its nominal value.

GUATEMALA

FORMER SALVADORAN PRESIDENT ROMERO ARRIVES FROM MEXICO

PA052240 Guatemala Radio Mundial in Spanish 1415 GMT 5 May 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Former Salvadoran President Gen Carlos Humberto Romero arrived in Guatemala on Saturday from Mexico, according to information from the Immigration Office authorities.

General Romero, who was overthrown by a military junta in October 1979, arrived in Guatemala on Spanish Iberia Airlines's flight 975 and immediately left the airport.

Salvadoran Embassy officials yesterday said they had no information on his arrival; perhaps a communique would be released today. The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry made no comments on the matter.

Meanwhile, reports from San Salvador last week linked former President Romero to a supposed coup d'etat designed to overthrow the present governing junta.

TWO POLICEMEN KILLED IN GUERRILLA ATTACK

PA052242 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1415 GMT 5 May 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Two policemen were killed during a guerrilla attack on the Chuisec police post, in Alta Verapaz Department.

Reports from the area indicated that some guerrillas wearing olive green uniforms and carrying machineguns opened fire on the police post. Inspector Edgar Pablo Gonzalez and policeman Ruben Dario Soto Flores were killed in the attack. The guerrillas also took some documents from the police outpost.

BRIEFS

SWISS AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--The new Swiss ambassador to Guatemala, Max Dahinden, has presented his credentials to Guatemalan Foreign Relations Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez. [Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 15 Apr 80 PA]

HONDURAS

UK MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS ARRIVES

PA052318 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 May 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The British minister of state for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Nicholas Ridley, arrived yesterday in Tegucigalpa for a visit whose objective has not been revealed.

The ranking British official was greeted at the airport by Deputy Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras, the Foreign Ministry's chief of protocol Orlando Carcamo and other ministry officials; and British Ambassador John Bernard Weymes.

The British official will be received at 1100 today by the members of the governing junta, following a meeting with Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso.

The Foreign Ministry has released no information on the purpose of the visit of the British minister, having only released the visitor's program during his stay in Honduras. The British official is scheduled to leave Honduras on Monday.

NICARAGUA

DELEGATION APPOINTED TO ATTEND TITO'S FUNERAL

PA060317 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 May 80

[Telephone report by Manuel Espinoza Enriquez, spokesman for the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction is going to send a special delegation to attend the funeral of President Tito who died yesterday. The delegation will include Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto and Dr Roberto Argüello Hurtado, chief justice of the Supreme Court. The delegation will leave immediately.

PRESENCE OF SOVIET MILITARY BASE DENIED

PA052033 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1952 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Managua, 5 May (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaragua today denied the existence of a Soviet military base in this country and described a U.S. television network report in this regard as "stupid."

Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a member of the government junta, in responding to a newsman's question about a "campaign abroad against the Sandinist revolution," said that at times the international press publishes articles and reports which do not reflect the Nicaraguan experience.

He noted that recently a CBS Evening News report said that "there is a Soviet military base" in Esteli (a city in northern Nicaragua). "That is untrue. It is absurd and it is a stupid statement made by an allegedly serious medium," Ramirez Mercado said.

Expanding on the topic, Comdr Daniel Ortega, another member of the government junta, said that the report published by the U.S. network could not be considered "an error."

He said reports of this type are published to "brainwash" [condicionar] the American people by making them believe that "the Soviets are here, in order to subsequently justify an aggression."

He added that through that "conditioning" [condicionamiento] they embarked the U.S. people in interventions against Nicaragua in the past, and in invasions against Vietnam and attacks against Cuba.

"The U.S. newspapers published reports that the interventionists were heroes," said Ortega Saavedra, who had just returned from an African tour. The Sandinist commander added that those U.S. newspapers never published reports against Latin American dictators such as Trujillo and Somoza.

In reply to a Honduran newsman's question on attacks against the Nicaraguan process which have appeared in the foreign press, Commander Ortega said that the way to counteract those attacks is through the strengthening of popular organizations in Nicaragua, bringing health to all the people, overcoming illiteracy, working harder and building more houses for those who do not have any.

STATE COUNCIL INSTALLED, MAIN MEMBERS SWORN IN

PA050430 [Editorial Report] Managua Domestic Service in Spanish at 1624 GMT 4 May 80 begins to broadcast live the installation of the State Council at the Camilo Ortega Saavedra civic complex in Managua. The ceremony is presided over by Supreme Court President Roberto Arguello Hurtado. Following the playing of the national anthem, Arguello calls a 7-minute recess during which the credentials of the counselors and representatives are reviewed by the justices of the Supreme Court. Arguello then proceeds to call the roll of the counselors and representatives. Arguello then announces that the secretary of the government junta will hand credentials to the main representatives and that the credentials of alternates will be delivered at a later date. He reads the list of main representatives and alternate representatives of political parties and organizations. They are:

Dr Mariano Fiallos Oyanguren, representative of the Higher Education Council; Alicia Saenz Marenco, alternate.

Luis Sanchez Sancho, representative of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party; Gustavo Tablada Zelaya, alternate.

Manuel Perez Estrada, representative of the Central of Labor Action and Unity; Angel Hernandez Cerda, alternate.

Dr Eduardo Rivas Gallegos, representative of the Social Christian Party; Ignacio Zelaya Paez, alternate.

Mercedes Mejia, representative of the Luisa Amanda Espinosa Association of Nicaraguan Women; Angela Rosa Acevedo, alternate.

(Stidman Fagot), representative of the Association of Miskitos, Sumus and Ramas [Asociacion de Miskito, Sumos y Ramas]; William Frank, alternate.

Carlos Garcia, representative of the Union of Journalists of Nicaragua; Javier Tellez, alternate.

Dr Plutarco Anduray Palma, representative of the Independent Liberal Party; Guillermo Selva Arguelles, alternate.

Fanor Herrera, representative of the 19 July Sandinist Youth [Juventud Sandinista 19 de Julio]; Carmen Morales Flores, alternate.

Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano, representative of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]; Comdr Rene Nunez Tellez, alternate. Guerrilla Comdr Cesar Cabezas Lacayo, representative of the FSLN; Julio Lopez, alternate. Guerrilla Comdr Dora Maria Tellez, representative of the FSLN; Doris Tijerino [Haslam], alternate. Fedrico Lopez, representative of the FSLN; Sebastian Castro, alternate. Carlos Zamora, representative of the FSLN; Leticia de Herrera, alternate. Rafael Tijerino, representative of the FSLN; Elias Noguera, alternate.

Hugo Torres, representative of the armed forces; Leopoldo Rivas, alternate.

Rev Alvaro Arguello Hurtado, representative of the National Association of the Clergy [Asociacion Nacional del Clero].

Juan Antonio Gonzalez Rojas, representative of the Sandinist Labor Central [CST]; Jose Bravo, alternate. Jorge Rojas, presentative of the CST; Donald Vargas, alternate. Adrian Gutierrez, representative of the CST; Daniel Garcia, alternate.

Dr Alfonso Moncado, representative of the National Confederation of Professional Associations [Confederacion Nacional de Asociaciones Profesionales]; Trinidad Ruiz, alternate.

Eligio Palacios, representative of the Sandinist Defense Committee [CDS] of Leon and Chinandega; Guillermo Ramirez, alternate. Ronaldo Paredes, representative of the CDS of Managua; Carlos Perez Bermudez, alternate. Perfecto Arroliga, representative of the CDS of Managua; Jorge Vargas, alternate. Lino Centeno, representative of the CDS of Matagalpa and Jinotega; Augusto Cesar, alternate. Filemon Hernandez, representative of the CDS of Esteli, Nueva Segovia and Madriz; Migdonio Sandival, alternate. Raquel Callejas, representative of the CDS of Granada and Rivas; Jose Hernandez, alternate. Manuel Martinez, representative of the CDS of Mazaya and Carazo; Jesus Maria Conto, alternate. Jaime Espinosa, representative of the CDS of Huaco, Chontales and Rio San Juan. Eduardo Campos, alternate. John Gonzalez, representative of the CDS of the Atlantic Coast; Jose Guillen, alternate.

Carlos Huembes Trejos, representative of the Union of Nicaraguan Workers; Donald Castillo Orozco, alternate.

Napoleon (Loaziga) Rivas, representative of the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers; Manuel Marques Zea, alternate.

Carlos Garcia Caracas, representative of the Peoples Social Christian Party; Francisco Jimenez, alternate.

Wilberto Lara Aguirre, representative of the Farm Workers Association [ATC]; Domingo Chavez, alternate. Estanislao Montiel, representative of the ATC; Victorino Mendoza, alternate. Dennis Chavarria, representative of the ATC; Pedro Pablo Ruiz, alternate.

Jose Espinosa Navas, representative of the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions; Alvin (Gutre), alternate.

Domingo A. Sanchez, representative of the General Labor Confederation [CGT]; Leopoldo Guevara, alternate. Carlos Salgado, representative of the CGT, Alejandro Solorzano, alternate.

Mr (Leonte) Canales, representative of the Health Workers Federation; Mireya (Borne) de Martinez, alternate.

Jaime Montealegre, representative for the Nicaraguan Development Institute [Instituto Nicaraguense de Desarrollo]; Ernesto Palacio, alternate.

Dr Jaime Bengochea, representative of the Nicaraguan Chamber of Industries [Camara de Industrias de Nicaragua]. [no alternate given]

Reinaldo Hernandez, representative of the Confederation of Chambers of Commerce [Confederacion de Camaras de Comercio]; Gustavo Robelo Gonzalez, alternate.

Dr Maurico Lacayo Sanchez, representative of the Union of Nicaraguan Agricultural producers; Joel (Inter Parquero), alternate.

Arguello announces that Francisco Cardenal Telleria, representing construction, and his alternate Benjamin (Kansa) Selva are being added at this time and adds that others who forwarded their credentials but have not attended the installation ceremony may be sworn in on another occasion.

Arguello then declares that since 44 representatives are present, there is a quorum and declares the session provisionally open. He then appoints Supreme Court Magistrates Mariano Barahona Portocarrero and Rodolfo Robelo Herrera recording secretaries and proceeds to administer the oath of office to the members of the State Council.

According to the order of the day, the representatives are then asked to nominate candidates for president, three vice presidents and three secretaries of the State Council.

Carlos Garcia Caracas then nominates Bayardo Arce Castano for president of the State Council. The nomination is welcomed with a lengthy ovation. Dr Plutarco Anduray Palma seconds the motion. No more candidates are nominated and Arguello then proceeds to declare Bayardo Arce Castano president of the State Council.

Arguello then invites the representatives to nominate candidates for three vice presidents of the State Council. Dora Maria Tellez, Dr Plutarco Anduray Palma and Jose Francisco Cardenal are nominated. Since no more nominations are heard, Arguello declares them elected vice presidents of the State Council, explaining that the three have equal ranks.

Arguello then invites the representatives to nominate candidates for three secretaries. Hugo Torres, Luis Sanchez Sancho and Carlos Garcia Caracas are nominated. Since no more nominations are heard, Arguello declares them elected secretaries of the State Council.

The newly elected board of directors is then sworn in.

Comdr Bayardo Arce Castano then speaks to thank the representatives for electing him, promising to accomplish the mission entrusted to him. He announces that four special delegations will attend the official inaugural session of the State Council. They are representatives of the church, the judiciary branch, the leadership of the FSLN and the government junta. Committees are appointed to receive the four delegations.

Announcing that the session will reconvene at 1200 at the Ruben Dario Peoples Theater to officially install the State Council, Arguello adjourns the session at 1810 GMT.

BAYARDO ARCE HAILS INSTITUTION OF STATE COUNCIL

PA051533 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2320 GMT 4 May 80

[Radio Reloj Director Rolando Angulo Zeledon interview with Nicaraguan State Council President Bayardo Arce Castano in Managua on 4 May--recorded]

[Text] [Arce] I appreciate the opportunity given to me by Radio Reloj and particularly by my friend Angulo to reiterate our appreciation and our gratitude to the Costa Rican people who were always on the side of the Nicaraguan people in the harsh days of the dictatorship and who have maintained this solidarity, this Central American fraternity, in this difficult stage of our history--the stage of national reconstruction.

We want all our Costa Rican brothers to receive the fraternal embrace of the Nicaraguan people, particularly that of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

[Question] Do you consider the establishment of the State Council to be a step forward in the Nicaraguan revolutionary process?

[Answer] We believe that it is, because in the first place, the establishment of the State Council constitutes authentic proof of the FSLN's determination to be true to the program of the Government of National Reconstruction which was proposed to our people and to the world in the initial days of the last military offensive against the dictatorship. Additionally, the State Council is a genuine democratic expression that is very unique in Latin American history, because it is a collegiate body in which different organizations participate, not on a political party basis, but rather on the basis of their role in society, whether economic, social, political or cultural. Therefore, we can say that there is effective representation within the council of all the social strata, all the social sectors of our people.

This in turn also allows us to say that for the first time in the history of Nicaragua, the laborers, the peasants, the workers and many sectors of our nation have the opportunity to participate in government and not simply be spectators to what the government is or is not doing for them, without having any power themselves, when they are the ones who benefit or are harmed by any government decision. I repeat that they will now be able to make their interests and their aspirations felt in an effective manner through a system of joint legislation such as has been instituted with the installation of this State Council.

[Question] Commander, some of those who were called to the council are absent. What do you think of this?

[Answer] As far as I know, there have been two political parties which officially declared that they would not participate in the State Council. One is the party of Alfonso Robelo, who as you know resigned from the government junta. We believe, as we said in a communique issued by our national directorate, that he did so because he could not meet the demands of our process, which seeks the welfare of the great majority of our workers and peasants and which therefore seeks to prevent indiscriminate accumulation of wealth, the unlimited enrichment that was formerly a characteristic of Nicaraguan life in the Somozist era.

Robelo said he would not continue to participate in the government effort and therefore withdrew from the State Council. We believe that the social and economic groups represented by Robelo are too small for the absence of his party to have any great impact on this collegiate organization that will be installed in office today.

In other words, Robelo's party was made up of some professional, technical and business sectors, but it is obvious that most of the technical sectors are incorporated into the revolutionary process, either through the government or through their participation in private production, and the same applies to many businessmen. Therefore, this withdrawal does not represent a social sector.

The other party which has announced that it will not participate is the Conservative Democratic Party which, as I understand it, left its participation open, subject to its observation of events. However, this party has even less representation because as everyone knows, it is a party that existed through alliances with the Somozist dictatorship, through pacts and through benchwarming and it totally lost its influence, support and credibility with our people. Many Nicaraguans and even foreigners are surprised that this party still exists because, since it was the constant ally of Somozism, everyone expected that when Somozism fell, the party would also disappear. Its absence, therefore, has no significance, although we would have liked all these forces to be present because to some extent they would have reflected an interest, albeit a minority one, that the revolution is prepared to take into account.

[Question] Commander, almost 1 year after the Sandinist victory, do you believe that this revolution is headed toward Marxism or toward democracy?

[Answer] We have reiterated, in the wake of Robelo's resignation--in view of the fact that there was much speculation regarding the significance of that resignation--that the FSLN reaffirms its commitment to develop a mixed economy system in Nicaragua, within a system of political and ideological pluralism and within a climate of democracy and freedom for our people. In other words, the original political plan released to our people and to the friendly countries remains totally unchanged.

[Question] Thank you, Commander. Do you have a farewell message?

[Answer] Well, I would again like to express gratitude for the support of the Costa Rican people--support which you newsmen also gave by means of objective reporting with true professionalism--for the Nicaraguan people in the harsh months of effort both before the overthrow of the dictatorship and afterwards in the reconstruction of our nation, which was devastated by war.

HASSAN VIEWS HEALTH SERVICES, JUNTA MEMBERSHIP

PA032343 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 May 80

[Interview with Moises Hassan member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, on the "Linea Directa" program on 1 May; date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] My name is Julio Cesar Flores and I work for the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute. I would like to ask Companero Hassan why the health services do not function in Nicaragua. (?There have been cases when a head of family has been admitted) to the hospital several times, but either there are no medicines or there are no doctors. That is my question.

[Answer] Companero Julio Cesar Flores, this is a big problem we face. Regarding medicines, I would like to mention some of the reasons that account for the unsatisfactory medicine supply.

On the one hand, since the revolutionary victory, the demand for medicine has amply exceeded the demand that had existed during the Somozist era. This has led to a reduction in supplies. On the other hand, some suppliers of both raw materials and manufactured pharmaceutical products have made sales which the Nicaraguan Government has not paid for because of lack of currency. So they refuse to continue supplying us with any kind of medicine or raw materials.

We are trying to solve this problem in two ways: First, we are trying to find ways to cancel at least part of these debts, which are quite big. Second, we are also reactivating as much as possible our pharmaceutical industry and laboratories, trying to be as self sufficient as possible in the area of medical supplies.

As to the problem of doctors, unfortunately, some of them are very irresponsible. I do not want to give the impression that all doctors are like this, as sometimes [words indistinct] has been suggested. Many doctors are very responsible, but many others are very irresponsible and want to go on working like they did under Somoza. We know of people who are supposed to work 8 hours at the social security hospital, but work only 2 hours alleging that they receive patients in their clinics or at home. These people want to goon working like they did during the Somozist era and they blackmail us, because if there is one thing we need at present in large numbers it is doctors. They blackmail us by telling us that if we do not need their services, they can go elsewhere. So that is the situation we are trying to resolve. We are absolutely sure that in time those unscrupulous doctors will be eliminated from the government institutions and will have to find a place to go. There is still another reason we must point out: It isnot only the unscrupulous doctors, but also the fact that the demand for medical assistance has markedly increased since the revolutionary victory. As a result of this, responsible doctors, the ones who fulfill the oath they took, are up to their necks in work. So we have insufficient medical attention, which is one of the key problems we are trying to resolve.

[Question] This is Oscar Solis, of Managua. I would like to ask the following questions: I have been hearing on the radio that the government junta members who resigned will be replaced. Isn't it enough to have three honorable representatives of our true people?

[Answer] Companero Solis, we are striving to be honorable representatives of our people and we appreciate your saying so. As to replacing the two members who resigned, that has not yet been decided, companero. We are studying and watching everywhere in order to determine the advantages and disadvantages of including two other junta members. The result of those considerations, of that analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of including two new members will determine whether the junta will be expanded to include five members, or will simply comprise the three current ones.

In any event, should the junta be expanded, it will include elements who might improve it, rather than elements who will create problems of any kind. For instance, we are not planning to consider people who 1 or 2 months later will create problems of the type posed by Mr Robelo when he resigned. This was a minor problem--perhaps he sought to create a minicrisis with his resignation--but in any event, we do not want this to happen again. So, should the junta be expanded--and this decision has not yet been made--it would have to be done very carefully in order to avoid another suchsituation insofar as possible.

LA PRENSA OWNERS REFUSE TO PAY WORKERS' BENEFITS

PA041508 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Companero Trinidad Vasquez, president of the LA PRENSA workers union, today said the newspaper owners have refused to pay the workers the social benefits to which they are entitled. The LA PRENSA owners claim that the workers forfeited their rights when they abandoned their jobs and that their claim for 12 million cordobas in social benefits is outrageous. Vasquez said the workers' claim barely amounts to 4 million cordobas and accused the newspaper owners of resorting to all sorts of subterfuge to deny the workers what they have earned during long years of service. Some have worked loyally for the newspaper for more than 30 years.

OVER 3,000 REFUGEES LEAVE FOR U.S. 4 MAY

FL051130 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Yesterday, 3,350 antisocial individuals left via Mariel-Florida. At the time today's edition of GRANMA went to press, 1,549 boats from Florida were in Mariel.

May 5 Departures

FL061212 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] GRANMA reports that 3,308 antisocial elements left yesterday for the United States. The report adds that as of early this morning, 1,477 boats from Florida were at that port [Mariel].

COMMENTARY MOCKS U.S. EFFORTS TO 'CLASSIFY' REFUGEES

FL051411 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1322 GMT 5 May 80

[Commentary by Samuel (Urra) entitled "The Difficult Task of Selecting Bad From Worse"--read by announcer]

[Text] Imperialist press media assert that the Yankee authorities' biggest job at this time is to classify good and bad Cubans reaching the Florida coasts. They are way off the track because those who land in the United States from Mariel are not, cannot be, Cubans although they may have been born on this island by accident. As to the good ones and the bad ones, they are also completely off because at the most all they could do would be to select the bad from the worse.

Meanwhile, a refugee coordinator named Palmieri, a surname that reminds us of a brand of spaghetti, announced that they are experimenting with new and original reception methods. He said that they will all be concentrated in a detention camp in Florida to analyze them case by case. The godfather wants to have clear and definite penal dossiers or records for each member of its load of licentious scum.

RODRIGUEZ HEADS DELEGATION ATTENDING TITO FUNERAL

FL061028 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The party and government delegation that will represent Cuba at the funeral of the president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito, will be headed by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the councils of State and Ministers. The delegation left yesterday, Monday, from this capital. Other members are Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, foreign minister and member of the Central Committee; Jesus Montane Oropesa, chief of the Central Committee general department of foreign relations, Jose F. Viera Linares, vice minister of foreign relations, Carlos Martinez Salsamendi, adviser to the vice presidencies and Giraldo Mazola, director for nonaligned countries at the Foreign Ministry.

Three Days of Mourning

FL051124 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpts] Cuba's Council of State has decided to decree 3 days of official mourning on the death of Josip Broz Tito, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. For this reason, the national flag will be flown at half-mast on public buildings and military units during 5-7 May.

Embassy Condolence Book Signed

FL051851 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1904 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpt] A condolence book was opened at 1000 this morning at the embassy of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Cuba on the occasion of the death of President Josip Broz Tito.

The first signers were Cuban Interim Foreign Minister Rene Anillo and vice foreign ministers. Party Politburo member Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado signed the condolence book at 1015 followed by Nicolas Guillen, member of the party Central Committee and president of the National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists.

Yugoslav Ambassador Zivojin Jazic expressed his condolences at 1100 followed by Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat and party first secretary in Havana City Province. The ambassadors of the Soviet Union, Italy, Bulgaria, Libya, Belgium, Iraq, the Vatican, India and Switzerland already had expressed their condolences as of noon today.

FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA MEETS WITH AUSTRIA'S KREISKY

For reportage on Foreign Minister Malmierca's visit to Austria, see the Austria section of the 5 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

MALMIERCA ARRIVES IN IRAN FOR HIGH-LEVEL TALKS

For accounts of the visit of Foreign Minister Malmierca to Iran, see the Iran section of the 5 May South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

COLOMBIA

MINISTERS RESIGN; CABINET RESHUFFLE CONFIRMED

PA051340 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Bogota, 6 May--The state ministers have left President Turbay Ayala free to reshuffle his Cabinet by resigning en masse. The letter of resignation is signed by all members of the Cabinet except for the ministers of labor, development, communications and defense.

The minister of communications, Jose Manuel Arias Carrizosa, and defense, Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, will reportedly submit their resignations separately. The ministers of development and labor have already resigned separately. [Words indistinct] The chief of state is free to change his ministers and requests the governors to submit formal resignations. It was also stated that there will be significant political restructuring and rotation in the governorships.

The resignation of ministers thus confirms the reports which had been made known regarding the president's decision to make significant changes in his Cabinet for the first time.

POLICE SURVEILLANCE IN MAJOR CITIES TO INCREASE

PA060114 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Police surveillance in Bogota and other major cities will be reinforced in the next few weeks, spokesmen for the national police directorate have reported. More uniformed personnel are needed to cope with crime and public order problems. In Bogota surveillance will be reinforced by no fewer than 2,000 policemen who have graduated from the police academy. Some of the policemen are fulfilling their military service obligations this way.

SURINAME

LEADER OF ABORTIVE COUP ATTEMPT EXECUTED

FL052003 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] The leader of a group of mercenaries who tried to stage a coup in Suriname late last week has been executed, a Dutch Foreign Ministry report has stated. The attempted coup was reported just over 2 weeks [as heard] after junior army officers took power in the South American state. The spokesman said the executed leader was a 56-year old Dutchman but did not know how many other mercenaries were involved and what happened to them after they were intercepted by Surinamese forces as they crossed from neighboring French Guiana.

However, the Rotterdam evening newspaper NRC HANDELSBLAD reported that there were 800 mercenaries in the force, including Belgians who had served in the Congo, Dutchmen, Venezuelans and South Moluccans. The paper added that Prime Minister Chin-A-Sen, who was appointed in March to head a civilian government under military supervision, would broadcast to the country today. The Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed the newspaper's identification of the dead mercenary as former officer with the Surinamese Army (Frits Olmskirk) from the town of (Hermila) and said he was apparently shot. It is not yet known who was behind the attempted coup.

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 090 7 May 1980

ARGENTINA

Justice Minister To Head Delegation to Tito Funeral B 1
Croatian Council Applauds Death of "Dictator Tito' B 1
Graffigna Expects Honorable Solution to Border Dispute B 1
Pastor Denies Plans for Defense Pact With Brazil B 2
Briefs: Foreign Investments B 2

BOLIVIA

COB Reaffirms Commitment Signed With Armed Forces C 1
President Sends Condolences on Tito's Death [EL DIARIO 6 May] C 1
Araoz To Attend Funeral C 2
Air Force Commander Protests Remarks by Chile's Merino C 2
New Political Party Proclaims Candidates C 2

BRAZIL

Six Santo Andre Metalworker's Leaders Released D 1
British Trade Secretary Pays Official Visit D 1
JORNAL Writer Says Shah Should Stand Trial [2 May] D 1
Briefs: Steel Production D 2

CHILE

Foreign Ministry Issues Communique on Tito's Death E 1
Interior Ministry Release Details on Detainees E 1
Extremists Abandon Santiago Church, Occupy Annex E 1
Bomb Found in Concepcion Archbishopric Building E 2
El Mercurio Attacks Malvinas Reports in Argentine Press E 2
Briefs: Oil Imports E 2

COLOMBIA

Several Governors Resign, More Resignations Expected F 1
Government Minister Views Cabinet Resignations F 1
Transportation Situation Worsens Following Fuel Price Hike F 1

ECUADOR

Third Senate Organization Formula Rejected G 1
PSC Votes Against Plan G 1
ID Favors Formula 3 G 2
Thousands of Families Benefit From Agrarian Reform G 2
Workers Voice Demands During 1 May Rally G 2

URUGUAY

Defense Minister To Attend Tito's Funeral K 1
Business Sectors Question Regime's Economic Policy K 1

PANAMA

Students Seize Ministry To Protest Education Problems N 1
Ministry Vacated Peacefully N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Carazo Delivers Yearly Report to Country P 1
Border Integration Agreements Reached With Nicaragua P 10
Legislative Assembly Directorate Officials Elected P 11
Comptroller Disavows Light Weapons Purchase P 11
High School Teachers Stop Work After Budget Cuts P 11
Briefs: Trade With Panama; Woman Presidential Candidate P 12

EL SALVADOR

Duarte Denies Statement Involving Headquarters in Coup P 12
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 6 May]
Majano Comments on Extension of State of Emergency P 13
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 5 May]
Bodies of Five Youths Found on Sonsonate Road P 14
Women's Group Protests U.S. Intervention, Maneuvers P 14
Correction to 6 May Item on Helicopter Purchase P 14

GUATEMALA

U.S. 'Mercenaries' Reportedly Set Up Tracking Station P 15
[Havana International]
Police Investigating Murder of Two U.S. Tourists P 15
Venezuelan Embassy Receiving Special Protection P 15

HONDURAS

U.S. Pressure for Settlement With El Salvador Denied P 15
Negotiations Progressing P 16
Peasants Criticize Opposition to Agrarian Reform P 17

NICARAGUA

Borge Discusses Elections, Invites Observers P 17
COSEP Issues Statement on Joining State Council P 18
Businessman, Academic Comment on State Council P 19
Chamber of Industries Member P 19
Autonomous University Rector P 19
Cuban Planning Board Officials To Visit 15 May P 19

CUBA

GRANMA Rejects AP Version of Events at Interests Office Q 1
Commentary Condemns U.S. 'Domination' of Caribbean Q 2
New Legislation on CIA 'Threat' to All People Q 3
BOHEMIA Publishes Latest Figures on USSR Advisers Q 3
Soviet Envoy: Relations 'Stronger Than Ever' Q 4
Display Marks 20th Anniversary of Relations Q 4

CARIBBEAN

Reportage on CDB Board of Directors Meeting S 1
Opening Session S 1
Increased Membership S 1
UNDP Disbursement Agency S 2

DOMINICA

Seraphin Denies Charges of Issuing Passports to Iranians S 2
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 29 Apr]

GRENADA

Diplomatic Relations With Cyprus Established S 3

JAMAICA

Government Sends Condolences on Tito's Death S 3
Patterson Returns From Aid-Seeking Foreign Tour S 3
[Havana Domestic]

GUYANA

Burnham Pays Official Visits to Mozambique, Botswana T 1
[SUNDAY CHRONICLE 27 Apr]
Briefs: Guinean Ambassador; Accord With Mozambique T 3

OTHER COUNTRIES

MEXICO

President May Sign Oil Agreements During Foreign Tour V 1

PARAGUAY

French Group Asks Release of Political Prisoners V 1
[ULTIMA HORA 5 May]

SURINAME

Prime Minister Says Foreigners Involved in Coup Attempt V 1

VENEZUELA

COPEI Deputy Does Not Foresee Break With Cuba V 2
Socialist Deputy Says Relations With Cuba 'Delicate' V 2

JUSTICE MINISTER TO HEAD DELEGATION TO TITO FUNERAL

FY061704 Paris AFP in Spanish 1305 GMT 6 May 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 6 May (AFP)--Argentine Justice Minister Alberto Rodriguez Varela will head the Argentine delegation that will attend President Tito's funeral in Belgrade this week.

CROATIAN COUNCIL APPLAUDS DEATH OF 'DICTATOR TITO'

FY070223 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0030 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 May (NA)-- In the wake of the death of Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito, the National Croatian Council today released a declaration in which it strongly condemns Yugoslavia, which it regards as "an imperialist, artificially created state that has survived by imposing terror and repression on most of the peoples that make up the country, especially the Croatian people."

The declaration, published "in view of the death of Yugoslav dictator Josip Broz Tito," adds that "all those who believe or claim to believe that this type of state is both strong and a factor in world stability are either mistaken or unaware of the facts. Such a shortsighted policy will inevitably fail."

The council states that "the Croatian people under no circumstance will defend Yugoslavia, which they regard as their prison. Those who seek to maintain peace and stability in southeast Europe and equilibrium among European blocs must take into account the national aspirations and interests of the Croatians."

Finally, the declaration states that the Croatian people "seek their self-determination and an independent state" and to this end "the Croatians want and will accept the cooperation of all those who want to establish a free, democratic, independent, and neutral state of Croatia."

The declaration is signed by (Janko Skrbin) and (Hrvoje Lun), president and secretary general, respectively, of the council.

GRAFFIGNA EXPECTS HONORABLE SOLUTION TO BORDER DISPUTE

FY070209 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1625 GMT 6 May 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 6 May (NA)--Gen Omar Graffigna, commander of the Argentine Air Force, said today that the mediation of the border conflict with Chile "is in good hands, in the hands of the pope" and reaffirmed that "we trust in a dignified, just and honorable solution, since the mediation is in the best of hands."

He also said that during his stay in Chile he "will not hold any meetings with officials" but that he will make protocol visits to Chilean officials. This was said in reference to information that Graffigna will meet with President Augusto Pinochet.

The air force commander made these remarks at the metropolitan airport before his departure for Chile, where he will attend the 20th meeting of air force commanders of the Americas.

Asked about the air force position on the current financial situation, a matter discussed by the air force command yesterday, Graffigna said that "in fact, Argentines at all levels are concerned for what has happened in the financial sector, and the air force is by no means an exception."

He added: "We believe that a courageous measure has been taken (the liquidation of one bank and intervention in three others) in relation to some powerful groups in an area where there may have been pressures or interests. But the measures have been courageous in the sense that a wrong was identified and measures have been taken to correct it."

Regarding the political dialogue, the air force commander said that "we believe it is important, but we are a bit concerned by the fact that it has created such great expectations in relation to what we ourselves established as a political base."

PASTOR DENIES PLANS FOR DEFENSE PACT WITH BRAZIL

PY060240 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1449 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Brasilia, 5 May (LATIN)--In a communique released here by the Argentine Embassy, Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor has denied reports that his country will propose to Brazil the creation of an ideological defense pact. The communique was prompted by an article published last Saturday by the newspaper O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO.

According to O ESTADO, Pastor stated that the Argentine Government intends to propose to Brazil the establishment of "a true system of consultations" in order "to prevent the instability prevailing in Central America from reaching us." He said that the proposal would be made during the visit Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo will make to Buenos Aires from 14-16 May.

According to the Argentine Embassy communique, Pastor said his country "in no way intends to propose the creation of a mechanism of consultation which would have ideological objectives." He also said that he will not accept "any coordinated diplomatic action with another country to prevent situations that are taking place in third countries." He made it clear that this does not mean that Argentina is not "willing to talk" with other states on "problems dealing with, among other things, their common security."

Pastor regarded as unfounded any interpretation that Argentina advocates attitudes which may directly or indirectly affect the principle of nonintervention, since "it would not be in keeping with a long-established tradition of Argentine diplomacy, that is, the respect for the principle of nonintervention," the communique adds. Pastor also made it clear that "Argentina does not pursue any objective that would suggest the creation of axes or blocs with other countries, either within a bilateral framework or including several countries of the region."

BRIEFS

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS--Buenos Aires, 30 Apr (AFP)--Between January and March 1980 the Argentine government approved 37 foreign investments amounting to $96,114,636, according to official information released here today. Thus, the total amount of foreign investments made since March 1977, when the new foreign investment law was passed, is now $1,630,545,099, of which $409,657,077 was channeled into oil and gas production; $266,609,268 into car production, $129,484,784 into financial institutions and banks; $94,024,506 into chemical industries and $82,583,493 into the production of equipment and machinery. The main investor was the United States, with $709,923,037. [all figures as received] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1849 GMT 2 May 80 PY]

COB REAFFIRMS COMMITMENT SIGNED WITH ARMED FORCES

FT061322 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The Bolivian Labor Central, COB, reaffirms the commitment signed with the armed forces. In a document released this afternoon, the COB indicates that those who try to deny this public document are seeking to use force instead of democratic dialogue in the solution of the country's problems.

The COB also congratulated the workers who took part in the Labor Day celebration because their participation proves that they all approve of the recent COB agreement with the armed forces. The COB communique was read by Noel Vasquez, COB permanent secretary.

[Begin Vasquez recording] The Labor Day celebration called by the COB was carefully planned within the strict framework of the rights and duties established by the national Constitution, which guarantees all citizens the right to freely express their ideas within the bounds of respect for the country's institutions. The fact that contradictory statements on the same problems have been made by spokesmen of the armed forces, union organizations and other institutions is a result of differing interpretations which are precisely a part of democracy, in which we do not all have the same ideas. This is a normal situation, and anyone who supports the democratic process should not feel surprised or upset about it. The COB Executive Committee's official viewpoint regarding the Labor Day celebration has been published in a document. Therefore, statements made by small political groups referred to by the press should not be mistaken for the opinion of our organization. [end recording]

The COB document also indicates that the country will learn about the political groups over which the COB has no control.

The COB communique, in point 5 states:

[Begin Vasquez recording] Therefore, by way of explanation to the public, we declare that the COB, with the support of the workers and the people, upholds the commitment established in the document signed with the high command of the armed forces and the president of the nation. If some people want to deny this public document, it will mean that they are seeking to use force instead of democratic dialogue in the solution of the country's problems. Therefore, we, the workers, will be (haggressive).

Point 6 states that the COB calls on all workers of the country to maintain the spirit and the democratic and revolutionary unity shown in all the demonstrations that took place during the Labor Day celebrations with the realization that this is how we will safeguard the democratic process and triumph in our struggle for the economic and social gains to which we are entitled. [end recording]

PRESIDENT SENDS CONDOLENCES ON TITO'S DEATH

FT070152 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 6 May 80 p 3

[Text of undated telegram sent by Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler Tejada to the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council]

[Text] In view of the unfortunate death of His Excellency Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, a prominent world political figure, the main revolutionary leader of your noble people and a promoter of the organization of nonaligned countries, in the name of the government and people of Bolivia and in my own name I wish to express to you our condolences on such an irreplaceable loss.

Araoz To Attend Funeral

FY061708 Paris AFP in Spanish 1333 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] La Paz, 6 May (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that Foreign Minister Gaston Araoz will head the Bolivian delegation to the funeral of former Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito.

Araoz is now in Brussels taking part in an official meeting between the EEC foreign ministers and their Andean Pact counterparts. According to a Bolivian Foreign Ministry report, the minister will arrive in Belgrade within the next few hours.

The Bolivian delegation also includes Education Minister Carlos Carrasco, who is now making an official visit to the FRG, and Bolivian diplomats from the embassy in Belgrade, it was reported in La Paz.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER PROTESTS REMARKS BY CHILE'S MERINO

FY070336 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Gen Jaime Nino de Guzman, commander of the Bolivian Air Force, will not attend the 20th meeting of air force commanders of the Americas. The meeting, which has begun in Santiago, Chile, is being attended by the air force commanders of this continent. General Nino de Guzman is not attending in protest of the remarks made by the commander of the Chilean Navy, Vice Adm Jose Toribio Merino, against our country. Admiral Merino said last week that Bolivia never had a seacoast, and that Bolivian naval officers have no sea training.

The Bolivian delegation to this meeting is made up of lower-ranking officers of the Bolivian Air Force. Merino's remarks have already created a strong reaction in the Bolivian Navy.

NEW POLITICAL PARTY PROCLAIMS CANDIDATES

FY022319 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 May 80

[Excerpt] The New Alternative Front [El Frente Nueva Alternativa] has named Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas its precidential candidate in the June elections, while Benjamin Miguel Harb, one of the principal leaders of the Christian Democratic Party, was unanimously proclaimed vice presidential candidate.

According to reports given to Radio Panamericana, this new political entity is formed by the Christian Democratic Party, the Offensive of the Democratic Left [Ofensiva de la Izquierda Democratica], Genaro Flores' Tupac Katari Revolutionary Movement, Aponte Burela's Socialist Party and Ruben Sanchez' Alliance for National Liberation.

SIX SANTO ANDRE METALWORKERS LEADERS RELEASED

PY070055 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Sao Paulo--A judge today ordered the release of six metalworkers leaders of Santo Andre, where the strike just ended. He will now wait for the outcome of the Sao Bernardo strike to decide on the status of Luiz Inacio da Silva and other leaders of that city.

Judge (Nelson da Silva Machado Guimaraes) also decreed the preventive arrest of (Jose Maria de Almeida), who admitted being a member of the Socialist Convergence, and the immediate arrest of (Osmar Mendonca), who--according to the judge--has been leading the Sao Bernardo strike.

BRITISH TRADE SECRETARY PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

PY070059 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] John Nott, British secretary of state for trade, is now visiting Brazil to review British-Brazilian economic relations. Today he met with Ministers Camilo Penna, industry and commerce; Delfim Neto, planning; and Maximiano da Fonseca, navy. Tomorrow he will meet Finance Minister Ernane Galveas and Central Bank President Carlos Langoni.

JORNAL WRITER SAYS SHAH SHOULD STAND TRIAL

PY051838 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2 May 80 section B p 4

[By Jose Carlos Oliveira]

[Excerpts] Iranian students have occupied the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and taken hostages. They have announced that they will vacate the embassy and free the hostages if the U.S. Government returns Shah Reza Pahlavi for trial, together with a fortune he stole from the Iranian coffers and deposited in several Western banks. This is the problem; there is no other. Anyone who would like to continue the useless discussion would have hundreds of questions, beginning with the most stupid one: Are those students really students? The problem is not who they are, but whether Carter will return the shah.

A usurper who became a tyrant in order to perpetuate himself in power--that is the shah. After murdering his people in the jails of the political police (SAVAK), he then began to murder them in the streets at point-blank range and in front of television cameras. Dethroned by a more religious than political movement, he fled. He found shelter in various places, always thanks to the good offices of the U.S. Government, who esteems him and is grateful to him. When we say "U.S. Government," we mean certain people: Nixon, Rockefeller, Kissinger and Carter. We never mean the "American people." The esteem and gratitude that these gentlemen demonstrate for the shah is probably justified by documents of which the public has no knowledge that have been filed away with the stamp of "state secret." Those infamous state secrets are the cause of the supreme lack of morality of our days.

Following are the basic questions, followed by their answers:

1. Does Khomeyni represent the Iranian people? Yes.

2. Does Khomeyni have the right to demand the shah's return for trial? Yes.

3. Is the U.S. Government obliged to accede to Khomeyni? Let us consider.

If Hitler were alive, would the Israelis have the right to try him in Israel? Yes or no. The world could demand that right. The Nuremberg courts would function once again. But one would have to undeniably answer yes if the question were simply: Should Hitler be brought to trial?

The Iranian people have the right to have the genocidal shah returned to them. The U.S. Government (not the great American people), in giving protection to the shah, is allowing itself to become contaminated with the crimes he committed. The U.S. Government is an accomplice in that grand controversy. President Jimmy Carter should do two things while there is time: hand over the shah to the Iranians and resign. His connivance with a notorious criminal and his lack of competence as a chief of state were confirmed by the grotesque episode of the invasion of Iranian territory. His false humanitarianism was exposed: he pretends he wants to free the U.S. citizens who are hostages in the embassy in Tehran, while his true intention is that of not returning the shah. The hostages were kidnaped because he gave shelter to Reza Pahlavi. The hostages are the effect and not the cause. Everything would become very clear if the shah were returned.

I am reading Khomeyni's speech line by line. I agree with that speech. And I feel that I am directly involved in the drama. After all, I am a Westerner and when Carter presses the button, it is I who am going to go up in flames. This is true: All of us will go up in flames. But I do not want to go into the inferno due to the havoc wrought by American imperialism on the soul of the Iranian people. I see the soul of that people burning and clamoring for justice, and that clamor is echoing in my heart and my soul is burning in that fire. I also clearly see that the alternative to Jimmy Carter's obstinacy (his obstinate refusal to return the shah) is nothing less than chaos in Iran followed by the assassination of Khomeyni and the irresistible climb of the communists to power in Tehran. The situation has reached the point of being asinine, Mr President of the United States. It has reached the point of handing over the gold to the bandits. The men who meditate in solitude and who have taken the path of individualism admire Western democracy, but the military-industrial complex of the Western imperialists gives them as much horror as its counterpart, its juxaposed version, headquartered in Moscow. The place of the Iranian is in Iran and this, with top priority, includes the people's archenemy, Reza Pahlavi, with the hope that the cancer does not devour him before the conscience of man punishes him.

BRIEFS

STEEL PRODUCTION--Fred Woods de Lacerda, secretary general of the Brazilian Iron and Steel Institute, stated yesterday at the opening of the 10th Brazilian Iron and Steel Congress that Brazil produced 13 million tons of steel in 1979, thus becoming the 12th-largest steel manufacturer in the world. Lacerda stated that in the next 5 years Brazil will be among the largest producers and indicated that the estimated production for this year is 14,009 billion tons. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 29 Apr 80 p 19 FT]

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON TITO'S DEATH

FY061331 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The Chilean Foreign Ministry mourns the death of Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito. In an official communique released yesterday, the Foreign Ministry states that although Tito's ideological position was antagonistic to our government, his courageous defense of his country's sovereignty and territorial integrity, first against the Nazi invasion and then against the attacks of Soviet imperialism, inspired respect.

The Foreign Ministry's communique adds that his untiring efforts to strengthen the nonaligned movement and to keep it from being placed at the service of the Soviet Union are also worth mentioning.

INTERIOR MINISTRY RELEASES DETAILS ON DETAINEES

FY062145 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 May 80

[By (Graciela Contrera), from the Diego Portales building]

[Text] Through the government's Social Communications Directorate, the Interior Ministry at noon today released an official communique referring to the persons detained on 1 May for causing disorders and promoting violence among the people. The communique to the citizenry states:

1. Notwithstanding the efforts of agitators representing the smallest minority group in the country, who sought to create a climate of unrest on 1 May, it has been demonstrated once again by the normal atmosphere that prevailed on that date that the citizenry does not provide any kind of support for that kind of activity.

2. The government, aware of its duty to guarantee social peace, stated in advance that it would fully apply the law against those who tried to disturb the harmonious coexistence among all Chileans.

3. Consequently, and in reference to the above, and having investigated the records of all the detainees, and in compliance with the provisions of the law, and considering the activities in which they have been involved, the following measures have been adopted: A) Regarding the activists, it has been decided that they will be sentenced to 3 months forced residence in various parts of the national territory; B) Regarding persons who had previously engaged in acts which disturbed public order, they have been placed at the disposal of the appropriate court for violating the National Security Law; and C) Those detainees whose cases are not punishable under the law mentioned earlier will be set free, but the investigations of their personal records will continue.

EXTREMISTS ABANDON SANTIAGO CHURCH, OCCUPY ANNEX

FY070232 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The extremists who had occupied the San Miguel Arcangel Church located on O'Higgins Avenue reportedly abandoned the church this afternoon. However, they are still in an annex building of the church.

For the time being, the police continue to patrol the area in order to avoid greater problems as a consequence of the occupation of the aforementioned church.

BOMB FOUND IN CONCEPCION ARCHBISHOPRIC BUILDING

FY070234 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Extremists reportedly placed a bomb in the Concepcion Archbishopric building. The device was found in the bathroom of the building situated on (Barros Arac) Street. Bomb experts of the National Information Center (CNI) went to the archbishopric building, where they proceeded to disarm the bomb. The perpetrators of the aborted attack also left pamphlets with political proclamations at the site.

EL MERCURIO ATTACKS MALVINAS REPORTS IN ARGENTINE PRESS

FY061536 Paris AFP in Spanish 0241 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 6 May (AFP)--The daily EL MERCURIO stated here today that the resumption of trade between Chile and the Malvinas Islands is the logical consequence of the foreign trade policy the country has followed.

In its main editorial Tuesday, the newspaper responded to an article printed in a Buenos Aires daily. The article criticized the resumption of trade, arguing that "it would have a political impact" in relation to both the current disagreement between Argentina and Chile in the southern region and the Argentine-UK controversy over the Malvinas Islands.

EL MERCURIO stated that "it is very curious that a simple private trade transaction should be described as having political implications." The morning newspaper added that this stand contrasts with the position of the Buenos Aires press toward the frequent remarks made by Argentine officials directly and unmistakably interfering in matters which exclusively concern Chilean territorial sovereignty.

"These remarks, including those made at the highest official level, have, among other things, persisted in supporting the Bolivian aspiration for sovereign outlet to the sea," the newspaper added.

EL MERCURIO stated that Chilean trade with the Malvinas Islands was a long history, and although it has been suspended for some time, "the current resumption continues a historical relationship based on geographical proximity and economic reciprocity."

EL MERCURIO concluded that the economic exchange, especially in the case of petroleum and of other products needed by the islands, could be extended to many other fields such as fishing and the possible exploitation of petroleum on the continental shelf, "sectors in which Chile has already developed important know-how in the southern region."

BRIEFS

OIL IMPORTS--Santiago, Chile, 5 May (AFP)--The National Planning Office (ODEPLAN) stated here today that Chilean petroleum imports increased from $442 million in 1978 to $800 million in 1979. The ODEPLAN report indicates that 43 percent of the currency earned through copper exports was spent on oil imports. It adds that Chilean petroleum consumption last year totaled 106,500 barrels daily, 27 percent of which was supplied by national production. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0342 GMT 6 May 80 FY]

SEVERAL GOVERNORS RESIGN, MORE RESIGNATIONS EXPECTED

PA070315 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Antioquia Governor Rodrigo Uribe Chavarria and Atlantico Governor Pedro Martin (Leyes) resigned today, it has been officially reported. The resignations of Uribe Chavarria and Martin (Leyes) follow those formally filed by El Cauca Governor Luci (Colon Diaz), Risaralda Governor Jose Ramon Ortega and Caldas Governor Dilia Estrada de Gomez. It is expected that the other governors will take similar actions in the next few hours.

GOVERNMENT MINISTER VIEWS CABINET RESIGNATIONS

PA061752 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 May 80

[Excerpt] Colombian Government Minister German Zea Hernandez has said that the crisis caused by the mass resignation of the Cabinet will not cause traumas in the operation of the national government. On the contrary, he said, it will enable the president to make the necessary changes in the Cabinet.

Zea Hernandez confirmed the mass resignation presented by the ministers. He expressed confidence that the situation will be solved in the next few hours by President Turbay Ayala.

[Begin recording] The president will reorganize his Cabinet in the next few days. I am sure that the governors will do the same. [Words indistinct] have individually presented their resignations, including Dr Gilberto [names indistinct], the government is working normally. [end recording]

TRANSPORTATION SITUATION WORSENS FOLLOWING FUEL PRICE HIKE

PA060151 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] The transportation associations have asked the government to come out on the [word indistinct] of the industry and state a final position that will avoid the economic collapse of the firms. Luis Enrique Restrepo, acting president of the National Confederation of Urban Transportation [Confederacion Nacional del Transporte Urbano--CONALTUR] pointed to the seriousness of the problems. He prudently criticized the government's energy policy. Discussing the conflict posed to the industry by the fuel price hike, he said: [Begin recording] First the public must be told that the situation that has followed the fuel price hike has placed the urban bus service in a very difficult economic situation. We have been asking the owners and managers of the national transportation firms to remain calm while a peaceful solution is found to the present situation. However, we cannot ensure that, because transporters cannot indefinitely keep up a situation that is actually causing very serious economic problems to them. CONALTUR is going to hold a meeting at its headquarters in Bogota this afternoon with transportation representatives from every city. We think that if the government has decided to set new fuel prices causing this very difficult situation, then it should be up to the government to find an economic solution so transportation can continue to operate normally. [end recording]

The CONALTUR president said a solution to the problem will be sought tomorrow during a meeting with National Transport Institute Director Constantino Portilla Bermudez.

THIRD SENATE ORGANIZATION FORMULA REJECTED

PA062136 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 6 May 80

[Excerpt] The National Chamber of Representatives [words indistinct] Democratic Left [ID], Popular Democracy [DP] and dissident members of the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP], who left the Chamber during the voting last night, rejected the third formula to integrate the Senate proposed by the mediating commision, which until yesterday was reportedly close to obtaining the 46 votes needed for the constitutional reform.

After a turbulent weekend characterized by an unusual amount of political activity, the Chamber rejected by a simple majority the third of the three alternatives suggested by the commission of notables in its effort to reorganize Congress and put an end to the current power conflict.

The now-defunct third formula gained at one point more than 40 votes [words indistinct] and parties such as ID and DP.

But (?on account of fewer votes than the fingers on one hand) and due to the opposition of minor groups in Congress, the government-supported third formula wound up a mere project.

The devil's advocate in this case, it has been learned, was (Heinz Mueller), representative of the Democratic Institutionalist Coalition [CID], who contacted political groups and government officials until a new principle of agreement was reached, thus creating a fourth [word indistinct].

In accordance with this new proposal, the legislature would remain unchanged until August, when the Senate would be organized with 24 members--the 12 elected nationally and their alternates [words indistinct].

The so-called fourth alternative is allegedly endorsed by the Conservative Party [PC], CID, Assad Bucaram's CFP and the Social Christian Party. Eventually, and in order to achieve the necessary consensus, they would be joined by the pro-Roldos legislators and the DP.

According to reliable sources, a matter of importance in connection with this last-minute change were the government's favorable and flexible opinion and the activities of elements connected with it, such as former Minister Roberto Dunn Barreiro.

The person in charge of coordinating the negotiations and the materialization of the fourth alternative was PC director Rafael Armujos Valdivia.

PSC Votes Against Plan

PA062137 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Social Christian Party [PSC] spokesman Leon Febres Cordero said that the National Chamber of Representatives' decision tonight was a terrible defeat for the government. The Chamber rejected the third alternative proposed by the Democratic Left [ID], Popular Democracy [DP] and the legislators supporting President Roldos.

The PSC deputies came out against the third formula presented to the Chamber. Febres Cordero said that when the legislators supporting the rejected formula realized it would not succeed they left. He said, however, that if a plebiscite were carried out his sector would participate without fear of the results.

Meanwhile, Nationalist Revolutionary Party [PNR] legislator Carlos Julio Arosemana said that the predictions made by the press that the third formula would obtain the 46 necessary votes had not come true. According to him, the attitude of the ID and DP legislators is inexplicable, as is that of the pro-Roldos deputies who left the Chamber.

ID Favors Formula 3

PA070016 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 6 May 80

[Excerpt] The Democratic Left [ID], represented by Raul Vaca Carbo, has reacted irately to the new positions. According to Vaca Carbo, his party has defended and will continue to defend the third alternative. [begin Vaca Carbo recording] Formula 3, which is the one the ID endorsed, is regarded as the only one that might resolve the country's (?current situation). [end recording]

THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES BENEFIT FROM AGRARIAN REFORM PLAN

PA022026 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Ricardo Moreno, executive director of the Ecuadorean Institute for Agrarian Reform and Settlement, has reported that over 13,000 hectares of land were alloted to 1,399 peasant families in [word indistinct] Chimborazo Province between September 1979 and April 1980 under the Emergency Agrarian Reform Plan.

WORKERS VOICE DEMANDS DURING 1 MAY RALLY

PA020403 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] The working class has demanded an end to the power struggle so they can work in peace. During the rally held on occasion of International Labor Day, the trade unions also demanded a solution to the high cost of living, the abolition of anti-popular laws and fulfillment of the democratic changes promised by the Roldos government.

DEFENSE MINISTER TO ATTEND TITO'S FUNERAL

PY061703 Paris AFP in Spanish 1303 GMT 6 May 80

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 6 May (AFP)--An official source reported today that Defense Minister Walter Ravenna has left for Belgrade to represent Uruguay at the funeral of Marshal Tito next Thursday.

In Belgrade, Uruguayan Ambassador to Yugoslavia Nelson Marenales will join the defense minister, who called Tito an "exceptional" ruler.

BUSINESS SECTORS QUESTION REGIME'S ECONOMIC POLICY

PY022314 Paris AFP in Spanish 2219 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Montevideo, 1 May (AFP)--The Uruguayan liberal economic policy which has been in force for 5 years in response to the need to control inflation has been questioned during the last few days by industrialists and producers.

Reduction of customs tariffs and export subsidies, tax reform and an exchange rate which does not adjust to needs are the main subjects attacked by the allegedly affected sectors, among them wage earners.

Most of these measures have been in force for only a few months, and they were instituted as a means of changing the course of the economic policy. Labor unions have pointed out the somber consequences of these measures.

Phrases such as "serious crisis," "desperate situation," "serious difficulties," "imminent cessation of production at plants," and "discouragement, decline of investment rate and reduction in production rate" have been used in warning the authorities.

The chamber of industry has denounced the possibilities of turning from a production economy to a speculation economy as a consequence of the suppression of incentives which have been in force since 1974.

As a consequence, the industrialists have demanded the revision of the current policy to "discourage the entrance of speculative and short-term capital," as well as the establishment of an exchange rate which adjusts to increases in the internal cost of living.

The exporters' union, in agreement with the chamber of industry, has requested a realistic currency quotation, has rejected the minidevaluation system and has demanded a permanent tax refund. [una devolucion permanente de impuestos]

The prevailing atmosphere of alarm in the automobile industry increased last week when it was learned that a decree reducing the price of new cars had been issued. Spokesmen of this industry have forecast unemployment as a consequence of this decree.

At the same time, the meat packing industry requested "prompt solutions" to avoid a short-term paralyzation as a result of the undervaluation of the dollar and the abolition of taxes [liberacion de tarifas] for the sale of meat for consumption.

Among the producers, the powerful rural federation warned that agriculture is on the brink of "a new and grave crisis" with the consequent "disagreement, lack of confidence and discouragement."

It proposed solutions and asked the following question: "How does Uruguay view its future as a sovereign country if it allows the disintegration of its base of production?"

For the rural association, the concerns are similar and, as in all the other cases, the difference between the increase in the cost of living and the exchange rate has a determining influence in the critical situation they are denouncing.

Inflation during 1979 reached 84 percent, and it is believed that it will be between 40 and 50 percent this year.

Inflation reached 10 percent during the first 3 months of this year, and since 1 May it has been boosted by the increase in gasoline prices and public fares, with the percentage fluctuating between 4 and 18.

Wage earners were granted a 14-percent increase in February, and the labor unions requested a new adjustment of 20 percent last month.

Retail merchants also claim that "the recession in consumption is noticeable and progressive." According to a spokesman of this area, this is a problem which has dragged on over the last few years, but which worsened at the end of 1979.

Economy Minister Valentin Arismendi has stated his satisfaction at the decline in the rate of increases in the cost of living which was achieved with the implementation of measures such as reducing custom tariffs and export subsidies. At the same time, he stated that the present conditions point to an increase in the inflation rate of approximately 10 percent as compared to the last 3 months.

Anyhow, government sources have stated that the cost of living is "being watched with caution, since it could be altered by foreign factors" such as an increase in petroleum prices together with an increased demand for petroleum triggered by tourism.

Industrial, commercial and production circles, meanwhile, await an answer to their requests in order to avoid, they assert, an eventual stagnation of production and a delay in the development plans which "have proved fruitful" since 1974.

STUDENTS SEIZE MINISTRY TO PROTEST EDUCATION PROBLEMS

PA062125 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1745 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Panama City, 6 May (ACAN-EFE)--Several hundred Panamanian students today seized the Education Ministry installations and a number of schools here in the capital to protest their educational problems.

The occupiers, who are picketing at the ministry's doors, stairs and elevators in order to keep the public from entering the building, are being led by the progovernment Federation of Panamanian Students (FEP).

The students are demanding the immediate solution of the educational problems in their respective schools. According to them, the annulment of the educational reform last year, in the wake of a strike staged for almost 2 months by professors and teachers, has affected them because it has caused many disorders in the study plan. They are also complaining about the lack of teachers and principals in several schools.

The ministry's occupiers met with the National Education Commission. Education Minister Gustavo Garcia de Paredes, one of the commission, promised them there would be immediate solutions.

Another of the commission's members protested the students' action and charged that their behavior was being manipulated by the ministry itself as well as by the progovernment press. The student leaders rejected this charge.

For the time being, there is no information as to how long the seizure of the ministry and the schools will last.

Ministry Vacated Peacefully

PA070358 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2147 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Panama City, 6 May (ACAN-EFE)--Several hundred high school students who seized the Panamanian Ministry this morning left it peacefully early this afternoon.

The youths, who belong to the progovernment Federation of Panamanian Students [FEP], came to the ministry to demand that their study plans not be affected by the dispositions of the Education Reorganization Committee, which ordered that the education scheme existing until last year cease.

Specifically, the youths asked the committee, which is chaired by Minister of Education Gustavo Garcia de Paredes, to allow the students who began their fifth "reformed" year to attend a sixth "reformed" year, thus completing their plan of studies. The committee had established that only those students who had passed to the sixth "reformed" year could complete it.

This regulation issued by the committee is temporary. The committee was set up to reorganize education in this country after the government abolished the "education reform" as a consequence of the pressure exerted by teachers organizations and the citizens, who charged that it was Marxist.

The students also demanded that more than 2,000 teachers who have not yet been appointed by the government be at their posts by 20 May. The same deadline was set by the protesting students for the education committee to make a decision regarding the fifth "reformed" year.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CARAZO DELIVERS YEARLY REPORT TO COUNTRY

PA041645 San Jose Domestic Service in Spanish 2348 GMT 1 May 80

[Speech to the nation by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio at the legislative assembly--live]

[Excerpts] Deputies, Mr President of the Supreme Court of Justice, Mr President of the Supreme Tribunal of Elections, magistrates, ministers and deputy ministers, members of the honorable diplomatic corps, Your Most Excellent and Reverent Archbishop of San Jose, comptroller and deputy comptroller of the republic;

We have gathered at a time that is especially significant for the world, for mankind and for Costa Ricans. The Constitution orders the president of the republic to present on this date an annual written report in conformity with article 139.

Our country, like all the countries on earth, is suffering from an accelerated degree of dependence. It is affected by things that happen in the rest of the world, such as: fluctuations in the export prices of our basic articles; the pressures of the increasing cost of financing; and a constant increase in the cost of raw materials, production supplies, packaging materials, transportation, insurance and all materials related to hydrocarbons, an indispensable element of our civilization.

The troubles of one nation are, in our time, troubles suffered by all nations. The degree or extent of suffering depends on how matters are handled internationally and how we face up to the problems which come from abroad. It is visionary and childish to believe that only in Costa Rica do things get more expensive, do interest rates get higher or do shortages of certain items occur. Anyone who says this is showing ill will or an unpardonable ignorance of elementary matters of the present world. If we look at our situation and compare our status with that of other countries, we can say that we are very satisfied because the result is very positive. The present state of the world does not exempt anyone or anything.

Today, Central America is the battleground of the struggle for freedom and dignity, with all consequences that these two words entail. Four forces are fighting on the central stage. One is legitimate--the people seeking social justice, freedom and dignity. The second one is foreign and unjust, the result of the present economic situation of the world, particularly in the area of energy and inflation which are the scourges of our economy. A third force, also illegitimate, seeks to preserve the status quo, its political and economic privileges and profits in each country at the cost of sacrificing the people. The fourth is a totalitarian force which, organized and financed in the power centers of Marxist-Leninist totalitarianism, attempts by any means to degrade the ideal of social justice in order to lire the peoples to the chariot of communism, which buries every form of spiritual existence.

When I speak of privileged classes, I make distinctions among those who have acquired their fortunes on the basis of personal work, risk and effort, and who have therefore created wealth and employment in our countries, those who emerged through political parties or military castes, and those leaders who have amassed fortunes for themselves and their relatives in public office and in politics, frequently using the ideal of social justice as a smokescreen for their excesses.

At this point, there is a convergence between the extremists and the oligarchic groups. They both skillfully use the ideal of unity, of freedom and of justice for our peoples to retain their power--in the case of the oligarchs--or to subject our nations to the yoke of world totalitarianism--in the case of the extremists.

Therefore, there is no comparison between the struggle currently being waged by our peoples and the fight for independence 159 years ago. The political emancipation from Spain was a natural act, without glory or pain. The struggle today is a war against the past forces of the world, against many decades of injustice and misery which prevented our inheritance from being distributed among the abandoned sectors of our peoples, against the military, economic and political oligarchy, against an international political and economic order that was unjust and overwhelming, the first victims of which have been the underdeveloped peoples. It is also a struggle against Marxist-Leninist totalitarianism, which is in a marked minority in our countries, but which has available all kinds of economic and military resources to carry out its plans of attack and manipulation, total domination, of dictatorship, violence and death and, finally, the destruction of the power structure after the people have been bled.

The perversity of totalitarianism lies not only in its methods and its total lack of scruples, but also in its opposition to any kind of change designed to produce freedom, justice and dignity by promoting its interest in a state of anarchy, injustice and discontent, which is fertile ground for its objectives. This explains its violent opposition to any reform or change made by democratic paths or carried out by democratic political parties. This system wants everything and everyone for itself.

This, therefore, is a struggle of Titans, the culminating moment in the history of Central America. From it our people will emerge victorious, tempered in the struggle to affirm freedom and justice, or else they will have bled in vain. They would have fertilized their fields with their dead only to have an extracontinental, totalitarian power take over at the moment of triumph.

If this were to take place, the blackest betrayal of our people would have been committed and Central America would again have to begin a new struggle to win its ideals of freedom, dignity and justice.

The Costa Rican government has followed the events in Central America with attention, with a feeling of history and brotherhood, as well as with precautionary interests. In the case of Nicaragua, faced with choosing between a despotic government and the Nicaraguan people, it did not hesitate to use all international juridical resources and all its moral and spiritual reserves, to save our nation from the threat of the dictator and contribute to the freedom of the people of Nicaragua.

Never in Costa Rica's history has it been so close to tragedy and destruction and on few occasions have our people demonstrated a greater sense of unity. The facts speak with singular eloquence on behalf of the government and the republic. The worst dictatorship in America fell and not only were the Nicaraguan people rid of it, but our own people as well were freed of the influence which that regime exercised during certain periods of our history.

I am pleased to note that, in this exceptional crisis, Costa Rica demonstrated its firmness, its prudence and its dignity. Peace was maintained unchanged, and the security of Costa Ricans was preserved. It is now up to the Nicaraguan people to continue the struggle to strengthen freedom, justice and dignity; in other words, to determine their own destiny, wrested from the glorious bosom of their history, despite the external problems which I have outlined and which in all Central American countries conspire against our ideals of freedom with social justice.

The Nicaraguan case is different from that of other Central American countries in its relations with Costa Rica, since the latter countries have not threatened our peace or our security, nor have they tried to intervene in our internal politics. We maintain cordial relations with them all. Therefore, our attitude has been cordial and fraternal.

In the case of Somoza, we had to turn to our best political, moral and juridical resources, since the maintenance of the dictatorship in power would have represented a tragedy for Costa Rica. For the Costa Rican [word indistinct], for national security, and for the peace of the Nicaraguan people, the dictator had to fall.

My government reaffirms its spirit of cooperation and friendship toward all the governments of Central America, as well as its deepest respect for their internal decisions. The Costa Rican Government gives testimony of its respect for international principles and its sacred tradition and expresses the hope that those brother countries will strengthen their peace, justice and freedom, and that no external power will (undermine) those historical forces.

I have tried to summarize for you the government's areas of concern regarding the present situation in the world and in Central America. Allow me now to indicate what our internal response has been in different fields and levels of responsibility of the executive branch.

I am proud and satisfied with the work that we have done. It is an example of intensive work and of the effective realization of the government program as well as the manifestation of the fact that, despite the world and regional situation, Costa Rica continues to work, progress and maintain peace in its struggle for justice. This is a result of the efficient cooperation of a group of aides whose work I am honored to lead.

The government's response to external and internal challenges has been inspired by our own values and traditions. In the moral sphere, we have responded to violence, to war and to instability with the proposal to create the university for peace based on the testimony of our struggle for human rights. Our use of law against the threat of force and our clear position in the area of world communications as an invaluable instrument to [words indistinct].

Our proposal on the creation of the United Nations university for peace was supported by 40 nations with the most varied political systems and regimes and unanimously approved at the 14th UN General Assembly on 14 December of last year, just 1 year after our government launched this initiative at that world institution.

This international triumph reveals Costa Rican prestige at the world level. It is now up to the international commission to formulate the final draft resolution for the university for peace along with the government of the republic in order to bring about this Costa Rican plan.

As far as our country is concerned, this is a historic international commitment, as well as a motive for pride which transcends any ephemeral political circumstances and to which we will commit every diplomatic effort in order to obtain adequate financing without depriving the centers of higher education existing in the country, but rather working along with them.

Complementing this international proposal has been our sustained efforts on behalf of human rights in the most varied international forums as the leading topic, along with peace and international justice, in consonance with the struggle waged in this regard by Costa Rica for many years.

The culmination of this effort has been the functioning of the Inter-American Human Rights Court in Costa Rica, headed by a Costa Rican, which was inaugurated on 3 September 1979, under the auspices of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, which is also headed by a compatriot, and the establishment of the Human Rights Institute in our country.

In this manner, Costa Rica has acquired other historical commitments of which it will show itself to be worthy, not only in world forums, but also by the behavior of its citizens and its rulers.

So solid and clear is Costa Rica's prestige in the world and so ineffective and vain have been attempts to (?undermine) our country abroad through certain sectors of the press by well-known former dictators and international [words indistinct] in conjunction with some national politicians, that the answer has been, in addition to those outlined in this speech, the legion of political refugees which Costa Rica receives daily in consonance with its most noble traditions, so much so that, a few days after Costa Rica won independence, the first political asylee had already arrived.

This honorable and glorious tradition has been perpetuated throughout 159 years of independent life, and it has acquired maximum splendor in these 2 years. From the south and the north, from the west and the east the political refugees, the persecuted, the men in search of freedom and tranquillity have looked to our territory, and we have received them here in a simple but dignified manner. Because of our poor resources, we have not been able to give them all that they deserve, but we have given them with generosity all that they have sought.

There is a new kind of hero in our era, hidden, silent, those who have decided to oppose the totalitarian and infrahuman powers and to testify before the world to their status as free men. In other countries they are called dissidents--in some, exiles, in others, asylees. But in every part of the world there is the desire for those absolute, eternal and natural values which are called freedom and dignity. To all those who have defied a temporary but brutal power, Costa Rica has offered its democracy, its land and its brotherhood.

The exodus of free men has not yet ended and it will continue as long as freedom and human rights are trampled in any part of the world. At this point, deputies, I would like to reiterate a concept mentioned on other occasions and it is Costa Rica's historic vocation, the essence of our foreign policy, the commitment which we have signed with the world, which is that all the absolute values of the world should be joined together in a single national pact in order to maintain and (?enhance) our democracy. We cannot fail the men who seek freedom.

Here in Costa Rica we are used to calmly watching unusual events in the world as if we were in a distant theater. We also take our own values for granted. The sun rises in the east so often that we do not appreciate its light. But when we see the caravans of political refugees in Costa Rica and we see moving scenes in our airports and see how waves of men break into an embassy because they are hungry for freedom, God and bread, we must reflect on the great historical commitment we have received and the duty of maintaining our democracy and the urgency of remaining united in spite of the domestic political differences, so as to follow our historical tradition, since the strength of a foreign policy depends basically on its domestic strength.

Peace and human rights are fundamental values. They are lasting pillars which Costa Rica must never tear down if it wants to maintain its historical traditions. The university of peace and the Inter-American Human Rights Court, together with the Human Rights Institute are supranational institutions whose establishment in Costa Rica is more than a praise or evidence of our national prestige. It is an expression of our nationality and indicates that together with other institutions our country must continue to present to the world a nation faithful to its principles and values.

Costa Rica is the host of international institutions. These institutions exist in a legitimate state based on the democratic system of which we have given evidence during international conflicts. In this manner we complete our republican trilogy: peace, human rights and a legitimate regime.

My regime has also been concerned with communications as part of our national activities in the defense of our national culture. We have participated actively in the world peace conference in Geneva where we presented our theses together with other Latin American countries, as the result of previous meetings held in San Jose on peace and communications. This is one of the basic problems of our world today. Its analysis and implementation should be one of the main concerns of a democratic regime.

If the price of fuel decides to a great extent the economic status of nations, then communications and information trace the new paths of sovereignty, education and the culture of our peoples. This is the new battlefield of free nations. Whoever controls the airwaves and the technology of communications will control the souls of mankind. The first act of a totalitarian government is to get control of communications and information. The great economic powers want arbitrary control over this sector. Our duty is to deep truth, culture, education, freedom and justice as the inspiration and driving force of these admirable instruments of man.

Costa Rica must not miss the opportunity of expressing its thought and striving in this great world debate in the defense of our people, its sovereignty and freedom and the enjoyment of radio frequencies and television channels by Costa Rican concerns capable of surviving in a world of ruthless competition and powerful political interests.

It is essential that radio and television stations cover all the national territory, especially at this time when powerful television satellites can broadcast from abroad directly into our homes, eliminating local stations and presenting to the Costa Ricans their political ideas.

These considerations in the present situation for the good of Central America demand, as I said, a real, immediate and consistent reply, according to the nation's new international policy. This is why in its foreign policy Costa Rica has striven not only to promote and propose these essential principles and values of man, but it has also translated them into positive actions as it had never done before.

With our foreign policy we shall promote moral values, not only in our national interests but also because man demands the freedom to exert his rights. As a sovereign nation, we have insisted on proclaiming that Costa Rica is a country not connected with any political bloc, not even with the so-called nonaligned bloc.

I believe that many nations in the world defend human rights, democracy and freedom, but no one must expect Costa Rica to act according to its membership in a group. Costa Rica acts on much more solid reasons than a simple passing interest, or vanity.

We have established relations with many countries in a broad spectrum of regimes and have only demanded mutual respect in return. We are willing to maintain mutual respect and to demand that it be maintained for the good of our democracy and sovereignty.

We must know how to evaluate the great principles guiding humanity and obtain inspiration from them in order not to lose our way. You, the deputies, must analyze the positive and stimulating aspects of the world so that your legislation can be beneficial and productive.

You know what my steadfast attitude in this respect has been. I have opposed so-called pleasure trips and for even better reasons I've opposed trips that could result in personal benefit. I have also opposed trips in which the president does not render an accounting of the results of his efforts, as well as those in which the president remains abroad for more time than what is strictly needed to do his task.

In 2 years, I have gone abroad seven times for a total of 13 days, less than 2 days per trip including travel. Guided by these principles I asked the Legislative Assembly for permission to leave the country in order to work intensively for the good of the nation and I thus reported it.

For me the government is not a source for pleasure or idleness but a permanent task of public service. You well know what has been the reaction of the world press and the other friendly governments with regard to the fate of my request.

I am sure you will know how to evaluate its international effect on the country's image, especially if you consider the distant view that that many countries and peoples of the world have of the Central American panorama. Distance from the scene of events leads politicians, the man in the street, newsmen and investors to confuse and judge small countries united by geography with identical negative criteria. In their imaginations the differences are erased.

I say this not out of Costa Rican conceit, but because this is the way it is. It has taken us centuries to construct a peaceful and tolerant nation, respectful and generous, democratic and free. And we will neither give cause for nor permit this to be confused, tarnished or scorned because of either the actions of others or our own, if these stem from mistakes, irresponsibility or politicking.

With your negative decision, Mr Deputies, you have allowed me to give new public testimony of compliance with the constitutional principles. Above all, you have diminished the bad effects with the opportunity to show the world that Costa Rica is a democratic country, sincerely attached to the legal regime, with a government so respectful of the autonomy of the other branches of the state, that the president heeded the legislative decision and, internally, life continued to be peaceful and harmonious.

Personally, your decision saved me the effort of an official trip full of incidents and details, and offered me the special satisfaction of spending these days in my country, which I will always love.

In recent years the country has suffered through a campaign to discredit it launched abroad, which we have tried to counteract not only through our internal actions but also through a number of decisions made abroad.

From the very first day, my government decided to give Costa Ricans a clean and honorable nation, not only free of corruption in the exercise of public duties, but also free of the presence of certain figures and individuals who harmed it so much in the past.

For this reason we have expelled from the country a number of members of undesirable groups connected with sinister organizations abroad and we have maintained a dignified and firm position in the face of the former dictator who was our neighbor. He controlled not only millions of hectares in Costa Rica, but some of our citizens as well. We did not give in to his imperious nature in the Central American Common Market, much less did we allow him to interfere in any way in the making of our sovereign decisions.

In reprisal, these two groups, which possess unlimited financial resources, have dedicated themselves to discrediting Costa Rica both here and abroad with the support of some of their friends in our country. The way in which certain international social communications media distort the news from Costa Rica, stress the negative and lie without any sense of shame either by means of reports or commentaries, is no mere coincidence.

It results from the power of the money and the political hatred of those who no longer reign in our country as a result of the sacred decisions made by the Costa Rican people, even though, of course, they have left some thankful friends who, apparently, are still at their service.

Added to these two forces is the power of international communism, which cannot stand the existence of a nation that is firmly attached to democratic principles. International communism prefers the preponderance of the extreme right, of military dictatorships or of the political groups that are their accomplices or are well disposed toward them. Communism does not accept the existence of a nation that denounces its attempts at penetration, which is not afraid of criticizing its activities and which opposes its pretensions with a legal regime.

In this area, international communism also has internal allies. Some of them are naive, others are opportunistic. The former are interested in obtaining political positions and the latter in taking advantage of the juncture posed by the conflictive Central American situation, into which they want to lead Costa Rica.

These developments have forced us to undertake vigilant action abroad despite the tightness of our resources, to clarify the truth and oppose the systematic campaign waged by the enemies of our country. This is the price of our dignity and sovereignty. We will gladly pay it.

The establishment of the Inter-American Human Rights Court in Costa Rica and the unanimous approval of the university for peace, headquartered in our country--both developments occurred in 1979--confirm that despite perversity and bad faith, our country enjoys prestige in the world.

During the war in Nicaragua and its effect on our country, we chose the force of law and of international treaties to that of weapons. In the end, the one who used the weapons succumbed while weaponless Costa Rica continued to live in peace.

We have suffered three kidnappings of Costa Rican diplomats in El Salvador and Colombia, but thanks to the negotiations conducted, the ambassadors came out of this difficult test unharmed. We extend our respect and admiration to them and their relatives for their bravery and high morale.

Unfortunately, the world is suffering from violence. No nation is free from this scourge. I cannot pass this opportunity to send to Costa Rican diplomats abroad my encouragement and the sympathy of the Costa Rican peoples knowing as we do the risks inherent to these posts in today's world.

During the past few months, we have begun a cordial dialogue with the governments of El Salvador and Honduras. We have suggested to them, and they have accepted, that talks be held in our country. This has already occurred. After several years of diplomatic silence, these talks may lead to a resumption of their relations, thus achieving a durable and fruitful peace that further unites both nations.

Costa Rica has also become a natural host site, as the representatives of all the Central American governments and representatives of public institutions can travel to our country without reservations to attend meetings of the ministers of economy, planning, finance, government, agriculture, education and general culture. A meeting of foreign ministers of Central America and Panama was held in our country for the first time in 8 years in March 1980.

In keeping with our principles and profoundly concerned over the scourge of violence and war that currently rocks the world, we immediately condemned the Soviet Union's armed invasion of Afghanistan, which was contrary to the principles of coexistence and world peace as well as an insult to the dignity of the invaded people and a radical negation of human rights.

A country like Costa Rica, which decided to disarm itself, and whose stability and tranquillity are guaranteed because its de jure status and because of its principles and convictions about peace, human rights and solidarity among men, cannot view with indifference these attacks against the peace and dignity of man, which are an extension of other actions of a similar nature and gravity when other nations have tried to recover their freedom.

In the area of relations with various nations of the world, we have submitted to you 61 treaties and agreements for your ratification, Mr Deputies. Steps in connection with them are still pending. A list of them is attached to the report I am now reading.

The problems created by violent, sudden and constant oil price increases have led all countries to make singular efforts. The search for replacements of oil derivatives is permanent and all nations, be they big or small, have persistently undertaken this task in the areas of hydroelectric, geothermal, solar and atomic energy produced by renewable raw materials [word indistinct] and so forth.

Costa Rica has experienced the serious effects of this problem and in order to confront it, the government has outlined an energy policy aimed at rationalizing the consumption of oil derivatives and at favoring the transfer to other sources of energy in all areas as well as activities connected with transportation and national production.

In order to stimulate efficiency in the achievement of these goals, the energy sector has been created, comprised of all related institutions. A minister will be appointed to direct it.

In the energy field, we have begun active exploration for oil in the country with the help of large credits from the Inter-American Development Bank, Mexico and Venezuela. A hydrocarbons project was presented to the Legislative Assembly in October 1979 and we hope that the deputies will soon study it.

Nothing can be confirmed but apparently there is a possibility that there is oil in the country, according to the results of the [words indistinct] oil strata study concluded a few months ago. The harm that a legislative delay would have on this matter, will never be repaired. Only with the proper legislation will the facts be known and will the delays that every year cost millions be stopped.

The government, with the assistance of the Costa Rican oil refinery, has been working on an expansion of the refinery in order to be able to satisfy the country's demands. The refinery capacity, which in 1978 was of 10,000 barrels a day, is now 14,000 barrels and by the end of the year it will be 17,000 barrels.

The government's policy regarding the purchase of hydrocarbons has been one of increasing local processing. This has resulted in the country stepping out of the speculative markets where the country paid very high prices for oil. Costa Rica has benefited from special treatment by the producing countries favoring the Central American and Caribbean countries.

This special treatment was requested at the UNCTAD meetings in Manila in April 1979. Costa Rica also made the request to the Latin American energy organization at the San Jose meeting of July 1979 and the special treatment is being consolidated in the policies of the oil producing countries that supply us.

During the year we were able to have Mexico sell us 33 percent of our oil needs and to have Venezuela complement our oil demands by doubling the amount of oil it had been selling us. In 1976, the government decided to renounce the government-to-government quotas that had been established with Venezuela and jumped into the speculative market. Many months later we had to solve this problem. Thanks to the understanding of Presidents Lopez Portillo and Herrera Campins, Mexico sold us oil and Venezuela doubled its supplies at official prices.

Our country has been the only in the area to achieve this. Venezuela [words indistinct] has given us advantageous prices that will be announced to the country in the near future.

With these negotiations, two advantages have been gained: We have avoided inconveniences involved in oil purchases, and we have made great savings.

At the mid-point of this constitutional period it is of vital importance to recall what, according to the general belief, the national financial status was in March 1978, a few weeks before I was elected president of the republic and you, deputies, representatives of the people of Costa Rica--members of the main branch of the republic.

We were not yet in office when I received a copy of the document dated 21 March 1978, that the International Monetary Fund sent to the authorities of the previous government. The diagnosis of the national economy was so serious and the consequences so grave--that if it had been made known, it would have made our work much more difficult because of the panic that it would have had produced in the country and abroad.

Those who always forecast negative situations, those who were opposed to new loans to help solve the situation, have constantly insisted that what has happened would have happened anyway due to the plans of the monetary fund as a result of the policy of the government of 2 years ago.

Likewise, there has been a calculated effort to obstruct the securing of new loans for the purpose of committing the government to additional expenditures without haveing received any more money.

Efforts have been made to harm Costa Rica by causing it to suffer the economic ills that arise from a currency devaluation and its negative social effects.

Deputies, today, when the fifth month of 1980 begins, the devaluation that many said would occur in 1978 or in 1979, at the latest, has not taken place. The effects of the mistaken economic policy we inherited have been enutralized. Were forced to apply monetary measures and to decree higher taxes but we have reduced public expenditures to a level without precedent in the country.

The bills waiting to be studied by the Legislative Assembly express the country's needs. Not all of these bills have the same importance and not all of them need the same treatment. It is not my intention to intervene in your decisions but as a Costa Rican and as a leader, I must insist that time is one of man's most valuable assets, if not the most valuable, and delays in processing some projects could bring serious economic, social and moral harm to the country, not to the government, the President of the republic or the cabinet.

Please allow me to invite you to pay attention to the bills that we have presented to you--or that you yourselves have introduced--and that should be studied without delay. The country needs the approval of these bills.

In this field also, angry voices of pressure arise so that a given project is not linked to a given government. In this regard, I like to recall that the fortune or misfortune of an administration does not only affect the executive branch only but also all the branches of the state and that without cooperation, proper to the democratic system, it is impossible to advance and maintain social peace.

Bad actions are always paid back by history and history renders a serious account of omissions.

The legislative branch has the obligation to exercise political control over the executive and in addition enjoys the unrestricted right of carrying out political campaigns and promoting political parties. Each deputy has the right to promote himself. These electoral and political activities make sense when the obligation of legislating is not disregarded, and at this moment there is an obligation to legislate with even more foresight than ever. We invite all those present to continue working to make the fatherland great. As a Costa Rican, I respectfully urge the members of the Legislative Assembly to produce the laws that the country demands.

We have struggled to maintain peace and we have succeeded. In the absence of a new law, we have sought an existing one that [words indistinct] the executive decree that allows the country to continue advancing. We have succeeded and Costa Rica has not been deterred.

We have respected the Constitution and the laws. In line with our oath of 2 years ago, we have been able to recognize the country's needs and to use the existing legal means. The de jure state is still alive. A full and pure democracy is in effect. We invite you to protect it, to make efforts to improve it and to have it respected with statements, attitudes and work.

Legislators, we have inherited a sovereign, democratic and republican fatherland. We invite you to use the road of our institutions, to promote efficiency in the branches of the Costa Rican state and to allow the executive to have its basis on a fruitful, useful and creative work by the legislative.

Mr President, deputies, thank you. [applause]

BORDER INTEGRATION AGREEMENTS REACHED WITH NICARAGUA

PA040418 Paris AFP in Spanish 2239 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] San Jose, 3 May (AFP)--The Costa Rican presidential palace has announced that the governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua today approved plans here for the "total integration of their border areas in the fields of health, education and communication."

The materialization of the plans, the details of which were not revealed, was agreed upon today during a working session in which official representatives of the two governments participated.

Costa Rica and Nicaragua also agreed to establish a constant exchange of technology and experience in agroindustry, as well as to carry out joint projects to develop the border region of Los Chiles, Las Brisas, San Antonio, and Playuela: through the construction of highways, the constant dredging of the San Juan River and draining the land.

The Costa Rica Government said that through its participation in these projects, it seeks to "establish Costa Rica's aid for the reconstruction of the new Nicaragua."

Participants in today's session discussed the possibility of a meeting in the near future between the leaders and ministers of the two countries, possibly in the near future, to finalize details and determine new fields of action.

Costa Rica was represented at this morning's meeting by Second Vice President Jose Miguel Alfaro, Public Works Minister Rodolfo Mendez and three other officials.

The Nicaraguan Government was represented by Construction Minister Carlos Schutze, Fishing Institute Minister Carlos Coronel, Deputy Minister of Agriculture Ricardo Coronel and William Ramirez, director of the Fishing Institute on the Atlantic coast.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DIRECTORATE OFFICIALS ELECTED

PA022147 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] The Legislative Assembly Directorate members were elected yesterday by the deputies in three elections. There was no majority because the Unity Party obtained only 28 votes, the National Liberation Party 25, and the United People's Coalition voted for its own party.

During the third election the votes were tallied and the following board was elected: President, Rafael Alberto Grillo; vice president, Mario Rojas; first secretary, Mario Romero; second secretary, Gerardo Bolanos; first deputy secretary, Ademar Vegas and second deputy, secretary Alexis Tejada--all of the Unity Party.

COMPTROLLER DISAVOWS LIGHT WEAPON PURCHASE

PA022215 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Relying to questions by newsmen, the national comptroller general said that he had no knowledge of any authorized purchase of weapons. We have not authorized the purchase of weapons, he replied to a question referring to the arrival of an aircraft with 213 packages weighing over 5,000 kg and containing light weapons, ammunition for these weapons and tear gas.

If this is true then these weapons have been purchased without our authorization, the comptroller said.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS STOP WORK AFTER BUDGET CUTS

PA052037 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] The High School Teachers Association [APSE] has reported that a high percentage of high school teachers are supporting the current work stoppage. According to APSE the decision to call a stoppage was made after listening to the Education Ministry's speech. APSE admits that some teachers were not informed about the decision. Meanwhile, a teachers committee will be appointed to talk to Education Minister Maria Eugenia Dengo de Vargas. The high school teachers are protesting the measures taken by the government to reduce the high school budget.

The other teachers who are still undecided will hold a meeting to make a decision on whether to support the work stoppage.

Minister Dengo de Vargas has tried to explain the situation to the teachers and has asked them to think about the consequences of calling an indefinite general strike.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH PANAMA--Panamanian businessmen are analyzing a Costa Rican proposal to sign a trade agreement between the two countries involving a total of 47 products. Panamanian sources said that a trade pact between the two nations should be approved by June. Cost Rica would receive preferential treatment in products included in previous agreements. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Apr 80 PA]

WOMAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE--The Democratic Party's National Assembly has nominated Yolanda Gutierrez Ventura as presidential candidate for the 1982-86 period. This party is the second to nominate a presidential candidate and the first to nominate a woman for the post. On another issue, the Democratic Party's assembly agreed to accept the irrevocable resignation of its executive president, Alvaro Gonzalez Espinosa and to appoint Edwin Retana Chaves to replace him. [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 23 Apr 80 p 4A PA]

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE DENIES STATEMENT INVOLVING HEADQUARTERS IN COUP

PA062129 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 6 May 80 p 3

[Text] Jose Napoleon Duarte has rejected a statement attributed to him by the correspondent of a U.S. news agency, which this paper published as a part of a general report. The item said that the headquarters involved in Friday's uprising included those in Sonsonate, San Francisco Gotera and Usulutan. Duarte's note says:

"Mr Director of EL DIARIO DE HOY

"I wish to refer to your edition of Saturday 3 May 1980, where you report that in a statement I made for foreign correspondents, I indicated that the headquarters in Sonsonate, Usulutan and Gotera had been involved in this coup attempt.

"Mr Director, in all truth, I categorically deny this report, which some ill-intentioned people have released. At no time have I mentioned the names of those headquarters.

"I am obliged to request that you print this categorical explanation because by involving these headquarters, doubt is cast on their leaders, officers and troops and, more specifically, on those who are working on behalf of the fundamental objectives inherent in this process of democratic changes in our country.

"I am sure the director of EL DIARIO DE HOY will understand my request and will make it public in order to rectify any damage that anybody may have sought by making use of the truthful pages of such a prestigious newspaper.

"Having nothing more to discuss at this point, I salute you very cordially.

[Signed] "Jose Napoleon Duarte"

MAJANO COMMENTS ON EXTENSION OF STATE OF EMERGENCY

PA060242 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 5 May pp 9, 34

[Text] Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano said that the government junta is considering the extension of the state of emergency for 30 days more as a means of protecting national stability.

Colonel Majano was interviewed in his office on Saturday by several newsmen who wanted to hear Majano's opinion on the reported coup d'etat last week.

Majano said that there had been some difficulties, but no true military rebellion. He said that the underground struggle of the extreme rightist sector is causing problems because some people believe what they say.

A newsman asked how the government junta, regarding itself as a revolutionary government acting on behalf of the people, by carrying out changes for the common good, can tolerate the presence of negative persons who by their actions divert time from other programs.

Colonel Majano said that the government is trying to be tolerant and democratic, but even within the limits of tolerance and democracy laws can be applied to deal with extremes. "However, while dealing with situations outside respect for human rights, we want to act according to the law."

He recalled that "one of the legal means is the suspension of constitutional guarantees. This means that the state of emergency might be extended."

Colonel Majano said that he has unconfirmed reports that some military officers who are followers of the previous regime are now in El Salvador, among them, former Deputy Defense Minister Colonel Iraeta, Major d'Aubuisson, and General Romero. "This has not been confirmed," he said.

Colonel Majano said that the reforms being carried out by the government are supported by international financial institutions. This support has allowed the reforms to proceed as planned. One of these, the agrarian reform, needs a great deal of money, but we are getting it. Besides, he recalled that El Salvador is one of the countries with the most international credit. El Salvador has not used all its credit possibilities. He expressed thanks for the support given to these programs by the governments of the United States, Venezuela, Germany, and other countries.

When asked about attacks on his person by extreme rightists and leftists, Colonel Majano said that the reforms being carried out by the junta are following a program defined by the armed forces proclamation and are not one man's whims. "They can eliminate Colonel Majano, either from the junta or physically," he said, "but the programs will continue. No one can stop them...the agrarian reform complemented by Decree 207 cannot be stopped. The programs cannot take a step back."

He expressed thanks to those sectors that have supported him, the government junta and the armed forces, which are the foundations of the present system.

Majano said that he is willing to make a public declaration to satisfy his friends, defending himself from attacks by Major d'Aubuisson.

BODIES OF FIVE YOUTHS FOUND ON SONSONATE ROAD

PA062149 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1415 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The wave of violence and destruction continues in this country. Reports obtained by the YSKL news desk this morning state that the bodies of two young men are lying on El Cocal Avenue, Colonia America, in southern San Salvador. They died of bullet wounds.

The body of a third young man, as yet unidentified, lies in Colonia Transito, jurisdiction of San Marcos, KM 5. So there are three bodies in the southern part of this capital.

Likewise, we received a report from the town of Armenia, Sonsonate Department, that the bodies of three other youths were found this morning near the Las Tres Ceibas Ranch. They were completely nude. Each was shot in the right side of the head.

On KM 40 and 41 on the road to Sonsonate, according to reports for which we thank our correspondents in the city of Armenia, the bodies of two persons, as yet unidentified, were also found this morning. So we have a total of five bodies found this morning on the Sonsonate road.

WOMEN'S GROUP PROTESTS U.S. INTERVENTION, MANEUVERS

PA060027 San Salvador AFI NEWS in Spanish Volume 2 No 81, pp 796, 797

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 3 May (AFI)--With simple but expressive words, the Committee of Mothers and Relatives of Missing Political Persons stated the position assumed by Salvadoran women in view of U.S. intervention in Salvadoran domestic affairs.

People will probably ask why is it that we are now engaging in political talk instead of crying over our missing sons, like we used to do.

"Even up to last year we were more concerned about demanding the release of political prisoners. However, since it has recently become apparent that repressive forces have been murdering our sons, we, like we said last year, no longer mourn our sons, because our tears will not bring them back to life. Crying will not get us anywhere.

"We fight by denouncing the enemy before the entire world. Salvadoran women will not remain indifferent to the present political situation.

"If they have to, Salvadoran women will take up arms at a given moment, and will prove that there is no difference between the sexes. Women cannot be estranged from the country's political situation. We are ready to take up the banners left by our sons when they were murdered by the gorillas."

"The Committee of Mothers and Relatives of Missing Political Persons of El Salvador rejects and condemns U.S. intervention in Central America, especially in El Salvador, and protests the naval military maneuvers that the United States will carry out this month in the Caribbean, as an act of hostility toward Cuba.

"However, we are warning Mr Carter, who has preached human rights so loudly, not to commit another folly in El Salvador like the brazen armed intervention he tried in Iran, because he will suffer another defeat, perhaps greater than the ones he has suffered up to now in Iran and Afghanistan."

CORRECTION TO 6 MAY ITEM ON HELICOPTER PURCHASE

Missing page number in sourceline is page 790.

GUATEMALA

U.S. 'MERCENARIES' REPORTEDLY SET UP TRACKING STATION

PA070208 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 May 80

[Excerpt] It has been reported that U.S. mercenaries are operating on the Guatemalan islands of Naguera and Naguerita [names as heard] against the national liberation movement underway in El Salvador.

The information adds that the mercenaries on the above-mentioned islands have installed a U.S. satellite tracking station and are supplying arms to the rightwing paramilitary groups in that country in preparation for direct military aggression against the people of that Central American nation.

POLICE INVESTIGATING MURDER OF TWO U.S. TOURISTS

PA062024 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1950 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 6 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan police today are investigating the murder of two U.S. tourists in the village of Chichem, 40 km from Coban, capital of Alta Verapaz Department.

It was reported that a young man approximately 25 years old and a 17-year-old companion, who were backpacking through the region, were found dead with many wounds caused by machetes.

The police added that they were unable to find identification documents on the bodies so they have been unable to determine the victims' names.

VENEZUELAN EMBASSY RECEIVING SPECIAL PROTECTION

PA060442 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Police have been posted at the Venezuelan Embassy to prevent the entrance of strangers ever since the members of a family named Ramirez took refuge there. They felt their lives were in danger following the assassination of the father, who was a labor leader.

The Venezuelan Embassy has not released any report yet.

The Foreign Ministry has stressed that in any event, the members of the Ramirez family are there as guests since they have not yet been granted asylum.

HONDURAS

U.S. PRESSURE FOR SETTLEMENT WITH EL SALVADOR DENIED

PA052225 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1533 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 5 May (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso denied here today that his country's rapprochement with El Salvador for the signing of a peace treaty "is the result of U.S. pressures."

Perez Cadalso states that the progress in the peace negotiations to end the controversies which arose in July 1969, following the 100-hour war between Honduras and El Salvador, "is in response to the patriotic feelings of the leaders of the two countries."

Foreign Minister Perez Cadalso explained that the two governments have evaluated the seven problems still pending solution. The most difficult one involves territorial boundaires. More than 460 km of land are disputed.

He also stated that after 10 years without relations the negotiations have been absolutely negative for the two countries and their peoples and therefore a definite solution to the dispute is now being sought.

Diplomatic and foreign observers believe that the rapprochement over recent months and the acceleration of bilateral negotiations without the presence of the mediator of the conflict, were the result of U.S. pressure.

According to these analysts, the U.S. State Department's pressure is prompted by its concern over increased subversion in Guatemala and El Salvador, following the victory of the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua.

The observers feel that the United States does not want the Honduran and Salvadoran armies to be alienated so that together they may form a barrier to check subversion and leftist advance in Central America.

"That is far from the truth. It is simply mere speculation. Neither the Hondurans nor the Salvadorans will accept anybody's orders on such serious matters as border delimitations, where sovereignty and territorial integrity are at stake," Perez Cadalso said. The Honduran foreign minister also stated that this year "the mediator, former Peruvian President Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, and the International Court of Justice might pronounce their judgment on the conflict."

Two years ago the Hondurans and Salvadorans accepted the mediation process as a means to achieve peace. The written stage has already concluded and attempts will be made this month in Lima to set the date for the verbal stage.

Negotiations Progressing

PA062025 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1954 GMT 5 May 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The negotiations between Honduras and El Salvador to resolve the border problem are advancing well. Mediator Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero believes he can make recommendations by November or December this year. This was said by Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso, who confirmed his trip to Peru in the next few days to talk to mediator Bustamante y Rivero.

Minister Perez Cadalso told newsmen that Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena will also go to Lima on the same date, where both will explain the state of the negotiations to mediator Bustamante y Rivero.

Perez Cadalso denied that the progress made in the negotiations is due to U.S. pressure to have the Honduran and Salvadoran armies join forces in encircling the Salvadoran guerrillas.

According to Perez Cadalso the negotiations have made much progress thanks to the patriotic attitude of the parties involved in the border problem. These parties know what is best for them and have realized that they have not gained anything by not having had relations in 10 years.

PEASANTS CRITICIZE OPPOSITION TO AGRARIAN REFORM

PA032309 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1435 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 2 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Peasants National Unity Front (FUNACAM) criticized here today the strong opposition of the National Federation of Farmers and Cattlemen on Honduras (FENAGH) to certain mechanisms that would speed up the agrarian reform process in the country.

These mechanisms include the reorganization of the office for the attachment of lands and the procedures to go about it which are within the regulations of the National Agrarian Institute (INA), the organization in charge of the agrarian reform.

The solution was found in meetings in which the FUNACAM, the FENAGH and the INA participated. However, according to FUNACAM Secretary General Marcial Caballero, the FENAG presented bitter opposition throughout the meetings.

The peasants believe that if they occupy the idle lands and start working on them while the ranchmen and the INA establish whether they can be expropriated or whether they have been illegally held, fast and efficient agrarian reform implementation can be achieved. The cattlemen are opposed to peasants entering idle lands until the pertinent investigation has been conducted.

The INA advocates a combination of the two measures whereby it can be established if the lands are being used and then allow peasants to occupy them within a 30-day period.

NICARAGUA

BORGE DISCUSSES ELECTIONS; INVITES OBSERVERS

PA061448 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 May 80

[Report by Radio Reloj Director Rolando Angulo Zeledon on an interview with Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez on 5 May in Managua--recorded]

[Text] Tomas Borge, the most important commander of the Nicaraguan revolution, has admitted the importance of the electoral process to begin in the next few months in Nicaragua. He said this during a special interview granted to Radio Reloj.

Borge said that the first elections to give the revolutionary process its legal institutions could be held within 1 or 1 and 1/2 years. Borge said that countries which have proved to be real friends of Nicaragua, like Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama and others could be invited to observe the elections. He added that the OAS would not be invited. Borge said that friendly countries would be invited to observe, to make suggestions and to give ideas on how to improve the revolutionary process which will start next year with the municipal and departmental elections. He added that this should serve to prepare the people for other elections.

Borge said that his government is going to ask the Costa Rican Government for advice on how to proceed with electoral registration. Elections in Nicaragua are going to be absolutely pure and free, contrary to how they were in the past, Borge assured. The people will be free to express their will; that is how it is going to be, Borge said.

Regarding Marxism, Borge said that Nicaragua is not imitating any other country's revolutionary process. We are not going to be stupid and make the mistakes that other revolutionary governments have made. Ours is genuinely a Nicaraguan revolution, free of any type of ideological or material influence.

Borge also talked about pluralism in the revolutionary process. In this respect he referred to current talks with Nicaraguan private enterprise, which he said have been important and beneficial; the government has listened to their suggestions with an open mind. Demands for freedom of the press, free enterprise and capital investments in Nicaragua have been accepted by the leaders of the revolution.

Borge assured that the Sandinist system is not afraid of the process by which state institutions will be legalized; however, it is afraid of the possibility that 95 percent of the population would be in favor of eliminating pluralism.

He said that the government wants all sectors, including the reactionaries, to participate in the revolutionary process. He wants business and industrial sectors to keep in touch with the revolution and the leaders of the revolution. He mentions the State Council as an example in which representatives of the chambers of industries, commerce and construction are participating and are in close contact with Sandinist leaders.

Regarding the Catholic Church, Borge said that they are holding monthly meetings with Nicaraguan bishops with whom they continue coordinating plans and exchanging views on opinions and views of the church in Nicaragua.

COSEP ISSUES STATEMENT ON JOINING STATE COUNCIL

PA060023 Managua Radio Corporation in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] The Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] informs the people of the following:

According to reports issued to the nation, a fruitful exchange of opinions has been maintained between the members of the government junta, the Sandinist Front National Directorate and COSEP. The initial meetings have had positive results for the country's democratization. COSEP believes that positive advances have been obtained on fundamental matters presented to the government and to the Sandinist Front national directorate. We think it is important to note that talks have been maintained for the purpose of implementing a truly Nicaraguan revolutionary process with the ideals which brought about this revolution. As our talks continue we hope that together with our interlocutors, inspired in the highest national interests, we shall find, together with other sectors, the best solutions to Nicaraguan problems.

The private sector, the driving force of the national economy, believes that it should participate in the State Council debates. Aware of this and inspired to a high patriotic spirit, the COSEP member organizations inform the people that they have unanimously agreed to join the State Council.

COSEP Managua 4 May 1980.

BUSINESSMAN, ACADEMIC COMMENT ON STATE COUNCIL

Chamber of Industries Member

PA060440 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 May 80

[Interview with Dr Jaime Bengoechea, full member of the State Council for the Chamber of Industries]

[Excerpt] [Bengoechea] We are acting out of a new political spirit, a spirit of co-operation, to help the development of the revolution fulfill the hopes of all Nicaraguans. Industrialists want unity and with this spirit we are willing to contribute our know-how and advice so, as I said, the hopes that all Nicaraguans have had for many years will be fulfilled or at least the groundwork will be laid so in the future those hopes and ideals can be achieved in some measure.

[Question] What is the stand of private business within the State Council?

[Answer] As I said earlier, we are there out of a strictly patriotic spirit. It was stated during the speeches opening the Council--we are realizing and the people are realizing also--that what should inspire our process is the search for democracy in which individuals can be fulfilled and society can be perfected.

Autonomous University Rector

PA031840 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 May 80

[Excerpt] The most important aspect about the installation of the State Council lies in the fact that popular sectors of the population who had been alienated will assume a fundamental role in this organ of the revolution, states the rector of the Nicaraguan National Autonomous University, Dr Mariano Fiallos Oyanguren, who is also an alderman of the revolution.

Father Alvaro Arguello confirms to "Extra" [name of newscast] his appointment to the state council is totally representative. The bishops also participated in his election.

CUBAN PLANNING BOARD OFFICIALS TO VISIT 15 MAY

PA070258 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] A large delegation of the Central Planning Board of the Cuban Government is scheduled to arrive on 15 May. The purpose of the visit will be to establish contacts and exchange expertise and decide on areas of collaboration in planning the economies of the two nations.

The delegation, which will be headed by Rene Ponbo Nunez, vice minister of state, will include representatives of the various departments of Cuba's planning board.

The group of Cuban brothers will remain in Nicaragua for 7 days. In addition to scheduled meetings with officials of the Nicaraguan Planning Ministry, they will hold dialogues with companeros of other ministries of the Sandinist revolutionary government.

GRANMA REJECTS AP VERSION OF EVENTS AT INTERESTS OFFICE

FL061205 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The newspaper GRANMA, the official organ of the party Central Committee, today banners an extensive article on the methods of U.S. publicity and Yankee information monopolies and their cynical lies about the events at the U.S. Interests Office in Havana.

GRANMA says: On 3 May, a report by AP, a Yankee information monopoly, signed by someone called George (Gedda) and datelined Havana, textually said, among things: The government-controlled television and radio said today that the bloody clash between Cuban security agents and former political prisoners was evidently organized by the United States. Further, the report adds: The Cubans were given asylum after groups of security agents attacked them while they were waiting for visas for the United States.

GRANMA explains: Everyone knows that this incident was provoked by the U.S. Interests Office functionaries. Everyone knows that they called for this meeting for the morning of 2 May. Everyone knows that the provocation was initiated by antisocial individuals at 1000 when they had been there for almost 3 hours without anyone bothering them and following the harangues of the Yankee consul and her boss at the interests office.

Everyone knows that the authorities and leaders of the mass organizations made an extraordinary effort to calm the people down, to appeal to their sense of discipline and prevent the incidents from acquiring greater proportions.

GRANMA continues: There are the facts but we are not limiting ourselves to mere words. GRANMA has published four irrefutable photographs of these events. Furthermore, we have a whole video cassette on the incidents which clearly shows that the interests office and the antisocials initiated the provocation against the people. Nevertheless, according to AP, Cuban security agents attacked persons who went to apply for visas. This is a cynical and barefaced lie. Not a word was said about the fact that the United States had a year and a half to grant those visas to counterrevolutionary former prisoners and refused to do so.

GRANMA adds: Not a word was said that only women and men of the people answered the aggression. Not a single security agent participated in this. The police, on the contrary, limited themselves to stopping the people from annihilating the lumpen and protecting the diplomatic site. To say that security agents attacked the alleged visa-seekers is an infamy, a typical fascist method to deceive the world, GRANMA stresses. It adds: The world teems with low types like this (Gedda). They are the ones who inform the world on what is happening in the world. Lies such as these are repeated by the bourgeois, oligarchic and rightist organs of the West. One of the biggest stages in history is the Yankee imperialist press [as heard]. For instance, these delinquents who are leaving by the dozen for the United States are not delinquents but dissidents. But we could not feel happier about these stupidities. Never had any one country undergone such a complete cleaning out.

GRANMA continues: Our people have had an extraordinary opportunity to see the imperialist publicity machine in action and to see how right the Third World countries are in their battle at UNESCO to put an end to the monopoly of Western press agencies. Yesterday Carter did not say the same thing as that (Gedda) person of the AP. He said that aggressions were carried out against the visa applicants by crowds organized by the Cuban Government. He completely left out the fact that the meeting was called by his interests office.

GRANMA emphasizes: Too bad about the effort we made to prevent the people from annihilating these provocateurs. But we did the right thing. Discipline consists, in fact, in not letting oneself be provoked, but in doing what befits the occasion and intelligently winning all the battles against the enemy.

These lies unmask the enemy. Carter cannot deny he is a demagogue and an out-and-out-liar, either because he wants to be or because he is being deceived. Very little is left of his so-called Christian education. Pharisee, whitened sepulcher or an incredibly naive person are the descriptive terms that he deserves in accordance with his own Bible. They poison themselves to the marrow with their own lies.

GRANMA concludes: GRANMA never lies because we are Marxist-Leninists, because we are socialists, because we are communists, because we have an infinitely higher level of morality than our enemies. The strength of our arguments lies in truth. And when we speak, we speak with proof and our witness is a whole people.

COMMENTARY CONDEMNS U.S. 'DOMINATION' OF CARIBBEAN

PA061924 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 May 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The United States, with its strategy against revolutionary governments and the progressive forces of Central America and the Caribbean, is dragging with it the regimes in the area who are docile to the aggressive and adventurous policy led by Washington. The anti-Cuban maneuvers orchestrated by the U.S. imperialists as a result of the incidents at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana are clear proof of our statements.

The triumph of popular revolutions in Nicaragua and Grenada, the demonstrations by progressives in Jamaica, St Lucia and St Vincent, the struggles of the peoples of El Salvador and Guatemala and the presence of undefeatable socialist Cuba, show that the Central American and Caribbean area today are the weakest link of imperialist domination in our America. That is why, in their aggressive plans against the peoples of the area, Washington seeks support from its greatest lackeys in the area, among them the tyrannical Jean-Claude Duvalier, leader of Haiti, who in his well-known antipatriotic attitude, prides himself in placing the country which he misrules at the service of the Pentagon's military strategy in the Caribbean.

HAITI INFORMATION, the organ of the Haitian Democratic Committee in Mexico, said that the United States is preparing puppet governments to be used as gendarmes to guarantee the stability of the imperialist system of domination in the area. In Central America Washington resorts especially to supporting the Guatemalan and Honduran regimes while in the Caribbean it is supported by Haiti and the militarized colony of Puerto Rico. The newspaper says that in Puerto Rico, there is a strengthening of U.S. bases and military arsenals--vigorously opposed by the Puerto Rican proindependence forces who struggle against the Pentagon's decision to turn Puerto Rican territory into a place for medical experiments and as a springboard of aggression against other peoples in the area.

As far as Haiti is concerned, there are several reasons why Washington wants to militarize that Caribbean island. Besides its geographical proximity to Cuba, there is a puppet regime, which gladly takes part in the aggressive plans of U.S. imperialism against the liberation movements in Central America and the Caribbean. It is not a coincidence that U.S. and Haitian naval forces jointly patrol the Windward Passage, a maritime strait separating Cuba from Haiti.

The newspaper also stresses the visit made by a large group from the Inter-American Defense Board--an organization catering to U.S. interests--to Haiti at the end of last year. Despot Jean-Claude Duvalier, giving a warm welcome to the camouflaged representatives of the Pentagon, stressed the need to strengthen vigilance for the defense of the free world.

The counterrevolutionary team received a boost recently with the visit to Haiti by Gen Robert Schweitzer, head of plans and operations of the U.S. Army General Staff. He had also been in the Dominican Republic and other Caribbean countries to bolster a return to the cold war in the area.

In payment for Duvalier's cooperation, General Schweitzer made a secret deal whereby Dominican Army troops will intervene in Haiti to repress popular demonstrations, or to face any other situation endangering the Duvalier tyranny. In return, the United States will intensify its economic and military aid to the Dominican Republic.

The countries of the Caribbean, of our America, and the world firmly reject those warlike and aggressive plans by the White House and reject the shameful and antipatriotic attitudes of those regimes who connive with the United States.

NEW LEGISLATION ON CIA 'THREAT' TO ALL PEOPLE

FL070114 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The powers of the U S. Central Intelligence Agency--CIA--probably will be strengthened, according to new legislation which already has the support of the majority of Senators and Representatives. News agencies noted this afternoon that the big strengthening of the CIA represents a response to the latest international events, especially the failed attempt to invade Iran on the pretext of rescuing the diplomats at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

As soon as the legislation is approved, the CIA will be able to undertake so-called covert operations without having to report its plans to Congress. Moreover, the CIA will not have to explain operations undertaken in the past which provoked scandals and stunned the world.

The provisions that will be legislated regarding the CIA will void the ban on using journalists, university professors or clergymen as agents. At the same time, members of the CIA will be able to pose as professionals in journalism or education or as priests to perform any of their espionage missions. To protect the agents even more, the law that is about to be approved will punish with up to 10 years imprisonment and a $50,000 fine any member of the government who reveals the identity of any person who works for the CIA secretly.

Some of these restrictions had been approved at the beginning of the administration of President James Carter after the revelation of CIA plans aimed, among other things, at assassinating foreign leaders, deposing governments or employing drugs capable of controlling the mind. The new legislation eliminates the process of reducing the powers [of the CIA] which was going to conclude with the drafting of a statute that would have put in writing all the controls and limitations imposed on the CIA by the legislators.

Although some well-informed sources believe that the CIA never had ended its subversive plans despite all these [restrictions], the CIA regains its powers with the new legislation and is now more protected than ever. It represents a threat to all the peoples of the world.

BOHEMIA PUBLISHES FIGURES ON USSR ADVISERS

PA062045 Paris AFP in Spanish 1237 GMT 6 May 80

[Excerpts] Havana, 6 May (AFP)--Today, 20 years after the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the USSR (8 May 1960), the Cuban press solemnly reaffirmed the "unbreakable unity" existing between the two countries.

The newspapers began to celebrate the 20th anniversary shortly after President Fidel Castro, concerned about the situation in Afghanistan--Cuba has not officially approved of the Soviet intervention in Kabul--and the consequent risks of a U.S. "counteroffensive" in the Caribbean, mentioned a possible blockade of the island by the United States, without mentioning the support of the USSR.

In a lengthy article on the subject titled "Technicians, Friends and Something More," the weekly BOHEMIA this week provides some previously unpublished figures on the Soviet civilian presence in Cuba.

In 1979, there were 2,500 Soviet "technicians, engineers and other specialists" on the island (as opposed to 1,200 in 1976), and they were participating in 250 projects.

Over 100 Soviet organizations and 34 ministries are cooperating with their Cuban counterparts, primarily in the areas of nuclear energy, the iron and steel and nickel industries, oil refineries, transportation and light industry.

The figures did not include the 2,700 Soviet military instructors installed on the island under the bilateral agreements that followed the missile crisis in 1962.

SOVIET ENVOY: RELATIONS 'STRONGER THAN EVER'

FL062311 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] A press conference was held a short while ago at the Soviet Embassy in Havana on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the reestablishment of Cuban-Soviet relations.

Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov said that friendship between the Soviet and Cuban peoples has resisted the test of time and today is stronger than ever. He added that at this time, when the Cuban people are prepared to defend the gains of the revolution in the face of the new provocations by U.S. imperialism, the Soviet people declare as in the past: Cuba is not alone. He emphasized that this is a brilliant example of the irrevocable socialist solidarity of our two peoples which has characterized all these 20 years of Soviet-Cuban relations.

DISPLAY MARKS 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS

FL061838 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Without the selfless, enthusiastic and exemplary work of the Soviet specialists, it would have been impossible to transform our armed forces into today's efficient military institution which is the people's pride, Col Carlos (Rodes Moros) stated in a speech at the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] central house to inaugurate a photographic display on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the resumption of relations between Cuba and the USSR.

(Rodes Moros) recalled how in 1952 the tyrant Batista, fulfilling imperialism's orders, broke relations with Lenin's fatherland. He noted that since 1960, when diplomatic ties were resumed, cooperation has continuously broadened, constituting today an example of internationalist practice, understanding and mutual trust. In closing, he stated that imperialism is placing world peace in jeopardy.

The opening ceremony of the display was attended by Soviet military specialists, FAR officers and other guests. The display includes important events in Cuban-Soviet relations.

REPORTAGE ON CDB BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

Opening Session

FL061344 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The deputy prime minister, the honorable Arthur D. Hanna, our country's minister of finance, chaired the opening session of the CDB [Caribbean Development Bank]. Mr Hanna, the Bahamas' governor on the bank's board of directors, also welcomed his fellow directors. He told them for far too long the region's respective economies have been buffeted by the economic ill winds of larger nations. He called for the bank to support projects which will lead to self-sufficiency in those areas which in the past contributed to the importing of inflation. The bank, he said, must encourage research and development of energy sources as an alternative to increasing oil imports. Mr Hanna said that the bank must go from strength to strength.

There is quite a bit of items on the agenda for the meeting which ends today. (Down Miller) takes a look at some of those items. [Begin (Miller) recording] The board of governors has already dealt with several important issues so far. One of them, the selection of directors for another 2-year term. Mr Warren Rolle, the managing director of the Bahamas' Development Bank, has been selected once again as the director for the Bahamas and Belize. The report announcing the selection of the directors was signed yesterday by the chairman of the board of governors and the deputy prime minister of finance, the honorable Arthur D. Hanna. Mr Hanna is the Bahamas' governor for the bank. The alternate temporary governor is the minister of youth, sports and community affairs, Senator the Honorable Kendal Nottage.

Several agreements have also come out of the board of governors' meeting, among them a cooperation agreement between the Caribbean Development Bank and the United Nations Development Fund and the finalization of five balance of payment loans to Caribbean countries from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' fund.

On the topic of energy, the bank president, Mr William Demas, said many borrowing members of the bank, including the Bahamas, have a lot of potential for both on-shore and off-shore development of resources of oil and natural gas. Mr Demas said a vigorous effort must be made to explore sources for fossil fuel and to develop alternative sources of renewable energy. He said that in addition to the energy crisis we will face in the decade of the 80's we will also face a food crisis. He said increased food production must be made a definite priority for Caribbean countries.

Still up for consideration by the board of governors is the review of new membership applications. Yesterday's session also included statement from several of the bank governors and from the secretary general of the Caribbean Community, Dr Kurleigh King. Referring to the Caribbean Development Bank as one of the predecessors of the Caribbean Community, Dr King said the Caribbean Community must now strike out in new directions with a brand new treaty. Some of the challenges facing CARICOM in the 80's, he said, include those of human development, technology, ideology and sovereignty. [end recording]

Increased Membership

FL061949 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The Barbados minister of foreign affairs, Henry Forde, said today his country was in favor of an expanded membership of the Caribbean Development Bank [CDB]. Mr Forde's comments came as he addressed the 10th annual meeting of the board of directors of the CDB now taking place in Nassau. He went on to add that Barbados was in favor of a higher level of borrowing and said it was necessary that the bank obtain substantially increased resources if it was to increase its developmental role in the 80's.

The Barbadian representative said that there also is a need to rationalize the situation which existed with respect to the multiplicity of special development funds. He said the situation not only created bad administrative problems, but led to a deterioration in relations between the bank and its clients. He went on to explain that this deterioration came about because of the unrealistic and inflexible conditions attached by some donors. Mr Forde said one way to solve this would be to keep special conditions to a minimum.

UNDP Disbursement Agency

FL061829 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] An agreement has been signed under which the Caribbean Development Bank [CDB] is to become the disbursement agency for the UN Development Program--UNDP--in the region. However, the agreement is still to be ratified by the CDB Board of Governors. Agreements have also been reached between the CDB and the Inter-American Development Bank on a technical corporation program.

Meanwhile, the CDB has announced that it will be disbursing over $12 million in loans to Barbados, the Bahamas, the British Virgin Islands, Grenada, Guyana and St Lucia. In his address to the current meeting of the board of governors of the CDB, CARICOM Secretary General Dr Kurleigh King observed that as a result of the level of underdevelopment in most CARICOM states, the implementation of regional programs was now seriously threatened.

Dr King told the board that CARICOM will continue its work on industrial programming with a view to making better use of regional raw materials. He also disclosed that the regional food plan would be given a new dimension, converting it into a food and nutrition strategy.

DOMINICA

SERAPHIM DENIES CHARGES OF ISSUING PASSPORTS TO IRANIANS

FL051805 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 29 Apr 80 p 3

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Monday, (CANA)-Dominica's prime minister, Oliver Seraphin, is now in Washington for talks with State Department officials, the Dominica Broadcasting Service (DBS) said today.

The prime minister is being accompanied by his attorney-general Eustace Francis. DBS said that the talks will centre on allegations that the island was issuing passports to Iranians at a cost of US$10,000.

Mr Seraphin was quoted as saying that the trip was to assure the U.S. Government that Dominica would not be used as a haven for Iranians who do not want to return to their country.

During a House of Assembly debate last week, former Prime Minister Patrick John said he had received information from Canada that Dominican passports would soon be sold to Iranians.

This has to do with a recent controversial agreement signed by the Oliver Seraphin government with the California-based Inter-continental Development and Management Corporation for carrying out a series of development projects.

The agreement provides for the conferring of citizenship on persons "having good repute and evidence of a contribution to the economy of Dominica."

During a radio address at the weekend, Prime Minister Seraphin said not one passport had been issued to any Iranian. He denied reports that Dominican passports were being sold for a fee of $10,000.

Today's radio report said that the prime minister will be launching a publicity campaign in Washington aimed at clearing the image of Dominica.

GRENADA

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH CYPRUS ESTABLISHED

FL052006 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Cyprus and Grenada have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. Relations were established under an agreement signed at the United Nations headquarters last month and made public today.

JAMAICA

GOVERNMENT SENDS CONDOLENCES ON TITO'S DEATH

FL051155 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpt]] The Jamaican Government has expressed deep and sincere condolence to the people of Yugoslavia at the passing of their president and leader Josip Broz Tito. President Tito died yesterday, 3 days before his 88th birthday following a prolonged illness. In a statement, the Jamaican Government said it joined the world community in mourning the passing of the Yugoslav leader. Describing President Tito as a statesman and patriot, government said his death had removed from the international arena one the (?true) political giants of the century. Noting that President Tito was a principal architect of the nonaligned movement, the statement said his passing was an irreparable loss not only for Yugoslavia but for the nonaligned movement and the world community.

PATTERSON RETURNS FROM AID-SEEKING FOREIGN TOUR

FL031931 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1923 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Jamaica's deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Percival James Patterson, has called inopportune the military maneuvers which the United States was planning to conduct in the Caribbean, a region that must remain a zone of peace.

The government official was speaking at the Foreign Ministry during a press conference held upon his return to Jamaica following a tour that took him to Zimbabwe, Great Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, Norway, Kuwait and United States.

Patterson gave details of the official efforts he made in those countries within the context of the search for an alternative path to development which Jamaica has undertaken ever since its break with the International Monetary Fund in March.

The foreign minister deplored the slow manner in which the Western industrialized countries have been responding to his government's requests for economic assistance.

BURHAM SAYS OFFICIAL VISITS TO MOZAMBIQUE, BOTSWANA

FL061455 Georgetown SUNDAY CHRONICLE in English 27 Apr 80 pp 1, 31

[By George Baird]

[Text] Guyana has joined with Mozambique and Botswana to work for the complete liberation of southern Africa, particularly the independence of Namibia, in the struggle against imperialism, apartheid and racism in southern Africa.

In communiques issued at the end of official visits by Prime Minister Forbes Burnham to Mozambique and Botswana, they reaffirmed their commitment to the African liberation movement and pledged to work for it within the non-aligned movement and the Commonwealth.

In both countries, Prime Minister Burnham also agreed with President Samora Machel and President Seretse Khama to work towards closer bilateral relations.

Cde Burnham, who fulfilled the visits after attending the Zimbabwe independence celebrations, analysed with President Machel the role which the non-aligned countries play in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and for national independence and social progress of the peoples.

Vitality

The two leaders expressed their common commitment in strengthening the movement and endorsed the vitality of its principles.

With President Khama, Cde Burnham spoke of "their firm commitment to the principle of genuine nonalignment, in particular the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of states and pledged themselves to work tirelessly for the preservation of the true spirit of non-alignment."

In examining the prevailing situation in Africa, Prime Minister Burnham and President Machel expressed their best wishes for the progress and prosperity of the people of Zimbabwe and affirmed their desire to strengthen relations and to work closely with the Government of Zimbabwe headed by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Cde Burnham and President Khama regarded Zimbabwe's independence "as a major step forward in the liberation struggle in southern Africa to which both were fully committed."

Struggle

On Namibia, President Machel and Prime Minister Burnham "reaffirmed their support for the people of Namibia led by SWAPO in the struggle for their independence."

"They denounced the manoeuvres of the racist Pretoria regime to perpetuate the illegal occupation of Namibia in violation of the relevant United Nations resolutions, and in particular the United Nations Security Council resolution. They also reaffirmed that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia," the communique said.

In Botswana, Prime Minister Burnham joined with President Khama to express the hope that Namibia would soon follow Zimbabwe into independent nationhood and that there would be rapid progress in South Africa towards the enjoyment of equal rights by all the people of that country."

Apartheid

President Machel and Prime Minister Burnham condemned the apartheid regime and the policy of bantustanisation in South Africa and expressed their solidarity and total support for the people of South Africa in their struggle for liberation from oppression and humiliation.

"They strongly denounced the support given to South Africa by the imperialists who have also contributed to South Africa becoming a nuclear power, thereby constituting a threat to the peoples of southern Africa and international peace and security," the Maputo communique said.

Aggression

It added that the two leaders also condemned the acts of aggression perpetrated by the minority and racist regime of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Zambia and expressed their solidarity with the peoples of Angola and Zambia who with firmness and bravery repelled those acts of aggression.

President Machel and Prime Minister Burnham reiterated their solidarity with the just struggle of the people of Western Sahara led by the POLISARIO Front and expressed support for the Saharan people and their legitimate and sole representative, the POLISARIO Front. President Khama commended the people of Guyana for their keen interest and financial or material support for liberation in southern Africa despite the vast geographical distance which separates Guyana from the region.

Objectives

"The two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the Commonwealth and vowed to work for the further strengthening of the association and the effective fulfilment of its objectives. They recalled with satisfaction and pride the crucial role which the Commonwealth played in the liberation of Zimbabwe, the Gaberone communique disclosed.

Moving to the Middle East, President Machel and Prime Minister Burnham expressed their conviction that only a solution which includes the exercise of the right of self-determination and independence by the Palestinian people led by their legitimate representative, the PLO, and the total recovery of the occupied Arab territories in the context of the appropriate UN resolutions can provide the basis for a climate of peace and security in the zone.

President Khama and Prime Minister Burnham emphasized that there could be no comprehensive settlement in the Middle East without respect for the rights of the Palestinian people represented by the PLO.

Satisfaction

On Latin America, President Machel and Prime Minister Burnham expressed satisfaction with the victory of the Nicaraguan people, led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

"The two leaders welcomed the political, economic and social transformation taking place in the Caribbean region and the prospects offered to the region for the complete defeat of colonialism, imperialism and exploitation," the Maputo communique added.

It also reaffirmed the two leaders' solidarity with the struggle of the Chilean people and condemned the constant violations of human rights committed by the fascist regime.

They reaffirmed their support for the relevant UN resolutions and for measures aimed at re-establishing democratic freedoms in Chile. They condemned the economic blockade against Cuba and expressed support for the struggle of the people of Cuba for full sovereignty and territorial integrity.

When they discussed the Caribbean and Latin America, Prime Minister Burnham and President Khama acknowledged the significant political, economic and social transformation in the Caribbean region and reaffirmed the full support of their governments for the right of the people of Belize to independence and further endorsed the territorial integrity of Belize.

In both countries Cde Burnham pledged to explore areas for closer bilateral co-operation and with President Machel, Prime Minister Burnham agreed to continue to work towards a new international economic order. Both President Machel and President Khama accepted invitations to visit Guyana again.

BRIEFS

GUINEAN AMBASSADOR--Guinea's new ambassador to Guyana Raoul Conds yesterday pledged to work for the strengthening of relations between his country and Guyana. He gave the pledge to President Arthur Chung when he was presenting his credentials at Guyana House. Replying Cde Chung said that the people of Guyana have declared undiminished support for the people of Guinea in the pursuit of dignity and freedom. [Excerpt] [Georgetown Guyana CHRONICLE in English 22 Apr 80 FL]

ACCORD WITH MOZAMBIQUE--Georgetown, Guyana, Monday (CANA)-Guyana and Mozambique have signed an agreement for co-operation in science, technology and trade, the state-owned SUNDAY CHRONICLE reported here yesterday. The paper said a Mozambique five-member-team also arrived here Saturday to discuss "steps to be taken to implement the agreement." [Text] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 29 Apr 80 p 3 FL]

MEXICO

PRESIDENT MAY SIGN OIL AGREEMENTS DURING FOREIGN TOUR

PA042307 Paris AFP in Spanish 0524 GMT 3 May 80

[By Juan Nicolas Gaudenzi]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 2 May (AFP)--Local experts today opined that the upcoming visit of President Jose Lopez Portillo to France, the FRG, Sweden and Canada will permit, through the formalization of agreements for the sale of Mexican petroleum, the reduction of Mexico's trade deficit with those four countries.

Mexico's annual trade deficit with those countries amounts to $790 million: $267 million with France, $418 million with the FRG, $82 million with Sweden and $23 million with Canada.

Mexico's trade deficit with Canada would be greatly reduced if the $95 million that 165,000 Canadian tourists leave in Mexico each year were taken into account.

President Lopez Portillo will sign an agreement in Montreal for the sale of 50,000 to 100,000 barrels of Mexican oil a day from now through 1982. Just like France, Canada is interested in cooperating with Mexico in the nuclear energy area through the possible sale of a heavy water nuclear reactor.

PARAGUAY

FRENCH GROUP ASKS RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

PY060132 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 5 May 80 p 7

[Text] Reports from France indicate that the French foreign minister will possibly intercede with "his Paraguayan counterpart," Alberto Nogues, to request the liberation of two persons labeled as "political prisoners." An AFP report states the following:

Paris, 5 May (AFP)--It was learned here today that the French Committee of Support and Solidarity with the Paraguayan People has asked French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet to intercede with his Paraguayan counterpart, Alberto Nogues, who is visiting Paris, regarding political prisoners in Paraguay.

The committee sent a note to Francois-Poncet indicating that "the Paraguayan Government was condemned during the last OAS human rights meeting for its systematic violation of human rights."

The committee particularly pointed out the cases of "Capt Napoleon Cotigoza, imprisoned since 1962, and Engineer Virgilio Bareiro, held without trial since 1964, both among the oldest political prisoners in Latin America and in poor health."

SURINAME

PRIME MINISTER SAYS FOREIGNERS INVOLVED IN COUP ATTEMPT

FL062001 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Suriname's Prime Minister Henk Chin-A-Sen has reacted to last week's attempted coup in that country.

In a statement in Paramaribo last night, he said that a group of irresponsible people had tried to endanger the security of his country. Speaking on radio and television, the prime minister said that persons abroad had played a crucial role in the subversive and counterrevolutionary activities. Last week a group of 300 men of various nationalities, led by a former officer of the Surinamese Army, were captured and a cache of arms and explosives found by soldiers. The ex-officer has been executed and a number of people, including some Surinamese parliamentarians, arrested. In the meantime, authorities in neighboring French Guiana have said that contrary to other reports, they have found no trace of the group of mercenaries that passed through that territory on their way into Suriname.

VENEZUELA

COPEI DEPUTY DOES NOT FORESEE BREAK WITH CUBA

PA060348 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Social Christian Party [COPEI] Deputy Jose Rodriguez Iturbe said Venezuela must remain calm in the face of the attacks made by Cuban President Fidel Castro. Iturbe is chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee:

[Begin recording] The attacks made by Mr Castro during his 1 May speech at the Revolutionary Plaza reflect a violent policy which is really contributing very little on the part of the Cuban Government toward the development of good relations. Personally, I am in favor of maintaining relations. Naturally, this has a limit. There are times when a state can make a de facto break in relations.

I do not believe that the Cuban regime will provoke this break because, in the last instance, they have more to lose than we have. I also think, however, that Venezuela must reply with serenity [passage indistinct] can energetically and firmly maintain national dignity and at the same time not take the step which Mr Castro apparently wants us to take--a break in relations. [end recording]

SOCIALIST DEPUTY SAYS RELATIONS WITH CUBA 'DELICATE'

PA060440 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Teodoro Petkoff, Movement for Socialism deputy, said that Fidel Castro's attacks on Venezuela are the result of the violent situation existing in Cuba.

[Begin recording] This is a complex and delicate problem, [words indistinct] naturally, there have been some attitudes on the part of the Cuban people which are quite difficult to understand at first sight, but if we consider that they feel a huge pressure from U.S. imperialism--and the announced military maneuvers gives the impression that this is a campaign against them--perhaps it is possible to understand Fidel's vehemence during his recent speeches as well as Cuban attitudes. This is why I believe that [words indistinct] this week. [end recording]

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 091 8 May 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Government Annoyed by 'Unfriendly' Chilean Attitude B 1
Balbin Reports on Talks With Interior Minister B 2
Martinez de Hoz Returns From U.S. Lecture Tour B 3
Briefs: Foreign Debt B 3

BRAZIL

Nuclear Components To Be Exchanged With Argentina D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 4 May]
Guyanese Minister Arrives on Official Visit D 1
[O GLOBO 6 May]

CHILE

Police Withdrawn From Occupied Church at Cleric's Request E 1
Report on Referendum, Electoral Timetable Denied E 1
MIR Says it Staged Attack on CNI Office E 1

COLOMBIA

All Department Governors, Police Chiefs Resign F 1
CTC Calls Strike To Protest Fuel Price Increase F 1
M-19 Leader Denies Killing Union Leader Mercado F 1
Denies Role in Other Death F 1

ECUADOR

Feraud Terms Legislative Hearings 'Impeachment' G 1
Industrialists Protest Seizure of Fishing Boats by Peru G 1

PERU

New Interior Minister Sworn In by President J 1
Havana Reports on Refugee Conditions in Lima J 1

VENEZUELA

President Herrera Reaffirms Position Toward Cuba L 1
Foreign Minister To Attend Tito's Funeral L 1
Central University Hit by General Strike L 1

PANAMA

President Royo Leaves for Tito Funeral N 1
Torrijos Sends Condolences [MATUTINO 6 May] N 1
MATUTINO Views Olympic Games Participation [6 May] N 1
Columnist Reports Treaty Violations in Housing Area [MATUTINO 7 May] N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

Colonel Majano, Honduran Officers Reportedly Meet P 1
Salvadoran Denial P 1

COSTA RICA

USSR Offers To Pay Olympic Athletes' Fare, Expenses P 1
Cuba Not Invited To 8 May Meeting on Refugees P 2

EL SALVADOR

Majano Comments on 1 May Coup Attempt P 2
Amendments to Gun Control Law Being Considered P 3
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 6 May]

NICARAGUA

FLNA Says 500 Sandinists Fighting With Cubans in Angola P 4
Ramirez Addresses Opening of State Council P 4

CUBA

Record 4,033 Refugees Leave Mariel for U.S. Q 1
Departure of Former Prisoners Q 1
U.S. Blamed for Delays Q 1
GRANMA Carries AP, AFP Reports on Refugee Exodus Q 2
Need for Costa Rican Refugee Meeting Queried Q 3
Foreign Ministry Marks Anniversary of Relations With USSR Q 5
People 'Eternally Grateful' for Soviet Aid Q 5
Castro Brothers Express Condolences at Yugoslav Embassy Q 6

CARIBBEAN

CDB President Describes Results of Meeting S 1
CARICOM Labor Ministers To Meet in St Kitts S 1

JAMAICA

Delegation to Tito's Funeral Announced S 1
New Minister of Industry, Commerce Appointed S 1

GOVERNMENT ANNOYED BY 'UNFRIENDLY' CHILEAN ATTITUDE

PY071821 Paris AFP in Spanish 1524 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 May (AFP)--Argentine military sources said here today that the Argentine Government is concerned and annoyed by what they termed the Chilean Government's "unfriendly" attitude, which may hinder the papal mediation in the two countries' border dispute in the southern region.

According to these sources, the recent opening of trade between Chile and the Malvinas Islands (which Argentina claims as its own although they have been occupied by Great Britain since 1833) is one of the reasons for this annoyance.

Military circles believe that the Chilean decision to start trade with the Malvinas' British administration has been interpreted as an unfriendly attitude because it is an issue "that is particularly close to the heart of all Argentines."

They note in this regard that Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the Malvinas has gained the support of the entire community of the Americas and that, therefore, the Chilean attitude "has not been very pleasant for us."

What is more, these sources have noted that the fact that Argentina and Chile are going through a crucial period in the mediation over Picton, Nueva, and Lennox islands in the Beagle Channel is another important factor.

Regarding the papal mediation of the border conflict, the sources noted that "such an attitude may affect the mediation process, because despite the fact that it does not affect the basic issues, it does affect the relaxed atmosphere needed to arrive at an agreement."

Asked about the development of the papal mediation process, the Argentine Army commander, Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, noted that both countries are more "concerned" than they were last year.

Galtieri added: "This is because of the system being used in the mediation. In 1979 each country had only to submit its own judgment to the mediator, but this year we are focusing on the issue itself and searching for solutions."

He noted: "I personally hope that we will be able to arrive at a solution before the end of the year, but this does not mean that we will be able to do so."

Galtieri said: "I believe that a rapid solution of this conflict would be to the mutual benefit of Argentina and Chile."

Diplomatic circles believe that the tension between the two countries over the Beagle dispute may grow in the next few months in view of the attitude of Chilean officials.

It is noted, for example, that Chile has already disclosed specific economic development programs for the three islands (Picton, Lennox and Nueva) involved in the papal mediation.

According to military sources, such an action may be interpreted as a violation of the Montevideo agreement that was signed at the beginning of 1979, through which Argentina and Chile accepted the mediation of Pope John Paul II in the dispute, thus avoiding an almost certain war.

BALBIN REPORTS ON TALKS WITH INTERIOR MINISTER

PY071756 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0050 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 May (NA)--The leader of the Radical Civic Union (UCR), Ricardo Balbin, disclosed today that the interior minister had told him that "the problem of the prisoners is solved, and each case is being studied. As for the missing persons, he told me that there is nothing more to be said, since the government believes that everything that had to be said has been said."

Before more than 200 fellow party members and over 30 journalists who had gathered at the headquarters of the UCR national committee, Balbin outlined the manner in which the meeting he held a few minutes before with Interior Minister Albano Harguindeguy had developed within the framework of the political dialogue.

Almost the entire national committee, provincial leaders and other party members had assembled at UCR party headquarters to applaud and cheer the political leader during his half-hour conference. The meeting was also attended by representatives of the "commission of relatives of prisoners and missing persons," who had come to talk with the radical UCR leader.

"I had not expected all this. Why all this uproar?" Balbin said in view of the number of journalists and photographers. He added that he had believed that it was going to be an "informal talk with party members."

He explained that with Minister Harguindeguy "I have established the need to discontinue the state of emergency, to protect the prestige of the process and to allow it to lead to success rather than to failure." He pointed out that he had "warned" General Harguindeguy that "the national unity we all advocate must not mean uniformity."

He said: "I told the minister that we must not risk being discredited at times when the country is dissatisfied. There is dissatisfaction, and not only because of the economic problems which have been worsened by recent, well-known events."

Balbin made it clear that he had asked General Harguindeguy "to institutionalize the political parties but not in order to hold elections, since elections are only the final goal of the process," and added that "we did not discuss timetables, but I did speak about urgent needs."

Balbin emphasized that he had attended the meeting as president of the UCR and that he had "left Harguindeguy's office full of hopes in order to serve the country, because the country must be hopeful, but" he added, "let no one dare disappoint these hopes."

He said that "the youth must be given four [as received] strongly motivating ideas, because we must convey to the people that this dialogue is continuing and not collapsing, for this dialogue has started at this level, but it will continue with the people," because "we must awaken the confidence of the nation."

He stressed that "the country must be confident to seek unity because if we distrust one another there will be no unity." In response to a question he said that General Harguindeguy had not asked for "approval, which I would not have given in any case," because "I went as president of the UCR, and the president of the UCR does not accept conditions."

He went on to say that "my demands for institutionalization are tied to my demand for pacification which we all, including the armed forces, desire. That is why I spoke of the prisoners and the missing persons without any demagoguery in mind."

He explained that at that point General Harguindeguy told him that "the problem of the prisoners is solved, and each case is being studied. As for the missing persons, he told me that there is nothing more to be said since the government believes that everything that had to be said has been said."

Balbin added: "I want peace for my country, but they [as received] do not see that the mothers grow old waiting for an answer. But one cannot play with lies...the mothers call for an answer, and the lack of one is telling me what the truth is.

"I would rather make mistakes. I hope I am mistaken...I too have children and grandchildren. I have felt the death of one of them and I know how it can hurt, but I am also concerned over the sorrow of those who must go on living," Balbin said. He went on to discuss the criticisms he had recently received from the mothers of missing persons.

"I have been criticized. I understand sorrow, but I acted from the humanitarian point of view. I wanted to help them, and unfortunately time will show that I was right," he said. After almost 1 minute of silence he added: "The important thing is to go on living, serving the nation, and the UCR wants to serve."

He expressed surprise once again about the presence of journalists and indicated that "everyone knows what we think and they also knew that we were going to say what we thought."

He explained that "this phase of the political dialogue can only establish the general guidelines and the most pressing needs," and stated that "if the armed forces plan to channel the political dialogue toward concrete projects, the UCR will study each issue and convey to the appropriate officials the proposed solutions."

He then recalled the teachings of Hipolito Yrigoyen on "civilian-military unity, where there must be no wire fences between civilians and the military if they are to work together for the good of the nation."

In response to a question, Balbin said that "he had reminded the ministers about the statements which the UCR had issued on the economic situation." He said: "I did not go to make economic proposals, I went to ask for the institutionalization of the nation."

MARTINEZ DE HOZ RETURNS FROM U.S. LECTURE TOUR

PY072256 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz returned from the United States today. During his stay in that country he gave several lectures and met with U.S. Government officials.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN DEBT--Buenos Aires, 6 May (NA)--The Central Bank has reported that the Argentine foreign debt as of 31 December 1979 was $19,034,000,000, and that international reserves at that time totaled $10,480,000,000. During 1979, exports reached $7,746,000,000, 21 percent higher than in 1978; and imports increased 64.3 percent, reaching $6.3 billion. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 May 80 PY]

NUCLEAR COMPONENTS TO BE EXCHANGED WITH ARGENTINA

FY071702 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 4 May 80 p 37

[Excerpts] Brasilia--Through NUCLEP (Nuclebras Heavy Equipment, Inc), Brazil will supply Argentina with pressure vessels and steam generators for the Atucha 2 nuclear reactor, whose main contractor is the German firm KWU (Kraftwerk Union AG), the same enterprise which provides the engineering and part of the components for the Brazilian nuclear program. The KWU owns 8.33 percent of NUCLEP's capital.

This report has been released by Mines and Energy Ministry sources who stated that, on the other hand, Argentina's CNEA (National Atomic Energy Commission) will supply zircalloy tubes to NUCLEBRAS [Brazilian Nuclear Corporation] for the encasement of fuel element uranium pellets, probably beginning with the refueling [recarga] of Angra 1, which NUCLEBRAS hopes to build beginning in 1981.

According to the same Mines and Energy Ministry source, the main objective of the nuclear cooperation agreement between Brazil and Argentina, to be signed during President Figueiredo's visit to Buenos Aires this month, is the completion of the two countries nuclear fuel cycles--which are in the process of installation--without any foreign pressure.

Although they have decided to use different types of nuclear reactors (Brazil has chosen the PWR [pressurized water reactor], which uses enriched uranium as fuel and pressurized light water as coolant, while Argentina has adopted the HWR, [heavy water reactor] which uses natural uranium as fuel and heavy water as coolant), the fuel cycles of both countries have many points in common, and there are opportunities for cooperation.

According to the same sources, it is possible that, pressed by the FRG Government through the KWU, Brazil and Argentina will be forced to sign a tripartite safeguards treaty with the IAEA, covering at least the components for the Atucha 2 reactor which will be built by NUCLEP, since they are part of a larger delivery by the KWU.

Another positive aspect of the Argentina-Brazilian nuclear alliance could be the future formation of a consortium between the two countries capable of supplying nuclear equipment and services to Third World countries, covering the two main types of reactors in use throughout the world.

GUYANESE MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

FY071307 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 6 May 80 p 25

[Excerpt] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Guyanese Works and Transport Minister Steve Naraine arrived in Brazil yesterday for a 5-day official visit which could result in the Guyanese purchase of Bandeirantes airplanes. Naraine met with Itamaraty Secretary General Baena Soares and asked the Brazilian Government to reestablish the air route between Georgetown and Rio de Janeiro that was flown by the Cruzeiro do Sul airline some years ago.

POLICE WITHDRAWN FROM OCCUPIED CHURCH AT CLERIC'S REQUEST

PY071918 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 May 80

[By Graciela Contreras]

[Text] A few minutes ago the Interior Ministry issued a communique outlining the government's position on the latest developments in the occupation of the San Miguel Church. The communique states:

1. On 5 May the archbishop of Santiago publicly reported the occupation of the Church of San Miguel by stating: "The church has been taken, thus precluding its utilization for religious purposes."

2. In view of the seriousness of this report, the government ordered police surveillance to be placed in the area of the church and made an offer to church authorities to expel the occupants as soon as the appropriate request was received.

3. On 6 May the archbishop of Santiago sent a letter to the Interior Minister stating that he had decided against making any formal complaint about the events and that he had decided to consider the incident closed. In his letter the cardinal also requested the lifting of police surveillance.

4. Complying with this request the government has ordered the immediate withdrawal of police surveillance. Santiago, 7 May 1980.

REPORT ON REFERENDUM, ELECTORAL TIMETABLE DENIED

PY080211 Paris AFP in Spanish 2326 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Santiago, 7 May (AFP)--A high government spokesman denied here today reports that the Chilean Government intends to call a constitutional referendum next month. He also denied the existence of a political timetable with specific dates for the country's return to full democracy, including presidential elections in 1985.

Both the announcement of the referendum and the details of the timetable were published today, Wednesday, by the weekly HOY, which is linked to the Christian Democratic Party--now in the opposition.

The spokesman said: "These and other speculations are completely unfounded: the draft constitution is still at the State Council." Once reviewed by this council, the draft constitution will be submitted to the consideration of the ruling junta headed by General Pinochet. HOY reported that the draft constitution had been completed and that President Pinochet would announce it to the country this month and would submit it to a popular referendum in June.

MIR SAYS IT STAGED ATTACK ON CNI OFFICE

PY080125 Paris AFP in Spanish 2251 GMT 7 May 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 7 May (AFP)--The outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) today in Santiago claimed responsibility for the armed attack perpetrated last Saturday against an office of the National Information Center (CNI) of the Chilean military government. In a communique delivered to the media in Santiago, the MIR points out that the building, located in an eastern residential area of this city, was used as a torture center by the CNI. In the communique the MIR, which is headed by Andres Pascal Allende, warns that "those who terrify our people will be severely punished."

ALL DEPARTMENT GOVERNORS, POLICE CHIEFS RESIGN

PA071954 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Bogota--All 22 department governors have now submitted their resignations to President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala. The police chiefs and commissioners have also resigned to make way for the reorganization announced by the chief of state.

CTC CALLS STRIKE TO PROTEST FUEL PRICE INCREASE

PA061529 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1954 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Bogota, 5 May (LATIN)--A leader of the Confederation of Workers of Colombia [CTC], one of the four labor unions, announced today that this organization has called a national strike to protest the fuel price increase decreed by the government.

CTC President Manuel Felipe Hurtado stated that the 30 percent increase in fuel price will bring about an increase in the price of food and transportation. He also stated that the date for the strike will be set later.

In conjunction with the approval of the fuel price increase made on Friday, the government announced the analysis of complementary measures such as the readjustment of transportation rates. Transportation workers have also threatened to go on strike if the government does not grant them a 70-percent increase in the rate of their services.

M-19 LEADER DENIES KILLING UNION LEADER MERCADO

PA061637 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Jose Raquel Mercado, the president of the Confederation of Workers of Colombia [CTC], was not killed by the 19 April Movement [M-19] but by the country's ruling class which he served, M-19 leader Jaime Bateman said in a report published today by the conservative newspaper EL SIGLO.

The subversive leader said that justice had to be carried out for the working class because Mercado was not really poor Mercado but a CIA agent. Bateman said in his statements that the M-19 sent a well-known lawyer to talk with President Lopez Michelsen but the president did not pay attention to him. Bateman said the president caused the execution of Mercado by not accepting any kind of negotiation.

Denies Role in Other Death

PA061630 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Nicolas Escobar Soto, the manager of a (?Texas) company, was shot by the army and not the M-19, Jaime Bateman, the M-19's top leader, said in his statements to newsman Castro Caicedo. The subversive leader added that the army knew that the people's jail had no other exit and in this way it sacrificed the executive of the multinational company.

He said that Escobar Soto was kidnapped because he was the representative of a monopoly. The monopoly caused his death by abandoning him and not negotiating with the M-19, Bateman added. Bateman noted that the M-19 has converted the banner and anthem of the National Popular Alliance into real revolutionary symbols.

FERAUD TERMS LEGISLATIVE HEARINGS 'IMPEACHMENT'

PA071753 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Government Minister Dr Carlos Feraud Blum described the impeachment procedures [juicio politico] initiated against him yesterday by the Chamber of Representatives as "unconstitutional." He argued that there was not sufficient basis for them and moreover, the legislature does not have a regulation establishing procedures to be followed during an interpellation.

The first session of the interrogation lasted approximately 8 hours, with Minister Feraud Blum rejecting the 45 questions presented by the five deputies of the Concentracion of Popular Forces [CFP]. The minister said that no specific charge has been filed against him and denied being responsible for the actions of the governor and the general police intendant of Guayas.

Additionally, the minister said the Chamber does not have the necessary procedural authority to impeach a government official since it has no charter. He also cited the constitutional provision which states that the issuance of regulations is the function of the president of the republic.

After extensive argument to explain the legal nature of impeachment throughout the country's constitutional history, the minister pointed out that ministers and other authorities are held responsible only for their actions in the exercise of their duty. He insisted that none of the 45 questions asked by the CFP legislators--Fausto Vallejo, Julio Ayala, Arquimedes Valdes, Galo Vallas and Edgard Garrido--involved misconduct by him in the exercise of his duty. He added that in the absence of a specific charge, he should not be face with impeachment by the Chamber. Instead he should have been called upon to explain the conduct of subordinate officials.

The minister emphasized his legal argument by indicating that under the existing Constitution, all officials are responsible for their own actions and that the pertinent constitutional provision is being violated in this case, because he is being held responsible for the actions of the intendant of Guayas or Azuay. [as heard] He noted that when an official commits an infraction, it is listed in the procedures under which he is judged.

INDUSTRIALISTS PROTEST SEIZURE OF FISHING BOATS BY PERU

PA071755 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] In a letter to the Peruvian Foreign Ministry, the Federation of Chambers of Industry of Ecuador has criticized the hasty action of port authorities in Talara in seizing four Ecuadorean fishing boats.

In the name of the federation, its president, Romulo Lopez Obando, sent a letter to the Peruvian Foreign Ministry expressing regret that in punishing the owners of the four Ecuadorean boats, certain natural phenomena, such as the force of underwater currents, failed to be taken into account. He said that in addition, the authorities disregarded provisions of international agreements which authorize vessels to sail up to 10 miles inside the territorial waters of other countries. He said that our country has been respecting this commitment with regard to ships of other nations and has imposed no sanctions on them for this reason.

The federation expressed the hope that understanding of the problem at the highest level and the sensitivity of the Peruvian Government will, in the future, prevent a recurrence of these bothersome incidents, which have an adverse effect on good relations and reciprocal agreements between our respective countries, in order to protect the political and economic relations of the two governments.

NEW INTERIOR MINISTER SWORN IN BY PRESIDENT

FY071354 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 May 80

[Excerpt] The new interior minister, Gen Cesar Iglesias Barron, was sworn in yesterday by Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez. The ceremony took place at the government house, and after it ended the new minister was congratulated by members of the armed forces, police, civilian officials and the outgoing interior minister, Fernando Velit Sabattini, who wished him success in the performance of his duties.

HAVANA REPORTS ON REFUGEE CONDITIONS IN LIMA

FL061654 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 May 80

[Excerpt] Lima--The alleged Cuban refugees taken in by the Peruvian Government are selling the used clothing the Red Cross gave them, according to the administrator of the tent camp where the unusual guests are staying. The administrator of the camp, located in San Luis Park, Israel (Cordolf) told the local daily LA PRENSA that he knows of refugees who sell the clothing that was given them on arriving in Lima. He said that the trafficking is carried out at the wire fence surrounding the park with the curious on the other side who come to see the elements their homeland considers antisocial.

(Cordolf) also said that donations of clothing and food received from Miami are being carefully distributed so they will last as long as necessary.

Last weekend one of the refugees was arrested by the police when, completely drunk, he caused a scandal at the park's entrance. He had to spend the night in a police station.

The refugees, who according to one of the arguments of conservative propaganda, were seeking a better return for their efforts outside Cuba, continue to while their time away doing nothing at the park. Only one of the 327 "refugees" has left the park to search for a job and find a place to live in the city, four left for Ecuador, and the remainder are still at the camp. The "refugees" have often expressed their wish to travel to the United States, where the majority claims to have relatives, a fact which, according to the local press, caused concern at the U.S. Consulate.

Coincidentally, the weekly OIGA published a photograph of the U.S. Embassy with its gate closed and the inner guard reinforced during working hours.

PRESIDENT HERRERA REAFFIRMS POSITION TOWARD CUBA

PA071637 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0220 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Valencia, Venezuela, 6 May (EFE)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins today described the current state of relations between his country and Cuba as "delicate."

The president referred to the diplomatic crisis in Havana, reaffirming that Venezuela maintains a "firm and peaceful stand in defense of human rights and the civilized rules and practices of international law." He added that his country has a very "clear conscience" knowing it is a nation "people do not want to leave, but rather one they want to come to." On Saturday Herrera Campins responded strongly to Fidel Castro's attacks on Venezuela in his 1 May speech.

The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry also replied officially to Castro's statements, describing as "false" his charge that Venezuela is acting against the Cuban Government.

Herrera Campins arrived today in Valencia, capital of Carabobo State, in the interior, to attend a special session of the Venezuelan Congress in that city. The special parliamentary session commemorated the 150th anniversary of Valencia's constituent session, which decided on Venezuela's separation from Gran Colombia and approved the country's longest lasting Constitution (1830-1857).

FOREIGN MINISTER TO ATTEND TITO'S FUNERAL

PA062138 Paris AFP in Spanish 2314 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Caracas, 5 May (AFP)--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano will attend the funeral services for Josip Broz Tito, president of Yugoslavia, who recently died, it was officially announced here.

Zambrano, according to Acting Foreign Minister Oswaldo Paez Pumar, will leave for Belgrade from Brussels, where he is attending the talks between the Andean Group foreign ministers and the foreign ministers of the European Economic Community. He has already visited Madrid, where they met with the Spanish and Portuguese foreign ministers, with his Andean colleagues.

The Venezuelan Marxist Movement for Socialism, the third political force in the country, today sent a message of condolence to the Yugoslav Government, it was also reported. The movement's note said Tito "was a great soldier, a great thinker and a great builder." It also noted the contributions of the deceased leader to the "search for an independent socialist path" and his efforts to achieve international, detente, peace and a new international economic order.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY HIT BY GENERAL STRIKE

PA070133 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] A general strike was called today at the Venezuelan Central University. The paralysis of activities at our foremost educational center was called by the administrative employees of all schools. Meetings are being held at the School of Engineering. The employees have not received their salaries since the first half of April.

The engineering students seized the university press installations today and the situation has reached a point in which all university activities have ceased. The conflict broke out after university workers tried to meet with university rector Miguel [name indistinct].

PRESIDENT ROYO LEAVES FOR TITO FUNERAL

PA070446 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0434 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Panama City, 7 May (LATIN)--Panamanian President Aristides Royo left last night for Belgrade at the head of the Panamanian delegation that will attend Marshal Josip Broz Tito's funeral tomorrow.

Royo boarded a commercial plane at 1700 (2200 GMT) accompanied by his wife, Adela Ruiz de Royo, Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores and Gen Omar Torrijos' economic adviser, Marcel Salamin, who is traveling with the rank of special ambassador. The Panamanian president is expected to arrive today in Frankfurt, FRG, from where he will depart for Belgrade aboard a Yugoslav commercial plane.

Torrijos Sends Condolences

PA071810 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 6 May 80 p 1

[Text] "Tito's death leaves us all somewhat orphaned, leaves history a widow and leaves the world a great responsibility: that of picking up and raising his flag of dignity," Brig Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, commander in chief of the National Guard, expresses in his condolence message to Yugoslav President Lazar Kolisevski on the occasion of Marshal Josip Broz Tito's death.

Following is Gen Omar Torrijos' message:

"My most sincere condolences to all children on earth, to the peoples of the world, to the Yugoslav Government and to the relatives of the great man for the loss of the one who won for us one of the most important battles in history.

To erase his name from the long list of world leaders is to make it blank.

Tito's death leaves us all somewhat orphaned, leaves history a widow and leaves a great responsibility to the world:

That of picking up and raising his flag of dignity. Tito has died in order to begin living in the thoughts of those who hate humiliation and love freedom."

[Signed] Brig Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera

Commander in Chief of the National Guard 6 May 80

MATUTINO VIEWS OLYMPIC GAMES PARTICIPATION

PA070451 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 6 May 80 p-4A

[By Harmodio Loaza]

[Text] Zero hour is arriving for the most important amateur event. This year it will be held in the Soviet capital and for the first time in years it has political repercussions at world level. It is an open conflict between the Western and Soviet bloc.

For many years sports were kept out of the field of politics and except for a few incidents, which were kept well in hand, it could be said that until the decade of the 1970's amateur sports were kept out of the reach of political intervention. [paragraph continues]

The most serious interventions began with the "Black Power" demonstrations on the part of U.S. athletes during the awarding of prizes.

Since that time it has been practically impossible to control the intervention of politics, which climaxed with important events such as the boycott of South Africa, the demands regarding Taiwan and the abstention of several countries for various reasons. It has finally become clear that for better or worse, politics plays an important role at the highest level of Olympic endeavor.

In view of this reality, we must analyze President Carter's appeal to the free, democratic and civilized world to abstain from attending the Moscow Olympic games as a form of protest over the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

It is a fact that the UN resolutions condemning an invasion or requesting the withdrawal of troops from a determined area have little or no practical value. The Soviet Union has traditionally cared little for world condemnation of its invasions. Therefore, it was necessary to make world repudiation more emphatic.

The boycott of the Olympic games offers this opportunity for two reasons. First, it is the best way, especially for small countries, to repudiate intervention by force. Secondly, it is a way to reject human rights violations.

Let us not fool ourselves that any country attending the games will not be internationally interpreted as sympathizing with the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. If we go, the Russians will exploit Panama's presence as government support of their Afghanistan policy.

And while President Royo in Panama gives his opinion and says that the decision to attend is up to the Olympic Committee, as if to emphasize the independence existing in international amateur sports and the state, if we attend the Russians will make it look as if the Panamanian Government approves its aggression and forceful occupation.

So far we have not given much importance to Panama's participation in the games and I believe that this is the time to take a firm and responsible decision on the matter. Our image of an independent, sovereign and nonaligned country must be maintained at all costs. If we attend it will be interpreted as our acceptance of the Russian invasion.

I do not believe for a moment that any one in his right mind can approve the Russian action against the defenseless Afghan people, but keeping silent is not enough. We must express to the free world, by means of our abstention from the Moscow games, that Panama openly and frankly condemns the invasion and therefore abstains from participating in the games.

COLUMNIST REPORTS TREATY VIOLATIONS IN HOUSING AREA

PA072001 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 7 May 80 p 4-A

[By Harmodid Icaza: "More Arbitrary Actions"]

[Text] In accordance with the canal treaty, Panama became the owner of all houses in the former Canal Zone when the treaty went into effect on 1 October 1979. The treaty also indicates that of the houses whose property title Panama acquired on 1 October, Panama would place at the disposal of the United States those occupied by American employees of the Panama Canal Commission.

It was thus understood that the use of empty houses and those occupied by Panamanians working for the canal would not be transferred to the commission and that Panama would at all times retain control over them.

Nonetheless, there was a practical problem--only in Rainbow City, Paraiso and Pedro Miguel were these houses grouped together. In the other communities, there were only isolated units and for this reason it was very difficult for the Panamanian Government to administer them.

Since relations with the Zonian authorities have never been good, the logical thing was for Panama not to have in any way delegated that responsibility to the canal commission because traditionally, whenever they have been given an inch, they have taken a mile under the law of the strongest.

In spite of this, it was naively agreed at the binational level (and this is not their fault but ours) that although the use of these houses was not being transferred to the commission, the latter would be in charge of their administration. In practice, this has turned out to be a gross mistake because even if the cost of administering these houses was going to be higher than the revenues obtained from them, for reasons of prestige, image and responsibility, we never should have conceived such a wild idea.

This is what has happened. The treaty establishes that Panamanians living in those houses are entitled to continue living in them even if they stop being canal employees due to voluntary or involuntary retirement. But now the Panama Canal Commission has unilaterally and arbitrarily announced that when a Panamanian employee retires, he must leave his house so it can be assigned to a U.S. citizen.

This is a capricious interpretation of the treaty because that is not what it says. Besides, it is clear and evident that the purpose of this unilateral provision is to prevent the presence of Panamanians in the housing area, despite the fact that when they were employed by the canal, their presence in the area had not been undesirable. Suddenly, it is. That same attitude has kept the Panamanian Government from having access to Building No 81 in Coco Solo.

When use of Building No 81 was requested, the Panama Canal Commission replied to the Panamanian Government that they do not object, but that the "U.S. community in Coco Solo opposes the presence of Panamanians in that area." SUCH INSOLENCE AND UNHEARD-OF BOLDNESS!!!!!

Incredible but true. Some Panamanians are accepting the thesis that Zonians who do not accept the presence of Panamanians must be saved "emotional shocks." Evidence of this is the fact that the CENSUS in the housing and civilian coordination areas will not be conducted by the census office but by the Panama Canal Commission and the U.S. Armed Forces.

Aside from showing our inability, that attitude is humiliating and harmful to our sovereignty. It is impossible to describe it any other way. It is undeniable that God made all men equal but, definitely, some men are more equal than others.

COLONEL MAJANO, HONDURAN OFFICERS REPORTEDLY MEET

PA062130 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1813 GMT 6 May 80

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 6 May (ACAN-EFE)--High-ranking officers of El Salvador and Honduras met yesterday at the common border point of El Poy, in Honduras, with OAS observers. The meeting, the second in less than 1 week, was reportedly attended by Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the Salvadoran revolutionary junta. It was unofficially reported today.

Apparently Honduran and Salvadoran military officers are looking into the escape of hundreds of persons fleeing from the fighting in El Salvador into Honduras. Approximately 600 Salvadorans are now in the Honduran Lempira Department where they are experiencing difficulties and hunger while under strict military control.

A mission from the UN high commissioner on refugees is today visiting the refugees in an effort to provide aid. The Honduran Government has said that it cannot continue to receive Salvadoran refugees due to the economic difficulties and the situation which exists in that country.

Salvadoran Denial

PA062131 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1934 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 6 May (ACAN-EFE)--Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the Salvadoran revolutionary government junta, did not attend the meeting with Honduran military officers held yesterday in El Poy, approximately 100 km north of San Salvador.

Sources at the Salvadoran presidential house told ACAN-EFE today that Colonel Majano spent all day yesterday in his office, that reports to the contrary have no basis in fact. They also said that it is false that he had met with officers of the Guatemalan general staff the middle of last week. "It is not that he does not wish to confer with them on common subjects, but so far there have been no meetings," said the sources.

COSTA RICA

USSR OFFERS TO PAY OLYMPIC ATHLETES' FARE, EXPENSES

PA080206 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0033 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] San Jose, 7 May (ACAN-EFE)--The local evening newspaper LA PRENSA LIBRE today reports that the USSR has made an offer to the Costa Rican Olympic Committee to pay the expenses of the Costa Rican athletes who will participate in the Olympic games in July.

The Costa Rican athletes, about 50 in all, who will compete in the Olympics will only have to pay their fare from San Jose to Mexico City. At Mexico City they will board a Soviet Aeroflot airliner.

The newspaper cites the Soviet Embassy as its source of information. The embassy also said that the cost of the Costa Rican athletes' stay at the Olympic villa also will be borne by the USSR Government.

CUBA NOT INVITED TO 8 MAY MEETING ON REFUGEES

PA072146 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The international meeting that begins tomorrow in Costa Rica will attempt to find a solution to the problem of the Cuban refugees in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, the main reason for the meeting is to find a solution to the Peruvian Government's problem regarding the refugees who still remain in its Havana embassy.

The delegates of the participating countries will be informed of the Cuban Government's demands regarding the sending of planes directly to Havana to take out the refugees who will be relocated in various countries.

The Cuban Government has apparently not been invited to this meeting although it was said that Cuba is aware of the meeting. As is known, Cuba does not accept the establishment of a relocation center for the refugees in Costa Rica and therefore the airlift cannot be reinitiated. However, according to the latest communication the Costa Rican Government has received, Cuba does agree to the refugees being sent directly to the countries where they will reside.

EL SALVADOR

MAJANO COMMENTS ON 1 MAY COUP ATTEMPT

PA070116 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 May 80

[Speech by Salvadoran junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano Ramos; place not given--live]

[Text] Salvadoran people: On behalf of a fraternal and solid national unity, I address you to report on the political events that the revolutionary junta has faced over the past few days. I never participated in politics prior to 15 October 1979, but heeding the call and the feelings of fellow chiefs and officers who love our armed forces, and inspired by the desire to save our fatherland, I accepted this position which I never sought.

After a deep analysis and fully convinced of the honesty of the movement, I saw in it the true professionalism and military honor which should characterize us. It was my obligation as a soldier and a citizen to contribute to the rebirth of our armed forces which was nothing less than the hope of salvation for the Salvadoran people.

This is how the 15 October 1979 action succeeded and became the salvation of our fatherland and institutions. Ever since that date, extreme leftist and rightist forces began to plot against the new government. They began to produce several obstacles to the peaceful revolutionary process and the junta. Nevertheless, citizens, obscure forces of the rightwing, with clearly defined purposes and with a regressive attitude, have tried to hinder our work despite the fact that the political and military measures adopted increasingly counteract and isolate the clandestine organizations and give the junta a greater support in all government sectors. We know that the ultraleft will never cease to fight for its objective of seizing power and destroying our institutions. However, at this time we are facing the maneuvers of retrogressive rightist forces which, their ancestral privileges affected, are employing every means to halt this progress. These same forces which in the past said that they wanted to talk with me because they felt I was a representative of the people and their armed forces, are now carrying out a plot to discredit me with slander and lies which they themselves do not believe.

They are saying that I am a communist and a principal leader of subversion. In this conspiracy, they have mainly used members of the armed forces who are not currently in active service. The second failed coup attempt was carried out on Thursday. If this coup had been successful, it would have sown chaos and fear in our country, but the most serious thing is that there is tolerance and complicity on the part of groups which do not want to see that each day the ultraleftist forces are losing national and international support in view of the social benefit measures that are being implemented.

All these events are a result of the manipulations of antipatriotic people who seek to ruin our country and boldly divide our armed institution for the sake of very selfish and personal reasons and to benefit old structures which have no firm basis.

These maneuvers against the government junta in general and against Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich and myself in particular failed due to the high morale and professionalism of our armed forces. The Salvadoran people must be aware of these realities: First, the extreme leftwing wants power and our destruction, and second, the extreme rightwing--with Major d'Aubuisson at its service--wants to halt this process which is already irreversible.

Citizens, we are here because we believe in the postulates of the 15 October 1979 armed forces proclamation and its redefinition in 9 January 1980. It marks the beginning of the true liberation of our people. For this reason, I urge you to meditate and deeply reflect on the national and international scene we are facing. I urge you not to be surprised about the emergency measures and to support this process. We want to reiterate to you our firm conviction to work for the Salvadoran people and their armed forces. We want to tell you that we already know the origin of any attempt aimed at physically eliminating me or other fellow comrades in arms or government members who are aware of their patriotic mission. We want to tell you that any such attempt will not halt the advance of the reforms.

We want your understanding rejecting all that baseless slander so that we can move ahead, in national unity, with the implementation of the social, political, economic and military changes that the fatherland needs. Thank you and good night.

AMENDMENTS TO GUN CONTROL DECREE BEING CONSIDERED

PA070056 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 6 May 80 pp 7, 19

[Dr Rafael Asbun commentary]

[Excerpts] When the military drafted the gun control law, their decision was not discussed publicly for two basic reasons: A) The issue itself was not a matter for public discussion, and B) Knowledge of the issue had to be limited to such elements as defense or attack weapons, caliber and so forth. So when it was announced, there was criticism.

The military, notwithstanding what is said about them and their discipline, which clashes with civilian mentalities, reacted to what newsmen and the members of the judiciary branch were saying. And right now, there is talk about a draft reform being in the hands of the Supreme Court, a correction that does honor to those making it.

The decree on possession of arms excluded judges and other officials from carrying arms. The reform broadens the range of persons who will benefit from carrying arms because of their visible need to do so.

NICARAGUA

FNLA SAYS 500 SANDINISTS FIGHTING WITH CUBANS IN ANGOLA

AB071410 Paris AFP in French 1126 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] London, 7 May (AFP)--During the second half of April, the Sandinists of Nicaragua sent 500 enlisted men to Angola at the request of Cuban President Fidel Castro, the European bureau of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, FNLA, announced on Wednesday.

FNLA sources says that Fidel Castro, whose government currently faces a period of domestic troubles, persuaded Nicaragua to send the contingent in order to support and strengthen the 36,000 Cuban soldiers already fighting in Angola.

The FNLA, who is led by Mr Holden Roberto, also indicates that it controls three-quarters of the Angolan territory.

RAMIREZ ADDRESSES OPENING OF STATE COUNCIL

PA060421 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0039 GMT 5 May 80

[Speech by Sergio Ramirez, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at inaugural session of the Nicaraguan State Council from the Camilo Ortega Saavedra civic complex in Managua--live]

[Text] Companera mothers of Sandinist heroes and martyrs without whose blood neither this revolution nor the installation of this State Council would have been possible; Companero members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] national directorate; companero president of the State Council and companero members of the State Council; companero president of the Supreme Court of Justice and members of the Supreme Court of Justice; Archbishop of Managua Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo; bishops of the episcopal conference; representatives of the legislative branches of friendly nations invited to this ceremony; representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited in Managua; companero members of the government Cabinet; companeros;

On 4 May 1927, a traitor named Jose Maria Moncada decided to surrender to U.S. official Henry (?Stimson) in Tipitapa, at a time when invading troops were occupying our country. Since then, this has been a matter of historical concern of the poor and oppressed in our country. But then, Augusto Cesar Sandino, our national hero, the founder of our nationality, rose in defense of the miners, the workers, the peasants without land and of those who go barefoot and in ragged clothes. [applause]

It was Sandino who named 4 May the day of national dignity. [applause] The 4 May to which I am referring is indeed a national holiday, but not, as Sandino said, because on that day Moncada sold out the Liberal army as if it was a herd of cattle. No, it is a national holiday because on that day Nicaragua proved to the world that the nation's honor could not be trampled and that it still had patriots who with their blood would clean the stain left by others. It is for this reason that the Sandinist people's revolution chose this day for the installation of the State Council as the best way to express the democratic ideal and spirit of participation of this process. It was necessary for our people to carry out a historic struggle which began in the dark days of the conquest, continued with the independence war, the war against the filibusters and the people's wars against U.S. intervention, a struggle which ended with the Sandinist victory on 19 July 1979, so that for the first time here, we could install a legislative body of this nature, which truly represents the nation's interests.

These struggles, these wars and this victory were necessary so that the peasants, workers, teachers, struggling women, free newsmen, youths, Miskitos, Sumos and Ramas--neglected and left behind for years--the army which won this war which is the people's armed forces, the people's representatives of districts organized in the Sandinist Defense Committees (CDS), political parties participating in revolutionary projects of the patriotic front of the revolution, and those not participating in it, trade unions and businessmen who are participating in the nation's reconstruction could have a seat in thir assembly. [applause]

A truly democratic and pluralist exercise is only possible thanks to the relentless struggle, the sacrifice and the bloodshed by our brothers who fell. The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction takes advantage of this occasion of the installation of the State Council, in the presence of special guests who have come representing legislative bodies of friendly nations, to deliver for the first time a message to the nation, to our people which describes the efforts carried out by the government. We are delivering this message to the State Council, which represents all the sectors of the people and the country. In this message we do not want to just list what this revolutionary government has achieved in its task to carry out the nation's reconstruction. With revolutionary honesty, we must also refer in the first place, to the difficulties and mistakes we have certainly committed. We must not overlook the fact that this government has emerged from an armed struggle, won by the exalted FSLN, and led the way to a new order in Nicaragua, the daily reconstruction of which is a hard task. The liberation war put an end to the corrupt and murderous order and established a new order. This task has not ended. We are just beginning. Something we should mention as fundamental is the fact that in these first months of revolutionary construction, our fatherland has consolidated its internal stability and we have guaranteed the peace and security of Nicaraguans. We have restored to homes the tranquillity of which the dictatorship had deprived them. We have restored to the people the hope in the future, the strength and enthusiasm, loyalty and courage to plan the construction of the future. We have gained the respect, admiration and sympathy of all nations on earth. All this is worth the efforts and sacrifice we have put into our job. We still have basic problems to solve in the National Reconstruction Plan and within the immediate efforts for the economic reactivation plan for 1980 which represents for us a trial by fire. Our main objective is to increase and diversify national production and all our efforts are aimed at this. The economic reactivation plan being carried out under the permanent coordination and support of the planning ministry has just finished its first quarter and perhaps it is too early to reach conclusions. Nevertheless, we are in a position to say that in general terms there is a reactivating trend in production. This is currently more obvious in industry, mainly because the farming season still has not ended and because we are still feeling the aftermath of the liberation war. In the industrial field it has been the production of foodstuffs, clothing, hides and shoes which have recovered best. The recovery of the textile, lumber and construction materials industries has been slow. In the field of mining and fisheries we have had substantial improvement, as I will report later. The prices obtained abroad for our products is a favorable condition which will surpass what we estimated. In the field of construction, reactivation has been slower, but we expect a definite pickup in future months. In the agriculture and livestock field, coffee production was more than we had estimated and we have also had excellent results with tobacco, sesame and sugar. The most serious problems have been with cotton due to a drastic reduction in the plantations for reasons we all know. The same has been true with basic grains which has caused some difficulties in supplying the local demand. The production of meat, milk, eggs, and poultry is increasing despite difficulties created by the war are still serious. We are making efforts to defend the workers real and special wages and to control the rate of inflation.

We are struggling to increase employment and to reduce the rate of unemployment and we have created new sources of employment, particularly to counteract the effects of idle time in the rural areas, primarily the 2 months preceding the agricultural season.

We are also struggling to solve the problems of the supply of basic grain and to keep prices of the people's market basket stable. We cannot forget that we are experiencing a postwar era; that the economy suffered serious damage; that the process of reestablishment of production is underway, but that it is slow; that we are overburdened by the weight of an excessive foreign debt immorally contracted by the dictatorship and assumed by us. But neither can we forget that our basic support is the will of our people. Their determination to work and the fact that there has never been a people in the world who can be defeated by a task of national reconstruction if, having already become the rulers of their destiny, they possess the determination to construct, once their liberation has been achieved.

It is the firm intention of our working masses, the willingness to cooperate of the patriotic and honest Nicaraguans in all areas of production, that guarantees the success of reconstruction and the success of the plan of economic reactivation, whose goals we are certain of achieving.

From this point, companeros, the government junta will report on the salient points of the government effort and the most significant advances of the revolutionary process.

Agrarian Reform

For many years the FSLN felt that, given the fact that Nicaragua has the characteristic of an agricultural country, the demands of the peasants should have a basic place in the country's political plan. This necessarily implies that there should be plans for deep and fundamental reforms in the landowning system and that a rigid control should be established over the land lease rates. Consequently, the government of reconstruction promoted the agrarian reform plan through the National Agrarian Reform Institute [INRA] and froze the land lease rates at 300 cordobas per manzana of cotton and at 100 cordobas for basic grain.

Parallel with this, the Association of Farm Workers [ATC] was established in the country. This is the great association of Nicaraguan peasants. [applause] These farm workers, with the freedom to organize for the first time in history, are the ones who convert into deeds the ideals of the peasants who made up the army for the defense of the national territory, the ideals which were the cooperativist dream of General Sandino.

Our agrarian reform converts into reality the dream of thousands upon thousands of peasants who were massacred between 1972 and 1975 in the northern mountains by the genocidal Somozist guard. It is the embodiment of the ideals of martyred peasant leaders like Jacinto Hernandez, like Bernardino Diaz Ochoa whose words are today the battlecry of the agrarian reform program and like Filemon Rivera, Fabian Rodriguez, Terencio Munguia, Moises Munoz and Leonardo Lopez.

By virtue of Decrees 3 and 38 issued by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, which provided for the confiscation of the property owned by Somoza, all Somozists and their accomplices and followers, 1,170,000 manzanas of land have been turned over to the people. This includes approximately 50,000 manzanas whose owners are not subject to confiscation, and which had to be expropriated with compensation pursuant to Decree 329 issued by the government junta.

Of this total, 810,000 manzanas are suitable for cultivation and the remaining 350,000 consist of mountainous regions or other lands of little or no agricultural worth.

A group of varied situations related to the low productivity that had been inherited gave the INRA special problems of administrative organization and production. In response to these matters, an institutional mechanism was developed to solve all these problems. There was a gradual clarification of the situation existing in the agricultural sector which changed from a situation of dual leadership in the sector--that was resolved by making INRA subordinate to the Agricultural Development Ministry in January 1980--to a situation in which policymaking in the entire agricultural sector was consolidated.

INRA's plans for this year include planting 100,000 manzanas of cotton, 48,000 manzanas of basic grains, 16,000 manzanas of coffee and 11,500 manzanas of sugarcane. In addition, 46,000 heads of cattle were slaughtered. Production will include 17 million liters of milk, 2.7 million dozen eggs and 434,000 pounds of chicken, which will alleviate the food shortage caused by the war in the country.

Renovation of Coffee

The Agricultural Development Ministry has carried out a program for the renovation of coffee fields affected by coffee rust in order to solve this serious problem which Somozism merely disguised. The replacement of over 1000 manzanas of old and unproductive coffee plants by a new variety that will multiply traditional production five times, is being carried out by CONARSA [not further identified] in a gigantic effort that is without parallel in Latin America and that only our Sandinist revolution could have made possible.

In the area of training, the Agriculture Ministry is planning programs to raise the political, organization and technical levels of the sectors involved in agrarian policy. Its main objective is to seek the participation of workers in the economic activities of the agricultural sector.

Regarding investments to bring about the welfare and improved standard of living for farmworkers, INRA has been active in the areas of health, nutrition and housing. In the health area, many first aid kits have been distributed at INRA's productive units and the 1980 program provides for 1,500 units, which would provide medical attention for practically all the INRA's workers.

By means of an agreement between the Health Ministry, the Social Security Institute and the Agricultural Ministry, health centers will be established for INRA's sugarcane workers, to provide first aid at productive centers not only for the workers, but also for their families and the inhabitants of each area in general.

Regarding the agricultural policy and considering all the country's productive forces, the principal objective is the achievement of the production goals of the economic reactivation program for the benefit of the people. In overall terms, this means reaching 80 percent of the 1978 production levels. This implies planting at least 175,000 manzanas of cotton to obtain a production of 400,000 bales; cultivation of 140,000 manzanas of coffee to produce 1.3 million quintals and 56,000 manzanas of sugarcane for an estimated production of 102 million quintales of sugar.

For consultation among all the sectors involved in agricultural activity, including the private sector, agricultural commissions were established for each product to advise the ministry in fulfillment of its duties. At present, representatives have been named to each commission, with priority given to the cotton and cattle commissions.

In the case of cotton, the area of cultivation in the 1979-1980 season was a mere 20 percent of the traditional area planted in the country. In order to reach the goal of 165,000 manzanas, the consultative commission has been negotiating with producers who have been opposed to the financial land lease policy, as well as to the fiscal policy. As of 25 April, 135,000 manzanas have been registered, including INRA's 20,000 manzanas in Leon and Chinandega.

As far as milk is concerned, deliveries were reduced in 1979 by 50 percent from that of the preceding year.

According to estimates, as of June 1980 milk delivery will be 80 percent of what it was in 1978.

Some of the measures adopted to reach previous consumption levels include a readjustment of prices agreeable to producers and in line with milk production costs.

A top price has been established in this regard and reconstituted milk is being promoted. The government is prepared to discuss with cattlemen a new policy of incentives for the production of milk and beef in order to secure its immediate development.

Rural Credits

From July 1979 until now, Procampo [program to develop agricultural cooperatives] has had a significant expansion in both the covered-area aspect and the number of people being cared for, and now has the capacity to service most of the country's small producers. The services are being given directly to more than 1,100 rural communities.

Procampo works closely with organized groups, and especially with the ATC [Farm Workers Association]. This has been very useful in preparing programs, in identifying problems that affect small producers and in determining the necessary actions to solve them.

Procampo, in line with policies on small producers, is facilitating production material by providing part of the credits for direct production in the communities. During the first part of 1980, it is estimated that more than 70 million cordobas worth of production material will be given to organized small producers.

Agricultural Industries

The People's Property Area [APP] which comprises the agricultural industries managed by AGROINRA, administers a variety of producing enterprises that represent a great source of employment and create wealth for the country, food for the domestic market and export products for international markets.

We have been able to consolidate the sugar sector, operating five state sugar mills that will produce approximately 2 million quintals of sugar this year. By expanding the area planted with sugar we will have a 20-percent sugar production increase for next year's harvest and in 10 years we will be able to double this production.

The plans for the expansion of the sugarfields include the installation of a 50,000-liter distillery that will allow us to use hydrocarbon alcohol for vehicles. The first experiments on this are already being carried out.

Regarding tobacco, not only did we recover traditional export markets in the United States, but we also broadened those markets to Costa Rica, Honduras, Great Britain and the Netherlands. In spite of the sacking, theft and destruction in the Jalapa plantations and installations, we have been able to completely reactivate the tobacco sector. This year we will export $4.3 million in tobacco and there will be permanent jobs for 4,500 workers, mainly women.

Regarding the coffee sector, the 23 AGROINRA processing plants produced 289,000 quintals of coffee for export. The AGROINRA slaughterhouses provide jobs for 1,500 heads of families. During the first semester of this year we have had a general production of approximately 14 million pounds of beef.

AGROINRA is also actively producing rice, cotton, yucca, poultry and eggs, pork, milk and dairy products, concentrates to feed animals and plants, vegetables and fruits for export purposes and sesame.

The People's Property Area

As we can see, the Sandinist people's revolution took from the hands of the exploiters and thieves who had gotten wealthy under the dictatorship thousands of manzanas of land, sugar mills, (?tobacco) plantations, cattle ranches, huge coffee plantations, coffee processing plants, cotton gins and textile factories, cement and construction materials factories, fishing fleets and a large number of industrial and commercial transportation firms which are now producing for the good of the people who achieved the revolution with weapons in hand.

Mines

Along with the firms confiscated from the Somozist mafia of venal ministers, genocidal military, their accomplices and flunkies, the mines nationalized, in one of the most beautiful and sovereign actions, taken by our revolution, are also part of the APP. These mines in Limon, Siuna, Rosita, Bonanza and La Libertad were exploited for decades by merciless foreign companies which left behind only tuberculosis and desolation. The decree nationalizing the mines thus brought about one of our people's historic claims, one of the firmest demands of General Sandino's struggle. We can now say that, in the hands of our people, Nicaraguan mines have produced 26,000 ounces of gold and 98,000 ounces of silver, not to mention the mineral extractions at La Libertad which will begin in June.

We are extracting, processing and exporting gold and silver. We maintain sovereignty over Nicaragua's mines as we do over our forests and over our seas. [applause]

Our brother miners who have been exploited for so long and their needy families must start receiving the benefit of their sweat and their efforts. That is why we have announced a development plan for the mining areas in which 47 million cordobas will be invested in installing and improving water and electrical services and in building homes, recreation centers, schools and health centers. The Housing Ministry will be in charge of implementing this program.

The creation of the Mines and Hydrocarbons Institute has allowed us to make the mines produce in a more rational way and to start outlining a development policy for metallic and nonmetallic minerals. Our revolutionary laws have also nationalized the exploitation of all gypsum deposits and rock, marble and other quarries.

Fisheries

Fisheries, a very profitable activity under Somoza, was left totally looted when the revolution came to power. Company assets had been fraudulently sent out of the country. Many ships' flags were changed in the last days before the dictatorship was toppled and then taken abroad. Our government's patient and tenacious effort has resulted in the recovery of a large part of this fleet which was mostly in San Andres, Honduras, El Salvador and the United States, and now we have been able to reorganize the exportation of red and yellow snapper, lobster, crayfish and shrimp.

Just from December 1979 to April 1980 our Nicaraguan Fishing Institute [Instituto Nicaraguense de Pesca--INPESCA], created to make the conservation and exploitation of these maritime resources more rational, has been able to export almost 5 million pounds of seafood with an export revenue totaling $20 million. In addition to improving exports by increasing the fleet and improving the fishing techniques on our two oceans, our immediate goal is to reactivate the production of trawlers in our [words indistinct]. In addition to the production of fiberglass trawlers, we have a new line of wooden boats and we will soon have a third line of concrete and iron ships.

Another priority of the revolutionary government is the organization of fisheries for domestic consumption so we can offer our people alternative food items rich in protein and also increase our beef exports by providing an alternate food item for domestic consumption. Both IRENA and INPESCA are busy promoting the organization of fishing cooperatives on the seasides, at the rivers and at the lakes.

The Peoples Industrial Corporation [COIP]

The COIP arose out of the need to specialize the state production apparatus in the administration of the various economic activities that during the first 5 months following the revolutionary victory were managed by the National Reconstruction Fund. With the reorganization of the state apparatus on 27 December 1979 to suit the needs of the revolutionary process, the Industries Ministry was created and the COIP under it so it could administer the industrial firms which up to that date had been administered by the fund.

These enterprises have been organized into the following eight industrial sectors: plastics, textiles and clothing, lumber, food, chemical-pharmaceutical, metalworking, construction materials, and paper. Out of 109 enterprises, 99 have been reactivated. That is, 93 percent of the total have been reactivated. The greatest degree of reactivation has taken place in the enterprises in which the state holds a majority of shares and in the enterprises which have been directly intervened.

From January to March, the enterprises in which the state holds a majority of shares have recorded a production growth of 147 percent; the enterprises in which the state has a minority share, increased by 133 percent.

About 150 million cordobas in financing, equivalent to approximately 52 percent of the financing required by all the enterprises, has been obtained.

Employment in the industrial area of the people's property has been increased with 1,200 new jobs, equivalent to 44 percent of the COIP's goals for 1980.

Mechanisms for the participation of workers in the administration of enterprises have been established. This is very important. Progress has been achieved in the drafting of plans for management by workers which are being discussed by the mass organizations and whose guidelines were explained in a recent seminar attended by administrators and workers of the enterprises.

The People's Commercial Corporation also falls under the People's Property Area. It administers a number of people's supermarkets, staple products stores, movie theatres and other enterprises.

The Tourism Corporation administers and develops hotel and recreational projects. The Transport Corporation manages our shipping line, the national airline and land and water transportation enterprises.

The Sandinist people's revolution sees the people's property not as a formal accumulation of enterprises and businesses recovered from Somozism and the accomplices of Somozism but as the true axis of our economy. It is an area which in the future should be diversified and developed to cover the strategic areas of the national production for the processing of our raw materials, the diversification of industrial production, development of the agricultural industry and the development and protection of natural resources. This is viewed within the concept of a mixed economy but bearing in mind the principle that only through a truly planned development at the central level can we achieve the goals of deep transformation of the country's structure. In this way, the people's property will achieve its real significance and importance.

The Advance of the Revolution in Public Services

Perhaps the institutions in which Somozist corruption was most widespread and which became the real hideouts of thieves were those providing public services. The revolution has not only cleaned up their administration, concentrating functions which were dispersed and ambiguous, but it has also given them new dynamism and a real popular character.

Electric Energy

In the energy sector, the creation of the Nicaraguan Energy Institute meant the end of fraudulent practices which characterized the old national light and power enterprise. Approximately 35 million cordobas have been invested so far in the implementation of projects. This means progress in the area of rural electrification. Substations have been built in Sebaco, Acoyapa and Santa Rita. More than 80,000 new meters of transmission and distribution lines have been installed. The number of customers in the popular neighborhoods has increased and six private electric companies have been nationalized in various cities.

We inherited the Momotombo hydrothermal project which Somozism had proposed for showcase purposes and in which a large investment had already been made. The government is seriously examining the real possibilities of producing energy from badly drilled wells which do not fulfill the specifications. False expectations on the wells' production possibilities were raised by Somozism. We believe in the possibility of the development of geothermal projects and we will continue to explore with realism their implementation.

Drinking Water

The old Managua water enterprise was merged with (Denatal) to establish the Nicaraguan Aqueducts and Sewers Institute [INAA]. INAA has truly given the expansion of its services popular character. It has drilled wells and installed pumping equipment, house connections and water faucets in poor neighborhoods. The installation of sewers has progressed despite the deficit in this area which was inherited from the enterprises created by Somozism. In the cities of the country's interior where the drinking water problem is more critical, work has begun on the expansion of aqueducts and drilling of wells.

We can say that the call for the reduction of water consumption in Managua to prevent the critical reduction of the level of the Asososca Lagoon is being heard by our people and the campaign is a full success.

Communications

We have achieved notable progress in the National Telecommunications and Postal Directorate. We already have automatic telephone service with Bluefields and Rama. The microwave system has permitted the operation of a television channel for the South Atlantic area. [applause] Never before had either the telephone or television system reached the Atlantic area. [applause] We have installed a new system of radiotelegraphy for remote locations such as Puerto Cabezas, Corn Island, Prinzapolka, (Lamicamba), Siuna, Bonanza, Rosita, Waspan and 13 to 15 other towns mainly in the Atlantic sectors. These areas now have communications with other parts of the country.

The Atlantic Development Institute

The preferential treatment that our revolution is giving to the Atlantic area is shown by the creation of the Nicaraguan Institute of the Atlantic Coast which has been given the rank of a state ministry and which has its headquarters in Bluefields. This institute coordinates and deals with the problems of agricultural production, mining production, forest exploitation, fishing, services infrastructure, water transportation and other sectors of the Atlantic area. For the revolution, the development of the Atlantic coast depends on a global project and the ability to achieve its true integration with other areas of the country. For this reason, we are giving priority to the development of transportation through the use of modern and safe vessels on the rivers of the Atlantic area, mainly from Rama to Bluefields, by sea to Corn Island and Puerto Cabezas and on the Grande, Prinzapolka, San Juan Rivers and the Gran Lago de Nicaragua. Three of these vessels are already operating. A fleet of 15 ships with passenger capacities of 30, 75 and 150 and a fleet of tugboats for cargo will be operating before September.

A medium-wave station has been installed in Puerto Cabezas and similar radio stations will soon be operating in Bluefields and San Carlos.

The projects for the construction of all-weather roads between Rio Blanco, Siuna and Puerto Cabezas and between [name indistinct], San Miguelito and San Carlos will make possible for the first time in Nicaragua's history a real integration with the Atlantic area, the opening of new agricultural areas and the real incorporation of thousands of Nicaraguan brothers into education, production and health.

Transportation

The creation of the Transportation Ministry has enabled the revolutionary government to organize the policy for the growth and overall improvement of transportation, one of the most evident ills of the past. In the city of Managua, bus transportation was one of the worst signs of Somozist corruption and its disregard for human dignity. It has begun to be improved with 178 new buses which cover 76,000 km daily. Three hundred more buses will be operating in the next 3 months. We are improving the bus terminals and we are also promoting highway safety programs through the Sandinist police.

The railroad, one of the cadavers of Somozism, is being rehabilitated. From August to December 1979 we were able to transport 20,000 tons of cargo and we have repaired and placed into service 160 railroad cars.

The railroads between Managua and Corinto and between Managua and Granada have been rehabilitated. We expect an accelerated development of railroad transportation in Nicaragua in the future.

Natural Resources

The Nicaraguan Natural Resources and Environment Institute has the responsibility to plan, administer, control, investigate, manage and utilize natural resources, the nation's heritage.

Among our achievements, we can point to the promoting of cooperative associations of small-scale fishermen, which we have already mentioned, and the initiation of an erosion control project in the west and reforestation of the [word indistinct] through the establishment of windbreakers in a critical 40,000-hectare area. This project has opened 400 jobs for peasants of the region and will put an end to the grave problem of dust storms in the west.

Over 20 million cubic feet of timber are to be exploited in addition to the sale of 2,200 tons of paper mulberry and amber wood.

Regarding the protection of forests and fire controls, we are continuing to care for 410 hectares in northwestern Nueva Segovia.

Organization of the Municipalities

The Secretariat of Municipal Affairs was created for the fundamental purpose of coordinating and orientating the work of the 136 municipal reconstruction juntas existing in our country. To date, and in coordination with the organizations of masses, the 130 local governments have been established through popular consultation. Plans for the [word indistinct] of all the nation's municipalities have begun and are in the process of being published in the gazette, the budgets of all the municipalities have been drafted.

The Secretariat has organized itself internally and presented a draft bill creating municipal juntas, which is under consideration. It also drew up basic designs for markets of various kinds, stores and community houses, financing about 30 projects in different municipalities of the nation.

In addition, the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has taken upon itself the task of improving the revenue systems in order to invest in the city of Managua because we all remember what the famous Somozist national district meant.

The most important construction task to be undertaken has been the Luis Alfonso Velazquez Flores National Park, being built at a cost of 20 million cordobas in the [word indistinct] in downtown Managua.

In this first quarter, the Managua junta completed roads, river channeling and other community improvement works.

Historical Problems of the Nation

Health [subtitle]

The main change in Nicaragua's health system is the priority being attached to the implementation of a system which, in addition to being unique, is preventive. Only the participation of an organized nation can lead us to an overall solution of health problems. In our efforts to achieve our goals, we are facing great difficulties, which are the result of the system established by the dictatorship. In addition to having built-in errors, the health system was profit-seeking during the 45 years of dictatorship and it reached unimaginable levels of corruption. In addition to fighting this corruption, we are making qualitative changes in our human resources to put them in line with changes in the administration.

Regarding the training of human resources, we have succeeded in creating a vice ministry that will take charge of this specialty. Regarding the training of health brigade members incorporated into the EPA [Peoples Literacy Army], we outlined the education profile and the labor profile, which will allow us to fully incorporate organized people into health activities in the most unprotected circles of the nation.

With regard to the construction of hospitals, blueprints have been completed for the Matagalpa Hospital. The excavation of the foundations is 60-percent complete. The blueprints for the hospitals in Bluefields, Masaya and Rivas are completed. We have encountered serious difficulties in starting work on these projects, but they are being solved so we can meet our goals.

With 40 more health centers and 10 more hospitals in 9 months of government, we have increased the number of health centers from 130 to 170 and the number of equipped hospitals from 36 to 46. At the Childrens' Hospital, work is continuing with a donation from the Swedish Government. Health posts have been completed in Masaya and Granada. There has been 70-percent progress in 5 posts in the departments of Leon, [name indistinct] El Jicaral, San Jacinto, Cristo Rey and Chinandega, real [word indistict]. Bids have been invited and work has been initiated on 12 other posts: 2 in Rivas, 4 in Carazo and 6 in Managua Department.

But there are many other projects which, thanks to the organized effort of the people and their organizations, have been either happily completed or are in the process of being completed, as is the case of the Primavera health center, which offers medical care to 70,000 inhabitants of 14 districts; the Carlos Rugama and Salomon Moreno health center, which attend to the needs of 75,000 inhabitants in 12 neighborhoods; Villa Venezuela, which used to be America No 4, which attends to the needs of 70,000 inhabitants in 18 neighborhoods. In Ciudad Sandino, the people are about to finish building their own health center. These centers generate outpatient consultation services, about 1,000 conslultations per day, with the subsequent benefit to the people.

Other examples are the cases of Jalapa, where an area clinic has been opened which attends to the needs of 30,000 inhabitants, (Huimuili), Santa Clara, Mosonte, Huaslala and so forth, all of which are designed to extend health services to rural areas, offering the people the plan of economic reactivation.

We are in no way saying that this year, we will solve the nation's health problems, but we are making a serious and firm start.

Vaccination campaigns have to date immunized an average of 60 percent of the child population since the victory of the revolution. This percentage is a lot higher than that of many nations having [word indistinct] regimes. This may not appear to be a revolutionary matter, but the fact that we vaccinated our children against the disease that traditionally killed them is, in fact, a revolutionary matter. For example, we can point to some of the most significant achievements in the first quarter of 1980: Antipolio vaccinations achieved 114 and 121 percent of the proposed goals.

Education

The first efforts of the Government of National Reconstruction have been to define, with a national sense, the principles of education. Our new education is popular in nature and is destined to train the Nicaraguan man, the new man of the revolution, who has solidarity with the revolution and who is technically prepared to meet the future. In order to train and educate people, we take into consideration modern scientific research processes which enable us to explore scientific realities and which should help us meet the needs of the nation through technical and scientific progress.

It is a system which, by permitting the participation of pupils, parents and community in general, generates a critical and liberating education in contrast with the alienating and profiterring mechanism which characterized the old system. This concept implies a criterion of regionalization based on administrative and technical centralization which permits us to satisfy the needs of each region.

It can be said that our revolutionary education has achieved the following basic fundamental goals: free and compulsory primary education, which before was only classes, and free middle-level education and the drastic reduction, up to 90 percent, of the cost of enrollment and tuition in higher education at the national university. [applause] This has resulted in a considerable increase of the student population at all levels. We have succeeded in reducing the cost of school supplies.

A total of 2,100 primary schoolteachers has been incorporated in the school system. Of this total, 600 are teachers who took over positions that had existed before on paper only; 1,200 are teachers of the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Brigade of the sister republic of Cuba with the capability of teaching 84,000 pupils [applause], 100 Spanish teachers and 100 Costa Rican teachers who are about to arrive. [applause] [figures as heard] They, too, will join this national effort.

We are creating 209 full-time posts for high school teachers. We have increased high school education by some 3,000 class hours, expanding the service offered to 24,000 youths. We have repaired 60 primary schools damaged by the war and 22 high schools. We have begun building 22 primary schools and 18 junior high schools in rural areas at a cost of 45 million cordobas. The total of new school desks amounts to 25,000. These are just the first steps. We are really at the beginning of the change in the quantity and quality of our revolutionary education.

With regard to higher education, we have created the National Higher Education Council which, for the first time in our country's history, allows us to have a positive and efficient instrument to direct the higher education policy toward the purposes of a revolutionary change.

The training of human resources in technical and scientific fields will now abide by a new design adapted to the nation's real needs and to the national economic development plans involving all higher education centers in the country. For the first time in our history we have assigned sufficient financial resources to our national university and we shall emphasize the training of personnel in health, middle education and agriculture.

The enrollment in the first year of these programs will include 500 medical, 500 agricultural and 700 educational school students. This is the greatest effort ever made in our country in this field.

The National Literacy Campaign

Perhaps no other program in our revolution has sparked so much enthusiasm, imagination and sacrifice among our youth masses, teachers and technicians, as the literacy crusade. Illiteracy is the first of the underdevelopment obstacles which our revolution will overcome this year. [applause]

We have mobilized 180,000 teachers in the Peoples' Literacy Army which is composed of revolutionary youths, and deployed them throughout our country, in the workers literacy militia and the Black-Red brigades operating in our towns and cities.

This is an unprecedented effort in Nicaragua. Only the inspiration of a revolution like ours, the morale of the young brigade members, and Sandino's spirit could have attained this feat of logistic and organization. [applause]

This crusade, organized only 6 months after the triumph, will bring dignity and the light of the alphabet to the people and create the opportunity for over 900,000 Nicaraguan brothers to participate in the building of our history. A factor which must be mentioned is the determined and militant participation of Nicaraguan teachers organized in the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers which is a pillar of revolutionary changes in education. [applause]

Culture

The Sandinist peoples' revolution has organized a Ministry of Culture as part of the process of change in our society. In Somozist times, culture was a dead issue and was used only for foreign penetration. Today we are trying to build a revolutionary culture which will create and transmit peoples values and national aspects and which will lead us to the integral creation of the Nicaraguan man.

If culture was formerly the restricted preserve of a minority, today it will be the privilege and right of the masses. [applause] The preservation and promotion of our cultural, archeological and historical heritage; the opening of new museums; the research of our cultural past, culture and tongues; the promotion of arts, literature and cinema which is formidable cultural novelty in our country--all this creates for the first time the tools to build a national culture and organize a system. Although we had never had a film industry in Nicaragua, ours has already won prizes in two film festivals. [applause]

Our dance groups and musical groups have multiplied throughout the country. Our people have a strong desire to participate in culture and make it theirs. The revolution will guarantee this right.

Labor

Seeking to guarantee the compliance with the workers' rights throughout the country, we have labor inspectors now working at all municipalities whom have been given the power to hear complaints involving no more than 4,000 cordobas. In this manner we have established a free and flexible procedure. Today, a labor complaint takes about 1 month to be resolved while in the past it took over 2 years. The Juridical Consultation Department has resolved labor complaints in 6,523 hearings and has guaranteed labor rights by ordering the payment of over 13 million cordobas in unpaid salaries to workers according to a decree which represented the first conquest of the Sandinist revolution in favor of the working classes. [applause]

In the past, the Collective Bargaining Department, during its 14 years of existence, only signed 101 labor contracts. Now in just 9 months, 122 labor contracts have been signed, more than all the ones signed in the past. A total of 457 unions are registered in the country of which 279 are new unions registered during the revolution. These figures give us the following averages. In the times of the dictatorship 27 unions were legally registered per year. Now an average of 32 unions are registered each month. [applause] This belies the campaign waged abroad that there is no labor organization freedom in Nicaragua.

The Hygiene and Occupational Security Department, during its 4 months of existence has inspected 507 work centers. The labor technoligizing programs have graduated 243 workers. We have acted in strict compliance with the minimum salary and labor relations and we have given technical advice to 231 cooperatives which were promoted by the Labor Ministry and which include 27,000 members. The National Reconstruction Government is fully aware of the need to make a salary readjustment for urban and rural workers who are in the lower pay scales.

For these workers, and in accordance with the demands presented by the Agricultural Workers Association on 1 May, we are going to begin the immediate revision of salaries which are below 1,200 cordobas per month in order to make a readjustment that will give minimum justice to the needs of the families of poorer Nicaraguan workers. [applause]

We also want to announce that the fund to fight unemployment created by the solidarity support of the Nicaraguan workers already totals about 66 million cordobas. This money will be invested in creating sources of work in the areas of construction, clothing, production groups and other critical unemployment areas. The use of such funds will be explained to the workers cent by cent.

Social Welfare

In order to provide service to a broad sector of the society which was never taken into consideration, the governing junta of national reconstruction has created the Ministry of Social Welfare with an initial budget of 6 million cordobas for implementing programs. This ministry substituted for anachronistic and corrupt organizations of the past regime such as (JOTAMAP) and (JOTAIAP), which for years had been at the service of corruption and sinecure.

The Social Welfare Ministry, which has a nonpaternalistic vision but which has the true participation of underprivileged sectors in the great social tasks ahead, has created several types of services that may be productive for the beneficiaries. Thus, 12 children's development centers have been created to attend to orphans and make the work easier for those parents who have nobody to care for their children.

In addition, four rehabilitation centers were also established to train those persons who may have been physically disabled to become useful and productive. Eight homes for the aged have been created to return the dignity to many who had been abandoned by the Somozist regime as useless parts of a machine. A total of 12,000 food pensions has been distributed, and the minors' rehabilitation center has been organized.

The Supply Committee was also created to distribute food at the most urgent times during the first months of the reconstruction period in order to constantly increase this program of food for work.

In the productive sector, 31 collective units of production have been created, which benefit 236,000 persons, in addition to various carpentry and other trades shops.

A scholarship program is underway, which already has granted 1,186 scholarships for study in the sister republic of Cuba.

Housing

Anarchy, favoritism, deceit and fraud were the traditional traits of housing policies during the Somozist regime. The Sandinist revolution's creation of a Housing Ministry has provided our country with a true orientation in the field of housing. We must point out two fundamental aspects in this new policy: The intervention of the so-called illegal neighborhoods [repartos clandestinos] which constituted one of the most heartless forms of exploiting needy Nicaraguans who sought the opportunity of having their own housing, the owners of these bloody businesses not only had their properties taken over but also their bank accounts and other assets, in retribution for all the projects that never were built in their miserable illegal neighborhoods. [applause]

The other fundamental aspect is the new tenancy law, which brought justice to the situation of the laborers' living quarters and other unhealthy and ruinous houses, and which cut the rent in half in direct benefit of thousands of Nicaraguans.

In order to complete this policy of reducing the house rent, the Housing Ministry and the national savings and credit system have recently reorganized by government decree the conditions of payment by the rentees, pardoning those who are late in making their payments, reducing the interest and granting new terms for amortizations.

Studies are underway to determine the need for redistributing the population in order to establish a planning system for human settlements and to avoid disorderly growth. An integral project of the Monimbo District was drafted to facilitate the development of that heroic community, which is the object of special attention on the part of our revolutionary government.

Among other studies for rural settlements, the one for the Paredon Community is already completed in Chinandega, as well as the studies for the construction of 1,500 urban houses in Batacla. A 500-house project is being drafted for El Paraiso District in Leon, and we hope to start construction this year. Another project for 200 houses has been drafted for El Recreo District in Leon, while plans have been started for housing programs in the sectors of Nina.

A study has been prepared on the damage caused during the liberation war in the country's most affected cities. This study was fundamental to obtaining donations that permitted the repairs of 4,000 damaged houses. The Villa Fraternidad project has been built; it has 83 houses which are already being used.

This project was made possible through the very efforts of the residents of the district. The Jose Isaias Gomez Project, once known as the "Illegal Profit," has been continued by contracting small contractors and forming construction brigades made up by the beneficiaries. Of the 466 houses in this project, 80 houses made of block and 52 made of prefabricated wood have already been completed, thanks to a donation from the Venezuelan Government. [applause]

Financing System

The nationalization of the banks was a measure that broke the back of the nation's financing oligarchy and placed the resources of national savings at the service of popular development. From the start our government took measures to normalize the nation's economic activity through the most important national financing system. The 204 banking financial offices now attending the public's needs are proof of this effort. Of these offices, 130 are located in the departments in the interior of the country.

Likewise, the National Development Bank, in order to improve its attention to the rural sector, has opened 11 additional agencies in that sector of the country and has created an airplane-linked banking system for the remote, inaccessible sectors. As of August 1979, there has been a significant increase in the deposits compared to July of the same year. In annual terms, the deposits increased by 173 million cordobas. The total deposits of the financial system reached nearly 4 billion cordobas by the end of 1979.

After the victory of the revolution, the following credits were provided for the agricultural and livestock sector: 240 million cordobas to take care of cotton and coffee production activities; 34 million cordobas for sugarcane production; 31 million cordobas for basic grains; and 17 million cordobas for fattening steers.

The industrial sector has received nearly 300 million cordobas, while the small rural producer has received new credits for 82 million cordobas.

During the present year, the financing system is playing a most important role because it will be responsible for directly financing the entire process of economic recovery, in which agriculture-livestock export products, the production of basic grains and the production of the enterprises owned by the people take priority.

On the basis of the dynamic recovery observed, it is expected that the public deposits will have increased by some 2 billion additional cordobas in 1980.

The national financial system will deepen its structural changes to place itself truly at the service of the national transformation of Nicaragua and its economy. We are going to consolidate four commercial banks in the country in order to handle the financing of public and private productive activities and we are going to create a single savings institute for real estate purposes.

This reorganization of the financing system will permit a more dynamic and efficient operation to respond to the nation's new economic reality.

Central Bank

The Central Bank has played a highly dynamic role as the supplier of financial resources in light of the pressing need for liquidity felt by the government and the financial system itself. In the first quarter of the year, loans totaling 2.5 billion cordobas were granted; 2.1 billion cordobas were recovered and the bank's balance totaled approximately 4 billion cordobas as of 31 December 1979.

The Central Bank's international money reserves increased by $89 million, to total $113.1 million at the end of 1979. Reserves in domestic currency, totaled $202 million as of 31 March. We must not forget that Somozism left us a Central Bank with $3.5 million in reserves.

Insurance

On 16 October 1979, the nationalization of the insurance system was decreed and the Nicaraguan Insurance and Reinsurance Institute [INISER] was created. This revolutionary measure, which complements the nationalization of banking, has permitted the establishment of a single insurance policy in the country and allowed us to take charge of contracting all air and maritime insurance, which formerly was handled solely by foreign companies.

Additionally, we have also entered the field of reinsurance for the first time, thus consolidating the prestige of INISER.

International Aid for Reconstruction

The total amount of donations received, both in cash and in goods and channeled through the International Reconstruction Fund [FIR] since its creation in September 1979, is $100 million. This does not include technical assistance from countries or organizations that are channeled through the Planning Ministry. These donations come from various countries in Latin America [as heard], such as Mexico, Venezuela, Brazil, Peru, Cuba, Canada, the United States, Sweden, the Netherlands, Spain, China, Italy, the FRG, the GDR and many others.

The total amount of new loans and credits contracted for with other governments is $78 million. Only the FRG has granted a loan of $15 million; the rest consists of agreements of credit to finance exports of the respective countries.

The total amount of loans from multilateral institutions, including new and refinanced loans, is $355 million, of which some $50 million has been disbursed so far.

The total sum of resources registered and channeled by the FIR as of March, 1980 is $376 million. This includes grants, credits and new loans. If we add to this previous loans that were refinanced, we have a grand total of $525 million.

Thanks to its international prestige and the support extended to us, our revolution has managed to negotiate these loans on terms which are unprecedented in the international financial community in view of the low rate of interest, averaging 4.5 percent; the grace period, averaging 10 years; and the length of time for repayment, an average of 35 years. We could say that the terms of the contracts constitute one of the silent victories of our revolution. [applause]

On the other hand, we must inform the Nicaraguan people that the refinancing of the heavy foreign debt left us by Somozism, which totals almost $1.7 billion, is still being negotiated and that we are determined to obtain the best conditions that are fully in line with the limitations of our present economic situation and the needs of our future economic growth.

We take this opportunity to declare our profound, fraternal gratitude for all the help received by our fatherland ever since the revolutionary triumph. This generous aid has been material, but also humane. Thanks to the beautiful gesture of our Mexican brothers, of our Cuban brothers [applause], of our Spanish, Venezuelan [applause], Costa Rican and Honduran [applause] brothers. Over these past months, brigades of teachers, brigades of doctors, road construction teams, teams of architects, and teams which have helped us to train our police and have given us technical assistance in many other fields have arrived in Nicaragua.

Fiscal Policy

In the fiscal area, in addition to the extraordinary increase in tax collection that figures show, an attempt has been made to make taxes an important instrument of the state's economic policy to influence our people's social life. The tax reforms which apply to such vices as liquor and alcoholic beverages [as heard] basically tend to reduce consumption of these products. The partial reforms of the income tax law seek to eliminate pernicious practices like the use of fictitious partnerships and to promote the reinvestment of profits in socioeconomic development programs in conformity with our reactivation plan.

Similarly, there are progressive taxes on the value of traditional exports. These taxes have a great impact on possible profits by preventing excessive profits. They also implement the fiscal policy of giving equal treatment to private and state enterprises, a guiding principle in the policies of the Government of National Reconstruction.

Equality in fiscal treatment of all enterprises, regardless of who owns them, whether they are owned by the state or the private sector or whether they are mixed enterprises, seeks to prevent unfair competition among these enterprises, while at the same time seeking to serve as an element to strengthen the organization and administrative efficiency of enterprises that belong to the state.

The fiscal normalization law, issued in the first months of the Revolutionary Government's administration, has primarily sought to organize the status of many taxpayers. In addition to making it easier for taxpayers to plan their status, it also intended to set the basis for a new relationship between the taxpayers and the state and to erase the shameful experience of the past in the fiscal area as in others.

The registration of over 4,000 new taxpayers who normalized their fiscal situation is eloquent proof of the success of this policy, a fact that is much more valuable than the actual money obtained, which reached unexpected sums and was proof of the confidence that exists in the revolution.

The creation of the 6-percent patriotic tax has also served to permit large sectors of the country to participate in the financing of the programs of national reconstruction.

Special mention should be made of the fact that the collection of customs taxes has netted sums in each of the first 4 months of 1980 that are greater than the highest sums collected under the dictatorial system, despite the present decline in imports.

In other areas, the budgetary implementation laws have been conceived with the intention of limiting unnecessary public expenditure, adapting such expenditure to the real flow of fiscal income.

The allocations included in the budget represent only a ceiling on expenditure and not the right to use the sums granted, since expenditures will be made only to the extent that available resources permit.

In this respect, we finally wish to point out that there are new characteristics in the investment of public expenditure in Nicaragua which have to do with the development of our revolution.

The Health Ministry budget for 1980 is 917 million cordobas. Its highest budget during Somozism was 520 million cordobas, including all health programs. In reality, the old budget was no more than 400 million cordobas, not to mention thefts and embezzlement.

The Transportation and Construction Ministry's 1979 budget was 375 million cordobas. In 1980 when the Transportation and Construction Ministry was divided, the budget for the Transportation Ministry was 763 million cordobas and for the Construction Ministry 861 million cordobas. This is five times the 1979 budget.

The Education Ministry budget for 1980 is estimated at 905 million cordobas, not including the national literacy crusade. This is more than double the 1979 budget, which was only 473 million cordobas.

The budgets for health, social welfare, education--including the national university--and housing are 35 percent of the nation's total budget. If to this we add the Ministries of Construction, Labor, Transportation and Industries it adds up to 66 percent of the total budget. If we take into consideration a subsidy to the Nicaraguan Basic Foods Enterprise (ENABAS) of approximately 280 million cordobas for a basic foods market not included in the aforementioned figures, the percentage is higher.

In relation to incomes, we are expecting domestic revenue in the amount of 3,771,000,000 cordobas. The highest amount collected during Somozism never was above 2.8 billion cordobas.

We are expecting extraordinary revenues which are mainly from outside sources in the amount of 2.53 billion cordobas. With this the total national income will be 6,298,000,000 cordobas, which, compared with expenditures of 7.1 billion cordobas, shows a deficit of 700 million cordobas for 1980, a fiscal deficit which we consider moderate and manageable and which we expect to reduce by at least half through the policies to be implemented in the budget.

The nation's General Comptroller's Office, which replaces the obsolete Somozist Accounts Department, was created to adequately control public expenditures and administration.

As a first step the comptroller's office has proceeded to eliminate the permanent [word indistinct] in the ministries and has begun to set up a single accounting and audit account system. The revolution has full confidence that this new system will contribute to making public administration as well as the budget operation more efficient and economic. It will provide the Revolutionary Government with all necessary instruments to act with firmness against those who in some way are responsible for embezzlement or irregularities in managing public funds.

Domestic Trade

The domestic Trade Ministry has made progress in the task of strengthening the revolutionary policy in the supply of basic foods in the country and price regulation of these products. The purpose is to organize the Supply Department in order to obtain more benefits for the majority of the people by controlling profits and by eliminating superfluous intermediaries in the distrubution networks. This does not mean that the state is planning to assume by itself all marketing mechanisms of basic staples currently in the hands of private enterprise, particularly the small storekeepers. With this in view, the activities carried out have been basically aimed at two parallel objectives which are also complementary. Efforts and resources of considerable importance have been used by the state to obtain and distribute basic foods. On the other hand, private business is gradually being organized through specific studies of some products. In both cases, a mechanism to guarantee the permanent presence of representatives of mass organizations is being sought, so that they can contribute to the various centers of decision regarding business policies.

The activities which are in the stage of planning and implementation through the Domestic Trade Ministry departments are: the repair and rehabilitation plan of OTAP [not further identified] by improving the services traditionally rendered to farms in cleaning, drying and storing grains. Repairs are going on at this moment in 28 of the 205 silos in the country. Special attention has been given to ENABAS' functional and administrative aspects dealing with the acquisition of grains, limiting importation and regulating distribution. The national distribution plan drafted by the ministry with the assistance of Mexican technicians from CONASUPO [Government Basic Commodities Company] is in progress. Other activities related to the plan have been the opening of people's stores. One has already been opened in El Crucero and 10 more like it, including stores on wheels, are going to be opened. A store on wheels was opened yesterday in Ciudad Sandino. The people's supermarkets in Bello Horizonte and in Masaya are being repaired and will soon be open to the public.

Foreign Trade

According to the plan of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, the state was going to take over the commercialization of traditional basic products which are exported to get better prices and new markets. This is one of the basic gains of this process. At first the exportation of cotton, coffee, sugar, meat and bananas were all in the hands of [words indistinct] the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction issued Decree 81 establishing the Foreign Trade Ministry. Immediately afterwards, the foreign trade departments were established.

The Nicaraguan Cotton Enterprise, specializing in marketing the nation's cotton production and byproducts, has been the central office in charge of the 1980 exportation program. Exportable cotton production was estimated in 100,000 bales, but due to a drop in production only 97,000 bales were produced, which is not very much. There are 85,000 bales which essentially have been sold ready for exportation.

The creation of the National Coffee Institute as the state enterprise in charge of coffee commercialization abroad has also helped to solve the exportation problem. The latest estimate on coffee production for exportation is 1.2 million quintals. This is worth $181 million, which surpasses the goal of the reactivation plan which was estimated at $179 million. It should be mentioned that 22 percent of exports sold through 28 April were to countries which bought coffee from Nicaragua for the first time.

The creation of the National Sugar Institute, which is the only office authorized to export sugar and molasses, has fostered better prices by selling sugar in packages.

The Nicaraguan Meat Enterprise, a newly-created state enterprise for meat exportation, will be in charge of meat exportation for 1980. Although there have been production problems and an increase in local consumption which has reduced exports from 75 to 70 million pounds, it should make more than $71 million as a result of good prices on the international market.

In addition, several enterprises have been created to produce industrial supplies, such as the Nicaraguan Farm Supply Enterprise, the Nicaraguan Oil Enterprise for Oil Imports and the Nicaraguan Exports Promotion Enterprise to encourage the export of the country's nontraditional products.

Foreign Policy

Our country's incorporation as a full member of the nonaligned movement is an act of sovereignty by Nicaragua and expresses our support of the principles of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of peoples, self-determination, independence and social progress. [applause] Therefore, we fully identify with an international order of relations based on justice and with the establishment of a new international economic order.

Our Foreign Policy is an Anti-Imperialist and Nationalist Policy. [applause]

The establishment of diplomatic and trade relations with Third World countries of Africa and Asia and with the socialist camp countries is part of the reaffirmation of that sovereignty and independence we have achieved. [applause]

In March, we attended the meeting of Central American foreign ministers convinced that the integration process of the area must be based on the self-determination, independence and sovereignty of our nations in the face of aggressive policies. We also want Central America and the Caribbean to be zones of peace, free from maneuvers and military threats. [applause]

The next meeting of Central American foreign ministers will be held in Managua in June at a time when our region is shaken by social actions that have a significant effect on our people's history. Therefore, now more than ever, we support the San Jose Declaration whose principles are an inherent part of our revolution's foreign policy. These include respect of the free self-determination of peoples, the principle of nonintervention, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

We must state that our relations with Mexico, Cuba, Venezuela and the other countries of the Andean Pact are very good. We have obtained aid and cooperation in economic fields as well as technical advice and personnel training from those brother countries. [applause]

With the United States of America we have established a new field of relations as of 19 July 1979 based on the need for mutual respect of sovereignty and the right to self-determination. Within this climate, we have received from the U.S. Government financial cooperation and material aid for the process of national reconstruction. [applause]

We have established relations with African countries. Today, when the collapse of the colonial empire is essentially over and when the old colonial world has entered a new phase, the struggle not only for national liberation but also for the social emancipation of these peoples has clearly emerged. Nicaragua has expressed solidarity with these peoples.

Nicaragua has voiced solidarity with the frontline states and it condemns South Africa's aggressions against its neighboring countries.

We recognize the POLISARIO Front as the only legitimate representative of the Saharan people. [applause] We also support the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and we recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization [applause] as the genuine representative of the Palestinian people.

We also recognize the legitimate rights of the people of Namibia as represented by the South-West African People's Organization and we recognize the East Timor people's right to independence.

We condemn the apartheid policy [applause] as a violation of the most fundamental rights of human beings and we ratify the international convention on the abolition and punishment of the crimes of apartheid.

As an unpostponable decision for the integrity of our territory and the defense of our sovereignty, our government declared the nonexistence of the Barcenas Meneses-Esguerra treaties which granted Colombia the islands of San Andres and Providencia. [applause]

In the same clear and sovereign manner, we opposed the U.S. Senate ratification of the [Sacho-Vasquez Carrisoza] treaties which also granted to Colombia the Serrana, Quitasueno and Roncador Cays which belong to Nicaragua. [applause]

We could never grant validity to the unjust [word indistinct] of our fatherland especially when such treaties which violate international law were signed at a time when Nicaragua was occupied by foreign troops and what existed here was a servile government imposed by that intervention.

We declare our solidarity with the Puerto Rican people's struggle for independence and self-determination. [applause]

We declare our solidarity with the peoples and governments of Jamaica and Grenada in their struggles to consolidate their internal processes without any foreign intervention. [applause]

We also declare our support of Panama throughout all its struggles to recover the canal territory. [applause]

Our foreign policy is firmly opposed to all forms of blockade and the existence of foreign military bases in the Central American and Caribbean area, as in the case of Guantanamo. [applause] Our foreign ministry expressed its opposition to the military maneuvers which involved landing exercises. These have been suspended by the U.S. Government.

Our government has condemned the crimes which are systematically committed against the Salvadoran people. We repudiate the heinous assassination of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero. Our revolutionary government decreed an official 3-day mourning period in his honor and had a mass said at the Plaza of the Revolution. There was a large turnout at the mass.

Nicaragua has been able to earn the respect and admiration of Western European governments and peoples, including the Netherlands, Spain, FRG and Italy, which have contributed and continue to contribute to the reconstruction of our homeland. We have also begun rapprochement with the socialist countries, with which we have signed commercial, technical, consular and other types of cooperation agreements. [applause]

We are honored and pleased with the visits paid by several chiefs of state: President Pham Van Dong from Vietnam [applause], President Jose Lopez Portillo from Mexico [applause], President Rodrigo Carazo from Costa Rica [applause], President Luis Herrera Campins from Venezuela [applause], Companero Prime Minister Maurice Bishop from Grenada [applause], and Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, chief of the Panama National Guard [applause]. These visits are a token of solidarity with our people and the revolutionary process.

Justice and Legal Order

Our revolution has seriously striven to set up a new justice system in the country. This task, however, poses serious difficulties because it is not easy to go from an old-style ineffective and venal judicial apparatus which had been corrupted by the dictatorship to another one that reflects a new situation in which justice should represent the interests of the people effectively and honestly. We are starting to make headway in this.

One of the first steps taken by the revolution was to organize the supreme court with capable, honest and serious individuals. They have given all the necessary support to this task. [applause]

The judicial system's budget has more than doubled and the salaries of the judges, magistrates and other judicial officials have been considerably increased to make the administration of justice as dignified as it should really be. We hope that this new systemwill be rapidly consolidated. We want a new style of justice in Nicaragua and we are determined to get it.

The creation of the Justice Ministry has also contributed to the organization of the justice system. In addition to absorbing the duties of the attorney general's office, the new ministry is in charge of a number of other administrative and legal duties such as the management of the public registrars. The ministry is also the means of technical consultation for the formulation of laws both for the government junta and the State Council.

The creation of the special courts has provided a legal framework for the trial of the imprisoned Somozists who were involved in the repressive military and paramilitary bodies of the genocidal Somozist regime. Various international jurists and human rights groups have been able to verify the exemplary operation of these courts where people's justice is being meted out in an orderly fashion. We can proudly continue to show the world the generosity of our revolution which is capable of trying those who are guilty of committing crimes against the people in a strictly legal way. [applause]

Our Armed Forces

The Sandinist People's Army has been rapidly consolidated and now just 9 months after the victory we can proclaim that we have a professional, disciplined and efficient army which will set an example for Latin America. [applause]

This military corps of workers and peasants, guarantor of our revolutionary process and our national sovereignty has emerged out of those heroic guerrilla columns which in the various fronts of the insurrectionary war fought to destroy the genocidal Somozist guard. [applause]

The creation of the Sandinist peoples militias is a step forward in the people's participation in the armed forces. [applause] The militias, which are a means of voluntary military participation, in the short run are incorporating our entire economically active population into the tasks of national defense and defense of the revolution. The Sandinist national police is also improving its organization and efficiency and the government of national reconstruction is making every effort to have adequate installations for it and to give this corps--the guarantor of public order and the safety of the citizenry--the dignity and decorum it deserves. [applause]

We should also cite the selfless work of the state security corps--the safety of the people--which are trying to carry out a vital and delicate task which deserves the recognition of all Nicaraguans. [applause]

Companeros, in closing, the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction wants to restate its desire to pursue the objectives of our Sandinist people's revolution to their final consequences. This revolutionary project, backed by the blood of thousands of workers, youths, women and children who died in trenches and mountains will not be given up or swayed from its basic goals which consist of the integral and profound transformation of our society and returning to the poor and forlorn Nicaraguans their right to be free. This freedom basically consists of assured total access to work, a worthy housing unit, education and health care. The revolution and the revolutionary government will not leave the side of the poor and forlorn who are the key players in this historic process. [applause]

We also declared that the mixed economy system will continue to be guaranteed, and the participation of all honest and patriotic businessmen willing to join the process of national reconstruction and the building of the new Nicaragua will be assured. [applause]

The framework of pluralist participation of all political, labor and organized forces which make up this State Council will continue to be the political framework of this process. [applause] We reiterate our determination to carry on, as has been done so far, the government program prepared at the beginning of our mandate. We reiterate that according to that program there will be elections in Nicaragua in which we will choose our municipal, legislative and executive authorities. This is a commitment made to the people which will be fulfilled in the presence of the people. [applause]

We invoke national unity to carry out our revolution and the required fundamental transformations. We invoke this firm and unbreakable unity of all democratic and honest forces of the country to rally support for the revolutionary process headed by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [applause] so that we may oppose such unity with determination against those somber forces which inside and outside Nicaragua are trying to draw our country back to an unacceptable past, to a situation erased by the people's guns and by the history written by that same people. [applause]

Unity to continue onward! Unity to build the future! Unity to bury the shameful past forever! Unity for the birth of a new Nicaragua and a new man in Nicaragua, the free and shiny Nicaragua of the heroes of San Jacinto headed by Gen Jose Dolores Estrada, of the heroes of Coyotepe headed by Gen Benjamin Zeledon, of the heroes of Las Segovias headed by Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino, [applause] of the thousands of Sandinist heroes headed by Carlos Fonseca and German Pomares [applause] at the shout of free fatherland or death! [applause]

RECORD 4,033 REFUGEES LEAVE MARIEL FOR U.S.

FL071110 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] News from Mariel: A record 4,033 antisocial individuals left yesterday for the United States from Mariel. As of early this morning, 1,404 vessels from Florida were at the port.

Departure of Former Prisoners

PA071726 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2044 GMT 6 May 80

[By Angel Antonio Garcia Munoz]

[Text] Havana, 6 May (EFE)--After 2 weeks of sealift, almost 18,000 persons have used the port of Mariel to go to the United States on boats which have arrived from Miami. Without yet being able to say when this flow of Cubans will end, EFE learned today that a new factor has emerged in the departure of Cubans which could considerably increase the exodus. The port of Mariel will be used for travel to Florida by former political prisoners and their relatives who wish to leave, according to reliable sources.

The first group of former prisoners, almost 60 persons, left Mariel today. They were accompanied by more than 200 relatives. When the news breaks in Florida, where more than 800,000 Cubans now live, more boats could take to the sea to pick up relatives who served sentences in Cuban jails. Nevertheless, there are still 1,477 boats in the bay of Mariel waiting for the arrival of relatives who came to pick up the crews which normally live in the United States. [sentence as received]

In the last days, there has been a noticeable increase in the number of departures. A total of 3,308 persons left Cuba yesterday, a number similar to that of the last few days. This implies a definite speed-up of the process which will permit thousands of other Cubans to leave the island. The news that the United States will receive 250,000 Cubans leaving from Mariel has rekindled the hope of those who feared that the sealift would end at any moment.

Unofficial Cuban sources have said that approximately that same number of Cubans would take advantage of this system of travel to leave the country from Mariel. The Cuban authorities were the ones who decided to open the port of Mariel and could at any moment decide to close it again. In any case, thousands of Cuban citizens are staying at home now waiting for immigration officials to arrive and advise them of the arrival of their relatives from the United States.

The telephone lines of the Triton Hotel, located curiously close to the Peruvian Embassy, are overloaded almost all day long with hundreds of calls placed by the boat crews to their relatives. This hotel has become the general headquarters of the Cuban-Americans who came from Florida to await the green light from the Cuban authorities to take their relatives with them.

U.S. Blamed for Delays

FL072344 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Last Friday, about 700 antisocial persons gathered at the U.S. Interests Section. They had been summoned by U.S. Consul Susan Lamanna. The consequences of the provocative incident are known by our people. U.S. officials, former counterrevolutionary prisoners and antisocial elements justified the incident by saying that Cuban authorities were to blame for the delay in leaving the country.

[Begin Reyes recording] Today we reaffirm categorically that the Cuban Government, the revolutionary government, has fulfilled to the letter all the agreements from the dialogue [with the Cuban community abroad]. [end recording]

This was an interview with Rev Jose Reyes, secretary of the Committee of 75 of the Cuban Community Abroad.

[Begin Reyes recording] We have been trying to pressure and to seek by various means that the U.S. Government grant entry to the United States to the former prisoners and their relatives. We believe that this is the root of the problem which now has been raised, the problem that has emerged now. By this time, those persons, all of them, already should have been in the United States of America because the Cuban Government said that all of them could leave. [end recording]

Rev Jose Reyes met about noon today with Wayne Smith, chief of the U.S. Interests Section in Havana. He was interviewed there by a group of Cuban journalists.

Saturday's editorial of the daily GRANMA unmasked the Yankee provocation at the interests section which evidently was organized by the U.S. Government.

Rev Jose Reyes, secretary of the Committee of 75 of the Cuban Community Abroad, admitted the responsibility of the United States in the delays for the departure of the former counterrevolutionary prisoners. In this regard, he said:

[Begin Reyes recording] They have been raising obstacles and difficulties in giving immigrant visas to all these persons. [end recording]

GRANMA CARRIES AP, AFP REPORTS ON REFUGEE EXODUS

FL071231 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The newspaper GRANMA today devotes a full page to several press reports by capitalist news agencies which reflect the Yankees' embarrassment and uneasiness in face of the crisis they themselves have unleashed with their blockade, their violations of Cuban laws, their encouragement of illegal departures, their demagoguery, their lies, their hypocrisy and other crimes. The page carries the headline: Yankee Embarrassment.

For instance, one of the reports states: What began as an emigration of Cubans dissatisfied with their country's regime is fast turning into the deportation of criminals and undesirables by the Havana government, according to immigration officials. The AP report adds: According to these sources, many of the 16,000 refugees who have reached southern Flordia could never have left their country [otherwise]. The report says there is no end in sight to the influx of Cuban refugees who yesterday were coming at a rate of 300 per hour. There is only one man who knows how long this is going to last and we have no direct communication with him, Willian (Trout), a spokesman for the federal emergency agency, said. I am referring to that guy in Havana, the one with the big cigar, he said, meaning President Fidel Castro. AP further says that President James Carter promised to allow the entry of other refugees and said he welcomed them with open arms and heart. The presidential decision to admit to the United States an indefinite number of refugees was an unexpected turn in the official policy on the exodus, which enteres its third week. AP adds that the government had tried to discourage the dissidents, announcing that it would apply legal measures to prevent the massive entry of refugees. The United States had initially said that it would accept 3,500 of the 10,000 refugees at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. But thousands of Cubans seeking asylum later arrived in the United States in the so-called Freedom Flotilla, crossing the 90 miles separating Cuba from the Flordia keys.

Another of the reports carried by GRANMA--this one by FRANCE-PRESSE--says: The political grenade thrown by Cuban President Fidel Castro in the direction of the United States today exploded at the White House, bewildered by the uninterrupted have of refugees landing on Florida coasts. The report adds: We are Cuba's hostages, said Skip Bafalis, Republican Representative from Florida and one of the Congressmen summoned yesterday by Carter to analyze the situation caused by this savage immigration. Carter's political dilemma is clear. He can decide to stop, by force if necessary, the Freedom Flotilla which is carrying to the United States thousands of Cuban refugees. But, in that event, as warned by some Florida Representatives, the powerful Cuban community would mutiny. Carter can also let things be and in a week the number of refugees will be such that it will create the danger of confrontation with the rest of the population. After 15 days of uncertainty and attempts to internationalize the problem, the fact remains that the United States let almost 15,000 Cubans arrive without any control and without organizing to receive them.

Another Republican Representative from Florida, Richard Kelly, insistently asked the government to stop the coming and going of the boats and to organize an air bridge, although it is not known if Castro will accept this solution, which already failed between Costa Rica and Cuba at the beginning of the crisis. An additional problem is the thousands of Haitians who illegally land in the United States and who are now complaining about the favored status granted to the Cubans. On Monday, Carter declared that the United States will continue to be the land of asylum and will receive the refugees with open arms. In view of the negative reactions that his speech elicited, the White House placed emphasis on another part of the speech, that which dealt with the respect for the U.S. immigration laws by Cubans and the others.

An AP report says: President James Carter declared a state of emergency in Florida, where officials were registering almost 18,000 refugees, among whom there were several who never asked to leave their homeland. The federal officials said that 3,594 Cubans arrived in a 24-hour period ending at 0600 local time. This put the total since the operation began at 17,656. Another AP report: President James Carter has welcomed Cuban refugees to the United States but their exodus has become a bureaucratic nightmare. In an apparent contradiction to the announced $1,000-fine to be imposed on boat owners who brought in the refugees--some 15,000 have arrived in the past 2 weeks--Carter declared that the United States will receive tens of thousands of Cubans with open arms and heart. The logistics of finding room and giving health care to the new arrivals is charged to 25 high-ranking government officials, several thousands at lower levels of the Federal Government, and 13 state agencies, according to Eugene Eidenberg, Carter's deputy administrative assistant. Eidenberg said that Carter will honor the request of the governor of Florida to declare the state a disaster area so it can receive federal aid.

GRANMA notes that these reports are made available to our public so they can enjoy them. There is only one thing to add to the information to our people--not a single antisocial individual has been deported from our country. All those who have left have done so voluntarily.

NEED FOR COSTA RICAN REFUGEE MEETING QUERIED

FL071546 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1418 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo continues to be interested in staging a propaganda show in his country with the scum. Perhaps someone has misinformed him and made him believe that among the antisocials leaving the country are persons with artistic vocation or a talent for theatrics. Or is it that once again Costa Rica is suspiciously acting at the service of imperialism's interests? Let us examine the facts. According to an AP report, President Rodrigo Carazo is promoting a meeting of representatives of governments who are interested in the case of the Cubans who took refuge in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana and those who have not yet received authorization to leave their country.

Meanwhile, AFP reports that a high-ranking official in the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry explained that the problems of Cuban dissidents will be studied beyond the framework of the Peruvian Embassy situation.

What is the meeting for? According to the news reports, more than 25 countries have been invited to the meeting which is scheduled for tomorrow, as well as representatives of the United Nations and the OAS. But so far, only the United States has confirmed attendance. Of what use is this meeting? What are the reasons behind it,? GRANMA asks in an editorial published today in its third edition.

Initially, the Costa Rican Government, without consulting with the Cuban Government, tried to set up in San Jose a distribution center which would only serve to orchestrate a propaganda spectacle against Cuba and allow the Yankees to evade their responsibility in this matter, since, as is well known, it is to the United States, their natural habitat, where the great majority of the delinquents, lumpen, and other antisocials who have no place in our revolutionary fatherland want to travel. Logically, the White House immediately responded by cheerfully hailing the Costa Rican proposal. Cuba's firm and clear stand brought the stage down and put an end to San Jose's dreams of a burlesque show.

But the Costa Rican Government persisted. It then proposed to receive all antisocials who have entered the Peruvian Embassy, still trying, without putting it into words, to establish the distribution center anyway under another name. The White House and the State Department again applauded the new Costa Rican proposal. Once more Cuba tore down the curtain and closed down the show before the start of the first act. We stated at the time that we were willing to send to Costa Rica additional groups of antisocials to the extent that they were settled in Costa Rica on a permanent basis.

Meanwhile, through the initiative of Cubans residing in the United States, the antisocials who had been staying at the Peruvian Embassy and the other antisocials who wanted to leave began departing from Mariel. Many thousands have left via that route. We have no intention of denying any lumpen, any antisocial, his right to establish himself there where his real fatherland is--in the troubled and brutal north that despises patriotic Latin Americans but that, in President Carter's words, receives with open arms the delinquents from over here, GRANMA says in its editorial entitled "Plain Speaking" [Las Cosas Claras y el Chocolate Espeso].

Our people have clearly said: Let them go. Why these diplomatic comings and goings now? According to press reports, Costa Rican officials want to give the impression that an international mobilization is necessary to get the scum out of Cuba or to get the revolutionary government to allow them to leave. Lately it seems that in Costa Rican Government circles no one knows how to read or count anymore. Our government has very clearly stated in the same language that Costa Rican students learn that all antisocials who so desire can leave and that it is not doing nor will do anything to stop them. Our people, in their usual solidarity with their government, does not tire of shouting to these individuals: Let them go.

And those who know any arithmetic will have been able to add that tens of thousands have already gone and that there are enough boats in Mariel to take many more. Besides, the weather has improved and the now serene waters of the Florida Strait make it possible for boats to continue their activities without difficulty.

Nevertheless, the Costa Rican Government feels it is necessary to call this meeting in San Jose. As readers may suspect, this has also received the applause of Washington, which described it through State Department Spokesman Hodding Carter as an important and positive proposal. But what is the use of this meeting? What are its promoters seeking? the GRANMA commentary asks.

Let us return to the news reports. Many countries have been invited although so far only the United States has confirmed its attendance.

AP reports that, according to Carazo, the other Carter--the one who lives in the White House--sent him a letter asking him that the meeting also discuss, beside the situation of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, the influx of Cubans from Mariel port to the United States and other humanitarian aspects related to the Cuban exodus.

A Washington-datelined AFP report says that the objective of the meeting is to regulate the departure of the antisocials. Probably because he has talked too much, Carter--the spokesman--uncovered the Yankees' intentions hidden in the Costa Rican proposal when he expressed the U.S. hope that the San Jose meeting would reach a consensus on how to deal with the problem of the Cuban refugees. The news agency itself reached this conclusion: Carter thus tacitly reiterated the call to other countries, particularly the Latin American nations, to also receive the refugees.

It then appears that the San Jose meeting will be one more attempt to agree on the distribution of the scum. Neither the Yankees, whose primordial responsibility it is, nor their accomplices, who are so desirous to help them, can agree among themselves. Surely the outcome of this meeting will be as anodyne as the Andean Pact. But what is the real story? Did not the other Carter--the White House resident--say that he would receive the scum with open heart and arms or has the Costa Rican Government become an arm of the Yankee government? What is oddest of all is that Cuba will be absent from that meeting. Our government clearly explained to the Costa Rican Government that this matter is to be discussed only between the governments of Cuba and the United States. There is absolutely nothing to discuss with third countries. The Mariel route goes to Florida, not to Costa Rica. There can be no dance without music or a baseball game without bat, glove and ball. There can be no chicken with rice without the chicken or the rice.

FORKIGN MINISTRY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS WITH USSR

FL071442 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] All hands off Cuba: Cuba is not alone, it is an integral and permanent part of the socialist system, Marlen Manasov, minister-counselor of the USSR Embassy in Cuba, shouted in a speech here. The diplomat was the first speaker at the ceremony hosted by the Cuban Foreign Ministry [MINREX] on the occasion of the 20th anniversary on 8 May of the resumption of Cuban-Soviet diplomatic relations.

Before hundreds of MINREX workers, Manasov recalled that the resumption of relations had been possible thanks to the revolution. He added: Our cooperation is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. During these 20 years cooperation has been consolidated and broadened and today includes practically all domains of the two countries' socioeconomic life, Manasov noted. He went on to say that the CPSU and the PCC are continuously broadening and improving their ties at the same time that they develop exchanges and trade union, youth, women's and other organizations of the two peoples.

PEOPLE 'ETERNALLY GRATEFUL' FOR SOVIET AID

PA061627 Havana International Service in Spanish 0800 GMT 6 May 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Cuba will never give up any of its revolutionary principles governing its foreign policy. One of these principles involves the constant strengthening of its relations with the socialist bloc, mainly the USSR. On many occasions, successive U.S. governments have set a break in our friendly relations with the USSR as one of their conditions for lifting of the economic blockade on Cuba.

In view of such a blackmailing proposal, Cuba has always expressed its determination never to break the revolutionary bonds with Lenin's fatherland.

As stated recently during a news conference in Moscow by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the councils of State and Ministers, the successful construction of socialism in Cuba is eternally linked to the multifaceted and fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union. Rodriquez headed the Cuban delegation at the 10th session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, recently concluded in the Soviet capital.

The Cuban leaders reported that during the sessions, it was agreed to draft a general scheme for the development of the Cuban economy until the year 2000 with the support of Soviet experts.

As to the exchange of merchandise, Rodriquez said the agreements assure the growth of mutual trade which in 1979 exceeded 4 billion rubles--some $5.5 billion.

Today, 60 percent od Cuba's foreign trade is with the USSR. Cuba supplies the USSR sugar, fruit, nickel and other industrial and agricultural products. Since the bonds of cooperation were established between the two countries, the USSR has contributed to Cuban economic development by granting resources for various activities. In just the 5-year period ending this year, the volume of supplies for factories and equipment for the electric plants, which include an atomic plant in the near future, exceeded 1 billion rubles, while in the upcoming 5-year period, this figure may be increased even more.

Soviet cooperation, in addition, has permitted our country to develop vital economic activities, such as the construction of a sugarcane combine plant, the modernization of the Jose Marti metallurgical combine, the reconstruction of the Nicaro and Moa nickel plants and the construction of the Punta Gorda metallurgical combine, capable of producing 30,000 tons of nickel per year.

It can be said that there is not one project of economic importance to Cuba in which Soviet support has been absent. That is why the Cuban people are eternally grateful to the fatherland of Lenin. It is with that same gratitude that our revolution today practices the internationalism to help those nations which struggle to maintain their true independence or which fight to attain it.

CASTRO BROTHERS EXPRESS CONDOLENCES AT YUGOSLAV EMBASSY

FL072216 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2205 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the councils of State and Ministers, and Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party Central Committee and first vice president of the councils of State and Ministers, this afternoon signed the register of condolences opened at the Embassy of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the death of President Josip Broz Tito.

Before signing the register of condolences, Fidel and Raul observed a minute of silence in front of a photograph of President Tito. They then expressed their condolences to Yugoslav Ambassador Zivojin Jazic, his wife (Debenca) and other members of the embassy at the library of the diplomatic mission.

Hundreds of persons who had gathered on 42d Street in Miramar hailed Fidel and Raul as they left the Yugoslav Embassy.

CDB PRESIDENT DESCRIBES RESULTS OF MEETING

FL071944 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The president of the Caribbean Development Bank [CDB], William Demas, has said that the four principal issues in the just concluded board of governors' meeting were resources, procedures of the CDB--particularly as they affect the lesser developed countries--regional development and integration and sectoral priorities in protection. Nearly all the governors, he said, agree that the CDB needs more resources if it is to perform effectively in the 1980s.

Mr Demas, in giving an overview of the CDB meeting, said he was impressed by the presentation of Jamaica's Minister of Finance Hugh Small, who had described the interaction between external and internal forces in the Jamaican economy over the past 10 years. He said Mr Small had shown clearly that after a decade of rapid growth in the fifties and sixties the economy remained vulnerable from a structural point of view.

Turning to another area of the bank's operation, the CDB chief noted that all the governors are taking note of the multiplicity of special funds within the bank and there was a unanimous view that they should have tried to arrive at a unified special development fund.

CARICOM LABOR MINISTERS TO MEET IN ST KITTS

FL071951 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The fifth meeting of the standing committee of CARICOM ministers responsible for labor opens in St Kitts next Monday and runs until next Wednesday. Agenda items include functioning of the Caribbean Labor Administration Center, the harmonization of labor legislation in the Caribbean, worker participation and education and matters relating to management in productivity. Most of the CARICOM states are expected to take part in the meeting, which will be attended by representatives of the Caribbean Conference of Labor and the International Labor Organization.

JAMAICA

DELEGATION TO TITO'S FUNERAL ANNOUNCED

FL071819 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The Jamaica ambassador to the Geneva offices of the United Nations, Mr (Ashley May), will represent Jamaica at the funeral of Yugoslav President Josip Tito. Here in Jamaica, flags are to be flown at half-mast for the state funeral which takes place tomorrow in the Yugoslav capital, Belgrade.

NEW MINISTER OF INDUSTRY, COMMERCE APPOINTED

FL071701 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 7 May 80

[Excerpt] The minister of state for education, youth and sports, Derrick Heaven, has been appointed the new minister of industry and commerce. He succeeds Mr William Isaacs, who resigned from that post on Monday because of personal and family reasons. Mr Heaven's appointment was announced this morning by Prime Minister Manley. Mr Heaven acted in the capacity of minister of industry and commerce last month during Mr Isaacs' absence from the island.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 092 9 May 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Foreign Ministry Announces Boycott of Olympic Games B 1
Clarification Issued B 1
COA President Comments B 1
Government Officially Rejects IHRC Report B 2
Brazilian Paper Interviews Videla on Foreign Policy B 4
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 7 May]
LA PRENSA Attacks Government's 'Indifference' to Crises [6 May] B 6
Episcopal Conference Issues Document on Dialogue [CRONICA 7 May] B 7
Tripartite Delegation Not To Attend ILO Meeting B 8
Soviet Union Leads in 1980 Grain Purchases B 9
Heavy Crop, Livestock Losses Reported From Floods B 9

BOLIVIA

Gueiler Swears In New Labor Minister C 1
Fifty-Two Parties Register for Upcoming Elections [EL DIARIO 1 May] C 1
Briefs: Balance of Payments; Electoral Court Budget C 3

BRAZIL

Da Silva, Other Union Leaders To Be Imprisoned D 1
Morocco Shows Interest in Alcohol Program D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 7 May]

COLOMBIA

Uribe Vargas Returns From Meeting With Spain, EEC F 1
M-19's Bateman Criticizes Government Policies F 1
M-19 Issues Bulletin Denying Terrorist Label F 1
Army Captures Top Leader of Urban Guerrillas F 2
Marijuana Legalization Elicits Mixed Reactions F 2

ECUADOR

Congress Votes in Favor of Bicameral System G 1
Legislature Wants Roldos To Postpone 9 May Speech G 1

PERU

Government Issues Document on Havana Embassy J 1
APRA's Belaunde Charges Election Conspiracy J 1
Police Occupy Offices of EL COMERCIO; Remove Employees J 2

PANAMA

Director Denies Reports of U.S. Resistance to Census N 1
Popular Broad Front Says Electoral Law Acceptable N 2
[LA REPUBLICA 5 May]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Refugees Meeting Suspended Without Agreement P 1
Carazo Remarks P 1
President Carazo Views Cuban Refugee Case P 2
Labor Leader Criticizes Carazo on Refugee Issue P 3
[Havana International]
Government To Allow 84 Cuban Refugees To Remain P 4
Government Seeking Presidency of UN Security Council P 4
British Official Visits on Factfinding Tour P 4

EL SALVADOR

Maj Robert d'Aubuisson Reportedly Under Arrest P 5
Further Details P 5
New Crisis Triggered P 6
Twelve Civilians Reportedly Arrested P 6
Iraheta Denies Involvement in Coup Attempt P 7
Duarte Invites All Sectors To Dialogue With Junta P 7
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 7 May]
Majano Issues Call For Unity at Soldiers Day Event P 9
BPR Occupies Four Churches in San Salvador P 9
Morales Ehrlich Returns From Costa Rica P 9

GUATEMALA

Nicaraguans Form Committee of Exiles [EL IMPARCIAL 29 Apr] P 9
Argentine Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives P 10
Visits President Lucas Garcia P 10
ORPA Accuses Government of Bombing Towns P 10
New Rightwing Clandestine Group Announces Goals P 11

HONDURAS

National Party Favors Direct Presidential Elections P 11
Government To End Aid To Nicaraguan Refugees P 11

NICARAGUA

Diplomat Claims Paraguay Ready to Extradite Somoza P 12
Refugee Alleges Presence of 8,000 Cuban Soldiers P 12
Britian's Nicholas Ridley Arrives for 2-Day Visit P 13
Nation to Receive Increased Aid From EEC Countries P 13
Meeting to Renegotiate Foreign Debt To Be in Mexico P 13
Visiting Mexican Congressmen Discuss Oil Supply P 14
Ramirez: Armed Strength Guarantees Revolutionary Process P 15
[YA 3 May]

Official Discusses Limiting Junta to Three Members P 17
Sergio Ramirez Discusses State Council Operation P 18

CUBA

Over 3,000 Refugees Leave Mariel 7 May Q 1
Film Allegedly Proves 2 May Violence Started by Refugees Q 1
Castro Sends Anniversary Message to Brezhnev, Kosygin Q 1
Brezhnev, Kosygin Message Q 2
FAR Marks Anniversary of Soviet Defeat of Nazis Q 3
Castro Says Yugoslavia Will Remain United Q 3
L.A., Caribbean Groups Support Anti-U.S. Policy Q 4
Juan Bosch Applauds Castro May Day Speech Q 5
UN Environment Official Arrives on Official Visit Q 5

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES BOYCOTT OF OLYMPIC GAMES

PY081815 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1740 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 May (TELAM)--According to a communique released by the Foreign Ministry this afternoon, the national government has decided that this country will not participate in the Olympic games to be held this year. The communique reads as follows:

The national government has carefully considered the matter of Argentine participation in the upcoming Olympic games. The need to preserve the sportsmanlike character of the Olympics and to prevent the creation of a precedent perverting their true nature has been particularly taken into account.

The invasion of Afghanistan is an act which is incompatible with the principles of international coexistence and has therefore been unanimously rejected by the Argentine people and strongly condemned by their government. The latter is aware of the possibility that massive participation in the Olympic games may be interpreted as a demonstration of political support for that act of interventionism, and it does not want the participation by Argentine sportsmen to be taken advantage of as an endorsement of acts that it has characterized as attacks on international peace and security.

The Argentine national government, as a confirmation of its principles and of its clear position in defense of Western ideals, and maintaining the position stated on 10 January of this year, has therefore decided not to participate in the Olympic games to be held in 1980.

Clarification Issued

PY090013 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2340 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 May (NA)--The Foreign Ministry tonight explained that the government has decided to "recommend" to the Argentine Olympic Committee the nonattendance of its athletes at the Olympic games to be held in Moscow.

This clarification was made so that the media may correct the text of the official communique, released by government house a few hours ago, which states that the national government has decided that Argentina will not attend the Olympic games. It was stated that the decisions of the Argentine Olympic Committee are independent of the government's actions; therefore, the government cannot interfere with or dictate the decisions of that sports organization.

COA President Comments

PY090240 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0145 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 May (NA)--Col Antonio Rodriguez (ret), president of the Argentine Olympic Committee (COA), today stated that he was almost certain that Argentina would not attend the Olympic games to be held in Moscow, and that the recommendation made by the national government in this regard would be taken into account.

Col Rodriguez voiced his opinion on the subject during a telephone conversation held with NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS from Guatemala, where he is attending the deliberations of the Panamerican Sports Organization (ODEPAO)congress. In referring to the recommendation made by the Argentine Government, Colonel Rodriguez said that he was not surprised and stated that "the possibility of attending the games and the possibility of not attending them both exist. We have been studying the latter possibility."

However, Colonel Rodriguez stated that as president of the COA he is sad to see that Argentina will not attend the games, "especially sad for all those athletes who have worked so hard for so long, making an effort and devoting many hours to their training in order to be selected to represent the country in Moscow."

When asked whether the COA, which has to make the final decision on whether or not to attend the games, may contradict the government's recommendation. Colonel Rodriguez stated, "I believe not."

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALLY REJECTS IHRC REPORT

PY082332 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2030 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 May (NA)--The Argentine Government today released the full text of its official answer to the IHRC report on the human rights situation in Argentina that was released on 18 April. The Argentine Government document states: "There has been no widespread violation of human rights in Argentina, and the Argentine Government firmly rejects any charges in this regard." It adds, however, that "if abuses took place as a result of an exceptional situation, that is something which takes place in all countries and must certainly be avoided."

The lengthy document of 170 legal-size pages adopts a very critical tone toward the IHRC report and has an annex which provides the details of 1,025 terrorist actions of various kinds (raids, murders, kidnappings, attacks, etc.) which took place between 1969 and 1979. This account shows that there were 4 terrorist actions in 1969, 10 in 1970, 35 in 1971, 35 in 1972, 136 in 1973, 188 in 1974, 195 in 1975, 298 in 1976, 83 in 1977, 36 in 1978 and 5 in 1979.

The severe criticisms which the Argentine Government makes toward the IHRC report are not aimed at its formal aspects alone but also at the subjective meaning of the report. For example, in the first chapter of the Argentine Government document, entitled "General Considerations," it is stated that the "tone and characteristics of the report make us wonder whether the intention of the report is to promote respect for human rights--which is the specific task of the IHRC--or to pass judgment on the Argentine Government in order to undermine its prestige, a task which the OAS Charter does not assign to the IHRC."

The document further notes that "when the report deals with a charge, it never evidences any lack of confidence toward the details of the charge, regardless of how suspicious or unbelievable they may be. Any opinion critical of or detrimental to the government is reaffirmed in such a manner so as to leave no room for argument. On the contrary, doubt is systematically cast on much of the information which comes from the government or is favorable to its position."

These and other remarks lead to the conclusion that the Argentine Government is disappointed with the report not because of the criticisms it contains "but because it is not imbued with a constructive spirit." The document states that "the report is negative both in form and substance, it does not pave the way but rather obstructs it."

In the next chapter, the Argentine document outlines "the Argentine situation in the recent past and the terrorist phenomenon," by describing subversion starting in 1970, the year which is "the starting point of a generalized and coordinated action against the institutions of the country." It recalls the battle which the security forces had to wage against the Montoneros, the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR) and the Revolutionary People's Army (ERP), through which "a relative control of the situation" was achieved in 1973. This control was later lost when the government decided that year to open the doors of the jails.

In its third chapter, the Argentine Government document also objects to the methodology of the IHRC. It states: "The most prominent and offensive aspect of the report is that it accepts and presents as 'examples' the charges which the organization purports to have heard during the last 3 years, as well as an even greater number of cases gathered during the IHRC's investigations on locations." The Argentine document points out that "the cases which have been chosen become a veritable axis for the contents of the report and provide the false basis for the conclusions at which the IHRC arrives."

In the following chapter, entitled "the Argentine legal system," the Argentine document states that it is obvious that the IHRC report questions the legitimacy of the military government, which it holds responsible for a number of measures, "hinting that such measures were possible because there was an obliging legal system." The document replies that "the Argentine judicial branch is strong and independent," and provides the legal bases for this assertion.

The issue of missing persons is addressed in a chapter entitled "Human Rights in Argentina." In this chapter, the government flatly denies that there is "an Argentine model created to violate the human rights of victims arbitrarily selected from the entire social spectrum." According to the IHRC, this model reportedly has three stages: "kidnapping, investigation with ill-treatment and torture and the disappearance of the person." The Argentine Government states that it is opposed to the way the IHRC describes this alleged model, since "it is a description of the same procedure frequently used by terrorists to fabricate cases in order to put the blame for disappearances on the government."

In short, the steps of this procedure can be described as follows: abducting someone, reporting his arrest or kidnapping, initiating administrative and court proceedings by his relatives, reporting the case to organizations "interested in human rights" and to international organizations and adding his name to the list of missing persons; finally the person reappears, frequently somewhere abroad, giving a detailed report on the horrors he suffered during his captivity.

After adding other details, the statement notes that "the number of persons whose disappearances have been reported in Argentina is no greater in percentage than in other countries in the world. In France alone, about 75,000 disappearances were reported between 1976 and 1979."

Closing the subject on this issue, the statement notes that while the IHRC estimates a total of 5,818 missing persons, the Interior Ministry received only 3,447 denunciations in this regard. It adds that this estimate supplied by the IHRC clearly shows the bad faith in which certain international organizations use incredibly inflated figures that are completely false.

An annotated chart on detainees at the disposal of the executive branch is included. It basically shows that there were a total of 4,435 detainees at the end of 1976, and that this number was reduced to 1,618 by the end of 1979.

Making an obvious reference to Hector Pedro Campora and Juan Manuel Abal Median, the Argentine Government statement later explains its reasons for denying safe-conducts to the refugees at the Mexican Embassy. It adds that both "are leaders of one of the terrorist organizations that attacked Argentina" and that "allowing them to leave the country would mean giving these organizations the leadership needed to plan new criminal and terrorist activities in Argentina."

The Argentine Government, moreover, denies torture charges that the IHRC makes in its report. The Argentine document argues that if these tortures were applied in a continuous manner for several months, as the IHRC charges, they would kill the victims or cause them permanent injury. The statement notes, however, that the Argentine Government "does not deny that because of the unusual activities carried out against terrorists there may have been isolated cases of illegal procedures." It adds that the government has enforced measures to punish these actions. Moreover, it notes that in compliance with these measures a large number of important officials have been indicted or punished "in addition to 290 persons who were discharged from the police force in 1979." Furthermore, it discloses that between 1973 and 1979 1,751 public officials were either tried or punished for abuse of power and that, moreover, the IHRC was informed of this.

Regarding freedom of the press, the Argentine Government denies that journalists in Argentina were detained for reasons pertaining to the exercise of their profession. The statement notes: "The real reasons for the detention of those professionals was their involvement in terrorist activities."

In the following paragraphs, the Argentine Government statement notes that human rights organizations are free to carry out their activities in Argentina, but that the government will not allow "some of these organizations, which are sheltered by a cloak of genuine spiritual pain [as received], to use slanderous, deceitful and false testimony to exploit with ulterior motives the traditional solidarity spirit of the Argentine people." The Argentine Government also denies that in Argentina there is no respect for religious, political or labor union rights.

BRAZILIAN PAPER INTERVIEWS VIDELA ON FOREIGN POLICY

PY082244 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 May 80 p 6

[Undated exclusive interview granted by Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla to O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO special correspondents Marcos Wilson and Celso Ming in Buenos Aires]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President, what is the political and economic importance of Brazilian President Figueiredo's visit?

[Answer] In addition to being a gratifying opportunity to once again receive a friend, the visit of the Brazilian President is for us a very important political event. We understand that his coming is a political gesture, and we are responding to it by receiving him. Within the political decision of the two countries to meet in this fraternal embrace, there is the possibility of later drafting a series of agreements in the economic, cultural or technical fields, provided that this political "parasol," this political "umbrella," exists; and that is the significance, as I understand it, of President Figueiredo's visit. It is true that within this political context there is also room to begin a paragraph [paragrafo] regarding our economy. Argentina is implementing a vast economic program which is characterized by pragmatism in international relations. Within the context of this pragmatism, we try to maintain extensive trade relations with all friendly countries including, of course, Brazil; and we believe that, through our political understanding and our economic integration, we will be able to attain in the near future the kind of integration which will yield tangible results in projects we carry out together.

[Question] And regarding the United States?

[Answer] When I speak about those who do not understand us, I include the United States. I do not say that there is pressure; I say that there is a lack of understanding resulting from a lack of knowledge caused by the distortion of the truth by an uninterested press that is managed precisely by subversive terrorism.

[Question] The Brazilian president is interested in Argentina's experience in its relations with the Soviet Union, mainly in the trade sector. Are there political risks in these relations?

[Answer] To begin with, I would like to explain that I do not admit officially that this topic is on our agenda. Nevertheless, I will answer you with pleasure. The relationship between the Soviet Union and Argentina is only a trade relationship. We are only acting in the national interest by trading with whomever it is most convenient to trade with. This, of course, in no way invalidates our political and ideological position or our position in the Western world, which is more than a mere geographical accident. Our aspirations are consistent with the way of life that is the common denominator that unites all Western countries. I repeat: Our trade with the Soviet Union is a practical policy. This does not mean that Argentina will abandon its position as a Western country, because it adheres to the Christian way of living and Western culture.

[Question] Brazil and Argentina adopted identical attitudes regarding the grain and Olympic games boycotts. Does this imply a new approach toward the Soviet Union?

[Answer] In our case, I believe that the attitude of not joining the boycott in no way implies a strategy or approach. I am talking only about our case and not the Brazilian case, of which I have no knowledge. Argentina's position was clearly stated in the communique that was released in January of this year. Four basic aspects are established in it; our Western affiliation; our condemnation of the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan; our nonadherence to the grain boycott because of our need to assert our sovereignty and our power of decision in the face of an invitation which, by the time it reached us, was an imposition; and, in the fourth place, our national interest as reflected in a trade deal that was fundamental for us and to which we were already committed and therefore could not turn back.

[Question] What are Argentina's prospects for closer ties with the PRC?

[Answer] I believe that the gentleman is referring to a trip that I will make at the beginning of June. This trip to the PRC has more or less the same significance as the trip that I made to Japan. We believe that in a world that has abandoned polarization to become an interrelated world it becomes necessary, within a pragmatic policy, to maintain relations with all countries. Argentina has been somewhat absent from the Eastern part of the world, and we believe that we should assert our presence there through this type of trip, which is basically of a political nature, in order to create conditions for future economic trade under convenient circumstances.

[Question] Mr President, how can Argentina and Brazil overcome, within the internal public sectors of each country, their existing "historical disagreements?"

[Answer] We understand that at this time, when we are living in such a confused and confusing world, a world that surprises us every day, there is a need to be informed, not only within each country, but between countries, and to realize--without wishing to create a bloc or an axis, that they are neighboring nations with common ideals. These ideals are evident today in our Western, Christian civilizations; and in the common effort to achieve these ideals we must accept that the exchange of information is an indispensable element for concerted action. I believe that the answer to your question can be found in this context.

I thank you gentlemen for this contact, which has facilitated an exchange of knowledge with the Brazilian people. I believe that this visit is going to achieve a very important objective. This contact is an indication of what the Brazilian president's visit will be, and I believe that it will be an important moment in our common history. [paragraph continues]

It will mean a before and an after: what I mean is, it will be talked about in Argentina before and after President Figueiredo's visit. I recall that this will be the second visit of a Brazilian president to Argentina during this century. We therefore hope that in view of the importance of this fact, we will be able to take advantage of this event by generously opening our arms to a friend, the Brazilian president.

LA PRENSA ATTACKS GOVERNMENT'S 'INDIFFERENCE' TO CRISES

FY072035 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 May 80 P 6

[Editorial: "With a Light Heart..."]

[Text] One's attention is drawn to the indifference and cavalier optimism with which the members of the government are following the development of events in our country--events that are creating a situation that is a cause for concern. It is sufficient to mention some of its most acute aspects for one to observe the seriousness of the situation. First of all, the financial crisis that has already cost the Central Bank the equivalent of $2 billion in temporary advances to banks and other organizations, the majority of which will not be recovered for a long time, if ever. The effects of what has occurred, far from disappearing, will continue to be negative due to the debt incurred by private banks with the Central Bank and the high interest rates they consequently will have to pay.

The notable increase in the money in circulation will, in one way or another, have an unfavorable effect on the cost of living and on inflation. In addition, there is the trade balance deficit of the first months of 1980 which, according to a contributor of this newspaper, will cause a loss of $5 billion from our foreign exchange reserves if the trend continues as it has to date. This represents half of the amount in the Central Bank's coffers.

To grasp the importance of the liquidation of and intervention in banks and enterprises, the arrest of bankers and businessmen involved in them should be noted, because the arrests were ordered by the executive branch and not by the judiciary. This, regardless of the illegality that might be involved, reveals the seriousness which the authorities assign to what has happened.

In addition to the situation in industry that we have mentioned above, there are the discouraging prospects in the agricultural and livestock sector. This year 1.6 million fewer hectares were sown than last year, regional economies have suffered enormous losses and the paralyzation and decapitalization of the meatpacking industry is very serious. The floods in the Pampa have interrupted the bonanza which had benefited farmers for 3 years and which was a decisive factor in increasing the foreign exchange reserve. The cost and final consequences of the floods cannot yet be evaluated but, without doubt, they will have a very negative impact on our country's economy.

Freedom of the press continues to be gagged, and it is increasingly threatened by the customs surcharges that heavily affect paper imports, surcharges that were imposed and are being maintained with a total disdain for constitutional guarantees, reason and justice. And, as if this were not enough, the Catholic Church's document on the Beagle conflict confirms the impression that the Vatican negotiations have not progressed satisfactorily.

In the international sphere, the U.S.-USSR confrontation is becoming increasingly dangerous. Increasing tension in the case of the U.S. hostages in Tehran and the atrocious Russian invasion of Afghanistan are contributing to the creation of a situation with disturbing prospects that many observers believe could lead to a third world war.

While this is happening in the rest of the world, the understanding between our government and the Soviet Union has transcended mere trade matters to result in an ever-increasing Soviet role in our country in the areas of large public projects, technology and conventional and nuclear energy, all of which will unavoidably result in a growing agreement in international affairs, which has already become evident and is now impossible to hide. This is confirmed, for example, by the exchange of visits of military delegations and the gold medal that our army gave to a high-ranking commander of the Soviet armed forces.

While this is happening, ministers and state secretaries travel, and the president is preparing to go to Red China at the other end of the world. The government travels but it does not govern, at least not clearly and with the energy that Pellegrini [Carlos, former Argentine president] demanded of statesmen. Superficial speeches and confusing declarations emerge from it, but serious functioning of government, alerting the country and taking situations in hand not only to face the emergency but also to face what will come is precisely what is lacking.

Nobody in the government is specific about how we are going to achieve democracy through totalitarian laws such as those that have been approved regarding professional associations, social works, broadcasting and customs regulations. Nobody explains how there can be dialogue without political parties, or whether the path to power is to be through the unions, as in the past, instead of through the parties. Nobody mentions where the reserves of free foreign exchange are or how they have been allocated. Nobody among the top-ranking economic authorities says how the financial crisis is to be faced, but yes, improvisation and ad-hoc solutions will be resorted to as has happened to date. Nobody explains why there has been a delay in making reimbursements for the nontraditional exports of the edible oil industry which has caused irreparable losses, or why there are enterprises that get refinancing and are subsidized despite their known decapitalization, while others are intervened in or liquidated. Nobody in the Foreign Ministry gives a satisfactory account of the scope of the policy that has been inaugurated with respect to the Soviet Union or, above all, do they explain what has already been agreed upon with the Kremlin or what is really being negotiated.

Nobody in the government explains, clarifies or governs, and everything is ignored, postponed or concealed under the cover of propaganda that is intended to instill massive amounts of hope in the public.

On the eve of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, in the French Parliament, Minister Emilio Ollivier, on behalf of the government, said that he would assume responsibility for what was to come "with a light heart..." and thus frivolously spurred on by the government, France marched toward disaster. This same unconcerned spirit typifies the government's conduct, and it has infected a large part of the country: noted individuals and influential people of society, important groups from the middle class and vast sectors of the public which can be observed, for example, in the exodus of thousands of tourists who happily travel abroad, the same as the minister, "with a light heart..." All of them and many others live and dream "with a light heart..." as the government does, all of them in a hopeful mood due to the subtle and effective propaganda, nurtured by the increase in speculation that has trapped them and perhaps the members of the government. All of them, in and out of government, live and act "with a light heart..." until when?

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE ISSUES DOCUMENT ON DIALOGUE

PY081412 Buenos Aires CRONICA in Spanish 7 May 80 P 6, 7

[Excerpt] In a document published yesterday entitled "Gospel, Dialogue and Society," the Argentine Episcopal Conference points out that "nobody can be excluded unless this exclusion is provided for by law" from the dialogue called for by the armed forces. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, the church views this political dialogue as a natural right "which must be assumed with responsibility" by the Argentine nation and points out that nobody should overlook it because of indifference or a lack of concern.

The text of the document was disclosed yesterday afternoon at the Episcopate office. No press conference was held on the occasion, although it had been announced previously that one would take place. At the same time it was reported that the document containing the church's position had been delivered to the presidency of the nation just before noon yesterday. Government circles have released no information in this regard, however.

The church's position is contained in a document which was drawn up by the episcopal conference last week and made public yesterday. In this document, the bishops make a general appeal for the elimination of all the factors that "harm the unity of the social body" of the nation.

Among the factors they mention, some of which they describe as chronic, are "generalized immorality and crimes against the economy."

They also stated that "as the holy father pointed out to us (on 28 October 1979), the distressing uncertainty over the whereabouts of the missing persons and the situation of those arrested whose trials are still pending are among the serious problems which prevent greater unity among Argentines who are awaiting a prompt solution, something which we as bishops not only recommend but request. The truth, even though it is painful, will always strengthen the cause of peace.

The text of the document also points out "that we must clearly state that those who make use of the tragedy and sorrow of others to further their own concealed interests and those who persist in their desire for violence and destruction create general distrust and seriously damage the social structure."

In their document the bishops also ask the political parties "not to propose programs which are contrary to the truth and the Christian beliefs of their followers."

It points out that "the political parties, provided they follow a policy that serves the common good, are legitimate ideological options for the layman. Therefore they (the parties) should not pursue sectarian interests, nor should they proclaim their ideas and principles as absolute truth, when they have only a subjective value."

TRIPARTITE DELEGATION NOT TO ATTEND ILO MEETING

PY080255 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2220 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 May (TELAM)--The Labor Ministry reported today that the national government has decided not to send a tripartite delegation to the 66th meeting of the International Labor Organization (ILO), in view of the attitude adopted by union sectors regarding the appointment of their delegates. It added, however, that government representatives will attend the Geneva ILO meeting. In this regard, the Labor Ministry has released the following communique:

The national government authorized a meeting of union secretaries general to appoint labor delegates to the 66th ILO meeting to be held in Geneva (Switzerland) in June. Although the meeting was held to discuss exclusively the appointment of delegates, other unrelated subjects were also discussed.

Finally, and according to remarks heard in labor circles themselves, the union leaders nominated to take part in the delegation belong to only one of the unions involved, which is not only contrary to the Labor Ministry's criterion that all labor sectors should be represented but is also contrary to the ILO constitution, all of which would cast doubt on their representativity at the international event.

Therefore, the national government has decided not to send a tripartite delegation to the 66th International Labor Conference, but the government representatives will attend the meeting.

SOVIET UNION LEADS IN 1980 GRAIN PURCHASES

PY080342 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS 1847 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 May (NA)--During the first 2 months of this year, the Soviet Union was by far the leading purchaser of Argentine cereal grains, buying 40 percent of the 2.5 million tons exported during the period, according to a statistical report released by the National Grain Board.

The report indicates that 2.55 million tons of nine types of grain were shipped during the January-February period, of which 2.12 million tons (83.5 percent) were sold to the Soviet Union, the PRC, Brazil and Peru. Eighty-eight percent of the 2.55 million tons shipped, that is, 2.24 million tons, consisted of wheat for bread [trigo pan].

The Soviet Union led overwhelmingly during this period, purchasing approximately 1 million tons of grain, of which 970,000 tons was wheat for bread. Thus they absorbed 39.5 percent of the total grain exported, while the other communist giant--the PRC--purchased 380,000 tons of wheat for bread. Among the other major grain customers, Brazil purchased 590,000 tons and Peru approximately 150,000 tons, primarily of wheat.

As for the exporting firms, Sasetru--which has been going through a crisis--has lost first place to Cargill. Cargill exported 383,600 tons, the Association of Argentine Cooperatives 265,700 tons, Nidera Argentina 256,000 tons, Bunge and Born 251,800 tons and Sasetru (218,000 tons).

HEAVY CROP, LIVESTOCK LOSSES REPORTED FROM FLOODS

PY070014 Paris AFP in Spanish 1715 GMT 6 May 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 6 May (AFP)--Economic circles unofficially estimated here today that approximately 7 million head of cattle and sheep died during the recent floods in Buenos Aires, the largest province in Argentina.

Agricultural circles indicated that in less than 15 days the devastating flood ruined about 5 million hectares of crops in the richest part of the country, an area which produces a large part of the Argentine people's food.

The flood, the worst remembered in this century in Argentina, forced the evacuation of more than 35,000 people, most of whom have returned to their homes as the waters slowly recede.

According to unofficial estimates by technical organizations that act in support of official entities, 115,000 tons of sunflower and 300,000 tons of corn have been lost. These are important figures if we consider that Buenos Aires Province produces a high percentage of all the cereals in the country.

Regarding livestock, these organizations indicated that most of the 7 million head are sheep and that since the cattle were at the beginning of their calving season, there will inevitably be an additional large number of calf losses.

GUEILER SWEARS IN NEW LABOR MINISTER

FY081942 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] President Lidia Gueiler Tejada this morning swore in the new labor minister, (Raul Jimenez Sanjines). The ceremony took place at government palace, and the intention to continue with the plans devised by the executive to solve labor problems was affirmed.

Isaac Sandoval Rodriguez was the last labor minister; he resigned from his post because of political disagreements with the government. The new labor minister, who was formerly labor under secretary, promised his dedicated cooperation in the democratization process of the country. [recorded passage indistinct]

FIFTY-TWO PARTIES REGISTER FOR UPCOMING ELECTIONS

FY081316 La Paz EL DIARO in Spanish 1 May p 1

[Excerpts] A total of 52 political parties have registered at the National Electoral Court as of midnight, thus fulfilling the current legal requirements. Twenty-four of the parties are new organizations and 28 are old ones. They include eight Indian parties, six MNR [National Revolutionary Movement] parties, three of which are MNRI [National Revolutionary Movement of the Left] parties; and one M-9 [9 April Revolutionary Movement] party.

At midnight, Dr Rolando Roca Aguilera, chairman of the National Electoral Court, accompanied by Vice Chairman Ramiro Villarroel, members of the court, the secretary of the Chamber of Deputies and representatives of some parties which registered at the last moment, proceeded to sign the document closing the political parties registration book.

The list of parties registered by midnight is as follows:

1. (MNRI-1) National Revolutionary Movement of the Left [Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario de Izquierda]

2. (MITKA) Tupac Katari Indian Movement [Movimiento Indio Tupac Katari] (Constantino Lima)

3. (MITKA) Tupac Katari Indian Movement [Movimiento Indio Tupac Katari] (L. Tapia)

4. (MNRUR) National Revolutionary Movement (Unity and Renewal) [Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario (Unidad y Renovacion)]

5. (MRB) Movement of the Bolivian Revolution [Movimiento de la Revolucion Boliviana]

6. (PIR) Party of the Revolutionary Left [Partido de la Izquierda Revolucionaria]

7. (MNR-P) People's National Revolutionary Movement [Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionaria Pueblo]

8. (PRIN) National Revolutionary Party of the Left [Partido Revolucionaria de la Izquierda Nacional]

9. (PS) Socialist Party [Partido Socialista]

10. (PL) Liberal Party [Partido Liberal]

11. (FCN) National Civic Front [Frente Civico Nacional]

12. (OST) Workers Socialist Organization [Organizacion Socialista de los Trabajadores]

13. (ARB) Barrientist Revolutionary Alliance [Alianza Revolucionaria Barrientista]

14. (MRTK) Tupac Katari Revolutionary Movement [Movimiento Revolucionario Tupac Katari]

15. (FRI) Revolutionary Front of the Left [Frente Revolucionario de la Izquierda]

16. (CEN) Nationalist Center [Centro Nacionalista]

17. (MAN) National Action and Unity Mandate [Mandato de Accion y Unidad Nacional]

18. (PSD) Social Democratic Party [Partido Social Democrata]

19. (PUB) Bolivian Unity Party [Partido Union Boliviana]

20. (MRTK) Tupac Katari Revolutionary Movement [Movimiento Revolucionario Tupac Katari] [as published]

21. (MRTKU) Tupac Katari Revolutionary Unity Movement [Movimiento Revolucionario Tupac Katari de Unidad]

22. (MPC) Popular Christian Movement [Movimiento Popular Cristiano]

23. (UDB) Bolivian Democratic Unity [Unidad Democrata Bolivians]

24. (PI) Indian Party [partido Indio]

25. (OID) Offensive of the Democratic Left [Ofensiva de la Izquierda Democrata]

26. (CDIP) Democratic Center of Political Research [Centro Democratico de Investigaciones Politicas]

27. (FNP) National Progressive Force [Fuerzo Nacional Progresista]

28. (MNRI) National Revolutionary Movement of the Left [Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario de la Izquierda] (A. Ayorda)

29. (FSB) Bolivian Socialist Falange [Falange Socialista Boliviana]

30. (PSC) Social Christian Party [Partido Social Cristiano]

31. (MNRI-A) National Revolutionary Movement of the Anti-Imperialist Left [Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario de la Izquierda Anti-Imperialista]

32. (MLPS) Labor Movement of the Socialist Party [Movimiento Laboral del Partido Socialista]

33. (PRN) National Revolution Party [Partido de la Revolucion Nacional]

34. (MDS) Socialist Democratic Movement [Movimiento Democratico Socialista]

35. (MNRU) National Revolutionary Unity Movement [Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario Unidad]

36. (MINP) Nationalist Popular Movement of the Left [Movimiento de Izquierda Nacionalista Popular]

37. (POR-TP) Revolutionary Workers Party (Trotskyist and Posadist) Partido Obrero Revolucionario (Trosquista Posadista] [Party leader's name is Posadas]

38. (ADN) Nationalist Democratic Action [Accion Democratica Nacionalista]

39. (RSN) National Socialist Revolution [Revolucion Socialista Nacional]

40. (PFN) National Women's Party [Partido Femenino Nacional]

41. (M-9) 9 April Revolutionary Movement [Movimiento Revolucionario 9 de Abril]

42. (MASD) Movement for Democratic Socialism [Movimiento al Socialismo Democratico]

43. (MARC) Peasants Agrarian Revolutionary Movement [Movimeinto Agraric Revolucionario Campesino]

44. (CRB) Grassroots Revolutionary Committee [Comite Revolucionario de Bases]

45. (OEUR) Organization of Revolutionary Unity [Organizacion de Unidad Revolucionaria]

46. (MNTK) Tupac Katari National Movement [Movimiento Nacional Tupac Katari]

47. (PURS) Republican Socialist Union Party [Partido Union Socialista Republicana]

48. (VO) Workers Vanguard [Vanguardia Obrera]

49. (PRA-R) Authentic Revolutionary Party [Partido Revolucionario Autentico] (Rios Gamarra)

50. (MITK-B) The Grassroots Tupac Katari Indian Movement [Movimiento Indio Tupac Katari de Base]

51. (VCPOR) Communist Vanguard of the Revolutionary Workers Party [Vanguardia Communista del Partido Obrero Revolucionario]

52. (MDS) Socialist Democratic Movement [Movimiento Democratico Socialista]

BRIEFS

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS--The Industry and Commerce Ministry has reported that the balance of payments during 1979 showed a deficit of $463 million, and that the trade balance showed a deficit of $135.3 million. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 3 May 80 p 10 FY]

ELECTORAL COURT BUDGET--La Paz, 7 May (LATIN)--President Lidia Gueiler has approved the budget of the National Electoral Court for the forthcoming 29 June elections. The Finance Ministry announced that the budget approved is for 45 million pesos, which is $1,825,000. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2048 GMT 7 May 80 FY]

DA SILVA, OTHER UNION LEADERS TO BE IMPRISONED

PY090307 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Judge (Nelson Silva Guimaraes) of the 2d Military Court has ordered the preventive imprisonment of Luiz Inacio da Silva and other leaders of the Sao Bernardo do Campo metalworkers' union who are already under arrest. They will now be transferred to the (Barro Branco) military prison, together with two other leaders whose preventive imprisonment was ordered 48 hours earlier.

Justifying this order, the judge's resolution says that, despite the time these leaders had to review their position, Da Silva and his colleagues have not opted for prudence and restraint.

Judge (Nelson Guimaraes) dismissed charges against Bishop Hummes under the national security law.

Regarding the preventive imprisonment of these leaders, who have been under arrest since 19 April, Cardinal Paulisto Arns said that such a development is to be deplored, adding that notice should be taken of the climate of uncertainty affecting those who struggle for the good of the country and for social peace.

MOROCCO SHOWS INTEREST IN ALCOHOL PROGRAM

PY081450 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 May 80 p 5

[From the Brasilia agency]

[Excerpt] Moussa Saadi, Moroccan energy and mining research minister, yesterday told his Brazilian colleague, Cesar Cals de Oliveira, that his country is "very interested" in forming a joint venture [given in English] for the production of methanol from wood and of hydrated alcohol and in the purchase of engines that run on alcohol. The Moroccan minister also asserted that there is interest in the purchase of iron ore, manganese, bauxite and copper, although he knows that Brazil imports the last three minerals.

During his 45-minute meeting with Cals, Saadi asked for details about the technology for the mining and working of schist. He was also interested in information on the performance of engines that run on a mixture of gasoline and alcohol. The minister said that Morocco intends to use Brazilian experience in seeking substitutes for oil, specifically those of a vegetable nature.

According to Saadi's advisers, he will be in Sao Paulo tomorrow to visit a plant that manufactures cars that run on alcohol, and, if possible, he will drive one of the cars to gain knowledge of its performance.

The Moroccan prime minister, Maata Bouabid, said during an interview yesterday that he intends to increase the exchange of technology with Brazil. He also stated that he is interested in the National Alcohol Plan [Proalcool], asserting that Brazilian experience in this field "is very valuable, and therefore many Moroccan technicians are studying Proalcool. It is possible that in the future Morocco will have only vehicles that run on alcohol.

He severely criticized Libya and Algeria: "Those two countries envy Morocco because of the excellent political situation in my country. There is total freedom of the press in Morocco. Human rights are ensured and there is a high level of political representation [representatividade]. This is why many groups wish to destabilize the country and try to impose undesirable systems."

URIBE VARGAS RETURNS FROM MEETING WITH SPAIN, EEC

PA080312 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 May 80

[Report by Jose Suarez]

[Text] Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas today said that the Andean Pact countries made important progress during the talks that the Andean Council of Foreign Ministers held with Spain and the EEC to discuss cooperation matters. Uribe Vargas returned to the country today and said that he was very satisfied with the results of these talks. He said that the ties with Spain and the EEC have been strengthened. [Passage indistinct]

M-19'S BATEMAN CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT POLICIES

PA072216 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Bogota--Jaime Bateman Cayon, top leader of the 19 April Movement [M-19], has harshly criticized the government and the country's ruling class in an interview granted to journalist German Castro Caycedo.

The guerrilla leader said that the upper class is the only one which benefits from economic profits while the people have needs and are deprived of many indispensable things. Bateman Cayon said that the coffee bonanza went to the capitalists who transferred the money to Swiss and U.S. banks. He said that the state should be decentralized and that the present system of health and education in the country is undemocratic. His statements to Castro Caycedo were published in the newspaper EL SIGLO today.

The Colombian bourgeoisie wants to make the people believe that revolution is chaos, but this is not true, said the M-19 guerrilla leader. He added that when we take over the government, we are going to sign a new contract with the Renault factory of France because the existing one is contrary to the country's interests.

No one's home will be taken away but these changes must fulfill a social function, said Bateman Cayon in stating something resembling a platform for a future government ruled by the M-19. Finally, Bateman said that Colombia has experienced great development but that it has only benefited the oligarchy and not the country's people.

Bateman said that 50 percent of the national budget is used in repressing those who struggle for the welfare of the people. He added that the Colombian Government is managed by an elite which does not permit the people to obtain the benefits of our natural wealth. The M-19 chief said that the Colombian people are exploited through the state of siege and the security statutes drafted against the working class.

M-19 ISSUES BULLETIN DENYING TERRORIST LABEL

PA081924 Paris AFP in Spanish 1501 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Bogota, 8 May (AFP)--The subversive M-19 which occupied the Dominican Embassy here for 61 days holding 16 diplomatic hostages denied today it is a terrorist group.

"As M-19 militants, we reject the term terrorists, which both the government and the mass media are uselessly trying to apply to us," the group states in a clandestine bulletin sent to this agency by mail.

The eight-page document bearing a cover with the colors of the flag of the now-defunct opposition National Popular Alliance [ANAPO]--blue, white and red--is the first the M-19 has issued since the occupation of the Dominican Embassy here.

The document, nevertheless, does not refer to that incident--which concluded with the trip of 15 guerrillas to Cuba--but announces the M-19's support for the peoples of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Chile and Argentina, "who are facing bloody tyrannies."

In an article that asks: Who are the terrorists? The M-19 strongly rejects the terrorist label, adding that its political ideology seeks the social and economic improvement of the people. It then indicates that the group is being labeled terrorist by some of the country's sectors "in a desperate effort to diminish in the eyes of the world a people who decided not to tolerate outrage and assassination in silence."

"We reject (the term terrorist) because we are that people struggling against barbarism," states the M-19, adding that terrorists are those who go around "instilling fear" everywhere when, for reasons of principle, we reject such a method. "Terrorism isolates the masses from the struggle and our political project has only the masses. The M-19 can never be terrorist," the document concludes.

ARMY CAPTURES TOP LEADER OF URBAN GUERRILLAS

PA081731 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Bogota--The military intelligence service have captured the top leader of the urban guerrillas during several raids on houses in search of members of the outlawed subversive movements. The leader is Oscar Mateus Puerto, alias Julian, principal leader of the Pedro Leon Arboleda group of the Workers Self-Defense Movement, which in turn is part of the Popular Liberation Army. He is responsible for many attacks on policemen, bank robberies and other crimes. Oscar Mateus Puerto had been sentenced in absentia by a court-martial to a 7-year term in 1973 on the charge of subversion.

Joaquin Garcia was also among those arrested. He had just completed serving 5 years in jail on a terrorism charge and in 1967 was responsible for one of the first Colombian hijackings to Cuba. The other criminals captured by the brigade of military institutes are members of the Workers Self-Defense Movement, the Castroite Army of National Liberation and the 19 April Movement. All of them were in possession of documents and elements which prove their insurgent activities, and they were arrested while apparently trying to form a mixed subversive group.

MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION ELICITS MIXED REACTIONS

PA072143 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Bogota--The Supreme Court decision legalizing a personal possession of 28 grams of marijuana has caused great repercussions in the country's economic and legal circles today. Ernesto Samper, president of the National Association of Financial Institutions, told this station that the high court's decision alleviates the situation caused by the illegal narcotics traffic and praised the court's decision.

Other economic and legal spokesmen said that, on the contrary, the decision could have grave consequences and affirmed that narcotics traffic could be conducted through a large family. A family of 10 persons could easily transport a good quantity of marijuana, possibly demonstrating with medical records--perhaps forged--that they are using it as a cure for serious diseases, said lawyer Odesio Gomez Aritizabal.

Samper said that it is necessary to increase controls to verify that those having narcotics are truly authorized to have them.

CONGRESS VOTES IN FAVOR OF BICAMERAL SYSTEM

PA009340 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0252 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpt] Quito, 8 May (EFE)--In an effort to stop the government in its decision to ask the people for the authority to dissolve parliament, Ecuadorean congressmen today agreed by a majority vote to adopt the bicameral parliamentary system for the future.

Congress made the decision 24 hours before President Jaime Roldos told the nation about the crisis which his administraiton is facing due to the opposition of a majority of the legislators of his own party or that the administration was going to ask the people to allow it to dissolve parliament.

The congressmen also agreed to set up a commission to complete the details concerning the establishment of the bicameral parliamentary system.

(?Roldos) had announced that he would address the nation on Friday to state his position on the dispute with Assad Bucaram and most of the congressmen of the Concentration of Popular Forces, the party that brought him to power in August 1979.

LEGISLATURE WANTS ROLDOS TO POSTPONE 9 MAY SPEECH

PA081737 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 8 May 80

[Excerpts] In a desperate attempt to counteract the pressure for a plebiscite, important sectors of Congress found themselves in a race against time to establish a formula that might bring about a solution to the impasse in the political crisis.

However, the Chamber of Representatives has found that a negotiated solution cannot be sought until early next week as a result of the fateful process of interpellation of Government Minister Feraud.

Legislative sources have confirmed to Radio Quito their interest in urging President Roldos to postpone his announced speech to the public on Friday. As the interpellated minister himself indicated, the chief of state could well choose the path of the plebiscite as a solution to this chapter--which for many is disastrous and worrisome--of the democratic drama.

The government palace has adopted a method of silent waiting as its government strategy. Contacts between Deputy (Heinz Moller) and the chief of state multiplied in recent hours, but the only source of information who was accessible was (Moller), the legislative mediator and schoolmate of President Roldos, who answered questions for Radio Quito.

[Begin recording] [Question] How is this draft formula structured?

[Answer] It simply provides for elections of senators in December of this year in which we would choose 28, or rather 18, senators by popular vote who would be added to the present 12 national representatives, becoming the basic nucleus of the Senate. In other words, we would have a Senate with national representation. In the interim, the Senate would function with the 12 national representatives as senators and their 12 alternates.

[Question] What is the position of the president?

[Answer] I am not exactly sure. Of course, the position of the president of the republic is very clear and definitive.

So far, he has an argument and even a pretext which I would like to take from him. He is my friend. I am not his political supporter. I wish to note Jaime Roldos' pretext for calling a plebiscite, which is that the Chamber has not yet sent him any constitutional amendment with 46 signatures. The moment he receives these constitutional amendments which, as in the case which we have proposed, provide for a popular initiative, or in other words give the people the opportunity to express themselves at the polls, I who have faith in Roldos Aguilera's democratic authenticity, believe that he will accept it. It is my opinion that he will accept it.

[Question] Will the Chamber's answer be submitted (?to the president? Before Friday?

[Answer] No. I fear that there will not be time beforehand. In fact, I personally am negotiating within the Chamber—not at a party level or at the level of a Chamber pronouncement, but rather at the level of legislators of different groups and political parties--to urge the president of the public--for reasons of time and because by tomorrow or the day after we will be able to tell the country that none of the three previous formulas has been accepted—to allow us an additional period of 8 days by postponing his announced speech from this Friday to the following Friday in order that, in the course of next week, we may formalize the new data required according to parliamentary procedure and present the amendment known as the Fourth Formula for his decision. [end recording]

Liberal legislator Blasco Peñaherrera Padilla has said that if President Roldos insists on his call for a plebiscite, he will have to assume responsibility for it. The Chamber, he said, will have demonstrated to the country its willingness to reach a sensible solution.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES DOCUMENT ON HAVANA EMBASSY

PA090135 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 May 80

[By William Cespedes]

[Excerpt] The Peruvian Government has released a document summarizing the recent incidents at its embassy in Havana. In the document, it notes that the situation created by the presence of 400 undocumented Cubans still in the embassy awaiting visas as well as others in a similar situation at the Venezuelan Embassy and the U.S. Interests Office constitutes an especially complex case. It adds that due to its delicate aspects, it is imperative to avoid introducing any element that might disturb the handling of the problem.

APRA'S BELAUNDE CHARGES ELECTION CONSPIRACY

PY080215 Paris AFP in Spanish 0031 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Lima, 6 May (AFP)--The APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] party alleged here today the existence of a conspiracy involving a government sector, the National Electoral Court and the Popular Action [AP] party headed by former President Fernando Belaunde.

Armando Villanueva, the APRA party presidential candidate, explained that there is a conspiracy to commit fraud in favor of the AP, the party that represents the plutocracy, in the next general elections to be held on 1 June. Vallanueva also said that the AP is issuing disgusting pamphlets filled with slanders against him and his wife. Moreover, he said that the AP has another 7 million of these pamphlets ready for circulation.

He added: "We are not complaining. We are simply denouncing this deed because the APRA--which is considered the most important political party in Peru--will win the elections with a minimum of 40 percent of the vote."

Villanueva noted that the government sector that controls the newspapers--and particularly Gen Juan Estrada, the director of the national information system--has joined forces with the AP, one of the largest parties in Peru. Consequently, they belittle all news regarding the APRA and dwell on news concerning the AP party and the Popular Christian Party [PRC], "another representative of the right." He noted that this is being done by the newspaper EL COMERCIO, the most influential Peruvian newspaper, which is currently headed by Hector Lopez Martinez, a member of the AP.

After noting that the newspaper EL COMERCIO has not reported on his "successful tour throughout the country," he added that the newspaper has not published any information on the APRA party or any paid advertisements promoting the APRA. He added that the newspaper has, however, published abundant reports on the AP and the PPC.

Regarding the National Electoral Courts (JNE), the highest authority in the election process, Villanueva stated that it has issued a series of resolutions that favor Belaunde. He noted that the JNE had decided to list the parties on the ballots in the order they registered with the JNE, thus granting the APRA first place on the list. But later, at the request of the AP, the JNE annulled its decision and proceeded to raffle the places on the ballot lists and as a result, the APRA is now fourth on the list.

He added that on another occasion the JNE allowed a larger square for the voter to mark his preference in to be printed on the ballot next to the name of the AP--a square larger than those next to the names of the other parties--and that the size of that square was somewhat reduced only when the affected parties protested that irregularity.

Villanueva also said that the JNE has just annulled a previous JNE decree, with the result that about 300,000 citizens, most of them APRA supporters, will be unable to vote. The JNE has just decided that those so-called temporary residents [transeuntes]--those who are registered in one city but reside in another--will be ineligible to vote. Villanueva noted that this measure goes against the spirit of the Constitution, which states that voting is mandatory. The JNE must, therefore, as on previous occasions, maintain the right to vote of all temporary residents.

POLICE OCCUPY OFFICES OF EL COMERCIO; REMOVE EMPLOYEES

PY080220 Paris AFP in Spanish 1709 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Lima, 7 May (AFP)--Today in Lima the police occupied the offices of the newspaper EL COMERCIO, the most important Peruvian newspaper, after removing its personnel last night.

According to the workers' spokesmen, the incident took place as an assembly was being held at the newspaper's office, located in downtown Lima, to request the resignation of its executive personnel, particularly the newspaper's director, who was appointed by the government. The spokesmen noted that the resignations were requested to protest the biased attitude of the newspaper's officials, who favor the Popular Action [AP] party led by former President Fernando Belaunde.

Hector Lopez Martinez, the newspaper's director, is a member of the AP, according to Armando Villanueva, the PARA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] presidential candidate.

The assembly was called by one of the factions of the newspaper's union, which opposes the other faction, which has been in the management for a long time. These two factions hold different views on questions of labor and doctrine. The spokesmen added that they were planning to print a special issue, but they ran out of time and the police intervened, removing all the workers early in the morning.

This morning, many of the journalists, employees and shop employees were discussing the situation in front of the newspaper's offices. All of them agreed that the government could resolve the situation at EL COMERCIO quite easily, perhaps by returning the newspaper to its owners. Official sources, however, did not say anything in this regard.

DIRECTOR DENIES REPORTS OF U.S. RESISTANCE TO CENSUS

PA072208 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 May 80

[Excerpts] Census Office Director Juan Manuel Caballero described as "alarmist" reports published in a local paper to the effect that U.S. citizens are refusing to let Panamanians include them in the census. Here is the interview.

[Begin recording] We are here with Juan Manuel Caballero, director of the census office of the Office of the Comptroller General. Mr. Caballero, some communications media today published the report that U.S. citizens are refusing to be counted by Panamanians in the census on Sunday, 11 May, when the census will be taken nationwide. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] I can say the following: The report is alarmist and far from the truth. There has been no resistance or objection on the part of the U.S. citizens to being counted in Panama's census.

The census is not going to give us sovereignty. The census is not intended to be a demonstration of sovereignty. It is a technical operation to obtain socioeconomic information for the study of the population of a country, and the population of the entire canal area will be incorporated into the population of the republic. Thank you very much. [end recording]

POPULAR BROAD FRONT SAYS ELECTORAL LAW ACCEPTABLE

PA071731 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 5 May 80 pp 1-A, 6-A

[Text] "As finally approved, the electoral law is acceptable," the Popular Broad Front (FRAMPO) secretary general has told this paper in an interview. But he added: "Nonetheless, the voting system which has been established, under which it will be possible to vote for up to two parties at the same time, will confuse many voters."

"In any event," Renato Pereira commented, "as finally drafted, this law is better than the project the national legislation council had approved in its first debate, which elicited our party's public protest. 'We believe,' he went on, "that although the electoral law--now waiting for the president's approval--diminishes the political parties' role, in general its provisions are the result of the battle that FRAMPO waged before the public opinion and the result of our party's strong protest."

Asked whether FRAMPO will participate in the next elections, the young and prestigious political leader answered that the directorate will have to decide that, but that if the party decides to participate, it will do so without making alliances with anyone.

Asked about the divisions within his party, which some newspapers have reported, he responded firmly: There is no division within FRAMPO. At this point, the party's coherence and clarity of position are greater than ever. The party has managed to clearly define the differences between it and other organizations and parties which, from the moment we began our process of registration, proclaimed that FRAMPO was a satellite party."

COSTA RICA

REFUGEES MEETING SUSPENDED WITHOUT AGREEMENT

PA090333 Paris AFP in Spanish 0210 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpts] San Jose, 8 May (AFP)--A meeting of several countries, held at the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry to receive the Cubans who may wish to leave their country, was suspended here tonight without reaching any agreement, it was announced.

Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo's proposal that the countries represented name a committee to negotiate directly in Havana the departure of the Cubans who wish to leave, failed to obtain unanimous support, it was learned from circles close to the meeting.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs William Bowdler refused to talk to the press on leaving the meeting and merely referred in a somewhat "dry" tone to his morning speech.

Most of the delegations to the meeting, however, are made up by the respective ambassadors in Costa Rica, who have no instructions to adopt resolutions of this type, as confirmed by AFP at the end of the meeting. Some diplomats participating in the meeting believe that the meeting, besides relieving the pressure on the United States due to most refugees' desire to travel to that country, has the political objective of carrying the problem of the Cuban refugees to the highest levels of world debate.

However, every attempt to obtain a declaration described as "firm" in diplomatic circles failed. A committee is scheduled to meet tonight to draft another resolution, not discarding the possibility that in the end, the host nation, Costa Rica, may only release a communique summarizing the results of the meeting.

Today's meeting was attended by representatives from the FRG, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, the United States, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela and the Holy See, in addition to delegates from international organizations.

The absence of delegations from the Central American countries, none of which was represented, was noted at the meeting.

Carazo Remarks

PA090124 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 May 80

[Portion of President Rodrigo Carazo's address before multinational meeting to analyze the Cuban refugees issue held at the Foreign Ministry on 8 May 1980--recorded]

[Excerpt] People, divided by borders that delimit their sovereignty, are and shall always be united by deep human sentiments. It is human to feel the anguish of others. It is impossible to be indifferent to the sorrow of our fellowmen. Our nation cannot offer material or substantial benefits, but it has freedom and its life is ruled by laws that aspire to achieve the happiness of its inhabitants. This we can offer.

We believe that freedom is to the soul and to the spirit what air is to the body. We are always willing to offer refuge to those who seek such freedom because we believe in giving asylum. This has been a national principle since our independence.

Those who respect our laws can enjoy our country. We defend peace and harmony among people, and we believe that such can be possible only through respect of others' rights. We proclaim the right to freedom of thought, expression and free transit, and we consider such rights vital to mankind.

In view of the Cuban Government's refusal to accept our humanitarian offer, we now open the possibility [break in recording] with destination to other nations, so that all nations inspired by such high sentiments may participate in this task.

You have responded with utmost generosity to our appeal, an appeal made to comply with God's mandate to those nations blessed with growing freedom and well-being. Our meeting here constitutes a victory of the peace-loving world because it evinces the undeniable force of our humanitarian civilization.

PRESIDENT CARAZO VIEWS CUBAN REFUGEES CASE

PA082140 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 May 80

[Interview with President Rodrigo Carazo Odio on meeting on Cuban refugees; at Costa Rican Foreign Ministry, San Jose--live]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, what have been the results so far?

[Answer] Very satisfactory. I believe that the positive attitude of the countries participating in the meeting will help solve the problem of the relocating of Cuban refugees in the Peruvian Embassy. Right now what has to be done is to establish the adequate procedures to see how this can be achieved. This is what is going to be discussed.

[Question] Mr President, Mr William Bowdler, in stating the U.S. position for the first time, states his concern over the situation that has arisen with the flood of Cubans going to other countries.

[Answer] In fact, the problem is acute. Serious inconveniences arise from such a large migration. This causes problems that are of concern not only to the countries receiving them, specifically the United States but also to all mankind. This is a serious problem.

[Question] What has been the attitude of the representatives of these 18 countries and approximately 10 international organizations?

[Answer] Twenty-six countries, very positive. I would say that the cooperation has been broad, that it will solve the economic problems that the mobilization of this people implies and that it will solve the accommodation problems of the countries faced with receiving those who sought refuge in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

[Question] Do you think that it will be possible to reestablish the airlift?

[Answer] I believe that at this moment what has to be determined is what means and procedures will be used. This is what is going to be discussed now as a third point. I left the meeting after I was given all the information and after I had heard statements from the representatives of the countries who made it evident that there is no problem in relocating the refugees from the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Now what is left is a process of procedures, analyses and means and, of course, whatever is discussed and negotiated has to be coordinated with the Cuban Government.

[Question] Don Rodrigo, did your proposal receive support?

[Answer] There was broad support, broad participation. We must take into account that the invitation was made on the weekend and it was not until Monday that the invitation began to circulate and already we can count the presence of practically all the countries that had demonstrated an interest in cooperating and who have demonstrated this in a specific way now by stating their decision to cooperate in solving the problem.

I would say that they participated with the profound humanitarian awareness that at this moment is keeping mankind concerned with the situation being endured by the Cuban immigrants.

[Question] GRANMA strongly criticizes you for convoking this meeting.

[Answer] I very much respect the opinion of any person who does not think as I do, but the duty of a people with the characteristics of the Costa Rican people and of any man who believes that respect for human rights is fundamental, is to firmly cooperate to solve a problem as tragic as this one.

[Question] Don Rodrigo, your proposal to send an international commission to Havana to negotiate...

[Answer] All the means will be discussed now.

LABOR LEADER CRITICIZES CARAZO ON REFUGEE ISSUE

PA080437 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 May 80

[Pedro Martinez Pires interview with Ronald Campos, member of the National Executive Committee of the Costa Rican Construction Union in Havana--date not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] Why do you think Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo adopted his stand on the issue of the alleged refugees at the Peruvian Embassy here? We understand he has convened an international meeting for 8 May for which he counts on the support of the United States? What is behind this, Campos?

[Answer] Well, Carazo is just another imperialist puppet. He is one of the men elected every 4 years during elections in our country. He won last time around. Like the good puppet that he is, he follows Carter's last word. Now he is trying to drum up support and win some prestige among the capitalist countries for his own gain in terms of trips and more investments in his firms, but he is especially trying to protect the back of the United States which in the final analysis keeps him on the job as well as all his family and all the people who gravitated around him (?at election time). The meeting he is promoting now seeks to reduce worldwide pressure against the United States and to tone down its loss of face. He is trying to help, to see what he can do for "Daddy" Carter. We think and have positive knowledge that this will be another failure since so far only the United States has come out in favor of the meeting. Even other capitalist countries that favor the campaign are having second thoughts because the peoples are rebelling, pointing their fingers at them and placing them in the dock.

[Question] Campos, Carazo also offered to provide asylum in Costa Rica for 10,000 sociopaths. Do you think Costa Rica's economic and social situation lends itself to assimilating these elements?

[Answer] Right now Costa Rica's foreign debt is over 800 billion colones, that is, over 80 billion Cuban pesos. With that ever increasing foreign debt which we have increasingly less funds to pay, it is very hard to welcome 10,000 Cubans. First Carazo has to think about where he is going to put 300,000 Costa Ricans. He has to see what he does with them because they are living under bridges. Many [Costa Ricans] have no education or health care. What is Carazo going to do for them first? These are his fellow nationals. What is he going to do for them? Then he can think whether or not to welcome the Cubans. I can definitely tell you that this is also part of the campaign to try to improve his image. He has said that we are going to welcome 10,000 Cubans. In the end they will stay just 3 or 4 days because they cannot be taken care of. If he kept them there, the people would rebel and turn against him [words indistinct].

GOVERNMENT TO ALLOW 84 CUBAN REFUGEES TO REMAIN

PA071439 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Out of the 420 Cuban refugees who are now at the old presidential house, 84 who requested political asylum in our country have been selected to remain here.

Major Delgado, commander of the refugee center, said that those selected to remain here are those who have families. Others will be selected according to their preferences and to other conditions that must be taken into account.

In the selection process, an attempt is being made to bypass those who have asked to be sent to the United States, since they have reported they have relatives there. The government is doing everything it can so that they will leave for their destination as soon as possible.

GOVERNMENT SEEKING PRESIDENCY OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL

PA082018 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Costa Rica wants to be elected president of the UN Security Council. The Costa Rican Government is seeking the presidency of the UN Security Council in view of the Cuban Government's insistence on obtaining that post for the next period.

Although this had been kept a secret, it has been learned that Costa Rican Ambassador to the United Nations Rodolfo Piza Escalante, who arrived in Costa Rica yesterday, has been working to get the support of other countries.

Everything seems to indicate that the United States supports Costa Rica's candidacy to the presidency of the UN Security Council. Government sources indicated that this subject could be among those discussed by William Bowdler and President Rodrigo Carazo yesterday afternoon.

BRITISH OFFICIAL VISITS ON FACTFINDING TOUR

PA070500 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] British Minister of State for Foreign Relations Nicolas Ridley, arrived in San Jose on an official visit to meet with Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier and with Deputy Foreign Minister Norman [name indistinct].

The British official is touring the various Central American countries in order to learn about the political situation existing in the area at the moment. The British minister of state willalso discuss cooperation matters between Costa Rica and Great Britain.

EL SALVADOR

MAJ ROBERTO D'AUBUISSON REPORTEDLY UNDER ARREST

PA081944 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1845 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Attention, attention, attention, attention. Here is a last minute report on YSKL. Listeners to the foremost radio station in the country, pay close attention to this report.

Although no official communique has been released, entirely reliable sources confirmed this morning that Salvadoran armed forces Major d'Aubuisson was arrested at approximately 2100 last night [0300 GMT on 8 May] at a farm whose name was not disclosed, but which is located west of this capital.

Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson was arrested last night at a farm located west of this capital. The name of the farm has not yet been given in official reports. Reliable sources have reported unofficially that Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson is under arrest at the San Carlos Garrison in this capital along with other members of El Salvador's powerful economic sector.

Listeners of the foremost radio station of the country and stations which make up the CENTRAL AMERICAN NEWS SERVICE, our sources state that the officer is under arrest at the San Carlos Garrison in this capital.

Since early this morning, large contingents of troops could be seen in the sector and for a radius of some 200 miles around the San Carlos Garrison.

We have also been unofficially informed that other military garrisons have been placed on alert because of the arrest of Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson along with Mr Miguel (Mason) both of whom, we have learned unofficially, are under arrest at the San Carlos Garrison.

On the other hand, we have also been told that 12 Latin American delegations have arrived for the funeral of teacher Hector Ramon Guardado, who was killed yesterday at noon near Gabriela Mistral Street in this capital. The arrival of the delegation from the United States has not yet been confirmed. The delegation is expected to arrive tomorrow morning in the Salvadoran capital to attend the funerals of the deputy secretary of the 21 June Salvadoran National Teachers Association.

Further Details

PA082007 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1917 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Here is Dr Ricardo Avila Moreira, who was previously connected with the judicial branch here in El Salvador. He is now going to make important announcements about the capture of Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson this morning in Santa Tecla. Good afternoon, Dr Avila. The microphones of this station are at your disposal and the listeners of Central America's stations will hear your statements.

[Begin recording] Good Afternoon. This is Ricardo Avila Moreira. I want to tell the Salvadoran people that last night Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson was captured while in the company of several friends, both military officers and civilians, in an area near Santa Tecla.

They were captured by soldiers belonging to the 1st Infantry Regiment of San Carlos, who were outside their jurisdiction and who, therefore, were not acting in accordance with the law.

I also want to say that no member of the so-called oligarchy was present at the meeting. All of them were middle-class friends attending a social event.

I give this information to the Salvadoran people because there have been reports that attempts have been made against the life of those detained. If some crime has been committed, they should be turned over to the corresponding common tribunals so they can be judged in accordance with the law. Again my name is Ricardo Avila Moreira.

[Question] Dr Moreira, I have a question. Could you tell us how many people were accompanying Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson and were arrested with him?

[Answer] About seven persons. One of the civilians was Mr Roberto Mason, not Miguel Mason as you have mistakenly reported. There were about seven people at the meeting. [end recording]

New Crisis Triggered

PA090057 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] A new crisis threatened the Salvadoran civilian-military junta today. The junta arrested the leader of an abortive rightist coup in a crucial test of power with its opponents. According to Salvadoran army sources, retired army Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson and other officers allegedly sympathetic to the former regime of Gen Humberto Romero were arrested and taken to the San Carlos army post southeast of San Salvador.

According to government sources D'Aubuisson has accused Col Adolfo Majano, member of the government junta supported by the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], of having relations with the Salvadoran leftist guerrillas. According to the same souces, some of the arrested officers were still in active service.

It has also been revealed that high-ranking army officers have met at the presidential house to discuss the crisis. According to reports about the alleged coup, Colonel Majano and Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich were to be dismissed from the government junta.

Twelve Civilians Reportedly Arrested

PA090131 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0059 GMT 9 May 80

[By Mauro Espinosa Fernandez]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 8 May (ACAN-EFE)--Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, key rightwing leader of the National Broad Front [FAN], and another retired military personnel have been arrested by the Salvadoran authorities while their involvement in an alleged attempt to enlist active military to stage a coup d'etat is being investigated, it was learned here in government circles tonight.

No further details on the arrest could initially be obtained but it is believed that at least 12 civilians were also arrested, 4 of them members of wealthy Salvadoran families.

One is purportedly Roberto Ruyshondt Yudice. Another one is surnamed Sagregra and there are two others whose names were not ascertained.

The other eight civilians are supposedly "security" personnel of the previous four. The sources of the information think that much of that "security" was thrown around D'Aubuisson who had gone underground since he joined the FAN.

The sources added that several firearms including a U.S.-made M-16 rifle and several small weapons were confiscated when these people were arrested. Also, documents relative to the plotting of a coup d'etat were reportedly confiscated from the alleged conspirators, notably from D'Aubuisson. The documents reportedly contained names of the people who collaborated with the plot from abroad.

The sources refused to confirm the truth of the rumors for ACAN-EFE. According to those rumors, some officers in certain garrisons are reportedly rising up against the junta and demanding the release of the arrested active military but not that of D'Aubuisson and the other retired officer.

It was also reported that the U.S. Embassy has warned the Salvadoran garrisons that it does not support any conspiracy against the incumbent junta.

IRAHETA DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN COUP ATTEMPT

PA081600 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Col Jose Eduardo Iraheta, former under secretary of defense of El Salvador, visited Guatemala today. He denied that he had participated in the thwarted coup attempt against the Salvadoran Government junta as stated by junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte.

[Begin Iraheta recording] I would like to make it perfectly clear that the other comrades and I did not participate in the coup in question. This is completely false. Duarte was the one to make such charges. I urge him to provide proof of this. If he doesn't have the proof he is a cruel individual and if he has proof and doesn't show it then he is a coward. It is easy and logical to explain the specter of a coup they are now seeing because when you are ruling with traitors you learn not to trust your own shadow. I have faith in the future of the fatherland. I have hope in the future of our beloved republic. We are more than 4.5 million inhabitants and with God's help we will be able to rescue the fatherland. The storm cannot last forever. [end recording]

Colonel Iraheta warned that the reforms being implemented in El Salvador have been imposed under pressure and are not in accordance with his country's reality.

[Begin recording] Our country's current reality is that it is being ruled by a government junta backed only by a foreign power, which is cleverly represented by a person who is a professional in destabilizing governments. What is happening is that instead of improving the situation, they are leading the country into political, economic and social chaos.

They are imposing reforms that were prefabricated outside the borders of our fatherland. They are imposing them under pressure. [end recording]

DUARTE INVITES ALL SECTORS TO DIALOGUE WITH JUNTA

PA081605 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 7 May 80 pp 3, 19

[Text] "We offer peace to those who threaten us with war," Jose Napoleon Duarte said yesterday in defining the position of the junta and its objectives of pacification in our country.

Duarte explained that in choosing between a military war and a political war, it is better to choose the latter because the Salvadoran people are tired of violence and we are all committed to contribute to the return of tranquillity to the country.

The rightwing and leftwing extremes, who are in total disagreement as to their political purposes, coincide in their plans to destabilize the government, peace, economy and anything that means progress, Duarte explained.

They do not accept the changes made by the governing junta because these changes do not suit their interests. But the people are fully aware of this and of their corresponding role.

Duarte noted that the people did not respond to the Coordination Board of the Masses on 1 May when, according to him, it had plans to carry out provocations that would have led to a confrontation.

Referring to violence, the junta member said it has tended to abate, although it cannot be assured that it will disappear altogether in the near future.

He emphasized that all political and social sectors of the country need to make great efforts. Duarte said that all Salvadorans are committed to offering our contribution to achieve peace, because there will be no progress without peace.

"I have faith in God and in this long-suffering people that the situation of our country will improve soon," he said.

Concerning the lack of capital, without which the nation's progress could be seriously delayed, Duarte explained that in the course of the present week the government will receive the first part of a Venezuelan credit which will generate confidence, stability and capacity to meet obligations as well as obtain the necessary means to get all the development programs underway.

He clearly invited the rightwing and leftwing extremists to dialogue with the government in order to join in an effort for the benefit of the country.

Duarte finally explained that all productive sectors, including the opposition sectors, are invited to participate without demagogy in the dialogue to seek peaceful solutions to all problems generated by the violence that has stricken our country.

When asked about the results of the nationalization of the Salvadoran banking system, Duarte yesterday said that there has been a considerable increase in bank deposits. He said that since its nationalization, new increases in deposits have been registered, and added that it is expected to maintain the same pace through the people's trust and confidence.

Jose Napoleon Duarte emphatically denied that the junta is contemplating the nationalization of the information media. He asked the Salvadoran people to pay no attention to such rumors unscrupulously spread to create unrest.

He also explained that the revolutionary governing junta is taking firm steps and it has no intention to cause harm to anybody in order to benefit others; that it is determined to lead the country to true social justice.

MAJANO ISSUES CALL FOR UNITY AT SOLDIERS DAY EVENT

PA082349 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1702 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] In a message to celebrate Soldiers Day held yesterday, junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano asked the armed forces to bring their moral, physical and disciplinary abilities into play in the task of adapting to the new era being experienced by the Salvadoran people.

During a speech given on behalf of the junta at the graduation ceremony of the military school, Colonel Majano issued a call for unity and asked those present to remain alert in the face of rightist or leftist subversion.

BPR OCCUPIES FOUR CHURCHES IN SAN SALVADOR

PA081948 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1837 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Four churches in San Salvador remain occupied by activists of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR]. The churches were occupied yesterday at 1900 to denounce what the BPR considers to be intervention by U.S. imperialists; to commemorate the first anniversary of the BPR members who were killed on 8 May 1979, and to denounce the persecution, arrests and killings of the people.

The churches which were occupied were: the cathedral, El Calvario, Don Rua and Antiguo Cuscatlan. The occupiers said today that the occupation will be for an indefinite period.

MORALES EHRLICH RETURNS FROM COSTA RICA

PA062100 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1731 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] After attending the wedding of his daughter Marina in San Jose, Costa Rica yesterday, Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich returned immediately to join the revolutionary government junta in an effort to find solutions to all of the nation's problems.

Presidential spokesmen said that the members of the civilian-military junta have been working intensely on their program to change the structures of our society to benefit the less favored sectors.

GUATEMALA

NICARAGUANS FORM COMMITTEE OF EXILES

PA081925 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 29 Apr 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Committee of Nicaraguan Exiles has been established to help, give moral support to and provide legal aid to the thousands of Nicaraguan exiles and refugees who are in Central America.

This information was included in a report which the aforementioned committee has sent to Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz.

The document (a copy of which was given to this newspaper) states that "our objectives and goals are not political. We are very grateful for the aid and cooperation that Guatemala and other Central American countries have given us."

To prevent misunderstandings, the members of the committee which is headed by Dr Francisco Urcuyo, who was president of Nicaragua for a brief time after General Somoza's downfall, have attached a copy of the document establishing the committee.

They indicated to the government minister that "they hope that this will be one more proof of our loyalty to the Guatemalan Government and other Central American governments that have accepted people who are the victims of political persecution and who flee to other countries in search of freedom."

ARGENTINE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES

PA061625 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 6 May 80

[Excerpts] Commodore Carlos Roberto Cavandoli, Argentine deputy foreign minister, has arrived in this capital for an official 2-day visit. On hand to receive him at La Aurora International Airport were Deputy Foreign Minister Alfonso (Reyes) Oliva, Argentine Ambassador to Guatemala Roberto Tiscornia, several Argentine Embassy officials, Assistant Protocol Director Ambassador Jaime Martinez Martinez and various Guatemalan Foreign Ministry officials.

The commodore and his party will stay here until Wednesday 7 May in the morning, when they will continue on another leg of their tour through several countries.

Visits President Lucas Garcia

PA061626 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Commodore Carlos Roberto Cavandoli, Argentine deputy foreign minister, has visited president Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia at the presidential house.

The visitor was accompanied by Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdes; His Excellency Roberto Tiscornia, Argentine ambassador to Guatemala; [words indistinct] Mario (Fraile) Castillo; Argentine Foreign Ministry Secretary Adriana [name indistinct] and Ambassador Jaime Martinez Martinez, assistant protocol director at the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry.

The visitor expressed his satisfaction at being here in Guatemala to President Lucas Garcia, adding that he has brought greetings from Argentine President Gen Jorge Rafael Videla. He also expressed his gratitude for the (attention) he has received since he arrived yesterday.

For his part, President General Lucas Garcia thanked the Argentine official for his visit, noting that Guatemala regards Argentina as one of the best friends of the [word indistinct]. The president and the visiting Argentine official then exchanged views about topics of common interest to their two countries.

ORPA ACCUSES GOVERNMENT OF BOMBING TOWNS

PA080253 San Jose Radio Noticias Del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] San Jose--The bombing of towns in San Marcos Department was reported in this capital by spokesmen of the opposition in Guatemala. The information, picked up by international news agencies and originated by the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization (ORPA), claims that military planes and helicopters flew for several hours over those defenseless towns, machinegunning the peasants and setting fire to their homes and fields.

The same source noted that the air attacks were ordered by the regime of Gen Romeo Lucas Gargia to silence the protests of the department residents against the government's aggressive policy. According to the same sources, the operation left several score dead and wounded. Later, they added, army units were dispatched to San Marcos to assume full control of the situation.

NEW RIGHTWING CLANDESTINE GROUP ANNOUNCES GOALS

PA080306 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2002 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 7 May (ACAN-EFE)--A new rightwing clandestine organization known as "The South's Anticommunist Command" (Comando Anticomunista del Sur--CADS) announced here today the start of operations in the Guatemalan province of Esquintla.

The group said its purpose is to start a fight to the death against communism, and revealed a list of 27 leftists it plans to eliminate.

This is the second such organization operating in Guatemala. Another has already been operating under the name "Secret Anticommunist Army" (ESA), and has already killed several persons accused of being "communists."

HONDURAS

NATIONAL PARTY FAVORS DIRECT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

PA072000 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1635 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 6 May (ACAN-EFE)--Nocolas Cruz Torres, an official of the traditional National Party of Honduras [PNH], today came out in favor of direct elections to choose Honduras' constitutional president.

In an interview with journalists Cruz Torres ruled out the possibility of an alliance with the other traditional party, the Liberal Party of Honduras [PLH], to elect the president of the republic at the National Constituent Assembly which will begin shortly.

The Liberals won the Constituent Assembly elections last 20 April by more than 65,000 votes but they only obtained 2 deputies more than the PNH. Thus, if the Liberals have 35 deputies and the Nationalists 33, the emergent National Innovation and Unity Party [PINU], which obtained 3 deputies, will be the deciding factor.

The innovationists have never supported indirect elections, and although Liberals and Nationalists have done so in the past only the Liberals favor them at present.

According to Cruz Torres, "this Liberal presumption is the result of euphoria, but with an advantage of only two deputies and with two parties against them it is illusory to believe that they can choose the president in the constituent assembly."

Cruz Torres, who stopped the registration of the Christian Democratic Party [PDCH] by pointing out that it received foreign subsidies, has now declared himself in favor of registering the PDCH and Communist Party of Honduras in the future.

He also stated that "once the new constitution is drafted, a new open and democratic electoral law should be enacted to call the people to presidential, congressional and municipal elections."

GOVERNMENT TO END AID TO NICARAGUAN REFUGEES

PA080303 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1555 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 5 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Government announced here today, Monday, that the aid given to some 5,000 Nicaraguan refugees will formally end on 30 June.

For the caring of the remaining Nicaraguan refugees, mostly former Somozist guards, Honduras had depended on UN aid which was described as "very puny".

The refugees are lodged at the Yusugare Camp, in Choluteca Department, which borders with Nicaragua. Their situation is very precarious, with insufficient medicines and food, thereby causing the slow starvation of children.

Joaquin Pon, in charge of Yusuguare Department, said in Tegucigalpa that the refugees are trying to learn some kind of trade in the shortest possible time. The government has installed trade centers which hope to train people in some sort of occupation in three months. When they have learned some trade, they are given working documents and allowed to seek employment on Honduran territory and to fend for themselves. The refugees will remain under immigration control.

No UN country could or would help Honduras with the former Somozist guards, which it accepted as refugees, and the UN itself established the condition that the camps would not harbor war criminals. The former guards were warned that anyone who did not learn at least one trade would be expelled from the country by the immigration authorities.

NICARAGUA

DIPLOMAT CLAIMS PARAGUAY READY TO EXTRADITE SOMOZA

PA081817 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] At dawn today, the news agency ACAN-EFE [as heard] continued insisting in its Spanish-American news summary on a report from Mexico which says the Paraguayan Government apparently is willing to extradite former Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza to Nicaragua so that he can face trial.

The ACAN-EFE report is based on statements made by Nicaragua's new ambassador to Mexico, Aldo Antonio Diaz Lacayo. ACAN-EFE adds that the Paraguayan Government has not signed the extradition convention, but there are serious indications that it will satisfy Nicaragua's request for Somoza's extradition to our country.

According to international observers, apparently the main reason why the Paraguayan Government will yield to Nicaragua's extraditon request is the pressure being exerted by Paraguay's democratic news media and by the mass, people and revolutionary organizations of Paraguay that repudiate the presence of dictator Somoza.

REFUGEE ALLEGES PRESENCE OF 8,000 CUBAN SOLDIERS

PA072256 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 30 April 80 p 8

[Interview with unidentified Cuban exile housed in former presidential palace in San Jose, Costa Rica--date not given]

[Excerpt] Upon leaving the dormitory where we had been talking for more than 1 hour with Cuban refugees, a young man came up to me. He called me aside and asked me to be discreet. His attitude was strange because everyone spoke noisily and without fear.

I am not giving you my name or any personal information because my wife and children are in Cuba and I know that Fidel Castro's regime is so cowardly that it might take reprisals against them. [paragraph continues]

However, I have to make a revelation to you: Cuba has sent 8,000 soldiers to an unpopulated area in northern Nicaragua to establish camps there to fight against the Nicaraguans if, for example, a counterrevolutionary movement emerges.

How do you know this?

I have a nephew who is part of that military contingent and my relatives told me he was in Nicaragua. The operation staged to transfer these soldiers to Nicaragua is very similar to that used to take Cuban soldiers to Africa to help the communists obtain the independence of Mozambique.

BRITAIN'S NICOLAS RIDLEY ARRIVES FOR 2-DAY VISIT

PA080247 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0013 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Managua, 7 May (ACAN-EFE)--Nicolas Ridley, British minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs arrived in Nicaragua today for a 48-hour visit.

The purpose of the visit of the high British official in this capital is to strengthen relations between his government and that of the Sandinist revolution and to establish contacts for greater cooperation from the government of her majesty for the reconstruction of this country.

Shortly after his arrival in Managua from the north, Ridley met for 2 hours with Nicaraguan Acting Foreign Minister Jacinto Suarez to discuss the mission that brought him to Nicaragua.

Ridley is accompanied by Louis Harding, in charge of the British Foreign Ministry's Latin American Affairs Office, Ambassador to Costa Rica and Nicaragua Michael Brown and other advisers.

Ridley is scheduled to meet early tomorrow with Emilio Baltodano, secretary general of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, and later will proceed to Costa Rica on another leg of his Central American tour.

NATION TO RECEIVE INCREASED AID FROM EEC COUNTRIES

FL072011 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Nicaragua is to receive $15 million in aid from the European Economic Community. A statement from the EEC has appealed to member countries of the economic grouping to step up their individual aid programs to Nicaragua, particularly in the areas of health and welfare infrastructure. The Central American country had appealed for aid from the international community to help rebuild the (twartorn) economy following the overthrow of dictator Anastasio Somoza by freedom-fighting Sandinistas last July.

MEETING TO RENEGOTIATE FOREIGN DEBT TO BE IN MEXICO

PA090010 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 May 80

[Report from the press coverage bureau by Rosario Mora]

[Text] A fourth meeting to renegotiate Nicaragua's foreign debt will be held next week in the Republic of Mexico between representatives of the Nicaraguan financial sector and international banking officials.

The delegation going to Mexico to renegotiate the debt will include Comdr Henry Ruiz, planning minister and member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate; Dr Arturo Cruz Porras, president of the Central Bank of Nicaragua; Alfredo Cesar, president of the Higher Council of the Financial System [title as heard]; Dr Joaquin Cuadra Chamorro, finance minister and Companero (Haroldo) Montealegre, minister of the International Reconstruction Fund.

VISITING MEXICAN CONGRESSMEN DISCUSS OIL SUPPLY

PA070313 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Nicaragua has taken a positive step toward the path of democracy with the installation of the State Council, said the head of the Mexican parliamentary delegation this afternoon. Mexico and Nicaragua are jointly attempting to overcome a technical obstacle for supplying 7,500 barrels a day of Mexican petroleum to Nicaragua. The problem lies in the design of the Esso refinery in Managua, which was built to refine Venezuelan crude, which is lighter than the Mexican oil.

A joint committee is trying to resolve the problem by mixing the two crudes. According to a bilateral agreement signed in January during the visit to Nicaragua of President Jose Lopez Portillo, the supplying of oil to Nicaragua was scheduled to begin in April, Mexican Deputy Luis M. Farias told a news conference today. Farias heads a delegation of five parliamentarians sent by the Mexican Congress to the solemn installation of the State Council of the Nicaraguan revolutionary government on Sunday night.

In this regard, he said: We consider this act enormously transcendental for the political life of Nicaraguans. The pluralist nature of the council offers an excellent opportunity for this nation's democratic life. It is not only a legislative forum, but also one of political discussion, which will lead to a consensus in the discussion of the nation's political affairs. It is a single step, but a positive one, for arriving at the road of democracy. Sometimes, when jumps are made instead of steps, it is possible to fall into a hole, noted Deputy Farias.

The president of the great committee of the Chamber of Deputies of Mexico added that several technical cooperation and financial agreements which Mexico is in a position to implement exist, waiting only for the determination of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, with whom the Mexican delegation members talked today.

After referring to the pluralist nature of the State Council, in which popular organizations and political parties are represented, Deputy Farias said the following in connection with the Mexican-Nicaraguan petroleum agreement:

[Begin recording] The president was here on 24 January 1980 and a series of agreements were reached with the government junta. Some of these points have been complied with. Others are in the process of being rewritten. Some of them have been impossible to comply with for lack of sufficient information. A case in point is petroleum. The refinery that exists in Nicaragua, Exxon, is made and designed to refine crudes very different from Mexican crude, which is of a thickness that the refinery cannot process. The government junta and the Nicaraguan Government have been studying, with a technical group, a way in which Mexican crude can be utilized so as to begin delivering this crude.

The Mexican crude is very different from Venezuelan crude. This plant is made and designed to use Venezuelan crude and not Mexican crude, which is richer and thicker.

[Question] How much is Nicaragua buying from Mexico?

[Answer] The agreement establishes 7,500 barrels a day, which should have begun to be delivered beginning last month, but the technical aspect has not been resolved and, I repeat, it is being studied jointly. [end recording]

RAMIREZ: ARMED STRENGTH GUARANTEES REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS

LD081305 Madrid YA in Spanish 3 May 80 p 10

[Jose V. Colohero undated interview in Managua with Nicaraguan junta member Sergio Ramirez: "Armed Strength Would Crush Rightwing Subversion"]

[Excerpt] [Question] Is Nicaragua experiencing a second stage in the revolution? Has it reached a crossroads?

[Answer] I would say that we have reached not a crossroads but the time to begin a second stage. This minor crisis [presumably, allusion to crisis in relations between Sandinists, Nicaraguan Democratic Movement leaders] gives us the opportunity to reflect on the course the revolution will take. A degree of international turmoil has been created because some people believe that the Nicaraguan revolution is moving toward a totalitarian state, toward the establishment of the single party and the annihilation of all kinds of public freedoms. There are also a number of factors (such as the crisis of the daily LA PRENSA, [junta member Alfonso] Robelo's resignation and the new plans to establish the Council of State) which seem to confirm the change of direction in Nicaragua.

[Question] Does Robelo's resignation not indicate a segregation of the traditional bourgeoisie from the Nicaraguan process?

[Answer] During the final phase of the struggle against Somoza, the civilian struggle lost ground under the impetus of the Sandinist Front's armed struggle and also because the repression was merciless. Robelo, leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, which was a group whose grassroots comprised the small and medium entrepreneurs, professional people and experts, sought exile in Costa Rica, where the Sandinist Front sought him out and suggested that he join the governing junta as someone with progressive tendencies. But Robelo was not chosen because of the strength and size of his political party.

[Question] Did Robelo try to put the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement on an equal footing with the Sandinist Front?

[Answer] I believe that this is where he went wrong. Thus, by announcing his retirement from the junta because the State Council has been reformed, he is setting his group's interests above the country's general interests.

[Question] What will the State Council do? Will it act as a parliament? Of whom will it be composed?

[Answer] It will have the power to legislate. Originally, before the revolutionary victory, the Sandinist Front, which was trying to create a broad spectrum of alliances, proposed that it hold one-third of the seats on this council. But now that it is in power it has been trying to guarantee itself a parliamentary majority. [paragraph continues]

The increase in the number of seats held by Sandinist organizations is not totalitarianism but purely a matter of parliamentary practice. It needs a majority to carry out its political plan. This is why the Sandinist Front will now hold 53 percent of the seats.

[Question] An election result overwhelmingly in favor of the Sandinist Front would legitimize its position in government and would exert an influence abroad, where this process is regarded with concern and where it is feared that Nicaragua is moving toward communist-type totalitarianism.

[Answer] I believe that if pressure continues to be exerted on the Sandinist Front to hold elections, then it will be forced to do so. But I warn that this well be negative for the democratic process. If the Sandinist Front gains 85-90 percent of the vote, it would end the state of political pluralism, because it would legitimize the Sandinist Front's position in government and leave the rest without parliamentary representation.

[Question] Does the Nicaraguan revolutionary process hold any future for the traditional bourgeoisie or will the future Nicaraguan society be based on Marxist-Leninist foundations?

[Answer] We are carrying out an authentic Nicaraguan revolutionary process in which co-operation with the bourgeois sectors is possible. If we had intended from the outset, or if we intended now, to crush the bourgeoisie and eliminate from here every vestige of private enterprise, we have the means, including the legal means, to do so.

[Question] Is there not a possibility of backsliding in the revolutionary process?

[Answer] The Sandinist Front's armed strength is the guarantee of the revolutionary process. It forms a fulcrum and maintains the balance of the state. We are involved in seeking an understanding with the private enterprise sectors. We act in line with the plan for a mixed society, but if at any particular time the rightwing forces' agitation tries to disrupt this process, if the agitation which we are now witnessing becomes subversion, if it tries to overthrow the Sandinist government established in this country, then we will be more than obliged to respond to it.

[Question] What is the state of your relations with Europe in general and Spain in particular?

[Answer] We have received considerable support from West Europe. We have received broad cooperation and understanding from the Spanish Government. Humanitarian aid has been arriving here from the outset. The Spanish Government's general attitude toward the Nicaraguan revolutionary process has been very positive.

[Question] To some extent you act as head of state in foreign relations. What importance is there in the imminent visits to Nicaragua by the king [of Spain] and [Prime Minister] Suarez?

[Answer] When Violeta Chamorro met with the king in Madrid some 6 weeks ago, she confirmed the Nicaraguan Government's invitation to him to pay a visit which has been in the offing for some time. We are very interested in the king's visit to Nicaragua and see the process from close quarters. The king is a very well-informed person.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES LIMITING JUNTA TO THREE MEMBERS

PA070240 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpt] The members of the government junta clearly stated during a news conference today that the decision on the participation of two other members in the junta to replace Robelo and Mrs Chamorro, who resigned for well-known reasons, has not been made yet. Comdr Daniel Ortega, Dr Sergio Ramirez and Dr Moises Hassan explained that the mass organizations have said that the junta should continue to work as it stands now. Political pluralism already exists in the State Council, Dr Ramirez said. Here is what the three junta members said during this morning's news conference at the government house: [Begin recording]

[Question] (?Here are two questions) on the possible composion of the junta. A few days ago Dr Ramirez was quoted by a Costa Rican news source as saying that the people would be surprise to find out who would replace the two junta members who resigned. Then he said that the junta may remain as it stands now. Does this mean that the situation has changed since Dr Ramirez made his statement in Costa Rica? The other question is sheer curiosity. Can the State Council introduce a law on the expansion of the junta?

[Presumably Ramirez] First, I don't quite remember saying that people would be surprised. If new names are announced, some people will be surprised and others won't be. I think there is a lot of speculation and anxiety about the names. I think that when we say--and we are being totally honest in this regard--that perhaps one alternative would be for the junta to keep three members, we do so because there are ample people's sectors which claim--and I am not making this up--that the junta is all right this way and they like a Sandinist junta better. There are many people in the neighborhood committees, unions and so forth who are saying this. They feel more confident, self-assured and just better about the junta as it stands. However, other sectors would like to see the junta have other members. Perhaps the revolutionary political project underway would be served better if pluralism were reflected in the government junta and if people who represent other forces were included in the junta. It should also be analyzed whether, given the fact that pluralism already exists in the State Council, it is necessary to duplicate that pluralism in the executive branch. This is something to be considered. As Domingo [not further identified] said, we also have to listen to the people's organizations, the trade unions, the Farmworkers Association and all other people's forces, as we have to listen to the economic and social forces involved in this revolutionary process. Now, pursuant to its legal powers, the State Council could not suggest changes to the government junta. However, outside that legal framework and since the council is a political forum, the forces represented there can very well speak their minds on this matter.

[Question] I am Javier Rodirguez of PRENSA LATINA. According to what has been said here today, the Nicaraguan Government will continue to coordinate activities with other Central American, Caribbean and Latin American countries to promote the campaign so that this area will be declared an area of peace and so military maneuvers will be banned?

[Presumably Ramirez] Well, as you know, during the foreign ministers' meeting held in San Jose, Costa Rica in which we participated, a document called the San Jose Declaration was signed. The declaration sets forth precisely these principles--that Central America should be an area of peace, free of military maneuvers. In the next few months, another foreign ministers' conference will be held here in Managua and those topics will be brought up there again. Therefore, we can say we are still interested in discussing and reaffirming these points with the other Central American governments, and we might say that a consensus exists in Central America on this. [end recording]

SERGIO RAMIREZ DISCUSSES STATE COUNCIL OPERATION

PA061611 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The concept of the political maneuver was buried with Somozism. How does the State Council work? Listeners of the "Revolution" newscast, we present Companero Sergio Ramirez replying to a question on whether the participation of private enterprise is a political maneuver.

[Begin recording] I believe it is difficult to speak of political maneuvers here. I believe that the word maneuver was buried, as was the Somozism of the past. What does exist is that the leadership of the State Council reflects the different forces which it is composed of, and private enterprise is one of those forces in the country. Therefore, it has (?participation) in the leadership of the State Council. This does nothing more than reflect the pluralism of the State Council. One vice presidency is in the hands of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution, which includes several political parties and is now in the hands of the Independent Liberal Party. [as heard]

This pluralist participation will surely continue to be reflected in the different commissions which will be formed, such as the parliamentary commissions of the State Council where the COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise] will have representatives who will preside over some of the commissions.

[Question] I would like to know what the legal nature of the State Council is. Can it be considered a legislative or a consultative body, and what would happen--in the very hypothetical but interesting case of analyzing the prospect of determining the nature of the state council--in a conflict between decisions made by the government junta and decisions made by the State Council?

[Answer] All this is clearly explained in the law. We cannot say that the State Council is a legislative body parallel to the government junta because we cannot forget that in Nicaragua we are living a revolutionary situation and the government junta has, in the last analysis, the power of government decisions in the country. This, however, does not contradict reality because it conforms with the fact that we are living in a revolutionary process. Nevertheless, the State Council has the power of legislative initiative. Any member of the State Council can submit a bill or amendments to existing laws as long as he has the backing of nine other State Council members. In this case the bill goes to a commission and from the commission to the plenum. If the plenum approves them, the bills go to the government junta, which can amend them or order them published as submitted by the State Council.

However, the State Council also has the power to revise, to dispute the bills submitted by the government junta. Therefore, we can desribe it as a legislative body which cooperates with the government junta in the legislative work, but this is not its fundamental role. What is fundamental is that the State Council constitutes an open political forum, a forum of pluralistic participation in which all the country's forces can discuss the revolutionary process and any other political subject. [end recording]

OVER 3,000 REFUGEES LEAVE MARIEL 7 MAY

FL081108 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] According to reports from Mariel, 3,068 antisocials left the port yesterday for the United States. At the time GRANMA went to press, 1,381 boats from Florida were at the port.

FILM ALLEGEDLY PROVES 2 MAY VIOLENCE STARTED BY REFUGEES

FL081153 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The official organ of the party Central Committee in its third edition today carries a commentary entitled: GRANMA Never Lies. We will read it to you.

The video cassette shown yesterday on television was a real sensation. It showed how the Yankees and antisocials organized a street meeting in front of the interests office, how it lasted for hours, how the Yankee officials harrangued the antisocials and how the latter applauded the interests office chief. It showed not only how the antisocials attacked the people but also how they went in and out of the interests office to attack the people and how they cowardly took refuge in that den when the people answered back.

GRANMA also says that it showed the strenuous efforts of the authorities and mass organization cadres to prevent the people from storming the office and liquidating the lumpen. And that was only the beginning. Without revolutionary self-discipline the whole business would have ended in blood. What will the Yankee monopolitics press agencies say now?

The people, especially housewives--since these were work hours--spoke in the documentary with all the eloquence it is able to muster when provoked. These brave women were not security agents although they were all patriotic and revolutionary. It is repugnant and disgusting to see not only how the Yankee imperialists exploit the world but also how they try to decieve it in a despicable manner. But these fascist tricks will be of no avail. We will distribute this cassette throughout the world. Truth makes its way in the world. The peoples make their way. Facts are to be shown and are worth more than all the Yankees' words and press agencies together.

GRANMA, the organ of the PCC Central Committee, of all Cuban revolutionaries and of our heroic and admirable people, never lies. On 17 May we will express our outraged rejection of these vile provocations and, fundamentally, of the criminal blockade, the Guantanamo Naval Base--a piece of fatherland usurped by the gringos--the spy overflights, which are shameless violations of our airspace and all the crimes of the hated Yankee imperialism. We have not liquidated these antisocials simply because we are, and will know how to be, serene. It is the serenity of the brave and of those who know how to fight intelligently and courageously, of those who know how to earn a place in history, glory and victory.

CASTRO SENDS ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN

FL081512 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1425 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the reestablishment of relations between our two countries, we convey to the CPSU and the Soviet Government and the dear Soviet people, in the name of the PCC Central Committee, the Cuban Government and people, our deep satisfaction and gratitude for the development of our friendship in the course of these 20 years. Our relations have not only reached the highest level in all spheres; they constitute a true model of fraternal relations based on the consistent application of socialist internationalism.

This is stated by the first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, in a message sent to the top Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, and the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Aleksey Kosygin.

The Soviet people, party and government have stood beside our people in the most difficult times. Cuba will never forget the gestures of solidarity of the nation that carried out the first socialist revolution in the world and built, with exemplary heroism and abnegation, the first workers' and peasants' state and which, in a demonstration of infinite friendship and brotherhood, did not hesitate to give its aid to the first socialist country in America.

Today we can assert that the principles for the development of bilateral relations formulated in the Cuban-Soviet declaration signed during the historic visit of dear Comrade Brezhnev to our country have been fulfilled with great success and continue to be the cornerstone of our unbreakable friendship, Fidel's message to Brezhnev and Kosygin says.

During the 20 years that have elapsed, the people of Cuba have always perceived the solidarity of the Soviet Union. Soviet arms contributed to the heroic defense of our people and to the defeat of imperialism at Playa Giron. Soviet commercial ties made less hard the difficult battle against the economic blockade dictated by U.S. imperialsim against Cuba. The USSR's cooperation in the economic development of our island is evident today in all regions of Cuba. Commercial relations between the USSR and Cuba have eliminated all signs of the inequality in trade that burdens developing countries, Fidel says.

Cuba and the USSR have been and always will be together in the struggle for peace, detente and security, an end to the arms race, the freedom of peoples and social progress and a better future for humanity. We take this opportunity to reiterate our wishes for new and bigger achievements in the successful culmination of the 10th 5-year plan, in the flourishing development of your socialist fatherland and the consistent peace policy of the Soviet state. Allow me to wish you success as well in your responsible work at the head of the Soviet party and state. Greetings and personal good wishes, Fidel concludes his message to Brezhnev and Kosygin.

Brezhnev, Kosygin Message

FL072041 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2005 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The Soviet Union will continue to make all necessary efforts to deepen Cuban-Soviet friendship and fraternal cooperation and will remain firm on the side of the just cause of the Cuban people, a message sent to Fidel by the highest USSR authorities states. Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a congratulatory message to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the resumption of relations between the two countries.

The message states: Dear comrade, we are pleased to sincerely congratulate the Cuban leadership and the fraternal people of Cuba on this 20th anniversary of the resumption of diplomatic relations between our states. During these 20 years there has been a constant multifaceted development in the relations between the Soviet Union and Cuba, based on the firm foundation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the message sent by Brezhnev and Kosygin states.

The indestructible friendship between our parties, countries and peoples, the unity of interests and ideals, the fruitful and mutually beneficial cooperation in all spheres of the political, economic and cultural affairs form the solid structure of Soviet-Cuban relations, the message states.

With its loyalty to freedom and ardent solidarity with the peoples struggling against imperialist oppression, Cuba has gained a high position in international prestige.

The Soviets will continue to help their Cuban brothers build the first socialist society in Latin America. We are pleased with the great successes achieved by the Cuban people under the leadership of their vanguard, the PCC, during the two decades of development on the path of socialism, the message adds. Your contribution to peace and social progress, to the struggle for the liquidation of all remnants of colonialism and racism and to a restructuring of international relations based on just principles, is enormous and universally recognized.

Guided by the internationalist spirit of the Soviet-Cuban Declaration of 1974, the USSR will continue to make in the future all necessary efforts to deepen our friendship and fraternal cooperation, and will remain firm on the side of the just cause of the Cuban people, the message sent to Fidel states. We wish you, dear friends, new gains in building the socialist society and greater progress in the fields of the economy, culture, education and people's well-being. Fraternal greetings! Signed, Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

For his part, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko also sent a congratulatory message to his Cuban counterpart, Isidoro Malmierca.

FAR MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET DEFEAT OF NAZIS

FL080058 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over fascism has been commemorated by the Armed Forces Ministry with a solemn ceremony presided over, among others, by Pedro Miret, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo; Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra, vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR); Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, first vice minister-chief of the FAR General Staff and Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov.

Lt Gen Sergey Krivolplyasov spoke on behalf of the Soviet military specialists in Cuba.

Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro made the closing remarks. He said that fascism was defeated in the Soviet Union because there the Nazi troops ran into a people, a party and a government that were not demoralized and resisted them on all fronts. He said the defeat of fascism meant the liberation of mankind from the horrors of Hitlerism, the triumph of Marxism in various countries and the establishment of socialism as a world system.

CASTRO SAYS YUGOSLAVIA WILL REMAIN UNITED

FL072314 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 May 80

[Excerpt] When interviewed by the Havana correspondent of the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG, Fidel said: Although this is an irreparable loss, I am convinced that in spite of this Yugoslavia will continue to advance, will remain united, will preserve the gains achieved and will continue to develop and progress.

L.A., CARIBBEAN GROUPS SUPPORT ANTI-U.S. POLICY

PA080357 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 7 May 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The political parties and revolutionary organizations of Latin America and the Caribbean which have representatives in Cuba have restated their firmest solidarity with our country, which is faced with the intensification of aggressive U.S. imperialist policy and its provocations and military maneuvers which are endangering peace in the continent and in the rest of the world. A document that these Latin American and Caribbean organizations released in Havana says U.S. imperialism, wounded by the victorious people's struggles and by its ever deeper overall crisis, has been undertaking a dangerous process of intensification of international tensions. The hawkish and aggressive peace of imperialism, the document adds, is being bared continually as measures to wreck detente and bring the world back to the cold war days are promoted.

Lack of common sense, arrogance and falsehood, inherent Washington qualities, are noticeable in President Carter's policy every day as he makes useless efforts to set back the course of history, which is irreversibly marching toward democracy, independence and social progress. After listing new U.S. provocations in various parts of the world, the declaration says that in Latin America Yankee imperialism has again charged against socialist Cuba. Its hand and that of the sinister CIA, it says, can be clearly seen in the events that occurred at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, in which both the Lima and the Caracas governments collaborated.

The declaration then notes that the Cuban people, with the most widespread solidarity, have unraveled that cunning maneuver. What was an attempt to create difficulties in the peaceful construction of a socialist society, the attempt to discredit Cuba in the eyes of our nations has become a boomerang against the masterminds of provocation, Yankee imperialism and its accomplices, due to the firmness, combativeness and intelligence of the Cuban people, their Communist Party and their revolutionary government.

The Latin American and Caribbean organizations and political parties represented in Havana also note that as part of this plan the U.S. Government was going to stage military maneuvers at Guantanamo Naval Base, an indivisible part of Cuban territory illegally occupied by the United States, but the unity of the powerful forces of the Cuban people and international solidarity forced it to step back from its knavish projects. The serious dangers posed by these provocations, the document goes on, are obvious due to the blindness and the degree of despair of imperialism following the series of defeats it has sustained internationally. Washington is once more wielding the big stick, hurling threats and showing its might to intimidate the peoples and curb their struggles, their advance and their victory.

Imperialism, the declaration states, cannot understand that victorious revolutions such as the Cuban, Nicaraguan, Grenadian and other revolutions that are in the making can exist in its old, safe backyard. It doesn't admit that it cannot continue to do as it wishes because the correlation of forces is not tipped in its favor any more. What it finally cannot or does not want to understand is that the future belongs wholly to the sovereign will of the people.

After demanding the return of the territory of Guantanamo Naval Base and the cessation of the spy flights and the criminal blockade against Cuba, the parties and revolutionary organizations of our America represented in Havana voice their firm support for and solidarity with the Cuban people, their party and government led by Fidel Castro. It is up to them again to play the difficult and complex vanguard role in the anti-imperialist struggle. Right now as always, they emphasize, we will stand alongside the Cuban revolution to defeat U.S. imperialism more completely than at Giron.

JUAN BOSCH APPLAUDS CASTRO MAY DAY SPEECH

FL080125 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 May 80

[Havana Television interview with Juan Bosch, former president of the Dominican Republic--presumably live]

[Excerpt] [Question, unidentified reporter] Juan Bosch is a well-known Latin American political and intellectual figure. Tonight we have the satisfaction of showing you an interview with him. He was president of the Dominican Republic and was criminally deposed by a coup d'etat of the most reactionary forces of the Dominican Republic. He has been very kind in granting this interview for national television news to discuss important current events. What is your impression of the speech by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro at Revolution Square on 1 May?

[Answer] It seemed to me that it was a masterful speech. Commander Fidel Castro has made very important speeches in his life as a political leader, leader of the Cuban people and leader of the revolution. However, I believe that none has been as important and, at the same time, has covered so many delicate political matters as the one he made on 1 May at Revolution Square. I believe that the speech should be analyzed and I plan to do it upon my return to the Dominican Republic because by studying Fidel Castro's speech, the members of the party to which I belong can learn many things about the difficult art of governing.

[Question] As you know, a few hours ago the Government of the Dominican Republic decided to boycott the Moscow Olympic games. What is your opinion of this decision?

[Answer] As spokesman of my party, I said more than 2 months ago that the Dominican Government would end up by boycotting the Moscow Olympic games since that government, because of the political line it follows, cannot remove itself from the pressure which U.S. policy exercises over it.

UN ENVIRONMENT OFFICIAL ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

FL090114 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Mostafa Tolba, executive director of the UN environment program, arrived in Havana today. He was accompanied by Jose (Lizarraga), regional director of that program in Latin American. Manuel Torres, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation; (Roger Guardas), representative of the UNCTAD and other Cuban officials welcomed the visitors at Jose Marti International Airport.

During his 3-day stay in Cuba, Mostafa Tolba will hold talks with officials of our country's economic and technological branches and visit the port development center to learn first-hand about the project of decontamination of the port of Havana.

In statements to the television newscast reporter, the director of the UN Environment Program explained that he would like to learn about Cuba's environmental conditions as well as the success of efforts and research work conducted in the country. Likewise, he will study the aid and assistance that his program can offer in connection with Cuba's environmental situation. Mostafa Tolba said he was pleased that environmental conditions are taken into consideration in our country.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 093 12 May 1980

CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

LAFTA Reorganization Negotiations Deadlocked [Asuncion ABC COLOR 9 May] A 1
ODEPA Condemns Moscow Olympics Boycott A 2
Air Force Commanders Conference Closes A 2

ARGENTINA

Castro Madero Discusses Nuclear Energy Policy B 1
CNEA, KWU Sign Contract B 2
CUTA To Attend ILO Meeting Despite Government Decision B 2
New Zealand Premier Announces Visit by Videla [cross-reference] B 2

BRAZIL

Sao Bernardo Metalworkers End Strike D 1
Jailed Union Leaders Begin Hunger Strike D 1
Figueiredo Dedicates Nuclear Equipment Factory D 1
Saraiva Comments on Cooperation With Argentina D 1
Briefs: Oil Deposit; April Inflation D 2

CHILE

Police Arrest 11 Suspected MAPU Subversives E 1
Two Exiles Denied Permission To Return E 1
Briefs: Cost of Living; Magazine's Publication Barred; Automobile Production E 1

COLOMBIA

Two Terrorists Killed While Placing Bomb in U.S. Consulate F 1
Unidentified Persons Try To Burn Venezuelan Consulate F 1
FARC Guerrillas Kill Policeman, Two Civilians F 1
Students Occupy University Installations, Hold Hostages F 2
M-19 Briefly Occupies U.S. Cultural Center F 2
Former M-19 Guerrilla Negotiator Accused of Murder F 2

ECUADOR

Roldos Assails Opponents in Press Conference G 1
Answers Newsmen's Questions G 3

PERU

Official Says Country To Participate in Olympic Games J 1
PPC Candidate Alleges Government-Inspired Press Bias [EXPRESO 3 May] J 1

SAO BERNARDO METALWORKERS END STRIKE

PY112316 Paris AFP in Spanish 2034 GMT 11 May 80

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo, 11 May (AFP)--The metalworkers in Sao Bernardo, part of the Sao Paulo industrial belt, who have been on strike for the past 41 days, today decided to return to work on Monday. Furthermore, it was learned that they plan to continue with their struggle through other means, mainly through sabotage in the factories.

While this decision by labor union leaders was being discussed by thousands of metalworkers at an assembly [words indistinct] one of the members of the strike command, Osmar Mendonca, was arrested by the Department of Political and Social Order (DOPS) at a church's office.

JAILED UNION LEADERS BEGIN HUNGER STRIKE

PY091646 Paris AFP in Spanish 1631 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo, 9 May (AFP)--The metalworkers' leaders of the unions of Sao Bernardo do Campo, on the outskirts of Sao Paulo, today began a hunger strike in the prison where they are being held. This action is intended to support their request for the reopening of negotiations.

FIGUEIREDO DEDICATES NUCLEAR EQUIPMENT FACTORY

PY090342 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] President Figueiredo has dedicated in Itaguai, Rio de Janeiro State, a Brazilian Nuclear Corporation (NUCLEBRAS) heavy equipment factory. This plant is part of the first stage of the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement. According to official estimates, the total cost of this factory will reach $230 million.

SARAIVA COMMENTS ON COOPERATION WITH ARGENTINA

PY092225 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1500 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 9 May (TELAM)--Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro said today that the nuclear cooperation between Argentina and Brazil is absolutely free of continental political implications because it merely shows the dynamic cooperation that exists between the two countries without secrecy or exclusiveness. The Brazilian foreign minister, who will be among the members of President Joao Figueiredo's party during the latter's upcoming visit to Argentina, has granted the following interview to this news agency:

[Question] Will the visit and the accords which will be signed have an effect on the other Latin American nations?

[Answer] At this point Latin America is living through moments of introspection, strengthening existing bonds and searching for new ways of increasing rapprochement. The reorganization of LAFTA, the search for new formulas and new tasks for subregional organizations, the frequency of high-level meetings and many other political phenomena clearly indicate the desire for Latin American unity, which seems to be one of the main characteristics of this decade for the continent. Currently bilateral meetings between chiefs of state--such as the upcoming meeting between President Figueiredo and President Videla--are not outside the framework of the continental movement in favor of integration. They are directly affected by this movement which, in our opinion, has a positive meaning.

VENEZUELA

Calderon Berti Discusses OPEC Oil Production Figures L 1
Italy To Continue Providing Military Aid L 1
Cuban Refugees in Peruvian Embassy To Arrive in Groups L 1

PANAMA

Corregimiento Assembly Criticizes Christian Democrats N 1
PRD Business Front Backs Royo's Administration N 1
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 4 May]
Education Officials Refute Allegations by Professor N 2
[CRITICA 8 May]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

International Conference on Cuban Refugees Closes P 1
Carazo Closing Remarks P 4
Negotiating Commission Delegate Appointed P 4

EL SALVADOR

Demonstrators Demand That U.S. Ambassador Leave Country P 5
ACAN Report P 5
Telephone, Water Cut P 5
Government Releases Communique on D'Aubuisson Arrest P 6
Right Reportedly To Set Deadline for Major's Release P 6
Death Squad Threats P 7
Armed Forces Says Nine Persons Involved in Plot P 7
Military Trial Anticipated P 8
Attorney General Says Coup Had International Support P 8
D'Aubuisson's Arrest Could Bring Dialogue [EL INDEPENDIENTE 9 May] P 9

GUATEMALA

DCG Denies Involvement in Coup Plot P 9
ORPA Member Explain Group's Objectives P 10
[Havana International Service]

HONDURAS

Reyes Mata Says Military Had Planned Coup P 11
Public Security Forces Denial P 12
Teacher Involved in Overthrow Plot Released on Bail P 13

NICARAGUA

Borge Says General Election May Be Within 3 Years P 14
Foreign Ministry Denies Somoza To Be Extradited P 14
Students Report Somozists Training in Guatemala P 14
State Council Holds First Working Session P 15
Chamorro: Pluralism Still Feasible Option [YA 29 Apr] P 15
MDN Leader Robelo Warns of 'Soviet Intervention' P 17
Ministry Says Somozists in Embassy Must Face Justice P 18
Delegation Goes to Mexico To Discuss Debt P 18

CUBA

Government Explains Attack on Bahamian Ship Q 1
GRANMA Reports Departure of 2,873 Refugees to U.S. Q 2
Preparations Made for March at U.S. Interests Office Q 2
Start of U.S. Maneuvers in Caribbean Reported Q 2
U.S. Accused of 'Reviving Cold War,' 'Recklessness' Q 2
GRANMA Criticizes Costa Rica's President Carazo Q 3
Association Commemorates Resumption of Relations With USSR Q 5
Castro Cables Soviet Leaders on World War II Victory Day Q 6
Havana Military Parade Marks Victory Over Fascism Q 7
Health Minister Reads Castro Message in Geneva Meeting Q 7
Almeida Returns From Tour of African Countries Q 7

CARIBBEAN

CDB President Calls for Good Economic Management S 1

BAHAMAS

Details of the Flamingo Incident Reported S 1
'Vicious Attack' Protested S 2

LAFTA REORGANIZATION NEGOTIATIONS DEADLOCKED

PY091958 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 9 May 80 p 12

[Text] The establishment of formulas to rescue useful free trade mechanisms in LAFTA [Latin American Free Trade Association] and to include them in a new institutional system that the organization wants to implement was the main issue of discussion yesterday at the second round of negotiations that LAFTA is holding in Asuncion. An inflexible position assumed by the Andean Pact countries, which proposed the repeal of many mechanisms, forced the negotiations into a stalemate as agreement was sought with the more flexible position of those countries outside the Andean group.

How to dismantle the old LAFTA structure but retain its healthy parts in a new agreement? This is one of the main issues in dispute between members of the Andean Pact (Venezuela, Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, and Ecuador) and the so-called group of six (Argentiana, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, and Uruguay).

Despite the fact that the goals for establishing a free trade zone and a Latin American common market have not been fulfilled during the 20 years of enforcement of the Treaty of Montevideo that created LAFTA, many countries signed a series of bilateral and multilateral tariff agreements that benefited the development of trade.

These agreements are part of what is known as "the historic patrimony of LAFTA." One of the main issues of this meeting is the establishment of a mechanism that will include what can be rescued from these agreements and eliminate those mechanisms that did not help to promote trade between the parties involved.

In this regard Paraguay has proposed--and this is supported by the Andean countries--the study of the trade generated by the products included in the countries' lists of products. Those products that did not generate trade and those that did not even meet the real expectations for trade should be dropped from these lists.

Paraguay proposed, furthermore, the renegotiation of the LAFTA historical patrimony in a bilateral manner, the establishlment of a flexible mechanism to carry through what can be rescued from the old structure to the new one and its inclusion in the treaty that will reorganize LAFTA.

The Andean Pact countries, however, have assumed a radical position in this regard. They say that the mechanisms of the countries' list of products should be eliminated and that those concessions that have not been renegotiated should be left without affecting the deadline of the transition period, 31 December.

They propose, moreover, a series of very strict conditions for the reorganization. For example, the need to achieve a qualitative and quantitative equilibrium in the balance of trade between the medium developed and less developed countries and the other parties. This demand, however, is not considered very practical by the "group of six."

Disagreements on these points of view resulted in a stalemate in the negotiations on LAFTA REORGANIZATION. All the meetings held yesterday, therefore, were aimed at searching for an agreement on these issues.

While the "group of six" held a meeting at the Guarani Hotel to discuss the proposal submitted by the Andean Pact countries, the members of the latter organization preferred to meet at the Venezuelan Embassy. A coordination meeting between the two sides failed to materialize yesterday afternoon, but it was rescheduled for this afternoon.

Meanwhile, the delegates from Brazil, Argentina and Chile were appointed to study with a small group of negotiators from the Andean Pact the steps necessary to arrive at an agreement between the two currents of thought. This is an imperative condition if LAFTA reorganization is to continue. If an agreement is not reached on this issue, the negotiations on the reorganization of LAFTA will be deadlocked.

ODEPA CONDEMNS MOSCOW OLYMPICS BOYCOTT

PA092043 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0032 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Pan-American Sports Organization [ODEPA] today disapproved the boycott against the Moscow Olympic games being promoted by U.S. President Jimmy Carter as a reprisal for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Following a 2-day discussion at its 17th general assembly, ODEPA concluded that sports should not be mixed with politics and that governments should not influence national Olympic committees. ODEPA agreed to support the efforts of International Olympic Committee President Lord Killanin before the U.S. and Soviet governments to reach an agreement which would allow the games to take place as planned.

ODEPA reaffirmed its faith in and loyalty to the Olympic movement's principles and voiced its hope that unity and continuity may be preserved.

ODEPA President Mario Vasquez Rana was commissioned to convey the organization's support of Lord Killanin's efforts.

The assembly also honored U.S. athlete Cynthia Woodhead who won five gold medals at the 1979 games held in Puerto Rico. She was granted the Clark Flores award which is given to the most distinguished participant in the Pan-American games.

The assembly also voiced its satisfaction over the Venezuelan Government's support of the 1983 Pan-American games which will be held in Caracas.

AIR FORCE COMMANDERS CONFERENCE CLOSES

PY091844 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] The 20th Conference of Air Force Commanders of the Americas closed at noon today. The ceremony was held at the Sheraton Hotel and was presided over by Gen Fernando Matthei, commander in chief of the Chilean Air Force.

For 5 days representatives of seven American countries and five export observers discussed formulas aimed at increasing cooperation among the air forces of the continent.

General Matthei emphasized that thanks to the cooperation, understanding and good will evidenced by the participants, it has been possible to reach accords which will benefit all the members of the system.

CASTRO MADERO DISCUSSES NUCLEAR POLICY

FYO91515 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1237 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 May (NA)--Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), today announced that the third Argentine nuclear plant, the "Atucha 2," will begin operating in July 1987, according to the contracts which will be signed this afternoon with the FRG firm Kraftwerks Union AG (KWU), which will build the plant.

Castro Madero emphasized that the CNEA has decided against "turnkey projects" and therefore the contracts which will be signed this afternoon at CNEA headquarters provide for the creation of an engineering company which will act as an "industrial architect."

Castro Madero stated in his telephone interview that the contract with Canada for the construction of the Embalse nuclear plant has been changed so the project is no longer "turnkey," because the CNEA will have new responsibilities in the construction of the plant. During the interview, Castro Madero also revealed that a draft accord between the CNEA, its Brazilian counterpart and NUCLEBRAS has been prepared. This draft accord will be discussed during the coming visit of Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo to Argentina.

The contract with the KWU, arranged after difficult negotiations cleared away the political obstacles which were delaying it, will be signed at 1500 at CNEA's headquarters, and at the end of the ceremony Castro Madero will hold a press conference.

This morning Castro Madero commented that "after a long process we have prepared the various contracts through which our third nuclear plant will be built."

In this regard, he noted that "the CNEA has made a very important decision against contracting "turnkey projects" and this means that "these contracts involve the creation of an engineering company which will act as an industrial architect, that is, it will play a role in design, construction, purchasing, following up purchase orders and everything related to quality control."

In response to a question, Castro Madero reported that "according to estimates" the new nuclear plant "will go into operation in July 1987."

He also commented on the talks with Canada motivated by various aspects of the construction of the Embalse nuclear plant and indicated that the original contract had been on a "turnkey" basis. But now, he said, "since we have renegotiated it, the contract has changed, and the CNEA will be responsible for everything related to on-site construction, purchasing and following up purchase orders."

Asked about the remarks which a Brazilian newspaper attributed to him to the effect that "the Latin American countries must not give up the right to set off nuclear explosions for peaceful uses whenever they have economically valid reasons for doing so," Castro Madero confirmed that he had indeed made such remarks.

He explained, "I believe that nuclear energy opens many future possibilities which are still to be fully explored, and therefore I believe that the countries must not give up the right to use atomic explosions for peaceful purposes."

He stated that "the Latin American countries made this very clear when they signed the Tlaltelolco Treaty."

He said: "Of course, I believe that the preparation and development of these explosions must be conducted under the normal safeguards required by the international organization.

Castro Madero also discussed the results which the coming visit of Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo may yield in the field of nuclear energy. He said: "We have prepared a draft cooperation accord with out Brazilian counterpart and NUCLEBRAS in which we outline common interests and the manner in which this cooperation could be implemented through the exchange of experts and information."

CNEA, KWU Sign Contract

LD100054 Hamburg DPA in German 2115 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires--The Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) and the Siemens subsidiary Kraftwerksunion (KWU) signed a contract today in Buenos Aires on the delivery of a 600 megawatts heavy-water reactor worth DM 2.5 billion.

CUTA TO ATTEND ILO MEETING DESPITE GOVERNMENT DECISION

PY091405 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0115 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 8 May (NA)--The United Leadership of Argentine Workers (CUTA), established during the most recent plenary meeting of labor unions, tonight announced that the Argentine labor movement will attend the ILO meeting despite the government's decision against sending a delegation.

The CUTA, created at the plenary meeting under the sponsorship of the National Labor Commission (CNT) despite the abstention of the "Group of 25" and the "Group of 20," released its decision by means of a communique which states that the government's measure "is illegal, unreasonable and contradictory."

The decision to attend the ILO meeting, which will be held in about a month in Geneva, Switzerland, has been made unilaterally by the CUTA-CNT, because the "Group of 25", which also released a communique, avoided the issue and merely reaffirmed its support for "unity of action" and declared its allegiance to Lorenzo Miguel.

In turn, the "Group of 20", which also held a meeting, decided to comply with the official decision against sending a delegation to the ILO meeting and indicated that for the time being it is "impossible to carry out" CUTA's plan of action. It also made a call for unity.

The three sectors held separate meetings simultaneously this afternoon and into the night to discuss the drastic government decision against sending a delegation to Geneva.

The expectations awakened by the CUTA-CNT meeting have been fully justified by the group's strong communique, which stated that "officially or not, the Argentine workers will be present in Geneva."

NEW ZEALAND PREMIER ANNOUNCES VISIT BY VIDELA

For the LATIN report from Wellington, New Zealand on the announcement of President Videla's June visit, see the Australasia section of the 9 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

In fact, at times when the international situation appears to be difficult, the path of integration becomes a must for Latin American nations. However, this path must be based on frankness and on the search for balanced and fair forms of coexistence. It must be a path which would not pave the way for hegemony, axis policies or power politics--a path, in sum, which would guarantee economic advantages, respect for the individual characteristics and conditions of each nation, and viable alternatives for the attainment of peaceful solutions to conflicts.

[Question] What are the most important items Brazil can offer in the field of technical and economic complementarity at government level?

[Answer] The Brazilian and Argentine economies have reached high levels of technical development in some fields and have moved significantly toward the improvement of independent technological research, appropriate to their respective status. These economies are based on a variety of natural products which have a great potential for expansion.

There are innumerable ways in which the two countries can cooperate, both at the private and government levels, in view of the variety of effective economic bases which give rise to a framework within which we can envisage mechanisms for technical and economic complementarity.

The visit will provide the opportunity for discussing certain ideas such as nuclear cooperation with Argentina--a cooperation, and we must insist on this, which is aimed at strictly peaceful purposes at the level of joint research and projects, which is something by now common to many Latin American countries. The nuclear cooperation between Argentina and Brazil evidences the political dynamism of Brazilian-Argentine cooperation, but it is absolutely free of continental political implications. What we want is to broaden technical dialogue and research without any secrecy or exclusiveness.

However, nuclear cooperation is but one of the various possible fields of cooperation between the two countries. It would be tiresome to list each one of the possibilities. Nevertheless, merely by way of information, I want to recall the prospects for joint implementation of hydroelectric projects, the exchange of information in the fields of agriculture, research and industrial technology, and the development and complementarity in the fields of energy, transportation, trade, industry and telecommunications.

BRIEFS

OIL DEPOSIT--The Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (PETROBRAS) yesterday announced an oil discovery in the Campos basin, 58 km from Cape Sao Tome. Tests carried out in the first well, the Rio de Janeiro Submarino 110, produced 2,000 barrels per day of medium-density oil. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 7 May 80 p 23 PY]

APRIL INFLATION--The Brazilian Economic Institute of the Getulio Vargas Foundation yesterday reported that inflation amounted to 5.7 percent in April, thus increasing to 24.7 percent the overall inflation rate for the first 4 months of the year, higher than the 18.1 percent registered in the same period last year. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 7 May 80 p 1 PY]

POLICE ARREST 11 SUSPECTED MAPU SUBVERSIVES

PY100340 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0244 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Curico, Chile, 9 May (LATIN)--The police reported today that 11 members of a commando unit of the proscribed Unified Popular Action Movement (MAPU) were arrested on charges of carrying out terrorist activities. The group was captured by security forces in Curico, 177 kilometers south of Santiago, and modern weapons and subversive literature were found in their possession.

The police also reported that a plan aimed at holding up several farms near Curico to collect money to buy armaments was seized.

The members of the commando unit were placed at the disposal of the local military court to be processed for violation of the arms control law and the internal security law.

TWO EXILES DENIED PERMISSION TO RETURN

PY081213 Paris AFP in Spanish 0231 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile 7 May (AFP)--According to information released here, the Chilean courts today rejected two habeas corpus petitions and denied the right to return to the country to two Chileans in exile, stating that they "represent a danger to national security."

This decision affects Raul Manzano Isla, who resides in Canada, and former judicial branch employee Gaudicsa Garcia Yanez, who presently lives in France. Manzano Isla tried to enter the country last December, but he was returned to the plane that brought him and sent back to Canada.

A report by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (CIME) points out that this organization, an office of the United Nations, got 20,000 people out of Chile after the 1973 military uprising which overthrew the socialist government of President Salvador Allende.

BRIEFS

COST OF LIVING--Santiago, Chile, 5 May (LATIN)--The national statistics institute reported today that the cost of living during April increased 2.5 percent in relation to March. The cost of living has risen 9.8 percent during the first 4 months of this year. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2141 GMT 5 May 80 PY]

MAGAZINE'S PUBLICATION BARRED--Santiago, Chile, 8 May (AFP)--It was reported here today that the Chilean Government has refused to grant permission for the publication of the magazine GENTE ACTUAL, which had been scheduled to appear in the next few days. The magazine is managed by Hernan Millas Correa, a long-time commentator of the magazine HOY, which is connected with the banned Christain Democratic Party. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0547 GMT 9 May 80 PY]

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION--Automobile production in Chile increased by 47 percent during the first 3 months of the year. During this period 5,092 vehicles were assembled. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 May 80 PY]

TWO TERRORISTS KILLED WHILE PLACING BOMB IN U.S. CONSULATE

PA110400 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0311 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Cali, Colombia, 10 May (EFE)--Two terrorists who were attempting to plant a bomb in the U.S. Consulate in this Colombian city perished today when the bomb exploded early. The two--a man and a woman--were totally destroyed by the explosion, making immediate identification impossible.

Colombia has been the site of great terrorist activity in the past few hours. A Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia commando unit killed a policeman and businessman and wounded three peasants in Santander Department, eastern Colombia, this morning. Jose Valencia, a bullfighting reporter, was killed at noon in Manizales by a person riding a motorcycle. Almost simultaneously, two security and control officers were shot to death by unidentified persons in Medellin.

Military and police authorities have undertaken severe security measures tonight in an effort to arrest the persons responsible for these events that have caused alarm among the people.

UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS TRY TO BURN VENEZUELAN CONSULATE

PA102017 Paris AFP in Spanish 1915 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Bogota, 10 May (AFP)--The Venezuelan Consulate in the Colombian border town of Maicao, 1200 km north of Bogota, was attacked Thursday night by unidentified persons who tried to burn the building, it was learned here today.

The incident was learned today and the Colombian Foreign Ministry ordered an investigation.

According to the report, Venezuelan Consul Emilio Morillo told his embassy in Bogota that several individuals set fire to the main entrance and escaped after failing to achieve their objectives. Losses were minor and the local policy have enacted security measures around the building.

FARC GUERRILLAS KILL POLICEMAN, TWO CIVILIANS

PA102328 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Bucaramanga--One police corporal and two civilians were shot to death while a third civilian was seriously wounded during an attack carried out by the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] in Velez. A group of heavily armed men attacked the home of a peasant family in La Aguada forcing one of the residents to go with them to La Paz where they executed him for refusing to cooperate with the FARC.

Early today, the guerrillas ambushed a group made up of Cpl Jose Piraquiva, the commander of the Velez police post, four policemen and one judge who were on their way to view the body of the peasant. The police commander and two unidentified civilians were killed during the clash.

Army troops have been sent from Bucaramanga to increase the search for the guerrillas in the Velez mountainous area.

STUDENTS OCCUPY UNIVERSITY INSTALLATIONS, HOLD HOSTAGES

PA100000 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Bogota--Approximately 30 students today occupied the administrative offices of the Gran Colombia University and held Rectors Pedro Arturo Sanabria Nino and Roberto Escayon Ricaurte, General Secretary Absalon Hernandez and the comptroller general hostage.

The students are demanding the intervention of Education Minister Rodrigo Llorena Caicedo to solve the serious problems of this university. They are also demanding that the registration fees be frozen, the students be allowed to participate in university boards on a proportional basis and that certain professors be expelled.

The students locked all access doors to the building. They are keeping the hostages in the administrative offices. One of the captives, Comptroller General Rodriguez, was able to escape during the last few hours by jumping from a window on the second floor.

M-19 BRIEFLY OCCUPIES U.S. CULTURAL CENTER

PA091449 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Medellin, Colombia--A 19 April Movement [M-19] commando group occupied the Colombian-American Cultural Center for several minutes last night. Seven men and 1 woman, several of them hooded and all of them heavily armed, intimidated some 500 students whom they harangued on behalf of the Salvadoran [as heard] people and against the recent fuel price increase here in Colombia.

After painting revolutionary slogans on the walls and distributing much propaganda, the M-19 members destroyed the telephone system and fled. A vast police operation is current underway throughout the city in search of the rebels, but its results are not yet known.

FORMER M-19 GUERRILLA NEGOTIATOR ACCUSED OF MURDER

PA101109 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Carmenza Carmona Londono, alias La Chiqui, the diminutive guerrilla who became popular during the negotiations with government officials in the case of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, occupied by a 19 April Movement [M-19] commando unit, has been accused of participating in the fatal shooting of F-2 agent Omar Daniel Arce.

The shooting took place when F-2 agents in charge of investigating an arms robbery from the Gen Ramon Arturo Rincon Armored Division located a M-19 hideout. When they tried to enter the building, located on a Cali Highway which goes to the coast, they were met with machinegun fire by the persons inside the building, who were identified as Guillermo Excelsior Ruiz Gomez and Carmenza Carmona Londono. Another F-2 agent, Plutarco Ramirez Perdomo, was seriously wounded during the shootout.

Carmenza is the daughter of Rafael Antonio Carmona, a sociologist who lives in Cartago, Valle Department.

ROLDOS ASSAILS OPPONENTS IN PRESS CONFERENCE

PA100354 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 May 80

[Speech by Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos Aguilera during news conference held at the government palace--live]

[Excerpts] Gentlemen and ladies of the press, the president of the republic has kept a democratic and prudent silence for 33 days. Since 6 April, when I announced to the nation the criteria of the government regarding a dispute that was seriously affecting the political, economic and social situation in Ecuador, I have pursued a course to provide conclusive evidence that the presidential statement on our domestic situation was based on irrefutable facts. We then announced that the government's democratic and popular proposal faced injury and slander, and the special congress installed on 7 April for the most part focused on offending or trying to offend the president of the republic and the national government and on trying to bring about a national climate alien to democracy and to the popular spirit behind the administration.

In traditional local political terms, we might say this is the typical attitude of showing cards that will (?lead to) a dispute. This is a serious, republican government. This administration knows that the hardest task after 9 years of dictatorial rule is to consolidate democracy. But in addition to pursuing the consolidation of democracy, this administration has said again and again that it does not want to be and that it cannot be just another administration, a routine administration that repeats the attitudes of governments that the people want to forget. The country can remember that when there was talk of a plan to return to constitutional rule, the large majority of Ecuadoreans wondered whether the return would just be to the same old things, and the sweeping, majority response was no. The people did not and still do not want to return to traditional politics--the politics of compromise and opportunism. A serious proposal on constitutional amendments to solve the national situation through a formula set forth in the Constitution--a plebiscite--has been answered with an interpellation, because a so-called interpellation is the way that they have been prone to negotiate in local politics. We will not censor in exchange for something. This is not a compromise government. This administration does not and will never accept this kind of pressure. We have wanted to prove to the nation that this populist administration is tolerant and so the government minister has shown up for the misnamed political trial and for an interpellation which was not contemplated in our current constitution. He is subjecting himself to a nonexistent procedure but we have clearly stated that there is no organic law for the legislative branch. There is a so-called bylaw for the legislative branch but every bylaw regulates a law. If there is no law, there can hardly be a bylaw for that law. We won't discuss the propriety or lack of propriety of a legal norm when it comes to enforcing it. The law is enforced or not enforced and the Constitution is enforced or not enforced. Under the current Constitution the power to enforce every law is the exclusive power of the president of the republic.

I insisted that the national government, that is, the president of the republic, remain silent. We did not want anybody to think we were dead set on holding a plebiscite. We did not want anybody to think as some soothsayers are claiming that the plebiscite will entail the dissolution of the nation. It is a constitutional solution. It is a democratic solution. It is a workable solution. The national government has wanted to prove ad nauseam that it will never be closed to a constructive dialogue with deaf ears, a dialogue to hear silliness.

Let there be good faith. Let the intentions come out in the open and let real solutions be suggested. I dare say that in some ways the problem is not just a procedural problem. It is also a problem of the people who make up the institutions--the loyalty or lack thereof in the fulfillment of the popular mandate.

In view of this, it was announced that the president of the republic would state his position on this political crisis today. Yesterday, in just a few minutes, the National Chamber of Representatives ruled on what has now been called a fourth formula--a bicameral congress in which the 12 national representatives would become the Senate--and set up a party committee to formulate the rest of the Constitution. The Chamber assumed this position on the eve of the president's speech.

Legislators who have voiced their desire to support the government's position and legislators of other factions today came to the president's office to state their view that the president should not announce his position tonight because now the Chamber is definitely going to solve the problem. I told them that the Chamber has had several weeks to solve the problem and to propose a logical, workable alternative to the government. What they ruled on yesterday is merely an opinion. It is not a constitutional amendment because this requires an amendment bill, a first debate and a second debate. None of this has been done. Furthermore, the committee entrusted with formulating the amendment bill has said it will begin meeting on Monday. As concerns the test itself there are several alternatives, none of which in the final analysis may draw the 46 votes needed to be the proposal of the government. Something else that is also essential but has been left out throughout this process is the fundamental political nature of the controversy because essential problems cannot and should not be solved in a secondary or formal way. That would be no more than protracting a problem and leaving for tomorrow what could be solved today.

To date no specific proposal has been presented to the president to rule on. It is important to note here that some want to misconstrue the prudence and democratic tolerance of the national government. Some have been trying to accuse the national government of being noncommital and politically indecisive. A nascent government that wants to live up to constitutional rule and democratic standards after 9 years of dictatorship must exhaust its prudence and patience. But there is a limit to prudence and patience. Under these circumstances and in view of the decision made by the Chamber of Representatives yesterday, I told the legislators of the sector that supports the government's positions and the legislators of other parliamentary sectors that the president of the republic regardless of any criticism that might be made against him will disclose his stand next week. The government's proposal of a plebiscite has not been changed. It is still proposing that. Let Congress come up with an alternative without delay, because national politics requires a serious attitude. While this was the main problem, an absurd interpellation was resorted to and I insist that I call it that to give some name to what is occurring in Congress now. The men of profound democratic conviction have to regret what is occurring because it discredits Congress. I will announce the government's stand next week but I want to make it clear that at no time has the national government foregone the possiblity of holding a plebiscite. It has not turned it down. It is still considering it. There are some sectors that say there could be another alternative. The government has not closed its doors. The government is not closing its doors but I insist that the alternative has to be workable. There can be no dallying. It has to be a democratic alternative that will permit a stable political solution and an alternative that will permit change in Ecuador because the government is not going to mortgage its principles in exchange for a normal term of office and a compromise administration.

We defend principles. We have tried and still want to try to prove our tolerance and democratic prudence but we have reached our limit. I wanted to take this opportunity to tell the country clearly what the decision of the president of the republic is and also voice full support for the conduct of the government minister in Congress and the legal stand he has stated.

Answers Newsmen's Questions

PA111317 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 May 80

[Excerpts] President Jaime Roldos has postponed for a few days the popular consultation or plebiscite which will decide the confrontation between the executive and legislative branches.

[Begin Roldos recording] I seek a constitutional, democratic, legal solution to the nation's problems. The plebiscite is constitutional. The Constitution of the republic establishes it. It is not a new, unseen institution in Ecuador. Through a referendum, we already have approved the existing Constitution of the Ecuadorean state.

Constitutionally, it is a feasible mechanism, a democratic solution, because once when conflicts began--and I said so in my 6 April speech--the traditional solution in Ecuador had been dictatorship, a de facto regime. I established the plebiscite and the consultation with the people. Sovereignty rests in the people, the Constitution affirms. If the people are sovereign, let the people resolve.

But the plebiscite also had to represent a solution to the problem. And if the terms of conflict and antagonism are in such a state that a situation of exclusion is created, then there is a need to create a mechanism that would allow this process of exclusion, but within a determined order. There is talk, for example, of a reorganization of the judiciary function. In the planned reform, it would be established as a power of the Congress resulting from the plebiscite. That is, even during the period between the plebiscite's result and the establishment of the new Congress, the present Court of Justice continues in effect as well as all the judiciary organizations, because it is a power granted to the new Congress. [as heard] That is, in this process there is no arbitrary or dictatorial attitude; there is an obligation to inform, to respond to the new Congress on each and every one of the actions existing in the intermediary period. [end Roldos recording]

Later, in response to a reporter's question regarding the surprise fourth formula outlined by the National Chamber of Representatives, the president said:

[Begin Roldos recording] It is not a finished formula, it is a simple criterion that was voiced yesterday; a criterion that is subject to development. Consequently, I cannot present my views about what up to now is a simple criterion. I would have to use all the hypotheses possible and develop all of these hypotheses to say that it really is a basis for agreement. The government said that the doors to dialogue were open. I do not want anyone to say that we closed the doors to this dialogue when Congress approved a criterion. But neither can I admit that Ecuador remain in the situation in which it has remained up to now. Benedictine patience has a limit. [end recording]

Then a reporter asked the president if he has meditated over the dangers which popular consultation or a plebiscite could pose.

[Begin Roldos recording] We understand all that a plebiscite means, like all electoral processes. There are persons who seek an extremist posture by pointing to all the evils which a plebiscite situation could involve. I ask you: From the calling of an extraordinary Congress on 7 April to today, Friday, 9 May, how many days have passed? Has Ecuador dissolved? Has the nation been liquidated? I would say that the only thing that has been tested is the patience and the democratic tolerance of the government. [end recording]

Another reporter asked: Mr President, political critics say that the plebiscite is the first step to Jaime Roldos Aguilera becoming the dictator of the republic.

[Begin Roldos recording] I do not ignore responsibilities. I accept them. Furthermore, I demand that it be Congress that judges all the acts of the president during the intermediary period. A man who submits to these terms of the will of the people and to legal venues is a man who does not seek arbitrary actions or dictatorship. And what has happened in these last few weeks, these last few months, is the most categorical proof that President Roldos is a man who will never change the title of president of the republic for that of dictator. [end recording]

OFFICIAL SAYS COUNTRY TO PARTICIPATE IN OLYMPIC GAMES

PY091219 Paris AFP in Spanish 0150 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Lima, 8 May (AFP)--Rear Adm Augusto Galvez, head of the National Institute for Recreation, Physical Education and Sports (INRED), and the highest authority in the field of sports in the country, stated tonight that Peru will attend the Moscow Olympic games.

Admiral Galvez said that he had received the government's permission to make this announcement. Thus, the uncertainty about Peru's participation in the Olympic games to be held in Moscow in July of this year has been ended. Galvez added that the choice of sports and the size of the Peruvian team have to be decided by the Peruvian Olympic Committee.

The president of the Peruvian Olympic Committee, Guillermo Griffiths, had announced that the Peruvian delegation will have no more than 20 members, including the women's volleyball team, marksmen, track and field athletes and swimmers. The names of the members of the various teams--with the exception of the volleyball team--are still unknown because selection tests have just finished but nobody has been chosen yet.

PPC CANDIDATE ALLEGES GOVERNMENT-INSPIRED PRESS BIAS

PA101356 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 3 May 80 p 3

[Excerpt] Popular Christian Party [PPC] presidential candidate Luis Bedoya Reyes openly accused the government of manipulating the nationally circulated newspapers to place them at the direct service of the Popular Action [AP] and American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA].

The PPC leader said that "the office administrating the newspapers stints information on some parties and is generous with others."

Why is there a special interest in encouraging the dangerous belief that the elections will be decided between two large parties, he asked.

"We are not concerned. We are aware of our strength and no clown trying to sidetrack us with words or insults can make fools of us," he added.

He recalled the Chimbote, Huancayo and Cusco meetings, "the last of which, in spite of its magnitude, received only two columns on page 4 of a newspaper. They will be read only by some curious soul looking for something in the obituary page," he said.

"Tomorrow, not a single newspaper will say a word about this gigantic rally, that is, unless the government palace works overtime tonight," the candidate said.

PPC Is Not Spent

He then said that "the PPC did not spend all its strength in the constituent assembly. If anyone believes this, he is greatly mistaken. We participated in the drafting of the 1980 Constitution and our efforts are recorded in the minutes of the debates," he added.

He emphasized that his party was the only political force which spoke up at the constituent assembly to draft the constitution, including criteria serving the peoples' interests and not only approving reforms wanted by the government. Some of the officials in this regime still have not forgiven us, he said. Speaking before a large crowd at the Brazil Avenue circle in Pueblo Libre, Bedoya recalled that during the past 60 years not a single legitimately elected government has ever completed its term.

CALDERON BERTI DISCUSSES OPEC OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES

PA112319 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1704 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Caracas, 11 May (EFE)--According to estimates by Humberto Calderon Berti, OPEC president and Venezuela's energy and mines minister, the production of crude oil of that organization for 1985 will amount to 35 million barrels a day.

In reports disseminated in Caracas today Calderon Berti stressed that in 1985 the demand for crude will surpass the existing production capacity of the OPEC member countries.

The minister denied that OPEC discussed an agreement on a single price system in the ministerial conference held in At-Ta'if (Saudi Arabia) last week.

Calderon Berti returned from that meeting held to examine the document drafted by the OPEC strategy committee on Friday. He was reelected president of the organization during the meeting. He stressed that the long term oil prices should come closer to the costs of the alternate sources of energy.

In conclusion he expressed support for the establishment of a minimum price for the crude that combines three adjustments based on the inflation rate at the international market, the monetary changes and the growth of the product in the industrialized countries.

ITALY TO CONTINUE PROVIDING MILITARY AID

PA092305 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] The Italian Government will continue to cooperate with Venezuela by providing military assistance, Defense Minister Gen Luis Enrique Rangel has said in Rome after meeting with his Italian counterpart. Minister Rangel said his counterpart, Lelio Lagorio, had given him assurances that Italy will continue to provide military assistance to our country. Venezuelan officers will also continue to take training courses in Italy.

CUBAN REFUGEES IN PERUVIAN EMBASSY TO ARRIVE IN GROUPS

PA092303 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1934 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Caracas, 9 May (EFE)--Venezuelan acting Foreign Minister Oswaldo Paez Pumar declared in statements released today in Caracas that the Cuban refugees at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana will come to this country in groups. Paez Pumar confirmed the number of refugees at 500 and said they will not arrive in a single flight, but "little by little, most probably."

Referring to the 15 refugees at the Venezuelan Embassy in Cuba, the acting foreign minister said they are waiting for an opportunity to renew negotiations on their departure.

Noting that the government has made no decision concerning the relations with Cuba, Paez Pumar referred to President Herrera Campins' tour of the Caribbean. He said by his presence in the area Venezuela is responding to several invitations from the respective chiefs of government and to the dynamics of international relations. He revealed that the specific motive was a trip to Costa Rica.

In conclusion the Venezuelan acting foreign minister referred to the family that had requested asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy in Guatemala. He said the family is still under the protection of the Venezuelan Government there, while their safeconducts are being negotiated.

CORREGIMIENTO ASSEMBLY CRITICIZES CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS

PA090145 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, through its secretary general, Carlos Calzadilla, vigorously condemned the Christian Democrats and said that political party is looking for all kinds of incidents in order to confuse the public.

The secretary general of the Christian Democratic Party had said the electoral law permits double votes.

Calzadilla said the arguements used by the Christian Democrats are completely erroneous because the electoral tribunal will have to issue an elections regulation, generally known as a primer [cartilla]. He said this primer will resolve the problem that is worrying the Christian Democrats.

PRD BUSINESS FRONT BACKS ROYO'S ADMINISTRATION

PA091621 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 4 May 80 p B-1

[Text] The Business Front of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD], after making a study and analysis of the speech to the nation by President Aristides Royo before the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives on 1 April 1980, wishes to express the following:

1. Aristides Royo's speech clearly defines the political principles and outlines which define the objectives and direction of his administration and represent the philosophy and feelings of the PRD.

2. The support given to the constitutional system of Corregimiento representatives is of special importance by clearly establishing the functions of the community and local boards as the bases of true Panamanian democracy.

3. In the economic field the present situation of domestic and foreign factors obliges us to ponder President Royo's stated need to take maximum advantage of our scarce resources and for the benefit of everyone to confront the crises with very clear plans which consider all the interests of development.

4. His urging for domestic inspection tours should not be taken as an exclusive guide for government officials, but for all citizens who can help to solve the problems of the communities and who can express themselves by going through the channels of their representatives and natural leaders.

5. As businessmen we accept the challenge to find solutions for the present economic situation, agreeing with the principle that those who have more resources should contribute more to the solutions.

6. We support the development plans outlined for the presidential term, offering our support in accelerating the implementation of those plans as well as in implementing the general development strategy proposed in the speech.

7. We concur with the importance which was attached in the speech to the proper assignment of land titles and the special interest which will assigned to agricultural development.

8. In our analysis of the speech it is unavoidable to express our concern over the proposed abolishment of law 95, although we concur with the president's premise of the need for harmonious relations between the employers and the workers. [paragraph continues]

The law which will replace the present law 95 must satisfy both sectors if we want to eliminate points of conflict between these two groups of the production sector, which is the basis of our country's economic development.

9. The clear accusation made against the U.S. Government on the application of the Torrijos-Carter treaties should serve to alert all responsible Panamanians to be prepared to defend the greater benefits obtained by our young country in our aspirations of sovereignty and justice in every field.

10. Finally, we urge every Panamanian to read and ponder the president's speech, while reaffirming the goals of Dr Royo's administration, which are the goals of every Panamanian who is interested in Panama's welfare and who wants to live in an independent country with peace, justice and development for all.

Panama, 30 April 1980. Business Front of the PRD.

EDUCATION OFFICIALS REFUTE ALLEGATIONS BY PROFESSOR

PA1020010 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 8 May 80 pp 18, 32

[Text] Top Education Ministry officials have sent a note to Msgr Marcos Gregorio McGrath, Panama archbishop and top rector of the Catholic Church in Panama, in which they protest statements made by Prof Andres Culiolis Bayard in his position as member of the Coordinating Commission for National Education, representing the Church Commission on Education during a meeting of the Southern Panama Rotary Club held on 29 April.

The Education Ministry officials criticized Professor Culiolis Bayard for his lies and demanded that the Church Commission on Education express its view on the matter "in order to remove doubts" and to restore the credibility of its representative within the Coordinating Commission for National Education.

In his speech before the Southern Panama Rotary Club--which was published in LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA on 4 May--Culiolis Bayard accuses the ministry officials of being members of the Reformist Front of Panamanian Educators [FREP], an organization which he described as belonging to the People's Party or the Panamanian Communist Party. The ministry officials said that out of the 36 top ministry officials in the country only one is a FREP member and challenged Culiolis Bayard to prove the ministry officials' affiliation with the People's Party.

The note to the archbishop also refutes Culiolis Bayard's lies regarding the cost of the educational reform and the party indoctrinating nature of it. The latter can be denied just by reading the report of the former National Education Council and by meeting its members the note said. Other charges against the ministry and its officials were also refuted.

The note also pointed out that Culiolis Bayard reached his high position as national supervisor in the Basic Education Directorate by direct appointment--without competing with anyone for it. This is a practice he has criticized so much. In addition, he has been disloyal to the institution for which he works.

COSTA RICA

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CUBAN REFUGEES CLOSES

PA092219 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 May 80

[William Cespedes report from the Ministry of Foreign Relations--presumably live]

[Text] The final document on the multinational conference called by President Rodrigo Carazo to analyze the situation of the exodus of Cubans has now been issued. Salient parts of the document state:

Reports have been heard from the governments of Peru, Costa Rica, the United States and Venezuela in connection with the serious events that led to the present grave situation of persons attempting to leave Cuba including: The entry of persons into the Peruvian Embassy; the establishment and sudden interruption of an airlift between Cuba and Costa Rica; the later channeling of the emigration from the port of Mariel to the coast of Florida outside the existing immigration procedures and without considering in any way personal safety; and the grave situation of the 383 Cuban citizens who were forced to seek provisional protection inside the U.S. Interests Section of the Swiss Embassy in Havana.

The representatives of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration [ICEM] reported on the valuable collaboration in the air transportation of the persons in the Peruvian Embassy to Costa Rica, in the establishment of provisional shelters in Costa Rica and in their later transport toward the nations where they will establish permanent residence.

Having heard these reports, the representatives took note, with the concern it instills, of the deep human suffering this migration represents and expressed their regret over the interruption of the aid initially given.

They agreed in that the events described call for international solidarity in the quest for a humanitarian solution satisfactory for all parties involved, without alienation of the principle of nonintervention.

Many of the representatives offered alternatives in order to coordinate international action leading to the resettlement of those persons trying to leave Cuba.

Likewise, they voiced their desire to urgently accomplish the departure and resettlement of the persons who entered the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, dispose of the climate of security necessary for the departure of all those persons wishing to leave Cuba and obtain the cooperation of other governments and international organizations, whether private or intergovernmental, that offer protection and assistance for resettlement.

They called on the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the ICEM to continue making all the efforts necessary for solving the problem such as making an urgent petition for offers of permanent resettlement for the Cubans wishing to migrate and for the financial donations for supplying assistance to those persons arriving or are already in foreign countries.

During the meeting, they pointed to the need for all governments and international assistance organizations to unite their efforts in an international program for the resettlement of those wishing to leave Cuba, offering material and financial support for this effort, including the opportunities for resettlement according to their possibilities.

The Ecuadorean representative reiterated that his country is willing to receive up to 200 of the persons who entered the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

The Argentine representative said that his country is initially willing to receive 300 persons wishing to go there and stressed his government's decision to make an extraordinary contribution to the ICEM.

The Spanish representative stated that his country has already received the 500 refugees from the Peruvian Embassy in Havana that it had offered to receive, also pointing to the existence for many years of a program according to which a significant number of Cubans have arrived in Spain, all for humanitarian reasons.

The Australian representative stated that his country is willing to receive 200 persons.

The Peruvian representative reiterated that his country is willing to receive 1,000 persons and gave an additional contribution of $200,000 to the ICEM.

The Netherlands representative said his country will make an extraordinary contribution to the ICEM of 150,000 florins and that it is willing to consider a request from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees for the eventual receiving of refugees.

The FRG representative said that his country is willing to receive from 250 to 300 persons.

The Colombian representative said that his country is willing to cooperate by offering maritime transportation for the Cubans in refuge in the Peruvian Embassy and in addition, will eventually give a financial contribution to the ICEM or the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

The British representative said his country is willing to consider the petition of persons having connections with the United Kingdom.

The Chilean representative said that his country made an extraordinary financial contribution to the ICEM and that his government continues to be very concerned over this serious humanitarian problem.

The Canadian representative said his country is willing to receive 300 persons interested in residing permanently in Canada and is willing to consider the granting of extraordinary financial aid and specifically, medicine and foodstuffs to the UN High Commissioner.

The Italian representative said his country is willing, for political and humanitarian reasons, to contribute food and transportation for the Cubans in refuge in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana and in addition, to receive a limited number of properly selected persons who so wish it, coming from thrid countries and above all, from Costa Rica.

The representative of the Dominican Republic said his country gave the ICEM extraordinary financial aid and that it is not unwilling to consider other types of humanitarian cooperation.

The Venezuelan representative said that his country is willing to receive 500 persons and in addition, to continue with the program it initiated some time ago, in direct negotiations, with the Cuban Government.

The Swiss representative said his country gave the ICEM extraordinary financial aid in addition to its traditional financial support for the UN High Commissioner and the International Red Cross Committee.

The Uruguayan representative said his country will give ICEM extraordinary financial aid that will be set aside to help the Cuban citizens in refuge in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

The Brazilian representative said his country has already indicated to the Peruvian Government its disposition to examine all the cases of Cuban refugees stating their wish to go to Brazil.

The French representative said his country will accede to examine the requests of Cubans having family connections in his country and who speak French.

Costa Rica reiterated its willingness to accept 300 refugees.

The Holy See said that for obvious reasons, it cannot receive refugees in the Vatican. However, it will report the conclusions of this meeting so that the Catholic organizations existing in the various countries of the world will contribute to the problems' solution.

The United States recapitulated its tradition of offering new homes to millions of refugees, including more than 750,000 Cubans since 1960. This year, the United States planned to resettle 231,000 refugees, including 16,000 Cubans, prior to its decision to accept 3,500 other Cubans of the group in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. The United States pointed out that the exodus from Mariel to Florida resulted in the arrival of more than 23,000 Cubans in 2 weeks. However, the United States indicated it will continue its generous policy toward Cuban refugees. The United States indicated its appreciation of the resettlement offers made at the meeting and other offers that will be made in the future.

The ICEM representative reported that in response to the appeals of the organization to various governments asking for resettlement opportunities and financial contributions in order to comply with the official requests of Peru and Costa Rica, the following results were obtained: A list of definite opportunities for resettlement which each country offers follows, between 200 and 227,000, some with undetermined amounts.

These are the details of the meeting which will be closed by President Rodrigo Carazo within a few minutes, with the participation of delegates of various countries, 27 in total, and some 10 international organizations.

Concluding, the representatives of Costa Rica, United States and Great Britain decided to form a group to try to reach an agreement with the Cuban Government regarding the way of normalizing the migration of Cubans toward nations for first asylum and then to nations of permanent resettlement.

The Costa Rican minister of foreign relations, Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, observed that other countries represented in the meeting could join the group during the period prior to the initiation of talks with the Cuban Government.

The Costa Rican Government voiced its intention to send invitations, at a later date, to another meeting to examine the work accomplished to solve the problem.

These are the salient aspects of the meeting that is closing at this time, when President Rodrigo is arriving here at the Yellow House to officially close it. We will be taking the words of the president to the listeners of Radio Reloj.

[Question] Don Rodrigo, are you satisfied with the results of the meeting?

[Answer] Yes. Very satisfied. I am truly satisfied. It is demonstrated at this time that international solidarity is contributing in a very special way to solving problems such as this.

[Question] Mr President, on another subject, is it true that you have asked for the resignation of Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey?

[Answer] No. I have not had a chance to talk to any of the ministers regarding cabinet affairs. Cabinets continue to be formed and disintegrated.

These have been statements by President Rodrigo Carazo.

Carazo Closing Remarks

PA100407 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 May 80

[Excerpts] The international meeting called by the Costa Rican Government to find a solution to the problem of the Cubans who are trying to leave the island ended at noon at the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry. Here is what President Rodrigo Carazo said to close the meeting:

[Begin recording] The efforts that will have to be made from now on must be persistent and unwavering. The responsibility of achieving the goal of perseverance requires an unbreakable will and determination. We are here to serve and we will serve. It does not matter what harsh words are used to refer to us because we are not moved by the desire to engage in controversy but the desire to serve [words indistinct].

You heeded our call. At all times we will be at your service in connection with this lofty mission. You have responded to a call that will undoubtedly be of special importance to all of us. Those who have joined the work group have a direct responsibility. I am certain that individually, on behalf of your countries, with reciprocal assistance and with the assistance that you will all provide, you will achieve the results we all seek. In this humanitarian endeavor [words indistinct] no one will walk away meritoriously. We must all walk away with a clear conscience because we have done our duty. [end recording]

Negotiating Commission Delegate Appointed

PA102230 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] The Costa Rican Government has appointed Carlos Fraciscoo Aguilar as its delegate to the commission in charge of negotiating with the Cuban Government on the evacuation of Cuban refugees in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon reported. Once the United States and Great Britain appoint their delegates, the commission will start negotiations with the Cuban Government, Minister Calderon added.

The negotiations will be carried out according to what was approved at the multinational meeting held on Thursday and Friday in San Jose, Costa Rica. According to the agreement, no country offering permanent residence to the Cuban refugees can directly negotiate with Havana. They must do this through a third party. The negotiations with the Cuban Government are aimed at restoring the airlift between Cuba and Costa Rica to continue the evacuation of the approximately 4,000 Cuban refugees from the Peruvian Embassy.

Castro suspended the airlift evacuation to Costa Rica, because he considered the manner in which their problem was being handled was not in the best interest of the refugees.

EL SALVADOR

DEMONSTRATORS DEMAND THAT U.S. AMBASSADOR LEAVE COUNTRY

PA110345 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0315 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 10 May (LATIN)--About 5,000 people this afternoon demonstrated in front of the home of U.S. Ambassador Robert White, in the San Benito residential district in western San Salvador, demanding the release of Maj Roberto D'Aubuisson and the ambassador's departure from El Salvador.

Hundreds of posters and signs were placed outside Ambassador White's home while several Marines looked out from the balcony, carrying their weapons but not using them. Outside, women's voices could be heard saying: "We hate violence...We want peace...Get out, Ambassador White...We do not want you. You are a traitor...The armed forces are in mourning, because its best soldiers are in prison...Majano is a communist...Get out, White..."

For several hours vehicle traffic was interrupted in the streets near to the U.S. ambassador's home. The demonstrators were shouting for the ambassador to appear in the balcony, and not to be afraid since they were not carrying weapons.

Hundreds of youths were carrying tin cans, barrels and other noise-making objects, while the crowd chanted: "Get Out, White...Freedom for D'Aubuisson and his companeros...The armed forces are in mourning, because their best soldiers are in prison..."

Official spokesmen said that the security corps kept away from the area to prevent any incidents. Police authorities said the demonstrators were not armed, and were merely demanding the release of the persons arrested on charges of having plotted to stage a coup d'etat. Some demonstrators demanded an explanation of why the extreme left is not being brought before court in spite of the fact that it is involved in murders, kidnappings, bank holdups and blackmail.

ACAN Report

PA111906 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1838 GMT 11 May 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 11 May (ACAN-EFE)--Approximately 100 members of an ultrarightist group, who are demanding the release of Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, have surrounded the home of Robert White, U.S. ambassador in El Salvador, since Saturday Night. The ultrarightists have started demanding the officer's release since learning of his detention on Thursday.

D'Aubuisson, another retired military officer and several civilians have been imprisoned since Wednesday in the San Carlos Garrison and will be tried by military courts as soon as the pertinent investigations are completed.

Telephone, Water Cut

PA112153 Paris AFP in Spanish 2136 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 11 May (AFP)--The home of U.S. Ambassador Robert White has been practically under siege today by approximately 300 rightist demonstrators who are protesting "his interference in the domestic affairs of El Salvador."

Carrying signs reading "Go home, White", the demonstrators, who are members of the Free Salvadoran Fatherland group [Patria Libre Salvadorena--PLS] occupied the area surrounding the ambassador's home, cutting off all automobile and pedestrian access to the area, as well as his water and telephone services.

The demonstrators announced they will stay there until retired Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson and the others involved in the coup d'etat foiled last 2 May are released. D'Aubuisson and the others were arrested by the army 3 days ago.

According to unofficial sources, when the PLS demonstrators arrived this morning at the U.S. ambassador's home, Ambassador White was still there, but when he became aware of the situation, he fled, jumping over the fences of the nearby homes. The demonstrators, who blocked the streets by placing automobiles at the intersections, also warned they are willing to cut off the power lines to the diplomat's home.

"White has had much to do with the domestic affairs of this country," the PLS demonstrators told the newsmen. The demonstrators added that their protest is basically aimed against the government. "The government," they said, "is biased when it sets free the leftists arrested during the antiterrorism operations and then captures the patriots who only speak out against communism."

The D'Aubuisson's supporters also described Col Adolfo Majano, member of the government junta, as "the big traitor." It has been said that Majano is the main target of the foiled coup that D'Aubuisson was to head.

Meanwhile, rumors circulated today pointing out the names of four U.S. senators who are considered to be the "godfathers" of the foiled coup. Strom Thurmond, Republican from South Carolina, S.I. Hayakawa, Republican from California, Richard Stone, Democrat from Florida, and Harry F. Byrd Jr., independent from Virginia, are the U.S. politicians who are involved with D'Aubuisson's plans. The list of the names was seized from the arrested persons who might be brought before a military court, in the midst of serious disputes within the Salvadoran armed forces.

Only the Marines in charge of security are inside Ambassador White's home, which is in the western San Salvador. Outside, the demonstrators are shouting asking for the release of those involved in the foiled coup.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES COMMUNIQUE ON D'AUBUISSON ARREST

PA092026 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1210 GMT 9 May 80

[Press communique of the Public Relations Office of the presidency of the republic released on 8 May--read by announcer]

[Text] On Wednesday of this week, late in the evening, in Santa Tecla, La Libertad Department, a group of civilians and some military men were arrested. One of the arrested persons was retired Army Major Roberto d'Aubuisson. On the basis of the arms and documents seized from these persons, investigations have been launched to determine which one of them is responsible for actions against the security of the state.

RIGHT REPORTEDLY TO SET DEADLINE FOR MAJOR'S RELEASE

PA091717 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Reports from El Salvador indicate that a new crisis is shaking the Salvadoran Army following the arrest of retired Maj Roberto D'Aubuisson, visible architect of last week's coup attempt.

Government sources reported that D'Aubuisson and a group of army officers were arrested and are being held at the San Carlos Garrison, headquarters of troops loyal to Col Adolfo Majano, chief of the military-Christian Democratic junta.

It has been learned that the rightist high-ranking officers will set a peremptory deadline on the government junta for the unconditional release of D'Aubuisson and the other conspirators.

Meanwhile, paramilitary individuals killed four people in San Miguel and five in Armenia. In San Salvador, Hector Ramon Guardado, a secretary of the Salvadoran National Techers Association, was shot to death.

Death Squad Threats

PA112055 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2026 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 11 May (LATIN)--The death squad today threatened to take reprisals if the authorities do not lrelease a group of nine military officers ard civilians accused of being involved in a coup attempt.

The feared squad, which has claimed responsibility for some 30 killings of leftists during the past month, issued the threat during a telephone conversation with the media in which it demanded the publication of its threat. The kinds of reprisals that will be taken were not specified over the telephone.

The threats were made shortly after approximately 5,000 persons gathered outside the home of U.S. Ambassador Robert White to demand the release of the head of the group of prisoners, Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson.

D'Aubuisson and the eight civilian and military officers were arrested on Wednesday in Santa Tecla, 12 km west of San Salvador, charged with illegal possession of weapons and holding a meeting in violation of the state of siege. According to the junta member Col Arnoldo Majano, Major d'Aubuisson was plotting to carry out a rightist coup d'etat.

This is the first time that the death squad has issued direct threats to the media. Moreover, the squad's spokesmen said that they will demand that the junta arrest and try the leaders of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM] and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] for conspiring against the institutions, kidnapping, blackmail, murder and preparing a change toward socialism.

The CRM is a leftist organization of workers, students and peasants while the FDR is an organization of leftist political movements struggling against the junta.

ARMED FORCES SAYS NINE PERSONS INVOLVED IN PLOT

PA110225 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0107 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 10 May (LATIN)--The armed forces today explained that nine persons have been arrested and charged with plotting to carry out a rightist coup against the government junta.

An armed forces spokesman told this agency that the group is headed by Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, who led three divilians and five officers in the action.

The group was arrested by infantry soldiers in Santa Tecla, in western El Salvador, on Wednesday while they were holding a meeting that violated the state of siege, the spokesman said.

According to junta members Col Arnoldo Majano, D'Aubuisson was being sought because of his participation in preparations for an alleged coup d'etat. Official sources reported t hat the documents found at the scene of the arrest include papers which involve businessmen who are outside of the country or who have gone underground.

The National Broad Front [FAN], a rightist group, issued a statement today in which it demanded that the defendants be turned over to civilian courts so that they can prove their innocence. The FAN noted that to defend the fatherland that is in danger of falling in the claws of communism and seek the unity of the armed forces is not a crime anywhere in the world.

Military Trial Anticipated

PA120003 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1720 GMT 11 May 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 11 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Army officers and several civilians implicated in a presumed attempt to organize a coup d'etat against the ruling Salvadoran junta will be tried in military courts, it was revealed by generally well-informed sources.

The sources pointed out that the process could take a long time since it will be necessary to conduct a thorough investigation of the participation of all those implicated in the plot, the third in the past 10 weeks, against the ruling group in this Central American nation.

The main figure among those arrested up to now is Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, a former military-man, who, along with several wealthy civilian families, has formed the ultrarightist National Broad Front.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAYS COUP HAD INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT

PA110028 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 2155 HMT 9 May 80

[Statements by Antonio Guevara Lacayo, attorney general, at a news conference held by the Christian Democratic Party's Executive Committee on 9 May at the party headquarters in San Salvador--recorded]

[Text] On various occasions we have maintained that the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] is determined to support a revolutionary process that will bring deep changes in the country's social and economic structures. We believe that there are two kinds of subversion in this country: the subversion of the leftwing and the subversion of the rightwing. We believe the only way to move this process forward to benefit the Salvadoran people is by truly eliminating leftist and rightist subversion. We believe that this opportunity is very important for the country's revolutionary process because the activity of this group [D'Aubuisson and others] has been fully confirmed. The group which was caught had specific plans and international connection. This group had connections with certain U.S. senators of rightist tendencies and had the support of the southern cone, that is Chile, Argentina and so forth. They had been seeking international support for this.

This is proof that this Salvadoran process, promoted by the PDC, is being attacked not only by the ultraleftist sectors, which see that there is a possibility of implementing a non-Marxist revolution of deep changes for the first time in the world, but also by those persons who feel that their ancestral privileges are being taken away from them and who have been engaging in actions aimed at destablizing this revolutionary process.

Regarding this, the PDC deems it necessary to adopt vigorous actions to establish the pertinent measures which will range from the trying to the sentencing of the responsible persons. This applies not just to the case of Major d'Aubuisson but also to the cases of those civilians who have been financing this movement.

There is no doubt that D'Aubuisson is the visible head of all this but the plot was deeply rooted, particularly with regards to the persons who have been financing this. We could call them the intellectual authors of the recently thwarted coup.

D'AUBUISSON'S ARREST COULD BRING DIALOGUE

PA092232 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 9 May 80 p 1, 8

[Excerpt] Vox Populi

"The news of former Major d'Aubuisson's arrest spread quickly among all popular sectors. This former officer has committed serious crimes against national security and is charged with being one of the main leaders of reactionary subversion promoted and financed by the oligarchy. During the past weekend it was said that he had been demoted. With the arrest of the promoter of the White Warriors Union and the Organization for the Liberation from Communism Falange and leader of the nationalist democratic organization, relations between the armed forces and the people could begin a path leading to a dialogue. This is what the people think."

GUATEMALA

DCG DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN COUP PLOT

PA082329 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala (Channel 3) in Spanish 0400 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Several Guatemalan politicians revealed in Paris that a liberation front is being organized and that there is the possibility of a coup being staged here in Guatemala, in which the Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG] would be implicated.

According to reports from several international news agencies, Deputy Carlos Gallardo Flores, Guillermo Colom Argueta and a number of labor leaders provided this information at a news conference held in Paris.

Deputy Gallardo Flores came to Congress after being proposed by the Christian Democrats and later, alongside the late Dr Alberto (Santoflor), he sought the legalization of the Socialist Party, a procedure that is still pending at the electoral registry.

Guillermo Colom Argueta, [words indistinct] well-known political activity or militancy before the death of his brother Manuel Colom Argueta, left the country under the protection of the Venezuelan Embassy, where he had sought refuge.

In view of this clear and specific charge that the DCG is connected with a plot, Secretary General Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo has denied the statements made in Paris:

[Begin recording] We flatly deny that the DCG is involved in any violent or illegal action aimed at staging a coup, and we will tell you why: The DCG has always proclaimed that the democratic path is the only suitable one to achieve a solution to our problems.

At this point we are trying to strengthen a democratic process so that in 1982--for the good of Guatemalans and without armed or violent pressures from either the extreme left or the extreme right--the people may freely elect the persons who will rule this country. [end recording]

The DCG secretary general added that the Christian Democracy's participation in the Salvadoran Government in the wake of the coup that ousted Gen Carlos Humberto Romero does not necessarily mean that the DCG feels similarly:

[Begin recording] There is a small possibility of finding a solution to our problems by peaceful means so there is no reason for us to feel forced to choose or carry out the same political activities of our companeros in other countries. [end recording]

For his part, National Liberation Movement Deputy Leonel Sisniega Otero described the formation of this organization in France as further escalation at the international level of the communist campaign against Guatemala.

[Begin recording] The existence of this group in Paris is proof they are right when they constantly announce that there is a big conspiracy against Guatemala. Gallardo Flores is a deputy to the Congress of the Republic and, should his direct participation in this case be confirmed, we will immediately discuss his outrageous conduct before the national Congress.

Since he reached Congress through the free vote of the citizens, he should know perfectly well that he represents a sector that can be heard (?from a seat) in Congress.

If he has abandoned the noble weapons of discussion, reasoning and popular representation in order to resort to clandestine activities or to engage in a Sandinist-type movement to seize power in Guatemala by force, he has placed himself on the level of those who subvert order. [end recording]

ORPA MEMBER EXPLAINS GROUP'S OBJECTIVES

PA070334 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 May 80

[Interview with Joaquin Cristobal, member of the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization, somewhere in Guatemala--interviewer not identified; recorded]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Question] Could you tell us what the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization [ORPA] is and what its objectives are?

[Answer] The Armed People's Revolutionary Organization appeared for the first time on 18 September 1979, although it developed its organization and consolidation clandestinely several years earlier. Following that first stage, ORPA began a public phase in September of last year through communiques to the press, radio and television, reporting on its first politico-military operations carried out on Guatemalan farms.

In these first bulletins, ORPA defined the objectives of its struggle against the situation of poverty, repression and exploitation being endured by the Guatemalan people, without the possibility of improving their living conditions and gaining their freedom.

In view of the brutal repression unleashed by the various governments and the permanent exploitation of peasants and workers, ORPA considers armed struggle a necessity and the only way to liberate our people. Thus, ORPA exhorts the various peasant, worker, intellectual and other sectors opposed to such an unjust and inhuman system to join the struggle.

Since September 1979, ORPA has carried out a large number of politico-military activities where it has combined meetings with the population and given its message in Spanish and other native tongues of the area, explaining its objectives and calling on the people to join the revolutionary struggle.

In addition, during that period ORPA has accomplished several successful operations against the army, inflicting many casualties to the enemy.

Since last September, the organization has made an effort to distribute as widely as possible its monthly bulletins directed at the urban as well as the rural sectors. [end recording]

In another part of the interview, the ORPA leader said:

[Begin recording] At the start of its operations, our organization considered joining the other organizations which legally and in the underground were engaged in the popular struggle in Guatemala. With this in mind, ORPA issued a message to all these organizations, expressing its respect for all martyrs created by the revolutionary struggle in Guatemala. That is how, within our organization, the unity and coordination with the various forms of struggle became one of our important considerations.

It is no longer possible to try to hide the genocide being suffered by the Guatemalan people and the great advance of the revolutionary struggle in our country. [end recording]

HONDURAS

REYES MATA SAYS MILITARY HAD PLANNED COUP

PA091818 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1628 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 8 May (ACAN-EFE)--Jose Reyes Mata, the alleged leader of a subversive movement disbanded by the police on 17 April this year, today charged here that "a small group of military officers was trying to stage a coup."

According to Reyes Mata, "the issue of the subversive movement was nothing but a pretext to overthrow the military government junta, upset the elections to be held on 20 April to elect a National Constituent Assembly and remain in power."

He warned that "after 16 years in the government, the military has fallen in love with power and doesn't want to give it up. Personal ambitions make almost every commander see himself as chief of state, even though this contravenes the U.S. State Department's suggestion that the elections be guaranteed."

The elections were won by the Liberal Party of Honduras. Regarding this, Reyes Mata commented: "The Liberals must choose their military friends carefully because they might betray them at the first opportunity."

According to him, he was chosen as the so-called leader of the alleged coup, because of his progressive ideas and because he is a well-known professional in the field of medicine.

Reyes Mata was with Ernesto "Che" Guevara and the brothers Inti and Coco Peredo in the Bolivian guerrilla movement. He escaped to Peru from the Bolivian highlands, where he was imprisoned at Lake Titicaca.

He explained that "the coup was not staged because despite the macabre tortures to which we were subjected--more than 12 people have been detained--none of us signed the prepared statements they placed before us."

He added that under the pretext that subversion was in progress and that the elections could not be guaranteed, "the ambitious military officers at the top were going to stage a coup, but everything was foiled when we did not yield and sign the document that would serve as their excuse."

He also implicated the Texaco refinery in the alleged coup. According to police, Texaco manager Arnold Quiroz was kidnaped by the subversive group and his rescue led to the discovery of the guerrilla plot.

"Texaco bribed several public officials so they would authorize increases in the price of fuels and the coupist military officers thought I had the list of those who had been bribed, but that is not the case," Reyes Mata affirmed.

An Amnesty International delegation has learned about the tortures he says he and his companions have been subjected to and a report on this matter will be prepared.

Amnesty International arrived in Honduras at the request of the defenders of the alleged subversives. It also investigated the situation of the peasants and workers of a textile factory which burned down 2 years ago in the north, when police were evacuating the workers that had seized it after declaring a strike. "They hung us by the feet and submerged our heads into resined water. They put hoods on us and gave us electric shocks. They also hit us in parts of the body where internal damage can be caused without leaving marks and tortured us psychologically."

According to Reyes Mata, "the hood" means the face is wrapped with a piece of rubber, thus causing asphyxia. That leaves no marks, but damages the nerves and produces other internal organic problems.

According to him, "We were also taken out at night and mock executions were staged. In addition our relatives were arrested in order to make us talk." He said that some of his companions and he himself are sick but that the doctor has examined them "briefly" and from a distance said they are all right.

Reyes Mata and his companions have been turned over to the justice tribunals in San Pedro Sula, in the north, and he made this statement while waiting for his turn to testify.

The period of time that the law grants tribunals to make their inquiries will soon be up. If not enough merits or rational indications of culpability are found, either the prisoners must be released or a warrant of imprisonment must be issued.

Public Security Forces Denial

PA101656 Tegucigalda Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] The newspaper LA TRIBUNA, edited in Tegucigalpa, published in its Thursday 8 May edition some statements by Mr Jose Maria Reyes Mata, who is currently being tried in the San Pedro Sula Courts as leader of a terrorist group and intellectual author of several common crimes and of the kidnapping of Mr Arnold Quiroz, national manager and vice president of Texaco Caribbean Inc.

In an effort to confuse the public opinion, this criminal has told an unbelievable story about an alleged coup plotted against the military government junta on the eve of the election held 20 April.

Reyes Mata's version of the developments is so clumsy that it would not merit any explanation on our part, were it not for the fact that his statements have been irresponsible published and released to the world by the ACAN-EFE news agency.

The report, which includes the correspondent's own views, may easily surprise the international public, unfamiliar as it is with the case for which Reyes Mata and his accomplices are being tried. This works against the good name of Honduras and the prestige that its government has achieved through its conduct marked by respect for the public freedoms and as guarantor of an electoral process which the entire world press has hailed as an example of civility and political maturity.

Reyes Mata's statements, unilaterally released by the above-mentioned newspaper and news agency without any observance for the most elemental principle of verification, merely reflects Mata's cleverness on the one hand and the high degree of yellow journalism which some sectors of the press are unfortunately reaching in their effort to compete among themselves, even if truth, credibility, public peace and the people's legitimate right to be seriously informed are (?staked) in the process.

The publication referred to deliberately omits the important detail that there is a kidnap victim, whose testimony constitutes part of the accusatory evidence; that there are other honorable witnesses of these crimes, including officials and employers of two foreign embassies; that all those implicated have confessed, and that abundant criminal evidence has been presented.

The Public Security Force fulfilled its unavoidable duty to safeguard the lives of innocent victims, who undoubtedly would have been sacrificed by the terrorists. Their unpatriotic and criminal plan would have been fully carried out without the public security forces' determined stand. Also, it would not have been possible to successfully rescue Mr Quiroz.

In the face of truth and the undeniable evidence currently in the hands of ordinary justice, there is only room for the implementation of the country's penal laws and the sanctions from the public in the form of total rejection of any attempt to alter peace or introduce insecurity in the lives and property of Hondurans.

Finally, let the public opinion decide if the right to practice yellow journalism can be above the state's security and be more valuable than the human lives we preserved by dissolving this terrorist cell.

Tegucigalpa, Central District.

9 May 1980, Public Relations Department, Public Security Force.

TEACHER INVOLVED IN OVERTHROW PLOT RELEASED ON BAIL

PA102308 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1704 GMT 10 May 80

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 10 May (ACAN-EFE)--Blanca Teresa Gonzalez de Reyes, who was implicated in an alleged subversive civilian movement to overthrow the Honduran military government, was released on bail yesterday in San Pedro Sula, northern Hunduras.

Mrs Reyes, a sociology professor in the National Autonomous University of Honduras, is Chilean by birth and a nationalized Honduran and is the wife of Jose Maria Reyes Mata, a doctor charged with being the head of the thwarted plot.

According to the San Pedro Sula courts, Blanca Teresa de Reyes was released on bail for reasons of health and because she has to nurse a 1-month old infant.

NICARAGUA

BORGE SAYS GENERAL ELECTION MAY BE WITHIN 3 YEARS

PA111943 Paris AFP in Spanish 1651 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] San Jose, 11 May (AFP)--The Sandinist revolution could call general elections within the next 3 years, Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge told LA NACION today.

Borge, top political official of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), said that the FSLN will study the possibility of holding municipal elections in 1981 and general elections in 1982 or 1983.

The State Council, installed 8 days ago with legislative functions, has to draft a constitutional and electoral bill, among its other main projects.

Borge said that the Nicaraguan revolution will ask for the assistance of the Costa Rican supreme electoral tribunal to draft the electoral bill. "We want Costa Rica's advise and help because we know that there has always been a democracy in that country," Borge told LA NACION.

Borge also said that "on principle, we will not accept the OAS to come to observe the elections in Nicaragua, but we would like countries like Costa Rica, Venezuela and Mexico to come as observers."

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES SOMOZA TO BE EXTRADITED

PA091734 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Foreign Ministry sources today denied press reports from Mexico attributing to Nicaraguan Ambassador Aldo Diaz Lacayo a statement to the effect that the Paraguayan Government is reportedly willing to extradite former dictator Anastasio Somoza.

The sources added that the press misinterpreted the statements made by Ambassador Diaz Lacayo in presenting his credentials to President Jose Lopez Portillo. Moreover, it was noted that the Paraguayan Government has never signed extradition agreements, which makes it impossible at this time to use that recourse to have somoza testify before revolutionary courts for his massacres and crimes against the Nicaraguan people over more than 40 years.

STUDENTS REPORT SOMOZISTS TRAINING IN GUATEMALA

PA091856 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Serious charges have been made regarding maneuvers by Somozists in asylum in Guatemala and Honduras against Nicaragua and the Salvadoran people. The charges were made by Guatemalan delegates to a student seminar on imperialist intervention in Central America and the Caribbean.

The students said that the Nicaraguan Democratic Front [Frente Democratico Nicaraguense] was formed in a very luxurious hotel in Guatemala City. It is made up of Somozists in exile.

Former President Francisco Ureuyo attended the meeting. There was an attempt to give the meeting a legal character in order to promote aggressions against the Nicaraguan revolution.

The students added that peasants in the area of Escuintla, Guatemala, are being trained for the sole purpose of attacking Nicaragua and intervening in El Salvador.

There are some 1,000 Somozist guards in training at the farm of Mario Sandoval Alarcon, a Guatemalan fascist leader, who some days ago described himself as the chief of organized violence, the students added.

STATE COUNCIL HOLDS FIRST WORKING SESSION

PA091311 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] The first meeting of the State Council was held at 1000 in the Ernesto Castillo Salaverri auditorium located in the Camilo Ortega Saavedra civic complex. After the national anthem, Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, president of the directive board of the State Council, opened the session. He asked Companero Carlos Garcia Caracas, secretary of the board, to read the messages sent by friendly countries expressing congratulations over the installation of the State Council.

The participants in the session democratically approved a call to the organizations which have not sent their representatives to do so as soon as possible. The participants also formed 11 committees that will study the bills presented to the State Council by the government junta and the committee that will draft the internal regulations of the council.

The State Council representatives also decided they will meet each Wednesday at 1000. The committees which were established were: interior defense and justice, foreign, education and culture, health and welfare, labor and social security, public consumption, production and agrarian reform, finance, community services, urban reform, and human settlement. They are made up of 44 members.

The State Council representatives will have identification cards. The session closed at 1141 after the national anthem.

CHAMORRO: PLURALISM STILL FEASIBLE OPTION

LD081110 Madrid YA in Spanish 29 Apr 80 p 11

[Jose V. Colchero interview in Managua with former Nicaraguan junta member Violeta Chamorro; "Political Pluralism in Danger in Nicaragua"--date not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] Have you left the government junta--and with it, politics--in order to become a housewife again? Would you not have preferred to become president of the Republic of Nicaragua--something which was undoubtedly within your power?

[Answer] I have never contemplated the presidency but was working on a team which one day I had to leave. I resigned from my post in the junta--as I said in my letter of resignation--for health reasons. A time comes for some people because of age and for others because of physical wear and tear when they decide to resign. I was not accustomed to this kind of work, and I have contributed all that I could to the revolution, to overthrow Somoza and to have a free Nicaragua.

[Question] But you do not look like a sick person. Are the "health reasons" the fact that you broke your ankle?

[Answer] God has given me the gift of being unusually strong. My ankle is not responsible for anything. It just happens that on the day that I told my comrades I was going to resign, I broke my ankle here, at home, in the evening.

In my letter to the other junta members explaining my decision, I made it clear that I was doing so for health reasons. There should be no further speculation about my intentions.

[Question] Nicaragua undoubtedly stands at present before a crossroads which will lead toward a Western-type pluralist democracy or toward a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary model. What is your opinion?

[Answer] The Nicaraguan people and the Sandinist Front joined forces to make this country democratic and to work in a joint pluralism to accelerate reconstruction. Parties cannot be formed overnight to hold elections. But the journalists are very suspicious and are taking my resignation as a matter for speculation. [Junta member] Alfonso Robelo also happens to be resigning, and that is his own affair, which nobody should take amiss at all. It is certainly good to have emerged from a dictatorship. The country must continue to move forward. Foreign governments must help us to continue reconstruction.

[Question] But under what model? Under party pluralism and universal suffrage or under the communist Marxist model?

[Answer] Our pledge was that of a pluralist model in which everybody could work for our country's well-being.

[Question] And this is coming about?

[Answer] I believe so.

[Question] Do you feel that you are the executrix of the ideology of your late husband, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro? What kind of democracy did he want?

[Answer] I believe that Pedro Joaquin Chamorro died, sacrified himself and gave his life for this country. What he wanted was to have a free, independent and pluralist democracy. I will remind you that at the end of his life he had set up his group of parties, which was called the Union of National Liberation, but he also had a stronger weapon, which was the newspaper LA PRENSA. Somoza silenced it by killing him and then destroying the newspaper, which has been revived.

[Question] However, LA PRENSA is being harassed right now by a Marxist-radical ideological trend which is also assailing political pluralism and liberal ideas....

[Answer] It is true that the newspaper is closed down at present, but I trust that a solution to the problem will be found. It must be realized that we are experiencing a stage of national reconstruction. People are confused in many respects, and we must have faith that the process will move ahead, toward a Nicaraguan democratic pluralism.

[Question] Do you expect that in this struggle over LA PRENSA you--the owners--will be able to continue to control the newspaper in light of the attempts by the radical groups in the editorial office and printing shop to control the newspaper?

[Answer] I believe so. And the proof that I have not been mistaken so far is that the newspaper is closed down and has not been published.

[Question] Would you take legal action if it were published without your permission?

[Answer] That remains to be seen.

MDN LEADER ROBELO WARNS OF 'SOVIET INTERVENTION'

PA111915 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1740 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Managua, 11 May (ACAN-EFE)--Alfonso Robelo, former member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, has warned about the possibility of a "Soviet intervention" in this Central American nation in a speech in Matiguas, a northern Nicaraguan municipality. Robelo spoke at a rally called by his Nicaraguan Democratic Movement Party (MDN) and attended by several thousand supporters who chanted slogans such as: "We do not want communism" and "Cubans out of Nicaragua."

The political leader came out openly against "U.S. imperialism which soiled our past, but we are also against Soviet intervention in our country directed by means of the existing disproportionated [desproporcionada] diplomatic mission in Nicaragua.

"We are not for capitalism or for communism. We are for democratic socialism, and as in the past we do not accept the proimperialist dictatorship of Somoza or a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship," he said.

Robelo, who resigned last month from his post in the ruling junta 1 week after Violeta de Chamorro had resigned, reiterated his condemnation of U.S. interference in his country, but warned that "we also reject the possibility of being turned into an Afghanistan."

"We are against the CIA but we are also against the Soviet KGB which threatens Nicaragua," the MDN leader said yesterday, Saturday, in another part of his speech which was loudly applauded by the participants in the rally.

Later he affirmed that he had resigned from the government junta "because to have remained in it would have made me an accomplice of a totalitarian future which some evil sons of Nicaragua want for our fatherland."

Robelo stressed that if he had remained in the junta he would have become "a traitor to my ideals and, I promise, that will never happen."

He warned about "sowing of the hatred of classes," preached from above and said that "we do not want any more wars or fratricidal struggles. Enough of promoting rancor in our country. Enough of playing up dangerously to communist nations which only seek to attain world power," Robelo said.

Robelo favors a society of equality instead of one where there are "the immoral differences between those who have plenty and those who have nothing." The Nicaraguan political leader challenged the three current members of the government junta--Moises Hassan, Daniel Ortega, and Sergio Ramirez--to carry out the promise made to the peoples of America when the Sandinist revolution triumphed in July of 1979--to hold free elections.

"We demand the first election in free Nicaragua take place so that the people can freely choose if they want a democratic Nicaragua in which justice and liberty prevail or a society with a sad and totalitarian regime," he said.

Robelo reiterated that he is not part of the opposition to the government "but is part of the veritable revolution" and added that he is not afraid after being branded with insulting names such as "opportunist, disloyal and hypocrite" since he abandoned his government post.

"I am at peace with God, with my fatherland and my people and I will continue with this lofty civic struggle as occurs in Democratic nations such as neighboring Costa Rica."

He recalled that Nicaraguans "do not want to have defeated government models to be imposed on us, much less those which are based on suppressing [domesticacion] the peoples."

Robelo asked that "there be no more attempts against national unity," urging all to submit to a single criterion, and finally said that "it will depend on the completion [the filling of the two vacant seats] of the junta which heads our Sandinist revolution and "will contribute to channeling our country on to the path of democracy." [quotation marks as received]

MINISTRY SAYS SOMOZISTS IN EMBASSY MUST FACE JUSTICE

PA100448 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] The Interior Ministry today reported that the problem at the Guatemalan Embassy with the Nicaraguan refugees who have remained there since the victory of the revolution is not a problem of our Foreign Ministry, but the exclusive responsibility of the embassy, as established by the Geneva convention.

The situation facing the embassy is one of a lack of discipline, disorder and anarchy on the part of the refugees, who are demanding better food. The Foreign Ministry pays for that food, but the problem is entirely the responsibility of the Guatemalan Embassy, as has already been reiterated by our Foreign Ministry.

Presently there are 16 Somozist refugees in the embassy, including former Col Jose Ramon Silva Reyes; Dr Carlos Jose Giron Romero, a former Somozist deputy; Orlando Morales, a former Somozist deputy; Judge Dexter Escobar Ramirez, former chief of the "Mano Blanco" which operated in the national district; former Col Jose Humberto Lagos Escobar; former Capt Salvador Toledo; Santos Enrique Luna Garay, Jose Bejamin Carides; Moises Carides Mendez and others.

All these Somozists are creating chaos and a lack of discipline in the Guatemalan Embassy, wanting to exert pressure on the government to issue them safe-conducts. This cannot be done, however, because they all have charges pending with the Nicaraguan people and the revolutionary justice.

The Foreign Ministry today reaffirmed that all those elements will have to answer for their crimes during the Somozist regime.

DELEGATION GOES TO MEXICO TO DISCUSS DEBT

PA112321 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1956 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Managua, 11 May (ACAN-EFE)--The six members of a Nicaraguan delegation departed today for Mexico, where on Monday they will begin a new round of talks with representaives of international banks to renegotiate Nicaragua's foreign debt.

The Nicaraguan revolutionary government inherited a foreign debt of $1.6 billion from the overthrown Anastasio Somoza regime. An attempt will be made to restructure it in the face of financial impossibility of meeting it.

The Mexican Goverment has given the Sandinist government technical aid in this field.

The Nicaraguan delegation, which includes Planning Minister Commander Henry Ruiz, Finance Minister Joaquin Cuadra, Minister of the International Reconstruction Fund Haroldo Monteslegre and the presidents of the Central Bank and the National Finance System, Arturo Cruz and Alfredo Cesar, respectively, will hear a counterproposal from their international bank creditors on Monday in the capital of the Aztecs.

GOVERNMENT EXPLAINS ATTACK ON BAHAMIAN SHIP

PA120413 Havana Domestic Serivce in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Havana, 11 May (PL)--herewith a note from the Cuban Government.:

An incident of great concern took place Saturday afternoon approximately 20 miles north of Sama Bay, Holguin Province. At 1700, a Cuban ferroconcrete fishing boat, No 165, radioed to report that it was being attacked by a pirate ship and that it had already been hit by several bullets. Reconnaissance and combat planes took off immediately for the site. At 1738, a vessel was located towing the ferroconcrete boat No. 165, which had requested help, and ferroconcrete boat No 54, northward, both obviously hijacked. By this time, all communication with the fishermen had been lost. After flying over the ships several times and signaling the pirate ship, and in view of the fact that it would not stop and continued to tow our fishing boats, our planes proceeded to fire warning shots at 1750 so it would stop, but this was ignored. A few minutes later, the planes returned to the base because they had run out of fuel. However, due to the seriousness of the matter and the continued evident risk to the lives of our fishermen, as the situation was being interpreted, our air force sent planes to the scene of the incidents again in an attempt to prevent the hijacking. These planes fired at the pirate ship, damaging it in such a way that it sank at 1919.

During the same night of Saturday and Sunday, other fishing boats and surface units of our border guard force which had departed for the search and rescue of the hijacked fishing boats found ferroconcrete boat No 54 on the open sea, abandoned and with many bullet holes and other signs of attack. When no trace was found during the night of ferroconcrete No 165, which it was known had been attacked and damaged since it was the one that sent the communication asking for help, an intense search was continued by air. As a result, it was sighted very near the coast of Ragged Cays, which belong to the Bahamas, on Sunday morning. Obviously the crew, or part of the crew of the aggressor vessel, reached land in one of the captured fishing boats. There has been no news on the fate of the eight fishermen from the two Cuban ferroconcrete boats.

The Cuban Foreign Ministry issued a note to the Government of the Bahamas at noon today supplying detailed information on the incidents and requesting the location, release and return of the fishing boats' crews to our country and demanding that those responsible for the incidents be arrested and tried.

On Sunday night, the international press began to circulate rumors stating that a Bahamian patrol boat had seen sunk by Cuban planes on Saturday afternoon. If this news report is true, it could be the ship that our planes sank and whose crew fired at Cuban fishermen and were hijacking them. Everything seemed to indicate that this was a pirate attack as it has happened many times in the area. At no time did our pilots identify the ship as a Bahamian patrol boat and believed it to be strictly a pirate boat. If it was a patrol boat then an explanation will have to be given as to why it fired at Cuban fishermen in international waters, only 20 miles off our coasts, why the patrol boat hijacked our two vessels and their crews, why it ignored our warning shots and most important: where the eight Cuban fishermen are. All that area near the Bahamas next to Cuba has been widely used by enemies of our country to carry out pirate attacks against Cuban ships and our coasts. To do this, they have used any kind of license and flag. This, of course, brings a danger and risks into the area.

If it is true that the vessel that was sunk was a Bahamian patrol boat, we sincerely regret the incident, since it has always been the purpose of our government to maintain the best relations of friendship and mutual respect with that neighboring country. We therefore hope that all the curcumstances and factors that caused the events will be properly cleared and settled in a friendly and honorable manner between the Cuban and Bahamian authorities. We will never be arrogant toward the Bahamas. It is a small nation that has recently become independent and it will always be able to count on our solidarity and our respect.

GRANMA REPORTS DEPARTURE OF 2,873 REFUGEES TO U.S.

FL101928 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] GRANMA reports that by the time it went to press, 2,873 antisocial elements had departed for the United States. Bad weather made it impossible for the departure of other antisocials. Some 1,329 vessels from Florida were at the port of Mariel.

PREPARATIONS MADE FOR MARCH AT U.S. INTERESTS OFFICE

PA112352 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2310 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Havana, 11 May (EFE)--The climate of revolutionary effervescence is beginning to increase throughout Cuba during these days with the preparation of "the march of the fighting people" scheduled for Saturday, 17 May, in front of the U.S. Interests Office.

The committees for the Defense of the Revolution will be in charge of the mobilization of the participants in the march just as they were on occasion of "the march" in front of the Peruvian Embassy carried out on 19 April and after the 1 May rally.

The mobilization of the demonstrators from the provinces will be carried out from the places where they reside and, according to official sources, an organizational plan has been drafted to prepare Saturday's march with "discipline."

The newspaper JUVENTUD REBELDE (official organ of the Communist Youth) today gives prominence to the preparations that are being carried out in the various provinces and municipalities. It notes that approximately 600,000 persons, including workers and students, will march throughout several streets in the Province of Santiago de Cuba. This demonstration will conclude at the "Moncada Barracks" which was attacked by Fidel Castro and a group of men on 26 July 1953.

In addition, the cultural page of this newspaper publishes the lyrics of an anthem entitled "the march of the fighting peoples." This anthem is accompanied by an interview with Osvaldo Rodriguez, its composer, noting that "it was written to be sung on the day of the march," and that "it has a vigorous rhythm with great epic sentiment, evoking a response and a harangue."

START OF U.S. MANEUVERS IN CARIBBEAN REPORTED

FL092320 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] The provocative U.S. maneuvers in the Caribbean region began today with the participation of more than 30 ships, 20,000 men and 350 planes. Here in our homeland, the combatants and people are prepared to repel any aggression by Yankee imperialism.

U.S. ACCUSED OF 'REVIVING COLD WAR,' 'RECKLESSNESS'

FL091224 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Appearing before the World Peace Council, Cuba has accused the forces of imperialism of attempting to revive the cold war and of paving the way for world confrontation.

Speaking at the first plenary session of the council's presidency meeting in Budapest, Cuban representative Francisco Astray said that these imperialist maneuvers were manifest in the arms race, the attacks on the SALT II treaty, and in the buildup of military forces in the Caribbean, the Arabian Sea and the Pacific Ocean.

Astray said that the aggressive actions against Iran are evidence of the interventionist, reckless and bellicose position of the U.S. administration.

GRANMA CRITICIZES COSTA RICA'S PRESIDENT CARAZO

FL101329 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] In a front-page article, the daily GRANMA reports that at the initiative of President Carazo and with Washington's enthusiastic support, a strange meeting was held in Costa Rica for the purpose, apparently, of trying to get the Yankees and their friends together on the distribution of the dregs of society. The article entitled "What in the Hell Is Carazo Trying To Do?" (que Carazo se trag Carazo?) adds that the meeting was rather mysterious. The agenda is not known, or who is actually participating in the meeting.

The longest report on this meeting being held in San Jose, however, was released oddly enough in Washington. From there came news indicating the special interest that the U.S. authorities attribute to the meeting, and their hopes that important agreements would be reached and a firm position adopted.

GRANMA states that it was even called a high-level meeting, a summit conference, despite the fact that the majority of the countries in attendance were being represented by the same officials accredited to San Jose. The article adds that the only special envoys attending the meeting are one Yankee, one Venezuelan and one Peruvian. So far the wire reports have only mentioned what was said in the meeting by licensee Carazo and Mr William Bowdler, U.S. representative to the meeting.

GRANMA states that the rest of the participants appeared to be submerged in drowsiness and boredom. It comments that when welcoming his guests, Carazo asked them for help in preparing and proposing a solution to the problem created by the thousands who freely elected to enter the Peruvian Embassy in Cuba. The participants yawned, the daily notes, indicating that for that it was not necessary to travel that far or to organize any type of meeting, because those individuals [those who entered the Peruvian Embassy] for a long time now have been solving their problem, which is to go to the United States. In any case, the only problem they might have is that the U.S. authorities really admit them with open heart and arms, as promised by Mr Carter.

Minutes later, almost without pausing in his tiresome speech, Carazo added: The experience has repeated itself in another case which should be given equal attention by all of us. Now they were getting to the crux of the matter. GRANMA reports that Mr Bowdler smiled. His colleagues were waking up. The Costa Rican chief of state, the same one who weeks ago met at the foot of the aircraft ramp a group of "illustrious" Cuban criminals, was now referring to those who on 2 May served as tools for the vulgar anti-Cuban provocation instigated and organized by the officials of the Yankee Interests Section office in Havana.

Since this problem began, when the scum met at Havana's Peruvian Embassy, and until today, Mr Carazo has done nothing else but promote the U.S. Government's interests and act as a Washington spokesman. The daily asks: Is it not enough for the United States to have Hodding Carter, Tom Reston and the CIA. Or is it that Carazo has greater aspirations in his political career and is trying to take the job away from the White House spokesman? We do not know the answer, but what is evident is that Carazo's clock shows Washington's time and is several decades behind the times, to be more precise, more than half a century.

The GRANMA report adds: In order to demonstrate that we are not exaggerating, let us examine the proposals submitted by the Costa Rican head of state to the consideration of his odd conclave. Let us take a close look at the manner in which Carazo imagines the problem could be solved, according to him, the problem being encountered by the antisocials exiting Cuba. Here is the Carazo plan in his own words: first, to establish in Havana a group of persons representing nations willing to help; this group would help in emigration tasks. Elsewhere in his proposal he added: Immigration paperwork for each country would be conducted in Cuban territory in order to facilite the departure of those wanting to leave. Of course, he said, we would be willing to accept better suggestions which you will doubtlessly point out.

GRANMA adds that Carazo forgets that Cuba is fully independent and sovereign and that it will tolerate no one to meddle in its domestic affairs. In order to establish anything here, the daily states, first they have to ask permission from us. Cuba is not Costa Rica and our immigration service does not need anyone's technical assistance. Our immigration officials have processed the exit permits to the United States of tens of thousands of antisocials while Costa Rica does not know what to do with the very few hundreds it welcomed to its territory.

The editorial points out that Carazo's proposal cannot be more unusual. Accustomed to accept the suggestions made by Mr Bowdler or any other Yankee employee without thinking about it, Carazo forgets that Cuba is a fully independent and sovereign country and that it will tolerate no one meddling in its domestic affairs.

But, in addition, what would all this mess be good for? Was it necessary to hold an international meeting to listen to the president of Costa Rica show off the depth of his thought? Evidently, the Yankees who created this problem and now do not know how to solve it are using and will continue to use Carazo to help them find a solution, that is, to convince others to assume responsibility for part of the scum that they demagogically claim to be ready to welcome with open heart and arms.

For his part, Mr Bowdler said the same thing. He cackled that "our objective is to give an international solution to an international probem. We need to do this rapidly." Elsewhere in his speech, he said he expected the participants to convey to the countries represented in the conclave and others the need for increasing their promises of opportunities for resettlement and that it is evident that the present situation is intolerable.

Everything has been cleared up. Washington's objective is to make the United States the center of distribution of the dregs of society. It demagogically and hypocritically encourages the antisocials, promises to open heart and arms to them but in reality they are trying to force their friends and accomplices to accept their quotas of scum, to share with the United States what has been and primarily is a Yankee responsibility.

The wire reports did not announce any other speaker at the strange meeting which concluded Thursday night without agreement. When Mr Bowdler came out of the meeting, he refused to make any statements to the press and limited himself in a very formal tone to refer to the speech he had made in the morning. Yesterday, Friday they again met behind closed doors. The representatives of Costa Rica, the United States and Great Britain decided to form a group which will seek an agreement with the Cuban Government.

So far, the energetic declaration the Yankees wanted from the meeting has not shown up anywhere. Everything seems to indicate that they are promoting negotiations with Cuba, reaching an agreement with our government. Apparently, it seems as if the participants in the San Jose meeting should be congratulated. Finally, they realized that those matters dealing with Cuba must be discussed with us and no one else. But they should not deceive themselves. Cuba has nothing to discuss with that brilliant commission which has emerged from a conclave in which we had no participation. Our position has been defined and clearly reiterated so that those who wish to understand it may do so.

Building socialism is a task absolutely free and voluntary. It is, in addition, the most noble, generous and heroic task to which our people devote all their efforts with love and energy. Those who are not willing, those who are not part of it have the doors open to leave. We will not do anything to stop them from leaving. They are now doing it and in the logical direction, toward the north, toward the corrupt and exploiting society which engendered and encouraged them and later promised [illegible] would welcome them generously. If the Yankees are wavering now, if they wish to share the load with their partners and lackeys, that is their problem. Did Mr Carter not say just a few days ago that the United States was the most generous nation on earth and that it would receive the antisocials with open heart and arms?

Even though Cuba did not participate in that meeting and as Carazo said he would welcome better ideas, here go some. Why does he not concern himself with his own problems, or better said, his people's problems? His unemployed, his children who are barefoot and without schools, the serious social problems which, according to Carazo himself, affect the majority of the Costa Rican population? If he prefers to concern himself with foreign problems, why does he not take advantage of Mr Bowdler's visit and convince him that the United States should put an end to its meddling in Salvadoran affairs and stop its military support for the military gang which is daily murdering tens of patriots there, right there, before the nose of the illustrious Costa Rican head of state? Why does he not turn his attention to the lot of millions of Latin Americans who are part of that enormous mass of immigrants being persecuted, humiliated and discriminated against in the United States?

But, these ideas belong to the concerns of our peoples and they, our peoples, were absent from that crude farce organized by the Yankees with the aid of Carazo.

ASSOCIATION COMMEMORATES RESUMPTION OF RELATIONS WITH USSR

FL091824 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] The main event of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association commemorating the 20th anniversary of the resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the USSR was held last night at that institution's building. The ceremony was chaired by Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the PCC Politburo, members of the PCC Central Committee, ministers and officials of the Cuban Government and of the Soviet Embassy.

The opening remarks were made by USSR Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov. [begin Vorotnikov recording--in Russian with consecutive Spanish translation] The date of 8 May 1960 became one of the most important milestone in Soviet-Cuban relations, based on the Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism. For the Cuban people, the 20 years which have elapsed since then have been years of difficult tests, a period of tenacious struggle for strengthening the revolutionary gains and for building the new socialist society. [end recording]

The closing remarks were made by Rene Anillo, minister of foreign relations ad interim. [Begin Anillo recording] The resumption of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Cuba and the USSR took place 20 years ago today. This action was much more than a simple reciprocal agreement of opening embassies. Above all and very especially it was the fraternal and militant coming together of two revolutions, the one headed by Lenin which changed the characteristics of an era and the one headed by Fidel which vigorously opened the way for triumphant socialism in the American Continent. [applause] [end recording]

CASTRO CABLES SOVIET LEADERS ON WORLD WAR II VICTORY DAY

PA091742 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, has sent a message to top Soviet leaders Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin on occasion of the 35th anniversary of victory over fascism in World War II.

Fidel states that during that war, the Soviet Union, at the price of 20 million of its sons and countless property damage, defended the victorious socialism, the cause of the national liberation of peoples and the democratic and peaceful aspirations of mankind.

During the past 35 years, the message adds, a powerful socialist community has emerged, colonialism has been smashed and many peoples have obtained their true national liberation and are headed toward socialism. At the same time, the struggles against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism and other forms of exploitation and oppression are a dominant international trend.

Further in his message, Fidel Castro stressed that the forces of imperialism, with the United States at the head, have intensified their warmongering actions with the objective of trying to destroy socialism and the national liberation movements. The Cuban president mentioned the increase of the arms race by NATO and the U.S. military actions against Iran.

In the area of the Caribbean, the message noted, imperialism is organizing war plans against Cuba which are also directed at liquidating the revolutionary and national liberation movement in the area and to halt the liberation process of all Latin American peoples.

He stressed that the fact that the U.S. Government was forced to suspend the exercise involving troop landings and the mining of Cuban ports is a victory of our people's struggle and international solidarity. He added that the United States is organizing its forces and is mobilizing its Latin American lackeys with the useless objective of crushing the Cuban revolution and liquidating the first state of workers and peasants of this hemisphere.

From this socialist trench of the Caribbean we wish the Soviet people and their Communist Party on this 35th anniversary of the antifascist victory new and greater successes in the construction of the communist society and we reiterate our fraternal solidarity and friendship, Fidel Castro's message said.

HAVANA MILITARY PARADE MARKS VICTORY OVER FASCISM

FL031759 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] A military parade was held this morning at the Soviet Internationalist Soldier Mausoleum on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over fascism. Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], was present at the ceremony. Others attending were USSR Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov, FAR vice ministers, generals, chiefs and officers as well as representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba and Soviet military specialists working in our country. The parade was organized by the FAR Ministry and the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples.

HEALTH MINISTER READS CASTRO MESSAGE IN GENEVA MEETING

FL081921 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the councils of State and Ministers and of the nonaligned countries movement, has proposed to the 33d meeting of the World Health Organization that this century's final decade be designated the world health decade. The proposal was included in a message to the Geneva meeting which was read by Sergio del Valle, Cuba's minister of public health and recently-elected chairman of the fourth meeting of public health ministers of nonaligned countries.

Fidel's message demands the need for higher levels of international cooperation to achieve adequate health services for all men, women and children by the year 2000. The document points out Cuba's modest contribution in that sense, and reports that during 1979 Cuba offered its aid to 24 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and that a total of 626 health workers had lent their services in those nations.

ALMEIDA RETURNS FROM TOUR OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES

FL091624 Matanzas Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of State, has arrived in Havana after an extensive tour of African countries, heading a Cuban delegation which attended the festivities marking the proclamation of independence in Zimbabwe on 18 April. Accompanying Almeida were Lino Carreras, member of the PCC Central Committee, and Aramis Fuentes, chief of the Central Committee Africa Section, who were members of the Cuban delegation.

CDB PRESIDENT CALLS FOR GOOD ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

FL081957 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The president of the Caribbean Development Bank [CDB], Mr William Demas, has told the regional governments to improve their national economic management in an effort to meet the challenge of the world food and energy crisis of the eighties. In an interview following the conclusion of the 10th meeting of the Board of Directors in Nassau yesterday, Demas said that the quality of national economic management was one of the reasons why countries in the region could not live up to the challenge of the seventies. He noted that in the seventies economic management was not good enough and it was likely that food and energy prices would increase more acutely in this decade.

Mr Demas added that the quality of the management in the regional (?public phones), utilities and corporations must also improve if the countries in the area were to surmount the problems of the eighties.

BAHAMAS

DETAILS OF THE FLAMINGO INCIDENT REPORTED

PA120323 Paris AFP in Spanish 0251 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Nassau, 11 May (AFP)--The circumstances surrounding the incident involving several Cuban planes in which four crew members of a Bahamian Coast Guard vessel were killed remained confusing tonight.

According to reliable reports given at Ragged Island, a Bahamian cay near the place where the incident took place, the incident apparently began Saturday afternoon when the Flamingo of the Bahamian "defense force" (Maritime Police) intercepted two Cuban boats with eight persons on board fishing illegally in Bahamian waters.

The Flamingo was towing the two fishing boats toward Ragged Island when two Cuban MiGs attacked, firing machineguns for several minutes without hurting anyone. When the ship started to move again, it was reportedly attacked again, according to a source, by two planes, using rockets this time, immediately sinking the ship.

When the crew of the ship tried to swim toward the Cuban fishing boats, the planes opened fire on them, killing four crew members of the Coast Guard vessel. The crew of the Flamingo managed to reach Ragged Island aboard the two Cuban boats with its eight prisoners.

The same sources reported that at approximately 0900 hours this morning, two reconnaissance planes and a Cuban helicopter flew over the main town of the island, Duncan Town, creating panic among the population.

The officer responsible for the Bahamian police, Salathiel Thompson, and the chief of the Bahamian "defense force," Commodore Bill Swinley went to Ragged Island at noon, and returned this afternoon to Nassau with the survivors of the Flamingo and the eight Cuban prisoners.

'Vicious Attack' Protested

FL121318 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The defense force vessel Her Majesty's Bahamian Ship Flamingo was attacked by Cuban military aircraft and sunk over the weekend and four Bahamian crew members are missing and presumed dead. Mike Smith reports:

[Begin Smith recording] The government announced that one of the defense force ships, Her Majesty's Bahamian Ship Flamingo was fired on and sunk by Cuban military aircraft using rockets and machineguns one and one-half miles south of cay Santo Domingo when in undisputed territorial waters of the Bahamas at about 6:45 pm on Saturday, the 10th of May. Four members of the crew are reported missing. Other members of the crew suffered minor injuries.

The Flamingo was on a routine patrol south of Ragged Island when two Cuban fishing vessels were sighted in Bahamian waters. The fishing vessels took flight and refused to stop even though warning shots were fired. More direct shots which caused no damage eventually persuaded them to stop. The Flamingo arrested the vessels and while they were in tow to port she was viciously attacked without warning by MiG-type fighter aircraft with air-to-surface rockets. There was also a military helicopter hovering overhead. The attack without warning came in several waves and continued even after the ship had been abandoned and was sinking. The men were fired on with machinegun fire while in the water attempting to swim to [words indistinct]. The remaining officers and men of the sunken ship made their way to Ragged Island in one of the apprehended vessels taking the eight illegal fishermen with them. They arrived at Duncan Town at 0130 am on Sunday, the 11th of May.

From about 9:30 am on Sunday, the Cuban military aircraft continued their hostility and harassed Duncan Town flying as low as tree top level making simulated rocket runs. This included MiG-type jets, a long-range transport plane and a helicopter which hovered just above the houses with the obvious intention of intimidating the population and actually landed.

Two planes which went to Ragged Island from Nassau taking government officials including the commissioner of police and the commander of the defense force to assess the situation and to fetch the crew and illegal fishermen to Nassau were prevented from taking off because of the sustained threats and hostile maneuvering by the Cuban military aircraft. The Bahamas aircraft were eventually able to take off at 2:35 pm after the military planes withdrew. The planes arrived in Nassau at about 4:00 pm with 15 members of the crew and eight arrested fishermen.

The missing Bahamians are Able Seaman (Henrick Sturop), 21, of (Blue Hill Road); Marine Seaman (Austin Rudolph Smith), 21, of Soldier Road; Marine Seaman (David Allison Tucker), 21, of Moore Avenue; and Marine Seaman (Edward Arnold Williams), 23, of (Louis Street).

With the assistance of the United States Coast Guard, a search of the area for the missing men began early on Sunday morning but because of the continuing hostile acts of the Cuban Air Force and the presence of a number of Cuban military ships, the search was discontinued. The government proposes to continue the search so long as any hope of survivors remain.

The Bahamas Government takes a serious view of this unprovoked and vicious attack by the Republic of Cuba against virtually unarmed men in just and moral execution of their duty in protecting Bahamian sovereignty and the resources and livelihood of Bahamians. The Bahamas Government is particularly appalled by the inhumane act of firing on defenseless men struggling in the water. The Bahamas has sent a strongly worded note to Cuba protesting in the strongest terms these grave violations of Bahamian sovereignty and international law resulting in the possible loss of the lives of four Bahamians and the reckless sinking of a Bahamian defense force ship while patroling in Bahamian waters. [end recording]

The note also says that these incidents of grave violations are atrocious acts of aggression which are against international law and the Charter of the United Nations. The government holds Cuba responsible for all damages, injuries and possible loss of life which resulted from this illegal and unprovoked attack. In its note, the Bahamas claims (reparation) for damages caused during the incident the amount of which in financial terms will subsequently be made known to Cuba at an appropriate time. The government demanded an assurance from the Government of Cuba that in future the territorial integrity of the Bahamas will be respected. The government proposes to circulate a copy of its note to Cuba among members of the Security Council of the United Nations and to appraise the Security Council of these grave matters.

In the meantime, a Telex message received by the minister of external affairs, the honorable Paul L. Adderley, purporting to have come from the Cuban Government, sought to explain the incident by claiming that the Cuban Government believed at the time that HMBS Flamingo was a pirate ship attacking one of its fishing vessels and kidnapping its crew.

HMBS Flamingo was of (practical) naval design, was painted in gray naval colors, was flying the Bahamian flag and bore other marks of identification that would clearly distinguish her as a government ship. There could be no question about the identity of the ship as it was daylight. Further, upon the initial approach of the military aircarft, HMBS Flamingo hoisted yet another flag in an attempt to convey to attackers that she was in fact a Bahamian Government ship.

Late last evening [words indistinct] officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Cuban Government and [words indistinct] the honorable Paul L. Adderley, minister of external affairs, seeking an audience with officials of the Bahamian ministry. Mr Adderley has said that if he comes he will see him.

The Government wishes to place on record its admiration and appreciation for the high sense of duty which the officers and men of HMBS Flamingo displayed. Their level-headedness and bravery saved the lives of the majority of the crew. There is no doubt that the sense of duty and unselfish devotion of these officers and men have set a high standard for all Bahamians.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 094 13 May 1980

CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Colombia Joins Permanent Commission of South Pacific A 1
Andean Pact Planning Ministers Discuss Development Plans A 1

ARGENTINA

Brazilian Newsmen Query Castro Madero on Bilateral Accord B 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 8 May]
Five Million Tons of Grain To Be Sold to USSR B 4
Federal Party's Manrique Relates Talk With Harguindeguy B 4
NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS Analyzes Olympic Boycott Decision B 6

BOLIVIA

Several Parties Nominate Presidential Candidates C 1
UDP Nominees C 1
PRA Nominee C 1
PRIN Nominee C 1

BRAZIL

Figueiredo Ready to Meet Metalworkers; Fast Ends D 1
Minas Gerais Teachers End Strike, Return to Work D 1

CHILE

Netherlands Priest Linked to Extremists Leaves Country E 1
MER Training Center Discovered in Puente Alto E 1
Briefs: Visiting ROK Official E 1

COLOMBIA

Police Identify U.S. Consulate Attackers F 1
FARC Guerrillas Kill Five People in Santander F 1
'Top' Urban Guerrilla Leader Captured During Raid F 1
Teachers Force Students To Demonstrate for M-19 F 2
M-19 'Eliminated' All Trace of Embassy Occupants F 2
New Oil Well Drilled in Eastern Plains F 2

URUGUAY

Nicaraguan 'Attitude' at UN Session Protested K 1
Energy Minister Rejects Foreign Pressures K 1
Briefs: Fish Exports K 1

VENEZUELA

AFP: About 2,000 Cubans Arrive Each Month L 1
Congress Requests Investigation of Past CIA Activities L 1
Foreign Minister Views Human Rights at Brussels Conference L 1
Oil Reserves Increased by Recovery Techniques L 2

MEXICO

Oil Exports To Be Increased Within Next 3 Years M 1
Oil Revenue Reduces Trade Balance Deficit M 1
Officials Report U.S. Imports Not Due To Pressure M 1
Industrialist Discusses Bilateral Trade Formulas With U.S. M 1

PANAMA

U.S. Seen Using Peruvian Embassy Crisis 'To Gain Time' N 1
[CRITICA 10 May]
Columnist Criticizes Carter's Olympic Boycott Call N 2
[LA REPUBLICA 11 May]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Exiles Urges Armed Struggle Inside Cuba P 1
Security Minister Echeverria Submits Resignation P 1
Education Ministry, Teachers Solve Conflict Before Strike P 1

EL SALVADOR

Demonstrators Demand Withdrawal of U.S. Ambassador P 2
Protected Departure for Embassy
Further Details P 2
D'Aubuisson, Others May Be Cleared of Charges P 3
PDC Demands Trial P 4
Implicated Civilians Reportedly Fleeing P 4
Relatives Seek Habeas Corpus P 4
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 10 May]
FAN Defense [EL DIARIO DE HOY 10 May] P 5
Abdul Gutierrez Voted Control of Armed Forces
Ambassador Denies Entry of Guatemalan Troops P 6
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 5 May]
Junta Member Gutierrez To Visit Guatemala 14 May P 7
Majano Comments on FAN, FDR, Private Sector Fears P 8
[NEWS GAZETTE 6-12 May]
Peace Negotiations With Honduras Progressing Well P 9
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 9 May]

GUATEMALA

ACAN Reports Government Opposition to New Liberation Front P 9
Legal Action Announced P 10
Guerrillas Killed in Quiche; Soldiers in Alta Verapaz P 11
ORPA Reports Confrontations With Military P 11

NICARAGUA

Robelo Rejects Capitalism, Communism for Country P 11
Daniel Ortega Says Robelo Serves U.S. Reactionaries P 13
Comparison With Reagan, Somoza P 14
Further Details of Refutation P 14
Ranchers Protest Continued Land Invasions, Confiscations P 15

CUBA

Committees Warned To Curb Violence Against Refugees Q 1
Friction Continues Over Refugee Exodus Q 1
GRANMA Report on Refugees Q 1
Consul's 'Provocative' Statements Q 1
Iraqi Message of Support Q 2
Mexican Rally of Support Q 2
People Preparing for 'Militant People's March' Q 2
Yemeni Official Delivers Message From 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Q 2
Castro Sends Greeting to Kim Il-song Q 2
Bangladesh President Sends Message to Castro Q 3
Dorticos Marks Anniversary of Victory Over Fascism Q 3
Cuban-Soviet Association Hosts Farewell Ceremony for Manasov Q 5
Cuba-GDR Talks Stress Economic Cooperation, Development Q 5
Malmierca, Fischer Talks Q 6
GDR Deputy Chairman Arrival Q 6
Foreign Minister Meets With Sri Lanka, Pakistani Officials Q 6
Malmierca Returns From Visits to Austria, Iran Q 6
Further on Malmierca's Return Q 7
Rodriguez Returns From Yugoslavia Q 7
USSR Construction Official Arrives 13 May Q 7
Anillo Receives Visiting UN Environment Program Delegation Q 7

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Search for Seamen Continues, Pindling Leaves UK for Home S 1
AFP Reports Raul Castro Heads Delegation To Nassau S 2
Bilateral Talks Begin S 2
Bahamas Demands Reparations S 3

OTHER COUNTRIES

ECUADOR

Spanish Monarchs Arrive on Official Visit V 1

FRENCH GUIANA

Officials Deny Reports on Mercenaries to Suriname V 1

PARAGUAY

Government Releases Last Political Prisoner V 1
[ULTIMA HORA 8 May]

COLOMBIA JOINS PERMANENT COMMISSION OF SOUTH PACIFIC

PY071357 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] (Luis Sadoval), director for sovereignty affairs and Peruvian representative to the Permanent Commission of the South Pacific [CPPS] has indicated that the Peruvian Government firmly supports projects aimed at protecting, developing and utilizing maritime resources.

(Sadoval) made this statement when submitting the CPPS note through which the three founding countries--Ecuador, Peru and Chile--accept Colombia as a member of the group to the secretary general of the CPPS, (Juan Miguel Bascula). He added that now that Colombia has joined it the system encompasses all the South American countries with coasts on the Pacific, which strengthens the commission both internally and at the international level.

ANDEAN PACT PLANNING MINISTERS DISCUSS DEVELOPMENT PLANS

PA111518 Paris AFP in Spanish 1512 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Quito, 10 May (AFP)--The planning ministers of the Andean Pact have discussed the need to incorporate matters of priority importance in their development plans to be carried out immediately.

The third meeting of presidents, ministers and planning directors of the Andean Pact ended with the approval of a document establishing the general development strategies and basic planning guidelines in the subregional level in Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela. The document recommends that measures be taken to strengthen interrelation between the planning and integration system on a national and subregional level.

They also agreed to increase mutual cooperation activities in planning in order to find new forms of development, programs and projects of common interest, particularly to those referred to in the Cartagena agreement. The agreement among other things refers to financing, foreign investment, foreign trade mechanisms, incentives for commerical exchange, physical infrastructure, the general transportation system, social field priorities, and harmonious cooperation in the Andean Amazon Basin.

They also reiterated the decision to work together on this guideline plan for the integration process up to 1990.

The document suggests that planning organizations in these countries make studies and projects for a final project of general guidelines for the subregional planning strategy. There are two stages established in these guidelines: The first from 1980 to 1983, a period of studies and complete analysis of the situation and of the five countries; and the second from 1983 to 1990 to implement these guidelines.

Ecuadorean Vice President Osvaldo Hurtado, who presided over the meeting, explained at the end the purposes and objectives of development plans in progress in Ecuador.

The conclusions reached at the third meeting of presidents, ministers and planning directors of Andean Pact will be submitted to the next meeting of heads of state of the five member countries of the Andean Pact, to be held in December in Santa Marta, Colombia.

BRAZILIAN NEWSMEN QUERY CASTRO MADERO ON BILATERAL ACCORD

PY121521 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 May 80 p 7

[Undated exclusive interview granted by Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the Argentine Atomic Energy Commission, to O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO special correspondents Marcos Wilson and Celso Ming in Buenos Aires]

[Text] [Question] What is the status of the Brazilian-Argentine negotiations on a nuclear agreement?

[Answer] Our two countries have drafted a basic agreement and have reached a consensus on the agreements that will be signed by the Brazilian Nuclear Corporation [NUCLEBRAS] and the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA].

[Question] Can you give us a preview of the most important points of these agreements?

[Answer] In a very general way. We have established the foundations for cooperation in basic research and in the exchange of information on protection against radiation [radiolica], on nuclear energy and on the nuclear data center.

[Question] Will there be an agreement regarding uranium prospecting?

[Answer] We will have an agreement with NUCLEBRAS for the exchange of information and technology in the field of uranium prospecting. There will most probably be an agreement regarding the supplying of equipment on a reciprocal basis, and NUCLEBRAS Heavy Equipment, Inc, [NUCLEP] could manufacture component parts for Argentina.

[Question] What type of component parts?

[Answer] The large components that are manufactured by NUCLEP. Therefore, we must make a decision; it is a complex contract because these are components that Argentina cannot manufacture and that we would have to seek in Germany. Argentina could supply the tubes for the fuel. Brazil has no intention of building a factory for the manufacture of these tubes. There is also the possibility that Argentina will loan natural uranium to Brazil. These are the ideas we are discussing.

[Question] Has the "Pescarmona" [not further identified] plant decided what type of equipment it is going to produce?

[Answer] No, no, this has not yet been fully decided, although nearly so. We are discussing with the Kraftwerks Union [KWU] firm the equipment that will be manufactured by Pescarmona so that it will be guaranteed by the German firm. Regarding the guarantee and the timetable, we are in the final stages of coming to a decision with KWU regarding national participation in the manufacture of large components.

[Question] What position will the FRG take with regard to the unification of the Argentine and Brazilian equipment markets, and, consequently, how much of an increase will there be in the bargaining power of the two countries?

[Answer] Will there be a unification of markets between the two countries? We are not going to negotiate jointly. Germany and Brazil created a series of enterprises; in other words, Germany participates in a series of enterprises with an established number of shares. Argentina is only going to form one joint engineering enterprise with Germany. That country will have no participation in the rest of Argentina's nuclear industry. Germany and Argentina will be partners only in this engineering enterprise, which will be responsible for implementing the project. And in addition, the Germans will supply components and services.

[Question] Will there be no unification in the negotiations with Germany?

[Answer] No, no, there will be no unification in the negotiations. Therefore, complementation is interesting because it will allow Brazil and Argentina to share experiences regarding the implementation and development of their respective projects. This does not mean a unification of the market with regard to Germany.

[Question] How is the agreement with Switzerland regarding the manufacture of heavy water working out?

[Answer] Very well. The CNEA has signed contracts with the Swiss firm Sulze, and we have begun the engineering work. We hope to begin construction this year.

[Question] To what extent will Argentina and Brazil be vulnerable to the pressures of the United States and the other members of the nuclear club when they sign a cooperation agreement?

[Answer] I believe that the agreement will help eliminate the excuses that are given to prevent the transfer of technology or to keep the two countries from becoming self-sufficient. The fact that Brazil and Argentina--countries which other nations believe to be rivals--should cooperate and open their installations to one another proves that there are no hidden intentions to build nuclear weapons. This should also help to overcome the distrust of more developed countries toward the objectives of our nations. There have been no U.S. pressures. On the contrary, the Argentine-Brazilian rapprochement was greeted with great satisfaction.

[Question] Is it possible that Argentina will help Brazil change its system for the production of nuclear energy?

[Answer] Not at all. I do not believe that this system can be changed because the two countries are fully engaged in developing their systems, and a change would be totally negative, especially in terms of cost.

[Question] Is the Argentine system more advantageous?

[Answer] For Argentina its system is the best, and for Brazil its system is the most appropriate. Each system is adjusted to the country's objectives and to the time in which the country plans to attain them. We Argentines are very happy because we have eliminated the slow and expensive enrichment process, and this allows us to control the entire fuel cycle. Brazil has solved its problem by purchasing enrichment technology from the FRG. The two nations have overcome the problems which hindered self-sufficiency.

[Question] The agreement provides for an exchange of technology. Does this mean that Argentina will transfer its natural uranium technology to Brazil and the latter its enriched uranium technology to Argentina?

[Answer] I would not say the entire technology, because I believe that Brazil has restrictions stemming from the secret nature of the information supplied by the KWU. At the same time Argentina has restrictions regarding the technology received from Canada. I believe that Brazil and Argentina are free to share practical experience.

[Question] Did you have access to the nuclear contract between Brazil and the FRG?

[Answer] No. Our negotiations with the FRG resulted from the difficulties we were experiencing with Canada. Thus we sought another supplier to end our dependence on a single supplier. This is what moved us to view the FRG as a second supplier to create up-to-then nonexistent competition in the field of natural uranium. Brazil did not influence Argentina at all.

[Question] Some experts say that the Brazilian and Argentine technologies are obsolete. What is your opinion?

[Answer] I do not agree with this view because reactor technology is in constant development, incorporating technical improvements all the time. It would be very rash to say that fast breeder reactors will soon take the place of thermal reactors. Fast breeders will go into operation at the end of the eighties. The countries which should at this point choose to build these reactors will have to make a great effort to create the necessary services and facilities to develop this type of reactor. Argentina still has a long way to go working with thermal reactors before it can tackle fast breeders. This would also depend on the success of these reactors in Europe. It is more probable that Argentina will first try a thermal breeder, like the ones which use the thorium cycle.

[Question] Will the Brazilian-Argentine nuclear agreement be signed by the two presidents?

[Answer] There will be a statement on nuclear issues among the accords which Presidents Jorge Videla and Joao Figueredo will sign. However, I do not know the contents and the details of this statement.

[Question] What, in your opinion, are the prospects for producing nuclear energy through fission [fissao]?

[Answer] It is believed that controlled nuclear fission will be attained in the nineties. This means that a prototype reactor will be built by the end of the century and commercial reactors will begin operating around 2020. These are the prospects, more or less. The technology which will have to be used will have to be highly developed, and the material to be used will have to be of a very superior quality. Therefore, the costs will be very high.

[Question] What are the costs of energy production in Argentina?

[Answer] The most economical plants are generating energy at $0.023 per kw/hour. The Chocon hydroelectirc plant, which is the main hydroelectric plant, produces energy at $0.002 or $0.003 more than that figure. The thermal plants are producing energy at a cost $0.040 per kw/hour.

[Question] Are the fears that Argentina and Brazil are heading toward the production of nuclear weapons baseless?

[Answer] Totally baseless, because both Argentina and Brazil have repeatedly stated at all international forums that they are interested only in the peaceful use of nuclear technology. Again and again, the governments of the two countries have expressed their peaceful intentions. In addition to this, the attempt by any country to develop a nuclear bomb is easy to detect. Modern means of information which the great power possesses would swiftly detect and disseminate the information about any such attempt. Thus, we can say with absolute certainty that the fears to which you refer are absolutely baseless.

[Question] What are the main difficulties Argentina and Brazil are having with the developed countries?

[Answer] The difficulties which Argentina is having are in the field of the so-called sensitive technologies, that is, the reprocessing and enrichment of uranium. These two processes are very important and necessary for every fuel cycle, and the industrialized countries are not prepared to share their knowledge. Brazil has avoided this problem through its accord with the KWU [Kraftwecks Union]. Therefore, I believe that for the time being Brazil does not have any problems because it is sharing knowledge with the FRG which is one of the most advanced countries in the world. The situation is more difficult for Argentina because it does not have this kind of partner in developing its fuel cycle, since it has chosen to do everything by itself. Thus, it must pay for its independence.

[Question] Can Brazil and Argentina overcome these problems jointly?

[Answer] I believe that for the time being our two countries need foreign aid for their development, and this will prevent us from solving these problems by ourselves. At a later date the progress of our countries, our own progress, will free us from the need to resort to industrialized nations.

[Question] What is your position toward the utilization of nuclear devices for exclusively peaceful purposes?

[Answer] In some cases peaceful explosions seem to be obvious means for the construction of channels for navigation and for a more effective exploitation of lenticular oil and gas deposits into a single one. However, the experiments which have taken place in the United States do not seem to have yielded very favorable results. Therefore, this technique has remained something that is yet to be developed. Latin American countries should not give up the possibility of using atomic explosions for peaceful purposes as has been expressly stated in the Tlatelolco Treaty, especially when these explosions are economically justified. Obviously, these explosions must take place under the supervision of international organizations.

FIVE MILLION TONS OF GRAIN TO BE SOLD TO USSR

WA121208 London REUTER in English 1004 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Paris, May 12, REUTER--Argentina will ship five million tons of grain to the Soviet Union this year despite the U.S. call for a grain boycott, Argentine Agriculture Secretary Camilo Aldao said in an interview published here today.

"This was not really a political decision," he told a business monthly. "The deal was handled by private exporters in keeping with Argentina's policy for free-market competition."

Mr Aldao said contracts for four million tons of grain had been signed with the Soviet Union for delivery this year. "We might send them an additional one million tons of grain, depending on the results of the harvest now in progress," he said.

Since the U.S. boycott, called in retaliation for the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, grain prices have gone up 30 per cent, Mr Aldao said.

FEDERAL PARTY'S MANRIQUE RELATES TALK WITH HARGUINDEGUY

PY122143 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0130 GMT 10 May 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 9 May (NA)--After his meeting with Interior Minister Albano Harguindeguy at government house tonight, Francisco Manrique, president of the Federal Party, stated that "the government must create its own opposition and if it does not do so we must create it." Manrique did not explain the extent of [amplitud] or to whom he was referring by the word "us," but he had previously stated that "I feel a part of the process (of national reorganization).

In statements to the media after the 4-hour meeting he held with Minister Harguindeguy within the framework of the political dialogue sponsored by the armed forces and involving various sectors and personalities of the Argentine community, the former welfare minister during the military governments of Gen Roberto Levingston and Alejandro Agustin Lanusse denied having "a center or moderate tendency because we are a rebellious party, but rebellious in a positive sense." Referring to his party, he said he believes it is "representative of the country's majority, the independent citizenry."

He said during the press conference that "the restless do not worry me. It is the passive ones who worry me, and the passive sector represents the majority of this country."

He stated that the role of the armed forces in the future institutionalization process is provided for by the constitutional provisions regarding ministries. He stated that in this way, as in the past, each force would be able to hold a ministry which would obviously be appointed by the president of the republic. Manrique added that the military institutions could retain the positions of chief of the federal police as well as various police departments such as the military police, the aeronautical police and other similar branches. He said they could also integrate the National Security Council and a national development council.

On the other hand, Manrique stated his opposition to the fact that a military figure should necessarily continue as chief of the State Intelligence Secretariat (SIDE), and to the idea that each force should designate its own commander. He believes this latter issue is a prerogative of the president, each one of us should know his place."

Manrique stated that together with the two fellow party members who accompanied him to the meeting--Farias from Tucuman Province and Nicolini from Corrientes Province--they had thoroughly discussed the political bases of the armed forces with the interior minister. He criticized the opposition sector during the former Peronist government for having become an accomplice of the Peronist Government and for having supported the amnesty and economic laws "which created the economic terrorism in the country."

Manrique objected to the implementation of an economic plan stating that "today's plan has no relation to the plan proposed in April 1976."

He criticized Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz for the measures he has taken, because in his view "they are placing Argentine industry at the brink of destruction."

He also criticized the fact that the economy minister has said he will remain in office until 1981, when President Videla will leave his post. Manrique stated that "nobody here is indispensable and political continuity must not be mistaken for economic continuity." He pointed out that "it is not possible that the future president (who will assume the presidency on 29 March 1981) should inherit a directionless economic situation." Manrique referred to speculation regarding interest rates and stated that the country has become another "Las Vegas with the difference that we have money tables instead of gambling tables."

Regarding the government's foreign policy, he supported the way the conflict with Chile and the channeling of relations with Brazil are being handled. On the other hand, he voiced his doubt about the advisability of proceeding with the strengthening of relations with the Soviet Union. He said that "the volume of Soviet merchandise in the country is already large" and stated that Argentina's not joining the grain boycott is perfectly understandable "from a patriotic point of view, but it is not the same as not having joined it because we wanted a bank account," since the fact "of having a bank account which ties us down is the same as dependency."

Manrique approved of the government's attitude regarding the report of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, although he requested that the "list of missing persons and those who died during the terrible war against terrorism" be published. He stated that "it is the government's responsibility to produce a balance sheet of that war."

NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS ANALYZES OLYMPIC BOYCOTT DECISION

FY091642 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 May 80

[Special for NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS by Jose Ignacio Lopez]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 May (NA)--The decision of the Argentine military government against attending the Moscow Olympic games has obvious political connotations and must be viewed within the framework of the relations between Argentina and the United States, whose government--namely Carter's--is promoting the boycott of the games in repudiation of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Argentina, which had refused to join the U.S.-sponsored boycott on grain sales, now seems to be, in exchange, going along with another measure conceived by the Carter administration to sanction Soviet expansionism. The current decision cannot be viewed outside the framework of our relations with the United States because, since January, Argentina's refusal to join the grain embargo and the U.S. objective that Argentina should join in the Olympic boycott have been stimulating bilateral contacts. Furthermore, since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the subsequent U.S. reaction, there has been a change of course in the relations between Washington and Buenos Aires, and since January there have been several high-level contacts, which have become significantly more frequent than they were when relations between the Argentine military government and the Democratic administration were at their coolest.

Since General Goodpaster's mission, which took place in January, until the most recent visit of Gerald Smith, Washington and Buenos Aires had been discussing Argentina's decision to sell grain to the Soviet Union. In Washington yesterday, Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz defended this decision when he met with President Carter's powerful adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski. It is more than possible to assume that during their talk Martinez de Hoz and Brzezinski also discussed the Olympic boycott and that the economy minister--who is capably fulfilling the role of a foreign minister--had disclosed to Brzezinski the decision which was publicly announced today.

Military sources indicated tonight that the matter had been up for discussion for some time now and that after Goodpaster's visit the Foreign Ministry had believed that any decision should be delayed until May, when they expected to have a clearer picture of the situation and would also know the position of other Western governments.

Whether today's communique is the result of an official strategy decided a long time ago on grounds which are not sufficiently explained in the government communique, or whether it is the result of the latest negotiations with the Carter administration, the fact is that it is difficult to separate Argentina's decision to join the Olympic boycott from the recent Brzezinski-Martinez de Hoz meeting.

This decision will provide food for the evaluations and discussions which have been taking place for some time now concerning Argentina's foreign policy and, more specifically the growing commercial ties with the Soviet Union.

Many persons will probably seek the explanation for one of the reasons set forth in the official communique, which states that the government is aware of the possibility that "mass participation in the Olympic games could be viewed as a display of political support" for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

It is not very clear why it was not taken into consideration that the sale of grain to the Soviet Union also contained this possibility.

SEVERAL PARTIES NOMINATE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

UDP Nominees

PY090332 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1724 GMT 8 May 80

[By Gerardo Irusta]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 8 May (LATIN)--The first two presidential candidates for the 29 June elections which will give Bolivia a new constitutional government for a 4-year term were proclaimed today. With only 1 week left before the closure of the registration of presidential and vice presidential candidates, two former presidents have confirmed their participation in the general elections, which will also elect the members of Congress.

The Democratic and Popular Union (UDP) has nominated Hernan Siles Zuazo as its presidential candidate and Jaime Paz Zamora, leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), as its vice presidential candidate. Siles Zuazo, a former president, won the last two aborted elections in 1978 and 1979.

Another presidential candidate, Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas, also a former president and Siles Zuazo's half brother, has been nominated by a coalition of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC) and the Offensive of the Democratic Left (OID). This alliance has taken the name New Alternative and has nominated PDC member Benjamin Miguel for the vice presidency.

With only 52 days left before the elections, the other parties and political fronts have not yet named their candidates.

PRA Nominee

PY090333 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpt] The Central Committee of the Authentic Revolutionary Party, PRA, during a national convention, nominated Walter Guevara Arze as its presidential candidate for the forthcoming elections.

PRIN Nominee

PY121359 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The third convention of the Revolutionary Party of the National Left [PRIN] has nominated Juan Lechin Oquendo as its presidential candidate in the coming elections. The convention gave the new PRIN Executive Board broad powers to conduct talks with the Socialist Party Executive Board, the Tupac Katari Revolutionary Movement and other leftwing groups which have not joined the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement Alliance or the Democratic and Popular Unity in order to create a broad political front. Should this prove to be impossible, the convention decided to establish an electoral coalition with groups which stand for the interests of the workers.

All these decisions were reached at the PRIN convention held in La Paz, which closed yesterday at 1145. The convention was attended by over 400 delegates and specially invited political leaders.

FIGUEIREDO READY TO MEET METALWORKERS; FAST ENDS

PY121308 Sao Paolo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1100 GMT 11 May 80

[Excerpts] During a meeting yesterday the metalworkers decided to end the strike which began 41 days ago. In the meantime, the movement to force the reopening of negotiations will continue inside the factories. In order to achieve that goal, the workers plan to boycott [boicotar] production. This means a slowdown of the production rate and a lowering of the quality level.

For small and medium-sized enterprises the strike has been disastrous. The estimated damages in this sector amount to 6.6 billion cruzeiros. In addition, many spare parts factories have asked for special arrangements with their creditors, and six firms have gone bankrupt.

In Brasilia, Presidential Press Under Secretary Alexandre Garcia commented on the end of the strike and confirmed that President Figueiredo is now ready to meet with a delegation of metalworkers. However, he pointed out that this meeting would not mean that the chief of state is advocating a reopening of negotiations. Garcia said that the president will merely talk with the metalworkers.

Together with the metalworkers' strike, the hunger strike staged by the metalworkers' leader arrested by the Department of Political and Social Order [DOPS] has ended. This is a report by journalist (Renato Lombardi).

[Begin (Lombardi) recording] The hunger strike by the 10 metalworkers' leaders being held at the DOPS jail ended last night after it was decided to discontinue the strike by the Sao Bernardo metalworkers, who will be back at work this morning.

Luiz Inacio da Silva, nicknamed Lula, and the other 9 leaders of metalworkers unions of Sao Bernardo do Campo decided to end their hunger strike after holding a private meeting with Santo Andre Bishop Claudio Hummes. [end recording]

MINAS GERAIS TEACHERS END STRIKE, RETURN TO WORK

PY121322 Sao Paulo Radio Sandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The schools of Minas Gerais will return to normal today because in a meeting held on Friday the teachers strike command decided that teachers would return to work.

The Department of Political and Social Order released the strike leaders yesterday as the first step toward the resumption of dialogue between the government and the teachers.

During a press conference, the teachers blamed the state government not only for the arrests but also for the strike. They said that the strike could have been avoided if only the government had shown some predisposition toward dialogue. The teachers also expressed their hopes that the government will do something to solve the problems of the sector. They said that the wound is still open and that it was the government that opened and widened it.

NETHERLANDS PRIEST LINKED TO EXTREMISTS LEAVES COUNTRY

PY121946 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 May 80

[From the police report by (Juan Antonio Rojas]

[Text] It has been reported that carabineros and security forces have been engaged in several operations to locate extremist hideouts. In addition, the departure from the country of Netherlands priest Teodoro Komberg Bergman has been officially confirmed. The priest had apparently been involved in an extremist cell established by former members of the Unitary Popular Action Movement (MAPU) and the Chilean Socialist Party (PS) which was discovered and broken up in Curico. In the aforementioned operation 11 extremist were arrested and put at the disposal of the district military prosecutor, who pointed out that the Netherlands priest was involved in operations scheduled to be carried out in Molina in about 60 days. The official report states that priest Bergman left the country last Saturday aboard Ecuatoriana de Aviacion Airline Flight No 072.

The documents seized during the police raid indicate that the cell's operations were scheduled to begin in about 60 days. They had planned several bank holdups in Molina to collect money to finance their activities. In addition to the document a sizeable quantity of weapons and ammunition was seized.

MIR TRAINING CENTER DISCOVERED IN PUENTE ALTO

PY121355 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Police forces are seeking three extremists following the discovery of a guerrilla training center of the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) in Puente Alto Department.

The search for the extremists began after security forces uncovered the clandestine activities of a group of subversives involved in the training for terrorist activities of MIR cells. This training was being carried out in Aguas Claras.

Five unidentified individuals were arrested when the center was discovered. It was reported that the three terrorists still at large have been identified and that their arrest is expected in the next 4 hours. The five arrested persons were instructors of MIR cells and were in charge of conducting training in individual and group combat tactics. They also instructed the extremists in the use of modern weapons, the manufacture of explosives, physical training and self-defense. It is believed that the arrested terrorists were in turn trained by foreign terrorists, who during Allende's government could come and go freely into and out of Chile. Training manuals were seized during the operation carried out in Aguas Claras, where the training center was based.

It has been reported that security forces are analyzing possible links between the extremists and foreign terrorist groups.

BRIEFS

Visiting ROK Official--(Young Hoon Kang), director of the Diplomacy and National Security School of the ROK, today met with Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames and Under Secretary Enrique Valdes. During the meeting he expressed interest in Chilean economic development. He pointed out the strong relations between the two countries and the fact that they have a common interest in the struggle for freedom. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 May 80 PY]

POLICE IDENTIFY U.S. CONSULATE ATTACKERS

PA122019 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1759 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Bogota, 12 May (LATIN)--Police today identified the couple who died yesterday when a bomb exploded which they had placed 50 meters from the U.S. Consulate in Cali, 500 km south of here. They were initially identified as Gonzalo and Ana Maria Rebolledo, 25 and 28 respectively.

Col Luis Francisco Ospina, regional police commander, told the press today that the incident occurred Saturday night while a party was in progress at the consulate. The explosion caused no damage to the building and no one inside was injured, he added.

Authorities did not say whether the extremists were members of any of the guerrilla movements in Colombia.

Colonel Ospina said the two extremists died 50 meters from the building's main entrance but that they had not attempted to get inside, as some newspapers reported. He said special security measures were in force and it would have been very difficult for strangers to enter the consulate.

FARC GUERRILLAS KILL FIVE PEOPLE IN SANTANDER

PA121802 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Bucaramanga, Colombia--The military authorities conducting an encircling operation with the help of airborne commandos have not yet obtained any clues as to the whereabouts of the guerrilla column which killed five people in Santander Department.

The rebels of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia's [FARC] Fourth Front made incursions into Vereda San Joaquin and Quebrada La Gacha, La Paz Municipality, southern Santander Department. The rebels killed two peasants in San Joaquin; one of them has been identified as Belarmino Tirado Amado. In San Joaquin the members of the rebel column harangued the peasants and distributed abundant subversive propaganda.

A commission reportedly left later from La Paz. It was comprised of Municipal Judge Jose Joaquin Rojas, Court Secretary Antonio Roberto Orduna, Police Commander Jose Reinaldo (Piriquida), agents Aristobulo Corredor and Gustavo Ruiz and civilians Jorge Tirado Castillo and Belarmino Mosquera.

When the commission arrived in San Joaquin Municipality to lift the bodies, it was ambushed by the rebels. Police Cpl Jose Reinaldo (Piriquida) and civilians Jorge Tirado and Belarmino Mosquera were killed in the ensuing shootout.

The members of FARC's Fourth Front escaped later to the mountains. The military operations conducted in their search have not had any positive results so far.

'TOP' URBAN GUERRILLA LEADER CAPTURED DURING RAID

PA121803 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Bogota--The military institutes brigade's operational unit captured one of the top leaders of the Pedro Leon Arboleda urban cell in the course of a number of raids. Her name is (Maria) Isabel Ramirez de Montano who, according to official reports, participated in numerous attacks on private and public institutions.

About 200,000 pesos, several weapons and abundant subversive propaganda were seized in the course of the investigations.

A military source has told this station that the money had been obtained in a bank robbery and was being used to pay the rebels in that guerrilla cell, who are members of the clandestine Popular Liberation Army.

Three other alleged members of that rebel faction have reportedly been captured.

TEACHERS FORCE STUDENTS TO DEMONSTRATE FOR M-19

PA082334 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Pasto, Colombia--The Governorship of Narino Department in the very near future will dismiss four teachers who ordered their students to hold a demonstration in support of the subversive 19 April Movement following the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota. A source at the governor's office told this station that the incident took place in the town of Quachicas, near Pasto. The students were forced to demonstrate by the teachers, the source added.

M-19 'ELIMINATED' ALL TRACE OF EMBASSY OCCUPANTS

PA090356 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 3059 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Bogota, 8 May (LATIN)--The April 19 guerrilla movement (M-19) eliminated from the civil registry records every trace that could identify the 16 members of the group that occupied the Dominican Embassy for 2 months in this capital, a police source revealed today. The documents, photos and fingerprints of the extremists disappeared from the official institution almost simultaneously with the attack on the diplomatic mission on 27 February, the source added.

"We believe the M-19 guerrillas infiltrated in the Civil Registry Office and stole those documents," the source noted.

The fact was discovered in the course of the investigation to identify the guerrillas that made up the Jorge Marcos Zambrano command of the M-19 who held 16 diplomats as hostages. The action delayed the full identification of the perpetrators of the attack and only today was the identity of the guerrilla who called him "Comandante Uno" confirmed as Rosemberg Pabon Pablon, a professor from El Valle Province.

The authorities have approached regional organizations in efforts to obtain the documents that could establish the guerrillas' identifications.

NEW OIL WELL DRILLED IN EASTERN PLAINS

PA082333 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Bogota--The government today revealed that a new oil well was brought in on the eastern plains with an initial production potential of 6,000 barrels a day. Mines and Energy Minister Alberto Vasquez Restrepo said at noon today that the well will be known as Tocarias 1 and is considered one of the best producing wells to come in recently. The well is located 30 km from Cano Garza and was drilled by the French company (Aciten). The minister said that this well insures that the Casanare region will begin producing 16,000 barrels of oil a day within 2 weeks. This will alleviate the country's energy shortage.

NICARAGUAN 'ATTITUDE' AT UN SESSION PROTESTED

PY122222 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 May 80

[Excerpt] Uruguay has protested to Nicaragua and to the United Nations for having permitted a group unfriendly to the nation to speak at the UN meeting. Our country has also received a reply from the U.S. Government to the protest against the report on Uruguay written by the Department of State. This was stated by interim Foreign Minister Julio Cesar Lupinacci, who attended the opening of the conference on the use of medium and low power reactors this morning.

[Begin Lupinacci recording] We submitted a protest note to the Nicaraguan Government over its unfriendly attitude, which is not in line with the diplomatic relations between the two countries. We have also submitted a note to UN Secretary General Waldheim (expressing) our surprise and concern that the UN forum has been used for that purpose, (?saying) also that this must have happened through some mistake or through ignorance [words indistinct] and telling him of our concern for the future of the organization, since that type of action affects [words indistinct] and also creates feelings of displeasure which do not promote the organization. [end recording]

ENERGY MINISTER REJECTS FOREIGN PRESSURES

PY121823 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Uruguay will not accept political pressures because of its energy needs. This statement was made by the industry and energy minister today when he inaugurated the conference on the utilization of low and medium-power nuclear reactors in Latin America.

At the same time Minister Francisco Tourreilles indicated that Uruguay has not established its policy for the utilization of nuclear power to generate electricity. He emphasized that a confrontation between the superpowers will not be allowed to hinder Uruguay's economic development.

[Begin Tourreilles recording] We will not be put into the position of having to endure political pressures because of our energy needs. Neither will we allow any possible confrontation between the superpowers in the area of the Persian Gulf or anywhere else to hinder our development. Therefore, we want to keep all our options open.

Although our country has already established the bases for a nuclear policy, it has yet to take a position with regard to nuclear energy. However, we are constantly engaged in training local personnel in order to be ready to evaluate--in due time--the various options offered by the different reactors and fuel cycles, especially those which use thorium, of which our country has proven reserves. [end recording]

BRIEFS

FISH EXPORTS--Montevideo, 7 May (AFP)--The National Fishing Institute has reported that Uruguay exported approximately 11,000 tons of fish products during the first quarter of this year. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1323 GMT 7 May 80 PY]

AFP: ABOUT 2,000 CUBANS ARRIVE EACH MONTH

PA122203 Paris AFP in Spanish 1532 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Caracas, 12 May (AFP)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has disclosed that since the beginning of the year his country has been receiving an average of 2,000 Cubans monthly.

President Herrera Campins also said his country's representative attended the Costa Rica meeting only to exchange views with the representatives of the other countries who had accepted Cuban refugees following their invasion of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. "We have acquired no obligation other than our commitment of accepting 500 Cuban citizens as a result of the Peruvian Embassy incidents," the president said.

President Herrera Campins also confirmed he will make a trip to Costa Rica, probably during the first 2 weeks in June. The Venezuelan president has also scheduled visits to several English-speaking countries in the Caribbean area.

CONGRESS REQUESTS INVESTIGATION OF PAST CIA ACTIVITIES

PA091200 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0015 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Caracas, 8 May (LATIN)--The Venezuelan Congress today recommended to the Chamber of Deputies an urgent investigation of past CIA activities in the country. The motion was approved during a bicameral session that is discussing the political trial of former President Carlos Andres Perez for his responsibility in the allegedly irregular purchase of a refrigerator ship during his administration.

In his speech to Congress, Perez, who is a 57-year-old senator for life of the Democratic Action Party [AD], charged that when he assumed power in 1974 he ordered the closing of CIA offices which operated within Venezuelan security organizations with the approval of his predecessor, Rafael Caldera, of the Social Christian Party.

In turn, former President Caldera admitted that the CIA had offices within Venezuelan police and military organizations but noted that Congress should investigate who gave the original authorization for the CIA cooperation. Perez was interior minister under the AD administration which preceded Caldera.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS HUMAN RIGHTS AT BRUSSELS CONFERENCE

PA070130 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The Andean Foreign Ministers Council meeting in Brussels with their EEC colleagues condemned oppression. [word indistinct] and torture because they are fundamental violations of human rights. This was revealed today by the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry when it released statements by Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco who is representing Venezuela at this meeting. According to this statement, the political climate in the world is tense. The old or traditional forms of tyranny and violence have been modified by new factors, violence by governments, organizations or individuals against persons [words indistict] who reassert their right to think, believe or dissent. The foreign minister added that oppression, censorship, torture and terrorism, regardless of the cause used to justify them, are violations of the most elemental [words indistinct] whose participation and respect has been guaranteed by our states. He also said that they were permanent causes for alterations in world peace, regardless of whether the violations occur in Europe, Latin America or some other continent.

He added that it is not just a matter of respecting political and civil rights. They must be supplemented with respect for economic and social rights which, in the past, have been a privilege of a minority of countries and persons.

OIL RESERVES INCREASED BY RECOVERY TECHNIQUES

PA121805 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2343 GMT 11 May 80

[By Emilio Crespo]

[Text] Caracas, 11 May (EFE)--Venezuela has defied the forecasts of an imminent depletion of world petroleum by increasing its crude reserves through the implementation of a technology devised several decades ago.

Venezuela's petroleum reserves have increased by more than 6 billion barrels due to the application of secondary recovery techniques. The pumping of gas and water into the petroleum deposits allows Venezuela to recover an additional 880,000 barrels of petroleum daily.

Venezuelan Petroleum Enterprise President Rafael Alfonso Ravard has said that the application of secondary recovery techniques will produce hydrocarbons reserves "of world dimensions" in his country.

Ravard stressed the efficiency and economy of the injection of fluid as a procedure for the final extraction of petroleum.

Local experts have said that the secondary recovery of oilfields will permit the maximum exploitation of the world's petroleum riches. Under present engineering techniques wells are drilled in such a manner as to permit the subsequent injection of some sort of fluid to carry out the secondary extraction.

About 40 percent of Venezuela's petroleum production (2,222,000 barrels daily for the present year) is the result of the application of injection techniques. During the last 32 years Venezuela has carried out about 300 secondary recovery projects of which 182 are still in operation.

According to local specialists, the complementary extraction capacity afforded by this technique makes the Orinoco petroleum belt the largest heavy crude reserve in the world. The zone, located on the banks of the Orinoco River which crosses Venezuela, has reserves estimated between 700,000 and 2 trillion barrels [figures as received].

A Venezuelan scientist recently referred to the great energy potential represented by the secondary recovery of world petroleum reserves through systems similar to those used in Venezuela.

Rodriguez Eraso estimated the petroleum reserves which could be extracted from the subsoils of Venezuela, Canada, the United States and the Soviet Union by means of the known recovery procedures at 326 billion barrels of heavy crude.

Rodriguez stated that this amount of fuel would be enough to satisfy the world's needs during the coming 90 years, and would considerably extend the term of petroleum depletion forecast by more alarmist experts.

OIL EXPORTS TO BE INCREASED WITHIN NEXT 3 YEARS

PA080436 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Jorge Diaz Serrano, Mexican petroleum director, has said Mexico is planning to increase its hydrocarbons exports to more than 1 million barrels a day within the next 3 years. Diaz Serrano said Mexico now has more than 50 billion barrels of oil in confirmed reserves. Its probable reserves total another 40 billion barrels. [words indistinct].

OIL REVENUE REDUCES TRADE BALANCE DEFICIT

PA090344 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Mexico has earned 42.11 billion pesos from its oil exports during the first quarter of this year; thus the trade balance deficit has been cut back to half what it was, the programming and budget secretariat has reported. The drop in the deficit has been calculated by comparing the export figures reported in the first quarter of 1979 and those for the same period this year.

OFFICIALS REPORT U.S. IMPORTS NOT DUE TO PRESSURE

PA090354 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Commerce Secretary Jorge de la Vega Dominguez and Enrique Diaz Ballesteros, government basic commodities corporation general director, have denied that grain imports from the United States were due to political pressure. They said the commercial agreement reached between the two governments is being abided by.

Mexico, they said, is not subject to international policy pressure even though it is not self-sufficient in matters of food supply. They added that as far as commerical operations with the United States go, there is no reason to fear breaches of contract.

INDUSTRIALIST DISCUSSES BILATERAL TRADE FORMULAS WITH U.S.

PA090432 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Ernesto Rubio del Cueto, president of the Confederation of Industrial Chambers, has said that the United States should respect Mexico's sovereignty and independence and not become involved in the country's internal affairs. He added that Mexico should retain its self-determination in the handling of its domestic affairs and that in matters of foreign trade, the United States will have to go along with bilateral neogtiations since we have decided not to join GMT.

U.S. SEEN USING PERUVIAN EMBASSY CRISIS 'TO GAIN TIME'

PA121403 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 10 May 80 p 4

[Camilo O. Perez "Bona Fide" column: "What Is Really Sought..."]

[Text] U.S. diplomats as well as Panamanian experts on international politics and people in sectors that influence events in the Caribbean are viewing events around Panama with caution. It is no mere coincidence that, in order to distract attention from the convulsion occuring in El Salvador, a crisis is formulated in Cuba through the invasion of the Peruvian and Venezuelan embassies.

The U.S. move toward distraction is so orchestrated, new factors are simultaneously introduced to gain time thereby creating a situation more favorable to vital U.S. interests.

One of the main U.S. expert is Mr William Bowdler, who knows fairly well how politics develop in Central America. We, on the other hand, see very clearly how an attempt is made to diminish or alienate or annul General Torrijos' leadership in the Central America area. And this manifest intention of the U.S. experts is done by taking advantage of the Panamanian experience to apply it in El Salvador or in other nearby countries. That is, while it is said that Panama's case is exemplary and justified, at the same time, plans are implemented, like the--rather late--agrarian reform in El Salvador, when land belonging to the 240 Salvadoran families holding that country's best lands were distributed or brought under government control.

We want to point out that this is not a defense of General Torrijos. What it is, however, is the development of an intelligent U.S. strategy to give the impression that the social changes, the restructuring of some areas that do not endanger U.S. investments, the upholding of the present junta that proposes such reforms only to take from the left the banner of social justice which could turn the masses in favor of the classes and progressive movements--all this is part of an effort that would leave the United States as the new champion of social changes. The United States would champion these changes by insisting that everything is done for the good of human rights, which Carter has adopted as one of his main instruments of influence in Latin America.

A study of what is happening in the hemisphere is very interesting. An attempt is made to isolate Panama, to take away the influence that it does exert in the area and President Carazo is developing this strategy when he, too, speaks of human rights and democratization. For example, when Carter encourages the proposal that the countries attending the meeting in San Jose discuss the issue of refugees, what he is really trying to do is to involve the whole world in a matter which, from what we glean, is nothing more than an exclusive confrontation between Cuba and the United States.

Of course, up to now, there has been success in placing the Cuban case on the table as priority issue. But all this does is diminish or distract attention from the Salvadoran case. That nation's army desperately needs to solve the crisis in a revolutionary manner, but in favor of the great majorities of that sister nation. We have not finished this analysis...

COLUMNIST CRITICIZES CARTER'S OLYMPIC BOYCOTT CALL

PA121806 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 11 May 80 p 4-a

[Mario Augusto Rodriguez column: Politics and Sports"]

[Excerpts] The Boycott

There is every indication that President Jimmy Carter has managed to impose his proposed boycott of the world Olympics to be held in Moscow within a few months. It is true that not many countries will submit to the U.S. President's demand. But there will be enough to cause serious harm to the international competition that every 4 years gathers together the best athletes of the entire world in a fraternal meeting of peace, understanding and friendship. President Carter has not been especially fortunate in his international policy; quite the contary. But he will have been at least partially successful in what could be considered the most unjustified and negative of his decisions. Nothing could be less justified than this bilious determination to utilize sports activities as a means of harassing a country because of political differences. At the time I expressed my disagreement with the Soviet military intervention in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan. But I consider it absurd to convert this problem into a motive for obstructing the course of an international sports competition that has traditionally been organized and developed outside of political questions.

Losses

There is no doubt that the Olympics boycott will represent serious losses to the USSR, which has invested billions of rubles over several years in preparations to receive not only several thousand athletes from all the countries of the world but also large numbers of newsmen and fans. However, the U.S. economy, which had assumed responsibility for broadcasting the events over television, will also suffer large losses. However, the greatest and most significant loss will be suffered by world sports. It will be a long time before the Olympics can recover from this crushing political intervention in its development. In the future, any country could refuse to participate in either the summer or winter Olympics or in other international competitions, alleging political differences not only with the host country but also with one or more of the participants. The very spirit of peace and fraternity which is the basis of the Olympics will suffer lasting injury from the bitter political interference in its organization and development. Carter will be remembered more negatively for this victory than for the wide range of his international policy failures.

Panamanian Wisdom

For this reason, although Panama has no great importance in a world sports competition, I think President Royo's government is wise not to intervene in this decision. I also consider proper the Olympic Committee's decision to refuse to support the boycott proposed by the U.S. President. It may be true that Panama has no economic resources with which to send a delegation to Moscow. And it is certain that if a Panamanian delegation participates in these competitions it will play an absolutely unimportant role. But the important thing is for our country to respect and defend the apolitical character of these competitions and the spirit of peace and understanding which has inspired them from their creation in the Hellenic era to the present competitions which will take place in the capital of the USSR despite the distorting interference of the U.S. Government.

COSTA RICA

EXILES URGE ARMED STRUGGLE INSIDE CUBA

PA122025 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1832 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] San Jose, 12 May (ACAN-EFE)--Cuban exiles agree that the only way to eliminate the Fidel Castro regime is by armed struggle inside Cuba, says Jose Ignacio Rasco, a member of the recently created Cuban Patriotic Junta's National Directorate. Rasco told this to the morning paper LA NACION.

The junta comprises 180 Cuban exile organizations and its founding was attended by 1,000 delegates.

"Unfortunately, communists have never surrendered any land peacefully," Rasco commented.

According to Rasco, who founded the Christian Democratic Party on the island, it is necessary "to go from words to actions."

"It is necessary for the free world to understand that, just as the communist regimes help each other in the quest for their interests, all of the West's efforts to achieve freedom and democracy should be similarly united," he added.

He also said: "We do not believe Cubans should come out in search of freedom. They should take freedom to Cuba, so it can become a country without jails, without exiles and without political murders."

Rasco, who will meet with President Rodrigo Carazo, said he will explain the Cuban exiles' view of the Cuban situation to the president and "the danger that Castro's regime poses for America, particularly Central America."

"If Castro were eliminated, Central America would again become a quiet and peaceful land where the socioeconomic changes that the isthmian countries need could be brought about," Rasco argued.

SECURITY MINISTER ECHEVERRIA SUBMITS RESIGNATION

PA102056 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Reliable sources have disclosed that Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria has submitted his resignation to President Rodrigo Carazo. Although the issue has been very confidential, it has been learned that Echeverria is planning to launch his presidential candidacy and for this reason President Carazo might have suggested that he resign in order to avoid government-political conflicts of interest.

EDUCATION MINISTRY, TEACHERS SOLVE CONFLICT BEFORE STRIKE

PA081811 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The conflict between high school teachers and the Education Ministry stemming from the ministry's budget control measures was solved last night through an agreement between Education Minister Maria Eugenia Dengo de Vargas, Deputy Education Minister Marvin Herrera, legal adviser Marvin Matos and the leaders and representatives of the rank and file committees of the Secondary School Teachers Association.

As a result of the agreement, the teachers suspended the strike they were scheduled to begin tomorrow. The agreement is based on a counterproposal presented by the Education Ministry to the teachers' leaders. The Education Ministry said it will respect the rights acquired by regular and temporary teachers. It will make an effort to relocate in other schools the teachers whose posts are affected by the budget control measures.

EL SALVADOR

DEMONSTRATORS DEMAND WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. AMBASSADOR

PA121538 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1512 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] San Salvador--Hundreds of demonstrators announced today that they will continue to lay siege to the residence of the U.S. ambassador in this capital until his government orders his withdrawal.

Protected Departure for Embassy

PA121543 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1509 GMT 12 May 80

[Report by Carlos Samayda Martinez from El Salvador--presumably live]

[Text] In El Salvador the people's attention is focused on the news concerning the demonstration in front of the home of Robert White, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador. Ambassador White left his home this morning under the protection of U.S. Marines who were forced to use tear gas bombs to disperse the mob. Ambassador White arrived safely at his office in the U.S. Embassy located several kilometers from his home.

There had been speculation regarding the whereabouts of Ambassador White. International news agencies had even reported that Ambassador White had managed to escape yesterday afternoon. As it turned out, these speculations were proven incorrect, when Ambassador White left his home this morning.

Extreme rightwing demonstrators have spent all night in front of Ambassador White's home demanding the release of retired army Maj Roberto d'Abuisson, who is under arrest with other persons accused of plotting against the government. The demonstrators are accusing Ambassador White of meddling too much in Salvadoran internal affairs.

Further Details

PA122221 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2118 GMT 12 May 80

[By Adrian Aldana]

[Text] San Salvador, 12 May (LATIN)--U.S. Marines fired tear gas bombs today to help Ambassador Robert White escape from the cordon of demonstrators around his residence, a U.S. diplomatic representative said.

White escaped accompanied by his driver who broke through the siege imposed since Saturday by groups of rightist demonstrators, who accuse him of being a "communist" and interfering in Salvadoran domestic affairs. The spokesman said the tear gas bombs were used as a diversionary measure shortly before the ambassador fled in his automobile. However, witnesses said Marines stationed in the roof had continued firing tear gas bombs every 10 or 15 minutes, until noon.

While announcing the ambassador's escape, an embassy communique admitted the right to peaceful demonstrations. However, they said that "keeping a diplomat as a hostage in his residence is an act of violence and a violation of international law."

The communique compared the situation of the ambassador at his residence with the 50 hostages held by students in Iran. It added that "the ambassador left shortly before 0500 and that no one was injured at the time. The only damage was to a Volkswagen automobile parked in front of the residence gate.

Meanwhile, some 300 people continued to demonstrate today at noon in front of the ambassador's residence demanding his ouster from the country. Witnesses added that the demonstrators included students from a school close to the residence who came in reply to an appeal by the extreme right Broad Front, asking them to participate in the demonstration against White. "Several children were injured as a result of the tear gas bomb explosions, but their number is not known," one of them said.

The ambassador's residence is a two-story building. Some six or eight Marines have been deployed on its roof since the siege started on Saturday. The demonstrators have a bonfire in front of the building and have hanged the ambassador in effigy. They also have a small coffin representing communism. The entry to the residence is protected by a heavy iron gate some 15 meters from the main door.

Many demonstrators attended with homemade masks to counter the effects of tear gas and "also to keep from being identified," a witness said.

White managed to elude the demonstrators when the main gate was watched only by some 25 persons, most of whom were asleep.

D'AUBOISSON, OTHERS MAY BE CLEARED OF CHARGES

PA130024 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1215 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Maj Miguel Antonio Mendez, acting director of Capt Gen Gerardo Barrios Military School, began working intensely last night on his duties as presiding judge [juez ejecutor] in the case of the arrested group of officers and civilians, to investigate the preparation of a coup against the revolutionary government junta.

The chiefs and officers of the armed forces who analyzed the situation on Saturday concluded that both Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson and other militarymen and civilians arrested were not conspiring against the revolutionary government junta, but were holding a meeting in a Santa Tecla home commemoreting Soldiers Day. It was clarified that all of the persons meeting there were enjoying an informal meeting among fellows when they were arrested by soldiers of the 1st Infantry Brigade.

It has been officially reported that since charges had been filed against them, it was necessary to proceed. That is, their situation had to be cleared in order to be later released.

Minister of Defense Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, by instructions of the revolutionary government junta, assigned Maj Migue, Antonio Mendez as presiding judge. He is already working on his report.

According to the official statements made yesterday, the release of Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson and the other officers and civilians arrested in Santa Tecla will proceed [procedera] on Wednesday, 7 May [as heard].

The judge appointed by the Ministry of Defense will have 72 hours, which will end on Tuesday or Wednesday, depending on the time the appointment was made. It is, therefore, believed that during the course of this week, all the persons arrested in connection with the this well-known case will be released.

PDC Demands Trial

PA092023 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2005 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 9 May (ACAN-EFE)--El Salvador's Christian Democratic Party [PDC] announced here today that it will withdraw from the government if the current regime does not "try and sentence" the military officers and civilians implicated in an alleged plot against the ruling junta.

Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, top leader of the rightist National Broad Front, another retired military officer, 10 officers still active in the Salvadoran Army and 4 civilians were captured Wednesday by the authorities while allegedly discussing the preparations for a coup.

The PDC charged today that documents had been seized from D'Aubuisson, showing that important Salvadoran and foreign businessmen were implicated in the rightist coup attempt. Sources close to the government provided this information to this agency yesterday, but the names of those implicated have not yet been disclosed.

The Christian Democrats charged today that several U.S. senators are presumably implicated, as they reportedly gave their support to the rightist plot apparently inspired by D'Aubuisson.

Implicated Civilians Reportedly Fleeing

PA092000 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1943 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 9 May (ACAN-EFE)--Many civilians involved in a frustrated rightwing coup d'etat are leaving the country for Guatemala and Miami, generally well-informed unofficial sources reported today.

Those who have fled the country after the arrest of their leader, retired Maj Roberto D'Aubuisson, include former ministers and former close aides of overthrown Gen Carlos Humberto Romero who is in exile in neighboring Guatemala.

It was also said that these people are leaving the country because of persistent rumors that they will be tried in common courts for the charges of corruption and looting of the national treasury.

Government circles have not commented on this subject but it was said that "it is possible that those who have participated in activities against the state are fleeing."

Relatives Seek Habeas Corpus

PA110306 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 10 May 80 pp 5, 40

[Text] A document signed by the wives, mothers and sisters of those arrested with Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson by military units on Wednesday night circulated late yesterday. In it, the women affirmed that they will go to the Supreme Court today to request a writ of habeas corpus so that their relatives can be turned over to civil courts if they have violated the country's present laws. [paragraph continues]

In addition to Major d'Aubuisson they listed the persons arrested as: Maj Alvaro Saravia, and civilians Antonio Cornejo Arango, Fernando Sagrera Aberle, Francisco Arkin, Roberto Muyshondt Yudice and Ricardo Valdivieso. According to the relatives, the prisoners are still at the San Carlos Garrison and are being held incommunicado.

Although it was not possible to establish contact with the relatives, well-informed sources to told this newspaper that the mothers as well as other members of the families involved held a news conference on television yesterday to announce the document that they will submit to the Supreme Court. The document in question was signed by Ana del Carme d'Aubuisson, Virginia Aberle, Joaquina de d'Aubuisson, Consuelo Arango de Cornejo, Julia Maria Mercedes de Sagrera, Patricia de Valdivieso, Carmen Sagrera de Lemus, Lorena de Saravia, Mireya Cornejo de Argueta and Victoria de Gonzalez.

FAN Defense

PA102150 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 10 May 80 pp 5, 29

[Text] Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson has never identified himself with any leftist or rightist group, but he has fought communism and all he has done is defend the armed forces' prestige, several National Broad Front (FAN) members have told us.

The above statements were made in the wake of the announcement that D'Aubuisson, several of his colleagues and a number of civilians--all of them charged with trying to stage a coup--had been detained. All of them were captured on Wednesday evening at a Santa Tecla farm, it has been widely reported. It has been disclosed that at present, D'Aubuisson and the civilians are imprisoned in the San Carlos headquarters, while the other officers have been sent as prisoners to their respective headquarters.

As an active member of the civic, anticommunist organization known as FAN, the sources added that D'Aubuisson, has been an energetic fighter against red infiltration in Central America, particularly in El Salvador, as the public already knows. Besides, they recalled, all his presentations on radio and television have been exclusively dedicated to defending the armed forces' prestige and survival. He has always warned the latter against the communist threat in El Salvador, which is precisely seeking to destroy the military institution.

In addition, the sources added that Major d'Aubuisson has made charges against certain public officials. It is also being affirmed unofficially that he sent several officials a recording containing information on the current political crisis and suggesting several possible solutions.

Major d'Aubuisson has reportedly met several times with U.S. senators and ranking U.S. State Department officials to report to them extensively on the political situation currently prevalent in El Salvador. The senators mentioned include Strom Thurmond, from South Carolina; Richard Stone, from Florida; S.I. Hayakawa, from California and Senator Harry Byrd. Several of these interviews have been broadcast by London's BBC and Washington's Voice of America. In addition, Major d'Aubuisson has been invited to participate in the CBS television network's program "20/20". [as received]

ABDUL GUTIERREZ NOTED CONTROL OF ARMED FORCES

PA130238 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0217 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 12 May (ACAN-EFE)--Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, a member of the Salvadoran revolutionary government junta, has received "full and absolute" control of the Salvadoran armed forces, it has learned today from sources close to the Salvadoran Presidential House.

The decision of the officers of the armed forces to place Colonel Gutierrez in command instead of Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano was made on Monday night after a secret vote among all the military units taken during the course of the day. Even though the sources consulted did not give specifics regarding the result of the vote, all agreed that he had won "by a broad margin." The vote was called the high command of the Salvadoran armed forces "to put an end to the dual situation in the leadership of the military institution," said the sources.

In recent months, Majano had been the object of a wide smear campaign financed by funds of the right which, according to the source, had undermined his position among the Salvadoran officers.

Shortly after the result of the vote was learned, and in an incident apparently unrelated to the electoral process among the military, a local radio station began to broadcast a communique which announced what had occurred in the military institution today. The message, for which the self-styled Salvadoran Salvation Army [Ejercito de Salvacion Salvadoreno] "Jose Semeon Canas" Brigade assumed responsibility, contained harsh criticism of Majano, who was termed disruptive. The communique criticized "Majano's intention to try several active and inactive officers on charges of sedition and treason." The officers cited in the message include retired Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, top leader of the rightwing National Broad Front.

D'aubuisson, another retired officer, 10 [as received] officers on active duty and several civilians were detained by the army on Wednesday as they were apparently discussing plans to stage a coup d'etat to topple the ruling junta. The ruling Christian Democratic Party (PDC) said shortly after the arrest that "it would leave the government" if the regime doesn't try them.

The armed forces have already appointed a military court judge to prepare a dossier to determine the guilt of the accused. A number of documents which apparently confirm his intention to stage a coup was taken from D'Aubuisson at the time of the arrest.

The retired officer has been the main instigator of the campaign against Majano whom he has accused of belonging to the Mexican Communist Party and of being "a ranking leader of the underground Marxist-Leninist Peoples Liberation Forces," which, along with four other armed groups, is trying to establish a leftwing regime in the country.

The sources did not specify whether Majano will remain in the revolutionary government junta which he joined on 15 October, the date when Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's regime was toppled. Sources close to the Presidential House hinted that Majano may just be replaced even though it is unknown whether the PDC would remain in the government coalition which it joined on 9 January.

To date no official government or armed forces communique has been released explaining the situation.

AMBASSADOR DENIES ENTRY OF GUATEMALAN TROOPS

PA130015 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 5 May 80 pp 3, 17

[Text] The Guatemalan Government through its ambassador in our country, Carlos Lemus Gallardo, denies the formation of the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Front (FRN) and press reports about Guatemalan troops entering [presumably Salvadoran] territory to fight guerrilla groups.

In the clarifying note, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Engr Rafael Eduardo Castillo Valdez, notes that "the organization or operation of militias alien to the Guatemalan Army is illegal." The above statement was made by the foreign minister in connection to news dispatches published on 26 April released by international news agencies from our country.

The foreign ministry note states:

"It declares: 1. Its unalterable and traditional position of complieance with article 61 of the Constitution of the Republic which recognizes the right of asylum and grants it to those political fugitives who may so request it as long as they respect the sovereignty and laws of the state of Guatemala.

"The Guatemalan Government observes the same attitude concerning the norms of international law which regulate the humanitarian institution of asylum, especially the convention on the right of asylum signed in Havana on 20 February 1928 and the convention on political asylum signed at Montevideo on 26 December 1933, with the rights and duties it grants to the Guatemalan authorities of not permitting the refugees to engage in acts contrary to internal public tranquillity and that of other states.

"It has ratified the concepts contained in its "declaration of Central American fraternity of 25 July 1979," especially to conform to the precepts of the Constitution of the Republic on maintaining open our borders to all honest and responsible Central Americans who may visit or wish to establish residence in the country as long as they observe and respect the Guatemalan laws.

"2. That conforming to the past paragraph of article 215 of our Constitution, the organization or operation of militias alien to the Guatemalan Army is illegal, and that the Constitution and the armed forces' constituent law clearly and categorically point out the functions, attributes and obligations of the armed institution to maintain the independence, sovereignty and honor of the nation, the integrity of its territory and peace in the republic.

"In that respect, it rejects and emphatically denies the publications released by some international news agencies.

"3. The government of the republic once again confirms its decision to uphold the principle of nonintervention in the internal and external affairs of other states, based on the government's international policy, which has kept Guatemala from becoming involved in serious problems with other states, and which constitutes a decisive and important contribution to our country's internal peace.

"On the same 25 April, Foreign Minister Engr Rafael Eduardo Castillo Valdez summoned the ambassadors of the sister republics of El Salvador and Nicaragua to explain to them the various aspects of this press communique. Guatemala, April 1980."

JUNTA MEMBER GUTIERREZ TO VISIT GUATEMALA 14 MAY

PA122155 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1354 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 May (ACAN-EFE)--Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, member of the junta of government of El Salvador, will visit Guatemala this coming Wednesday.

The Salvadoran Embassy here announced that Gutierrez seeks to report at length to the Guatemalan Government and people on the political process in the neighboring country.

Central to the Salvadoran junta member's visit to this country will be a press conference which he will hold at 1630 hours in the Salvadoran Embassy. Gutierrez will be accompanied by Salvadoran foreign minister Fidel Sanchez.

MAJANO COMMENTS ON FAN, FDR, PRIVATE SECTOR FEARS

PA081728 San Salvador NEWS GAZETTE in English 6-12 May 80 Volume 3, No 108 pp 1, 3

[Mario Rosenthal report on interview with junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano; date and place not given.]

[Excerpts] Factories and businesses will not be intervened nor forced to become cooperatives, according to exclusive statements by junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano to the NEWS GAZETTE last week.

Majano was told that the private enterprise sector fears intervention in their factories and businesses and that owners will be told to turn their enterprises over to employee cooperatives, and that for this reason private enterprise was reluctant to invest or make plans for the future and even to work. Colonel Majano said: "They are right. It is true. As long as they are in doubt or as long as the government does not define its position clearly they will be in a difficult position and they will be reluctant to invest."

Colonel Majano then said that the junta has been attempting to stimulate the economy. He said that lines of credit have been opened and that the government has attempted to find financial backing for industry because this creates sources of employment.

He then said that there were many rumors, much speculation not founded on fact, but that private enterprise was not going to be eliminated.

Comments on the National Broad Front (FAN] and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR]

He referred to the two new political organizations, the FAN and the FDR, and said that he saw their move toward legal political organizations as positive steps toward achieving political definition of the masses.

He criticized the FAN which is headed by Major d'Aubuisson for having slandered him and said that he saw this group as defending "old positions," a conservative group that had been refurbished and renovated but always aimed at perpetrating the old order of things. Nevertheless, Colonel Majano admitted the right of the group to exist as a representative of certain political groups and train of political thought. He characterized the group as being led by the extreme right.

As far as the FDR was concerned, Colonel Majano completely discounted the possiblity that he was in any way involved or supported by that group. "This is entirely ridiculous. I have never had anything to do with that organization. As a matter of fact this is the first first time I have ever spoken about it to anyone."

He said that the FDR included many former officials of the past junta who had resigned. "However," he added, "in my opinion if either the FDR or the FAN will accept the direction in which this government is moving to benefit the poor then we should talk with them."

"But more than this, I have said that we should talk with representatives of private enterprise as well as with popular organizations to find a solution to the problems of the country."

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH HONDURAS PROGRESS WELL

PA100235 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 9 May 80 p 3, 43

[Excerpts] Salvadoran Foreign Ministry sources have said an agreement in principle has been reached to establish a procedure and means in the negotiation of the most difficult aspect of the peace treaty--the border problem existing between El Salvador and Honduras.

Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said he was very pleased at the advances obtained during recent months in negotiations for a peace treaty between our country and Honduras. He said it could be said there is an agreement in principle to establish the procedures to discuss the border problem, one of the most difficult points in the negotiations being held bilaterally with the Hondurans.

What is more, he said, we have solved the first six points and only the seventh referring to the border problem remains. But since we have a formula to deal with it, the matter is more accessible. We have broken the impasse in the talks, he said.

In regards to the opening of the Pan-American Highway to Salvadoran citizens and vehicles, he said the solution to point five of the border negotiations, to be brought up during the next meetings, will produce the opening of this international highway. The opening of the Pan-American Highway will greatly contribute to the regional integration we are trying to promote.

Regarding rumors that we have acted under pressure, he said that we have not worked under any pressure for the return of peaceful relations between the two countries.

By the end of June the Salvadoran and Honduran foreign ministers will meet to present documents concerning the negotiations to mediator Bustamante Rivero.

GUATEMALA

ACAN REPORTS GOVERNMENT OPPOSITION TO NEW LIBERATION FRONT

PA091542 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1740 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Government today condemned the creation of a "Patriotic Liberation Front" [Frente Patriotico de Liberacion] announced yesterday in Paris by Guatemalan exiles and government opponents.

Carlos Toledo Vielmann, presidential public relations secretary, said this country has legal procedures whereby the various political organizations can exercise power without resorting to armed action. Meanwhile, Government Minister Donaldo Alverez Ruiz pointed out that the "Patriotic Liberation Front of Guatemala" and any other political group which places itself outside the law, in a subversive attitude, will be opposed.

Exiles and opponents of the Guatemalan Government of Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia on Wednesday announced in Paris the creation of the aforementioned front and added that it will try to "democratize" this country.

The statement was issued by Carlos Gallardo, deputy to the Guatemalan Congress and leader of the Socialist Party in formation; Guillermo Colon Argueta, the leader of the United Revolutionary Front (FUR); Miguel Albizures, leader of the National Council of Labor Unity (CNUS); Jose Ul, of the Committee of Peasant Unity [Comite de Unidad Campesina--CUC] and Elizabeth Palmares, of the Democratic Front Against Repression.

The promoters of the Patriotic Front said their organization will take into consideration the guerrilla groups presently operating in Guatemala.

The exiles and opponents noted that "there is an undeclared state of war in Guatemala, in which not the least opposition is accepted for years, and in which any person who dares protest is immediately murdered."

They added that the Guatemalan "Christian Democratic" Party would cooperate in a coup d'etat here, with the support of the U.S. Government.

Christian Democratic leader Vinicio Cerezo, today promptly denied his organization is involved in such a coup, expressing its respect for the nation's institutions.

The leader of the anticommunist "National Liberation Movement" (MLN), Leonel Sisniega Otero, angrily demanded that "Deputy Gallardo be charged with treason."

Circles close to the Democratic Institutional Party (PID) noted that those organizations linked to the announced front should be canceled "because they have placed themselves outside the law."

Legal Action Announced

PA120156 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2029 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 May (ACAN-EFE)--[Members of] a political party, a party being formed, a labor organization and a civic committee will be tried in Guatemala if their participation in the formation of a Patriotic Liberation Front for this country, announced this week in Paris, is proven.

Guatemalan Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz announced today that he has asked the judiciary branch, as legal representative of the government, to take whatever legal action is necessary against the promoters of the "front."

Guatemalan politicians and exiles announced this week in the French capital that they are organizing a Patriotic Liberation Front for Guatemala which will congregate soon in Costa Rica to initiate a struggle against the government of this country. They added that the "front" is made up of the opposition United Revolutionary Front [FUR], the Guatemalan Socialist Party [Partido Socialista Guatemalteco--PSG] being formed, the National Council of Labor Unity [Consejo Nacional de Unidad Sindical--CNUS] and the Democratic Front Against Repression.

"If it is true these organizations are supporting the formation of an armed front against the government, the weight of the law will fall upon them since they have taken up an illegal stance," the minister of interior stressed.

Alvarez Ruiz added that the promoters of the "front" have committed an act against the domestic security of the Guatemalan state by fostering an attack from abroad against the national institutions. The official pointed out that the FUR could be legally disavowed and canceled as well as the PSG. Likewise, the leaders of the CNUS and the FPCR [expansion unknown] could be brought to trial for "taking up an illegal stance."

In the meantime the anticommunist National Liberation Movement has requested that PSG leader Carlos Gallardo Flores, one of the spokesmen in Paris, be removed from his present post as deputy in the Congress of the Republic.

In turn the FUR and the CNUS said today that during the course of this coming week, they would state their position with regard to the announced Patriotic Front.

The formation of the front has caused a varied reaction here, from an announcement that 150,000 men from Oriente Province are willing to "fight communism" to a Parents' Committee condemnation, which termed the promotors of the new organization "traitors."

GUERRILLAS KILLED IN QUICHE; SOLDIERS IN ALTA VERAPAZ

PA102208 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1918 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan police announced today that seven leftist guerrillas were killed when they attacked a police station in San Miguel Uspantan, Quiche Province, 200 km northwest of this capital. The report adds that six men accompanied by one woman perpetrated the attack on the police station last Monday.

The Marxist clandestine Poor Peoples Army reported in a press communique today that it had killed eight government soldiers on 22 April when it seized the Ruselsanto oil field, in the northern province of Alta Verapaz and during an attack on the town of Chisec.

ORPA REPORTS CONFRONTATIONS WITH MILITARY

PA101307 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] In a communique disseminated by the national and international press, the Armed Peoples Organization [ORPA] accused the Guatemalan Army of bombing entire townships and killing peasants in a desperate effort to reach ORPA fighters.

The document says that about 500 armed forces members recently undertook a vast encirclement and annihilation operation against ORPA revolutionary units which had staged actions in El Quetzal, La Reforma and San Marcos. Despite the large number of soldiers, the revolutionary fighters confronted the army and pushed it back, the press communique adds. ORPA says that five soldiers died during the operation.

It adds that a few hours later another confrontation occurred during which the security officers were beside themselves and confronted one other. The document adds that 10 soldiers died in this incident. ORPA then notes that in view of the inability of the armed forces to control the guerrillas, the government sent in the air force which criminally bombed northern El Quetzal farms for almost 6 hours. ORPA says that on this occasion the planes strafed the cooperative section and apiary of the Dos Marias Farm killing six peasants, whose names later appeared in the national press. According to the official report, the peasants were mysteriously killed by men wearing olive drab uniforms.

In another communique, ORPA reports on the (?illegal) occupation of coffee farms in La Reforma and El Quetzal, where for more than 2 hours the combatants imparted political and military instructions to the people.

NICARAGUA

ROBELO REJECTS CAPITALISM, COMMUNISM FOR NICARAGUA

PA121957 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 0030 GMT 12 May 80

[Speech by former junta member Alfonso Robelo Callejas at rally of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement in Matiguas 10 May--recorded]

[Excerpts] The National Democratic Party [MDN] is a political party which flies the banner of "socialism with freedom." [shouts of "bravo"]

We are fighting to eradicate forever the exploitation of man by man, but we are also fighting to see that this exploitation is not replaced with man's enslavement by the state. [applause]

We are struggling to suppress the injustices of capitalism which, exploiting the majorities, has kept them mired in misery. Equally, we are openly against the regime of terror that communism imposes on the people it oppresses, subjecting them to a state that [remainder of sentence covered by applause].

In order to change the unjust structures of the past, one cannot violate the inalienable rights of man, regardless of his social, economic or political position. The MDN respects all ideologies, but it also demands respect for its own way of thinking.

We are not blind [applause] or insensitive to the unjust conditions that affect most of our brother peasants and workers. We are firmly committed to the defense of their interests, because they are the oppressed majority of the people. [applause, shouts of "Robelo"]

We of the MDN are anti-imperialist. We oppose the hateful interference by the powerful in our sovereign life, regardless of where it comes from. [applause] We are against the U.S. intervention that sullied our past, and we will fight to see that it is never repeated. Similarly, today, publicly and openly, we say that in addition to the danger of intervention from the north, there are signs of Soviet intervention in Nicaragua [prolonged applause, shouts of "Robelo"]--Soviet interference directed by an excessively large [desproporcionada] Soviet diplomatic mission in our country.

We condemn U.S. intervention, but we also vigorously reject the idea of becoming a new Afghanistan. We are against the maneuvers of the CIA, just as we are against the claws of the Russian KGB which threaten Nicaragua.

We are neither on the side of capitalism or of communism. [applause] We are in favor of democratic socialism. We did not accept Somoza's criminal dictatorship in the past, and we will not accept the totalitarian dictatorship of the Marxist-Leninists. [applause]

How can there be democracy if a single political organization has an iron control of television, of the only newspaper that is circulating and on most of the radio stations? [applause] How can democracy be built if in the ministries and government offices indoctrination is monopolized by doctrines that are openly communist? [applause]

For me to have remained in the junta would have gone against my conscience as a Christian and a Nicaraguan. To have remained in the junta would have been to play the sad role of accomplice to the totalitarian future that some Nicaraguans want for our country. [applause, chanting of "Robelo"]

That is why we withdrew from the political posts we held in the government. This withdrawal by our party caused a serious national crisis, which still exists. [shouts of "This is true"] A positive result of this crisis has been talks between the private sector and the government that have led to promises which, if converted into effective reality, would alleviate the heavy climate of uncertainty the country is experiencing.

Only on the basis of real actions will the government be able to recover the confidence that has been lost. Only on the basis of sincerity could we return to the solid unity that joined all the sectors of our people on the long-desired day of their liberation, that memorable 19 July 1979. [applause]

We are moving forward in a worthy struggle like the ones underway in other democratic countries, like the one underway here, very close to us, in neighboring Costa Rica. [applause] We are going to embark on a civic struggle without quarter, without any steps backward, to make it possible for Nicaraguans to choose our national and municipal authorities by secret ballot, in the first free elections in our history. [applause] [chanting of "elections"]

As of now we demand that the present government junta fulfill its promise made on 12 July 1979, before the peoples and governments of America, to schedule elections within a short time. In those elections we will be able to determine what the Nicaraguan people really want--a democratic path to a free Nicaragua, or a sad, gloomy society typical of a totalitarian regime. [applause, chanting of "elections"]

Enough of being forced to belong to one particular political, professional or labor organization, because that is a violation of the sacred right of freedom. [applause, shouts]

Enough of promoting hatred in a country which wants no more wars or fratricidal struggles, but rather peace and love among all Nicaraguans. [applause]

Enough attempts to monopolize a revolution which has only one owner--you, the people of Nicaragua. [applause, shouts] Enough of confusing the interests of the fatherland with those of a single political party. Enough of flirting dangerously with communist powers, which seek only their own interests of world domination. [applause] Enough of confusing the heroic people of this land of Sandino, in an attempt to convert them into a manipulated mass. [applause]

Enough of attacking national unity by demanding that we all submit to the dictates of a single belief. [applause] Enough of showing disrespect for our allies in the struggle for liberation, without whose valuable participation the triumph over the genocidal one would not have been possible. [applause]

Today we are seeking the true unity of all the people, a unity in which all Nicaraguans will participate and in which differences of opinion will be respected, a unity that our party, the MDN, will always promote and defend. [applause]

DANIEL ORTEGA SAYS ROBELO SERVES U.S. REACTIONARIES

PA130041 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Revolutionary Commander Daniel Ortega said, in reply to a question by UPI newsman Leonardo Lacayo Ocampo, that Robelo's political attitude, born of his personal ambitions, is doing much harm to the Nicaraguan people, because it has served U.S. sectors which are promoting a campaign to discredit our revolution. This campaign is being waged by the most reactionary, Somozist and proimperialist sectors headed by Ronald Reagan.

Therefore when Robelo makes false statements about the Soviet influence in our country, military bases and other unheard of things, he is exposing the Nicaraguan people to an armed intervention using Robelo's statements as justification.

This is the greatest danger from Robelo's attitude, besides the damage he has already done to our people.

Comparison With Reagan, Somoza

PA130042 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1945 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Managua, 12 May (ACAN-EFE)--Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, a member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, today said Alfonso Robelo's statements over the weekend regarding the country's domestic situation "are no different from statements by Somoza and Reagan." The Nicaraguan Sandinist leader said Robelo "is carrying out a McCarthyist style anticommunist campaign that is currently being promoted by Reagan (Republican presidential candidate) in the United States."

Alfonso Robelo, a former member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, told his supporters gathered on Saturday in Matiguas in northern Nicaragua that in Nicaragua "there are already signs of Soviet interference, directed through a disproportionate diplomatic mission in Nicaragua."

"One would laugh on hearing the number of lies that Mr Robelo said yesterday if it were not for the objective harm that his statements do to the Nicaraguan people," Commander Ortega Saavedra said during the junta's regular press conference on Monday.

In reply to a newsman's question, Commander Ortega Saavedra said when Robelo's friends shouted "death" to Cuba and the Cubans who "are helping out country, they are not harming either the front or the junta but the Nicaraguan people." He added that in the United States there "is an intense campaign" promoted by people who think like Reagan and who supported Somoza. He said those people who are involved in the U.S. election campaign are looking for support among the U.S. reactionary sectors and that is why they are launching a campaign against Nicaragua "by speaking about Soviet and Cuban influence in our country."

Commander Ortega Saavedra said when Robelo repeats what is said in the United States "he is permitting those reactionary, aggressive, pro-Somozist, proimperialist and warmongering positions to be strengthened in the United States."

He added that with those statements, Robelo "is simply telling the U.S. Congressmen that they should not approve the $75 million loan when, on the other hand, he sent a letter saying that the United States should grant that loan." "I wish the harm was only to the loan," the Nicaraguan leader added.

He warned that if, on the one hand, Robelo speaks of the Soviet presence in Nicaragua and, on the other hand, in the United States it is said that there are Soviet military bases in Esteli "the Nicaraguan people are simply being exposed to an attack by the reactionary sectors of the United States, Central America and the Caribbean."

"We are being exposed to indiscriminate bombings, sabotage and attacks by the counterrevolution which will now appear justified because in the United States, it is said that Soviet bases are being built in Esteli and because of the reactionary sectors and Robelo's lies about Soviet and Cuban influence," Commander Ortega Saavedra said.

Further Details of Refutation

PA130358 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2317 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Managua, 12 May (ACAN-EFE)--Members of the Nicaraguan Government junta today commented on the criticism that Alfonso Robelo expressed over the weekend regarding the type of political education being imparted in the country's ministries and state institutions.

In a 2,300 word speech delivered by Robelo, a former member of the government junta, in Matiguas in northern Nicaragua, he said in the government ministries and institutions "political indoctrination is monopolized by openly communist doctrines."

Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, a member of the government junta, said the opportunity that Robelo has to meet with his supporters and to have "his wild statements" broadcast over Radio Mundial and Radio Corporacion "confirms the pluralist character of the revolution." Ortega Saavedra said in his opinion this not only shows freedom of the press but tolerance of the abuse of this freedom in the news media."

After indicating that Robelo has become the "unquestionable leader" of those affected by confiscations, the imprisoned guardsmen and the free guardsmen who plot against the revolution, Ortega Saavedra said the leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN) is trying to attract economic sectors which are enthusiastically getting ready to participate in the country's economic reactivation.

The Sandinist commander said Robelo is trying to instill fear among the farmers and the industrialists "by saying that the Soviets, Soviet bases and the devil are coming so that the productive sectors will change their minds."

Commander Ortega Saavedra said Nicaragua's reality must be known in the government institutions. "We have to have knowledge of the process we are experiencing," he said. "A person cannot act mechanically. He must be aware of what he is doing. This can only be achieved by having specific training. Only slaves act mechanically," he said. Ortega Saavedra added that the Nicaraguan revolution "works to liberate man, giving him authentic spiritual values and because of this we must struggle so that he will have a political conscience."

He explained that this activity does not only take place in the government ministries and institutions but in all neighborhoods at the level of the Sandinist defense committees.

He stressed that there are two types of political conscience, the one promoted by the Nicaraguan revolution and the one inherited from the Somozist dictatorship. He said the latter is based on exploitation, selfishness, submission and individualism. "It is obvious that education is the enemy of exploitation," Moises Hassan, another member of the government junta who also commented on Robelo's speech, said.

RANCHERS PROTEST CONTINUED LAND INVASIONS, CONFISCATIONS

PA090004 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan Cattlemen's Association this morning reported new land invasions and even confiscations although national officials have announced a halt to such actions which are deemed to be contrary to the process of economic reactivation.

The federation of cattlemen's associations will present evidence of these invasions and confiscations to the authorities so solutions can be found during the talks between the Superior Council of Private Enterprise and the Sandinist Front.

COMMITTEES WARNED TO CURB VIOLENCE AGAINST REFUGEES

WA130721 London REUTER in English 0457 GMT 13 May 80

[By Albert Clack]

[Excerpt] Havana, 13 May REUTER--The Cuban Government has ordered a halt to crowd violence against refugees waiting to leave the country, according to members of neighborhood committees which organize anti-emigrant demonstrations.

The "committees for the defense of the revolution", formed in 1960 to combat anti-communist activities, have held meetings on recent evenings at which instructions were read out from higher authorities to calm down the pro-Castro backlash against the refugees.

Members were warned by delegates in charge of overnight vigilante duties, who have close liaison with the Interior Ministry, that from now on anyone who assaulted an emigrant would be arrested. Until now, ever since the refugee exodus began last month, although police have rescued emigrants from crowds when the attacks have looked likely to cause serious injury, no arrests of government supporters for assault have been reported.

FRICTION CONTINUES OVER REFUGEE EXODUS

GRANMA Report on Refugees

FL121729 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] GRANMA, official organ of the party Central Committee, reports in its third edition today that yesterday, Sunday, 2,275 antisocial elements left Mariel port for the United States. As the aforementioned edition went to press, 1,253 vessels from Florida were at the port.

U.S. Consul's 'Provocative' Statements

PA130247 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The antisocial elements who gathered on 2 May outside the U.S. Interests Office here in Havana, summoned by the officials of that office, were the ones that began to throw bricks and sticks against the people who had gone there attracted by the scandal provoked there, stated Lucy Torres, an eyewitness of the incidents and president of a committee for the defense of the revolution of the zone.

In statements to this radio station, she stressed that she heard U.S. Consul Susan Lamanna tell the crowd there in a provocative manner that the Cuban Government was to blame for their not leaving the country, disavowing that Cuba had reiterated both privately and publicly to the United States that all the former inmates and their relatives were authorized to leave the country and that it has been North Americans who have deliberately delayed the visas and the voyage of these elements.

Iraqi Message of Support

FL091944 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1906 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Iraqi President Saddam Huasyn has sent a message to Cuban President Fidel Castro in which he reaffirms the support of the Iraqi people and government for Cuba in the face of the provocations and threats of the United States. The message, which was published today in the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH, condemns the U.S. military maneuvers in the Caribbean region which, it says, threaten the safety and sovereignty of Cuba and of the region's progressive governments.

Mexican Rally of Support

FL121024 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] A gigantic popular rally in support for the Cuban revolution and repudiation of the bellicose U.S. attitude will be held in Mexico City on Thursday. Groups belonging to democratic political parties, mass organizations and trade unions will participate in the demonstration. According to reports in Mexico City by (Natalio Vasquez Pallares), president of the Mexican Movement for Peace, the people-to-people solidarity march will march from Independence Square to the Juarez Monument where a meeting will be held to denounce the dangers which the U.S. military maneuvers in the Caribbean represent for the peoples of Cuba, Nicaragua and El Salvador.

PEOPLE PREPARING FOR 'MILITANT PEOPLE'S MARCH'

FL121037 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The Cuban people are preparing to march en masse on Saturday, 17 May, in the militant people's march against the economic blockade and the Yankee military presence in the Guantanamo Naval Base illegally installed on our territory and for an end to the spy flights over our airspace. Our station continues to receive much information from throughout the entire country on the intensive mobilization plans of members of the Committees for the Defence of the Revolution, Federation of Cuban Women, National Association of Small Farmers and workers in general for the purpose of carrying out Saturday's popular demonstration successfully.

YEMENI OFFICIAL DELIVERS MESSAGE FROM 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD

PA122140 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers, greeted ('Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali), member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Politburo, on his arrival in Havana. ('Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali) delivered a special message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Yemeni Socialist Party secretary general and chairman of the Presidium Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Also present at the ceremony were Leonel Soto, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Secretariat; Ahmad 'Ali Maysari, Yemeni ambassador to Cuba, and other government officials.

CASTRO SENDS GREETINGS TO KIM IL-SONG

FL092215 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2205 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has received personal greetings from Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban councils of state and ministers. The message was delivered by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and vice president of the councils of state and ministers, during a meeting held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

President Kim Il-song conveyed friendly greetings to maximum Cuban leader Fidel Castro and expressed his country's solidarity with our people. He also (?recalled) the Korean people's struggle for reunification. During the meeting with the president, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez--chief of the Cuban delegation to the funeral of President Josip Broz Tito--reaffirmed his country's position of support for reunification of the Korean people.

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT SENDS MESSAGE TO CASTRO

FL101157 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman has sent to Nonaligned Countries Movement Chairman Commander in Chief Fidel Castro a message of greetings and wishes of success in his international efforts and responsibilities. The Bangladesh president Friday met in Belgrade with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, who conveyed to him greetings from Fidel.

DORTICOS MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF VICTORY OVER FASCISM

FL121528 Havana Domestic Radio/TV in Spanish 0104 GMT 10 May 80

[Speech by Communist Party of Cuba Politburo Member Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado at ceremony marking the 35th anniversary of the "victory over fascism," held at Havana's Karl Marx Theater--live]

[Excerpts] Comrades of the party Central Committee Politburo and of the government, comrade ambassador of the Soviet Union, comrades of the Presidium, members of the diplomatic corps, dear Soviet and Cuban comrades: On the night of 8-9 May 1945, at 0042 hours, representatives of Hitler's high command signed in Berlin the document on Germany's unconditional surrender before representatives of the Soviet Union and also of the Allied Expeditionary Forces High Command.

The brilliant victory over fascism, the foreign policy of the socialist community and the consistent foreign policy of the Soviet Union have achieved a long period of peace never before recorded in the history of Europe. However, symptoms of dangers are seen on the horizon of the world. The general crisis of capitalism has worsened and presents extreme characteristics which contribute to worsen tensions and facilitate the work of reactionary and bellicose forces always aimed at resolving crises through wars.

A new ingredient in which intrigue and betrayal are combined exercises its ominous influence on the problem of war and peace. The treacherous Chinese clique, with its rapprochement with the most reactionary forces of mankind and its alliances with the imperialists, contributes the poison of its plotting, stirs up the so-called Soviet expansionism and incites the imperialists, the U.S. Government and NATO to take aggressive positions against the Soviet Union and against those nations, like Cuba, which are loyal to the international communist movement, struggle for peace and, at the same time, promote the revolutionary movement in the world.

This alliance and the militaristic and aggressive policy which China follows in Southeast Asia, on the border with India and other areas, and its interventionist policy in some countries of the African Continent, have constituted a despicable contributing factor to the step backward experienced on the path of international detente. No price can pay for this betrayal of mankind and the world's revolutionary movement. For them, the traitors, there will be no future. The future belongs to nations, to the real revolutionaries and not to those responsible for the crime of high revolutionary treason.

Many obvious manifestations of the new imperialist policy, especially that of the U.S. Government, can be seen. The provocations on the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf, the perverse intervention in relations between Egypt and Israel and against the independence movement of the Arab nations and rights of the Palestinian people, the anti-Soviet campaign undertaken using the pretext of the events in Afghanistan, the threats against Iran and the military adventure carried out against the independence of that country generate a situation which today concerns all of mankind.

These are some examples that show the level achieved in the bellicose objectives and leading influence in the U.S. Government of the most reactionary groups of the monopolistic capital within the military industrial complex.

To these examples are added the creation of rapid deployment forces, the aggressive policy in Central America and the Caribbean and the recent events in connection with Cuba.

All these events and such conduct are taking place while a slander campaign is unleashed regarding so-called Soviet expansionism. The false danger of a Soviet threat, which also is being spread throughout the world, is raised as a frightening ghost, building a pack of colossal lies befitting of their being disciples of the techniques and monstrosity of the lies of the Fascist Goebbels.

An effective step on the path of detente--the SALT II treaty--is frozen by the U.S. Government. Trying to capitalize on events in Afghanistan by distorting the truth, it initiates an economic, commercial and scientific-technical blockade against the USSR in a useless attempt to undermine its economic might and the political strength of its people. It also exercises cynical and inconsiderate pressure on its NATO partners to join the anti-Soviet campaign, the sabotage of the 1980 Olympic games the economic boycott of the Soviet Union and blockade of Iran.

However, we are not overcome by pessimism, we are not depressed by an apocalyptic feeling of the future of history. Against those bellicose attempts which are returning the world to a period of cold war and, perhaps, to the brink of war, a nuclear war, the peoples' powerful movement for peace reaches a new dimension. In addition, this is taking place at a time when the correlation of forces is increasingly more favorable to the socialist camp, to the movement for the liberation of the peoples, to the labor struggle in capitalist countries, in short, to the world progressive paths.

When the revolutionary movement developed in Central America and the Caribbean, in Nicaragua, Grenada, when the independent position of some Latin American governments was accentuated and the revolutionary movement grew throughout the continent, the North American imperialist support was directed toward the most terrorist forms of dictatorship and exercise of class power. The Nicaraguan experience and the defeat of the maneuvers aimed at impeding the revolutionary triumph was an event of decisive influence. Today, the open and shameful support for the reign of terror being conducted by the government of El Salvador against the popular masses and the revolutionary movement, doubtlessly, constitutes a manifestation of Fascist strategy.

The rapprochement, publicly timid but known by all, between the U.S. Government and the most ferocious Latin American dictatorships, Chile among them, again demonstrates the resurgence of Fascism, neo-Fascism as an imperialist variant in the strategy against the revolutionary and liberating movements of this continent's peoples.

Dear comrades: Under the current world situation, we Cubans also feel the claws of the worsened imperialist aggressiveness. The role of revolutionary Cuba in the international field and in the development of the peoples' liberating movements, the influence we might have exercised with our example and our unyielding policy of solidarity with the revolutionary movement in Latin America, the irrevocable loyalty to the ideals of socialism and communism and the unwavering firmness in the friendship with the Soviet Union, which is profoundly committed as a result of the gratitude and solidarity felt by us, have exasperated the Yankee imperialists to the point of orchestrating campaigns.

These are aiming: first, at making it look before the world that the presence of the so-called Soviet military forces in our country implies the a great risk and, later, at discrediting and slandering the Cuban revolution to weaken our position and deforming our splendid political reality. Such maneuvers have been accompanied by threatening words and actions. An attempt has been made to provoke an internal problem to our revolution. But, they know our people's response and have felt it in their own flesh.

Dear comrades: Today we can tell to all fraternal peoples, especially to those who participated in and endured World War II, to the Soviet people who defeated Fascism, to the Soviet soldiers, to the Soviet communists that in this struggle for peace, progress and the advance of the world revolutionary movement, our people, as many times as requested. as they did in recent unforgettable victorious days, will again perform acts of prowess in the mass political and ideological struggle or, if it becomes necessary, take up arms. Comrades, be sure that if such events occur, as many times as they occur, our people, without tiring in heroism and without resting in the struggle, with faith increasingly stronger in the future of the fatherland, in the future of mankind and in the future of communism, will again attain a place in history, in glory and in victory. [applause]

Honor and glory to the heroes and martyrs who saved mankind from the Fascist cruelty! Long live the peoples' struggle for peace! Long live the glorious and heroic Soviet Union! Long live the world revolutionary movement! Long live communism! Fatherland or death, we shall win! [prolonged applause and shouts of viva]

CUBAN-SOVIET ASSOCIATION HOSTS FAREWELL CEREMONY FOR MANASOV

FL122306 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] A farewell ceremony was held at the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association in Havana for Marlen A. Manasov, minister-counselor of the USSR Embassy in Cuba, on the occasion of having completed his diplomatic mission to Cuba. Zoilo Marinello Vidaurreta, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the organization, referred to Manasov's qualifications as those of a new type diplomat and explained the many actvities he conducted to strengthen Cuban-Soviet friendship.

For his party, Manasov recounted his work in Cuba during the past 10 years and close contacts he established with the Cuban people in their struggle to overcome external and internal difficulties and to march resolutely on the path of building socialism.

CUBA-GDR TALKS STRESS ECONOMIC COOPERATION, DEVELOPMENT

FL092021 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2005 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Official talks between delegations of the GDR and Cuba aimed at concluding the process of coordination of the two countries' plans of economic and social development for the period 1981-1985 opened today. The GDR delegation is headed by Professor Gruenhied, state secretary in that fraternal country's State Planning Commission, and the Cuban by Humberto Perez Gonzalez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and president of the Central Planning Board.

The talks are being held in an atmosphere of fraternal sincerity and mutual understanding which characterize the relations between the two countries.

It was announced that Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, will arrive in our country next Monday to preside over the final phase of the talks.

Malmierca, Fischer Talks

FL121014 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and his GDR counterpart Oskar Fischer held a meeting on Sunday in which they discussed the current international situation. Malmierca and Fischer also discussed relations between their two countries and the forthcoming visit to Cuba by the GDR foreign minister.

GDR Deputy Chairman Arrival

FL121554 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1537 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Cuba-GDR Intergovernmental Commission, today arrived in Havana. Humberto Perez, member of the party Central Committee, vice president of the Council of Ministers and president of the Central Planning Board, welcomed the German leader at the air terminal. Julio Garcia Olivera, member of the party Central Committee and Cuban ambassador to the GDR, also was there. (Kurt Blanch), economic and commercial counselor, as well as other diplomatic officials of the fraternal country also welcomed Weiss.

The deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Cuba-GDR Intergovernmental Commission will attend in Havana the coordination [meeting] of economic plans.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH SRI LANKA, PAKISTANI OFFICIALS

FL101213 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has met with Sri Lanka's Foreign Minister Abdul Hameed, to whom he delivered a letter from Cuban chief of state Fidel Castro addressed to the president of Sri Lanka, Junius Jayewardene.

Yesterday, the Cuban foreign minister again met with Pakistan's presidential adviser on foreign policy Agha Shahi to continue the exchange of views which began Friday during a meeting with Pakistani President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq. Ziaul Haq and his adviser held talks with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the councils of state and ministers and member of the PCC Politburo, in which Malmierca and Jesus Montane, chief of the PCC Central Committee foreign relations department, also participated. At that meeting Rodriguez delivered to the Pakistani president a letter from Fidel in which the results of the efforts of good will being made by Cuba as chairman of the nonaligned countries movement to contribute to find a peaceful and adequate political solution the conflict in Southeast Asia are explained.

MALMIERCA RETURNS FROM VISITS TO AUSTRIA, IRAN

FL121544 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1534 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca, member of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, today returned to Havana following a tour of Austria and Iran where he held talks with the highest officials of these two countries. These contacts were aimed at continuing efforts undertaken by Cuba to contribute to the peaceful and political solution of the situation in Southeast [as heard] Asia.

The delegation led by Malmierca included Giraldo Mazola, director of nonaligned countries in the Foreign Ministry. The delegation later joined the one headed by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the councils of state and ministers, which attended the funeral of President Tito in Belgrade, capital of Yugoslavia.

Further on Malmierca's Return

PA130224 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Cuban Minister of Foreign Relations Isidoro Malmierca returned to Havana today from a trip to Austria and Iran, where he met with the highest leaders of the governments of both countries.

The fundamental purpose of these contacts was to explain the moves which, as president of the nonaligned movement, Cuba has been conducting to contribute toward a peaceful and political solution to the problems that have arisen in Southeast [as heard] Asia.

Later, Malmierca joined Cuba's official delegation attending the funeral of Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito in Belgrade.

On his return trip to Havana, the Cuban foreign minister made a brief stop in Berlin, where he met with his GDR colleague Oskar Fischer.

RODRIGUEZ RETURNS FROM YUGOSLAVIA

FL121453 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1334 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the councils of state and ministers, has returned to Havana from Belgrade. The Cuban leader headed our country's party and government delegation that attended the funeral of Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

USSR CONSTRUCTION OFFICIAL ARRIVES 13 MAY

FL130123 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Comrade Ivan Aleksandrovich Ganichev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Union's State Committee for Construction Affairs, arrived in Havana this afternoon at the Jose Marti Air Terminal. Jose Lopez Moreno, vice president of Cuba's Council of Ministers and minister of construction, USSR Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov and officials of the Construction Ministry, Foreign Ministry and Soviet Embassy welcomed the distinguished visitor. During his stay in Cuba Comrade Ganichev will sign a scientific and technical cooperation agreement and will visit various industries under construction in our country with the aid of the fraternal Soviet people.

ANILLO RECEIVES VISTING UN ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM DELEGATION

FL091857 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Rene Anillo, minister of foreign relations ad interim, this morning received in his ministry the UN delegation which arrived yesterday at the invitation of our revolutionary government. The delegation is headed by Mr Mustafa Tolba, director of the regional office for Latin America of the UN environment program. On behalf of the delegation he heads, Mr Mustafa Tolba expressed satisfaction for visiting our country, gratitude for the warm welcome and eagerness to fulfill the plans of activities they will observe during their stay until 11 May, Sunday.

BAHAMAS

SEARCH FOR SEAMEN CONTINUES, PINDLING RETURNING HOME

FL121804 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 May 80

[Excerpts] The Government of the Bahamas, with the assistance of the United States Coast Guard, is continuing the search of waters south of Ragged Island. Four Bahamians are missing in that area following Saturday evening's sinking of defense force ship Flamingo by Cuban military aircraft. A search of that area near Cay Santo Domingo was discontinued yesterday because of the continuing hostile acts of the Cuban Air Force and because of the presence of a number of Cuban military ships.

The prime minister will be arriving home today to try to resolve the incident. (Darroll Miller) has more details.

[Begin (Miller) recording] Prime Minister Pindling is today cutting short a visit to the British capital, London. The prime minister arrived in London on Saturday for a week's stay but he is expected to return home later this afternoon to meet with a Cuban delegation for discussions on the sinking of the Flamingo. Prime Minister Pindling told reporters in London that he hopes to meet with the Cuban delegation sometime later today to discuss and resolve the incident. Four Bahamian crewmen are presumed dead as a result of the sinking. Just before the sinking, crew members had apprehended two Cuban boats and their Cuban crewmen for alleged illegal fishing in Bahamian waters.

The deputy prime minister and minister of finance, the Honorable Arthur D. Hanna, who is acting as the prime minister, told reporters here in New Providence earlier this morning that when the Flamingo was attacked its guns were covered by a protective sheet and that the Flamingo did not return fire.

In a statement to the press, the Government of the Bahamas said it took a very serious view of Cuba's attack on virtually unarmed men in the just and moral execution of their duty in protecting Bahamian sovereignty, Bahamian resources and the livelihood of Bahamians. [end recording]

The statement issued by the government was a strongly worded one. Mike Smith has more on the statement:

[Begin Smith recording] The Bahamas Government says it will hold Cuba responsible for all damages, injury and loss of life resulting from the illegal and unprovoked attack. In a communique from Havana last night, Cuba said it thought the Flamingo was a pirate ship, adding if the vessel we sank was actually a Bahamian patrol boat, we are sincerely sorry for the incident. The Havana communique said Cuba wanted to know why the vessel had fired on the fishing boats, why it had ignored warning shots from the aircraft and what had become of the eight Cuban fishermen.

The Bahamas acting prime minister, the Honorable Arthur D. Hanna, said that the government takes little note of the Cuba claim. The Flamingo, he said, was of a classical naval design, was painted in gray naval colors, was flying the Bahamian flag and bore other marks of identification that would clearly distinguish her as a government ship. Mr Hanna added: There could be no question about the identify of the ship as it was daylight. Further, upon the initial approach of the military aircraft, her majesty's Bahamian ship Flamingo hoisted yet another flag in an attempt to convey to her attackers that she was in fact a Bahamian Government ship. [end recording]

The Government of the United Kingdom today condemned the Cuban attack, deploring it as an irresponsible act. (Kendal Wright) tells us more:

[Begin (Wright) recording] The British Government today deplored the Cuban air attack on the Bahamian patrol boat Flamingo, accusing Cuba of acting irresponsibly. The British Foreign Office said in a statement that it had asked for a full report from the British high commissioner in Nassau and was totally monitoring developments. A spokesman said: We naturally deplore this irresponsible action by Cuba which has apparently led to a sad loss of life. The official said Britain's Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher's government viewed the incident most seriously. The Foreign Office statement pointed out without elaboration that a British frigate was in the Caribbean which, the Defense Ministry said, was equipped with two 4.5 inch guns, ship-to-air missiles and an antisubmarine helicopter. The Bahamas, which won independence from Britain in 1973, is a member of the Commonwealth. It has no defense agreement with Britain but British naval personnel [words indistinct] Bahamas defense forces for training periods. [end recording]

AFP REPORTS RAUL CASTRO HEADS DELEGATION TO NASSAU

PA122341 Paris AFP in Spanish 2326 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Nassau, 12 May (AFP)--A seven-member Cuban delegation headed by First Vice President Raul Castro arrived here today to meet with the Bahamian authorities regarding the Bahamian patrol boat that was sunk by Cuban planes on Saturday. Besides Raul Castro, the delegation also includes Vice Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras and Cuban Ambassador to the United Nations and the Bahamas Raul Roa Kouri.

Bahamian External Affairs Minister Paul Adderley met the Cuban mission at the Nassau airport and then they left for the Foreign Ministry to begin talks.

The Cuban delegation is also scheduled to meet with Bahamian Prime Minister Lynden Pindling who was in London when the incident occurred and who quickly returned to the country.

Asked if the Cuban Government had apologized, Pindling stated that "a verbal apology will not be enough."

Bilateral Talks Begin

PA130338 Paris AFP in Spanish 0249 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Nassau, 12 May (AFP)--A 3-hour meeting requested by Cuba was held here today between the seven members of the Cuba delegation and a Bahamian delegation headed by Minister of Foreign Affairs Paul Adderley in connection with the sinking of a Bahamian ship by Cuban planes last Saturday south of Ragged Island.

Following the meeting, Adderley told the press that "discussions had centered on the effects of the incident and the Bahamian Government protest note in which it demanded an apology and that from now on, there be no repetitions of the incidents of violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Bahamas."

Adderley added that his government will also ask for "reparations for the damage caused" and that the Cuban delegation had ended the meeting "with a clear idea of the path to follow now."

The Cuban delegation requested authorization to visit the eight men captured for fishing illegally in Bahamian waters, which was arranged, Adderley said.

The two parties are planning to meet again tomorrow afternoon in Nassau.

Prime Minister Pindling said tonight on arrival in Nassau that "an oral apology is not enough" and termed the sinking of the Bahamian patrol boat as "a flagrant act of intentional, deliberate, thorny and very serious aggression."

Bahamas Demands Reparations

PA131333 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1131 GMT 13 May 80

[By Vern Darville]

[Excerpts] Nassau, Bahamas, 13 May (LATIN-REUTER)--The Bahamas today demanded reparations, apologies and guarantees of the future conduct of Cuba for the sinking of the Bahamian ship by Cuban Air Force planes.

A six-member delegation arrived here yesterday to discuss the incident. They met with local officials who raised Nassau's demands for a formal apology, compensations and guarantees, the government said.

Paul Adderley, foreign minister of Nassau, said last night that the Cuban delegation had left the meeting last night "with a clear view of the steps that the Government of the Bahamas expects of them."

A second meeting is to be held this afternoon.

The Cuban delegation headed by Pelegrin Torras de la Luz [as received], vice minister of foreign relations, declined to make any official comment at the end of the meeting, although according to one report they expressed the hope that a "friendly and honorable settlement" would be reached. Adderley said that it has been arranged for the officials in Havana to interview the Cuban fishermen.

ECUADOR

SPANISH MONARCHS ARRIVE ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PA130026 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The Spanish monarchs, Juan Carlos and Dona Sofia, arrived at 1540 in the capital aboard a Spanish Air Force DC-8. They were welcomed at the Mariscal Source airport by President Jaime Roldos, Vice President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea, ministers of state, ranking government officials and other civilian and church authorities.

The Spanish monarch was welcomed by a 21-gun salute as befits his status as chief of state and, after receiving the customary honors, Juan Carlos, the Ecuadorean president and the defense minister reviewed the troop at the airport. A motorcade carrying the distinguished guests and their large retinue left for the Quito Intercontinental Hotel, the monarchs' temporary headquarters. Along the way many school students carried Spanish and Ecuadorean flags as thousands of citizens hailed the monarchs.

The Spanish royal couple will stay until 17 May. This is the first time in over 400 years of relations that Ecuador has received a visit from a Spanish monarch. During their stay, they will tour the most important areas in Quito and Guayaquil and make a lightning tour of the Galapagos.

FRENCH GUIANA

OFFICIALS DENY REPORTS ON MERCENARIES TO SURINAME

PA092151 Paris AFP in Spanish 1512 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Cayenne, French Guiana, 9 May (AFP)--The French Guiana Prefecture has denied Netherlands press reports stating that a group of 300 mercenaries set out from here to carry out a coup d'etat in Suriname. The refutation says that "no group, armed or unarmed, has passed through French Guiana on its way to Suriname.

Contrary to this, however, an official source has confirmed that Fred Ferdinand Ormskerk, who the Netherlands press has described as the chief of the group of mercenaries, passed through Guiana on his way to Suriname. According to this source, Ormskerk, a Netherlander of Surinamese origin, spent 48 hours in St Laurent before crossing the Maroni River to reach Albina, a Suriname border town.

According to Netherlands press reports, Ormskerk was arrested and executed after the frustrated coup d'etat in Suriname.

PARAGUAY

GOVERNMENT RELEASES LAST POLITICAL PRISONER

PY090251 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 8 May 80 p 8

[Text] Engineer Virgilio Bareiro, who had been under arrest since 1964 on charges of being a communist, has been taken to his home because he is ill, and it has been reported that he is virtually free. According to the report, Bareiro will not return to prison, and he may be given an option to leave the country.

According to government sources, now that Virgilio Bareiro has been released, there are no political prisoners left in Paraguayan prisons.

When Bareiro was arrested 16 years ago, he was a technician at the National Telecommunications Administration, where he held the position of engineer.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 095 14 May 1980

ARGENTINA

Graffigna Terms Meeting With Pinochet 'Private' B 1
Nuclear Dependency on FRG To End in 1981 B 1
Intransigent Party Denounces Arrest of 11 Members B 1

BOLIVIA

Air Force Commander Resigns, Cites Personal Reasons C 1
Banzer Nominated as ADN Presidential Candidate C 1
Leftist Parties Fail to Form Common Front for Elections C 1
72 Parties Registered C 1
Decision to Grant Bonus Recieves Varied Reactions C 2
COB Threat of 'Social Conflict' C 2

BRAZIL

Figueiredo Discusses Joint Food Policy With Argentina D 1

COLOMBIA

Would-be Attackers of U.S. Consulate Linked to M-19 F 1
M-19 Guerrillas Wounded in Clash With Police F 1
Guerrillas' Court-Martial Suspended 'Indefinitely' F 1
Agriculture Minister Confirms Resignation F 2
Minister Sees Oil Self-Sufficiency in 5 Years F 2

VENEZUELA

Congress Finds Perez 'Politically' Culpable in Scandal L 1
New Student Distrubances Occur in Valencia, Coro L 1
Briefs: Expanded Oil Production L 1

PANAMA

Students Demonstrate Against Former Canal Zone Governor N 1
CRITICA Commentary on Visit [13 May] N 1
Christian Democrats Will Participate in Elections N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carazo Asked to Represent C.A. Interests in Europe P 1

EL SALVADOR

Speculation Grows About Junta Presidency Changes P 1

LATIN Report: Majano Removal P 1
Press Release Differs P 1
Majano: No Resignation P 2
Defense Minister's Press Conference P 2
Bomb Explodes in Front of U.S. Embassy During Night P 6
Duarte Refers to Possible Elections Next Year P 7
[EL MUNDO 10 May]
Liberation Front Preparing for Direct Armed Aggression P 7

GUATEMALA

15 People Reportedly Killed in 24-Hour Period P 8
CRPA Reports on Operations in Several Departments P 8
[EL IMPARCIAL 6 May]

NICARAGUA

Officials React to Robelo Remarks on Soviet Intervention P 9
D'Escoto Comment P 9
Daniel Ortega's Comments P 9
Robelo Reiterates Charge P 10
Borge Says Leaders of Counterrevolutionary Group Arrested P 11
Costa Rican Arrested in Nicaragua, Charged With Spying P 12
[San Jose LA NACION 6 May]
Labor Office Rejects LA PRENSA Labor Petition P 13
Clandestine Anticommunist Station Reported Operating P 13
Foreign Ministry Official Explains Diplomatic Goals P 14

CUBA

Long-Range Gun Batteries Seen Near Havana Q 1
Bad Weather Prevents Refugees' Departure 12 May Q 1
Construction Talks With Soviets Open in Havana Q 1
Soviet Specialists Honored in Ceremony Q 1
Castro Attends Farewell for Soviet Diplomat Q 2
Soviet Committee Sends Solidarity Message Q 2
Cypriot Congress To Discuss U.S. 'Provocations' Against Cuba Q 2
OCLAE Appeals for Support for Revolution Q 3
Commentary Views Haitian Refugees in United States Q 3
Rodriguez Recieves UN Energy Official Q 4

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Cuban 'Aggression' Protested to Security Council S 1
Pindling Interviewed on Patrol Boat Incident S 1

JAMAICA

Governor-General opens Parliament, Urges Restraint S 3

GRAFFIGNA TERMS MEETING WITH PINOCHET 'PRIVATE'

PY131436 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpt] Air Force Commander Omar Domingo Rubens Graffigna has described his meeting with Chilean President Augusto Pinochet Ugarte as private and pointed out that any possible contact always results in something positive. The higher the rank we hold the more careful we must be in our statements, because they can often upset possible agreements. Graffigna made these statements to the media upon his arrival at Jorge Newbery Airport following his flight from Chile, where he attended the meeting of the American air force commanders.

Graffigna who arrived at 1427 aboard an air force plane, was met by Maj Gen Jesus Orlando Cappellini, chief of operations, and other high-ranking air force officials.

Regarding news from the United States stating that Argentina had donated 13 planes to the Uruguayan Air Force, Graffigna explained that the transfer in question had been carried out 3 years ago and that the planes were worn-out machines. He added that Argentina had only been waiting for the United State's approval of the transfer, since the planes originally had been purchased in that country. He termed the news very old.

NUCLEAR DEPENDENCY ON FRG TO END IN 1981

PY131334 Paris AFP in Spanish 0225 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 12 May (AFP)--Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero stated here today that Argentina's uranium reserves guarantee a 30-year supply for eight nuclear plants and that Argentina is ready to "sever the umbilical cord" of nuclear cooperation with the FRG.

The chairman of the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission, who is attending the conference on reactors which is being held in this city, added that the uranium reserves amount to 27,000 tons and are sufficient to supply eight nuclear plants.

In his statement, illustrated with photographs, Castro Madero emphasized that the progress attained by Argentina will allow it to overcome its dependency on the FRG for the manufacture of fuel elements by 1981.

INTRANSIGENT PARTY DENOUNCES ARREST OF 11 MEMBERS

PY131750 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1412 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 May (NA)--The Intransigent Party [PI] today denounced the arrest of 11 of its members in Concordia, Entre Rios Province, last night.

A communique signed by Oscar Alende, Raul Rabanaque Caballero, Miguel Monserrat, Luis Valles, Susana Policastro and other members of the party was issued today. The communique states that "government authorities are held responsible for this action, which infringes on public freedom, and we demand personal security and the immediate release of the citizens who were arbitrarily arrested."

According to information released by local PI authorities in Concordia, the 11 members were arrested after they "had gotten together for some guitar playing."

AIR FORCE COMMANDER RESIGNS, CITES PERSONAL REASONS

PY140053 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2149 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 13 May (LATIN)--Gen Jaime Nino de Guzman, commander of the Bolivian Air Force, has resigned from his post citing reasons of a personal nature, according to a letter submitted to President Lidia Gueiler and released here today. General Nino de Guzman said in his letter: "For reasons of a personal nature which I do not wish to state in detail, I respectfully request Your Excellency to order me relieved of my high military and state functions." Gen Waldo Bernal Pereyra, a former education minister during Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez' government, will be Nino de Guzman's successor, according to reports in journalist circles.

BANZER NOMINATED AS ADN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PY130151 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpts] The first national convention of the Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN] held recently in Santa Cruz de la Sierra granted the party's leader, Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez, broad powers to chose his running mate together with the members of the ADN National Political Committee. Radio Panamericana obtained this report from Luis Fernando Valle, one of the main ADN leaders, who stated that the national ADN meeting nominated Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez as their presidential candidate in the upcoming elections.

[Begin Valle recording] The success of our convention can be appreciated by the fact that 150 delegates were invited and we were surprised and gratified when 800 ADN leaders from all over the country attended this first national meeting at their own expense. The Santo Cruz people have showed total support for Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez' candidacy. [end recording]

LEFTIST PARTIES FAIL TO FORM COMMON FRONT FOR ELECTIONS

PY140149 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2209 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 13 May (LATIN)--The leaders of the Bolivian left stated today that they have failed in their attempt to form a "front of fronts" capable of uniting all political parties of the leftist sector for the 29 June elections. At the invitation of the Socialist Party One [PS-1] led by Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, various leftist groups which are members of Hernan Siles Zuazo's Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] and the labor leader Juan Lechin Oquendo's Revolutionary Party of the National Left [PRIN] began talks in February to form a "higher front of the left." The failure of the talks, intensified by the leftist parties in the last few days, occurred little more than 48 hours before the closing of the registration of presidential and vice presidential candidates by the national electoral court. Several PS-1 leaders said that the party will go to the elections with its own candidates after the failure of this last attempt to unite the Bolivian left, and it is taken for granted that Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz will be the party's presidential candidate.

72 Parties Registered

PY140202 Paris AFP in Spanish 0129 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] La Paz, 13 May (AFP)--It was officially confirmed here today that 72 political parties will participate in the upcoming general elections in Bolivia. It was added that most of these parties will participate in the 29 June elections as members of fronts or alliances, although some will instruct their members to abstain from voting.

After publishing the list of legally registered political parties, the national electoral court has reported that the registration of the so-called socialist party labor movement has been rejected. There are now 48 hours left for the registration of presidential and vice presidential candidates. The final deadline expires on Thursday, 13 May, at 2400, it was stated.

DECISION TO GRANT BONUS RECEIVES VARIED REACTIONS

PY091711 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1522 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 9 May (LATIN)--Official sources have announced that President Lidia Gueiler's administration and the Bolivian Labor Central (COB) will today sign an agreement granting a special bonus of up to $200 to all the workers of the country. The bonus, approved by the two sides last night after 4 months of negotiations, will help both public and private workers to cope with the economic measures issued in November. The government's decision has already elicited reactions. The construction chamber today sent a letter to President Gueiler pointing out that the payment of this bonus "will bankrupt construction companies." Other business sectors have called urgent meetings to discuss the effects of the bonus decided upon by the workers and the government "without the approval of the private business sector," according to a spokesman of the Bolivian Confederation of Private Businessmen, which is the main business organization of the country.

COB Threats of 'Social Conflict'

PY121333 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] If the private sector refuses to pay the bonus which has been arranged between the government and the Bolivian Labor Central [COB] there will be a social conflict, according to the COB. This organization has issued a communique stating that it has always sought to avoid social conflicts in the country. The communique also discusses the alleged economic difficulties of the private firms and the statement issued by the national chamber of industries concerning its economic inability to grant the special bonus. The COB rejected the reasons enumerated by the chamber of industries and asked the government to implement the necessary measures to enforce the payment of the bonus. The COB communique emphasizes that in view of the agreement signed with the government providing for the payment of a special bonus to all workers, it is worth pointing out the following:

1. The COB had clearly told the economic team that it was not prepared to take into account the alleged economic difficulties of the enterprises because it was quite obvious that each and every one of them would resort to this excuse to avoid paying the bonus. However, we accepted under protest a government declaration in this regard, which is included in item two of the agreement.

2. A few hours after the agreement was signed, and confirming our fears, the chamber of industries issued a statement to the effect that it is incapable of paying the bonus. Among other reasons the businessmen state that they are obligated to cope with the payment of productivity bonuses. We want to point out that this obligation is based on the profits of the enterprises, which clearly indicates that the economic or financial difficulties which preclude the payment of the special bonus do not exist.

3. If the reluctance evidenced by the private sector is maintained there could be a social conflict which the COB has tried to avoid at all times. We believe that it is up to the government to implement the appropriate measures to enforce the payment of the special bonus.

The COB communique is signed by Oscar Sangines, Fernando Morales and Demetrio Barrientos.

FIGUEIREDO DISCUSSES JOINT FOOD POLICY WITH ARGENTINA

PY132213 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2250 GMT 12 May 80

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 12 May (TELAM)--In an exclusive TELAM interview granted in connection with his upcoming visit to Argentina, Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo answered questions on matters of current interest, particularly those pertaining to relations between the two countries.

President Figueiredo talked about economic and cultural matters and the role of Argentina and Brazil in the world. He also discussed news exchange, the agreement on dam construction, joint action within LAFTA and complementary activity in the fields of energy, industry, agriculture and nutrition.

[Question] Brazil and Argentina are large food producers. Does the president believe that it would be possible for Brazilian and Argentine producers to reach agreements or even create bilateral organizations to fix common policies in defense of prices in order to secure the just marketing of their products in accordance with their respective interests? If so, would it be appropriate to invite othercountries whose economies are based mainly on agriculture?

[Answer] This is a complex question. It involves several variables. Without any doubt, the formation of producers' organizations for the defense of prices is perfectly valid, particularly in situations--unfortunately very frequent--in which industrialized consuming countries oppose the conclusion of equitable agreements with exporting countries.

The developing countries have taken part in international meetings to discuss raw materials and basic products precisely in order to obtain just and profitable prices. We are trying to have a more direct influence at these levels. Many times these meetings are guided by interests which are not those of the producing countries or which are even directly opposed to them.

Anyway, a common policy and the eventual creation of an organization need a thorough feasibility study in each case. We are prepared to discuss this matter, as we have done, at the international level.

[Question] The growing economic importance of food in the world tends to worsen the terms of trade with the highly industrialized countries, particularly with those countries which for various reasons subsidize their primary production. Specifically, many of those countries are food importers, and for this reason they are paying a high price. In this regard, does the president believe that there are promising prospects for exporting products to traditional or new markets?

[Answer] We are permanently concerned with the problem of protectionism in all its forms. We have repeatedly tried to obtain the elimination of these measures because they limit the exports of the developing countries. We even believe that protectionism only tends to defend the interests of some sectors for a short term. Protectionism is bad for everyone, because it only contributes to aggravating the problems of inflation and unemployment.

Despite the negative aspect always present in protectionism, I believe that there are good prospects for food exports. After all, the world lacks food, and not all countries are in a position to produce it. I am sure our two countries have a great deal to offer to the international community as suppliers of food products. This is why they will have a growing influence in the international community.

WOULD-BE ATTACKERS OF U.S. CONSULATE LINKED TO M-19

PA131538 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Army intelligence services have determined that the two university students who were killed when a bomb exploded during an abortive attack in Cali were members of an urban cell of the 19 April Movement [M-19].

The victims were identified as Gonzalo Sepulveda, an engineering student at the University of El Valle, and Ana Maria Rebolledo Collazos, a student at the University of Tolima.

It has been learned that U.S. Consul (Roy J. Apel), against whom the attack was directed, has been relieved of his duties and transferred to another country.

M-19 GUERRILLAS WOUNDED IN CLASH WITH POLICE

PA131539 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Two urban guerrillas of the 19 April Movement [M-19] were injured in an armed confrontation with policemen after they had taken over a branch of the National Telecommunications Enterprise [TELECOM] in the northwestern part of Bogota. The incident took place in the past few hours, but nothing was known about it until early this morning because of the silence observed by Bogota Department.

The guerrilla raid was very dramatic since, on fleeing the TELECOM office on 7 August Street, the guerrillas clashed with police who were patrolling the area. In the course of events, two of the urban guerrillas--an unidentified man and woman--were seriously wounded. The M-19 members immediately fled in an automobile owned by the mayor of Tocancipa and they got out in different parts of southern Bogota.

A few hours later, the rebels, in an audacious action, occupied the Santa Rosa de Lima clinic where they held the doctors at gunpoint, forcing one of them to operate on one of the rebels who had been shot in the leg.

The fate of the female guerrilla is unknown to the authorities, but statements by eyewitnesses to the movie-type events indicated that the female guerrilla was shot in the stomach, was vomiting blood and appeared to be on the verge of death. Security organizations have mounted a gigantic operation throughout health centers in Bogota to locate the injured guerrilla, but so far investigations have been fruitless.

GUERRILLAS' COURT-MARTIAL SUSPENDED 'INDEFINITELY'

PA101328 Paris AFP in Spanish 0523 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Bogota, 8 May (AFP)--The court-martial of 51 alleged Colombian guerrillas was indefinitely postponed today, following a statement by the court-martial president.

The decision was made before delegates of the OAS Human Rights Commission, who attended the hearings when defense counsel Senator Humberto Criales referred to the Colombian political situation and to the alleged or actual tortures inflicted on the accused.

According to the CARACOL radio network, the president of the court-martial, Col Rudy Castellanos, then said that the process had not confirmed mistreatment of the alleged guerrillas and that therefore there was no need to investigate the matter, which could be used to establish an alibi.

Criales rejected the statements of the court president who said he had been misinterpreted. After hearing the recording, Criales and other defense lawyers asked the colonel to define this statement.

When the colonel refused to comment, the court-martial, according to the rules of procedure, was suspended until the commander of the Military Institutes Brigade, Gen Cbdulio Forero, the judge of the first instance, decides on the impasse.

If General Forero believes that there are no bases for Colonel Castellanos' withdrawal, then the matter must be decided by the Superior Military Tribunal.

The court-martial is trying persons belonging to the revolutionary armed forces of Colombia, who are charged with killing seven soldiers a few months ago in an ambush about 100 km northeast of Bogota.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER CONFIRMS RESIGNATION

PA131537 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Agriculture Minister German Bula Hoyos offered a surprising criticism of the monetary policy being pursued by his colleague, Finance Minister Jaime Garcia Parra. The agriculture minister confirmed that he is resigning from his post and warned that in Congress he will wage a vigorous defense of the primary sector of the economy.

The minister said he wants to have a first-hand acquaintance with the problems being faced by the peasants and large-scale producers. He said Colombia needs dynamism in the agricultural sector to make use of its immense resources in order to adequately meet the food needs of Colombians and to participate actively in the international market.

I will defend the agricultural sector in Congress to see that it does not continue to be treated like a kindergarten child, Minister Bula Hoyos said.

MINISTER SEES OIL SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN 5 YEARS

PA091458 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 May 80

[Luis Rosendo Rojas report]

[Excerpt] Alberto Vasquez Restrepo, mines and energy minister, sounded optimistic about the country's energy future with regard to hydrocarbons and expressed his confidence that in 5 years, production may satisfy domestic demand.

The minister disclosed that in accordance with the current program, crude oil production will increase by 100,000 barrels per day, a quota which satisfies the country's needs and its future increases. Commenting on this, the minister said;

[Begin recording] The country is in a very good position to recover in a short time--from 3 to 5 years--its capacity to be self-sufficient in the area of hydrocarbons.

The problem of spending our currency will thus not be as bad as originally thought because we will not have to import oil and if we do have to import, it will be a very small amount. The problem of spending our currency would be more serious if we did not today have the possibility of being able to produce our own oil. If we did not have this possibility, we would be spending--at the prices that may be in effect in 3 or 4 years--several billion dollars per year. [end recording]

CONGRESS FINDS PEREZ 'POLITICALLY' CULPABLE IN SCANDAL

PA092258 Paris AFP in Spanish 0501 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Caracas, 9 May (AFP)--As part of a process which will determine the political future of social democratic leader Carlos Andres Perez, the Venezuelan Congress concluded in its investigation of the former president that he is politically, but not morally or administratively, responsible for the purchase of a refrigerator ship at a price inflated by almost $9 million.

Perez has been held responsible by the Investigating Commission Against Illicit Enrichment [CIEI], the ethics committee of his Democratic Action [AD] party, and the judge of the 7th Criminal Court, Hector Marcano Batistini, who issued arrest warrants for fraud against seven officials involved in the purchase of the ship Sierra Nevada although he refrained from prosecuting the former president.

Observers believe the former president emerged very well from the investigations because his honor was not tarnished. However, he now faces final hurdles which will determine his political future; the findings of the attorney general of the republic and the supreme court of justice.

The attorney general must determine if there are grounds to prosecute him and the supreme court must pass judgment on the case. If the supreme court finds him guilty his political career will be over. He would not be able to aim for the presidency again because the Venezuelan Constitution's first amendment forbids public officials who have been sentenced for administrative corruption from running for office again.

NEW STUDENT DISTURBANCES OCCUR IN VALENCIA, CORO

PA090409 Paris AFP in Spanish 0358 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Caracas, 8 May (AFP)--New student distrubances occurred this afternoon in Valencia, 160 km southeast of this capital, while in Coro, in the northwest, the authorities suspended classes to prevent possible disorders.

In these two cities, the Punto Fijo community and the sector west of Caracas, student groups started disturbances yesterday.

In Coro there was a clash between the police and the students of the technological institute in which two persons were wounded.

Punto Fijo students, upon learning of the above incidents, went to the streets to protest. According to reports, the police raided the Francisco de Miranda University during a student assembly.

Similar incidents were reported at the Carabobo University in Valencia. In this industrial capital, the students went to the streets to protest the police intervention in the university and tried to capture public buses, but they were dispersed by the police. Meanwhile, all school activities were suspended in Coro.

BRIEFS

EXPANDED OIL EXPLORATION--Venezuela has initiated a vast drilling program on 600,000 hectares in Barinas State. The program presents encouraging perspectives for the increase of petroleum production in the region. [Caracas Radio Continente Network Spanish 2100 GMT 6 May 80 PA]

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST FORMER CANAL ZONE GOVERNOR

PA132029 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1939 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Panama City, 13 May (ACAN-EFE)--Hundreds of students today blocked an avenue and threw stones at the "Union Club" in Panama City to protest the presence of Harold Parfitt, last governor of the former U.S. Canal Zone. The demonstrators, members of the pro-government Federation of Panamanian Students [FEP], blocked traffic on Israel Avenue and then marched on the Union Club where a luncheon was being served in honor of Parfitt. Two hours earlier a bust of Parfitt had been unveiled at the canal administration building in Balboa.

After shouting slogans and painting walls at the Union Club the students threw stones at the club. A brigade of antiriot National Guardsmen intervened at this time without causing any deplorable incidents.

Mario Panther, secretary general of the FEP, said that the student protest against Parfitt's presence was held because this constituted "a mockery of national dignity." The student leader recalled that in 1964 Parfitt was vice governor of the Canal Zone and sent U.S. Army troops to fire on student demonstrators inside the former Canal Zone. This incident resulted in the deaths of 20 youths and caused Panama to break diplomatic relations with the United States.

CRITICA Commentary

PA132238 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 13 May 80 p 6

["Ajedrez Politico" Column by Rafael Nunez Zarzavilla]

[Text] Internal and external mechanisms are as varied as the schemes to create situations that affect more than one government or a group of nations. Especially if, as in our country, they cannot be isolated from their geopolitical position on the Latin American continent, particularly the convulsed Central American and Caribbean areas.

But it is no coincidence that while our nation is trying by every means to avoid the painful social costs that our sister nations are paying, unexpected actions occur which might harm our dignity, might erode the good relations that are being encouraged and the efforts to strengthen relations among nations and, as naturally and logically, might elicit criticism and protests by our rebellious and patriotic youths, aside from the just suspicious and concern of the older people.

This is why one must move cautiously in connection with the presence in our country of former Governor Parfitt and the purposes of his visit with the encouragement of U.S. residents in the so-called former Canal Zone. His visit definitely is an act of provocation . The mere acknowledgement that it constitutes a provocation obliges one to seek the roots of that mechanism or scheme that seeks to upset the student sectors.

Relations between Panama and the United States have not yet recovered from the coldness and prejudices that cause violations that prevent the full implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. Despite the efforts made by President Carter and some of the Congress, it has not been possible to correct a number of things that minimize the objectives and purposes of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

The completion of the Canal Commission was recently announced and it has been estimated that the first meeting of its board will be held the first week in June. This event is as important as the entrance into the Canal Zone of 1 October 1979.

But all this has not yet allowed Panamanians to have confidence and credibility in the U.S. authorities. Many Panamanians have even voiced the opinion--which has an indisputable basis--that there seems to be a scheme to sabotage the Torrijos-Carter treaty; to intensify our domestic problems, which are already colored by the variables inherent in the political scene; and to gradually force a greater displacement of sectors which in the face of the U.S. maneuvers have always maintained a firm stand within the Panamanian revolutionary process, an attitude that cannot be described as either radical or childish.

It will be up to the best strategists of the revolutionary process and to the ablest government advisers to decipher all aspects of this provocation by Mr Parfitt and the Zonians who still oppose the treaties and the good relations that Panama and the United States are seeking to establish.

But above all it will be up to the students not to fall prey to the provocation, thus leading precisely to what certain internal sectors and external forces want: division and confrontation among the Panamanian people, with the subsequent destabilization and therefore greater dependence through underdevelopment.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS WILL PARTICIPATE IN ELECTIONS

PA131217 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Ricardo Arias Calderon, president of the political committee of the Christian Democratic Party, today announced that the national leadership of the party has unanimously decided to participate in the elections of 28 September to choose 19 provincial legislators throughout the country. In commenting critically on the present government, Arias Calderon made the following statement:

[Begin recording] The national leadership of the Christian Democratic Party has decided unanimously to participate in the upcoming electoral campaign. We do so to organize and instensify the struggle for a true democracy against the forces of the dictatorship.

First, we will start with the registration of the party, open to all Panamanians willing to share in our struggle. Once we reach the first 10,000 members, we will nominate candidates as a party in formation. We invite all citizens, willing to work practically and peacefully to institutionalize democracy, to put an end to the economic crisis and corruption and to find an alternative to communism, to join us in the registration and in firm support of honest, courageous and truly democratic opposition candidates.

Since 1968 we have uninterruptedly maintained a line of opposition to the dictatorship. Today, we ratify this same line, and call on all Panamanians to turn the upcoming electoral process into a new phase of the struggle to change the present constitution and establish a regime of welfare, honesty and, above all, freedom. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

CARAZO ASKED TO REPRESENT C.A. INTERESTS IN EUROPE

PA131505 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The group of Central American mission heads accredited to the European Communities [EC] which recently held a meeting in Brussels with the Central Aemrican business sector, have suggested to the area governments that President Rodrigo Carazo be given the task to strengthen Central America's relations with the EC. The group felt that the area governments should make known their political decision on the matter through a visit by a regional representative of the highest level. Carazo's name came up since he has practically assumed leadership position in the defense of American interests vis-a-vis the repercussions of the Lome Convention.

The idea put forward by the meting held in Belgium for the first time has become particularly important regarding the implementation of the Lome Convention which strengthens ties between the former European colonies in Africa, the Pacific and the EEC with deleterious effects for the Central American nations. In line with the San Jose declaration enacted on 14 March, the groundwork is being laid out to formulate a common stand as concerns the European communities and to restate the importance of the group of Central American mission chiefs as the adequate mechanism for negotiations between the two regions.

The president will meet the Costa Rican delegation to the Brussels meeting today to find out the results of the meeting and the work to be performed.

EL SALVADOR

SPECULATION GROWS ABOUT JUNTA PRESIDENCY CHANGES

LATIN Report: Majano Removal

PA131502 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1433 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 13 May (LATIN)--Spokesmen for the armed forces reported today that Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano has been relieved of the presidency of the government junta, but will remain a member of it.

The spokesmen said that Majano's functions as president of the junta will now be carried out by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez. They added that the decision was reached during a meeting of the 5-man military junta held late last night.

Majano has been accused by Col Roberto d'Aubuisson of being linked to the extreme left. Shortly afterward, D'Aubuisson was arrested for participating in an alleged coup d'etat.

Last night a squad of the recently founded rightist group called the Salvadoran Salvation Army occupied two radio stations in the capital to issue a message calling for the removal of Colonel Majano. The message accused the military and their adviser Col Mariano Castro Moran of being linked to the extreme left.

Press Release Differs

PA132028 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1644 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee states the following:

The revolutionary government junta of El Salvador includes two armed forces officers. They are Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez and Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano. The armed forces press committee states that the only thing that has been done is that military responsibilities have been delegated to Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez.

Colonel Majano will remain in the revolutionary government junta, with the title of president of the Republic of El Salvador, just like the other members. [sentence as heard]

The army reaffirms once again that the 15 October proclamation is still its constant concern and will remain so until the changes set forth in that proclamation are achieved.

Majano: No Resignation

PA140430 Paris AFP in Spanish 0410 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 13 May (AFP)--Col Adolfo Majano, member of the Salvadoran Government junta, said today that so far he is not going to resign "because the reforms being promoted must be firmed up."

Majano also praised the appointment of Col Abdul Gutierrez as military representative in the government junta and he offered all his cooperation so the junta can pursue its programs.

Colonel Majano reported that during the voting taken up among the military officers to appoint the general commander of the army yesterday evening, "the young military officers were very supportive and they will continue to provide that support." Majano added that the government has evidence against former Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson who was arrested for his involvement in the aborted coup d'etat on 2 May. He went on to say that "something must be done to set a precedent."

Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, now viewed as the "strongman" in the junta, said that his election as the government's military representative "shows the unity of the Salvadoran armed forces." Gutierrez said that Colonel Majano will be his closest aide in handling the junta's military affairs and he explained that the system of choosing the government's military chief was agreed upon by the two through a "gentlemen's pact."

Meanwhile, the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], the only political group that participated in the junta, today expressed its agreement with the election of Colonel Gutierrez as the government's military representative. "No member of the junta has lost authority or merit in the government," said Jose Napoleon Duarte, a member of the junta and a top PDC leader.

Col Abdul Gutierrez announced that he will travel to Guatemala tomorrow to meet with Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia. He also said he will go to Mexico at an unspecified date. The subjects he will discuss with the Guatemalan president have not been disclosed.

Defense Minister's Press Conference

PA132337 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 May 80

[News Conference by Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, minister of defense and public security, held on 13 May at the Armed Forces General Staff Headquarters--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Garcia] Here today are the director of the National Guard, the chief of the Armed Forces General Staff, the under secretary of defense and public security and the commander of the 1st Infantry Brigade, and yours truly, the minister of defense and public security of El Salvador.

It is greatly satisfying for us to be at this gathering with you. The basic and principal purpose of this interview is to try as best as possible to give you information in connection with certain rumors which in the last few hours, in the past few days, have been circulating in this country.

Our purpose is also to view, in a direct form, the information and tell you what is going on to avoid this speculation which can lead to unrest and above all, confusion among the citizens.

We can inform you that yesterday, the armed forces of El Salvador made a decision of a purely administrative nature, and I say administrative because it only and exclusively aims at the institutional regulations.

As you will understand, the two military members of the revolutionary government junta, Colonel Gutierrez and Colonel Majano, have had--and why deny it--not difficulties, but perhaps certain dispositions that could lead to confusion when there has been a need to exercise command within the military institution. For this reason, the armed forces decided, in an internal, institutional and administrative way, to try to appoint one of them as the person in charge of the purely military aspects of the institution.

It is for this reason that yesterday, during an administrative meeting of representatives of the armed forces, which was attended by representatives of all of the chiefs and officers of the armed institution--and with this I mean from colonels to second lieutenants, including the recently promoted young officers--a decision was made to the effect that Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez would be the one who, begining yesterday, would assume the direct responsibility of command of the armed forces in administrative aspects. This would have no consequence if it were not, as we said at the onset, that it has led to certain speculation. For us, we consider it normal, since the unity of command, which is a universal principle which we all know, was called for within the armed institution.

It was for this reason that it was decided that it would be Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez who would assume command of the armed institution in everything related to the purely administrative and command aspects. This is what has generated this series of rumors. It has even been said that Colonel Majano has been ousted. I wish to state clearly that Colonel Majano continues on as a member of the revolutionary government junta and is also in a position to collaborate on whatever is related to the armed forces.

I also wish to tell you that, also at the initiative of these two, this activity was carried out in order to determine which of the two was going to take charge of the purely exclusive matters of the armed forces. This is, ladies and gentlemen, what has motivated the holding of this meeting, because we considered it urgent in order to avoid what I repeat is this series of rumors and speculations which naturally have originated from a lack of information.

Now, we wish to put ourselves at your disposal for those questions you may want to make in connection with this or other matters.

[Question--LATIN-REUTER correspondent--name not given] This morning I read a report from a news agency, which is not LATIN-REUTER of which I am a correspondent. It stated that Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez would assume the general command of the armed forces, something which I personally understood as being false, but which we know is vital, because I understand that the high command of the armed forces is the one that maintains the management of the armed institution--the minister of defense, the under secretary of defense, the chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and [words indistinct] the government, which on this occasion is the junta. This is the definition I have of what the armed forces is, but could you explain this, Mr Minister?

[Answer] Of course, Mr [name indistinct] [words indistinct] and it refers to the following: Constitutionally, there exists a commander in chief of the armed forces, which are represented by the five members of the revolutionary government junta, who are commanders in chief of the armed forces. They also comprise the armed forces high command.

The general command of the armed forces, which they represent, is the ministry of defense, the under secretariat of defense, and chief of the General Staff. These are what constitute the high command of the armed forces. So you are correct. Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez has been appointed the one who is responsible for channeling all of the activity of the armed forces. But the other members continue to be general commanders of the armed forces, including Colonel Majano, who continues to be a part of the revolutionary government junta.

[Question--Lieutenant Zambrano] There is speculation regarding the preliminary hearing which, it is being rumored without an official explanation, is against Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson and others arrested in the wake of a thwarted coup last week. Is it true this trial is being held? Who is the executor or trial judge? In what stage is this preliminary hearing, in the event there is one?

[Answer] According to the legal norms that govern us, a judge has been appointed. Major Mendez, currently acting director of the military school, was appointed. He is gathering testimony from several persons. I notice the press has published these names. This information is being gathered and we believe that during the course of today or tomorrow, there will be a decision by the judge. I wish to state that in this case, the Ministry of Defense is absolutely outside all legal procedures that may be conducted. It will be the judge, with full authority, who will decide the form in which it will be conducted; whether there is merit or not for the hearing to continue. Lieutenant Zambrano, it is practically in the hands of the judge who has been appointed. This is as much as I can tell you at the moment.

[Question--Unidentified speaker] I would like this matter concerning Major d'Aubuisson to be clearly established. Is there an exact deadline for the military prosecutor to hand down the report, the result of his investigations? Or is this subject to the period he deems convenient for conducting this work?

[Answer] According to the code, according to the laws that govern us, there is a period, a maximum of 20 days, to turn in the report. This means that there is no set requirement that the judge has to reply immediately. Therefore, there is a deadline for the report and--taking into consideration that the investigation that is being conducted involves not only one person but a number of persons--it is logical to think that it will take him time to hear statements, which is what the judge and his secretary are doing at this time. Therefore, we believe that within a few hours, a few days, we will have a reply from the judge to see what his findings are, legally speaking.

[Question--Hurtado--not further identified] What comment do the armed forces have to make on the incident yesterday morning near the residence of the U.S. ambassador. Also, what do the armed forces have to say regarding the position of the Christian Democratic Party, which says that if the men who were arrested are not punished, they will withdraw from the government?

[Answer] With reference to the U.S. ambassador, you can understand that unless there is a request in connection with aid, opinion or so forth, we are exempt, as it is logical to think, from stating any position referring to what was happening outside the ambassador's house. At absolutely no time was aid requested. Therefore, the armed institution and the security corps have remained, if not indifferent, at least at a distance from the problem that was occurring.

Regarding the other question, about what the Christian Democratic Party has said, I would not like to go very deeply, Mr Hurtado, in matters that are purely political, since they are the exclusive responsibility of the revolutionary government junta and I could not at this moment voice an opinion of the institution. I believe first that it is not advisable, and second, perhaps it would not be timely. The only thing I could tell you, Mr Hurtado, is that once again I validate that expression we have always said that in this country. There is absolute liberty and everybody, despite the existing legal restrictions, is a citizen at liberty to voice his opinion. I would like to tell you, Mr Hurtado, that as an armed institution, we would not like to comment on purely political aspects.

[Question--Unidentified speaker] I bring up the subject because it seems to me that their request is not that of punishing the arrested persons, but to punish the persons responsible. In this sense, nothing can be added, because it depends on the investigations of the executor judge. [words indistinct]

[Question--Unidentified speaker] My question, Mr Minister, is what are the charges against Major d'Aubuisson and why was an attempt made to hide his arrest?

[Answer] There are no firm charges, except, as is said in legal terms, some presumptions. But for a presumption, certain legal activity can be ordered, which is what is being done at this time.

Regarding having denied, you say, his arrest...

[Unidentified voice] I said to hide...

[Answer] ...To hide. The term to hide is relative since we, whenever we have been asked, have always said, or tried to say, the truth. Personally, except for several foreign correspondents who asked me and whom I told that yes, the arrest had been made--we do not deny it--I have had no other questions in this connection. Therefore, I would say that no attempt has been made to hide it, at least not on our part. I refer to the armed institution, which has absolutely not tried to hide it at any moment.

[Question--Unidentified speaker] Mr Minister, at noon yesterday, two persons who are [word indistinct] complained that the armed forces were going to remove them from there and that is why they left in the afternoon. Is this true?

[Answer] Well now, in this country each one voices an opinion, each (?says what) he deems convenient. It is one more opinion. Did they believe it was that way? They determined it? It is their problem, and not the problem of the armed institution. Previously, I gave an explanation referring to what our attitude could be, it should--and must--be, especially in these cases in which an embassy is involved, at the request of the embassy affected. We have not received any request in this sense.

[Station identifies, blotting out a portion of news conference] [Question--Unidentified speaker] [in progress] and another reason?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] has absolutely nothing to do with this. We in the armed institution are conducting an institutional, professional act. In principle, all of us know that in all organizations it is necessary that there be somebody directly responsible for everything that is or is not done. In this case, the armed institution deemed it advisable that Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez be the person charged with the administrative leadership and responsible for the total activity of the armed institution. This is what happened, but it has absolutely nothing to do with the other case.

[Question--Unidentified speaker] [in progress] of this radio station, the elements of this clandestine organization, among other things. Mr President [as heard], in the meeting held by the various commanders of the armed forces, which U.S. Ambassador Robert White attended, he threatened that if Colonel Majano was ousted, a government would be formed in exile headed by Colonel Majano, including the Revolutionary Democratic Front and so forth. I would like to know if the U.S. ambassador has in effect participated in these discussions, or is it purely rumor?

[Answer] At the beginning, I told you that the main reason for this news conference was to try to avoid the spreading of these rumors. I can emphatically say that the ambassador of the United States has absolutely nothing to do with purely internal matters of our country. I am greatly surprised to hear you say anything of this nature.

I simply tell you that this is no more than speculation, one more rumor. We have received no threat. And the question that we Salvadorans can ask is: Why should a threat exist? There is no reason for it to exist. I believe that we should be sufficiently nationalist, sufficiently patriotic, sufficiently Salvadoran to be able to establish what is or what is not a threat. In this case, I tell you that there is no reason for the existence of such a threat, either from the United States or from Russia or from Cuba or any other country of the world. We are free, sovereign and independent. Although small, I believe we should have sufficient dignity to always be on our own feet.

BOMB EXPLODES IN FRONT OF U.S. EMBASSY DURING NIGHT

PA131521 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1436 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 13 May (LATIN)--A group of unidentified persons exploded a bomb last night in the vicinity of the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador and then fired shots into the air, it was officially reported today. An armed forces communique said that the incident caused no damage and no one was wounded. The incident occurred a few hours after U.S. Ambassador Robert White broke out of his house which had been surrounded last Saturday by thousands of demonstrators who were demanding his departure from the country.

The military communique said that unidentified persons in a car threw the bomb on University Avenue, approximately 100 meters from the U.S. Embassy, and fired into the air as they fled. The incident outside the U.S. embassy occurred while intensive shooting was underway at a police post in a nearby district. The report said that presumably extremist individuals attacked the police post and caused the shooting which lasted 10 minutes. It added that the attackers fled and that the number of casualties is not known at this time.

DUARTE REFERS TO POSSIBLE ELECTIONS NEXT YEAR

PA132112 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 10 May 80 p 14

[Text] In approximately 1 and 1/2 years we could have elections, Jose Napoleon Duarte, member of the revolutionary government junta, said during a television program held last Tuesday.

Among the questions asked by newsmen who appeared on the program, there was one about a date for the future elections. Duarte referred to an approximate date for general elections to establish a genuine democracy. However, he added that the first step the government junta will take--which could be very soon--is to appoint a central electoral council. Its tasks will be very complex because it will have to organize the voter registry records for future elections.

Duarte added that although one of the objectives of the present regime was to hold elections, first it was necessary to have a climate of tranquillity and a social, political and economic situation which would guarantee the participation of citizens in political organizations already existing or new ones willing to take part in a clean and democratic process.

Expanding on this, Duarte mentioned the efforts carried out by the government to restore peace in the country as a basis to speed up and implement the process of transformations the government junta is planning to carry out based on the armed forces proclamation. This process, he added, is being put into practice with optimism, in view of the fact that thousands of rural workers have decided to participate in the agrarian reform program and are aware of its benefits.

Duarte announced the organization of the central electoral council, whose responsibility it will be to improve and update the electoral process in order to hold elections. This is a definite demonstration of democracy in the country.

LIBERATION FRONT PREPARING FOR DIRECT ARMED AGGRESSION

PA130411 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 12 May 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] With the approval of the rulers of the United States and other countries, in this case, of Latin America, the slaughter of workers, peasants and students continues brutally in the Republic of El Salvador. The most recent reports state that in the past few hours, more than 20 persons were assassinated by paramilitary bands.

Meanwhile, numerous churches have been occupied to demand an end to the brutal repression. The bodies of the new victims of the Salvadoran tyranny were found in the suburbs of the capital and some cities of the interior.

Reports datelined in San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, announced that the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc of El Salvador is maintaining the occupation of some 20 churches in the capital of this country to protest the assassination of Professor Hector Ramon Guardado, a leader of the teachers' union. In a display that shows the brutality of the regime, it is added that most of the churches, which are occupied by men, women and children, are surrounded by tanks and armored vehicles of the army.

The reports from San Salvador reveal the situation of that nation. Several former ministers and collaborators of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero implicated in a thwarted coup d'etat against the civilian-military government left the territory for the United States.

Meanwhile, dispatches from Panama City state that the Salvadoran national liberation movement is preparing to face another blow by forces as reactionary as the present Christian Democratic military junta or direct military intervention by the United States or through mercenaries at its service, as was done against Cuba through Playa Giron in 1961.

To this effect, several documents circulated in Panama by the Salvadoran United Popular Action Front [FAPU] were made public as well as similar charges made by a UN Human Rights Commission group. One of these documents reveals that in Guatemala, a nation also dominated by a bloody military clique, ultrareactionary sectors are preparing an armed intervention against El Salvador and for this, count on the help of military and para-military corps, mercenaries and members of the former Somozist National Guard who fled Nicaragua with the people's victory of last July. It is stressed that this plan, which has the logistical support of the United States, has the goal of liquidating the Salvadoran revolutionary movement and would consumate the slaughter of up to half a million people, that is, 10 percent of the entire population of this Central American nation.

In addition, a UN group that is investigating the violation of human rights recently charged that mercenaries of U.S. origin are training on the Honduran islands of Naguera and Naguerita, in the Gulf of Fonseca. The group stated that these groups are supplying military equipment to such reactionary groups as Orden [Nationalist Democratic Organization] and the White Warriors Union, which have distinguished themselves as being against the Salvadoran liberation movement.

The FAPU also denounced an intended Fascist coup in El Salvador to end the efforts for national liberation. Placed in power, the most fascist elements would have the support of other forces having similar intentions from Honduras, Guatemala and, of course, of the U.S. imperialists.

GUATEMALA

FIFTEEN PEOPLE REPORTEDLY KILLED IN 24-HOUR PERIOD

PA140426 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1930 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 13 May (ACAN-EFE)--Fifteen people have been killed in Guatemala in the past 24 hours.

Police found four men inside the trunk of a taxi that had been abandoned in a street in Bethania colony, zone 7, of this capital. Neighbors in the area notified the police that blood was coming out of the back of the vehicle. When policemen opened the trunk they found four headless bodies, which were identified as Jorge Rodriguez, Jose Luis Carrion, Jose Diaz Orozco and Mercedes Hernandez.

Police also found the bodies of two men who had been shot to death in Lomas de Pamplona colony and the body of a woman, also shot to death, at the entrance to Ciudad San Cristobal colony.

A priest, two politicians, a military officer, a student and three workers have also been assassinated in Guatemala in the past 24 hours.

ORPA REPORTS ON OPERATIONS IN SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS

PA131437 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 6 May 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] In a press bulletin, the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization (ORPA) has reported its military occupation of two municipalities and its propaganda operations in nine other towns.

ORPA reported that on the afternoon of 1 May, units of the clandestine organization occupied the minicipalities of Santo Tomas La Union in Suchitepequez Department and Ixchiguan in San Marcos Department.

In Santo Tomas La Union, "the ORPA members spoke about the mass dismissals of the workers in the ranches as a result of the minimum wage. In Ixchiguan, the garrison and the rural guards were harassed."

ORPA also reported that 12 operations of distributing propaganda were carried out in the departments of Huehuetenango, San Marcos, Quezaltenango and Chimaltenango.

The bulletin also indicated that "in the municipality of San Lorenzo, in San Marcos Department, national policemen armed with carbines attacked the ORPA militants when they were distributing propaganda."

NICARAGUA

OFFICIALS REACT TO ROBELO REMARKS ON SOVIET INTERVENTION

D'Escoto Comment

PA130124 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2205 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Panama City, 12 May (ACAN-EFE)--In the opinion of Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto, the statement made by Alfonso Robelo, former member of the Sandinist government junta, on the excessive Soviet presence in Nicaragua "is nearly hysterical."

"I was baffled when I read the statement in the press. I thought Robelo was an intelligent, levelheaded man, although he has specific interests," D'Escoto told an ACAN-EFE correspondent today.

According to the foreign minister, there are only nine accredited Soviet officials in Nicaragua right now. "It may be that for Robelo 9 Soviets are many and 9,000 Americans are just a few," he added with a smile.

Robelo spoke last week in a municipality in northern Nicaragua before thousands of sympathizers who shouted "Cubans, go home!" The former junta member, who resigned a few weeks ago over differences concerning the composition of the State Council, said that the danger exists of Soviet intervention in his country and that he is equally opposed to any imperialism.

D'Escoto said the Cubans came to help out with the literacy work, thus setting an example of solidarity. He addod that other countries have also sent in teachers but unfortunately in smaller numbers. In his opinion there is an anticommunist phobia being fomented by U.S. imperialism and many people, even the learned and educated, are being ensnared and won over by the propaganda.

D'Escoto arrived in Panama on his way back to Managua following a trip to Yugoslavia to attend Marshal Tito's funeral.

Daniel Ortega's Comments

PA131452 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 13 May 80

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega could not have been more explicit when he referred during a news conference held today, to the anti-communist campaign, bordering on hysteria, unleashed by Alfonso Robelo and supported by prominent reactionary and rightwing sectors in the country, among which we can mention Radio Mundial and Radio Corporacion.

At no time did Commander Ortega deny Robelo's current status of leader. Commander Ortega went as far as to explain the reasons for his leadership and to analyze the moral values of those who support and have placed their hopes on Robelo.

Let us see who are the ones supporting Robelo. No other than the members of the National Guard who today are in prison accused of committing many crimes; top officers from the Somozist army who from abroad are concocting the most opprobrious intrigues against our country; Somoza and his family, led by El Chiwin; the most reactionary sectors of the treacherous bourgeoisie who during Somozism were against the people and in favor of Somoza because they saw in him a sure protector of their interests; the Somozist officials and congressmen who got rich with state funds; and all those who are resentful because their outrageous wealth obtained under Somoza's protection was confiscated. Fortunately, these are the people supporting and enthusiastically cheering Robelo's speeches. They are the ones who mock the Sandinist National Liberation Front banners, but do not hesitate to kneel in front of flags stained with the blood of the million of victims of imperialist aggressions. They are the ones who desperately cry out against the presence of Soviet diplomats, but would do anything to be invited to a reception or cocktail-party at the U.S. Embassy.

This entire bunch of embitted turncoats, criminals and fugitives of the revolutionary justice, millionaires who have become less than millionaires after the Sandinist victory--these are the ones following Robelo. Fortunately, our people, the real people have had the opportunity to know them as they are and are preparing to cut their claws and wipe their triumphant smile from their faces.

Robelo Reiterates Charge

PA132214 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1946 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Managua, 13 May (ACAN-EFE)--Alfonso Robelo, former member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, today reiterated his concern over an eventual Soviet intervention in this country.

In statements to the morning radio newscast "Mundial" of this capital, the leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN) disclosed that the sale of the "Plaza del Sol" building, now occupied by the Interior Ministry, is currently under negotiation to install the Soviet Embassy there. He said that this is a 6-story building which can house as many as 300 persons and that, for this reason, it is surmised that the Soviet diplomatic corps could be that large.

Miguel d'Escoto, foreign minister of the Sandinist government, said yesterday that the personnel of the Soviet embassy in Managua does not exceed nine persons.

Robelo reiterated his charge about the Marxist-Leninist indoctrination of the Nicaraguan people. He rejected the description made of him by Daniel Ortega, commander of the revolution and member of the government junta, who said Robelo is "an heir to Anastasio Somoza's demagogic anticommunist posture."

"This type of attitude constitutes an attempt to confuse the Nicaraguan people and to make them believe that there is a connection between my political actions and the genocidal Somoza, whom I always opposed directly. I even went to jail because of this position," the young politician said.

The MDN leader said that politicians must discuss the country's matters at a lofty level and asked the Sandinist front to publicize an alleged ideological agreement that a Nicaraguan Government delegation signed with the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party in Moscow in March.

Alfonso Robelo said that "after going through a civil war which cost so much blood and Nicaraguan lives, it would be regretful to see the country fall into the hands of a super power and to be used as pawns, which would certainly make reconstruction more difficult." Afterwards he referred to Commander Ortega's statements yesterday regarding his speech last weekend in Matiguas, in the northern part of Nicaragua, in which he demanded free elections to have the Nicaraguan people choose between a democracy or an unhappy totalitarian regime.

Commander Ortega said that elections in Nicaragua are not going to be a competition between candidates, as Robelo expects.

"The people should be told the type of elections to which Commander Ortega is referring to. We were referring to elections like those held in Costa Rica. We want a civic act like the one held every 4 years in that country where the people freely choose their president," Robelo pointed out. He denied any leadership of the Somozists who have had their properties confiscated or are in jail, or among the reactionaries, as the government leaders have indicated. He also denied that he is trying to win the sympathy of imperialism, knowing that it is against the interests of Nicaraguans.

BORGE SAYS LEADERS OF COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY GROUP ARRESTED

PA140246 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0135 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Managua, 13 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan revolutionary government smashed the counterrevolutionary organization known as Democratic Armed Forces [Fuerzas Armadas Democraticas--FAD], following the arrest of its main leaders in Nicaragua.

Minister of the Interior Comdr Tomas Borge told a new conference today that the head of the FAD was Carlos Garcia Solorzano, who was the founder of the "murky" National Security Office of the Anastasio Somoza regime and who took charge of investigating the assassination of Anastasio Somoza Garcia at the hand of Rigoberto Lopez Perez in 1956. Garcia Solorzano retired from the Nicaraguan National Guard shortly thereafter and involved himself with representing shipping lines and promoting baseball in Nicaragua. He founded the Nicaraguan Amateur Baseball Federation and entered the international sphere until he became the executive vice president of the present International Amateur Baseball Association, whose president was the Cuban Monolo Gonzalez Guerra. The association controls the sport on a world level.

According to the statements of Tomas Borge, also implicated and detained along with Garcia were: Orlando del Carmen Gallo, a well-known businessman of this capital, baseball player Ernesto Lopez Lopez, Roger Miranda Haen, Alonso Motalvan Martinez, Pedro Espinoza Largaespada, Noel Espinoza Herrera, Jose Ramon Carvajal Calero, Carlos Chavarria Gaitan, Arnoldo Aleman and Rolando Espinoza.

Carvajal Calero was identified as the chief of the organization in northern Nicaragua, where another six implicated persons were captured.

Both in Esteli and Somoto, FAD "safe houses" were discovered. Jaime Meza, Jose Luis Cruz Torres, Rafael Padilla Herrera, Martin Rodriguez and Delfina Lugo were also arrested.

In Esteli, Mario Molina succeeded in escaping the Sandinist state security authorities. He took with him goods from an attack on "La Concordia" in Jinotega Department, also in northern Nicaragua.

Borge explained that Carlos Garcia Solorzano was being followed in his constant trips to Mexico, Costa Rica, Guatemala and other Latin American countries, even to the United States, where he has contacts, which he did not identify.

"He and others have underestimated the investigation ability of the Sandinist army and the state security, and it is they who were surprised," said the Sandinist commander.

The leader of the revolution said that more details regarding the threads of this counterrevolutionary activity will be released as investigations deepen and that the arrested persons "have admitted their participation in the plan andhave given names and details."

With regard to the clandestine radio station "The Voice of the Special Anticommunist Guerrilla Forces," which supposedly operated "somewhere in Nicaragua" and which attacks the Sandinist revolution, the minister of interior said that "it has already been identified, but at the moment, the data cannot be revealed."

Borge also agreed that there exists some link between the FAD and the Revolutionary Armed Forces [Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionaries--FAR]. Only the name, FAR, which has appeared painted on the sides of some roads, is known.

The acronym of the FAR can be seen on the road to the town of Niquinohomo, which is in the eastern Masaya Department and is the birthplace of Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino, inspirer of the Sandinist revolution.

COSTA RICAN ARRESTED IN NICARAGUA, CHARGED WITH SPYING

PA131252 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 6 May 80 p 12-A

[Text] The arbitrary arrest of Costa Rican Julio Mario Hernandez Tencio, 33, by the authorities of Nicaragua was reported yesterday by his friend Jaime Perera Mondragon.

According to Perera Mondragon, Hernandez, a businessman, was arrested on 10 April while he was with some friends at Miramar Beach in Leon, Nicaragua.

Perera said that Julio Mario Hernandez is accused of being a spy of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency with the mission of assassinating a Sandinist commander.

The Costa Rican Embassy, specifically Ambassador Enrique Montealegre, has intervened in the case and the Costa Rican Human Rights Commission has already been notified. Relatives of the Costa Rican will leave today for Managua to once again attempt directly to obtain his release.

His friend Perera Mondragon, a Costa Rican citizen with Cedula [identification] 1-315-691, says that Julio Maria was on his way from the United States to our country in his company. "We were invited to spend a few days in Nicaragua, but only he accepted."

"He was arrested--and has been incommunicado since--while he was on the beach with two girls. He was arrested by several drunk Sandinists, on orders of a jealous commander," asserted Perera Mondragon, who lived in Nicaragua for 14 years. The arrested Costa Rican has lived for 15 years in the United States, where he has relatives. Now he is a prisoner in the cells of El Chipote, former bunker, on Tizcapa Hill. Perera said he had been beaten.

LABOR OFFICE REJECTS LA PRENSA LABOR PETITION

PA132226 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The request by LA PRENSA's board of directors has been declared baseless because there is no strike as claimed by the newspaper's board of directors. The resolution reads as follows:

General Labor Office, Managua, 12 May 1980

Seen and considered:

1. That the writ presented on 7 May by Jaime Chamorro Cardenal, as general manager of LA PRENSA, requests from this office that LA PRENSA's workers' strike be declared illegal.

2. That after the requested inspection made at 1700, 8 May it was ascertained that there is no strike of any kind, just an administrative deficiency which has affected the normal operations of the concern and for which the workers are not responsible. Therefore according to the above-mentioned points and article 323, the general labor inspector decrees:

1. That there is no basis for the request of Jaime Chamorro Cardenal, LA PRENSA's general manager, because the strike he claims does not exist.

Let this be published. Benedicto Meneses, general labor inspector

CLANDESTINE ANTICOMMUNIST STATION REPORTED OPERATING

PA131726 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1606 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 13 May (ACAN-EFE)--A clandestine broadcasting station, which is reportedly operating somewhere in Nicaragua and which identifies itself as "The Voice of the Special Forces of the Anticommunist Guerrillas" ["La voz de las fuerzas especiales de la guerrilla anticomunista"] (FESGA) has been heard for the last 4 nights in Honduras. The broadcasts are made on shortwave on the 49, 50 and 52 meter bands and the broadcasts are switched around to different frequencies to avoid atmospherics and interference from other stations since these bands are saturated.

The broadcasts are loud and clear, much better than what "Radio Sandino" had when it came on the air as the guerrillas advanced on Managua to overthrow Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle. The "Voice of the FESGA" appeals to the peasants to store basic grains and other staples in order to turn them over to popular anticommunist groups which, it says, "are already struggling against Sandinist groups." The station affirmed last night, Monday, that "a FESGA group ridiculed and harassed a Sandinist patrol and made it flee and that FAL and Garand rifles were recovered." The station also broadcasts a short program called "The Help of My Brother" in which codes are used to name regions and FESGA groups to urge the commanders who have numbers from "FESGA-1" to "FESGA-12" to go to specific places where they will get aid.

One of the clandestine station's calls is a call "for a completely democratic Nicaragua, without Somozism or Communism. Let us struggle for freedom, which is not obtained by asking for it but is conquered with the cutting edge of a machete and the barrel of a rifle."

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL EXPLAINS DIPLOMATIC GOALS

PA132346 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpt] The mission of the Nicaraguan diplomatic service is the defense of our revolution in all countries and organizations where we have diplomatic representatives. This definition of the basic goal of our diplomats was given by Deputy Foreign Minister Jacinto Suarez in reply to a question by one of our reporters.

Suarez answered several questions, including one related to the movement of Foreign Ministry diplomats, who travel abroad frequently. He explained that this is a characteristic of diplomacy that is in the process of reorganization and which must produce new guidelines for personal contacts such as the ones made by the foreign minister.

He said that in Nicaragua diplomats had been under the impression that service was just a matter of good living. However, our diplomats now conduct important missions in defense of the revolutionary process because insignificant events such as Robelo's resignation and his statements receive much publicity abroad.

Diplomats use various means to refute attacks on the revolution, and through personal contacts they can detect hostile attitudes or potential friends. In this manner the international field is not left open to our enemies.

He said there are 27 embassies in Nicaragua and this number should increase to 40 by the year's end. We already have notes signed to establish relations with countries such as Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Poland, Iran, Iraq, South Yemen, Mongolia, Zambia, Angola, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia and Algeria, as well as with the Palestine Liberation Organization, which will shortly establish an embassy in Managua.

Companero Suarez explained that Nicaragua's vote in international organizations is held in great esteem because our country's prestige does much to establish a balance in the correlation of forces. Many governments, including some which do not have very cordial relations with us, try to approach us, interested in learning from our political experience and in following our original strategy.

The deputy minister also said our anti-imperialism has found support among nonaligned countries in Africa, where governments are conservative at home and anticolonialist abroad.

He said revolutionary diplomacy is vital because the defense of the revolution covers two areas, the domestic and the foreign, and the latter is part of revolutionary diplomacy.

The defense of our process is essential because foreign aid to Nicaragua may suffer otherwise.

LONG-RANGE GUN BATTERIES SEEN NEAR HAVANA

PA131802 Paris AFP in Spanish 1707 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Havana, 13 May (AFP)--Three long-range Cuban gun batteries positioned on the Atlantic coast can be seen from the center of Havana. A military camp of six olive drab tents and one truck with a searchlight on top could also be seen near the gun batteries on the west end of La Puntilla cove from the Malecon, the celebrated drive along the ocean.

These installations, which have not been mentioned in the Cuban press, are undoubtedly part of an operation to counter U.S. "Solid Shield" military maneuvers now in progress in the Caribbean. After having canceled the landing of troops in Guantanamo, the U.S. base located at the eastern extreme of Cuba, which was part of the maneuvers, Washington decided to send part of its fleet to the waters between Florida and Cuba to aid the ships loaded with Cuban emigrants if they run into difficulties.

BAD WEATHER PREVENTS REFUGEES' DEPARTURE 12 MAY

FL131405 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] It is reported from Mariel that because of bad weather, no antisocials were able to leave yesterday for the United States. As is well-known, safety is an essential factor in the prestige of the route. To date 1,265 boats from Florida are at the port.

CONSTRUCTION TALKS OPEN IN HAVANA

FL132153 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Official talks in the construction sphere between the Soviet Union and Cuba have opened in Havana, chaired by Ivan A. Ganichev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Union's State Committee for Construction Affairs, and Jose Lopez Moreno, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of construction. The two ministers head the delegations of their respective countries to the talks, whose first phase was held today at the main offices of the Construction Ministry. These negotiations include visits to industrial centers under construction and signing of a scientific and technical cooperation agreement.

SOVIET SPECIALISTS HONORED IN CEREMONY

FL132303 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] On the occasion of the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the resumption of relations between the Soviet Union and Cuba, a ceremony was held in this capital in honor of the Soviet specialists working in Cuba in the fields of education, sciences, culture and sports. The closing remarks were made by Jose R. Fernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education, who noted that celebrating these 20 years of joint work is a motive of sincere and revolutionary joy and expressed gratitude for the Soviet contribution to Cuba's economic and social development.

(Stefan Blatnav), chief of the Soviet specialists in the field of education, also made a speech. He noted that this year Cuba is receiving the cooperation of approximately 600 Soviet specialists and, to date, nearly 4,000 Cubans have graduated from Soviet schools. He added that in 1980 some 2,600 Cuban students will attend schools in the USSR.

Others attending the ceremony in honor of the Soviet specialists were PCC Central Committee members Fernando Vecino Alegret, minister of higher education, and Asela de los Santos as well as (Hakir Burget), cultural attache of the Soviet Embassy in Cuba.

CASTRO ATTENDS FAREWELL FOR SOVIET DIPLOMAT

FL131748 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the councils of State and Ministers, has attended the farewell ceremony for Marlen Manasov who is returning home after 10 years as minister-counselor of the USSR Embassy in Cuba.

Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat, and Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign affairs and member of the party Central Committee, also attended the activity of tribute to Manasov. Other government ministers, members of the party Central Committee, leaders of political and mass organizations and representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba were among the guests.

SOVIET COMMITTEE SENDS SOLIDARITY MESSAGE

FL131455 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The Executive Secretariat of the Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization--AALAPSO--has received a message from the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries expressing its solidarity with Cuba in the face of imperialist maneuvers.

The Soviet people and all the world's peace-loving and progressive peoples resolutely condemn this new maneuver of imperialism [presumably military maneuvers] aimed at reinforcing the military escalation and tension in the Caribbean Sea region, adds the message. It also stresses that the Soviet committee of solidarity is convinced that common actions of the anti-imperialist forces will show their firm unity with the island of freedom and will cause the aggressive plans of U.S. imperialism to fail.

CYPRIOT CONGRESS TO DISCUSS U.S. 'PROVOCATIONS' AGAINST CUBA

FL121031 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The dangerous situation created in the Caribbean by the U.S. Government and its provocations against Cuba will be examined by the Cypriot Parliament this week. According to reports in Nicosia, the legislative organ will examine details of the crisis created by the United States as explained in a message sent by Raul Roa Garcia, vice president of the Cuban people's government national assembly, to his Cypriot colleagues.

The proposal to discuss the message was made by Ezekias Papaioannou, secretary of the Communist Party, AKEL, while the message from the Cuban official was being distributed to Cypriot parliamentarians.

OCLAE APPEALS FOR SUPPORT FOR REVOLUTION

FL132243 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The Continental Organization of Latin American Students [OCLAE] has issued an appeal to its unions, members and all students in the continent to redouble their firm support for the Cuban revolution and energetically condemn imperialist actions against our country. The document explains that again the heroic Cuban people, together with the active solidarity of the revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces of the whole world, have won a victory when Yankee imperialism was forced to cancel its military maneuvers at Guantanamo Naval Base.

But imperialism, the message adds, has continued to intensify its hysterical propaganda campaign, is maintaining the criminal economic blockade, continues to violate our airspace and persists in illegally occupying the territory of Guantanamo Naval Base. By fulfilling this appeal, the Latin American students, besides taking their places in this battle, will contribute to the decisive strengthening of the anti-imperialist unity of peoples, the OCLAE documents states in closing.

COMMENTARY VIEWS HAITIAN REFUGEES IN UNITED STATES

PA140310 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 13 May 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Humiliated, abused, hungry, desperate, sick and ragged--these terms are used by the Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR to describe the miserable manner in which some 30,000 Haitians who in recent years have arrived in Florida live. Over them still hangs the threat of deportation to Duvalier's hell.

U.S. progressive organizations have in recent days charged that there is a contrast in the U.S. Government attitude toward the thousands of antisocial elements arriving from Cuba and toward the Haitian refugees which the United States briefly classifies as economic immigrants.

Ira (Courtland?), lawyer for the U.S. Emergency Committee for Civil Rights of the National Council of Churches, and the Haitian refugee center said that those who flee from the Duvalier tyranny are discriminated, rejected and persecuted in the United States because they are black and poor.

These immigrants, he said, are treated with discrimination because they flee a country which, contrary to Cuba, is not communist and has close relations with the United States. If Jean Claude Duvalier were a communist like Fidel Castro the situation would be very different.

Here in the United States, the jurist added, there is in theory equal justice for all. However, it is applied in a different manner when dealing with the rich, black, white or refugees. It all depends on the color of the skin, the amount of funds in the bank and the country one comes from.

[Name indistinct] Adrian, leader of the Haitian community in the United States and [name indistinct] Hooper of the international committee of lawyers for human rights, condemned the U.S. Government's refusal to recognize the condition of political refugees who are fleeing repression in Haiti, which has been confirmed by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission.

In spite of this, and many other accusations, President Jimmy Carter insists on his intention of deporting the Haitians, which is the same as condemning them to prison, torture and death. It is clear, however, that the U.S. Government for many years has contributed to repression in Haiti by means of its abundant economic and military aid to the Duvalier tyranny.

Many Haitians have been returned and many have died there or were imprisoned. Over all of us there constantly hangs the terrible danger of being deported and this means death, said Jean Bart, Claude [name indistinct] and Paul Silvester, three of the leaders coordinating the unofficial aid programs to the growing current of Haitian exiles to the United States.

We, they said, did not flee Haiti merely to come to these inhospitable shores seeking jobs which we almost never find; we came to save our lives.

U.S. imperialism naturally cannot see the Haitian refugees in the same light as those who come to the country with the label of anticommunism, even if they are from the dregs of humanity. Carter's good will toward those persons who flee Cuba, Vietnam and Kampuchea, as GRANMA recently said, is because in contrast with the Haitians, these people can be used by Washington in its propaganda capaigns against the Cuban revolution and the world socialist system.

RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES UN ENERGY OFFICIAL

FL132312 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the councils of State and Ministers, today received Mr (Muhammad Habib Gerat), secretary general of the UN conference on new and reusable energy sources. Later in the day, the UN official held talks with Manuel Aguilera, who explained to him the Cuban energy plans and our country's efforts to satisfy the population's demands and reduce fuel consumption. (Muhammad Habib Gerat) noted the importance of the international conference on new and reusable energy sources scheduled to take place in Kenya in 1981.

BAHAMAS

CUBAN 'AGGRESSION' PROTESTED TO SECURITY COUNCIL

FL131956 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The Bahamas today protested to the UN Security Council over what it called the unprovoked and premeditated armed aggression by Cuban military aircraft last weekend. And Bahamas, it said, reserves the right to bring the matter before the council at a later date.

In a letter to the Security Council, Mr Ide Oumarou of Niger [words indistinct] of the commonwealth said the Cuban military aircraft last Saturday attacked a clearly marked Bahamian Government owned vessel in Bahamian territorial waters, resulting in the sinking of the vessel andloss of four of its crew. The following day, the letter said, a Cuban helicopter landed without permission on an island in the Bahamas. [Words indistinct] government views the attack on and the sinking of its vessel, the loss of lives and the trespassing of its airspace as flagrant violations of Bahamian sovereignty and breaches of international law which endangered international peace and security.

PINDLING INTERVIEWED ON PATROL BOAT INCIDENT

FL131553 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Prime Minister Pindling, tired and obviously angry about the tragic indicent, returned home from London yesterday afternoon shortening his visit there. The prime minister returned home to deal with the Bahamian-Cuban incident. In an exclusive interview with news director Mike Smith, the prime minister expressed his feelings:

[Begin recording] [Question] Prime Minister Pindling, what was your reaction to this terrible thing that's happened?

[Answer] Disbelief. Complete disbelief. I just couldn't believe that it would have happened and when I heard where it happened and how it happened, I was angry.

[Question] Could it have been a mistake like they said?

[Answer] Impossible. I can see no logical means by which it could have been a mistake. It must have been deliberate having regard to the circumstances. Now, why it took place is what I think we mean to find out. But that it was a deliberate act, there is no doubt about that in my mind.

[Question] Sir, do you think because of the things that have been happening around Cuba, that might be one of the reasons?

[Answer] It is possible that having regard to what's been happening inside Cuba and around Cuba over the last 3 or 4 weeks, that might have caused a nervous feeling about their security both internal and external and it might have contributed to what I regard as a trigger-happy response. But, that is speculation on my part and we really have to try not to bend the true facts.

[Question] Now the fact that a delegation from the Cuban Government is here, does that mean a willingness on their part to try and atone if in fact they have done something internationally wrong? Or does it mean that they are generally in agreement of cooperation? [as heard]

[Answer] It is a correct diplomatic step to take. When our Foreign Minister Mr Adderley spoke with the Cuban Foreign Ministry yesterday he told me in a telephone call on the [word indistinct] from London, that he was told by the Cuban Foreign Ministry that their fishing boats had been attacked by a pirate ship and that we had arrested their fishermen. They wanted to know how their men were. Mr Adderley said the Cubans are all right, how are our men? And the Cuban Foreign Ministry said, they wanted to know, what men? Then Mr Adderley reported to him what we understood the facts of the case to have been. He claimed, the Cuban official did, that they had no idea that that was in fact the case. Whether that was a diplomatic response, whether that was a factual response, we have still to ascertain. However, Mr Adderley reiterated to the Cuban authorities the account of what in fact took place. And the Foreign Ministry at that time expressed surprise. Later on I was informed through our sources in London that a Cuban statement monitored by radio from Mexico, that their second statement said, reiterated, that their fighter planes responded to a request by the fishing boats, that they had been attacked by a pirate ship, but if the ship was not in fact a pirate ship, if it was a patrol craft of the Bahamas, they regretted the incident. Well, that is half of one and half of the other. Then Mr Adderley reported that, asked whether we were prepared to receive a Cuban delegation, and we said yes we would. [as heard] At that moment I said well I will be canceling my own London arrangements and will fly out on the first (?flight possible).

[Question] What does this mean for the defense force?

[Answer] Well, it points up the necessity for the defense force, one; points up the fact that our policy has been correct despite the vilification by some people of the idea in the second place; and in the third place it points out that the Bahamas and the Bahamians must continue and remain vigilant if we are to protect what we love and have and know as the Bahamas. This we regard as a very serious act of aggression. This we must pursue with all the means at our command and we intend to pursue it diplomatically as far as it can go.

[Question] Sir, it is no question our military strength is nothing near Cuba's.

[Answer] [Words indistinct] What is (?Cuba's) population?

[Question] Nine or 10 million.

[Answer] Well, they have 50,000 troops in Africa alone. So there is no question as to endeavoring to master the Cubans militarily. However, I think that the Bahamas has an unassailable moral case. An unassailable territorial case. And it would be difficult, in my view, for the Cubans to justify this act of aggression in the Caribbean. And in my view, it seriously damages whatever posture Cuba is endeavoring to take, A--in the Caribbean; B--in the rest of the hemisphere; and C--in Africa.

[Question] Reaction, sir, has come in from Mrs Thatcher's government in Britain, who was apparently shocked and dismayed by the attempt or the action of Cuba. Can you give us some idea what other international reaction has come to your knowledge?

[Answer] All international reaction that has been brought to my attention so far has expressed shock and dismay, has indicated support for the Bahamas' position if the facts that we have reported to them are correct, and we have been given some encouragement that we would receive support if we pursue the matter to the Security Council.

[Question] A final question, Mr Prime Minister, the Bahamian public isn't used to this type of thing happening to them. It always happens to somebody else. Do you have a final word for them?

[Answer] Well, this is part of the process of growing up nationally. I think that unfortunately it has taken an incident such as this for Bahamians to (?grow up). But we would all realize, if we didn't realize it before, that we are Bahamians and I have no doubts in my own mind that every red-blooded Bahamian will feel affronted by this act. And we would wish to see international justice done.

[Question] Prime Minister, thank you.

JAMAICA

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OPENS PARLIAMENT, URGES RESTRAINT

FL081813 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Governor-General Florizel Glasspole opened the 1980-81 session of Parliament a short while ago with an appeal to all sectors of the society to exercise restraint, moderation and discipline as a necessary precondition to any genuine improvement in the economy. The JBC's [Jamaica Broadcasting Company] (Monica Hawthorne Campbell) was at Gordon House and filed this report:

[Begin (Hawthorne Campbell) recording] Mr Glasspole made it clear that the throne speech was being delivered in the context of the comparatively short time that the house will remain in session before the general election. He said that the government intended to (?create) social programs and to deepen the democratic processes in the context of its philosophy of democratic socialism. Mr Glasspole said that as expected, the first steps of the alternative path have not been easy but he noted that the doom that had been predicted had not materialized. He also said the government was encouraged by the response of the people to the alternative path. The problem of violence, Mr Glasspole said, was a matter of much concern to the government, particularly in the corporate area. He said that government was determined to meet the challenge of maintaining law and order in society and he called for cooperation from the nation at large. [Begin Glasspole recording] The government will maintain [word indistinct] its commitment to democracy in Jamaica. The government will take all necessary steps to ensure integrity in the preparation for a (?carrying out) of the general election at the earliest possible date. [applause] This government will do everything in its power to ensure that the election is free and fair and that its results will accurately reflect the will of the people. [applause] The government calls on all political [word indistinct], all candidates and all people of good will to [word indistinct] put an end to politically-motivated violence. [applause] And to pray those actions will [word indistinct] peace and tranquillity so that the issues of coordination can be discussed in a spirit of tolerance and mature responsibility. The government calls on all forces in the society to pursue their political [words indistinct] and generally democratic means, assure due respect for human life and personal property and live up to the ideals of our national motto: Out of many, one people. [applause] [end Glasspole recording]

The governor general also advised that a study was being carried out [words indistinct] of the country and that recommendations would be followed up by appropriate actions.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 096 15 May 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

President Videla Welcomes Brazilian Counterpart on Official Visit B 1
Figueiredo Meets Military Junta Members 14 May B 1

BOLIVIA

Newsman's Home Raided by Intelligence Personnel C 1
Terrorists Bomb Comptroller General's House C 1
Socialist Party One Registers Candidates C 1
Cabinet Shelves San Buenaventura Law C 1

BRAZIL

Figueiredo Departs for Visit to Argentina D 1
Members of Delegation D 1
Communique Issued on Moroccan Prime Minister's Visit D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 11 May]
Possibilities for Trade With PRC Viewed [O GLOBO 8 May] D 2
Electoral Court Grants PTB Acronym to Vargas Faction D 4
Briefs: Alcohol, Car Price Hikes; Oil Production; D 5
Foot and Mouth Disease

CHILE

Ambassador Confirms Pinochet To Visit Japan in Fall E 1
Beagle Channel Negotiator Returns From Rome E 1
Police Discover MIR Cell, Clandestine Transmitter E 1

COLOMBIA

Official New Presidential Cabinet List F 1
Guerrillas From Various Groups Surrender F 1
Minister Sees Lessening of M-19 Guerrilla Activity F 1

PARAGUAY

Journalist Assesses U.S. Delay in Naming Envoy [ABC COLOR 11 May] H 1
Briefs: Foreign Minister's Return; Joint Oil Enterprise; Foreign Debt; H 2
French Loan Guarantee; Spanish Naval Industrialists;
Soybean Exports; Cost of Living; Uranium Prospecting

PERU

Petro Peru Renegotiates Contracts With Oil Companies [EXPRESO 2 May] J 1
Briefs: New Ambassadors; End of Newspaper Strike; New Daily Paper J 1

VENEZUELA

Minister Rejects Cuban Actions in Bahamas L 1
Seven Haitians Given 'Protection' in Panamanian Embassy L 1

MEXICO

President Reiterates Condemnation of Iran, USSR M 1
Lopez Portillo on Relations With Europe, Canada M 1
Departure for Europe M 2
Economist Believes U.S. Exerting Pressure on Mexico M 2

PANAMA

Participation in Continental Air Maneuvers Questioned N 1
[MATUTINO 13 May]
Opposition Contacts With CIA Rumored [CRITICA 9 May] N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

San Jose Criticizes U.S. for Withholding Nicaraguan Aid P 1

EL SALVADOR

D'Aubuisson Released; Three Ministers Appointed P 1
Defense Minister's Confirmation P 2
[DIARIO DE HOY 14 May]
Christian Democrats Emergency Meeting P 3
Requests Appeal of Release P 3
Majano Swears In New Cabinet Members P 4
Gutierrez Announces Steps for Future Elections P 4
FDR's Monge Warns of U.S. Interference P 4

GUATEMALA

El Salvador's Gutierrez, Minister Arrive on Visit P 5
Meeting With President Lucas P 5
Gutierrez Scores Cuba, FSLN P 6
FUR, CNUS Deny Participation in Patriotic Front P 6
Trade Union Council Supports Liberation Front P 7
New Clandestine Organization Announced [EL IMPARCIAL 8 May] P 7

HONDURAS

Foreign Ministers' Meeting With Mediator Postponed P 9
Foreign Secretariat Communique P 9

NICARAGUA

Borge Describes Robelo as Somozist Counterrevolutionary P 10
Ortega Reiterates Commitment to Elections P 11
Addresses Latin American Bishops P 11

D'Escoto Views Domestic, Foreign Issues P 12
Relations With Central America P 13
Vice President of New State Council Resigns P 14
PLI To Participate in National Patriotic Front P 15
PLI Vice President Comments P 16
Further on Clandestine Anti-Somozist Radio Station P 16
Anti-Sandinist Operation Announced P 17
Sandinists in El Salvador P 17
LA PRENSA Strike Ends; Workers' Benefits Increased P 18
European Communities Grant $19 Million in Aid P 18
Commentary Criticizes U.S. Attitude on Loan P 18
Industrial Delegation Leaves on Visit to Venezuela P 19

CUBA

Castro Receives Yemeni Politburo Member Q 1
GRANMA: CIA Behind Incident With Bahamian Patrol Boat [13 May] Q 1
Editorial Is 'Official Position' Q 2
Government Bans Mob Harassment of Emigees Q 3
CDR Meetings on Ban Q 3
'Only Moderate Results' Q 3
Refugees Reported Leaving for U.S. 13 May Q 4
Over 1 Million CDR Members to March 17 May Q 4
Soviet Committee Demands U.S. Withdrawal From Guantanamo Q 5
GDR Legislature Sends Solidarity Message Q 5
Almeida Meets With Nuevitas Party Bureau Q 5
Melba Hernandez Receives Message From Nujoma Q 6
Politburo Member Rodriguez Receives GDR's Weiss Q 6
Veiga Receives GDR Labor Official Richter Q 6
UN Official Ends Visit, Departs Q 6

CARIBBEAN

ANTIGUA

New Antigua Labor Party Government Sworn In S 1
[Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE 29 Apr]

BAHAMAS

Altercation With Cuba Reaches Greater Proportions S 1
Government Denial of CIA Involvement S 1
Postponement of Talks 14 May S 2
Cuban Government Aid to Families S 2
Government Protest to UN S 2
Defense Force Commendation S 3
Meeting With Cubans 15 May S 3

JAMAICA

Justice Minister, WPJ Reject Seaga's View on Subversion S 3

OTHER COUNTRIES

ECUADOR

Reporters Barred From Covering Spanish Monarchs' Visit V 1
Workers Oppose Cuban Refugees' Arrival V 1

URUGUAY

Salvadoran Transport Minister To Arrive in Montevideo V 1
New Industries, Energy Minister Sworn In V 1
Briefs: Air Force Commander Returns V 1

PRESIDENT VIDELA WELCOMES BRAZILIAN COUNTERPART ON OFFICIAL VISIT

FY142233 [Editorial Report] Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish at 1748 GMT on 14 May 1980 carries live coverage from Ezeiza International Airport in Buenos Aires, Argentina, of the ceremony presided over by Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla to welcome Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo upon his arrival for an official 3-day visit to Argentina.

As coverage begins, the announcer describes the scene as President Figueiredo, his wife and entourage deplane at 1752 GMT and are greeted by President Videla and his wife. After a 21-gun salute and the introduction of government officials, the announcer reports at 1800 GMT that the two presidential couples advance to a dais for the playing of the Brazilian and Argentine national anthems.

President Videla then begins speaking at 1806 GMT. He states that the Argentine people and government are happy to welcome such an illustrious guest. He then says that "shared democratic ideals and similar aspirations of welfare and progress for our peoples bring us close together, to the extent of nearly becoming one, in our troubled times." He expresses his hope regarding the aspirations, progress and prosperity that can be shared by both countries, adding: "I await with impatience the start of our talks which, I am sure, will conclude in everlasting and fruitful agreements."

President Videla concludes his welcoming remarks at 1809 GMT.

President Figueiredo begins his speech at 1810 GMT. He expresses a warm greeting to the Argentine people and government from the Brazilian people and government. He then says that both countries have a mutual spirit of cordiality and sympathy and that, in these troubled times, "our wills and our efforts must be joined on the path toward world peace, justice among men and the prosperity of nations." Figueiredo then remarks on the two countries' potential for cooperation and on the mutual benefits to be gained from bilateral agreements, indicating that his country has its arms open to Argentina and other Latin American nations. He states: "During the talks I will have with Your Excellency, there will be no lack of opportunity for consultations regarding the most important international and regional events." He observes that there is room for important steps toward improved relations and that Brazil is happy with the results achieved by Argentina in the pursuit of its historical destiny. He adds: "My country is sincerely and wholeheartedly open to mutual and advantageous cooperation with Argentina; we thus intend to contribute to the welfare of our countries and to the acceleration of our region's development as a whole."

President Figueiredo concludes his speech at 1815 GMT.

The announcer then reports that President Figueiredo is presented with the keys to the city of Buenos Aires, after which the two presidents descend from the dais and review an honor guard.

Network coverage ends at 1825 GMT.

FIGUEIREDO MEETS MILITARY JUNTA MEMBERS 14 MAY

FY142146 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2118 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 May (NA)--Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo began a meeting with the members of the Argentine military government junta in the Congress Palace at 1810 today.

NEWSMAN'S HOME RAIDED BY INTELLIGENCE PERSONNEL

FY130150 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpt] The Local University Federation [FUL] has strongly protested the raiding of newsman (Luis Gonzalez') home. He is the manager of the Cochabamba University television station. As we know, personnel of the State Intelligence Service raided newsman (Gonzalez') home a few days ago, violating citizens' rights which are in force and respected by the government. The communique released by the university students and employees in La Paz strongly condemns the illegal and repressive attack, saying that it is a violation of liberties and human rights. It says that it also violates university autonomy and the freedom of the press guaranteed in the Constitution.

TERRORISTS BOMB COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S HOUSE

FY141524 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] A violent explosion caused serious damage early this morning to three houses located on (Reservin) Avenue between (Fernando Huachallas) and (Chaco) streets. The house of the comptroller general, Manuel Morales Davilas, as well as those of (Rene Diaz Romero Aramallo) and (Raul Rodriguez), were seriously damaged. The explosion occurred at 0045.

According to neighbors, a small coffee-colored van was used in the attack. A dynamite charge was thrown from this van, and it was very lucky that it exploded in mid-air.

Morales repelled the attack by coming out of his house and firing a gun at the van. He also indicated that he could not immediately inform the authorities of the attack because his telephone has been out of order for the last 2 days. He added that he has repeatedly asked that his telephone be fixed, but his requests have not been answered.

The press was informed on the scene of the attack that it took place at the time when the police guard is changed.

SOCIALIST PARTY ONE REGISTERS CANDIDATES

FY150327 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The Socialist Party One [PS-1] was the first party to register its candidates. In our noon newscast today we reported that Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz was registered as the PS-1 presidential candidate. His running mate is (Jose Maria Palacio), a member of the party and labor union leader.

CABINET SHELVES SAN BUENAVENTURA LAW

FY141530 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 May 80

[Excerpts] The deputies for La Paz Department expressed their disagreement with the information released yesterday by the Cabinet giving its reasons for shelving the San Buenaventura Law. The reasons given did not satisfy the deputies, who have now submitted a petition in which they request that questions be asked and answered.

The deputies of the La Paz Department bloc repeatedly insisted that the San Buenaventura Law is still in force despite the fact that, according to Deputy Roberto Freyre Elias, it has been shelved due to pressure from certain interests of the Santa Cruz Department sugar industry. These deputies have accused the government of repeatedly violating the Constitution.

FIGUEIREDO DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO ARGENTINA

FY141457 Paris AFP in Spanish 1443 GMT 14 May 80

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 14 May (AFP)--The Brazilian president, Joao Figueiredo, departed Brasilia today at 1045 [1345 GMT] for an official visit to Argentina. Both countries term the visit as highly political.

Members of Delegation

FY131408 Paris AFP in Spanish 1030 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Brasilia, 13 May (AFP)--It was reported here today that nine ministers will be among the members of President Figueiredo's entourage during his 3-day official visit to Argentina, which will begin tomorrow. Several private businessmen and various government officials will also accompany President Figueiredo on his trip.

The Brazilian presidential entourage will be made up of Foreign Minister Remiro Saraiva Guerreiro; Army Minister Gen Walter Pires; Transport Minister Eliseu Resende; Industries and Commerce Minister Camilo Penna; Planning Minister Antonio Delfim Neto; Communications Minister Haroldo Correa de Mattos; and Social Communications Minister Said Farhat.

The chiefs of the presidential military household, Gen Danilo Venturini, and of the National Intelligence Service, Gen Octavio Aguiar de Medeiros, who also hold the rank of minister, will also be in the entourage.

Among the various government officials who will accompany General Figueiredo to Buenos Aires are the presidents of the National Nuclear Energy Commission, the Brazilian Nuclear Corporation and the Brazilian Power Company, Hervasid de Carvalho, Paulo Nogueira Batista and Mauricio Schullman, respectively.

Banco do Brasil President Oswaldo Colin, National Research Council President Lynaldo Cavalcanti de Albuquerque, Brazilian Iron and Steel Corporation President Henrique Brandao Cavalcanti, Alcohol and Sugar Institute President Hugo de Almeida, and Brazilian Petroleum Corporation Director Carlos Santanna will also accompany President Figueiredo.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MOROCCAN PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

FY131849 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 May 80 p 5

[Text] A communique issued by Itamaraty yesterday outlines the highlights of the negotiations recently conducted between the Brazilian and Moroccan governments during the visit to Brazil of Maata Bouabid, prime minister and minister of justice of Morocco. The communique emphasizes the Palestinian problem.

In the communique Brazil and Morocco "reaffirm their conviction that a fair, all-encompassing and lasting peace cannot be attained (in the Middle East) without the total withdrawal of occupation forces from all Arab territories, and without the guaranteeing of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people--represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization--including the right of return and the right to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty of Palestine, in line with the UN Charter and other appropriate resolutions."

The communique further stresses the "constructive efforts of King Hassan II before the Vatican and the European nations aimed at bringing peace and harmony to the Middle East.

Analyzing the African situation, the communique states that the two countries feel concern over the points of tension in the area but believe that the problems of that continent must be solved by the Africans themselves. The communique praises the independence of Zimbabwe, and Brazil and Morocco express their solidarity with the struggle for independence being waged by Namibia, condemning, at the same time, the racial discrimination in South Africa.

The communique also calls for a new international economic order based on a more equitable redistribution of the world's wealth.

The energy problem was one of the most important issues discussed during the talks between the two governments. This is confirmed by the communique, which indicates that the Moroccan Government is interested in having Brazil participate in oil prospecting in Morocco. It is also interested in Brazil's experience with bituminous shale and the utilization of alcohol as a source of energy.

POSSIBILITIES FOR TRADE WITH PRC VIEWED

FY131805 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 May 80 p 32

[Text] Beijing--There is an obvious political factor which can benefit the Brazilian investor in China. Everything indicates that the Chinese want to diversify their foreign financial sources to avoid dependence now that they are beginning a program aimed at modernizing the economy over a 20-year period: the four modernizations program proposed by Deng Xiaoping encompassing industry, agriculture, science and technology and national defense. Three elements--entrepreneurial competence, geographical distance and the fact that Brazil does not represent a military threat to China--will make Brazil an attractive trade partner for China.

The Chinese apparently did not expect the trade delegation which is visiting their country to come with very specific proposals. Delighted with the work of the THEMAG [expansion unknown] consortium, they made a point of paying for the lodging and travel expenses on Chinese territory of the two Brazilian engineers who will remain here. Because of doubts the consortium was rather reluctant, but there was no way to refuse the offer.

In the case of the giant Three Throats [Tres Gargantas] hydroelectric dam, for example, the Chinese expressed concern over military security problems because they are obsessed with the idea of war. The most economical alternative for the Brazilians [as published] in the construction of the dam is also the most secure, because it calls for the installation of the turbines inside large 43-meter-wide and 70-meter-high caverns, safe from bombing. These caverns will house turbines with a capacity of 1 million kw and of 1,000 kw each.

In any case, the construction of Three Throats has not yet been approved and, after a decision is made, the dam will be built very slowly because the filling of the reservoir will require the removal of no less than 3 million people from the area to be flooded; and this is certainly a terrific social problem.

Representing Brasilinvest, Mario Garnero discussed financing with the Chinese and he was quite impressed with the results of the first meeting. The Chinese do not lack foreign credit. On the contrary, everyone in the world is trying to conquer this fabulous market beginning with financial loans. At this very moment they have $1.2 billion on standby [last two words in English] in London--money which is not being used. [paragraph continues]

The Belgians have offered them 300 million Belgian francs to be repaid without interest over 20 years beginning in 1991 as long as the money is used to purchase Belgian equipment. In conclusion, everyone is willing to underwrite the possibility of finding a lot of petroleum here, at least enough to pay for the Chinese development program.

But the PRC wants to protect its liquidity as of this moment and, thus, although it is benefiting from the spontaneous offers being made by the great foreign investors, it seeks to transact combined operations [operacoes vinculadas] in order to be able to meet its obligations more easily.

The talks with Garnero were difficult at first in view of the demand for fixed interest rates made by the head of the Brazilian group on possible loans by Brasilinvest, but compromises were worked out. A financing offer of $30 million was first discussed, encompassing funds to be used by the Beijing City Council and repaid in 5 or 7 years at interest rates lower than those prevailing on the market. Garnero promised to present a letter of intent soon and a formal proposal within 15 days. He asked whether the Chinese would use these resources in the Brazilian market, although this was not required.

"You can make the offer and we will consider the proposal," was the answer given by the chairman of the CTIC [China Technical Import Corporation] (a kind of Chinese BNDE) [National Economic Development Bank]. This answer surprised Garnero since the Chinese never give such categorical answers.

This fact, however, surprised the Brazilians most: the Chinese disposition to continue the talks immediately the following day. Extremely meticulous and mysterious regarding the source of their decision-making powers, the Chinese demand inexhaustible patience from their interlocutors. It is enough to say that out of the 230 proposals for "joint ventures" [phrase in English] presented to them during the past 8 months, they have approved only 3: with Schindler elevators, another with a catering service [as published] and the third with a Hong Kong group for the construction of a chain of luxury hotels. In addition to this they have wanted to immediately resume talks and receive new sale proposals on Brazilian agricultural equipment.

Claudia Regina, of the American Industrial Bus Company, and Romeu Bruno, of the Marco Polo enterprise--the two largest bus manufacturers in Brazil, will discuss proposals regarding the export of buses.

Brazilians currently in China indicate, on the basis of the frank Chinese statement in this regard, that Brazil cannot compete with the Japanese who are very close and who offer very special prices in order to guarantee the market. But, admiring the quality of the Brazilian product, the Chinese have openly declared that they are interested in a joint venture for the manufacture of buses. This was revealed during the initial talks and, therefore, Brazilian manufacturers are in a position to immediately submit complete studies regarding the construction of factories with a production capacity of 300 to 400 buses a month.

Not wanting to disrupt the national uniformity in shoe production, with which they solved an important social problem, the Chinese were not receptive to importing shoes from the Samello Enterprise, which had submitted a proposal through Oswaldo Fabio de Mello. But they might purchase shoe soles manufactured from synthetic rubber and leather that have been offered by the industrialist. They have asked for a concrete proposal which they will study.

Sergio Lupatelli, of Mansas-Madeireira Nacional Sa, did not find any interest in a pisciculture project, one of the points in his proposal, but he did find interest in reforestation, the other point contained in his proposal. [paragraph continues]

Lupatelli indicated that the Chinese do not want reforestation for economic reasons, just for protecting and restoring the environment. The Chinese also demonstrated their hope that they will be able to count on Brazil as a supplier of lumber, especially wood paneling, for their very large housing programs. It is Lupatelli's impression that they will be absolutely truthful in their answers and unconcerned about making an impression on their interlocuter and that they will discuss their problems without propaganda of an ideological nature. Finally the Chinese were quite receptive to a proposal made by Paulo Roberto Penteado dos Santos, of Hansen Industrial, and by Jacques Siekierski, of the firm of Itap, concerning negotiations over PVC tubing. The Brazilians submitted three options:

1. A package including the supplying of tubing in exchange for raw PVC (30,000 tons) which the Chinese have for sale. No money would change hands in the operation.

2. A "joint venture" for manufacturing the tubing in China.

3. The sale of "know how" [phrase in English] and plans for the construction of a factory for the Chinese.

The Chinese again showed interest in continuing the talks today after they had heard, with surprise, that the companies making the proposals were the largest individual purchasers of PVC in the world and that, as they were informed by Mario Garnero, Brazil's competetive power is demonstrated by the fact that it exports PVC tubing to the United States.

The Brazilians have verified that there is a large bureaucratic obstacle in the negotiations on exports and imports. The fact is that, although the Chinese wish to purchase from countries that are disposed toward purchasing Chinese products, in order to stabilize their balance of payments, Chinese authorities in the import sector have no connection with export authorities, and the two sides make decisions with absolute autonomy.

The Brazilians also learned another lesson in China: There are no definitive and absolute "no's" here. A "no" in Beijing can turn into a "yes" in Shanghai and Guangzhou, because these two towns make their business deals (oil excepted) with great independence, even though there is a central power.

The Brasilinvest mission spent its last day in Beijing yesterday. It will arrive in Shanghai early today and will move on to Guangzhou tomorrow, thus concluding its visit to China.

ELECTORAL COURT GRANTS PTB ACRONYM TO VARGAS FACTION

PY131450 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The superior electoral court yesterday voted five to one in favor of registering Ivette Vargas' faction of the Brazilian Labor Party under the acronym PTB.

The reactions to this decision were not long in coming. While Ivette Vargas is well-disposed toward a merger, Brizola and his supporters have not hidden their disappointment.

Brizola's faction has issued a communique stating that a sordid government maneuver has managed to usurp the acronym and give it to a small group of opportunists subservient to the existing power structure.

The communique further states that the goal of this maneuver is to prevent the creation of a great popular party and turn the PTB into an instrument to sap the strength of the working class, to defend the interests of exploiting employers, to promote administrative corruption and to deliver our economy into the hands of the multinationals.

The note adds that one of these multinationals has among its directors Gen Golberty do Couto e Silva, one of the men who have managed to concentrate the most power in their hands during these 15 years of authoritarian governments and, at the same time, one of the persons responsible for the expropriation of our acronym.

Brizola's faction met for several hours in Rio de Janeiro yesterday to discuss the situation and has suggested the use of the acronym PTA, Authentic Labor Party, instead of PTB, which for them now means bionic [government-appointed] Labor Party.

BRIEFS

ALCOHOL, CAR PRICE HIKES--The new prices for alcohol and cars will go into effect today. The price of alcohol will be hiked 59.64 percent, thus increasing the price from 11.40 cruzieros per liter to 18.20 cruzeiros per liter. This hike follows the policy of keeping the price of alcohol 35 percent below that of gasoline. The price of cars has been raised by 13.3 percent. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 12 May 80 PY]

OIL PRODUCTION--Rio de Janeiro, 10 May (AFP)--The Brazilian Petroleum Corporation announced here today that Brazilian oil production reached 22.4 million barrels in the first 4 months of the year. This amount represents a 13.9 percent increase over the same period last year. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1728 GMT 10 May 80 PY]

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE--The foot and mouth outbreak in southern Rio Grande do Sul State has reached a critical point and there is not enough vaccine to cover the situation, according to the chief of the Animal Health Department of the Agriculture Secretariat. The most affected areas are: Pelotas, Sao Lourenco do Sul, Camaqua, (Barra do Ribeiro) and Guaiba. The main laboratories that produce foot and mouth vaccine, located in Sao Paulo, Minas and Ceara, cannot confirm when they will be able to send a sufficient amount of vaccine to the affected region. [Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 13 May 80 PY]

AMBASSADOR CONFIRMS PINOCHET TO VISIT JAPAN IN FALL

FY131339 Paris AFP in Spanish 0340 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 12 May (AFP)--Chilean Ambassador to Japan Cesar Ruiz Danyau stated in Santiago today that President Augusto Pinochet's trip to Japan will take place in October or November of this year. The diplomat indicated that the preparations for this official visit are being conducted through permanent contacts between the Japanese and Chilean governments.

BEAGLE CHANNEL NEGOTIATOR RETURNS FROM ROME

FY150000 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 May 80

[Excerpt] Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ernesto Videla has returned from Rome where he headed the Chilean delegation to the sixth round of talks with Argentina on our dispute in the southern region. The talks are being held under the mediation of Cardinal Antonio Samore.

POLICE DISCOVER MIR CELL, CLANDESTINE TRANSMITTER

FY140346 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 May 80

[Excerpts] An MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] cell has been seized and a clandestine radio station discovered at the site. (Pedro Antonio Rocha) gives us further details of this police action.

[Begin (Rocha) recording] It seems that the clandestine MIR radio broadcasting station will not be able to expand its transmissions as it had announced before since security units have discovered what could be called the studio of the clandestine radio stations which has now been closed down permanently. The broadcasting equipment was found at 5631 5 April Street, apartment No 23, in the Maipu District. Seven persons were detained during the raid on the house where the broadcasting equipment was seized.

The investigation began when the clandestine broadcasts were detected. This was confirmed by the MIR itself in one of its communiques to the news media.

In addition to giving a complete record on each of the extremists, the group has confessed to having placed a bomb at the MACO [expansion unknown] on 15 August 1978, and also claims to have placed a bomb in the Bank of America office in 1977.

The raid also led to the discovery of three pistols and material for manufacturing explosives. The operation ended with the discovery of one of the presses on which the periodical EL REBELDE and the daily EL PROLETARIO were printed. It is important that the communiques signed by Pascal Allende were printed on this press. The same shop was used in planning the attack on the Flame of Liberty where Carabinero Heriberto Novoa died.

The seven detainees this afternoon were placed at the disposition of the first office of the military court charged with violating the national security law, illegally carrying weapons, violating the law on explosives, and preparing and distributing subversive propaganda. [end recording]

OFFICIAL NEW PRESIDENTIAL CABINET LIST

PA150224 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Bogota--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala reorganized his Cabinet today with the presence of seven new ministers, three of which are liberals and four, conservatives. The new ministers are:

Labor	Laureano Alberto Arellano
Education	Guillermo Angulo Gomez
Justice	Felio Andrade Manrique
Mines and energy	Humberto Avila Mora
Communications	Gabriel Melo Guevara
Agriculture and livestock	Gustavo Dager Chadid

The ratified ministers are:

Government	German Zea Hernandez
Public works	Enrique Vargas Ramirez
National defense	Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva
Foreign affairs	Diego Uribe Vargas
Finance	Jaime Garcia Parra
Public health	Alfonso Jaramillo Salazar

GUERRILLAS FROM VARIOUS GROUPS SURRENDER

PA141541 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] At least 20 members of various guerrilla groups turned themselves into military authorities early this week. Supernoticias [name of this newscast] received an exclusive report that the guerrillas had decided to put down their arms, but there was no indication of whether any conditions were imposed on their surrender. Guerrillas have been turning themselves in to the authorities in various parts of the country, particularly in Caqueta Intendancy and Santander Department.

Military authorities have been keeping a prudent silence regarding the situation, which practically represents a division of the rebels. Justice Minister Hugo Escobar Sierra had said recently that he was willing to talk with the guerrillas as long as they put down their arms.

High-ranking Defense Ministry sources have confirmed that Oscar Luis Mateus Puertos, a famous member of the Pedro Leon Arboleda [PLA] guerrilla group, has surrendered to the authorities. Other members of the various insurrectionist groups in the central and southern parts of the country joined Mateus Puertos in this decision.

In view of their silence on the subject, the authorities have not released the identities of the other guerrillas who have surrendered.

MINISTER SEES LESSENING OF M-19 GUERRILLA ACTIVITY

PA141542 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] The government has said that following the settlement of the incident at the Dominican Embassy, the activity of the group known as the 19 April Movement [M-19] has declined.

The statement was made by Government Minister German Zea Hernandez, who added that the status of public order is practically normal as compared with 1978. Zea Hernandez said, however, that there still exist subversive groups and rural guerrillas.

JOURNALIST ASSESSES U.S. DELAY IN NAMING ENVOY

PY140148 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 11 May 80 p 10

[Antonio Salum Flecha article: "Penance for Paraguay"?]

[Text] The fact that the Carter administration has not yet appointed a new ambassador to Paraguay and the U.S. diplomatic mission has been headed by a charge d'affaires ad interim for several months naturally attracts our attention.

If we are not mistaken, it would seem as though this were some sort of "penance" for the government for the less than successful way in which the controversial Ambassador Robert White, who is now ambassador to El Salvador, left the country. Although the U.S. objective is to emphasize the absence of an ambassador here, this fact has passed virtually unnoticed and has not affected Paraguayan-U.S. relations since our political and economic interests have for some time been focused on other countries.

A similar situation is perhaps taking place in the United States, whose interests are generally focused on the Caribbean area, the oil producers and big countries like Brazil and Argentina. But should this situation persist, the United States could probably lose the influence it has invariably had here and be replaced by other economic giants such as the EEC and Japan.

Geopolitics is also becoming increasingly important for Paraguay since its location in the heart of South America has decisively promoted the rapid strengthening of its cooperation with Brazil and Argentina. And since these two countries have been following policy independent of the United States, as demonstrated by their refusal to join the grain embargo against the USSR and the boycott of the Moscow Olympics in view of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the day will come in which Paraguay may also do the same. Little could then be expected from us in Washington.

The current FRG cooperation with the national telecommunications plan; Japanese cooperation in this field, in the purchase of oceangoing ships for the state merchant fleet, and in the construction of the President Stroessner Airport, the cooperation offered by France, Great Britain and other countries for the electrification of the railway system, and the promotion of industrial projects for the utilization of the power to be generated by Itaipu will practically eliminate the United States, whose influence will thus gradually disappear.

If the Carter administration blames our government for the unfortunate outcome of the mission of its last ambassador in Asuncion and, as a "penance" it is delaying in sending a new ambassador, it would merely be repeating its mistaken idea of how to conduct its relations with Paraguay. Furthermore, this incident should not be considered in assessing the traditional Paraguayan-U.S. friendship since ambassadors, like any other officials, are incidental to relations between two peoples.

Now, just as we found errors in the behavior of an ambassador, we would like to point out the good qualities of other U.S. diplomats who are apt to succeed on the very scene in which the other failed. That is, the situation could have been entirely different had Donna Oglesby, director of USICA, been here instead of White. Our personal impression of her good qualities were confirmed by her sound remarks in the interview published by this newspaper last Sunday. She displayed her mastery of the art and science of diplomacy, showing objectivity, self-assurance and equity in passing judgment on our problems, even though we disagree with some of her remarks.

For instance, we believe that tensions between Paraguay and the United States are not directly related to the Carter administration's emphasis on human rights, but rather to some personal, temperamental and even emotional attitudes adopted by Ambassador White who ostentatiously interfered in our domestic affairs to the point where it sometimes seemed as though he wanted to dictate rules of behavior to a government with 25 years of experience. Donna Oglesby should take into account this aspect if her duties include focusing on issues that cause tensions, thus "seeking to straighten out distortions and correct errors and erroneous ideas about the U.S. Government's policy."

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTERS' RETURN--Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues returned to Asuncion yesterday after touring several European cities [Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 12 May 80 p 1 PY]

JOINT OIL ENTERPRISE--It was reported yesterday that the Paraguayan Government has authorized the creation of a joint company which will handle the oil-refining process in Paraguay after the contract of the Paraguayan Refinery, Inc, terminates at the end of next year. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 13 May 80 p 9 PY]

FOREIGN DEBT--According to a report which has been released by the delegation to the permanent executive commission of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, Paraguay's contracted foreign debt as of 31 December 1979 was $1,524,700,000. Of this amount, 62.9 percent--that is $958,500,000--has already been used, and $566,200,000 is still available. The servicing of the foreign debt costs $91,200,000 per year. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 11 May 80 p 9 PY]

FRENCH LOAN GUARANTEE--The Paraguayan Government has authorized the Finance Ministry to guarantee the loan which the Water and Sanitation Corporation is negotiating with the Banque l'Indochine et de Suez of Paris, France. The loan is for 11,656,000 francs. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 13 May 80 p 12 PY]

SPANISH NAVAL INDUSTRIALISTS--Representatives of several Spanish naval industries are visiting Paraguay to offer cooperation to the Paraguayan Merchant Marine for the construction of new merchant ships. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 6 May 80 p 13 PY]

SOYBEAN EXPORTS--Paranagua, Brazil--The first lot of Paraguayan soybeans for export--13,200 tons--has been shipped to Iraq from this Brazilian port. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 16 Apr 80 p 10 PY]

COST OF LIVING--According to the official bulletin of the Central Bank, the cost of living increased 2.1 percent during January and February this year. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 16 Apr p 9 PY]

URANIUM PROSPECTING--The American enterprise Anschutz Corporation reported yesterday that uranium prospecting will markedly increase in the departments of Canendiyu, Pedro Juan Caballero, Caazapa, and Guaira. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 17 Apr 80 p 7 PY]

PETRO PERU RENEGOTIATES CONTRACTS WITH OIL COMPANIES

PA121816 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 2 May 80 p 2

[Text] Javier Silva Ruete, economy and finance minister, predicted a positive future for Peru's oil industry as a result of the highly advantageous terms which were agreed upon in the renegotiation of petroleum contracts with the U.S. Occidental and Belco petroleum companies.

The minister stressed that, contrary to the original contracts, Petro Peru will keep a 50 percent participation in the product of the oil, adding that the payment of taxes on income or capital abroad will no longer be its responsibility.

"These taxes and others that will arise additionally will be the responsibility of the contracting companies," he stressed, adding that this will permit the state petroleum company to increase its investments in exploration and exploitation and maintain a policy of continuing and growing development.

Thus Peru will guarantee the autonomy of its supply and a determined amount of surplus indispensable for achieving permanent equilibrium in the balance of payments.

Silva Ruete's statement was made following the signing of the agreement for renegotiating petroleum contracts with the aforementioned companies following 5 months of difficult and complex negotiations.

Along with Silva Ruete, the documents were signed for Peru by Gen Renee Balarezo Vallebuona, minister of energy and mines. Armand Hammer and Arthur Belffer signed for Occidental and Belco, respectively.

The important ceremony, termed as unparalleled on the international level, took place, as has been reported, at 0140 yesterday in the offices of Petro Peru President Julio Davila.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS--President Francisco Morales Bermudez yesterday received the credentials of the new French ambassador to Peru, (Jean Marc Boucher). [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 May 80 PY] The new Swiss ambassador to Peru, (Luciano Morodaccini), yesterday presented his credentials to President Francisco Morales Bermudez [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 May 80 PY] Yesterday the new Cypriot ambassador to Peru, Kipros Kiprianou, presented his credentials to President Francisco Morales Bermudez. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 May 80 PY]

END OF NEWSPAPER STRIKE--Lima, 9 May (LATIN)--The newspaper EL COMERCIO reappeared today after a 2-day strike by workers in protest of administrative decisions. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1930 GMT 9 May 80 PY]

NEW DAILY PAPER--Lima, 12 May (AFP)--The new nationwide circulation daily EL DIARIO appeared today. Its director, Jorge Flores Lama, has described the new publication as an organ of the popular leftwing press. The daily, which is published by the same company which publishes the magazine MARKA, hopes to fill thevacuum created by state control over the press of Lima. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1938 GMT 12 May 80 PY]

MINISTER REJECTS CUBAN ACTIONS IN BAHAMAS

PA141815 Paris AFP in Spanish 1624 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Caracas, 14 May (AFP)--The Venezuelan Government has vigorously rejected the acts and demonstrations of violence in the Caribbean. Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco has said that the action by a Cuban aircraft which attacked an official Bahamian vessel is unheard of.

Zambrano Velasco considered the incident to be a serious problem which "demonstrates once more the explosive and vulnerable climate that prevails in the Caribbean region."

The foreign minister considers that this climate of tension is the consequence of confrontations and diverse interests which seek to create situations of destabilization, threatening peace and international security.

Zambrano Velasco emphatically stated that "Venezuela seeks to make known its vigorous rejection of acts and demonstrations of violence in the Caribbean such as the one perpetrated by the Cuban Air Force. This rejection is even stronger when it involves, as it did in this case, fishing boats. There can be no justification for actions of this magnitude in such cases."

Venezuela rejects "this flagrant violation of the fundamental norms of international law and sovereignty," Zambrano Velasco noted.

For his part, Deputy Foreign Minister Oswaldo Paez Pumar referring to the same topic said that the attack on the boat is especially grave.

"It is a disproportionate and unexpected response by Cuba to what constitutes a legitimate and normal act on the part of the Bahamas, in addition to the violation of territorial waters and airspace of the Bahamas."

SEVEN HAITIANS GIVEN 'PROTECTION' IN PANAMANIAN EMBASSY

PA142323 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 14 May 80

[Report by Jose Luis Pineo Mata]

[Excerpt] Gen Landys Ferreira Zambrano, metropolitan police commander, said today that the police did not beat nine Haitians on Saturday evening in Carapita neighborhood in Antimano. He added that the Haitians had been causing a raucous disturbance and so were arrested and taken to the Antimano police station.

Seven of the Haitians were released on Sunday. They went to the Panamanian Embassy in El Cafetal to ask for asylum, but were given only diplomatic protection.

They have staged a hunger strike at the embassy to protest the arrest of the other two Haitians who are being held at the metropolitan police intelligence division as illegal aliens. This situation prompted Panamanian Ambassador Pedro Pereira Arosemena to begin talks with the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry to clarify the matter.

PRESIDENT REITERATES CONDEMNATION OF IRAN, USSR

PA100358 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0130 GMT 10 May 80

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 9 May (EFE)--Mexican President Lopez Portillo, in a statement to newsmen today, repeated his condemnation of the taking of U.S. hostages in Iran and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Lopez Portillo said Mexico's position on the two international conflicts "was defined long ago in the UN Security Council." Lopez Portillo made this statement during the opening of the Japanese Machinery and Technological Fair.

The Mexican position was recently stated when Senate Leader Joaquin Gamboa expressed Mexico's "solidarity" with the United States, in Washington.

Mexican opposition leaders have interpreted Gamboa Pascoe's statements to Jimmy Carter, as "submissive." They have asked that Gamboa Pascoe be brought to trial.

LOPEZ PORTILLO ON RELATIONS WITH EUROPE, CANADA

PA150018 Paris AFP in Spanish 1804 GMT 14 May 80

[By Rene Flipo]

[Text] Mexico City, 14 May (AFP)--In an exclusive interview granted to this agency shortly before his European tour, President Jose Lopez Portillo stated that Mexico hopes to strengthen its economic and political ties with France, the FRG and Sweden.

Tall and cheerful with an athletic posture and features which reveal his Spanish ancestry, Lopez Portillo--who will soon be 60 years old--will reiterate his conviction that "conflicts should be solved through dialogue and negotiations and, therefore, the risks of a rupture must be avoided."

The president said that his official contacts with France, the FRG and Sweden, and with Canada on his return to the American Continent, will allow him to discuss at the highest levels commercial, financial, technological and tourist matters, separately from economic and foreign policy affairs.

Lopez Portillo stressed that in these four countries he will discuss "the fundamental problem of energy sources. We foresee discussing nuclear energy, for the transition from the petroleum era to the atomic era," the president said.

One of the Mexican president's main objectives is to obtain support for his world energy plan, which was submitted to the UN General Assembly and which he proposes as the cornerstone for a new international economic order.

The plan, which is summarized in nine points, is the Mexican proposal to solve the problems posed by the exploration, exploitation, distribution, consumption and future replacement of petroleum prior to the year 2000.

President Lopez Portillo flatly rejected press reports which said that he was travelling to Europe to sell petroleum.

"Mexico does not object to the sale of petroleum in markets where an equilibrium exists. The opposite is true," Lopez Portillo said.

Mexican policy assigns to petroleum, which flows in increasing quantities in its oilfields, the task of financing the country's industrial development.

"We certainly do not seek to become a superpower, but we are aware that we are a developing country with an opportunity to make history because of our petroleum," the president stated.

The Mexican president specified that "above all, Mexico aims to solve its problems of internal backwardness and to contribute as much as possible, in keeping with its principles, to solving the problems of other countries."

"It would be ridiculous to believe that we are planning to become a superpower," the president added.

With regard to French-Mexican relations, Lopez Portillo said that President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's visit to Mexico in March 1979 afforded them the opportunity to "lay the foundation for and determine the principles" of mutual relations.

"The new events which have occurred since then will permit us to review the international situation, which has changed substantially within a short time, as well as bilateral relations which certainly have achieved some progress," the president concluded.

Departure for Europe

PA150019 Paris AFP in Spanish 0009 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Monterey, Mexico, May 14 (AFP)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo left today at 1750 (2350 GMT) for Portugal, the first stop of a tour which will take him on an official visit to France, the FRG, Sweden, and Canada.

The presidential tour will last from 16 May to 28 May. He will stay in France from 16 to 18 May, in the FRG from 19 to 22 May, in Sweden from 22 to 24 May, and in Canada from 26 to 28 May, when he will return to Mexico.

ECONOMIST BELIEVES U.S. EXERTING PRESSURE ON MEXICO

PA131620 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The United States exerts clear pressure against Mexico because it did not join its GATT and did not increase its oil production and exportation. Our country should resist negotiating with energy, should reorient its farming production toward domestic consumption and defend at UNCTAD its rights vis-a-vis the interests of the industrialized nations.

Manuel Aguilera Gomez, president of the National College of Economists, and Victor Javier Ampudia agree in saying this. The latter pointed out that the industrialized countries have no political will to resolve the economic and commercial problems of the world with justice and equity.

PARTICIPATION IN CONTINENTAL AIR MANEUVERS QUESTIONED

PA131747 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 13 May 80 p 6-A

[By Ricardo Lince: "A News Item That Must Be Explained"]

[Text] According to a report monitored last week on a foreign station, an inter-American conference was held a few days ago in Santiago, Chile, in accordance with the Rio de Janeiro defense treaty. The conference was aattended by representatives of the air forces of dozens of American countries, including Panama and, of course, the United States.

According to the sources, the meeting was marked by the peculiarity that the U.S. Air Force chief gave the top U.S. decoration to the air force chiefs of Chile and Argentina, two countries subjected to the pressures and periodic criticism of President Carter's administration because of their constant and flagrant violations of human rights.

It was decided at that meeting that continental air maneuvers would be conducted with the participation of the air forces of the countries represented there, which included Panama. Like the rest of the Panamanian people, we too understand and accept the fact that our armed forces--air, maritime and land--sho ld participate with their moral greatness and physical smallness in training maneuvers, preventive tactics, tactics for the defense of the Panama Canal and for the preparation of troops in modern military disciplines and even in the psychological preparation of the population as a form of logistical support that might be necessary to defend our territory in case of emergency.

But to move from that to allowing our troops (air force) to participate in a military operation conducted outside our borders--if indeed this information is true, for we hope it is not--sets a dangerous and belligerent precedent, alien to the traditional feelings and peaceful traditions of the Panamanian people and to the genuine and authentic spirit of neutrality that guarantees our geographic destiny and our canal and peace-oriented missions.

It is not surprising that sectors interested in commiting Panama within certain blocs and in projecting the country's image for the benefit of their own interests should be mentioning the name of Panama in order to obtain the support of the majority for their purposes. It is therefore advisable to explain this information obtained from authorized sources, either to deny it or to define the limits of Panama's participation if there is to be any.

OPPOSITION CONTACTS WITH CIA RUMORED

PA091739 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 9 May 80 p 31

[From "Desde el Cafetin" column]

[Text] Persistent rumors are circulating among opposition circles regarding strange contacts among Arias Calderon [leader of the Christian Democratic Party], Julito [Ortega, radio commentator whose license was canceled by government] and some individuals linked to the CIA.

COSTA RICA

SAN JOSE CRITICIZES U.S. FOR WITHHOLDING NICARAGUAN AID

PA131435 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 May 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Large interests exist which are trying to lead astray, weaken or destroy the Nicaraguan revolution, vis-a-vis those interests are the Nicaraguan people who are not communist, not Marxist, not pro-Cuban and not pro-United States. When the leaders of the revolution say that they are anticommunist, their attitude can be understood. We had for many years denounced Somoza's fallacy of having set himself up as anticommunist. The extreme right is equally guilty of using anticommunism to persecute and making unjust accusations.

Somoza accused anyone who opposed him of being communist and critized him. He even accused us of being communists. There were newspapers in the United States and Cubans in Miami who also accused us of being communist. Today the Nicaraguan revolution must be defended against the interests of the Marxists which want to steal it, from the Cubans who are trying to infiltrate the people and even from the Russians who take advantage of the great U.S. mistakes. Instead of helping by providing aid and support, the United States is isolating the revolution and forcing it to find support elsewhere.

Nicaragua is experiencing a great process in which the criticism of Alfonso Robelo and his defense of the revolution and the proper channeling of its postulates are part of the free, democratic, sovereign and dignified struggle of the Sandinist movement. We protest and express our convern over the manner in which the U.S. Congress and the large interests of the cohorts and businessmen of the Somozist regime are trying to isolate Nicaragua. We protest because this U.S. attitude, which does not coincide with President Carter's attitude, is helping to radicalize the revolution.

EL SALVADOR

D'AUBUISSON RELEASED; THREE MINISTERS APPOINTED

PA141258 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1214 GMT 14 May 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 14 May (LATIN)--The new Salvadoran Cabinet began to take shape today with the appointment of three ministers, following the dismissal of Col Adolfo Majano from the presidency [as received] of the civilian-military government junta.

In addition, it has been officially announced that Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson and five other army officers and three civilians who had been accused of hatching a coup to overthrow the junta were released last night.

The decision to release them was made by Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia after learning of the ruling of Judge Miguel Antonio Mendez in favor of the accused.

Meanwhile, Majano's removal gave rise to few incidents in the country and the only incident reported [as received] was the occupation of a radio station in this capital by armed elements yesterday afternoon to air a revolutionary proclamation of the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL).

According to reports, the civilian-military junta last night appointed Carlos Aquilino Duarte as education minister, Jorge Eduardo Tenorio as finance minister and Atilio Vieytez as planning minister. Together with the Economy Minister, these three ministries had been vacant several weeks following the resignation of their ministers because of disagreements with the junta's administration.

Presidential palace sources said that Duarte and Vieytez assumed their posts last night and that Tenorio is absent. The sources did not indicate if he is not in the country but said he has accepted the post.

The three new appointments were made hours after military spokesmen announced that Majano had been removed from his position as president of the executive body composed of five members although it was explained that this was done exclusively for rotational reasons.

Reports from the security forces indicate that the YSC Radio International station was seized by elements of the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BRP), who broadcast a message from the FPL asking the Salvadoran people to support the armed revolution.

At the same time, a group of high school students affiliated with the BPR provoked disturbances near the University of El Salvador, blocking one of the streets in the area with a bus to demand an end to the repression against university professors. No injuries or arrests were reported.

Defense Minister's Confirmation

PA142058 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 14 May 80 p 44

[Text] Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson and 23 other persons were released at 2000 last night.

The news rapidly spread throughout the capital last night and DIARIO DE HOY made some contacts to corroborate it.

Sources close to the D'Aubuisson family said that the major and his friends were already free and safe somewhere. In view of this, the demonstrators in front of the home of U.S. Ambassador White decided to return to their homes since their objective, the freeing of D'Aubuisson and his friends, had been obtained and there was no further reason to continue the demonstration.

When asked about this, Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia said: "I was also surprised by the news of the release of Major d'Aubuisson and his friends. Therefore, I immediately got in touch by telephone with Major Mendez, the military prosecutor in charge of the case, who confirmed the news."

"When I asked Major Mendez if it was true that Major d'Aubuisson had been released, he said yes and that it was all legal because the 72-hour deadline for the inquiry was up to 2000, according to the law: In view of the fact that there was no reason to confirm the arrest of the persons involved, he decided to order their release so as not to have to resort to the next step which would be court-martial," Defense Minister Garcia said.

Garcia added that Major Mendez told him that immediately after the deadline had expired, he got in touch with the commanders of the garrison where the defendants were detained to order their release, but they will remain under his order.

"I did not get in touch with you," Major Mendez told Colonel Garcia, "to avoid speculations regarding this matter, and for this reason I waited for you to call me to tell you about the release of these persons," Minister Garcia told us.

"The case will continue in the next 15 days," Defense Minister Garcia says. "Inasmuch as the law grants the prosecutor 20 days to continue the inquiry, the prosecutor can continue the case, question the persons involved and so forth. He also can order their arrest if there is enough evidence warranting such action, and in this case he would court-martial them.

Defense Minister Garcia said that in those 72 house Major Mendez had done everything to handle the case according to the law.

Finally, Defense Minister Garcia said, "I am satisfied because the case has been handled according to the law."

Therefore, Major d'Aubuisson and the 23 persons who were with him, arrested on a ranch in the outskirts of Santa Tecla by a military detachment composed of 250 soldiers from the San Carlos Garrison, have obtained their freedom.

They were accused of participating in an abortive coup d'etat against the government junta.

Major d'Aubuisson was arrested and taken to San Carlos Garrison and afterwards he was transferred to the rural police. He was released by them last night.

His lawyer alleged that the group had been arrested illegally because they were just celebrating Soldiers Day.

Christian Democrats Emergency Meeting

PA141354 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1255 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] San Salvador--The Christian Democratic members of the Salvadoran Government could resign today together with many disaffected members of the armed forces who are dissatisfied with the release of Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson. There is expectation over the new crisis in El Salvador following the release of the Salvadoran military coup leader. The Salvadoran Christian Democrats are now in emergency meeting to make a decision on the crisis.

Junta Requests Appeal of Release

PA140225 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0145 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 14 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran revolutionary government junta this evening asked the Attorney General's Office, if it is fitting, to ask the military prosecutor to repeal the writ whereby a military court judge last night ordered the release of retired Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson along with 22 civilians and military officers.

All had been arrested under orders by Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the government junta, because of their alleged coupist activities promoted by the extreme rightwing which D'Aubuisson directs. He is the former chief of the feared political police under the overthrown Gen Carlos Humberto Romero. D'Aubuisson and his followers are free and in a safe place, according to spokesmen for the rightwing National Broad Front.

Their release might trigger a political crisis here because the ruling Christian Democratic Party has threatened leaving the junta if the coupists are not tried.

MAJANO SWEARS IN NEW CABINET MEMBERS

PA142142 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1214 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, in the name of the governing junta, yesterday swore in the new members of the Cabinet: Carlos Aquilino Duarte Funes, minister of education; Col Galileo Torres, under secretary of agriculture; Dr Ernesto Arbizu Mata, president of the Court of Accounts; Atilio Vieytez, minister of planning; Luis Eduardo Melendez Flores, president of the Salvadoran Production Promotion Institute; and Jorge Eduardo Tenorio, minister of finance, who was not yet sworn in because he is out of the country.

GUTIERREZ ANNOUNCES STEPS FOR FUTURE ELECTIONS

PA141403 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1207 GMT 14 May 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 14 May (ACAN-EFE)--Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, member of the Salvadoran revolutionary junta, said here yesterday that the initial steps will be taken in the next few days for the future election of rulers in this troubled country.

Questioned during a news conference as to when elections could be held in El Salvador, the military man--who has just assumed complete control of the armed forces after a secret vote held Monday--said that he could not give a specific date but that the ruling group is working on this. He asserted that the central elections council will be named next week to begin the process of issuing identification papers. It will later make preparations for future elections.

Regarding the alleged U.S. assistance to fight the Marxist guerrillas in El Salvador, Gutierrez denied it asserting that it is unnecessary.

Regarding the incidents staged in this capital by rightist activists in front of the U.S. ambassador's residence and his embassy to demand the release of Major d'Aubuisson, former chief of the feared political police of overthrown president Carlos Humberto Romero, Gutierrez said that Ambassador Reobert White was present at the presidential house yesterday in connection with matters related to his post.

He said he was certain White had not attached any importance to the rightist demonstrations, "which show the respect in this country for the people's opinion and expression."

He described the diplomat as a very experienced politician who, he thinks, is not frightened by a children's demonstration.

FDR'S MONGE WARNS OF U.S. INTERFERENCE

PA140349 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Salvador Alfredo Monge, representative of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], has warned about the threat of direct U.S. military intervention in El Salvador. He is currently on a tour of Canada.

He added that U.S. interference in El Salvador's domestic affairs is one of the reasons for the thousands of deaths in El Salvador. After reiterating that the most essential human rights are violated daily in El Salvador, Monge urged the democratic governments of the world to break all ties with the military-Christian Democratic junta and to recognize the FDR as the only representative of the Salvadoran people.

GUATEMALA

EL SALVADOR'S GUTIERREZ, MINISTER ARRIVE ON VISIT

PA141618 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1605 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 14 May (ACAN-EFE)--Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, the new "strongman" of El Salvador, arrived this morning in Guatemala to meet with Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia.

The Salvadoran leader arrived at La Aurora International Airport accompanied by Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Sanchez. They were greeted by Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdes.

Gutierrez declared himself in favor of strengthening friendship and understanding between El Salvador and the rest of Central American countries.

He said that his visit to Guatemala is aimed at reporting at length to the government and people on the political situation of El Salvador.

Meeting With President Lucas

PA142118 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2002 GMT 14 May 80

[By Mauricio Barrera]

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 4 May (ACAN-EFE)--Col Abdul Gutierrez, new "strongman" of El Salvador, and Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia held a closed door meeting here today. They were accompanied by their foreign ministers, Fidel Sanchez Mena and Rafael Castillo Valdez, respectively.

The meeting of the two leaders took place in the Presidential Palace, Lucas Garcia's official residence, where the two held a broad discussion of the political situation currently prevailing in El Salvador and Guatemala. The rulers of El Salvador and Guatemala talked for 5 hours and lunched together in the Presidential Palace.

During the meeting, Colonel Gutierrez briefed the Guatemalan president on the situation in El Salvador, 7 months after the armed forces overthrew President Carlos Humberto Romero because they considered him incapable of halting the wave of terrorist violence.

The visitor also discussed the change in the military leadership of his country which took place early this week. Previously Col Adolfo Majano was considered to be the top-ranking member of the Salvadoran government junta.

Gutierrez said that the Salvadoran Army is united and is capable of defeating Marxist guerrilla groups. He explained that the recent change in the military leadership "was a purely administrative act to give greater unity of command to the armed forces."

Gutierrez said the Salvadoran government junta is (?functioning) satisfactorily, and is effecting important social and economic changes that are necessary to improve the people's standard of living.

"At no time have we requested help from the U.S. Army to face up to the leftist guerrillas as has been said abroad. My country's armed forces are capable of maintaining order without assistance from other countries," he said.

Gutierrez said that the Salvadoran currency, the colon, will not be devalued and that presidential elections will be convoked in the neighboring country in the next few weeks.

Gutierrez Scores Cuba, FSLN

PA150223 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0057 GMT 15 May 80

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 14 May (ACAN-EFE)--Col Abdul Gutierrez, the new Salvadoran "strongman," accused Cuba and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] here today of supporting the guerrillas who are struggling to seize power in his country.

Gutierrez, who became the main figure in the Salvadoran Army on Monday, made a 10-hour visit to Guatemala City today and met with Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia.

"El Salvador is the target of an attack carried out by the communists in order to seize power with the support of Cuba, the FSLN and international Marxist organizations," Gutierrez told newsmen.

Gutierrez told Guatemalan newsmen that the Salvadoran government junta is consolidating itself despite leftist and rightist attacks. He explained that the Salvadoran Armed Forces appointed him "in charge of national security and the leadership of the army" early this week in an administrative act "to unify the leadership," but this does not mean a turn or a government change.

Gutierrez denied that U.S. Ambassador Robert White is directing the government policy in his country, adding that the Salvadoran Army has not requested the presence of U.S. troops to fight the leftist guerrillas.

FUR, CNUS DENY PARTICIPATION IN PATRIOTIC FRONT

PA141243 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 9 May 80 p 2

[Text] Leaders of the United Revolutionary Front (FUR) as well as members of the National Council for Trade Union Unity (CNUS) yesterday denied that they participated in the creation of a Guatemalan patriotic liberation front, as apparently announced at a news conference in Paris by leaders of several Guatemalan popular organizations.

When he was approached on the subject, Miguel Angel Andrino, president of FUR's Political Council, said that his party is ignoring what was said at the news conference in Paris by some Guatemalan political leaders, including Guillermo Colom Argueta.

"Concerning the supposed formation of the Patriotic Liberation Front, FUR has neither been called nor invited to participate in that group. Although it is true that we are participating as members of the Democratic Front Against Repression, we are doing so in Guatemala, in defense of the people and against the violence unleashed by some diehard sectors," said Andrino.

"Therefore," the FUR leader added, "we are surprised the FUR should be specifically mentioned concerning that report because the legal representation of the party is here in Guatemala through its secretary general's office, Carlos Morales Cordero and myself, as president of the Political Council."

"Besides, I am sure that no FUR member has been authorized to hold news conferences abroad and we are not participating in any illegal activities," he explained.

"As to Guillermo Colom Argueta, we know he is in Costa Rica, and we do not believe he has travelled to Europe and made statements such as those mentioned; we know that he (Guillermo Colom Argueta), like we, agrees in solving the problems of Guatemala through dialogue," FUR leader Andrino concluded.

Some CNUS affiliates yesterday noted that "it is not true that CNUS is participating in the formation of the Patriotic Liberation Front," because such a decision could only be made by a general assembly of the executive committees of its affiliates.

Besides, it surprises us that Miguel Angel Alvizuris should be mentioned as CNUS representative at the alleged news conference in Europe, since he (Alvizuris) lost all contact with the movement since he moved to Costa Rica. Even if it were true that he attended that news conference, his participation is not legitimate as he is not the CNUS' legal representative.

In a reply to a question from the reporters, the CNUS members said: "We repeat that such a decision can only be made by the party's general assembly. The last time it met was in the latter part of March and it discussed the minimum wage issue. The council's participation in the formation of the Patriotic Liberation Front was never discussed," they concluded.

TRADE UNION COUNCIL SUPPORTS LIBERATION FRONT

PA140130 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The National Council for Trade Union Unity [CNUT] issued a press release in which it expresses its solidarity with the leftist Patriotic Liberation Front, whose formation was announced in Paris. The CNUT is the first organization that has voiced open support for the formation of this front in which members of the United Revolutionary Front, Social Democratic Party and labor and peasant organizations which are abroad participate.

NEW CLANDESTINE ORGANIZATION ANNOUNCED

PA141513 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 8 May 80 pp 1, 2-A 80

[Text] The emergence of another clandestine organization, the Northeast Anticommunist Front [Frente Anticomunista del Nororiente--FANO] was publicly announced today in printed communiques sent to the media.

The declaration states:

Zero hour draws close for our beloved Guatemala as does the moment of truth when true Guatemalans, who have demonstrated that we are patriots and not traitors, will step forward. We are anticommunists and we are proud of it since for almost 30 years we have fought them in any terrain they have wanted, sometimes with the pen and other times with arms in hand. [paragraph continues]

In 1954, for example, they fled like rats to the embassies after leaving a wake of isolation and death in the four corners of our country. Will these shameless communists believe the Guatemalan people have forgotten their executioners Rogelio Cruz Wer and Jaime Rosemberg or the hundreds of mutilated or massacred in those dark days in 1954 and the families that were left without their dear ones. They deserve that we never allow them to return to power.

Now, these defenders of peasants, workmen, professionals and students are disguised as defenders of human rights and are sponsored by a pro-Soviet agency that is called Amnesty International with headquarters in London and its permanent battlecry is disparagement of the Government of Guatemala presided over by the constitutional president, Gen Fernand. Romero Lucas deserves the unconditional support of all well-born Guatemalans, since it is known that in his end-of-the-year speech to the diplomatic corps accredited in our country, he was frank and categoric when he said that the flag of communism will never fly in Guatemala. The only flag from which all we Guatemalans who love our dear country must die is the blue-white-blue flag.

We can see the examples of other countries in the region: Cuba, Nicaragua and now, El Salvador. Let us not deceive ourselves, dear compatriots. The cancer of communism has already taken hold in Central America. Panama and Costa Rica have for a long time been in the Soviet orbit. We all know that these two countries permitted themselves to sink a treacherous dagger into Nicaragua, which today suffers misery and misfortune. Only Honduras and Guatemala are left and that is why we should be ready to defend Guatemala, no matter what the cost. And to think that the nation which we thought was the most powerful in the anticommunist world now lives on its knees, humbled under the presidency of a man who turned out to be more partial to the Russians than to the United States. This man will go down in history as the U.S. President who delivered his allies, bound hand and foot, to communism. This Judas is named Jimmy Carter.

But we have an example which all we nationalist Guatemalans should follow and it is the people of Israel, who have shown the world that despite their size, they have defended their honor and their territory from Palestinian terrorists helped by Russia.

To the government of General Lucas we say that he who yields once will yield again. And we already know that communism does not want wage increases but an "increase of power" and very soon they will say we were right. In El Salvador, the government junta, in its effort to appease the communists, has already nationalized private banks and promulgated the agrarian reform, the purpose of which is to deprive people of their land, people who took years to make it produce. Now, the mistaken Salvadoran Government junta, with a single stroke of a pen, destroys the hope and the livelihood of thousands of Salvadoran compatriots, who will see how communism is not satisfied and will continue to ask for power, which is the true goal they pursue. The heads of the mistaken junta members very soon will hang from lightposts. It is time that the Salvadoran Government junta think it over since if it does not, it will see its deadly mistake.

In Guatemala, the new salary increase in the countryside will result in unemployment and hunger, since there are still several farms on the southern coast dominated by communist agitators who do not want the peasants to accept just this amount. When they ask for more, there will be no medicine to cure this ill and then the government will understand its error.

The University of San Carlos has been the breeding ground of all those frustrated students who, when they were unable to complete their university careers, dedicated themselves to the use of drugs and Marxist indoctrination. Many of them have joined the communist guerrillas, disparaging and involving the university autonomy, which up to now has been respected by the government. But the water beats against the jug until it eventually breaks.

The seven departments of northeastern Guatemala are ready, like a single man, to smash the communist guerrillas, as they already did in 1962-70, and they count on an average of 150,000 men who only await the agreed signal.

HONDURAS

FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING WITH MEDIATOR POSTPONED

PA131735 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The meeting of the foreign ministers of Honduras and El Salvador with Dr Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, mediator in the conflict between the two countries, was postponed because of the situation existing in El Salvador.

This meeting between Eliseo Perez Cadalso and Fidel Chavez Mena, which was scheduled to be held this week in Peru, was to be a continuation of the negotiations on points left pending for the preparation of the general peace treaty.

According to Honduran Foreign Secretariat sources, it is expected that Dr Bustamante y Rivero will make his recommendations leading to a definitive solution to the problem within a few months.

The meeting could possibly be held late this month. For this reason, Foreign Secretary Perez Cadalso will go to Lima after the visit by the Chinese foreign minister to this country.

The last meeting on the Honduran-Salvadoran conflict was held in the United States late last month. It was a meeting of the members of the negotiating commissions of the two countries.

Foreign Secretariat Communique

PA131736 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 13 May 80

[Communique issued by the Foreign Relations Secretariat in Tegucigalpa on 12 May 1980--read by announcer]

[Text] As some news media of both Honduras and El Salvador have reported, delegates of the two nations have been meeting in direct negotiations in conformity with the provisions of the mediation agreement in search of solutions to issues which remain to be resolved between the two countries.

On this matter, this secretariat reports that, in the course of the negotiations, substantial progress has been made with regard to five of the seven points under negotiation. In addition, notable progress has also been made with the achievement of an agreement that establishes the proper mechanisms for the solution of the border issue.

On the other hand, the Honduran Government, in the process of negotiation with the Republic of El Salvador, has maintained a position which is consistent with article 8 of the mediation agreement of 6 October 1976, which calls for absolute reserve with regard to everything discussed.

It is the Honduran Government's hope that a just and worthy solution will be achieved in all the areas covered in the aforementioned agreement.

NICARAGUA

BORGE DESCRIBES ROBELO AS SOMOZIST COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY

PA142146 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 May 80

[Remarks by Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge to unidentified questioner 13 May in Managua--recorded]

[Text] [Borge] Our revolution has always shown respect for the religious beliefs of the Nicaraguans. A similar respect should be shown to the literacy crusade workers who are Christians and Catholics.

[Question] Would you say Robelo is trying to create a conflict between the church and the revolution?

[Answer] Yes. The counterrevolution is trying to encourage an absurd clash between the church and the revolution. But who in this country doubts the deep respect we have for religious beliefs? Did we not participate in the 1 May rally? Did we not say on 7 September that the Day of the Holy Conception will be celebrated as long as Sandinism exists? We and the Sandinist Defense Committees (CDS) have been promoting respect for religion everywhere.

Therefore, there can be no conflict between Christians and Sandinists. There are too many Sandinists who are Christians. The only conflict we are having at this moment is between counterrevolutionaries and revolutionaries. We are not persecuting anyone, nor are we going to, over religion. It will be different of course when actions are carried out to hurt the revolutionary process.

[Question] Would you consider Robelo a counterrevolutionary?

[Answer] No doubt about it. He is a counterrevolutionary. He is against the revolution; therefore, he is a counterrevolutionary. His anticommunist campaign is in line with anticommunist campaigns abroad.

It has been said abroad that there is a Soviet missile base in Esteli. Yes, we do have a missile base in Nicaragua, but it is launching pencils and copybooks. That is the only base we know of--the one that is bombarding every corner of the country in a war against illiteracy.

Robelo has identified himself with the campaigns being promoted abroad against our country. We have heard so many falsehoods. For example, it is said that there are many Soviet citizens in Nicaragua. I can assure you that there are many more North Americans today in the U.S. Embassy than Soviets in the USSR Embassy, who, by the way, are still looking for a place. On the other hand, the North Americans, who have been in our country for years, have substantially increased U.S. Embassy personnel in our country. We have not said anything about this, and neither has Robelo.

We have the right to have diplomatic, commercial and cultural relations with all the countries of the world, including the socialist countries. Otherwise, why did we have this revolution? Doesn't the United States have relations with the USSR? Every civilized country in the world has relations with the socialist countries. This was not possible before. Nicaragua did not have relations with socialist countries because of the anticommunist [words indistinct] that was such a stupid attitude, carried out to such an extreme that the man who installed the clocks at the airport that showed the time around the world, including the time in Moscow, was put in jail. Do you recall that?

Are we falling into the same anticommunist attitude again? Wasn't Somoza, with all his money, an anticommunist? Therefore, how can we assume Somoza's attitudes and policies? It seems to me that what Robelo is doing is picking up the banners of Somozism. For this reason we say he is a counterrevolutionary.

[Question] How would you define Robelo's strategy and political plan?

[Answer] His strategy is to undermine the revolution. He has the illusion that he can get some sectors to support him so he can become a leader. But in all this he is underestimating the Sandinist revolution and showing a total lack of knowledge of economic development. It is impossible to go against the trend of history; it is like hitting your head against the wall.

ORTEGA REITERATES COMMITMENT TO ELECTIONS

PA130445 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] We will not hold elections in Nicaragua to please Robelo or any special group. We will not hold elections of the kind Robelo is promoting. Robelo is doing what Somoza used to do: He would gather some 500 horsemen and demagogically ride in front. The traitorous conservative leaders used to do the same. This is the kind of elections our people were used to but which they have rejected.

The government junta plans to hold elections, not around a person but around the programs promoted by the revolution. These are clearly defined and have received popular support.

This was said by Companero Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, a member of the reconstruction government. He added that an electoral process will be duly held with its own special characteristics which are not the ones liked by Robelo. These will be popular elections which support the revolutionary government and in an electoral system within the revolution and with another mentality.

Commander Ortega also said elections will spring from the awareness acquired by the Nicaraguan people who, at this first stage, are learning how to read and write and will then develop a better political awareness and be able to choose its own destiny.

In conclusion, Companero Ortega Saavedra said that there is a leader here called the Nicaraguan people and not Alfonso Robelo and that there is a popular vanguard called the Sandinist National Liberation Front and under these conditions we are developing our democratization process.

Addresses Latin American Bishops

PA141530 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega has explained the deeply humane character of our revolution to approximately 40 Latin American bishops. In agreement with the fundamental aspirations of the Christian people, government junta member and Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra spoke last night before the bishops and revealed the social justice, freedom and equality of our popular revolution. The competent presentation by Commander Ortega refutes all those who do not have honest ideological support among the popular masses to defend their economic, social and political privileges and who are manipulating the Christian sentiments, trying to present the revolution as the negation of fundamental values which inspire the authentic followers of Christ.

Daniel Ortega extensively explained the reality of our revolution to the Latin American bishops who have been meeting in a national seminar to discuss the Puebla Declaration. The bishops invited Commander Ortega in order to learn the truth of where our revolution is headed directly from one of our revolutionary leaders. Ortega said that just as the Puebla Declaration advocates preferential treatment for the situation of the poor, the Sandinist National Liberation Front made a revolution to provide the poor and the neglected with everything that the Nicaraguan society can give them.

The majority of the Nicaraguan people did not have this right and that is why we are trying to achieve it, added Ortega. He spoke of the revolutionary record of Nicaragua's Christians during the last few years in the struggle against Somozism and urged the church to continue this struggle and to keep the people united. Ortega also explained the chaotic situation in which our country was left after being subjected to cruel bombardment and plunder by the Somozists. He also made reference to the antipeople attitude assumed by a former government junta member who is now trying to manipulate the Nicaraguan people for his own interests by using such a sensitive subject as religion.

Sees U.S. 'Blackmail'

PA141531 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] The United States is trying to continue blackmailing Nicaragua by demanding that the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction be reconstituted by appointing new members to the two vacant positions as a condition to extend economic aid.

Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra said in a speech at a national seminar last night that Nicaragua will not sell two junta members for $75 million. We can clearly state that Nicaragua will fill the two vacancies or maintain the government junta with just three members in a sovereign manner, he said, adding that the decision will be based on the will of the people and not on conditions imposed by the most reactionary sectors of the United States.

D'ESCOTO VIEWS DOMESTIC, FOREIGN ISSUES

PA130438 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 12 May 80

[Unidentified reporter's interview with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto in Panama; date not given--recorded]

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto arrived in Panama over the weekend from Belgrade on his way to Managua. During his stay in Panama, the Nicaraguan official was approached by Televisora Nacional on the Nicaraguan situation.

[Begin recording] [Question] Could you tell us the status at this time of the U.S. aid project for $75 million still being discussed in the U.S. Congress?

[Answer] Well, that has been like a ping-pong game between the Senate, the House of Representatives and the State Department. The latest information we have is that it was approved by Congress but due to budget problems, all loans have been frozen. Therefore, we still do not know whether it will be granted.

[Question] Concerning the rest of the international aid to Nicaragua, how does your government feel about the assistance received so far?

[Answer] I believe we must recognize that the international community has responded through its solidarity with Nicaragua. In fact, going back to the issue of the pending U.S. assistance which, by the way, Nicaragua did not request, we can say that nations like Panama, Costa Rica, Mexico, Venezuela, and European nations such as the FRG, have already made their contributions to Nicaragua which, together with the people's effort, is helping us move ahead and face the many problems inherited from the Somozist dynasty.

[Question] Regarding the domestic situation, do you see the resignation of Engineer Robelo from the national reconstruction junta as a crisis of the revolutionary process or as an expression of political pluralism in Nicaragua?

[Answer] I do not see it as a crisis. You know that Alfonso Robelo was not in the junta representing any political group or through any pact with the MDN or anybody else. He had merely been appointed by the Sandinist front to participate in our government. Now, at a given moment, he has felt that his own interests, the interests of the class he represents, were not being defended by the government; therefore, he has decided to step out of the process, which he is perfectly free to do. Thus, I believe that the revolutionary process has not suffered any loss by this incident.

[Question] Now that you approach the first anniversary of the revolution next July, what is the main feeling of satisfaction you have as foreign minister?

[Answer] Well, regarding international relations, we have practically doubled the number of countries with which we have now diplomatic relations. I believe we have advanced considerably in that respect, which is a fundamental goal of our international policy, namely, to diversify our international relations, because it is most unhealthy to put our eggs in one basket, as is popularly said, just like Nicaragua did in the past fully dependent on the United States. In fact, in that way the United States could, like it did on many occasions, threaten us through various forms of pressure if we did not do what they wanted. Now we are establishing contacts everywhere so as not to depend on any one country and to be able to do in Nicaragua what we may deem convenient for our people. We fought a hard battle and we won it. Now we want the Nicaraguans to be rulers of our destiny.

This we want to defend at all costs, and one way to do it is by diversifying our international relations and avoid depending on any one country or group of nations. [end recording]

Relations With Central America

PA130125 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2240 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Panama City, 12 May (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto told ACAN-EFE today that his country's relations with Central America have generally improved.

"Relations have been very good and they have even been furthered with our customary friends and allies, Panama and Costa Rica," D'Escoto pointed out.

He added that relations with Honduras have improved following the incidents reported in recent months as a result of diplomatic and border misunderstandings. "Of course, relations with Honduras are not as good as with Panama," he went on.

He said relations with El Salvador are better now than under overthrown President Carlos Humberto Romero but they are marked by the uncertainty reigning in that country.

Concerning Guatemala, he said: "At least we have been holding talks. We think relations will improve."

D'escoto arrived in Panama over the weekend from Belgrade where he attended Marshal Tito's funeral. He went to Yugoslavia and returned in the company of the Panamanian president and the foreign minister, Aristides Royo and Carlos Ozores, respectively.

In Belgrade, as he told ACAN-EFE, he had the opportunity to meet the country's political and state officials, the foreign ministers of other Latin American nations and the representatives of many nonaligned nations.

VICE PRESIDENT OF NEW STATE COUNCIL RESIGNS

PA150142 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] The Sandinist Workers Central [CST] has stated its opposition to activities hatched against our revolution. The CST, speaking through its National Secretariat of Propaganda and Political Education, came out this morning against maneuvers by reactionary groups who want to destabilize the revolutionary process.

In its most important part the declaration says the resignation of Francisco Cardenal as vice president of the State Council is part of an international and domestic plot against the country. The plot tends to create an image of disintegration within the government junta and the State Council with the purpose of presenting an image of political crisis in our country.

The communique discusses the linking of the $75 million loan to Nicaragua to the resignation of the two members of the government junta. This is interference in our internal affairs. Part of the campaign, the communique says, is shown be Robelo's attitude as a member of the bourgeoisie waving the banners of anticommunism abandoned by Somoza. These banners were used by the more reactionary U.S. sectors to invade Santo Domingo, Vietnam and Nicaragua and are now to be used against our revolution.

The activities of groups known as [words indistinct] who tried to create a climate of instability and present a scene of domestic terror are also part of these maneuvers. Abroad, the military maneuvers in the region are part of the war-mongering policy of imperialist reactionary sectors who want to put pressure on the revolutionary and progressive processes in the area.

The CST alerts all its members and urges them to hold meetings to discuss these problems, as well as to be alert to a call to be made by the CST to express its emphatic rejection of the activities hatched against our revolution.

STATE COUNCIL TO DISCUSS CITIZEN'S PROTECTION BILL

PA131209 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan governing junta today submitted to the State Council for its debate and approval the new bill of protection for the citizen. Daniel Ortega, member of the governing junta, made the announcement at a news conference. He said the bill is part of the normalization of the revolutionary process.

The State Council, an advisory and legislative organ, installed 4 May, will discuss the bill. The bill would permit Nicaraguan citizens to appeal before the court whenever they consider themselves affected by an administrative measure.

Justice Minister Ernesto Castillo said he considers the initiative as a positive advance of the Sandinist revolution since it guarantees respect for the law and the application of revolutionary mechanisms.

PLI TO PARTICIPATE IN NATIONAL PATRIOTIC FRONT

PA121402 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2339 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Managua, 11 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Independent Liberal Party [PLI] today confirmed here its participation in the National Patriotic Front for the defense of the revolution and its "traditional alliance" with the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

The decisions were made during a biennial national assembly of representatives which took place today at the Cabrera Theater in this capital with 220 of the 310 delegates from across the nation attending.

The PLI was formed by dissidents of the Nationalist Liberal Party [PLN], which the Somoza family founded and managed for almost half a century.

Illustrious professionals and Nicaraguan workers abandoned the PLN in 1944 and went over to the opposition in view of Gen Anastasio Somoza's plan to stay on and to protest his "poor government and the administrative corruption that was beginning," it was recalled today during the assembly by Guillermo Selva Arguello, secretary general-elect of the organization.

The PLI approved substantial reforms to its principles, its statutes and its government program, which date back to 1947. It had become necessary to adapt them to the present political situation.

"We continue to be part of the programs of national reconstruction and economic reactivation promulgated by the government of the revolution," leader Selva Arguello stressed for ACAN-EFE.

He added that the assembly was a "political event that has permitted at a national level the restructuring and activating of its cadres which for 25 years had been completely disorganized during the Somoza dictatorship."

The PLI leader added that its top leaders today reaffirmed their characteristic struggle for a revolutionary, democratic and pluralist and above all anti-imperialist society.

For the first time in its existence, the party reelected its president, the present minister of labor, Virgilio Godoy, appointing Rodolfo Robelo vice president and as secretaries, Buenaventura Selva Torres, Maria Antonieta de Sotomayor and Leticia de Noguera, among others.

PLI Vice President Comments

PA121910 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 May 80

[Interview by unidentified reporter with Rodolfo Robelo Herrera, Independent Liberal Party vice president; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Rodolfo Robelo Herrera] It once was common for our oligarchies to associate with sectors abroad to exploit our people. This has changed since 19 July 1979 with the victory of the revolution. Significant social changes have been carried out since then and for this reason we can say that we are having a revolutionary process. It is a process aimed at meeting the needs of the majority of Nicaraguans. For this reason the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the political organizations which make up the revolution's patriotic front, are interested in consolidating, defending and accelerating the revolutionary process. They realize that it is the government's duty to try to meet the people's needs. In this respect, the government has implemented some very important measures consisting of the nationalization of banks, the literacy crusade and the economic reactivation plan. These are very important measures which are going to be of great benefit to the people. On the other hand, those opposed to the process, those who maintain reactionary and obsolete ideas, think that by assuming an anticommunist attitude they will discredit the Nicaraguan people's victory.

[Question] What is your opinion about the unity the FSLN is demanding?

[Answer] Peasants, workers, students, progressive professionals and representatives of labor and political sectors are participating in this process and even more so now with the State Council. It used to be that the people were always represented by others. Today, they have an active and direct participation in the government through the State Council. The people are now represented by the people. The people are the people's spokesmen. Who better than they can express their aspirations?

[Question] What will the PLI's future policy be?

[Answer] To cooperate, consolidate, defend and accelerate the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. This should be done mainly to bring about the unity of all sectors interested in strengthening the revolution's patriotic front, which is formed by FSLN, the Socialist Party of Nicaragua, the Peoples Social Christian Party and PLI.

FURTHER ON CLANDESTINE ANTI-SOMOZIST RADIO STATION

PA140328 [Editorial Report] FBIS Panama Bureau at 0214 GMT on 14 May began monitoring a radio station on 6000 khz carrying the following announcement: "From Nicaragua, Central America, this is the Official Voice of the Special Anticommunist Guerrilla Forces" [Desde Nicaragua, Centroamerica, la Voz Oficial de las Fuerzas Especiales de Guerrillas Anticomunistas]. The programming is as follows:

1. Above announcement.

2. Editorial by unnamed former Sandinist denouncing abuses by Nicaraguan Government. (2 min)

3. Instructions on how to prepare roadblocks. (4 min)

4. Music.

5. Slogans on struggling to remove chains of communism.

6. Commentary: The fatherland is in chains. The red and black flag flies where blue and white once flew; Borge the Russian, others, have beards like Cuban leaders and Lenin. Treason in Nicaragua is growing like these beards. (4 min)

7. Repeat of the first announcement.

8. Instructions to indistinct numbered units to go to (?hill 211), other indistinct locations; instructions to other units to wait for further orders. (7 min)

9. Music and slogans.

10. News items: Sandino-communists being sent to El Salvador; Central Bank refuses to grant foreign exchange for needed imports; infant mortality rate rising in Managua; anti-Sandino-communist operation in Zelaya; Managua police persecuting tradespeople in eastern market; no food in market because everything is being sent to Cuba; increase in prostitution because of high unemployment caused by government.

11. Announcement: for each anticommunist guerrilla fighter who is captured and tortured, 50 Sandino-communists will be killed.

12. Repeat of the first announcement.

The cast apparently ends at 0244 GMT. The sole male announcer spoke with a Nicaraguan accent. Reception is fair to poor throughout, with the best reception on azimuth 298.

Anti-Sandinist Operation Announced

PA142116 (Clandestine) Official Voice of the Special Anticommunist Guerrilla Forces in Spanish to Nicaragua 0214 GMT 14 May 80 [tentative]

[Text] Nicaraguan people: The Special Anticommunist Guerrilla Forces--FESGA--are continuing to struggle and watch over the well-being of our people and will not give up until victory is won. People: Join the FESGA commando groups which will soon be knocking at your door.

In Nicaragua's mountains FESGA commando groups 7, 3 and 6 are getting ready to carry out an operation in one of our country's main cities in the next few days. We report this so the people of the major cities may prepare and build up stocks of food.

Sandinists in El Salvador

PA142120 (Clandestine) Official Voice of the Special Anticommunist Guerrillas Forces in Spanish to Nicaragua 0214 GMT May 80 [tentative]

[Text] In Managua well-informed sources have reported to us that over 500 Sandino-communists have been sent to the Republic of El Salvador to struggle jointly with the (?BPR) [words indistinct] chaos, destruction and anarchy to the sister republic of El Salvador.

According to reports, the mercenary communist henchman and murderer Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez is making constant clandestine trips to coordinate with the Salvadoran guerrillas to bring down the government of the Salvadoran revolutionary junta.

LA PRENSA STRIKE ENDS; WORKERS' BENEFITS INCREASED

PA141521 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] The LA PRENSA labor conflict was solved today after a strike lasting 23 days. The LA PRENSA stockholders'board finally accepted the proposal that was submitted by Xavier Chamorro Cardenal, LA PRENSA former director and stockholder, on behalf of LA PRENSA workers union. The LA PRENSA directors agreed to pay the workers a 1-month salary bonus, annual leave pay proportionate to the time they have worked for the newspaper, wages due for the days they were on strike and a 1-month's severance pay. All this adds up to 1,555,000 cordobas.

The workers will also receive 100 tons of newsprint, worth 680,000 cordobas, as an additional bonus for their years of service in the newspaper. This will permit the new publishing company formed by LA PRENSA former employees to put out the first edition of the paper NUEVO DIARIO this weekend. The 100 tons of newsprint is part of the workers' contribution to the new company's capital, which will be distributed among the workers according to their years of service in LA PRENSA and not according to their wage scale, Danilo Aguirre, union director and Nicaraguan journalists union president disclosed.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES GRANT $19 MILLION IN AID

PA131825 Managua Sistema Sandinista de Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the European Communities today approved an assistance program for Nicaragua in the amount of $19 million involving food as well as technical and financial aid.

A total of $5 million will be used to buy basic grains for members of the brigades during the literacy campaign.

For his part, Gonzalo Murillo, Nicaraguan ambassador to the low countries, is making arrangements to obtain additional assistance of $2 million for an agricultural development project in the area of Waslala. This would bring to $31 million the total assistance granted by the Council of Ministers of the European Communities to this country after the victory of the revolution.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES U.S. ATTITUDE ON LOAN

PA142243 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 May 80

[Commentary]

[Text] A long time will go by before the U.S. Government and the U.S. Congress realize that a real revolution has occurred in Nicaragua and that the Nicaraguan people, led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front, are for the first time in history the masters of their own destiny.

It is simply impossible for U.S. legislators to understand how a small nation, which for the first time is enjoying its freedom, can make its own decisions without consulting anybody and certainly not obeying any master's voice as the Sepoy-like governments used to do unpatriotically and stubbornly.

They do not only refuse to accept this reality--as in Iran and Afghanistan--but they are also resorting to an old, wasted criminal formula: the most brazen blackmail and the most brazen and insulting threat, that is, to grant us the loan we must kneel down before them and ask them to tell us who our national officials should be as if our sovereignty were scraps and our flag a shroud to be sold to the highest bidder.

All there is left for the U.S. congressmen to do in their usual political awkwardness and with their filibuster's gall is to ask us to appoint two of the most notorious thieves and criminals of the overthrown Somoza regime in place of Robelo and Dona Violeta.

INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION LEAVES ON VISIT TO VENEZUELA

PA132114 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Managua, 13 May (ACAN-EFE)--A group of officials of the Peoples Industrial Corporation (COIP), which has been administering the enterprises confiscated from the Somoza family and its supporters since the triumph of the Sandinist revolution, left for Venezuela today.

The Nicaraguan officials, who were invited by Venezuelan Planning Minister Ricardo Martinez, will observe administrative structures and the functioning of public enterprises in Caracas and other cities, as well as the characteristics and means of control of the Venezuelan information system.

The Nicaraguan group, which includes Elias Argenal, administrative director of COIP; Jose Dolores Gomez, COIP financial director; and Carlos Molina, coordinator of construction materials complexes, will also visit the installations of the Ven Corporation in Guayana, one of the areas of greatest industrial development in the southern part of Venezuela.

CASTRO RECEIVES YEMENI POLITBURO MEMBER

FL121116 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee, has held a fraternal meeting with 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party. 'Abd al-Wali delivered to Fidel a special message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

GRANMA: CIA BEHIND INCIDENT WITH BAHAMIAN PATROL BOAT

FL131159 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 May 80

[Text of 13 May GRANMA editorial: "The Honor of a Caribbean People Is Our Honor and Its Children Our Brothers"]

[Text] Saturday's incident north of Sama Bay 20 miles from the Cuban coastline cannot be a coincidence. This is one more of a series of actions: the events at the Peruvian Embassy, the incident at the Yankee interests office and the monstrous attempt to kill 570 Cuban children at the Le Van Tam Center.

It has been learned more fully now that a Bahamian patrol boat fired without previous warning on Cuban Ferrocement fishing boats nos 165 and 54, which were completely unarmed in international waters. Afterwards, it boarded them and was towing them away. This had never happened before. Of course, there have been many pirate attacks in the area but never an attack like this by a Bahamian patrol boat. The hand of the CIA cannot be far and is surely behind this. Cuban fishing boats have been seized before by the Bahamian Government boats on the pretext that they were fishing in its waters, which, by the way, are very near to Cuba's according to the maps. The waters of each of the two countries have not been yet accurately delimited.

Cuba's government has always accepted each of the Bahamas' claims and resolved every problem in friendship and respect. What cannot really be explained is that two Cuban boats have been criminally attacked in international waters by a Bahamian patrol boat, creating all appearances of a pirate attack, which gave rise to the incident. We do not blame the Bahamian Government. The CIA works through agents. Whole gangs of Yankee mafiosi operate in the Bahamas. They monopolize contraband, gambling and drugs. The Government of the Bahamas itself is the victim of the actions of these individuals. This government has not had an unfriendly policy towards Cuba and we are certain that on its part it has also tried to develop good relations with our country.

On Monday, a delegation headed by Cuba's vice minister for foreign relations, Pelegrin Torras, and our ambassador to Bahamas, Raul Roa Kouri, went to the Bahamas to discuss the incident and clear up things. Our delegation talked with the eight Cuban fishermen in Nassau. They explained what happened in full detail. In our opinion responsibility lies on the illegal, incorrect and unjustified action of the Bahamian patrol boat. It is hard not to believe that this is one more provocation organized by the Yankees. It appears that four of the sunk patrol boat's crew are missing.

The object is to create a conflict between Cuba and the Bahamas. This is only convenient for imperialism. It is our duty to destroy the maneuver.

Once again we reiterate that the Bahamas, as a neighbor that is small and newly independent, can count with all our respect and consideration. They do not have and cannot yet have too much experience in handling this type of situation. Cuba cannot assume and will not assume positions of arrogance, strength or prepotency toward any Caribbean neighbor. We would prefer to be humiliated rather than humiliate these brother neighbors. We have won and will continue to win our glory and our place in history in our heroic struggle against Yankee imperialism, the oppressor of all of our peoples. That is why we will do all that is necessary to explain once or a thousand times to the Bahamian Government what happened and that Cuba did not have the least intention or the slightest responsibility in the events that led to the sinking of its patrol boat. If there are victims, we are willing to help their relatives. If there is material damage we are willing to forget about our own damage and examine means of indemnity. What is most important is to show that the honor of a Caribbean people is our honor and their children our brothers.

Editorial Is 'Official Position'

PA141310 Paris AFP in Spanish 0513 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, 13 May (AFP)--Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban minister of foreign relations, sent a telex message today to the Bahamian Government, explaining that the editorial published on the same day by GRANMA (official organ of the Communist Party of Cuba) constitutes "the official position of the Cuban Government" regarding Saturday's incident which caused the sinking of the Bahamian ships by Cuban MiGs.

In the message, publicized by the government of Nassau, Malmierca transmitted the full text of GRANMA, according to which the CIA was behind this matter, because "it is hard not to believe that this is one more provocation organized by the Yankees." "The object is to create a conflict between Cuba and the Bahamas," the editorial stated.

Malmierca announced in the message that the new meeting between the Cuban and Bahamian delegations scheduled for today in Nassau was called off because "the Cuban delegation needed more time to study the reports it had obtained and to prepare for the next meeting."

According to Malmierca, the Government of the Bahamas will be informed "in the course of the week" on the date of a new meeting.

Bahamian Foreign Minister Paul Adderley denied for his part that his government is implicated in activities of the U.S. intelligence services. "The problems between Cuba and the United States have nothing to do with the attack on our patrol boat, the death of four crew members and the intimidating flights over Ragged Island," he said. "We will not let the Cubans believe that they can use us as pawns in their international affairs," Adderley said, adding that he will study the reply to Malmierca.

The foreign minister noted that a Cuban delegation headed by Pelegrin Torras, vice minister of foreign relations, during its first meeting expressed "the deep regret" of his government for the "regrettable error" committed in this issue.

"The territorial integrity of the Bahamas was violated, but not by order of the Cuban Government, for which reason disciplinary measures will be taken against the responsible pilots," Adderley said Torras had told him.

GOVERNMENT BANS MOB HARASSMENT OF EMIGREES

CDR Meetings on Ban

PA131306 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1120 GMT 13 May 80

[By Alberto Clack]

[Excerpts] Havana, 13 May (REUTER)--Members of the neighborhood committees which organized the demonstrations against the emigrants waiting to leave the country said today that Fidel Castro's government has ordered an end to the harassment of refugees in the streets.

The "Committees for the Defense of the Revolution," which were formed in 1960 to fight anticommunist activities, have met recently at night. During those meetings instructions have been read to them from higher authorities calling for an end to the harassment of refugees by Castroites.

Members were warned by delegates in charge of night vigilance who keep in close contact with the Interior Ministry that anyone harming emigres from now on will be arrested.

Even though the police have rescued emigres from the mobs attacking them when it has become apparent that they might suffer serious bodily harm, no mention has been made thus far or any arrest of government followers on grounds of aggression.

Foreign newsmen have even reported seeing policemen join the heckling while refugees were beaten, stoned or chased through the streets by progovernment mobs.

Pro-Castro groups have been seen harassing people known to be arranging for permission to emigrate from the very moment the exodus began 5 weeks ago with the invasion of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana by over 10,000 people.

A teenager and an elderly man have been hospitalized with serious injuries they suffered at the hands of these groups, well-informed sources have reported.

Castro's government has blamed the CIA for a fire that broke out Thursday at a child care center in Havana. All 570 children in the 10-storey building were taken out to safety. Had this not been the case, the government said, Cuba could have been engulfed in a bloodbath.

Over 36,000 refugees have been taken to Florida on boats supplied by the exiles over the last 3 weeks.

'Only Moderate Results'

PA142235 Paris AFP in Spanish 2123 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Havana, 14 May (AFP)--The Cuban Government has obtained only moderate results in its efforts to announce through its social communications network, and without using the national press, that revolutionary militants who beat up the opposition will be arraigned before the courts.

According to various private reports, this warning was read several days ago at closed-door meetings of Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, military units and similar organizations--meetings only for their members.

According to reports, the general meaning of the warning is that the "repudiation" shown to the "scum, antisocials, lumpens, parasites and homosexuals," who emigrate from Cuba must not include coarse insults, the throwing of tomatoes, rocks, eggs, and beatings, fisticuffs, kicking and other forms of violence. For over a month, Havana has seen daily outbreaks of scattered violence when different groups of persons leave their jobs to "repudiate" someone whom it is rumored or is known will leave Cuba.

Since the press has abstained from publishing reports on these outbreaks of violence, rumors proliferate in the streets about injured persons and some occasional deaths at the hands of uncontrolled groups, as well as about policemen beaten when trying to control violence. There are also rumors of policemen allegedly sanctioned for "repudiating" with excessive aggressiveness.

It is commonly said, with growing insistence, that the promoters of this violence are "dark horses" [tapados]--a term used in street slang for those who act as zealous government supporters in order to conceal their anti-Castroite opinions.

According to Castroite militants, who have been victims of violent actions for opposing uncontrolled groups, "there is always an opportunist hidden under the extremist," and that "repudiation meetings are excellent cover for agitators interested in creating disorder." Their opinions in this respect reflect those of the government which, according to the communique read secretly to militants, seems to have decided to halt violence.

However, political propaganda continues urging the "repudiation" of the "scum" which wants to leave Cuba, in spite of the fact that the Cuban Government itself opened the neighboring Mariel port so that Cubans can emigrate to the United States.

Everyone interprets repudiation in his own way and for the moment it seems that the official warning, read behind closed doors, has had little immediate effect. For example, yesterday a small group of protesters tried to break into the residence of a foreign correspondent--Marta Solis of the Mexican magazine SIEMPRE--searching for a "traitor" belonging to the "scum" which reports said had been hiding there. The group was dispersed without violence by the police, but this morning other protesters found it more appealing to repudiate than to go to work and roamed the neighborhood after having failed in a second attempt to break into the house and bring out the "traitor."

REFUGEES REPORTED LEAVING FOR U.S. 13 MAY

FL141635 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] News from Mariel: Yesterday, 4,388 antisocials left this port for the United States. At the time the newspaper GRANMA went to press [14 May], 1,272 vessels from Florida were at this port.

OVER 1 MILLION CDR MEMBERS TO MARCH 17 MAY

FL140957 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and Caribbean 0500 GMT 14 May 80

[Excerpts] The National Executive Secretariat of the Committees for the Defense of the Cuban Revolution, the CDR, issued a message in Havana condemning the criminal action against the Le Van Tam Day Care Center in the Cuban capital May 8th. Counterrevolutionary arsonists set the day care center on fire while 570 children and 156 workers were inside.

Meanwhile, it was reported that over a million CDR members in Havana and Havana City provinces will take part May 17th in the march of the combative people past the U.S. Interests Section offices. They will demand an end to the violation of Cuban airspace and to the economic blockade and a return of the territory occupied by the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo.

SOVIET COMMITTEE DEMANDS U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM GUANTANAMO

FL141020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] The Soviet Committee for Defense of Peace has issued a statement condemning U.S. military provocations, blackmail and threats against Cuba. The Solid Shield 80 maneuvers in the Caribbean near the Cuban coasts, it says, increase tension in the area and threaten the security and sovereignty of Cuba.

In the statement, the Soviet committee demands that the United States withdraw from the Guantanamo Base and an end to spy flights and the economic blockade against Cuba.

GDR LEGISLATURE SENDS SOLIDARITY MESSAGE

FL141645 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] The GDR People's Chamber has sent a message to Blas Roca, president of the People's Government National Assembly, which reads as follows:

To you and to the fraternal people of Cuba, we express our deep concern over the new disturbing imperialist maneuvers near the coasts of socialist Cuba. These provocative maneuvers of U.S. imperialism not only represent a serious threat to the peace and security of the Caribbean region but also threaten world peace. Along with all the world's progressive and peace-loving forces, we protest strongly against these activities and express our firm and militant solidarity with the heroic people of Cuba.

The message is signed by Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber.

ALMEIDA MEETS WITH NUEVITAS PARTY BUREAU

FL141836 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1803 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo, has met with the members of the party bureau in Nuevitas, Camaguey. Accompanied by PCC Central Committee Member Lino Carreras and Lazaro Vazquez Garcia, first party secretary in Camaguey Province, Almeida was received by Ciro Muro Pujol, member of the provincial party committee and top party leader in Nuevitas.

During the meeting Almeida was briefed on the organization and development of assessment meetings in party nuclei and leadership committees. Almeida showed interest on proposals submitted by militants at local level meetings and responses given by the state leadership. Later in the day, Almeida visited a children's park under construction by volunteer workers.

MELBA HERNANDEZ RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM NUJOMA

FL141818 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1805 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Sam Nujoma, president of the Southwest African People's Organization [SWAPO), has sent to Melba Hernandez, secretary general of the Afro-Asian Latin American People's Solidarity Organization [AALAPSO], a message of support for the Cuban revolution in the face of the escalation of Yankee imperialism's threats. Namibia's SWAPO vehemently condemns the escalation of new threats by U.S. imperialism and its agents in Central and South America and the Caribbean against the Republic of Cuba and the American continent.

The message adds that such maneuvers should be considered a dangerous and deliberate provocation. The Namibian people demand the removal of the Yankee naval base from Guantanamo and an end to the hostility and propaganda of blackmail against the peace-loving Cuban people, the message sent to Melba Hernandez stresses.

POLITBURO MEMBER RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES GDR'S WEISS

FL142322 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] PCC Politburo Member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez today received Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who is paying an official visit to Cuba. Weiss heads his country's delegation to the talks on the coordination of economic and social development plans in Cuba and the GDR for the next 5-year period.

During the talks various aspects of the bilateral cooperation and others of mutual interest for the future growth and strengthening of the friendship ties were examined.

VEIGA RECEIVES GDR LABOR OFFICIAL RICHTER

FL150119 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Roberto Veiga, member of the PCC Central Committee and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC], today received at the Workers' Palace Comrade (Wolfgang Richter), minister-chairman of the State Committee for Labor of the GDR. During the meeting the two sides discussed work being conducted by the German labor agency with Cuban youths training in that fraternal socialist country. Participating in the meeting were Enrique Gutierrez, first vice president of Cuba's State Committee for Labor, and other labor leaders.

UN OFFICIAL ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS

FL142146 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Muhammad Habib Gherab, under secretary of the United Nations and secretary general of the UN Conference on New and Renewable Energy Sources, today ended his official visit to Cuba. Departing together with Gherab was (Louis Walchar), executive secretary of the conference, who was a member of the delegation. The UN officials were seen off at the Jose Marti International Airport by Vice Foreign Minister Jose Raul Vieira and Nicolas Rodriguez, director for international economic relations of the Foreign Ministry, as well as (Roger Guarda), representative in Cuba of the UN Development Program.

ANTIGUA

NEW ANTIGUA LABOR PARTY GOVERNMENT SWORN IN

FL141840 Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 29 Apr 80 p 5

[Text] St. John's Antigua--A new Antigua Labour Party (ALP) government was sworn into office yesterday morning by the governor Sir Wilfred Jacobs.

The ceremony took place nine days after the ALP returned to power, winning 13 of 170 Parliament seats in a general election.

The Cabinet headed by Premier Vere Bird has been extended from 12 to 13 ministers and five new posts have been created.

Deputy Premier Lester Bird, who was responsible for economic development and tourism in the last government, has been given the added portfolio of energy.

The former minister of agriculture and supplies, Joseph Myers, has been relieved of that position and is given the newly created job of minister of public utilities and consumer protection.

Robin Yearwood and Donald Christian, the two parliamentary secretaries in the last government, have been promoted to ministers. Yearwood has been named to replace Myers as minister of agriculture, but he has been given the portfolios of land and fisheries as well. Christian is minister without portfolio. Vere Bird Jr. and newcomer Hilroy Humphreys are the new parliamentary secretaries.

Yesterday was a public holiday here and the new government will begin to function officially from today.

According to the premier, one of his first tasks will be to implement measures to waive all arrears of home electricity up to December, 1979, also to waive arrears on home property tax up to December 1978, to provide free text books for government secondary schools from September this year and to devise revenue to implement crop insurance for the protection of small farmers.

These measures, Mr. Bird said, will be implemented this week.

The public holiday was given by the government to celebrate the success at the polls last Thursday.

The Progressive Labour Movement (PLM) headed by Robert Hall won three seats and the Barbuda incumbent Eric Burton retained his seat.

The Antigua Caribbean Liberation Movement (ACLM) which faced the polls for the first time managed to poll only 250 of the more than 21,000 votes cast.

BAHAMAS

ALTERCATION WITH CUBA REACHES GREATER PROPORTIONS

Government Denial of CIA Involvement

FL141225 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] The minister of external affairs, the Honorable Paul Adderley, has reacted to a Cuban Government claim that the United States secret [as heard] intelligence agency was

probably behind the arresting of the two Cuban fishing vessels by the Bahamian Defense Force officers of HMBS Flamingo. Newsman Lionel Dorsett has a report:

[Begin Dorsett recording] Bahamian External Affairs Minister the Honorable Paul L. Adderley denied that his government is involved in any way in American intelligence activities. He said Cuban-United States problems have nothing to do with the unprovoked attack and sinking of the Flamingo or killing of Bahamians and subsequent violation of Bahamian territory and aerial harrassment of Duncan Town, Ragged Island.

Our position, said Mr Adderley, has been clearly stated to the Republic of Cuba in our note of protest and at Monday's meeting in Nassau. He said: I don't want the Cubans to think that they can use us as a pawn in their international affairs and we do not propose to let them. The government intends, Mr Adderley said, to study all the implications of this message from the Cuban foreign minister before replying. Mr Adderley said that in Monday's talks the Cuban vice minister of foreign affairs communicated deep regret for the sinking of the Flamingo and the loss of lives which he described as a regrettable mistake. The vice foreign minister also acknowledged violation of Bahamian territorial integrity at Ragged Island, which he said was not carried out on the instructions of the Cuban Government. Disciplinary measures, he said, will be taken by the armed forces against the airmen. [end recording]

Postponement of Talks 14 May

FL141228 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Discussions were to have resumed yesterday afternoon between officials of the Bahamas Ministry of External Affairs and the seven-man Cuban delegation but a statement from the Ministry of External Affairs said the meeting was postponed at the request of the Cubans. The Cubans (?said) yesterday that they needed more time to examine the information and prepare for the next meeting. A suggested day would be conveyed to the Bahamas Government during the course of this week. The talks began Monday afternoon about the sinking of the HMBS Flamingo on Saturday which resulted in four Marines missing and presumed dead.

Cuban Government Aid to Families

FL141232 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] The Cuban Government has indicated that it will aid the families of the victims and will discuss sums of compensation with the Bahamian Government. In a nationally broadcast statement, the Cuban Government claimed that the sinking of the Flamingo was a mistake. It claimed that the aircraft harrassment at Ragged Island was not authorized by the Cuban Government and the pilots will be disciplined by the air force. The statement concluded that the honor of the Caribbean nation is our honor and its people are our brothers.

Government Protest to UN

FL141245 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] The Bahamas yesterday protested to the UN Security Council over what it called unprovoked and premediated armed aggression by Cuban military aircraft last weekend. In a letter to the Council's president, our ambassador to the UN outlined how the attack occurred and the subsequent actions by Cuba's aircraft at Ragged Island. The letter added that the Bahamas views the attack and the loss of lives as flagrant violations of Bahamian sovereignty and breaches of international law endangering international people's wecurity. Ambassador Hepburn, who enclosed a copy of a protest note sent to Cuba, said the Bahamian Government reserves the right to bring at a later date [words indistinct] before the UN Security Council with a view to appropriate action being taken by the Council in the matter.

Defense Force Commendation

FL141302 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Prime Minister Pindling yesterday told Defense Force personnel that they should be proud of the way they handled the attack by the Cuban MiG fighter planes. The prime minister's remarks were made at a meeting with members of the defense force at their base in Coral Harbor yesterday afternoon.

[Begin Pindling recording] Those of you who are here now and represent the entire (?Fifth) Company, those of you who have volunteered to come forth in these early days of the Defense Force will have this action recorded in the early annals of a [word indistinct] Pearl Harbor. And you have a right to share fully in the brave deeds of your comrades, some of whom returned and some of whom failed to return. But none of us have any reason to doubt that if any of you who are still here or somewhere else had been on board the Flamingo, you would have acted with any less bravery than any of those. And, I think, although this is a sad example, you nevertheless have good reason to be proud. And when you go forth from this base, I want you to know that your countrymen on every single island will look at you in a different light and you will have to reflect what they see in you. And that is a light of pride, a light of satisfaction and a light of gratitude for what you and your comrades were able to do for your Bahamas. [end recording]

Also on Monday evening the prime minister visited the families of the four defense force members missing at sea and presumed dead.

Meeting With Cubans 15 May

FL141720 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 May 80

[Excerpt] The minister of external affairs, the Honorable Paul Adderley, said this morning that he had agreed to a request from the Cuban Government for its delegation to return to Nassau for a second meeting tomorrow, Thursday, at 3:30 P.M. Discussions should have been resumed yesterday afternoon between officials of the Ministry of External Affairs and the seven-man Cuban delegation but a statement from the Ministry of External Affairs said the meeting was postponed at the request of the Cubans.

JAMAICA

JUSTICE MINISTER, WPJ REJECT SEAGA'S VIEW ON SUBVERSION

FL141148 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] The justice minister, Carl Rattray, has pointed out that the Constitution guarantees freedom of opinion and association and protection from discrimination because of one's views. He has made the assertion in response to a statement by the leader of the opposition, Edward Seaga, that communism or Marxism-Leninism is subversive of the Constitution.

Mr Rattray drew attention to the fact that communist parties were part of multiparty systems in various countries of the world, saying he had never heard of the opinion expressed by Mr Seaga.

And in its response, the Workers Party of Jamaica [WPJ] said the opposition leader had given Jamaica a glimpse of what the JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] would impose if it secured power. And the WPJ called on Mr Seaga to tell the nation what other viewpoints, organizations and individuals it would treat as unconstitutional. The Workers Party declared that the sentiment expressed by the JLP leader were part of the party's plan to turn the country over to Central American garment manufacturers, a move which it noted would require the suppression of civil rights and parties not supporting dictatorship.

ECUADOR

REPORTERS BARRED FROM COVERING SPANISH MONARCHS' VISIT

PA142355 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Foreign Ministry protocol officials, armed forces personnal and political security personnal are keeping newsmen from covering the ceremonies held on the occasion of the Spanish monarchs' visit.

During the welcoming ceremony at Mariscal Sucre Air Force Base, newsmen were especially harassed by those officials. Yesterday at the government palace, the Ecuadorean reporters covering the presidency were not allowed into the palace. Only Spanish newsmen were admitted.

WORKERS OPPOSE CUBAN REFUGEES' ARRIVAL

PA130027 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The Federation of Electrical Industry workers has come out against the admission of 200 Cuban refugees whom the government is about to welcome. Federation President Edgar Ponce Iturriaga asked the administration to oppose the maneuvers undertaken to mar the image of the Cuban revolution.

Ponce Iturriaga said the refugees were members of the exploiting class under the Batista regime. They do not want to work because they are used to living as leeches, he added.

URUGUAY

SALVADORAN TRANSPORT MINISTER TO ARRIVE IN MONTEVIDEO

PY101714 Montevideo Radio El Espectador in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] The public works minister of El Salvador, Jorge Alberto Morales, will arrive this afternoon in Montevideo, where he will be greeted by Uruguayan Transport Minister Eduardo Sampson at the Carrasco Airport. Nothing has been revealed about the agenda or the reasons for the Salvadoran minister's visit.

NEW INDUSTRIES, ENERGY MINISTER SWORN IN

PY081733 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 May 80

[Excerpt] The new industry and energy minister was sworn in a few minutes ago. Eng Francisco Tourreilles took the oath of office during a ceremony held at the Industries and Energy Ministry. The new minister was sworn in by the interior minister, Gen Manuel Nunez, after the president of the nation had signed the resolution appointing Tourreilles to the position left vacant by the resignation of the prior incumbent, Luis Meyer.

BRIEFS

AIR FORCE COMMANDER RETURNS--Lt Gen Raul Bendham has just arrived at the military base of Carrasco International Airport from Santiago, Chile, where he attended the 20th Conference of Air Force Commanders of the Americas. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 May 80 PY]

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 097 16 May 1980

BOLIVIA

New Political Front Names Presidential Candidate C 1
Retail Sugar Price Increased 93 Percent C 1
Briefs: Telex Connection; Delegation To FRG C 1

CHILE

Government Draws Criticism for Banning Magazine E 1
Santiago Commander Comments E 1
Children Under 18 of Exiles May Return E 1
Briefs: Inflation Rate E 1

PERU

Electoral Campaigning Officially Ends J 1
Five Injuries Reported in Political Violence J 1
One Person Killed in Labor Disturbance J 1

PANAMA

Royo Hopes Canal Board Will Solve Treaty 'Violations' N 1
High School Teachers Call Indefinite Strike N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Cubans Hijack Miami-Bound Plane at San Jose Airport P 1
Peaceful Surrender P 1
Public Security Minister Denies Plans To Resign P 1
Foreign Minister Reportedly To Resign in June P 2
Venezuelan President To Visit on 9 June P 2

EL SALVADOR

D'Aubuisson Issue Continues To Create Controversy P 2
Junta Overcomes Crisis P 2
Seized Documents Detailed P 3
Release Order Appealed [EL DIARIO DE HOY 15 May] P 3
D'Aubuisson Clandestine News Conference P 4
Gutierrez Views Current Issues at News Conference P 5
Majano Comments on Morales Meeting, D'Aubuisson Release [EL DIARIO DE HOY 15 May] P 9

GUATEMALA

Army Officer Denies Bombing Used Against Subversives [PRENSA LIBRE 9 May] P 10

NICARAGUA

Loan Issue, Press Reports Sparks Criticism of U.S. P 11
Council To Demand Explanation P 11
Foreign Minister Critical P 12
Daniel Ortega Comments P 12
Loan 'Conditions' Rejected P 13
Mass Organizations To Mobilize P 13
Episcopal Conference Asks Priests To Leave Government P 14

CUBA

Havana Reports on Progress of Refugees Q 1
Mariel-Florida Best Route Q 1
Five-Point Program Cited Q 2
Costa Rican Labor Comment Q 3
U.S. Military Presence Condemned, Withdrawal Demanded Q 3
Soviet Committee Statement Q 3
'U.S. Acts of Aggression' Q 3
International Workers' Condemnation Q 4
FMC Acitivity Held Q 4
Havana Residents To March Past U.S. Interests Section Q 5
Foreign Policy Support Q 5
Television Coverage Reported Q 5
CPUSTAL: Day of Solidarity Q 5
People's March Instructions Q 6
Commentary Says Iran, Cuba Coming Closer Together Q 7
Soviet Delegation Tours Construction Projects Q 8
Fernandez Holds Talks With Congolese Education Minister Q 8
Almeida Tours Development Projects in Camaguey Province Q 8

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Cuban Fishermen Granted Bail, Leave Country S 1

GRENADA

DAILY GLEANER: Anti-Bishop Protests Reported [12 May] S 1

JAMAICA

PNP, JLP Exchange Charges; Violence Erupts S 2
Ship Held Pending Investigation of Missing Ammunition S 2
Jamaica, Philippines Establish Diplomatic Relations S 3
Jamaica, Guyana Reaffirm Stand on Palestinian Issue S 3
Briefs: Marijuana Haul S 3

OTHER COUNTRIES

COLOMBIA

Delimitation Talks Postponed Until 26 June V 1

URUGUAY

Olympic Committee Decides To Boycott Games V 1

VENEZUELA

Japanese Firm Mitsubishi To Purchase Oil V 1

MEXICO

Special Japanese Envoy Concludes Visit V 1

NEW POLITICAL FRONT NAMES PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PY140354 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] A new political front has been formed with Roberto Jordan Pando as its presidential candidate. The front was formed tonight at about 2200 and will participate in the upcoming 29 June elections with its own candidates. The leaders of the parties which make up the new front--the Alliance of National Leftist Fronts [Alianza de Frentes de Izquierda Nacional--AFIN-MNR]--approved the documents establishing it.

Roberto Jordan Pando was elected executive secretary of the front. He reported that his front is formed by the National Revolutionary Movement of Unity and Renewal [MNRUR], Jordan Pando's own party; Abel Ayorca's free National Revolutionary Movement of the National Left [MNR Libre de Izquierda Nacional]; the National Revolutionary Party of the Left [PRIN-(?Moyer)]; Jaime Humeres' Social Christian Party; the Bolivian Democratic Union; the Independent Peasants' Authentic Movement [Movimiento Autentico de Campesinos Independientes--MACI], led by (Esteban Huanacu Ticona); the National Civic Front of (Flores Sanabria); a sector of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left, that of the peasants; and the Nationalist Labor Union [Union Laboral Nacionalista] formed by union leaders of the national left.

AFIN-MNR will nominate Robert Jordan Pando its presidential candidate, and the name of his running mate will be decided in the next few hours; two women are among the persons being considered.

RETAIL SUGAR PRICE INCREASED 93 PERCENT

PY081552 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 May 80

[Excerpts] The Industry and Commerce Ministry has decreed a 93-percent increase in the retail price of sugar. Minister Carlos Navajas gave a press conference and announced the new price of the product following the suspension of the state subsidies.

The minister admitted that the price increase will hit the budgets of the people, adding that this is an action undertaken by the Bolivian people and government in accordance with a philosophy of realism. He said: We know that if we do not adjust ourselves to the laws of reality today, even though this may cost us much effort and sacrifice, the consequences will be worse later.

BRIEFS

TELEX CONNECTION--The National Telecommunications Company has established an automatic international telex system connecting Bolivia with the United States and Great Britain. President Lidia Gueiler inaugurated the system yesterday. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 May 80 PY]

DELEGATION TO FRG--A mission from the Bolivian Planning and Coordination Ministry headed by Planning Under Secretary Percy Jimenez, is in the FRG negotiating with the FRG Government the financing of a $8.5 million credit for Bolivian development programs. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 May 80 PY]

GOVERNMENT DRAWS CRITICISM FOR BANNING MAGAZINE

FY141319 Paris AFP in Spanish 1656 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, 13 May (AFP)--The Chilean military regime has been harshly criticized for the lack of freedom of expression in Chile during the last 7 years. The banning last week of the magazine GENTE ACTUAL provoked further reaction against the government. This magazine was to be printed by the same Santiago company which publishes the Christian Democratic weeklies HOY and QUE ES. These magazines are owned by their journalists. The Chilean press association, which is composed of news company owners, has released a communique saying that the banning of the magazine GENTE ACTUAL undermines the freedrom of expression and constitutional principles.

The Santiago newspaper LA SEGUNDA also criticized the banning saying that "it is difficult to understand why a magazine such as GENTE ACTUAL should be banned because of hastily brought accusations of being politically biased, a Marxist instrument or a risk to national security.

Edict No 122 empowers authorities to allow or prohibit any publication. Edict No 122 is maintained by virtue of the emergency legislation enacted by the government of President Pinochet, who recently said that Edict No 122 will not be modified in the near future.

Santiago Commander Comments

FY150157 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Gen Humberto Gordon, commander of the Santiago garrison, has stated that the government's refusal to authorize the publication of the magazine GENTE ACTUAL is in keeping with the need to preserve national order, peace and tranquillity. He added that the government of the armed forces and of order is well aware of both the sponsors and the goals behind the magazine. He pointed out that he will not yield to pressure or attempts to disrupt the national liberation process that was initiated in 1973.

CHILDREN UNDER 18 OF EXILES MAY RETURN

FY141609 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 May 80

[Excerpts] The children and relatives under 18 years of age of Chileans in exile may return to the country when they wish to do so. Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Enrique Valdes reiterated that this disposition of the Interior Ministry has been in force for 1 year now.

In referring to another topic, Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames stated that the guest of the Costa Rican Embassy may leave the country whenever he has the necessary documents ready. The minister was referring to Carlos Horta Valenzuela, who entered the embassy seeking asylum on 26 April. [recorded passage indistinct] Minister Galdames said that Carlos Horta Valenzuela has not been granted political asylum, since this is not necessary. He said that the situation in the country is perfectly normal, and that justice is fully in force, with its corresponding freedoms; therefore asylum is not necessary.

BRIEFS

INFLATION RATE--Santiago, Chile, 10 May (AFP)--Chilean Central Bank President Alvaro Bardon stated here today that this year's inflation will be approximately 30 percent. He indicated that, of this, 25 percent will be caused by foreign price variations and only 5 percent will be caused by domestic price increases. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1622 GMT 10 May 80 PY]

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGNING OFFICIALLY ENDS

PY151559 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] We would like to remind everyone that all electoral campaigns end today. We have an official communique on this matter. A dry law goes into effect 48 hours before the elections.

Lima Prefecture official communique: In accordance with articles 196, 198 and 206 of law 22,652 of 22 November 1979, regarding regulations of the electoral process 1979-80, people are reminded of the following:

Article 196: Public activities, outside or inside, are prohibited on the day of the elections. Theater performances, movie showings and public meetings are also prohibited.

Article 198: Sales of alcoholic beverages are prohibited from 48 hours before the elections until the day after the elections. All shops selling alcoholic beverages will be closed during this period.

Article 206: All political advertising will end 24 hours before the elections. Public political meetings or demonstrations will end 48 hours before the elections.

FIVE INJURIES REPORTED IN POLITICAL VIOLENCE

PY151507 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 May 80

[Excerpt] With only 4 days left before the elections, early yesterday morning political violence increased between the rightwing parties. The shock forces of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, APRA; Popular Action, AP; and Popular Christian Party, PPC, confronted each other in several parts of the city with pistols, knives and other sharp objects, resulting in four people wounded from gunshots and one injured with a bottle. All of the wounded are members of the PPC.

ONE PERSON KILLED IN LABOR DISTURBANCE

PY151446 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 May 80

[Excerpts] The following is official communique No 01-2 of the Second Region Civil Guard: The public information office of the Second Region Civil Guard reports the following:

1. Today, a group of approximately 2,000 municipal workers used stones, sticks and shovels in an aggressive and hostile attitude, without any justification, to attack vehicles moving in the downtown area. At the same time, other workers of the same organization and other civilians, identified as instigators, disturbed public order and attacked public security forces.

2. The Civil Guard, in defense of the lives and physical integrity of the people on the streets and the properties threatened, tried to disperse them through the use of tear gas and were attacked with stones and other materials.

3. In view of the aggressiveness of the attackers, the security forces used all of their tear gas, but without any effect. As the attacks continued in various sectors of the city, the forces were forced to use their weapons in accordance with regulations.

4. As a result of these disturbances, several civilians were wounded. It was later learned that civilian (Juan Ocaria) died. Investigations are being carried out regarding his death. Lima, 14 May 1980. Public information office of the Second Region Civil Guard.

ROYO HOPES CANAL BOARD WILL SOLVE TREATY 'VIOLATIONS'

PA150328 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 14 May 80

[Excerpts] President Aristides Royo today said that he hopes that the repeated charges of violations of the Panama Canal treaties will be solved in a dignified manner once the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Commission begins its talks scheduled to be held here in early June. Royo made his statements this morning during a 4-hour tour of the western sector of the Province of Panama. Royo warned that the continuation of the unilateral U.S. stand is keeping a nation and the world in suspense.

During his work tour, President Royro analyzed the situation of the new Panama Canal treaties after his government complained to the U.S. Government because of the unilateral implementation of the documents.

[Begin Royo recording] It is true that we still have the gringos on Panamanian terr-tory, but it is also true that at least we now know when they're leaving, which we didn't know before. It was previously said that they were here forever. It is true that they are still managing the canal but it is also true that we are increasingly assuming a more dominant role in the administration of the canal. We already know that for each American that leaves there is a Panamanian who will replace him. We know that we have military bases there but we also know that at a set date, 20 years from now, the last American soldier will leave the Canal Zone just as they left Vietnam and Korea with the advantage that they'll leave here without a war, but they will still leave Panama.

It was a peaceful and international struggle. This generation has had a stage in this struggle as a result of the struggles that other generations of good Panamanians had to carry out before us. Regarding this struggle with the United States which isn't over yet, we have several parts of the treaties which have not beenfulfilled. There is hope. We hope that we will be able to solve our problems at the Board of Directors. The first meetings of this Panama Canal Board of Directors will be held on 2, 3 and 4 June. We will see if by common agreement at those meetings we can peacefully solve the problems we have regarding unfulfillment of the treaties. The world is in suspense. The Panamanian people are also in suspense. These people will not allow their rights, much less their dignity, to be trampled on. [end recording]

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS CALL INDEFINITE STRIKE

PA151744 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1324 GMT 15 May 80

[Excerpt] Panama City, 15 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Association of High School Teachers of the Republic of Panama today called an indefinite strike in the country's high schools to protest the transfer of a physics professor which was ordered by the Ministry of Education.

The transfer of Professor Jose Aguirre from the Fermin Najdeau School in this capital was due to protests voiced by parents and students against his nonpedagogic teaching methods.

Julio Cesar Ortiz, secretary general of the association, today said that the ministerial measure undermines the Panamanian educator's job stability and that there are contradictions in the students' petition. Ortiz stated that the strike will not be called off until an agreement is reached with Education Ministry officials.

COSTA RICA

CUBANS HIJACK MIAMI-BOUND PLANE AT SAN JOSE AIRPORT

PA160253 Paris AFP in Spanish 0242 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] San Jose, 15 May (AFP)--It was reported here tonight that an international airliner stopping here on a regularly scheduled flight to Miami was hijacked tonight at the local airport by a group of Cuban refugees who want to go to Miami.

The Cubans, who came to Costa Rica after having sought asylum at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, are trying by this means to seek definite refuge in the United States. This is the second such incident here in 2 days. Yesterday two Cubans tried to surreptitiously board a plane also headed for Miami.

Today's incident has not been clared up yet. It seems that the flight is being delayed while Costa Rican police are trying to convince the Cubans to desist in their attempt.

Peaceful Surrender

PA160429 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0414 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] San Jose, 15 May (ACAN-EFE)--A group of Cubans who seized a U.S. Pan Am aircraft at the "Juan Santamaria" Airport in the outskirts of San Jose, left it 90 minutes after having begun their peaceful occupation.

Seventeen Cuban refugees, who arrived in San Jose in mid-April, vaulted over the wire fence at the international airport and peacefully seized the aircraft shortly after it arrived from Los Angeles, United States. Once within the aircraft, they refused to come out and airport officials, local police and national security agents--intelligence police--began holding talks to induce them to leave the aircraft.

PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTER DENIES PLANS TO RESIGN

PA170237 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria has held a press conference to explain that at no time has he planned to resign. He said many people want him to resign but he will not do it.

The Unity Party has yet to decide what figures will be carrying out a political campaign for the presidential nomination so nothing can be advanced on this, he said. Echeverria said it is not good either for the country or the government for public officials to resign whenever they feel like it in order to involve themselves in politics because we are in a most difficult year of the process of consolidating the state.

He said the president has not asked for his resignation. He added that the president does not even have to ask him for a resignation because he presented his resignation at the time when he was asked to occupy the ministry.

There is much speculation about the internal politics in the Unity Party but nothing has been decided, Echeverria added.

FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTEDLY TO RESIGN IN JUNE

PA151604 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] It has been learned unofficially that Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier will resign from President Carazo's Cabinet on 15 June, once Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has concluded his official visit.

Over the past few months, Calderon Fournier has been urged by many groups from the rank and file of the Calderonist Republican Party throughout the country to get into the political arena as a candidate for president in 1982.

VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT TO VISIT ON 9 JUNE

PA151603 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins will arrive on 9 June for a 3 day visit in response to an invitation extended by President Rodrigo Carazo. Herrera Campins' visit is intended to be an opportunity for the government and people of Costa Rica to express their gratitude to the Venezuelans for the support and aid which they have offered in various areas.

Although the Venezuelan president will discuss various matters of interest to the two nations during his visit to the country, government circles have indicated that Herrera Campins will reiterate to the Costa Rican Government his country's willingness to continue to supply oil to our country.

Herrera Campins will be accompanied by several ministers including the foreign minister and Energy Minister Calderon Berti.

While it was initially announced officially that the Venezuelan president will arrive on 9 June, Foreign Ministry sources have said that the date could be changed. The arrival of Venezuelan Foreign Ministry officials is awaited so that the details of Herrera Campins' agenda can be finalized. He is expected to meet with President Carazo at least twice.

EL SALVADOR

D'ABUISSON ISSUE CONTINUES TO CREATE CONTROVERSY

PA151355 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0604 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 15 May (LATIN)--It was officially reported that the Salvadoran Government overcame a new crisis after the two Christian Democratic members of the civilian-military junta decided not to resign.

Jose Napoleon Duarte and Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich had said they would resign after a group of military personnel and civilians involved in an abortive coup was released by a ruling of a local judge.

According to the report, the two members of the junta, which is made up of two military officers and three civilians, met with leaders of their party and decided to wait for the 20-day deadline proposed by the government to gather evidence against Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson and the others implicated in the plot. D'Aubuisson was arrested last week on orders of Col Arnoldo Majano, who was removed from leadership of the junta on Tuesday, although he continues to be a member.

The meeting of the Christian Democratic leadership was an emergency meeting to discuss the matter of the release of the suspects.

After learning of the decision of Duarte and Morales, the junta issued a communique reporting that the attorney general's office had been instructed to request a revocation of the ruling which gave the implicated plotters their freedom and to demand that Judge Miguel Antonio Mendez submit the report on which he based his decision to release D'Aubuisson and his followers.

Meanwhile, the violence in the country continued to claim victims. According to the latest police bulletin, 10 persons were killed in shootings in different parts of El Salvador this week.

For its part, last night the National Federation of Labor Unions threatened to lead a general strike that would initiate the general insurrection. The date of the strike was not given in a communique issued by the federation, which is made up of independent labor unions.

Seized Documents Detailed

PA151750 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1838 GMT 14 May 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 14 May (ACAN-EFE)--A tense calm has prevailed in El Salvador since last night, following the release of ultrarightist leader retired Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, and 22 of his civilian and military followers, who were arrested 8 days ago under charges of plotting against the state.

The military court judge appointed by the Defense Ministry issued a resolution last night upon the expiration of the inquiry period. Nevertheless, the process will continue.

The judge, Maj Miguel Antonio Mendez, is presently examining all the documents which were seized from the alleged plotters while they were holding a meeting at the "San Luis" farm on the outskirts of Santa Tecla, 12 km west of San Salvador.

Notations in several confiscated notebooks revealed the purchase of modern weapons and silencers. Source with access to the documents have stated that a map was also found of the Manuel Jose Arce neighborhood where many members of the military live, among them Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the revolutionary government junta. All kinds of weapons were also confiscated from the now released rightist activists.

The newspaper PRIMERA PLANA, published by the Department of Journalism of the University of El Salvador, reported in its 13 May edition that in the notebook seized from retired Maj Alvaro Saravia, former pilot of the Salvadoran Armed Forces, there are details of a so-called "Operation Pineapple" where "a driver, a sharpshooter and four security agents and weapons with silencers were used." According to PRIMERA PLANA the notes also show contributions of $30,000 and $20,000 received from Nicaragua, which "some believe are part of the assistance being given to the rightwing by the Nicaraguan Somozists."

Release Order Appealed

PA160003 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 15 May 80 p 37

[Text] The revolutionary government junta has issued instructions to the attorney general of the republic to file a request for the revocation of the order releasing Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson and 23 other people.

As is known, the investigative judge ordered the release of Major d'Aubuisson and the other people on the grounds that there was insufficient evidence to turn them over to a court-martial.

However, it was learned early yesterday afternoon that Jose Napoleon Duarte said in the name of the government junta that it would appeal such a decision, hinting that it was not in agreement with the judge's decision even though one of its members, Col Abdul Gutierrez, is in Guatemala right now.

The Information Secretariat of the presidency last night issued the official communique referring to the junta's request. The communique stated:

"The revolutionary government junta today instructed the attorney general of the republic to legally proceed and instruct the military prosecutor to request the revoking of the order through which the investigative judge decreed the release of Major d'Aubuisson and others arrested on 7 May in a farm in the jurisdiction of Santa Tecla. San Salvador, 14 May 1980."

Up to last night, the position of the Christian Democratic party [PDC] had not been established even though it is known that its executive committee has been meeting throughout the day in various places in San Salvador.

After the release of d'Aubuisson was learned, high-ranking PDC leaders said they would meet yesterday "at a secret time and place." They have apparently done this. However, reports indicate that it will not be until today when the executive committee issues recommendations so that the PDC General Assembly can decide the party's position and order whether its members in the Cabinet and the junta should withdraw.

D'Aubuisson Clandestine News Conference

PA160304 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0239 GMT 16 May 80

[By Adrian Aldana]

[Text] San Salvador, 15 May (LATIN)--Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson tonight denied that he has participated in a coupist plot against the Salvadoran military government junta. D'Aubuisson held a clandestine press conference after being cleared of the charges made in this regard by junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano.

"I have not participated in any coup because that would have had a negative effect on both myself and the armed forces," he said. D'Aubuisson was released on Tuesday [as received] when a military judge ruled that he was innocent of the charges [words indistinct].

Neither I nor my comrades-in-arms nor the civilians who were meeting were planning a conspiracy. We were only celebrating Soldiers Day, he added.

D'Aubuisson and eight civilians and officers were arrested on Wednesday of last week in the city of Santa Tecla. Other people were arrested throughout the week on the same charges.

D'Aubuisson demanded that Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena report on the course of the negotiations which he is holding with Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso regarding the dispute the two countries have maintained for the past 11 years. The talks deal with the thorny problem of border problems about which the two countries have said they will not yield an inch.

The news conference was held at a place unknown to the newsmen, since they were taken there blindfolded in a private bus. Sources close to d'Aubuisson explained that the news conference under these circumstances was due to the state of siege and that he had been conditionally released.

D'Aubuisson said he respects the armed forces and reasserted that it is impossible that he, as a person and an officer, would have had tried to stage a coup without the essential means. All things must be cleared up, he said, referring to charges he made against government junta member Colonel Majano, of being involved with the left. "With this I contributed to national peace and armed forces unity, contrary to charges made against me," he said.

He added that there are armed forces and junta members who are confused. "They are, however, the constitutional rulers of the country and deserve all our respect," he said.

D'Aubuisson was accompanied by some 10 persons in civilian garb.

GUTIERREZ VIEWS CURRENT ISSUES AT NEWS CONFERENCE

PA160357 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 May 80

[News conference held by Salvadoran junta member Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez in Guatemala City on 14 May 1980 on occasion of a brief visit to meet with the Guatemalan president--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Alicia Carrera of Guatemala's PRENSA LIBRE] [words indistinct] in front of the U.S. Embassy and no great importance was given to it. There was no protest about it. It was said that the ambassador's car had run over a person and [word indistinct]. I would also like to know what is your opinion about the resolution approved by the Guatemalan Congress in which it expressed solidarity with El Salvador and protested the incident describing it as an intervention in the country. It has also been said in Guatemala that Colonel Majano will leave the junta and that the junta will become polarized after he leaves. It has been said that the junta will then be in the hands of the rightwing. What is the truth about this?

[Answer] I will start by answering the last question. Colonel Majano's departure has never been planned. He continues in the junta. I do not believe that if he did leave there could be any change in the position of the armed forces. Regarding the embassy incident, I have no official knowledge of any incident. There were even rumors that two people were killed. However, there have been no official knowledge about this incident. Regarding the Guatemalan Congress, I did not know anything about it. This is news to me.

[Carlos Humberto Ramirez of TGW, Radio Nacional, the Voice of Guatemala] An international dispatch from San Salvador revealed that your appointment was due to certain pressure within the armed forces. The dispatch also reported on the voting in which the Salvadoran Army gave you full support within the junta. What is your response regarding this?

[Answer] Well, basically, I had already answered that question. The result of the voting is not important because there was a majority in my favor. I am very honored by this. I cannot remember the exact figure. I could say that this has only one meaning: The army was seeking unity in its leadership and this is all. The army was trying to solve an administrative problem and this is what has been done.

[Pablo Gudiel of Aqui El Mundo, Channel 3] First of all, I would like to refer to the previous question. Does this mean that with Colonel Majano as commander general, the army was not united? Many Salvadorans have protested the arrest of Major d'Aubuisson. They also protested the fact that while leftists were walking around Salvadoran streets armed, they were not allowed to stage a demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy. I would also like to know what is the reaction of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] regarding Major d'Aubuisson's release. It was learned here that the PDC wanted him punished for an alleged coup. When will elections be held in El Salvador? Will all sectors participate in them? Lastly, Colonel--I do not want to abuse you by trying to interview you separately later on. I am asking all these questions also for the benefit of my colleagues so they know what I am asking. According to international dispatches originating in Washington, a communique was issued yesterday in which the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador was given the rank of proconsul. In Roman and Spanish colonial times I believe that a proconsul was a governor or a person in charge of administrative affairs and the government of a specific area.

[Answer] Regarding the first question, I'll try to answer it. There was truly a leadership of two persons. It was not convenient for the armed forces and this has been [words indistinct]. This is precisely what must be solved now.

Regarding the elections in El Salvador: Well, one of the greatest goals of the armed forces proclamation is the democratization of the country. In this regard, I can tell you that as democratization we understand not only elections but the placing of the country's resources in the hands of the poorer classes. We have been carrying out this democratization process. Regarding the elections, I believe that we will soon take the first steps to guide the electoral process. The first few steps must naturally be aimed at appointing the central elections council which is the organ in charge of the elections. We must also start the process of issuing identification cards. Moreover, a new electoral law must be discussed with the participation of all political parties established in El Salvador in order to issue a new law that will guarantee free elections for the near future. We cannot give a date.

Regarding the PDC stand, I have just been informed that it requested the annulment of the order given by the military judge to the military prosecutor concerning the release of Major d'Aubuisson. [words indistinct]

[Gudiel repeats the last question] Yes, there was a question regarding an international dispatch originating in Washington reporting on a communique that gave the rank of proconsul to the U.S. ambassador in El Salvador. I cannot recall if it was in Roman or Spanish colonial times that the title proconsul meant being the governor of a given area.

[Answer] [words indistinct] I will try to answer your question briefly. In our foreign policy, we maintain that we want fraternal and friendly relations with all countries. A foreign policy is only a reflection of a domestic policy. Regarding our relations with the United States, our relation must be of mutual respect because although we are small, we are a country with dignity. We are proud of our sovereignty and of our position as a state. The juridical equality of states is what prevails in international relations at this time. Therefore, we cannot accept any kind of intervention. If the dispatch describes the U.S. ambassador as a proconsul, it is a word used by the dispatch but at no time can it be regarded as a real title. Our country cannot accept any intervention from any foreign power under any circumstances.

[Unidentified speaker] [words indistinct] The Salvadoran foreign minister, Dr Fidel Chavez Mena.

[Apparently Pablo Gudiel] The part of the question was not answered. According to the people who were protesting in front of the U.S. Embassy in El Salvador, they were not allowed to stage their demonstrations freely while the leftist groups such as the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR], the United Popular Action Front [FAPU], the 28 February Peoples Leagues [LP-28] and others were allowed to walk around San Salvador and its suburbs carrying their weapons freely. Please comment on this, Colonel.

[Answer] We have not broken up any demonstrations in the past month. The demonstration ended when the ambassador left.

[Mario Carpio Nicol of AFP and IPS] Do you believe that the Salvadoran leftwing somehow represents the people or is it merely a leftwing influenced by foreign powers?

[Answer] The Salvadoran left is now presenting a different face. It is the position of what they called the popular organizations, mainly made up of the BPR, the LP-28 and the FAPU. The Coordinating Board of the Masses is made up of the nationalist Democratic Union Party, which is practically the Salvadoran Communist Party. The Democratic Revolutionary Front was recently created. It is made up of some of the dissidents of the Social Democratic Party and some ministers of the Cabinet of the first junta. Naturally it is undoubted that these groups have international connections. These groups are represented in all the countries. These groups can wage such a great campaign of discredit against the country that no government could withstand it. To give you an example, the BPR has offices in Washington, San Francisco, New York, in other states of the United States and also in Paris. The BPR is closely connected with all the communist parties of Latin America and the world. The BPR has the support of practically all the leftist sectors in all the countries. We have suffered from the constant aggression and conspiracy of the Central American communist parties naturally with the help of Cuba and the sympathy of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

[Francisco Baeza Alvarez of Radio Diario de la Noticia] Colonel Gutierrez, as your neighbors, we have been closely following the incidents in your country. It has been said that there is a state of precivil war in El Salvador. Others comment that a civil war is truly happening in the fraternal country. I believe that my question reflects the concern of many Guatemalan sectors. Your government has followed two actions: one of economic and social reforms and the other a military action. It has been said that these actions are not harsh enough. My question is: do you feel that your government has set a deadline for the pacification of your country or haven't you set a deadline for the tranquillity of El Salvador?

[Answer] What our government has said is that it wants reforms in peace and not in violence. Definitely, what has happened in El Salvador is that the reforms the government is implementing have been very much sabotaged by the leftist organizations which see them as a danger because we have removed all the banners they have been brandishing. Regarding violence, I also want to tell you that violence is not only by the leftwing. The rightwing has also unleashed terrible and uncontrollable violence. However, the Salvadoran Government's goal is to take the country to total pacification within a short term. You will understand that under the present situation in El Salvador it is very difficult to break this spiral of violence. However, I believe that we are gradually winning the battle. The rightist as well as the leftist groups are becoming very weak. Now, the fact that they continue to carry out actions only means that they are trying to survive because if they abandon the scheme of war they have proposed, they will naturally lose more than they have already lost. Therefore, the continue to fight in order to remain alive in the battle. I believe that this attitude will take them to final defeat.

Raul Gonzalez Arca of [words indistinct] Colonel, although I think that my question was already answered when you discussed the violence, I would like to ask: A dispatch from Caracas reveals that a Salvadoran commander, whose last name is Buendia and who is identified with the leftist groups, said that he is traveling throughout South America to win support and that he already has received it from the Venezuelan Congress. He also said that there is open war in his country and that victory is near. What is your opinion of this dispatch?

[Answer] According to the reports that the government has, the leftwing is now determined to launch a great diplomatic offensive. Naturally, it has been stronger in countries such as Mexico and Nicaragua. They are now seeking to undermine all the support that the junta obtained from the Andean Bloc countries. This is their goal. Regarding their victory, I doubt that very much at this time. That is their goal but not ours.

[Angel Cocon of LA NACION] Colonel, in one of your replies you said the Salvadoran leftwing has launched a diplomatic offensive by trying to obtain the withdrawal from the support that the junta received from other countries in the continent, particularly from the Andean Pact countries, but according to military reports that the junta has this. However, you did not mention if the junta will stage a counteroffensive to lessen the impact or the offensive launched by the left. Another question I would like to ask is: Ever since the junta overthrew the government of General Romero and established certain social reforms, particularly the agrarian reform, rightist groups have accused the junta of leaning toward communism. I would like to know your opinion on this. Another question: We have seen that leftist activity has greatly diminished lately in comparison with the last few months. Does this mean that the leftwing has been completely crushed or does it mean that it joined or is supporting the work of the junta. I also want to know: It has been said in political circles here that after the release of Major d'Aubuisson, who was accused of plotting against the junta, the danger of a rightist countercoup still exists. Finally, recent reports from El Salvador revealed that the defense minister said that an internal conflict exists between you and Colonel Majano and that this surely led to Colonel Majano's removal as the top man in the government junta.

[Answer] Regarding the leftist support for the junta, the leftwing has vigorously fought against the reforms and has sabotaged them. The leftwing has discredited us abroad by saying that we are carrying out reforms with repression and this isn't so. Our main goal is social change and the country's democratization.

Regarding the release of Major d'Aubuisson, as I said before this was a legal problem which was in the hands of the military judge. That this might lead to a rightist coup? Major d'Aubuisson truly had ties with the rightwing. For this reason, I believe that the support that he received from army sectors is not aimed at taking a step backward which is precisely what the sectors which are seeking a countercoup want. It is natural that the rightwing is seeking to return to the previous status quo. However, I believe that the reforms that the government started are irreversible and that it is not possible. It is a suicide to think that a rightist coup may succeed in the country and if the rightwing carries out one, then we would have to talk about a civil war. I believe that the Salvadoran people will not permit that.

[Cocon] [words indistinct] There is one question (?you have not answered) regarding what the junta has done abroad to control the offensive that the left is launching.

[Answer] The truth is that we have not launched any counteroffensive. What we are doing is explaining the Salvadoran process, where we are going and what we want. I think this is it.

[Victor Hugo de Leon of Radio Periodico en Director] You have not referred to the University of El Salvador which is in charge of the country's higher education and which gets a percentage of the government budget. At the same time, the leftist organizations that are fighting against the junta have offices at the university. We would like to know what the junta position is regarding the university and its stand and if the government's economic support will continue in order to maintain the educational policy of supporting higher education.

[Answer] Definitely, the function of the university has been distorted. A myth has existed in El Salvador regarding this. I believe that the autonomy of the university has been misunderstood as a sovereignty within a state. This cannot be so anywhere in the world. However, what we have done is to ignore the provocations. We are being constantly provoked so that we will invade the university and create martyrs inside. When these provocations have taken place--such as the times when many peasants were taken and locked there--if we had intervened in the university in any of those occasions we would have come to regret our actions. [words indistinct] a trap. This doesn't mean that when the state security is threatened we won't intervene.

[Carmen Escribano de de Leon of ECOS DEL PUEBLO] I interviewed a top San Salvador municipal official 2 nights ago. He said that the documents found on Major d'Aubuisson included a list of persons who would be killed when the coup d'etat was carried out. I would like to know, if this criminal and illegal plan existed, why was he released?

[Answer] I believe that the information that the municipal official gave you is not accurate. There was an anticommunist plan in the documents which I examined myself. Major d'Aubuisson was working with a rightist organization called FAN. It is an anticommunist organization. Naturally, a strategic plan of that nature includes military actions but it did not mean that it was being carried out. According to our analysis, it was a plan formulated abroad and by foreigners. It was a plan which was very well drafted.

[Carmen Escribano de de Leon] [words indistinct] Are you trying to say that people can be killed without a plan of that kind?

[Answer] No, it was similar to the plans that the leftists drew up in which they include terrorist actions, kidnappings to collect funds and actions of that kind. There was no list of names involved in it. It was a plan like those you can read in...[interrupts sentence] like those that the popular organizations draft all the time.

[Carmen Escribano de de Leon] There was no list of persons then.

[Answer] There was no list of persons they were going to kill or kidnap. There were no details on where they were going to place a bomb or anything like that. It was an anticommunist plan. So the information you received was not correct.

MAJANO COMMENTS ON MORALES MEETING, D'AUBUISSON RELEASE

PA152245 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 15 May 80 pp 1, 37

[Text] Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano has said he is aware of the difficult national political situation caused by the pressures on the government from leftist and rightist sectors. Colonel Majano was questioned by newsmen at the Presidential House yesterday morning after he met with junta member Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, a Christian Democrat who has been another "target" of the rightist and leftist groups in the past few days.

Majano said he held a meeting with Morales early in the morning to analyze the country's situation as a result of the latest political incidents. The order for the release of Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson and the other people implicated in last week's frustrated coup d'etat has apparently had a big impact on the government, particularly the junta.

Colonel Majano said the government junta is aware of the current situation and that as it has previoulsy maintained, it has evidence of Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson's responsibility in the plot.

Majano noted that the order for D'Aubuisson's release could weaken the government's political foundations. However, he said, we must face this.

Speaking in boxing terms, Colonel Majano said that despite the attacks of the extremist groups "we have reached the seventh round and I have not thrown in the towel." With these words, the officer sought to express that "he does not yet plan to leave the ring."

Colonel Majano said he is willing to face the current situation and that his participation in the government is more necessary than ever to implement programs. Now then, when I retire from the government I will stay here, he said. I will not leave the country. I will carry out the battle domesitcally.

He denied the rumors that he might join some political party or group. There had been speculation that more than one democratic front had asked him to be a member.

Majano said he is grateful for the support he has received from his comrades in the junta and various sectors of the population as well as from his comrades-in-arms.

This forces me not to disappoint them, to continue forward and to struggle for the large majorities, he said.

GUATEMALA

ARMY OFFICER DENIES BOMBING USED AGAINST SUBVERSIVES

PA140446 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 9 May 80 p 8

[Excerpts] The report from Paris that the Guatemalan Army has been using Israeli planes and pilots to bomb the hills in San Marcos and El Quiche in the fight against subversion is totally false, Maj Francisco Edgar Djalma Dominguez, deputy public relations chief of the army, told PRENSA LIBRE yesterday.

He also briefly analyzed the group of Guatemalans who made unpatriotic remarks in France for the sole purpose of gaining support from the Socialist International.

Major Djalma Dominguez said those people have stated that the army has been using napalm to bomb areas in San Marcos and El Quiche.

I am certain, he said, that if the report were true, the Guatemalan people and especially the press would have easily found out about it.

The report, he stressed, it totally false and tendentious. The armed forces have not gone to such extremes. On the contrary, a vast social action program including medical tours is being undertaken in those areas.

It can be seen, he went on, that those Guatemalans who are discrediting the nation abroad want publicity at whatever cost, perhaps to obtain the necessary funds to achieve their goals against Guatemala.

They have reported that the armed forces have the support of Israeli pilots and all sorts of weapons, even bombers, to repress the citizenry. Everyone knows this is absolutely false.

He said that it is true that the army has recently purchased several Israeli-made Arava planes which are simply used for transportation purposes. It must be noted that these planes have been used in agricultural areas such as Ixcan where the Guatemalan Air Force had done a lot of work.

The planes were purchased from Israel but they could have been bought from any other country, he added.

Major Djalma Dominguez noted that it is also false that the army has the assistance of Israeli instructors or soldiers to fight subversion.

It must be noted that Guatemala's geography is very different from Israel's; besides, Guatemala's problems must be solved exclusively by Guatemalans, he stated.

NICARAGUA

LOAN ISSUE, PRESS REPORTS SPARK CRITICISM OF U.S.

Council To Demand Explanation

PA151625 Managua Radio Sandino on Spanish 1200 GMT 15 May 80

[Excerpt] The State Council will demand from the U.S. congress clear explanations of the international news agencies' reports that the U.S. Congress and executive branch have decided to exert strong and explicit pressures on the Nicaraguan revolution to the effect that the government junta is reorganized to include two members of whom the most reactionary U.S. sector--enemies of our dignity, our sovereignty and our popular revolution--can approve.

The mass organizations have asked the State Council to condemn this U.S. policy, but the Council has felt it suitable to demand first an official explanation from the U.S. Congress, before making an appropriate statement and adopting the most suitable diplomatic measures in defense of our nationality.

The State Council has also decided to give its broad support to the foreign policy implemented by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, which condemns the U.S. military maneuvers in the Caribbean, as was the desire of the mass organizations whose representatives appeared at the Council's headquarters.

The State Council also approved a bill submitted by the Sandinist National Liberation Front to officially and institutionally declare Gen Augusto C. Sandino the general of free men and father of the popular anti-imperialist revolution. As soon as the bill was submitted, all Council representatives stood up and offered their unanimous support with a long applause.

Five minutes later, this aspiration of the people of Nicaragua, Latin America and the world concerning our General Sandino was institutionalized by the new revolutionary state of Nicaragua.

Foreign Minister Critical

PA151626 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 May 80

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto held a news conference today after his return from Yugoslavia, where he attended the funeral of Marshal Josip Broz Tito. He commented on the latest decision of the U.S. Congress to again postpone the approval of a $75 million loan to Nicaragua until two members of the government junta are appointed to replace those who resigned.

D'Escoto said that we are a sovereign and independent nation in charge of its own historic destiny and no Tip O'Neill or any other U.S. Government representative is going to tell us what to do. It is also a norm of our foreign policy to maintain cordial and friendly relations with all countries of the world, especially the United States, but on a level of equality and mutual respect. They must be relations which bring to life a climate of credibility between the two nations, of reciprocal confidence and not of misunderstandings or provocations. We want real facts from the United States, said the minister.

Daniel Ortega Comments

PA151627 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 15 May 80

[Excerpts] This news program obtained the impressions of Daniel Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution, on the new situation created by the decision of the U.S. Congress to again withhold a $75 million loan to Nicaragua.

[Begin Ortega recording] We believe that the United States is reviving the big stick policy with this attitude. Naturally, it must be said that this attitude has been encouraged by divisionist positions in Nicaragua, antiunity positions such as that assumed by Alfonso Robelo. This is the result of politicking by Robelo. In trying to strengthen his position and person he has attacked the government and the Sandinist process and this has repercussions on the Nicaraguan people.

He has demonstrated division, he has tried to divide the Nicaraguan people and this has international repercussions. We said before that the first repercussion would be economic and here we have the result. Robelo has armed the reactionary individuals of the U.S. Congress so that they can blackmail our revolution, telling us whom to appoint to the government junta.

What is this? We cannot tolerate this. As we said, what Robelo is doing can lead to that. Then there is the danger, as I said in a previous interview, that this antinational attitude by Robelo might even create the conditions for armed counterrevolution, an invasion, any type of aggression to the detriment of all the Nicaraguan people.

We reaffirm our willingness to maintain relations with all the countries of the world, to maintain relations with the United States, but friendly relations, respectful relations, in that framework. We are not willing to accept the relations which they want to impose on us, which are relations of submission, doing what they say. [end recording]

Loan 'Conditions' Rejected

PA151813 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 May 80

[Excerpts] Less than 48 hours after the most reactionary U.S. Congress spokesmen set conditions for the granting of economic aid to Nicaragua, there is a clear nationalistic consensus in our country: In Nicaragua we are going to accomplish the will of the majority rather than what the U.S. reactionary circles want.

The so-called U.S. Speaker of the House O'Neill has said that Nicaragua will have to reorganize the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction by appointing two moderate elements to the two vacancies existing at the head of Nicaragua's executive branch, adding that U.S. congressmen would arrogate to themselves the right to study the chosen members. How about that?

Government junta member Commander Daniel Ortega said that in the new Nicaragua we will not accept any [word indistinct] note, for if we receive one we will tear it up.

For his part, Commander Luis Carrion, deputy interior minister, and a member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate, commented that we will not mortgage Nicaragua either for $75 million or any other sum of money. Commander Carrion made this statement during an event held yesterday afternoon at the Aya Delgado police headquarters, in memory of the martyrdom of Angelita Morales Aviles.

The mass organizations reacted immediately to reject the imperialist pretensions. The Sandinist Workers Central has indicated that these attempts are unacceptable. Nicaragua is a small but sovereign country, which is why a revolution has begun here.

Mass Organizations To Mobilize

PA152302 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Popular leaders have asked the mass organizations to mobilize throughout the country in defense of the country's dignity and sovereignty which have been attacked by imperialism. The issue of the $75 million loan is once again the number one subject of discussion of the Nicaraguan people. Today, it is due to the policy of the U.S. congress and executive which have conditioned the granting of the loan to the appointment of two members of the government junta who, according to the enemies of the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua and the United States, will recover their past privileged interests which now belong to the Nicaraguan people.

All of the top leaders of the Sandinist mass organization have asked the people and the member members of their respective organizations to mobilize throughout the country to denounce, repudiate the condemn the aggressive policy of the reactionary and imperialist sectors in the United States and their local allies.

The secretary general of the Sandinist Workers Central [CST] issued this call a short while ago. Francisco Lopez, secretary of organization of the Farm Workers Association [ATC], has also asked for the mobilization of all farm workers, peasants and small farmers organized in the ATC. Patricia Orosco, secretary general of the Sandinist Defense Committees, issued a similar call yesterday. The women organized in the Luisa Amanda Espinosa Association of Nicaraguan Women and the members of the 19 July Sandinist Youth have also issued the same appeal.

Guerrilla Commander Hugo Torres, the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] representative in the State Council, has supported the mass organizations' actions in defense of our dignity and sovereignty in the issue of the $75 million and the expansion of the junta. He has stressed that EPS supports the interests and aspirations expressed by the representatives of the mass organizations in the State Council.

Guerrilla Commander Omar Cabezas has referred to the content of the U.S. policy in the case of the $75 million loan. The granting of the loan is now conditioned to the reaction's interest in the reorganization of the Government of National Reconstruction junta. Commander Cabezas said that the Sandinist National Liberation Front's firm plans to maintain in the government junta the pluralist character of the revolution and the spirit of national unity. He said that after the Robelo resignation and the withdrawal of Mrs Violeta de Chamorro, it had always been thought that they would be replaced bearing in mind the same principles of unity and pluralism. He said the representatives of the United States in Nicaragua have known this for a long time and now there is the maneuver of conditioning the $75 million loan to the expansion of the junta so that when we Nicaraguans do this in a sovereign manner and independent of any foreign interest, everyone will believe that we did so because of the gringos' pressures.

In any case, the national mobilization demanded by the mass organizations will not permit any foreign or domestic maneuver to harm our dignity and sovereignty.

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE ASKS PRIESTS TO LEAVE GOVERNMENT.

PA160151 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Managua--The Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference today issued a document addressed to the priests who hold administrative offices in the Government of National Reconstruction. In the document the conference asked the priests to leave those posts and to dedicate themselves to their pastoral work.

[Words indistinct] Nicaraguan priests, including two ministers of state who work for the revolutionary government, were given the option of resigning their government posts or suffering the consequences.

The document of the Episcopal Conference stated that since the (?emergency) circumstances are over, Christian laymen can fill the public posts that some priests are currently holding. The priests to which the document referred are Father Miguel D'Escoto, current foreign minister; Father Ernesto Cardenal, cultural minister; Father Fernando Cardenal, director of the national literacy campaign; Father Alvaro Arguello, representative of the National Association of the Clergy in the State Council and Father Edgar Carrales, assistant director of the Nicaraguan Social Security Institute.

HAVANA REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF REFUGEES

Mariel-Florida Best Route

FL151038 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] News from Mariel. An article that appears on the last page of the newspaper GRANMA [15 May]:

Yesterday, 4,501 antisocials left for the United States via that route. At the time this edition went to press, 1,200 vessels from Florida were at that port.

The Mariel-Florida route has been threatened by yesterday's statement of U.S. President James Carter. He categorically ordered that the Florida to Mariel trips be suspended. He also ordered that the vessels in Mariel must return to Florida empty.

According to an AFP report, he said vessels which do not obey his order of returning empty will be placed at the disposal of the courts. According to the report, he said, among other things: Castro has forced the owners of vessels to receive criminals recently out of prison and mentally ill persons released from hospitals. He then added: We will not allow our country to become a garbage dump for criminals dangerous to our society and we will immediately begin expulsion proceedings against these persons.

What a notable statement. Indeed, delinquents have left. We have warned of this repeatedly. We have clearly stated publicly that the great majority of the persons who took refuge at the Peruvian Embassy and others of the same sort who wanted to travel to the United States were not dissidents. Instead, they were delinquents. Now, they [the Americans] say that the United States does not want to become the garbage dump for Cuban scum. When these same people hijacked vessels in Cuba taking their crews as hostages to the United States, they were received with open arms and as heroes. Now, they threaten to expel them.

The United States is the only one responsible for encouraging the departure of these persons from Cuba to the United States. Now, many of them believe they deserve its hospitality. It is not fair to defraud them.

Cuba has deported absolutely no one. All who have left from Mariel have done so completely voluntarily. It is true that we have allowed the departure of persons with criminal records of theft, gambling, drugs and prostitution. They dreamed about the Yankee paradise but they all left by absolutely free choice claiming they had relatives and friends in the United States.

We have not, however, allowed the departure of persons involved in crimes or acts of bloodshed. We have not offered this possibility to these persons for the safety of our own society.

It is also a gross lie to assert that we have sent mentally ill persons to the United States. There may be some exceptions or isolated cases of such ill persons claimed by their relatives who live in the United States. There might even be persons there who have pretended to be insane. We care too much for our sick to send them to that dehumanized country. For them, the revolution will make all efforts and sacrifices that may be necessary. A delinquent or a dissident is not the same as a sick person.

Neither have we forced any vessel to carry passengers by force. All vessels from Florida are free to return to the United States whenever and however they prefer.

Many have returned empty because they did not want to wait weeks for their turn in Mariel. Many others, on the other hand, left in order of their arrival with relatives of U.S. residents and other passengers, many of whom were the so-called refugees at the Peruvian Embassy or former counterrevolutionary prisoners with their relatives.

To date, about 600 vessels have left Mariel empty for the aforementioned reasons and approximately 800 have left with passengers.

The question of whether or not vessels will be allowed to leave Florida is Carter's business. Let us see how he can achieve it. Carter rules in Florida but Cuba rules in Mariel and there is freedom of entry and departure in Mariel. In any case, the Mariel-Florida route has proven to be the safest, most serious and efficient in the world.

You have just heard an article that appears today on the last page of the newspaper GRANMA.

Five-Point Program Cited

FL151120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 15 May 80

[Excerpt] Two sections--cables and news from Mariel--appear on the last page of the newspaper, page 6, which we now report:

According to an AFP report, U.S. President James Carter yesterday proposed the establishment of an airlift or sealift between the United States and Cuba to facilitate the departure of Cubans who want to leave the country. He also ordered the immediate suspension of the flotilla of vessels which travel the Mariel-Florida route.

Carter announced a five-point program aimed at trying to halt the exodus of scum to the United States and by virtue of which he also intends to give priority to the antisocial elements who are in the U.S. Interests Section offices in Havana and to those who also illegally occupied the Peruvian Embassy in Cuba.

News dispatches from Washington also speak of the return to Miami of U.S. diplomats stationed in Havana and of the militant people's march of protest against the blockade, the illegal occupation of the Guantanamo Naval Base by the United States and spy flights.

The reports of the capitalist news agencies repeat the already known lies that the alleged exiles in the Yankee interests section in Havana were attacked when everyone knows that the provocation and attack came from them and that the U.S. Interests Section has no right to grant asylum to anyone.

The biased manner in which information is manipulated by the capitalist news agencies is an attempt to create a markedly false atmosphere of insecurity to justify an alleged departure of Yankee diplomatic personnel in Havana.

Costa Rican Labor Comment

FL152010 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Costa Rican trade union leaders have said in Havana that the Rodrigo Carazo government's proimperialist maneuver to bring to Costa Rica the bums and delinquents who left Cuba is a shameful action. The trade union leaders asserted that with the presence of these antisocial individuals, Carazo is trying to hide from his people the serious economic, political and social problems the country is facing.

Maria de los Angeles (Giral), secretary general of the University of Costa Rica Trade Union [Sindicato de la Universidad de Costa Rica], and Alberto (Umana), secretary of the National Union of Graphic Industry and Press Workers [Union Nacional de Trabajadores de la Industria Grafica y la Prensa] visited Cuba's Cultural Workers Trade Union during a stopover enroute to Czechoslovakia. Jacinto Viamontes, secretary general of the Cuban Cultural Workers Trade Union, accompanied the visitors.

U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE CONDEMNED, WITHDRAWAL DEMANDED

Soviet Committee Statement

FL141020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] The Soviet Committee for Defense of Peace has issued a statement condemning U.S. military provocations, blackmail and threats against Cuba. The Solid Shield 80 maneuvers in the Caribbean near the Cuban coasts, it says, increase tension in the area and threaten the security and sovereignty of Cuba.

In the statement, the Soviet committee demands that the United States withdraw from the Guantanamo base and an end to spy flights and the economic blockade against Cuba.

'U.S. Acts of Aggression'

FL151327 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 15 May 80

["Spotlight on Latin America" commentary]

[Excerpts] Due to sharp international rejection Washington decided to modify the Solid Shield 80 maneuvers which began in the Caribbean last Thursday. Initially they included the landing of 2,000 marines at the Guantanamo Naval Base, Cuban territory illegally occupied by the U.S. against the Cuban people's will. These exercises, which are another proof of Washington's adventuristic and dangerous policies, are not only aimed against Cuba but also at intimidating the revolutionary movements in the region. The U.S. cannot resign itself to the fact that these maneuvers are doomed to failure and that they will backfire on the number one enemy of the peoples of the area: U.S. imperialism.

The Solid Shield 80 maneuvers are part of a long list of U.S. imperialist acts of aggression against Cuba and the other Latin American countries. The only difference is that they come when the national liberation movements in Central America and the Caribbean have gained momentum. Since U.S. President James Monroe made known his hegemonistic doctrine in 1823 the United States has tried to preserve its political and military supremacy in the region and prepare favorable conditions for its monopolies. When the peoples have rebelled against Washington's meddling or taken up arms to defend their national rights, Washington has immediately resorted to military force to frustrate their sovereign will.

Amid the current international climate, characterized by the struggle of national liberation movements, the U.S. vents all its hatred on the peoples of our America, which is practically the only place they can resort to. For this reason we have to include Washington's modified Solid Shield 80 maneuvers in its current aggressive policies. Washington is now trying to gain prestige in the area with its violent anticommunist campaign against Cuba, through the murder of over 2,000 Salvadoran patriots, the continued massacres in Guatemala and the military strengthening of the Honduras, Salvadoran and Haitian regimes.

International Workers' Condemnation

FL152009 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1818 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] We wish to express our full and irrevocable solidarity with the Cuban workers and people and to demand the return of Cuban territory occupied by Yankee imperialism, and an end to the crimanal economic blockade and a stop to the provocative spy overflights. This is stated in a resolution adopted today during the opening session of the first meeting of the Secretariat of the International Union of Agriculture, Forestry and Plantations Workers Trade Unions (Union Internacional Sindical de Trabajadores de la Agricultura, Bosques y Plantaciones) being held at Havana's main offices of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers.

The document adds that the United States with its characteristic voracity and greed, in 1902 imposed on the emerging pseudo-republic the occupation of a piece of territory and built there the Guantanamo Naval Base. Since the revolutionary triumph in 1959, the U.S. Government has conducted a number of criminal aggressions against Cuba, among them a blockade which has lasted 20 years, the resolution stresses.

The resolution also expresses rejection of other imperialist aggressions against the Cuban people. Among those aggressions, the repeated violations of Cuban airspace by spy aircraft, military maneuvers, a criminal act at a child care center and provocations at the U.S. Interests Section office are mentioned.

The participants in the conclave, on behalf of 25 trade union organizations from 19 Latin American and Caribbean countries, energetically condemn these and any other actions being carried out by imperialism against the Cuban people. In closing, the resolution reiterates the participants' militant solidarity with the Cuban workers and people and urges all revolutionary and progressive organizations to organize acts in defense of the Cuban

FMC Activity Held

FL151204 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 May 80

[Excerpt] Vilma Espin, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Federation of Cuban Women (FMC), has chaired an activity of repudiation of the Yankee base in Guantanamo, the blockade and spy flights. The activity was held at the 10 de Octubre municipality in this capital. Representatives of women's organizations of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, Palestine and American continent attended the activity organized by the FMC.

The guests expressed their solidary and militant support for Cuba and the conviction that the maneuvers of the common enemy--imperialism--once again will be defeated.

Vilma Espin pointed out that attempts by the Yankees to destroy the revolution have not ceased since 1959. She cited as examples the La Couvre ship explosion, the mercenary invasion and the sabotage of the plane near Barbados to which are added the monstrous fire at the Le Van Tam Day Care Center.

These actions, she said, far from frightening the people, make deeper their unity around the party and Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

HAVANA RESIDENTS TO MARCH PAST U.S. INTERESTS SECTION

Foreign Policy Support

FL151129 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Most of the front page of the Cuban newspaper GRANMA Wednesday reflected the preparations of the nationwide march of the combative people which will take place Saturday. It will be the largest demonstration ever in support of the revolutionary government's domestic and foreign policies.

Havana residents will march pass the U.S. Interests Section in the former U.S. Embassy building. All cities and towns are preparing their marchers for that day to protest the U.S. SR-71 spy flights over Cuba, the U.S. economic blockade and the illegal occupation of Cuban territory by the Guantanamo Naval Base.

Television Coverage Reported

FL151137 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The broadcast system which Cuban television will undertake Saturday, 17 May, of the combative people's march is considered unprecedented in Cuba. According to (Antonio Recilles), official of the National Directorate of Cuban Television, transmissions originating from the 14 provinces of the country will be covered through remote control and mobile equipment. To achieve this objective, agricultural aviation equipment will be used to take aerial shots. He pointed out that television preparations are aimed at giving service equal to the significance of the militant march.

CPUSTAL: Day of Solidarity

FL151151 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The Latin American Workers Permanent Congress for Trade Union Unity--CPUSTAL--has called on workers of the continent to organize a great day of solidarity with the Cuban revolution on 17 May.

In a communique released in Mexico City, CPUSTAL notes the importance of continuing to promote this mobilization and actions of solidarity with the Cuban people. It also urges organizing this proletarian day coinciding with the great march of combative people in our country.

These demonstrations in every nation, it emphasizes, will be not only to denounce and condemn but also to paralyze the bloody claws of U.S. imperialism which, as in the past in Playa Giron, not only are aimed against the island of freedom but also against our peoples of Latin America. It adds that the continental working class once again reaffirms that Cuba is not alone and all the world's progressive community will respond to the United States and its lackeys with the cry of combat and victory: Cuba yes, Yankees no.

People's March Instructions

FL151928 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 May 80

[Excerpts] GRANMA, the party's official organ, carries in its third edition today instructions from the Combative People's March Organizing Committee under the banner headline "For Cuba and With Fidel: Everyone to the Malecon on Saturday." The measures are to be observed by all our people for the duration of the grandiose parade this Saturday the 17th. Once again Havana's residents will go into action. This time, the firm and victorious steps of the combative people will echo in Havana's Malecon. This time it will be the Yankee interests office that will shake to the vigorous, disciplined and combative step of our people.

The organizing committee, taking into account the experience of the 19 April march and the characteristics of the new setting, has approved the plan for this new popular demonstration. As for the previous one but better organized in all respects, our people will show their mobilization capacity and revolutionary maturity by strictly adhering to the instructions for the march. The organization capacity of a people, its discipline, its combative readiness, its strength and infinite chances for victory are demonstrated at key moments in history.

The breadth of the Havana Malecon and surrounding areas provides for a larger concentration, march and withdrawal than was possible for Fifth Avenue. This makes it possible for the huge column of more than a million Havana marchers to move in larger volume, with a consequent reduction in the duration of the march. It should conclude in the afternoon. As on the previous occasion, it has been decided that the mobilization of each municipality will be carried out on a staggered schedule. The first will be at 0600 and the mobilizations will continue progressively up to 1300 when the last groups will start mobilizing in accordance with the established march schedule.

The Combative People's March Organizing Committee for the Havana provinces calls on all municipal and zone committees as well as all the heroic and combative residents of the capital to strictly adhere to the following measures:

1. Everyone must meet at the points designated for each municipality from his area of residence in accordance with the timetable established.

2. Everyone must get on the buses at these points in an orderly manner following the instructions issued by the organizing committees at each one of those points.

3. Everyone must know exactly where each municipal column is to meet along the Malecon or nearby streets.

4. Everyone must observe the strictest organizational discipline since some municipal columns will have to move from their initial positions to others before the march finally begins. Each revolutionary must march with his own municipality.

5. Once the starting order for the march is given, beginning at 23d and Malecon streets, everyone must maintain a normal pace with no interruptions and walk in a simultaneously resolute, combative and disciplined manner.

6. The march must not stop under any circumstances from this point on, except if ordered to for organizational reasons.

7. Everyone must walk on either lane of Malecon Avenue, without stepping on the median or the sidewalks, since these will be reserved for the Red Cross and other services. No one will be allowed to move from one lane to the other.

8. A number of comrades stationed at intervals who will be properly identified will be in charge of maintaining the organization of the columns to prevent their dispersal, since the wide avenue is irregular at several points, and to keep the service areas clear.

9. Once the march is past Marti Square on G Street each municipal column will go on to the spot where it will take the buses back home. Unlike the last time, the buses will be stationed at a specific place for each municipality. Those who are mobilizing on foot will have the streets they can leave by clearly marked.

10. The people must keep tuned in to the Havana City Radio Network. In addition to keeping the people informed on the progress of the march, it will broadcast any instructions from the organizing committee.

COMMENTARY SAYS IRAN, CUBA COMING CLOSER TOGETHER

FL151407 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 15 May 80

[Unattributed commentary on "Cuba, Iran and the Nonaligned Countries' Movement"]

[Text] In order to express the solidarity of Cuba and the nonaligned countries' movement with the Iranian revolution, Cuban Minister of Foreign Relations Isidoro Malmierca met recently in Tehran with Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr to whom he delivered a message from Cuban leader and president of the nonaligned movement, Fidel Castro. The message deals with current international developments and increasing tensions in the world. The document also explains Cuba's current efforts to contribute to the elimination of the present sources of conflict and to find political and diplomatic routes toward the peaceful solution to the serious problems in Southwest Asia.

The Cuban foreign minister told the Iranian president of the steps taken by Cuba on behalf of the Iranian revolution. He made reference to the speech delivered by Cuban President Fidel Castro at the huge May Day rally in Havana. On that occasion the Cuban leader said that a real people's revolution is taking place in Iran and it has extraordinary force. Fidel called on the Cuban people to support and express their solidarity with the struggle of the Iranian people.

During the meeting, President Bani-Sadr proposed to the Cuban foreign minister that the possibility be studied of convening an extraordinary meeting of the nonaligned countries' movement coordinating bureau to examine the situation in Iran in the face of the U.S. threats and aggressions against the Iranian people. The meeting would also adopt specific measures to prevent the constant U.S. aggressions against that southwest Asian country. The Iranian head of state also spoke about the blockade of Iran that has been carried out by the U.S. Government since the triumph of the Islamic revolution. He said that actions of this sort, especially the aborted commando operation of April 23d aimed at rescuing the U.S. hostages then being held in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, had no other aim but to propitiate a coup d'etat to destroy the Iranian revolution.

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca also conferred in Tehran with his Iranian counterpart, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, with whom he discussed bilateral relations. The Iranian foreign minister expressed his gratitude for Cuba's solidarity with Iran and invited the Cuban official to visit that country and exchange opinions with Iranian leaders whenever he is in the region.

Cuba is presently making arrangements for the opening of the embassy in Tehran which it had to abandon in 1975 when the now overthrown Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlevi, broke diplomatic relations with the Cuban Government.

The visit of the Cuban foreign minister to Iran will no doubt bring positive results for the peoples of our two countries because it marks the coming closer of two revolutionary states with a common enemy--U.S. imperialism--which is bound on destroying the aspirations for freedom and progress of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Cuba and Iran will close ranks in the face of imperialist aggression and will wage together the great battle against humanity's worst enemy.

SOVIET DELEGATION TOURS CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

FL151719 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The Soviet delegation led by Ivan Aleksandrovich Ganichev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Construction, who is paying an official visit to our country, has begun a comprehensive tour of construction projects in our country. The delegation has toured the new cement factory in Cienfuegos which already has its first production line in operation as well as the expansion project at the Mariel cement plant. Both plants are equipped with the most modern technological systems. The tour will include construction projects at the Havana port and projects under construction in Moa for which Cuba has had the effective cooperation of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet delegation will hold bilateral talks to examine various aspects of cooperation in the construction field.

FERNANDEZ HOLDS TALKS WITH CONGOLESE EDUCATION MINISTER

FL160114 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Antoine Ndinga-Oba, member of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee and minister of education of the People's Republic of the Congo, has held talks with Comrade Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education. During the talks Fernandez invited the Congolese delegation to tour Holguin Province, including watching the final bouts of the Gerardo Cordoba Cardin boxing tournament tomorrow, 16 May. Later in the day, the visitors met with Dr Max Figueroa, director of the Institute for Teaching Sciences, who explained to them the educational process of that branch in Cuba. The delegation led by Ndinga-Oba arrived in our country this morning. While in Cuba its members will visit various educational institutions as well as production centers.

ALMEIDA TOURS DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN CAMAGUEY PROVINCE

FL152249 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo, has toured several construction sites and service centers in Camaguey Province accompanied by Lazaro Vazquez, first party secretary in that province. Almeida visited the provincial soil and fertilizer laboratory located in the northern part of Camaguey city, where he learned firsthand about the work, architectural design and distribution of work areas. Later in the day, Almeida went to the Medical Sciences Institute of Higher Education under construction near the Health Polytechnic and the provincial hospital. The PCC Politburo member also visited the municipality of Florida where a new hotel is already in operation, whose design and beauty Almeida praised.

BAHAMAS

CUBAN FISHERMEN GRANTED BAIL, LEAVE COUNTRY

FL151237 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Despite some objections by the government's director of legal affairs, Mr (Neville Smith), the eight Cubans who were arrested by officers of HMBS Flamingo were granted bail yesterday afternoon by acting magistrate Mr (Ian Bethel) and they left the country at (6:10) last evening. We get more information from newsman Lionel Dorsett:

[Begin Dorsett recording] Yesterday morning, the eight Cuban fishermen arrested near Cay Santo Domingo last Saturday by HMBS Flamingo were charged in the magistrate's court. The director of legal affairs, Mr (Neville Smith), appeared for the crown, Mr J. Henry Bostwich appeared for the fishermen and Mr (Ian Bethel) was on the bench.

Mr Bostwick applied for bail for the fishermen. On behalf of the crown, Mr (Smith) objected to bail being granted citing the obvious security implications. Mr Bostwick argued that the executive arm of the government was trying to influence the judicial arm of the government so that the fishermen might be held as hostages. Magistrate (Bethel) granted bail to the fishermen in the sum of $10,000 each and adjourned the hearing of the case to July 1st. The Cuban fishermen have since left the country.

GRENADA

DAILY GLEANER: ANTI-BISHOP PROTESTS REPORTED

FL152115 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 12 May 80 p 16

[Text] St. Georges, Grenada, May 9--(From our correspondent)

Grenada's second town of Grenville, located two miles south of Pearls Airport, resounded yesterday to both pro- and anti-government shouts as anti-government sentiments increase in that area.

Centre of disaffection is the village of Tivoli, four miles north of Grenville, and anti-government sentiments came to the fore last Sunday when a demonstration left Tivoli and paraded to Grenville.

This was followed immediately by a pro-government demonstration led by minister of finance, Bernard Coard.

There are conflicting reports as to the number of persons involved in these demonstrations but it is clear that the pro-government demonstration was bigger.

The demonstration from Tivoli was a protest against the arrest last week of three young men, (former supporters of Prime Minister Bishop's New Jewel Movement) from that area. Speaking in a public meeting on May 1, Bishop described these men as 'ultra leftists' and said they were part of a plot to overthrow his government.

Bishop said also their real objective was the large scale production and export of marijuana and he said the counter-revolutionaries had had contact with the US Central Intelligence Agency.

Another demonstration left Tivoli yesterday and paraded to Grenville in carnival style. It was some 250 strong, banners and placards protested the arrest of the young men and were strongly anti-government... "Bishop is not God," said one, another, "Don't bite hand that fed you," and another, "We demand the release of our innocent brothers."

Leaving the town after circling it three times, the demonstrators were confronted by a booing crowd of hecklers comprised chiefly of uniformed secondary school students. There was no violence but the demonstration broke up into groups hotly arguing for and against the government.

JAMAICA

PNP, JLP EXCHANGE CHARGES; VIOLENCE ERUPTS

FL141815 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] A (?counselor attached) to the Jamaica Labor Party in the Hampton Green division of Saint Catherine, Mr Joseph (McKessy), has been apprehended by the Spanish Town police following an incident in (Winstonten) yesterday. During the incident, two youths were shot, one of them fatally. The other is in a serious condition in the Spanish Town hospital. It is understood that JLP Secretary Bruce Golding and other party officials are in the area in an attempt to secure the release of Mr (McKessy).

In a statement yesterday the JLP secretary had charged that his party supporters were attacked and Mr (McKessy) went to their assistance, in the process firing shots from his revolver killing one person, and the People's National Party has charged that two of its supporters were gunned down in the area during the incident. The party said one of them, a 15-year-old schoolboy, who was an activist in the PNP youth organization, (Collin Jones), was killed and his brother is in a critical condition in hospital. The PNP said it would be issuing a full statement on the matter later but said that the incident unmasked the hypocrisy of the JLP in its claim that it was not involved in political violence.

SHIP HELD PENDING INVESTIGATION OF MISSING AMMUNITION

FL151258 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 15 May 80

[Excerpts] The government has given instructions that the ship Saratoga be held in Jamaica pending final investigations into nine boxes of .38 bullets which are missing from on board the vessel. This was disclosed by the minister of national security, Mr Dudley Thompson, at a news conference called at his ministry yesterday. Mr Thompson said that he was informed by the commissioner of police yesterday morning of the arrival in Jamaica of another shipment of ammunition and he said that as a result the ministry took the routine procedure of ordering that the shipment be sent to [words indistinct].

[Begin Thompson recording] I contacted the collector [as heard] general who had not yet received the papers to inform him that this subsequent shipment which came via the SS Saratoga had a false declaration and was in transit for Haiti via Santo Domingo. I was also told that the papers showed 370 boxes of .38 bullets and that only 361 boxes were found, indicating that nine boxes are missing. Searches and investigations for these are going on. It was also related to me that the captain of the vessel had not made the declaration as is required by the law. These bullets were not in a container but in a large case. The matter is under full investigation and instructions have been given for the entire cargo and the ship to be held pending final investigations. The cargo was ordered to be sent to the Jamaica Defense Force as is customary under these circumstances. [end recording]

The Saratoga is [words indistinct] with Grade Kennedy Shipping as its local agent. The ship was on its way from Tampico, Mexico, and the cargo of bullets is destined for Santo Domingo via Haiti. It stopped in Jamaica to offload other cargo including (carbon) blocks for Goodyear Limited.

And the Jamaica Labor Party has said that the incident of the missing ammunition from the Saratoga has grave implications for the security of the country now experiencing an unprecedented level of gun violence. In a statement signed by party General Secretary Bruce Golding, the JLP demanded that the ship be detained and its captain held pending full investigations into the matter. The statement alleged that the Saratoga arrived in the island without meeting legal requirements for the entry of ammunition into Jamaica.

JAMAICA, PHILIPPINES ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

FL151650 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The governments of Jamaica and the Philippines today established formal diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. A release from the agency for public information said relations had been established as both governments were desirous of promoting a spirit of mutual understanding and strengthening the ties of friendship and coöperation between their respective countries and people. The API release said both the Jamaican and Philippine governments had expressed their confidence that this new agreement would contribute to the development of mutually beneficial trade, economic, cultural and other ties.

The announcement of respective ambassadors and the date on which diplomatic exchanges will take place is expected to be made shortly.

JAMAICA, GUYANA REAFFIRM STAND ON PALESTINIAN ISSUE

FL152028 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Jamaica and Guyana have reaffirmed the need for the involvement of Palestinians in the search for the solution to the Middle East problem. The position of the two Caribbean states was outlined to a recent United Nations Security Council meeting called to discuss a (?Tunisian) resolution urging Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands. The resolution also demanded that Palestinians wishing to return to their home be allowed to do so.

Commenting on the Middle East dispute, Jamaica's ambassador to the UN, Don Mills, said a major weakness of previous UN resolutions was the failure to recognize the political rights of the Palestinian people. And also taking part in the discussion was Guyana's charge d'affaires who said that no Middle East solution was possible without the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

BRIEFS

MARIJUANA HAUL--Three members of the Jamaica Constabulary Force, a soldier of the 3d battallion of the Jamaica Regiment and three Americans are among 11 persons who have been arrested on drug charges. The police information center said the arrests were made after soldiers and guards at the St Vincent Aerodrome on Tuesday night caught a group of men loading an estimated one ton of ganja [marihuana] onto aircraft. All men have been charged with trafficking the herb. [Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 15 May 80]

COLOMBIA

DELIMITATION TALKS POSTPONED UNTIL 26 JUNE

PA142015 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 May 80

[Foreign Ministry communique; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry announces that by mutual agreement, the delegations of Colombia and Venezuela which form part of the joint committee for the delimitation of the sea and undersea areas between the two countries have decided to postpone the new round of negotiations scheduled to take place in the city of Puerto Ordaz, Venezuela, until 26 June.

URUGUAY

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE DECIDES TO BOYCOTT GAMES

PY160128 Paris AFP in Spanish 0051 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Montevideo, 15 May (AFP)--The Uruguayan Olympic Committee (COU) officially announced tonight that Uruguay will not attend the Moscow games. The decision was made unanimously by the COU members.

VENEZUELA

JAPANESE FIRM MITSUBISHI TO PURCHASE OIL

PA142310 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Mitsubishi Company reported in Tokyo this afternoon that it will buy 20,000 barrels of oil a day from the Venezuelan Petroleum Company [PETROVEN] over a 9-month period. Mitsubishi is one of the Japanese firms affected by the suspension of oil shipments from Iran.

The report furnished by Mitsubishi does not give any details on prices or contract terms. This is the first direct contract with Venezuela entered into by a Japanese firm. Japanese industrial sources reported that other firms are holding talks with PETROVEN to buy our oil.

MEXICO

SPECIAL JAPANESE ENVOY CONCLUDES VISIT

OW150338 Tokyo KYODO in English 0215 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Mexico City May 14 KYODO--Masumi Esaki, former minister of international trade and industry, left here for home via Los Angeles Wednesday after completing a week's visit to Mexico.

Esaki arrived in Mexico City on May 8 as special envoy to promote Japan-Mexico relations in the wake of the official visit by Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira at the beginning of this month.

During his stay here, he met with President Jose Lopez Portillo and other Mexican leaders and discussed Mexican oil supply to Japan and other problems.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 099 20 May 1980

CONTENTS

CHILE

Foreign Minister Pleased With Belaunde Remarks E 1
Merino Downplays Debate Over Return to Democracy E 1
Plans Announced for 500-Megawatt Nuclear Plant E 1

COLOMBIA

'Saboteurs, Rioters' Cause Urban Disturbances F 1
Violence in Capital F 1
Death Toll Climbs F 1
Heavy Military Control F 1
Mayoral Report F 2
Incidents in Medellin, Bucaramanga F 2
Transporters Agree to Talks, Lift Strike F 3
Military Control in Cities F 3
Absent Workers Pardoned F 3

PERU

AFP Reports Final Election Results J 1
Senate Breakdown Reported J 1
APRA Acknowledges Defeat J 2
Belaunde Holds Press Conference J 2
Madrid Interviews Belaunde J 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Meets With Nicaragua's COSEP Leaders P 1
Tension Arises Over Cuban Refugee Presence P 1
Incident at Airport P 1
Cubans Seen as Problem P 2
Refugees To Leave P 2
Soviet Official Explains Film Shipment P 2
Taiwan's Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit P 3
Police Clash With Demonstrators in San Jose P 3
Government Palace Riot P 3
Interior Minister Justification P 4
Demonstrators Will Not Leave P 4

EL SALVADOR

Explosions Cause Serious Damage in Church Buildings P 5
Church Condemnation of Attacks P 5

Further Reportage on Sweep Against Guerrillas P 5
Large-Scale Military Operation P 5
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 15 May]
Attack on Santa Tecla Schools P 6
FPL Attack on Guard Post P 6
Failed Attack on Relay Station P 6
Leftists Killed by Army P 6
Week's Violence Toll to 169 P 7
Further Death Toll P 7
Report on Refugees in Honduras P 7
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 17 May]
ERP Seizes Station, Airs Message P 8
Government Says Mercenaries Preparing Invasion P 11
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 19 May]

NICARAGUA

New Junta Member Says He Will 'Go All The Way' P 12
FSLN Member Comments on Newly Appointed Junta Members P 12
New Industry Minister, Other Officials Appointed P 13
FESGA Rejects Borge's Position on Elections P 13
Junta Member Hassan Speaks at Sandino Rally P 14

CUBA

GRANMA Editorial Anayzes Carter's 'Bridge' Bid Q 1
GRANMA Terms 17 May March 'Extraordinary' Victory Q 5
First Cuban-Algerian Intergovernmental Meeting Opens Q 6
Visits to Ministries Q 6
Briefs: GDR Technical Data Exhibit Q 6

CARIBBEAN

Pindling Rejects Allegations by Cuba on Boat Incident S 1
Jamaican UN Support Asked [THE TRIBUNE 15 May] S 1
Boat Taken to New Providence S 1

FOREIGN MINISTER PLEASED WITH BELAUNDE REMARKS

FY200318 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0239 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 19 May (LATIN)--Foreign Minister Rene Rojas today expressed satisfaction regarding the statements made in Lima by the apparent winner of the Peruvian elections, Fernando Belaunde Terry, to the effect that he intends to maintain fruitful relations with Chile. "I do not have any official reports of the statements made by Mr Belaunde Terry, but it is very pleasant to know of them, if that is what he said," Rojas stated.

He made these remarks during a conversation with journalists after commenting on reports from Lima indicating that the winning presidential candidate, Fernando Belaunde, expressed his intention to maintain fruitful international links with Chile and Ecuador just as he did during his previous government. Rojas added later that Belaunde's friendly remarks "are bound to find a very good echo."

On another subject, the chief of Chilean diplomacy stated that he has no knowledge of alleged preparations of the Spanish prime minister, Adolfo Suarez, to visit Chile on a date not yet decided. Cabled reports from Madrid have indicated that Suarez is preparing a trip to South America that includes visits to Chile, Bolivia and Ecuador.

MERINO DOWNPLAYS DEBATE OVER RETURN TO DEMOCRACY

FY191905 Paris AFP in Spanish 2257 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Santiago, 7 May (AFP)--Adm Jose Tiribio Merino, chief of the Chilean Navy, stated here today that it is a mistake to try to break the "indestructible unity" of the military regime headed by President Augusto Pinochet. Admiral Merino, who is a member of the military junta, played down the importance of the public debate in which establishment "hardliners" and "moderates" have been engaged recently.

The debate was triggered by the moderates' proposal to set a definite date for the country's return to democracy. The democratic process was interrupted in 1973 by a military movement that toppled the late Socialist President Salvador Allende.

The hardliners, on the other hand, propose to put off "for a couple of years" the country's return to democracy, and to preserve the present status quo, which began in September 1973.

During a rotarian meeting in this city, Admiral Merino stated that "during recent weeks, we have witnessed a fictitious and irrelevant debate allegedly held by opposing factions within the government. Those who intend to create division and confusion within the government in this way are wrong."

Admiral Merino concuded by saying that "the unity of the government is rock solid, because it is supported by the firm unity of our police and armed forces."

PLANS ANNOUNCED FOR 500-MEGAWATT NUCLEAR PLANT

FY160105 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] A large nuclear plant with a 500-megawatt reactor will be built in Chile, (Ondar Werkoff), the chief of the project, announced at a meeting of experts in Montevideo. He pointed out that with this plant, Chile will be able to meet the greater energy demands resulting from industrial growth.

'SABOTEURS, RIOTERS' CAUSE URBAN DISTURBANCES

Violence in Capital

PA200257 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Three dead and seven injured was the toll tonight of disturbances promoted by saboteurs and rioters in the southern and western parts of this capital. Although military and police authorities have acted with caution, drivers and demonstrators have clashed on several occasions.

At the entrance to Santa Lucia neighborhood, a young woman late in her pregnancy was run over by a truck. The driver lost control of the vehicle after irate demonstrators hurled stones and other objects at him. The authorities have explained that this was the cause of the accident.

Shortly afterward, a businessman who was about to be kidnapped by rioters armed with sticks and stones left four of his assailants seriously injured. The incident occurred at the corner of Caracas Avenue and South 43rd Avenue. The following individuals were taken from there to La Hortua Hospital: Eusebio Rojas, Sandra Patricia Cordova P., Maria Aurelia Parpano and a woman approximately 24 years old. Antonio Becerra Ruiz, the driver of the van, fled, leaving the vehicle, with license plate CPK-1222 in front of house No 45-67.

At South 36th Street and Caracas Avenue, the driver of a Toyota camper clashed with rioters and shot one of them. Two others were injured in similar circumstances by an emerald dealer who was traveling in a camper.

Finally, it was announced that two persons, injured by rioters who turned over the truck in which they were traveling, died tonight in La Hortua Hospital.

Death Toll Climbs

PA200258 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] A total of 13 persons were killed during disturbances provoked today by rioters who from early morning began to stone vehicles, throw tacks on the streets and cause general disorder. Over 10 persons were also injured, some of them seriously, in the incidents, according to reports from the health centers to which they were taken.

One of the victims was identified as Carmen Roa, who was run over by a van in Santa Lucia neighborhood after the driver lost control of the vehicle. The authorities revealed that the driver was being stoned at the time by saboteurs. Two other persons, including a minor, died in La Hortua Hospital. They had sustained serious fractures and other injuries after rioting youths struck the truck in which they were traveling.

Most of the injured were not hospitalized because they were members of the demonstrating group. Their companions took them away to an undetermined site.

It should be noted, however, that at no time did the bloody incidents involve the public forces, which limited themselves to attempts to dissaude the demonstrators. Calm was restored in the capital this evening.

Heavy Military Control

PA200259 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] The capital is under heavy military control following disturbances during the day in which a large number of vehicles were stoned, 1 person was killed and 7 injured.

However, notable prudence was exercised by the authorities, who at no time resorted to weapons to control the rioters.

The military high command has announced that severe sanctions will be applied to persons caught disturbing the peace.

The transportation strike, which was carried out despite the fact that the call for the strike had been revoked last night, caused losses in the millions [presumably pesos] to businessmen, whose establishments remained virtually closed.

Mayoral Report

PA200314 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Mayor Hernando Duran Dussan today presented a positive report on the situation of public order in the capital. The mayor said that buses had been stoned in several sectors of the capital, without major consequence. This happened in the morning.

Duran Dussan said that in view of the difficult situation existing regarding transportation in the city, the district government will have official vehicles available until early evening. The mayor told "Supernoticias" the following:

[Begin recording] We have said that the official vehicles would be available throughout the day and early evening, as a means of contributing to alleviate the situation in the country. Therefore, to the extent of our ability, we are trying to help [words indistinct]. [end recording].

Later the mayor discussed the situation of public order in the capital in the last few hours because of the shortage of public transportation in Bogota.

[Begin recording] The reports which I have received said that there were stonings in some outlying sectors. Other than this, I have had no reports of violence in the capital. [end recording]

The mayor also said that the district government will study the new increase in the cost of taxi service in the capital. The mayor said in this regard:

[Begin recording] I am going to meet later with a government committee to discuss the taxi situation. [end recording]

Incidents in Medellin, Bucaramanga

PA200316 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] The situation in Medellin was dominated by incidents caused by students from the Antioquia and National universities. Fourteen students were arrested and turned over to civil authorities.

Medellin Mayor Bernardo Guerra Sierra took vigorous measures and brought the situation under control.

Transportation service was poor in the morning, but the mayor reported that service in the afternoon was normal. However, the police reported that two buses were set on fire and a vehicle belonging to the San Martin Milk Company was partially destroyed. In Bucaramanga, the strike was partial and the authorities were on the alert until late afternoon to control incidents caused by students and agitators and permit citizens to travel safely. In the morning, the transportation situation was more difficult, but by afternoon the government had managed to alleviate the situation and put a large number of buses into operation.

TRANSPORTERS AGREE TO TALKS, LIFT STRIKE

PA191823 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Bogota--Leaders of the urban transportation sector and the government are trying in every way to communicate to bus owners the order to end the strike issued last night by their leaders after reaching an agreement with the government. As is known, the National Confederation of Urban Transportation [CONALTUR], which represents most of the country's urban buses, yesterday ordered a 24-hour strike to assert pressure for approval of fares higher than those authorized by the government.

However, after 2300 last night, when the government agreed to open the talks with the transporters and announced a revision of the fares, CONALTUR's leaders decided to end the strike. The order could not be communicated to all bus owners, however, and for this reason working people faced serious trouble finding transportation this morning.

Fare Review Team Named

PA191824 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] A commission of three cabinet ministers named by President Julio Cesar Turbay has been placed in charge of negotiating the new fares with urban transporters. Saturday's decision to review the fares was instrumental in the enterpreneurs' decision to order the end of the strike. The order was issued yesterday.

Last night, bus owner leaders and the three ministers were holding a dialogue at the negotiating table in search of a solution to the standoff. The urban bus fare fixed by the government was 2.50 pesos while owners asked for 3 pesos. There is a possibility that the fare will be left at 2.70 pesos, maintaining the 30-cent increase in the sibsidy per passenger established by the government.

Military Control in Cities

PA191825 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1426 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Bogota, 19 May (EFE)--Colombia's main cities were placed under military control today to prevent disorders as a result of the general strike the urban transportation sector is staging in the country.

The initial report from police commanders in Bogota, Cali, Medellin, Barranquilla, Cartagena and Bucaramanga, among others, indicates that the transportation strike is 100 percent effective. The report adds that buses and government vehicles were unable to move about because unidentified persons stoned them.

The Defense Ministry assumed control of public order throughout the country and reported that no regrettable incidents had been reported early today. The urban transportation strike is affecting over 3 million white and blue collar workers of private and public offices. Bus owners demanded that the government effect readjustments in fares to compensate them for their investments.

Absent Workers Pardoned

PA200352 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] The government today pardoned all Colombian workers who did not go to work because of the transportation strike and recommended that companies not apply sanctions to embplyees who failed to report to work today. The Labor Ministry issued a communique outlining recommendations to employers and noted that the transportation company strike did not permit total mobilization of Colombian workers, despite government efforts. All government employees were released from work at 1600.

AFP REPORTS FINAL ELECTION RESULTS

PY200330 Paris AFP in Spanish 0117 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Lima, 19 May (AFP)--A television station of this capital today gave the following final results of Sunday's general elections in Peru, according to projections of a specialized agency.

Registered voters: 6,431,239

Voided votes and abstentions: 2,365,947

Valid votes: 4,064,292

Fernando Belaunde, Popular Action (AP), 1,774,287 (43.6 percent)

Armando Villanueva, American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA), 1,075,396

Luis Bedoya, Popular Christian Party (PPC), 453,982 (11.2 percent)

Horacio Zevallos, Revolutionary Union of the Left (UNIR), 152,272 (3.7 percent)

Hugo Blanco, Workers Revolutionary Party (PRT), 141,608 (3.5 percent)

Leonidas Rodriguez, Unity of the Left (UI), 112,931 (2.8 percent)

Roger Caceres, Workers and Peasants National Front (FRENATRA), 102,891 (2.5 percent)

Carlos Malpica, Popular Democratic Unity (UDP), 98,679 (2.4 percent)

Genaro Ledesma, Popular Labor, Peasant and Student Front (FOCEP), 71,709 (1.8 percent)

Carlos Carrillo, National Union (UNO), 21,932 (0.5 percent)

Javier Tantalean, Political Organization of the Peruvian Revolution (OPRP) 18,091 (0.4 percent)

Gustavo Mohme, Socialist Political Action (APS), 11,942 (0.3 percent)

Alejandro Tudela, Peruvian Democratic Movement (MDP), 10,264 (0.3 percent)

Luciano Castillo, Peruvian Socialist Party (PSP), 10,204 (0.3 percent)

Waldo Fernandez, Popular Movement of Social Action and Integration (PAIS), 9,065 (0.2 percent)

Senate Breakdown Reported

PY192139 Paris AFP in Spanish 2314 GMT 19 May 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 19 May (AFP)--The Popular Action Party [AFP], whose leader, Fernando Belaunde, is virtually the Peruvian president according to unofficial results, has, according to the same sources, obtained 26 seats in the Senate, and the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA] has obtained 17 seats, according to a report released this afternoon by local television.

The Senate, with 60 seats in all, will complete its quorum with 6 seats for the Popular Christian Party (PPC) and the other 11 seats divided among 6 leftist and extreme leftist parties.

Regarding the Chamber of Deputies seats for the Lima district--40 out of a total of 180 at the national level--it has also been reported that AP has obtained 18 seats, APRA 10, the PPC 7 and 5 seats to be divided among four leftist parties.

APRA Acknowledges Defeat

PY200140 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0026 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Lima, 19 May (LATIN)--Leaders of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA) acknowledged today that the Popular Action [AP] has won the presidential elections held yesterday in Peru, and requested that APRA members remain "calm" in order not to commit a crime against democracy.

Carlos Enrique Melgar, APRA incumbent secretary, spoke to hundreds of sympathizers and informed them that the "protege candidate [candidate protegido]," former President Fernando Belaunde Terry, had 42 percent of the national balloting against 26 percent for APRA, according to the unofficial count. Melgar was interrupted several times by APRA followers chanting inflammatory slogans--among them "popular insurgence...popular insurgence"--at APRA headquarters where the party's top leadership had met for several hours analyzing the electoral process, the first in 17 years.

"We reject the brazenness of the great failures," Melgar said, referring to former President Belaunde, who was overthrown by a military coup in 1968 and who had defeated APRA in 1963. "In the short term we are the holders of Peru's greatness," the leader remarked after urging APRA followers to "remain alert" because they must not make the mistake of frustrating the transfer of power to civilians set by the armed forces for 28 July, the anniversary of Peru's independence.

Melgar asserted that APRA continues to be the "arbiter of Peru's destiny" and that it is the party that will maintain "national control" because as it is the country's most powerful movement, "it is not fitting for us to fight for a piece of bone. The puppet government will need borrowed power. We, as a powerful party at the ballot boxes, have the revolution in our pockets," he said. He charged that the reactionary forces and those that support the groups of the totalitarian left plotted against APRA to defeat it in the elections, "but the APRA movement will keep its moral strength and its power and, like the eagles, we fly alone, not like the sparrows," he remarked.

He reported that APRA's presidential candidate, Armando Villanueva del Campo, and the party's highest leaders are holding a permanent meeting until the official results are released.

Belaunde Holds Press Conference

PY192149 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2043 GMT 19 May 80

[By Miguel Paredes]

[Text] Lima, 19 May (LATIN)--Fernando Belaunde Terry, the virtual winner of yesterday's general election in Peru, said today that his government would further economic cooperation with the United States and promote both regional integration and the return to the private sector of the those enterprises nationalized by military governments.

Belaunde said at a press conference with foreign newsmen that now that he knows he is the winner he wants to call upon his political foes to form a broad-based government "to defend both democracy and the established constitutional order."

Belaunde, who will be declared the official winner of the elections in the first week of June, was overthrown in October 1968 by the armed forces. His administration was marked by a permanent power struggle between the executive and the legislative branches, the latter controlled by the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA), which he defeated yesterday just as he did in 1963.

Belaunde, 67, the winner with 42 percent of the votes according to an unofficial count, has rejected the possibility that a new military coup may prevent him from coming to power. He said that the armed forces will respect the will of the people, "although there will always be someone interested in my not coming to power." He added: "My relations with the armed forces are good and have not changed in any way over what happened on 3 October [1968]. I am convinced that the armed forces will take advantage of this opportunity to transfer power."

Belaunde said that Peru will maintain a wide policy of economic rapprochement with the United States because that country is a traditional and important market and supports Peru's development. Manuel Ulloa, former economy minister during Belaunde's administration from 1963 to 1968, said: "We will give this policy first priority because it is a source for Peru to obtain soft credits. We do not mean that we are going to disregard the support of other nations of the world."

Belaunde indicated that his government will give great importance to subregional integration through the Andean Pact, particularly regional integration, but not disregarding "the Peruvian position in relation to the Third World and the movement of nonaligned countries." He said that the nonaligned movement has deviated from its original course, that its real content has been distorted and that Peru will support direct action to reorient its original concepts.

The former president said that the nationalization policy has stopped the economic and social development of the Peruvian people. He said that his government will make an effort to have a minimum number of state-owned enterprises, including factories for making cooking oil and fishmeal and some agroindustrial plants. When Belaunde was overthrown, the late President Juan Velasco Alvarado carried out a policy of nationalizing the main natural resources which were in the hands of U.S. capital, including oil and mining.

When the former president spoke about the policy of denationalization, he hinted that the exploitation of the main natural resources will remain in the hands of the state, since "not being fully aware of the text of the contract," he felt that the new petroleum agreements with private foreign enterprises "are favorable to Peru." [sentence as received]

In answer to a question, he said he is not returning to power with a revanchist spirit or to arouse animosity "for something which had happened in the past." He indicated that his government will implement a program of "forgetting the past and beginning anew," and that he will give Congress broad opportunities to participate in the policy of assessing the past 12 years of military rule.

He also expressed his confidence that the government of the armed forces, which will be in power until 28 July when it will yield to the new constitutional government, will return the national press to their owners without disregarding the right of the workers. He stated his conviction, however, that the newspapers confiscated in 1974 by Velasco Alvarado must return to the hands of their former owners, who have consistently been requesting their return from the armed forces.

Belaunde indicated that Peru will maintain a broad policy of "cordiality, mutual respect and friendship with all its neighbors." Asked to give his opinion of the Chilean political situation, Belaunde stated: "I extend a cordial message to Chile, a message which cannot have a political nature or connote interference in its domestic affairs."

It is the former president's opinion that his main political adversary, APRA, will not insist on its charges of irregularities before and during the election process because, he asserted, "my win is undeniable due to the large margin in the balloting." Armando Villanueva del Campo, the APRA candidate, charged irregularities in the voting last night and threatened that "blood might run" if democracy is mocked.

Belaunde denied that Peru has been involved in an arms race during the past decade and said he believes "it is a serious responsibility" if a country does not have armed forces with the most modern equipment for national defense. The former president offered his support to the armed forces with which, he indicated, he maintains and will continue to maintain the closest ties because they are the guardian institution.

During the last part of his press conference, Belaunde said his government will be involved decisively in increasing the Peruvians' socioeconomic level, which has been reduced "dramatically" since 1968, and it will deal with unemployment and the food program on a priority basis. He indicated that he will reinforce agrarian reform and will also attack the drought that is affecting Peru by stimulating the irrigation programs the military government neglected or developed very slowly.

Madrid Interviews Belaunde

LD192221 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 May 80

[Unnamed correspondent's interview in Lima with Fernando Belaunde Terry, president elect of Peru--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Do you think that the military, the same men who removed you from power, will remove you again?

[Answer] Well, in the first place they are not the same men. The coup took place a long time ago. The person mainly responsible for the coup died 2 years ago and in the armed forces orders are carried out without questions or grumbling because the officers giving the orders are solely responsible [sentence as heard]. The officer who gave those orders has now gone to a better life. It would therefore be absurd so many years afterwards if, instead of concerning myself with the future of Peru, I were to dwell on the past and waste the precious time of the president on concerns of that kind. I know how to forget and I know how to look ahead. The men who are in the government at the moment, the great majority of them, had nothing to do with this problem and all of them have come to know my way of dealing with the armed forces. This relationship was always a dignified relationship, a respectful relationship, and I hope this is how it will also be in the future.

[Question] What is your opinion of the democratization in Peru carried out by the armed forces?

[Answer] This second phase has accomplished what was promised. We think that it could have been done more quickly but, here we are at the end of the road, and we must say that it was a democratic electoral process in which the right to hold meetings was respected, in which at these meetings themselves the right of expression was also respected.

[Question] What will be the main lines of your foreign policy?

[Answer] Well, as in the previous government, we are going to maintain cordial relations, we are going to put great emphasis on Latin American relations, and relations with the countries of our hemisphere. And, of course, as regards the mother country [Spain], she knows us and she knows how we have behaved in the past. Apart from the sentimental relationship which exists, a relationship which is to some degree a kindred relationship, we have created a relationship which transcends the limits of culture, which is what linked us exclusively in the past, to enter into a more intensive trade relationship, an industrial relationship. Let us not forget that Spain helped us study the problems of irrigation, extremely complex problems such as the irrigation in the Rio Pampas project, for example, which a (?Spanish firm) carried out, and that Spain constructed part of our merchant fleet so that, as faithful friends, Spain and Peru have entered a new phase of relations and I think this needs to be reinforced and extended.

[Question] Will there be a strengthening of the Andean Pact, especially now that only one country [Bolivia] is left still to complete the democratization process out of all the members of the Andean Pact?

[Answer] Yes. But having said that, I think that we need to consolidate the economic aspects. The Andean Pact should intensify its efforts to attain the economic aims and goals it has set. Once they have been attained there will then be a very solid basis from which to move forward into other areas.

[Question] And the Third World?

[Answer] The Third World? Well, it is not a third priority, but it is a second priority. The first priority is Latin American unity.

[Question] And relations with the rest of Latin America, especially with the countries to the south where military dictatorships are still in power?

[Answer] Well, they have to be cordial relations. I think that the basic principle which we in government have is never to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. We are interested in maintaining cordial relations with all our neighbors and of course it is not our job to go interfering and (?passing judgement) on this or that ideology. We think that this lies outside the province of our responsibilities.

[Question] With regard to internal matters, what is the greatest problem which your government will have to deal with and how are you going to tackle it?

[Answer] Unemployment, and associated with it, malnutrition. The deficiency in the supply of food. These are the fundamental problems.

[Question] And finally, how are you going to form the parliamentary majority needed for a stable government?

[Answer] We are waiting for final [election] results to see the structure of parliament and when that is clear we will draw up a plan to give the government a broad base. I hope to find a patriotic and cordial welcome among the other parties.

//

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH NICARAGUA'S COSEP LEADERS

PA170403 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Members of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] have met with President Rodrigo Carazo to analyze the economic problems of Central America in general and Nicaragua in particular.

COSEP President Enrique Dreyfus noted that the Nicaraguan businessmen are interested in having close relations with all countries, especially with neighboring countries. For this reason, he said, they held the meeting with President Carazo.

We believe that there have been deviations in ideology and in the government program in Nicaragua and this has prompted the crisis we are experiencing, Dreyfus said. However, he said that he does not feel that the private sector has been brushed aside by the junta despite the fact that there are differences in opinions. Dreyfus did not elaborate on them.

The crisis that the Nicaraguan economy is experiencing stems from the fact that the right climate for the reactivation of production does not exist, he said after the meeting with Carazo.

Although they did not give any details on the matters discussed, they noted that they discussed the general outlook of the Central American situation.

President Carazo offered the cooperation of his government through Costa Rican Ambassador Enrique Montealegre in order to achieve adequate solutions.

TENSION ARISES OVER CUBAN REFUGEE PRESENCE

Incident at Airport

PA170308 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 May 80

[By William Cespedes]

[Text] The president of the republic, Rodrigo Carazo, is on an official tour of the city of Heredia. We approached him and asked about last night's incidents at the Juan Santamaria International Airport, where a group of Cuban refugees seized a Pan Am plane and demanded they be flown to the United States. The following is part of the interview with President Carazo:

[Begin recording--in progress]...whatever sanctions must be imposed, once the investigation is completed. This is a country respectful of the laws; therefore, it demands the same respect from others.

Costa Rica has the highest concept of independence and it [passage indistinct]. The fact that some persons may affect with their attitude, one way or another, the laws of the country in no way changes our position concerning the law. We do not react to circumstances, but to principles.

In fact, since their arrival in Costa Rica, they [the refugees] considered their permanence in Costa Rica subject to negotiations to travel to the United States. During preliminary talks prior to the decision to bring them here, it was established that their permanence here would take a minimum of from 6 to 8 weeks. The Costa Rican people were duly informed of this. Therefore, yesterday's incidents could be interpreted as an act of depression, so often seen these days, but which definitely must be handled in consideration of the law.

[Question] Since the Cubans are neither residents nor actually exiles, what charges will they face for the seizure of the aircraft?

[Answer] At this moment, the legal aspects of the case are being studied and it is up to the courts to say the last word. It is important to note that the laws must be respected, and nobody has the right to create any type of pressure which may in any way affect our legal system or the established order of social activities. [end recording]

Cuban Seen as Problem

PA170308 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 May 80

[Commentary]

[Text] The bringing of Cubans to Costa Rica is becoming a serious problem. The time lapsed since their arrival here has been most unbearable. There is no reason for us to have to endure this problem. We have already protested the manner in which President Carazo is trying to become a martyr of the refugees who want to leave Cuba.

Last night, 17 Cubans went to the airport, jumped over the fences and seized a plane and the authorities, instead of treating them like delinquents, began to talk with them.

Those Cubans who seized the plane in an attempt to hijack it should be returned to Fidel Castro, because there is no reason for us here to have to accept violence or disrespect. If the Cubans do not know how to behave in this country, the government should send them to a training center to adapt them to our environment. They cannot be allowed to violate our laws. We protest the weak treatment afforded those Cubans coming from the island. The police attacked the reporters, but not the Cubans who violated our laws.

The police attacked the Costa Rican reporters but not the Cubans who had seized a plane. The authorities should have ousted those Cubans by force and taken them to prison as delinquents, without consideration. It is enough to have to ensure the Cubans who have come to Costa Rica supposedly as refugees and who are a part of a political game we do not have to tolerate.

It is time the Carazo administration call to order this large group of Cuban refugees and force them to work, as they are becoming a social disgrace.

Refugees To Leave

PA180216 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] All the Cuban dissidents of the Fidel Castro regime still in our country will be leaving next Thursday [22 May] a reliable government source has announced.

Although the source did not say how the Cubans would be leaving our territory, it was added that they will be leaving because they are causing many problems.

SOVIET OFFICIAL EXPLAINS FILM SHIPMENT

PA161232 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2021 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] San Jose, 15 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Soviet Embassy in San Jose denied that a shipment of film assigned to that diplomatic mission had been declared as undeveloped film when in fact it was exposed film.

Vladimir Jolovb, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy, made the statement referring to charges made by the Costa Rican Government which confiscated several hundred kilograms of film brought to San Jose aboard a Spanish Iberia plane from Cuba.

The Costa Rican Executive Branch reported that the bill of lading indicated the film was undeveloped when in fact it had been processed. In view of this, the government decided to inspect the shipment to determine if it contained subversive material.

"I wish to declare officially and categorically that neither the bill of lading nor any other document or embassy official referred to the film as undeveloped," Jolovb said.

The government of President Carazo, despite the long lapse of time, has not yet officially revealed the contents of the controversial film material.

Jolovb explained that the film was shipped from Moscow abroad an Aeroflot plane bound for Cuba and later brought to San Jose by the Spanish airline which, unlike the Soviet airline, connects the Caribbean island with the Central American nation.

"The film could have come the same way from Washington, Mexico, Lima, Kingston or any other place where Aeroflot flies," the first secretary noted.

TAIWAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA191608 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Dr Chu Fu-Sung, the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of China, arrived in Costa Rica yesterday for a 4-day official visit. The Taiwanese foreign minister was welcomed at Juan Santamaria International Airport by Costa Rican Deputy Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus and protocol officials of the Ministry of Foreign Relations as well as by Taiwanese Ambassador in Costa Rica Dr Wu Wen-hui.

Dr Chu Fu-sung and Bernd Niehaus held a preliminary meeting yesterday afternoon to discuss the details of the Taiwanese diplomat's 4-day visit to Costa Rica. They also discussed the preliminary details of a technical aid agreement the two countries will sign regarding the fishing industry and the position of the Republic of China and Costa Rica at international forums.

POLICE CLASH WITH DEMONSTRATORS IN SAN JOSE

Government Palace Riot

PA200214 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Moments of great tension and violence took place outside the government palace of Costa Rica in San Jose, when the police clashed with a group of demonstrators.

According to radio reporters, families of meager resources marched to the presidential house to demand a solution to their housing problem. The police ordered to evacuate the demonstrators and then violence broke out. According to the same sources, the police beat women and children. The Red Cross took several injured persons to hospitals. Among the wounded were some police officers.

According to Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria, the Costa Rican police force acted in the way it did because it was attacked by the demonstrators. He also said that the demonstrators were planning on invading the presidential residence by force if necessary.

Interior Minister Justification

PA200215 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 May 80

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria said that the police force acted as it should. We are going to give professional agitators what they deserve, Minister Echeverria added. Further on he said that the police were forced to use their sticks.

After the serious incident at noon today in front of the presidential residence, the people started protesting for the way it was handled. Nevertheless, Minister Echeverria said that the police had no choice but to act the way it did. He said that the police were going to use tear gas but because there were children among the demonstrators, the police used their sticks. However, he did not realize that the children were also beaten by the police.

Minister Echeverria said that order will be maintained by all means. We are not going to allow people to do as they please and violate the law whenever they feel like it, Minister Echeverria said. He added that if it is necessary to continue beating the demonstrators, this will have to be done. Order will be maintained at any price as long as I am minister, Echeverria said referring to the problem with the residents of Las Promesas de Carazo District, who were demanding a solution to their housing problem so that they can have a decent home.

Finally he said that the aggressiveness of the police force is due to the orders they are given to repress mutinies and disorders promoted by professional agitators emerging everywhere.

Demonstrators Will Not Leave

PA200236 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Following the noon disorders in front of the presidential residence, the demonstrators have reiterated their decision not to leave the area surrounding the presidential residence until their problem is solved. For more than 6 months they have been promised that their demands would be solved, but instead today they were brutally beaten by the antiriot police forces.

The violence started when the police arrested the leaders of the demonstration, which was peaceful, although they were shouting slogans against the president of the republic and the minister of the presidency. When the police arrested the leaders, the women and children tried to prevent it. Then the police proceeded without mercy to beat the demonstrators.

In the meantime, Cordero Crochari, the minister of the presidency, following the instructions of President Carazo, is taking care of the housing problem of the residents of Las Promesas de Carazo District. He said that food and other provisions have been supplied and that studies are in progress to start a housing program for these people.

EL SALVADOR

EXPLOSIONS CAUSE SERIOUS DAMAGE IN CHURCH BUILDINGS

PA160436 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1249 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Three bombs exploded at 02200 today causing serious damage at the installations of the Don Rua High School and the nuns lodgings adjacent to the Don Rua Church which was taken over by members of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc several days ago. The windows, the doors and the roof of the chapel and the lodgings were completely destroyed by two explosions while the other bomb which went off in front of the church did not cause much damage. The explosions were heard in all the northern sector of the city and although there were no personal injuries many of the nuns were almost hurt.

Church Condemnation of Attacks

PA160437 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1815 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The church authorities have condemned the attacks against the cathedral and the Don Rua Church during the past 24 hours by unidentified individuals.

At noon yesterday, the front of the cathedral was attacked with bursts of submachinegun fire. One of the occupiers was killed and three others were sericusly wounded. In the Don Rua Church, the attack was directed against the nuns who run the International Institute. Fortunately there no injuries. These actions have been condemned by the church and the Salvadoran Catholics.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SWEEP AGAINST GUERRILLAS

Large-Scale Military Operation

PA152331 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 15 May 80 pp 2, 13

[Text] A large-scale military operation by combined security and army forces is being carried out east of the location known as El Trifinio on the Guatemalan-Honduran-Salvadoran border.

A source has reported that the forces have carried out a thorough combing of the region of Metapan, Chalatenango and other areas near El Trifinio in search of guerrilla and subversive camps. According to military intelligence, these areas have been occupied by a considerable number of extremists.

It has been reported that the objective is to eliminate leftist and rightist movements which with their activities and weapons could cause problems to the government by creating unrest among the Salvadoran people. In this way they could prevent the process of changes that the revolutionary government junta is determined to achieve and which is peacefully being implemented throughout the country.

People who have been close to the action have reported that casualties among the extremists are high. This is not the case for the government forces which have only reported two soldiers wounded in combat. It was not reported whether there are foreigners among the subversives as has recently been rumored or if they just include Salvadorans opposed to the current regime.

Entire families are leaving the towns of Tres Ceibas, Buena Vista, El Zapote and other villages located in the mountain of Guazapa in view of the threats of subversives who have seized the area.

K

Reports from that northern area indicate that large numbers of extremists have seized as their headquarters the mountain of Guazapa which carries the same name as the town which is near Aguilares and Suchitoto. Reports indicate that members of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), the Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) and the Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) want to force all the residents of the area to cooperate with them and when they have refused to do this the extremists have threatened to "imprison," torture or kill them if they do not give them aid.

This is the reason for the exodus of entire families who have had to flee to other areas, leaving their homes and property. It is known that when the subversives find out that the residents are planning to leave, they seize their property and intimidate them in various ways, including telling the residents that they are the authority in the area and that their orders will be carried out.

It was learned yesterday in Guazapa that a military operation was carried out on the Guazapa mountain. This has not been officially confirmed.

Attack on Santa Tecla Schools

PA162302 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1808 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Unidentified armed groups today tried to seize the installations of schools located near the Santa Cecilia School in the city of Santa Tecla. The regular forces of the National Guard and the Police Academy immediately mobilized, forcing the terrorists to flee in different directions. It was reported that there were no casualties in the army. However, there were no details about whether the guerrillas sustained casualties.

FPL Attack on Guard Post

PA162303 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] The press committee of the armed forces yesterday reported that unidentified individuals, allegedly members of the Popular Liberation Forces, attacked the National Guard post which protects the hydroelectric plant of Guajoyo, in Santa Ana. The press committee reported that one unidentified individual was killed and Guardsman Pablo Alfonso Molina was wounded in the attack.

Failed Attack on Relay Station

PA162304 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] At 0800 yesterday, 12 unidentified individuals tried to violently seize the (Isalco) relay station in San Julian, Sonsonate Department, our correspondent in western El Salvador has reported. The subversives were repelled by members of the security forces. One of the subversives was wounded. An official communique on this incident is expected.

Leftists Killed by Army

PA172018 Paris AFP in Spanish 1930 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 17 May (AFP)--More than 100 Salvadoran leftist "subversives" have been killed in the last 24 hours by army troops in regions of Chalatenango and Santa Ana in the northern part of the country, it has been learned from a reliable source.

About 5 days ago the army launched a vast mop-up operation in that region where important guerrilla units were reported to have been detected.

Week's Violence Toll at 169

PA172011 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1853 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 17 May (ACAN-EFE)--The killing of nine persons in the past few hours increased to 169 the death toll as a result of the political violence in El Salvador during the present week.

One adult and three youths were killed in the outskirts of Zacatecoluca, 56 km west of San Salvador, by unidentified persons while three persons were killed by masked men who forced their way into their homes in Sonsonate, 565 km from San Salvador in the southwestern part of the country.

In Guadalupe Colony in the neighboring city of Soyapango, two men were machinegunned to death.

Further Death Toll

PA192254 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2124 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 19 May (ACAN-EFE)--Well-informed sources revealed this morning that dozens of persons had been killed during the past 48 hours in counterinsurgency operations by the combined army and security forces personnel.

The number of casulaties could reach at least 200, the sources said. Military operations have been more intensive in the northern region in the Chalatenango and Santa Ana departments, although there have also been clashes in the central part of the country. Reports say that the dead include extreme leftists, whom it seems resisted the security forces during the operations. The number of casualties among army and security forces personnel has not been revealed.

Thousands of peasants have fled the regions affected by military operations and sought refuge in Honduran territory bordering with El Salvador. Hundreds of other peasants have been given refuge in San Salvador by welfare associations of the San Salvador Archibishopric.

Report on Refugees in Honduras

PA180221 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 17 May 80 pp 4, 18

[Text] Foreign minister Fidel Chavez Mena has reported that the UN is already sending aid to Salvadoran refugees in Honduras.

As soon as it learned about the migration of fellow countrymen to the Republic of Honduras, the Foreign Ministry has shown great concern and has asked UN organizations to help them. Aid is already being received, said Dr Chavez Mena. He said that through the Foreign Ministry the Government is also considering the possibility of repatriating the Salvadorans who want to return to this country and is offering them new homesties.

Upon asking the minister of foreign relations if he knew how many Salvadorans have sought refuge in Honduras, he replied that there are no official figures, but that the number of fellow countrymen in Guaritas and (Valladolil) is between 1,000 and 1,200 persons.

He said he has been in direct communication with Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso in connection with aid for the people who have had to flee from the harassment of armed groups. He also said precise instructions had been issued to Salvadoran Ambassador to Costa Rica Carlos Matamoros to contact the UN commissioner in order to try to alleviate the situation of the Salvadorans in Honduras. The International Red Cross, headquartered in Geneva, has also been asked to coordinate the aid which is already being offered.

Foreign Minister Chavez Mena concluded by saying that a formula is being sought jointly with the ministries of Interior and Agriculture and Livestock to repatriate those who wish to return to El Salvador.

ERP SEIZES STATION, AIRS MESSAGE

PA181301 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1850 GMT 17 May80

[Message issued by the General Command of the Revolutionary Peoples Army read by unidentified announcer after the guerrilla group seized the station--live]

[Text] The murderous military-Christian Democratic dictatorship, loyal to the orders of imperialism and the oligarchs who exploit the country, have tried to cover up their repression with a ridiculous curtain of demagogic reforms. This absurd maneuver which sought to demobilize and prevent the organization and fighting of the Salvadoran masses was unmasked from its beginning on 15 October 1979.

We have endured a heavy chain of military genocidal dictatorships but the viciousness and sadism used to carry out the current campaign of extermination which has resulted in thousands killed over the past 5 months clearly shows that the present junta is the worst of all the murderous dictatorships that have ruled us over the past decade. No less than 50 murders each day are making the cliffs, the roads, the towns and the cities a huge cemetery as seen in the Dantesque and painful picture of bodies of youths, old people, women and children who were torn apart and tortured in various ways.

The desperation in the face of the growing organization and fighting ability of our people, have led these psychopaths, just like Somoza was led, to carry out mass murders, to burn poor peoples' homes in rural areas and to use all the most modern and sophisticated means that they have. They have even bombed towns and attacked them with artillery fire. For example, on Thursday, 8 May, more than 500 members of the Revolutionary Peoples Army [ERP] occupied Corinto and Bislique in La Union Department for 5 hours. On that occasion, henchmen of the Nationalist Democratic Organization were killed and weapons were seized from the enemy. That night, many combined forces of San Miguel and La Union garrisons--using infantry forces, artillery fire and the air force which bombed with napalm--attacked the northern area in La Union almost the whole night through. However, in spite of the superiority of the enemy, our forces broke the siege during the confrontation and retreated in an orderly fashion. The ERP inflicted more than 40 casualties on the enemy, including 2 officers. The ERP also destroyed a helicopter.

To this entire campaign of extermination launched by the repressive organizations and the army, particularly in the rural areas, we must add the pathetic situation of hunger and misery being experienced by our people. The greatly advertised reforms of the dictatorship have only served to increase the cost of living and make it almost impossible for the poor people to survive.

The Americans intended that the policy of the dictatorship would keep the world deceived and confused while it tried to dismember the popular and revolutionary organizations through a furious and murderous repression and to break the people's firm decision to fight. However, things did not work out right for the Yankees, the oligarchy and its murderous junta. All the cruelty and barbarism that they have used to confront the Salvadoran people has not been enough to defeat their fighting spirit. Far from that, the people redoubled their quest for liberty and justice and [word indistinct] its unbreakable decision to fight until the enemy is defeated. In addition to this, the international discredit of the demagogic and criminal junta keeps growing. The junta is already being described abroad as a murdering, genocidal and massacre-loving government.

Now, all the cheap words that Morales Ehrlich, Duarte and Majano are using in their eloquent speeches to try to convince the people that we are living under a kingdom of democracy, abundance and progress and that the problem is the rightist and leftist subversion, are no longer believed by anybody and much less the people.

The heroic fight of the masses has again defeated the imperialist plans and in the face of this, the Americans are desperately trying to promote a maneuver that can effectively defeat the chances of victory for the popular and revolutionary movement.

For this reason, during these past few days, the people have witnessed the debate, with scandalous propaganda, over an alleged coup d'etat. Certain leaders have noted that there are rightist or progressive sectors in the army interested in carrying out a coup. These deeds, which are not only [words indistinct] imperialist plans but part of them, are only the forewarning of what the gringos are thinking of. The popular and revolutionary movement has become a powerful giant whose uncontrollable advance they want to destroy. In order to achieve this, they are preparing the possibility of a coup headed by the progressive sectors of the army by trying to promote the project among hesitant sectors of the popular and revolutionary movement and the democratic forces. This project would be called a coup d'etat with the support of the people. This negotiated solution would be the salvation for the Americans because the participation of hesitant leftist elements in this maneuver would give imperialism the chance to deceive and neutralize the masses. The trust that these elements have in the people would be what would move them to trust and support an alternative that they believe responds to their interests.

The national army, as an instrument of imperialism, through the progressive sectors which were unknown to the people up until now, has a very important role to play in the maneuver as they would take the lead in the coup and would appear before the people as the planners of a victory which they would call revolutionary. They would pass themselves off as redeemers of the masses and as the ones who made revolution for the people through a military coup. The scandalous capture of the [word indistinct] assassin, Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, and a group of officers was merely a ridiculous pantomime they are using so that the people will believe that the progressive army sectors are willing to even confront the recalcitrant rightist sectors in order to defend popular interest. Once the propaganda effect was achieved, those who were spectacularly arrested were released 2 days after their arrest under a complete and criminal silence.

The heroic struggle of our people has been gradually defeating the most ferocious maneuvers of the imperialism and its allies. The U.S. monster is tumbling in the face of the firm determination of a nation to forever repel imperialism, which has exploited it for hundreds of years.

Today more than ever the real possibility to advance toward the conquest of a more just society is open to our people and their organizations. For this reason, imperialism is trying to destroy it with negotiated maneuvers. The long years of our peoples' heroic struggle--during which thousands of men and women shed their blood in their attempt to find a new society--have taught them that the only victories they can trust are those obtained through their fighting action and organization. Only the people can save the people, to have their interests prevail. This can only be achieved through organized general actions against imperialism, the oligarchy and its allies. Any project which doesn't have the masses and their organizations as a moving factor is a lie and a farce against the people. It could never represent an alternative of true popular victory for the people. Regarding this, no coup d'etat, however it is disguised, can be an option for the masses for the solution of their problems. On the contrary, any opening of this kind could result in the delay of the process of liberation of our people and increase the years of exploitation and oppression.

The Salvadoran people are building the road that will allow them to decide their own destiny with their blood. We must defend this legitimate right until the final consequences by not allowing the heroic blood of our martyrs to be shed in vain. For this reason the people must remain alert and not be confused and deceived by the maneuvers of our enemies. Also for this reason, the forces of the people must close ranks to confront and defeat this or any other maneuver by imperialism and its allies.

The unity of all revolutionary forces is a must and a powerful weapon for our people because it enables them to face the enemy. The schemes that exclude unity must be defeated. We must give way for a unified solution of the revolutionary forces which become an uncontrollable current to break the walls of the dictatorship and the control of imperialism.

We urge all the sister revolutionary organizations to defeat the plans that exclude unity and forge a true unity of the forces of the people capable of leading the masses through the paths of victory. We urge the democratic forces of our country to be alert and not let themselves be confused by the negotiated offers of imperialism because it has been proven in our fatherland that only by struggling side by side can we prompt a change for the construction of a new society. We urge all the democratic and progressive sectors of the army to not lend themselves to the game that imperialism wants for them. We urge them to understand that there are no intermediary roads, there is only one way out: You are either with the people or against them.

The Salvadoran people, who are the only ones to decide their own destiny, already have decided their path for liberation and in view of this any other attitude which is not that of joining and struggling with them to obtain the final freedom is against their interest. We urge our heroic and courageous people to increase its organization and fighting ability, prepare for the upcoming battles and to remain alert and not let themselves be confused by slogans which are not those of the revolutionary forces. We urge the workers, the peasants, the students, the teachers and all the popular sectors to join the ERP ranks and be attentive to the messages and instructions that we will be giving through various media in order to prepare the people for the upcoming struggles.

Long live the ERP! Long live the revolutionary unity of all the people's forces! Imperialism will not stop the uncontrollable advance of the revolution with coups d'etat or repressions, with the unbreakable decision to fight for the Salvadoran revolution until succeeding or dying. National ERP Command.

[Signed] Commander Joaquin Villalobos, Commander Jorge Antonio Melendez, Commander Juan Ramon Medrano, Commander Anatolia Medina, Commander Mercedes del Carmen Letona, Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez and Commander Francisco Maldonado.

GOVERNMENT SAYS MERCENARIES PREPARING INVASION

PA192015 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 19 May 80 pp 3, 38

[Text] About 3,000 mercenaries from Colombia, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Cuba, Peru, Panama and other countries are getting ready in a training camp in Nicaragua to come to El Salvador, the Salvadoran Government has learned.

Government sources reported that this is not a great cause for concern from the military point of view, but it is something to be taken into account because of the implications of such action should an invasion of El Salvador be attempted.

We were told that the Salvadoran Army is a professional army and that if the mercenaries tried to enter our territory the army would be left with no other recourse than to abide by the Constitution regarding our country's sovereignty.

In view of this threatening situation which is not a cause for concern for the Salvadoran Army because of its professional capacity, the Salvadoran Government has asked the Foreign Ministry to handle the case in the most adequate manner in order to stop the mercenary intentions and avoid any problems.

The mercenary guerrillas who are getting ready to come and join the Salvadoran subversive groups are being trained in a place called El Tamarindo in Chinandega. The intelligence service of the Salvadoran Army has detected that more than 3,000 men of various nationalities are undergoing military training in this sector and are getting ready to come to El Salvador within the next few days.

The mercenaries could embark in Morazan Port, Nicaragua and disembark anywhere on the Salvadoran coasts. In view of this situation, the armed forces of our country are sufficiently prepared to meet them should they ignore the advice that the Nicaraguan Government may give them not to carry out such an operation which has been described as "suicidal."

The armed forces said that they have been keeping a watch over the Salvadoran coasts for the past few months, having foreseen a situation such as this carried out by foreign mercenaries including many Salvadorans who have been working in El Tamarindo over the past few months to help those who intend to violate the territory of our republic.

A military operation which lasted several hours was carried out early yesterday at the San Vicente volcano after the army received reports that heavily armed men were in the area.

Military and security units participated in the action. Our correspondents in the area reported that there were several persons killed. Similar actions occurred in other places in the interior where subversive groups are spreading terror in the rural areas.

NICARAGUA

NEW JUNTA MEMBER SAYS HE WILL 'GO ALL THE WAY'

PA192327 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Rafael Cordoba Rivas, conservative lawyer and politician, is one of the men who played a big role in the struggle against the Somozist dynasty. Cordoba Rivas says he will go all the way, meaning that he is a person who does not quit. Cordoba Rivas spoke to us last night after his appointment was announced at the Ruben Dario Theater. At the beginning he speaks of national unity: [begin recording]

[Cordoba] I was appointed on a personal basis by the leadership of the front [Sandinist National Liberation Front] and by the junta of the government and the support of future forces.

[Question] Dr Rafael Cordoba, [words indistinct] the national unity of the revolution?

[Answer] To speak of the future is like trying to read tea leaves.

[Question] How are your relations with the Democratic Conservative Party, which does not want to join the State Council?

[Answer] It is not that the Democratic Conservative Party does not want to join the State Council; it is now at an impasse, that is all.

[Question] Regarding your appointment, can you define your participation?

[Answer] That will have to be seen later.

[Question] Dr Rafael Cordoba Rivas, our people learned, in the wake of the revolutionary triumph, about many sorrowful things, some of which could even be labeled traitorous. One of them is the resignation of Engineer Alfonso Robelo from our government junta and the other is the resignation of Cardenal from the State Council. What can you tell us about this, based on your experience? What can our people think of your participation now in the government junta?

[Answer] We are on the same path. You must ask the people this.

[Question] Are you going all the way?

[Answer] Yes, I am going all the way.

[Question] Will you go the whole term established by the junta?

[Answer] I will go to all the way. [end recording]

FSLN MEMBER COMMENTS ON NEWLY APPOINTED JUNTA MEMBERS

PA192259 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] The Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) had nothing to do with the appointment of Cordoba and Cruz.

Luis Carrion, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] Directorate, commented last night on the appointment of Arturo Cruz and Rafael Cordoba Rivas as members of the government junta, the importance of national unity and the decision of the FSLN on the appointments: [begin recording]

[Question] Do you think the appointments of Cordoba Rivas and Companero Arturo Cruz can achieve the concept or intention of national unity?

[Answer] Yes. It is not with these appointments that national unity will be achieved. Those appointments are part of a process which seeks national unity in which the [word indistinct] national liberation have been engaged since the outset of the revolution. These designations only reaffirm the spirit we have always maintained.

[Question] Mr Cordoba told us that on his appointment, as concerns negotiations or political talks by COSEP, the FSLN and the government, only you could say how he was appointed. What can you tell us with regard to this?

[Answer] The designation of these two companeros has been a decision of the FSLN Directorate, as was the appointment of the first government junta. Therefore, in a word, the talks with COSEP had nothing to do with this. [end recording]

NEW INDUSTRY MINISTER, OTHER OFFICIALS APPOINTED

PA192237 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] More changes were announced during a new conference held at government house today. Federico Cerda has been appointed industry minister. He had worked as deputy planning minister. Fernando Guzman, who was industry minister, has become National Bank president. Alfredo Alaniz, who was National Bank president, has become Central Bank president, which used to be the position of Dr Arturo Cruz, the new junta member.

FESGA REJECTS BORGE'S POSITION ON ELECTION

PA151752 (Clandestine) Official Voice of FESGA in Spanish to Nicaragua 0114 GMT 15 May 80

[Special Anticommunist Guerrilla Forces--FESGA--report from Managua]

[Text] Brother (Nelo) Ortega Saavedra spoke bitterly over the Voice of Nicaragua, applying the strong epithet of Somozist to Engineer Alfonso Robelo Callejas because of Robelo's speech to the people in Matiguas.

Robelo gathered over 5,000 persons at a rally in which the Nicaraguan people demonstrated their total rejection of communism.

The [word indistinct], tailor and astronaut [as heard] Tomas Borge, speaking with a Cuban accent, addressed the Nicaraguan people, making it very clear that they should forget about elections. What he wished to say, in a few words, is that here in Nicaragua is a herd of ignoramuses who are not yet capable of determining or choosing their own destiny.

JUNTA MEMBER HASSAN SPEAKS AT SANDINO RALLY

PA190440 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0034 GMT 19 May 80

[Speech by Moises Hassan, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, on the occasion of the 85th birthday of Augusto Cesar Sandino, held at the Ruben Dario People's Theater in Managua--live]

[Excerpt] On 19 July 1979, the Augusto Cesar Sandino and Carlos Fonseca People's Army, with the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] in the vanguard, made the genocidist Somozist National Guard flee; entered the bunker of the petty dictator; knocked down and smashed the statue that the assassins and petty thieves had erected; and installed the people's government. [applause] Nicaragua has at last obtained its freedom and ahead lies a brilliant and everlasting future which is going to come true and not just be something we hope.

Those who think they can darken the brilliant future of this country will be stamped out and left behind by the people. [applause] Those who are trying to subordinate the country's interests and sovereignty to their exploiting and obscure interests and the dark ambitions of international reactionary forces, must realize once and for all that the spirit of Sandino which kept the flame alive in Nicaragua and Latin America since the glorious 18 May 1895 is present and vibrant in every Nicaraguan patriot. It is an invincible force smashing every barrier that the enemies of the people's interests try to put up. [applause] Let them know once and for all that the Nicaraguan people have been redeemed; that they are proud to be Nicaraguans and look at other people on earth as equals. Let them know that there is no room here for traitors who surrendered the sovereignty and dignity of the nation; who submitted to representatives of the big international reactionary forces; but who, on the other hand, were arrogant and prepotent with those whom they exploited. Carlos and Sandino showed us the way. [applause, shouts of "Long live Sandino" and "Carlos Fonseca"]

Companeros, the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and FSLN National Directorate on this day of glory for our country, on the occasion of the 85th birthday anniversary, the first year of freedom in Nicaragua, have planned this humble reception in memory of Augusto Cesar Sandino and have decided to issue the following decree:

The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, whereas 18 May 1980 is the 85th birthday of Augusto Cesar Sandino, called general of free men by the people and history; whereas Augusto Cesar Sandino has been the builder of the people's anti-imperialist struggle heroically waged by our people; whereas the Nicaraguan people have followed Sandino's ideals and his banner to carry out the Sandinist people's revolution; officially decrees that Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino is awarded the title of general of free men and father of the people's anti-imperialist revolution. [applause] Companeros, on commemorating Sandino's 85th birthday, today more than ever the words of the general of free men and father of the people's anti-imperialist revolution have more significance than when he told the invader [word indistinct] I will not surrender and I am waiting for you here. I want a free fatherland or death. I am not afraid of you. I have the patriotic courage of those with me. [applause] Fatherland and freedom, but not in the way that some have used and profaned his words. [applause] Long live the general of free men Augusto Cesar Sandino [shouts "Long live"]. Sandino is alive [shouts repeating "He is alive"]. Free fatherland [crowd shouts "or death"; applause]

GRANMA EDITORIAL ANALYZES CARTER'S 'BRIDGE' BID

PA191710 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Cuba today replied to the United States concerning an allusion made by U.S. President James Carter in the past few days to a so-called "orderly bridge" by sea or air to take the Cubans who want to immigrate to that country. The following is the text of the editorial on the subject published in the newspaper GRANMA:

A few days ago U.S. President James Carter made a public appeal to Cuba to establish what he called an "orderly bridge" by sea or air to take those Cubans who want to leave Cuba to the United States.

Naturally he later set a number of limits by saying that only those Cubans who have relatives there can stay in the United States and so forth. No one knows what other country would be willing to welcome the rest: In a nutshell: The U.S. Government wants to "pick and choose," to take qualified personnel if possible, without a criminal record unless it is a counterrevolutionary record and leave the remainder of the sociopaths here. However, the lumpen and all sociopaths in general want to leave for the United States. None wants to go to Haiti, Santo Domingo, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador or Peru; nor do they want to go to India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria, Zaire, Gabon or the Ivory Coast. In other words, they do not want to go to an underdeveloped country in Latin America, Asia or Africa. They all want to go to the United States and as a last resort they would resign themselves to going to a developed country in Europe.

Part of the sociopaths who went to Costa Rica tried to hijack a plane that would take them to Miami and some others in Peru tried to leave for the United States as stowaways on a ship. That is why we think it was a big bluff for some of these governments to talk about welcoming the "refugees."

The key issue is not the way or the route that the Cuban sociopaths take to the United States. The key issue is to analyze and end the things that are causing these elements to emerge and the flow of Cubans to that country.

In general emigration for economic reasons from underdeveloped countries to developed countries is a result of the poverty which the brutal system of colonial and imperialist exploitation generated among the Third World nations.

It is also a result of the unequal distribution of resources in the world. That is why millions of Mexicans have immigrated to the United States. It is said that 1 million Mexicans cross the border every year and that they mainly head in the direction of what used to be Mexican territories seized by the United States. That is why millions of Haitians would like to immigrate to the United States; untold millions from the rest of Latin America also desire to go because of the ghastly social and economic conditions in which they live. It does not occur to anyone to call them dissidents. Is this or is this not the result of imperialist domination and exploitation in our hemisphere?

In Cuba, too, there was economic immigration before the revolution, but the United States established a rigorous limit to the entry of Cubans into that country.

In the past 21 years, no other country in this hemisphere has done more to erradicate unemployment, poverty, ignorance, disease, gambling, narcotics, prostitution; no country of this hemisphere has done more to abolish the socioeconomic factors that generate lumpen and emigration. No other country fights in a more selfless way to overcome economic and social underdevelopment. We have performed our most sacred duties as a nation for the good of its children.

However, the United States has made the bigger efforts known in history to sabotage our economic plans and our relentless struggle in the field of social development, to maintain underdevelopment and poverty in our country, to destabilize the revolutionary government and to make us surrender out of hunger.

After the triumph of the revolution, a new immigration policy was applied to Cuba for strictly counterrevolutionary purposes. The story began with the mass asylum in the United States of Batista's criminals and torturers. Now, they are preoccupied that a common criminal, a person responsible for a bloody event, could enter into that country. But in 1959, they received with open arms Ventura, Masferrer, Calvino and hundreds of assassins and torturers who killed thousands and thousands of Cubans. They received all of Batista's followers, among them officials who sacked the national treasury, stealing millions of pesos from the people.

Later, they opened the doors to all landowners, landlords, large bourgeois and the mentally deranged [siquitrillados] of all kinds and continued to encourage the departure of doctors, engineers, architects, accountants, artists, professors of all levels, primary school teachers and intellectual workers of all types. Out of 6,000 doctors, they took 3,000 from a country that was beginning a true fight against illnesses. The doors were opened wide in order to deprive the country not only of university graduates but of skilled workers and production experts.

Never before has such a gigantic and systematic effort been made to deprive a country of its skilled personnel, to destroy its economy and to destabilize it politically within the framework of a counterrevolutionary strategy. This is what created the groundwork for a true community of Cuban residents in the United States, dividing countless families which were trying to become reunified in that country.

A sudden change occurred in October 1962. The United States suspended all the flights. Why? In order to sow discontent and promote counterrevolutionary actions among the thousands of people who had been left in Cuba and still had their passports ready. The opening of the Camarioca Port and the Cuban Government's willingness to negotiate permitted a partial solution to the situation.

However, the United States did not stop its destabilizing and counterrevolutionary policy concerning our country. It resumed the restrictions on immigration. Much worse, it used the illegal departures from Cuba as a tool of the dirty imperialist propaganda. Any criminal, lumpen or antisocial who did not receive a visa was normally received as a hero with great publicity. On occasion they hijacked ships and took the crews hostage. The U.S. Government was repeatedly warned about the negative consequences of these deeds.

Thousands and thousands of former counterrevolutionary prisoners swarmed our streets and the United States, which encouraged them and led them to the counterrevolution, refused to receive them although they had the authorization of the Cuban Government to get out of the country with their relatives.

However, the U.S. action against Cuba was not limited to mere immigration policies. A cruel economic blockade was established to keep our country underdeveloped and in poverty and to frustrate our economic and social plans. Mercenary invasions, pirate attacks, armed gangs, terrorist acts, industrial sabotage and agricultural plagues are only part of the arsenal of criminal measures used by the imperialism against our fatherland.

The United States did everything it could to keep us from participating in international credit entities and from having access to credits from international commercial banks.

The United States forced our country to invest huge sums of money and human energy in the nation's defense in face of its constant military threats. The United States maintains a naval base in our territory against our will, which goes against the principles of international law. This base has no overall military value but constitutes an enemy beachhead in our fatherland and is a deliberate and flagrant attempt to humiliate our nation.

The United States takes the liberty of violating our airspace whenever it wishes, using and abusing its technical resources without taking international norms into consideration at all. Cuba, however, more than once showed its willingness to search for settlements even if they are partial. At the time of Camarioca, it agreed to a discussion and a partial solution. At the time of the plane hijackings, which spread like powder through the fault of the United States, which had used this weapon against Cuba at the beginning of the revolution, we again agreed to a partial solution of our problems and signed the agreement which fell through immediately after the hideous [act of] sabotage in Barbados.

What good have these partial solutions been?

Socioeconomic conditions in our country are unfortunately still generating lumpen and emigration.

Some 7,000 family units live in Havana. Some 43,000 homes are propped up [estan apuntaladas]. Dozens of thousands of families live in jumbled conditions. Many of them are exemplary and selfless but poor families and this is in our capital.

Despite our enormous efforts and our admirable progress in education and health, and our struggle against unemployment, poverty, prostitution, gambling and drugs, we are still an underdeveloped country and underdevelopment generates lumpen and emigration.

Developed capitalism also produces lumpen and on a much larger scale but capitalism with its corruption and its vices is the natural habitat for lumpen whereas socialism is not.

The United States is currently making major efforts to obstruct our development plans. The United States is still rigorously keeping up its ferocious economic blockade 21 years after the revolution. This blockade bans even the sale of food and drugs to Cuba.

Today of course it is not doctors, engineers, architects, artists, teachers and technical personnel who want to leave for the United States. Many have been reared under the revolution. To their honor and the price of the fatherland, their mass attitude is to firmly fight, along with the people. The few exceptions only serve to confirm the rule. There are few old landowners or landlords or refined bourgeois left any more. The vacillating petit bourgeois are few. Now imperialism is only left with the lumpen and antisocials as its only allies in our country, including in this last term those who, without really being lumpen, lack of sense of nationalism and love for the fatherland, and in relation to whom we have no objection to their leaving to live in the Yankee "paradise."

The imperialist blockade against Cuba generates lumpen and hence, emigration. The systematic and sustained hostility by the United States against Cuba, blocking our economic and social development, generates lumpen and hence, emigration. Cuba's exploitation for almost 60 years by imperialist monopolies generated poverty and underdevelopment; hence, lumpen and emigration. The Yankee counterrevolutionary policy against Cuba stimulates lumpen and hence, their emigration to the United States.

Why does the United States want to discuss the manner of emigration from Cuba to the United States and not the deeper origins of the problem?

We are ready to discuss and negotiate with the United States our problems and global relations, but not isolated and partial problems which interest only them and their strategy against Cuba.

The Mariel-Florida route has proven to be efficient, serious and safe, despite the fact that in some instances as many as 1,800 boats were there, or it could have been more orderly. Everything else is pure demagoguery.

For our part, we have not violated any law whatsoever: The entry and departure from the port is simply free. If the United States wants to impose its laws it must do so there in Florida; in Mariel it can do absolutely nothing.

We understand that the United States is fully engaged in an electoral demagoguery. But we must also understand the difficulties a small country has in dealing with a powerful neighbor whose state lacks principles and whose governments lack morals.

We personally are not against Carter or in favor of Reagan. This cannot even be imagined. A prominent U.S. black leader recently told a Cuban representative: "Reagan is an extreme reactionary; he is crazy. He is fascist. If Reagan wins the election perhaps U.S. black leaders will have to seek refuge in Cuba."

Reagan is one of those who has spoken of a naval blockade of Cuba. But that would not be our problem. We will know how to withstand any blockade or aggression. If they elect a fascist or a madman, that is a matter for the United States. Hitler was also "mad" and we saw how he ended up.

Do we now help Carter resolve the Mariel problem as they want it resolved? This problem was caused by the former blundering policy of the United States and the self-same residents in that country, and that of the U.S. interests office provoked by the former counter-revolutionary prisoners, all of whom only considered the internal situation of the United States?

Who will guarantee that Carter will win? And if Carter wins, who will guarantee that we can trust that there will be a change of policy toward Cuba?

Meanwhile, as much as we want to, how can we honestly believe [cohonestar] that the United States assumes the prerogative of granting the right of asylum when historically it has refused to sign the respective convention? What happens if the other Western capitalist states do likewise?

We feel no panic or fear concerning Reagan or any other person. We have already fought against six Yankee presidents and none of them frightened us or will ever be able to frighten us. We will not bend and give up in our just demands: an end to the blockade, an end to the [Guantanamo] base and an end to the spy flights. We will not make concessions in the hope for more common sense or better times. The people who are willing to fight and die do not plead for rights.

We do not want to be inflexible. We do not want to interfere or be used in domestic conflicts of the United States. We are even willing to continue to analyze this important matter of the implications of the U.S. foreign policy in the current electoral period. However, it is our unavoidable duty to clearly state our position.

GRANMA TERMS 17 MAY MARCH 'EXTRAORDINARY' VICTORY

PA191856 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Like a groundswell of enraged people, more than 5 million Cubans marched throughout the country on 17 May to protest the economic blockade imposed on Cuba by the United States, the occupation of Guantanamo Naval Base and the U.S. spy flights over our territory, an editorial in the Cuban newspaper GRANMA says today. The official organ of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] says that such a thing had never happened before in the political history of our country nor in the history of our nation.

The people of Havana who marched in front of the U.S. Interests Office and all our people brought themselves up to an extraordinary level on that day. We made an unsurpassable demonstration of strength, unity, awareness, combativeness, firmness and discipline but, the Cuban newspaper adds, we also made an irrefutable demonstration of something that was in the minds and hearts of all: We are not afraid of Yankee imperialism. Any aggression will have to cope with a mammoth force that will never surrender. To occupy Cuba they will first have to annihilate an entire people and pick up the dust of their soil besmirched in blood, as Antonio Maceo put it, if they do not die in the fight.

This is what we told imperialism on Saturday as we said it eloquently on 19 April and on 1 May also, GRANMA notes. Now imperialism knows that it cannot confuse the attitudes of the lumpen with the noble, selfless and heroic feelings of our people, the PCC organ says.

Now it can understand a little bit better why the Cuban people were capable of the extraordinary internationalist missions carried out in Angola and Ethiopia without weakening their own defense in the least and they will be able to understand, GRANMA adds, why tens upon tens of thousands of combatants, doctors, paramedics, teachers, technical personnel of all sorts and builders are providing internalist services in more than 30 nations.

GRANMA reiterates that if through their aggressiveness and direct threats imperialists were trying to pressure us into pulling our heroic troops out of Angola and Ethiopia, we would not withdraw a single soldier from those fraternal nations while we have a commitment to fulfill and while the revolutionary governments of those two peoples and the Cuban Government consider it necessary. We can say, GRANMA notes, that we will not make any concession to imperialism as far as our internationalist policy is concerned and we will never negotiate with them on matters pertaining to the sovereignty of other nations.

Despite the exemplary and outstanding discipline of our people, 6,000 unarmed Cuban workers and internationalist combatants guarded the U.S. Interests Office in Havana. As has been said before, the paper goes on, more than the office there and the sociopaths housed there, we were guarding Cuba's honor. It was an extraordinary political and moral victory. Our younger generation has begun to win its first beautiful laurels this week, the PCC paper says.

Now, GRANMA points out, we must remain on guard against any other imperialist provocation or threat. We must not forget the tasks of production and services, the sugar harvest and other economic tasks. We will not stop marching, the GRANMA editorial finally notes. At any time the sound of the bugle can call the nation to march again or even to take up arms. We have already won the initial battles and we have shown the enemy what we are and what we are capable of becoming.

FIRST CUBAN-ALGERIAN INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETING OPENS

FL171612 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] The first Algerian-Cuban intergovernmental meeting was held today at the Sierra Maestra Hotel in Havana. Abdelmadjid Aouchiche, Algeria's minister of urban planning, housing and construction, and Levi Farah, [Cuban] minister of government, headed the delegations of the two countries. An atmosphere of cordiality and friendship prevailed in this first meeting, during which the delegations heads each introduced the units and section chiefs participating in the meeting.

The Foreign and Construction Ministries and the INDER [National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation] are among the agencies represented in the two delegations [as heard]. Concerning Algeria's position in regard to Cuba, Aouchiche said: [begin Aouchiche recording in French with consecutive Spanish translation] At a moment that the Cuban revolution is the object of a series of cowardly attacks by imperialism and international reaction, we feel it is our duty to resolutely stand, as usual, beside the Cuban people. We condemn all threats and provocations permanently exerted against your people. We assure your heroic people of total solidarity [end recording]

Visits to Ministries

FL200045 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Abdelmadjid Aouchiche, the minister of urban planning, construction and housing of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, today visited the Public Health Ministry, where he was received by Dr Sergio del Valle, minister of public health and member of the party Politburo. The Cuban minister gave the delegation a detailed explanation of Cuba's health situation as well as its prospects.

Minister Aouchiche is in Cuba for the first Cuban-Algerian intergovernmental session.

The delegation headed by Minister Aouchiche met earlier with Rafael Almeida, first vice minister of culture, during a visit it made to the Culture Ministry this afternoon. During the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternity and mutual understanding, various topics were discussed concerning technical assistance between the two countries. The first Cuban-Algerian intergovernmental session will also reach agreements on cultural cooperation.

BRIEFS

GDR TECHNICAL DATA EXHIBIT--The GDR's technical data exhibit showing computer and office equipment made in the GDR has opened at the Habana Libre Hotel in this capital. Dr (Rolf Killian), deputy director general of the Robotron Export-Import Company conveyed the greetings of the German workers who built the equipment in his opening speech. He also spoke of the broad relations of brotherhood and cooperation between Cuba and the GDR. (Killian) introduced two new products: visual aid equipment for the decentralized technical data program which contains the K-1520 microcomputer as its control unit, as well as the EC-1055 data processing system. The latter solves complex problems in the areas of industry, agriculture, health, construction and transportation, among others. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 14 May 80 FL]

BAHAMAS

PINDLING DEJECTS ALLEGATIONS BY CUBA ON BOAT INCIDENT

FL191816 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] [Begin Pindling recording] This is a license issued by the National Institute of Fishing of the Republic of Cuba to its fishermen. It should be noted that the area in which fishing is authorized by the National Institute of Fishing is Zone No 129. What is Zone No 129? Where is Zone No 129? Questions are answered on the license issued to the (Jubilero) in January 1974 by the Cuban National Institute of Fishing. It clearly identifies zone No 129 as the Bahamas. On this license the word Bahamas is written in in addition to the No 129. There can be and must be no doubt, therefore, that it is the clear and established policy of the Government of the Republic of Cuba to authorize its fishermen to fish in the Bahamas. [end recording]

During the news session the prime minister pointed out that a similar event occurred in 1975 when Cuban aircraft buzzed but did not fire arms at arresting defense force craft. Several fishermen arrested and fined in our coast at the time were also on the two Cuban boats that were arrested by HMBS Flamingo on May the 10th. Prime Minister Pindling reiterated that all the facts unquestionably suggest that the Cubans were fishing on the Bahamian continental shelf, where some of them had fished before. They were surprised by HMBS Flamingo just north of Santiago Key, tried to run but were caught some 5 miles south of the key. The prime minister concluded that the Cuban Air Force then came in Bahamian territory and murdered Bahamian Marines.

Jamaican UN Support Asked

FL191915 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 15 May 80 p 1

[By Gladstone Thurston]

[Excerpt] Jamaica may be invited to sponsor the Bahamas' protest to the United Nations Security Council against Cuba's military attack on the Bahamas last weekend.

"This whole barbaric affair may have to wind up at the United Nations Security Council after all," a government release said. "In this event it will be necessary for the Bahamas to have a member of the Security Council sponsor the matter.

"As Jamaica is a member of the Security Council, a member of the Commonwealth, and a Caribbean country it might be expected that Jamaica will be invited to be the sponsor." The government statement from BIS [Bahamian Information Services] said.

The release also went on to detail the events leading to the Cuban air attack which sank a Bahamas Defence Force vessel.

Boat Taken to New Providence

FL161735 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 16 May 80

[Excerpt] The Cabinet Office announced this afternoon that the Cuban fishing vessel captured last weekend in the Ragged Island chain by HMBS Flamingo has been brought to New Providence by the Royal Bahamas Defense Force. The Cuban vessel arrived at the Coral Harbor base shortly after noon today under the command of Senior Lt (Edwin Monroe.)

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 100 21 May 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

LAFTA Reorganization Meeting Ends, Agreements Concluded A 1
[Asuncion ABC COLOR 15 May]

ARGENTINA

Martinez de Hoz Leaves for West European Tour B 1
Foreign Ministry Official To Visit Belgrade, Budapest B 1
Admiral Massera Trying To Form National Movement B 1
Briefs: Treasury Deficit B 1

BOLIVIA

President Addresses Nation, Supports Fair Elections C 1
Eighteen Parties Register Candidates for Elections C 2

BRAZIL

Police Raid Newspaper Offices, Seize Issue D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 19 May]
Senator Alleges Slander [JORNAL DO BRASIL 19 May] D 1
PCB Central Committee Ousts Prestes as Leader D 1
Brizola Organizes Democratic Labor Party D 2
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 19 May]
Deputy Retracts Statement Offensive to Government D 2
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 17 May]
Metalworkers Leader 'Lula', Others Released D 3
Increased Trade With USSR, East Europe Sought D 3
Oil Import Bill To Increase $500 Million This Year D 3

CHILE

Merino Terms Belaunde 'Extraordinary Statesman' E 1
Negotiator Denies Hardening in Beagle Position E 1
Catholic Church Complains of Campaign Against It E 2
Police Arrest 15 Suspected Extremists in Talca E 2
Jet Aircraft To Be Built Domestically, Matthei Says E 2

COLOMBIA

Agreement Signed With USSR For Sale of Meat F 1
Transporters, Ministers Meet To Resolve Strike F 1
Fare Negotiations F 1
'Emergency Routes' Established F 2
Strike-Related Injuries, Death F 2

ECUADOR

Roldos Addresses Nation on Political Problems G 1
Legislators Explain Reasons for Impeaching Minister G 2
PNR Rejects Any Kind of Dictatorship After Plebiscite G 2

PERU

President-Elect Belaunde Comments on Inter-American Relations J 1
Electoral Board President Says Elections Were 'Normal' J 1
Economy Minister Says Armed Forces Will Transfer Power J 1
Sources Say Manuel Ulloa May Become Prime Minister J 1

MEXICO

Lopez Portillo Views Relations With FRG [DIE WELT 17 May] M 1
Official Visit to West Germany [cross-reference] M 3
President Views Central American, Nicaraguan Situation M 3
Five World Communist Parties Meet in Capital M 3

PANAMA

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister on Visit Here N 1
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 15 May]
Royo Guarantees Honest Elections to Christian Democrats N 1
[MATUTINO 14 May] N 1
PDC View of Promises [LA REPUBLICA 15 May] N 1
Panamenist Party Official To Participate in Elections N 2
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 19 May]
Guerrilla Leader Spadafora Vows To Continue Fighting N 3
[CRITICA 19 May]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Taiwanese Foreign Minister Delivers Message to Carazo P 1

EL SALVADOR

Junta Member To Fly to Washington 21 May P 1
Opposition Groups Continue Attacks on Government P 1
Garrisons Attacked P 1
Radio Stations Briefly Occupied P 2
Authorities: Situation 'Normal' P 3
LP-28 Denounces 'Imperialist' Infiltration of Left P 3
Captured Subversives Report Low Morale in Ranks P 5
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 19 May]
Unions Strike To Protest Repression by Junta P 5

GUATEMALA

Guatemala, United Kingdom To Resume Talks on Belize P 6
List of Officials To Attend P 6

Guatemalan, Salvadoran Foreign Ministers Issue Declaration P 7
Victims Increase As Wave of Violence Continues P 8
Anticommunist Front Ready P 8

HONDURAS

Armed Forces Spokesman Denies Changes in High Command P 9
Honduran, Salvadoran Ministers To Hold Peace Talks P 9
Paper Says Somozist Army Ready to Act in Nicaragua P 10

NICARAGUA

U.S. Interference 'Unacceptable', Says D'Escoto P 11
D'Escoto Discusses Priests' Participation in Politics P 11
D'Escoto, Ruiz Leave for Colombia, Venezuela P 12
COSEP Welcomes New Junta Members' Appointment P 12
Carrion Says Two Soldiers Killed by Former Guardsmen P 13
State Council Vice President Explains Resignation P 13
Denial by Council Secretary P 14
Denial by Junta Spokesman P 15

CUBA

GRANMA Reports Mariel Departures, Arrivals Q 1
Havana Comments on Racial Problems in Miami Q 1
Risquet Receives USSR's Ganichev, Construction Delegation Q 2
Agreements Signed Q 2
Statements at Accord Ceremony Q 2
SRV General Offers Military Aid to Havana Q 3
Cuban-Algerian Intergovernmental Meeting Continues Q 3
First Joint Session Q 4
Hart To Bulgaria for Culture Ministers Meeting Q 4
CEMA Meeting on Paper Production To Convene in Havana Q 4
Briefs: Ambassador to SRV; Sugar Harvest News Q 4

CARIBBEAN

Caribbean Technocrats Open Meeting in Barbados S 1

BAHAMAS

Further Details on Pindling Statement on Sinking S 1

BARBADOS

Forde Issues Statement on Bahamian Boat Sinking S 2
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 16 May]

DOMINICA

Cuban Ambassador Presents Nonaligned Aid S 3

JAMAICA

Arson Suspected in Pensioners Home Fire S 3
Death Toll Mounts S 4
Briefs: New Venezuelan Ambassador S 4

LAFTA REORGANIZATION MEETING ENDS, AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED

PY201703 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 15 May 80 p 12

[Text] The second round of negotiations to reorganize the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) ended this morning at about 0300. The agreements concluded at this meeting will be submitted to the meeting of ministers, who can make the political decisions required for the adoption of this new framework for the regional organization. That ministers meeting will be held next month in Mexico.

During the final session, which got underway near midnight, a report was read and the new documents reorganizing LAFTA were approved. Paraguayan Industry and Commerce Minister Ugarte Centruion gave the speech closing the meeting, which started on 5 May.

Customs exemptions granted by the Montevideo treaty and the concessions granted through national goods lists, nonextensive favored goods lists and complementarity agreements are modified by one of the documents.

Regarding the aforementioned issue, in the chapter dealing with general aspects it is stated that the contracting parties will incorporate the concessions granted through national goods lists, nonextensive favored goods lists and complementarity agreements into the new integration framework. To this end the mentioned concessions will be renegotiated, that is, updated, expanded or eliminated in order to give trade more strength and balance.

The document states that the results of the mentioned renegotiation will be adjusted to the characteristics and mechanisms provided for the new integration pattern.

It also states that a common list system will be eliminated; the first stage of the renegotiations will thus be eliminated.

In the chapter regarding national goods lists it is stated that the renegotiation should be based on the following issues: A) The strengthening and vitalization of trade channeled through the concessions in a way which is compatible with the different economic policies and with the consolidation of the subregional integration processes of the contracting parties; B) The correction of the qualitative and quantitative imbalance in the trading of negotiated products, preferably through the increase of concessions.

The chapter regarding national goods lists provides for renegotiations between two or more member countries (but not all member countries) which may lead to benefits for countries that signed these agreements. It also provides for renegotiations involving all LAFTA member countries. A renegotiating team will begin work on 15 August and will conclude on 15 December. Concessions existing on products on the national goods lists will continue in force until renegotiations end and the new instruments go into effect. The document also mentioned complementarity agreements, nonextensive favored goods lists, bilateral agreements, complementarity norms and other issues.

Addressing the press, Paraguayan Industry and Commerce Minister Delfin Ugarte Centurion stated that the method of carrying out the reorganization of LAFTA, whether by a protocol or a new treaty, does not really concern Paraguay. "All we request is that the reorganization of the institution be effective." He concluded by saying that there was great progress at the second round of negotiations, as well as at the meeting held last March in Venezuela.

MARTINEZ DE HOZ LEAVES FOR WEST EUROPEAN TOUR

PY192333 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1215 GMT 17 May 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 17 May (NA)--Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz today began a 20-day tour through several European countries where he will meet with high-ranking political figures and will give a series of lectures to business organizations.

Martinez de Hoz plans to visit Spain, France, the FRG, Great Britain, Austria and Switzerland. Belgium and Luxembourg may be included in his tour.

It has been learned that the economy minister plans to meet with the presidents of Austria and France and with the prime ministers of Great Britain, the FRG, Switzerland and Spain, and probably with the Spanish king.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL TO VISIT BELGRADE, BUDAPEST

PY210208 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0057 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 May (NA)--Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Col Carlos Cavandoli will go to Belgrade and Budapest next weekend in response to invitations extended to him by the governments of Yugoslavia and Hungary, San Martin, Palace reported today. The objective of his trip is to discuss bilateral and multilateral political and economic issues with officials of both countries.

ADMIRAL MASSERA TRYING TO FORM NATIONAL MOVEMENT

PY210156 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 20 May 80 p 11

[Text] "My political plan is the formation of a national movement capable of becoming a viable alternative for gathering the largest number of people who, from different positions, would be willing to give the best of themselves for the country." These remarks were made by Adm Emilio Eduardo Massera (ret) just before he left for San Juan to be interviewed by a provincial radio station. He said that the purpose of his trip is to exchange opinions on the national and local situations.

The former member of the military junta indicated that he is doing this in response to a permanent concern, "that is, the desire to be familiar with the real problems affecting my countrymen."

Admiral Massera will leave for Mendoza the day after tomorrow to engage in the same activities he is to carry out in San Juan.

Asked how he defined politics, he said: "As a responsible and consciencious participation of every man and woman in the search for solutions to the needs and problems required for coexistence. In this regard politics require completely responsible conduct. That is why I believe that indifference is the worst attitude of all, because it reveals individual selfishness in opposition to the interests of the community.

BRIEFS

TREASURY DEFICIT--Buenos Aires, 8 May (NA)--The Finance Secretariat has reported that the national treasury showed a deficit of 1 trillion pesos during the first quarter of 1980. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2220 GMT 8 May 80 PY]

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES NATION, SUPPORTS FAIR ELECTIONS

PY191730 La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 0230 GMT 17 May 80

[Speech to the nation by Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler Tenada, place not specified--live]

[Excerpts] Countrymen: I again address you, encouraged by the favorable signs that make me foresee with certainty that I will be able to fulfill the commitment I received from the nation, that of insuring a political opening and the holding of general elections as a fundamental requirement for the building and consolidation of a democracy.

I address the Bolivian people after having headed for 6 months a government whose balance of achievements has been positive in the face of severe difficulties. There are definite facts which show that the elections have become a reality through the registration of the citizens who will participate in the vote on 29 June (?to choose) the high officials who will guide the future of the country with the backing of the freely expressed popular will.

I find that the difficulties have begun to be overcome through the dialogue and understanding promoted by my government. The deep concern I felt regarding the present political situation was partly the result of a lack of comprehension on the part of certain social groups and of politicians who put the seeking of immediate rewards or the satisfaction of purely personal ambitions before the future of the country, deliberately curtailing the promising prospects which democracy holds for the nation. It is paradoxical that the efforts of the government to strengthen (?a democratic) regime enjoy broad and steady support abroad, while on the domestic front there are some expressions of short-sighted and narrow views which erode the exemplary image of Bolivia seen from abroad.

All Bolivians are aware of the numberous obstacles we are overcoming, which have been unlike those in the recent past under any other government. The mandate given to me by the Congress, however, has been complied with, and the institutional framework of democracy has never been compromised. Today, with 1 and 1/2 months left till the elections, the forces that persist in their intentions of guiding the political process into a blind alley have been defeated by the events of history. It is true that some people are still trying to obtain immediate answers to needs which have been postponed for many years and, against their will, they are joined in that action by others who have the open intention of wrecking representative institutions. On behalf of the real people of Bolivia, who have always given their best response to the demands of the fatherland, I tell both of those groups that I will not tolerate their antinational (?actions).

I know that I am exposed to all types of criticism as a leader. I declare before the people that I have not, as many of my predecessors did, converted the country into the booty of any political group or group of favorites. Neither have I channeled off state funds in order to obtain support or overcome conflicts. (?I have always acted) according to the interests of the majority sectors when directing actions carried out by the executive.

I further confirm that I will guarantee the cleanest elections in the history of the republic. I ask the national electoral court and the departmental courts to respond, without sparing any efforts, to the responsibilities which have been conferred upon them. I also demand from departmental and provincial officials the most absolute impartiality, thus insuring the free casting of ballots and an electoral act which is not subject to discussion.

The party in power is a phrase being ill-used by some people when referring to the actions of the interim constitutional government. It is a cheap slogan used instead of analyzing the facts, an ignoble expression removed from the truth. My government has certainly not had to abandon its political authority or its legitimacy derived from the Constitution and the mandate of the legislative branch by transforming itself into a power based solely on the use of violence in order to be obeyed. Several regional conflicts and no less than 98 strikes, more than 1 every 2 days, have broken out during these last months. The government has resolved them one by one, exclusively by using dialogue. Is this weakness? On the contary, it is the style of coexistence of politically mature nations. Few regimes in this country or abroad can pride themselves of having managed such difficult situations as the ones we have faced so far, safeguarding national unity and the emerging democracy.

I received the presidency at a difficult time for the country. The difficulties have now been overcome, and respect for human liberties is present in our society. No one has been persecuted, and there is not a single person in all of the country detained for political reasons or because of labor conflicts. It has been and will be our goal to restore dignity and respect for ideas and men.

The structure of the political spectrum is causing concern to the citizens and the government, because it may signify a possible frustration of the task of promoting the democratic electoral process. The responsibility mainly rests with the political leaders. I set my hopes on the maturity and generosity [words indistinct] to find a solution insuring the future of our society and institutions. The government is playing its role by conciliating groups and by providing a framework of stability.

It should also be noted that the armed forces and the Bolivian Labor Central, with great openness and full awareness of their historic role, initiated a dialogue, an unprecedented event in the history of the republic, which restored tranquillity to the citizens and, above all, initiated a new era in social coexistence.

Despite the achievements which have with sacrifice been reached, there are still sinister interests trying to weaken the present situation using unconvincing pretexts. At the present time there are, however, majority sectors among the citizens who have a feeling for the fatherland and who again, like the congressmen, have given their support and have expressed their faith in the building of a democratic society.

I express my thanks to the National Congress, the armed forces, the Bolivian Labor Central, businessmen, newsmen, university people and the other organizations of the country for their [word indistinct] attitude and behavior in cooperating to overcome the difficulties Bolivia is facing and for having given their (?contribution) against antipatriotic interests, toward reaching the objectives of the nation. With their help and the determination of the government, I feel complete confidence that the Bolivian people will finally achieve their right to live with democracy, freedom and social justice. Thank you.

EIGHTEEN PARTIES REGISTER CANDIDATES FOR ELECTIONS

PY161445 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Eighteen parties and political fronts registered by midnight for the forthcoming 29 June elections. Several leaders talked to reporters who gathered at the national electoral court before midnight and harshly criticized the proliferation of candidates.

This is the list of candidates, with the organizations they represent, who have registered for the June elections, an event during which Bolivians will try to define their democratic future:

Socialist Party One, PS-1	Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz Jose Maria Palacios
Democratic and Poular Union, UDP	Hernan Siles Zuazo Jaime Paz Zamora
Democratic National Alliance, ADN	Hugo Banzer Suarez Jorge Tamayo Ramos
National Revolutionary Movement, MNR	Victor Paz Estenssoro Nuflo Chavez Ortiz
Tupac Katari Indian Movement, MITKA	Luciano Tapia Eufronio Velez
National Alliance of the Leftist Forces, ANIN	Roberto Jordan Pando Edmundo Roca Vaca Diez
United National Revolutionary Movement, MNRU	Guillermo Bedregal Guttierrez Miguel Trigo Ramirez
National Revolutionary Movement of the Left, National Leftist Line, MNRI-LIN	Abel Ayoroa Argandona Guillermo Riveros Tejada
Bolivian Unity Party, PUB	Walter Gonzalez Valda Norma Vespa de Rivera
National Socialist Revolution, RSN	William Villagra Alvarez Cesar (Muriel) Paniagua
Tupac Katari Indian Movement One, MITKA-1	Constantion Lima Honorato Sanchez
New Democratic Alternative, NAD	Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas Miguel Miguel Harb
Indian Unity Front, FUI	Macabeo Chila Jose Ticona
Tupac Katari Unity Front, FUTK	Victor Hugo Cardenas Isidoro Copa
Revolutionary Socialist Falange [as heard], FSR	Carlos Valverde Enrique Riveros
Indian Party, PI	Sebastian Mamani (Rigoberto) Atahuichi
National Revolutionary Party of the Left Left, PRIN	Juan Lechin Oguendo Anibal Aguilar
Authentic Revolutionary Party, PRA	Walter Guevara Arze Flabio Machicado

POLICE RAID NEWSPAPER OFFICES, SEIZE ISSUE

PY201425 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 19 May 80 p 2

[Text] The issue of the newspaper HORA DO POVO is being seized from Rio de Janeiro stands by agents of the federal police; in Salvador and Belo Horizonte, "the offices of the newspaper have been broken into," also to seize the paper, according to what the newspaper's director, Ricardo Lessa, reported yesterday.

The agents also paid a visit to the Rio de Janeiro headquarters of HORA DO POVO at 204 Buenos Aires Street but did nothing because an employee there told them that he had no issues of the newspapers and that no directors were present. According to Ricardo Lessa, the agents claimed that they were following the orders of Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel, but so far they have shown no official papers or orders.

Senator Alleges Slander

PY201426 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRAZIL in Portuguese 19 May 80 p 2

[Excerpt] Brasilia--Jarbas Passarinho, leader of the Senate government party bloc, published an article in the newspaper CORREIO BRASILIENSE charging the communists and especially the members of the Brazilian Communist Party (PC do B) with having "flooded" Brasilia in less than 24 hours with last week's issue of the newspaper HORA DO POVO, which carries a list of government officials who have numbered banking accounts in Switzerland.

Saying that just from reading the list of names published by the newspaper "it becomes obvious that they are all people who either are or have been connected with the 1964 revolution," Senator Passarinho stated that he has decided to send a note to the Ministry of Justice "holding the authors of the infamy responsible and giving them a chance to prove that what they have published is the truth," not so much for himself--although he is one of the persons accused of having a numbered account, but for people like Senator Alexandre Costa of Maranhao State.

PCB CENTRAL COMMITTEE OUSTS PRESTES AS LEADER

PY201918 Paris AFP in Spanish 1426 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 20 May [AFP]--The newspaper JORNAL DO BRASIL announced this morning that the veteran secretary general of the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB], Luis Carlos Prestes, 82, has been removed from office.

The newspaper added that the decision to remove Prestes, who has been leading the party for 37 years, was reached during the weekend at a meeting of the party's Central Committee held in Sao Paulo. One of the members of the Central Committee, Armenio Guedes, has reported that the main charge against the veteran communist leader was his failure to attend the meetings of the Central Committee. According to JORNAL DO BRASIL, Giocondo Dias, 67, and Salomon Malina, 57, are among the successors to Prestes as leader of the PCB.

The conflict between Prestes, representative of the hard line within the party, and the proponents of a more flexible leadership along the lines of European communism, already existed before Brazilian communist leaders returned from exile and came into contact with the Brazilian status quo. The supporters of the moderate line, like Giocondo Dias, Armenio Guedes, Jose Salles, Hercules Correia and Salomon Malina, favor a broad alliance of democratic forces which would even encompass capitalist sectors interested in the democratization of the regime.

Although the party remains illegal, PCB moderates want to hold its seventh congress; but Prestes opposes this because he believes thatthe party has not recovered the necessary legal status.

Prestes does not want the PCB to benefit from a kind of "tolerance" of the current regime, because this would be a sort of compromise.

Prestes refrained from participating in the meetings of the Central Committee called by the representatives of the moderate line and resumed contacts with the leftwing dissidents of the PCB, including the MR-8 (8 October Revolutionary Movement), according to the daily.

He also failed to participate in the ceremony which launched the weekly LA VOZ DE LA UNIDAD, a publication of the moderates who have the support of the majority of the PCB.

The crisis reached its breaking point when Prestes published on 1 April a "letter to the communists" in which the veteran leader called upon the militants to rebel against the "arbitrary and despotic methodology of the party leadership," which he accused of reaching a compromise with the regime.

According to Prestes, by struggling against "leftwing deviationism the Communist Party has gone to the other extreme and has become passive and "is suffering from an obsession which leads it to views as leftist any militant attitude in favor of the workers."

BRIZOLA ORGANIZES DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY

FY200209 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 19 May 80 p 1

[Excerpt] The group of labor leaders led by Leonel Brizola decided yesterday to create the Democratic Labor Party (PTD) [Partido do Trabalhismo Democratico] in lieu of the PTB acronym they lost to the Ivete Vargas faction. They also pledged to attempt to reach an agreement with the Workers Party. The selection of the new acronym was made by acclamation by the former PTB leaders after a long, heated debate held at Tiradentes Palace.

The bloc of 24 federal deputies will today request the registration of the PTD bloc in the Chamber of Deputies.

DEPUTY RETRACTS STATEMENT OFFENSIVE TO GOVERNMENT

FY200040 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 17 May 80 p 1

[Text] In a note distributed to the press, Deputy Joao Cunha yesterday retracted the speech considered to be offensive by the government: "At no time did I refer to the institution of the armed forces." Deputy Flavio Marcilio, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies, told the plenary session that he will not authorize the publication of the speech in the DIARIO DO CONGRESSO.

In Rio de Janeiro, Deputy Getulio Dias, also threatened with prosecution, recognized that he had exceeded the limit by considering the Superior Electoral Court [TSE] a "latrine of the executive branch." He claimed emotional reasons for the "explosion of indignation" over the TSE decision to grant the acronym PTB [Brazilian Labor Party] to the Ivette Vargas faction.

METALWORKERS LEADER 'LULA', OTHERS RELEASED

FY210343 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Sao Paulo--The leader of the metalworkers, Luis Inacio da Silva--Lula--and 10 other union officials were released early this evening after their preventive custody was lifted. They had been held at the headquarters of the Sao Paulo Department of Political and Social Order [DOPS].

The judge advocate of the Second Military Court, (Nelson Guimaraes), stated in his decision that the preventive custody of the labor leaders did not have legal justification any longer because the accused have families, reside in known places and have jobs.

In his decision, the federal military court prosecutor, (Dacio Gomez de Araujo), agrees with the abrogation of the metalworkers' custody, although he states that if necessary the accused can be re-arrested.

In another decision, (Guimaraes) did not accept the DOPS request for the arrest of five former directors of the Santo Andre metalworkers union and of the journalist (Denerval Julio de Gramont), who runs the union's newspaper.

INCREASED TRADE WITH USSR, EAST EUROPE SOUGHT

FY200338 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0004 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 18 May (TELAM-ANSA)--Through patient negotiations that are being carried out in great secrecy, Brazil is preparing to considerably increase its trade with the Russian and East European markets. The goal set for exports for 1985 is $40 billion (for 1980 the goal is $20 billion) and it may be hard to achieve if the so-called Operation East fails.

This was revealed by a Finance Ministry source who stressed that Brazil's foreign trade with the socialist countries (including the USSR) was very high in 1976, but it fell considerably in 1977 and 1978. Brazilian exports to Eastern Europe during 1976 amounted to approximately $1.1 billion (more than 10 percent of Brazil's total exports).

The project for increasing trade with Eastern Europe suffered an ideological reverse during the last years of the Geisel government, and lately the main obstacle has been the question of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. But Brazilian economic authorities, including Planning Minister Antonio Delfim Netto, are aware that the goal of $40 billion will not be achieved if an alluring market of 400 million inhabitants, $250 billion in imports and a per capita income of $3,200 (the USSR and Eastern Europe) is disregarded.

OIL IMPORT BILL TO INCREASE $500 MILLION THIS YEAR

FY210355 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 21 May 80

[Excerpt] Brazil will spend an extra $500 million on its oil imports this year due to the $2-per-barrel price increase. Iraq, which supplies Brazil with 400,000 barrels of oil a day, informed the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation [PETROBRAS] of this increase today. Qatar and Abu Dhabi have also increased their prices by $2 per barrel. Thus, Brazil will have to spend approximately $11 billion for oil imports.

MERINO TERMS BELAUNDE 'EXTRAORDINARY STATESMAN'

FY210243 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2105 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 20 May (LATIN)--Adm Jose Toribio Merino, commander in chief of the navy and a member of the government junta, today termed the president-elect of Peru, Fernando Belaunde Terry, an "extraordinary statesman."

"I know him. He is an openminded man. I believe that he is an advocate of civilian rule [civilista] in the real sense of the word and that Peru has in him a great statesman," Merino said.

The chief of the navy made these remarks during a conversation with journalists at the end of a meeting with president Augusto Pinochet at government house.

The high-ranking naval officer remarked that Belaunde's statements in Lima regarding his intention of maintaining fruitful relations with Chile and Educador as he did during his first tenure were "highly positive."

"The countries of this region will be great as long as they march together as brothers and as long as they work in harmony. They will be great as long as they ban any type of idea bout war," Merino stressed.

In conclusion, the member of the government junta said that he had met Belaunde in 1965 during a conference of the South Pacific Commission, an organization which includes Chile, Peru and Ecuador for the defense and preservation of the marine resources of the three countries.

NEGOTIATOR DENIES HARDENING IN BEAGLE POSITION

FY162314 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 May 80

[Excerpts] Foreign Relations Under Secretary Ernesto Videla, who arrived from Rome last Wednesday, described the sixth session of negotiations on the Beagle issue as very interesting. Videla presided over the Chilean delegation that participated in the meetings with the pope's mediator. He added that negotiations are progressing and that they have now begun to deal with the most important issues.

[Begin Videla recording] It has been a very interesting meeting, and the mediation process is progressing. In fact, we have now started to deal with the most important issues, but this does not mean that the previous meetings were less important. I have already stated on several previous occasions that all the matters studied during these meetings are also part (?of the negotiations) and that they have an important role in the final results of the mediation. [end recording]

Videla also talked about articles published in the Argentine media which refer to a hardening of the Chilean position in the conversations held in Rome. Videla said that what is discussed is (?not made public), but kept secret by agreement between the two parties. Therefore those statements are absurd.

[Begin Videla recording] I think that those statements are completely false. There is no such hardening in the Chilean position, and we have never adopted a stand such as the one mentioned by some mass media reports. Chile has such a clear position that [words indistinct] permanently and this position cannot be termed as a hard position. [end recording]

CATHOLIC CHURCH COMPLAINS OF CAMPAIGN AGAINST IT

PY162306 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1628 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 16 May (LATIN)--The Chilean Catholic Church today complained of being the victim of a sustained campaign to undermine its prestige and that Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez has been the target of violent verbal attacks.

This complaint was made by means of an official communique released by the Chilean Episcopal Conference. The communique states that certain sectors--which it did not name--are "criticizing the national and parish activities and meetings of the church."

The communique further states that the church has recently noted "continuous press reports detrimental to the Catholic Church," and says that "we cannot fail to see in these deeds their authors' desire to create a false impression that there is a schism between the bishops and the Christian people."

The communique adds: "We announce that these attacks are part of an obviously synchronized campaign whose moral and material authors must surely be aware of their responsibility in disseminating hatred, violence and lies."

Without mentioning it directly, the Episcopal Conference made a reference to the latest events which have taken place here in connection with the order for the arrest of the Netherlands priest Teodoro Komberg issued by a military prosecutor [words indistinct] broadly reported on the alleged subversive activities of the priest, who managed to leave the country after eluding the police.

Other high-ranking church officials have also been attacked for participating in a meeting of union leaders who oppose the government which was held on 1 May to commemorate International Labor Day.

JET AIRCRAFT TO BE BUILT DOMESTICALLY, MATTHEI SAYS

PY150136 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Jet airplanes will be built in Chile under a foreign license, Air Force Commander Gen. Fernando Matthei has stated. He added that the assembly of airplanes will be resumed during the second half of this year with increased participation by Chilean labor, which will result in currency savings.

He also reported that he had signed an agreement for the production of training aircraft designed to replace the (Mentor) units now being used by the Chilean Air Force. He pointed out that the preproduction stage will be completed in 1980, this being [word indistinct] an essential preliminary to the actual construction of airplanes.

He emphasized that it is entirely possible to build airplanes in the country as long as the project is not excessively ambitious. He noted that the first objective is to build units for the air force, only afterwards will other possibilities by considered.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR FOR SALE OF MEAT

PA210141 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Colombia and the USSR have strengthened their commercial ties with the formalization today of an agreement under which 12,000 tons of meat will be exported to that socialist country.

Initially, 8,800 tons will be sent in three shipments at a cost of $2,200 a ton. A new price will be determined for the remaining 4,700 tons.

The contract was signed in the office of the agriculture minister by COMEGAN [no expansion given], the organization which is negotiating on Colombia's behalf and (Provintor), the company which will effect the transaction for the USSR.

In attendance were German Bula Hoyos, [outgoing agriculture minister]; Gustavo Dager Chadid, newly appointed agriculture minister; Camilo Jimenez, economic affairs representative of the Foreign Ministry; Guillermo Plaza Alcio, Colombian ambassador to the USSR; and Igor (Grein), chief of the Soviet trade mission in Colombia.

TRANSPORTERS, MINISTERS MEET TO RESOLVE STRIKE

PA201326 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] In an atmosphere of suspense, top leaders of the transportation sector are meeting with three ministers, including Public Works Minister Enrique Vargas Ramirez and Minister of Mines and Energy Alberto Vasquez Restrepo [name as heard]. The transporters have said that new means of pressure have not been ruled out. However, they expressed hope that an agreement will be reached soon as was promised by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

Meanwhile, the capital remains totally paralyzed and citizens are calmly going about in private trucks, automobiles and other vehicles or on foot, after completing their day's work.

Large military contingents are on hand to guarantee public order. Despite sporadic outbreaks in the southern part of the city, the violence has been controlled by the government.

Fare Negotiations

PA201427 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 May 80

[By Oscar Dominguez]

[Text] The transportation management has reduced its demands on fare increases and promised to normalize service starting today. On this basis, the government has agreed to name a committee that will seek a solution to the problem affecting the sector in the short and long term.

Currently, after the latest dialogue at Narino Palace, the difference between the management demands and the government offer concerning the urban bus fares is 20 cents. In announcing the creation of the joint committee, however, the government emphatically stressed that any future agreement will not involve a new fare increase.

Labor Minister Rodrigo Marin Bernal, one of the officials who met with the transport management representatives last night, announced that the government will increase the transportation management's subsidy by 56 pesos.

Minister Marin Bernal said this will be the last decree he signs. He is slated to turn over the portfolio tomorrow to his successor, Laureanno Alberto Arellano.

Last night's meeting, headed by the chief of state, was attended by Finance Minister Jaime Garcia Parra, Mines and Energy Minister Alberto Vasquez Restrepo, Labor Minister Rodrigo Marin Gernal, Public Works Enrique Vargas Ramirez, Bogota Mayor Hernando Duran Dusan and the director of the National Transport Institute, Constantino Portilla.

'Emergency Routes' Established

PA192249 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Bogota--Ten emergency routes have been established by the Transport Institute (INTRA) to offset the disruption to Bogota's urban transportation system. The routes are being serviced with vehicles supplied by the army, police and other official bodies.

Priority has been given to the densely populated districts of Ciudad Kennedy and Fontibon where the transportation service was virtually nonexistent today. Long lines of people can be seen now in the downtown sector looking for any means to get home after the first half of the working day.

Schools and colleges suspended classes today to avoid further problems. A single work shift was established in many offices due to the absence of personnel. Commerce and industry have been seriously affected by the lack of transportation. Many stores and factories had to close due to workers' absence.

Meanwhile, police and troops were able to restore order in some areas in southeastern Bogota, where unruly groups threw stones this morning. According to preliminary reports reaching us, 4 small buses were partially destroyed with stones by agitators. Approximately 50 persons were injured during the stoning incidents.

The arrest of many agitators who were inciting disorder was also reported. The Defense Ministry and the police reported that the situation is normal throughout the country.

INTRA reported that transportation is returning to normal in the capital. Service is continuing without disruption in the other cities.

Strike-Related Injuries, Death

PA192251 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1546 GMT 19 May 80

[Excerpt] Bogota, 19 May (LATIN)--According to police, one person was killed and two were injured during the street incidents today in Bogota as a result of the strike by transporters, who are demanding a fare increase.

The three victims were hit by a truck carrying workers in a Bogota suburb. The truck was stoned and the driver lost control, sources said. A youth was killed and two were injured. The injured were taken to a hospital, the sources said.

ROLDOS ADDRESSES NATION ON POLITICAL PROBLEMS

PA201922 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 0224 GMT 20 May 80

[President Jaime Roldos' speech to the nation, place not given--apparently live]

[Excerpts] The president of the republic has expressed his willingness to have a constructive dialogue as a possibility for finding an alternative or path that would avoid the plebiscite.

The president of the republic is constantly aware that after 9 years of dictatorship, after 9 years of a dictatorial regime, one of the main goals of a democratic government is to strive for democracy. Strengthening democracy is one of the main objectives of the national development plan.

We are fully aware of the complexity involved in the plebiscite process and we know that there are certain motivations which are characteristic of all those who [words indistinct] dilatory maneuvers and dealing in order not to attain final solutions. But we have, and always have had the firm intention of defending this constitutional process. It has cost the country so much to reach a legal and constitutional regime; we cannot afford the luxury of destabilizing or creating situations which can lead to a destabilization. On the contrary, together within a constitutional government, we must truly create a government that will make democracy become alive.

The executive branch is open to dialogue and understanding. It has proposed three alternatives to be discussed in the National Chamber of Representatives. In spite of the fact that the executive branch proposed and maintained a plebiscite as the viable thesis, none of the three theses, however, was approved by the National Chamber of Representatives. Even the third formula, the formula relating to the formation of a senate--which the government minister said in advance the executive branch would support--was voted down in the Congress.

An additional alternative was established. In reply to our broad and understanding attitude we received as a reply the convocation of an extraordinary congress, to discuss generalities instead of what an extraordinary congress should discuss, that is, instead of debating specific matter. [Instead, the congress was convoked] to interpret the Constitution of the republic, but without stating the constitutional matter that was at issue; constitutional amendments without stating what the amendments are; reports on several high-ranking state officials without stating what the reports will consist of; political trials of Cabinet ministers, without stating what ministers or the basis for these judgments.

When the priority is to discuss the possibility of a solution to the political problem, the possibility of solving the country's political crisis, what does one sector of the Congres do? It proposes holding a political trial and calling the government minister for questioning, in order to distort the image of the national government--this government which has been, is and will be a zealous defender of human rights. It can never be questioned on the violation of human rights. A mediocre effort has been made through slanted questions and falsehoods to question the [word indistinct] proposals of the democratic government. This trial has no basis whatsoever in legal facts and has [words indistinct] by the government minister.

We have maintained this. This has been one of the basic priorities we have displayed in our conduct of respect for legal norms, of respect for the constitutionality of the country.

If this [respect] is shown, if these proposals of the Congress in these sectors which have demonstrated an attitude of defeat--since as those obstructionist sectors appear to be defeated in the Ecuadorean Congress, and the theses of the national government are theses which can and should be carried forward--assuming all this, perfectly characterized, perfectly stated, I tell the Ecuadorean people that I will not exercise the power to convoke a plebiscite.

The defeat of those obstructionist sectors, of those antihistoric sectors, of those sectors which do not want democratic change in the country, should be stated in very clear theses and statements.

I take this opportunity to tell those who oppose us to make it a democratic and not a seditious opposition because the seditious opposition will be crushed by this government. I also demand that our collaborators, the people who support the government--because there are some who do not support the line or the spirit of the national transformation--do not let the ideological principles which inspired them be sabotaged from within. Immorality and dishonesty have no room in this government. We have harshly and vigorously smashed any cases of this. Ecuadoreans, the road for true national changes has been drawn. The president of the republic abides by its principles and he has said so tonight. He expects that honesty, honor and hard work will defeat those who don't understand the people and who want to go against democracy. The president expects this in order to strengthen the process established in our fatherland under the full powers that the people gave us. Thank you.

LEGISLATORS EXPLAIN REASONS FOR FERAUD INTERPOLATION

PA181553 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] The examining [interpelantes] legislators have virtually ruled out the possibility that government Minister Carlos Feraud will be dismissed. They have noted that it has not been their intention to ask for removal of the Cabinet minister but to show to the country that certain authorities have committed and continue to commit arbitrary acts.

They said they have proved that legal provisions in effect have been constantly violated. In brief statements, the five examining legislators who have responded to Minister Feraud justified his interpolation.

PNR REJECTS ANY KIND OF DICTATORSHIP AFTER PLEBISCITE

PA191632 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] The Revolutionary Nationalist Party [PNR], which has held its fifth convention in Quito, approved a resolution rejecting any civilian, military or mixed dictatorship, overt or covert, after a plebiscite.

If Roldos closes his eyes and gets involved in an adventure by illegally using the powers granted to him by the Constitution--the plebiscite--we will fight until we defeat him, PNR National Director Carlos Julio Arosemena said.

He said the party is firmly opposed to the constitutional reforms according to which Roldos would be empowered to dissolve the Chamber of Representatives, issue laws, reorganize the judicial branch and appoint the various officials of the state.

PRESIDENT-ELECT BELAUNDE COMMENTS ON INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS

FY210118 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1358 GMT 20 May 80

[Excerpts] Cordoba, 20 May (NA)--Peruvian President-elect Belaunde Terry, who early this morning had a telephone conversation with the local newspaper LA VOZ DEL INTERIOR, maintains that his government "will be very strong" and that "it will have extensive support."

When asked for his opinion about the recent official visit of Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figuereido to Buenos Aires, which concluded on Saturday, the new Peruvian president said that "I like this Argentine-Brazilian approach very much; it is reassuring for all South Americans that these two large countries have reached a level of understanding and of fraternal cordiality."

"As a planner," he added, "I believe that the projects in the Plate River basin, which are of interest to five countries--especially Brazil and Argentina, are matters of such scope that their consequences are going to overflow the borders of these five countries and affect everyone." "Thus," he continued, "we are observing what is happening there with the greatest interest and with the best wishes for great success."

Regarding U.S.-Latin American relations, he indicated that "I believe that the United States has not paid sufficient attention to South American problems." Anyway, he continued, "I believe more extensive trade with the United States would be healthy because the U.S. market is very interesting for us and reciprocally the Latin American market is very important for them. An increase in relations would bring mutual benefits."

ELECTORAL BOARD PRESIDENT SAYS ELECTIONS WERE 'NORMAL'

FY201508 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 May 80

[Excerpt] Ulises Montoya Manfredi has said that the National Electoral Board has not received any reports of irregularities in the ballot count so far. (The board president) also explained that he has not heard of the drawing up of any [word indistinct] or protest regarding the electoral act, which makes us believe that all has been normal throughout the country, he said.

ECONOMY MINISTER SAYS ARMED FORCES WILL TRANSFER POWER

FY201443 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Economy and Finance Minister Javier Silva Ruete stated yesterday that the armed forces revolutionary government will transfer power to the future civilian government in order to create a new national conscience. In an interview granted to a television station, he said that this is one of the most positive acts of the government during its administration of over 11 years, an administration which he called very positive. [words indistinct] something more than the economic aspects, he added.

SOURCES SAY MANUEL ULLOA MAY BECOME PRIME MINISTER

FY210318 Lima Radio America in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 May 80

[Excerpt] Sources close to President-elect Belaunde Terry have told the [words indistinct] agency that it is almost certain that businessman Manuel Ulloa Elias will become the prime minister in Belaunde's government.

LOPEZ PORTILLO VIEWS RELATIONS WITH FRG

DW191300 Bonn DIE WELT in German 17 May 80 p 7

[Manfred Neuber undated interview with Mexican President Lopez Portillo in his Los Pinos residence in Mexico City shortly before his departure for Europe]

[Text] WELT: Mr President, are there--aside from mutual relations--quite concrete points you want to discuss in Bonn?

Lopez Portillo: Yes, and I consider these issues extremely significant. In times of crises like now, I believe that countries which have the possibility of pursuing an independent policy can make a special contribution to solving the problems that endanger peace at present. But I do not want to say that Mexico could make a significant move, because we are not a powerful state but a country with firm principles.

WELT: Why will you not visit Berlin on the occasion of your state visit?

Lopez Portillo: The program has been agreed on by the foreign ministries and by protocol. I would not know about any special reason, but I would assume that there are organizational and not other reasons.

It seems that the assumption prevails in official Bonn that because of Mexico's earlier policy of maintaining an equal distance to the big powers, no Mexican president would go to Berlin. Luis Echeverria is supposed to have waived it in 1974, but Adolfo Lopez Mateos was there in 1963, inaugurating a Mexico square but refusing to see the wall.

WELT: Mexico could improve its negative trade balance vis-a-vis the Federal Republic (more than DM1 billion through oil. Will there be any oil unspoken for in the years to come?

Lopez Portillo: That cannot be ruled out. Production quantities have been fixed as has the share that will be exported. With regard to trade relations with other countries, we do not have so much in mind increasing crude oil exports, but rather creating economic progress in Mexico through the oil. I think setting our sights on special projects will make our way easier than just by selling more oil.

It has been learned in Bonn that the Federal Government would welcome it if the German energy supply could be further safeguarded through oil imports from Mexico. However, contracts are a matter for the multinationals, which have shown little interest in Mexican oil so far.

WELT: Will your country in the future give special treatment to those states which strongly invest in Mexico?

Lopez Portillo: That would be too blunt a statement. But the inclination to act in line with mutual interests cannot be denied. I very much agree with the basic thesis--not so much with regard to the extent, but much rather with regard to the character of closer relations.

WELT: On the occasion of a state visit by Federal President Scheel in 1977, the possibility of nuclear cooperation between Mexico and the Federal Republic was mentioned. Does this intention still exist, and why did Mexico recently ask for offers from three other countries (France, Sweden and Canada) and not from Germany?

Lopez Portillo: I can say nothing regarding the position of the Federal Republic. Our nuclear energy policy is clearly outlined and it is developing quietly. It will be supplemented by the experience we will gain in connection with the (Candadian) nuclear reactor in Laguna Verde. [paragraph continues]

That project was begun at a time when Mexico had little oil and when it had to import it for their own consumption. Therefore, we saw the urgent necessity for opening up other energy resources. Today we can view the situation quite calmly, and at the right moment we can exploit the best tested and most productive technology.

WELT: A developing country such as Mexico needs the help of industrial nations. Doesn't the Third World generally link expectations for progress to the transfer of technology, which can possibly be compared with the suicidal salvation expectations of the Aztecs vis-a-vis the Spanish conquistadores?

Lopez Portillo: With all due respect, this is too far-fetched a comparison. Technology is a commodity available to all mankind. We put the feathers aside long ago; we will no longer be awed by strings of glass beads. We already have what we term our technological self-determination. We know very well what we must obtain from abroad in this field and what we can develop ourselves.

WELT: Please let me ask you a personal question? Do you still have time for your activities as an author and for the German philosophers you studied so much in earlier times?

Lopez Portillo: Unfortunately, no. I write nothing any more except notes on documents, speeches and reports. That is not so much due to lack of time; I could make time. But my office keeps me so busy that I must use my creative abilities for it.

WELT: What do you think are the reasons for the failure so far of the efforts, supported by Mexico, to create a new world economic system?

Lopez Portillo: If one puts it like that, it would amount to admitting a failure which has not happened at all. I would rather say that the project could not yet be implemented because so far the strong countries have not understood that the future of mankind depends today more than before on the fate of the weak countries. If we examine the present crises we can state that all conflicts take place in the poor and weak countries of the so-called Third World. The confrontation of the big powers emanates from the crises of the small countries.

The lesson we should learn from this ought to be pondered seriously: The world cannot be divided into rich countries on the one side which hide ehind the wall of efficiency, and the poor devils on the otherside who have to accept that they are condemned to be poor. No! Today we depend on each other. Sparks that ignite in smaller countries could spread and set the whole world on fire. If one does not take care of the social and economic problems of the smaller countries, if one does not give them the same rights and duties, mankind will continue to be exposed to the dangers it feels threatened by at present.

WELT: You see in the revolutionary development in Central America no danger for Mexico, because your country has already had its revolution. But can you completely rule out that Cuba might someday fan social unrest in Mexico?

Lopez Portillo: No, I do not believe it will go that far. Internal reasons in Mexico speak against it. We are already immune against it. The international conditions promote the process of the Mexican Revolution itself. It is our duty to continue it--aside from the friendship and respect between the two countries and their governments.

WELT: You said you cannot imagine that Mexico would have a president who did not belong to your party, which has ruled for 50 years. Stability is indispensable for a developing country. How can this statement be brought in accord with Western ideas of democracy?

Lopez Portillo: No. I do not rule it out. That was probably a question in test to which I will reply in a similar vein. Naturally the possibility exists. But for the simple reason that I am a member of this party I would not like to consider it. It is as simple as that. It is not a matter of imaginative strength. It is a matter of the Constitution. I would like you to stress that most clearly I simply won't permit myself to strain my imagination that much. But naturally the Constitution permits the possibility (that the president could belong to another party).

Official Visit to West Germany

For reportage on President Lopez Portillo's official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, see the FRG section of the 19 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PRESIDENT VIEWS CENTRAL AMERICAN, NICARAGUAN SITUATION

PA170436 Mexico International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Regarding the political situation in Central America, President Jose Lopez Portillo has said that it is the social conditions and the behavior of the governments that cause the crisis. If we have to solve the social problems through repression, the Central American problems will increase everywhere, he noted.

In conclusion, he recalled that Mexico is giving unconditional aid to Nicaragua without judging the line it has chosen to solve its domestic problems.

FIVE WORLD COMMUNIST PARTIES MEET IN CAPITAL

PA192307 Paris AFP in Spanish 1053 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Mexico City, 19 May (AFP)--Representatives of five communist parties from Europe, Asia and Latin America declared here last night that they are in favor of a system which will do away with the hegemony of monopoly capitalism and develop democracy. The representatives concurred on this issue during a roundtable held as part of a so-called opposition festival organized by the Mexican Communist Party.

The Spanish representative, Jose Garcia Messeger, advocated the creation of a bloc comprising all democratic forces to impose a new policy in favor of the majorities.

France's Andre Carrel stressed the need for a democratic and self-managing socialism to ensure society's democratic transformation.

The Italian representative, Renzo Bellani, stated that the new order must be sought by means of a peace offensive in view of the present threat of a world war.

The Japanese representative, Kiohi Yamada, referred to the struggle to abolish the mutual security military treaty signed by Japan and the United States, which he said favors invasion of other countries.

Mexican delegate Pablo Gomez said his party is seeking an alternative to the Mexican Government's present policy by means of democratic alliances with other parties.

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON VISIT HERE

PA162216 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 15 May 80 p A-4

[From the column "Names and Facts"]

[Text] Miguel D'Escoto, Nicaraguan foreign minister, has been in Panama for the past 3 days exchanging views with ranking Panamanian officials and many of his friends in Panama. He is also circulating a bulletin from his ministry entitled "The White Book on the Case of San Andres and Providencia."

ROYO GUARANTEES HONEST ELECTIONS TO CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS

PA141931 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 14 May 80 pp 1-A, 8-A

[Telegram by Panamanian President Aristides Royo to Christian Democratic Party President Guillermo Cochez]

[Text] Guillermo Cochez
President of the Christian Democratic Party
Peru Avenue, Plaza Porras

I congratulate the Christian Democratic Directorate, through you, for the wise decision to begin taking the necessary steps to register the party and participate in the next elections.

The executive branch reiterates that this democratic government will guarantee your right and that of other citizens to exercise political activities and will respect the popular will, whichever way it is expressed in the next elections. Rest assured that the national government will respect the independence of the electoral tribunal and will make every effort to hold serious and honest elections in which each vote is duly counted regardless of the party or candidate favored.

Wishing you success, I salute you,
Aristides Royo
President of the republic

PDC View of Promises

PA171310 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 15 May 80 pp 1-A, 6-A

[Christian Democratic Party Secretary General Guillermo Cochez 14 May letter to President Royo]

[Text] The local press today published your telegram, which we have not received yet, regarding the announcement made by the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] regarding its registry and participation in the forthcoming electoral process.

We hereby take note of your promise that the executive body will guarantee the political and electoral rights of all Panamanians, the will expressed by the people at the polls and the independence of the electoral tribunal.

However, we believe your statements in the past have not been reinforced by realities nor by your own actions. Recently we were able to see obvious contradictions in your speech of 1 April and the commitments made by your government with the International Monetary Fund [IMF]. Therefore we shall judge the development of the electoral process according to facts and not merely by your promises.

We hereby note some specific actions that could serve as a beginning to your keeping of your promises:

1. The four radio commentators whose licenses you suspended should have these documents restored. You must be aware of the importance of freedom of expression in an electoral campaign.

2. A second positive move would be if you and your ministers would abstain from holding official activities at Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] meetings and offices as you have been doing regularly.

3. A third positive factor would be an investigation into whether government offices are collecting PRD dues and whether government employees are compelled to buy the party newspaper, and also whether government officials are being intimidated if they refuse to cooperate "willingly" with these demands.

Mr President: If these suggestions are accepted, as well as others of the same nature, your promise would gain the credibility desired by all responsible Panamanians so that we will not only say things in this country but do them.

PANAMENIST PARTY OFFICIAL TO PARTICIPATE IN ELECTIONS

PA192312 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 19 May 80 pp 1, 14

[Letter from Enrique J. Chevallier Q., president of the Veraguas Provincial Directorate of the Panamenist Party, to Arnulfo Arias M., leader of the party, dated 16 May]

[Text] Arnul[illegible]as M., leader of the Panamenist Party

Panama
Dear Mr Arias:

Allow me to reiterate my respects and best wishes for your health.

I also wish to inform you that I have decided to run for representative of the Province of Veraguas as an independent candidate in the coming elections.

I must say that I have discussed this matter with fellow partisans who fraternally have encouraged me while I was in prison because of my unstinting loyalty to the party.

I have decided to participate in the coming elections because I am convinced that non-participation is a mistake which is detrimental to our party and reflects the way of thinking of interested persons who have been influencing our top leaders, who in turn have not been able to gauge the opinion of the great majority of the party.

Furthermore, I believe we are experiencing the result of our mistake in joining in the so-called FRENO [National Opposition Front], along with groups and persons whose friendship with Panamenism and with you, our national leader, has been feigned and insincere.

It is obvious that in the FRENO these groups and gentlemen have only sought fame and popular support which they have never enjoyed.

I have reason to believe that these persons and groups have been leading us to this situation and have even influenced the behavior of some of our ranking leaders who, although they are really qualified to run their business and personal finances, lack the ability to direct the Panamenist Party, popular par excellence, especially when they have to face those in the FRENO leadership who are skilled demagogues trained abroad.

I have already learned of the intentions of these gentlemen who are planning to have an electoral feast with the members of the Panamenist Party as if we were errant sheep.

The Panamenist Party, Mr Arias, is the highest expression of the natural rebelliousness which characterizes the Panamanian people. My membership in this party summarizes the history of my patriotic life; for party causes I have spared no effort and have even sacrificed personal interests, affecting my own family.

I hope you will understand that I cannot and must not sit back and do nothing with regard to this situation. Therefore, I will openly and publicly oppose any decision or measure which our national directors may adopt, and with the support of my all-time fellow partisans I will continue onward in the certainty that we will succeed so that Panamenism may come out with flying colors in the great struggle for a better Panama.

Yours truly,
Enrique J. Chevallier Q.,
Cedula No 8-45-107, President of the Veraguas Provincial
Directorate

GUERRILLA LEADER SPADAFORA VOWS TO CONTINUE FIGHTING

PA202136 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 19 May pp 1, 14

[By Carlos J. Nunez L.]

[Text] During the coming week I will be fighting in other Latin Amgrican areas with other revolutionaries following the mandate of Bolivar, San Martin, Sandino and Victoriano Lorenzo, Dr Hugo Spadafora said at an event held Saturday in "La Negrita" Camp, which served as the headquarters of Major General Victoriano Lorenzo and his peasant forces during the thousand days war.

The popular event was organized by the El Pajonal Community Board, headed by distinguished representative I. Sucre, and the popular University of Cocle, presided over by Professor Olmedo Domingo, to honor General Lorenzo on the 70th anniversary of the treasonous execution of this distinguished Panamanian.

Guerrilla commander Spadafora clearly and categorically stated: "We are preparing contingents of Latin American youths to fight next to our brothers who are the victims of fascism and repression."

In his speech Spadafora made no reference to a communique issued by the national government stating that "Spadafora's activities have no kind of government support" and that he undertook activities on his own initiative.

Nevertheless, Dr Spadafora, after clarifying that he did not want to fall into obsequious flattery, paid special tribute to General Omar Torrijos Herrera for providing the fundamental guarantee that the Panamanian political process will continue on the path of liberation.

On another subject, Panama's former [deputy] health minister asserted the need to give more aid to the peoples who live under the most unjust exploitation. Spadafora stated that times have changed and therefore there is no reason to conceal the support given to brotherly peoples.

COSTA RICA

TAIWANESE FOREIGN MINISTER DELIVERS MESSAGE TO CARAZO

PA201632 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Taiwanese Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung delivered a special message from President Chiang Ching-kuo to President Rodrigo Carazo during a meeting held at noon yesterday. In the message, the Taiwanese president tells Carazo that the two countries have similar goals and defend the same struggles. For this reason, he says, with the rapprochement of trade and diplomatic relations we are contributing to development and democracy.

EL SALVADOR

JUNTA MEMBER TO FLY TO WASHINGTON 21 MAY

PA210356 Paris AFP in Spanish 0227 GMT 21 May 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 20 May (AFP)--Antonio Morales Ehrlich, member of the Salvadoran Government junta, said here today that the Salvadorans "want to live in peace and find solutions to their problems because they are tired of talking about dead persons found around the corner."

Morales, who together with Napoleon Duarte, represents the Christian Democracy on the government junta said that in spite of the activities by the extreme right and left, he personally believes that "the government is gradually finding the way to install a true democracy."

Morales said that the government is consolidating itself and added that "the left must use force in order to recruit followers, while the right has embraced terrorism in order to attack those whom it believes to be its political enemies."

Morales was also skeptical about the announcement made by a leftist group that it would begin the call to "popular rebellion" this week in El Salvador and said that this is just a maneuver to call attention to itself.

Morales Ehrlich will fly to Washington tomorrow, Wednesday, heading a Christian Democratic Party [PDC] delegation to participate in an international Christian Democracy meeting to analyze the Central American situation, it was revealed here.

Meanwhile, a report spread by leftist groups reports heavy fighting in eastern El Salvador which has caused over 1,000 casualties from the two sides in conflict, This report was emphatically denied by an official source consulted on the matter.

OPPOSITION GROUPS CONTINUE ATTACKS ON GOVERNMENT

Garrisons Attacked

PA201355 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1153 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 20 May (ACAN-EFE)--Several Salvadoran garrisons have been attacked by alleged terrorists in the past 24 hours in various parts of the country, the authorities reported here yesterday. More than 15 people have been killed as a result of political violence during the last 24 hours also, reports received here say.

Meanwhile a communique released by the underground Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL) says says the FPL has killed about 55 people in the last 15 days. Forty of the victims are reportedly members of the outlawed Nationalist Democratic Organization (ORDEN), a rightwing paramilitary group founded in the 1960's to fight communist infiltration in the countryside.

ORDEN was disbanded by the incumbent government in November 1979 but it has been brought back to life by the rightwing as the Nationalist Democratic Front. The other 15 vicims of the Marxist-Leninist guerrillas are reportedly security corps and army members including a lieutenant.

No official source confirmed during the day the alleged deaths of over 100 perople, maybe 200, in armed incidents over the weekend in the north. The report published by Salvadoran morning papers yesterday attributed an item saying that over 100 leftwing group members had been killed in armed confrontations with the authorities to "generally well informed sources."

Other reports attributed to the government were also confirmed officially. These reports said that about 3,000 leftwing mercenaries from various countries are being trained in a place called "El Tamarindo," Chinandega, Nicaragua. The area borders the Gulf of Fonseca accross from El Salvador and supposedly the alleged mercenaries will set off from Puerto Morazan in Nicaraguan for El Salvador to join the ranks of the armed extreme leftwing groups.

These reports, attributed by the Salvadoran morning papers to government sources, were disclosed just a few days after Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, member of this ruling junta, said in Guatemala that the Salvadoran guerillas have military support from Cuba and Nicaragua.

Union representatives of the Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Company last night told ACAN-EFE that they are not going to stop supplying the nation with power again. The decision would supposedly be made by the union due to the kidnapping and ensuing death of a member in a city in this country. The company is the public institution that supplies the nation with power. On two previous occasions, the union members have staged strikes that greatly harmed industry and commerce. The last one was staged about 4 weeks ago after a union member was killed.

In turn four teachers have been killed in the last 3 days by alleged rightwing terrorists. The 4 deaths bring the total of dead teachers to more than 45 in the last 5 months. The national Association of Salvadoran Educators has staged several labor strikes as a result of the killings.

Radio Stations Briefly Occupied

PA202046 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1951 GMT 20 May 80

[By Adrian Aldana]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 20 May (LATIN)--Political violence took six new victims, while a number of terrorist explosions occurred in this capital and other towns on the eve of a general strike which threatens to paralyze this convulsed country.

A police report indicated that three persons presumed to be guerrillas were killed early this morning after a shootout in Guadalupe neighborhood in the neighboring town of Ilopango.

Another youth was shot to death this morning near Centenario Park in the downtown area of this capital, and a man was found dead with several bullet wounds inside his automobile in Colon, 21 km west of here.

The authorities reported that a peasant was taken from his home by hooded men and shot to death in the town of San Jose de la Montana, Zacatecoluca Department.

At noon today, members of the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) occupied two radio stations in this capital and broadcast protest songs, but according to the police, the recordings were stopped a few minutes later by the employees.

The occupied radio stations were Radio Cadena Central and 1080. The occupations occurred shortly after policemen had come to the studios to check for explosive devices.

Authorities: Situation 'Normal'

PA210120 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2220 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 20 May (ACAN-EFE)--According to reports from the authorities, the situation throughout El Salvador is normal. There had been rumors that today would be the beginning of a supposed "final offensive" of the Marxist groups which seek political power through armed means. The public security authorities said that patrols to protect the honest population are being carried out as usual and that the banks, commerce, industry and education centers have operated peacefully.

They added that the rumors are promoted by irresponsible persons in order to create unrest in the country, whose revolutionary government junta is promoting a series of changes for the common welfare.

Recently Juan Chacon, the secretary general of the People's Revolutionary Bloc, criticized the Marxist United Popular Action Front for urging its followers to begin a large-scale insurrection during this month of May.

The Salvadoran Armed Forces reaffirmed today that they are ready to defend the Constitution and the democratic system in El Salvador.

LP-28 DENOUNCES 'IMPERIALIST' INFILTRATION OF LEFT

PA192358 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish Vol II No 91 pp 863, 864

[Apparent communique by 28 February Peoples Leagues--no further identification possible--date not given]

[Text] San Salvador, 17 May (API NEWS)--The 28 February Peoples League [LP-28] claim that imperialism is apparently planning a leftist coup d'etat in El Salvador, the real objective of which--after gaining control of the popular struggle by getting close to some democratic and popular sectors and internally strengthening the oligarchy to adequately prepare it for the confrontation--is to militarily defeat the revolutionary forces.

It is reported that the maneuver is based on the increase of the popular struggle, the imminence of the final offensive of the revolutionary forces and imperialism's fear of losing its political stability in the area.

"In a maneuver destined to stop the victorious advance of the masses toward the attainment of their definite liberation, imperialism has been promoting the maneuver of reform and repression since 15 October with the support of the oligarchy, the reaction and the Christian Democratic Party [PDC].

"However, this maneuver has been weakened since its inception by the combative action of the masses and their popular organizations in answer to the maneuver which attempts to obtain control of the struggle and to disrupt the popular movements.

"It is precisely the combativeness of the masses which has day by day weakened the imperialist maneuver, forcing imperialism to adopt an alternative: a junta composed of the military and the rightist PDC who would again promote the reform and repression scheme, increasing demagoguery by decreeing an agrarian reform (without touching the structures), nationalizing the banks (which benefits the oligarchy) and amending the rental law with the goal of destroying the small production sector by accompanying it with a violent repression of the people."

This maneuver grew progressively weaker not only due to the struggle in the streets and in the production centers, but due to the strengthening of the revolutionary left and its advances in unity, in addition to a worsening of the economic crisis which is bringing greater misery to the masses.

"For U.S. imperialism it is clear that the junta is incapable of stopping the irrepressible advance of the Salvadoran revolution. Imperialism right now is desperately supporting the junta because it can still serve as a basis for a new plan.

"It is evident that at the present time the revolutionary process is attaining its highest point, and the final offensive of the revolutionary forces is imminent. This, plus the worsening of the economic crisis which is manifesting itself in the uncontrollable increase in the prices of staples, the imminent devaluation of the colon, the impossibility of planting crops, the increase in the number of labor conflicts, the impoverishment of the middle classes, the contradictions within the army, and others generate a situation favorable for the preparation of the popular offensive. The prospects of a popular struggle victory are excellent through radical confrontation, which will leave no margin for imperialist maneuvers or negotiations, because the military defeat will be complete.

"It is the danger of threatening its political stability in the area which is worrying imperialism and is leading it to preparing a coup d'etat which would have the special characteristic of an apparent turn to the left.

"It would try to win over some democratic and popular sectors after promoting the modernization of capitalism to permit it to expand its range for maneuvers, in which it could give participation to some leftist sector, but maintain intact the whole structure of capitalist power, the (army).

The purpose of this coup d'etat is to internally strengthen the oligarchy and to adequately prepare for the confrontation. That is, to gain control of the struggles to subsequently inflict a military defeat on the revolutionary forces.

"The LP-28 appeals to the Salvadoran people, their popular organizations and the democratic sectors to remain alert against this new maneuver and to realize the following tasks:

To massively incorporate ourselves into the popular movement; to denounce this maneuver which seeks to gain control of the revolutionary process; to incorporate ourselves into the popular militias and military preparedness for the final offensive.

"Let us struggle to strengthen our unity since only unity and the coordination of the revolutionary left can lead us to militarily defeat imperialism, Christian Democracy and the oligarchy."

[Signed] LP-28, San Salvador, May 1980, Vol II, No 91.

CAPTURED SUBVERSIVES REPORT LOW MORALE IN RANKS

PA200213 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 19 May 80 pp 8, 23

[Excerpt] Several individuals captured on the border have reported demoralization in the ranks of the subversives. In this respect it has been reported that all attempts made by the subversive individuals at the border to enter the country with their famous brigades have been repulsed by the regular army which, they said, is firmly in place along the border with Honduras.

As a result of this lack of unity and the demoralization within the subversive groups on the border, many of their members have decided to give themselves up to the Honduran Army. On Saturday it was reported from Tegucigalpa that several members of the People's Revolutionary Bloc had given themselves up to the Honduran military authorities.

There have also been reports of purges in the subversive ranks against those who have not responded to the appeals. The subversive proselytes, they said, have tried to recruit intellectuals and, because these have not responded, they have been purged for what is called deception of their principles. Some persons believe that the majority of the persons found dead without apparent motive could have been victims of those purges, because they somehow ridiculed the subversive appeal.

Nevertheless,it has been noticed that the majority of the homes in San Salvador are stocking up on food and medicines in answer to a subversive announcement that a national conflagration will begin on 23 May, which some military experts do not consider possible due to poor morale in the subversive ranks.

It has also been reported that surgical equipment is in short supply and that this equipment has been taken to other clinics established with other names but which in reality, it has been affirmed, are preparing to care for those who may be wounded during the possible events announced in San Salvador.

Last week one of the representatives of the subversion groups who toured South America spoke clearly of the offensive prepared in El Salvador and asked the Andean Pact countries to stop the aid which they have been giving to the government junta.

It is well known that a labor strike has been planned for this week, which could be related to the announcements by the subversive groups.

UNIONS STRIKE TO PROTEST REPRESSION BY JUNTA

PA202319 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish 20 May 80 Vol II No 92 p 870

[Text] San Salvador, 20 May (API NEWS)--Several labor organizations, members of the Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation [FENASTRAS], began labor strikes yesterday protesting repression. The railroad workers union is among those protesting.

The power workers have been discussing whether to go on strike. If they strike the country would be without power for some 2 hours. This strike would protest the murder of worker Raul Cruz, a union member.

FENASTRAS Secretary General Hector Bernabe Recinos said that this would be the first step and that, later, a general strike would be called throughout the country as part of a peoples offensive against the government junta and fascism in general.

However, so far, only FENASTRAS has called for a strike while other labor federations are discussing the possibility of supporting the strike, although in a limited manner, by protesting repression alone.

Recinos said that the FENASTRAS has a membership of some 50,000 industrial workers in key branches of the Salvadoran economy such as power production, fishing, transportation, ports, food industry and others.

He also said that there is a possibility that the strike begun by railroad workers could be for an indefinite period and as such could be the beginning of a general political strike that "will be decided according to the emerging conditions and according to the people's support."

The power workers strike, which is probable, could be called between yesterday and today [as received] protesting the murder of worker Raul Cruz who was captured and murdered by the fascist death squadron.

Some labor organizations, including the Unified Confederation of Salvadoran Workers, do not seem willing to support a general political strike, but this possibility has not been discarded, Manuel Franco, spokesman of the Nationalist Democratic Union said.

GUATEMALA

GUATEMALA, UNITED KINGDOM TO RESUME TALKS ON BELIZE

PA170330 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez and Nicholas Ridley, external affairs minister of the British Commonwealth, along with a team of advisers, will meet in Bermuda on 19 May to resume talks on Belize. The British delegation includes two Belize Government officials. The announcement was made simultaneously in London and in Guatemala City.

List of Officials To Attend

PA170337 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry has announced that the date for the resumption of talks on Belize have been set. The Guatemalan and British Government have been holding these talks in stages.

Foreign Minister Castillo Valdez made the announcement of this important step which has been taken to seek a solution to the very old Belize issue. In expanding the report, Castillo Valdez announced the list of officials who will accompany him in the trip to discuss the Belize case with the British. These officials are: Army Chief of Staff Gen Rene Mendoza Palomo; Dr Herrera Ibarguen; Dr Jorge Tulio Escobedo; Dr Jaime [name indistinct], first vice president of the Congress; Napoleon Alfaro, chairman of the Congress Foreign Relations Commission and Manuel Eduardo Rodriguez, head of Belizean affairs at the Foreign Ministry. The talks will start on 19 May in the Rivas Islands. The talks, which had reached an impasse, were suspended in New York City in October 1979. They are being resumed with this meeting.

GUATEMALAN, SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTERS ISSUE DECLARATION

PA161942 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] An official high-level delegation from the Republic of El Salvador headed by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, member of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Government junta, and Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena visited Guatemala on 14 May. It held talks with Guatemalan President Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia and Foreign Minister Rafael Eduardo Castillo Valdez and reviewed matters of mutual interest in a cordial and fraternal manner.

As a result, the foreign ministers issued the following declaration:

They reiterated the firm determination of their governments to continue promoting the development of democracy in their countries as a framework for their political, economic and social well-being. In their statements about foreign policy, they agreed to conduct their fraternal relations within the framework of their common integration ideals. They reiterated, as a principle of relations between themselves and in regard to other states' the principle of respect for sovereignty, the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other states and the rules of friendly coexistence.

They agreed to [word indistinct] all necessary support to the meetings of foreign ministers of Central America--institutionalized at the meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica--in order to be able to achieve (?through) positive goals the traditional aspiration of reestablishing the Republic of Central America.

Within this context, they concurred on the urgent need to reactivate the Organization of Central American States (OCAS) and, to this effect, to provide it with the effective and adequate means to deal with the region's current problems so they may be a contributing factor in its efforts to attain higher levels of well-being for their peoples.

They expressed their satisfaction over the fact that the linking of the electric systems of the two countries--from which so many mutual benefits are expected to be derived--is about to be carried out. To this effect, they pledged to exchange the respective ratification instruments within a short time at the OCAS, where they will be deposited.

In order to implement the decision of the two governments to establish joint diplomatic and consular missions in countries and regions suitable to their interests, they agreed to open talks on the technical level to formulate the juridical bases required to do so. They concurred on the need to analyze within a short time the advisability of establishing a land link to facilitate the transportation of goods between the ports of Santo Tomas de Castilla and Acajutla. They discussed the proposal of the Guatemalan president to build an inter-Central American railroad network to facilitate the free transit of persons and goods in the region. They agreed to request the respective commissions to expedite the preparation of the work related to the delimitation of their maritime boundaries.

The Salvadoran foreign minister expressed his government's full and resolute support for Guatemala's position that the Belize question be discussed in direct negotiation among the parties concerned and expressed the hope that a just settlement satisfactory to the two parties will be reached soon.

During the course of the talks, the desire to strengthen even further the ties of friendship and solidarity, which fortunately exist between the two brotherly countries prevailed.

Issued in Guatemala City on 14 May 1980.

VICTIMS INCREASE AS WAVE OF VIOLENCE CONTINUES

PA202139 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1535 GMT 20 May 80

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 20 May (ACAN-EFE)--It was reported today from Totonicapan, in western Guatemala, that Juan Calderon Tulnil, president of the local high school students association who is studying to be a teacher, was kidnapped.

According to the report, the student leader was kidnapped while leaving the school building after attending a commemorative meeting. The perpetrators were armed individuals who were driving a car without a license plate.

Likewise, in the eastern city of El Progreso armed men kidnapped businessman Nicolas Alvarez Oliva. It was also reported that three bodies were found in San Marcos next to a blanket bearing the acronym of the underground leftist Armed Peoples Organization (ORPA).

The two most serious attacks occurred in Coatepeque, where armed men stole approximately $9,000 at a soft drink distributor, and in San Marcos, where another armed group stormed the "Barranca Honda" Farm and stole a large amount of cash.

Contepeque and San Marcos are in the western part of the country.

According to the police report the total number of dead amounts to 14, which must be added to the 24 persons killed between last Saturday and Sunday.

Anticommunist Front Ready

PA192345 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1416 GMT 19 May 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] A demonstration was held yesterday in the capital of Zacapa Department. It was called by the Northeastern Anticommunist Front and was attended by large numbers of peasants and other people of the departments of Izabal, El Progreso, Chiquimula and Zacapa.

Among the speakers at the meeting was Roberto Salvador Cuellar, president of the 6th division of the Supreme Court of Justice. Speaking to the demonstrators, who filled three streets in Zacapa, the magistrate said, among other things: We are ready to answer the call and to take up arms. We trust the army will respond to its commitment.

The demonstrators listened to speakers who are members of the Northeastern Anticommunist Front and who professed to be prepared to take up weapons to defend Guatemala from international communism. It was estimated that about 1,600 vehicles were used to bring in the demonstrators, as follows: 1,100 pickup trucks, 87 buses, 305 trucks and 146 privately owned automobiles. The demonstration was staged in support of General Lucas Garcia's government and the army. Some posters stated: The army guarantees our bread. Others said: With the army we will defeat communism.

The demonstrators distributed leaflets criticizing supporters of the Fidel Castro regime and Guatemalan leftist organizations, as well as international communism.

HONDURAS

ARMED FORCES SPOKESMAN DENIES CHANGES IN HIGH COMMAND

PA202003 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1839 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 20 May (ACAN-EFE)--The public relations office of the Honduran Armed Forces denied today that there will soon be a change in the high command.

Maj Julio Armando Pavon denied this to ACAN-EFE this morning after he was queried on the front page headline of the newspaper TIEMPO entitled: "Changes in the Armed Forces?"

The paper stated that "it was rumored yesterday in high government circles that Col Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, commander of the 2d Military Region based in San Pedro Sula in northern Honduras has been selected by the Armed Forces Supreme Council to fill the sensitive post of chief of the highest military corps in the country."

TIEMPO added that "the move, considered routine, in keeping with the constitutional laws of the armed forces would be carried out after the National Constituent Assembly appoints Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia as president of a provisional government with a view to holding within a prudent period of time new elections for a de jure government."

Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, in addition to being chief of the armed forces, heads the military junta made up of Col Amilcar Zalaya, police commander, and Col Domingo Alvarez Cruz, air force commander.

On Colonel Zelaya and Colonel Alvarez Cruz, TIEMPO stated: "Colonel Zelaya possibly will continue in his post of police commander while Alvarez Cruz will travel abroad to engage in specialization studies."

According to TIEMPO, Colonel Alvarez Cruz would be replaced by Walter Lopez Reyes, the current commander of the Armando Escalon Airbase based in San Pedro Sula.

The paper states that with the appointment of Gustavo Alvarez Martinez as chief of the armed forces, Lt Col Jose A. Bueso Rosa, current commander of the 4th Infantry Batallion based in La Ceiba on the Atlantic coast, would become commander of the 2d Military Region.

Major Pavon told ACAN-EFE that any information on changes in the armed forces is of such importance that it must be announced publicly before it occurs through an official bulletin by this office and that no one had instructed him to do so as yet.

HONDURAN, SALVADORAN MINISTERS TO HOLD PEACE TALKS

PA201614 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso will visit Lima, Peru on Tuesday, 27 May, to continue talks aimed at achieving definitive peace with El Salvador. The foreign minister will be accompanied by lawyers Pedro Pineda Madrid, Ramon Balladares Soto and Col Cesar Elvir Sierra, all members of the Honduran negotiating team.

Perez Cadalso will meet in Lima with Dr Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, mediator of the existing Honduran-Salvadoran conflict, and with his Salvadoran counterpart Fidel Chavez Mena. The meeting had been scheduled for the middle of this month, but was postponed since Chavez was unable to leave his country in view of the situation existing there.

PAPER SAYS SOMOZIST ARMY READY TO ACT IN NICARAGUA

PA200457 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1723 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 19 May (ACAN-EFE)--"A vast plan to destablize the Nicaraguan regime is being carried out in Honduras and Nicaragua and is supported by broad sectors of the opposition," the Honduran newspaper LA TRIBUNA says today.

The paper says former guardsmen and officials of the Somoza government have formed a force called the National Liberation Army, whose leaders, according to an unofficial report, are operating freely in Tegucigalpa and other main towns in the country.

LA TRIBUNA adds that "reliable sources have said some Hondurans, conservatives and economically well-to-do, are lending their haciendas in the departments of Olancho, Cortes, El Paraiso and Choluteca for the training of personnel, who afterwards leave for Nicaragua to fight against the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN).

LA TRIBUNA inserts in today's edition a leaflet from the National Liberation Front carrying a call to all Nicaraguans.

The paper says that "reliable sources have indicated that the so-called National Liberation Army has bought arms and ammunition on the black market."

Regarding the organization of the Somozist army command, LA TRIBUNA says: "It is made up of a commander and a senior staff and subordinate combat columns which have the following names: Jose Dolores Estrada, Andres Castro, Diriangen, Nicarao , Pedro Joaquin Chamorro and Pedro Emilio Salazar (Commander Bravo)."

The paper says it has learned from confidential sources that three columns are already in Nicaragua and are engaged in sabotage, holding up banks, executing government officials and other activities with which they expect to destabliize the Sandinist government installed in July 1979."

According to LA TRIBUNA, some of the leaders of the organization are Roger Bermudez, retired army officer, who was information and press secretary in Somoza's government; one called Jaime, and another whose last name is Parajon, a former deputy minister and former Managua police deputy commander."

The paper also mentions reports received in Tegucigalpa about a clandestine station, the "Official Voice of the Special Anticommunist Guerrilla Forces" (FESGA), operating in San Pedro Sula, in the northern party of Honduras.

The Nicaraguan newspaper BARRICADA, in its first morning edition yesterday, reported that the station had been dismantled by the Honduran Army as result of an investigation by Col Amilcar Zelaya, police commander and member of the government military junta.

So far nothing has been officially or unofficially reported here about the dismantling of the Voice of FESGA, because we are still receiving its transmissions with messages in code, several newspapers reported today.

The National Liberation Army leaflet, which carries a Nicaraguan flag, says: "Nicaraguans: The desire to free Nicaragua is no longer a wish; today it is a reality. The National Liberation Army is in action. It is made up of Nicaraguan citizens who, inside and outside the country, are aware of the situation in our fatherland, which today is under the absolute domination of communist countries; with the presence of Russians, Cubans and international terrorist organizations such as Al-Fatah, Black September, the Montoneros, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) and others which are members of the Communist International. We have made the decision to struggle for the liberation of our country, which is today suffering the oppression of communism.

"The National Liberation Army, which was organized to restore freedom in Nicaragua, is democratic, anticommunist and anti-Somozist and guarantees among other things, the following:

"1. Freedom of the press, radio and television currently restricted by the communist Sandinist government.
"2. Revision, study and amendments to the labor laws.
"3. Social security privileges without distinction of classes throughout the country.
"4. Education without indoctrination for all.
"5. Free enterprise.
"6. Economic and technical aid to the peasants.
"7. Support for small industries and commerce.
"8. Trade union freedom.
"9. Basic grain prices for the people.
"10. A general amnesty so that the Nicaraguan family can live together and work to improve the country."

An appeal is made to the Nicaraguan people to cooperate with the National Liberation Army, within their means, to "join the struggle in any of the columns operating in the country, to expel the invaders and traitors of the fatherland."

NICARAGUA

U.S. INTERFERENCE 'UNACCEPTABLE,' SAYS D'ESCOTO

PA162024 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto has described as totally unacceptable the interference by the U.S. Congress in the domestic affairs of Nicaragua when it set conditions for the granting of a loan to be used for the reconstruction. Speaker of the House Thomas O'Neill said earlier this week that the $75 million loan is unlikely to be approved until complete information is available on the Nicaraguan Government junta, where two seats are currently vacant. D'Escoto stressed that we are a sovereign and independent nation and the masters of our own historic destiny, and that neither Tip O'Neill nor any other U.S. Government official will tell us what to do. The only thing achieved by these pressures is the further deterioration of the relations between the two countries, he added during an interview on a local radio station.

D'ESCOTO DISCUSSES PRIESTS' PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS

PA182230 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1500 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Managua, 18 May (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, who is a Catholic priest, pointed out here that he abides by the "good judgement, equanimity and justice of my superiors," referring to the pastoral issued by the Nicaraguan bishops against the participation of priests in politics.

The pastoral, which expands on the documents of the Second Vatican Council and the conference held in Puebla, Mexico, in which Pope John Paul II was present, insists that "bishops and priests should not participate in politics, although they may encourage and guide Christians in the political obligations."

"I realize that it is not an arbitrary ultimatum and therefore I do not feel I have to quit. That is not the point, nor the way the bishops or the holy pope will act," Father D'Escoto explained.

When asked by a newsman if he would resign, in case the pope should ask him to do so, he said that he would have to resign his post in favor of a layman.

"However, it is a decision I must make when the time comes. It will be up to the government to appoint someone to replace me," he added.

Further on he said that "this is a decision which must be reached after a dialogue. I must say that I have served 20 years as a priest and I have full confidence in my superiors, my congregation and bishops.

"It should be realized that this is not a dispute to favor or oppose the issue, but a justified concern of the bishops who are trying to prevent an emergency situation from turning into a permanent one or becoming the general rule," D'Escoto said.

Several Catholic priests are currently holding important posts in the Nicaraguan Government.

Other priests holding important positions in the government are: Ernesto Cardenal Martinez, culture minister; Father Fernando Cardenal Martinez (Jesuit), coordinator of the National Literacy Crusade; Father Edgard Parrales, assistant director of the Nicaraguan Social Security Institute (INSS); and Father Alvaro Arguello Hurtado (Jesuit), member of the State Council, installed on 4 May and representing the National Clergy Association.

D'ESCOTO, RUIZ LEAVE FOR COLOMBIA, VENEZUELA

PA202344 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1900 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Two important government officials left today for Colombia and Caracas. Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto and Augusto Zamora, a legal advisor at the Foreign Ministry, left for Colombia to attend a meeting on the delimitation of the two countries' fishing areas.

The other important official who left this morning is Cmdr Henry Ruiz, planning minister, who left for Caracas to attend an ordinary meeting of the Latin American Economic System, slated to take place in that country.

COSEP WELCOMES NEW JUNTA MEMBERS' APPOINTMENT

PA201558 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] has issued a communique endorsing the appointment of two new members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. As has been extensively reported, Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas and Dr Arturo Cruz, both well-known persons, have been asked to join the junta. COSEP held a high-level meeting and released a statement which says: COSEP recognizes the distinction and competence of the new members and it trusts they will be consistent with the principles of loyalty, justice and democracy that they have espoused.

The appointment of Dr Cordova Rivas of the Democratic Conservative Party and Dr Cruz to the junta has been welcomed by the private sector which thus feels it is being fully represented in the Government of National Reconstruction.

CARRION SAYS TWO SOLDIERS KILLED BY FORMER GUARDSMEN

PA202121 Paris AFP in Spanish 1836 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Managua, 20 May (AFP)--Commander Luis Carrion has reported here that two soldiers of the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] were killed and one was wounded in an attack carried out against a Nicaraguan patrol by a group of armed men who entered from Honduran territory.

Commander Carrion said that the group, made up of former National Guardsmen, retreated to Honduran territory after killing the two Nicaraguan soldiers at point-blank. The two soldiers were members of the special force that watches over the northern border region.

Carrion made the announcement during a public event and did not specify when the incident happened and just limited himself to saying that it was recent.

Commander Carrion has repeatedly charged that members of the extinct Somozist guard have at least five training camps in Honduran territory where they are waiting for arms in order to carry out incursions against Nicaragua.

Two months ago the Honduran Government disbanded a camp of former Somozist soldiers in the border region with Nicaragua, south of Tegucigalpa, and since then there have been no reports on new actions by the armed opposition groups in the area.

Meanwhile, EL NUEVO DIARIO reported that it had learned that some 3,500 members of the extinct Somozist guard found refuge in Costa Rican territory.

The newspaper affirmed that Costa Rican Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria assured the Sandinist government that these guardsmen are being watched very well and that they will not be allowed to go to Nicaragua.

STATE COUNCIL VICE PRESIDENT EXPLAINS RESIGNATION

PA171218 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1445 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] San Jose, 16 May (ACAN-EFE)--Jose Francisco Cardenal, vice president of the State Council of Nicaragua, announced his resignation from that post here yesterday and warned that his country is advancing toward an dictatorship of the extreme left.

Cardenal, who represented the Nicaraguan Chamber of Construction in the State Council, left his post on Wednesday and left for Miami via San Jose to participate in a meeting of the Central American Private Sector Federation [FEDEPRICA].

Cardenal issued a long statement in which he explained that he decided to leave Nicaragua, which is "overwhelmed by a situation, which if it materializes, will submerge us again under a horrible dictatorship."

He also said that "the evident irreversible trend of the present Nicaraguan regime toward a rigid and abusive Marxist-Leninist system is obvious and what makes things worse is that social production and political sectors are helping to consolidate this distortion of the true Nicaraguan revolution."

He said some are cooperating in good faith and others are trying to gain time "with the hope that some unexpected event will prevent a catastrophe. These sectors give the system the cooperation and collaboration it urgently needs."

He also said other persons are helping to promote the distortions by means of fraudulent and criminal speculation, "believing that they are deceiving the government by assuming a 'pragmatic' image in order to export whatever resources they can accumulate."

He also protested the installation of the State Council and said the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] has acted in the long run as a "shameful pimp."

Cardenal recalled that COSEP established several conditions before participating in the State Council, and that it joined the Council even though these demands were not met. The COSEP representative acted without consulting the organization's directive bodies. He also said that, overwhelmed by COSEP's "strange decision" and exhausted by pressures, he accepted the post at the last moment as representative to the State Council.

He explained his decision by saying that he did it "for disciplinary reasons and so as to not break his group's unity" and because he believed it was "merely a protocol act which would encourage the success of political talks now in progress." He also explained his appointment as vice president by Commander Bayardo Arce, president of the State Council.

He said he had been appointed because it was believed that it would "tie me to the victor's chariot and give the impression of a final agreement with COSEP and, with one blow, weaken any attempt at resistance by the people to the government's dictatorial attitude."

Cardenal's resignation came a few weeks after Violeta Barrios de Chamorro and Alfonso Robelo Callejas resigned for health reasons and in disagreement with the manner in which the State Council had been organized, giving the Sandinist National Liberation Front a simple majority.

Denial by Council Secretary

PA162113 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Hugo Torres Jimenez, secretary of the Nicaraguan State Council, said yesterday afternoon that Jose Francisco Cardenal, vice president of the State Council, has not submitted any resignation to the State Council, which normally met yesterday, and did not receive any resignation from Cardenal. Torres Jimenez said that is strange that Cardenal's document addressed to the Nicaraguans seems to have been written under heavy pressure because it is written in the style of the public documents during Somoza's rule.

Cardenal, president of the Nicaraguan Chamber of Construction, left last Sunday for Costa Rica, after addressing a letter to Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) directors in which he said that he was leaving "because he could not live in a country ruled by a Marxist-Leninist government." A few days before, Cardenal had been unanimously appointed vice president of the State Council following the recommendation made by State Council President Bayardo Arce.

Espinosa, in a communique issued today, said that it was absurd to say that Cardenal "fled upon learning that he had been elected to the vice presidency of the State Council, when, of his own free will, he attended two sessions of the State Council and accepted the vice presidency." Espinosa also denied Cardenal's statements saying that there are 10,000 Cubans in Nicaragua and that hundreds of Nicaraguans are fighting, with Cuban and presumably USSR support, with the leftist guerrillas in El Salvador and Guatemala.

He denied Cardenal's statement that "Nicaragua is directly and inevitably heading toward a Marxist dictatorial regime" and that "all the leaders of the Nicaraguan Government are communists."

Espinosa also said that it is false that there are 12,000 political prisoners in Nicaragua, as denounced by Cardenal, "in fact, what we have is between 7,000 and 8,000 former members of the abolished Somozist National Guard under arrest. These were men who spread terror, death and destruction in Nicaragua during the final days of the dictatorship."

Denial by Junta Spokesman

PA171607 Paris AFP in Spanish 0229 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Managua, 16 May (AFP)--Jose Francisco Cardenal, vice president of the Nicaraguan State Council, "has not fled the country and what he told the U.S. Congress regarding the situation in Nicaragua is absolutely false," said Manuel Espinosa, press secretary of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

Espinosa referred to everything said by Cardenal last Thursday to a U.S. Congressional Commission, headed by Representative Robert Bauman.

GRANMA REPORTS MARIEL DEPARTURES, ARRIVALS

FL201034 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Under the title "News From Mariel," the daily GRANMA, official organ of the PCC Central Committee, publishes in the last page of its third edition the following information:

Yesterday, 4,344 antisocials left via this route for the United States. As this edition went to press, 743 vessels from Florida were at this port . Yesterday, for the first time, no vessels arrived in Mariel. The Yankees have blockaded the Florida peninsula with numerous Coast Guard vessels and helicopters, impeding the departure of vessels from there. It has been reported that the cordon extends 300 km. They have achieved a technical success.

In order to calm the people they have also distributed forms in Florida in which they promise that relatives may travel via other routes. But there is no agreement on this and it does not appear that will happen anytime soon. Let us see what happens. However, these technical operations are not as easy as traveling to the moon. Here on earth, and above all in the Caribbean, everything is more difficult to manage. Meanwhile, the sailfish are happy this season. Not a single yacht is moving in Florida.

HAVANA COMMENTS ON RACIAL PROBLEMS IN MIAMI

PA210323 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 May 80

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] Police repression in the United States has increased in the past few days. As usual, the victims of that escalation of violence are the Afro-American citizens. The neighborhoods where blacks live in Miami are enveloped in smoke as a result of fires. In many streets, barricades have been erected and shots can be heard everywhere.

According to observers, similar incidents have not occurred in the United States since the sixties. The magnitude of the racial disturbances has been such that the authorities have implemented a state of emergency in the city and have declared the black ghetto a war zone. Thousands of soldiers and policemen have cordoned off the black district and as a result of indiscriminate police fire and the attacks of armed racist bands, some 20 people have been killed and more than 200 have been injured. In addition, hundreds of people, most of them blacks, have been arrested.

The incidents began last weekend when police attacked thousands of demonstrators who were protesting the sentence dictated by an all-white Tampa jury which declared innocent four policemen who last December beat up and killed Arthur McDuffie, a black small businessman.

On that occasion, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People denounced McDuffie's murder as an example of police violence against blacks and poor citizens in Florida.

According to a report by an investigative commission, McDuffie died from a beating by four policemen rather than from an accidental fall from his motorcycle, as the policemen contended in their report.

Early this year, members of the black community announced in Miami that they would stage protest marches against the judicial court's decision not to charge the four white policemen who killed McDuffie with murder. On that occasion Robert (Singh), director of the human relations board of the Miami community, said that the black community rejected the decision to try the four policemen for unpremeditated rather than premeditated murder, as was fitting in this case.

The brutal police action that led to McDuffie's death and later to the scandalous verdict passed by those who allegedly dispense justice in the United States were the motivating forces behind the Afro-Americans' reaction. But the principal cause of the spontaneous outburst of indignation by Miami's blacks has deeper roots. It is the same cause affecting dark-skinned Americans in all U.S. cities and states: the profound socioeconomic inequalities between blacks and whites, the humiliating discrimination and segregation to which blacks are subjected in the United States, the high unemployment rate among Afro-Americans, the misery in which blacks live in the ghettos destined for them, the abuses of the racists and the arbitrary police actions.

This is how justice is understood in the United States. This is how the Washington government practices the much-touted human rights policy. In short, this is the so-called American way of life.

RISQUET RECEIVES USSR'S GANICHEV, CONSTRUCTION DELEGATION

FL210120 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat, has received at the Central Committee's headquarters, the USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs delegation headed by I.A. Ganichev, deputy chairman of the state committee.

The delegation, which also includes N A. Medzmariashvili, minister of construction of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Georgia, and other officials, signed the construction scientific-technical cooperation plan for 1981-85.

Also taking part in the meeting was the vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of construction in Cuba, Jose Lopez Moreno.

Agreements Signed

FL201214 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The Cuban Construction Ministry and the USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs--GOSSTROY--yesterday signed in Havana two important scientific and technical cooperation agreements. The signing of the two documents was part of the plan of activities of the visit to Cuba by GOSSTROY Deputy Chairman Ivan Aleksandrovich Ganichev, who heads a Soviet delegation which has visited numerous industrial centers of our country.

Ganichev and Jose Lopez Moreno, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers and minister of construction, first signed a protocol of scientific and technical cooperation.

Statements at Accords Ceremony

FL201828 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Cuba and the Soviet Union have signed an agreement for scientific-technical cooperation in the construction field for the 1981-85 5-year period and a protocol for the establishment of such cooperation in 1980 and 1981. The agreements were signed by Jose Lopez Moreno, vice president of the Council of Ministers and Cuban minister of construction, and Ivan Aleksandrovich Ganichev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs. The scientific-technical cooperation for the next 5-year period contains aspects concerning the technical-material base for construction as well as mechanization, exploitation and equipment, among other matters.

[Begin Lopez Moreno recording] The signing of these protocols on scientific-technical cooperation for 1981 to 1985 and the work plan for 1980 and 1981 mark the end of the official visit of the Soviet delegation led by our friend Comrade Ganichev. You have visited our provinces. You have toured our projects. You have seen our progress. But the most important thing is that you have seen the effort which construction workers and technicians are making to build more and with better quality. [applause] [end recording]

[Begin Ganichev recording, in Russian with consecutive Spanish translation] I am completely certain that this protocol, two protocols we have signed. [sentence as heard] We have explained specifically what we must work on and you and I have fulfilled the guidelines of the Soviet-Cuban intergovernmental commission headed by Comrade [Carlos Rafael] Rodriguez for the Cuban side and Comrade Arkhipov for the Soviet side. And we have signed plans covering [the period] up to 1985. I believe that the task now lies primarily in implementing the action we have completed. [end recording]

SRV GENERAL OFFERS MILITARY AID TO HAVANA

FL201251 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] If Cuba requests it, Vietnam's People's Army will fight side by side the Cuban people, Gen (Nan Khan) has stated in a ceremony of solidarity with our country which was held in Hanoi. During the ceremony the firm readiness of the Vietnamese people to fight side by side with the Cubans with arms in hand, if it becomes necessary, against Yankee plots, provocations and aggressions was expressed.

Gen (Nan Khan), deputy chief of the General Political Department of the People's Army, stressed that whenever Cuba requests it, the Vietnamese combatants will come to fight side by side with the Cuban brothers. Several speakers at the ceremony noted Cuba's role as an example of internationalist solidarity with other peoples.

In a speech (Nguyen Than Le), an official of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, stated: Cuba is a comrade in arms of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. It has lent an incalculable support and a flawless solidarity to the three Indochinese peoples. Manuel Capaz, charge d'affaires of the Cuban Embassy in Hanoi, stated that in the face of the Yankee campaigns and threats being conducted in collusion with the Chinese expansionists, Cuba expresses its gratitude to Vietnam, its party, government and people for its aid and militant solidarity.

CUBAN-ALGERIAN INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETING CONTINUES

FL210102 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the councils of State and Ministers, has met in Havana with Abdelmadjid Aouchiche, minister of urban planning, construction and housing of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. The Algerian leader is heading his country's delegation to the first session of the Cuban-Algerian intergovernmental committee being held in this city.

Also participating in the meeting were Levi Farah, government minister for construction abroad, and Raul Barzaga and Bachir Ould-Rouis, Cuban and Algerian ambassadors, respectively. Developments in the committee's session and other topics of interest for Cuba and Algeria were discussed at this friendly meeting.

First Joint Session

FL210107 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] The first Cuban-Algerian intergovernmental joint session was held this afternoon at the Construction Ministry. The meeting was chaired, on the Algerian side, by Abdelmadjid Aouchiche, minister of housing, urban planning, and construction and member of the National Liberation Front Central Committee, and by Jose Lopez Moreno, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of construction in our country.

This first session is taking place within the framework of economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between Cuba and Algeria. Also participating in the talks were Levi Farah, government minister in charge of Cuban construction abroad, and other Algerian and Cuban officials.

HART TO BULGARIA FOR CULTURE MINISTERS MEETING

FL191900 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1821 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the party Politburo and minister of culture, left at dawn today for Moscow on his way to Sofia, Bulgaria, at the head of Cuba's delegation to the 10th meeting of socialist countries' ministers of culture. The meeting will take place 21-28 May. Several topics of interest in the development of culture in socialist nations will be discussed.

The other members of the Cuban delegation are Julio Garcia-Espinosa, vice minister of culture; Carlos Garcia Trapaga, deputy chief of the Education, Culture, and Science Department of the party Central Committee [as heard]; and Lupe Veliz, an official at the Culture Ministry.

Hart Davalos was seen off at the airport by First Vice Minister of Culture Rafael Almeida and other vice ministers and officials.

CEMA MEETING ON PAPER PRODUCTION TO CONVENE IN HAVANA

FL162353 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] The ninth meeting of the Council of Plenipotentiaries for the Technological Optimization of the CEMA Production of Cellulose and Paper will be held in Cuba from 19 to 24 May of this year. This important meeting of that CEMA body, which is responsible for coordinating the scientific and technical activity in the field of production of pulp, paper and cardboard, will be attended by delegations from the USSR, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Cuba.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO SRV--The Cuban Council of State has designated Comrade Faure Chomon Mediavilla ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 May 80 FL]

SUGAR HARVEST NEWS--Of the 148 sugar mills which participated in the 1980 harvest, only 46 are still grinding. The provinces of Villa Clara and Cienfuegos have finished grinding operations in the present harvest. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 May 80 FL]

CARIBBEAN TECHNOCRATS OPEN MEETING IN BARBADOS

FL191432 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Technocrats from across the Caribbean today begin 3 days of talks in Bridgetown, Barbados, aimed at formulating an international strategy for the region's development in 1980. The meeting, which is being held under the auspices of the UN Economic Commission for Latin America, will be officially opened by the external affairs minister of Barbados, Henry Forde. Delegates have been drawn from CARICOM countries, Cuba, Suriname, Haiti and the Dominican Republic. There will also be several persons participating in an individual capacity.

BAHAMAS

FURTHER DETAILS ON PINDLING STATEMENT ON SINKING

FL201510 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 20 May 80

[Excerpts] The May 10th weekend armed aggression by Cuba against the Bahamas was recounted by Prime Minister Pindling in graphic detail at a news conference yesterday. At a briefing attended by members of the legislature, including the opposition, the prime minister noted that the arrested Cubans' poaching in Bahamian waters began in 1971 and six of the fishermen arrested on May 10th had been arrested in the 1971 incident. In 1971, another poaching arrest of Cuban fishermen took place, and it was disclosed by the prime minister that the Cuban Government had given the fishermen arrested in the 1971 incident permission to fish in the Bahamas.

[Begin Pindling recording] Documents found on board the (?arrested) vessels at the time of the arrest proved conclusively that the Republic of Cuba had issued licenses to their fishermen to fish in the Bahamas. I can and do produce to you now copies of several licenses issued by the National Institute of Fishing of the Republic of Cuba to its fishermen. It should be noted that the area in which fishing is authorized by the National Institute of Fishing is Zone No 129. What is zone No 129? Where is Zone No 129? These questions are answered on the license issued to the Guerrillero [Cuban fishing boat] in January 1974 by the Cuban National Institute of Fishing. It clearly identifies Zone No 129 as the Bahamas. On this license the word Bahamas is written in addition to the No 129. There can be and must be no doubt therefore that it is the clear and established policy of the government of the Republic of Cuba to authorize its fishermen to fish in the Bahamas.

It also follows that there can be no doubt that the Cuban Government actually knew that their fishermen were in fact fishing in the Bahamas. At 1335 hours on Friday the 18th of February 1974 the three fishing vessels, [name indistinct] 18, the Guerrillero and the Sendero 27, were escorted out of Bahamian waters by a Bahamas patrol boat and handed over to Cuban Coast Guard vessel No 309, some 3 miles east of Nuevitas light. Nuevitas is a port in Cuba. This means that the Cubans' ship documents found on board the (?arrested) vessels at the time of the arrest prove conclusively that the Republic of Cuba had issued licenses to their fishermen to fish in the Bahamas.

The Bahamas has every intention of pursuing its case in the Security Council of the United Nations should the Republic of Cuba not respond favorably to the demands made upon it by the Government of the Bahamas.

The selection of a member of the Security Council to sponsor a resolution is a matter of diplomatic practice. It would not be possible for you to assess those tactics either from the outside. Jamaica is a fellow Caribbean country. It is a member of the Commonwealth and it happens to have been the first Caribbean country on the Security Council. We as a sister Caribbean country would Commonwealth-wise and internationally be expected to first approach Jamaica, give Jamaica the first option. I think it would be a mistake for anyone to prejudge any other country, no matter what we might think their respective allegiances or alliances might be, on what in the end might turn out to be a very strong moral case. We would have to see Jamaica turn us down. Should Jamaica turn us down, then of course, that puts Jamaica in a bit of a jam too, doesn't it? We have other options open to us. We have already made certain other initiatives with members of the Security Council and, therefore, we know what our next move will be. [end recording]

BARBADOS

FORDE ISSUES STATEMENT ON BAHAMIAN BOAT SINKING

FL201525 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 16 May 80 p 1

[Excerpts] The Barbados Government has called on Cuba to accept full responsibility for the sinking of a Bahamian patrol boat by Cuban planes last Saturday evening.

The incident resulted in the death of four Bahamians.

In a tersely-worded statement, external affairs minister, Mr. Henry Forde, also urged Cuba to make full reparation and to cease the subterfuge that a third party was involved.

Mr. Forde's statement came after Cabinet met yesterday to consider the incident and its future relations with Cuba.

His full statement read:

"On Saturday May 10, Cuban war planes bombed and sank a Bahamas defense vessel, killing four members of the Bahamas Coast Guard.

"The sequence of events surrounding this regrettable incident clearly indicates that the Cuban action constitutes a serious breach of international law and a grave act of aggression against the territorial sovereignty of the Bahamas, a nation which is historically, culturally and economically a sister member of the Caribbean family of nations.

"The Bahamas Government, in the face of this outrage, had demanded an explanation, an apology, reparation for the damage and loss, and guarantees that similar wanton acts will not be repeated.

"Cuba, whilst expressing regret at the loss of lives, has sought to explain its conduct on the basis of alleged third party involvement of the C.I.A.

"The Government of the Bahamas has every right to protect the country's territorial waters and its fishing rights.

"In pursuing its acts of aggression on Ragged Island, Cuba has shown scant regard for the sovereignty of the Bahamas over its air space and land mass.

"Unauthorized entry, such as occurred, is a gross violation of the territorial rights of the Bahamas and shows arrogant disrespect for the rights of others.

"The implication that a third party was involved adds further insult to injury and is a clear affront to the sovereignty and integrity of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas and the good sense of the Caribbean family.

"The Government of Barbados is satisfied with the sequence of events as presented by the Government of the Bahamas. It therefore strongly expresses its support for the claims of the Government of the Bahamas and sympathy to the family of those who were so wantonly destroyed.

"The Government of Barbados calls on Cuba to accept full responsibility for its action, to make full reparation and to cease the subterfuge that a third party was involved. Barbados calls on Cuba to contribute to an atmosphere in which the matter can be swiftly and amicably settled.

"It is of vital importance that Caribbean countries should not find themselves as victims of aggressive and illegal behavior of super-powers. Barbados expresses the hope that an early and peaceful solution on the issue will be found."

DOMINICA

CUBAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS NONALIGNED AID

FL161853 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1805 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Cuban Ambassador to Dominca Julian Torres Rizo has presented to the Government of Dominica a check in the amount of $25,000. This is a donation from the Government of Cyprus as a nonaligned country for rebuilding that Caribbean island. Dominica's Finance Minister Michael Douglas accepted the check from the Cuban ambassador. This amount represents the Cypriot contribution to the special fund for aid to Dominica which was created during the sixth nonaligned countries summit conference. The fund, which is being used for rebuilding the island after it was demolished by Hurricane David last August, so far has received contributions from Sri Lanka, Cuba, Kuwait, Syria, Libya, Algeria, Zambia, San Marino and Cyprus.

JAMAICA

ARSON SUSPECTED IN PENSIONERS HOME FIRE

FL201508 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 20 May 80

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Michael Manley has ordered a speedy investigation into the cause of this morning's fire at the (Eventide) Home on (Flagler) Road. The fire claimed the lives of nearly 180 adults who occupied the wooden building. And in a reaction to the disaster Prime Minister Manley expressed shock at the fire:

[Begin Manley recording in progress] With the shock and appall learned of the terrible disaster that has happened at the (Eventide) Home. I am sick at heart to think that nearly 200 helpless old people and children have died in this horrible way. What is even more disturbing is that first reports from the security forces indicate strongly that this may have been the work of arsonists. If this is so, it will represent a crime against humanity with no equal in our history. I am assured by the commissioner of police that he has already started the most thorough investigation to determine the cause of the fire.

I have instructed that no effort must be spared to have this investigation completed with maximum speed. The government, of course, is making arrangements for rehousing survivors of the fire and special arrangements are being made for the children. My deepest sympathy goes to the relatives of the victims of this terrible disaster. [end recording]

Death Toll Mounts

FL201803 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 20 May 80

[Excerpt] The charred remains of over 70 people have so far been taken from the rubble left in the wake of the huge fire at the (Eventide) Home this morning. We now join the JBC's [Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation] (Monica Hawthorne Campbell) who visited the scene:

[(Hawthorne Campbell)] The latest reports are that 157 people are feared to have died this morning. Thirty-three were rescued by the fire brigade [words indistinct] while the nursing staff had earlier rescued a number of others who were trapped and they were sent to the hospital. No children have perished in the blaze. The two-story wooden building housed the women's block with some 204 inmates, the majority of whom were disabled. According to the reports, the fire started shortly after 1 this morning in the eastern section of the building. Staffers were unable to alert the fire brigade immediately as the telephone lines were out.

The firemen have not established the cause of the fire as they say the building had been too badly gutted by the time they reached the scene. However, speculations rise that it was the work of arsonists. Someof the workers told JBC News that they received threats from last week that the building was going to be burned out. As a result of this and the fire this morning, preparations are now being made to evacuate the other major wooden building on the compound that houses the (men's) ward. A number of civic groups and organizations are already on the scene to aid those who have been rescued and they are assisting in the temporary relocation of the patients. Prime Minister Manley, Deputy Prime Minister P. J. Patterson, the ministers of national security, justice, and local government, the major and other [words indistinct] officials, as well as the MP for the area, Mr Tony Spaulding, were on the scene from early this morning. Mr Manley expressed shock at the situation. [end report]

[Begin Manley recording] This is clearly the most terrible and tragic disaster probably in Jamaica's history. And the whole nation will be (utterly) shocked and horrified by what has taken place. I myself am sick at heart to think of all the poor old women trapped in that situation. It appears that the disaster has occurred in the women's ward. There were 203 [as heard] occupants of that ward. So far, only 33 have been accounted for as surviving. Indications are that the actual loss of life may be anything from perhaps 150 to 170. An earlier report that had indicated that children might also have perished is not actually the case. Apparently, the children had been in a neighboring ward and had been evacuated to the police station [words indistinct] when the fire broke out.

The security forces tell me that they cannot rule out the possibility that it may have been arson and are carrying out already the most intensive investigation to try to establish the cause of the fire. If it was arson, it would really have to rank as a crime against humanity without parallel in our history. [end recording]

Briefs

NEW VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR--The new Venezuelan ambassador to Jamaica is Dr Abdelkader Marquez Garcia who arrived last week and is to present his credentials today. Ambassador Marquez Garcia was born in Merida, Venezuela on July 29, 1922. [Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 15 May 80 p 13]

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 101 22 May 1980

ARGENTINA

Olympic Committee Votes To Boycott Moscow Games B 1
Graffigna Views Olympic, Grain Boycotts, Other Topics B 1
Castro Madero Praises Nuclear Ties With Brazil B 1
Steel Cooperation Agreement Signed With Brazil B 2
Police Raid Another Jehovah's Witnesses Meeting B 2
Briefs: Grain Production; April Inflation B 2

BOLIVIA

Four Presidential Candidates Withdraw From Race C 1
RSN's Villagra Withdraws C 1
Gueiler Rebuts Lechin's Allegation of Bias C 2
New Air Force Commander Sworn In C 2
Congress Panel Submits Panel Against Banzer C 2

CHILE

HOY Reports Government Plan To Hand Over Power [13 May] E 1
EL MERCURIO Asks U.S. Intervention in C.A., Caribbean E 2
Police Arrest 15 Suspected Extremists in Talca E 2

COLOMBIA

Nicaraguan Minister D'Escoto Arrives on Visit F 1
'Fraternal Meeting' Held F 1
Claim to Cays Explained F 1
Demonstrators Protest Tariff Hike; Schools Closed F 1
Strike Violence Described F 2
'Uneasy Calm' After Strike F 3
Service Back to Normal F 3
Attacks Against Policemen Continue Throughout Country F 4
Officers Ambushed by FARC F 4
Officials, Clergy Discuss Immigrants to Venezuela F 4

PERU

Poll Predicts AP Majority in Congress J 1
Political Leaders Back Belaunde's Unity Call J 1
Briefs: Oil Royalties J 1

PANAMA

Columnist Views U.S. Caribbean Maneuvers As Warning F 1
[LA REPUBLICA 20 May]

Columnist Hails Formation of Popular Action Party [CRITICA 16 May] N 1
Haitian Exiles Arrive From Venezuela [LA REPUBLICA 16 May] N 2
Briefs: Ambassadors Present Credentials; Cultural Agreement With Italy N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Communists Seek To Weaken Regime, Says Carazo P 1
President Given Permission To Go to Europe P 1
Carazo Letter Urges Approval of New Taxes P 1
Results of Taiwan Minister's Visit 'Satisfactory' P 2

EL SALVADOR

PDC Reiterates Support for Its Officials P 2
Violence Continues; Death Toll Climbs P 3
Major Army-Guerrilla Clashes P 3
ERP Bank Bombing P 3
Bodies of Two Girls Found P 3
Army Officer, Others Slain P 3
EL INDEPENDIENTE Offices Attacked P 4
Attack on YSAX Station P 4
Guerrillas 'Gathering Strength' P 5
'Rumors Part of Psychological War' P 5
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 20 May]

GUATEMALA

Foreign Ministry Says Talks on Belize Were Positive P 6
No New Agreement P 6
Columnist on Javits' Words to White; Carter's Policy P 7
[EL IMPARCIAL 15 May]
Congressman Terms D'Aubuisson's Statement Serious P 8

HONDURAS

Elections Tribunal Issues Official Election Results P 8

NICARAGUA

Foreign Ministry Says PLO To Have Representative P 9
New Junta Member Comments on National Affairs P 9
Borge Reacts To Report on Plan to Destabilize Regime P 10
Ramirez Reiterates Government's Welcome to Businessmen P 11

CUBA

GRANMA Reports 20 May Mariel Departures, Arrivals Q 1
GRANMA Implies CIA Involvement in Jamaica Fire Q 1
U.S. 'Imperialists' Blamed for Hemisphere's Violence Q 1
Commentary Condemns Venezuelan Role in Solid Shield 80 Q 2
Rodriguez Discusses Construction With USSR's Ganichev Q 3
Congolese Minister Visiting Isle of Youth Q 3
UNEAC, Hungarian Musicians Sign Agreement Q 3
Anniversary of Relations With Czechoslovakia Marked Q 3

OTHER COUNTRIES

BRAZIL

Air-to-Air Homing Missile To Be Produced V 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 20 May]

ECUADOR

Crude Oil Price Raised by $2 Per Barrel V 1

VENEZUELA

Prices Raised for Various Grades of Oil V 1

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE VOTES TO BOYCOTT MOSCOW GAMES

PY220142 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0110 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 May (TELAM)--The Argentine Olympic Committee, following a meeting held in its headquarters tonight, decided not to send a delegation to the 22d Olympic games in Moscow, thus supporting a government recommendation.

A final decision was reached after 2 hours of debate, and the following communique was released:

The sports council of the Olympic Committee, mindful of what has been properly approved to the effect that national interests must prevail over sport interests, and considering the reasons which elicited the recommendation made by the government, has decided not to send a delegation to the 22d Olympic games in Moscow.

The meeting was attended by 25 of the 27 members, who approved the measure with only the abstention of Roberto Guillermo Peper, representative of the International Olympic Committee.

According to the resolution, notes will be sent to the social welfare minister, the organizing committee of the 22d Moscow games and to various sports federations.

GRAFFIGNA VIEWS OLYMPIC, GRAIN BOYCOTTS, OTHER TOPICS

PY211756 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1211 GMT 21 May 80

[Excerpts] Mar del Plata, 21 May (NA)--During an impromptu press conference held by Gen Omar Graffigna on his arrival at the local airport, he said that the government's economic policy may experience "a few changes." He also disclosed that the air force has plans for an industrial expansion "to manufacture our own combat planes. These new planes will replace the ones now in use by the end of the decade."

The military junta member [words indistinct] party reorganization, but Graffigna declined to answer this question. He noted that he does not want to discuss issues concerning other countries, "particularly those about a country with which we are friends."

When asked whether there was a lack of coherency in Argentine foreign policy, since there has been a recommendation for Argentina not to attend the Moscow games while at the same time trade with the Soviet Union continues, Graffigna answered that "these are two positions on two different issues. One position concerns the cereal grain boycott, in which our country adopted a completely correct and politically wise policy, because we do not like anybody to pressure us or for someone from outside to make decisions without consulting us. The other position is also correct, and it was adopted without any sort of pressure. Sometimes it is necessary to act in accordance with the development of events, since there is no rigid pattern in decisionmaking."

CASTRO MADERO PRAISES NUCLEAR TIES WITH BRAZIL

PY201843 Paris AFP in Spanish 0500 GMT 20 May 80

[Excerpt] Rosario, Argentina, 19 May (AFP)--Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the Argentine Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), has stated that Argentine-Brazilian nuclear cooperation "is the best proof to refute rumors which insist that both countries are interested in developing nuclear energy for military purposes."

Castro Madero added that the Argentine-Brazilian agreement is "very important from the technical point of view because both countries have considerable nuclear capacity," and that "West Germany is our mutual supplier, and this strengthens our negotiating power."

STEEL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BRAZIL

FY210132 Paris AFP in Spanish 1035 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 May (AFP)--An agreement on complementarity in the steel sector was signed here by the General Directorate of Military Industries [FM] and the Brazilian Iron and Steel Corporation (SIDERBRAS).

The agreement concerns the convergent interests of the two organizations in the carrying out of activities related to the steel industry. There had already been contacts between the two enterprises, and it was revealed that they had been very useful.

The agreement, signed by Gen Oscar Gallino for FM and by Henrique Brandao Cavalcanti for SIDERBRAS, comes within the framework of the renewal of Argentine-Brazilian relations brought about by President Joao Figueiredo's recent visit to this country, and both enterprises have expressed their firm intention to exchange technical cooperation in the area of steel and its derivatives.

This cooperation could include the exchange of technical, scientific and economic information; personnel training; engineering projects; and joint research of a long-range character, with meetings taking place alternately in Argentina and Brazil once a year.

POLICE RAID ANOTHER JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES MEETING

FY212117 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1320 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 May (TELAM)--According to information released today by sources connected with the federal police, officers of the No 21A police precinct late last night raided an apartment in the northern area of this city. Members of the Jehovah's Witnesses sect, whose activities are prohibited by Decree No 1869, were meeting there.

The police entered the apartment just as the indoctrination [adoctrinamiento] session was ending, and, working hastily, they arrested 18 adult men and women and 8 minors. No names have yet been released.

During the operation a sizable quantity of books and magazines belonging to the sect was seized. The police also seized other material which proves that the sect was involved in illegal activities.

BRIEFS

GRAIN PRODUCTION--Buenos Aires, 16 May (NA)--The national service of rural economy and sociology has reported that oat, beer barley, and rye produce have declined during the 1979-80 agricultural season. Studies show that oat production wil reach 522,000 tons, which is 22.8 percent lower than last year's production. Beer barley will reach 286,000 tons, or 39.1 percent less than last year. Feed barley will reach 53,000 tons, or 36.9 percent less; and rye will reach 202,000 tons, or 3.8 percent less. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0011 GMT 17 May 80 PY]

APRIL INFLATION--Buenos Aires, 8 May (NA)--The Economy Ministry has reported that the cost of living increased 6.2 percent during April of this year. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2322 GMT 7 May 80 PY]

FOUR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES WITHDRAW FROM RACE

FY220111 Paris AFP in Spanish 2158 GMT 21 May 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 21 May (AFP)--The Bolivian electoral race has left four presidential candidates by the wayside, while the surviving 14 are running into economic and political difficulties and accusing each other of electoral fraud.

Abel Ayoroa, the candidate of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left, National Leftist Line (MNRI-LIN), withdrew his candidacy in order to support the candidacy of Roberto Jordan Pando, who heads the National Alliance of Leftist Forces (AFIN) of the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR).

The other three presidential candidates who withdrew from the race are: Sebastian Mamani of the Indian Party (PI); Macabeo Chila of the Tupac Katari Indian Unity Front (FUI); and Victor Cardenas of the Tupac Katari Unity Front (FUTK).

Mamani and Chila announced their official withdrawal because "the official fraud in support of the major party candidacies is already organized, and we cannot, by our participation, endorse this situation."

Cardenas indicated that he withdrew to support the candidacy of Juan Lechin Oquendo, the candidate of a leftist front.

The 14 surviving candidates accepted the challenge of Bolivian law, as today was the deadline given by the Electoral Court for the withdrawal of their candidacies. Any of the 14 candidates for the presidency who fails to receive a minimum of 50,000 votes from a total of 2 million voters must pay a fine to the Comptroller General's Office or serve a jail term.

One of the serious problems the candidates face is the shortage of financial resources for their political campaigns, and as there are only 38 days left before the elections called by President Lidi Gueiler's government, none of the candidates has put his campaign into full swing.

A recognized local commentator has said that "poverty is widespread among the candidates."

The two main candidates, former presidents Victor Paz Estenssoro and Hernan Siles Zuazo, have begun their war of nerves regarding fraud. Each accuses the other of already being prepared to benefit from fraud.

Electoral fraud has been one of the most common occurences in past Bolivian elections, and the governments in power have been accused of it by the losing candidates.

RSN's Villagra Withdraws

FY220310 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Another presidential candidate abandoned the electoral campaign at 1200 today. William Villagra, candidate of the National Socialist Revolution. RSN, withdrew his candidacy because the young politician has the minimum age of 35 years required by law to become a presidential or vice presidential candidate. [sentence as heard] Now that the RSN has withdrawn, there are 13 candidates left in the election.

GUEILER REBUTS LECHIN'S ALLEGATION OF BIAS

FY220343 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 22 May 80

[Excerpts] Juan Lechin Oquendo has been characterized as always being against any government, President Lidia Gueiler said in refuting Lechin's accusation that the government is being partial in favor of large private interests in the country.

When Lechin was asked if he is against any government, as reported by President Lidia Gueiler, he said:

[Begin recording] Because all governments, since 1956, with a few exceptions, have been bad governments, I will continue to confront any government which defends the interests of U.S. imperialism and the large national private enterprises.

NEW AIR FORCE COMMANDER SWORN IN

FY170053 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 May 80

[Excerpt] Here is a direct report from government house by our reporter:

[Begin recording] Radio Panamericana reports that the official swearing-in ceremony for the new commander of the Bolivian Air Force, Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, has just taken place. The ceremony was attended by high-ranking officers of the La Paz Garrison. [End recording]

CONGRESS PANEL SUBMITS CHARGES AGAINST BANZER

FY210352 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 21 May 80

[Excerpt] Beginning next Thursday the National Congress will debate the report submitted by the Constitution, Justice and Judicial Police Commission regarding the political trial of former President Hugo Banzer Suarez and the main collaborators in his 7-year government.

This decision was adopted by the National Congress during a meeting which began at 1700 to hear the report and the decision of the commission. The commission submitted two reports, one by the majority of its members and another by the minority. The report submitted by the majority accuses former President Hugo Banzer Suarez and his interior minister, Juan Pereda Asbun, of not having recognized union, political and professional organizations and of having violated the autonomy of the university as well as basic human freedom and human rights.

Regarding the death of (Andres Selich), former army colonel and interior minister during the first part of Banzer's administration, an accusation was made against former Interior Minister Alfredo Arze Carpio, who is currently living in Miami.

After the majority report was read, Deputy Alfonso Prado presented the minority report. This report basically agrees with the majority report except that it makes no economic charges against former President Hugo Banzer; neither does it include charges of treason to the fatherland.

HOY REPORTS GOVERNMENT PLAN TO HAND OVER POWER

PY211857 Santiago Chile HOY in Spanish 13 May 80 p 6

[By Ignacio Gonzalez Camus]

[Excerpt] As has been noted in the past 6 and 1/2 years, the government never discloses any information regarding its activities. The most important issues are worked out in secret. The secrecy doctrine, which is a characteristic of any authoritarian government, states that there should never be any warning signs.

According to well-informed sources, the adoption of a plan of action for the future, which includes the period when the armed forces will hand over the government, is being given much thought in government circles--the restricted circles where high-level political decisions are made.

The sources report that the following plan of action is being studied:

The announcement, this month, of a draft constitution similar to that submitted by Enrique Ortuzar.

The holding of a plebiscite on the new constitution in June.

During the plebiscite, the extension of the president's tenure for another 5 years will be proposed.

Immediately after the plebiscite is held, a congress would be installed; General Pinochet would appoint the senate; the chamber of deputies would be appointed by the four branches of the armed forces (25 percent by each branch) through the government junta.

A year before the president's 5-year mandate is up, the political parties would be allowed to become active again. This would allow them to get ready for the elections to be held in 1985, when a new president would be elected for a 6-year period.

During these elections, for which only a 3-month campaign would be established, Pinochet would probably be proposed as a candidate, since the possibility of his reelection would be considered.

Draft and Enigma

The preliminary plan being studied would cover the essential issues until 1991. It would be in keeping with what the regime itself believes is the suitable minimum period of time for the exercise of its power and the success of its task. This schedule would, more or less, be in keeping with Pinochet's Chacarillas speech.

Should the plan be disclosed officially, it would be made clear that Pinochet wishes to continue conducting the process personally for another 11 years.

Other questions such as the meaning and scope of other points of the draft constitution remain to be answered. In these issues the content is as important as the form.

The president not long ago stated (not only to his generals meeting at the military council: HOY Issue No 144) that he was going to apply a "hard" line. This materialized in the restrictions the government imposed on dissident groups for the 1 May celebrations. According to rumors, in recent statements made by Pinochet he has made it clear that he will conduct the transition so as not to lose control over it and so as not to remain out of the picture. He reiterated that the final result of the process he will conduct will lead to democracy.

What are the positions of the "hardliners" and "softliners" in government circles in this process? The hardliners believe that the president is on their side.

EL MERCURIO ASKS 'U.S. INTERVENTION' IN C.A., CARIBBEAN

PY210026 Paris AFP in Spanish 0343 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 20 May (AFP)--The newspaper EL MERCURIO of this capital today asked for U.S. intervention in the Central American and Caribbean crisis in order to stop Cuba from taking advantage of the poverty of the poor people of those two regions.

In its Tuesday editorial, the influential Chilean newspaper indicates that "the United States must intervene to stop Cuba from repeating in El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and (what is more important) Panama the success it obtained in Nicaragua."

It adds that the United States is the dominant power of the region and the only power that can face the armed might of the Soviet Union, which is managed by Fidel Castro in the region. "But the Washington government," it asserts, "determined to demonstrate a reformist image, cannot help repressive regimes. This is why it could not keep Somoza in power."

The help is therefore conditioned, the newspaper stresses, to the installation of a government that will introduce economic and social changes.

The morning newspaper indicates that the Salvadoran ultraleft has no interest in improving the situation of the people. "On the contrary, what it desires," the newspaper states, "is an increase in the repression so that there will be civil war. And the ultra-right does not want to hand over any of its current possessions."

It adds that there is something positive in the Salvadoran situation. "The struggle has already lasted 8 months, and the civil war, which seemed imminent at the beginning, has not broken out.

"While El Salvador resists, Honduras and Guatemala will continue in relative calm (although there are reports of political killings every day), and they will have time to prepare themselves," it adds.

"And in the epicenter of the political tremor, not often mentioned but always there, is the Panama Canal," EL MERCURIO warns.

POLICE ARREST 15 SUSPECTED EXTREMISTS IN TALCA

PY201423 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 May 80

[Excerpt] The police forces have arrested 15 people in Talca. These people are connected with the investigations against Marxist cells carried out recently in Longuen and Molina. Guillermo Munoz Zuniga, former Talca intendant and deputy of the outlawed socialist party, is among the persons arrested. The police also seized propaganda material, arms, ammunition and mimeograph machines for the printing of subversive material.

NICARAGUAN MINISTER D'ESCOTO ARRIVES ON VISIT

PA211506 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto arrived in the capital of Bogota last night on an official visit. He was accompanied by Legal Affairs Director Augusto Zamora.

On his arrival Minister D'Escoto said he is visiting to make diplomatic contact with the Colombian Government. He indicated that the talks would certainly include the topic of the Roncador and Quitasueno cays.

Minister Migule D'Escoto explained that the Widow Chamorro and intellectual Robelo had quit the government because the former wanted to dedicate her time to domestic activities, while Robelo had decided to participate in the political activities of his party, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement.

'Fraternal' Meeting Held

PA220325 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Colombia today confirmed its refusal to establish any kind of negotiations with Nicaragua regarding the sovereignty of the San Andres and Providencia Archipelago, according to reports following the meeting held by the foreign ministers of the two nations, Diego Uribe Vargas and Miguel D'Escoto, in Bogota.

The chief of Nicaraguan diplomacy said at the conclusion of the meeting that the dialogue was cordial and fraternal. D'Escoto said that the purpose of his trip to Colombia is to reestablish good relations between the two countries.

This is what the Nicaraguan minister said: [begin recording] [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Claim to Cays Explained

PA212217 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Here in Bogota Nicaragua again voiced today its claim to the island of San Andres y Providencia and the Roncador, Quitasueno, Serrana and Serranilla cays currently under Colombian possession.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, who arrived last night to meet with his Colombian counterpart, Diego Uribe Vargas, told this station this morning that the Nicaraguan people do not accept the Barcenas Meneses-Esguerra Treaty because the agreement does not respond to the sovereign will of Nicaraguans. When that treaty was signed Nicaragua was ruled by a puppet government imposed by the United States. Nicaragua was a victim of intervention, the foreign minister said. He also said that there has been an ill-intentioned distortion of the argument raised by the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction regarding its alleged sovereignty on the San Andres y Providencia Island and the Roncador, Quitasueno, Serrana and Serranilla cays.

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST TARIFF HIKE; SCHOOLS CLOSED

PA212030 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] New incidents staged by students and extremists who are protesting the readjustment in bus tariffs resulted today in the closure of education centers and the adoption of special measures in Bogota, Medellin, and Bucaramanga.

Important zones of those three cities were militarized to avert disturbances. Our correspondent in Bucaramanga, Hector Gomez Tabariz, said the governor ordered students and professors of the Santander Industrial University to take a vacation until Monday. Also three high schools--Santander, Nacional de Comercio, and Technologico--were closed.

It was also learned that 23 policemen, including four officers, were seriously injured in the stone-throwing incidents yesterday. The government said that the students were obeying extremist orders.

In Medellin the departmental government ordered the temporary closure of four education centers when disturbances persisted over the bus tariff increase. The schools closed are the Liceo Antioqueno, Lucrecio Jaramillo, Pascual Bravo Institute and Marcos Fidel Suarez School. The national university branch of Antioquia was also closed temporarily.

Two buses were stoned this morning in Medellin and several policemen were injured.

In Kennedy District in Bogota, the police acted vigorously to disperse students and demonstrators who engaged in stone-throwing incidents, damaging vehicles and business establishments. Some 14 persons were arrested. Extremist elements participated, as did students of the Kennedy School.

In Bogota except for the [word indistinct] incident, activities were normal.

Strike Violence Described

PA212205 Paris AFP in Spanish 0217 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Bogota, 20 May (AFP)--Four vehicles were burned, 40 others stoned and 50 people arrested as a result of today's street protests against the recent fare hike in urban transportation in Colombia.

The bus service was practically normal throughout the country tonight, official and business spokesmen reported, following the strike staged in the major cities yesterday.

A taxicab and a municipal dump truck were burned in northwestern Medellin and two buses were also burned in southeastern Bucaramanga, the authorities reported.

Both cities are under strict army and police control. Gas had to be used to disperse the demonstrators, mostly students.

In Bogota police reported that 325 of the 351 people arrested yesterday during the incidents have been released and the others will be prosecuted, bringing them the possibility of up to a 1-year prison term each.

A meeting between a ministry commission and business leaders to continue studying the situation was suspended by the official side without explanation tonight, the transportation workers reported. They trust, however, that it will be resumed early tomorrow.

Finally, the government tonight decreed a 13.6 percent increase in the transportation subsidy which employers pay the workers, bringing the total to 391 pesos (about $8.90) a month each.

'Uneasy Calm' After Strike

PA212206 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0334 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Bogota, 20 May (EFE)--Violence today shook Medellin and Bucaramanga during a bus drivers strike which left 4 vehicles burned and 20 civilians under arrest, police have reported.

According to a city police bulletin, in Medellin a group of demonstrators clashed with the security force; 15 civilians and 10 soldiers were injured.

An official vehicle and a private one were burned on a downtown avenue and as police rushed to the scene they were pelted with stones by a group of masked students, the sources added.

Violent incidents were also reported in Bucaramanga, Colombia's third largest city, to protest the urban bus fare hike.

The city was completely militarized this afternoon following the burning of two buses near the local square. High school students are believed to be the arsonists.

An uneasy calm reigned in the two cities tonight while calm had been partially restored in the capital following 2 days of violence connected with the bus strike, police reported.

Service Back to Normal

PA210500 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Urban transportation service has returned to normal after a gradual resumption of services in the capital and other cities, according to Constantino Portillo Bermudez, director of the National Transportation Institute [INTRA]. The official noted the high level of civic spirit shown by Colombians during the crisis resulting from the paralyzation of transportation service.

This information was contained in a communique released by INTRA press chief Pedro (Hooking).

[Begin (Hooking) recording] The director general of INTRA is pleased to inform the Colombian people that urban transportation service in the capital of the republic and other cities in the country has returned to normal. The various urban transportation companies have gradually resumed service on their regular assigned routes.

Additionally, the INTRA director general thanks the citizenry for the high degree of civic spirit and their behavior in these days of emergency and expresses the hope that this public service will continue to be rendered normally.

[Signed] Constantino Portilla Bermudez, INTRA director general. [end recording]

The INTRA official also announced that normal service will be guaranteed in the wake of the grave incidents which took place yesterday and early this morning.

ATTACKS AGAINST POLICEMEN CONTINUE THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

PA210430 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The rash of attacks on policemen continued today with five policemen sustaining bullet and knife wounds in the line of duty in various regions.

The policemen, three of whom were seriously injured, are Alberto Sepulveda, Humberto de Jesus Cadavid, Henry Garcia Sepulveda, Luis Dario Gutierrez Salamanca and (Reyniel) Sepulveda Garcia.

The policemen were injured in incidents in Medellin, Granada, Pereira and La Parada in Norte de Santander Department. Ten persons were arrested on charges of involvement in the attacks.

Ambushed by FARC

PA192331 Paris AFP in Spanish 1755 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Bogota, 19 May (AFP)--Two police officers were killed and another was seriously wounded in an ambush in Uraba Region, in the northwestern Colombia, 1,000 km from Bogota, it was disclosed here today.

The ambush was staged by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) 5th Front, which attacked the police patrol by surprise.

The police officers killed are Hector Mosquera and Emiro Diaz. The guerrillas took the dead officers' weapons. Army patrols are searching for the guerrillas.

OFFICIALS, CLERGY DISCUSS IMMIGRANTS TO VENEZUELA

PA210424 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The government and the church agreed today that the solution to the problem of illegal Colombian aliens in Venezuela should be solved by the two countries through joint policies. This decision was reached during a forum today in the Senate attended by spokesmen for the government, diplomatic representatives, border authorities and spokesmen for the clergy.

Juan Manuel Ramirez Perez, mayor of Cucuta, said that the problem of emigration to Venezuela cannot be solved simply by police measures, but requires coordinated action by the two countries with adequate mechanisms for the implementation of socioeconomic programs. Ramirez Perez proposed an agreement between the national apprenticeship service and similar Venezuelan organizations to legalize the entry of Colombians who seek to work in the neighboring country.

POLL PREDICTS AP MAJORITY IN CONGRESS

PY211820 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 May 80

[By Claude Regin]

[Excerpts] Lima, 20 May (LATIN)--According to the latest reliable report, President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry will have a majority in Congress.

A major poll-taking organization, which predicted that the number of votes for Belaunde would surpass the 36 percent minimum required to win the Sunday election, gives Belaunde's Popular Action (AP) half of the seats in the 180-seat Chamber of Deputies. The organization also predicts 29 Senate seats for the AP, one less than necessary to ensure absolute majority.

Despite this optimistic forecast, AP sources report that Belaunde will carry out his plan to offer cabinet posts to his closest political rivals. The sources also inform LATIN that two cabinet posts will be offered to outstanding figures of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA) and the Popular Christian Party (PPC).

POLITICAL LEADERS BACK BELAUNDE'S UNITY CALL

PY211238 Lima Radio America in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Belaunde Terry's proposal to form a widely based government to promote accord among all Peruvians has elicited support from political sectors. The following leaders made remarks to Radio America this afternoon:

Carlos Carrillo Smith, leader of the National Odrist Union, agreed to Belaunde's proposal and noted that it will be entirely in keeping with the nation's best interests. He said all Peruvians are ready to cooperate.

Genaro Ledesma Izquieta, leader of the Popular Front of Workers, Peasants and Students, has said that the next government must respect human rights and order the reinstatement of all dismissed workers. He also advocated a broad-based government.

Alejandro Tudela Garland, the spokesman for the Peruvian Democratic Movement, congratulated Belaunde for his victory and vowed to support his government in attaining a real national accord.

BRIEFS

OIL ROYALTIES--Lima, 12 May (AFP)--The Peruvian ministers of energy and economy yesterday reported that Peru will obtain an additional $300 million per year as a result of the renegotiation of contracts with three foreign companies which operate in the country. They also reported that while before the state received $780 million per year in lieu of oil royalties, it will now receive $1.08 billion. They indicated that proven oil reserves amount to 700 million barrels but estimated that potential reserves could be as high as 4 billion barrels. The ministers said that current production is 200,000 barrels per day, of which 74,000 barrels are alloted to export. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1721 GMT 12 May 80 PY]

COLUMNIST VIEWS U.S. CARIBBEAN MANEUVERS AS WARNING

PA220142 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 20 May 80 p 4-A

[From Ramon A. Dorado column entitled: "Let Us Not Evade the Truth"]

[Text] As imposed by geography and history, the CARIBBEAN has always been a part of the manifest destiny of the UNITED STATES.

To try to evade this reality would be an attempt to ignore truths sustained by undeniable facts.

The presence of COMMUNIST RUSSIA in the CUBA OF FIDEL CASTRO, which still has part of its territory occupied by the U.S. "Marines," pathetically demonstrates this unavoidable truth, which is the same truth that exists on the other side of the AVENUE OF THE MATTYRS, where U.S. troops would be ready to invade our territory by imposition of the CONCCINI [as published] AMENDMENT.

In PANAMA there are those who, knowing that their interests would be protected, would want to see our streets occupied as in October of 1925.

The warships patrolling Caribbean waters on CARTER'S orders constitute a warning and we must consider it as such.

COLUMNIST HAILS FORMATION OF POPULAR ACTION PARTY

PA182107 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 16 May 80 p 6

["Ajedrez Politico" column, by Rafael Nunez Zarzavilla]

[Text] Despite the uncertainty in many sectors over whether we can develop the country within a democratic process, not forgetting that many extremist groups of every persuasion are trying to create complicated and sometimes puerile obstacles and crises, a number of specific facts permit one to watch the winds of democratization closely, to preclude or offset any turn to violent solutions which would take us back to the unfortunate experiences of 1968.

Despite the passing of time, the key players now are still the same as on that occasion, with a few exceptions. They are young, and they argue that they are not contaminated by the past, yet they have logged 12 years of glory and misery. It could thus be argued that, based on those painful experiences, the advance to higher levels of democracy can be achieved through serious and honest participation in elections. Votes will tell what the citizens want.

We think another positive step toward the consolidation of the process of democratization which will allow us in due time to solve our socioeconomic and political problems is the formation of the new political parties with 10,000 or more supporters. The new Popular Action Party [Partido Accion Popular], like the Christian Democratic Party and the Liberal Party, has decided to participate in the election in September, and this is cause for optimism.

It will be a test for President Royo's administration; more so than for the Democratic Revolutionary Party to which he belongs, with all the rights of a citizen as set forth in our constitution.

We think the September election of provincial legislators will be a special test because on its results will depend whether the democratic process is consolidated to the extent of gaining the confidence of Panamanians in electoral processes and their faith in the promised elections in 1984, so the people can choose a president and vice president.

In other words, if anything goes wrong with the September election to dramatically take away from the cautious confidence that the opposition groups, which are getting organized as political parties to nominate their candidates, now have, we will be faced with a situation which might twist the course of events and the goals that now seem possible and promising.

Our understanding tells us that therein lies the gist or core of the shrewd strategy set in motion with the formation of new parties such as the Popular Action Party, which incidentally includes a wise intellectual and savvy politician, Manuel Solis Palma.

It should also be borne in mind that the strategy we have outlined is not incompatible with the Panamenist Party's abstentionist stand under the leadership of three-time former President Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid. This abstention is not synonymous with inactivity.

HAITIAN EXILES ARRIVE FROM VENEZUELA

PA180242 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 16 May 80 pp 1-A, 6-A

[Text] The eight Haitian exiles who had been in asylum at the Panamanian Embassy in Caracas since Sunday arrived at Tocumen International Airport today at 1012 in the company of Pedro Pereira Arosemena, Panamanian ambassador to Venezuela.

The Haitians told representatives of various media that they selected Panama because it is internationally recognized as a democratic country where human rights are respected.

Juan Sainjust Dieuville, spokesman for the exiles, said most of them are not professionals. They worked in Carcas during their 24year stay in that country and there was no complaint about them.

Sainjust accused the administration of Luis Herrera Campins of having allowed acts of repression and abuses to be committed against them through Haitian ambassador to Venezuela, directs the activities of Duvalier's clandestine organization Tonton Macoutes in Venezuela aimed at eliminating those struggling against Jean Claude Duvalier's government.

The exiles' spokesman said his country has been dominated for 23 years by the Duvaliers, who have established a dictatorship under which free speech is not allowed and murders, abuses and persecution are committed against those struggling against the dynasty.

Asked if there are any plans to form an alliance in Panama through the clandestine National Party--which operates internationally and to which they are sympathetic--to strengthen their struggle, they said that nothing is definite yet but that they do not plan to engage in political activities against the Haitian Government here in Panama either.

They added that they do not know if any Duvalier agents or persons struggling against his regime are here. However, they asked for permission to form an international alliance against that government [as published].

Those who traveled to Panama aboard Flight 402 from Caracas are: Josep Miguel Belbeeau, Julien Evra, Joseph Eugene, Abrer Pierre Benoit, Joseph Josue Jean Louis, Marie Primose Adelson and Jean Sainjust Dieuville.

The exiles said they were arrested and mistreated on two occasionss by agents of the metropolitan police in Caracas without justification.

For his part, Pereira told LA REPUBLICA that there was no problem with Venezuela in regard to the transfer of the Haitians to Panama. "Talks were held for 3 days, during which it was agreed that the refugees would leave today."

It is not known yet where the Haitians will be accommodated, Pereira said. He added that the Panamanian Government will adopt a decision through the Foreign Ministry today.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--Panamanian President Aristides Royo received on 6 May the credentials of the new ambassadors of Albania, Labo Abazi; Greece, Nikolaos Makridhis; Switzerland, Max Dahinden; and Guinea, Raul Conde. [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 6 May 80 p 7 PA]

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH ITALY--The Italian and Panamanian governments signed a cultural cooperation agreement at the Ricardo J. Alfaro Room of the Foreign Ministry today. It was signed by Carlo Andrea Orsini Baroni and Education Minister Gustavo Garcia de Paredes. [Panama City Domestic Serivce in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 May 80 PA]

COSTA RICA

COMMUNISTS SEEK TO WEAKEN REGIME, SAYS CARAZO

PA210436 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1936 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] San Jose, 20 May (ACAN-EFE)--According to Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, communism is trying to weaken or disrupt his country's democratic regime.

Carazo was responding to a statement by James A. Rinella, director of Latin American operations of the U.S. Transnational United Brands who, in analyzing Costa Rica's situation, said the activities of agitators may be facilitated here because the country does not have an army or a military force to control them.

In a long letter, the Costa Rican president replied that "Costa Rica stands in the way of the communists. Costa Rica is public testimony that a democratic regime can exist in a developing country."

Carazo added: "From this reality stems the special tactic they have implemented in our country to weaken or disrupt our democratic regime, not through the use of weapons or by means of a military invasion, but by means of their ideological or political advance fronts: the communist unions, the communist party and the activists in that field, who have devoted their lives to a single objective, that of serving an imperialist power and, therefore, surrendering our material and spiritual goods to its totalitarian system."

According to Carazo, the way to fight Marxism in Costa Rica is by acting contrary to what communism preaches, "that is, to live in freedom, in democracy, in the capacity to hold a dialogue, in religious faith, in social justice, in education based on critical judgment and in free cultural expression."

The president also rejected the idea of creating an army in Costa Rica, a country that does not have an armed force.

PRESIDENT GIVEN PERMISSION TO GO TO EUROPE

PA211440 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 May 80

[Manuel Melendez report]

[Excerpts] Congress adjourned a few minutes ago. Today it approved President Carazo's trip to Europe.

Here is Deputy Solano Calderon of the Liberation Party to comment on the president's trip: [began recording] Thank you. The National Liberation Party deputies this afternoon were allowed to vote according to the dictates of their conscience on the president's request for permission to go to UNESCO. The deputies were motivated into granting approval by the fact that the president has been given the honor of addressing an important UNESCO ceremony. [end recording]

CARAZO LETTER URGES APPROVAL OF NEW TAXES

PA220252 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo has warned Legislative Assembly President Rafael Alberto Grillo in a letter that if new taxes are not levied the government will be forced to dismiss public administration employees and to suspend a number of very important works which are essential to the country's development.

The president stated in his letter, among other things, that the present administration took over the government with a clear commitment to reduce public spending and to undertake processes which would allow a medium term reduction of state personnel.

Carazo added that it was clearly understood that the reduction of state personnel would be a gradual task which would simultaneously promote new agricultural and industrial activities in the private sector.

President Carazo said that particularly unfavorable conditions abroad about which so much has been said have obstructed these efforts. On the other hand, although the importance of these efforts cannot be seen at once, it is evident that the balancing of the budget as a short term objective cannot be achieved at the expense of medium and long term economic and social development and much less at the expense of the country's social stability. The president added that unfortunately the efforts to control spending have been substantially diminished by the heavy drop in current revenues and that the projected rate of revenue increase, which was 19 percent, has dropped to less than 6 percent. Carazo also said that the efforts to control spending, to carry out dismissals and to suspend works vital to the country's development have a limit and the government considers that this limit has already been reached.

Indirectly referring to the need to approve the tax package, President Carazo pointed out to Dr Grillo that without new and sound resources on which the government has permanently insisted, the reduction of state personnel must be undertaken long before compensatory increases in private activities are implemented.

RESULTS OF TAIWAN MINISTER'S VISIT 'SATISFACTORY'

PA220033 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] The foreign ministers of Costa Rica, Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, and of the Republic of China, Dr Chu Fu-sung, confirmed their countries' firm stands in defense of international justice and in the protection of the freedom and dignity of mankind.

They also reiterated the traditional bonds of friendship between the two countries and agreed to continue increasing their cooperation in agriculture, industry, commerce and other economic fields.

The results of the visit of the foreign minister of Taiwan has been satisfactory to our country because it has permitted the realization of a number of programs between the two countries, said Foreign Minister Calderon Fournier.

The Chinese foreign minister also expressed his satisfaction with the excellent hospitality and attention afforded him by the president of the republic and his Costa Rican colleague.

EL SALVADOR

PDC REITERATES SUPPORT FOR ITS OFFICIALS

PA211507 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1323 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The Christian Democratic Party, through a recent communique, reiterated its support for its officials and placed its office of legal advice and assistance, run by competent lawyer members of the party, at their and at other party members' disposal.

The above is related to the fact that, according to the communique, the party is concerned about the acts of violence and threats against its members, particularly some governors, mayors and district officials, who have been warned to resign or else.

VIOLENCE CONTINUES; DEATH TOLL CLIMBS

Major Army-Guerrilla Clashes

PA211803 Paris AFP in Spanish 1737 GMT 21 May 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 21 May (AFP)--Reports from the interior, but which have not been officially confirmed, tell of serious confrontations between the army and rebel groups. Sources close to the armed forces stress that several subversive cells have been annihilated by forces loyal to the army, but opposition sectors have charged them with attacking the peasant population in areas where leftist groups count on popular support.

Newspaper circles here believe that the leftist groups are currently planning to carry out an extensive campaign across the nation. However, the government is avoiding reporting on possible clashes or casualties sustained by its forces as part of a special strategy.

Leftist leaders, who used to walk along the corridors of the national university freely, cannot be located now. It is believed they have gone underground because fighting has worsened across the nation.

The government has said it was ready to face any guerrilla uprising and called for national calm.

ERP Bank Bombing

PA212311 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1603 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Two bombs were thrown at the offices of the savings and loan bank "Credisa" and the Soyapango Agricultural-Commercial Bank. The attack was carried out by persons who called Radio Cadena Central and identified themselves as members of the Peoples Revolutionary Army.

Reports say that at about 0510 several persons riding in a vehicle threw two bombs and machinegunned the Credisa Bank and the Agricultural-Commercial Bank, which face each other.

One of the two bombs exploded in front of the Credisa Bank without causing much damage and the other was picked up by a youth who took it to the Soyapango Municipal Police Station.

Bodies of Two Girls Found

PA212341 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1245 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Two young girls, Rina del Carmen Torres and Isabel Aracely Recino Rodriguez, 17 and 15 years old respectively, have been found dead. They were kidnapped on 14 May from their home in San Antonio District in Santa Ana. The bodies were found 3 days later in Izalco.

Army Officer, Others Slain

PA211655 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1624 GMT 21 May 80

[Report by Carlos Samaca Martinez Jr. from San Salvador--presumably live]

[Text] A former attorney was machinegunned this morning in Santa Ana. The victim is Ronald Mueller Argumedo. He was gunned down in the 44th neighborhood in that city of western El Salvador.

Meanwhile, judiciary authorities of Nueva San Salvador are heading for Puerto La Libertad Highway to identify four bodies which appeared at Kilometer 15 near Nuevo Cuzcatlan. A Chinese family has also been killed in the city of Cojutepeque, 30 km east of the capital. Four members of the (Kuan Chan) family were killed.

In Soypango two unidentified bodies were found. In Guadalupe colony two more unidentified bodies were also found. Dr Miguel Angel Garcia died a few minutes ago in the social security hospital as result of wounds sustained this morning after unidentified persons shot him.

We have also learned that a Salvadoran Army officer has been killed. Lt Jose Alonso Argueta Sabaleta was machinegunned while traveling in his vehicle on the Heroes Boulevard in the northern part of the capital.

The Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL) claimed credit for the attack against the Agriculture-Livestock Development Bank last night which left at least 3 dead. This is the brief resume and brief panorama for our listeners in Costa Rica directly from San Salvador in a special security for "Radioperiodico Reloj" of San Jose.

EL INDEPENDIENTE Offices Attacked

PA210438 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 May 80

[Special Report by Carlos Samayoa for Radio Reloj on 20 May from San Salvador--recorded]

[Text] The building in which EL INDEPENDIENTE, a newspaper openly opposed to the present regime, has its offices, was attacked this afternoon by a burst of machinegun fire from a group of men in a pickup truck. Nicolas Angel, a messenger boy, was killed instantly.

Apparently the same men stopped a bus shortly after and shot the driver Juan Salvador Resinos Castro, 38 years old and a labor leader of the National Transportation Workers Union, in front of all the passengers. This took place on the north side of the capital, a few blocks from EL INDEPENDIENTE.

The Archbishopric of San Salvador charged that a terrorist attempt was made against the radio station La Voz Panamerica. According to reports several men threw a package containing four sticks of dynamite which fell in one of the rooms where the radio station is located but that luckily, it did not explode because the fuse did not go off. The archbishopric also reported constant threats from the extreme rightwing.

Attack on YSAX Station

PA211737 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2340 GMT 20 May 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 20 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Archbishopric of San Salvador charged here today that a package containing seven sticks of dynamite was hurled Monday night against the building that houses the Catholic radio station YSAX.

The bomb shattered a window and fell into one of the rooms but it did not go off the Archbishopric said in a communique.

The archbishopric's communique stated that calls threatening the radio station are received frequently. The caller are usually upset over the broadcasting of the late Archbishop Romero's homilies.

The metropolitan curia denounced "the continuous campaign of harassment and persecution against the church" and asked the authorities to put an end to the activities "of these malevolent groups who disregard the legitimate right of expression and the very right to live."

The device thrown at the radio station on Monday did not go off and was taken away by national police experts who also began other investigations.

Guerrillas 'Gathering Strength'

PA211848 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish 20 May 80 Vol II No 91 pp 870, 871

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 20 May (API NEWS)--There is a great anxiety at home and abroad to know what exactly is happening in the rugged and mountainous territory, some 40 km long and some 20 km wide, located in the northwestern part of El Salvador in the Santa Ana and Chalatenango departments bordering on Guatemala and Honduras.

The borders of Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador converge in this territory. Miramundo Hill dominates practically all the national territory there and is the setting of several towns, including the already famous Las Vueltas, in Chalatenango Department.

It has been said that bitter fighting is being waged in that region between guerrilla and government forces.

It has also been said that several thousand well-trained and armed guerrillas have declared part of the region "free Salvadoran territory."

It has also been revealed that during the past month the army has been deploying large numbers of troops in the area. The government says the operation is to dislodge the guerrillas. However, the days pass and the guerrillas remain firm and perhaps stronger than at the beginning.

The guerrillas are well entrenched and because of the natural conditions of the terrain, it is difficult to spot them. Airborne forces cannot be used, since they would be ambushed and annihilated immediately. Also these are usually foggy regions.

For the aforementioned reasons, it is hard to really define what is happening in El Trifinio [name given in El Salvador to point where three borders meet], Miramundo, Las Vueltas region and other parts of the country.

However, it is clear that the guerrillas are gathering strength and that if things go on this way, sooner or later we will know who really dominates the situation: the army or the guerrillas.

'Rumors Part of Psychological War'

PA211533 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 20 May 80 pp 2, 22

[Text] The rumor campaign being spread by certain interested sectors has been described as part of a psychological war. According to this campaign, "the final offensive of the leftist groups will be carried out from 20 to 22 May."

Official sources consulted told newsmen that the leftist sectors have been setting dates for many months. They first started with "Black September," then with October, they continued with November, December, January and now it is May.

It seems as if they are trying to test the nerves of the people to find the right time for their objectives, it was said.

The security entities deployed special vigilance units early yesterday. This was done to avoid the abuse of subversive individuals. This brought calm to thousands of inhabitants who felt safe with the presence of agents as they went to and from work.

Regarding the incidents in the northern area in the Chalatenango and Santa Ana departments, it was said that the military has been carrying out operations to control guerrilla cells and that clashes have occurred resulting in many wounded and killed.

Leaflets were circulated yesterday in offices and markets. In these leaflets, alleged "patriotic" groups gave instructions on what the people should do in the event of a civil war. Official sources noted that this is part of a campaign being carried out by the leftist groups.

It was said that tranquillity should prevail among the people at the present time because the government is sure that if something happens, it will be able to control it quickly because it has the means to do it.

The clandestine Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL] delivered a communique to the press yesterday reporting on its action and noting that it had inflicted several casualties on the army. The FPL described the army operations as repressive actions noting that "the time has come" and nothing else.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTRY SAYS TALKS ON BELIZE WERE POSITIVE

PA212026 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] The Guatemalan and British governments made positive progress in the talks held yesterday in Bermuda on the territorial dispute over Belize, the Foreign Ministry has reported. The Foreign Ministry did not specify what had been achieved.

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez and British Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Nicholas Ridley were the main representatives of the two countries during the meeting. New talks will be held soon, the Foreign Ministry noted.

No New Agreement

PA211826 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0700 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] St Georges, Bermuda, 21 May (LATIN-REUTER)--Although the Guatemalan and British delegations did achieve some progress on the future of Belize in their 2-day meeting which concluded last night, they did not reach any new agreement.

Both parties expressed their determination to set forth all efforts with a view to finding a solution that will satisfy all parties concerned in the old territorial dispute.

The joint communique issued last night did not specify the details of the conversations, held in the midst of most rigid security measures and strict secrecy from beginning to end.

The communique said the conversations were held in a "frank and friendly spirit" and that it was agreed to hold another round of conversations in the near future.

Two ministers from Belize were included in the team of 10 British negotiators led by the minister of the Foreign Office, Nicholas Ridley, while the 11-man delegation from Guatemala was led by Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez.

Guatemala has been claiming sovereignty rights for over a century over Belize, a British colony in Central America.

Meanwhile, Great Britain has promised to lead, in due time, the colony--its last one in Central America--toward total independence.

The communique issued at the end of the 2-day meeting held at the Holiday Inn Hotel in this city says:

"The British minister for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, Nicholas Ridley, and the Guatemalan foreign minister, Rafael Castillo Valdez, accompanied by officials and advisers and two representatives of the Belize Government, met in Bermuda on 19 and 20 May 1980 for a new round of talks concerning the future of Belize.

"The ministers examined in detail all the aspects of the issue in a frank and friendly spirit and made positive progress in those points considered of special importance by the interested parties.

"The meeting was marked by an evident climate of cooperation. The ministers expressed the firm determination of the Guatemalan and British governments to continue their efforts to find a solution that will fully satisfy the interests of the peoples of Guatemala, Great Britain and, particularly, Belize.

"It was agreed to hold new talks in the near future," the communique said.

COLUMNIST ON JAVITS' WORDS TO WHITE; CARTER'S POLICY

PA212312 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 15 May 80 p 9

[By Ricardo Alvarado: "Ambassador White and Mr Jimmy Carter's Foreign Policy"]

[Text] Mr Robert E. White appeared before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee before this body approved his appointment as ambassador to El Salvador.

Although, theoretically, you will be an ambassador within the bureaucracy, as far as we are concerned, you are a proconsul because the moment so requires, Senator Jacob K. Javits, a liberal Republican from New York, told White, to which White responded: Yes, sir.

Then Senator Frank Church, a Democrat from Idaho, reiterated: In this case you are a proconsul, not merely an ambassador. An ambassador is not enough, it is not sufficient. To this, White responded: I intend to give very clear indications as to our position. Then the committee approved White's appointment by eight votes to two.

Mr Jacob Javits, an expert on the history of Israel, must be well aware of the hatred that the mention of the word "proconsul" elicited among all the peoples dominated by the Romans. Is he aware of the unfavorable reaction he is eliciting from every Latin American country by using this rude word? What would Mr Javits say if the United States were also to appoint a proconsul to Israel? And we say this with all the admiration and respect we feel for one of the few countries in the free world which knows its destiny and seeks it with determination and courage.

But what can we expect from a President who pampers his enemies but persistenly destroys its future allies, who does not miss a chance to remind the whole world about the death of communist Castro agent Orlando Letelier, but who never mentions the damage and suffering that another communist, Salvador Allende, caused to an entire nation?

What can be expected of a president whose wife visits two communist countries in the Caribbean and congratulates them for their system of government?

The only thing left for us is to ask God to save us from another 4-year period under the same chief of proconsuls, for he might destroy the West more effectively than the Russians can with all the atomic bombs they have.

CONGRESSMAN TERMS D'ABUISSON'S STATEMENT SERIOUS

PA211856 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The president of the Congress has stated that the statements made by Major d'Abuisson in El Salvador are serious. Congress President Manuel Salvador Polanco said that Major d'Abuisson's statements in El Salvador that they are receiving assistance from Guatemala are serious and that he should explain them because they are harmful to the Guatemalan Government. In any event, Polanco said, the government and Interior Ministry should carry out an investigation to determine what organization or group is assisting the rightist opposition sectors in El Salvador.

HONDURAS

ELECTIONS TRIBUNAL ISSUES OFFICIAL ELECTION RESULTS

PA212219 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] The National Elections Tribunal announced yesterday afternoon the final results of the general elections for deputies to the Constituent Assembly which were held on 20 April. The results are as follows:

Total voters	1,003,680
National Innovation and Unity party [PINU]	35,052 votes
Liberal party of Honduras [PLH]	495,789 votes
National Party of Honduras [PNH]	423,623 votes
Independent candidate Bogran Madrid	2,076 votes
Independent candidate Jimenez Medina	658 votes
Independent candidate Rodriguez Diaz Zelaya	2,214 votes
Nil	24,221 votes
Blank	20,047 votes
Total	1,003,680 votes

After making the mathematical calculations to determine the departmental electoral quotients and residuals, the simple majorities and the national quotient, the following 71 deputies were elected:

PINU: 2 by departmental electoral residuals
1 by national quota
3 deputies elected

PLH: 27 by departmental quota
6 by departmental electoral residuals
1 by simple majority
1 by national quota
35 deputies elected

PNH: 21 by departmental quota
9 by departmental electoral residuals
2 by simple majority
1 by national quota
33 deputies elected

Therefore, the National Elections Tribunal has declared elected the 71 deputies favored by the popular votes of their corresponding parties.

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTRY SAYS PLO TO HAVE REPRESENTATIVE

PA211821 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Up to now Nicaragua has established diplomatic relations with 40 countries on all continents, which shows we are broadening our friendship, our commerce and our diplomatic and cultural exchanges for the benefit of the newborn revolution.

It has been announced by Foreign Ministry sources that soon the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] will have a diplomatic representative in Nicaragua. The Government of National Reconstruction and the Sandinist National Liberation Front have maintained relations with the PLO since September of last year, when an official PLO delegation visited our country.

In the times of the dictatorship, Nicaragua had relations with only 16 countries.

NEW JUNTA MEMBER COMMENTS ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PA202231 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The five members of the junta represent all the people, and the private sector is no exception, Companero Arturo Jose Cruz said today in an interview.

Dr Arturo Cruz, who until several days ago served as president of the Nicaraguan Central Bank talked with the national and international press today as a member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

The questions concerned national unity, the private sector and the malicious criticism to which our revolution is subjected daily in foreign countries that are opposed to our social development.

Here is Companero Arturo Cruz as he answered questions asked by EL ATABAL reporters:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified voice] Dr Cruz, now that you are a member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, I would like to know your personal opinion regarding national unity.

[Cruz] I believe that we need to work to achieve social peace. I believe that all sectors, including the businessmen of the private sector and the public sector must join forces, because we have to stimulate production. This is a primary need faced by the country. I believe that the necessary conditions exist to permit the private sector to participate in the executive branch. I personally will promote dialogue.

[Unidentified voice] You have defined yourself politically. However, we were informed that you were a man of socialist ideas.

[Cruz] I would not like to give myself any particular label. I consider myself to be a progressive man. I believe as a Christian that we should aspire to a just, egalitarian society, which at the same time is pragmatic.

I believe that the pluralistic approach to this revolution is very pragmatic and is based on Nicaragua's true experience.

[Unidentified voice] Our revolutionary government has been criticized by some sectors both inside and outside the country. I would like to know your opinion of the present political situation in Nicaragua.

[Cruz] I must admit that the image projected is often subject to uninformed criticism. It is good for every government to be aware of this criticism because it is healthy to know how one is seen and interpreted, in order to govern better, as in the famous story of a king who disguised himself as a beggar or a worker at times to hear the people's opinion.

[Question indistinct]

[Cruz] [words indistinct] This revolutionary process, to begin with, is irreversible. I believe that no one should be deceived or should ignore this. And as the other members of the junta have said, there is a definite intention to ensure a mixed economy here. In other words, side-by-side with a vigorous and strong public sector, there will also be a vigorous and strong private sector.

Although this may be repetitious, since we have said it many times, it is not very viable for the private sector to control the greater portion of the means of agricultural production.

Now then, how do we conceive this mixed economy? It will be one in which the private sector is subordinate to public interests. This does not mean in any way that the private sector will have to disappear. Much to the contrary, it must continue to exist. Under the revolutionary concept, at least as I interpret it, profits produced by those private sector units will contribute to some extent to an increased capital, but the greater portion of those profits must become part of a general heritage to be used for the common good.

I would like to expand on this subject that you are represented on the junta. The Sandinist National Liberation Front has called us and with unity and great love, and we have accepted. The Junta has five members. All Nicaraguans are represented on it, and the private sector is no exception. [end recording]

BORGE REACTS TO REPORT ON PLAN TO DESTABILIZE REGIME

PA212329 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 May 80

[Excerpts] In an event held today at the Ayax Delgado police installations, the death of Edwin Castro, Ausberto Narvaez and Cornelio Silva Arguello, who were killed 20 years ago by the genocidal Somozist guard, accused of killing the tyrant Anastasio Somoza Garcia in 1956, was commemorated. Relatives of the fallen companeros, Revolution Commander Tomas Borge Martinez, Companero Enrique Smith, delegation of the AMOAC [expansion unknown], the Sandinist Defense Committees and the Sandinist Workers Central as well as 12 Sandinist police squads--three of which will carry the names of the murdered companeros--attended the ceremony.

In his speech, Borge Martinez recalled the fallen companeros who were killed in jail. He denounced the news which appeared in Honduran papers on a plan to destabilize our revolutionary process. He also dencunced the presence of counterrevolutionary groups which are already in Nicaragua and which want to boycott our process. He added that broadcaster Treminio is being prosecuted because of his counterrevolutionary attitude. Borge Martinez said:

[Begin recording] I have just received a dispatch datelined in Tegucigalpa which says: A vast plan to destabilize the Nicaraguan regime is being carried out in Honduras and Nicaragua and is supported by broad sectors of the opposition, the Honduran newspaper LA TRIBUNA says today.

The paper says former guardsmen and officials of the Somoza government have formed a force called the National Liberation Army, whose leaders, according to an unofficial report, are operating freely in Tegucigalpa and other main towns in the country. The paper says it has learned from confidential sources that three columns are already in Nicaragua "and are engaged in sabotage, holding up banks, executing government officials and other activities with which they expect to destabilize the Sandinist government installed in July 1979.

However, this isn't that simple; they say that they are getting organized there and that they already have 3,500 armed men to invade our land. Of course, we do not forget that there were 12,000 National Guardsmen and we defeated them. What will they try to do with 3,500 little guardsmen [guarditas] now? When we did not have the power we defeated 20,000 [figure as heard] National Guardsmen. We did this when we did not have any tanks, planes, rifles, antiaircraft or antitank cannons and rockets launchers. Now we have all that and we also have the organization and the firm determination to never abandon the land we conquered with our own blood [end recording].

RAMIREZ REITERATES GOVERNMENT'S WELCOME TO BUSINESSMEN

PA210439 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Sergio Ramirez, member of the government junta, has reiterated that the government welcomes the participation in the revolutionary process of all businessmen who support the changes that are being made for the benefit of the majority of the Nicaraguan people.

Ramirez spoke of the total acceptance of mixed economy, in which private capital and state investment join efforts to create the conditions that will permit the people to meet their primary needs.

The inclusion of Dr Arturo Cruz and Dr Cordoba Rivas in the government must necessarily serve as a guarantee for a elimate that will promote confidence and commitment on the part of private enterprise in its efforts to reactivate the national economy.

GRANMA REPORTS 20 MAY MARIEL DEPARTURES, ARRIVALS

FL211017 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] The daily GRANMA, official organ of the PCC Central Committee, published on its last page in the Mariel news column the following information:

Yesterday 1,400 antisocials left via this route for the United States. As this edition goes to press, 697 vessels from Florida were in this port. Seven vessels arrived yesterday from the United States. Apparently they were able to break through the sophisticated blockade of the Florida peninsula. No one would have believed it if it had not happened. Compared to these Yankee technical measures, going to the moon is child's play.

GRANMA IMPLIES CIA INVOLVEMENT IN JAMAICA FIRE

FL211332 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1109 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Today's edition of the daily GRANMA, official organ of the PCC Central Committee, publishes a front-page item entitled "Tragic Intentional Fire in Jamaica." The item states that more than 150 persons were burned to death in a poorhouse. It adds: A hair-raising wire report was received yesterday afternoon, datelined Kingston, [giving details on the fire]. What the CIA agents were not able to accomplish at the Le Van Tam Child Care Center was carried out in Jamaica. This time the tragedy could not be avoided. More than 150 persons died. It is an unquestionable attempt to destablize the government of Michael Manley. It is almost impossible to imagine such a monstrosity, the official organ of the PCC Central Committee states, followed by the text of PRENSA LATINA's report.

Here is the report: A destructive fire, which appears to be intentional and termed by Prime Minister Manley as the most terrible and tragic disaster in Jamaica, has taken the lives of more than 150 persons. The fire destroyed one wing of a Kingston home for the aged. According to all reports received here, all the victims were poor old women, most of them ill. The two-story wood-frame building was practically destroyed by the fire and, according to the latest official estimates, the death toll could reach 157. It has been confirmed that 33 survived.

Prime Minister Michael Manley has indicated that if it is confirmed that the fire was intentional, it represents a crime against humanity unequalled in history.

U.S. 'IMPERIALISTS' BLAMED FOR HEMISPHERE'S VIOLENCE

PA210420 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 19 May 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] In analyzing recent Central American and Caribbean developments, a U.S. State Department spokesman hypocritically stated that the United States is concerned over the use of violence in this area of the world. Among other things, the U.S. spokesman referred to the situations in El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua and to the responses that the Cuban people are giving to the recent imperialist maneuvers and aggressive actions against the Cuban revolution.

Of course, nobody is amazed any longer by the hypocrisy or cynicism of U.S. rulers, their spokesmen or their puppets. The peoples of our America, who themselves have suffered the attacks, the exploitation and the abuse of the imperialists and their lackeys, know them better every day.

But it still causes indignation to hear a U.S. Government spokesman uninhibitedly saying that his country is concerned over the violent incidents taking place in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Were not the Yankee imperialists themselves the ones who institutionalized violence in this continent? The history of the two centuries of existence of the United States is the history of violence in Latin America and the Caribbean. More than 150 years ago liberator Simon Bolivar warned: The United States seems to have been called upon by providence to plague America with injustice in the name of freedom. History has proven this to be true. By means of rapacious and counterrevolutionary violence, the United States seized half the Mexican territory, invaded Puerto Rico turning it into a Yankee colony. repeatedly invaded Nicaragua, Haiti, Cuba and other nations in this continent where, by means of brute force, it laid the groundwork for the cruelest exploitation and imperialist domination. By means of overt or covert violence the imperialists plagued America with abject tyrannies, puppets of the Washington government. They landed their hated Marines in several countries of our America in order to support the dictators they themselves had installed or they used mercenaries of the worst kind for the same purpose.

Supported by their power, they kept almost all of the countries in this continent subjected for more than one century. They have despoiled these countries of their natural resources, plunging them into the most total underdevelopment with its sequel of hunger, misery, malnutrition, illiteracy and economic and cultural dependence.

Latin American and Caribbean peoples have stood up against this imperialist violence. As the Second Havana Declaration states, these people have said "Enough!" and have set themselves in motion. Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada have liberated themselves from the imperialist yoke for good and other peoples in the continent are heroically struggling to achieve their own destinies. They oppose the reactionary violence of imperialism with the revolutionary violence of the peoples.

People love peace, but they cannot fold their arms while the forces of reaction try to exterminate them. The just struggle of the peoples of our America for their final liberation and against imperialist domination will never again be stopped. The American imperialists have sown the wind and now all they can do is reap the whirlwind.

COMMENTARY CONDEMNS VENEZUELAN ROLE IN SOLID SHIELD 80

PA200408 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 19 May 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpt] On 15 May, the Spanish news agency EFE reported from Caracas that Venezuelan Defense Minister Gen Luis Enrique Rangel had announced that his country would participate in the Solid Shield 80 military maneuvers, taking place on continental U.S. territory.

The minister tried to justify Venezuela's participation in the threatening military maneuvers organized by the Yankee Pentagon by saying that his country would not participate in the maneuvers slated to take place in Caribbean waters.

General Rangel explained that Venezuela's participation had been authorized by President Luis Herrera Campins, who had reportedly underscored Venezuela's non-participation in the insular phase of the maneuvers. But the Solid Shield 80 military maneuvers are characterized by the threatening and provocative objectives of both its Caribbean and continental phases. Any country in the area that respects itself and wants to be respected should, as a reaffirmation of its independent policy, reject these aggressive, war-oriented exercises organized by the Pentagon, which are nothing but trial interventions.

RODRIGUEZ DISCUSSES CONSTRUCTION WITH USSR'S GANICHEV

FL211031 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the councils of State and Ministers, has held talks with Ivan Aleksandrovich Ganichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Construction--GOSSTROY. Present in the talks were Nodar A. Medzmariashvili, minister of construction of the Georgian SSR, USSR Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov and members of the delegation headed by Ganichev.

Participating in the talks for the Cuban side was Comrade Jose Lopez Moreno, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of construction. The plan on joint cooperation to be developed by the Cuban Construction Ministry and GOSSTROY in coming years was the main topic of discussion in the meeting.

CONGOLESE MINISTER VISITING ISLE OF YOUTH

FL211426 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Antoine Ndinga-Oba, member of the Congolese Workers Party Central Committee and minister of education of that country, today, Wednesday, is visiting educational centers on the Isol of Youth. Yesterday, Tuesday, the Congolese delegation led by Ndinga-Oba met with the Education Ministry's General Directorate of Technical and professional Education. It also visited the Museum of the Revolution and Valles de Picadura [livestock farm].

UNEAC, HUNGARIAN MUSICIANS SIGN AGREEMENT

FL211437 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1406 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] The National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists [UNEAC] and the Federation of Musicians of the Hungarian People's Republic have signed a new cooperation agreement for the period 1981-1982. This protocol will contribute to develop the working relations between Cuban and Hungarian composers, musicologists and artists. The document provides for the exchange of delegations, artistic information and translations as well as concerts and recitals. The document was signed in Budapest by Maestro Guido Lopez Gavilan, UNEAC secretary for international relations, and (Istvan Lang), secretary general of Hungary's Federation of Musicians.

In recent months Cuba's UNEAC has signed cooperation protocols with cultural institutions of several countries.

ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA MARKED

FL211629 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] On the occasion of the commemoration on 16 May of the 20th anniversary of the resumption of diplomatic relations between the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia and the Republic of Cuba, the two foreign ministers, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Isidoro Malmierca, exchanged congratulatory notes. The two foreign ministers reiterated their satisfaction over the fraternal ties maintained over the past 2 decades by their ministries, which have contributed to the strengthening of the close relations existing between our peoples, parties and governments.

BRAZIL

AIR-TO-AIR HOMING MISSILE TO BE PRODUCED

PY211812 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 May 80 p 1

[Text] The continent's first homing missile will be ready to become part of the Brazilian Air Force arsenal in 1984. Everything is ready for the preassembly line production of the Piranha MAA-1 air-to-air missile. This Sidewinder-type model has been developed by the Institute of Space Activities, and it could even be exported since Italy, Iraq and Libya have already expressed some interest in the Piranha. After being launched, this missile follows the target until it hits it, because its sensors follow the turbine heat of the target airplane. The detection range of this missile is 10 km. It is 2.72 m long, 15 cm in diameter and weighs 85.5 kg. In the meantime, the Department of Civil Aviation in Rio de Janeiro is studying the creation of a nonregular air freight company. The important thing about this company is that it would be able to carry abroad the armaments produced by the ENGESA [Specialized Engineers Corporation] which the regular airlines are forbidden to do by IATA [International Air Transport Association] regulations.

ECUADOR

CRUDE OIL PRICE RAISED BY $2 PER BARREL

PA220044 Paris AFP in Spanish 0019 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Quito, 21 May (AFP)--The Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE] announced today that Ecuador had increased the price of its crude, beginning this month, by $2 per barrel. The announcement was made by Jose Corsino Cardenas, natural resources and energy minister.

The price of petroleum, formerly pegged at $34.08, was increased today to $36.08 a barrel. The decision announced by the Natural Resources Ministry is in accord with the prevailing situation in the international market where other OPEC member countries have successively increased the price of their crude, official sources said.

VENEZUELA

PRICES RAISED FOR VARIOUS GRADES OF OIL

PA210241 Paris AFP in Spanish 0150 GMT 21 May 80

[Excerpts] Caracas, 20 May (AFP)--Venezuela today approved an oil price increase ranging from $1 to $3.50 per barrel effective 26 May, Humberto Caledron, energy and mines minister, announced. Minister Calderon, who is OPEC president, said that the increase is the result of conditions in the international market and that the price of crude of 34 API [American Petroleum Institute] grades will be $34.25 per barrel beginning Monday, $3.50 more than it was.

Following are the new prices on Venezuelan crudes effective Monday:

API Grade	New Price	Increase
34.0	$34.25	$3.50
31.0	$32.40	$3.50
26.0	$29.28	$2.50
24.0	$28.43	$2.50
18.0	$25.53	$2.00
17.0	$24.95	$2.00
10.0	$17.90	$1.00

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 102 23 May 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

LAFTA Meeting Ends Without Basic Changes [Asuncion ABC COLOR] A 1

ARGENTINA

Videla Studies Ministerial Reorganization Project B 1
Graffigna Comments on Political Dialogue B 1
Martinez de Hoz Concerned Over Spain's EEC Entry B 2
Explains Financial Situation B 2

BRAZIL

Two PCB Central Committee Members Ousted D 1
Prestes' Successor Named [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 21 May] D 1
JORNAL Views PCB Infighting [21 May] D 2
Figueiredo To Visit Chile in October D 2

CHILE

Pinochet Expresses Confidence in Pope's Mediation E 1
Journalists Seek Release of Arrested Colleague E 1
Secoud Journalist Arrested E 1

COLOMBIA

Colombians To Attend Moscow Olympic Games F 1
Government Reiterates Sovereignty Over Caribbean Islands
President Notes Lessons of Transportation Strike F 1
Student Incidents Reported in Five Cities F 2
Briefs: New Ambassador to Cuba; Government Takes Over Mines F 2

PARAGUAY

PATRIA Attacks Ambassador White's Actions in El Salvador [18 May] H 1

PERU

Belaunde Names Prime Minister, Foreign Minister J 1
Suggests Meeting With Morales J 1
AP Pledges Solution to Newspaper Problem J 2
Municipal Workers Sign Agreement, End Strike J 2

URUGUAY

Highlights of New Constitution Reported K 1
Briefs: Gold Reserves K 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Garcia: Military Will Not Permit Communist Government P 1
Defense Minister Issues Stern Warning to Mercenaries P 1
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 22 May]
Duarte Urges Extremists To Put Down Arms P 2
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 22 May]
People Favor Change, Reject Extremes, Morales Says P 2
[DIARIO DE HOY 21 May]

GUATEMALA

Congress Criticizes U.S. Meddling in El Salvador P 4
[EL IMPARCIAL 14 May]
MLN Views Socialist International Meeting P 4
Government Brands External Groups Subversive P 5
Spokesman Denounces Front in Costa Rica P 5
Opposition Coalition Calls For New Government P 5
FAR Members Claim Credit for Bus Attack P 6
Officer Blames Communists for Son's Death P 6
Labor Leader Killed by Unidentified Persons P 7
Labor Minister Denounces Terrorist Plan P 7
Taiwan Foreign Minister Arriving for Visit P 7

NICARAGUA

D'Escoto Denies Country Under Foreign Influence P 8
Wheelock Comments on Granting of U.S. Loan P 8
Daniel Ortega Speaks To Clergy of Counterrevolution P 9
Official Calls Imperialist Invasions Unsuccessful P 10
[Havana International]
Foreign Ministry Denies Mercenaries' Presence P 11
Amnesty International Congratulates Junta P 11
Military Training Complex To Be Built Near Matagalpa P 11

CUBA

Havana Rejects Proposal on Resettling Refugees Q 1
REUTER Report Q 1
Mariel Port Reports 21 May Departures, Arrivals Q 1
Commentary Notes Regional Solidarity With Cuban People Q 1
Cooperation Agreement Signed With Grenada Q 2
Cuban-Algerian Joint Session Ends, Agreement Signed Q 3
Further on Cooperation Document Q 3
Aouchiche Press Conference Q 3
Algerian Minister's Activities Q 4
Congolese Minister Visits Technological Institute Q 4
Grenadian, Jamaican Ministers Arrive Enroute to Moscow Q 4

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Nassau, Havana Exchange Notes on Flamingo Sinking S 1

JAMAICA

Seaga Says Ruling Party Offered Libyan Aid [SUNDAY GLEANER 18 May] S 1
Brigadistas Trained in Guerrilla Tactics, Says Seaga S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 15 May]
Briefs: New Iraqi Envoy S 3

LAFTA MEETING ENDS WITHOUT BASIC CHANGES

PY220130 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 16 May 80 p 13

[Text] The second round of LAFTA negotiations aimed at reorganizing this regional body ended at 0030 yesterday. An increased number of meetings was held in the last 2 days because, although the meeting was supposed to end today, the representatives of several countries stated their desire to speed things up. Therefore, sessions were held at unusual times.

A series of amendments was introduced to the chapter dealing with countries of relatively lesser economic development and some criticism was made about the preliminary documents, but hardly any basic changes were made. It was pointed out in this chapter, that the participation of countries of relatively lesser economic development must be one of the functional characteristics of the new system so that the mechanism will include favorable conditions for this purpose based on the principle of nonreciprocity and community cooperation in order to achieve full participation in the new system of integration.

Unlike other delegations, the Brazilian delegation expressed its reservations about the principle of nonreciprocity. In the section dealing with joint actions to promote the participation of countries of lesser development, the Brazilian delegation succeeded in implementing the following amendment: "An initiative to negotiate the opening of markets through partial measures [acciones parciales] could be carried out as long as the possibility of multilateral application of safeguard measures is preserved." (It was originally agreed that "the parties will be able to make partial agreements in accordance with the general dispositions established on this matter.")

The Andean group requested and obtained the following amendment: "The new system of integration must establish, in the preferential treatment of countries of relatively lesser economic development, actions of collective cooperation and efficient mechanisms to compensate for the disadvantageous situation confronting Bolivia and Paraguay as a result of their position as landlocked countries."

The Paraguayan delegation believed it necessary to include the following statement: "The new integration system must include--in accordance with the provisions established in the final document in Caracas--special cooperation programs adequate to satisfy the needs of landlocked countries of relatively lesser economic development."

During the coordination meetings, agreement was reached among the participants for the inclusion of a specific point on special programs of cooperation. The preliminary report included the following: "In order to stimulate effective collective cooperation in support of countries of relatively lesser economic development, a new mechanism of a partial nature called special programs of cooperation will be established and negotiated by every country of lesser economic development with a country or countries which are not in this category." Regarding this point, the Brazilian delegation believed it necessary to carry out a more thorough study before reaching a decision.

Other measures in support of countries of relatively lesser economic development were also approved during the negotiations. In this regard, it was established that "the contracting parties will grant facilities to landlocked countries for the establishment of zones, warehouses and free ports in their territories."

[Paraguayan Industry and Commerce] Minister Delfin Ugarte Centurion told the press that "great progress has been made during this meeting in preparing for the ministers' meeting in Mexico. The important progress includes the classification of developing countries into three categories instead of the two agreed upon in Montevideo."

VIDELA STUDIES MINISTERIAL REORGANIZATION PROJECT

PY221926 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0157 GMT 20 May 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 20 May (NA)--An official communique released tonight by government house reported that President Videla today began to analyze a ministerial reorganization project at a meeting with secretary general of the presidency Gen Eduardo Crespi and Planning Secretary Gen Jose Miret held at 1700.

The communique added that "during the meeting, General Miret reported to President Videla on preliminary studies regarding the areas of responsibility of the various government departments so that ministerial reorganization can be carried out in successive stages."

GRAFFIGNA COMMENTS ON POLITICAL DIALOGUE

PY221851 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0010 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Mar del Plata, 20 May (NA)--Lt Gen Omar Graffigna, commander in chief of the air force, asserted today in a speech to a group of businessmen that the basic documents and the political bases of the armed forces have "the character of a fundamental law of the nation." He also criticized those who "wish to hold elections prematurely" and said that "a republic fully experiences a state of right by respecting the laws in force." The speech by the military government junta member was given tonight during a dinner held by the Commerce, Industry and Production Union [Union del Comercio, la Industria y la Produccion--UCIP].

Graffigna referred in his speech to the "retrieval and consolidation of the true Argentine identity" after the terrorist action which, he said, "was facilitated through a permissive populist policy which undermined the defenses of the citizens," because "subversive action was tolerated, covered up and even encouraged."

He added that "those who did not then have the decency to confess themselves unable to do anything about the national tragedy are hardly in a position today to offer, with the posture of saviours, their contribution to solve the problems of the country" and cautioned that the national reorganization process will "hold on to its basic philosophy, and there will be no speeding up of deadlines," so "false hopes should be discouraged in order to prevent deviations and a repetition of past errors."

Graffigna asserted that "the basic documents, the political bases of the armed forces for the national reorganization process, the content of the preamble and the core of the Constitution, are a complete body with the character of a fundamental law of the nation." (He warned) "those who wish to hold elections prematurely not to make the mistake of confusing the public with demands for a full state of rights."

The air force commander stressed that "a republic fully experiences a state of rights by respecting the laws in force; and if we confuse this principle with a call for elections, we subordinate the law, its aims and its objectives to a method in which it serves as a means."

He maintained that the "correct interpretation" of the political bases "is the only frame of reference, because anything else would distort the subject." He then said that in the framework of the political dialogue "the definitions contained in the political bases are clear, and those bases are not subject to discussion, because they establish the limits of dissent."

He continued: "They may become enriched through a free exchange of ideas, but they can never be nullified as the result of what might be called a pseudoreferendum."

He emphasized that "All Argentines of good will are frankly and resolutely committed to consolidating our true national identity, which respects itself in order to be able to demand due respect from others," and he said that "the strong policy of internal consolidation serves as a basis for assuming an international position whose dignity and firmness is beginning to give results."

Referring to the floods laying waste the east-central region of Buenos Aires Province, he said that "the stress is put on over coming the consequences and the firm will required for this, not on complaining over the causes of the phenomenon," and he concluded by exhorting the businessmen and industrialists who were present "always to overcome the difficulties which are putting us to a hard test."

MARTINEZ DE HOZ CONCERNED OVER SPAIN'S EEC ENTRY

PY212009 Paris AFP in Spanish 1101 GMT 20 May 80

[Excerpts] Madrid, 20 May (AFP)--Argentine Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz stated here today that during his official visits to Spain he discussed Argentine-Spanish economic relations with several government officials.

Minister Martinez de Hoz said to AFP that he conveyed to Spanish officials Argentina's concern about the entry of Spain into the European Economic Community (EEC) in the near future.

Asked about the impact that Span's joining the EEC will have on Argentine-Spanish economic relations, Martinez de Hoz noted that Argentina is greatly concerned about it. He explained that since Argentina sells corn, sorghum, soybeans, meat and fish to Spain, and since such imports would fall under EEC regulations binding on Spain, Spain's imports from Argentina would be reduced. Minister Martinez de Hoz said that he will discuss with Spanish officials ways to avoid the negative effects of Spain's entry into the EEC on Argentine Spanish economic relations.

Martinez de Hoz said that in the 1960's Western Europe imported 60 percent of Argentine exports, but that today it only imports 36 percent because of EEC regulations. He added that this situation has forced Argentina to look for new markets and that it has found in the Soviet Union an important buyer -the second-largest importer of Argentine products in 197[illegible].

The Argentine minister explained that Argentina does not support the grain boycott against the Soviet Union sponsored by the United States to protest the invasion of Afghanistan because there is really no way to effectively control the final destination of grain exports once they leave the country.

Martinez de Hoz stressed that Argentina harshly condemned the Soviet military aggression, but that nevertheless Argentina refused to support the grain boycott because grains and grain byproducts comprise almost half of Argentina's total exports.

Explains Financial Situation

PY222154 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, who is visiting Munich has said that there is no particular basic problem affecting the normal implementation of the economic program. He added that what has happened is that four banks have violated regulations or norms of the Central Bank and financial laws and that corrective measures have been taken in these cases in accordance with general regulations that would be applied in a possible financial crisis. There is no real reason for such a crisis to occur, however.

TWO PCB CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS OUSTED

FY211759 Paris AFP in Spanish 1601 GMT 21 May 80

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro, 21 May (AFP)--It was reported here today that communist leaders Hercules Correa and Armenio Guedes were removed from their positions as members of the executive board of the Central Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB] during the meeting held last Saturday in Sao Paulo and were replaced by Luis Tenorio de Lima and Givaldo Siqueira.

The spokesman of the executive board of the PCB Central Committee indicated that the replacement of Hercules Correa and Armenio Guedes--the harshest critics of the former PCB secretary general--was aimed at precluding radicalization within the executive board of the Central Committee, because this could endanger the unity of the PCB.

According to the Central Committee spokesman, Correa and Guedes were removed due to "pressures from the PCB grassroots" because their positions within the executive board were jeopardizing the unity of the PCB. The spokesman also recalled that ever since his return to Brazil under the terms of the amnesty law issued by Gen Joao Figueiredo's administration, Correa had been calling for the elimination of the post of secretary general because he said that this job was turning the people who held it into "imbeciles."

Guedes, who is a harsh critic of Prestes, is currently on the publishing board of the weekly VOZ DE LA UNIDAD, a publication which was recently launched by the current PCB leadership.

Prestes' Successor Named

FY221604 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 May 80 p 5

[Excerpts] Giocondo Dias is the new secretary general of the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB], replacing Luis Carlos Prestes, who had held the post since 1943.

Prestes admitted in Rio de Janeiro yesterday that his ouster "was not a surprise, because it is the result of differences of opinion." However, he refused to discuss the affair publicly, because he believes that this should be done at the seventh national party congress, whose date is yet to be set.

Remaining perfectly calm, Prestes pointed out that he will continue as just another member of the PCB, an "ordinary communist," and that the grassroots will be allowed to say their piece when the issue comes up for debate.

In view of the ouster of Hercules Correa, the PCB executive board is now made up as follows: Giocondo Dias, secretary general; Luis Tenorio de Souza, Givaldo Siqueira and Salomao Malina, active members.

Giocondo was elected by 38 votes, which was 80 percent of the electoral college of 47 members of the Central Committee. In fact, the Central Committee should have 62 members, 31 active and 31 substitutes, but several of these leaders have died and others were unable to attend the (clandestine) meeting held in Sao Paulo last weekend.

Giocondo Dias was looking for Luis Carlos Prestes in Rio de Janeiro yesterday to officially convey to him his removal from the post of secretary general. The new secretary general also wants to personally deliver to Prestes the answer to the "letter to the communists" which Prestes issued in March, in which he makes several serious charges against the PCB Central Committee.

JORNAL Views PCB Infighting

FY221649 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2[illegible] May 80 p 11

[Editorial: "Crisis in the PCB"]

[Excerpts] The inner struggle of the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB], which is divided into two tendencies which have strayed far enough apart to prevent reconciliation, is getting worse. The Central Committee, challenged by Luis Carlos Prestes' call to the grassroots, has reacted in line with the usual practice: It has ousted Prestes from the post of secretary general. The formal reason is Prestes' refusal to attend the meetings of the PCB leadership, which he does not attend because he has no support at all. This, and no other, is the reason the highest body summons Prestes--it is quite sure that it has the support of the majority.

The members of the PCB Central Committee and the secretary general returned from exile imbued with different political views and different proposals for action. The leftist front advocated by Prestes is viewed by the top PCB leaders as promoting a coupist strategy. In the same way, the democratic front advocated by the Central Committee is scored by Prestes as a disguise for collaboration with the government. Whatever is said by the two sides merely broadens the schism.

However, it is obvious that the existence of different lines of thought implies an overall review which has never before been experienced by the PCB.

Luis Carlos Prestes has not changed. Ever since his return he has been making the same mistakes he made before, because he has learned nothing from them. Fresher of mind and having observed that communism is a declining trend within the Brazilian social and political status quo, the members of the Central Committee want to change the pattern. They want legal status and they know that to achieve that status they will have to change, and quite a lot. They will have to undertake a commitment with society--a democratic commitment--and they will have to comply with the rules of political play.

The review will have to probe uncomfortable depths and will have to bring up for debate the mistakes and faults of the despotism which has made the PCB a cauldron of factionalism. This investigation of liabilities is bound to overthrow myths. This has already begun, and its end will not come very soon. To overcome its democratic isolation, the PCB will have to undergo a purge of illegal practices. This will not be a painless or short-term task. This is the first stage.

FIGUEIREDO WILL VISIT CHILE IN OCTOBER

FY230218 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 22 May 80

[Excerpts] President Joao Figueiredo traveled through the interior of Sao Paulo State today, visiting several communities. He will return to Brasilia tomorrow.

Just before boarding the plane at the airport of the Sao Geraldo sugar refinery, in [name indistinct], Figueiredo spoke briefly to the press. He closed his talk with the press by stating that his next trip abroad will be to Chile in October.

PINOCHET EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE IN POPE'S MEDIATION

PY221649 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0012 GMT 22 May 80

[Excerpt] Valparaiso, Chile, 21 May (LATIN)--President Augusto Pinochet today said that he is fully confident that Pope John Paul II will be capable of leading Argentina and Chile along the path of "justice and righteousness" in the mediation of the Beagle conflict.

Pinochet pointed out that "the holy father will be able to find the fraternal solution so strongly desired by Argentina and Chile, who have so many things in common and so many projects which unite them."

President Pinochet made these statements during a ceremony held in Valparaiso military district, 140 km northeast of Santiago, to celebrate the Iquique naval battle fought 101 years ago by Chilean and Peruvian ships during the War of the Pacific.

Pinochet added that "the pope should rest assured that the Puerto Montt and Montevideo acts will be fulfilled with the usual seriousness for the benefit of the two countries." Pinochet was referring to the documents signed in the Chilean city of Puerto Montt, 1,000 km south of Santiago, which he and his Argentine counterpart Jorge Rafael Videla signed in 1978 initiating a dialogue aimed at solving the almost 100-year-old southern border conflict between the two nations.

JOURNALISTS SEEK RELEASE OF ARRESTED COLLEAGUE

PY210419 Paris AFP in Spanish 0335 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Santiago, 20 May (AFP)--It was reported here that the Chilean Press Board (Colegio de Periodistas de Chile), which is made up of professional journalists, has submitted a habeas corpus petition on behalf of journalist Jose Maldavsky, who was arrested by members of the security forces today.

According to judicial sources Maldavsky, who works for HOY magazine, was arrested by about 15 agents who raided his home.

The metropolitan journalist's council submitted the petition to the Santiago Court of Appeals, which immediately began to study the case. Maldavsky was arrested previously on 8 March while covering International Women's Day in downtown Santiago.

The press board has requested the military government's mediation for his release.

Second Journalist Arrested

PY221412 Paris AFP in Spanish 2328 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 21 May (AFP)--The relatives of journalist Jorge Sosa Egana said that he was arrested here today by members of the security forces of the Chilean military government. This is the second case of a journalist being arrested in the past 48 hours. Journalist Jose Maldavsky was arrested by several members of the security forces early Tuesday morning in this city.

Sosa Egana was deputy chief of EL SIGLO newspaper which, up to September 1973, was published by the outlawed Chilean Communist Party. Sources of the journalists' board have announced that they will submit a habeas corpus petition on behalf of Egana to the Chilean courts, as was done in Maldavsky's case. There has been no official report on the reasons for Egana's arrest.

COLOMBIANS TO ATTEND MOSCOW OLYMPIC GAMES

PA221636 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0343 GMT 21 May 80

[Excerpt] Bogota, 20 May, (EFE)--The Colombian Olympic Committee today authorized 21 athletes to represent the nation in the Olympic games to be held in Moscow. The committee said, however, that it could offer them no financial assistance.

Delegations of the track and field, swimming and soccer federations held a meeting and decided to accept the decision and to seek private financing. The athletes, trainers, and delegates will only have to pay their fares to Mexico City, from where they will be taken to Moscow by the Soviet Aeroflot airline.

GOVERNMENT REITERATES SOVEREIGNTY OVER CARIBBEAN ISLANDS

PA222325 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2007 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Bogota, 22 May (Latin)--The Colombian Government today reiterated to Nicaragua that Colombia's sovereignty over the Caribbean archipelago of San Andres y Providencia, will not be negotiated, Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas announced today.

Colombia's stand on the conflict was stated to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, who arrived Tuesday in Bogota to reiterate Nicaragua's sovereignty claim over those islands.

Foreign Minister Uribe Vargas read local newsmen the communique released at the end of his meeting with D'Escoto, which reaffirms the government's thesis that no negotiation is possible between Colombia and Nicaragua regarding either sovereignty over the archipelago of San Andres y Providencia or the validity of the Esguerra-Barcenas treaty. Nicaragua has declared the 1928 treaty between the two countries invalid and is claiming sovereignty over those islands.

According to Uribe Vargas, during the meeting with D'Escoto, he reaffirmed the country's stand that public treaties cannot be touched and that respect for international law constitutes the irreplaceable basis of the relations among states.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister met at noon today with Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, but no information has been released on the anture of their talks.

PRESIDENT NOTES LESSONS OF TRANSPORTATION STRIKE

PA221707 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] President Turbay Ayala stated today that the lesson to be learned from the recent transport strike is that a movement of this nature cannot be controlled even by those who order it and later want to end it. The businessmen did not want it to take place but were unable to stop it, President Turbay said.

The president noted that this shows how dangerous it is to maintain a strike policy. He said that after they are called, strikes get out of the hands of those who promote them. They cannot be managed, Turbay said, referring to the events Monday in Colombia.

The president said today that at least in the near future there is no chance of nationalizing urban transportation. He said that the country is facing other emergencies.

The chief of state agreed with businessmen that the nation needs a broad transportation program. He said that such a program should be exempt from the problems resulting from periodic fuel price increases. Turbay referred to OPEC fuel price increases and noted that the country cannot escape the international situation. However, he never specifically suggested that the country is about to face new fare increases.

STUDENT INCIDENTS REPORTED IN FIVE CITIES

PA2222Z44 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2252 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Bogota, 21 May (LATIN)--A wave of student incidents was registered today in five Colombian cities, while protests increased against a recent fare hike in the urban passenger transportation service.

The Defense Ministry said that high school students stoned buses and public establishments in Bucaramanga, Medellin Barranquilla, Cali and Bogota.

In this capital, students of the National Institute for Diversified Medium-Level Education (INEM) caused disturbances in the southwestern part of the capital and clashed with police. Half a dozen buses were seriously damaged by rocks thrown by the angry students, 30 of whom were arrested.

In Bucaramanga, 500 km north of Bogota, the violence of the incidents forced the suspension of city transport services while the army assumed control.

The authorities expressed fear that violence may increase later, in view of the students' announcement of new demonstrations tomorrow in the principal cities of Colombia to protest the transport fare increases and recent educational decisions adopted by the government.

The incidents take place 1 day after local transport entities suspended the strike staged on Monday and Tuesday.

The government today suspended the operating licenses of 32 urban passenger transport companies in Bogota which participated in the 36-hour strike, according to information revealed by the National Transportation Institute (INTRA).

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO CUBA--Bogota--Former Communications Minister Jose Manuel Arias Carrizosa has been appointed new Colombian ambassador to Cuba. [Bogota Caracol Radial Sugar in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 May 80 PA]

GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER MINES--Bogota, 17 May (LATIN)--The Colombian Government has issued a decree assuming the control of coal, iron and limestone mines in the departments of Cundinamarca and Boyaca, thus canceling the concession granted to the Colombian private firm Paz del Rio Steel Company. Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala said that concessions to exploit these mines will be granted to other firms and that benefits obtained will be used for municipal projects in the two departments. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1240 GMT 17 May 80 PA]

PATRIA ATTACKS AMBASSADOR WHITE'S ACTIONS IN EL SALVADOR

FY202133 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 18 May 80 p 24

["'Yankee Go Home' for White" by Cale'i]

[Text] Even though Ambassador White has already "taken to his heels," the demonstrations in the Central American nation of El Salvador continue. In an interview shown on local television, we have seen how the youth of El Salvador have repudiated the presence of the U.S. diplomat in El Salvador. One young girl said, "I wish they would let us Salvadorans take care of our own problems. The problems here are our problems. We do not want communism to interfere," she said, obviously referring to the ceaseless harassment to which Ambassador White is subjecting the Government of El Salvador.

Even the U.S. Senate at first blocked Robert White's appointment as ambassador to El Salvador, believing him to be a "leftwing ideologist and a supporter of leftwing guerrilla movements."

While he was on diplomatic duty in Paraguay our youth, especially the university students, held a demonstration repudiating the diplomat for his continual attacks against government actions. Our youth also agreed that White was a supporter of the left, because the left is the same everywhere in theworld. Here, in our country, he was the "personal and private friend" of well-known communist agitators, with whom he always talked and whom he advised on his purely leftwing ideology.

Ambassador White has once again clashed with the democratic forces of the people--the Salvadoran people in this case--who tenaciously oppose his interference in domestic affairs. The goal of a diplomat should be to strengthen the cooperation and friendship between his nation and that to which he has been appointed, but in no way to get involved in affairs which have to do with the country's domestic policy.

The expression "Yankee go home" was heard during the demonstration in front of White's residence in San Salvador, shouted by hundreds of Salvadoran youths who viewed with displeasure the presence of the "ideologist of leftism" in that Central American country. It is obvious that the current situation in El Salvador is not very pleasant because of the various problems stemming from the struggle for power. However, this affair is something which concerns the Salvadorans alone. They are the ones who must come up with solutions in the manner they believe to be most appropriate. Thus, we share their disapproval of foreigners, and share even more their disapproval of friends of leftwing guerrillas who attempt to lecture on civics and government. The continual support which White has been giving subversion in El Salvador is truly deplorable.

Before his appointment there had been objections on the grounds of his ideology, and later, after he arrived in El Salvador, he reported that a citizen had been kidnapped and murdered by the guerrillas only to be surprised when the allegedly missing person appeared a few days later in good health. Then the Salvadorans applied to him the saying, "the dead whom you have killed enjoy good health." [(Los muertos que vos matasteis gozan de buena salud)] Now White had no choice but to "take to his Heels" in view of the protests of the people. The sound of the expression "Yankee go home" will remain in Robert White's ears for a long time, and it will be difficult for him to return to El Salvador if he wants to keep his "hide" in one piece.

BELAUNDE NAMES PRIME MINISTER, FOREIGN MINISTER

FY222021 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1937 GMT 22 May 80

[By Claude Regin]

[Text] Lima, 23 May (LATIN)--Authorized sources in this capital revealed today that President-elect Fernando Belaunde has named Manuel Ulloa Elias, a prominent businessmen and economist, as his prime minister.

In addition to the post of premier, Ulloa, 57, will also hold the key office of minister of economy and finance. He held this post 12 years ago, before the military overthrew Belaunde, the sources reported to this agency.

Javier Arias Stella, secretary general of Belaunde's Popular Action Party [AP] and former health minister, has been named foreign minister, the sources said.

The country's first post-military cabinet will not be announced until Belaunde and his top advisers conclude their negotiations with the leaders of the country's other main political parties. The sources said that AP will offer three government posts to the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA] and two to the Popular Christian Party [PPC].

Stella, 54, is one of Peru's leading pathologists. He was exiled three times under the first leftist and national stage of the so-called armed forces revolution. Ulloa, the new prime minister, was also exiled just after the late Gen Juan Velasco Alvarado overthrew Belaunde.

In addition to posts in the cabinet, the president-elect, 67, will also offer both the aforementioned political groups high posts in state enterprises, the sources added.

He has offered his defeated rivals participation in his government in an effort to promote what he calls national harmony. It is also expected that he will name high-ranking military officers to the air force, army and navy ministries.

Suggests Meeting With Morales

FY221945 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0530 GMT 21 May 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 20 May (LATIN)--President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry today let it be known that he favors a meeting with President Francisco Morales Bermudez to talk about preparations for the transfer of power.

Belaunde said: "I cannot say there will be one, but the advisability of a meeting for the transfer of power is tacitly understood so that the outgoing government can brief the incoming on current issues in order to coordinate actions."

He added that "such a meeting should be above partisan interests and should be intended to keep the country from lapsing into disruptions, delays and misunderstandings."

Before the elections and following early vote counts which favored Belaunde, rumors circulated in Lima about an alleged refusal by the armed forces to hand over the government to the reelected former president.

AP PLEDGES SOLUTION TO NEWSPAPER PROBLEM

PY221841 Paris AFP in Spanish 0413 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Lima, 21 May (AFP)--A member of the Popular Action (AP) stated here today that his party will take measures to solve the problem of the newspapers which have been controlled by the government since 1974 if the current Peruvian military government does not do something about it before next 28 July.

Manuel Ulloa, former director of EXPRESO newspaper and possible member of the cabinet of President-elect Fernando Belaunde's cabinet, stated that the military government has the "maneuvering room" to correct in some measure the problem it has created.

He stated that the military government could find a fairer and more reasonable solution if they seek it before they hand the government over to the new president on 28 July.

Ulloa said that in any case the AP will not allow the present situation to continue, not only because it is an abuse, a confiscation (of the newspapers) which should be resolved, but because the country should have complete freedom of expression during the next government.

However, Ulloa pointed out that a solution channeled through the judicial branch or other branches "would probably not be all that satisfactory."

MUNICIPAL WORKERS SIGN AGREEMENT, END STRIKE

PY211438 Lima Radio America in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 May 80

[Communique issued by the Peruvian Federation of Municipal Workers in Lima on 20 May]

[Text] After strenuous negotiations with the Interior Ministry, the Peruvian Federation of Municipal Workers has reached several agreements which led to the signing of a direct-negotiations act [acta de trato directo] today, 20 May. This act provides that the (?workers) will accept the 4,000 soles increase granted by Decree Law No 26052.

The Interior Ministry, in turn, will submit to the National Public Administration Institute for its final approval the proposal to establish categories for municipal workers. The ministry will also study the reinstatement of dismissed workers, the payment of 13 cost-of-living raises granted by decree laws and the implementation of Decree Laws Nos (?16,000) and 18,700, as well as the payment of overtime and payment for the days during which the workers were on strike. The Interior Ministry will also waive retaliation for the measures of force which have been implemented.

It has also been agreed to grant definite appointments to contract workers and collectors, to pay the July and December bonuses and to continue the dialogue in order to fulfill the remaining demands of the municipal workers.

Therefore, after prior consulation with the grassroots throughout the country, the national executive board of the Peruvian Federation of Municipal Workers has decided to suspend the nationwide strike and to sign the direct-negotiations act.

Signed: (Ciro Palcar) and (Aurelio Polaichek)

HIGHLIGHTS OF NEW CONSTITUTION REPORTED

FY201729 Paris AFP in Spanish 0301 GMT 17 May 80

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 16 May (AFP)--According to an official report released here today, in November Uruguayans will return after 9 years to the ballot boxes to vote for a new constitution which will give the country a republican, democratic and representative government.

The new constitution will give the president of the republic the necessary power to establish and execute government policies, will create a constitutional court, will make the judicial branch independent and will reorganize political parties.

The constitutional amendments will provide for the institutionalization of the National Security Council (COSENA), which is an advisory body to the executive branch created by decree of the civilian-military government in 1973.

The legislative branch will be a bicameral body, which can be dissolved through a referendum by the people, who could that way support the president if he were censured by the two chambers.

The right to strike will be regulated by a special law. Public servants will not have the right to strike, and the military, police, diplomats and judges will not be allowed to form unions.

The constitution will protect the freedom of speech and information, provided it is trughful, objective and well-founded.

Public education will continue to be free, nonreligious and compulsory.

The new constitution will confirm all juridical and administrative acts which have been issued since 1973. These acts will have to be ratified through a plebiscite by simple majority.

The new constitution will forbid the formation of political parties whose ideologies or principles "denote relations with foreign political parties, institutions, organizations or countries." It will allow registered parties to use only one political slogan, will forbid the transfer of votes, will allow parties to hold internal elections to choose their officers and candidates and will consider defunct those parties which do not attain congressional representation.

The constitution will make the juciciary independent in order to exercise its "jurisdictional duties." Military justice will deal with crimes of a military nature, high treason and subversion, even if civilians are involved in such crimes.

The constitutional court will have a political control function and as part of its duties will act as a mediator in conflicts between government branches. The court will be made up of nine "outstanding personalities" who will be appointed for 10 years by the present Council of State. These appointments will be made before dissolving the present council.

BRIEFS

GOLD RESERVES--Jose G. Diaz, president of the Uruguayan Central Bank, has stated that Uruguayan gold reserves amount to more than 3.8 million ounces, counting those of the Central Bank and the Banco Republica. [Montevideo Radio el Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 May 80]

EL SALVADOR

GARCIA: MILITARY WILL NOT PERMIT COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT

PA222223 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0313 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Mexico D.F., 21 May (EFE)--The armed forces of El Salvador "would not tolerate a communist government," Defense and Public Security Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia told the Mexican daily EXCELSIOR.

In a San Salvador datelined interview, published here today, the military officer noted that the army will support a government freely elected by the people.

According to EXCELSIOR, he said, however, that "we (the Salvadoran military), as a rule, have been educated in such a way that we practically always disagree with leftist ideas." He pointed out that his country's armed forces, although agreeing with the agrarian reform and the nationalization of the banks and foreign trade, do not favor any further nationalizations.

The minister, described by the Mexican paper as "the number two strongman of El Salvador," commented that additional nationalizations "would hamper the nation's future economic development."

He denied that the change of Col Arnoldo Majano as commander in chief of the Salvadoran Army was brought about by the "incident" (supposed coup d'etat attempt) which involved retired Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson.

He also noted that if the armed forces should confirm the existence of leftwing radicals within its ranks, these would "have to go," although he considered "normal" the fact that one is bound to find different ideas in any organization.

In any case, he reiterated the military support the governing junta and explained: "Our mission, more than a mission is a responsibility, because we must help and cooperate with this government, without it implying an obligation of the armed forces to participate."

Garcia referred to the difference between the cases of Nicaragua and El Salvador. In the former case, he said, it was the struggle of the people against a family and a personal army. In El Salvador, he explained, the armed forces "are at the service of the entire Salvadoran community." In conclusion, the Salvadoran defense minister emphatically declared that the armed forces will never permit the installation of an "extremist" government, and described the present regime as "acceptable, whether it is rightist or leftist."

DEFENSE MINISTER ISSUES STERN WARNING TO MERCENARIES

PA230037 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 22 May 80 pp 2, 24

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia has issued a stern warning to the mercenaries who, according to reports, are training in a foreign territory to invade the country.

"Let them not dare, let them not even try because it would be suicide," Garcia said bluntly.

Newsmen visited Garcia yesterday in his office to discuss several topics of current interest, especially those connected with violence and the psychological war being waged by the leftists by announcing dates for an "offensive."

The minister said the leftwing groups have lost prestige and now do not know what trick to resort to in order to attract attention.

"This matter of fixing dates," he said, "is a war of nerves to keep the people uneasy. However, the Salvadoran people are already used to it and for that reason they attach little importance to it. The cooperation of the information media (?remains)."

Garcia stressed the loyalty of the armed forces, their professionalism, and, above all, their spirit.

"The army," he said, "is prepared to confront any action by the extremes and is prepared to make the ultimate sacrifice to defend democracy."

Colonel Garcia recalled that the armed forces have already displayed through their actions their support for the junta's programs. He said they are maintaining and will continue to maintain this support for the benefit of the vast underprivileged majorities. He stressed that "the armed forces are neither with the left nor the right. They are on the side of the people." Regarding the clashes and confrontations that have been reported, the minister said that they have occurred especially in the country's northern region but in an isolated way. "There has been no specific front," he said.

DUARTE URGES EXTREMISTS TO PUT DOWN ARMS

PA222304 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 22 May 80 p 3

[Text] Jose Napoleon Duarte issued an appeal for unity yesterday to extreme leftist and rightist groups, urging them to put down their weapons for the sake of the nation.

Duarte, a member of the revolutionary government junta, was interviewed by Mexican and Salvadoran newsmen at the presidential palace yesterday. He was asked about the Salvadoran situation and said he is convinced that the Salvadoran people will respond, at the decisive hour, in the proper way for the good of the fatherland.

Duarte feels that the only path to social harmony is an end to violence. He feels the profound changes being made by the government are decisive in the government's political war to soften the hearts of those who have been reluctant to give their support to the government.

Duarte said the extreme right and left are losing popularity because of the violent means that they have been using to gain power.

Asked about the possible devaluation of the Salvadoran colon, which was falsely reported in Costa Rica and other Central American countries, Duarte said the possibility does not exist, as he has already stated on other occasions.

Duarte spoke with Mexican newsman Abel Magana Campuzano of the "Friday" program of Channel 13 television in Mexico City, and Salvador Estrada of "24 Hours."

PEOPLE FAVOR CHANGE, REJECT EXTREMES, MORALES SAYS

PA222133 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 21 May 80 pp 3, 11

[Text] The government is being consolidated and obtaining increasing support daily," Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, member of the government junta, stated yesterday to newsmen. He received newsmen in his office and broached several topics. Several hours later he visited farming cooperatives in Sonsonate which are part of the agrarian reform.

The newsmen asked about "the big offensive," used by leftist forces in their psychological war in the country. The leftists had said "the big offensive" would be launched on the 20th, and for this reason occupied churches and education centers to meet with youths and train them in the use of weapons.

To reach the education centers, the "contacts," who are in charge of organizing the groups in the establishments, first call a meeting or a "political-cultural" act, as they are called. When the act is well underway, several masked persons claiming to belong to the clandestine groups enter and begin speaking. They surround the area "as a security measure" and lecture those present. This is what has happened at the San Salvador Technological Institute, at El Nacional School and its annex and other parts of the interior. In all the acts they announced the big offensive they talk about so much.

Dr Morales Ehrlich considers that these provocations are only desperate acts by the leftist groups to try to draw attention. He believes the leftist groups have lost support and, therefore, have had to resort to violence to force the people to support them. "And to have to resort to violence, to brute force to make someone follow one is a sign of weakness," he said.

The government, Morales said, is coninuing with its reform program and today more than ever requires the support of all sectors. Work is being carried out to benefit the vast majority. We must all, he said, set aside our differences to be able to see the fruits of a veritable revolution in peace.

Dr Morales Ehrlich believes the activities of both the ultraleftist and ultrarightist groups are wrong, because by their repugnant acts of bloodshed, they are causing the people to reject them. The government in such a suspense-laden atmosphere cannot unsheath its weapon, because otherwise it would be playing up to the extremist groups.

"When one speaks of extremes, one must mention the recalcitrant groups, not some sectors which have already understood the benefits of the government programs," he said.

Dr Morales said a part of the rightist sector has already accepted the changes, believing them to be in keeping with the times. A sector of the left has also accepted them, but there are still some who cannot accept losing their privileges or their banners. They are the ones being isolated.

Dr Morales Ehrlich condemned what he termed "political vandals who, thinking they are defending ideologies, carry out attacks and assassinations but only obtain the rejection of the people." Neither those who claim to be mustering funds for their cause nor the others who blow up homes as evidence of its opposition are right. This is nothing but vandalism, he noted.

The junta member appealed to the people to abstain from heeding the calls of the enemies of calm. We should note, he said, that what the Salvadorans want is to live in peace, set aside violence. Thus, the government has issued a call so everyone at this time of the beginning of the harvest period will dedicate themselves to cultivating to build a better future.

Dr Morales Ehrlich said that daily violence, finding dead people around every corner, causes repudiation among the working people. The people do not want this. They want to work, live in peace, but the extremist groups resort to material pressure to get support.

What both groups want, he said, is to prevent the process of changes which the government junta is carrying out in the fear that their plans will be affected.

Agrarian reform, Dr Morales Ehrlich said, is a process that has entered its initial phase and, therefore, we cannot expect to see the awaited results. But they will gradually appear. For the time being efforts are being made to consolidate the process, Dr Morales said. With the support of the vast majority of the people we believe much can be achieved, he said.

Dr Morales Ehrlich expressed his optimism regarding the results of the reforms established by the government and said once again that with the general support of the people much can be achieved and one can work and live in peace, which is what the Salvadoran people want.

GUATEMALA

CONGRESS CRITICIZES U.S. MEDDLING IN EL SALVADOR

PA230038 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 14 May 80 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] The Guatemalan Congress has issued a statement strongly condemning the intervention of U.S. Ambassador Robert White and the U.S. Marines in problems which are of the exclusive concern of the Salvadoran people.

The public statement is contained in a section of a resolution approved by a majority with objections from deputies who felt that the decision might be considered meddling in the affairs of other nations.

The legislature also voted to express to the Salvadoran people its adherence to the defense of the national sovereignty and the Guatemalan deputies' repudiation of the open U.S. interference in [their] internal affairs.

MLN VIEWS SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETING

PA220304 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Commenting on a Socialist International meeting currently underway in Costa Rica, Lionel Sisniega Otero, spokesman of the official National Liberation Movement [MLN], said that the first thing to be considered is the Costa Rican Government's attitude, which has permitted the holding of a meeting attended by socialist personalities who are openly conspiring against Guatemala.

Sisniega Otero (?added) that the MLN will ask the Guatemalan Government to adopt the same attitude assumed by the Costa Rican Government once the appropriate analyses are conducted.

We are surprised, he added, by the fact that the personalities conspiring against Guatemala include representatives of the Swedish Government, when that country shamelessly trades in pornography, and of Germany, whose representatives possibly held fascist National Socialist tendencies in the past. Now, because of their guilty feelings, [words indistinct].

As to the Guatemalan representatives, he said they belong to the same groups currently bathing Guatemala in blood while waving the red and black flag and trying to overthrow by force the legally constituted Guatemalan Government in order to introduce us into the international socialist scheme.

GOVERNMENT BRANDS EXTERNAL GROUPS SUBVERSIVE

PA212003 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1710 GMT 20 May 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Carlos Toledo Vielman, secretary of public relations of the presidency, declared that the statements by a group of Guatemalans in Washington, [as heard] including a deputy, about their purpose of overthrowing President Lucas confirms their subversive and outlawed tendencies.

During a news conference, Toledo Vielman said such a position confirms recent statements by government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz that these persons belong to groups whose position is openly subversive, leaving no doubt that their objective is to disturb peace and affect the institutions of the country, despite denials by some political parties of the existence of such a purpose.

Toledo Vielman branded these groups as unpatriotic and described their begging for foreign intervention in Guatemala as most shameful, more so since some of them have publicly voiced their determined opposition to any intervention in our country. He added that these persons do not represent anyone because the parties they claim to represent have disavowed their statements saying they are not upholding the political prisoners of these parties.

SPOKESMAN DENOUNCES FRONT IN COSTA RICA

PA212005 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] There is no doubt regarding leaders of a patriotic front, the government information secretary has stated. The government information secretary said that there is no doubt as to the intentions of those persons seeking to create a self-styled Patriotic Liberation Front [Frente Patriotico de Liberacion--FPL] in Costa Rica, because it confirms earlier statements by the government minister that it seeks to subvert order.

Therefore, the official government spokesman added, it is known that the attitude of its political leaders is outlawed and subversive.

He noted that this attitude of subversion abroad has had its advantages because diverse sectors have voiced their support of the government, as occurred last Sunday in Zacapa where there was a mass demonstration.

He also said that the group seeking to disrupt order is a group of unqualified persons who represent no one since they have been disavowed by their own parties.

OPPOSITION COALITION CALLS FOR NEW GOVERNMENT

PA222001 Paris AFP in Spanish 1833 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] San Jose, 21 May (AFP)--A coalition of Guatemalan opposition forces urged the formation of a revolutionary, democratic and popular government during a seminar of solidarity with that country that closed here today.

The Democratic Front Against Repression (FDCR), an organization headed by the two Guatemala Social Democratic parties, and representatives of the trade union, peasant, religious, professional and student sectors, announced in a manifesto released here its decision to struggle against the government of Gen Romero Lucas Garcia.

In the document the FDCR reiterates its decision to help form a broad revolutionary patriotic front and draft a platform contemplating the sweeping transformations required to solve the serious problems faced by all sectors of the Guatemalan people.

The declaration was released during a meeting held here under the sponsorship of the socialist international with the participation of representatives of parties of that persuasion from over 15 countries, including representatives of socialist organizations in Spain, France, Portugal, Sweden and the Central American countries.

The FDCR manifesto asserts that the repression in Guatemala is increasingly taking on the characteristics of a genocidal war and charges that the democratic opening promised by the regime began with the assassination of Alberto Fuentes Mohr and Manual Colom Argueta, the principal Social Democratic leaders in Guatemala, slightly over 1 year ago.

The FDCR also denounces the violation of the constitutional rights of free speech and assembly as well as the repression against the trade union and peasant movement.

The manifesto says the growing participation of Guatemalan military and mercenaries in the repression against the Guatemalan people now, and against the Nicaraguan people before, proves that Lucas' government is a serious danger to peace in the region.

The front feels that the presence in power of the [word indistinct] military hierarchy in alliance with the dominant sectors constitutes a permanent obstacle to the transformations which are indispensable in the country.

For this reason they call for the formation of a revolutionary, popular and democratic government to permit the existence of a climate of understanding and domestic as well as external peace.

FAR MEMBERS CLAIM CREDIT FOR BUS ATTACK

PA212314 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] A last-minute report for El Independiente [name of newscast]. Several persons in a bus were killed by machinegun fire. Three persons, who were identified as Oscar Crispin Castellanos, policeman Alfredo Perez Salazar and Clodomiro Catica, were killed by machinegun fire last night by several armed men who identified themselves as members of the clandestine Rebel Armed Forces [FAR]. The attack against the bus occurred in Los Achiotes sector in Alta Verapaz.

OFFICER BLAMES COMMUNISTS FOR SON'S DEATH

PA212315 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The father of architect Otto Diemeck, who was killed yesterday, has accused guerrillas of committing the crime. Col Oscar Diemeck, father of the architect, declared publicly that guerrillas killed his son because he had always been against them. He said that at the time of his death, his 30-year old son was with San Carlos University where he was a professor in the architecture school.

May the seven curses fall on those who caused his death. Col Oscar Diemeck, visibly moved by his son's death, said that he hopes that the seven curses will fall on those who caused his son's death. He said later on that his son was killed because he was anticommunist and was the son of a military officer.

Meanwhile, police sources stated last night that there are no clues leading to the culprits of the crime.

LABOR LEADER KILLED BY UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS

PA211950 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] A labor leader was killed yesterday in Escuintla. Alfonso Perez Hernandez, who up until 10 days ago was secretary of the El Salto Workers Union, was killed yesterday 1 block from the national police headquarters by several armed men. The victim was shot five times by persons on a motorcycle who were waiting for him when he passed in front of 10th Street and 5th Avenue of Zone 1 in that area.

LABOR MINISTER DENOUNCES TERRORIST PLAN

PA220311 Guatemala City Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] A plan to promote terrorism was denounced by the labor and social planning minister, [Carlos Alarcon Monsanto] who said that the killing and kidnapping of labor leaders is nothing but a plan designed to create serious problems for the government of President Lucas.

The minister added that despite the efforts to (reunite) unionism in this country, the forces which he described as [word indistinct] are intent on preserving a certain degree of agitation and anxiety.

Furthermore, the minister went on, many unions have been authorized under the present government, for neither this government nor his ministry oppose the unionist movement. On the contrary, he explained unions have received support and new unions have been authorized once they have met all requirements.

TAIWAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVING FOR VISIT

PA221751 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0013 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 20 May (ACAN-EFE)--Fu Sung-chu, foreign minister of Nationalist China (Taiwan), will be arriving in Guatemala for a 3-day official visit, the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry reported today.

The Chinese official will be accompanied by a large entourage, which includes his wife. He will meet with President Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia, Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdes and other high-ranking Guatemalan officials.

Technical and economic exchange are among the topics to be discussed. Also, attempts will be made to strengthen "the traditional and permanently excellent relations between the two states."

Relations between Nationalist China and Guatemala have expanded in recent years, particularly in view of the support Guatemala has given to that Asian nation at international, political, sports and cultural forums. Such support has been withdrawn by other countries, headed by the United States, which is now promoting relations with the People's Republic of China.

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO DENIES COUNTRY UNDER FOREIGN INFLUENCE

PA222258 Managua Radio Exito in Spanish 1900 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann said in Bogota today that the Nicaraguan Government is not under the influence of Cuba or any other nation in the world.

D'Escoto, who arrived in Colombia yesterday to meet with Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas, said no one has the right to question the patriotism or the intentions of the persons who fought to win independence for Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister explained that the civil war in his country served not only to end the dictatorship of Gen Anastasio Somoza, but also to free the country from foreign domination. He added that many persons are concerned that the Nicaraguan revolution might be controlled by Moscow because some Nicaraguan leaders visited the USSR. He said, however, Nicaragua has been linked to the United States for over 30 years, but this does not mean that we will be controlled by the United States.

It is possible to question the servility of many Latin American governments, but I do not believe many people have the moral authority to doubt us, either now or in the future, D'Escoto said.

WHEELOCK COMMENTS ON GRANTING OF U.S. LOAN

PA222359 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 May 80

[Interview with Commander Jaime Wheelock Roman, member of the Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, time not given--presumably recorded]

[Text] [Question] We understand that the loan of $75 million has been granted by the U.S. Senate. Could you comment?

[Answer] Indeed. This simply expresses the will of the Nicaraguan and U.S. people to maintain friendly relations, to maintain a climate of harmony and concord, although we know that there are reactionary imperialists who would like those relations to be impaired. At the same time, we know that a group of these isolated reactionaries have seen the position of the U.S. Senate as being contrary to their interests, because it is an indication of greater confidence in our revolutionary process and in our government. From our viewpoint, it is a token of the maturity of the U.S. Congress.

I wish to make a comment. The Senate has approved the loan in concept. It now remains for the money to be allocated. The procedure calls first for approval of the program and later allocation of the funds. In other words, there must be another round in which both the House of Representatives and the Senate will discuss this in the coming weeks.

We also understand that Congress will discuss additional aid in the next few days. The loan of $75 million had not yet been approved and aid for 1981, totaling $54 million, is being programmed. Therefore, in 1980 and 1981, we will recieve aid totaling over $120 million from the United States.

DANIEL ORTEGA SPEAKS TO CLERGY OF COUNTERREVOLUTION

FA211609 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 May 80

[Lester Mendieta report]

[Text] The first continental theological meeting continued last night. It is being held at the national seminary.

One of the most important participants last night at the meeting, which will close on Friday, was Commander of the Revolution and member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction Daniel Ortega, who kept up a vigorous dialogue with the participants for approximately 2 hours.

In one of the salient parts of his talk, Commander Ortega affirmed that the Nicaraguan Government, the Nicaraguan people, cannot deny the danger of a counterrevolution, the danger that is latent in the movements of Somozists in complicity with some foreign governments, specifically Guatemala, where elements of the old National Guard are mobilizing and where there are concentrations of men, transportation of arms and all the preparations for executing a counterrevolution in our country.

Another important part of Daniel Ortega's speech referred to the fact that, although it is true that we Nicaraguans would face difficulties in the event a counterrevolution is forthcoming, our enemies would also face these difficulties, because our people are not willing to let the triumph of the popular Sandinist insurrection be snatched away--the triumph that was obtained on 19 July. Commander Ortega reasoned: We cannot conceive that this victory could be snatched from us if, when the people were poorly armed, with contact bombs and with hunting weapons, we were able to defeat an army that was well armed and well trained. We are armed even more now, and the people are not willing to allow this victory to be snatched from them now that they are a little better armed.

Another emotional point occurred when the 45 religious delegates from 15 countries, representing 8 religious denominations as we said before--Catholics, Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians and so forth--stood up to applaud Commander Ortega and began to shout with emotion that united people will never be defeated, armed people will never be crushed. Here is the main contribution of Commander Ortega last night at the first continental theological meeting being held at the national seminary:

[Begin Ortega recording] We are not going to deny that our revolution is being exposed to the attacks of the counterrevolution. We know of the (furtive) movements of the agents of Somozism, of the Somozist Guards, of Somoza's generals, of the officers of Somoza, of the son of Somoza in Central America and in the United States itself. Our people cannot be lax under these circumstances. We must be on the alert. We must be alert because of counterrevolutionary activity. It is very visible. It counts on the support and it counts on the backing of notorious criminals such as Sandoval Alarcon in Guatemala, since he has openly (said it) (declared it) as the man who, with Urenya and other Somozists there in Guatemala, are backing counterrevolutionary activity in our country.

There is a conspiracy against the Nicaraguan revolution. We must try and (embark) upon defense programs. It is not because of a whim that we bring up the need of organizing militias in this country--Sandinist militias. They are necessary in order to preserve this revolution, and not allow it to be snatched from us.

We know that our enemies have plans, that our enemies maintain conspiratorial attitudes, that our enemies concentrate troops and transport arms.

We are sure of this activity of our enemies, but we are also sure of the strength of our people. They are going to seek a way to harass us, to assassinate us, to create problems for us, to destabilize us, to try to drown this revolution, or to try to destroy this revolution. To triumph, they must make our people run. Even if they come with planes and even if they come with tanks or whatever, if they think they are going to make these peoples run--I think they (?must know) that they are not going to make these people run. They know that if this nation was capable of defeating them when it was poorly armed, when it fought with revolvers and pistols, with 22-caliber rifles, with hunting weapons against a powerful army, armed with M-16's, with buckshot, with tanks and planes and this nation was capable of defeating them in those circumstances, in those conditions, unshod and poorly armed, well, what about now? Now this nation is a little better armed. Above all, it is armed with a greater revolutionary conscience, armed with a greater conscience of unity, armed with a greater conscience of the great importance of this revolution and of the [word indistinct] of this revolution.

We are sure that the counterrevolution, in spite of the efforts made, will be defeated and in spite of its machinations, it will be defeated.

We want to count on the support of people like yourselves, of men like yourselves. We say that we want to count because we have always counted on the support of Christians who have been on our side in these difficult moments.

It is not that we want to present a pessimistic panorama of our situation. On the contrary, we have been consolidating, we have been succeeded in progressing through great efforts--that is, in making the nation's economy progress. We have progressed more than we thought we could.

There exists the danger of counterrevolution, which is greater with each passing day and that is why the solidarity of all, of all people, is needed. That is why continental solidarity is needed with our revolution, to obtain [words indistinct].

Our enemies are also going to face difficult days, because the strength, the power of this revolution, as we said, rests in the people. It is the people who succeeded in achieving their liberty at the cost of great sacrifice, of great efforts, and they are not willing to permit it to be snatched from them.

I wish to conclude by telling you that in Nicaragua, in the times of Somoza, (?Cardinal) [words indistinct] came. They [words indistinct] by the dictator and they came to preach respect for the dictator [words indistinct]. [end recording]

OFFICIAL CALLS IMPERIALIST INVASIONS UNSUCCESSFUL

PA221618 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 May 80

[Statement by Roberto Aguirre, official of the Nicaraguan Culture Ministry, to Havana Radio correspondent Susana del Calvo; date not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] Following our triumph, imperialism has constantly sought to invade us, no longer directly--because in my opinion it will never again be able to do so--but through our borders to the north and south, particularly our northern border with Honduras. There have been repeated arrests of mercenaries and former National Guardsmen who attempt to cross into our territory, encouraged precisely by propaganda of the CIA and of internal and international reactionaries who undoubtedly are guided by the imperialists.

However, the imperialists will not be successful. As I said previously, any attempt to infiltrate, to directly invade our territory will be repelled as the Cuban revolutionary patriots repelled the mercenaries during the historic Bay of Pigs invasion. Similarly, in Nicaragua and throughout Latin America, they will come up against many Bays of Pigs. They will be unable to hold back social progress.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES MERCENARIES' PRESENCE

PA211229 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Affairs Ministry denied this afternoon false reports carried by Salvadoran newspapers regarding the presence of mercenaries in Nicaragua ready to intervene in El Salvador.

The Foreign Ministry strongly rejected the false reports published in Salvadoran newspapers LA PRENSA GRAFICA and EL DIARIO DE HOY dated 19 May, which say that 3,000 mercenaries of different nationalities are receiving training in Nicaraguan territory from where they will invade El Salvador to join the Salvadoran guerrillas.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry considers that those reports, besides being confusing, ill-intentioned and full of geographic errors, only contribute to hurting the existing normal relations between Nicaragua and El Salvador.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry communique is signed by Comandante Eligio Alvarez Montalvan, Foreign Ministry information and press secretary.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL CONGRATULATES JUNTA

PA212320 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] The Sandinist National Liberation Front and the government junta have received messages of gratitude and admiration from Amnesty International from Stockholm, Sweden. With admiration, we have observed that during the revolution carried out in your country, the death sentence has been avoided and violence has been superseded by common sense. Thereby, you have set an example to the world and fanned the hopes of other countries, the message says.

MILITARY TRAINING COMPLEX TO BE BUILT NEAR MATAGALPA

PA212358 Managua Radio Exito in Spanish 1900 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Sources linked to the army have told reporters from the Cuarto Poder newscast that a modern military complex will be built at the site known as Wasuali, 5 km east of Matagalpa.

The complex will have an airport to allow air force planes to land and will have the most modern military training equipment. It will be used for training members of the Sandinist Peoples Liberation Army.

Thirty manzanas of the land to be used were donated by the municipality. The remaining 20 manzanas will extend into property owned by Ramiro (Biques), who has been offered another piece of land adjacent to his farm to replace the portion that will be used for the military complex.

HAVANA REJECTS PROPOSAL ON RESETTLING REFUGEES

FL231107 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] A proposal made by the United States, Great Britain and Costa Rica to negotiate jointly the issue of the Cuban emigrants was rejected by Cuba, which considered it to be an attempt at multilateral meddling in its domestic affairs. An AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE wire report adds that our country's Foreign Ministry rejected the proposal and made public its contents as well as the text of the response. Cuba stressed that it had received the note in principle as a matter of courtesy. Cuba's response states that the country's emigration policy is an irrevocable part of Cuba's sovereignty and cannot be the subject of negotiation with any other country.

The proposal was submitted by the U.S. Interests Section, and it is believed it follows the guidelines set out by the recently held Costa Rica meeting.

REUTER Report

WA230127 London REUTER in English 0116 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Havana, 22 May, REUTER--Cuba today rejected a proposal by the United States, Britain and Costa Rica to hold talks aimed at resettling Cuban refugees in other countries. The suggestion of multilateral discussions was made in a note handed to the Castro Government yesterday by the U.S. diplomatic mission in Havana.

The Cuban Foreign Ministry's reply, copies of which were distributed to foreign correspondents, described the initiative as an attempt to interfere in Cuba's internal affairs. The note said that for humanitarian reasons many countries were prepared to accept Cuban citizens for temporary or permanent resettlement. It proposed negotiations aimed at setting up an orderly program to enable people who wished to leave Cuba to travel safely to the countries willing to take them.

Cuba said this was a matter for bilateral discussion between the Castro Government and the countries concerned. The question would only arise if emigrants themselves asked to go to particular countries, it added.

MARIEL PORT REPORTS 21 MAY DEPARTURES, ARRIVALS

FL221108 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Yesterday, 2,923 antisocial elements departed Mariel Port for the United States. By the time JRANMA's edition went to press, 641 vessels from Florida were at the port, while only one vessel arrived yesterday from the United States.

COMMENTARY NOTES REGIONAL SOLIDARITY WITH CUBAN PEOPLE

PA221656 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 21 May 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The solidarity of the peoples of our America with the Cuban revolution was demonstrated again last Saturday. While more than 5 million people in the streets of all Cuban cities were expressing their vigorous repudiation of the aggressions and threats of imperialism, in several nations of Latin America and the Caribbean demonstrations of solidarity with our people were also underway.

In Costa Rica, whose government lent itself to U.S. maneuvers against Cuba, thousands of persons filed through the streets of the capital to express their solidarity with the Cuban revolution and to condemn imperialist aggression against Latin American peoples. The United Peoples Coalition, the Popular Vanguard and socialist parties and the Peoples Revolutionary Movement participated in these demonstrations.

Speakers who addressed the demonstration on behalf of those Costa Rican organizations demanded that the government refrain from lending itself to the imperialists' aggressive maneuvers and instead concern itself with resolving the serious socioeconomic problems with which Costa Rica is afflicted.

The cry of "Cuba, yes; Yankees, no" resounded in downtown Mexico City, where thousands expressed their condemnation of U.S. military maneuvers in the Caribbean and the threat of intervention in El Salvador. The Mexican demonstrators also rejected the campaign of lies launched by the United States against the Cuban revolution in connection with the departure from our country of, for the most part, antisocial individuals and criminals who have been repudiated by the people.

Latin Americans, said one speaker at the ceremonies in the Mexican capital, adopt the just demands of the Cuban people as our own and demand an end to the criminal economic blockade and the return to Cuba of the territory that is illegally occupied by the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo.

In the event of an aggression against Cuba, another speaker said emphatically, all Latin Americans will rise up as one to defend Cuba's sovereignty, which is the sovereignty of Latin America.

Demonstrations of solidarity with the Cuban revolution and of repudiation of the U.S. imperialist military maneuvers in the Caribbean were also held in Panama City. By these maneuvers, said a declaration released in the Panamanian capital, the Washington government seeks to set up a smokescreen to hide the political problems existing in Central America while preparing the way to intervene in those countries, particularly in El Salvador, whose people are struggling for their definitive liberation.

For their part, Peruvian labor and social organizations expressed solidarity with the March of the Combative People staged by the masses in Cuba in defense of their revolution and repudiated the participation of the Peruvian Government in imperialist maneuvers against Cuba. Just as Cuba has not failed other peoples who are fighting for national liberation, so now does Cuba deserve the solidarity of all the peoples of the world, said Professor Betoven Herrera, during a ceremony in Bogota, the capital of Colombia, in solidarity with the Cuban revolution.

The March of the Combative People of Cuba in defense of their sovereignty and to protest imperialist maneuvers, the spy flights over their territory, the Guantanamo Naval Base and the economic blockade, was also supported by the peoples of the other Latin American and Caribbean nations.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GRENADA

FL221249 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1048 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has attended the signing of a final document and the basic agreement on cooperation between Cuba and that Caribbean nation.

This concludes the negotiations conducted by the intergovernmental committee. The agreement, the first of its type to be signed by Cuba and Grenada, provides for Cuban assistance in numerous branches of Grenada's economy, such as construction, agriculture, fisheries, public health, education, culture and sports.

CUBAN-ALGERIAN JOINT SESSION ENDS, AGREEMENT SIGNED

FL222228 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] The first Cuban-Algerian intergovernmental joint session for economic and scientific-technical cooperation has ended in Havana with the signing of a final document. Abdelmadjid Aouchiche, Algeria's minister of urban planning, construction and housing, and Levi Farah, Cuba's government minister in charge of construction abroad signed the document as heads of their respective delegations.

Farah declared that at all times during the talks the desire of the two parties to reach productive means for the progress of economic cooperation between Cuba and Algeria was clearly evident. He added that they reached mutually beneficial trade agreements that will broaden commerce between the two nations. For his part, Aouchiche stated that the talks' results have been beneficial for both Cuba and Algeria.

Further on Cooperation Document

FL230104 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] The document on the first intergovernmental session of the Cuban-Algerian joint committee for economic, trade, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation was signed today by Levi Farah, government minister in charge of construction abroad, and Abdelmadjid Aouchiche, Algerian minister of urban planning, construction and housing. They also signed a protocol of implementation of the general conditions.

In the talks held in Havana, both parties agreed to expand cooperation in urban planning, construction, agricultural-livestock, environmental and (?public) works, possible cooperation in the construction material, food, light, energy, and petrochemical industries and in building fishing boats was also examined.

At the end of the ceremony, the Algerian minister offered a press conference in which he underlined the importance of the documents just signed.

Aouchiche Press Conference

FL222231 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Owing to the determination of their traditions, forged in the constant struggle for dignity and sovereignty, Cubans have been able to overcome the obstacles that imperialism and reaction have placed in their way to certain victory, said Abdelmadjid Aouchiche, Algeria's minister of urban planning, construction and housing, at a press conference held in this capital.

We have seen the historic march of Cuba's combative people--the mobilization of an entire nation determined to maintain its revolutionary will against imperialism and international reaction, he added.

Aouchiche said that trade cooperation with Cuba, which began in the days when Algeria won its independence, is an important aspect in the economy of both countries. He said that Algeria had great need for new construction, particularly in the housing sector, as was recently emphasized by the National Liberation Front Central Committee when it listed priorities for the nation's economic and social development.

Algerian Minister's Activities

FL221316 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1051 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Abdelmadjid Aouchiche, minister of urban planning, construction and housing of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, has visited the main offices of the Ministry of Basic Industry in this capital. During his visit various aspects related to cooperation in the branches of the basic industry of benefit to Cuba and Algeria were discussed. It was also announced that the distinguished visitor was received at the main offices of the Foreign Trade Ministry, which he visited accompanied by Algerian Ambassador to Cuba Bachir Ould-Rouis.

The Algerian minister has held talks with Carlos Galban, president of the Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation, with whom he discussed cooperation in the sports sphere, especially Cuba's aid in the training of Algerian athletes.

CONGOLESE MINISTER VISITS TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

FL222050 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2034 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Antoine Ndinga-Oba, member of the Congolese Workers Party Central Committee and minister of education of that country, has visited the Ruben Martinez Villena Technological Institute in Havana. The Congolese minister arrived in the institute this morning, Thursday, accompanied by the delegation he heads and Max Figueroa, director of the Education Ministry's Pedagogical Sciences Institute.

Ndinga-Oba was welcomed by Recaredo Rodriguez, director of the Institute, and members of the management council who explained the characteristics of the institute which has an enrollment of 900 students. Students from various countries, including Angola, Ethiopia, Congo, Sao Tome and Principe and other areas of the world, are studying at the Ruben Martinez Villena Technological Institute.

GRENADIAN, JAMAICAN MINISTERS ARRIVE ENROUTE TO MOSCOW

FL221626 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Bernard Coard, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, commerce, industry and planning of Grenada, has arrived in this capital in transit to Moscow. At the Jose Marti International Airport the visitor was welcomed by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Cuban councils of State and Ministers, and First Vice Foreign Minister Rene Anillo as well as Grenadian Ambassador to Cuba Franklin Jacobs and Nicolas Rodriguez, director of the Foreign Ministry for international economic relations.

Jamaica's National Security Minister Dudley J. Thompson arrived aboard the same flight.

BAHAMAS

NASSAU, HAVANA EXCHANGE NOTES ON FLAMINGO SINKING

FL221746 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] In an official note received late Monday the Republic of Cuba qualified acceptance of certain Bahamian demands over the sinking of the Defense Force vessel Flamingo. In a reply yesterday the Bahamas made a proposal to the Cuban Government setting out its undertaking [as heard] of the Cuban Government's responses to the original Bahamian demands and indicating that the Bahamas Government's understanding could constitute a basis for solution to the Flamingo incident. The Bahamas is waiting further response from the Cuban Government. The Bahamian minister of external affairs, Mr Paul L. Adderley, said that it would not be appropriate to release the contents of the most recent exchange of official notes at this time.

JAMAICA

SEAGA SAYS RULING PARTY OFFERED LIBYAN AID

FL222000 Kingston SUNDAY GLEANER in English 18 May 80 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Opposition leader Edward Seaga said on Friday night that while Libya had offered Jamaica a U.S. $50 million loan "with no strings attached," it had also offered to grant the P.N.P. [People's National Party] government a U.S. $150 million loan "with strings attached," if it won the general election.

These "strings," he said, were that the Jamaican Government should renounce and denounce United States aid; that it should sever ties with Israel; and that it should allow the establishment in Jamaica of a P.L.O.-type (Palestine Liberation Organisation) base in the island.

Mr. Seaga, addressing a JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] fund-raising dinner at the Terra Nova Hotel, said the Libyan Government had promised to provide a sum of U.S. $10 million for the People's National Party's election campaign in order to "sweeten the pot."

"I do not know whether the offer has been accepted," he said. But he warned: "If the P.N.P. suddenly comes into new wealth and suddenly have a lot of money to spend in the field, rest assured that the Libyan funds have been accepted."

While the so-called imperialist countries provided U.S. $20 billion of aid to the developing world each year, the communist bloc, headed by the Soviet Union and its allies in the COMECON bloc, provided only U.S. $1 billion of aid to the Third World each year.

"And most of this U.S. $1 billion is assigned to Cuba," he said.

Jamaica stood in jeopardy of losing "a good deal of the aid it receives from traditionally friendly countries" if the ruling People's National Party were to win the general election to be held later this year, he added.

"At this very moment, the country stands in jeopardy of losing a substantial part of the food aid it is receiving," he declared.

Mr. Seaga said that if a change of government took place, "then the new government will have the opportunity to bargain again for the restoration of food aid."

In other areas of aid, he said "some of those who would aid Jamaica are standing on the sidelines, watching."

BRIGADISTAS TRAINED IN GUERRILLA TACTICS, SAYS SEAGA

FL191450 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 15 May 80 pp 1, 13

[Text] The leader of the opposition, Mr. Edward Seaga said yesterday that the Jamaica Labour Party had obtained evidence from defectors from the Brigadista Movement that they were trained in guerrilla tactics, the use of arms and subversive activities while in Cuba.

Mr. Seaga speaking at a press conference at this party's Belmont Road office yesterday, said that the defectors did not want their names revealed, because they feared victimisal. He said that the party would continue recording all the information on political violence to present to any international forum invited to observe the situation.

Mr. Seaga said it should be noted that the Jamaican Government was sending Jamaicans to Cuba to be trained as Brigadistas and Marxist Leninists--whose principles were contrary to two-party democracy and therefore to the Jamaican Constitution.

Mr. Seaga called on the government to declare whether or not it was prepared to ensure fair and free elections by equipping the security forces to deal with political violence.

He said his party had already taken steps to organise its supporters for the enumeration of voters, but could only carry out this function in normal circumstances.

"If the security forces are not to be equipped, tell us now, so that we can know whether or not the government is prepared to have free and fair elections," Mr Seaga said.

Mr. Seaga said that two Saturdays ago several shots were fired at the home of the party's deputy chairman, Mr. Alva Ross, M.P. in St. Mary.

A week ago Saturday, he said another of the party's candidates. Miss Joan Gordon (East Rural St. Andrew), narrowly escaped death, when she was attacked by gunmen in the Bull Bay area.

New Dimension

He said the incidents of terrorism and violence had taken on a new dimension with daily killings and the illegal importation of arms and ammunition which was now fairly widespread.

Mr. Seaga said the J.L.P. had evidence that just yesterday morning, Mr. Ruperto Hart, the man connected with Moonex International and the Cuban Embassy and the container of cartridges in the possession of the government, had telephoned Caledonia Motors, which had been working on his car, to change his address from the Cuban Embassy to Moonex. He said Mr. Hart said he planned to pick up his car yesterday afternoon.

He said his party had been keeping daily records of injury, death and losses suffered by its supporters in the hope that an international forum will be made available to look at the evidence.

He said in certain cases J.L.P. supporters had reached breaking point and have taken things into their own hands, but the party by far had the greater number of victims of political violence and that fact could not be denied.

He said the J.L.P. has no role in the perpetration of political violence and had been instrumental in keeping the peace. Mr Seaga said the political violence might not be solely by P.N.P. supporters, as outsiders could also be involved.

Repetitious

He said the new commissioner of police, Mr W.O. Dowes, appeared to be trying harder than any of his predecessors to be a good commissioner.

On the guidelines suggested by the Jamaica Council of Churches, Mr. Seaga said they were mostly repetitious and added now new dimension, but the J.L.P. would concur with any well-meaning or well thought-out suggestion on peace.

He said some suggestions like that for himself and the prime minister to walk together through the troubled areas were "only window dressing" or "skin coloured ointment poured on a sore."

Mr. Seaga said the most meaningful proposal was for the invitation of international observers from the Commonwealth or the Caribbean to expose who are responsible for the violence.

He said the question of international observers had nothing to do with the country's integrity and would put beyond a doubt whether the elections would be free or not.

Mr Seaga said the time to invite the observers was now, with the enumerations coming up as it was clear that the government was attempting to disrupt the process.

Also attending the press conference were Senator Winston Spaulding, Senator Pearnel Charles, Mr. Ed Bartlett and Miss Joan Gordon.

BRIEFS

NEW IRAQI ENVOY--The new Iraqi ambassador to Jamaica, Mr Peter Yusuf, arrived in the island yesterday. Mr Yusuf, who is the first resident Arab ambassador appointed to Jamaica, was met on arrival by the Iraqi charge d'affaires and the chief of protocol in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Donald Davidson. Speaking to reporters, Mr Yusuf said he was very excited and happy to be in Jamaica because of the good relations that have developed between Jamaica and Iraq. He said he hoped that his presence here will strengthen the ties. [Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 16 May 80 WL]

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 103 27 May 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

OLADE Submits Plan for Oil Exploration Contracts A 1
LAES Meeting Opens To Coordinate Policies A 1
Cuban Official Condemns Blockade A 2

ARGENTINA

Detention of Jehovah's Witnesses Denied B 1
Three Unions Announce Formation of Joint Commission B 1
Agriculture Secretary Assesses Flood Losses B 1
Cavandoli Departs for Yugoslavia, Hungary B 1
Briefs: Gross Domestic Product B 1

BOLIVIA

Gueiler Praises Efficiency of Peruvian Elections C 1
Deadline for Registration of Political Candidates Set C 1
Commander Warns Against Totalitarian Tendencies C 1
Armed Forces, Peasants Reaffirm Joint Pact C 2
Minister Expresses Disappointment Over Andean Pact Results C 2
Briefs: Foreign Debt; Oil Production C 2

BRAZIL

Austrian Foreign Minister Pahr Arrives D 1
Paraguay's Stroessner To Visit Goias on 31 May D 1
Saraiva Announces Trip to Southern Africa D 1
Discusses Trip With Newsmen [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 24 May] D 1
Ousted Metalworkers Leader Says Struggle To Go on D 3
Meeting With Figueiredo Sought D 4
Commentator Foresees New U.S. Intervention in Iran D 4
Briefs: Trade Deficit D 4

CHILE

Government Confirms Arrests of Journalists, Others E 1
Defense Minister Benavides Visiting France E 1
Briefs: Trade Surplus Figures; Trade With FRG; Crude Oil Production E 1

COLOMBIA

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Ends 2-Day Visit F 1
Defense Ministry Says No Changes in Command Foreseen F 1
Student Disturbances, Occupations Continue F 1
Cali University Occupied F 2
Some Security Measures Lifted F 2
Nationwide Strike Called F 2

ECUADOR

Ecuadorean Team To Participate in Moscow Olympics G 1
Defense Minister Denies Military Coup Allegations G 1

PERU

APRA Refuses To Participate in Belaunde Government J 1
Morales Bermudez Congratulates President-Elect J 1
Belaunde, Morales Meet; Hold Press Conference J 1
President-Elect Views Foreign Policy, Economic Prospects J 2
[LA NACION 24 May]
Belaunde Says New Administration Needs OAS Support J 3

VENEZUELA

Congress To Investigate CIA Activities in Country L 1
Socialist Movement Calls for Antigovernment Protest L 1
Decision to Attend Olympics Confirmed L 1
Energy Minister Calls Oil Price Hikes 'Undesirable' L 2

MEXICO

Lopez Portillo Interviewed on Eve of Visit to France M 1
[LE FIGARO 15 May]
Conditions Outlined for Nuclear Technology Transfer M 3

PANAMA

Panamanian, Nicaraguan Leaders To Hold Talks [Havana Domestic] N 1
Taiwan Joins Canal Neutrality Pact N 1
Economic, Cultural Agreement N 1
Housing Minister Tenders Resignation N 2
Teachers Call Off Strike With Signing of Resolution N 2
Columnist Concerned About First Canal Commission Meeting N 2
[MATUTINO 23 May]
LA REPUBLICA Cautions Against U.S. Violations of Treaty [25 May] N 4
MATUTINO Columnist Berates Panama's Olympic Participation N 5

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Country To Participate in Olympic Games P 1
Guard Platoon Sent to Border After Incident With Nicaragua P 1
Carazo Announces Public Security Minister's Resignation P 1
Government To Expel Foreigners Violating Labor Law P 2

EL SALVADOR

Clashes Between Guerrillas, Military Raise Death Toll P 2
Four Military Garrisons Attacked P 2
Clashes in Northeast Zone [EL INDEPENDIENTE 22 May] P 3
Weekend Toll To 36 P 4
Guerrillas: 225 Army Casualties P 4
Napoleon Duarte Views Extremist Violence P 4
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 23 May]

Gutierrez Comments on Right, Left Destabilizing Efforts P 5
[DIARIO DE HOY 23 May]
Majano Comments on Latest Incidents in Country P 5
[DIARIO DE HOY 24 May
Salvadoran Left Announces Mercenaries' Arrival at Army Posts P 6
[API NEWS 23 May]
Guerrillas Using Venezuelan-Made Ammunition P 6
Investigation of Arms Origin [EL DIARIO DE HOY 26 May] P 7
MLP Leader Says Left Not Ready for Final Battle P 7
'Military Sources' Discount Final Leftist Offensive P 8

GUATEMALA

Olympic Committee Decides To Participate in Moscow Games P 9
MLN Deputies Sugguest Severing Relations With U.S. P 9
Police Pursuing Guerrillas; Salvadoran Attack Feared P 10

HONDURAS

Taiwan Foreign Minister Legins Official Visit P 10

NICARAGUA

Ortega Denounces Plot to Kill Sandinist Leaders P 11
Seven Democratic Armed Forces Members To Be Tried P 11

CUBA

Reportage on Refugee Departures, Boat Arrivals Q 1
Over 2,000 Leave 23 May Q 1
Over 4,000 Depart 25 May Q 1
Peruvian Charge Expects Solution to Embassy Exiles Q 1
Nonaligned Disarmament Document Submitted to UN Q 1
Commentary on Proposal Q 2
International Organizations Condemn Miami Riots Q 3
NSC Plan To Overthrow Manley Government Reported Q 3
CIA Accused of Setting Fire at Jamaican Elderly Home Q 3
AALAPSO Sends Condolence Message to Jamaica Q 4
GDR Delegation Members Arriving 27 May Q 5
USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation Arrives Q 5
Visits Palace of Conventions Q 5
Isle of Youth Visit Q 5
Protocol Signing Marks End of CEMA Trade Meeting Q 6
CEMA Countries Sign Fishing Cooperation Protocol Q 6

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Workers Party Criticizes Handling of Flamingo Incident S 1
[THE TRIBUNE 20 May]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Juan Bosch Condemns U.S. Human Rights Policy S 1
[Havana Internat[illegible]al]

OLADE SUBMITS PLAN FOR OIL EXPLORATION CONTRACTS

PA260158 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0017 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Quito, 23 May (EFE)--The Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), with headquarters in Quito, today announced that it has submitted for the consideration of the 25 member countries of OLADE a basic study that might lead to the signing of risk contracts in oil exploration.

OLADE says in a report issued here that "future oil prices and an increase in demand are serious threats to Latin America's economy." The report also says that the region is short in hydrocarbons; that 70 percent of the energy consumed is obtained from oil and that this situation is not going to change. For this reason, "oil will continue to be the main source of energy, regardless of whatever success is obtained in developing a substitute."

The report mentions an increase in the search for oil in the region: "As the center of interest for the transnationals, this region does not intend to continue giving away the lion's share that these companies automatically take."

For this reason, oil industry experts of the region have contributed their opinions which will allow OLADE to assist countries of the region in signing risk contracts. "The purpose of this is to encourage countries to increase exploration activities under conditions which will guarantee them effective control of their resources and establish for investors an equitable profit percentage," the OLADE report states.

The conditions for granting assistance regarding contractual relations are contained in the basic study that OLADE has submitted to the 25 member countries for consideration. The purpose of this is to "meet the risks of exploration, development and exploitation of hydrocarbons in countries granting these concessions, to defend our sovereignty and to organize a special comprehensive mechanism which will prevent incidents of political involvement that could result from any conflict between the parties."

The study also mentioned "the need to determine the exploratory period and reversion of areas, either passing to a period of production or returned because there is no production." According to the new study, the risk is taken exclusively by the companies which have the contracts "because the state does not assume any loss if oil is not found and cannot be exploited on a commercial scale." The companies are reimbursed for what they invest and will receive a reasonable profit in money or goods, according to what each country has decided, if they find oil.

LAES MEETING OPENS TO COORDINATE POLICIES

PA241714 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2225 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Caraballeda, Venezuela, 23 May (LATIN)--Representatives of 23 countries of the Latin American Economic System (LAES) today agreed to adopt measures to step up regional cooperation and coordinate Latin America's position in international bodies and with third countries.

The Latin American Council, the top LAES consultative body, is holding its sixth regular ministerial meeting here. It has made progress toward approving a lengthy final report. The meeting was opened yesterday by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, and today it elected Costa Rican Fernando Berrocal Soto as LAES' deputy permanent secretary by acclamation.

Berrocal, a 35-year-old lawyer, will assume his post on 16 June. He said today after his election that "LAES was born to build Latin America's unity. However, it was born under the historical commitment that unity is not built with declarations or idealistic goals but with tangible deeds, through reality embodied in objective, tangible and negotiable goals couched in economic terms and bearing in mind their political consequences." The council reiterated the need to coordinate Latin America's position regarding the international negotiations to be agreed to during the special UN General Assembly scheduled to begin 25 August.

For this purpose, a regional coordinating meeting will be held in New York to discuss the basic topics on the agenda of the special UN meeting scheduled to arrange a new round of North-South negotiations. LAES will ask its members to hold consultations in order to take the necessary action, including the calling--through the permanent secretariat--of a consultative meeting to discuss the international negotiations prior to the beginning of their substantive stage.

According to another decision included in the final report, the Latin American Council agreed to adopt the conclusions of Latin American government experts about an overall preferential trade system for developing countries, cooperation among governmental foreign trade organizations and the establishment of multinational marketing enterprises of developing countries.

The LAES meeting agreed to ask its permanent secretariat to continue to provide counseling to the governments of member countries and Latin American groups in New York and Geneva on problems connected with the code of conduct for transnational enterprises and international regulations on the transfer of technology until the conclusion of the respective negotiations.

LAES plans to call a meeting of government experts of all member states in New York at a date still to be set to review the new version of the code of conduct for transnational enterprises.

The LAES members expressed their pleasure with the success achieved by the committee for action on the manufacture of fertilizers and certain other basic raw materials when it created the first multinational enterprise under LAES' aegis. The enterprise, Multifert, S.A., will market fertilizers. It was created in April.

The extensive final report, drafted during the preparatory stage of the meeting of the Latin American Council, will be approved tomorrow at ministerial level.

Cuban Official Condemns Blockade

PA251920 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Manuel Torres, vice minister [as heard] of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, has charged that our country and other Latin American countries are the butt of many acts of aggression by the U.S. Government. He stressed that Washington's aggressive policy is the main cause of the problems ailing the nations in the area and their efforts to achieve real independence.

Torres headed the Cuban delegation to the Sixth Latin American Economic System Council meeting which closed in Caraballeda, Venezuela, yesterday. He told the participants how important it is to approve a resolution condemning the continuation of the U.S. blockade against Cuba which was imposed in 1962. He also noted the need to continue cooperating with Nicaragua's reconstruction.

DETENTION OF JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES DENIED

FY232242 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2033 GMT 23 May 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 23 May (NA)--A judicial source reported today that the 26 members of the Jehovah's Witnesses religious sect who were taken to the 21st precinct office of the federal police following a police operation in the Palermo area were never arrested but "only delayed" a few hours and later released.

The judicial source categorically denied that indictments were issued against the Witnesses after they were caught during a religious observance in an apartment at 2050 Arenz Street in this capital.

THREE UNIONS ANNOUNCE FORMATION OF JOINT COMMISSION

FY222252 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2044 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 May (NA)--According to union leader Angel Esteves of the Traveling Sales Representatives Association three labor organization agreed today to unite by creating a temporary commission of the General Labor Confederation (CGT). They have also decided to dissolve all symbols now in existence.

The announcement was made this afternoon. Esteves also said that the three organizations--the National Labor Commission (CNT), the Commission of 25, and the Commission of 20--will appoint four representatives each in order to form a "Commission of Unity" which will bring the new organization into existence.

AGRICULTURE SECRETARY ASSESSES FLOOD LOSSES

FY201829 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0024 GMT 20 May 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 19 May (NA)--Jorge Zorreguieta, agriculture and livestock secretary, announced tonight that an early estimate has revealed that the flood has drowned 13 million cattle and sheep in Buenos Aires Province. He added that according to an early estimate, 10 percent of the country's total herd was lost: 7.4 million calves and cows and 6 million lambs and sheep.

Zorreguieta called a press conference last night in order to explain measures adopted by his secretariat to grant special credit for the relief of flood-affected producers.

He pointed out that the amount of wheat planted and the crop area in Buenos Aires Province will be reduced by 20 percent over a total area of 5.5 million hectares. Planted areas will be reduced to 500,000 or 600,000 hectares. There are also other important crop losses.

CAVANDOLI DEPARTS FOR YUGOSLAVIA, HUNGARY

FY252132 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 24 May 80 p 4

[Excerpt] Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Col Carlos Cavandoli left for Yugoslavia and Hungary yesterday in response to invitations extended to him by his Yugoslav and Hungarian counterparts during their visits to Buenos Aires last year.

BRIEFS

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT--Buenos Aires, 22 May (TELAM)--According to a report released by the Economy Ministry, the growth of Argentina's gross domestic product during the first quarter of 1980 was 3.6 percent higher than during the same period last year. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1510 GMT 22 May 80 FY]

GUEILER PRAISES EFFICIENCY OF PERUVIAN ELECTIONS

FY232216 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1922 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] La Paz, 23 May (LATIN)--Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler has emphasized the "efficient preparation" of the general elections held in Peru on 18 May as a step toward the construction of "democracy in the Americas." Official sources reported today that the chief of state sent a message to Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez expressing the satisfaction of the Bolivian people over the elections held in Peru. Gueiler said: "The solidarity of peoples who are brothers through blood and history is now being renewed in the search for democratic forms of government through which our societies are planning a future of peace, freedom and social justice." Bolivia will hold elections on 29 June 1980.

DEADLINE FOR REGISTRATION OF POLITICAL CANDIDATES SET

FY241428 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 May 80

[Excerpt] The deadline for the registration of candidates for senators and deputies has been set at 2400 on 30 May. Political fronts, parties and coalitions which fail to submit their list of candidates by this deadline will not be able to participate in the 29 June elections, in line with article 9 of the electoral law.

COMMANDER WARNS AGAINST TOTALITARIAN TENDENCIES

FY241901 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 May 80

[Recorded portions in quotation marks]

[Text] The Bolivian Armed Forces urge the preservation of the incipient democratization process in which the Bolivian people and all their institutions are engaged, according to Gen Armando Reyes Villa, commander in chief of the Bolivian Armed Forces. In his speech, the only one made during the ceremony held at the parade ground of Miraflores headquarters to commemorate the 151st anniversary of the General Staff, General Reyes Villa made an evaluation of the national status quo.

"Today as stormy clouds gather on the horizon, as confusion grows and as demagogues increase their attacks on the armed forces, it becomes necessary for the citizenry to be told once again that the people in uniform are not enemies of their brothers engaged in other activities aimed at attaining Bolivia's greatness."

In his speech, filled with political implications and references to the current democratic process, General Reyes Villa said that some of the statements made by politicians concerning the role of the armed forces are unscrupulous. "In these times of great concern when the interests of the country are being unscrupulously manipulated, the armed forces reiterate their sincere call to make the unity of all Bolivians a fact and not a mere wish. Domestic peace and the security of Bolivian homes do not rest on temporary and self-seeking compromises which are forgotten as soon as they are made, but on the firm will to guarantee the validity of order, freedom and respect for the laws which have always guided the life of the country."

General Reyes Villa also discussed other aspects of the country's status quo. He outlined the important role of the armed forces and rejected any kind of threat against the nation's guardian institution. "The armed forces strongly reject and condemn the hasty actions of those who believe the nation's guardian institution is a threat to Bolivia's peace and order."

Further on, he warned those who attempt to disrupt the incipient democratic process by saying that the armed forces will not become subservient to totalitarian regimes, as is the desire of some politicians. "The armed forces and the nation as a whole would be unable to survive in the midst of an atmosphere of disregard for basic rights. If Bolivia were to be ruled by a despotic regime of a totalitarian nature, it would lose its freedom forever and the nation's guardian institution would become a mere militia at the service of anti-Bolivian ideologies.

"Therefore, the Bolivian Armed Forces view with growing concern the actions which are being undertaken in the name of democracy, only to destroy it later. The armed forces view with great attention the development of activities laden with hate which confuse the political situation where it would seem that true republican attitudes characteristic of previous ages have disappeared, leaving the path clear for the most unbridled ambitions."

General Reyes Villa also paid homage to those who created the General Staff. During the ceremony several officers were decorated with the Order of Jose Miguel Lanza. Among them were Gens Armando Reyes Villa and Luis Garcia Meza.

ARMED FORCES, PEASANTS REAFFIRM JOINT PACT

PY241904 Paris AFP in Spanish 0351 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] La Paz, 23 May (AFP)--High-ranking officers and the entire supreme command of the armed forces today attended a peasant rally held in San Jose, a town in Cochabamba Department, to reaffirm the military-peasant pact. Gen Armando Reyes Villa, commander in chief of the Bolivian Armed Forces; Gen Luis Garcia Meza, commander in chief of the army, and other high-ranking officers stressed that "we Bolivians do not need foreign political doctrines because we have attained our maturity as a nation and thus we support nationalism as the correct behavior." The rally heard many statements against political leaders, and one of the peasant leaders indicated that "the politicians must not be allowed to come into rural areas because they are demagogues." The town of San Jose is located approximately 420 km southeast of La Paz.

MINISTER EXPRESSES DISAPPOINTMENT OVER ANDEAN PACT RESULTS

PY222239 Paris AFP in Spanish 2045 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] La Paz, 22 May (AFP)--Bolivia is "very disappointed with the results obtained in the Andean Pact," Bolivian Integration Minister Fernando Salazar told AFP here today. He added: "We Bolivians have a great integrationist spirit, but the other nations seem to take advantage of this good spirit we always show and cast us aside when subregional integration measures are implemented." Salazar said that "the automotive integration program is the most recent example of the poor results achieved by our country in the process of Andean integration." The Bolivian minister reiterated his government's concern over the poor results achieved by Bolivia in the integration process and indicated that "we are studying in detail the diagnosis we have made in order to act appropriately."

BRIEFS

FOREIGN DEBT--The president of the Senate Finance Commission has reported that Bolivia only has $216 million due for payment as amortization of its foreign debt, and that this will be refinanced in London. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 8 May 80 p 11 PY]

OIL PRODUCTION--Bolivian Government Oil Deposits (YPFB) has reported that crude oil production during March of this year reached 755,417 barrels, which is an average of 25,180 barrels daily. Production between January and March reached 2,214,194 barrels. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 9 May 80 p 1 PY]

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAHR ARRIVES

FY261943 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1808 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Brasilia, 26 May (LATIN)--According to local diplomatic sources, Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr arrived here today to lay the foundations for an agreement which will allow his country to cut down its trade deficit with Brazil.

Pahr, accompanied by his wife and an entourage made up of representatives of the main industrial and banking corporations of his country, was met by his Brazilian counterpart Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro with whom he started at noon today the first of the two scheduled working meetings.

The Austrian foreign minister will meet tomorrow with Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo and will hold talks with the Brazilian ministers of transport, industries and commerce, mines and energy, and planning.

According to diplomatic sources, Pahr's main objective is to find a way to reduce his country's trade deficit with Brazil. According to official statistics, in 1979 Austria imported from Brazil $62.7 million and exported only $27.9 million worth of goods.

During his meetings with Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, Pahr will discuss international policy issues such as detente and disarmament, the North-South dialogue and bilateral relations.

Pahr will stay in Brasilia until Wednesday morning when he will leave for Rio de Janeiro and later Sao Paulo.

PARAGUAY'S STROESSNER TO VISIT GOIAS ON 31 MAY

FY262351 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Itamaraty has reported that Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner will attend the Goias State agricultural and livestock exposition next Saturday in response to an invitation extended to him by Governor Ary Valadao. The exposition will be dedicated by President Joao Figueiredo on Saturday.

SARAIVA ANNOUNCES TRIP TO SOUTHERN AFRICA

FY240047 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 23 May 80

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro discussed today the visit that he will make beginning Tuesday to the countries of southern Africa, explaining that with this trip he is seeking to consolidate diplomatic relations between Brazil and those nations.

He also stressed that this visit will have an important historical significance, because it will be the first time that a Brazilian foreign minister has visited southern Africa.

Saraiva indicated that he will make a stopover in Zimbabwe, formerly Rhodesia, where he will meet with Foreign Minister Simon Muzenda.

Discusses Trip With Newsmen

FY261757 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 May 80 p 5

[Excerpts] Brasilia--During a press conference which he granted to Brazilian and foreign journalists, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro denied the existence of military opposition to the trip to Africa which he will make next week.

"I have never heard anything about it," he said, "nor felt that there were doubts in this regard. I do not believe that there is any such thing because it is in the best interests of Brazil to have on the other side of the Atlantic independent neighbors predisposed toward cooperating with us in the same manner that we are predisposed toward cooperating with them. This cooperation could help strengthen the national security and the prosperity of African nations."

The minister also denied any kind of constraints caused by the presence of Cuban troops in Africa and reaffirmed that "Brazil's relations with Angola are straightforward." Thus there are no reasons to believe that there are constraints "due to the peculiar situation prevailing in that country."

"This is no contradiction," said the minister. "We do not interfere in each other's domestic affairs. Our motives for the visit are the best. I am not at all concerned about this situation. We try not to behave as teachers toward the African countries. We do not seek to justify their policies, we merely try to operate in an atmosphere of cooperation."

Guerreiro believes that his tour could serve to create a certain mechanism which would help encourage and strengthen the relations between Brazil and the four countries which he will visit: Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia [as published]. He also believes that the visit is proper because "no Brazilian minister has visited any of these countries with the exception of Education Minister Eduardo Portela who had done so under very special circumstances: he led the Brazilian delegation which attended the funeral of Angolan President Agostinho Neto. In the meantime, Angola has already sent several ministers to Brazil, Zambia has sent its foreign minister and also President Kenneth Kaunda himself, and the relations with Tanzania and Mozambique have been expanded."

Guerreiro said: "We have to begin reciprocating. Our relations with these countries are not based on their potential as markets alone. It is obvious that we are interested in the economic and commercial possibilities, however, I am not going there to arrange deals. This is not the goal of my trip. I am not going there with the preconceived idea of signing accords. We seek to make an evaluation and to exchange opinions with these countries."

Saraiva Guerreiro also denied that the goal of his trip to southern Africa is to allow President Figueiredo to carry out his mission in less "polemic" nations, during the trip which has been initially scheduled for next year [sentence as published]. Guerreiro stated that "this is not the objective. For the time being the only sure thing is that the visit will take place. The aim is to strengthen and encourage relations and the trip is one way to stimulate them. Anything else will be discussed in the future. The government believes that the fact that the visit will be useful and meaningful should be enough. It will prove the degree of improvement of these relations. There should not be too much speculation about the future."

The foreign minister recalled that Brazil does not base its actions on the idea that the African nations are "an extraordinary market." He said that these countries are poor but added that Brazil and Africa do not want to neglect each other.

According to the minister, the nuclear accord should not "take more than 2 or 3 minutes" of his talks in the FRG. He confirmed that in Bonn he will meet with the foreign and economy ministers. Furthermore, Guerreiro does not believe that European businessmen are as concerned as the magazine THE ECONOMIST tries to make it appear. According to this magazine, there is some doubt about Brazil's capability to pay its foreign debt. He said: "The government feels that its credibility will be maintained and wishes to continue inspiring confidence."

Guerreiro indicated that the FRG Government played no role whatsoever in the strike of Santo Andre, Sao Bernardo do Campo and Sao Caetano metalworkers. One of the journalists asked whether the subject will be discussed in Bonn and the minister said: "Brazil does not have to give satisfaction and it is quite probable that no one will ask anything. No one would have the effrontery to question us."

OUSTED METALWORKERS LEADER SAYS STRUGGLE TO GO ON

PY261548 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Luis Inacio da Silva, nicknamed Lula, believes that he is the true representative of the metalworkers of Sao Bernardo and Diadema, and even though he no longer presides over the union, the struggle will go on. Directly from the area of Santo Andre, Sao Bernardo do Campo and Sao Caetano [ABC], Radio Bandeirantes journalist (Jose Roberto Marquez) relays to us the following interview:

[Begin recording] [(Marquez)] This reporter is now going to interview the former president of Sao Bernardo metalworkers union, Luis Inacio da Silva, who together with the entire ousted leadership participated in the meeting held this Sunday at Villa Euclides Stadium which was attended by approximately 15,000 workers.

Tell me, Lula, what were the main issues discussed at this meeting with the workers?

[Da Silva] At this meeting we merely analyzed the current status of workers. We made an evaluation to prove that we are ready to continue our struggle to attain our goals. Neither the police harassment nor the imprisonment of the members of the commission which negotiated the salaries has made us surrender.

We believe that the workers have not discontinued the strike; the workers have just agreed to a truce to reorganize themselves. [Words indistinct] We will try to make up committees to hold talks with employers and government officials. We believe that dialogue could help us resolve [words indistinct] stemming from the decision of the regional labor court.

Thus, our struggle will continue at full speed. As of next week, we will be meeting in the church from 0800 to 2000 and we will be at the gates of the factories talking with the workers as we have always done.

[Question] Lula, what is your opinion of the project to divide the metalworkers union?

[Answer] I think that it is another bad joke of Labor Minister Murillo Macedo. With it he has shown to the Brazilian workers his true face. Although he says that this would be a democratic thing to do, I would like to point out that in any country where there is free unionism, there is a single organization which coordinates the nationwide struggle of the workers. Thus, when the government tries to divide the metalworkers union, it is merely trying to destroy what is currently the most representative union in Brazil. Therefore, I believe that the workers will say "no" to any proposal which the labor minister may make in this regard together with [words indistinct] leaders.

[Question] Lula, can you tell us what the ousted leadership of the Sao Bernardo and Diadema metalworkers union will do now?

[Answer] The first step will be to start contacting the firms tomorrow to find out their positions on the situation. [passage indistinct] Tomorrow we will begin at the church, as we did last year, from 0800 until 2000. There we will discuss union affairs; we will investigate, organize meetings, analyze internal problems and find solutions for them, as if nothing had happened.

The labor minister says that I cannot act as a metalworker leader: Well, I have never viewed myself as a metalworker. Even though a fascist law does not allow me to hold any post within the union, the support of my comrades is much more important to me than any law, thus I believe that I am still the president of the union, the true legal representative of the workers. [end recording]

Meeting With Figueiredo Sought

FY261549 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] According to the ousted president of the Sao Bernardo do Campo metalworkers union, Luis Inacio da Silva, a commission of ousted metalworkers leaders is being organized. He indicated that this commission will go to Brasilia in order to seek a meeting with President Joao Figueiredo. However, according to government house, President Figueiredo does not plan to meet with any commission appointed by the ousted leaders because he feels that they have no legal status in view of their removal from office.

COMMENTATOR FORESEES NEW U.S. INTERVENTION IN IRAN

FY241630 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 24 May 80

[Newton Carlos commentary]

[Text] A new attempt is being made to mediate in the affair of the U.S. hostages who are being held in Iran. The Vatican has already tried to mediate and got nowhere. Now it is the turn of Felipe Gonzalez, vice president of the Socialist International. He will try to meet with Iranian President Bani-Sadr and also with the Ayatollah Khomeyni, which will be much more difficult.

These attempts at mediation (?reflect) a general concern, especially Europe, with regard to the possibility of new developments in the crisis between the United States and Iran. Europe [words indistinct] disaster of the U.S. rescue operation and fears that President Carter might authorize other military operations against Iran.

The U.S. electoral campaign is approaching its peak in the race for the White House and will be resolved in November this year. The majority of U.S. voters ever increasingly favor harsh measures against Iran. In his struggle for reelection, President Carter is acutely aware of the feelings of the majority of Americans. This is why there is fear, especially among the Europeans, that the crisis between the United State and Iran could have serious developments. This has led to repeated attempts at mediation.

Felipe Gonzalez, vice president of the Socialist International, has little chance of success. The efforts of the Vatican have failed due to the inflexibility of the Iranians--namely of the Ayatollah Khomeyni. Everything seems to indicate that the crisis between Iran and the United States will give us many headaches and will cause much fear. Just recently there was some talk about an aborted coup against the Iranian regime and the Americans are bound to be accused of participating in it.

BRIEFS

TRADE DEFICIT--Rio de Janeiro, 23 May (AFP)--The Finance Ministry has reported that the Brazilian trade deficit during the first 4 months of this year was $1,823,000,000. During this period, Brazilian imports totaled $7,242,000,000 and exports $5,604,000,000. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0418 GMT 24 May 80 FY]

GOVERNMENT CONFIRMS ARRESTS OF JOURNALISTS, OTHERS

PY232339 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2155 GMT 23 May 80

[All names as received]

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 23 May (LATIN)--It was officially reported today that four persons, including two journalists and a woman, were arrested last Tuesday on charges of engaging in subversive political activities.

According to the report, Jose Maldawsky and Jorge Mario Soza, reporters; Jaime Terefino, graphics technician; and Maria Gonzalez, who does not have a profession, will be put at the disposal of the appeals court.

Maldawsky is a contributor to the magazine HOY; Soza is a former director of the now-defunct newspaper EL SIGLO, which was an organ of the Chilean Communist Party (PCCH); and Tarfeno was a bodyguard of Luis Corvalan, the exiled PCCH secretary general.

The four arrested persons were accused of clandestinely printing the bulletins LIBERTAD and ANTIFASCIST UNITY.

DEFENSE MINISTER BENAVIDES VISITING FRANCE

PY231841 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Chilean Defense Minister Cesar Raul Benavides is currently in Paris. According to reports of foreign news agencies, General Benavides will meet with officers of the French armed forces. He will also visit French military industries.

BRIEFS

TRADE SURPLUS FIGURES--Alvaro Bardon, president of the Chilean Central Bank, has stated that foreign trade has registered a $43-million surplus in the first 4 months of the year, but that it is expected that by the end of 1980 this surplus will turn into a deficit, since imports will increase. The Central Bank report states that so far exports have amounted to $3,353,000,000, which represents a 60-percent increase over the same period in 1979, and that imports have amounted to $1,665,000,000, which is 50-percent more than the same period last year. [all figures as received]. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 May 80 PY]

TRADE WITH FRG--It has been reported that annual trade between the FRG and Chile at present amounts to $826 million. Chilean sales to the FRG total $558 million, and the remaining $268 million cover Chilean purchases from the FRG. Chile buys industrial equipment, machinery and vehicles, whereas the FRG buys copper and nontraditional items such as wood and cellulose. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 May 80 PY]

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION--Mining Minister Carlos Quinonez has stated that Chilean crude oil production will increase by 58 percent in 1980. Minister Quinonez said that it is believed that this year Chile will produce 1.9 million cubic meters, of which 1.1 million cubic meters will be extracted from the seabed and 800,000 cubic meters from land. This year's production will represent an increase of 700,000 cubic meters over 1979's production. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 May 80 PY]

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS 2-DAY VISIT

PA232129 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Bogota--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto today ends a 2-day official visit. He was able to resume the dialogue with the Colombian Government and was promised that Colombian Ambassador Fernando Navas will return to Managua soon. Navas was recalled in the wake of the conflict over the alleged Nicaraguan sovereignty over the San Andres and Providencia Archipelago and the Roncador, Quita Sueno and Serrana cays.

The Colombian Foreign Ministry took advantage of the occasion to reiterate the Colombian possession over the territories in question and to state that there is no possibility of dialogue regarding this. The rigid position of the Colombian Government did not seem to discourage the priest and foreign minister, who said that the important thing was to resume the dialogue.

D'Escoto, who was accompanied by young officials of the Sandinist government, met with President Turbay and Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas.

Colombia ratified its full sovereignty over the territories in the Caribbean which are claimed by Nicaragua without any valid rights, the Foreign Ministry announced. A Foreign Ministry communique reported that Colombia reaffirmed the government stand noting that no negotiations are possible between the two countries concerning the sovereignty of the San Andres and Providencia Archipelago and the validity of the Esguerra-Barcenas Treaty. The communique maintains the government stand, saying that the public treaties are intangible and that the respect for international law is the irreplaceable base for the relations between the two states.

DEFENSE MINISTRY SAYS NO CHANGES IN COMMAND FORESEEN

PA231933 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Bogota--The defense minister, Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, today said that for the time being no changes are foreseen in the structure of the high command of the armed forces. He noted that reports published by certain news media that the commanders of the military forces as well as the armed forces commander had asked to be retired and were awaiting a government decision are not true. In the communique issued today the Defense Ministry notes that regarding the retirement of senior officers and generals of the armed forces, the only ones foreseen are those requested by Brig Gen Fabio Arturo Londono Cardenas and Brig Gen Luis Felipe Estupinan Fuertes of the National Police. The Defense Ministry stresses that no changes are foreseen in the military commands.

STUDENT DISTURBANCES, OCCUPATIONS CONTINUE

PA231902 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Bogota--Violent street disturbances to protest an increase in transportation fares and university reforms continued last night in Bogota and other cities. In Cali the police and army clashed with angry students several times. At least 2,000 soldiers have been placed on alert. The troops had to use teargas when a group of demonstrators burned a government vehicle near the university while the clashes were at their worst point. Many persons were injured on both sides and many students were arrested. There were also sporadic clashes in Ciudad Kennedy, on the outskirts of Bogota, between students and policemen. Police captured several demonstrators, including Ivan Cepeda, president of the federation of students of the special district, today on the 4th day of disturbances.

In Santa Marta police reported that groups of students promoted street disorders yesterday after a large demonstration was staged to protest the bad public services and the hike in fares.

Finally, in Aipe, Huila Department, a group of high school students took over the cathedral, demanding that the departmental government solve their school problems immediately. Moreover, 14 students were still held by the Huila police. They were arrested during demonstrations in Neiva early this week.

Cali University Occupied

PA230435 Paris AFP in Spanish 0348 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Cali, Colombia, 22 May (AFP)--Three thousand students today occupied the Universidad del Valle, the most important university in the west, despite the temporary suspension of activities as a result of disturbances. The university students have entrenched themselves inside the installations and from there are harassing the public forces, which control the main roads leading to the university.

The students are pressing for academic demands and protesting against the recent hike in urban transport fares.

Meanwhile, the municipal authorities have announced they will not hesitate to impose a curfew if the tense calm prevailing in the city after 4 days of disorders is again disturbed by the rioters, who have burned 6 vehicles and stoned about 100 others. Five high schools have been closed until Monday and there is heavy police and military vigilance in Cali's main streets.

Some Security Measures Lifted

PA242102 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] The authorities today lifted the strict security measures taken in Bogota, Cali, Medellin and Barranquilla as a result of the violent street disturbances staged by students and professional agitators who were protesting the urban transport fare hikes. Calm returned to the four cities last night and the police commanding officers decided to lift the measures today.

It was reported in Medellin that strict surveillance continues in (La Cejo) where rioters caused disturbances on Thursday leaving one dead and many injured. In Bogota the pertinent judges on Monday will prosecute several people who were arrested during the rock throwing incidents in the southern part of the city. The National Defense Ministry at noon reported total calm throughout the national territory.

Nationwide Strike Called

PA252025 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Bogota--High school and university students today declared a nationwide strike to protest the arrests of students in several cities.

Leaders of the movement said the mobilization will take place Thursday. It was called a national drive at first but it was agreed to redesignate it later as a strike to make it more belligerent. The students will formally ask the authorities to release those arrested for protesting the increase in urban bus fares. A student spokesman said 60 students are being held in Cali.

ECUADOREAN TEAM TO PARTICIPATE IN MOSCOW OLYMPICS

PA232111 Paris AFP in Spanish 1858 GMT 23 May 80

[Excerpts] Quito, 23 May (AFP)--It was confirmed here today that Ecuador will participate in the Moscow Olympic games by competing in five categories.

The Ecuadorean delegation will be headed by Sabino Hernandez, president of the Ecuadorean Olympic Committee [COE], and Alejandro Velasco Ponce, COE secretary general.

COE President Sabino Hernandez said that the Ecuadorean delegation will depart for Moscow on 1 July.

Hernandez said that Ecuador will participate in the games by the decision of the local Olympic committee and added that there will be between 70 and 75 delegations from various countries in Moscow.

In trying to avoid the political issue, Hernandez added that each country has its own viewpoint regarding the conflict in Afghanistan.

The Russians always tried to organize the best games in history and I understand that the Americans are trying to eliminate this aspiration, Hernandez added.

In conclusion, the COE president said that in the end, each country is free to analyze the political reasons for itself.

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES MILITARY COUP ALLEGATIONS

PA260006 Paris AFP in Spanish 1418 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Quito, 25 May (AFP)--Ecuadorean National Defense Minister Gen Marco Subia has denied the statements made a few days ago by a congressman about a military coup. The country, the minister said, is aware of the democratic conviction of President of the Republic Jaime Roldos. Therefore, he added, there is no room for any comment in this regard.

Deputy Jaime Damerval, of the Nationalist Revolutionary Party, said a few days ago that there are plans in the country to establish a dictatorial triumvirate composed of President Jaime Roldos and Generals Richelieu Levoyer and Medardo Salazar Navas, who have important military posts.

The defense minister said: The charges made by a given legislator about certain generals of the republic thinking about creating a triumvirate are only in the mind of that legislator. I believe, he added, that the armed forces now are dedicated only to professional military matters and it is precisely this change of policy in the high command that has permitted the armed forces to respect and to continue its respect for the Constitution and the laws of the republic.

The defense minister noted that the present military high command is composed of truly professional persons who have not needed any political resource to attain the positions they now have.

All this, he said, has determined that the high command of the three branches of the armed forces now have a clear professional awareness that is evident in their spirit of duty and in their proven military honor.

APRA REFUSES TO PARTICIPATE IN BELAUNDE GOVERNMENT

PY270347 Lima Radio America in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] has refused to participate in the newly elected government, turning down another invitation by President-Elect Fernando Belaunde Terry. This decision was made during an APRA convention which reappointed Armando Villanueva as party president. It seems that the new government will only be able to count on the participation of the Christian Popular Party, which placed third in the 18 May elections.

Popular Action sources said that the delay in appointing the new government's cabinet is due to the president-elect's determination to form a broad-based government to order to pursue common objectives.

MORALES BERMUDEZ CONGRATULATES PRESIDENT-ELECT

PY231700 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 May 80

[Excerpt] President Francisco Morales Bermudez has conveyed through military household head Col (Juan Zubiaga Alvarez) congratulations to the Popular Action founder and leader on his triumph in last Sunday's elections, as well as an offer to provide him with every assistance for a smooth transition between the revolutionary government of the armed forces and the constitutional government to be sworn in on 28 July. Colonel (Alvarez) visited Belaunde Terry yesterday afternoon at his apartment in the (Torre del Olear) Building on Camino Real Avenue in San Isidro.

President Belaunde told Colonel (Alvarez) that he wants to reciprocate General Morales Bermudez' courtesy by visiting him at the government palace.

BELAUNDE, MORALES MEET, HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE

PY241524 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2719 GMT 24 May 80

[By Miguel Paredes]

[Excerpt] Lima, 24 May (LATIN)--President-Elect Fernando Belaunde Terry yesterday received the armed forces' public support and pledge, but the powerful American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA) rejected his proposal to form a cabinet from a "broad base." Belaunde, the winner of last Sunday's general elections, met yesterday with the chief of the military government, Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez, who reassured Belaunde that the armed forces will fulfill the task of transferring "power from military to civilian hands."

During a press conference held jointly by Morales Bermudez and Belaunde after their first meeting, General Morales said: "This political transference shows that Peru will undertake a new step in history with maturity--a stage in which both civilians and the military must build a great nation."

The president-elect said that when the armed forces hand over the government, the Peruvian people "will not be frightened, will not experience inconveniences, delays or uncertainties." He added: "Fortunately General Morales Bermudez has a generous and open attitude that will enable us to accomplish this transfer of power without any setbacks." He said that the "democratic transition" will be achieved through contacts between those who will have the responsibility to govern and the present government leaders who must hand over power on Independence Day, 28 July.

Both national leaders agree that Peruvians will be able to establish a stable democracy in Peru only through the understanding and unity of all Peruvians. Morales Bermudez said that Peru needs a government that has a broad base. "I am in full agreement on this issue with the president-elect."

PRESIDENT-ELECT VIEWS FOREIGN POLICY, ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

PY260303 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 24 May 80 p 1, 4

[Interview of Peruvian President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry by LA NACION special correspondent Luis Gonzalez Balcarce, at Belaunde's home in San Isidro District, Lima--undated]

[Excerpts] Lima, 23 May (by special correspondent]

[Question] Will there be a change in Peruvian foreign policy?

[Answer] Yes. We will emphasize our first priority: relations with the Latin American countries. We are interested not only in diplomatic relations but also in joint economic development, for example the coordination of the Andean group with the Amazon project and with the development of the River Plate basin.

[Question] And the alignment with the "nonaligned" countries, if I may put it that way?

[Answer] We will maintain it, not as priority number one but much subordinate to Latin American interests.

[Question] In the future bilateral relations between Argentina and Peru, what role will be assigned to the development of nuclear energy, a field in which much work has already been done?

[Answer] I believe the subject of nuclear energy is important, but one should not forget that Peru has many other sources of energy. This is probably the country with the largest potential for hydroelectric energy, because the Amazon River has its sources here. It has been estimated that we can multiply our present hydroelectric energy production a hundredfold. We have energy in the form of petroleum and natural gas with good future prospects, and we also have geothermal energy. Thus, we are not among the countries most pressed to look for other sources, but this does not mean that we are going to neglect the experience and possibilities available in this field.

[Question] In the field of domestic policy, will you possibly form a coalition cabinet?

[Answer] We are making efforts to structure the new government on that basis, but it is too early to speak of results.

[Question] I have four questions which I would like to condense into one. They all refer to the economic situation. I believe that Peru has a large foreign debt, that there has been a breakdown in sugar production, which used to account for up to 25 percent of foreign currency earnings, and that this product is now imported. I believe that fishing has deteriorated to such an extent that fish intended for domestic consumption are now being used to meet export commitments for fishmeal. And then there is the subject of petroleum. What are you going to do?

[Answer] Look here. In general, the country has a sound economy, because it has 12 products in very great demand throughout the world. They are not products for barter but products very easily sold, produced by mining, fishing and farming. That characteristic of the Peruvian economy thus permits us to feel optimistic.

Now, obviously there are problems in sugar production and fishing, but on the other hand mining is swiftly recovering lost ground, and I believe that incentives--copper, silver, gold, zinc, lead and other mining--will produce results. Peru has the advantage of being protected by the diversity of its production. Many mines which were closed have opened again, particularly gold mines, since the gold price is no longer frozen.

[Question] And the foreign debt?

[Answer] As you know, the rate of servicing interest payments has increased a great deal in comparison with the value of exports. When we were in the government we maintained it at 15 percent, which is a reasonable limit. Anything above 15 percent causes trouble for the country. We are told that next year it will be 34 percent, and that is much too high. In order to reduce the percentage it is necessary to increase exports. To this end there has been a great effort to stimulate nontraditional exports. There is also the possibility of an increase in the unit prices. So if we are lucky the 30-plus percentage may go down a little.

Mr Belaunde concluded by saying: "Do not forget to say that our cultural, political and also economic relations with Argentina will be very close. There has always been some exchange with Argentina, despite the distance."

We left the room, and in the lobby we saw the future first lady, Violeta Correa, cordially greeting a group of gentlemen.

BELAUNDE SAYS NEW ADMINISTRATION NEEDS OAS SUPPORT

PY261416 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1927 GMT 25 May 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 25 May (LATIN)--President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry has said that he hopes to get the support of the OAS members.

Belaunde, 67 years of age, who has become president for the second time, added that OAS support "is essential for the success of the government I am going to preside over."

The president-elect, leader and founder of the Popular Action (AP), which obtained the national majority of 43.6 percent--by unofficial count--in the elections held a week ago made these remarks to the OAS Public Information Office in Lima yesterday.

In answer to a question, Belaunde said that the first priority of his administration, which starts on 28 July and will end in 1985, will be greater rapprochement with the Latin American people and greater unity in the hemisphere.

He said: "This will be the first priority of our international policy which, naturally, will be highlighted by our desire to maintain the most cordial relations with all countries of the world."

Regarding international organizations, he said that these organizations are assuming an increasingly important role because the number of nations is constantly increasing. He said: "With 150 independent countries in the world, the voices of individual countries are not always heard, but the regional, continental or hemispheric groups have a great influence in channeling the demands, desires and hopes of the people."

CONGRESS TO INVESTIGATE CIA ACTIVITIES IN COUNTRY

PA270[illegible] Madrid EFE in Spanish 0228 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Caracas, 26 May (EFE)--The Venezuelan Congress today decided to investigate CIA activities in Venezuela.

The decision, adopted tonight by a majority of the Chamber of Deputies, was prompted by statements made by former President Carlos Andres Perez according to which, "there was CIA intervention in the country's domestic politics."

A chamber committee will conduct an investigation to determine the truth of Perez's statements. The motion agreed upon in one part states that "intervention by the CIA or any other organization constitutes an affront to national sovereignty."

SOCIALIST MOVEMENT CALLS FOR ANTIGOVERNMENT PROTEST

PA240014 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 23 May 80

[By Rosa Ines Sanchez]

[Text] Teodoro Petkoff, Movement to Socialism (MAS) president, announced that his party is going to promote a protest campaign against the government of President Luis Herrera Campins. Petkoff also said that socialism is a political and historical necessity which is the result of the need to have changes. Following are Petkoff's statements:

[Begin recording] [Question] Deputy Petkoff, what does MAS mean by calling a protest campaign against the government of President Herrera Campins?

[Petkoff] Exactly that, to protest the most negligent and inefficient government the country has ever had. This government has contributed to deteriorate the working class living standard. MAS will call the people to organize and promote the protest against a government that has seriously affected the interests of the majority of the population. We are going to issue a program of struggle containing several emergency measures of an economic and social nature on which the people can base their actions and strive for a better living standard. The country is facing a political crisis. Relations between the main political parties, Democratic Action and the Social Christian Party, are in a crisis. Besides, everything this government has done so far has turned out badly, and most of the time it does not do anything. The situation in the country is becoming rapidly and seriously worse.

[Question] Should we expect rallies and demonstrations against the government soon?

[Petkoff] We are definitely going to the streets to put in practice the constitutional rights of Venezuelans to demonstrate, organize and protest. [end recording].

DECISION TO ATTEND OLYMPIC GAMES CONFIRMED

PA232110 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1745 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Caracas, 23 May (EFE)--Venezuela today confirmed that it will participate in the Moscow Olympic games. The decision, announced 24 hours before the deadline to accept invitations extended by the Olympic Organizing Committee, was confirmed by the official Venezuelan news agency, VENPRES.

ENERGY MINISTER CALLS OIL PRICE HIKE 'UNDESIRABLE'

PA230306 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 22 May 80

[Angel Mendez report]

[Excerpt] According to Energy and Mines Minister Dr Humberto Calderon Berti, an agreement has been reached with Italy, which includes the supply of larger amounts of oil as well as parallel agreements that will represent additional benefits for our country, since the possibility of opening the Italian market to Venezuelan products is being considered. Energy Minister Dr Humberto Calderon Berti provides the details:

[Begin recording] This area is truly important and (?falls within the framework) of a new bilateral commercial relationship between Venezuela and the oil-consuming countries.

We reached an agreement [words indistinct] which includes oil supplies, but within the framework of a much larger and more general scheme that leaves room for parallel agreements which represent additional benefit for Venezuela.

We are discussing the possibility of opening the Italian market to Venezuelan products and of Italian investments being made in Venezuela in areas where such investments might be suitable. A number of agreements are currently under discussion. All of them fall within the framework of what we feel should be Venezuela's way of conducting its international negotiations.

I think it has been shown so far that even though we are charging more for our oil, people have remained poor. They have not become rich. We are troubled and concerned over this and we must seek different, nontraditional schemes.

I think in 1960 our main objective was [words indistinct]. But prices are dropping by themselves [words indistinct] and now it is necessary not to remain anchored in the past, defending prices like in 1960. New circumstances necessitate new schemes, new alternatives which require imagination and creativity in order to come up with different possibilities. That is what we are doint now.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] That is what we are doing. We are holding talks with them. [end recording]

The minister also commented on the oil price increase. Everybody knows our country has been the last OPEC member to increase its crude oil prices. According to Minister Calderon Berti, this was not desirable. Here are his statements:

[Begin recording] [Question] [Words indistinct] and on the eve of the meeting to be held in Algiers in June, what can you tell us?

[Answer] When Saudi Arabia raised its prices, we hoped that the rest of the countries would maintain their prices so that the price issue could be discussed directly at the regular conference slated for Algeria. But, in the wake of Saudi Arabia's price increase, there has been a price escalation. First it was Algeria, Libya and Indonesia. Then it was Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait and then us. So there has been a price escalation which I do not feel was desirable. The desirable thing would have been to wait until June to discuss the possibility of reaching a new price agreement at the Algerian conference. [end recording]

LOPEZ PORTILLO INTERVIEWED ON EVE OF VISIT TO FRANCE

LD231353 Paris LE FIGARO in French 15 May 80 pp 1, 3

[Anne-Marie Romero interview with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo: "France-Mexico--Historical Solidarity"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Following Valery Giscard d'Estaing's visit to Mexico in March 1979, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo begins a 2-day official visit to France tomorrow. We publish here an interview which the Mexican head of state gave our special correspondent Anne-Marie Romero.

"Above all, do not mention oil to him immediately."

This is the friendly and concerned advice offered by Mexicans when you prepare for meeting their president, Jose Lopez Portillo. In fact, skin-deep nationalism, both shame and pride resulting from the fact that they are of mixed ancestry, and proud contempt for the trade and impersonal relations imposed by the American "gringos"--all these complex feelings, which have shaped the Mexican people's identity, have now been crystallized around the new situation created by an extraordinary oil manna. Mexico is an oil-producing country. It does not want to be an oil country. And President Jose Lopez Portillo, who arrives on a 2-day official visit to Paris Thursday night, is certainly no managing director of some "Mexico Inc." He is the omnipotent leader, albeit elected for one 6-year term and ineligible for reelection, over a country with 70 million inhabitants, the second power in Latin America. And, above all, he is a Mexican concerned with his country's harmonious development.

As a statesman rather than a politician, with no personal fortune and no embarrassing past, he does not arouse any passions among the people, but nor has he any enemies. As a Mexican, he accepts contradictions--he is proud of his pure Navarrese origin but feels therefore even more bound to defend his compatriots' mixed ancestry with special vigor.

As a teacher and author of several books on his country, he likes to talk about it with both clear-sightedness and confidence.

In fact, last year, Jose Lopez Portillo submitted to the United Nations a plan for "improving the moral standard of energy exchanges throughout the world." So far, his plan has remained a dead letter.

"We are" the president explained, "a very representative example of the kind of relations prevailing between North and South because we have a 3,000-km border with the most typical northern country and because we ourselves are a very typical southern country. Our experience could be very helpful."

Indeed, the Mexican experience is unique. It is an experience derived from political stability asserted by 60 years of rule by the same party--the Institutional Revolutionary Party--through democratic institutions operating strictly in accordance with the Constitution. The sacrosanct myth of permanent agrarian reform, leftist pronouncements by the authorities and solidarity with all revolutions throughout the world--all this coexists here perfectly easily with a cacciquism which oppresses the peasants, with dire poverty suffered by the majority of the population and ostentatious wealth enjoyed by a small minority. However, Jose Lopez Portillo does not find it at all difficult to justify the name and role of the Institutional Revolutionary Party.

"We have repeatedly stated that the fundamental secret of the Mexican revolution was finding a scheme for political participation which would turn revolution into an institution and make it possible to carry out revolution on the basis of institutions.

We have said that this permanent renewal which is expressed, for instance, in continual changes in the Constitution constantly shows us the path to follow."

For instance, last year, the head of state encouraged an electoral reform which enables the three opposition parties, including the Communist Party, to enter Congress for the first time.

With Jose Lopez Portillo you do not split hairs about the meaning of the word "revolution." "It was neither by chance nor as a result of any whim that the Institutional Revolutionary Party acquired its name," he says. "We lived here through the first social revolution of this century. It is this revolution which we want to keep alive, but institutionalized. In this way, all ideological currents can be expressed and political tensions can set, but we have given them an institutional outlet; we have recognized this struggle officially and we have eliminated the most serious formal causes of tension and possible subversion."

Indeed the Mexican head of state makes no secret of the fact that the open-door policy initiated last year was partly a preventive measure prompted by the desire to protect Mexico from contamination by the subversion prevailing in Central America, even though Mexico feels completely in solidarity with everything which is happening in that region.

"It should be realized that those nations, which are only beginning to become nations and acquire their own identity, are sufficiently mature to find their destiny by themselves, irrespective of the sphere of influence in which they find themselves. In any event, whenever a crisis arises, that influence presents them with only one alternative--a repressive regime. There is something dramatic here which I emphasize strongly whenever I can. The democratic world must realize that, unless economic problems in developing countries are resolved, those countries will remain in a situation marked by instability and complex compromises which, as a result of repression, will merely increase tensions and lead to real confrontation."

And what about Cuba? What role does it play? As we know, Mexico was the first country to recognize the Fidel Castro regime and has, on the whole, maintained friendly, albeit cautious, relations with its neighbor.

"Obviously, whenever you talk about Cuba's role in the region, you are bound to mention energy tensions. In fact, in order to be able to achieve self-determination, we first had to free ourselves of these tensions."

A 3,000-km scar

A statement which obviously refers to the United States, that reviled giant, "glued to us by a 3,000-km-long scar." "Fortunately," Jose Lopez Portillo stated, "this scar has now been healed."

Mexico's distrust of the two blocs is nothing new. As we know, Jose Lopez Portillo is an ardent champion of a multipolar world. But in view of the world crisis, can he still believe in it?

"Certainly," he stated, "in a period of crisis, attitudes harden. However, I would like to stress a point which I frequently mention: Crises involve both danger and opportunity. Danger consists of a kind of 'freezing' of the attitudes of all concerned, but opportunities arise precisely out of the solutions which it is absolutely essential to find in such situations.

"Mankind now finds itself in such a situation--bipolarization and threats of confrontation foster so grave a danger that the very logic of the process will force us to find some other solutions."

Jose Lopez Portillor will discuss all these matters of common concern with Valery Giscard d'Estaing. Their meeting in Mexico last year appears to have started a sincere friendship. However, apart from the leaders' personality, Mexico and France have much older ties, of which Jose Lopez Portillo spoke warmly.

"There has been a historical solidarity between France and Mexico. First, because of the Latin warriors--as we could call those men--who played a very important role between our two countries. Modern and independent Mexico can be explained through such Encyclopedists as Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Montesquieu, with whom we lived through the French Revolution which, as everybody is aware, had an enormous influence on Mexico's development. Throughout the last century, French culture was added to the Spanish heritage, and the Spaniards themselves had taken root in a native soil. This contribution explains many of our sensitivities and influences. It explains the creation of a link, a system which opened a path for very friendly relations with France despite an imperial attack from which we suffered, by an adventurer whose name I do not wish to mention." (LE FIGARO note: An obvious reference to Emperor Napoleon III and the Mexican expedition).

Thirty months before the end of his term of office, this peaceful man who likes France but does not speak French, hates the United States and "speaks English as seldom as possible and never in Mexico" and calls himself an "atheist, albeit respectful of Christian morals," is rather pleased with himself and also pleased to have confirmed the country's revolutionary structure, that is, shown that the Mexican revolution is capable of adapting to changes and even initiating change. He is also pleased--and has said this--with the fact that he has maintained an 8-percent growth rate during the economic crisis.

"Quetzalcoatl"--the plumed serpent, god of all pre-Columbian civilization in Mexico, who linked the earth with the sky--has had a profound mark on Jose Lopez Portillo, who has devoted his latest book to him. But even though he evokes his national mythical hero, Portillo dismisses any comparison--"as a mortal man, I cannot accept such a notion," he says, but this former attorney, professor of constitutional law at Mexico University and currently president of the United States of Mexico, makes no secret of the fact that his ideas and writings have always led him toward the path trod by Greek philosophers in search of a solution to problems relating to the "equality among men and their rapid historical progress toward democracy, in search of a reconciliation between two imperatives facing any statesman, namely, power and fidelity to the philosophical ideal of freedom."

CONDITIONS OUTLINED FOR NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

PA221345 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Agreements to be signed by Mexico to obtain nuclear technology in exchange for oil will be subject to certain conditions: That the transfer of technology is effected in such a way as to permit Mexico to develop its own technology and that there be no supervision by any nation or representative of any international organization.

At the same time, based on this policy, Mexico will proceed over the short term to develop a nuclear reactor industry, including the processing of fuels and [words indistinct].

The foregoing was revealed during the national nuclear program sponsored by the National Institute of Nuclear Research and prepared by institute director (Salmo Acosta Alonso).

PANAMANIAN, NICARAGUAN LEADERS TO HOLD TALKS

FL221253 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1048 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Daniel Ortega, member of Nicaragua's government junta, has arrived in Panama City where he will hold talks with President Aristides Royo. One of the more important topics of the talks will be the issue of the aggressive U.S. military maneuvers in the Caribbean, which have been denounced by the Panamanian and Nicaraguan governments as a threat to the countries' sovereignty.

TAIWAN JOINS CANAL NEUTRALITY PACT

PA230451 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] President Aristides Royo received Taiwan Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung who presented a personal letter sent to President Royo by Chinese President Chiang Ching-kuo.

President Royo received Chinese Foreign Minister Chu in the presence of Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella and Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores. It was revealed that the letter contains the personal greetings of the Chinese president and informs the Panamanian Government that the Republic of China will sign the neutrality protocol of the Torrijos-Carter treaty.

President Aristides Royo and Vice President De la Espriella spoke with Foreign Minister Chu about the technical cooperation given to Panama in agricultural matters and also discussed other matters of interest to the two nations in the bilateral and international fields.

The meeting was held in the Yellow Room of the presidential palace.

Economic, Cultural Agreement

PA230452 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Panama and the Taiwan have improved their relations today with the signing of a joint communique and the instrument for joining a protocol on the permanent neutrality treaty and on the operation of the Panama Canal.

The documents were signed at the Panamanian Foreign Ministry by Panamanian foreign minister Carlos Ozores and Chinese Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung. In this manner China joins the list of countries that have joined the neutrality treaty protocol. These countries include the UKV, Bolivia, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Malawi and Honduras. These last countries signed the protocol during the period from March to May in this year while Vietnam signed last November.

The instrument will be sent by the Panamanian foreign minister to the OAS General Strength-Secretariat where it will join the other documents as stated in article 3 of the aforementioned protocol.

It was also learned that the joint communique establishes the mutual intention of ening and expanding economic and cultural relations between the two nations as well as increasing cooperation in the agricultural, economic and technical fields.

The communique also considers exchanging information related to small industries in search of advances in technical cooperation in this sector of the Panamanian economy.

HOUSING MINISTER TENDERS RESIGNATION

PA240157 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] After almost 5 years in office, Housing Minister Tomas Gabriel Altamirano Duque resigned from his post this afternoon.

Altamirano Duque's ministerial activities, which began in 1975 under the leadership of Gen Omar Torrijos, continued after October 1978, when Dr Aristides Royo inaugurated his administration. During this period, low-cost housing projects were advanced in Panama Province and in the interior. These had the greatest impact in areas such as San Miguelito District, with housing projects such as Santa Librada, Cerro Batea, Torrijos-Carter and Robero Duran.

In a note sent this afternoon to the president of the republic, Altamirano Duque states that he is resigning for personal reasons. Altamirano Duque's decision was immediately accepted by President Royo and Alvaro Guillen was appointed acting housing minister. Guillen has held the post of deputy housing minister since October 1978.

TEACHERS CALL OFF STRIKE WITH SIGNING OF RESOLUTION

PA232024 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 May 80

[Joaquin Maison telephone report from Ministry of Education]

[Excerpt] The strike begun by educators 8 or 9 days ago ended with the drawing up of resolution 1041 dated 22 May 1980, which states:

The minister of education, in use of his legal powers, resolves:

Article 1. Application of paragraph C of article 18 and article 23 of resolution 361 dated 12 March 1979 is hereby suspended until the approval of the modification that will define and outline its content and application.

Article 2. The personnel board will draw up, for the approval of the minister of education, a draft modification. This draft modification must be presented to the consideration of the minister of education within a period of 30 days, which is extendable.

Article 3. This resolution will apply from the date it is signed.

Resolution 1041 carries the signature of Minister Gustavo Garcia de Paredes and Deputy Minister of Education Clara Nimia de Del Vasto.

COLUMNIST CONCERNED ABOUT FIRST CANAL COMMISSION MEETING

PA231938 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 23 May 80 p 4-A

[Luis Restrepo Rosas Column: "The First Meeting"]

[Text] I feel it is my duty to say something that all Panamanians should know. This should be known by all those who are struggling for complete liberation; by all those who have an inferiority complex and accept everything that the colonialist "Zonians" do, claiming that they are superior beings and that everything they do has to be accepted as a divine order, and by those who openly harbor the hope that the infamous DeConcini Amendment be applied to Panama. The latter want the soldiers and tanks of the army of occupation to invade Panama. They want Panamanians to be regarded as nobodies and therefore unable to live without the help of colonialist imperialism conceived by the "Monroe Doctrine" and "Manifest Destiny."

The two parties have agreed that the first meeting of the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission will be held at the beginning of June.

That meeting will be vital to Panama because the two parties will define differences existing between the two countries, like: 1) duties and powers of the board of directors; 2) the relation between the board of directors and the U.S. Department of Defense; 3) the legal status of the Panamanian members; and 4) the legal status of the Panamanian chosen by the President of the Republic of Panama as deputy administrator of the Canal Commission.

At the meeting Panama should insist on the points contained in President Royo's unanswered letters to President Carter. Among other things, these letters contained Panama's objections to articles 96-70, which violate the treaty or which go over and beyond what was agreed on and are harmful to Panama's interests.

We are going to cite examples of some of these objections:

1. Placing in the hands of the U.S. secretary of defense the management of the commission, which should be in the hands of the board of directors.

2. The creation of posts for chief engineer and ombudsman. This is an administrative decision belonging exclusively to the board of directors and the administration of the Canal Commission.

3. Violating the principle of nondiscrimination established in the treaty by reserving the post of ombudsman exclusively for U.S. citizens.

4. Creation of a situation of discrimination by excluding the Panama Canal Commission from application of the Fair Labor Standards Act and legislating exclusively for the commission in regard to minimum salary and future pay raises.

5. Discriminating by creating a cost of living adjustment for U.S. citizens and not for Panamanians.

6. Empowering the President of the United States to decree on jurisdictional matters.

7. Limiting the financial responsibility of the United States in the management, operation and maintenance of the canal to income generated by the canal.

The Panamanian representatives must also bear in mind that President Royo recommended Guillermo van Hoorde for chief engineer and that a U.S. engineer can occupy that post only if it is proven that Van Hoorde does not meet the minimum requirements of the position and if there is no other qualified Panamanian engineer for it.

The Panamanian representatives should also be informed of everything that has been approved, especially as to policy from 1 October 1979 up to the time the meeting is held so that they can ratify, amend or reject.

Panamanians hope our representatives will go to the meeting well prepared so Panama's interests will be preserved.

LA REPUBLICA CAUTIONS AGAINST U.S. VIOLATIONS OF TREATY

PA260353 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 25 May 80 p 4-A [editorial: "The Proper Moment"]

[Text] According to previous agreements, the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission will hold its first meeting in early June. The citizens are aware of the fact that as a result of U.S. delaying tactics, this board of directors has not been officially integrated, a situation that has permitted violations of the Panama Canal Treaty. These violations were denounced at the proper moment by President of the Republic Aristides Royo, but his counterpart, in this case the U.S. President, has not given a satisfactory answer, instead maintaining a silence the Panamanians find worrisome.

President Royo, on behalf of the Panamanian people, objected to dispositions included in Law 96-70 approved by the U.S. Congress. That law violates the Torrijos-Carter treaty. According to distinguished Panamanian and international jurists, that law negates international law since it goes beyond what was agreed on in good faith and seriously affects the legitimate interests of our country.

In the face of this forthcoming meeting, it is suitable to point out some of the aspects that should be taken into consideration--before it is too late--by the Panamanian representatives on the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission. The first aspect is the legal status of these Panamanian representatives. Based on an interpretation of this law, the United States maintains that the Panamanian representatives must take an oath of loyalty to that country and that they must take the oath from U.S. officials. Panama maintains the opposite, considering that its representatives owe their loyalty to Panama and therefore must be sworn in by authorities of the Republic of Panama.

In his letter to the U.S. President, which was already sent several months ago, President Royo denounced the illegal interpretation that the United States wants to apply. The delay in constituting the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission has served as a pretext for the U.S. secretary of defense to consider himself as having exceptional powers to carry out functions that are in open violation of the Panamal Canal Treaty. In carrying out an obviously arbitrary policy and in interpreting the Panama Canal Treaty in a way that Panama considers illegal, the U.S. secretary of defense has taken in his hands the direction of the Panama Canal Commission. Based on illegal premises, the position of chief engineer has been created. This chief engineer has been assigned administrative functions that according to the Panama Canal Treaty are to be exercised by the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission. As a sequence to this illegal action, the U.S. secretary of defense created the "ombudsman" post.

But there is more. In an open policy of discrimination against Panamanian citizens, it has been decreed that the posts must be held exclusively by U.S. citizens. In this regard, it must be recalled that President Royo, based on his constitutional authority and the clauses of the Panama Canal Treaty, recommended a Panamanian for the chief engineer post. The recommended Panamanian, Guillermo van Hoorde, meets the requirements for the post. But the other side went on with the discrimination policy and, without even studying the credentials of the Panamanian engineer, chose a U.S. citizen for that important position created by means of Law 96-70 to hamper the correct execution of the treaty.

Panamanian employees of the Panama Canal Commission and other U.S. Government agencies in the Panama Canal area continuously denounce violations of labor laws, which they characterize also as violations of the Panama Canal Treaty. Meanwhile, private enterprises operating in military installations refuse to comply with Panamanian regulations on social security, taxes, the labor code, education tax, the equal salaries for equal work policy and so forth.

The national government must state this situation through the Panamanian representatives on the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission since only then will it be possible to eliminate all the arbitrary measures adopted during the delay to conform to the board of directors, whose official activities should have started on 1 October 1979, the day the Panama Canal Treaty went into effect.

There are official records on the fact that the Panamanian Government pointed out on time the delay policy adopted by the U.S. Government. The selection of the U.S. members of the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission was delayed for several months. Then came a deliberately slow legislative process that further extended the delay period and now, after the approval of the appointees, days, weeks and months have passed by without the board of directors being installed, always as part of a definite objective of the United States: to maintain in the hands of the U.S. secretary of defense the direction of everything related to the canal, and to approve arbitrary and illegal measures to later try and force Panama to accept them as legal.

We have already pointed out that the Panamanian representatives on the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission must be well prepared so that when they go to the first meeting, to all the meetings, they can safeguard the legitimate interests of the republic. They must be duly prepared to reject all the illegal actions that have been carried out from 1 October of last year to the day of the first meeting. Otherwise, they will be put in a weak position that will prevent the amending or voiding of these illegal measures that President Royo and all the Panamanians have been denouncing as unacceptable to the nations' dignity.

It must be realized that the first meeting of the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission will have a unique importance. It will be, perhaps, the most important of all since premises, policies and interpretations will be established in that meeting. At that meeting, Panama's policy--which must be one of valiant defense of the inalienable rights of the fatherland--will be established. A false step, an attitude of hesitation, a flaw in juridical discernment cannot be [as published] negative factors that surely will be used by the U.S. representatives who will certainly come well prepared to interpret the Panama Canal Treaty according to the interests of their country exclusively.

MATUTINO COLUMNIST BERATES PANAMA'S OLYMPIC PARTICIPATION

PA232241 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 22 May 80 p 4-A

[Commentary by Harmodio Icaza entitled: "A Dangerous Situation]

[Text] I was surprised to learn that the deputy director of the National Sports Institute [INDE] has decided that two Panamanian athletes can and will participate in the games in Moscow. The announcement is made with great nonchalance as if it were a matter of participating in a friendly game in Costa Rica or Colombia, without the slightest reference to the aspects involved in Panama's presence at the Moscow Olympics.

It is evident that no one at the INDE or the Olympic Committee has realized the importance of Panama's presence in Russia, even with a single athlete, regardless of whether or not he is an outstanding participant.

In spite of the much-touted independence or separation of politics from sports (which the Soviet Union now waves like a banner, following a long string of flagrant violations of this same principle), one must be realistic and properly evaluate our presence in Moscow.

The Russians have loudly proclaimed that the holding of the Olympic games in Moscow represents a consent and approval of their foreign policy. This has been said in their propaganda literature for the games. Therefore, we know from the start that everyone attending is in fact approving of the Afghanistan invasion. It is that simple.

We must emphasize that among the Central American countries, Panama has a greater claim to participation, since Panamanian athletes have obtained the essential international standing allowing them to participate. Costa Rica, although to a lesser scale, is also in this same position.

But we all know that so far, Panama has obtained only one medal with Lloyd LaBeach and therefore, as far as the sport is concerned, the Panamanian participation is not meaningful. However on this occasion, Panama's presence does have a political importance as never before.

For the Russians, with whom we do not have any links, our presence is of great importance, to the extent that we know that they are willing to supply air transportation, food and lodgings to all the Panamian delegation. There will be a Russian airplane in Havana that will fly all Latins participating in the games at no cost.

It is clear and evident that the additional expense that will allow the Panamanian presence has as its only purpose the exploitation of our presence in a spectacular manner. In other words WE ARE GOING TO BE USED for their political purposes. What makes things worse is that here in Panama, we are, or pretend to be, so naive that we do not even realize what is going on behind the scenes.

What a sorry role we will play. We shall end up like a monkey in a cage dancing naively to the tunes played on a Russian flute.

However, let us suppose for a moment that because of a false pride we reject the Russian offer, and in spite of our economic situation and the well-known policies to control public spending, some one is so irresponsible as to cover expenses from the public treasury. This will not keep the Russians from showing us off to the rest of the world as a Third World country that approves their foreign policy.

The unfortunate part of all this is that neither government nor sports officials show an awareness of the importance of what we are going to do, innocently believing that it is only a matter of games.

It seems to me that it would be monstrous if our presence in Moscow is understood as an approval of the bloodshed by a defenseless people crushed by the Russian boot.

COSTA RICA

COUNTRY TO PARTICIPATE IN OLYMPIC GAMES

PA232108 Paris AFP in Spanish 1525 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] San Jose, 23 May (AFP)--In a meeting held last night, the government council officially decided that Costa Rica will participate in the Moscow Olympic games.

The Costa Rican delegation will be made up mainly of the soccer team, which classified as area representative for the games.

GUARD PLATOON SENT TO BORDER AFTER INCIDENT WITH NICARAGUA

PA252214 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2050 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] San Jose, 25 May (ACAN-EFE)--A Public Forces platoon was sent to the Nicaraguan border in the wake of reports that a group of Sandinists had attacked several Costa Ricans.

It was reported today that Nicaraguan troops fired several machinegun bursts at a social welfare official and crewmembers of the boat which he was in.

A group of Civil Guardsmen was immediately sent to the area to investigate the incident. It was reported from the border area that no one was wounded by the Sandinist gunfire.

The Rural Guard representative in the area sent a note to his superiors claiming that similar problems with the Nicaraguans had taken place. According to the official, there have been several incidents, caused especially by drunken Sandinist troops.

CARAZO ANNOUNCES PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

PY240034 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 May 80

[Excerpt] President Carazo stated this morning that Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria has received from his post at the Interior Ministry.

Carazo regretted the departure of Mr Echeverria and said he hopes to obtain his cooperation when he needs it. Carazo said some news sources have wrongly presented Echeverria's departure.

This is what President Carazo stated:

[Begin recording] I would like to take advantage of the presence of the newsmen here to comment on some aspects related to the withdrawal of the interior minister--as I call the post--who is the public security and government minister.

He has resigned. He will leave the ministry in the next few days. I am going to beg him to be specific in this regard. I would like to say that he will be replaced by Mr Carlos Arguedas le Frene who until now has been the deputy minister of government. Harry (Wohlstein), who has been public security deputy minister,, will be the deputy government minister.

Mr Carlos Arguedas and I will discuss in the next few days--while the ministry transition is being prepared--who will be the deputy public security minister.

This is my comment in this regard; I want to state my appreciation for the cooperation that the public security and government minister always gave me. I am sure that he will remain in touch with our activities as government people and that he will work for the development of programs and the solution of problems.

[Question] Mr President, it has been reported by some news sources that this was not a resignation but a dismissal.

[Answer] We know that some news sources always present facts in a twisted manner. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Minister Echeverria stated: I will dedicate myself to my profession. The fatherland can be served from any position. I have served it at difficult moments when difficult decisions had to be taken and I am leaving satisfied with what has been accomplished, he noted.

I am very grateful for the trust that the president and those in the government placed on me, he stated. I will rest for a few days, he added, and then I will return to my attorney's office.

GOVERNMENT TO EXPEL FOREIGNERS VIOLATING LABOR LAW

PA250404 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Nineteen foreigners will be expelled from Costa Rica today, Saturday, according to Immigration Director Adolfo Quiros. The 14 Nicaraguans, 3 Salvadorans, and 1 Panamanian [figures as heard] will be sent abroad.

These foreigners were in our country illegally and were displacing local workers without the corresponding work permits. Some of them tried to bribe immigration officials. They are all being held at central headquarters from where they will be taken to the border tommorrow.

EL SALVADOR

CLASHES BETWEEN GUERRILLAS, MILITARY RAISE DEATH TOLL

Four Military Garrisons Attacked

PA240112 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2330 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 23 May (ACAN-EFE)--According to the authorities, leftist guerrillas today attacked four military installations located in various parts of the country.

Casualties reported since the early morning hours and throughout the rest of the day number at least 36 and may exceed 40 once it is definitely determined how many people died in an attack by Marxist guerrillas in Acajutla, 80 km to the southwest.

At least 15 people died early today in an armed clash between members of the clandestine Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) and the military.

Many people reportedly have been injured, since the fighting took place in the most densely populated part of the city, site of El Salvador's most modern port.

It has been learned unofficially that the authorities have discarded the possibility that this might have been an attempt to "seize" the port, where big ships can moor, but others consulted did not discard the possibility that this may have been an attempt to sabotage the port, particularly its relatively modern installations.

Fighting was heavy and bloody and lasted 90 minutes, residents in the area told this agency by telephone. Many of those who died were presumably civilians passing through when the fighting broke out. The number of casualties on each side has not been disclosed. This has been the guerrilla's best organized attack on the army in the past 2 weeks.

Three other National Guard posts were attacked in other parts of the country. Several have died, but no injured people have been reported. Meanwhile, two other doctors were machinegunned by alleged rightist terrorists, thus raising to three the number of doctors murdered in the past week.

Several unidentified individuals ambushed Drs Jose Calixto Benites and Raul Pinto in one of the streets of the densely populated city of San Miguel, 138 km east of San Salvador. Benites died instantly. Pino is under intensive treatment in a local hospital.

Two other professionals were killed 1 week ago, after being kidnapped from the hospital where they were working as part of their required year of social service. The death of those two doctors led to a 7-day strike, which has affected medical services in the state's hospitals. The strike may last much longer now that a third doctor has been killed in San Miguel.

Over 7,000 Education Ministry employees also began a strike today to demand that their labor demands be solved and that Pio Segundo Calderon, undersecretary of culture, youth and sports, be dismissed.

The ministerial strike has forced the closing of the recreation centers administered by the ministry, among them, the botanical park, the zoo and the children's entertainment park.

Clashes in Northeast Zone

PA251500 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 22 May 80 pp 2, 4

[Excerpts] Persons who have come from Verapaz, San Vicente and Arcatao in Chalatenango have told EL INDEPENDIENTE about the virtual state of war that exists in those zones. They also have assured us that casualties among the so-called subversive forces are not as high as reported. But they said that many military convoys have been ambushed as the authorities have reported.

One of these persons stated: "If indeed the sporadic clashes which the armed forces bulletins report were only taking place in Verapaz, Tepetitan and surrounding areas and were under control, then the situation of the Salvadoran revolution would not have any significance and people's cadres would have to find a tactic other than war. We, who so far have not taken any side and have not participated in the action, are convinced that the lies being printed in the newspapers concerning these clashes are so disrespectful of the people that they make no difference to the people."

"We believe San Vicente is vital to the war going on in the country to abolish a system which deteriorates more and more every day," the same person pointed out. "What is taking place in San Vicente is not mere ambushes or clashes and is not occurring in Verapaz and Tepetitan alone."

He added: "Actions are taking place every day in the rural zone which extends from the northeast in Tecoluca to the area northeast of Chinontepec Volcano to Tepetitan, Istepeque, San Cayetano, Verapaz and continues to Cuscatlan Department through Jerusalem, Mercedes, La Ceiba, Santa Cruz, Analquito and San Ramon. These actions also occasionally occur in nearby Santa Maria Ostuma, Paraiso de Osorio and the chain of villages of Los Tepezontes, in La Paz Department. In other words, the subversive forces are not operating only in one sector, as the Armed Forces Permanent Council reports in its communiques--reports which only fool themselves. They are operating in a large area in the Central Zone; every day there are battles and artillery and air attacks. Criminal raids occur in which the so-called subversive elements are punished by soldiers acting under the effects of liquor and drugs, and in which women and girls are killed, kidnapped, and raped, homes are burned, and whatever is found is stolen."

Weekend Toll to 36

PA260104 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0004 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 25 May (LATIN)--The police reported today that nine bodies were found in three different areas of El Salvador.

Four youths were found shot to death 67 km from San Salvador on the highway to Santa Ana. They were buried on the spot without being identified.

Three other unidentified youths were apparently shot on the outskirts of Panchimalco, 26 km south of San Salvador.

In the city of Zacatecoluca, 50 km east of San Salvador, a couple was murdered in their home. Their identity was not known.

No reason has been given for the murders, nor is the identity of the killers known, but it is presumed that the killings are part of the political violence rampant in the country for several months. With these latest nine victims the death toll for the weekend has risen to 36.

Rightist human rights groups estimate that about 2,500 people have been killed in the violent clashes between leftist and rightists, since rightist President Carlos Humberto Romero was ousted in October.

Guerrillas: 225 Army Casualties

PA261455 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] San Salvador--Two guerrilla groups claimed to have killed or wounded 225 soldiers in a week of confrontations throughout the nation. They stated that 22 guerrillas died during the actions. They added that they downed a military helicopter during the week of 7 to 13 May when they attacked government installations and a communications building.

A government spokesman denied the report on the casualty toll disclosed by the guerrillas last night. He added that the armed forces do not have the kind of helicopter that the rebels claim to have downed.

NAPOLEON DUARTE VIEWS EXTREMIST VIOLENCE

PA240002 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 23 May 80 p 3

[Excerpt] Yesterday, Jose Napoleon Duarte criticized the union of rightist groups and said they only seek power, just like the left.

He held a news conference at the presidential residence with foreign correspondents and local newsmen. The newsmen questioned Napoleon Duarte about recent national events and especially about the government's attitude toward the rightist union.

While speaking of the secret anticommunist army Duarte said: "This alliance wants to go back to the past or to the regimes in power prior to 15 October, which only served their private interests. As far as I am concerned, the leftist attitude is clownish and the right is a projection of the regressive forces in the country."

"These sectors do not interest me; I am only interested in finding solutions," he added.

He also emphasized that these two sectors only want power regardless of the extreme violence affecting the country. He also said the government had not declared any "war zone" in the country, and that the armed forces in their task of protecting national sovereignty and protecting Salvadorans are patrolling the country and have sometimes clashed with guerrillas.

GUTIERREZ COMMENTS ON RIGHT, LEFT DESTABILIZING EFFORTS

PA240204 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 23 May 80 p 37, 48

[Excerpts] A plan to destabilize the national economy is being implemented, almost in a coordinated manner, by the extreme right and left, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, member of the government junta said.

Colonel Gutierrez was questioned by newsmen as he was meeting with agrarian reform technicians working in the field.

Gutierrez blamed the extreme right for carrying out massacres in order to show that the authorities do not control them. "With this they pretend to discredit the government's authority, but there is a cure for every ill," he said.

He blamed the extreme left for promoting strikes, demanding impossible conditions, poisoning the minds of the workers so they demand more than what the government can give, and create discontent.

"It is unfortunate that persons who claim to strive for the good of the people are leading the people to instability. It is not understandable how some labor leaders can demand salary increases when they well know that the government has given all it can. In spite of this, they pretend to be unaware that to say yes to all the demands is the same as having bread today and hunger tomorrow. They will also be punished."

Colonel Gutierrez said that the government will not grant all demands, not because it does not want to, but because the treasury cannot meet all demands. "What can be done, will be done. However, impossible demands cannot be met," he said.

Colonel Gutierrez warned: "Those who want to hamper the reform progress are trying to halt the process. It would be better if they desist because the process goes on."

MAJANO COMMENTS ON LATEST INCIDENTS IN COUNTRY

PA242127 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 24 May 80 pp 5, 27

[Text] The government is engaged in a struggle against subversion. It tries, however, not to violate human rights and avoids kidnappings and the disappearance of persons. The above statements were made by Col Adolfo Arnaldo Majano, referring to the latest incidents in the country.

He charged the leftwing groups with driving youths and peasants to suicide. The groups "are brainwashed" and led to believe they are fighting for justice, when in fact they are merely defending the positions of the so-called leaders.

He pointed out that the governing junta is willing to make the various changes needed for the benefit of the needier sectors, but the extremes are determined not to let the government work. Some do this in order to keep their privileges and discredit the reforms, while others do so because they have lost their banners "only because they did not make the reforms."

In broaching the topic of the exodus of our youths abroad, the officer said it is unfortunate for thousands of youths to be leaving daily to study elsewhere. They leave either because their parents send them away for fear that they may fall into the fangs of the leftwing or because they do not want to be subjected to pressures. There are high schools which have empty schoolrooms. In the national commerce school, in the industrial technical school, the "masked" elements of the leftwing have forced some of the youths to join their groups or face "execution" if they refuse.

Colonel Majano said the parents have all the right to try to save their children's future. The government is respectful of this. "However," he said, "we, the adults, must remain here to fight the enemies of the fatherland, to rescue it from the traitors."

"The left and rightwing groups are equally responsible for this, because they carry out massacres to disturb the Salvadoran people's tranquillity and peace," he said.

In the name of the junta, Majano denied the existence of alliances or understandings with the armies of neighboring nations such as Guatemala and Honduras "to carry out actions against the leftwing groups." The Salvadoran Army acts on its own; it is capable and responsible for its principles, he said.

There are military agreements, however, that continue to be honored as signed, but that involve other fields of action, he confirmed.

SALVADORAN LEFT ANNOUNCES MERCENARIES' ARRIVAL AT ARMY POSTS

PA240250 San Salvador APL NEWS in Spanish 23 May 80 Vol II no 95 p 888-894

[Excerpt] "We want to inform the Salvadoran people that complete battalions of mercenaries have landed and been taken to army posts. Six hundred were sent to Morazan, 600 to Zacatecoluca, and others to Santa Ana. We can hereby see the intervention of U.S. imperialism."

"We demand the government junta halt repression, suspend the state of siege and meet the workers' demands. We are not going to yield this time and leave these demands unanswered.

GUERRILLAS USING VENEZUELAN-MADE AMMUNITION

PA242300 Paris AFP in Spanish 2052 GMT 24 May 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 24 May (AFP)--Public security forces today reported that boxes of ammunition with lettering from the Venezuelan Defense Ministry and manufactured in Venezuela were found in the place where an attack was launched Friday morning against military posts in the port of Acajutla about 40 km southwest of here.

Police reported that the boxes were marked, "Defense Ministry, Venezuelan Military Industries Company, C.A.V.I.M., 20 ea. 7.62 cartridges, made in Venezuela." It is not known how the insurgents obtained the ammunition.

The People's Revolutionary Forces, a guerrilla group having the same political goals as the People's Revolutionary Bloc, sent a communique to local newspapers claiming that this week it inflicted 129 casualties on the army, suffering few in return. This is the first military communique issued here recently. It has been interpreted as a sign of the increasingly open nature of the confrontation between Salvadoran guerrillas and the army.

In Acajutla, scene of the clashes yesterday, several ships are stranded waiting for a solution to a railroad strike, decreed four days ago, so they can start loading.

Two Soviet ships, the Novomoskovsk and the Kapitan Lev Soluyen are in port waiting to load coffee and cotton for Asiatic ports.

The Norwegian ship Aries Carrier and the U.S. ship Coral Ruby are waiting to load cotton.

Investigation of Arms Origin

PA270345 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 26 May 80 pp 1, 33

[Text] The authorities from the Public Security Ministry yesterday indicated that they are trying to find out the origin of the arms seized from the guerrillas, who attacked the police posts in Acajutla Friday morning.

Just as this paper reported, one of the ammunition boxes had Venezuelan Army markings. A person who saw the box said Venezuelan arms were used during the Nicaraguan war. Public security authorities did not comment on this.

From the ammunition box seized in Acajutla, one may think that mercenaries are among the leftwing in the country; although it is the leftists who have accused the forces loyal to the government of having foreigners in their ranks. The government has denied such accusations.

Meanwhile, the list of arms seized in Acajutla includes U.S. made M-1 rifles, a model completely different from the one we have here, and machineguns also unknown here.

Some people say that these arms, including Galil and FAL rifles, were probably purchased by the guerrillas in the international black market and then smuggled into the country.

It also has been reported that suspicious individuals have been coming into the country over the past few days carrying strange bundles, but that the authorities are keeping a close watch on them.

MLP LEADER SAYS LEFT NOT READY FOR FINAL BATTLE

PA250344 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] San Salvador--A leader of the Peoples Liberation Movement [MLP] admitted in San Salvador today that the Salvadoran extreme left has problems to be solved before hurling itself into a total popular insurrection.

We cannot send the people to the streets or to the mountains without being sure of final victory and there are still strategic vacuums. This is what the secretary general of the Marxist organization, Luis Diaz, has told AFP.

'MILITARY SOURCES' DISCOUNT FINAL LEFTIST OFFENSIVE

PA270226 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1848 GMT 26 May 80

[By Mauro Espinosa Fernandez]

[Text] San Salvador, 26 May (ACAN-EFE)--Leftist guerrilla attacks on Salvadoran military garrisons and installations have increased in the past few days.

However, the tactics used by the extreme leftist armed movements are very far from being a prelude to the final offensive announced by their leaders abroad, according to military sources consulted by ACAN-EFE.

Marxist guerrillas have launched heavy attacks on garrisons in different cities of the country on at least three occasions this year.

According to the sources, the left's objective seems to be merely to constantly harass army and security troops in the hope of creating a state of morale "conducive to panic and fear" among government forces.

The guerrilla raids on military installations would appear to demonstrate more a relative than absolute power.

The sources added that another objective appears to be to stimulate "massive repression" of the civilian population by the military forces in order to cause the people to repudiate the government forces.

On at least two of the three occasions mentioned, the army and security forces responded by launching large-scale combing operations to locate the guerrillas, who generally disappear as rapidly and mysteriously as they arrived at the site of the attacks.

On the other hand, the three armed attacks mentioned were not the only ones, but the best organized so far. Reports are continuously received in the Salvadoran capital of garrisons attacked in towns in the interior of the country.

In most of these attacks, the comparative toll of victims has been favorable to the government forces. This does not take into account the deaths of members of the army and security forces who are killed in actions apparently unrelated to the guerrilla attacks on military centers.

The best planned guerrilla attack on a military post took place last Friday morning in Acajutla, 80 km southwest of the Salvadoran capital. The port city was virtually occupied by the guerrilla forces who fought with government forces stationed there for 1 and 1/2 hours.

The toll of the clash was at least 20 civilians killed and many others injured. Very few of the dead were members of the attacking guerrilla group. They were civilians caught in the crossfire between guerrillas and military troops.

Despite a large-scale search operation, the troops were forced to desist from their efforts to locate the guerrillas.

On the other hand, the attack proved something that was already generally known: The guerrillas are well armed, although perhaps not with the necessary quantities of weapons.

On Friday the authorities launched an investigation into the source of certain weapons and ammunition possessed by the guerrillas. Boxes with Venezuelan Army identification were abandoned by the guerrillas at the site of the Arajutla confrontation.

On several occasions, the guerrillas have also abandoned modern weapons which are not even stocked by the Salvadoran Army.

Despite all the weapons allegedly available to the guerrillas, the military sources consulted stated clearly that they doubted that a final offensive will be launched by the left in the near future, although there are undoubtedly plans to stage one.

In any case, they said, it is definite that the leftists will never attempt anything in this country as long as they do not have popular support. The sources said that, even with military support from abroad, an armed insurrectional movement has very little chance of success given the lack of a popular base for it.

GUATEMALA

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE DECIDES TO PARTICIPATE IN MOSCOW GAMES

PA232109 Paris AFP in Spanish 1617 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 23 May (AFP)--The Guatemalan Olympic Committee today signed a document in Mexico to participate in the Moscow Olympics.

The Guatemalan Government had left the decision to go to Moscow up to the athletic authorities and the local Olympic committee decided to participate.

Guatemala will participate in sailing, weight lifting, rowing and possibly, if it meets the standard, track and field competitions. The delegation is made up of 10 athletes at the present time. It may increase to 14.

MLN DEPUTIES SUGGEST SEVERING RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PA240449 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2011 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 22 May (ACAN-EFE)--Deputies to the Guatemalan Congress from the anticommunist National Liberation Movement (MLN) today submitted a motion for the severing of relations with the United States. The congressmen submitted the motion in case "the United States continues promoting the subversive actions against our country."

The motion is part of a number of reactions to the activities of political exiles, Congress and university officials, who are in favor of statements issued by William Bowdler, U.S. assistant secretary of state.

Guatemala's Justice Department is investigating the activities of Guatemalans abroad to decide whether or not to take legal action against them for conspiring against the constitutional order and the country's security.

The request for an investigation has been ordered by the government and Interior Ministry in relation to the announcement that a Guatemalan patriotic liberation front was going to be organized. The idea was originally discussed in Paris.

Another reason for it is the proceedings of the Social Democratic conference held in San Jose, Costa Rica, where the Democratic Front Against Repression made an appeal for the formation of a democratic and popular revolutionary government to struggle against the present Guatemalan Government.

The primary persons under investigation are the exiles Guillermo Colom Argueta, United Revolutionary Front leader; Elizabeth Alvarez, university professor and Miguel Angel Albiture, a labor leader. Other persons involved are Carlos Gallardo, congressman for the Social Democratic Party, and Raul Osorio Paz, national university rector. Although Colom Argueta, Alvarez and Albiture claim to represent their respective groups, the MLN today said they are expressing their personal views and denies any intention to promote violent changes in the country.

The Guatemalan Government today analyzed the meeting in Costa Rica and Bowdler's statements, but it did not assume a critical or extreme attitude in relation to either of the two. Deputy Foreign Minister Alfonso Alonso Lima, who is acting foreign minister, said an investigation has been ordered, but at the same time that the Costa Rican Government is not responsible for the conference because it did not promote or sponsored it.

The Guatemalan Embassy in Washington has been told by the Guatemalan Government to investigate Bowdler's statements.

The anticommunist MLN says that it is dissatisfied with the United States because of its meddling in the internal affairs of other countries--mainly Central America--and for violating the human rights of the black race shown in the recent disorders in Miami, Florida.

POLICE PURSUING GUERRILLAS; SALVADORAN ATTACK FEARED

PA261911 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Combined units of the police and army forces are combing the western part of the country today in pursuit of a group of guerrillas of the leftwing Armed People's Revolutionary Organization who on Friday evening attacked the San Rafael Pie de la Cuesta police station killing the deputy chief of the station, Humberto Rivas Morales. A policeman fled and informed other stations about the attack. The combing operation includes air patrols.

Meanwhile in the east, surveillance has been stepped up at the police stations in Jerez and Jutiapa for fear that Salvadoran guerrillas might attack to procure weapons. The precautionary measure has been adopted because Salvadoran guerrillas have taken over Candelaria district in Santa Ana, El Salvador near the Guatemalan border.

HONDURAS

TAIWAN FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

PA260017 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1657 GMT 25 May 80

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 25 May (ACAN-EFE)--The foreign minister of Taiwan, Chu Fu-sung today began a 3-day official visit to Honduras.

The foreign minister will be received by the military government junta of Honduras tomorrow, Monday. He will be the official guest of the metropolitan council of the Central District (jurisdiction of the Mayor of Tegucigalpa) for the dedication of Confucius Square in the southern sector of the city.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA DENOUNCES PLOT TO KILL SANDINIST LEADERS

PA261949 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1616 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Managua, 26 May (ACAN-EFE)--Unidentified elements described as "counterrevolutionaries" have offered 25,500 cordobas ($2,500) to assassinate each member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

The disclosure was made today during a news conference by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the National Directorate and of the junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction.

The Sandinist official said the Nicaraguan intelligence corps has captured members of the so-called Democratic Armed Forces (FAD). He added that those arrested, whose names or number he did not disclose, have testified that they are members of the FAD. They said also that they "have been encouraged" to earn 25,000 cordobas "for killing each one of the members of the FSLN Directorate," which is composed of nine commanders of the revolution, including Ortega, who gave the information.

The only thing known about the FAD is that its members have been painting signs on the roads and particularly in the paved road from Managua to Niquinohomo.

The information was released by Commander Ortega while answering a question by a newsman about the contents of reports published here regarding an alleged attempt on the life of Moises Hassan, member of the government junta, and Justice Minister Ernesto Castillo. Ortega said the results of the respective investigation are being reviewed but that the Interior Ministry "will give the last word" about what really happened.

SEVEN DEMOCRATIC ARMED FORCES MEMBERS TO BE TRIED

PA220355 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] We are receiving last-minute reports from the court. Here is a report by Maria Luisa Ovando:

Seven members of the self-styled revolutionary group Democratic Armed Forces [FAD] were turned over to the judge at noon today. The prisoners turned over by the Ministry of Interior to the judge of the Second Criminal Court are: Pedro Jose Paz Bravo, Roberto Adrian Almendariz (Jarpa), Emilio Jose Flores Cordero, Alberto Romulto Duarte Mesa, Osvaldo Winston Ceamano, Eduardo Antonio Orellano Serrano and Roger Enrique (Dondol) Perez.

The so-called FAD had participated in several attacks and according to them these attacks were launched for political purposes. Their ties with known Somozists who are residing in Guatemala and other countries of the isthmus has been proven.

The head of this group is well-known former baseball director National Guardsman Carlos Garcia Solorzano.

REPORTAGE ON REFUGEE DEPARTURES, BOAT ARRIVALS

FL231111 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Yesterday 3,203 antisocial elements left the port of Mariel for the United States, some 599 vessels from Florida are presently in port. It was announced that three vessels yesterday arrived from Florida.

Over 2,000 Leave 23 May

FL241223 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] A total of 2,008 antisocials yesterday left Mariel for the United States. As the third edition of the newspaper GRANMA went to press [24 May], there were 556 vessels at that port. Five more vessels arrived yesterday. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish a t 1305 GMT on 24 May gives the number of vessels in Mariel as 566]

Over 4,000 Depart 25 May

FL261112 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] GRANMA's News from Mariel section reports that 4,558 antisocials left Mariel yesterday for the United States. At the close of today's edition, 470 boats from Florida remained at Mariel port. One boat arrived yesterday.

PERUVIAN CHARGE EXPECTS SOLUTION TO EMBASSY EXILES

PA232344 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2155 GMT 23 May 80

[Excerpt] Havana, 23 May (EFE)--Peruvian sources today told EFE that it is expected that the problem of the 455 Cuban refugees still remaining in the Peruvian Embassy will be solved soon. The source said that in the past 10 days, 15 persons have left the embassy.

Negotiations between the Havana and Lima governments are being carried out "and positions are being accommodated to find a favorable solution" for the exiles who have remained in the Peruvian Embassy for approximately 2 months. Peruvian Charge d'Affaires Armando Lecaros expects that the problem of the Cuban exiles will be solved "in the near future." He noted, "we expect to continue the negotiations and talks in the same manner they have been taking place until now between the Cuban Foreign Ministry and Peruvian diplomats."

The last contingent of Cubans, out of the approximately 11,000 who jumped over the Peruvian Embassy fence, will be going to Lima in planes chartered by the government of President Francisco Morales Bermudez. The Cuban refugees refuse to leave the embassy and have reiterated their willingness to move from the embassy to the Jose Marti Airport only when the Cuban authorities give them permits to leave the island.

NONALIGNED DISARMAMENT DOCUMENT SUBMITTED TO UN

FL231339 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1205 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] On behalf of the nonaligned countries, Cuba has circulated among members of the UN Disarmament Commission a document including elements of a draft resolution on the declaration of the decade of the eighties as the second decade for disarmament. The document submitted by the nonaligned countries points out that the first decade's objectives had not been achieved and that the present decade has begun with ominous signs of deterioration in the international situation and a still greater escalation of the arms race.

Meanwhile, in Washington a joint congressional commission approved a military budget for 1981 which is $18 billion higher than the current one.

Commentary on Proposal

PA250305 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 May 80

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] Throughout history, peace has been a basic aspiration of all the people of the world. This aspiration has become more heartfelt and necessary as weapons have been perfected to an extent that they have become mass destruction tools.

In this era of thermonuclear weapons, the struggle for disarmament and peace is now a matter of survival for the human species. The fact that there are imperialist powers, especially U.S. imperialism, that possess nuclear weapons, represents a continuous threat of these forces of international reaction unleashing an extermination war that would have mournful consequences for mankind.

In the past few years, thanks to the rational and firm peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, important advances were made in the struggle for international detente, peaceful coexistence, disarmament and peace. But when the possibility of an effective detente looked the most promising, the most reactionary sectors of the United States increased their warlike activities aimed at a return to the cold war policy that more than 2 decades ago placed the world on the verge of a nuclear disaster.

While the Soviet Union has withdrawn a large number of troops from Central Europe as a significant contribution to detente and has ratified the SALT II treaties on the limitation of strategic weapons, the United States has decided to install more sophisticated nuclear weapons in Europe and refuses to ratify the disarmament agreements. At the same time, the United States has adopted clear warlike measures in the Indian Ocean, Asia and Latin America.

For this reason, it has become more urgent and necessary for all the progressive governments and people of the world to intensify their struggle for disarmament and peace to halt the warlike designs of imperialism.

Consequent with this aspiration of mankind, the nonaligned countries movement has just presented a proposal to the United Nations to have the 1980-1989 period declared the second decade for disarmament. The document notes that the objectives of the first decade for disarmament were not accomplished and that the second decade has begun with gloomy signs of deterioration of the international situation and of an even greater escalation of the arms race.

The nonaligned movement has proposed adopting efficient measures to stop the arms race, including, first of all, the complete banning of nuclear tests and the prohibition of new mass destruction weapons. The movement also proposes a prohibition on the production and storing of all chemical and radiation weapons and calls for the creation of an international and obligatory judicial body that will give guarantees to states which do not possess nuclear weapons that those arms will not be used against them or threaten them.

The nonaligned countries also call for the ratification, on a priority basis, of the SALT II treaty and note that specific measures are necessary for the decade that has just begun so that disarmament will effectively contribute to economic and social development and to the creation of a new international economic order.

With these objectives, the nonaligned movement has called for a reduction of military expenditures and for the use of resources saved as a result of this to aid the economic and social development of the developing countries.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION CONDEMN MIAMI RIOTS

PA242141 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Bloody police repression of the black community in the United States, which last weekend claimed a toll of 20 dead, 500 injured and upwards of 1,000 arrests in Miami, is still being criticized by the international public.

The WPC has stated that the U.S. military apparatus won't spare any efforts when it comes to defending the system generating racism. It stressed that the bloody repression of blacks in Miami unveils the flasehood and hypocrisy of the U.S. government's human rights propaganda.

In Moscow, the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation condemned that brutal repression which it called further proof of the massive violations of the Helsinki agreements by the U.S. Government. In turn, the WFTU, repudiating the bloody Miami incidents, underscored that these crimes bare the falsehood and hypocrisy of U.S. President James Carter's remarks defending human rights.

The WIDF [Women's International Democratic Federation] made a similar statement asking the United Nations to take action so the violation of the human rights of the black population in the United States can stop.

NSC PLAN TO OVERTHROW MANLEY GOVERNMENT REPORTED

FL241234 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Andrew Young, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, and Julian Dixon, congressman from Los Angeles, have confirmed that the U.S. National Security Council at this time is developing a plan to overthrow the Jamaican Government. The revelation was made by the U.S. newspaper New York AMSTERDAM NEWS, which indicated that according to these two persons, the plan is aimed at increasing political tension and economic instability in Jamaica to overthrow the government of Prime Minister Michael Manley.

The newspaper stresses that the National Security Council is disturbed by the Jamaican Government's decision to reject conditions which the International Monetary Fund (IMF) tried to impose on it. According to the sources, the destabilization plan consists of two parts--the National Security Council is pressuring investors and industrialists to refrain from providing assistance or capital to the Manley Government and, secondly, this powerful U.S. agency is demanding that businessmen support the electoral campaign of opposition leader Edward Seaga who has promised to return to the IMF as soon as he assumes power.

CIA ACCUSED OF SETTING FIRE IN JAMAICAN ELDERLY HOME

PA250325 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 24 May 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The tragedy that took place last Tuesday in a home for the old in Kingston, Jamaica opens to question an incident which only to think about it, causes the most irate indignation. More than 150 elderly persons, most of them disabled, died when the Eventide home, which housed more than 700 elderly persons, was burned to ashes.

Jamaican authorities, including Prime Minister Michael Manley, have said that the possibility that the fire was intentional cannot be discarded.

The police information department said that four men were seen running from the home before the fire, which rapidly destroyed the home for the old, broke out. Besides, it was learned that telephone lines had been cut before the fire broke out.

This incident, together with constant destabilizing maneuvers carried out by U.S. imperialism against the Jamaican Government, have a strong bearing on speculations that the fire in the home was just another monstrous criminal action of the CIA carried out by its agents. We must not forget that in its efforts to stop the people's struggle for their liberation, U.S. imperialists have committed the most criminal and genocidal actions.

It has been proved without a doubt that CIA agents were the ones who in October 1976 carried out the barbaric sabotage against a Cuban passenger aircraft in which 73 persons were killed. Just 2 weeks ago, when protests held in Cuba were stronger against the new imperialist aggressions and maneuvers in our country, a children's nursery was set on fire with hundreds of children inside the building. The rapid and heroic action taken by the people and the authorities prevented the cowardly attempt from resulting in a large number of innocent victims.

Many assassinations of men, women and children have been committed by CIA agents in various countries of our America. The victims have always been those struggling for the cause of our peoples and other persons whose lives have been ended by imperialism as a result of its hatred for the people and in its attempt to intimidate them. About 4 years ago, criminal hands related to the CIA set fire to the Orange Range district in Kingston, Jamaica, in which 11 persons died, among them several children.

The aid that U.S. imperialists are giving to tyrannies in several countries in Latin America and the Caribbean which brutally repress the people is just as criminal as these actions. U.S. agents are in charge of giving lessons in repressive and genocidist methods to police, military and paramilitary forces in these countries. U.S. arms are supplied to these criminals whom the U.S. Government and propaganda media portray as defenders of freedom and democracy.

The crimes committed by U.S. imperialists against the people are as abominable as those carried out 4 decades ago by the Nazis in Europe. These genocidal actions were condemned by mankind, and many who committed those actions were exemplarily punished by the people's justice. In the same manner, the people will punish U.S. imperialists who on behalf of freedom have carried out, and still do, the most barbaric actions in our America.

AAIAPSO SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO JAMAICA

WI262244 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] The Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization--AAIAPSO--has sent a message to Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley expressing its condolence over the dastardly massacre perpetrated by imperialism and reaction against destitute Jamaican people.

The message, signed by AAIAPSO Secretary General Melba Hernandez, condemns the policy of aggression which U.S. imperialism and internal reaction are following in Jamaica against the government to produce changes favorable to their exploitive interests.

The horrifying crime at the home for the elderly in Kingston and, using the same methods, the attempt to assassinate hundreds of children at a day care center in Cuba are part of the policy of military blackmail, intervention and threats which the United States is developing in the Caribbean and Central America in an attempt to intimidate the people. AAIAPSO, concludes the message to Michael Manley, reiterates to you and the people of Jamaica at this painful time its resolute solidarity with your just struggle.

GDR DELEGATION MEMBERS ARRIVING 27 MAY

FL261031 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Erich Honecker, secretary general of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and chairman of the GDR's Council of State, will arrive in Cuba tomorrow. He heads a party and government delegation from the brother country on an official and friendly visit. This visit is in response to an invitation by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the councils of State and Ministers.

The other members of the delegation are Willi Stoph, a member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, Erich Mielke, member of the Central Committee Politburo and minister of state security; Gerhard Weiss, member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs and Harry Spindler, GDR ambassador to Cuba.

The people of Havana, representing the whole nation, are getting ready to give a warm and multitudinous welcome to the delegation on its arrival here.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES

FL231649 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet arrived here this morning. The delegation is headed by Ivan I. Bodyul, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of the Union Foreign Relations Commission. Raul Roa, vice president of the People's Government National Assembly, and Rene de los Santos, both members of the PCC Central Committee, and Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov welcomed the visitors at the Jose Marti International Airport.

Visits Palace of Conventions

FL232242 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Ivan I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of its foreign relations committee and first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, has visited the Palace of Conventions here.

Raul Roa, member of the Central Committee and vice president of the People's Government National Assembly, headed the Cuban party welcoming the Soviet delegation. Also present were Central Committee members Fabio Grobart and Rene de los Santos, as well as Jose Aramburo Aramburo and Aleida March, secretary and chairman, respectively, of the People's Government National Assembly's foreign relations committee. During its visit to the Palace of Conventions, the Soviet delegation exchanged information and experiences with the deputies.

Isle of Youth Visit

FL241750 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1735 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] A Supreme Soviet delegation led by Ivan Ivanovich Bodyul, deputy chairman of the Council of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission and member of the CPSU Central Committee, has arrived on the Isle of Youth.

The delegation was received at Nueva Gerona's air terminal by Armando Manresa, first secretary of the municipal party committee, and Roberto Ogando, president of the local people's government assembly.

The visitors toured the museum at the former Modelo Prison where Fidel Castro and other participants of the attack on the Moncada barracks were imprisoned for 18 months. They were briefed on the stay of the revolutionaries at the prison. The Soviet officials who are in Cuba at the invitation of the People's Government National Assembly will visit places of educational and economic interest in that special municipality

PROTOCOL SIGNING MARKS END OF CEMA TRADE MEETING

FL221244 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1037 GMT 22 May80

[Text] The protocol of the seventh meeting of the experts' study group on the market demand of the CEMA-member countries ministers conference was signed in Havana City. The delegates from GDR, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union extensively discussed the guidelines to be included in a general methodology needed for a study on market demands.

During the meeting, the participants exchanged experiences on methods, which included how to predict the demand for consumer goods, food supplies, shoes, clothing and others. In addition to the population's standard of living and growth of the economy of CEMA-member countries, the protocol signed in our capital includes the 1981-1985 work plan for the study group on the market demand.

Following the conclusion of the CEMA meeting, an international seminar on market demand research will open today in Havana, which is sponsored by Cuba every 5 years. Participating in that second seminar will be the CEMA-member countries and delegations from the United States and Mexico as well as a Nicaraguan representative invited as guest. The agenda of the scientific event, which will end tomorrow, includes such topics as research work on market demands, future development and orientation of the demand as well as exchange of experiences within research work in this field.

The Cuban delegation is headed by Eugenio Rodriguez Balari, director of the Cuban Institute of Research and Orientation on Consumer Demand.

CEMA COUNTRIES SIGN FISHING COOPERATION PROTOCOL

FL241504 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] The 19th meeting of the six-country Joint Commission for Fishing Cooperation Among CEMA-Member Countries has ended at the Atlantico Hotel in Santa Maria del Mar with the signing of a protocol for the 1981-85 5-year period.

Among other work, the protocol calls for the exploitation of pisciculture at sea and studies of the Antarctic to minimize the importance of fishing resources in that zone. Advances made in the development of technology and science, research, fishing methods and other matters were examined at the meeting.

The protocol was signed by (Micho Penkov) for Bulgaria, (Alfred Kustel) for the GDR, Antonio Carrillo for Cuba, (Jozef Raj) for Poland, (Vintila Rosaru) for Romania and (Yuriy Vistrov) for the USSR.

BAHAMAS

WORKERS PARTY CRITICIZES HANDLING OF FLAMINGO INCIDENT

FL261430 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 20 May 80 p 1

[Text] Workers Party Chief Rodney Moncur has called for the dissolution of Parliament so that "the proper leadership" can be chosen to deal with the Flamingo incident.

In a press release this morning, Mr Moncur has criticized the prime minister's handling of the incident and said his foreign policy is "defective."

"If we are to defend the Bahamas against Castro's aggression, we must first demand that Pindling and his Cabinet resign now and that the governor general issues a writ dissolving Parliament and calls for a general election," Moncur said.

"It is obvious that Mr Pindling and not Castro is at fault although Cuba is the aggressor and has caused the loss of four Bahamian lives." He said this was so because the Bahamas Government should have negotiated fishing rights with the Cuban Government.

"Nothing is wrong with an agreed number of Cuban boats fishing alongside Bahamian fishermen on what we claim to be our banks," he said.

"The Workers Party's position is that there must be a clear, unemotional and intelligent negotiation between Castro and Pindling concerning the sharing of the fisheries resources to which the Bahamas lays claim and which the Cubans have been exploiting for years."

"It was wrong of the Bahamas Government to have unilaterally declared traditionally international fishing grounds to be reserved for Bahamians only," he said.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

JUAN BOSCH CONDEMNS U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY

PA251925 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Juan Bosch, former president of the Dominican Republic, has said that the recent police repression of the black people in Miami shows that human rights are topsy-turvy in the United States. In an interview published by the Venezuelan newspaper EL NACIONAL, Bosch stated that U.S. President James Carter's entire policy of overseeing the observance of human rights in Latin America seeks only to curb the advance of the revolutionary process in the hemisphere.

The Nicaraguan people's victory, he said, shows that no one can stop the revolution. Bosch noted that a U.S. policy of militarization is increasing worldwide. He cited U.S. military threats against Cuba and Iran.

He voiced support for the liberation movements in Latin America and condemned the threats and cold war policy undertaken by the U.S. Government in the Caribbean.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 104 28 May 1980

CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Andean Pact Sources Reject Bolivian Complaints A 1
Chile Doubts Bolivian Withdrawal A 1
Briefs: Petroleum Aid Association Assembly A 1

BOLIVIA

General Reyes Denies Political Role of Military C 1
Lawyer Terms Accusations Against Banzer 'Antinational' C 1
Banzer Talk With Press C 1
Government Approves Compensatory Bonus C 2
COB Leader Rejects Bonus C 3
Railway Workers Go On Strike To Protest Health Care C 3
Hungary Offers Rural Telecommunications Equipment C 3
Visit of Venezuelan Foreign Minister Announced C 4
Briefs: Mineral Exports C 4

BRAZIL

Justice Minister Concerned About Political Process D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 25 May]
Unauthorized Parties Permitted To Nominate Candidates D 1
Workers Democratic Party Founded by Brizola D 1
Union Leader Gains Control of Workers Party Branch D 1

COLOMBIA

Foreign Minister Meets Salvadoran Counterpart F 1
Arrangements Being Made To Purchase Oil From Iraq F 1
Further Gubernatorial Changes Expected F 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Cubans Accused of Hijacking Plane To Face Trial P 1
Carazo Discusses Market Price Change Problems P 1

EL SALVADOR

Salvadoran FDR Leaders on U.S. Intervention P 1
Gutierrez Says, 1,500 Nicaraguans in Country P 2
Junta, Cabinet Outline Economic Emergency Plan P 2
Salvation Army Vows To Kill 'Communist' Newsmen P 4
Clashes Continue Between Government, Guerrillas P 4

Incidents in Acajutla P 4
Son of Former President Killed P 4
Radio Sandino Report on Battle P 5
Foreign Minister Urges Dialogue P 5
Leftist Groups Rap Christian Democrat Regime P 6
Farabundo Marti Forces Score Salvadoran Junta Killings P 6
[Havana International]
International Trade Affected by Rail Strike P 6
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 24 May]

GUATEMALA

No Comment on Alleged Coup; Bowdler's Statement Sought P 7
Colonel Says Army Committed To Preserving Peace P 7
Salvadoran-Guatemalan Forces Patrol Border P 8
Army Denies Sending Troops P 8
Party Leaders Against FUR Disqualification P 8
Guatemalan Opposition Attends Antigovernment Meeting P 9
Leaders of Front Described As Traitors P 10
Labor Party Denies Blame for Recent Murders P 10
Guerrilla Organizations Sign Unity Document P 11
Paper Protests U.S. 'Intervention' in El Salvador P 12
[PRENSA LIBRE 16 May]

NICARAGUA

Nicaraguan Situation Viewed Favorably in Washington P 13
D'Escoto Comments on U.S. Loan Acceptance P 13
Official Denies Reports of Attack Against Moises Hassan P 13
Cordova Rivas, Borge Address Managua Rally P 14

CUBA

Refugees Leaving Mariel 26 May Totaled, 3,880 Q 1
Erich Honecker Arrives on Official Visit Q 1
Honecker Statement Q 1
Technical Training Provided to Cubans in GDR Q 2
Training for Technicians Q 2
Polish Envoy Delivers Warsaw Pact Declaration Q 2
Rodriguez Holds Talks With Grenada's Coard Q 3
Castro Congratulates Ethiopians on Africa Day Q 3
Soviet Delegation Visits Cienfuegos Industrial Zone Q 4
Solidarity With POLISARIO Front Proclaimed Q 4
Second Party Congress Commitments Presented To Castro Q 4
Briefs: Territorial Militia; Consumer Demand Seminar; Q 5
Sugar Harvest News; Youth to GDR

CARIBBEAN

CARICOM To Get Four EEC Grants for Agriculture, Training S 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 22 May]

BARBADOS

Prime Minister Adams Cancels Delegation's Trip to Cuba S 1

GRENADA

Government To Crack Down on 'Subversive Publications' S 2

JAMAICA

Seaga Says IMF Only Path to Economic Recovery S 2
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 22 May]

OTHER COUNTRIES

ECUADOR

Government To Control Production of Its Oil Fields V 1

PERU

Plans for Transfer of Power, Inauguration Continue V 1

SURINAME

Extradition of Former Minister Requested V 1

ANDEAN PACT SOURCES REJECT BOLIVIAN COMPLAINTS

PY261614 Paris AFP in Spanish 2356 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Lima, 23 May (AFP)--Sources close to the Andean Pact rejected here today the complaints of some Bolivian sectors against the subregional integration agreement.

According to reports received here, in the last few days, spokesmen of the private sector and some official spokesmen in La Paz have said that economic integration has been a failure for Bolivia.

Sources linked to the Accord Board--the technical organization of the Andean Pact--said that all subregional development projects are planned after long negotiations and approved by the commission--the board's highest organization--keeping in mind these negotiations and standards of equity. They added that the relatively lesser economic development of Bolivia and Ecuador has been considered in the last few months, and therefore some projects to boost the industry of these countries have been implemented.

Regarding Bolivian criticism of the joint automotive industry development program, the sources indicated that Bolivia has been assigned two programs to produce trucks of up to 3,000 kilograms and from 6,200 to 9,300 kilograms, in addition to five programs of coproduction with the Andean community.

Chile Doubts Bolivian Withdrawal

PY261615 Paris AFP in Spanish 0322 GMT 23 May 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 23 May (AFP)--It was learned that the possibility of Bolivian withdrawal from the Andean Pact created surprise in Chilean diplomatic circles here today.

Some Foreign Ministry officials expressed doubt about an eventual Bolivian withdrawal as insinuated in press reports from La Paz in the last few hours.

"We are surprised that Bolivia may also withdraw from the Andean Pact, but we cannot express happiness or disappointment because this is an internal Bolivian matter," a Foreign Ministry official said to AFP.

The Chilean Government--despite the fact that it withdrew from the pact 3 years ago--has observed with interest the political direction taken by this organization recently, particularly with regard to the Nicaraguan crisis. The official said: "The political influence of the Andean Pact does not worry us as long as basic principles such as noninterference are respected."

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM AID ASSOCIATION ASSEMBLY--Buenos Aires, 26 May (LATIN)--Carlos Benaglia, vice president of the board of directors of the Government Oil Deposits (YPF) today inaugurated the 15th assembly of the Latin American Petroleum Industry Mutual Aid Association (ARPEL). The meeting which is attended by representatives of Argentina, Uruguay, Ecuador, Colombia, Chile, Brazil, Venezuela, Peru, Mexico, Bolivia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guyana, Guatemala, Jamaica, Paraguay, Trinidad and Tobago and the Dominican Republic will seek a definite and appropriate solution to the world energy problem. The presidents of state hydrocrabon enterprises from Brazil, Shigeaki Ueki; Venezuela, Julio Arreaza; Mexico, Jorge Diaz Serrano and from Ecuador, Jose Carbajal were also present at the inauguration ceremony. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2239 GMT 26 May 80]

GENERAL REYES DENIES POLITICAL ROLE OF MILITARY

PY271536 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 May 80

[Excerpts] Gen Armando Reyes Villa, commander in chief of the armed forces, said that the Military-Peasant Pact is not a political pact but a civic pact. General Reyes made this statement in response to criticism by various sectors of the reactivation of this pact.

Asked about the Military-Peasant Pact which was reactivated in several departments of the country in the last few weeks, General Reyes said:

[Begin recording] [Reyes] Well, our brothers the peasants are practically begging us and we are answering their call. We traveled to Tarija yesterday and we are ready to go to them any time. We are going to visit them and reactivate the pact in several parts of the country.

[Question indistinct]

[Reyes] Well, I do not know. The Military-Peasant Pact is not political; it is only civic action to help them. We are not carrying out any political activity. We in the armed forces are not involved in politics. [end recording]

LAWYER TERMS ACCUSATIONS AGAINST BANZER 'ANTINATIONAL'

PY230307 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0047 GMT 23 May 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 22 May (LATIN)--Former Bolivian President Hugo Banzer Suarez' defense attorney said tonight that the political trial of the former chief of state by the National Congress is antinational.

Franz Ondarza Linares, lawyer and current deputy chief of the Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN), a rightist party headed by Banzer Suarez, rejected today all the accusations against the defendant as inadmissible and unfounded. The National Congress today began the public debate concerning the political trial after its Constitution, Justice and Judicial Police Commission submitted an initial report in favor of the indictment of the form r military president.

Ondarza Linares, first on a list of 15 lawyers who will defend Banzer in the trial, said tonight that the commission's report has many contradictions and imprecisions which make the accusations inadmissible. He also said that all the political forces represented in Congress--except the ADN--submitted accusations or supported the accusations against the former president in the National Congress. He added: "The question then arises that if all of them have made accusations, can they now be both judges and accusers?

Banzer Talks With Press

PY280223 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 May 80

[Excerpts] Former President Hugo Banzer Suarez has stated that the country's present economic crisis is not the result of anything done during his government but the responsibility of the transitory regimes which came after him. He said that those governments did not draw up any long-or medium-range plans because they were so short-lived, and in order to meet their commitments, they demagogically promised things that the country could not afford.

Former President Banzer Suarez spoke with representatives of the Bolivian press about several aspects of the life of the nation. He began with his electoral campaign, saying that it is going well.

He then turned to other subjects and, at the newsmen's request, discussed the trial being conducted by the Congress to determine his responsibilities. This was the first time General Banzer mentioned this event because he had previously preferred to keep silent while the trial is going on in the Congress. On this occasion he spoke, saying the following:

[Begin recording] Regarding the responsibility trial, I would like to tell you that we are handling it with calm and levelhead, and therefore I have never made any statement regarding the procedure and the manner in which the responsibility trial is being conducted. I did not wish to interfere or arouse the belief that my defense is based on demagogical postures. We are making a defense which is being handled by people who did not participate in the government I presided over. [end recording]

He found it strange that the Congress wants to limit the time available to those who are defending him in the responsibility trial, saying that this is unconstitutional. General Banzer said that his accusers spoke for hours and hours during the initial stage of the trial and that it would therefore be natural to grant as much time to the defense to rebut the accusations.

General Banzer concluded by referring to the continuous reports on preparations for military coups and to the role of the armed forces in the life of the country.

[Begin recording] I do not expect any coup, unless it is fully justified, and at the present time I do not find this to be the case.

[Question] When would a coup be justified?

[Banzer] If we Bolivians who wish to build a democracy would not be able to reach agreements democratically in this country.

[Question] What is your opinion about the present role of the armed forces in the country?

[Banzer] The armed forces are now playing, as they have done in the past and will do in the future, an important role in the political life of the country. I say a political role, because it involves the economic and social aspects. It is recognized that the armed forces are really a power factor, not the main power factor, but they are a power factor, and not only in Bolivia. In Latin American countries many years will pass before the situation of the armed forces becomes similar to that in the United States or the European countries, where the role of the armed forces is different because they have left behind the stage in which they also played an important role in the national life. [end recording]

These were the statements made by former President Hugo Banzer Suarez, who is now in the middle of his electoral campaign.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES COMPENSATORY BONUS

PY230325 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 24 May 80

[Excerpts] The government released a decree this afternoon approving the payment of a compensatory bonus to Bolivia's public and private sector employees. This measure was approved during a Cabinet meeting which lasted until about midnight last night.

The decree states that while studies on the minimum salary continue, it has been decided to grant a single special compensatory bonus to private and public employees. The deadline for payment of the bonus is 31 July 1980. Article 1 established that public employees who are on the regular payroll will receive 4,000 pesos.

Employees of state-owned enterprises which finance their activities with their own resources will receive 5,000 pesos. Employees and workers of the private sector will receive 5,000 pesos. Employees of mining cooperatives will receive 5,000 pesos.

The bonus will not be paid to workers who are not on regular payrolls, freelance workers and professionals, workers who work on percentages or on commission, retail business workers and domestics.

COB Leader Rejects Bonus

PY271927 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 May 80

[Excerpt] Juan Lechin Oquendo, head of the Bolivian Labor Central--COB--said that the government of President Lidia Gueiler has officials who are trying to provoke the working class. Juan Lechin strongly rejected the content of the government decree approving the bonus because the decree does not comply with the agreements reached by the COB and the executive branch and that the decree violates the agreements reached. He said that the decree is illegal.

Leaders of the COB Executive committee this morning continued to study the decree which has caused a reaction among workers.

[Begin Lechin recording] The COB is concerned about the provocation created by this decree which violates the agreements reached with our organization and also because it is illegal. The COB is trying to solve problems peacefully. We are trying to get an interview with the president and her economic team to try to find, through dialogue, a real solution to the mistakes made by the government which deviated illegally from the content of the agreements reached. [end recording].

Juan Lechin said that a meeting with the president is necessary. He also indicated that the decree is a sign of irresponsibility.

[Begin Lechin recording] We are going to tell the president that she has in her Cabinet officials who are trying to provoke the workers, because this what they did by approving a decree full of errors, lack of concern and irresponsibility. We will also show the president the serious errors made and see if it is possible to correct them. Regarding the measures which the COB may take, I do not like to make predictions; therefore, after the government has given an answer, we will consider what measures to take in case the government decides not to change the decree. [end recording]

RAILWAY WORKERS GO ON STRIKE TO PROTEST HEALTH CARE

PY280243 La Paz Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 May 80

[Excerpt] After a general rally, the Uyuni Railway Workers Union decided to call a general and indefinite strike due to the neglect of the railway enterprise and the failure of the Social Security Fund to provide medical care. The railway workers in that province of Potosi Department, a very important link in communications with Argentina and Chile, began their strike at noon yesterday.

HUNGARY OFFERS RURAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

PY271637 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 May 80

[Excerpts] The minister of transportation and communications met with members of a mission technical-economic Hungarian who are offering Bolivia technical and financial cooperation to finance the installation of a rural telecommunications system.

The members of the Hungarian mission explained to the minister their experience with this project in Peru, where the Hungarian Government provided cooperation and technical assistance for the installation of rural telecommunications.

They said that the Hungarian Government intends to grant Bolivia a $10 million credit to install rural telecommunications equipment. The Hungarians explained that the project would last 24 months and that technical assistance, a training course for Bolivian personnel and the necessary adjustments and changes would be provided during the first period of operation of the equipment.

Regarding technical aspects, they said that the equipment has 30 output channels in addition to high frequency mono-channels. The minister thanked the Hungarians for their offer and gave instructions to the technical organizations to immediately start studying this offer.

VISIT OF VENEZUELAN FOREIGN MINISTER ANNOUNCED

PY241424 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Bolivian Foreign Minister Gaston Araoz has reported that his Venezuelan counterpart, Jose Alberto Zambrano, will visit Bolivia to attend the ceremonies on the 160th anniversary of the death of the marshal of Ayachucho on 4 June. Araoz indicated at the same time that the visit of Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins is not certain. This is the interview with the foreign minister:

[Begin recording] [Araoz] We are preparing for the ceremonies to commemorate the 160th anniversary of the death of the marshal of Ayachucho. It is possible that there will be a special observance in Sucre and that the three government branches will be present at this ceremony. We have been informed that the Venezuelan president has accepted the invitation we have sent and that he has entrusted his foreign minister, Jose Alberto Zambrano, with the mission of representing Venezuela at this anniversary.

[Question] What can you tell us with regard to appointments in the Bolivian Foreign Ministry?

[Answer] The Senate has approved only three appointments so far and they have already been announced. The other appointments are being discussed by the Senate, whose approval is required in accordance with the Constitution before any further steps are taken.

[Question] This means that we are gradually filling the various ambassadorial posts which had been vacant for some time?

[Answer] The government had made several proposals--better to say, appointments, which are now in the hands of the Senate. [end recording]

Furthermore, the foreign minister indicated that the appointments of auxiliary personnel at the various embassies have been in strict compliance with the career structure of the Foreign Ministry. It seems that the foreign minister was thus answering criticism that the appointmentshad favored certain officials who had political clout.

BRIEFS

MINERAL EXPORTS--According to the foreign trade bulletin of the Ministry of Mining and Metallurgy, Bolivian mineral exports during the first quarter of this year reached $163,812,000. Tin exports during the same period reached $84 million. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 May 80 PY]

JUSTICE MINISTER CONCERNED ABOUT POLITICAL PROCESS

PY260335 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 May 80 p 1

[Text] Justice Minister Abi-Ackel is very concerned about "the reversal of the political pendulum" in response to the opening by the government. According to Abi-Ackel, when previous revolutionary governments enforced exceptional laws--in view of the necessities of the time--politicians, congressmen and other sectors of society demanded the country's institutionalization; but now that Institutional Act No 5 has been repealed and President Figueiredo has decided to promote democracy, some of those sectors have been fighting the very opening they had demanded earlier "by seeking, through every subterfuge, to disrupt the process and the path cleared by Planalto Palace." Among these "harmful actions," the minister cited the behavior of some periodicals and the verbal provocations of some congressmen, such as Deputy Joao Cunha, who is on trial before the Federal Supreme Court because of a speech he made.

UNAUTHORIZED PARTIES PERMITTED TO NOMINATE CANDIDATES

PY271250 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 27 May 80

[Excerpt] The Superior Electoral Court decided today that the political parties that have not yet been authorized to function will be able to nominate candidates for the upcoming municipal elections. This answers a query made by Senator Henrique Santillo, Workers Party [Partido do Trabalhador--PT] of Goias State, and by Deputy Adhemar Santillo, also of the PT of Goias State.

WORKERS DEMOCRATIC PARTY FOUNDED BY BRIZOLA

PY271315 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Former Governor Leonel Brizola's political party has finally decided on its name: the Workers Democratic Party [Partido Democratico dos Trabalhadores--PDT]. The name was chosen during a meeting that was held in Rio de Janeiro and which rejected the name of Brazilian Laborism Party [Partido do Trabalhismo Brasileiro--PTB].

The meeting included 450 party founders who unanimously decided that the acronym PDT would be less likely to be challenged by former Deputy Ivete Vargas. The former deputy had intended to challenge the registration of the PTB on the basis that it could be confused with the PTB, the Brazilian Labor Party. The meeting also approved the party's program, declaration and statutes, including the interim national board of directors.

UNION LEADER GAINS CONTROL OF WORKERS PARTY BRANCH

PY271657 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 26 May 80 p 3

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo--Union leader Luis Inacio da Silva, nicknamed Lula, has managed to push his ticket through and has won the elections for the leadership of the Sao Paulo branch of the Workers Party [PT]. His name and that of Jacob Bittar will also be on the ticket for the national PT executive board which will be chosen during a convention which will be held in this capital on Sunday.

The PT national convention will be held next weekend in Sao Paulo and the new executive board of the party will be elected during this convention. Sao Paulo alone will be represented by 93 delegates entitled to vote. Although the place for the meeting has not been chosen yet, it is quite probable that it will be the same one where the PT elected state party leaders yesterday--the municipal hall.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS SALVADORAN COUNTERPART

PA280253 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Colombia and El Salvador signed two technical, scientific and commercial treaties in Bogota and exchanged instruments for the ratification of a cultural and educational agreement between the two nations.

Foreign Ministers Diego Uribe Vargas and Fidel Chavez Mena also signed a joint declaration noting the points of agreement between the two countries regarding the vital problems affecting Latin America.

Uribe Vargas and Chavez Mena created a joint foreign trade commission to promote trade and integration programs within the Andean Pact.

The Salvadoran foreign minister expressed his country's intention to establish closer ties with the Cartagena Agreement, which he said is a fundamental instrument for the economic development of the countries in this hemisphere.

ARRANGEMENTS BEING MADE TO PURCHASE OIL FROM IRAQ

PA242100 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Colombia will reportedly purchase crude oil from Iraq in October at an approximate cost of 1.35 billion pesos a month, within the national government policy of direct purchases from Middle East producers to cope with the rise in the domestic fuel demand.

The announcement was made to the Radio Cadena Nacional by the president of the Colombian petroleum enterprise, Alvaro Barrera Rueda, when he discussed the state-run company's import arrangements.

Barrera Rueda said that during a recent visit to Iraq he asked the Iraqi Government to sell 30,000 barrels of oil a day to Colombia beginning in October. At current prices, the deal would be worth 45 million pesos a day, about 1.35 billion pesos a month, but the Iraqi Government still has not replied. It is expected it will do so in the next few days.

FURTHER GUBERNATORIAL CHANGES EXPECTED

PA242103 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala will study more gubernatorial changes this weekend. The chief of state on Thursday accepted nine governors' resignations and appointed their replacements.

According to Government Minister German Zea Hernandez, there will be changes in four other governorships next week. The president is studying the resignation of Risaralda Governor Jose Ramon Ortega. The case of Cundinamarca Governor Miguel Santamaria, whose ouster has been requested by the Ospino-Pastranists, is also being studied by President Turbay Ayala. Other sources have insisted there will also be a shuffle in the Norte de Santander governorship.

COSTA RICA

CUBANS ACCUSED OF HIJACKING PLANE TO FACE TRIAL

PA271414 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] The 22 Cubans who are being detained at the general jail for attempting to hijack a plane they had seized that was parked at the Juan Santamaria Airport will face trial. They are currently under the jurisdiction of the courts. The judges will determine whether there was a crime involved in the action or not. If it is decided that they committed a crime they will have to face a trial and serve the sentence dictated by the judge.

CARAZO DISCUSSES MARKET PRICE CHANGE PROBLEMS

PA251637 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 May 80

[Excerpt] The underdeveloped countries are victimized by the market price changes, the Third World countries have a common denominator, and oil prices are going up every 3 months, President Rodrigo Carazo Odio has said. He noted that the underdeveloped countries' trade problems have a common denominator (?and so they can) achieve positive goals.

He cited the specific example of our country in the coffee market, noting that all regional nations produce coffee and are affected by the price changes, which sometimes are quite erratic due to the various interests of each coffee area.

Common problems should be tackled in a common fashion, he said, adding that it is difficult to reach an agreement in a world where there are more than 150 independent nations with their own interests and needs. However, there are common problems that have brought nations together, too. He cited the case of energy, which has united all the nations in need of it.

EL SALVADOR

SALVADORAN FDR LEADERS ON U.S. INTERVENTION

PA271448 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Mexico City--Mexico's international policy can avoid the Vietnamization of Central America, said representatives of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] in this capital today. Delegates of this organization and President of the Institutional Revolutionary Party Gustavo Carvajal held a meeting whose results were termed excellent by Enrique Alvarez, president of the FDR. In a news conference they emphasized that military intervention executed by the United States in El Salvador is a real danger.

Regarding the political situation in their country, they said that the government, in accordance with a U.S. tactic, is carrying out an increasing turn toward the right which, they pointed out, is exemplified with the demotion of Col Arnoldo Majano and the sanctioning of reforms of a purely social control nature. The agrarian reform, they went on to say, has only affected two percent of coffee properties, the anti-oligarchic power basse, the fiscal reforms have merely changed pesos from one bank to another.

They said the FDR is currently working on its platform to draft up an antioligarchic, anti-imperialist, pluralist government program of transition, with a broad base and popular participation, the report states.

GUTIERREZ SAYS 1,500 NICARAGUANS IN COUNTRY

PA272243 Paris AFP in Spanish 2000 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 27 May (AFP)--Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, member of the government junta and top military chief in the country, reported here today that some 1,500 Nicaraguans are in El Salvador, possibly to reinforce local leftist groups.

Gutierrez said that Salvadoran immigration authorities had detected the entry of those Nicaraguans, whose exact political affiliation is unknown, but who are believed to be linked to the leftist groups whose guerrilla activities have intensified in the past few days.

Colonel Gutierrez also said the government has proof that diplomats from the Nicaraguan Embassy in this capital have been present at meetings of the revolutionary coordinating board of the masses held at the national university.

He added that the Managua government has already been informed of this, because it is considered to be a violation of the principle of nonintervention.

Gutierrez said that Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez had also spoken with his Nicaraguan counterpart, Miguel D'Escoto, regarding reports that mercenaries were training at a camp in El Tamarindo, in Chinandega department, Nicaragua.

Colonel Gutierrez said that although Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge has denied that the government supports the groups which are aiding the Salvadoran insurgents, Borge's statements indicate that his government is aware of their movement toward this country.

Gutierrez declined to comment on the possibility that the situation may give rise to an international conflict between the two nations. He said that verbal contact has already been established, although no written claims have been presented.

Gutierrez said that many of the weapons confiscated last week at the Pacific port of Acajutla could have come from Nicaragua, since there are indications that some of them were sent by the Venezuelan Government to Nicaragua during the Sandinist insurrection.

The weapons' descriptions, he added, were turned over to the Venezuelan Embassy in San Salvador for the corresponding investigation.

JUNTA, CABINET OUTLINE ECONOMIC EMERGENCY PLAN

PA272357 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Yesterday, at the presidential residence, the Council of Ministers, presided over by the revolutionary government junta, approved the national emergency plan which involves the investment of approximately 2,38 billion colones during 1980. The plan, which is additional to the financing of the public administration's normal programs, is aimed at reactivating the national economy, creating mass job openings, increasing production, using existing installations to full capacity and stabilizing prices.

All this will be done through the efficient use of the public resources already budgeted, the external financing by international organizations and friendly governments and the rational utilization of resources from the country's banking system.

Government junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte opened the council meeting by presenting a general outline of the national political and economic situation and stressing the need to adopt urgent measures to confront the crisis.

Planning Minister Atilio Vieytez then explained the objectives of the plan which, he said, is an emergency measure aimed at checking the national economic decline, preventing the escape of capital and promoting public and private investment. According to Minister Vieytez, the emergency plan defines only those urgent social and economic activities that the state will carry out this year to confront the prevailing situation. He said this is the first of several short-range activities aimed at achieving a better employment level, improving the real income of certain sectors and increasing the use of existing installations to full capacity.

Another purpose, he said, is to improve and increase social services, to reactivate some of the less active productive sectors and to create a sense of confidence in investors, producers and consumers, both in the interior and abroad, thus reversing the country's declining economic trend in 1980, if possible.

It was made very clear that prospects on the results of these developments under the present unfavorable conditions of the Salvadoran economy are not very promising, but that results would be acceptable if the emergency plan approved by the Council of Ministers is implemented.

Should the plan fail to be implemented, the total production of goods and services would drop by 6 percent during 1980, as compared with 1979, by implementing it, reduction would be equivalent to about 2 percent.

Some areas are more important within the emergency plan: the agricultural and livestock sector, the industrial sector and the construction sector, the latter in connection with the construction of both houses and public buildings.

The agricultural and livestock sector will be allocated 716 million colones in the form of credit lines and the farmers' own resources. In the industrial reactivation program, the investment will amount to 390 million in public and private credit lines. The housing program will receive 121 million colones for the construction of houses for medium- and low-income sectors.

Concerning the jobs that will be generated by the emergency plan--and only as a way of providing a few examples--it was indicated that the program for the development of small businessmen in the rural areas will create 8,000 job openings; the program for the generation of jobs in the public sector, 6,000; the program for the conservation of soil and reforestation, 3,000; and the sector connected with the construction of houses and other related industries, 50,000. It was also stressed that due to the orientation of the programs that comprise the emergency plan and the increasing number of jobs and demand that the plan will generate, real public consumption level is expected to exceed that of 1979 by 8 percent, while the private consumption volume is expected to exceed that of 1979 slightly.

The junta members urged the Cabinet to make its best effort in implementing this emergency plan, which will be complemented with a social and economic development plan of greater scope for the medium and long terms.

Finally, the rulers called on all sectors so that, being aware of the country's political and economic situation, they may help implement the emergency plan to the extent of their capabilities.

SALVATION ARMY VOWS TO KILL 'COMMUNIST' NEWSMEN

PA262023 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1329 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] The Manuel Jose Arce Brigade of the Salvadoran Salvation Army has sent a communique to this station noting that there are communists in the press, on television and on the radio and that these are undesirable individuals. It adds that no mistake will be made because those newsmen have been spotted and the group is aware of how they are obstructing the honest and sincere views of the people.

The communique says the communist newsmen will be eliminated. It adds that the messages sent in this connection are for the exclusive perusal of the addressees and should not be publicized.

The group also claims responsibility for a number of attacks on former officials of the incumbent government and promises to stage other activities.

CLASHES CONTINUE BETWEEN GOVERNMENT, GUERRILLAS

Incidents in Acajutla

PA240352 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1618 GMT 23 May 80

[Communique issued by the Defense and Public Security Ministry on 23 May in San Salvador--read by Defense Ministry official]

[Text] We have received reports indicating that public security forces have been harassed today in the following places in the Central Zone of the departments of Aguachapan and Sonbonate: subversive elements attacked the customs police headquarters in Acajutla, a first class seaport in the Pacific coast, wounding a corporal, whose name was not released for security reasons, and killing police officer Jose Luis Albayero. The Navy Command building and the National Guard headquarters in Acajutla were also attacked.

The military garrison in Sonsonate did not answer the provocation of snipers early this morning.

Two National Telecommunications Administration workers were killed this morning by terrorists in Metalillos, a jurisdiction of Sonsonate. We could not get their names.

Members of the National Guard in Cara Sucia, a town close to the border with Guatemala, were also attacked this morning. In the meantime, the military commander of the department has put into effect the immediate action operation and it will not be long before the situation is under control.

Son of Former President Killed

PA271213 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 May 80

[Excerpt] Manuel Antonio Molina Molina, son of former Salvadoran President Col Arturo Armando Molina and administrator of Las Pampas Estate, was killed in San Vicente, in the eastern part of the country.

Reports received by Cadena Sonora's press department indicate that a group of unidentified persons intercepted him as he was getting off an interdepartmental bus, fatally shooting him with a 45 caliber gun. The killing took place in El Carao Canton, tecoluca, in San Vicente.

Radio Sandino Report on Battle

PA271426 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Urgent, here is a last-minute report. A 2-hour battle was waged in the streets of El Salvador. Heavy fighting broke out yesterday between guerrillas and government troops in San Salvador. Meanwhile, strikes are increasing and there have been new denunciations of repression and assassinations.

Reports from the Salvadoran capital indicate that army and police forces, supported by four armored vehicles and one tank, converted the northern zone of that city into a battleground during an operation against a guerrilla command of the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL). The insurgents, they report, attacked two police patrols and wounded two gendarmes, after which the area was surrounded and a building close to the U.S. Embassy was subjected to intense machinegun fire and fragmentation bombs.

We will soon have more information on the outcome of repression in the past 24 hours in El Salvador. According to initial reports there are 11 dead.

Foreign Minister Urges Dialogue

PA271659 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Cartagena, Colombia--Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena today called for a dialogue between leaders of the extreme left and extreme right in El Salvador to establish a cease-fire and to return to democratic life.

After learning of the outbreaks of political violence in his country in the last few hours, Chavez Mena said a dialogue must not be postponed to keep a bloodbath from taking place in El Salvador. Analyzing the situation in his country, Chavez said:

[Begin recording] The extreme rightwing has no autonomy. Actions are being carried out in a climate of great violence. At a given moment, it is difficult to determine who is guilty, or who are the alleged culprits. Do not think it is easy to determine who are the culprits. Indeed, both extremes are committing acts of violence. In view of this situation, the government has been constantly trying to find a solution to the crisis, but this is not easy.

What I can indeed say is that [words indistinct].

[Question by unidentified speaker] Dr Chavez, international observers feel the situation in El Salvador is extremely serious and that it is very similar to the situation in Nicaragua before Somoza's overthrow. Can you comment on this?

[Answer] I think the political process in Nicaragua is very different from the one in El Salvador. Its causes, its origin are different. One cannot compare one with the other. I think that the present government... [Chavez changes train of thought] I do not think a broader confrontation will develop. At least, we are making efforts to avert a continuation of the wave of violence. However, one cannot fight violence with violence. We must find a formula through dialogue, through talks, through negotiations, through a process of social changes and through a political process to lay the groundwork for democracy. We do not think, however, the solution is to fight violence with violence.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, what do you think should be the fundamental principles for such socioeconomic changes to take place and to end violence in El Salvador?

[Answer] The fundamental principle should be that we sit down and talk first. I have been trying to foster this dialogue and I hope it will become a reality soon.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, don't you think it is unrealistic to think that the Salvadoran extreme left and extreme right will sit down and talk with the government?

[Answer] Not at this time. However, we have definitely tried to establish the respective contacts with democratic groups, mass organizations and popular bodies to promote a round of talks.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, has the intervention of international bodies like the OAS Human Rights Commission been comtemplated to guarantee the holding of such a dialogue?

[Answer] For the moment, we must determine ourselves if we have the capacity to talk. As for the intervention of the Human Rights Commission, no thought has been given to this yet. [end recording]

LEFTIST GROUPS RAP CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT REGIME

PA240311 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish 23 May 80 Vol II No 94 p 880

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 22 May (API NEWS)--The 28 February Peoples Leagues believe that the revolutionary coordinating board of the masses and the revolutionary democratic front are at this time the social and political force which give an organized form to an alternative of political, economic and social development of our country. They clearly show that the present Christian Democratic dictatorship does not have the support of the peoples' masses or the honest democratic sectors.

"The Christian Democracy and its leaders have undoubtedly suffered a serious political defeat. Its complicity with the crimes of military fascists and its willingness to accept the barefaced intervention of U.S. imperialism have shown them to be traitors to the people and the national interest."

FARABUNDO MARTI FORCES SCORE SALVADORAN JUNTA KILLINGS

PA240323 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 24 May 80

[Text] Representatives of the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces in Cuba have scored the criminal and genocidal activities of the Salvadoran military junta against the people who live in the northern region of El Salvador. The activities include large search and destroy operations. They note the sacking, persecutions, assassinations, rapes and machinegun attacks on churches and homes that take place in that region and call on the Salvadoran people to organize themselves into neighborhood work and study centers to face the enemy and defeat him.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AFFECTED BY RAIL STRIKE

PA242211 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 24 May 80 p 5

[Text] International trade is being affected by the strike of the National Railroad Workers Union.

As already reported, the workers and employees of the railroad went on strike 3 days ago in demand of better wages and working improvements. The public has not been informed of these demands.

The paralyzation of the railroad has affected the loading and unloading activities in the piers of Cutuco, La Union and Acajutla. The Soviet vessel "Novomoskovsk," which was to load coffee, left the Acajutla port in order not to lose more time by the delay of the trains, it was reported yesterday.

The Norwegian vessel, "Aries Carrier," which was to unload fertilizers at Cutuco, is waiting at the port. This is a loss not only to industry, but to Salvadoran commerce, the the same reports added.

There are two other vessels waiting to load cotton at Cucuto. They are "Kapitan Lev Folvyev" and the "Royal Ruby," which had to abandon port as their cargo did not arrive. It was explained that the situation is very serious.

GUATEMALA

NO COMMENT ON ALLEGED COUP; BOWDLER'S STATEMENT SOUGHT

PA280400 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] The national government does not have any comment on a report published by the Mexico City EXCELSIOR and reprinted in Guatemala by several members of the information media with regard to statements made about an alleged coup d'etat by a person by the name of Balcarcel.

The aforementioned news item was published yesterday, just like many others published in local and foreign newspapers.

According to the Mexican publication, the Guatemalan Government will issue a statement about an alleged coup against this regime.

The government is analyzing the report published in Mexico City's EXCELSIOR in which Guatemalan politician Jose Luis Balcarcel is quoted as having released a report about an alleged coup d'etat in Guatemala as one of the changes sought by the United States in this country, Guatemalan presidential Public Relations Secretary Carlos Toledo Vielman said today to the press.

Toledo Vielman added that the national government, with the necessary information in hand will be able to give an opinion on the matter. He said that the Foreign Ministry had asked the Guatemalan Embassy in Washington to obtain the official text of William Bowdler's statement before the U.S. Congress in which he refers to Guatemala and that the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry will issue the respective comments in due time.

COLONEL SAYS ARMY COMMITTED TO PRESERVING PEACE

PA271245 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Precisely defining the mission of armed forces in the defense of sovereignty and their obligation to preserve peace and the progress of the fatherland, Command and Staff Col Marco Antonio Sanchez Samayoa, commander of the Capt Gen Rafael Carrera Military Brigade, gave a speech during the ceremonies to mark the 15th anniversary of the founding of the brigade.

At the end of the various civic, cultural and sporting events, National Defense Minister Angel Guevara was invited to cut the ribbon opening the new installations to allow relatives of troops assigned to the region to visit.

Brigade Commander Marco Antonio Samayoa [words indistinct] are always vigilant and on the alert to answer the call of the fatherland and defend the sacred interests of the country [words indistinct] of command and aware of their responsibilities to Guatemala. In the unstable situation prevailing in Central America and the world in general, Colonel Sanchez Samayoa said, the Guatemala Army is profoundly concerned with preserving peace in the country--a peace which allows men and peoples to develop; a peace which guarantees productive work by honest and patriotic men.

SALVADORAN-GUATEMALAN FORCES PATROL BORDER

PA271915 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Combined armed forces of El Salvador and Guatemala are searching for guerrilla groups along the common border area, where terrorist activities have increased in recent weeks, the Guatemalan police reported today.

Vigilance was increased on the Guatemalan side to prevent the passage of guerrillas who escaped from La Candelaria, on the border, following an attack on Acajutla and Ahuachapan.

So far, there has been no report of the entry into national territory of an organized group of Salvadoran extremists.

In any event, measures have been taken to safeguard the territorial integrity and the property and lives of the residents of the border area.

Army Denies Sending Troops

PA271916 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Col Marco Antonio Castellano, army chief of public relations, said yesterday that no military troops have been dispatched to the Salvadoran border as had been reported, since all vigilance activity is the duty of the civilian police and not military troops.

He said that the border is being well guarded, but this is exclusively the responsibility of civilian forces.

PARTY LEADERS AGAINST FUR DISQUALIFICATION

PA230039 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1414 GMT 21 May 80

[Distributed by inter-American organizations]

[Text] On giving his opinion regarding the request to disqualify the United Revolutionary Front [FUR], Jorge Garcia Granados, secretary general of the Revolutionary Party [PR], stated that he is well acquainted with many of the FUR leaders who have collaborated with Manuel Colom Argueta and can affirm that none of them can be considered as communists, but rather as democrats.

Garcia Granados also stated: I feel that the charge that the FUR is participating in a liberation front is absurd because I do not believe, any way you look at it, that this organization is oriented toward communism nor any other similar tendency.

On his part, Christian Democratic leader Vinicio Cerezo said that this is an anticommunist campaign. In principle, we are opposed to the disqualification of any political group because there is no basis for any such action. It is out of place to say that this organization is communist because it must first be proven that it is not democratic. After all, it was legalized because the party proved that it was democratic, said Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo when commenting on the attempt to disqualify the FDR.

GUATEMALAN OPPOSITION ATTENDS ANTIGOVERNMENT MEETING

PA231656 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2104 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] San Jose, 22 May (ACAN-EFE)--Guillermo Colom Argueta, head of the Guatemalan United Revolutionary Front, has charged that Guatemalan hoodlums are in Costa Rica, where a meeting of solidarity with the Guatemalan people is being held. Outstanding social democratic leaders of America and Europe are participating in the meeting.

Colom Argueta, whose brother, Manuel Colom Argueta, was assassinated last year in Guatemala after the founding of the Social Democratic Party in that country, held that "hoodlums paid by the Government of Guatemala are in Costa Rica" to make an attempt against his life.

The meeting of solidarity with Guatemala was organized by the Latin American Democratic Studies Center [Centro de Estudios Democraticos de America Latina--CEDAL]--Social Democratic--and by the Democratic Front Against Repression of Guatemala.

The Guatemalan Government charged that the purpose of the meeting was to organize insurrection in the country, to which Colom Argueta and Deputy Carlos Gallardo Flores of the Guatemalan Socialist Party immediately reacted, denying the charge.

The meeting was also attended by Saul Osorio, rector of San Carlos University, who left Wednesday for Mexico, from where, it was said, he will not return to Guatemala because he has been included on a list of persons whose lives have been threatened.

Colom Argueta said the Guatemalan Government had been slanted in saying that the solidarity meeting was intended to organize guerrilla forces.

He said that what they had discussed was the need to unite various forces for the purpose of making changes in Guatemala's political and economic systems.

[Passage indistinct] of Romeo Lucas Garcia plans legal action against the Guatemalans who participated in the San Jose meeting, Colom Argueta maintained that he does not fear this action because "I can hold my head high against the tyrant of my country."

Concluding, he said that if an attack is carried out against his life, only the Guatemalan Government will be responsible, also asking that none of his relatives be involved in the possible violent reprisal he fears.

In the meantime, deputy Gallardo Flores said "brutal repression" exists in his country, especially over the last few years. Regarding the possible suspension of his parliamentary immunity in order to face trial, he said he could expect nothing but accusations from a "brutal and repressvie government."

According to local press sources, Gallardo Flores does not intend to return to his country since he is also on a list of candidates for "execution."

"Experience has taught me that the Guatemalan security forces have been unable to save persons on this list who remain in my country," Deputy Gallardo Flores maintained.

LEADERS OF FRONT DESCRIBED AS TRAITORS

PA230036 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Jorge Garcia Granados, general secrecary of the presidency, has described the political and labor leaders who are trying to form a front with foreign aid as traitors.

[Begin Garcia Granados recording] This isn't new. The creation of these international groups is a new means of imperialist penetration by the great powers. I have always called these groups traitors because, whether realizing it or not they are indirectly working for foreign powers. We have the best example in the extreme leftist groups which are operating and working for the Soviet Union, because they are not working for anybody else as we can clearly see in the case of Cuba. I believe that these groups are being rejected not only by their own groups but by all Guatemalans. They cannot be described by any other name but traitors. [end recording]

Garcia Granados, top leader of the Revolutionary Party said that the Social Democracy is a means of intervention of the great powers.

[Begin Garcia Granados recording] Social democracy is the great imperialism in the Western world at this time. I ask the Guatemalan people if we can believe that these international groups, such as the social democrats, can act independently when they attend the world and regional socialists meetings, such as in Latin America, where they go to receive precise and direct instructions from the parties of the great powers. [end recording]

LABOR PARTY DENIES BLAME FOR RECENT MURDERS

PA270001 Paris AFP in Spanish 1822 GMT 26 May 80

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 26 May (AFP)--The Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT) has issued a communique denying its involvement in several recent attacks here, among them the murder of industrialist Alberto Habie, which has been blamed on this party.

The communique issued by the Central Committee Secretariat of the PGT, a clandestine communist party, claims that no party members are guilty of the deeds as charged against them, and asks the media to blame the PGT only for those deeds acknowledged by its members.

The communique states that "in the cases we refer to, we believe that our party's name is being usurped by those who are trying to survive in the shadow of our banners." The PGT's emblem is a star with a hammer and sickle in the center. Other communiques released have in addition two crossed rifles and words, "For Guatemala, revolution, socialism. On the path to people's revolutionary war."

Unofficially, it is believed that a military-leaning splinter group of the PGT killed university professor Otto Diemick, the manager of a restaurant, and industrialist Habie.

GUERRILLA ORGANIZATIONS SIGN UNITY DOCUMENT

PA260314 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 May 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The united movement that the Guatemalan organizations struggling against the tyranny of Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia are carrying out has received a significant boost. Four of these organizations--the Poor People's Guerrilla Army, the Rebel Armed Forces, the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization and the Guatemalan Labor Party--have signed a document in which they agree to promote a united movement on a political and military organizational level.

The document says: We wish to express our revolutionary and combative salute to the parties, organizations, institutions, groups and personalities who are supporting, with the highest solidarity spirit among nations of the world, the struggle that the heroic people of Guatemala are waging for their final liberation.

Further on it says: Thousands of Guatemalans have fallen in more than half a century of struggle against dictatorships which have been at the service of the most reactionary and repressive classes in control of power and which are supported, armed and manipulated by U.S. imperialism. The bloodshed, efforts and sacrifices of our people have not been in vain. The Guatemalan revolutionary process never stopped and is now advancing firmly. Now we can say that centuries of exploitation, repression and discrimination to which our people have been subjected are coming to an end.

The document continues: A decisive element of support for our cause in the revolutionary victory has been the implementation of the united movement which the four Guatemalan political, military and guerrilla organizations have promoted. In this united process, which still has problems to solve, first of all we have assumed the responsibility to our people and to the world to struggle, without resting, to establish a united vanguard that will lead our people to the final victory. This process has been in progress ever since the revolutionary strategy of the fighting people began. This began as part of the struggle that the people and democratic sectors started in self-defense of the masses and carried out by a decisive guerrilla warfare action.

The struggle of the Guatemalan people advances triumphantly in all sectors. The struggle that workers and peasants are waging for economic, social, cultural and political advances has never stopped despite the genocidal repression unleashed by Romeo Lucas Garcia's government. On the contrary, the popular and democratic struggle is stronger every day, not only because of the advanced organization and combativeness our people has attained, but because of the solidarity and brotherhood which has been forged in battles and which is making possible the creation and organization of a popular and democratic broad front in which all efforts to overthrow Lucas Garcia's criminal regime will be coordinated. This regime will be replaced by a revolutionary, popular and democratic government.

Finally, the document signed by four Guatemalan revolutionary organizations says that the triumph of the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua is an historic example of what the armed people can do when they are struggling for their final liberation.

PAPER PROTESTS U.S. 'INTERVENTION' IN EL SALVADOR

PA232213 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 16 May 80 p 2

["National Realities" column: "Guatemalan Solidarity in Face of Offenses Against Salvadoran People"]

[Text] In a previous commentary we briefly referred to the reprehensible diplomatic incident which took place recently in El Salvador, describing it as further testimony of the discredit into which the so-called diplomatic law has universally fallen. At that time we expressed the opinion that this incident should not be allowed to die down without further international scrutiny.

This must be so. In effect, this case, like the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, the seizing of diplomatic hostages in Bogota, the incident at the Iranian Embassy in London and other such cases, was a unique and unprecedented event in the history of diplomacy.

Look at the fact that in this case the aggression was not committed by irresponsible attackers but by elements from the very same mission supposedly besieged by nationals of the host country, with U.S. Ambassador Robert White spearheading the aggression, ultimately committing abuses against Salvadorans and presumably running over and killing a person in the streets of San Salvador with the automobile he was driving.

Condescendingly viewed, one could take it as an instance of abuse of diplomatic rights, carried out by overextending foreign missions' right of extraterritoriality. However, juridical speculation, made imperative by the very special circumstances prevailing in the sister republic, finds much more. It ends up by defining criminal actions and on this basis entering into a political judgment because of the recidivism of a foreign power in using military force (Marines) [to meddle] in the international affairs of another nation.

Unfortunately, there is no sign that the offense will be officially regarded as such by the government of the country in which it was committed. The subordination to the offenders to which that government has been subjected since its formation explains the silence that has been maintained at the highest Salvadoran circles. On arrival here, Col Abdul Gutierrez, the Nicaraguan envoy and newly appointed representative of the army at the junta, spoke out. He is worthy of esteem because of the position he holds. However, it was frankly sad to hear his apologetic statements and covering up for the diplomatic transgression against his people. Such behavior is all the more disheartening because there exists the conviction that it does not reflect--on either the right, the left or the ultraleft--the opinion and feelings of the Salvadoran people. It has already been reported that a petition bearing thousands of signatures will be filed to ask that he be declared persona non grata.

Viewed through any calm analysis, the reality is that a new offense against international juridical coexistence has been carried out. Anything argued as an excuse will be nothing more than a conventional distortion of fact in order to pursue political goals and disguise the interventionism prevailing in the sister Central American republic.

However, amid so much misfortune plaguing our peoples, one's spirit is comforted by the declaration contained in a resolution of the Guatemalan Congress which strongly condemns the intervention by Ambassador White and the U.S. Marines in problems which are the exclusive concern of the Salvadoran people. Guatemala's support in defending its sovereignty is just and timely.

NICARAGUA

NICARAGUAN SITUATION VIEWED FAVORABLY IN WASHINGTON

PA232033 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] The following is a dispatch from Washington about Nicaragua: It has been reported that U.S. President James Carter's Latin American advisers have submitted a report to him favorable to Nicaragua in every respect. The opinion of William Bowdler, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, is included in the report.

The analysis notes that Nicaragua's situation offers great possibilities for strengthening democracy because the country is continuing to experience a climate of freedom [words indistinct] freedom of religion is noticeable in Nicaragua. The independent newspaper LA PRENSA will reappear soon. Some 25 radio stations continue to be in private hands and the [words indistinct] of the most diverse [word indistinct] are acting openly. This is Washington's analysis of the situation in Nicaragua.

D'ESCOTO COMMENTS ON U.S. LOAN ACCEPTANCE

PA232236 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0235 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Bogota, 22 May (LATIN)--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto stated here today that the Government of Nicaragua is willing to accept a $75 million loan from the United States provided that this does not entail that country's intervention in our affairs.

In a press conference granted at the end of his 3-day visit to Bogota, the Nicaraguan foreign minister said to a representative of this agency: We do not want gifts from the United States. The loan has been offered by President Jimmy Carter's administration and has been submitted to the U.S. Congress for consideration. If we wished to ask the United States for anything, we would not request loans but indemnity for its intervention in Nicaragua, and we would not ask for $75 million but rather for $75 billion.

D'Escoto stated that at any rate the loan will be accepted, but this does not mean the surrender of our sovereignty to the United States.

Foreign Minister D'Escoto also referred to the results of his efforts in talks with the Colombian Government regarding the Nicaraguan claim of sovereignty over the San Andres Archipelago in the Caribbean Sea, and stated that in spite of the Colombian Government's decision to not discuss this subject, we hope to hold bilateral conversations on this issue. D'Escoto stated that Nicaragua will not take the dispute to the International Court of Justice in The Hague. We will not carry the problem beyond bilateral conversations, D'Escoto said.

OFFICIAL DENIES REPORTS OF ATTACK AGAINST MOISES HASSAN

PA242145 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Journalist Manuel Espinoza Henriquez, spokesman for the junta of the government of reconstruction, said at noon today that no attack has been made against Moises Hassan. There was an attack in the area where Moises Hassan lives and this has resulted in confusing reports. Companero Manuel Espinoza gives the details.

[Begin recording] We thank Radio Sandino for this interview. The same type of questions have been asked on several occasions today with regard to the alleged attack against Companero Moises Hassan, member of the government junta.

The public relations office today issued a clarifying communique informing that last night, at approximately 2000, there was an attack attempt in the Altamira area. Companero Moises Hassan lives in that area and for this reason many persons have misinterpreted the facts and thought that an attack was made against Companero Hassan. But what occurred was an attack attempt in the Altamira area. There has been no attack, or anything like it, against Companero Moises Hassan.

This will serve to completely clear the matter for the benefit of the Nicaraguan people to whom we have given a truthful and official report on the events. [end recording]

CORDOVA RIVAS, BORGE ADDRESS MANAGUA RALLY

PA241547 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] "Accursed, accursed, accursed!" Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, chanted. "Accursed, accursed, accursed!" the large crowd in the Plaza of the Revolution chanted back this afternoon to protest brigade member Georgino Andrade's killing and to voice their unanimous support for the junta and for the draconian measures taken against the counterrevolutionary bands guilty of committing this crime and which may want to repeat it.

Although consistent with the Sandinist people's cause, Dr Cordova Rivas' attitude still came as a surprise in view of his political background as a moderate. By courageously saying this, he was simply joining, from his high office, the righteous anger of a nation whose most cherished youths, the literacy workers, have been attacked.

The large crowd gathered at the plaza at the urging of the revolutionary government, and the groups supporting it once again showed that the large majority of our people support the Sandinist cause, which is almost the same as saying the best cause of the Nicaraguan people.

Following Dr Cordova Rivas' brief speech, which was very meaningful at this time of national unity, the voice of the revolution was heard through Comdr Tomas Borge. Once again he interpreted the thinking and the feelings of Nicaraguans. He did not hesitate to call things by their proper names.

With the moral and revolutionary authority won through so many battles, the Sandinist leader stressed the need to behave according to the circumstances: fearful man has forgotten to forgive, and is full of righteous anger (?to choose) the severe punishment that the counterrevolutionary criminals deserve; they are armed and so are we, but we have the legitimate right to act first, he said.

As Borge made his admonitory remarks, the crowd shouted, "Execute them, execute them, execute them!"

REFUGEES LEAVING MARIEL 26 MAY TOTALED 3,880

FL271638 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] News from Mariel: 3,880 antisocials left Mariel yesterday for the United States. At the close of the third edition of the 27 May GRANMA, 419 boats from Florida were at the port. No boats arrived yesterday from the United States.

ERICH HONECKER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

FL272023 [Editorial report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1944 GMT on 27 May carries live coverage of welcoming ceremony for GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport.

Coverage opens with shots of the Cuban and GDR flags and a portrait of Honecker on the air terminal building. A sign on the building reads in Spanish and German: "Welcome Comrade Erich Honecker," Off camera, reporters take turns in describing the scene. The cameras show the plane on landing approach at 1949 GMT, touching down a minute later. As the Interflug IL-62M airliner taxis to a stop across the air terminal, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, "accompanied by other Cuban leaders," approaches the ramp of the plane. Army Gen Raul Castro is not seen among these officials.

Honecker deplanes at 1959 GMT preceded by the Cuban director of protocol. Honecker and Castro embrace at the foot of the ramp. Castro also greets other members of the GDR delegation. Honecker and Castro then walk to a position next to the guard of honor and the national anthems of the two countries are then played as a 21-gun salute is rendered.

The honor guard commander then reports to Honecker that the guard is formed and Honecker proceeds to inspect the guard accompanied by Castro.

Honecker and Castro then go through the reception line which includes Juan Almeida, Osvaldo Dorticos and other party Politburo, Secretariat and Central Committee members, as well as other officials and representatives of the diplomatic corps.

The crowd on the observation deck and tarmac wave small East German and Cuban flags and shout "viva, viva." Honecker then waves to the crowd several times. He also greets "German residents" in Cuba.

Honecker and Castro move on to a position in front of the air terminal and stand at attention as the honor guard and band pass in review at 2011 GMT. Thereafter, the two leaders board an open car that "will take them along Havana avenues" where the people will give Honecker "a warm welcome." The motorcade leaves the airport at 2014 GMT.

Television coverage from the airport ends at 2017 GMT.

Honecker Statement

FL272158 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 27 May 80

[Statement by GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker "on his arrival" in Havana--read by announcer]

[Text] I feel highly pleased to be able to visit socialist Cuba for the second time following the visit of a delegation of the GDR party and government in 1974 to this island of freedom on the American Continent.

First of all, permit me to convey the most cordial militant greetings of the workers of the GDR who feel fraternally united with the Cuban people and Comrade Fidel Castro, outstanding fighter for peace, socialism and understanding among nations. It is a pleasure to meet again with good friends and close comrades-in-arms.

During the exchange of views that we are going to have, we will have the opportunity to discuss the expansion of cooperation between our parties and states in all fields to attain the future path toward perfect relations. I am firmly convinced that our visit will contribute to strengthening the ties of friendship between the Cuban and GDR people and give new impetus to bilateral cooperation.

In the face of the worsening world situation which also is manifested in the Caribbean, we attach particular importance to the exchange of views on international matters and to the coordination of our conduct in foreign policy.

On behalf of the GDR delegation, I am grateful to the Cuban comrades and friends for the invitation [to visit Cuba] and extend gratitude to Havana residents for their very warm welcome.

TECHNICAL TRAINING PROVIDED TO CUBANS IN GDR

PA251921 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] About 4,000 young Cuban workers and students are receiving professional training in several GDR provinces under an agreement signed between the two countries. A recent analysis by the Cuban technical office in the GDR reports that 48 percent of them are studying German and being introduced to their jobs; 26 percent are being given refresher courses in general subjects and being rotated in their jobs; 16 percent have begun to receive professional training and the rest are taking specialized courses.

They are receiving training in 59 technical fields, the most popular of which are turning, milling, locksmith work, maintenance mechanics and adjustment and assembly mechanics.

Training for Technicians

FL271515 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Dr Heinz Stiller, director of the GDR's Pulp and Paper Technological Research Center, has announced that Cuban technicians working on the development of that industrial branch will conduct studies at the center he heads. He noted that during the current year several Cuban youths will take some study courses related to that industry in the GDR. Stiller headed his country's delegation to the recently-held meeting of CEMA's council of plenipotentiaries for the pulp and paper industry in Varadero. The official also praised the installations of the Cuba-9 project. This project is being carried out with the cooperation of the UN Industrial Development Organization.

POLISH ENVOY DELIVERS WARSAW PACT DECLARATION

FL272210 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Polish Ambassador to Cuba Ryszard Majchrzak this morning, Tuesday, 27 May, delivered to Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the councils of State and Ministers, the declaration of the Warsaw Pact member countries published by these same states on the occasion of their meeting in Warsaw on 14 and 15 May to review 25 years of activities of that defense alliance.

At that time, the Warsaw Pact member countries examined current tasks in the struggle for detente and security in Europe and for strengthening world peace. The document has been addressed to Cuban Councils of State and Ministers President Fidel Castro Ruz in his position as chief of state of our country and chairman of the nonaligned countries movement.

Upon receiving the document Carlos Rafael Rodriguez expressed the Cuban Government's recognition of the Warsaw Pact member countries and pointed out that Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Council of State and chairman of the nonaligned countries movement, would receive this Warsaw Pact declaration with the attention which the significant document deserves and that an opportune reply would be given to the initiatives contained in the declaration concerning the most pressing problems of the current international situation.

RODRIGUEZ HOLDS TALKS WITH GRENADA'S COARD

FL231036 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the councils of State and Ministers, yesterday held a very long meeting with Bernard Coard, vice prime minister of Grenada. During the talks the two sides discussed problems related to the bilateral relations between the two countries. Vice Prime Minister Coard and those accompanying him were extensively briefed on recent national events and Cuba's good offices for solving problems which are straining tensions in Southwest Asia.

CASTRO CONGRATULATES ETHIOPIANS ON AFRICA DAY

FL261744 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Addis Ababa--Cuban President Fidel Castro has reiterated Cuba's solidarity with the struggle against colonialist oppression and racial discrimination, and expressed pride over the close ties between his country and the African peoples. The first secretary of the PCC and president of the councils of State and Ministers of Cuba sent a message to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the provisional military administrative council and the Council of Ministers of Ethiopia, on Africa Day, which was observed yesterday.

In his message to the Ethiopian head of state, Fidel Castro says that the Cuban people, in its historic ties with the African peoples, shares the joy of Africa Day which this time is celebrated with the independence of Zimbabwe. We reiterate our militant solidarity with the struggle against all forces of colonialist oppression and racial discrimination and in favor of the welfare and progress of the African nations, says the message reported today by PRENSA LATINA in Addis Ababa.

Likewise, the Cuban president and current president of the nonaligned countries' movement, congratulates Ethiopia's provisional military administrative council and the Ethiopian people on the continental celebration. He stresses the contribution of the Ethiopian revolution to the true independence and social progress of Africa. He also conveys Cuba's readiness to continue to strengthen the fraternal Cuban-Ethiopian relations.

For his part, Cuba's foreign minister, Isidoro Malmierca, sent another telegram along the same lines to the Ethiopian foreign minister, Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, which states that Cuba and Ethiopia are the truest examples of the noble cause of struggle for the eradication of imperialism and man's exploitation by man. On 25 May 1963, the Organization of African Unity charter was signed in Addis Ababa. It marked the birth of that organization of African countries which today has some 50 full members.

SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS CIENFUEGOS INDUSTRIAL ZONE

FL271052 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Ivan Ivanovich Bodyul, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Moldavia SSR and deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of the Union, has arrived in Cienfuegos at the head of a delegation. The delegation members toured the Tricontinental bulk sugar terminal yesterday afternoon and also the nitrogenous fertilizers plant where they talked with Soviet experts who are rebuilding the plant and with Cuban technicians. They also visited the (Vasiliy Lesky) sprinkler system manufacturing plant. All these centers are located in the city's Industry Zone No 1.

They will resume their tour today of other economic and tourist sites in Cienfuegos Province.

SOLIDARITY WITH POLISARIO FRONT PROCLAIMED

FL241321 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1308 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] An activity of solidarity with the POLISARIO Front was held in Havana last night on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the beginning of armed struggle for the liberation of the Western Sahara.

Elena Gil, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples, and Melba Hernandez, secretary general of the Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization, chaired the activity. The main speech was made by Bulahe Mohamed Fadel, ambassador [to Cuba] of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, who underscored the heroism of his people in their determination to achieve final victory. The ambassador condemned the colonialist policies of King Hassan II of Morocco who is supported by the United States and As-Sadat, the traitor of Arab peoples.

SECOND PARTY CONGRESS COMMITMENTS PRESENTED TO CASTRO

FL230941 [Editorial Report] In its regularly scheduled cast, Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 0000 GMT on 23 May shows a 7-minute tape of the 22 May ceremony in Havana at which mass organizations, the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [MINFAR] and the Ministry of the Interior (MININT] present to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro their commitments in connection with the 2d PCC Congress to be held at the end of 1980. Coverage begins with Fidel Castro entering the hall. The Cuban national anthem is played while the camera focuses on the Cuban and PCC flags. The camera then closes up on Fidel and Raul Castro, Ramiro Valdes, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, and other party officials.

Robert Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers, reads a speech in which he says that "at a time when all our people and its organizations are engaged in the most extraordinary battle of the masses in the history of the revolution, these commitments, and the determination to fulfill and even overfulfill them, are the response to Comrade Fidel's call to turn our people's huge mobilization into a productive force." He says that these commitments are the outcome of a process originating within the rank and file, the aim of which is "to search for more quality and depth and to avoid all superficial or spectacular flourishes." He adds that in this manner the people show their determination to be increasingly worthy of the party's trust. Veiga further states that the commitments are "a reflection of our objective conditions and real possibilities", but they are also made in the "optimistic conviction that our people, freely and consciously, can meet the challenge posed by material limitations and accomplish great feats."

In view of the enemy's maneuvers and campaigns, the people will recreate the glorious campaigns of 19 April and 1 and 17 May, and take up arms if necessary, to show their firm determination "not to neglect our daily duties and to attest to our massive and unrestricted support of the cause of revolution and socialism."

Veiga concludes: "May the victory of this special emulation in salute of the 2d Congress become living proof that our fatherland, after ridding itself of the antisocials and those who were born with the souls of slaves, is capable of marching with greater energy and efficiency" toward its objectives and may it show that they "have emerged from this battle more firm, aware, socialist and internationalist than ever before."

Afterwards, leaders of mass organizations take red-bound notebooks up to Fidel Castro who in turn embraces each one of these officials.

BRIEFS

TERRITORIAL MILITIA--We are not afraid of the threats of Yankee imperialism and we will always remain firm. The combatants of Battalion 114 of Havana say this in a letter to our commander in chief in which they also express their willingness to join the territorial militia. In Pinar del Rio, the comrades responsible for organizing the territorial militia already have attended seminars and to date battalions have been organized in the Pinar del Rio municipalities of Mantua, Sandino, Minas de Matahambre and Guane. [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 May 80 FL]

CONSUMER DEMAND SEMINAR--The Second International Seminar on the Scientific Study of Consumer Demand organized by the Cuban Institute of Research and Orientation of Consumer Demand opened today at the Atlantico Hotel in Santa Maria del Mar. Representatives of market and consumer demand study institutes of the socialist countries and institutions of capitalist countries are participating in the seminar. Experiences will be exchanged on organizational, methodological and technical aspects of the scientific study, forecast and orientation of consumer demand. [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 May 80 FL]

SUGAR HARVEST NEWS--The 39 sugar mills remaining active in the country yesterday averaged 51 percent use of the grinding capacity, the Sugar Industry Ministry reported. Lack of sugarcane for diverse reasons was reported to be affecting eight provinces, and Holguin, the only one with all its mills still active, only ground 61 percent of its capacity due to heavy rains. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 May 80 FL]

YOUTHS TO GDR--A group of young people from Pinar del Rio has left for the GDR to take specialized courses in the manufacture of artistic and utilitarian ceramics. The five young men and five young women will spend 6 months there and on their return to Cuba will be employed at the Bulgarian projects and technology plant under construction on the Isle of Youth. The plant will begin operations this year. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 May 80 FL]

CARICOM TO GET FOUR EEC GRANTS FOR AGRICULTURE, TRAINING

FL271555 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 22 May 80 p 3

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 21 May (CANA)--Wednesday, the European Economic Community has approved four grants totalling 3,475,000 European Units of Account (EUA)-equivalent to US$4,688,450-to help boost agriculture, trade and training in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

The largest grant of 1,825,000 EUA is going to the CARICOM grains project pilot farm in Belize.

The aim of the project is to establish and develop a 40-acre pilot farm to test the feasibility of mechanised production of grains and other crops in the Belize River valley area.

The grant will go towards funding technical assistance and the provision of the infrastructure for the project.

Another grant of 1,060,000 EUA has been made to the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) for conducting four studies to identify regional development projects in agriculture, fisheries and livestock.

A grant of 500,000 EUA is to help set up a project administration training unit within the CDB and the organisation of a number of training courses and seminars for senior civil servants.

The project's estimated cost is about 1,400,000 EUA and is being shared by the EEC, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the CDB.

The EEC has also approved a 90,000 EUA grant for a regional training course for customs officials in CARICOM countries.

This project is aimed at improving the operational effectiveness of the customs administration of CARICOM states by training customs officials in the application of free trade and common external tariff arrangements.

A six-week seminar is to be organized for this purpose.

Details of the grants have been reported in the May-June issue of COURIER, the magazine which covers relations between the EEC and the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group of countries.

BARBADOS

PRIME MINISTER ADAMS CANCELS DELEGATION'S TRIP TO CUBA

PA241724 Paris AFP in English 1642 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Bridgetown, 24 May (AFP)--Prime Minister Tom Adams has stopped a Barbados delegation from visiting Cuba, pending negotiations between Cuba and the Bahamas over Cuba's recent bombing of a Bahamas patrol boat.

Mr. Adams last night accused Cuba of "behaving like South Africa" by bombing the patrol boat and killing "four of our black brothers." The Barbados ministerial delegation was to have signed a cultural agreement with Cuba. The Bahamas have demanded from Cuba an apology, compensation, and respect for its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

GRENADA

GOVERNMENT TO CRACK DOWN ON 'SUBVERSIVE PUBLICATIONS'

PA241727 Paris AFP in English 1647 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] St George, Grenada, May 24 (AFP)--Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's Peoples Revolutionary Government is preparing to get tough with antigovernment elements who have launched a propaganda campaign against this Caribbean island's pro-Cuba administration.

A spokesman for the prime minister's office today said every step will be taken "to cleanse the country of all underground and subversive publications." Underground publications have accused Mr. Bishop of making frequent overseas visits only to collect money for himself. The antigovernment publications surfaced while the prime minister was in the Middle East during the last fortnight, visiting Iraq and possibly Libya according to some reports.

JAMAICA

SEAGA SAYS IMF ONLY PATH TO ECONOMIC RECOVERY

FL271545 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 22 May 80 p 3

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 21 May (CANA)--Jamaica's opposition leader Edward Seaga has said that Prime Minister Michael Manley's government has no real alternative path to economic recovery but through the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Speaking in Parliament during the debate of the two billion-dollar 1980-81 budget, (estimate of expenditure) the opposition leader said that since March 27, the date on which it was decided to reject IMF prescriptions for economic recovery, "the spelling out of the alternative has been a mystery".

He suggested that government's real scenario was to blame its problems on the IMF, get rid of the IMF, and then make a clean start.

The government called a halt to the negotiations, contending that the IMF conditions were too stringent and would impose great hardships on Jamaicans, causing thousands to lose their jobs.

The alternative strategy of which Mr. Manley and his ministers have spoken include rescheduling repayment of foreign loans, assistance from Third World oil states, conservation at home, and greater safeguards against illegal drain of foreign exchange.

The non-IMF path, Mr. Seaga said, would mean US$340 million less in foreign exchange expenditure, J$150 million (US$84 million) more in local currency expenditure leading to the printing of at least J$100 million in unbacked currency, (US$56 million) and to foreign exchange cash flow shortages leading to the Bank of Jamaica being out of funds by July.

He projected an inflation rate of 35-40 per cent, including 15 per cent externally generated inflation, and increased lay-offs as a result of the drying up of credit and the unavailability of foreign exchange.

"The alternative path is a picture of total grief," he said.

Mr. Seaga indicated that certain of his information had had to be deduced, since for the first time in history, government had presented a budget in which there were gaps left unfilled.

ECUADOR

GOVERNMENT TO CONTROL PRODUCTION OF ITS OILFIELDS

PA240416 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0241 GMT 24 May 80

[Excerpts] Quito, 23 May (EFE)--Ecuador, an OPEC member, will soon control the production of its oilfields with the creation of the "Petroamazonas" Corporation [Operadora "Petroamazonas"] in which the country will control 62.5 percent of the shares. The remaining shares will belong to the U.S. firm, Texaco. The announcement was made today by the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation.

The creation of "Petroamazonas" means that Ecuador will take effective and sovereign possession of 62.5 percent of the shares of the consortium. This has been possible after 5 years of negotiations. "Petroamazonas" will operate in the fields that at present produce the largest volume of oil in Ecuador.

PERU

PLANS FOR TRANSFER OF POWER, INAUGURATION CONTINUE

PY271905 Paris AFP in Spanish 1752 GMT 27 May 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 27 May (AFP)--The presidents of Colombia and Venezuela, Julio Cesar Turbay and Luis Herrera, have been the first persons to announce that they will come to Lima for the transfer of power to President-elect Fernando Belaunde on 28 July.

The announcement was made here today by Manuel Ulloa, a high-ranking leader of the Popular Action Party [AP]--the winning party in the recent elections. The military regime is continuing its meetings with Belaunde for the transfer of power.

It was learned today that Belaunde, Javier Arias, Oscar Trelles and Manuel Ulloa, talked with the ministers of the three armed forces, possibly on Sunday, about the transfer of power. The ministers were Gen Pedro Richter Prada, prime minister and war minister; Lt Gen Luis Arias, of the air force; and vice adm Juan Egusquiza, of the navy. It has been reported that during the meeting the ministers stated to their visitors that it is the desire to inform them extensively of the country's current situation.

Ulloa revealed today that he has already had his first conference with the minister of economy and finance, Javier Silva Ruete, whom he will most probably replace in that ministry. The political leader also said that his talks with Silva will continue after his return from New York, for which he departed this morning.

SURINAME

EXTRADITION OF FORMER MINISTER REQUESTED

FL271953 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 27 May 80

[Excerpt] The Surinamese Government had demanded the extradition from Holland of the former Agriculture Minister Johannes Kisantaroeno, accused of being closely connected with the aborted invasion of Suriname early last month. Today the government of Prime Minister Henk Chin-A-Sen requested the extradition of the minister for being linked to the planning and financing of the aborted invasion.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 105 29 May 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

President Videla's Itinerary on Trip to PRC Announced B 1
Air Force Commander Comments on Reorganization Process B 1
Intransigent Party Questions Legitimacy of Government B 2
Air Force Announces Project for Building Satellites B 2
Two Cuban Refugees Rescued by Argentine Ship Arrive B 2

BOLIVIA

Armed Forces Move Against Banzer's Opponents C 1
Congressional Reprimand Thwarted C 1
Government Reiterates Opposition to U.S. Tin Sales C 1
Briefs: Oil, Gas Production; Air Force Appointment; Radio Station Inaugurated C 2

BRAZIL

Austrian Foreign Minister Views Economic Relations [O GLOBO 28 May] D 1
Egyptian Military Delegation Arrives in Sao Paulo [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 27 May] D 1
Arms Purchases Discussed [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 28 May] D 1
Oil Production Tops 200,000 Barrels Per Day [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 27 May] D 1
Experts Anticipate Record Inflation in May L 2
Cocoa-Producing Countries To Buy Buffer Stock D 2
Government To Gradually Remove Wheat Subsidies D 2

COLOMBIA

Government Reiterates Decision Not To Accept Cubans F 1
Salvadoran Foreign Minister Concludes Visit F 1
Cali Students Riot; Military Controls City F 1

PARAGUAY

PATRIA Again Attacks White's Performance in El Salvador [20 May] H 1
Bus Attackers To Be Tried in Criminal Courts [ULTIMA HORA 26 May] H 2
Domingo Laino Elected PLRA President [ULTIMA HORA 27 May] H 2

PERU

APRA Protests Election 'Irregularities' J 1
Morales Bermudez Favors Uniting With Bolivia [La Paz PRESENCIA 27 May] J 1
New Oil Contracts To Bring Added Revenues [EXPRESO 12 May] J 2

VENEZUELA

Official Denies Government Arms Sales to El Salvador L 1
Foreign Minister Receives Portuguese Delegation L 1
COPEI Leader Denies Reported Cabinet Resignations L 1

MEXICO

LE MONDE Queries President on Economy, Central America [17 May] M 1

PANAMA

PDC Leader Explains Party Position on Upcoming Elections N 1
[LA REPUBLICA 25 May]
Latin American Officers Visit Rio Hato Military Base N 1
[LA REPUBLICA 23 May]
Cuban Exodus Seen To Be Masterful Plan by Media N 2
[CRITICA 24 May]
Columnist Views CIA Operations in Country N 3
[CRITICA 27 May]
CONEP Sends Letter to Nicaragua's Ortega N 4
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 25 May]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carazo Meets Nicaragua's Robelo in San Jose P 1
Foreign Ministry To Send Note to Cuba on Refugee Commission P 1
Resignation of Commission P 2
Carazo on Commission P 2

EL SALVADOR

Gutierrez Lauds Professionalism of Military Operations P 2
Junta Member Majano Discusses Recent Violence P 3
Police Announce Arrest of Former Minister Samayoa Leyva P 5
Shooting After Arrest P 5
Roundup of Recent Violent Incidents P 6
Killing of Four Leftists P 6
More Reported Killed P 6
FPL Clash With Troops [Havana International] P 6
Salvadoran Army Deployment P 7
Nation's Situation Analyzed at High-Level Meetings P 7
Larger Numbers of Passports Being Issued P 8

GUATEMALA

Vice President Denies Involvement in Coup Plans P 8
Nephew Kidnapped P 8
Plan To Share Embassies With El Salvador Studied P 9
Salvadoran Border Sees Arrival of 'Thousands' of Refugees P 9
Police Admit Cooperation With Salvadoran Authorities P 9
[Havana International]
Minister on Reports of Cuban Bases in Belize P 10
Taiwan Foreign Minister Arrives on Official Visit P 10

HONDURAS

Fishermen Kidnapped by Nicaraguan Patrol Boats P 10
Taiwanese, Honduran Foreign Ministers Sign Joint Communique P 10

NICARAUGA

Foreign Ministry Mum on Salvadoran Gutierrez' Charge P 11
Guerrilla Commanders To Go to Panama To Refute Charge P 11
Nicaraguan Envoy's Condemnation P 12
[STAR AND HERALD 28 May]
Attacks on Military Posts Reported in West, South P 12
Borge Says Former Guardsmen Plan To Invade From Abroad P 13
Statement on Counterrevolution P 14
Robelo Termed 'Deceitful, Disloyal' P 14
'Imperialism' Criticized for Wielding Atomic Arsenals P 15

CUBA

Refugee Departures 27 May Total 2,654 Q 1
U.S. Police Accused of Repression in Miami Riots Q 1
ADN Reports on Honecker's 28 May Talks With Castro Q 2
Honecker Honors Marti Q 3
ICAP Hosts Lectures on U.S. Economic Blockade Q 3
Castro Sends Congratulations to Czech Leader Q 3
Castro Sends Message to Bendjedid on Africa Day Q 4
Supreme Soviet Delegation Visits Matanzas Q 4
Anillo Receives Delegation Q 4
AALAPSO Declares Solidarity With S. Koreans Q 5
Second Party Congress Propaganda Campaign Announced Q 5
Briefs: Ambassador to Syria Q 5

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

KP Skeptical on Cuba; Favors Renewed U.S. Contacts S 1

DOMINICAN REPUBLICA

Government Economic Policies Provoke Resignations S 1

GRENADA

Joint Commission Ends Talks With Cuba S 1

JAMAICA

Manley Announces Price Controls, Youth Program S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 23 May]
Manley Travels to Libya for Economic Talks S 3
Briefs: Air Agreement With Belgium; Gas Shortage S 3

OTHER COUNTRIES

ECUADOR

Roldos Comments on Border Dispute With Peru V 1

URUGUAY

First 12,000 Tons of Rice Ready for Shipment to Iran V 1

SURINAME

Defense Minister Resigns Under Pressure V 1

PRESIDENT VIDELA'S ITINERARY ON TRIP TO PRC ANNOUNCED

PY270342 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2105 GMT 26 May 80

[Summary] Buenos Aires, 26 May (NA)--The Public Information Secretariat of the presidency today released President Jorge Videla's itinerary for his trip to the PRC and back. The Argentine president will leave for the PRC on Saturday, 31 May, make a 1 and 1/2 hour stop in Salvador, Brazil, and then fly to Nairobi, Kenya, where his plane will touch down on Sunday afternoon. The next day President Videla will visit Nairobi before departing in the afternoon for Madras, India, where his plane will make a 1-hour stop. From Madras, Videla will fly to Hong Kong, landing on morning of 3 June. On the morning of 5 June, he will fly to Beijing, where he is expected to arrive shortly before noon of the same day.

Later that day, 5 June, President Videla will hold his first round of talks with the PRC Prime Minister Hua Guofeng in the People's Palace, where a dinner will be given in his honor in the evening. On 6 June, President Videla will again meet with Hua Guofeng. The agreements reached in their talks will be signed on 7 June. That evening President Videla will give a dinner for his hosts. On Sunday, 9 June, President Videla will leave Beijing for the city of Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, where he will stay until the afternoon of 10 June, when he will go to Shanghai.

President Videla will return to Argentina from Hong Kong aboard an Aerolineas Argentinas flight via the South Pole, making a stopover in Auckland, New Zealand. Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor, the public information secretary of the presidency. The commerce secretary of the presidency, the secretary general of the presidency and several advisers will accompany President Videla on this trip. The president's return to Buenos Aires is scheduled for 12 June.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER COMMENTS ON REORGANIZATION PROCESS

PY272210 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1427 GMT 27 May 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 27 May (NA)--Lt Gen Omar Graffigna, Argentine Air Force commander in chief, stated today that the persons responsible for the process of national reorganization are not indifferent to the obstacles which might appear in the course of the government's work and that "we are always ready to increase our efforts toward the attainment of the final success." He also reiterated that the latest economic and financial problems which have given rise to "great concern among the citizenry" must be assessed "in accordance with their true scope and significance and taking into account the entire economic framework of the country."

Graffigna made these remarks today during a ceremony held to commemorate the 105th anniversary of the birth of national air force hero Jorge Newbery. During his speech Graffigna also spoke about the antisubversive struggle and the political plan of the amred forces. Speaking about "things which are still to be accomplished," Graffigna said that "we ask for a careful study of the guidelines which the armed forces have drawn up for the process of national reorganization. These guidelines clearly indicate that the concept of responsible freedom--as the normal behavior of a just and modern society--is the guiding principle of our philosophy."

Further on, Graffigna pointed out that "no one must believe that the fact that success has not always crowned government projects is viewed with indifference by the persons responsible for the process," and stressed that "on the contrary, we assume total responsibility for our actions and are always ready to increase our efforts toward the attainment of the final success." He added that "thank God, we do not suffer from the meaningless totalitarian vanity of believing ourselves perfect, because this vanity precludes any effort toward improvement and deafens the ears to friendly opinions, healthy advice and constructive criticism."

INTRANSIGENT PARTY QUESTIONS LEGITIMACY OF GOVERNMENT

PY271647 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2017 GMT 26 May 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 26 May (NA)--The Intransigent Party [PI] today issued a statement questioning the legitimacy of the armed forces government, scoring the economic policy of the government and advocating the clarification of the status of "thousands of persons missing and held without trial."

The statement, signed by PI President Oscar Alende, also reported that last Friday the police thwarted a national meeting of this political group, an action which he described as "contradictory to the inexorable political process which the country must undergo."

The national plenary meeting, which was convened at 489 Riobamba Street of this capital, was interrupted by personnel from the fifth police precinct and the security superintendency of the federal police who advised that this type of meeting had been forbidden.

The PI stated that with this prohibition the "government persists in showing that its respect for the constitutional rights and guarantees does not exceed the narrow boundaries within which only the friends and the obsequious can express themselves," and that these restrictions are caused by the "fear of criticism."

AIR FORCE ANNOUNCES PROJECT FOR BUILDING SATELLITES

PY282139 Paris AFP in Spanish 2343 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 May (AFP)--It was officially announced today that Argentina has the technical capability to put in orbit a locally manufactured satellite by the end of this decade.

The announcement was made in Cordoba, a city located 710 km northeast of Buenos Aires, by the chief of materiel of the air force sector, Gen Jorge Martinez Castro.

General Martinez Castro said that the military aircraft factory has a project to invest $10 million for building satellites through the transfer of foreign technology.

TWO CUBAN REFUGEES RESCUED BY ARGENTINE SHIP ARRIVE

PY271554 Paris AFP in Spanish 1420 GMT 27 May 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 27 May (AFP)--Local sources reported today that two Cubans who left the island at the beginning of the month seeking exile arrived yesterday in Argentina where they plan to live permanently.

The Cubans, who were fleeing Fidel Castro's regime, floated around the Caribbean for 7 days on a small raft that they themselves had built in order to leave their country.

Armando Fernandez Carreno, 32, married, and Pastor Perera Guevara, 34, married, escaped on 1 May and were picked up by the Argentine ship Rio Marapa.

Moreover, neither Carreno nor Guevara wished to make statements of a political nature, it was reported here. Both of them are currently taking steps to obtain asylum in Argentina.

ARMED FORCES MOVE AGAINST BANZER'S OPPONENTS

PY291608 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Army Comdr Gen Luis Garcia Meza said in Cochabamba yesterday that the armed forces will start criminal action in accordance with military regulations against all the people who are currently supporting the political trial against former President Hugo Banzer Suarez. Our correspondent in Cochabamba sends the following report:

The armed forces will start actions in accordance with the military criminal code against the people who are supporting the political trial against former President Hugo Banzer Suarez, said Army Comdr Gen Luis Garcia Meza here.

The military commander emphasized that the charges against the former president are in reality directed against the armed forces; therefore, the armed forces will start actions in accordance with the military criminal code against all these people. He pointed out that the laws of the country allow the armed forces to carry out this process against the civilians who are supporting the political trial against former President Hugo Banzer Suarez.

General Garcia Meza also harshly criticized the old politicians who have finished their political cycle, and he demanded that the new generation should be given an opportunity. He also said that extremists must leave the country.

Regarding the political situation, General Garcia Meza emphasized that the old political leaders must give room to the new generation. He also indicated that extremists are enemies of the armed forces; therefore, if they want freedom of action they must leave the country for socialist countries such as the USSR, Cuba and others.

Regarding the remarks made by Leonidas Sanchez, vice president of the Senate, General Garcia Meza said that military troops will not be withdrawn from the mining centers because these are strategic points within the Pacific zone. He reiterated that even if demands are made "20,000 times," the military troops will not be withdrawn.

Congressional Reprimand Thwarted

PY290144 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 May 80

[Excerpt] The congressmen representing the Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN] walked out of the Congress tonight and left it without a quorum as it was about to issue a very harsh condemnation of recent statements made by the army commander, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, in Cochabamba.

Garcia Meza once again attacked democracy and the present political system and announced that the armed forces would begin proceedings according to the military penal law against all those who are accusing Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez. These statements by the high-ranking officer unleashed a wave of protests among workers, politicians, peasants, students and congressmen.

GOVERNMENT REITERATES OPPOSITION TO U.S. TIN SALES

PY281809 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] The Bolivian delegation which attended the 18th International Tin Council reiterated the Bolivian official position opposing the announced U.S. sales of strategic tin reserves.

Guillermo Murguia, under secretary of mining, announced during a press conference that the national delegation, in the face of the U.S. threat, has established the following:

[Begin Murguia recording] 1. The International Tin Council did not reach an agreement with the U.S. delegation for the United States to start the announced sales plan as of 1 June.

2. The tin market is in a delicate situation due to the fact that there is a marked tendency for oversupply in the short and medium term.

3. The announced tin sales will noticeably affect tin prices in the market and will therefore hurt the mining industries and the economies of tin-producing countries. [end recording]

It was also established that a 3-year sales program cannot be considered under the Fifth Agreement because this agreement concludes on 1 July 1981; therefore, the United States has no right to submit a sales plan for such a term, that is, 3 years.

[Begin Murguia recording] In other words, the (?decision) to sell approximately 10,000 tons should be interpreted as an ill-intentioned (?maneuver) to overrun the tin market with an annual sale of 30,000 tons [sentence as heard].

5. [Number as heard] [Word indistinct] that the announced U.S. sales plan has violated the provisions of the Fifth Agreement with respect to a right which the United States does not have and at the same time has violated the weak Article 43 which, through Clauses C and D, grants the United States the strange privilege of consultation in order to sell its strategic reserves. [end recording]

Under Secretary Murguia also said that the Bolivian delegation made known and reaffirmed the Bolivian right to use all the means allowed by the International Tin Council to claim its rights in view of the assault on our mining industry.

[Begin Murguia recording] Bolivia will also make every effort to eliminate from the eventual Sixth Agreement this strange privilege which, under the title of noncommercial reserve sales, is included in the current Fifth Agreement. Bolivia also demands that the member countries of this agreement take a concrete position in view of this coming threat to the tin market, the tin industry and the future of negotiations for the Sixth Agreement. [end recording]

BRIEFS

OIL, GAS PRODUCTION--Bolivian Government Oil Deposits, YPFB, has reported that oil production during April of this year decreased 13.7 percent in relation to 1979 and that natural gas production increased by 26 percent during April of this year in relation to April 1979. Production of natural gas during April of this year reached 174 million cubic meters. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 May 80 PY]

AIR FORCE APPOINTMENT--Brig Gen Natalio Morales Mosquera yesterday was sworn in as new Bolivian Air Force chief of staff by the Bolivian Air Force Comdr Gen Waldo Bernal. [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 21 May 80 p 3 PY]

RADIO STATION INAUGURATED--Mairana Valley, in Santa Cruz Department, has inaugurated its first radio station which will broadcast on medium wave. This station will cover Mairana Valley and other neighboring towns. The radio station is sponsored by the Mairana Progressive Youth Group and has been installed for purely cultural activities. It will have an output of 250 watts. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 20 May 80 p 4 PY]

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS ECONOMIC RELATIONS

PY290105 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Spanish 28 May 80 p 22

[Excerpts] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--During an interview last night, Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr stated that Brazil continues to be "a good risk for investors," and that for this reason his country does not hesitate in financing projects in Brazil.

Asked about the present situation of the Brazilian economy which is burdened by a huge foreign debt and high inflation rates, Minister Pahr said that Austrian businessmen and investors are not concerned about them. He added that there is total confidence in the Brazilian capability to solve those problems. As a token of such confidence, Minister Pahr revealed that Austria decided to invest $200 million in development projects here.

Minister Willibald Pahr announced that a trade delegation made up of 40 representatives of Austrian firms will come to Brazil by 15 June. The delegation will come to discuss the possibilities of investment and joint ventures with Brazilian enterprises, in several sectors of the economy. The Austrian foreign minister also extended an invitation for a Brazilian trade delegation to visit Vienna.

Minister Pahr revealed that Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro accepted the invitation to visit Austria on a date still to be set. He added that this visit will give the opportunity to improve trade and political understanding between the two countries.

EGYPTIAN MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SAO PAULO

PY280241 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 May 80 p 5

[Excerpt] An Egyptian military delegation headed by Gen Mohamed Atia Soliman, commander of the Central Military Zone of the Egyptian Army, arrived in Sao Paulo yesterday to begin a 6-day visit at the invitation of the Brazilian Government. The delegation was welcomed at the local airbase by Gen Paulo de Campos Paiva, chief of cabinet of the army joint staff. The Egyptian Army delegation is composed of Gen Ibrahim al Urabi, commander of the 2d army of the Suez Canal front; Gen Rashid as-Sayid, deputy commander of the Egyptian Army military academy; and Lt Col Mustafa Kamil Fahmi

Arms Purchases Discussed

PY290101 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 May 80 p 1

[Text] After a meeting with Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel, Egyptian Ambassador [illegible] ad-Din Rif'at stated in Brasilia last night that his country is interested in purchasing Brazilian arms. Ambassador Rif'at did not specify what type of arms his country is interested in, adding that this matter is being studied by the Egyptian military mission which is visiting Brazil. He said that his country "is already purchasing a large volume of Brazilian goods, and nothing can hinder the purchase of arms."

OIL PRODUCTION TOPS 200,000 BARRELS PER DAY

PY280350 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 May 80 p 1

[Excerpt] With the pumping of 1,987 barrels of oil daily from three wells in Curiman, Ceara State, Brazilian oil production has reached 200,000 barrels per day for the first time in history. Since yesterday Brazil has been producing 200,300 barrels per day. This production represents a savings of $5.7 million per day for Brazil, taking into account the average price of $28.50 per barrel of imported oil.

EXPERTS ANTICIPATE RECORD INFLATION IN MAY

PY241713 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Government financial experts have indicated that the record inflation rate of 94 percent experienced in July 1974 will be surpassed this month. For this to happen, it will be enough for the May price index to experience the expected increase of between 5 and 6 percent.

The experts also say that the estimated growth for the wholesale price index is even more pessimistic, and they believe, therefore, that the inflation accumulated over the past 12 months could reach 100 percent, surpassing all previous records.

COCOA-PRODUCING COUNTRIES TO BUY BUFFER STOCK

PY231541 Paris AFP in Spanish 1712 GMT 22 May 80

[Excerpts] Salvador, Brazil, 22 May (AFP)--It was reported here today that Brazil, Cameroon, the Ivory Coast, Gabon and Togo have agreed to buy cocoa on the international market in order to maintain its price.

Brazilian Agriculture Minister Amaury Stabile made the announcement at the end of a special meeting of cocoa-producing countries, which was held in the northeastern city of Salvador, Bahia State.

During the meeting's closing session, Stabile mentioned that two proposals were submitted, the first by Brazil and the Ivory Coast to immediately establish a regulating stock, and the other by Cameroon, Gabon and Togo to create a broader-based permanent mechanism for price control.

The participating countries, however, have not reached an agreement to reconcile these two proposals, and therefore they decided to form a commission to work out a combined proposal by 16 June, when another meeting will be held in London.

GOVERNMENT TO GRADUALLY REMOVE WHEAT SUBSIDIES

PY241507 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] The government will discontinue wheat subsidies, and by July one-third of them will have been removed. This information has been supplied by reliable sources of the economic sector. The sources added that the withdrawal of subsidies will be gradual. The first one-third will be withdrawn in July, the second third in November, and the rest will have been withdrawn in small portions by June 1981.

According to the sources, this decision was reached after a number of interministerial meetings which resulted in the conviction that the goal of self-supply has not been attained.

Still another reason for the withdrawal of the subsidies is the fact that they require 50 billion cruzeiros, an amount which is viewed as an unacceptable burden for the Brazilian economy and one of the causes of the soaring inflation.

It has been proved as well that owing to the subsidies, the price of wheat sold to mills was so low that it became uneconomical to mix wheat flour with other flours, and that wheat flour was being used to manufacture cattle feed and industrial glue.

GOVERNMENT REITERATES DECISION NOT TO ACCEPT CUBANS

PA282044 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Bogota--The government reiterated today that it will not grant political asylum to the Cubans who have abandoned the Caribbean island. Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas thus answered a recent suggestion by former President Misael Pastrana Borrero, who said Colombia should receive "several" Cuban refugees.

Uribe said Pastrana knows well that the government cannot grant a request of this type because of the country's economic situation. Colombia cannot guarantee jobs to the refugees because we have a rather high unemployment rate, Uribe said.

SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

PA281732 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Bogota--Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena has said here that under no circumstances will his country accept any military aid which violates its sovereignty and right to self-determination. Chavez made the statement at the end of a 3-day visit during which he signed several trade and cooperation agreements with Colombia.

The Salvadoran foreign minister said his country will regain complete peace once the Christian Democratic government implements its political reform plan. He said, however, that this will be a very long process.

Chavez did not hide the fact that El Salvador's problems are very serious and said that violence will be eradicated only after its causes are thoroughly studied.

CALI STUDENTS RIOT; MILITARY CONTROLS CITY

PA280326 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] A bus was burned, several persons were injured and dozens more were arrested during the riots in the departmental capital of Cali, Colombia. A mob of students and professional terrorists threw Molotov cocktails this afternoon at a Black and White Line bus.

Col Francisco Luis Ospina Gubillos, commander of Valle Department police, said that he has not been informed of casualties. Several students had met to demand the derogation of Decree 917, which extended the closing of the university, and demanded the immediate resumption of classes. Cali is now under military control as law and order was restored by nightfall.

PATRIA AGAIN ATTACKS WHITE'S PERFORMANCE IN EL SALVADOR

PY222137 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 20 May 80 p 7

[Commentary by Bacon Duarte Prado entitled: "He Who Sows the Wind..."]

[Text] In fact, he who sows the wind shall reap the whirlwind, according to the well-known proverb which, like all others, summarizes the common and universal experience of people throughout the ages. And there is another saying. A typical example of Paraguayan humor tells us: "A boil and a meddlesome person always erupt in the wrong place" [given in Guarani]. This prologue will help us to develop our case in the analysis of the comings and goings and the marches and countermarches of a familiar friend of ours who is constantly in the limelight of the news: Ambassador White, who now serves as U.S. ambassador in stormy El Salvador. The media have been reporting on certain difficulties that have crossed his path as a result of his performance in the Central American country.

His most recent performance was the most amusing: We are told that he was the object of a cordial demonstration of repudiation by a group of rightists, who even blockaded the embassy area, which the ambassador had to leave by taking to his heels, using methods that were not quite diplomatic, thus belying the proverbial reputation as a man of the fashionable salon and of refined elegances with which the local feminine press had characterized him. He had to beat it quickly in order to get his skin, bones and viscera to a safe place in the face of the fury of his besiegers, taking refuge where the sweet breezes were more favorable for self-preservation.

It seems that the reason for the ill will is the habit ingrained in this good and well-mannered man of putting his nose precisely where he should not, into the internal affairs of the countries where he performs his diplomatic mission, as he has done in this and other instances. This penchant or weakness--as events are attesting--will continue giving headaches to this somewhat special sort of diplomat, who forgets that he is representative to a government, not to dissident groups. In this latter mission to which he appointed himself, Mr White has proved to have qualifications which make him quite effective, although such qualifications do him harm in the long run, as is happening now. Mr White has not yet understood that a diplomat above all should stay out of the internal struggles within the boundaries of a country's sovereignty and try to show some objectivity in his evaluations of personalities, institutions and circumstances so that his actions will be beneficial to his own government and also serve to improve relations between his country and the country to which is is accredited as representative.

We are bringing to mind at this very moment the magnificent definition of an authentic and model diplomat given by the Paraguayan foreign minister in an erudite lecture he delivered not long ago--a lecture that elicited a well-deserved commentary by the sharp-minded "Poncho Pvta" [Pen name of a PATRIA columnist]. And we recall that definition precisely by contrast, because there is little or nothing in the character and image of Mr White to fit that definition, despite his enviable gentlemanly qualifications, his political knowledgeability and his ability to move through the intricacies of personal involvement.

What Mr White is doing in El Salvador is just a reprise of what he did here, with the difference that people seem to be more volatile there. We want to think that the lesson will be learned and that for the greatest tranquillity of his soul and the integrity of his body this old acquaintance of ours will bring under control his not-so-innocent penchant for behaving in someone else's house as though it were his own--a confusion which has its difficulties and creates embarrassing situations.

BUS ATTACKERS TO BE TRIED IN CRIMINAL COURTS

PY271731 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 26 May 80 p 30

[Excerpts] The police have submitted to the secretary ofthe Fifth Criminal Court, Maria Angelica de Sarubi, the dossier containing the details of the events that occurred on 7 and 11 April 1980 when private individuals and a bus were attacked and which concluded in a confrontation between the alleged criminals and the antisubversive forces which resulted in 10 persons dead and 5 wounded.

The document indicates that the following people, who are currently housed in the main prison, were involved: Arcadio Flores, Felipe Flores, Vidal Martinez, Arnaldo Flores, 15, Mariano Martinez Flores, 16, Apolonia Flores, 12, Apolonia Gonzalez, 16, Andres Centurion, 19, Luciano Centurion, 18, Francisco Solano Dure, Santos Gil Dure Ramon Paiva, and Eliodoro Gimenez. All of them are Paraguayan and have been deprived of their freedom and charged with armed assault, robbery, attempted murder, mayhem, usurpation of authority and the illegal use of weapons. It also indicates that the alleged ringleader of the group Victoriano Centurion Ramos, is at large.

In another passage of the dossier, it is stated that on 11 April the alleged criminals were attacked by the eastern antisubversive forces and during a fierce firefight the following persons died: Gumersindo Britez, Concepcion Gonzalez, Estanislao Sotelo, Feliciano Verdum, Federico Gutierrez, Mariano Ruiz Diaz, Secundino Segovia, Adolfo Britez, Fulgencio Castillo, and Reinaldo Gutierrez, all of them belonging to the group of alleged attackers.

DOMINGO LAINO ELECTED PLRA PRESIDENT

PY281556 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 27 May 80 p 12

[Excerpts] Domingo Laino, who was elected president of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA] last night during a session of the new board of directors, remarked to ULTIMA HORA today that the political leadership which he heads "is going to emphasize matters that have become standard party policy: no candidate of ours will be nominated for any election while the reigning regime maintains its current characteristics, and we intend to strengthen the National Accord so that it will become the peaceful alternative during the transitional period that will lead to a postdictatorial state."

When we asked Laino if the leadership of the "Authentic Radicals," with him at its head, would become more aggressive, more incisive, the politician said:

Regarding this point, I believe that the public has a mistaken impression. Our unyielding attitude of direct confrontation with the regime does not presuppose that we are carrying out unreasonable politics.

On the contrary, our party has always practiced the most balanced and carefully considered politics.

We have never senselessly practiced rough-and-tumble politics. In addition, we have to affirm the bases of our political ideology.

Basically, liberalism is always antitotalitarian. If our party were to participate in the electoral farces it would be going against its own doctrine.

He made the following clarification:

Now that we are not afraid of saying things, it is another matter. It is a question of civic-minded courage.

APRA PROTESTS ELECTION 'IRREGULARITIES'

PY280338 Paris AFP in Spanish 2341 GMT 27 May 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 27 May (AFP)--The American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA], which was defeated by Fernando Belaunde's Popular Action Party [AP] in last Sunday's elections, has protested several irregularities in those elections.

APRA also accused the military of siding with the winner and stressed its opposition to the newly-elected government. After ruling out a coup, the APRA leadership headed by former presidential candidate Armando Villanueva said that about 38 percent of the votes were voided because people did not use the pencil required by law to mark their preference on the ballots. This caused a "civic catastrophe" because the National Electoral Board (JNE) "deliberately violated the law."

Villanueva also said that citizens who were in Peru but not in their voting districts on election day were not allowed to vote for the president and senators and deputies, while citizens who were abroad were.

APRA leaders reported irregularities in several regions of the country, such as arrests of their representatives, propaganda by the police and intimidation to get peasants and illiterates to vote for Belaunde. APRA said that these irregularities were the major cause of its defeat in the elections as well as "a blow to democracy."

Villanueva said that the APRA leadership decided that he should postpone his visit to Belaunde until after the party files its protest with the election board and informs the people. Villanueva said that he would then visit the winner "without resentment and with joy, in a patriotic and sportsmanlike spirit." Villanueva said that since the AP won the elections by a landslide, it does not need external support to govern and that APRA will remain in a responsible opposition to safeguard the country.

Asked about the possibility of a military coup, Villanueva ruled it out, and accused the government-controlled media of campaigning against APRA.

MORALES BERMUDEZ FAVORS UNITING WITH BOLIVIA

PY281456 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 27 May pp 1, 19

[By special correspondent Donald Zavala W.]

[Excerpts] The president of Peru's revolutionary junta, Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez, asserted yesterday in Tacna that his country, its people and its armed forces favor the prospect of uniting with Bolivia to create one nation that is capable of facing the future's demands.

Both countries would thus implement the dream of the liberator, Simon Bolivar, which was a reality in the times of independence and which was again temporarily achieved afterward by the great marshal of Zepita, Andres de Santa Cruz.

"It is necessary," he said, "that we seek national objectives, and the most convenient path is that of thinking about the union of the peoples of Bolivia and Peru in order to achieve a great future." The Peruvian chief of state attended the ceremony honoring the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Alto de la Alianza, which took place in Tacna, which was occupied by Chilean troops during the Pacific war.

During an interview granted to the Bolivian press in the officers mess, the Peruvian president referred exclusively to his country's position regarding Bolivia's landlocked situation.

He remarked that in all international meetings where Bolivia's maritime problem has been brought up, Peru has stood up and strongly defended this cause. "This is not a problem that should only be acted on by international organizations but indeed Bolivia's landlocked situation has already been discussed with interest by the Andean Group at various meetings of this regional organization at the presidential level.

Morales Bermudez stated that it is necessary to open channels to make progress with this problem because it is a concern that the Bolivian people have deep in their hearts.

Answering a question from the Bolivian press, Morales Bermudez stated that while the formula submitted by Peru would not have resolved the Bolivian problem, it would have initiated a direct dialogue, but Chile did not accept it.

He added that this Peruvian initiative could have been a common opening for the beginning of negotiations and asserted that this could have been an important step toward Peru's goal of achieving a solution to Bolivia's landlocked situation.

Finally, he remarked that Bolivia's aspiration to a sea outlet is one that surpasses the limits of Bolivia's national feeling to such an extent that it has caused repercussions in international organizations. "It is not only Bolivia's problem; Bolivia's landlocked situation has transcended its borders."

At the conclusion of the interview with the national press, Morales Bermudez could not hide his emotion when referring to Bolivia's landlocked situation. Morales Bermudez, while speaking on the union of Peru and Bolivia to create one nation and seek a great future, again recalled the ideal of Bolivar and Andres de Santa Cruz, that of uniting the two peoples, who have a common destiny due to their ethical [eticos], cultural, linguistic and geographical background.

NEW OIL CONTRACTS TO BRING ADDED REVENUES

PA222330 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 12 May 80 p 2

[Text] Lima (ESI-PERU)--Economy and Finance Minister Javier Silva Ruete has reported that $1.08 billion will be received by our country every year as a result of the renegotiation of oil contracts, which means $300 million more than was received under the so-called "Peruvian model" contracts.

Silva detailed the economic advantages and projections of the basic agreement for the renogotiation of the oil contracts with Occidental, Belco Petroleum, and Occidental Bridas. Talks with this last company are in the final stage.

The official noted that the situation has changed "substantially" with the renegotiation of the "Peruvian model" so-called contracts because the state received 53 percent of earnings before and now it will receive 74 percent.

He said that "in overall terms, this means that, by applying the Peruvian model to these three companies, the state was receiving an estimated $780 million a year whereas it will now receive $1.08 billion.

Silva said that if the "Peruvian model" contracts had been maintained, the overall earnings of the foreign companies would have been $7.6 billion and those of the state $12.6 billion [figures as published].

OFFICIAL DENIES GOVERNMENT ARMS SALES TO EL SALVADOR

PA272039 Paris AFP in Spanish 1701 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Caracas, 27 May (AFP)--Oswlado Paez Pumar, director general of the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry, denied reports here today regarding the sale of Venezuelan arms to the Salvadoran Government.

The diplomat said that the reports from El Salvador only stated that a box containing 20 cartridges manufactured by the Venezuelan Corporation of Military Industries [CAVIM] was found there.

After explaining that CAVIM is a private company which makes independent sales, Paez Pumar stated that the Venezuelan Government is investigating how this ammunition got to El Salvador.

The fact that the company makes some independent sales does not in any way indicate that Venezuela is selling arms to El Salvador, Paez Pumar stated.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES PORTUGUESE DELEGATION

PA290030 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco this afternoon received Basilio Horta, Portuguese minister of commerce and tourism. During the meeting, the two ministers discussed bilateral relations between Portugal and Venezuela.

The two ministers had previously held a working meeting with Armando de Sousa e Almeida, Portuguese secretary of state for trade.

It was learned that the Portuguese delegation proposed the reactivation of the complementary trade cooperation agreement signed in 1978 during Prime Minister Mario Soares' visit to Venezuela.

In addition, the Portuguese delegation wants to discuss a possible shipping contract between the two countries.

COPEI LEADER DENIES REPORTED CABINET RESIGNATIONS

PA280114 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 27 May 80

[Excerpt] It is not true that the members of the Cabinet have resigned or that the president of the republic has requested their resignations. It is also untrue that the president named three new governors today.

This was stated a few minutes ago at La Casona, the presidential residence, by Dr Eduardo Fernandez, secretary general of the Social Christian Party [COPEI], who said that Venezuela is undergoing a time of great importance. The country can either take the easy path of least resistance or, as President Herrera Campins desires, it can build, once and for all, an economy that in its initial phase will be supplementary to the oil industry.

The meeting with the president at La Casona was attended by Finance Minister Luis Ugueto and Development Minister Manuel Quijada, who presented a report on the economic situation to the president and the leaders of the COPEI.

LE MONDE QUERIES PRESIDENT ON ECONOMY, CENTRAL AMERICA

LD281305 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 May 80 pp 1, 3

[Marcel Niedergang undated Mexico City interview with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo: "An interview with the Mexican president"]

[Text] "I have often said that a lack of projects and planning is one of the characteristics of developing countries and of underdevelopment itself. As far as we are concerned, we could have been disconcerted by oil surpluses, by the new and considerable resources due to our oil exports if we had not had adequate plans for utilizing these resources and surpluses. Therefore, we will reorientate all this. I have decided to better determine the use of funds in order to effectively encourage production and consumption in favor of those who really need them....

"We have a development model similar to that of the UN Economic Commission for Latin America, a model which has enabled us to reach the stage of import substitution and start our industrialization but this is all. This model has bridged in a disordered manner some gaps in consumption by one class which has now been saturated. And our currency has become weaker. We must change all this. We must change our development model in accordance with the nation's rapid growth...."

Mexican head of state Jose Lopez Portillo, who is to start an official visit to France on 16 May, is, first of all, a strict economist, an expert on monetary problems and also a lawyer who attaches the greatest importance to administrative questions. After entering state service relatively late in life, he became chairman of the Federal Electricity Commission and was finance minister in Luis Echeverria's government before being elected president in December 1976.

He was host to Mr Giscard d'Estaing when Giscard paid an official visit to Mexico in March 1979. He is arriving in France as the representative of a country whose proven oil reserves are much larger than was thought (some 50 billion barrels, according to PEMEX chairman Diaz Serrano) and it is clear that problems relating to energy, economic and technological cooperation and also North-South relations will be at the center of the talks between the two heads of state who know each other well since they have previously met at several international meetings and have a high regard for each other. They share liberal political and economic concepts, believe in a similar style of government and have a certain taste for writing.

Before starting on this new European tour, Mr Lopez Portillo gave us an interview at the Los Pinos presidential residence in Mexico City and told us again on this occasion that he attaches great importance to his 3-day visit to France, including 1 day which he is to spend practically in a tete-a-tete with Mr Giscard D'Estaing.

"In every respect," he said, "Mexico has reached a consolidation stage in the economic sphere and, as a result, it has been able to play a much more important international role than in the past. Mexico must now seek to diversify its foreign exchange with the nations which offer the best prospects. And, from this viewpoint, France is well placed for a number of reasons. We have a common history; we know each other; we are aware of our respective qualities and shortcomings and we know what we can expect from each other. And I believe that because of this we can hope that what we have to do together will be done better than it would have been otherwise. We have a past, a present and a future. And we have reached a stage where our country's resources will enable us to think big...."

Mexico is on the eve of making some decisive decisions in the nuclear energy sphere--construction of power stations--and Mr Lopez Portillo stated that he is "very interested in prospects for cooperation with France."

"Furthermore," he explained, "it is a question which we would like to see linked with what we have proposed under the name of a world energy plan: taking advantage of the time during which oil will still be available--and, fortunately, in our case, it will be a very long time to come--to move toward another stage, and I believe that the 21st Century will be the century of nuclear power. Once all inconveniences are overcome--and it seems to me that these inconveniences have been greatly exaggerated by the environmentalists--nuclear power will be the only solution...."

Two Years' Lead

In a speech delivered in Guadalajara on 18 March, Mr Lopez Portillo defined his country's oil policy for the next 3 years: Gradual and sensible increase in production and exports limited to 1.1 million barrels a day.

"As a result of the fantastic productivity of the Campeche region oil wells, where our investments have been concentrated, we have this year reached our 1982 objective," he explained. "Our production has now exceeded 2 million barrels a day. And I have authorized PEMEX to produce an additional 10 percent margin to insure that our domestic needs are met...."

[Question] But how can this cautious production rate be maintained? How will it be possible to resist external, especially American, pressures in favor of a production rate which would reach 4-5 million barrels a day?

[Answer] We will keep to this path because this is in the country's interest. In order to produce more oil we would have to invest, that is to borrow money and consequently increase our foreign policy debt and an inflationary deficit. Furthermore, increasing public investments in the oil industry, that is, in PEMEX which, let me remind you, is a state organization, would be tantamount to unbalancing the structure of this type of investment and giving rise to excessive distortion in the use of public funds, something which we do not want. And, finally, as I have already said, what I call our ability to absorb our oil resources is limited. Therefore, what would we do with these petrodollars? Deposit them abroad even though our domestic needs are enormous? This would be absurd. Such money would gradually lose its value. It is better to leave our oil where it is now, that is, underground.

The only reason for considerably increasing our oil production would be our participation in a world energy plan aimed at rationalizing all the current activities with a view to progressing from the oil age to a different energy age offering other possibilities....

[Question] In your view, is oil a political weapon?

[Answer] Yes, to a large extent. It is also a political problem and a political risk. Oil has transformed international relations. We have seen this happen in Iran, the Near East and the Indian Ocean....

[Question] Could this "weapon" lead to a change in U.S.-Mexican relations?

[Answer] It is true that it makes our position strong. It works to our advantage as far as our independence is concerned. We have both oil and natural gas in which the Americans are interested. And, consequently, our position has improved greatly in the exchange sphere.

[Question] Can your relatively strong position help Mexico settle its disputes with the United States with respect, for instance, to the question of "braceros," illegal Mexican workers in the United States?

[Answer] No. We want to build a country where the employment level becomes satisfactory by the end of the century. This is the only definitive way to resolve the problem of the braceros--developing the country and offering employment to our people. All other ways to deal with the problem are only provisional formulas.

[Question] It was generally believed that Mexico would join GATT. Now, on 18 March, Mr Lopez Portillo dismissed this possibility. Why?

[Answer] We have thought this over. Our development plans imply measures which could be thought protectionist. Furthermore, the draft agreement was rather vague. For instance, we are not yet familiar with the code of conduct with respect to the contracting parties' guarantee of supply. It seemed to us that there could be some contradiction there with the world energy plan which we have submitted to the United Nations. The Tokyo round has not defined everything and we would have wanted this done. We realize that we may not be offered such favorable conditions again but it is a risk which we are taking....

[Question] Did you say in 1979 that oil is mankind's common heritage?

[Answer] To be more precise, mankind's joint responsibility.

[Question] Not much progress has been made since.

[Answer] No progress at all. And this is why we believe that a liberalization of trade would not necessarily ensure a new world economic order. We are aware that industrialized countries apply protectionist formulas in various ways. And, in the final analysis, I believe that a solution can be found in bilateral relations....

[Question] Rather than in a North-South dialogue?

[Answer] If we could establish a North-South dialogue in a more substantial manner, no longer at the level of theoreticians but at the level of heads of state, in that case, yes, I believe that we could make progress. I believe that the next stage should involve a meeting of heads of state who would discuss this question.... [end of answer]

Deficient agriculture, unemployment, inflation and a bad redistribution of national revenue--Mr Lopez Portillo does not try to conceal any black points and admits that certain objectives have not been achieved, but he hopes that very considerable oil revenue will enable him to deal with the situation by channeling more funds toward the social sphere than in the past and by controlling inflation.

[Lopez Portillo] In 1979 our gross domestic product growth rate amounted to 8 percent. In the preceding year it amounted to 7 percent and this led to some disturbances. We were unprepared. We had some bottlenecks, especially in the transportation area.

[Question] In one of your speeches you used the expression "development with inflation."

[Answer] Well, 70 percent of our population is under 25 and 50 percent under 14. How can we make a considerable development effort even if this leads to inflation? For unless we increase the number of jobs by 4 percent a year we will not extricate ourselves from the present situation.

[Question] But will this inflation not increase the existing imbalance between rich and poor? When he was World Bank chairman, Mr McNamara said that in the Third World development has made the rich richer and the poor poorer.

[Answer] But we are determined to use our oil resources to improve the distribution of national revenue, in order to reduce the gap between poverty and opulence, by taking steps, as I stated in my Guadalajara speech, with respect to credits, the price-wage relationship, administrative effectiveness and agrarian reform. At the beginning of my term of office I had two priorities: the energy sphere, in which spectacular results have been achieved, and food supplies, over which the state has no control. This is why we are establishing a food supply system aimed at achieving self-sufficiency. And we will send some technicians to France to study what you have done in this sphere, so successfully it seems.

Freedom Is Not Enough

[Question] But is such independence, such "self-sufficiency," in the food supply sphere possible?

[Answer] It could be if we pushed our bounds forward. Productivity cannot be increased in our relatively few irrigated areas. Productivity in nonirrigated land, which is subject to unpredictable rainfall, is low--1-2 percent. It would be sufficient to increase productivity 10 percent to make agricultural production increase rapidly. This what I hope for. [end of answer]

The very firm tone so far used by Lopez Portillo with respect to Mr Carter has contributed considerably toward genuine popularity for this quiet, pragmatic, energetic and often lyrical president. He intends to visit Cuba this year and Defense Minister Gen Felix Galvan himself has prepared this visit. In a remarkable impromptu speech he made in Managua, Lopez Portillo congratulated the new Nicaraguan leaders for having successfully carried out the third real revolution in Latin America since the beginning of the century, following the Mexican and Cuban revolutions. He advised them to avoid the weaknesses of both and has continued to follow events in Central America with the greatest interest. Does he believe that they are contagious?

[Answer] New ideologies have not invented the crisis. This crisis has always existed. Crises are caused by social conditions and governmental behavior. As long as attempts are made to resolve social problems through repression, the problems which we witness in Central America will appear elsewhere. The free world is mistaken if it believes that countries within its orbit are satisfied with freedom in quotation marks. World economic disorder increases social tensions, and to resolve these tensions some people opt for repressive regimes. This undemocratic and contradictory formula no longer works. It no longer works in Chile; it no longer worked in either Nicaragua or in El Salvador or in Guatemala, which are in a state of crisis. It no longer works in Latin America.

[Question] Has Mexico responsibilities in Central America?

[Answer] It has, and we assume them without interfering in the domestic affairs of those countries. We give unconditional aid, as we have been doing in Nicaragua. We would like to give more but we would like them to determine their future by themselves, for everybody now wants to help Nicaragua but, at the same time, everybody is trying to influence its policy. [end of answer]

Mr Lopez Portillo is pleased with the political reform which has been initiated since he became president. Its aim was, he states, "to open up prospects for changing a development model which is no longer satisfactory, to guarantee the rights of the minorities and to improve opportunities offered by the revolution." This is undoubtedly "a lengthy process which has not been concluded" but "it works." And he stated in conclusion" "Democracy is above all a lifestyle. Sartre said something on the subject which greatly impressed me."

PDC LEADER EXPLAINS PARTY POSITION ON UPCOMING ELECTIONS

PA260123 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 25 May 80 pp 1, 6-A

[By Jaime Enrique Beitia]

[Text] The members of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] are convinced that the elections to choose 18 provincial representatives on 28 September represent a means of struggle to establish a true democracy in the country.

This is what Dr Ricardo Arias Calderon, one of the most important leaders of that party, said during an interview given to LA REPUBLICA. Arias Calderon said that this is the moment of struggle and that if this is not done, the objectives the PDC is seeking will never be reached.

The decision of the PDC (an opposition party) to participate in the September elections was adopted by the party's directors during a meeting held in Penonome in February, he noted.

Arias Calderon stated that the decision was not adopted behind the back of the other opposition political parties, and that this is the moment "to increase the struggle for democracy."

Arias Calderon admitted that these elections do not bring total democracy to Panama but it is necessary to struggle for that, especially since this election process is a step in that direction.

Arias Calderon, one of the most forceful opponents of the regime of President Royo, expects that the results of these elections will be respected.

He noted that one reason for this is that at present "there is an electoral tribunal that depends on the executive branch, but we will see who gets there and who backs down in these elections." [sentence as published]

Ricardo Arias Calderon stated that the Christian Democratic Party has not maintained and has not reached any agreement with the government of President Aristides Royo to participate in these elections.

The PDC leader noted that his party has not made any agreement with the military either. He said that the PDC participation in the September elections had been decided prior to the meeting that the opposition political parties held with the military in Farallon.

LATIN AMERICAN OFFICERS VISIT RIO HATO MILITARY BASE

PA252244 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 23 May 80 pp 1-A, 6-A

[Excerpts] A total of 35 officers from different military forces in the continent, accompanied by their wives, paid a visit recently to the General Tomas Herrera military institute to have a close look at the teaching and training program conducted by the National Guard high command in that military installation.

These Latin American military officers are attending a G-3 command and general staff course at the School of the Americas in Fort Gulick, Cristobal Corregimiento, Colon Province, and are now touring the country to get acquainted with its most important areas.

Their visit came at the same time as the arrival of 22 members of the Association of Military Aides, which is recognized by our country. Col Virginio Vega Ferrari from Argentina, who is president of the association, headed the delegation.

Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, National Guard chief commander, accompanied by Lt Col Ruben Dario Paredes, high staff assistant chief; Lt Col Cecilio Eloy Fisher, high staff G-5; Lt Col Pedro Carlos Ayala, command officer; and Lt Col Marcos Justine Fernandez, police force chief, were on hand to welcome the distinguished visitors to Rio Hato.

Lt Javier Licona, S-3 of the Military Institute, was in charge of lecturing the visiting officers on the organization of the military institute.

Finally, the visitors were taken on a tour of the Rio Hato military base installations and later on they were received by General Torrijos in his home in Farallon.

CUBAN EXODUS SEEN TO BE MASTERFUL PLAN BY MEDIA

PA272152 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 24 May 80 p 6

[Article by Carlos Perez Herrera in "The Guest Writer" column: "The Departure of the Ten Thousand"]

[Text] We have said before that if the U.S. consulates lifted the restrictions on Colombian, Peruvian and Panamanian immigrants the stampede would be overwhelming. This phenomenon implies an explainable illusion. The massive exodus toward the great northern cosmopolis, which exercises a dazzling attraction to the peoples, can be analyzed in the same manner in which the rural exodus, mutatis mutandis, is analyzed. No one stops to find out if in the United States there is racial discrimination, drug abuse, if one must work hard to earn a dollar, if taxes and fees eat up your salary or if the Yankees have learned any other intelligible language besides English. It is enough to have the illusion of Wall Street, Fort Knox, Disney World and Busch Gardens, embellished with the Arabian Nights narrations of nostalgic Cubans who one day were allowed by Fidel to visit the beloved island. The fantastic accounts of riches and castles in the air for those who escape from socialist countries, with all the onomatopoeia of a permanent rhumba, add to this illusion.

This is not a criticism but an observation which is obvious to all. The Cubans who leave their country do not want to stay in Peru, or in Costa Rica, or in Venezuela and much less in Guatemala. The United States attracts them like a magnet and all those who are presently in transit in San Jose, Caracas and Lima will eventually converge there.

The "departure of the 10,000," which has been well planned, well contrived and masterfully handled by the media is a tremendous propaganda campaign not only against the Cuban Government but also against the Nicaraguan Sandinist Government, and it is likewise meant to discourage the Salvadoran Democratic Front. The "departure of the 10,000" is also a serious warning to similar regimes; if they slip too much to the left the consulates may be opened to cause the voluntary seclusion of many and then a spectacular stampede as if it were an emergency evacuation.

CRITICA COMMENTS ON CIA REINFORCEMENTS, VENEZUELAN BANK

PA262156 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 26 May 80 pp 1, 14

[Text] The reinforcement of CIA personnel here and the establishment of a Venezuelan bank aimed at "disrupting" the Panamanian banking system so as to destabilize the national economy were discussed this weekend by several Panamanian sectors.

The CIA, a U.S. Government agency which specializes in coups d'etat, assassinations of progressive leaders, protecting dictators, etc., has apparently reinforced its personnel here, adding a couple of dozen "super" agents who specialize in Central American politics.

We were unable to contact members of the U.S. Embassy in Panama over the weekend to verify the information. However, from reports from the U.S. Embassy "info" service, we have learned that "the situation in Central America is increasingly explosive despite efforts by President Jimmy Carter to give effective aid to the Salvadoran Government junta.

Border problems between Honduras and Nicaragua and between Honduras and El Salvador might lead to a greater U.S. presence in the area. Meanwhile, the possibility of a coup d'etat in Guatemala is not being discarded.

A Destabilizing Bank

The word "destabilization" might become very meaningful in Panama in the next few weeks. It has been said that a group of Venezuelan Christian Democratic bankers are trying to establish a bank in Panama to diminish the funds of the Panamanian banks through an aggressive advertising campaign.

The plan is to create better conditions for the Panamanian Christian Democratic movement to make it stronger so that it can own newspapers, radio stations and other means for political operations.

COLUMNIST VIEWS CIA OPERATIONS IN COUNTRY

PA290320 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 27 May 80 p 4

["Bona Fide" column: "And What Happened to Our Panamanian Air Force?"]

[Text] News appearing in the press, radio or television is good when we are shaken by it. This requires something more than the announcement of accidental deaths. These no longer hold our attention since they happen every day and are monotonous--we just shrug our shoulders unless it is an acquaintance or an opponent.

Yesterday morning there was a news item which concerns us because it is just now being released. It is a report saying that the CIA is increasing its presence in Panama, that new agents are arriving and that as a mere coincidence, a Venezuelan bank, with capital controlled by the Christian Democratic Party, is being installed in Panama to begin a new destabilization campaign.

Dear reader: Does this news scare you? It does not scare us because this happened a long time ago and because we, who have always been carefree, usually take precautions so that if something happens, we know how and why it happened.

It is in this stage of caution when we must reveal things. The CIA is an organization serving the United States. It uses local persons in order to get closer to the leading sectors of the country in which they intend to wage political maneuvers. However, we also know that our G-2 is not defenseless. Its intelligence and counterintelligence corps work for our domestic security and know how to infiltrate double agents in the country. Just as we have reactionaries in our country, we also have progressive, but not extremist, sectors who know how to play ball and can neutralize interfering activities.

Whoever does not accept this truth knows nothing about politics or the meaning of political reality. When former Governor Parfitt was feted at the Union Club, a Pentagon helicopter flew over the grounds in a demonstration of force, offending the dignity of the National Guard. This helicopter, obeying orders exclusively from the Pentagon and not from President Carter, flew without permission into our airspace and frightened the Panamanians.

If under similar circumstances a Panamanian Air Force helicopter had done the same in Washington, its pilot would be in the graveyard by now. But since we are a country with only 2 million inhabitants, a 12,000-man National Guard, a peaceful people and an excessively pro-American sector, these things are tolerated, accepted as normal and, as far as we know, no one has protested.

But we, the true Panamanians, with Indian blood in our veins, with a dream about an understanding among peoples, with an enthusiasm which is born of our peaceful spirit, protest this outrage today because abuses harm the task of Mr Moss and Mr Tito Hengsen who, in spite of the intelligence work they carry out, do not consider weapons as a solution or a threat.

CONEP SENDS LETTER TO NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA

PA272039 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 25 May 80 pp A-1, D-18

[Letter from National Council of Private Enterprise to Comdr Daniel Ortega, member of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, dated 23 May 1980]

[Excerpts] Commander Ortega: The National Council of Private Enterprise [CONEP], which I am honored to head, read with much interest the reports in the local newspapers about your arrival in Panama on 22 May 1980 for talks with high-ranking officials of the Panamanian Government and representatives of the local private enterprise sector.

We regret that despite all efforts to contact you and invite you to a meeting with the member associations of our organization, which represents the most important enterprises in this country, we were unable to do so and did not have the opportunity to talk with you about various topics of special interest not only for Panamanian private enterprise but for Nicaraguan entrepreneurs as well.

We learned later that President Aristides Royo invited a group of businessmen to a dinner at the presidential palace on an individual basis and not as representatives of business organizations.

We would have really liked to contact you because the [Panamanian] delegation that traveled to Nicaragua on 12 December 1979 to participate in the convention of chambers of the American continent, Spain and Portugal, was composed of members of our organization. It was presided over by Cesar A. Tribaldos, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Panama. [paragraph continues]

This delegation put forth excellent ideas in a bid to make the principle of private enterprise become a reality as an effective means to achieve overall development in Nicaragua, whose smoldering ruins spoke of the harsh battle that had taken place throughout Nicaragua against the government of Gen Anastasio Somoza.

On that occasion, a document was addressed to the honorable junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] with a clear presentation of the opinions of the entrepreneurial and professional sectors, not only of Nicaragua but of all Latin America.

The document recognized the joint effort that had been made by the Nicaraguan people as a whole, the FSLN, the trade union and political organizations and the business sectors represented by the higher council of private enterprise to liberate the country from Somozism, which had ruled the country as a private farm for over 4 decades.

Now that this dark night in Nicaragua's history is over, help should be given to the people to find themselves, not only economically but morally and spiritually, enabling them to take a new path toward a new history and to search for their own destiny. To do so, the victorious leaders of the Sandinist revolution must realize that it would be elementary evidence of sobriety and sound judgment to respect the fundamental aspects of human rights contained in the agreement signed in San Jose, Costa Rica, in 1969, which includes the right of citizens to move freely about the territory of the state, to establish their residence wherever they see fit as citizens of a democratic country, and not to be forced to leave their country against their will.

In this way it will be possible to avert enslaving the people again and making them the victims of strange doctrines imported from other countries. The recent example of the Cuban people indicates to us that freedom is inherent to human beings and that, through it, peoples fulfill themselves and develop in true peace and harmony.

National Council of Private Enterprise.
(Signed) Dulcidio Gonzalez N., President

[List of CONEP organizations]:

Panamanian Banking Association, National Association of the Panamanian Fishing Industry, Panamanian Association of Insurers, Panamanian Association of Business Executives, Association of Users of the Colon Free Zone, Panama Chamber of Construction, Panamanian Industrialists Union, Association of Traders and Distributors of Foodstuffs and Related Products of Panama, National Association of Furniture Stores and Credit Institutions of Panama, National Association of Real Estate Brokers and Promoters, Panama Association of Real Estate Owners, Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Agriculture of Panama, and Industrial Development Inc.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO MEETS NICARAGUA'S ROBELO IN SAN JOSE

PA290203 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Absolutely nothing has been said about a meeting held a few hours ago between President Rodrigo Carazo and former Nicaraguan Government junta member Alfonso Robelo.

At the meeting, kept secret in official circles, Robelo apparently explained to Carazo his country's political situation. Although the talk between Robelo and Carazo did not last long, the former junta member reportedly reiterated to the Costa Rican president that he maintains his social democratic position.

He explained that [words indistinct] that want to change the origins of the neighboring country's revolution, has caused concern among certain sectors and led two of its members to resign a few weeks ago.

FOREIGN MINISTRY TO SEND NOTE TO CUBA ON REFUGEE COMMISSION

PA272215 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry will send a note to the government of Fidel Castro saying that Costa Rica has no intention of interfering in the domestic affairs of Cuba. The note, signed by Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, seeks to explain to the Cuban Government that Costa Rica does not intend to interfere in the domestic affairs of Cuba with the appointment of a negotiating commission to try to resume the evacuation of the Cuban dissidents.

Meanwhile, Carlos Francisco Aguilar Calderon, Costa Rican delegate to the negotiating commission on the exodus of Cubans, who has been in the United States for more than 1 week, will return to the country tonight.

Aguilar Calderon held talks with the British and American delegates and although they made a preliminary contact with the Cuban Government, it replied that it will not negotiate with any commission.

The reply the negotiating commission received was specific: The Cuban Government will negotiate only with the countries that have shown an interest in receiving dissidents. Cuba will not enter into any negotiations or permit the exit of any dissidents unless they are going to countries which have offered permanent residence to them.

Since the efforts of the negotiating commission appointed by the multinational meeting held in San Jose 3 weeks ago failed, the airlift from Havana to San Jose will not be resumed.

In a move which has been described as humanitarian, the Costa Rican Government called for a meeting which was attended by 25 countries. This meeting was aimed at seeking a solution to the problem of the Cuban refugees who were at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana and the commission was created during that meeting. This commission has failed in its attempt to have the government of Fidel Castro authorize the reestablishment of the airlift.

Resignation of Commission

PA272216 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 May 80

[William Cespedes report from the presidential house--live telephone relay]

[Excerpt] The members of the Commission for Cuban Refugees, which had been created by the president in the wake of the arrival of Cuban dissidents and which was made up of representatives of social, business and other organizations, have submitted their resignation. Edmundo Gerling, the commission's treasurer, told this newscast that they will turn over all the documents on the actions they were carrying out for the Cuban refugees--just over 400 who are still in our country--because the Cuban colony believes that the Cuban residents here are more capable of handling the matters concerning their compatriots. However, Mr Gerling said that the economic aspects will continue to be his responsibility at the request of Vice President Rodrigo Altman Ortiz, who chairs this commission, because large funds obtained from various international organizations, such as the United Nations, are involved in this.

Carazo on Commission

PA272217 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 May 80

[William Cespedes interview with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo from the presidential house--live telephone relay]

[Text] [Question] The members of the Commission for Cuban Refugees have turned over everything to the Cuban colony. Have there been any problems in this regard?

[Answer] No, they have not turned over everything. What has been turned over is the handling of the human relations, which is more logical for the Cuban colony to handle. The rest, which is the administration of everything that pertains to the refugees, will remain the responsibility of the commission. I feel that this is a way for human contacts--tours, recreation, the analysis of problems, the obtaining of documents--to be handled by members of the Cuban colony. This is something I have taken an interest in looking after.

[Question] What will be the attitude of your government now that the Cuban Government has refused to receive the negotiating commission?

[Answer] We will insist and insist and insist. I have been doing this for many days and this will be our government's position.

EL SALVADOR

GUTIERREZ LAUDS PROFESSIONALISM OF MILITARY OPERATIONS

PA281412 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2342 GMT 27 May 80

[By Rosendo Majano]

[Text] San Salvador, 27 May (ACAN-EFE)--The military antiterrorist operations are being carried out with great professionalism and with much success, Col Jaime Abdul Guterrez, member of the revolutionary government junta of El Salvador, stated here today Tuesday. He said that by working around the clock, the Salvadoran Army is repressing the wave of political violence.

He noted that little by little the government is obtaining the people's support and the ultraleftist organizations have chosen the exclusive path of violence, "because they have lost all chances of rallying popular support."

The Salvadoran leader said that the armed forces are vigilant throughout Salvadoran territory and are patrolling streets and cities to avoid bloody actions, "both from the left and the right."

He pointed out that military operations are being conducted successfully "even in action in which the subversives attack the security forces by surprise. The result is always negative for them," he emphasized.

He revealed that attacks of the left are currently being aimed at rural areas to try to prevent the planting that begins at this time of the year in the rural area and, precisely for this reason, the army is on the alert protecting farmers and the agrarian reform process begun across the nation.

Regarding the foreign armaments seized from terrorists and the arrival of mercenaries supposedly from Nicaragua and from Honduras, Gutierrez said that "definitely, we cannot assert whether it is true or not, but it is evident that this is happening."

Colonel Gutierrez reported that weapons are being abandoned daily by Marxist groups that are seeking control of political power here with the use of weapons.

Regarding those Salvadoran areas where there are more signs of violence, the officer said that in some areas there is more conflict than in others and that in these, the army is operating with true professionalism in order not to harm the civilian population and create innocent victims.

Gutierrez said the authorities possess enough information about the persons responsible for the subversion in the extreme left and right. "This is a difficult task. You know that we are not the only people suffering violence. We must gain terrain little by little and to this end, I believe we are on our way to victory," he asserted.

The military man spoke to newsmen at the presidential residence shortly after reporting that the Salvadoran Government cannot meet the wage increase demands made by public employees, many of whom are on strike. He said that these strikers do not concern a labor dispute "but rather politics." He made an appeal to striking government employees to set aside this attitude and to think of the citizens out of work and with many needs. He pointed out that the demands are a political act aimed at destabilizing the government and keeping it in constant crisis. He concluded by stating that the government currently lacks the financial resources for granting the wage increases demanded by the employees and workers of the judiciary, education and agriculture branches.

JUNTA MEMBER MAJANO DISCUSSES RECENT VIOLENCE

PA282240 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1803 GMT 28 May 80

[Report by Raul Beltran

[Text] Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the Salvadoran junta, held a news conference this morning at the presidential residence. He made important statements to the local press. He reported on the latest violent incidents which occurred in various parts of the country.

In referring to the current Salvadoran situation, Colonel Majano said that he had previously discussed violence and its characteristics. He said that it has been clearly stated that the government rejects the violence of the armed groups of the extreme leftwing which are killing poor citizens and courageous members of the armed forces.

"A wave of violence and terrorism is stirring our country. The cruelty of this violence is disturbing our people and invites the repudiation of all sectors. The extreme rightwing is directly involved in this wave of violence. It is trying to make the current process fail so it can return to political power," Colonel Majano said. He said that the repulsive violations of the moral and physical integrity of the citizens are condemnable. "In disregarding any ethics, the rightist guerrillas show no respect for hospitals, schools and churches. Children, honest families and poor people are innocent victims of this cruelty which is aimed at promoting a violent solution to the problems of the country. With this attitude, the guerrillas are radicalizing positions and eliminating any possibility for a peaceful solution," Majano said, in referring to the latest incidents caused by the forces of the extreme rightwing.

He added: "I feel it is my duty to warn all the citizens about the maneuvers of the rightists because they are using a deceitful adherence to the government reforms to conceal their penetration of the government so as to subvert these reforms to benefit them at an opportune moment. However, when we talk about the extreme rightwing one must not feel we are talking about private enterprise, which is acting with understanding and patriotic cooperation," the junta member said.

"In this current difficult situation, the rightwing extremists are a minority conspiring to seize political power illegally for their own benefit. This small group plans murders and seeks contacts with officials who work for government institutions and even the armed forces. They are trying to use the armed forces as a tool as they have done before.

"It is a duty and a responsibility of the junta to crush this threat wherever it may appear by confronting it with determination and energy. In addition, the army must act professionally and in conformity with the respect for human rights as any violation of these rights will be investigated and punished," Majano said.

Regarding the request of the striking doctors, Majano said that it has been the intention of the present government to do everything possible to enable the international commissions to come to the country to investigate the various cases.

Asked about joint operations of the Guatemalan and Salvadoran armies in the border region to detect guerrilla cells, he said that the Salvadoran Army is professional and capable enough to control the country's situation. Consequently, the intervention of the Central American Defense Council [CONDECA] in Salvadoran territory is completely false. "However, he said, "the CONDECA was created to repel any foreign aggression against Central America."

Local newsmen asked him about the strike of public employees who are demanding higher wages. Regarding this, Majano said that this could not be done during this year because all increases have been suspended and that the law states that public services cannot be suspended. For this reason, a commission made up of several officials have been appointed to discuss the problems of the striking government employees.

Asked about the suspension of university activities which will enter into effect in July because of lack of funds, Colonel Majano noted that the budget was approved just as requested by the university. However, the university tried to obtain an increase a nd it was impossible to grant it because of the country's economic situation.

Asked about the case of the extreme rightwing and Major d'Aubuisson, he said that he was only part of the plot and so it was for the military judge to decide if the arrest warrant is legal or not.

Regarding the peasants who sought refuge in Hondruas and who are having serious problems, Colonel Majano said that although the country has no diplomatic relations with that country, the government will make efforts to solve the situation. He also said that the Honduran Government will treat the refugees properly because we all do this out of human kindness. He also said that the extreme rightwing is trying to curb the progress of the agrarian reform. He noted that a tactic being used lately is to publicly accept the reforms while hurting the process through measures aimed at discrediting the government. He added that the extreme leftists and rightists will be fought wherever they are if they continue to damage the interests of the nation and the well-being of the people which the junta is determined to guarantee.

POLICE ANNOUNCE ARREST OF FORMER MINISTER SAMOYOA LEYVA

PA290054 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1650 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] A group of local newsmen were summoned to the police headquarters at 1000 this morning to attend a news conference. The newsmen were not allowed to ask any questions to two persons who were arrested yesterday.

Our colleague Fernando de la Paz Parada will read the official communique issued at the police headquarters this morning:

[Begin Parada recording] Press bulletin:

The Armed Forces Press Committee hereby announces that armed forces units captured Salvador Ricardo Samayoa Leyva at House No 1 in La Mascota suburb in this city at 1600 yesterday. Samayoa Leyva is the former education minister who announced with great publicity in January that he would carry out secret actions against the government confessing that he was the main leader of the Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL]. For this reason, he must be considered as a participant in all subversive and terrorist acts the FPL has claimed responsibility for. Samayoa Leyva was passing himself off as a Costa Rican citizen who was attending the Central American University. He was wearing a wig to disguise himself and went under the name Bernardo Escobar. His wig was confiscated.

Samayoa Leyva was accompanied by Paulita Leonora Pickett Denham, an English teacher at the San Jose Institute and the tenant of the house where they were captured. Their activities will be thoroughly investigated. They will be turned over to the corresponding court within the term established by the law and in conformity with the crimes they have committed. San Salvador, 28 May 1980. [end recording]

Shooting After Arrest

PA290125 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0053 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 28 May (ACAN-EFE)--Two bombs exploded and intense gunfire occurred in the center of San Salvador at 1740 (2340 GMT) today. The shooting lasted approximately 35 minutes. Witnesses said that several masked individuals started shooting in the vicinity of the "Siman" store and slowly moved to the cathedral and Freedom Plaza.

The police surrounded five city blocks of the commercial area while hundreds of persons left stores and buildings running in every direction. It was speculated that these actions were in reprisal for the arrest of Salvador Samayoa, former education minister and leader of the Marxist Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces.

The Red Cross came on the scene of the shooting and picked up four wounded persons, all civilians.

ROUNDUP OF RECENT VIOLENT INCIDENTS

Killing of Four Leftists

PA281533 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2230 GMT May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 27 May (ACAN-EFE)--The authorities reported today that four leftists have been killed in the past few hours. They added that eight passengers in a bus were wounded during a clash in Santa Cruz Michapa, 29 km east of San Salvador. They added that the Marxists opened fire against a National Guard patrol which was inspecting buses. The wounded leftists were taken by the guardsmen to the hospital of Cojutepeque, a neighboring city.

More Reported Killed

PA281535 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0355 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 27 May (LATIN)--At least 30 persons were killed today when political violence, which has claimed more than 3,000 lives in this country in the past few months, flared up again.

Official sources said 11 extremists were killed tonight during a clash with army units in San Marcos, 5 km south of this capital. An official spokesman said that the shooting broke out when a group of activists held up two urban buses, prompting the arrival of army units.

The official report indicates that two policemen were wounded in the clash. The incident occurred a few hours after 12 persons were killed in a similar clash in Ahuachapan Department, 85 km west of this capital and almost on the border of Guatemala.

Added to this was the discovery of five bodies today in towns close to San Salvador and the killing of a policeman in Soyapango.

Meanwhile, in a confusing incident, a civilian was gunned down by a group of unidentified persons in the city of Santa Ana, 67 km west of here.

FPL Clash With Troops

PA280451 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] The Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL] reported that it carried out eight military actions between 1 and 5 May, causing eight casualties among the enemy's ranks. The FPL also said that the people's prolonged war strategy is in progress throughout the country for the final and decisive battles.

A FPL war bulletin published in San Jose, Costa Rica, says that in many parts of El Salvador the enemy has been completely wiped out and that the people through their revolutionary organizations are progressing to new stages of the war which will lead to the establishment of a revolutionary and democratic government in which the people will have full participation.

The report also refers to a violent clash between military units of the Salvadoran regime and FPL guerrillas north from San Salvador in which two soldiers were wounded. This clash took place when the guerrilas attacked two police patrols and the repressive forces, supported by tanks and armored cars, surrounded the zone.

Salvadoran Army Deployment

PA282249 Paris AFP in Spanish 1904 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 28 May (AFP)--Jeeps armed with machineguns and light tanks carrying 105-mm cannon were sent this morning toward the eastern Salvadoran regions to reinforce army posts which, in recent days, have suffered heavy attacks by extreme left groups.

It was unofficially said that the reinforcements were deployed toward San Vicente Department where it is feared that guerrilla attacks will be intensified during the present week.

It will also halt any foreign invasion which could come from the south, entering from the Gulf of Fonseca, it was said.

Meanwhile, 11 persons were killed Tuesday in San Marcos, a town on the outskirts of San Salvador, during a clash between leftists and Salvadoran Army troops.

In Ereguayquin, some 190 km east of San Salvador, the telecommunications office was attacked and the telegraph operator killed.

In spite of these outbreaks of violence, San Salvador passed a quiet day today and the government asserted that it is striving to halt the wave of violence which, in a scant 5 months, has killed more than 2,200 persons in this small Central American republic.

NATION'S SITUATION ANALYZED AT HIGH-LEVEL MEETINGS

PA271936 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 27 May 80 pp 3, 16

[Text] The nation's situation was analyzed yesterday at the highest level by the Council of Ministers, the revolutionary government junta and the military commanders and commanders of security institutions.

Two meetings were held simultaneously at the presidency, with the participation in one of them of all ministers of state, under secretaries and directors of the most important government institutions, and the five members of the junta.

The other meeting was attended by the general directors of the National Police, National Guard, Rural Police and other similar organizations. Members of the revolutionary government junta later met with them.

The ministerial meeting analyzed the nation's social and economic situation, mainly the positive aspects of the work plans to be carried out and the broadening of the Salvadoran Social Security Institute's coverage to include the families of the persons covered.

They also reviewed the emergency economy plan to face the crisis stemming from the intensification of violence in the nation.

The measures to be taken over the next few days to solve multiple problems, open new sources of employment, and initiate public works that will generate more stability for thousands of Salvadoran families and so forth, will depend on the general evaluation made by the Council of Ministers.

They also analyzed methods for gaining further confidence of Salvadoran and foreign investments, pointing out to them that what is happening in El Salvador today is part of a world phenomenon and that if other countries have succeeded with the joint effort of the majorities that do not support violence, Salvador will also be able to achieve its own redemption.

The military and security corps represented at the meeting by their commanders and directors yesterday agreed to join efforts to gain increasing control of the situation and to diminish the violence generated by a lack of understanding of a few who are sowing terror among the majority.

The nation's security will be guaranteed in the future by the respective institutions through the citizens' cooperation, which today is threatened by various types of violence, it was explained.

LARGER NUMBERS OF PASSPORTS BEING ISSUED

PA280312 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1258 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] An average of 1,500 passports are being issued daily by the corresponding Foreign Ministry office, which operates at the government center.

Passports are being issued in larger numbers lately because everyone wants to have his passport ready to leave the country if necessary.

Another reason, reportedly, is the fact that passports are required to exchange currency even for travel to Guatemala, even though they are not needed to travel to Central America.

GUATEMALA

VICE PRESIDENT DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN COUP PLANS

PA281723 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1423 GMT 27 May 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpt] The press office of the vice president of the republic has said it will not comment on an article published in Mexico's EXCELSIOR yesterday saying that Vice President Francisco Villagran Kramer is involved in an alleged coup d'etat planned jointly with the United States and Rene [name indistinct].

According to the newspaper, Villagram Kramer's office says, Jose Luis Balcarcel--a philosophy professor at the autonomous University of Mexico--said he believes the U.S. Government is in league with the Guatemalan vice president in carrying out the coup. The vice president's office added that this professor is devoted to rumormongering and that for this reason his statements should not be believed.

Nephew Kidnapped

PA281840 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1833 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 28 May (ACAN-EFE)--Ernesto Hasteo Villagran, a nephew of the Guatemalan vice president, was kidnapped at noon today in this capital.

According to the initial reports heavily armed men broke into his offices and forcibly took him away. Hasteo Villagran is the manager of a company that distributes farm equipment. The company is located in Zone 9 in the southern part of this capital. Right now there is a lot of activity there as the police are trying to find clues as to where Villagran was taken.

PLAN TO SHARE EMBASSIES WITH EL SALVADOR STUDIED

PA250203 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 2015 GMT 23 May 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Guatemala and El Salvador are planning to establish joint embassies in several countries, Alfonso Alonso Lima, Guatemalan acting foreign minister, disclosed.

He said that studies to this effect are in progress and the plan was discussed with Salvadoran strongman Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, during his recent visit to Guatemala. Alonso Lima said that the purpose of this is to have their respective diplomatic missions occupy the same building and to present a common foreign policy in the countries where these joint embassies are established.

SALVADORAN BORDER SEES ARRIVAL OF 'THOUSANDS' OF REFUGEES

PA281719 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1423 GMT 27 May 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The Government Minister has reported that a state of emergency may be declared in Jutiapa because of the arrival of Salvadorans.

Jutiapa Department may be declared to be in a state of emergency because of the arrival of thousands of Salvadorans who are coming to the region to seek refuge because of the political problems in their country.

The Government Ministry reported that instructions have been sent to the immigration offices so that they can adopt the necessary measures to prevent the entry of persons who have criminal records. It was added that more than 50 persons are arriving in Jutiapa every day. These persons are granted a temporary permit and are scattered in towns near the border. It is probable that institutions such as the Red Cross will be given permission to collect food and clothing for the refugees.

Government spokesman Carlos Toledo Vielman yesterday confirmed that security forces have been sent to border checkpoints with El Salvador to adopt preventive measures and stop the entry of subversive groups from El Salvador.

POLICE ADMIT COOPERATION WITH SALVADORAN AUTHORITIES

PA281257 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] The Guatemalan police on duty along the border of El Salvador, reported that combined Salvadoran and Guatemalan forces are carrying out joint activities against the Salvadoran guerrillas.

This police report confirms accusations that Salvadoran organizations have made to the effect that Guatemala and Honduras are participating in a U.S. Government plan to annihilate the Salvadoran revolutionary movement.

The Guatemalan Labor Party reported the occupation of the Palestina Farm near the western town of Coatepeque and of a district in the border with El Salvador, which they abandoned afterwards.

It was also learned that Carlos Resinos, a professor at San Carlos University, was killed by an unidentified group of armed men, who shot Resinos in the head 15 times. Weeks ago, Resinos had received death threats. Rolando Melgar, whom he replaced at the university, was also killed a month ago by members of the extreme rightwing.

MINISTER ON REPORTS OF CUBAN BASES IN BELIZE

PA282253 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1710 GMT 28 May 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpt] We do not know if the British have given Cuba permission to establish military bases in Belize so that communism can enter into Central America, Guatemalan Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz said yesterday. He was referring to a recent statement by a Salvadoran military officer who said that Cuban military bases were being established in Belize and Nicaragua in order to promote attacks against Central American countries. Alvarez Ruiz said that there were no official reports on this matter, precisely because Belize is a Guatemalan territory being held illegally by Great Britain and that it is for the British to grant authorization for these bases. Anyway, he stressed, the border with Belize in El Peten area is being carefully watched to avoid any criminal actions.

TAIWAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PA290201 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Fu-sung Chu, foreign minister of Taiwan, today began an official 5-day visit to Guatemala.

His arrival is related to relations of cooperation between Taiwan and Guatemala.

HONDURAS

FISHERMEN KIDNAPPED BY NICARAGUAN PATROL BOATS

PA281739 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 May 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpts] Two Honduran fishermen were kidnapped by a Nicaraguan Patrol boat, which violating our national sovereignty, entered into Honduran territorial waters at a place called Guapirol in Choluteca Department.

Meanwhile, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry announced yesterday that the Sandinist government will formally ask the Honduran Government, through the Honduran Foreign Ministry, to dismantle all camps occupied by former Somozist guardsmen in our country.

TAIWANESE, HONDURAN FOREIGN MINISTERS SIGN JOINT COMMUNIQUE

OW271335 Taipei CNA in English 0939 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, May 26 (CNA)--The chiefs of foreign policy of Honduras and the Republic of China reaffirmed the long traditional friendship between the two countries.

A joint communique was signed Monday between Elise Perez Cadalso, foreign minister of Honduras, and Chinese Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung, on behalf of their governments. Both parties emphasized their firm position to uphold the principles of international justice, freedom and human dignity. They agreed that the governments and peoples of the two countries have to make total efforts to drive forward democracy, liberty, justice and peace.

Minister Perez Cadalso pointed out that the two countries shared the same ideals of freedom and democracy and said that the Honduran Government will continue to support the political stand of the Republic of China and believes free China will achieve its goal of national reconstruction. Minister Chu expressed admiration for the remarkable progress the Honduran Government has achieved in all fields under the leadership of President Gen Paz Garcia, and reiterated his appreciations of the support and cooperation Honduras has extended to the ROC in the international arena in the past years.

On behalf of his government and people, Minister Perez Cadalso expressed his appreciations to the Government of ROC for the fruitful technical cooperation which Honduras has received, especially in the fields of agriculture, fishery and electric energy. Both parties agreed to strengthen the cooperation in agriculture, industry, commerce and other fields relating to economic development to increase the benefits of the peoples of the two countries.

Minister Perez Cadalso has accepted an invitation extended to him by Minister Chu Fu-sung, on behalf of his government. Perez will visit Taipei at a date yet to be decided. Minister Chu Fu-sung and his wife are scheduled to host a farewell reception to entertain Honduran Government top officials Monday night.

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTRY MUM ON SALVADORAN GUTIERREZ' CHARGE

PA281237 Paris AFP in Spanish 0110 GMT 28 May 80

[Excerpt] Managua, 27 May (AFP)--The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry declined to comment this afternoon on the statements made by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, chief of the Salvadoran Armed Forces, that an important Nicaraguan military force has infiltrated El Salvador. Foreign Ministry spokesman Eligio Alvarez, after personally asking Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, told newsmen in a curt manner that there was no comment in regard to this.

However, in view of the newsmen's insistence, the possibility was announced that Gutierrez' statements will be commented on officially in the coming hours. Abdul Gutierrez said today that in El Salvador that a contingent made up of 1500 Nicaraguans had infiltrated that country presumably to join the guerrillas fighting the current government.

GUERRILLA COMMANDERS TO GO TO PANAMA TO REFUTE CHARGES

PA281421 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Guerrilla commanders Hugo Torres, Leopoldo Rivas and Augusto Montealegre will travel Thursday to Panama to refute a vile campaign unleashed against our Sandinist peoples revolution by certain Panamanian information media in connection with the sending of the body of brother combatant Cesar Augusto Lezcano, who died last June during the battles in El Naranjo, on the southern front.

The campaign is based on a false report that the remains of the Panamanian Victoriano Lorenzo Brigade combatant were sent from Nicaragua in a cardboard box.

Sandinist Peoples Army spokesman Roberto Sanchez has told this newscast that this is not the first body of an internationalist that has been sent to Panama and that the case of Companero Lezcano is being manipulated by certain Panamanian information media to discredit the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Government.

He stressed that these are press media connected to reaction and proimperialist capitalism, and that the evidence needed to disprove this false campaign exists.

The three Sandinist commanders will call a news conference at the Nicaraguan Embassy in Panama to explain things.

There are certain regulations which very clearly stipulate the way in which bodies must be shipped. One of the regulations establishes that the body must be hermetically sealed to avoid any kind of contamination. For this reason, a sealed metal box is required. Then comes a wooden box and lastly, cardboard. This has always been done to send the remains of our internationalist companeros. The same was done in the case of Companero Cesar Augusto Lezcano.

The falsehood of the affirmations made by certain Panamanian information media stems simply from an ill-intentioned campaign of discredit. But as our revolution speaks the truth, evidence of the facts, just as they occurred, will be presented by Commanders Torres, Rivas and Montealegre.

Evidence includes a letter signed by the general manager of Copa Airline, which states that, in transferring the Panamanian companero's remains, the Sandinist Army fulfilled all necessary international requirements.

Nicaraguan Envoy's Condemnation

PA281422 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 28 May 80 p 1

[From "Local Highlights" column]

[Text] Nicaraguan Ambassador to Panama Marco Antonio Valle M. yesterday condemned the manner in which a Nicaraguan agency transferred to Panama the remains of a Panamanian killed in action last year in Managua, and offered apologies on behalf of the Nicaraguan Government to the dead man's parents.

The Panamanian, Cesar Augusto Lezcano, died last year while fighting at the side of the Sandinists against Somozist forces.

Last week they received a shipment from that nation via Copa a small carton used to store eggs.

But, instead of eggs, it contained Lezcano's remains.

A contemptible act?

ATTACKS ON MILITARY POSTS REPORTED IN WEST, SOUTH

PA281225 Paris AFP in Spanish 0146 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Managua, 27 May (AFP)--A Nicaraguan Army literacy crusade member died Monday in San Rafael del Sur, 50 km south of Managua, when the main local garrison was attacked from all four sides, it was learned here today.

The troops stationed in La Paz Centro, 40 km west of this capital, also entered into action yesterday against a group of armed men who were prowling about the town's main street.

These activities reportedly occurred while the Nicaraguan Army was conducting mock military operations in which antiaircraft gun batteries responded to an attack from airborne enemy forces and infantry forces conducted mock defense operations on land.

BORGE SAYS FORMER GUARDSMEN PLAN TO INVADE FROM ABROAD

PA240215 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0103 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Managua, 23 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government today accused Honduras of having former National Guardsmen in its territory who "are willing to invade Nicaragua."

Commdr Tomas Borge Martinez, Nicaragua's interior minister and a member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front's National Directorate, made this accusation at the Plaza de la Revolucion in this capital.

The influential Sandinist leader addressed a meeting of tens of thousands of people who gathered to protest and condemn the killing of Zonal literacy crusade delegate Giorgino Andrade on Sunday. The murder has been attributed to a group of armed Somozists who entered Nicaraguan territory from Honduras.

Commander Borge Martinez gave a long list of places on Honduran territory where, he said, there are former National Guardsmen preparing to invade Nicaragua.

According to the Sandinist commander, the former Somozist guardsmen who stabbed the peasant literacy crusade delegate 14 times and killed him came precisely from those places in Honduras.

In his forceful speech, Commander Borge Martinez asked that those former National Guardsmen who dare invade our country be "executed."

As for those foreigners who also join in the attacks against Nicaraguans, he asked that they be given the "vest cut." (In the 1930's the Sandinist gave the "vest cut" to those U.S. Marines who were captured, which meant that their heads and arms were cut off).

The places mentioned where, according to Nicaraguan intelligence, there are former Somozist guardsmen include Cerro el Cuje, Los Pozalez, Hoja de Agua, Yusguare, Concepcion de Maria, Olancho, Cerro Azul, Huahuasca, El Chilamante, arena Blanca, Jicaral Danli, Los Mangos and Jacalisapa, among others.

Borge Martinez recalled that a Salvadoran military officer recently affirmed that 3,000 men are training to go fight in El Salvador in a place known as El Tamarindo, in Nicaragua.

He added that he granted permission and authorized the Salvadoran officer who said that to come to Nicaragua to point out "where those 3,000 men are training, as they would be hard to conceal."

He then said that Honduras should also authorize Nicaraguans "to show them the places where the former National Guardsmen are."

"We do not want war; we do not want those little guardsmen to come because we do not want blood to continue being shed in Nicaragua. But if they cross the border, let them know that they will never return, even if they come backed by whoever it might be and even if they come with tanks and planes," Commander Borge continued.

The Nicaraguan leader called on the Honduran Government and people "so they will not allow themselves to be caught off guard by this counterrevolutionary and anticommunist campaign, but rather would heed the specific charge being made to the effect that former military officers of the now defunct National Guard are concentrating in Honduras to invade Nicaragua."

Statement on Counterrevolution

PA231714 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Any counterrevolutionary initiative will be defeated, says Cdmdr Tomas Borge, referring to the murder of literacy teacher Gregorio Andrade. It indicates, he said, that the genocidal groups on Honduran territory are not yet satisfied with spilling innocent blood in our country. The murder of Companero Andrade shows their low morals and their cowardice.

In a statement to the NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY, Comdr Tomas Borge said the "counter-revolution" is mere propaganda for the desperate efforts by small isolated groups who are trying to block the literacy campaign. These groups fail to realize that our people have grown through organization and are determined to defend the nation, their freedom and the revolution to the last man, he added.

Commander Borge also referred to the fact that the Somozists have adopted an apparent anti-Somozist attitude, adding that Alfonso Robelo has become a rallying point for these forces. His statements and his political position coincide with the broadcasts of the Somozist-controlled radio station in San Pedro Sula, Honduras. Borge warned that the mass organizations are strong and determined; that the police, the army, the militia and the people are prepared to defend the revolution for which so many lives were offered for freedom.

Robelo Termed 'Deceitful, Disloyal'

PA261726 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Comdr Tomas Borge said in a speech at the inauguration of the Ivan (Bison) Cultural Center in Bluefields during the cultural week that opened yesterday that Mr Robelo is deceitful and disloyal. Despite his ill-intentioned attempts to stop the literacy crusade, it is going forward sowing knowledge among our brothers, the workers and peasants, Borge added. Borge said that Giorgino Andrade's death is a result of the anticommunist campaign Mr Robelo is promoting to please his imperialist masters. The following is a report by Companera Elsa Gomez from Bluefields:

[Begin Gomez recording] The literacy crusade will give strong impetus to our culture and will also (?assist) the economic reactivation plan because one cannot speak of true revolutionary culture as long as there are hungry and unemployed people, Commander Borge has said.

Yankee imperialism and the classes dislodged from power hate our literacy campaign and that is why they are carrying out counterrevolutionary plans. The reality is that our literacy teachers are teaching people to love the people and the revolution; to spell the names of Carlos Fonseca, German Pomares and--for the first time--the word fatherland, which has started to recover its lands, well-being and freedoms, Borge said.

They speak of taming and the tamed are the ones who surrender to imperialism and their foreign masters. They have also been tamed by the past.

Borge then recounted an incident that happened when the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction was appointed during the insurrection period. Robelo made a telephone call to CIA agent Javier Zavala in the United States which was monitored. During the call, Robelo asked Zavala to spread the word that the junta was being expanded [words indistinct] in front of the National Directorate and [word indistinct] companero in the government junta pretended to oppose it. He added that Giorgino Andrade's death is a direct result of the anticommunist campaign (?financed) and directed by Yankee imperialism through Alfonso Robelo, its spokesman in Nicaragua.

However, Borge said, no power in the world will be able to stop the national literacy crusade and anything our revolution undertakes. They cannot imagine the humanism of a revolution. If they strike a blow at us, we will deal 200 blows. If they touch one of our friends, we give them a slap in the face. We are strengthening our defense through the Sandinist People's Militias, which represent all the people, and the Sandinist People's Army is their basis of support. This is the way Borge concluded his speech at the Ivan (Brison) Cultural Center here [words indistinct]. [end recording]

'IMPERIALISM' CRITICIZED FOR WIELDING ATOMIC ARSENALS

PA271542 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 May 80

[Wilfredo Lopez commentary: "Finger on the Sore"]

[Excerpts] Yankee imperialists and their soldiers stoke the fire of war, and not only that of local wars. They are currently wielding their atomic arsenals as though to threaten peoples that, unless they halt their fight against injustice, they will burn in a nuclear holocaust. The general crisis of capitalism which will take it to its inevitable end within a brief historical period, the uncontrollable fact which imperialism faces, that more and more countries are breaking out of the dependence that chains them to monopolies, and the chronic crisis of production with periodic recessions and subsequent inflation, unemployment, decline of the dollar and so forth, has thrust them into a bellicose desperation that is a serious threat to world peace. The cold war in recent months has declined to a dangerous degree that should alert us to seek ways of consolidating the forces that love peace. The planet is no longer so broad or so alien that a local war or various conflicts in diverse points of the earth cannot become the spark that triggers a great conflagration that could end mankind. The speeches and the declarations of imperialist rulers and, above all, their deeds as international counterrevolutionary gendarmes, their threats against Iran, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Grenada, Korea, the Middle East, Vietnam and other peoples, the irrepressible arms race, their hatred of the SALT II agreement and their alliance with the adventurers of Beijing should make us reflect and act in an organized manner in defense of international peace and peace in the fatherland. The arsonists of thermonuclear world war, the partisans of the exportation of counterrevolution among the warmongering circles of the United States, those who have lost the grain of elemental sense to prevent the hecatomb, have illusions that only war can safeguard their imperialist privileges in danger thanks to united popular action. Nothing should make us think that a world war, or even the cold war, without falling into a hot one, will not affect us and that we will remain safe and sound at home. No, the dangers are for everyone.

REFUGEE DEPARTURES 27 MAY TOTAL 2,654

FL281503 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] News from Mariel: 2,654 antisocials left Mariel yesterday for the United States. At the close of GRANMA's third edition at 0100 this morning, 368 boats from Florida remained at the port. No boats arrived in Mariel yesterday from the United States.

U.S. POLICE ACCUSED OF REPRESSION IN MIAMI RIOTS

PA281535 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 May 80

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] The relentless repression unleashed against the black communities in Miami by the local police and U.S. National Guard has caused indignation and repulsion among social, revolutionary and progressive sectors of the world. A total of 21 persons have been killed and more than 1,200 arrested as result of racial riots.

The intensive police and military patrolling maintained by the authorities in the zone of conflict, far from helping to restore peace in the black districts, has only stirred emotions more. The agents of the repressive forces have acted against the black population with their characteristic rudeness and have also committed many unlawful acts. This has been admitted even by the most reactionary sectors of U.S. public opinion.

The newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL said in regard to this that the members of the police and the National Guard in charge of repressing the black population are not calming down the people; rather, they are stirring racial hatred. Eyewitnesses have charged that a group of police officers have committed a number of unlawful acts, such as turning cars over, smashing store showcases and windows so as to blame the blacks who live in Miami's ghetto for these acts.

For such actions and abuses against the black population, five white police officers were suspended. One of the abusive acts committed was the hitting of a black woman with the butt of a revolver.

The police reaction to this decision was to demand the immediate reinstatment of the defendents, and street demonstrations were carried out in Miami. The demonstrators threateningly said that if the five police officers were not reinstated in their jobs, they would sue Mayor Luis Ferre, a Puerto Rican, on charges of slander. The authorities in Miami gave in to the demands and threats of the police to go on strike and ordered the reinstatement of the five officers accused of vandalism and brutality to their respective police units.

Soviet societies of friendship with foreign countries, the World Trade Union Federation, the Students International Union and many institutions and international personalities have protested the brutal repression unleashed against the black community in Miami.

The actions carried out by U.S. racists cannot be called anything but a brutal violation of human rights. U.S. President James Carter during the electoral campaign and the first months of his administration issued a demagogic propaganda in defense of man's rights. These rights in the United States are constantly being violated. The world is tired of hearing the demagogic pronouncements of the current tenant of the White House. The U.S. Government can no longer deceive anyone with its promises. The people are demanding that U.S. authorities stop racial persecution and bloodshed in black communities in the southern United States. These brutal actions violate all social laws and international agreements which consider any racial discrimination a crime.

ADN REPORTS ON HONECKER'S 28 MAY TALKS WITH CASTRO

LD282317 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1631 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Havana (ADN correspondent)--Official talks took place in Havana on Wednesday between the delegations led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and chairman of the councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. They discussed the deepening and development of relations between both parties and states and international problems.

Erich Honecker praised the revolutionary achievements of socialist Cuba in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres. In successfully building a new society Cuba has become a symbol of the national liberation struggle for all Latin American peoples and a shining example to the peoples of other continents struggling for national independence and social progress.

Erich Honecker expressed the GDR's great appreciation of Cuba's principled foreign policy and its active contribution to the struggle for peace and socialism and to the strengthening of the unity of the nonaligned movement. He strongly condemned the imperialist policy of provocation and interference in the internal affairs of the Cuban people. This policy against the Republic of Cuba, he said, is an integral part of the worldwide assault launched by aggressive imperialist circles against the peace and the security of nations. Like the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist states, the GDR will always stand fairly as a loyal friend at the side of the Republic of Cuba.

Fidel Castro expressed admiration for the creative labor of the GDR working people and their great achievements in the development of the advanced socialist society in the GDR. He praised the GDR's contribution to the political, economic and military consolidation of the community of socialist states. By its resolute devotion to the safeguarding of world peace and its tireless pursuit of the process of detente, the GDR renders internationalist support to all peoples struggling for national independence and social progress. Particularly in the present situation the GDR delegation's visit to the Republic of Cuba is a convincing demonstration of the close and militant fellowship between both parties, states and peoples. In this connection, he paid tribute to the GDR's solidarity with the Cuban people's struggle against the provocative policy of U.S. imperialism and for peace and security in the Caribbean.

The leaders of both parties and states expressed their deep satisfaction with the successful development and deepening of the close and indestructible friendship and cooperation between the SED and the PCC and between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba. This cooperation serves the cause of socialist construction in both states and also contributes to the strength of the community of the fraternal socialist countries. It fortifies the forces of peace and progress throughout the world.

Both men praised the role of the nonaligned movement as an important factor in international life, in the struggle for peace and disarmament, against imperialism and for social progress. One of the most urgent issues in the present international situation exacerbated by the imperialist policy of confrontation, Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro said, is to limit and end the arms race and to achieve special steps of disarmament to ensure peace, security, prosperity and progress for mankind.

Honecker Honors Marti

FL281826 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 May 80

[Excerpt] This morning Erich Honecker, secretary general of Germany's Socialist Unity Party Central committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, laid a floral wreath at the foot of the Jose Marti Monument. Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the councils of State and Ministers, accompanied the German leader during the ceremony. During the solemn event, a military band of Havana's garrison played the Cuban and GDR national anthems.

ICAP HOSTS LECTURES ON U.S. ECONOMIC BLOCKADE

FL281902 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Since last Monday, 26 May, and until 30 May the Cuban Institute for Friendship With Peoples [ICAP] will be hosting a number of lectures by organizations of solidarity with Cuba during which possible actions against the blockade and the U.S. Government's hostile policy toward our country will be discussed. This morning 13 personalities representing these groups of solidarity with Cuba, which are active in the United States, and other organizations which, even though not engaged in activities of solidarity with our country, have expressed sympathy with and support for the Cuban revolution.

Present at this morning's lecture were Jorge Gallardo, vice president of the ICAP, and representatives of the Federation of Cuban Women and the Foreign Ministry. The representatives of U.S. organizations this morning spoke about the situation in their country, movements supporting Cuba and world progressive organizations.

CASTRO SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO CZECH LEADER

FL281528 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT May 80

[Text] Prague--The press has given wide coverage to the messages that Cuban President Fidel Castro sent to Gustav Husak on his reelection as president of the republic and on the 20th anniversary of the normalization of relations between the two countries.

In both messages, the Cuban leader says he feels deep appreciation for and satisfaction with the constant and successful development of the fraternal and fruitful relations between Cuba and Czechoslavakia. The message to Husak on his reelection as president has been widely reported by newspapers and national radio and TV. This message says textually:

Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, Dear Comrade: I am pleased to convey the warmest and most fraternal congratulations in the name of the Communist Party and the Government of the Republic of Cuba on the occasion of your reelection. This recognition of your outstanding revolutionary and political career, your unselfish work in behalf of your fatherland and people, and your fidelity to the cause of socialism and the principles of Marxism-Leninism, is for us a source of great satisfaction as we view you not only as a distinguished statesman but also as the comrade who contributes in a special way to the fruitful and fraternal relations that bind our peoples, parties and governments. We wish you renewed success in the discharge of such an important post. We also wish you good health and personal happiness. Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Council of State and Government of the Republic of Cuba.

CASTRO SENDS MESSAGE TO BENDJEDID ON AFRICA DAY

FL282114 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Algeria and Cuba will continue to develop their indestructible relations of friendship, Cuban President Fidel Castro Ruz has asserted in a message to his Algerian counterpart, Chadli Bendjedid, broadcast by Algerian radio today.

On the occasion of Africa Day, Cuba is pleased with the existing relations between our peoples and governments and between the Communist Party of Cuba and [Algerian] National Liberation Front, states the message. It recalls that the African Continent has been the object of various acts of aggressions by colonialism and imperialism. It also hails the victories of Africa in the struggle for real independence.

Africa today is a continent in revolution. There already are several nations which plan to advance on the path of scientific socialism and progressive and independent development. A historic battle is being waged in Africa against the racist regimes on the Southern Cone which should lead to new and important changes, [adds the message].

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS MATANZAS

FL282124 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2103 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Ivan Ivanovich Bodyul, deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet, member of the CPSU Central Committee and party first secretary in the Republic of Moldavia, has visited Matanzas Province at the head of a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation.

Julian Rizo Alvarez, member of the party Central Committee and party first secretary in Matanzas Province, received the visitors and accompanied them on a tour of places of economic interest.

The delegation consisting of members of the Supreme Soviet began its visit to the province with a tour of citrus fields in Jaguey Grande. Thereafter, the visitors went to the livestock breeding farm of Matanzas and their visit coincided with the largest milk production--150,000 liters--in the history of the farm.

Anillo Receives Delegation

FL281840 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] First Vice Foreign Minister Rene Anillo today received in his office at the Foreign Ministry the delegation of the Supreme Soviet headed by Ivan Ivanovich Bodyul, deputy chairman of the Council of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission and member of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the talks, Anillo and Bodyul noted the friendship ties uniting the Soviet and Cuban peoples and exchanged views on various topics of an international nature. Since arriving in our country last 23 May, the Soviet delegation has observed a broad program of activities which have included visits to the People's Government National Assembly, the Isle of Youth and the provinces of Cienfuegos and Matanzas.

Later in the day, the delegation headed by Bodyul visited the main offices of the Justice Ministry, where its members were received by Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of justice.

Others present in the talks were Raul Roa, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice president of the People's Government National Assembly, and Jose Aramburo, secretary of the National Assembly. The talks between the Soviet delegation and Cuban leaders were held in an atmosphere of fraternal cordiality and brotherhood.

AALAPSO DECLARES SOLIDARITY WITH S. KOREANS

FL282150 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] The Executive Secretariat of the Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization--AALAPSO--has released a statement of solidarity with the struggle of the students and people of South Korea in the face of the brutal repression to which they are being subjected.

The statement notes that the protest movement, demonstrations and popular struggles all over South Korea represent an explosion of the discontent, anger and indignation of the South Korean people over many years because of the conditions that prevail in that country.

The statement concludes expressing support for the South Korean people's struggle and urging all the world's revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces to offer their most militant solidarity.

SECOND PARTY CONGRESS PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN ANNOUNCED

FL282322 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] A meeting has been held at the party Central Committee chaired by party Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero to announce the propaganda campaign in connection with the Second Party Congress that will be held in December of this year.

The campaign will be undertaken in four phases during which aspects of the special emulation on the most important meeting of Cuban communists will be disseminated and fulfillments of First Party Congress [resolutions] will be announced.

Perez Herrero announced that the three slogans to be featured during the campaign are as follows: To the Second Party Congress With More Exigency, Efficiency and Awareness; To the Second Congress With a Stronger Party and a Militant and Hardened People; and the People on Militant March to the Second Party Congress.

Lastly, mockups were shown of the graphic and lighting propaganda that will be displayed on walls, hotels, avenues and at the street block level, as well as the (?emblem) of the congress which consists of a number 2 with a white background, the Cuban flag, the red flag--symbol of the world proletariat--and black rifles and machetes.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO SYRIA--The Council of State has appointed Comrade Lester Rodriguez Perez as Cuba's ambassador to Syria. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1414 GMT 28 May 80 FL]

BAHAMAS

MP SKEPTICAL ON CUBA; FAVORS RENEWED U.S. CONTACTS

FL281415 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Members of the news media were called to the committee room of the House of Assembly yesterday by the member of parliament for the High Rock constituency, Mr. Maurice Moore. Mr. Moore expressed his views on several current issues, among them the recent aggression by Cuba against the Bahamas. Mr. Moore said that he felt the government had handled the situation the right way but should take a further step.

[Begin Moore recording in progress] So far taken by the government are right and they are appropriate and while I do not hold out much hope for getting anything out of Cuba, but the steps taken so far are right and proper. [sentence as heard] You've got to realize that in nowadays' [as heard] world, the only two forces that move (?anything) in this world, or even move a country, they move out of love, out of fear. Cuba will not respect the Bahamas because we may have a good cause. Cuba will respect you when you have a proper defense force. The only (?thing) they will respect--force, power--the only thing the communist regimes respect throughout the world and Cuba is not [word indistinct]. [end recording]

Mr. Morre called on the government to renew all contacts with the United States and to activate the United States' bases and tracking stations throughout the Bahamas.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC POLICIES PROVOKE RESIGNATIONS

PA290144 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2024 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, 28 May (LATIN)--The Central Bank governor and a high-ranking presidential adviser resigned last night following a divergence of opinions with President Antonio Guzman regarding the best way to handle the Dominican economic crisis.

Bank Governor Eduardo Fernandez and Jaime Alvarez Duga, technical secretary of a presidential department, resigned immediately after President Guzman announced, in a television broadcast, that new austerity measures would be implemented to improve the economic situation. Reliable sources said that the two resigning officials, members of the special economic team appointed to confront the crisis, disagreed with the presidential economic policy. In his television broadcast, Guzman announced, among other measures, a 22 percent increase in the price of fuels, a reduction in public spending and new taxes.

Opposition groups have recently intensified their criticism of Guzman because of his handling of the economic crisis in a manner which decreased the purchasing power of low-income sectors.

GRENADA

JOINT COMMISSION ENDS TALKS WITH CUBA

FL272012 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] A Cuban-Grenadian joint commission on science, technical and ecoonomic cooperation has ended its first meeting in Grenada.

The meeting has been described by Deputy Prime Minister Mr Bernard Coard as of interest and an historic event in the further strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries. Mr Coard, who is also chairman of Grenada's delegation, said it was fortunate that in the process of economic development Grenada could have had such good [word indistinct] and a high quality assistance from the government and people of Cuba. Mr Coard made specific reference to Cuban assistance in the areas of health, fisheries, water resource technology and construction of an international airport.

JAMAICA

MANLEY ANNOUNCES PRICE CONTROLS, YOUTH PROGRAM

FL281415 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 23 May 80 pp 1, 13

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Michael Manley last night announced new price controls for a number of basic items and a special youth employment programme, as he made his contribution to the budget debate in the House of Representatives.

The items to be brought under price control include mackerel, malted milk, milo, pickled salted beef and a range of agricultural tools, including cutlasses files and forks. Carbonated beverages are also to be subject to price control.

The four-day debate ended at 10.15 last night after a marathon speech by the prime minister lasting nearly five hours and the formal closure by Finance Minister the Hon. Hugh Small.

The prime minister said the government was also to introduce a system for the supply of school uniforms, based on material agreed on between the minister and the Jamaica Teachers' Association.

Mr. Manley announced the plan to place the items under control as he said that while some retailers were operating within the law, others were doing "some terrible things" which were creating a very bad atmosphere throughout Jamaica."

He said an unscrupulous minority of retailers were taking advantage of the shortage situation and using it as an excuse to "over-price, exploit, hoard and marry goods." There were people in the system who were using their economic positions to act as political functionaries.

Government was looking at possible penalties for these offences because it was not prepared to sit idly by and do nothing about these actions.

He said the minister of industry and commerce was having talks with a number of traders, representatives of women's organizations and trade unions, and the government was waiting until these talks were concluded.

Asked To Leave

Mr Manley's speech was marked by stormy interludes, during one of which he charged the opposition leader with "malevolent editing" of a speech he made to the PNP's NEC to create a manufactured lie."

As he said this, Dr Percy Broderick and Mr J.A.G. Smith of the opposition loudly objected with Dr Broderick shouting about the "mashing up of a jeep at Winter's Pen."

The speaker appealed for order and quiet was restored.

However, later on when Mr Manley said, "we are not communist," Dr Broderick shouted across the floor, "No way are we communist on this side, and I am not a marionette."

The speaker's invitation to Mr Broderick to keep silent went unheeded, as he stood up and kept on shouting.

The speaker rose in his chair and Dr Broderick kept standing and shouting.

The speaker then invited him to leave the chamber, whereupon he shouted "freedom" and gave the "V" sign, first to the House and the gallery and then to the speaker and bowed and walked out.

Mr Manley said that one thing that distressed him was how at the end of it all, the political contest was never dangerous inside the House; no one got hurt, but all the shootings, wounding and death happened to people who shared one thing in common--poverty.

"May I take this opportunity, Mr Speaker, to pay this genuine tribute to Mr Shearer and to say that all he had said yesterday (Wednesday) is totally reciprocated on this side, especially by me. It is important for the people to know that when the blows are struck out, there they are struck by those who want to serve their own purpose and not for the purpose of Michael Manley on this side or Hugh Shearer on that side," the prime minister said.

MANLEY TRAVELS TO LIBYA FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

FL281228 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Prime Minister Manley leaves today for Libya to have further discussions on economic cooperation between Jamaica and that country. On his way home, Mr Manley is expected to meet former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt in West Germany. Mr Manley will meet Mr Brandt in his capacity as head of Socialist International to discuss the Brandt report and economic development in Jamaica. The Brandt report looks at the world economic situation and proposes changes in the relations between developing and developed nations as well as radical reforms in the international monetary system.

BRIEFS

AIR AGREEMENT WITH BELGIUM--Jamaica and Belgium have entered into an air transport agreement which provides for, among other things, the operation of scheduled and chartered air services between the two countries. The protocol was signed yesterday. The agreement also embodies provisions which could increase the tourist trade between Jamaica and Belgium as well as trade in other areas. The agreement is subject to periodic reviews at 3-year intervals. [Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 28 May 80]

GAS SHORTAGE--An impending petrol crisis has been temporarily averted. This follows a decision by the three marketing companies operating in the island to make available 5 percent of June's allocation to those service stations which have already exceeded their gas quotas for this month. The decision was taken at a meeting yesterday involving the Jamaica Gasoline Retailers Association [JGRA], Esso, Shell and Texaco, and Ministry of Mining officials. JRGA had attributed the situation to cutbacks instituted in keeping with government's efforts to reduce local energy consumption. A public education drive will be launched to make consumers more aware of the problem of gas supplies. [Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 28 May 80]

ECUADOR

ROLDOS COMMENTS ON BORDER DISPUTE WITH PERU

PA281427 Paris AFP in Spanish 1716 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Quito, 27 May (AFP)--Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos reaffirmed today that a territorial problem exists with Peru and therefore precautions must be taken to guard what is one's own, it was learned here today. The president spoke during a ceremony to promote three Ecuadorean air force officers.

Ecuador's territorial history makes us aware that this country should guard what belongs to it, said Roldos. He added that our country must know how to defend its Amazon heritage, and must be aware that there is a pending dispute which we want to resolve like a peaceful country, legally and with justice, because this is our manner. We are not a people preparing for aggression but we are also not a people, nor should we be a people, who accept aggression from anyone, said President Roldos.

The promoted officers are Lt Gen Jorge Pena Teran, commander in chief of the Ecuadorean Air Force, and Brig Gens Edison Ruales and Frank Vargas Pazzos.

URUGUAY

FIRST 12,000 TONS OF RICE READY FOR SHIPMENT TO IRAN

PY281837 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 May 80

[Excerpt] A large amount of rice will be shipped to Iran very soon. The 12,000 tons of Uruguayan rice will be carried by the Swiss freighter (Kasarat), which will arrive in the port of Montevideo tomorrow.

This first shipment is part of the 44,000 tons that Iran has purchased from Uruguay by means of international bids.

SURINAME

DEFENSE MINISTER RESIGNS UNDER PRESSURE

PA290045 Paris AFP in Spanish 0004 GMT 29 May 80

[Excerpt] Paramaribo, 28 May (AFP)--Lt Michael van Rey, the only officer in the government of sargeants which took power in Suriname on 25 February, today resigned as defense minister to further disrupt the unstable constitutional position of the new government. Van Rey had resigned from his army position at the beginning of the month to assume the Defense Ministry portfolio in the civilian government of Prime Minister Henk Chin-A-Sen.

However, this week the nine-member National Military Council, which is the cornerstone of the new government, declared that it lacked confidence in Van Rey, thereby forcing his departure from the Cabinet.

Van Rey, the only officer who cooperated in the coup, is now out of the army and out of the government. Meanwhile, the government's information service said that Van Rey went abroad without stating where he went.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 106 30 May 1980

ARGENTINA

Pastor Explains Objectives of Videla's PRC Trip B 1
Briefs: Supersonic Airplane; Uranium Exploitation; Satellite Communications Station B 2

BRAZIL

Argentine President Videla Will Visit This Year [JORNAL DO BRASIL 29 May] D 1
Figueiredo May Visit Iraq During 1981 [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 21 May] D 1
Planning Minister Predicts 85 Percent 1980 Inflation D 1
Columnist Views Snags in Liberalization Process [JORNAL DO BRASIL 29 May] D 2
Briefs: Mexican Oil; Coffee Exports D 2

COLOMBIA

Joint Declaration With El Salvador Issued F 1
Government Continues Rejection of Nicaraguan Cay Demands F 1
Instructions Given to Embassies To Avoid Takeovers F 1

ECUADOR

Petroleum Exports Up 45 Percent Over Last Year G 1
Twenty Percent of Fuel to Smuggling G 1
Briefs: New Oil Deposit G 1

PANAMA

Negotiations Underway for USSR Financing of Olympic Team N 1
Columnist Notes Continuing Cuban Support For Revolution [CRITICA 26 May] N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

Belize Talks Between UK, Guatemala Reported [THE REPORTER 25 May] P 1

COSTA RICA

Foreign Minister To Go to Panama 30 May P 2
Government Grants Asylum to Former Somozists P 2
Government To Provide Economic Aid for Olympic Athletes P 3

EL SALVADOR

Garcia Warns Foreigners to Stay Out of Politics [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 28 May] P 3
Cuban, Nicaraguan 'Interference' P 4
Leftist Leaders in Recently Formed Front View Junta P 4
Government Reports Further Conflict With Rebels P 5
Clash in Santelaya P 5
Killings in Capital P 5
Guerrilla Camp Found P 5

GUATEMALA

Minister Comments on Leftists, Belize, El Salvador P 6
Social Democratic Deputy Reportedly in Exile P 6
Christian Democratic Leader Killed in Quiche P 7
Nicaraguan Diplomat Shoots Army Specialist P 7
Leftist Organizations Send Message to Castro [Havana International] P 7

HONDURAS

Salvadoran Refugees Reportedly Having Serious Problems P 9

NICARAGUA

Minister Explains Agreements With Socialist Countries P 9
Planning Minister Reports on SELA Meeting P 11
Luis Carrion Calls on People to Defend Revolution P 12
Briefs: New Belize Senate President P 12

CUBA

GRANMA Reports 2,197 Refugees Left 28 May Q 1
Reportage on Erich Honecker's Activities Q 1
Arrival in Cienfuegos City Q 1
Cement Plant Inauguration Q 1
Tour of Cement Plant Q 2
Castro Speech at Rally Q 2
Honecker Speech Q 5

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Agreement Reached With Cuba on Flamingo Incident S 1

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Armed Forces, Police Support President S 2
New Bank, Presidency Officials Appointed S 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Talks Underway on Salvadoran-Honduran Border Conflict V 1

BOLIVIA

Congress Expresses Concern Over Garcia Remarks V 1

PASTOR EXPLAINS OBJECTIVES OF VIDELA'S PRC TRIP

FY290257 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2120 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 May (TELAM)--Foreign Minister Carlos H. Pastor said today that Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla will be the first Argentine president to step on Chinese soil; he added that China is a key country in world decisions and for the delicate equilibirum of international peace.

During a luncheon which the foreign minister gave today for accredited newsmen, for Newsman's Day which is on 7 June, Pastor said that the president's trip to the Asiatic nation should be understood from the point of view that Argentine pluralism--the capacity for maneuver enjoyed by few nations--does not seek preferences from only one of the giants in the same sector.

In this connection, he added that Argentina is willing to open relationships in the field of trade and technology with all countries which are in a position to offer trade and technology under favorable conditions; he added that China is the most populous country of the world and may become a large importer of agricultural products, a field in which Argentina is consolidating its position as a first-rank exporting power.

The foreign minister further said on this subject that this direct and open personal contact will strengthen Argentina's ability to exercise an independent and pluralist foreign policy which in no manner signifies indifference, or much less, a position of neutrality toward the centers of power.

He was asked if this would mean that Argentina is taking sides regarding the communist countries. He categorically replied: the interpretation should be that Argentina refrains from taking sides regarding the ideological struggle which the two giants of world communism have been waging for 30 years. He observed that the struggle is irrelevant to Argentina whose political-ideological affinity can only be sought within the framework of a true democracy inseparable from Western ideals.

he pointed out that General Videla will be one of the few people who have arrived there from Latin America on behalf of the government of a country which is completely outside the sphere of direct interest of the Beijing government at the present time.

While stressing that these circumstances must lead to very significant results, he commented that for a country like Argentina, emerging from the most critical period of its hitory, to show that it has been revived with its capacity for foreign action not only unimpaired but even strengthened, should be a legitimate cause for pride and faith in the future. That capacity for action, seldom seen before in Argentina history, will be taken into account when the time comes for assessing the results of the present process as one of the factors which contributed to the achievement and consolidation of its objectives.

The foreign minister said that, regarding the objectives of the trip in the field of bilateral relations, the visit to China will strengthen the will of the two countries to act in closer cooperation in the future, and as proof of this he mentioned the agreements to be signed: for economic cooperation and for scientific-technological cooperation. He said that apart from the agreements a dialogue will be held on the highest level, laying the bases of a diplomatic action which will have a great future.

He believes that a clarification of the political relationship and the obvious ideological differences may become a sound basis for a concrete and long-term understanding in the field of economic cooperation. He observed: This is why this diplomatic step is necessary.

He asserted that this step is important as an opening to the large Asiatic markets and that the trip will serve to clearly show both the international community and the Argentine community that the government has opened the doors to one of the most influential powers of today's international stage.

He added that this becomes still more important if it is kept in mind that China has become a sort of arbiter of the power balance in its convulsed region and may be in the rest of the world as well.

As to the possibility that this step may signify an opening of the large Asiatic markets, Pastor said that the opening of the region is the objective; the move for an opening toward Asia, initiated by the present government with the visit to Japan, will be reinforced. He pointed out that it should not be forgotten in this respect that Japan and China are active trade partners. Taken together they have a high share of the world population and they--particularly Japan--are one of the most aggressive industrial bastions known to history, he said.

The foreign minister concluded by saying that our presence is not limited to the two countries, it is a presence in the whole region, and it is our intention that this trip should also be a message understood throughout the East.

BRIEFS

SUPERSONIC AIRPLANE--Buenos Aires, 8 May (TELAM)--Argentina plans to construct a supersonic airplane for advanced basic training. The plane will be based on an entirely Argentine design and built with the cooperation of the FRG Dornier enterprise. A technical mission from the Dornier enterprise arrived today to discuss the project. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2250 GMT 8 May 80 PY]

URANIUM EXPLOITATION--Mendoza, 8 May (TELAM)--Adm Carlos Castro Madero, the president of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), signed an agreement with Sierra Pintada S.A. for the exploitation of uranium deposits in Sierra Pintada, San Rafael District, and the construction and operation of a uranium concentration plant with a production capability of 700 tons per year. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1905 GMT 8 May 80 PY]

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS STATION--Buenos Aires, 29 May--The National Telecommunications Enterprise has announced that the Bosque Alegre satellite communications station in the mountains of Cordoba Province will start operating by the end of 1981. The consortium of enterprises which will build the station includes; the Mitsubishi Corporation; Petersen, Thiele and Cruz, Inc; and Nidico Saci. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 May 80 PY]

ARGENTINE PRESIDENT VIDELA WILL VISIT THIS YEAR

PY300107 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 29 May 80 p 5

[By correspondent Rosental Calmon Alves]

Excerpts] Buenos Aires--Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor announced yesterday that President Jorge Rafael Videla will visit Brazil this year to reciprocate the official visit of President Joao Baptista Figueiredo to Argentina earlier this month. He said, however, that a date for the Argentine president's visit is yet to be set at the convenience of the presidents of the two countries.

FIGUEIREDO MAY VISIT IRAQ DURING 1981

PY221556 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 May 80 p 1

[Text] President Joad Figueiredo could visit Iraq in 1981 to strengthen commercial relations with that country, which is currently supplying almost 50 percent of the oil that Brazil consumes. Contacts have already begun and, if everything turns out all right, the visit could take place in May, on the occasion of Figueiredo's trip to France, or in June. The initial target of the Brazilian Government is to increase from $150 million to $1.5 billion its exports to Iraq. Even if this comes to pass, the value of these exports will be only half of the overall value of the oil which Brazil imports from Iraq every year. With this objective in mind, INTERBRAS [PETROBAS International Trade, Inc.] is surveying those Brazilian enterprises whose products could interest Iraq.

PLANNING MINISTER PREDICTS 85 PERCENT 1980 INFLATION

PY300133 Brasil a Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The inflation rate will reach 85 percent this year. This statement was made by Planning Minister Delfim Neto at a lecture given at the superior war college. Today Neto said that the prices of products imported by Brazil has been increasing enormously. During the first quarter, import prices have increased 54 percent as compared to the same period last year. Petroleum prices will also increase by 175 percent this year causing an inflation rate of 85 percent.

The minister also indicated the excessive investments--much above the possibilities of the government companies--as another cause of inflation. To counterbalance this fact, it was necessary to look for new resources abroad, thus straining the balance of payments.

Neto added that food imports last year were an additional cause of inflation. Finally, he mentioned the salary increase policy and said that Brazilian companies cannot grant wage increases higher than the productivity rate. He said that Brazil today has four great problems: maintaining the development level; reducing the foreign dependency; reducing the inflation rate; and trying to maintain a normal income distribution.

According to the planning minister, we cannot consider any solution for Brazil which does not allow a constant development rate. Within this framework, the minister said he was against a shock treatment to reduce inflation, because it would cause a recession, thus causing social agitation.

Among the strategies recommended by the minister for the country were putting the government's agricultural program on a priority basis, which should reduce inflation by exporting domestic products and creating an exportable surplus to reduce the deficit in the balance of payments, in addition to partly substituting for petroleum imports by means of a consistent alcohol production program.

He further indicated that the strategies to be used to fight inflation will be attempts to control the interest rates, the expansion of the means of payments and maintaining a social policy which will not cause any social tension.

COLUMNIST VIEWS SNAGS IN LIBERALIZATION PROCESS

PY300225 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 29 May 80 p 11

[By Luiz Orlando Carneiro]

[Excerpts] In Brasilia the government and the progovernment party on one side and the opposition parties on the other side are in some sort of confusion regarding the attitudes to adopt in this atmosphere of political liberalization.

The Figueiredo Government inherited the commitment of political liberalization from the Geisel government and it has tried to carry it out in a way to suit its own interests. I would be naive to think that the government--or the system, as the opposition calls it--is not interested in its permanence in power.

The country's fundamental problem is undoubtedly the need for an annointment of the political liberalization process. This annointment can only be given through direct elections at the municipal and state levels.

The oppositions parties' attempt to merge--which would be equivalent to returning to the old two-party system which has been abolished--is not viewed favorably by the government and the less radical leaders of the Popular Party, who believe that such a merging would only disturb the political process. These leaders believe that the parties being created should stake out their own positions and then enter into legitimate alliances hinging on essential points only.

The government's position continues to be the same. Municipal elections, which are constitutionally scheduled for this year, will not be held.

There will be no municipal elections in 1980. The decision of the government's and the PDS' [progovernment Social Democratic Party] top echelons is to push for passage of the Anisto de Souza's amendment. The annointment will in fact take place in 1982.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN OIL--The Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (PETROBRAS) yesterday received an official note from Mexico to the effect that the price of isthmus-type [tipo istmo] oil, which is the kind Mexico exports to Brazil, has been increased by $1.50 per barrel. Thus Brazil will now pay $33.50 per barrel for the 10,000 barrels it imports from Mexico every day. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 17 May 80 p 16 PY]

COFFEE EXPORTS--Rio de Janeiro, 23 May (AFP)--The Foreign Trade Department has reported that Brazilian coffee exports during the first quarter of this year totaled 122,055 tons, worth $472,871,000. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0358 GMT 24 May 80 PY]

JOINT DECLARATION WITH EL SALVADOR ISSUED

PA291333 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1805 GMT 28 May 80

[Excerpt] Cartagena, Colombia, 28 May (LATIN)--Colombia and El Salvador expressed here today their support for the plan to have the Caribbean area converted into a nonnuclear peace zone, according to a joint declaration signed by the foreign ministers of the two countries.

The document was issued by Fidel Chavez Mena and Diego Uribe Vargas of El Salvador and Colombia, respectively, at the end of Chavez Mena's 2-day visit to this city, located 700 km north of Bogota. "The two countries support the plan to convert the Caribbean area, which today has become an area of violence, into a zone of peace, with adequate mechanisms to ban nuclear weapons and preserve security and good relations among all the states in the region," the declaration said.

The document added that El Salvador and Colombia discussed the possibility of increasing cooperation between the Andean subregional pact countries, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, and the Central American Common Market. "The diplomats noted the need to continue the international task of establishing a code of conduct to adequately regulate the activity of transnational enterprises in order to eliminate practices by those enterprises which are not in line with the developmental goals of the countries in which they operate," the declaration states.

The two countries also expressed opinions regarding the "obvious deterioration of the world economy and the protectionist measures adopted by industrialized countries."

GOVERNMENT CONTINUES REJECTION OF NICARAGUAN CAY DEMANDS

PA291801 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Diplomatic circles believe Colombia will continue to strengthen its position strongly rejecting Nicaraguan demands in connection with the Caribbean cays and the San Andres and Providencia Archipelago.

This belief is based on the presence of Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez. Foreign Minister Uribe Vargas confirmed that Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon will be visiting soon. Uribe has denied that Colombia is seeking international support for its posture vis-a-vis Nicaraguan demands. However, he admitted that one of the most important topics in the communique he signed with his Salvadoran colleague is on respect for the inviolability of boundary treaties.

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN TO EMBASSIES TO AVOID TAKEOVERS

PA290156 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] The national government today informed the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Colombia of ways to avoid incidents like the one that took place at the Dominican Embassy. Official sources said all ambassadors must give notice of diplomatic events 8 days in advance so the security corps may adopt the proper measures.

The government's instructions are aimed at averting incidents like the one that took place 3 months ago, when a commando unit of the 19 April Movement occupied the Dominican Embassy. It has also been reported that Dominican Ambassador Diogenes Mallol has been transferred to another embassy in Latin America.

PETROLEUM EXPORTS UP 45 PERCENT OVER PAST YEAR

PA291859 Paris AFP in Spanish 1550 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Quito, 28 May (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that petroleum exports made by the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE] during the first 4 months of the present year have amounted to $458 million.

CEPE Manager Jose Carvajal stated that this represents a 45-percent increase over the same period last year, when crude exports amounted to $258 million. [all figures as received]

Since 1972, when crude exploitation began, petroleum revenues have been the country's greatest source of foreign exchange. Petroleum exports amounted to 60 percent of the total exports during the first 4 months of the present year.

Carvajal highlighted petroleum's importance to the national economy by pointing out that this product must contribute 44 percent to the financing of the national development plan during the coming 5-year period.

CEPE's manager explained that due to petroleum's role in the development plan the national government was forced to increase by $2 the price per barrel of crude in long-term sales. The barrel has been sold at $36.08 since 1 May.

Carvajal also said Ecuador is a marginal supplier of crude to the world market because of its low production. For this reason, it cannot impose prices and is subject to market fluctuations, he said.

TWENTY PERCENT OF FUEL LOST TO SMUGGLING

PA200335 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] According to official sources at the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE], the country is losing more than 1 billion sucres a year due to the smuggling of fuel.

According to the source, our country has lost 1.2 billion sucres as a result of the smuggling of gasoline to Colombia and Peru. This illicit activity has reached unprecedented levels, to a point that it has been estimated that 20 percent of the national fuel output is being smuggled out of the country. From estimates and from documents examined, it has been learned that about 1.4 million barrels were smuggled out of the country last year. For this reason all possible efforts are being made to control this situation.

For a long time CEPE has been studying means to at least help curb this phenomenon, which is so harmful to the national economy. Since previous measures have failed, CEPE is now implementing a system by which it provides fuel directly to ships that load in our country, as it feels this is how smuggling takes place. Naturally the difference between prices here and neighboring countries is the main incentive for this phenomenon that CEPE has decided to fight.

BRIEFS

NEW OIL DEPOSIT--The Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE] has announced the results of the work of a new oil deposit in the northeast which might contain reserves totaling approximately 100 million barrels. After drilling one well in (Chuara), a daily production of 2,756 barrels was reported. It is presumed that its final production will total 5,000 to 6,500 barrels a day, an official CEPE spokesman reported. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 1 May 80]

NEGOTIATIONS UNDERWAY FOR USSR FINANCING OF OLYMPIC TEAM

PA290057 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Two athletes and seven delegates will reportedly make up the Panamanian delegation to the Moscow Olympic games, a decision that has elicited both indignation and protests from various sectors of the community and will cost the national treasury $27,000.

It has also been learned that Meliton Sanchez, treasurer of the Panamanian Olympic Committee, is currently in Cuba, negotiating the financing of this trip by the Soviet authorities through the Cuban Government.

COLUMNIST NOTES CONTINUING CUBAN SUPPORT FOR REVOLUTION

PA291428 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 26 May 80 p 7

[By Rey Barria]

[Excerpts] In less than 1 month, three large-scale rallies have been held in Cuba. On 19 April, over 1 million persons filed in front of the Peruvian Embassy on Fifth Avenue in Havana. On 1 May, over 1 million persons congregated in the Jose Marti Revolutionary Square to hear the words of top revolutionary leader Fidel Castro. On 19 May, [date as published] over 1 and 1/2 million people gathered in Havana in front of the U.S. Interests Office in Havana, while another 3.5 million people gathered throughout the rest of the country. The total surpassed 5 million.

The marches and other demonstrations which are held daily in Cuba are not really directed toward those who are leaving. The basic objective is to show U.S. imperialism that the Cuban people are marching alongside their revolution and that neither the blockade nor the propaganda campaigns against Cuba will diminish the working peoples' support for their revolution and their mass organizations. The only way to end the Cuban socialist revolution is to wipe out all the people or cause the island, with its 10 million inhabitants, to disappear. The U.S. rulers and the Pentagon should reflect on this dangerous game that they themselves have started, because those who remain in Cuba, in other words, the Cuban people, and their revolution do know how to defend themselves. And it is worthwhile to remember that they are not alone.

BELIZE TALKS BETWEEN UK, GUATEMALA REPORTED

FL291405 Belize City THE REPORTER in English 25 May 80 pp 1, 16

[Text] Reports of the super secret Anglo-Guatemalan talks on the future of Belize, which took place Monday and Tuesday in Hamilton, Bermuda, have begun to trickle in. The talks were held at the fashionable Holiday Inn and were so secret that few native Bermudians even knew they were going on.

Details of the newest British proposals have, however, become known. The Belize Freedom Committee of New York, which has been requested by the UDP opposition to keep a sharp lookout, has reported that the burden of the British proposals was that Belize should give up, and Guatemala should accept a strip of southern land roughly between the Temash River and the Sarstoon slightly below the 16th parallel amounting to some 200 square miles.

The area under discussion has been determined by projecting a median line from the mouth of the Sarstoon between Belize and Guatemala (that is to say the easternmost extremity of Toledo at Orange Point and the westernmost tip of the Amatique Peninsula at Punta Monabique) and another median line, this time projected from the Guatemalan city of Puerto Barrios through a similar mid-way point. The proposal is that Guatemala should have everything both on the land and in the water south of the point where the two medians intersect.

In return for this sacrifice, Belize is to get golden handshake-independence in double-quick time and some money to tide it over the rough spots in the months after cast-off.

If the proposals are successful, Barranco will remain Belize territory, but Crique Sarco, San Pedro Landing, Doldres and all of the Temash will become part of Guatemala.

Effect of this boundary adjustment would be to satisfy Guatemala that her navy and merchant fleets need not be concerned about violating Belize territorial waters, because Guatemalan ownership of the land south of the 16th parallel would assure her the inalienable right of possession to the waters of the Gulf of Honduras.

Britain has made other concessions to the Gutatemalans, mostly of a financial nature, details of which are not known at this time. The United States also is expected to come through with sweeteners, some for Guatemala and some for the Central American nation of Belize.

The Guatemalan delegation, it has been learned, has promised to take the proposals back to Guatemala for careful assessment, but hasn't quite disguised its satisfaction at having come so far. Another meeting between the British and the Guatemalans will be arranged during the next eight to ten weeks, for a time and a place to be agreed upon.

Guatemala's delegation, on returning to Guatemala City, reported satisfaction with the progress of the two days of talks, which it describes as "cordial and encouraging." The Belize delegates, Courtenay and Shoman, who attended as the Belize observers, also reported that the talks had been cordial, but the statement issued from Belize House emphasized a British commitment to find a negotiated solution to a secure independence acceptable to Guatemala and the United Kingdom and especially to Belize.

The two days of formal talks began on Monday, May 19 and ended on Tuesday evening. But British minister of Commonwealth affairs, Mr. Nicholas Ridley, who heads the British team, decided to stay over a little longer in Bermuda for more private discussions with his Guatemalan counterpart, Ing. Rafael Castillo Valdez. In these informal discussions Britain has apparently given the Guatemalans and undertaking that if Guatemala should find the new proposals acceptable, Britain for her part would use her influence to get Belize to go along.

As now revealed, the British proposals explain why Premier Price of Belize was adamant that the opposition UDP should not be represented at the Bermuda talks. They also explain why Price has been adopting a low profile by sending Courtenay and Shoman in to bat. He can always back away from the new proposals, if he senses that he cannot sell them to the people of Belize.

If Belize should reject these newest proposals, Guatemala will reject them too as she did with the Webster proposals. The biggest hurdle now, observers agree, is to persuade Belize to go along. This is not going to be an easy matter and may require a referendum to determine which way national policy should go.

Premier Price has been proclaiming, with almost missionary fervour, the doctrine of not a single square centimeter to be ceded. The acid test for him and for the people of Belize will come later this year, when the time comes for every man and woman to stand up and be counted.

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN MINISTER TO GO TO PANAMA 30 MAY

PA300352 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier will go to Panama this weekend where he will be decorated by the Panamanian Government with the Vasco Nunez de Balboa Order.

Foreign Minister Calderon will be departing for Panama tomorrow. He will return to Costa Rica on Saturday. Now let us listen to our foreign minister comment on this homage:

[Begin Recording] I will be gone for approximately 24 hours. I leave on Friday and will be returning on Saturday. The Panamanian Government is honoring me by giving me the Vasco Nunez de Balboa decoration. We are going to have the honor of receiving it tomorrow and to have an opportunity to talk in the afternoon with President of the Republic of Panama Aristides Royo. We are not going to discuss any specific issue or matter. It will be a courtesy visit during which we will talk briefly about Panamanian-Costa Rican relations. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT GRANTS ASYLUM TO FORMER SOMOZISTS

PA282047 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Some 20 Nicaraguan citizens have been granted political and territorial asylum through a Foreign Ministry decree. These Nicaraguans had ties with the regime of ousted President Anastasio Somoza. Most of them had sought refuge at the Guatemalan Embassy in Managua and requested territorial asylum from the Costa Rican Government.

GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE ECONOMIC AID FOR OLYMPIC ATHLETES

PA290425 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Marina Volio de Trejos, minister of culture, youth and sports, announced at a news conference this afternoon that our athletes will go to Moscow to participate in the Olympic Games. The minister also said that the government will provide economic aid for the athletes of eight associations who have registered to participate in the Olympic games.

Minister Volio's statement thus puts an end to the problems that the members of the National Olympic Committee thought they would have because of Decree No 11,140 (?C), which [words indistinct] control of all national sports activities.

It was thus established this afternoon that Costa Rican athletes will participate in the Moscow games.

EL SALVADOR

GARCIA WARNS FOREIGNERS TO STAY OUT OF POLITICS

PA282042 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 28 May 80 pp 2, 17

[Text] Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia yesterday issued a strong warning to foreigners of any kind, regardless of their situation, rank, category or profession, "to abstain from interfering in Salvadoran politics."

"We are in fact warning them to abstain from intervening in matters that only concern the Salvadoran people; otherwise we will have no compassion and they will be punished according to the law. If we are expected to respect the laws of other countries when we visit them, we, likewise, demand respect for our laws," Colonel Garcia emphasized.

Government sources yesterday specifically referred to the fact that Nicaraguan diplomatic officials have been intervening directly in Salvadoran affairs, even promoting subversion.

In view of these charges made by a spokesman of the revolutionary governing junta, yesterday we approached Colonel Garcia to learn about the measures to be used against those who violate international norms which should be mutually respected.

Colonel Garcia was emphatic in stating that "there will be no consideration in the future for those foreigners who violate Salvadoran laws."

Concerning the national scene, he expressed absolute confidence and said the armed forces have the obligation to respect and enforce respect for the laws of the republic; therefore, he asked for people's cooperation in general, and particularly warned foreigners to abstain from meddling in Salvadoran affairs, as that is the responsibility of the Salvadoran people alone.

He said the armed forces will offer their support to the fulfillment of the national emergency plan because it is considered most beneficial to the majority of Salvadorans.

He explained that the military civic action, as the benevolent branch of the armed forces, will cooperate in the development of welfare campaigns designed to ensure the welfare for all those who most need it in the cities, towns and countryside.

Colonel Garcia asked the people to have confidence in the army and to cooperate so that the revolutionary governing junta can carry out the needed programs for changes satisfactorily.

Referring to the country's security, Col Jose Guillermo Garcia recommended that the people, for their own benefit, not pay attention to rumors.

Cuban, Nicaraguan 'Interference'

PA291744 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2157 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Bogota, 28 May (EFE)--Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said here today that "there can be no peace as long as there is no social justice" in his country which is what the people want.

Shortly before departing for Lima, Chavez Mena told EFE that Cuba and Nicaragua may be interfering in his country but explained that he does not have sufficient evidence to make a categorical statement on the matter.

During his stay in Bogota, Chavez Mena signed a statement with his Colombian colleague, Diego Uribe Vargas, whereby the two countries further the technical and scientific cooperation they agreed upon through administrative agreements which are underway and complementary agreements on bilateral programs.

Regarding the Salvadoran problem, he noted that El Salvador is a victim of a very serious violent conflict which he attributed to the actions of the extreme leftwing and rightwing which want to "destabilize" the present government of democratic leanings.

Chavez Mena noted that the Salvadoran Government has a pact with the armed forces to respect the plurality of opinions and affirmed that the church is truly participating in the process that the country is experiencing.

He said the social justice that the current Christian Democratic government is seeking will be obtained through substantial political and economic changes.

He said the church is not leaning to the extreme leftwing or rightwing and decried these two extremes as "very strong" and feeling capable of destabilizing the government activities. He added that this "could increase the violence."

The Salvadoran foreign minister said he regretted the death of Salvadoran Archbishop Msgr Arnulfo Romero, noting that he was a great friend of his.

LEFTIST LEADERS IN RECENTLY FORMED FRONT VIEW JUNTA

PA290348 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0604 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Mexico City, 28 May (LATIN)--Leaders of the Leftist Democratic Front [Frente Democratico Izquierdista--FDI] of El Salvador said here last night that the fall of the civilian military junta which rules in this troubled Central American country and the rise to power of the leftists are only a matter of time.

The front is an organization which groups various leftist groups and parties, formed recently as an alternative to the current government.

Leaders of the front, including former junta member Manuel Guillermo Ungo, former Agriculture Minister Enrique Alvarez Cordoba and Juan Chacon, Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) leader, who has the vast support of the masses, said in a press conference that they are touring Latin America in search of support for their cause.

They indicated that the main purpose of their visit will be to warn friends and foes alike so that they will abstain from intervening in El Salvador. "Without foreign intervention we have the necessary means to defeat the enemy on our own," they affirmed.

Extreme leftist and rightist groups and security forces are struggling for power in El Salvador. It is estimated that in the past 7 months approximately 3,000 persons have been killed in the political violence in the country, according to officials of human rights organizations.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS FURTHER CONFLICT WITH REBELS

Clash in Santelaya

PA290134 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1430 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] This report was duly confirmed by an official source in Cabanas Department: We have learned that guerrillas clashed with army troops in Santelaya resulting in five guerrillas killed and five weapons seized. The weapons seized are: two G-3 rifles, two FAL rifles and one M-1 carbine. This incident occurred yesterday afternoon in Santelaya, Cojutepeque jurisdiction, Cabanas Department approximately 55 km north of the capital.

Killings in Capital

PA292226 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1822 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Four civilians were killed early this morning by terrorists in San Salvador who attacked military patrols. Last night two unidentified individuals also died in a shootout in the downtown area. Police sealed off about five blocks in the business sector because masked individuals set off three bombs and fired into the air to protest Tuesday afternoon's arrest of the former education minister of the first revolutionary government junta, Salvador Samayoa, who resigned on 2 January along with several other ministers and presidents of autonomous institutions, claiming that the regime was rightist.

Guerrilla Camp Found

PA300051 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0036 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 29 May (ACAN-EFE)--Government troops today discovered a camp in which Salvadoran leftist guerrillas reportedly received military training in an area 111 km northwest of here.

The discovery took place a few hours after persons believed to be leftist guerrillas killed 12 peasants who were members of a cooperative charged with working on an estate in the same area that had been confiscated under the agrarian reform plan.

The Armed Forces Press Committee told ACAN-EFE that some 30 guerrillas fought with the National Guardsmen who discovered the camp.

The source said there had been no casualties among the military during the armed clash, but did not give the number of victims among the leftists. The source also failed to link the discovery directly to the patrolling begun in the area by security troops following the slaying of the 12 peasants.

According to the source, guerrilla instruction booklets, some weapons and subversive literature were found in the area of the guerrilla camp, which is close to the Guatemalan border.

GUATEMALA

MINISTER COMMENTS ON LEFTISTS, BELIZE, EL SALVADOR

PA282308 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz has said that the contradictory statements about the death of industrialist Alberto Habie made by a clandestine organization are caused by the existence of divisions within the extreme leftist groups.

The minister later commented that the trips being made by Gallardo Flores, [member of Patriotic Liberation Front], and other leaders are financed with funds obtained from subversive organizations like the Guatemalan Labor Party [PGT] and the Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] or other guerrilla organizations which obtain funds through kidnappings and robberies.

In another part of his statement, the government minister said that so far he has no knowledge of British military bases in Belize.

On another subject, he said that emigration from El Salvador is a problem only when the Salvadorans enter illegally. Government Ministry sources indicated that according to statistics from the Immigration Department, there has been a decrease in the flow of Salvadoran tourists into Guatemala. The sources added, however, that there has not been a great influx of refugees as has been stated. It was emphasized that there is no cause for alarm because the situation is entirely normal.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC DEPUTY REPORTEDLY IN EXILE

PA290052 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2157 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 27 May (ACAN-EFE)--Social Democratic Deputy Carlos Gallardo has chosen to exile himself, it was being said today in the Guatemalan Congress, which has received a request for a 2-month extension of his permit to stay out of the country.

Deputy Gallardo is a member of the group which announced in Paris the formation of a Patriotic Liberation Front to struggle to overthrow the present Guatemalan Government.

Deputy Gallardo visited several countries together with Elizabeth Alvarez, a university professor; Guillermo Colom Argueta, of the Democratic Left; and Miguel Angel Albizures, a labor leader, in an attempt to achieve "Guatemala's political and economic isolation."

Gallardo was also present at the Social Democrat meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica, where the Democratic Front against Repression was formed.

Due to these activities a petition to strip him of his rights was submitted to Congress so that he could be indicted, along with the other persons involved, for "conspiracy and plotting to commit crime."

In his petition requesting the extension of his permit which expires on 30 May, Deputy Gallardo states that he has "been threatened with death," but most deputies believe that "he is exiling himself to avoid being stripped of his rights and subsequent prosecution."

Early today most deputies were opposed to granting the requested extension.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC LEADER KILLED IN QUICHE

PA292204 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Leaders of the Guatemalan Christian Democratic Party left last night for Quiche to learn more about the murder of former deputy and party member Julio Hamilton Noriega yesterday afternoon in a street there.

The members of the Christian Democratic leadership met urgently yesterday to prepare an official protest at this new attempt against a member of their organization, the fourth in a week.

Spokesmen for the Christian Democrats said Julio Hamilton Noreiga was an active member of the party for 20 years and was noted for his dedication and hard work on behalf of the Christian Democratic cause.

A deputy in the past legislature, Hamilton Noriega had received several threats, the Christian Democrats reported through their spokesman, Alfonso Carrera.

NICARAGUAN DIPLOMAT SHOOTS ARMY SPECIALIST

PA282106 Paris AFP in Spanish 1727 GMT 28 May 80

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 28 May (AFP)--It was reported here today that Carlos Alfredo Santos, a Guatemalan Army specialist, was shot today by the first secretary of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Guatemala.

Reports indicate that Rolando Ubeda, the Nicaraguan diplomat, was involved in a traffic accident in which he ran into a motorist in a residential section of this capital.

The army specialist then attempted to obtain the license number of the diplomat's automobile. This was apparently Ubeda's reason for shooting Santos, who was admitted to the military hospital in this city for treatment.

The case has been turned over to a criminal court. It is not yet known just how the Guatemalan authorities will handle it.

LEFTIST ORGANIZATIONS SEND MESSAGE TO CASTRO

PA280455 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 May 80

["Text" of message to Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro from the Poor People's Guerrilla Army, the Rebel Armed Forces, the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization and the Guatemalan Labor Party--no date given, issued somewhere in Guatemala]

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee.

Commander:

Delegates from the directorate of the four Guatemalan revolutionary organizations today held their first joint meeting, which is part of a united movement currently in progress, which we consider as promising. The meeting was called by the companeros of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] National Directorate, to analyze and study the international situation, especially in our area, which definitely shows that imperialism has resumed its aggressive policy and reiterated threats against the revolutions of Grenada and Nicaragua, as well as against the progressive areas in the Caribbean and revolutionary movements in Central America.

During our debates and exchange of views, the main conclusion we reached was that this was the reaction of the most aggressive sectors of imperialism to the defeats suffered in Vietnam, Nicaragua and Iran. Their intention is to enforce a policy of threats with the obvious intention of intervening in the Caribbean and Central American areas. The idea is to hurt and damage what has already been built and has been consolidated under the revolutionary process and also to destroy and neutralize the people's struggle and liberation process. We feel that in view of the reactivation of the aggressive policy, we must all make a tremendous effort to strengthen and coordinate the revolutionary, popular, democratic and progressive forces to stand up against and defeat this new maneuver of imperialism. Our forces must be made aware of the seriousness and implications of the situation. We also feel that, despite the existing situation, the conditions are just right to go ahead with our general and specific struggles in the area and in our countries, and that it does not affect the favorable and positive nature of our struggle, based on the world's correlation of forces. For this reason we should be ready and prepared to carry out a hard, strong fight.

Following are the first conclusions we reached at the joint meeting:

1. In these days of struggle, we want to send a fraternal and combative greeting to the Cuban revolutionaries, to the Communist Party of Cuba and to its commander in chief.

2. To express our revolutionary support and our profound respect and admiration for the Cuban revolution and to indignantly reject the maneuvers of imperialism and of the reactionary press which is attacking and trying to discredit it.

3. To express our total and combative solidarity against U.S. imperialist war threats to the Cuban people and revolution.

4. To reiterate that we are prepared to carry out the actions required to contribute to the defeat of imperialism's aggressive policy in the area.

5. We will be present on 17 May, a historic day, when the people begin their march.

We want to take advantage of the occasion to inform you that despite the criminal repression and the attempts of the enemy to destroy the people's struggle, we are advancing along the firm path of the revolutionary struggle. We also wish to assure you that those of us who in one way or another have assumed responsibilities in this process are willing to make every effort to make possible our unity based on principles so that we can achieve victory.

We realize that the process of unity we are promoting still has important aspects to be solved, despite the great progress made.

We wish to reiterate our profound belief in unity. We also consider of great significance the fact that the first joint meeting held by the four organizations revolved around the solidarity with the glorious Cuban revolution which has given our people the strength to carry on the struggle for our final liberation.

We wish to express our warmest greetings to the leaders of the Cuban revolution and in particular to you.

Fraternally and revolutionarily, the Poor People's Guerrilla Army National Directorate, Rebel Armed Forces Executive National Directorate, Armed People's Revolutionary Organization Command and Guatemalan Labor Party Directorate and Leadership Committee.

HONDURAS

SALVADORAN REFUGEES REPORTEDLY HAVING SERIOUS PROBLEMS

PA290055 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1309 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Dozens of Salvadorans who crossed the border with Honduras seeking refuge are having serious problems. Their difficulties range from a lack of food to a lack of lodging because the towns near the border are not giving them due attention. The Honduran Red Cross has not been able to help because its resources are very limited. People who came from Honduras said that the refugees will be expelled within 15 days because the two governments have no diplomatic relations.

NICARAGUA

MINISTER EXPLAINS AGREEMENTS WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

PA291414 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] The so-called secret agreements with the Soviet Union, which make Alfonso Robelo lose so much sleep, are no more than agreements for technical aid, scholarship grants for university students and rest periods for leaders of the revolution, Planning Minister Commander Henry Ruiz and Alejandro Rodriguez, director of the technical cooperation department of the Planning Ministry, explained today.

[Begin recording] In the first place, Robelo was personally invited by me. I did so [accepted] in an attempt to convince him that we should participate in the trip to the Soviet Union. However, he preferred to attend a conference of war veterans in the United States rather than go to see for himself what the socialist camp is and to learn about the secrets, the secret agreements we were going to sign.

Now it turns out that he, who was informed about all this, is terming the agreements we signed secret. They are for some study scholarships and about some literature that may be brought, on any of those forms [as heard] which are not only signed with the CPSU, and not only with those of the socialist camp, but also with other organizations and political parties of the world.

We have said that we triumphed in order to be dignified. We did not triumph to keep our backbones bent, that we have the full right as a vanguard to adjust our relations and that we are trying to make these relations the most beneficial for our country.

I am going to let Companero Alejandro tell you what the agreements that were signed are. [end Ruiz]

[Begin Gutierrez] The trip made by some commanders, presided over by a technical commission, was made to the Soviet Union, the GDR, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria.

A number of agreements was signed. These cover such fields as mining, hydrocarbons, energy, fishing, communications, transportation, industries, farming and cattleraising.

What does this technical aid consist of? Normally it includes the sending of technicians to Nicaragua who will carry out research and analysis regarding possible energy development and regarding our fishing potential, for example, utilizing scientific research ships. It also includes the training of Nicaraguans in all of these areas, such as mining, hydrocarbons, energy, fishing and so forth. In addition, the offer of scholarships for the training of our youths, short-range training for already trained professionals, a little more professional training, and for youngsters who can continue a career in any of these countries. [end recording]

ARCE TERMS SALVADORAN CHARGE 'TOTALLY FALSE'

PA291724 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2208 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Managua, 28 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] today termed "totally false" the charge made by the Salvadoran Government that 1,500 Nicaraguans were present fighting alongside the people of that Central American country.

Commander Bayardo Arce, president of the State Council and responsible for the international relations of the FSLN, responded to the affirmation made by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, member of the Salvadoran Government junta.

In response to questions by ACAN-EFE, Commander Arce said such affirmations are "assuming an eminently provocative and irresponsible attitude concerning the cordial and harmonious relations which exist today and should continue to exist between Nicaragua and El Salvador."

He added that on saying that 1,500 Nicaraguans are fighting in El Salvador, Colonel Gutierrez is confirming the "turn to the right" of the current Salvadoran junta, on which political observers have commented.

"This sort of opinion did not occur when Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano was the spokesman for the Salvadoran Government junta," Commander Arce stated.

"We reject the charge as false, slanderous and highly irresponsible, be it that Gutierrez made it or that the news agency distorted what he said," Arce noted.

According to international dispatches published today in LA PRENSA, newspaper of this capital, Colonel Gutierrez also accused Nicaraguan diplomats of attending meetings of the revolutionary coordinating board of the masses.

Colonel Gutierrez also said in Acajutla port there were arms which had been sent by Venezuela to aid the Sandinist Front.

Commander Arce said it is also "totally false" that members of the Nicaraguan diplomatic mission in El Salvador had attended meetings of the coordinating board of the masses. He recalled the last time a similar charge had been made. He said that on that occasion the diplomat was reprimanded and the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry withdrew from the mission.

"This was done as a measure to prevent any provocative activity by the Salvadoran right," the person responsible for the international relations of the FSLN stated.

He added that in Nicaragua, for example, U.S., Vatican, and other diplomats attended public meetings "without this being labeled foreign interference."

"Note," the Sandinist commander said, "that part of the diplomats' activities is to observe what is happening in the country where they are accredited to keep their government informed."

On the matter of the arms, Commander Arce said that "we will await official evidence in order to respond."

Then he noted that during the war in Nicaragua, for security reasons, the guerrillas "erased the numbers from the weapons which we obtained at cost or free."

"Hence, it is difficult to affirm that arms given to us by Venezuela arrived in El Salvador from Nicaragua," the Sandinist commander stated.

PLANNING MINISTER REPORTS ON SELA MEETING

PA280236 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 May 80

[Excerpt] An important press conference was held this morning by Comdr Henry Ruiz, planning minister, to release information regarding agreements and resolutions made during the sixth meeting of the Latin American Economic System [SELA] held in Caraballeda, a beach resort in Caracas, Venezuela.

Commander Ruiz emphasized that only 5 of the 26 ministers invited to attend the meeting did so and he said that this reflects to a certain extent the economic crisis affecting the Latin American economic community and that imperialism is applying pressure to keep the Latin American community divided.

Commander Ruiz said that SELA was created to confront the great problems existing between Latin America and the United States. He said that it is strange that there is no consensus or a single line of action toward the common problems which are affecting Latin America and which are the same problems confronting Nicaragua.

He said that it was important that only five countries had attended and that these countries were the smallest. The countries which attended the SELA meeting are Guatemala, El Salvador, Bolivia, Nicaragua and Barbados. He also said that this meeting was politically important because it included the election of the SELA deputy secretary. Companero Fernando Berrocal was elected and [words indistinct] from Costa Rica.

[words indistinct] this meeting to establish a new international order and a coherent attitude with the Group of 77 which is the economic arm of the nonaligned movement. An action committee was also appointed for the rebuilding of Nicaragua, and Bolivia joined the commission. The Latin American countries also expressed their solidarity with our country and [words indistinct] the national reactivation.

Commander Ruiz also said he met with the Venezuelan president and that several important matters were discussed, especially regarding petroleum. Some formulas were analyzed and it was agreed that petroleum would be distributed by Venezuela. They also spoke of the domestic debt and that Nicaragua is negotiating to pay its foreign debt. The meeting was also attended by [words indistinct] minister.

Commander Ruiz also mentioned the campaign to discredit Nicaragua being waged abroad and urged all those present to assume a professional attitude. He said that just as this revolution has its friends, it also has its enemies.

To a question made about a secret agreement between Nicaragua and the Soviet Union, Commander Ruiz said that Robelo had been invited to make the visit to the Soviet Union and he preferred to attend a war veterans meeting in the United States. He also said that they had not signed any secret agreement and that agreements had been signed between the Sandinist Front and the CPSU, for certain [words indistinct] of the revolutionary leaders so that the Soviet Union sends literature to Nicaragua and some scholarships. He then said that Robelo had become a superstitious witch hunter.

Asked about the economic reactivation plan, he said that this plan is advancing well and that positive results will be obtained.

LUIS CARRION CALLS ON PEOPLE TO DEFEND REVOLUTION

PA291740 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 May 80

[Excerpt] A Mass said in a church in Boaco at 1500 marked the beginning of the funeral of Sandinist Police Companero Roland Antonio Suarez who died from rifle wounds produced by counterrevolutionaries in San Jose de los Remates. After the mass a political rally was held by the mass organizations of the city. The speakers were Lesbia Pena for the Sandinist Defense Committees; Jorge Lopez, responsible for the Sandinist Police and Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion, on behalf of the National Directorate of the Sandinist Front.

Companero Carrion presented condolences to the companero's mother in a moving way. He embraced her, thus conveying repudiation for the activities of the people who want to destabilize this process. He also cited the heroism of the fallen companero, noting that once more it has been shown that Sandinists are made of unyielding stock; they just won't surrender.

Our people should defend the revolution from criminal activities because everyone suffers in wartime and so no one should remain indifferent; therefore, he added, if it is necessary to be on a war footing, we will be, as long as imperialism and counterrevolutionaries exist. He viewed the enemies of our revolution as the oldest, most reactionary Somozists who have found refuge in Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador and in the enemies whom he labeled as the new Somozas of Nicaragua. He added that our people should fight all these enemies.

BRIEFS

NEW BELIZE SENATE PRESIDENT--Former Mayor of Belize City Mr (William Lloyd Coffin) has been appointed the new president of the Senate. He succeeds the late Mr George Dakers who died on the 26th of March 1980. [Excerpt] [Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 27 May 80 FL]

GRANMA REPORTS 2,197 REFUGEES LEFT 28 MAY

FL291154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] In its "News from Mariel" section, GRANMA reports that 2,197 antisocials left Mariel yesterday for the United States. At the close of GRANMA's edition, 349 boats from Florida were still at the port. Two boats arrived in Mariel yesterday from the United States.

REPORTAGE ON ERICH HONECKER'S ACTIVITIES

FL291355 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] The official delegations of Cuba and the GDR, headed by Fidel and Erich Honecker, initiated talks [yesterday]. Later in the evening, the distinguished visitors attended a reception hosted by the party Central Committee and the Council of State at which Fidel was present. Fidel accompanied Honecker during the ceremony to greet the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba. At the Protocol Hall, Honecker and Fidel conversed with members of the party Politburo, Secretariat and Central Committee, as well as representatives of the state and government, mass and social organizations, socialist work heroes and other guests.

Also attending the reception was Humberto Ortega, commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army and member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua.

Arrival in Cienfuegos City

FL291424 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, arrived this morning in the city of Cienfuegos accompanied by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. Hundreds of Cienfuegos residents gave a warm welcome to the visitors from the Jaime Gonzalez Airport terminal building observation deck.

Immediately after arriving, the two leaders began a tour of the Guabairo cement plant, which will be officially inaugurated today with a ceremony which will be headed by Honecker and Fidel.

Cement Plant Inauguration

FL291507 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1435 GMT on 29 May begins live coverage of ceremony at which a cement plant in Cienfuegos built with East German aid is inaugurated. Cuban President Fidel Castro and the GDR's Council of State Chairman, Erich Honecker, appear on the dais at 1438 GMT. The ceremony begins with the playing of the Cuban and GDR anthems. The camera then shows Castro, Honecker and other GDR delegation members and PCC officials on the dais. Politburo members Ramiro Valdes and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez are among those on the dais. Raul Castro is not seen among them. The sign behind the dais reads "Long Live the Eternal Friendship Between Cuba and the GDR".

Announcer Manolo Ortega sets the scene. At 1443 GMT (Gunther Heinrich), chief of the German workers at the plant, is introduced. Heinrich speaks for about 4 minutes in German with no Spanish translation. He is followed by Julio Trujillo, speaking in the name of the plant's Cuban workers. Trujillo ends his speech at 1455 GMT by presenting photographic albums to both Honecker and Castro that tell the story of the building of the plant. Fidel Castro begins his speech at 1457 GMT.

Tour of Cement Plant

FL292203 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] On a tour of the Karl Marx cement plant under construction a few kilometers from Cienfuegos, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, received a detailed briefing on the new plant. Julio Trujillo, chief of the construction brigade, offered detailed data concerning the plant's production, operation of the first [production] line and prospects for putting the two other lines in operation.

Fidel asked Trujillo several questions concerning the types of cement which the plant will manufacture and the production of a special cement called pozzolanic [puzolancico]. Later in the control room, Margarita Hernandez Monzon, the first woman to operate a cement kiln in Cuba, briefed Fidel and Honecker on various aspects of the production process.

The visitors greeted the Cuban technicians and workers and GDR specialists at the plant. Fidel and Honecker signed the distinguished visitor's log and expressed in its pages the deep feeling of solidarity and friendship that unite the peoples of the GDR and Cuba. They pointed out that the ideas of Karl Marx not only triumphed in the old continent and other parts of the world but also in America where the Cuban revolution followed them and today is advancing with its people on the path of socialism toward new horizons of progress.

Castro Speech at Rally

FL291640 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1457 GMT 29 May 80

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at Cienfuegos cement plant mass rally in honor of visiting GDR Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker--live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Erich Honecker, dear comrade members of the GDR party and government delegation, dear comrade workers and technicians of the GDR, dear comrade builders and workers of this factory: We have completed 90 percent of the project. Only a few tasks remain to complete Line No 2 and Line No 3, but Line No 1 is already producing. We have produced, according to the GDR chief of specialists, 61,500 tons of cement. Our factory is already producing cement, therefore, we are justified in inaugurating this factory today. [applause]

This factory really has a history, a beautiful history and, at the same time, a heroic history. It is not only the history appearing in the photographic album which was presented as a gift by Trujillo but the history you have in your minds and hearts. It is easy to look at a project once it is completed. It is easy to visit a completed factory. It is easy to visit a factory and observe it producing. But this does not reflect in the least how much effort, how much mental and physical energy, was required to create it [factory].

We can remember from the very first, from the start of the talks with our GDR brothers, the negotiations, the preparation of the blueprints after selection of the location, what is called the microlocalization [microlocalizacion] of the project. But we had to microlocalize [microlocalizar] a macroproject of several caballerias in size.

I remember when the first equipment arrived, the first efforts to move the earth, and when the equipment we had was not sufficient and we needed more. I remember the first workers assigned here, and when the number of workers was estimated and when we recruited them in the former province of Las Villas.

And [I remember] when we were recruiting the construction workers, the youths and when the equipment was being contracted. [I remember] when the mighty German factories, many German factories began to produce the technological equipment for this factory, the arrival of that equipment, the transportation over thousands of kilometers, the unloading from vessels and the transportation to the factory, warehousing and maintenance of the equipment as it arrived.

I remember the technical problems that arose during the construction phase as a result of the degree of humidity [Castro talks to someone in the podium] what is it? The problem of humidity, is that correct? How we had to solve this technical difficulty during the construction phase. All the efforts by the GDR technicians to find the solution and to manufacture the equipment--precisely this equipment right here in front of us. They are well known as Supplement Four [applause] without whose completion we could not set the factory in motion. There we can see the first line producing, Supplement Four operating.

How many millions and millions of hours have been necessary? How much physical and mental work has been necessary? But in the end, as in every fruit of creative work, we have the satisfaction of observing the completed project, the completed work. This plant is of great importance for our country. Trujillo said that this factory can produce much more than all that was produced during capitalism. In reality when this factory is in full operation, it will produce twice the amount of cement produced in Cuba prior to the revolution. With this factory and the one at Mariel, we will have a producing capability greater than the one we currently have, a capability of more than 3 million metric tons, which will raise the country's total production capability in the next 5-year period to more than 5 million tons of cement. This is approximately six to seven times the cement production that existed prior to the revolution.

This factory demonstrates how long, difficult and hard is the path toward development. We have worked 5 years without rest to build this factory, to have at our disposal this raw material which is so essential for development, for economic and social development. And, above all, [it is] extremely basic to solve one of the most critical problems of our population, which is the construction of housing. For years, for many years, we have worked to create an industry which will serve as the foundation for the development of the construction of housing. During the next 5-year period, we will begin to obtain the first results.

With these new cement plants not only will we have what is required to satisfy our needs for several years, we will also have a surplus for export. Thus, our country, with present production capability, will become a cement-exporting nation and will be able to acquire millions of dollars as a result of our new cement-producing capabilities.

This plant, as we all know, has been possible thanks to the bilateral economic cooperation between the GDR and Cuba. The technological equipment has cost 62 million pesos. It was a reasonable price, a satisfactory price for us, very satisfactory. Today the same equipment, without taking into consideration world inflation, would cost between 80 and 100 million pesos. The total construction work, the overall project, as you know and as has been published, exceeds 150 million pesos. Now, that is a lot of millions. However, we were able to obtain a credit in the GDR for this factory, a credit for 10 years with payments starting when the first line begins producing. Those payments include 2 percent interest. That demonstrates magnificent credit conditions, magnificent financial conditions for building this factory.

This is in addition to the excellent relations we maintain with the GDR, the prices--which are satisfactory and stimulating for us--we receive for the sugar and nickel and other commodities we export to the GDR. This trade continues to develop, trade which has grown extraordinarily in recent years, trade which will grow by approximately 46 percent in the next 5-year period as compared to the current one.

Economic cooperation is rapidly growing in a very satisfactory manner between the GDR and our country, in the same manner as it develops with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The development of these relations gives greater strength to our economy. It makes it less dependent on Western markets, on the highs and lows, on the crises of that market. It makes us less dependent on the unequal trade we maintain with the capitalist world. For us the rapid development taking place in socialist countries is an example of encouragement, of stimulation and of hope. An example of this is the rapid development of the GDR, which today occupies one of the first 10 places in the world in industrial production. Since the socialist community is our fundamental support, our possibilities of future development increase to the degree that the socialist community develops economically.

The GDR, of course, has a standard of living much higher than that of our people. They use approximately eight times more electricity than our country with a little less than twice Cuba's population. They use some 15 times more lumber than we do, for example, with some 8 or 10 times more energy than we do. Between new housing construction and housing repairs, they have an approximate production of 150,000 dwellings per year. They produce 12 million tons of cement. The fraternal GDR has the extraordinary merit of having been established on the ruins of fascism in the less industrialized portion of Germany.

They have carried out a gigantic political effort, a gigantic effort of development under very difficult conditions in a country which was destroyed, in the more backward section of the destroyed country. They have been forced to traverse this long and difficult cold war period of time, which now threatens to return, of ideological struggle. For us, the GDR is an example. Like us they are in the frontline trenches, they in Europe and we here in Latin America, in this hemisphere. [applause]

Trujillo talked about the merit of building socialism 90 miles from the United States, that is 90 miles from imperialism. I though, as I listened to him, that in reality we have been building socialism less than 90 miles away, even less than 1 meter because imperialism is right here on our territory at the Guantanamo Naval Base. [shouts and applause] Thus, we are not 90 miles from imperialism--something which we have said many times forgetting about the base--we are building socialism less than 1 meter away from imperialism. We expect that someday they will return our territory to us and withdraw 90 miles away from us, which is the closest we can tolerate them. [shouts and applause]

Like us, the GDR has been forced to wage an extraordinary ideological struggle vis-a-vis the campaigns and propaganda of the imperialist enemy. They have been forced to forge a powerful party and a powerful youth movement and wage great political and ideological battles, as we have done.

They are an excellent example for us. For instance, they have developed a fantastic educational system for political, vocational and technical training. We have made great advances in education but we can still profit from the GDR's experience in this field. We can profit from their experience in organization, their experience in economic development, their experience in the ideological struggle. That is why the development of relations between our parties and our states is so significant. This development will be highly beneficial for both countries, but especially beneficial for us.

That is why our people received Comrade Honecker and the GDR delegation with such sincere demonstrations of friendship, sympathy and solidarity. These are not protocolary or diplomatic gestures. Protocol has nothing to do with our relations. Diplomacy has nothing to do with our relations. They are truly affectionate, sincere and fraternal relations as relations between socialist countries should be. [applause]

This is the second time we have had the honor of receiving Comrade Honecker in our country. The first time we also visited, among other places, the city of Cienfuegos, and we had held a friendship rally in this same city that time. And I recall that at that time we spoke of this plant which we were going to build with the help of the GDR. Hence the great significance. It is a source of enormous satisfaction that on this second visit we have been able to inaugurate this plant that was promised then. [applause]

This plant fills all of us with great pride. As has been said, it is one of the largest cement plants in Latin America. Special thanks must be given to the construction workers who built this plant. Special thanks must also be given to the young builders who turned this work into shock work [trabajo de choque]. Special thanks is due to the brother experts and technicians from the GDR who, as Trujillo [preceding speaker who represented Cuban workers at the plan] explained, worked alongside our own workers, shoulder to shoulder, during the building of this plant. And I know that our cadres and our political and construction leaders and the workers have a high regard for those brother technicians and experts of the GDR. [applause]

They remind us of the thousands and thousands of Cuban construction personnel who today render their service in over 30 countries, because only socialism only a pure, moral society is capable of forging men with those sentiments, with that thoroughly internationalist spirit. Since this plant is an example and a symbol of the friendship between the GDR and Cuba, since this plant is an example and a symbol of proletarian internationalism, since Karl Marx is the founder of our revolutionary doctrine [applause] and since Karl Marx was born among the German people, this plant will bear the honorable name of Karl Marx [applause].

This plant will now be turned over to the workers. They are already making the plant produce, and they will work it to capacity. This is a young, well-trained and proletarian group who, aided by the brothers from the GDR, will certainly turn this plant into a source of productive pride for Cuba. Just as in these first months they have fulfilled and overfulfilled the plans, they will continue to do so in the future. We congratulate and embrace them all. Dear builders, Dear workers. [applause] Fatherland or death, we shall win. [prolonged applause]

Honecker Speech

PA292322 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1528 GMT 29 May 80

[Speech by GDR Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker at mass rally in his honor at Cienfuegos cement plant, in German with consecutive Spanish translation--live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, dear comrades and friends: I thank you very cordially for the enthusiastic welcome given us in this beautiful city and here at the cement factory.

From this rostrum we wish to transmit to all workers and peasants, women and youth, as well as the combatants of the armed forces of heroic Cuba, the warmest and most revolutionary militant greetings on behalf of the leadership of the party, the state and all the people of the GDR. [applause]

With great satisfaction, we have responded to the invitation extended to us by Fidel, our friend and comrade in arms. We are very happy to be with you in these beautiful days on the island of freedom, the first socialist state in America.

We are profoundly moved by the expressions of friendship and empathy which we have found and the friendship which has been extended to us here today.

We are very impressed with the important achievements of the Cuban people since our last visit in 1974. Indeed, revolutionary Cuba has walked a glorious path and the objectives, for which its best sons fought for decades, are being converted into reality within a historically brief time.

Since the moment of the liberation from the yoke of Yankee imperialism, you dear Cuban comrades and friends have changed your fatherland from a country that is backward and dependent in every sense into a socialist state that guarantees to all citizens social security and protection as well as the freedom to develop all their talents and faculties.

The secret of these great transformations is rooted in the enormous revolutionary strength that is inherent in the Cuban workers and peasants and the proved leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], headed by the outstanding revolutionary and internationalist, Comrade Fidel Castro. [applause]

Dear Cuban comrades, with enthusiasm and certainty of triumph, you apply in practice the agreements reached during the First Congress and are preparing for the Second PCC Congress. We know that it is not easy for you to build socialism. Yankee imperialism, even today, is not willing to resign itself to the revolutionary changes that have taken place in Cuba. Proof of this are the economic blockade, the defamatory campaign against Cuba and the dangerous military threats in the Caribbean.

In this situation which imperialism is doing everything possible to harm the Cuban people, to aggravate the situation and to endanger the peace, we, all united, shout our slogan of solidarity: Hands off Cuba! [applause]

The provocations directed against the Republic of Cuba are a part of an overall attack launched by the most aggressive imperialist circles against the peace and security of peoples. It is necessary for these dangerous maneuvers to be counteracted through the joint effort of all peace-loving forces.

Dear comrades and friends, the GDR supports the powerful actions taken by the Cuban people against the method of aggression adopted by the U.S. administration. Our unbreakable solidarity is extended to the heroic, indomitable Cuban people who have never surrendered. [applause]

These people have never surrendered and will never surrender in the face of the political and military pressure of the imperialists, ideological subversion or economic blackmail. We are fully convinced of this.

The new Cuba maintains the high banners of socialism, internationalism and solidarity. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends: The socialist states consistently follow their path of peace. This is of summary importance to the destiny of mankind, in view of the worsening situation in the world provoked by the United States and its NATO allies. During its recent meeting, the consultative political committee of the Warsaw Pact launched a new plan aimed at world peace by approving a constructive and realistic concept for the solution of the most significant problems in this regard.

To us it is an irrefutable fact that there is no reasonable alternative to detente. It is also true that peace can be guaranteed only by the common struggle of all peace-loving peoples in the world.

The movement of nonaligned countries has a great responsibility as regards the peaceful future of our planet. As is known, that movement encompasses the major part of humanity. Resolutions adopted at the Sixth Summit Conference in Havana are the guiding basis of its actions.

The efforts of the president and of any member of the nonaligned movement directed toward the implementation of those resolutions will receive our active support and we are certain that this will contribute to peace and security. [applause]

The GDR, the first socialist state of workers and peasants on German territory, is working actively in the international arena to safeguard peace and achieve disarmament. Along with the great USSR and the other brother socialist countries, our republic struggles decisively to preserve and deepen the process of detente on the European Continent.

Naturally, we do everything possible to see that defense of our socialist fatherland is at the necessary level so that at any moment we will be in a position to effectively counteract imperialist aggressions. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, Comrade Fidel Castro has already said it and I would like to reemphasize it at this great mass rally. The GDR and the Republic of Cuba are linked by firm and indestructible bonds now and forever. [applause]

This type of relationship can exist only between states and peoples which have liberated themselves from the oppressive yoke of the capitalist regime and which have definitely taken the path to freedom and socialism.

Located on two different continents, our countries have committed themselves to the same objective--the construction of socialism and defense of peace. [applause]

With great satisfaction and pride, we can see that our fraternal union continues to be deepened and that our cooperation has reached high levels. The essence of our relations is and continues to be the firm and unbreakable combative unity between our Marxist-Leninist parties, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and the PCC. [applause]

The cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba has shown excellent results. This is a well-known fact. Our relations are being broadened in all areas of social life. We are working jointly with success in completing tasks that are important to the national economies of our countries. All this is being done for the good of the peoples of our two countries.

Dear comrades and friends, it is a pleasure for us to be in Cienfuegos. Here one can feel the strong pulse of the working class. This city, as an important industrial center, makes a considerable contribution to the strengthening of socialism on the island of freedom. With the victory of the Bay of Pigs, this heroic province became a lighthouse of firmness and victory over imperialist aggressors. [applause]

I would like to underscore the words of Comrade Fidel Castro. Cienfuegos has indeed become an exemplary symbol of our fraternal relations. In the past few years, important industries were born here, important Cuban investment projects which we have built jointly--this cement factory and the wheat mill.

During our tour we have noted that the workers and engineers of our two countries have done a good job. This cement factory will make a valuable contribution to the solution of important tasks in the socialist construction industry and the improvement of the lives of the Cuban workers. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, as you know, workers of the region are successfully carrying out the agreements reached by the Ninth Congress of the SED and are continuing to build an advanced socialist society in the fatherland of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, the founders of scientific socialism.

All the activities carried out in our country are directed toward preparing for our party's 10th Congress, which will be held in the spring of 1981 and which will determine the tasks to be subsequently completed in building socialism in the 1980s. In preparing for this important event, we paid special attention to increasing the efficiency and quality of (?total) production.

We keep well in mind that great transformations are taking place in Latin America in our times, just as in Europe. Socialism is increasingly determining the course of world events, thereby exerting a profound influence on the struggle of the peoples of this region.

The decolonization process in the Caribbean and the broad popular movements in Central America are eloquent testimony of the revolutionary forces on this continent.

Along with you, we salute the Nicaraguan people, who under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [applause] overthrew Somoza's hated proimperialist tyranny, thus opening the path to national independence, democracy and social progress. Our active solidarity is with these people. [applause]

Dear Cuban companeros and friends: This trip, which has been so exciting for us, will soon come to an end. We are deeply impressed with your marvelous fatherland and your magnificent people. It is said that when Columbus first stepped on Cuban soil almost 500 years ago, he said that this was the most beautiful land human eyes had ever seen. We are visiting this magnificent country for the second time and we know how many sacrifices the Cuban people have had to make to really make this the most beautiful land of working people. [applause]

We are going back to our fatherland with the certainty that socialist Cuba is a loyal friend and ally of our country. You will always be able to count on our solidarity. And as Companero Fidel Castro has said, you are here on the American Continent, in the first trench, just as we are fighting in the first trench in the heart of Europe. [applause]

We wish all of you, dear companeros and friends, citizens of the Republic of Cuba, new and great successes in the construction of socialism in your fatherland.

Long live the unbreakable friendship and indestructible fraternal unity [applause, shouts of "long live!"] between the GDR and Cuba! [applause, shouts of "long live"] the PCC and our companero and friend, Fidel Castro! Long live socialism! [applause, shouts of long live!"]

Dear Cuban friends, it is for us a matter of great happiness to be able, along with Companero Fidel, to give this factory the name "Great Commitment of Karl Marx," the founder of scientific socialism.

May this enterprise serve always as testimony of our unswerving friendship, cooperation and testimony of the immortal creative force of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Long live Cuba! [shouts of "long live!" applause]

BAHAMAS

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH CUBA ON FLAMINGO INCIDENT

FL291252 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 29 May 80

[Excerpts] The Government of Cuba has agreed to demands by the Bahamas Government over Cuba's armed aggression on May 10-11 in which defense force vessel HMBS Flamingo was destroyed and four Bahamian marines lost at sea.

The agreement was (?charted) out in an official release from the Ministry of External Affairs issued yesterday. With details here is Mike Smith and (Kelsey Johnson). Mike:

[Mike Smith] Our minister of external affairs, Hon Paul L. Adderley, announced for general information that the governments of the Bahamas and Cuba have finally agreed on a formula to satisfy the demands made upon the Government of Cuba by the Government of the Bahamas. (Kelsey Johnson) has more.

[Kelsey Johnson] The understandings which have been reached are embodied in the last three notes exchanged between Cuba and the Bahamas on Monday 19th May and Wednesday 21st May, Wednesday 28th May, and have been culminated in an agreement in which the Government of Cuba gives the following assurances and apologies.

1. The Government of Cuba has admitted that the sinking of the Flamingo was occasioned by a regrettable confusion and has acknowledged that a mistake was made by its military forces in failing to identify HMBS Flamingo on Saturday 10th May 1980 as a Bahamian Government ship for which the Government of Cuba accepts responsibility.

2. The Government of Cuba has stated that it had no intention to violate Bahamian sovereignty nor its territorial integrity and accepts responsibility for the actions of its military forces in violating involuntarily Bahamian sovereignty and territorial integrity at Duncan Town, Ragges Island, on Sunday 11th May 1980.

3. The Government of Cuba has given its assurance to the Government of the Bahamas that the Government of Cuba in compliance with the principles that govern its foreign policy, respects and will continue to respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial integrity of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas.

4. The Government of Cuba has agreed to compensate the relatives of the four seamen lost at sea. The amount of such compensation is to be agreed between the two governments.

5. The Government of Cuba has also agreed to make reparation to the Government of the Bahamas for the loss of the Flamingo. The amount of such reparation is to be agreed between the two governments.

6. The Government of Cuba offers without reservation its explanation for the GRANMA editorial of May 13th 1980 which was never intended to offend the national honor and dignity of the government and the people of the Bahamas.

7. The Government of Cuba has apologized to the government and people of the Bahamas for the involuntary violation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Government of the Bahamas and Cuba have agreed that the foregoing and a mutually satisfactory agreement on the amount of compensation and reparation to be paid by the Government of Cuba would constitute an honorable solution acceptable to both governments.

The final resolution of this matter will come up on agreement between the Government of Cuba and the Government of the Bahamas on the amount of compensation and reparation which is to be paid by the Government of Cuba to the Government of the Bahamas. Negotiations to this end are continuing.

Further to reaching agreement on the above incident, both governments have agreed to give consideration to the delimitations of the maritime boundaries separating the Bahamas and Cuba.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ARMED FORCES, POLICE SUPPORT PRESIDENT

PA292355 Paris AFP in Spanish 0409 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, 28 May (AFP)--The armed forces and the national police reaffirmed today their support for President Antonio Guzman and stated that they honor the Constitution.

The reaffirmation came at a time when the president is facing a serious economic crisis which encumbers the country's budget this year. Col Bolivar Soto Montas, armed forces legal adviser, stated in a speech that the armed forces must only and exclusively serve the best interests of the country.

President Guzman thanked them for the statement and said: I can assure you that as long as I am the chief of state I will be a resolute defender of the armed forces which are essential to maintaining order, peace and the security of all Dominicans.

President Guzman added that he was convinced that the armed forces and the national police are permanent institutions which must be protected in much the same way as the country itself and that they should be above the disputes and controversies typical of political parties or groups.

NEW BANK, PRESIDENCY OFFICIALS APPOINTED

PA291747 Paris AFP in Spanish 0211 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, 28 May (AFP)--President Antonio Guzman today designated Carlos Despradel as Central Bank governor to replace Eduardo Fernandez, who resigned.

He also appointed Ramon Martinez Apnte as secretary technician of the Presidency, replacing outgoing secretary Dr Jaime Alvarez Dugan.

The evening newspapers publish a letter by Fernandez which indicates that he resigned effective 6 May. The letter states that the government has tried to cover up expenditures not contemplated in the state budget this year.

The outgoing minister believes that this financing policy would have serious repercussions on the rate of inflation, would increase the balance of payments deficit and could lead to unforeseeable situations in the value and allocation of national currency.

Along with the comments in financial circles, the government is facing a serious crisis of [passage indistinct]

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

TALKS UNDERWAY ON SALVADORAN-HONDURAN BORDER CONFLICT

PA291753 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2147 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Lima, 28 May (LATIN)--El Salvador and Honduras resumed negotiations on their border conflict today. The foreign ministers of El Salvador, Fidel Chavez Mena, and Honduras, Eliseo Perez Cadalso, met with the OAS mediator, former Peruvian President Jose Bustamante y Rivero. The meeting was held after the arrival of the Salvadoran foreign minister, who told newsmen that they have entered into the final stage of the negotiations.

"Good will exists on both sides and I am optimistic," Chavez Mena said. He added that the groundwork and the procedure to discuss the border limits have been set. The two Central American countries engaged in the so-called Soccer War more than a decade ago and started negotiations to solve the border conflict 2 years ago. The Honduran foreign minister arrived last night. His Salvadoran colleague told newsmen that "there will soon be satisfactory results." The meeting will end Friday.

BOLIVIA

CONGRESS EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER GARCIA REMARKS

PY291657 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 May 80

[Excerpt] The legislative branch, with 53 national representatives in attendance, including senators and deputies, has approved a resolution expressing concern over the remarks made by Army Commander Gen Luis Garcia Meza, charging that Garcia's remarks violate and are disrespectful of the national Constitution, the basic institutions of the country and the democratic process the country is going through. The second point of the resolution reiterates the unyielding decision of the legislative branch to safeguard and defend the democratic process by protecting the national Constitution and the country's democratic institutions. The resolution, presented by Senator Zamora of the National Alliance Revolutionary Movement, MNRA, was approved without the required quorum. The third point of the resolution reaffirms the 11 October 1979 resolution stating the congressional decision to carry out the political trial in accordance with the current laws, that is, in accordance with well-documented accusations against persons responsible for positions held and not against any institutions.

Before the resolution was approved, Deputy Calderon of the Authentic Revolutionary Party, PRA, bloc requested that a fourth point be included asking the executive branch to review General Garcia Meza's appointment as army commander, but this motion was not approved by the other members of Congress. The congressional resolution presented by Zamora was approved by 53 national representatives. Not present was the Democratic National Action, ADN, bloc which stated that the remarks made by Leonidas Sanchez were offensive because they accused ADN members of involvement in a new coup allegedly in progress. The representatives of the Bolivian Socialist Phalange, FSB, also left the Congress, without giving any reasons for their action.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 107 2 June 1980

ARGENTINA

President Videla Leaves for Beijing B 1
Videla To Visit Brazil 19-22 August B 1
Galtieri Discounts Changes Under Next President B 1
Government To Intervene in 45 Enterprises B 3
Businessmen Criticize Intervention B 3
Briefs: Balance of Payments Figures B 3

BOLIVIA

Reportage on Explosions, Civil Unrest, Coup Rumors C 1
Details of Damage C 1
Armed Forces, Civilian Alert C 1
Military 'May Intervene' C 3
Cochabamba Garrison on Alert C 3
CONADE Communique C 4
General Reyes Denies Rumors C 4
Army Says Cubans Involved C 5
Garcia Meza Advocates Use of Force To Recover Coast [O GLOBO 29 May] C 5
Defense Minister Supports Garcia C 6
Tupac Katari Revolutionary Movement Joins NAD C 6

BRAZIL

Deputies To Attend Conference in Iran [JORNAL DO BRASIL 31 May] D 1
Diplomat Asks Asylum in Canada; Cites Role in KGB Probe [JORNAL DO BRASIL 30 May] D 1
Da Silva Elected President of Workers Party D 1
PETROBRAS Views Increased Petroleum Production [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 29 May] D 1
Briefs: Cacao Exports D 1

CHILE

Pinochet Reveals Assassination Plot on Philippines Trip E 1
Catholic Bishops Denounce Campaign Against Church E 1
DINACOS Spokesman Responds E 2

COLOMBIA

President Turbay Ayala Defends Andean Pact F 1
Defense Minister Says Money Paid to M-19 Guerrillas F 1

ECUADOR

Roldos Attacks Oligarchy, Discusses Plebiscite G 1
Communist Party Opposes Constitutional Amendments G 1
Students, Police Clash in Guayaquil; One Dead G 1

PERU

Foreign Ministry Says Refugees To Leave Havana Embassy J 1
APRA's Villanueva Visits President-Elect Belaunde J 1
Morales Bermudez Interviewed by Bolivian Newsmen J 1
March To Protest Return of Newspapers to Owners J 3
Briefs: Foreign Currency Reserves J 3

VENEZUELA

President Herrera Signs Amazon Cooperation Treaty L 1
Herrera, Portuguese Commerce, Tourism Minister Meet L 1
Herrera Views Economic Policies; Cabinet Changes Coming L 1

MEXICO

Forty-six Peasants Killed in Chiapas State Hacienda M 1
Casualties 'Grossly Exaggerated' M 2
Church Leaders Decry Marxist Tendencies in Nicaragua M 2

PANAMA

Sandinist Commanders Arrive To Discuss 'Slight Error' N 1
MATUTINO Criticism [30 May] N 2
Former Chiriqui Guerrilla Interviewed N 3
National Guard Chief of Staff on September Election N 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carazo To Leave For Europe on 7 June P 1
Carlos Arguedas Appointed Interior Minister P 1
Visits by North Korean Officials Cause Surprise P 1

EL SALVADOR

Majano Defends Current Government Policies P 2
Urges Enforcement of Law [EL MUNDO 29 May] P 2
Favors 'Institutional Dialogue' P 2
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 31 May]
Duarte Calls For United Effort for Economy P 3
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 31 May]
Chavez Mena: Violence Delaying Democracy in Country P 3
Junta's National Plan Seeks Boost in Economy P 4
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 29 May]
Communique Asks People's Support P 4
[DIARIO DE HOY 29 May]

GUATEMALA

Official Sources Deny Existence of Mercenary Camps P 5
[LA PRENSA LIBRE 22 May]
Armed ORPA Group Seizes Town, Holds Rally P 6
University Rector Says School Overrun by Violence P 6
Taiwan Foreign Minister Ends Visit; Communique Issued P 6

NICARAGUA

Daniel Ortega Answers Questions on National Concerns P 7
Ortega, Hassan Participate in Local Rally P 11
State Council Approves Decree on Immunity P 12
Austrian Foreign Minister Arrives for Official Visit P 13
Briefs: Relations With Laos Established P 13

CUBA

Bad Weather Curtails Mariel Departures 29 May Q 1
Total of 90,000 Departures Q 1
Departures 30 May Total 5,203 Q 1
Reportage on GDR's Erich Honecker's Visit Q 1
Arrival on Isle of Pines Q 2
Friendship, Cooperation Treaty Q 2
End of Official Visit Q 2
Foreign Ministry Proposes Nonaligned Ministerial Meeting Q 3
Various U.S. Organizations Continue Visit Q 4
Statement of Support Q 4
Meeting Ends Q 4

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Transportation Workers Strike, Protest S 1
Street Demonstrations S 1
Strike, Violence Renewed S 1
Disturbances Continue; Communists Arrested S 2

GRENADA

Cuba Gives Fishing Boat, More Expected [ADVOCATE-NEWS 24 May] S 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

OLADE Proposes Uniform Regional Oil Policy V 1

GUYANA

Sixteen Arrested for Plotting To Overthrow Burnham V 1

PRESIDENT VIDELA LEAVES FOR BEIJING

PA312203 Paris AFP in Spanish 2152 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 May (AFP)--Argentine President Jorge Videla left at 1830 on a trip, the final destination of which is Beijing.

Videla had previously delegated the presidency temporarily to Interior Minister Gen Albano Harguindeguy for the duration of the trip.

VIDELA TO VISIT BRAZIL 19-22 AUGUST

PY301731 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1710 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 May (NA)--The Argentine Foreign Ministry has just announced that President Jorge Rafael Videla will visit Brazil from 19 to 22 August this year. This is the communique:

"The president of the nation, Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla, ret, will visit Brazil from 19-22 August in response to an invitation issued by the president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Gen Joao Figueiredo.

GALTIERI DISCOUNTS CHANGES UNDER NEXT PRESIDENT

PY301817 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1635 GMT 29 May 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 29 May (NA)--Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, commander in chief of the army, warned today in a speech he delivered at the main ceremony in commemoration of the 170th anniversary of the creation of the army that "no changes should be expected in the philosophical-political guidelines followed by the present armed forces government" when the new presidency of the republic takes over for the period which is to begin in March 1981.

Galtieri also said that the dialogue initiated by the government "is of an eminently political character and one of its desirable results will be the forming of a current of national opinions to accompany the process until it culminates," and he said that "the distrust stirred up in certain cases is not reasonable" with regard to the dialogue.

The ceremony took place this morning at the national military school in El Palomar, Buenos Aires Province, and was attended by President Jorge Videla, other high national and provincial officials and high-ranking officers, as well as navy and air force delegations.

After the national anthem had been sung and Msgr Adolfo Tortola, vicar general of the armed forces, had pronounced a blessing on the ceremony, General Galtieri gave a long speech in which he referred to the subject of human rights, the dispute with Chile in the southern region and the political future of the republic.

The speaker observed that "now that the army has overcome the most critical stage of its history, while fulfilling the mission which is its raison d'etre--that of consolidating the internal security of the country, its borders and geopolitical future--the army continues to prepare for war, because it should always be ready, being the armed branch of the republic, to support the interests of the nation: this is its priority task."

The army commander then emphasized that "in this general context the Argentine Army continues to be watchful and alert, believing that as long as the global conflict is not solved, i.e., the clash between our civilization and Marxism, the danger of terrorist aggression will always be there, aggravated in our case by the actions of those groups of traitors to the fatherland who have fled and who now act against the country from abroad."

He stated that the creation this year of two combat units, stationed in Santa Cruz and Misiones, "is part of that preparation" and responds to "demands for a qualitative and quantitative upgrading of the force, which also contributes to the integration and development of those regions and the assertion of our sovereignty there."

Galtieri announced: "The country should know that its unvanquished army will be ready for action if the time comes when force becomes the only foundation for reason."

Galtieri then said that he wished to "pinpoint some aspects of the present time" and explained that they were "aspects which have to do with the immediate future."

He said: "In the first place, I wish to refer to the subject of human rights, which would be better understood if they were mentioned in a true context, that is, as the consequence of the aggression committed by terrorist organizations to dissolve the Argentine society." He explained that "the importance of the subject arises from the fact that we can do no more than what has already been done toward unraveling the tangle of actions and reactions resulting from a struggle which we were ethically compelled to win in order to preserve society, national cohesion and freedom." He pointed out that "the Argentine nation had to resist an aggression which took it by surprise, and only because it acted with the firmness demanded by the circumstances in the face of the alternatives of victory or destruction can it now enjoy the order, security and peace which other regions of the world have lost because they acted hesitatingly."

The army commander asked: "Is there anyone who doubts how bloody it was, that there was death and suffering or that the final result is irreversible?"

"This is how it was and how it is," he stressed, adding that "the perseverance of those harming the image of the national society from behind the shield of human rights can be based only on complicity, alienation, ignorance or moral irresponsibility." He asserted that "it is a page of our history that had to go through mud and darkness to claim the prize of glory." He added: "Fortunately it belongs to the past and no one, absolutely no one, should think of bringing it back to the present."

He continued by saying that "the borders in the southern territory are another aspect of basic interest at the present time motivating responsible concern."

He said: "Some reflections should be given to this. The first one is that the thesis legitimately maintained by Argentina in the southern zone has not changed, because it responds to a tangible reality, to historical truth and to a well-balanced concept of coexistence." He stated that "the thesis does not allow any doubt whatsoever, because it established with great clarity the defense of the interests and the permanent future of Argentina in the Atlantic and of Chile in the Pacific."

Galtieri then stated: "We are true to our promises. We have not done nor shall we do anything which would go against what our representatives have agreed upon and signed." He added: "This attitude is the only one acceptable to a civilized nation which fulfills its promises and which has faith in the mediator, in the legitimacy of its rights and in the strength of its reasons."

He indicated: "Undoubtedly, the appointment by the military junta of the president for the next period, scheduled to begin in March 1981, will have great political significance." Galtieri stressed that "this appointment will be in line with the basic guidelines of the process of national reorganization and will reaffirm once again the credibility and stability of the exceptional institutional system which has been implemented and which will prevail during the development of the process.

"The nation must await this appointment, assured that this process, which is being handled in an institutional manner by the armed forces, makes its decisions without personal considerations within the system it has chosen.

"Thus, no one must expect changes in the current political orientation of the armed forces government."

Galtieri said that "fully aware of the significance of this appointment, the army will act with the prudence and conscientiousness required by the national interests on this very special issue."

He added that "in connection with these remarks I would like to point out that the process is entering an especially important stage of the task of national reorganization which I have mentioned before. From now on it will begin to reorganize the politico-institutional framework."

He stressed that "the target of this stage is to begin, in time and without haste, the patient efforts which will allow us to endow the nation with a political system which will respect the guidelines of our best historical and political traditions.

"These are, very briefly, our current concerns, but this does not mean that we ignore other problems which constitute a veritable challenge to the abilities and creativity of our society and our process."

GOVERNMENT TO INTERVENE IN 45 ENTERPRISES

FY301529 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1230 GMT 30 May 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 30 May (TELAM)--Argentine Secretary for Economic Programming and Coordination Guillermo Walter Klein last night released the text of Law No 22,229 which orders intervention in the 45 enterprises of the so-called Greco Group and indicated that the interventor will be Alfredo Hilding Regazani, a 43-year-old telecommunications and administration (?expert).

Businessmen Criticize Intervention

FY301530 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1325 GMT 30 May 80

[Excerpt] San Juan, 30 May (NA)--Former national deputy and wine manufacturer Marcos Zapata has stated that the government's decision to intervene in the enterprises of the Greco Group "goes against the current legal system and the right to private property," because the executive branch "is not empowered by the Constitution to intervene in these enterprises."

Together with other San Juan businessmen, Zapata issued a declaration which states that the measure implemented by the executive branch "burdens the state with a great responsibility and distorts the meaning of the institutions and the laws."

He further stated that if all the enterprises of the Greco Group "were to go bankrupt, it would be up to the courts and not the executive branch to decide on the manner in which these enterprises should be managed and operated, because the latter does not have constitutional powers to intervene in these enterprises."

BRIEFS

BALANCE OF PAYMENT FIGURES--The Economy Ministry has reported for the first quarter this year a surplus of $187.3 million in the balance of payments, which is 81.2 percent lower than the same period last year. Exports reached $2.054 billion, which is 33 percent higher than last year, and imports $2.1 billion, which is 75 percent higher than last year.
[Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 May 80 p 1 FY]

REPORTAGE ON EXPLOSIONS, CIVIL UNREST, COUP RUMORS

PY311159 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0653 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] La Paz, 31 May (LATIN)--A series of explosions shook several areas of this capital early this morning. The explosions were presumably part of a terrorist attack the scope of which the police are trying to establish.

Eight powerful explosions shook several areas of this city in a period of approximately 30 minutes. The police, questioned by LATIN, said that one of the explosions occurred in the neighborhood of the Argentine Embassy, while the others occurred in the neighborhood of El Periodista and the throughway that leads to El Alto International Airport. The series of explosions caused concern in vast residential sectors and it is not yet known whether there is much damage or whether there are victims, the police report adds.

The armed forces are in a state of emergency early this morning due to an alleged "extremist threat," while important civilian organizations have declared a popular alert due to an alleged "coupist" plot that has its origin in the armed forces.

Details of Damage

PY312021 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] The population of La Paz today condemned the terrorist attacks that took place early this morning in La Paz, which were carried out by foreign and national terrorists, according to the army.

The attacks were carried out at a building on Captain (Ravero) Street, where National Democratic Action [ADN] has its offices, and on a car belonging to Col (Oscar San Gines), ret, which was totally destroyed on a street in the Miraflores District.

The third attack, which luckily did not cause the loss of innocent lives, was made in El Periodista District, on Roma Avenue, between Obraje and Chacoto streets, where the explosive device destroyed two homes belonging to the (Goitia) and (Bertini) families, who at the time were resting peacefully. The strong explosion shook most of El Periodista District [words indistinct] never thinking that it could be a terrorist attack. Luckily after the panic was over, the four Cuban terrorists were arrested; and again it is lucky that the bomb did not cause the loss of innocent lives [words indistinct].

The people who live in the district have asked the authorities to investigate the incident and punish the guilty individuals. They have also asked the press organizations to seek aid to repair the damage and insist that the investigation be carried out appropriately.

Armed Forces, Civilian Alert

PY311205 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0924 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] La Paz, 31 May (LATIN)--Bolivia woke up today under the threat of an antidemocratic rupture after the armed forces declared a state of emergency last night due to an alleged "extremist" escalation. Meanwhile, important civilian sectors declared a popular alert for an "anticoup" mobilization.

Eight explosions hit vast sectors of La Paz early this morning in an alleged terrorist action, the results of which the police are still evaluating. One of the explosions affected the Argentine Embassy, but official sources have not yet evaluated any possible damage. The other attacks were made in the so-called El Periodista neighborhood and in the neighborhood of some military units.

This early morning terrorist attack has heightened the tension caused by the second verbal confrontation between the legislative branch and the army commander in chief, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, which drove Congress to call President Lidia Gueiler's Cabinet, in full, to give it a complete report.

Garcia Meza, condemned by political and labor sectors as "coupist" because of his participation in the last coup that occurred in Bolivia (November 1979), "civic-mindedly and morally" disqualified Congress for condemnig the military sector and accused it of vehicle smuggling. His statements, which were rejected as anticonstitutional by Congress, led to a request to the Cabinet for information regarding the military attitude in view of the democratic process which must conclude in a general election on 29 June.

Garcia Meza was supported by the defense minister, Rear Adm Walter Nunez Rivero, who reaffirmed the military decision to bring to trial those people who have accused former President Gen Hugo Banzer, because they have attacked the prestige and survival of the armed forces. Banzer has been accused by Congress of repeatedly violating human rights and constitutional guarantees during his tenure (1971-1978), according to a decision made by a congressional committee.

The appearance of the Cabinet in Congress, which was at first resisted by Gueiler, provoked a drastic military declaration. The army General Command informed the country last night that the armed forces has been placed "in a state of emergency," under the command of their regular commanders, with the warning that they will not accept an "extremist" advance.

After giving its support to the army commander, Garcia Meza, the communique warns that "the armed forces will adopt, at the opportune time, the measures that they deem necessary," and it "blames all the leaders of international extremism if they are adopted."

In an immediate answer, the main political parties, the powerful Bolivian Labor Central and other religious and university organizations released a joint document in which they declared a state of alert for the Bolivian people against the "coupist" threat of a military nature.

Grouped in the so-called National Committee for the Defense of Democracy (CONADE), these sectors and institutions lay the responsibility on the armed forces for "all tragic and bloody consequences that could stem from a confrontation." CONADE rejected the military warning and maintains that the Bolivian people will confront "any attempt at a coup" with a general stoppage of labor activities in the cities and rural areas, with the blockading of roads and with "a general and organized resistance."

Meanwhile, former president and leftist leader Hernan Siles Zuazo has now been on a hunger strike for 18 hours. He began it yesterday at the headquarters of the factory workers union, rejecting what he called a coup programmed "until 15 June" [as received].

Military 'May Intervene'

PY310314 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] The armed forces have warned that if extremists continue their provocations, they are ready to intervene in the general political situation of the country.

At about 1900 the armed forces communique, which reads as follows, was released:

Armed Forces General Command, public relations department, communique released to the public: The armed forces, in view of the impact of rumors launched by leftists who have started to insult the commander of the army and high-ranking officers of this branch, make it public that they are in a state of emergency under the orders of the commanders and it warns politicians and people with leftist leanings that it will not tolerate pressures of any nature, no matter their origin because they are closely united and alert to the commander in chief's orders.

In case the belligerent attitude of the politicians persists, the armed forces will opportunely adopt the measures they deem necessary, and the international extremists who permanently try to disrupt the peace of the Bolivians and who also believe they have the right to say what they want without allowing others the right to answer will be held responsible for measures taken.

All army officiers, NCOs and other members of the army are alert and watching for any provocation by the enemies of the Bolivians, who seek to damage the image of the armed forces.

(Signed) La Paz, 30 May 1980, public relations department.

Cochabamba Garrison on Alert

PY310342 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 31 May 80

[Relay From Cochabamba City by (Marcelino la Via)]

[Excerpts] We point out that the commander of the 7th division of the army, Col (Mario Vargas Salinas), has pointed out that the armed forces of the country have declared themselves in a state of emergency in support of Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

[Begin Vargas Salinas recording] As the population has been (?informed), two incidents took place in government spheres in the course of the day. The two issues have obviously touched the sensitivity of the armed forces and especially of the army. The first issue refers to the hunger strike begun by a high-ranking leader of the Popular Democratic Unity (UDP), Siles Zuazo, at the headquarters of the Textile Workers Federation [word indistinct] of the army commander in chief.

The second issue arose in Congress, where the language used insulted the dignity of the [words indistinct] and especially of the commander in chief of the army and other high-ranking officials of this branch.

These issues moved the high-ranking officials of the government to meet, and we have been given instructions to place our troops in a state of emergency and on alert. As of 1800, all our troops are in a state of emergency and awaiting instructions from the High Command. The 7th Army Division will fulfill all instructions received and remain loyal to its High Command. [end recording]

These were the statements of Col (Mario Vargas Salinas), commander of the 7th Division. We then had the opportunity of talking to Gen Garcia Meza and tried to get an official declaration, but Gen Garcia Meza did not attribute any importance to Siles Zuazo's strike and said that he was not going to make any statements yet. He was going to await the development of events in the country.

CONADE Communique

PY311255 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] In a communique, the National Committee for the Defense of Democracy [CONADE] indicates that, in view of the possibility that there will be a coup d'etat with the intention of violently interrupting the current democratic process, it alerts the Bolivian people and labor, university, religious, civilian, student and political organizations to respond to this antidemocratic action with a general strike and the blockading of roads in the cities and rural areas, including generalized resistance.

The communique adds: It is regrettable that a high-ranking military chief has made statements that are an open threat to the democratic electoral process, disregarding the constitution and the armed forces law and statutes and also disregarding the commitment made to the Bolivian Labor Central [COB].

Up to now, the communique states, the armed forces have not positively answered the repeated calls made by the COB for the signing of an agreement in which the rights of citizens and the full enforcement of the democratic process will be respected and guaranteed.

It then states that the COB will not be responsible for any tragic or bloody consequences that could occur, and that they will be the exclusive responsibility of those who, from the High Command of the army, are using the armed forces.

General Reyes Denies Rumors

PY302102 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Gen Armando Reyes Villa, commander in chief of the armed forces, has denied that the armed forces are reportedly preparing a coup. This morning, the armed forces commander tried to arrange a meeting between the high military command and the chief of state. Due to busy government activities, the meeting between the high military command and President Gueiler was not held.

Gen Armando Reyes talked to the press. He said:

[Begin Reyes recording] We were going to hold a meeting with the president, but as many members of the military High Command are not in town, [passage indistinct] problems of a military nature. [Passage indistinct]. [end recording]

Reporters accredited to government house asked the high-ranking military commander about the persistent coup rumors. General Reyes Villa said: [Begin Reyes recording] The only people who speak about a coup are the sectors you have mentioned. There is no coup. We respect the national Constitution; we are working alongside the president. There is no coup; do not believe that. [end recording]

Army Says Cubans Involved

FY311902 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] The General Command of the army has announced that the bomb attacks carried out early this morning involved Cubans and Bolivians. It has also made known that it will not allow the desperate offensive of the extreme left to continue.

During a press conference, Col Luis Arce, the G-2 chief, and Gen (Jorge Aguila), chief of staff, gave a detailed explanation of the events that have created wide concern among the country's people.

Arce gave the following explanation of the attacks: [begin recording] The car of Col (Jaime San Gines), (?deputy) chief of the army staff's (?G-2) department, was completely destroyed, as well as some quartermaster corps installations.

These Cubans and Bolivians were captured by quartermaster corps security forces at the place of the attack. Undoubtedly, they deny that they were involved in the incident. They said that they were at a party. But they were captured at the place and at the time that the explosions occurred. Also, a lot of documents were confiscated during a raid on their lodgings, the Sucre Hotel and the home of the Bolivian musician [not further identified] [end recording].

Arce stated that the individuals involved in the case will be handed over to the Interior Ministry, where they will have to answer questions related to the investigation. Arce indicated that the detainees cannot make a statement until the investigation procedures of the Interior Ministry have been completed.

Regarding the state of the investigation that is being carried out, he stated that as of 1200 the evidence points to the fact that the Cubans and the two Bolivian women are involved in the attacks.

[Begin Arce recording] At this time I would like to state that high-ranking officers of the armed forces are being continuously followed by individuals who rent vehicles--we have discovered this--including individuals who pretend to be reporters. They are former guerrillas who are passing as reporters and who are watching the homes of military chiefs.

We want the press to know about this because, as the general said, we do not know what is motivating these individuals. We are going to [words indistinct]. [end recording] He said that the foreigners entered the country as artists and university students at the invitation of the Bolivian University Confederation [CUB]. Later on, [words indistinct] a large number of extremist pamphlets.

GARCIA MEZA ADVOCATES USE OF FORCE TO RECOVER COAST

FY300343 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 29 May 80 p 18

[Excerpt] La Paz (O GLOBO)--Gen Luis Garcia Meza, commander in chief of the Bolivian Army, yesterday favored the recovery "by force" of the territory Bolivia lost to Chile in the past century.

"By no means should Bolivia humiliate itself before international organizations to request the return of a territory that legally belongs to it. Just as the land was taken away from Bolivia by force, it should also be recovered by force," General Garcia Meza said. He is regarded as a member of the armed forces conservative line and has been army commander for only a month.

He also proposed "a complete reorganization and replacement of equipment within the armed forces" in a speech he delivered yesterday in Cochabamba. Garcia Meza is a critic of "formal democracy" while he supports "new forms of democracy."

Commenting on persistent requests made by political sectors to the army to withdraw the troops stationed in the major mining centers along the Chilean border, General Garcia Meza said that "the armed forces will not withdraw those troops, even if far more requests are made, because the troops are there in keeping with strategic plans concerning the Pacific."

Since the breaking of diplomatic relations with Chile, this has been the first time in which a Bolivian military officer has mentioned the possibility of using military means to obtain an outlet to the Pacific. Two days ago, President Lidia Gueiler administered a symbolic oath to all Bolivians to recover the land they lost to Chile.

Defense Minister Supports Garcia

FY300344 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0219 GMT 30 May 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 29 May (LATIN)--Defense Minister Rear Adm Walter Nunez tonight agreed with Army Commander Gen Luis Garcia Meza on the need to strengthen the Bolivian Armed Forces to recover the seacoast lost to Chile, even by force. The minister was thus referring to a recent statement made by Garcia Meza on the possibility that Bolivia may recover its seacoast by force.

Asked about Garcia Meza's statement, the defense minister said: "I believe General Garcia Meza was quite clear when he said that the armed forces must be strengthened first in order to recover our seacoast." Asked by newsmen at government house whether arms were the only alternative, Minister Nunez said: "I believe that if one loses something by force, one should recover it by force."

Bolivia lost 10,000 sq km of land to Chile--including all of its Pacific coast--during the Pacific war (1879).

TUPAC KATARI REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT JOINS NAD

FY020120 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 May 80

[Excerpts] The Tupac Katari Revolutionary Movement, MRTK, headed by Genaro Flores, has officially joined the New Democratic Alternative, NAD, revolutionary front for the forthcoming June elections. This information was given to Radio Panamericana by NAD member Guillermo Aponte Burela.

Aponte Burela emphasized that the MRTK decision to join the NAD will give momentum to the NAD candidates. Regarding the remarks made by Army Commander Gen Luis Garcia Meza, Aponte Burela said that the war of insults between the military and civilians will not lead to anything positive for the country.

[Begin Aponte recording] There are good military and civilians and there are bad military and civilians; therefore, what we should first do is think about the tranquility and progress of the country and the tranquility of the Bolivian people, these poor and hungry people who are the only ones hurt by these disputes which have no political or doctrinal meaning and which are disputes of a strictly personal nature. [end recording]

DEPUTIES TO ATTEND CONFERENCE IN IRAN

PY012106 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 31 May 80 p 2

[Excerpt] Brasilia--Deputy Airton Soares of Sao Paulo, leader of the Workers Party in the Chamber of Deputies, and Deputy Jorge Uequed of Rio Grande do Sul, a member of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party, will participate in an international conference in Iran from 2-5 June to analyze "the influence of the United States in the Third World." Only representatives of the United States, Israel and South Africa will not participate in this conference.

Deputy Soares will make an analysis of "U.S. interference in Brazil's internal affairs," particularly regarding the nuclear agreement with the FRG.

DIPLOMAT ASKS ASYLUM IN CANADA; CITES ROLE IN KGB PROBE

PY020341 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 30 May 80 p 1

[Text] The commercial attache to the consulate in Toronto, Jacques Claude Francois Michel Fernandes Vieira Guilbauld, has asked for asylum in Canada on the grounds that he would be taking "serious risks" by complying with orders to return to Brazil. The diplomat's attitude surprised Itamaraty, and it was unofficially attributed to "mental problems"

In an interview granted to a Canadian magazine, Guilbauld said that he began to receive threats from some Brazilian diplomats after he went to Lisbon on Itamaraty's orders in 1977 to investigate charges that three Brazilian diplomats had been recruited by the KGB, the Soviet secret police.

DA SILVA ELECTED PRESIDENT OF WORKERS PARTY

PY020319 Paris AFP in Spanish 0247 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo, 1 Jun (AFP)--Brazilian metalworkers leader Luis Inacio da Silva, nicknamed Lula, was elected president of the Workers Party (PT) provisional national directorate here today.

Two of the 10 members of this directorate are federal deputies and the other eight members are union leaders, including a leader of the journalists union of Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais State.

The PT will request registration at the superior electoral court, and if the request is approved it will have a year to conclude its organization in accordance with the party reorganization law approved by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo at the end of 1979.

PETROBRAS VIEWS INCREASED PETROLEUM PRODUCTION

PY301239 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 May 80 p 1

[Excerpt] On testifying to the CPI [Congressional Investigating Committee] in Brasilia, Carlos Walter Marinho Campos, PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] research department director, stated that PETROBRAS will try to increase current petroleum production by 160,000 barrels daily by 1985, and that it will spend 200 billion cruzeiros to achieve this goal. He added that, according to current estimates, the country will be producing only 374,000 barrels daily by 1985.

BRIEFS

CACAO EXPORTS--Rio de Janeiro, 23 May (AFP)--The Brazilian Foreign Trade Department has reported that during the first quarter of this year Brazil exported 51,417 tons of cacao and cacao by-products worth $175,803,000. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0422 GMT 24 May 80 PY]

PINOCHET REVEALS ASSASSINATION PLOT ON PHILIPPINES TRIP

PA010442 Paris AFP in Spanish 0345 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Santiago, 31 May (AFP)--Chilean President Gen Augusto Pinochet revealed here today that he was on the verge of being assassinated 2 months ago when he was planning to visit the Philippines.

The visit was canceled by the president of the Asian country, Ferdinand Marcos, when Pinochet was flying to Manila on 22 March.

The incident provoked the abrupt return of the president of the Chilean military junta to Santiago, where he demanded the resignation of Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos and announced he planned to break relations with the Philippines. This decision, however, did not materialize because a personal emissary of Marcos apologized to Pinochet and explained the reasons that forced the suspension of the visit.

These reasons had not been announced, but General Pinochet revealed today that it was his life that had been in danger. He made the revelation in an interview with the influential daily EL MERCURIO.

President Marcos told me that he had information that I was going to be assassinated in the Philippines because the two guards who were to protect me had sold themselves to the communists for 100,000 Philippine pesos each, Pinochet stated.

They were going to assassinate me or allow my assassination, Pinochet added. The morning newspaper is publishing Pinochet's statement this Sunday in a special issue on the occasion of its 80th anniversary.

Pinochet explained that he chose to keep the secret until now to avoid alarm and reiterated that the diplomatic incident with the Manila Government has been overcome.

Speaking about domestic matters, Pinochet reaffirmed his decision to gradually lead the country to a new democracy by means of the study of a constitution that will be put to a referendum.

CATHOLIC BISHOPS DENOUNCE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CHURCH

PY301306 Paris AFP in Spanish 0042 GMT 30 May 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 29 May (AFP)--The Catholic bishops of Chile denounced here today the existence of a campaign that has the intention of depriving them of their spiritual authority and they urged the faithful not to believe this "false information."

Although the bishops blamed no one in particular, they did mention a recent night attack by unknown persons against the records office of the Santiago archbishopric, the desecration of the tomb of the parents of Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez and the arrest of people linked with the church who were accused of being "extremists" and who then had to be released because there was no evidence against them.

In a message to Catholics, the permanent committee of the Chilean Episcopate indirectly referred to sectors that support Gen Augusto Pinochet's government and stated that "in Chile there are people who are interested in discrediting the church and especially some bishops and priests, depriving us of our moral authority."

The document was released a few hours after Pinochet lunched with various church authorities in what was termed as "a courtesy meeting."

"We wish we could learn what is behind all of this, but we do not have an investigation service of own," said Msgr Jose Manuel Santos, chairman of the episcopal conference.

The bishops declined to indicate whether relations with the government were cordial, suggesting only that "at times things are not easy."

"One frequently hears the expression, 'this priest is a communist,' but please prove it with a good argument, with facts and not just assertions, so that we can understand each other better," said Carlos Gonzalez, the bishop of Talca. His words were interpreted as an answer to a government spokesman who today warned of an eventual political infiltration of church organizations.

The official shrugged off the charges regarding the desecration of the cardinal's family tomb, asserting that there are irresponsible persons, whom he did not identify, who are "interested in causing a rift between the church and the government."

Moreover, the episcopate's message to Chilean Catholics states: "With this letter we wish to warn you not be believe the false and sometimes treacherous information that is being disseminated by certain sectors of the media."

The bishops repeated today that one of the main obstacles for internal peace in Chile is the continued enforcement of exceptional measures (state of emergency) that the Pinochet government implemented 7 years ago after the overthrow of the late Socialist President Salvador Allende.

DINACOS Spokesman Responds

PY012036 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Asked about his opinion on the recent statement issued by the Chilean Episcopate standing committee, Jorge Fernandez, director of the Social Communications Department [DINACOS], reasserted today that freedom of expression is fully respected in Chile, and that this has been acknowledged by the International Press Association itself. He also pointed out that the government is analyzing this statement thoroughly.

He noted, nevertheless, that there is a paragraph which that office cannot disregard because it specifically concerns that government office. This paragraph notes, quote: It surprises the standing committee that despite the restrictions on freedom of the press in Chile it is possible to slander the Catholic Church so easily, end quote.

Fernandez noted in this regard that it is proper to recognize that there is no press censorship. As for the reported attacks against the church, Fernandez said: If certain reports attack the present established order, both the government and the organizations or individuals that are insulted have the right under the law to enforce their rights through the courts and thus punish those who committed a crime.

The DINACOS director added: It is unusual, therefore, for the episcopate's standing committee to make these charges, since if certain organizations slandered the Catholic Church, the church should have undertaken the proper judicial proceedings so that the guilty persons could have been punished. He added: Up to now, however, we have no reports that the church has undertaken any judicial proceedings. We therefore regret that because of a lack of competent legal advice or because of other reasons, what the episcopate's standing committee says in the part of its statement regarding freedom of expression is not true.

PRESIDENT TURBAY AYALA DEFENDS ANDEAN PACT

PA312150 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 May 80

[By special correspondents Giraldo Gaitan a i Patricia Gomez]

[Text] Cali, Colombia--President Julio Cesar Turbay has strongly defended the Andean Pact. Indirectly responding to former President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, who yesterday virtually asked for dissolution of the pact, Turbay said Colombia has an obligation to the area's countries.

He said, however, that Lopez Michelsen's observations should be analyzed thoroughly because they may be based on his knowledge of the Cartagena accord's operation.

He said the Andean Pact is having troubles but added that Colombia must remain part of the integration process because it has a commitment to the four signatory nations.

Asked for a specific reaction to Lopez's opinions, Turbay said: We must certainly bear Dr Lopez's observations in mind because they must deal with real matters of the pact; this is the second world experiment in the field of integration.

Turbay, who talked informally with newsmen last night during the cocktail party held by the newspaper EL PAIS in his honor on the occasion of the newspaper's 30th anniversary, revealed that the intercommunity agreement with the EEC will be signed soon in Bogota, as one of the most important steps taken by the Andean Group.

DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS MONEY PAID TO M-19 GUERRILLAS

PA302006 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 May 80

[By special correspondent Giraldo Gaitan]

[Text] Cali--Minister of National Defense Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva today said that the 19 April Movement [M-19] commando unit that seized the Dominican Embassy had received a certain amount of money to release some of its hostages. However, the minister explained that the money had not been paid by the government, but by several citizens of good will who had collected a certain amount to turn it over to the guerrillas.

Minister Camacho Leyva appealed to the guerrilla groups to lay down their arms and said that they will obtain the guarantees offered by the Constitution and the laws.

The minister of defense cautioned that the state of siege will not be lifted because the reasons for its implementation have not entirely disappeared. The security statute will be lifted when public order is fully restored in the nation and when the people involved in subversion cease to be subversives, Minister Camacho Leyva said.

In statements to this station, the minister of defense said the army will be relieved of the struggle against narcotics traffickers in La Guajira. He pointed out that the army will be replaced by a special police unit now being trained.

On the subject of the M-19, the minister said that this group has some abilities, but pointed out that, generally speaking, the army and armed forces also possess them.

ROLDOS ATTACKS OLIGARCHY, DISCUSSES PLEBISCITE

PA020225 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2030 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Quito, 1 Jun (EFE)--Ecuardorean President Jaime Roldos has announced a change in the country's economic-social structure by saying that "Ecuador is no longer a farm that was distributed among the landowners."

In a speech made today, Roldos said that the country "is no longer there for the taking of the oligarchs and the bosses," even citing names of representatives of those sectors who are now members of Congress. He also criticized those who should have backed his government in the legislature and who instead joined the representatives of the oligarchy who "have maintained exploitation and misery in the country."

He was alluding to the conflict with congressmen of his party, the Concentration of Popular Forces. Regarding this controversy, he warned that the government has not resorted to a plebiscite to solve it drastically but has not discarded the idea in order to "crush the oligarchy and the reactionary sectors." He also said that the government is aware of its historic responsibility and for this reason "it will not fall for the provocations" of the opposition in Congress.

In his speech, the president admitted that the country will not change just because of the "sole activity of one man," and stressed the importance of the participation of all the people. He also called for patience to see the results of his first 9 months in office.

COMMUNIST PARTY OPPOSES CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

PA272042 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] The Communist Party of Ecuador [PCE] has denied its present representatives at the National Chamber the right to amend the country's political Constitution, under which they were elected and which they vowed to respect. Rather, their duty is to defend it and enforce all of its positive aspects.

Consequently, the PCE expressed its opposition to any insistence on amending the Constitution and maintaining the political tension by naming a multiparty commission of legislative jurists to draft an amendment plan.

The PCE backed the position of Deputy Jorge Chiriboga, representative of the Leftwing Broad Front for Esmeraldas, who has maintained a firm and dignified position against plans to amend the Constitution. At the same time, it appealed to the Ecuadorean people to express opposition to any amendment to the Constitution and to demand application of its progressive aspects.

STUDENTS, POLICE CLASH IN GUAYAQUIL; ONE DEAD

PA300254 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] The authorities have announced that as a result of serious incidents caused this morning by this city's [Guayaquil] agronomy school students, one person died and several others were wounded.

When the police tried to clear a street that had been blocked by the students, there was a violent clash and shots were fired. One of the students was seriously wounded. He was then taken to a nearby Guayaquil hospital where he died, according to the hospital emergency ward. For the past 3 days students have been protesting urban bus fare increases in Guayaquil.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SAYS REFUGEES TO LEAVE HAVANA EMBASSY

PA011310 Paris AFP in Spanish 0454 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Lima, 31 May (AFP)--The Peruvian Foreign Ministry announced here tonight that the problem of the evacuation of the Cuban refugees from the Peruvian Embassy in Havana has concluded satisfactorily.

The official text of the Foreign Ministry communique is as follows:

As is public knowledge, on 4 April the Cuban Government withdrew protection from the Peruvian Embassy and as a result of this the embassy was invaded by more than 10,000 Cuban nationals. Although Peru had no responsibility for such a dramatic situation, it carried out all necessary efforts to safeguard the departure of those persons to diverse countries which had expressed a willingness to receive some groups. For its part, Peru offered to receive 1,000 refugees.

Peru's actions were strictly humanitarian and within this perspective it called for international solidarity which became evident. At no time did it seek to turn this human drama into a political affair.

The granting of safeconducts and passports by the Cuban authorities was received by approximately 10,000 of the persons who had entered the Peruvian Embassy. Of this group, some left for Peru, others to Costa Rica and Spain and most of them left Cuba through Mariel port for the United States. However, 442 persons did not make use of these facilities and have remained in our diplomatic mission.

The Cuban authorities have accepted the request by the Peruvian Government for these persons to leave directly for Lima. By virtue of this, tomorrow, 1 June, an airplane with 268 Cubans will arrive. The remaining persons are scheduled to arrive in Lima in the coming days. In this manner the problem caused by the mass entry to the Peruvian Embassy by Cubans who were seeking a way out of their country, has been satisfactorily resolved.

However, a group of approximately 30 persons are still in the embassy. This group includes [remainder of item indistinct].

APRA'S VILLANUEVA VISITS PRESIDENT-ELECT BELAUNDE

PY300346 Paris AFP in Spanish 0150 GMT 30 May 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 28 May (AFP)--APRA's former presidential candidate Armando Villanueva visited President-elect Fernando Belaunde today and they had a "cordial talks together."

Villanueva said that the purpose of this visit to the president-elect was to congratulate him for his election victory and to explain to him why APRA did not accept the invitation to participate in the next government. Villanueva remarked that "democracy implies differences of opinions," and that "opposition can be positive" so long as it is practiced with good faith and patriotism."

MORALES BERMUDEZ INTERVIEWED BY BOLIVIAN NEWSMEN

PA012133 Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1616 GMT 31 May 80

[Interview with Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez conducted by unidentified Bolivian newsmen in Tacna--date not given]

[Text] [No dateline given]--[Question] Mr President, Bolivia is trying to solve the problem of its landlocked status. What is your country's position with regard to this problem?

[Answer] On Bolivia's problems? Well, in the first place, I must tell you that in all international meetings in which the Bolivian problem of an outlet to the sea has been presented, Peru has very emphatically stated its position. This does not apply only to those international meetings that, because of their scope, may on occasion fail to discuss problems of this type directly. In this regard, I wish to mention the very firm position of the countries which make up the Andean Group. On the various occasions on which the chiefs of state of the Andean Group countries have met, we have discussed this problem with great interest, with a great hope that there may be a way to make progress regarding this concern and this problem that deeply affects the Bolivian peoples' hearts and their development needs.

[Question] Mr President, what would you say are the specific actions taken by your government in these past 5 years on behalf of the Bolivian cause and what is the basis of its foreign policy with regard to the problem of Bolivia's landlocked status?

[Answer] Well, in the first place, I believe that the proposal made by Peru on request that dealt very directly with the Bolivian problem was a formula which--although in our opinion it did not totally meet the Bolivian requirements--did make a great opening for dialogue and the solution of the problem. It was the tripartite solution which Peru proposed directly through its Foreign Ministry. This proposal was not accepted by the Chilean Government. But we in Peru, the members of the armed forces revolutionary government, believed that the plan that Peru presented--and I repeat, in response to a direct request--could be a path to an opening and future negotiation. However, this proposal was not accepted by the Chilean Government, but it was a very important step taken by the Peruvian Government.

[Question] In any case, Mr President, do you believe that Peru identifies totally with Bolivia's maritime aspiration?

[Answer] I believe that Bolivia's hope for an outlet to the sea is a matter that has transcended the limits of Bolivian national sentiment. It goes much beyond that. In international organizations, this matter is no longer considered to be solely and exclusively a Bolivian problem and feeling, but rather something which touches upon the peaceful solutions that our continent must reach in order to dedicate ourselves with greater effort to the development of our peoples.

[Question] Mr President, the final question: In the last years of your presidential term you have shown a greater tendency toward freedom of expression in the country, which is demonstrated through the different magazines that criticize the government, at times very severely. Nevertheless, there remains the problem of newspapers with nationwide circulation. Have you anything new to say on the subject?

[Answer] In politics, everything has its time. At one more or less opportune moment, a proposal was made to the former owners for a community-type formula in which the workers would own 45 percent of the stock and the former owners 55 percent. This formula was proposed directly to the former owners. The formula was delayed and not accepted. A rather large number of the workers of the labor unions also spoke with me in an effort to find a solution like that one. Not all, but a very large number of the workers accepted that formula. That was what we would have considered an opportune time, but at present when only 2 months remain for the changeover from a de facto government to a government freely elected by the Peruvian people, we feel that it is neither prudent nor wise to discuss the problem at this time.

[Question] Mr President, do you not believe that the elected government could be faced with a serious problem in this area? Could the situation create social problems?

[Answer] I do not think so. What we believe is that to discuss matters of this type at this time could disrupt the peace that the country needs to permit the change of government to take place in a peaceful Peru. I believe the constitutional government elected by the people will later have all the legislative and executive instruments by which to reach the solution that is most advantageous for the country. Moreover, it will be a solution reached by a government elected by the people.

MARCH TO PROTEST RETURN OF NEWSPAPERS TO OWNERS

FY290310 Lima Radio America in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Lima--Press and union organizations announced here today that a march will be staged on the city streets to protest the proposed return of the newspapers to their previous owners. According to its organizers, the march will be designed to demand that the newspapers be turned over to the workers, as favored by some leftist press unions and labor organizations.

As is known, President-elect Belaunde Terry has proposed that the newspapers be returned to their previous owners, while preserving the workers' rights. Belaunde also expressed his hope that this problem would be solved by the military government.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN CURRENCY RESERVES--Lima, 27 May (AFP)--Economy and Finance Minister Javier Silva has stated that at present Peru's net foreign currency reserves amount to the record figure of $938 million and that gross foreign currency reserves amount to $1.696 billion. Minister Silva also said that the country's foreign debt adds up to $6.8 billion, not including $1.2 billion in short-term liabilities. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1103 GMT 27 May 80 PY]

PRESIDENT HERRERA SIGNS AMAZON COOPERATION TREATY

PA302326 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0340 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Caracas, 29 May (EFE)--President Luis Herrera Campins has signed the law ratifying the Amazon Cooperation Treaty which was approved by the Senate on 4 May, the press reports today.

The treaty was signed in July 1978 by eight countries of the Amazon region--Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela. The object of this treaty is to establish cooperation to protect the environment in the Amazon region during its development, to which all signatory nations commit themselves. The eight countries emphasized in the document the importance of their respective regions and agreed to coordinate their development by making full use of the services and resources available in each country in the area. The treaty lists several proposals for exploitation of the Amazon's resources which take into consideration ecological criteria for its orderly development.

HERRERA, PORTUGUESE COMMERCE, TOURISM MINISTER MEET

PA301907 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2315 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Caracas, 29 May (LATIN)--President Luis Herrera Campins today met with Basilio Horta, Portuguese minister of commerce and tourism, who is heading a delegation of government officials and private businessmen visiting Venezuela.

Venezuela's Development Minister Manuel Quijada, who attended the meeting held at the presidential palace, said "that was an exploratory meeting to consider the possibilities of reaching cooperation agreements between the two countries. Portugal has a lot to offer us in agricultural, irrigation and fishing techniques and above all it has skilled labor and its people are hard working," Quijada said.

HERRERA VIEWS ECONOMIC POLICIES; CABINET CHANGES COMING

PA020135 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2204 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Caracas, 1 Jun (EFE)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins today harshly criticized economic groups "which have habitually exerted under influence on government policy."

Herrera Campins emphasized that his policy is not formulated by economic groups. "That is over with," he stressed in commenting on the adverse opinions of the opposition regarding his government.

He noted that his government has spoken clearly to the people, the businessmen and the workers on the need for an awareness to work to make enterprises profitable and increase the workers' productivity and the efficiency of the executives. He reiterated his wish to clear up the economic policy, setting it apart from the unreal situations surrounding it, which turned the state into a sort of "victim" of the inefficiencies of the businessmen.

In referring to a proposal made by the opposition, the Democratic Action Party [AD], concerning the tax reform, he said that the proposal contains certain difficulties. However, he said that he does not wish to get involved in an argument with AD leaders because he fears they are trying to win points for their internal struggles. In conclusion, the Venezuelan president announced that he will make Cabinet changes within the next few days.

FORTY-SIX PEASANTS KILLED IN CHIAPAS STATE HACIENDA

PA010355 Paris AFP in Spanish 0324 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Yajalon, Mexico, 31 May (AFP)--At least 46 Mexican peasants, members of the Worker's Socialist Party (PST), were shot to death early this morning by landowners in Chiapas State, in the southern part of the country along the border.

In a telephone interview, a Chiapas government official confirmed the news published today by newspapers in Mexico City, which say that the incident took place in the Hacienda Bolanchan, in the Indian region of Yajalon, located in the center of the state. In the past few days, PST peasants have occupied thousands of hectares in that area and have demanded the issuing of land possession titles.

According to initial reports here, the mass killing reportedly was ordered by some landowners affected by the invasion who also wanted to prevent the holding of a mass rally scheduled here for tomorrow by landless peasants.

Rafael Fernandez, member of the PST Central Control Commission has stated that this past week PST members have endured many abuses in Chiapas. Rafael Talamantes, head of the PST, met today with Chiapas State Governor Juan Sabines to state his rejection of the killing and to demand an investigation.

Meanwhile, Torilion Moscoso, mayor of Yajalon, has reported that it is expected that at least 5,000 peasants will be arriving to demand from the authorities a prompt issuing of land possession titles.

The people of the region have stated that hundreds of peasants have rallied in the mountains armed with machetes and pistols to plan the occupation of Yajalon and to seek revenge for the killing of their 46 comrades. This could happen this evening.

To prevent another clash, the zone is under strong vigilance. It was learned that the chief of the 39-a military zone, General Riviello, accompanied by the state attorney and a member of the Agrarian Reform Secretariat, were sent to the Hacienda Bolanchan as mediators.

The municipal authorities in Yajalon told INFORMEX during a telephone interview that PST members have already occupied the village of Chacoel and have set up barricades to prevent the entrance of the authorities.

Early this month, some 50,000 peasants who are members of the National Union of Agrarian Workers (UNTA), which has connections with the PST, peacefully and simultaneously occupied 150,000 hectares in 18 states in Mexico.

UNTA and PST leaders said that there was no other way to act, after all legal means had failed to have the land restored to their true owners: the peasants who work on it.

Casualties 'Grossly Exaggerated'

PA012357 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2119 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 1 Jun (LATIN)--Interior Secretary Enrique Olivares Santana revealed today that six people have died in confrontations between small owners and landless peasants in Chiapas State near the Guatemalan border.

Olivares Santana called grossly exaggerated the charges of the leftwing Socialist Workers Party (PST) that the clash yesterday resulted in 45 deaths and 15 serious injuries. The minister added that the government has undertaken an investigation into the incident.

Olivares Santana did not give other details on the confrontation but the PST has noted that it began when a group of owners threw about 100 peasants off of their land. Chiapas legal police confirmed that the clash occurred, although they said that the death toll "is still unknown."

CHURCH LEADERS DECRY MARXIST TENDENCIES IN NICARAGUA

PA302017 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0331 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Mexico City, 28 May (EFE)--In a communique published here today, the Archdiocese of Mexico charged that the Nicaraguan Government is moving toward a "regime of definite communist characteristics" influenced by Cuba.

According to the top hierarchy of the Mexican Catholic Church, the process is manifest in the creation of the popular militias, the literacy campaign--which is "full of Marxist ideology"--and in the planned nationalization of education.

The archdiocese attributed its information to a "group of observers in Central America," and states that the problem is also expressed in the "systematic" confiscation of the communications media and the "concentration of power in the hands of a few."

The Mexican Catholic hierarchy expressed the opinion that the speed of the absorption of Marxism in Nicaragua depends on the "diplomatic handling" of the problems of food, education, unemployment and lack of social welfare.

The note states that "there are signs of intent to discredit" the Catholic Church and religion, although it adds that "an open confrontation is being avoided" between the government and the Catholic hierarchy in Nicaragua.

Regarding the participation of priests in government--Miguel D'Escoto (foreign minister) and Fernando Cardenal (minister of education)--the communique recalls the communique in which the Nicaraguan Catholic hierarchy had asked them to withdraw from political activity. The "curtailment" of human rights in Nicaragua "is also cause for concern" for the Archdiocese of Mexico.

In conclusion, the document states that the top Catholic authorities in Nicaragua "would accept a socialism which respects human rights and which is, therefore, not totalitarian." The church "wishes to cooperate positively" for the benefit of the Nicaraguan people and feels it is "indispensable" that there should be a change in structures for the benefit of the poor.

SANDINIST COMMANDERS ARRIVE TO DISCUSS 'SLIGHT ERROR'

PA301718 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2313 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Three Sandinist commanders arrived in the country this afternoon to explain the situation that has resulted from the transfer of the remains of Cesar Augusto Lezcano. The delegation is headed by Commander Hugo Torres, army representative to the State Council, who was accompanied by Comdrs Oscar Montealegre and Leopoldo Rivas.

Hugo Torres, also known as Commander Uno during the takeover of the National Palace with Eden Pastora, made the following statements to this newscast:

[Begin recording] [Question] We would like to know the reason for your trip to Panama.

[Answer] Before discussing anything, we wish to send a fraternal revolutionary greeting on behalf of our people to the Panamanian people, their government and the companero newsmen. The reason for our trip is to explain a situation which we consider to have been artificially created and which is causing problems to our people and the family of a companero Panamanian martyr who gave his life for the liberation of Nicaragua, Companero Cesar Augusto Lezcano. He fell in El Naranjo precisely 1 year ago, 28 May 1979, during the final offensive that our nation carried out against the Somozist dictatorship with the support of the people of the world, and, in this case, with the firm, solid and decided support of the Panamanian people expressed through their combatants. We came exclusively to clear up this situation and ease the minds of the relatives of the companero, the Panamanian people and our people.

[Question] Regarding this, we would like to know if the units in charge of these international matters are abiding by orders of their superiors in the specific case of Companero Lezcano?

[Answer] We have within the Defense Ministry, and more specifically within the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS], a section in charge of exhuming and transferring the bodies of the companeros who feel in combat and who, for various reasons and because of the difficulties of the first few months after the victory, had not been transferred to their hometowns as they could be buried by their relatives. In this case, we followed the usual procedures in conformity with the reuglations of that section. That is, the remains were exhumed, prepared according to the international regulations for the shipment of bodies and transferred. We believe that a slight error might have been made in view of the fact that part of the transfer was not done in the best way. However, we believe that it was not enough reason to create a situation that probably would have bothered Lezcano. We believe that in the event of any disagreement with the procedure, the right thing would have been to [words indistinct]. We believe that this small difficulty has been used for counterrevolutionary propaganda by the most reactionary sectors of the U.S. Government in order to create uncertainty to discredit the revolution. [words indistinct]

[Question] Since there was some error in the final handling of Lezcano's remains, does this erase the blame of the persons in the EPS who should have handled this?

[Answer] We cannot talk of blame. We can speak of negligence by certain companeros who will be reprimanded and punished according to the disciplinary regulations of the army. We have only respect for the Panamanian people.

We have only affection and admiration for them. We do not harbor any hatred or resentment for our brother countries. We have affection, appreciation and fraternity for our friends.

[Question] Will this sentiment be conveyed to Lezcano's relatives?

[Answer] Of course. We will talk with them and clear up any doubts. We have brought all the specific details regarding this. We hope to find understanding in them. We believe there will not be any problems. [end recording]

MATUTINO Criticism

PA311442 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 30 May 80 pp 1-A, 4-A

[Editorial: "Irreverent and Ungrateful"]

[Text] By the time this editorial is published, three commanders--thus, without capital letters--will be giving at a news conference their stylized version (explaining without justifying) of the way in which Nicaragua sent to Panama the body of Cesar Augusto Lezcano, who fell there defending an objective which those Nicaraguans who are alive today did not believe in then, do not believe in now and apparently will never believe in.

They have come to discredit and accuse of subjectivity a press that is so free that it defended those who are alive today from Somoza, whom they still fear. They are just now beginning to survive, thanks to the sacrifice of Latin Americans such as Cesar Augusto Lezcano. [sentence as published]

They will claim that the truthful information published by this paper was motivated by an imperialist and pro-U.S. impulse. They dare say this, they, who are alive because they were cowardly, even though they know from Panama's recent history that Panama has stood up to the United States. And we confronted the huge U.S. power not only in connection with our own concerns but theirs as well. Because we, and among us, Cesar Augusto Lezcano, were on the side of Nicaragua when nobody was on its side, when not even the volcanos roared, let alone the souls of those men who later needed the help of the people of America, among them, unluckily, Cesar Augusto Lezcano.

They returned him to us badly. They turned his body into an unexplainable and unparalleled mockery that will not be forgiven. They wanted to offend us and that in fact is what they have done, and their offense will be remembered always, because they offended a dead Panamanian.

And tomorrow's horrified generations will wonder if it will be worth fighting here, there or anywhere else, if a Panamanian can come across Nicaragua's enormous ingratitude.

But today's men, today's press, that press which they, the ones who are alive because they did not fight, label pro-U.S., will continue to write the TRUTH, the same truth it wrote when today's braves were yesterday's crybabies, when they used to beg the world to liberate them from a man whom they (so many of them) did not dare overthrow. And in order to overthrow that man they had to appeal to real men, the type of men that Panama has more than enough to spare. Cesar Augusto Lezcano was one of them.

FORMER CHIRIQUI GUERRILLA INTERVIEWED

PA301735 [Editorial report] Panama City Televisora Nacional at 1200 GMT 30 May carries a 22-minute report compiled by Luz Maria Noli during 2 days in which she and other station reporters were allowed to talk to three guerrillas. One is an American and another is a Cuban who have been in prison for 7 and ½ months. The third is a Panamanian who took to the hills a second time with a group of youths to overthrow the Panamanian Government and who accompanied the reporters to the places where the guerrillas set up camps and placed bombs.

Fidel Jose Guerra Guerra, who calls himself Commander Furia, turned himself in to the authorities on 11 May, thus ending the last chapter of the plot to overthrow the government. Guerra tells the reporter that he was assigned the mission of taking to the hills, setting up camp and waiting for the other men who would bring weapons. He says he was ordered to set off a few bombs in Chiriqui Province after a few days so that people would become aware of their movement and cooperate with it. He says he was instructed not to fight National Guard troops except in cases of attack. He adds that he was ordered to treat National Guard troops as soldiers and in the event any of them surrendered, to turn them over to the Costa Rican authorities.

Guerra explains that from the outset, they had financial difficulties and therefore had no food. This is why he decided not to continue with the plan.

He explains that the plan consisted of attacks on the smaller garrisons in Chiriqui Province during the teachers' demonstrations on 9 October. He says Abraham Crocamo told him how many troops guarded the garrisons at Paso Canoa, Puerto Armuelles, Volcan, Boquete and Concepcion and how many men were to be assigned to attacking them. Guerra says that Crocamo had told him that after that, all of the forces would be used for a coordinated attack on the garrison in David, where they would be joined by several North Americans of the Hartman forces, who would help them take the garrison. After that, they would seize all the smaller garrisons of the province. Guerra said Crocamo had told him that it would be a matter of 48 hours before the capital capitulated since Chiriqui Province supplies the rest of the nation.

Luz Maria Noli then says that according to Jose Fidel Guerra and according to the authorities, others were to have participated in the plot. They were Abraham Crocamo, who lives in Venezuela, Manuel Nolin Vallarino, who is in Miami, Juan Carlos Voloj Pereira, now in Spain, Jose Antonio Chocho Jurado, now in Miami, Mayda Ester Arango, now in Venezuela, former National Guard officer Vicente Barletta, now free on bail, Carlos Young Adames, resident of Miami since the 1968 coup, Celso Feijoo, who is free on bail, Fernando and Jaime Rios and Evelio Ayala, now in prison, Leoncio Portocarrero, who is free on bail, Thomas Bleming and Wilfredo Bermudez, both of whom are in prison, Jose Fidel Guerra, who is free on his own recognizance, and Manuel Pitti, who is under arrest.

Guerra explains that to carry out the plan, Vallarino had told him that he had weapons which possibly weighed 2 tons, although Guerra never saw them. He said he had accompanied Alexis Beitia, who had been given $5,800 to be delivered to Abraham Crocamo to purchase two mortars. Guerra says that Crocamo told Vallarino he had the weapons, but that he had never seen them. He added that the day they left San Jose for the border, Crocamo had said he was not bringing the weapons, which would be brought later by the gringos.

Guerra said that when they arrived at the border, where they drew up the plan of attacks on the Province of Chiriqui, Barletta said that they had enough men and weapons, but that the men had not been gathered yet.

Upon being asked by Noli about the amount of weapons he had taken with him, Guerra replied that he could not describe them exactly since some of them were modern and he was not familiar with their names, but he mentioned two machineguns, one weapon he did not know well, two shotguns, two .38-caliber pistols, one .22 caliber pistol and eight or nine other weapons.

Luz Noli then comments that although Fidel believes a guerrilla movement may not prosper in Panama, he believes the Province of Chiriqui is an enemy of the communists and that, unless the communists are eliminated, something could happen again there. Guerra explains that he has not made an exhaustive investigation of the number of communists in Chiriqui, but that they are well paid and well coordinated.

Noli then notes that although he has taken to the hills on two occasions to overthrow the government through guerrilla action, Jose Fidel Guerra says he is not an enemy of the government. Guerra explains that the people of Chiriqui are wary of the government, especially those involved in the 1968 coup who look down on the people of Chiriqui.

Noli then says that Jose Fidel Guerra is now free on his word of honor, which he gave to the authorities when he decided to surrender and turn in his weapons to the authorities. He says that he wanted to make some sort of agreement with the authorities regarding his companions, all of whom are young.

He goes on to say that he is aware that he was deceived by the politicians, just like the last time, when they had been deceived by Dr Arnulfo Arias, who had promised to go to Costa Rica and from there, to go to Candela, from where he would advance with all his men. Guerra says that after making all the arrangements, Arias had left for the United States.

Guerra adds that this is also the way they were treated by Abraham Crocamo, Nolin Vallarino and Juan Carlos Voloj.

Jose Fidel Guerra concludes by saying all his comrades are under arrest, expressing the hope they will be released soon.

NATIONAL GUARD CHIEF OF STAFF ON SEPTEMBER ELECTION

PA302134 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] The National Guard will respect the legality of the September elections for 10 provincial representatives to the legislature, Col Florencio Florez, National Guard chief of staff, has announced.

Colonel Florez said the National Guard is aware of what it is doing and of the Panamanian people's feelings, as Gen Omar Torrijos has stated. It seems as if the seminars for the National Guard members have had results and are an example for everyone. At the seminars, he added, some party members attended, and this is proof of the serious dialog the National Guard has always maintained [with them].

COSTA RICA

CARAZO TO LEAVE FOR EUROPE ON 7 JUNE

PA302146 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Details of President Rodrigo Carazo's itinerary when he goes to Europe at the end of next week are now final. He will leave at noon on 7 June for Mexico for a connection to Paris, where he will give the opening speech at the World Congress on Education for Disarmament at UNESCO headquarters.

He will meet President Giscard d'Estaing during his stop in Paris. President Carazo had planned to pay an official visit to Paris last May. He would have met with Giscard on that occasion to discuss matters of bilateral interest, particularly an increase in trade relations.

The Costa Rican president will also go to Brussels for contacts with the EEC. Some 2 weeks ago private business groups which met with the EEC suggested that President Carazo would be the most likely person to try to improve trade relations with the EEC.

Carazo is scheduled to return on 15 June.

CARLOS ARGUEDAS APPOINTED INTERIOR MINISTER

PA301506 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] The Council of Government has appointed the new interior minister. Don Carlos Arguedas le Franc has been officially appointed new interior minister, a merger of the Security and Government ministries. A few days ago President Carazo announced that Arguedas would replace Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey who had resigned. The new minister will be officially sworn in in the next few days so he can start working on 1 June.

VISITS BY NORTH KOREAN OFFICIALS CAUSE SURPRISE

PA302244 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Visits by Korean communist groups in the past few days have drawn the attention of the authorities because Costa Rica has no relations with communist Korea.

Several North Korean Government officials arrived on 21 May and, after meeting with leftwing groups, they left the country, official sources reported.

Another group of North Korean Government officials arrived on 28 May and they are still here, it was confirmed today. With the aid of the leftwing groups, (Yon Ik-su), (Yi San-se) and (Kang Choe-ho) are holding meetings with Costa Rican student and communist party groups in a downtown hotel.

Government sources said they do not know the objective of the Korean communist mission. The Korean communist government officials will hold a news conference at the Legislative Assembly on Monday. The news conference will be called by the United Peoples Party bloc because the Koreans have contacted communist leaders Mario Devandas and Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli.

When President Carazo was asked about the Korean communist mission, he said that the government has no official knowledge of their stay in the country and it will not have any contact with them. He said the country has diplomatic and trade relations with South Korea and this position will be maintained throughout his term.

EL SALVADOR

MAJANO DEFENDS CURRENT GOVERNMENT POLICIES

Urges Enforcement of Law

PA310240 San Salvador El MUNDO in Spanish 29 May 80 p 2

[Text] The persons involved in an attempted coup d'etat were arraigned in a military court under procedures established by law, Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano told newsmen yesterday, when he was asked about the status of Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson.

"I am not referring to anyone in particular, not even to Major d'Aubuisson. He is only part of the situation. I am not worrying about him; our main concern is to break up this conspiracy that is going on," Colonel Majano said.

"Our judicial system is functioning and it is up to the judge to carry out the investigation and pass a verdict. In this case there is strong evidence that could lead to a surprising verdict," Colonel Majano added.

Newsmen asked him what mechanisms or measures the junta is implementing against right-wing terrorism. Colonel Majano told them: "The junta has to be firm. We must stop the supply of arms from abroad and prevent and eliminate any chance of it having repercussions within the government."

"We have to stop them and prosecute them," Colonel Majano said.

As to the extreme leftwing and its efforts to establish a government abroad, Colonel Majano said: "They are waging a struggle, a political war, in which they are also carrying out military actions. They are trying to get support for this not only in America but in Europe. The government is in a position to counteract their activities by making the changes that will prevent the state of despair among the people."

Regarding the military actions by the extreme leftwing, Colonel Majano said that the government must use every available means to stop it. "In the past few days the armed forces have been ordered to make their presence felt more in the countryside than in the cities," he added.

He repeated an appeal to the extremist groups "to set aside their actions which are hurting the country, because it makes no sense to make demands on behalf of peasants and innocent people who are being murdered, who supposedly are the ones to benefit from this process."

Favors 'Institutional Dialogue'

PA312227 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 31 May 80 pp 4, 35

[Excerpt] "Some would like us to move toward the extremes, but we have chosen a straight path toward the democratization of El Salvador." This statement was made yesterday by Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano during a news conference with international correspondents.

He added: "That is, we have chosen the best means to institutionalize social and political changes by strengthening a central basis for victory."

With this, Colonel Majano answered many questions he had been asked in the past few days. His answers, according to experts, clarify many attitudes that have been twisted--referring to operational changes within the junta.

A correspondent asked: Colonel Majano, what about the mysterious trip that some say you made to the United States and Guatemala some weeks ago?

"There was no mystery involved in our family trip. The mystery is in the mind of those who oppose me," he said.

The newsman then reminded Colonel Majano that in April there was a rumor about a "secret" trip, possibly for the objective of establishing contact with sectors of the extreme left.

"My professional training and my convictions do not allow me to establish this type of contact, but I do favor institutional dialogue with those sectors of the country that want to contribute to establish a new social order--to benefit the majority of the people of El Salvador and to allow room for an effective participation by all," Majano replied.

DUARTE CALLS FOR UNITED EFFORT FOR ECONOMY

PA010046 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 31 May 80 pp 5, 21

[Text] During a meeting with ANAES [National Association of Announcers of El Salvador], Jose Napoleon Duarte urged industrialists, workers and people in general to guide the economy of the state in a single direction with the government.

"The time is over when everybody goes his own way," the government junta member said. "Now let all of us go in the same direction if we want to save the country, because if we continue with the policy of watching only for our selfish interests, the situation will be further polarized and a civil war will come. This, of course, would bring an end to the productive process, to property and to the economic concept the country has had and still has," Duarte stated. "I am sure," he said, "that no one wants this for our country. So, why don't we unite to find a road with one direction that will allow us to solve problems, to march forward and secure this change that we believe is a revolution in the country?"

Duarte promised he would help as much as possible the factories that are operating and to find a solution to those that have been closed--causing 11,000 unemployed. Referring to the $50 million aid provided by the United States, Duarte said that this money has not arrived and will be slow in coming since it will be used for public works.

Duarte said: The only real aid we have now is the credits in dollars that I obtained during my trip to Venezuela. One credit package is for $15 million, which has been deposited in the Central Reserve Bank. This credit corresponds to loans that the IDB has approved for our country. This amount corresponds to the Venezuelan Investment Fund. [sentence as published] The second loan is a personal loan for $10 million without guarantees. It is provided by the president of Venezuela. This loan has an expiration period of 6 months, Duarte concluded.

CHAVEZ MENA: VIOLENCE DELAYING DEMOCRACY IN COUNTRY

PA291754 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0009 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Lima, 28 May (EFE)--Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said here today that a "very acute" climate of violence is keeping his country in a crisis and delaying the plans to lead it to a representative democracy. "Without tranquillity and social justice, it will be very difficult to find peace," he stressed.

He noted that the democratization of El Salvador depends more on the unfolding of events than on the will of the military junta that rules the country. He said the junta had issued several reforms aimed at changing an unjust social and economic structure but that violence is conspiring against the implementation of these measures.

The Salvadoran foreign minister and his Honduran colleague, Eliseo Perez Cadalso, arrived in Lima for a new round of talks with the Peruvian lawyer, Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, mediator in the bilateral conflict existing since 1969.

Chavez Mena said El Salvador and Honduras have achieved fundamental agreements on six of the seven matters under discussion.

The critical point is that which establishes the border limits. However, Chavez Mena said that "general agreements already exist" and that "the two sides are prepared" for a prompt agreement.

The Salvadoran foreign minister affirmed that the Salvadoran military junta grants liberty for the exchange of ideas and views but that it vigorously rejects any foreign intervention.

JUNTA'S NATIONAL PLAN SEEKS BOOST IN ECONOMY

PA302150 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 29 May 80 p 7

[Text] A "National Emergency Plan" that the revolutionary government junta announced Tuesday calls for a sum of 2.38 billion colones.

This amount equals $952 million. The plan covers diverse programs to be carried out in all municipalities in the country. The plan will be financed by "international banks and friendly governments." It is expected that the United States will promise $50 million in assistance.

News reports do not make reference to the time frame for the plan. Generally such plans have been drafted for a 5-year period. This would imply an annual investment of 476 million colones. Partially or overall, the investment could be a stimulus for reactivating the country's economy.

Communique Asks People's Support

PA301555 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 29 May 80 pp 42, 44

[Text] An appeal to the public workers of the country to support and participate in the revolutionary process to carry out the national emergency plan has been made by the revolutionary government junta in a communique which reads:

"The revolutionary Government of El Salvador has decided to exhort public workers of the country, both of centralized and autonomous organizations, and the Salvadoran people in general to support the revolutionary process in which we are living and participate in the great effort of carrying out the national emergency plan of 1980, which is aimed at reactivating the country's economy, generating employment, increasing production, and stabilizing prices.

"The appeal also urges the diverse sectors to participate in the national socioeconomic development plan which will follow the national emergency plan with long and short-term measures to restore to El Salvador its stability in keeping with a rational use of its resources and with a better distribution of income, in accordance with the guidelines of the proclamation of the armed forces on 15 October 1979 and its message to the Salvadoran people on 9 January 1980.

"Both actions are part of a revolutionary process of deep transformations in the social, political and economic structures, which will be the basis of a new society in which we may be able to live in harmony. To this effect, all of us must be adequately prepared to respond with the utmost responsibility to the challenge posed by this process of changes.

"Within this spirit of solidarity and participation, there are three large national objectives: the country's democratization, economic recovery, and the pacification of the republic.

"In this sense the revolutionary government, after a broad and exhaustive analysis, has reached the conclusion that raising wages at this moment, rather than contributing to halt inflation, would only accelerate it. If emergency measures are not taken, an economic disaster will ensue and extremist violence will resurge, miring the country in the worst chaos of its history.

"Therefore, and after the aforementioned analyses, it was determined that the current financial conditions of the state after the recently approved wage raises by the government do not permit continuing wage increases of public workers, not because there is not the will to do so, but because it is not economically feasible.

"The country cannot place itself in a situation where it lacks economic resources to fulfill its commitments. However, within a healthy policy of austerity in public spending and incentives for investment, it can control the inflationary spiral and the buying power of Salvadorans will remain at acceptable levels.

"It is important to understand this in order for this revolutionary process to be successful and for its benefits to reach the diverse sectors of the country. We must all make some sacrifice in the initial stage. At this time there are many of our fellow citizens who are unemployed. Those sectors who are demanding wage raises must realize that any decision that favors their demands would prevent the creation of new sources of employment and would imply leaving other Salvadorans without food or without means to make a living and to meet their most pressing demands.

"In this manner and with the other measures that the revolutionary government is taking in the face of the extremist aggression, the three objectives outlined above can be achieved. Therefore, it has been agreed to ask public workers and the people in general for understanding and to appeal to them to contribute with a positive attitude so that democracy can be institutionalized in the country, so that we can emerge from economic depression and can achieve the peace which we have waited for so long."

GUATEMALA

OFFICIAL SOURCES DENY EXISTENCE OF MERCENARY CAMPS

PA291843 Guatemala City LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 22 May 80 p 14

[Text] It was officially denied yesterday that there are camps in Guatemala to train mercenaries to destabilize the Nicaraguan junta as was charged by members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and reported in a news dispatch from Washington.

Statements on this are attributed to labor leader Miguel Albizurez who said in Washington D.C. that "Guatemala is the center of counterrevolution in Central America."

According to the dispatch, Albizurez also charged that an understanding exists between the Guatemalan and Salvadoran military authorities on the existence of camps to train mercenaries in Guatemalan territory in order to act in the countries in question. The goal of these mercenaries is to destabilize the Nicaraguan Government.

The Official Explanation

Reliable sources told this newspaper that these statements by a member of the clandestine and subversive patriotic front for liberation are completely false.

It was said that this subversive organization is seeking the support of certain entities and governments by using reasons which are groundless and false.

The Guatemalan Army respects the laws of the country as well as international agreements. It was added that the president of the republic, who is the general commander of the armed forces, has repeatedly stated that he respects the nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries.

Therefore, the establishment of camps to train mercenaries to attack the sovereignty and government of brother countries will never be permitted in Guatemala.

ARMED ORPA GROUP SEIZES TOWN, HOLDS RALLY

PA290210 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Approximately 150 armed men seized the town of Santiago Atitlan, in Solola Department, for 30 minutes and held a rally in the square.

They were dressed in olive drab uniforms and identified as members of the Leftist Armed Peoples Organization. Previously, the telegraph lines were cut. The fate of the police officers in charge of the detachment in this town, who are very few, is unknown.

UNIVERSITY RECTOR SAYS SCHOOL OVERRUN BY VIOLENCE

PA301927 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] The rector of San Carlos University, Saul Osorio, at a news conference in Mexico City today said that the university is plagued by the worst wave of violence in its history.

Osorio in his statements to national and international reporters in Mexico reviewed the various political aspects of the Guatemalan Government and offered statistical information processed by the state university as evidence of the social injustices in Guatemala.

The San Carlos University rector also referred to the flight of capital, estimated this year at 150 million [presumably quetzales], according to officials of the Bank of Guatemala.

TAIWAN FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

PA310328 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 May 80

[Excerpt] The foreign ministries of Guatemala and of the Republic of China have issued a joint communique at the end of the visit to Guatemala by Chu Fu-sung, Republic of China foreign affairs minister.

The joint communique expresses the two countries' sincere respect for international law, human freedom and mankind's dignity. It also says all peace-loving nations must cooperate to end violence and to guarantee social progress and security in today's free world. It mentions economic and technological cooperation between the two countries in agriculture, fisheries and industry.

NICARAGUA

DANIEL ORTEGA ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON NATIONAL CONCERNS

PA302219 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 30 May 80

["Direct Line" program with Commander Daniel Ortega--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Now that we are threatened with an invasion across the Honduran border, we want to know what our role should be at this time. We are anxious to go into action.

[Answer] The role of the popular militias of the Nicaraguan people is, in the first place, to strive to maintain peace in our country. To maintain peace means to be prepared to defend this peace which the revolution won with so much blood, because it is being threatened by counterrevolutionary sectors, Somozists and those promoted by national and international reactionaries who, among other things, attack the literacy brigade teachers.

What we have to do is to remain very calm, be very patient. But above all we must be very vigilant and active to confront those who would threaten the peace of our revolution.

[Question] I am Francisco Valle Lopez and live in Monzenor Lezcano District. I want to ask you if you agree that the death penalty should be applied in our country and especially to which persons it should apply, since it was said that any counterrevolutionary coming from abroad was going to be executed immediately upon capture. Why don't you do this with the murderer of our brother Georgino Andrade?

[Answer] Our revolution and the Sandinist Front National Directorate have on several occasions said that we do not favor the death penalty. We believe that the death penalty will not halt the murderers, nor the counterrevolution. It is the people's ability to organize and to defend itself and watch over the enemies of the revolution that will really put an end to these criminals and murderers.

[Question] I am Socorro Sobalbarro and want to know why the lands which belonged to Somoza have not been distributed among the peasants so they can work it with their respective land titles.

[Answer] The lands which belonged to Somoza now belong not only to the peasants but also to the workers and the people who live in misery and cannot emerge from it. The lands are serving the Nicaraguan people. It is not a matter of dividing the land and giving every peasant a little bit, because this will not solve the problem of better exploiting the land. We must find the means to exploit land in an organized manner, joining efforts so this land can produce more. If we parcel out the land, we would have to obtain a tractor for every piece of land. Just imagine what it would mean to send technicians to teach every peasant how to farm better. This would mean sending a technician to every farmer.

This would hamper production and delay it. This is why we strive so that the peasants who have a bit of land form cooperatives and jointly exploit their land better. They can obtain a tractor for 50 manzanas of land and cultivate it better and obtain greater production. They can get fertilizers and distribute profits among themselves according to the amount of land owned by each.

[Question] Juan Cortez Narvaez from Managua. Who do you believe harms the revolution more, the extreme left groups or the groups led by Alfonso Robelo and, if Robelo's group does more harm, why hasn't he been arrested?

[Answer] I would say your concern is valid. But we have to say that the extreme left groups do as much damage as the extreme right. Both groups harm the revolution equally because they threaten national unity, sow division, lies and slander, deceive some sectors and play the game of the revolution's enemies. So one is as bad as the other.

Now you asked me why Robelo has not been imprisoned. In our country we guarantee political pluralism and any citizen can say what he pleases, but when these citizens break the laws and attack the revolution, then we must apply the laws, and if we have to imprison the person then we will do so. So Mr Robelo's attitude at this time must be seen as a mistaken political, divisionist and harmful attitude for the revolution and he must be careful not to break the laws of the revolution and not attack the revolution in order to insure that he will not be imprisoned.

I think that this revolution is compelled to give everyone a chance to recant. Everyone can change his mind, but he must do so honestly and if not the people will leave him aside, because the people cannot be deceived.

[Question] I am Lorenzo Manzanares, from Rivas. What mechanisms do you use to make certain that most of the Nicaraguan people agree with your decisions of increasing the nation's armed forces to levels unprecedented in our history?

[Answer] The answer to this is given by the people themselves. First, we must clarify the following: You speak of increasing the armed forces to unprecedented levels. If we go back to our historic events, we will see that in times of Liberals and Conservatives, both forced the workers and peasants to arm themselves and kill each other in defense of their interests and privileges. The Conservative and Liberal armies, made up of the Nicaraguan people, divided the nation in two groups which fought against each other while the leaders shook hands and awaited the moment to continue in power and divide the wealth of the country among themselves.

Therefore, our history shows that it is not unprecendented to strengthen our armed forces. What is unprecedented, however, is the fact that for the first time in our country, we find a truly popular armed forces, made up of the people, and not to confront each other, but to defend themselves from foreign aggression, from the counterrevolution.

Thus, we cannot speak of it being unprecedented. Now the people are showing that they agree with the need to defend themselves. In fact, our armed forces as a regular force are small in numbers. We have, however, that great force of the people who fought against the Somozist dictatorship and who now are part of the Sandinist militias and who are determined to pick up a rifle whenever necessary.

We consider that it is more important for the people to engage in work to increase our production than to become a part of a regular force. That is why we are opposed to creating a large regular force, and it is not true that we have a large force in the country.

[Question] I am Ivan Garcia Mercada. of San Vicente, Diriamba. What do you think of El Chiguin and the former Somozist guards? Is it true that they are in Honduras?

[Answer] Well, I think the same about Chiguin that the rest of the people think--that he is a criminal and a coward who was always ready to massacre the people. We know he continues conspiring and is engaged in counterrevolutionary activities, trying to recruit men and, naturally, he has the support of the enemies of our country, the United States, a friend of Somoza and a supporter of El Chiguin.

In Guatemala, there are also elements friendly to Somoza and El Chiguin just as in El Salvador and other parts of Central America. They have friends in Central America because of their business connections with people in the area who were just as bad as they are.

All that, however, does not bother us, because we know a revolution must face conspiracies and attempts. We may be shot at anytime, but that should not alarm anybody because here in Nicaragua, it is the people and not one man or a group of men who will defend the revolution and guarantee its progress.

[Question] My name is Julio Lopez Ortega. I live in the Santa Rosa neighborhood. Companero Daniel, my question is: I understand Companero Sergio Ramirez Mercada was called upon to be a member of the government junta as a representative of the Group of 12, and Companero Moises Hassan was a representative of the United People's Movement [MPU]. Since the two movements are no longer representative, why--since neither Ramirez nor Hassan ever spoke of being Sandinists--do they now speak of Sandinism and why do they remain in the government junta?

[Answer] It is best to begin by explaining the following: Both Companeros Sergio Ramirez and Moises Hassan are Sandinists, and not just recent ones. They have been Sandinists for a long time, for a much longer time than many Nicaraguans who became Sandinists on 19 July.

For your information, Companero Sergio Ramirez is a Nicaraguan who, in the last decade, has become most versed on the life of Sandino and Sandinism. He has written several books and he did not do so after 19 July. He wrote them many years ago.

As far as Companero Moises Hassan is concerned, it goes without saying that he is a Sandinist. He is the leader of the MPU and a representative of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] within that movement. He was representing not another party, but rather the FSLN in the MPU.

[Question] Good evening, Companero Daniel Ortega. This is Anibal Ocampo of Monsenor Lezcano neighborhood. My question is: If the defeated Somozists launch an invasion of Nicaragua, what weapons would the army use to arm the people to enable them to defend themselves against this aggression?

[Answer] Companero Ocampo, I wish to tell you the following: Our people have been characterized by our ability to defeat our enemies practically barehanded. No matter what form a counterrevolutionary invasion takes, we will defeat it, not because we have a powerful Sandinist Army--and our army is really powerful--but because we have a people who are powerful and have determination and vigor.

And as far as the rifles are concerned, they will appear and we are going to [does not complete sentence] We will chase them away. We will do this with stones, with clubs, with knives--we are going to do it somehow. But you can be certain, companero, that if they were unable to beat us, if they were unable to defeat us when we had a lesser means of defending ourselves, we now have more equipment and more organization for defense. It is impossible for us to be defeated and a form of madness for them to take action against our people.

[Question] I am Mr Bustamante from Masaya. My question is: To what degree were the statements of prisoners captured on the Honduran border accepted and what position will be adopted by our revolutionary government regarding these statements?

[Answer] [passage indistinct] These men, inspired by corruption, by money, by their own criminal attitudes, want to harm our people. They are full of hatred and wish to harm our people. Therefore, when such people make statements with the complicity of others, including persons identified as members of the Honduran armed forces, we are obliged to demand that the Honduran Government control them.

We believe that the position of the Honduran Government is not one of aggression toward the Nicaraguan people and government. I do not believe that the Hondurans, at the government level, want to attack our people or our revolution. The Honduran people do not want to attack either. The Honduran people feel solidarity toward the Nicaraguan people because they identify with the Nicaraguan people. They helped the Nicaraguan people to defeat the Somoza dictatorship.

Therefore, who are the ones who are conspiring against us? Well, there are some military personnel and some civilians who are outside the control of the Honduran authorities and who were friends of Somoza, the Somozists and the criminal guard and are now conspiring with them. They are seeking to attack our revolution and have decided to first attack our literacy campaigners.

What I can tell you is that we are doing all that is humanly possible to see that our defenses are good in order that we may successfully defeat the aggressor with the support of the people and the determination of our army and our police force and thereby end this kind of activity with the vigor that the situation requires, with all the necessary vigor.

This is Orlando Ortega from Matagalpa. Good evening, Companero Ortega. I would like your opinion on the following: I am aware of what the (?Yankees) have done to us for many years. But I also know that Sandino would have been against any imperialist--whether Yankee or Russian. My question is: Why do you not attack the Russian intervention in Afghanistan, since that is a case of a people who are struggling against slavery?

[Answer] We have to concern ourselves, first of all, with the enemies that have traditionally attacked us, those who supported Somoza and the criminal guard, which was the United States, through a mistaken and aggressive policy of violation. And why did they do this? They did it to sack our people. They did it to sack our wealth. They did it to harm our economy, to dominate us and to exploit us in order to enrich themselves.

When we attack imperialism, we are attacking an attitude which represents invasion, and not only invasion, but also an attempt to steal from those people, to attack those people. This is what the United States has done to our country.

We know perfectly well that the U.S. people are against these arbitrary actions, against that policy. And whenever the United States has attacked a country in Latin America and other parts of the world, the U.S. people have protested and have expressed their opinion.

There are people who see the USSR as an enemy. They see the USSR as an aggressor and they want to make comparisons which cannot be made. They want [words indistinct] with anti-communist slogans against the presence of the USSR in our country. We very often forget that the enemy is on the other side. We forget that it is only now that the USSR has established relations with Nicaragua. It has relations with Nicaragua for the first time in history.

What Nicaragua knows of the USSR is that when we were fighting against Somoza, the USSR was supporting the Nicaraguan people. That is what the Nicaraguan people know of the USSR. We know nothing of aggressions or anything of the sort.

And now we have relations with the Soviets and they are seeking ways to help us as well as ways to have other countries in the world help us. They are seeking ways to have the United States pay us for the great harm that they have done us, because [words indistinct] they are simply paying for the harm they did to us by sending us a Somoza and leaving a criminal National Guard [words indistinct]. One must note that this is a historic debt that the U.S. Government owes to the Nicaraguan people.

They are haggling with us over loans which we will have to repay later. We are obliged to defend ourselves.

ORTEGA, HASSAN PARTICIPATE IN LOCAL RALLY

PA010413 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0030 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Rivas, Nicaragua, 31 May (ACAN-EFE)--Daniel Ortega, member of the government junta of Nicaragua, said here today that the "communist" charge against the Nicaraguan popular revolution "is a fable that reflects the fears of those who still are not aware of the goals that move the revolution."

Commander Ortega and Moises Hassan, his companero in the junta, participated in this southern Nicaraguan city in a mass rally to install the new 5-member junta of reconstruction of Rivas.

The revolutionary leader emphasized that "this is not a communist revolution and it does not persecute the church or those who believe in God, as the enemies of the revolution claim." He stated: "The Nicaraguan revolution is on the side of the God of the poor, the God of the oppressed, the God of the peasants, workers, and of the exploited. The Nicaraguan revolution is not with the Christian who believes in God only to oppress and exploit his fellow human beings. We persecute that kind of God here."

Ortega said later that the Sandinist revolution is on the side of the storeowners, ranchers and all Nicaraguan businessmen who act honestly and within the laws of the revolution. "That way all of us will be true brothers. Only that way will there be no hatred or violence in this country," Ortega noted.

These statements have been considered as an answer to the communique made public today in a Managua daily in which the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) urges the government leaders to "abstain in public speeches from preaching hatred and violence against honest citizens in this country."

The commander of the revolution also called on priests to be consistent with their Christian mission on behalf of the workers and gave as an example Gaspar Garcia Laviana, a Spanish priest who died in Rivas while struggling for the liberation of the humble people of Nicaragua. "There are many priests here," he noted, "who are nostalgic for the Somozism that gave them privileges and in whose army they even had ranking military positions. Those priests defile the memory of Christ as well as their cassocks."

Moises Hassan then spoke and said that the Nicaraguan revolution has committed errors and noted that what it needs is sincere and constructive criticism to correct them.

This type of criticism, like the loving criticism of a father for his child, is what we want. Here we are rectifying the situation. When the municipal junta of this city was integrated, it did not have popular support and since it is the people who give the orders, we are making changes. We will do this whenever it is necessary," Hassan stated.

Hassan concluded by stating that if the revolution is accused of being communist for initiating a literacy campaign to benefit the Nicaraguan illiterates--who represent more than half of the population--and for improving the living conditions of the people, "then this revolution is communist."

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES DECREE ON IMMUNITY

PA300408 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 May 80

[Excerpts] The State Council session that began yesterday and which, because of time, had to recess around 1900, concluded a few minutes ago. Today's session began at 0830 and concluded a few minutes ago after issuing a number of important laws and decrees.

One of them decrees the immunity of revolutionary government officials and State Council members. The bill did not obtain the approval of Central of Labor Action and Unity [CAUS] Representative Manuel Perez Estrada, but it did obtain the support of most of the other members. Here then, is the decree approved today by the State Council on the immunity of government officials. [Begin recording] Exercising its powers, the Nicaraguan national reconstruction government junta decrees:

Article 1. Immunity is granted to the members of the national reconstruction government junta, State Council representatives, Supreme Court of Justice magistrates, ministers and deputy ministers and directors of autonomous institutions. These officials cannot be made the object of any judicial or pre-judicial action at justice tribunals while they hold office.

Article 2. Armed forces members can only be referred to common tribunals when so decided by the military judge advocate's office, after it investigates each individual case.

Article 3. In the case of officials who enjoy immunity in accordance with article No 1 of this decree but who are not members of the national reconstruction government junta, persons who consider themselves affected by their actions, be these private or public, may (?present) their complaints to the national reconstruction government junta.

Article 4. When deemed appropriate, the national reconstruction government junta will notify the State Council of the complaint filed against any of the officials mentioned in the above article. In such cases, if, in continuing to deal with the complaint, the State Council finds reasons enough to bring an action against that official, it will be empowered to order that he be tried by the common courts.

Article 5. This decree will go into effect at the moment of its publication in any mass communication medium, without detriment to its subsequent publication in the official gazette. [end recording]

The State Council president then asked that article 4 be made to state that state officials will be able to waive their immunity whenever they deem this suitable and that they may then be subjected to trial.

In the course of the debates, CAUS leader Companero Manuel Perez Estrada voiced his opposition to a decree on immunity, alleging that in a democratic state such as ours there should be no privileges for anyone.

To this, Commander Bayardo Arce replied: [begin recording] This bill was discussed earlier and we took into account some of the views stated by Companero Perez Estrada, but we did not tackle the problem in as simple a manner as apparently the organization he represents did. We think the government junta is submitting a bill on immunity, not one on impunity. In other words, what it is establishing here is a mechanism to prevent abuses on account of the flexibility of juridical procedures aimed at harassing public officials who because of their important responsibilities could not attend to these judicial harassments without neglecting the responsibilities assigned to them. But at no time should this lead to impunity for the crimes, failures and mistakes that might be committed by any public official.

A procedure is precisely established through which any public official who violates the law (?could be) prosecuted. I repeat, we are trying to prevent abuses on account of the flexibility of juridical procedures.

We can see this, for instance, in cases where certain people--with ill intentions on some occasions, because of ignorance in other cases, or for political reasons in still other instances--might begin harassing some public official, accusing him of anything in court--be it labor problems with a maid, or problems dealing with slander or insult, a traffic accident or a provocation in some place of entertainment, not to mention problems connected with the said official's performance in office. [end recording]

We must add that in accordance with this decree's contents, it has already gone into effect, since it establishes that it will go into effect the moment it is published in any communications media.

Dr Plutarco Anduray Palma had asked that appeals courts magistrates be granted immunity also, but the Council rejected this request.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

PA012312 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2158 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Managua, 1 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr arrived here today for a 2-day visit to the country. He was met at the airport by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman. The foreign minister, who arrived with his wife and a team of advisers, plans to meet with the top Nicaraguan officials.

A wide-ranging Austrian cooperation program is planned for Nicaragua. It has been stressed that the Austrian aid may be granted in the area of technical assistance for oil research in Nicaragua.

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH LAOS ESTABLISHED--The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry reported yesterday that in order to strengthen friendly relations and cooperation, the Laos People's Democratic Republic and the Sandinist revolutionary government in Nicaragua have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the embassy level. The officials documents formalizing these relations were signed today at the UN Headquarters in New York by Ambassador Boun-om Souththichak and Victor Hugo Tinoco. To date Nicaragua has diplomatic relations with 40 countries while the Somozist regime never had relations with more than 30 countries. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 31 May 80 PA]

BAD WEATHER CURTAILS MARIEL DEPARTURES 29 MAY

FL301649 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] News from Mariel: 473 antisocials left Mariel yesterday for the United States. Because of bad weather, others were unable to leave from early in the morning on. A safe Mariel-Florida passage is a matter of prestige to us. At the time GRANMA went to press [30 May], 347 boats were in port. One boat arrived from the United States yesterday.

Total of 90,000 Departures

PA301953 Paris AFP in English 1849 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Havana, May 30 (AFP)--A total of 90,000 Cuban refugees have made the sea crossing from Mariel to Florida since the Freedom Flotilla began April 21, the Havana newspaper GRANMA reported today.

Small craft that had been anchored at Mariel for several weeks continue to unload 2,000 to 5,000 Cubans at Florida ports each day. They make the crossing despite the order by American authorities on 14 May forbidding further transportation of refugees, and despite the risk of seizure of their boats by the U.S. Coast Guard. A storm yesterday prevented the departure of three boats at Mariel with 473 passengers aboard.

At present, 347 craft capable of transporting 30,000 refugees are waiting at the Cuban port. They would bring to 120,000 the number of refugees who have made the crossing on boats chartered primarily by Cuban residents of the United States, without official approval from Washington.

Departures 30 May Total 5,203

FL311243 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] In its column "News from Mariel," the daily GRANMA, official organ of the PCC Central Committee, reports that yesterday 5,203 antisocials left the port for the United States. At the time GRANMA went to press, 262 boats from Florida remained in the port. One boat arrived from the United States yesterday.

REPORTAGE ON GDR'S ERICH HONECKER'S VISIT

LD301956 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1704 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Havana (ADN correspondent)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Dr Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the [PCC] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Cuban Republic, met on Friday for a further friendly meeting. Honecker, at the head of a party and state delegation, has been in Cuba since Tuesday on an official friendship visit.

During the extensive exchange of opinions, the two sides briefed each other on the great achievements of the workers of the GDR and Cuba in the successful development of socialism in the two countries and on preparations for the 10th SED Congress and the 2d PCC Congress.

Proceeding from a thorough assessment of the achievements in bilageral relations, Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro discussed the main directions for further friendly cooperation between the two parties and states.

Also discussed by the two statesmen were topical questions of safeguarding peace, especially in the Caribbean area and on the European Continent. Also today, members of the GDR party and state delegation met their Cuban counterparts for friendly talks.

Arrival on Isle of Pines

FL311333 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1323 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Attention: Radio Reloj reporting. Exactly at 0905 hours today Erich Honecker, secretary general of Germany's Socialist Unity Party, arrived at the docks of Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines, accompanied by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. The GDR and Cuban leaders walked down the ramp from a vessel and, as they set their feet on the ground, thousands of persons gathered there began chanting slogans hailing the friendship between the Cuban and German peoples.

Friendship, Cooperation Treaty

LD010744 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0013 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Havana--(ADN correspondent) The GDR and Cuba on Saturday evening concluded a treaty of friendship and cooperation. The document was signed by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker, and the first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of Cuba, Fidel Castro, in Havana. The friendship treaty lays down the basic guidelines of fraternal cooperation between the two states and ushers in a new stage of relations. The ceremony was attended by the delegations of the two states and other members of the Cuban party and state leadership.

After Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro had signed the German and Spanish texts of the treaty, they exchanged document portfolios, embraced and congratulated one another on the joint work.

Earlier, a long-term program on scientific-technical cooperation for the period 1981-1985 and an agreement on cooperation in the field of health systems were agreed upon. Deputy Council of Ministers Chairman Gerhard Weiss and Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer signed for the GDR, and for Cuba Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Carlos Rafael Rodriguez Rodriguez and Minister of Public Health Dr Sergio del Valle signed.

End of Official Visit

LD011537 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1422 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Havana--By ADN correspondent--The GDR party and state delegation was given a cordial farewell here Sunday morning after a 6-day official friendship visit to the Republic of Cuba. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, said goodbye to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, with a fraternal embrace and a firm handshake.

Present at the farewell were the members of the Cuban negotiating delegation and other representatives of the party and state leadership of the host country. In a press statement, Erich Honecker expressed fraternal thanks to the leadership and the people of Cuba for the friendly reception in their beautiful country.

A military ceremony was held in Erich Honecker's honor at the Jose Marti International Airport.

Accompanied by Fidel Castro, he inspected the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces' formation of honor and bowed to the Cuban and GDR national flags as the two countries' national anthems were played. Delegations of Havana workers and young people again expressed their solidarity with the GDR with shouts of "viva" to the two party and state leaders, the peoples' friendship and proletarian internationalism.

After the cordial airport sendoff, the delegation set off for home. It is expected back in Berlin on Monday morning. On flying out of Havana, Erich Honecker made the following press statement:

Behind us are eventful and moving days. Our visit was very successful. It became a demonstration of the unity and cohesion of our two countries and helped consolidate further their steadfast fraternal alliance. The agreements we have reached open up a new chapter in relations between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba. With the treaty on friendship and cooperation we have created a stable, long-term basis for developing cooperation multilaterally.

We had cordial and comradely talks with our highly esteemed friend and Comrade Fidel Castro as well as with the other respresentatives of the Cuban party and state leadership. They offered the opportunity for an extremely constructive and fruitful exchange of views. Its main feature was the indomitable will, shoulder to shoulder with the USSR, the other states of the socialist community and all progressive forces in the world to consistently support the common ideals of peace and socialism and to counter even more effectively the efforts made by imperialism which threaten peace.

On the many stops during our trip through this magnificent country we were able to see for ourselves the important achievements of the Cuban revolution. Again and again we were impressed by the splendid people of Cuba, who are working with revolutionary zeal, fighting spirit and fearlessness to realize the decision of the First Party Congress and to prepare for the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. We wish our Cuban comrades and friends, all the workers of Cuba, great success in this.

During all our talks, we were aware of the Cuban people's genuine feelings of friendship for the GDR. We regard the atmosphere of trust and solidarity between our peoples as a valuable asset which should be augmented. The Cuban Republic can be assured that the GDR will continue in the future to stand firmly by its side in every situation. I would like to thank Comrade Fidel Castro and the other Cuban comrades wholeheartedly on behalf of the GDR delegation for the pleasant and very useful visit, for the great hospitality shown to us. Until we meet again in the GDR!

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROPOSES NONALIGNED MINISTERIAL MEETING

FL302334 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] A spokesman of the Cuban Foreign Ministry has announced that our country, as chairman of the nonaligned countries movement, has initiated a process of consultations with members of the movement aimed at examining the feasibility of convoking an extraordinary plenary ministerial conference next June. In connection with the objectives of this meeting, which would be held in Havana, the spokesman reported that the participants could examine the evolution of the international situation as a whole, including both political and economic aspects, to promote peace and detente, which lately have been adversely affected by the intensification of several conflicts and the em rgence of other focuses of tension. In this respect, the participants could try to find practical measures directed at negotiated and peaceful solutions.

The spokesman explained that the contents of the meeting's agenda and its date would be decided through consultations and the preparatory mechanisms existing in the movement.

VARIOUS U.S. ORGANIZATIONS CONTINUE VISIT

PA291348 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] A U.S. delegation made up of representatives from various progressive organizations of that country visited the office of the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples (ICAP) here in Havana.

Jorge Gallardo, ICAP's vice president, welcomed the group which includes, among other organizations, the U.S. Communist Party, the Venceremos Brigade, the Antonio Maceo Brigade, the House of the Americas of New York, the National Bar Association, the National Conference of Black Lawyers, the Center of Human Resources, the Center of Cuban Studies and the magazine BLACK SCHOLAR, as well as a representative of Puerto Rico's Socialist Party in the United States.

Statement of Support

PA291349 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] The meeting being held in Havana by representatives of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples and representatives of several organizations that in the United States support our country and demand an end to the criminal economic blockade and the spy flights as well as the return of the territory occupied by the Guantanamo Naval Base, still continues.

The U.S. delegates stated that the Movement of Solidarity with Cuba will continue to grow and noted their satisfaction with the role that U.S. democratic and progressive forces have played in maintaining friendship between the two people and with the achievements of the Cuban revolution.

They also commented on the present crisis of U.S. society and on the anticommunist and reactionary policy and the militarism that characterizes the Government of the United States.

Meeting Ends

FL311231 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] The Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples [ICAP] has hosted a meeting with the members of the conference of U.S. activists against Cuba's blockade. The 5-day conference ended its work after examining the forms in which the American people may express their disagreement with the hostile policy followed by Yankee administrations against the Cuban revolution. The participants also expressed their opposition to the blockade imposed by the United States upon Cuba, the surveillance flights and the illegal occupation of our territory in Guantanamo.

Prof (Joneta Cole) spoke on behalf of the U.S. activists. She said they would undertake an active campaign against the blockade. It will not be easy but, doubtlessly, we will win, the American intellectual stressed. For his part, ICAP President Rene Rodriguez Curz noted in his closing remarks that the blockade policy against our country is also directed at isolating the American people themselves.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

TRANSPORTATION WORKERS STRIKE, PROTEST

Street Demonstrations

PA292229 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2144 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, 29 May (EFE)--The northern area of Santo Domingo today has been the scene of a series of disturbances provoked by a 54-cent increase in the price of a gallon of gasoline. Early this afternoon workers of different transportation unions took to the streets to protest against the gasoline price increase by burning tires and throwing rocks at the few private cars which dared to enter this part of the city.

Mixed army and police patrols threw tear gas and fired their rifles into the air; the demonstrators countered by throwing rocks. Many demonstrators were arrested and others had to be hospitalized. Later in the afternoon the incidents increased in the Nicolas de Ovando and Albert Thomas streets and the police reacted more forcefully against the demonstrators.

At the Francisco del Rosario Sanchez Bridge, on 17th Street of the Espaillat Extension, the armed forces were reinforced with two armored cars which were firing as they advanced. Shooting has also been heard coming from the demonstrators.

A total of 10 children ranging in ages from 9 to 14 years are among those arrested for throwing stones at the police.

Antonio Perez, secretary general of the Association of Unionized Drivers of the National District, said in the midst of the shooting that the public transportation strike in Santo Domingo will be indefinite until the government decreases the price of gasoline to $2.25 instead of $2.39 [as received] as it was being sold today.

The rest of the city is quiet. Private and government cars are circulating peacefully but no public transportation vehicles can be seen anywhere. Many employees were sent home early due to the lack of transportation and it is believed that if the strike continues tomorrow it could indirectly paralyze commerce and private and government offices.

Meanwhile, the clashes in the northern sector of Santo Domingo between the armed forces and demonstrators in the northern sector of the capital are now at their peak while the rest of the city is quiet, although streets and avenues are being patrolled by soldiers dressed in combat uniforms and armed with rifles.

Strike, Violence Renewed

PA310112 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2308 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, 30 May (EFE)--The urban transport strike was renewed this morning in this capital with gunshots, rock-throwing and tear gas. Apparently everything had been solved and this morning at 0600 taxi drivers returned to work following statements from their leaders, according to whom they had reached an understanding with President Antonio Guzman, but the strike has been reinitiated today with more intensity than yesterday.

The National Palace issued a note denying that President Antonio Guzman has reached any agreement with the labor leaders. This denial provoked an emergency meeting of the Association of Unionized Drivers of the National District, whose leader, Antonio Perez, called for the renewal of the strike. Perez said before returning to the streets that the strike will be maintained until President Guzman orders the payment of the 3-months overdue subsidy of $100 per month owed to each of the taxi drivers.

The drivers also demand that the government buys their vehicles and then to rent those vehicles to them for $5 a day. The drivers' union also called for a housing construction program for taxi drivers.

Yesterday's clash between strikers and military elements left a toll of five persons wounded and many others injured by rocks and beatings. More than 100 persons were arrested.

Disturbances Continue; Communists Arrested

PA312106 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1601 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, 31 May (EFE)--Today was the 3d day of the urban transportation strike by drivers' groups to protest the gasoline price hike. The strike so far has left a toll of eight injured and four persons with third and fourth-degree burns.

The injured include minors and two soldiers. They were hurt during the past 2 days of clashes between demonstrators and police, while the four burn victims are the results of a terrorist action last night when several unidentified individuals stopped a bus full of people and without saying a word hurled a molotov cocktail. Others suffered light burns.

Even though the night was calm, with just scattered shooting into the air, the northern section of the capital has been taken over by troops, people won't leave their neighborhoods and tension between police and area residents is high.

In turn police, along with an assistant prosecutor, arrested Communist leaders Narciso Isa Conde, secretary general of the Dominican Communist Party [PDC], and Franklin Franco, Anti-Imperialist Patriotic Union president, early this morning. The reasons for the two arrests are unknown but both made statements supporting the mass transit strike. Some PDC militants were arrested distributing leaflets supporting the street demonstrations.

GRENADA

CUBA GIVES FISHING BOAT, MORE EXPECTED

FL301330 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 24 May 80 p 11

[Excerpt] St George's, Grenada, Friday (CANA)--The People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) has obtained another fishing boat from the Government of Cuba, bringing to three, the number of state-owned fishing vessels.

Last year the Cuba Government gave the PRG a boat, since named the Fedon, and now attached to the fisheries training school. In March, the government purchased another fishing boat for US$60,000. It has been named the Alister after one of the country's national heroes, Alister Strachan.

According to a government information service release, the Cubans promised to assist Grenada in the setting up of fishing fleet. And they are expected to give more boats in the next few months. Minister of agriculture and fisheries, Unison Whiteman, said the country's fish catch now about two million pounds annually, could be increased to about 10 million pounds.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

OLADE PROPOSES UNIFORM REGIONAL OIL POLICY

PA011832 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0207 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Quito, 30 May (EFE)--Latin America consumes 4 million barrels of oil a day, 50 percent of which is imported.

The assessment was made here today by the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), which has proposed that its members adopt "a uniform policy by preparing the region's energy balance sheet."

OLADE, which is headquartered in Quito, maintains that the partial replacement of oil in Latin America in the present 5-year period will be close to 600 million cubic meters, equivalent to $75 million. [sentence as received]

"There are very dissimilar situations in the region," it says, "there being net exporting countries--Venezuela and Mexico--and importing countries--Uruguay, Paraguay and the Central American and Caribbean countries--which are entirely dependent on oil brought from abroad."

The region's status of production and consumption can change, according to OLADE, by means of "a strategy for the planning of resources as a whole," requiring "the formulation of a regional energy balance."

The measure proposed by OLADE is aimed at acquiring information regarding the Latin American energy structure from the viewpoint of supply and demand and the volumes of consumption broken down according to source of energy and sector. OLADE has established a board of directors to advise, conduct and implement the plan to prepare a regional energy balance sheet with the participation of Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela.

GUYANA

SIXTEEN ARRESTED FOR PLOTTING TO OVERTHROW BURNHAM

PA020100 Paris AFP in English 0014 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Jun 2 (AFP)--Sixteen people have been arrested for plotting to overthrow the government of Prime Minister Forbes Burnham, police said here Sunday night.

The arrests came 48 hours before the opening of a trial in which Dr Walter Rodney, a leading Caribbean academician, and two other academics, are accused of burning down the headquarters of the ruling People's National Congress (PNC) party last July.

Earlier Sunday, Dr Rodney's (party, the) leftist Working People's Alliance (WPA), said a number of their supporters had been arrested.

The [words indistinct] came under heavy pressure from the government over the past year. Its supporters have been shot dead by police and beaten up. The alliance denies any connection with the fire last July and says the government staged the incident itself.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 108 3 June 1980

BOLIVIA

Three Political Leaders Killed in Plane Crash C 1
More Details C 1
National Day of Mourning C 2
Bomb Explodes at Home of Injured Paz Zamora C 2
Army Intelligence Chief Reportedly Attacked C 2
Powerful Bomb Explodes in La Paz; No Casualties C 3
Garcia Meza Belittles Siles Zuazo's Hunger Strike C 3
Siles Suspends Hunger Strike C 3
Defense Minister Supports Garcia Meza Threats C 4
Garcia Meza Responds to Congressional Censure C 4
Congress Summons Cabinet C 5
Senate Official Rebukes Garcia C 5
Cabinet Questioned C 6
Peasants Concerned About Military-Peasant Pact C 6
[PRESENCIA 28 May]
CUB Rejects Terrorist Charges Against Cubans C 7

BRAZIL

Peasant Leader in Para State Murdered D 1
Briefs: New Oil Well; Industrial, Raw Material Exports; Naval Maneuvers With Argentina D 1

CHILE

LA TERCERA Rebuts Bolivian Army Chief's Threat of Force E 1
Briefs: Import-Export Figures; March Unemployment; Human Rights Office Opens; LADECO Purchases Jets; LA NACION To Reappear E 1

COLOMBIA

Lopez Michelsen Says He Will Not Seek Reelection F 1
Turbay To Meet With Panama's Torrijos, Lopez Michelsen F 1
Illegal Activities Increase Foreign Exchange Income F 1

PARAGUAY

Bus Hijacker Seeks Asylum in Panamanian Embassy H 1
[ABC COLOR 2 Jun]
President Stroessner Comments on Visit to Brazil H 1
[ABC COLOR 1 Jun]
Briefs: Agricultural Development Council; Trade Deficit Increases; Trade With Brazil, Argentina; Railroad Link With Brazil H 2

VENEZUELA

President Announces Investments for Oil Exploration L 1
Calderon Sees No Price Drop at Next OPEC Meeting L 1
Zambrano Velasco Meets Austrian Foreign Minister L 2
[Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG 1 Jun]

PANAMA

Royo Backs Olympic Boycott; Views Cubans, Canal Board N 1
Royo, Mexico's Lopez Negotiating Cubans' Exit N 2
Minister 'Unaware' of Mediation N 3
Ozores Speaks To New Canal Board Members N 3
Canal Board Members' Statement N 5
Student Demonstration N 6
National Guard G-2 Blamed for Attack on FEP Offices N 7

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Refuses To Meet With DPRK Officials P 1
Foreign Minister Returns From visit to Panama P 1
Salvadoran Democratic Front Delegation Arrives P 1
Operation of 'Noticias del Continente' Authorized P 1
Two Forest Patrolmen Killed Near Nicaragua Border P 2

EL SALVADOR

Relations With Nicaragua Deteriorating, Says Diplomat P 2
Former PDC Leader Views U.S. Role Vis-a-Vis Junta P 3
[Havana International]
Juan Chacon To Ask OAS Support Against Junta P 3
Guerrilla Leader Discusses Venezuelan, U.S. Intervention P 4
[Havana International]
Colonel in Caracas Scores Government Junta P 5
Majano Believes State of Siege Will Be Extended P 6
Guerrillas, Army Mount Further Offensives P 6
Death Toll 30 May P 6
Military To Try Samayoa P 7
ERP 'Popular Insurrection' P 7
Army Chichontepec Operation [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 31 May] P 8
Guerrillas Killed 2 Jun P 8
Roadblocks on Highways P 9

GUATEMALA

Security Forces Fight Guerrillas in Quiche P 9
FAR Claims Responsibility for Hastel Villagran Kidnapping P 10
PGT Guerrillas Break With 'Cowards' in Central Committee P 10

HONDURAS

Police Commander Denies Knowledge of Plot P 11
PLH Dissident Factions Form Liberal Unity Movement P 11

NICARAGUA

Soviet Embassy 'Normal' Size, Says Ambassador P 12
Embassy Sends Protest to Salvadoran Government P 13
Minister Says Economy Recovering 'At All Levels' P 13
Commander Ruiz Affirms Revolution At Rally 28 May P 14
Twelve Communists Released on Borge's Order P 14

CUBA

Bad Weather Cuts 1 Jun Refugee Departures to 730 Q 1
Report on Arkansas Disturbances Q 1
Text of GDR-Cuban Friendship, Cooperation Treaty Q 1
Communique Released Following Honecker's Visit Q 4

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Pindling Eulogizes Seaman at Memorial Service S 1

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Strike, Violence Over Gasoline Price Hike Continue S 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

ARGENTINA

Zimbabwe Recognized As Independent State V 1

PERU

Additional Cuban Refugees Arrive From Havana V 1

SURINAME

Defense Minister Reportedly Asked To Resign V 1
[DAILY GLEANER 29 May]

THREE POLITICAL LEADERS KILLED IN PLANE CRASH

PY021607 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpts] This morning the Bolivian people were shocked by the deaths of three political leaders of the People's Democratic Union [UDP], when a twin-engine plane crashed to the ground near the Lajas emergency airstrip in the region called (Caritaca).

The plane crashed at 0955 this morning, as the politicians and the vice presidential candidate Jaime Paz Zamora were traveling to the town of Rurrenabaque in the Andes foothills for an election campaign.

The official report by the National Civil Aeronautics Board says:

[Begin recording] [unidentified voice] The National Civil Aeronautics Board regrets to report to the public of the unfortunate accident suffered by the airplane [words indistinct] registration No 71443, occurred at 0955 near the Lajas airstrip at the place called (Caritaca).

The aircraft [words indistinct] had five passengers aboard. Their names are: Jorge Alvarez Plata, Douglas Veizaaga, Jorge Sattori, Enrique Barragan and Jaime Paz Zamora (injured). According to preliminary reports, Mr Paz Zamora was seriously injured. The probable cause of the accident is mechnical failure. [end recording]

Oscar Eid Franco, leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], who was interview outside the Santa Isabel Hospital in La Paz, where the seriously injured Jaime Paz Zamora is being treated for burns on the face and legs, made the following statement to Radio Panamericana:

[Begin recording] [Oscar Eid Franco] We are waiting for the next medical bulletin. We hope that Jaime's injuries are not too serious, but we are very much concerned over the causes of this unfortunate accident. We are receiving statements of solidarity from all sectors of the Bolivian people, which encourages us, and we believe that this is the best response to any possibility that the accident may have been caused by a criminal attack. As leaders of the UPD, we repeat that the strongest response by the Bolivian people to all these attempts to interrupt the democratic process at all costs is to appear en masse at the next elections on 29 June in support of the candidacy which supports the interests of the large majority sectors of the nation.

[Question] Does the MIR believe that there is a crime behind this accident, Mr Eid Franco?

[Answer] We are very much concerned over this possibility and we will demand the strictest investigation to clarify this event which has occurred to us today and which may happen to some other candidate tomorrow. [end recording]

More Details

PY022130 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1955 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 2 Jun (TELAM-ANSA)--Vice Presidential candidate Jaime Paz Zamora of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], although badly injured, today miraculously survived a plane accident in which four high-ranking leaders of the leftist front People's Democratic Union [UDP] died. Jaime Paz, 38, must have complete rest for 60 days because his face and body are covered with first-and second-degree burns, according to a report released by the MIR.

Col Jorge Alvare Plata (candidate for senator), communist Jorge Sattori (candidate for deputy), leader of the National Revolutionary Movement of Leftist Youth, Enrique Barragan, photographer Douglas Veizaaga and pilot Gonzalo Azcarrunz, were also traveling in the plane, a Piper 1443 belonging to a private enterprise. They were all burned so badly that their bodies could not be identified.

The plane had taken off from La Paz airport and a technical failure immediately forced the pilot to attempt an emergency landing approximately 10 km from El Alto Airport. The plane caught fire as it was landing and only Paz Zamora was able to jump from it and save himself, according to reports.

National Day of Mourning

PY030105 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] The government has decreed tomorrow, 3 June, a national day of mourning, suspending all private and public activities for the funeral of La Paz Senator Jorge Alvarez Plata. The decree, just signed by the president, states that Senator Alvarez Plata was killed in a tragic air crash near Lajas airfield this morning. The funeral of Alvarez Plata and the five other persons who died in the accident will be held tomorrow at 1600. The funeral is being held in Congress Hall, where hundreds of people have arrived to pay tribute.

BOMB EXPLODES AT HOME OF INJURED PAZ ZAMORA

PA0[illegible]618 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1520 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 2 Jun (EFE)--The home of Jaime Paz Zamora, candidate of the center-leftist People's Democratic Union [UDP] and leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], was partially destroyed last night by a bomb explosion.

A police report issued today states that new terrorist attacks took place in La Paz last night after the wave of explosions on Saturday which caused unrest among the people. The police did not reveal the number of explosions which occurred last night and early this morning.

From the tropical city of Santa Cruz, 900 km east of here, it was reported today that the explosion of two bombs caused considerable damage to property owned by transportation organizations.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE CHIEF REPORTEDLY ATTACKED

PY030323 Paris AFP in Spanish 0212 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 2 Jun (AFP)--It has been reported that Col Luis Arce, chief of intelligence of the Bolivian Armed Forces, was attacked today. It was reported that a commando group traveling in a vehicle machinegunned Colonel Arce's automobile, but that his guards repelled the attack and the assailants escaped.

Unconfirmed reports indicate that one of Colonel Arce's security agents was slightly wounded in one hand. There were several dynamite explosions in several Bolivian cities over the past few hours, but this attack is apparently the first of its kind.

POWERFUL BOMB EXPLODES IN LA PAZ; NO CASUALTIES

FY021240 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] A bomb, apparently very powerful, exploded at about 2315 last night at a site which the police have not been able to establish, causing alarm among the population. The explosion which was heard in the whole city took place in an uninhabited area, according to an official report, and this has made it difficult to pinpoint the exact place.

La Paz has been hit by a wave of terrorism for 3 days after the first explosion which occurred last Friday. A few minutes after the explosion, the Bolivian police mobilized a large force to start the investigation. Six units of the radio patrol car section undertook a wide-ranging search operation throughout the city, without having obtained any specific data so far.

According to the direction from which the explosion was heard, the police say that the possible areas are Miraflores, Obrajes, Alto Obrajes, Central, Sopocachi or Alto Chijini.

GARCIA MEZA BELITTLES SILES ZUAZO'S HUNGER STRIKE

FY311356 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 31 May 80

[Relay from Cochabamba]

[Text] The commander in chief of the army, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, shrugged off the hunger strike that Dr Hernan Siles Zuazo started a few hours ago in support of his demand that that high-ranking military chief be replaced.

During an interview held a few minutes ago, Garcia Meza stated that he attaches no importance to Siles Zuazo's attitude, calling him a decrepit political leader.

Regarding the communique that was released by the National Committee for the Defense of Democracy [CONADE] indicating that an indefinite general stoppage and blockading of roads would be called for, Garcia Meza, in exclusive statements for EL PANAMERICANO, stated that the armed forces at the appropriate time would [word indistinct] the activities of conscientious and nationalist citizens all over the country by opening a registry for all those people who wish to work for the nation's greatness. These remarks were made by Garcia Meza just before he left for Santa Cruz City, where he will attend a military ceremony.

Siles Suspends Hunger Strike

FY311311 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Hernan Siles has suspended his hunger strike. The People's Democratic Union [UDP] presidential candidate, Hernan Siles, this morning at 0130 suspended the hunger strike by which he was demanding an agreement. His hunger strike had begun at 1500 at the headquarters of an industrial workers union, and as of 2300 was continuing at the offices of the national Revolutionary Movement of the Left. Upon suspension of his hunger strike, Siles released a communique.

DEFENSE MINISTER SUPPORTS GARCIA MEZA THREATS

PY300333 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 30 May 80

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Walter Nunez Rivero stated this afternoon after the end of the Cabinet meeting that the statements made by the army commander, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, are in accordance with the criterion held by armed forces headquarters.

[Begin Nunez recording] General Garcia Meza's statements undoubtedly reflect the points of view of the armed forces headquarters. It is no secret to anyone that in the trial General Banzer has the intention of implicating the armed forces. There have also been signs that there is the intention of accusing the armed forces. There is the case of the leader of a political party who gave much publicity to classified decrees, thus affecting the secrecy with which all questions regarding the equipment of the armed forces should be protected. The statements made by General Garcia Meza in Cochabamba clearly defend the armed forces institution. [end recording]

The agreement signed by the Bolivian Labor Central [COB] and the armed forces regarding mutual respect so as to promote national conciliation was broken by the COB in less than 48 hours. Defense Minister Walter Nunez asserted:

[Begin Nunez recording] The armed forces were much offended at this disloyal attitude but had every wish to (?avoid) a confrontation. [end recording]

Defense Minister Walter Nunez Rivero asserted that the military-peasant pact, revived 1 month ago, is of a civic nature:

[Begin Nunez recording] It is the intention of the armed forces to begin again to guide our comrades, the peasants, to protect them from the harmful effects of petty politicking [words indistinct]. The armed forces have again taken this initiative with a strong feeling of [words indistinct]. [end recording]

GARCIA MEZA RESPONDS TO CONGRESSIONAL CENSURE

PY301525 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Gen Luis Garcia Meza, commander in chief of the army, said that the national Congress does not have the moral attributes to censure the military. This categorical statement is related to the resolution approved by Congress regarding the army commander's statement made in Cochabamba that legal action will be taken against the accusers of former President Hugo Banzer Suarez in the political trial against him.

Regarding the reactions in the legislative branch, General Garcia Meza said: Do not touch the armed forces (?in reference) to former President Banzer. He also made clear the military position, reiterating that the armed forces will not leave the mining centers because these are strategic areas. He accused the members of Congress of irregularities [passage indistinct].

General Garcia Meza also indicated that a pact was never signed with the Bolivian Labor Central, COB. He said: We only talked for a few hours and I never embraced Sanjines, whom I do not know, and there is no reason for him to talk about the San Jorge embrace. We will be alert to the situation of the country because the armed forces are a power factor and therefore we have a right to know of any intentions regarding the country.

Congress Summons Cabinet

PY302052 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 May 80

[Excerpts] The legislative branch, which has demanded the immediate presence of the Cabinet members in Congress, has categorically rejected the executive branch's request for a postponement of the Cabinet ministers' presence in Congress to answer a request for information.

In fact, the second request made by Congress was complied with by all members of the Cabinet, who entered the Congress at 1230, where they will answer a request for information. A change was made, however, in the Congress agenda. The petition submitted by Senators Guevara Arze and Zamora will not be considered at this time, but the remarks made by the defense minister who supported General Garcia Meza's statement will be debated.

The request for information is now in progress and the defense minister will have to explain why he supports General Garcia Meza's Statement. If the answer of the defense and other ministers present in Congress satisfy the congressmen, this case will have no major consequences, but if the answers are not satisfactory, the entire Cabinet could be summoned.

According to many congressmen, the solidarity expressed by the defense minister with the army commander's statement puts the Cabinet ministers in a compromising situation because if the ministers are summoned and censured, they will have to resign.

This morning, when it was learned that the executive branch had requested a postponement of the congressional call, it was said in Congress that this was a lack of consideration by the executive branch and that this attitude could create a serious impasse between the two government branches. This is why Deputy Segarra, the Congress president, had to make a special effort to send another note to President Lidia Gueiler asking for the immediate presence of the ministers in Congress. He even had to phone the chief of state to get the ministers over to the Congress in order to prevent the problem from worsening. Radio Panamericana is in Congress and will report any new developments.

We are now getting direct information from Congress by (Walter Montero):

[Montero] Ladies and gentlemen, Radio Panamericana is in the Congress where senators and deputies are conducting an inquiry. The first to answer questions is the defense minister, Rear Adm Walter Nunez Rivero, who reiterated that the armed forces of the country support the remarks made by Army Commander Gen Luis Garcia Meza. [recorded passage indistinct].

Senate Official Rebukes Garcia

PY311915 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] The vice president of the Senate, Oscar Zamora, has stated that the attitude adopted by the commander in chief of the army, Luis Garcia Meza, has become the most serious concern of both the Bolivian people and the government. He added that Garcia Meza's remarks are a direct attack against the current democratic process that the country is experiencing.

Zamora then stated that it is quite true that he was the leader of the UCAPO [Union of Poor Peasants] movement in northern Santa Cruz Department and said that he is not ashamed of it.

[Begin Zamora recording] Regarding the personal remark that Garcia Meza made about me, I frankly could not care less about it, because it is well known that my political life has been dedicated to the defense of the peasants in northern Santa Cruz Department. I am very proud of having fought alongside the peasants so that they could obtain a piece of land to satisfy their needs. No revolutionary can be ashamed of acting this way. We are revolutionaries and we will fight in any field that is necessary, in the defense of the interests of the peasants and workers.

But I reiterate once again my deep concern and my rejection of Garcia Meza's remarks because they are, and this is very clear, an attack against the democratic process, and that is what concerns the Bolivian people. [end recording]

Cabinet Questioned

PY021329 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The hearing on the executive branch, requested by Oscar Zamora, senator for the National Revolutionary Movement Alliance, regarding the statements made by the army commander, Gen Luis Garcia Meza--statements which were later confirmed before the legislative branch by Defense Minister Walter Nunez--will continue tomorrow afternoon.

As Radio Panamericana listeners will recall, the members of the executive branch had to appear before the legislative branch during the last congressional session held on Friday in order to let the defense minister explain the army commander's statements, made to the news media a few days ago. After a session of several hours, the congressmen resolved to postpone the hearing until tomorrow when the session will continue. The decision was made at the request of Minister Nunez Rivero himself, who maintained that it was necessary for him to talk with General Garcia Meza in order to continue with his report.

The army commander's statements generated a number of reactions in political and labor circles. Consequently, army headquartes released a communique saying that the armed forces of the nation are in a state of emergency and that they will not permit the politicians of the extreme left to exert any type of pressure.

To this scenario is added the wave of terrorist attacks which have taken place in the last few days and last night, as well as the detention of the Cubans and two Bolivians accused by military intelligence of having committed those attacks. This week will undoubtedly be full of new events in the political, economic, social and other fields.

PEASANTS CONCERNED ABOUT MILITARY-PEASANT PACT

PY301217 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 28 May 80 p 11

[Excerpt] The United Labor Confederation of Peasant Workers of Bolivia [CSUTCB] has accused "the capist sector of the country" of promoting the reestablishment of the military-peasant pact, remarking that such a pact is "unpopular, unconstitutional and divisive."

In a press conference held yesterday, the executive secretary of the CSUTCB, Genard Flores, read a communique in which the peasants affiliated with the COB [Bolivian Labor Central] reiterated the rejection of the military-peasant pact because it is designed to exert "political tutelage over our labor union and use it as a political instrument."

In order to assert the independence of peasant organizations from political parties, the communique said: "We the peasants are not going to be deceived today.... We will struggle for democratic freedom and for the democratic process." Flores noted that the CSUTCB will ask that discussion of the pact with the military be initiated through the COB.

The communique also said that the peasants are very concerned about the splintering of political forces, a splintering which "tends to affect the peasant family as well." The communique added: "We regret that partisan, private and electoral interests have impeded the political accord called for by our comrade miners, textile workers and peasants."

The communique also stated that the economic problems of the peasant sector have been aggravated by the economic measures implemented last year, and that the government has done nothing to relieve the situation thus created.

CUB REJECTS TERRORIST CHARGES AGAINST CUBANS

FY312003 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] The Bolivian University Confederation [CUB] has rejected the charges made by the General Command of the army which connect Cubans with terrorist attacks that have caused concern in several areas of the country. The CUB's chairman, (Gonzalo Aguirre), this morning made known his organization's position in a communique which was read as follows:

[Begin (Aguirre) recording] The CUB wishes to denounce to the public that four Cuban comrades, who are members of the (Nueva Trova) artistic group, and two female university comrades have been detained in an arbitrary fashion [words indistinct].

The detentions took place after the artistic group had concluded a concert [words indistinct] when, after a snack, they were about to return to their hotels during the late hours of last night, Friday, 30 May.

We categorically reject the accusations disseminated by the public relations office of the armed forces. They are also rejected by other comrades and several delegates from other Latin American countries who are attending the continental seminar on education and teaching and the music festival that has been organized by the CUB. [end recording]

He also stated that the Cubans are participating in an international seminar and a folk music festival, and that on entering the country they complied with all the necessary legal measures.

The university student leader expressed the CUB's concern over the detention of two of its members and four foreigners, and he concluded the reading of his communique in the following manner:

[Begin (Aguirre) recording] In view of the events, we wish to reiterate our most energetic rejection of the armed forces report that is being disseminated regarding the detention of the Cuban comrades. We wish to ask for the support of all of our comrades of the Bolivian Labor Central, the popular [word indistinct], the labor unions, the human rights organizations, Congress and the political organizations, and we ask them to give their views on this attack which harms the dignity of the Bolivian university movement and the hospitality and traditions of our people. [end recording]

PEASANT LEADER IN PARA STATE MURDERED

PY022901 Paris AFP in Spanish 1528 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Belem, 2 Jun (AFP)--It was reported here today that Raimundo Ferreira Lima, a peasant leader from Conceicao do Araguaia, a city in the south of Para State, was murdered last weekend in a town of the neighbor state of Goias. The charge was made by various organizations in Para State in the north of the country which support the struggle of the peasants of the region for the ownership of the lands on which they have been working for several years and which are coveted by big landownwers.

According to these organizations, which include the National Students Union (UNE), the Para Committee for Defense of Human Rights, Ferreira and six other persons, among them a priest, had been receiving death threats. The organizations believe that his murder may aggravate the atmosphere of tension in the region, where the peasants are constantly threatened with eviction from the lands they hold by landowners who claim to own those lands.

Ferreira Lima was candidate for the presidency of the Rural Workers Union in Conceicao do Araguaia, where elections are to be held within a few weeks.

BRIEFS

NEW OIL WELL--According to a press communique that has been released by the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation [PETROBRAS], the firm has brought in a new oil well in Ceara State. The official test has indicated that it will produce 1,800 barrels a day at a depth of 2,997 to 3,019 meters; drilling will continue to a depth of 3,500 meters. The offshore well is located 37 km from the (Charel) field and 112 km from Fortaleza. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 23 May 80 PY]

INDUSTRIAL, RAW MATERIAL EXPORTS--Rio de Janeiro, 22 May (AFP)--According to information released by the foreign trade department of the Banco do Brasil, Brazilian industrial exports were higher than its exports of raw materials during the first quarter of this year. During that period Brazil exported $4,117,106,000 worth of goods and raw materials, as compared to $3,124,853,000 during the same period last year. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1107 GMT 22 May 80 PY]

NAVAL MANEUVERS WITH ARGENTINA--Brasilia--The Brazilian and Argentine navies will conduct a number of joint naval maneuvers in the South Atlantic during the second half of June. This joint operation will involve frigates, submarines, destroyers and other ships and troops of the two nations. The maneuver will be called "Fraterna," and the Argentine naval attache is already in Rio de Janeiro contacting officials of the Brazilian Navy to arrange the final details of the operation. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 21 May 80 p 6 PY]

LA TERCERA REBUTS BOLIVIAN ARMY CHIEF'S THREAT OF FORCE

PY021451 Paris AFP in Spanish 0052 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Santiago, 30 May (AFP)--The newspaper LA TERCERA DE LA HORA today charged Gen Luis Garcia Meza, commander in chief of the Bolivian Army, with having made a "deplorable" statement when he recently proposed to recover by force the territory his country lost to Chile during the Pacific war 100 years ago.

The newspaper states that although Garcia Meza's high military position makes him worthy of respect, one could not possibly refrain from describing his remarks as "clumsy and senseless."

General Garcia Meza seeks to reverse history and to change reality. He seems to have forgotten that the Chilean-Bolivian peace treaty was signed more than 20 years after the war had ended; thus one could not possibly talk about an imposition by force, the newspaper said.

One must regard the statement of the Bolivian Army commander as the outcome of "an emotional outburst," the newspaper added. It goes on to state that another reason that could have prompted the army commander's remarks is a statement by Peruvian President-elect Fernando Belaunde, who expressed his desire to maintain the best of relations with Chile. Belaunde's statement has undoubtedly hurt the belligerent objectives of some Bolivian military officers who continue to dream of an armed conflict with Chile, in a lust for revanchism which had been superseded by events and has become obsolete.

Bolivia and Peru lost large portions of land to Chile in the wake of the Pacific war that was waged in 1879.

BRIEFS

IMPORT-EXPORT FIGURES--The president of the Central Bank has reported that during the first 4 months of this year Chilean exports reached $1,698,000,000 and imports reached $1,655,000,000. He also said that there are no plans to devalue the peso at this time. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 May 80 PY]

MARCH UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES--The Economics Department of the University of Chile reported that unemployment in Chile during the month of March 1980 was 12 percent. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 May 80 PY]

HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICE OPENS--The Chilean Human Rights Commission last week opened its permanent office in Santiago at 1584 Alameda Street. Jaime Castillo Velasco, president of the commission, gave a speech during the opening ceremony, which was attended by the diplomatic corps, representatives of the Catholic Church, and of labor and youth organizations. [Santiago HOY in Spanish 27 May 80 p 13 PY]

LADECO PURCHASES JETS--The Chilean copper industry's airline (LADECO) has purchased four Boeing 737 jets, representing an investment of $65 million. The agreement with Boeing stipulates that the first plane will be delivered at the end of this year. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 May 80 PY]

LA NACION TO REAPPEAR--LA NACION, which will replace the government newspaper EL CRONISTA, will be published once again starting 3 June. According to the director of this newspaper, (Luciano Vazquez), it will be published on 32 pages of six columns each and will be divided into two sections. The size of the paper will be similar to that of EL MERCURIO. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 May 80 PY]

LOPEZ MICHELSEN SAYS HE WILL NOT SEEK REELECTION

PA312140 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 May 80

[Jose Suarez report]

[Excerpt] Cartagena--Former President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen today definitely dismissed the possibility of his becoming a presidential candidate and once more said he is against reelection.

Lopez said that if anyone in the Liberal Party wants a pro-reelection candidate he will have to look elsewhere "because I am not in favor of reelection." Lopez mentioned the subject briefly during a news conference he attended here following the annual meeting of National Association of Financial Institutions.

TURBAY TO MEET WITH PANAMA'S TORRIJOS, LOPEZ MICHELSEN

PA021511 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Jun 800

[Text] Bogota--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala will visit three provicial capitals during this week to participate in events to which he has been invited. Turbay will leave in the next few hours for Cartagena to attend the graduation of navy officers. He will later go to Isla del Rosario, where he will meet with Former President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen and [former] Panamanian chief of government Omar Torrijos.

On Thursday Turbay will go to Cartagena to participate in the Congress of Ecotelco [not further identified]. Finally, he will go to Medellin, where he will spend 2 days and then return to Bogota.

ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES INCREASE FOREIGN EXCHANGE INCOME

PA022335 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The government admitted today that approximately 50 percent of Colombia's international reserves, that is, slightly more than $2 billion, originated from foreign exchange that has entered the country through smuggling and drug trafficking.

The statement was made to Radio Cadena Nacional by Banking Superintendent Francisco Morris Ordonez while discussing figures released by the National Association of Financial Institutions [ANIF] regarding the amount of resources handled by the underground economy.

According to Ordonez, a large percentage of the international reserves the country has accumulated in the last 6 years has originated in these clandestine activities. He also admitted that the so-called sinister teller's window [ventanilla siniestra] receives a major portion of those dollars, which appear in official figures under the services and tourism account.

According to ANIF President Ernesto Samper Pizano, the clandestine economy handles foreign exchange originating in marihuana and docaine, export smuggling, overinvoicing of exports and false exports.

Banking Superintendent Morris said that the presence of speculative foreign capital will again hurt Colombia when interest rates drop on the U.S. financial market. The curbs placed by the government on this capital through a larger devaluation were only effective as long as the U.S. interest rates showed an upward trend, he said.

BUS HIJACKER SEEKS ASYLUM IN PANAMANIAN EMBASSY

PY021507 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 2 Jun 80 p 11

[Text] Victoriano Centurion, the alleged leader of the group involved in the events that took place in Caaguazu on 8 March, has taken asylum at the Panamanian Embassy.

In response to a question, Panamanian Ambassador Lt Col Alejandro Arauz reported yesterday that Centurion had entered the Panamanian Embassy on Saturday at 1100. He said: "I have informed my government of this and tomorrow (meaning today) morning I will present a note to Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues to inform him of Centurion's presence in my embassy."

Ambassador Arauz also said that he will ask the national government to issue a safe-conduct to Victoriano Centurion to enable him to travel to Panama.

In a communique issued at that time, the Interior Ministry reported that "a group of bandits armed with guns and knives hijacked a bus of the 'Caaguazu Enterprise' and that after stripping the passengers of their jewels and money, the bandits escaped." In a subsequent communique, the Interior Ministry reported that in a clash with government forces some "bandits" were killed and that Victoriano Centurion and others had escaped.

PRESIDENT STROESSNER COMMENTS ON VISIT TO BRAZIL

PY021548 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 1 Jun 80 p 11

[By special correspondent]

[Excerpts] Goiana, Brazil--It was learned after the private talk between Presidents Alfredo Stroessner and Joao Baptista Figueiredo that companies interested in the project for a railway connection between the two countries will be called to submit bids in Brazil within 2 months. This shows that the project is advancing, explained sources in the Brazilian retinue. The Paraguayan president stressed the importance of the news and of the project.

During the return flight to Asuncion, General Stroessner went to where the newsmen were sitting and talked with them for 1 hour and 45 minutes. During the talk the Paraguayan president gave his views on relations with Brazil and details of his talk with General Figueiredo.

Although the president's chat was "off the record," his concern at the advance of international communism and the weakness of the West to face this drive should be recorded. He said that it is necessary to react, because otherwise the outlook will be very unpromising.

Regarding domestic policy he mentioned the unfortunate activities carried out by Epifanio Mendes Fleitas [exiled Colorado leader] and pointed out that the members of the Popular Colorado Movement [MOPOCO] could win no followers in Paraguay because the country enjoys a climate of tranquillity and peace. He added that such a climate is not favorable for extremists who wish to win followers.

Regarding the visit he had just made to Brazil, General Stroessner said that it had been very useful.

The president also said that Governor Maluff of Sao Paulo State had offered, on behalf of his state, to "prepare and implement the industrial district of the city named after me and that he is already taking appropriate measures to this end."

The Brazilian governor had referred to the "industrial district" of Ciudad Presidente Stroessner whose installation will reportedly be financed by Sao Paulo State. In its first stage this district would accommodate about 100 big industries and later, when those are fully developed, up to 500 industries could be installed. This announcement was made in Ciudad Presidente Stroessner last Friday by Rubens Vaz da Costa, economy and planning secretary of Sao Paulo State.

General Stroessner withdrew from the newsmen's compartment when the loudspeakers announced that the plane was about to land at Asuncion Airport.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL--The National Agricultural Production Development Council was created today by executive decree. Members of the council are the finance minister, the agriculture and livestock minister and the presidents of the Paraguayan Central Bank and the National Development Bank. The council will serve as an advisory body to the National Economic Coordination Council [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 27 May 80 p 8 PY]

TRADE DEFICIT INCREASES--Paraguayan Central Bank President Cesar Romeo Acosta yesterday reaffirmed his confidence in the country's economic resurgence despite the fact that the trade deficit for the first 4 months of this year has been higher than that experienced during the same period last year. Exports for this period amounted to $75,986,000 in 1980 against $90,186,000 in 1979. At the same time, imports went from $105,716,000 in 1979 to $144,970,000 in 1980. The main export products this year were wood, cotton fibers and soybean while the import products were oil and lubricants for $35.6 million and vehicles and accessories for $22.6 million. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 27 May 80 p 8 PY]

TRADE WITH BRAZIL, ARGENTINA--According to statistical data released by the Paraguayan Central Bank, 40 percent of Paraguayan exports during the first quarter of this year went to Brazil and Argentina, and 30 percent of its imports came from those two countries. Argentina imported $12,345,000 worth of Paraguyan goods and exported $10,435,000 worth of goods to Paraguay. Brazil imported $8,387,000 and exported $24,749,000. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 21 May 80 p 21 PY]

RAILROAD LINK WITH BRAZIL--Asuncion, 21 May (AFP)--The Paraguayan Chamber of Deputies yesterday approved the treaty for a railroad link recently signed by Paraguay and Brazil during Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo's visit to Paraguay. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1513 GMT 21 May 80 PY]

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES INVESTMENTS FOR OIL EXPLORATION

PA022324 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1720 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Caripe, Venezuela, 2 Jun (LATIN)--Venezuela will invest 1.6 billion bolivares per year ($380 million) during the next decade for exploration and exploitation of heavy crude in the Orinoco strip, President Luis Herrera Campins said.

According to VENPRES, the chief of state said during a visit to this town, 300 km east of Caracas, that "200 billion barrels have been detected already in Cerro Negro, a quantity that is sufficient to guarantee the future of any nation in today's world."

Venezuela, seventh producer and exporter of oil in the world, has 21.119 billion barrels of proved petroleum reserves, 18.2 billion of probable reserves and an undetermined potential of heavy crudes in the Orinoco strip. This basin, of approximately 45,000 square km on the northern bank of the Orinoco River, has deposits estimated between 700 million and 3 trillion barrels of extremely heavy crudes, the drilling, transporting and refining of which would require large investments.

CALDERON SEES NO PRICE DROP AT NEXT OPEC MEETING

PA011650 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1525 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Caracas, 1 Jun (EFE)--Oil prices will not drop at the Organization of Oil-Exporting Countries (OPEC) conference which is scheduled to begin on 9 June in Algeria. This was announced by Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti in a statement published today in Caracas.

Calderon Berti stated that a drop in price is not contemplated at this moment. Although 1 month ago he had foreseen the possibility of a relative agreement on the unification of prices in that meeting, he indicated that due to the increases made by Saudi Arabia and the rest of the countries, including Venezuela, the situation was reestablished and the conditions that prevailed before the Saudi increase have made the possibility of drops or increases remote.

He said that if only Saudi Arabia had increased the price and all other countries had maintained their former prices, the possibilities of an agreement in Algeria would have been greater, but at the same time he reiterated that the current situation will not change.

Although the minister did not wish to reveal Venezuela's position at the OPEC meeting, he announced as fact its approval of a news agency for the organization. He recalled that the idea of creating the agency was proposed by Benezuela 1 year ago in Geneva. The organization plans have been completed with a better structure, a more adequate budget and definition of posts. Selection of personnel is underway.

Regarding the programs for the Orinoco oilstrip, one of the largest crude reserves, the minister said he is satisfied with the results obtained thus far. He indicated that four exploitation companies have been assigned to evaluate and quantify the resources of the strip that is 600 km long and 50 km wide, with a total surface of approximately 40,000 sq km.

He indicated that one of the problems with the strip is that everyone talks about it without having real knowledge of its resources. Therefore, he was able to substantiate that as a result of the exploration programs by the firms, Venezuela may be able to establish within a period of no more than 5 years the actual resources that exist in the Orinoco strip.

ZAMBRANO VELASCO MEETS AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AU021703 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 1 Jun 80 p 3

[Unattributed report on Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr's activities in Caracas 30-31 May 1980]

[Summary] Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr arrived in Caracas for an official visit on Friday, 30 May. Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco gave a working dinner in honor of Minister Pahr. During their talk, Zambrano Velasco briefed his guest on the economic and political agreement concluded between the Andean Pact countries and the European Community.

"After Pahr had explained Austria's position on the Middle East problem, his Venezuelan counterpart replied that he fully shared the Austrian view on the [redacted] and Middle East policy and that the Austrian recognition of the PLO as representative of the Palestinian people had been a 'moral, courageous and realistic' act."

On Saturday, 31 May, Pahr chaired a conference of Austrian ambassadors in North, Central and South America. It dealt primarily with concrete measures for developing Austria's political, economic and cultural relations with Latin America and for fostering Austria's image. Further topics were development prospects for the Latin American region, human rights questions, and problems connected with Latin American integration efforts, with special consideration of Austria's membership in the Latin American Development Bank and Austria's observer status at the OAS. A meeting of Austrian trade delegates in Latin America with Austrian industry and Chamber of Commerce representatives was held in Caracas in addition to the ambassadors' conference.

ROYO BACKS OLYMPIC BOYCOTT; VIEWS CUBANS, CANAL BOARD

PA030320 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Panama has repudiated the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan at the international level. Therefore, we cannot send our flag to some games which are being held in the heart of the country that carried out that intervention. This is what President Aristides Royo has told our colleague Justo Fidel Palacios in an exclusive interview in which he discussed this and other matters:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, the participation of Panama in the Moscow Olympic games is under discussion. Various sectors in Panama believe that although the Panamanian Olympic Committee is participating in the games the Panamanian flag should not be taken there because of the stand our country assumed at the United Nations. Even the president of the Panamanian Olympic Committee told this newscast that the decision on this was up to the executive branch.

[Answer] I would like to reply to your unexpected question, Palacios, by telling you that some time ago we said that the participation of Panama was up to the Panamanian Olympic Committee. This means that it was their responsibility to decide whether to participate. It is true that Panama expressed its rejection of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan at the United Nations. We take this opportunity to reiterate this position and to note that as a nation which has experienced intervention on several occasions, and as a nation which loves liberty, legality, justice and peace, Panama cannot remain silent and calm knowing that one country in the world is being invaded by a power. For this reason, in the case of Afghanistan, we lodged our protest at the United Nations. For this reason, we do not agree with an official participation of the Republic of Panama precisely in the heart of the country which launched an action of this kind: the invasion of a small country such as Afghanistan. For this reason, we have said it and we repeat it now that if the Olympic Committee wants to participate in an autonomous way, by using its autonomy, let it participate. However, this cannot and will not mean it has the official support of the national government. They will participate on their own account but will not have the government support nor will they represent the Republic of Panama officially. They may go carrying the committee's flag or banner, they may go abiding by a principle of the Olympiads, but not in representation of this country whose government lodged its most vigorous protest for the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan.

[Question] Is it true that the Panamanian government is negotiating jointly with Mexico the exit of 300 Cuban refugees at the U.S. Interests Office in Havana?

[Answer] I want to tell you that this concerns the Cubans who are at the installations of what used to be the U.S. Embassy in Havana. It is not a case of their departure for Panama or Mexico. The point is that they are currently--what would I call it--situated, installed and located in the building. What Panama and Mexico are doing is negotiating their exit from the building, so that they may be allowed to leave in the correct manner and so that their physical integrity is respected. They are afraid to leave unless certain governments mediate in this. For this reason, Mexico and Panama are negotiating this with the Cuban Government.

[Question] But not to receive them?

[Answer] This does not involve receiving Cubans in Panama. We have already stated our policy regarding this: We will not bring foreigners into Panama who will cause or worsen our unemployment problem. If at a given time, it becomes a case of persons who want to bring relatives into our country, we will allow that because of humanitarian principles and because of the principles of our government. We could not oppose that. However, to bring many Cubans, a large influx of Cubans into Panama, would seriously upset the people because of the unemployment problem.

[Question] In concluding, Mr President, the Panama Canal Board is meeting here. What is the executive branch's stand regarding the integration of this board, five North Americans and four Panamanians, which, truthfully speaking, may be interpreted as Panama not being able to participate in many of the decisions.

[Answer] Well, I believe it is true that it is five against four. Dr Julio J. Fabrega was once asked what his opinion about justice was. He said that justice was the opinion of two in a court of three. However, the four Panamanians in the board are extremely valuable and we feel they will be able to carry out their duties. In the cases in which Panama's viewpoint does not prevail and if we consider that these viewpoints are correct, honest, legal and are a matter of principle, Panama will make them a matter of principle and will protest to the United States. We will seek the arbitration systems which are available and the International Court of Justice. We will do everything we can and will reserve the right to protest decisions which are clearly unfair. [end recording]

ROYO, MEXICO'S LOPEZ NEGOTIATING CUBANS' EXIT

PA021429 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Panamanian President Aristides Royo has told "Here Is the News" [name of program] that he and Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo are jointly negotiating the evacuation of 300 Cubans who are currently occupying the former U.S. Embassy offices in Havana.

Royo said his and Lopez's mediation is being conducted through the Mexican and Panamanian foreign ministries and that this mediation is known to the Cuban Government.

Royo said the mediation of the two presidents is aimed at obtaining the necessary guarantees from the Cuban Government for the 300 Cubans to vacate the former U.S. embassy. He made it clear, however, that this does not mean in any way that our country will take charge of these Cubans but that attempts are being made to resolve their present situation.

The Panamanian president said Panama is not against the arrival of Cuban exiles in Panama. What it is trying to do is to avert creating an additional unemployment problem with the arrival of these people. He added that this is not conclusive, however, and that the national government is looking for ways to receive some of the Cubans who have left the Caribbean island.

Royo made the statements to "Here Is the News" in a hut in La Palma, a community in Las Uvas Corregimiento, near El Valle de Anton, while on a tour that took him from the Nicolas Solano Hospital in La Chorrera to communities near El Valle to inaugurate water systems.

Minister 'Unaware' of Mediation

PA030353 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores said today he is unaware of the Panamanian and Mexican Governments' efforts to obtain the departure of 300 Cuban refugees at the former U.S. Embassy in Havana. The foreign minister's comment came after a presidential statement to our morning newscast "Here Is the News" indicating that Panamanian President Aristides Royo and Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo are negotiating the departure of the Cubans with the knowledge of the Fidel Castro government. According to the statement, efforts are being carried out through the foreign ministries of Panama and Mexico.

In an interview, Foreign Minister Ozores told Televisora Nacional the following:

[Begin recording] [Question] Foreign Minister, the "Here Is the News" newscast reported that the president had stated that the Mexican and Panamanian foreign ministries were making efforts to obtain the departure of 300 Cuban refugees at the former U.S. Embassy in Havana. Can you confirm this?

[Answer] I am not aware of the Panamanian president's statement but I can assure you that this has not been handled at the bilateral foreign ministry level. The Panamanian Foreign Ministry has not received any message and has not had any contact with the Mexican Foreign Secretariat regarding this subject.

[Question] There are rumors that the deputy foreign minister will be appointed ambassador to the OAS. Can you officially confirm this?

[Answer] I cannot give you an official confirmation since the president of the republic is the one who has to make the announcement. However, it is almost certain that the new Panamanian ambassador to the OAS will be deputy foreign minister Dr Juan Manuel Castulovich. The president is also the one who appoints Castulovich's replacement. [end recording]

OZORES SPEAKS TO NEW CANAL BOARD MEMBERS

PA030209 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1633 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Speech by Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores at swearing-in ceremony of the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission in Balboa on 2 June--recorded]

[Text] Members of the board of directors of the Canal Commission, advisers, U.S. ambassador to Panama, members of the press:

The unquestionable importance that the Panama Canal has had, has now and will continue to have for the ocean commerce of all the nations of the world gives historic importance to this inauguration of the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission.

This is a suitable time for me, as foreign minister of the Republic of Panama, to have the honor of expressing the pleasure of the Panamanian Government with the presence here of the distinguished U.S. members of the board of directors who today are joined by the prestigious Panamanian members of this board to initiate the important functions of the board of directors of the Panama Canal Administration agency.

The new canal treaties signed in 1977 and ratified in 1978--which will be justly known in history as the Torrijos-Carter treaties--have created a new relationship between Panama and the United States based on the canal. President Jimmy Carter, in his treaty-signing speech, described this relationship as a new association of our two countries.

In effect, since 1 October 1979, the implementation of these instruments has begun to make a reality of this association and to truly materialize the most important rights that the Republic of Panama has been claiming for itself from the day after the celebrations for the first canal treaty, which happily for Panama, the United States and the rest of the world, is past.

The Torrijos-Carter treaties legally give shape to this new association and grant it rights. The new association is visualized by the canal treaty, especially, and by the canal neutrality treaty, to a lesser extent, as a common enterprise of two states that the canal unites and ties, as a joint operation of two states whose interests are harmonized by the clauses of the canal treaty.

Article 3 of the treaty organizes a joint administration of the canal in the forms of what the treaty itself calls the Panama Canal Commission. This joint administration, by the Republic of Panama and the United States, creates certain very special characteristics because of the peculiar general situation that gives rise to it. However, the postulate of the joint administration did not have to be accepted and it was not accepted. By virtue of this, Article 3 approves the creation of the U.S. Government agency called the Panama Canal Commission, as the canal administering entity, and within it, the board of directors of the commission composed of five U.S. and four Panamanian members, with the Republic of Panama being free to assign and remove the Panamanian members.

The board of directors will be the Canal Commission's policy-making body [Ozores says "the policymaking body" in both Spanish and English, a common U.S. expression in this type of matter. At the executive level of the administration, there will be a U.S. administrator and a Panamanian deputy administrator [subadministrator] until 1989. From 1990 to 31 December 1999, the administrator will be a Panamanian and the deputy administrator a North American. Panama will be responsible for freely assigning first the deputy administrator and then the administrator in 1989.

Although the Panama Canal Commission is an agency of the U.S. Government, the top levels of the administration are made up of distinguished U.S. and Panamanian citizens clearly evidencing a joint administration. In addition to the board of directors, other binational organizations that were created by the treaty--such as the consultative committee, the mixed board, the joint committee, the coordinating commission, the port and railroad committee and the mixed commission for the natural environment--respond to the basic spirit of the treaty regarding the joint operation, defense and administration of the Panama Canal.

Consequently, the treaty establishes a program of gradual U.S. transfer of all the aspects of the general canal operation so that on 31 December 1999 this program will end and the Republic of Panama will assume, as prescribed in the treaty more than once, the full responsibility of the administration, operation and maintenance of the canal. This is the great goal of the Torrijos-Carter treaty. It is now for the board of directors to discuss the policies of the canal administration to ensure the achievement of this goal.

The Republic of Panama has not ignored and is not ignoring the existence of Public Law No 96-70, officially called the Panama Canal Law of 1979. However, the Panamanian state cannot accept its coming into effect because it does not accept its juridical validity. In his 9 January 1980 message to President Jimmy Carter, his excellency the president of Panama, Dr Aristides Royo, expressed many objections to Law 96-70 and summarized the Panamanian stand on this as follows: The violation contained in Law 96-70 creates many regulations that distort the very nature of the Panama Canal Commission as was agreed to by the two parties to such an extent that my government considers that this law is illegal, contrary to the legitimate interests of the parties involved, inadvisable because of the modus operandi it establishes and unacceptable to the Republic of Panama because of all these reasons.

I must explain that the Republic of Panama does not oppose the U.S. law that creates the Panama Canal Commission or oppose the fact that the United States freely appoints the five members of the board of directors.

Panama objects to everything contained in this law which is contrary to the letter and spirit of the canal treaties. However, it must be clearly understood that Panama's disagreement with this law is not a case of legal theory or an obstacle for the operation of the canal to be carried out under the most absolute conformity with the 1977 treaties. These treaties provide the legal basis, the specific organizations and the way to carry out the specific actions that the two sides can use to solve any uncertainties or differences which may occur between them because of the implementation of the treaties.

Allow me to say that I honestly believe that this first session of the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission will be a practical example of this policy of loyal adherence to the canal treaties that Panama promotes. I also believe that an attitude of mutual understanding will prevail in this board so that the canal administration will respond to the world's maritime interests as well as the interests of the United States and the Republic of Panama.

The selection made by our two governments of such distinguished and prestigious personalities as members of this board of directors and as administrator and deputy administrator of the canal guarantees this beyond the slightest shadow of a doubt. Thank you.

Canal Board Members' Statement

PA030229 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1814 GMT 2 Jun 80

[By Antonio Martinez and Rafael Candanedo]

[Excerpts] Panama City, 2 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The new board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission which includes five North Americans and four Panamanians began its sessions here today after a 9-month delay.

Panamanian Fernando Manfredo, deputy canal administrator, told ACAN-EFE that the board of directors is the appropriate place for Panama to assert its rights vis-a-vis the United States and to lodge its complaints over Washington's violations of the letter and spirit of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

When ACAN-EFE asked one of the Panamanian officials present at the installation of the board of directors why Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores had insisted on stating that the administration will be "joint" and that the board is a "binational body," he replied that in the United States there is interest in reducing the power of the board of directors so that the canal will continue to be managed unilaterally, as it has been until now, by the Pentagon.

Because of this, the four Panamanian members of the board today issued a statement in which they indicated that the board "has important powers and duties."

They also "state that they feel that the Panamanian members of board of directors represent the interests, rights and obligations of the Republic of Panama within the sphere of the action of the board of directors."

Why was the statement issued? Because some Panamanian [as received] laws issued by Congress to regulate the implementation of the treaties do not specify that governmental representation.

One of the Panamanian officials told ACAN-EFE that the North Americans want to leave the four Panamanian members of the board as mere U.S. executives appointed by the United States, with loyalty to the U.S. Defense Department rather than to the Panamanian Government. They would be U.S. officials, subject to federal laws instead of representatives of Panama's interest in the administration of the canal.

Student Demonstration

PA030230 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpts] With a 9-month delay, the Panama Canal Commission's board of directors began its sessions today. The board of directors is made up of four Panamanians and five U.S. citizens.

Shortly after the installation of the board of directors, approximately at 1200, activists of the Federation of Panamanian Students [FEP] held a demonstration in front of the Panama Canal Administration building to issue what they described as a FEP declaration to Panama and the world. The demonstrators arrived in the canal area aboard a public bus.

FEP Secretary General Mario Panther read the lengthy declaration which stressed the delay in the installation of the Canal Commission's board of directors and blamed the United States for this situation.

He noted the existence of U.S. Law No 96-70, also known as the Murphy law, angrily stressing that the law contradicts the 1977 treaties. Panther said that the United States has already begun to disrespect what was agreed upon so each achievement of the Panamanian people must become a bulwark in the defense of Panama's interests.

According to the student leader, this is why the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission must be a tribunal for defense of the treaties. In his lengthy speech, in which he recalled those killed on 9 January 1964, Panther said that the Panamanian members of the board of directors have a great historic responsibility. They are there, he said, thanks to the struggle and the blood shed by the Panamanian people approved in the 23 October 1977 plebiscite.

The demonstration ended peacefully.

NATIONAL GUARD G-2 BLAMED FOR ATTACK ON FEP OFFICES

PA300402 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 29 May 80

[Ivan Zurita interview with Mario Panther, secretary general of the Federation of Panamanian Students--FEP: place and time not given--presumably recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Panther, at what time and under what circumstances did the attack on the FEP leaders take place?

[Answer] The attack took place around noon. A panel truck arrived unexpectedly. It was driven by several security agents, among whom we recognized the assistant to Lt Cleto Hernandez of the National Guard G-2. They were accompanied by 25 convicts [presidiarios] armed with revolvers, knives and clubs. They entered unexpectedly and surprised mid-level cadres of the FEP.

We are perfectly aware that this is an act of repression in reprisal for the action by the FEP today at the Education Ministry. This is an attempt to prevent student mobilization in defense of the right to education, because we are demanding that order be imposed once and for all in the education sector.

We wish to say that this type of action will not intimidate us in the least. On the contrary, it unites us and we will act with more conviction in following the example of [martyred FEP leader] Jose Manuel Arauz.

If they wish to give the public the impression--because there have been reports that the government is manipulating the student movement with regard to the protests that we have been staging [does not complete sentence]. First of all we are not manipulated by anyone; the student movement is affected by the problems that exist in the education sector and that is why we have to act vigorously with regard to those problems.

Yet with a defensive attitude, an attitude we feel betrays the most progressive and revolutionary postulates of our country, G-2 agents decided to repress an action on our part that was quite justified. But we reiterate that at no time does this intimidate us. It permits us to see more clearly that the cards are on the table, and they will have to practice repression 1,000 times against our headquarters and our student movement. But the next time we will be much better prepared to respond to any action against us.

[Question] Panther, what is the estimate of the damage caused here to the building and to persons?

[Answer] It is always difficult for me to make monetary calculations. What I can say is that there was considerable property damage.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT REFUSES TO MEET WITH DPRK OFFICIALS

PA030404 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] A group of North Korean government officials who entered Costa Rica on 28 May tried to get in touch with President Rodrigo Carazo and Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier. Using the name of cultural mission they were able to obtain meetings with low-level Education Ministry officials but President Carazo and Foreign Minister Calderon refused to grant the North Koreans the meeting they requested through an Education Ministry department chief.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO PANAMA

PA021531 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier has returned after a 2-day official visit to Panama. Minister Calderon Fournier and his Panamanian colleague Carlos Ozores analysed treaties, bilateral agreements and joint projects in the border zone.

Calderon Fournier delivered to Panamanian President Aristides Royo a special message from Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo in which Costa Rica reiterated its desire to maintain and improve consular and diplomatic relations with Panama, and to continue struggling at international forums in defense of freedom, peace and human rights.

SALVADORAN DEMOCRATIC FRONT DELEGATION ARRIVES

PA021923 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] A delegation from the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front arrived here today from Mexico. The delegation made up of six persons will be leaving for Europe in 3 days. The Revolutionary Democratic Front has sent delegations to other parts of the world to inform them on the political and social situation in El Salvador and to hold conversations with political groups in the countries they visit.

The members of the delegation that arrived in San Jose are: Guillermo Manuel Ungo, former member of the Salvadoran Government Junta; Enrique Alvarez, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front; Hector Peralta, former agriculture minister; Napoleon Rodriguez, Christian Socialist Movement representative; Rafael Menjivar, university assistant rector; and Juan Chacon, leader of the Peoples' Revolutionary Bloc.

OPERATION OF 'NOTICIAS DEL CONTINENTE' AUTHORIZED

PA310414 Paris AFP in Spanish 0226 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] San Jose, 30 May (AFP)--The comptroller general's office has authorized the operation of the shortwave radio station Radio Noticias del Continente, after several months of debate during which several political sectors demanded that it be closed.

The debate began when certain conservative groups accused the station of aiming its broadcasts at the South American military regimes and they asked the government to cancel its operating permit on the basis of alleged administrative irregularities commited while transferring the radio station to its present owner.

The plaintiffs based their request on the claim that the station's programs represented undue interference in the domestic affairs of countries with which Costa Rica maintains friendly relations.

The problem was submitted to the Legislative Assembly, which requested a ruling by the comptroller general's office.

That office announced its decision today. It states that the authorization given for the operation of the station is valid because although it was not published in the official gazette--as the plaintiffs alleged--the mere signature of the president of the republic is enough to make it valid.

The comptroller general's office refused to issue views on other aspects of the problem, such as the ideological, political or national security aspects which, it affirmed, do not fall within its strictly technical purview, a local evening paper reported.

The government had announced that it would accept the comptroller general's decision, so it is presumed that the case is closed.

The station's director told this agency today that the comptroller's office's resolution was already in the hands of the station's lawyer.

TWO FOREST PATROLMEN KILLED NEAR NICARAGUA BORDER

PA021520 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Two Costa Rican forest patrolmen were killed and another managed to escape when attacked by unidentified armed men near the border with Nicaragua. The shooting took place just after 1200 in the Santa Elena Hacienda in Santa Cecilia, located in the northern border zone with Nicaragua.

The dead patrolmen were identified as Hermelio Araya Faya and Oscar Vargas Ramirez. The patrolman who escaped, Juan Mendez Vargas, said that they saw these armed men and thought they were hunters. When they asked the men what they were doing, they were attacked unexpectedly and for no reason. Araya Faya and Vargas Ramirez were killed instantly and I was lucky enough to escape through the jungle, Mendez Vargas told the authorities.

No official report has been issued regarding the identity of the men who killed the two patrolmen. They could have been guerrillas training in the border zone used by the Sandinist guerrillas in their campaign against the Somozist dictatorship.

EL SALVADOR

RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA DETERIORATING, SAYS DIPLOMAT

PA310214 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1815 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] The enemies of the Nicaraguan revolution are trying to discredit us and the friendly relations between the governments of Nicaragua and El Salvador are deteriorating rapidly, a ranking Nicaraguan Embassy official told this station this morning.

He said the reason for the deteriorating relations is the various statements made by a number of Salvadoran Government officials seeking to connect the Nicaraguan Government junta with Salvadoran guerrilla forces.

The diplomat added that it is evident that those accusing the Nicaraguan Government have no proof of its alliance with the Salvadoran guerrillas and that they are enemies of the revolutionary process of the Nicaraguan people who, after several decades, are now enjoying their freedom.

We have learned that we have no right to interfere in the problems of other states because we respect nonintervention and the free determination of all peoples, the diplomat said.

FORMER PDC LEADER VIEWS U.S. ROSE VIS-A-VIS JUNTA

PA310239 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Former Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party [PDC] leader Fidel Zamora said in Paris that there is a popular rebellion in his country in which the military forces of the regime, supported by the United States, confront Salvadoran Revolutionary Organizations supported by the people.

Zamora, who until January was presidential minister of the PDC-military junta in El Salvador, said that only Washington's aid maintains the tyranny ruling that country and that the junta is completely separate from the people's interests.

He also said that the United States does not want a repetition in El Salvador of the Nicaraguan revolutionary experience. He also protested the impunity with which the regime's paramilitary groups murder all those opposed to the official policy.

JUAN CHACON TO ASK OAS SUPPORT AGAINST JUNTA

PA312128 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 May 80

[Excerpts] Juan Chacon, member of El Salvador's Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM], has stated that El Salvador is in a state of war. He made this statement during an exclusive interview here a few hours ago.

Members of the CRM have come to Mexico and we greet the Mexican people and government and tell them that this is a delegation of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] that is explaining the development of the struggle in El Salvador, Juan Chacon stated.

Chacon noted that they are in Mexico seeking solidarity and to unmask the interventionist plans of U.S. imperialism. He said it must be acknowledged that there is a state of war in El Salvador. We want to make it clear, Chacon affirmed, that we Salvadorans are headed toward a definite victory. We hope the participation of the Mexican people will have a role in our national liberation.

Chacon noted that they need not only moral support but also material and financial support: We hope the revolutionary and democratic forces of Latin America will give us their solidarity. We believe it is necessary to wage the struggle at home and the diplomatic struggle together, so that governments will see our organizations as the legitimate representatives of the Salvadoran people. We hope this task will have fruitful results because it is important for the domestic struggle. The role Latin American revolutionary movements play is fundamental; it represents moral, material and financial assistance.

The Radio Continente reporter asked Juan Chacon if he has presented any motion at the OAS against the government of El Salvador. He responded: So far we have not, nor have the FDR or the ORM, but we have included this as part of our diplomatic offensive. Just as the Andean Pact and the OAS played an important role in Nicaragua, they will play the same role with us. We will inform them about what is happening in El Salvador.

Chacon was also asked about the possibility of a general insurrection call by the FDR. He said: Seizing power is based on several factors. First there must be military strength capable of inflicting defeats on the enemy without becoming worn out. Second, the participation of the masses must be sought. The two organizations, the FDR and the ORM, are going to have the necessary progressive forces and are the best suited for making the call to general insurrection.

The last question was this: We understand that one of the organizations of the FDR has already made such a call. Is that true?

Juan Chacon answered: The basic condition for seizing power is to have a single vanguard and a joint plan. No organization unilaterally can make this call, promote a struggle or take strategic decisions that may affect the Salvadoran people's struggle. The decisions on the final struggle and the general strike can be adopted only by a united organization. The joint forces will adopt these decisions at the proper moment because we are capable of unity to defeat the enemy.

GUERRILLA LEADER DISCUSSES VENEZUELAN, U.S. INTERVENTION

PA020448 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Friendly hands have sent to Radio Havana an interview with Joaquin Villalobos, secretary general of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Party and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Peoples Army, somewhere in El Salvador.

In the first part of the interview, he discussed the curtain of silence surrounding the Salvadoran revolution.

[Begin Villalobos recording] The most important proof that shows that imperialism is negating any possibility for the outside world to learn about the constant and belligerent activity of our people against the policy it is trying to impose is a curtain of silence. This curtain of silence surrounding the domestic situation seeks to present an image of a revolutionary movement which is being annihiliated and to promote the image that what we have in El Salvador is a government of the center which is fighting against the extreme leftwing and rightwing. This image seeks to present the leftwing as a movement made up of small groups which are carrying out the resistance and which are being annihiliated in a confrontation with security forces. Regarding this, imperialism wants to hide the true situation existing in El Salvador. The people, who are struggling and very well organized, are not willing at this time to allow their victory and their road to liberation to be snatched away from them. [end recording]

Regarding the support that the Venezuelan Government is giving to the Salvadoran military junta, Villalobos said:

[Begin recording] In the first place we do not believe that this support comes from all the individuals who make up the Social Christian force of Venezuela.

We believe that there is a sector that is more interested in that policy of intervention--specifically, the sector headed by Aristides Calvan, who has always had very close ties with the most reactionary group of the Christian Democratic Party of El Salvador. We view this intervention as a criminal intervention on the same level as that by the imperialists. This is an intervention which seeks the same goal: to eliminate a truly democratic and revolutionary solution for our people. We take this opportunity to urge the sectors of that Christian Democracy who are not supporting this policy to struggle within the party so that they will not stain their hands with blood by following a line which is contrary to the democratic principles of any movement in any country. [end recording]

Villalobos also discussed the internal conflicts within the military junta that is ruling El Salvador:

[Begin recording] All the forces which make up the junta now have a common denominator: imperialism. However, they have internal conflicts. The junta members are fighting over who will receive the support of imperialism for their policy, who will be backed by imperialism regarding suggestions, stands and solutions which they consider to be the most feasible. Regarding this, they are not arguing over a positive line for the revolutionary and democratic organizations of El Salvador. What they are arguing about is the best criminal formula, as far as effectiveness is concerned, in order to defeat a truly popular alternative. [end recording]

Asked about what will be the response of the Salvadoran people in the face of a direct intervention by the United States, he said:

[Begin recording] I believe that the response of the Salvadoran people to a formula to increase repression by this junta or any other junta or the response to a direct intervention of the U.S. Government through its army will be based on the high degree of organization and awareness that the Salvadoran masses have at this time. It will be a response that will only lead imperialism to its defeat. [end recording]

COLONEL IN CARACAS SCORES GOVERNMENT JUNTA

PA310401 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] A high ranking Salvadoran officer who participated with a group of young officers in the movement that overthrew Gen Carlos Humberto Romero, has charged in Caracas that the blood spilled in his country is an accusing finger pointing at the present government.

Lt Col Rene Francisco Guerra Guerra was vice minister of the interior following Romero's fall. He resigned a few months later in view of the rightist turn the process was taking.

In a document made public in the Venezuelan capital, the officer notes that he can no longer remain silent when the best children of the country are being sacrificed in the struggle for a return to a de jure state in order to live like human beings.

After appealing to the military not to join in the bloodbath in El Salvador, Guerra states in his document that he, as a free man, feels the urge to make known the true situation in his fatherland. He said that in his country there are still young military men who remember with rejection the characteristics of the overthrown regime, including the violations of human rights and the shameless election frauds used to legalize political institutions.

However, the former Salvadoran official adds that the opposition put up by this military sector, with the brave support of Monsignor Romero, was soon displaced by reactionary groups. The document states that the consequences of this situation became violently evident soon enough [words indistinct] in the presidential period of General Romero and brought the resignation of government junta members Dr Manuel Ungo and Roman Mayorga.

After studying the events that followed Romero's fall, Lt Col Francisco Guerra said that the blood spilled in his fatherland is a clear testimony and an accusing finger pointing at Col Abdul Gutierrez--member of the military-Christian Democratic junta--Defense Minister Colonel Garcia and at the other cavemen around them.

[Words indistinct] said Guerra, to have democracy. He said that all honest Salvadorans have the obligation to support it. The former government official said that the Revolutionary Democratic Front is a reasonable option to rescue his country from its present political crisis.

After announcing that he will ask the organization to allow him to join, Guerra committed himself to continue cooperating with the liberation struggle of the Salvadoran people.

MAJANO BELIEVES STATE OF SIEGE WILL BE EXTENDED

PA022110 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1850 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Carlos Samayoa Martinez interview with Col Adolfo Majano, member of the government junta, at presidential residence on 2 June--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Colonel Majano, we have heard rumors that the state of siege in El Salvador will be extended. Could you tell us something about this?

[Answer] This matter has not been officially considered at this time, but the circumstances existing in the country are the same ones which prevailed on 6 March and in April. We have always been concerned with protecting our revolutionary process and avoiding irregular circumstances. I believe that the state of siege will be extended. Although it has not been officially said at the government junta, I am sure that the state of siege will be extended.

[Question] Has any adequate formula been found to gradually halt violence in the country?

[Answer] We cannot think of a formula to solve this problem at once. I have always believed that this is a crucial year, but we must make an effort to halt violence as soon as possible and I think that this can be achieved through a political formula in which the various sectors can meet and discuss their various problems so that we can all reach an understanding.

GUERRILLAS, ARMY MOUNT FURTHER OFFENSIVES

Death Toll 30 May

PA301359 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Some 32 persons were killed in El Salvador during the past few hours. It was a bloody night in that country. It was reported that 12 persons were killed last night and early this morning in several parts of the country. It was also reported that a clash between guerrillas and army units occurred in the Ayatujo region, approximately 100 km from San Salvador. Twenty people were killed in this clash.

The attack occurred after the guerrillas had harangued a cooperative of peasants telling them not to continue being victims of the manipulation of the agrarian reform that the military officers who rule the country are carrying out.

Military To Try Samayoa

PA301400 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] The Salvadoran revolutionary forces carried out new actions as part of the final offensive against the regime headed by the Christian Democratic junta.

Guerrillas attacked and took over Guajoyo, in Metapan, 180 km from San Salvador. Reports from the country reveal that at least 30 soldiers and paramilitary units, who are participating in army and police actions against guerrillas and peasants, were killed in this action. The Revolutionary Peoples Army claimed responsibility for the killing of Juan Jose Rugama who had been legal adviser for the national police during the regime of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero.

It was also reported that the bodies of three persons who have been tortured were found in Mejicanos.

It was added that military courts will try Salvador Samayoa, former education minister who had joined the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces. The police arrested Samayoa together with Paula Leonora [name indistinct], a U.S. citizen, on Tuesday inside a home in the outskirts of San Salvador. Undoubtedly, some informer reported him. Police sources had said that Samayoa was going to be turned over to the common courts but this is impossible because of a strike declared by almost all workers of the judicial branch 3 days ago.

ERP 'Popular Insurrection'

PA311444 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish 30 May 80 Vol II No 100 p 936

[Excerpts] "The revolutionary war in our country is reaching its most decisive moments. In view of this, the people are preparing for the great popular insurrection. The offensives which will lead to the people's victory over their enemies are about to begin. We can already see the people getting ready and joining the struggle against the enemy.

"It is within this plan that we, the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), carry out actions in different parts of the country and stand up against the repressive actions of the enemy.

"In this activity the ERP is preparing and incorporating more people in an effort to prepare them to join the upcoming offensives. From the last days in April to this date, our revolutionary army has carried out various military actions.

"Through these actions, the people organized in militias and the soldiers in our revolutionary army have struck back at the armed forces which have kept all this a secret in order to keep up the soldiers' morale and to try to discourage the people.

"The newspapers LA PRENSA GRAFICA, DIARIO DE HOY and DIARIO LATINO have collaborated in this plan by giving unconditional support to all the murderous and repressive governments.

"For this reason, we are calling on the entire population to continue cooperating in strengthening the revolutionary army and the militias. This can be done by joining in the military training in the factories, schools and in all those places where the revolutionary army is present in order to be prepared for the great upcoming insurrectional offensive .

"We also call on the democratic sectors of the church, small and medium-sized businessmen and proprietors, honest army officers and all the revolutionary forces to continue to consolidate the unity process which will definitely lead us to the people's victory: until victory or death."

Army Chichontepec Operation

PA312218 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 31 May 80 pp 4, 38

[Text] The Salvadoran Army and security forces yesterday carried out a large-scale military operation against subversives in the area between San Vicente and Zacatecoluca in the vicinity of Chichontepec Volcano.

Sources say the constant attacks on civilians and government forces by the extremists have created an atmosphere of unrest in the region. It is possible that this is the reason for the operation.

One source noted that in the past few days there have been many casualties among the members of the security forces and civilians who had administrative and paramilitary positions. This has forced the authorities to try to stop this situation. The results of the military operation will be announced soon, it has been reported.

It was reported yesterday that extremist forces surrounded the mayor's office, the church and other installations in Jucuapa, Usulutan Department. Although this has not been confirmed, it has been reported by a military source that there were clashes. The source said the clashes "are no reason for alarm." A military spokesman said the police commander in Usulutan has been ordered to send reinforcements to the town.

According to police in Citala, Chalatenango Department, approximately 500 peasants from this area, on the border with Honduras, have poured into the town seeking protection from the many extremists marauding all over the northern region. It is feared that they could attack military posts at any moment. A security officer has told a news agency that subversive elements are carrying out attacks in various parts of the country to make it look like an insurrection is going on, when the truth is that these are desperate attacks by persons who do not know what to do.

Guerrillas Killed 2 June

PY022052 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1938 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Jun (LATIN)--At least seven guerrillas died today during an attack on a police garrison in the northern city of Santa Ana. This is part of a wave of political violence that caused more than 160 deaths last week.

Police said that leftists died in a shootout that began when they fired on police headquarters from a moving car in Santa Ana, the second largest city in El Salvador located 67 kilometers from here. The police also said that no member of the force died.

There are dozens of leftist guerrillas among the victims of the political violence that has been ravaging this Central American country during the past week. According to witnesses, more than 160 people have died in shootouts, bomb explosions and murders that have involved leftist extremists, rightist extremists and security forces.

The Salvadoran economy, which has been disrupted by the virtual state of civil war, was even more impaired last month due to a series of strikes. Approximately 2,500 striking railroad workers obtained a salary increase last week, but they refuse to return to work until the government agrees to pay it retroactively.

The national teachers' union today ordered a 2-day strike starting tomorrow in protest of the murder of their colleagues and the arrest last week of former Education Minister Salvador Samayoa, who resigned in January to join the extreme leftist Popular Forces of Liberation [Fuerzas Populares de Liberacion].

Approximately 700 workers have stopped work protesting the number of deaths, and the country's court employees are now in the ninth day of a strike demanding salary increases.

The National Federation of Workers Unions (FENASTRAS) has called for three unsuccessful general strikes, the last one 2 weeks ago, in protest of the police of the civilian-military government junta.

The leader of the electricians' union, Bernabe Recinos, who is [word indistinct] of FENASTRAS, said today that the organization is considering the call for a general strike during the last day of the month.

Roadblocks on Highways

PA030018 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1820 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The Salvadoran Army placed roadblocks at Km 62 of the littoral highway and is maintaining a strict vigilance. These measures went into effect this morning near Zacatecoluc Zacatecoluca and all persons and automobiles are being searched.

It was revealed that roadblocks have also been placed on other highways.

GUATEMALA

SECURITY FORCES FIGHT GUERRILLAS IN QUICHE

PY022039 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1839 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala, 2 Jun (LATIN)--A police spokesman said today that leftist guerrilla groups fought for an hour with security forces in an unsuccessful attempt to take over a village in Quiche Province, northeast of this capital. The spokesman also said that there were no casualties during a shootout yesterday when many guerrilla groups attacked the village of Uspantan, 247 km from Guatemala City and were repelled by military forces stationed there. This was the most recent battle in a series of confrontations between government forces and guerrilla groups operating in areas far from the cities of this Central American country.

In another event in this clandestine war between the right and the left, the secret rightist Anticommunist Army announced today that it is responsible for the death of former Deputy Julio Hamilton Noriega last week. This organization indicated that Hamilton Noriega sponsored subversive activities, including the occupation of the Spanish Embassy last January by peasants protesting alleged army repression. Thirty-nine persons died in the fire in that embassy.

FAR CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR HASTED VILLAGRAN KIDNAPPING

PA312112 Paris AFP in Spanish 1754 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 31 May (AFP)--The clandestine Rebel Armed Forces of Guatemala (FAR) today claimed to be the kidnappers of businessman Ernesto Hasted Villagran, nephew of Vice President Francisco Villagran Kramer.

Hasted was kidnapped Tuesday and, amid confused reports, his own relatives denied the kidnapping was political and the police even denied the kidnapping itself.

In a bulletin sent to the press today, the FAR announced that one of its commandos kidnapped Hasted from his office and demanded a "war tax" for his release.

In the communique, the kidnappers also denied press reports that the organization stole $20,000 at the time of Hasted's capture.

Hasted is in perfect condition and has not been subjected to mistreatment, the FAR communique informed Hasted Villagran's relatives.

Meanwhile, unofficial reports here today indicated that the FAR is demanding a large ransom for the release of the businessman and that negotiations were underway.

PGT GUERRILLAS BREAK WITH 'COWARDS' IN CENTRAL COMMITTEE

PA301948 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1905 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 30 May (ACAN-EFE)--The guerrillas of the Guatemalan Communist Party today announced that they are disavowing the Central Committee of that clandestine organization for being "cowardly, defeatist and opportunist."

The "military coordinating" committee of the Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT), the name used by the Communist Party in this country, announced its decision to wage a "people's revolutionary war" in a press release in which it claims credit for the assassination of business leader Alberto Habie Mishaan.

Early this week the PGT Central Committee had declared that the party was uninvolved in Habie Mishaan's violent death and other similar deeds attributed to it.

The guerrillas of the "military coordinating" committee today announced that they are responsible for Habie Mishaan's death as well as for other "acts of revolutionary justice, carried out by our party as a necessary combative reply to the wave of repression which reactionary sectors have unleashed against the people."

They added that "the people's revolutionary war is the only means by which the oppressed people may achieve power and carry out the revolutionary changes that Guatemala needs."

The PGT guerrillas accuse the members of the party's Central Committee of "distorting the true nature of the Communist Party by having adopted revisionist rightist positions because of their vacillation and petty bourgeois inconsistency."

The PGT "military coordinating" committee added that the Central Committee is developing a "defeatist, timid and opportunist tendency" and has betrayed the political line of the party and the principles of Marxist-Leninist doctrine by flirting with the repressive reactionary forces.

In their statement, the communist guerrillas said the members of the PGT Central Committee had been "completely overwhelmed by the revolutionary process that is currently underway in the country."

They added that the Central Committee members had been left "in the rearguard of the revolutionary struggle, intimidated (as always) by the magnitude of the imminent struggle and frightened by the scope of the repressive campaign that has been unleashed."

HONDURAS

POLICE COMMANDER DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF PLOT

PA301829 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1737 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 30 May (ACAN-EFE)--Col Amilcar Zelaya, police commander and member of the Honduran military junta, today denied that there had been a plot to destabilize the regime. His denial was published by the local newspapers LA TRIBUNA and EL HERALDO which interviewed him briefly yesterday in San Pedro Sula after a routine inspection visit to the patrolmen, traffic and investigative police.

Zelaya told LA TRIBUNA: "There has been no plot that I know of to destabilize the military regime."

"This is the first time that I have heard about such a thing, but if there has been one give me the news. What happened was that a kidnapping was carried out near the Sula Hotel and the kidnappers have already been captured, but regarding a plot, this is the first I have heard about this. There hasn't been any that I know of," Zelaya maintained.

LA TRIBUNA notes that there are contradictions between what Zelaya said and the charges made against five persons who have been so charged due to weapons found as evidence.

The accused are Jose Maria Reyes Matta, Wilfredo Gallardo Muselli, Carlos Idelfonso Paz Munoz, Blanca Teresa Gonzalez de Reyes, Rene Bulnes Soleno and Eduardo Barrios Castellanos. They have been charged by the police with plotting against the democratic forms of government to the detriment of Honduras, rebellion and electoral coercion, overstepping authority to the detriment of the army, threats against Arnold Quiroz and illegal possession of government weapons.

Arnold Quiroz was kidnapped while leaving the Sula Hotel in San Pedro Sula, northern Honduras, but he was rescued by the police 24 hours later when they detained a suspicious vehicle in Tegucigalpa.

The kidnapping took place last 17 April. The day before, the police had made several arrests and on 19 April reported that they had thwarted a subversive plot and held the accused responsible for it. In addition the police turned up a considerable number of weapons.

PLH DISSIDENT FACTIONS FORM LIBERAL UNITY MOVEMENT

PA030141 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1455 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 2 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Liberal Unity Movement [MUL], formed by dissident factions of the traditional Liberal Party of Honduras [PLH] which won the Constituent Assembly elections on 20 April, was organized last weekend.

The meeting was held at La Concordia Farm, located at San Juan de Flores in Francisco Morazan Department, and was sponsored by Conrado Napky, owner of the farm and president of the Liberal Departmental Council.

Present at the meeting were members of the Rodist Liberal Movement (the party's official faction), the Popular Liberal Alliance (which groups all dissident factions), and other liberals who consider themselves "unregistered" or independent.

The MUL will shortly announce the reasons behind its creation and the strategy it will adopt to unite the whole party and to "put an end to the leadership cliques so that the rank and file may have due access to their leaders."

In spite of its internal division last April, the PLH defeated its opponents, the traditional National Party of Honduras and the emerging National Innovation and Unity Party, by more than 72,000 votes.

In short, the MUL--like the Nationalists and Innovationists--also favors direct elections although the Rodist Movement keeps insisting on indirect elections even though it lacks a real majority.

The Liberals hold 35 of the 71 seats in the Constituent Assembly while the nationalists have only 33 and the Innovationists 3. With regard to direct elections, however, the latter two share the same view.

NICARAGUA

SOVIET EMBASSY 'NORMAL' SIZE, SAYS AMBASSADOR

PA310344 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2045 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Managua, 29 May (ACAN-EFE)--Soviet Ambassador German Shlyapnikov has described the number of USSR Embassy officials here as "normal." Shlyapnikov visited the offices of LA PRENSA yesterday, the paper reports today.

This is the ambassador's first visit to a Nicaraguan paper.

LA PRENSA began circulating again Monday after a suspension of more than 1 month.

The ambassador referred to rumors that the Soviet Embassy in Nicaragua has about 300 diplomats. He said: "There are 11 of us, and 6 more will be arriving in the next few days."

He explained that the Soviet representatives are still at the International Hotel because they have not yet found a suitable place to house all of them.

The ambassador then denied that the embassy will go into a five-story building on the Plaza del Sol.

He disclosed that the Soviet Government is trying to buy a piece of land in Managua to build an embassy complex that would include residential, office and entertainment areas.

According to Shlyapnikov, there is no interest in setting up an abnormally sized embassy in Nicaragua and plans for this country will follow the same aid and assistance patterns followed in the rest of the Third World countries, be they socialist or capitalist.

EMBASSY SENDS PROTEST TO SALVADORAN GOVERNMENT

PA301607 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan Embassy has sent a note of protest to the Salvadoran Government which reads thus: His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations [words indistinct]. On behalf of the Nicaraguan Embassy in El Salvador I have the honor of addressing Your Excellency to clarify this embassy's position with regard to statements published through national television and press media on 27 May. There are statements made by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, member of the revolutionary government junta and chief of the armed forces wherein he charged officials of the Nicaraguan mission in this country with intervening in Salvadoran political affairs and instigating subversion.

These accusations against our embassy and against the Nicaraguan Government have been made not only by Colonel Gutierrez. For several weeks other officials of the Salvadoran Government and press media have been increasingly making systematic and baseless attacks against Nicaragua. In view of this attitude we emphatically protest the accusations made by the distinguished military leader and member of the revolutionary government junta. We request the submission, if available, of the evidence on which they base these accusations which could have serious consequences for the members of this mission and would also weaken the existing cordial relations between the two governments. Likewise, the Nicaraguan Embassy requests the prompt clarification of these accusations through the same media in which they were made known.

The Embassy of Nicaragua avails itself of this opportunity to express to your excellency its strictest adherence to the principle of nonintervention and self-determination of the peoples. As a token of its highest and distinguished consideration the Embassy of Nicaragua wishes to express its friendship to the minister of foreign relations. [signed] Francisco Quinones Reyes, Ambassador of Nicaragua to El Salvador.

MINISTER SAYS ECONOMY RECOVERING 'AT ALL LEVELS'

PA290104 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] According to a Planning Ministry analysis, Nicaragua's economy is recovering at all levels. Planning Minister Com Henry Ruiz announced at a news conference that his ministry has evaluated the first few months under the economic reactivation plan and that the basic conclusion reached is that our country's economy is moving along and is being reactivated at all levels.

The following is Comdr Henry Ruiz' statement:

[Begin recording] Our basic conclusions are that the economy is advancing and being reactivated and that the industrial, agricultural and livestock sectors are moving along.

Our definition of the goals sought for this first quarter, once we sorted these goals out, has constituted a qualitative rather than a quantitative analysis. Nonetheless, we can now affirm that the economy is being reactivated, that our people's effort is being felt and that our people are willing to come out of our past standstill.

Regarding this, we can say the area to be cultivated this year is larger than that of 1978. This makes us optimistic that, provided there is a good rainy season and there are no major unforeseeable events, our harvests will be good.

In the industrial sector there has also been some recovery. Jobs are being generated and plans for the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute [word indistinct] are also moving along. There have been some delays in the private sector's reactivation, but we think there is now a bit more confidence that the rules of the game have been defined and that they will be respected. The private sector's economic activity is progressing. Some private sector figures and information are not yet available, but judging from the chemical sector, for instance, there has been reactivation. [end recording]

COMMANDER RUIZ AFFIRMS REVOLUTION AT 28 MAY RALLY

PA300430 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 May 80

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz during rally held 28 May in Bonanza--recorded]

[Excerpts] Brothers of the coast: There is much poverty in our country, there are many difficulties, there are counterrevolutionary threats, there have been sabotage attempts, there are criminals on the loose and there are those who want victory to elude the people. The victory has not been consolidated yet. Victory should [words indistinct] the results that our people expect.

But we, the leaders of this revolution, and our political vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, struggle and will continue to struggle inspired by our dead. We are inspired by those who died on 18 June, and we will defend the revolution to the end with the support of the workers and peasants.

This revolution is not taking any step backward. Let those who think that we are going to surrender forget it. Let those who think we are going to betray our people forget it. Let those who believe we are going to make deals like those who, in the past turned the country to the [word indistinct] and to foreigners forget it. We will not sell ourselves or surrender.

TWELVE COMMUNISTS RELEASED ON BORGE'S ORDER

PA011949 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1548 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Managua, 1 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--A total of 12 persons of communist affiliation has been released this weekend by order of Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge, it was reported today.

Those released include Allan Zambrana Salmeron, one of the top leaders of the Communist Party of Nicaragua [PCN]. The 12 communists released had been in prison for 2 and 1/2 months.

However, there is still an unspecified number of communists in prison in cities of the departments of Carazo, Leon and Matagalpa. Some of the prisoners are members of the Central of Labor Action and Unity (CAUS), labor branch of the PCN.

The released prisoners had been held for investigation regarding matters related to state internal security.

BAD WEATHER CUTS 1 JUN REFUGEE DEPARTURES TO 730

FL021121 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] A total of 730 antisocials yesterday left the Cuban port of Mariel for the United States. The number was not greater because weather conditions prevented it. Two hundred-twenty boats from Florida are in Mariel. Three of them arrived Saturday.

Report on Arkansas Disturbances

FL021137 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] A report of the imperialist news agency Associated Press datelined Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, in the United States, says there were strong disturbances yesterday at the relocation center of the so-called Cuban refugees.

About 200 antisocials who had arrived at the camp threw rocks at soldiers and police after going through the main gate. The state police reported that a dozen officers were injured. The AP report adds that the refugees returned to the military installation after Army troops fired some 20 shots and that it was not known at first if there had been injuries. Shortly thereafter, the Cuban antisocials which the Yankee press now calls refugees stacked up lumber on a Fort Chaffee street and set it on fire. It is said that they also set fire to some barracks.

The Arkansas National Guard was placed on a state of alert and Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton asked the White House to send military reinforcements. Many civilians were evacuated from Fort Chaffee and in a second incident police armed with weapons and clubs forced about 300 antisocials to return to the fort from which they had escaped.

There are more than 18,000 antisocials of Cuban origin at that fort. They are waiting for relocation in the United States. AP points out that they are frustrated by the delay with which U.S. authorities are doing the processing.

TEXT OF GDR-CUBAN FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION TREATY

LD021410 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0241 GMT 02 Jun 80

["GDR-Cuba Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation"--ADN headline]

[Text] Havana, 1 June 1980--The German Democratic Republic and the Republic of Cuba:

Noting that between the GDR and Cuban Republic relations of fraternal friendship, overall cooperation and comradely mutual aid and support exist, which are based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism;

Continuing on the basis that the fruitful results of these relations service the prosperity of the two peoples and states and contribute toward the strengthening of the socialist community of states;

Convinced that the comprehensive further development of these relations corresponds most deeply to the basic interests of the peoples of the two countries and the whole socialist community of states and promotes purposefully the logical process of having an increasing number of matters in common concerning politics, economy and social life;

Affirming that the strengthening, extension and protection of socialist achievements attained through the selfless work of each country is the internationalist duty of the two sides;

Guided by the endeavor of ensuring, in accordance with the principles and objectives of socialist foreign policy, the most favorable international conditions for setting up socialism and communism;

Firmly determined to promote through the continuation and deepening of the process of detente the further consolidation of peace and international security in all parts of the world and for the benefit of all peoples;

Consistently promoting the cohesion of all forces struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress, and determined to continue practicing anti-imperialist solidarity with all peoples struggling for their national and social liberation;

Firly resolved to contribute toward the development and extension of relations between states with different social orders on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence in accordance with the objectives and principles of the UN Charter;

Attaching great significance to the further development and improvement of the contractual basis of their mutual relations, have decided to conclude this treaty and for this purpose have agreed on the following:

Article 1

The high contracting parties, guided by the principles of socialist internationalism, will continue to consolidate the close, inviolable friendship between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba and to deepen overall and develop the relations of comprehensive cooperation in all areas of political and social life as well as comradely mutual aid on the basis of due regard for national sovereignty and independence, full equality and the nonintervention in internal affairs.

Article 2

The high contracting parties, in accordance with the principles and objectives of socialist economic integration which aim at the constantly improved provision of material and cultural requirements, will consolidate and extend the mutually beneficial bilateral and multilateral economic, scientific and technological cooperation, including collaboration, which is realized within the framework of CEMA.

The two sides will continue the long-term coordination and agreement of their national economic plans and also develop further and deepen specialization and cooperation in production, science and technology.

Article 3

The high contracting parties will continue to strengthen their ideological and political cooperation and perfect the forms of this type of collaboration. The two sides will develop further cooperation in the spheres of science and culture, education, the arts and literature, public health, press, radio, television, film, sport and tourism as well as in other spheres.

Article 4

The high contracting parties will promote in any way possible cooperation between state organs and social organizations as well as contacts between the workers which aim at better knowledge and dissemination of experiences in building the socialist society in the two countries.

Article 5

The high contracting parties, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will work untiringly for the further consolidation of fraternal relations among the socialist states. They will continue to take any measures for the development and protection of the achievements of socialism.

Article 6

The high contracting parties will continue to be guided in shaping their relations with states of different social orders by the principles of peaceful coexistence, to contribute to the uncompromising continuation and consolidation of the process of detente in international relations, and to do everything in their power in order to ban war forever from the life of the peoples. They will work untiringly for the further strengthening of the forces of peace, socialism and national liberation.

The two sides will support the struggle by the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, the final removal of colonialism, neocolonialism and racism in all their shapes and guises, the consolidation of independence and the defense of sovereignty.

The two sides will support the right of the peoples to control freely their own natural resources, contribute to the support of the endeavors by countries which are victims of colonialism and neocolonialist exploitation, to the accelerated pace of their economic development, and will support the establishment of new international economic relations which are free from inequality, dictatorship and exploitation.

The two sides will undertake all efforts in order to consolidate peace and the people's security, to achieve an end to the arms race and bring about general and complete disarmament, and will oppose all machinations and attacks by the aggressive forces of imperialism and reaction, any signs of revanchism, hegemonism, fascism, racism and militarism.

Article 7

The high contracting parties regard the inviolability of the state borders which emerged after World War II in Europe, including the state border between the GDR and the FRG, as the most important prerequisite for the safeguarding of peace and security in Europe. They support the efforts aimed at the strict adherence to the agreements for the consolidation of European security.

The two sides will continue to work determinedly to maintain detente and its extension to all parts of the world.

They support efforts for the establishment of peace and security on the American continent, the development of relations among the states of this region on the basis of our regard for sovereignty, territorial integrity, nonintervention in internal affairs, equality, and the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Article 8

The high contracting parties regard the existence of the U.S. military base of Guantanamo, which exists against the will of the Cuban people, and the blockade and espionage flights directed against the Cuban Republic as irreconcilable with safeguarding the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Cuban Republic as well as with the people's striving for consolidating world peace and international security.

Article 9

The high contracting parties, in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, will maintain and develop their relations with West Berlin on the basis that West Berlin is not part of the FRG and will continue not to be governed by it.

Article 10

The high contracting parties will inform and consult each other on all important international and other questions involving their common interests. Should a situation arise which is of special significance for mutual relations, the two sides will contact each other immediately in order to coordinate their positions with a view to providing for concerted action.

Article 11

The present treaty shall be subject to ratification and come into force on the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification which will be effected in Berlin soon.

Article 12

This treaty shall be valid for 25 years and shall be automatically extended by 10 years at a time unless one of the high contracting parties gives notice of its intention to denounce this treaty to the other party 12 months before the expiry of this term.

Made in Havana on 31 May 1980 in two copies, each in the German and Spanish languages, both texts being equally valid.

[Signed] for the
German Democratic Republic
Erich Honecker

[Signed] for the
Republic of Cuba
Fidel Castro Ruz

COMMUNIQUE RELEASED FOLLOWING HONECKER'S VISIT

LD021110 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0352 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Havana--At the invitation of Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, a party and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, paid an official friendship visit to the Republic of Cuba 27 May-1 June 1980.

On 31 May, 1980 a treaty on friendship and cooperation between the German Democratic Republic and the Republic of Cuba was ceremoniously signed by Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro.

The two states also signed a long-term program on scientific-technological cooperation covering the period 1981-85, and an agreement on cooperation in the public health sector. The negotiations resulted in complete agreement by the two sides on all questions discussed.

The two representatives renewed their firm will to constantly deepen the fraternal alliance between the SED and the Cuban Communist Party, which is the centerpiece of relations between the two states and peoples. Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro paid tribute to the great achievements of the workers of the GDR and Republic of Cuba, led by their Marxist-Leninist parties, as well as to the achievements attained in the construction of a new society.

Cuba welcomes the successes achieved by the people of the GDR, under the proven leadership of the SED, in building the advanced socialist society in the homeland of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels and Ernst Thaelmann. In creative work the GDR workers accomplish great achievements for the overall strengthening of their state and the steady increase in material and intellectual-cultural living standards. They successfully realize the resolutions of the Ninth SED Party Congress and are preparing for the 10th Party Congress with new deeds.

Cuba appreciates the GDR's principled foreign policy which actively contributes toward strengthening the community of socialist states. Situated on the dividing line between socialism and imperialism in Europe, the GDR untiringly works to safeguard peace and continue the policy of detente, giving internationalist support and anti-imperialist solidarity to the peoples fighting for national independence and social progress. The successful and proven policy of the GDR has further increased its international authority.

The German Democratic Republic congratulates the Cuban people on the impressive successes achieved under the proven leadership of the Cuban Communist Party in socialist construction, proceeding from the difficult conditions of an underdeveloped country, victim of constant imperialist enmity.

The First Party Congress of the Cuban Communist Party in December 1975 is of historic significance. Its resolutions and realization led to the significant strengthening of socialism on Cuban soil. The outstanding achievements of the Cuban people who, with great deeds, are preparing for the Second Party Congress of the Cuban Communist Party, have our undivided sympathy and the solidary support of the people of the German Democratic Republic.

In view of imperialist attacks against the Cuban Republic, the German Democratic Republic affirms its solidary support for the fight of the Cuban people in defense of its revolutionary achievements.

The GDR resolutely condemns the imperialist policy of blockade and of interference in the internal affairs of the Cuban Republic. It energetically supports the justified demands of the Cuban people and its government for the unconditional return of the territory of Guantanamo, illegally maintained by the United States as a military base, the existence of which violates the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cuba. The GDR demands an immediate end to the blockade and the deployment of U.S. spy planes.

The people of the GDR appreciate and pay tribute to the great help given by the Cuban republic to the peoples fighting for national and social independence, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

The two sides express their firm determination to strengthen in the future as well the fraternal relations between the two states on the principles of socialist internationlism.

The representatives of the two states express their satisfaction with the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation which has been consistently deepened and expanded.

The German Democratic Republic and the Republic of Cuba agree, through the further intensification of their economic relations, to contribute toward increasing the capability and effectiveness of the economies of the two countries, raising national prosperity, and deepening socialist economic integration. As member countries of Cuba, they will cooperate in the relization of long-term target programs.

The two sides state that the results of negotiations on the coordination of national economic plans and the development of economic and scientific-technological relations in 1976-80 have largely contributed toward the consistent development of economic cooperation and integration during the current 5-year plan.

The two representatives attach special significance to the coordination of national economic plans as the bases for regular extension of their economic relations.

The GDR and the Republic of Cuba underline the expediency of jointly working out an overall framework for economic collaboration, cooperation, specialization and socialist integration.

Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro agree in assessing the international situation that the strengthening of socialism, the successes of the anti-imperialist and revolutionary fight by the peoples for their national and social liberation, as well as the growing influence of the international workers' movement have led to permanent changes in the international balance of power in favor of peace and socialism.

The GDR and the Republic of Cuba pay tribute to the significant successes of the peace policy of the socialist states. The SED and the Cuban Communist Party regard the continuous strengthening of the unity of the communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism as a task of the highest importance.

The two representatives condemn the policy of confrontation pursued by the United States and other NATO states. This policy of strength is threatening world peace and detente.

The two sides note that the NATO resolution on the production and deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles on the territories of a number of West European states, adopted as part of the realization of NATO's long-term program, aims at changing the existing military balance and gaining unilateral advantages. Thus a serious obstacle to progress on the path of military detente is being created. It is therefore necessary to rescind this resolution or at least postpone its realization. In this connection the two sides underline the importance of the Paris meeting of European communist and workers' parties.

The two sides pay tribute to the peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist states, advocating that a meeting at highest level between the leading representatives of states from all parts of the world should be convened to discuss the task of removing international crisis areas and preventing a war.

The GDR and the Republic of Cuba express their high appreciation for the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union.

They see close friendship and cooperation with the CPSU and the USSR and the other fraternal parties and states of the socialist community as a fundamental condition for the successful shaping of the socialist social order in their countries.

The two sides strongly condemn the anti-Soviet hysteria stirred up by imperialism.

The GDR and the Cuban Republic regard the limitation and suspension of the arms race and disarmament as key problems in current international relations. They see the need to halt the production of nuclear arms of all types and the gradual diminution of nuclear arms of all types and the gradual diminution of nuclear stockpiles, right down to their complete destruction, as urgent tasks on the path of overcoming the danger of a nuclear war.

The two sides favor the soonest possible ratification of the SALT II treaty and the continuation of negotiations toward the further reduction of strategic arms. They deem the conclusion of a world treaty on the nonapplication of force as an important element in stabilizing peace.

The two sides underline the special urgency to reduce military confrontation in Europe. They emphasize the need for the early convening of a conference on questions of military detente and disarmament. They advocate early constructive solutions at the Vienna negotiations on reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe.

The GDR and Cuban Republic attach great significance to the consistent and complete implementation of the principles and recommendations of the Helsinki final act. They hope for positive and concrete results from the Madrid meeting.

The two sides emphasize the positive effect of the treaties by the socialist states with the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971. They regard the strict adherence to these international treaties and agreements, which are based on the recognition of territorial and political realities in Europe, as an important precondition for the strengthening of peace, detente and cooperation on the European Continent.

The two sides, in line with the Quadripartite Agreement, will maintain and develop their connections with West Berlin proceeding from the premise that West Berlin is not part of the Federal Republic of Germany and will continue not to be governed by it.

The German Democratic Republic and the Republic of Cuba affirm their loyalty to the objectives and principles of the United Nations organization, and their determination to help realize its aims.

The two sides follow with sympathy the progress of the Latin American people's fight against imperialism, for peace, democracy and social justice.

The two sides welcome with joy the great revolutionary victory of the Nicaraguan people. They promise the Nicaraguan people their solid support in the reconstruction of their country.

The representatives of the GDR and the Cuban Republic condemn most strongly the massacres committed against the heroic people of El Salvador in the fight for true independence.

The two sides welcome the steadfast position of Grenada's Revolutionary Government. They condemn the machinations which aim at undermining the position of Jamaica's independent goverment.

They affirm their support for the people of Puerto Rico.

The two sides affirm their full solidarity with the peoples of Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Guatemala, Haiti and other Latin American peoples. They support Belize's right to independence.

On the situation in Africa, the GDR and the Cuban Republic express their satisfaction with the development of the people's liberation struggle. The two sides reject NATO's endeavors to extend its sphere of action to the African Continent, which they regard as particularly dangerous. The two sides condemn the policy of apartheid and the neocolonist machinations in southern Africa.

They welcome the significant victory achieved by Zimbabwe's patriotic forces after many years of courageous struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism. The GDR and Cuban Republic renew their solidarity with the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and their rightful representatives, SWAPO and the ANC.

They welcome the important contribution made by the frontline states in supporting the liberation fight in southern Africa. The GDR and the Cuban Republic, in agreement with the relevant UN resolutions, support the realization of the Western Sahara people's right to self-determination.

The two sides pay tribute to the successes which Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have achieved in constructing a new social order and in overcoming the consequences of the aggression by U.S. imperialism and its Beijing allies.

The GDR and Cuban Republic are in favor of peace and security in Asia on the basis of collective efforts by all states in that region.

The GDR and the Cuban republic expresses their concern about the situation in the Middle East, provoked by threats and aggressions of imperialism. The GDR and the Cuban Republic express their full solidarity with the Afghan people and condemn the machinations by imperialism and its allies aimed at undermining the revolutionary process started in April 1978.

The two sides express their solidarity with the revolutionary fight of the Iranian people in realizing their right to self-determination.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the steps undertaken by the Cuban Republic as president of the movement of nonaligned states for solving the tense situation in the Middle East by means of negotiations.

The GDR and the Cuban Republic express their deep concern about the increased gravity of the situation in the Near East caused by imperialism. The two sides resolutely reject the imperialist policy of separatism and once again condemn the Camp David accords.

They underline the need for a just, comprehensive and permanent settlement on the basis of collective efforts of all interested sides, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The GDR and Cuban republic resolutely reject the great power and hegemony policies of the Chinese leadership and its pacts with imperialism and international reaction aimed at socialism, world peace and the people's fight for national liberation and social progress. The two sides condemn the American threats of military intervention against the fight of the South Korean people for democratic freedoms.

The party and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic thanked the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, the government and the people of Cuba for the most cordial and fraternal reception.

Erich Honecker invited Fidel Castro to the German Democratic Republic for an official friendship visit. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

BAHAMAS

PINDLING EULOGIZES SEAMEN AT MEMORIAL SERVICE

FL021223 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Bahamians from throughout the country yesterday attended a state memorial service at (?Clifford) Park for the four Bahamian Marines killed in action on the 10th of last month. At that service, Prime Minister Pindling gave the eulogy. The prime minister said that the Bahamas' most important date was in 1973 when our nation was born. He said, however, there can be no doubt that another important date in the history of our nation is May 10th, 1980, when four of our young Bahamas Defense Force Marines lost their lives. He said, in [words indistinct] and territorial integrity of our country. Prime Minister Pindling said the battle of Cay Santo Domingo has now passed into history but it will be long remembered by every true Bahamian.

[Begin Pindling recording] The Commonwealth of the Bahamas has sustained the loss of valuable (?officers). It is possible to put a value on Her Majesty's Bahamian Ship Flamingo. She has a replacement value of nearly 8 million dollars, a sum which is outside the comprehension of most of us. But what is more, we have suffered a heavy casualty--the loss of the precious lives of four noble Bahamian sons. And it is not possible to put a value on that. These four gallant men were cut down in their youth at the beginning of what was a promising future, strafed by arrogant and totalitarian bullets while they swam defenselessly to seek safety after the wanton sinking of their ship. Today we mourn the loss of those four heroes who knew that it was not an easy role. [end recording]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

STRIKE VIOLENCE OVER GASOLINE PRICE HIKE CONTINUE

PA020456 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0242 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, 1 Jun (LATIN)--At least 17 people were injured--4 of them sustaining bullet wounds--in various incidents today, the 4th day of the urban transportation strike protesting the gasoline price hike.

About 600 people have also been arrested in similar incidents in neighborhoods in the highlands of the city where many of the arrested persons were forced out of their homes, including a minor who, according to reports, was beaten by soldiers.

A nervous soldier unwittingly fired his automatic rifle and wounded four people who were inside a striking drivers' union locale, police reported.

Meanwhile several automobiles were overturned by groups of demonstrators along various city streets. They also burned tires and threw rocks at the police and soldiers who were patrolling the streets.

According to an official report, about 8,000 policemen have been deployed to the major districts since the strike began on Thursday when the government raised the price of a gallon of gasoline by 54 cents. The gallon now costs 2.39 pesos ($2.39).

According to official reports, 25 people have been hurt but no one has died, during the 4 days of the strike. To date, the number of arrests is in the hundreds, it was reported.

ARGENTINA

ZIMBABWE RECOGNIZED AS INDEPENDENT STATE

PY021728 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1558 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Jun (TELAM)--The national executive branch has recognized Zimbabwe as an independent state since this country has fulfilled the necessary requirements imposed by international law so as to be admitted to the concert of nations as an independent state. Through Decree No 1145, the national executive branch has reconfirmed that in its foreign policy Argentina supports the principle of universality of international relations.

PERU

ADDITIONAL CUBAN REFUGEES ARRIVE FROM HAVANA

PY021259 Paris AFP in Spanish 1149 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Lima, 2 Jun (AFP)--A group of 268 Cubans who had been staying at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana arrived this morning in Lima and joined the 328 Cuban refugees who have been here for a month after being evacuated via Costa Rica. It has been officially reported that 174 more dissidents will arrive in the next few days and that 30 refugees will remain at the embassy in Havana until the Cuban Government clarifies their situation.

SURINAME

DEFENSE MINISTER REPORTEDLY ASKED TO RESIGN

FL021415 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 29 May 80 p 2

[Text] Georgetown, May 28 (CANA)--Suriname's Defence Minister Michael Eugene van Rey who resigned today was asked to give up the key post because his colleagues on the National Military Council (NMC) had lost confidence in him, Surinamese Ambassador to Guyana Mr. Othar Pocorni has said here.

Mr. Pocorni said he had learned that the other NMC members had told Mr. Van Rey "they no longer had any confidence in him." He added however, that news of the resignation today was "completely astonishing."

Mr. Pocorni did not want to speculate on whether the surprise resignation indicates a split in the NMC which ousted Prime Minister Henk Arron in February. "I am so far away from what is happening that I cannot say what the real situation is, but when I heard of this development I was astonished," the ambassador said.

He explained that as defence minister, Mr. Van Rey was in charge of the army and the police and was consequently a key figure in the Suriname administration. He added that the fact that Mr. van Rey was one of the leading figures in the coup against Mr. Aaron's administration and had been put in charge of a vital portfolio could indicate some serious differences had developed that would have led to his being asked to give up the post. Mr. Pocorni said he had no idea about what could have led to the difference between Mr. van Rey and his other NMC colleagues.

Mr. Van Rey's resignation today was the first in the three-month old NMC. Van Rey, 33, was a second lieutenant before the February 25 coup.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 109 4 June 1980

ARGENTINA

LE MONDE Assesses Martinez de Hoz Visit, Bilateral Ties [1-2 Jun] B 1
AFP Queries Martinez de Hoz on Relations With Brazil B 2

BOLIVIA

Sabotage Ruled Out in Fatal Plane Crash C 1
Interior Minister Comments C 1
Paz Zamora Receiving Treatment C 1
Interior Minister Announces Release of Cuban Suspects C 2
Police Chief Resigns Over Breach of Discipline C 2
II Corps Supports General Garcia Meza C 2
Army Warns Against 'Extremist Subversion C 3
Peasant Leader Declares State of Emergency C 4
Archbishop of La Paz Fears Violent Confrontations C 5

BRAZIL

Soviet Offer To Aid in Oil Exploration Accepted D 1
Itamaraty Denies Military Accord With Argentina D 1
Attorney General Requests Trial of Deputy D 1
Further Details [JORNAL DO BRASIL 31 May]

CHILE

Merino Discounts Bolivian General's Statement E 1
Diplomat Denounces Bolivia E 1
Workers Said Restive Over Rights Cancellations E 1
Delegation to ILO Conference Leaves for Geneva E 2
Twelve Extremist Suspects Jailed in Antofagasta E 2

ECUADOR

Congress Rejects Censure of Government Minister G 1
Feraud Claims Victory G 1

PARAGUAY

Colorado Deputies Meet National Agreement Leaders [ABC COLOR 2 Jun] H 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Clashes Recur in Army Drive Against Rebels P 1
Resurgence of Violence P 1
Mayor of Town Killed P 1
Large Operation Against Rebels P 1
Guerrilla Camp Found [EL MUNDO 2 Jun] P 1
Guerrilla Group Report [Havana International] P 2

Majano Claims To Be Victim of Slander by Adversaries P 4
Junta Member Morales Ehrlich Views Political Situation P 4
Government To Seize Unregistered Firearms P 5
Border Conflict With Honduras About to End P 5

GUATEMALA

DCG Honorary President Returns, Party Analyzes Situation P 6
DCG Reaction to Threats P 6
ESA Releases List of Communist Sentenced to Death P 7
Vigilance Doubled at Venezuelan, Costa Rican Embassies P 7
Foreign Minister of Taiwan Leaves for Dominican Republic P 7

HONDURAS

Government Minister Announces Release of Army Recruits P 7
Student Roadblocks P 8

NICARAGUA

Castro Invited To Celebrate First Anniversary P 8
Announcement of Preparations P 8
Carlos Nunez Addresses Militia Rally in Matagalpa P 9
CDS Comments on Parties Not in State Council P 9
Austrian Foreign Minister Pahr Visits Nicaragua P 10
Arrival on 1 Jun [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG 3 Jun] P 10
Talks With Junta [Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG 4 Jun] P 10
End of Visit P 11
Briefs: Government Subsidizes Food Imports P 11

CUBA

Mariel Departures 2 Jun Reach 5,270; 220 Boats in Port Q 1
GRANMA Corrects Boat Figures Q 1
Havana Reports Carter's Order To Reinforce Fort Chaffee Q 1
GRANMA Rebuts CIA Report Warning of Refugee Exodus Q 1
Refugees in Costa Rica Fanning Out to Several Countries Q 3
Country Assigned Vice Presidency at Iran Conference Q 3
Havana Reports Arrest, Beating of Cubans in Bolivia Q 3
Conference on New International Economic Order Opens Q 4
Cooperation Talks With Czechoslovakia Open in Havana Q 4
Supreme Soviet Delegation Concludes Visit Q 4

OTHER COUNTRIES

PERU

New Group of 129 Cuban Refugees Arrives V 1

URUGUAY

Nunez Views Constitutional Plebiscite, Elections V 1

GUYANA

Sixteen Persons To Be Charged With Subversive Plotting V 1

LE MONDE ASSESSES MARTINEZ DE HOZ VISIT, BILATERAL TIES

LD031551 Paris LE MONDE in French 1-2 Jun 80 p 3

[Dominique Dhombres report: "The French Government Does Not Want To Be the Last To Effect Rapprochement With Argentina"]

[Text] Jose Martinez de Hoz, Argentine economy minister, left Paris on Friday 30 May at the end of a 48-hour visit to France, during which he was notably received by Giscard d'Estaing and Barre and also by Monory, Giraud and Deniau, ministers of the economy, industry and foreign trade.

About 30 people, including Adm Antoine Sanguinetti and Paul Quiles, socialist deputy for Paris, were questioned on Friday when they demonstrated against this visit in front of a big hotel on the right bank where Martinez de Hoz was guest at a dinner given by the French employers' organization. The Socialist Human Rights Club, which was behind this demonstration, protested against the "brutality" of the forces of order.

There is no reason for France to be the last to effect rapprochement with Argentina. Human rights continue to be under review, although this problem is growing less acute. But we cannot be the only ones to adopt a stance of principle when others are conducting business and the United States, worried by Buenos Aires' flirtation with Moscow, has changed its attitude. This is how the French present the visit by the Argentine economy minister. The semiostracism meted out to the Buenos Aires' leaders since the March 1976 military coup appears to be at an end. It is all talk of trade, cooperation and technology exchanges. As for violations of human rights (notably there are still 15 French people unaccounted for in Argentina and 3 detained for political reasons), have they even been raised at the highest level? For his part, Martinez de Hoz is adamant: One of his interlocutors raised this question....

"I have noted a very marked increase in interest in Argentina in Paris," Martinez de Hoz explains. "After 4 years of implementation of my economic program, people are beginning to see that the Argentine economy has become stronger, that it has a presence in the international market and offers numerous possibilities for foreign investors," he continued.

In 1979 France was Argentina's 10th largest customer and 6th largest supplier. France imports mainly soybeans, to avoid exclusive dependence on the United States for this crop, but also meat, tobacco, wool, furs and leather goods. The EEC common agricultural policy severely restricts certain imports, the Argentine ambassador in Paris notes. France in particular exports machinery, chemical and metallurgical products and consumer goods. These exports doubled in 1979.

Numerous Projects Under Study

The French firms which obtained the contract for construction of the gas pipeline under the Strait of Magellan (inaugurated at the end of 1978) recently failed to obtain the far more important contract for the gas pipeline between the country's central western production zones and the port of Rosario. On the other hand, numerous projects are being studied. Pechiney seems well placed in the invitation for tenders for the extraction and preliminary processing of uranium from the Sierra Pinta mine in Mendoza Province. Similarly, French companies are in the running to construct the freeway between Buenos Aires and La Plata and also for the Argentine capital's future subway.

But it is probably in the sphere of civil engineering that the future looks most promising. The Argentine Government has decided on a public investment program of $120 billion over the next 10 years, in power production, telecommunications and transport. During their visit to Paris, the economy minister and the large delegation accompanying him did their utmost to increase contacts with the interested French firms.

Martinez de Hoz said the same thing--with the aim of attracting foreign investment--in the three European countries (Spain, Austria and the FRG) which he visited before France, and he will develop the same arguments in Britain where he begins talks this Saturday--talks made possible by the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between London and Buenos Aires in November 1979, following some progress in negotiations on the future of the Malvinas (Falkland Islands)--a British territory claimed by Argentina.

Martinez de Hoz has been questioned at each stopover on the important Argentine grain sales to the USSR and on Buenos Aires' decision not to observe the boycott decided by the United States following the invasion of Afghanistan. The minister repeats with a smile the arguments he developed a few weeks ago with Brzezinski: the United States places many obstacles in the way of imports of Argentine agricultural products. Europe, which used to buy a large proportion before the development of the Common Market, has been partially closed off. Other outlets had to be found, such as the USSR, the Eastern Bloc countries and China. A boycott would have been ineffective, because it is difficult to control where the grain goes once it has left the producing country. This means that the USSR could thus very likely become Argentina's foremost trading partner in 1980....

AFP QUERIES MARTINEZ DE HOZ ON RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL

FY040122 Paris AFP in Spanish 1519 GMT 30 May 80

[By Raul Zamora]

[Excerpts] Paris, 30 May (AFP)--Argentine Economy Minister Jose Afredo Martinez de Hoz told AFP here today during a conversation that the possible creation of a Brazilian-Argentine industrial common market "does not have to affect other Latin American countries."

This is the text of the conversation with AFP:

[Question] There is special interest in France in the new Argentine-Brazilian relations and the possible creation of an industrial common market. During the meeting you had with President Giscard d'Estaing, was he interested in these topics?

[Answer] Certainly. These were some of the topics I talked about with President Giscard. He showed interest in them. He is a statesman who is well informed on current world affairs and very interested in the world economy, so we talked about it, including the new Argentine-Brazilian rapprochement, which is important for the international economy, so much so that all the European countries I have visited have asked me to brief them on it. Everyone was well aware of the significance of this event, not only for Latin America's immediate future, but the long-term future as well.

[Question] Precisely. Latin America and Europe are equally interested in this industrial common market. In Latin America, for instance, the possible creation of an Argentine-Brazilian industrial common market poses certain problems for other Latin American countries such as Mexico, Chile and the Andean Pact members. How do you view the prospect for a Latin American common market?

[Answer] I do not think we should make such far-fetched projections when we talk about a common market, because ambitious schemes for Latin American economic integration have been difficult to implement in the past. We must focus our attention on concrete facts and a direct approach without drawing up theoretical plans or guidelines. In this particular case with Brazil or other countries, we must come closer to each other through concrete projects in several economic sectors. For instance, one can take one economic sector, one group of products and gradually continue working together toward joint economic cooperation before reaching the stage of broad economic integration under the umbrella of a common market. Argentine-Brazilian relations do not have to affect other Latin American countries, while any bilateral agreement between two LAFTA member countries automatically affects other members as well. Other Latin American countries can join us if they wish to do so and this is precisely the proposal Argentina has made for the reform of LAFTA which is under study because the LAFTA treaty will expire at the end of 1980. In addition to the common market for industrial goods, we are also interested in a joint manufacturing undertaking, including investments, transfer of technology and joint enterprises which can sell products to Argentine and Brazilian markets as well as to third countries. This is also an important scheme we want to use to develop our future economy.

[Question] There is a certain uneasiness in the French business sector. Some businessmen are not totally sure how much Argentina really wishes to have their assistance to develop its industrial potential. Some French businessmen have commented during informal talks that there is more interest in Argentina in speculation than in industrialization, that although the government shows good intentions in practice there is little opportunity for French participation. In addition, no one is sure that when you leave your post, the government will continue implementing your economic program.

[Answer] First of all, I want to make it clear that it is not my program since the armed forces have endorsed it, and therefore it is the armed forces' program. President Videla will leave his post in March 1981, but the armed forces will continue the same policy with other people. It is not the transfer of one government to another, of one party to another, but the continuity of the government of the armed forces with the natural renewal of men in government posts--a policy we believe is a positive one.

[Question] On your arrival at the airport, I asked you if you expected to attain concrete agreements in France, and you replied that many times concrete agreements are not necessarily important. Can you say the same thing now, or have some changes occurred during your talks in Paris?

[Answer] There are no concrete agreements. We are exploring what new offers French companies can make to Argentine companies and vice versa. Regarding the industrialization you mentioned a while ago, I can tell you that there are important private projects underway. These projects show the intent and will of the industries to improve and adapt themselves to the new rules of the economic game. I do not agree that speculative activities are being given priority over productive activities because it is actually quite the contrary. However, we must admit that there is speculation everywhere at all time and we will never get rid of it. The important thing is the general trend of the economy, and this can be seen by looking at the increasing figures of our investment and our production.

SABOTAGE RULED OUT IN FATAL PLANE CRASH

PY031546 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpt] (Alberto Olmos), director of the National Civil Aeronautics Board, has ruled out any possibility of sabotage in the accident of the twin-engine plane which cost five lives and in which Jaime Paz Zamora, leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], was seriously injured. (Olmos) said that he is ready to cooperate with any commission, official or unofficial, wanting to inspect the wreckage of the plane.

Interior Minister Comments

PY031547 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The deaths of five people and the serious injuries suffered by the political leader Jaime Paz Zamora in an airplane accident yesterday has caused general dismay among the public. Paz Zamora was the only survivor of the tragedy which has caused mourning throughout the country. Political leaders, congressmen and ministers have expressed their sorrow over the terrible accident.

Interior Minister Antonio Arnez Camacho said that the accident has caused general concern in government circles. He also announced that the government will make an investigation of the case together with the aeronautics board.

[Begin Arnez recording] This is a deplorable accident which fills us and the whole Bolivian population with sorrow. Like any other accident, it causes problems, very serious problems, particularly in the present situation of the country. We hope for prudence in the population. We would not at all wish this event to become another cause for unrest and outbursts among the people and the political parties. I can say no more.

The government will coordinate with the Aeronautics Board in a full investigation, demanded by the relatives and required by the present situation. The population will receive a report in due time. On behalf of the government, I truly regret this accident which has caused sorrow to many families and is now also affecting political aspirations. I hope Mr Zamora will recover very quickly. [end recording]

Paz Zamora Receiving Treatment

PY031548 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The team of doctors treating Jaime Paz Zamora, leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary left and vice presidential candidate, has stated that he will not be able to participate in public activities for 3 months. Spokesmen of the medical team said that Paz Zamora has serious burns on his hands and face, but that apparently he has not suffered any other physical or psychological damage.

The politician is now being treated by a specialist in plastic surgery who will practically have to reconstruct Paz Zamora's face because of the burns. In case the treatment proves to be unsuccessful within 48 hours, he will be sent to the United States or Argentina.

INTERIOR MINISTER ANNOUNCES RELEASE OF CUBAN SUSPECTS

PY021820 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Interior Minister Gen Antonio Arnez Camacho today reported that the four Cubans and two Bolivians who had been under arrest were released last night. He said that the Cubans were released thanks to the good offices of engineer Serapio Mansilla, rector of the La Paz San Andres University.

As is known, personnel of the army's G 2 last Friday night arrested the following Cuban citizens: (Vicente Omar Martinez), Sereska Pantoja Endona, Augusto Blanco Gil and Luzano Silvestre Garcia as well as Bolivian citizens Silva Rivera Cusicanqui and Beatriz Lopez Garcia.

The interior minister urged the people to remain calm in order to be able to consolidate the democratic process the country has been undertaking. He noted that keeping this in mind, and after the detainees underwent the appropriate questioning, he ordered their release. He announced that the Cubans returned to their country today at 0040 in a Braniff flight via Miami and that the two Bolivian women returned to their respective homes.

POLICE CHIEF RESIGNS OVER BREACH OF DISCIPLINE

PY031906 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpts] In a note addressed to Interior Minister Antonio Arnez Camacho, Col (Julio Lara Salazar) has tendered his resignation as commanding general of the Bolivian police.

In his letter, he stated that officers and students of the Police College [Escuela Superior de policia] who engaged in serious disciplinary violations are now standing trial before police disciplinary boards so that those responsible may be punished accordingly. In view of this and other considerations, the police commander asked the president and the interior minister that he be immediately relieved of his post.

II CORPS SUPPORTS GENERAL GARCIA MEZA

PY032110 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2000 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 3 Jun (Latin)--The second most powerful unit of the Bolivian Army today declared its support for the army commander in chief, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, who is involved in a clash with the legislative branch, and stated that "it will not allow any more offenses or attacks against the armed institution."

This drastic statement of the II Corps headquartered in Santa Cruz, 900 km southeast of La Paz, was issued by its commander, Gen Hugo Echeverria, and published by the local press. He said his command is unable to remain a silent partner "in view of the dramatic situation which is jeopardizing the national integrity," worsened at times by "the irresponsibility and unbridled ambition of those who have responsibility for state affairs."

This military warning came 24 hours before two very important issues are scheduled to come up for discussion by the national Congress, whose two chambers were closed today in mourning for the death of leftwing Senator Jorge Alvarez Plata in an airplane crash yesterday.

Tomorrow Congress will go on with the liability trial [juicio de responsabilidades] of former President General Hugo Banzer Suarez, who an investigating committee has found guilty of alleged crimes against human rights and constitutional guarantees. At the same time, Congress will question the Cabinet about statements made by the commander in chief of the army, Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

General Garcia Meza has stated that the armed forces will try in military courts the persons who are accusing General Banzer Suarez in the belief that the charges involve the armed institution, and has denied that Congress has any "legal or moral" authority to criticize the military sector.

General Echeverria supported these remarks of General Garcia Meza and indicated that "foreign interference in domestic affairs and daily insults against the military High Command, especially the commander in chief of the army, have a common goal: the destruction of the armed forces."

Openly criticizing the Congress, he added that "parliamentary ineptitude shows the people the most picturesque circus where the destruction of the armed forces is being planned and liability trials are orchestrated to undermine the prestige of the armed forces." He added: "Terrorism...the power vacuum and leaders who do not respond to national desires have turned our nation into true anarchy."

With regard to the position of the military toward this situation, he said that the II Corps "can no longer maintain a passive attitude." And added that "therefore, we take upon ourselves the defense of our armed forces and the future of the Bolivian people." He concluded by saying: "We want to make it very clear that we will not allow any further insults from the enemies of the fatherland and the armed forces--insults which we will repel with all the resources and means available to us."

ARMY WARNS AGAINST 'EXTREMIST SUBVERSION'

FY033154 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] The development of extremist activities in which terrorist deeds have been intensified in the last few days makes it absolutely necessary to apply the most suitable legal measures in order to prevent the repetition with impunity of those deeds which have made a deep impression among the citizens.

This statement has been made by army headquarters in a communique which gives many details of communist infiltration and then asserts that to remain indifferent to the advance of extremist subversion would be tantamount to forgetting the sacred duty to defend the fatherland against all the traps of demagoguery. The text of the document says:

Regarding the latest events in connection with the activities of international extremism in league with national elements, army headquarters is fulfilling its duty of reporting the following to the public:

1. For several days a meeting has been going on in La Paz sponsored by foreign organizations directly controlled by communism. Those organizations are the International Union of Students [IUS] with headquarters in Prague, at 110001 17 November Street, and the Continental Union of Latin American Students [Union Continental Latinoamericana de Estudiantes--UCLAE] whose main center is in Havana. This data clearly shows that they are controlled by the Soviet and Cuban governments.

2. According to available reports on those organizations, it can be asserted that they depend economically on Moscow and several communist countries.

3. The IUS works in close contact with the World Federation of Democratic Youth headquartered in Budapest and the World Peace Council, which is another cover organization.

4. A short time ago some Bolivian citizens approached the Bolivian Foreign Ministry requesting that La Paz be the seat of an assembly of the World Peace Council and asking for a subsidy of $50,000 for this, despite its having strong economic support from the Soviet Union. The Foreign Ministry declined the request and the communist organization could not obtain its goal. If the request had been granted, this capital would certainly have become a center of activities for extremists from all over the world, perhaps as is now occurring with the meeting sponsored by IUS, UCLAE and also by (?CUB) [Bolivian University Confederation].

5. The people of La Paz (?reject) the violent verbal offensive carried out over the loudspeakers of the Greater University of San Andres [UMSA] by the participants of the assembly [presumably the IUS-UCLAE meeting]. Most of the speeches regarding the struggle for national liberation have been in praise of the Cuban revolution and in support of the various revolutionary movements on the continent. The citizens passing along Villazon Avenue were indignant when they heard attacks on the armed forces institution [words indistinct].

6. [words indistinct] the participation of a small number of activists at that meeting. A minority formed by persons (?guided by) foreign ideologies has tried to awaken interest among the students, most of whom remained indifferent, thus showing that [words indistinct] and watchwords of foreign elements. Their repudiation became obvious when no great participation was obtained for a rally of solidarity with the Cuban people.

7. The propaganda made for this international meeting was partly disguised by means of artistic performances which are a smokescreen to deceive ingenuous persons. Funds with perfectly clear origins have been invested. The public could thus observe with surprise and indignation posters presenting Latin America as dominated by [words indistinct] of communism. There may be other still more convincing proof regarding the nature of this meeting.

In view of the provokations and the [word indistinct] interference of international extremism, the authorities have maintained an attitude of watchfulness and strict control of the [words indistinct] delegates. [Words indistinct] and it could not be allowed to be taken advantage of for an exchange of experiences and methods of revolutionary struggle. On this occasion there has been a new attempt to spread the systems put into practice by Cuban extremism.

The recent creation of the so-called "Committees for Defense of Democracy" and of a higher organization controlled by another which, forgetting its specific functions as a labor organization, actively participates in politics, means nothing but the application of foreign systems in this country, which the citizenry categorically repudiates. [Passage indistinct] to maintain a front against the advance of extremist subversion [words indistinct] the sacred duty to defend the fatherland against all the traps of demagoguery.

PEASANT LEADER DECLARES STATE OF EMERGENCY

PY032002 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] The Bolivian peasant class is in a state of emergency to defend the democratic process, according to a statement made by peasant leader Genaro Flores. Flores charged there were assaults on the United Peasants Confederation headquarters in Cochabamba and Santa Cruz. He stated that them members of the confederation should be ready to receive instructions from the organization and the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB].

[Begin Flores recording] [Words indistinct] the United Labor Confederation of Bolivian Peasant Workers [CSUTCB] declares a state of emergency in the Bolivian rural districts and instructs all its local organizations to defend the democratic process of the country.

2. [Number as heard] We repudiate the terrorist campaign and the assaults on the headquarters of the federations in Santa Cruz and Cochabamba. At the same time we demand the immediate return of those headquarters to the genuine organizations of the Bolivian peasant class.

3. We give special instructions to the bases and warn them to be ready for any summons by the main organizations--the CSUTCB and the Bolivian Labor Central. [end recording]

Flores admitted that some leaders of the peasant confederation he is leading have given their support to former President Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas' candidacy, but that he has decided to remain faithful to the alliance with the Revolutionary Party of the National Left, [PRIN] which has named Juan Lechin Oquendo as its candidate.

ARCHBISHOP OF LA PAZ FEARS VIOLENT CONFRONTATIONS

PY031928 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Msgr Jorge Manrique, archbishop of La Paz, has told the president of his concern over the political events that have occurred in the country lately. The archbishop visited the government palace, where he had a talk with the president. After the meeting he made the following statements:

[Begin Manrique recording] These criminal attacks deserve the most severe punishment and the application of the strictest laws of the nation, because we still have laws. I would like to tell you that my greatest concern is that the people are becoming restless, and I fear--and as you know I sometimes speak very clearly--that under these circumstances there are preparations for a confrontation among Bolivians. I believe I can assert this once more. Something is being prepared here--a confrontation among Bolivians. And what will we gain by bloodshed? We will destroy our fatherland, destroy ourselves. And who is responsible for this situation, this event which may be the greatest treason against the fatherland, from whichever side it may come? [end recording] Monseigneor Manrique also asserted that all Bolivians should work for the good of the whole nation. That is our duty.

[Begin Manrique recording] We have won prestige from the whole world. At least it is now calm and serene. Should we now defame the nation? The political leaders should think very seriously and very conscientiously, because they are the servants of the fatherland. No one should serve the fatherland for his own egoistic interests. Everyone, from the constitutional interim president to the humblest worker, we are all servants of this nation. We are responsible for this nation and we should destroy all that which is trying to lead it into chaos and total destruction. [end recording] He also said that he is tired of speeches and declarations but that he agreed to talk with the newsmen at their own special request.

[Begin Manrique recording] Gentlemen, I cannot refuse your polite request for a few words at this time. You understand my anxiety. We must maintain peace and promote peace among the people and accuse those who are preparing a river of blood for us. I condemn this, as I have condemned it at the Episcopal Conference, and as an archbishop I condemn all violence. Those who will be responsible for destroying their fatherland will have to answer to God, the supreme judge; they will have to answer to history and the nation; they will have to answer to their own dignity as human beings and not, as St Paul says, as an animal turning against another animal. [end recording]

In conclusion he asked for harmony, seriousness and responsibility from each and every Bolivian at the present time.

SOVIET OFFER TO AID IN OIL EXPLORATION ACCEPTED

FY031348 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] It has been confirmed that Brazil has accepted a Soviet offer to send a team of experts and equipment to conduct a complete survey of Brazil's petroleum potential. The offer, which was made last year, was then immediately accepted and referred to the appropriate officials. The offer was first studied by the Mines and Energy Ministry and it is now in the hands of the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation.

Although Itamaraty's announcement does not give any details, it is believed that the offer was made by Aleksey Manzhulo, Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade, who headed a Soviet trade mission to Brazil in October 1979.

ITAMARATY DENIES MILITARY ACCORD WITH ARGENTINA

FY031850 Paris AFP in Spanish 1458 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Brasilia, 3 Jun (AFP)--The Brazilian Foreign Ministry today denied the existence of any military cooperation accord currently in effect between Argentina and Brazil.

This was the Foreign Ministry's response to a report published last week by a Sao Paulo daily according to which Brazil and Argentina had arranged a secret military cooperation accord which was signed [passage indistinct].

ATTORNEY GENERAL REQUESTS TRIAL OF DEPUTY

FY031559 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Brasilia--Attorney General Firmino Ferreira Paz yesterday filed a petition before the federal supreme court requesting that Federal Deputy Joao Cunha, of Sao Paulo State, be brought to trial on charges of having violated articles 33 and 36 of the national security law. He also asked the court to hold a hearing to question the defendant and to punish him in accordance with those articles.

The attorney general charged Deputy Cunha with having offended the president of the republic, (?quoted) future generals [futuros generais] and instigated animosity within the armed forces. Deputy Cunha is punishable from 1 to 4 years of imprisonment under article 33 and from 8 to 30 years under article 36 of the national security law.

Further Details

FY031600 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 31 May 80 p 2

[Excerpt] Brasilia--The national attorney general yesterday charged, before the federal supreme court, Deputy Getulio Dias (Workers Democratic Party--Rio Grande do Sul State) with "having made through the press, in the very building of the supreme electoral court, statements offensive to the dignity and standing of this electoral court and its body of members."

Attorney Firmino Ferreira Paz believes that even though the trial would require the permission of the Chamber of Deputies, this requirement could be waived because the accused "is not protected by the immunity provided for in article 32 of the Constitution because the deputy had acted outside the building of the Chamber of Deputies and not in any connection whatsoever with his parliamentary functions."

MERINO DISCOUNTS BOLIVIAN GENERAL'S STATEMENT

FY032223 Paris AFP in Spanish 1812 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Antofagasta, Chile, 3 Jun (AFP)--Adm Jose Antonio Merino, commander in chief of the Chilean Navy, gave little importance today to the recent remarks made by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, commander in chief of the Bolivian Army, that "the recovery of the sea outlet should be carried out by force."

"I do not give much importance to what the Bolivian general has to say," said Merino, who is also a member of the Chilean military junta. The high-ranking Chilean official is visiting the northern part of Chile, a visit which was labeled as having to do with "strictly naval matters."

Diplomat Denounces Bolivia

FY031659 Paris AFP in Spanish 2332 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Santiago, 2 Jun (AFP)--A high-ranking Chilean Foreign Ministry official today accused Bolivia of threatening peace in the region and dismissed any move toward resuming diplomatic relations. Bolivia severed relations with Chile in March 1978 as their direct negotiations on the Bolivian desire to obtain a sea outlet on the Pacific came to an impasse.

Recent press reports from La Paz have indicated that Bolivian Army Commander Gen Luis Garcia Meza and Defense Minister Rear Adm Walter Nunez advocate the "recovery by force" of the seacoast their country lost to Chile during the war waged between them a century ago.

Pedro Daza, the Chilean permanent representative to the OAS, has rejected these remarks and denied the charge that the present tension was caused by the Chilean position. He said: "One cannot become a threat to peace when one is exercising a legitimate right, as Chile has done." He added: "If there has been a threat to peace, this threat must have been posed by Bolivia. I believe the Bolivian defense minister's statement has confirmed this assertion."

Daza, who is a former Chilean ambassador to Bolivia, said that this situation had made it even more difficult to resume a direct dialogue. He said: "I believe there is no possibility of bilateral talks at the present stage of the Chilean-Bolivian relations, and Bolivia is primarily responsible for this."

WORKERS SAID RESTIVE OVER RIGHTS CANCELLATIONS

FY031230 Paris AFP in Spanish 1816 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Santiago, 31 May (AFP)--It was reported here that Chilean dissident labor leaders were alarmed today by "a new cancellation of rights which they had acquired."

While some of these labor leaders protested against the cancellation of privileges of state enterprise workers, other labor groups reported a hardening of repression.

The workers' uneasiness began last Wednesday when the government of Gen Augusto Pinochet enforced a law canceling the privilgeges of union leaders at state enterprises. By virture of this privilege labor leaders elected to leadership posts could not be fired.

Tucapel Jimenez, president of the National Association of Government Employees (ANEF) and member of the dissident centrist "Group of 10" said: "This cancellation is an unusual and unconstitutional measure."

The National Union Coordinating Union (CNS) headed by leftist and Christian leaders noted that the cancellation law is a "new repressive action against the workers" and one of the spokesmen for the CNS said that "rights which were acquired through long years of struggle by the Chilean labor movement have been eliminated."

Even though there was no official explanation about the scope of this new law, Labor Ministry sources recently indicated that such a law would help reorganize some state services.

The CNS reported that the police did not allow a meeting to be held in a Catholic Church. The president of the union, Manuel Bustos. said that "Carabineros (paramilitary police) surrounded the church and ordered us to leave." He added: "There is a serious hardening of repression in our country as attested to by the arrest of 600 Chileans last April, and the searches conducted in several towns."

Labor activity in Chile has been dormant for 7 years, when a military movement toppled the late Socialist President Salvador Allende. The present regime, however, gradually reestablished labor mechanisms through a "labor plan" in July 1979.

By virtue of these mechanisms, thousands of workers voted last Friday for new union leaders at the Huachipato steel mill, which is located 530 km south of Santiago. Reports from Huachipato on Saturday indicated that candidates of the "Group of 10" and of the CNS received more votes than the government labor candidates.

DELEGATION TO ILO CONFERENCE LEAVES FOR GENEVA

PY030313 Paris AFP in Spanish 0239 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 2 Jun (AFP)--It was reported here today that the Chilean delegation that will attend the 60th International Labor Organization (ILO) conference left today for Geneva.

The delegation of union leaders is made up of Guillermo Medina (representative of the Government Bank Association) Jose Dominguez (representative of coal workers), and Julio Bastias (representative of saltpeter workers).

The employers delegation is made up of Manlio Fantini, (from the National Mining Society), and Mauricio Bezanilla, (representing the Valparaiso industrialists).

The government delegation is made up of Manuel Trucco, Chilean ambassador; Ramon Suarez, the labor department director; and Arturo Marin, Labor Ministry adviser for international labor affairs.

TWELVE EXTREMIST SUSPECTS JAILED IN ANTOFAGASTA

PY0312310 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0011 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Security forces have discovered in Antofagasta an extremist group of 12 people who were detained and immediately put at the disposal of the courts. The detained people are members of the banned Communist Party operating in the district of Corvall where they were printing subversive pamphlets for distribution in several sectors of the city. Investigations are presently being conducted in several areas of the region to uncover any possible ramifications of this group.

CONGRESS REJECTS CENSURE OF GOVERNMENT MINISTER

PA032025 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0150 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Quito, 2 Jun (EFE)--The Ecuadorean Congress today rejected the censure motion against government minister Carlos Feraud. Congress summoned the minister on 6 May, accusing him of harassing legislators and leaders of the powerful Concentration of Popular Forces (CFP).

Following a debate, the legislators rejected the motion 33-27, with 7 abstentions and 2 not voting. The defeat of the censure motion is considered the beginning of the decline of the power of Assad Bucaram, 63-year-old chief of the Congress and leader of the CFP, and a victory for the government of President Jaime Roldos.

Feraud Claims Victory

PA032135 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The end of the most recent and controversial special session of Congress was marked by a defeat for the legislative groups that had proposed dismissal of the government minister.

The exonerated minister, Carlos Feraud Blum, believes the outcome of the vote represents a victory for democracy over the oligarchy, which, allied to Assad Bucaram, has tried to fish in muddy waters during the government of Roldos to secure its perverse objectives. Feraud's analysis did not coincide with that of the legislative groups sectors that believe he received a fatal wound. The result of the vote was seen by Feraud as a defeat for those groups which want to destabilize the democratic system to open the road to a dictatorship. The oligarchy, according to Feraud, has first and last names.

[Begin Feraud recording] The result shows something very interesting: It has been repeatedly said here that the political crisis was nothing but a personal conflict between Bucaram and the president, or perhaps a confrontation within the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP]. Facts show that there was something else: The oligarchy, which includes the Democratic Institutionalist Coalition, the Social Christians, the Nationalist Revolutionary Party and the reactionary sector of the Liberal Party--together with the other extreme that also wants to destabilize the country, the Popul. Democratic Movement [MPD]--has obtained 27 votes in favor of my dismissal. [end recording]

However, the political trial sponsored by the CFP gave only a narrow margin in favor of the minister, who only had 21 unconditional votes. The other 12 votes he received came from the democratic left, which voted in support of him but criticized his work. The voting by the Conservative Party, with the exception of the surprising manner in which Legislator Humberto Ortiz voted, confirmed a political commitment that was the result of the plebiscite dilemma. These two groups determined the result of the general vote by the Chamber of Representatives, thwarting the objective of the summoning bloc.

Many strict and impartial political observers believe that the minister's victory lacks the strength that Feraud claims. In general terms, there were four groups in the voting. There were those categorically in favor of dismissing the minister. These included members of the CFP, Nationalist Revolutionaries, Social Christians, old-guard liberals and Jaime Hurtado Gonzalez, of the MPD.

Another group openly defended the minister. This was done by followers of Roldos and Christian Democrat legislators. A third group consisting of the Conservative Party, the former rallying point of the old majority, abstained from voting. The fourth group was that of the democratic left, which argued that it could find no legal reason for Feraud's dismissal. However, most of its representatives questioned--on occasions very critically--the actions of the government minister.

COLORADO DEPUTIES MEET NATIONAL AGREEMENT LEADERS

PY032247 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 2 Jun 80 p 52

[Excerpts] Oscar Zacarias Cubilla, Americo Velazquez and Roberto Seifart, deputies representing the Colorado Party, held an unexpected meeting yesterday with members of the National Agreement and visiting deputies of the state of Parana (Brazil). The Colorado deputies expressed their interest in the international movement aimed at the unity of democratic political parties. The leaders of the National Agreement indicated at the end of the talks that they were willing to accept the past as "a bitter experience and a lesson for the future."

The Brazilian deputies, who were staying at the La Espanola Hotel, said they received a phone call yesterday from Deputy Americo Velazquez, who expressed a desire to talk to them before they returned to their country. The three Colorado deputies arrived soon afterwards.

Gernote Kirinus, one of the Brazilian deputies, reported yesterday that the first thing the Colorado deputies asked was whether the visitors were aware that "the National Agreement had been created at the U.S. Embassy."

Kirinus later asked the leaders of the National Agreement the same question. Luis A. Resk indicated that the idea had been voiced at Domingo Laino's house and any claims to the contrary "means that lies are still being used as a political instrument by the government party." Manuel Benitez Florentin added that the idea had been implemented at the Casa del Pueblo [Febrerista Party headquarters], to which Laino added that "the government has a very special dislike for Ambassador Robert White because he did not come here to engage in public relations or close deals as many ambassadors had done. He came here to speak with all sectors of the population, as you (the Brazilians) have done, as any democrat should do."

Deputy Gernote Kirinus asked his Paraguayan colleagues: "Will you be able to obtain the approval of your president, General Storessner, to join our movement, together with the National Agreement?" He was referring to the Federation of Democratic Political Parties.

Deputy Americo Velazquez tried to answer but he was interrputed by Zacarias, who said: "I am a member of the executive board of the Colorado Party and I want to make it clear that although Alfredo Stroessner is the honorary president of our party, in all my three terms in office he has never participated, nor should he participate, in the internal activities of the party. Therefore it is up to us to establish the motives and suitability of participating in this movement. I can assure you that Stroessner does not and should not have to participate in party decisions. There is a political committee above us, but this not mean that we cannot assess whether it is suitable to participate or not." Seifart stated that "this decision is up to the executive board of the Colorado party."

Deputy Americo Velazquez indicated that "if there is to be an agreement, it should be reached among the political parties so the organization can be called a national agreement of political parties. But the point is that the national agreement is made up of factions of political parties, with the exception of the revolutionary Febrerista Party. What about the other factions? If the National Agreement is to be broadened, we must speak of political parties with legal status and for the time being there is only one such party within the National Agreement."

Resk explained that the National Agreement does not oppose the Colorado Party because it believes it is a democratic party, "however we do not believe that a formal statement of principles is enough. The method or system employed by this party is much more important. We believe that the national accord has no room for parties whose men disregard democratic principles and implement a system of persecution which goes against the supreme values of mankind."

He added: I do not believe that we are not political parties merely because we have not been formally acknowledged. First, because we have the natural right to freedom, to meet, to think and so forth, and, second, because we are protected by current laws provided for in the national constitution. Thus, no single law can deny our status as political parties. For example, the latest convention of the authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA] impressed me very much. The entire liberal force was there. Why do we not accept the other liberal parties? Because, despite being formally democratic, they provide support to a totally antidemocratic system and encourage repressive methods."

Laino then spoke to thank Resk for his kind words about the PLRA. "I believe that we all have our scars and know of many victims, but we are in Latin America where there are problems galore and the main thing now is the future. The people would like to build something good. Thus, I applaud the gesture of the fellow deputies who have accepted this dialogue. Future generations will duly acknowledge the merit of politicians like Zacarias, Seifart and Velazquez, who abide by what has always been the true essence of the Colorado Party."

EL SALVADOR

CLASHES RECUR IN ARMY DRIVE AGAINST REBELS

Resurgence of Violence

PA031932 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1857 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 3 Jun (LATIN)--At least 28 persons have been killed in the past few hours in a resurgence of political violence in El Salvador. Meanwhile, teachers have suspended their activities to protest the arrest of a former education minister.

The security forces stated that 11 persons, including two National Guardsmen, were killed in a shootout on a highway in the outskirts of the northern city of Santa Ana, 70 km from this capital. The other deaths occurred in incidents in various parts of this small Central American country where the leftist and rightist extremists are waging a struggle for power. Also, the leftist guerrillas have been struggling since last October against the civilian-military government junta, seeking to overthrow it.

In one incident two guerrillas who were carrying weapons and explosives were killed in a traffic accident. A passenger who survived the incident was later killed in the hospital where he was receiving medical attention, the security forces stated.

Mayor of Town Killed

PA040000 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] In the town of Rosario de Mora, 26 km from San Salvador, Mayor Manuel Antonio Carrillo Vasquez was assassinated. According to reports from the town, the 31-year-old mayor was a member of the Christian Democrats. He had been appointed on 1 March 1980. He was killed by three unidentified individuals in his home located in El Calvario neighborhood. Hw was shot twice, once in the [word indistinct] region and once in the back. His death was instantaneous.

Large Operation Against Rebels

PA030451 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1805 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] A top Defense Ministry spokesman reported this morning that army and security forces, supported by helicopters, have been carrying out an operation in an area that includes San Juan, Santiago Nonualco and other towns in La Paz Department as well as the northern sector of the San Vicente Volcano since early today in search of guerrilla cells. According to our informants, guerrilla cells have been detected in these sectors, particularly on the slopes of San Vicente. The operation is aimed at this region and for this reason the military units have surrounded a large area.

Clashes occurred between guerrillas and troops near Tecoluca and Leon de Piedras a few days ago.

Guerrilla Camp Found

PA032224 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 2 Jun 80 p 32

[Text] The Armed Forces Press Committee today reported that intensive military action is taking place around Ahuachapan, Santa Ana and Sonsonate to dismantle guerrilla training camps and that one such camp was dismantled yesterday morning.

The Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] guerrilla training camp was discovered in a rural part of Ahuachapan and Sonsonate, in the area of San Jose el Naranjo Tihuicha, on the Costa Brava, Buena Vista and Guayapa Arriba ranches along the coast of both departments. The installations were located on the basis of information obtained by armed forces intelligence about bands of subversives that operate by day and take refuge in the hills at night.

It was reported that the military command executed its own plans and procedures and began an operation identified as "anvil" and "hammer" in which special units participated. The area where the operation was carried out is linked by way of the coastal highway with the port of Acajutla and La Machadura, from El Ceibillo to San Jose el Naranjo. The surrounding areas are connected by secondary roads. Towns like San Francisco Menendez, Jujutla and Metalio are nearby.

At the close of the operation, the authorities reported that 12 subversives had died while the armed forces had sustained no casualties.

The following materiel was found: 10,230 rounds of ammunition of various caliber and their accompanying clips, a U.S. made .30 caliber Colt light machinegun with its tripod and carrier, three .30 caliber carbines, 10 rifles and shotguns, 5 grenades of various types, 57 lassos, 2 rolls of ruse for detonating explosives, 1 two-way radio, 10 large batteries and 7 and 1/2 pounds of C-4 compound for manufacturing explosives.

Guerrilla Group Report

PA011425 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Statement by Antonio, member of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses, somewhere in El Salvador, no date given--recorded]

[Text] U.S. imperialism is committing all sort of crimes against the Salvadoran people, through the Christian Democratic junta and the collaboration of the most reactionary sectors of the Honduran and Guatemalan armies. They want the people to believe that all this killing is the result of clashes between leftwing and rightwing terrorist groups and that the latter are to blame for the genocidal actions carried out against the Salvadoran people. These actions take place every day and are carried out by paramilitary gangs financed by the Guatemalan [as heard] oligarchy supported by U.S. imperialism and led by Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, a member of the most reactionary sectors of the Salvadoran oligarchy. Some 200 persons are killed by them every week. Approximately 5,000 persons have been killed so far this year.

The enemy's most recent offensive was carried out in the area of Trifinio in Metapan, in the area of Chalatenango, in Guasapa, Aguilares, Pagnal, San Vicente, La Paz, Morazan and La Union. Some 1,500 have been forced to take refuge in La Union in Honduran territory and hundreds have sought refuge in Chalatenango, for a total of 3,000 Salvadoran refugees in Honduran territory. Most of the victims of this genocidal action, which the enemy cannot conceal, have been elderly persons, women and children. A total of 75 children have drowned in the Sumpul River. They were practically tossed into the river by members of the Salvadoran National Guard.

The Honduran Army has crossed the border into Salvadoran territory to collaborate with the Salvadoran National Guard and army in carrying out these killings.

We also want to denounce the arrest of Salvador Samayoa and Leonel Menendez Quiroga, two progressive and democratic leaders. We know that Samayoa is still being held by the repressive forces, but we have not heard anything about Menendez Quiroga since he was arrested.

By carrying out all these crimes, the enemy is trying to scare us into giving up our struggle. But we want the world to know that the masses are at this moment conducting a vast combative operation and are working through the trade unions in the city and countryside. Several unions are on strike. The water department workers are on strike, the railroad workers, the doctors and even public employees, from the agrarian institute, are on strike at this very moment. They are complaining about the poor working conditions and low wages. The education and health workers are also on strike. I would say that at this very moment, some 4,000 public employees and hundreds of thousands of other workers in the country are on strike.

We want the world to know about the most recent military actions of the forces of national resistance: the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces, the Peoples Revolutionary Army and the Liberation Armed Forces. In the past few weeks they have carried out several military actions which have resulted in a total of 500 enemy casualties. These same units have attacked the enemy in Acajutla, Cara Sucia, La Union and Morazan in the northern and eastern zones of the country. We also report that some henchmen from the Nationalist Democratic Organization, a paramilitary organization, have been executed. The same has been done with other members of other repressive organizations in the country.

We want the world to know that we are going to carry out many more punitive military actions against the enemy's genocidal offensives.

Every member of the Coordinating Board, every person who is patriotic, progressive and revolutionary is prepared to pick up a firearm and support the military units, the strikes and the political struggle that will lead to the insurrection and to the decisive military offensive until the people's liberation struggle finally succeeds.

We want to denounce the maneuvers of the puppet armies in the Central American area and of imperialism. We have knowledge that U.S. military aircraft have taken off from the U.S. military base in the Panama Canal carrying communications equipment for the Honduran and Salvadoran armies. We also know that U.S. naval units are stationed in Guatemalan territorial waters with monitoring and radar stations, and that U.S. imperialism is holding meetings presided over by Zbigniew Brzezinski, with representatives of the world's most reactionary sectors, from the Pentagon, and CIA, to discuss three main issues: Afghanistan, Iran and El Salvador and Central America. We have not received any information regarding these nefarious meetings. We will denounce to the world any action carried out against us by U.S. imperialism as result of these meetings.

Finally, we want all progressive and democratic nations, especially in Latin America and Central America, to know that our people are at war, that they will not give up their struggle and that they will carry out all political and military actions until the final liberation.

Besides, the people from Central America, the people of Sandino, Morazan and Farabundo Marti, will turn the Central American area into another Vietnam if imperialists dare to invade us.

Attempts have been made to destabilize the Nicaraguan revolution. In the same way U.S. military advisers and diplomats have been meddling in the internal affairs of El Salvador. Imperialism is supplying arms to the Honduran Army and is also plotting with the most reactionary Guatemalan sectors on how to increase repression in Guatemala and to use this country as a beachhead for a direct intervention in El Salvador.

We wish to repeat that our people and the people of Central America, the sons of Sandino, Farabundo Marti, Morazan and many other patriots who have fallen in the struggle against the enemy, will not be intimidated nor scared and that they will pick up a weapon and continue promoting the insurrection, to turn Central America into another Vietnam.

MAJANO CLAIMS TO BE VICTIM OF SLANDER BY ADVERSARIES

PA011917 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1747 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 1 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran leader Adolfo Majano, former strongman of the neighboring country, has told Guatemalan newsmen that he is the target of slander.

Majano, member of the Salvadoran Government junta, who is believed to be the leader of the progressive Salvadoran military, made a statement to the Guatemalan morning newspaper EL GRAFICO which published it here today.

After describing him as a "serious, cordial and disciplined man," EL GRAFICO notes that Majano claims to be the victim of "lies by his adversaries and those opposed to the socioeconomic reforms" undertaken since former President Carlos Humberto Romero's overthrow. Majano indicated that he has been falsely accused of belonging to the Mexican Communist Party and, subsequently, of making a mysterious visit to Guatemala to contact extreme leftist sectors.

JUNTA MEMBER MORALES EHRLICH VIEWS POLITICAL SITUATION

PA040334 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Carlos Samayoa interview in El Salvador with junta member Morales Ehrlich]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Qestion] Dr Morales Ehrlich, everyone knows that one of your sons has joined the guerrillas, specifically the Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL]. We have also learned that you have appealed to your son to join the revolutionary process implemented by the present regime. Could you expand on this?

[Answer] I believe that, just as my son did, other youths, acting with the highest moral and intellectual criteria and with a great social awareness have followed the same path. [words indistinct] of all democratic principles which were becoming more critical and they stopped believing in the democratic alternative and paid heed to another doctrine which offered the people its conditions as the only solution to injustice prevailing in this country. [words indistinct] who had compelled them to take this decision.

However, I want to tell you that a true democracy is superior to any [words indistinct]. State socialism is not ultimately the best political system in the world. When I tell you that I am a democrat, it is because I believe in an authentic democracy, but I also believe that we will agree that the tragedy of democracies is that they have never really been truly democratic.

We have spoken about democracies but in an inferior, corrupt and prostituted manner. What we are trying to build in El Salvador is a real democracy, not a very formal one. It is a democracy which must be political but also [words indistinct]. The real social, political, economic and cultural power must pass from the people who now still have it to the great masses, to all Salvadorans.

In order to do this, Salvadorans must organize in their communities. We must reach a concept of [word indistinct] in which the people organized in communities participate in analyzing their problems, finding solutions to their problems and recommending alternatives to the government in order to solve these problems. The driving power for development, administration and for solving the nation's problems will no longer rest on a group of businessmen, as has always been the case, nor will it rest on a political bureaucracy of a state, as in a communist system. It must rest on an organized people.

However, I think that the time has come for leftist groups to change their strategy because the much-touted prolonged peoples war is in fact failing. Regarding the peoples rebellion of which they have boasted, one just has to go into the streets and see if there are rebellious groups in the cities. Let us go into the provinces and we shall see that the peasants are completely integrated into the agrarian reform process, and what is more, they are beginning to openly repudiate the leftist organizations.

It seems to me absurd to continue in this bloodshed among Salvadorans. The rightist organizations serving opposite interests and also carrying out indiscriminate killing must end these activities so the government can really be the authority and mete out justice. We cannot have leftist rightist groups acting as their own judges and executioners. This will lead us to [words indistinct]. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT TO SEIZE UNREGISTERED FIREARMS

PA030050 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1216 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Next Sunday will begin a nationwide campaign to confiscate guns in the hands of private citizens, following the deadline given by the government to all citizens to register their firearms kept for security and personal safety.

BORDER CONFLICT WITH HONDURAS ABOUT TO END

PA030452 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1720 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] There are hopes for a final agreement between Honduras and El Salvador. The Salvadoran-Honduran conflict is reaching its final stage after the approval of six of the seven points that were submitted to mediator Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero. The analysis of the border limits is being carried out within a framework of respect for the sovereignty of the two nations. Therefore, it is expected that the conflict, which dates back to 1969 when El Salvador and Honduras broke relations following a 100-hour war, will end anytime now.

A communique issued by the mediation office reported on the results of the talks between Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena and Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso and their respective delegations with mediator Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero held in Lima on 28, 29 and 30 May.

GUATEMALA

DCG HONORARY PRESIDENT RETURNS, PARTY ANALYZES SITUATION

PA032205 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Rene de Leon Schlotter, honorary president of the Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG], said on returning to Guatemala that he had participated in several meetings with European Christian Democratic leaders, to whom he described the difficult situation that the Guatemalan and Salvadoran peoples are currently experiencing.

He said despite his party directorate's recommendations that in view of the DCG leaders' difficulties he should not return, he had done so because former Deputy Julio Hamilton Noriega, a personal friend as well as an indefatigable fighter for peace in Guatemala, had fallen.

He also said the DCG Directorate is holding an emergency meeting to analyze its members' situation and that a news conference will be called at some future date to announce the party's stand on the death threats issued against its leaders.

Regarding the death threats publicly issued against Deputy Guillermo Villar (Aceituno), the DCG has stated that the necessary measures are being adopted to protect his life. Villar has become known in Congress for his speeches and votes against violence and on behalf of human rights.

DCG Reaction To Threats

PA040043 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1720 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] Guillermo Villar (Aceituno), a deputy of the Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG], has said he is surprised he heads a list of persons whom the Secret Anticommunist Army [ESA] says will be executed for promoting communist subversive activity. The ESA issued the threat in a communique. Deputy Villar said neither he nor Hamilton Noriega [assassinated DCG deputy] owe any debts to the people since they have always promoted democratic life. The deputy said in view of the threats against him, he has decided to leave everything to God and has not adopted any security measures. Let my life be on the conscience of those who want to intensify the country's crisis through violence, the deputy said. He also said the government should control the armed groups. Villar said that as a deputy, all he does is follow his party's line. He stressed that the DCG has already said that legal means rather than violence should be used to solve differences.

Deputy Carlos Gallardo Flores has sent a letter to Congress asking for an extension of his leave from 1 June to 31 July. He said a situation has been created to justify his assassination. He added that his statements have been distorted in alleged news dispatches from Europe. In his letter to the president of Congress, he stated that his name has appeared on several death lists of clandestine organizations and that it is well known that the security forces have been unable to prevent these assassinations. The deputy said that most of the people on those lists have been killed with impunity.

The Guatemalan Congress will discuss Deputy Gallardo Flores' request in the next sessions since the leave he has requested began on 1 June.

LAST LINE

ESA RELEASES LIST OF COMMUNISTS SENTENCED TO DEATH

PA312144 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1553 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 31 May (ACAN-EFE)--The clandestine Secret Anticommunist Army (ESA) here today revealed a list of some 100 students, university professors and labor leaders it has "sentenced to death for being communists."

The list includes the directors of the Association of University Students (AFU) and leaders of the various student associations at San Carlos University.

Many labor leaders are also included on the list, charged with being members of Marxist guerrilla groups.

Thousands of leaflets containing the list were scattered on the university campus.

VIGILANCE DOUBLED AT VENEZUELAN, COSTA RICAN EMBASSIES

PA301920 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Guatemalan authorities have doubled the vigilance at the Venezuelan and Costa Rican embassies for fear that unidentified elements may try to attack these diplomatic missions, due to the fact that in recent days several persons have sought diplomatic asylum in these missions.

The number of guards was increased in the last few hours, according to information obtained from our reporters last night.

FOREIGN MINISTER OF TAIWAN LEAVES FOR DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PA032140 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Chu Fu-sung, foreign minister of the Republic of China, and his retinue left Saturday morning for the Dominican Republic and Haiti following a friendship and goodwill visit of 5 days to Guatemala.

The group was seen off at La Aurora Airport by Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez, and by the ambassador and officials of the Embassy of the Republic of China in Guatemala.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT MINISTER ANNOUNCES RELEASE OF ARMY RECRUITS

PA040226 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1617 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 3 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Government and Justice Minister Col Cristobal Diaz today announced that the army has started to release hundreds of high school students who had been recruited.

The recruiting was carried out in the streets and at public events in all Honduran cities and this affected the compulsory literacy campaign started by the military government 1 month ago.

The draft of the Honduran Army is practically a levy carried out during certain times of the year and is conducted by enlisted men and NCOs who capture, in an indiscriminate manner, anybody who is old enough for military service.

The high school students have been vigorously protesting the recruitment and, in a combined action carried out yesterday, thousands of them occupied all the entries to Tegucigalpa and blocked many bridges, leaving the city isolated by land.

The night school students staged a demonstration at night which concluded in front of the presidential residence demanding the release of those recruited.

Cristobal Diaz announced that the personnel department of the armed forces is issuing letters to release the recruits when it is proved that they are high school seniors.

Meanwhile, approximately 15,000 have withdrawn from the compulsory literacy campaign, hindering its progress.

Stulent Roadblocks

PA032337 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1720 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] Public high school students yesterday for 2 hours blocked the main access roads to Tegucigalpa to demand the immediate release of all the students recruited by the army last week. The road to San Pedro Sula was blocked by students of the Luis Bodran Technical Institute. The same situation occurred on the road to Olancho where students blocked traffic from 1100 to 1300. Students of the Francisco Morazan Teachers School and the Pedro Nuncio Teachers School seized the bridges located in various streets. The students prevented the passage of vehicles in the main roads leading to the capital.

This situation led the general public to [words indistinct] over the student protest although the great majority of the population supported the Tegucigalpa students' demands for the release of the recruited youths. Student organizations [words indistinct] sent a public letter to the military government junta yesterday demanding an end to the recruitment and the immediate release of the students and literacy workers recruited throughout the country. In their letter they indicated that all the students who are participating in the literacy campaign will withdraw from it until those two demands are fulfilled. The student organizations also mentioned the bad planning of the literacy campaign, stressing that the government will be the only one to blame if the campaign fails.

NICARAGUA

CASTRO INVITED TO CELEBRATE FIRST ANNIVERSARY

PA040017 Paris AFP in Spanish 2345 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Managua, 3 Jun (AFP)--The Sandinist government today officially invited Cuban President Fidel Castro to visit Nicaragua on 15 July [date as received], the first anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution.

Announcement of Preparations

PA032352 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpts] A press conference was held a few minutes ago at the Interior Ministry to announce preparations for the celebration of the first anniversary of the revolutionary triumph on 19 July.

The news conference was attended by Cdr Humberto Ortega Saavedra, Cdr Henry Ruiz, Companero Moises Hassan and Cdr Carlos Nunez. They announced all the preparations for the 19 July celebration and introduced the celebration committee.

[Begin Henry Ruiz recording] The first anniversary of the Sandinist peoples is one of the most important events of our revolution. It is the day on which the people must greet our first anniversary and during the following weeks they must participate in the achievement of the economic goals and social advances to which the revolution is committed as part of the tasks which must be undertaken for the first anniversary of the revolution. These are not only valid for 19 July but are the beginning of a long process.

This is why those of us working on the preparation for the 19 July celebration must inform you about the plans and tasks and that each and every one of these tasks as the best path to follow in your own daily life. [end recording]

CARLOS NUNEZ ADDRESSES MILITIA RALLY IN MATAGALPA

PA032323 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpts] On Saturday, there was a rally of the Sandinist Peoples Militias [MPS] in Matagalpa. Commanders Carlos Nunez and Javier Carrion participated in the event. Commander Nunez recalled the brother militiamen who were the roots and soul of the insurrection.

[Begin Nunez recording] How we miss and how we need the brother militiamen who fell in great numbers defending their fatherland.

Yesterday our people were fulfilling those tasks to obtain victory and to obtain freedom. Now the people are carrying out tasks to consolidate the victory and to maintain their freedom. You must understand that harder tasks are coming and that everyone must show a greater spirit of sacrifice, discipline and willingness to win and retain your (?position). You must know that all that you do beginning today will be within the framework of the tasks of the first anniversary [of victory]. The most [word indistinct] conduct, the most noble conduct, the greatest sacrifice and total dedication will be the best salute to the Sandinist peoples revolution on its first anniversary. [end recording]

CDS COMMENTS ON PARTIES NOT IN STATE COUNCIL

PA310253 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Sandinist Defense Committee [CDS] representatives at the State Council asked that political organizations which have not joined the Council be substituted for others. The proposal was made by Ronald Paredes, member of the CDS. The organizations which have not joined the State Council are the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, the Democratic Conservative Party and the [words indistinct]. Let us hear from Companero Paredes of the CDS:

[Begin recording] The State Council should make a decision regarding political organizations which, instead of using this forum to attack the revolution, use our cities and provinces.

[Words indistinct] which is represented here and where the people of Nicaragua are really represented and they have not wanted to use this right, we, the CDS ask the State Council to make a last call to them to appear and contribute with their knowledge to the functioning of this State Council. We cannot continue allowing them to abstain. They should be given a deadline and then apply article 5 of the State Council. We ask the president to call them and if they do not come, to inform the government junta of their absence and that they have not made use of the right granted to them by law. [end recording]

After the CDS representative spoke, a debate followed in which Luis Sanchez Sancho, representative of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, Alfonso Moncada of the Union of Professionals, and Cdr Bayardo Arce of the Sandinist Front spoke. Commander Dora Maria Tellez emphasized the need for national unity and that the present political situation did not favor [words indistinct] these political groups to participate in the State Council. Therefore, at the end of the debate it was proposed that the matter be postponed until the next session so that the board of directors and the council in full can arrive at a decision.

According to the State Council bylaws, the council must inform the government junta, at the proper time, of the absence of these political groups so that the government junta can decide on appointing replacements.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAHR VISITS NICARAGUA

Arrival on 1 Jun

AU031318 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 3 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] On Sunday evening [1 June] Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr arrived in Nicaragua, the penultimate leg of his 10-day Latin American tour. He will negotiate with representatives of the new revolutionary regime in Managua primarily on possibilities for Austrian reconstruction aid. Today [3 June] Pahr will fly to Panama where only a short stopover is planned. Pahr's return to Vienna is scheduled for Wednesday noon. In the course of his Latin American trip, the minister has already visited Brazil and Venezuela.

Talks With Junta

AU040840 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 4 Jun 80 p 5

[APA report: "Nicaragua Will Follow the Pluralist-Democratic Path"]

[Summary] On the second day of his official visit to Nicaragua Foreign Minister Pahr met in Managua with Minister of Culture Cardenal for a talk on Austrian aid for the reconstruction of a children's library in Managua. Cardenal thanked his visitor for the important Austrian cultural aid and asked him to convey to the Austrians his request for an additional contribution to the construction costs.

Subsequently Pahr attended a working dinner given for him by Moises Hassan Morales, member of the junta of the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction. Also present were junta members Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Defense Minister Humberto Ortega and Deputy Foreign Minister Jacinto Suarez. "The 2 and 1/2 hour talks dealt primarily with Austria's experiences in the period of economic and political reconstruction after 1945, the current development of Nicaragua and the junta's plans.

"During these talks, as well as at a subsequent press conference, Foreign Minister Pahr stressed his and the Austrian people's admiration for the Nicaraguans' victory over the Somoza dictatorship. He took note of the junta members' assurance that Nicaragua intends to continue pursuing the path of a pluralist-democratic development."

End of Visit

PA031237 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpt] After a luncheon held by Nicaraguan Reconstruction Government junta member Moises Hassan Morales in honor of Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr and his party at Government House at noon, the visiting foreign minister held a press conference.

Dr Pahr and his delegation arrived in Nicaragua Sunday for a 2-day visit. He was welcomed at the Cesar Augusto Sandino Airport by protocol officials of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry.

The aim of the Austrian foreign minister's visit was to strengthen relations with the Nicaraguan revolutionary government, to discuss important subjects with government officials and to sign cooperation and aid agreements within the framework of complete independence and mutual respect. This was achieved in the talks the Austrian visitors held with distinguished members of the Nicaraguan Government junta this morning.

A demonstration of the Austrian Government's friendship and interest in helping in the reconstruction of Nicaragua is the fact that Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky is chairman of the Austrian Committee of Solidarity with the Nicaraguan People, which gave so much help to Nicaragua's liberation struggle.

At the press conference the Austrian foreign minister replied to many questions by Nicaraguan and foreign newsmen. He clearly stressed his government's desire to contribute to Nicaragua's reconstruction in the areas of the economy, industry, energy and particularly the literacy campaign. He signed specific agreements on this cooperation with the Nicaraguan authorities.

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIZES FOOD IMPORTS--Managua, 1 Jun, (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan state has paid out 89 million cordobas $8.9 million) over the first 4 months of this year to subsidize imports and the marketing of basic grains and cooking oil. The imports for these 4 months were 336 million cordobas ($36.6 million). The basic grains were imported at a high price and sold to the Nicaraguan people at a lower price in order to avoid an increase in the price of staples. The state has subsidized the Nicaraguan Basic Food Enterprise in order to counteract the spiraling inflation observed in the sale of staples. So far Nicaragua has imported 742,000 quintals of corn, 194,000 quintals of beans, 671,000 quintals of rice, 543 quintals of wheat and 880 tons of cooking oil. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1508 GMT 1 Jun 80 PA]

MARIEL DEPARTURES 2 JUN REACH 5,270; 220 BOATS IN PORT

FL031112 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] In its "News from Mariel" feature, GRANMA today reports that 5,270 antisocials yesterday left Mariel for the United States and that 220 boats from Florida still remain in that port. There were no boats from the United States arriving in Mariel yesterday.

GRANMA Corrects Boat Figures

FL031746 [Editorial report] Referent items report that 220 boats from Florida remained at Mariel on 2 and 3 June. Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1700 GMT on 3 June carries GRANMA's note explaining that a recount of boats confirmed that there was an information error in yesterday's news from Mariel since in spite of the boats that left yesterday, there were still about 220 boats from Florida in Mariel as the 3 June GRANMA edition went to press.

HAVANA REPORTS CARTER'S ORDER TO REINFORCE FORT CHAFFEE

PA040229 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] U.S. President James Carter today ordered 2,000 troops to reinforce Fort Chaffee in Arkansas, the scene of revolts by antisocial individuals of Cuban origin who are protesting the slow processing of the documents that will facilitate their placement in U.S. territory. The Army controlled the antisocials and was authorized to use nonlethal weapons to maintain order in Fort Chaffee which is under a strict military control following the incidents which left more than 45 persons injured.

While Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton has said the United States is not obligated to give refuge to those who do not respect its laws, the White House was trying to lessen the importance of the disorders. In referring to the situation at Fort Chaffee, House Democratic leader Jim Wright of Texas affirmed that this behavior by a small group makes U.S. citizens less willing to give opportunities to these individuals.

GRANMA REBUTS CIA REPORT WARNING OF REFUGEE EXODUS

FL031234 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Under the title of "Yankee Illusions, Ghosts and Lies," the newspaper GRANMA today publishes an AFP report on statements made by a U.S. Democratic Representative about the antisocials of Cuban origin who have arrived in that country.

The report points out the statement made by Les Aspin, chairman of the Intelligence Oversight Committee of the House of Representatives, who said: The Cuban refugee problem is becoming a big national disaster for the United States because President Carter ignored CIA reports which warned of the threat of a new massive flow.

Aspin revealed, adds AFP, that since early January the CIA warned the government that Cuban President Fidel Castro was preparing to provoke an en masse emigration to alleviate the economic and social problems he must tackle. AFP goes on to say that the recent big problems at the refugee center in Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, which resulted in 20 persons injured, aggravated the concern over the situation created by the new Cuban emigration to the United States that is approaching 100,000 persons.

Les Aspin released five reports and CIA testimony to his committee which would have allowed the Carter administration to take opportune political, logistic and propaganda measures to control the situation.

Aspin said that instead of such action we have witnessed the spectacle of a slow administration which first announced a closed door policy to select refugees, then an open arms policy and now a closed door policy again.

AFP says that one of the reports released by the congressman stands out. It is dated 31 January and was prepared by the CIA Cuban affairs analysis center. The report warns that the Castro regime could again resort to provoking large-scale emigration to reduce the discontent caused by the deterioration of Cuba's economic condition. Les Aspin added: When President James Carter ignored such warnings, Cuban President Fidel Castro succeeded in disrupting our efforts to discuss the refugee issue at the international level and turned it to his benefit into a problem between him and us.

AFP states in its report that according to the CIA the policy of President Castro of getting rid of political opponents and opening relief valves for economic difficulties and food shortages resulted in about 200,000 Cubans being authorized to leave the country between 1960 and 1962 and more than 300,000 between 1966 and 1971.

The news agency says that observers believe that Aspin's revelations are part of the friction between the CIA and the executive branch. It was recalled that the espionage agency was accused of not having foreseen the Iranian crisis which ended with the fall of the shah and the revolution of Ayatollah Khomeyni. AFP reports that this time the roles were changed. Annoyed Department of State officials said that warning of threatened emigration from Cuba did not necessarily mean that there would be a large-scale and disorganized exodus.

GRANMA then states in a note that the AFP report shows how many illusions the Yankees have and how they underestimate the strength, firmness, courage and honesty of our revolutionary people. The alleged CIA report that Cuba had been preparing a massive emigration since January is absolutely false, asserts GRANMA. What really happened was that in recent months the United States was encouraging illegal departures from this country by receiving as heroes the antisocials who left the country illegally while refusing them visas when they tried to leave through regular channels. Several Cuban boats were hijacked in a few months, stresses GRANMA, and their crews were taken to Florida as hostages.

GRANMA adds that the Cuban Government repeatedly warned the U.S. Government through diplomatic channels of the expected consequences of these actions. These warnings were even made publicly in March.

The events have not been the result of a Cuban plan as the CIA reportedly has asserted. They were the natural result of more than 20 years of imperialist hostility against our revolution, of Yankee blindness and stupidity and its crimes against our country. They were the result of U.S. encouragement of counterrevolutionaries and antisocials, its pharisaic propaganda and its inability to learn the lessons of history.

The special imperialist aggressiveness against Cuba in recent months which logically stimulated counterrevolutionaries and antisocials and the provocations that occurred at the Peruvian and Venezuelan embassies were the spark, (?GRANMA says).

Cuba, as an underdeveloped country that was criminally exploited by Yankee imperialism over 60 years, has difficulties but in no country in the Americas has more been done in less time for the well-being of the people, and we have done so amid the most brutal Yankee economic blockade. Now we are stronger revolutionarily and more rid of lumpen, misfits, antisocials and stateless persons, and we will resolutely continue on our heroic path regardless of the difficulties and more certain than ever of the socialist future of the country. We have, asserts GRANMA, enough spirit of sacrifice and more than enough courage.

REFUGEES IN COSTA RICA FANNING OUT TO SEVERAL COUNTRIES

FL031240 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Beginning today, Tuesday, antisocial elements of Cuban origin who went to Costa Rica several weeks ago will travel to various countries which agreed to take them. The majority of these individuals who left Cuba via the Peruvian Embassy in Havana were refused visas to live in the United States. After long study, the U.S. Government agreed to expedite only a small minority of these individuals' travel to that country.

According to a spokesman of the antisocials, they are in a state of anxiety which is approaching collective hysteria now that their visa requests to the U.S. have been greatly delayed and the response has been generally negative.

Only some 30 antisocial elements have found favorable conditions to settle in Costa Rica while a group of 14 are in jail and being tried for attempting to hijack a plane to the U.S.

COUNTRY ASSIGNED VICE PRESIDENCY AT IRAN CONFERENCE

FL040102 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Cuba has been assigned the vice presidency for the Latin America area at the international conference meeting in Tehran to investigate U.S. aggressions against Iran. Some 300 delegates from international movements and political parties are attending this conference, which opened yesterday and will last 4 days.

HAVANA REPORTS ARREST, BEATING OF CUBAN SINGERS IN BOLIVIA

FL031024 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] A group of young Cuban artists who belong to the New Folksong group yesterday arrived in Panama after being harassed and beaten savagely by Bolivian repressive forces.

Augusto Blanca, Lazaro Garcia, Vicente Feliu and Sareska Pantoja were held for 48 hours by Bolivian repressive agents who accused them of having participated in an alleged plan of attacks on senior army officers. Two Bolivian women were traveling with the Cubans when they were arrested. They were university professor Silvia Rivera and student Beatriz Lopez Garcia and they, too, were victims of physical abuse.

The group of singers of the New Folksong group had arrived in Bolivia on 18 May to participate in the 150th anniversary of San Andres university and in the Latin American university song festival. The singers, who had been invited by the Bolivian University Federation, participated in 19 recitals and concerts in La Paz, Sucre and Cochabamba during the first 20 days of their stay in that country.

The young Cubans were arrested on 30 May as they were traveling to their hotel in the central district of Miraflores, where several explosions were heard. The police intercepted the vehicle in which they were riding and, after identifying the occupants, beath them brutally and took them to the district army garrison. While there, they were verbally abused, their money was stolen and they were beaten with the butts of pistols and rifles, according to what the victims told PRENSA LATINA in Panama City. Later, they were taken separately to the army General Staff's department of military intelligence where they were subjected to intensive interrogation, beatings and psychological torture for more than 5 hours.

The arrest of the young Cubans caused great indignation among the Bolivian people. Representatives of the principal popular organizations and leftist parties carried out a vigorous national and international campaign until they succeeded in getting the Cubans released.

The New Folksong artists arrived in Panama City on a flight from La Paz and immediately were taken to a hospital, where they received medical care.

CONFERENCE ON NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER OPENS

FL030109 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] A Latin American conference on the new international economic order began this morning at the World Economy Research Center, which is being sponsored by that research center and the United Nations University. Sitting at the presidium during the opening session were Fernando Vecino Alegret, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of higher education, research center director Oscar Pino Santos and UN University Vice Rector (Kintide Musakoye).

This conference, which will end on 7 June, is being attended by a group of foreign and Cuban economists. They will discuss the new international economic order and will submit proposals. The opening remarks were made by Fernando Vecino Alegret. [Begin Vecino recording] We are honored that this event is being attended by a select group of prestigious intellectuals who, in response to the invitations extended by the UN University, have come to Havana to discuss at our World Economy Research Center the important problems that will arise as a result of the new international economic order for all mankind and, especially, for its underdeveloped area. Allow me, not in a solemn protocol tone but in a friendly manner, to give you the most cordial welcome to our fatherland and to this center. [end recording]

COOPERATION TALKS WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA OPEN IN HAVANA

FL040053 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] The opening session of the sixth meeting of the Cuban-Czechoslovak Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held this afternoon at the Basic Industry Ministry. The Cuban delegation to the talks is headed by Joel Domenech, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of basic industry, and the Czechoslovak by Jindrich Zahradnik, deputy premier and president of the State Committee for Science and Technology. The two delegations will examine the program of economic, commercial, scientific and technical cooperation and, within that framework, the present status of relations and their future development in the 1981-85 5-year period.

Other topics to be examined by the delegations are the program of cooperation in the electric and mining industries as well as signing a long-term program on geological research work.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

FL301041 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by the deputy chairman for foreign affairs of the Council of the Union, Ivan I. Bodyul, has concluded its visit to Cuba. The member of the Central Committee and of the Council of State, Raul Roa, vice president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, saw Bodyul and his delegation off at the airport. During its stay in Cuba, the delegation visited the Isle of Youth, Cienfuegos and Matanzas, where it was received by the first party secretaries and the presidents of the assemblies of the People's Government in the special municipality and the two provinces.

PERU

NEW GROUP OF 129 CUBAN REFUGEES ARRIVES

PY031452 Paris AFP in Spanish 1334 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Lima, 3 Jun (AFP)--A group of 129 Cubans of the 10,000 who last April sought refuge at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana arrived this morning in Lima directly from Costa Rica.

The refugees arrived on a Costa Rican LACSA plane. Among them there is an unspecified but significant number of children and women. The plane landed in the military base of Jorge Chavez International Airport under heavy military surveillance. The refugees were welcomed by officials of the Foreign Ministry, Immigration Service and the civil Defense System, which is responsible for providing shelter to the Cubans in the large and comfortable Tupac Amaru Park, where tents have been installed. It was also disclosed that a Costa Rican diplomat also arrived on the plane which brought the Cubans.

URUGUAY

NUNEZ VIEWS CONSTITUTIONAL PLEBISCITE, ELECTIONS

PY301741 Paris AFP in Spanish 1542 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Melo, Uruguay, 30 May (AFP)--The Uruguayan interior minister, Gen Manuel Nunez, has stated here that the Uruguayan armed forces do not want to hold power or perpetuate themselves in power.

The interior minister reasserted that the political program established by the armed forces in August 1977 is being completely fulfilled and, what is more, that it will end with the holding of general elections in 1981. He noted in this regard that the armed forces will not perpetuate themselves in power, since they want "noble and capable Uruguayans to return to the leadership of the government." He said that the political program provides for political parties, which have been suspended since 1973, to be rehabilitated after the constitutional plebiscite that will be held in November. He did not, however, dismiss the possibility that political parties may be rehabilitated before this date.

GUYANA

SIXTEEN PERSONS TO BE CHARGED WITH SUBVERSIVE PLOTTING

FL031647 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Some of the 16 persons detained in connection with the alleged plot to overthrow the Guyana Government are expected to be charged today. Yesterday, Police Chief Cecil Roberts said the small opposition Working People's Alliance had been linked to the group that was allegedly trining on a farming area west of the Demerara River. The alliance has called on the police and government to furnish evidence to back up the charges.

And the sensitive arson case in which three officials of the Working People's Alliance are accused of burning down the ruling party's headquarters last July gets underway today. Historian Walter Rodney, university lecturer Dr Rupert Roopnaraine and nutritionist Dr Omawale were charged jointly with arson following the incident. A battery of Caribbean and international lawyers will be representing the three men and the case will be followed by a number of organizations.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 110 5 June 1980

ARGENTINA

Videla Endorses Current Economic Policy B 1
UCR Urges Institutionalization of Country B 1
Friction Reported With Swedish Government B 2
Peruvian Air Force Chief Concludes Visit B 2

BOLIVIA

President Urges Citizens To Reject Violence C 1
Presidential Candidate Fears Confrontation Near C 1
Guevara Arze Hits at Official Protection of Terrorism C 2
Communists Blame Ultraright for Terrorist Escalation C 3
POR Asks for Mass Mobilization Against Coup C 4

BRAZIL

Ousted PCB Leader Prestes Travels to USSR D 1
Neto: Inflation Rose 90 Percent in 12 Months D 1
Saraiva Ends Tanzania Visit, Issues Communique [O GLOBO 3 Jun] D 1
Briefs: Foreign Reserves Decline D 2

CHILE

Leigh Advocates Legalizing Political Parties E 1
Envoy to Argentina Views Malvinas 'Misunderstanding' E 1
Briefs: South African Trade E 1

COLOMBIA

Turbay Discusses Panama Canal Rights With Torrijos F 1
Further on Talks F 1
Free Transit Rights F 1
Torrijos Tours Agricultural Centers F 2
Salvadoran Democratic Front on Visit; Condemns U.S. F 2
Cooperation Agreement Signed With GDR F 3
M-19 Turns Down Turbay Offer To Lay Down Arms F 3

ECUADOR

Esmeraldas Oil Refinery Workers Declare Strike G 1
Strike Declared Illegal G 1
Honduran Foreign Minister Visits; Declaration Signed G 1
Venezuela's Montes de Oca Reaffirms Support G 2
Energy Minister Leaves for Algeria, France G 2

PARAGUAY

Participants View Colorado-Opposition-Brazilian Meeting [ULTIMA HORA 2 Jun] H 1
Text of 'Asuncion Charter' [ABC COLOR 2 Jun] H 1
Prosecution of ABC COLOR Journalist in U.S. Requested [ABC COLOR 4 Jun] H 2
Arrest Ordered H 3

PERU

Cuban Official Says Relations 'Returning to Normal' J 1
Press Workers Demand Newspapers Be Given to Them J 1

VENEZUELA

Government, COPEI To Draft New Economic Policy L 1
Country Becomes Official Seat of SELA L 1

MEXICO

No Plans To Increase Oil Sales to U.S. M 1
Petroleum Potential Draws World Attention M 1
Trade Agreement With GDR To Be Signed [Havana Domestic] M 2
Police Deny 15 Peasants Killed in Guerrero M 2

PANAMA

President Royo Will Not Visit Costa Rica N 1
Columnist Praises Royo Stand on Moscow Olympics [MATUTINO 4 Jun] N 1
PRD Official Criticizes Panamenist Position on Elections N 2
Cuban Musicians Complain About Abuses in Bolivia N 3
LA REPUBLICA Columnist Views Cuban Exodus to U.S. [2 Jun] N 3
Costa Rican Foreign Minister Interviewed on C.A. Problems N 3
Briefs: Ambassadors Present Credentials; Petroleum Imports N 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

No Salvadoran Guerrilla Camps Found During Probe P 1

EL SALVADOR

Morales Ehrlich Asks Son to Leave FPL P 1
UDS Demands Sentencing of D'Aubuisson, Accomplices [EL INDEPENDIENTE 29 May] P 1
Coordinating Board Says Samayoa 'Incommunicado' [Havana International] P 2
Salvadoran Democratic Front Delegation Seeks Solidarity P 2
'Virtual' State of War P 3
Various Deaths, Other Violent Incidents Reported P 4
Shooting at University P 4
Police Station Attacked P 5
Carter's 'Muddled' Latin America Policy Denounced [EL DIARIO DE HOY 4 Jun] P 5

FAPU Leader Discusses Repression, Strike by Unions P 6
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 30 May]

GUATEMALA

MLN Spokesman Comments on Mercenaries Training Camp Report P 8
Five More Deaths, 200 Arrests in Latest Violence P 9
[Havana International]

HONDURAS

PDCH Again Having Difficulty Registering as Legal Party P 9

NICARAGUA

Yasir 'Arafat Invited To 19 July Celebration P 10
Castro Visit Uncertain P 10
More Details on Preparations [Havana International] P 10
Tomas Borge Scores Press 'Campaign Against Revolution' P 11
Carlos Nunez Stresses National Unity to Labor Leaders P 12
Junta Members Attend 'Martyr' Ceremonies on 2 June P 12
CAUS Appoints New Members To State Council P 13
EPS, FAS Forces Undertake Military Maneuvers P 13

CUBA

Total Refugee Departures 3 Jun Reach 4,880 Q 1
Castro Congratulates Benin President on OAU Anniversary Q 1
Rodriguez Meets Economic Conference Delegates Q 1
Rodriguez Receives CSSR Deputy Premier Zahradnik Q 1
Polish Culture Minister Arrives on Visit 1 Jun Q 2
Ciego de Avila To Host 26 Jul Anniversary Q 2
New Farm Goods Prices, Free Markets Stressed Q 2
Sugarcane Harvest Running One Third Behind Plan Q 3

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Disorders Continue Over Gasoline Price-Hike S 1
Government Support From Business S 1

JAMAICA

Police Federation: No Confidence in Security Minister S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 28 May]
Patterson Response [DAILY GLEANER 29 May] S 3
Thompson Dismisses Charges S 4

VIDELA ENDORSES CURRENT ECONOMIC POLICY

PY041536 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1325 GMT 31 May 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 31 May (NA)--President Jorge Videla has given his "absolute" endorsement of Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz' economic policy, and he has rejected any change of men or guidelines in this sector because the "system (economic) is functioning and the men who are implementing it are capable."

"The economic plan continues to be adjusted, the same as any type of plan," he asserted. "The most precise war plan is drafted for the first battle and afterward it has to be adjusted. At this time one cannot talk about changing the economic plan because it will not be possible to change it in 6 months."

Videla, who made these remarks during a press conference held yesterday at government house, added: "Furthermore, this process, which has clearly demonstrated its stability, is now facing the challenge of continuity, and it is this continuity that some are trying to disrupt. They were not able to disrupt it through the destabilization of the government and the economic plan. This is a closed matter, and it is nearly impossible to reverse it."

Videla noted that "there will soon be a gap in the process; a change of the president and his Cabinet. This is a reality, this is how it should be and this how it is." He added; "But many believe that this change should go beyond a change of persons and also be a change of doctrines, of systems, a change in philosophy."

He then asked: "What is the best thing to do? To attack the economic program so that my successor, who will be under the impression that the economic program is a bad thing--since some are saying that it is almost perverse--will change his point of view regarding the present economic philosophy? This is why people have been making attacks, people who use the present bad situation of the financial sector to enlarge things with the objective of achieving a schism in the system."

Videla held a press conference--his fourth this year--a few hours before his trip to the PRC; but the main issue discussed during the press conference was the present economic and financial situation. He emphasized the need to regard the recent financial collapse as something "relative." As an example, he stated that the financial crash that took place in 1929 in the United States was brought about "by something which was far less significant than what happened here."

UCR URGES INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF COUNTRY

PY041648 Paris AFP in Spanish 0544 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Jun (AFP)--The Radical Civic Union [UCR], the second most important political force in Argentina, has urged the armed forces to step up the institutionalization of the country.

In a communique released tonight by the UCR executive board, the party stressed that "the maintenance of the current power structure harms the bonds of national integration." The UCR communique stated six issues which "must be given immediate consideration" by the armed forces. These issues are:

1. The recovery of democracy, which "requires the implementation of efforts toward the indispensible reconstruction of the republican system," the immediate recognition of popular sovereignty without restrictions or conditions which would deprive it of meaning and the lifting of bans on political parties and professional, union and business organizations.

2. The democratic state must be provided with appropriate legal means.

3. The communique mentions the need to draw up "a policy for harmonious, balanced and sustained growth."

4. The state must reverse the backwardness of the current education and medical aid structures.

5. Argentina must conduct an international policy "consistent with demands for a fairer institutional order, capable of protecting the right of mankind to democratically enjoy the benefits of freedom and security" and capable of upholding the country's traditional desire for Latin American integration and "its abstention from making commitments to international blocs."

6. Finally, the UCR calls upon the armed forces to maintain a dialogue with "all the sectors of the country," with national unity as the only objective.

FRICTION REPORTED WITH SWEDISH GOVERNMENT

PY030338 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0200 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Jun (NA)--A reliable Argentine Foreign Ministry source confirmed tonight that Karl Wollter, Swedish ambassador to Argentina, will end his tour of duty this week and will leave Buenos Aires without being honored with the traditional farewell reception the Argentine Government gives departing diplomats. The same source added that Ambassador Wollter refused to accept the traditional decoration granted him by the Foreign Ministry, and that therefore the Foreign Ministry has decided not to hold the traditional farewell reception in his honor.

It has been disclosed that the Swedish ambassador declined to accept the decoration because the Swedish Government had instructed him to do so in view of the poor state of diplomatic relations between Argentina and Sweden.

Wollter returns to Stockholm on Wednesday, and it is believed that he will be replaced by a young diplomat on his first ambassadorial assignment.

Diplomatic relations between the Argentine and Swedish governments have deteriorated since the disappearance in 1977 of a young girl who had both Argentine and Swedish citizenship. The Swedish Government had requested a report on the missing girl from its Argentine counterpart because it believed that the explanations given at the proper time by the Argentine Government "were unsatisfactory."

PERUVIAN AIR FORCE CHIEF CONCLUDES VISIT

PY022205 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1945 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 2 Jun (TELAM)--Lt Gen Luis Arias Graziani, Peruvian aeronautics minister and commander in chief of the air force, said before returning to his country after a visit to Argentina that he did not sign any agreement but that an understanding was reached on logistics, instructions and personnel exchange. He said his visit was very positive and satisfactory and that he discussed with Gen Omar Rubens Graffigna areas of cooperation between the two air forces. He said he found an open attitude and a good disposition.

PRESIDENT URGES CITIZENS TO REJECT VIOLENCE

PY041711 Sucre Radio La Plata in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Speech by Bolivian Interim President Lidia Gueiler Tejada during the ceremonies held in Sucre to commemorate the sesquicentennial of the death of the marshal of Ayacucho, Antonio Jose de Sucre, on 4 June-- live]

[Text] [Intercepted in progress]...the basis for freedom and social justice.

I urge my fellow countrymen, in these times of reflection, to pay no heed to the temptation of violence, to disregard provocations. Let us recover mutual confidence, our sovereignty and solidarity. Let us strengthen peace.

The national task [presumably elections] will have no victors or defeated, because only society as a whole will be the final victor, because it will be able to live in harmony, committed to working for the social and economic development of the country. It has been our lot to lead the country during one of the most difficult stages of its history: the transition from authoritarianism to the representative system, a stage worsened by a deep-rooted economic crisis which we have inherited. We believe that we have responded to the demands of this contingency with both courage and good will, thus repaying the confidence displayed by the national Congress which has vested us with this mandate, the hopes of the people and the generous support of friendly nations.

I wish to reassert my belief that we will attain our goals within the framework of dialogue and unity. I hope that the coming 6 August will find the citizens united around the legitimately-installed government and confident of the institutional phase which will thus be launched.

On this sesquicentennial of the death of the great marshal of Ayacucho, may the spirit of this great hero continue inspiring the Bolivian people and leaders and may it be optimized in those who will take over the responsibility for the leadership of the nation.

I have held my office for just a few months and during this time I have spared no efforts to keep passions under the control of the law. No man has been persecuted, no property has been expropriated, no citizens have been arrested outside the law. The inhabitants of Upper Peru [historic name for Bolivia] must pay heed to no voices other than those of reconciliation and friendship.

Thus, we are gathered here, in this sacred place where I can hear the marshal's voice stating his enlightened thoughts, to pay homage to his accomplishments and to express Bolivia's gratitude.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE FEARS CONFRONTATION NEAR

PY041946 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas, presidential candidate for the Democratic Revolutionary Front of New Alternative [FDR-NA], has condemned the terrorist deeds which are causing panic among the population. He said that he believes himself to be a peaceful and respectable man and that the election campaign of his political front is being realized with dignity, not offending any one. He added:

[Begin Salinas recording] We are very much concerned in the new alternative front, not only because of the rumors which are circulating, but also because of the serious deeds being committed.

It seems that we are living just before a confrontation and that we are passing from a war of words, a cold war, to a violent struggle. [end recording]

Siles Salinas defended the democratic process and condemned the coup attempts which may interrupt the present electoral process.

[Begin Salinas recording] Day by day there are more rumors. For every day more events occur which lead us to believe that violence is close at hand. It is said that the military is plotting, but I wish to tell you that behind every military man there is some ambitious civilian who is egging him on. There has always been some politician who has whispered to the military men, asking them to give him a day of glory for the fatherland.

I am much more concerned with the fact that the civilians, the politicians, the parties and the fronts are often proving their incapacity for democratic action. I am more concerned with this than with the actions of the enemies of democracy to undermine it in Bolivia. The politicians, parties and fronts impair, erode and harm democracy and this later leads to the situation that it is almost impossible to defend democracy, at least the model of democracy we have here and which is not the form of democracy for which we have struggled. We are dissatisfied with that type of democracy and we want it to be broader and more just. [end recording]

GUEVARA ARZE HINTS AT OFFICIAL PROTECTION OF TERRORISM

PY041501 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] The escalation of terrorism in the country is covered up by officials who have been unable, so far, to identify the people planning and perpetrating the attacks. This statement was made by Senate President Walter Guevara Arze who said that those criminal attacks are causing deep concern among the Bolivian people.

[Begin Guevara recording] How is it possible that bomb attacks which have been going on for months--only yesterday there were three or four explosions in La Paz, three in Cochabamba and three in Santa Cruz, that is, 10 or 12 bombs in a single day--how is it possible that such things occur without the authorities being aware of them? The only possible conclusion is that those who place the bombs enjoy protection and are sufficiently well protected by the authorities to be able to do such a thing with impunity. Because that is the alternative before the officials: They either find those who place the bombs, or they will have to endure, whether they like or not, this accusation--if it may be called so--or anyway, the tacit opinion of the people that the bombs are placed by those who, on the contrary, should prevent their being placed. [end recording]

Guevara Arze then said that the extremists of the left are not capable, at the present time, of implementing the sinister escalation of terrorism which is causing anxiety at all social levels of the country.

[Begin Guevara recording] I hope you do not get angry, but it seems to me that the extremists in this country are a bunch of poor devils. It seems to me that the problem of the left in this country is not one of leftism but one of feebleness. Let us see what extremists we have. Let us have a look at the communists, for example. The communists of the Beijing line have arrived in the Congress as hangers-on to Paz Estenssoro. And the Moscow-line communists have arrived in the Congress as hangers-on to Siles Zuazo. It remains to be seen what would happen to the communist candidates in a really free election.

What other terrorists are there? A few brawling students who write this or that?

If there is anything in this country which is uncoordinated and absurd and does not pose any danger to anything or anybody, it is the extremists who talk much, probably too much, but who are totally harmless and unable to become a danger to this country. It seems to me very dangerous to mount some kind of supercampaign against the extremists. [end recording]

Among other things, Guevara Arze expressed his strong fear that the country would not reach the elections on 29 June. He also said that if the elections are held, that event would signify a solution to the present political crisis. Regarding the possibility of a military coup, he said:

[Begin Guevara recording] It can be seen that there is an intensive campaign going on every day, a campaign aimed at creating among the public a feeling welcoming a coup. This seems to me to be the real situation. A coup which is resisted by the public is doomed to failure, even though many people may die in the coup. But if a coup is welcomed by the public and supported by the public, then it will be successful. So it seems that a campaign is being waged to seek that support for a coup among the public. It seems to me, however, that that campaign has been lost in advance. There may be a number of people who are ready to say that they welcome a coup, such as peasant leaders who have been paid salaries for many years, minor clerks and a lot of other people, even of a high intellectual level or in high political positions. [end recording]

The Senate president and national leader of the Authentic Revolutionary Party concluded by referring to recent violations of human rights in the following way:

[Begin Guevara recording] It seems to me a very great mistake to have arrested those Cuban musicians who seem to be a folk music group. It is as if the members of the (Sabi Andina) group were arrested some place. I believe they are an internationally well-known Cuban folk music group. Any complaint by them abroad will be much puclicized--bad publicity for the whole country, not only the armed forces. To accuse those people and two ladies from the university of placing bombs means that it is believed that our people will swallow anything, but our people will not swallow anything just like that. [end recording]

COMMUNISTS BLAME ULTRARIGHT FOR TERRORIST ESCALATION

PY032157 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] The leader of the pro-Moscow Communist Party and the leader of the pro-Beijing Communist Party have attributed the wave of terrorist attacks to the ultraright in conjunction with antidemocratic military sectors. The chief of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party [PCML], Senator Oscar Zamora, questioned by reporters about attacks, said:

[Begin Zamora recording] To obtain information one must ask who is currently interested in terrorism. Before saying anything else, I wish to make it clear that for the revolutionary forces terrorism is not a method of struggle, and I believe that the only individuals who are interested in creating this atmosphere are those people, institutions or groups that are not in agreement with the electoral process, because as you know we are experiencing an electoral process and all the country's political forces have registered--perhaps more than ever in the course of our history--thus demonstrating their willingness once again to participate in the electoral process and, it is true, to adhere to the democratic process.

Now, one must ask who is it that is not interested. One sector is interested in planting bombs in order to stop the elections. We are interested in seeing the day arrive in which the people can pick up their ballots and vote. This is what we are interested in. Therefore, in no way can it be said that the leftist or revolutionary forces are involved in this type of activity. [end recording]

Zamora said that at this time the terrorist campaign is aimed at reestablishing the dictatorship in the country. He also said that a campaign of provocation is being carried out by certain military sectors against democracy and the people.

[Begin Zamora recording] There is only one intention: to obstruct the electoral process and reestablish a dictatorship in the country. I do not believe there can be any other objective in this coupist policy. Therefore, we find that all these provocations against the people, these terrorist acts, are intended to create conditions for a coup in order to reestablish an antidemocratic regime and end the democratic process implemented by the Bolivian people's struggle. [end recording]

The deputy for the Bolivian Communist Party [PCB], Marcos Domic Ruiz, agrees that the origin of the terrorist attacks of the past few days lies with the right.

[Begin Domic recording] As we have repeatedly charged, this escalation of terrorism in our country has an undeniable stamp. It is the ultrarightist organizations supported by certain circles that have been identified by the people which are implementing this so-called strategy of tension, which basically consists of achieving a state of fear and paralyzing the masses through terrorist acts.

It is under this umbrella of terror of alleged anarchy that the intervention of organized forces is requested, presumably to reestablish order. But our people have acquired a great awareness and maturity. They know that all these propaganda tricks and this escalation of terrorism have been discovered and identified. The people know that it comes from the ultraright. The agents of imperialism, trained by the CIA and by other organizations that interfere in our country's political life, are the people who have generated this terrorist wave. [end recording]

And what is Domic's opinion of the remarks made recently by the commander in chief of the army?

[Begin Domic recording] Regrettably some army departments are falling into the same confusion and are encouraging these propaganda activities to pretend it is the left that is plotting, when everyone knows that the left and the democratic forces in general of our country have decided to defend the democratic process peacefully with the only weapons they have--their unity and political awareness regarding the elections.

As the election date approaches, the ultrarightist fascism that is lurking in certain organizations--the vile fascism of the National and Democratic Action and of the Bolivian Socialist Falange--are facing a desperate situation, and their imminent defeat in the elections is causing them to carry out this type of action. [end recording]

Finally, Domic said that an eventual military coup will have dire results for the country and will only discredit the nation and the armed forces.

POR ASKS FOR MASS MOBILIZATION AGAINST COUP

PY041822 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] The Revolutionary Workers Party [POR], led by Guillermo Lora, today asked the leftist parties and those of the middle class who are in favor of democracy to abandon the electoral campaign in order to mobilize and organize the masses in a coordinated way to crush any coup. The POR document says that the generals are noisily marching toward the coup d'etat, while the electoral campaign is causing confusion among the exploited people. In the POR's opinion, the electoral campaign only serves as a background and cover for the coup intentions.

OUSTED PCB LEADER PRESTES TRAVELS TO USSR

FTO41925 Paris AFP in Spanish 0042 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro, 3 Jun (AFP)--It was reported here today that the ousted secretary general of the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB] has traveled to the Soviet Union after having been deposed by the PCB Central Committee last month.

This information, released by the local press, has been confirmed by Prestes' supporters, who indicated that the former PCB secretary general will return to Brazil soon.

The veteran communist leader Gregorio Bezerra, who resigned from the PCB Central Committee last month out of solidarity with Prestes, left for the Soviet Union on 28 May, according to information released in Recife by Brazilian Democratic Movement Party [PMDB] Deputy Hugo Martins.

Other reports, which have been neither confirmed nor denied by the PCB Central Committee, indicate that several unidentified communist leaders who oppose Prestes left yesterday for Moscow. Political observers believe that the trip to Moscow of Prestes' supporters and opponents within the Communist Party is aimed at obtaining the support of the Soviet Communist Party for their respective claims.

NETO: INFLATION ROSE 90 PERCENT IN 12 MONTHS

FTO41352 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Brasilia--Planning Minister Delfim Neto has conceded that the accrued inflation rate over the past 12 months--up through April--reached 90 percent and viewed with pessimism the May inflation rate which reached 5.8 percent. He stated, however, that he was still confident that his anti-inflationary policy would succeed.

He noted that the appropriate corrective measures have been taken and that the results will be seen during the second half of this year. He denied, however, that the issuance of a new package of economic measures is imminent. He said that the basic economic strategy was fully implemented in December last year and that merely corrective measures will now be implemented.

SARAIVA ENDS TANZANIA VISIT, ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

FTO41632 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 3 Jun 80 p 7

[From Dar es Salaam by O GLOBO special correspondent Celia de Nadai]

[Excerpts] A lengthy press communique was issued at the end of Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro's visit to Tanzania, in an effort to prove that Brazil seeks to broaden its political relations with the African Continent by emphasizing government-to-government contacts aimed at defending the same causes, without neglecting commercial opportunities.

Brazil and Tanzania also gave a great deal of support to the search for solutions for the Namibian question by advocating this country's independence and the right of its people to truly express their desire for self-determination.

The communique, which will be released today shortly before the foreign minister's departure for Lusaka, Zambia, also emphasized colonialist issues, repudiated discriminatory theses and supported the people of South Africa in their struggle for freedom. Much attention was also paid to the development of bilateral relations, and Brazil stressed its satisfaction over the progress attained in the talks held during Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro's visit.

The Brazilian Government's efforts toward becoming a major partner of the African nations and their main ally among the Third World countries has begun to yield its first fruits during the first stage of Foreign Minister Guerreiro's visit to five African countries. The reception he held at the Kilimanjaro Hotel yesterday was attended by many representatives of the countries that he will visit, especially Angola and Mozambique.

The only working meeting held yesterday was with Economic Planning Minister [title as published] Kigoma Malima, who expressed his government's interest in information about the alcohol program developed by Brazil--Proalcool--from the stage of sugarcane planting to the production of fuel alcohol.

Minister Malima indicated that he was aware of the progress attained by Brazil in this field, such as the construction of distilleries, which would be one of the most important items. Currently Tanzania produces 80,000 tons of sugarcane, which is its main crop, and is planning to greatly increase sugar production in the coming 5 years.

Tanzania also exports molasses, one of the few sugarcane byproducts developed by the country besides sugar. This is another reason for Tanzania's interest in Proalcool, because it would enable it to diversify its production of exportable sugarcane byproducts.

During his talk with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, Minister Malima also discussed his country's interest in maintaining close industrial cooperation with Brazil. Tanzania plans to develop this field in the coming 20 years, especially the industrialization of cashew nuts and sisal agave. Currently, industry represents only 10 percent of the national economy and is made up of steel mills, metallurgical plants and factories which produce machinery and tools.

Minister Saraiva Guerreiro's visit to Tanzania will end at 1500 today when he will leave for Zambia, the second stopover of his African tour. It is expected that the talks on commercial cooperation, which did not yield immediate results in Dar es Salaam, will be stepped up now. It is also expected that Brazil will resume importing large quantities of Zambian copper.

The dependence on Chilean copper--that country has become Brazil's main supplier of this metal--has forced exporters to look to Africa in an effort to diversify sources of supply. A spokesman for CONSIDER [National Nonferrous Metals and Steel Council] has revealed that Zambia is importing railroad engines from Brazil in order to improve the transport of copper to the place where it is being stockpiled, and is repairing the highway destroyed during the Zimbabwe conflict.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN RESERVES DECLINE--Brazilian foreign reserves dropped from $9.7 billion in December 1979 to $8.84 billion at the end of February 1980. The $1.39 billion loss in foreign reserves in those 2 months was in part compensated by the rising value of gold in the hands of monetary authorities to the tune of $409.2 million. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 31 May 80 p 1 PY]

LEIGH ADVOCATES LEGALIZING POLITICAL PARTIES

FY041544 Paris AFP in Spanish 0412 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Santiago. 3 Jun (AFP)--Gen Gustavo Leigh (ret), a former member of the Chilean military junta, today stated that political parties prevent the disguised, covert corruption that characterizes totalitarian regimes. The former commander in chief of the Chilean Air Force, who was dismissed by President Gen Augusto Pinochet 2 years ago, was openly in favor of the existence of political groups in the country.

In an interview published by the independent weekly magazine HOY, Leigh stated that political parties are instrumental in checking government actions. He said: "I do not mean that corruption is nonexistent in regimes allowing political parties, but the difference is that in these regimes one can (?name) or report those responsible." He added that in those regimes having no political check system one can hear of abuse, attacks and crimes committed by the government.

He said: "I am in favor of a political parties statute in which both the internal and public functioning of a party would be properly outlined." He added: "I am also in favor of banning those parties which, through their platform or the action of their members, may seek to destroy the nation or democratic rule or to deny the citizens' right to choose their own destiny."

ENVOY TO ARGENTINA VIEWS MALVINAS 'MISUNDERSTANDING'

FY041455 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2251 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 3 Jun (LATIN)--Chilean Ambassador to Buenos Aires Sergio Onofre Jarpa stated here today that Chile supports the Argentine position regarding the dispute with Great Britain over the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands.

At the same time, the ambassador dismissed any government participation in the purchase of sheep from the Malvinas Islands, since this operation was carried out by members of the Chilean private sector.

Jarpa asserted that "there was a misunderstanding but it has been clarified. It is well known that the Chilean Government was not involved in that operation and that it did not endorse it."

During an interview with journalists, Jarpa pointed out that trade between Chile and Argentina last year was $420 million.

BRIEFS

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE--According to Luis Escobar, chairman of the Chilean-South African Chamber of Commerce, the African doors are opening for Chile. Current South African sales to Chile, especially of steel, total $20 million, while Chilean sales to South Africa, mainly of fishmeal, total only $4 million, but the agreement signed last week seeks to increase trade relations between the two countries by at least 40 percent this year. Escobar added that South Africa has trade relations with 48 of the 53 American countries, and thus it may become the opening for Chilean products in Africa. [Text] [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Jun 80 FY]

TURBAY DISCUSSES PANAMA CANAL RIGHTS WITH TORRIJOS

PA032312 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Jun 80

[By Patricio Gomez]

[Text] Cartagena, Colombia--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and Panama's strongman Gen Omar Torrijos are now meeting on Rosario Island, where they are discussing various matters including Colombia's rights to the Panama Canal.

The meeting is also being attended by former President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen. The Colombian chief of state arrived at Cartagena's Crespo Airport at 0930 and immediately went to Rosairo Island. The Colombian president is accompanied by Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva and Foreign Minister Diego Urite Vargas.

General Torrijos arrived at the Crespo Airport at 1000 and immediately went to Rosario Island, where he is now meeting with President Turbay Ayala and former President Lopez Michelsen. Torrijos has come to Colombia at the invitation of the Cattle Bank and will remain in this country for 5 days.

The three leaders will arrive in Cartagena at 1600. On his arrival in Cartagena, General Torrijos expressed his satisfaction at being in Colombia again and said he will maintain, as always, cordial and friendly relations with President Turbay Ayala and former President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen.

Further on Talks

PA041523 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Cartagena--Colombia President Turbay Ayala and Panamanian National Guard Comdr Gen Omar Torrijos will resume talks today on bilateral issues, including the future of Colombia's rights over the Panama Canal.

General Torrijos has guaranteed that these privileges will be respected by the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives of his country. These rights are provided for by the Ozores-Uribe Vargas Treaty signed last August in Monteria. In referring to this subject, President Turbay Ayala said: "I have no doubt all this will conclude the way it should, that is, positively." Turbay said that new meetings will be held with General Torrijos because--above-all--he is our guest. Torrijos said that the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives will be the body to ratify the treaty. He added: The Colombians should rest assured that with the good will of President Royo and his legal knowledge, it is almost impossible that the treaty will not be ratified.

Today President Turbay Ayala will attend various ceremonies in Cartagena and will later return to Rosario Island, where he will stay and then go to Santa Marta.

Free Transit Rights

PA050256 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Panama's General Torrijos said that either by congressional approval or through consultation with the people, his country will keep its promise of guaranteeing free transit rights to Colombia in the canal.

Torrijos said the Supreme Court of Justice will decide if the assembly or the people will decide on the matter. In either case, the Panamanian former government chief said, Colombia's rights will be assured.

During Colombia's past administration and in exchange for General Torrijos' promise, Colombia renounced the rights acquired by the Urrutia-Thompson Treaty. This treaty was followed by the Ozores-Uribe Vargas Treaty, which was rejected by the Panamanian Assembly which opposed the conditions of perpetuity.

Panama is an honorable nation that will fulfill its commitments, Torrijos said.

Torrijos Tours Agricultural Centers

PA042221 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Monteria--The commander in chief of the Panamanian General Staff, Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, arrived here this morning and discussed topics such as the purpose of his visit to Colombia, the construction of the Pan-American Highway, the construction of a new canal and the Ozores-Uribe Vargas Treaty or the Declaration of Monteria.

Torrijos Herrera arrived early this morning at (Los Garzones) airport from Cartagena, where he met with President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and former President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen on Rosario Island. Torrijos said he was very happy to visit Cordoba, an area which he described as a most fertile land of hard-working people.

He said the purpose of his visit is to inspect some cattle ranches and agricultural production centers in Cordoba to establish some commercial relations in this field between Panama and Colombia. He said that in order to cope with the shortage of edible oil in Panama, it is possible that the cultivation of the African palm and the hybrid with the (Noli) palm of the Sinu area will be promoted.

Concerning the Pan-American Highway, Torrijos said the Panamanian Government has invested over $100 million. He then surprised the newsmen by asking them if they knew how much the Colombian Government had invested in this field.

Concerning the Ozores-Uribe Vargas Treaty, General Torrijos said that this is progressing, adding that the treaty is not dead words. It is being analyzed in a positive atmosphere of friendly (?dispositions), he concluded.

SALVADORAN DEMOCRATIC FRONT ON VISIT; CONDEMNS U.S.

PA041854 Paris AFP in Spanish 1555 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Bogota, 4 Jun (AFP)--A delegation of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) cautioned here today that if the United States intervenes in El Salvador, it will endanger the security of Colombia and other Latin American countries.

The Salvadoran political representatives opposed to the military-Christian Democratic junta of El Salvador arrived yesterday in Bogota to establish contact with government and political leaders. The delegation also plans to visit Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela.

We want the solidarity of progressive and democratic governments to struggle with the people of El Salvador, they said. We are also seeking the isolation of the Salvadoran Government because it is repressive, antidemocratic and has fascist inclinations, they added.

The Salvadoran delegation is composed of Roman Mayorga, Francisco Diaz and Enrique Guatemala. They admitted that El Salvador is going through the most turbulent period in its history. They explained that their objective with the countries of the Andean Pact is to secure a position in defense of the self-determination of the Salvadoran people who today are seriously being threatened with U.S. intervention which would precipitate an international conflict.

The FDR delegates yesterday held a meeting with Vice Foreign Minister Julio Londono Paredes. According to the FDR, this was a very cordial meeting. They noted, however, that Londono did not commit himself although he appeared to be very interested in the information the FDR delegates gave him regarding the Salvadoran crisis.

The delegates are scheduled to meet with leftist political leaders today.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GDR

PA031413 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Bogota--Colombia and the GDR have signed a document whereby they set into motion the agreement of scientific and cultural cooperation scheduled for the next 2 years.

The ceremony took place at the Foreign Ministry with the participation of Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas and GDR Ambassador Guenter Blum. The agreement contains 41 articles which consist of cultural, educational and public health activities.

M-19 TURNS DOWN TURBAY OFFER TO LAY DOWN ARMS

PA031437 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Bogota--The clandestine 19 April Movement [M-19] has rejected President Julio Cesar Turbay's proposal to put down its arms.

The position of the insurgent group, which in addition reiterated its proposal to the government to hold a meeting of Colombian notables in Panama, is contained in a clandestine communique sent to the news media.

It is recalled that during the seizure of the Dominican Embassy, the general commander of the M-19, Jaime Bateman Cayo, sent President Turbay a proposal to hold a meeting of Colombian notables in Panama and to review Colombia's situation. The Colombian head of state rejected the proposal and invited the movement to put down its arms and become a legal political party.

We have proposed to the government, in order to avert a confrontation which has been going on for years, the holding of an exchange of opinions, a dialogue. This must be held between the interested forces. This offer still stands, the guerrilla communique cautions.

Upon reiterating its proposal, the M-19 rejects Turbay's counterproposal to put down arms--describing it as demagogic and insincere.

ESMERALDAS OIL REFINERY WORKERS DECLARE STRIKE

PA041526 Quito Vos de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] According to the secretary general of the Esmeraldas refinery workers committee, the members of that organization decided at a meeting held yesterday in Esmeraldas to declare a strike in view of the fact that the directors of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE) rejected a list of demands presented a few days ago.

The CEPE officials have explained that according to the labor code, 12 May is the deadline for responding to the list of demands. These demands are currently being studied and therefore any de facto measure would be illegal.

The CEPE officials added that the country will continue to be supplied with fuel, but that exports will continue only after reaching a solution.

Strike Declared Illegal

PA042009 Quito Vos de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Raul Zambrano special report]

[Excerpt] We are at the Natural Resources and Energy Ministry where the minister, Jose Corsino Cardenas, has just told the press that the Roldos administration is very displeased with the Esmeraldas state refinery workers who unexpectedly stopped working today at 1200 noon.

The minister feels that this action is contrary to state security and has urgently called for a dialogue with the representatives of the Esmeraldas state refinery workers in order to solve the conflict.

The natural resources and energy minister also reiterated that the Labor Ministry has declared illegal the strike ordered by the union of Esmeraldas state refinery workers.

HONDURAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS; DECLARATION SIGNED

PA041822 Paris AFP in Spanish 0442 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Quito, 3 Jun (AFP)--The foreign ministers of Honduras and Ecuador reaffirmed the traditional friendly ties between their countries and reiterated their intention to strengthen and improve bilateral relations.

This was announced in a joint declaration signed last night by Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso at the end of his visit to Ecuador, and his Ecuadorean colleague Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco.

They also ratified their support for the principles of states' equal legal rights, self-determination, nonintervention, opposition to threat or use of force or any other form of coercion and territorial conquests.

They also expressed their support for ideological pluralism and cooperation among nations as fundamental to economic and social development of peoples in America and the world.

Minister Perez Cadalso told his Ecuadorean colleague that significant progress has been made in the peace negotiations with El Salvador under the mediation of Peruvian jurist Jose Luis Bustamante Rivero.

The Ecuadorean foreign minister expressed his hope that a just and worthy solution is reached in all pending issues between the two countries, among them the border issue.

They agreed that democracy is the system of government that responds best to the people's aspirations.

Minister Pareja Diezcanseco told Perez Cadalso that his government was pleased with the recent elections in Honduras to elect a constituent assembly as a step in establishing a new legal regime intent on guaranteeing the full and normal functioning of republican institutions.

Both ministers reiterated their governments' policies which are based on respect for human rights and condemned violence and terrorism, whatever its origin.

Finally they expressed their governments' best intentions to sign a technological cooperation and cultural exchange agreement between the two countries.

VENEZUELA'S MONTES DE OCA REAFFIRMS SUPPORT

PA050003 Paris AFP in Spanish 1732 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Quito, 4 Jun (AFP)--Venezuelan Interior Minister Rafael Montes de Oca said the Ecuadorean Government headed by Jaime Roldos constitutes a great advance in the democratic process of Latin America, it was reported here today.

Montes de Oca arrived to represent his government in the commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the death of Marshal Sucre being observed in various Bolivarian countries. He is scheduled to deliver a speech today at the cathedral's crypt, which holds Sucre's remains.

Montes de Oca met with reporters and discussed various international topics. He noted that Venezuela is watching all the world's economic activities and added that Ecuador is at a positive point in its economic development.

He said he has come to Ecuador to reiterate to the Ecuadorean Government and people the integrationist support of the Venezuelan Government. He explained that along with the existing historical ties between the two countries, either as members of the Andean Group or of OPEC, their commitments are much greater and are more specific due to the special interests of each country.

He also reiterated that the Andean Pact constitutes a challenge to the five member nations and is one of the vital programs for development at this moment.

ENERGY MINISTER LEAVES FOR ALGERIA, FRANCE

PA041541 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Natural Resources and Energy Minister Jose Corsino Cardenas will leave today for Algeria, where he will attend a regular OPEC meeting. A single price for a barrel of crude oil among the 13 member countries will be discussed at this seventh regular meeting.

According to an official report, Minister Cardenas will also visit France, where he will carry out promotion activities aimed at French firms interested in the hydrocarbon explorations that this government is intent on carrying out as a means of increasing its oil reserves.

PARTICIPANTS VIEW COLORADO-OPPOSITION-BRAZILIAN

PY040310 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 2 Jun 80 p 10

[Text] Leaders of the officially recognized opposition and Colorado leaders, and even a Colorado leader who participated in the unusual meeting yesterday, minimized the importance of the unexpected meeting among three Colorado deputies, Brazilian state deputies and representatives of the "National Agreement."

Although the visit of several Brazilian deputies from Parana State ended with the signing of the "Asuncion Charter," officially recognized Paraguayan opposition leaders minimized the importance of such an unexpected meeting, in which Colorado deputies also participated. Commenting on the meeting, Liberal Radical leaders German Acosta Caballero and Enzo Doldan said the meeting "was not very important because it does not arouse the peoples' conscience about the political process in our country."

According to the Brazilian state deputies, the weak point of their visit was having held a dialogue on national political affairs without the participation of officially recognized political parties.

Acosta Caballero said the president of the Colorado Party had told him that the political meeting held yesterday "was not important."

One of the Colorado deputies who participated in the dialogue with the Brazilian deputies yesterday, Americo Velasquez, told this newspaper that it all began when "I called up the Brazilian deputies just to say hello to them. It was difficult for me to make them understand that it was not Dr Laino who was calling, but a Colorado deputy."

Asked if his participation, as well as that of Angel Seifart and Oscar Zacarias, in the dialogue would be objected to by the Colorado Party, Velasquez replied: "I do not know. It could be. High-ranking political leaders are now being informed of it."

Members of the "National Agreement" said yesterday that the Colorado deputies had not been invited to participate in the dialogue with the Brazilian deputies because the idea of forming a political federation includes only democratic parties.

The officially recognized opposition and Colorado Party members refused to recognize the "agreement" as a "national" one because only one of its members, the Febrerista Party, is officially recognized, while the others are not.

Text of 'Asuncion Charter'

PY05022[illegible] Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 2 Jun 80 p 52

[Excerpts] With the release of a joint communique by members of the National Agreement and deputies of the Brazilian Democratic Movement of Parana State, Brazil, a series of meetings held by these political leaders seeking to form a political movement with the participation of Latin American democratic political parties ended in this capital yesterday.

The Brazilian state deputies and members of the National Agreement signed the "Asuncion Charter," which reads as follows: "The signatories of the 'Charter' state that the ideals of social, political and economic democracy are to be upheld through the coordination of progressive and democratic political parties in this area of Latin America.

"Considering the need to achieve political coordination by regions through successive stages of political cooperation among the democratic parties of Southern Cone countries, the members of the Paraguayan 'National Agreement' and Brazilian Democratic parties who signed the 'Declaration of Curitiba' will jointly seek to undertake this ambitious task, and for this purpose they will open a permanent office in the city of Curitiba.

"In line with the spirit of the 'Declaration of Curitiba,' the parties will undertake as priority tasks:

"1. To promote political awareness in Paraguay, Brazil and the Southern Cone countries in order to persuade governments to repeal exceptional [excepcional] laws and institutional acts and lift the state of siege and repressive laws which hinder the full enforcement of human rights.

"2. To establish contacts with political and social sectors in the Southern Cone in order to study and seek solutions to problems arising in the wake of joint undertakings, such as the renegotiations of the Itaipu Treaty and other international agreements, and the population problems in border areas and immigration and other related problems resulting from changes in political and economic situations, and

"3. To express the concept of international politics as the right instrument to achieve Latin American integration in order to serve the development of the peoples. Asuncion, 31 May 1980."

The charter was signed in the city of San Bernardino, Paraguay, where the meetings were held last Saturday.

PROSECUTION OF ABC COLOR JOURNALIST IN U.S. REQUESTED

PY041920 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 4 Jun 80 p 13

[Text] Attorney General Clotildo Gimenez Benitez yesterday filed a brief before the first criminal judge charging ABC COLOR journalist Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle with having violated article 3 of law 209 "of defense of public peace and freedom of the people" in his article entitled "What Happens in the Courts (II)?". The attorney general requested that Gonzalez Delvalle be imprisoned.

The text of the brief says: "Clotildo Gimenez Benitez, the attorney general, in the name of the law and the people, says to your honor:

"That--as your honor can see--a public criminal offense was perpetrated in the 14 May edition of the newspaper ABC COLOR, page 13, in the article entitled 'What Happens in the Courts (II)?' signed by Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle. The court has the power to bring to trial any perpetrator of this type of crime, which is punishable under article 3 of law 209, even if no party has requested the trial.

"Pursuant to articles 99, 110 and 131 of the Code of Penal Procedure, your honor will have to bring to trial the perpetrator of the above-mentioned crime, order his detention, summon him for questioning, and then order his imprisonment. The prosecutor on duty must be a party to these court actions. The crime reported herein does not require any further evidence since it is a formal crime, that is, the crime was committed when the article was released to the public," the attorney general states in his brief.

He goes on to say that "the public criminal offense denounced herein is the instigation to disobey a law, which entails the disobedience of other laws, and so forth. When one talks about a law, he is talking about all laws.

"And one can instigate others to disobey the laws by using bold suppositions, questions, etc., and by categorically proclaiming their violation (as in this case: 'Let us violate it, to hell with it, etc.')."

The attorney general goes on to say that "the writer of the article made a statement, a conclusive statement. He used conditional phrases when he said: 'If a law prevents a crime from being clarified....'; 'If a law cannot yield results that would benefit society....' He's used an assertive statement when he said: 'The law is not valid.' 'He was only 1 month short [of turning 18] but he was disqualified as a witness...' He used a conclusive statement when he said: 'Then, to hell with it... Let us violate it, let us all rape it.' This is a formal proclamation to disobey the law."

He adds that "this was a real proclamation to disobey the law since the journalists' remarks and the tone he gave to the background and circumstances surrounding the case constitute a real proclamation to disobey the law. And this is especially true if one takes into account the lack of legal training (procedure) of those to whom the article is addressed (the public). Furthermore, we should add that in a murder case such as the Isusi case, the people are apt to heed what they hear and regard the writer's expression, 'The law must be violated,' as a categorical truth. He also incited judges to deviate from the law.

"His remarks will result in disobedience of the law, because the people will distrust it, will be afraid of it and will refuse to cooperate with the courts...and to comply with the laws; the journalist's remarks can have unpredictable effects; he began by inciting distrust of national courts, judges and ended by inciting to disobey the law. He has sought to undermine the very institution of our national justice, to incite the disobedience of the laws, to create hatred and resentment against the law among laymen--all of which are clear ways of subverting the law," the attorney general adds.

"The journalist's supposition leads to an obvious conclusion. His supposition: 'If a law is like that...'; his conclusion: '... Let us violate it,' that is, break the law, violate it, to hell with it, rape it, and so forth.

"His supposition is bold by all means (this can be inferred from his article), but the most serious thing is his conclusion: 'Let us violate it, to hell with it, and so forth. His is not an 'if' aimed at improving the law--which would be constructive--but an 'if' which openly incites and proclaims disobedience of the law," the attorney general concludes.

The attorney general submitted his brief to the first criminal judge, Sixto Miloiades Rivas Solder, who had not taken any action on it as of yesterday.

[ABC COLOR editor's note] Journalist Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle has been in the United States since 24 May by invitation of the U.S. State Department.

Arrest Ordered

PY041921 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Jun 80

[From police report]

[Text] Judge Sixto Miloiades Rivas Rolon has ordered the arrest of journalist Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle, who works for ABC COLOR newspaper. Delvalle is charged with breaking law no 209 "of defense of public peace and freedom of the people" and will serve his jail term at the national prison.

CUBAN OFFICIAL SAYS RELATIONS 'RETURNING TO NORMAL'

FY042111 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1801 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Lima, 4 Jun (LATIN)--Jorge Pollo, economic adviser of the Cuban embassy in Lima, today stated that the relations between Peru and his country are "returning to normal."

The relations between the two countries dropped to their lowest point on 4 April when the Peruvian Embassy in Havana was occupied by more than 10,000 Cuban dissidents after the police guards were withdrawn.

Later the Cuban and Peruvian governments reached an agreement under which about 800 Cuban refugees have arrived in Lima. Most of the 10,000 refugees have been taken by the United States and by European and Latin American countries.

During an impromptu press conference held at Jorge Chavez International Airport, Pollo stated that Cuban Ambassador Luis Karakadze will return to Lima at the end of this month after having been summoned by his government when the occupation threatened the diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The Cuban diplomat indicated that Peru is considering the appointment of a new ambassador in Havana in the place of Edgardo de Habich, who has been dismissed from the foreign service as a result of certain statements which he made to the Cuban press and which were criticized by the Peruvian Foreign Ministry.

"The relations are returning to normal," Pollo said briefly when asked to describe the relations between Peru and Cuba.

PRESS WORKERS DEMAND NEWSPAPERS BE GIVEN TO THEM

FY031244 Paris AFP in Spanish 0020 GMT 31 May 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 30 May (AFP)--The personnel of the Lima newspapers expropriated by the military government in 1974 demanded today that the military conclude the expropriation process by giving the newspapers to the workers. They also rejected the return of the newspapers to their former owners as proposed by President-elect Fernando Belaunde.

The National Defense Front of the Peruvian Press Workers (FNDTPP), which claims to represent 3,000 administrative, graphic and journalism workers, stated in a full-page declaration in two morning newspapers that "old economic and political power groups are trying to take over press enterprises."

The FNDTPP stated its "categorical rejection of this possibility and of the current system of state monopoly." It also demanded that the newspapers be handed over to the unions and organized sectors of the country in accordance with the expropriation regulations, a measure which has not been concluded, "a decision which historically and constitutionally cannot be postponed."

The FNDTPP is also opposed to the monopolization of the press based on the new Peruvian constitution, the Puebla Catholic Bishops' Declaration, human rights principles and international organizations like UNESCO.

GOVERNMENT, COPEI TO DRAFT NEW ECONOMIC POLICY

PA300021 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1818 GMT 28 May 80

[By Marcel Roo Gonzalez]

[Text] Caracas, 28 May (EFE)--The Venezuelan Government and its Social Christian Party [COPEI] have decided to draft a new economic policy different from the existing one based on petroleum.

This announcement was made by the COPEI secretary general in statements made to the press today in Caracas, after holding a lengthy meeting with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins. Political circles consider this meeting a serious attempt by the official party and the administration to improve their relations, which had deteriorated during the past months. It has even been said that COPEI behaved at times more like an opposition party than a government organization.

While explaining the results of the meeting with President Herrera, COPEI's secretary general said that Venezuela confronts critical decisions. Among these he mentioned the alternative of continuing living under the carefree squandering of petroleum resources or to develop, to the maximum, a new economic policy that will liberate the country from petroleum dependency. In his opinion, the new policy will be based on the improvement of the Venezuelan standard of living and should be the result of a joint effort by all national sectors. He said that there is room for optimism and gave as an example the reduction of inflation in the United States, "especially since half of our imports come from the United States," he emphasized. He said that one of the results of the meeting was the country's decision to encourage the industries producing consumer goods in large amounts, and not encourage those manufacturing luxury items.

He said that the measures taken by the Venezuelan Government cannot protect deficient industries and therefore competition levels must be expanded at home and abroad, always with due respect for international agreements.

In reference to salary, Eduardo Fernandez said that the cost of living must be taken into consideration because it is not fair for the workers alone to shoulder the cost of inflation. However, he said that his party and the government must also consider salaries, and that workers' productivity must be taken into consideration in order to "defeat laziness."

The COPEI secretary general denied the alleged deterioration of relations between the government and his party. "Luis Herrera's administration," he emphasized, "has had and always will have the party's support and solidarity."

COUNTRY BECOMES OFFICIAL SEAT OF SELA

PA031953 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1608 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Caracas, 3 Jun (EFE)--Venezuela today became the official seat of the Latin American Economic System SELA, in accordance with a law approved last night by the Venezuelan Congress. In fact, the SELA permanent seat has been located in Caracas since the organization was founded in October 1975.

A SELA spokesman told this agency that Venezuela had requested to be the seat of this entity and that this petition was subsequently approved by a majority vote of the member countries. The Venezuelan Government affords diplomatic treatment to the organization's officials and also offers them facilities for holding events.

NO PLANS TO INCREASE OIL SALES TO U.S.

PA031629 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0323 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Mazatlan, Mexico, 2 Jun (EFE)--Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) Director Jorge Diaz Serrano commented here today that Mexico is not planning to increase its gas and petroleum exports to the United States.

According to Jorge Diaz Serrano, "there have been no talks with U.S. authorities or company representatives" regarding an increase in the sale of either crude oil or gas.

A few days ago, U.S. Embassy sources in Mexico City announced that their country might receive a larger amount of Mexican hydrocarbons by the end of this year. Mexico currently supplies the United States with between 600,000 and 700,000 barrels of oil per day, as well as 300 million cubic feet of natural gas.

U.S. diplomatic sources also said on that occasion that President James Carter regards the Mexican Government oil policy as "quite intelligent." Carter has also stressed that he will remain "respectful of Mexico's decisions in this area." He has also stated that fuels have world importance but that in the area of bilateral relations they are "of secondary importance." The United States is Mexico's main buyer of hydrocarbons.

Diaz Serrano made his statements during a trip to Mazatlan, 1,100 km northwest of the capital.

PETROLEUM POTENTIAL DRAWS WORLD ATTENTION

PA040048 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1204 GMT 3 Jun 80

[By Jose Katigbak]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 3 Jun (LATIN)--Mexico, a growing petroleum power, unassociated with OPEC, is becoming the center of international attention because of the Middle East threat of reducing its petroleum production.

The United States, Europe and Japan see in Mexico a new assured source of energy and are awaiting a substantial increase in its petroleum production for export.

Mexico has at this time a set production base of 2.7 million barrels a day, but it has left the doors open to increased production during the coming year. Although Mexican production is small in terms of worldwide production of 63 million barrels per day, local experts believe that an increase could neutralize the reductions planned by OPEC.

President Lopez Portillo increased the maximum production level in March from 2.25 to 2.5 million barrels a day, that is, a 10 percent increase, thereby establishing a new goal which, according to experts, could be attained before the year's end. Mexico's average daily production in 1979 was 1.6 million barrels a day, which represented a 22-percent increase over the previous year.

The present production is a little over 2.1 million barrels a day. It has increased considerably since January and if the present rate of growth is maintained, this year's average daily production could reach 2.3 million barrels a day.

Mexico's proven hydrocarbon reserves (petroleum and natural gas) are 50 billion barrels, giving Mexico sixth place in the world after Saudi Arabia, the Soviet Union, Iraq, Kuwait and Iran. It also has a potential reserve of some 150 billion barrels.

Mexico does not sell its petroleum on the spot market. It reviews its prices every 4 months and adjusts them parallel to the OPEC rates. The present price of Mexican crude is $33.50 a barrel.

Mexico is now selling, or is committed to sell, 1.3 million barrels a day until the end of the year. This amount is distributed in the following manner: United States 733,000 barrels; Spain 160,000; France and Japan 100,000 each; Sweden 70,000; Canada 50,000; Israel 45,000; India 20,000; Jamaica 10,000; Nicaragua and Costa Rica 7,500 each and Yugoslavia 3,000.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH GDR TO BE SIGNED

FL032037 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2007 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] The GDR and Mexico this month will sign a trade agreement in the amount of $250 million for the next 3 years. GDR Ambassador to Mexico Peter Lorf announced that the agreement will be signed by Guenther Mittag, member of his country's Council of State, who will arrive in Juarez' fatherland next Wednesday to hold talks with President Jose Lopez Portillo. Peter Lorf stated that relations between the GDR and Mexico are excellent but, due to the current tense and dangerous world situation, it is necessary that all countries unite their efforts in support of detente and peace, which is the main objective of Mittag's visit.

POLICE DENY 15 PEASANTS KILLED IN GUERRERO

PA040259 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0213 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Jun (EFE)--Fifteen peasants reportedly died today in a clash in Guerrero State, according to the Mexico City Press, but the local police said that only one person had died.

The evening paper EL UNIVERSAL GRAFICO reported that the clash, which occurred on the boundaries of the towns of Cuauhtipan and Petlacalzingo, also resulted in 50 persons wounded.

The newspaper version was categorically rejected by Pablo Villalba, chief of police of the state of Guerrero, who replied to an EFE query by saying that it was not a clash between groups but a personal dispute. He said that only peasant Macedonio de Jesus had lost his life and nobody had been wounded. He also said that the citizens of both towns are involved in periodic fights over territorial limits.

The daily said that part of the Guerrero mountaings are being patrolled by the police to avoid new confrontations since the situation is tense.

Meanwhile, Villalba said the incident in which Macedonio de Jesus lost his life did not cause disorders in the towns and denied that the police in his command were guarding the area.

Petlacalzingo and Cuautipan are some 550 km southeast of the capital.

PRESIDENT ROYO WILL NOT VISIT COSTA RICA

PA040200 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] An ACAN-EFE dispatch from Costa Rica said today that Panama's President Aristides Royo and wife would go to that city on Friday to attend the wedding of the Costa Rican president's youngest son.

According to the international news dispatch revealed today officially in San Jose, President Royo and his wife would attend the wedding of Jorge Carazo Celedon who will marry a duaghter of former Foreign Minister Gonzalo Facio.

Regarding the aforementioned information, the presidency announced this afternoon that this news is unfounded. On this day, 6 June, President Aristides Royo will be in Veraguas Province where he will inaugurate several government projects benefiting various regional communities, a presidential information office communique says.

COLUMNIST PRAISES ROYO STAND ON MOSCOW OLYMPICS

PA041737 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 4 Jun 80 p 4-A

[By Harmodio Icaza: "Honorable Attitude"]

[Text] The history of the people is written regardless of their men, but their rulers enter into history to the extent that their decisions are significantly related to the time in which they live. The case of the Moscow Olympic games constitutes a typical example of this affirmation.

As a general rule, in democratic countries sports are no more than what they should essentially be: a means of expanding the ties of friendship among nations, alien to any form of political sectarianism, without attitudes of revenge or animosity. In countries with other ideologies, sports are turned into a political weapon and a means of selling an image. I am sure this is how President Royo viewed this when at first he did not attribute much importance to Panama's possible participation in the Moscow games. But the subsequent political events, the struggle among the powers and Panama's significance as a nation at this troubled competition, necessitated more profound meditation on the part of President Royo.

It is undeniable that the social communication media played an important role in alerting the citizens to the importance of what was at stake and, with the dignity of a people who love freedom, reaction did not take long. The repudiation was almost unanimous.

President Royo did not limit himself to withdrawing all official recognition to participation in the games; he even went so far as to clearly, categorically and strongly condemn Russian intervention in Afghanistan, which is the gist of the matter. The president's stand has been courageous and Panama's position has earned it the respect and esteem of all those nations which, like us, love freedom and reject intervention, regardless of where it may come from. Because it has suffered intervention, Panama is morally capable of defending this principle.

If there is one thing Torrijos has left us, it is stature and a good international image. It is only fair to recognize that the president's stand at this moment is totally in accordance with that image. With his decision, President Royo has further strengthened Panama's well-established prestige as an independent nation, master of its own decisions, and one that knows how to exert its sovereignty.

I cannot conceal my just satisfaction over the president's statements for, although they represent the feelings of all Panamanians, they must surely insure him a place in the history of our nation because he has acted honorably, courageously and at the right moment to preserve an image of respect in the eyes of the civilized world. Royo has met this challenge with dignity.

On quite a few occasions we have criticized the government's domestic and international activities, particularly as regards our relations with the United States. Most often, it is that which has been left undone, rather than what has been done, which has been criticized. It is only fair that now that something has been done, we should voice our satisfaction over this wise and very timely decision.

Thanks to President Royo's words, Panama can be counted among those nations which, at a given moment, knew how to act honorably to demand respect for the principle of nonintervention and did so clearly, precisely and strongly. Today, as always, what great pride it is to be Panamanian!

PRD OFFICIAL CRITICIZES PANAMENIST POSITION ON ELECTIONS

PA311443 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 30 May 80

[Interview with Ascanio Villalaz, assistant secretary of the Democratic Revolutionary Party--place and date not given; recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] The law states--and it is applicable since you are from the governing party--that government officials with nationwide authority must resign before becoming candidates for elective positions. How many members of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] are planning to resign to seek election?

[Answer] Well, the deadline for government officials to resign before seeking nomination has already expired. Some provincial and national officials have resigned, among whom were former Housing Minister Tomas Gabriel Altamirano Duque and Alvaro Bernal, mayor of Anton. So have other members such as (Lene), a community worker of the General Directorate for Community Development in Darien Province, and so forth.

[Question] Concerning the subject of programs and positions taken by parties, do you believe that this has caused a traditional party in our country--the Panamenist Party--to declare that it will abstain from participating in the September elections?

[Answer] I believe that the position of the Panamenists--that is, of the leadership of the Panamenist Party--is a position that in the final analysis is selfish. This is so because we know--as the entire country knows--that for most of that party's leaders particularly its top leader [former President Arnulfo Arias Madrid], it would be difficult to carry out a campaign because of their ages. But there are many young members of the Panamenist Party who could carry out the necessary activities to register the party, develop their viewpoints and, by means of confrontation with other parties, win the necessary supporters.

And who knows, in the end the position taken by some of the leaders of that party might be to oppose the decision of the top leader, thereby making it possible for them to go to the polls with their own programs and viewpoints. This would strengthen democratic institutions.

CUBAN MUSICIANS COMPLAIN ABOUT ABUSES IN BOLIVIA

PA032011 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Panama City--Four members of Cuba's New Folksong group who arrived from Bolivia have charged that they were mistreated by Bolivian troops, who tried to link them to an alleged plot involving attacks on high-ranking army officers.

LA REPUBLICA COLUMNIST VIEWS CUBAN EXODUS TO U.S.

PA040408 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 2 Jun 80 p 4-A

[Mario Augusto Rodriguez column: "From Cuba to the United States"]

[Excerpts] According to news reports, approximately 70,00 persons have left Cuba seeking refuge or asylum in the United States.

Proposal

Regarding this, I feel that the explanation that Dr Carlos Perez Herrera gave a few days ago is timely and precise. He said that if the same strategy were used by any other country in the world, particularly in Latin America, the situation would have been exactly the same.

Dissidents

I do not have the slightest doubt that there are, among the 10 million inhabitants that Cuba has, a certain percentage of dissidents. However, it is good to recall that there are political dissidents in every country and regime. Thousands of dissidents have fled from Chile, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay. This, without taking into consideration the facilities that the United States has given to the Cubans. There are also high percentages of opposition within the United States itself. It is a case of people who express their opposition to the present administration at the worker and peasant level as well as the political, student, intellectual and university level.

The Great Show

However, regarding the Cuban case, one must admit that a wise move was made in mounting a great show typical of the United States' ability to use all the right ingredients to build a stage as convincing as the true reality.

Free Land

The admirable thing is that despite the hostility of such a big and powerful nation as the United States--which used to dominate or handle almost all the nations in the hemisphere and did not hesitate to even resort to armed invasions to try to overthrow the popular governments that had replaced the submissive dictatorships of Machado and Batista--Cuba has been able to survive, grow and develop the way it did.

COSTA RICAN FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON C.A. PROBLEMS

PA312136 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 30 May 80

[Interview with Costa Rican Foreign Minister Calderon Fournier in Panama City 30 May--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Sir, Central America has been in the news lately. We would like to hear your views on the current situation in Central America.

[Answer] As you have put it so well, Central America has been experiencing very difficult times lately, particularly two fraternal nations--Nicaragua and El Salvador. The Nicaraguan people fought a bloody, difficult war against the long-standing dictatorship of the Somozas. After that struggle a new government was established and now it is logically preparing to push the country forward and set important future guidelines.

We also have the fraternal republic of El Salvador going through serious problems now. We have excellent relations with the Salvadoran Government. We think it has the good intention and good will of working for a country with real social justice, respect for human rights and democratic rule. We have been providing support for the Salvadoran Government junta's struggle against the two extremes, the right and the left. Of course as Central American brothers we hope the violence some of our countries are experiencing will come to an end. Of course, upholding the principle of nonintervention, we are also ready to provide whatever cooperation our country can in solving those problems.

[Question] Sir, is seems this turmoil has also been felt in Costa Rica, and it has been stated that Costa Rica's democracy is in a critical state because it is unsatisfactory. What can you say to that?

[Answer] I don't agree. I think Costa Rican democracy is firm. It is strong. It has been consolidated. One of the major national parties, the biggest opposition party, recently chose its presidential candidate in a democratic way. The government party will soon follow suit. There is total freedom for other parties to join in the struggle. I don't think Costa Rica's democracy is in a critical state. It is a stable country. The government is solid and the political system we have is firm. We have problems, like anyone else in the world. Sometimes strikes are called. There are demands for pay raises. There are pressures both by workers and management in pursuit of their demands. This of course is further proof of our democracy. There is complete freedom of the press for every citizen to say what he feels. This strengthens our democracy. I don't agree that Costa Rica's political system is in a crisis.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--Boyko Georgiev, new ambassador from Bulgaria; Henning Halck, new ambassador from Denmark; and Andreas Mavrommatis, new ambassador from Cyprus, presented their credentials to President Aristides Royo yesterday. The president swore in Juan Jose Amado III, new Panamanian ambassador to Washington on the same day. [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 28 May 80 pp 1, 10-A PA]

PETROLEUM IMPORTS--According to the statistics bulletin of the Directorate of Statistics and Census of the comptrollership general of the republic, Panama paid an additional $100 million for petroleum imports during 1979 in comparison to 1978. However, Panama reduced its imports by more than 1 million barrels of crude during 1979. The additional expenditure was due to the increase in international oil prices. In 1978, Panama imported 16,710,014 barrels, while in 1979 it imported 15,559,526 barrels. It spent $216,690,176 in 1978 and $316,211,367 in 1979. Panama is currently buying its petroleum from Ecuador, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. [Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 2 Jun 80 pp 1-A, 6-A PA]

COSTA RICA

NO SALVADORAN GUERRILLA CAMPS FOUND DURING PROBE

PA041602 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] The alleged presence of Salvadoran guerrillas in our territory has been investigated.

Upon learning that Costa Rican authorities were investigating the alleged presence of Salvadoran guerrillas, Juan Chacon, secretary general of the Salvadoran Peoples Revolutionary Bloc hastened to say in San Jose that the report is completely false. Chacon is accompanying a delegation of the Salvadoran Democratic Front, a new Salvadoran political organization, which is here on a tour of several capitals of the world.

Chacon said categorically that the struggle for social recovery in his country is maintained through the efforts of all Salvadoran progressive forces without resorting to other nations and much less compromising it through actions of that type.

As a matter of fact, Costa Rican authorities had carried out an investigation in the last few hours following reports from reliable sources that there were Salvadoran guerrilla camps in our territory. The investigation did not yield any positive result, however, and the possibility had been virtually dismissed when the Salvadoran political leaders hastened to contradict the reports. The leaders of the Salvadoran leftist organizations added that there are no armed foreign groups fighting in El Salvador.

MORALES EHRLICH ASKS SON TO LEAVE FPL

PA032249 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1335 GMT Jun 80
[Sercano network]

[Text] A member of the junta has asked his son to withdraw from a clandestine organization. It has been reported in San Salvador that Dr Jose Morales Ehrlich, a member of the revolutionary Government Junta, has asked his son, who recently announced his decision to join the clandestine Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL], to withdraw from the guerrilla organization. In an interview granted to a foreign correspondent, Morales Ehrlich took advantage of the opportunity to make the request. Morales Ehrlich said: My son is mistaken. He has taken the wrong path, a path which will not save the country. Besides that request, Morales Ehrlich announced plans to turn over all the country's lands to peasants in 1 year. He stressed that if the current political process leans to the right, he would stop participating in the government. If this process really leans to the right against the poor and the majorities, I will be the first to leave, he noted.

UDS DEMANDS SENTENCING OF D'AUBUISSON, ACCOMPLICES

PA021958 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 29 May 80 p 5

[Paid advertisement by the Nationalist Democratic Union]

[Excerpt] The case of D'Aubuisson is only a part of the fascist proimperialist maneuver to consolidate power of command in the Salvadoran Army, because in losing confidence in Colonel Majano, they have decided that the Armed Forces High Command should pass to the hands of the CIA man, tyrant Jaime Abdul Gutierrez. By act and grace of Defense Minister Colonel Garcia, Gutierrez is the strongman now. He is the one who will guarantee the massacre, the genocide and Yankee aggression.

The Nationalist Democratic Union [UDN], as a revolutionary organization of the masses, wants to leave firmly established its position in the D'Aubuisson case.

1. That D'Aubuisson and his gang of criminals--Duarte and all those who have betrayed and are betraying the interests of the people--be tried, sentenced, and punished by popular justice, when justice has been uprooted from our country.

2. That the capture and release of D'Aubuisson is part of the fascist proimperialist maneuver of aggression against El Salvador.

3. For our party and people, D'Aubuisson and his accomplices must be tried, sentenced, and punished.

4. We demand that the Christian Democratic junta, the attorney general, defense minister, military judges, arraignment Judge Miguel Mendez, the Supreme Court, and honest and dishonest elements of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] tell the people why satrap D'Aubuisson was released when it was known that his imprisonment was justice. TRIALS begun months ago by Mario Zamora, Villacorta, Guevara Lacayo, and the PDC [incomplete sentence as published] We ask that he resign, just as he preached in the press conference to all the world.

5. We tell the Salvadoran people: Let us organize ourselves, incorporate ourselves and prepare for the general strike and the popular armed insurrection. HALT TO MASSACRES IN THE CITY AND COUNTRYSIDE. SENTENCES FOR THE FASCISTS AND PUNISHMENT FOR D'AUBUISSON.

COORDINATING BOARD SAYS SAMAYOA 'INCOMMUNICADO'

PA050122 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses in El Salvador has charged that the military-Christian Democratic regime is holding former Education Minister Salvador Samayoa completely incommunicado. Neither doctors nor relatives have been able to see him following his arrest by repressive agents last week.

SALVADORAN DEMOCRATIC FRONT DELEGATION SEEKS SOLIDARITY

PA031319 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] The revolutionary government is the only alternative for El Salvador, members of the Salvadoran Democratic Front [FDS] said in a news conference here this afternoon on the present situation in that Central American country.

The delegation is made up of FDS President Enrique Alvarez Cordoba [passage indistinct] Rafael Menjivar, rector of El Salvador University, Hector Ricardo Silva, Juan Chacon, representative of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM] and [words indistinct] of the United Peoples Action Front [FAPU].

Alvarez said the present government is in power only because of support from the United States and the Salvadoran oligarchy. He added that the government now is waging brutal repression and [words indistinct] the murder of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, which has isolated the junta from the people.

Rafael Menjivar asked for solidarity from the peoples of the world to prevent intervention by other countries who are helping the military-Christian Democratic Party [PDC] junta. He also said countries like Honduras, Guatemala, Uruguay, Argentina and Chile are helping the junta.

Here is what Enrique Alvarez told Costa Rican newsmen about the purpose of his visit to our country:

[Begin recording] The front has begun a wide-scale diplomatic offensive with the following basic purposes:

1. To tell the world that the people of El Salvador are united and that organizations are being formed at local levels to strive to seize power and install a democratic-revolutionary government proposed by the CRM in its platform, and which the FDS has approved. The FDS will draft a government plan for the future democratic revolutionary government.

2. To announce this platform and the characteristics of the democratic revolutionary government. The most important of these are that it will be anti-imperialist and anti-oligarchic, that is to say, a government that wants to put an end to the power wielded by the oligarchy for so many years and which has been the cause of injustice, domination and exploitation in the lives of most Salvadorans.

The government will also have wide peoples' participation at all levels. Naturally it will be a pluralist government because history demands this, and there will be participation by the country's various political groups.

In conclusion we want to say that we believe the Revolutionary Democratic Government is the only alternative for El Salvador; it meets the needs of the people and this is the only alternative offered by history.

Another objective is to protest intervention by the U.S. and other Central American governments and to ask the world to prevent direct and massive participation by these governments.

We believe the Salvadoran people have the right to forge their own destiny and solve their own problems without outside intervention. [End recording]

'Virtual' State of War

PA031911 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] The members of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front held a news conference yesterday afternoon at the Costa Rica Hotel and tried to explain that the Salvadoran people are in a virtual state of war.

Enrique Alvarez Cordoba, chairman of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, said the front has the support of large sectors of the working class who are struggling to establish a democratic, popular and revolutionary government which will lay the foundations to create conditions for social justice, freedom, progress and peace as the only way to solve the crisis in El Salvador.

In the face of probable imperialist intervention in El Salvador--supported by U.S. imperialism, which is supplying the arms, the Salvadoran oligarchy and the present regime, which is carrying repression to levels of cruelty never before seen in this country--the Revolutionary Democratic Front is seeking the support and solidarity of the progressive peoples and governments of the world, Alvarez added.

We are continuing the struggle that Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero waged on behalf of the Salvadoran people. We must protect ourselves against those sectors who are murdering the Salvadoran people. The United States is giving more economic and military support to the Salvadoran regime. It is supplying the dollars with which the regime is buying weapons to repress the people, Alvarez pointed out.

He also said the Honduran Government is receiving war equipment from the U.S. Government. Just a few days ago the U.S. Government sent 10 helicopters, and these are now operating on the border with El Salvador. The government is trying to intimidate those who are getting ready for the struggle.

According to Alvarez, armed struggle is the only solution to the Salvadoran problem. We want the people of the world to know about the struggle we are waging, he said. Our struggle has been constant and it is a war any way you look at it, he indicated. For the past 10 years we have been trying to liberate our people from the permanent repression that the military governments have carried out against them, Alvarez said. Now the struggle is in the open and thousands of Salvadorans are dying, the Revolutionary Democratic Front president said.

VARIOUS DEATHS, OTHER VIOLENT INCIDENTS REPORTED

PA042305 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1224 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Detective Felipe Merino Rivas died on Tuesday in Santa Ana when unidentified persons opened fire on a vehicle in which he was traveling with other persons, two of whom were wounded, according to an Armed Forces Press Committee report.

It also reported the machinegunning of Guillermo Aldana in San Isidro, Cabanas Department. He was taken to the hospital in Sensuntepeque.

In the jurisdiction of (Sinquera), Jose Angel Espinosa was wounded by persons appearing to be subversives. It was also reported from San Vicente that several persons set fire to four vehicles near the turnoff for San Lorenzo. One was a trailer belonging to the (Colocho Borneo) Company; two were pickups belonging to the Public Health Ministry and the fourth was an automobile belonging to the Social Security Institute.

Shooting at University

PA042303 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2203 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Academic and administrative activities at El Salvador National University were suspended this afternoon when unidentified persons machinegunned several university buildings. It has not been reported if there were dead or injured among the students or university workers. The attack occurred shortly after armed civilians invaded Zacamil District, a densely populated sector close the university. The schools of engineering, architecture and medicine were the most damaged by the shooting, a university worker informed ACAN-EFE during a telephone conversation.

It has not been ascertained if there were dead or injured during the occupation of Zacamil District, which houses low income families. Apparently there was an armed confrontation between security troops and the civilians participating in the invasion, but neither side has reported any casualties.

Today, shortly after midday, members of the 28 February Peoples Leagues and the underground Peoples Revolutionary Army occupied three San Salvador radio stations to broadcast messages against the government. The broadcasts urged the people to join the left's "final offensive" against the present regime, people who heard the appeals reported.

Police Station Attacked

PA042105 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2210 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] This afternoon, a group of heavily armed unidentified persons attacked the municipal police post in Ciudad Arze, La Libertad Department.

According to reports received by the press department of Cadena Sonora, the unidentified, heavily armed persons took away uniforms, arms and other items from the station and fled. They also took a panel truck owned by the firm Las Delicias.

The reports indicate that no competent authorities can be found in that town.

CARTER'S 'MUDDLED' LATIN AMERICA POLICY DENOUNCED

PA042136 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 4 Jun 80 pp 7, 25

[Editorial by Manuel F. Zurita]

[Excerpts] The report by Carter and Bowdler on the economy and politics of the Central American nations and their future in the history of the continent and the world is, we might say, like a metropolitan monologue aimed at the colonies to confuse the international opinion. It is high time our peoples stopped attributing to "naivete," or to a spirit of candor that which, at bottom, is evidently a plan to turn us over to the Russian orbit through Cuba, in the manner of an exchange or some obscure design into which Costa Rica's democratic pretense will also sink.

The human rights doctrine, whose definition and implementation President Carter has pragmatically reserved to himself and which made us think with illusion about a mystical return to the sails of the Mayflower and the universal charter of 1776, has been nothing but pretense, a propaganda act. Carter covers up the systematic violation of those rights in countries where the United States has either commercial or military interests, but it demands [human rights] by force, pressuring or overthrowing governments in small countries, whose first right is peace. He ignores communism's subversive crimes but he condemns as repression the legitimate and sovereign defense undertaken by our armed forces and our governments born either of the genuine popular will or from the victory of armies loyal to their peoples and their political constitutions.

If the hands of Carter and Bowdler continue influencing our national lives, our countries will not be marching toward democracy, but toward communism.

It is evident that if at present the "Sandinist government" seems to be toying with revisions and rectifications, it is only in order "to lull" Carter, who is already "asleep," in order to obtain the $72 million loan that Bowdler promised tocobtain at whatever the cost. The reorganization of the government junta has not led to plurality. The organization of a "State Council" is a gross falsehood because its final decisions depend on the whim of the "Sandinist fronts." LA PRENSA's appearance is a gross falsehood for, before long, it will be gagged, just as the radio and television stations are gagged, while those journalists who dared to timidly criticize the "government" are now in jail. [paragraph continues]

The so-called "appeals law" is deceitful, as its implementation will depend on "Commander Borge's" wrathful and spiteful whim. The confiscations and persecutions continue without any talk of elections or general amnesty, two of the things that Carter demanded from Somoza.

Today, 10,000 Nicaraguans are in prison awaiting "trial" in ad hoc tribunals. The "Sandinist" government has declared its support for the invasion of Afghanistan. Nicaragua, which has no Olympic sportsmen, will be present at Moscow's Olympic games. Nicaraguan men and weapons are participating in El Salvador's Marxist subversion.

We might say Carter's optimism is irrational. Seventy-two million dollars [figure as published] are but a drop of water in the sea, since Nicaragua's reconstruction--which the "Sandinists" destroyed with the acquiescence and support of the United States, the Andean Pact, Panama and Costa Rica--will require at least $2 billion. Seventy-two millions are not enough to get Russia's and Cuba's dominant hands out of Sandino's fatherland.

We do not know if the U.S. voters, who respond to emotional or "pragmatic" reasons different from ours, will retain Carter in the White House. But we do know that the world has already voted against him because of his imperial incapacity and that Latin America has already voted against him because of his crazed and muddled "tutelage" of our democracy.

FAPU LEADER DISCUSSES REPRESSION, STRIKE

PA032019 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 30 May pp 10, 13, 14

[Quotation marks as published]

[Excerpts] Despite the mounting repression being exercised by the criminal Christian Democratic government junta and its fascist forces, the working people, the laborers aware of their duty of giving the new generations a country filled with social justice, have continued the general strike called by the Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation [FENASTRAS] and are slowly turning it into a nationwide strike.

Forty-one unions with more than 50,000 workers have joined, said FENASTRAS Secretary General Hector Bernabe Recinos at a news conference yesterday. Adalberto Ramos, the leader of the United Popular Action Front [FAPU], also made some interesting statements.

Horizon That Opens

"We have called this news conference, to which we have come representing the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM], to give an opinion regarding the horizon that has opened with the establishment of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], the situation of the government junta at the international level, the support of Yankee imperialism and the degradation it has suffered because of our situation as a people at the national level. In the first place, we can say that at this stage, the isolation--which is tangible--and in which this government junta finds itself is obvious, said Adalberto Ramos.

"We assert, without fear of being mistaken, that this junta is only upheld by the support being given to it by the United States and Israel. This is a key factor, and will continue to be in the next few months, for the triumph of the popular movement here in El Salvador. The fact that this junta is being supported by Israel has brought to the popular movement, in an almost immediate and spontaneous way, the support of the Arab countries precisely because this country is submitting to the other peoples of that continent." [sentence as published]

"On the other hand, the revolutionary movements have taken on a new impulse in Africa, and have already produced some victories."

A delegation of the CRM went to hold a meeting with Mr Mengistu, the present president of Ethiopia, which immediately also brought the support of this country to the movement of the Salvadoran people.

"Other African countries are participating in these battles; and we can assert that the Salvadoran popular movement has the total support of those African countries," Ramos continued.

A similar situation has already occurred in Europe, where credits are practically closed for this government. If we view them in connection with a reality, in connection with a revolution which has already occurred in Central America, the glorious Nicaraguan revolution, which they are helping to develop, the dissatisfaction of imperialism in the face of this situation is clear. It is also clear that this cutting off of aid has already opened the door in Europe for immense support for the Salvadoran movement conquered by the CRM.

"After the conquest of the CRM, at these times when the FDR goes to Europe, and with the presence of this delegation, which is the great force to which we belong, this support will be reaffirmed. With it will come the great diplomatic defeat for U.S. imperialism and of the JDMG [expansion unknown] and its policy of domination and exploitation, which they want to reaffirm against our people."

Relations have been consolidated with Spain, Belgium, Sweden, Finland, Italy and the Netherlands, a great advancement for the popular movement, while imperialism is falling into total disparagement, produced by its failure in Iran and its failure to lay out its great cordon around the Salvadoran revolution."

"This cordon can be noted in the political and military maneuvers which it is carrying out in the Caribbean, in the mercenary army it is maintaining in Honduras, in its incursions against the Nicaraguan revolutionary junta, and in the mercenaries that are being trained in Nicaragua and Florida for the purpose of launching them against the Salvadoran revolutionary movement. It is like something that is falling, like a ship that is taking on water, because its plans here in El Salvador were those of launching a campaign of extermination in the zones of Chalatenango and San Vicente, in the northern areas of the departments of Morazan, La Union and San Miguel, just as the notorious president of the junta Abdul Gutierrez had to admit.

"We say that the ship is taking on water because the strike movement has not ceased, but is increasing and will continue to increase.

"In addition, the armed organizations have opened up new struggle fronts which were not in the plans of this criminal junta.

A view of the national and international situation allows us to assure that our efforts, the efforts of the Salvadoran people, have not been in vain; that we are striding on the road toward the definite battle which will lead to the liberation of our people."

Joint plans are already being discussed which will be developed both by the CRM and the FDR."

"If to the diplomatic defeat that is about to befall this junta we add the armed actions with which the Salvadoran people are responding, with street action and the strike, with the preparation of the insurrection that is approaching, it will lead us to a decisive battle which will have to be waged this year for the liberation of the people."

Despite the pressure and threats of the government junta and management, the staggered strikes called by FENASTRAS continue to advance after having begun on 22 May with 30 unions; 41 are participating today, with an estimate of 50,000 workers, said Hector Bernabe Recinos.

"The position of the government junta expressed by Col Abdul Gutierrez of not permitting more wage increases is an attitude we already expected but which will not make us yield in the strike.

"When Gutierrez issued a threat against the labor class, saying that it only seeks to destabilize the nation, he was preparing conditions to massively repress the workers."

As is known, the strike, which was initiated by 30 unions belonging to FENASTRAS, was in support of demands made to the Labor Ministry when the strike began: documents which outline 19 diverse demands ranging from wage increases to 18 colones a day--wages are now 11 a day--to protesting against the repression and extermination and also asking for the lifting of the state of siege."

It is clear that the demands of the working class are fully justified if we bear in mind that in El Salvador the Christian Democratic junta and the U.S. Government are promoting a policy of extermination, carried out daily by elements of the "security" corps, with or without uniform.

"In addition, reactionaries have also carried out actions against everything that means struggle for the justice and liberation of the people. Unleashing a wave of crime at levels never before seen in Central America, in terms of its cruelty and its quantity, since at least 50 Salvadorans die every day."

"The strike has broken out in the railroads, the administrative and maintenance services of electricity and drinking water, the textile industry and the ports. The strike has also broken out in heavy transportation, commercial chains, the ministries of Education and Justice as well as a multitude of construction, metal and mechanical industries."

Recinos also denounced the repression being exerted against the striking workers--including the persecution of union leaders in Acajutla, where the military has set up an encirclement to force the workers of the port to work--especially in the wake of the military operations that successfully were carried out there last week by the armed forces of national resistance.

GUATEMALA

MLN SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON MERCENARIES TRAINING CAMP REPORT

PA042213 Guatemala City Radio Horizonte in Spanish 0400 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] In San Jose, Costa Rica, leaders of the Popular Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] of El Salvador stated today that in Guatemala there are two bases for training mercenaries. According to them the bases are located in Jutiapa and Jalapa and the purpose of the bases is to attack El Salvador.

The BPR members stated that the bases are located in farms of former vice president of the republic Mario Sandoval Alarcon, director of the National Liberation Movement [MLN]

An MLN spokesman, Lionel Sisniega Otero, today commented on this news report:

[Begin recording] That news report is more than a lie. International news has been toyed with on more than one occasion to present the MLN and Mario Sandoval Alarcon as having attitudes they don't have. The MLN is too busy planning what can be done in defense of Guatemala and the Guatemalans to be meddling in other areas.

Mario Sandoval Alarcon, it is true, has farms on which there are many people. But these persons are employees. There is no concentration camp, training camp or guerrilla base. [end recording]

FIVE MORE DEATHS, 200 ARRESTS IN LATEST VIOLENCE

PA050119 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Five young women, still unidentified, were shot and killed in the past few hours in various parts of Guatemala. Observers think they were killed by the repressive corps of the Guatemalan regime or the paramilitary bands promoted by it. Meanwhile 200 people were arrested by Guatemala's repressive forces during an intensive pursuit of the guerrilla commando unit which seriously injured Police Chief Pedro Garcia Redondo. Garcia Redondo was chief of the so-called 6th Commando Unit, a police corps which in recent months was actively engaged in the violent repression of democratic Guatemalan sectors.

HONDURAS

PDCH AGAIN HAVING DIFFICULTY REGISTERING AS LEGAL PARTY

PA030233 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2118 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 3 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Christian Democratic Party [PDCH] today encountered new difficulties for registering legally with the National Elections Tribunal.

The party tried to register 2 years ago and was challenged by the traditional Honduran National Party [PNH], which charged the PDCH was receiving funds from foreign powers. The PNH finally succeeded in blocking the PDCH's registration by alleging that the person who processed the legal documents was a doctor of medicine and not a lawyer. In effect, the representative of the PDCH on that occasion was its president, the dermatologist Hernan Corrales Padilla, although he did take along his lawyer and only outlined party policy in writing.

When the electoral process closed last 20 April with the election of a national constituent assembly in which only the two traditional parties--the Liberal Party and the PNH--and the new National Innovation and Unity Party participated, the PDCH again applied for registration.

This time, the Nationalists allege that the electoral process has ended and therefore, the PDCH request cannot be considered.

The PDCH believes it sees another maneuver in this allegation and is accusing the Nationalists of practicing coercion against the persons they have authorized to legally form the party.

NICARAGUA

YASIR 'ARAFAT INVITED TO 19 JUL CELEBRATION

PA042243 Managua Radio Exito in Spanish 1900 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Journalist Eligio Alvarez Montalvan reported today on Fidel Castro's and Palestinian revolutionary leader Yasir 'Arafat's arrivals in Nicaragua. He said that the Foreign Ministry has sent out invitations to Castro and 'Arafat, as well as other prominent international figures who one way or the other have been connected with the Nicaraguan revolution, to attend the first anniversary celebrations of the Nicaraguan revolution on 19 July.

Castro Visit Uncertain

PA050220 Paris AFP in Spanish 0101 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Managua, 4 Jun (AFP)--It will not be known until 2 weeks from now if Cuban President Fidel Castro is coming to Nicaragua on 19 July to join the celebrations on the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry reported today.

Herty Lewites, the chief of protocol, said that it will not be until 20 June that it will be known if President Rodrigo Carazo of Costa Rica, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins and Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo will accept the official invitation of the Sandinist government to participate in the 19 July commemoration.

Former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, novelists Gabriel Garcia Marquez and Julio Cortazar and several personages of the continent have also been invited to the celebrations to commemorate the first anniversary of the Sandinist victory over the Anastasio Somoza dictatorship.

The probable visit to Nicaragua of Cuban leader Fidel Castro appears to have had a mostly favorable acceptance among Nicaraguans.

The newspaper LA PRENSA today published a survey on the topic in which many Nicaraguans praised Castro and the revolution he directed on the island of Cuba.

However, other voices showed apprehension that a visit of Fidel to Nicaragua could signify the Sandinist revolution's approach to Communism. If Fidel comes, it is impossible for us not to go to meet him, emphasized dozens of Nicaraguans who were sure they would be going on 19 July to Revolution Square to commemorate the revolutionary triumph.

More Details on Preparations

PA050219 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Commanders of the revolution Tomas Borge, Henry Ruiz and Carlos Nunez, on behalf of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and Moises Hassan, for the junta of the reconstruction government, will chair the preparatory committee set up to plan the celebration of the first anniversary of the victory of the peoples revolution in Nicaragua. Moises Hassan disclosed that various Latin American and international political and intellectual figures who supported Nicaragua's revolutionary struggle will be invited to the event. The so-called victory celebration scheduled to end on 19 July with a mass rally in Managua will be wide-ranging.

Commander of the revolution Humberto Ortega, another Sandinist leader and defense minister, noted that the armed forces are conducting a motivation and commitment drive among all regular units, the Sandinist Peoples Militia, the police and the security bodies so the most outstanding among them will march on Victory Day.

It was also learned that Nicaragua has requested Central America's support to get seats on the executive board of the Pan-American Health Office, which belongs to the WHO, the UN Committee on Human Rights, the chairmanship of the Inter-American Women's Commission and the UNESCO Executive Council. During a meeting to plan an upcoming Central American foreign ministers' meeting, the Nicaraguan delegation stated that no worldwide, regional or subregional organization has its headquarters in their country.

TOMAS BORGE SCORES PRESS 'CAMPAIGN AGAINST REVOLUTION'

PA050329 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Part of telephone interview with Commander of the Revolution and Interior Minister of Nicaragua Tomas Borge on the first anniversary of the beginning of the general strike begun by the Nicaraguan people]

[Text] On being asked about the campaign by some of the communication media against the Nicaraguan revolution, Tomas Borge said:

[Begin Borge recording] I have been informed of the campaign being carried out. We have said that if the sectors that have been traditionally reactionary and proimperialist in Latin America and the world were praising us, this would mean that we were not carrying out a revolution in Nicaragua. The fact that certain mass communication media are expressing themselves against the Nicaraguan revolution is the best sign that a true revolution is being carried out in Nicaragua. Of course, the enemies of the revolution use obscene slander and lies in their campaigns. It appears as though all these people worldwide and all of these communication media had been educated in the same school--the school of slander, the school of lies and even in the school of impudence.

Therefore, we are not at all surprised by what is being said in Latin America about us, even what is being said in Costa Rica. We have been informed that in Costa Rica they are saying that we torture people in Nicaragua, even that we are persecuting clergymen or Christians or something like that.

Yesterday, I was talking to a group of Christian clergymen, Catholics and evangelists of our country who fully support the revolution. The Church here has been intimately linked to the revolutionary process. It is enough to say that two priests are ministers and that the national chief of the national literacy crusade is a Jesuit priest. They were truly indignant over the accusations made against us to the effect that we are persecuting religion here. In the meeting that I held with them yesterday, we even discussed, among other things, how to give religious holidays a greater religious content, how to prevent holidays from being pagan feasts which constitute a pretext for idleness, for corruption, and how to make them truly religious feasts in which God is worshiped.

We, jointly with them--because we cannot speak of alliances or say that we agree on things, but we are part of a revolutionary context--are working so that religious feasts not only may be religious, in the true sense of the word, but so that they will be very much the center of participation of the great Christian--especially Catholic--masses in our country.

In addition, we have been honest enough here to confess some time ago, after the revolutionary victory, that there had been some cases of mistreatment of Somozist prisoners. We had the honesty to confess this. In addition, we even confessed a homicide that was committed, the death of a National Guard officer. We said it with all frankness and we said that the persons responsible would be punished. This is to say, the very fact that we had the honesty to confess the things that went on outside of our desires has been utilized as a pretext, as a motive for saying that in our country prisoners are being tortured. Prisoners were not being tortured here; some prisoners were beaten at the beginning of the revolution by persons who were indignant over the crimes of the National Guard. Bear in mind that in Nicaragua, 50 years of savage repression by the enemies of our people, by the genocidal Somozist guard had accumulated. Some reaction of this nature was to be expected. We could say that in Nicaragua, nothing has happened, in spite of the enormous savagery that accumulated here during 5 decades against our people. Our people, paying attention to the discipline and orientation of our organization, have not taken reprisal or vengenance against the guardsmen. The guardsmen are in prison. Here, whoever mistreats a guardsman, not only by deed but also in word, is immediately punished.

Therefore, it is truly repugnant and irritating at the same time. It fills us with revolutionary and just ire for us to be slandered in this way, so cowardly and vile, in some of the communication media.

CARLOS NUNEZ STRESSES NATIONAL UNITY TO LABOR LEADERS

PA042201 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Commander Carlos Nunez, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, said last night that popular unity must be the basis of national unity.

Commander Carlos Nunez made the statement in speaking before a large crowd of union leaders who gathered at the Sandinist Workers Central to discuss the campaign they have begun for the equalization of wages.

Commander Nunez' speech was very valuable guidance. In addition to mentioning national unity as the central axis of reconstruction, he appealed to the workers to increase their productivity at work. He also pointed to the need to incorporate the other social sectors into the tasks of the revolution.

JUNTA MEMBERS ATTEND 'MARTYR' CEREMONIES ON 2 JUN

PA031745 [Editorial Report] Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish at 0200 GMT on 3 June carries a recorded program on burial ceremonies held on 2 June. The ceremonies for martyrs of the revolution were attended by junta members Luis Carrion and Tomas Borge.

Luis Carrion delivers an 8-minute speech at a Managua burial ceremony. He discusses the heroes and martyrs that have fallen for the 19 July revolutionary victory. He says that their sacrifice ensures the victory for future generations. The coffins are then lowered into the graves.

Tomas Borge delivers a 4-minute speech at the funeral in Nagarote for the Sandinist National Liberation Front founder in Nagarote, Julio Mayorga. Borge details the sacrifice of Mayorga for the revolution--a revolution in which many lives were lost. Borge says Mayorga gave his life for the workers, peasants, children and literacy workers.

CAUS APPOINTS NEW MEMBERS TO STATE COUNCIL

PA032339 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] The Federation of Labor Action and Unity [CAUS] has appointed new members to the State Council. Ariel Bravo, member, and Ana Zambrano, alternate, are the new CAUS representatives by decision of that organization's directorate. Labor leader Manuel Perez Estrada who had been representing the organization is being replaced by Bravo with this new appointment.

The CAUS leadership felt that its leaders just released from jail, having been accused of being extremists, are the ones who should represent the union at the State Council.

EPS, FAS FORCES UNDERTAKE MILITARY MANEUVERS

PA300013 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2059 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Managua, 28 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] has begun a series of military maneuvers as part of its training to defend the Nicaraguan revolution.

These maneuvers began yesterday when infantry troops in coordination with the Sandinist Air Force [FAS] Command carried our a defense operation repelling an enemy attack in the area adjacent to the "Augusto Cesar Sandino" International Airport, north of this capital. Precautionary measures had been announced for air traffic security during the morning but commercial flight schedules were not affected in the area where the operation took place. A minimum number of journalists was allowed on this site.

EPS spokesman Roberto Sanchez later told journalists that they should understand that the limitations which cover this type of military activities are due to internal security reasons and that "any attempt to take pictures of the maneuvers without due authorization would be considered an act of espionage and those doing so would be punished according to the law."

Another mock war has been scheduled for Thursday in the vicinity of the Oscar Turcios Military School, located south of Managua, where the exclusive Nejapa Country Club operated before the revolutionary triumph in July 1979. The main objective of these maneuvers will be to train the members of the Sandinist Army's medical services to rescue and care for the wounded in the combat area.

The residents of the capital city have been advised of these maneuvers through public news media so that they will not be alarmed or start spreading groundless rumors.

TOTAL REFUGEE DEPARTURES 3 JUN REACH 4,880

FL041105 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] It has been reported from Mariel port that 4,880 antisocials yesterday left for the United States and 151 boats from Florida remain at that port. Three boats arrived yesterday.

CASTRO CONGRATULATES BENIN PRESIDENT ON OAU ANNIVERSARY

AB032134 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] On 25 May, the OAU, our continental organization, celebrated its 17th anniversary of existence. To mark this occasion, Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the councils of State and Ministers and the government of the Republic of Cuba, sent the following message of congratulations to our great comrade in arms, President Kerekou:

In commemoration of Africa Day, it gives me much pleasure to send to you and to the Beninese people, the Beninese People's Revolutionary Party and to the National Executive Council, the warmest greetings from the people, the Communist Party and the Government of the Republic of Cuba. To share the joy of the people of Africa over their victory during their struggle against colonial, neocolonial and imperialist oppression I wish to reaffirm our people's strong desire to continue to strengthen the friendly and brotherly ties [few words indistinct] colonialism and in favor of development, progress and social well-being. Will you please receive our cordial greetings. Signed: Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the State Council and of the Government of the Republic of Cuba.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS ECONOMIC CONFERENCE DELEGATES

FL041021 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the councils of State and Ministers, has received at the Palace of the Revolution the intellectuals who are participating in the Latin American conference on a new international economic order.

The group of delegates was headed by (Nakte Moscach), vice rector of the United Nations University, and Oscar Pino Santos, director general of the World Economy Research Center. These two institutions are sponsoring the conference.

Views were exchanged at the meeting on the topics discussed at sessions of the conference which opened in Havana on Monday with the participation of delegates from eight countries. The principal problems affecting the world economy are being discussed at the conference.

RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER ZAHRADNIK

FL042314 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the councils of State and Ministers, has received Jindrich Zahradnik, deputy premier of Czechoslovakia and president of the State Committee for Science and Technology. Zahradnik heads the delegation attending the sixth meeting of the Cuban-Czechoslovak Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, which opened last Tuesday in Havana City.

Participating in the talks were Joel Domenech, vice president of the Council of Ministers, minister of basic industry and president of the Cuban delegation to the sixth meeting, and several other Cuban officials. Among the topics discussed in the meeting were matters dealing with economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two states and its future growth during the 1981-85 5-year period.

The delegation headed by Zahradnik this morning visited the Conrado Pena factory of tires, shoes and other rubber products. Joel Domenech accompanied the officials of that fraternal country in their tour of the factory.

POLISH CULTURE MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT 1 JUN

FL311107 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1411 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Zygmunt Najkowski, member of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee and minister of culture and art, will arrive in Havana early tomorrow morning. Najdowski will participate in the activities of Polish culture days in Cuba which is scheduled to begin next Monday night at the Avellaneda Hall of the National Theater. The activities will continue until 9 June.

On Monday morning and afternoon, the minister will visit the National Museum and main offices of the Culture Ministry. The program of Polish culture days in Cuba includes activities of classical and folklore music, exhibits of books and plastic arts and showing of films of that fraternal country's cinematographic industry.

CIEGO DE AVILA TO HOST 26 JUL ANNIVERSARY

FL041018 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] The main activities marking the 27th anniversary of the attack on Moncada Barracks will be held in the city of Ciego de Avila. The decision has been made by the party Politburo in consideration of the hard work done over recent years in Ciego de Avila Province by the workers, party, mass organizations, Union of Young Communists and state organizations.

It will be first time that commemoration of the historic event is held in Ciego de Avila and this represents an incentive for the political, economic, cultural and social development of the province in the year of the Second Party Congress.

The activities marking the 27th anniversary of the attack on Moncada Barracks will be preceded by a political-ideological drive that will begin throughout the country on 1 July under the slogan: "We must devote ourselves to the country's development."

NEW FARM GOODS PRICES, FREE MARKETS STRESSED

FL041311 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Unatbributed commentary: "Cuba's New Pricing Policy for Agricultural Products"]

[Text] Beginning January 1st, 1981, new prices will be paid in Cuba to state, cooperative and private farmers. They are much higher than the present ones and will serve to promote an increase in agricultural production and to promote a correct relationship between the private and state sectors.

The price scales will vary according to the seasonal character of crops in a way that both production and consumption periods will be extended and the producers will be duly rewarded. Also as of January 1st, prices will be adjusted to parity and bonuses for crop delivery will be paid both to state enterprises and individual farmers.

The new prices fixed by the state for farm products represent average increases in all items. For example, a 31-percent increase will be paid to sugarcane producers. Slaughtered steers will be sold at between 16 and 45 cents a pound. A liter of cow's milk will increase from 12 to 29 cents, while hogs raised by cooperatives or private farmers will bring 43 cents a pound instead of the present 29 cents. Other prices such as those of coffee, tobacco, fruits, vegetables and grains will also be raised. This measure by the Cuban revolutionary power is a great stimulus and help for the peasants to make their lands produce at top capacity, increase production in the countryside and sell their surpluses directly to the consumers. Free peasant markets were opened recently in all Cuban provinces where the peasants can sell their surpluses at prices agreed on with their clients with no other restriction.

These two measures are in addition to others the revolutionary power has taken since 1959 in order to improve rural life and erase the miserable conditions in which Cuban farmers lived in the capitalist past. Every day more peasants join the farm cooperatives or organize new ones.

The economic and social development in the Cuban countryside has proved to the peasantry that it is necessary to adopt higher forms of production. They know how difficult it is to produce on an individual basis and are aware of the fact that only a socialist system like the one that exists in Cuba can free them from misery. They are convinced now that organized in cooperatives they can produce more and get help from the state in agricultural machinery, something which is economically feasible only in the larger tracts of land. This situation has made possible much better social conditions in the Cuban countryside because the new communities created by the peasants can receive better services in the fields of education, health care, sports, recreation, electricity, drinking water and transportation, among others. That's why almost 850 farm cooperatives have been created in less than 3 years throughout Cuba.

The opening of the new peasant free markets and the higher prices for agricultural products are two significant steps in bettering the life of the Cuban peasants and of the whole population as well.

SUGARCANE HARVEST RUNNING ONE THIRD BEHIND PLAN

PA031835 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1606 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Havana, 3 Jun (EFE)--Cuba's 1980 sugar harvest is currently 33 percent behind earlier forcasts, official sources reported today. A 77-percent completion rate has been reported so far, but the grinding season should have concluded by now at all the country's mills.

The planting of spring cane and manual cleanup operations currently constitute the industry's main activities, as these represent steps in preparations for next year's harvest. At present 36,152,138 hectares must still be planted. This represents 87 percent of the earlier national forecasts.

As regards the cleanup operations, reports point to a lag of approximately 134,200 hectares, even though this was to have been completed in May. By the end of July, 1,478,749.8 hectares should be ready, but this figure will be reached only if 134,200 hectares are cleaned up every day. Meanwhile, work is underway to eliminate the cane rust disease, which has caused many of the problems and apparently will continue to affect plantations in the next harvest.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

DISORDERS CONTINUE OVER GASOLINE PRICE HIKE

PA031755 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2213 GMT 2 Jun 80

[By Rosendo Sepulveda]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 2 Jun (EFE)--The demonstrations against the gasoline price increase, which was approved by the government on 29 May, continued today in this capital producing the first three casulaties. A national police officer was shot, a watchman at a building under construction was shot three times and a 23-year-old man was hit on the head with a rock last Friday. While the riots only took place in the highlands of the city, the students from the Autonomous University of Santo Domingo, in downtown, were throwing rocks at the windows of the Shell West Indies Company located in Maximo Gomez Avenue and damaged about 20 cars. The police used rifles, handguns and tear gas against the students, forcing them to return to the university. Three were wounded during the operation, one of them seriously. Their names were not released.

There is general unrest. More than 20 persons have been wounded and 600 were arrested, of which 500 were arraigned yesterday afternoon on charges of altering public order. Communist and labor leaders have been arrested in other parts of the country. Narciso Isa Conde, Dominican Communist Party secretary general, and Franklyn Franco, president of the Anti-Imperialist Patriotic Union, a pro-China communist organization, have been under arrest for more than 48 hours in this capital waiting to be tried according to the law.

Organizations of the opposition as well as those which sympathize with the government have asked the authorities to find a solution, because the strike is already in its fifth day. Antonio Perez, secretary general of the Union of Drivers from the National District, said that the drivers will continue the strike to its ultimate conclusion--even if we are the first to fall. The National Federation of Transportation will join the strike at 1000 tomorrow, if the government does not lower the price of gasoline which it increased from $1.85 to $2.39. Stores in the capital's northside, the poorest district of Santo Domingo, were closed today, although some say that they were forced to do so. The few buses still running are doing so with the protection of two armed soldiers. Traffic has diminished considerably. Nails and thumbtacks have been spread on many streets. The situation remains tense because President Antonio Guzman said that the government was not going to submit to pressures and that the price of gasoline would not be lowered. Although stores have opened there is no activity and only grocery stores are doing any sales.

Government Support From Business

PA042346 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1854 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, 4 Jun (EFE)--The Dominican business sector has offered President Antonio Guzman its cooperation with the government in the present process of social changes. At the same time, it has asked the government for measures to fight communism which, in the opinion of businessmen, has infiltrated into all practically national activities. During a dinner yesterday at a hotel in this capital which President Guzman attended, insurance broker Luis Augusto Ginebra spoke in the name of the 3,000 businessmen attending. Ginebra asked for greater participation and cooperation from businessmen in solving social problems and was harshly critical of the popular food sales program carried out by a government institution, remarking that this was an attack on free enterprise. In his speech the businessman referred to the nation's present economic situation as worrisome.

JAMAICA

POLICE FEDERATION: NO CONFIDENCE IN SECURITY MINISTER

FL021520 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 28 May 80 pp 1, 13

[Excerpts] A public declaration of no confidence in the Hon. Dudley Thompson as minister of national security, was made yesterday by the Police Federation at its 36th annual conference.

The federation, through its chairman, Inspector J.D. McBeth, said it was "unsafe and unwise" that Mr. Thompson be allowed to continue to perform as minister of national security.

The federation, which represents members of the Jamiaca constabulary force up to and including the rank of Inspector, said that the time to take a stand was now, because "a country carnot survive beyond the measure of its security."

A message from Mr. Thompson to the conference stating that he would be unable to attend was loudly booed by the assembled policemen.

Difficulty

In his address to the 36th Annual Joint Central Conference of the Police Federation which began at its headquarters on East Street, in Kingston yesterday, Inspector McBeth said: "Speaking on behalf of the membership, the feeeration wished to say for the records that it stands prepared to support the government of the day in all actions which we consider to be right and to be in the best interest of the nation.

"Unfortunately, in recent times, the federation finds it extremely difficult to throw its full weight behind the minister responsible for security in this country."

"The federation has been very patient even in the wake of grave suffering on the part of its membership. We have been preaching tolerance in the hope that conditions would improve. Such improvement unfortunately is not forthcoming. There comes a time when one's patience is at an end. That time for the federation is now," he said.

He said that the issues which brought the federation to that "unfortunate stand," were: The insecurity of police stations; wilful and deliberate immobility of the force et cetera; wilful covering up of the illegal importation of firearms and ammunitions; failing to take positive and retaliative action re: the constant slaughtering of policemen; and, allowing an advertisement of an inciting nature re: the police to be used for political mileage et cetera.

"It is against this background and after the most careful consideration that the Police Federation sees no alternative but to declare publicly that it is unsafe and unwise that the present minister of national security be allowed to continue to perform this very important duty. A country cannot survive beyond the measure of its security." said Insp. McBeth, to loud applause and a standing ovation from the hundreds of policemen who crammed the hall to hear the speeches.

Interference

Speaking on the question of political interference in the police force, Mr. McBeth said: "When we speak of political interference we are referring to politicians or political activists who do or cause to be done any act that interferes with the smooth running of the police administration, such an act defeating or attempting to defeat the ends of justice or inconveniencing the particular police personnel.

"Another aspect of political interference is where the police personnel for any political gain or reward perform their duty in such a manner which can be successfully referred to as being biased."

"When politicians summoned two gazetted officers (a senior superintendent and a deputy superintendent) along with a detective sergeant of police to an office by the Ministry of National Security and the said politicians accused the deputy superintendent and the detective sergeant of harassing P.N.P. [People's National Party] supporters whilst "labourites" are allowed to walk the streets of Spanish Town, freely, and to tell the deputy superintendent of police and the sergeant that they would be transferred forthwith and they have since been transferred, ladies and gentlemen isn't this political interference? When we speak of political interference it is not fantasy. We have facts to substantiate our claims. I could go on and on."

A Politician

He said also: "A certain prominent politician has been to a police station recently and because the police personnel there did not kneel at his feet and pay homage to him, he remarked that it is only a matter of time before he brings the 5,000 armed men that he had into action to do police work. Fellow workers it is time for us to tell such politicians and their activists that if they continue walking around provoking the police, I will tell them that the machinery will be forced to grind to a halt," he said to loud and long applause.

"We see it most unwise for the overall administration of the police force to be in the hands of a politician who appears to dictate orders to the commissioner of police thus automatically making the commissioner of police into a 'figure head'. Justice must not only be done, but should at all times appear to be done," he said to further prolonged applause.

Patterson Response

FL021530 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 29 May 80 pp 1, 11

[Excerpts] Acting Prime Minister the Hon. P.J. Patterson said yesterday that Tuesday's speech by the chairman of the Police Federation had dragged the police force into the centre of party political controversy.

Mr. Patterson was giving the government's response to a number of allegations by Inspector John McBeth and a declaration of no confidence in the Hon. Dudley Thompson as minister of national security.

The acting prime minister's statement, issued by the API [Agency for Public Information] last night, was as follows:

"The address yesterday of the chairman of the Police Federation, Inspector John McBeth, to the 36th Annual Joint Conference of the Police Federation raises fundamental issues which must be immediately addressed with regard to the federation itself, its role in the Jamaica constabulary and the propriety of the statements made on that occasion with respect to both the content and the manner in which these statements were made.

"The purpose of the Police Federation as stated in the Constabulary Force Act is to enable 'the sub-officers and constables of the force to consider and bring to the notice of the commissioner of police and the minister all the matters affecting their general welfare and efficiency...' [paragraph continues]

The act prohibits constables from being members of trade unions, imposes penalties on persons doing acts calculated to cause disaffection and provides that meetings should be secret.

"It is clear that it was not intended that a meeting of the conference of the federation should be used as a political forum.

"By the tenor and content of the speech made, the chairman has dragged the police force into the centre of party political controversy. This cannot be a good thing for either the police force or the nation. The allegations of political interference, the recommendation as to the removal of the authority of the minister in respect of police matters, the remarks concerning home guards, the comments on the recent issue of firearms coming into the island and the charge that the police force has been immobilized, all echo remarks made and duplicate positions taken in recent times by the leadership of the Jamaica Labour Party. The call for the removal of the minister of national security not only parrots the words of the opposition but is unprecedented coming rrom a group of policemen at any stage in the history of Jamaica.

"I call upon the chairman of the federation to present the evidence to support the grave allegations made and in respect of the five issues which he has pinpointed. The government regard his behavior as a most serious breach of police discipline, a slander on the minister of national security and a body blow to police impartiality.

"The government will pursue this matter vigorously and in consultation with all levels of the police force to ensure that the integrity of the force be maintained and its reputation for performing its duties without fear or favour and without political bias be protected in the interest not only of the force itself but of the whole nation."

Thompson Dismisses Charges

FL041246 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] It appears that the controversial speech by the chairman of the police federation, Inspector McBeth, to the recent Police Federation meeting and the circumstances of the meeting itself breached various sections of the Constabulary Force Act. The breaches are being brought to the attention of the commissioner of police by the government. In making the announcement yesterday, the Acting Prime Minister, P.J. Patterson, said the government could not permit policemen who are sworn to uphold law and order to be themselves involved in breaches of the law. And Minister [of National Security] Dudley Thompson has firmly dismissed charges made against himself and the government by Inspector McBeth. Repeating his call for evidence on the charges made by McBeth, Mr Thompson said that unless the allegations were substantiated, McBeth himself would be denounced for attempting to divide the police force along political lines and thus exposing his men to danger.

Responding to charges about political interference with the commissioner of police, Mr Thompson said that since his appointment as minister of national security he had dealt with two commissioners of police. He said that under no circumstances had he dictated to or in any way usurped the authority of the commissioner of police. During his presentation, the minister also touched on the bullets which had been reported missing from the vessel Saratoga a few weeks ago. He said the allegation that the bullets were missing was false and that recent reports have shown that the bullets were taken out before the shipment reached Jamaica. He said (?steels) on all the packages entering Jamaica were intact and that this had been confirmed by INTERPOL.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 111 6 June 1980

BOLIVIA

Army Reports Routine Maneuvers in La Paz District C 1
Presidential Candidates Praise U.S. Support for Democracy C 1
MIR Leader To Receive Medical Treatment in U.S. C 1
Paz Zamora Blames 'Imperialism' C 2
Venezuela's Zambrano Supports Seacoast Claim C 2
Proscription List Circulating in Potosi C 3
Briefs: Foreign Debt, Reserves; Army Division Commander C 3

BRAZIL

Government To Prosecute Deputy for Offending Army D 1
Area for Future Nuclear Plants To Be Expropriated D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 5 Jun]
Trade Balance Registers Surplus in May D 1
Briefs: Foreign Loans D 1

CHILE

EL MERCURIO Assails Bolivian Army Commander's Statements E 1
Envoy Says Chilean Participation in CAS 'Normal' E 1
Judge Appointed To Try 23 Alleged Communists E 2
Export Group Deplores Effect of Brazilian Tariff E 2
Briefs: Inflation Figures; Growth Rate; Spanish Business Delegation E 2

COLOMBIA

Turbay Warns Nicaragua About San Andres Islands F 1
Defense Minister Says Congress To Decide on Amnesty F 1
Police Arrest 270 Students Occupying University F 1

ECUADOR

Roldos Sets Deadline for Refinery Workers Strike G 1
Minister Meets With Strikers G 1
'Sabotage' Feared G 1
Business Official Notes Drop in Economic Growth G 1

PERU

Marxist Left Vows To Oppose 'New Reactionary Regime' J 1
PETROPERU President Outlines Oil Export Policy [EL COMERCIO 28 May] J 1

PANAMA

Paper Comments On Role of Canal Board of Directors N 1
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 5 Jun]
Columnist Criticizes Canal Commission's 'Arbitrary Action' N 1
[MATUTINO 5 Jun]

Salvadoran Supporters To Demonstrate at U.S. Embassy N 3
[CRITICA 5 Jun]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carazo Not Invited to Nicaraguan Anniversary Celebration P 1
U.S. Accused of Using Ministers as 'Errand Boys' P 1

EL SALVADOR

Government Reports Violence, Terrorist Operations P 1
Refugees Killed While Fleeing P 2
Chamber of Commerce Calls For Security, Stability P 3
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 5 Jun]
FDR Denounces Presence of U.S. Marine Advisers P 3
Revolutionary Board Denounces U.S. Intervention P 4
[Havana International]

HONDURAS

Liberals Worried About Transition Period P 4

NICARAGUA

Commander Ortega Disapproves of BARRICADA Methods P 5
Newspaper LA PRENSA Resumes Publication P 6
Council Alternate Charged With Belonging To FAD P 7
COSEP Leader Defends Robelo's Position P 7
Suspects Arrested in Connection With Attack on Garrison P 8
Former Guardsman Reveals Honduran Training Camp P 8
Government Denies Returning Expropriated Land P 9

CUBA

Mariel Departures for U.S. Total 3,443 4 Jun Q 1
Peruvian Embassy Refugees Must Remain or Surrender Q 1
GRANMA Cites 'Great Confusion' Among U.S. Authorities Q 1
Castro, Romanian Ambassador Meet, Exchange Greetings Q 2
JUCEPLAN President Meets Economic Conference Delegates Q 2
Angolan Agriculture Minister Arrives on Visit Q 2
Talks on Party Ideology Q 3
Hungarian Party Delegation Holds Talks Q 3
CUBATUR Travel Agency Convention Opens in Havana Q 3
New Tourist Offices Q 3

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Transit Strike Ends; Future Strike Likely S 1

GRENADA

State of Alert in Effect for Possible Invasion [Havana Domestic] S 1

HAITI

Taiwanese Foreign Minister Signs Farm Pact S 1

JAMAICA

Manley Rejects Speculation on U.S. Opposition S 2
Manley Acknowledges Signs of 'Destabilization' S 2
PNP Expresses Confidence in Security Minister S 3
Cabinet To Discuss More Police Manpower, Equipment S 3
Thompson Announces Plan for New Police Stations S 4
CDC Sees Prospects for Improved Economic Situation S 4

ARMY REPORTS ROUTINE MANEUVERS IN LA PAZ DISTRICT

PY051238 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] The public relations department of army headquarters reports to the population of La Paz that military maneuvers are being held in the (Kirikiri) district starting at 0600 this morning. These maneuvers are part of the training of the conscripts, and various kinds of armament will be used. Army headquarters, therefore, advises the population that there is no cause for alarm or anxiety becuase of the maneuvers.

The public relations department of army headquarters added that the military maneuvers which were initiated this morning will last until Saturday morning.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES PRAISE U.S. SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRACY

PY051950 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1638 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 5 Jun (LATIN)--Three former Bolivian presidents, now presidential candidates, expressed their satisfaction today over the support by the U.S. Government for the consolidation of the democratic process in this country.

Last night Hodding Carter, spokesman of the U.S. State Department, released a statement by his government in which the United States confirms its rejection of any type of coup d'etat in Bolivia, when only 24 days are left for the electoral process to culminate in general elections.

Former Interim President Walter Guevara Arze, overthrown last November in a coup headed by Col Alberto Natusch Busch, stated today that if the position of the White House hinders a coup, then the coup makers would be acting blindly to attempt one.

When Guevara was interviewed by LATIN over the telephone, he said that "the American military has to think of its government does, because when it thinks otherwise it is dismissed." The former president found this important and asserted that "the Pentagon will never be able to back a coup (in Bolivia) against a decision by the U.S. Government."

Former President Victor Paz Estenssoro, considered one of the candidates with the best chances to win the elections, stated to the morning paper PRESENCIA that the opinions expressed in the United States "are in agreement with the aspirations of this country to live under democracy."

Hernan Siles Zuazo, the presidential candidate of the leftist People's Democratic Union alliance [UDP] maintained today that the official U.S. statement "shows a positive interest in democracy in Latin America."

MIR LEADER TO RECEIVE MEDICAL TREATMENT IN U.S.

PY040240 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpt] A leader and deputy for the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], Alfonso Ferrufino Balderrama, has announced that the leader of his party, Jaime Paz Zamora, will travel to the United States for intensive medical treatment. Ferrufino gave Panamericana a summary of a document to this effect which was released to the press. What are the contents of the document, Mr Ferrufino?

[Begin Ferrufino recording] It is an MIR declaration for the public which, in the first place, expresses gratitude to political, labor, religious, civilian and student organizations, and to the population as a whole for their solidarity regarding the tragic accident in which leaders of the Democratic and Popular Unity died and in which our comrade, Jaime Paz Zamora, was seriously injured.

Paz Zamora Blames 'Imperialism'

FT052157 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1910 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Lima, 5 Jun (LATIN)--Jaime Paz Zamora, a vice presidential candidate in Bolivia's upcoming elections, has accused Yankee imperialism and reactionary military officers of causing the plane accident 4 days ago in which he was the only survivor, four other persons having died.

Paz, who is a candidate for the People's Democratic Union (UDP), in Bolivia's 29 June general election, made this charge to the newspaper EL DIARIO of Lima. One of the newspaper's reporters interviewed him yesterday when the plane that is taking him to Washington, where he will be treated for the burns he received in the accident, made a stopover here.

The politician, who is secretary general of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), stated that another coup d'etat in Bolivia can be ruled out. "The military with coupist ideas fear that the Bolivian people will repeat the combative lesson of November when they crushed Colonel Natusch, who had intended to seize power by force," he told the newspaper.

Two photographs published with Paz' statements show that his face is bandaged as are his two hands and parts of his legs where he suffered serious injuries jumping from the plane before it crashed into a hill.

The political leader said that the political atmosphere in his country is one of great tension and that the ghost of fascism threatens to stop the Bolivian democratic process. "Imperialism and the right are willing to go to these extremes to avoid being defeated. The (plane) accident in which several leftist leaders died is an attack of the ultraright against the UDP," Paz said.

Leopoldo Lopez, a UDP deputy who is accompanying Paz, told the newspaper that the Bolivian political situation is highly tense. According to the paper, Lopez charged that Yankee imperialism, through the CIA and the rightist parties of his country, are ready to do anything to avoid another triumph of the popular forces in the June elections, and he blamed it for the accident and the terrorist attacks in Bolivia.

UDP Deputies Jorge Alvarez Plata and Jorge Sattori, the plane's pilot and a journalist died in the accident.

VENEZUELA'S ZAMBRANO SUPPORTS SEACOAST CLAIM

FY051329 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano asserted in Sucre that the continent needs a democratic Bolivia which understands and also teaches others that the road of civilized coexistence is the true road toward the solution of the crisis.

Foreign Minister Zambrano is attending the ceremonies in Sucre, the capital of the republic, in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the death of Antonio Jose Sucre, the great marshal of Ayacucho. Zambrano also strongly confirmed his country's support of the Bolivian demand to recover a port of its own on the Pacific Ocean.

When Zamirano referred to the landlocked situation of Bolivia, he said that the Bolivian littoral is the unredeemed Bolivia and as long as this condition prevails, there will be a stranglehold on the activities of the Bolivian people, and the freedom, justice and peace of the continent will remain curtailed.

PROSCRIPTION LIST CIRCULATING IN POTOSI

PY041840 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The Potosi news media have reported that a long list, containing 77 names, is circulating in the city. The persons who appear on the list are reportedly to be persecuted by the members of the so-called Nationalist Democratic Organization which has formed the (Kaputt) plan. Our correspondent in Potosi reports on that matter:

[Begin recording] [unidentified voice] Charges have been made on the existence of the (Kaputt) plan. A list of citizens is circulating in Potosi; it contains the names of union leaders, civic leaders, professionals, university people and students. The list is being circulated by a group named the Nationalist Democratic Organization, which gives instructions that the persons on the list should be immediately eliminated when a prearranged signal is received, or that they should at least be prevented from fleeing or hiding. The list contains 77 names, including the rector of the university, the president of the Regional Development Corporation, leaders of the Bolivian Labor Federation, members of the Human Rights Assembly, the president of the departmental electoral court, etc. My own name appears as no 43 on the list. It also includes radio announcers, the director of Radio Kollasuyo and television people.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN DEBT, RESERVES--The Bolivian Central Bank has reported that the foreign debt of the country exceeds $3 billion and that the service of that debt will cost $626 million during 1980. It was also reported that foreign currency reserves are estimated at $120 million. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Jun 80 PY]

ARMY DIVISION COMMANDER--Trinidad, 2 Jun--Col Francisco Monrroy Encina has assumed the position of commander of the 7th Army Division, which is stationed in Trinidad. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 3 Jun 80 p 4 PY]

GOVERNMENT TO PROSECUTE DEPUTY FOR OFFENDING ARMY

PY051522 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1357 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 5 Jun (LATIN)--The government has announced its decision to prosecute opposition Deputy Francisco Pinto, accusing him of having committed "a crime against national security" when he delivered a speech last Tuesday which is considered offensive to the armed forces.

The decision was announced last night by Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel who added that the antecedents of the case will be submitted to the general attorney of the republic to draw up the indictment before the supreme court of justice.

Pinto was deprived of his parliamentary mandate in 1974 for insulting Chilean President Augusto Pinochet and now he becomes the second deputy threatened with prosecution for breaking the national security law.

The first was Joao Cunha who also made a speech in the Chamber of Deputies on 28 April which was considered offensive to President Joao Figueiredo and a group of army generals. Pinto's speech, which led to the government decision to prosecute him, was made last Tuesday in support of Cunha's expressions, which had led to the same problem for the latter.

AREA FOR FUTURE NUCLEAR PLANTS TO BE EXPROPRIATED

PY060041 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 5 Jun 80 p 1

[Excerpt] President Joao Baptista Figueiredo yesterday signed a decree authorizing the expropriation of about 23,600 hectares between the cities of Peruibe and Iguape on the Sao Paulo coastal region, south of the port of Santos. Nuclear plants 4 and 5 under the Brazilian nuclear program are to be located there.

The mayors of the two cities reacted against the decree, saying that "the people are disgusted, because they are against nuclear plants."

TRADE BALANCE REGISTERS SURPLUS IN MAY

PY060040 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] After 24 months in continued deficit, the Brazilian trade balance registered a $48 million surplus in May. This was reported by Finance Minister Ernane Galveas, who believes that the May surplus indicates the beginning of a reversal of the negative trend in the trade balance. The government is anticipating an equilibrium in the balance of trade by year's end.

Galveas, observed, however, that the figure he reported is still subject to an error of 5 percent. Exports in May amounted to $1,995,000,000 and imports to $1,947,000,000. Coffee, soybeans, iron ore and sugar made the difference to a large degree.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN LOANS--The director of the external area of the Central Bank, Jose Carlos Madeira Serrano, reported yesterday that loans amounting to $4 billion have been contracted in the first 5 months of this year. He then said that "while the international financial market continues to have a positive and confident outlook, Brazilian businessmen are foreseeing difficulties in obtaining foreign resources by recalling the possibility of another maxidevaluation of the cruzeiro, a possibility which can be discarded for the next 5 years." [Excerpt] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 May 80 p 21 PY]

EL MERCURIO ASSAILS BOLIVIAN ARMY COMMANDER'S STATEMENTS

PY051732 Paris AFP in Spanish 0427 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 5 Jun (AFP)--The daily EL MERCURIO of this capital today asserted that Bolivia's road toward an agreement with Chile does not lie in threats but rather in bilateral negotiations held in good faith and in a friendly atmosphere. The influential newspaper commented in today's lead editorial on the statements made in La Paz recently by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, commander in chief of the Bolivian armed forces [title as received], who asserted that his country should strengthen its war potential in order to reconquer the seacoast by force of arms.

EL MERCURIO recalled that General Garcia Meza said during a visit to military units in his country that "Bolivia should never bow down before international organizations asking for the return of its territories, because they belong to her by right." Referring to this, the Chilean morning paper said that such aggressive language has seldom been used by a Bolivian officer in recent times.

EL MERCURIO stressed that the use of this question in Bolivia for purposes of domestic policy has always been a perturbing factor, as have Bolivian attempts to make their maritime aspirations an international question and to convert it into a problem which would threaten peace in America. EL MERCURIO concluded by saying that the statements by the commander in chief of the Bolivian armed forces show where the danger to harmony, so necessary between neighboring countries, is coming from.

ENVOY SAYS CHILEAN PARTICIPATION IN OAS 'NORMAL'

PY051547 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Yesterday after meeting with President Pinochet, Pedro Daza, Chilean representacive to the OAS stated that Chile has not been the target of any kind of attacks within the organization for a long time.

Daza pointed out that the Chilean position within the organization is normal since the country takes part in all activities and cooperates in all working spheres.

Daza had traveled to Chile to attend a meeting of the CECON [expansion unknown].

Daza also pointed out that the OAS, as an organization, is not in decline, but that the problem is that regional cooperation is not up to the standards of past times. He also stated that what can be noticed today is that cooperation in the continent in the political and economic area is not what it used to be.

In referring to the possible politicization of the organization, he stated that the problem of relations between the countries of the continent is quite difficult. He added that changes have taken place in the United States as well as in Latin America which have changed the continent quite a bit from the time when the OAS was created. He said that what the government should do now is to use its imagination to create conditions and plans for cooperation which would adjust to the present situation of the continent.

Daza, who will return to Washington today, stated that the Chilean participation within the organization is normal.

JUDGE APPOINTED TO TRY 23 ALLEGED COMMUNISTS

PY051551 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] The Antofagasta court of appeals has appointed attorney (Manuel Sanar Dubera) as the judge in charge of drawing up an indictment against 23 persons who have been charged with violating the national security law.

All these persons were arrested a few weeks ago and have been accused of being members of a cell of the former communist party. Immediately after his appointment attorney (Dubera) went to Antofagasta prison to interrogate the arrested persons.

EXPORT GROUP DEPLORES EFFECT OF BRAZILIAN TARIFF

PY041720 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0140 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 4 Jun (LATIN)--The Chilean Exports Promotion Institute (Pro-Chile) stated today that the 15 percent duties that Brazil will levy on all its imported goods as of 15 June will seriously affect Chilean exports to that country.

A communique issued by Pro-Chile states that these duties will also be applied to operations carried out within the framework of the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) of which the two countries are members.

The communique adds that this measure will seriously affect Chilean exports to Brazil, which amounted $383 million in 1979. This measure was decreed on 7 May 1980 by the Brazilian Foreign Trade Department (CACEX) and is aimed at reducing the large trade deficit which totaled $1.8 billion the first 4 months of this year.

According to Pro-Chile the 15 percent duties will cause the cruzeiro, now 52 to the dollar, to devalue to 56.30 to the dollar, thus reducing the possibility of imported goods competing with Brazilian goods.

The main Chilean exports to Brazil are copper, molybdenum, titanium celulose, newsprint, barley malt, saltpeter, grapes, lentils, garlic and wine.

BRIEFS

INFLATION FIGURES--According to a report of the National Statistics Institute (INE), inflation for the month of May reached 2.3 percent, which is the same percentage reached during the first 5 months of 1979. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Jun 80 PY]

GROWTH RATE--Finance Minister Sergio de Castro has predicted that Chile's growth rate will be 8 percent this year, and that inflation will be substantially lower than in 1979. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1645 GMT 31 May 80 PY]

SPANISH BUSINESS DELEGATION--A delegation of Spanish businessmen visiting Chile has begun to contact Chilean markets. They are interested in selling Spanish furniture and foodstuffs to Chile. The delegation has stated an interest in establishing joint enterprises for which they will supply technology, capital and experience. A Spanish delegation of experts on agricultural machinery will arrive on Wednesday. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 May 80 PY]

TURBAY WARNS NICARAGUA ABOUT SAN ANDRES ISLANDS

PA051423 Bogota Radio Sutatenza in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala last night issued a veiled warning to Nicaragua concerning its plans to seize part of our territory.

Speaking at the graduation ceremony of the national navy, President Turbay Ayala said that although Colombia is not a warmongering country, it will not allow Nicaragua to take over part of our territory, specifically the San Andres and Providencia islands. President Turbay Ayala said that our country respects international law which guarantees Colombia's sovereignty over that territory.

The president then left Cartagena and went to Santa Marta. From there he will visit Medellin, the presidential information office reported.

DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS CONGRESS TO DECIDE ON AMNESTY

PA042019 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Cartagena--National Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva said today that any decision on an amnesty for those who have taken up arms in Colombia is the sole responsibility of the national Congress.

When questioned by our reporters concerning a petition made by an opposition group for amnesty for the guerrillas, Camacho Leyva says he could not really offer his personal opinion as this is such a delicate issue to be discussed by Congress.

It was ironic that the defense minister referred yesterday to the participation of retired Gen Jose Joaquin Matallana in a meeting with the main leaders of the opposition. You cannot teach an old dog new tricks, Minister Camacho Leyva told our special correspondent when he was asked to give his opinion on General Matallana's participation in that meeting. Outstanding spokesmen of the Colombian left such as Gerardo Molina and Gilberto Vieira attended that meeting.

POLICE ARREST 270 STUDENTS OCCUPYING UNIVERSITY

PA051922 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] The police this morning raided the National Pedagogic University which has been occupied since last night by some 400 students who were demanding the abrogation of the academic statutes which they claim are repressive.

During the occupation, the students seized Rector Augusto Franco and several professors and employees as hostages. As most of the university occupants were sleeping early this morning, the police entered the campus and arrested 270 students, while the rest escaped. The students were then taken to a nearby police station. As of noon today, 37 students had been released.

The National Pedagogic University is in northern Bogota and right now is under special police protection. Our reporters have learned that the university occupants seriously damaged some furniture and broke some windows.

ROLDOS SETS DEADLINE FOR REFINERY WORKERS STRIKE

PA051444 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpt] President Jaime Roldos Aguilera has decided to set a deadline for the Esmeraldas refinery strikers to depose their de facto attitude and return to work. Those who refuse to comply will be evicted.

Labor and Human Resources Ministry mediator Dr Manuel Mora, who arrived yesterday in Esmeraldas from Quito to seek a solution to this labor conflict, informed the leaders of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation's special workers committee of the president's orders.

It was also learned that the government is determined to have order and calm prevail. To this end, the (?internal) front and the National Security Council have adopted measures necessary to restore normalcy in the state's most important industrial enterprise, the paralyzation of which would represent a loss of about 6 million sucres per day.

Minister Meets With Strikers

PA061225 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Jose Corsino Cardenas, natural resources minister, visited Esmeraldas today to talk to the leaders of the Esmeraldas state refinery workers' strike. The talks are going on at the Montufar Battalion headquarters. The workers are persisting in their strike and the army and the navy are maintaining surveillance near the refinery. Esmeraldas Fire Chief Luis (Con) told Radio Quito that some irregularities have been reported in the supply of fuel.

'Sabotage' Feared

PA061227 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Government Minister Carlos Feraud Blum has said he has specific information that sabotage is being planned at the Esmeraldas state refinery. In a brief news statement, the secretary reported he has ordered an immediate investigation to find the parties responsible for these criminal activities and punish them according to the criminal code. Feraud Blum said any disturbances will be put down according to the law. He added that some politicians are trying to benefit from the situation by twisting what was initially a labor demand.

BUSINESS OFFICIAL NOTES DROP IN ECONOMIC GROWTH

PA060442 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Eduardo (Villaquiran Levets), president of the Chamber of Industrialists of Pichincha, said this morning that during the first few months of 1980 the country has experienced a lower economic growth than in previous years. During a news conference, he said that political uncertainty has affected the normal development of the economy.

(Villaquiran) noted that the increase in pay has generated an inflationary rate which, according to official reports, totals 12 percent and it is believed that price increases are sizably larger..

MARXIST LEFT VOWS TO OPPOSE 'NEW REACTIONARY REGIME'

PY060205 Paris AFP in Spanish 0347 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Lima, 4 Jun (AFP)--The Marxist left revealed today its decision to strive for "united popular action against imperialism, military dictatorship and the new reactionary regime." The pronouncement was made here by the various leftist movements which ran separately in the 18 May elections and which were soundly defeated by the Popular Action Party, APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] and the Popular Christian Party--the three largest parties in Peru.

Expressing its intent to mend the division, the Marxist left said that the various leftist groups have begun to discuss platform proposals, strategy for struggle, congressional lines of action and formulas for consolidating labor and political unity.

After stating their support for the Press Workers Defense Front, which is demanding that the Lima newspapers be turned over to the workers, the Marxist groups decided to continue making the usual labor and social demands such as labor and political amnesty, rehiring dismissed workers, salary increases, job security and freezing prices of basic items. They also denounced "the fraudulent maneuvers to cut back our representatives in congress" and then called another meeting to continue their dialogue next week.

The following groups participated in the first round of talks: Unity of the Left (Communist and Revolutionary Socialist parties), UNIR (Maoist Bloc), Popular Democratic Unity (Marxist-Leninist Front), Trotskiyist parties and others.

PETROPERU PRESIDENT OUTLINES OIL EXPORT POLICY

PA040341 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 28 May 80 p 1

[Text] Julio Davila, president of the State Petroleum Agency (PETROPERU), yesterday said shortly before leaving for Buenos Aries that PETROPERU will export 27,000 barrels of petroleum a day at $38 a barrel.

Davila, who is going to Buenos Aires to attend the 15th conference of the Latin American Petroleum Industry Mutual Aid Association (ARPEL), said Petroperu is producing more than 200,000 barrels of petroleum a day.

He reported that two contracts for the sale of petroleum abroad have been signed recently. One is for 12,000 barrels a day and the other is for 15,000 barrels a day. However, Davila did not disclose the name of the company or the purchasing country.

He emphasized that the price of $38 a barrel is good for the country and that it is in line with the prices on the international oil market.

The president of PETROPERU said the talks with the Argentine firm Bridas are well advanced in the area of the basic contract; a new petroleum contract is being negotiated with that firm similar to the one signed recently with the U.S. Occidental and Belco companies.

Davila noted that PETROPERU is fulfilling its production, refining, transportation and distribution program in a normal manner and within the needs of the country.

He indicated that in the ARPEL conference in Buenos Aires he will speak on Peru's petroleum policy. He said there will also be a seminar on the world energy situation in which the petroleum reserves, markets, prices and policies will be discussed. This event is sponsored by the Argentine Government Oil Deposits.

PAPER COMMENTS ON ROLE OF CANAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS

PA051858 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 5 Jun 80 p 4-A

[Editorial: "The Canal Board of Directors"]

[Text] The first round of meetings of the Panama Canal Commission board of directors has just concluded. The meetings could not be held until immediately after 1 October, because the U.S. Government delayed the appointment of its five members.

This is one of the main achievements attained by our country at the negotiating table since, while the waterway and the former adjacent Canal Zone were administered by the canal company, the Republic of Panama never participated in decisionmaking. It is true that in this new situation the Panamanian members are in a minority with respect to the U.S. members, but through them and the deputy administrator it will be possible to monitor everything related to the administration of the canal area and above all to see that Panama's interests are respected to the letter as provided for in the treaties.

It is important that the necessary effort be made at all times to have the meetings carried out in a climate of cordiality and harmony as much as possible because, since the board of directors is made up of representatives of two countries which theoretically have the same interest--that of efficiently rendering an international service--good faith should always prevail.

Although it is impossible to forget the past--of which, moreover, we are very proud--we sincerely believe that the "new relationship" mentioned by President Carter has been initiated. In the inaugural session, the ambassador attributed great importance to this board and its functions. It is one of the most visible organizations and one that reflects the spirit of the treaties. Just as our two nations now look at each other as partners, so should the members of the board show a collegiate spirit in this new relationship, if that relationship is to satisfy the hopes of both parties with respect to the treaties and the desires of the world community that unanimously endorsed them." [quotation marks as published]

It is likely that in the future there may be dissatisfaction on our country's part with some decision reached by the board of directors--and we say on our country's part because we are a minority--but the treaty has created the consultative committee which has the function of resolving problems emerging between the two governments by diplomatic means.

We believe that the basic objective of the Panamanian members of the board is to ensure strict compliance with the part of the treaty that provides for increasing participation of Panamanian citizens at all levels of employment of the Panama Canal Commission, since this is the only way in which our country will be able to assume "in an orderly and efficient manner, full responsibility for the administration, operation and maintenance of the canal at the expiration of this treaty"--at the end of the century.

COLUMNIST CRITICIZES CANAL COMMISSION'S 'ARBITRARY ACTION'

PA052137 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 5 Jun 80 p 4-A

[By Luis Restrepo Rosas: "A Moment in History"]

[Text] The Panama Canal Commission's board of directors was installed Monday. [paragraph continues]

At the installation ceremony, the four Panamanian representatives read a brief memorandum, while the foreign minister merely announced what everybody already knew: Panama does not accept the infamous Murphy law, which it regards as totally devoid of juridical value. The Panamanian representatives did not even mention the flagrant canal treaty violations repeatedly committed by the "Yankees, "who maliciously delayed for 9 months the installation of this directive board, convinced as they are that all the arbitrary actions carried out by the U.S. administrator and army secretary against Panama and the Panamanians will have to be accepted by Panama as an already accomplished fact, as irreversible decisions made by a imperious nation.

Less than 24 hours after the board of directors was installed, the country learned of yet another arbitrary action committed by the Panama Canal Commission, an action highly dangerous for the national interests. We are referring to the explosives which were mysteriously ordered by that commission and which arrived in Tocumen's air cargo terminal without the necessary documents and without local and international safety measures being adopted.

The explosives, which have been classified as fireworks, had been sent to the Panama Canal Commission. As far as anyone knows, this explosive material is not needed for administering, operating or providing maintenance for the Panama Canal. This explosive material cannot be used for signaling, as special technical equipment exists for that purpose. I do not believe the Panama Canal Commission is organizing any dance or local festivity where it would use fireworks and so forth.

Most probably, those fireworks will be used during the upcoming 4th of July celebration in the former Canal Zone. The strange thing is that the canal commission has incurred an expense that has nothing to do with either the administration, operation or maintenance of the Panama Canal. Most probably, canal funds were used without Panama's authorization to pay the 4,000 balboas that these fireworks cost. It is very important for the Panamanian assistant Canal Commission administrator to announce whether he knew about this expense, which is regarded as an illegal investment by the Panama Canal Commission.

In this column we have published a number of reports on the violations committed by the secretary of the army, the U.S. Defense and State Departments and the Panama Canal administrator.

In my 31 May column (Saturday of last week) I added 13 violations to the long chain of arbitrary actions that have been reported by both the writer of this column and colleague Harmodio Icaza. I do not know whether the Panamanian directors have had the time or have cared to learn about these charges. Most probably they have not because the official policy apparently consists of reactivating the policy known as "Panama yields" and it has already been decided that the aforementioned arbitrary actions will be accepted as legal.

The canal area's union leaders are under the same impression, for at no time have their charges received careful attention by either the Foreign Ministry or the Labor Ministry.

Only yesterday the newspaper CRITICA reported developments unacceptable to Panamanians. It reported the violent attacks--a daily practice--on Panamanian employees in "Corozal's main shop." Imperious, arrogant and uncouth Yankees attack Panamanians as part of a campaign aimed at provoking confrontations between Panamanians and "Zonians." These abuses have also been reported to the Labor Ministry and, according to the Panamanians, nobody has paid them any attention. [paragraph continues]

In other words, whenever a strong, vigilant stand is needed to ensure that the rights of Panamanians are respected, our official representatives look the other way. There is now the fear that the Panamanian representatives at the Panama Canal Commission's directive board will not set forth forcefully enough the charges made by Panamanians who have been the victims of racist, salary-related and even personal acts of aggression committed at all levels with the canal administrator's acquiescence. It is also feared that they will ignore the imperious tactics employed in the canal area by the commission and the U.S. armed forces, which on their own have been making and continue to make important decisions without Panama's participation.

I think the canal commission should explain this fireworks case as soon as possible What are they for? If they are to be used to commemorate the next 4th of July, let the "Zonians" pay the corresponding fees and the 4,000 balboas that the Panama Canal Commission must already have paid for those explosives.

SALVADORAN SUPPORTERS TO DEMONSTRATE AT U.S. EMBASSY

PA051936 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 5 Jun 80 pp 1, 20

[By Carlos J. Nunez L.]

[Text] The Panamanian Christian communities which have affirmed their solidarity with the Salvadoran people will hold a demonstration tomorrow in front of the U.S. Embassy to deliver a letter, signed by several hundred Panamanians, which is addressed to President Jimmy Carter. The demonstration will take place at 1100 hours.

Some 35 priests and Christian groups as well as members of several groups which have declared their solidarity with the Salvadoran people have voiced their support for this peaceful demonstration.

One of the paragraphs of the letter reads: "Mr President: We denounce your government's increasing intervention in El Salvador. Any kind of assistance or presence of your country and government in El Salvador has not only been, but is and will be an instigator of the Salvadoran situation, as well as making you mainly responsible for this people's sufferings."

COSTA RICA

CARAZO NOT INVITED TO NICARAGUAN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

PA051547 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] President Carazo has not received an invitation to go to Nicaragua and would be unable to do so even if he did receive one. There are many activities scheduled for mid-July and President Carazo also has to receive the president of Mexico. The president of the republic said he has not received an invitation from the Sandinists to visit Nicaragua on the first anniversary of the revolution and it was therefore established that he will not be making a trip to the brother country.

U.S. ACCUSED OF USING MINISTERS AS 'ERRAND BOYS'

PA051540 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] A heated debate on the tuna fishing agreement is foreseen for the coming week. Some deputies claim that the United States has attempted to involve our ministers in its fishing problems with Mexico.

As Economy Minister Fernando Altmann Ortiz did not present the draft fishing agreement to the fishing committee, the document, which compromises Costa Rica, was obtained from other sources.

A note signed by Cyrus Vance a few weeks ago asked the U.S. Embassy to use the Costa Rican security and economy ministers to persuade Mexico. Since the agreement was obtained from other sources and was written in English, Deputy (Gull) Fournier made a preliminary translation, revealing the document's detrimental economic and political implications for Costa Rica. The members of the fishing committee were very concerned over the behavior of Minister Fernando Altmann, who was reluctant to turn over to them the draft of the tuna fishing agreement reached with developed nations. When the document was obtained from other sources, Deputy Mario Espinoza of the National Liberation Party said the agreement shows irresponsibility, since it makes the economy and security ministers the errand boys of the U.S. Embassy. Costa Rica would sustain losses under the agreement. It was stated in the legislature that the agreement would be tantamount to giving the tuna away. Under the Fishing Law, Costa Rica obtains a sizable income from tuna in fines and other areas, despite the opposition of powerful nations. According to Deputy Mario Epinoza, the fishing agreement reached with the United States and Mexico proposes that our country charge for the fish through licenses.

In view of the Mexicans' reluctance to sign the new fishing agreement, the letter from the then U.S. secretary of state urged the U.S. embassy to intercede, using the Costa Rican security and economy ministers as its spokesmen. Espinoza Sanchez said last night that this is an affront to the country, because Ministers Altmann and Echeverria should not perform liaison service with Mexico to protect U.S. interests.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT REPORTS VIOLENCE, TERRORIST OPERATIONS

PA060003 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1716 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, Jun (LATIN)--It was officially reported today that 19 more persons were murdered in El Salvador in the past few hours, including a mayor and six members of the security forces.

The mayor of Chirilagua Guerrero and the military chief of Santiago Nonjalco were shot to death yesterday by a group of armed men, an official report says. The second attack was attributed to the Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL), the most active Salvadoran guerrilla group.

Last night 2 teachers were gunned down at the end of a 2-day teachers strike called by the National Association of Salvadoran Educators, which groups 20,000 teachers of all levels. The strike was called to force the government to halt the repression of teachers. Over the past few weeks unidentified groups have murdered at least 10 teachers.

The teachers are also demanding the release of former Education Minister Salvador Ricardo Samayoa, who was apprehended by the police last week and charged with belonging to a guerrilla organization.

In other violent incidents yesterday two soldiers were killed when an armed group attacked a military transport vehicle close to the town of Delicias, 175 km east of San Salvador, and one policeman was killed when another commando group attacked a bank in this capital.

Another policeman was killed in the city of Santa Ana, 67 km west of this capital, when presumed leftist extremists fired at the vehicle he was driving.

In the city of San Miguel, 139 km east of San Salvador, four unidentified men were shot to death. In Sonsonate, 65 km west of the capital, three members of a family were killed, apparently by members of the FPL. One of the victims was serving at the local military garrison.

This morning the police found the bodies of three youths at Kilometer 11 of a highway north of this capital. The victims could not be identified because their faces had been disfigured.

A man who was kidnapped by unknown assailants yesterday was found dead in Zacatecoluca, 65 km east of San Salvador. He had been shot to death.

It was also reported that members of the FPL last night set fire to a service station at the entrance to Santiago Nonualco for the third time in a month. They also set a bus on fire.

Refugees Killed While Fleeing

PA060004 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1805 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 5 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--According to reports received in this capital today, about 320 bodies are lying in the open near the Salvadoran border with Honduras, and vultures and other animals are feeding upon them. These reports were confirmed by priests Alberto Gallarher and Yalaga [surname only as received] and by Professor Jose Leon Ayala.

These three men, who work in Guarita and other towns in the western department of Lempira in Honduras, say that this border area might soon be affected by a widespread epidemic. Close to 1,000 Salvadorans have sought refuge in this department recently, fleeing from the fighting in El Salvador.

Yalaga, Gallarher and Ayala say that a few weeks ago Salvadoran National Guardsmen and armed civilians gunned down approximately 320 Salvadorans who were trying to flee to Honduras. They were killed on the banks of the Sumpul River, which separates the two countries. Only approximately 80 persons managed to get across into Honduras, they said.

There are frequent clashes in the border area and the stench there is unbearable. On the Honduran side of the border refugees and residents alike fall to the ground every time shots are heard.

Honduran soldiers, civilians in the area, the Catholic Church and other religious groups in the area, and several doctors are helping the Salvadoran refugees, but this is not enough. There have been outbreaks of gastroenteritis and pulmonary diseases.

Honduras already has many problems with the thousands of Nicaraguans who sought refuge here because of the Sandinist revolution.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CALLS FOR SECURITY, STABILITY

PA052146 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 5 Jun 80 pp 3, 42

[Excerpts] Political stability and public security measures within the legal limits are necessary to develop private efforts and investments in the task of cooperating with the country's economic reactivation, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of El Salvador has stated.

A commentary, included in the chamber's informative letter states:

"There is a serious effort underway to disrupt the economy by holding strikes with ulterior political motives, seizing and destroying places of work, and engaging in kidnappings, extortions and murders. Class hatred has been stirred up in order to hinder the labor- management understanding. Violence has been unleashed, which daily perturbs the public mood by means of abominable actions of unrestrained barbarism."

"Under such conditions, it is not possible to achieve an adequate participation by the private sector in the government's effort to reactivate the country's economy. That will be achieved only after creating a climate that permits the Salvadoran spirit of enterprise to plan and carry out its activities in a climate of safety and trust devoid of harmful political and social disturbances. If such a pacification were possible, with the priority objective of satisfying the aspirations of all Salvadorans who want a better life, businessmen could work at full capacity and investments in big, medium-sized and small businesses would recover the dynamics of those years previous to the present irregular situation."

"The Salvadoran spirit of enterprise is both progressive and visionary. It has not been weakened by the burden represented by the highest income taxes in all of Latin America. It has contributed to the common good by annually providing many million colones to the social security and the housing fund. Neither is it intimidated by structural changes if these have a rational basis and are historically justifiable. But here, like anywhere else in the world, the investments that create job sources, general prosperity and social welfare require political stability and public security measures within the legal limits."

FDR DENOUNCES PRESENCE OF U.S. MARINE ADVISERS

PA051200 Paris AFP in Spanish 0406 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Jun (AFP)--The presence of U.S. Marines in El Salvador who advise or cooperate with the army in the armed struggle being waged in this country was denounced here today by the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR].

The FDR also reported that it has sent a letter to U.S. President Jimmy Carter in which it has cautioned him about the participation of the United States in the domestic affairs of El Salvador.

Jose Alberto Ramos, leader of the United Popular Action Front [FAPU], which is a member of the FDR, said that they have evidence the U.S. Marines advise the Salvadoran Army.

Another spokesman of the FDR commented that the Salvadoran leftists are sufficient to fight the army and denied that international elements had joined its ranks in the struggle for power.

In addition, they pointed out that the strikes decreed by leftist groups are successful and that this is part of the prolonged people's war decreed by the people.

Concluding, the spokesmen of the FDR commented that the different delegations of the organization that are on trips abroad have received the support of the democratic countries and that several governments have even received them officially.

REVOLUTIONARY BOARD DENOUNCES U.S. INTERVENTION

PA051720 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] The United States is preparing for a military intervention in El Salvador in view of the fact that the reform plans of the Christian Democratic-military junta have failed, representatives of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM] of El Salvador have said in Mexico City.

They emphasized that four U.S. military bases control the vital points of El Salvador. Besides denouncing the intervention of the United States, Guatemala and Honduras, the CRM charged that the Venezuelan Government has provided several officers who are advisers to the Salvadoran regime, including a General Murillo. The CRM representatives added that mercenaries and officers from the regimes of Chile and Argentina are also participating in the repression.

In another statement, the CRM also condemned the isolation of former Education Minister Salvador Samayoa following his capture 9 days ago, as well as the kidnapping on 21 May of a Guatemalan intellectual, Leonel Menendez Quiroga, from a San Salvador hospital where he was undergoing medical treatment.

HONDURAS

LIBERALS WORRIED ABOUT TRANSITION PERIOD

PA060248 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Honduran Liberal deputies visiting Costa Rica have expressed their concern over the transition period. They said that this power vacuum could endanger the attempted return to democracy in Honduras. The Liberal deputies said in Costa Rica that Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia is the best person to preside over the provisional government.

The presence of the armed forces in a future transition government in Honduras was defended yesterday in Costa Rica by a delegation of Liberal Party deputies and leaders making an official visit to Costa Rica.

The Liberals, recent winners in the elections which should return Honduras to a constitutional regime, will assume the leadership of the country on 20 July when the National Constituent Assembly, elected in April, is installed. This date will mark the end of the military government which began in December 1972, when President Ramon Cruz was overthrown by Col Oswaldo Lopez Arellano. However, the constitutional return in Honduras, a political task of important regional importance, must still face serious problems, the Liberal leaders said. We are concerned with the transition period, Deputy Carlos Flores said, fearing that a power vacuum in this stage could endanger the return to democracy in Honduras.

The Constituent Assembly must elect a provisional government to rule the country until a president to head the forthcoming Honduran Government is either elected directly or appointed by the Senate.

We must have continuity in the country and we believe that the most advisable move is to leave the presidency in the hands of Gen Policarpo Paz provisionally, Jose Arjona, organization secretary of the Liberal Party, said. Arjona also came out in favor of establishing a national coalition government made up by the three parties that participated in the elections, the National Innovation and Unity Party, the National Party of Honduras, [words indistinct] and the Liberal Party of Honduras.

The provisional government could last from 6 to 18 months, Arjona said. This period, Deputy Flores said, will be the most dangerous and we are worried about how long it will last. If we are going to have elections they should be as soon as possible.

The Liberal Party seems to be increasingly in favor of choosing the future president by appointment and has already nominated its main leader, Roberto Suazo Cordoba, as candidate. In order to do this, they are counting on 35 deputies in the Constituent Assembly, 1 less than the number needed to have an absolute majority. Liberal leaders said that only the armed forces are in a position to guarantee the return of the constitutional process in Honduras but said they were concerned with the results which the Salvadoran political crisis could have on the Honduran Armed Forces.

Honduras is strategically located in Central America since it borders on Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala, the main centers of political tension in the region. But a rightist victory in El Salvador could lead to a radicalization of the Honduran Armed Forces' attitude.

When asked in conclusion about their attitude toward the present Salvadoran political struggle and the Nicaraguan revolutionary process, they said they will remain neutral.

NICARAGUA

COMMANDER ORTEGA DISAPPROVES OF BARRICADA METHODS

PA052005 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpt of speech by Commander in Chief of the Sandinist Peoples Army Humberto Ortega Saavedra at the Carlos Aguero Echeverria School on 4 June; place not given--recorded]

[Text] Our Sandinista Television System, our revolutionary system of communication with the masses--press, radio and television--was forged in the midst of the struggle against the dictatorship, since the days when we published ROJO Y NEGRO in the 1960's, since we published TRINCHERA and since the days when the Sandinista Radio System was born--in the warmth of the insurrection, with glorious Radio Sandino.

Our media, our orientation and information means with the people, have always been based on truth. They were always based on constructive and analytical criticism and self-criticism of our liberation and struggle process. We have never made a profit with the news. We have never used our media to make money or to get rich, as the corrupt and bribed news media of exploitation and oppression regimes do. Ruben Dario used to say of those regimes that, for money, they praise the rich rather than the poor.

In the past few days, the reactionary news media and the reactionary elements that are not in complete agreement with this truly revolutionary regime have taken advantage of a regrettable error made by one of our mass communications media, BARRICADA, to try to stain the reputation of our revolution.

Our national leadership does not approve of the way in which a certain situation was managed by a BARRICADA companero in publishing a photograph. We do not approve at all the use of these methods because they go against revolutionary principles and the principles of dignity and respect that our people deserve. We do not approve at all of the clumsy way in which a BARRICADA companero handled the case of the photograph showing Robelo and Somoza, while Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo was cropped out of the picture.

We know that the companero who committed this error did it trying to do a service to Monsignor Obando y Bravo so that he would not appear in that photograph showing him with Robelo and Somoza. But this does not have the approval of our leadership. It does not have the approval, either, of the BARRICADA directorship, which perhaps missed--did not check carefully--that edition.

We want to make this very clear, so that the tendentious campaigns of those who do not agree with this revolution cannot make a dent in the masses, among the humble, among the people who have always trusted this revolution. We Sandinists--we the Sandinist leaders--when we make an error, are the first ones to admit it and we are the first ones to commit ourselves to rectify our errors.

NEWSPAPER LA PRENSA RESUMES PUBLICATION

PA282331 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1706 GMT 27 May 80

[Excerpts] Managua, 27 May (ACAN-EFE)--The newspaper LA PRENSA resumed publication on Monday in this capital following a suspension of more than 1 month.

LA PRENSA, which was formerly directed by the late journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, ceased publication on 20 April when labor problems broke out at the company.

In its reappearance LA PRENSA ran off more than 100,000 copies on its first day. The newspaper included a headline on its front page which read: "LA PRENSA will always be LA PRENSA."

LA PRENSA is still being published in the western city of Leon. It is believed that within 2 months the paper's rotary printing press in this city will be fully repaired.

In today's edition the newspaper carries an editorial signed by Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, son of the late Chamorro Cardenal, entitled: "The Narcissistic State and Democracy."

This editorial compares events in totalitarian societies with those in a representative democracy, and says: "Although representative democracy is a long and winding road I believe that most of us Nicaraguans prefer this road and I am sure that one day we will achieve this much desired goal."

On another subject, LA PRENSA highlights on its front page statements by Commander Jaime Wheelock--which confirm the pluralist nature of the revolution--regarding an appeal made by the Sandinist National Liberation Front for peace and brotherhood in Nicaragua.

COUNCIL ALTERNATE CHARGED WITH BELONGING TO FAD

PA042154 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1908 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Managua, 4 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The president of the State Council of Nicaragua, Commander Bayardo Arce, today, Wednesday, said that rancher Oziel Incer Barquero was arrested, charged with belonging to the "Democratic Armed Forces" (FAD).

The "FAD" is considered a counterrevolutionary-type organization here and it reportedly participated in the attack against the military post at "San Jose de los Remates," where Sandinist policeman Rolando Antonio Saenz was killed on Monday 26 May.

The arrest of Incer Barquero was reported today at the State Council by Mauricio Lacayo, representative of the "Nicaraguan Farming and Livestock Workers Union" (UPANIC), one of the organizations of the Nicaraguan private enterprise sector.

Commander Arce has requested information from the Interior Ministry on the arrest of Incer Barquero, who is the Lacao alternate at the State Council.

The state security organizations revealed that the rancher was arrested last night, at "Boaco" because two captured FAD members mentioned Incer Barquero as a member of that organization.

The State Council plenum was also told that some unidentified men underwent military training at his ranch site a few days before the attack against the Sandinist outpost.

The Council leadership, however, announced that it will bring the arrested persons into a confrontation to clarify, no later than tomorrow, the position of the arrested rancher, who is the "UPANIC" alternate on the State Council.

COSEP LEADER DEFENDS ROBELO'S POSITION

PA292142 Managua Sistema Sandinista de Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Making use of the freedom of expression guaranteed by the revolution, and in his capacity as member of the State Council representing the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP), Jaime Montealegre has defended Alfonso Robelo's ideological stand during a session of the legislative body and expressed his opposition to the death penalty for those guilty of murdering literacy teachers.

[Begin Montealegre recording] We believe the crime must be fought with the moral force implied in the construction of positive things for the benefit of our people, not in the destruction of life.

In connection with statements made against some persons charging them with trying to raise an anticommunist banner, I would like to say a few things: In our opinion, any true ideology or principle is and must be positive because it implies the creation of a positive ideal social order [words indistinct]. To declare oneself as an "anti," as against something, implies a negative stand. To identify oneself with something positive, such as an ideal social order, implies construction of positive things, and in some circumstances it means to be opposed to other ideologies; that is, the fact that I favor certain things makes me oppose other things.

We believe, however, that it is unjust to try to identify some persons as anticommunists or imply that they are raising an anticommunist banner when in fact they are raising banners of principles that imply ideals of a social order which are not anticommunist, but which imply the construction of other positive things. In that respect, and to specifically mention his name, I want to say that we support the statements made the other day to a local newspaper by junta member Arturo Cruz when he said he considered Alfonso Robelo a patriot.

SUSPECTS ARRESTED IN CONNECTIONS WITH ATTACK ON GARRISON

PA060213 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1701 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Managua, 5 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--At least 42 people, including 12 cattlemen, have been arrested this week in the investigation of an attack against a Sandinist garrison on 26 May.

Rafael Cordoba Rivas, Conservative Party member of the National Reconstruction Government junta, confirmed reports of the arrests made since Tuesday.

Arrests have been made in Boaco, a city of central Nicaragua. Boaco is near the town of "San Jose del los Remates" the garrison of which was attacked by an unidentified group, presumably belonging to the "Democratic Armed Forces."

Meanwhile, Ernesto Salazar, president of the Cattlemen's Association told newmen that the arrest of cattleman Incer Barquero can be regarded as "a reprisal."

Salazar said that Incer Barquero had said that several groups "had been harassing" people who last month attended a rally held in "Matiguas" by Alfonso Robelo, former member of the government junta and present leader of the "Nicaraguan Democratic Movement."

FORMER GUARDSMAN REVEALS HONDURAN TRAINING CAMP

PA041707 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Marcos Antonio Castro Mairena, a former member of the Basic Infantry Training School [EEBI], disclosed yesterday in testimony given to the special courts that there are over 1,500 Somozist guardsmen in Honduras supposedly training to invade Nicaragua.

Castro Mairena was one of the many Somozist guardsmen who fled the country on 17 July 1979, when they learned that their leader had abandoned them. Castro Mairena was among the 400 Somozist guardsmen who escaped in a boat from San Juan del Sur to La Union in El Salvador. The group was commanded by a colonel named Sandino.

According to Castro Mairena, while in El Salvador he came in contact with some Somozists who sent him to Honduras. Many Somozist assassins stayed in El Salvador and later joined the Salvadoran National Guard. In Honduras, he was sent to a training camp under Colonel Blanco. Afterwards, they decided to send him to Nicaragua to find out about the Sandinist forces in Managua, Matagalpa, Somoto, Esteli and Ocotal.

In his testimony, Castro Mairena said that he refused to carry out the espionage mission to which he was assigned and instead decided to give himself up to the Nicaraguan authorities.

He also claimed to have been an auxiliary at the EEBI, where he only stayed 4 months. He spent two of these months in Rivas and in San Juan del Sur; then he left when he realized that everything was lost. This is another criminal guardsman who left the country and has decided to come back.

GOVERNMENT DENIES RETURNING EXPROPRIATED LAND

PA051615 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and Commander Jaime Wheelock Roman, farming and livestock development minister, during a news conference today denied a report published by the newspaper LA PRENSA to the effect that expropriations would be submitted for revision.

Companero Sergio Ramirez said that he was sending a note to the LA PRENSA director denying statements made by members of the Union of Nicaraguan Agricultural Producers [UPANIC] to the newspaper. Ramirez admitted talking to representatives of UPANIC, who expressed their concern over a decree whereby in the future any expropriation on the part of the revolutionary government will have to be handled through legal channels. This decree was sent by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction to the State Council to be discussed. UPANIC representatives were asking that the decree include not only pending cases but also those on which a decision had already been made. Companero Ramirez, in his note to LA PRENSA, says:

[Begin recording] At no time have we mentioned that expropriated properties would be returned to their original owners. Since we stated this position previously, the big headlines in LA PRENSA today--referring to a total revision of expropriations based on a 15-point agreement between UPANIC and the government--are unfounded. This would give the impression that the government is going back on its word. Besides, it would also mean discussing and revising the whole agrarian reform project, which is one of the most important gains of the revolutionary process.

Although it is true that the revolutionary government--in conversations with the private sector--has said that it is definitely interested in guaranteeing tranquillity and security needed for private production in all fields of national economy, we are worried that this will not be the only time that our conversations will be interpreted in a unilateral way. These personal interpretations appear to be trying to put the revolutionary government in a position to have to accept them as they are published. These are the contents of the letter we have sent today to LA PRENSA. [end recording]

Furthermore, Commander Wheelock said that the item published by LA PRENSA was a unilateral interpretation and that the government was only trying to revise those cases in which a serious injustice could have been committed. Commander Wheelock proceeded to explain the expropriation decrees.

[Begin recording] In addition to the expropriations carried out according to Decrees 3 and 38, there are 50,000 manzanas which were not included in the expropriations, but in which the attorney general's office, the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute [INRA] or groups of peasants who were demanding the land intervened. From the 1.2 million manzanas expropriated, only 50,000 would be subject to revision.

Decree 38 established that properties of persons who had connections with Somozism were going to be expropriated, but there were cases in which such ties were debatable. We saw the difficulty and danger of such an action in which people could not be given any guarantee of a just application of the decree. Therefore, we decided to solve the situation by issuing Decree 329 which establishes that all properties in which the attorney general's office, INRA, intervenes--or those which one way or another are being used by INRA--would be expropriated. This was decided to prevent endless complaints and disbursement of a large amount of money for indemnification to be paid to those affected.

Therefore, we are not revising any of these cases. What we are doing is trying to find out if some of the expropriations carried out under Decree 38 should be handled under Decree 329, which establishes payment of indemnification. We want to let you know that INRA is using most of this land. It is also used by various communities and it is absolutely impossible to return this land.

What we can do is compensate those persons affected by Decree 38 or in whose property the peasant community, not the state, intervenes--which would be an agrarian reform action, and therefore is eligible for indemnification. Let it be clear that neither INRA nor the government is planning to return land which has been expropriated. [end recording]

MARIEL DEPARTURES FOR U.S. TOTAL 3,443 4 Jun

FL051103 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Yesterday, 3,443 antisocials left the port of Mariel for the United States. As [today's] GRANMA edition went to press, 78 boats from Florida remained in that port. Only one boat arrived yesterday.

PERUVIAN EMBASSY REFUGEES MUST REMAIN OR SURRENDER

FL051112 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] At the Peruvian diplomatic mission there are only 33 antisocials including those who entered by force to whom are added some who, for various reasons, were not authorized to leave the country. These persons must remain at that mission indefinitely or surrender to Cuban authorities.

The Peruvian Embassy has been moved from Fifth Avenue. Likewise, the 33 antisocials have been lodged in another isolated house which has been placed at the disposal of the Peruvian Embassy.

The building where the aforementioned diplomatic mission had been located has been vacated. Fifth Avenue has been opened to the public. The former Peruvian Embassy building will become the Militant People's March Historic Museum.

GRANMA CITES 'GREAT CONFUSION' AMONG U.S. AUTHORITIES

FL051210 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] The newspaper GRANMA publishes an AFP report which the paper headlines: Cables Without Commentary.

President Carter's coordinator for refugee affairs today appealed to critics in Congress not to revive the flames of reaction ignited against the Cuban refugees because of the violence in Fort Chaffee. I am concerned that the people of this country may need just a little encouragement to believe that the old tradition represented by the Statue of Liberty is obsolete, Victor Palmieri told the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Refugees.

I believe that the flames of reaction are being revived, Palmieri said. I believe that the Fort Chaffee incidents have been terribly detrimental and I believe that we must do whatever we can to protect our values.

Palmieri made the appeal after two subcommittee members criticized the Carter administration for its handling of the flow of Cuban refugees.

Caldwell Butler, Republican Representative from Virginia, said the administration has been hesitant because this is an election year. The people of our country are facing hard economic times and are not going to go along with the expenditure of millions of taxpayers' dollars on thousands of refugees forced on us because of the administration's lack of foresight and planning.

Elizabeth Holtzman, Democratic Representative from New York who heads the subcommittee, said in not as strong terms: We still have more doubts about our policies than solutions to the problems we are facing. She added that President Carter should appoint a single coordinator to handle all the problems of Cuban refugees as President Gerald Ford did with the problems of Indochina's refugees.

The AFP report that GRANMA has published points out that Palmieri replied that it has been a heroic task and I am proud of what we have achieved. He said that 103,238 Cuban refugees had arrived in the United States as of yesterday and 40,000 of them have been reunited with relatives who already were in the United States.

David Crosland, interim commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, declared that 634 of the Cuban refugees have been identified as criminals charged with homicide, theft, drug addiction, assault, rape and possession of explosives. He said all of them are under arrest. He added that 2,344 refugees have been declared guilty of political crimes in Cuba and 8,997 have records of minor crimes such as activities in the black market and petty thefts.

Robert Fisher, associate director of the International Public Health Service, said the rate of syphilis is high among Haitian refugees. Only 11 Cuban refugees had infectious syphilis and all of them have been taken care of, Fisher said. Of the 2,404 Haitian refugees examined, 504, or 20 percent, of the males and 45, or 8 percent of the women, had syphilis or (mal del pinto).

To this AFP report, GRANMA merely adds: As can be seen, there is still great confusion among the Yankee authorities.

CASTRO, ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR MEET, EXCHANGE GREETINGS

AU052023 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, received Nicolae Moraru, Romania's ambassador to Havana. The ambassador extended to Comrade Fidel Castro comradely greetings and wishes for personal health and happiness on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes for success in building socialism in Cuba. Thanking the ambassador, Comrade Fidel Castro asked him to extend to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings and best wishes for health and happiness and for full success in building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

JUCEPLAN PRESIDENT MEETS ECONOMIC CONFERENCE DELEGATES

FL052147 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] The intellectuals participating in the Latin American Conference on a New International Economic Order, headed by Prof (Inkade Mosayoki), vice rector of the United Nations University, were received by Humberto Perez Gonzalez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and president of the Central Planning Board [JUCEPLAN].

During the talks, in which Oscar Pino Santos, director general of the World Economy Research Center, also participated, the two sides exchanged views on the topics being discussed in the aforementioned conference and on aspects related to the development of Cuba's economy.

ANGOLAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

FL051637 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat, has received at Jose Marti International Airport Manuel Pedro Pacavira, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Secretariat and minister of agriculture of the fraternal People's Republic of Angola.

Pacavira and the delegation that is accompanying him will pay a working visit to exchange experiences in the field of party ideological work. Others present at the airport to welcome the distinguished visitors included (Filiberto Lundungo), charge d'affaires of the People's Republic of Angola in Cuba, and Antonio Diaz and Rodobaldo Diaz, chief and deputy chief, respectively, of the Internal Education Department, and Carmelo Sanchez, official of the General Department of Foreign Relations. [both departments of the party Central Committee]

Talks on Party Ideology

FL052013 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2002 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat, today received in Havana Manuel Pedro Pacavira, a member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and minister of agriculture of Angola. During the fraternal and friendly meeting, they held extensive talks on the party's ideological work and matters of mutual interest.

HUNGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS

FL042327 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] PCC Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura today received the delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party headed by Bela Bogota, deputy chief of the Central Committee internal administration department. During the talks, which were held in a fraternal atmosphere, the two sides discussed topics of mutual interest.

CUBATUR TRAVEL AGENCIES CONVENTION OPENS IN HAVANA

FL031104 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] The first travel agency convention of the National and International Tourist Enterprise--CUBATUR--opened yesterday at the Palace of Conventions in Havana with the participation of 272 delegates from 27 countries representing 116 travel agencies and 14 airlines.

The inaugural session was chaired by Council of State member Pedro Miret Prieto, Council of Ministers Vice President Flavio Bravo, Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of the Havana City People's Government Provincial Assembly and Vice Minister of Culture Antonio Nunez Jimenez. Jose Luis Padron, president of the National Institute of Tourism, made the opening remarks. He said the convention helps to expand ties of mutual interest and exchange views which enhance the development of tourism as an activity for the knowledge of people and a dynamic factor in international commerce.

New Tourist Offices

FL041441 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Cuba this year will open tourist information and promotion offices in the Federal Republic of Germany, France, United States, Mexico and Canada, it has been announced at a seminar on tourism in Cuba, its potential and ways and means in which it is being developed.

CUBATUR Director General Jesus Jimenez explained that the offices are part of CUBATUR's action plan aimed at supporting the work of travel tours, operators and agents. He also announced that the National Tourist Institute--INTUR--plans to participate actively in fairs, exhibits and presentations in host countries for better dissemination of what Cuba has to offer to tourists.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

TRANSIT STRIKE ENDS; FUTURE STRIKE LIKELY

PA060050 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1755 GMT 5 Jun 80

[By Jose Romero]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 5 Jun (EFE)--The public transportation strike that paralyzed this city for a week ended today with a tragic toll: five persons dead, 50 wounded and approximately 100 under arrest.

The three labor organizations that supported the strike reached an agreement with the government on the condition that measures must be taken in the next few days to bring down the cost of gasoline, which has increased from 1.85 to 2.39 pesos per gallon. However, they will go on strike again next week.

Furthermore, it is not probable that the government will reduce the price of 2.39 pesos per gallon since the president's most important economic officials and advisers have spoken about other measures to benefit the taxi drivers but have not mentioned a gas price reduction.

Some of the other measures mentioned have been a 5-cent fare increase, the speeding-up of the collective-transportation program with the prompt purchase of approximately 80 minibuses and the continuation of the 100-peso monthly subsidy for each driver.

Despite the opposition of some of its members, the United Union of Drivers of the national district (Siuchodisna) and the national union of drivers put an end to the strike during meetings held last night. It was known from past experience that the strikers would not be able to remain on strike for more than a week since they do not have the wherewithal to do so.

The circulation of mass transit vehicles was practically back to normal yesterday and although today is the Corpus Christi holiday, the tension that reigned in the streets in the past few days has disappeared. Police also removed patrolmen who had been stationed along city streets.

GRENADA

STATE OF ALERT IN EFFECT FOR POSSIBLE INVASION

FL051118 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Grenada's army, militia and people are in a state of alert in the face of the possibility that a brigade of mercenaries being trained in Miami may try to invade the island. At a public rally this week, the chief of the Revolutionary People's Army, Col (Huston Austin), and other chiefs of the security forces called on the people to remain alert to an eventual mercenary attack.

HAITI

TAIWANESE FOREIGN MINISTER SIGNS FARM PACT

OW051223 Taipei CNA in English 1006 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Haiti, June 4 (CNA)--The Government of the Republic of China and the Republic of Haiti issued Wednesday a protocol to enlarge the existing agricultural technical cooperation between the two countries.

The protocol was inked here Wednesday afternoon by Chinese Foreign Minister Chu Pu-sung and Haitian Foreign Minister Georges Salomon on behalf of their governments. Chinese Ambassador to Haiti Li Nan-hsing, acting chief of the agricultural technical mission of China, Tsai Po-wen, Haitian director of the Department of Protocol Yves Massillon, TV and newspaper reporters were present at the ceremony.

Under the protocol, the Government of the Republic of China promised to aid Haiti to build up a training center of agricultural machine operation and maintenance. The budget of such project is about 600,000 (?dollars).

The main points include: The Government of China will provide 100 units of tractors and combine machines and finance the total expenditure of the center's construction and send five agrarian engineers to train local farmers to use and to maintain those machines. Finally, after 2 years of operation of that center the buildings and equipment will be automatically transferred to the Haitian Government.

Chinese Foreign Minister and Mrs Chu Pu-sung arrived in Port au Prince from Santo Domingo at noon. They were welcomed by Haitian Foreign Minister and Mrs Georges Salomon, and Chinese Ambassador Li Nan-hsing.

Haitian Foreign Minister and Mrs Georges Salomon will host a reception in honor of Chinese minister and Mrs Chu at Hotel Choucoune Wednesday.

The Chinese minister will stay here 48 hours for an official visit. He will inspect the work of the Chinese agricultural technical mission Thursday and will be received by President Jean-Claude Duvalier on Friday.

JAMAICA

MANLEY REJECTS SPECULATION ON U.S. OPPOSITION

FL041959 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Prime Minister Manley rejected speculation today that the Carter administration opposed his government and might engineer his defeat in the next election. Mr Manley was addressing a news conference during a stop in New York on his way home from Libya, where he was continuing discussions on bilateral economic cooperation. A reporter who said he had firsthand information about U.S. Government animosity towards the Manley government asked Mr Manley whether he felt that there was any activity in Jamaica to suggest that the U.S. might go so far in discontent over his administration to try to remove him from power. Mr Manley replied: No.

MANLEY ACKNOWLEDGES SIGNS OF 'DESTABILIZATION'

FL051240 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 5 Jun 800

[Text] Prime Minister Manley says that present destabilization being carried out in Jamaica could be the work of locals who had learned the technique. Speaking to representatives of major U.S. news media yesterday, Mr Manley acknowledged that there are definite signs of destabilization in Jamaica with a campaign of violence and other activities to create panic and fear. However, the prime minister said he could not say that the destabilization was the work of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr Manley also told the U.S. newsmen that it was the poor and the jobless in Jamaica who are the victims of inaccurate foreign press reports which he pointed out damaged the local tourist trade and the chances of economic recovery.

The prime minister explained that at times sections of the U.S. press carried misleading reports about Jamaica often based on the wildest statements from the local opposition.

At the same time, however, Mr Manley declared that while Jamaica had serious problems there were positive developments as well. He identified breakthroughs in the local tourism and bauxite industries as well as the beginning of oil exploration in this country.

And following his stopover visit in New York yesterday, Prime Minister Manley returned home today. The prime minister left the island a week ago for Libya and West Germany, where he held talks on economic cooperation between Jamaica and the government of those countries. While in Libya, Mr Manley also held discussions with top diplomatic personnel from Iraq and Algeria who are attached to Libya.

PNP EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE IN SECURITY MINISTER

FL031304 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] The executive of the People's National Party has expressed full confidence in Minister Dudley Thompson. In a release issued yesterday, the PNP executive said it also fully supported the activities of Mr Thompson as minister of national security, as member of the Cabinet, MP for West St Andrew and as chairman of the party.

The PNP release noted that Mr Thompson has made significant contributions in the international and local political arenas, both as a government member and as an officer of the party. In addition, it said, Mr Thompson has the full confidence of the people in his constituency and as party chairman he provides exemplary leadership and discipline in all party activities.

The PNP release went on to say that all policemen, with the exception of the political few, knew that Mr Thompson has always stood out as a champion of the interests of the policemen. The party executive also condemned the statement by Inspector McBeth calling for Mr Thompson's removal as minister of national security.

The statement by the PNP executive comes in the wake of Supreme Court ruling declaring Mr Thompson's nomination and election unconstitutional. Meanwhile, the speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr Ripton MacPherson, has said that he has not yet received notification from the Supreme Court judge, Mr Justice (Wright), relating to the parliamentary status of Mr Dudley Thompson. Mr MacPherson told JBC [Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation] news that in this situation Mr Thompson was being regarded normally as a member of the House. He said even if he received communication from the Supreme Court judge on the matter, he would have to seek legal advice to determine the status of the member.

At the same time, the JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] spokesman on national security, Winston Spaulding, says Mr Thompson is not entitled to a seat as a member of Parliament. In a release issued yesterday, Mr Spaulding said once a question of law has been pronounced, the speaker was bound by the ruling and must act upon the binding decision of the court.

CABINET TO DISCUSS MORE POLICE MANPOWER, EQUIPMENT

FL021254 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Proposals for strengthening manpower and providing additional equipment for the police are expected to be discussed in today's meeting of the Cabinet.

This arose from an emergency meeting held last Friday which involved Acting Prime Minister P. J. Patterson, the then [as heard] Minister of National Security Dudley Thompson, Justice Minister and Attorney General Carl Rattray, the commissioner of police and other members of the police high command.

And a decision is also expected to be taken in Cabinet today on the criteria for repayment of legal expenses incurred by members of the police federation. This comes in the wake of charges made by the chairman of the federation, Inspector J. D. McBeth, at last week's meeting of the organization. In his address, Inspector McBeth had said over $24,000 in refunds for legal expenses were still outstanding and had issued a 14-day ultimatum on government for the money to be repaid. However, Mr Patterson has since pointed out that of a total claim of $47,000 more than $20,000 had already been paid.

THOMPSON ANNOUNCES PLAN FOR NEW POLICE STATIONS

FL041653 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] A $13.25 million deferred refinancing package has been worked out for the establishment of a number of police stations throughout the island. Minister Dudley Thompson made the disclosure yesterday during a statement to Parliament.

He said the package was the result of negotiations with commercial banks, building contractors and government development agencies. He also disclosed that equipping the modern police station at 23C Spanish Town Road would cost an additional $5 million. In addition, Mr Thompson said, steps were being taken to have stations opened at (Scapin) in St Andrew, Newport West in Kingston and (Bay Farm Villas) to replace the Olympic Garden station within the next fortnight.

Mr Thompson was replying to a number of charges made by Police Federation Chairman Johnson McBeth.

CDC SEES PROSPECTS FOR IMPROVED ECONOMIC SITUATION

FL051253 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] The Caribbean Development Corporation has said that although most sectors of the Jamaican economy returned disappointing performances last year, there was hope of arresting the economy's decline following developments in the tourism and bauxite industries.

In its 1979 report circulated in Barbados yesterday, the CDC identified import restrictions and rising prices coupled with controlled selling prices as some factors which adversely affected the profitability of several local companies. But the report noted that the increased tourist arrivals, the establishment of new bauxite-alumina markets and the receipt of substantial bilateral and multilateral assistance could improve the situation in the Jamaican economy.

The Caribbean Development Corporation, a regional lending company, has also agreed to lend some $11 million to the Jamaican Forest Industry Development Company for the development of an industrial forestry plantation.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 112

9 June 1980

CONTENTS

BOLIVIA

Military Officer Assaults President Gueiler C 1
Armed Forces Blast Hodding Carter Statement C 2
Gueiler Backs Military C 3
Adverse Reaction C 4
Socialist Leader on Statement C 6
Junta Communique C 6
Peasant Leader Defends Democracy C 7
Armed Forces Asks Government To Oust U.S. Envoy C 7
II Corps Sets Deadline C 8
MRTK Supports Ouster C 8
Gueiler Meets With CONADE; Lechin Issues Statement C 8
General Strike Threatened C 9
President Unexpectedly Leaves for Santa Cruz C 9
Peasants Ask Armed Forces To Take Over C 10
Two Dynamite Attacks Reported in Cochabamba C 10
Media Groups Protest Attack C 11
Schism Reported Within National Police C 11
Police Reaffirm Unity C 11

BRAZIL

Antinuclear Protests Staged in Sao Paulo, Other Cities D 1
Villagers Oppose Waste Dump D 1
Paper Alleges U.S., Soviet Roles in Antinuclear Move D 2
Paper's Documentation Doubted D 3
Figueiredo Opposes 'Shock Treatment' Against Inflation D 3
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 7 Jun]
Large First-Quarter Budget Surplus Reported D 3
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 4 Jun]

CHILE

Official Denies Reported Papal Decision on Beagle 8 E 1
Delegation Returning to Rome E 1
Pinochet's Daughter Criticizes Draft Constitution E 1
Dissident Sectors Comment E 2
Investigation Sought Into Whereabouts of Missing E 3
Briefs: Foreign Investments; Industrial Production; Cooperation With Guatemala; Coal Deposits; PRC Buys Saltpeter E 3

ECUADOR

Government Breaks La Propicia Oil Refinery Strike
Troops Occupy Refinery G 1
Strike's 'Political Motivations' G 1
Work Resumption Ordered G 1
Agriculture Minister: UPEB Tool of Transnationals G 2
G 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

New Wave of Violence Extends Military Law
Further State of Siege P 1
Week's Death Toll Given P 1
Police Report on Violence P 1
Bodies Found, Buildings Bombed P 1
Credit for Attack on Samayoa P 2
Correspondents Fail To See Reported Bodies P 3
Colonel Majano Discusses 1980 Emergency Plan P 3
Foreign Minister Returns; Comments on Honduras P 4
[DIARIO DE HOY 6 Jun] P 5

NICARAGUA

Junta Member Cruz Reports On Trip to Washington
Return of Delegation P 6
Report on Activities of U.S. Congressional Delegation P 7
Tomas Borge Discusses 19 July Commendation P 8
Ramirez Discusses 'Irreversibility' at Masaya Rally P 8
Dangers of Independent Journalism Cited P 9
LA PRENSA Response P 10
Government Attempts To Deal With Refugee Problem P 12
Illegal Immigrants Arrested P 12
Salvadoran Refugee Camp P 12
FSLN Appeal for Help P 12
P 13

CUBA

Total 2-Day Refugee Departures From Mariel
2,046 Leave 5 Jun Q 1
1,002 Leave 6 Jun Q 1
GRANMA Says Only U.S. Ships Have Taken Refugees Q 1
Refugee Situation Said To Be Outside of UN Jurisdiction Q 1
Figures Cited as Evidence of Success of Revolution Q 2
Text of GDR-Cuban Joint Communique Q 3
[East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 2 Jun] Q 4

OTHER COUNTRIES

ARGENTINA

CNEA Official Hints Possible Uranium Purchase From USSR V 1
[Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO 8 Jun]

VENEZUELA

President Outlines New 'Oil Policy of Solidarity' V 1

MILITARY OFFICER ASSAULTS PRESIDENT GUEILER

PY072338 Paris AFP in Spanish 2252 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 7 Jun (AFP)--Col Jorge Estrada, commander of the Bolivian Presidential Escort Regiment, burst into President Lidia Gueiler's official residence this morning, armed with a rifle, and tried to murder her, it was reported here tonight.

Extremely drunk, Estrada entered President Gueiler's official residence, taking advantage of the fact of being the commander of the presidential escort regiment whose personnel are in charge of safeguarding the president's security both at the official residence and at government palace.

The soldiers offered no resistance and Colonel Estrada ordered reinforcements from his unit to surround the residence. Estrada, dressed in a civilian suit and armed with a regulation military rifle, help up the administrative personnel and at once started to strike at the door of the room where President Gueiler was still sleeping.

The president woke up from the noise and locked the door of her bedroom and succeeded in communicating with one of her aides-de-camp, an air force officer, telling him to come and disarm the army colonel. The aide-de-camp who was called by the president arrived in a few minutes and succeeded in overpowering Colonel Estrada, who insulted the air force officer.

Gueiler had to be treated by a doctor because of a severe nervous crisis, since she had been busy with military and government meetings until early Saturday morning.

The aide-de-camp rebuked Colonel Estrada, who shouted that "this lady has to be killed so all Bolivians can live in peace; she has to be killed." The colonel's shouts were heard by the military and civilian personnel of the residence and also by security personnel, but no one reacted to Colonel Estrada's unexpected action.

Gueiler came out of her bedroom in a state of nervous shock, aggravated when she saw the serious damage dome to the door leading to her private rooms. The High Military Command arrived at the presidential residence a few minutes after President Gueiler's would-be murderer had been detained.

Estrada is the person with the highest responsibility for Gueiler's security and it was therefore easy for him to enter the house and even reach the president's door.

After the incident, all the military personnel of the presidential guard were changed by order of the army commander. It was added that Gueiler went to Santa Cruz de la Sierra, 1,000 km east of La Paz, this afternoon to rest over the weekend.

The frustrated murder has caused special concern at the headquarters of the armed forces at a time when there is pronounced political tension in Bolivia. A responsible source asserted that the security measures at the presidential residence will be revised.

It was stated in conclusion in La Paz that there has not been such an incident in Bolivia in the past 50 years.

ARMED FORCES BLAST HODDING CARTER STATEMENT

FY061343 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] The Bolivian Armed Forces released a press communique last night in which they reject the statements by the spokesman of the U.S. State Department who said, according to a report from Washington, that the United States had received reports that a coup d'etat would be attempted in Bolivia. This report was called completely false and slanderous in a communique signed by the highest military commanders. The communique also says that the report is part of the international campaign which has been mounted to weaken the country by discrediting its main institutions. The communique reads as follows:

With regard to the strange statement made by Mr Carter, spokesman of the U.S. State Department of the U.S. Government, the armed forces of the nation declare:

The report of an alleged coup d'etat in Bolivia, which Hodding Carter says he has received, is completely false and slanderous. It is part of the international campaign which has been mounted to weaken the country by discrediting its main institutions, a campaign in which, strange to say, the two extremes oppressing mankind are partners.

The assertions made by the Department of State spokesman seem to have the purpose of winning followers for the U.S. President's election campaign, by drawing attention to problems which have nothing to do with that nation.

The Washington POST article reporting alleged activities by Ambassador Weissman to prevent a coup last Friday is also absolutely groundless. On that very day, all the high military commanders were in Santa Cruz for an anniversary ceremony at the Cen German Busch Air Force Military School which was also attended by the military attaches accredited in this country; and the officers, noncommissioned officers and troops had no contact with the U.S. ambassador to Bolivia.

Lacking better reasons and objectives, the now-declining U.S. imperialism is inventing myths and ghosts so as to be able to continue interfering in the domestic affairs of the developing countries of the continent. In view of that attitude, the armed forces of the nation, which are an essential foundation of the fatherland, express their indignation and declare that, whatever the pretext, no country may interfere in the affairs of sovereign and indpendent states such as ours.

The international campaign is aimed at undermining the principles and prestige of the Bolivian Armed Forces. Nothing is said, however, about the foreign influences at work in the country's electoral process reflected by the large funds available, for the third time in 2 years, to fronts and parties closely linked with foreign powers and trends.

Ambassador Weissman has gone beyond the limits of his mission and attributes to himself powers of an imperial viceroy, taking advantage of the bad faith or simplemindedness of political currents which, when trying to gain advantages, are capable of exposing the dignity of the nation to even the greatest humiliations. The armed forces do not have, and will not have, any relations with ambassadors who do not respect the right of the Bolivians to freely shape their future.

The armed forces of the nation declare as traitors to the fatherland all those who state their support of the blatant interventionism of the U.S. Government in our domestic affairs and ask both the executive and the legislative branches to make a dignified and patriotic pronouncement regarding this strange incident.

The armed forces have a clear and well-defined mission in the security and development of the nation and they will fulfill that duty despite any imperialism which senselessly claims for itself the power to form the future of the developing peoples.

Signed by Gen Armando Reyes Villa, commander in chief of the armed forces; Gen Luis Garcia Meza Tejada, commander of the army; Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, commander of the air force, and Rear Adm Ramiro Terrazas Rodriguez, commander of the Bolivian Naval Force.

Gueiler Backs Military

FY071803 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] This is our correspondent (Daniel Alarcon) with a last-minute report from government house.

[Begin (Alarcon) recording] Ladies and gentlemen, good afternoon. Just a few minutes ago, the presidential press secretariat released the following official communique:

In view of the situation and the problems which arose recently causing great concern and confusion--resulting for the most part from the circumstances natural to the time of historical changes which the country is undergoing--and in view of its duty to protect the peace of the citizenry and the strengthening of the process of national democratization, the government feels that it is its duty to acquaint the public with the following:

1. The government assumes responsibility for the proposals and the attitude of the armed forces of the nation and rejects the comments published in foreign news media which contain elements of interference in the domestic affairs of the country.

The statement of a U.S. Government spokesman, the official text of which was published today by the local press together with the above-mentioned comments, has justly compelled the armed forces to assume the attitude they have.

In any case, it pleases us to stress the categorical statement of the armed forces to the effect that the report about an alleged coup d'etat is completely false and a landerous, [words indistinct] the military institution and its basic mission of guaranteeing the legally installed order and national security, within the framework of the Constitution.

2. In the current framework of international relations, Bolivia belongs to the tendency which respects freedom and human rights, implementing a growing solidarity among the democratic regimes born of free popular expression. Therefore, the government is receiving clear-cut and definite support for its efforts to strengthen the democratic process.

3. In addition to this feeling of international support for democracy, the Bolivian Government reaffirms its adherence to the principles of nonintervention and self-determination of the peoples and its unrestricted defense of national sovereignty. The Bolivian Government reiterates that it is up to Bolivians alone to decide on the most suitable type of government.

4. The government is fulfilling its commitment to the people and to the congressional mandate to preside over unbiased and free elections for a new government. The electoral process is developing within the natural framework of disagreements and dissent allowed by the exercise of freedom in which each party is engaged in winning popular support for itself.

However, it is deplorable that certain political groups, unmindful of the consequences, try to pitch the country into an atmosphere of fear and conflicts, deliberately seeking to create negative conditions which would preclude the normal development of the electoral process.

5. Seeking to prevent this unease from acquiring severe proportions which would endanger the future and the survival of the nation, the supreme government appeals to all sectors of the citizenry for dialogue, understanding and harmony, in order to undertake a historic and patriotic commitment to abandon circumstantial attitudes and positions so as to follow a safe course in which all Bolivians, without exception, can participate and contribute to the installation of another constitutional period which would guarantee free democratic activities and freedoms.

6. The government wishes to make it clear to the population that it will persevere in its efforts to secure a successful continuation of the democratic process, serving the interests of the Bolivian people.

La Paz, 7 June 1980

This is the full text of the communique issued by the presidential press secretariat just a few minutes ago. We must add as well that President Lidia Gueiler Tejada and some of her ministers will leave for Santa Cruz de la Sierra at 1400 this afternoon. Her return has been scheduled for tonight or tomorrow morning at the latest. [end recording]

Adverse Reaction

FY062146 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The reactions caused by the State Department declaration regarding the possibility of a military coup in Bolivia have been largely negative. After the official position of the armed forces became known condemning U.S. diplomacy in unusually harsh language, Radio Panamericana reporters went in search of reactions in the political sector.

Luis Ossio Sanjines, head of the Christian Democratic Party, told Panamericana that he condemns the U.S. statement because he finds it paternalistic.

[Begin Ossio recording] The Christian Democratic Party believes that questions among different countries should be solved according to the international rules of the game. There are specific matters which can only be subject to the criteria of each country. There are, however, according to the UN Charter, which has been signed by Bolivia, matters which affect not only a certain country, but also other countries in general and the whole world. Regarding the specific question of the statement by Mr Carter, the White House spokesman, [as heard] it seems to us that the statement suffers from the lack of a deep study of the situation and is somewhat paternalistic in its tone, which we should not accept. [end recording]

In Ossio's opinion, President Carter should have recourse to international organizations such as the United Nations to make charges of possible human rights violations in this country, rather than to proceed as he did.

Former President Hugo Banzer Suarez, now presidential candidate for the Nationalist Democratic Action, said that he agrees completely with the statement released by the armed forces.

[Begin Banzer recording] I would like to tell you that I fully agree with the opinion expressed by the military commanders regarding this document.

In the first place, I fully agree as an officer and also as a politician, because we believed that ideological colonialism had reached its end in Bolivia. Unfortunately it is still there and it would seem that we have viceroys or governors from some other big country here, and I categorically reject that type of posture. [end recording]

Roberto Freyre, deputy for the Bolivian Socialist Falange, confirmed his party's rejection of U.S. interference and also stated support for the armed forces.

[Begin Freyre recording] I believe that this statement by the U.S. State Department is the cruelest demonstration of Bolivia's dependence and of the incapacity of the present government, headed by Mrs Lidia Gueiler Tejada. The fact that it has been reported in that country that Ambassador Weissman stopped a coup d'etat in Bolivia signifies not only that the United States is putting diplomatic pressure on our government, but also that its ambassador has become interior minister in Mrs Lidia Gueiler Tejada's government, which seems to us to be too serious to be ignored. This does not in any way mean that my party, the Bolivian Socialist Falange, is at all involved in a coup d'etat. It means that our eminently nationalistic position compels us to combat very seriously those postures which signify open and direct interference in Bolivian domestic affairs. [end recording]

Father Leonidas Sanchez [senator for Potosi--National Revolutionary Movement] was the only one to show a certain sympathy for the position of the State Department.

[Begin Sanchez recording] We have read the statements attributed to the U.S. State Department and I believe that the only thing they show is solidarity with the peoples of the Third World, who aspire to provide themselves with governments in a constitutional way--that is, by elections. However, interference in the domestic affairs of a country cannot, of course, be allowed. That is an established and recognized principle--the principle of self-determination. [end recording]

Regarding the military document, he stated that the armed forces have every right to react as they did.

The Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR, and the United National Revolutionary Movement, MNR-U, both condemned in different tones the recent U.S. State Department declaration on the possibility of a military coup in Bolivia. The MIR released a document asserting that foreign intervention occurs only when there are internal factors and elements that make them possible. According to the MIR, one of those most guilty of intervention is the person favoring the interruption of democracy, thus referring to Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

The MNR-U, led by Guillermo Bedregal, said that whatever the political situation of the nation, it must not serve as a pretext to tolerate the persistent interventionist attitude of the U.S. Government. If the government of the nation does not intervene in defense of our nationality, we will have ceased to have any raison d'etre as a soverign country, the MNR-U document says. It adds that the party has seen with amazement the statements made by Siles Zuazo and Raz Estenssoro supporting U.S. intervention and asserts that U.S. paternalism should be ended. We must recover our dignity as a nation, harmed by Ambassador Weissman's direct intervention, the MNR-U asserts, and it calls for national, popular and revolutionary unity against the U.S. attempts to bring about a confrontation among Bolivians.

Socialist Leader on Statement

FY071434 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] The political campaigns of the various political parties and fronts which are trying to win popular support is underway in rural areas of the country. Our correspondent in Potosi reports that the candidates for the Socialist Party One [PS-1] have been proclaimed in this city:

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] The presidential and vice presidential candidates for the PS-1 were proclaimed here at a rally held at 1830 yesterday at 10 November Plaza. The rally was attended by approximately 1,000 supporters and militants of the PS-1, who proclaimed Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz and Jose Maria Palacios as candidates for president and vice president, respectively. Several persons addressed the meeting, explaining the political guidelines of the PS-1. [end recording]

Our correspondent also reported that Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz has held a press conference:

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] According to Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, the PS-1 is a proelection party which has come to Potosi to explain its concerns and needs. The work plan has been updated since last year, and its highlights are the nationalization of medium-sized mining enterprises, the return of leased mines to COMIBOL [Bolivian Mining Corporation], and the development and support of the metal-mechanical industry.

At the same time, Quiroga Santa Cruz indicated that there is no splitting of leftwing parties; it is the rightwing parties that are splitting. [end recording]

With regard to the communique of the U.S. State Department concerning an alleged coup d'etat, our correspondent reported that Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz stated the following:

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] This is a contradiction of the Yankee government; it is a brand of (?fascism), he said, adding that he does not agree with it.

Further on, Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz emphasized that the leftwing parties are not responsible for the terrorist attacks, because these attacks come from the right.

Quiroga Santa Cruz is the first candidate to visit Potosi, thus launching the string of proclamations which will soon follow. [end recording]

Junta Communique

FY071327 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] The armed forces junta of generals and admirals last night expressed its solidarity with the military high command's attitude regarding the statement of the U.S. State Department concerning the possibility of a coup d'etat in Bolivia.

In a brief communique read to journalists by General (Luis Rivera Palacios), the junta strongly criticized the U.S. statement, claiming that it violates the principle of nonintervention in the affairs of other nations.

This is the communique:

[Begin (Rivera Palacios) recording] From the armed forces junta of generals and admirals to the people of Bolivia:

The armed forces junta of generals and admirals, in view of the unusual remarks made by the U.S. State Department and other individuals contrary to the principles of self-determination and nonintervention, strongly rejects these remarks which harm the sovereignty of the Bolivian state. The junta also expresses absolute solidarity with the patriotic attitude of the Military High Command.

The armed forces junta of generals and admirals wishes to reassure the Bolivian people of their ironclad institutional unity which is at the service of the fatherland's noble interests. [end recording]

Peasant Leader Defends Democracy

PY071604 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Genaro Flores, top leader of the Tupac Katari Revolutionary Movement [MRTK] and the Single Bolivian Peasant Labor Confederation [Confederacion Sindical Unica de Campesinos de Bolivia], has discussed the remarks of U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman and the communique issued by the U.S. State Department on Bolivia's political situation.

[Begin Flores recording] During the third convension of the Single Bolivian Peasant Labor Confederation, we decided to defend the democratic process to the last. We believe that all brother nations have the duty to support a given country. I believe that this [presumably the U.S. communique] is that kind of support, like the support we have received from the Venezuelans. [end recording]

ARMED FORCES ASKS GOVERNMENT TO OUST U.S. ENVOY

PA081803 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1724 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 8 Jun (EFE)--The armed forces have asked the government to declare U.S. Ambassador to Bolivia Marvin Weissman "persona non grata" in view of the recent events related to "U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the nation."

The commander in chief of the armed forces gave Foreign Minister Gaston Araoz a note in which the armed forces, officially makes the request previously proposed by the II Corps and by the Bolivian Socialist Palage [PSB] candidate Carlos Valverde.

The note protests the attitude of the U.S. Government which "violates the commitments of respect for the sovereignty of the states." It adds that the United States "seeks to carry out an inadmissible coercion in the country's internal affairs."

It asks the foreign minister to "instruct the Bolivian ambassador in the United States to advise the U.S. Government of its rejection of the attitude of its diplomatic representative in the country."

It adds that the United States made a mistake in trying to consider Bolivia one "of its political dependencies on which it could impose rules of conduct." It stresses that if this attitude is accepted, it would be setting a grave precedent for "intervention by other countries in Bolivia."

The problem between the Bolivian Armed Forces and U.S. Government occurred after U.S. spokesman Hodding Carter made statements regarding Bolivian democracy.

The government issued a communique yesterday voicing its satisfaction with the solidarity of the United States in the Bolivian democratic process, but explained that the internal situation of the country "must be solved by the Bolivians themselves."

The pressure exerted by some political and military sectors continued today as they asked the executive branch to declare U.S. Ambassador to La Paz Marvin Weissman "persona non grata."

The government communique expresses the view that the facts have been misinterpreted by the Washington POST and this was the main circumstance that triggered the conflicting situation. However, the hunger strike by the FSB presidential candidate and the communique by the High Military Command maintained pressure today on the government to "declare Weissman persona non grata."

II Corps Sets Deadline

PA070420 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0402 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 6 Jun (EFE)--The II Army Corps with headquarters in Santa Cruz today gave U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman 72 hours to leave Bolivia.

The matter was reported tonight on state television in La Paz.

The military garrison of Bolivia's second most important city joined in rejecting the diplomat and Government of the United States, accused of "interference in domestic affairs."

This army corps asked the government of President Lidia Gueiler to declare the ambassador persona non grata. This was the most drastic reaction against Weissman, who is accused of violating the diplomatic framework of his mission.

Carlos Valverde, a candidate for the presidency for the Bolivian Socialist Falange tonight declared a hunger strike at the Apostolic Nunciature "until the ambassador departs."

MRTK Supports Ouster

PY072035 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] The Tupac Katari Revolutionary Movement (MRTK) headed by (Macaveo Chila) requests the supreme government to declare U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman persona non grata. It also demands the national Congress to categorically declare itself against U.S. policy.

The MRTK document also states that the armed forces communique rejecting U.S. intervention is an important anti-imperialist position which merits support. [passage indistinct]

GUEILER MEETS WITH CONADE; LECHIN ISSUES STATEMENT

PY071344 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Bolivian Interim President Lidia Gueiler Tejada and the members of the National Council for the Defense of Democracy [CONADE] have agreed on the need to protect the democratic process currently underway in the country. This took place during the meeting held between CONADE and the chief of state at government house. This meeting, which lasted 2 and 1/2 hours, was also attended by the members of the executive branch, that is, the state ministers.

The CONADE spokesman, labor leader Juan Lechin Oquendo, has issued the following statement concerning the meeting:

[Begin Lechin recording] The problems we discussed with the Cabinet are very serious, and I would not like to give you too many details, because they may lead to misinterpretations of the true situation. However, I am pleased to say that there is absolute agreement between President Lidia Gueiler's government and CONADE over the need to defend the democratic process.

We have explained that there must be a meeting of all persons interested in defending this democratic process. Although CONADE represents most of the Bolivian people, we believe that there are other organizations and institutions which must participate and express their desire to defend the democratic process. [end recording]

Lechin also said that the president had decided to call another meeting on Monday 9 June, to which other institutions and organizations which play a role in the defense of the democratic process will be invited. Does this mean that political figures will be invited as well?

[Begin Lechin recording] We certainly hope so. I believe that they are not currently engaged in political campaigning. [end recording]

This is the principal portion of the statement to the press by the official spokesman of CONADE, Juan Lechin Oquendo. We repeat, following a decision of President Lidia Gueiler Tejada, there will be a meeting next Monday between the executive branch and the organizations and institutions interested in defending the current democratic process.

General Strike Threatened

PY071858 Paris AFP in Spanish 1702 GMT 7 Jun 80

[By Eduardo Perez Iribarne]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 7 Jun (AFP)--The National Committee for the Defense of Democracy (CONADE) officially reiterated today that if a coup d'etat takes place in Bolivia it will immediately declare itself in general strike for an indeterminate period of time and will block all Bolivian highways, railways, airports and river ports.

PRESIDENT UNEXPECTEDLY LEAVES FOR SANTA CRUZ

PY080102 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Interim President Lidia Gueiler Tejada left for Santa Cruz City at 1600 this afternoon. No details were given of the president's unexpected visit to the eastern city, but it is presumed that she may have decided to go there to have a meeting with the high-ranking officers of the II Army Corps who have asked the army command to ask for the departure of Marvin Seissman, U.S. ambassador to Bolivia, within 72 hours.

This demand was then supported through other statements by (Daniel Coca), commander of the Military Aviation School, who censured the statements made by U.S. official Hodding Carter, whose words were called an interference in the domestic affairs of the country.

The position assumed by the II Army Corps was not commented upon by Mrs Gueiler Tejada's government in the document released at 1300 this afternoon.

According to political and military observers, the president's visit to Santa Cruz would have the purpose of studying the request made by the I. Corps [number as heard]. It is expected that a concrete reply will be given within the next few hours to the statement made by the forces based in Santa Cruz.

PEASANTS ASK ARMED FORCES TO TAKE OVER

FY062137 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2003 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 6 Jun (TELAM)--The peasants of southern Bolivia have decided to support the statements made by the army commander in chief, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, and have also asked that anarchic extremism be eradicated.

They have specifically asked the army that the armed forces take charge of running our fatherland, thus setting the most important political precedent for the ratification of the military-peasant treaty.

This treaty was signed by all the country's peasant sectors and by the armed forces during the military government of Gen Rene Barrientos in 1969, and it is now being ratified in the country's nine departments.

Peasants from the departments of Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Pando, Beni, Potosi, Oruro, Chquisaca, La Paz and Tarija have already ratified the treaty.

TWO DYNAMITE ATTACKS REPORTED IN COCHABAMBA

FY071731 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Relay from Cochabamba City]

[Text] Radio Panamericana reporting from Cochabamba. Two new dynamite attacks took place early this morning in this city. One of the attacks was perpetrated against the San Rafael radio station building situated on the old road which leads to the neighboring city of (Jiracoyo). According to the official report, the damage caused is not very significant.

The other attack was perpetrated against a health post named (Jadman), on the outskirts of this city.

The whole citizenry has reacted to these events. The president of the Human Rights Commission, Reverend Montero, termed this an attack not only against the peace of the city but against the freedom of expression, due to the fact that several radio stations have already suffered dynamite attacks. Reverend Montero said that the authorities have the duty to guard the news media which contribute to the democratic process the country is working for.

On the other hand, workers of the radio and television stations of this city, as well as the workers union of the San Rafael radio station, have decreed a state of emergency protesting this dynamite attack. Other organizations, such as the sports journalism circle and the press union have expressed their solidarity.

Department authorities held a meeting just before midday today and stated that they will do everything possible to guard the workers of the communications media, as well as the buildings.

Panamericana reporting from Cochabamba.

Media Groups Protest Attack

PY080311 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] The Bolivian Radio Broadcasting Association and the Confederation of Radio and Television Workers Unions have stated, in relation to the attack against Radio San Rafael of Cochabamba, that they condemn terrorist acts against communications media. Those acts have the purpose of intimidating radio stations and announcers at a difficult time for the country which is suffering an economic and moral crisis which requires impartial reporting.

The communique maintains that radio stations are at the mercy of violent actions because of inactivity on the part of the government and the lack of guarantees and police protection.

The two organizations conclude by stating that, if the policy of government indifference continues, they will jointly introduce a daily national accusation program; to this end they give instructions to the departmental unions at the private radio stations to be ready to respond to orders from the mother organizations.

SCHISM REPORTED WITHIN NATIONAL POLICE

PY070317 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Interior Ministry officials have voiced concern over the divisions within the Bolivian police that have projected a bad image of the police institution to the citizenry. It has been reported in police circles that the antagonism among police groups does not respond to the desire to defend the institution, but rather to personal, biased interests.

The interior minister himself has begun to hold talks in recent hours to attempt to solve the problem. Police sources have told Panamericana that it is necessary to overcome internal disagreements to avoid projecting a negative image of the national police to the nation. Meetings were held this afternoon in the various police units to discuss names for police commander, although it is the president's prerogative to appoint the new police commander.

Police Reaffirm Unity

PY071402 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] The public relations department of the national police headquarters has released the following communique:

This communique states that the officers and commanding officers of the national police, La Paz Garrison, met at the Higher Police School on 6 June. This meeting was attended by members of the various units and students of the police school. After an in-depth analysis of the current situation, they reaffirmed the unity of their cadres and their desire to render the best possible services to the community by way of a positive contribution to the country's tranquillity.

ANTINUCLEAR PROTESTS STAGED IN SAO PAULO, OTHER CITIES

PY061551 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Asked about the report on the installation of nuclear plants, Senator Roberto Saturnino [former Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB)] has confirmed his opposition to the Brazilian nuclear program because the economic balance of benefits and costs are much beyond the limits of what could be recommended.

A rally to protest the installation of the fourth and fifth nuclear plants had been held in downtown Sao Paulo. Speaking at the rally, [name indistinct] stated that President Figueiredo must have been (?out of his mind) when he authorized the installation of the nuclear plants. Another rally was held in Cubatao, a Santos neighborhood, to protest the installation of the nuclear plants. Most speeches made during the rally were rather emotional and inflammatory, while one of the speakers stated that this decision to install nuclear plants in Sao Paulo could only be understood as a provocation and offense to the people.

Physicist (Rogerio Cesar de Cerqueira Leite) stated that the installation of nuclear plants in Brazil represents an economic disaster, especially because the energy generated is five times more expensive than the electricity produced by hydroelectric dams. Councilman (Fernando Vitor de Araujo Alves), vice chairman of the Sao Paulo State Association for the Defense of Nature, stated that the foolishness, stupidity of and the profit earned by some elements holding government posts are leading us to drown in our own disasters. Senator Franco Montoro [former MDB member] also joined the wave of protests. He said that he will intensify contacts in the congressional sector seeking to obtain the approval of his constitutional amendment proposal which provides for the construction of nuclear plants conditional on a plebiscite in which the people will have the final word.

In the city of Iguape, the climate is that of protest and indignation over the installation of the nuclear plants. Reporter Bahia Filho is now holding a telephone conversation with the Iguape mayor who said that he is willing to go to the pope if necessary to thwart the installation of nuclear plants in the region.

The situation in Peruibe is not very different from that in Iguape, as reported by the Peruibe mayor. Radio Bandeirantes is now in contact with the mayor of Peruibe, on the installation of the nuclear plant in that region. Mayor, what is your position in the face of the government decision to install a nuclear plant in your municipality?

[Answer] Well, our position has always been opposed to the nuclear plant. I feel that it will greatly and adversely affect our tourist resources.

[Question] Would not the installation of a nuclear plant bring more benefits to the Peruibe region?

[Answer] I do not see how it can benefit our region and our needs.

Villagers Oppose Waste Dump

PY072056 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1150 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] The dwellers of the village of (Itu) are greatly concerned over the report that their district is being used as a nuclear waste dump. The radioactive waste is reportedly being stored in a building of this village by the NUCLEMON [Brazilian Nuclear Corporation Monazite and Associated Elements Ltd], a subsidiary of NUCLEBRAS [Brazilian Nuclear Corporation]. Meanwhile, experts of [word indistinct] promise that there are no grounds for so much uproar because the only thing there is in the warehouse is monazite sand.

PAPER ALLEGES U.S., SOVIET ROLES IN ANTINUCLEAR MOVE

PY061506 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1658 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Brasilia, 5 Jun (LATIN)--The newspaper JORNAL DE BRASILIA today published a report that there is a campaign--sponsored mainly by the United States and the Soviet Union--to apply pressure on the Brazilian Government in order to force it to paralyze the Brazilian nuclear program and to repeal the nuclear accord with the FRG.

This daily indicated that the report had been prepared by the Security and Intelligence Division [DSI] of the Mines and Energy Ministry and released to all the electrical power enterprises for the information of their presidents only.

In the report, whose text was published by the newspaper of this capital, the United States, the Soviet Union and the Jewish community in Brazil are charged with stimulating this campaign because of "their great interests at stake."

The report stated that this campaign, aimed at "applying pressure on the Brazilian Government in order to force it to paralyze the Brazilian nuclear program and to repeal or to spike the nuclear accord" between Brazil and the FRG, uses a variety of means, especially the press, to provoke mass movements protesting nuclear developments.

The report added that in addition to the press, the campaign uses scientific and technological meetings, the demonstrations by a small number of scientists, the social communities, the congressional investigative committee, and the business associations, to attain its objectives.

Among the methods employed by this campaign, the report mentioned the "fear technique" which acts surreptitiously to impress the people with the dangers of radioactivity.

The report added that sensationalist value of situations such as the nuclear accident at Three Mile Island in the United States, the film "China Syndrome," the dangers of environmental and sea pollution, the alleged unsafety of the nuclear plants, and other situations, is being exploited.

It also indicated that the economic factor is taken advantage of by "blowing-up the costs and terms of payment," at times when Brazil is undergoing a difficult economic situation. The report added that it is being said that Brazil does not need nuclear energy for the time being and that the quest for this energy is merely "a boost to the vanity of the leaders," especially the military.

It further indicated that an effort is being made to undermine the prestige of German technology and that the Germans are being presented as "revenge seekers who are using Brazil to produce military devices which they are prohibited from manufacturing," while the Brazilians are being shown as "pawns" [sometidos] who are "endangering the security of the community."

The report stated that "there are great interests at stake" and accused the United States of having constantly opposed Brazil's access to nuclear technology, and emphasized that the signing of the Brazilian-FRG nuclear treaty has "elicited the political and diplomatic reaction of the U.S. Government which has unsuccessfully tried to spike the treaty."

Paper's Documentation Doubted

PY061507 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Excerpt] There are doubts about the authenticity of a report published yesterday by the newspaper JORNAL DE BRASILIA revealing the existence of a document prepared by the Security and Intelligence Division--DSI--of the Mines and Energy Ministry. The document reveals the existence of a group of persons who reportedly are preparing a campaign against the Brazilian nuclear program. This group would be made up of communists, Jews, U.S. citizens, Soviets and journalists.

Armando Cunha, presr adviser of the Mines and Energy Ministry, stated that the document was presented to the DSI as a proposal.

The U.S. Embassy,through its spokesman Edward Elly, termed the report false, absurd and unfounded. The document also reveals that the U.S. Government maintains four scientific attaches at the Sao Paulo consulate, who are experts in the nuclear sector, with the objective of preparing a campaign against the nuclear agreement and seeking to discredit and jeopardize the development of the nuclear program.

Elly answered that there are no scientists in Sao Paulo. And regarding charges on the presence of 11 U.S. diplomatic officials in Brazil who are working against the nuclear agreement, as is known by the SNI [National Intelligence Service], Elly did not give any objective answers. He said only that the absurd and unfounded remarks included in the alleged document are not worthy of comment.

Passing through Araca yesterday, Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals declined to comment on the subject. But one of his advisers, (Tancredo de Carvalho), said that the document is not official, but only a personal analysis of the author, (Armando Barcello).

FIGUEIREDO OPPOSES 'SHOCK TREATMENT' AGAINST INFLATION

PY082110 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 7 Jun 80 p 1

[Excerpt] President Figueiredo does not agree with using an economic recession as a means to fight inflation, and feels that the measures adopted by Planning Minister Delfim Neto will yield the expected result reducing the cost of living indexes during the second half of the year.

President Figueiredo rejected the shock treatment against inflation because he feels that the shock treatment could lead to recession and to undesirable unemployment rates. These reactions were reported yesterday by presidential press secretary Marco Antonio Draemer.

LARGE FIRST-QUARTER BUDGET SURPLUS REPORTED

PY051151 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] According to a report released by the Central Bank in Brasilia, the federal budget showed a 14.52-billion-cruzeiros surplus in the first quarter of this year, that is, a surplus 26.4 percent greater than that of the same period in 1979. Income tax revenue brought in 54.06 billion cruzeiros, 87 percent more than in 1979--income tax withheld at the source represented 83 percent of that total, thus demonstrating, according to experts, that wage earners make a heavy contribution to the state treasury. The net revenue from the industrialized goods tax (IPI) was 103 percent higher than the same period last year and the tax on tobacco alone yielded 19.65 billion cruzeiros. Tax revenue from imports increased by 140 percent in the first 3 months of this year.

OFFICIAL DENIES REPORTED PAPAL DECISION ON BEAGLE

PY071719 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Foreign Relations Under Secretary Ernesto Videla has stated that publications regarding the results of the pope's mediation carried in the Milan newspaper GIORNALE NUOVO are absolutely groundless.

According to the publication, Pope John Paul II would establish the delimiation of the Atlantic and Pacific ocean at the 66th Meridian, a few miles east of Nueva Island. The publication also points out that the pope would recognize the Chilean rights over the Beagle channel established in a ruling by the British Government.

In Santiago, Videla dismissed the information and stated that negotiations are carried out in secret.

Delegation Returning to Rome

PY061428 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ernesto Videla has stated that the new round of joint negotiations which will start on Monday should be carried out in an atmosphere of optimism which is the characteristic of any negotiations which seek peace.

Videla will travel to Rome today at the head of the Chilean delegation, which is comprised of (Santiago Benadada), Francisco Orrego, Helmut Brumer, (Patricio Prieto) and advisers Patricio Pozo and (Osvaldo Munoz). The delegation will meet in Rome with the permanent delegation to the mediation, which is headed by Enrique Bernstein.

Videla pointed out that this new phase of the negotiations that are being conducted by the pope's representative, Cardinal Samore, will be devoted to analyzing the most important points which were previously identified.

Videla stated that the Chilean delegation, as on previous occasions, is traveling with great optimism and that this optimism is endorsed by the confidence that the Chilean Government and nation have in the mediator.

PINOCHET'S DAUGHTER CRITICIZES DRAFT CONSTITUTION

PY061855 Paris AFP in Spanish 2310 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 5 Jun (AFP)--Chilean President Augusto Pinochet's eldest daughter, Lucia Pinochet Iriarte, criticized here today the "liberal" nature of the draft constitution drawn up by a government-appointed commission. On the other hand, Lucia Pinochet, who is regarded as one of the president's main advisers, favored a strong democracy and one-man leadership [poder unipersonal] but was against universal suffrage.

The study of the new constitution, which is in its final phase, seeks to replace the 1925 constitution which was in force in Chile 7 years ago when a military coup ousted the late Socialist President Salvador Allende.

Lucia Pinochet stated that those in charge of the official draft "are aiming at the same liberal democracy" which existed in the past and said that she believes "that it is better to have such a strong democracy that it does not need to protect itself."

During an interview which was published here today by the independent magazine COSAS, Lucia Pinochet asserted that "many of my father's supporters wish to return to a liberal democracy."

Pinochet's daughter, who is married to an executive of the state television network, agreed that political parties should be excluded from the country's institutional life to avoid the "Marxist threat." She pointed out, "I believe that regarding political parties and elections there should be no hurry."

Lucia Pinochet disapproved of the armed forces continuing in power and stated that "it would be much more genuine if a group of capable people with irreproachable morals elected the president." Questioned on the mechanism to choose those electors, she stated: "They should become electors by their own rights, by merit." She added: "I believe that one person should hold office and [words indistinct] that person resides."

The concern of several sectors over the new constitution has increased in Chile during the past few weeks after the draft was analyzed by the State Council which did not agree on several points. Centrist and leftist groups of the opposition, as well as the official sector, have requested that a constituent assembly and a referendum be held to approve the new constitution.

Lucia Pinochet, who admitted being a close collaborator of her father but denied that she influenced him in his decisions, had already criticized the official draft. The president's daughter, who is the director of a private corporation of national studies, ended by commenting on "the commotion started last year when I stated that the draft constitution did not reflect the president's spirit, and I repeat: It does not reflect it."

Dissident Sectors Comment

PY061821 Paris AFP in Spanish 0227 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 4 Jun (AFP)--Sectors opposed to Gen Augusto Pinochet's regime stated here today that they are in favor of a constituent assembly and a plebiscite to give Chile a new constitution. They also stated that they disagree with the official draft for the new constitution, drawn up by a government appointed commission and now in its final stages of study.

The concern at the nature of the future constitution has become deeper here in the last few days, as the time draws nearer when the Council of State--President Pinochet's body of advisers--is to submit the revised draft to the military government junta. It has become known that the members of the council have not reached full agreement and will therefore submit to the junta various alternatives for certain parts of the future constitution.

On the other hand, a sector of dissidents, organized in the so-called "Group of 24" and made up of lawyers, intellectuals and former congressmen of the parties in recess--ranging from conservatives to communists--have drawn up a different project. Manuel Sanhueza, president of "the 24," said today: "Our work will end on the day when a national constituent assembly is established and the people is called to a plebiscite to vote on their constitution."

General Pinochet has ruled out the idea of an assembly, but he has announced that a plebiscite will be called for a date which has not yet been fixed.

According to the plan formed by President Augusto Pinochet, the country will return to a normal democratic rule in a gradual way without any fixed deadlines, so there is no date set for the promulgation of the constitution which will replace that of 1925. However, observers linked to official circles said recently that the Chilean military government is about to make "great decisions.

INVESTIGATION SOUGHT INTO WHEREABOUTS OF MISSING

PY062345 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1642 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 6 Jun (LATIN)--The relatives of missing Chileans reported here today that a group of women has requested that the Foreign Ministry investigate the whereabouts of about 30 Chileans allegedly arrested or declared missing in Argentina.

The communique sent to the ministry reported that the arrests took place in different parts of the neighboring country, between 1975-78 when current Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames was Chilean ambassador in Buenos Aires.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS--A total of 453 foreign investments have been approved in Chile since 1974, which represent $3,860,000,000. The most important investments were made in the mining sector with a total of 19 investment projects, amounting to $3,740,000,000. This represents 67 percent of the amount approved for mining. Industry got 8.5 percent of the total. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Jun 80 PY]

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INCREASES--Hernan Daroch, chairman of the Industrial Development Association (SOFOFA), has reported that industrial production during the first 4 months of this year increased by 4.7 percent as compared to the same period in 1979. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0410 GMT 6 Jun 80 PY]

COOPERATION WITH GUATEMALA--The Chilean Foreign Ministry has approved the scientific and technological agreement signed by Chile and Guatemala on 4 May 1979. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1651 GMT 31 May 80 PY]

COAL DEPOSITS--Santiago, Chile, 4 Jun (AFP)--The Mining Ministry has reported that a coal deposit with reserves estimated at 40 million tons has been discovered in the Arauco region. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2329 GMT 4 Jun 80 PY]

PRC BUYS SALTPETER--The PRC has purchased 25,000 tons of Chilean saltpeter. The agreement was signed by Gen Fernando Gonzalez Martinez (ret), vice president of the state-owned Chemical and Mining Society (SOQUIMICH), and PRC commercial attache Feng Xihui. The shipment of this purchase will be made in twolots during the months of June and July. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Jun 80 PY]

GOVERNMENT BREAKS LA PROPICIA OIL REFINERY STRIKE

Troops Occupy Refinery

PA061450 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1235 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Warnermino Obando Report]

[Text] Special army units early this morning broke into La Propicia State Oil Refinery complex in Esmeraldas and ejected some 800 workers who were striking to demand satisfaction of a list of claims.

The troops ejected everybody from the refinery and the workers then marched to the city to meet with other labor leaders.

Jose Corsino Cardenas, natural resources and energy minister, and Jose Carvajal, CEPE [State Petroleum Corporation] general manager, arrived yesterday to talk with local authorities about the situation. Discussions lasted into the evening without any solution to the problem. Security forces did not allow anyone near the refinery and nothing has been said about the three labor leaders arrested.

There was a general protest from those present when the troops did not allow members of the Human Rights Commission or the Red Cross to give aid or deliver food to the workers. The soldiers were not allowing anyone to get near the installations.

Authorities realize that the situation in Esmeraldas is tense and although high school students have been sent home, there could be serious incidents in this city.

The refinery workers are meeting this morning at the provincial workers federation headquarters to decide their next move.

Strike's 'Political Motivations'

PA071653 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Activities were resumed at the state-run refinery in Esmeraldas after combined police and army forces dislodged the workers who had seized the refinery's installations.

Natural Resources Minister Jose Corsino Cardenas said in this connection:

[Begin recording] A very regrettable incident has ended and I hope everything will be completely normal soon.

[Question--unidentified speaker] Mr Minister, some commentators feel there was some political meddling--perhaps on the part of certain oligarchic sectors--behind this somewhat unexpected strike by the refinery workers. What is the opinion of the government in this regard?

[Answer] Forgive me, but I do not like to comment on this type of problem. I like to look at problems objectively. However, there is no doubt that there were political motivations or machinations behind it.

[Question--unidentified speaker] Mr Minister, under these circumstances, perhaps it would be worth making an appeal to the workers, the civic forces in Esmeraldas and the country's production sectors...[does not complete sentence]

[Answer] Of course. I think Esmeraldas has some problems as a province. The government is paying and will continue to pay attention to them. However, they must be analyzed from another point of view--not only from the point of view of labor relations, as the workers tried to do, bringing about a situation which tended to disguise their true motivations of defending their interests. [end recording]

Work Resumption Ordered

PA080211 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] President Jaime Roldos has ordered the resumption of work at the refinery and has announced that he has told all ministers and officials not to yield to any kind of pressure or imposition.

There is a certain predisposition to anarchy, the president told the newspaper EL COMERCIO, adding that neither disrespect for the law nor the promotion of anarchy will be tolerated.

After insisting that the extremes help each other and work jointly, the president denounced disrespect for the reigning authority. There has been enough of that disrespect, he said.

Yesterday Roldos monitored the situation at the state-owned refinery and in the early afternoon hours made a statement for EL COMERCIO, saying that some political movements want to grow by resorting to rebelliousness and an attitude of revenge. One such movement is the Popular Democratic Movement, whose hand can be found in many of the strikes, stoppages and agitations taking place in the country. But, he added, it is not only them. I have often said that the extremes help each other and act jointly. There are many people think this is not a country of 8 million people but one of 100 or 200 loud-mouthed people or stone throwers or those who have enough money to publish lengthy communiques. Nonetheless, there is a great silent majority here, a profound Ecuador, which is not being heard either because it has no access [to the media] or because it does not believe in anarchy.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER: UPEB TOOL OF TRANSNATIONALS

PA040053 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Agriculture and Livestock Minister Antonio Andrade Fajardo declared in Guayaquil that the Union of Banana Exporting Countries (UPEB) is an instrument of the transnationals. He said during a news conference that a national banana policy is being projected toward the search for new markets under more permanent conditions.

Andrade Fajardo said such a search will be conducted among the nations of the socialist bloc or of directed economies, because the Western markets are controlled by the transnationals, which own large plantations in the Central American area.

EL SALVADOR

NEW WAVE OF VIOLENCE EXTENDS MILITARY LAW

Further State of Siege

PA070013 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1152 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Jun (LATIN)--The wave of political violence has forced the civilian-military junta to extend the state of siege across the nation for another 30 days, the presidential information office has reported.

This law was decreed for the first time during the present administration on 5 March in order to take adequate steps to implement the agrarian reform and the nationalization of the banking system. It was extended another 30 days in April and 30 days more in May. Yesterday, it was extended for 30 days for the third time since, according to the government, the reasons for implementing the law, which limits all constitutional freedoms, still exist.

Week's Death Toll Given

PA081955 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1905 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Some 212 persons have been killed between 1 and 7 June in acts of violence in this Central American country, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, apostolic administrator of the Archdiocese of San Salvador, stated here today in his homily.

He added that until 31 May, 2,065 persons of the popular sectors had been killed. He denounced the military operations and the state of siege "which have done nothing to diminish the number of crimes or control the rightists."

The prelate asked for respect for the physical and moral condition of former Education Minister Salvador Samayoa, member of the clandestine Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL). Samayoa was captured on 27 May during a military operation in a residential sector in western San Salvador.

"We must defend the physical and moral condition of Samayoa, both before and after the ruling," Rivera y Damas stated.

He announced that Paula Leonora Pike Tennant, who was arrested together with the former minister, has been released by the authorities. The prelate referred to recent statements by Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the revolutionary government junta, in which the military officer, according to Rivera y Damas, hinted of the possibility of a dialogue with the popular sectors.

"Proper conditions and credibility must be created in order to establish a dialogue," the Salvadoran vicar affirmed.

Police Report on Violence

PA090311 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0157 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 8 Jun (LATIN)--The police reported today that at least 34 people have been killed in a new wave of violence in El Salvador. The security forces today found the bodies of 18 people in San Salvador and 3 other cities after a number of explosions and the killing of 16 persons yesterday.

The police said that three bullet-riddled bodies were found this afternoon in the back of an automobile shortly after two other bodies were found a few streets away in a residential district of San Salvador.

The rightwing Death Squad [EM] has once again appeared in Santa Ana, 40 km west of here, a police spokesman said. He added that one of the seven bodies found in Santa Ana had the initials EM written over the chest.

The EM began operating a few months ago after it declared a war to the death against the leftists. Since then, the EM has taken responsibility for more than 30 deaths.

A university student was machinegunned this morning in San Vicente, 30 km from San Salvador. The bodies of five people kidnapped on Saturday, including a pregnant woman, were found today in San Miguel 60 km east of here, the police said.

The government tried to end the violence by introducing agrarian and bank reforms in March but the reforms have not halted the violence. Instead, they have isolated the government even more from the leftists who believe that revolution is the only way to achieve social justice and the rightists who oppose those changes.

Bodies Found, Buildings Bombed

PA072213 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1928 GMT 7 Jun 80

[By Adrian Roberto Aldana]

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Jun (LATIN)--This capital was shaken today by several explosions following a night in which security forces discovered 16 bodies in isolated regions.

Official sources stated that bomb explosions shook buildings housing the morning newspaper LA CRONICA DEL PUEBLO, the Jose Simeon Canas Central American University and a financing enterprise, a few meters from this news agency.

The explosions caused serious damage to the three buildings but authorities have not reported any deaths.

Meanwhile, the press committee of the armed forces indicated that the bodies were found in various neighborhoods of this capital and in the areas near Mejicanos, Ayutuxtepeque and Antiguo Cuscatlan.

Violence, which has claimed more than 3,000 lives since October of last year, according to sources of the local human rights commission, continued today.

In Ahuchapan, near the Guatemalan border, a labor leader who was also a member of the Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission was shot to death.

According to police sources, Jose Roberto Herrera was killed by security agents while trying to hold up a bus in the downtown sector of that city, 100 km west of the capital.

Downtown San Salvador was the scene yesterday of a wave of attacks by unidentified groups who fled before police arrived.

A group of hooded men attacked a restaurant 10 meters from this agency. The attackers fled in a waiting vehicle after stealing money from the owner at gunpoint.

Meanwhile, in the town of Apopa, 10 km north of San Salvador, another group of hooded men shot down Mayor Victor Moreno Barillas, the army reported today.

Credit for Attack on Samayoa

PA070439 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] The Salvadoran Salvation Army [ESS] has claimed credit for a dynamite attack on the home of the parents of former Minister Salvador Samayoa. The ESS communique delivered to this station contains pictures of Manuel Jose Arce and Pedro Pablo Castillo. It also accuses the media of publishing leftwing communiques. It voices indignation over the news that the ESS communiques have not been published and that, as a result, it will have to resort to its own means to convince the media to publish them.

In another communique, the ESS refers to a scholarship to study English. It reminds government junta member Dr Avalos Navarrete that three doctors have already been executed. It also asks him to denounce the demagoguery we are subjected to. The ESS finally notes that the only good communist is a dead communist.

[Signed] The Fifth Manuel Jose Arce Brigade and the Ninth Pedro Pablo Castillo Brigade.

CORRESPONDENTS FAIL TO SEE REPORTED BODIES

PA070433 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2319 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The area of the Salvadoran-Honduran border, where the bodies of more than 300 peasants killed by government troops reportedly were out in the open, was inspected today by foreign newsmen.

The press correspondents traveled aboard two Salvadoran Air Force helicopters after having requested them from Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the ruling Salvadoran Government junta.

The helicopter inspection did not turn up any clue to the bodies mentioned by clergymen in Honduras who gave assurances that more than 300 peasants had been killed by Salvadoran security troops while trying to flee toward Honduran territory.

The trip lasted slightly over 1 hour , with the helicopters flying over the area near the Sumpul River, on the Honduran border, mentioned in reports from Tegucigalpa.

There are some 1,500 Salvadoran peasants in Honduran territory. They fled from the violence that has erupted in northern Chalatenango Department following armed clashes between Salvadoran Army troops and ultraleftist militants.

There was complete calm in the region visited by the press correspondents, who noted that nobody came out to watch the flight of the helicopters.

However, persons were seen at work tilling the land and activity in the border towns appeared to be normal.

There were no signs of government troops or unusual concentrations of civilians.

COLONEL MAJANO DISCUSSES 1980 EMERGENCY PLAN

PA071345 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1845 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Report by Carlos Samayoa Martinez on "excerpts" of a news conference held on 6 June by Col Adolfo Majano, member of the revolutionary government junta--place not given]

[Text] [Begin Majano recording] The recently approved emergency plan for 1980 seeks to rejuvenate the national economy by generating employment on a priority basis and by immediately implementing the most urgent plan; that is, its basic objectives.

One specific area covered by this emergency plan is home construction program which seeks mainly to provide low-cost housing. The construction policy will try to benefit the majority of the people. This is the type of home we are most interested in now. Other areas of the plan are health programs and industrial development. I can tell you more about this in a minute and give you the opportunity to ask questions.

In the future the government will have to continue building this new social structure that it has made so much reference to through other socioeconomic and political changes, which are the two principal objectives of this change in the country. The change sought through this program is summed up with the two main aspects of socioeconomic and political change. The armed underground struggle is being waged, as you well know, on two fronts--because that is characteristic of this wave of turmoil that the country is experiencing. It will be intensified in view of the polarization observed. This is our way of looking at this problem.

Due to the polarization, the struggle will be intensified, leading us to a monstrous, bloody and tragic destruction. Of course now we have to do something to stop that. If things continue as they are, it will be intensified. I want to stress that. However, we--I hope all of us, reporters, professionals, workers, peasants--will do something to stop it or at least reduce the bloodshed. But this appeal would be to no avail unless we suggest a way to achieve national unity and harmony among all national sectors and avoid violence.

We think that national unity can be achieved by rallying all sectors around this plan for a new social structure. The government has a great responsibility as far as this is concerned in setting the guidelines to be followed and outlining clear objectives for the project. We have a great responsibility for this. But in addition to the government's responsibility, as I told you a moment ago, responsibility should be shared by all Salvadorans from all sectors or areas where we may be. Indifference and negligence are really just as blameworthy as the complicity or the intransigence of the radical sectors. [end recording]

Some of the questions asked of Colonel Majano during today's news conference noted that every time a news conference is held the same thing comes up: The government will control violence. Yet violence continues to increase and so far no specific measure has been taken to end it. Here is Colonel Majano's reply:

[Begin recording] You are right when you say this is always broached. It has been said that the government will control violence. I can honestly tell you that the government has a great responsibility and it is doing whatever it can to control violence but this is not the exclusive task of the government; so it will be hard.

Things are turning more radical with the deaths we see at every turn and which the government cannot control. The government is not sponsoring those groups in any way. On the contrary, it is fighting them, as we have stated publicly. I mention this--not implying that it will happen--but if this wave of violence which is generating hatred and the desire for vengeance continues, then the country will be faced with an internal struggle. That is why I suggested that all national sectors stop the confrontation which is about to occur. We can stop it with a great patriotic and civic spirit by trying to achieve national unity an harmony through the project to build a new social order. Otherwise we will be facing a bigger tragedy which we would not like to see. We are doing everything possible to keep (?calm) and ensure the safety of the citizens, but the intransigence and radicalization of certain sectors in our country is keeping us from achieving success. [end recording]

Another question asked by some of the reporters was: The government has often said there will be no more nationalizations and yet you have said during this news conference that some other socioeconomic changes will be effected. What do you mean?

[Begin recording] The 15 October armed forces proclamation is far-reaching. The major programs have already been undertaken. I say undertaken because it is still necessary to make them really effective. For instance, the banks are doing well. More deposits have been made in the past few days. From 7 January until May, there has been a 265.4 million [no currency specified] increase in deposits. The savings and loan associations have reported a 93.5 million increase. Therefore banking is doing well.

Land reform, in one form or another, is progressing. When I say that other support programs can be created in the future, I am talking about health, literacy, water, light and sanitary facilities programs. We are also concerned about administrative reform so all these same measures will be made more workable. This is an inherent part of the process. Our process cannot be limited solely to these measures. Other measures are needed for it to be effective and workable. This is what I mean when I say that other support measures will have to be taken in the future. [end recording]

Ladies and gentlemen, you have heard excerpts of a news conference held this morning by Col Adolfo Majano, member of the revolutionary government junta.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS; COMMENTS ON HONDURAS

PA062116 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 6 Jun 80 pp 3, 33

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena has returned to El Salvador after spending 2 days in Colombia and 2 days in Peru. In Colombia he signed some documents and ratified others dealing with mutual aid agreements between the two countries. In Lima, he attended a working meeting with his Honduran colleague Eliseo Perez Cadalso and mediator Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero in which they analyzed the state of the peace efforts being made by the two countries.

Chavez Mena referred to the mediation process with optimism. He said that agreements have been reached on six points. Concerning the seventh point, which deals with the delicate border issue, Chavez Mena said important steps have been taken to continue the negotiations.

On this point, Honduras is claiming rights over three or four pockets along the border which have an area of more than 400 square km and in which there are some 43,000 Salvadorans. In the meantime, El Salvador will retain its claim over the right of possession in some sectors. Minister Chavez Mena did not say anything about this. Apparently, it is up to the mediation office to release any statement related to this matter.

Minister Chavez Mena said that no definite date can be set for signing a peace treaty, but he said that he was optimistic because of the progress made recently.

When asked his opinion regarding Fidel Castro's visit to Managua on the occasion of the first anniversary of the fall of Somoza's regime, he said: They say in Nicaragua that this is the first anniversary of the Sandinist victory but they don't give any credit to those countries which helped them. He said that the Salvadoran Government does not have anything official on Castro's visit, but if it should take place, there is no reason to worry and it will not affect the Central American countries because they respect one another's political beliefs.

With regard to the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador seeking support for a government in exile, Minister Chavez Mena said that he had no official information about its activities but that wherever it has been, it has been received as what it is, a political delegation with its own particular and definite interests.

He also referred to his government's concern over the situation of the Salvadoran refugees in Honduras. He said that efforts are being made to have them return and to give them guarantees.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA MEMBER CRUZ REPORTS ON TRIP TO WASHINGTON

PA061607 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Telephone Interview with Arturo Cruz, member of the junta, "this morning" from Washington--recorded]

[Text] [Cruz] These have been a most positive 2 days. This is the impression the ambassadors and I have formed. For example, there was the meeting with Secretary of State Muskie. In our opinion, this was very positive. We reaffirmed to him our desire for friendship with the United States, and at the same time we called for respect for our right to self-determination.

We consider the United States to be an important source of financial aid, and our relations have traditionally been very good and should be strengthened. He said he shared this spirit and that the administration is definitely willing to support us as regards the $75-million loan. In this regard, aid for 1981 apart from the $75 million will be discussed today, or rather tomorrow.

[Question] You mean to $54 million?

[Answer] Exactly. It would seem that the $5 million in military aid that had been withheld might still be recovered in the Senate.

[Question] You met with the House of Representatives and with the Senate?

[Answer] Yes. We had breakfast with a group of perhaps 60 representatives, headed by the chairman of one of the subcommittees, Representative Zablocki. Also attending was the representative who is going to Nicaragua, the representative from Texas.

We therefore had the opportunity to outline the situation in our country. We told them the same thing we told the secretary of state. There were a number of questions we answered. Our impression was positive.

We later visited the speaker of the house, Tip O'Neill. He reiterated to us that he never sought to interfere in Nicaragua's domestic affairs but simply had a desire to help us. He said that if the matter had come to a vote at the time, we would have lost. He said very clearly today that he had no wish to interfere. I told him I understood his position.

Later in the afternoon we talked with senators, including Senator (?Melcher), a Republican, and later there was a meeting with another group of senators, chaired by Zorinsky, our friend who has been to Nicaragua.

This was also very interesting, because we had a chance to discuss all their concerns. I repeat, we feel optimistic. The visit has been very productive, I would say.

[Question] Well then, Doctor, are you returning Friday?

[Answer] Yes, we will return Friday morning. As I said, we met with the president of the World Bank, Robert McNamara, who reiterated that the bank is prepared to continue to cooperate with us. We also met with World Bank Vice President Nicolas Ardito Barletta.

This morning we paid a courtesy visit and had lunch at the IMF, where we had the opportunity to talk with (Jacque de la Roupiere), the managing director, and with Antonio Ortiz Mena, who accepted our invitation to come to Managua in July.

Return of Delegation

PA062120 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Excerpt] At noon today, Companeros Arturo Cruz, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto arrived in the country at the end of a business trip to the United States.

The Nicaraguans traveled in an official U.S. airplane in which they were accompanied by a delegation of U.S. congressmen who have come for a visit to our country. This delegation is made up of 22 persons, including congressmen, secretaries and assistants, who will meet with our government junta, the private sector and the Nicaraguan clergy, as a way to achieve a rapprochement between that country and ours.

In response to questions from newsmen, Cruz said that although it is true that the $75 million loan has been approved, we must view this with cautious optimism because anything can happen between now and the time when the disbursement of the money is authorized. He added that acceptance of this loan has nothing to do with the appointment of the two new members of the government junta in our country.

In addition, he added that the Nicaraguan private sector is carrying out a great publicity campaign in the United States to have the money disbursed immediately. A delegation of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, headed by (Augusto Meyrus) is presently lobbying in Congress.

Among other things, Companero Arturo Cruz mentioned his visits to the World Bank and the IDB. Finally, he said that he is very satisfied with his trip. He mentioned his brief statement to the OAS in which he clearly expressed Nicaragua's determination not to yield to intervention by other countries in our affairs, just as we do not interfere in the affairs of others.

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

PA072004 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] The delegation of U.S. Congressmen led by James C. Wright, house majority leader and a representative from Texas, arrived at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport at 1130, exactly on schedule.

The delegation arrived in a Boeing 707 jet, the same one on which junta member Arturo Cruz Porras and Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman returned to Nicaragua.

As soon as he came down the ramp, Representative Wright faced a battery of press, radio and television reporters and with good U.S. humor and quite acceptable Spanish said: Do not say, Yankee, go home. He was probably referring to the phrase by famous deceased U.S. writer Wright Miles which has become known worldwide.

In response to several questions, the representative from Texas said he had come to Nicaragua with the hope that the Nicaraguan people's dignity in staging their revolution would not mean the loss of individual rights. He added immediately that the struggle for freedom, social justice and economic and social development could be waged only by the Nicaraguans themselves.

However, in the course of the open air interview Representative Wright emphasized the holding of elections in Nicaragua, a matter which he will undoubtedly bring up with our revolutionary leaders during his talks with them on Monday in the government palace.

We came as friends and as equals, with a belief in the principle of self-determination. On behalf of President Carter and our Congress, we say sincerely that we wish to be friends and we understand that the best way to do this is by being friends, the U.S. Congressman concluded.

For unknown reasons, the U.S. Congressmen spent only 1 hour at the airport, where they lunched at the Camino Real Hotel. Shortly afterward, they again boarded the U.S. Government plane which had brought them and left for Costa Rica. They will return tomorrow at 1745 and remain in Nicaragua through Sunday and Monday to talk with representatives of the government, private enterprise and the clergy.

TOMAS BORGE DISCUSSES 19 JULY COMMEMORATION

PA061240 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The people lead the Nicaraguan revolution, Humberto Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution and defense minister, said at the opening of commemoration of the first anniversary of the victory over the Somozist dictatorship.

Ortega Saavedra said the Nicaraguan revolution belongs to the armed people led by the Sandinist Front and the government junta. He added that the democratic involvement of all economic, political and social sectors is insured here through the State Council.

Celebration of the first anniversary of the revolution is expected to be enthusiastic. Historic 19 July will be marked with a large number of activities throughout the country. A special committee, including Commanders of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, Carlos Nunez and Tomas Borge, as well as junta member Moises Hassan, is planning the festivities which actually began yesterday when the date that the final offensive began was marked.

Radio Noticias del Continente interviewed Tomas Borge, commander of the revolution and interior minister. Borge said:

[Begin recording] We have been marking all these anniversaries here. They are symbolic because above all else they bring our martyrs to mind. We have profound respect for them. I think today, or rather yesterday, a committee was set up to mark 19 July. It includes, or is chaired by, Commander Henry Ruiz, Humberto Ortega, Carlos Nunez and myself. We are responsible for the committee along with Companero Moises Hassan of the government junta. The committee also has a number of subcommittees for propaganda, transportation, lodging and so forth. It is expected that 19 July will be observed as the first anniversary of our revolutionary victory should be.

We want to take this opportunity to invite the entire Costa Rican people, all those who can come to our country on 19 July, because there is a large number of Costa Ricans in our country. It could almost be said that the entire Costa Rican people are sympathetic with our revolution and were in solidarity with our people and our revolution. Therefore we will welcome all Costa Ricans who want to come on 19 July.

Of course this may pose a lodging problem, but you Costa Ricans should know that our doors are open to welcome you in our private homes. We Nicaraguans are traditionally known for our great hospitality, and this hospitality must especially be offered to the Costa Rican people. Therefore private homes are going to be made available to people from other countries, and especially, as I have noted, to our Costa Rican brothers, whom we expect here on 19 July so you can accompany us in the mammoth rally and the magnificent ceremony we will hold to mark our first anniversary.

RAMIREZ DISCUSSES 'IRREVERSIBILITY' AT MASAYA RALLY

P^071840 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Excerpts] With an unprecedented ceremony, the residents of Masaya today commemorated the events of 1 year ago when all the people decided to take up arms to end the dictatorship.

The turnout, unprecedented for a ceremony of this kind in Masaya, noted the political awareness of these indomitable people and their support for their vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. With banners and placards, all the workers and peasants of the municipalities of the department came to the rally, as did all the workers in general. The red and black flag was flying over the doors of all the houses and the entire city took on an air of festivity. Work stopped at midday and all Masaya went to the Reform Square, including the companeros from the market. All businesses were closed, while at the various churches masses were said in memory of the fallen.

The political rally was attended by members of the Government of National Reconstruction, including Moises Hassan, Rafael Cordova Rivas and Sergio Ramirez; guerrilla Comdr Omar Cabezas and Comdr Hilario Sanchez as representatives of the FSLN, and representatives of the mass organizations and reconstruction junta of the Masaya Department.

Junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado said that at this ceremony one could not talk of the heroes without first mentioning the mothers who made all the events possible. Let us listen to a part of his speech.

[Begin recording] When we hear some people--who were always on the outside of this revolutionary process--ask where this process is going, what direction this process is taking; when these same people say with hypocrisy that this process has taken the wrong path; that it is no longer taking the path that was chosen yesterday, we must say clearly, firmly and vigorously that the only ones who have the right to question or respond with regard to the direction of this revolutionary process are those who gave life to this revolutionary process, those who fought with weapons in hand to create this government.

The first thing that the people should answer--when they are asked what the rules of the game are--is that what we have here is no game but a true revolution. [applause] The rules of this revolution, the rules of this revolutionary process were already established by our heroes, our martyrs and our fighters and are being established by our hardworking people, the workers and the peasants, our humble people with their sacrifices and their labor at this time for the national reconstruction of Nicaragua.

We read on Page 2 of LA PRENSA newspaper today an article in which someone asks what irreversible means to this country, what irreversible means when applied to this process. It is posed as a question designed to strike spark within the revolutionary conscience.

The people have no doubt as to the meaning of irreversible, because irreversible is that which cannot go backward, that which cannot return to the past, that which cannot be put in reverse, that which can never in Nicaraguan history be what it was before. That is what irreversible means and for this reason the revolution is irreversible. [applause]

Irreversible means that our people took the mines from the hands of their foreign owners, and the fact that these mines will never return to the hands of those foreign owners. This is an irreversible fact of our revolutionary process. [applause]

Irreversible means that an agrarian reform process is underway, that the people are the owners of 1.3 million manzanas of land, that the people own sugar mills, tobacco plantations, coffee estates and cattle farms and that these agricultural resources will never return to the hands of the former owners. This means that this process if irreversible. [end recording]

DANGERS OF INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM CITED

PA061306 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Jun 80

["Finger on the sore" commentary by Wilfredo Lopez Balladares]

[Text] The Higher Council of Private Enterprise recently called independent newsmen to a meeting to discuss freedom of the press, it is said.

It is also said that some guys with strange ideas about the rights and duties of journalism in revolutionary Nicaragua have put their brains to work after eating spinach like Popeye. Some people's minds are still neocolonialized to the point that they don't seem to realize that a revolution has taken place in this country and that this is the land where the workers and peasants are guided and inspired by their vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, which has the political power to build a new society to meet the people's fundamental needs. With this frame of mind, they continue speculating and acting according to a reactionary ideology which can only impress fools, silly women and those gentlemen who claim to be independent newsmen.

What are this lonely and unfortunate gentlemen, who sweat anticommunism just like J. Edgar Hoover and John Foster Dulles, independent of?

Independent of the people, the city and rural workers, the Sandinist Defense Committees and the Sandinist Workers Federation?

Independent of the cause of the thousands of martyrs who fell in the countryside and cities so the sun of freedom and the freedom of the press could shine?

Independent of the historic process which eradicated the rot in which the tyrant, his henchmen and the treacherous bourgeoisie forced us to live for almost half a century?

When newsmen were struggling beside the people in defense of a patriotic, unitarian and anti-imperialist reality, it was cause for pride to be an independent; the opposite would have meant that one was part of the corruption that was eating Somoza's terrorist regime to the bone.

During Somoza's time honest journalists were proud to be independent of crime, treachery and ingorance. Now that things have changed, now that the criminal and parasite Somozist minority has run away, now that the state defends the interests of the workers, now that peoples power now rules in Nicaragua, we are no longer independent because we are committed to the fatherland and to its martyrs.

A journalist who proclaims his independence at this stage is nothing but a hypocrite, and so are his bosses, because the concept of independence implies a specific situation from the past. Those who were independent then of Somozism were not independent of the people.

The great popular revolutions of the present century in the imperialist world have the virtue of defining men as partisans of revolution or of counterrevolution. Those who do not understand this will be bitterly surprised. Those who speak of journalism independent of the revolution will sink in the mire of the bourgeois, antipopular recovery plan if they do not mend their ways in time. Those who do so, claiming to be independent and neutral, sooner or later will find only an abyss ahead of them.

That is why we say that to speak of independent journalism is to play into the hands of the counterrevolution. This is not a whimsical statement, because journalistic independence is the independence of the local and international reactionaries.

Whoever engages in anticommunist reactionary opposition will, whether he likes it or not, end up in the ranks of the opposition. If they don't realize this, let them do so now.

LA PRENSA Response

PA080215 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0326 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Managua, 6 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--LA PRENSA's editorial today denies that this newspaper is at odds with the revolution, explaining that its line is one that exercises freedom.

In response to a speech delivered by Sandinist Peoples Army commander-in-chief Humberto Ortega on 4 June, the paper states:

"Freedom of expression within the revolution is one of the basic traits, one of the most Nicaraguan characteristics of our just and libertarian revolutionary process. It is a characteristic that exceeds the norms established by other revolutions and is therefore hard to assimilate and maintain in fruitful balance."

The editorial adds: But this freedom enriches the Nicaraguan revolution enormously, and makes it take root among the people and marks it with its seal of humanism--of respect for the rights of man--which other revolutions do not have. Moreover, the image that LA PRENSA reflects on the revolutionary process is that freedom of expression does exist and that this function does not sow discord. On the contrary, it creats confidence and credibility, especially among us Nicaraguans who have been fighting half a century for this freedom."

"We would like to make it clear that we are a part of this people and that the image we sought to project yesterday and seek to project today is the same: the Nicaraguan people are capable of waging their own regional revolution where justice is not incompatible with freedom, where unity is not incompatible with pluralism, where socialism is not incompatible with democracy and fraternal coexistence," LA PRENSA's editorial says in conclusion.

GO[redacted] ATTEMPTS TO DEAL WITH REFUGEE PROBLEM

Illegal Immigrants Arrested

PA071633 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Michelle (Najli), head of the Immigration Office, has denounced the death threats that are being issued against alien branch official Mario Cisneros. Michelle described these threats as part of a counterrevolutionary campaign launched by cowardly elements seeking to prevent the conduct of a census aimed at legalizing the situation of all foreigners resident in this country. These anonymous threats have been made repeatedly, Michelle explained. She also reported that a few days ago two Hondurans were detained for having no documents and participating in a holdup. After serving their sentence, they will be sent to the Honduran Consulate to be deported.

Several other foreigners have been arrested after entering the country illegally through both the northern and southern borders. A number of Nicaraguans charged with doing the same thing have also been imprisoned.

Salvadoran Refugee Camp

PA071753 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] In view of the large number of Salvadorans flowing into Nicaragua as a result of the insurrectional process in that country, negotiations for the establishment of a refugee camp here are currently underway with the U.N. high commissioner.

Michelle (Najli), head of the Immigration Office, reported the above, adding that negotiations are also underway with the Social Welfare Ministry, so that it will help by providing food and satisfying the other needs of these Salvadorans.

At present there are some 30,000 foreigners from all over the world here in Nicaragua, most of them Central Americans. It has been estimated that some 12,000 foreigners have entered the country since the victory of the revolution.

A census is currenty being held to legalize the situation of all these foreigners, including the International Brigade members, who played such an important role during the liberation war.

FSLN Appeal for Help

PA072251 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Excerpt] On behalf of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate, Companera Doris Tijerino Haslam a few minutes ago read an appeal to all Latin American peoples to welcome the large number of Salvadoran refugees who are fleeing and seeking refuge from the ferocious repression undertaken against the people of that fraternal nation. The FSLN statement says that due to objective reasons our people and government--as our Foreign Ministry told Francesco Basaglio, UN high commissioner for refugees--cannot give the heroic Salvadoran people the aid they need for their thousands of children who are trying to leave the country as refugees. Therefore, the FSLN supports the work that the government junta did at the OAS Permanent Council through Dr Arturo Cruz, who appealed to the fraternal spirit of the peoples and governments of Latin America to give temporary asylum to the thousands of repressed brothers.

The FSLN urges the fraternal governments and peoples of Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, the Andean Pact countries, any other Latin American country and the world--as they helped our people who were being massacred by the Somozist dictatorship--to open their doors to the hundreds of thousands of Salvadorans who are seeking refuge along the Honduran border. This is a tragic situation: in Chalatenango alone there are 3,000 Salvadoran citizens huddled together, fleeing from extermination, the FSLN statement says in a dramatic tone.

Companera Tijerino answered newsmen's questions by saying that the peoples of Central and South America must welcome these refugees. It was also noted that several ministries, particularly the Social Welfare Ministry, will decide where a camp will be erected for the Salvadorans. Due to the economic conditions inherited from Somozism, Nicaragua alone cannot cope with this avalanche of Salvadoran refugees. Hence the need for other nations to join us in welcoming at least 400,000 or more Salvadorans. The United Nations has asked Nicaragua to accept at least 200,000. Under the current circumstances it is important for our people and government to welcome them as we would like. Therefore it is important for other nations and fraternal governments to join this brotherly effort.

TOTAL 2-DAY REFUGEE DEPARTURES FROM MARIEL

2,046 Leave 5 Jun

FL061104 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Yesterday, 2,046 antisocials left the port of Mariel for the United States; 53 boats from Florida remained in that port and three more arrived.

1,002 Leave 6 Jun

FL071236 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Yesterday, 1,002 antisocials left the port of Mariel for the United States. At the time GRANMA went to press, 43 boats were still at port and no boats from the United States had arrived.

GRANMA SAYS ONLY U.S. SHIPS HAVE TAKEN REFUGEES

FL061146 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] GRANMA has published an AFP dispatch under the headline: Carter's Virulent Threats Against Mariel-Florida route.

The dispatch says: U.S. President James Carter today solemnly warned owners of ships, regardless of their country of registry, that they would suffer serious consequences if they continue to carry Cuban refugees to the United States illegally. The movement of refugees by ship is unacceptable to the United States and it will be stopped, President Carter declared in a communique.

On 15 May, the U.S. President ordered the immediate suspension of the flotilla which has taken more than 100,000 Cuban refugees to the United States in a month. However, several hundred boats continued to make the trip.

Last Tuesday, a Panamanian-registered ship, the Red Diamond, took 731 Cuban refugees to Florida--the largest number by a single ship since the beginning of the exodus. Ships which continue to make the voyage between Cuba and the United States will be impounded regardless of their country of registration, Carter declared.

The AFP dispatch published by GRANMA adds that the captains and owners of ships will be given the maximum penalties provided by law, which could be as much as 5 years imprisonment and $2,000 fines for each refugee taken [to the United States] illegally.

The Red Diamond captain and the persons who had hired its services were charged and the ship impounded. President Carter ordered the Justice Department to take strong action in the case, the dispatch adds.

The dispatch says that the illegal arrival in the United States of the large number of Cuban refugees has raised a number of legal and human problems for the U.S. Government. Nearly half of the 100,000 refugees still are in U.S. Army resettlement camps waiting to be taken in by private organizations or kind families.

Last weekend, there was an outbreak of riots in one of those camps--Fort Chaffee, Arkansas--resulting in some 60 persons injured.

GRANMA then publishes the following note:

The assertion that the Red Diamond was of Panamanian registry is an absolute lie.

The ship was registered in Honolulu, Hawaii, a Yankee state. It had a Yankee crew and had left Florida for Mariel. Why are such lies told? Are they perhaps a proof of Yankee impotence and confusion and of the failure of its demagoguery and its provocations against Cuba? Not a single ship has left Mariel for the United States that did not have a Yankee flag. Two Panamanian-flag ships--the Rio India and Retorno al Paraiso--returned to their points of origin without a single passenger by decision of the Cuban Government.

REFUGEE SITUATION SAID TO BE OUTSIDE OF UN JURISDICTION

FL071308 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] GRANMA today carries an article on U.S. policy toward Cuba entitled "Yankee Demagoguery Is in the Clouds."

The article says that when it comes to bragging, to kicking up a fuss, Yankees will always take first prize in any competition. It adds that for years they encouraged antisocials to leave for the United States and they announced that they would receive them with full honors there. Afterwards, they cut off all communications with our country; they made it impossible for those individuals to travel legally and, at the same time, they devoted themselves to encouraging illegal departures.

The Cuban Government clearly warned the Washington authorities, both publicly and privately, about the consequences of that conduct. And what had to happen, did. They found what they were looking for: Mariel. The paper notes that since the scum began to leave northwards, the Yankees have not ceased organizing all kinds of maneuvers to see if they can get others to bear part of the burden that really belongs to them, the imperialists.

The paper says that they took hold of Caraso, they invented the distribution center first, and then later the farcical San Jose meeting. They announced that they would receive all of them with open heart and arms and then later set up a blockade of the Florida keys, and are threatening those who transported travelers from Mariel with fines and confiscations. GRANMA points out that for many years they bragged that the United States was a paradise for dissidents and the persecuted seeking freedom and then later pressured their allies, including poor and underdeveloped Latin American countries, to force them to take some of these individuals. The daily asserts that the paradise of freedom has turned into a limbo of confusion, demagoguery and contradiction. Further on it adds that now the Yankees are threatening to take the matter to international organizations no less--even to the United Nations itself. The Yankees are trying to use the United Nations or its agencies as a means of forcing other countries to receive refugees of Cuban origin. The purpose cannot be more absurd, GRANMA states. The alleged Cuban refugees have voluntarily traveled to the country where they wish to establish themselves and which promised that it would receive them generously and hospitably. No one persecuted them or expelled them from the place they resided in. They also enjoy prefect health and all facilities were given for the trip. International organizations have no business in this matter. They completely lack authority or competence to intervene in this matter. The United Nations has more serious and urgent affairs to take care of.

GRANMA asks: Whatever became of the human rights that Yankee imperialism hypocritically pretends it is defending? Why force the antisocials to travel elsewhere when it is crystal-clear that where they want to be is in the United States? They had better be careful because they can be wrong once more. If they try to take this problem to the United Nations, they will be unmasked and defeated there too. What other surprise will the inexhaustible Yankee imagination come up with next? Will it call an interplanetary meeting in order to set up a distribution center on the moon and to disseminate the scum along the Milky Way?

FIGURES CITED AS EVIDENCE OF SUCCESS OF REVOLUTION

PA070440 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Station Commentary]

[Text] Some of the antisocials who have arrived in Costa Rica, Peru or the United States have made slanderous charges against the Cuban revolution. This, in fact, is not surprising because, after all, they are enemies of socialism and our revolution and, besides, there is nothing left for them to do but lie, often in an effort to create a favorable image in that society or merely to receive the benefits such as refugee status.

Some of these lies refer to the food and clothing situation of the Cuban people. Cuba, as an underdeveloped country that was indiscriminately exploited by Yankee imperialism for 60 years, has problems, but no other American country had done more in less time for the welfare of a people, despite the most brutal Yankee economic blockade.

In the health sector we can say Cuba has achieved truly outstanding success, despite being an underdeveloped country. Suffice it to mention the infant mortality rate which in 1979 was 19.3 per 1,000 live births and to the annual campaign to vaccinate every child from birth to 3 years of age and 9-year olds against polio.

In the food sector, we can say Cuba is the only Latin American country that assures each child from birth until the age of 7 one liter of milk a day, which means that over 530 million liters of milk are distributed mainly among the infant population in this age group. Many Peruvians were amazed to hear from the antisocials arriving there that in Cuba the children under 7 were given only [as heard] one liter of milk a day.

Contrary to the statements of these antisocials, the rationing in Cuba does not mean a reduction in the living standard of the Cuban people, but the guarantee of an equitable distribution. There are problems with some products, but the population is guaranteed a reasonable diet. In 1978, for example, we registered the following consumption: meat, 27.8 kg, 2 more than in 1979; milk, 159 kg, while 10 years ago, it was only 143 kg; and eggs, 193 units, that is, 22 units more than in 1977. In addition to what is obtained through the rationing card, however, the Cuban people receive over 3 million rations of food daily, either in workers and childrens dinners, nurseries, hospitals or semiboarding institutions.

In the clothing sector, we can say that there is less rationing every day. In fact, there is already an ample market where one may obtain textiles, plants, suits, and even high quality imported clothing.

We can, however, supply more data on the Cubans' living standard. For instance, if the rent problem is very serious in most or nearly all developed capitalist nations, such is not the case in Cuba. In many cases, rent in those countries absorbs a high percentage of the wages. In Cuba, however, where every able-bodied person has a job, rent absorbs at most 10 percent of the family income. To these facts of social and individual welfare, we may add that education and health are free in Cuba and that at this moment, 3.5 million persons, 1 of every 3, are studying in our country, and there is 1 doctor for every 678 inhabitants.

These are the benefits forfeited by the thousands of antisocials who today are harshly repressed in the U.S. camps by those who during 20 years sold them hypocritical and shameless imperialist propaganda.

TEXT OF GDR-CUBAN JOINT COMMUNIQUE

AU040916 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jun 80 pp 2, 3

["Communique on the official friendship visit of a GDR party-state delegation to the Republic of Cuba"]

[Text] At the invitation of Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, a GDR party-state delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, paid an official friendship visit to the Republic of Cuba from 27 May to 1 June 1980.

The new meeting between the representatives of the GDR and the Republic of Cuba as well as the overwhelming and enthusiastic welcome accorded by the Cuban people to Comrade Erich Honecker and to the personalities accompanying him turned into a significant display of the inviolable friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the peoples of the GDR and the Republic of Cuba.

A treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba was solemnly signed on 31 May 1980 by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

In addition, a long-term program for scientific-technical cooperation in the 1981-85 period and an agreement on cooperation in the public health sector was also signed between the two states.

During their stay, Erich Honecker and those in his entourage visited, in addition to the capital of Havana, Cienfuegos Province and the "Isle of Youth" special district. In doing so they acquainted themselves with the new achievements in the building of socialism in Cuba.

An extremely cordial meeting with the builders of socialist Cuba took place in Cienfuegos. The delegation inspected the cement works built in cooperation with the GDR and on this occasion had friendly meetings with the working people.

The works, named after Karl Marx, was put into operation in the presence of Comrades Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro. The rally in the cement works at which Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro spoke turned into a vivid testimony of the close and fraternal relations between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba.

When visiting the country secondary schools [landoberschulen] on the "Isle of Youth" at which children and youths from various African and Latin American countries are receiving an education, the GDR party-state delegation was able to see for itself the solidarity assistance which the Republic of Cuba is rendering to the peoples struggling for their complete national and social liberation.

The delegation paid tribute to the patriots fallen in the struggle for the national and social liberation of the Republic of Cuba. Erich Honecker placed a wreath at the monument to national hero Jose Marti.

Negotiations took place between Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro; participating in these were on the GDR side:

Willi Stoph--member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Guenter Mittag--member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee,

Erich Mielke--member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and minister of state security,

Gerhard Weiss--member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers,

Oskar Fischer--member of the SED Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs,

Harry Spindler--GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cuba,

On the side of the Republic of Cuba:

Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes Menendez--member of the Politburo of the PCC Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, minister of the interior,

Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez--member of the Politburo of the PCC Central Committee, deputy chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers,

Lionel Soto Prieto--member of the Secretariat of the PCC Central Committee,

Jesus Montane Oropesa--member of the PCC Central Committee, head of the international relations department of the PCC Central Committee,

Isidoro Malmierca Peoli--member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs,

Hector Rodriguez Llompart--member of the PCC Central Committee, minister, chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation,

Julio Garcia Oliveras--member of the PCC Central Committee, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the GDR.

At the negotiations which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere and in full mutual agreement, Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro had a comprehensive exchange of opinions on the progress of socialist construction in their countries, on the further development of bilateral relations and on the international situation. The negotiations resulted in complete agreement of both sides on all questions discussed.

I.

During their comprehensive exchange of opinions on bilateral relations Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro reaffirmed their determination to further consolidate the close friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Cuba and the GDR as well as between the parties and governments of the two countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, and on the two people's revolutionary traditions.

Both representatives expressed anew their firm will to constantly deepen the fraternal alliance between the SED and the PCC as the centerpiece of the relations between the two states and peoples, and they agreed to continue to pay the greatest attention to the further strengthening of cooperation in the political, ideological and theoretical field.

Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro paid tribute to the great accomplishments of the working people of the GDR and the Republic of Cuba as well as to the achievements that have been accomplished in building a new society under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist parties.

Cuba welcomes the successes scored by the GDR people under the time-tested leadership of the SED in building the developed socialist society in the homeland of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels and Ernst Thaelmann. The GDR working people are accomplishing great achievements in creative work for the all-round strengthening of their state and for constantly raising their material and intellectual-cultural standard of living. They are successfully implementing the decisions of the 9th SED Congress and are preparing for the 10th Party Congress with new deeds.

Cuba pays tribute to the principled GDR foreign policy which actively contributes to strengthening the community of the socialist states. Situated on the border between socialism and imperialism in Europe, it is extending internationalist support and anti-imperialist solidarity to the peoples struggling for national independence and social progress. The successful and time-tested policy of the GDR has further increased its international authority.

Cuba's party, state and people have expressed to the SED, the state and the people of the GDR their sincere thanks for the solidary aid and support that they have rendered the revolutionary cause of the Cuban people in their struggle to build a new society in the face of imperialist threats and aggressions.

The GDR congratulates the Cuban people on the impressive successes they have scored under the time-tested leadership of the PCC in socialist construction, proceeding from the difficult conditions of an underdeveloped country that is the victim of constant imperialist hostilities.

The first PCC Congress held in December 1975 is of historic significance. Its decisions and the implementation of them led to a substantial strengthening of socialism on Cuban soil. The outstanding performances of the Cuban people, who are preparing the Second PCC Congress with great deeds, have the undivided sympathy and solidary support of the GDR people.

The flourishing of socialist Cuba underscores the importance and significance of the Cuban revolution which, faithful to the ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution, has initiated the era of socialism on the American Continent.

The successful building of the new social system and its principled foreign policy have led to a high international reputation of the Republic of Cuba.

In view of the imperialist attacks against the Republic of Cuba the GDR reaffirms its solidary support for the Cuban people's struggle to defend their revolutionary achievements.

The GDR emphatically condemns the imperialist policy of blockade and interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of Cuba. It resolutely supports the just demands of the Cuban people and their government for the unconditional return of the territory of the Guantanamo military base illegally maintained by the United States, the existence of which violates Cuba's national sovereignty and territorial integrity. The GDR demands the immediate discontinuation of the blockade and of the espionage flights of the United States.

The GDR people appreciate and value the great aid that is rendered by the Republic of Cuba to the peoples struggling for national and social independence against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the close, inviolable friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba, which are based on the community of the socialist societal systems and on the harmony of their fundamental interests, are successfully developing and deepening. They expressed the firm resolve to consolidate the fraternal relations between the two states in the future on the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism. They shall comprehensively expand the cooperation in all fields of political and social life as well as the comradely mutual assistance, guided by the principles of mutual respect for the sovereignty, independence, full equality and noninterference in internal affairs. It is their declared aim to serve with this cooperation the building of socialism in their states and to effectively contribute to the further strengthening of the community of socialist fraternal countries.

The representatives of the two states voiced their satisfaction at the development of the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba, which has continuously deepened and expanded. This is reflected in the dynamic increase in the mutual commodity exchange and in the cooperation on important investment projects of the Republic of Cuba.

The GDR and the Republic of Cuba agree on contributing through a further intensification of their economic relations to the enhancement of the capability and effectiveness of the national economies of both countries, to raising the people's prosperity and to deepening the socialist economic integration. As CEMA member countries they shall cooperate in implementing the long-term target programs. In this spirit, both states shall cooperate in the establishment of capacities for the processing of nickel, for developing the sugar industry and for the production and processing of citrus fruit in the Republic of Cuba.

Both sides pointed out that the results of the negotiations for coordinating the national economic plans and for developing economic and scientific-technical relations in the 1976-80 period have greatly helped to continuously develop the economic integration under the 5-year plan that is now coming to an end.

The two representatives attach particular significance to the coordination of the national economic plans as a basis for their economic relations. With the recent signing of the protocol on the coordination plan of the national economic plans of Cuba and the GDR for the 1981-85 period, more targets for cooperation, significant investment projects, important mutual deliveries of commodities and other measures were agreed upon. They are exemplary for relations between two socialist countries in different stages of economic development.

The GDR and the Republic of Cuba underscore the expediency of the joint elaboration of a general framework for economic cooperation, specialization and socialist integration between the two countries which will make it possible to fix the main directions of this process in the main branches of the material production on a long-term basis.

The GDR and the Republic of Cuba will expand their cooperation in the fields of science, technology and culture as well as in other areas. They agree on more intensively utilizing extensive scientific-technical cooperation for the intensification of their national economies.

Both sides will promote the collaboration between state organs and social organizations as well as contacts between the working people for better mutual acquaintance and the exchange of experiences in fashioning the socialist society in both states.

II

Assessing the international situation, Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro agreed that the strengthening of socialism, the successes of the anti-imperialist and revolutionary struggle of the peoples for their national and social liberation as well as the growing influence of the international workers movement have resulted in irreversible changes in the international power relationship in favor of peace and socialism.

The GDR and the Republic of Cuba appreciate the significant successes of the peace policy of the socialist states, of their joint struggle for detente and against the danger of a new world war. The exacerbation of the international situation, caused by the policy of the most aggressive quarters of imperialism, requires further stubborn efforts to consolidate peace and to resolutely oppose those forces whose dangerous policy of arms race and confrontation involves the greatest threat to mankind. They shall also continue to do all they can to make their contribution to achieving this objective because peace is the prerequisite for solving the main problems of our time.

The SED and the PCC regard the continuous consolidation of the unity of the communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism as a task of prime importance. They let themselves be guided by the fact that the affinity and solidarity of the communist and workers parties and their action unity constitute the guarantee of success in their common struggle for peace and detente.

Both representatives denounce the course pursued by the United States and other NATO states of confrontation, of stepping up the arms race, of increasing the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the Caribbean, of forming deployment forces, of delaying the ratification of the SALT II treaty, of psychological war preparations, of interfering in the internal affairs of other states, and of creating additional hot beds of crisis. These methods of a policy of strength threaten world peace and detente.

They note that the decision adopted in the course of implementing the long-term NATO program for the manufacture and deployment of new U.S. nuclear arms delivery vehicles of medium range on the territories of some West European states is aimed at changing the existing military balance of forces and at achieving unilateral advantages. Thus a serious obstacle to progress on the road to military detente is being erected. It is therefore necessary to rescind this decision or at least defer its execution.

In this context both sides underscore the significance of the Paris meeting of the European communist and workers parties.

Both sides value the peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist states and advocate that a meeting at top level of the leading representatives of states in all areas of the world be held in the near future with the objective of eliminating the hotbeds of international tension and of preventing war.

The GDR and the Republic of Cuba express their high regard for the Soviet Union's consistent peace policy, which was initiated by Lenin more than 60 years ago. They fully and entirely support the USSR's multifaceted and far-reaching peace initiatives.

They regard the close friendship and collaboration between the CPSU and the USSR and the other fraternal parties and states of the socialist community as a fundamental precondition for the successful fashioning of the socialist societal system in their countries. Both parties reaffirm their determination to further develop and deepen this cooperation in the future.

Both sides emphatically object to the anti-Soviet hysteria being fanned by imperialism and the attempts being made on the pretext of the legend of a "threat from the East" to revive the spirit of the cold war in international relations and to justify the material and propagandistic preparations for war by imperialism.

The GDR and the Republic of Cuba regard restricting and halting the arms race and disarmament as the key issue in the current international relations. They consider the halting of the manufacture of all types of nuclear weapons and the gradual reduction in their stockpiles to the point of their complete destruction as an urgent task on the road to an elimination of the danger of a nuclear war.

They endorse the earliest possible ratification of the SALT II treaty and the continuation of negotiations for a further reduction in strategic armaments. They regard the concluding of a world treaty on the nonuse of force as an important element for the stabilization of peace.

Both sides underscore the particular urgency of a gradual abolition of the military confrontation in Europe. They stress the need for the early convening of a conference on problems of military detente and disarmament. They endorse early constructive solutions at the Vienna negotiations on a reduction in armed forces and arms in Central Europe.

The GDR and the Republic of Cuba attach great importance to the consistent and complete implementation of the principles and recommendations of the final Helsinki act as a program for peaceful coexistence on a long-term basis. They would welcome positive, concrete results from the Madrid meeting which would favorably influence the international situation.

Both sides emphasize the positive effect of the treaties between socialist states and the FRG as well as the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971. They regard the strict observance of these international law treaties and agreements, which are based on the recognition of the territorial and political realities in Europe, as an important prerequisite for the consolidation of peace and detente, and for cooperation on the European Continent.

In accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement, both sides shall maintain and develop their contacts with West Berlin, proceeding from the fact that West Berlin is not a component part of the FRG and will continue not to be governed by it.

The GDR and the Republic of Cuba reaffirm their loyalty to the aims and principles of the UN organization as well as their determination to actively promote their implementation. They endorse a further enhancement of the UN's effectiveness in preserving world peace, consolidating the security of peoples and in developing international cooperation on the basis of strict compliance with the UN charter.

Both sides underscore the right of the liberated Asian, African and Latin American states themselves to determine their destinies and to defend their independence and sovereignty against all attacks. They endorse the elimination of all forms of neocolonialist exploitation and discrimination and the reorganization of international economic relations on a just, equal and democratic basis.

Both sides regard the movement of nonaligned states as a weighty and constantly effective factor in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, including Zionism and apartheid. They stress the growing role of these states in world politics and express their satisfaction at the successful course and the encouraging results of the sixth summit conference of state and government leaders of the nonaligned countries in Havana.

Both sides are following with sympathy the upsurge of the Latin American peoples struggle against imperialism, for peace, democracy and social justice. They resolutely oppose all imperialist attempts at disregarding the legitimate interests of the Latin American peoples and at preventing them, by means of terror and oppression, from exercising their right to true independence and self-determination in choosing the road of their development. They denounce any political and military provocation of U.S. imperialism in the Caribbean and emphatically endorse peace and security in that area.

The struggle of the Latin American peoples to safeguard and secure their political and economic independence, for unrestricted control of their natural wealth and to protect their national economies against pilferage by transnational monopolies meets with the full understanding and support of both sides. They appreciated the contribution of the Latin American countries to securing world peace and international detente, to understanding among peoples and to their peaceful cooperation.

Both sides welcome with pleasure the great revolutionary victory of the Nicaraguan people who, under the leadership of their vanguard, the Sandinist Front of National Liberation, have crushed one of the bloodiest dictatorships of Latin America and have opened up the road to national independence, democracy and social progress in Nicaragua. They assure the Nicaraguan people of their solid support in rebuilding their country, which was ravaged with the accomplicity of U.S. imperialism, as well as in defending their self-chosen democratic and revolutionary path from which imperialism wants to delect them.

That victory, which has shaken the still existing reactionary Latin American regimes to their foundations, constitutes another example of the irresistible advance of the forces on the continent which cannot be intimidated, even by a most brutal oppression. The representatives of the GDR and the Republic of Cuba most vehemently denounce the massacres committed against the heroic people of El Salvador in the struggle for genuine independence and assure them of their firm solidarity.

Both sides welcome the steadfast stance of the Revolutionary Government of Grenada as an expression of the determined attitude of a small Caribbean people vis-a-vis strong imperialist pressure to take their destiny into their own hands.

They denounce the political machinations, the economic pressure and other imperialist actions and reaction, aimed at undermining the position of the independent government of Jamaica.

They reaffirm their support for the people of Puerto Rico in their struggle against colonial domination by U.S. imperialism and for achieving their national independence.

Both sides declare their full solidarity with the peoples of Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Guatemala, Haiti and other Latin American peoples struggling against fascism and reaction as well as for the restoration of democratic rights and liberties.

Both sides denounce any form of colonialism and neocolonialism in Latin America and in the Caribbean region. They oppose the continuation of any type of colonial enclaves on the continent.

They support Belize's right to independence and denounce the maneuvers by Guatemala, supported by imperialist forces, for further delay in declaring the independence of Belize.

When reviewing the situation in Africa, the GDR and the Republic of Cuba expressed their satisfaction at the development of the liberation struggle of the peoples there. The victory and the consolidation of the revolutionary processes on that continent are a decisive contribution to the struggle with which both sides declare their active and militant solidarity.

They reiterate their support for the just struggle of the African peoples for political and economic independence and for social progress as well as for their growing resistance to the attempts by forces of imperialism, colonialism and racism to achieve the old objective with new means and methods.

Both sides reject as particularly dangerous the aspirations of NATO to expand its scope of activities to the African Continent.

Both sides denounce the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination as well as the neocolonialist machinations of imperialism in Africa's south.

They welcome the significant victory won by the patriotic forces of Zimbabwe after long years of courageous struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and the proclamation of the national independence of the Republic of Zimbabwe as a free, sovereign state.

The GDR and the Republic of Cuba reiterate their solidarity with the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and their legitimate representatives, SWAPO and the ANC.

They welcome the important contribution of the frontline states in supporting the liberation struggle in Southeast [as received] Africa, repelling the imperialist policy of aggression and interference and resolutely denouncing any attacks by imperialist and racist forces against these states.

In agreement with the pertinent UN resolutions the GDR and the Republic of Cuba endorse the assertion of the right to self-determination of the people of the western Sahara.

Both sides appreciate the successes achieved by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in building the new social system and in overcoming the consequences of aggression by U.S. imperialism and its Beijing allies. They declare their firm resolve to render effective internationalist assistance and solidarity to the peoples of those countries in their just struggle against hegemonist and imperialist pressure, for the consolidation of independence as well as for good neighborly relations among the Southeast Asian states.

The GDR and the Republic of Cuba endorse peace and security in Asia on the basis of collective efforts of all countries of that area. They support the proposal to transform the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and advocate regional measures against the arms race and military detente.

The GDR and the Republic of Cuba voice their concern over the situation in the Middle East that was provoked by imperialist threats and aggressions. They declare their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of that region to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity against attempts at destabilization undertaken from the outside.

They reaffirm that negotiations between the individual states of the region must lead to a political, just and peaceful solution of this conflict. The GDR and the Republic of Cuba express their absolute solidarity with the Afghan people and denounce the machinations of imperialism and its allies aimed at wrecking the revolutionary process initiated in April 1978.

Both sides declare their solidarity with the revolutionary struggle of the Iranian people to assert their right to self-determination. They denounce any form--practiced by imperialism--of blackmail as well as threats of or the use of force against Iran.

Erich Honecker appreciated the steps undertaken by the Republic of Cuba as president of the movement of nonalined states to resolve the tense situation in the Middle East by way of negotiations.

The GDR and the Republic of Cuba express their deep concern over the exacerbation of the situation in the Near East caused by imperialism. Both sides vigorously object to the imperialist separate [agreement] policy and once more denounce the Camp David agreements.

They underscore the need for a just, comprehensive and durable settlement on the basis of collective efforts on the part of all interested sides, including the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, as a prerequisite to safeguarding peace and security in that region. Such a solution of this conflict requires the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to self-determination, and safeguarding the independent existence and security of all states of the region.

The GDR and the Republic of Cuba resolutely object to the great power and hegemony policy of the Chinese leaders and to combinations with imperialism and international reaction aimed against socialism, world peace and the peoples' struggle for national liberation and social progress. They underscore the need to resolutely oppose Beijing's expansionist course in the future.

Both sides denounce the U.S. threats of military intervention against the struggle of the South Korean people for democratic liberties.

III

The visit of the GDR party-state delegation to the Republic of Cuba, the results of the friendly and comradely talks as well as the cordial meetings with the Cuban working people have convincingly expressed the close and solidary affinity between our parties, states and peoples and have ushered in a new stage in the development of fraternal relations between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba.

The treaty of friendship and cooperation signed by the GDR and the Republic of Cuba at the conclusion of the visit is another significant contribution to strengthening and deepening relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between both states and to consolidating the unity of the socialist community of states.

The GDR party-state delegation thanked the PCC Central Committee and the Cuban Government and people for the extremely cordial and fraternal reception.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, invited Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, for an official friendship visit to the GDR.

The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Havana, 1 June 1980

ARGENTINA

CNEA OFFICIAL HINTS POSSIBLE URANIUM PURCHASE FROM USSR

FT090125 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Jun 80 p 30

[Text] Buenos Aires (O GLOBO)--"We would rather negotiate with Washington but it would be very timely to purchase enriched uranium from Moscow to show the Jimmy Carter government that we are an independent country." This statement, published yesterday in this capital by the daily CONVICCION, is attributed to a spokesman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), "as a reprimand to the White House" for having refused to sell the nuclear fuel to Argentina in the beginning of this year. The paper added that the country is ready to ratify, in a "relatively short" period of time, the Tlaltelolco Treaty which forbids the proliferation of nuclear weapons in Latin America, but the decision will depend on the safeguards considered to be indispensable.

VENEZUELA

PRESIDENT OUTLINES NEW 'OIL POLICY OF SOLIDARITY'

PA080203 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1431 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Caracas, 7 Jun (EFE)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has said his administration is outlining an oil policy which will allow hydrocarbons to be sold to Central America and the caribbean at prices of a year ago.

During a speech delivered during the opening of a university in the south and published in the Caracas press today, the president said it will be a "policy of solidarity."

He explained: "The policy will be that they will pay in cash at prices of mid-1979, that is, a little over half what each barrel costs today."

"The remainder of the debt," he went on, "we think can be considered a loan--a short-term loan payable in 5 years at 4 percent interest or a long-term loan."

The president added that "if the nations want to fashion development plans, especially energy development plans, then we will prolong the payment deadline to 40 years at 2 percent interest." The collection system for the oil supplied under the said terms, he added, "is totally laughable in the international financial world."

"My administration," Herrera Campins stressed, "cannot forget the rest of the world and especially not the rest of Latin America and the Caribbean.

"We are fashioning a policy of solidarity with the countries that do not have the resources that we have," he noted, which means "that Venezuela will spend money in these nations to keep them from falling into absolute poverty and unlimited social violence."

The Social Christian president mentioned "Nicaragua, Costa Rica, El Salvador, all the Central American nations," which have asked Venezuela for "easy terms to purchase oil."

"We," he stated, "are going to insure the supply to them. This is the most important thing in a world which in a few years will be faced with an energy production crisis."

Secondly, he added, we will provide "easy payment terms."

He said that the new oil policy is tailored "to all the Caribbean nations, new nations and the Central American countries which have asked for it so urgently."

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 113 10 June 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Ecuador's Roldos Views Upcoming Rio Bamba Summit A 1
Fund To Stabilize Coffee Prices Created A 1

ARGENTINA

Commerce Secretary Views Prospects for Trade With PRC B 1

BOLIVIA

Armed Forces Submit Proposal To Postpone Elections C 1
Washington POST Reporter Arrested Over Article C 2
II Corps Issues Communique Against U.S. Ambassador C 2
Senator Says Military Violating Self-Determination C 3
Support for U.S. Stand C 4
MNRI Calls for Removal of U.S. Ambassador C 5
FSB Members Declare Hunger Strike Against Weissman C 5
Mineworkers Support Strike C 5
Labor, Political Groups Protest U.S. 'Intervention' C 6
President's Attempt To Convene Leaders Unsuccessful C 6
Cabinet Repudiates Assault on President Gueiler C 7
MIR Condemns Attack C 7
Assailant Indicted C 8
Lechin Oquendo Withdraws Presidential Candidacy C 8

BRAZIL

PETROBRAS Seeking Increased Oil Supply From Iran D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 6 Jun]
Opposition Leader Forecasts Armed Revolution D 1
PCB's Soares Interviewed by East Berlin Paper D 1
NUCLEBRAS Storage Site Threatens City's Water Supply D 2
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 8 Jun]
Joint Staff Chief Leaves on Visit to FRG D 2
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 6 Jun]

CHILE

Cardinal Silva Says Pope To Decide 'Soon' on Beagle E 1
GDR Paper Carries Corvalan Article on Opposition Unity E 1
[East Berlin HORIZONT No 22/80]
Briefs: Oil Well Inaugurated; National Properties Ministry; Australian Deputy Visits E 6

COLOMBIA

Panama's Torrijos Cites Need To Avoid Spread of Violence P 1
Withdrawal From Politics P 1
President Concerned About Nicaragua's Marxist Drift P 1
Turbay Says Terrorism Fought Through Social Works P 1

VENEZUELA

Calderon Cites Needs of Oil-Producing Nations L 1
Departure For OPEC Meeting L 1

MEXICO

Lopez Portillo Views Independence, Economic Policy M 1
Havana Domestic Cites President M 1
Costa Rica's Carazo Discusses C.A. Situation on Stopover M 2
Groups Demand UN Intervene To End Salvadoran 'Genocide' M 2

PANAMA

Group Demonstrates at U.S. Embassy Over El Salvador N 1
Canal Commission Board of Directors Holds First Meeting N 1
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 5 Jun]
Analysis of Board Meeting [LA REPUBLICA 6 Jun] N 3
Columnist Criticizes Carter's Cuban Refugee Plan N 4
[LA REPUBLICA 6 Jun]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Carazo Leaves on 8-Day Europe Tour P 1
Objective of Visit P 1
Press Conference Held P 1
Foreign Minister Receives Honduran Official P 2
Commentary Calls Extreme Rightist Movement 'Failure' P 2
Free Costa Rica Movement Notes Communist Penetration P 2
South Korean Consul Scores DPRK Activities P 3
[LA NACION 2 Jun]

EL SALVADOR

Mediation Body Issues Bulletin on Honduran Talks P 4
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 2 Jun]
Paper Decries U.S. Aid to Government Junta P 4
[EL UNIVERSITARIO 9 Jun]
Columnist Sees Carter's Human Rights as 'Vile Propaganda' P 5
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 5 Jun]
Support for Emergency Plan Urged by Vieytez P 6

GUATEMALA

Minister Alvarez Doubts Leftist Groups United P 7
Official Discusses Upcoming Foreign Ministers Meeting P 7
Four Ministers Leave Country on Official Business P 8
Ambassador to Dominican Republic 'Unexpectedly' Dismissed P 8

HONDURAS

Sandinist Investigation of Somozists Refused P 9
Two Thousand Nicaraguan Refugees To Become Residents P 9

NICARAGUA

Wheelock Denounces Formation of Journalists' Union [Havana International] P 9
BTA Interviews Planning Minister Ruiz P 10
Commander Carlos Nunez Comments on Literacy, Pluralism P 11
Humberto Ortega Addresses Rally Against Reaction P 13

CUBA

GRANMA Reports 225 Refugees Left Mariel 8 Jun Q 1
U.S. Legal Action Against Fort Chaffee Cubans Observed Q 1
Cubans in Peru Reportedly Protesting U.S. Visa Delays Q 1
U.S. Defense System Computer Failure Noted Q 2
U.S. Organizations' Solidarity With Cuba Declared Q 3
Commentator Views Increased Funds for Radio Broadcasting Q 4
Mora Says CIA Trying To Revive Cold War Q 4

OTHER COUNTRIES

PERU

Belaunde's AP Party Has Majority in Chamber of Deputies V 1

URUGUAY

Military Officers Discuss Political, Economic Issues V 1

ECUADOR'S ROLDOS VIEWS UPCOMING RIO BAMBA SUMMIT

PA081514 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Excerpts] President Jaime Roldos hopes that a historical event will take place in Rio Bamba on 11 September--a meeting of five constitutional presidents of the countries which are signatories of the Andean Pact. The preparations are underway and several chiefs of state have already accepted. Bolivia is virtually the only country in doubt.

If the plan materializes, in addition to the presidents of the Andean countries the Rio Bamba meeting will be attended by Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo and President Aristides Royo of Panama. President Roldos has announced that Suarez, Carazo and Royo have already agreed to participate in the Rio Bamba summit.

The invitations were extended with the idea of celebrating the 150th anniversary of the first constituent assembly held in Rio Bamba in 1930, a date with great significance in Ecuadorean history.

President Jaime Roldos expressed his certainty that Bolivia will overcome its problems and will provide the great satisfaction of having its president come to Rio Bamba in September.

President Roldos said that it is true that the present situation in Bolivia is reason for concern. He described as unacceptable the position taken by some sectors, for using extremism, as a reason for destroying a democratic process. There are extremists of one kind or another in all our countries, he said, and if this were used as a pretext for attacking democracy there would be no democratic rule in any of these countries.

FUND TO STABILIZE COFFEE PRICES CREATED

PA061437 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The coffee-producing countries which form part of the so-called Bogota Group have decided to establish an international fund for the stabilization of coffee prices with headquarters in Panama City. Costa Rica is working very hard in this group and therefore Economy Minister Fernando Altmann Ortiz, who is also the chairman of the Costa Rican Coffee Institute, will go to Panama shortly.

The official installation of the International Fund for the Stabilization of Coffee Prices will be held on 24 June in Panama City. Economy Minister Altmann Ortiz announced that the fund will be able to negotiate with the New York and London markets.

The fund will begin operations with a capital of $250 million, provided by the members of the Bogota Group. Colombia and Brazil will provide $80 million; Guatemala, Mexico and Venezuela will provide $20 million; Guatemala [as heard], Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica will provide $10 million. [figures as heard]

Altmann Ortiz added that the fund will be able to operate very well and recalled that it was first organized 18 months ago and has nearly doubled.

COMMERCE SECRETARY VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR TRADE WITH PRC

PY091608 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1628 GMT 7 Jun 80

[By special correspondent]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jun (NA)--The Argentine Government believes that it has virtually accomplished its principal task of seeking to obtain a wider opening of the Chinese market for Argentine manufactured products, and now it intends that Argentine businessmen should busy themselves in the future with gaining positions, in competition with other exporting countries.

Commerce Secretary Alejandro Estrada said that "the Chinese market is visited by all the businessmen of the world. Here we have to compete with Japanese, Germans, French, Swedes.... There is no preference here for anyone; here it is a question of quality and price and business ability."

The official asserted that "the talks have been very frank, and prospects for Argentine trade with China are very favorable." But he observed that "the basic thing will now be for the economic operators--our businessmen--to come here."

Estrada implicitly defined responsibilities when he assigned to businessmen the task of traveling the road which the presidential mission has tried to open. When asked if Argentine businessmen would be in a position to compete on the Chinese market with businessmen from the developed countries, he replied that it was necessary to modernize production structures in order to be able to join the race. He said that a challenge of this type would not give immediate results, and that it was a priority that Argentine companies busy themselves with entering the Chinese market by modernizing their production methods. Estrada did not say how long he estimated it would take for the companies to be able to modernize their production methods.

The secretary pointed out that Videla's mission has not been one of trade but has been essentially political. "It should not be expected that the visit by a president should be like a salesman's visit," he said. Argentine trade with China amounted to sales totaling $200 million at the end of 1979, an amount much higher than that of Chinese exports to Argentina, which totaled $12 million.

The financial agreement signed on 4 June by which Argentina will grant credits of $300 million will allow the sale of ships to China for which the terms of payment can be extended up to 10 years. The terms of payment for capital goods may be extended up to 8 years. Argentina may be able to export capital goods, "turn-key" industrial plants, various technical services and infrastructure projects. Estrada believes that "this is going to strengthen even more the ties with China, and it will above all give Argentina the possibility of an even greater access to the Asian area for its manufactured products, an area in which trade relations were previously concentrated exclusively on Japan.

"The political objectives are predominant on this trip, but the economic objectives have not been left out, and in any case they are considered to be an efficient way of strengthening the former."

In his talks with Hua Guofeng, President Videla has stressed the evolution of Argentina's manufactured goods in the industrial sector, and he has described national technological advances that could possibly be applied in the PRC. China is currently undertaking a modernization program in the agricultural and industrial sectors, among others, and Argentina has the possibility of operating in them.

ARMED FORCES SUBMIT PROPOSAL TO POSTPONE ELECTIONS

FY100435 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Through a document released by all the commanders, the armed forces have proposed the postponement of the elections for at least 1 year.

At a press conference held a little more than 1 hour ago, the commander of the Bolivian Air Force read the document which was called a historical proposal of the armed forces to the Bolivian people. Let us hear now the words of Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira.

[Begin Bernal recording] The armed forces' proposal to the Bolivian people:

Concerned about the national future, we have agreed that we are experiencing a decisive moment in our history, and we declare that the decision we made today will affect the future of several generations. This is the moment when we can solve many problems and build a reasonable future, or fall into a regressive course of crisis which is threatening to continue even after the elections.

Aware of the destiny which is indissolubly tied to the country, the national armed forces have decided to present a historical document which could solve the crisis and also save the current democratic process a formula which may reconcile the real interests of the fatherland with democratic system we desire, because we feel that we are not looking for a democracy which is imposed on Bolivia, but a democracy designed for Bolivia, an authentic system free of any foreign domination.

We propose to the nation, and urge the national institutions, the postponement of the elections for a period of at least 1 year. We have made this decision on consideration of the following reasons emanating from the current situation:

1. The general opinion, even of those prominent supporters of the upcoming elections, is that the conditions for this event are filled with doubts and uncertainties. The elections and their results will only be a form of extending the crisis.

2. The economic and other problems are dangerously growing. Facing this situation demands a period of time to get away from the whirlpool and channel the country's potentials to (?overcome) all these problems. By virtue of their own nature, the elections unfortunately are essentially competitive and consequently disruptive to joint action and to the national unity. This is the moment when we need to be united because the elections do not contribute to the work which the country must carry out to overcome poverty and dependency.

3. The hasty pace experienced during the last few months has not allowed the preparation of works seeking a lasting and reliable democratic process.

The ineffectiveness which has caused the failure of the two previous elections still prevails:

A. It has been impossible to prepare a statute which may make the activity of political parties more reasonable.

B. There has not been enough time to clarify our ideology based on the scientific knowledge of our reality and of the surrounding international environment.

C. The electoral law and its implementation present some defects which may diminish the authenticity of the elections.

D. The Electoral Court lacks the necessary time and the means to allow the realization of just elections free from substantial errors.

E. Some political trends have already warned against possible electoral frauds.

Briefly, the Bolivian people are passively participating in a political event which could be more harmful than beneficial for Bolivia. [end recording]

WASHINGTON POST REPORTER ARRESTED OVER ARTICLE

FY100341 Paris AFP in Spanish 0327 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz 9 Jun (AFP)--Journalist Charles Krause, who works for the U.S. Washington POST newspaper was arrested for 5 hours by the Bolivian Army today.

Krause was taken to the army's intelligence service headquarters for "a friendly talk regarding the item sent to the Washington POST on an imminent coup d'etat in Bolivia."

The aforementioned U.S. journalist had written an article, including an interview with the U.S. ambassador in La Paz which determined that Ambassador Marvin Weissman would be declared "persona non grata" by the Bolivian Armed Forces. It was reported that Krause was released after a military questioning.

II CORPS ISSUES COMMUNIQUE AGAINST U.S. AMBASSADOR

FY100356 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] At about 1900 our correspondent in Santa Cruz (Felipe Calimontes) telephoned us and reported the following:

[Begin recording] [(Calimontes)] An important document has been released by the II Army Corps here in Santa Cruz. This morning we were told that the document would be released between 1800 and 1815. The public relations officer of the II Army Corps has read the following document which we now transmit to our friends at Radio Fides. Because of its importance we give the full text:

[Unidentified voice] Communique by the II Army Corps has taken the firm and unyielding stand of requesting from the armed forces headquarters that U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman be declared persona non grata through diplomatic channels. The armed forces headquarters in fact asked the president to make that declaration. However, despite the firm opposition of the armed forces, backed by all the citizenry, the executive branch has issued declaration in which it ambiguously presents a vacillating and unworthy determination. Basically it does not say anything whatever. The only thing it shows is humiliating conduct toward those whom the president has called "protectors." In view of this situation and to safeguard the dignity and respect our fatherland deserves, the commanding general, officers and noncommissioned officers of the Santa Cruz Garrison strongly and unwaveringly maintain their request that Ambassador Marvin Weissman immediately leave the country.

The II Army Corps fully confirms that one of its principal duties is that of defending the sovereignty [words indistinct] of the Bolivian state, in this case sullied by U.S. imperialism.

The executive branch has scorned the voice of the whole citizenry which supported the request of the armed forces, which rejects President Carter's interventionist policy. Because of all this [words indistinct] we expect and demand that the indolent conduct of the executive branch be changed within the next few hours. In the meantime, the II Army Corps has decided to maintain itself in a state of emergency until Mr Marvin Weissman, who has insulted the dignity of the nation and violated basic rules of international law, leaves the country.

Santa Cruz, at 1800 on 9 June 1980. Signed by the head of the public relations department, II Army Corps.

[Reporter] This is the full text of the document read by the head of the public relations department of the II Army Corps here in Santa Cruz. That is all. Thank you and good night. [end recording]

SENATOR SAYS MILITARY VIOLATING SELF-DETERMINATION

PY071557 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] It is the opinion of Senator Oscar Zamora Medinacelli that a clear-cut distinction must be made between the terms self-determination of the peoples and nonintervention in the affairs of other nations, in connection with the U.S. State Department communique on Bolivia's current political situation.

Senator Zamora, who is also the vice president of the Senate, has made the following statement:

[Begin Zamora Medinacelli recording] We now have reactionary elements involved in the very policy of permanent intervention in Bolivia's domestic affairs voicing their support for these principles. One can only wonder why these persons are suddenly speaking about anti-imperialism and self-determination.

We view self-determination of the peoples as the right which these people have to freely decide on their social, political and economic system, that is, to plan their own future.

In Bolivia's specific case, what does self-determination mean? It means, for example, the development of the current democratic process which will allow the Bolivian people to hold elections on 29 June to decide the future course of the Bolivian people by means of a free and democratic electoral decision. [end recording]

Zamora Medinacelli also said that it is impossible to accept the idea voiced by the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB] to the effect that self-determination means allowing a group of military officers and civilians to decide the future of the country. This cannot be self-determination, Zamora Medinacelli said.

[Begin Zamora Medinacelli recording] It would rather seem to be a position contrary to self-determination. The coupists are the ones who are currently violating the principle of self-determination. Struggling for self-determination means struggling for democracy and for the elections, because self-determination is the right which the people have to decide their own future. I wish to reaffirm that this is what the Bolivian people are about to do at the June elections. [end recording]

The communist leader had the following remarks to make about the principle of nonintervention:

[Begin Zamora Medinacelli recording] Now we have the nonintervention of the United States, or one had better say we have the attitude of the United States being viewed as interventionistic.

I would like to recall a very important fact. Throughout our history these very reactionaries, these representatives of imperialism in our country, have been the ones to always take advantage of imperialism to attain their own political objectives and goals, serving in turn the interests of U.S. imperialism.

Now they have demanded from U.S. imperialism support for their policy aimed at regaining control. This means that the coupists have demanded U.S. support, and the U.S. State Department communique simply stated that the United States will not support a coup d'etat. [end recording]

This means that the United States refuses to support the coupists, Senator Zamora Medinacelli added. He indicated that the Bolivian people reject intervention and have never accepted it.

With regard to the recently issued military document, Senator Zamora Medinacelli indicated:

[Begin Zamora Medinacelli recording] The military document merely protests the reluctance of the United States to support the coup d'etat, and they cannot force it to do anything. Now they have gone to the extreme of declaring those who refuse to support the coup d'etat to be traitors to the fatherland. Where do we stand?

The Bolivian people (?know) that at this point the duty of every Bolivian is to support the democratic process, to support the June elections because this is the right path for each and every Bolivian. We are in favor of the democratic process. We are not attacking the armed forces or any other institution. We are simply defending democracy, which will serve the armed forces as well. [end recording]

Support for U.S. Stand

FY100132 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Oscar Zamora Medinacelli, vice president of the Senate, maintained that a dialogue among the Bolivians is necessary to overcome the present political crisis burdening the country. He also said that representatives of the Congress made an assessment of the political situation of the country together with President Lidia Gueiler Tejada this morning.

The senator also referred to the attitude of the U.S. ambassador to this country who has said he is against coups d'etat, thus defending democracy. These were his words on the subject:

[Begin Zamora recording] Once again I wish to state our position in the Revolutionary Front of the Left. The important thing to us is to know who is supporting the democratic process in Bolivia. It is a process imposed by the Bolivian people and has the broadest popular support. Any person and any government or organization which gives support to the Bolivian people in defense of the democratic process has the sympathy of the Bolivian people. In the same way, any person who fights this process, who is plotting and trying to restore (?dictatorship) is undoubtedly repudiated by the Bolivian people. Our position is clear: One is for the democratic process or against it, regardless of whether he is American, Chinese or Latin American; it does not matter who opposes this democratic process or who supports it. It is necessary to support the democratic process; and in this all Bolivians form a single front. [end recording]

MNRI CALLS FOR REMOVAL OF U.S. AMBASSADOR

PY070040 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0015 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Excerpts] All Bolivian political sectors have reacted against the recent statement issued by the U.S. Department of State which warns about an alleged military coup d'etat that will interfere with the present democratic process. All agree that Bolivia does not need paternalism of any nature, much less from nations which, like the United States, are trying to establish a kind of political colonialism in Latin America.

The MNRI [National Revolutionary Movement of the Left] led by Abel Ayoroa Argondona has requested the government to declare the U.S. ambassador in Bolivia persona non grata. The statement issued by this party notes: In compliance with the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries, the United States cannot make reference to the events in question in the terms it uses in its recent statement. Bolivia must, therefore, reject this outrageous interference.

The MNRI denounces the U.S. ambassador's open intervention in Bolivian domestic affairs made quite evident by the communique Washington has issued on Bolivia. It adds that this attitude is not within the framework of his diplomatic mission and is furthermore a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and dignity of Bolivia.

FSB MEMBERS DECLARE HUNGER STRIKE AGAINST WEISSMAN

PY090140 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Excerpts] (Jorge Castro), youth leader of the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB], along with a group of party members, went on hunger strike in the lobby of the morning paper EL DIARIO yesterday. He said that they will continue their hunger strike until U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman leaves the country. Youth leader (Castro) stated that the hunger strike was staged in support of the presidential and vice presidential candidates of the party, Carlos Valverde and Enrique Riveros, who also started a hunger strike at the nunciature on Friday night. [passage indistinct]

(Oscar Gerenberger) the leader of FSB cell "L" also declared a hunger strike at the office of the morning paper PRESENCIA today noon with a group of FSB supporters, demanding U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman's departure from the country. According to FSB spokesmen, other FSB members are on hunger strikes in the cities of Santa Cruz, Cochabamba and Sucre.

Mineworkers Support Strike

PY100055 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] While the number of members of the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB] on hunger strike increased in La Paz in a demonstration of protest against the U.S. ambassador to Bolivia because of his interference in the domestic affairs of this country, mineworkers in Llallagua belonging to the FSB supported the position of their leaders. A telegram received by Radio Panamericana says that FSB members in Llallagua and Siglo Veinte express their solidarity with the courageous stand of Carlos Valverde and Enrique Riveros who are continuing a hunger strike at the Apostolic Nunciature here in La Paz. The telegram also contains a protest against the open interference by Yankee imperialism in the domestic affairs of this country and a repudiation of the Department of State declarations and the activities of the U.S. ambassador in Bolivia.

LABOR, POLITICAL GROUPS PROTEST U.S. 'INTERVENTION'

FY091526 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The Bolivian Drivers Confederation, CSCB, has decided to stop work from 1100 to 1200 tomorrow to protest the U.S. policy of intervention in the internal affairs of the country. The confederation, at the end of a national meeting, made this decision in a resolution demanding that the national government make a final statement against the U.S. interventionist policy which is threatening the country's independence.

The resolution also states that the government must declare U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman persona non grata due to his open intervention in the country's internal affairs, affairs which are the exclusive concern of all Bolivians.

The drivers' confederation also supports the position assumed by the armed forces which, in defense of the country's sovereignty and the principle of self-determination, have bravely rejected the aggressive and insolent U.S. intervention.

Other groups in the country have in the last few hours stated their protest and rejection of U.S. Ambassador Weissman's attitude. The La Paz departmental committee of the Party of the Revolutionary Left, PIR, has rejected the U.S. State Department aggression and asked for the immediate replacement of the U.S. diplomat for being the number one enemy of the Bolivian people.

The so-called Committee for the Defense of the People has called on the people of La Paz to take part in a demonstration at 1600 tomorrow declaring Ambassador Weissman persona non grata.

PRESIDENT'S ATTEMPT TO CONVENE LEADERS UNSUCCESSFUL

FY091305 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The meeting called by President Lidia Gueiler for the purpose of getting political organizations, union organizations, members of Congress, university leaders, church leaders, members of the Bolivian Armed Forces and members of the police to reach an agreement committing themselves to supporting and guaranteeing the democratic process was not held this morning because some representatives did not show up.

President Gueiler arrived at Government House at 0830 with the certainty that the representatives of these sectors were going to attend the meeting to discuss and resolve one of the most crucial problems currently affecting the country. The president's objective was to get the most representative sectors of the country to meet at Government House in order to study [words indistinct] to guarantee not only the forthcoming elections but the enforcement of a democratic process which has the support of the Bolivian people and their most representative social organizations.

The only representatives who went to Government House were political and union leaders--who are members of the Committee for the Defense of Democracy, CONADE--and members of Congress. Representatives of the armed forces, the church, the police and the universities did not show up.

After a fruitless waiting period, President Gueiler decided to meet with CONADE representatives, after which she presided over a Cabinet meeting. The Cabinet is certain to discuss the armed forces request asking that the U.S. ambassador to Bolivia, who has been declared persona non grata, leave the country.

It is expected that after the meeting the government will make a more definite statement on this matter, considering that the previous statements have not satisfied the armed forces or political parties which believe that the U.S. State Department statement is an interference in the country's internal affairs.

CABINET REPUDIATES ASSAULT ON PRESIDENT GUEILER

FY091341 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] The members of the Cabinet last night strongly repudiated the attempted attack on President Lidia Gueiler by Col Jorge Estrada, commander of the Colorados Regiment, last Saturday.

The members of the Cabinet expressed their complete solidarity and support for the chief of state. The Cabinet released the following communique:

The Cabinet, in view of the attack perpetrated against the chief of state, states its position to the people.

1. It strongly repudiates this attack on the security and authority of the chief of state and commander in chief of the armed forces and to her condition as a woman, as it hurts the feelings of the Bolivian people and discredits the good name of the country.

2. It states, once again, its complete solidarity and support for the president and her administration and condemns this attack which compromises the mission and function of the institutions, threatening the legal order and the survival of the country.

3. It supports the immediate decision of the Military High Command to replace the attacker and try him in accordance with current laws.

President Lidia Gueiler will meet with leaders of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate this morning at the request of the Congress. According to an official announcement by the Congress, the meeting is aimed, first, at expressing the solidarity of the legislative branch with the president in view of the attack by Col Jorge Estrada, commander of the Colorados Regiment, and second, to exchange ideas on the progress of the democratization process.

MIR Condemns Attack

FY092006 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 June 80

[Text] Leaders of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR, called the attack committed by a high-ranking officer against the president a cowardly assault. They expressed their solidarity with Mrs Gueiler Tejada over the attack which has created a wave of rumors among the public.

MIR leader Antonio Aranibar, who was also present at government palace this morning, stated:

[Begin Aranibar recording] We would like to tell the president directly, with all due respect and consideration, that she has very great responsibility, particularly to start a strong movement on the part of her government in defense of human rights, civic guarantees and the democratic liberties of all Bolivians. [end recording]

Assailant Indicted

PY091535 Paris AFP in Spanish 1458 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 9 Jun (AFP)--Col Carlos Estrada, who tried to assassinate Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler on Saturday, is currently at the disposal of the military courts, it was reported here today.

Military intelligence services are investigating the background of Estrada, who was until the day he tried to assassinate President Gueiler the commander of the presidential security regiment, the Colorados de Bolivia Regiment, which is charged with the protection of the president's official residence and Government House.

Estrada was relieved of his command by the army commander in chief and has been indicted by the military courts.

The exact motives behind Estrada's attitude are not yet known, but unofficial sources, whose remarks could not be officially verified, indicated that Estrada was involved in a plot in which, in its original plan, he was to have detained President Gueiler in her residence and thus start the coup d'etat.

The drunken army colonel decided on his own to start the coup, and upon not being able to detain President Gueiler, tried to assassinate her, but he was disarmed by an air force aide.

The fact that the Bolivian presidential residence can be easily invaded without the intelligence services taking any action has caused concern in various Bolivian political and government circles.

LECHIN OQUENDO WITHDRAWS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY

PY070254 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] In a long press communique, Juan Lechin Oquendo states that he and Anibal Aguilar Penarrieta regret to announce the withdrawal of their presidential candidacies on which the people and the organizations that support them have placed their hopes.

He states in the document that their withdrawal does not affect the PRIN-MRTK [Revolutionary Party of the Nationalist Left-Tupac Katari Revolutionary Movement] alliance and, therefore, the people will be able to vote with the red and black tickets. He also charges the national Congress with being ineffective and notes that this problem can be solved with congressmen who, coming from among the people, are willing to work for the people.

He states that their slate does not just represent the people, but that its candidates, who come from among the people, have made a loyal commitment to defend the interests of the national majority groups.

Commenting on his candidacy, Lechin Oquendo states that the course taken by national politics in the past 20 days has changed the conditions prevailing at the time he accepted his nomination and notes that today it has become impossible for him to carry on the candidacy that his party supporters, friendly organizations and popular groups entrusted to him.

He then outlines the conditions and factors that caused him and Aguilar Penarrieta to withdraw their presidential candidacy, mentioning the division that took place among the peasantry as a result of the military-peasant agreement signed by some rural groups. He also points out the defense of the democratic process, the guarantees needed for the election and the lack of an atmosphere conducive to guaranteeing the forthcoming election.

PETROBRAS SEEKING INCREASED OIL SUPPLY FROM IRAN

PY091451 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] A PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] mission will initiate in Iran this weekend negotiations to obtain an increased oil supply. Brazilian purchases from Iran under Shah Reza Pahlevi amounted to 200,000 barrels per day but were reduced to 60,000 by the current regime. By conducting cautious talks, PETROBRAS directors are expecting to obtain a daily supply of 100,000 barrels without any demands in exchange from Iranian Government officials.

OPPOSITION LEADER FORECASTS ARMED REVOLUTION

PY072025 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] The national president of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party [PMD], Deputy Ulisses Guimaraes, forecast an armed revolution in Brazil during a speech he made in Cuiaba.

The PMDB leader explained that this revolution would take place if the situation remained unchanged and if no solution is found for the problem of inflation.

Guimaraes mentioned other problems which must be resolved. Among them is the problem of salaries, and other problems which keep piling up without the government trying to apply some prudence to its actions, thus challenging the nation.

PCB'S SOARES INTERVIEWED BY EAST BERLIN PAPER

AU060845 [Editorial Report AU] East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG on 3 June on page 4 carries an 800-word report on an interview with Jose Soares, member of the Central Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB], entitled: "Exacerbated Situation in Brazil; a Talk With Jose Soares, Member of the Central Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party," in which Soares discusses the recent strikes and clashes between striking metalworkers and the police.

Soares notes that some 40 million of the country's 120 million inhabitants are looking for jobs, that 30 million Brazilians are living in dire poverty, that the rate of inflation in now 83 percent and that the country has almost $50 billion in foreign debts.

Soares continues by saying, "On the other hand, efforts are being made in Brasilia to boost exports even more in order to somewhat improve the negative balance of trade. In this context, new economic partners are sought in Africa, the Middle East and even in the socialist countries. This explains, Jose Soares said, that with respect to some important world policy questions Brazil occupies a more autonomous position."

Soares describes the growing strength of opposition to the military regime and refers to statements of the country's Catholic bishops in support of the Indians and poor peasants and against the sale of vast tracts of land to foreign companies, and notes that recently some domestic policy successes had been wrenched from the ruling military, such as the amnesty proclaimed in August 1979, which has also enabled thousands of communists to return to Brazil. Soares continues: "But this amnesty is only a limited one and in the communists' opinion has an ambiguous nature just like the other government measures. Thus, the current formation of four parties (instead of the two allowed to date) is intended to split the opposition.

"The PCB still continues to work under complicated conditions since the party as an organization still is banned. Therefore, Comrade Jose Soares stated in conclusion, the demand for legalization of the party is a most important concern in the broad democratic struggle in Brazil."

There is no mention throughout the item of party leaders Luis Carlos Prestes or Giocondo Dias.

NUCLEBRAS STORAGE SITE THREATENS CITY'S WATER SUPPLY

PY091812 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 8 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] The existence of underground deposits of radioactive material at a site 20 km from the city of Itu in Sao Paulo State could contaminate the river which supplies water to that city. Itu's Mayor Olavo Volpato has been keeping this secret ever since the deposits maintained there by NUCLEBRAS [Brazilian Nuclear Corporation] were discovered by an engineer working for Itu city hall.

The people of Itu learned about the existence of these deposits through local newspapers published yesterday which reported a denunciation made in the municipal chamber.

The deposits are supervised by NUCLEMON [Nuclebras Monazite and Associated Elements, Ltd], a NUCLEBRAS subsidiary, which places 7 tons of radioactive material in bulk there per week. The state-run enterprise has not yet replied to the notes sent to it by the mayor of Itu.

JOINT STAFF CHIEF LEAVES ON VISIT TO FRG

PY091513 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Jun 80 p 5

[Excerpt] The chief of the Armed Forces Joint Staff [EMFA] Gen Jose Ferraz da Rocha, departed yesterday for an official visit to the FRG at the invitation of the inspector general of the FRG armed forces (Jergen Brandt). General Rocha's return is scheduled for 18 June.

General Ferraz da Rocha is accompanied by his wife; his field assistant, Captain Lisboa; and Lt Col Pelozi, who will act as an interpreter. General Ferraz da Rocha yesterday boarded a Varig plane that took him to Paris, the first stopover on his trip.

General Ferraz da Rocha spoke very little and offered no explanation as to the "military objectives" he had mentioned earlier which persuaded him to accept the official invitation to visit the FRG.

Speaking to journalists a month ago, the chief of the EMFA admitted that his trip would serve to get acquainted with what the FRG can offer in the way of military technology, particularly in the area of data processing or computerization.

The Brazilian Government has just created a National Aerospace Defense System [SINDAE] after studies conducted by the EMFA. For the implementation of this system, the armed forces will have to acquire data processing equipment and terminals for radar interconnections, in addition to other sophisticated equipment which is not manufactured in Brazil. Since the SINDAE implies the unification of the army, air force and navy defense systems, the FRG experience in this regard could be of interest to General Ferraz da Rocha. However, despite the insistance of journalists, General Ferraz da Rocha avoided giving any explanation of the "military objectives" of his trip to the FRG.

CARDINAL SILVA SAYS POPE TO DECIDE 'SOON' ON BEAGLE

PY091459 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Excerpt] A cardinal has announced that the pope will very soon release his pronouncement on the southern conflict.

During a day in Santiago dedicated to prayers for peace, Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez said that the pope will make an announcement in the near future on the mediation question.

GDR PAPER CARRIES CORVALAN ARTICLE ON OPPOSITION UNITY

AU041410 East Berlin HORIZONT Issue No 22/80 in German pp 25-26

[Text] An article by Luis Corvalan, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Chile [PCCH], is being illegally disseminated among the communists and democratically minded circles of Chile. Under the heading "Pinochet and His Dictatorship Will Founder," Corvalan analyzes the process underway in his country towards unification of the patriotic forces for the toppling of the fascist regime and a return to democracy in Chile. HORIZONT publishes excerpts from this article:

The opposition in Chile is fighting fascism on all fronts, it is making progress in the coordination of its forces and at the same time it is leading an in-depth discussion on the future of our country within its own ranks.

The question is raised in all classes and strata of the society as to what comes after fascism, which social order and which political regime will be erected, which program of social changes shall be implemented.

The questions on Chile's future must not be analyzed in a subjective way. Their correct solution requires an exact analysis of the past and present of the country, its individual social and political components, the main contradicitions, the requirements of the social development and the features of the historical era mankind is living in at the moment.

Chile needs a new democratic and national order for the people, one which benefits and promotes those changes resulting from the objective demands of social progress.

What can people do in the case of a fire other than extinguish it altogether? In the countries of Europe subjected to Hitlerite fascism, those who loved the freedom and sovereignty of their fatherland united to struggle. Everything was subordinated to the goal of liberating the peoples from oppression. The PCCH, too, has left no stone unturned since the fascist military coup of September 1973 to unite all Chileans who advocate democratic conditions.

Social manifestations, however, follow their own logic. Not everybody involved lets himself be guided by reason. Some time had to pass before the words of the communists in the country found greater acceptance and antifascist unity began to manifest itself. The bestiality of fascism and the catastrophic results of its policy first had to emerge clearly. The political forces had to realize that fascism moved from attacking the Popular Unity [UP] to attacking all democratic circles, and that the hopes placed in U.S. President Carter were fallacious.

Today, objective conditions exist for the creation of a movement encompassing the various classes and strata whose progressive and national interests and emotions were trodden underfoot by the dictatorship.

The fascist policy of oppression aims among other things at introducing starvation wages in order to boost the surplus value of the capitalists--that is to say exploitation. This goal is also served by measures aimed at creating a large number of unemployed in Chile in order to blackmail the working people, at abolishing the laws governing the protection of mothers, limiting leave of absence from work in connection with birth, employing young people at 60 percent of the normal wage, curtailing the employer's share in social insurance and abolishing many other social achievements.

The working class suffers most of all under fascism. But other strata of the population, too, have fallen victim to the fascist policy which serves exclusively the international financial circles and imperialist monopolies. In order to arrive at its goal, fascism does not shrink from dealing the death blow to part of national industry. The reduced customs tariffs triggered an import boom of goods of all kinds, with which the products produced in Chile were unable to compete. This led to shutdowns or decreased production in the metallurgical, electronics and textiles industry, ruined the sugar industry and had a negative effect on the automobile industry, in short, the country's entire industrial and agricultural production suffered.

The concentration of capital in the hands of a minute group of speculators aggravates the social contradictions and clashes of interest between this group and international imperialism on the one hand, but also between the various nonmonopolistic capitalist strata on the other. Many who belong to those circles are trying to make ends meet by way of other transactions. Influenced by the bourgeois ideology, however, they nevertheless support the dictatorship and continue to believe in the success of the present economic policy. There are, however, many employers in industry, transport, commerce and agriculture, who no longer agree with this economic model and who realize that change is necessary. The few productive investments, the insufficient use of the existing industrial capacities, the lacking of competitiveness of basic agricultural products with imported goods, the high unemployment rate, the pauperization of large sections of the population, the balance of payments deficit and the increasing foreign indebtedness aggravate the structural crisis in Chile, promote a general disenchantment among the people and cause the majority of the population to question the regime's economic policy. The systematic violation of human rights, the wantonness which has become a form of government and the crimes of the DINA-CNI secret police are abhorred by the democratic majority in the country.

The will for unity of the "cut" trade union federation is still alive. Therefore, great significance is to be attached to the struggles led jointly by the National Trade Union Coordination Committee, the Unity Front of the Working People, the Confederation of Private Employees, the group of "the ten", and occasionally also by UNTRACH [not further identified] federations. They are an expression of the victory of unity over the cleavage desired by Pinochet, and open the possibility for the working people to at least make up for some of the reverses suffered. Moreover, the struggles are directed immediately against the regime, against its so-called economic model and the oppressive practices it employs. The workers class therefore constitutes the backbone of the antifascist movement and creates the prerequisites for rallying the majority of Chileans around it.

It is in the resistance against fascism that the organizations of the people, the functionaries and members of the various antifascist and nonfascist parties recognize what unites them, who is their common enemy. It is in this resistance that they enter new relations with each other and finally coordinate their efforts and act jointly. This process is assuming increasing significance. The great task is to energetically promote this process. Naturally this task is not easy to solve. There are contradictions within the people themselves, and different ideological, political and class trends become apparent. Some people are bogged down in preconceived anticommunist ideas. Moreover, imperialism is interfering in our internal affairs; it supports the Pinochet regime and tries to prevent the people's developing struggle from jeopardizing its interests.

Under these circumstances some opposition circles are not ready to unite with all democratic forces; they accept or promote unity only with some of these forces. At the same time they try to force others to abandon positions of principle, and to nail the revolutionary parties down to a capitalist development. There are also forces among leftist circles which take up sectarian positions. They are not ready to reach an understanding with the overall opposition, but only to unite with part of the Christian Democratic Party. They advocate the view that unity with the entire party would spell out reconciliation with the bourgeoisie--with those circles who have contributed in one way or another to the toppling of the people's front government--and that it would bring into question the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The struggle for unity of the people requires consistent and steadfast work by thousands of Chileans who let themselves be guided by a clear and correct orientation. In order to progress on the path of antifascist unity, it is especially necessary to place the most urgent economic, social and political demands of the masses in the foreground. Moreover the organizations of the people must be activated and the formation of such organizations must be promoted all over the country in order to organize the struggle with concrete goals, to imbue it with life and coordinate it.

This shows how important is the creation of the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights, the Committee for the Defense of the Rights of Young People and other bodies are which united the democrat forces irrespective of differences.

The policy of the PCCH is directed first and foremost at the unity of the workers class. This is the most important social force, not only in terms of numbers, but it is also an irreplacable component of material production. It possesses a high degree of organization, it is very conscious and disciplined. Its present and future aims correspond fully to the interests of the majority of the people.

All these facts show that the action of the workers class is of decisive importance. In this spirit our strivings aim at the continuous raising of the political-ideological level of the workers class. In this we are guided by the principle to have only one trade union in every enterprise, only one association in every industrial branch or services sector, only one trade union center inthe country. That was the traditional form of the organization and unity of the Chilean working people. Practice has shown that only in this way is it possible to wage the struggle for their demands and rights.

We are struggling for the unity of the youth and student movement, for the joint action of the women, the settlers, the farmers, the self-employed, the authors and artists, The small and medium-scale enterprises, irrespective of the fact that a corresponding variety of uniform organizations exists within these and other circles.

As far as the parties are concerned, we still advocate the Joint Action of Communists and Socialists and of all the other parties in the UP. At the same time, we advocate an agreement of all democratic forces.

The Communist Party opposes any policy aiming at the exclusion of democratic forces, whoever is pursuing it. It reaffirms that antifascist unity does not require anyone to abandon his principles, but that is suffices to put the joint goals in the foreground. It emphasizes that, in view of fascism in Chile, it is not the past, but the present attitude of parties and peoples which must be considered. The Communists advocate dialog with all democratic parties and not only with individual circles of them. We hold the view that unity in the rank and file is decisive, but we also attribute corresponding significance to dialog and understanding among the party leaders. The party is convinced that the dictatorship of the working class cannot be achieved either by well-phrased statements or by naive demands, but only in the struggle itself, in the continuous striving for the correct interpretation of the concrete interests of the majority of the population.

The UP was created a decade ago. For 7 years now the people's front has been subjected to ferocious attacks by the regime. Those who had sounded its death knell were guided by wishful thinking and not by reality. The mutual understanding among the parties belonging to it is conducive to the necessity to unite, especially for the most conscious forces in the struggle for the people's interests. Significant qualitative progress has been achieved in the UP's work since the coup. The parties and organizations united in it are guided by arreliably antifascist orientation. The UP has drawn up a generally valid strategic party line which essentially consists in reliably defining the ultimate goal, i.e., socialism. In its documents it has analyzed the necessary stages and the character of the present struggle and has developed a far-reaching policy of alliance. Its member parties and many individual fighters have furnished valuable contributions enriching this party line.

This naturally does not mean that we should overlook the shortcomings of yesterday and today in the UP's work and less so the symptoms of cleavage threatening it. But we do advocate the overcoming of all problems by sincere and fraternal discussions.

It has become an established fact in the meantime that the UP, the Chilean left, represents a strong force with which the ruling circles already have to reckon now and even more so in the future.

The Christian Democrats represent another important factor in internal politics. The party exerts influence on the medium strata and even among the workers. But all the divergencies with that party do not prevent us from recognizing that many of its members, men, women and young people, courageously oppose fascism.

Thus the following question arises: Will there be new disputes between the Christian Democrats and the UP parties because of the struggle for greater influence among the masses and for the separate winning of political power? This is within the range of possibilities. But there are also preconditions that would permit this dispute to be toned down and would permit us to concentrate on the necessity to agree on the common goals.

Disputes would only lead to quarrel and strife among the democratic forces benefitting the reactionaries in any event.

We advocate a dialogue between the UP and Christian Democrats, the reunification of all democratic, civilian and military forces. It would be fatal not to strive for a possible understanding. This very moment the common enemy is trying to rally its forces in order to secure or usurp power and continue to force a reactionary policy on the country, albeit with different means. The people would master such a situation in the long run. But it is the duty of all democratic circles to create this unity and not permit it to be undermined.

We have stated already that there are preconditions in Chile for a strong antifascist movement, for a broad alliance of all democratic forces. Joint action will help to bring together the views of those democratic forces regarding the institutional system and a minimal program in the economic and social field for the time after fascism. It would be of utmost importance to deepen, specify in detail and further develop these points.

No agreement has been reached so far on the question of a coalition government. The Christian Democratic leadership rejects such a government. It does not want to form a government with the UP, let alone with the Communist Party. This is an attitude which seems inflexible, attributable to certain class interests, or based on the assumption that no government must be formed in Chile which could displease the United States or the highest military leadership.

It is an attitude that takes no account of the peoples' militant strength or today's changed world situation. The case of Nicaragua is an especially telling example. The United States, like in Iran, threw in its lot with the oppressive ruler, but since all the democratic forces of Nicaragua--headed by the Sandinist National Liberation Front--rose against him and his dictatorship, the weapons of imperialism did not succeed in smashing them. The United States suffered an unprecedented political defeat within the Organization of American States. The aid granted to the Nicaraguan people and their government by most of the nations and governments of Latin American and the Caribbean is characteristic of the new situation.

A government without the participation of the UP or the Christian Democrats would not be representative enough and not stable and active enough to meet the requirements of the situation in Chile. By striving for an agreement which includes the formation of a strong government, we prove our consistency in the question of democracy and struggle for what in our view is the best for our people and our country. There is no need to be a clairvoyant in order to grasp the size of the future tasks and also the impact and the force the demands of the masses will assume. No government can successfully tackle the problems and tasks arising in which the people or great parts of it are not represented.

We communists are striving for political power in alliance with all democratic forces, without necessarily participating in any government. As realistic politicians we moreover reckon with different situations and are ready to support anything serving the people's interest. We will not lose sight of the most important aim of the present, the smashing of fascism in Chile. We are ready for agreements even if they should only pursue this one goal.

However, being ready for a realistic assessment of the situation does not imply the abandoning of our convictions and our political views. We shall advocate the shaping of a democratic and representative government in the future, too, and we believe that ultimately the Chilean people must decide on it.

Even if the future balance of forces should take an unfavorable course for us and a government should come about after the overthrow of the dictatorship which would be different from the one envisaged by us, we believe that the UP could cooperate with this government in one way or another, naturally preserving its internal cohesion and its independence. But a precondition is that that government would pledge itself to a minimal program for the benefit of the working people. At the same time, the UP would continue to struggle for its own program and the formation of a more comprehensive government in which it would be fully represented. Today it seems possible to us to conclude a democratic compromise, leaving the government question aside for future consideration.

The broad policy of unity of the communists, or to be more precise the agreement between UP, Christian Democrats and all others advocating national progress, corresponds not only with our tactical line, but also with our strategic orientation. It is not a transition policy and is not motivated by the thought of creating an alliance born by the circumstances which we would utilize.

Since we communists always advocate everybody saying what he thinks, we declare that it is naturally our goal to establish a socialist society in Chile. We do not deceive anybody and we do not intend to do so. We reaffirm with great determination that this question today is not yet on the agenda. But nobody can dispute our right to have our socialist ideas and to fight for them.

We would like to emphasize that nothing could be further removed from our minds than to canvass for allies today with whom we will no longer want to communicate tomorrow. Developments will show that even circles who today oppose this social system will join socialism in the future.

Pinochet has repeatedly maintained that a representative democracy is useless since in reality it is only an introductory stage to socialism. "It would pave the way for something that would be equally as unacceptable as the assumption of power by Marxism," writes Gonzalo Ibanez, one of Pinochet's staffers.

Others assert that this "danger" can only be averted by a humanistic democracy or a "socialism" of the Scandinavian type, that is to say, neither socialism nor a fascist dictatorship. They think that in the last instance fascism opens the door to communism. Such a discussion is absurd.

In Latin America, socialism is the ideal of millions of people. The socialist society is the goal towards which all the peoples of the continent--some earlier, some later--are moving from the moment of victory of the inevitable anti-imperialist and anti-oligarchist revolution in their countries.

Under the government of Salvador Allende, Chile, too, was oriented to socialism because all attempts at social changes undertaken in the course of the last decades had failed to fulfill the people's requirements and expectations regarding a life without poverty and backwardness.

The changes effected under the UP government pointed out the possibilities for a new life. We have no doubts whatsoever that the working class and the people of Chile will again take this path, naturally along with the changes made necessary by the experience gained and the new situation created by the fascist dictatorship.

Socialism, therefore, is tomorrow's social order. Our people will arrive at it just as all other peoples still living under capitalism will. Neither bourgeois democracy nor fascism can bar the door to a socialist future.

BRIEFS

OIL WELL INAUGURATED--A new offshore oil well in the Strait of Magellan has started to operate. This is the fourth well of the offshore project being carried out in the Strait of Magellan. It is believed that the well will yield 5,600 barrels per day, increasing Chilean crude production to 36,000 barrels per day. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 80 FY]

NATIONAL PROPERTIES MINISTRY--Lands and Colonization Minister Carabineros Gen Rene Alberto Peri Farstrong announced today that the National Properties Ministry [Ministerio de Bienes Nacionales] has been created and that this ministry will replace the Lands and Colonization Ministry. This ministry will apply, control and guide the government policies regarding national properties. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Jun 80 FY]

AUSTRALIAN DEPUTY VISITS--Attorney (Roger Francis Hipton), Liberal deputy from Melbourne, is visiting Chile in order to learn about the country's situation. During his stay, (Hipton) has met with Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames, acting Defense Minister Lt Gen Washington Carrasco and other Chilean authorities. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jun 80 FY]

PANAMA'S TORRIJOS CITES NEED TO AVOID SPREAD OF VIOLENCE

PA072208 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Panama's strongman, Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, appealed today in Cali to the presidents and chiefs of state of the American Continent to study the social situation of their peoples to avoid bringing the crisis that is being experienced in Central America to this part of the world. Torrijos arrived in Cali today aboard a private light plane which he has used in trips to Colombia. General Torrijos Herrera, who spoke only briefly with newsmen, reiterated that the official ruling of the Panamanian Supreme Court of Justice, which ruled out a plebiscite to ratify the Panama Canal treaties and which recognized Colombia's right to transit the canal freely, is proper and manifests Panama's desire for unity with the Colombian people.

Withdrawal From Politics

PA082115 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Excerpt] President Julio Cesar Turbay has been on a tour during the last few days of Cartagena and Santa Marta and he will end his tour in Medellin. In the capital of Bolivar Department, he held a meeting with Panamanian strongman Gen Omar Torrijos, who announced he is definitely withdrawing from political activities. He said this during an interview he granted to the newspaper EL COLOMBIANO. The interview was published by the newspaper today. I don't even visit the National Guard, the commander of that military institution said.

PRESIDENT CONCERNED ABOUT NICARAGUA'S MARXIST DRIFT

PA080234 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today expressed concern that the Nicaraguan Government might lean even further toward a totally Marxist-Leninist ideology that will remove it from the natural sphere of the Central American democracies and that will create inadvisable and disturbing extremism for it and the American Continent.

In an interview granted to the newspaper EL ESPECTADOR, Turbay Ayala said he favors a Latin American study of the Nicaraguan situation with the objective, if possible, of assuring the survival of the government junta as a democratic expression and of guaranteeing that countries will support and help it. It certainly would be contradictory and counterproductive to lead the Nicaraguan government into a situation in which it would have to move in a direction which is foreign to America and inadvisable for our common continental destiny.

TURBAY SAYS TERRORISM FOUGHT THROUGH SOCIAL WORKS

PA092132 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Medellin--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala said here at noon today that the government is responding to the war that guerrillas and terrorists have unleashed against Colombian democracy with programs and works that have a broad social scope. The president said this at the opening of the Fourth [word indistinct] Law Congress which is being attended by delegates from throughout the country.

CALDERON CITES NEEDS OF OIL-PRODUCING NATIONS

PA071609 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0318 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Caracas, 6 Jun (EFE)--Venezuelan Minister of Energy and Mines Humberto Calderon Berti today expounded on the suggestion that his country, fifth in world crude production, not exchange petroleum for dollars but for other products. In statements made on television, Minister Calderon, who presides over OPEC asked: "Why must we continue to be satisfied with an additional handful of dollars every year?"

"We must demand the opening of international markets" and use petroleum to obtain "the intensive industrial development" which Venezuela needs. Calderon Berti assured that by exchanging hydrocarbons for basic materials, his country may be able to guarantee, among other things, to obtain "very cheaply" the food that is imported in enormous quantities.

The nations "that offer us things other than dollars," the minister pointed out, will have effective guarantees of the supply of petroleum. "It has been fully proved," he said, "that more dollars for our petroleum have not made us richer."

"It would be a conformist attitude to think that conventional schemes are the best," he added, concluding with "there is a need to seek new options for selling petroleum."

Departure for OPEC Meeting

PA080421 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1750 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Caracas, 7 Jun (EFE)--Venezuela will insist on the unification of petroleum prices during the OPEC conference which begins in Algiers on Monday. Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuelan energy and mines minister, who is also president of OPEC, announced this in a statement published here today. He left this morning for Paris, where he will then proceed to Algiers.

Calderon Berti stressed that the unification of prices cannot be considered to be an end in itself, which would thereby undermine the important role that OPEC should play in the international economic system. He indicated that the next ordinary conference will definitely approve all the technical and administrative details that will permit the operation of the OPEC NEWS AGENCY (OPECNA), the creation of which was proposed 1 year ago in Geneva. He added that the agency "will begin to disseminate news of the organization and its member countries this year when OPEC celebrates its 20th anniversary and on the occasion of the OPEC chiefs of state summit in Baghdad in November."

The OPEC president said that steps will also be taken to study Herrera Campins' proposal for the establishment of a "Third World high-level studies institute." The institute, whose creation was suggested by the Venezuelan president to the OPEC chiefs of state during his tour of those countries in February, would be sponsored and financed by OPEC. Calderon Berti explained that the Venezuelan delegation, which includes three other officials, will insist in Algiers "on the strategic role of petroleum as an instrument of development."

During his stopover in Paris, the minister will hold talks with the U.S. ambassador for the North-South dialogue. That meeting is viewed here as forming part of OPEC's efforts to advance its position in favor of reorganizing the international economic system through international meetings. On his return from Algiers, Calderon Berti will officially visit Spain where he will meet King Juan Carlos. He will also visit Mexico and Costa Rica. In Costa Rica on 15 June he will join the delegation accompanying President Herrera on his 3-day visit to that Central American nation.

LOPEZ PORTILLO VIEWS INDEPENDENCE, ECONOMIC POLICY

PA081252 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0815 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Jun (EFE)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo stressed on Friday his country's independent policy and its commitment to help find greater international understanding.

During a news conference held at the association of foreign correspondents, Lopez Portillo restated the traditional principles of Mexico's foreign policy and noted that he does not want for others what he would not want for his own country. He came out in favor of a new international economic order in connection with the energy plan he advocated at the United Nations--where he suggested that energy be considered the common responsibility of mankind.

Lopez Portillo said that contacts between the developed and underdeveloped countries are facing a dangerous "stalemate," and he mentioned that Mexico has offered its impartial assistance to convene a meeting of chiefs of state of the nations participating in the North-South dialogue.

Along with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and former German Chancellor Willy Brandt, the Mexican president is cosponsoring a meeting "so the problems of the North-South dialogue can be solved in an orderly fashion." The conference may be held in Mexico in early 1981.

The Mexican president voiced his support for democratization in Latin American. "We support all democratic efforts underway in Latin America, including Mexico itself," he said. He said his country has no right to get involved in conflicts in Central America but he voiced solidarity "concerning any aid we might provide in solving their problems."

Lopez Portillo feels that conflicts in Central America occur "due to typical problems of developing countries that stem mainly from their economic systems and somehow end up opposing repressive political systems." He said Mexico is not in any risk of falling into the wave of violence affecting several Central American countries and he noted that his country "has deep-seated institutions to solve its own problems."

He denied being pressured to increase oil production by the countries which he visited in May (France, the FRG, Sweden and Canada). He said his country practices an independent policy at all international forums because it thinks "it is more useful to be independent than aligned."

His upcoming visit to Cuba will be to reciprocate Cuban President Fidel Castro's visit to Mexico in May 1979, he explained. He noted the possibility of making a "technical stopover" in Bolivia at President Lidia Gueiler's invitation during a trip which he is going to make to Costa Rica, Brazil and Cuba in July.

Lopez Portillo said he was pleased with the courses of relations between Mexico and Spain, particularly their economic relations. and he stressed that his country is welcoming foreign investors who will make a contribution to the country and not just come to make a profit."

Havana Domestic Cites President

FL071435 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo had expressed great interest in his forthcoming visit to Cuba, where he will hold talks with our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro on world affairs of interest to both countries. [Paragraph continues]

I am interested in speaking to President Fidel Castro about our common understanding and in discussing the way to combine our best efforts at international forums in behalf of peace, Lopez Portillo said in a press conference in Mexico City.

The Mexican president said that the main objective of his trip to Cuba is to return the visit made by our top leader to his country last year and to discuss world affairs affecting the two countries with the Cuban chief of state. The Mexican president underscored that his administration fully agrees with the principles advocated by the nonaligned countries movement although Mexico is only an observer within the organization.

COSTA RICA'S CARAZO DISCUSSES C.A. SITUATION ON STOPOVER

PA081550 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Mexico City--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo said during a brief stop here on Sunday that Central America is the battleground of the struggle for the interests of the big powers.

The Costa Rican chief executive stayed 45 minutes in Mexico before boarding an Air France plane in which he will arrive in Paris today on an official trip. Carazo talked jovially with newsmen for some 10 minutes. He noted that during World War II the big powers found it was easier to settle their differences through others rather than directly. Carazo feels that (?this) is what is happening in the Middle East, Africa and the Indian Ocean and, naturally, in Central America. He said this region is obviously his concern, adding that violence may erupt there any time. He stressed, however, that he is certain the isthmus will continue to be an island of peace.

A just government staves off violence. Democracy guarantees peace not only insofar as weapons are concerned. [sentence as heard] It also guarantees social peace, Carazo said. The dispatch from Mexico adds that Carazo said he sees peace in the future. If there is justice, if there are dialogue and logical formulas to solve everyday problems then there is peace.

When questioned about the problem in El Salvador, Carazo rejected a comparison between it and the situation that prevailed in Nicaragua during the months preceding the downfall of Dictator Anastasio Somoza. According to him, the problem in Nicaragua was a confrontation between the popular forces and the army whereas in El Salvador there is guerrilla warfare and terrorism rather than a confrontation with the people.

GROUPS DEMAND UN INTERVENE TO END SALVADORAN 'GENOCIDE'

PA100003 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Mexico City--A group of 82 Mexican organizations--unions, political parties and cultural and social organizations--has demanded that the United Nations intervene to end the genocide that the military junta is carrying out against the Salvadoran people.

In a document delivered to Danilo (Figueres), UN representative in Mexico, the United Nations is asked to denounce and demand an end to U.S. intervention in Central America.

The 82 Mexican organizations also demanded that the UN intercede for the release of Leonel Mendez Quiroga, philosopher Ricardo Samayoa and Paula Leonor Pike who were arrested by repressive government forces and are being cruelly tortured in Salvadoran jails.

GROUP DEMONSTRATES AT U.S. EMBASSY OVER EL SALVADOR

PA070248 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Christian youths in solidarity with the Salvadoran people delivered a protest note at the U.S. Embassy today for President Jimmy Carter concerning his support for the de facto government in El Salvador. The note sent to President Carter denounces his administration's intervention in the Central American nation warning him that any aid as well as any presence of his nation and government in El Salvador has been, is and will be not only a part to the Salvadoran situation but also one of the principal responsible factors for that nation's suffering.

A group of Christian youths and groups in solidarity with the Salvadoran people led by Catholic priest Conrado Sanjur and other clergymen today staged a protest in front of the U.S. Embassy over the virtual U.S. intervention in the domestic affairs of El Salvador. The demonstration was staged at about 1200 but antiriot National Guard units were stationed near the embassy beginning at 0900 to provide protection to the embassy. The focus of the protest was to deliver a note addressed to President Jimmy Carter to ambassador Ambler Moss. The note stated the desire of the Christian youth of our country that the U.S. Government's support for the Salvadoran junta's repression should stop.

Ambassador Moss, who was not at the embassy, appointed a political officer of the embassy to receive the note from a committee representing the Christian groups. After delivering the document, the demonstrators staged a brief rally in front of the embassy during which Father Sanjur from San Miguelito and spokesmen for the solidarity committees spoke.

The protest went without incident and traffic along Balboa Avenue was not interrupted.

CANAL COMMISSION BOARD OF DIRECTORS HOLDS FIRST MEETING

PA070208 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 5 Jun 80 pp A-1, A-12

[Text] The nine members of the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission on Wednesday concluded a productive 3-day meeting during which, for the first time, U.S. and Panamanian members together assumed responsibility for formulating policy and supervising the affairs of the Panama Canal Commission.

The board harmoniously approached its duty of directing its efforts toward the efficient operation of the canal during the period that the provisions of the treaty between the two nations are in force. The board is made up of five U.S. members and four Panamanian members.

Among the actions taken by the board are:

Approval of regulations governing the functions and responsibilities of the board according to the provisions of the 1977 Panama Canal Treaty; election of Michael Blumenfeld, assistant under secretary of state for civil works, as president of the board; appointment of the members of the executive, budget and finance and personnel committees, as well as a committee for long-term improvements to the canal.

During the 3-day meeting the members were briefed in detail on the main aspects of canal operations.

D.P. McAuliffe, administrator of the commission, informed the board of important actions and decisions taken since the commission was established on 1 Oct 1979. The board praised McAuliffe and approved the actions with the understanding that measures taken with regard to canal improvements and important plans in the areas of maintenance, wage systems and matters related to the quality of life of the employees will be reviewed and studied by the appropriate committees in the near future to determine whether such actions need to be modified or adjusted.

Deputy Administrator Fernando Manfredo Jr. informed the members of the organization and functions of the Canal Commission. Walter Bjorseth, chief finance executive of the commission, explained the finance and accounting systems and Personnel Director Ronald L. Seeley outlined personnel programs.

Ricardo Varela, recently appointed assistant director for development of human resources, gave a special briefing on the training and development of Panamanian personnel in preparation for the year 2000, when Panama will assume full responsibility for operation of the waterway.

Board Chairman Blumenfeld is also chairman of the Executive Committee. Other members of the committee are: John A. Bushnell, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs; Clifford B. O'Hara, director of commerce for the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey; Ricardo A. Rodriguez, minister of government and justice of Panama; and Tomas Paredes, executive director of the Panama Treaty Affairs Directorate [Direccion Para los Asuntos del Tratado de Panama--DEPAT]. Except for the chairman, the members of the Executive Committee are elected annually by the board.

Edwin Fabrega V., director general of the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification, is chairman of the Budget and Finance Committee. Members are J.W. Clark, president of Clark Maritime, Inc., of New Orleans, O'Hara and Paredes.

The same four will make up the long-term Canal Improvements Committee. This committee will name its own chairman.

The Personnel Committee is chaired by Clark. The members are Roberto Heurtematte, (?distinguished) Panamanian businessman; William Siddel, former general chairman of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and Paredes.

During the session Wednesday morning, the group also carried out preliminary discussions on a proposed code of conduct for employees of the commission and members of the board. The board decided to postpone any additional consideration of the matter until the U.S. and Panamanian representatives have had more time to adapt the rules of conduct to the laws of each country while making them acceptable to all members of the board.

The board appointed Michael Rhode Jr. as secretary of the Panama Canal Commission.

The next board meeting was scheduled for 21-22 July in Panama and the meetings of the committees were scheduled for 17-19 July, also in Panama.

Several Panamanian officials, members of the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission, were appointed to various committees after the 3 days of sessions between the five North Americans and the four Panamanians who make up the board of directors.

Ricardo Rodriguez, government and justice minister; Edwin Fabrega, director general of the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification; Tomas Paredes, executive director of Panama's Canal Treaty Affairs Committee; and Roberto Heurtematte and the U.S. members of the board have met with Panamanian President Aristides Royo at his office in the presidential palace to report on the work sessions between the Panamanian and U.S. members.

Analysis of Board Meeting

PA081929 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 6 Jun 80 p 4-A

[Editorial: "Initial Steps"]

[Text] The first meeting of the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission adjourned Friday. In preliminary statements, some Panamanian members of the board said that it reached agreements regarded as satisfactory and, above all, what was described "as a consensus" for decisionmaking purposes.

As an initial step, the board elected its president. As was expected the person selected was Michael Blumenfeld, deputy under secretary of the Army for civil works.

One of the Panamanian members of the board said, without elaborating, that "salary scales and the standard of living of employees, which is regarded as the most sensitive area the Panama Canal directors must handle, will be reviewed."

Panama has officially denounced through its top-ranking representative, the president of the republic, the constant violations of the letter of the Panama Canal Treaty insofar as salaries, employment preference and the standard of living of the Panamanian employees are concerned. The labor organizations have also insisted that the same tactics used during the era of the former Canal Zone are now being used.

Therefore, public opinion is paying attention to this aspect of the problem which has arisen because of the delay in installing the board of the Panama Canal. The country trusts its representatives in this high binational body. It has faith in their capacity, intelligence and patriotism in performing their functions, which are truly sensitive.

We Panamanians are conscious that, because they are in the minority at the board, the Panamanian directors must negotiate and achieve what the government and justice minister, who is a member of the board, accurately described as "a consensus." We know from experience that we have always had to wage an uphill battle in our relations with the United States regarding the canal and that this case is no exception because the other party has a decisive majority. Any time this party finds it suitable to U.S. interests it will act as a closely knit front following indications from the Army secretary who, in practice and due to a unilateral interpretation of the Panama Canal Treaty, is the top-ranking director of the binational canal enterprise.

We have learned that Panama scored an initial victory when it obtained a postponement of approval of the "code of conduct." As is known, the other party insists that the members of the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission show allegiance to Washington and not to Panama. This is an unacceptable position vis-a-vis the dignity of our nation, which regards this as one of the most humiliating factors in Law No. 90-76, otherwise called the Murphy law, which has been denounced by President Royo before the public as unlawful and unacceptable to our nation and people.

As previously noted, Panamanians trust the diligence of their representatives and their ability to defend our national interests. Priority must be given to a review of all action taken during the last 9 months. If we fail to clarify, correct, amend and make all such actions conform to the clauses of the treaty, to Panama's labor and social security laws and our national interests--or if this review is postponed--the other party may declare that Panama has accepted all impositions and turned them into rights, as was the case with the interpretation of the 1903 treaty and most particularly with the phrase "as if they were sovereign."

We also feel that a consultative commission should be named in order for the work of the Panamanian directors to be more effective. One of its obligations should be to conduct an exhaustive investigation into all orders issued by the U.S. Department of the Army in order to correct them and make them conform to the legal text of the Panama Canal Treaty and the Canal Neutrality Treaty.

We encourage and give an initial vote of confidence to the Panamanian directors on the Panama Canal Commission. We will be ready at all times to give them our full support in the struggle to defend Panamanian interests. We know that this will be an uphill battle but that we will overcome the obstacles in the end.

COLUMNIST CRITICIZES CARTER'S CUBAN REFUGEE PLAN

PA081238 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 6 Jun 80 p 5-A

["Firing Line" column: "An Exodus, Provoked by Whom?"]

[Excerpts] A few days ago U.S. President James Carter issued a public appeal to Cuba to establish an "orderly" air or naval bridge to transfer to the United States the Cubans who want to emigrate from Cuba.

This is an attempt to halt the mass emigration which has brought more than 80,000 refugees to Florida from Mariel.

Of course, this "orderly bridge" would be subject to specific limitations, such as establishing that only those who have relatives in the United States can reside there.

The history of that exodus did not begin in 1980 but 20 years ago with the asylum in the United States of the Batista regime's torturers. Now Carter is worried about the entrance of common criminals and antisocials in his country.

Recently, Cuban residents in Miami and other cities traveled to Cuba and reached an agreement with the Cuban Government regarding measures for the departure from Cuba of former political prisoners and to permit the entrance to Cuba of Cubans who had left the island many years ago. As a result of this agreement thousands of Cubans returned to their fatherland and were able to see their relatives.

The Cuban Government repeatedly announced the release of the former prisoners but they were left with nothing more than the desire to rejoin their families, since the process of obtaining visas at the U.S. Consulate in Havana was everlasting.

President Carter's current appeal for the establishment of an "orderly bridge" for the Cuban immigrants is therefore a little strange.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CARAZO LEAVES ON 8-DAY EUROPE TOUR

Objective of Visit

PA080222 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Excerpt] We must improve relations with the EEC. The objective of President Rodrigo Carazo's visit to Europe is to establish a rapprochement strategy with the EEC. President Rodrigo Carazo will arrive in Paris on 8 June at 1500. President Carazo left for Europe, specifically France and Belgium, this afternoon. He will speak about education for disarmament and the establishment of the university for peace. Carazo was invited by UNESCO to give the opening address of its meeting in Paris at 1000 Monday.

Carazo told the press the reason for the visit to Europe is to establish ties with the EEC and to make his speech at UNESCO (?on world disarmament). I will try to establish a strategy of rapprochement between the Central American nations and the EEC, President Carazo stated. The purpose of this new strategy is that the EEC wants to have relations with various American countries, Carazo noted.

The French president will meet with Carazo and will discuss the opening of the Congress on Education for Disarmament. The French president will be accompanied by the political directors of the French Foreign Ministry. After appearing at UNESCO Carazo will go to Brussels to meet with the president of the EEC, Roy Jenkins. This is where our president will represent all the nations of Central America in an effort to achieve closer commercial ties. As a final leg of the tour, Carazo will go to Miami to hold a news conference. He then will return to Costa Rica after an 8-day tour.

Press Conference Held

PA100008 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Paris--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo told the press today at the beginning of his 2-day visit that the Central American nations are victims of the interference of certain hegemonic nations that want to dominate the area.

At a news conference Carazo asserted that in Costa Rica we live in an institutionalized regime of peace open to economic and social progress. I wish to add, he pointed out, that our de jure regime has been for a long time the product of popular aspirations and the decisions of our people, who have sought these institutions as their path instead of domination by a group of persons.

During today's news conference Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo was asked if his country fears communist aggression. The president replied that interference and the fear of penetration are felt in Central America as in any other part of the world, without this aggression necessarily having to come from communism.

Rodrigo Carazo, who opened the UNESCO World Disarmament Congress in Paris this morning, is taking advantage of this private visit to hold a meeting with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing this afternoon.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES HONDURAN OFFICIAL

PA100254 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier has met with the Honduran foreign under secretary. Here is Foreign Minister Calderon referring to the meeting he held today with the Honduran official:

[Begin recording] I had the pleasure of meeting with the Honduran foreign under secretary in my office today. He arrived in Costa Rica over the weekend on a private visit to participate in a meeting of the Christian fraternity.

He wanted to pay me a courtesy visit not only because Honduras and Costa Rica are friendly sister countries but also because of the personal friendship between us. We had a cordial talk this morning. Of course, we discussed the Salvadoran-Honduran situation. The possibility of a satisfactory agreement between those two countries is getting closer. I again urged those two sister Central American countries to make peace as soon as possible. [end recording]

COMMENTARY CALLS EXTREME RIGHTIST MOVEMENT 'FAILURE'

PA092235 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Free Costa Rica Movement [MCRL], the White Hand extreme rightist movement of Costa Rica, which does not have a good reputation, insists on becoming popular by fighting against us. We cannot understand why Urbina Pinto has insulted us today in a newspaper or why he wants to turn the small group he leads into something important. We do not care if Mr Urbina Pinto continues leading the White Hand of Costa Rica. He is struggling so that everyone will render homage to Somoza in Paraguay. The MCRL honors us with their insults.

As a movement, the MCRL is a failure. It represents the extreme right. Not even the sensible businessmen are rightists. Only the friends of Somoza want to isolate Nicaragua. Eisenhower's isolation of Cuba was the greatest mistake made by the CIA. Those of us who love freedom and democracy and who are businessmen in the business of social vanguard, with a desire to serve others and not to be served, are those who believe in the great [word indistinct] of history.

We are anticommunist, but we do not make a business out of it. We do not belive in the anticommunism of Somoza or the anticommunism of the MCRL. This anticommunism, CIA-style, is more dangerous than Marxism itself. We regret very much having to waste time fighting with organizations whose principles we do not share. We do not want to waste time fighting Somoza, the communists, the CIA, Fidel Castro, or the MCRL.

FREE COSTA RICA MOVEMENT NOTES COMMUNIST PENETRATION

PA062006 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Comment by Bernal Urbina Pinto, secretary general of the Free Costa Rica Movement, on Radio Reloj 2 June editorial--recorded]

[Text] The statement in the editorial of Radio Reloj regarding the Free Costa Rica Movement [MCRL] are false and tendentious. We never thought a serious newscast would permit the broadcasting of that type of statement. To say we are an extremist group is a lie. This is with regard to what the editorial writer says: We ask him to prove such a lie.

We do not know what Radio Reloj interprets as the extreme right. If that tag is to be placed on those who truly defend the democratic system, freedom of the press, the social achievements of our people, the strengthening of the family concept, freedom of employment, our religious beliefs and the peace of our people, then we would not mind at all if the restless editorial writer calls us extreme rightists.

If Radio Reloj believes extreme right means a group of persons who have been able to honestly make money as a result of their work, we must say that although most of our members belong to the country's middle class, we do not believe at all that a man who has been able to make a fortune on the basis of sacrifices should be ostracized and characterized as extreme rightist.

If this were the case, that tag would have to be worn by the editorial writer himself, since he, on the basis of professional efforts, has a flourishing news enterprise.

It would not be right either for the newscast to continue running commercials for very prosperous national and international enterprises. If those enterprises are also characterized as extreme rightist, then their commercials should not be accepted by the station.

We are offended at the affirmations made in that editorial because (Ordoz) knows the most important leaders of our organization, and not recently, but from many years back, and he knows that we are far from being extremists. The charge that the MCRL is carrying on a campaign against the Nicaraguan Government simply because we published the political will of Cuban leader Miguel Angel Quevedo and a commentary appearing in the editorial section of LA PRENSA LIBRE is rash.

It is possible that the enthusiasm that the director of Radio Reloj feels for the Sandinist revolution does not allow him to see clearly what is happening in that country; that is, events that have not been invented by the MCRL but that have been denounced by important leaders of the Sandinist revolution and of Nicaraguan political parties, who have referred to the clear and evident communist penetration in that government.

The editorial writer should file his complaints with the Nicaraguan political leaders and news media making these charges in their own country and through international news agencies.

SOUTH KOREAN CONSUL SCORES DPRK ACTIVITIES

PA080413 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 2 Jun 80 p 8-A

[Excerpt] A note sent by South Korean Consul Chun Seun Hee to this newspaper indicated that the North Koreans spend huge sums of money in subversive and espionage activities in Latin America, particularly Central America and the Caribbean.

According to the note, North Korea intensified its espionage and subversion activities after the fall of General Somoza in July 1979.

It stated that North Korea maintains a large number of officials in its diplomatic missions in Nicaragua and Cuba. This number surpasses the average number of officials "commonly accepted for missions of this type."

The note added that "therefore, one does not need to explain why those North Korean diplomatic missions maintain so many officials--they are involved in operations along with local labor unions of many countries."

According to the South Korean consul's note, several North Koreans with diplomatic passports arrived in Costa Rica recently. "It is easy to surmise that their visit is apparently to establish contacts and to establish the groundwork for carrying out their operations. Their presence here will clearly not benefit Costa Rica's interests but it will help provoke certain disturbances in a democratic and peace-loving country."

The Costa Rican authorities have not provided any information in this regard.

EL SALVADOR

MEDIATION BODY ISSUES BULLETIN ON HONDURAN TALKS

PA090042 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 2 Jun 80 pp 3, 51

[News bulletin released by the Office of the Mediation Convention Between the Republics of El Salvador and Honduras in Lima, Peru on 30 May 1980]

[Text] The office of the Mediation Convention hereby reports the results of the talks held here on 28, 29 and 30 May by their excellencies the foreign ministers of El Salvador and Honduras, Dr Fidel Chavez Mena and Eliseo Perez Cadalso respectively, their delegations and His Excellency Dr Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, the mediator.

1. The foreign ministers made a detailed report to the mediator on the results of the direct talks held in the past few months between the delegations of the two countries in various cities, including San Jose, Costa Rica; Miami, Florida; and Lima, Peru. Agreements in principle have been reached on six of the seven points included in the mediation agenda.

2. Both foreign ministers told the mediator that the delegations have handled the delicate subject of borders according to the norms and principles of the mediation convention. To date, agreements have been reached to create an effective mechanism to solve this matter and to allow both delegations to make a detailed and thorough analysis of the border issue. They also made a special point to the mediator regarding the responsibility with which the full scope of the border issue is being analyzed, with mutual respect for the sovereign rights of the two states to find a worthy and equitable solution to both.

PAPER DECRIES U.S. AID TO GOVERNMENT JUNTA

PA100331 San Salvador EL UNIVERSITARIO in Spanish 9 Jun 80 p 12

[Text] Cleto di Giovanni, former CIA agent, mercenary and at present "consultant to representatives of the private sector in Central America" said recently that "one of the limitations of the junta is that it is supported more by the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador than by its own people."

Meanwhile, William Bowdler, assistant secretary for inter-American affairs has said on several occassions that the Carter government fully supports the Salvadoran Government junta.

Robert White, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, has also openly discussed his country's aid and positive attitude toward the junta.

We Salvadorans do not have the slightest doubt about the Carter government's attitude toward the present government. The Christian Democratic military junta is sponsored, supported, advised and abetted by the U.S. Government. Furthermore, if the junta, despite a permanent general crisis, still stands, it is due to the aid of all types it receives from the United States.

U.S. aid and support is given in several ways: militarily, economically, socially, and even in public relations and culturally. U.S. technicians have been sent to farms, institutions and government agencies. They dictate and supervise projects, plans and programs. The arms and ammunition for repression are donated by and the reformist laws are devised by U.S. citizens.

The reason for the total U.S. aid is simple: they do not want, they will not agree that any deep change be made in El Salvador to truly bring about a complete independence from imperialism and oligarchic interests. They do not want to allow an anti-imperialist and anti-oligarchic revolution to be carried out in El Salvador, a revolution which would give the Salvadorans true independence. Americans are already worried about Cuba, Jamaica, Grenada and Nicaragua. It would be fatal for them if El Salvador were to follow the heroic path of the Sandinist revolution.

The United States is giving its full support to prevent the true changes that the country needs. Besides, if necessary, 'the aid' will turn into a military invasion.

The wishes of, and maneuvers by, imperialism are one thing; reality is something else. We are aware of the aid granted by the United States to the Shah of Iran, to Somoza, and to other military dictatorships throughout the world and we are aware how those peoples were able to overthrow not only the local puppets but their backers as well. The Nicaraguan people with one single blow managed to wipe out the economic and military aid that the United States gave for many years to the Somoza Dynasty.

Today in El Salvador the people are expressing their wish for freedom and their struggle for a better life without the exploiting oligarchy and without imperialism.

The Salvadoran people are completely opposed to the aid given by the Carter government to the junta because this aid means more repression, more exploitation and slavery. The Salvadoran people want to be completely free to dictate their own destiny.

The Salvadoran people are fighting and are aware that despite the maneuvers by the sixth member of the junta, Mr. White, the day will come when our country will be completely free and independent.

COLUMNIST SEES CARTER'S HUMAN RIGHTS AS 'VILE PROPAGANDA'

PA0801l1 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 5 Jun 80 p 2

[Jorge Pinto editorial]

[Excerpts] Yesterday we went by the U.S. Embassy here in San Salvador and saw a long line of Salvadorans who were trying to escape fascism and leave for the United States where, according to President Carter, respect for human rights is emphasized.

In the evening we went past that embassy again and saw people sleeping on the sidewalks. We were told they sleep there in order to be first in the long line that forms every day outside the embassy of the most powerful country on earth. The U.S. ambassador has made vibrant statements in support of the Salvadoran Government junta, which is trying to impose reforms for the benefit of thousands and thousands of cadavers, which is the gloomy result of this government's existence, which is in turn the facade of the traditional fascism which has ruled this country since 1932.

Have you, dear readers, gone by the Immigration Office? Would figures show that every month more than 100,000 people try to escape the horrors of this country, where murder has become a way of life, and where hospitals, schools and churches are not respected?

We have here the 6 May New York TIMES which states that President Carter is receiving Cuban refugees with open arms and adds that all this leads to the expectation of a warm reception. We, who every night see those people sleeping on the U.S. Embassy sidewalk, who see those long lines form every day, who see that crowd outside the Immigration Office, wonder why the great empire receives the Cubans with open arms but forces Salvadorans to sleep like dogs on the embassy sidewalk. Why are the victims of Salvadoran fascism, who outnumber the 10,000 Cubans in the Peruvian Embassy, not received with open arms? Or is Carter a liar who never really intended to fight for human rights in our countries? It is all propaganda, vile propaganda. Open arms for 10,000 Cubans; dog treatment for the 100,000 Salvadorans who want to escape fascism. Vile propaganda, and to think we once had great faith in President Carter.

SUPPORT FOR EMERGENCY PLAN URGED BY VIEYTEZ

PA061844 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1215 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Commentary]

[Text] We listened carefully to Planning Minister Atilio Vieytez explaining to newsmen the main points and basic strategy, as well as the specific actions, on which the 1980 National Emergency Plan is based. We paid special attention to one of the objectives of this plan, which is to maintain the employment 1978 level and increase it to 310,000, distributed among the various sectors.

Minister Vieytez referred to the efforts being made to establish a close relationship between the economic and social development plan and the structural reforms in progress. According to Minister Vieytez, the National Emergency Plan can be implemented by reactivating the nation's economy, by increasing employment and by making use of already employed manpower.

According to experts, economic recession can be reduced gradually by putting the National Emergency Plan into effect and instead of having a 10-percent deficit, as expected, this could be reduced to 2.5 percent.

Minister Vieytez said this is not a miracle plan but that it could have good results if all the national sectors cooperate.

Radio Cadena YSU considers it to be its duty in the face of the difficult moments the nation is going through to call on all sectors to support the National Emergency Plan so that it can give positive results. We think that at this crucial moment, when the country is facing a serious situation, everyone should start thinking about the plan, not as a political solution, but as a way to contribute to improving the community. We must think about the plan with a humane and patriotic spirit.

Let us think of this small Central American country, to see how it can recover from its deterioration, so it can move forward along the path of progress.

GUATEMALA

MINISTER ALVAREZ DOUBTS LEFTIST GROUPS UNITED

PA100117 Paris AFP in Spanish 1845 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] San Jose, 9 Jun (AFP)--Guatemalan Minister of Government and Interior Donaldo Alvarez asserted here that it is untrue that subversive groups have joined forces in Paris or in Costa Rica to fight the government established in Guatemala.

In an interview granted to the Costa Rican daily LA NACION, Alvarez commented on a report from Paris in which four leftist Guatemalan organizations announced their decision to work together at political-military level to wage a people's war against the dictatorship of Gen Lucas Garcia.

The communist plot will not succeed in Guatemala since the government and the people are solidly united in efforts aimed at development, peace, tranquillity and the possibility of a better life, said the minister of interior.

Explaining the reason why he considers the report that guerrilla groups have merged abroad false, Alvarez pointed out that there is a marked division between these groups in Guatemala and that these local rebel factions have a very bad reputation abroad. Therefore, he stressed that his government is ready to fight and disband any form of armed clandestine organization, no matter who or what is part of it.

Alvarez added that the organizations trying to destabilize institutions in Guatemala will be persecuted and destroyed in accordance with the laws existing in Guatemala.

Meanwhile, Alfredo Lopez, leader of the Guatemalan rightist National Liberation Movement, stated in connection with the guerrilla situation in his country that subversion is planned and financed by countries outside of the Central American area, which have been giving financial aid to these groups for a long time. Lopez announced that more than 100,000 men who sympathize with his organization are ready to support Gen Romero Lucas' army against communist guerrillas. In conclusion, referring to the alleged leftist union, the rightist leader said that even if they do unite, these groups are facing a people aware of their responsibility to the fate of Guatemala.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES UPCOMING FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

PA071535 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2015 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Inter-Central American Radio Organization report from Guatemala--presumably live]

[Text] Central American authorities must standardize their views ' build a fatherland in which we are all brothers without any discrimination, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez said yesterday about the upcoming foreign ministers meeting to be held in Managua, Nicaragua.

He said the meeting is being planned by a special committee and that it is not possible to report the agenda yet. However, he said, it must be noted that the meeting is going to be held as was decided in another meeting held in March in San Jose, Costa Rica.

He said the global integration of Central America will be promoted. We must strive to achieve a fatherland in which Central Americans are real brothers in a spiritual context of peace and harmony.

He referred to another point agreed upon in San Jose which concerns the holding of periodic meetings of foreign ministers to review and analyze problems. He added that it was decided during that meeting to refer to all the nations of the isthmus, including Panama, as Central America--in other words, the terms Central America and Panama will no longer be used.

The meeting will be held in the Nicaraguan capital on 19, 20 and 21 June to establish a Central American bloc to handle the various problems being faced and seek common solutions that will benefit the entire area.

FOUR MINISTERS LEAVE COUNTRY ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PA060441 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Four ministers are out of the country on matters of state. One is Carlos Alarcon Monsanto, labor and social planning minister, who is attending the yearly ILO meeting as Guatemala's representative. He is being accompanied by a team of advisers.

The agriculture, government and economy ministers are also out of the country taking care of business related to their respective portfolios. Agriculture Minister Edgar Ponciano Castillo left for Spain to attend an important assembly meeting on [words indistinct]. In Guatemala rust has been a major problem in the highlands. Valentin Solorzano Fernandez, [minister of economy], is also in Spain on an economic mission and he is also being accompanied by his advisers to analyze the international situation.

Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz, [government and interior minister], is also out of the country. He went to Mexico City. Although this is an official visit, the reason for the visit has not been disclosed, but it is believed that it is related to internal problems both in Guatemala and Mexico and ministry matters.

AMBASSADOR TO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 'UNEXPECTEDLY DISMISSED'

PA092006 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 0200 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Oswaldo Guerra y Guerra, Guatemalan ambassador to the Dominican Republic, was unexpectedly dismissed from his post by cable. The message states that he should turn over his post to Carlos Lemus Gallardo, who is currently Guatemalan ambassador to El Salvador.

The change of command is to take place on 16 June, according to the former ambassador.

Oswaldo Guerra y Guerra said that his dismissal violates international agreements, because the government did not wait for the Dominican Government to grant approval to the new ambassador. He said that he is an opponent of the Guatemalan Government and that he will participate in the ranks of the United Revolutionary Front. He added that he was dismissed because he is a friend of the Dominican president.

HONDURAS

SANDINIST INVESTIGATION OF SOMOZISTS REFUSED

PA092113 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1548 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 9 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Col Diego Landa Celano, Honduras defense and public security secretary, said today in an interview published by the local newspaper LA TRIBUNA that Honduras will never allow a committee from the Nicaraguan Sandinist government to investigate the activities of former Somozist guardsmen who live in Honduras as refugees.

During a rally held on 23 May, Nicaraguan Sandinist government member Tomas Borge said that they would request permission for a special committee to investigate former Somozist guards in Honduras. According to Borge, there are about 3,000 former Somozist guardsmen distributed in 15 camps along the Nicaraguan-Honduran border who carry out counterrevolutionary activities and incursions.

Landa Celano stated that "we have never received any request from the Nicaraguan Government and if we did, we would never allow the investigation because that would give the Sandinists the impression that our territory is theirs, and Honduras is a sovereign state."

Colonel Landa pointed out that only the Government of Honduras may carry out such an investigation in its territory and that up to now they have not received any request in this respect. Landa Celano also affirmed that the Nicaraguan refugees are under control in the Yusguare Camp located in the southern Choluteca Department on the border with Nicaragua.

When the Sandinist revolution was underway throughout Nicaragua there were about 120,000 Nicaraguan refugees in Honduras but the number of camps never reached 15 and was much less along the border with Nicaragua.

TWO THOUSAND NICARAGUAN REFUGEES TO BECOME RESIDENTS

PA072218 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1720 GMT 7Jun 80

[Sereano network]

[Excerpt] More than 2,000 Nicaraguan refugees living in Yusguare, Honduras, will become residents with special permits in July. All those who violate the law will be expelled from Honduras to a country other than Nicaragua, Ovidio Navarro, under secretary of government and justice, has announced. The refugees are currently being trained in various fields so that they can participate in productive activities, since the United Nations will end its aid program at the end of June. The Honduran Government, through the National Refugees Committee, will reward the people living in the refugee camp--who number approximately 2,500--according to their occupation or job capacity.

NICARAGUA

WHEELOCK DENOUCES FORMATION OF JOURNALISTS' UNION

PA090427 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate in Nicaragua, has said in Managua that any effort to create a new journalists' association in this country would undermine unity regardless of who leads it.

Commenting on the maneuvers of businessmen and some journalists, Wheelock stated that the revolution provides freedom of assembly. He added that if several newsmen gather together and follow established legal procedures they can set up a union.

After noting the work done by Nicaraguan newsmen during the struggle against the Somozist tyranny, Wheelock said that the Union of Journalists of Nicaragua is the result of this whole process and that any divisive effort will be an indication of sectarianism and an undemocratic spirit. The Sandinist leader cited a recent meeting held by radio station owners and reporters of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise to create a so-called independent journalists' organization.

BTA INTERVIEWS PLANNING MINISTER RUIZ

AU061530 Sofia BTA in English 1332 GMT 6 Jun 80

["On U.S. Pressure on Nicaragua"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 6 (BTA)--"The external pressure to which U.S. subjects Nicaragua interferes with the implementation of the plan for restoration of the economy of our country", underlined Mr Henry Ruiz, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of planning in Nicaragua, in an interview for the "Round the World" weekly for international policy of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency. The interview was given to Mr Henri Savov, BTA special correspondent.

Under the nickname "The Mountain Tiger" Henry Ruiz was known as one of the most popular guerrilla fighter commanders and leaders of the Nicaraguan revolution.

Dwelling on the situation in that country a year after the victory of the revolution, he stressed that in the political sphere it is characterised by the exacerbation of the class struggle. "The strata linked with the trans-national companies resorts to a special tactics--export of capital from Nicaragua in order to create additional difficulties for the revolution", said he.

To the question: "Will the deepening of the revolutionary process lead to confrontation of the classes affected by the revolution?" Mr Ruiz said:

"With the gradual change of production relations in favour of the state, I.E. of the working people, the danger of confrontation will be imminent and may even take the form of violent action. The government has set itself the task to solve the existing differences in a non-antagonistic way but it undertakes measures that the bourgeoisie will also obey the rules of the game", he explained.

Dwelling on the economic situation in Nicaragua, Mr Ruiz pointed out that the rates of implementation of the economy revival plan in 1980 are influenced negatively by the world crisis of capitalism, the galloping inflation--up to 60 per cent, and by certain internal factors.

He spoke further of the development of relations of Nicaragua with the socialist countries. "We got rid of a dictatorship and want to establish relations of friendship and cooperation with all peoples. Exploitation of man by man must be eradicated forever. That is why we stand with the forces of peace and progress, which are the socialist countries. Our strategical goal is clear, our principles are clear too", said Mr Ruiz.

Speaking of the present Bulgaro-Nicaraguan relations, he underlined that they are only a prelude to a great friendship between the two countries.

COMMANDER CARLOS NUNEZ COMMENTS ON LITERACY, PLURALISM

PA070310 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Direct line program with Commander Carlos Nunez, member of the Joint National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] My name is [name indistinct]. I live in Colonia Centroamerica, K group 675 and am the mother of a literacy worker. My son has been assigned to San Andres in the Madriz Department. The literacy workers in this area have been harassed and my son has been threatened twice. I was there the last time this happened. The members of the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] have been threatened in this community. A robbery was committed in the home of the treasurer of the group. I want to ask what kind of protection will be given to these brigadists since they have entered the [words indistinct] department and nothing positive has been seen. Other mothers and myself have had to go to this community to protect our sons. We want to know, then, what kind of protection is provided for our sons in those communities?

[Answer] Companera, you know what the literacy campaign means to us and you also know that in order to achieve the campaign's objectives we are willing to give our lives, if necessary, and also to give our lives for our brothers, our youth who are radiating Sandino's light throughout the country. However, since we learned that the literacy workers were being subjected to harassment, threats or attempts to create uncertainty and lower their morale, we have adopted measures to make the northern region the main focus of attention of all forces. When I say all forces, I refer to the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], the mass organizations, the Sandinist Peoples Militia [MPS] and the armed forces themselves. I suppose you have seen that during the past days measures have been intensified in the northern region of the country to systematically and increasingly organize the MPS in order to closely protect the literacy campaign. Also the Farm Workers Association [ATC] is getting ready to protect the literacy workers and areas where the campaign is underway. The army itself as well as the state's security organizations are working there and we can fully affirm that due to these efforts--possibly because of the parents' concerns and the actions of all forces--the harassing of literacy workers has diminished. In this sense, Companera, we are adopting political measures, regarding security, military and mass actions to guarantee the development of the campaign especially in areas like the northern region.

[Question] My name is [name indistinct] from the city of Chinandega. My question is the following, Commander Nunez: What measures will the army or the Government of National Reconstruction junta adopt and to whom must one go when people falsely claiming to be from the army commit abuses against the people?

[Answer] The measures are contemplated within the same disciplinary regulations which govern the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS]. Until now, all those actions which have been proven in one way or another, have been definitely solved, condemned or judged through the military regulations of the EPS. This is the case even with the armed forces, the EPS, the forces of the Interior Ministry, the Sandinist National Police, the state's security organizations and the MPS.

As part of these organizations which defend the revolution, they are subject to laws, regulations and disciplinary systems which contemplate, as in the case of all citizens, the adoption of concrete measures which may be necessary to combat any outrage or incorrect attitudes, or as you say, the abuses which in one way or another a member of the armed forces may incur. This exists and if you review, let's say, many of the press reports, you will find in many cases the stern character of the EPS, which tries to fulfill its obligation with the people but at the same time tries to educate its members within a new discipline of fondness and respect for the people, in the civil as well as the military order.

[Question] My name is Gustavo Meneses and I am calling from Managua. What can you tell the Nicaraguan people regarding the statement made by Arturo Cruz Porras, government junta member, to LA PRENSA newspaper on 26 May, who said that Robelo is a great patriot and wants the best for his country? What can you say about this?

[Answer] Companero Gustavo Meneses, with regard to the statement by Arturo Cruz, we can tell you and our people that we respect Companero Cruz's statement in all its importance. He freely expressed his own views regarding Alfonso Robelo when he considered him to be a patriot. We say that we respect it, based undoubtedly on the revolutions' framework, and we cannot in any way be surprised, perplexed or frightened because Companero Arturo Cruz has made this statement. The FSLN has also expressed its own views and has had its own position with regard to Alfonso Robelo, and we are sure that several sectors respect us in this regard. But the main thing which must be stressed here is that this kind of opinion undoubtedly helps to show the pluralist and democratic framework of our revolution. The same right applies to a member of the National Reconstruction Government junta who has expressed his opinion with regard to a person he knows and we see no great problem in that. Perhaps we must tell our people in this sense that this type of opinion, like the one you point out, companero, is an opinion which the FSLN respects and observes. Undoubtedly, the expression of such opinions greatly helps to make known the various ideas and opinions which exists in the country's political life and shows how these opinions or statements are undoubtedly observed within the pluralist framework. This would be our opinion, companero, with regard to the statement you said was made about Alfonso Robelo. Undoubtedly you are already aware of our opinion and you might also have formed your own opinion which we are sure everybody will respect and listen to, companero.

[Questions] Commander Nunez, I would like to ask the following question: How does the FSLN consider the Workers Front [FO] and the Federation of Labor Action and Unity [CAUS] organizations since in recent days we have seen that some of the members of these two organizations have been released? Also, what is the future of these organizations in our country's political life?

[Answer] The FSLN, on other occasions after the triumph, has made known its position with regard to the FO and the CAUS, although not with regard to the CAUS as an organization but with regard to what it considered the position of the CAUS leaders to be at the time. But, perhaps, one must consider each one separately. That is, the FO is an example of an organization which not only maintained radical positions toward the revolutionary process, but on many occasions due to these same positions, armed clashes resulted from the attitudes it adopted against the revolution and the sabotage attempts it carried out in sectors where it could exert its influence. These armed clashes were promoted or organized on some occasions by the anti-Somozist peoples militias which were organized by the FO, and due to these same positions, criminals who saw the FO as a way to harm the revolution, joined this organization.

Also, in the case of the CAUS, we have the existence of an organization with a sometimes economic [economicista] position, encouraged by its leaders and based on the workers' most urgent needs. At the same time, however--totally precluding the realities characteristic of the revolution--they tried to take advantage of the workers' real problems to achieve more important positions, to create anti-Sandinist positions and also to achieve strong positions within the revolution. In this sense, FO members have been released, which we understand is due to the direct action of the respective organizations and even to [words indistinct], but in this sense the FSLN maintains its positions until these types of organizations modify their attitude in practice. That is, the FSLN positions are flexible, full of a high unitarian spirit, and generous, if necessary, when it looks at problems, seeks solutions, or even accepts errors, but they are also drastic and implacable when unleashing all their strength if attitudes inconsistent with the revolution are maintained. Thus, the FSLN positions dialectically change to the extent that the organizations, within the spirit of national unity, assume their corresponding roles and strengthen and consolidate the revolutionary process.

HUMBERTO ORTEGA ADDRESSES RALLY AGAINST REACTION

PA090001 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1815 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Managua, 8 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Humberto Ortega, Sandinist Army commander in chief, said today that the Sandinists will solve the big problems left by the more than 150 years of oligarchic and Somozist rule within the next 15 to 20 years.

"We don't want to deceive the people by telling them that we are going to solve the problems soon and we don't want to create false expectations or illusions," the defense minister and member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) said. Commander Ortega spoke in the Jose Dolores Estrada Square in Nandaime, located 60 km east of Managua. A rally of organizations which support the FLSN was held in Nandaime "to condemn national and international reaction."

A rally supporting Alfonso Robelo Callejas, former member of the government junta and national leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN), had also been scheduled for today. Robelo Callejas' party postponed its rally "in view of the harmful campaign being carried out in the country which creates an atmosphere which is not very conducive to holding popular rallies." Nevertheless, Robelo's movement announced that it will continue its mobilizations and the organization of the party at the departmental and municipal level.

In the mass rally which was attended by Rafael Solis, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States, Commander Ortega warnod: "We will spend many years distributing the crumbs that Somizism left us, we will make many sacrifices but with those crumbs and with dignity we will build the new fatherland." The army commander criticized those who "say they are with the revolution but who are not within the revolutionary process." He attacked what he described as the "oligarchic families who still remain in this city (Nandaime) and who believe they are kings just because they have money." He added that "the workers' meekness should end and the oppressor and the reactionary should be defied."

Ortega indicated that the oligarchs should forget about taking advantage of the difficulties the revolution is facing to continue ruling as in the past. Commander Ortega told the workers: "We will get on our knees only to sow the earth or to take up rifles against the reaction and in defense of the revolution."

GRANMA REPORTS 225 REFUGEES LEFT MARIEL 8 JUN

LD091102 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] In its coluan "News from Mariel", GRANMA reports that yesterday 225 antisocial elements departed the post of Mariel for the United States. At the time today's edition went to press, 34 vessels from Florida were in the port. One boat from the United States arrived yesterday.

U.S. LEGAL ACTION AGAINST FORT CHAFFEE CUBANS OBSERVED

FL091536 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Policemen and soldiers thoroughly searched the Fort Chaffee military base and seized from Cuban antisocial elements lodged there all sorts of homemade weapons, whiskey and drugs, which apparently had been stolen at the base itself. Lt Col (A.T. Breiner) reported at the conclusion of the action that clubs, knives and other items with sharp edges--probably made out of window parts--had been seized. The officer stated that the soldiers had also found several whiskey bottles and drugs whose origin is not known. He did not elaborate as to measures adopted to avoid future incidents.

A group of Cubans residing in the United States protested the delay in processing those lodged there. Last weekend some distrubances and fights took place in Fort Chaffee for the same reason, resulting in tens of antisocial elements injured when the guards fired their weapons. In addition, the Carter administration has ordered that some 100 Cuban antisocial elements in Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, be sent to the immigrant's confinement center at El Paso, Texas. U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service Commissioner (David Cofland)[as heard] said that the U.S. soldiers will be in charge of transporting the antisocial elements who participated in the Fort Chaffee revolts. It was also announced that some 700 other antisocial elements remain isolated in the base prison.

For his part, (Edward Garcia), deputy chief of El Paso border guards, said that the decision to more those accused of starting the revolts out of Fort Chaffee was adopted for security reasons. National Guard and Army troops thoroughly searched the Fort Chaffee barracks and confiscated several homemade weapons, drugs and alcoholic beverages.

For his part, White House spokesman Jody Powell announced that the Justice Department will initiate actions against those antisocial elements who have violated U.S. laws, including those who participated in the Fort Chaffee revolts.

Political observers recalled that the U.S. Government, despite the numerous denunciations made by U.S. progressive organizations and personalities, has allowed counterrevolutionary elements of Cuban origin, who belong to terrorist gangs, to act with impunity. Those gangs have placed explosive devices at the Cuban and Soviet diplomatic missions and, more recently, attempted to murder Cuban Ambassador to the United Nations Raul Roa Kouri.

CUBANS IN PERU REPORTEDLY PROTESTING VISA DELAYS

FL061214 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] U.S. State Department Coordinator for Refugees Victor Palmieri told a group of congressmen that criticism against the antisocial elements from Cuba in the U.S. could cause even stronger public reaction.

He added that the recent disturbances at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, had been very damaging to the image of what are normally called refugees as well as to the Carter administration's handling of the problem.

Meanwhile, antisocials from Cuba in Peru continue protesting the difficulties created by the U.S. Consular Office in Lima in granting them entry visas for the United States.

Thursday's edition of the Peruvian daily EXPRESO commented that the anti-Cuba campaign on the immigration of antisocial elements does not make reference to the increased number of other Latin Americans who emigrate annually. The daily pointed out that in 1 year alone a larger number of people left Colombia and Paraguay than the number of people who have left Cuba in its 21 years of revolution.

It is obvious and unnecessary, the daily said, to demonstrate that Cuba is not going through a crisis. On the contrary, it is emerging from the alleged refugee problem even stronger.

U.S. DEFENSE SYSTEM COMPUTER FAILURE NOTED

FL091249 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] The daily GRANMA today publishes in its international page an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE dispatch which notes that for the second time in 4 days the failure of a computer placed the U.S. antinuclear attack defense system on alert for 3 minutes, announcing an imminent Soviet nuclear attack. The Pentagon has admitted that a similar alarm was sounded last Tuesday due to a malfunction in the same computer, which was left in operation to try to determine what had caused it to send the false alarm. The Pentagon spokesman, Thomas Ross, indicated that the defective computer had announced an attack by ICBM and submarine-launched missiles.

This is the third time in 7 months that a Norad computer, located in Colorado Springs, has erroneously placed the system on alert. On 9 November an alert test tape was fed by mistake to a computer and transmitted, also by mistake, to the rest of the antinuclear attack defense system general staffs. Certain members of Congress and the General Accounting Office which is responsible for supervising the use of public funds, have asserted in several instances that there have been several malfunctions in the system of the nuclear attack control and alert system.

Meanwhile in London, the second false alarm in the United States, which placed the world on the brink of a catastrophe of unforeseeable proportions, has been the cause for British parliamentary members to demand an emergency meeting of the House of Commons. Tom Dalyell, chairman of the Labor Party Foreign Relations Commission, said that the astounding occurrence--for the second time in 4 days a computer failure has caused the U.S. war machine to place the world on the brink of nuclear extinction--must be assigned the highest priority on the agenda of today's meeting, in which the government and the country's political parties will participate. He added that even Great Britain's economic and industrial difficulties are insignificant compared to this disturbing news.

GRANMA then publishes the following note:

In commenting on the unbelievable failure, which has occured three times in just a few months, the TASS news agency states that such Pentagon electronic mistakes cannot be justified. They could have a very high price for the future of the world peoples. It is a fact, GRANMA notes, that once more the engines of strategic aircraft carrying nuclear bombs were started and were ready to take off for the Soviet Union. World peace and tranquillity cannot depend on that kind of error. The repetition of the failure could place in doubt the efficiency of the sophisticated U.S. war machine, of which so much has been said in today's world.

Or what is worse, it could lead to suspicion that it is a case of an irresponsible test or psychological warfare to try to create an atmosphere of sleepiness in the defense mechanisms of other countries.

What is really true is that the absence of measures aimed at avoiding the repetition of such electronic errors creates an atmosphere of distrust because these errors take place under the umbrella of a government which makes every effort to obstruct the path toward military detente and world peace.

U.S. ORGANIZATIONS' SOLIDARITY WITH CUBA DECLARED

PA061738 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Many signs of solidarity with Cuba have been elicited by developments in our country in the past 2 months in the wake of incidents at the Peruvian and Venezuelan embassies, which several antisocial elements violently broke into, encouraged by the U.S. Government. The latter had devoted itself to welcoming as heroes those who carried out violent actions in order to go to that country.

These incidents were followed by the death of a guard on duty at the Peruvian Embassy. This led the Cuban Government to withdraw its guards from this embassy, which thousands of antisocial elements of all kinds subsequently entered.

In the midst of this, the United States announced a provocative military maneuver that included the landing of Marines at Guantanamo Base. Later on, the counterrevolutionaries carried out a provocative action at the U.S. Interests Office.

The Cuban people's response was forceful. Millions of people participated in two militant marches and in the most massive and combative 1 May celebration in Cuban history.

But solidarity with and support for Cuba is being seen even in the United States. In order to increase those signs of support for the Cuban people's struggle, the representatives of numerous organizations headquartered in the United States met recently at the offices of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples, here in Havana, and decided to create an ad-hoc committee to fight the U.S. blockade of Cuba.

The final declaration of that meeting was signed by the representatives of the U.S. Communist Party, the Cuban Studies Center of New York, the Institute for Cultural Exchange with Cuba, (?San Francisco), the magazine BLACK SCHOLAR, the House of the Americas of New York, the Venceremos Brigade, the Antonio Maceo Brigade, the National Alliance Against Racism and Political Repression, the National Conference of Black Lawyers, several other U.S. organizations and personalities and the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, New York Chapter.

The final document states that the main purpose of the meeting was to analyze ways in which the U.S. people can express their disapproval of the Washington government's hostile policy toward the Cuban revolution.

According to the document, U.S. militarism has increased recently, a fact that becomes evident in its current policy toward the nations of Central America and the Caribbean such as Cuba, Jamaica, Grenada, Puerto Rico, Nicaragua and El Salvador.

The final document adds that they will not let Cuba once again become the scapegoat for U.S. political problems and condemns the economic blockade of Cuba, the resumption of spy flights over our territory and the presence of the Yankee base at Guantanamo. Our condemnation, the document stresses, is not based exclusively on humanitarian reasons but also on the interests of our two peoples.

The representatives of the U.S. organizations who met in Havana promised to spread the truth about Cuba in the United States and to organize mass campaigns to demand an end to the blockade and to Washington's hostile activities.

According to the final document, the formation of the ad-hoc committee is the first step toward bringing to an end the James Carter government's aggressive policy toward Cuba.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS INCREASED FUNDS FOR RADIO BROADCASTING

FL092345 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Arnaldo Coro commentary]

[Text] The Soviet newspaper PRAVDA today reports the increased U.S. budget for the psychological war against the Soviet Union and the socialist countries through the use of radio broadcasting.

The stations Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, managed and operated by the Central Intelligence Agency, this year will have a budget amounting to almost $94 million, in addition to extra funds made available by the U.S. House of Representatives unfreezing several appropriations in the current fiscal year.

Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe broadcast their programs from studios located in the Federal Republic of Germany and both use powerful U.S.-made transmitter equipment of up to 1 million watts of power on long, medium and short waves.

The increase of the radio war against the socialist countries also is evident in the new budget of the Voice of America, the official U.S. Government radio station, which from $83 million [in the previous budget] has increased to more than $100 million in the current fiscal year.

For the CIA and the military industrial-complex, the use of radio broadcasting is an essential part of the anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaigns and, in order to implement these campaigns, they resort to all types of procedures including pirate radio stations.

PRAVDA notes in its article today that this psychological radio war unleashed by the Carter administration is in complete contradiction to the principle of noninterference in domestic affairs proclaimed by the Helsinki Conference of which the United States is a signatory.

MORA SAYS CIA TRYING TO REVIVE COLD WAR

FL100107 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Text] Parallel to the aggressive escalation of U.S. imperialism against the USSR and Cuba, and, in general, against the socialist countries and progressive movements, the Central Intelligence Agency--CIA--is carrying out a secret plan to revitalize the cold war. This sinister plan, conceived by U.S. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, utilizes various means and very especially the mass communications media--radio, television, movie theaters, news agencies, press--and direct diversionism by means of rumors and false news disseminated by its agents.

The newspaper GRANMA in recent days published two articles by my colleague Juan Marrero on the radio propaganda of imperialism and the CIA, denouncing that this secret plan is being implemented against our country with the use of pirate radio stations and the Voice of America.

This campaign, which has been reinforced to fulfill the objectives of the plan, is similar to the one which the United States is conducting on other continents through the so-called Voice of Asia and the anticommunist stations, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty aimed at the socialist European countries.

The U.S. Government spends millions of dollars on this subversive work against Cuba and against countries like Grenada and Nicaragua, seeking to destabilize them with campaigns in which slanders and lies are combined with the criminal work of its agents who plan attacks and execute criminal sabotages in the Caribbean region.

U.S. President James [Carter] asserted in a news conference granted to editors of U.S. newspapers that he agrees with the use of journalists for espionage work in other countries. The current CIA director, retired Admiral Stansfield Turner, a short time ago authorized the contracting of foreign correspondents as confidants and agents.

In January of this year, the magazine COVERT ACTION revealed that the CIA employs more than 1,000 journalists in espionage work throughout the world.

In this campaign of lies, false news and cynically distorted versions of the facts, the CIA does not hesitate to use even pirate radio stations that broadcast from Miami and other areas in the Caribbean and make believe that they are doing it from Cuban territory.

To facilitate these plans even more, the U.S. Senate last week approved a draft bill releasing the CIA from its obligation to report its subversive operations to Congress. In the future, the CIA can undertake secret operations abroad without notifying Congress and without restrictions of any type.

Philip Agee, who worked for the CIA for 12 years and left it to devote himself to report its dirty tricks, refers in his book CIA DIARY to the three categories of propaganda handled by the agency--white, gray and black. He identifies these three categories in his book, saying that white propaganda is that which shows without disguise that it comes from the U.S. Government and is disseminated by the U.S. Information Agency, which now is called Agency for Information and Cultural Exchange. Gray propaganda is that which gives as sources organizations and persons which apparently have nothing to do with the Washington government. Lastly, black propaganda is that which is not attributed to any source or is attributed to a nonexistent source or even uses false material attributed to real sources.

All this is nothing more than one of the repugnant aspects of U.S. foreign policy, not to mention the attacks on human rights that are committed daily in the United States against blacks, chicanos, Indians, Latin Americans and other minorities and against all progressive U.S. citizens. There is a special apparatus for this and it is called the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Therefore, one must be alert and not be deceived by the maneuvers of the enemy and respond strongly to its sinister and aggressive plans.

PERU

BELAUNDE'S AP PARTY HAS MAJORITY IN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

FY100150 Paris AFP in Spanish 0422 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Lima, 6 Jun (AFP)--The Popular Action Party (AP) led by President-elect Fernando Belaunde tonight gained control of the Chamber of Deputies after winning 92 out of the total of 180 seats upon release of the official vote count pertaining to Lima Department--where more than 30 percent of Peruvian electors live.

In accordance with these figures, AP will have 23 deputies in Lima Department (18 in the county in which Lima city is located and 5 in the other counties. The remaining 49 deputies from Lima Department are distributed as follows: 13 for the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA]; 7 for the rightist Popular Christian Party [PPC] led by Luis Beodya; and the remaining 6 will be distributed among four Marxist organizations (2--Workers Revolutionary Party; 2--Popular Democratic Unity; 1--Union of the Revolutionary Left; and 1--Union of the Left).

Now that the results of only two departments are pending, AP already has 92 seats; APRA, 52; PPC, 10; the Marxist Left, 10; and the National Workers Peasants Front (leftist), 4.

URUGUAY

MILITARY OFFICERS DISCUSS POLITICAL, ECONOMIC ISSUES

FY061855 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Important news about the political and institutional future of the country was released today. This important news was released a few minutes ago in San Jose at the end of a meeting between officials of the central and departmental governments at which it was agreed to step up the development of the highway network in this department. Here is the report of our special correspondent in San Jose:

[Begin recording] The political parties will be allowed to begin their internal activities this very year and their public activities at the beginning of 1981. The next national elections, as plans stand at this point, will be held with a single candidate chosen by the two traditional parties [Blanco and Colorado]. These remarks were made here in San Jose today by Gen Julio Cesar Rapela.

In turn, the commander in chief of the army indicated that Uruguay is a very difficult country to manage, depending on both suppliers and clients. He said that the country must be defended and that the past generations have been deceived, but there is no desire to deceive the current generation.

Gen Luis Queirolo indicated that the national government is deeply concerned at the problems which are currently besieging the meat, dairy and fishing sectors.

With regard to meat, Queirolo indicated that Brazil has reduced its purchases and this will motivate the search for other markets. He said that a number of aids to producers have been discussed but it is believed that preferential exchange rates would be out of the question because whatever money might be available must be used to protect the local consumers, but not to subsidize foreign businesses which come to buy the meat.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 114 11 June 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Videla Discusses Beijing Talks With Newsmen B 1
Pastor Assesses Visit B 1
Details of Videla's Activities in Beijing [cross-reference] B 2
Martinez de Hoz Returns From European Tour B 2
Departing Swedish Envoy Discusses Relations [LA NACION 5 Jun] B 2
Metalworkers Union Officials Request Intervention B 3
Bomb Explodes in Buenos Aires Subway B 3
Briefs: Foreign Investment; Loan Approved B 3

BOLIVIA

Cabinet Analyzes Military Proposal To Postpone Elections C 1
Congress Rejects Postponement C 1
Presidential Candidates Reject Proposal C 2
Electoral Court Considers Postponement C 2
COB Statement C 3
CONADE Opposes Postponement C 3
Bill To Expel U.S. Ambassador Introduced in Congress C 4
MNR Leader Requests Caution C 4
Civil Defense Committee Formed Following Explosions C 4
Army Officer Challenges Lechin To Duel C 4
Human Rights Assembly Protests Illegal Detentions C 5
Argentine Military Said To Take Part in Interrogations C 5

BRAZIL

Federal Supreme Court To Prosecute Deputy [O GLOBO 7 Jun] D 1
Justice Minister Makes Statement on 1982 Elections [JORNAL DO BRASIL 8 Jun] D 1
Guinea-Bissau President To Begin Visit on 16 Jun [O GLOBO 9 Jun] D 1
Communique on Guerreiro Visit to Zambia Published [cross-reference] D 1
Briefs: May Inflation D 1

COLOMBIA

President Says Security, Peace Crucial to Development F 1
Venezuela Ensures 25,000-BPD Oil Supply F 1
Oil Imports Drop F 1
Haitian Refugees To Be Given Aid F 1
Official Says Few Somozists Remain in San Andres F 2
Ambassador to U.S. Possible Presidential Candidate F 2
Students Seize Church, Hostages in Yumbo F 2
Hostages Released F 2
M-19 Claims Responsibility F 3
Students on Hunger Strike F 3
M-19 Affiliation Denied F 3

ECUADOR

Roldos Analyzes Political-Economic Situation G 1
Esmeraldas Refinery Labor Conflict Continues G 1
CEPE Announces Oil Purchases for Local Demand G 2
Briefs: Heavy Crude Discovered; Expulsion of CFP Leaders G 2

PERU

President-Elect Continues Talks With Military Officials J 1
Magazines Say Belaunde Reconciled With Military J 1
Morales Praises Armed Forces During Arica Ceremony J 2
Petroperu Signs Agreement With Argentine Oil Company J 2

VENEZUELA

Congress To Debate Role in El Salvador L 1
Opposition Parties Condemn Aid L 1
Herrera Denies Aid L 2
President To Attend Peruvian, Bolivian Inaugurations L 3
Visit to Costa Rica L 3
Energy Minister Calderon To Visit Spain 11 Jun L 3

PANAMA

Panamanian-Cuban Friendship Institute Established [Havana International] N 1
Cuba's Espin Arrives in Panama for International Meeting [Havana Domestic] N 1
Opposition Parties To Boycott September Elections N 1
[ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 6 Jun]
Commentary on Boycott N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Avalos Reports on Conditions for State of Emergency P 1
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 10 Jun]
Junta on State of Emergency [EL DIARIO DE HOY 9 Jun] P 1
Planning Minister Discusses Emergency Plan With Bankers P 2
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 9 Jun]
Samayoa Companion Expelled From Country as Undesirable P 2
FDR Members Denounce Intervention, Repression P 2
Comment From Ecuador FDR P 4
FARN Bulletin Issued on Recent 'Victorious' Operations P 5
[Havana International]
ERP Issues First War Bulletin in Honduras P 5
Journalist Says U.S. Losing Out to USSR'S 'SHREWD STRATEGY' P 6
[DIARIO DE HOY 9 Jun]

GUATEMALA

Christian Democrats Suspend Activities Due To Security P 7
Government Vows To Fight Leftwing Guerrilla Merger P 7
EGP Claims Responsibility for Death of 'Informer' P 8
Secret Anticommunist Army Kills Two PGT Members P 8
Soldiers, Guerrillas Clash in Quiche Province P 9
Venezuelan Ambassador Interviewed on His Country's Cooperation P 9

NICARAGUA

U.S. Congressmen Conduct Talks With Leadership P 10
Welcome by State Council P 10
Loan Delay Explained P 10
Discussion of Refugees P 11
Revolutionary Leaders Speak at Nandaime Rally P 11
Cordova Favors Conservatives Joining State Council P 12
Robelo Says MDN Will Join State Council P 12
MDN Official Reports Threats in Jinotega, Matagalpa P 13
[LA PRENSA 30 May]
Imprisoned FAD Members To Be Turned Over to Courts P 13

Refugee Departures From Mariel Total 278 on 9 Jun Q 1
Havana Reports Rock-Throwing Incident in Miami Q 1
Western Aid to South Africa Denounced at UN Q 1
Party, Other Officials Welcome Singers Held in Bolivia Q 2
Commentary Focuses on Tense Bolivian Scene Q 2
Reportage on Visit of Czech Deputy Premier Q 3
Meeting With Perez Q 3
Honors From Havana Province Q 3
Nuclear Power Cooperation Q 4
Protocol Signed Q 4

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Minister Bethel Warns Against Transporting Cubans S 1

BARBADOS

Prime Minister Arrives in Beijing on Official Visit [cross reference] S 1

JAMAICA

Manley Stresses Importance of Elections [Havana Domestic] S 1
Patterson Temporarily Replacing Thompson [DAILY GLEANER 2 Jun] S 1
DAILY GLEANER Reports Cuban Attacks Against Seaga [4 Jun] S 2
DAILY GLEANER Charges PNP Drifting Toward Communism [4 Jun] S 3
UN Representative Mills To Train Diplomats for Zimbabwe S 5

OTHER COUNTRIES

CHILE

Rojas Expresses Optimism for Beagle Solution V 1

URUGUAY

Relatives of Political Prisoners Report on Mistreatments V 1

SURINAME

Minister Hails Military Revolt as 'Rebirth of Nation' V 1

VIDELA DISCUSSES BEIJING TALKS WITH NEWSMEN

PY080242 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1517 GMT 7 Jun 80

[By special correspondent Federico Bedrune]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 7 Jun (NA)--President Jorge Videla today finished his official visit to the PRC by feting the highest government officials of this country, after the signing of two cooperation agreements and two notes establishing cultural and sports exchanges.

Videla also had a short talk with newsmen today after his meeting with Deng Xiaoping; he stated that it is Argentina's intention to work toward world peace, which he called "essential for the developing countries."

On the same occasion, Videla explained that that wishing "cannot stop others from seeking war and, keeping this in mind, we should therefore let our efforts be known which are aimed at preventing the outbreak" of a conflict.

When Videla talked with the newsmen today, he was questioned about the Chinese position that the "hegemonism" of the Soviet Union is a threat to world peace; he said that "we make no accusations. It is not very nice to point one's finger at anyone."

He also admitted that the Cuban issue was discussed during the talks with the Chinese leaders but gave no major details in this connection, although he stated that there was "considerable agreement" in the Chinese and Argentine assessments of Cuban activities.

He also explained that "We Argentines believe that all countries have a right to seek their own progress in their own way without interference by third countries."

Pastor Assesses Visit

PY082228 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1555 GMT 7 Jun 80

[By special correspondent]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jun (NA)--Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor flatly denied today that the fact that no joint declaration had been released meant that there had been problems in the talks between the leaders of the two countries, thus rejecting speculation which had taken place in some circles.

That speculation among international news media attributed some significance to the lesser space dedicated by RENMIN RIBAO, the main press organ here, to Videla's visit after the meetings of the first day.

On the first day of the president's presence in Beijing, that newspaper published a long editorial on its front page, and on inner pages carried an ample account of Argentina's history and development. On the following day, Friday 6 June, the same paper considerably reduced the space given to the visit, and foreign news media accredited here made interpretations of the presumed significance of the attitude of RENMIN RIBAO, mouthpiece of the Chinese Communist Party, and sent reports accordingly.

At the same time, however, the official news agency XINHUA dedicated several reports to Videla's visit on the same day.

When Pastor was asked about the circulating rumors, he said: "That is ridiculous. People who say that are blindfolded."

The foreign minister stated that "the importance of a visit is not measured by the number of things that are done or achieved during the visit itself, but rather by the prospects which are opened and by the relationship and eminence assigned to our country by such an important nation as China, which understands and supports us and wishes to establish really strong links for the future."

The comments spread from here caused surprise and indignation among the official Argentine delegation. Gen Eduardo Crespi, secretary general of the presidency, said those reports were published with ill-will; he admitted, however, that a previous contact with the correspondents would have prevented those mistaken interpretations.

It also caused annoyance that international press organs had pointed out that Argentina maintains a large and active trade with the Soviet Union, but it was also admitted that the nature of that connection was probably not very well known to the press, which has no access to the details of how Argentina has operated in that relationship.

Pastor had his talk with the newsmen when he was in the Temple of Heaven among President Videla's encourage which visited that historic building this afternoon.

The foreign minister said: "I expect that the political background of this trip will be well understood by our countrymen. It is no more and no less than that of establishing close links with this enormously important country which, in its own right, is a center of world power."

He stated that "our presence here proves that Argentina is no longer isolated and unknown but that its importance in the international field is recognized and taken into account." The minister added: "As occurs on these occasions, the president's visit does not, as many people imagine, involve arriving with a big suitcase and bringing it back full of things: this is simply the opening of a large number of possibilities which we will now continue to work on."

DETAILS OF VIDELA'S ACTIVITIES IN BEIJING

For reportage and commentaries on Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla's visit to the People's Republic of China, see the Western Hemisphere section of the 5 June People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MARTINEZ DE HOZ RETURNS FROM EUROPEAN TOUR

PY101248 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1156 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Jun (NA)--Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz and Education Minister Juan Llerena Amadeo returned from Europe today. They were met at Ezeiza Airport by Col Hugo Feddersen and officials of their respective ministers. Martinez de Hoz made a 24-day visit to several European countries and Llerena Amadeo spent a week in Paris.

DEPARTING SWEDISH ENVOY DISCUSSES RELATIONS

PY101734 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 5 Jun 80 p 10

[Excerpt] Former Swedish Ambassador to Argentina Karl Anders Wollter has said that although relations between the two countries are experiencing "difficulties" because "a girl of Swedish-Argentine nationality disappeared in 1977, there is no need to exaggerate this situation" or to interpret it to mean that there is "a generally bad atmosphere" between the two countries.

Wollter, who made these remarks just before leaving for Mexico, his new diplomatic post, explained that he had asked for a transfer to another Latin American country a year ago and that there is "no need to look for other interpretations of his transfer."

METALWORKERS UNION OFFICIALS REQUEST INTERVENTION

PY102256 Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 5 Jun 80 p 10

[Text] The secretaries general of all the branches of the metallurgical workers union, one of the largest labor unions of Argentina, have requested military intervention in the organizations, the repeal of the collective labor agreement before the Labor Ministry and the business chambers in this sector, and the call for collective labor-management negotiations throughout the nation within the framework of law No 14,250.

The note of the metalworkers, copies of which were sent to the Labor Ministry and the business chambers, stated that the request is aimed at "correcting the economic disorganization which has taken place in the 5 years that the collective labor agreement has been in effect."

BOMB EXPLODES IN BUENOS AIRES SUBWAY

PY101724 Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 8 Jun 80 p 7

[Excerpt] The "A" line subway service between Misere Park and Plaza de Mayo was interrupted almost all day today because several explosive devices were placed in a station and in the tunnel. One exploded, causing serious material damage and even destroying more than 5 meters of track. According to first reports, fortunately there were no personal casualties. On Sundays service starts at 0700, but half an hour before a bomb of medium force placed behind a fuse box in the Alberti station exploded. The explosion caused serious damage to more than 5 meters of track which will have to be replaced. Members of the federal police explosive brigade came to the scene and detonated another bomb placed on one of the platforms. The specialized personnel, suspecting there were other bombs, made an extensive search and located seven other devices which were also set off by detonators. Although there is no official information, it was learned that the bombs were reportedly planted by an organization called "Cinco de Abril" because large quantities of literature offensive to the military government were found.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN INVESTMENT--The executive branch has approved an investment of $4,123,000,000 to be made by the Dow Chemical Company, which will construct and operate a fishing boat. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 3 Jun 80 PY]

LOAN APPROVED--The executive branch has approved a $173 -million long term loan granted by the Lloyds Banks, Ltd, to YPF [Government Oil Deposits]. This loan will be used to repay earlier short-term loans. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0203 GMT 30 May 80 PY]

CABINET ANALYZES MILITARY PROPOSAL TO POSTPONE ELECTIONS

PY101829 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Excerpts] President Lidia Gueiler is now presiding over a Cabinet meeting at the San Jorge presidential residence where the armed forces proposal to postpone the elections for 1 year is being studied.

The Cabinet meeting is considered to be very important due to the implications of the military document--a document which many observers believe to be a formal, serious and responsible proposal in view of the country's political situation, which can again fall into a state similar to that of last year. The meeting is being held at the presidential residence due to the delicate health of President Lidia Gueiler.

The national Congress has called for a meeting this afternoon to study the armed forces proposal and give its opinion on the matter. Radio Panamericana talked to several congressmen this morning and received various opinions. Some congressmen believe that the armed forces proposal makes sense and should be thoroughly analyzed because it deals with the country's political, economic and social stability. Others believe that in practice the proposal is a peaceful coup and a new frustration for the aspirations of the people. The final answer will be given this evening when the military proposal is debated in the national Congress.

The National Council for the Defense of Democracy, CONADE, has also called for a meeting this evening at which the armed forces proposal will be analyzed so CONADE can make a declaration on the matter.

Before we continue, we are going to receive a direct report from Government House.

[Begin relay] Ladies and gentlemen: The Cabinet meeting which began at 0930 at the San Jorge presidential residence has ended. According to an official spokesman, Oscar Pena Franco, the meeting ended because President Lidia Gueiler is suffering from a bad cold. Pena Franco reported that a study of the armed forces proposal has begun. The Cabinet will meet again starting at 1800 tonight to continue studying the military proposal.

Pena Franco said that in the meantime consultations are being carried out more extensively so that when the Cabinet reaches a decision, it will reflect the opinion of the majority and will respond to the high interests of the country. This is the brief information given to Radio Panamericana and the national press by Oscar Pena Franco at the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting held at the San Jorge presidential residence.

Pena Franco also reported that the high military command has requested a meeting with President Gueiler due to the fact that she is the commander in chief of the armed forces. This meeting was granted and will be held this afternoon. [end relay]

Congress Rejects Postponement

PY102218 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2206 GMT 10 Jun 80

[By Rene Villegas]

[Text] La Paz, 10 Jun (LATIN)--The Bolivian Congress rejected this afternoon the military proposal to postpone the general elections for 1 year and confirmed its decision to hold them on 29 June.

The two chambers of Congress, gathered in a joint session, modified their regular agenda and decided to unanimously confirm their resolutions of January and February, by which presidential and legislative elections were called for the last Sunday in June.

From that election, the third in 2 years, should emerge a constitutional government with a 4-year mandate, and at the same time the 157 new members of the legislative branch will be elected.

The pronouncement of the Congress today became the first institutional obstacle to the proposal made last night by the armed forces regarding the suitability of postponing the elections for at least 1 year. The military proposal has been rejected by most of the largest Bolivian political parties.

Presidential Candidates Reject Proposal

FY101530 Paris AFP in Spanish 1434 GMT 10 Jun 80

[By Eduardo Perez Iribarne]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 10 Jun (AFP)--It was stated here today that most of the candidates for president have rejected the Bolivian High Command's request that the 29 June general elections called by President Gueiler be postponed. Questioned by the local media, the majority of political leaders have agreed in rejecting the military initiative that seeks "a reorganization of democracy," in the words of the official communique released last night.

Rolando Roca Aguilera, president of the Electoral Court, said he will call a meeting of the 12 presidential candidates to jointly study the military's request.

There are only 19 days until the balloting booths open, and the military's request that the elections be postponed has surprised "everyone," according to press reports. The main Bolivian newspapers published the military's request on their front pages this morning together with the statements of the politicians rejecting the initiative of the highest-ranking generals of the Bolivian Armed Forces.

The Bolivian public was surprised by the military request, especially if it is taken into account that there are only a few more days before the general elections and they have already been fully organized, according to the Electoral Court.

The president of the Congress and former president of the republic, Walter Guevara Arze, and socialist leader Marcelo Quiroga have agreed in strongly criticizing the military initiative, terming it "preliminary to a coup d'etat."

Lawyer Franz Ondarza, former President Hugo Banzer's right-hand man, referred to the document with moderation and stated that "a broad national dialogue must be called to study the scope of the military document." Ondarza's voice was the only one that had a conciliatory tone among those politicians who agreed in rejecting the initiative to postpone the elections, and some of them were very animated.

Electoral Court Considers Postponement

FY110111 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0030 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 10 Jun (TELAM/DPA/EFE)--The Bolivian Armed Forces today here officially requested that the National Electoral Court postpone elections for 1 year and to appoint a government, headed by current President Lidia Gueiler, designed to save the country.

In a closed-door meeting held between the president of the Electoral Court, Rolando Rocs and high-ranking officers of the armed forces in Miraflores Barracks in La Paz, it was agreed that the Electoral Court will study the military proposal and pass judgment on this issue.

COB Statement

FY110356 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Noel Vasquez, permanent secretary of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], has released a document in which the proposal of the armed forces to postpone the elections is rejected.

[Begin Vasquez recording] The unwanced request for a postponement of the elections, made by commanders of the armed forces, which is basically an ultimatum to Mrs Gueiler's interim government, is a request which does not reflect the opinion of the majority of the armed forces as an institution. In view of the prevailing situation, the COB makes the following statement:

1. The democratic process which has been initiated by the masses is in danger. A regressive process is underway and a coup d'etat is being executed through deeds. The coupists are creating conditions to reinstall a fascist dictatorship. In order to execute their plans, they promote terrorism, cause a food shortage, occupy labor union offices, revive the military-peasant pact, make intimidating arrests, offer a democracy not based on the Constitution [democracia inedita], accept the intervention of foreigners in security organizations, promote the campaign of rumors and a climate of social tension and, to make matters worse, they assault the president. [end recording]

The COB document points out that a postponement of the elections will also postpone the solution of the political crisis and will prolong the difficult economic situation of the country. The COB document says that the postponement of elections and the coup d'etat would imply failure to recognize the desire of the people.

[Begin Vasquez recording] The reinstated dictatorship would try to put an end to the labor union and political organizations of the Bolivian people. The coup would lead to the "night of the long knives" to suppress the democratic liberties which the working class and the people have won by resisting fascism for 7 years. The COB and the people would respond to the coup with a general strike and by blocking the roads. Nevertheless, right now we can and should disarm the coupists and their new tactics. To this end we summon all the organized labor movements to hold assemblies and to mobilize in defense of the democratic process. [end recording]

CONADE Opposes Postponement

FY110021 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2356 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 10 Jun (LATIN)--The National Council for the Defense of Bolivian Democracy today charged that the armed forces' request for the postponement of the election "has contributed to worsening the country's political destabilization."

Political and union leaders gathered in this organization designed to coordinate "civilian resistance" in the face of an eventual coup d'etat have issued a statement noting that "the people, after a long struggle, have won for themselves the right to live under a democratic atmosphere."

It states that the "general election is the only way to build a stable government which may undertake the solution of our serious socioeconomic problems."

Regarding the proposal to extend President Lidia Gueiler's provisional tenure, the council states that "provisional governments have neither the capability nor the time to undertake the tasks" pertaining to the administration of the state.

BILL TO EXPEL U.S. AMBASSADOR INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS

FY110254 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The national Congress unanimously rejected the proposal made by the armed forces tonight.

Immediately after this, a draft resolution to declare U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman persona non grata was submitted by the group of Bolivian Socialist Falange congressmen for consideration. After a short debate, this bill was passed to the Foreign Policy Commission.

MNR Leader Requests Caution

FY100424 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Father Leonidas Sanchez, a leader of the National Revolutionary Movement, has asked the government and the armed forces for prudence in dealing with problems created by requests for the expulsion of the U.S. ambassador:

[Begin Sanchez recording] We know of these requests through the press. It seems that they have been made officially through the channels established by the Constitution, that is, the Foreign Ministry. We expect that the executive branch will study this request very prudently and that the armed forces stay within this framework of wisdom and that both the executive branch and the army should always act with the future of the country in mind. [end recording]

CIVIL DEFENSE COMMITTEE FORMED FOLLOWING EXPLOSIONS

FY110313 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Today at noon we contacted (Felipe Calvi Montes), our correspondent in Santa Cruz, who gave the following report:

[Begin Calvi Montes recording] Your correspondent reporting from Santa Cruz: This morning the citizens of Santa Cruz were again alarmed by three dynamite explosions. We interviewed the director of the public security guard of the department who gave us a detailed account of the events. [passage indistinct]

Regarding another subject, it should be noted that the Civilian Committee for Civil Defense [Comite Civil de la Defensa de la Ciudadania], sponsored by the II Army Corps here in Santa Cruz, has already recruited 4,820 people and will probably start functioning as of today, because of the terrorist acts committed early this morning. [end recording]

ARMY OFFICER CHALLENGES LECHIN TO A DUEL

FY101431 Paris AFP in Spanish 1412 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 10 Jun (AFP)--It was reported here today that a Bolivian Army officer has challenged Juan Lechin Oquendo, head of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), to a duel.

Army Maj Eduardo Salaverry challenged the veteran union leader to a duel "with the weapon chosen by Lechin." The challenge was made due to alleged abuses committed by Lechin against the Bolivian Army 28 years ago. The challenger, according to his own statement, has the authorization of the army command but his action has found little response from Lechin and the COB.

HUMAN RIGHTS ASSEMBLY PROTESTS ILLEGAL DETENTIONS

FY061411 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Father Julio Tumiri, president of the Bolivian Permanent Human Rights Assembly, has released a statement on behalf of the assembly in which he protests illegal detentions which have taken place recently. The document says that those detentions are typical of the de facto governments which ruled the country during the last 15 years. The Human Rights Assembly also deplores the passivity of the Interior Ministry, which has not made use of its powers.

The second paragraph of the communique signed by Tumiri charges that some members of the armed forces, who have forgotten the role assigned to them in the Constitution, the laws in force and military regulations, have committed illegal and deplorable acts, such as the detentions known by the public.

The Permanent Human Rights Assembly concludes by asking that those outrages, which are open violations of individual freedom and a challenge to the rule of rights, be thoroughly investigated by the appropriate officials, that is, officials of the Interior Ministry and all its subordinate branches, in order to identify the planners and perpetrators of those outrages who should be strictly punished according to law, which is the only way to safeguard democratic coexistence in this country.

Tumiri's communique is also signed by (Jaime Salles), president of the Human Rights Assembly of La Paz Department.

ARGENTINE MILITARY SAID TO TAKE PART IN INTERROGATIONS

FY101430 Paris AFP in Spanish 1410 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 10 Jun (AFP)--Various Bolivian labor and student organizations denounced here today that "Argentine military personnel are actively participating in the interrogations that are being carried out by the Bolivian Army."

Regarding this matter, the first charge was made in view of the detention, interrogation and release of five Cuban folk singers, members of the Group, who were initially accused of terrorism by the intelligence services of the Bolivian Armed Forces.

Questioned over the telephone by AFP, a spokesman of the Argentine Embassy denied the accusations, indicating that "they are a part of a smear campaign that is being managed by international Marxism against the Argentine nation."

The charges by the labor and student sectors also demand that the government investigate the matter.

FEDERAL SUPREME COURT TO PROSECUTE DEPUTY

PY101551 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 7 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] The Federal Supreme Court, which investigated Deputy Joao Cunha, Workers' Party of Sao Paulo, has now decided to prosecute him for a speech he made in Congress which was considered offensive to the nation's president and to the armed forces. Justice Rafael Mayer, who conducted the investigation, will also be the prosecutor. The first step will now be to summon the deputy to present his defense next week.

The court also selected yesterday, through a name-drawing procedure, Justice Soarez Munoz to conduct the prosecution against Deputy Getulio Dias, Workers' Democratic Party of Rio Grande do Sul, who is accused of having offended the superior electoral court at the time the court decided on a registration request presented by the Brazilian Labor Party.

JUSTICE MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT ON 1982 ELECTIONS

PY101614 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 8 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel has given assurances in Belo Horizonte that "no threat whatsoever is pending over direct elections for governors and congressmen in 1982 because President Figueiredo is stubbornly determined to carry on the process of democratic liberalization." He then added: "All the roadsigns leading toward democracy have been erected."

Abi-Ackel insisted on the need to have a new constitution, but noted that it would have to be written after the 1982 elections so "it will be authentic and last as long as possible. As for municipal elections this year, Minister Abi-Ackel said "the government will accept whatever Congress passes."

GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT TO BEGIN VISIT ON 16 JUN

PY101543 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 Jun 80 p 6

[Excerpt] Brasilia--Guinea-Bissau President Luis Cabral will arrive in Brazil on 16 June at the invitation of the Brazilian Government. He will be the third African president to visit Brazil during the Figueiredo government. The first two were Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Sekou Toure of Guinea.

Although Angola and Nigeria are Brazil's main trade partners in Africa, Guinea-Bissau is the country that has received more technical cooperation from Brazil and it has been the first to receive the visit of a Brazilian government official during the current government--that of Ambassador Baena Soares, who also visited Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe.

COMMUNIQUE ON GUERREIRO VISIT TO ZAMBIA PUBLISHED

For excerpts of the joint communique issued at the end of Foreign Minister Guerreiro's visit to Zarbia, see page U 2 of the 11 June issue of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

MAY INFLATION--According to information released by the Getulio Vargas Foundation, the inflation rate for May was 6.4 percent. This means that the inflation rate for the past 12 months has reached 94.7 percent. This is an unprecedented figure, comparable only with the one attained in July 1974 when the accumulate inflation rate for the previous 12 months was 94.2 percent. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 7 Jun 80 PY]

PRESIDENT SAYS SECURITY, PEACE CRUCIAL TO DEVELOPMENT

PA092133 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Medellin--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala said here today that his government has made security one of the cornerstones of national development. He said that without peace there will be no development and [words indistinct] the drastic regulations in the security law. The president made this statement this morning in receiving a decoration from the Medellin Chamber of Commerce. The president noted that many of the crimes that have been committed in the country are a result of unemployment and that it is for this reason that his government has launched the national economic integration plan.

VENEZUELA ENSURES 25,000-BPD OIL SUPPLY

PA110052 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] The Venezuelan Government has ensured Colombia's supply of 25,000 barrels of oil and fuel oil a day this year, Colombian Petroleum Enterprise [Ecopetrol] President Alvaro Barrera Rueda reported today. The agreement was signed on Monday by the two governments in Caracas in a meeting attended by the Ecopetrol president. The 25,000 barrels include 15,000 barrels of heavy crude, 5,000 of light crude and 5,000 additional barrels of fuel oil. The price will vary according to international price fluctuations, Barrera Rueda reported. Last May the price was $32.60 for a barrel of light crude and $27.50 for a barrel of heavy crude. According to the latest OPEC agreements in Algiers, the top price per barrel is ($32.00). The renewal of the intergovernmental contract confirms that Venezuela is Colombia's foremost supplier of hydrocarbons.

Oil Imports Drop

PA110055 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Gasoline imports in Colombia dropped by 12,000 barrels this year as compared to the 1979 volume, Colombian Petroleum Enterprise President Alvaro Barrera Rueda reported today. He said that before the plant in Barrancabermeja started working, Colombia had been importing 25,000 barrels of gasoline a day. Now we import merely 13,000 barrels and it is likely that we will reduce that figure even more this decade.

Barrera Rueda told this station today that the country will become self-sufficient in hydrocarbons again in 1985, as former Mines Minister Alberto Vasquez Restrepo repeatedly told the country. According to Barrera Rueda, oil development in the eastern plains and the construction of the refinery there ensures that as of 1985 Colombia will become self-sufficient in oil and gasoline again. He added that the talks with Mexico and Iraq on oil supplies are going well. It is expected the talks with Iraq will end in October while an agreement may be reached with Mexico early next year.

HAITIAN REFUGEES TO BE GIVEN AID

PA102135 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Bogota--The government has announced that it will aid 42 Haitian refugees who arrived yesterday in San Andres archipelago, fleeing the regime of President Jean-Claude Duvalier. According to a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Intendant Ana Garcia was instructed this morning to aid the refugees until their situation is defined. The refugees consist of 14 women, 27 men and a 2-year-old child, who were found on board a motor boat floating adrift near the cays of Roncador. The fishing boat that found them towed them to San Andres.

OFFICIAL SAYS FEW SOMOZISTS REMAIN IN SAN ANDRES

PA102101 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Excerpt] San Andres, Colombia--Very few refugees of Gen Anastasio Somoza's deposed regime remain in the archipelago, Intendant Ana Garcia told this station today. She added that Nicaragua's claim of sovereignty over San Andres y Providencia and the cays of Roncador, Quitasueno, Serrana and Serranilla has had no effect on these islands. According to her, the only thing we have learned is that a recent mission to Bogota led by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto failed.

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. POSSIBLE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PA091602 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Bogota--Colombia's ambassador to the United States, Virgilio Barco Vargas, has characterized as interesting an EL TIEMPO editorial that considers him a possible presidential candidate for the Liberal Party. Barco is of the opinion, however, that any analysis in this regard should be based on the party's organization. I would like to comment on the entire editorial and not only on a paragraph that speaks very generously of me, Virgilio Barco stated. The ambassador noted that he, as all other Colombians, supports those who are born leaders of the party. Barco said he has not set a deadline for returning to the country because he is fulfilling a job the government has assigned to him.

STUDENTS SEIZE CHURCH, HOSTAGES IN YUMBO

PA082134 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Students of the city of Yumbo, near Cali, today seized the Church of Our Lady of Consolation and are now holding over 50 people they took hostage there during Mass. The students want the government to solve the municipality's main problems. Their demands include a water system for Yumbo and a reduction in the public transportation rates. Yumbo Mayor Hernando Jose Carvajal said he expects the problem to be settled favorably and promptly.

Hostages Released

PA091614 Paris AFP in Spanish 1426 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Yumbo, 9 Jun (AFP)--Forty-five persons who were being held hostage since Sunday by a group of hooded persons in a church in this town in southwestern Colombia were released last night, it was learned here today. The police reported that the hooded persons--who said they belong to the young Christian movement for the improvement of Yumbo--allowed the hostages to leave in order to negotiate their demands with the government authorities.

The church was occupied on Sunday morning by the youths who demanded a reduction in the city bus transportation rates, treatment plants in industrial factories [as received], improved public services and schools and paved roads. The police said that the masked persons are still inside the church but without the hostages. They are waiting for the the authorities to accept an invitation to discuss their list of demands, which the people of Yumbo support. The police last night broke up a demonstration of approximately 1,000 persons offering support to the church occupants. The authorities said today that public order has not been disrupted and they trust the church will be vacated shortly.

M-19 Claims Responsibility

PA101529 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0440 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Bogota, 9 Jun (EFE)--The 19 April Movement (M-19) tonight claimed responsibility for the occupation of the Church of Our Lady of Consolation in Yumbo, western Colombia. In a communique sent to the media in Cali, capital of the Valle del Cajca Department, the M-19 warned that "this is the beginning of a national campaign." The communique stated that "the hooded individuals who occupied the church are members of a cell of our movement." Sources from the police directorate told this agency that this same group on Sunday also occupied the Church of Sincelejo, in northern Colombia, where they hoisted a flag.

Students on Hunger Strike

PA101720 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Hernando Villalba Cuellar report]

[Text] The 12 hooded individuals who have been occupying Yumbo's Church of Our Lady of Consolation since Sunday presumably began staging a hunger strike today. The occupiers of the church announced last night that they would begin fasting at 0600 today as a way to pressure the government into negotiating an 18-point list of demands, which calls for the improvement of public services, the reduction of transport fares and control of industrial pollution. Both Mayor Armando Jose Carvajal and Government Secretary Carlos Urreste have announced that the government will not negotiate with the hooded individuals because the latter are demanding difficult things which are not in their hands to resolve. The government spokesman added that authority cannot yield to pressure and threats, least of all in the face of those who have violated a sacred place and have committed a sacrilege. With regard to the hunger strike, Yumbo's government secretary said: It's ridiculous because they have enough food and I don't believe that. Having enough to eat, they won't do so.

For their part, both the army and the police have dismissed the possibility of seizing the church by force, explaining that such action would be possible only if the church authorities requested it. The hooded individuals have already announced that they are willing to remain in the church indefinitely and their action has elicited a feeling of solidarity among some of the local residents.

M-19 Affiliation Denied

PA102135 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Cali, Colombia--The authorities of the disrupted municipality of Yumbo today ordered a first degree alert of military and police forces, suspended classes in the local schools and warned the citizens that all legal measures will be resorted to in order to maintain public order. The mayor's office also announced that it will not evict the 12 hooded students who have been occupying the local church since Sunday, unless there is a church order to proceed in this manner. Yumbo authorities have not held talks with the occupiers, who today denied through a loudspeaker that they are guerrillas. We are Christians [words indistinct] they insisted, thus denying a report that they are militants of the subversive 19 April Movement.

According to (?Duilio) Mora, our correspondent in El Valle, a tense situation prevails in Yumbo, but there (?have been no serious incidents). For his part, Municipal Secretary Carlos Urreste insisted that there will be no evictions unless the church authorities order it. Meanwhile, all activities in Yumbo have been practically paralyzed.

ROLDOS ANALYZES POLITICAL-ECONOMIC SITUATION

PA091808 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] President Jaime Roldos said he will never give up his principles, which were the basis on which the Ecuadorean people voted for him, only to remain in the government palace. He said that the government can and should go along with those who are in favor of a change. During an interview granted to the newspaper EL COMERCIO, President Roldos analyzed political and economic issues. He referred to the possibility of a close cooperation with the democratic left and said that those who have promoted the option for a democratic structural change, for social justice with freedom, must work together. President Roldos made a point of the fact that this government cannot fail the people in its ideological principles and ethical values.

Regarding possible changes in the governmental team, President Roldos said that changes in the administration will be implemented whenever necessary to fulfill the objectives we are pursuing. He neither confirmed nor denied that any plan exists to make changes in the top government ranks. He defended his administration, arguing that there are facts to prove that the government has been able to handle economic issues. However, he admitted that we are not in the best economic situation.

Analyzing the current political situation, President Roldos said that constitutional amendments should be mutually agreed upon by the executive and legislative branches.

ESMERALDAS REFINERY LABOR CONFLICT CONTINUES

PA102334 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Jose Carvajal, the general manager of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE], has indicated that the conduct of CEPE's workers in Esmeraldas is being evaluated and that all those who have shown bad conduct in the past--as reported by the chiefs of departments and sections--will be fired. He also said that the instigators of the strike will not only be dismissed without any type of severance pay but they will be criminally prosecuted and jailed.

Meanwhile, the secretary general of the union said that according to a decision adopted in an assembly of the refinery's workers, they will only return to work if no reprisals are taken against them and if a document is signed to that effect.

When a large number of workers were going to the refinery to return to work in the area of (?Potosi), the police arrested 20 workers. This action caused indignation and the labor leaders held an assembly in which the workers decided not to return to work until they are given guarantees that such actions will not be taken.

Another report from the port of Esmeraldas indicates that there were some incidents yesterday when a group of workers harassed fellow workers who decided to return to work at the Esmeraldas state refinery in response to the CEPE general manager's call. General Manager Carvajal has been in Esmeraldas since Friday to personally take charge of the refinery's activities.

From another quarter, Dr Antonio Lara Guillones, Esmeraldas Province representative to the National Chamber of Representatives, has sent a telegram to this station. He said that in view of his concern over the conflict at the Esmeraldas refinery, he has contacted President Jaime Roldos Aguilera and Government Minister Carlos Feraud Blum to try to find an immediate solution to the serious discontent that exists in Esmeraldas Province.

Lara Guillones also said that he was asked the release of the arrested workers. He said he has issued an alert to the Ecuadorean working people and the people in general since there is a sinister plan by U.S. imperialism and the Ecuadorean oligarchy to convert CEPE into a private enterprise so they can control the oil resources which belongs to the people. They seek to discredit CEPE and are using old tactics to take advantage of the agitation, Guillones added. The Esmeraldas deputy urged the various class organizations of the province to maintain unity in order to obtain the legitimate rights of the people of Esmeraldas. He concluded by asking the people not to play into the hands of the reactionary and anti-popular rightwing.

CEPE ANNOUNCES OIL PURCHASE FOR LOCAL DEMAND

PA091624 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] A reliable Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE] source has insisted that the possibility of a fuel shortage has been solved with the purchase of 700,000 barrels worth over $30 million, which is 750 million sucres, to meet the local market demand.

The same source reported that the oil refinery in Esmeraldas is already operating at 75 percent of its capacity--using an emergency crew and some workers who are being admitted back to work.

In the meantime, the government officially announced that at no time has it planned to dismiss Edmundo Brown, the refinery's general supervisor.

BRIEFS

HEAVY CRUDE DISCOVERED--The Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation has discovered important heavy crude deposits in the Baeza region which may be a continuation of the famous Orinoco Strip in Venezuela. According to preliminary estimates, the Baeza deposits are three times larger than the Chufindi field, with the greatest potential in Ecuadorean territory. If exploited, the new deposits would produce up to 100,000 barrels of heavy crude per day. However, the immediate exploitation of deposits of this kind is not currently regarded as profitable. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Jun 80 PA]

EXPULSION OF CFP LEADERS--The national directorate of the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP] decided Sunday in Guayaquil to expel Gilberto Plaza Chillambo and Reinaldo Llanga (Pasi), representatives for Esmeraldas and Cotopaxi provinces, respectively for insulting the party and its leaders. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 May 80]

PRESIDENT-ELECT CONTINUES TALKS WITH MILITARY OFFICIALS

PY110211 Lima Radio America in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] President-Elect Fernando Belaunde today held his second coordination meeting with officials of the military government. Belaunde said that at today's meeting, which lasted more than 3 hours, they discussed international issues. He added that he was very interested in the status of the Cuban refugees and in seeing that they receive the best possible attention.

Gen Pedro Richter, the prime minister and war minister, reported that talks with experts and leaders of the Popular Action Party will continue at a briefing to be held on Monday. Senator-Elect (Oscar Reyes) described these meetings as very important because they are instrumental in creating awareness of the country's political reality.

(Gaston Accurio), an architect, regarded as mere speculation reports that cite him as the future transport and communications minister.

MAGAZINES SAY BELAUNDE RECONCILED WITH MILITARY

PY100114 Paris AFP in Spanish 1958 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Lima, 9 Jun (AFP)--Peruvian President-elect Fernando Belaunde has made peace with the Peruvian military, a sector of which had ousted him in October 1968, two magazines reported here today. In fact, CARETAS and OIGA magazines report on a number of agreements concluded by the two parties after several friendly meetings, one of which was attended by the commanding generals and the ministers of the three forces.

The two magazines reported that Belaunde had agreed to appoint retired military officers as the war, navy and air ministers, to be sworn in on 28 July when the new government will be installed. They contend that this is designed to allow the commanding generals to retain their posts. "Their desire to retain their posts," CARETAS said, "is reportedly based on their alleged institutional distrust in their successors."

This agreement was reached at a meeting held last Friday by Belaunde with the three members of the military junta: Gen Pedro Richter (prime minister and war minister); Rear Adm Juan Egusquiza, (Navy minister); and Gen Luis Galindo Chapman (aeronautics minister). Belaunde was also accompanied by several of his closest aides. The meeting was also attended by Gen Rafael Hoyos, chief of the Armed Forces Joint Command, who in 1968--as a colonel--took part in the group that was in charge of taking over the government palace and overthrowing Belaunde.

OIGA emphasized the fact that the president-elect received the highest honors when he attended a patriotic ceremony held last Saturday on the occasion of the centennial of the battle of Arica. The fact that Belaunde was seated on the official stand side by side with President Morales Bermudez and General Richter, OIGA said, was interpreted as an unequivocal sign that the path remaining before the transfer of power has been completely cleared. The president-elect, who already has held a cordial meeting with President Morales Bermudez, will meet today with the economy and energy ministers at the Office of the Prime Minister.

Belaunde said that he had not yet appointed his ministerial cabinet and that he is holding talks in this regard, even with independent leaders, Luis Bedoya, leader of the Popular Christian Party, stated last night that his party is holding talks with Belaunde's party on participation in theCabinet. He said that they will possibly reach a complete agreement and that his party would like to obtain ministries in the production sector.

MORALES PRAISES ARMED FORCES DURING ARICA CEREMONY

FY101959 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1950 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Lima, 7 Jun (LATIN)--President Francisco Morales Bermudez stated here today that the training and capability of the Peruvian Armed Forces mean "a guarantee for peace and respect among Latin American countries." General Morales Bermudez, 57, said in his speech that Peru has "disciplined" armed forces which are adequately organized and modernly equipped for the fulfillment of their mission. President Morales Bermudez gave a speech at the looth anniversary ceremony of the battle of Arica where Col Francisco Bolognesi died, refusing to surrender to the Chilean Army. The Peruvian defeat at the battle of Arica exposed its southern border to the enemy, signaling the beginning of its military debacle.

In a speech over radio and television networks, President Morales Bermudez said that "the Peruvian Armed Forces will never again go through the moments of death and mourning which they experienced in the Pacific war." President Morales Bermudez stated that Peru had lost the war and a large part of its territory to the enemy because of "internal disputes, small-mindedness and disunity. Let us not forget the effect of disunity; let us not forget how disunity affected our war preparedness." President Morales called upon all Peruvians to understand the need to have "armed forces capable of guaranteeing our sovereignty and ensuring the inviolability of our borders." Some politically independent publications recently criticized Peru's decision to use a large part of the fiscal budget for the purchase of sophisticated arms.

President Morales Bermudez also referred to the transfer of the military government to a civilian one by noting that President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry, who was present at the ceremony, will begin his 5-year constitutional term on 28 July. Belaunde Terry, who won the 18 May general elections with more than 43 percent of the vote, was invited by the commanders in chief of the navy, army and air force to attend the ceremony.

PETROPERU SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH ARGENTINE OIL COMPANY

FY101547 Paris AFP in Spanish 1740 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Lima, 8 Jun (AFP)--It was revealed here today that Peru will receive $300 million more per year as a result of the last basic agreement signed by the Argentine Oxy-Bridas Company and the Peruvian Government. Economy and Finance Minister Javier Silva, who took part in negotiations with foreign companies to adjust the contracts with the new Peruvian legislation on petroleum, said that the basic agreement with Oxy-Bridas was signed after "the most difficult negotiations" as compared to other agreements signed with Occidental Petroleum and Belco Petroleum.

Silva emphasized the good disposition of the two parties to reach a reasonable agreement. He indicated that the previous contract--a Peruvian model of participation--has become a risk contract with the participation of these three comapnies, with important new characteristics. The economy and finance minister also emphasized the financial importance of the formation of the new "first Latin American multinational enterprise" made up of the Argentine Oxy-Bridas Company, the U.S. Occidental Petroleum and the Peruvian State Petroleum Agency (Petroperu).

This new enterprise, which will operate as a corporation for oil exploration and exploitation anywhere in the world, will divide the profits and the risks among the three members, but the oil extracted in the country will be sold to Petroperu at $17 per barrel. In conclusion, Silva indicated that the two U.S. companies, Occidental Petroleum and Belco, will continue to receive 50 percent of the crude they extract but will have to pay the profit tax from which they were exempted before.

CONGRESS TO DEBATE ROLE IN EL SALVADOR

PA100317 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2318 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Caracas, 9 June (EFE)--The alleged intervention of the Venezuelan Government in Salvadoran domestic affairs will be discussed in the Venezuelan Congress.

This was asserted today by spokesmen of the opposition to Luis Herrera Campins' Social Christian Party [COPEI] government when a Foreign Ministry communique admitted Venezuela's support to the Salvadoran government regime.

Americo Martin, deputy and leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], said that he will request special permission to speak in Congress to debate the Venezuelan Government's attitude in that Central American country.

He said that although one cannot criticize the Venezuelan rulers for their sympathy for a certain sector in El Salvador, to involve Venezuela in the domestic affairs of that country is not right, and still worse is to assume the power to interfere in a military manner.

Spokesmen from other Venezuelan leftist parties agreed with Martin and will express this opinion at the Venezuelan Congress.

The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry communique, published yesterday by EFE, emphasized Venezuela's commitments with the Salvadoran people for the purpose of achieving a deep and lasting political stability.

The communique admitted that Venezuela actively cooperates in the political and economic fields with those who strive to install a free, just, peaceful and democratic order in their countries and in Latin America.

Prior to the Foreign Ministry communique, the press had protested the presence of Venezuelan ammunition in El Salvador, as well as the military advice given by the Venezuelan Government to the Salvadoran armed forces.

Opposition Parties Condemn Aid

PA110245 Paris AFP in Spanish 1501 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Caracas, 10 Jun (AFP)--The main opposition parties condemned here today the Venezuelan Government's political and economic support of the Salvadoran regime. In a communique issued last night, the Christian Socialist government admitted that it was giving the Salvadoran civilian-military junta this type of support and stated that Venezuela felt bound to aid the efforts of the Salvadoran people.

The ranking leaders of the Venezuelan political parties emphatically protested the government's attitude and concurred in describing Venezuela's political, economic and military assistance to El Salvador as interventionist.

Democratic Action, the social democratic main opposition party, voiced its position through Jose Maria Machin, Venezuela's former ambassador to the United Nations. Machin said that the government's communique was highly unusual and said that on behalf of an alleged democratic solidarity one cannot support a military regime which acts precisely contrary to all the principles of democracy and freedom. Machin also said that because it is repudiated by a large majority of Salvadorans and thus lacks popular support, the Salvadoran regime has committed atrocities and is also blamed for more than 3,000 deaths and the well-known instability in El Salvador.

Luis Beltran Prieto Figueroa, senator and president of the moderately leftist People's Electoral Movement, stated that the Venezuelan people are concerned over the support which Luis Herrera Campins' government is affording the reactionaries in power in El Salvador. Beltran added that using the mere pretext that a Christian democrat is a member of the junta--a junta which is assassinating the Salvadoran people--the Venezuelan Government is currently taking sides with the assassins and is sending them weapons manufactured in Venezuela so that they may continue killing Salvadorans.

Teodoro Petkoff, deputy the president of the main leftist party, the Movement to Socialism (MAS), called this position a serious intervention by the Venezuelan Government in El Salvador's internal affairs, worsened by the fact that it involves aid to a terrorist military junta which is drenching that country in blood. Petkoff pointed out that this intervention seriously affects the Salvadorans' just aspirations to live in an atmosphere of freedom and social justice which is advocated by many sectors, from the left to the church.

Petkoff announced that his party will ask the Senate's Foreign Affairs Committee to investigate this matter and will also ask Luis Herrera's government, in the name of human rights and principles, to stop embarrassing the Venezuelan people by aiding a dictatorial military junta in El Salvador.

Herrera Denies Aid

PA110248 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1645 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Caracas, 10 Jun (LATIN)--President Luis Herrera Campins stressed that Venezuela is not helping the Salvadoran civilian military junta with weapons or funds while political opposition sectors increased their criticism today on the alleged Venezuelan support to the Salvadoran Government.

Herrera Campins, who visited Acarigua, approximately 500 km southeast of here told newsmen that the fact that we sympathize with El Salvador does not mean that we are financing that government or much less sending arms to it. El Salvador has been experiencing a wave of violence over the past few months resulting in hundreds killed so far this year.

Deputy Foreign Minister Oswaldo Paez Pumar said that Venezuela is cooperating with El Salvador in the same way it cooperates with the rest of the countries in the Caribbean, Central America and Latin America without violating its policy of nonintervention.

The official, who spoke to the press at the Foreign Ministry, explained that, notwithstanding, the sale of weapons or military equipment from one country to another cannot be interpreted as intervention.

However, Gonzalo Barrios, senator and president of the opposition Democratic Action Party, said he is not satisfied with a Foreign Ministry communique issued on Sunday. According to it, Venezuela is actively cooperating with the forces that are trying to impose a peaceful and just order in El Salvador.

It is not clear if the Venezuelan cooperation has reached the extent of supplying weapons, and in this field, our policy would be more dangerous than debatable, Barrios added.

The Venezuelan Government had denied late in May that it was giving military aid to the Salvadoran Government. Charges made by Salvadoran political organizations with alleged evidence of Venezuelan-made war materiel sent to the Salvadoran Armed Forces were published here last week.

PRESIDENT TO ATTEND PERUVIAN, BOLIVIAN INAUGURATIONS

PA091726 Paris AFP in Spanish 1617 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Caracas, 9 Jun (AFP)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins will travel to Lima to attend the inauguration of Peruvian President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry and will also attend the inauguration of the Bolivian president to be elected on 29 June, it was said here today.

Government circles believe that the Venezuelan president's decision to visit Lima and La Paz is for the purpose of emphasizing Venezuela's stand on the establishment of democracy in the Andean Pact countries. (The two other Andean countries, Colombia and Ecuador, are under a democratic regime.)

The morning newspaper EL NACIONAL said today that Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry will probably visit Caracas in late June at the invitation of the Venezuelan Government. Defense Minister Enrique Rangel, who recently went to Lima to attend the ceremony of the 150th anniversary of the death of Marshal Antonio Jose de Sucre, personally delivered the Venezuelan Government's invitation to Belaunde Terry.

Visit to Costa Rica

PA060053 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] President Luis Herrera Campins will begin an official visit to Costa Rica on 16 June. He will spend 3 days there accompanied by several Cabinet ministers.

It was reported that President Herrera and his Costa Rican counterpart, Rodrigo Carazo, will review and update bilateral cooperation agreements.

ENERGY MINISTER CALDERON TO VISIT SPAIN 11 JUN

LD100100 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Dispatch from Algiers]

[Excerpt] From the Spanish point of view, the visit of Madrid on 11 June by the present president of OPEC, Humberto Calderon Berti, the Venezuelan minister of energy and mines, has been confirmed. In Madrid he will meet King Juan Carlos and Prime Minister Suarez. His scheduled meetings will include discussions on, among other things, the revision of the agreement between the USSR, Venezuela, Cuba and Spain on the supply of crude oil.

Other subjects which may be discussed in these talks are the polemical issues surrounding the Pegasus [Spanish car] car plant and the construction of a railway by Spain in Venezuela.

PANAMANIAN-CUBAN FRIENDSHIP INSTITUTE ESTABLISHED

PA072309 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] The charter of the Panamanian-Cuban Friendship Institute, which was created during a ceremony at the Cuban Embassy in Panama City, states that the United States must stop its aggressions against Cuba.

The initiative to create the institute belongs to various labor, peasant and intellectual organizations of Panama which have called for the end of the U.S. economic blockade against Cuba, the U.S. withdrawal from the Guantanamo Naval Base and the suspension of spy flights over Cuban territory.

The charter indicated that the United States has historically exploited the Panamanian and Cuban peoples and has controlled the news monopoly, which distorts the Cuban revolution and the reality of the nations of the continent.

CUBA'S ESPIN ARRIVES IN PANAMA FOR INTERNATIONAL MEETING

FL092321 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Vilma Espin, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Federation of Cuban Women, today arrived in Panama City at the head of a delegation that will participate in a world conference on the influence of communications media on the family. Eighty delegates from 41 countries will participate in the meeting which opens tomorrow at the (ATLAPA) convention center.

The role of the communications media in the solution of important problems of mankind such as the strengthening of peace, defense of human rights and the struggle against violence and bellicose propaganda also will be examined at the meeting.

OPPOSITION PARTIES TO BOYCOTT SEPTEMBER ELECTIONS

PA070442 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 6 Jun 80 pp A-1, A-14

[National Opposition Front manifesto]

[Text] We the undersigned members of the National Opposition Front [FRENO], the group of political parties representing authentic opposition to the so-called "revolutionary process," aware of our historic responsibility in the face of the election of 19 provincial representatives to the legislation council on 28 September, hereby state to the national and international public our decision to denounce and reject this electoral event.

After 12 years of continued administrative havoc, unproductive improvisation, the investing of millions in unsuccessful enterprises, unprecedented unemployment rates, the bearing of the burden of the high cost of living, debts that have led the nation to the brink of bankruptcy and sunk it into the worst social, economic and political crisis of its history. The government which was installed on 11 October 1968, in order to remain in power, has asked the people to endorse a system of government and a constitution that have proven themselves to be precisely the cause of the ills suffered by our country.

In the face of the economic and social depression endured daily by our people, it is irresponsible to call upon these people to vote in elections which we consider cheap and poor at a time when the nation clamors for a change of system and for the election of a president of the republic by the direct vote of the citizens and a legislative assembly with thepower and essential authority as in republican and democratic regimes. [paragraph continues]

Our top priority is to pull the nation out of the state of stagnation in which it now is and to return to the citizens confidence and belief in their rulers, uniting the Panamanian family instead of dividing it with the negative and destructive "struggle of classes," the product of an ideology that almost the entire nation does not share.

Our intent of not participating with candidates in the electoral event does not mean we are going to assume the attitude of an accomplice or one who abstains, or that we are going to stand idly by, as our adversaries have made it appear.

We, therefore, will not become mere spectators. On the contrary, we will assume an attitude of belligerence, active and combative militancy. We will denounce and voice patriotic rejection in our struggle to create positive conditions that will permit the growth and development of our resources to satisfy the dire needs of our people.

Therefore, the undersigned opposition parties reiterate their decision to reject the forthcoming September elections because:

1. Far from being a solution to the serious and dramatic problems of the nation, they increase and prolong the impoverishment of the population, bringing more frustration and resentment to our people.

2. They are intended to project to the world the existence in Panama of a democratic system when the nation is submitted to a totalitarian and antidemocratic constitution that daily erodes the growth of our society.

3. The Legislative Council, and even less so a third of its members, does not have the power to allow the people to achieve any sort of effective power to combat or change the existing system for another that represents their true feeling.

We, therefore, appeal to all the citizens to reflect on the civic and patriotic context of this message and, in the face of the grave crisis we endure, decide to reject the forthcoming September elections and in their place, demand the constitutional changes the majorities claim, joining the difficult struggle to give continuity to the nation's social and economic development.

[Dated] Panama, 5 Jun 1980
[Signed] Panamenist Party, Dr Arnulfo Arias M.
National Liberal Party, Guillermo Elias Quijano
National Liberation Movement, Temistocles Diaz Q.
Popular Action Party, Manuel Solis Palma
Third Nationalist Party, Abraham Pretto S.
Republican Party, Lorenzo Romagosa
Womens Patriotic Union, Thelma King
Agrarian Labor Party, Luis A. Barletta.

Commentary on Boycott

PA101350 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 9 Jun 80

["Analysis of the News" commentary by Mario Velasquez]

[Text] On Friday, the public learned of the manifesto signed by the National Opposition Front [FNRNO] without the endorsement, in this case, of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] or the Liberal Party but with the significant and decisive support of the Panamenist Party, the main political force of the opposition.

FRENO announced its decision to denounce and repudiate the 28 September elections. The manifesto repeats several charges and accusations made against the government over the past 12 years, blaming it for the high cost of living, the large debt and the country's general crisis. Calling the people to elections was described by the FRENO as irresponsible. The FRENO views these elections as selfish and miserable when the country is crying for a change in the system and the direct election of the president of the republic. In a harsh criticism of the system, FRENO notes that the elections, far from leading to the solution of the country's problems, is increasing and prolonging the impoverishment of the people at a time when Panama is subjected to a totalitarian and antidemocratic constitution.

All in all, the FRENO manifesto is a harsh attack on the government and in essence gathers the charges that the opposition has been making for the past few years in one way or another. After this vigorous and harsh statement, the FRENO leaders conclude by urging the citizens to ponder over the contents of this message. In view of the serious crisis we are experiencing, FRENO asks the people to repudiate the upcoming September elections and demand the constitutional changes which the majorities want in order to join in the struggle to give continuity to the nation's economic and social development. By concluding in this way, the FRENO communique seems to leave a vacuum. Although it announces that it will assume a belligerent attitude, it asks the people to repudiate the elections based on a reflection of the FRENO message. It seems to me that the manifesto does not answer the discontent of the opposition forces and, in what seems to be more serious, it establishes no specific goal for political action. FRENO abandons the elections as a tool of struggle against the government, as the PDC understood them. However, it does not tell its supporters what other option must be taken in order to reach the announced goal of achieving constitutional changes. It is evident that the thesis of the Panamenist Party--total abstention and an all-out repudiation of the September elections--has been imposed within the FRENO.

Arnulfo Arias does not seemed interested in participating in a tiresome electoral campaign at this time, especially since the presidency is not at stake, and not only because of what this campaign would mean to his age--because he is in good health--but because the Panamenist leader is one of those who believes that the government's own errors and mistakes will lead to an internal crisis which will become evident in a break with its main supporter, the armed forces. If this happens, Arias would be the logical way out of that crisis, as the theoreticians of this political theory believe. For reasons of leadership and personality, Arnulfo Arias has made all the FRENO member parties join him in this patient wait for the crisis of the system. Aside from this view of the country's situation are the PDC--which is using the process of registration at the present time and will use the electoral process later on to fight the government--and the Liberal Party which has not yet decided the path to follow, although it seems that its leaders are inclined toward the elections.

In repudiating the 28 September legislative elections, the FRENO manifesto deals a harsh blow to the electoral project of the government and threatens to diminish the number of possible voters to the extent that they abstain from going to the polls in a country in which people like to vote and participate in political campaigning.

EL SALVADOR

AVALOS REPORTS ON CONDITIONS FOR STATE OF EMERGENCY

PA110343 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 10 Jun 80 pp 3, 43

[Excerpts] Dr Ramon Avalos Navarrete, member of the revolutionary government junta, has said that during this week and next, just and legal measures will be applied to definitely seek to return the nation to its normal and tranquil state.

If after these latest efforts, the situation continues the way it has during the past few weeks, the government will be forced to impose the State of Emergency Law.

An effort will be made to prevent the illegal paralysis of activities in all government offices, since this would be detrimental to public administration.

The measures will be just, appropriate to the circumstances and, above all, fair because the intent is not to harm anyone, but to bring harmony to the nation, advoiding all the kinds of abuses which have been committed.

If employees or workers of government offices participate in strikes, they will be investigated and sanctions will be applied against the persons responsible. "If the situation persists, those offices affected by these illegal strikes will be taken over by the military."

Regarding the situation of universities, in the administrative field, he pointed out that all government and autonomous offices are subject to state controls and that the alma mater cannot escape from this.

Referring to preventive measures that will be taken in an effort to return the nation's situation to normal, Dr Ramon Avalos Navarrete said that measures will be applied immediately and that, as of now, an appeal is being made to the citizens' conscience to cooperate to the best of their abilities so that the government will not be forced to resort to radical positions.

The taking over of offices would be carried out on an individual basis but if the situation persists, measures could be generalized.

According to Article 110 of the Constitution, strikes by public employees, including municipal employees, are positively prohibited by law.

The control of services by the military is legal according to the Constitution in cases in which a state of national emergency has previously been declared. This could happen in the event that the situation does not return to normal in response to measures taken during the course of this week.

Junta on State of Emergency

PA092152 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 9 Jun 80 p 9

[Text] It was reported yesterday that the government is studying the decree on the state of emergency, to legally curb the strikes that have been affecting the country's economy for the past few months.

Apparently, the decree has not been issued because of differences of opinion among members of the government junta. Some members believe that the "decree" is needed to give a legal basis to the government's actions. Others believe that things should be left just as they are, and that "waters should be left to reach their level by gravity and not through pressure."

It was said that some measure must be adopted because the nation's economy is being harmed by sectors who, hiding behind demands with which they influence the masses, are staging strikes on orders from unscrupulous politicians who are trying to disturb law and order for their own ends.

At its work sessions the government junta has been alalyzing the country's situation, and apparently there is a consensus as to what measures must be adopted. This does not mean, however, that "there will be a firm hand", according to observers.

PLANNING MINISTER DISCUSSES EMERGENCY PLAN WITH BANKERS

PA092054 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 9 Jun 80 pp 2, 13

[Excerpt] The following is an official report on the meeting between Planning Minister Atilio Vieytez and local bank officials. During this meeting they analyzed and discussed the way to implement the 1980 National Emergency Plan.

Minister Vieytez said the banks have an important role to play in which they can display a generous attitude in favor of sectors of low income. He assured Alberto Benitez, Central Reserve Bank vice president, and presidents and vice presidents of other banks that the government respects and will respect the autonomy of the banks.

Minister Vieytez pointed out that the National Emergency Plan will ask the banks to cooperate in the agricultural and livestock development projects for which the government plans to invest approximately 691 million colones.

SAMAYOA COMPANION EXPELLED FROM COUNTRY AS UNDESIRABLE

PA100022 Paris AFP in Spanish 1905 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Jun (AFP)--Salvadoran Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia reported here today that U.S. citizen Paula Pike has been expelled from the country for being an undesirable alien.

Mrs Pike was captured 14 days ago along with former Education Minister Salvador Samayoa, who was accused of being in charge of the press relations of the leftist and clandestine Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL). They were both turned over to a military investigative judge who released Mrs Pike on Friday because of lack of proof against her. The immigration authorities immediately expelled her from the country and she returned to her country, the United States.

Meanwhile, procedures against Samayoa continue. It is believed that the decision to turn him over to a court-martial will soon be made.

According to the newspaper EL DIARIO DE HOY, Samayoa has admitted his membership in the FPL but has indicated that he is only in charge of the group's press relations.

FDR MEMBERS DENOUNCE INTERVENTION, REPRESSION

PA070016 Paris AFP in Spanish 1334 GMT 6 Jun 80

[By Carlos Alberto Gabetta]

[Text] Paris, 6 Jun (AFP)--Leaders of the Salvadoran opposition today held a news conference in Paris in which they denounced U.S., Venezuelan, Guatemalan and Honduran political, economic and military intervention in support of the present Salvadoran Government junta, they also asked that they be given official belligerent status within their country.

The news conference was attended by Hector Oqueli of the National Revolutionary Movement; Salvador Arias, (former deputy agriculture minister) of the Movement of Professional Liberals; Farid Handal of the Nationalist Democratic Union; Father Rutilio Sanchez of the Revolutionary Christian Movement; and Father Castillo, (former junta member and former Salvadoran University rector) from the People's Liberation Movement. Together they represent the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] of El Salvador which, they said, includes the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses (which includes the leftist armed groups) and all democratic and progressive sectors.

The journalists asked for specific instances of Venezuelan intervention in Salvadoran affairs. Castillo replied that under the pretext that the present Salvadoran government is Christian Democratic in nature, the Venezuelan Government provides it with political support, economic aid, military advisers and probably also arms. In actuality, the Salvadoran Government junta is the most repressive military government which the country has had throughout its history, said Castillo. He added that several Christian Democratic Party leaders participate in this government but the party has lost all popular support and is in complete disintegration.

Oqueli said tha Aristides Calvani (former Venezuelan minister in Rafael Caldera's Christian Democratic government) and Hilarion Cardozo, the Venezuelan representative to the OAS, have visited El Salvador in support of the present government juta. Oqueli said that the United States--contrary to what it did in Nicaragua--is attempting to obtain the support of a majority of countries in the OAS for an eventual U.S. invasion of El Salvador.

On U.S. intervention, Castillo said that there are now 36 U.S. military advisers in El Salvador, equally distributed throughout three bases of airborne antiguerrilla troops located in Chalatenango, Zacatecoluca and northeastern El Salvador. He added that U.S. economic, political and military intervention in El Salvador is an irrefutable fact, but it will evenutally become a massive overt and direct military intervention if the present government junta does not manage to eliminate opposition to its policy of deceit and massacre.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, said that the United States will never permit a repetition in Central American of what happened in Nicaragua, and the U.S. provocations (such as stating that there are Cuban advisers in El Salvador, which is false) are proof that it is preparing extreme measures in case its present plans fail, added Castillo. Castillo asked:

Do you believe that the United States could take extreme measures, such as the invasion of El Salvador, in an election year? Answering his own question, Castillo said: The economic crisis and a number of failures in the international field have permitted the most reactionary sectors of the United States to change the attitude of the majority of the American people. What would have been rejected several months ago would now be approved; a military intervention could be considered by Carter as an election gambit.

On Guatemala and Honduras, Handal said that these two countries, especially the former, have been financing and delivering arms since November 1979 to a Salvadoran paramilitary group called the Nationalist Democratic Organization [ORDEN] in which Somozists are participating. Guatemalan military leaders have said that their war against the opposition will be won in the streets of San Salvador, said Handal. He added that ORDEN is under the direction of Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson and Salvadoran Deputy Defense Minister Colonel Carranza.

The FDR leaders said that the implacable repression of the people of El Salvador must end and the possibility of a direct foreign intervention in the country must be removed at all costs because the Salvadoran people will resist by every means at their disposal and this will inevitably internationalize the conflict.

Finally, in a communique, the FDR asked that the existence of an armed conflict in El Salvador be recognized and, consequently, that the rights of the people as belligerents be recognized in the international rules of war.

Comment From Ecuador FDR

PA092255 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] The climate of war in which the Salvadoran people are living is the result of a repressive dictatorship which has existed for the past 50 years, and is a prerequisite for a new government and a change in structures. This explanation was given by a Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] delegation in Ecuador. It also reported on growing U.S. intervention in the dramatic and strife torn Central American panorama.

Delegation member Enrique Guatemala explains the situation to the Voz de Los Andes listeners :

[Begin recording] We would like to ask the Ecuadorean people and all the peoples of the world to give us their most generous solidarity because the Salvadoran people are presently involved in a struggle to attain a democratic government as part of a continental project to take democracy to Latin America. This project is being promoted in El Salvador.

[Question] Have you spoken to any political leaders in our country?

[Answer] Yes, we have contacted most of the country's political forces in order to establish ties to inform the Ecuadoreans about the process in El Salvador and to clearly define the FDR as the best expression of the union of all social sectors in El Salvador.

[Question] Have you had any reply from Latin American political sectors in the countries you have visited?

[Answer] Yes, we have received very positive replies regarding the acceptance of what the FDR stands for and the process developing in El Salvador at this time. In this respect we believe that our visit to Ecuador has been very positive.

[Question] With what parties have you met in Ecuador?

[Answer] It would be very difficult to mention any specific party since we have met with all the range of social and political forces here in Ecuador.

[Question] What prospects for success in the near future do you see for your movement in El Salvador?

[Answer] As a representative of the FDS which gathers all social forces in El Salvador, we believe beyond a doubt that the revolutionary process in El Salvador will conclude in favor of democratic interests and the interests of the people because the people stand united, thus guaranteeing that a truly democratic regime will be installed.

FARN BULLETIN ISSUED ON RECENT 'VICTORIOUS' OPERATIONS

PA082143 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Excerpt] A war bulletin issued by the Salvadoran Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] indicates that on 23 May the FARN carried out 17 victorious operations against government troops, causing over 150 casualties among the troops.

The bulletin adds that for 10 days, the FARN staged the forced march of the west, the first such experience in the revolutionary war and insurrection, in which 150 armed fighters participated.

In one of the skirmishes, a FARN platoon broke through a military cordon in which Guatemalan officials and specialized antiguerrilla troops were participating. The FARN caused 10 casualties among the progovernment troops, while 8 guerrillas were killed.

Among other actions, the FARN mentions an ambush set up on 29 May for a government patrol, in which six soldiers and one guerrilla were killed.

ERP ISSUES FIRST WAR BULLETIN IN HONDURAS

PA100435 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2339 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 9 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran National Guard was ambushed on 2 June at 0100 (0700 GMT) in Oscicala, in the Department of Morazan. Forty guardsmen were killed and hundreds were wounded.

The above was reported today Monday in War Bulletin No 1 issued by the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) of El Salvador. The bulletin, printed on the ERP letterhead, has been widely distributed in Honduras.

According to the bulletin the ambush was carried out by the ERP and militia forces against the National Guard, national and rural police and antiguerrilla commandos from San Francisco Gotera.

The bulletin says that "the convoy, made up of several trucks and supported by light tanks, was intercepted while it was going to massacre the people, on the outskirts of Oscicala."

It says the guerrillas used land mines, grenades, and automatic rifles, inflicting 40 deaths and wounding over 100.

"All the hospitals in western El Salvador were taken over by the military so that they could take care of the wounded. A brief official communique has said this was due to a traffic accident suffered by a National Guard patrol, and that was why there were so many wounded in the San Miguel Hospital."

The ERP says "with this report, the Christian Democratic military junta is trying to cover up the active struggle of the Salvadoran people."

It says that "this action by the 'Miguel Angel Gamez' forces of the western front was carried out at a time when the repressive forces had unleashed a fierce attack against villages in the departments of Morazan, La Union and San Miguel."

The ERP guerrillas claim that on many occasions their forces have managed to repel attacks by the "repressive" forces, ambushing them and allowing the civilian population, which is sometimes being persecuted and "massacred," to escape.

That is why many humble Salvadoran families have had to cross the Honduras border to seek refuge and to avoid being "murdered by the National Guard."

The bulletin also claims that "the Salvadoran people are now making use of the right to self-defense by defending their lives and dignity and are taking up arms to struggle against those who want to keep them subjected to injustice and misery."

The ERP also calls "on the Honduran Armed Forces not to prevent the Salvadoran people from seeking refuge in Honduran territory."

It tells the Honduran Army that "the ERP does not regard the Honduran Army as the enemy, therefore, we have no quarrel with its members. On this basis, we call on the Honduran Army to respect the lives and the physical and moral integrity of our people who against their will, have to cross the border."

The bulletin says "the Honduran Armed Forces should not cooperate with the murderers of the Salvadoran people, and they should not be a part of the imperialist maneuver which seeks to use them to act against the Salvadoran people."

About 1,600 Salvadorans have sought asylum and are in Honduras as refugees. These refugees have reported that they have been victims of the National Guard and leftist groups. Many of them have crossed the border with bullet wounds.

The ERP has also reported on a massacre on the Salvadoran banks of the Sumpul River. This report was confirmed by foreign clergymen on the Honduran banks and several Honduran citizens.

JOURNALIST SAYS U.S. LOSING OUT TO USSR'S 'SHREWD STRATEGY'

PA102033 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 9 Jun 80 p 12

[Article by Manuel Aguilar Trujillo: "It Is Better To Have the Devil Than the United States as an Ally"]

[Text] During one of the many discussions being held everywhere regarding the situation in El Salvador, one of the debaters very rightly said that at the present time it is better to have the devil than the United States as an ally. This statement, which we find somewhat exaggerated, was upheld by a number of arguments and points regarding Vietnam, Cuba, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, and Suriname, and especially the latest events such as the unsuccessful rescue attempt in Iran and the suspension of the military maneuvers that the United States was going to hold in its former mare nostrum, the Caribbean Sea.

The debater said that only a fool, or a U.S. Senator which means the same thing, would fail to realize that Soviet imperialism has strengthened its campaign to conquer the world, that it already has well-established bases for future military operations, exactly like it did in Angola. Those bases are: Cuba, Jamaica, Grenada, and on the mainland, Suriname and Nicaragua.

He said that Russia is masterfully moving the pawns of international chess. It has won all the games without launching one single nuclear missile, using native pawns as shock troops who are swiftly delivering their countries to Russia on a silver platter.

In America, Russia is using a shrewd strategy and, aided by the Pentagon's increasing military weakness, is surrounding the United States with a series of countries of Yankee intervention [as published], and stoking the fires of nationalism in others which is also making them hostile toward the United States. Although it is true that these countries separately cannot militarily face up to the Colossus of the North, all of them together are a threat to the U.S. sources of raw materials, and by allowing Soviet-Cuban military bases to be established in their territories they are a formidable danger to the very existence of the United States.

All the foregoing, which would have sounded like science-fiction a few years ago, is now a terrifying reality. Only a fool or a U.S. senator, which means the same thing, our debater says, believes that Cuba is a toy and that Fidel Castro is a clown whose only use is to make people laugh.

One has to be completely blind not to realize the great mistake made by the Pentagon's strategists, goaded by Washington's political pygmies, in allowing the enormous military supremacy held by the United States at the end of World War II, over its already certain rival, Russia, to gradually diminish, and above all in allowing U.S. spies to sell vital military secrets, like the atomic bomb, to Russia.

GUATEMALA

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS SUSPEND ACTIVITIES DUE TO SECURITY

PA070210 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1805 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 6 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The opposition Guatemalan Christian Democracy (DCG) party today announced the suspension of its activities here.

DCG Secretary General Vinicio Cerezo explained that the headquarters of the political organization will be closed as of today "due to the lack of security throughout the country."

The Christian Democratic leader added that the decision includes the withdrawal from Congress of the DCG deputies.

Cerezo said that in recent months several members of the party have been murdered while others are being threatened.

GOVERNMENT VOWS TO FIGHT LEFTWING GUERRILLA MERGER

PA082124 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1939 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Government stated today that it will defeat the four leftwing guerrilla organizations that have united in Costa Rica to topple it.

The Poor Peoples Guerrilla Army, the Guatemalan Labor Party, the Rebel Armed Forces and the Armed Peoples Organization, all Marxist, announced in Paris on Friday that they have decided to unite to fight Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia's regime.

Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz, Guatemalan Government minister, said that the national army is fully capable of defeating the guerrillas and keeping institutional order.

Alvarez Ruiz said he has had information that, far from uniting, the guerrilla groups are fighting among themselves and that this has led to the killing of several leftwing leaders in the past few weeks here.

In turn, the opposition anticommunist National Liberation Movement has announced that "it has more than 100,000 men ready to support the army in its struggle against the communist guerrillas."

The Christian Democratic Party withdrew its representative, Marco Cerezo, from the electoral council after announcing the suspension of its activities in the country because, it said, six of its leaders have been killed in the past 15 days.

The Christian Committee for Justice and Peace has denounced here the killing of Spanish clergyman Jose Maria Gran Cirera, 35, in Chajul, El Quiche Province, where he was the parish priest.

It was noted that the priest from Barcelona had been working in Guatemala for the past 5 years and that he was killed by unidentified individuals as he was walking with an altar boy 4 km from Chajul on Wednesday.

The Committee for Justice and Peace denied that the priest was killed in a confrontation between leftwing guerrillas and government forces.

The group added that many clergymen have been threatened by rightwing organizations and that four have been killed already while seven others have left the country.

EGP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEATH OF 'INFORMER'

PA061246 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 0725 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] has claimed responsibility for the death of Mariano Monzon Mendez on 3 June in Matizan municipality, Guatemala Department. In a communique sent to the news media, the EGP says one of its commando groups, the Guillermo Torres Castillo Front, executed Monzon Mendez because he was serving the oligarchy and was an informer for the government security forces.

The EGP communique says Monzon Mendez for some time had been betraying the workers struggling for better wages. These workers were kidnapped, tortured and murdered, and for this reason revolutionary justice was applied.

The EGP says other informers face the same fate as Monzon Mendez because they are responsible for criminal attempts against students, workers and professional and religious leaders.

SECRET ANTICOMMUNIST ARMY KILLS TWO PGT MEMBERS

PA061536 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1120 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Sercano Network]

[Text] We have a photocopy of a bulletin dated 4 June, signed by the Secret Anticommunist Army [ESA], reporting that its units executed two persons in Zone 18 in Guatemala City who were communists and who were caught carrying out a mission.

The ESA bulletin says that when the Communist Party of Guatemala claimed responsibility for the death of Col Maximo Cepeda Martinez, the ESA promised that it would execute 20 communists for each anticommunist killed.

Police reported that it found two bodies with signs of torture at the entrance to San Rafael District, Zone 18. One of the bodies had a note inside an olive green beret saying that all Guatemalan Labor Party members will end this way.

SOLDIERS, GUERRILLAS CLASH IN QUICHE PROVINCE

PA061953 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Guerrillas and soldiers clashed yesterday in the village of Tzichixi, Chajul Municipality, Quiche. Two subversives were killed and presumably several others escaped after being wounded, army spokesman Edgar Dominguez has reported:

[Begin recording--in progress] ...In a routine operation, detected several subversive elements. Because of their tactical and fighting capacity, our soldiers were able to deal a blow to the Quiche guerrillas when the confrontation occurred. We know that two guerrillas were killed and the others escaped but left blood traces on the trail. We seized one carbine, six fragmentation grenades, food supplies, some ammunition and subversive propaganda. [end recording]

VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR INTERVIEWED ON HIS COUNTRY'S COOPERATION

PA102343 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] The Venezuelan Government today officially commented on the situation in Guatemala and it also expressed its support of the Salvadoran Government. In its declaration, the Venezuelan Government also referred to the domestic affairs of other Latin American countries.

Regarding Guatemala, the declaration stated: Disturbing reasons lead us to point to the terrorism of the right which seeks to take over Guatemala in detriment to individual freedoms and ignores the big decisions that must be made in favor of the democratic cause. [words indistinct] Guatemala and their people will always find our sincere willingness to cooperate, the communique added.

Jesus Elias Morrel, Venezuelan ambassador to Guatemala, was interviewed this afternoon about his government's official declaration. Questioned about the aid offered by Venezuela and to whom it would be directed, the diplomat replied:

[Begin recording] [Morrel] I could not speak of groups or associations which are not legally established or recognized. What Venezuela has said in the communique is that it is willing to cooperate in the establishment of an authentic freedom and a democratic system based on respect of individuals and above all (?social justice).

[Question from unidentified newsman] Does this mean that this cooperation would be given to the legal political parties in each country, particularly in Guatemala?

[Morrel] I do not think we should specifically refer to whom but for what. In this case, it would be spontaneous aid so that Guatemala would take a true democratic path which I am sure the top authorities of the country want to achieve. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

U.S. CONGRESSMEN CONDUCT TALKS WITH LEADERSHIP

Welcome by State Council

PA101559 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] State Council President Commander Bayardo Arce today welcomed U.S. Congressmen James C. Wright Jr; representative from Texas, Stephen Neal; representative from North Carolina; Bill Alexander; representative from Arkansas; and Kent R. Hance; representative from Texas. The four U.S. Congressmen and their aides were cordially received this afternoon by Commander Arce in the State Council conference hall.

Representative Wright, majority leader of the House, said to State Council board members Hugo Torres, Dora Maria Teller, Plutarco Anduray Palama and Carlos Garcia Caracas that the leaders of the revolution were committed to leading the Nicaraguan people along the path of democracy with the people's full support. The following are Commander Arce's welcoming words to the U.S. Congressmen.

[Begin recording] In the first place, allow me to welcome you to our country, in which you have shown a positive interest. We understand that the purpose of your visit is to seek a closer rapprochement between our countries based on positive and friendly intentions and interest toward Nicaragua. We welcome those who wish to help our country to overcome the consequences of the Somozist dictatorship. We hope that you can fulfill the mission that brought you here within the time you have left to visit our country and that you will convey to the U.S. Congress and people Nicaragua's best intentions, particularly from the members of the State Council, to have the most cordial and positive relations with the U.S. Congress and people. This should be based on mutual respect, friendship and equality, although yours is a big power and ours a small country which is just beginning to overcome the consequences of years of dictatorship.

Before we proceed to give opinions regarding the situation of the revolutionary process in our country, we would like to hear about your impressions and concern over the true situation here, which has been tremendously distorted by the reactionary press, the press enemy of the people and by the enemies of the revolution, who have tried to create a wrong image of what is really happening in our country. As you can see, the State Council board is represented by members of different political leanings. You are free to ask them whatever you want. [end recording]

Loan Delay Explained

PA101511 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] James Wright, head of the U.S. Congressional delegation, which today concludes its visit to Nicaragua, has said that the $75 million loan was delayed because some representatives had certain reservations.

Mr Wright last night hosted a news conference at the Intercontinental Hotel and said that the obstacles to approving the $75 million aid package for Nicaragua were due to the unfounded fears of some representatives of what they considered a betrayal of the Nicaraguan revolution. Those who had those fears said that the loan would be used by the communists and not by the Nicaraguan people.

Therefore, we were concerned and decided to visit Nicaragua in order to learn the truth and thus continue with the support we gave the loan, he added. We had a hard time convincing the other Congressmen, but the loan, as you know, was approved, Mr Wright stated.

The visiting Congressman added that the announcements made by the Nicaraguan Government junta to the effect that in this country the revolution guaranteed human rights, private properity, and freedom of the press had helped to eliminate these obstacles.

It also helped that the junta announced it has plans to hold elections in due time, Wright said, adding that the presence of men such as Arturo Jose Cruz in the (?junta) also helped very much.

Discussion of Refugees

PA101707 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] The number of persons who have taken refuge in other countries due to the repressive actions of governments and to the liberation struggles in Latin America and other regions in the world has increased to 3 million in recent years. In view of this situation, Nicaragua and other countries have decided to ask the United Nations to call a conference to discuss the problem. This is what Comdr Daniel Ortega, member of the Nicaraguan junta, told a group of U.S. Congressmen visiting Nicaragua. The Congressmen have been visiting since last Saturday and are returning tomorrow to Washington.

Ortega told them that the refugee problem was discussed with Cuban President Fidel Castro because Cuba would be one of the countries participating in the conference. Meanwhile, U.S. Congressman Bill Alexander, representative from Arkansas, said at a news conference held last night at the Intercontinental Hotel in Managua that this conference should be held anytime within the next 6 months.

REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS SPEAK AT NANDAIME RALLY

PA091834 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The rally held yesterday morning in Nandaime was a staggering blow to Alfonso Robelo's aspirations.

Since early morning, thousands of members of the Agricultural Workers Association [ATC], Sandinist Workers Federation, the Sandinist People's Militias [MPS], the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] and the Sandinist Childrens Association gathered at Jose Dolores Estrada Plaza to show support for the revolution and repudiation for Robelo's maneuvers.

It should be noted that delegations from Carazo, Granada and Rivas were present at the rally.

CDS member Jacinto Chavez was the first speaker. He said the CDS, in their capacity as the eyes and ears of the revolution, will not allow any return to the past. Referring to Robelo's activities, he said Robelo has been saying out loud that the revolution is deviating from its course because it is affecting his interests. That is why he is trying to discredit our revolutionary process, Chavez said.

Eduardo Lopez spoke on behalf of the ATC. He said thousands of Nicaraguans love their fatherland and will not allow any imperialist meddling.

Companero Rene Ruiz of the MPS urged the people of Nandaime to organize under the militias to defend the revolution.

Commander of the Revolution Victor Tirado Lopez spoke next. He listed the achievements of and difficulties faced by our revolutionary process. We still have much work to do but we have a blind faith in our people, he said at the close of his speech.

Thousands of people chanted in unison: People's power, people's power; we do not want Robelo on this soil; National Directorate, give us your orders!

Humberto Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution and defense minister, delivered the closing speech. He said the spirit of the workers will crush the spirit of the oligarchs. The rich will not continue humiliating our people. Those times are over. The ones in power now are our workers and peasants, Ortega said in his speech.

CORDOVA FAVORS CONSERVATIVES JOINING STATE COUNCIL

PA091636 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Enrique Sotelo Borgen, delegate for the Democratic Conservative Party, will join the sessions of the State Council this afternoon. Following several weeks of hesitation, the conservatives have agreed to join the council. The decision was adopted by the conservative convention held yesterday at the Cabrera Theatre.

One of those present at the conservative gathering was Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. Cordova was interviewed by the "News Extra" newscast.

[Begin recording] I think this is the most patriotic decision this party could have adopted because it is for the good of the republic. [word indistinct] to the convention, to the State Council.

[Question--Unidentified speaker] We would like to hear your opinion about some statements we have heard here, from conservative representatives at the convention, who assert that totalitarian forms of government are being established in Nicaragua.

[Answer] These are personal opinions of some partygoers. This is a new republic so they are entitled to say whatever they wish.

ROBELO SAYS MDN WILL JOIN STATE COUNCIL

PA101703 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1627 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Managua, 10 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Alfonso Robelo Callejas, former member of the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government Junta, said today that he will present a private letter to the government to protest "the attack with rocks" against followers of his party. The attack took place in the western city of Chinandega on Sunday.

The national leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN) went to Chinandega on Sunday to dedicate a propaganda office of his party. Robelo said that during the dedication program, approximately 80 young persons threw rocks, bags with ice and beverages at the MDN followers.

Robelo told newsmen that one of the rocks hit him in the hand. "It was not pleasant, but we went on," he said.

However, Robelo himself has confirmed that at the last minute his party has decided to form part of the State Council, an auxiliary legislative organization of the government junta of this country.

With the MDN decision to join the State Council, 47 organizations, political parties and associations are now members of this legislative body.

MDN OFFICIAL REPORTS THREATS IN JINOTEGA, MATAGALPA

PA110127 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 May 80 p 5

[Text] In an exclusive interview with LA PRENSA Dr Alvaro Jerez, national coordinator of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN), has said that several MDN leaders have received "veiled threats" from unidentified individuals, as well as anonymous telephone calls.

This has been observed most frequently in Matagalpa and Jinotega. In Jinotega, messages are heard on the radio and over loudspeakers threatening MDN members with death.

Dr Jerez added that "in Matagalpa it has been observed that plainclothes individuals with alleged special identification cards have come to the homes of the leaders to tell their relatives that "the MDN members will be found hanged."

Asked what the MDN plans to do about this, Dr Jerez said: "As a democratic and civic movement, the only thing we can do is go to the authorities and alert the Nicaraguan people."

Dr Jerez also noted that the MDN does not plan to let itself be intimidated or to menege from its political activities.

He explained that such threatening attitudes are the personal sentiment of some leaders who have interpreted our actions in their own way and they do not reflect an official or general government sentiment.

Jerez said he thinks that what is happening in Matagalpa and Jinotega is due to "the speeches and veiled threats of some leaders" that have made certain people feel that they have a "right" to act this way.

However, Dr Jerez seemed optimistic that the matter will be solved in a civil and peaceful way, which is the style of the MDN.

IMPRISONED FAD MEMBERS TO BE TURNED OVER TO COURTS

PA092257 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Several of those arrested for being members of the so-called Democratic Armed Forces [FAD]--small counterrevolutionary groups--will be turned over to the common courts this week. Among those arrested is Carlos Garcia, one of the founders of the Somozist security office, who for many years lived off the budgets of the Somozist sports organizations. Other (?ballplayers) such as [name indistinct] and others who were involved in the (?corruption) by Garcia are also under arrest.

The interior minister has in the past reported about the operations and organization of the so-called FAD in some departments. He reported several arrests in Esteli and there have subsequently been other arrests in Boaco and Chontales.

REFUGEE DEPARTURES FROM MARIEL TOTAL 278 ON 9 JUN

FL101418 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] "News from Mariel": Yesterday, 278 antisocials left this port for the United States. At the close of today's, Tuesday's, GRANMA edition, 32 boats from Florida remained in that port. Three boats from the United States arrived in Mariel yesterday.

HAVANA REPORTS ROCK-THROWING INCIDENT IN MIAMI

FL101041 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Rocks and bottles were thrown at President Carter last night in Miami by more than 1,000 U.S. blacks when the Yankee chief of state made an inspection tour of the Liberty City area, the scene of a brutal police repression last month which resulted in at least 14 persons killed, many injured and major material damages. Carter's visit to Miami is part of his electoral campaign tour which includes the state of Washington, which he is visiting today.

Despite strict security measures, the angry Miami black residents broke through police barriers and threw all sorts of objects at the presidential motorcade, which rapidly headed for the airport.

WESTERN AID TO SOUTH AFRICA DENOUNCED AT UN

FL062304 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2132 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Before the UN Security Council, Cuba today denounced the new repressive wave unleashed by the South African regime against the black population. Oscar Oramas, director of policy toward Africa of the Cuban Foreign Ministry, urged the Security Council to adopt measures aimed at forcing Pretoria and its imperialist supporters to put an end to the genocide against the majority masses in South Africa.

The Cuban representative called on the international community to demand that all South African prisoners be set free, not only the ones imprisoned as a result of recent disturbances but also those who have been fighting for racial equality for several decades. The director of policy toward Africa of the Cuban Foreign Ministry in the United Nations recounted the repressive waves against protests and strikes in South Africa, calling them the most powerful racist acts in that country.

Cuba's denunciation also contains the protests initiated as a result of the allocation of funds for the education of the white minority, which is four times greater than the funds given for the education of the mixed and black population. Oramas said that the South African fascists can imprison and murder the patriots--men, women and children--but the ideas of freedom, justice and racial equality today are stronger than ever before and will become a reality much sooner than later.

Referring to the U.S. Government, Oramas stated that those who talk about human rights must take a stand now and urged them to stop delivering sophisticated arms to and cooperating in the nuclear field with South Africa. Cuba's denunciation before the United Nations makes the Western superpowers and Israel responsible if South Africa has nuclear arms.

PARTY, OTHER OFFICIALS WELCOME SINGERS HELD IN BOLIVIA

FL061020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the party Politburo and minister of culture, and party secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero have received at the air terminal Cuban singers Vicente Feliu, Lazaro Garcia and Augusto Blanca and culture official Sareska Pantoja, who had been arrested and tortured in Bolivia while visiting that country in response to an official invitation.

Party Central Committee members Nicolas Guillen, president of the National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists (UNEAC), Manuel Pineiro, chief of the Central Committee's America Department, and Elena Gil, president of the Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples, also were at the air terminal.

Vicente Feliu read a statement on behalf of the group saying that the fascists could not bear the success of the revolution's songs, its social achievements and heroism and the Cuban people's revolutionary victories against imperialism.

Officials of the Culture Ministry, House of the Americas and UNEAC, as well as artists and intellectuals attended the ceremony and condemned the brutal aggression against the Cuban delegation.

COMMENTARY FOCUSES ON TENSE BOLIVIAN SCENE

PA070338 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 6 Jun 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The Bolivian people are most concerned about the military maneuvers started Thursday on the heights of Pilipili, near La Paz, as it is believed that such maneuvers may be covering up a new coup d'etat attempt designed to abruptly stop the difficult advance of that South American country toward democracy.

The high military leadership insisted that such maneuvers are part of the training program of the armed forces personnel, but this claim has failed to eliminate the public concern because recently Army Commander Gen Luis Garcia Meza and other ranking military leaders made disturbing statements against political leaders and the electoral process that will culminate with the 29 June elections.

Last week, General Garcia Meza warned that legislators who insist in continuing the trial started by Congress against former dictator Hugo Banzer would be court-martialed. Banzer has been charged with high treason, corrupt administration, violation of human rights and other crimes. Many military leaders who held key positions in Banzer's administration are most uncomfortable because of the process, and it is possible they may be among the first to decide on the military uprising.

The coup climate existing in Bolivia is also due to the many attempts recently to dynamite political figures, including Manuel Morales Davila, comptroller general, who recently revealed the administrative corruption of tyrant Hugo Banzer while he was in power.

The greatest provocation of the fascists in the Bolivian military posts, however, is the mysterious plane accident, considered by many a criminal attempt, in which the candidate for vice presidency of the people's Democratic Union [UDP] Jaime Paz Zamora, was killed. [as heard]

The action, if truly deliberate, was also aimed at the presidential candidate in that political coalition, Hernan Siles Zuazo who, due to last-minute problems, was not able to leave on the flight in which five persons lost their lives.

Only 1 day before, a bomb explosion had partially destroyed the residence of Jaime Paz Zamora.

According to Leopoldo Lopez, deputy for the People's Democratic Union, any such action can be expected either by Bolivian internal reactionaries or by U.S. imperialism to prevent the victory of that coalition force in the 29 June elections.

The situation in Bolivia at the time we wrote this commentary was extremely tense. On one side, the armed forces remain quartered and in a state of emergency to confront what the high command defines as the belligerent attitudes of the political leaders of the left-wing. On the other side, the National Committee for the Defense of Democracy, made up of political, labor, student and religious organizations, also declared a state of alert to face any coup attempt from the military ultrarightwing.

The Bolivian Catholic Church, meanwhile, expressed its firm opposition to the use of force against the democratic aspirations of the people, and affirmed that anyone attempting such a move will deserve no other name than that of traitors to the fatherland.

At the same time, the National Committee for the Defense of Democracy announced that in the event of a coup attempt, the people will counter with a general strike and the blocking of all highways.

The Bolivian people are again mobilizing against its secular enemies: the fascists in uniform who serve the interests of imperialism.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CZECH DEPUTY PREMIER

Meeting With Perez

FL062338 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Humberto Perez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and president of the Central Planning Board, this afternoon received Jindrich Zahradnik, deputy premier, chairman of the government Committee for Science and Technology and vice minister of the Council of State of the Czechoslovak socialist Republic, who is visiting our country heading the Cuban-Czechoslovak Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

During the talks, the two sides took up topics related to the economic cooperation as well as coordination of plans for the development of the national economies of Cuba and the CSSR for the 1981-1985 5-year period.

Honors From Havana Province

FL071827 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Jindrich Zahradnik, deputy premier and chiarman of the government Committee for Science and Technology of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, last night received from Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of the People's Government Provincial Assembly in Havana City, a document of recognition of his personal and devoted attention to the solution of problems which affect important services in our capital.

Joel Domenech, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of basic industry, attended the ceremony held at the Havana City Museum. Along with Zahradnik, Domenech chairs the sixth session of the Cuban-Czechoslovak Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

Following a tour of the museum, the ceremony was held beginning with a speech by Fernandez Mell, speaking in the name of the People's Government Provincial Assembly in Havana Province. [Begin Fernandez Mell recording] (?Considering) the meritorious activity carried out by Comrade Zahradnik in the development and strengthening of the fraternal ties of cooperation between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Republic of Cuba, as well as his personal and devoted attention to the solution of problems which affect important services in the city of Havana, I present to him this recognition as an expression of our gratitude, our most sincere appreciation, and our warm and fraternal hospitality. Given in this city of Havana, Republic of Cuba, on 6 June 1980, Year of the Second Congress. [end recording]

[Begin Zahradnik recording presumably in Czech with consecutive Spanish translation] Dear comrade mayor, dear Cuban friends, first of all, I would like, in the name of the delegation and myself, to thank you for your invitation to visit this beautiful museum and also for allowing us to meet the representatives and leaders of this beautiful city. The names of comrades (Kapek) and Gustav were mentioned here. Allow me to convey their very cordial greetings and also assure you that they have not forgotten their great impressions of their visit to Havana. And as has been said already, these relations will strengthen just as the relations of friendship between the city of Havana and the city of Prague will continue to strengthen. [end recording]

Nuclear Power Cooperation

LD082320 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Cuba--Participants in the sixth session of the Czechoslovak-Cuban Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, held in Havana, have analyzed cooperation between the two countries to date in detail and have defined further tasks for the period 1981-85.

One of the most important projects is the construction of two power stations with the output of 250 mW and cooperation on construction of the first Cuban nuclear power station in the town of Cienfuegos.

One of the most significant contributions of this year's session of the Czechoslovak-Cuban committee was establishment of a coordination group for cooperation in the engineering industry and the broadening of cooperation in prospecting for Cuban mineral wealth.

Protocol Signed

FL091623 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Joel Domenech, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of basic industry, and Eng Jindrich Zahradnik, deputy premier and chairman of the government Committee for Science and Technology of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, have signed the final protocol of the sixth meeting of the Cuban-Czechoslovak Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, which includes important points for our economic development.

Likewise, another matter discussed due to its great importance was trade for the next 5-year period and ways to achieve increases in the volume of trade between the two countries.

BAHAMAS

MINISTER BETHEL WARNS AGAINST TRANSPORTING CUBANS

FL101813 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] It has been brought to the attention of the Ministry of Transport that ships registered under the Bahamas merchant shipping act may be engaged in transporting aliens from the Republic of Cuba to the United States. The minister of transport, the Honorable P.M. Bethel, wishes to inform all owners and captains of such ships that such activity may be in violation of the laws of the United States of America. Vessels engaged in the illegal transport of aliens into the United States from Cuba may be detained in the United States and, on conviction, may be fined $1,000 for transporting aliens. In addition, owners may (?face) confiscation of their vessels while the captain and crew of such ships may be liable upon conviction to fines and imprisonment in the United States.

The minister of transport wishes also to remind the owners and captains of ships registered under the Bahamas Merchant Shipping Act of 1976 that any person who contravenes any provision of this act shall be guilty of an offense and (?is) liable upon summary conviction to fines up to $2,000 as well as the cancellation of the ship's registration. The ship may also be detained in the Bahamas for failure to comply with the provisions of the merchant shipping act.

BARBADOS

PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN BEIJING ON OFFICIAL VISIT

For PRC coverage of the visit by Barbados Prime Minister Adams, see the 11 June issue of the People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

JAMAICA

MANLEY STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF ELECTIONS

FL062343 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley has stated that the next general elections will be of vital importance for the history of his country. Very clear alternatives will be submitted to the consideration of the people, Manley stressed in a message to the nation released today on the eve of the process of registration of voters, which begins tomorrow and will last several weeks. Manley warned about the importance of this first step in the electoral process and called on all Jamaicans older than 18 years to fulfill their civic duty by registering.

PATTERSON TEMPORARILY REPLACING THOMPSON

FL061610 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 2 Jun 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Formal steps to deal with the question of the functioning of the Hon. Dudley Thompson as minister of national security are expected to be concluded today.

Mr. Thompson, whose election as member of Parliament for West St. Andrew has been declared unlawful and unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, is being temporarily replaced as the minister. The portfolio is being taken over by the Hon. P.J. Patterson, deputy prime minister, who is also minister of foreign affairs, foreign trade and tourism.

Official action to transfer the portfolio is expected to be done today on the fiat of the governor-general.

A press briefing was given on Saturday by Mr. Patterson.

An official version of the press briefing, issued by the agency for public information, gave the following information:

"Acting Prime Minister Hon. P.J. Patterson has notified the governor-general today (May 31) that the functions of minister of national security, now being exercised by Mr. Dudley Thompson, be temporarily transferred to him as acting prime minister.

"Meanwhile, Mr. Thompson will continue as member of Parl. ment for West St. Andrew.

"Minister Patterson has also advised that Mr. Thompson intends to lodge an appeal against the Supreme Court's ruling which was in response to a petition by Mr. Donald Thompson that he was legally nominated for the Jamaica Labour Party on July 10, 1978.

"The Supreme Court has declared that the government acted unconstitutionally in cancelling the nominations made on July 10 and in declaring a second nomination day on July 18, 1978, on the basis of which Mr. Dudley Thompson was elected. Mr. Donald Thompson did not seek nomination on July 18.

Not Dismissed

"Mr. Patterson made it clear, however, that Mr. Dudley Thompson has not been dismissed, he has not resigned nor has his seat been the result of statements made earlier this week by the chairman of the Police Federation."

DAILY GLEANER REPORTS CUBAN ATTACKS AGAINST SEAGA

FL091410 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 4 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Cuba has accused opposition leader Edward Seaga and Police Federation chairman, Inspector John McBeth, of being counter revolutionaries trying to topple the popular government of Prime Minister Michael Manley.

The accusation was made by the Cuban Government in its response to the revelation in parliament of extracts of a recent speech by P.M. Manley to the NEC of the PNP by Mr. Seaga during the budget debate and McBeth's call on behalf of the Police Federation for the removal of Dudley Thompson as minister of national security.

In a blistering attack on both men, Radio Havana, in a broadcast on Monday night repeated accusations by local communists that Seaga is an 'agent' of the American Central Intelligence Agency.

Launching the attack on Seaga and McBeth, Radio Havana the official mouthpiece of the Cuban Government said "it is very significant that the call comes just when the U.S. Government destabilizing campaign against the Manley government is in full swing." Radio Havana said that the so called Police Federation's serious accusations followed the recent fire at the Eventide Home in which 144 old women died. Cuba claimed then that the CIA was responsible for it. It went on to brand McBeth as the ring leader of the federation which it referred to with scorn.

The radio in its comment stated that acting prime minister, P.J. Patterson rejected the charges by McBeth. It then noted that the accusations were made in the presence of what it called "labour rightwing leader" Edward Seaga. It also claimed that the Jamaica Labour Party "is overly reactionary" and that Seaga is the sworn enemy of Manley's Government.

Turning to Mr. Seaga, Radio Havana said: "Seaga recently deliberately twisted a speech made by Prime Minister Manley to the national executive of the P.N.P." It added that Patterson revealed that the extracts of the speech were obtained by espionage, and that the "counter revolutionary actions" of both McBeth and Seaga were being investigated.

Concluding its attacks on Jamaica, Radio Havana said "it is evident that McBeth's accusations and Seaga's espionage are linked to the U.S. manoeuvres, pressures and demands against the Manley Government.

"It is well known that these manoeuvres worsened after Manley rejected the conditions the I.M.F. tried to impose prior to the granting of a loan to Jamaica. It is also well known that the American Government actively conspired against all Latin American governments which reject imperialist systems and defend their peoples sovereignty".

Meanwhile in its regular news cast, Radio Havana said that Cuba and East Germany denounced the "imperialist destabilising manoeuvres" in Jamaica. The denunciation came at the end of talks between Cuban President Fidel Castro and East German President Erich Honecker. Honecker was at the end of a six-day state visit to Cuba. The two leaders signed a twenty-five year peace and trade treaty--Vincent Tulloch 4 Jun.

DAILY GLEANER CHARGES PNP IS DRIFTING TOWARD COMMUNISM

FL091405 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 4 Jun 80 pp 6, 12

[Carl Stone editorial titled "Communism and the PNP"]

[Text] The prime minister and leader of the PNP attempted in his budget speech to deny once more the allegation that his party is drifting towards communism. The stigma of communist leanings is obviously of great concern to the PNP leader and his party as the allegation is not only being made locally on JLP political platforms, on the street corners and in the media but also increasingly so in the overseas press.

It is important that we try to understand this issue objectively and without partisan bias.

In a poll done immediately prior to the 1976 elections, we found that while a majority of citizens were anti-communist, most Jamaicans rejected the view that Jamaica under the PNP was heading towards communism. We also found that contrary to the JLP view and the view that dominated the editorial pages of the GLEANER, most Jamaicans were favourable to the Cuban presence here in 1976.

Between 1976 and 1979 the balance of public opinion has shifted very dramatically on these issues.

The November 1979 poll found that 57 per cent of our citizens felt that Cubans were too involved in Jamaican politics and 53 per cent agreed with the JLP's call for the Cuban ambassador to be sent home. Communist and leftist ties emerged as a major factor in the public's criticisms of the PNP as recorded in this poll.

The big question Mr. Marley and the PNP should be seeking to answer is why the allegations of communism made by the JLP and leading voices in the GLEANER had no significant impact in 1976, but are now undermining the credibility of himself and his party. By merely seeking to blame the JLP and the GLEANER, the PNP conveniently refuses to face up honestly to the things its leadership has done since 1976 to arouse fears of communism and fears about Cuban intervention.

If Mr. Manley has any real concern for the future of his party, he should engage in a serious effort at self-analysis to try to come to grips with what has gone wrong, rather than waste time with the vain pursuit of scapegoats as he did in his budget speech.

Much water has flowed under the bridge since 1976, and much of it has been muddy and very red.

The leftists inside the PNP who are all known to have strong Communist sympathies and connections, have taken over the direction of the PNP with the full backing of the PNP leader. Local communists are in the vanguard of the defense of PNP policies and the leader. The party leader kept his silence while communists inside and outside his party carried out a massive propaganda attack on the ideologically moderate wing of the party's leadership (particularly Patterson, Isaacs, Danny Williams and Eric Bell), PNP leaders with known communist leanings have taken over key ministries while non-communist PNP leaders have been consistently resigning from ministries and indeed from active involvement in party politics.

The Cubans have taken it upon themselves to make all kinds of statements and pronouncements on Jamaican politics [as] if they have been installed by the PNP leader and the local leftists and communists as an integral part of the Jamaican political scene. Jamaicans associate communism with violence, and some see a connection between the new levels of violence and the Cuban presence.

Manipulated

The PNP is therefore no longer seen as a party with mixed ideological tendencies; and those non-communist PNP leaders who remain in the place are seen as being manipulated by the leftists. The party leader's image has taken a dive for a number of reasons which include the perception that he is now little more than a puppet of the left, who will be disposable when the right time comes.

It is these factors which have given the allegations of a PNP communist drift real impact on public opinion.

Now I happen to agree with Mr. Manley that neither he nor his party is communist nor drifting towards communism. I also happen to believe that neither the Cubans nor the Russians believe that there is any real chance of developing communism in Jamaica.

On the other hand, I am convinced that the PNP and its party leader have allowed themselves to be manipulated by communists (both Cuban and local) whose designs are to make the country into a political satellite of the Cuban-Russian international axis. To achieve this objective, it is not necessary that Jamaica become communist. All the Russians and the Cubans need is a puppet government whose leaders they can control and armed para-military forces that can hold the country hostage on behalf of that leadership and their international political overloads, it is that fact rather than any other consideration why the Cubans are so keen to see the PNP win the next elections.

The campaign of aggression and hostility to the U.S. carried out by the local communists, leftists and Cubans, is designed to weaken and neutralize American influence in the region and in Jamaica, so as to create a vacuum into which the expansionist designs of the Cuban-Russian forces can fit. Working through local satellites and proxies, we are unlikely to become another Cuba but there is a real danger of becoming another Afghanistan.

Even the politically blind are able to see the evident impact of the PNP-Cuban connection. Jamaica political problems have now become the cannon fodder for Cuban-Russian cold war strategies as evidenced by the recent Cuban outburst about CIA responsibility for the Eventide Home tragedy, even before any concrete evidence on the cause of the fires has been established.

But for the fact of our growing satellite relation with Cuba, our Jamaican government would be vigorously protesting this gross interference in our internal affairs and this irresponsible exercise in international political propaganda, it is also obvious to me that the Cubans would not have made that statement without first clearing it with either the prime minister, or the minister of security.

Real doubts about our regional loyalties and our commitment to basic international principles have been raised through out the Caribbean because of our government's failure to condemn in clear terms the act of aggression carried out by Cuba against the Bahamas.

Small countries like Jamaica with structurally dependent economies live under the constant fear of foreign domination. U.S. domination is as unacceptable as Cuban domination.

The issue is not whether Mr. Manley is a communist but whether he and his party have endangered the sovereignty of our country by falling into the trap laid by the power expansionist Cuban-Russian communist axis. It is that anxiety that haunts the society and feeds on the instinctive hostility to communism that abounds in the land. Those doubts, fears and anxieties which have a basis in reality cannot be dispelled by merely denying communism or by engaging in ritual attacks on the GLEANER and the JLP.

Many of us, schooled in the experience of the last eight years, are able to assess these issues in terms that are beyond the propaganda of either the JLP or the PNP.

UN REPRESENTATIVE MILLS TO TRAIN DIPLOMATS FOR ZIMBABWE

FL051913 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Jamaica's permanent representative to the United Nations, Donald Mills, will teach 5-week diplomatic courses in Zimbabwe, that Caribbean island's information agency has announced. The training is part of the aid Jamaica will lend to that new African state to train diplomatic personnel under the supervision of the commonwealth secretariat.

Jamaica contributed to the achievement ov a political solution in Zimbabwe after actively supporting the patriots' armed struggle under the leadership of the patriotic front. Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley was the standardbearer of the aid to Zimbabwe as a result of a number of initiatives adopted at various international government levels, including the United Nations, the nonaligned countries movement and the commonwealth.

CHILE

ROJAS EXPRESSES OPTIMISM FOR BEAGLE SOLUTION

PY100207 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Foreign Relations Minister Rene Rojas Galdames stated that the Argentine and Chilean governments should do their best to find a solution to the southern border conflict. In giving his opinion on the Masses held in Chile and Argentina [to pray for successful Beagle negotiations], Minister Rojas said: I believe that this is a very important spiritual objective and a demonstration of what our people want. I also believe that it constitutes a good invitation to our governments to do their best to find a solution to the problem which has been placed in the hands of the pope. Minister Galdames was also asked his opinion on the development of the process. He said that he thought it was developing well and pointed out that he senses the positive intentions of the two governments which, as well as the personalities of both the mediator and his representative, certainly constitute a full guarantee for the negotiations.

URUGUAY

RELATIVES OF POLITICAL PRISONERS REPORT ON MISTREATMENTS

PY102200 Paris AFP in Spanish 1419 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, 9 Jun (AFP)--Threats against the lives of Uruguayan political prisoners held at the Libertad Prison were reported by relatives in a letter dated in Montevideo and released here today by the Committee for the Defense of Uruguayan Political Prisoners (CDPPU).

"Alarmed by the seriousness of the aggression which all the prisoners are suffering today," relatives of political prisoners revealed this situation to the public asking for solidarity and demanding that the authorities put an end to this unbearable situation. The letter released by the CDPPU pointed out that one of the mistreatments suffered by the prisoners are escape and mutiny simulation drills. Prisoners who are outside the building are forced to lie down facing the ground when the alarm goes off, watched by guards standing nearby taunting the prisoners. Those who are inside the building are taken to the bathroom where they must remain lying face down on the wet floor as long as it pleases the guards. Prisoners who are held on the second floor once had to remain in that position for 2 hours completely nude. The letter of the CDPPU also reported that four prisoners tried to commit suicide and three were taken out of the prison "for repeated interrogation."

SURINAME

MINISTER HAILS MILITARY REVOLT AS 'REBIRTH OF NATION'

FL101142 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Seizing of power by Suriname's young noncommissioned officers was the rebirth of a nation which had lost its vitality, Suriname's Development Policy and Planning Minister A.J. Zunder stated in Kingston. The official added that, prior to the noncommissioned officers' revolt, Suriname's society was resigned to live in defeatism at all levels. Corruption, social injustice, bias, lack of political and economic vision and lack of will to face up to and overcome the problems of Suriname's development prevailed everywhere, the minister stated.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 115 12 June 1980

ARGENTINA

Videla Makes Stopover in New Zealand B 1
LA PRENSA Interviews Graffigna on National Issues [2 Jun] B 1
Briefs: Cost of Living B 2

BOLIVIA

President Decides Not To Prolong Her Mandate C 1
Debate on Military Proposal To Postpone Elections C 1
Congress Must Decide C 1
Cabinet Continues Discussion C 2
Electoral Court Lacks Jurisdiction C 2
Siles, Quiroga Reject Delay C 2
MNRA Calls Proposal Unconstitutional C 3
CDEUR Gives Conditional Support C 4
UDP Statement C 4
Armed Forces Ask FSB Members To Suspend Hunger Strike C 4
FSB Statement C 5
PRB Hunger Strikers' Statement C 6
Military Meeting in Cochabamba Set for 13 Jun C 6
Newsmen's Groups Protest Arrest of U.S. Journalist C 7
EL DIARIO Criticizes U.S. 'Big Stick' Policy [7 Jun] C 7
Argentina Accused of Promilitary Intervention C 8
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 10 Jun]

BRAZIL

Itamaraty Denies Missiles Sold to PLO; Suspects Libya D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 10 Jun]
Argentine Aeronautics Panel Arrives To Discuss Cooperation D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 10 Jun]
Joint Arms Production Denied D 2
Two Nuclear Plants Announced for Sao Paulo State D 3
Nuclear Agency Denies Radioactive Contamination D 3
[O GLOBO 10 Jun]
Briefs: Nuclear Factfinding Tour; Oil Production; New Oil Wells D 5

ECUADOR

Incidents Erupt in Esmeraldas; One Worker Wounded G 1

PANAMA

Cuba's Espin Addresses News Media Conference N 1
[Havana International]
People Implicated in Terrorist Activities Released N 1
Briefs: Credentials Presentation; Ambassador to South Korea; Population Figures N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Carazo Continues European Visit P 1
Departure From France P 1
Arrival in Brussels P 1
Statement on Cooperation P 2

EL SALVADOR

Guerrilla Casualties Mount As Clashes Continue P 2
Toll 9 Jun P 2
More 'Leftists' Killed P 2
Guerrilla Organizations Reportedly To Merge P 3

GUATEMALA

Home of Air Force Deputy Chief Attacked P 3
ORPA Leader Notes Revolutionary Advance on Isthmus P 4
[Havana International]

NICARAGUA

Commander Arce Refers To Talks With COSEP P 4
[BARRICADA 29 May]
Ramirez Says Government Will Not Backtrack on Confiscation P 6
[LA PRENSA 5 Jun]
Commander Borge Meets With North Korean Leaders P 7
Carrion Calls For Creation of 'New Policeman' P 7
Chamorro Announces Goals of LA PRENSA P 8
[LA PRENSA 30 May]
Workers Resent Being Called 'Mobs' by LA PRENSA P 10
Interior Minister Leads Party, Government Delegation to DPRK P 10
[cross-reference]

CUBA

Refugee Departures From Mariel Total 218 on 10 Jun Q 1
GRANMA Reports Increased Vigilance in Florida Straits Q 1
Reportage on Visit of Angolan Agriculture Minister Q 1
Isle of Youth Visit Q 1
Arrival in Santiago Q 1
Visit to Camaguey Q 2
Iraqi Youth Minister Arrives for 10-Day Visit Q 2
U.S. Reportedly Steps up Activity in Grenada Q 2
Commentary Notes Chinese Agreements With U.S., Japan Q 3
Castro Meets With Cattle Industry Workers Q 4

OTHER COUNTRIES

URUGUAY

Executive Branch Confirms 30 Nov Plebiscite V 1

VENEZUELA

Trade Mission Leaves for Arab OPEC Nations V 1

MEXICO

Cuban Envoy Expects More Cubans To Emigrate V 1

VIDELA MAKES STOPOVER IN NEW ZEALAND

FY120040 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2131 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 11 Jun (TELAM)--President Rafael Videla, who has just made a 5-day official visit to the PRC, will return to the country tomorrow on a transpolar flight.

The last part of his trip will start from Auckland, New Zealand, at 1800 tomorrow (0300 Argentine time).

Upon arrival in Auckland President Videla was welcomed by acting Governor General Robert Davidson and Deputy Prime Minister B.E. Tallboys. After Videla was greeted, the New Zealand Air Force band played the national anthems of the two countries and a 21-gun salute was fired in his honor. After meeting local authorities and representatives of the diplomatic corps headed by Argentine Ambassador Juan Carlos Aden, President Videla reviewed the troops and then talked with his hosts for a few minutes before leaving for the Town House Hotel where he will stay until tomorrow.

After resting, President Videla met this morning at 17:45 (Argentine time) with the New Zealand prime minister. At the end of the meeting President Videla, accompanied by his wife, toured the city and neighborhood.

LA PRENSA INTERVIEWS GRAFFIGNA ON NATIONAL ISSUES

FY112022 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Jun 80 pp 1, 6

["Exclusive interview" with military junta member and Air Force Commander in Chief Brig Gen Omar Domingo R. Graffigna--date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] Regarding international relations, what is your opinion about the present development of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and China?

[Graffigna] Every sovereign nation must rely on an international policy that has to be both in compliance with its own national principles and also a proper tool for the promotion of an integral development.

Traditionally throughout its history Argentina has maintained mutually benefical diplomatic relations with all countries of the world that accept this reciprocity.

Through these ties with international economies, we seek the expansion and diversification of our markets to achieve the best marketing for our products in international markets.

In the last few decades, our trade with the Soviet Union has registered a substantial increase. This shows that the Soviet Union is a lucrative market for the Argentine economy.

Moreover, because of the size of its population and its state of development, the Chinese market is a flourishing market that will meet the highest expectations.

By strengthening our own identity with our increasing presence in the international community, and by being loyal to the traditional principles of Argentine conduct, we are showing that we are valid and active spokesmen at the international level.

[Question] What objectives are still to be achieved?

[Answer] The evil that has affected all Argentines since the beginning of this century has been believing that this country was already fully developed and that the only thing that was left to do in the future was to distribute the resources. But these resources were being drained as the population increased.

The first great objective is to achieve the unity of the nation since this is a mandate that is written in the preamble of our Constitution. All our efforts must, therefore, be aimed at this objective. The armed forces outlined on 19 December 1979 its political bases for giving this objective a proper framework and incentive.

Another great objective that must be achieved is the preservation of our territorial integrity and also the achievement of the restitution of full Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, in addition to proper development of those resources that we right now share and potentially share with other countries, thus achieving a dynamic and effective integration.

We have only recently started to work in the fields of culture, education, scientific research and future plans for them. To strengthen national values, to define and systematize them for their publication and teaching is also a proper objective for a country that knows it has an important destiny.

The modernization of our basic laws and their adaptation to the present dynamic reorganization process is also an irrevocable objective. But we must understand that any law must be within the nations' framework and development.

There are other great objectives that all Argentines are willing to carry through. I have just mentioned four of them as an example and because I believe they are the most important ones.

[Question] The members of the national law academy have recently stated that the participation of the armed forces in future governments will make them into a deliberative body and that it will be politicized. Do you agree with this theory and why?

[Answer] It is a point of view that I respect but I do not share. If the armed forces who assumed the great burden of leading to a successful end this difficult national reorganization process, are not today politicized or a deliberative body, nothing leads to the belief that they will be in the future.

Moreover, the organic and strongly hierarchical structure of the armed forces, the discipline of their cadres and the complete identification with their joint action and their tradition of serving the fatherland will not lead them to these suppositions.

The political bases that are the fundamental laws clearly establish that the armed forces as an institution will take part in the decisionmaking process of national strategy, national security and the defense of the national Constitution. This is logical because the military leadership at the highest level is involved in these tasks.

BRIEFS

COST OF LIVING--The Argentine Economy Ministry last night issued a report which indicated that in May the consumer price index increased 5.8 percent while the wholesale price index increased 5.3 percent. A comparison between the price indexes for the months of May 1979 and May 1980 show that there has been an increase of 115.4 percent. [Buenos Aires CRONICA in Spanish 7 Jun 80 p 6 PY]

PRESIDENT DECIDES NOT TO PROLING HER MANDATE

PY120254 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The president and her Cabinet, during a meeting held at noon today with congessmen representing the various party blocs, expressed their intention not to prolong their mandate. The meeting was held at the San Jorge presidential residence.

The leaders of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies wished to convey to the president the resolution by the Congress yesterday to reject the postponement of the elections. The congressional party blocs met again this afternoon to report on the meeting with Mrs Gueiler Tejada and to form their criteria for the second meeting which was to be held as of 2000, according to a statement by Jose Zegarra.

DEBATE ON MILITARY PROPOSAL TO POSTPONE ELECTIONS

Congress Must Decide

PY111809 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Jose Zegarra, president of the Bolivian Chamber of Deputies, today stated that the executive branch has no grounds to make any decision with regard to the postponement of elections in view of the statement of the Congress.

Zegarra made these remarks this morning when he came to visit the presidential residence together with the heads of the various congressional blocs.

[Begin recording] [Zegarra] The leaders of the congressional blocs and the executive board have been invited for a talk. We do not know the reason for the invitation, but I expect it will be something positive for the country.

[Question] At this point the public is in doubt--or rather it is concerned--because the executive branch has not made any statement, although the Congress has, about...[interrupted]

[Answer] The executive branch has no need to make any statements, because it is not up to it to decide the future of the country. It is up to the Congress. You must know that Mrs Lidia Gueiler is president because she is a member of the Congress and by decision of the Congress.

[Question] This means that there is no need [words indistinct].

[Answer] Absolutely none, the Congress has made a definite statement which must be obeyed [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Despite Zegarra's remarks, the public is awaiting with great interest the statement of the executive branch regarding the military proposal.

Mrs Gueiler, who has not left the presidential residence because she has a cold, has suspended all other activities in an attempt to broaden her talks with political, labor and congressional sectors in connection with the proposal of the military high command.

President Gueiler has also suspended today's trip to Tupiza, where she was scheduled to attend the 406th anniversary of that town.

According to sources close to the president, the statement of the executive branch could be released this afternoon, thus clearing the doubts which are currently plaguing the people.

Political observers agree that regardless of what the presidential position will be, it is bound to elicit displeasure either from the military high command or from the political sector, which is demanding compliance with the electoral timetable.

Cabinet Continues Discussion

PY111355 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The Cabinet met again at 1800 yesterday to study the military proposal and make a final decision regarding this proposal. In the meantime, the armed forces command at Miraflores headquarters was maintaining complete secrecy about the problem created by their proposal.

At the end of the Cabinet meeting, presidential press secretary Oscar Pena Franco gave the following report:

[Begin recording] The Cabinet today discussed the proposal of the armed forces and the various opinions expressed on this matter. This proposal, which was submitted only today to the government, provides new elements to analyze in the current situation, which is being thoroughly examined. The government has decided to meet with all representative sectors of the people; therefore, meetings are being held.

The government hopes that as a result of a dialogue and exchange of ideas, the best solution for the interests of the country will be found in order to guarantee the exercise of the people's rights in peace and tranquillity, keeping in mind that the government is above personal interests and is only searching for the best system of coexistence for all Bolivians. [end recording]

Electoral Court Lacks Jurisdiction

PY111730 La Paz Radio Panamerican Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] The national Electoral Court today declared itself incompetent to decide on the military proposal to postpone the elections.

Rolando Roca, president of the Electoral Court, told Radio Panamerican that the powers of this body are clearly established by the Electoral Law, which does not empower it to make any such decisions. He indicated that any decision in this regard is in the hands of the executive and legislative branches.

Siles Qiroga Reject Delay

PY111314 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Siles Zuazo opposes any delay in the electoral timetable. Being one of the candidates who will suffer the most from any delay in the elections, Siles Zuazo has strongly criticized the proposal of the military high command.

[Begin Siles Zuazo recording] In sum, I believe that we can now see that the atmosphere of intimidation achieved by continual rumors of coups d'etat, the explosion of bombs, the tragic death of priest Espinal and the unfortunate event near La Paz [airplane crash] where several well-known People's Democratic Union leaders were killed was aimed at preparing the ground for this declaration which has caused surprise and even indignation because it constitutes, in fact, a provocation against the Bolivian people and their desire to peacefully attain democracy and to see their country develop in peace, unity, freedom and democracy. [end recording]

Siles Zuazo blamed the interim president for everything that is currently taking place in Bolivia.

In turn, Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, head of Socialist Party 1, PS-1, said that this is a white coup [golpe blanco]. The first secretary of the PS-1 indicated that the attitude of the military high command does not reflect the feelings of the entire armed forces. He said that a sector of the armed forces which has lost the opportunity of staging a true coup d'etat is now trying for a white coup by seeking the postponement of the elections.

[Begin Quiroga Santa Cruz recording] We must draw the people's attention to a flagrant contradiction. The very military officers who led and executed the 1 November coup d'etat because the then-Interim President Walter Guevara Arze had allegedly wanted to postpone elections are now asking for the very same thing: a postponement of elections.

What is really happening is that the sector which is making this proposal on behalf of the armed forces is voicing a tendency within this armed institution which has its support among the civilian groups which supported the 1 November coup.

This sector well knows that a coup d'etat is out of the question because the domestic and foreign conditions are not appropriate and that the elections are a course on which its political tendencies are doomed to fail. Such is the case of the Bolivian Socialist Falange, the National Revolutionary Unity Movement and the Nationalist Democratic Action.

Therefore, since neither coup d'etat nor elections is possible for them, they chooose to resort to this white coup, the postponement of elections, to be able to create new conditions which will give them the possibility of embarking on a new adventure which both th Bolivian people and the democratic sensibilities of the world reject. [end recording]

MNRA Calls Proposal Unconstitutional

FY111444 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] The postponement of the elections would be unconstitutional because the interim government of President Lidia Gueiler, which must end on 5 August, would have to be extended. The fact is that Lidia Gueiler was appointed president because she was president of the Chamber of Deputies, and she was given the specific mission of holding general elections. This statement was made by the Authentic Nationalist Revolutionary Movement, MNRA, regarding the military proposal to postpone for 1 year the elections called for 29 June.

The MNRA document also states: In view of recent experience, it has been proved that interim governments, due to their inherent limitations, are not capable of solving the many national problems. Therefore, a new interim government, besides being unconstitutional, far from solving anything would worsen everything, in contrast to what the military high command believes. A constitutional government resulting from elections is the basic prerequisite for solving all the problems that have been building up.

The MNRA communique also indicates that the opinion that the government elected in the 29 June elections would be too weak to govern and that the unconstitutional extension of Interim President Lidia Gueiler's government would better contribute to the work of all Bolivians to defeat poverty and overcome dependency is only a personal appraisal without any basis.

The communique adds that in view of the impossibility of a coup due to the internal and international political situation, the postponement of the elections for 1 year would mean maintaining an interim government which, due to its nature, would be incapable of resolving the economic problems affecting the country.

ODEUR Gives Conditional Support

FY111548 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] The Organization of Revolutionary Unity, ODEUR, has accepted the military proposal to postpone the elections, but on the condition that President Lidia Gueiler be replaced by the president of the Congress. ODEUR justifies its position by saying that President Gueiler is supporting the National Revolutionary Movement, MNR.

UDP Statement

FY110110 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] The bloc of People's Democratic Union [UDP] congressmen have made a statement that they have maintained a consistent anti-imperialist position, not only throughout the bloc's existence, but because that position has its origin in the unwavering conviction of the parties forming the UDP, convictions which were held even before they joined the front.

This position stands out in contrast with recent decisions taken by several rightist groups who have become anti-imperialist only in word, according to the UDP statement.

With regard to the document released by the [U.S.] State Department, it is stated that it only confirms the permanent U.S. interference policy in Bolivian internal affairs. The statement points out that the dual policy of the State Department can be appreciated because in the past it contributed decisively to establishing de facto governments which were definitely dictatorial.

In its third point, the statement accuses those who, lacking moral and political authority, are attempting to cause a diplomatic conflict by adopting anti-imperialistic positions. They are forgetting that their remarks--which are not only unrelated but contrary to the Constitution, the laws and institutional charters--have undermined the institutions and the country's image, thus seriously jeopardizing national sovereignty.

The statement ends by pointing out that the UDP clearly distinguishes what constitutes interference from the solidarity of the international community of peoples and governments with the democratic process.

ARMED FORCES ASK FSB MEMBERS TO SUSPEND HUNGER STRIKE

FY111538 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] The high military command has sent a note to the Bolivian Socialist Falange, FSB, to presidential candidate Carlos Valverde and to Enrique Riveros, also an FSB member, asking them to suspend the hunger strike they started last week demanding that U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissmen be declared persona non grata.

The note says that at such a critical time for the country, it is the duty of every Bolivian to contribute with peaceful efforts toward a spirit of harmony.

It adds that although there are attitudes which deserve everybody's respect, it should be kept in mind that we have a commitment to the nation to ensure an environment of peace and tranquillity.

The military high command also points out that attitudes which hurt the country's honor and institutions always deserve the most energetic condemnation, and this is what has taken place following the foreign intervention in our internal affairs. The note also adds that the people have expressed their repudiation of this intervention; therefore, it is now time to assume a different attitude, also deserving of respect, that of suspending the hunger strike and displaying the civility which has always characterized the Bolivian people.

The note emphasizes that a favorable decision, which would honor the wishes of the community, would be well received and understood. The note adds: Waiting for a positive response to our request, we greet you in the name of the armed forces. The note is signed by the commander in chief of the armed forces and the commanders of the army, air force and navy.

The FSB Central Committee, in a communique delivered to Radio Panamericana, states that it firmly maintains its intransigent position to get the withdrawal of the U.S. Ambassador from our country. The document also indicates that the FSB believes that the aggression to the country's sovereignty continues as long as the U.S. ambassador remains in Bolivia and that the U.S. ambassador's intervention in the country's political activity during the current electoral process openly supporting the candidacy of Paz Estensboro will make the 29 June election results invalid.

Regarding the communique of the armed forces proposing the postponement of the elections for 1 year, FSB believes that no valid official decision can be made as long as the request made by the armed forces themselves asking the withdrawal of the U.S. ambassador is not fulfilled first.

FSB Statement

FY120134 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Carlos Valverde and Enrique Riveros, presidential and vice presidential candidates for the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB], will maintain their hunger strike until the U.S. ambassador leaves the country. That statement was made to Radio Panamericana by Carlos Valverde Barbery who said that their hunger strike is in no way a political action but a patriotic act.

[Begin Valverde recording] All the Bolivian public knows that we have never carried out a hunger strike during 43 years of FSB'S political struggle. This is not a political posture; it is an eminently patriotic stand. We are defending the sovereignty and dignity of the Republic of Bolivia, which should be defended in the first place by the president, who has no ability and has not wanted to act in defense of the dignity and sovereignty of the Republic of Bolivia. Not only has she not known how to defend it, but it also seems that she has no opinion on the subject. She has done absolutely nothing, not even contacted the leadership of the party to inform us if they have accepted our position. She was not given any reply to the armed forces, which have asked her for the same thing--that the U.S. ambassador be declared persona non grata. [end recording]

The FSB leaders are now holding their hunger strike in one of the offices of the Senate.

It has also been reported to Radio Panamericana that the church and several civic organizations have tried to make Valverde and Riveros suspend their hunger strike. FSB congressmen are also making a similar effort.

Carlos Valverde Barbery, top FSB leader, also said that the legislative branch turned a deaf ear to the Bolivian people's protests of U.S. interference in our domestic affairs.

[Begin Valverde recording] In fact, there has never been such an arrogant interference by the power of the North in this country. Therefore, it is necessary that men of dignity and all Bolivians stand up and ask for Mr Weissman's departure. We have not asked for support from the FSB, because we have the support of the Bolivians for the Republic of Bolivia. We believe that any request for Mr Weissman's departure from the country is not made in support of the FSB; no, it is in support of dignity; it is a defense of the sovereignty of the Republic of Bolivia. We hope the whole republic will stand up in defense of our dignity, now trampled on by U.S. arrogance.

PRB Hunger Strikers' Statement

FY121326 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network inSpanish1130 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The chief of the Barrientist Revolutionary Party, Jorge Burgoa Alarcon, has reported that the hunger strike has lost three supporters. He has also accused official organizations of indolence and a lack of humanitarianism due to the negligible attention being given to the hunger strikers of his party and of the Bolivian Socialist Falange who are carrying out their hunger strike in the hall of the morning newspaper EL DIARIO.

[Begin Burgoa recording] The hunger strike is now in its 60th hour, and we regretfully report that we have lost three supporters.

In view of the hunger strike, the board of directors of the party's La Paz departmental committee declares:

1. The statements made by Hodding Carter, an official of the U.S. State Department, merit the party's absolute repudiation--this has been expressed in a party communique--because they are a flagrant interference in matters pertaining to our country's internal policies and are, in fact, an attack on the norms of international law, such as noninterference in the self-determination of nations. [end recording]

[Begin Burgoa recording] Finally, we declare that the party will fight at the side of the people in order to achieve the fatherland's goals and against the two imperialisms--U.S. imperialism on the one hand and communist imperialism on the other--which have the intention of dominating Bolivia through their henchmen in Bolivia by creating permanent conditions for maintaining chaos and disorder. They also brazenly and arrogantly oppose national development.

We also wish to indicate that if no solution is found for the hunger strike, specifically the departure of Hodding Carter [as heard], the whole leadership of the party will also begin a hunger strike.

MILITARY MEETING IN COCHABAMBA SET FOR 13 JUN

FY120301 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Tomorrow, the commanders of large and small army units and military insitutes will have a meeting in Cochabamba. The meeting of the military commanders will discuss subjects related to the specific activities of the armed forces.

NEWSMEN'S GROUPS PROTEST ARREST OF U.S. JOURNALIST

FY120144 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The temporary detention and questioning to which the U.S. newsman Charles Krause was subjected by armed forces intelligence organizations has caused concern and amazement among the La Paz Newsmen's Association and the Association of International Press Correspondents. The event is looked upon by those organizations as an attack on the freedom of information, because it harms the good image which Bolivia enjoys abroad in this field.

Therefore, the organizations say, we demand that civilian and military authorities respect the work of reporting carried out by newsmen and correspondents as a safeguard of national prestige and with respect for constitutional liberties.

EL DIARIO CRITICIZES U.S. 'BIG STICK' POLICY

FY111922 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 7 Jun 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The 'Big Stick' (given in English) Policy"]

[Text] The warning issued by the spokesman of the U.S. State Department about the Bolivian political situation and the election process that is underway cannot be left unmentioned. What this individual did when he said that the military was planning a coup d'etat for a specific day--"for Friday night"--has spilled on the international stage the tide of rumors that has originated in our country and which has in the U.S. ambassador one of its most effective promoters. We must note that since the day of his appointment, even before his coming to Bolivia, he has been issuing opinions on the Bolivian elections and their probable obstacles. Once he arrived in La Paz he became the agent of well-known trends openly interfering in domestic affairs. We charge in this column that with this undiplomatic behavior he has broken all the patterns of discretion that are traditional among official representatives of friendly countries, who are also representatives of their economic interests, cultures and politics.

The official statement says that the U.S. ambassador tired "all Friday evening," and that the fact that "Garcia Meza was unable to obtain support from lower-ranking officers prevented the coup that was to take place 4 days ago." This statement, despite the fact that it notes date, name and circumstances, has a surprising similarity with the rumors that have been circulating since December 1979. The reports that this diplomat submits to his government must be more definite, must have better evidence; otherwise, they are irresponsible, superficial and hasty.

Two clear conclusions can be derived from the statement issued by the White House [as published] spokesman: the U.S. Government backs the Bolivian "Democratic process" but it does so in an active manner, which is an intervention in domestic policy; and also, the U.S. diplomatic mission in Bolivia relies on those who are always spreading rumors about possible "military coups." By saying that "the next 48 hours will be very critical," he is using the same terms as some unofficial labor [semilaborales] organizations and unofficial political parties [semipoliticopartidarias].

No country, however small or weak, can accept this kind of direct interference and pressure in its domestic affairs unless it renounces its sovereignty and independence. Neither the U.S. ambassador nor the government he represents can appoint themselves as tutors of countries that are not part of their colonies or territories without violating solemn international commitments. It must be made clear that this is an irritating imperialistic statement.

As for our internal interests, we are certain that we Bolivians have enough good sense to conduct the normal development of the current preelectoral process and the elections on 29 June, with their subsequent results. We believe that this is a period of positive partisan activities unavoidably characterized by the differences of political views among the parties and fronts which are vying for the support of the citizenry.

But we cannot accept the idea that the United States should indicate to us the type of democracy which is best suited for us or advance opinions as to who should win the upcoming electoral contest. This kind of hated and repudiated paternalism was in fashion during the government of the first Roosevelt, with its "big stick" policy and Marine landings in foreign territories. That paternalism was in force when the United States used to take it upon itself to install presidents and bolster antidemocratic dictatorships with financial aid to keep them in power against the will of the peoples who were victims of the consequences of that kind of U.S. interventionism.

Let no one try to formulate U.S. international policy in accordance with the prejudices of an ambassador or with the quasimystical whims of a president who has not succeeded in solving his own problems stemming from the takeover of the U.S. Embassy and the holding of U.S. hostages in Iran.

ARGENTINA ACCUSED OF PROMILITARY INTERVENTION

PY110340 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Jun 80 p 12

[By special correspondent Rosental Calmon Alves]

[Excerpts] La Paz--Senate Vice President Father Leonidas Sanchez has revealed to JORNAL DO BRASIL that "there are some congressional blocs getting ready to reveal an intervention which is much more serious than the U.S. interference in Bolivian domestic affairs." "And that intervention comes from a Latin American country ruled by a military dictatorship," Senator Sanchez stated. He then added that "everything has been confirmed."

This time, however, unlike other precoup and postcoup periods in Bolivia. Brazil is no longer suspected of helping the plotters. Today, all accusations and suspicions are pointing to Argentina, as revealed yesterday to a Bolivian journalist by a high-ranking military officer, a former minister of General Padilla's government. That officer had said that Buenos Aires already has promised to grant between $250 and $500 million to the new military government that happens to be installed in La Paz.

The revelation made by the military officer coincides with accusations already made in political circles, especially among leftist political parties, on the alleged Argentine intervention. University students arrested recently by security military organizations revealed the presence of an Argentine military officer among their interrogators, a fact which could not have been confirmed at all, although one of the witnesses had made a drawing of the military officer.

Amidst the serious political situation, there is real chaos in staple supplies in La Paz these days, creating a climate of general dissatisfaction. The markets are practically out of sugar, edible oil, vegetable oil, wheat flour and other products.

The first expressions of protest against food scarcity began yesterday. The leftist political parties feel that the food scarcity is artificial and part of a coupist plan because it will destabilize the government.

The situation is bound to be aggravated today because the cattlemen from the Beni region, responsible for the supply of more than 65 percent of the beef consumed in La Paz, will suspend shipment to the capital. They are protesting the lack of a government answer to their request for an increase in meat prices.

ITAMARATY DENIES MISSILES SOLD TO PLO; SUSPECTS LIBYA

FY112211 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Jun 80 p 9

[Text] Brasilia--Itamaraty has reported that it has no knowledge on the sale of short-range Brazilian missiles to any Palestine organization. According to the acting diplomatic spokesman, Secretary Jose Vicente Pimente, "from what Itamaraty knows, this report is false."

According to an interview published in Beirut by the newspaper AS-SAFIR, Palestinian leader Ahmad Jabril, a member of the PLO command, had reported that his command was buying several Brazilian missiles. What seems to be taking place is that the X-40 that was designed by the IME [Military Engineering Institute] and developed by AVIBRAS [expansion unknown] is probably being sold to Libya.

Diplomatic sources have noted that Brazil sells without any restrictions some types of armaments to Arab countries such as Libya and Iraq. It is "quite possible" that these armaments are turned over to the Palestinians without Brazil's knowledge.

Neither the Brazilian Air Force nor the army has issued any information regarding the statement made by the Palestine leader. The army's war materiel department has reported that the Army Ministry has not received any request for purchases of missiles.

ARGENTINE AERONAUTICS PANEL ARRIVES TO DISCUSS COOPERATION

FY111615 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Jun 80

[Text] The members of the Argentine National Commission of Space Research yesterday arrived in Sao Jose dos Campos in the course of their visit to Brazil, which will last for several days. The commission, which is headed by Brig Gen Miguel Sanchez Pena, held several contacts with the members of the Technical Aeronautics Center (CTA) and the Brazilian Aeronautics Company (EMBRAER).

The objective of the visit is to draw up, as soon as possible, the basic guidelines for a Brazilian-Argentine agreement in the field of aeronautics. This agreement will involve the exchange of technology and the joint production of rockets and missiles, including the joint launching of a communications satellite and a project to manufacture jet planes: a fighter plane and a troop transport.

Today the Argentine mission will visit the Space Research Institute (INPE). On Thursday, the Argentine mission will meet with Aeronautics Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos in Brasilia.

The arms and equipment produced within the framework of the binational agreement which will be signed soon will be essentially aimed at two targets: first, to supply the domestic markets of the two countries; and second, to modernize and refurbish the armed forces of other nations, especially developing ones, which are currently offering a potential market that has yet to be fully exploited.

The Argentines are mainly interested in the technology of the "Piranha," an air-to-air missile with an infrared guidance system (that is, it seeks its target guided by the heat of the target's turbines). This is the first missile of the "Sidewinder" class to be manufactured by a developing country, and it is the most advanced project in which the Brazilian military industry is currently engaged. This missile is being developed by Space Activities Institute (IAE) exports and it is scheduled to go into operation by the end of 1980.

The Argentines are also interested in using the IAE base in Barraira do Inferno for the joint launching of a binational satellite. This satellite would be put into orbit by means of the Sonda IV rocket, the largest rocket manufactured in Brazil and part of the Brazilian space program, whose technology is currently being developed by the IAE.

Should the agreement materialize, the two countries will be able to launch the satellite--a technology which is currently available only to the United States, the Soviet Union and France. Argentina has not participated in this program from the beginning, and the Brazilian space program had scheduled to put the satellite into operation by mid-1986. During the visit they will pay to INPE tomorrow, the Argentines will discuss the details of this operation.

According to military sources of Sao Jose dos Campos, the joint construction of two types of jet planes is apparently the most feasible portion of the accord. The two planes are known as the "AX" and the "CX," and their production could start in 1985. The "AX" will be a subsonic military fighter and attack plane whose speed could be as high as 1,100 km per hour. The "CX" will be used as a medical transport capable of carrying 45 men and their equipment or 40 paratroopers.

Joint Arms Production Denied

PY111616 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2115 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Brasilia, 10 Jun (LATIN)--Diplomatic sources in Brasilia have denied that Argentina and Brazil intend to manufacture arms jointly.

Information to that effect was published in O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO this morning, which reported that the Argentine military mission now visiting Sao Jose dos Campos will lay the groundwork for an agreement on the joint manufacture of arms.

Asked to comment on the information carried by O ESTADO, the Brazilian diplomatic sources said that "as far as we know, the joint manufacture of arms was never talked about between the two countries," unless "a weather probe rocket is considered an armament."

The Argentine military delegation headed by air force LT Gen Miguel Sanchez Pena which arrived yesterday in Sao Jose dos Campos is composed of members of the Argentine National Space Research Commission.

According to the O ESTADO report, the visit of the Argentine delegation is intended to lay down "in the short term the basis for a Brazilian-Argentine agreement" which will range "from a technology exchange to the joint manufacture of rockets and missiles." The report also said that the joint launching of a communications satellite and "plans for the manufacture of two jet planes, a fighter aircraft and a troop transport" would be provided for in the agreement.

O ESTADO said that "the arms and equipment to be manufactured under the agreement to be concluded in the near future will have two primary objectives; first, meeting the demand of the internal market of both countries; and second, to modernize and reequip the armed forces of other countries, especially those of developing countries." O ESTADO added that the Argentines "are mainly interested in an air-to-air missile capable of homing in on the target engine's heat, the first missile of this type to be built by Brazil or any developing country. This missile should go into production by 1985."

Argentine diplomatic sources showed surprise at the publication of that report on plans for joint manufacture of arms with Brazil, admitting only that there have been talks about the possibility of manufacturing an aircraft, although no decision has been made as to the type of aircraft it would be.

The Argentine diplomatic sources said, however, that "Argentina and Brazil have talked about so many different topics that diplomatic sectors may not be aware of all of them." They then explained that it was all confined to the exchange of information and the study of possibilities for manufacturing an aircraft, but that nothing has been said about the joint manufacture of arms.

TWO NUCLEAR PLANTS ANNOUNCED FOR SAO PAULO STATE

PY111236 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals has announced the construction of two, not four, nuclear plants in the area the government will expropriate in the Sao Paulo coastal region, adding that the extension of this area is only intended to offer more safety for the population by leaving an empty belt between the plants' sites and the inhabited surroundings.

NUCLEAR AGENCY DENIES RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION

PY112311 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Jun 80 p 21

[Excerpt] NUCLEMON [Nuclebras Monazite and Associated Elements, Ltd.]--a NUCLEBRAS subsidiary--yesterday released an official note stating that there is no danger of contamination from radioactive elements of the water, soil and vegetables in the region of Itu, Sao Paulo State, where the company has a deposit of "Torta II", which is a byproduct of the monazite sand.

According to the note, NUCLEMON has adopted "additional measures to strengthen security, by reinforcing the earth walls, permanently measuring radioactivity on the site and providing for full-time security."

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR FACTFINDING TOUR--A delegation of the social communications secretariat will visit nuclear plants in Nuremberg, Stockholm and Paris. The delegation, which will leave for Europe on 11 June is made up of Carlos Eduardo Jardim secretary of special projects, Luis Adolfo Pinheiro superintendent of the BRAZILIAN NEWS CORPORATION (EBN) and advisers of the Mines and Energy Ministry, of BRAZILIAN NUCLEAR CORPORATION (NUCLEBRAS), Brazilian Power Companies Inc. (Electrobras), Sao Paulo Power Plants (CESP), and other national nuclear energy companies will collect information on the development of European nuclear plants. [Porto Alegre Radio Quaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 9 Jun 80 PY]

OIL PRODUCTION--Rio de Janeiro, 10 Jun (AFP)--The Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (PETROBRAS) reported that oil production from January to May of this year has reached 28,392,827 barrels. This represents a 14.2 percent increase over the same period last year. May production reached 5,936,691 barrels, which is 15.5 percent higher than in May 1979. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1500 GMT 10 Jun 80 PY]

NEW OIL WELLS--Two new wells have struck oil in the Campos Basin: Rio de Janeiro Submarine 104 with an initial flow of about 1,000 barrels per day and Rio de Janeiro Submarine 125 with as yet undetermined initial flow. The Campos Basin is now yielding 45 percent of total oil production along the country's entire continental shelf, namely 40,097 of a total of 88,842 barrels per day. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Jun 80 p 9 PY]

INCIDENTS ERUPT IN ESMERALDAS; ONE WORKER WOUNDED

PA120341 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Wagner Mina Ovando report from Esmeraldas]

[Excerpt] This morning police forces barged into the Provincial Workers Federation local where the refinery workers had gathered to stage a rally as part of a plan they have been following over the past few days. The police, with the support of a special platoon sent from the capital, hurled tear gas and nausea-inducing bombs into the local, forcing workers to leave and spread out along the nearby streets. Then the police stationed themselves at street corners in the area while the workers took to the sidewalks and green areas chanting slogans and fighting back at the police who opened fire. Police wounded a worker who was taken to the hospital.

About four labor leaders of the refinery were also arrested this morning following orders from local officials. The governor has been accused of provoking serious incidents which may have unforeseeable consequences because most workers remain firm in their position and, as they said, they will not give up trying to find a solution to their problem. They want to be insured of their tenure before returning to work. They said they will remain attentive and alert until the committee which is meeting with the president of the republic in the capital can tell them some solution has been reached. Labor officials said the conciliation and arbitration board would meet today to study the refinery workers' list of demands. This meeting has still not taken place due to the incidents we just reported.

CUBA'S ESPIN ADDRESSES NEWS MEDIA CONFERENCE

PA111809 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Vilma Espin, president of the Federation of Cuban Women, has accused the United States of using the news media to intensify the dependence of the peoples and has called for creation of a new international information order.

Vilma Espin addressed the world conference on the influence of social communications media on women, children and the family, which opened yesterday in Panama City.

In her other role as vice president of the Womens International Democratic Federation, the Cuban leader charged that imperialism has turned information into a byproduct of publicity in favor of the interests of the big transnational corporations and the banking consortia.

Espin referred to the slander waged by imperialism against the peoples of Jamaica, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Vietnam and the socialist countries.

She also charged that the U.S. news media are trying to tarnish the Cuban people's militant image while trying to idealize the so-called Yankee paradise so our country's antisocial elements will believe that people enjoy an easy life in the United States.

PEOPLE IMPLICATED IN TERRORIST ACTIVITIES RELEASED

PA070331 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Ten of the 14 people implicated in terrorist activities in Concepcion, Chiriqui Province, were released today following orders given by Attorney General Olmedo Miranda. During a news conference in David, Miranda said: I don't want what is happening in Central America--where a war is occurring between brothers and friends--to happen in my country.

Those released for lack of evidence against them are: Ramiro Viquez Concepcion, Paulo Arles Caballero Castillo, Alexis Beitia Sanchez, Ovidio Saldana Caceres, Jose Oldemar Rivera, Emigdio Ledezma Almengor, Siola Hartmann Troetsch, Dario Guerra Beitia, Pastor Guerra Valdes and Florindo Gutierrez Gonzalez. Luis Antonio Morales Hurtado, Roberto Jaime Rojas, Enrique Guerra Pitti and Henry Wallace Nielsen are still incarcerated because they are the most implicated in the terrorist activities staged at various government agencies in Concepcion.

BRIEFS

CREDENTIALS PRESENTATION--Danish Ambassador to Panama Henning Halck presented his credentials to President Aristides Royo on 4 June. [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 5 Jun 80 p 11 PA]

AMBASSADOR TO SOUTH KOREA--Juan Temistocles del Busto Solis was recently appointed new ambassador to South Korea. [Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 8 Jun 80 p 6a PA]

POPULATION FIGURES--According to the census taken on 11 May, the population of the Republic of Panama is now 1,823,622. This figure shows an increase of 28 percent in 10 years. Most of the population is centered in the province of Panama, with 827,559 people. [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 6 Jun 80 pp A-1, A-14 PA]

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CARAZO CONTINUES EUROPEAN VISIT

Departure From France

PA110138 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Paris--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo ended his 3-day private visit to France today with a meeting with his counterpart, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, at the Champs-Elysees Palace. The last part of his stay was almost totally devoted to the analysis of the political situation in Central America, a discussion which began during a luncheon with Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet and concluded during a meeting with the French president.

The morning was devoted to discussing economic and financial matters with Economy Minister Rene Monory. In all his contacts, Costa Rican sources reports, the president received good responses and established friendships which were interpreted as an interest in further increasing the friendly ties between the two nations.

Carazo expressed his viewpoint on the serious crisis being experienced by Central America to Francois-Poncet and Giscard d'Estaing. He told them about Costa Rica's delicate mission in all this and explained the reasons why he gives full support to the Nicaraguan junta. According to Carazo, it is the only institution capable of guiding the country in order to pull it out of the chaos in which it was left after the Somozist regime fell. He also explained why San Jose supports the Salvadoran junta and clearly discussed the details which permit one to see the difference between the two situations. Costa Rica feels that the Salvadoran junta is one of the few options that the country--where the leftwing and rightwing are engaged in a fratricidal struggle--has.

Arrival in Brussels

PA110140 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Brussels--President Rodrigo Carazo arrived here today from Paris on a visit to Belgium which will end tomorrow. Carazo, who is visiting several European countries, will meet in Brussels with officials of the European Commission and Belgian leaders.

Roy Jenkins, president of the European Commission, will host a dinner for Carazo. The dinner will be attended by officials in charge of foreign affairs and development [names indistinct]. Carazo and Jenkins will then meet in private. According to a source, this meeting will permit an exchange of opinions regarding the economic and political situation in Central America.

The bilateral relations between the European Common Market and the Central American Common Market will also be discussed during meetings that Carazo will hold with European market officials. The Central American countries are currently benefiting from a general preferential system which allows the export of manufactured products to European countries with tariff exemptions. The two main products which are exported to the European market are bananas, which account for 40 percent of the traffic of products to Europe, and coffee, with more than 50 percent of this traffic.

Statement on Cooperation

PA120230 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Brussels--Costa Rican President Rogrigo Carazo said that a cooperation agreement between the EEC and Central America would contirbute to the area's democratization and would aid the struggle against social injustice, a factor of political instability.

Likewise, he voiced agreement with true multilateral cooperation among regional groups.

Carazo commented that Spain's presence in the EC would be a positive bond between his country and the Central American isthmus and Europe.

A spokesman for the Belgian Foreign Ministry stated at the close of the meeting that Costa Rica is a nation that is worthy of support and interest because of the role it can play in Central America as moderator of peace and stability.

EL SALVADOR

GUERRILLA CASUALTIES MOUNT AS CLASHES CONTINUE

Toll 9 Jun

PA111616 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1717 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 10 Jun (LATIN)--A woman guerrilla was killed in a downtown shootout and another six leftwing guerrillas were killed in other clashes last night, authorities reported. The woman was shot by police as she was trying to steal a car in front of one of the main hotels. The clash between guerrillas and police took place when guerrillas attacked stores in a commerical district, authorities indicated. Several guerrillas were wounded.

Several explosions occurred last night at the university of El Salvador, but no casualties were reported. The university, bastion of the leftwing opposed to the civilian-military regime, has been the target of frequent attacks.

There was another explosion last night in front of the Bank of Finance of El Salvador.

Security forces reported that six guerrillas were killed in clashes with the army in Santa Ana, Santa Tecla and Usulutan and Cojutepeque, east of San Salvador. In another incident, heavily armed leftwing guerrillas posted in front of the city hall in Mejicanos showed the people how to use firearms for the people's insurrection.

Meanwhile, junta member Ramon Avalos Navarrete warned strikers and leftists that the government will soon declare a state of emergency and will use troops to run important services.

More 'Leftists' Killed

PA112222 Paris AFP in Spanish 2004 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Jun (AFP)--At least 39 leftists were killed by the Salvadoran Army on Tuesday afternoon in clashes in the interior of the country, it was learned in this capital today.

Persons arriving from La Union Department, 138 km west of here, reported that 21 leftwing militants were killed there in a clash with military patrols.

Peasants coming from Sensutepeque, 80 km northeast of this capital, also reported that 18 other youths were killed by soldiers in that city.

The reports do not mention any army casualties, but it was learned here today that two helicopters landed in front of the military hospital of this capital last night coming from the scene of the action, which implies there were at least some wounded troops.

Meanwhile, the armed forces maintain absolute silence about the incidents and refuse to report on the clashes, which are believed to be intensifying in the interior of the country.

GUERRILLA ORGANIZATIONS REPORTEDLY TO MERGE

PA120311 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Report by unidentified correspondent in El Salvador]

[Text] Salvadoran guerrilla sources reported here today that an agreement will be reached among the four most powerful revolutionary vanguard organizations in El Salvador in the next few days. A war plan will soon be outlined among the four general staffs to stage joint actions, the same source added.

The merger would include the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN], the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL], the Peoples Revolutionary Army [ERP] and the Communist Party of El Salvador. Political observers have stated that if these organizations merge, the guerrillas would go from a stage of harrassment to having the capability of a regular army with heavy firepower, which would pose a serious threat to the Salvadoran Armed Forces.

Right now the guerrilla forces have an extensive range of action throughout the country. The ERP works notably in the east; the FPL is hard at work in the central and northern parts of El Salvador where it has constant confrontations with government troops, and the FARN has been very active in the past few weeks in the east and south where it recently blocked off 41 km of the southwestern route in what was called the battle of Acajutla.

A united political-military left would set the Peoples Revolutionary Movement on the immediate road to taking over power, a political analyst said today.

GUATEMALA

HOME OF AIR FORCE DEPUTY CHIEF ATTACKED

PA110340 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1917 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Unidentified individuals today riddled with bullets the home of Col Jose Castillo, Deputy Chief of the Guatemalan Air Force. One soldier was wounded in the attack.

According to the firemen's report, several armed men opened fire against the military officer's house as a car driven by his aide was leaving. They thought Colonel Castillo was in the car so they repeatedly fired upon it.

The military chief, who was not home at the time of the attack, quickly returned, accompanied by several military policemen, to see what had occurred. It was reported that a soldier guarding the residence was wounded in shooting. The police searched the nearby area for the perpetrators.

ORPA LEADER NOTES REVOLUTIONARY ADVANCE ON ISTHMUS

PA120327 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Statements by Joaquin Cristobal, leader of the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization (ORPA) of Guatemala, on developments in Central America and international solidarity, during an interview somewhere in Guatemala--recorded]

[Excerpt] In referring to the Central American situation, we must begin by noting the great importance of the Nicaraguan Sandinist revolution's victory in 1979. It confirmed that through the revolutionary process a people can overthrow tyrannical regimes such as that of Somoza in Nicaragua and defeat armies trained to repress and murder their own people.

The Nicaraguan revolution constitutes a landmark in the Central American revolutionary process as it is reaching new heights in El Salvador and in Guatemala itself, particularly in the first months of the present year.

It is no longer necessary to engage in deep analysis to understand and show that the revolutionary process is a reality in Central America. The position and maneuvers of U.S. imperialism in the area are proof of this. It is necessary, therefore, to emphasize the importance of the solidarity of the revolutionary and democratic nations of the world with the struggle of the Central American people.

The Nicaraguan revolution is the first important advance, and for the first time, the armies and oligarchies of the isthmus, mainly in Guatemala and El Salvador, have recognized the real threat posed by the revolutionary struggle.

There are maneuvers already underway in El Salvador, and which may be tried in Guatemala and other countries in the area, as is evidenced by the increased repression against the people and their organizations on the part of the genocide regimes on the isthmus.

On the other hand, however, the people's fighting spirit and the development of their organization firmly believes that the organized struggle of the people cannot be defeated. We firmly believe that nothing or nobody can stop the revolutionary advance of the people. We believe the Nicaraguan revolution is a vivid example of the fact that the advance of the Central American people's revolution cannot be stopped.

NICARAGUA

COMMANDER ARCE REFERS TO TALKS WITH COSEP

PA112346 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 29 May 80 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt] "The directors of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP), to some extent, have not been totally competent in managing the organization and are to some degree under pressure by rightwing groups which definitely exist in business," State Council President Comdr Bayardo Arce indicated. [paragraph continues]

He said this during an unscheduled news conference when asked about a number of paid advertisements published in two local newspapers, in which the COSEP has tried to claim as victories a number of decrees or measures issued by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction resulting from conversations that the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) has held with the COSEP.

Commander Arce said these persons in the business sector rightwing--acting on the basis of anticommunist premises--are trying to entangle the process of national unity carried out by the FSLN.

He added that "they are trying to make it appear as if they were winning battles in a war for political positions which really do not exist."

Why Did the FSLN call on COSEP?

The aforementioned advertisements have tried to infer that COSEP has been the one promoting these conversations and that the FSLN has had to give in to its pressure. On the contrary it has been the FSLN that has been struggling to maintain national unity and to integrate all sectors in the country to the national reconstruction.

"We invited COSEP to a dialogue because the newspaper LA PRENSA, long before the strike broke out, was talking about the business sector preparing for a stoppage. The paper was also talking about abstaining from participation in the State Council as a means of pressuring the government on a number of political demands."

"Then the FSLN, with the sense of responsibility which has characterized us, called on COSEP to let them know that a stoppage under the present circumstances of this revolution would lead us to a very delicate situation and that we would not be responsible for its consequences. In the past they were able to call stoppages against Somozism and these had the workers' support. On this occasion, however, a social and economic project was at stake which would benefit the people and if a businessman had paralyzed his business to exert political pressures, the workers would certainly have seized it to guarantee that production would be maintained and also that the workers would have jobs," Commander Arce asserted.

He added that if this situation should ever occur, the FSLN would support the workers to see that they continue with the production, inasmuch as our goal is to increase production.

Alfonso Robelo Was an Instigator

He went on to say that "it was obvious that Alfonso Robelo was trying to create an artificial crisis with his resignation and that they [COSEP] could be falling for an optical illusion in the belief of the possibility of creating a crisis in the revolution which could only cause them problems."

Commander Arce clearly told them that the FSLN was calling on them so that they would not fall into a trap and to have common sense," and that if they considered there was some unrest, this could be discussed according to the dialogue institutionalized by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the FSLN, and continue seeking solutions within the spirit of national unity, which the Sandinists were reaffirming not only through their conversations with them--COSEP--but with the parties' patriotic front and for the revolution and trade unions represented by the National Inter-Trade Union Commission.

FSLN Has Made Its Commitments Effective

Commander Arce further on said the agreements already in effect are the fulfillment of FSLN commitments acquired during the period of struggle and entail FSLN commitments acquired during the period of struggle and entail FSLN beliefs on how the new Nicaragua should be run.

This implies a legal structure and institutions to run the system to be able to develop the Sandinist people's revolution. Between this and their trying to claim credit for the political line of the FSLN there is a lot of difference.

"The legal structure could not be set up overnight because of the existing problems and difficulties that had to be solved and certain projects of the revolution which required priority attention," Commander Arce explained.

These projects are: To reactivate production, to put the nation's economy to work and to create the defense structure with its military, police and other institutions.

Commander Arce explained that at present the junta of the government is maintaining dialogues with the COSEP which some have called the hot line, and with trade unions, while the FSLN continues making political contacts to guarantee national unity.

RAMIREZ SAYS GOVERNMENT WILL NOT BACKTRACK ON CONFISCATION

PA112359 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Jun 80 pp 1, 12

[Letter from government junta member Sergio Ramirez to LA PRENSA Director Pablo Antonio Cuadra dated 4 Jun 80]

[Text] Dear Sir: On 27 May I received a delegation of the Union of the Nicaraguan Agricultural-Livestock Producers (UPANIC) headed by Rosendo Diaz. They were accompanied by Enrique Dreyfus, president of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP).

The UPANIC's main concern was the draft of the decree--submitted by the government junta and scheduled for discussion by the State Council the next day--establishing the judicial procedures to be followed regarding confiscations which are pending a decision from the Justice Ministry. The decree--which has now been turned into law--guarantees that any confiscation initiative on the part of the government will undergo a judicial proceeding.

The UPANIC members expressed the hope at the meeting that the decree would be extended to cover not only the cases which are pending a decision at the Justice Ministry but also those concerning agricultural and livestock properties on which the Justice Ministry had already ruled pursuant to various revolutionary decrees except No 3.

After a long dialogue, we agreed that the extension of the bill under such terms would entail nothing less than a complete revision of the agrarian reform process and a dangerous instability would be created if we were to open mass reviews of claims in courts, possibly to the satisfaction of many covert and overt Somozists affected by the revolution.

Therefore, the revolutionary government promised to the UPANIC members to allow A SPECIFIC NUMBER OF CASES REGARDED BY THEM AS NOTORIOUSLY UNJUST to be submitted to the Justice Ministry through the undersigned. According to their estimates, these cases might total 60 since, of some 200 applications already received, most were already covered by Decree No 329 which provides for compensation for intervened lands.

Naturally the UPANIC members agreed that the government would have the final say about the correctness of the cases submitted and that, should the cases so merit, compensation would be paid for expropriated lands under the terms of Decree No 329 but that at no time would there by any talk of an indiscriminate return [of properties].

Since this is what was actually discussed on that date, the banner headline, which refers to a TOTAL REVIEW OF CONFISCATIONS under a five-point agreement between UPANIC and the government published by LA PRENSA today, is totally unjustified as it gives the impression that the revolution is returning to its initial days by opening up for discussion and review nothing less than the entire process of agrarian reform, which is one of the most consistent and unquestionable conquests of the process.

Although, as stated in several conversations with representatives of the private sector, the revolutionary government is keenly interested in guaranteeing the peace and security required to foster private production in all fields of the national economy, we are concerned as this is not the first time the results of talks have been made known unilaterally on the basis of personal interpretations and views with the apparent intention of placing the revolutionary government in the position of having to accept them as published.

Best Regards,
FREE FATHERLAND OR DEATH!
[Signed] Sergio Ramirez M. 5 June 80

COMMANDER BORGE MEETS WITH NORTH KOREAN LEADERS

PA102129 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Comdr Tomas Borge, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist Front, has met in Pyongyang with the secretary general of the Workers Party of Korea, Kim Yong-nam, the Korean News Agency, KCNA, reported today.

Borge, who is also the Nicaraguan interior minister, is heading an official delegation on a friendly visit in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. According to KCNA, the Nicaraguan and Korean leaders discussed topics of mutual interest as well as international topics.

Borge and his party arrived yesterday in Pyongyang where they were given a warm and fraternal welcome at the international airport.

CARRION CALLS FOR CREATION OF 'NEW POLICEMAN'

PA111759 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 June 80

[Excerpts] The Sandinist police and the Interior Ministry today made a revolutionary commitment in honor of the Sandinist revolution to commemorate the assassination of Comdr Francisco Nema Rojas. The Sandinist police promise to work loyally to fulfill the aspirations of the Nicaraguan people, and a document to this effect was read by Companero Alva o (Baldison), commander of Ciudad Sandino Police Station No 15.

The ceremony took place at the Plaza del Sol. It was attended by Comdrs Rene Vivas, Marco Antoni Somarribas and Deputy Interior Minister Guerrilla Commander Luis Carrion. [Carrion's titles as heard] Commander of the Revolution [as heard] Carrion addressed members of the Sandinist police and reminded them of their commitment of loyalty to the people and to the goals of the revolution.

[Begin Carrion recording] Fraternal, constructive and firm criticism is necessary to improve daily the quality of our work and to be more deserving every day of the title "Sandinist." Our police are called Sandinist and through them we went to see the virtues that made the Sandinist National Liberation Front great. We are forging a new policeman. [words indistinct]

The police should be characterized first of all by willingness to serve the people and by treating all citizens in a fraternal and humble manner. We must forever leave arrogance behind. We must leave behind those vices that always characterized what we hated most: the dictatorship, the Somozist lackey-guard. We must cleanse ourselves of the bad habits remaining from that system, from that dictatorship that despised the people, that humiliated the people. For this reason, there can be nothing more hateful, more grotesque, than to see a representative of revolutionary power--regardless of the organization he may come from, but especially if he comes from the Interior Ministry--treating our people in this revolutionary era, in a manner like that the Somozist henchmen and thugs.

Little by little we will be forging the new policeman, the Sandinist policeman. You, we, have to do this with the raw material we have: ourselves. We carry the vices and the weaknesses of the old system of oppression and exploitation. No one should think of himself as a God. We all have faults. Weaall have weaknesses. However, the revolutionaries, the Sandinists, distinguish themselves because they admit their errors, face them and overcome them.

This is the spirit, the will, we want, not only at this event of revolutionary commitment but in every one of your actions as policemen and as Sandinists committed to our people and with revolutionary [word indistinct]. [end recording]

CHAMORRO ANNOUNCES GOALS OF LA PRENSA

PA111237 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 May 80 pp 2, 9

[Speech by Pedro Joaquin Chamorro on behalf of LA PRENSA Executive Board, 24 May]

[Excerpts] First I want to thank the distinguished members of the diplomatic corps and the government junta--who to us are part of LA PRENSA family--for being here. They have been close to us in difficult times in the past and we think they will continue to be tied to us in the successful future that lies ahead for LA PRENSA.

It is sad for me to tell you how sorry we have all felt over the split that occurred at LA PRENSA. However, we have to get over that crisis and forge ahead with this paper of the Nicaraguans despite all the difficulties we may find along the way.

Gratitude

I especially have to thank the 50 workers who remained with LA PRENSA. They are instrumental in the paper's publication because they will have to train the new personnel.

The board also thanks the new workers who have offered their services at a difficult time for the firm. They have made possible its reappearance just 10 days after the difficult situation was resolved.

Components of the Paper

Some time ago my father told me that there are four basic components to a newspaper enterprise: the personnel, or workers, the intellectual management, the business executives and the name of prestige it garners over the years.

Participatory Enterprise

I also wanted to tell you about the participation that the workers have always had in LA PRENSA because this is really one big family.

All LA PRENSA workers in the past have participated both in the economic and intellectual life of the paper and they will continue to be taken into account, as our director, Pablo Antonio Cuadra, used to say. This participation includes a number of social benefits such as a percentage in the company profit, assistance in the operation of a consumer co-op which has been left practically empty after the said split we experienced and a saving co-op. LA PRENSA has also contributed capital so that employees can participate. We have other projects which we will put into effect as the company gets back to normal.

Like a Rocket

I was telling a fellow worker that we are like a rocket; LA PRENSA is like a rocket. It rises slowly, as we are rising now, but when it overcomes inertia it really takes off. It reaches a high altitude and great speed.

We are now going through a hard training stage in which the rocket is overcoming its inertia. But once we overcome that, LA PRENSA will continue to be a stable paper, a model in Latin America.

Political Line: Revolution in Freedom

Regarding the political line we want at LA PRENSA, we want to tell you that the executive board stands by the revolution, but by a revolution in freedom, by a revolution that does not stop along the way to democracy, by a revolution that is not headed toward another form of totalitarian dictatorship. We want to open the way to democracy but not be a dike for the revolution. If the revolution is going the wrong way, maybe LA PRENSA can set the course, moderate the course of the revolution without upsetting the changes which benefit the large majorities. We do not side with any political party either, but we favor all those parties that promote the march to democracy and human respect.

The right to dissent cannot be taken away from the Nicaraguan people. We do not want dissent to be regarded as an insult but to trigger constructive dialogue, a lofty dialogue in which people can reason with ideas and never resort to personal insults. That is not politics. Those are base actions taken out of fits of emotion and out of a lack of rational arguments. Therefore we want to create in LA PRENSA a constructive dialogue of the various tendencies but without getting to personal insults. When an idea is refuted with insults, then LA PRENSA won't publish the insult

Information Line

We also want to engage in informational journalism, publishing everything that happens with the utmost objectivity, with the truth, because that is our motto and if we cannot live up to it we will be hypocritical. We will be inconsistent. We will be fooling our people and we will disappear in the day-to-day scrutiny that every medium goes through when it goes out to the public.

Day-to-Day Scrutiny by the People

The newspaper is subject to day-to-day scrutiny by the people. Every day the Nicaraguan people decide what they want to read and what they do not want to read, what they want to hear and what they do not want to hear. That is freedom of information. On Monday the Nicaraguan people will choose LA PRENSA again. We are convinced of that. We are sure of it. We have faith in that. That is why I am telling you today that LA PRENSA will again become that republic of a paper that we have all longed for, a republic in which all ideas have found room, where the constructive dialogue I spoke about before will occur, a republic in which the Nicaraguan people will have the right to express their different ideas, a republic where the highest ideals of the Nicaraguan people can be printed even if it is just on paper.

WORKERS RESENT BEING CALLED 'MOBS' BY LA PRENSA

PA112301 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Concerning reports appearing in a local newspaper which accused the Sandinist Workers Central [CST] members of being mobs which attacked the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] representatives in Chinandega, Companero Felix (Lente) of the National Secretariat of the CST will explain his position.

[Begin recording] The CST has noted several reports appearing in the daily LA PRENSA, the newspaper of the bourgeoisie, to the effect that our organization has been promoting some actions, specifically the events taking place last Sunday in Chinandega, where all our people--not just the CST--voiced repudiation of Alfonso Robelo, who was in that city.

We are very concerned about their report, although it really did not surprise us. The newspaper LA PRENSA labeled the workers as mobs, (neo-Somozist) mobs.

That newspaper does not serve the interests of the majority; it serves the interests of a minority. That is why LA PRENSA describes the workers of Nicaragua as mobs; it is calling the only producers of the social wealth of this country mobs, yet it defends a minority group which is living from the work of this social wealth.

INTERIOR MINISTER LEADS PARTY, GOVERNMENT DELEGATION TO DPRK

For Korean coverage of the visit to the DPRK by the government-party delegation led by Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez, see the North Korea section of the 12 June issue of the Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT.

REFUGEE DEPARTURES FROM MARIEL TOTAL 218 ON 10 JUN

FL111113 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] In its column "News from Mariel," GRANMA reports that yesterday 218 antisocial elements departed this port for the United States. As today's third edition went to press, 27 boats from Florida remained in the port. There were no boats arriving from the United States yesterday.

GRANMA REPORTS INCREASED VIGILANCE IN FLORIDA STRAITS

FL111139 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] In today's third edition, the daily GRANMA publishes a dispatch of the AP imperialist news agency which literally states: The Coast Guard and Navy warships and Air Force aircraft have reinforced the [Florida] blockade to stop all boats from going to Cuba to pick up refugees, the authorities have announced.

Last night a motorboat was stopped by a Navy warship and boarded by Coast Guard officials midway between Key West and the Cuban port of Mariel. The vessel was forced to return. In an effort to prevent other vessels from going to Cuba to pick up refugees, the Coast Guard has stationed patrols beyond the Mariel-Key West corridor, the route followed by 112,534 Cubans to the United States since 20 April. Several vessels which returned [to Florida] after the blockade was imposed have been boarded and their crewmembers arrested.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ANGOLAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER

Isle of Youth Visit

FL092112 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2043 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Manuel Pedro Pacavira, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and minister of agriculture of the People's Republic of Angola, has arrived by air on the Isle of Youth. During his stay in the special municipality, he has visited the Modelo Prison Museum where he learned details of the imprisonment of the attackers of the Moncada Barracks led by Fidel Castro.

The Angolan delegation's visit includes the (Henryck Vitobe) School in the countryside for Namibian students and the Saydi Vieira Dias Mingas School for Angolan youths, as well as citrus fields and other places on the Isle of Youth.

The Angolan agriculture minister and the delegation he heads are traveling with Rodobaldo Diaz, chief of the party Central Committee's internal education department. They were received on the Isle of Youth by Georgina Gonzalez, member of the executive bureau of the municipal party committee.

Arrival in Santiago

FL102238 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2205 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Manuel Pedro Pacavira, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and minister of agriculture of Angola, arrived today in Santiago de Cuba at the head of a delegation from that African country. The visitor expressed interest in the functioning of the party's provincial internal education department as well as in matters of agriculture, the peasants and their organization.

Provincial party leaders briefed him on ideological work, mass youth and children's organizations and on agricultural development through agricultural-livestock production cooperatives, their structure and functioning.

During its stay in Santiago de Cuba, the Angolan delegation headed by Pacavira will visit the Granjita Siboney and the 26 July Museum in the old Moncada Barracks among others.

Visit to Camaguey

FL112140 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Manuel Pedro Pacavira, secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and minister of agriculture of the sister Republic of Angola, this morning visited the city of Camaguey. At the Ignacio Agramonte International Airport to welcome him were Comrades Jorge Risquet, member of the party Secretariat, and Lazaro Vazquez, first party secretary in Camaguey Province. Among the places visited by the Angolan leader in Camaguey were the Candido Gonzalez Provincial Party School and new urban construction and economic development areas.

IRAQI YOUTH MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 10-DAY VISIT

FL061029 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Karim al-Mulla, minister of youth of the Republic of Iraq, arrived in Havana yesterday afternoon at the head of a delegation consisting of youth, labor, peasant and student leaders and the Iraqi Women's Organization.

Luis Orlando Dominguez, member of the party Central Committee and of the Council of State and first secretary of the Union of Young Communists National Committee, received Al-Mulla and his delegation at the air terminal.

The Iraqi delegation will spend 10 days in Cuba during which it will follow a schedule prepared in its honor and will be received by government and party officials.

U.S. REPORTEDLY STEPS UP ACTIVITY IN GRENADA

PA110435 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 10 Jun 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The United States has increased its aggressive policy against the revolutionary, progressive and democratic governments of Central America and the Caribbean over the past few months. Many examples of the increasing imperialist hostility against Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada and Jamaica can be cited.

A few days ago the Jamaican newspaper, the DAILY NEWS, published a long report about a training camp for mercenary forces which are preparing, on U.S. territory, to invade Grenada and overthrow the revolutionary government headed by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. The training camp is located in Florida, where the mercenaries who attacked Cuba at the Bay of Pigs--where the Yankee imperialists suffered their first large military defeat on the continent--were also trained two decades ago.

According to the DAILY NEWS report, the mercenaries are being frequently visited by Granada's former dictator, Eric Gairy, a puppet of the imperialists who is enjoying Washington's protection in the United States. As we all know, the White House has refused to study the extradition request against Gairy submitted by the Grenadian Government even though it has met all the necessary requirements.

Ever since the revolutionary victory of 13 March 1979, the Grenadian people have been victims of terrorist attacks, sabotage and other counterrevolutionary actions in which the CIA has been present. In addition to the constant destabilizing campaign, Grenada is also the target of attacks and lies by the U.S. press as well as by the Caribbean and Latin American media which are always ready to back the imperialist maneuvers.

The Grenadian revolution had to face two coup attempts promoted in the United States in November of last year. In the two cases, the local plotters admitted that they were recruited by the CIA to overthrow the government of Maurice Bishop. The plot even included the killing of the leaders of the revolutionary process and several sabotage actions in Saint Georges to permit the mercenaries to disembark from ships from the United States on the country's three beaches.

On the two occasions, the members of the People's Revolutionary Army, the militias and the people in general acted quickly and vigorously to disrupt the actions of their enemies.

Despite the many aggressions and actions to destabilize the regime, the Government of Grenada has carried out important changes in education, public health and economy that benefit the majority which fully identifies with the revolution and its leaders. Supported by all the progressive forces of our America and the world; the Grenadian Government and people expressed their decision not to allow their domestic and foreign enemies to force the country to return to the ignominious, oppressive past which was overcome through the revolutionary victory of 13 March 1979.

As soon as the news about the training of mercenaries to invade Grenada reached Saint Georges, all the people on the island and their armed revolutionary forces put themselves on alert and prepared to defeat the mercenaries of U.S. imperialism once again.

COMMENTARY NOTES CHINESE AGREEMENTS WITH U.S., JAPAN

PA0711901 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jun 80

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] The visit by Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng to Japan and Vice Premier Geng Biao to the United States yielded excellent dividends for the warlike and expansionist policy of the Beijing regime.

In Tokyo, Premier Hua Guofeng explained to his Japanese colleague Masayoshi Ohira the Chinese plans to modernize and fortify the armed forces and revitalize their economy. The Japanese leader promised the Chinese leader that Japan would continue providing financial aid to China in exchange for energy.

At the end of the talks, Japan and China signed an agreement on science and technology which paves the way for the Beijing rulers to develop their nuclear research. Thus Japan joins the nations having similar agreements with China, such as the FRG, France, the United Kingdom, Italy and Sweden.

The agreement, which will provide China with the latest Japanese scientific and technological equipment, includes the promotion, cooperation and exchange of information in the fields of science and technology based on equality and reciprocity. For a period of 2 years--extended automatically unless either party revokes it--the agreement provides for the exchange of scientists and experts, joint research and meetings of experts.

The signing of the agreement constitutes one of the greatest ambitions of the Beijing rulers, as it opens for them the opportunity to develop electronic equipment plants, atomic plants and provide greater technology and automatization of coal mines, with Japanese assistance.

The most important aspect for the Chinese rulers is that the agreement allows them to make use of the latest scientific and technological advances for the development and improvement of nuclear energy, of great importance to them since they have just successfully tested their first intercontinental missile.

While Hua Guofeng visited Tokyo, Vice Premier Geng Biao met in Washington with U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown, who revealed that U.S. manufacturers could apply for export licenses to sell weapons to China. Brown added that the government had approved the sale of radar, transport planes, helicopters, communications systems by satellite, other sophisticated equipment, and authorized U.S. firms to participate in the construction of factories for military and civilian goods in China.

The chief of the U.S. Pentagon said that the supply of dual-purpose equipment to China does not imply the beginning of an alliance between the two countries or the waiving of the official decision not to sell weapons to China.

These statements which nobody believes, were countered in the U.S. press with the report that behind the term of dual-purpose equipment, the United States will supply China with U.S. technology for the development of Beijing's war industry. In practice, the newspapers note, the Carter administration offers the material basis for China's aggressive policy and confirms the beginning of a new phase of rapprochement between the war circles of Washington and Beijing.

CASTRO MEETS WITH CATTLE INDUSTRY WORKERS

FL111121 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro yesterday afternoon held fraternal talks with a delegation of cattle industry workers of the provinces of Havana and Havana City to express our country's recognition of the efforts made in fulfilling the daily production of 1 million liters of milk in the current spring peak demand period. The PCC Central Committee first secretary chatted with the cattle industry's outstanding workers, enterprise directors, leaders of the Agriculture Ministry and its territorial delegation in Havana as well as personnel from other agencies who contributed to such an outstanding success.

Also present in the talks were leaders of the party and municipal and provincial party offices, headed by PCC Secretariat member Julio Camacho Aguilera, Luis Alvarez de la Nuez and Alfonso Gonzalez, first party secretaries in the provinces of Havana City, Havana and Granma, respectively. During the ceremony, it was announced that this productive success achieved its highest level onthe 10th day, when 1,076,600 liters of milk were produced with 95,527 cows, averaging 11.3 liters per cow.

The cattle industry workers reiterated their pledge to continue to make the greatest effort possible to maintain such a volume of production for the longest period of time possible as well as to guarantee the objective of producing 300 million liters by year's end in honor of the Second Party Congress.

URUGUAY

EXECUTIVE BRANCH CONFIRMS 30 NOV PLEBISCITE

PY111826 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Uruguayans will express their opinion on the constitutional reform on the last day of November. This was made official through an executive branch decree issued last night.

This decree, which confirms yet another stage in the process of institutionalization, states that the draft constitution will be submitted for a plebiscite on 30 November of this year.

The new constitution is being drawn up by the Council of State. After its approval by that legislative body, it will be submitted for the consideration of a constituent assembly. The approval of the various articles by the Uruguayan people will require only a simple majority.

VENEZUELA

TRADE MISSION LEAVES FOR ARAB OPEC NATIONS

PA120113 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] A Venezuelan trade mission has left for the Arab OPEC-member nations, the press office of the Foreign Trade Institute [ICE] has reported here. The mission will be led by ICE Director General Pedro Anton Echeverria.

The public and business sector representatives will seek trade and economic rapprochement with Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Libya, Qatar, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.

Representatives of the ICE chairmanship board, Orinoco Mining and Steel, (SURAL), (Venalum), (Vandano) and (Bombeca) will participate in the mission. They will be out of the country a month.

MEXICO

CUBAN ENVOY EXPECTS MORE CUBANS TO EMIGRATE

PA051555 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1448 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Jun (EFE)--Cuba's ambassador to Mexico, Fernando Lopez Muino, said here today that the departure of Cubans will increase because the embassies in Havana are being visited daily by people who want to emigrate.

The official said that "even if a million undesirable fellow countrymen leave, we would not be concerned because the majority loves our socialist fatherland and we will continue to work for it." Lopez reported that the number of refugees is more than 100,000 so far, but there is no concern. "One thing, though, is that if they want to return, they will not be allowed to do so."

According to the newspaper EL UNIVERSAL, of this city, the Cuban official said that no Cuban has been expelled and that all have left the country of their own free will.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 117 16 June 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Videla Discusses PRC Trip With Newsmen B 1
Galtieri Views Armed Forces' Role in Political Process B 3
CNEA Chairman Castro Madero Visits Yugoslavia B 4
Grain Board Reports on Sales to Soviet Union B 4
[LA NACION 13 Jun]
Communist Party Secretary General Alvarez Dies B 4

BOLIVIA

President Gueiler Interviewed on Peruvian Television C 1
CLARIN Interview C 1
Congress Seeks Dialogue With Military Command C 1
Armed Forces To Cooperate; Reject Break With U.S. C 2
TELAM Report Differs C 2
Ambassador to U.S. Summoned for Consultations C 3
Hunger Strike for Expulsion of U.S. Envoy Spreads C 3
COB Reiterates Intention To Resist Coup C 4
Candidate Charges Government Favors Paz Estenssoro C 4
Commentator Sees Relaxation of Tensions C 5
Briefs: World Bank Credit; New Police Commander C 5

CHILE

EL MERCURIO Interviews Pinochet on Political Opening [16 Jun] E 1
Foreign Ministry Announces Trade Ties With GDR E 3
Bomb Explosion Wounds Two Security Officers E 4
Police Arrest 98 Involved in Subversive Meeting E 4

ECUADOR

Roldos Visits Esmeraldas Refinery, Rejects 'Pressure' G 1
President Underscores Role of Private Enterprise G 1

PERU

Left Believes New Regime Will Be Return to Past J 1
[EXPRESO 6 Jun]
POCEP Leader Warns Against Turn to Right J 1
[EXPRESO 9 Jun]
Newspaper Reports U.S. Refusal To Grant Visas to Cubans J 1
[Havana International] J 1

URUGUAY

Colorado Leader Batlle Demands Party Reinstitution K 1
Interior Ministry Reacts K 1
Batlle, Others Arrested K 2
Briefs: Austrian Businessmen; Trade Balance Figures; K 2
Coal Utilization Study; French Bank Loan

MEXICO

Explosions Rock Pajaritos Chemical Complex M 1
PEMEX Version of Accident M 1
Industrial Cooperation Agreement Reached With Cuba M 1
[Havana Domestic]

PANAMA

ITT's Operation License Not To Be Renewed N 1
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 13 Jun]
U.S. Embassy 'Intervention' Cited N 1
Nicaragua's Sergio Ramirez Arrives for Brief Visit N 2
Invitation to Royo, Press Conference N 2
Ex-Argentine President Campora To Meet With Torrijos N 3
Torrijos Says Moves for Peron Release Have Failed N 3
Briefs: Presidential Appointments

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

British-Guatemalan Discussions Said To Include Land Deal P 1
[THE REPORTER 8 Jun]
Land Cession Denounced [THE REPORTER 8 Jun] P 1

COSTA RICA

Carazo Will Not Attend Nicaraguan Celebrations P 1
Foreign Minister Says Relations With El Salvador Good P 2
PVP Congress Begins; Reporters Barred P 2

EL SALVADOR

Panamanian Plane Loaded With Ammunition Crashes P 2
Armed Forces Deny Shelling Honduran Border P 3
Defense Ministry Communique Issued P 4
CRM Charges Army, International Forces With 'Genocide' P 4
[Havana International]
Gutierrez Says Leftist Campaign Abroad Unsuccessful P 5
Democratic Revolutionary Front Reports Foreign Support P 7
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 12 Jun]
Churches' Moral Force Against Violence Urged P 8
[DIARIO LATINO 12 Jun]
Havana Broadcasts Denounced; Rowdler Comments Cited P 9
[DIARIO LATINO 13 Jun]

GUATEMALA

Government Will Not Break Diplomatic Ties With U.S. P 10
Government Firm: No Cuban Refugees To Enter P 10
Vice President Calls For Human Rights Commission Help P 11
Bishops, Vice President Speak Out Against Violence P 11
Minister Discounts Guerrilla Threat, Notes Disunity P 12
[LA NACION 9 Jun]

HONDURAS

Army Denies Cooperation in Salvadoran Counterinsurgency P 13

NICARAGUA

Robelo Urges Free Elections in CAMBIO 16 Interview P 14
Salvadoran Refugees Arriving At Pacific Port P 14
Nicaraguan Embassy Denies South Korean Charge P 14
Junta Members Answer Questions on Community Services P 15
[LA PRENSA 8 Jun]
Bishops Concerned Over Number of Arrests P 15
Preparations for 19 Jul Victory Celebration Underway P 16
[Havana International]

CUBA

GRANMA Reports Latest Mariel Departures Q 1
12 Jun Total Q 1
Departures 13 Jun Q 1
Havana Notes UN Commissioner's Remark on Refugees Q 1
Muskie 'Contradicts' U.S. Policy in Statements on Refugees Q 1
Commentary Cites Duplicity in Jody Powell Remarks Q 1
More Refugee Disturbances Reported in Texas, Lima Q 2
Carter Visit to Miami, Racial Unrest Viewed Q 2
GRANMA Notes Increased U.S. Military Expenditures Q 3
Negative Effects of Grain Boycott in U.S. Assessed Q 4
Venezuelan Charges of Meddling in Central America Denied Q 4
Iraqi Delegation Visits Isle of Youth Q 5
Iraqi Minister Lecture Q 5
Iraqi, Angolan Delegations Visit ICAP Q 5

CARIBBEAN

Suriname Commits Itself to Regional Integration S 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 10 Jun]

GRENADA

International Student Union To Meet Here S 1
[Havana Voice of Cuba]

JAMAICA

PNP 'Shocked' at Killing of Guyana Opposition Leader S 2
Patterson Travels to Canada for Trade Talks S 2
[Havana Voice of Cuba]

GUYANA

WPA Leader Rodney Killed in Bomb Explosion T 1
Government, CIA Accused T 1
Six Charged With Treason To Appear in Court T 1

VIDELA DISCUSSES PRC TRIP WITH NEWSMEN

FY131524 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2035 GMT 12 Jun 80

[By Martin Allica, TELAM special correspondent]

[Text] On board the presidential plane, 12 Jun (TELAM)--During the last part of his return trip to Buenos Aires, Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla stated that "our trip to the PRC had basically political objectives and we have fulfilled them well." This is also the first time a president has granted a press conference during a flight over the Antarctic, where Argentina can claim the longest historical presence.

During a virtually informal meeting with the correspondents who accompanied him on his trip through four continents, Videla indicated that in today's interrelated world, Argentina's political presence in Asia has created the appropriate conditions for economic penetration. He further indicated that the Beijing government wanted to know about today's Argentina, what its political stand is and what its future goals are. Videla said that "they were very interested in these aspects and we had the opportunity to satisfy their requests in a clear, friendly, profound and totally sincere manner."

According to the Argentine president, his two official talks with Premier Hua Guofeng and the one he held with Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping gave rise to broad agreements, bearing in mind the geographical, cultural and even ideological differences between the two countries. Videla stressed that "these differences cannot prevent us from working for a better, more peaceful and just world, convinced, as we are, that war is the wrong course for the attainment of certain objectives, and that the opening of new markets will help international economy to create the conditions for a true and lasting peace. These positive agreements constitute the most positive aspects of this trip.

"In addition to this and despite forecasts to the contrary, there have been positive personal aspects. The talks have been broad and sincere. Furthermore, although China is such a distant country and its idea of time is quite different from the Western one, we found there demonstrations of true affection expressed through the warmth of the people which was not the result of prior arrangments, but a spontaneous reaction," Videla added. The president had in mind the displays of friendliness and support for Argentina which initially took place in Beijing and later during his brief visits to Guangzhou and Shanghai, where the people took to the streets carrying Argentine and Chinese flags and children and adults approached the Argentine delegation to express their affection.

"This would not have been possible some time ago. We would have been unable to make this trip because no one in the world believed that we were important. Now we are strong both at the domestic and the international level. In view of its domestic strength and our relatively important international position, Argentina has decisionmaking power and the capacity to negotiate. China wanted to get to know this new Argentina. Now it knows Argentina and also understands it," Videla stressed.

He indicated that "our country and China have fully agreed that bipolarity is no longer a solution within international politics. The two superpowers are real, but this does not mean that countries of lesser development and political clout must become subordinated or operate on the basis of historically worneout blocs."

With regard to the actions of the superpowers, Videla mentioned the direct way represented by war and hegemonic aggression, and the indirect way, represented by terrorism, and indicated that his views on this aspect had received total support from his Chinese counterparts in the talks.

Videla said: "The Chinese Government accepts and understands Argentina's Western position, which we clearly and unwaveringly stated during our talks in Beijing. Furthermore, neither of the two parties had discussed the Third World specifically. We did speak of the nonaligned movement to which we belong. China does not belong to this movement but it does support its principles."

Following a careful logical order, the Argentine president indicated: "I believe that we now have an ally in international forums and other organizations for mutual understanding, something which would have been impossible to obtain by telephone or letter. A political and personal contact was required. That is why we accepted the invitation to visit China.

"In addition, the Beijing government specifically insisted that it does not want war, because rather than becoming involved in an arms race, it prefers to go on with its plan for the four modernizations within which economic, scientific and technological development have priority."

After explaining that the two parties had decided by common agreement to avoid discussing the electoral campaign in the United States, which China believes to be on the defensive toward the Soviet Union, Videla discussed two issues which had given rise to mistaken interpretations among certain observers.

He said, first of all, that ever since preparations for his trip to China began early this year, it had been agreed that there would be no joint declaration because "they do not find one necessary as a rule and it was not necessary under present circumstances."

Secondly, he mentioned the absence of the Soviet ambassador on the day the diplomats accredited to Beijing presented their formal greetings to the president at the Argentine Embassy in that city. "It so happened that my second talk with the Chinese premier, which should have taken 1 hour at most, lasted almost 3 hours. The Soviet ambassador had been invited to the ceremony at our embassy and he did go, but indicated that he had to leave at a certain time to sign some very important documents. In view of my delay, he duly excused himself to our ambassador in Beijing and left. Our cars passed when I was arriving at the ceremony. That is all," Videla explained.

On the border conflict with Chile, Videla said that he had given his Chinese counterparts a general description of Argentina's status within the regional framework. "I pointed out to them that despite the fact that we are neighbors and physically integrated, we are unfortunately somewhat estranged now because of the conflict, which has been submitted for mediation to the Vatican."

After listening with great interest to Videla's report on the past, present and future of Argentina within the international community, the Chinese leaders voiced their understanding of the campaign our country is having to deal with in connection with human rights, but made no comments in this regard.

During the final part of the press conference, the president briefly reviewed the stopovers in Kenya and New Zealand, which he described as sidelines that were not aimed at undermining the significance of China's invitation. He explained that the governments of these two countries, one in Africa and the other in Oceania, had wanted to hold official contacts with the Argentine delegation, contacts which have led to the improvement of mutual understanding and knowledge.

"We have received very special gestures of consideration. For example, the president of Kenya delayed an urgent trip to rural areas of his country to wait for and talk with us at the airport. The premier of New Zealand wanted to talk with us although he had just returned from the United States and had to leave immediately for another area of this country. In New Zealand we even had a meeting of the two foreign ministers. And all the contacts have turned out to be positive for Argentina and its counterparts. Everywhere there was a need for the warmth of direct talks," Videla said.

"With Kenya we discussed the possibility of stepping up trade relations because it is a country in the midst of taking off [despegue] and its economy may become complementary to ours. In the case of New Zealand, we have outlined many economic measures such as the creation of a joint commission made up of representatives of the public and private sector which would review the prospects of increasing and stimulating trade, technological exchange, etc. In this regard, we must point out how two countries whose economies are virtually parallel are experiencing no conflicts. Rather, it is possible that we may join forces to defend our common interests."

GALTIERI VIEWS ARMED FORCES' ROLE IN POLITICAL PROCESS

FY132107 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1209 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Rosario, Argentina, 13 Jun (NA)--The commander in chief of the army, Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, said here that civilian governors might be appointed as of March 1981, and added that "it has not been decided yet." Galtieri also said that the participation of the armed forces in future governments "is one of the question marks" of the process, but "we do not have to jump to conclusions, because there is still a long way to go."

Regarding the political dialogue which is being held at the Interior Ministry, General Galtieri said: "What is going on at the Interior Ministry does not have a deadline next month; we do not have to seek immediate solutions."

General Galtieri added: "We are stepping forward. We are putting together the pieces of the country's institutional-political puzzle in order to reach solutions."

General Galtieri, who made these statements at a press conference yesterday after an inspection tour of II Corps, said that the national reorganization process has three stages, "taking over the government, reordering and consolidating," and that at present the government is going "at full speed" through the second stage.

Asked about the future president who will replace General Videla in March 1981, General Galtieri said that he could not say anything "until the military junta issues a communique about it." Asked if General Roberto Viola will be the presidential candidate, Galtieri replied: "That is the business of whoever made it public, because you will not hear that from me."

Asked about the recent meeting held between Justicialist and MID (Movement for Integration and Development) leaders to form a coalition, General Galtieri said that "it is interesting training for the games which are coming up because these meetings will keep the several political sectors in shape."

Asked about the border conflict with Chile, General Galtieri said that "not only Argentines and Chileans are interested in the solution of the conflict, but all Americans," and he added that the papal mediation was initiated "with faith and optimism in order to seek understanding to promote the peaceful coexistence of the two countries."

CNEA CHAIRMAN CASTRO MADERO VISITS YUGOSLAVIA

FY160304 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2020 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jun (TELAM-EFE)--Carlos Castro Madero, the chairman of the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA], is here in Yugoslavia for talks regarding Argentine-Yugoslav cooperation for the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

During the first state of his visit, Castro Madero held talks with Stojan Matkaliev, chairman of the federal committee for energy and industry. During the course of the talks they discussed the possibility of cooperation at the bilateral and multilateral levels in the peaceful use of nuclear energy, mainly for the production of electricity. They also discussed the possibility of a hard-driving action by the nonaligned and developing countries regarding the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

The two parties agreed on the need for this problem to be placed on the agenda of the next meeting of the nuclear energy coordinators of the nonaligned countries, which will take place at the end of June 1980 in Buenos Aires.

Castro Madero, who also met with Zvone Dragan, vice chairman of the federal executive council [title as received] and interim chairman of the government commission for nuclear energy, will visit Zabreb and the nuclear plant that is being built in Krsko (Slovenia).

During his stay in Belgrade, the CNEA chairman placed a wreath on the tomb of the recently deceased President Tito.

GRAIN BOARD REPORTS ON SALES TO SOVIET UNION

FY131911 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 13 Jun 80 p 5

[Excerpt] The National Grain Board has reported that during the first 5 months of this year the total export of grains and oleaginous seeds has reached 6,040,173 tons, and that 3,744,240 tons, or 62 percent, has been shipped to the USSR.

The second importer of our products is Brazil, which has purchased 890,509 tons, or 14.7 percent. Italy, a traditional Argentine buyer, purchased 177,787 tons--or 3 percent.

Exports during these 5 months include 3,398,228 tons of wheat, 1,847,689 tons of corn, 367,332 tons of sorghum and 285,392 tons of soybeans.

May sales reached 1,058,556 tons, but with the addition of byproducts they reached 1,201,660 tons. Sales of cereals and oleaginous seeds to the USSR during May reached 764,008 tons, which represents 72 percent.

During May the USSR imported 10,433 tons of wheat, 515,885 tons of corn, 160,721 tons of sorghum and 76,969 tons of soybeans.

COMMUNIST PARTY SECRETARY GENERAL ALVAREZ DIES

FY131313 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2314 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 12 Jun (NA)--Geronimo Arnedo Alvarez, secretary general of the Argentine Communist Party Central Committee, died today at the age of 83 after more than half a century of active participation in that party. Alvarez was born in San Nicolas, Buenos Aires, in 1897 and joined the Communist Party in 1925 while working as an employee of the Zarate meatpacking plant.

PRESIDENT GUEILER INTERVIEWED ON PERUVIAN TELEVISON

FY141610 Paris AFP in Spanish 0347 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Lima, 13 Jun (AFP)--Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler Tejada told Peruvian television that she trusts both civilians and the military to support the Bolivian democratization process. In an interview granted to Channel 5 of Peruvian television broadcast tonight, the Bolivian president indicated that her decision to reject the armed forces proposal that the elections be postponed "had been difficult to reach because I did not want to make hasty decisions." She added that now the political and social forces are facing the great challenge of acting responsibly within the development of the process.

CLARIN Interview

FY141611 Paris AFP in Spanish 1303 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (AFP)--The president of Bolivia, Lidia Gueiler Tejada, stated today that the Bolivian high command is complying with the constitutional order of the nation. The Bolivian president made her statement in La Paz to the Argentine daily of center-rightist tendency CLARIN, which published it today. President Gueiler also pointed out that the strengthening of democracy in Bolivia will help all South America. "Each state has the inalienable right to decide its own destiny in a sovereign manner in line with the universal principles of nonintervention and self-determination of the peoples," Gueiler said.

She said in response to a question that "recently there has been a lot of talk about alleged foreign intervention in our domestic affairs, but in no case was evidence produced." The Bolivian president firmly rejected such intervention and indicated that "should there be any, we will act with the calm and strength necessary to preserve our political sovereignty."

With regard to Bolivia's institutional future, she reaffirmed that the general elections will take place on 29 June and power will be handed over to the winner on 6 August.

Answering still another question, the president stated that "a weak government must face many risks, the worst of which would be the failure to find solutions for the economic and social problems which are besieging the nation today." She added: "Politically speaking, the inevitable outcome of a weak government would be instability and the resulting danger for the maintenance of democracy."

CONGRESS SEEKS DIALOGUE WITH MILITARY COMMAND

FY140224 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text of Note No 619/80 sent to military commanders by the president of the Chamber of Deputies in La Paz on 13 June]

[Text] Maj Gen Armando Reyes Villa, commander in chief of the armed forces, Brig Gen Luis Garcia Meza, commander in chief of the army, Brig Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, commander in chief of the air force; Adm Ramiro Terrazas Rodriguez, commander in chief of the navy:

I refer to your note dated 9 June addressed to Walter Guevara Arze, president of the national Congress, that I received at 1800 on 11 June together with photocopies of the document entitled "The Armed Forces' Proposal to the Bolivian People." I fully share your noble purpose of looking for ways to solve the problems we have been facing in our efforts to defend the best national interests.

Prior to receiving your referenced note--which was not considered in time for the reason I stated earlier--and based on press reports, the Congress unanimously approved the following resolution:

The Congress resolves: Single article. To reaffirm the resolutions passed by the Congress on 12 January and 12 February 1980, which established that general elections be held on 29 June 1980. It is so ordered. [Signed] Jose Zegarra Cerruto, president of the national Congress, Luis Anez Alvarez, secretary:

In light of the above resolution, I should not make any other consideration. Yet, I wish to express to you, conveying the prevailing feelings in the Congress, that dialogue is the wise way of settling differences, of reaching agreements and--what is essential in the present case--of serving the country in seeking formulas to reach national unity, as you have wisely contended in you note.

In view of the Congress' unanimous resolution, which was naturally upheld by her excellency the interim constitutional president in her message to the nation in which she reaffirmed the Bolivian people's desire to hold the 29 June elections, I am certain that we have come to the much-desired understanding at a very good time. Before closing this note, I want to reiterate to you that the Bolivian Congress is ready to hold meetings and dialogues, through the appropriate legal channels, with the armed forces high command. [Signed] Jose Zegarra Cerruto, president of the Chamber of Deputies, Oscar Bonifaz Villegas, secretary.

ARMED FORCES TO COOPERATE; REJECT BREAK WITH U.S.

FY131758 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Gen Armando Reyes Villa, commander in chief of the armed forces, has confirmed the statement made by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, army commander, of disciplined compliance with the decision of the president, captain general of the armed forces, to hold the 29 June general elections. After meeting with the chief of state, the high-ranking military officer said that the armed forces will cooperate in the country's democratic process, particularly the 29 June elections. He emphasized that the armed forces respect and obey the decisions of the president in a disciplined manner.

Regarding the position of some political leaders who want the U.S. ambassador to leave the country, General Reyes Villa explained clearly: We do not agree with the idea of breaking relations.

TELAM Report Differs

FY132322 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2159 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 13 Jun (TELAM-AFP-ANSA-DPA-EFE-LATIN)--Today more than ever the Bolivian Armed Forces are united and there are no disagreements of any kind among them, Gen Armando Reyes Villa, the commander in chief of the armed forces, stated here after a meeting with President Lidia Gueiler Tejada on announcing that their recommendation for the postponement of the electoral schedule has been reiterated.

General Reyes Villa came to La Paz from Cochabamba, 400 km southeast of La Paz, to brief the president on an important meeting which has been held there for more than 24 hours by commanders and high-ranking officers of the country's garrisons.

Several political leaders have pointed out what they regard as the positive attitude of the Bolivian military in the wake of the crisis prompted by the release of the document in which the armed forces appealed to the people's patriotism and recommended the postponement of the forthcoming 29 June elections.

The military commanders warned about the dangers of having to face another electoral impasse similar to that of 1979, when the national Congress had to appoint a provisional president in view of the fact that none of the candidates had obtained the required majority to become the chief of state.

Political observers stated today that the military will adopt a sit-and-wait attitude with regard to the steps that may be taken by the various groups that are struggling to win the favor of the voters.

Press reports from Cochabamba indicated today that General Reyes Villa, Army Comdr Gen Luis Garcia Meza and Air Force Comdr Gen Rene Bernal Escalante last night held a long meeting with high-ranking officers of the II Corps in Santa Cruz de la Sierra. The three commanders then returned to Cochabamba, and from there General Reyes Villa immediately went to La Paz to brief President Gueiler Tejada on the results of the military summit meeting.

According to remarks made by several commanders, the chief of state has been told about the need to interrupt the current tortuous political process and that, although the armed forces do not intend to maintain a rigid attitude, they insist on holding her responsible for the actions taken in the face of the distressing problems of the Bolivian nation.

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. SUMMONED FOR CONSULTATIONS

FY140254 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Roberto Arce, the Bolivian ambassador to the United States, who has been summoned for consultation by the government of President Lidia Gueiler Tejada to analyze Bolivia's diplomatic relations with the United States, will not be able to come to La Paz until the middle of next week.

According to reports from Washington, Ambassador Arce had to meet Planning Minister Jaime Ponce yesterday, and he will have to meet Finance Minister Adolfo Aramayo on Monday. Both Bolivian ministers will carry out several activities in Washington accompanied by Ambassador Arce.

Foreign Minister Gaston Araos has ordered Ambassador Arce to return to La Paz in an effort to overcome the diplomatic conflict with the United States which arose as a result of the pressure exerted by both military and political sectors demanding the expulsion of U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weisman in view of his alleged intervention in the country's domestic affairs.

HUNGER STRIKE FOR EXPULSION OF U.S. ENVOY SPREADS

FY140733 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0102 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 13 Jun (LATIN)--Sources of the rightist Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB) reported tonight that "209" persons have joined a hunger strike to demand that the government expel U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weisman from the country.

In the meantime, FSB candidates Carlos Valverde and Enrique Riveros today entered the 7th day of their hunger strike, which is also being waged to demand the expulsion of Weisman.

COB REITERATES INTENTION TO RESIST COUP

FY141249 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The general assembly of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] this afternoon set Wednesday as a deadline for the government to issue a decree that will modify the decree regarding the special bonus. At the same time, it decided to resist any coup attempt by blocking roads and calling a general strike. It also criticized the actions of members of the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB) who have started a strike demanding the (?expulsion) of the U.S. ambassador in Bolivia.

Oscar Sanjines, who presided over the meeting as a replacement for workers' leader Juan Lechin Ochendo, made the following statements to "24 Hours":

[Begin Sanjines recording] The COB General Assembly has ratified the COB decision to resist any coup attempt both in cities and in rural areas, to condemn the hunger strike by the leaders of the FSB for being in line with the coupist objectives and to restate the structures of the committees for the Defense of Democracy throughout the country--that is, in the rural areas, in the mines, in the cities, in the factories and wherever there are people.

The COB General Assembly has decreed a state of emergency in the labor organization and sets 18 June as the deadline for the government to issue a decree modifying the decree which authorizes the payment of the special bonus. In case the modifying decree is not issued, the general assembly authorizes the COB National Executive Committee to take the necessary measures for the payment of the special bonus as of Wednesday. [end recording]

CANDIDATE CHARGES GOVERNMENT FAVORS PAZ ESTENSSORO

FY141246 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Guillermo Bedregal, the presidential candidate of the Unified National Revolutionary Movement, has made a serious charge by contending that the government's inclination toward the candidacy of Victor Paz Estenssoro is encouraged by the president herself. Bedregal charged that nearly 90 percent of all provincial and municipal officials and supporters of the National Revolutionary Movement Alliance [MNR].

[Begin Bedregal recording] The most serious thing--and I am saying this earnestly and seriously--is the advantage enjoyed by the official candidate--that is, the Paz Estenssoro supporters have set up a machinery which would greatly jeopardize free elections. Supported by the president herself and the Interior Ministry, virtually 90 percent of provincial and municipal officials are MNR supporters. Furthermore, the MNR avails itself of government means such as vehicles. Let us just mention the case of the La Paz Prefecture, which has been carrying on extensive electoral activities in favor of Paz Estenssoro's candidacy. This is also the case of the La Paz Development Corporation. [end recording]

COMMENTATOR SEES RELAXATION OF TENSIONS

FY141427 La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1300 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Commentary by [Luis Penaranda Beltran]]

[Text] We must honestly acknowledge that the Bolivian political situation has begun to clear up and is no longer overshadowed by evil omens and threats to the democratic process.

LAST LINE

There is no doubt that the most recent position of the armed forces in complying with the decision of the government and the captain general of the armed force, President Lidia Gueiler Tejada, has effectively helped to dispel the clouds which for some time overshadowed the elections scheduled for 29 June.

The political parties, the union leaders and the members of the national Congress have praised the armed forces for not only guaranteeing the elections, but also for confirming the desire of the military to cooperate toward the free, democratic and clean development of the process.

However, to properly understand the position of the armed forces, which have chosen to follow the path of responsibility and dignity, we must recall their prior document in which they proposed to postpone the elections for a least 1 year. This document outlines a position which can neither be ignored nor disregarded because it has a bearing on national life. Its proposals and arguments are far from being unreasonable because, whether we like it or not, we are involved in agitated political activity motivated by the desire for a democratic and constitutional government. It is true that imbued with this desire, we are forgetting or neglecting the solution of various vital problems which the country's social and economic development is facing.

Had the military presented their document some time ago I am sure that it would have been received much better, and it is quite possible that the current polarization of political parties could have been avoided. It is quite obvious that what the military document says is true: New elections in just 1 year do not provide sufficient time for an effective and strong organization of political fronts capable of offering new options for the creation of governments which could give new hope to the people.

However, the military document arrived too late, and even though it provided some healthy and constructive ideas, it was practically impossible to take a step back and stop the electoral process with only a few days to go. This is why the Bolivian Congress and the executive branch decided to confirm the election date. Surely the armed forces understood the problem and that is why they assumed the patriotic attitude of not insisting on their proposal and, being a vertically organized institution, chose to comply in a disciplined manner with the decision of the president of the nation and captain general of the armed forces.

We now hope that the democratic process will be successfully crowned by the elections on 29 June and the people will be able to freely choose the new government which will responsible for the future of the country.

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK CREDIT-- The World Bank has granted Bolivia a $50-million credit in support of the Bolivian Government's efforts to stabilize the economy of the country. The credit will be disbursed in two stages of $25 million each, the first as soon as Bolivia has signed the credit agreement, and the second after a verification of the use of the first half; this assessment will be made on 31 August. The credit will be used in general support of the Bolivian budget, the balance of payments and the government program of economic recovery. The term of payment is 20 years, with an additional 5 years of grace; the yearly interest rate is 8.25 percent. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Jun 80 FY]

NEW POLICE COMMANDER--The Interior Ministry has appointed Col Roberto Quinteros (Encina) as the new commander of the Bolivian police, replacing Col (Julio Lara Salazar) who resigned a few days ago. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Jun 80 FY]

EL MERCURIO INTERVIEWS PINOCHET ON POLITICAL OPENING

WA161130 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 1 Jun 80 pp D-1, 2

[Interview with President Augusto Pinochet Ugarte by Pilar Vergara]

[Excerpts] One of the first things President Pinochet does each morning before leaving his home is to read the editorial in EL MERCURIO. "This is one of the most competent Chilean dailies," he says rather diplomatically. And he adds: "Its opinions normally form the opinions of others; these are weighty opinions which make me think." Then, with a touch of humor: "It is prudent, although sometimes it gets a little 'diabolical' and sends messages where you have to read between the lines.

This interview took place, also very early, in his office on the 22nd floor of the Diego Portales Building; in granting it, he kept in step with the celebration of the 80th anniversary of EL MERCURIO. We sat in front of a breakfast table with a small piece of roast beef, sandwiches, small cheeses, biscuits ... but the president took only a cup of tea with saccharin and a small pitcher of water. Heavy tweed jacket, in coffee-colored hues, spontaneity, eloquence, and a tone very much his own, very cordial, in taking up topics ranging from the new constitution to the law on universities; going through some revelations: a synthesis of the content of the letters of apology he sent to President Marcos of the Philippines and some passages from the notes he writes in his own hand every week, notes which he is now gathering into a document he entitled "The Political-Military Process". The questionnaire, requested in advance to provide for a smooth-flowing conversation lasting more than an hour and revealing current presidential points of concern, was left untouched.

[Question] Mr, President, does the implementation of the seven points of modernization come prior to the promulgation of the new constitution?

[Answer] They can be simultaneous or prior because everything fits very well into the general framework. Basically, the moderinzation steps must sustain the general spirit of the constitution since, overall, they represent the country's new status; this is why this is not something that is being improvised but rather something that was conceived from the very beginning of the administration.

The Constitution

[Question] These days we are waiting for the Council of State to submit the draft of the new constitution to you. Will the content of that draft be disclosed to the public?

[Answer] First of all, I am going to see it. But basically I am in favor to it being released to the public. I am not in favor secrets.

[Question] You and the other members of the junta have been working for quite some time now with your respective advisory commissions on constitutional topics. What is going to become of those studies?

[Answer] Those studies were prepared in a preliminary manner and they will form the background for others that will be used as guidance for the final study.

[Question] What steps are involved in handling the draft the moment you get it?

[Answer] After the draft has been received, the first step will be to send it to the government junta since it will be the one to decide. Legislators can make the observations and changes they deem pertinent.

[Question] Is this going to be a fast process?

[Answer] That would take us into the realm of conjecture. I cannot hurry the junta along nor can I set any deadlines for the Council of State. It's a matter of principle. This involves personalities who deserve much respect because of their honorable nature, their patriotism, and their prudence--so it will not be I who will rush them.

[Question] It turns out that the constitutional draft, which the Council of State will submit to you, will include a minority opinion. Do you regret the fact that the Council of State has not achieved consensus on the draft?
[Answer] On the contrary, I am glad, since I believe that, because this involves so important a matter, it is necessary to have an opportunity to analyze it with all of the background data available, since that will cast more light on the way we have to go for the best interests of the country.

"The Political-Military Process"

"The Political-Military Process" is the title of the work he is writing on the basis of notes; this is something like his "very own private book." He says he prefers to write it himself in longhand. Every week he adds some chapters. For the moment, he has no thought of ever publishing it. He takes it from the drawer next to him and opens it to one of its pages. The one about "a private lecture which I gave to the generals several days ago." He reads: "Politicians always love to set deadlines for military governments. Why? Because this is a way of promptly getting back to what they want. The politicians are always coming up with deadlines." And he showed me other sheets on concepts for the new society, on Marxism-Leninism, and other pages which I did not get a peek at.

[Question] What can you tell us about the features which the transition period will have?
[Answer] The period of transition involves the drafting and implementation of the new laws, as it takes its course; they will prevail for the most part on the basis of the norms of the military regime.
[Question] One of the topics that is most debated just prior to the release of the constitutional draft deals with the role of the armed forces under the new institutional system. Can you clarify your viewpoint on that for us?
[Answer] The armed forces have their own thoughts and they know specifically what they want to do. They will end the process that was initiated by the time that it will be necessary to do so. Then the evolution will have to be very smooth. Otherwise we will have some kind of bossism in the country and that would be most serious. There are many politicians who praise us today, who offer us participation in the government, and many other things; now, I would ask those gentlemen whether they have forgotten that, during the decade of the sixties, they gave us jobs which we were not supposed to have. Realizing of course that all work is always dignified, I would remind them that they pushed the armed forces and the forces of public order around like so many city employees, gravediggers, hospital employees, etc., etc.

Liberty

[Question] Traditionally, Chileans have enjoyed political liberties, that is to say, the right of citizens to elect their representatives in government and in the Congress, to run for office for those jobs and to exert supervision through legal means over those who govern them and legislate for them. These freedoms have been suspended since 11 September 1973. However, Your Excellency has maintained that Chileans today have real freedom and that the country is moving toward real democracy. Could Your Excellency draw a comparison between the liberty and the restrictions of Chileans before 11 September and the liberty and restrictions of Chileans after the military uprising?
[Answer] One of the fundamental principles of the new institutional system consists of individual liberty, an intrinsic feature of any human being and the moving force behind his development. Strengthening that liberty is one of the objectives of the government. But for us, liberty is a value which goes far beyond the mere exercise of a political right. As a matter of fact, we consider economic, educational, job, labor union, welfare or health freedom to be essential since these expressions are vital and emerge at every moment in the daily life of individuals. Without disregarding political freedom, the government therefore has been advancing step by step in guaranteeing those expressions of liberty for all Chileans in order to definitely arrive at a democracy at the service of that liberty, thus avoiding totalitarianism, politicking, and demagoguery.

We are against statism because we believe in individual freedom. Under statist regimes, people are always being watched and supervised by the state in all their activities and that obviously entails a loss of liberty and produces bureaucracy and oppression. Who could doubt that economic-social statism substantially restricts personal freedom?

When they prohibit private property or restrict it, when they try to orient the education of our children in just one direction, when unionization or union affiliation are made mandatory and when reprisals are threatened against those who do not join, then they are seriously attacking liberty because they are limiting the right to personal decisionmaking. Examples of such actions occurred progressively in Chile before 1973 and it is painful to recall the attacks against property, the "takeovers" and illegal occupations, the political manipulation of labor union organizations and the establishment of a "unified national school" which was rejected by the entire national community.

Our liberty-oriented inspiration then appears quite clearly. The reforms we promoted during those years are aimed at rendering effective and making materially possible the rights of Chileans liberating their actions from bureaucratic shackles and all kinds of state and government interference, vitalizing and promoting their participation in the country's development.

The so-called "democracy" we lived under until 1973 permitted ever greater statism and, in the end, a loss of our real liberty, making significant progress and development ever more illusory.

Recognizing an important advance toward our goals and objectives, we today untiringly continue our task in working toward a new democracy which will promote liberty in every respect in a stable form, along with security, progress, and justice. Full freedom is very difficult to attain but we are advancing toward it. People keep talking about liberty, where that liberty has always been restricted. In the past, was a boy free when he was pestered by a Marxist professor at the university and when his ideas were penalized through his grades? Can you say that there was freedom at the universities then? Was there liberty when, to get a job, you had to beg for one from a deputy or senator? Was there freedom when the worker did not want to go out on strike and had to go along against his will? Is the individual not respected today? And honor? The family? Security amid coexistence?

Apologies to the Philippines

[Question] Why were the citizens not told about the content of the letter of apology which you sent to the president of the Philippines, and what was the content of that letter?

[Answer] On the night of my return after the abortive trip to the Philippines, I told the citizenry that I was going to break relations with the Philippines. This was supposed to have been done on the next day; but that night President Marcos communicated by radio that he was sending his apologies and explanations through his best ambassador. That situation stopped the rupture of relations; that is why, when the ambassador came, Chile's foreign minister received him and on that day I was given two letters from the president: one, stating that Mr Romualdez would give me a full explanation, and the other one, in which President Marcos told me that he had learned that they were going to assassinate me in the Philippines since the two bodyguards who were going to protect me had sold out to the communists for 100,000 Philippine pesos each, and that they would either assassinate me or would allow me to be assassinated. If a chief of state tells me that, I must believe him. Now, I really do not see any use in disclosing the content of these notes to the public since this would be somewhat alarming. I confined myself to telling the ambassador that the incident was closed.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES TRADE TIES WITH GDR

PY141733 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] The Chilean Foreign Ministry has reported that the GDR and Chile have agreed to establish reciprocal trade offices in Santiago and East Berlin. It adds that the negotiations leading to this decision were carried out through the Romanian Embassy, which is in charge of GDR interests in Chile. Diplomatic relations between Chile and the Marxist government of the GDR were interrupted in September 1973.

The Foreign Ministry states in a communique that the approval of the commercial agreement shows the advantages of dealing with the Chilean economy both for those countries practicing a market economy system and those practicing a directed economy system. It adds that the negotiations for the establishment of a representative office of the GDR Chamber of Commerce started more than 2 years ago at the request of the GDR.

The Foreign Ministry notes that the bilateral trade balance at present favors our country. In 1978 Chilean exports totaled $8.6 million while imports totaled $1.2 million. This means that trade totaled an overall figure of $9.8 million. Chilean exports to East Berlin in 1979 totaled $6.2 million while imports totaled $1.5 million. This year's export figures already surpass $2.6 million while imports total $6.5 million.

BOMB EXPLOSION WOUNDS TWO SECURITY OFFICERS

PY160310 Paris AFP in Spanish 2026 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 14 Jun (AFP)--Two experts of the Chilean Government security organizations were wounded here today when the bomb they were trying to deactivate exploded. The bomb, placed by terrorists in a window of a downtown hotel in this city, was apparently set by a man who took a room and then left unexpectedly. Employees of the hotel indicated that the bomb was connected to a small record player playing leftist slogans.

The incident took place in the morning, a few hours after officials of the Chilean police and the National Information Center (CNI) carried out a gigantic raid in the southern area of Santiago, arresting about 300 persons, mostly criminals, according to officials.

POLICE ARREST 98 INVOLVED IN SUBVERSIVE MEETING

PY131919 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpts] A clandestine political meeting was discovered and raided by the police late last night. During the raid, 98 persons were arrested. Most of them were students of the state technical university. According to information released by the police, the group is made up of 69 men and 29 women who were meeting at a restaurant at 2842 Huerfanos Street.

The police had to deploy many vehicles and officers to carry out the raid, not only to be able to take away the numerous detainees, but also to carry the large quantity of films, posters, cassettes, leaflets and literature which contained instructions, subversive ideology, protest songs, offensive slogans, and so forth.

The arrested men were taken to the headquarters of the 1st Police Precinct and the women to the 9th Police Precinct and placed at the disposal of the Interior Ministry charged with violating articles 4 and 6 of the state security law.

ROLDOS VISITS ESMERALDAS REFINERY, REJECTS 'PRESSURE'

PA131303 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Excerpts] President Jaime Roldos reiterated today in Esmeraldas that his government, as a principle of authority, will not yield to anybody's impositions or pressure. He visited the Esmeraldas refinery installations this morning where he held talks with the workers following the labor conflict which semi-paralyzed the plant's production last week. In his speech, Roldos urged the workers and officials not to follow the irresponsible attitude of those who do not want a democratic government. He noted that the law is for all and for this reason the workers should not only see their rights under it but also their duties.

[Begin Roldos recording] [Words indistinct] belong to the people of Ecuador. For this reason, we must be very zealous to defend what is a national patrimony. The wealth which is processed here daily is a wealth that represents revenues for the state and various state and departmental organizations of Ecuador. These facts must give us the basis to act with awareness and decisiveness toward that which is under our intellectual guidance and control. This government is a democratic and constitutional government. It is not an antilabor government. For this reason, retaliation and an antilabor attitude could not be part of its policy.

The government has stated that it will not be indifferent or use delaying tactics in the face of any demand when such demands are made through legal channels and within the framework of respect and [words indistinct]. However, we will also be very vigorous in protecting the rights that the Ecuadorean state has and the rights that every Ecuadorean has. It will be vigorous in demanding that every Ecuadorean carry out his duties within the framework of the Constitution and the law.

I want to tell the workers in a friendly manner that it cannot be possible to get the democratic authorities, which were voted in by the people, accustomed to impositions and demands only to serve the desires of extremist groups or groups that want the structures of poverty and exploitation to remain unchanged. Because in the chaos and the anarchic process [words indistinct] in Ecuador. I have said it before and I reiterate it now: The extremists go hand in hand, regardless of which extreme, because they are not interested in a democratic government, a constitutional government or a government that can gradually implement [word indistinct] of justice and that recognizes the rights which deserve legitimate recognition. However, arbitrariness, abuses and disrespect will never have room in this government.

PRESIDENT UNDERSCORES ROLE OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

PA141738 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Excerpts] On opening the 13th fair of the Holstein-Frisian Society, President Jaime Roldos said that the entrepreneurial sectors will never be cast out of the country's activities. This country must be a fatherland for all Ecuadorean sectors he said, adding that the government is tackling problems that were not solved by other administrations.

The president devoted part of his speech to outlining the government's views on Ecuador's social problems. He said no one should think there are outcasts in our society. He added that the entrepreneurial sector is needed by the country. The contribution we and the country's entrepreneurial sector must make is enormous, he said.

LEFT BELIEVES NEW REGIME WILL BE RETURN TO PAST

PA132144 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 6 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] Saturnino Paredes Macedo, leader of FNDEP [not further identified], stated yesterday that the left, as a whole, believes that the new regime of Fernando Belaunde Terry will mean a return to the past.

Paredes said that Belaunde's government will be basically a continuation of ancient forms of exploitation and domination.

He stated: The leftist parties know that his regime will be one of "coexistence" only for the big economic groups of the right."

Paredes emphasized that Peru will continue being a semicolonial country with many semifeudal holdovers, whose means of subsistence will make it impossible to maintain broad democratic liberties for long.

The exploiters, the powerful, always turn to reactionary violence to smash the people's demands, Paredes noted.

FOCEP LEADER WARNS AGAINST TURN TO RIGHT

PA141328 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 9 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] Genaro Ledesma Izquieta, senator-elect for the Student-Peasant-Worker Popular Front (FOCEP), affirmed in Chorrillos that Belaunde Terry's government "represents a serious threat that we may go back to an inflexible rightist system to the detriment of the people."

According to the FOCEP leader, the populist government plan very clearly indicates that state-owned companies will be turned into mixed enterprises. "That is the beginning of the end, because in the long run there will be a general movement toward private ownership," Ledesma Izquieta commented.

He added that this is alarming from any point of view and, among other things, has already led many urban development companies to attack shanty towns. Such is the case of the Ventura Rossi Company against the shanty town of Chorrillos."

NEWSPAPER REPORTS U.S. REFUSAL TO GRANT VISAS TO CUBANS

PA140206 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] The Peruvian daily UNIDAD reports that the United States notified the authorities of Peru of its decision to not grant visas for entering U.S. territory to the Cuban antisocials who are in that South American country after penetrating into the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

The daily adds that the U.S. notice suggests to the Peruvian Government that it seek the way of integrating these elements to the Peruvian society.

The Cuban antisocials have been involved in numerous brawls and public scandals. They are housed in tents located in various parts of the San Luis Park in Lima. In the most recent of these brawls, one these individuals was injured and another was arrested by the police.

With the arrival of the last three groups, there are more than 700 persons housed in this location despite the protests and the rejection of the Peruvian families residing in the neighborhoods adjacent to the San Luis Park.

COLORADO LEADER BATLLE DEMANDS PARTY REINSTITUTION

FY131543 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2212 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Montevideo, 11 Jun (LATIN)--The leader of the Colorado Party, Jorge Batlle, has made an urgent call for a national agreement and demanded the reactivation of political parties to attain stable governments in Uruguay. Batlle, former presidential candidate in the 1966 and 1971 elections, made this statement to Radio Montecarlo of this city. Batlle said that if conditions are not given for the active participation of political parties in the present institutionalization process, he will vote no in the November plebiscite.

President Aparicio Mendez recently confirmed that the new constitution will be submitted to a national referendum on 30 November.

Batlle, 53, said he had a long talk with the interior minister, Gen Manuel Nunez, during "an absolutely private meeting." Batlle revealed that during the meeting, they talked about the constitutional reform and the country's institutional situation, and that he advocated institutions "which have the full support of the people." Batlle added that "for the constitution to have the full support of the people, they should actively participate in its development through the political parties."

Political activities were suspended in Uruguay in 1973, when then-President Juan Maria Bordaberry dissolved Congress with the support of the armed forces.

Batlle stressed that Uruguay needs "harmony and a national agreement with the government based on dignity and mutual respect, with the free participation of all democratic forces." Batlle and 300 figures of the traditional political parties, the Colorado and the Blanco, remain proscribed. He said that the "emergency" political leaders are presently meeting normally, and that those leaders, including himself, are keeping in touch with all leaders of the country "through personal contacts." Batlle said: "I believe that the Colorado Party has never before been more united than it is now," and added that the political leaders must presently look at the future of the country and not at political candidates.

Batlle demanded a prompt reactivation of political parties to reach a national agreement in line with the country's needs. He added: "There will be no national agreement if political parties are not authorized to function freely." Batlle stressed that a constitution should express the people's feelings, and by the same token they should participate fully in its development through the political parties.

Interior Ministry Reacts

FY141802 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] The Interior Ministry has just issued a communique stating that it has ordered measures aimed at clarifying the public remarks of Dr Jorge Batlle in connection with alleged violations of institutional act No 4, which deals with political activities. The citizens involved will be questioned and made aware of their responsibility when engaging in activities of this nature. This is the essence of the communique issued by the Interior Ministry.

Batlle, Others Arrested

FY141535 Paris AFP in Spanish 1314 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Montevideo, 14 Jun (AFP)--Relatives of Uruguayan politician Jorge Batlle have informed AFP that he was arrested this morning by four civilians armed with submachine-guns who identified themselves as members of the police. According to the same source, other Uruguayan politicians such as Carlos Julio Pereira, Raumar Jude and Dardo Ortiz, have also reportedly been arrested.

Batlle and Jude, who are members of the Colorado Party, and Carlos Julio Pereira and Dardo Ortiz, members of the Blanco Party, have appointed themselves as "emergency authorities" of their own respective factions. Political party activities have been suspended in Uruguay since 1973.

BRIEFS

AUSTRIAN BUSINESSMEN--The members of the Austrian mission which is visiting Uruguay were to meet today with government officials to offer cooperation in building another dam on the Negro River. The Austrians will also meet with the ministers of economy and finance, industries and energy and foreign relations; the president of the Central Bank; and private businessmen. After their first meetings with the private business sector, the Austrians expressed a desire to purchase leather, woolen goods and so forth. The 33 visiting businessmen are representing 83 of the main Austrian concerns. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Jun 80 FY]

TRADE BALANCE FIGURES--Montevideo,,11 Jun (AFP)--The government has announced that the Uruguayan trade balance deficit for January-March 1980 is $166,412,000, compared to $35,136,000 during the same period last year. From January to March 1980, Uruguay imported products worth $344,641,000 and exported products worth $178,229,000. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0154 GMT 12 Jun 80 FY]

COAL UTILIZATION STUDY--A special commission is studying the desirability of producing energy by burning coal. Should the evaluation prove that this is desirable, the coal will be purchased from Brazil, because large deposits of this mineral can be found in the south of that country. This information was released today by Industry and Energy Minister Francisco Tourreilles. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1699 GMT 13 Jun 80 FY]

FRENCH BANK LOAN--Montevideo, 6 Jun (AFP)--Official sources reported here today that the Banque de l'Union Europeene of France has granted Uruguay a loan for 38.5 million French francs to allow the national fuels, alcohol and cement administration to enlarge its oil storage facilities in Jose Ignacio, 170 km east of Montevideo. The current storage capacity is 250,000 cubic meters and the French loan, equivalent to approximately $9.2 million, will expand this capacity to 500,000 cubic meters. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1326 GMT 6 Jun 80 FY]

EXPLOSIONS ROCK PAJARITOS CHEMICAL COMPLEX

PA160248 Paris AFP in Spanish 0215 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Coatzalcoalcos, Mexico, 15 Jun (AFP)--A series of explosions in seven chemical plants paralyzed operations in the Pajaritos industrial complex, the most important of its kind in Latin America. The complex is located in this city on the Gulf of Mexico.

The explosions took place during the early morning hours in oxygen and ethylene Plants 1 and 2 and in the acetaldehydre and chlorate Plants 1 and 2--injuring two workers seriously and causing extensive material damage, the first reports said.

Yesterday, three other explosions affected the [word indistinct] loading station at the Pajaritos maritime terminal, causing a fire of a still-undertermined amount of methanol and nitrogen and the suspension of the pumping of chemicals to the freighters.

Police forces have placed a security cordon around the industrial complex and have forbidden access to the area. All vehicles coming close to the affected area are being photographed.

The state-owned Mexican Petroleum concern is expected to issue an official communique. So far the firm has not commented at all about the accidents.

PEMEX Version of Accident

PA160421 Paris AFP in Spanish 0251 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Jun (AFP)--The state-owned Mexican Petroleum [PEMEX] firm denied tonight newspaper reports according to which several explosions in seven plants had paralyzed today the Pajaritos industrial complex, the most important of its kind in Latin America. The complex is located in Coatzalcoalcos on the Gulf of Mexico.

PEMEX's press director, Miguel Tomasini, told AFP that "it is a misunderstanding, since the only explosion occured in the early morning hours of Saturday outside the industrial complex, in the gasoline line which feeds it. The situation was rapidly controlled."

The PEMEX official said that the fire, which followed the explosion at the gasoline line, "was put out in half an hour" and that the damage will be completely repaired early Monday morning. He said that the Pajaritos industrial complex had been momentarily paralyzed as a result of the accident, which deprived it of its gas supply.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT REACHED WITH CUBA

PL131026 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] As a result of the Intergovernmental Conference on Industrial Cooperation held in the Mexican capital, important agreements in key economic sectors have been reached by Cuba and Mexico.

Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo has received in special audience Minister Nestor Rodriguez Lizompart, head of the Cuban official delegation, who was accompanied by his Mexican counterpart, Jose Andres de Oteyza.

Economic cooperation and the exchange of technology have been stressed in the areas of fertilizers, sugar and steel industries and agro-industrial machinery.

ITT'S OPERATION LICENSE NOT TO BE RENEWED

PA131653 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 13 Jun 80 p A-1

[Text] In an unprecedented action which will make telecommunications history at both the national and the international levels, the president of the republic, His Excellency Aristides Royo, in a letter to ITT formally informed the company that his government has decided to support and reiterate the contents of various notes sent by the Ministry of Government and Justice and the general manager of the National Telecommunications Institute (INTEL) stating that the operations of the ALL AMERICAN CABLES AND RADIO, INC, must cease when their respective licenses to operate in Panama expire. The government, therefore, states its decision NOT TO GRANT EITHER NEW CONCESSIONS FOR THE OPERATION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES OR EXTENSIONS OF EXISTING CONCESSIONS.

In his brave and patriotic letter, President Royo informed a top-ranking U.S. executive of the transnational company that the details and procedures for the END OF OPERATIONS WITHOUT DETRIMENT OR DAMAGE TO THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES offered in and from the Republic of Panama must coordinated with INTEL, through which the corresponding arrangements must be made.

Finally, President Royo took the opportunity to express the national government's appreciation of the assistance extended by ITT in the development of international telecommunications in Panama and its cooperation in the efficient implementation of the Panamanian Government's policies in this regard.

U.S. Embassy 'Intervention' Cited

PA140428 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Top officials who asked not to be identified told this station that the presidential letter published today regarding the government decision to end the operations of the ITT was a Panamanian reaction to the U.S. Embassy intervention during the negotiations that the ITT and the government had been carrying out for a long time. The top officials made these statements to this station this morning when the government set a termination date for the concessions that the Panamanian authorities had given to the All America Cables and Radio, Inc, a subsidiary of the ITT in the Republic of Panama.

According to an ITT spokesman, the ITT manager had told the employees yesterday afternoon not to fear any government announcement. The same spokesman said that the closing of the All America Cables and Radio, Inc, did not represent much financial damage for a powerful company such as the ITT but it did create local difficulties because more than 22 employees would be left jobless.

In speaking briefly and saying that he is not thoroughly familiar with the problem, Jorge Vargas, acting administrative manager of the company, confirmed that the ITT vice president had made frequent visits to Panama. This vice president was subsequently described by official spokesmen as very conservative and unprepared to maintain the type and nature of negotiations that the communications multinational and the Panamanian Government had been holding. Official spokesmen added that a favorable solution for the company would have been the withdrawal of the ITT in 1983 jointly with the TNT, another private telecommunications enterprise which holds concessions in Panama.

However, they concluded, the multinational had threatened to make diplomatic demands and at the same time it was exerting pressure by unilaterally interpreting the Torrijos-Carter treaties as saying that it could remain in the country as long as other international firms which gave similar services remained in Panama.

NICARAGUA'S SERGIO RAMIREZ ARRIVES FOR BRIEF VISIT

PA132236 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2226 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Panama City, 13 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Writer Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the governmentcheem in Nicaragua, arrived at Tocumen Airport this afternoon for a brief private visit to this capital.

Ramirez Mercado will meetwith President Aristides Royo today. It has been learned that they will discuss the political crisis in Central America and the advance of the Sandinist revolution. The political figure is being accompanied by his wife, Mrs Gertrudis Ramirez. Nicaraguan Embassy sources told ACAN-EFE that no high-ranking official has come with Ramirez.

In the early evening, the Nicaraguan official will attend the presentation of a novel, "The Magic Island," written by Rogelio Sinan, forerunner of Panama's avant-garde writers.

Invitation to Royo, Press Conference

PA140202 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of National Reconstruction, met with Panamanian President Dr Aristides Royo in his office this afternoon. Ramirez Mercado came to Panama to convey a personal invitation to President Royo to attend the celebration of the first anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist revolution on 19 July and to attend the tribute to be paid to Rogelio Sinan on the occasion of the presentation of his novel, "The Magic Island."

According to Ramirez, Royo accepted the invitation to visit Nicaragua. The president and Ramirez Mercado were accompanied by Foreign Minister Dr Carlos Cacres and the Nicaraguan ambassador to Panama. After meeting with President Royo, Ramirez held the following interview:

[Begin recording] [Question] Almost a year after the Sandinist victory, what do you think have been the achievements of the Sandinist or the new Nicaraguan Government and its mistakes?

[Answer] First I would have to say that our basic accomplishment is to have created in Nicaragua a climate of internal stability, peace and safety for all the citizens and for national production. This was very difficult to achieve because of the unrest experienced through so many months of insurrectional warfare, the destruction of the entire military and political apparatus of the Somozist dictatorship which had to be replaced by a new apparatus and the reordering of national production. These are all basic accomplishments of the process. We have also been able to control the inflation threatening us. We have been able to reduce the unemployment rate and we have been able to begin the agricultural year on time in the past few weeks, aagricultural year which promises to bring an excellent coffee, cotton and basic grains harvest. As a Nicaraguan economist pointed out in the national press today, this means that we have caught the other trapeze.

[Question] During Nicaragua's insurrectional war, Costa Rica provided shelter and protection to the Sandinist guerrillas. Can we think now that Nicaraguan territory will serve as a base, protection and shelter for Salvadoran guerrillas or possibly Honduran guerrillas?

[Answer] It is true that right now another struggle is being waged in El Salvador in another historic situation. We have warned many times and we want to restate it once again that our main duty is to consolidate our revolutionary process. We would never participate in an armed struggle in another Latin American country, let alone in a neighboring country such as El Salvador because we do not want by any means to endanger the accomplishments of our revolutionary process or its future.

[Question] Have the priests who belong to the reconstruction government--the culture minister and the foreign minister--ever thought of resigning due to the holy father's appeal for priests to get out of politics completely?

[Answer] Well, the pope made an appeal to one priest in particular. He belongs to the House of Representatives in the United States. Our priests in the government--whose work we are very proud of because this is the Latin American government that has the greatest number of priests on it, we have them not only in the Foreign Ministry and the Culture Ministry but also at the Social Welfare Institute and in many other ministries and public offices--have not been asked to resign. We think they should stay put and they will stay because they are providing a great service. [end recording]

EX-ARGENTINE PRESIDENT CAMPORA TO MEET WITH TORRIJOS

PA150350 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Former Argentine President Hector Campora arrived in Panama invited by former government chief Gen Omar Torrijos. Campora arrived on a regular flight from Mexico accompanied by his wife, Maria Georgina and his former Interior Minister Esteban Rigi.

The former Argentine president said that his meeting with Torrijos does not have a specific agenda and that he would leave the choice of topics to the former Panamanian Government chief, whom he praised in regards to his political prestige in Latin America.

TORRIJOS SAYS MOVES FOR PERON RELEASE HAVE FAILED

PA151558 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0009 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Panama City, 14 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Gen Omar Torrijos, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard, admitted today that his moves to obtain the release of former Argentine President Isabel Peron have failed.

Torrijos, who is currently inactive in Panamanian politics, told ACAN-EFE that he has asked President Royo to withdraw his brother Hugo Torrijos from the post of Panamanian ambassador to the military junta headed by General Videla.

BRIEFS

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS--The president of the republic yesterday officially announced the appointment of Juan Manuel Castulovich as Panamanian ambassador to the OAS to replace Juan Antonio Tack, who has been named international affairs adviser to the presidency of the republic. Additionally, Jorge Arosemena, former national director of education, has been appointed deputy minister of the presidency, while Oscar Osorio was appointed acting minister of the presidency during the absence of incumbent Rogelio Paiarga Zarak, who will be on an official mission in London. [Panama City LA REPUBLICA DE PANAMA in Spanish 12 Jun 80 p 4-1 PA]

BELIZE

BRITISH-GUATEMALAN DISCUSSIONS SAID TO INCLUDE LAND DEAL

FL141850 Belize City THE REPORTER in English 8 Jun 80 pp 1, 9

[Excerpt] Discovery that the British and the Guatemalans are planning to cut off a slice of southern Belize with the knowledge and apparently with the consent of the Government of Belize has caused acute embarrassment in the government of Mr. George Price. Officially the government has maintained a disciplined silence, but last week the Belize TIMES, the party organ of the PUP [People's United Party], tried to make out that the report was false by accusing the reporter of blatant lying.

But the Belize Government has not dared to deny the report that a land deal is at the heart of the new Anglo-Guatemalan discussions and that the Belize Government has been, despite its public posturing, privy to the plan from the very beginning.

Land Cession Denounced

FL141855 Belize City THE REPORTER in English 8 Jun 80 p 7

[Text] The opposition United Democratic Party this week called on the government of the day to take a firm stand against land cession by passing a resolution in the House and Senate.

The party issued a release saying it opposes any plan of land cession which would cede Belize land to Guatemala.

"The party therefore views with great concern the persistent reports which appear to be well founded that the principle of land cession came under active consideration at the Anglo-Guatemalan talks in Hamilton, Bermuda, from which the opposition was excluded," states the release.

It goes on to say: "The United Democratic Party urges the government of Premier George Price to immediately introduce into the National Assembly a resolution placing on record the firm and clear opposition of the government, the opposition and the people of Belize to any settlement with Guatemala based on the cession of Belizean land to Guatemala."

"Such a resolution should further include a pledge that the Belizean people will have the final say on any Guatemalan settlement through a referendum."

COSTA RICA

CARAZO WILL NOT ATTEND NICARAGUAN CELEBRATIONS

PA151950 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo announced officially in Miami that he will not be going to the festivities to be held in Managua on 19 July on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution so as not to share the grandstand with Fidel Castro.

Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo said in Miami last night, referring to the invitation which the Nicaraguan authorities also extended to Cuban dictator Fidel Castro, that very definitely, we will not attend for personal reasons. Carazo said: There are many reasons why I cannot go to Managua, among them are problems of a domestic nature; also--why not say it--because I am not going to be on a grandstand with any dictator.

President Carazo made this statement during a news conference he held yesterday in Miami where he made a brief stop on his return to his country from Europe.

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS RELATIONS WITH EL SALVADOR GOOD

PA150401 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier said today that Costa Rica maintains excellent relations with the Central American and Caribbean countries.

In exclusive statements to VENPRES, he said that the Carazo administration is very concerned about the situation in El Salvador--a government with which he has good relations. The foreign minister explained his government's official position in view of the increasing violence in El Salvador. Calderon Fournier said that Costa Rica has excellent relations with that Central American country and has given it international support whenever it has required it.

PVP CONGRESS BEGINS; REPORTERS BARRED

PA150156 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] The 13th congress of the Popular Vanguard Party [PVP] began its sessions this morning with the various commissions installed at the Guadalupe Theater, headquarters for the Central Committee and the regional and Vanguardist youth of San Jose.. The congress is being held behind closed doors and no outsiders are being admitted.

One of our correspondents, who asked about developments at the congress, was made to wait a long time but was unable to enter the rooms where the various committees are working. Communist youths are keeping watch at the doors.

The PVP Central Committee, which will define the party line, will be elected tomorrow afternoon. This afternoon, after the general debates, plenary sessions will be held to approve Secretary General Manuel Mora Valverde's resolutions and report, and to elect the control and accounts revision committees. The final declaration will be read at the final event, which is to be held in the Los Angeles School gymnasium.

Communist leaders from Cuba, Hungary, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Honduras and several other countries are attending this congress.

EL SALVADOR

PANAMANIAN PLANE LOADED WITH AMMUNITION CRASHES

PA160037 Paris AFP in Spanish 0024 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Jun (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that a Panamanian Air Force plane carrying 22,000 rounds of 7.62 caliber ammunition for rifles or carbines crashed today on the outskirts of the city of San Miguel, about 140 km east of San Salvador.

According to sources, the plane is an Aerocommander 560-A, with Panama registration 776, belonging to the Panamanian Air Force. There was speculation here as to the final destination of the ammunition, which was not consigned to the Salvadoran armed forces, according to official sources.

The airplane was forced to make an emergency landing on the landing strip at the Miraflores estate, some 10 km east of the city of San Miguel, the third most important city in the country, because of mechanical defects or the bad weather in the region.

The airplane was carrying 22,000 shells, loaded in boxes with Venezuelan markings and five drums of gasoline, each holding 8 gallons. According to preliminary reports, after the pilots lost control, the airplane crashed against a large tree at the end of the strip. Two persons were injured.

However, the reports indicate that a few minutes later, another airplane of the same type landed and picked up the injured pilots and took off again immediately for an unknown destination. It has not been possible to confirm this report, however, and the possibility that some of the crew may have been arrested by the Salvadoran Army has not been ruled out.

Defense authorities said in San Salvador today that the Foreign Ministry is investigating the origin of this ammunition and the airplane in question, since it was flying over Salvadoran territory without the proper authorization.

It is also unknown whether the plane had permission to take off from an airport in Panama or some other part of Central America. The aircraft is being kept under guard by a military contingent of the San Miguel Brigade.

Civil aeronautics authorities also reported that the airplane was flying with its radio turned off and had therefore not established contact with any of the country's control towers.

It was noted that this is the second time that Venezuelan ammunition has been discovered in Salvadoran territory. The first time, it was found after a guerrilla attack on the security corps in the port of Acajutla, some 180 km southwest of San Salvador.

ARMED FORCES DENY SHELLING HONDURAN BORDER

PA150027 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1756 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran armed forces denied here today that its planes had shelled areas on the Honduran border. News reports from Tegucigalpa attributed to peasants exiled in Honduras stated that alleged bombings of border towns by Salvadoran military aircraft occurred.

Armed forces spokesmen told ACAN-EFE that the reports "are part of a plan aimed at creating a poor image of the government forces abroad." They added that in the past there had been reports of an alleged massacre of more than 300 peasants by Salvadoran Government troops on the border region.

The region where the massacre supposedly occurred was inspected by a group of national and foreign newsmen in two military helicopters. They were unable to find any evidence of bodies which had reportedly been buried.

The spokesmen also indicated that the Salvadoran Army has been accused of using napalm to fight the guerrilla forces in this Central American country. "That is a lie orchestrated within a biased campaign," they said, adding that the government forces have never had access to this type of we[illegible]

Defense Ministry Communique

PA152153 Paris AFP in Spanish 1831 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Jun (AFP)--In a communique released by the Ministry of Defense here today, the Salvadoran Government assures that it is false that the area near the Honduran border--one of the regions most affected by the violence afflicting this nation--was shelled.

The government thus reacted to reports from Tegucigalpa which state that Salvadoran airplanes and helicopters have bombed these areas to strike at rebels.

The Ministry of Defense adds that it is offering reporters a visit to these areas to see for themselves the lack of truth in the reports. However, recent reports insist that the exodus of Salvadoran peasants toward Honduras has increased.

The Ministry of Defense also said that a report circulating here to the effect that public security authorities have prohibited women from wearing pants is false. Some media reports stated that the security institutions had cautioned women against wearing pants because "they could be mistaken for guerrillas. This is completely false," the official communique states.

Meanwhile, the archbishop of San Salvador said today that clergymen who accompany opposition groups in their request for soldiarity from the various parts of the world do not have hierarchic approval and do not act in the name of the church.

"These priests are doing this on a personal basis," explained Monsignor Rivera y Damas. "But because of this," he added, "they are not going to receive sanctions."

CRM CHARGES ARMY, INTERNATIONAL FORCES WITH 'GENOCIDE'

PA130400 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] The Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM] in El Salvador has urged the international community to undertake actions of solidarity with the Salvadoran people and has denounced once again the collusion of the U.S. Government in the genocide that the military-Christian Democratic junta is engaged in El Salvador. The report was made in Mexico City by CRM Leader Carlos Florez who said that his country's regime has poisoned the rivers, streams and every source of water supply in northern El Salvador as it is laying out a circle of fire in the rural areas and is bombing the peasant population with napalm.

The Salvadoran people, he said, need the most wide-ranging international solidarity to stop the genocide of which they are victims. It is comparable only to the criminal methods used by the United States in the heinous Vietnam war.

Florez also charged that weapons, mercenaries and counterinsurgency experts from Honduras, Guatemala, Venezuela, Argentina and Chile are entering El Salvador to support the regime's troops which are thus intensifying the repression against the people.

The CRM restated its request to the Mexican Government to break relations with the criminal military-Christian Democratic junta in El Salvador and to recognize the democratic front as the political expression of the unity of the Central American nation. Meanwhile, the WFTU has issued a statement in Prague denouncing the imminence of a U.S. military invasion in El Salvador to keep the incumbent regime in power.

GUTIERREZ SAYS LEFTIST CAMPAIGN ABROAD UNSUCCESSFUL

PA140243 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2110 GMT 12 Jun 80

[News conference held by junta member Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez at the Presidential Palace on 12 June 1980--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Colonel, four ultraleftist groups announced yesterday that they have merged to carry out a final offensive. It seems that the four groups that merged are the Peoples Liberation Forces, the Armed Forces of National Resistance, the Communist Party and the Revolutionary Peoples Army. They say that they are supported by a revolutionary labor group which will help their campaign through strikes that will start on Monday if necessary. Does the army know about this?

[Answer] No, this is the first I have heard something about this. However, if they are now talking about merging, I don't know what kind of unity they had before, because you know that they had created what they called the coordinating board. Consequently, this is nothing new. I believe that this merger is only a publicity stunt.

[Question] Col Abdul Gutierrez, the leftist organizations are carrying out an international campaign. Certain officials say that these organizations are losing inside the country but are waging this campaign successfully abroad. What does the government think about this?

[Answer] Well, the truth is that their international campaign has not been that successful. They have had problems in all the countries. They have had problems in Mexico, Costa Rica and the Andean Pact countries. They failed in Panama when they tried to issue a declaration as a government in exile. They also failed in Mexico. Naturally, they have obtained some success in European countries because of the support they received from democratic socialists. However, this success has also been relative. A conference is being held in Oslo by the Socialist International and although it is too premature to say anything about it, I believe they will not be successful there either. They will then go to Venezuela, I think. They are trying to seek support to form a government in exile.

[Question] One of the main problems of the citizens nowadays is the complete lack of vigilance in the downtown and business areas of the capital. In view of this, the mayor had asked for weapons for the municipal police so that they could watch out for common criminals. However, the mayor is now complaining he has been asking for these arms since December and he has not received them. Therefore, he just went ahead and kept his policemen in the garrisons and the people continue without protection.

[Answer] In the first place, I want to tell you that the weapons issue is a very delicate problem. The local police commands and the local patrol commands are in the same situation and we have not been able to find a formula to give security to the whole country. I understand the mayor's concern but the municipal police is not a section of the Defense Ministry. Naturally, if he made his request there he went to the wrong office because he should have processed it through the Interior Ministry. On the other hand, we, the military, are trying to disarm the people--well, not really the people, but rather the groups that may cause problems. I am not saying that the policemen would be a problem but their carrying weapons out on the streets would only result in attacks against the policemen to steal their weapons. I believe that this other point must be considered because it is very delicate. [sentence indistinct] So this vigilance issue is a delicate problem.

[Question] What measures will be taken then to protect the public?

[Answer] The way things are in the country, it is very difficult to pull the country out of the general violence it is experiencing. However, we are confronting this violence bravely. We are trying to dismantle both the leftist and the rightist groups that are engaged in these criminal actions. We know that this is the source of the country's main problems, and we cannot portray a firm image abroad if we do not control the generalized violence in this country. Consequently, the departmental commanders and all the armed forces are united in a single objective: to control violence in this country. I want to tell you that this is a difficult task but we are determined to continue in this struggle. I believe that we will soon see the results of this campaign.

[Question] Colonel Gutierrez, it has been unofficially reported that there has been several clashes in the eastern region just as our colleague from television mentioned a few minutes ago. It was said that approximately 48 army members and an unspecified number of guerrillas were killed. What information do you have about this?

[Answer] It is false. It is completely false. We have not had that many dead. We have had men wounded. If we add each of our guardsmen, local commanders, patrol commanders, policemen and rural policemen wounded it does make a large figure of wounded but we have not had that many casualties--very few actually because they had died in purely terrorist actions and not guerrilla actions.

[Words indistinct by unidentified newsman]

[Question] Those of us who come from abroad have a very candid view of the country's situation. In talking with the leftwing and the rightwing, we find that you have unified them to a certain extent in the rejection of U.S. intervention, in the implementation of the agrarian reform as a solution and in the nationalization of banks and exports. Both groups claim that all this will not solve the problem. Then we ask ourselves if the junta is being fought by both the leftwing and the rightwing, who has managed to maintain it in power for so long?

[Answer] I want to tell you something. When this government was installed we started with basic objectives. One of them was to democratize the country and achieve social changes. These were the great basic objectives that the armed forces proclamation contained. The structural changes definitely affected privileged sectors of the population and, naturally, they reacted. Moreover, the banners which the leftwing had been brandishing regarding social injustice have fallen. Now they are saying other things. The talk is no longer about social injustices in the country precisely because we are engaged in a process to lead the country to economic development and social peace. What has saved us? I would answer this be telling you that the extremes--the rightwing or leftwing--are minorities. What is saving us and keeping us in power is the Salvadoran people who want to [word indistinct] receiving the benefits. Although they do not speak up because they are not organized--and we are trying to get them organized--they are the ones who are supporting this country. It is the great center, I would say.

[Question] Mr President [as heard], your border with Honduras has had a great geopolitical importance in the wake of the situation that your country is experiencing. It is said that peasants fleeing from violence are seeking refuge in Honduras. It is said that this may eventually lead to the installation of a government in exile there. Will these developments change the existing problem with Honduras?

[Answer] I want to tell you something, by virtue of the San Jose pact, there is a demilitarized zone where Honduran and Salvadoran armed units cannot patrol. We have respected this pact. One of the great goals that we set for ourselves in the second armed forces proclamation was to achieve peace with Honduras.

LAST LINE

We want to establish diplomatic ties with all the countries in the world, especially with Honduras and the Honduran brothers. I believe that we are working very well in this regard. We have been able to draft a program of agreements through the mediation which we hope will be decided on within a short period of time. No statements can be truly made on this one way or another because it is still under the process of mediation. I believe that we are taking firm steps toward peace with Honduras. This has nothing to do with the fact that Salvadorans have or have not sought refuge there. It is the aspiration of this nation. And it is the political goal of this nation to establish peace with the Central American brothers. I would definitely tell you that one thing has nothing to do with the other. The fact that they [the guerrillas] seek refuge there after they carry out their criminal actions here is independent from the desire and aspiration of our people and government to make peace with Honduras.

[Question] The stand of the Christian Democratic mayors...the demand that they have made to the junta. Has the junta studied this? Will it give them any answer?

[Answer] I do not know of any demand that the mayors have made from the government junta. You may be possibly speaking about a convention that the political committee of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] held. The mayors are worried because they have been targets of the violence lately. This is something which not only worries them but us. We have been holding talks with the PDC Political Committee and the commanders of the armed forces to see how we can improve the situation and what protection must be given to the mayors who are definitely officials of this government. Therefore, it is not possible that officials of this government are making demands to this government. What is happening is completely different. The PDC is worried about its situation and this is how all this happened. But we are also worried about the PDC mayor's situation and the wave of violence and this is what we are attacking. This is problem No 1 at this time. We must stop violence in this country. All our measures and everything we are doing is aimed at bringing about the pacification of this country.

DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTIONARY FRONT REPORTS FOREIGN SUPPORT

PA141411 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 12 Jun 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] There really is a totally positive attitude of support for the struggle of the people and of the revolutionary movement. This has been demonstrated in countries like Finland, Sweden, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy and Spain, where there is definite economic and moral support for our struggle. A major effort is being made to obtain parliamentary support and this is the present task of the Democratic Revolutionary Front [FDR]. Moreover, we have made important advances with the Arab and African peoples with regard to moral and economic solidarity with our struggle. On the basis of all this that we can state that the great diplomatic defeat of the military-Christian Democratic junta is imminent. This was said by Alberto Ramos [secretary general of the United Popular Action Front] to EL INDEPENDIENTE during an exclusive interview.

"So far, given the fact that our relations with governments have been unofficial, we could not state which governments sympathize with our revolutionary movement. However, I can say that in the countries visited, many governments were found to be sympathetic and there is a willingness to extend support. This will be another task to be carried out and publicized by the FDR, in conjunction with those countries with which government-level official relations were established during the last tour.

"We believe that the Salvadoran people are waiting for the moment of the uprising, of the general insurrection, and are making all preparations. This necessarily depends on the internal and external conditions that will determine the moment in which we will take action.

Indeed, we know that the people are willing to join in, and for us this is basic. Whether this will be the final battle, whether it will be decisive or merely a generalized confrontation, will be determined by the historical conditions. However, we can state that a general insurrection will take place in this country this year."

On the Emergency Law

"We believe that in this situation, laws should be decreed solely on the basis of the historical situation and factors that already exist in the country. For our part, we are concerned about the legal muzzle which the government is attempting to impose on us. We have already demonstrated this on previous occasions. We demonstrated this to Romero with the public order law, which we tore to shreds in practice. The same thing is in store for the present law that they are trying to impose on us," Ramos concluded.

CHURCHES' MORAL FORCE AGAINST VIOLENCE URGED

PA140045 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 12 Jun 80 p 7

[Editorial]

[Excerpts] Following the example established by his predecessor Monsignor Romero, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, the administrator of the archdiocese, gave in his homily on Sunday, 8 June, a detailed report on the course of violence in our country, setting at 2,000 the number of persons who have died so far this year. Most of them were people who did not belong to any of the warring bands. That is, these dead people did not belong either to the left or the right. They were accidental victims of violence.

We do not know Monsignor Rivera's sources, but in the face of the present organization of the church, it cannot be doubted that his source is very reliable since it stems from the very area in which our lady of death has established her realm.

Since 2,000 innocent people having nothing to do with the political, economic and social interests in conflict have died, this means that that statistic must be much greater because the casualties of both bands in conflict have to be far greater than those who died accidentally.

It is time to put a stop to this; stop the lack of conscience of the extreme leftist groups; stop those who march in the extreme right.

Above all, stop the world of crime which, taking advantage of political disorientation and the demoralization of authority, has seized control of the intermediate ground to sow terror and death in the cities, the towns and in rural areas.

Hundreds of persons die without an explanation. This wave of organized crime will increase more and more unless a common effort is made to track it down.

The Catholic and Protestant churches are a source of moral orientation in El Salvador, even though society has fallen to such a low level. They are a force, we say, because this is shown in the religious fervor of the great masses.

If this is so and we are not wrong, why do not all churches unite their moral forces, establish a common front and shout to the people that it is time to stop this futile bloodshed, that happiness is not achieved through the path of violence and that the path of the unconscientious will never lead us to justice, peace, a state of happiness.

Monsignor Rivera y Damas must first unite his church and then call for religious understanding among the pastors of the Catholic Church to unite their wills and their efforts to make people see the crime that is being committed through the destruction of the most valuable thing we have: the life of our people.

We need to organize a guiding movement under moral, religious and civic slogans, a movement without partisan politics that can give guidance to this nation in anarchy, that can give hope to this desperate nation and that can outline a horizon to this disoriented nation.

We all know that those who are the leaders of this subversion, both in one extreme and the other, are educated people, not illiterates. They are people who have gone through the entire gamut of human culture--some because they acquired it in colleges or the university, others because they learned it in the university of the streets, which is generally better than the other because it is the one that teaches by experience. It is the school of pain. Well now, it is these people who must have some human sensitivity, even if they must be impressed first with a massive blow. This is the only force in which they believe and which they respect.

HAVANA BROADCASTS DENOUNCED; BOWDLER COMMENTS CITED

PA151724 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 13 Jun 80 p 7

[Editorial]

[Excerpts] Anyone who has been listening to Radio Havana from "the freest territory of America" must have learned how our revolutionaries are working abroad. They move around in Costa Rica, Spain and Geneva. They move in all countries where their comments about our shaken-up country cannot only be heard but are also believed.

All that is said and published is intended to disparage the present administration. But they are jeopardizing the nation's dignity through this disparagement campaign. We are being portrayed as barbarians. They have changed the image of our country existing a few years ago into the image of a monster.

What they are really attempting to do is to turn El Salvador into a communist state. But if a referendum were to be held on the question: "Do you wish to live in a free, democratic, sovereign and republican state," or "Do you wish to live in a totalitarian, communist state?" we are sure the reply would be negative in that nobody wants to live in a country dominated by communism, but most want to live in a democratic regime, in a sovereign state, in a republican country under a regime that is respectful of the person and in which justice is not only expressed by labor unions but by the entire Salvadoran population.

Those who have assumed the responsibility of transforming our way of life have not taken into account the wishes of the majority. It is "the silent majority," christened by former President Nixon, that does not participate in any committee, union, association or political party. The silent majority is what really rules in a republic because it is the one that votes for the men in which it believes and those who it considers capable of keeping the ship of state on a true course.

In concluding our 27 May editorial entitled "The United States Does Not Know Us Yet," commenting on the statements of Assistant Secretary of State William. G. Bowdler in which he clearly said that the United States is willing to support the present revolutionary government junta, we said:

"In the face of this statement by the assistant secretary of the State Department, there remains no doubt that the great nation of the north is playing a certain and definite role in our country's politics, from which it can be deduced that guidance for this policy is in very bad shape because, according to Machiavelli, these things are thought or done, but are never said."

Because Mr Bowdler said it, it is now being broadcast in Cuba that El Salvador is in very great danger, in danger of being invaded by troops of the United States and by mercenaries brought from Guatemala and Honduras.

This is the pauper image being created for us by the revolutionaries who have gone abroad to demand support for their cause against the present regime.

They have forgotten that dirty linen should be washed at home.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT BREAK DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH U.S.

PA132122 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0307 GMT 13 Jun 80

[By Mauricio Barrera]

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia, president of Guatemala, said today that his government will not break diplomatic relations with the United States. Lucas Garcia stated that the relations between his country and Washington are normal although in past months, U.S. officials "who favor hasty reforms" had been exerting "unacceptable pressures."

President Lucas Garcia stated that he had not heeded suggestions of certain Guatemalan sectors to break relations with the United States. These sectors have alleged interference in the country's national politics just as the United States did before in Nicaragua and El Salvador. The president also stated that "Guatemala will not fall under the power of communism because its economic development is satisfactory and the country has considerable resources."

Lucas Garcia admitted that there is poverty but nevertheless stated that the "development and progress of the poor can be achieved without the violent means promoted by the extremists. My government is moving through the center," he said, referring to the political positions of the left and right.

On another subject, the president announced that his government will carry out important projects with the cooperation of Spanish, Italian, French and German companies. One of the projects which his administration plans to construct in Guatemala is a paper pulp manufacturing plant with an investment of $155 million and the participation of Spain. This plant would produce 100,000 tons of pulp annually and it is estimated that Spain would contribute $100 million, Guatemala $20 million and local businessmen $35 million.

President Lucas Garcia also stated that the construction of a 1,600-km highway network is planned with the assistance from Italian, French and German companies at a cost of $1.2 billion contributed by Italian financing organizations.

GOVERNMENT FIRM: NO CUBAN REFUGEES TO ENTER

PA132227 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] The Guatemalan Government has insisted that, contrary to speculation in Costa Rica, it will not let any Cuban refugees enter the country.

Presidential spokesman Carlos Toledo Vielman said the decision not to let any Cubans in who left Cuba after the Peruvian Embassy in Havana was swarmed will stand.

VICE PRESIDENT CALLS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION HELP

PA152231 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1410 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Vice President Francisco Villagran Kramer has issued a declaration in which he urged the Human Rights Commission to make an effort to help Guatemalans solve the crisis afflicting the constitutional system. The text of the document, which is the result of the recent violence, is as follows:

Vice president of the republic, Guatemala, Central America. The vice president of the republic can not help but express his profound consternation in view of the series of acts of violence which are occurring with increasing intensity in the country. Practically no sector of the citizenry is exempt. Each and every one of the sectors affected have manifested their protest and indignation and almost all of them have had personal cause for grief.

Guatemala planned to organize itself in order to guarantee its inhabitants the enjoyment of freedom, security and justice as noted in article 1 of the Constitution. These three virtues are being undermined and the nation has revealed the depth of the crisis with which it is afflicted. Human life, far from being the object of respect and protection, receives the least such respect and protection.

Discounting the cases of common crimes, the local press has listed 573 persons killed so far this year as victims of political violence. Husbands and wives have been killed at the same time, even in the presence of their children. Students and professionals in whose education the nation has invested economic resources are murdered. It is almost impossible to find a sector or group which has not had its best members affected. The attack on culture and on the free interplay of ideas brings to mind the phrase by [name indistinct] when he stormed the University of Salamanca: Death to intelligence!

Thus, irrational actions reveal the depth of the crisis which afflicts a society.

Since in January, 1980 the executive branch gave its approval to the visit by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, the vice president of the republic urges that commission to make an effort to help us Guatemalans, within an institutional framework, to face up the problems which confront us.

The experience of other countries, including Colombia, shows the value of cooperation by that organization in gaining the confidence of those who question the legality of the government's actions. Guatemala, 13 June 1980.

BISHOPS, VICE PRESIDENT SPEAK OUT AGAINST VIOLENCE

PA151915 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2004 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 14 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan bishops' conference said today that this country "is in a deep crisis in which violence has reached unimaginable heights." The leaders of the Catholic Church pointed out in a public statement published by the Guatemala City newspapers that in Guatemala death is caused by irrational rage.

In an analysis of the present situation in Guatemala, where the left and the right are locked in violent confrontation, the bishops say that "our country is in the throes of extreme violence which stems from the loss of spiritual values."

For the Guatemalans, a week of political unrest climaxed with the killing yesterday of industrialist Carlos Bickford Schaeffer who, along with his wife, Christa Neutze de Bickford, was shot to death while traveling in their car. Also yesterday, two medical students were machinegunned by unidentified persons. One of them--Jose Leon Diaz, son of Roberto Diaz Castillo, former secretary of the San Carlos National University--died instantly.

Last night, masked men set fire to one of the Pollo Campero chain restaurants on Roosevelt Road after forcing 40 customers to evacuate the building, which was then doused with gasoline.

Meanwhile, the Belgian Embassy confirmed that four persons, including two minors, had requested diplomatic asylum alleging they were being politically persecuted.

Guatemalan Vice President Francisco Villagran Kramer, an internationalist, last night appealed to the Inter-American Human Rights Commission to help this country solve the violent crisis it is enduring. In a public statement, Villagran Kramer pointed out that "he cannot but voice his deep consternation concerning the number of acts of violence occurring in this nation with mounting intensity."

The vice president added: "Almost no sector of the public is now alien to violence. Human life, far from being the object of respect and protection, receives the least consideration." Villagran Kramer also expounded that so far this year, the national press has reported 573 persons have been killed as a result of political violence.

MINISTER DISCOUNTS GUERRILLA THREAT, NOTES DISUNITY

PA131837 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 9 Jun 80 pp 1A, 8A

[By Guillermo Fernandez]

[Excerpts] Guatemala City--Guatemalan Interior Minister Donaldo Alvarez made light of his country's country's guerrilla organizations which are currently struggling to overthrow President Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia's government.

The minister affirmed, nonetheless, that they are willing to "fight, persecute and dissolve," any clandestine armed front, regardless of who its members are, in order to fulfill the constitutional mandate that guarantees the integrity and property of the inhabitants of Guatemala.

The official reiterated "that no guerrilla front or cell has the support of the various Guatemalan sectors. In fact," he added, "in the rural areas they are repudiated because they arrive in the communities only to terrorize the residents."

Further on, Alvarez denied that "the subversive groups might have joined forces either in Paris or in Costa Rica to fight the Guatemalan Government."

"First of all," he indicated, "I deny this because there is a marked division among the various seditious groups. There are several reasons for this division, including differences in ideology and methodology, approaches to criminal activities and, of course, the distribution of the booty."

"Second, I deny this because communism is not a latent danger for Guatemalans, since the local rebel factions are very discredited abroad. That is why the possibility that they might unite and receive support from abroad is a remote one."

Various Guatemalan political and official circles point to Costa Rica as the seat of a movement seeking to overthrow the Guatemalan Government, sponsored principally by exiled Congressman Dr Carlos Gallardo Flores, a member of the recently organized Democratic Socialist Party. Furthermore, the newspaper EL GRAFICO yesterday presented as fact the information that San Jose is, the seat of a broad Guatemalan opposition movement.

Meanwhile, the Guatemalan military authorities and papers have harshly attacked Costa Rica, particularly Rodrigo Carazo Odio's government, for letting theleaders of Guatemalan opposition parties and guerrillas meet frequently in Costa Rica to coordinate their political and military actions in this nation of nearly 6 million people.

HONDURAS

ARMY DENIES COOPERATION IN SALVADORAN COUNTERINSURGENCY

PA140311 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2252 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 13 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran armed forces denied here today that its troops have cooperated or are cooperating with the Salvadoran armed forces in counter-insurgency actions on the border. The Honduran Army thus replied to reports abroad and in the Honduran news media regarding Salvadoran guerrilla groups' charges that Honduran troops are fighting against them.

"We categorically reject the rash accusation made by insurgent groups in El Salvador and expressed in irresponsible comments in Honduras to the effect that the Honduran military forces have cooperated with the neighboring country in counterinsurgency operations on the border," an official communique stated.

The Honduran armed forces expressed regrets that some newspaper columnists have forgotten that the armed forces have the constitutional mandate of watching over territorial integrity. The armed forces added:

"Therefore, we have the duty of actively and permanently watching over our borders. We do not permit nor will we permit armed groups from neighboring countries to enter our territory, regardless of their name or excuse."

The communique indicated that "we respect and will respect the international agreements that impose humanitarian obligations on us in the case of persons who seek safety on our soil."

The Honduran armed forces said they are strictly complying with the policy outlined by the government and reiterated on many occasions to the effect of permitting the use of Honduran territory to organize hostile actions against neighboring countries and of preventing the entrance of hostile armed groups.

"One must bear in mind the efforts which our border patrols are making to maintain complete control over the movement of peoples in view of the large size of our three land borders and our seacoasts," the army stated. It added that "therefore, even if we tripled our current capacity, we could not possibly guarantee that isolated incidents would not occur to the detriment of our policy of neutrality." It also stated that the neighboring countries have their own obligation regarding the protection of their own borders instead of placing all responsibility "on our limited resources."

The armed forces also issued the following appeal: "We once again ask the Honduran press to act in accordance with the interest of Honduras and that they not serve as instruments for spreading rumors and slanders against our country and its permanent institutions."

They condemned "the stirring up of passions based on international ideological or sectarian issues which should not reach such an extreme so that it is forgotten that the first duty of the Hondurans is to Honduras."

NICARAGUA

ROBELO URGES FREE ELECTIONS IN CAMBIO 16 INTERVIEW

PA141606 Paris AFP in Spanish 1233 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Madrid, 14 Jun (AFP)--Nicaragua's Cubanization process seems to have been abruptly checked after the resignation of Alfonso Robelo and Violeta Chamorro from the government junta last April, the weekly CAMBIO 16 affirms here today.

According to the paper, the Sandinists accepted the U.S. Government's conditions for granting a $75 million credit when it replaced the two who resigned from the government junta with moderates Rafael Cordova and Arturo Cruz Porras.

CAMBIO 16 also publishes an interview with Alfonso Robelo, in which he urges the Sandinists to permit the holding of free elections in order to make way for a pluralist and unity-oriented government.

There can be no pluralism if the Sandinist front controls all of the country's television stations, almost all the radio stations and, now that the newspaper LA PRENSA is not circulating, the only paper in circulation, he affirms. According to him, the diluted power and the confusion that prevails between state and party are creating serious difficulties in Nicaragua.

SALVADORAN REFUGEES ARRIVING AT PACIFIC PORT

PA152344 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2030 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Managua, 14 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--At least 50 Salvadorans have arrived in Nicaragua during the past few hours, fleeing from the fighting in El Salvador. Most of the Salvadoran refugees arrived Friday night at the Potosi port on the Nicaraguan Pacific coast.

A Salvadoran family of six arrived in Nicaragua a week ago. They have been staying at the Managua central fire station. It was also learned today that a special camp is being organized in western Nicaragua especially to take care of the Salvadorans arriving in this country.

An unidentified peasant, a member of an agrarian cooperative in this country, told newsmen that only women and old persons are being allowed to leave the country but that men--youths and adults--must remain. "They do not allow men to leave because the Salvadoran National Guard claims they are going to Nicaragua to train. This is false," the peasant said last night on his arrival. He added that a group of 20 men who wanted to leave the country were not allowed to embark from the Salvadoran La Union port.

NICARAGUAN EMBASSY DENIED SOUTH KOREAN CHARGE

PA150202 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] A communique released by the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government states categorically that the views expressed by the South Korean Consulate in our country in connection with North Korea's alleged intervention in Central America and the Caribbean from Nicaragua are erroneous and groundless.

LAST LINE

The communique released by the Nicaraguan Embassy in Costa Rica adds that these reports are a result of the campaign being waged against us, which is being manipulated by foreign interests seeking to undermine the consolidation of our process and revolution.

Further on, the communique, which refutes the statements made by South Korean Consul Chun Seun Hee in Costa Rica, ratifies its position on respect for the people's right to self-determination, affirming that at no time will it let Nicaraguan territory be used to carry out activities against other Central American and Caribbean countries.

Therefore, the embassy communique finally states, we regard the views expressed by the Korean Consulate as erroneous and groundless, because they tendentiously imply that our government is responsible for North Korea's alleged intervention in the area.

JUNTA MEMBERS ANSWER QUESTIONS ON COMMUNITY SERVICES

PA1217Z4 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Jun 80 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Three members of the government junta have participated in Ciudad San Sandino (former open barrio No 3) under the "Meet the People" program to answer questions regarding community services.

This is the first time members of the government have participated in this original program to discuss the demands of a community, and the Ciudad Sandino community lacks everything.

Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Rafael Cordoba Rivas and Moises Hassan Morales responded satisfactorily to the demands and comments of various representatives of the Sandinist Defense Committees (CDS) of Ciudad Sandino. The common goal is to improve this neighborhood which is isolated from the capital.

Dr Sergio Ramirez answered a question by noting that more than 200,000 persons are unemployed in Nicaragua, but the government is initiating activities related to the reactivation process that will provide jobs for 90,000.

He also noted that as of 1 July workers earning less than 1,200 cordobas will be given a 125-cordoba salary increase.

Rafael Cordoba Rivas pointed out that more than 7,500 Somozist assassins and criminals have been pardoned but that this is dangerous because they have been trained to kill.

However, soon they will be a productive force in the country because keeping them in prison is costly to the people.

The revolution did not impose the death penalty, Cordoba Rivas noted, but this does not mean that we will let generosity destroy the revolution.

He concluded by defining what is bourgeois and what is not. He said that any kind of work is honorable because it implies sacrifice, and that the revolution belongs to the workers.

BISHOPS CONCERNED OVER NUMBER OF ARRESTS

PA1523Z8 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1617 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Managua, 14 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--In a message to the Nicaraguan junta of national reconstruction, the episcopal conference of this country today raised the issue of the arrests of individuals in the investigation of counterrevolutionary activities.

"The episcopal conference is very concerned over the large number of prisoners in the country and the increasing number of arrests in the past few days," the message to the government states. State security authorities have disclosed that the arrests were made for the purpose of investigating conspiracies against the Nicaraguan Government and do not even involve 100 persons. The security officials have stated that the arrests were being made to investigate the activities of the Democratic Armed Forces [FAD]. This illegal organization is charged with attacking a garrison in a town in the central part of the country last month. One Sandinist policeman was killed and another injured in the attack. On Wednesday Alejandro Mayorga Alvarado, a 19-year-old Sandinist policeman, was also killed by unidentified individuals while he was on guard at a station in this capital.

In their message to the government junta, the bishops state that they have been visited by relatives of the prisoners who have expressed "anguish at not knowing the whereabouts of their relatives, being unable to obtain permission to visit them and for the most part remaining uninformed, after many days of the reason for their arrest."

PREPARATIONS FOR 19 JUL VICTORY CELEBRATION UNDERWAY

PA151626 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 14 Jun 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpt] The Nicaraguan people are participating with great revolutionary joy in the victory celebrations which will last until 19 July, the first anniversary of the people's triumph over the Somozist dictatorship. This day also marks the total liberation of this Central American country and its attainment of true independence.

Outstanding Latin American political and intellectual personalities who supported the Sandinist struggle in Nicaragua have been invited to the celebrations on 19 July while a huge plaza with a capacity for 500,000 persons is being built in Managua to hold mass rallies on Victory Day.

Revolutionary Commanders Henry Ruiz, Tomas Borge and Carlos Nunez, of the Sandinist Front National Directorate and Moises Hassan, government junta member, preside over the preparatory committee for the celebration of the first anniversary of the triumph of the people's revolution.

The people of Nicaragua, in order to celebrate the liberation anniversary and pay just homage to the 50,000 unforgettable martyrs, have taken upon themselves the task of promoting the country's economic development in all fields, promoting the literacy campaign and strengthening the defense capabilities of the Sandinist armed forces, the people's militia and the mass organizations.

The memory of the martyrs who died fighting for victory, Henry Ruiz said, is an encouragement for the people to use their energy to undertake the huge tasks confronting the revolution, especially economic and defense tasks.

Within the victory celebrations under preparation in Nicaragua, workers and peasants intensify their efforts to increase production; students to ensure their promotion; and members of the armed forces, the people's militia, police and state security forces strive to improve their fighting capability and to become better soldiers of the revolution in order to defeat any antirevolutionary maneuver attempted by domestic and foreign enemies.

The Nicaraguan people are fully aware that the 19 July 1979 victory would not have been possible without the heroism of the men who fell in the bitter fighting for freedom and without the support of other democratic peoples and governments. This is why in these victory celebrations they express their moral, political and human solidarity with the peoples in our America who strive to attain a better revolutionary life.

GRANMA REPORTS LATEST MARIEL DEPARTURES

12 Jun Total

FL131141 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] In its column "News From Mariel", GRANMA reports that yesterday 411 antisocial elements departed this port for the United States. As the daily's edition went to press, 20 boats from Florida remained in the port. The daily adds that no boats from the United States arrived yesterday.

Departures 13 Jun

FL141238 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] The newspaper GRANMA, in its usual "News From Mariel" column, has reported that 118 antisocials left Mariel yesterday for the United States and that 15 boats from Florida are in the port. It also reports that no boats from the United States arrived in Mariel yesterday.

HAVANA NOTES UN COMMISSIONER'S REMARK ON REFUGEES

PA151855 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Poul Hartling, UN high commissioner for refugees, stated in Mexico City that the antisocial elements who left Cuba for the United States via Mariel-Florida cannot be considered refugees because they were neither being politically persecuted nor were their lives endangered while they were in our country.

MUSKIE 'CONTRADICTED' U.S. POLICY IN STATEMENTS ON REFUGEES

PA132036 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] GRANMA has characterized U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie as an official with a great imagination who twists and contradicts facts.

Muskie appeared on a television program to discuss Cuban-born antisocial elements. The Cuban daily points out that Muskie's statements were not well-thought statements becoming of a secretary of state, but dramatic and almost threatening.

GRANMA states that, exhibiting a great imagination, Edmund Muskie mentioned the possibility that the United States may file a complaint with the United Nations and the OAS because of the large number of undesirable elements entering that country. He has threatened to return them to Cuba.

This position contradicts President James Carter's oath to receive them with an open heart and open arms, GRANMA, organ of the Communist Party of Cuba, concludes.

COMMENTARY CITES DUPLICITY IN JODY POWELL REMARKS

PA140124 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] A commentary by the Cuban newspaper GRANMA unmasks recent statements by White House spokesman Jody Powell who said that among the antisocial elements who have arrived from Cuba there are criminals who will not be accepted in the United States.

The Cuban newspaper stressed that from the very beginning, the Havana government has made it clear that those elements are antisocials, lumpen and scum.

GRANMA noted that there is a certain degree of cynicism in the U.S. official's statement. It recalled that in 1959, the United States received hundreds of criminals, henchmen and torturers of the overthrown Fulgencio Batista regime. The United States welcomed those unscrupulous assassins as heroes. It accepted and settled them. It helped them financially. It received them with full honors in Congress. It treated them as distinguished guests and even trained them militarily and invaded the Cuban territory of Playa Giron with them, GRANMA stated.

After stressing that successive U.S. governments have supported or tolerated those criminals with whom they have shown complicity, the Cuban newspaper asks why the United States now protests the entry of some thieves and other antisocial elements who want to live in the United States. Many hardened criminals have traveled from Cuba to the United States, not only now, as the White House official said, but 20 years ago, GRANMA stated.

MORE REFUGEE DISTURBANCES REPORTED IN TEXAS, LIMA

FL131233 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Nearly 100 antisocial elements of Cuban origin confined by U.S. authorities to La Tuna prison in El Paso, Texas, have revolted and caused extensive damage to the prison buildings. The report published in the Mexican daily EXCELSIOR states that the revolt took place last Wednesday and that local newsmen had been stopped before reaching the prison by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The daily notes that (Robert Glady), warden of the El Paso federal prison for criminals serving long sentences, told newsmen he was sorry but no one was allowed inside the prison. He added that the process initiated against those individuals has been protracted and that perhaps they could be interviewed in 2 weeks.

The antisocial elements confined to the El Paso prison were taken there by troops which had been sent to Fort Chaffee by President Carter to quell the disturbances that broke out in that camp located in Arkansas.

Another PRENSA LATINA dispatch, datelined Lima, the Peruvian capital, reports that antisocial elements from Cuba had caused serious incidents during the early morning hours of this Thursday in San Luis Park, where they have been living in unsafe tents for several weeks. Neighbors of the park, where more than 700 antisocial elements are lodged, have reported intense patroling of the area by police cars and the presence of a bus with a large number of policemen in it. The neighbors have organized committees for the defense of their rights and denounced the activities of such elements in the area which are causing fear and concern among the suburb's population. The heavy patrols lasted more than an hour and at approximately mid-morning the policemen were withdrawn.

CARTER VISIT TO MIAMI, RACIAL UNREST VIEWED

PA140306 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jun 80

["World Events" Commentary]

[Text] In the midst of a controversial electoral campaign, U.S. President James Carter earlier this week went to the city of Miami, in the State of Florida, where the screams of sirens which characterized the period prior to his entry into the White House were heard.

In Miami, the U.S. chief executive was received by a public that clearly showed its hostility in the face of the situation of want and insecurity. There, Carter said that the domestic financial situation of the United States is difficult and asked the people to keep their faith in the face of the inevitable recession. Nevertheless, the President refused to declare Liberty City a disaster area, which would have permitted it to receive federal financial support. It is recalled that Liberty City was the site last May of protests and disorders of singular violence against the decision of a racist jury, which acquitted four white policemen directly involved in the death by beating of a young black motorcyclist who had violated a traffic law in Miami.

The protests that originated against this unfair acquittal left this Miami ghetto in ruins, with losses amounting to several million dollars. Judging from the words of the President, however, in the face of condemnations of racial injustice and the poverty of ethnic minorities, he only promised them faith.

In Miami itself and in the neighborhood of Liberty City, the U.S. chief of state was met with booing and demands. Even stones and bottles, of which Carter said he had not been aware, were thrown at him.

The shouts of the black demonstrators demanding justice and respect for human rights who termed Carter a racist chief apparently went unheard by the chief of state, who also wants to ignore the terrible situation in which the most impoverished U.S. masses, the ethnic minorities, have been living since a large portion of the federal budget for social aid was withdrawn.

According to the statistics released by the U.S. Department of Labor, the number of unemployed in the United States has increased to 8,154,000. And it is foreseen this figure will reach 10 million by November in the face of the present level of recession, which local economists compare to the 1974-1975 crisis.

It must be stressed that these unemployment figures include two-thirds of black workers, aside from the fact that the worst-paid jobs are reserved for these citizens, which makes the situation of black American families even worse.

This has been the reason for black congressmen to threaten to withdraw their electoral support for President Carter unless he takes some steps to remedy mounting unemployment among blacks, a serious situation which, it is assured, the chief of the whites does not appear to understand.

During last May's events in the Miami ghetto, many black leaders spoke out in the United States charging that what happened there is comparable to and even less evil than what is happening in other American cities and predicted a new wave of racial disturbances in the United States in the face of growing unrest as a result of social injustice.

But, along with the protests of the black community, whose most recent manifestation is in the city of Wrightsville in the State of Georgia, the excesses of the Ku Klux Klan racist organization have increased, which, along with the situation of economic plight of the black and mixed masses, seriously endanger the precarious human rights propaganda in the United States.

GRANMA NOTES INCREASED U.S. MILITARY EXPENDITURES

PA140133 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] The Cuban newspaper GRANMA today comments that the United States squanders $17 million an hour in military expenditures while it increasingly cuts its social welfare budget.

The newspaper noted that the military expenditures are one of the essential causes of the inflation affecting the United States. It stressed that this year's budget amounted to $158 billion, which represents a $17 billion increase in comparison to the previous year.

GRANMA also referred to the promises President James Carter made during his election campaign in which he promised to reduce the military budget. Since reaching power, however, he has increased it enormously.

NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF GRAIN BOYCOTT IN U.S. ASSESSED

PA131228 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jun 80

["World Events" commentary by Angel Hernandez]

[Excerpts] The events in Afghanistan last December caused the plans of the United States and its allies to fail. They wanted to set back the revolution in the Afghan nation. Embittered by their new failure, the Washington government ordered a wheat boycott of the Soviet Union, which had provided internationalist aid to the Afghan revolution. Some 6 months after this unwise measure was adopted, U.S. imperialists are facing another failure: The ones most hurt by the boycott have been U.S. producers themselves.

According to U.S. experts' estimates, the U.S. Government's ban on the sale of grain to the Soviet Union has cost the United States $5 billion. But that is not all: U.S. economists have warned that the grain that has not been sold to the Soviet market is exerting a heavy pressure on the domestic market, which has considerably deteriorated already. Most conservative estimates ensure that as a result of the boycott, U.S. farmers will lose 10-15 percent of their income. Therefore agricultural banks, fertilizer manufacturers, transportation workers and others will also be affected. Furthermore by stopping U.S. grain exports to the Soviet Union, hundreds of thousands of U.S. workers have lost their jobs, and unemployment has risen at an extraordinarily high rate in the past few months. By the end of May, the unemployment rate had risen to over 8.15 million in the United States.

It should not be forgotten that over 90 percent of Soviet trade is conducted with nations of the socialist camp, which as a whole are self-sufficient in basic agricultural and industrial items.

In conclusion, the boycott imposed by the United States has had a minor effect on the Soviet economy while the damage done to U.S. producers and the American people total billions of dollars and hundreds of thousands of unemployed. The U.S. newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR warned about this in January when it said: Americans will pay very dearly for President Carter's decision to considerably cut back trade with the Soviet Union.

VENEZUELAN CHARGES OF MEDDLING IN CENTRAL AMERICA DENIED

FL131041 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] The Cuban daily GRANMA categorically rejected statements by Leopoldo Castillo, secretary of international relations of the ruling Venezuelan COPEI party, claiming that Cuba is interfering in Central American affairs. Castillo's statements were made to the Voice of America.

GRANMA points out that it is Venezuela which is interfering in the Central American countries. It recalls that last March Caracas sent five military airplanes loaded with arms and ammunition to the Salvadoran junta, which is massacring the people of that country. The daily also rejects Castillo's opinion on the so-called Cuban immigrants.

It said that the problems between Cuba and Venezuela began when that country's embassy in Havana chose to become a sanctuary for common criminals.

In refuting Castillo's remarks about Cuba's economic problems, GRANMA points out that difficulties in Cuba are shared by all the people who, nevertheless, enjoy a decent life. GRANMA underscores that in Venezuela a privileged minority enjoys an insolent opulence while large masses of people are living in poverty and suffering from unemployment, illiteracy and lack of health care.

IRAQI DELEGATION VISITS ISLE OF YOUTH

FL122139 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2020 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Karim al-Mulla, minister of youth and sports of the Republic of Iraq, and the delegation he is heading, has visited the Cuba-Nicaragua Friendship Rural School on the Isle of Youth. The minister was briefed on the confinement in Modelo prison of the Moncada Barracks assailants led by Fidel Castro. He also visited the museum and national monument now located in the old prison. The Iraqi delegation will also visit centers of production which are basic to the Isle of Youth economy and areas of urban industrial development in Nueva Gerona during its stay.

Karim al-Mulla arrived in the special municipality [Isle of Youth] in the company of Luis Orlando Dominguez, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Union of Young Communists. He was received by Felix (Autie), vice president of the People's Government on the Isle of Youth.

Iraqi Minister Lecture

FL131730 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Karim Mahmud al-Mulla, Iraq's minister of youth and president of the Iraqi Youth General Federation, has lectured on the development of the Iraqi youth movement to members of Cuba's Arab Union. Present at the lecture were Iraqi Ambassador to Cuba ash-Shaykhli, Claudio Ramos, chief of section of the PCC Central Committee Foreign Relations General Department and (Reynol Rasi), president of Cuba's Arab Union.

The Iraqi minister announced that by year's end, his country will be declared illiteracy-free and that thousands of men and women from all sectors of the population have participated in the literacy drive undertaken there. The minister also stressed that his visit to Cuba serves to demonstrate the solidarity of the Iraqi people with the Cuban people, who today face a new escalation of aggression by imperialist reactionary forces and their followers.

IRAQI, ANGOLAN DELEGATIONS VISIT ICAP

FL132337 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] An Iraqi delegation headed by Karim al-Mulla, Iraq's minister of youth, this afternoon visited the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples [ICAP]. The delegation was received by Antonio Enrique Lusson, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Cuban Arab Friendship Association; Mario Rodriguez, vice president of ICAP; and Luis Mendez Morejon, vice president of the Havana City Provincial Assembly.

An Angolan delegation headed by Manuel Pedro Pacavira, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Secretariat and agriculture minister of the brother country, also visited ICAP this afternoon. The Angolan delegation was received by ICAP Vice President Mario Rodriguez and by Heriberto (Ferrandi), chief of ICAP's department for Africa and Middle East.

SURINAME COMMITS ITSELF TO REGIONAL INTEGRATION

FL131410 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 10 Jun 80 p 3

[Excerpt] Kingston, Jamaica, 9 Jun (CANA)--Suriname's Minister of Planning and Development Management Armadno Zunder, today told the annual meeting of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) that his government was presently working out new strategies to contribute actively to the goal of Caribbean integration.

"Suriname has so far practised tokenism towards Caribbean integration" Mr Zunder told delegates. "My government wants to assure you that this belongs to the past".

"And although we are in the course of elaborating on the possible strategies, I may indicate that we believe in Caribbean integration based upon actual co-operation in the fields of trade, exchange of 'know-how' on an academic and non-academic level with regards to, amongst others, development politics, science and technology" he said.

In a brief policy statement on the situation in his South American nation, Mr Zunder also spoke of new development policies established by the new revolutionary government in Paramaribo which assumed office after a coup instigated by junior army officers in February.

"With regards to our development policy" the minister said, "we may say that we intend to move vigorously towards 'self-reliance' on the economic level by directing our available human, financial and natural resources to the economic sectors that can assure less dependence on foreign aid and foreign investments".

"This will be done by (1) creating better circumstances for local entrepreneurs, (2) inviting foreign investors to invest in combination with local entrepreneurs or with the government" he said.

"Our development efforts on the sectoral level will primarily be focussed on the development of agriculture, fisheries and agro-industries" he added.

"On the other hand, large sums will soon be invested for the development of our potentials in the field of energy, bauxite and so on"...

The planning minister said that on the social and cultural level, his government would promote development of an educational system geared more towards national needs and aspirations rather than establishing Western standards.

GRENADA

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT UNION TO MEET HERE

FL131130 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] The upcoming International Union of Students executive meeting will be held for the first time in St Georges, the Grenadian capital. The meeting, sponsored by the Grenadian National Union of Students, will take place June 17th and 18th. Seventy-five delegates from several countries will attend. Fascism in Chile and racial discrimination in South Africa will be two points in the meeting's agenda.

JAMAICA

PNP 'SHOCKED' AT KILLING OF GUYANA OPPOSITION LEADER

FL141746 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The assassination last night of Caribbean historian, author and political figure Dr Walter Rodney of Guyana has (?just) begun to extract responses from a number of organizations including the People's National Party, the Workers Party of Jamaica and the Jamaica Committee for Human Rights in Guyana.

Dr Rodney's car was blown up by a [word indistinct] bomb last night on his way from a meeting of the Working People's Alliance, of which he is a leader. A (?coroner's) report from Guyana said Dr Rodney's legs had been blown off and extensive damage done to the rest of his body, making the remains almost unrecognizable. His brother, who was also traveling in the car, was severely injured. The report said up to late this morning the Guyana police acknowledged no notification of the assassination. It said about three hours after the explosion a police raiding party of 17 converged on his home and carried out a search.

Dr Rodney is the third senior member of the militant Working People's Alliance who has been killed in Guyana in the past 7 months. His murder came after the adjournment of hearings against him and other WPA members charged in connection with last July's burning of the PNP headquarters in Georgetown.

A brilliant historian and authority on African affairs, Dr Rodney was banned from Jamaica by the JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] government in 1968 after he became involved in extensive educational work among black youth in the ghettoes of Kingston. His banning sparked major demonstrations in Kingston in 1968. The ban was lifted by the present government in 1976 when he was a guest at the Carifesta celebrations in Kingston. His last visit to Jamaica was in December of 1978, when he attended the first congress of the Workers Party of Jamaica.

And the People's National Party has expressed shock at the killing of Dr Rodney. The PNP said his career both in Jamaica and the Third World had made a significant contribution to the political struggle against imperialism. The Workers Party of Jamaica, in its response, said the assassination of Dr Rodney would serve to strengthen the Guyanese people and the leaders of the Caribbean anti-imperialist movements.

Meanwhile, the Jamaica Committee for Human Rights and Democracy in Guyana said Dr Rodney's assassination comes against the background of similar killings of several WPA members in recent months. There has been yet no comment from the Guyanese Government.

PATTERSON TRAVELS TO CANADA FOR TRADE TALKS

FL131124 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Jamaican Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Percival James Patterson traveled to Canada heading an official delegation to meet with representatives of the Canadian Export and Development Corporation. From Canada, Patterson will continue to Africa for a visit to Nigeria and Algeria.

WPA LEADER RODNEY KILLED IN BOMB EXPLOSION

PA141558 Paris AFP in English 1533 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, June 14 (AFP)--Walter Rodney, a high-ranking leader of the antigovernment Working Peoples Alliance (WPA), was killed last night when a bomb blew up in a car parked near the city prison, police sources said today.

The sources said the car belonged to Mr Rodney's brother, Donald. The blast shook the prison and other buildings in the area. A series of city-wide security raids followed the explosion. One source said 11 people were later detained, including Edward Rodney, another of Mr Rodney's brothers.

Walter Rodney was one of three WPA leaders accused of burning down the headquarters of the South American state's ruling Peoples National Congress (PNC) last July. The two other people accused of the offence are university professors.

Mr Rodney had been a university professor in Tanzania, Jamaica and West Germany. He also went on frequent lecture tours to North America and Europe. He was said to have been regarded as "a grave security risk" by the governments of both Jamaica and Tanzania.

Government, CIA Accused

PA151945 Paris AFP in English 1909 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 15 (AFP)--Although there has so far been no official reaction from any other Caribbean Community (CARICOM) government except Guyana over the death of Guyanan opposition leader Walter Rodney, two politicians in the region have spoken out on the assumption that the Guyanan authorities were responsible.

They are Deputy Prime Minister George Odlum of St Lucia and Rafiq Shaw of the opposition in Trinidad and Tobago. Mr Shaw called for his country's government to break off all relations with the Guyanan regime of Forbes Burnham.

But leftwing organizations throughout the Commonwealth Caribbean have more or less openly accused the Burnham government of having killed Mr Rodney, a leader of the Working Peoples Alliance (WPA). Among the most outspoken has been Jamaican Communist Party leader Trevor Monroe.

The WPA has accused the Burnham government and the United States Central Intelligence (CIA) for Mr Rodney's death in a car bomb explosion on Friday. He was one of three WPA leaders charged with burning down the ruling party's headquarters in Guyana last July. Reliable sources here said CARICOM governments are in contact with Mr Burnham over the bombing.

SIX CHARGED WITH TREASON TO APPEAR IN COURT

FL061630 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] In Guyana, six men who were recently charged with treason are expected to appear in court today to answer the charges. Up to yesterday, police had five of the men in custody while an arrest warrant is out for the sixth man. An official government statement said yesterday that the men committed the alleged crime between January and last month. The charges came out of last weekend's arrest of 16 people whom the police alleged were plotting to overthrow the government of Prime Minister Forbes Burnham. Seven other men have been charged with other related offenses.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 118 17 June 1980

ARGENTINA

Peronists Deny Seeking Support Abroad B 1
Briefs: Southeast Asian Refugees; Spanish Trade Mission B 1

BOLIVIA

President Gueiler Interviewed by JORNAL DO BRASIL [15 Jun] C 1
Registration for 29 Jun Elections Closes C 2

BRAZIL

Guinea-Bissau President Arrives for 6-Day Visit D 1
Foreign Minister Assesses African Tour D 1
Italian Group To Build Corvettes, Submarines D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 11 Jun]

COLOMBIA

Turbay Submits Bill Pardoning Insurrectionists F 1
Support From Politicians, Military F 1
Cardinal Endorses Bill F 2
PCC Gives Conditional Support F 2
Haitians Rescued 9 Jun 'Not Political Refugees' F 2

URUGUAY

Government To 'Neutralize Party Interference' K 1
Air Force Chief Downplays Statement by Batlle K 2

PANAMA

Authorities Deny Crashed Plane Belonged to Air Force N 1
Government Communique N 1
Costa Rican Implicated N 2
LA REPUBLICA Hails Suspension of ITT Agreements [15 Jun] N 2
Briefs: Fuel Consumption Reduced N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Venezuelan President Arrives for Official Visit P 1
Herrera Call for Unity P 1

Former Official Denies Involvement in Arms Incident P 1
President Threatens To Govern by Executive Decree P 2
[LA NACION 12 Jun]

EL SALVADOR

Defense Minister Comments on Plane Crash P 3
Nicaraguan Protest P 4
'Satisfactory Diplomatic Solution' P 5

GUATEMALA

Government Parties Win Leadership in Congress P 6
Violence Repudiated P 6
Party Leaders Satisfied P 6
Police Report Weekend Violence, Death Toll P 7

NICARAGUA

Nothing Yet From Carter, Castro, 'Arafat on Invitation P 7
GDR To Supply Equipment Under Trade Pact P 7
[Havana International]
Government Seeks To Centralize Banking System P 8
[Havana International]
LA PRENSA Defends Its Revolutionary Stand [6 Jun] P 8

CUBA

Castro Inaugurates Health Center in Las Tunas Q 1
Castro Speech Q 1
Radio Havana Quotes U.S. Army Officer on Refugees Q 12

PERONISTS DENY SEEKING SUPPORT ABROAD

PY160330 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2320 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Jun (NA)--The Peronists have denied that they are seeking any type of support from abroad. The denial was made public in a communique that was signed by Deolingo Felipe Bittel, vice chairman in charge of the Justicialist National Council.

The communique indicates that the denial was made public "in view of press reports that tell of alleged negotiations that have been carried out abroad which were authorized by the legal and political authorities of the Justicialist Party (PJ)."

The communique states that Bittel "has the duty to report that the political directorate of Peronism has not negotiated any type of support abroad through any type of personal or organizational contacts." It adds that "Peronism is managed by those who remain in the country and who are, therefore, due to known circumstances, its leaders; and they have a public position that cannot be distorted because it is supported by the very long time that they have been at the service of the national movement."

Finally, the communique indicated that "it is also necessary to state that the president of the party is Mrs Maria Estela Martinez de Peron who, with dignity, has been imprisoned and has been suffering persecution for the past 4 years."

The communique does not clarify the alleged "negotiations abroad" that were mentioned, but it has been indicated in party circles that the only report that could be linked to them is the upcoming visit that Hector Campora will make to Panama for a meeting with that country's political chief, Omar Torrijos.

Bittel has held a series of meetings with party leaders in this capital, among them Angel Federico Robledo, who has presumably expressed his obedience to the Justicialist leadership and has stated that he does not intend to participate in the official political dialogue if he is called on to do so in a private capacity. Leaders Julio Barbaro; Juan Labake; Virginia Sanguinetti; Eubaldo Merino; Herminio Iglesias; Marcelo Sanchez Sorondo, chairman of the Del Plata circle; and Vicente Soland Lima, chairman of the Popular Conservative Party, also held talks with Bittel.

Bittel also held talks with Antony Freeman, labor attache of the U.S. Embassy, who said farewell, since he is returning to his country to participate in President Carter's reelection campaign.

BRIEFS

SOUTHEAST ASIAN REFUGEES--The Argentine Government has announced that it has suspended the reception of new Southeast Asian refugees until an evaluation is made of the reasons why many refugees have not adapted to their new environment. [Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 13 Jun 80 p 9 PY]

SPANISH TRADE MISSION--Cordoba--A 26-member Spanish trade mission will stay here for 4 days to make contacts in the car components and spare parts business sector. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Jun 80 PY]

PRESIDENT GUEILER INTERVIEWED BY JORNAL DO BRASIL

PY162318 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 15 Jun 80 p 14

[By special correspondent Rosental Calmon Alves]

[Excerpts] La Paz--President Lidia Gueiler stated that "the storm is over," and she also confessed that "it was the most difficult time since I became the head of the government," when she referred to the political-military crisis of the past few days when the Bolivian democratic process was seriously threatened by a coup d'etat. Mrs Gueiler, through dialogue, was able to overcome the crisis and replace it with a relaxation of tensions in which the armed forces ended up by changing their aggressiveness and threatening declarations to a very clear position of subordination to the government.

"It was a great victory," the president remarked in a euphoric mood during an interview with JORNAL DO BRASIL just after the commander in chief of the armed forces, Gen Armando Reyes Villa, gave her a guarantee that the armed forces would fully obey the decision to hold the general elections on 29 June and that they were ready to help in the organization of the balloting.

President Gueiler explained that in the episode with the ambassador "there was a wrong interpretation of events in the first place, because two totally different events coincided: the U.S. Government's declaration (opposing a coup d'etat) and a press comment.

"Therefore, I do not know whether it was due to interests stemming from current political events, but that opportunity was taken to combine the two matters and thus present a totally different image," Mrs Gueiler added, thus absolving the U.S. ambassador of any type of interference.

She remarked that she has maintained contacts with Ambassador Marvin Weissman, and she stressed that "he personally never made any type of declaration, absolutely none. It was just a press comment that was used in conjunction with other information."

"Regarding this problem, our government acted very cautiously, and this is additional proof of our responsibility," the president added. She explained that the Bolivian ambassador to the United States has been recalled "for normal consultation on various topics, which is routine in the Foreign Ministry, because the topics can only be discussed at the personal level."

Regarding the hunger strike that is being carried out by approximately 80 militants of the rightist Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB] who are demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. ambassador, President Gueiler recalled that the armed forces, the church, Congress and her government, through a committee of ministers, have asked them to put an end to that radical movement.

"I hope that they will reconsider and understand that this is not the time for making a decision of that nature, and that they could cause harm now that we are in the final stretch of the electoral campaign," President Gueiler warned, and she then indirectly criticized the FSB.

"Many times the people are surprised--and I observed a lot of this in Congress--that someone who has a policy that defends imperialism can be suddenly turn around due to political events and circumstances and attack imperialsim, thus changing his political position."

"I really see the answer of the armed forces as something that is in line with the historic document that they submitted asking for a postponement of the elections because it demonstrates the concern of the armed forces with regard to the democratic process. And now it is evidently much more important that all of us Bolivians be united supporting the country's development," the president said.

"Yes, I believe that the storm is now over...." she continued, "but now we must insist and stand firm on the following: There is a very great challenge for the political parties. We hope that the maturity of those parties, organizations and of the people in general will conclude in a favorable result for the consolidation of democracy."

"Well, I believe that it was the most difficult time since I became the head of the government," the president said, after reluctantly answering the question, stressing that "truly, all the time it has been difficult."

"What moment has not been difficult since I assumed the presidency?" the president recalled. "During all the times of crisis, I have been able to count first on the support of my Cabinet and then on the support of the people, because thank God I have that spirit of being able to face everything with a smile and dialogue," the president remarked.

Dialogue has always been the basis of her relations with the armed forces, and thanks to this fact, during the past few days "the armed forces have demonstrated their concern and their desire to respect the will of the people.

"I have always maintained a dialogue with the armed forces. I cannot complain about anything because I have permanently maintained good relations with them," the president stated, although she refused to comment on the incident involving Col Carlos Estrada, who a week ago tried to force the door of her room in the official residence, threatening to attack her.

"Look here, at this time I do not want to count the negative events. All negative events have been annulled, overcome, with this great victory that we have obtained," the president said.

REGISTRATION FOR 29 JUN ELECTIONS CLOSES

PY161540 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] The national Electoral Court yesterday definitively closed the registration of candidates for the 29 June elections. As of 1800, the modifications of the lists of senators and deputies had been submitted for the 13 fronts. No official withdrawal has been submitted for Juan Lechin and Anibal Aguilar, who thus remain qualified as presidential and vice presidential candidates, respectively.

As expected the 13 electoral formulas registered before the deadline set by the electoral schedule confirmed their participation in the general elections, but over 80 changes were made in the lists of candidates for senators and deputies.

The Revolutionary Party of the Nationalist Left, PRIN, had announced the withdrawal of its presidential and vice presidential candidates [Lechin and Aguilar], but the party did not officially notify the Electoral Court and they are therefore considered qualified to participate in the 29 June elections.

GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR 6-DAY VISIT

FY170013 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Excerpts] At 1500 this afternoon President Joao Figueiredo welcomed the president of Guinea-Bissau, Luis Cabral, who has arrived in Brazil for a 6-day visit. His trip is principally a political one, and its main aspect is that of strengthening Brazil's relations with Portuguese-speaking countries.

At 1700 this afternoon President Figueiredo received Luis Cabral, the president of Guinea-Bissau, in his office at the Planalto Palace for the first of several meetings.

FOREIGN MINISTER ASSESSES AFRICAN TOUR

FY141731 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2244 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Brasilia, 13 Jun (LATIN)--Brazilian Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro said here today that Brazil may supply humanitarian aid to the African liberation movements.

Saraiva Guerreiro returned yesterday from a 12-day tour through five African nations. Summing up his trip he said that the contacts with the governments of Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Mozambique and Angola surpassed expectations and were characterized by great confidence.

He said that an official of one of the countries he visited, whose name he refused to disclose, had suggested that Brazil mediate with the South African Government to seek a solution to the problem with Namibia.

He explained that his visit to Africa opened possibilities of cooperation between Brazil and African countries and that although this trade may not be in great volume, it will be of great importance. He noted that this cooperation in several areas will result in "mutual benefit."

ITALIAN GROUP TO BUILD CORVETTES, SUBMARINES

FY131532 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Jun 80 p 5

[Excerpt] They navy minister, Adm Maximiano da Fonseca, together with eight Italian businessmen, visited President Figueiredo yesterday morning to report that an agreement has been signed for the construction in Brazilian shipyards of 12 corvettes and 9 submarines, including the transfer of technology.

On leaving the president's office, the businessmen, who are members of a group called Fincantieri of Genoa, told the press that their plans with the navy are similar to what Aeromachi, another Italian firm, is carrying out with the air force as a partner of the Brazilian Aeronautics Company for the construction of the Xavante airplane.

The navy plan to which the businessmen have agreed includes a 10-12 year period with a total cost of $3 billion. Twelve corvettes and three submarines will be built during the first stage at an approximate cost of $1 billion. The submarines will be of the modern conventional type.

LAST LINE

TURBAY SUBMITS BILL PARDONING INSURRECTIONISTS

PA141938 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Excerpt] At a podium in Tolima, surrounded by [word indistinct] people who participated in the struggle when it became necessary to defend democratic institutions, President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala announced here the submission of a bill to grant amnesty to those who are fighting against the government but wish to put down their arms; so there will be no pretext to disturb peace.

Under a blistering sun and at the Murillo Toro Square, the chief of state, accompanied by Tolima Education and Health Ministers Guillermo Angulo Gomez and Alfonso Jaramillo Salazar, respectively, stressed the personality of these two officials who, he said, are not lackluster. He also stressed the work of Governor Miguel Merina Guardillo.

At the Murillo Toro Square before a crowd of over 10,000 people, the chief executive renewed the invitation to all subversive groups to lay down arms and strengthen peace among Colombians.

In conclusion, the chief of state, in his first speech here in Ibague, said his government is [word indistinct] peace with care and [word indistinct] and, what is most important, that the Liberal Party gain new credibility to deserve the confidence of Colombians in 1982.

Here is what Turbay said:

[Begin recording] I know there are dangers facing the democratic institutions, and I know there are many ways to avert them. We can stave them off through a strong determination from the citizens not to allow the constitutional and democratic channels to be blocked or replaced by those of passion, anarchy or chaos. I also know that we have professional armed forces which will not do any more than the Constitution demands from them but which will not do less than what their duty imposes on them.

I also know that the government has political instruments in its hands and for this reason I have offered to submit to the next legislature a bill aimed at pardoning those who have taken up arms against the government and wish to put those arms down; so there will be no pretext to endanger peace. My aspiration is not that they lay down arms and become defenders or supporters of my administration, but that they be able to struggle against it through democratic procedures, through the test of elections.

Of course, to dispel doubts, I am not thinking of amnesty for those already sentenced or being tried. What I want to do is contribute to the country's pacification and not to a strengthening of subversion. If we were to set free those who have already been sentenced for their political crimes, for their crimes against the state, they will of course take advantage of the pardon. However, where would they go after taking advantage ot it? To work perhaps like the rest of the citizens to expedite progress and development and to strengthen peace, or to strengthen the armed groups? I think they would go join the armed groups. [end recording]

Support From Politicians, Military

PA161548 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Bogota--Politicians and retired officers have welcomed President Julio Cesar Turbay's announcement that he will offer amnesty to subversives.

Ret Gen Jaime Duran Pombo said anything [words indistinct] for the country is worthy of applause and even more so if the intention is to (?strengthen) peace in the country.

Meanwhile, former Army Comdr Gen. Alvaro Valencia Tovar said the proposal is good but he thinks the various guerrilla groups should be consulted because they are the ones who will accept or turn down the offer.

Former Foreign Minister Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa said anything contributing to pacification will have his support but [words indistinct], noting that Turbay spoke of amnesty and pardon, which are two different legal terms.

Cardinal Endorses Bill

PA170238 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Cardinal Anital Munoz Duque said today that the amnesty proposed by the president of the republic to the guerrillas is good and will help to bring peace to the country.

The prelate warned that if the amnesty is only a political maneuver, it will not succeed because those who have followed the path of the armed struggle will only practice a new kind of terrorism.

Cardinal Munoz Duque, attending the 36th Colombian Episcopal Conference, made an analysis of the presidential proposal urging Colombian guerrillas to lay down their weapons.

PCC Gives Conditional Support

PA161546 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Bogota--The Communist Party of Colombia [PCC] has rejected charges by the army that it supports guerrilla activities in Colombia. Gilberto Vieira, president of the PCC Central Committee, said this is just ill-intentioned propaganda to discredit the party. He added that the army's statements are aimed at intimidating the organizers of a nationwide civic strike.

The army command has reported that the guerrillas of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] killed recently in Puerto Boyaca were found to be holding documents which [words indistinct] linking PCC leaders with [word indistinct] activities.

Vieira said he agrees with the government's offer to grant amnesty to guerrillas who lay down arms but said the offer will be of no avail if it does not include subversives already sentenced by courts-martial.

HAITIANS RESCUED 9 JUN 'NOT POLITICAL REFUGEES'

PA111832 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0119 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Bogota, 10 Jun (EFE)--A Haitian Government representative stated here today that the 43 Haitians who landed on the islands of San Andres and Providencia are not political refugees.

Serge Colimon Haitian charge d'affaires here, told this agency that the 43 travelers left their country for Miami in search of better jobs. Since they were not familiar with the route to Miami, they got lost and were rescued Monday by a Colombian vessel. "This occurs daily in our country and does not mean they are political refugees fleeing Haiti, as the Colombian media implied," the official said.

The Haitians, who were transferred to a Protestant vacation center on the Colombian islands, told journalists that their sole ambition is to get to Miami. The Colombian Foreign Ministry is making arrangements with Haitian diplomats so the travelers may continue their trip after recuperating.

GOVERNMENT TO 'NEUTRALIZE PARTY INTERFERENCE'

FY162055 Paris AFP in Spanish 1523 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Montevideo, 15 Jun (AFP)--The Uruguayan Government has announced its decision to neutralize political party interference in the present institutionalization process and to hold the politicians responsible for a possible extension of the present transitional period. Diplomatic circles indicated that the government announcement is aimed at shattering hopes for an immediate reactivation of political parties for the November constitutional reform and the coming 1981 general elections.

The government warning was very clear: "We are not willing to tolerate maneuvers of politically unqualified men who, through guises and pressure, try to outmaneuver the prohibitive measures which restrict them in order to reappear in the political arena." All activities of the traditional political parties, including meetings and statements, were suspended after Congress was dissolved in 1973.

Three weeks ago, however, political leaders boldly came out in the open after the publication of a constitutional reform project whose text, according to them, should first have been discussed with the parties and even debated nationally. Challenging all prohibitions, the politicians criticized the reform and demanded the immediate restoration of their political rights through which the present political process would be protected by "democratic guarantees," they maintained. They even suggested the forming of a triumvirate of the two traditional parties with the armed forces in order to reach a "national agreement," and in some cases they promised to tell the people not to vote for the constitutional reform.

Since the political parties were giving it so much importance, the government, in order to neutralize the politicians' statements, pointed out that the approval of the constitutional reform and the enactment of a law for political party reorganization "constitute necessary instruments" for future elections of both national and departmental authorities.

The communique issued by the president of the republic and the military junta indicated that "at this moment, politicians who are being punished and who are looking out for their own interests are trying to use the constitution as an excuse for party strugglers. What is more, they want to use this excuse to regain positions which were lost by neglect or incompetence." The government pointed out that the men in charge of party leadership and those holding elective posts bore much responsibility for causing the institutional-political crises which the country underwent. For those reasons, the armed forces 'are not willing to take any political pressure or to permit the present juridical regime to be violated with impunity," the communique said. In line with this spirit, half a dozen political leaders were detained Saturday for several hours and "warned" of their responsibilities.

Diplomatic sources indicated that the episode of the warning must be added to statements referring to the people's rejection of the constitutional reform. For those politicians who made such statements, the following paragraph is quite clear: "If the inauspicious plan of the politicians being punished should succeed, resulting in the constitution being disapproved, they will assume the historic responsibility of leading the country--who knows for how long--through emergency situations, depriving the country of the necessary institutionality to face the difficulties of the future, which will affect its international prestige because of the unnecessary extension of that situation."

AIR FORCE CHIEF DOWNPLAYS STATEMENT BY BATLLE

FY162039 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2038 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 13 Jun (LATIN)--The commander in chief of the air force, Gen Raul Bendahan, has said that the statement made by political leader Jorge Batlle "has no political significance" for the Uruguayan institutional process, referring to a call made by the politician for a "national agreement." Batlle, who is a leader of the Colorado Party, said that in order to reach such a "national agreement" it is necessary to immediately reactivate the political parties, which have been in recess since 1973.

Asked about Batlle's statement, General Bendahan asked, "What meaning could it have?" He then said: "His statement does not have any significance for the present institutional process."

General Bendahan refused to talk further on the topic, and his statement is considered the only official reaction to Batlle's statement.

The plebiscite constitutes one stage of the armed forces political plan for the institutional process which will eventually lead to general elections in Uruguay in 1981.

AUTHORITIES DENY CRASHED PLANE BELONGED TO AIR FORCE

PA161526 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Panamanian authorities yesterday reported that an airplane loaded with ammunition which crashed in El Salvador does not belong to the Panamanian Air Force. They said they have proceeded to capture and arrest the plane's civilian pilot, Cesar Rodriguez an aviation captain who has his own airline company and who was identified by the Panamanian authorities as the pilot of the Panamanian plane carrying ammunition to El Salvador.

Government Communique

PA161857 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1826 GMT 16 Jun 80

[By Antonio Martinez]

[Excerpt] Panama City, 16 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Panamanian Government announced today that the airplane which crashed in El Salvador yesterday with a shipment of weapons and ammunition had been taken without authorization from a local airport by a Panamanian pilot who has already been arrested. The plane is an Aerocommander 56-A which previously had Colombian registration No HK-1172-B and which was confiscated here on 1 August 1979 as part of a drug-trafficking case.

A government Ministry communique released to ACAN-EFE at noon insisted that the Panamanian authorities had nothing to do with the incident. It added that the person responsible--whose name has not been disclosed--is a civilian without any official ties. It also reiterates that Panama respects the principle of nonintervention in the affairs of other countries.

According to reliable information obtained by the Panamanian Government, the plane left here for Costa Rica where it was loaded with cargo. The Costa Rican authorities were unaware of this operation.

Panamanian Air Force Commander Maj Alberto Purcell told ACAN-EFE that the plane does not belong to that branch of the National Guard (Panama's sole armed institution).

"All of the air force planes are on the base. Furthermore, our planes carry numbers preceded by the letters FAP [Panamanian Air Force] instead of HP as the plane which crashed in El Salvador yesterday," Purcell explained. "The effort to involve the air force in the problems is outrageous," he added.

Nevertheless, the Government Ministry communique said that the Aerocommander HP-766 which crashed on a landing field in a ranch in eastern El Salvador has a provisional registration and that until the drug-trafficking case is legally decided, the plane is under the custody of the air force. The official document explained that the Aerocommander was in the hangars of a private company in Paitilla Airport in Panama City undergoing repairs when it was taken.

The Government Ministry does not specify what type of cargo was loaded on the plane in Costa Rica. It said that it has yet to get in touch with the Salvadoran authorities to establish the facts related to the accident.

The San Salvador press reported that the plane carried "a large amount of Sandinist ammunition and weapons."

Costa Rican Implicated

PA162012 Paris AFP in Spanish 1929 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Panama, 16 Jun (AFP)--The Panamanian Government today denied any responsibility in an episode of arms traffic destined for Salvadoran leftist guerrillas discovered Sunday when a Panamanian Air Force aircraft crashed in El Salvador.

Panamanian Cesar Rodriguez, pilot of that plane, has been arrested in Panama, the authorities added. During the interrogation to which he was submitted, the pilot of the twin-engine plane that crashed accused a former Costan Rican colonel of being responsible for the arms traffic to El Salvador, they indicated.

That colonel apparently hired mercenary pilots in Central America to take arms and munitions to ultraleftist guerrillas in El Salvador. The arms, the pilot concluded, had been deposited in a place near Tamarino in northwestern Costa Rica before being taken to El Salvador.

LA REPUBLICA HAILS SUSPENSION OF ITT AGREEMENTS

PA160239 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 15 Jun 80 p 4-A

[Editorial: "Our Communications"]

[Excerpt] National control of our communications has been a part of the struggle of generations for our sovereignty.

The confrontation has been lengthy, silent and vigorous. The transnational companies refuse to relinquish the control that they obtained by sacrificing a country that was young, defenseless and unprepared to assume these responsibilities. But this country has grown and matured and is technologically capable of taking the reins of its destiny. It has individuals who are capable of successfully completing all the duties assigned to them by the nation.

The National Telecommunications Institute (INTEL), as the representative of the republic, has made decisions that have been unacceptable to the transnationals, which have created situations that are unacceptable to Panama, its government and its people. Moreover, the actions of the communications transnationals have caused problems for the international financial center that is operating in Panama.

In view of all the foregoing, President Aristides Royo has sent a note to the chairman and chief of operations of the ITT Corporation in New York informing him of the Panamanian Government's decision to end those operations at the expiration of the respective contracts. Since INTEL is the only organization responsible for national and international telecommunications services in the Republic of Panama, we consider this to be a basic step in the process of strengthening Panama's sovereignty over its territory, airspace, and its communications by land, sea and air--since the government, in the exercise of its faculties, "has decided not to grant new concessions." This is because all national and international telecommunications to be offered in and from the Republic of Panama will have to be coordinated with INTEL, through which the corresponding arrangements will have to be made." [quotation marks as published] This is a firm step toward total sovereignty.

BRIEFS

FUEL CONSUMPTION REDUCED--Panamanian official sources said here today that the republic reduced its quarterly gasoline consumption by 12 percent at a time when Panama Refinery has asked President Royo's regime to authorize a new price increase. [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 14 June 80 PA]

COSTA RICA

VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

PA161534 [Editorial Report] San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1426 GMT 16 June begins broadcasting from Juan Santamaria Airport in San Jose the arrival of Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins for a 4-day official visit. Just prior to Herrera's arrival, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo is briefly interviewed on the topics that will be discussed. In reply to a reporter's question regarding whether Venezuela will follow through in its offers of fuel, President Carazo answers that he is hopeful Venezuela will confirm its position toward Costa Rican energy needs. Carazo adds that a joint Venezuelan-Costa Rican committee will also discuss the Venezuelan market for Costa Rican products.

Following brief protocol ceremonies during which Carazo and Herrera exchanged greetings and just before departing from the airport, President Herrera is briefly interviewed. He expresses his hopes that the visit will result in positive conclusions for human rights, the freedom of the continent's nations and economic issues, particularly in the fields of energy. The airport transmission ends at 1501 GMT.

Herrera Call for Unity

PA170314 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Venezuela and Costa Rica have been traditional friends and sisters that have maintained complete cordial relations which we have the obligation to deepen. This statement was made by President Luis Herrera Campins during the speech he delivered at Juan Santamaria Airport in San Jose, Costa Rica.

The Venezuelan president arrived there to initiate a 4-day official visit to the sister nation. He was accompanied by his wife, two sons and several ministers and personal advisers.

Costa Rican Government officials and representatives of other sectors welcomed President Herrera. The airport had been decorated by primary school and high school students who waved flags from the two countries.

The Venezuelan chief of state opened his speech by thanking the Costa Rican people and government for the way they greeted him. He also noted that he is the first Venezuelan president to visit Cota Rica while in office. He said that Venezuela and Costa Rica have governments chosen by the people. We have to present a common front to the threats against the dignity and freedom of man and human rights that are evident in many parts of the world and especially on our continent, he said.

FORMER OFFICIAL DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN ARMS INCIDENT

PA162022 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1951 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] San Jose, 16 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Manuel Enrique Guerra, a pilot and former deputy minister of public security of Costa Rica, today emphatically denied reports from El Salvador that linked him to the capture of a plane carrying weapons.

Guerra told ACAN-EFE by telephone that he vehemently denied any report linking him with El Salvador because it is untrue since he has nothing whatever to do with events in that Central American country.

"If Costa Rica helped to get rid of dictator Anastasio Somoza in Nicaragua, this does not mean that we have to continue or advance a single inch farther," said Guerra.

He said reports out of El Salvador had implicated him and reiterated that neither he nor any of his aviation companies have had anything to do with the events in El Salvador.

Press reports revealed that an airplane, presumably registered with the Panamanian Air Force, crashed near the Salvadoran city of San Miguel, and it was discovered that it was carrying a large quantity of ammunition packed in crates bearing Venezuelan Government property markings.

PRESIDENT THREATENS TO GOVERN BY EXECUTIVE DECREE

PA160343 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 12 Jun 80 p 6-A

[Text] In a new message to Rafael Alberto Grillo Rivera, president of the Legislative Assembly, President Rodrigo Carazo announced that he might govern by means of executive decree if the Assembly fails to speedily approve the tax package.

So far the president has sent nine messages to the Congress in the past few days. In seven of them he has repeatedly urged approval of the tax package, which was presented for consideration by the Assembly on 2 July 1979.

In the other two, President Carazo has asked the Assembly to approve 14 loan contracts with different international organizations for a total of $230 million.

However, although all the letters have been considered important, two are outstanding because of the issues with which they deal.

In the second letter, the president warned that without approval of the tax package--which will finance the wage increases of government employees--the country will run the risk of having its currency devalued.

The other letter is the last one, in which the president hints that if the tax package is not approved soon, he will be obliged to implement it by means of a decree.

Carazo tells Grillo that he is prepared to act. "I am prepared to act. The fate of the country calls for it, demands it. It is impossible to wait indefinitely," he said.

He added that the Constitution provides for the executive and legislative branches to legislate jointly. "To legislate is not a right. It is a duty. To legislate is to foresee. To legislate is to cure. The time has come to act. I insist that partisan politics must be abandoned. The important thing is Costa Rica," the president states.

Carazo adds that "we are obliged to procure and maintain social peace. Mr President [of the Legislative Assembly], let us wait no longer. Let us remember that the leader must always be in front. In my letters and messages I have repeated to the deputies that I have legislated as much as possible by means of executive decree. I have done so because there are many things that cannot wait."

The president states that he has proposed to the legislators a pact on essential matters, a pact that cannot be partisan or electoral, which must be basically patriotic.

Finally, he said that the matter which has motivated his letters to the Legislative Assembly cannot wait any longer. "Costa Rica needs us now. Onward."

EL SALVADOR

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON PLANE CRASH

PA162036 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1815 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Interview with Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, Salvadoran defense minister, conducted by Carlos Samayoa Martinez Jr at noon 16 June in San Salvador]

[Text] [Question] What do the armed forces intend to do in connection with the crash of the Panamanian plane yesterday?

[Answer] Preliminary steps of a purely diplomatic nature are already being taken. I refer to matters related to the Foreign Ministry which first files a complaint and then starts the customary procedures in these cases for the corresponding complaint and even establishes responsibilities for what happened yesterday with this plane of Panamanian registration.

[Question] Is it true this plane belongs to the Panamanian Air Force?

[Answer] This has not been absolutely proved. But we have conducted a preliminary investigation and the explanation given to us by the Panamanian Government is that this plane belongs to an air taxi company named--unless my memory fails me--Aviones de Panama. According to the Panamanian Government, this plane was stolen by pirates to be used in the way about which we all know.

[Question] Is all the war materiel aboard this plane Venezuelan?

[Answer] Here is a sample of the markings, which state: Ministry of Defense, Venezuelan Military Industry Ammunitions Factory, cartridges caliber 7.62 mm and its shipping markings.

As you will understand, this is not the first thing we have found that came from Venezuela. I don't recall the number of times we have found ammunition coming from Venezuela. I want to tell you that it is not that we are determining that it is being (?exclusively) sent by Venezuela to El Salvador. But we all know that this ammunition was sent to another country. We also know the circumstances involved and it is supposed that this ammunition is coming from that country.

[Question] Do you know this plane's flight plan?

[Answer] Yes, of course. This is the flight plan of the plane in which, as I said at the beginning...[changes thought] Here are the names of the pilots, which by the way do not agree with other pilots' name which we obtained yesterday from Panama. But the technical portion of the flight plan establishes the destination and the route to be flown. And I must caution that there was not only one plane. There were two planes, one that crashed and one that succeeded in landing and, according to the statements of eyewitnesses, peasants who were in the area, loaded the weapons that were on the crashed plane and took them away along with the two pilots; it is not known whether they were injured or dead.

According to the technical version, it is believed the pilots died. But this has not yet been proved. The flight plan was Panama-Managua-San Salvador, from which different conclusions can be drawn.

According to Panama's version, this plane departed from Punta Paitilla for David, and from David on, its destination is unknown. From Panama, we also have it that the destination and the origin of this plane's movement is unknown.

[Question] What does the Salvadoran Air Force plan to do from now on in connection with these violations of national territory?

[Answer] I can tell you that it is not from now on, but from yesterday on. Yesterday, I issued instructions to shoot down all planes appearing over our territory without the proper permission. I have stated not once, but several times, that we are willing to maintain our sovereignty because it is our duty. And we have emphasized to other countries that whenever any plane has to fly over our country, it must follow the appropriate procedure which we all know about, and which is done through the appropriate exchange.

[Question] Mr Minister, it has been said in recent hours that these arms were sent by the Sandinists to arm the Salvadoran guerrillas. What is your opinion?

[Answer] This is something that is very difficult to prove and you can be sure that it is going to be denied. But without doubt, we all know the course of the planes, we all know their origin; we all know where they came from and what the intentions were. Therefore, I believe that not only we, but all the Salvadoran people, imagine where all this comes from.

Nicaraguan Protest

PA161717 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1642 GMT 16 Jun 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Embassy in San Salvador announced here today that it will protest to the Salvadoran authorities newspaper reports regarding an airplane, perhaps Panamanian, carrying ammunition and weapons which crashed on Sunday on a rural airfield in the eastern part of this country.

The morning paper LA PRENSA GRAFICA reports today that the Panamanian-registered plane "with an enormous amount of ammunition and Sandinist weapons," has been seized by the authorities of this Central American country.

The aircraft, an Aerocommander 560-A, with Panamanian registry HP-776, crashed into a tree on the airstrip of a cotton farm in San Miguel Department, some 160 km east of the Salvadoran capital. The same morning paper reports that the plane was piloted by R. Caresiadas and Mickey von Seldlitz, of unknown nationality. The pilot and copilot were allegedly removed from the crashed plane by crew members of a second aircraft which presumably was also carrying ammunition believed to be destined to leftist clandestine groups in El Salvador.

"The report published by the newspaper is irresponsible," Nicaraguan Ambassador in El Salvador Francisco Quinonez Reyes told ACAN-EFE this morning. He added that a protest note is being prepared for delivery to the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry. "The headline is alarmist and misleads readers. No responsible source is given. It appears as though the reporter had been there to confirm things," the diplomat added. Quinones Reyes also said that his country "respects the principle of nonintervention and free determination of peoples. I maintain this because it has been previously reiterated," he added.

Inside the aircraft, which is being guarded by Salvadoran Army troops, there are more than 22,000 rounds of 7.62 caliber ammunition of the type used by combat rifles in the national army and by weapons known to be used by clandestine groups of the left and the right.

Apparently, the ammunition came from Venezuela. It is the second time Venezuelan ammunition has been found in El Salvador. Several weeks ago, during a guerrilla attack on a Salvadoran port, the authorities seized boxes of ammunition from that South American country.

The Salvadoran civil aeronautics authorities have begun an investigation to determine whether the plane accidently crashed on the farm airstrip or whether this was the plane's final destination.

"We have nothing either positive or negative to report for the time being. We have sent personnel to the site of the accident to investigate," a spokesman of the state organization that controls the flight of private aircraft told ACAN-EFE this morning. He added that there are some 150 rural airfields in El Salvador, most of them on the coast and in the eastern part of the nation, where cotton is grown. "It is very difficult to supervise all those landing strips," the spokesman remarked.

Light planes coming from countries in the south can also land easily in this area and it is believed that many clandestine flights carrying weapons and ammunition come from Costa Rica, which is only 2 hours flying time or less in light planes.

Apparently, the plane that crashed belongs to the Panamanian Air Force. Inside the aircraft, a provisional registration made out in the name of the Panamanian military institution was found. However, Panamanian Air Force spokesmen told ACAN-EFE this morning that the plane was not theirs. It is believed the registration certificate might have been forged. The report indicates that the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry is undertaking diplomatic investigations since the plane apparently belonged to the Panamanian Air Force.

The ranch where the plane crashed is located some 12 km from San Miguel, the country's third most important city, 138 km east of San Salvador. The authorities have refused to say whether the landing field where the accident occurred was the final destination of the airplane. "There are many landing fields in the area. The plane could have lost its course and mistaken the landing field," a source told ACAN-EFE. The field is located less than 1 km from the Pan-American Highway which links San Salvador with San Miguel.

Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, a member of the ruling Salvadoran junta, has stated prior to this that the Nicaraguan Government is supporting the armed struggle in El Salvador. Those statements led to the Nicaraguan Government's protest to the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry.

"There were many anonymous letters and threatening phone calls after Colonel Gutierrez' statements," Ambassador Quinonez Reyes said today. The Nicaraguan Embassy might deliver the protest to the Foreign Ministry today.

'Satisfactory Diplomatic Solution'

PA170319 Paris AFP in Spanish 0236 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 16 Jun (AFP)--Eight dead youths found in various parts of the capital is the bloody toll of today's developments in San Salvador. These crimes, allegedly committed by extreme right groups, are a new illustration of the wave of political violence currently affecting El Salvador.

Meanwhile, Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia has expressed satisfaction at the investigations conducted in Panama on the origins of the plane with Panamanian registration, loaded with ammunition, which made an emergency landing at a city in the interior.

"The Salvadoran Government is not accusing any particular country in connection with this incident," Garcia told this agency. "There is no evidence that Nicaragua is implicated in these developments since, according to date currently in the hands of the government, the plane took off from an airport in Costa Rica, outside the control of the local authorities."

In this manner the mysterious incident that began yesterday with the emergency landing near San Miguel, some 140 km from San Salvador, and which threatened to become a serious international incident, seems to have found a satisfactory diplomatic solution.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT PARTIES WIN LEADERSHIP IN CONGRESS

PA160104 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1911 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 15 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The official Revolutionary and Democratic Institutional parties won the presidency and two vice presidencies of the Guatemalan Congress here today. In elections held this morning at the end of the second period of sessions of the present legislature, Deputy Tomas Esteban Cepeda Guzman of the Revolutionary Party (PR) was elected president and Deputies Jose Trinidad Ucles Ramirez and Ruben Lisandro Figueroa Argueta of the Democratic Institutional Party (PID) were elected first and second vice president, respectively.

Those elected obtained the required majority of votes. Of a total of 52 votes, the new president obtained 34, the first vice president 34 and the second vice president 35.

Violence Repudiated

PA160105 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2018 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 15 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Tomas Esteban Cepeda Guzman, new president of the Guatemalan Congress, today repudiated the violence that is destroying democracy in this country. In a brief speech when the new board of officers of the Guatemalan Congress was sworn in, the president of the Guatemalan Congress repudiated the actions of extremist political organizations in Guatemala, declared his confidence in the army as the guarantor of constitutionality and announced his intention to promote the practice of political pluralism within the Congress.

Cepeda Guzman, who was elected president of the Guatemalan Congress this morning, expressed his respect for the free expression of thoughts and said he will cooperate with newsmen to permit them to fulfill their task.

Party Leaders Satisfied

PA170004 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] I am satisfied, said Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz, who was seconded by Jorge Garcia Granados. The top leaders of the Broad Front parties, Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz and Jorge Garcia Granados, voiced their satisfaction with the outcome of the elections. They stated that there is no rift within the Broad Front.

For his part Jorge Garcia Granados said he does not know anything about the forming of a dissident miniparliamentarian delegation of the Revolutionary Party [PR].

President-Elect Tomas Cepeda Guzman also voiced his satisfaction with the results of the elections. He expressed the wish to maintain close relations with all deputies and newsmen. He said he is concerned with the existing violence in the country and said he is willing to cooperate to eradicate it.

POLICE REPORT WEEKEND VIOLENCE, DEATH TOLL

PA162122 Guatemala City Radio-Telvision Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] An engineering student at the state university was found dead in the 1 July Colony on 19th zone. He was identified as Edwin Alberto Paz Izquierdo who was strangled by his attackers.

In total, the police reported finding nine bodies of persons who were shot in the capital and interior part of the country over the weekend. Three bodies were found in Ciudad San Cristobal Colony and the others were found in (Ocun), Morales and Zaval.

In Escuintla, armed men kidnapped brothers Jorge and Hilario Aguilar Garcia. They killed Jorge and wounded his brother.

NICARAGUA

NOTHING YET FROM CARTER, CASTRO, 'ARAFAT ON INVITATION

PA162301 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1910 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Managua, 16 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter, Cuban President Fidel Castro and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat have not answered an invitation from Nicaragua to attend the ceremonies marking the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution. The celebration of the first year of the Sandinist victory over the government of Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle is slated for 19 July.

During a news conference in which ACAN-EFE asked Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, about the possibility of Carter, Castro and 'Arafat visiting Nicaragua, he said: "The Nicaraguan revolutionary government and the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) National Directorate have been sending invitations to personalities who participated in our people's liberation process." He added that other persons who are participating in the national reconstruction process, following the 19 July 1979 Sandinist victory, have also been invited. He added that many leaders from Latin America and other others parts of the world are also receiving invitations.

"At this moment we cannot make everything depend on a few names (Carter, Castro and 'Arafat). Instead, we want to stress the government's general policy aimed at strengthening the relations of the Nicaraguan revolution with other countries and peoples," Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra indicated.

Over the weekend, local newspapers carried long reports on the possibility of Carter, Castro and 'Arafat coming to Nicaragua. Meanwhile, official sources have confirmed that the Nicaraguan Government had invited them, but so far, no answer has been received confirming or denying the visit of those world leaders to Nicaragua on 19 July.

GDR TO SUPPLY EQUIPMENT UNDER TRADE PACT

PA151453 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] The GDR will supply over 800 trucks of the (Izas) brand to Nicaragua under a trade agreement signed recently by the two countries.

The treaty also provides for delivery to Nicaragua of 150 tractor trailers and forklifts of the Multicar-25 model.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO CENTRALIZE BANKING SYSTEM

PA170339 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction established the financial corporation for the purpose of gradually incorporating all 17 savings and loan banking institutions into five corporations. The measure seeks to create a financial system which is more centralized and efficient.

Central Bank President Ernesto Alani denied rumors about a possible devaluation of the Cordoba. Meanwhile, Eden Pastora, chief of the Sandinist People's Militias and deputy defense minister, said in Managua that if the United States invades Nicaragua, it will only be starting another Vietnam.

LA PRENSA DEFENDS ITS REVOLUTIONARY STAND

PA120003 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Jun 80 p 2

[Editorial: "LA PRENSA Is Not Disagreement But Freedom"]

[Text] We would like to protest to Comdr Humberto Ortega--and we do so because we have always admired his balanced judgments--for his reference to LA PRENSA in his 4 June speech, in which he said that this newspaper is in disagreement with the revolution. LA PRENSA's line is not one of disagreement but of freedom; in other words, we see the revolution as a national enterprise that concerns ALL the people and, as we have already stated in previous editorials, within that revolutionary framework LA PRENSA presents the open views of the people to the government just as it provides the people and the entire world with the image of a government that respects freedom.

Freedom of expression within the revolution is one of its original traits, one of the most Nicaraguan characteristics of our just and libertarian revolutionary process. It is a characteristic that leaves behind the common trails established by other revolutions and which, for this same reason, is difficult to assimilate and preserve in a fruitful balance. But it makes the Nicaraguan revolution immensely rich. It causes it to take root among its people and marks it with seal of humanism--of respect for the rights of man--that other revolutions do not have. Moreover, the image that LA PRENSA contributes to the revolutionary process--that freedom of expression exists and functions--does not create disagreement; instead it breeds confidence and credibility, especially among us Nicaraguans who have been fighting half a century for that freedom.

Therefore, we wish to establish clearly that LA PRENSA is a part of this revolution. We wish to establish clearly that LA PRENSA--this PRENSA--was not left out of any of the chapters of struggle, risk, sacrifice, death or solidarity that made possible the revolution, its victory and its consolidation. We wish to establish clearly that we are a part of this people and that the image we sought to project yesterday and want to project today is the same--that the Nicaraguan people are capable of waging their own original revolution where justice is not incompatible with freedom, where unity is not incompatible with pluralism and where socialism is not incompatible with democracy and fraternal coexistence.

CASTRO INAUGURATES HEALTH CENTER IN LAS TUNAS

FL142110 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 2024 GMT on 14 June carries live coverage of the inauguration of a health center in Las Tunas at which Fidel Castro is to give closing speech.

Coverage begins with shots of the crowd waiting outside the center for the inaugural ceremony to begin while announcer Manolo Ortega gives a description of the new facilities. The center includes a 630-bed hospital, a home for the aged, a home for persons with physical and mental disabilities and a health polytechnic to train personnel for the center which is already in operation. A huge banner is seen in the background that reads: "With Moncada as an example, with discipline and efficiency, to the Second Congress." Another reads: "Each cleared caballeria, each field, each furrow--in salute to the 26th." The "Combative People's March Song" is played. Ortega notes that there are over 50,000 persons present. He then launches into eulogies of Antonio Maceo and Che Guevara, who were both born on 14 June.

The camera shows Fidel Castro approaching at 2053. People immediately start clapping and chanting "Fidel, Fidel." Castro approaches podium at 2057 GMT. The chanting becomes louder. The Cuban national anthem is played at 2058 GMT while Castro and his group stand at attention. Raul Castro is among those seen on the dais. Felix Silvestre Sierra, chief of the brigade that built the health center, starts speaking at 2102 in the name of his fellow workers. He speaks about the enthusiasm of all the workers involved in the construction and the high quality of the results. He concludes at 2106 GMT.

Fidel Castro begins speaking at 2109 GMT.

Castro Speech

FL142245 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro inaugurating health center in Las Tunas--live]

[Text] Compatriots of Las Tunas Province: A little over 2 years ago we visited this province to inaugurate the bulk sugar terminal at Puerto Carupano. At that time we conducted an extended tour of the province and decisions were made. For example, [we decided] to build two roads because we observed that despite the revolution's having built many roads throughout the country, Las Tunas was not in good shape, road-wise. The road leading to the Argelia Libre [sugar mill], the Puerto Padre-Argelia Libre Road... [leaves thought unfinished]

At the time of our visit, the road to the beach--I believe its name is La Llanita--was under construction. It certainly is a great beach. I believe that is needed now is some transportation to go to the beach [applause], and a few buildings at the beach. At that time we also visited the steel frame and bottle factories. The bottle factory had just begun construction; the foundation was being laid. They were excavating the area. The frame factory was well ahead in construction.

We decided that the bottle factory had to be completed 1 year ahead of schedule. I believe the schedule called for completion in 1981. I believe that we will complete the bottle factory this year, this year. [applause] This bottle factory, of course, is the biggest in Cuba. I do not believe I would be exaggerating if I said it is one of the biggest in Latin America, since it can produce many more than 300 million bottles which are essential for the development of our economy.

During that visit, we also toured the construction site of the Bagasse board factory of the Jesus Menendez [sugar mill], which will be the biggest in Cuba in this type of production.

It has two production lines. It is twice the size of the Camilo Cienfuegos [sugar mill] and the one under construction at the 1 January sugar mill. These industries mark what we could call the beginning of the industrialization of Las Tunas. Other factories and new sugar mills are in the works for construction here.

At the time we visited here 2 years ago, we toured the construction site of this health center. Some of the buildings were well ahead in construction, such as the home for the aged, the hospital. Plans for the health polytechnic were being prepared at the time. Now it has been completed. The idea for the Las Tunas medicine school was being studied at the time of my visit. [applause] I should mention that the Puerto Padre Hospital is also under construction now. Let us see if we can step up the work and satisfy more completely the medical needs of Las Tunas Province.

For us it is a great satisfaction to come here today to celebrate with you the inauguration of this health center, which can be considered one of the most complete in the country. [applause] That is the advantage of making everything new. Since there was nothing here, we were able to do everything at one time, well combined, well coordinated. We will have the entire center here. The only thing missing will be the school of medicine, whose construction--the earth-moving portion--has begun. [applause]

These things are easy to say but are more important than anyone can imagine. I can remember when we inaugurated the Lenin Hospital in Holguin, that great hospital built with the cooperation of the Soviet Union. Some years have passed since then. On a day like today the Holguin residents got together to inaugurate that hospital. Logically, everybody understood the importance that hospital had for the well-being of the people and the people's health. Who knows how many tens and tens of thousands of people have regained their health at that hospital, how many hundreds of thousands. Who knows how many thousands and thousands of lives have been saved in that hospital.

Anyone could think that the task of a hospital is limited to saving lives, regaining the health of people, protecting the health of many, protecting the health of citizens. However, when we toured the Las Tunas hospital today we realized that these institutions have a still greater dimension because I asked almost all the specialists we met during the tour of the hospital--very valuable and very young specialists--where they had studied [applause] and where they were from. Some are from Havana, a few, but I met a large number who are from the eastern provinces, and some of them from Las Tunas. [applause]

I asked them where they had studied--as I said before--and almost all of them did either their internship or postgraduate work at Holguin's Lenin [Hospital]. [applause] Now it turns out that the Lenin has become an incubator for physicians and specialists, a forge of new cadres, those who are here to lend their services. Thus, when today we talk about this hospital being inaugurated and talk about this health polytechnic, which is already is in operation, and talk about this school of medicine whose construction has begun, I can imagine the future, a new center for the training of highly qualified specialists, for new physicians to satisfy the needs of our people and possibly of other peoples. We now have almost 2,000 physicians and dentists working abroad.

What this hospital means not only for your well-being, and what that school of medicine means not only for your well-being, is immeasurable. The hospital which has a school of medicine develops still better physicians because those better prepared, those with greater experience are selected as professors of the center. I imagine that many physicians will work as professors at the center and professors of the school will also lend their services at the hospital. All that serves to raise the quality.

In reality we have observed a great change in Las Tunas Province. I was trying to remember what Las Tunas looked like in the past. Many of you remember, not all of course, I see many young faces in the crowd. I can also see Zayas [not identified further]. [laughter in the crowd] He has a young face. [applause] He has a young face but is more or less my age, perhaps somewhat younger. Zayas probably remembers. What does Zayas remember? For example, I remember that when we landed with the Granma with a few comrades and two guns Zayas led a revolt. Not only did they revolt but they seized a garrison. [applause] Not only did they seize it but they took the two rifles they found there. That is one more example that to make a revolution, sometimes not even weapons are needed because the enemy has them and they must be taken from them, which was what we did.

I also remember when those two rifles reached the Sierra Maestra, it looked like a party when Zayas and Pupo and other comrades arrived. Another comrade was Garcia, who was very valuable. He died in the Sierra Maestra. His name was Dominguez, Guillermo Dominguez. He died in the Sierra Maestra. They joined us with their two rifles. At the time, two rifles were very valuable to us. They revolted on the 29th at night, prior to the revolution. [Castro makes an aside to someone on the podium] Well, I have not mentioned him. I was not making a recount. There were four of them, is that correct? It was Guillermo, you, Raul Castro Mercader and Pupo. [applause] They supported our movement under very difficult conditions, giving a demonstration of extraordinary courage. They must remember the past.

What was Tunas like? It was a town. I cannot call it a city. I would say it was a hamlet, bordering on a road. That is the truth. We have observed how much Tunas has changed, with these social installations, new housing. From here we can see several construction projects, such as the Polytechnic, the teacher-training school which has been in operation several years and has occupied an outstanding position in the nation as a good school. We can see all these projects, construction sites, factories, roads. The province is changing from one of the more backward in the country, one of the poorest, that was the truth about Las Tunas, despite the fact that Las Tunas has a glorious history, an extraordinary participation in our struggles for independence, in our revolutionary struggles.

Since 1868, throughout that war and the years of independence and in our revolutionary struggles, Tunas has occupied a prominent position. What did Tunas have? What had the nation done for Tunas? Practically nothing. The revolution was that started the development which in recent years has attained a very accelerated pace. We know, we are aware, of everything that needs to be done. It is a lot, we said that Tunas does not even have a hotel and some of what we can call broken-down hotels that it had are being used today by the technicians. With this development, with this hospital which needs 170 physicians, with this bottle factory which needs tens and tens of technicians and the one of steel frames and other factories, and there is no housing for them. We need housing not only for the technicians but also for the people.

There is an idea to develop housing construction especially in all agricultural areas, becuase, these areas are very poor as you all know. This is a province with enormous canefields, without housing. We have assigned priority to the construction of housing in those provinces such as Tunas, Ciego de Avila--to cite some examples--which are great producers of sugar but which, nevertheless lack housing, where the socioeconomic conditions of the workers are still very hard and very poor. We are aware of that. The province's party has set the goal of beginning the housing construction this year, at least 10 houses per cane district, which amounts to 70. In the area where the new towns will be built in the cane and sugar mill areas as well as in the sugar mills, especially, the ones located more remotely, which lack protection from the weather, such as Amancio or Angelia Libre, that is just a beginning because the country's future plans includes the construction of towns in all those districts.

I told Alfonso [not further identified] to begin the housing plan with those first small houses. I recalled that since the era of the colonization around 1500 at the beginning of the 16th century when Diego Velazquez arrived and founded Baracoa and Santiago de Cuba and some other cities, he established some sort of urban plan. It showed where to place the plaza, the garrison, the church, the municipal hall. We also have to prepare an urban plan for our towns so that the houses that are built are located as provided for by the plan of the future town.

We are well aware of all these realities but, like you, we are ready and determined to continue to work and to continue to advance. [applause] With regard to public health, which is vital and essential, I have brought with me some data on Tunas' situation prior to the revolution. In Tunas, as everywhere in the country, public health had similar traits and characteristics. There was no national policy for the development of services and, consequently, the province lacked them. The prevention and curing concept was not being applied in the health services. The population was not being educated and the masses did not participate in the health programs. There was no minimum standard of services throughout the territory. No comprehensive health programs were being developed. There was no development of specialized services. No programs of control and eradication of the leading diseases affecting the population were being conducted. There was no program for maternity, child care, nor for school children or workers. There were not even minimal facilities for the care of the ill. No general or specialized health personnel were being trained. There was an insufficient number of physicians, dentists, nurses, technicians and so forth.

There were no specialized institutions for the aged, handicapped and so forth. In connection with this dramatic reality, revolution has made a colossal effort over the past 20 years. In 1959 we had 58 physicians and almost all of them had a private practice. You know the story of the peasant when he had a sick relative. If he got there on time, he had to take a pig, hens, all of that to sell and pay for the service. That was the tragic reality. In 1980 we have 311 physicians. In other words, we have more than five times the number we had prior to the revolution. These 311 physicians work for the people. We had five dentists; now we have 76. We had 22 nurses; now we have 226. Nurses aides were nonexistent; now we have 465. We had eight intermediate level technicians, only eight; today we have 543. There were four small hospitals; today there are nine. There were no polyclinics; today there are 17. Dental clinics were nonexistent; today there are four. There were no rural hospitals; now we have one. There were no rural dispensaries; now we have seven. There were no nursing schools; now there are two. There were no health polytechnic schools; now there is one. Maternity homes were nonexistent; now we have six. There were no homes for the aged; now there are six. There were no blood banks; now there are three. There were 310 hospital beds, including the ones in private institutions where the rich could pay for them; now there are 1,451 beds which will be increased with the Puerto Padre hospital. There were no social care beds and now we have 380.

The hospital being inaugurated today will offer clinical-surgical and gyneco-obstetric services. It has 630 beds which could be increased to 760 without affecting the patients' comfort. It has equipment of the most modern technology. It cost 16 million pesos, of which 13.5 million was for civil construction and 2.5 million for medical and nonmedical equipment. Some 28 different specialities will be offered in this hospital. Some of this did not exist in the province.

The home for the aged has 250 beds but could take care of 50 more old persons during the day. It has medical and nursing offices. It has arts and crafts areas, a physiotherapy room, recreation area and others. It has rooms for couples. This institution, which looks like a hotel, has been built in such a manner that the aged lodged there will have to continue to be active, so that they will be able to develop their bodies and minds, so that they may have all they need and be able to enjoy a pleasant, peaceful and useful old age.

The home for the handicapped will have 100 beds. The province already has a waiting list of 105. It can take care of 50 others during the day. It is a medical, psycho-pedagogic institution whose main objective is to restore the handicapped to their maxium possible limits os that they can be integrated into society. This health center improves the province's material base to face up to the growing needs of its population. Las Tunas was the province in the country with the fewest hospital beds because it only had 1.7 beds per 1,000 inhabitants and now has 3.2. What has been attained so far is just a minuscule portion of what the future holds. The Puerto Padre clinical-surgical hospital is well advanced in construction. When this one is completed, the indicator will be raised to 4.02 hospital beds per 1,000 inhabitants, which will be a statisfactory rate.

In addition, it will change an installation into a rehabilitation hospital which, together with Havana City, will be the only ones having that type of specialized institutions. [applause] We have visited the hospital wards. We have seen the equipment. They are the most modern in the world in medical equipment. This will mean security for this province's population. It will mean well-being and peace of mind for our people.

We have talked with the specialists and they have greatly impressed us with their technical qualifications, their human qualifications and their revolutionary qualifications. [applause] Specialists and technicians have been trained by the revolution. When talking about this, it would be convenient to refer to some statistics as to the progress made by public health during the revolution's years. For example, the present life expectancy at the time of birth is 70 years. We have the highest level in all Latin America in life expectancy at time of birth. [applause] It is almost the same as that in the United States.

In human resources, we already have 15,038 physicians. That represents one physician for every 650 inhabitants. We have that already. Around 4,000 students are registered in the school of medicine every year and will continue to be registered and raise the number of registrations in schools of medicine. by 1985 we will have nearly 20,000 physicians. We should have that number in 5 years. We will have one physician for every 500 inhabitants, approximately. That figure is also the highest in Latin America, that is physician per inhabitant. We will continue to increase, 5-year period after 5-year period, until we reach the year 2000. I think you will be here in the year 2000.

Since Alfonso's revolt, 24 years have elapsed and Alfonso is still here. What will we have in the year 2000 if we work hard? We have 3,560 dentists, 13,351 nurses. We are building more nursing schools. We have 12,727 nurses aides, 27,850 technicians and assistants. Those are the human resources the country has on the health front.

Another indication: The reduction of infant mortality. From more than 60 per 1,000 live births in 1959 to 19.3 per 1,000 live births in 1979. See how much infant mortality has been reduced: Reduction in the death rate of preschoolers, 1 to 4 years old: from 2.1 in 1962 to 1 per 1,000 inhabitants aged 1 to 4 in 1979. Reduction of childbirth deaths: from 13 in 1959 to 4.7 per 10,000 live births. The eradication of diseases--malaria, polio, diphteria, tetanus--in newborns. Reduction of diseases such as acute diarrhea, tetanus and tuberculosis. The percentage of hospital births has remained above 95 percent in the last 10 years. In 1979, there was a 98.3-percent increase in the number of vaccinations: BCG [no further explanation], triple, antipolio, antimeasles and antityphoid [Castro has trouble pronouncing last word] Well, the accent is missing here. A doctor could tell us. [whispers in background] They tell me it is antityphoid. The accent on the "o" is missing. [more whispering, laughter from crowd].

There are at present four higher medical sciences institutes with 11 medical schools and two stomatology schools as compared with one medical school and one stomatology school in 1959.

In 1979-80, we have 13,052 students in the centers of higher public health, of whom 11,056 are studying medicine, 1,852 stomatology and 144 nursing. In 1979 classes were taught in 61 hospitals, 10 stomatology clinics, 14 community polyclinics, 7 hygiene and epidemiology [Castro has trouble pronouncing last word, crowd applauds when he makes it] centers and in 12 research institutes. From 1959 to 31 December 1979, 13,958 doctors and 2,973 stomatologists graduated. In this same period, 4,516 specialists have graduated, of whom 4,146 took medical specialties and 370 took stomatology specialties. There are at present 2,284 residents, of whom 2,073 are completing medical specialties and 211 stomatology specialties. In 1979, the largest number of blood donations was recorded: a total of 354,734, which is equivalent to 3.6 donations per 100 inhabitants.

I recall a few years ago we had reached 100,000, and now we have exceeded 300,000 donations per year. These donations not only help save lives in emergencies but they also are used to prepare products which are of decisive importance in the treatment of diseases.

Contagious diseases were truly a scourge for the Cuban people, especially for the peasants. Acute diarrhea hit children the hardest and was the prime cause of infant deaths. In 1962, 2,723 deaths were recorded because of this disease in children under one; 2,723 deaths. And in 1979, the figure was 140. From 2,723 in 1962 [applause] to 140 in 1979. An enormous difference. Almost total suppression of deaths on that account. And let us not speak about what it was like before the revolution. And dysentery, perhaps as no other disease, is the most manifest indication of underdevelopment, misery, malnutrition and lack of education. In 1962, 645 cases of tetanus, which is very lethal, were reported. They have dwindled through the years and reached 31 in 1979. That is, [interrupted by applause] from 1962 to 1979, we came down from 645 cases to 31 cases. Tuberculosis--another communicable disease. It demanded early on from the revolution that we expand or build new special hospitals. Today, with the exception of one, all tuberculosis hospitals have been turned into clinical-surgical hospitals and homes for the elderly or research institutes.

Mortality went down from 16.6 per 100,000 inhabitants in 1959 to 1.8 in 1979, one of the lowest in the world. In 1975, this rate was 19.1 in Chile, 18.3 in Guatemala, 7.8 in Venezuela and 7.6 in Puerto Rico. But what is more important is that mortality has reached such a low rate that it places Cuba in the top position in the world. [applause]

That is, not only have new hospitals been built; diseases have been eradicated as well. And we have applied preventive medicine, because more than having hospitals, more important than having hospitals is preventing the citizenry from having to go to the hospitals. That is why we have the best health statistics in Latin America. There is no comparison possible. We can analyze some of this data. For example, infant mortality. These numbers are per 1,000 live births: 94.3 in Paraguay, 80.7 in Guatemala, 72.4 in Peru, 63.3 in Chile, 52.5 in Colombia, 43.7 in Venezuela--despite its oil--and 19.4 in Cuba. [applause]

Mortality among preschoolers. Rate per 1,000 preschoolers ages 1 to 4: 24.2 in Guatemala, 13.9 in Ecuador, 9.5 in El Salvador, 9.2 in Honduras, 7.5 in Peru, 5.6 in Paraguay--it is because they die before reaching preschool age--4.9 in Colombia, 4.8 in the Dominican Republic, 3.8 in Venezuela--despite its oil. In Cuba, it is 1. [applause]

Maternal mortality. Rate per 10,000 live births: 47.8 in Paraguay, 23.2 in Peru, 17.1 in Colombia, 14.5 in Guatemala, 13.1 in Chile, 9.5 in El Salvador, 6.8 in Venezuela, 4.7 in Cuba. [applause]

Life expectancy at birth: 48.3 in Bolivia, 52.2 in Haiti, 55.7 in Guatemala, 56.2 in Honduras, 58.1 in Peru, 60.7 in El Salvador, 63.4 in Colombia, 63.6 in Brazil. I do not have the figure for Venezuela but I have read it somewhere, about 63 or 64--despite its oil. [laughter] Cuba: 70.4 [applause]

Deaths from tuberculosis: Rate per 100,000 inhabitants: 19.1 in Chile, 18.3 in Guatemala, 16.9 in Paraguay, 11.7 in Colombia, 7.8 in Venezuela--despite... [laughter], 7.6 in Puerto Rico--The Yankee colony--5.2 in Costa Rica, and 1.8 in Cuba. [applause]

Deaths from tetanus: Rate per 100,000 inhabitants: 11.9 in Ecuador, 7.0 in Paraguay, 4.8 in the Dominican Republic, 4.8 in El Salvador, 3.8 in Costa Rica, 3.1 in Colombia, 1.6 in Venezuela, and 0.2 in Cuba. [applause]

Deaths from measles: Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.: 79.9 in Guatemala, 48.1 in Ecuador, 12.9 in El Salvador, 11.8 in Paraguay, 8.1 in Honduras, 6.2 in Venezuela, 4.0 in the Dominican Republic, 2.4 in Colombia and 0.1 in Cuba. [applause]

Reported cases of polio: 2,502 in Brazil--now, those are the reported cases. Don't believe those people's statistics--558 in Colombia, 131 in Peru, 73 in El Salvador, 32 in Bolivia, 28 in Venezuela, 1 in Cuba. [applause] One case only and it was because of family neglect becuase they didn't vaccinate him. Only one.

Reported malaria cases: Brazil--now, these are the reported cases, I repeat, because if there are no doctors no one knows what is ailing the patient [laughter]--89,959 in Brazil, 83,289 in El Salvador, 37,306 in Colombia, 18,463 in Peru, 15,087 in Haiti, 9,616 in Guatemala, 4,759 in Venezuela and 289 in Cuba--and these are workers who have come from abroad and they are immediately treated and cured. National cases, none. [applause]

Here we have percentage of deaths from infectious and parasitic diseases around 1976. We are not talking about 1980. We have been doing better each year. In Honduras 44.8 percent--the death percentage from infectious and parasitic diseases--62.5 in Guatemala--take a look at that percentage--38.6 in El Salvador, 24.5 in Chile, 21.4 in Costa Rica, 24.6 in Venezuela, 54.2 in Peru, 50.7 in Ecuador and 2.1 in Cuba. [applause]

There is another interesting figure for this decade, very interesting. For example, calories per capita per day. Calories: 1,700 in Haiti, 1,812 in Colombia, 1,858 in Bolivia, 2,156 in the Dominican Republic, 2,084 in Ecuador, 1,988 in Guatemala, 2,350 in Peru, 2,049 in Honduras, 2,388 in Venezuela, and 2,728 in Cuba. [applause]

Grams of protein per capita per day: 41 in Haiti, 46.1 in Colombia, 48.4 in Bolivia, 44.8 in the Dominican Republic, 47.3 in Ecuador, 52.7 in Guatemala, 64 in Peru, 52.1 in Honduras, 62.6 in Venezuela and 70.1 in Cuba. [applause]

And this data is taken from international publications which deal with the health and nutrition of our countries. And when we say per capita, we mean per capita. That is, there is a fair distribution. When they say per capita over there, you know perfectly well that it is the per capita that existed here before in Alfonso's time. [laughter] Some got three times as much, others got nothing. It's true. Hence, these are eloquent figures. No one can refute them. And this is possible only with the socialist revolution. There is no other way. Under capitalism [applause] and under capitalist domination, it is absolutely impossible. [applause]

These are the advances of 20 years of revolution. In these 20 years, what have other Latin American countries achieved? What has imperialism achieved? See what a disastrous health and nutrition situation those countries are experiencing.

Even very rich countries, which waste millions that are the product of the plunder of underdeveloped, non-oil-producing countries of the Third World. And they cannot achieve [our figures] because the society of selfishness, the society of the exploitation of man by man, the society where the human being is worth nothing, cannot solve these problems nor will they ever be able to do so, because they are not even concerned about these problems and that is why, despite the billions that imperialism invests in destabilizing our country, obstructing our plans, waging campaigns against the revolution to miserably deceive the peoples, these figures are too eloquent for anyone to dispute. [applause]

If we look at the figures for education, the difference between those other countries and us is amazing. If we look at the figures for employment, it is the same thing, not to mention drugs, prostitution, gambling and all that. Not to mention it, because over there they exist in astronomical figures. [laughter] In crime, too. We also have our own delinquents. Well, we used to. We have reduced those a bit. [applause, shouts of "Let Them Go!"] Now, wait a minute. We have to be fair. Not all the lumpen have gone. Not all the lumpen have gone. Neither have all delinquents gone.

Speaking of this, we say this as a joke--or maybe we are serious--we say there is a new category--funny thing--the patriotic lumpen. [laughter] Oh, yes. There are lumpen who say: I am lumpen but this is my country; this is my fatherland. [laughter] And they don't want to leave. [laughter] But there are delinquents in prison who also say: This is my country; this is my fatherland. And their attitude is... [interupts thought] I think it is only fair that we take this into account. It is only fair that we take it into account. [applause] This is the category of the patriotic inmates. Of course, now we can employ them in more construction jobs. We have to consider that many of them have learned construction skills. Many of them worked in this center, and they did a good job.

Many of them are working. It must be said that the majority--given the alternative of leaving prison, of being released and of traveling to the Yankee paradise--the majority said "No!" This is something important. I believe that what we have left here are people with whom we can work better. [applause]

And naturally, we have to take that into consideration, as our plans, our rehabilitation plans improve and we can offer them job opportunities in work they can do. It would be better to have shops inside prisons, better. This does not at all mean that we can ease up on the fight against delinquency and lumpen. We cannot, much less now that the lumpen and the counterrevolutionaries are becoming one. No, we have to keep up and continue this very hard struggle, very hard struggle; there is no doubt about it. But we must take into account these factors. How to deal with a certain type of people. There are others who are lumpen and have not left because they have not been able to. Also, the Mariel flotilla started losing transportation capacity. And we cannot get our hopes too high, although the house-cleaning has been considerable. You people of Las Tunas know this perfectly well. [applause]

Before, they used to take our doctors, engineers, teachers and highly qualified personnel. Now, they had to take the lumpen. [laughter] That is the truth. Those with their heads filled with illusions. Yes, we are an underdeveloped, small country. We are not an industrialized, rich country. We have to confront the biggest imperialist power in the world, the country with the most industrial and technical resources in the capitalist world. And we have always accepted the challenge. We have always accepted it. I remember those early years of the revolution when we only had 6,000 doctors. And they took away 3,000; they took away 3,000 doctors. They left us with hardly any doctors in the first years. And we accepted the challenge. We worked with revolutionaries. It is revolutionary doctors we care about. [applause] That is what we care about. That is the doctor the people prefer and the people want. And fortunately, we have many revolutionary doctors. [applause] And we have thousands of internationalist doctors. [applause] The situation is now better than ever in that area.

We have over 15,000 doctors now trained by the revolution, and 4,500 students enrolling each year. In 1985 the number will be about 5,500 per year by 1985. How can we fail to accept the challenge? We will accept all challenges the society of opulence, the society of lies, the society of selfishness, the society of vice, of deceit want. [applause]

Now they are saying that we have sent them some criminals. That is a lie. That is a lie. No one has been released from any prison; we have pardoned no one who is responsible for a deed of blood. That is a category apart. Safely tucked there. [laughter] Now, there may be an individual who a long time ago committed a deed of blood and did his time. And now that he is completely free, he wanted to go to the Yankee paradise. Well, good luck to him. What can we do? [shouts, applause] So that you can see what imperialist mentality is: They are apparently horrified, saying that we have sent them criminals over there. [laughter]

You can see the hypocrisy and phariseeism of the imperialists. When the revolution triumphed on 1 January, characters who had murdered thousand of Cubans, who had tortured thousands more of Cubans --Ventura, Carratala, Masferrer--all these people, all these people were received over there with open arms. And real criminals took refuge there. Thousands of murderers and thousands of cases of torturers. The same thing happened in Vietnam. They took with them thousands of murderers. AAd also in Nicaragua. Wherever any government of terror, of blood, has existed, they receive them over there. And now they want to create a scandal because they say some criminals have gone over there. Really, what went over there...[laughter] I am not going to say they are criminals because a criminal is someone who kills you, who is in prison. After an individual has served his sentence, well that's it. He has canceled his debt to justice and the law. And he should have the same right as any other citizen: Of traveling to the United States. [laughter]. Throughout our history, thieves have taken refuge in the United States. But not chicken, goat or hog thieves, no, no, guys who took hundreds of millions of dollars to the economy of the country. And where did the Batista followers end up with the money stolen in Cuba? And where did all those billionaires of the previous governments of this country end up with the money stolen in Cuba? They ended up in the United States. And the U.S. received them with open arms. Well, let them now receive the lumpens, the thieves of chickens, sheep, hogs and other things. [laughter, applause] Why yes to that one and not this one?

Where is the morality of this position? Where is the morality of this policy? It is complete hypocrisy, total phariseeism. The thing is they did not take the doctors of Las Tunas Hospital or of any other place. That's the thing. [applause] The doctors and the technicians in general have had a great attitude, a great attitude. Those who have said they want to emigrate are a small number, and of course, in the case of university technicians we cannot say right away --we'll have to see how they are doing. In general, there are different views on this but at least a number of years of service is essential. [crowd shouts "Let Them Pay"] I have heard this a lot, the theory that they should pay. We would have to see how we would work it out. [applause, chants] But as a general rule, the attitude of the professionals, of the university technicians is great. This greatly pleases us. But it is the product of the years of revolution. Now we are better off than ever. We can accept any imperialist challenge, any challenge. [applause]

We even have some unemployment problems. Sometimes it is not easy to place into a basic industry an individual who has been demobilized from military service. This is because the population has grown; it has increased and the number is very large. We have had to make an enormous effort to have schools and it is not always easy. If we have an unpatriotic individual, a weakling who is holding a job and who wants to go to the Yankee paradise--good luck to him, good luck to him. And then we will place the demoblized individual in his job, one of those unpatriotic individuals who if this country is invaded will be a fifth columnist.

He won't fight; he won't even manage to throw a rock. We prefer an individual demobilized from military service, a combatant, a soldier, a Cuban capable of fulfilling an internationalist mission, capable of defending his fatherland until the last drop of blood--one who knows how to fight, how to work, who has another mentality. It is preferable to have this man in that post. [applause]

As an employment policy, we have given deserved prioity to those who fulfill military service. We must give them priority when they seek employment. We have a number of schools with several thousands of them training after service as construction workers, machinists, as workers of the mechanical industry and I think we will manage very well. Therefore, we should not worry if we lose a few soft parts. We are left with the muscles and the bones of the people; that's what we are left with--the hard parts. [applause] The hard parts of a people are the ones which are able to overcome everything. Those hard parts, which are many, have to be respected because they have an impressive strength as was shown in the battle of the masses in April and May. We are also left with the brain and the heart and the feet firmly planted on the ground. [applause] Plastic surgery for the soft parts. [laughter]

This is the reality and this is how we are facing and how we will face in future years this imperialist challenge. But I think they are going to gradually learn the lessons. The imperialists are a bit mentally retarded but they will have to learn what the use has been of their 20 years of hostility and struggle against us. That has made us stronger and it will make us stronger. What did they feel toward Cuba? Scorn, the most complete and absolute scorn when they imposed, when they intervened in our war of independence; when they snatched victory from us; when they prevented Calixto Garcia from entering Santiago de Cuba; when they used our territories to establish naval bases; when they imposed the Platt Amendment with scorn. And with that scorn they controlled our country for almost 60 years. But that ended more than 20 years ago. [applause, chants] We are ready to defend that morality and that dignity whatever it costs, whatever occurs. But what cannot be said now is that they can feel contempt toward our people. They must be aware of who our people are, of our strength, combativeness, morale, and dignity. [applause] They cannot scorn us. From a scorned people we have become a kind of ghost for the imperialists. They have lost sleep with their stupid policy of hostility and aggression against our fatherland. We hope they will learn. We have time for them to learn if it takes another 20 years, another 40 years and even 100 years. [applause]

We are ready to face this challenge this time and we know that as the years pass we will be less alone, less alone in this hemisphere. We will see how long the decay, these selfish societies, these exploiting, miserable societies will last. Let us see how long they will last, if they need another 20 years, another 40, 100 years. Because we know that we ourselves will be able to resist. Real freedom is not an easy path. [applause] Real justice is not an easy path and our history teaches us this. Our history teaches us this. The independence struggle began here in 1868, around here where you live, around these lands which were covered with the blood of so many heroes. The 1868 struggle began and they fought for 10 years but they did not achieve victory. They waited almost 20 years and they did not achieve victory as a result of the Yankee intervention. It can be said that it was after 90 years of struggle in the past and present centuries that we were able to be owners of our destiny for the first time. [applause] Truly owners of our destiny. Our historic responsibility is to know what to do with this freedom and how to use the opportunity that we have achieved in history.

But no [Antonio] Guiteras sugar mill belongs to any Yankee magnate, no Argelia Libre mill, no Jesus Menendez mill, no Amancio [Rodriguez] mill, Colombia mill, or Peru mill belongs to any Yankee magnate. None of these lands belong to any Yankee landowner, any big landowner. They belong to the people. They produce for the people. They are sugar mills of the people which produce for the people. They are factories of the people which produce for the people, hospitals of the people which work for the people. [applause]

[Applause] This is revolution, this is socialism, this is the great truth which the imperialists cannot conceal from other peoples, no matter how hard they try and in spite of the flood of lies they manufacture daily. They are constantly misinforming peoples. In this manner they may confuse one or another idiot, but no one deceives or confuses the people. [applause]

We must work hard, with great efficiency and precision. Only working and striving can we make progress. All the new things we see in this province are the legitimate fruit of efforts and work. This is one of the most important sugar provinces and has great potential. We know that last year you produced more sugar than in 1970, and that this year you produced more sugar than last year. But we have also had difficulties in industries--this boiler was not ready, there were problems in shifting the tanks, there were other types of problems such as the number of technicians in the sugar mills being too few. We have been receiving information from all the sugar mills and have been taking steps. Because if it is true that we produced this year more sugar than last year and more than in 1970, we still did not harvest some 70 million arrobas of sugarcane, enough cane to produce some 90,000 or 100,000 more tons of sugar.

Even now, we are going to stop operation in this sugar mill and dedicate all our manpower to weeding sugarcane. The planting, weeding and harvesting of sugarcane are essential. The eastern provinces are behind in their weeding. Tunas, Holguin, Granma, Santiago, and especially Guantanamo are low in their sugar production. At this time the weeding of sugarcane is essential, both the chemical and physical means of weeding. Next year's sugar production depends on this. If we take advantage of the current steady rains and weed the sugarcane we can increase production next year when sugar prices are good. We must be aware of this opportunity to benefit from a price three and a half times higher than it was 2 years ago.

We cannot guarantee that this price will remain high for a long time but we cannot lose this opportunity and we must prepare for the coming year. This is why we want this province, in which we have had industrial problems, to take all the necessary steps so that January will not find us building a boiler. It must be ready before November. January must not find us installing a piece of machinery. It must be in place before November, before the harvest begins.

We hope that this year we shall have a much better sugar production than in previous years. We must produce 80,000-100,000 tons of sugar more than this year. [applause]

We are rapidly replacing the sugarcane affected by the rust. It has been almost completely substituted by other varieties resistant to the disease and next year there will not be a caballeria of 43-62 sugarcane [not further specified] which was affected by the rust which reduced our sugarcane production and the sugar yields this year.

During this year we will plant some 33,000 caballerias of sugarcane between old and new areas and next year we hope to plant 36,000 caballerias. We will have the means and equipment for this task.

We were successful in the struggle against swine fever; we successfully controlled the outbreaks. Our country is the only one to achieve this. Other neighbors, when the pest arrived, were left without pigs. The discipline and organization of our people made this possible. This is the second time that this pest has appeared.

We have discovered chemical means to confront tobacco diseases. It is really very suspicious that so many pests have appeared at the same time when we know that imperialists planned the use of bacteriological warfare against our country. They have thought up all crimes possible against our country to destroy our revolution. We have confronted all these problems and we are in shape to have a better sugar harvest, but Las Tunas must play an important role.

We would like to see this enthusiasm and working spirit win the right to commemorate a 26 July here. [applause, chanting] Think about it and strive for it. We know that you can; we know that you want this opportunity.

We cannot close this ceremony today without expressing our deepest recognition to the building workers who made possible this remarkable project and to all the people of Las Tunas who enthusiastically participated in this task which benefits you, and which is so important to all the people. This afternoon it is a cause for pride for all the people of Las Tunas for all our people and for our party.

There is something I left for the end, since this is the anniversary of the births of Antonio Maceo and of Che. Fate made it possible for two extraordinary men to born on 14 June, two titans in our hemisphere: Maceo and Che. [applause]

Che was a doctor, an invader and an internationalist. He was a worthy man, an unmatched figher, hard, competent and demanding. As a doctor he served our troops during the first months until he became troop leader. His name will be the name of this handsome hospital. [applause]

If Maceo were here with us, he would firmly support this suggestion. Maceo, who was so brave, pure, loyal disciplined and grateful would recall with us, with the same gratitude we recall the gesture of this son of the Argentine people who joined us, risked his life many times with us and gave his life for the cause of liberating this continent.

We express our gratitude with the same admiration and respect Maceo had for this great internationalist, Maximo Gomez. [applause] Maceo is ours, his glory and his memory will be honored, but in a different manner. His glory and his memory will be honored in our work, in our struggles, in the fulfillment of our internationalist duties and mainly with our patriotism. [applause] We are ready to make true those marvelous words: Whoever tries to seize Cuba will gather the dust of its territory bathed in blood, if he does not die in the attempt. [applause]

Projects like this are a worthy homage to the memory of Maceo and Che. Fatherland or death, we shall triumph.

RADIO HAVANA QUOTES U.S. ARMY OFFICER ON REFUGEES

PA161909 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] U.S. Brig Gen James Drummond has said the U.S. Army is not supposed to take care of the antisocial elements of Cuban origin but to set up wire fences and fire cannons. He blamed the Justice Department for the disturbances that took place in Fort Chaffee a few days ago.

In statements to the Chamber of Commerce of Fort Smith, Arkansas, Drummond noted that the army feels vexed at the fact that it is being blamed for the problems at the center for the processing of antisocial elements in Fort Chaffee. The problem posed by those elements should have been handled by the director of emergency planning and not by the Pentagon, whose sole mission was to provide the accommodations, the senior U.S. officer stressed.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 119 18 June 1980

CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Beagle Channel Talks Reported at Crucial Stage A 1
C.A. Foreign Ministers To Meet in Managua 21 Jun [LA NACION 13 Jun] A 1
Reportage on Media Conference in Panama City A 2
Cuba's Espin Cites 'Intimidation' [Havana Domestic] A 2
Nicaraguan Denounces Imperialism [Havana International] A 2

ARGENTINA

Admiral Massera Urges Junta To Make Changes B 1
Martinez de Hoz Responds B 2
Trade Secretary Comments B 4
Balbin Warns 'Economic Injustice' May Breed Violence B 4

BOLIVIA

Reportage on Rightist Uprising in Santa Cruz C 1
U.S. Consulate Attacked C 1
Radio Grigota Occupied C 1
Radio Grigota Broadcast C 1
Radio Oriental Occupied C 2
Summary of Events C 2
Gueiler Calls Cabinet Meeting C 3
Government Statement C 3
II Army Corps Communique C 4
'Coupist Plan' C 5
Congress Adjourned Until 7 Jul for Lack of Quorum C 5
Late Reports Indicate Situation Worsening in Santa Cruz C 5
All Activities Suspended C 5
Radio Communique No 2 C 6
Infantry Regiment Arrives C 6
'Nationalist Forces' in Control C 6
Gueiler Ill C 6
Chiquitania 'Nationalists' Join 'Cause' C 7
Tarija Department Joins Movement C 7
Socialist Falange in Control C 7
U.S. Offices Torched C 8
Falangist-Army Concentration C 8
Cochabamba City 'Completely Surrounded' C 8

BRAZIL

Controversy Erupts in FRG Nuclear Transfer Deal D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 14 Jun]
Likened to Argentine Accord [JORNAL DO BRASIL 14 Jun] D 1
Armed Forces Dispute Reported Arms Purchase Figures D 2
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 14 Jun]

Foreign Ministry Comments on Kidnapped Uruguayans D 3
Federal University Teachers End Strike [O GLOBO 14 Jun] D 3

CHILE

Merino Downplays Exclusion From Unitas-21 Exercise E 1
Commentator Assails Exclusion E 2
Briefs: Brazilian Patrol Boats; Japan Donates Equipment; Oil Imports E 3

COLOMBIA

FARC Rejects President Turbay's Amnesty Offer F 1
M-19 Reportedly Meeting Secretly With Government F 1
Turbay 'Grateful' for Castro's Efforts in M-19 Case F 1
Guerrilla Groups Create Front To Liberate Prisoners F 2
Briefs: Ambassador to Cuba F 2

VENEZUELA

Government Denies Sending Materiel to El Salvador L 1
COPEI Rejects GRANMA Charges of Submission to U.S. L 1

PANAMA

Government Issues Communique on Arms Plane Crash N 1
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 17 Jun]
Sanctions Against Pilot N 2
Ambassador to Argentina Hugo Torrijos Resigns N 3
MATUTINO Columnist Analyzes Duties of Canal Commission [16 Jun] N 3
CRITICA Praises Carter, Hopes For His Victory [10 Jun] N 5

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Herrera: Venezuela Willing To Use 'Good Offices' With OPEC P 1
Former Official Denies Sending Arms to El Salvador P 1
Maritime Vigilance in Pacific Intensified P 2
Petroleum Explorations To Begin in 1981 P 2

EL SALVADOR

Arms Plane Crash Continues To Spark Controversy P 2
Defense Minister Interviewed Further P 2
Envoy to Panama Recalled P 4
Speculation Surrounding Incident P 4
Defense Minister Defends Junta, Criticizes Leftists P 6
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 16 Jun]
Another Morales Ehrlich Son Joins Guerrillas P 6

GUATEMALA

Foreign Policy Statements Limited to Ministry Officials P 7
[PRENSA LIBRE 10 Jun]
Four Persons Seek Asylum in Belgian Embassy P 7

HONDURAS

U.S.-Lent Helicopters Arrive To Patrol Border [TIEMPO 10 Jun] P 8

NICARAGUA

Government To Investigate Arms Plane Case P 8
Nonintervention Principle Affirmed P 8
Further Details P 9
Reconstruction Junta Celebrates Anniversary P 9
Texaco Workers Seize Company Offices P 10
Briefs: FSLN History Commission P 11

CUBA

GRANMA Reports 15 Jun Total Mariel Departures Q 1
No Departures 16 Jun Q 1
GRANMA Ridicules Costa Rica's Carazo Q 1

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICA

Prime Minister Sets General Elections for 21 Jul S 1
[ADVOCATE NEWS 12 Jun]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Presence of U.S. Navy Destroyer Protested [Havana International] S 1
President Guzman Shuffles Cabinet, Adds Woman S 1
Vice President Majluta Rejects Plot Charges S 2

JAMAICA

Manley Accuses Opposition JLP of Fascism, Spying S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 13 Jun]

GUYANA

PPP's Cheddi Jagan Comments on Rodney Murder T 1
EEC To Grant Large Quantities of Food [DAILY GLEANER 8 Jun] T 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

URUGUAY

Blanco Party Leader Pereira Arrested Again V 1

VENEZUELA

Calderon Reveals Special Oil Prices for Region V 1

SURINAME

Republic To Be Renamed; New National Holiday V 1

BEAGLE CHANNEL TALKS REPORTED AT CRUCIAL STAGE

PY172133 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1704 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Jun (TELAM)--The Ministry of Foreign Relations has released a joint communique, agreed upon by the Holy See, Argentina and Chile, regarding the negotiations which are being held in the Vatican on the Beagle Channel conflict.

The communique reads: As it was announced in the 16 May communique, the mediation has reached a stage of special importance in which the major topics of the conflict are being analyzed in depty, for which Argentina and Chile have requested the mediation of His Holiness Pope John Paul II.

According to the provisions made in the same communique, since the date of its release, several talks have been held between the representative of the mediator and the Argentine and Chilean delegations. These talks have been accelerated since the beginning of this month. On 14 June a joint meeting was held in order to analyze questions inherent to the development of the mediation process.

Through these meetings, it has been possible to reach a stage of better understanding of the several possibilities which are offered now in order to discuss the fundamental topics in the best possible way.

In this context, both delegations have been communicating their ideas on some specific points, and in this way, they have helped the representative of the mediator to enable him to indicate certain guidelines which will have to be thoroughly examined by the parties in order to facilitate the development of this important stage of the mediation.

During the coming weeks, the study of the major topics will continue through seperate or joint meetings. As of 15 July, the meetings will be accelerated again in order to seek a solution to the conflict.

C.A. FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN MANAGUA 21 JUN

PA172240 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 13 Jun 80 p 8A

[Text] Managua will be the site of the upcoming meeting of Central American foreign ministers which will be held 21 and 22 June.

The last meeting of foreign ministers of the isthmus was held last March in San Jose. On that occasion, it was agreed that they would meet periodically every 3 or 4 months. Considering this agreement, the new meeting begins on the 21st in Managua.

The topics to be discussed have not been disclosed as yet. But it is believed that basically the same points that were discussed in San Jose will also be broached. These points include international cooperation, Central American integration and other topics. However, it appears that the most important point will be the total reorganization of the Organization of Central American States (OCAS).

Another important point is the consolidation of the common front of countries of the region in the energy field to particularly secure an effective and permanent oil supply.

In the case of the OCAS, the first steps have already been taken to reorganize this regional organization which has not been operating for several years. Some countries have appointed ambassadors to OCAS and Costa Rica has appointed Alejanoro Alvarado Piza, Costa Rican Ambassador to El Salvador, as its representative.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the situation of the Central American Common Market and talks carried out 2 days ago by President Rodrigo Carazo before the European Economic Community will be studied in depth.

REPORTAGE ON MEDIA CONFERENCE IN PANAMA CITY

Cuba's Espin Cites 'Intimidation'

PA131833 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Vilma Espin, president of the Federation of Cuban Women, has charged in Panama that the United States set up a military intervention force in Key West and is carrying out aggressive manuvers to try to intimidate the popular governments and movement in Central America and the Caribbean. Vilma, who attended an International Seminar on the influence of the mass communications media on children, women and the family, made these statements in a combative rally of solidarity with the countries of the region.

The Cuban leader warned that in the context of that aggressive activity, the U.S. Government is putting in motion a criminal plan of economic strangling and fascist violence to try to destabilize the progressive Government of Jamaica. She also denounced the conspiracy against the Panamanian Government and the blackmail and economic pressures and military aggressions against Nicaragua and Grenada. Vilma Espin added that the U.S. information monopolies are trying to sow confusion as regards to what is happening in El Salvador, Guatemala and other nations in the area who are fighting for national liberation. She called for the intensification of the movement of solidarity with the peoples of Central America and the progressive governments of the Caribbean to destroy the counterrevolutionary strategy mapped out by the CIA in complicity with abetting governments.

Nicaraguan Denounces Imperialism

PA140212 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Nicaragua charged in Panama City that the ideological offensive being waged by the United States against the Sandinist people's revolution is part of an overall imperialist campaign against the Caribbean which is also aired at Cuba, Grenada, Jamaica and Panama.

The accusation was made by Silvia Reyes, Nicaraguan delegate to the world conference on the influence of the mass communications media on women, children and the family. The Nicaraguan feminist leader affirmed that this campaign, which is based on anticommunism, is being staged through the transnational news agencies and the reactionary newspapers of Latin America.

In the name of anticommunism, Silvia Reyes called, the Guatemalan Government of Jacobo Arbenz was overthrown, the Dominican Republic was invaded and its people were massacred and fascist terror was imposed in Chile.

Under that same banner, she added, hundreds of Salvadoran and Guatemalan patriots are being murdered every day and the soldiers of several countries of the Southern Cone have been transformed into torturing beasts.

In conclusion, Silvia Reyes appealed for increased international solidarity to unravel the spider web of misinformation, slander and lies which the transnational agencies and the reactionary and proimperialist press have woven against Nicaragua.

ADMIRAL MASSERA URGES JUNTA TO MAKE CHANGES

PY171603 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2352 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (NA)--Adm Emilio E. Massera (ret) today urged the commanders of the three armed forces to make changes in the current stage of the process of national reorganization and also harshly criticized the economic program.

He said: "The emphasis on the economy is not in accordance with our philosophy. There is a need to revitalize the essence of man. Therefore, we reject materialism, whether it is collectivist or not. Our objective is common good based on our Christian beliefs. It is not just the simple accumulation of individual goods or the economic success of some sectors."

Massera added: "Therefore, I criticize the economic policy, not because of its errors nor for not having fulfilled the proposed objectives; I criticize it because this policy is the tool of materialism deeply embedded in our social structure. I criticize it because is the instrument used to transform us into a colony. I criticize it because it seeks to destroy our values and this cannot be advocated by the armed forces."

Massera, former commander of the navy and former member of the military junta, made these harsh statements in an extensive document, almost nine pages long, released today and in which he particularly questions the economic policy of [Economy] Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, although he did not mention the minister.

The declarations stated that "our Argentina is in crisis" and that "the Argentine man, that man who demands respect for his dignity and for his right to be a participant in his destiny, has been underestimated in his values."

He added: "This creates an intolerable spiritual emptiness. When this emptiness appears, it is not strange for the most unusual and alarming corruption to emerge."

He said: "The sensation of an imaginary superiority; the arrogance of the people in power and those who govern; unjustified and undeserved prestige; easy success; the acquisition of comfort without effort; illusory development through materialism and without ethics; frivolity and lack of authenticity as a rule; the belief that rights do not imply duties; sectarianism and selfishness embedded in social conduct; inability to coexist; absence of a herd mentality; and even a presumptuous lack of religious beliefs have deeply hurt the internal fabric of our society creating the most serious crisis: a moral crisis, because when the morality of a nation weakens, the doors which lead to injustice are opened."

Massera reviewed the objectives proclaimed by the armed forces in March 1976, saying that "the average Argentine has the right" to ask himself if these objectives were achieved.

The document also stated: "The military junta is the symbol of unity and the basic element to safeguard the sacred interests of the nation. The president of the nation governs in the name of the armed forces. It was done this way so that the prestige of the military institutions would not be endangered."

The document added: "Those who pretend to invoke the armed forces in order to strengthen their personal positions are wrong. Those who mistake the government for the armed forces are wrong."

The document stated: "Therefore, the armed forces, through their commanders, must study whether the attitudes and policies of the government agree with the purpose and objectives of the process; they must find out whether the government measures do not compromise their prestige."

Massera also said that "we are aware that there is true consensus and acknowledgment of the tasks which the armed forces have carried out successfully, such as the defeat of armed subversion and the reestablishment of public order. However, we cannot ignore the questions regarding the development of the process which are being addressed to the government."

According to Massera, "Our objectives were being distorted little by little so that we felt practically nothing, and everything that we had restored to its proper place began to lose validity because of arrogance, whimsicality, and neglect of national interests."

The former member of the military junta indicated that "we have isolated ourselves within our own environment and we have turned economics into politics and politics into a foul word."

He also said that "there have been so many unfulfilled promises and failures of plans and projects and the frustration has attained such depths that many of our fellow countrymen have ceased to believe in the words of their leaders."

He added: "When the defense of our sovereign rights is nothing but a meaningless statement; when we try to justify meaningless international accords; when we fail to vigorously defend our Malvinas Islands and some even negotiate over them; when we cannot tell enemies and friends apart, but only those who buy and those who do not buy; when financial interests overrule national interests; the problem is moral."

He also stressed that "when for the sake of a pragmatic idea the state is mistaken for a market, coexistence for competition, common well-being for gross domestic product, the nation for a business, and man for a number; when this pragmatic idea becomes a dangerous instrument of personalized leadership; when it allows to tear down today what was built yesterday; when it turns our fatherland into a mere supplier of raw materials; when this pragmatic idea is effective only for the interests of a group, which are not quite the same as the interests of the nation; then the problem is moral."

After making other criticisms, Massera noted that "4 years have elapsed since the armed forces took over power. Much has been done but there is much yet to be done. The country is waiting and we can no longer blame the past; the responsibility is ours."

Massera also expressed his belief that "through their commanders, the armed forces must make an in-depth evaluation of the situation and order the government to make the necessary corrections."

"It must understand that it has retreated away from its objectives and if the armed forces abandon their objectives they will lose every one of those rights which entitled them to take over power."

Massera concluded by stating that "there is no more time for mistakes, let us return to the basic principles. We have a commitment to the nation. Another failure will curtail our future, thus making poor use of the sacrifices of all these years."

Martinez de Hoz Responds

FY172155 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1516 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 16 Jun (NA)--Argentine Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz has given an implicit answer to criticism of his policy made by the former commander in chief of the navy, Adm Emilio Eduardo Massera, ret, by stating that "the nation is somewhat tired of statements which are either repetitive, demagogic remarks, or gross untruths."

Even though the economy minister indicated that he did not want to answer criticism or to engage in personal polemics, he seemed to refute the charge that his policy generates dependency (a charge which has been made by Massera in Buenos Aires and by union leader Alberto Triaca in Geneva) by stating that "in the last 4 years the government has sought to show how effective sovereignty can be attained through economic strength and the ensuing political decisionmaking power."

Martinez de Hoz this morning spoke on the "Ladies and Gentlemen" program, which is broadcast by Radio El Mundo, and reaffirmed that there will be no devaluation because "far from being a solution, this measure would be an obstacle."

Upon being asked for his opinion on the criticisms voiced by many sectors, including "those which belonged to the government not too long ago," Martinez de Hoz said: "I believe that the people must learn to think in a rational manner. A maxidevaluation at this point, far from being a solution, would create an obstacle. The people must learn not to ask for contradictory measures."

"They are asking us to curb inflation and at the same time they ask for a maxidevaluation, which would undoubtedly have inflationary consequences."

He indicated that "we are asking everyone to think about a way to cut down prices and costs, and I believe that this is the target to which we must give our full attention."

Asked if he were interested in answering some of the various criticisms against him the minister said: "Not at all, because personal discussions lead nowhere. Everyone is responsible for the statements he makes, and I believe that the nation is somewhat tired of statements which are either repetitive demagogic remarks or gross untruths."

He stressed that "together with the somber forecasts, to which we are accustomed and which never come true, these remarks are something on which we should waste neither time nor effort, nor should we engage in personal polemics because they lead nowhere."

On the results of his recent trip to Europe, he said that "it was extremely useful, because we have given the country--and I do not want to say that this has been done by this trip alone; it has been done by all the government's actions and achievements throughout the years--an international status which allows it to speak with the most developed and strongest countries of the world on an equal footing."

He added: "This means that when these statements, which we read this weekend (from various sectors, published by Buenos Aires newspapers) say that ours is a policy which leads to dependency or a policy withinh which sovereignty must be reaffirmed, I believe that in these last 4 years the government has sought to show how one can attain effective sovereignty through economic strength and the ensuing political decisionmaking power."

He then said that "all these remarks are contradicted by the real situation within which Argentina has an undoubted and undisputed international status. It can sit at the same table with the great powers and it can discuss problems on the basis of its own viewpoints and decisionmaking power. I believe that facts have proved this over and over during recent years."

Trade Secretary Comments

PY171721 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1652 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Jun (NA)--The Argentine Secretary of Commerce and International Economic Negotiations Alejandro Estrada, has stated that Adm Emilio Massera, ret, had resorted to "aggressiveness and an underhanded political trick," when he stated in a document that the current economic leadership "is an instrument for Argentina's transformation into a colony," and added that this statement is "fantastic and almost offensive."

Estrada said: "If Mr Massera wants to criticize me, fine, I want everybody to criticize because in the long run things get cleared up this way; however, I cannot accept Mr Massera's charges of antinationality. That I cannot accept."

Estrada emphasized that "this aggressiveness is an underhanded political trick and I will not take it from Massera or from Bittel, who has said the same thing. They are resorting once again to rhetoric and this is accepted in very few countries."

He said: "Let them criticize the custom tariffs as being too low or too high; let them say that they would devalue the currency, that they would reduce the size of the state. Let them say in which sectors, or let them say that they would increase the size of the state. All this is fine; it helps."

He added: "Now, to be accused of being antinational and of being in connivance with the multinationals, that is fantastic and almost offensive."

BALBIN WARNS 'ECONOMIC INJUSTICES' MAY BREED VIOLENCE

PY171345 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1119 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (NA)--Ricardo Balbin, president of the Radical Civic Union, has warned that "taking economic injustice too far might elicit a reaction that we want to avoid." He added: "Had this financial crisis taken place under a civilian government, the military barracks would have reacted to overthrow either the president or his minister."

"I do not seek demagogic objectives of any kind. I like neither adulation nor demagogy. But let us look at the worker: It is he who has contributed and sacrificed the most in the entire process," Balbin said in a statement to the magazine RADIOLANDIA 2000.

He warned that "a similar event occurred in the past: There was stability under the Ongania administration--despite his bad economic leadership, which was similar to that of Martinez de Hoz--for 3 years, during which the workers did not engage in a single act of protest, tolerating things in the belief that they were moving out of that system. When patience reaches its limit, violent actions take place and other persons will take advantage of them," Balbin added, clearly referring to the "Cordobazo." He added: "This may again happen now."

He stated that Minister Martinez de Hoz follows a thinking and a policy that "are not good for the country, which we know quite well. He is plundering the interior of the republic; he is centralizing the economy; he is deliberately building up a centralization which always brings about political harm. This is not an economy for democracy, but for antidemocracy.

"Furthermore," Balbin said, "he is discouraging the people of the interior. This economic policy today affects every sector of production achieved through man's efforts in the country."

REPORTAGE ON RIGHTIST UPRISING IN SANTA CRUZ

U.S. Consulate Attacked

FY180629 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0604 GMT 18 Jun 80

[By Gerardo Irusta]

[Excerpt] Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 18 Jun (LATIN)--Armed rightist groups submerged this departmental capital in a night of violence which has resulted in four persons being wounded by gunfire. There has also been serious damage, thus reviving fears regarding an interruption of Bolivia's democratic process.

Commandos, identified by police sources as militants of the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB), shot the main political authority of the department and his close advisers, attacked five radio stations, attacked the U.S. Consulate, blockaded the downtown area and encouraged a peasant mobilization during a night rampage that virtually placed this city, located 900 kilometers southeast of La Paz, under a cloud of fear.

Radio Grigota Occupied

FY180007 Paris AFP in Spanish 2332 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, 17 Jun (AFP)--Radio Grigota of this Bolivian city has been taken over by a group of armed civilians who belong to the Bolivian Socialist Falange, FSB, and are demanding the expulsion of U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman.

In another event, the prefect (government representative) received a bullet wound in an armed attack on the Santa Cruz Prefecture by FSB militants. Prefect Walter Pereira was hospitalized after the attack and has had to undergo surgery.

Santa Cruz is located 1,000 kilometers east of La Paz.

Radio Grigota Broadcast

FY180121 [Editorial Report] Santa Cruz Radio Grigota in Spanish at 0035 GMT 18 June 80 continues to carry slogans and statements apparently broadcast by members of the bolivian Socialist Falange, who have reportedly taken over the radio station. The following is typical of the statements being broadcast:

"This is the National Dignity Network made up of Radio Grigota, Radio Santa Cruz, Radio Avaroa and Radio Pirai, from Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia.

"All nationalists must respond to the call of the fatherland. We must defend, with bravery and civility, the dignity of the fatherland which has been stained by the colusous of the north, by Carter and Weissman.

"We want to tell you that under no circumstances will we adopt a position of surrender because we are dignified sons of this country. We are capable enough to solve our problems. In this regard, we call on everyone, the real Bolivians, all those who really love their country. We must defend ourselves from any personal interests. We must adopt a really dignified and courageous position.

"We call on our glorious armed forces to support this civic and patriotic movement which is being supported by a great number of courageous people from this city and by other courageous Bolivians from other parts of the nation who are also defending nationalism, defending freedom.

"This is the National Dignity Network made up of Radio Grigota, Radio Santa Cruz, Radio Avarda and Radio Pirai."

Santa Cruz Radio Grigota at 0230 GMT on 18 June reports that Radio Nacional of Cochabamba and Radio Progreso of La Paz have joined the network of national dignity. It further states that other stations are joining "this crucade of national dignity after our brother peasants were riddled with bullets today for just having asked the prefect of the department to use his good offices to force the departure of Ambassador Weissman from the country. We want to repeat this a thousand times: From the very moment he stepped on Bolivian soil, Mr Weissman has only brought us misery, chaos and disorder because he is used to following an interventionist policy which serves his purposes at this time. Bolivians, we are not alone in this crusade. We have a military-peasant agreement which should be implemented at this time, since many of our brother peasants were riddled with bullets by mercenaries of the extreme left."

Radio Oriental Occupied

FY180126 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0117 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 17 Jun (TELAM)--Another person was wounded during the violent events that have been taking place in the city of Santa Cruz de la Sierra. He is Cirilo Antelo, a local radio and television columnist. Furthermore, another radio station--Radio Oriental--is in the hands of armed groups and has been broadcasting Falangist slogans.

Summary of Events

FY171817 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Street riots took place in Santa Cruz City yesterday during a rally organized by the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB) in support of the party's official decision to put pressure on the government to bring about the removal of U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman from this country. The Radio Panamericana correspondent in Santa Cruz made the following report:

[Begin recording] A demonstration of FSB members who marched through the main streets of the city last night led to some incidents in front of the U.S. Consulate, located at Bolivar Street, and later in the prefecture building which was almost occupied by FSB members who entered the building and made speeches from the balconies protesting U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman's interference in the domestic affairs of the country. A tear gas bomb exploded in Bolivar Street dispersing the demonstrators. However, they regrouped, invaded the main plaza and again tried to take possession of the prefecture building. They were not successful because the gates were closed. Another tear gas bomb then exploded, again dispersing the people.

As a precaution against a possible attack on the office of the Bolivian-American center, that office has been put under guard by personnel of the public security guard equipped with tear gas bombs.

The civic movement, as it was called by the promotors of the riots, dissolved at about 2200, but it has been announced that the measures of pressure will continue today at 1800 in order to obtain Ambassador Weissman's removal. [end recording]

Our correspondent then said that the Santa Cruz Civic Committee and the Women's Civic Committee offered to mediate in the conflict in a patriotic, nonpolitical manner. The offer was made by the two organizations in a telegram to Mrs Lidia Gueiler's government, it was reported.

Gueiler Calls Cabinet Meeting

FY180046 Paris AFP in Spanish 0009 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, 17 Jun (AFP)--Radio Grigote of Santa Cruz tonight is broadcasting anti-American slogans demanding the expulsion of U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman, and it is also broadcasting calls for a popular mobilization after it was occupied today by an armed commando of civilians who are members of the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB). Two of the principal leaders of this party have been on a hunger strike for the last 12 days in La Paz for the same reason.

The prefect of the department (the government's representative), Walter Pereira, was operated on today after receiving two bullet wounds during an attack against the prefecture carried out by an FSB paramilitary commando. Journalist Jose Manuel Pando and another as yet unidentified person were also injured during the attack.

The situation in the city, located 1,000 km east of La Paz, is confusing and rumors of a coup d'etat have multiplied once again. No military movements have been observed and the police have not been reinforced. President Lidia Gueiler called an emergency meeting of her Cabinet in order to study the situation. The headquarters of the armed forces has not released any information on the event.

Government Statement

FY180313 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] The government has stated that today's events in Santa Cruz are an attempt to block the elections.

The presidential press secretary, Oscar Pena Franco, has asserted that the government considers that the bloody events that took place this afternoon in Santa Cruz are an attempt to interrupt the current electoral process.

[Begin Pena recording] The government believes that the events that have occurred in Santa Cruz are an attempt to block the Bolivian people's desire to reach the election date and after the elections be able to count on a constitutional government as of 6 August. [end recording]

According to the official report, after the events at the Santa Cruz Prefecture, some of the guilty individuals have been arrested and they will be placed at the disposal of the courts.

[Begin Pena recording] There have been no military movements in Santa Cruz or anywhere else in the country. [end recording]

Mrs Gueiler held an emergency meeting this afternoon, presided over by the foreign minister, to analyze the events that have occurred in Santa Cruz. After a (2-) hour meeting, in which neither the interior nor the defense minister participated, the government's official spokesman gave a report of what has happened in Santa Cruz.

[Begin Pena recording] The last report, after the operation, indicates that he is in very serious condition, but that he is out of danger. I have been given to understand that the other people who were wounded, and who are in the same hospital, are doing fine. [end recording]

The government, from La Paz, today urged the people of Santa Cruz to remain calm because violence leads nowhere.

[Begin Pena recording] The government's fundamental interest is that of leading the country to the conclusion of the current process of returning to democracy, and we believe that no effort made by the government, the political parties and especially the people is too great when it is a question of concluding a project which has been undertaken by the Bolivian people as a whole. [end recording]

The president is suffering from a kidney infection. The official medical bulletin, signed by doctors (Hugo Palacios), (Enrique Echegaray) and (Luis Brianzon), asserts that the president is suffering from a kidney infection. Pena read out the bulletin in the following way:

[Begin Pena recording] Her excellency is resting in the presidential residence because she is suffering from a kidney infection, a fairly bad one, which is being treated with the appropriate medicines and she is under strict rest orders. Her condition during the past 25 hours has been highly satisfactory. [end recording]

II Army Corps Communique

PY180338 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpts] This is a direct report from Santa Cruz by (Felipe Caldiruntes).

[Begin relay] Good evening Radio Fides listeners in La Paz. This is a summary of the events that have taken place in the last few hours in Santa Cruz. We would like to report that there is complete tranquility in Santa Cruz at this time.

At 1955, a closed-door meeting was held in the II Corps between the public security commander and the II Corps commander. At the same time, a document was released to the press in Santa Cruz. This was read by the II Corps press secretary:

[Begin recording] Communique of the II Corps public relations office: The people of Santa Cruz are informed that extremist elements are taking advantage of the current situation of chaos and confusion for political purposes. The II Corps calls on the population to remain calm and maintain order by returning to their places of work to avoid further disturbances. To this effect, units of the army will guarantee the order and tranquility of the people of Santa Cruz. Signed, chief of public relations of the II Corps. [end recording]

Then between 1730 and 1800, members of the Bolivian Socialist Falange, FSB, asked Radio Grigota to use the radio station. The owners of that radio station agreed to their request, and FSB members began broadcasting their opinions about the current situation. Since that time, the station has been broadcasting under the FSB, and other stations have joined in a network. These are Radio Pirai, Radio Santa Cruz and Radio Eduardo Avaroa.

A few minutes ago, we tried to contact the II Corps because there was a report that another document was going to be released about the situation in Santa Cruz, but this document has not yet been released because the meeting of high-ranking officers continues.

In the meantime, there is absolute tranquility in Santa Cruz. The university television channel has, however, stopped transmitting to avoid any disturbances, considering that some students are still on the streets of Santa Cruz.

We still have not noticed the presence of the army, the II Corps, in the streets of Santa Cruz, but the people are completely tranquil and are staying in their homes.

This is a summary of the Santa Cruz events for our listeners in La Paz. We reiterate that there is now complete tranquility after the events that took place this afternoon. [end relay]

'Coupist Plan'

PY180403 La Paz Radio Fides in English 0200 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] After the events in Santa Cruz became known, Nuflo Chavez Ortiz, vice presidential candidate of the Authentic National Revolutionary Movement, MNRA, made the following comments:

[Begin Chavez recording] I believe that these events--including the unsuccessful roadblock between Oruro and La Paz, the threats of cattle raisers, the strike of government employees and the terrorist acts in Santa Cruz which are spreading in the country--are part of a coupist plan of a minority group which, of course, knows that it does not have the support of the masses. They are trying to obstruct the development of the Bolivian democratic process.

In view of this possibility of terrorism and bloodshed in Bolivia, I would like to call on the institutions of the country and all democratic forces interested in the electoral and constitutional process in Bolivia. This is a call to the people to uncover these groups [words indistinct] unusual way of coexistence. They are trying to prevent the Bolivian people from deciding their own destiny through elections on 29 June. [end recording]

CONGRESS ADJOURNED UNTIL 7 JULY FOR LACK OF QUORUM

PY171838 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Because of the almost general absence of the congressmen due to the electoral campaign and other problems which cannot be overcome, the board of the Chamber of Deputies resolved to decree an adjournment until 7 July. The decision, taken by Jose Zegarra, president of the Chamber of Deputies and acting president of the Congress, is exclusively based on the constant lack of a quorum for the congressional sessions.

LATE REPORTS INDICATE SITUATION WORSENING IN SANTA CRUZ

All Activities Suspended

PY181209 Santa Cruz Radio Grigota in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Communique No 1:

We inform the people of Santa Cruz that public and private activities are suspended until further notice. We ask the Santa Cruz people for understanding. At this time when the country is struggling through an institutional crisis we ask the people of Santa Cruz to obey this communique with discipline for the safety of the children and the inhabitants of this Catholic city.

Radio Communique No 2

PY181356 Santa Cruz Radio Grigota in Spanish 1340 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] It is announced to the people of Santa Cruz that public and private activities have been suspended until further notice throughout the department, with the exception of hospitals, drug stores and the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits.

Infantry Regiment Arrives

PY181157 Santa Cruz Radio Grigota in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Within a few minutes the glorious Ranger Regiment, the 12th Infantry, will be right here in the center of the city--that is, in the downtown 24 de Septiembre Plaza. Hundreds of peasants [words indistinct] here in the Nationalist Peasants Federation. The federation of (?specialized) workers. [Words indistinct] the installations of Radio Norte in Montero.

Hundreds of nationalist peasants have been gathered here at the Peasants Federation of the North since early this morning. The truly nationalist rural workers have been on watch since the early hours of this morning. [Short interlude of martial music]

Right now the glorious Ranger Regiment is marching into the historic 24 de Septiembre Plaza accompanied by peasants, workers, people of the middle class and all the nationalist people in order to consolidate the dignity of the Bolivian nation. The glorious armed forces of the nation again present themselves together with the people to see that national sovereignty is respected. [martial music continued]

'Nationalist Forces' in Control

PY181308 Santa Cruz Radio Grigota in Spanish 1255 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] This is the National Dignity Network [Cadena de la Dignidad] formed by Radio Grigota, Radio Avaroa, Radio Pirai, Radio Santa Cruz, Radio Norte of Montero, Radio [name indistinct] of Portachuelo, Radio Chane of Mineros, Radio Sararenda of Camiri, Radio San Rafael of Cochabamba, Radio Loyola of Sucre, Radios Altiplano and Progreso of La Paz.

We again announce to the people of Santa Cruz that the army troops stationed at Guavira are at the outskirts of this city, ready to march in together with their brothers, the nationalist peasants, to the historic 24 de Septiembre Plaza and to consolidate this civic movement in defense of national dignity.

We also announce to the people of Santa Cruz that the public security guards have surrendered. Owing to this situation, the nationalist forces are in control of this city.

Gueiler Ill

PY181306 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpts] President Lidia Gueiler's government has decided to severely punish those responsible for the bloody events in Santa Cruz which wounded Mayor Walter Pereira; (Rene Arias), Secretary General of that organization [as heard], and reporter (Jose Manuel Pando). La Paz was tense yesterday as a result of the violent events in Santa Cruz.

On learning about these events, President Gueiler's Cabinet held an emergency meeting at the Quemado Palace chaired by the [words indistinct]. President Gueiler, however, remained at her house in San Jorge, suffering from a kidney infection. She was briefed by her interior minister, Gen Antonio Arnex Camacho.

Several unconfirmed reports also tell us that the high military command is also meeting at the Miraflores armed forces headquarters to discuss the current situation.

At 2100 last night, presidential press secretary Oscar Pena stated at the end of the Cabinet meeting that the government has decided as an example to all to punish those responsible for the events. The press secretary also referred to President Gueiler's illness at this crucial moment for the country.

[Begin Pena recording] I want to read a medical report on President Gueiler's health. It reads as follows: Her excellency the president of the republic is resting at her presidential residence on doctors' orders. It has been established that she has a kidney infection which is being controlled by means of specific treatment, and here is the [word indistinct] her progress during the past 24 hours has been satisfactory. This report is signed by Health Minister Hugo Palacios, Dr (Echegaray) and Dr (Luis Oyarzun). [end recording]

Chiquitania 'Nationalists' Join 'Cause'

PY181234 Santa Cruz Radio Grigota in Spanish 1215 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] We received a telephone report from Puerto Suarez a few minutes ago saying that the whole of Chiquitania and its people have joined the cause of cleansing our fatherland of the insults to which it has been subjected through the interference of the U.S. Government, and the cause of cleansing Bolivia of chaos and anarchy in order to give the people the peace and tranquillity that they all long for. We express our gratitude to those nationalists of the border at Puerto Suarez and the nationalists of Puerto Quijarro, the nationalists of Robore and all the nationalists of Chiquitania in general.

Tarija Department Joins Movement

PY181255 Santa Cruz Radio Grigota in Spanish 1245 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] People of Santa Cruz, people of Bolivia: Just now Tarija Department has joined this civic-patriotic movement and is wholly controlled by the nationalist forces and the glorious armed forces of the nation. This means that two departments have joined this civic-patriotic movement, Santa Cruz and Tarija, and their capitals and provinces are under the full control of the nationalist forces and the glorious armed forces.

Socialist Falange in Control

PY181415 La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1335 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Relay from Santa Cruz City]

[Excerpt] This is Radio Panamericana from Santa Cruz. Members of the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB] have taken over Santa Cruz Department Prefecture. At present the four corners of 24 de Septiembre Plaza are being guarded by heavily armed members of the FSB. An officer of the security guard, who did not wish to be identified, stated that it is not true that the public security guard has surrendered. They simply have no arms with which to impose order.

Four of the 11 radio stations in this city have joined the National Dignity Network. The stations which have joined the network are Radio Eduardo Abaroa of the army and Radios Grigota, Santa Cruz and Pirai. This network is somewhat contradictory because it first called upon the population to remain in their homes and then later invited it to come out and meet the armed forces.

There is no new information regarding the (Manchego) regiment. A correspondent of this radio station went through several streets of the city and found no military posted anywhere. About 60 percent of the activities in the city are paralyzed.

U.S. Offices Torched

PY181424 Paris AFP in Spanish 1414 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Santa Cruz de la Sierra, 18 Jun (AFP)--The U.S. Consulate in this city, the U.S.-Bolivian center and the Electoral Court Building have been set afire by a command of the extreme right. Firemen are trying to extinguish the fire while the army has taken to the streets to control the situation since the police station has been taken over by the agitators. The city is paralyzed and tense and there is no activity and no public transport services.

Falangist-Army Concentration

PY181440 Caravi Radio 21 de Diciembre in Spanish 1415 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Intercepted in progress]

[Text] ...this situation has created the reaction of that (?Marxist) peasant sector to appeal to the Santa Cruz people,

Information continues to arrive from Santa Cruz, as well as from Government House. At present, there is a concentration of army troops and Falangist sectors in Santa Cruz in order to continue the campaign for national dignity and to restate their demand for the expulsion of the American ambassador in Bolivia, who, according to these groups, is interfering in internal affairs.

Cochabamba City 'Completely Surrounded'

PY181431 Santa Cruz Radio Gritota in Spanish 1415 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] We wish to report to the Bolivian people [words indistinct] that Cochabamba City is now completely surrounded and the highways to the interior of the country (?are cut). We can also report that the four provinces of the north [presumably of Cochabamba Department] are under the control of nationalist forces.

Bolivians and people of Santa Cruz: The military-peasant pact has become effective. The armed forces together with our brothers the peasants in various parts of the country are defending national dignity.

CONTROVERSY ERUPTS IN FRG NUCLEAR TRANSFER DEAL

FY161706 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Jun 80 p 19

[Text] Brasilia--The cooperation agreement for the peaceful use of nuclear energy between Brazil and the FRG does not restrict the transfer of nuclear technology to a set number of nuclear plants to be installed in Brazil. This statement was made yesterday by a high-ranking source of the nuclear sector on learning about the remarks made by FRG Ambassador Georg Kastl that the transfer will be made only after the construction of the eight nuclear plants provided for in the Brazilian nuclear program.

The source added that the question of adjusting the timetable for the construction of the nuclear plants and the transfer of technology "is under discussion and gives room for different interpretations because the agreement does not mention four or eight nuclear plants and does not restrict the transfer of technology to a set number of plants to be built."

Based on this information, he said that the position expressed by the ambassador must be the position of the FRG Government. "The Brazilian Government feels that the transfer can be made with the installation of only four plants." He added that the controversial point is the deadline for completion of the program provided for in the agreement.

He explained that the Brazilian Government feels that the total transfer from the FRG to Brazil of reactor technology, engineering [given in English] and the fuel cycle must be made by 1990, the deadline established when the agreement was signed on 27 June 1975, regardless of the number of nuclear plants in operation by then.

He stated that "the German Government must already consider the year in which the eighth nuclear plant begins operations to be the deadline for the total transfer of technology, which the Brazilian Government feels will be 1995."

Regarding remarks which are being made by Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals that the transfer of technology would be made with the installation of the first four nuclear plants provided for in the agreement, it is part of the spirit of interpretation of the agreement by the Brazilian Government. [sentence as published]

Likened to Argentine Accord

FY171837 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Jun 80 p 19

[Excerpts] Brasilia--The total transfer of technology of the nuclear fuel cycle from the FRG to Brazil will consist only of the installation of the eight nuclear plants provided for in the Brazil-FRG agreement. This statement was made yesterday by FRG Ambassador to Brasilia Georg Kastl.

This statement contradicts recent remarks made by Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals that the total transfer of technology could be made with the installation of only four nuclear plants. Manfred Hagen, the science attache of the FRG Embassy, added that the transfer would be possible in a shorter period, even though Brazil will need at least 20 years to absorb such a sophisticated technology.

Regarding the current differences between the Brazil-FRG and the Argentina-FRG agreements, pointed out by some as being advantageous for the Argentines, Hagen explained that the agreements are very different: "The Brazil-FRG agreement provides for the total transfer of nuclear technology while the Argentina-FRG agreement is by far less embracing."

The science attache of the FRG Embassy also criticized the form in which the construction of the nuclear planst Angra 2 and Angra 3 is being conducted. He said that FURNAS Electric Power Plants and NUCLEBRAS [Brazilian Nuclear Corporation] had not decided before beginning the construction which of them would be responsible for the construction, delaying the decisions to the moment when the construction is to be underway.

Claiming it was his personal opinion, Hagen stated: "I think a great number of the problems in building Angra 2 and 3 stem from the lack of an anticipated discussion between FURNAS and NUCLEBRAS about sharing the responsibility during the construction of the projects."

ARMED FORCES DISPUTE REPORTED ARMS PURCHASE FIGURES

FY171422 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Jun 80 p 17

[Text] Brasilia--The Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces [EMFA] has released a document reporting that last year's expenditures, including weapons, amounted to 2,702,000,000 cruzeiros. In other words, it was 5.71 percent of the overall budget (47,297,000,000 cruzeiros). EMFA believes that there was a manipulation of statistics in the report of the International Peace Research Institute [Institutto Internacional de Pesquisas Sobre a Paz--SIPRI].

According to the SIPRI, Brazil is supposedly the largest purchaser of weapons in Latin America, having spent $1,842,000,000 (49,629,000,000 cruzeiros) in 1979. According to EMFA, the organization has confused the "purchase of weapons with the overall budget of the military ministries."

The document states: "Information attributed to the SIPRI, headquartered in Stockholm, which was published in several newspapers on 11 June, indicates that Brazil is the largest purchaser of weapons in Latin America and states that it imported weapons valued at $1,951,000,000 in 1978 and $1,842,000,000 in 1979.

"EMFA, with the purpose of establishing the truth and invalidating false or biased interpretations, informs the public that the above-mentioned figures are not true, and it releases the following information which pertains to 1979; similar figures can be applied to previous years.

"The overall budget of the three armed forces (budget of the federal government, law No 6,597 of 1 Jan 1978) for 1979 amounted to a total of 47,297,000,000 cruzeiros, of which 40,980,000,000 cruzeiros was used for current expenditures and 6,316,000,000 cruzeiros for capital expenditure. Only part of the capital expenditure account is used for the purchase of weapons, and in 1979 it amounted to 2,702,000,000 cruzeiros, barely 5.71 percent of the overall budget.

"Converted to dollars at the average exchange rate for 1979 ($1 equals 25.90 cruzeiros), the following figures emerge: overall budget of the armed forces; $1,758,000,000 current expenditures, $1,523,000,000 capital expenditures, $235 million.

"The largest part of the armed forces' outlay is in personnel (61 percent of the total) and this outlay includes expenditure for certain items that cannot necessarily be considered as being for military ends, such as expenditures on airport infrastructure, air traffic security control, maritime navigation security, rescue operations, cartography, nonmilitary research and training, and the construction of highways. Only a small percentage of the overall budget was used for the acquisition of military equipment.

"Even when the overall budget is taken into consideration, and talking in comparative terms, Brazil is one of the countries, within the current world situation, that spends the least resources on its armed forces. In 1978, the military ministries had expenditures amounting to barely .99 percent of the GDP, and of the 10 Latin American nations that have the greatest military power, the average was 2.9 percent. In terms of expenditure per capita, Brazil spent approximately $15 in 1979, while the average for the aforementioned nations was approximately $38.

"Taking into account the 10 nations in the world that have the highest GDP, Brazil included, the averages are 4.5 percent and $234, respectively.

"The above-mentioned information demonstrates that the statistics released by the SIPRI are not realistic. The manipulation of statistics and exchange rates and the mistaking of the acquisition of weapons for the overall budget of the military ministries leads to a totally distorted outlook toward the facts."

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMENTS ON KIDNAPPED URUGUAYANS

FY170246 Paris AFP in Spanish 2349 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Sao Paulo, 13 Jun (AFP)--The Brazilian Foreign Ministry stated today that the kidnapping in Brazil of two Uruguayan opposition politicians by Uruguayan and Brazilian security forces is being studied by the courts.

Alexandre Garcia, the presidential palace spokesman, stated that: "Similar cases occur regularly at the Berlin wall, but nothing is said about them."

Hugo Walter Jarcia Rivaz, an ex-agent of the Uruguayan Army secret service, who recently resigned from the Uruguayan counterintelligence service that is attached to the chief of staff, made this charge last Thursday in Sao Paulo.

Garcia Rivas also charged that torture is practiced on those that are detained in Uruguay. He confessed that he himself had tortured people.

Two members of the Uruguayan opposition, Lilian Celiberti and Universindo Diaz Rodrigues, both members of the Victory of the People Party, were kidnapped in November 1978 in Porto Alegre (Brazil). Brazilian agents cooperated in the kidnappings. At present they are detained in Montevideo on charges of having crossed the border illegally carrying arms and false papers.

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY TEACHERS END STRIKE

FY152106 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 14 Jun 80 p 13

[Excerpts] The strike of professors of federal autonomous universities all over the country ended yesterday with meetings which stated their support for the movement.

The professors will hold another national meeting in July before the annual meeting of the Brazilian Society for the Progress of Science (SBPC). On that occasion they will evaluate proposals to continue the movement during the second academic semester. One of these proposals advocates a general strike at the beginning or end of August. This proposal was discussed during yesterday's meetings of the federal universities of Rio de Janeiro and Santa Catarina.

MERINO DOWNPLAYS EXCLUSION FROM UNITAS-21 EXERCISE

PY172124 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Chilean Navy Commander Adm Toribio Merino Castro has pointed out that the decision to exclude Chile from the Unitas joint operations is a unilateral decision of the State Department, and that it has been rejected by the U.S. Navy.

[Begin Merino recording] The U.S. Navy is conscious of what guarding the security of the hemisphere means and is also conscious that the Inter-American Defense Treaty is a highly important element for the security of the hemisphere in case of a foreign attack. [end recording]

The decision to exclude Chile from the Unitas operation was made due to the Letelier case.

Admiral Merino stated that this situation is quite amazing, because when he was commander in chief of the squadron in 1971 the maneuvers could not be carried out because the United States said that Chile had a communist government. Now quite the contrary is true; we do not have a communist government, but this strange event of a political nature takes place.

[Begin Merino recording] The decision taken by the State Department by no means affects the readiness of the Chilean Navy. The navy is as well trained as it has always been, and it has never needed special training for these Unitas maneuvers. This decision only affects joint operations which are carried out by all the navies for the defense of the hemisphere [words indistinct]. Despite the fact that so far there is no official document from the U.S. Government revoking its decision to exclude Chile from the Unitas maneuver, I have decided that the Chilean Navy will not, by any means, take part in this operation even if the opportunity to do so is offered to us in the future. [end recording]

Merino stated that Chile is not subject to the caprices of second-level employees of the U.S. State Department, which is infiltrated by Muscovite communism. Admiral Merino stated that to link a political event with the navy could be termed as grave. He also lamented the lack of political decisionmaking of a country which has the responsibility of defending the world against Soviet attack.

[Begin Merino recording] I cannot term it as grave because it goes beyond being grave; it shows the lack of decisionmaking of a country which has the responsibility to defend the world against communist attack.

I have personally written to the commander in chief of the U.S. Navy, Admiral Haywood, who is a friend of mine, and told him that at a time when the United States should be flying its flag in this part of the world it is withdrawing from these waters because of a banal political issue. [end recording]

On the other hand, the Chilean Foreign Ministry has issued an official report which states that the U.S. decision does not affect Chile but harms the whole defense system of the hemispheric alliance. It also adds that the Chilean Government is sure that those arbitrary measures do not harm the capacity of our navy. On the other hand, they add new elements which attack the principle of the sovereign equality of states, which the Chilean Government categorically rejects because they are caused by a political decision of a discriminatory nature.

Commentator Assails Exclusion

PY172106 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT Jun 80

[Commentary by Rafael Kittsteiner]

[Text] President Jimmy Carter's recent performance confirms--quote--and skill and ability--unquote--with which he conducts the internal and external policy of his country.

A report informs us that the United States has decided to exclude Chile from the next inter-American Unitas-21 naval maneuvers. This decision was taken because Chile did not--as was the United States' desire--hand over Gen Manuel Contreras (ret), Col Pedro Espinoza and Capt Armando Fernandez Larios who were allegedly involved, according to U.S. justice but not according to Chilean justice, in the death of President Allende's Minister Orlando Letelier and his secretary, Ronnie Moffit.

Ladies and gentlemen, this is the first time in 20 years--and after 7 years of Pinochet's government--that the United States has decided to exclude Chile from these maneuvers which have been carried out, we repeat, for 20 years and which will be carried out for the 21st time in the coming week.

The report continues by saying that U.S. diplomatic sources have stated that the expulsion of an area country from military maneuvers for political reasons has no precedent. U.S. sources have evaluated the Chilean exclusion as a serious event, since it involves a country which has more than 4,000 km of coastline on the Pacific Ocean, which by itself indicates the country's strategic importance.

According to well-informed sources, the U.S. Navy protested the government's decision and stated that the increase of U.S. naval commitments in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean makes it even more essential to cooperate with allied countries.

Diplomatic sources reported that the State Department's proposal to exclude Chile from the inter-American naval maneuvers was made at the beginning of last year. This decision is contradictory to the favorable assessment of the Chilean economic situation which was released that same month by the U.S. Commerce Department.

This means, ladies and gentlemen, that after 20 years of maneuvers with various governments, including 6 years of naval maneuvers with the current Chilean military government, President Jimmy Carter has decided to exclude Chile from the Unitas-21 maneuvers scheduled for the coming spring season. Why? Because Chilean justice, and not the Chilean Government, found no grounds to hand the three former Chilean army officers, allegedly involved in the death of Orlando Letelier and his secretary Ronnie Moffit, over to the U.S. Justice Department.

With this decision President Carter, whose ability has been proven in recent cases such as the aborted rescue of the U.S. hostages in Iran, intends to sanction Chile by excluding it from naval maneuvers for not handing over three former army officers who, I repeat, have been accused based on information which is valid under U.S. justice but which lacks all value in the light of justice in Chile, which has completely dismissed the case.

And because Chile will not hand over those three former officers to the United States, President Carter, in another brilliant move which characterizes his government, is opening the South Pacific to the Soviet Navy. The Russians are already installed in Argentina; this is an international event which is well known. Argentina will even grant the Soviets facilities in the Beagle Channel. They will also expand toward the Antarctic with Argentina's support, and they are already operating in southern Argentine ports.

Now Mr Carter has opened 4,000 km of seacoast, half of the South American Pacific coast, to any incursions which the Soviet Union may wish to carry out. That is, of course, if our navy--whose efficiency is probably the best in Latin America--does not decide to do something else, as it probably will.

These heights of international shortsightedness could probably be explained if they had been reached by some small African nation or by some new nation whose authorities are not aware of the influence their decisions will have. But for the United States to be the author, frankly, does nothing but reveal the spirit of President Jimmy Carter's declining government.

Now that the Soviet presence on the world's seas is becoming more and more evident, and since the U.S. Navy itself has protested to Carter for excluding Chile from the next Unitas maneuvers, and especially when we consider that the Unitas maneuver on the whole is of more importance to the U.S. Navy than it is to the Chilean Navy, when this kind of decision is taken--which is completely unjustified and illogical, were it not for the unimportant political resentment which is frankly insubstantial--we can understand the magnitude of the crisis the Americans are ungoing, the kind of government the United States has with Jimmy Carter as president and why he will probably not continue in office after the next elections to be held in November.

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN PATROL BOATS--Santiago, Chile, 7 Jun (AFP)--It was reported here today that the Chilean Navy will receive this year 10 patrol boats purchased from Brazil. The first of these boats raised the Chilean flag in the MacLaren shipyards in Rio de Janeiro on 30 May. The patrol boats will be carrying heavy machineguns and will be assigned to coastal patrol in the area of Valparaiso, in central Chile, and in other important ports located along the coast, according to information released by the navy. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1336 GMT 7 Jun 80 PY]

JAPAN DONATES EQUIPMENT--The Japanese Government today officially confirmed its donation of equipment for high school scientific research. The donation is valued at approximately 40 million yen ($200,000). The appropriate notes were exchanged today, signed by Foreign Relations Minister Rene Rojas Galdames and Japanese Ambassador Genichi Akatani. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0340 GMT 7 Jun 80 PY]

OIL IMPORTS--Santiago, Chile, 12 Jun (LATIN)--Chilean oil imports increased to $324.4 million during the first 4 months of this year. This represents an 87.7-percent increase in relation to the same period last year. The foreign trade director indicated that if the same percentage persists during 1980, oil imports will reach $1.3 billion, which is an increase of 54 percent over last year's oil imports, which reached $843 million. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2040 GMT 12 Jun 80 PY]

FARC REJECTS PRESIDENT TURBAY'S AMNESTY OFFER

PA171545 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Bogota--The guerrillas have rejected the government's offer to pardon the [words indistinct] lay down their arms.

The self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia commented on the president's message [words indistinct] will not heed the president's offer. They stress that the pardon only favors those fighting outside the jails and not those already sentenced by courts-martial.

It is believed that other subversive organizations such as the [words indistinct] and the workers self-defense movement will adopt the same position.

Turbay said recently he will submit a bill to Congress granting amnesty to guerrillas who lay down their arms.

M-19 REPORTEDLY MEETING SECRETLY WITH GOVERNMENT

PA181953 Paris AFP in Spanish 1408 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Bogota, 17 Jun (AFP)--The Colombian Government and the leftist 19 April Movement (M-19) have begun here a high-level dialogue to discuss the terms of an amnesty offered by President Julio Cesar Turbay to the guerrilla groups, the CARACOL radio network reported today.

The amnesty to the guerrillas was offered 1 week ago by the chief of state when he invited them to lay down their arms and cooperate in the pacification of the country.

The CARACOL radio network reported in its morning newscast today that the government and the M-19, the group that kept a large number of diplomats hostage in the Dominican Embassy here for 61 days, had entered into secret talks to discuss aspects of the amnesty.

The report affirmed that the dialogue is being carried out at a high level between a government representative and a representative of the M-19 but did not disclose names or the site of the meeting.

Jaime Bateman Cayo, M-19 national commander, recently proposed to the government that they would lay down their arms and contribute to reestablishing order in Colombia if the government implemented a socioeconomic policy to benefit the neglected sectors.

Narino Palace, seat of the Colombian Government, maintained silence today regarding the radio report but did not deny it.

TURBAY 'GRATEFUL' FOR CASTRO'S EFFORTS IN M-19 CASE

PA161945 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay has said he is thankful for the efforts made by Cuban chief of state Fidel Castro to solve the problem that arose as a result of the seizure of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota by a guerrilla commando group of the M-19.

As far as I am concerned, I am very grateful to the government of President Fidel Castro and I am not denying he rendered a good service to my government, the Colombian president said.

Turbay made the statements in the final installment of the publication by the Colombian newspaper EL PUEBLO of a series of reports on the occupation of the embassy, which began on 27 February and ended 61 days later with the release of the hostages. A group of hostages left immediately for Havana, together with the guerrilla commando group.

According to the Colombian president, the M-19 commando group said that if their departure were to be for Cuba they would immediately release the hostages but that if they traveled to another nation they would retain the hostages. The Cuban option turned out to be the most advisable for my government and the guerrilla group, Turbay said.

GUERRILLA GROUPS CREATE FRONT TO LIBERATE PRISONERS

PA160159 Paris AFP in Spanish 1744 GMT 15 Jun 80

[By Farid Camel]

[Excerpt] Bogota, 15 Jun (AFP)--It was learned here today that concurrently with President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's announcement that amnesty for those who surrender will be proposed to Congress, and while pursuit of the insurrectionists has been stepped up, Colombian guerrillas put aside their ideological differences and established a front for the liberation of political prisoners.

Political commentators in the Colombian capital believe it is unlikely that the rebel groups will agree to surrender because the amnesty that will be proposed to the legislature in July will not apply to those who were already convicted or who at present are being tried by military courts.

The front, which according to unofficial reports was agreed upon at a time when the guerrillas are experiencing an alleged shortage of weapons, will be made up of the following groups: the pro-Soviet Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the pro-Castro National Liberation Army (ELN), the Maoist Peoples Liberation Army (EPL), the Trotskyist Workers Self-Defense Movement (MAO) and the 19 April Movement (M-19), which occupied the Dominican Embassy in Bogota in February and whose ideological leanings remain unknown.

FARC, the most important of the guerrilla organizations, is guided ideologically and militarily by the Communist Party of Colombia (PCC), according to repeated statements by the country's military authorities. The security forces stated recently that in order to resolve their weapons shortage, the FARC has stepped up kidnappings of wealthy persons.

According to official spokesmen, the group now has 12 fronts in different areas of Colombia. They are made up primarily of university students who leave the classrooms to join in the armed struggle with the goal of taking power and establishing a government of the masses.

For approximately the past 7 years, there have been great tactical and ideological divisions among the Colombian guerrillas, leading to the ouster of Fabio Vasquez, founder and top leader of the M-19.

Early this week it was rumored that Vasquez had returned to the country clandestinely and had reached an alleged understanding with the other rebel leaders.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO CUBA--Bogota--The government has announced that Jose Arias Carrizosa has been appointed ambassador to Cuba. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 16 Jun 80 PA]

GOVERNMENT DENIES SENDING MATERIEL TO EL SALVADOR

PA170034 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2355 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Caracas, 17 Jun (EFE)--The Venezuelan Government denied today that it had sent military supplies to the Salvadoran military junta or to the guerrillas that fight it.

Acting President Rafael Andres Montes de Oca made this statement at Maiquetia International Airport during the departure of Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins for Costa Rica. Montes de Oca referred specifically to the incident which occurred in El Salvador, when a Panamanian Air Force airplane crashed and ammunition of alleged Venezuelan origin was found aboard. He said that the government is making a thorough investigation of the matter to learn the true source of the military supplies found aboard the aircraft.

Acting Defense Minister Brig Gen Tomas Abreu Rascanliere said that the government "has not sold, donated or supplied war material to any country." He emphasized that President Herrera Campins has not helped the Salvadoran people in this manner and reasserted that the president has not sent weapons to the Salvadoran junta or the guerrillas. The alleged Venezuelan aid to El Salvador has been the center of a recent political debate and will apparently be the topic of a congressional discussion.

The government has been strongly criticized by the opposition sectors because of its alleged aid to the Salvadoran junta when some days ago Venezuelan ammunition boxes were found in the hands of the Salvadoran Army. At any rate, President Luis Herrera Campins' Social Christian government, even though it has expressed its economic and moral support for the government military junta, has emphasized that this support does not include armed action.

COPEI REJECTS GRANMA CHARGES OF SUBMISSION TO U.S.

PA160407 Paris AFP in Spanish 1707 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Caracas, 14 Jun (AFP)--The main directing body of the government's Social Christian Party [COPEI] rejected the charges made in Havana by the official newspaper GRANMA that their party is a tool of Washington.

COPEI's Secretary General Eduardo Fernandez said that Fidel Castro was a pawn at the service of a foreign power. Fernandez concluded by saying that Fidel Castro was wrong in trying to judge the Social Christians in the same manner that he judges himself--since he is in a position of subordination to the interests of an imperialist power.

Former foreign minister and prominent COPEI leader Aristides Calvani also referred to an article by former Cuban Foreign Minister Alarcon de Quesada published by GRANMA. However, he was less cutting in his remarks.

Calvani said that whatever is said in a newspaper--even in a socialist country, where newspapers express controlled opinions and where there is no freedom of the press--does not shape government policy. If it did shape policy, the United States and the Soviet Union would have broken relations a long time ago because of the things that PRAVDA says. PRAVDA is the official organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Calvani said in conclusion that a socialist country linked to the Soviet Union is in no position to speak about autonomy in its international relations.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON ARMS PLANE CRASH

PA171504 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 17 Jun 80 pp A-1, A-14

[Excerpts] The Panamanian Government yesterday reiterated its condemnation of "acts of interference in the internal affairs of other countries" and its "respect of the principles of nonintervention and the self-determination of peoples."

The statement was expressed in a communique issued by Government Minister Ricardo Rodriguez regarding the plane with provisional registration HP-776 which crashed in El Salvador on Sunday.

A government spokesman categorically denied reports that the plane crashed in El Salvador with ammunition for Salvadoran leftist guerrillas was a Panamanian Air Force plane.

Panamanian government information chief Boris Moreno said in a telephone interview that the twin-engine Aerocommander plane had been stolen by a civilian from a private hangar.

He indicated that Pilot Cesar Rodriguez was seriously injured but he was brought back to Panama aboard a Costa Rican plane. This confirms witness reports that another plane had picked up the pilot after the crash. Moreno identified him as Cesar Rodriguez and said he is hospitalized.

Moreno added that according to the Panamanian investigations, the plane's cargo was loaded in a secret airfield somewhere in Costa Rica.

Moreno said the Panamanian Government condemns all actions of interference in the domestic affairs of other countries and reiterates its position of respect of the principles of nonintervention and self-determination.

All the measures to be applied in this case will be those established by our laws, he added.

The Government and Justice Ministry has issued the following communique:

This ministry was informed that the plane with Panamanian provisional registration No 776 was involved in an accident in the Republic of El Salvador.

We have not yet gotten in touch with the Salvadoran authorities to fully establish the facts surrounding the presence of the aforementioned plane in Salvadoran territory.

Nevertheless, investigations have been undertaken regarding the presence of the plane in the national territory and we can state the following:

A. The aforementioned plane is an Aerocommander No 560-A, which previously had Colombian registration No HK 1172-P. It was confiscated by the Panamanian authorites for being involved in the illegal traffic of drugs on 1 August 1979 and in accordance with the normal procedure of Panamanian law, it was entrusted to the Panamanian Air Force until the legal case has been decided.

B. Since it was in bad mechanical condition, the airplane was at Paitilla Airport in the hangars of the Aviones de Panama Company which represents the manufacturer of this type of airplane.

C. The airplane was removed from the hangars without authorization and apparently was used in an operation against a friendly country.

D. We have received reliable information that the plane made a stopover in Costa Rica without the knowledge of that country's authorities and received a cargo whose content the Panamanian authorities have not been able to determine.

E. This was an isolated action by a Panamanian civilian without any ties with our authorities.

F. This citizen, the pilot of this operation, is under arrest for questioning to obtain further details on this action.

The national government takes advantage of this opportunity to reiterate its condemnation of acts of interference in the domestic affairs of other countries and to reiterate its respect of the principles of nonintervention and self-determination of peoples. In this specific case it will apply all those measures established by our legal system on the subject.

Panama, 16 June 1980.

Government and Justice Minister Ricardo Alonso Rodriguez.

Sanctions Against Pilot

PA172156 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] The cancellation of his license and a fine of up to 3,000 Balboas could be the sanctions imposed on the pilot of the Panamanian aircraft involved in the illegal arms traffic to El Salvador, acting Civil Aeronautics Director Capt John Bennet told this station.

[Begin recording] [Question] Captain Bennet, what immediate measure has your office adopted in the case of the Panamanian plane that fell last weekend in El Salvador?

[Answer] We have immediately begun investigating the facts connected with this incident. We are investigating all the details connected with it in order to enforce the corresponding laws.

[Question] Captain Bennet, under Panamanian laws what sanctions might be imposed on the pilot involved in this activity?

[Answer] In the first place, we would have to refer to article No 71 of decree law No 19 of 8 August 1963, which establishes certain rules. For instance, it states that international flights necessitate an international flight plan. In this case there was no international flight plan, as we have already stated.

Article No 206 of that decree describes the abandonment of either an aircraft, its occupants or its cargo in any place other than its place of destination as a violation. Finally, there is article No 212 of that decree, which establishes the suspension or cancellation of a pilot's license depending on the repetition or seriousness of the offense committed. These are the specific articles contemplating sanctions that might be applicable in this case.

[Question] Aside from the cancellation of the license, is there any other type of sanction, such as a fine, for instance?

[Answer] Yes. Article No 212 also refers to the corresponding fine, which might amount to as much as 3,000 balboas.

[Question] Finally, Captain Bennet, to what authority within the Aeronautics Directorate does the study and subsequent application of sanctions correspond?

[Answer] In this specific case, the Civil Aeronautics Directorate's Air Security Department would be in charge of the investigation and would recommend the sanction. The sanction would then be executed by the Civil Aeronautics Directorate. [end recording]

AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA HUGO TORRIJOS RESIGNS

PA172229 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Panamanian Ambassador to Argentina Hugo Torrijos has resigned from his post to leave the government free to designate a new ambassador.

In view of the friendship that existed between Gen Omar Torrijos, former chief of government and National Guard commander, and former Argentine President Juan Domingo Peron, Hugo Torrijos was appointed 1 year ago as ambassador to Argentina with the principal purpose of making efforts to have General Peron's widow, Maria Estela Martinez, released to Panama. Since Ambassador Torrijos' efforts failed, he decided to resign.

MATUTINO COLUMNIST ANALYZES DUTIES OF CANAL COMMISSION

PA162249 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 16 Jun 80 p 4-A

[Luis Restrepo article: "Important Commentaries"]

[Text] In last Thursday's issue, I published a letter sent to me by Ricardo Alonso Rodriguez, minister of government and justice, who is also one of the Panamanian representatives on the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Commission. In the introduction to the letter, I said that I would keep on asking questions and analyzing matters because I think I am expressing the feelings of the Panamanians who have an interest in learning about everything that happens in this very delicate matter in the relations between Panama and the United States.

The letter from the minister of government and justice gives me a chance to make the following comments, which are certainly very important for Panama's handling of these delicate affairs.

1. The inclusion in section 1.1 of the regulation of the duty of the Commission's Board of Directors to "elaborate policy" for Commission affairs is similar to the description of duties set down in Paragraph 3 (A) for Article III of the treaty when it states that "the Panama Canal Commission shall be supervised by a board...."

I hope that the duty of "elaborating policy" means drafting, approving, amending or rejecting the Commission's policy regarding the management, operation, and maintenance of the canal.

It is within this interpretation that the Panamanian representatives must review policy on employment, salary, training which has been taken over by the administration since 1 October 1979 and which has been denounced as detrimental to the interests of Panama and Panamanian workers.

2. The election of Edwin Prabrega as president of the Finance and Budget Commission will allow Panamanians to learn details about enormous sums of money spent on the maintenance of the North American colony living within the so-called housing areas, which go to the extreme of purchasing fireworks for the 4th of July celebrations. We will also learn how much the United States is charging canal operations for interest favoring the U.S. Treasury and if the necessary funds are being assigned for the adequate maintenance of the canal and to modernize it so it can handle the increase of traffic and the size of the vessels that find the canal route attractive.

3. The committee on improvements and maintenance of the canal must ensure that the organization and resources exist within the Commission for such important work and must demand that a Panamanian engineer be in charge of these programs.

4. We agree with the Panamanian members of the Board of Directors' decision to avail themselves of the organization to reiterate Panama's stand regarding violations and distortions of the treaties by the Commission administration by virtue of unilateral interpretation of the treaties or pursuant to the dispositions of Law 96-70 of the United States Congress.

However, the Panamanian Ministry of Foreign Relations must file formal charges with the U.S. State Department, which is obligated to reply. If the reply is not satisfactory, the Panamanian Government will utilize the mechanisms for settling disputes established in the treaty and international laws. Those charges outlined by President Royo in his letters to President Carter and which have not yet been officially presented by the Panamanian Foreign Ministry are:

1. The provisions of Law 96-70 placing the President of the United States and his defense secretary above the Executive Board;

2. The provisions of Law 96-70 authorizing the President of the United States to issue rules on administrative ("policy") in Panamanian territory;

3. The provisions of Law 96-70 permitting the President of the United States to appoint a chief engineer and assign duties to him;

4. The power given by Law 96-70 to the President of the United States to ask the administrator of the Panama Canal Commission to comply with the guidelines of the U.S. armed forces when in his opinion conditions exist that threaten the security of the canal;

5. The provision of Law 96-70 compelling the Commission to keep the U.S. ambassador abreast of the activities and operation of the canal;

6. The obligation imposed by Law 96-70 that the Commission must adopt a code of conduct applicable even to officials of the Panamanian Government who represent our country on the Executive Board;

7. The creation of the position of ombudsman to be held by a U.S. citizen; incidentally we understand that an American has already been appointed to perform these duties;

8. The discrimination practiced by excluding Panamanians from the application of Section 1256 of Law 96-70 on the cost of living adjustment;

9. The power given to the President of the United States to establish an employment system; it should pertain to the Executive Board;

10. The setting of minimum wages which is a power given to the Executive Board.

We Panamanians hope that the Panamanian Government representatives on the Executive Board will be able to review the following at the next meeting. The pay scale adopted by the Commission; all policies regarding the employment and increasing participation [of Panamanians]; the rotation of foreigners; and recruitment outside the Republic of Panama.

We Panamanians also hope Eng Guillermo van Horde will be appointed chief engineer.

CRITICA PRAISES CARTER, HOPES FOR HIS VICTORY

PA111245 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 10 Jun 80 p 4

["Bona Fide" column by Camilo Perez: "Political and Human Contradictions"]

[Text] U.S. politicians are deeply involved in the campaign to win their parties' nominations for the presidential elections. Ronald Reagan, the Republican Party's stubborn reactionary, will most probably run against Jimmy Carter. We met Carter 4 years ago when he was running for his party's nomination. We liked his personality and believed he was the best of the lot. We said he would win against Ford, and he did.

Today, as we are faced with deep conflicts in international affairs, we believe Carter should be reelected. We believe he is the best candidate.

Because he has not been tainted by any accusation of corruption, because his best asset is his Christian morality and his plain but firm belief in peace (capitalist style, but peace anyway), we identify with his struggle against war. We want the victory of a man with whom you can talk and one we know is surrounded by advisers who can distinguish between political extremes and openmindedness.

That is why we strongly oppose Reagan's candidacy. In Reagan we unfortunately see the prototype of a tough United States, with the big stick, relying on its power to impose respect, which is not the best way to make friends.

Today people should get along with each other. When there are differences between different systems, the Third World can act as a mediator to prevent direct clashes.

In March Reagan told the foreign relations conference in Chicago that the United States should intervene in other countries in order to preserve that colossus' security. Reagan does not realize that the correlation of forces has changed, and that the power of oil makes the United States dependent of the whims of the Arab oil-producing countries.

Why are we in this situation? Because in the past U.S. and European capitalism used to set prices, determine the degree of development of other countries, and sell their products--manufactured with raw materials from developing countries--at exorbitant prices.

If we analyze the economic and political situation, we will unfailingly discover that men who think like Reagan will lead the United States to another war just to satisfy a vanity which is no longer in line with the prestige of that country. Meanwhile, Carter has the distinction of having averted war.

In the case of Iran he has exhausted all means of conciliation and negotiation. We understand what happened with the helicopters that went to rescue the hostages, but it was his duty to send them. At least it has been proven that it had to be done, as the only way to avert a war, which in other times would have already broken out.

We must compare, analyze and decide once and for all that today the future of the world is at stake in the United States, because for better or worse, in Moscow, Beijing, and Washington, there is a clear desire to avert war and allow the world to live in peace, at least for some time.

COSTA RICA

HERRERA: VENEZUELA WILLING TO USE 'GOOD OFFICES' WITH OPEC

PA171450 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Venezuela yesterday entered the Central American and Caribbean political arena through a speech by President Luis Herrera Campins who reiterated Venezuela's desire to offer, along with other nations of the continent, a political alternative for the region. In a speech before the Costa Rican legislature, President Herrera Campins proposed a centrist alternative directed at combatting what he described as the ideologies of the right and left.

Despite the fact that he did not name his rivals, Herrera Campins' speech was clearly directed at contending for the leadership in the transformation of the region with Fidel Castro's government.

Herrera Campins reiterated the need to establish a new international order. He added that the developing countries have an instrument of particular effectiveness to help them achieve this goal--OPEC. To the extent that the negotiating power of OPEC--to which Venezuela belongs--increases, the entire Third World is also strengthened in the face of the industrialized countries in the North-South dialogue, the Venezuelan president said. In this way, he placed at the disposition of the region's countries the main political tool that Venezuela has for its policy of closer ties--petroleum. He stressed Venezuela's willingness to use its good offices as an OPEC member to find forms of cooperation with the Third World countries.

FORMER OFFICIAL DENIES SENDING ARMS TO EL SALVADOR

PA172043 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] I (?barely) know Cesar Rodriguez and I have no links with him. I don't know where he gets his information that I am participating in arms trafficking, Manuel Enrique Guerra, former public security deputy minister has said. In view of the crash of an airplane with weapons in El Salvador and Pilot Cesar Rodriguez' charge that Guerra is responsible for the transfer of weapons from Costa Rica to El Salvador, the former public security deputy minister in the Figueres administration said that at no time has he participated in the sending of weapons to El Salvador.

Guerra said he knows Panamanian Cesar Rodriguez but that he has no ties with him. Rodriguez has not worked for me and that plane is not mine, he added. I (?do not know) why he has said that I am responsible for the transfer of weapons. I believe that these are speculations being made at Panamanian high levels or by newsmen in Panama because we have never worked together, Guerra said. This young man is wrong in linking me with affairs that [words indistinct], Guerra said. He indicated that he is a very busy person so as to [words indistinct]. I am very old and I am too busy to get involved in those affairs, the former deputy minister said.

Guerra said he helped the Fidel Castro revolution but that he did so because everyone that could did so, even by joining the revolution. It is no secret that everyone helped Castro, Guerra said. He added that he furnished an airplane to send weapons to the Sierra Maestra. Regarding the aid he gave for the overthrow of the tyrant Somoza, Guerra said he worked for the overthrow as all Costa Ricans did. Guerra said he had problems with Somoza when he fought his ideology. He said that was the extent of his interventions in the revolutions of those countries. Right now I am only involved in my work, Guerra said.

MARITIME VIGILANCE IN PACIFIC INTENSIFIED

PA160030 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1827 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] San Jose, 14 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican Government, in order to prevent the looting of its fishing wealth, has intensified its vigilance in the Pacific Ocean. The announcement was made by Public Security and Government Minister Carlos Arguedas Lefranco who said that this vigilance will be centered mainly on Cocos Island, located 300 miles from the coast, and which serves as a fresh water supply for fishing vessels. A coast guard launch is also patrolling Cuajiniquil, Santa Elena, Salinas Bay and other areas also on the Pacific along the Nicaraguan border.

Arguedas Lefranco said that the vigilance in this last sector is to keep Costa Rican fishermen from being attacked by pirate vessels. The minister also said that maritime surveillance will be supported by an airplane recently seized from foreign drug traffickers and which is suited for this type of work. During 1978 and 1979 the Costa Rican Government captured a large number of pirate fishing vessels, which it forced to pay stiff fines and to purchase fishing rights.

PETROLEUM EXPLORATIONS TO BEGIN IN 1981

PA162315 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1914 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] San Jose, 16 Jun (Fernando Altmann Ortiz, Costa Rican economy, industry and commerce minister, who will become energy minister starting 1 July, announced that this country will begin petroleum explorations in 1981. Studies to determine the region's geophysical conditions will be made in Baja Talamanca on the Caribbean coast near the Panamanian border.

The Costa Rican Government has promoted a $2 million loan with the Inter-American Development Bank for this purpose. The explorations, to be made by Costa Rican personnel, will have the cooperation of experts from other Latin American countries. It is also possible that specialized foreign companies will be contracted if it is deemed necessary.

"The moment of truth" has come, Minister Altmann said, referring to the studies that will determine once and for all if there are petroleum possibilities in Baja Talamanca. U.S. companies explored this region in 1956, but the work was abandoned when petroleum pressure dropped and petroleum later surfaced mixed with water.

EL SALVADOR

ARMS PLANE CRASH CONTINUES TO SPARK CONTROVERSY

Defense Minister Interviewed Further

PA170137 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1750 GMT 16 Jun 80

[News conference with Defense and Public Security Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia Merino held at the General Staff Headquarters on 16 June--presumably live--all questioners unidentified]

[Excerpt] [Question] Does the Salvadoran Armed Forces administration have the necessary technical means to detect the presence of unathorized planes overflying El Salvador?

[Answer] Yes, it is possible. We have technical detectors, but there are times when due to over-confidence or a tendency to doubt that these things might happen, we as an armed institution sometimes fail to detect planes, as was the case yesterday, for we had not detected that plane.

[Question] Mr Minister, do you think yesterday's weapons transfer is connected with the announced guerrilla offensive against the current government?

[Answer] It is undoubtedly connected, since they have announced a war, and ammunition and weapons are for war. That war plan mentions no date, because you know that here we have had a black December, Black January, black February, black March, then in May there was a date--20 May, 30 May--then 14 and 15 June, and so forth. All that is part of the psychosis that these groups want to create in this country.

[Question] Colonel, aside from this plane that was shown to the country, has the army intelligence service detected any other planes that have entered our territory from other points?

[Answer] Yes, they have been detected, but it has not been possible to establish any contact. And not only planes--more than one helicopter has been detected, even though this has not been duly confirmed. But orders have already been given that all craft violating our airspace should be shot down.

[Question] [words indistinct] state of emergency.

[Answer] True. In an effort to find (?a sequel) to yesterday's incident, our air force patrolled our entire national territory yesterday with instructions to act whenever advisable.

[Question] Have the air force flights been intensified now?

[Answer] They have been intensified and intensive patrolling is currently taking place throughout the national territory.

[Question] For what kind of weapon is this ammunition?

[Answer] This ammunition is exclusively for [words indistinct].

[Question] Was any other type of ammunition to be used in other weapons seized?

[Answer] Yes, we also seized ammunition for bazookas, rocket launchers and mortars. They are Chinese-made.

[Question] [words indistinct] Colonel, has it been learned which individuals or groups were to have received these weapons?

[Answer] No, that is not known. It was not specified there, but, logically, we (?know).

[Question[On the basis of the Panamanian Government's information that the plane belonged to a commercial air taxi company. What promise has the Panamanian Government made to investigate why the plan had Panamanian Air Force registration?

[Answer] Well, no response has yet been given to that. You must understand that the Foreign Ministry will be in charge of this and therefore all that I am telling you now is unofficial information, because certain diplomatic contacts have already been made. For its part Panama has offered to reinforce its license and flight controls in order to prevent similar situations in the future.

[Question] Mr Minister, there has been talk that the Sandinists sent these weapons to the Salvadoran guerrillas. What is your view?

[Answer] Well, that is something quite difficult to confirm, and you may be sure that it will always be denied. But undoubtedly, we all know the course, origin, source and purpose of these weapons. So I think not only us, but the entire Salvadoran people can imagine where all this is coming from.

[Question] Colonel, according to the flight plan, did this plane land in Nicaragua?

[Answer] We know this plane landed in Nicaragua and I believe the flight plan constitutes evidence that this is the case. Logically, this may be denied, but these are deductions [words indistinct]. We will conduct international investigations in order to establish the truth about all this because, truly, it is not only the armed forces, but the entire Salvadoran people who should feel offended, for this is nothing but an offense against a people.

[Question] Under these circumstances, will the aircraft be immediately confiscated by the Salvadoran Government?

[Answer] We can regard this plane as a pirate craft, which will come under exclusive control of the Salvadoran Air Force.

[Question] As to the other plane mentioned, Colonel, has its course been learned?

[Answer] That has not been established exactly, but that can also be deduced. The advisable thing to do here is to make the corresponding diplomatic investigations. Then, if sincerity exists and if it is true that there is a desire to cooperate, we can learn its whereabouts, where it went, what it did, what it had done, what it planned to do, where it was headed, for what purpose, what it was carrying, where it landed and what those who were in it did. There are two important persons involved --the pilots. They are either dead or injured. If there is sincerity and courage on the part of other countries, I think it would be fair and advisable to say before the world where they are, where they went, why they were there, who sent them, where they were going and what their purpose was.

Envoy to Panama Recalled

PA171812 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Communique released by the Salvadoran Embassy dated 16 June 1980]

[Text] The Salvadoran Embassy hereby informs the Panamanian media that following the incident involving the landing in El Salvador of a plane with a Panamanian license which was carrying weapons and ammunition supposedly destined for leftwing subversive elements operating in the country, Col Julio Gonzalez Palomo, Salvadoran ambassador to Panama, has been urgently recalled by the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry to explain the incident.

Speculation Surrounding Accident

PA171947 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1902 GMT 17 Jun 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Text] San Salvador, 17 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--An accident involving a plane with a Panamanian license on a rural landing strip east of here might be the key to unlock the mystery surrounding the smuggling of arms to this country.

Even though official information on the matter is still confusing, it is believed that the authorities might be about to get to the core of the "criminal organization" which for the past 2 years has promoted the illegal entry of weapons and ammunition to El Salvador. Furthermore, investigations might show that not only foreign nationals and people linked with the underground groups operating in El Salvador, but also elements as "innocent" as government officials in any of the nations involved in the traffic are implicated in the smuggling of arms.

These assumptions which have not been openly stated by official spokesmen were learned by ACAN-EFE after consulting Salvadoran Government circles and also official statements by governments involved in the case.

To many it is still a puzzle how a plane parked at Paitilla Airport in Panama under the alleged custody of the Panamanian Air Force was authorized "just like that" to take off with a fight plan which was obviously false in view of the recent incidents.

The main question for the moment is also whether the plane actually developed mechanical trouble as it overflew Salvadoran territory and so had to crash-land on a runway which was not its final destination or whether the place where it had the accident was precisely the point where the ammunition was going to be unloaded. The landing strip, located in a cotton farm in San Miguel Department, 150 km east of here, is one out of approximately 150 which are spread throughout a large part of mideastern El Salvador.

While it is believed that the plane developed mechanical trouble, some army officers have not dismissed the possibility that this is the place where the two craft were supposed to drop their cargo. For many, it is too much of a coincidence that the plane that was following the one that had the accident reached the exact place of the accident. Some claim that would not have been possible unless both pilots knew the exact place where they were going to land in El Salvador. According to eyewitnesses, the other craft reached the site of the accident a few minutes after the small plane collided with a tree at the end of the runway. Some have reached the conclusion that the pilots knew the site of the crash-landing perfectly well and since there were no communications facilities because it was a rural runway, they learned of the accident only after the other plane had already landed.

In the past few months, the national and international media have speculated extensively about the smuggling of weapons from Costa Rica to El Salvador. Such speculation seems to have a solid basis when one finds out what the pilot of the plane that had the accident in San Miguel said.

Cesar Rodriguez, hurt in the collision and currently in the custody of Panamanian security, has accused Manuel Enrique Guerra, former Costa Rica deputy public security minister of directing the arms traffic to El Salvador. In turn Guerra has denied the charges to ACAN-EFE in San Jose.

The incident which promises to provide sufficient data for the Salvadoran Government to undertake a domestic investigation into the smuggling of arms has also had some adverse effects somehow.

The Nicaraguan Embassy in El Salvador confirmed to ACAN-EFE yesterday that it will protest newspaper reports published here on Monday. According to the Salvadoran morning newspaper LA PRENSA GRAFICA, the arms and ammunition brought in the plane were "Sandinist".

Jose Guillermo Garcia, the Salvadoran defense minister, himself made a veiled confirmation of that report to press correspondents Monday noon in referring to the case. "We all know that the weapons were sent from Venezuela to we know what country, and it is to be presumed that that is where they came from" Garcia said. When a reporter pointed out to Garcia that the Nicaraguan Government had already lodged a previous protest when Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, member of the government junta, made some statements to that effect, Garcia replied, "We are not saying that the (Nicaraguan) Government is sending the weapons but it is obvious that that is where they are coming from".

What seems evident now is that the smuggling of arms from Costa Rica to El Salvador has certainly been common practice for the past 2 years. Aside from the fact that such traffic should necessarily have a foolproof organization, the conditions of the Salvadoran territory favor the entry of small aircraft. A large part of the southeast is rife with rural landing strips for use by agricultural planes engaged in spraying the cotton fields. There is a minimum of surveillance over these runways because constant surveillance would involve much manpower and money.

The place where the Panamanian plane crashed is less than a 20-minute flight away from the Gulf of Fonseca, on the border between Nicaragua and Honduras. A plane can easily take off and leave the country undetected from any of the more than 150 rural landing strips in southeastern El Salvador. Furthermore, not only can foreign craft land but also Salvadoran craft can take off from any of these runways and make a roundtrip to Costa Rica or any other southern nation without spending more than 4 hours in the entire operation.

Even after the government threat to down "pirate" planes found violating the national airspace, there is little likelihood that such surveillance will have immediate results. Despite the fact that there are several Salvadoran Army garrisons in the area and the security corps is watching the rural areas, there may still be more "pirate" flights to El Salvador loaded with clandestine weapons and ammunition in the future.

For now, however, the Salvadoran authorities already have the key to unlock the mystery and it is very possible that new data will surface in the next few hours, days or weeks. Of course the Salvadoran Government won't be able to do whatever they can to stop the smuggling of weapons to El Salvador.

DEFENSE MINISTER DEFENDS JUNTA, CRITICIZES LEFTISTS

PA171302 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 16 Jun 80 pp 9, 23

[Excerpt] During an interview Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez said that the leftists had been in the government and that they had tried to cause a crisis. This was during the first junta. They left and now from the outside they are exerting pressure and trying to create problems. It would appear they want the armed forces to be disbanded. "However, the status of the armed forces is not negotiable," he pointed out. He recalled that the junta, as a viable alternative for El Salvador, is promoting general welfare activities and thus has the people's support.

Colonel Gutierrez complained about the international campaign carried out by the leftwing. This campaign, he admitted, has had some success in some places in Europe, where social democrats believe everything they hear, except what the government says. "But we are trying to refute their lies," Colonel Gutierrez said. He added that the government cannot do as the leftists in waging those campaigns with ill-begotten money.

ANOTHER MORALES EHRLICH SON JOINS GUERRILLAS

PA170402 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0033 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Another son of Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, Christian Democratic Party [PDC] member of the Salvadoran Government junta, has joined the Marxist guerrillas, the underground Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL] announced here today.

Carlos Ernesto Morales Carbonell announced in a letter distributed by the FPL to the news media, that he had joined the underground movement and urged his father to "resign from the present administration." Two months ago, Jose Antonio Morales Carbonell, the oldest son of Morales Ehrlich, made a similar appeal to his father in a letter also distributed by the FPL.

Morales Ehrlich replied to his son's appeal by saying that it was he who "urged his son to leave the path of violence and join the peaceful means to save El Salvador," proposed by the government junta.

In his letter, Carlos Ernesto asks Morales Ehrlich "not to continue being an accomplice of U.S. imperialism," in what he called "a campaign to exterminate the people."

Jose Antonio Morales Carbonell joined the FPL after having apparently received training in Cuba, where he went as an exile in May 1979 after obtaining a safe-conduct following his participation in the takeover of the French Embassy in San Salvador. At this time Jose Antonio was a member of the Leftist Peoples Revolutionary Bloc, the front of the masses of the communist guerrillas in El Salvador.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENTS LIMITED TO MINISTRY OFFICIALS

PA171853 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 10 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] The government of the republic, through the general secretariat of the presidency, has circulated an official letter addressed to all state entities and banning officials from making statements regarding the country's foreign policy.

This newspaper contacted Secretary General Jorge Garcia Granados regarding this and he said that the decision had been made to avoid any rumors or misunderstandings.

According to the precepts of the government structure, he stressed, the government's foreign policy is carried out by the Foreign Ministry and no other officials are empowered to do so at any time.

The document in question, he added, prohibits government officials from manking any statements regarding a given international situation which may lead to the belief that it is a government decision.

Any topic concerning foreign policy will be exclusively made by the Foreign Ministry, he concluded.

FOUR PERSONS SEEK ASYLUM IN BELGIAN EMBASSY

PA172237 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] The Belgian Embassy has contacted the Foreign Ministry regarding four persons who have sought asylum there. The Belgian ambassador advised the Foreign Ministry that four persons have sought asylum in that embassy, but since Belgium has signed no agreement on political asylum with Guatemala it cannot give protection to those seeking protection under its flag. Meanwhile, the ambassador has made the respective notification so that a more viable formula will be found to solve the conflict.

HONDURAS

U.S.-LENT HELICOPTERS ARRIVE TO PATROL BORDER

PA160009 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 10 Jun 80 p 2

[Excerpts] Ten helicopters which the U.S. Government loaned to our country, for the purpose of patrolling the border region with El Salvador, have arrived.

These helicopters are part of the $3.5 million in military aid given to Honduras by the U.S. Government this year.

The date in which the helicopters will begin their patrols has not been revealed yet since the Honduran pilots and mechanics who will handle them are being trained at schools both in the United States and in Panama.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT TO INVESTIGATE ARMS PLANE CASE

PA172226 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] At the Salvadoran Government's request, Nicaragua will investigate our country's involvement in the case of the plane loaded with weapons and ammunition that crashed in El Salvador, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman has announced.

He added that during his talks yesterday afternoon with Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez, the latter told him that the plane's flight plan was Tocumen-David-Nicaragua. D'Escoto contends that these details do not constitute sufficient evidence that the plane actually landed in Nicaragua and says that he doubts the veracity of the flight plan, as it might simply be a diversionary trick. Nonetheless, he stressed, in no way does he doubt the information provided by Minister Chavez.

Nonintervention Principle Affirmed

PA171717 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] People must be the protagonists of their own destiny, the foreign minister of the revolutionary government has said. Tonight we asked Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman about the Aerocommander aircraft which crashed in San Miguel Department and which supposedly was taking weapons to Salvadoran guerrillas.

The minister said he has contacted the Salvadoran foreign minister to clear up the matter and to explain the revolutionary government position of nonintervention in any manner in the current situation in the sister republic of El Salvador. We will listen to Foreign Minister Brockman speaking for our listeners of our revolution newscast:

[Begin recording] I spoke with my Salvadoran counterpart, Fidel Chavez Mena, who told me that in fact an Aerocommander with Panamanian license No HP-776 had crashed in Miraflores Ranch near San Miguel. He also told me that another aircraft had landed in the same strip on the Caresadias Ranch and the other name was difficult to prounounce--Von Seldlitz. Neither was Nicaraguan nor [words indistinct]. What they claim is that the plane was transporting weapons and that [word indistinct]. The second plane took the pilot and copilot as well as part of the cargo. [passage indistinct]

We are not interventionist. We believe that each people must be the protagonists of their own destiny and each people must carry out the struggles deemed most convenient for their own country. [end recording]

Further Details

PA180047 Paris AFP in Spanish 2311 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Managua, 17 Jun (AFP)--El Salvador's charge d'affaires in Managua, Jose Vasquez, today asked the Sandinist Government to carry out a thorough investigation on the origin of the arms transported by an airplane that on Sunday had to make a forced landing in Salvadoran territory. According to the Salvadoran authorities, the documents found inside the plane establish that the 20,000 rounds of ammunition for G-3 rifles found in the plane had been sent to Nicaragua's Sandinist guerrillas on 26 June 1977 and that they are of Venezuelan manufacture.

The Salvadoran official, after requesting an investigation by the Nicaraguan authorities, went to his country to be briefed on the case by his government. The diplomat did not file any direct claims with the Sandinist Government. He said that on his return to Managua there will probably be an exchange of notes between the two governments.

Vasquez said today that "in a most respectful manner" he has asked the Nicaraguan foreign ministry to carry out a "thorough investigation regarding this case." The official added he is sure "the problem will soon be solved through diplomatic channels." Vasquez also said that the ammunition was Venezuelan-made and that the plane has a provisional Panamanian Air Force registry but there is no report as to the location of the plane's take-off field.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry said at noon today that it is not prepared to comment on the matter yet.

RECONSTRUCTION JUNTA CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

PA171931 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0155 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Managua, 16 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, formed 1 year ago in San Jose, Costa Rica, today commemmorated its first anniversary with a ceremony held at the Government house here. The diplomatic corps was invited.

The National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], the organization which called for the establishment of the junta, was present at the event. Also present were the diplomatic corps and the members of the Cabinet and the Supreme Court of justice. The program included the reading of the first proclamation of the government junta as well as addresses by Commander Jaime Wheelock and Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a National Reconstruction Government junta member.

Commander Wheelock stated that the Nicaraguan revolution is determined to build a new country "where justice, liberty and democracy are the bases of a new society." Wheelock also stated that social tensions in the country are being relieved through health and housing programs. The Sandinist leader said that "at present in Nicaragua there is calm and internal stability, while the people who have put their trust in the government are working arduously."

He also stated that "we will not deny that there are problems, difficulties and backwardness, but what is important is that we have achieved peace and are walking on the path to national independence."

Government junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado said the government had not been formed behind the peoples's back. Ramirez said the Sandinist Front consulted the people under arms regarding each one of the members who would form the junta through the military communications network used to direct the liberation war. "All war fronts were consulted," he said.

Ramirez also said that once the junta was formed, it undertook a political offensive--parallel to the military offensive--to internationally isolate the Somozist dictatorship. He recalled that at the time there was international approval as well as threats but the junta upheld the Sandinist principles. Ramirez Mercado added that the government plan which was announced then, "has not been changed in the least. Those who claim otherwise are those who conceived the government plan according to their own interests and not based on the desires of the people who were struggling then and are now participating in the national reconstruction," Ramirez added. [passage omitted]

Violeta Barrios de Chamorro today writes about this commemoration in the editorial section of the newspaper LA PRENSA: "I feel compelled not to remain silent on this day when our wish has been fulfilled. Nicaragua is today free from Somozism and foreign interventions. Long live free Nicaragua!"

TEXACO WORKERS SEIZE COMPANY OFFICES

PA172351 Managua Radio Mil in Spanish 1900 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Texaco workers have seized the company's office here to demand an immediate answer to their demands which were submitted to the company's manager a few months ago. Among other things the workers are asking for severance pay for the years they have worked for the company. There have been cases in which some workers who had worked for Texaco for more than 20 years were dismissed without receiving severance pay or any other type of compensation.

Although the workers are occupying the offices, Texaco operations are normal and no incidents have been reported. The workers' action is only affecting the company's top executives who are not allowed into their offices.

BRIEFS

FSLN HISTORY COMMISSION--The National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] has issued a communique appointing a history commission made up of Companero Commanders of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock, Tomas Borge and Humberto Ortega. The commision will organize all the work on the writing of a history of the final offensive and the liberation struggle against the dictatorship. Persons who possess documents, information and so forth which they consider can be useful for this purpose may send them to the commission. [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 17 Jun 80 PA]

GRANMA REPORTS 15 JUN MARIEL DEPARTURES

FL171035 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] The Cuban daily GRANMA's "News From Mariel" column says that 108 antisocial elements left that Cuban port for Florida Sunday. [word indistinct] The daily adds that two U.S. boats arrived in Mariel over the weekend. At dawn Monday there were 12 boats anchored in Mariel.

No Departures 16 Jun

FL171437 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] News From Mariel: Because of the weather, no boats left Mariel for the United States yesterday. At the time the third edition of today's GRANMA went to press, 12 boats from Florida remained in Mariel. No boats from the United States arrived in Mariel yesterday.

GRANMA RIDICULES COSTA RICA'S CARAZO

PA172137 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] GRANMA today carries an article, "The Star of the Scum," asserting that Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo is a strange figure, Ronald Reagan in reverse, because he wants to get to Hollywood through his country's presidency.

Carazo wants to be original, GRANMA says. After doing everything he had to do to become president, he yearns for the past, and instead of adopting the sober, thoughtful and respectable stance of a statesman, he wishes to be remembered by his lavish demagoguery and politicking. Obsessed by the limelight, drunk with applause and publicity, dreaming of the day of the day teenage girls will run after him for autographs, his presidential term is running along without his presiding over or working on matters for which he was elected.

Last week [words indistinct] Carazo went to Paris because he heard that a stroll along the Seine is good for an artist, and--since he wants to be original--he could think of nothing better to do than to defend the reactionary junta that is illegally holding power in El Salvador. Despite his efforts--although he did everything possible to show his qualities as an entertainer--he did not land a contract in Paris.

Someone suggested that he go to Miami. With the words he learned, he attacked Cuba, its revolution and its people and said Costa Rica would receive the criminals, lumpen and antisocial elements leaving through the Cuban port of Mariel with open arms.

GRANMA stressed that Carazo returned to Costa Rica with high hopes, and even though he may not become a movie actor or get to dance the can-can, he became the star of the scum.

DOMINICA

PRIME MINISTER SETS GENERAL ELECTION FOR 21 JULY

FL171230 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 12 Jun 80 p 1

[By Peter Richards]

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Wednesday (CANA)--Prime Minister Mr. Oliver Seraphine tonight announced that general elections will be held here on July 21, a mere week before the date provided for by the Constitution.

In a 10-minute address to the nation, Mr. Seraphine who took over as head of government following last year's dramatic fall of his predecssor, Mr. Patrick John, said that nomination day will be July 1.

The prime minister, under pressure to hold elections for some time, stoutly defended his administration against charges that he did not wish to hold elections in the time called for by the opposition groups.

When Mr. Seraphine hastily put together the makeshift administration last June, it was expected that he would have been in office for only six months before elections would be held.

Mr Seraphine has resisted the calls of opposition groups, the church and the business sector to step down.

"Today I am satisfied that while a mandate of six months was given to me...we knew the cry for six months was designed to make sure that no way whatsoever could there be anything else but a Freedom Party government in this country," Mr. Seraphine said.

The Freedom Party, a right-wing grouping, is considered the official opposition in Parliament.

Mr. Seraphine said that the Freedom Party was calling for the elections as early as December of last year because it wanted to present itself as the only legitimate party to the people of the country.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRESENCE OF U.S. NAVY DESTROYER PROTESTED

PA180253 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Dominican Republic political circles and the news media have asked the government of President Antonio Guzman for an explanation of the presence of a U.S. Navy destroyer, which anchored last weekend in Dominican waters under the pretext of giving the crew shore leave. They also denounced the presence of other U.S. ships which are participating in provocative maneuvers against countries of the Caribbean, especially Cuba.

PRESIDENT GUZMAN SHUFFLES CABINET, ADDS WOMAN

PA170225 Paris AFP in Spanish 2302 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, 16 Jun (AFP)--President Antonio Guzman shuffled his cabinet today and for the first time included a woman at the state secretary level.

The president placed a former cane grower in the powerful State Sugar Council [CEA], which controls 12 sugar mills.

Guzman appointed Vicente Sanchez Baret as secretary of sports, Manuel Fernandez Marmol as secretary of industry and commerce, Dr Julia Rosa de la Cruz as secretary of interior and police, Secundino Gil Moralez as CEA executive director, Jesus de la Cruz as administrator of the Welfare and Housing Institute and Salvador Marra as president of the Industrial Promotion Corporation.

Dr De la Cruz, a lawyer practicing in the small village of Nagua, in the northeastern part of the country, is third in the Cabinet in the line of succession to the presidency. Her duties involve control of the national police and the country's governors.

VICE PRESIDENT MAJLUTA REJECTS PLOT CHARGES

PA160034 Paris AFP in Spanish 1447 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, 14 Jun (AFP)--Dominican Republic Vice President Jacobo Majluta rejected rumors insinuating that he was plotting against President Antonio Guzman. The two men are members of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD].

Majluta said: I know Antonio Guzman and I know that not for a minute will he believe in the possibility that I could be plotting to assume power before the next election. The vice president said that he hopes to run for president in the 1982 elections, but he said that the vice presidency limits his possibilities.

In an interview published in the influential magazine AHORA, he said that as vice president he is compelled to remain silent about matters with which he may not be in agreement, or to support things which he may not believe are the best alternative.

Majluta was dismissed last week from the post of director of the powerful corporation of state concerns which manages the properties seized from former dictator Rafael Trujillo. According to general opinion, this intensified the existing differences between the president and the main PRD leaders, including Majluta and PRD Secretary General Jose Francisco Pena Gomez.

Insisting in his presidential aspirations, Majluta said: I am convinced that I shall attain power by proper, correct and loyal means. I am not in a hurry; I know what I am doing. He also discarded the possibility that President Guzman may present his candidacy for reelection and said that he had heard the president himself say that he did not want to be nominated.

JAMAICA

MANLEY ACCUSES OPPOSITION JLP OF FASCISM, SPYING

FL171325 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 13 Jun 80 pp 1, 19

[Text] Prime Minister Michael Manley has accused the opposition Jamaica Labour Party Wednesday night of being responsible for perpetrating fascism in the country.

Addressing thousands of supporters at the People's National Party (P.N.P.) mass rally in the Half-Way Tree Square, Mr. Manley, who is party president, said that the main elements of fascism were spreading the communist lie, propaganda, the use of violence, undermining institutions of the country and the creation of a spy system.

The rally, which was called to present the P.N.P.'s 15 candidates for the corporate area in the upcoming eneral election, heard from Mr. Manley of what he called an elaborate spy system which he said the J.L.P. had set up which had "no parallel in the history of the country". It was like "a bag of leprosy let loose".

Mr Manley then alleged that foreign agencies were working with the J.L.P. He said that included "reactionary people" like the John Birch Society in America, alleging that this was where "most of the JLP 's money came from".

Why Economic Hardship

Mr. Manley said that the principal cause of damage to the economy, as distinct from that caused by world forces, was the communist lie spread by the opposition.

The J.L.P. was using this lie not just to win an election but for the deeper purpose of frightening the middle class, businessmen and those abroad who were thinking of investing here. All this added up to fascism, he said.

Mr. Manley referred to what he said was the deliberate spreading of fear and confusion and "the gang of hacks" who wrote day after day doing the same thing which was aimed at ruining the country.

Mr. Manley presented the candidates with "great pride". His own presentation as the candidate for East Central Kingston was done by his wife Mrs. Beverley Manley.

Other candidates presented were: Mr. Chadderton Ward, social worker (Western Kingston); Mr. Ralph Brown, minister of local government (West Central Kingston); Mr. Hugh Small (Eastern Kingston); Dr. Winston Davidson, parliamentary secretary in the Ministry of Health (West Rural St. Andrew) Mr. Roy McGann, parliamentary secretary in the Ministry of National Security (East Rural St. Andrew); Mr. Roy Barrett, KSAC [Kingston & St. Andrews Corporation] councillor and businessman (East St. Andrew); Senator John Junor, attorney (South East St. Andrew); Mr. Douglas Graham, businessman (North Central St. Andrew); Mr. Carlyle Dunkley, minister of public utilities (North West St. Andrew); Mr. Carl Thompson (West Central St. Andrew); Dr. D. K. Duncan, general secretary of the P.N.P. (East Central St. Andrew); and Mr. Dudley Thompson, minister of national security (Western St. Andrew).

The prime minister spoke about the issue involving Mr. Dudley Thompson and the high court ruling which said that the second nomination day was unlawful and unconstitutional.

Mr. Manley said that he had re-instated Mr. Thmpson as minister of national security as his legal advisers had advised him that there was no impediment against Mr. Thompson being made a minister.

Mr. Manley spoke about those including the GLEANER who, he said, had supported his decision to order a new nomination day as being the right thing to do but were now criticising.

He said that he took note of what he said was the campaign against Mr. Thompson. All of a sudden the opposition did not want him; neither did certain elements in the private sector who had echoed the opposition's call with the GLEANER picking it up.

Mr. Manley said then the next thing was somebody made a speech on the matter which coincided with the opposition's view. Mr. Manley charged that everything was important because "what we are seeing is a pattern".

Mr Manley then spoke about a newspaper which he said was always carrying news of any opposition member who was shot; however, this was not the case when even scores of P.N.P. supporters were shot down. The victims were referred to as being unknown.

They could fool the middle class but not the man in the ghetto because he knew what was going on, Mr Manley said.

He said that the P.N.P. throughout its history was always the party which tried to preach political ideas and was concerned with a better life for the people. "The last thing that we want is violence. When guns barking no body want to listen to ideas. Violence is not our purpose; we may be driven to defend ourselves but we do not seek it."

On the other hand, when there was a party without two political ideas to rub against each other, which propagandise and lie, whose only concern was power and the preservation in power of those who have ruled for 300 years, then violence may be convenient for it. It would not know how to face the masses and would instead substitute gun violence for ideas.

Mr Manley said that as a result of "spy system" there was no business of state policy which was not reported, neither conferences of the P.N.P. It was "like a bag of leprosy let loose".

Mr Manley said his speeches had been taped and twisted "to spread poison and hatred" against himself and the government. Sir Alexander Busamante and leading members of the J.L.P. would not have stood for it and it had all started in Western Kingston, he said.

Mr Manley said that "the spy system" was turning man against man and woman against woman to spy, lie and steal documents.

If the opposition could corrupt the country so much with the spy network then could one imagine what would happen if the JLP came to power. He said, "Man cannot go to bathroom without spy knowing." Mr Manley then spoke of modern equipment being used, and linked these with foriegn agencies assisting the opposition. Mr Manley then listed some of what he said were the achievements of the government in the area of social progress, comparing this with 20 years of J.L.P. rule.

Mr Manley then spoke out against the opposition and those in the society who he said were undermining the institutions of the country.

He said that the chief justice, the Hon Kenneth Smith had showed "impartiality and courage" and had ruled against his (Mr Manley's) brother in the election petition. This ruling had cost Douglas the seat, yet the PNP had accepted it.

Now the same chief justice who had "boxed away my brother without a backward glance" had ruled on some of the issues alleging corruption, proving them to be what Mr Manley called lies.

The chief justice, like the church leaders, who had refused to support the propagandists in their lies about the Heroes Park incident, were now under attack, he said.

Mr Manley concluded that there was a simple choice before the country between "political ninoompoop without any idea to call their own" and the PNP. The eyes of Jamaicans were now open and no way would they be turning back, he said.

PPP'S CHEDDI JAGAN COMMENTS ON RODNEY MURDER

FL161738 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] The general secretary of Guyana's opposition People's Progressive Party, Dr Cheddi Jagan, says the mood of the Guyanese people is one of shock and (?senselessness) following the assassination of historian Dr Walter Rodney. Contacted by JBC [Jamaica Broadcasting Company] news this morning, Dr Jagan said the people of Guyana had now had their eyes more opened and were amazed at the length to which the Burnham regime would go to stay in power. [Begin Jagan recording] We have been witnessing from time to time a denial of rights of the people beginning with the army intervention in the elections in 1973, the army intervention (?inputted) in general, in strikes of the workers and so on, and it has reached the point now where the people understand that this government has to be removed. It does not want itself to be removed by elections and this is a cause for a great deal of concern by the people. And they are beginning to understand now that the government would go to any length in order to stay in power. Not only deny the rights of the people but it seems to be intent on wanting to (?impose) a dictatorship of a military type. [end recording]

Dr Jagan said the people fear the destructionist groups abroad and they would be coordinating action to protest the assassination with overseas branches of the Working People's Alliance of which Dr Rodney was a leading figure. He also said the Burnham regime had not yet released the body of Dr Rodney to his family so no arrangements had yet been made for the burial.

In Jamaica, the latest reaction has come from the minister of national security, Mr Dudley Thompson. In a personal message, Mr Thompson declared that all progressive peoples mourn the death of Dr Rodney. He said the circumstances of the incident did not augur well for the political advancement of democracy in the region. He said Dr Rodney's passing marked a sad day for the progressive movement in general and the Caribbean in particular. In paying tribute to Dr Rodney, Mr Thompson said his courage had never been in doubt and that he would join the long line of martyrs to the cause of freedom and progress.

EEC TO GRANT LARGE QUANTITIES OF FOOD

FL121405 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 8 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 2 June (CANA)--The European Economic Community (EEC) is granting Guyana quantities of wheat, skimmed milk and butter oil, valued at about $1.7m ($.6m U.S.) under its food aid programme for 1980.

A statement from the local EEC office said Guyana will receive 500 tons of skimmed milk, 100 tons of butter oil and 1,000 tons of wheat under the programme this year.

This country received skimmed milk and butter oil from the nine-nation group over the past two years but this is the first time wheat is being made available.

Consumers here have been experiencing a shortage of wheaten flour for the past two months.

According to the statement, the goods will be sold at normal market prices here and after payment of shipping charges, the funds generated will be used for development projects.

URUGUAY

BLANCO PARTY LEADER PEREIRA ARRESTED AGAIN

PY171802 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1734 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 17 Jun (LATIN)--Carlos Julio Pereira one of the leaders of the Blanco Party, was arrested last night by personnel of the Interior Ministery, according to information released by his relatives.

Pereira was taken to one of the bureaus of this ministry where he was still being held today together with former parliamentarians Carlos Rodrigues Labruna and Rocha Imaz who are also members of the Blanco Party, one of the two traditional Uruguayan parties. These politicians were arrested as they were meeting with fellow party members in a downtown bar.

Pereira had also been arrested and held for 2 hours on Saturday together with leaders Jorge Batlle, Amilcar Vasconcellos, Raumar Jude and Dardo Ortiz, of the Colorado and Blanco parties. Pereira is one of the approximately 300 political figures of the two traditional parties whose political activities are banned by an institutional act.

VENEZUELA

CALDERON REVEALS OIL SPECIAL PRICES FOR REGION

PA152221 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1007 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 14 Jun(EFE)--Venezuelan Mines and Energy Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said here that Venezuela will establish special petroleum prices for the Central American and Caribbean countries.

Calderon Berti said that in the near future Venezuela will establish "a new special prices program" for the regional countries because there is a "positive reevaluation" of raw materials. He described the system as "revolutionary." The Venezuelan minister arrived here Friday to ask Mexico to also sell petroleum to the Central American and Caribbean countries at prices below the international market.

Venezuela "would view with sympathy" the sale of Mexican petroleum to the countries in the region, Calderon Berti said on his arrival at the Benito Juarez Airport from Madrid. He said that he would meet with President Lopez Portillo to inform him of the results of the latest OPEC meeting held in Algiers.

SURINAME

REPUPLIC TO BE RENAMED, NEW NATIONAL HOLIDAY

PA160059 Paris AFP in Spanish 1930 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 15 Jun (AFP)--The newspaper SUNDAY CHRONICLE reported in this capital today that the Republic of Suriname, which became independent from the Netherlands in 1975, will be called "the New Republic of Suriname" in the future.

Suriname Prime Minister Henk Chin-A-Sen has announced that 25 February has been chosen as the national holiday on which "the day of liberation and renovation" will be celebrated each year, the newspaper added. It was noted that former Prime Minister Henck Arron's government was overthrown by a coup d'etat on 25 February of this year.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 120 19 June 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Federal Party's Manrique Backs Armed Forces Process B 1
Heavy Water Plant To Be Brought From Switzerland B 1

BOLIVIA

Reportage on Santa Cruz Incidents; Calm Restored C 1
Radio Station Bombed C 1
Falangists Creating Disorder C 1
FSB Abondons Radio Stations C 2
Army, Police in Control C 2
Acting Prefect Sworn in C 3
Gueiler Asks for Calm C 3
Interior Ministry Communique C 4
COB March Announced C 5
March Postponed C 5
COB Decries 'Coupist Attempt' C 5
President of Congress Comments C 6
Leaders' Reactions C 7
Ambassador to U.S. Due To Arrive for Consultations C 8
FSB Lifts Hunger Strike Against U.S. Ambassador C 8
Air Force Commander Warns About Disorganization C 9
Executives Held Hostage by La Paz Workers C 9
Construction Workers Reportedly Mistreated in Libya C 9

BRAZIL

O ESTADO Interviews Delfim Neto on Economy [11 Jun] D 1
One of Last Political Exiles Returns Home D 4
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 18 Jun]
Briefs: Coal Discovery; Gasoline Price Increase D 4

CHILE

Admiral Says U.S. Policy 'Temporary' E 1
Twenty-two Receive 3-Month Banishment E 1

COLOMBIA

M-19 Announces New 'Spectacular' Action in Future F 1
Commander Uno Returns F 1
Talks With Nicaragua's FSLN F 2
Military on Alert F 2
ELN Leader Vasquez Returns F 2

Officials Deny Plane Caught in El Salvador Colombian P 3
Education Secretary Denounces Marxist Infiltration P 3
Church Echoes Concern P 3

PERU

President-elect Belaunde Names Some Cabinet Members J 1
Belaunde To Return Radio Stations, Papers to Owners J 1

VENEZUELA

Calderon Berti Interviewed on OPEC Meeting L 1
[Madrid YA 13 Jun]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Venezuela's Herrera Guarantees New Benefits P 1
Carazo Reportedly Orders Arms Smuggling Probe P 1
Press Speculation Rapped P 2
Authorities Arrest Man in Arms Theft Case P 2
Ramifications Investigated P 3

EL SALVADOR

Government Accused of Complicity in Arms Incident P 3
[API NEWS 18 Jun]
Morales Ehrlich Stresses Need for Emergency Plan P 4
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 16 Jun]
Junta Members Conduct Work Session on Agrarian Reform P 4
Armed Forces Deny Rumors on Lack of Safety on Roads P 5
Security Corps Captures Morales Ehrlich's Son P 5
FDR Delegation in Austria Sees Early Overthrow of Junta P 5
Austrian Socialist Pledge Support P 6

GUATEMALA

Defense Minister Denies Any Intervention Efforts P 7
Foreign Minister Explains Diplomat's Dismissal P 7
[PRENSA LIBRE 10 Jun]
Embassies' Involvement Asked in Valverde Case P 8
Circumstances Limit Costa Rica P 8
Five Embassies To Intervene P 8
Nicaraguan Envoy Demurs P 9
Briefs: Ambassador to Panama P 9

HONDURAS

Talks With El Salvador May be Suspended P 9

NICARAGUA

Foreign Minister Disputes Arms Plane's Alleged Flight Plan P 10
Arce Says Brezhnev Invited to July Celebrations P 10

Official Announces EC Assistance Totals $15 Million P 11
Business Leaders Report on Meeting With U.S. Congressmen P 11
[LA PRENSA 10 Jun]

CUBA

GRANMA Reports 105 Refugees Left Mariel 17 Jun Q 1
Refugees' Difficulties in Peru, U.S. Reported Q 1
GRANMA Denies Some Refugees Are Mental Patients Q 1
Commentary Deplores Plight of Haitian Emigrants Q 2
Council of State Names Naranjo Government Minister Q 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

URUGUAY

Spain Seeks Release of Dissident, Spanish Detainees V 1

PANAMA

Columnist Says Carter, Torrijos Deserve Support V 1
[CRITICA 14 Jun]

FEDERAL PARTY'S MANRIQUE BACKS ARMED FORCES PROCESS

PY171739 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0047 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Salta, Argentina, 16 Jun (TELAM)--The success of the process is of national interest. If it fails, we can expect bad times. We will not achieve a true democracy through a new stage of frustration, therefore the civilians must come to the aid of the armed forces in order to achieve the success for everyone.

Francisco Manrique, president of the Federal Party and former welfare minister, made this statement in a press conference today. Manrique was accompanied during the press conference by leaders of the Federal Party of the provinces of Salta, Santiago del Estero, Catamarca, La Rioja, Jujuy and Tucuman.

Asked his opinion about the proposals of Arturo Frondizi and his economic team, Manrique said: This team wants us to forget the economic chaos it helped to create before 24 March 1976, and now it reappears on the political scene with the desire of catching the country in a disastrous situation.

Asked about the former commander in chief of the navy, Adm Emilio Massera's statement that the process has failed, Manrique said that the statements which are attributed to Massera do not coincide with the minimum intellectual qualities of a former member of the military junta; although there has been no denial from him, Manrique believed that the concepts which are attributed to Massera differ from what he had really said. Manrique added: I cannot think any other way. We can discuss the reorganization process regarding its implementation and even admit that there area lot of things to be rectified or a lot of things to be done, but there is a great difference between admitting this and extending it to proclaiming a death certificate. Such an attitude is also an offense to those people who had jointly borne the executive responsibility with Admiral Massera.

Manrique stressed that in order to achieve success it is necessary to contribute with ideas and efforts, and criticism--if such is deserved. One must also have common sense to approve the right things; any other conduct will be suicidal.

Refering to the election of the new president, Manrique said that anyone who wants to complicate the transfer of power will be attacking the process. If there are enmities, emulations, rivalries or simple personal matters, all these have to be overcome in favor of a process, for the future possibilities of the process depend on our attitudes.

Finally, Manrique said that he was an enemy of monetary devaluation, saying that it would not be a positive measure but on the contrary would provoke more inflation.

HEAVY WATER PLANT TO BE BROUGHT FROM SWITZERLAND

PY170317 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2150 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Bern, 13 Jun (TELAM-AFP)--The minister of transportation, communications and energy reported here today that the Swiss energy office has authorized the export to Argentina of a heavy water production factory by the Sulzer Metal Construction Company.

Switzerland has received a guarantee that Argentina will use this installation and the heavy water it produces only for peaceful purposes. The same source added that any use that may lead to obtaining a nuclear device is excluded. The value of the installation totals $60 million, and work is scheduled to start next September. It was noted that heavy water will be produced 4 years later.

REPORTAGE ON SANTA CRUZ INCIDENTS; CALM RESTORED

Radio Station Bombed

PY181538 Paris AFP in Spanish 1518 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Santa Cruz de la Sierra, 18 Jun (AFP)--The local radio station Willy Bendeck was blasted by dynamite today by an unknown commando group. There is complete confusion in this Bolivian city, agitated by paramilitary and extreme right groups.

The paramilitary groups are patrolling several areas of the city, which is also being patrolled by the army and the police. There have been no clashes so far, although intermittent shots are heard in several areas of Santa Cruz, capital of eastern Bolivia.

Armed civilians have gathered in the main plaza of this city of 300,000 inhabitants. The plaza is surrounded by the city's most important government buildings: the prefecture (government headquarters), the municipality and the cathedral.

Classes are suspended, all shops and government offices are closed and there is no public transportation. A local radio network continues to issue "nationalist" slogans to "defend the fatherland, which is being threatened."

President Lidia Gueiler, moreover, is ill at the official presidential residence in La Paz. Despite her illness, however, she has called a "private meeting" with the interior and defense ministers to discuss the rebellion led by militants of the Bolivian Socialist Falange.

According to a La Paz government spokesman, the situation throughout the country is calm with the exception of Santa Cruz, 1,000 km east of La Paz.

Falangists Creating Disorder

PY181543 Paris AFP in Spanish 1503 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Santa Cruz de la Sierra, 18 Jun (AFP)--Agitators belonging to the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB) occupied several radio stations in this city, set fire to U.S. offices and are making appeals to the armed forces to join them. Groups of excited people also broke into the Electoral Court and burned some of the materials which were to be used in the general elections on 29 June.

This city of 300,000 inhabitants is at a complete standstill and machinegun bursts and shots have been heard in several districts. Troops of the II Army Corps stationed here marched into the streets early this morning to control the situation, while the high command of the armed forces met in La Paz at 1400 GMT to study the situation caused by paramilitary groups in Santa Cruz.

The disorder began on Tuesday, when FSB members took over Radio Grigota in this city and began to transmit anti-American proclamations. A situation which began as an anti-imperialist demonstration is now becoming a paramilitary revolt.

FSB Abandons Radio Stations

PY181611 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1540 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Report by Radio Panamericana correspondent in Santa Cruz]

[Text] Good morning to all Radio Panamericana listeners throughout Bolivia:

We can report to you from Santa Cruz that a few minutes ago, at 1105 to be exact, the forces representing the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB] abandoned the radio stations they occupied at 1700 yesterday.

Those forces initiated a subversive movement in this city, repeatedly calling on the armed forces, which did not respond to the appeals of this political group that had entrenched itself at Radio Grigota using its shortwave transmitter, heard all over the country, to mobilize the whole country to revolt.

The movement by the FSB group, a dozen of whose members are still on a hunger strike, has announced that it has abandoned the radio stations and they seem to have fled to avoid arrest by the forces of public order.

It could be observed this morning that there was an almost total standstill of activities here because beginning early this morning, a number of communiques were transmitted urging the population not to carry out public or private activities in order to prevent disorder in the central part of the city. The stations forming the network have now returned to their normal programs.

It is also reported that the Bolivian interior minister will come to Santa Cruz for talks with officials, particularly with Santa Cruz Mayor (Salvador), who is reportedly now at the airport to receive the interior minister.

It is also reported that a university student was wounded during clashes which are said to have occurred early this morning. The population of Santa Cruz has had practically no sleep because all night machinegun bursts and shots were heard in various parts of the city. It has just been confirmed that it was a university student, not yet identified, who was wounded by the FSB when they withdrew and attempted to hide outside the city.

The official report from the petroleum company hospital in Santa Cruz says that Walter Pereira Anez, prefect of Santa Cruz Department, who was wounded yesterday by a group of peasants headed by (Lisandro Molina), is out of danger and was operated on yesterday a few minutes after being seriously wounded in his own office in the departmental prefecture building.

This is all we have to report from Santa Cruz just after this city has completely returned to normal and where the democratic spirit apparently reigns again--the spirit which we have been able to observe during those days preceding the elections.

Army, Police in Control

PY181806 Paris AFP in Spanish 1720 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Santa Cruz, 18 Jun (AFP)--The army and the police force have taken over the prefecture building (the seat of government) and are in control of this city of 300,000 inhabitants located 1,000 km east of La Paz.

Calm returned to Santa Cruz shortly after noon today when paramilitary forces of the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB) withdrew from the radio stations and the strategic places they had taken over with rifles and light weapons early this morning.

Alcedes Garcia, a 17-year-old student, died here today from the bullet wounds he received while marching against the rebels who wanted to launch a coup in Bolivia. Garcia, a student at the Florida National School of Santa Cruz, died at the hospital while receiving first aid.

Acting Prefect Sworn In

PY181912 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpt] [Relay from Santa Cruz] At the request of the people who are stationed in the main plaza in Santa Cruz and who are defending democracy, Deputy (Miguel Capovianco) administered the oath of office a few minutes ago to Col (Wilfredo Aguirre) as the new acting prefect of Santa Cruz. Colonel Aguirre is the commander of the Social Security Guard.

Gueiler Asks for Calm

PY190052 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] In a message that she addressed to the people of Santa Cruz and Bolivia, the president asked that the people remain calm and be prudent in order to carry out the general elections of 29 June.

Following is the complete text of the message:

With deep regret for the events which are tearing the people of Santa Cruz apart, the government demands calm and prudence from the people and it also demands a patriotic truce from the leaders of political groups which will allow us to carry out the elections, through which the will of the people will be demonstrated and its definite destiny forged.

These events that emerge in the country's everyday life in various forms--threats of deadlines, hunger strikes, stoppages, protests, the taking of hostages and states of emergency--only create uncertainty and an artificial crisis. If some of the demands are just, their immediate solution cannot be demanded after so many years of indifference and backwardness. There are other unusual and despotic events and to date, with the attacks that we are experiencing, we do not know who is behind them.

In the name of harmony among Bolivians, we wish to ask that all requests and demands be put aside during this pre-electoral stage so that the elections may be held in an atmosphere of mutual respect and the debates centered on the great national problems.

The persuasive action of the government is based on its confidence in the Bolivian man and we will continue to follow that path. But, on recalling the events in Santa Cruz, we warn that the law will be rigorously applied to those who are guilty. We ask for understanding because we invoke national fraternity. Violence is for fanatics; the fatherland is now on the path toward a stable peace and democracy. The government will continue to firmly undertake the preservation of order, constitutional guarantees and national sovereignty.

I thank the people of Santa Cruz and its organizations who during this difficult time once again reaffirm their faith in Bolivia and a democratic future.

Interior Ministry Communique

PY190021 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 2320 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] The press department of Radio Panamericana reports:

Communique of the Interior Ministry:

The ministry reports to the people the following:

1. Tranquillity has returned to Santa Cruz de la Sierra. All activities have been normalized after peasant groups from the north, who took over the departmental prefecture and several radio stations, have withdrawn to the norther part of the department.

2. The peaceful withdrawal of the peasant groups took place thanks to the precise instructions given by the Interior Ministry to the state security organiztions to avoid any confrontation and bloodshed, and use dialogue and persuasion instead as a weapon to overcome the crisis and guarantee the continuation of the electoral process.

3. The Interior Ministry condemns and regrets the aggression committed against the Santa Cruz prefect, Walter Pereira, who was hit by two bullets, wounding him seriously at a time when he was trying to find a peaceful and impartial solution to the hunger strike being waged by a group of political militants in Santa Cruz de la Sierra. The ministry also regrets the injuries received by other persons which include the secretary general of the Santa Cruz Prefecture and a reporter. Prefect Walter Pereira is recovering from the two bullet wounds in the Santa Cruz hospital which is owned by the Social Security Petroleum Fund. According to a report from the hospital director, Dr (Roman Mandiu Roca), Pereira's condition is still serious because he was hit in the lower right of the thorax with perforation of the abdomen, liver and duodenum and laceration of the elbow. As a result of this and the great loss of blood, he is under intensive care today to speed up his recovery.

The communique then states: Once normality has returned in all activities, the Interior Ministry will request, through the military commands, the presentation of the alleged perpetrators of the attack to be dealt with in accordance with current laws.

5. [Number as heard] The charges of an alleged participation of members of the armed forces in the Santa Cruz events have not been made officially nor is there any indication of this participation. On the contrary, it is known by the people that the armed forces publicly expressed their total support for the democratization process to which the Bolivian people are committed.

The communique also states that the Interior Ministry deeply regrets the destruction of the U.S. Consulate, the departmental Electoral Court despite the police protection in these two buildings, and the attack on the Teachers' Fund Building of Santa Cruz and other attacks perpetrated from last night to early this morning. The order has been given for the appropriate police organizations to carry out a detailed and quick investigation to identify the perpetrators and put them under the jurisdiction of the penal code for their processing.

7. [Number as heard] The Interior Ministry deplores the events that took place this morning when student Alcides Garcia Flores was seriously wounded as students of the Florida School were trying to dislodge the people who were occupying the prefecture building.

La Paz 18 June 1980.

[Signed] Interior Ministry Press and Public Relations Office.

COB March Announced

PY190134 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Normality has returned to Santa Cruz. All public offices were open after 1300.

The departmental Bolivian Labor Federation, COB, announced a march in the next few hours for the defense of democracy which will be held in Santa Cruz. Our correspondent in Santa Cruz, who has sent us many reports today, gives the following report:

[Begin recording] This is Radio Panamericana from Santa Cruz. Tranquillity has returned to this city since students and leaders of the COB and People's Democratic Union--UDP--closed the departmental prefecture. [end recording]

March Postponed

PY190135 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Our correspondent in Santa Cruz reported that the so-called march for the defense of democracy, ordered by the departmental Bolivian Labor Federation, COB, will be carried out tomorrow, probably in the afternoon. The correspondent said that national and COB representatives will attend the march. The march will be led by leader Juan Lechin Oquendo.

COB Decries 'Coupist Attempt'

PY182038 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] The Bolivian Labor Central [COB] has decreed a national state of emergency among its members to thwart any coupist attempt seeking to obstruct the current democratic process in the country.

The COB held a meeting this morning and, after learning about the regrettable events in Santa Cruz, where members of the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB] caused some street disturbances leading toward a subversive coup, expressed its absolute repudiation of those events.

COB leader Simon Reyes read for Radio Panamericana the document approved this morning on those events: The document reads as follows: [Begin recording, presumably of Simon Reyes] When the public already felt that the country was getting ready for the general elections in order to continue the democratic process, the fascist faction, with all its Nazi methods and its armed and brutal violence, showed its claws in Santa Cruz yesterday, forcing former peasant leaders and coordinators to carry out an attack against the Santa Cruz mayor, his adviser and journalists early this morning, in response to the bloody plans of the FSB, who strangely got protection and armed support and set on fire and looted the electoral court, the departmental COB building, the Bolivian-U.S. center and the U.S. consular office.

The crucial point of these criminal acts yesterday is that the murderers, to the surprise of the whole nation, had the immediate support of Capt (Rudi Londivar) and of Col (Julio Caniro), who are assigned to the II Corps and who released the criminal mercenaries from the police station, as reported by the national press.

In light of this situation, the Santa Cruz workers and all the people have responded with a general mobilization which will be maintained until the FSB paramilitary groups and former peasant coordinators give up their criminal plans.

We express our solidarity with our comrades and with the people and workers of Santa Cruz, who by courageously resisting to the fascist rage, are giving an example of patriotism and of democratic faith.

Considering the repeated criminal acts which were in Santa Cruz yesterday and today by this fascist group, which is following a coupist plan--which now seems to have been suspended indefinitely--and which confirms our repeated denunciations about the plans of the enemies of the people, all the national union organizations have been declared in a state of emergency, which consists of a general state of alertness to respond in due time to the decisions and guidelines of the COB; to oppose any coup attempt by carrying out a general stoppage; and through a popular resistence and a general blockade throughout the country.

The COB executive committee has declared itself in permanent session and urges all workers from the mines, the fields and cities to unite and maintain the necessary vigilance around their organization; and it also urges the committees for the defense of democracy, to prevent fascist provocation, with the guarantee that now, as in the past, the coupist fascism will never win. [end recording]

President of Congress Comments

FY181900 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] The president of the national Congress, Jose Zegarra Cerruto, has requested the Bolivian nation to remain calm in these moments of political crisis which once again shake the country. Jose Zegarra then pointed out that the subversive movement of the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB) did not receive the support of the nation.

[Begin recording] Certainly the citizenry was surprised by the violent attitude in Santa Cruz City of very well-known groups who started their plan with a hunger strike. This hunger strike, which the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies, the Church and the armed forces tried to end days ago with special persuasion, ended uneventfully when the strikers left the Congress building early this morning. Moreover, the events which are taking place in Santa Cruz City are strongly rejected by the Bolivian nation. Thus, this unfortunate plan lacks any support whatsoever. [end recording]

Zegarra went on to point out that the Bolivian Armed Forces, remaining faithful to their commitment to respect the democratic process, did not become involved in this antidemocratic attitude and they they deserve praise for this.

[Begin recording] The Bolivian Armed Forces, with an attitude that deserves praise, have demonstrated maturity and responsibility to the nation. Proof of this is the fact that those groups who are disturbing the peace of Santa Cruz City at this moment lack the support of the public of that city. So we hope that in a few more minutes tranquillity will return to the brother city of Santa Cruz. In the meantime, I request calm and the dismissal of rumors which may disturb the social peace. [end recording]

Jose Zegarra also pointed out that the Congress will not meet to discuss this political event which has cause unrest in the Bolivian nation in the past hours.

[Begin recording] There is no reason for a meeting since this group has scheduled no meeting which may trouble the national Congress. Therefore, there is no need for the Congress. Therefore, there is no need for the Congress to meet to reach a decision since the group which has caused unrest in Santa Cruz will probably fail in its attempts.

Leaders' Reactions

FY182049 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Political leaders of several parties and organizations have condemned the events in Santa Cruz and expressed their support for the process aimed at democratizing the nation by means of free elections.

Jorge Tamayo, vice presidential candidate for the Democratic Nationalist Action [ADN] led by General Banzer, stated that he is opposed all forms of violence, such as has occurred in Santa Cruz:

[Begin Tamayo recording] I believe that the position taken by political groups belonging to the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB] in Santa Cruz City is the result of a patriotic attitude. I have the impression, however, that they have gone to extremes, which should not have occurred, because such a situation creates unrest in the whole nation and a climate of nervousness among the citizens. It also creates a general political climate fearing acts of violence and that other groups may take advantage of this to continue the wave of terrorism, not only in Santa Cruz but throughout the nation. [end recording]

He also said that such acts may serve as a vehicle for a coup--that is, the interruption of the democratic process, a process with which the ADN is in agreement.

[Begin Tamayo recording] It would not be strange if it became a vehicle for the people or groups who want to disrupt the electoral process by means of a coup. This would be against all ADN intentions as well as those of all Bolivian people. What we want is to arrive at the 29 June elections, when the people will pick the winner. [end recording]

Oscar Eid, leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, which is a member of the People's Democratic Union [UDP] Front, also condemned the events in Santa Cruz:

[Begin Eid recording] The events in Santa Cruz are still an expression--isolated so far--of the antidemocratic sectors which still exist, although under adverse conditions and, against the electoral process and the elections themselves. We expect that the whole country will reject this type of attempt. In this situation I believe it is up to the citizens, all the Bolivian people, to give their verdict and go to the ballot boxes en masse on 29 June in order to directly express their will and so create the powers of the state. We believe that the citizens have the basic responsibility for bringing this process to its culmination by not dispersing their votes among 12 candidacies, but rather choosing the candidacies which seem to them to be the most likely to solve the problems of the country. This will contribute to finding a direct solution at the ballot boxes, thus preventing a situation which may later harm the process. [end recording]

(Luis Lopez Altamirano), highest ranking leader of the National Factory Workers Confederation, charged that the factory workers' union office in Santa Cruz had been attacked and sacked and said the following:

[Begin (Lopez) recording] The confederation has declared a state of emergency among its members throughout the country. I deplore those paramilitary groups, and particularly the fact that a party has become identified with a number of attacks against labor organizations. Their attitude is deplorable. [end recording]

The factory workers' leader also said that he finds it very strange that the FSB, a party identified with capitalist imperialism, should have tried to change its position by attempting to appear as an anti-imperialist party. He said that no one believes in that change.

Radio Panamericana gathered still more statements condemning the events in Santa Cruz. Let us listen to Senator Oscar Zamora:

[Begin Zamora recording] The country has been witnessing for several days a number of provocations staged by a small group of fascists whose main goal is to bring about a coup d'etat in the country. In fact, all the reactions and the behavior of that fascist group are aimed at precipitating a military coup. Therefore, it is now necessary to maintain a high regard for the defence of democracy among all the various sectors of the public. We expect that both civilians and military men will understand that this type of provocation cannot be (?accepted) in any way by the country; it is flatly rejected. This is important for the democratic process and it is important that the armed forces understand the need for democracy and that they in no way accept this Falangist provocation which has, as I said, a single aim: to precipitate a military coup against democracy in this country. [end recording]

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. DUE TO ARRIVE FOR CONSULTATION

FY181921 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Bolivian Foreign Minister Gaston Araoz Levy has stated that Roberto Arce, Bolivian ambassador to the United States, will arrive in Bolivia either tonight or early tomorrow morning at the latest to review Bolivian-U.S. relations. Foreign Minister Araoz has stated:

[Begin recording] [Araoz] We have instructed him to leave any pending negotiations with our charge d'affaires or the minister councillor. It has been confirmed that he is arriving either tonight or early tomorrow morning at the latest.

[Question] Why was he called back?

[Answer] Well, he is mainly coming for consultations on those issues that are of public knowledge. [end recording]

According to the foreign minister, his office has always upheld national dignity [words indistinct] statement issued by Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB] leaders.

[Begin Araoz recording] Well, the government has made its position quite clear in this regard. As foreign minister I have fulfilled my duty and will continue to do so in defense of our nation's independence and dignity. It is the task of the foreign minister, in his capacity as a member of the national government, to coordinate policy under the guidance of the president, but in compliance with the Constitution; moreover, it is the president who must decide on the policy that will be enforced.

In the letters that I addressed to the FSB and the military high command, (?I explained) the areas for which we were responsible. I added that whenever there is any incident the foreign ministry is the first government organization to fulfill its duty in compliance with international (?diplomatic) practice. I can state to all Bolivians that the office I am in charge of has fulfilled all its duties at all times and that at no time has it (?ceased to defend our nation's) dignity and sovereignty. [end recording]

FSB LIFTS HUNGER STRIKE AGAINST U.S. AMBASSADOR

FY190154 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The executive board of the Bolivian Socialist Falange, FSB, has lifted the voluntary hunger strike being carried out by FSB leaders and militants.

FSB Deputy Roberto Freyre reported that the hunger strike being waged by his party members in the Congress and at the newspapers EL DIARIO and PRESENCIA has been lifted. He reiterated that this measure was only aimed at getting the withdrawal of U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman. Deputy Roberto Freyre said that FSB is engaged in helping the country continue its democratic process and helping elections to be held as planned.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER WARNS ABOUT DISORGANIZATION

PY170313 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1900 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 16 Jun (LATIN)--Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, commander of the Bolivian Air Force, has confirmed the military support for the installation of a healthy government, but he warned that a disorganized process may lead our emerging democracy to self-destruction.

Speaking at a ceremony held yesterday to commemorate the anniversary of the air force, General Bernal said that the armed forces want the electoral process to be strong, well-structured and based on legal provisions supported by most Bolivians. He was referring to the general elections to be held within 13 days.

"A disorganized process may lead the emerging democracy in our country to self-destruction," the general said in a speech released here today. He added that the recent armed forces proposal to postpone the election for a year was aimed at avoiding sectarian, fratricidal struggles in a hasty electoral process.

EXECUTIVES HELD HOSTAGE BY LA PAZ WORKERS

PY180418 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0126 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 17 Jun (TELAM)--Five executives of the Ribsa textile company in this city have been taken hostage by the workers of the company.

The executives have been identified as Jalucho Salome, president of the executive board; Mario Massi, general manager; German Indaburu and Hayde Salvatierra. The fifth hostage has not been identified. The first two are Argentines and the others are Bolivians.

Officials of the Labor Ministry are taking part in negotiations.

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS REPORTEDLY MISTREATED IN LIBYA

PY171857 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Excerpts] About 50 Bolivian construction workers are virtually the prisoners of Libyan officials, guarded by the police and ill-treated, according to a charge made today by labor leader (Ricardo Catoira). (Catoira) said that the workers were taken to Libya by a contractor who then left them to their fate. The report on the situation of the Bolivians there has arrived through three of them who succeeded in escaping through the desert.

(Catoira) said that the case has been explained to the Bolivian Labor Federation which contacted the Foreign Ministry yesterday, asking the ministry to request the repatriation of the workers through the Venezuelan Embassy in Libya. Bolivia does not have a diplomatic mission in that country.

O ESTADO INTERVIEWS DELFIM NETO ON ECONOMY

PY161722 SAO PAULO O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Jun 80 p 22

[Interview granted to O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO by Brazilian Planning Minister Delfim Neto in Brasilia on 10 June]

[Excerpts] [Question] Are you optimistic about the coming harvest?

[Answer] We are preparing to provide the agricultural sector with the appropriate conditions to enable it to produce a harvest similar to this year's. We are trying to encourage an expansion of farming areas. We are going beyond our capabilities to provide VBC [basic cost value] coverage and appropriate floor prices because we believe this will help us attain a harvest which will allow us to reduce, little by little, the inflationary pressure.

[Question] How can you reconcile the effects of monetary expansion stemming from the massive credit support to agriculture with the need to curb inflation?

[Answer] It is a matter of priorities. We will provide the monetary budget with certain additional resources drawn from the fiscal budget, and the loans to other sectors will be reduced. Assigning priority to agriculture and exports means that these sectors will have credit limits broader than those of other sectors. The idea is to compensate for the excess of agricultural credits by reducing the credits to other sectors.

[Question] Will the more profitable agriculture products such as soybeans have less VBC protection than beans, for example?

[Answer] In fact, products such as soybeans could have VBC coverage below 100 percent because these are highly profitable products and the producers are already building up their capital. Thus it is possible that this idea will be included in drawing up the program. However, the government's intent is to provide a 100 percent coverage for domestic consumption products as far as available funds permit.

[Question] You recently mentioned the possibility of implementing a zero-based budget [orcamento base zero] as of next year. How will this be done?

[Answer] On instructions of the president of the nation, the programs of every ministry are being review with a critical eye for the purposes of the new budget. Each ministry is reviewing its program seeking to concentrate its activities on investments which require less time to pay off, thus trying to aid the struggle against inflation. This means that we will eventually be able to eliminate (and not provide with new budget funds) the programs which are having inflationary effects, and launch other programs.

[Question] Has the idea of budgetary unity been abandoned or will the next fiscal budget continue, including items which are currently part of the monetary budget?

[Answer] The idea is to slowly absorb into the fiscal budget everything which truly belongs to it. Such is the case of subsidies which are still being counted as part of the monetary budget. The transfer of these subsidies to the fiscal budget will begin next year.

[Question] What are the results of the efforts made by the government to prevail upon foreign enterprises to transfer their borrowed capital into investment capital?

[Answer] There still are few results. However, we aware that many such transfers are underway because many corporations have complied with the request of the government. I believe that we will obtain significant results amounting to $500 or $700 million this year, an amount which will help us in the movement of capital for the balance of payments. These funds will be accounted for as direct investments.

[Question] Is the intake of foreign resources at the expected level? How much has been received from abroad so far?

[Answer] Currently the intake of foreign resources is developing well as we have practically reached the desire amount because we are receiving about $500 million per week while maintaining our target net intake at $5 million, plus over $7 billion, for the amortization of our debts. So far we have raised over $4 billion and the reduction of interests has further helped to return everything to normal.

[Question] It seems that the rates of inflation and the adjustment of the exchange rate are drawing apart more and more every time. If the annual inflation rate stays at the level of 80 percent, how can we reconcile this with a 40-percent adjustment of the exchange rate? Will there be another maxidevaluation or will a multiple exchange rate be implemented?

[Answer] We still have quite a margin, even with a 95 percent inflation rate. We must always take 12 months into account: The current adjustment of the exchange rate is 122 percent, which means that there is an ample margin. In addition to this, I believe that we will probably experience some success in our struggle to reduce inflation during the second half of this year. Therefore, we will be able to continue implementing the minidevalution policy. Both the maxidevaluation and the multiple exchange rate are totally out of the question.

[Question] Is it possible to extend the preestablished adjustment for the exchange rate and for the monetary correction until June 1981?

[Answer] It is possible and we should put this measure in effect within a week, more or less. We should raise our sights a little more; however, we still have to establish the level, which may or may not be the same as the one we have now. It will depend on many things.

[Question] Are you suggesting a new reduction of imports by state corporations?

[Answer] It is not a matter of a new cut. The fact is that the effectiveness of the ceilings has never been tested. We just finished a survey and we found out that the ceilings established in 1976 were far above the quantities which these corporations have been importing all these years; thus, the ceilings had no value. What we are going to do now is adjust these import ceilings so that they can truly help reduce imports a little.

[Question] But hasn't this very government established the ceilings for 1980?

[Answer] Yes, but it just followed a tradition. The basis for the establishment of the ceilings was always the highest ceiling of the year before. Since the first ceiling was established in 1976, that ceiling and those which followed it were always unrealistic because the belief that those ceilings were indeed restricting imports was not true. What was happening was that imports were right down at the bottom and the ceiling was high above them.

[Question] What is the behavior of the main accounts of the monetary budget? In addition to the wheat, meat and CNP [National Petroleum Council] accounts at the Bank of Brazil, are there other reasons for the "explosions" of the monetary budget?

[Answer] I believe that the means of payment have been growing at the rate of about 74 percent for the last 12 months, including May. Strictly speaking, there should be some compensation so that these cases would not provoke "explosions." The case of wheat is difficult because things have been piling up for 5 years, and the price that would have to be established for bread in order to close this account would be something terrible. It is possible that the price of bread would go up fivefold. Everybody is asking us to close the wheat account, but when you tell them that if it were not for this we would have to increase the price of bread fivefold, no one persists in the request.

As for petroleum, things are a little bit different. The problems started in 1979 because of the price increases which pushed the prices up 116 percent in only 1 year. During the same period, the exchange rate went up 122 percent, which means that domestic oil prices experienced an increase of 380 percent. This alone gives us a price index of 40 percent. We cannot correct this all at once, but only over a long time. You can see for yourself that we have stepped up the adjustments: There will be a price increase this month, and we will have another one next month. We will close this account in August by stabilizing it at its present level without exerting any more pressure on the monetary budget.

It was absolutely impossible to make a single adjustment. To give you an idea, in May 1979 we were paying $14 per barrel [as published] for oil and in May 1980 this price went up to $32.50.

[Question] When this account closes in August, gasoline will cost about 60 cruzeiros per liter?

[Answer] That depends. There is a certain degree of freedom for the establishment of prices of the various petroleum byproducts.

[Question] But aren't the prices of fuel to be increased in June, July and August?

[Answer] That is right. It is necessary because we have to balance this account. To give you an idea, the effect of the adjustment of fuel prices in June was a 2-percent variation of the wholesale price index.

[Question] Does this mean that until the prices of fuels are updated the inflationary pressure will be high?

[Answer] That is inevitable because if we do not update the prices we have to issue more money.

[Question] Are you not concerned about the psychological effects of a yearly inflation rate of 100 percent, which will be reached either this month or the next?

[Answer] Actually, 100 percent is a mythical number, as 60 percent and 80 percent were before. Each time we reach a plateau and move from one 10-point mark to another there is unpleasant pressure. Undoubtedly the reaching of the 100-percent mark will create a certain degree of uproar, but we must understand that the measures which we have implemented are reducing potential inflation and that at some point this upward tendency will reverse. I hope that this will happen during the second half of this year.

[Question] As of September then?

[Answer] God knows. However, it will reverse because we are controlling the means of payment, the fiscal budget, and we are implementing the measures which are bound to lead to this reversal.

[Question] Would you say that the salary policy is stimulating the inflation rate?

[Answer] Undoubtedly. It is one of the basic factors for the price increases. I would say that nowadays the salary policy is one of the most important factors in the price increases. It would suffice to take a look at sectors such as housebuilding, where there was a 20-percent hike in February and another 20 percent in November.

[Question] Then the salary policy is wrong?

[Answer] No, the policy is not wrong. It is the cause and the effect of inflation. The salary policy alone would not cause inflation. The worst it can do is increase unemployment, and since we have a policy which does not want recession, what we are doing, in fact, is approving the price increases. Now, if we take the increase in the price of oil, which alone stands for 40 percent of the overall increase in prices, and if you adjust the salaries to cover this increase of oil prices, what will happen? The process will never end. We must understand that the increases of oil prices are a tax which everyone must pay: both rich and poor.

[Question] Does the 6 month salary adjustment help to push up the salary-price spiral?

[Answer] I believe so, because it has turned a year into 6 months.

[Question] Then the idea is to change this system?

[Answer] No, not yet. The law is there and we must struggle with it.

ONE OF THE LAST POLITICAL EXILES RETURNS HOME

PY190148 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 18 Jun 80 p 2

[Excerpt] Salvador--The journalist and former leader of the peasant leagues of Rio de Janeiro State, Paulo Cavalcanti Valente, returned to Brazil yesterday by bus. He is the last of the political exiles to return who left the country for Uruguay in April 1964 accompanying former president Joao Goulart and the former governor of Rio Grande do Sul State, Leonel Brizola, to exile.

BRIEFS

COAL DISCOVERY--Aureliano Chaves, vice president of the republic and president of the National Energy Council, has briefed President Figueiredo on the discovery of a deposit of metallurgical coal [carvao metalurgico] estimated at 2 billion tons. The deposit is located in the Osorio region, near the Rio Grande do Sul seacoast. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 17 Jun 80 PY]

GASOLINE PRICE INCREASE--For the fourth time this year, gasoline prices will increase by 14 percent as of 27 June. Regular gasoline will now cost 34.2 cruzeiros per liter, while premium gasoline will cost 51.3 cruzeiros. The increase in the prices of gasoline and petroleum byproducts was revealed by mines and energy sources. Diesel oil and diesel fuel prices will also be readjusted, but the percentages have not yet been revealed. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 17 Jun 80 PY]

ADMIRAL SAYS U.S. POLICY 'TEMPORARY'

PY182059 Paris AFP in Spanish 1546 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Valparaiso, Chile, 18 Jun (AFP)--The Chilean Navy here today termed the decision to exclude it from the naval maneuvers to be carried out by warships of the United States and South American countries as something temporary which will be changed shortly and said that it will not modify the Chilean anti-Soviet position.

Rear Adm Ronald McIntyre, commander of the Chilean combat squadron, stated that "this is a transitory situation. Whether we take part in the Unitas maneuvers or not depends exclusively on the U.S. Government policy. We believe that this policy is going to change shortly."

McIntyre pointed out that this incident is not going to affect relations with the U.S. Navy. He stated that those relations are "at an excellent level."

McIntyre added: "The U.S. Navy has responsibility for the difficult strategic situation of its country, and it is interested in carrying out maneuvers with the participation of Western countries."

According to McIntyre, Washington's decision to exclude Chile from the Unitas-21 maneuvers "is the continuation of a policy aimed at harming us," which started off with the Kennedy Amendment which prohibited the purchase of U.S. arms in 1976.

McIntyre stated that "therefore, it was imprecise to cite the Letelier case as the main reason for this decision."

The commander of the Chilean squadron, however, pointed out that the principled Chilean position remains unchanged.

TWENTY-TWO RECEIVE 3-MONTH BANISHMENT

PY180813 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2243 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 17 Jun (LATIN)--It has been officially announced that the Chilean Government today punished 22 persons with an obligatory change of residence for a period of 3 months, accusing them of violating the state security law.

Those who are affected by the punishment were detained on Thursday, together with another 74 persons, as they were meeting in a restaurant of this capital in what was apparently a political gathering.

The 22 guilty persons were sent to several localities in the south of the country, and the rest were released after being warned that they will receive the same punishment if they are caught violating the political recess, which has been in force since 1973, with clandestine meetings or activities of a Marxist nature, the Interior Ministry reported.

The majority of the arrested persons are students from the State Technical University, including 29 women.

Relegation, or the obligatory change of residence, is contained in current laws authorizing the government to punish with this measure people who violate the internal security law.

M-19 ANNOUNCES NEW 'SPECTACULAR' ACTION IN FUTURE

PA181606 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2305 GMT 17 Jun 80

[By German Acero Espinoza]

[Text] Bogota, 17 Jun (EFE)--The clandestine guerrilla organization, 19 April Movement (M-19), today reappeared once again in Colombia by occupying a radio station in Cali, where it tried to kidnap several newsmen to announce a new more spectacular action than the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota.

An urban commando group, composed of several hooded youths armed with submachineguns, occupied the building where Radio Reloj of the CARACOL radio network is located and forced the workers and newsmen to remain silent with their hands up in the air.

The guerrilla, shouting slogans of his subversive organization, tried to kidnap newsmen and sports commentator Oscar Renteria Jimenez, but several workers of the station prevented them from doing so.

Newsman Wilson Araque, who spoke with EFE over the telephone, said that the guerrillas granted him a long interview in which they announced that they would carry out a much more spectacular action than the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota more than 1 month ago. According to Araque, the guerrillas disclosed all the demands they made to the Colombian Government during the embassy occupation, including more than $15 million which they were given before they left for Cuba with several of the diplomats they held as hostages. In their statements to Araque, the guerrillas reported that a guerrilla "summit" was held early on Tuesday in Cali with urban commando groups of Bogota, Medellin, Cali and Bucaramanga to prepare another more spectacular action than the occupation of the Dominican Embassy. They also disclosed that they are in touch with Fabio Vasquez Castano, one of the top ideologists of the clandestine National Liberation Army (ELN), to organize a guerrilla summit in Medellin with members of all the subversive groups that operate in Colombia.

However, the guerrillas did not disclose the date when they will carry out the new action, though they warned that it will be much more spectacular than the occupation of the Dominican Embassy "so that the entire world will know us even better in the future."

Commander Uno Returns

PA181607 Paris AFP in Spanish 2258 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Bogota, 17 Jun (AFP)--Rosemberg Pabon, Commander Uno and leader of the 19 April Movement (M-19) group which occupied the Dominican Embassy in February, returned to Colombia from Panama a few days ago to reorganize the guerrilla group's struggle, it was learned today.

Pabon spoke over the telephone with a newsman of the Cadena Radial Colombiana (CARACOL) station in Bogota shortly before returning from Panama. In that interview, Commander Uno denied rumors that there are divisions in the M-19 and that on the contrary, the group is now stronger after the occupation of the embassy, where it held more than a dozen diplomats hostage during 30 days.

According to the radio station, the interview took place when the M-19 leaders began contacts with the Colombian Government regarding an eventual surrender to obtain amnesty. The Turbay Ayala government has not commented on this statement.

Talks With Nicaragua's FSLN

PA181713 Paris AFP in Spanish 1454 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Cali, Colombia, 18 Jun (AFP)--The leftist 19 April Movement admitted here today that it is carrying out contacts with the Sandinist National Liberation Front which overthrew dictator Anastasio Somoza last year. An M-19 spokesman said that the secret talks are advancing well and that they seek to achieve unity of action among the guerrilla movements in Latin America.

The M-19, which occupied the Dominican Embassy in Bogota for 61 days during which it held several diplomats hostage, announced that it is preparing a summit of Colombian guerrillas. The summit would be attended by leaders of the communist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the M-19, the Maoist Popular Liberation Army (EPL), the Trotskiyite Workers Self-Defense Movement (MAO) and the Castroite National Liberation Army (ELN).

According to the M-19 spokesman who spoke with a newsman of the CARACOL radio network here, the M-19 will analyze a government proposal to grant amnesty to guerrillas who lay down their weapons. The M-19 recently offered to become legal and to accept the government's proposal if the government undertakes a social and economic policy in favor of the poor. The FARC has rejected the proposal and announced it will continue its struggle. The M-19 said that the amnesty proposal must be analyzed with a cool head and must include clear and precise conditions such as the lifting of the state of siege which has been in effect since July 1976.

Military on Alert

PA182018 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] The military intelligence command and other state security organs have been alerted to new threats by alleged members of the underground M-19. Military spokesmen told this station today that the possible return to the country of members of the M-19 commando unit which attacked the Dominican Republic Embassy in Bogota is being investigated.

Press reports say Commander Uno, Rosemberg Pabon, is back in Colombia. The national Defense Ministry has reported that the military intelligence service has been alerted to suppress any activities by the armed insurgents. It was also reported that security and control measures at strategic areas in the major cities such as embassies, public offices, airport and sea terminals have been reinforced to prevent any possible activities by the [word indistinct].

ELN Leader Vasquez Returns

PA140453 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0401 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Bogota, 13 Jun (EFE)--It was reported today that Pablo Vasquez Castano, the founder and former leader of the guerrilla National Liberation Army (ELN), is in Colombia trying to reorganize the movement.

Col German Aragon, chief of military intelligence in Antioquia Department, said that Vasquez might participate in a summit of guerrilla chiefs which will be attended by Manuel Marulanda of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia and Jaime Bateman of the 19 April Movement.

Vasquez Castano, who disappeared from the country in 1973 after a clash with the army, has apparently been in Cuba and other socialist countries.

The members of the ELN, which once was the most powerful armed group in Colombia, included priests Camilo Torres Restrepo and Domingo Lain, the latter a Spaniard, who died during clashes with the army.

OFFICIALS DENY PLANE CAUGHT IN EL SALVADOR COLOMBIAN

PA181541 Paris AFP in Spanish 1532 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Bogota, 18 Jun (AFP)--Colombian authorities denied here today that the plane that was carrying weapons for the Salvadoran leftwing guerrillas and was caught in Salvadoran territory on Sunday is Colombian.

Colombia's Civil Aeronautics Board reported that it is not missing any HK Aerocommander and added that it might more likely be a plane used for drug trafficking. Colombian officials went on to say that planes with such features belong to the United States. They are stolen in that country and then used for the illegal cocaine and marijuana trade.

EDUCATION SECRETARY DENOUNCES MARXIST INFILTRATION

PA170418 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] A serious situation in Bogota's schools, caused by the politicization of education by high school teachers, was reported to this station today by Education Secretary Pilar Santamaria de Reyes.

She explained that in recent months strict measures have been taken to control teachers and prevent political indoctrination and distortion of the government's programs. This is especially true in social and religious matters. Exam subject matters are being reviewed with great care since it was noted on several occasions that teachers are giving a Marxist orientation to the education they give their students.

Church Echoes Concern

PA172241 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] The Colombian Catholic Church today condemned the infiltration by Marxist teachers into schools and universities. It said education has begun to deteriorate and blamed the government for offering simplistic solutions to the problem.

In a statement to RCN, Msgr Mario Rebollo Bravo, chairman of the Colombian Episcopal Conference, expressed deep concern for the future of the young when their future teachers--who are presently studying at the university--are the promoters of riots and vandalism, the prelate said.

Monsignor Rebollo Bravo noted, however, that the invasion of universities, stonings and the [words indistinct] of rectors is a third-rate concern. What is serious, he said, is that education is failing in the home and in primary and high schools. This is why youths at the university take wrong paths and stray toward materialist ideologies or adopt extremist ideologies quite different from the Catholic faith it should profess.

The president of the episcopal conference said that the government has offered simplistic solutions and has not gotten to the bottom of the problem. One must set aside carefree solutions and not believe that things are that simple. A thorough analysis must be made to determine more practical alternatives, Monsignor Rebollo Bravo, archbishop of Pamplona, said in northeastern Santander.

PRESIDENT-ELECT BELAUNDE NAMES SOME CABINET MEMBERS

PY182225 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2120 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 18 Jun (LATIN)--President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry today named Manuel Ulloa Elias, lawyer and economist, as prime minister and economy minister in the Cabinet which will take over the government on 28 July.

In a press conference, Belaunde explained that the names of the new army, navy, air force and energy ministers will not be made public until the day before he assumes the new civilian government. At the same time, the president-elect confirmed the reestablishment of the Justice Ministry, which had been closed at the onset of the military regime in 1968.

In his capacity as prime minister, Ulloa, 54, read the partial composition of the Cabinet. He released the names of 12 members of the 16-member Cabinet. There are nine members of the Popular Action Party in the new Cabinet, including President-elect Belaunde Terry. Two members belong to the Christian Popular Party and one of them is an independent. Javier Arias Stella, a pathologist and founder of the Popular Action Party in 1956, has been confirmed as foreign relations minister. Stella is currently secretary general of the Popular Action Party.

Miguel Alva Orlandini has been appointed chief of the national information system which had been created for the nationwide publication of official communiques.

The Cabinet is partially composed of:

Manuel Ulloa Elias as prime minister and economy and commerce minister; Javier Arias Stella as foreign relation minister; Jose Maria de la Jara y Ureta as interior minister; Luis Felipe Alarco as education minister; Eduardo Orrego as transport and communications minister; Niels Ericson as agriculture minister; Uriel Garcia as public health minister; Alfonso Grados Bertorini as labor minister; Felipe Osterling Parodi as justice minister; Roberto Rotondo Mendoza as industry, tourism and integration minister; Javier Velarde as housing and construction minister; and Rene Deustua as fishing minister.

BELAUNDE TO RETURN RADIO STATIONS, PAPERS TO OWNERS

PY182233 Paris AFP in Spanish 1947 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Lima, 17 Jun (AFP)--Hector Amengual, president of the Inter-American Radio Association (AIR), said that Peruvian President-elect Fernando Belaunde will return all radio stations and all other media to their former owners.

Amengual, who was accompanied by Peruvian Radio Association President Fernando Gonzalez, yesterday visited the president-elect and said that the meeting was very cordial.

Amengual said that he was very happy with Belaunde's decision to hand over radio and television stations as well as Lima newspapers to their former owners. All of them had been taken over by the government during Gen Juan Alvarado's regime.

Since 1971 the government has controlled the radio stations, and at present it has total control over eight radio stations in Lima and in the interior. The government also owns 51 percent of the stock of three radio stations and 25 percent of the stock of another eight radio stations.

The government also owns 51 percent of the stocks of two Lima television stations, and it took over all Lima newspapers and four provincial newspapers in July 1974.

CALDERON BERTI INTERVIEWED ON OPEC MEETING

ID181037 Madrid YA in Spanish 13 Jun 80 p 37

[Unattributed report on exclusive remarks by Venezuelan Minister of Energy and Mines Humberto Calderon Berti: "Venezuela Does Not Support Oil Price Increase"--all quotes as published]

[Text] Former OPEC Chairman Humberto Calderon Berti has stopped off in Madrid following the Algiers OPEC meeting to meet with Prime Minister Suarez and today with the king. Engineer Calderon Berti, who is also Venezuela's minister of energy and mines, talked to YA about the Algiers meeting.

"The Algiers summit was very positive on account of the agreement reached which, although not perfect, is a good one because it reduces the differences regarding prices. It is also positive for the consumer countries since there is better market control and it is possible to combat speculation somewhat. Furthermore, the following two Venezuelan ideas were presented in Algiers: the creation of the OPEC News Agency--OPEC NEWS--which was approved, and the idea of creating an institute for Third World postgraduates in science and technology, which was also accepted.

"OPEC will soon be holding two meetings--one triminsterial meeting of foreign, finance and oil ministers between the second half of August and the first half of September in Geneva to prepare all the documentation and make recommendations to the second meeting, the summit of OPEC countries' heads of state to be held in Baghdad in the first week of November.

"OPEC is now drawing up a document through its long-term strategy committee for the political fixing of prices which will make it possible to forecast future prices with adjustments for inflation exported by the developed countries and the necessary adjustments for finished products manufactured in the industrialized countries. It is fundamental that we agree on a single price which could become effective in the next few months. This would mean combating the spot market, which is a speculative market damaging to all, both producers and consumers.

"OPEC is also concerned with the Third World and developing countries. We are working on joint alternative energy projects. Venezuela and Algeria have suggested the creation of an OPEC development agency or bank.

"As for the conversations with the industrialized countries, another round of talks must be held because while energy is important, so too is everything connected with the order of the international monetary system, the bases for transferring technology and the prices of the less developed countries' raw materials."

OPEC has a future of only a few decades; therefore, "for it to remain viable its role must be redefined. This is why Venezuela has undertaken to promote several initiatives to revitalize the organization. We are beginning to study a plan for cooperation with consumers outside the oil framework. We do not believe that the most that can be achieved is mere negotiations on oil consumption and sales. We must seek new forms of energy."

With regard to Venezuelan-Spanish relations, the South American country sells us 70,000 barrels a day through various companies. "Now both our countries are seeking to strengthen these bilateral energy relations. This is the reason for my Madrid visit."

With regard to a possible price increase this year, Calderon Berti said nothing except that "we in OPEC cannot restrict ourselves to discussing prices. Venezuela is not advocating further price increases."

COSTA RICA

VENEZUELA'S HERRERA GUARANTEES NEW BENEFITS

PA181444 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Central America will receive new benefits from Venezuela, President Luis Herrera Campins announced this afternoon on arriving at the presidential house.

Asked about the date when the ways in which Venezuela will aid Central America will be announced, he said this would be soon, since work is already underway. But the Venezuelan president did not specify if the announcement will be made in the near future or will be made tomorrow when the joint declaration is signed.

The Venezuelan president said that although the Central American countries are already receiving benefits from his country, the work currently underway seeks to grant the area some new benefits. You can be sure you will obtain new benefits, Herrera Campins told newsmen. This was taken to mean that this country will guarantee additional aspects connected with the oil supply.

The presidents of Venezuela and Costa Rica agree that their two nations share a common destiny. Our two countries are geared toward the defense of freedom and democracy in the American Continent, Herrera Campins and Carazo Odio have both declared. Within the framework of Americanist brotherhood, we are determined that our peoples shall overcome their problems, their social plights, their injustices and their difficulties so that, together, they will gradually generate that destiny which belongs to all, Carazo said.

The purpose of this visit is to contribute decisively to a strengthening of the ties of friendship and communication between our two nations, the Venezuelan president added. This is why I would like to tell Costa Ricans that in Venezuela they have a friendly fatherland that loves and admires them.

Herrera Campins and Carazo Odio will sign a joint declaration tomorrow, in which they will ratify their two nations' desire to enforce freedom and the defense of human rights as well as Venezuela's support and aid for Costa Rica and the other countries in the area.

CARAZO REPORTEDLY ORDERS ARMS SMUGGLING PROBE

PA181332 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0056 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] San Jose, 17 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo reportedly ordered today an investigation into the arms smuggling case discovered by local authorities, the afternoon newspaper LA PRENSA LIBRE reports in today's edition.

According to press reports, members of the Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DIC) discovered a van loaded with modern arms and powerful explosives in Moravia, 7 km from San Jose. The newspaper adds that Carazo called Security Minister Carlos Arguedas LeFranc to his office today to ask him for an in-depth investigation and the adoption of security measures throughout the country to prevent any arms smuggling.

LA PRENSA LIBRE contends that "it has been learned that the president is concerned over reports abroad that arms are being sent from Costa Rica to other countries, particularly El Salvador." This is in reference to the seizure of ammunition in San Miguel, El Salvador, after the last week's crash of a light plane of Panamanian registry carrying it.

According to the Costa Rican daily, the arms seized in Costa Rica may be left over from the many weapons that passed through Costa Rica between 1978 and 1979 for the Sandinist guerrilla forces that overthrew the government of Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle in Nicaragua. "The president is determined to keep Costa Rica from being used in the illegal international arms traffic at any cost," says the newspaper, quoting official sources.

Press 'Speculation' Rapped

PA181519 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] According to reports from Panama, the plane that crashed in El Salvador while carrying a large shipment of arms took off from Panama but picked up the arms in Costa Rica.

The public security minister has said in this regard that the plane and the crew are Panamanian; that there is no evidence the plane landed in our country and that, therefore, the reports are mere speculation by the press. Since there is no tangible evidence in this regard, the government has not opened any investigation in this connection, Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas LaFranc said.

The Costa Rican Government will not allow any action aimed at intervening in the domestic affairs of the Central American countries, Arguedas added. As for Costa Rica's position vis-a-vis El Salvador, it supports the Salvadoran Government junta, which is striving to achieve peace and well-being for the entire people within a democratic framework.

Regarding allegations that [Costa Rican] authorities are involved in the arms smuggling, the ministry said the culprits will be placed at the disposal of judicial authorities for trial under the full force of the law.

AUTHORITIES ARREST MAN IN ARMS THEFT CASE

PA181627 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Public Secutiry Minister Carlos Arguedas said yesterday that the main culprit in the theft of arms from the Juan Santamaria International Airport was arrested by officers of the Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DIC).

The person involved is Emilio Gazel, who was arrested in Moravia. A vehicle owned by him, bearing license plate No 75540, was also seized. It contained 42 cases of 75 mm mortar shells. Mortars of this type were left in our country when the war in Nicaragua ended. They were picked up especially at the border [words indistinct] several farms following complaints from the inhabitants.

The work done by the DIC in connection with the seizure of several cases of grenades [as heard] stolen from the government confirms that its existence is justified. For several days and nights, the DIC officers under the command of Col Guillermo Marti, deputy director of Mariano Sosa and Maj Mario Fallas worked untiringly and with great sacrifice, successfully concluding a praiseworthy task, Arguedas said.

The destination of the mortar shells as well as the way they were stolen from the air terminal are unknown, the security minister added. Regarding allegations of a possible involvement by our authorities in a case of arms smuggling, the ministry said that those guilty will be placed at the disposal of the judicial authorities for trial under the full rigor of the law.

Ramifications Investigated

PA182029 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Officials of the Directorate of Criminal Investigations [DIC] said this morning that thus far Emilio Gazel is the only person found to be involved in the theft of several large-bore shells. Gazel is being held incommunicado and it is not known if any habeas corpus writ has been requested in his favor. However, the fact that there are no clues as to any involvement by other persons does not mean the case has been closed, DIC officials added. In view of the complexity of the theft and traffic in arms it is virtually impossible that Gazel was working alone. Investigations will continue for this reason, the police spokesmen said.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF COMPLICITY IN AMRS CASE

PA182316 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish 16 Jun 80 Vol II PP 1022, 1023, 1024

[Excerpts] The following publication refers to the plane loaded with ammunition and weapons which made a forced landing in san miguel. Following are the API commentaries:

Although the Salvadoran military authorities affirm that the ammunition brought by the supposed Panamanian aircraft were to be delivered to the guerrillas, the opposition sectors are convinced that the ammunition was in fact consigned to "themost rabid rightist groups of El Salvador" which, "with the consent and blessings of the government, are operating in the country." Proof of this, the same sectors add, is that the plane which crashed against the tree and was unable to take off, as well as the one which picked up its crew, landed without any difficulties on the landing strip of a private estate usually protected by guards or the army.

Elsewhere, the popular and labor organizations, particularly the National Labor Federation of Salvadoran Workers (SENASTRAS), recently revealed through its secretary general, Hector Bernabe Recinos, the entry into the country, through various places, of weapons consigned to the enemies of the people.

In this connection we want to report, Bernabe Recinos said, that presently war materiel has been unloaded in ports and taken to San Salvador. "In Cutuco, 70 boxes of weapons and ammunitions were unloaded from a ship and brought to San Salvador in two train cars. They were disguised with a label marked milk, but the contents of the wooden boxes were weapons consigned to the Defense Ministry. Similar shipments have been unloaded at Acajutla Port and at the Ilopango Airport."

Bernabe Recinos also reported the surreptitious arrival in the country not only of weapons and ammunitions for "the enemies of people," but also of mercenaries. We also wish to report to the Salvadoran people, he said, that full mercenary battalions have been unloaded and taken to the military posts: 600 to Morazan, 600 to Zacatecoluca, and others to Santa Ana. We can see the intervention of U.S. imperialism here."

As for the place where the plane crashed against a tree at the Miraflores Estate as well as for the one where the crew was picked up, it is strange that they should have entered Salvadoran territory so easily and landed on the strip when the Defense Ministry itself proclaimed that there is the strictest vigilance by land, sea and air with guard and troop patrols, Coast Guard launches, planes, helicopters, and so forth.

The infiltration of the supposed Panamanian planes can only be explained, he noted, if those flying the aircraft were in collusion with the military elements reportedly patrolling the entire country. While the truth is established, the following question continues unanswered: Who was supposed to receive the ammunition? The guerrillas, as claimed by Colonel Garcia, or the enemies of the people?

MORALES EHRLICH STRESSES NEED FOR EMERGENCY PLAN

PA170228 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 16 Jun 80 p 65

[Text] Jose Morales Ehrlich, revolutionary government junta member, told a group of Christian Democratic Party [PDC] members that in order to save the country economically, socially and politically, it is necessary to implement the national emergency plan.

Morales Ehrlich and PDC members met recently to analyze the nation's situation and to discuss the objectives of the emergency plan which will benefit the Salvadoran people.

According to Morales Ehrlich, "the creation of new jobs and the investment of 2 billion colones in this plan will promote the country's general development, especially the economy, in proportion to the structural changes already in progress."

He also said that according to plans the 231,105 jobs which already exist will be maintained and that 74,230 new jobs will be created so that the unemployed can be incorporated into the country's production.

"Agriculture and livestock are among the priority development programs. In this sector we aimed at increasing the production of basic grains, sugarcane, cotton, cattle and in preserving renewable natural resources. The plan also intends to reactivate industry, tourism, housing construction, financing of public works and the improvement of communities," Morales Ehrlich explained.

With regard to poor communities, he said they will be provided with the basic needs required by any human being. Rural areas will be provided with electirc power, education, food aid and environmental sanitation, Morales Ehrlich indicated.

He said that a peaceful revolution is underway which will benefit the majority of Salvadorans. I trust in the patriotism and good will of Salvadorans and, based on my experience, I do not doubt that there are honest citizens who wish to solve the current situation without bloodshed.

JUNTA MEMBERS CONDUCT WORK SESSION ON AGRARIAN REFORM

PA190143 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2200 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Members of the revolutionary government junta held an intensive work session today with Agriculture Ministry officials and representatives of institutions directly involved in the historic agrarian reform process.

Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano and Jose Napoleon Duarte held a meeting at 0900 today with Agriculture Minister Octavio Arellano Solis; his secretary, Col Jose Galileo Torres; Salvadoran Agrarian Transformation Institute (ISTA) officials and agriculture experts, to exchange views and to make decisions to be carried out immediately and in the future to continue promoting the agrarian reform.

Agriculture experts had the opportunity on this occasion to make suggestions as to the best way to carry out the agrarian reform which undoubtedly will benefit the Salvadorans, particularly the peasants.

During the meeting all issues related to the agrarian reform needs were discussed and presented with sincerity and a great sense of reality. The experts indicated that the peasants will need immediate aid so that they can be properly incorporated into the Salvadoran society with dignity. They also mentioned the fact that everyone involved in this process is showing a great patriotic spirit.

Colonel Majano and Duarte continued talking to Agriculture Ministry officials to find out more about their most urgent needs. Finally, they decided that more meetings of this type should be held in order to consolidate the agrarian reform process.

ARMED FORCES DENY RUMORS ON LACK OF SAFETY ON ROADS

PA181517 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] In view of rumors which are persistently circulating, the press committee of the armed forces considers it an absolute necessity to explain the following: It is false that a high-ranking officer has said that the safety of people traveling on Salvadoran roads cannot be guaranteed. On the contrary, the armed forces guarantee the lives and property of all Salvadorans.

SECURITY CORPS CAPTURES MORALES EHRLICH'S SON

PA190224 Paris AFP in Spanish 0212 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Jun (AFP)--The Salvadoran Security Corps today captured the eldest son of government junta member Antonio Morales Ehrlich, it was learned from a reliable source. Jose Antonio Morales announced 2 months ago in a letter to his father that he had joined the leftist Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces.

FDR DELEGATION IN AUSTRIA SEES EARLY OVERTHROW OF JUNTA

AU181055 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0516 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Barbara Coudenhove-Kalergi report on 17 June Vienna press conference of an El Salvador Revolutionary Democratic Front (FRD) delegation with recorded excerpts from statements by two delegation members, beginning in Spanish, fading into German translation]

[Summary] International observers agree that it is only a question of time until political terrorism in El Salvador leads to open warfare. Virtually everything now depends on the position of the United States, and it has clearly defined its policy of supporting the junta which, in addition to the military, also includes four Christian Democratic politicians. But this government has no support among the people. The recently united opposition is a rather mixed group ranging from the extreme left to the democratic center. This opposition estimates that it is supported at the moment by about 80 percent of the opposition--which is essentially confirmed by the Swiss paper NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG.

"One of the representatives of this opposition, of the so-called Revolutionary Democratic Front, is Salvador Arias, former minister of agriculture without party affiliation, who resigned 4 years ago because of the failure of the land reforms. Above all, this university professor is afraid of one thing: a direct intervention by the United States and thus an internationalization of the conflict, with incalculable consequences for the entire region."

[Begin Arias recording] We want to make it clear that we have not been seeking war. We also want to make it clear that this war has been forced upon us from outside, that we have tried all peaceful means to overcome the El Salvador crisis, that all these attempts have failed, that we have participated in all elections to date, that along with the military, we even participated in the government after the coup of 15 October last year. So we have exhausted all peaceful possibilities. The Revolutionary Democratic Front wants to establish peace in our country. It wants a democratic, pluralist, antioligarchic and anti-imperialist government--above all anti-imperialist, as a consequence of the U.S. policy vis-a-vis our country--this is the kind of government the FDR wants to establish in El Salvador. [end recording]

In El Salvador, the general claim is that the opposition is being supported from Cuba. Here in Vienna, yesterday, opposition representatives categorically denied that. One delegation member Jose Rutilio Sanchez, happens to be a Catholic priest. Where does the church stand in this conflict?

[Begin Sanchez recording] Regarding the position of the Catholic Church, first of all I should like to point out that the entire Catholic people--the vast majority of people of El Salvador are Catholic--have risen to fight in this struggle for liberation side by side, together. There are many priests and various Christian communities that are integrated in the FDR, that are FDR members. And the successor of the murdered Bishop Romero is pursuing exactly the same policy, the same line, as the former bishop. [end recording]

[Coudenhov-Kalergi] "For the time being, the scenario for El Salvador looks rather gloomy: a bloody civil war in which the United States, as it did in Nicaragua, is opposed to the majority of the people; and in the end possibly a leftist regime that is virtually bound to drift toward the USSR. That is why the Central American opposition forces are seeking contacts with democratic Europe before this happens. Here in Vienna they have talked, among others, with Socialist Party floor leader Heinz Fischer, People's Party foreign policy spokesman Steiner, and Caritas director Prelate Ungar, and have done in Iran--might now play a more active role also in the Latin American backyard of the United States, and not necessarily in Washington's favor."

Austrian Socialists Pledge Support

AU181056 [Editorial Report] Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German on 18 June 1980 carries on page 5 a 1,000-word Georg Hoffmann-Ostenhof report on the 17 June Vienna press conference of the El Salvador Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] delegation, containing the following passages on statements by delegation member Salvador Arias: "'The war has been forced upon us by the junta and by the Americans.' Washington politically and militarily supports the junta which last year replaced long-standing dictator Romero, but above all it supports the junta with loans for arms purchases. Arias does not exclude a possible military U.S. intervention in El Salvador if the junta should lose control of the situation. 'But should they intervene, they would encounter a resistance they never dreamed about,' Arias said."

"'Attempts were made to induce us, by provocations, to start an uprising too early. However, we will launch the uprising only when we are sure to succeed, and when it is in line with the awareness and the will of the people." In this context, the author states that although no dates were mentioned, "one gained the impression that the decision will come this summer."

The report says in conclusion: "In the Salvadoran delegation's talks with Socialist Party floor leader Fischer, the latter ensured the FDR representatives--among them there is a Catholic priest--of the Socialist Nationalrat faction's unreserved moral and humanitarian support for their struggle against dictatorship and in favor of democratic conditions."

GUATEMALA

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES ANY INTERVENTION EFFORTS

PA190128 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1923 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 18 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan National Defense Minister Gen Anibal Guevara asserted today that the Guatemalan Army is not intervening in support of the Salvadoran Government or to oppose the Nicaraguan regime. "The Guatemalan Armed Forces maintain a posture of nonintervention in the affairs of other states," the military leader said.

General Guevara described as false certain news reports that have circulated in Central America to the effect that the Guatemalan Army is reportedly preparing to intervene in El Salvador in support of the Salvadoran Army, which is presently waging a struggle against leftist guerrilla groups.

"We are not going to intervene in El Salvador in any way, because it is not our affair and we believe that it is solely up to the Salvadorans to solve the crisis which they are experiencing," the minister said.

On the other hand, the military chief also denied rumors that the Guatemalan Army would support former Somozist guardsmen in an invasion of Nicaragua to overthrow the Sandinist government. "We will not cooperate with any group that attempts to attack a brother country," General Guevara said.

FOREIGN MINISTER EXPLAINS DIPLOMAT'S DISMISSAL

PA171807 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 10 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] The dismissal of Oswaldo Guerra y Guerra as Guatemalan ambassador to the Dominican Republic was a presidential decision based on the powers vested in him by the Constitution, Foreign Minister Rafeal Castillo Valdez told PRENSA LIBRE yesterday.

Asked by one of our reporters about the diplomat's dismissal the minister cited an article of the Constitution which states that the president of the republic can replace any ambassador or consul representing Gautemala in any country.

Regarding Guerra's statements criticizing the government of General Lucas Garcia and noting alleged violations of the Havana and Vienna agreements, the foriegn minister made no comment.

The Foreign Ministry has appointed Carlos Lemus Gallardo, former Guatemalan ambassador to El Salvador, to replace Guerra y Guerra.

The Dominican Government has given its approval for the new Ambassador Lemus Gallardo.

As of yesterday it had not announced who would replace Lemus Gallardo in El Salvador.

EMBASSIES' INVOLVEMENT ASKED IN VALVERDE CASE

Circumstances Limit Costa Rica

PA140000 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpts] A local court will try Victor Manuel Valverde, former president of the association of engineering students of the state university, who has been accused of kidnapping, violence and murder. Valverde is in the hospital recovering from bullet wounds sustained the day before yesterday in the university campus in Zone 12 during an incident as a result of which a group of students burned an alleged secret agent. Police are now accusing Valverde of direct involvement in this incident. Valverde's relatives asked the Costa Rican Embassy to grant him diplomatic asylum but the Costa Rican ambassador answered that he cannot be given protection while he is in the hospital. The request for protection was made after an attempt to kidnap him from the hospital failed, his relatives reported.

Costa Rican Ambassador Mario Esquivel Tobar explained the limitations of the embassy in the case. [Begin recording] I received a formal request from Carrillo, acting rector of San Carlos University, urging me to give diplomatic protection to Valverde. The Engineering School also filed a similar request and Valverde's father came to see me yesterday afternoon. Since that protection cannot be provided because he is in the hospital, I asked the Guatemalan Government to provide closer protection by the public security forces. I think the government minister has complied with my request. [end recording]

The Costa Rican ambassador originally did not know that Valverde could not leave the hospital. Newspaper sources stated that two alleged security officials and not just one, namely Adan Melgar Solares, died during the university incidents. The sources said the other official was Baldomero Mendoza, a rural policeman. However, Mendoza is still alive.

Five Embassies To Intervene

PA140323 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1710 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] According to engineering students of the San Carlos University, five diplomatic missions will go before government organizations to have the security forces drop assassination charges against Victor Manuel Valverde, an engineering student, who will be tried by the Fifth Penal Court.

According to the students, the government, through its various organizations, sought the grossest pretext to prevent Valverde from leaving the country. The government did this when it failed in its purpose and when it learned of the effort of the Superior University Council to seek diplomatic protection for Valverde, former president of the association of engineering students and member of this council. The students also reported that Valverde--who is being treated at a private hospital in this city because of bullet wounds received during a criminal attack against him carried out at the university on Tuesday--was originally to be tried at the Third Peace Court for robbery and kidnapping. However, his case was transferred to the Fifth Penal Court under the charge of killing Adan de Jesus Melgar Pomares. [name as heard]

According to his companions, the government is doing this in order to prevent Valverde from leaving the country under diplomatic protection. He is being accused of a crime that occurred 40 minutes after Valverde already lay unconscious in the emergency room at the Roosevelt Hospital where he underwent intensive medical treatment for bullet wounds that he received when he was attacked.

The students said that their efforts will be aimed at winning the intervention of the Costa Rican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Panamanian and Venezuelan Embassies.

Nicaraguan Envoy Demurs

PA181913 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The Nicaraguan Embassy in Guatemala has not acceded to the request by the state university engineering school to grant asylum to Victor Manuel Valverde who is at the medical center. Nicaraguan Ambassador Alejandro Castillo explained the reason for the refusal: [Begin recording] We cannot grant asylum this way. The person has to come to the embassy. Our protection cannot go beyond our embassy because we would virtually be interfering in matters that do not pertain to us. [end recording]

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO PANAMA--Raul Gonzalez Garza, a distinguished newsman, will leave in the next few days for Panama, to take up the post of Guatemalan ambassador to that country. [Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTROAMERICA in Spanish 5 Jun 80 p 1 PA]

HONDURAS

TALKS WITH EL SALVADOR MAY BE SUSPENDED

PA181413 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2145 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The possibility has not been dismissed that negotiations with El Salvador might be stopped, Foreign Secretary Eliseo Perez Cadalso said yesterday when he was asked if that would occur if it is confirmed that the latest agreements are harmful to territorial integrity. He said, however, that his conscience is clear since every step taken in the negotiations has been approved by the Higher Council of the Armed Forces and the military government junta.

He was asked if the Foreign Secretariat would publish the agreement signed with El Salvador on 17 April in Miami which, according to Camilo Gomez Y Gomez, a former member of the joint commission on boundaries, is an attack on Honduras' territorial interests. The foreign secretary's reply was a speedy no because there are some documents that cannot be disclosed even if this were desirable. However, if the Higher Council of the Armed Forces permits, it will be published. We do not think there is anything harmful in the agreement. Our conscience is clear and we are completely at ease because we have worked in favor of a settlement that we think is both advantageous to the nation and timely.

The document signed in Miami says Honduras and El Salvador will sign a general treaty without having delimited the areas in dispute. The foreign secretary said he could not reply to the question of whether Honduras would accept El Salvador's lastest proposal to extend the disputed areas. When he was pressured to be more specific, he said: I don't think it will be accepted. Furthermore, in negotiations as in love, one proposes and it is up to the other party to accept or not.

He confirmed that a meeting of the former Honduran foreign secretaries has been called today to analyze this delicate issue of the peace talks with El Salvador. Of course we have to make matters clear so the people will know to what extent prudence and the high interest of the nation favor the talks, the foreign secretary added. He did not dismiss the possibility of holding a forum, but it would have to be determined who would participate.

The Higher Council of the Armed Forces is unaware of what was discussed during the latest negotiations conducted in Miami between the foreign ministry committees of Honduras and El Salvador, Col Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, head of the 3d Infantry Battalion, has said. He said that most likely those deliberations will be reported on during the next regular meeting of the Higher Council of the Armed Forces.

These meetings are held every 3 months and one will be convened this month. He added that on those occasions when it is necessary, the foreign secretary briefs them on how the negotiations with El Salvador are going. He said that the council is unaware of what was transacted in Miami by Honduran Under Secretary Carlos Lopez Contreras but they might discuss the problem during the next meeting if the high command deems it necessary

Alvarez Martinez said he knows Gomez y Gomez rather well and thinks he is an honest patriot. He said, however, he thinks Gomez y Gomez should have tried to solve the problem by talking directly to the military junta members or to whomever else he wanted before he made his public denunciations. He said that since the negotiations with El Salvador are so delicate and important, it is important for some topics, if possible, to be discussed without publicizing them outside the country.

The military officer explained that so far the armed forces has not decided to make any changes in the battalions or in any other military corps. However, he did not dismiss the possibility that this might be decided during the meeting that the Higher Council of the Armed Forces will hold in the next few days in consultation with armed forces chief Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia.

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTER DISPUTES ARMS PLANE'S ALLEGED FLIGHT PLAN

PA181936 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] The flight plan of the plane that crashed in El Salvador with an arms cargo was false and it was never in our country, Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, Nicaraguan foreign minister, has stated:

[Begin D'Escoto recording] I want to insist that a government official's remarks must not be confused with what we read in the papers, in any newspaper. Yesterday I talked to Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena who said that at 0530 Sunday an Aerocommander with the Panamanian license number HP776 had to crashland at the Miraflores Estate near San Miguel in El Salvador. Shortly after this, another craft landed which rescued the pilot and copilot of an unknown nationality and some weapons and (?ammunition) which supposedly were coming from Venezuela were found aboard. He added that a flight plan was also found aboard which Tocumen-David-Nicaragua. That is what my colleague told me. He wanted us to investigate to determine whether the plane had landed somehwere in Nicaragua, either at Sandino Airport or anywhere else. I told him that first of all it was obvious that the flight plan was false because the only thing we knew for certain was that the plane had landed in El Salvador but it was not on the flight plan. Now then, if the plane left Panama and went to David or if it came to Nicaragua, that would have to be investigated by the pertinent officials. I can tell you, as I told the Salvadoran foreign minister, that the plane never landed in Nicaragua.

ARCE SAYS BREZHNEV INVITED TO JULY CELEBRATIONS

PA190422 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has invited CPSU General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev to attend the commemoration of the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution. This statement was made by Revolutionary Commander Bayardo Arce, president of the State Council.

Arce said that the commemoration of the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution has great significance within the context of Nicaragua's foreign policy of maintaining friendship with all the peoples of the world.

Therefore, we have also invited Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and president of the USSR Council of State, as we have invited U.S. President Jimmy Carter, Cuban Prime Minister [as heard] Fidel Castro and Yasir 'Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Arce said.

Special handling has been given to invitations extended to Venezuela, Costa Rica, Panama and Mexico because of the solidarity those countries extended to Nicaragua when it was staging a struggle against the enemy.

Another country invited by Nicaragua is Honduras, because of its foreign policy of good will toward Nicaragua [words indistinct].

Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins is the only person who has confirmed his attendance, according to an official announcement.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCES EC ASSISTANCE TOTALS $15 MILLION

PA182053 Managua Sistema Sandinist Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpts] European Community aid to Nicaragua now totals $15 million. Martin (Mofner), director of the Community's Information Service, explained that aid:

[Begin recording] I am here in Managua to improve the knowledge of the European Community about Nicaragua and our activities concerning your country.

[Question] Does the European Common Market have a special interest in Nicaragua?

[Answer] Yes, we have a very special interest. I think since the early days of the revolution last year the Community and its member countries decided to provide special, speedy assistance so your country could be rebuilt. We have a very important program for this year too.

[Question] Could you provide any information about that program?

[Answer] Yes, it is more or less $15 million. It includes food aid, financial and technical assistance and also commercial promotion, in other words, the promotion of your exports to the Common Market.

[Question] How do you view your stay here in Nicaragua?

[Answer] Well, yesterday I met with some people here and I think there is an interest in the Community here. They want to know more about what we do in Europe. For instance, I was asked about the Venice summit and the issue between the United Kingdom and the other member nations. I can say an interest exists, for instance, in unprecedented action to be taken in Europe for the unification of countries that have different languages, which is not the case in Latin America. [end recording]

BUSINESS LEADERS REPORT ON MEETING WITH U.S. CONGRESSMEN

PA171741 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Jun 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] The $75 million represents more than just a loan. It is a certificate of financial credibility for the country. It is like a key capable of opening credits from foreign financial sectors. In this way, Dr Frank Bendana, president of UNCAFENIC [expansion unknown], referred to the controversial $75 million loan granted to Nicaragua by the Carter Administration after its approval was delayed by the U.S. Congress.

He also reported details of the meeting that leaders of the Nicaraguan private sector held on Sunday with the U.S. congressmen headed by Mr Jim Wright at the home of Reynaldo Hernandez, president of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce.

Dr Bendana said the U.S. representatives asked several questions, two of which sum up the spirit of the meeting. The first dealt with the guarantees the government has given the private sector and the assurances that the points agreed upon during the negotiations between the government and the private sector will be fulfilled. The congressmen also wanted to know about the resources the private sector has to make the government keep its side of the bargain.

Our reply, Frank Bendana said, was that our guarantees are based on our productivity, on the ability to consolidate the credits obtained for production and the ability to obtain new credits. In the past, between 45 and 50 percent of the money for working capital was obtained directly by private enterprise from the foreign suppliers and private banks.

Dr Bendana said the second question was more or less the following: Why were Nicaraguan private businessmen so interested in obtaining the $75 million loan while in the United States there was the impression that the Nicaraguan businessmen did not want to reactivate their investments?

Our reply was that the private sector had financed two big strikes which were decisive in the defeat of the dictatorship, that commerce and many industries were looted and destroyed during the insurrection, that after the insurrection the workers' back wages were paid and that the patriotic tax is now being paid. All of this has led to a very low degree of liquidity along with a lack of foreign credits to permit the private sector to undertake their economic recovery programs.

William Baez, executive secretary of the Nicaraguan Development Institute (INDE), also referred to the same meeting with the U.S. congressmen. He said the $75 million is necessary for Nicaragua's economic reactivation. He added that the private sector worked to get the loan granted for the past 6 months. This included three trips to the United States to lobby in favor of the loan.

During the luncheon meeting, which Dr Jaime Montealegre headed, Dr Baez said the private sector explained its position. It does not defend particular interests but the common interests of the Nicaraguan people such as freedom of expression, political pluralism and the country's effective democratization.

Baez said the congressmen expressed their faith in the Nicaraguan private sector, which they described as dynamic and greatly interested in solving the national problems.

Jim Wright also congratulated Nicaragua for having land and water which are more valuable than gold and petroleum and above all for having courageous and hard-working people.

You can be sure, Congressman Wright said, that the United States is the friend of Nicaragua and the Nicaraguans should know that they will continue to have our aid and friendship.

GRANMA REPORTS 105 REFUGEES LEFT MARIEL 17 JUN

FL181420 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] News From Mariel: 105 antisocials left Mariel yesterday for the United States. When today's edition of GRANMA went to press at 0100, 11 boats from Florida were at the port. Two boats from the United States arrived yesterday in Mariel.

REFUGEES' DIFFICULTIES IN PERU, U.S. REPORTED

FL181212 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Hunger strikes in Lima and Texas and the arrest of two individuals for attacking and raping a woman in Miami are the latest news about the antisocials of Cuban origin who traveled abroad in the last few weeks and of whom 50,000 remain behind barbed wire in U.S. military camps.

In Lima, about 50 lumpen of Cuban origin went on a 24-hour hunger strike to demand they be sent to the United States, a demand that the Yankee embassy in Peru has repeatedly refused. The scum alleges that living conditions in the Tupac Amaru Park in Lima are very oppressive. We are very cold and we live in tents, one of the hunger strike leaders said. The strike was suspended last night but they promised to resume it within 3 days if they are not sent to the United States.

At the La Tuna federal prison in El Paso, Texas, 100 other jailed antisocials went on a hunger strike to demand that the U.S. Government speed up the review of their cases. The Cuban lumpen imprisoned in La Tuna have been called delinquents and troublemakers. Among them are the leaders of the riot in Fort Chaffee in the state of Arkansas which was violently crushed by the U.S. military police.

In Miami, two of the antisocials recently arrived from Cuba were arrested and charged with kidnapping a woman for 10 hours and raping her. They then robbed a crony who took part in the rape.

GRANMA DENIES SOME REFUGEES ARE MENTAL PATIENTS

PA181812 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] The newspaper GRANMA published here in Havana today says it is a vile lie that Cuba has sent psychiatric patients among the antisocials who left the Cuban port of Mariel for Florida. It adds that Washington and the imperialist press continue to report that story to try to make it appear true, the paper says.

The paper notes that the Cuban Government did not deceive anyone when it said that those leaving our country to seek shelter in the U.S. paradise were antisocials, delinquents and vagrants. In sum, they are a human scum who live on hypocrisy, pretense and lies and are capable of hiding the truth in order to obtain gains or benefit.

GRANMA states that when the antisocials arrived in the United States, they found that the open arms and heart of President James Carter were pure demagogy. They were subject to U.S. police brutality on Fort Chaffee and Fort McCoy and even threatened with deportation and imprisonment.

The paper then asks if in view of the extreme measures by Washington, it is not logical to think that some of the antisocials have opted, as a defense mechanism, to act crazy, because it is known that delinquents in the struggle against judicial systems sometimes act strangely to avoid punishment for crimes of which they are accused.

Finally, GRANMA states that there is no such thing as pyschiatric patients sent by Cuba to the United States. The Washington government knows this very well because it has special means which permit it to unmask deception.

COMMENTARY DEPLORES PLIGHT OF HAITIAN EMIGRANTS

PA190257 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 18 Jun 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] Thousands of Haitians are forced to migrate every year in search of better living conditions because at home the repression of the Duvalier tyranny, the misery, hunger, unemployment, unhealthy conditions and other social ills make the existence of the large majority of the people unbearable.

Imperialist propaganda, which depicts the United States as a paradise, has caused tens of thousands of Haitians to head for that country illegally, often in frail boats that make the voyage to the coast of Florida very dangerous.

They soon discover there that for them the only paradise in the United States is that of being brutally discriminated against and harassed because of their double liability as blacks and Caribbean natives.

The situation of more than half a million Haitians who went to the Dominican Republic to work in the sugar harvest is no less dramatic. Under an agreement that produces juicy revenues for the two countries' regimes, thousands of Haitians arrive each year at the plantations where, in accordance with an intergovernmental agreement, they should receive lodging, medical care, proper treatment, just wages and other social benefits. The situation of the Haitian laborers is nonetheless very different, for reliable reports and even some investigations have revealed that they work in the Dominican Republic under conditions of semislavery. Even there they do not escape the repression of the bloody Ton Ton Macoutes, who act freely in Dominican territory in the face of the Dominican Government's indifference or consent.

This situation is not very different from that of thousands of Haitians in the United States, the Bahamas and other countries. Neither is it very different from those in their oppressed fatherland who are suffering amid misery and starvation.

Meanwhile, Jean-Claude Duvalier's bloody tyranny wallows in opulence and remains in power thanks to the U.S. Government's political, economic and military support. Those in Washington who proclaim themselves leading human rights defenders are largely responsible for the Haitian people's tragedy.

COUNCIL OF STATE NAMES NARANJO GOVERNMENT MINISTER

FL171109 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Acting on a proposal by Fidel, the Council of State has decided to name Comrade Jose Naranjo Morales as minister of government to work directly with the commander in chief, president of the Council of State and the government. The council also named Alejandro Roca Iglesias, who was first vice minister, as minister of the food industry to replace Jose Naranjo Morales.

URUGUAY

SPAIN SEEKS RELEASE OF DISSIDENT, SPANISH DETAINEES

PY182218 Paris AFP in Spanish 1527 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Madrid, 18 Jun (AFP)--The Spanish Government has given instructions to its ambassador in Montevideo to negotiate the release of Spanish citizens who are detained in Uruguay, Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja stated here today.

He also reported that the release of Gen Liber Seregni, leader of the Uruguayan opposition and candidate of the Broad Front in the last elections in 1971, is also being negotiated. Oreja made this statement before the Congressional Foreign Relations Committee in reply to a question by Socialist Deputy Miguel Martinez who asked him about the negotiations conducted by Spain to this effect.

Deputy Martinez asked that Spain offer to grant asylum to General Seregni. His proposal was supported by deputies of the ruling party--the Union of the Democratic Center--of the Democratic Coalition (conservative) and of the Communist Party.

PANAMA

COLUMNIST SAYS CARTER, TORRIJOS DESERVE SUPPORT

PA141703 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 14 Jun 80 p 39

["Stepping on Calluses" column by Belisario Herrera: "Reactionary Strategy"]

[Text] Amid the numerous economic calamities resulting from the international problems that must have repercussions on our country, the most reactionary sectors are waving their faded ideological banners in an attempt to confuse the poorer sectors during the most difficult moments of their daily existence. It is no secret to anyone that those hierarchs of reactionary policy are completely lacking in popular support. However, they are now circulating all kinds of falsehoods and lies to the effect that the men who are leading the Panamanian state embrace Marxist or communist ideologies or something of the sort. The thing is that this poison is filtered through Uncle Sam's beard because, while it is true that President Carter is the standardbearer of a new era, the U.S. President has no control over the interventionist acts of the transnationals under the control of the CIA. Therefore, Carter's policy of understanding with regard to countries that in the past experienced the club of imperialism and physical intervention--such as our country, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua, Guatemala and others--is undermined subtly, or at other times barefacedly, by the U.S. intelligence services, as well as by the rightist sectors that manipulate U.S. policy, such as the Reagan group.

For this reason, I believe that we must be on the alert against the maneuver that I understand is being promoted outside the White House because of President Carter's understanding and concern in having the canal negotiations culminate in the new treaties, which constitute one step forward toward our total liberation and a damper on the spark that could have led to a third world war. For this reason, we give our unrestricted support to General Torrijos and President Carter so that, with the broad support of our people, the American Continent and a large sector of the Third World, they may obtain the top award, the Nobel Peace Prize, which is granted every year to those leaders who struggle to prevent conflagrations or more useless human bloodshed.

For this reason, we should be on the alert against reactionaries within and without.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 121 20 June 1980

CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Herrera Campins Addresses Human Rights Court A 1
Mexican Delegate Quits Media Conference A 1

ARGENTINA

Galtieri Refuses To Comment on Massera's Criticism B 1
Labor Leader Requests ILO Investigation B 1
Pastor Scheduled To Visit Austria 25-28 Jun B 1

BOLIVIA

Armed Forces Issue Communique on Santa Cruz Crisis C 1
Interior Minister Appraises Political Situation C 1
Bomb Explosion in La Paz Kills Two, Wounds Several C 2
Bombs Explode in Tarija C 2
Radio Broadcasting Association Calls 2-Hour Strike C 2
Peasants Block Cochabamba-Santa Cruz Highway C 3
FSB Leader Vows To Continue 'Struggle' C 3
COBOLON To Install Nuclear 'Subcritical Assembly' [PRESENCIA 12 Jun] C 4

BRAZIL

Communique Issued on Visit by Guinea-Bissau President [O GLOBO 18 Jun] D 1
JORNAL Assesses Contacts With Portuguese Africa [15 Jun] D 2
Government Issues New Anti-Inflation Economic Package D 3
Sao Paulo Radio, Television Employees on Hunger Strike D 4

CHILE

Pinochet Notes 'Some Advance' in Beagle Talks E 1
'100-Year Freeze' Denied E 1
Pinochet Anticipates Criticism of New Constitution E 1
EL MERCURIO Sees U.S. Naval Decision as 'Misjudgment' E 2
Human Rights Official Reports on Freedom Restriction E 2
Briefs: Business Agreement With Spain E 2

COLOMBIA

Government Denies Talks With M-19 in Panama F 1
Defense Minister Camacho Pressured To Resign F 1
Government Offers To Look Into Marxism in Education F 1

PARAGUAY

Opposition Leader, in Paris, Sees Colorado Party Schism H 1
Government Bans Planned Socialist International Meeting [ULTIMA HORA 12 Jun] H 1
Briefs: Signs of Uranium; Record Soybean Crop; Agricultural Production Growth H 1

PERU

Complete List of Belaunde's Cabinet Released J 1
Marxist Left To Act as Single Bloc in Legislature J 1
[EL COMERCIO 11 Jun]
Cuban Refugees Fasting To Demand U.S. Visas J 2
Bomb Damages Former President Velasco's Tomb J 2
Government Warns Terrorists J 3
Suspected Argentine Montoneros Expelled to Bolivia J 3
Polish Ambassador Reports on Bilateral Trade [EL COMERCIO 11 Jun] J 3

PANAMA

Von Seidlitz Denies Piloting Crashed Arms Plane N 1
President Orders Voloj Pereira Not Be Arrested [MATUTINO 18 Jun] N 1
Voloj Demands Public Exoneration [STAR AND HERALD 19 Jun] N 1
Railroad Workers To Go on 'Indefinite Strike' N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carazo, Venezuela's Herrera Issue Joint Declaration P 1
Economic Cooperation Announced P 5
Herrera Statement P 5
Herrera-Carazo News Conference P 6
Herrera's Official Visit Concludes P 8

EL SALVADOR

Government Issues Communique on Arms Plane Incident P 9
Investigatory Panel Established P 9
Duarte 'Convinced' Arms Not Sent by Venezuela P 9
Air Force Establishes Crashed Plane As Panamanian P 11
Foreign Minister Announces Reorganization of Ministry P 12
Morales Ehrlich Reportedly Wants Son Court-Martialed P 13

HONDURAS

Junta Will Not Attend Nicaraguan Celebrations P 14

NICARAGUA

Culture Minister, Delegation Visiting Soviet Union P 14
Texaco Workers To Continue Production, Stage March P 14

CUBA

Refugees Leaving Mariel 18 Jun Total 104 Q 1
Raul Castro Announces Creation of Territorial Militias Q 1
Eastern Army Units Hold Party Conferences Q 1
Nicaraguan Envoy Says Somozists Training in Honduras Q 2
Nonaligned Movement Declares Solidarity With South Africa Q 2
Nonaligned Meeting January 1981 Q 2
Perez Herrero, Pacavira Sign Agreement Addendum Q 3
Angolan Newsmen Complete Journalism Program Q 3
Iraqi Youth Minister Ends Visit, Departs Q 3

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Three Persons Killed in Explosion; Bishop Unhurt S 1
Call for Blood Donors S 1
Police Called to Barracks S 1
Security Forces in Gunfight S 2
Bishop Speech S 2
Briefs: Official Resigns S 6

ST VINCENT

Grenadines Call for Referendum on Independence S 6
[Nassau THE TRIBUNE 12 Jun]

OTHER COUNTRIES

URUGUAY

New Constitution To Create Unicameral Legislature V 1
Navy Chief Reaffirms Holding of Presidential Election V 1
Briefs: Cost of Living Increase V 1

MEXICO

Official Charges U.S. Waging Meteorological War V 1
[Havana Domestic]

HERRERA CAMPINS ADDRESSES HUMAN RIGHTS COURT

PA181445 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Excerpt of speech by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins at headquarters of Inter-American Human Rights Court in San Jose on 17 June--recorded]

[Text] I express thanks in the name of my country for the invitation to participate in the inauguration of the headquarters of the Inter-American Human Rights Court. Costa Rica has always shown a firm determination to safeguard human rights on the American Continent. Therefore, it is no surprise that the court has its headquarters here. As Venezuelan president, I feel honored to have been invited to its inauguration. This will be a place where the freedom and dignity of the men of this continent will be protected.

We should stress the need to think deeply about human rights, an aspiration of all men [words indistinct]. It is a daily [word indistinct] which also suffers violations in many places. Man clamors and struggles to enjoy his natural rights, the right to life, to [words indistinct], to freedom of thought, of creativity [words indistinct].

The declaration of human rights approved by the United Nation is a common responsibility. The need to constartly improve the institutions and mechanisms which give the declaration a practical validity should be intensified with the perserverance worthy of honorable causes. The signing of the declaration of human rights on December 10, 1948 greatly promoted the mechanisms to defend human rights even when such an instrument lacked the (?legal mechanism to enforce them) in states. Since then, conventions have been signed to safeguard and protect man's essential freedoms and rights. The various public and private organizations which actively worked in the defense of human rights [words indistinct] fulfilled a [word indistinct] task because the states were very sensitive to their condemnations of [word indistinct]. The versatility of economic and social development and cultural and ideological differences have hindered the [word indistinct] of common procedures at the world level. As a result of this, regional bodies have emerged to protect human rights in the framework of the Council of Europe, the OAS and the Arab League. One can easily understand why these regional bodies to protect human rights were established first in Europe and then in America. The member countries of the Council of Europe have a similar level and culture and development, values, ideas and goals--a common heritage worthy of being preserved. [Words indistinct] the principles of individual rights, political rights and the predominance of law on which all real democracies are based. The definition and protection of human rights gained special interest and importance in an area shaken by the atrocities committed before and during World War II by totalitarian regimes. These represented a great offense against human dignity since they were committed by cultured rather than primitive men.

MEXICAN DELEGATE QUITS MEDIA CONFERENCE

PA131718 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1545 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Panama City, 13 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Due to disagreements with statements made at the sessions of an international seminar on social communications media currently being held here, Mexican representative Miguel Sabido withdrew today from the event. Sabido is vice president of research at Mexico's television network Televisa as well as president of the Mexican Communications Media Research Center.

The seminar, inaugurated by Panamanian President Aristides Royo, is being sponsored by UNESCO and was organized by the Womens International Democratic Federation, whose headquarters is in East Berlin, as well as by various Panamanian feminist organizations. "I am leaving the seminar because it is an ideological propoganda apparatus--which I respect although I do not share its views--rather than a meeting of information experts," Sabido told this agency. Colombian writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez was to have lectured but has not shown up in Panama, presumably because he is sick.

GALTIERI REFUSES TO COMMENT ON MASSERA'S CRITICISM

PY200108 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2340 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Cordoba, 19 Jun (NA)--The commander in chief of the army, Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, in reference to a document released last Saturday by Emilio Massera, former member of the military junta, said that as chief of the army "I categorically refuse to enter this kind of political game" because "any division aimed at breaking the unity of the armed forces should be particularly avoided."

Galtieri added that "the Argentine Armed Forces are united in the process and in the rules established for this process in March 1976." He also said that "the army supports what the government has done, what it is doing and what remains to be done in the few months left before the end of its administration."

Regarding a report that the next two presidents will be military--in reference to a statement made by Cordoba Governor Adolfo Sigwald--Galtieri said that this "is a personal opinion that I respect, just as I respect others who say that only the next president will be military."

Asked how the army general command and the military junta evaluate the series of documents critical of the national policies released in the last few weeks by various sectors, Galtieri said that "these are political statements and the command is closely following the evolution of the economic process." He added that "it is natural" to see that due to the expectation created by the appointment of the next president, "political sectors are acting as such, giving opinions like the ones published recently."

LABOR LEADER REQUESTS ILO INVESTIGATION

PY172344 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 13 Jun (NA)--Union sources have disclosed here that union leader Alberto Triaca has requested in Geneva that the International Labor Organization (ILO) evaluate "extensively the serious situation that is being experienced in view of the flagrant violation of the rights of workers and their union organizations" in Argentina.

Triaca condemned the Argentine Government's "unilateral" decision of not sending a tripartite delegation to Geneva. He noted: "This time the workers' attendance has been replaced by a government decision, and this deed is completely against the spirit of freedom and the existence of ILO." He added that this measure "clearly shows that the Argentine Government is intervening in union activities." He said that "the military government unilaterally decided to disavow the workers delegation that was appointed by a plenum of secretaries general from all Argentine unions." He explained that "the Argentine Government did not recognize the workers delegation" because the union movement had planned to charge that the new labor association law was an arbitrary measure."

PASTOR SCHEDULED TO VISIT AUSTRIA 25-28 JUN

PY200156 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 19 Jun (NA)--The San Martin Palace announced today that Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor will visit Vienna between 25 and 28 June, in respose to an invitation that was extended to him by the Austrian Government.

Pastor will arrive in Vienna next Wednesday at 1805 and he will be met by his Austrian colleague, Willibald Pahr. He will also meet with President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Sigvard Eklund, the director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

ARMED FORCES ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON SANTA CRUZ CRISIS

FY191333 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text of armed forces communique released by Bolivian Army Public Relations Department]

[Text] In view of the recent events which have disturbed the peace, order and tranquillity of the country, the nation's armed forces are doing their duty to the people by publicly analyzing and assessing the present political situation, whose effects have now stained a city with blood.

As is well-known through reports which have arrived from the capital of Santa Cruz Department, groups of peasants and citizens concerned over the nature of the electoral process have made pronouncements in the last few days on the need for a change of attitudes so the elections may be properly held on 29 June. Their concern led to negative actions which claimed several victims and disturbed public order, causing anxiety throughout the country.

The moral integrity with which the citizens are observing these events, which are becoming more serious each day, leads to the conclusion that these painful episodes are the result of a lack of a sense of perspective which was not taken into account with regard to the contents of the document in which our institution, the guardian institution of the fatherland, suggested the postponement of general elections for 1 year so that crucial problems could be dealt with and some omissions in the electoral law remedied.

The recent events in Santa Cruz have confirmed the armed forces' appeal and their proposal for a postponement of the elections because of the absolute lack of the minimum conditions for holding them. The armed forces view with the deepest concern the ever more frequent occurrence of such painful events which would seem to form a propitious framework leading to national disintegration or an acceleration of the advance of extremism and the replacement of the values which are fundamental to Bolivia's independent life.

INTERIOR MINISTER APPRAISES POLITICAL SITUATION

FY192017 La Paz Radio Panamerican Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The interior minister asserted today that a government with real power is required to disarm the paramilitary groups operating in the country. The minister also attributed the disturbances in Santa Cruz to political passions.

The minister was asked to make an appraisal of the political situation of the country. He said:

[Begin recording] [Interior Minister Antonio Arnex Camacho] The political situation in Santa Cruz is now almost normal. The rest of the country continues to be normal. The events in La Paz last night have created a climate of anxiety, which is reasonable. We hope nothing will happen.

[Question] And the rest of the country?

[Answer] Normal.

[Question] Aren't there roadblocks in the Cochabamba region? What can you tell us about that?

[Answer] There are reports that the situation is becoming similar to that of Santa Cruz but it is not stable yet.

[Question] And how do you account for the existence of paramilitary groups, since only the military and the police are supposed to have arms? Don't you believe that this is occurring again in the Cochabamba valley?

[Answer] I have the same information as you. There are paramilitary groups all over the republic, not only in Santa Cruz. They use all kinds of arms--hunting rifles, arms for self-defense. There are military weapons which they bring out in a given situation to stage confrontations and assert themselves politically. A general disarmament is, of course, difficult. It requires a government having real power and strength to put an end to this abnormal situation the country is experiencing. [end recording]

BOMB EXPLOSION IN LA PAZ KILLS TWO, WOUNDS SEVERAL

PY191345 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpt] A terrorist attack on the Lido Grill Restaurant located at the corner of Mariscal Santa Cruz Avenue and Comercio Street in La Paz killed two people and wounded several others at 2300 last night. The explosion of a bomb in the restaurant restroom killed (Nora Ugarte de Jirenez), 45, who lived on (Chinchaya) Street, and (Claudio Limachi Limachi), 47, a merchant from Villa Fatima. (Miguela Paz), a restaurant employee, was wounded by the explosion, as were several patrons. They were given first aid and then taken to a hospital for medical attention.

A preliminary report released by the police explosives brigade said it was apparently a plastic bomb. The explosion totally destroyed the restroom and demolished a wall and the stairs leading to a neighboring house. Police Comdr (Roberto Quinteros) reported to the press that the attacks, perpetrated by trained people, continue in the city despite the intensification of police patrol operations.

Bombs Explode in Tarija

PY191347 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Four terrorist attacks occurred in Tarija yesterday. There were no victims according to the report given by our correspondent in that city. Only one of the explosions, which naturally caused unrest among the population, caused damage at the headquarters of the Construction Workers Federation.

RADIO BROADCASTING ASSOCIATION CALLS 2-HOUR STRIKE

PY191440 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The Bolivian Radio Broadcasting Association, ASBORA, has decided to hold a 2-hour national strike tomorrow to protest the occupation of Santa Cruz radio stations by paramilitary groups and the recent attack against Radio Maritima in Santa Cruz. The suspension of activities will take place tomorrow, Friday, from 1200 to 1400. The communique issued by ASBORA also says that the organization has declared a state of emergency. The communique says:

In view of the lack of government guarantees and the repeated attacks committed with impunity against the radio stations which are members of our organization, and in order to attract the attention of the government and the public at home and abroad, ASBORA has decided to declare a state of emergency and suspend the activities of all member radio stations from 1200 to 1400 on Friday 20 June.

We strongly protest the number of outrages which are being committed with impunity against Bolivian private radio stations, whose survival is threatened through the repeated attacks in the last few months. All member radio stations of the country will observe this suspension of activities on the day and at the time stated above.

PEASANTS BLOCK COCHABAMBA-SANTA CRUZ HIGHWAY

PY192011 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Peasants from the valley town of Tolata in Punata Province, Cochabamba Department, continue blocking the Cochabamba-Santa Cruz Highway. Over 200 vehicles of all types are standing on the asphalt road and numerous passengers traveling between the two cities are also stranded on the road without any kind of facilities. Radio Panamericana has made an effort to obtain a report from the site of the roadblock.

[Begin recording] Radio Panamericana reporting from Tolata in Cochabamba Department:

At a point on the highway 45 km from Cochabamba we can observe an impressive raodblock established by hundreds of peasants who are supporting the Santa Cruz (?Prefect) and have stopped hundreds of vehicles. It is very probable that the roadblock will be lirted this afternoon because talks between Cochabamba officials and peasant leaders from this region are continuing. We can inform you that the peasants are unyieldingly in favor of democracy above all and of the elections on 29 June. This is all from Tolata for Radio Panamericana. [end recording]

Up to the time when we received this report, officials from Cochabamba headed by the prefect insisted that the peasants lift the roadblock. Our correspondent in the region reported that the inhabitants of the Tiraque region in the Cochabamba valley also threatened to block the same highway until tomorrow unless the government meets their demands. A peasant leader explained to Radio Panamericana that one of the demands has to do with the building of the (Cuari) Dam.

FSB LEADER VOWS TO CONTINUE 'STRUGGLE'

PY191547 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Carlos Valverde, presidential candidate of the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB], has told Radio Panamericana that the FSB ordered an end to the hunger strike maintained by several of its members in order to show Bolivians that its purpose was patriotic, not political. The FSB leader also stated that his hunger strike was being misrepresented in reports spread by self-serving people.

[Begin Valverde recording] In the first place, before discussing the matter about which you have asked me, I wish to tell the Bolivian people that the hunger strike continued until a few minutes ago, when we discontinued it and I asked my comrades to return home to recover. The strike has been suspended because we want to show the Bolivian people that the hunger strike staged by the FSB was not of a political nature but was eminently patriotic, as we said from the beginning. [end recording]

He then said that the Bolivian leftists have proved to be the servile tools not only of Red imperialism but also of American imperialism. In Valverde's opinion, President Gueiler Tejada's government has shown itself ineffective in the present situation, and the Congress has shown its servility.

[Begin Valverde recording] The FSB has arisen to make the dignity and sovereignty of the country respected in view of the ineffectiveness and incapacity of the president and of a Congress which has sold and prostituted itself and is unable to defend the dignity of the country, which it has permitted to be sullied. We have said earlier that anything that may happen in the Republic of Bolivia, in La Paz or Santa Cruz or anywhere, all this will be the responsibility of the government, of this useless government which is doing absolutely nothing, this useless government which has allowed Bolivian honor to be sullied and the name of the country to be stained. [end recording]

Valverde denied that the aim of the Santa Cruz movement was to bring about a coup d'etat, saying that its only aim was to achieve Ambassador Weissman's departure from the country. He added, however, that the FSB, despite being on the retreat, is also ready to continue its struggle until it has achieved its objectives.

[Begin Valverde recording] Be careful! Do not think that we Falangists are willing to permit the nationalist feeling of the people to be subdued. We are ready to make this country respected, no matter how much blood is shed. If it is Falangist blood, this would be natural, because during its 43 years the FSB has shown that it always fights for the dignity of the human being and has respect for him, and this is a new subjugation of basic principles. To come here and openly interfere with our problems in fact means to subjugate the people and their human rights. I do not mention any names, but they are the rights of 4 and 1/2 million inhabitants, though in fact not those of 4 and 1/2 million, because unfortunately there are satraps, individuals who do not care about the sovereignty of the country and who are now openly supporting imperialism and asking for its continued interference in the future of this country. [end recording]

COBOEN TO INSTALL NUCLEAR 'SUBCRITICAL ASSEMBLY'

FY171757 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 12 Jun 80 p 13

[Text] The Bolivian Nuclear Energy Commission (COBOEN) has guaranteed the installation of a "subcritical assembly" which will be used to produce neutrons, conduct research and train personnel. The installation of this assembly will pave the way for the construction and operation of a nuclear power reactor.

On 6 June COBOEN Executive Director Antonio Rondon, acting on behalf of the Bolivian Government, signed with the Argentine Atomic Energy Commission the so-called "1980 action plan" which guarantees the installation of the subcritical assembly. Bolivian experts will travel to Buenos Aires in July in order to plan and design the nuclear assembly jointly with the Argentine experts. The action plan also provides for the training of Bolivian technicians in the field of nuclear energy. Special scholarships have been granted for chemistry, geology, mining and nuclear energy laws. The action plan also includes the lending of special machinery for the exploitation of the Cotaje uranium deposit which COBOEN is currently exploiting. Rondon said that his visit to Argentina had been successful.

The second phase of this action plan provides for the installation of a nuclear power reactor of between 3 and 10 mw. Rondon reported that there are two options for the installation of this reactor. The first of these options is to purchase a 3-mw reactor which costs between $12 and $15 million, which would be designed and then built by Bolivian technicians.

The executive director of COBOEN indicates that the second option is to install a 100-kw reactor which, together with the preceding one, will be used to conduct research on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The costs of this reactor would be between $1 and $3 million. This reactor would be purchased and then installed in such a manner that will make it difficult for national technicians to participate in its designing and construction. The first option would engage 50 national technicians and the second option would engage only 20. The deadline established for the training of the personnel and the installation of either of the two above-mentioned reactors is 5 years.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT BY GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT

PY190142 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 18 Jun 80 p 7

[Excerpts of Brazilian-Guinea-Bissau joint communique on the visit of Guinea-Bissau President Luis Cabral, signed in Brasilia on 17 Jun]

[Text] In the field of international relations, the two chiefs of state reiterated the steadfast adherance of their countries to the principles of the UN charter and to principles of international law, particularly those referring to the sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, noninterference in other state's internal affairs, self-determination of people, the peaceful solution of international conflicts and nonoccupation of territory by force.

Based on those principles, they recognized the sovereign right of all states to determine the form of government most adequate for the fulfillment of national aspirations. They consequently rejected any form of intervention or colonialism, and reaffirmed their conviction that respect for the abovementioned principles is the cornerstone of peaceful coexistence and for the harmonious development of relations among states.

Analyzing the situation in Africa, the two chiefs of state expressed their support for and solidarity with the oppressed people in the southern part of the African Continent who are fighting for freedom, independence and human dignity. They especially expressed their rejection of any form of racial discrimination and pointedly of apartheid, which is an institutionalization of racial discrimination and is thus a serious threat to international peace and security. They also condemned the illegal occupation of the territory of Namibia and the aggressions against the neighboring People's Republic of Angola because of its support for the just demands for independence by the people of southern Africa, demands which are in accordance with pertinent UN resolutions. On the other hand, they expressed their satisfaction over the triumph of the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle for independence as well as their conviction that the Republic of Zimbabwe represents a factor of peace and progress in the region and in the entire African Continent.

Regarding the international economic situation, the two presidents voiced their concern over the persistance of imbalances and inequalities between developed and developing countries. They deplored the lack of real progress in the solution of such imbalances and inequalities. They also voiced their opinion that the protectionist policies and practices adopted by developed countries are at odds with the needs and aspirations of the developing countries. In this regard, they reaffirmed their support for the creation of a more just and equitable international economic order, capable of meeting mankind's desire for progress.

The chiefs of state also expressed their concern over the lack of progress toward nuclear disarmament, a fact which is all the more serious at this time of rising tensions between the superpowers. They called upon the international community to urgently adopt concrete measures for disarmament under effective international control, with primary emphasis on nuclear disarmament.

The two presidents recognized the importance of the Atlantic Ocean for the rapprochement it makes possible among countries bordering it, noting that there are numerous factors which make it advisable to adopt concrete common actions among Latin American and African countries.

In reviewing bilateral relations, the two presidents expressed their satisfaction over the degree of development in the cooperation between Brazil and Guinea-Bissau. Nevertheless, they pointed to new and broad possibilities for cooperation and sharing of experience in the fields of agriculture, mining, trade, services, education, culture, science and technology.

They stressed the importance of the meetings of the Brazilian-Guinea-Bissau joint commission as an effective instrument to guide and develop mutual cooperation in line with the respective national interests. They considered the agreements signed between the two governments as the appropriate channel to deepen and diversify mutual cooperation and they also expressed their interest in making those documents work effectively, with the types of cooperation provided for in them truly implemented with vigor.

They noted with satisfaction the excellent results obtained from reciprocal visits, stressing the good work being done by the SENAI [National Industrial Apprenticeship Service], SENAC [National Trade Service], IBAM [Brazilian Municipal Administration Institute] and other Brazilian agencies in Guinea-Bissau.

The presidents also expressed their opinion that the visit by the president of the State Council of Guinea-Bissau to Brazil raised the status of relations between the two countries to a higher level and represents an important stimulus for expanding and broadening mutual cooperation.

JORNAL ASSESSES CONTACTS WITH PORTUGUESE AFRICA

FY180923 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 15 Jun 80 p 7

[By Luis Barbosa]

[Excerpts] Brasilia--Culminating in 10 days a delicate process of rapprochement which has been underway for at least 5 years, the Brazilian Government this week closes a cycle of high-level diplomatic talks with the three main former Portuguese colonies in Africa, namely, Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau.

Those 10 days started when Foreign Minister Saraive Guerreiro talked with the highest representatives of the Mozambique Government in Maputo and then with the highest-ranking members of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] in Luanda; they will now be completed with the Guinea-Bissau president's visit to Brasilia.

Although always noting that he did not go to Africa to ask or impose anything, Minister Saraiva Guerreiro was able to personally experience in his stopovers in Maputo and Luanda how relations between former Portuguese colonies and Brazil vary, from promising prospects in the economic field to uncertain and difficult ones in the political field.

Despite the enthusiasm for Marxism-Leninism by the parties holding the governments in Angola and Mozambique, and even more so in Guinea-Bissau, those countries welcome Brazilian private companies in their territories. It is precisely their ideological enthusiasm that makes a more profound dialogue with Brazil difficult, except on matters related to business and finance.

Talking with leaders of the FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front] and the MPLA, Guerreiro and his aides could realize that historical and linguistic kinship could make the relationship between Brazil and those new independent African nations more difficult.

More than once, although interspersed with friendly phrases, the Brazilian foreign minister heard references to the fact that Brazilian-African relations date back to the 15th century with the infamous slave trade, and that even as recently as 10 years ago Brazil was supporting the Portuguese regime of Salazar in its struggle against the liberation movements which are now holding the reins of government in those countries.

The Mozambicans and Angolans cleverly raised those recollections in their talks with Brazilian authorities in an attempt to neutralize the proclamations of an affinity which may well justify a special treatment for Brazil.

The Cuban presence in Angola is an element potentially capable of undermining a rapprochement with Brazil. At the same time that Minister Saraiva Guerreiro visited Luanda, the Cuban minister president for the State Committee for Construction, Levi Farah, was also there for the purpose of launching an offensive in the sector of construction, in which Brazilian companies have been working successfully and with no difficulty.

Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge stated that the Cubans will leave Angola whenever the Angolan Government so desires. He admitted, however, that Fidel Castro will also have to give his approval for such a withdrawal. Just like the Mozambicans, the Angolans are going through a fault-finding period, blaming their enemies (South Africa, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], FNLA [National Front for the Liberation of Angola] and even imperialists in the Angolans' case) for their errors and flaws, rather than devoting body and soul to the reconstruction of their countries.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES NEW ANTI-INFLATION ECONOMIC PACKAGE

PY192127 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Relayed report from Brasilia by (Carlos Rodrigues)]

[Text] The government yesterday released a new package of economic measures seeking to curb inflation. Some of these measures include reducing investments and imports by state companies and freezing the salaries of managers. The administrative organizations are also prohibited from hiring new employees before 31 December of this year, creating new posts or increasing their levels. They are also prohibited from designating or creating new cadres of enterprises, whether permanent, temporary or under commissions.

President Figueiredo stated that with these measures, adopted within the framework of the National Economic Development Council, the government is greatly contributing, by limiting its expenses, to curbing the inflationary rate.

According to a note issued by the Economic Development Council and distributed to the press, considering the scope of the government objectives, especially regarding the struggle against inflation, President Figueiredo has authorized a reduction by 15 percent of the total investments of state companies scheduled for 1980, which will result in a reduction of 109.7 billion cruzeiros. Total investments will drop from 731.5 billion cruzeiros to 621.8 billion cruzeiros.

The president also established a cut of $1.1 billion in the import, purchase or leasing of foreign products in domestic markets this year, whether for the private or public sectors.

This measure will also include a 10-percent reduction in the iron and steel and electricity programs in relation to the operations carried out in 1979.

In addition to the reduction of their investments, the state companies must also invest in public federal securities, within a 6-month period. the surpluses resulting from the reduction of their overall expenses d compensate with reductions in other sectors, for those expenses regarding personnel and social obligations which may eventually exceed the amount budgeted.

SAO PAULO RADIO, TV EMPLOYEES ON HUNGER STRIKE

FY190201 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1349 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Brasilia, 18 Jun (LATIN)--A group of 80 journalists and employees of one of the most important Brazilian radio and television networks began a hunger strike here last night demanding the payment of 5 months salary which the company owes them.

The hunger strike, which follows a strike decreed by the 980 Sao Paulo employees of the Tupi Radio and Television Network, is being staged in the Congress building, despite the fact that Flavio Marcilio, president of the Chamber of Deputies, had forbidden the holding of the hunger strike there.

The 80 strikers arrived here yesterday from Sao Paulo and went to the Congress building with their mattresses and blankets to begin their strike.

The president of the Sao Paulo Radio Workers' Union, Alberto Freitas Santos, who as a Tupi Networks' employee leads the hunger strike, told journalists: "we will either leave this place with a solution found by the government or the 80 of us will leave this place dead."

The first night the strikers were joined by several opposition congressmen who sympathized with their strike.

The 980 employees of the Sao Paulo Tupi Network began a stoppage 45 days ago demanding the payment of their salaries. That strike was declared legal by a regional labor court, but this court action was not enough to meet their demands.

In view of that situation, a delegation of 80 journalists and employees of that company went to Brasilia in order to attain, through the hunger strike, President Joao Figueiredo's intercession for a solution to their problem. The leader said: "Salary is no longer our problem, but justice."

Striker Humberto Medina said that President Figueiredo could cancel the concession to the present owners of the Tupi Network and give it to other "financially sound" groups of businessmen.

According to their managers, the Tupi Network is going through serious financial problems and is thus unable to meet its obligations with its employees.

PINOCHET NOTES 'SOME ADVANCE' IN BEAGLE TALKS

PY191709 Paris AFP in Spanish 1645 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 19 Jun (AFP)--Chilean President Augusto Pinochet stated here today that there has been "some advance" in the mediation led by Pope John Paul II on the southern border dispute in the Beagle Channel with Argentina. Pinochet reviewed these latest developments during a meeting he held at government house with high-ranking armed forces officials. After the meeting the president had a brief chat with journalists. He added that two new rounds of negotiations between the Chilean and Argentine delegations and the mediator will be held in July and September, and that issues pertaining to the border dispute will be discussed at these meetings.

'100-Year Freeze' Denied

PY200316 Paris AFP in Spanish 0023 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Santiago, 19 Jun (AFP)--The report on the alleged freeze for 100 years of the Argentine-Chilean dispute over the Beagle Channel is baseless, a Chilean Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today.

Press reports originated in Buenos Aires in recent days indicated that the freeze had been reportedly proposed by the papal mediator during the talks--which are now at a decisive stage--he has been holding with the delegates of the two countries in Rome.

"Never has that question been raised at the Rome talks," the Chilean Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

PINOCHET ANTICIPATES CRITICISM OF NEW CONSTITUTION

PY200245 Paris AFP in Spanish 0031 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 19 Jun (AFP)--The Chilean military government is bracing itself for harsh criticism when its new constitution is made known to the country, President Augusto Pinochet admitted here today.

Pinochet remarked that "I know that whenever the new constitution is unveiled, those of us who are at the government's helm will become targets of the most scathing criticism from international Marxism."

Speaking at the closing of a women's conference, the Chilean chief of state lashed out at the position of some sectors of the citizenry which want to see liberal democracy reestablished in Chile, with the participation of all the political parties which are currently in recess.

Pinochet warned them that "I can assure you that Marxism will never again make a foothold in Chile, even if the Marxists try it." General Pinochet thus reiterated his decision to exclude from the new Chilean constitution the leftist parties which created the Popular Unity coalition of the late Socialist President Salvador Allende who was toppled by the September 1973 military movement.

The tone of the debate about the new constitution reached a higher pitch this week when it became known that the state council, an advisory body of the president is completing the study of its text. Pinochet said that the next step will be the analysis of the new constitution by the government junta, which can modify it, approve it or reject it. He also hinted that the referendum to adopt the new constitution will be held this year or next year.

EL MERCURIO SEES U.S. NAVAL DECISION AS 'MISJUDGMENT'

PY200049 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2046 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 19 Jun (LATIN)--The morning newspaper EL MERCURIO stated today that the exclusion of the Chilean Navy from the inter-American naval maneuvers Unitas-21 is another misjudgment in the policy of the U.S. State Department.

The daily, commenting on Washington's decision in its principal editorial, maintains that the United States has imposed a policy of reprisals due to the refusal of the Chilean courts to extradite three officers who are allegedly linked with the murder of former Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier. According to EL MERCURIO, this is the first "high cost" victory to be obtained by officials of the State Department in a chain of "failure for the cause of their country."

"This time they have been able to exclude our navy, whose capability and responsibility qualify it to carry out its duties with efficiency within the framework of continental defense, from the joint strategic operations in the South Pacific along the American continent," the paper adds.

It repeats that "luckily, the exclusion of Chile from the Unitas operation scarcely affects our system of defense," but instead, at the political level, the initiative involves another warning regarding Chile's absolute need of "stopping to look toward Washington as though it was our only point of support."

Concluding, the newspaper recommends that the government increase the diversification of its trade and diplomatic relations and that it must be prepared to live through the time "in which the U.S. retreat with respect to its hemispheric interests will become a distressing reality."

HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICIAL REPORTS ON FREEDOM RESTRICTION

PY192339 Paris AFP in Spanish 0035 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Santiago, 18 Jun (AFP)--The National Human Rights Commission reported here today that restrictions of freedom have been worsening in Chile during this year.

In a press conference secretary of the commission German Molina said that an average of 6 or 7 persons have been detained daily, thus making a total of 1,200 persons detained during the first half of the year.

The military government has ordered the expulsion of 217 professors from Chilean universities and banished 76 persons, most of them students, to remote areas of the country. According to Molina, this government policy "damages the national coexistence and prevents the creation of a true social peace."

Molina added that the practice of torture has not disappeared, and that there is a gradual deterioration of the legal defense system, to the point that in some cases the judicial branch is left out completely.

BRIEFS

BUSINESS AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN--Guillermo Elton, acting president of the Chilean Production and Commerce Confederation, has reported that in 1983 Chilean trade with the rest of the world will total $18 billion. The Chilean business leader made this statement after the signing of an agreement between Chile and Spain which officially creates the Chilean-Spanish business committee. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Jun 80 PY]

GOVERNMENT DENIES TALKS WITH M-19 IN PANAMA

PA190403 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0054 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Bogota, 18 Jun (EFE)--The Colombian Government today denied that a meeting between official spokesmen and leftist guerrillas, aimed at making the 19 April Movement (M-19) put down its weapons, is currently taking place in Panama.

Martha Montoya, the government's information and press secretary, told this agency that the rumor, which has been circulating here in journalistic circles, is absurd. "This rumor about an alleged meeting is illogical and completely groundless," the official added.

According to the local news agency ALAPRENSA, a Colombian Government official first contacted the M-19 guerrillas in Panama in an effort to make this group put down its arms in the wake of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's appeal. According to ALAPRENSA, "Contacts were first made in Panama, where Carlos Toledo Plata, the M-19's sixth leading superior command leader, is currently staying."

"An authorized national government envoy, whose name has not been disclosed, has opened the talks aimed at making the M-19 put down its weapons and join the struggle for power by democratic means," the agency added.

DEFENSE MINISTER CAMACHO PRESSURED TO RESIGN

PA190432 Paris AFP in Spanish 2054 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Bogota, 18 Jun (AFP)--It was learned here today that Colombian Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho is being pressured to resign from his post as a result of the arrest of his brother, who has been charged with alleged cocaine traffic.

Ret Gen Guillermo Rodriguez has told Cadena Radial Super that although the cocaine case in no way involves the minister, the family scandal may, on the other hand, be the beginning of the end of his brilliant military career. He added that General Camacho should at least tender a protocolar resignation. These statements came in the wake of the defense minister's declaration that he will not resign because, he stressed, nothing will be solved that way.

A brother of General Camacho was arrested here on board a Colombian Air Force plane on Monday while in possession of 1 kg of cocaine. He is reportedly connected with several powerful drug rings operating in the country. General Camacho himself ordered his brother's arrest.

GOVERNMENT OFFERS TO LOOK INTO MARXISM IN EDUCATION

PA182129 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The Colombian Government offered today to investigate the Catholic Church's charges of alleged Marxist infiltration in education, but it asked the church hierarchy to specify the charges.

Education Minister Guillermo Angulo Gomez told this station that the national government is obviously concerned over the charges made by Episcopal Conference President Msgr Mario Rebollo Bravo, who has wondered in whose hands education is in Colombia. Angulo Gomez said that once the charges have been specified, the necessary corrective measures will be adopted.

OPPOSITION LEADER, IN PARIS, SEES COLORADO PARTY SCHISM

FY102310 Paris AFP in Spanish 1304 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, 8 Jun (AFP)--Carlos Caballero Gatti, the president of the National Agreement, stated here today that there are marked signs of deterioration within the Paraguayan official party.

In an interview granted to AFP, Caballero Gatti, who is also president of the Febrerista Party of social democratic tendency, especially emphasized that parliamentarians who belong to the government party are publicly drawing apart from the party leadership. Caballero Gatti traveled to Paris to attend the meeting of the European committees for solidarity with the Paraguayan people.

The president of the National Agreement indicated that his movement provides the alternative to the government party and expressed his belief that the president, Gen Alfredo Stroessner, "will not be ousted through elections but by a military or a civilian-military coup d'etat in which," he stressed, "the National Agreement is not involved."

He also emphasized the existence of an officialist press campaign aimed at pointing out the "brittle nature" of the agreement. He said that this campaign proves that the agreement has strength and that its actions worry the government.

Caballero Gatti believes that the main target is a general amnesty and the freedom of all political prisoners.

At the end of the meetings of the committees for solidarity with the Paraguayan people, scheduled for tomorrow, Monday, Caballero Gatti will meet with parliamentarians, political leaders and French journalists whose specialty is Latin America. In addition to this, he will participate in the conference on education for disarmament called by UNESCO and to which he has been invited personally as an expert. The president of the National Agreement will also visit the offices of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and will meet with French political, labor and cultural figures.

GOVERNMENT BANS SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETING

FY131829 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 12 Jun 80 p 7

[Text] The vice president of the national executive committee of the Febrerista Revolutionary Party [PRF], Euclides Acevedo, reported at a special session last night that the government has banned a meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean committee of the Socialist International which was to have been held in this capital on 8, 9 and 10 July. At the end of the special session, the executive committee held a press conference.

The official communique was handed over by Interior Minister Sabino Montanaro to Euclides Acevedo during a meeting the two had at the Interior Ministry. Capt Juan Speratti (ret) accompanied Acevedo but was not admitted to the minister's office.

The PRF revealed last night that the meeting with the interior minister was carried out "in a spirit of mutual respect," and that when Acevedo asked the minister to show him the proof he has that the Febrerista Party receives material assistance from the Socialist International, the minister replied: "You and I are very busy people, good morning," thus ending the meeting. Euclides Acevedo "protested" the ban.

The government ban is based on article 118, paragraph 2 of the Constitution which reads: "The subordination or alliance of Paraguayan political parties with similar foreign organizations is forbidden. Neither can they receive material assistance or orders from abroad."

The interior minister accused several leaders of the Socialist International of being communists.

Carlos Caballero Gatti, president of the PRF, was told last night about the Paraguayan Government decision to ban the meeting of the Socialist International in Asuncion. Caballero Gatti is presently in Oslo, Norway, where he is attending a meeting at the bureau of "the International." It is understood that Caballero Gatti will report the Paraguayan Government decision at a press conference and at the bureau meeting.

Acevedo also said that during his meeting with the interior minister, the minister authorized radio programs for the PRF and the expediting of passports for its members any time they request it.

The PRF executive committee issued a communique last night "repudiating the government decision to ban the meeting of the Socialist International because it is an attack against the people's constitutional right to meet peacefully" with no need for police authorization.

The communique also rejects the government's interpretation of article 118 of the Constitution as well as "the slanderous branding as communists of outstanding democratic leaders of the free world who are members of the Socialist International, which is presided over by the outstanding Nobel Peace Prize winner and former FRG Chancellor, Comrade Willy Brandt."

The PRF "reaffirms its democratic, nationalist and revolutionary vocation," and denounces "both nationally and internationally" the government prohibition.

BRIEFS

SIGNS OF URANIUM--John S. Pearson, chief of the geological department of the Anschutz Corporation, which is prospecting for mineral resources in eastern Paraguay, indicated yesterday to this daily that certain signs of uranium deposits have been discovered in the departments of Caazapa, Amambay and Canendiyu. He also indicated that the operations in these areas are now aimed at establishing the cost-effectiveness of these deposits. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 10 Jun 80 p 8 PY]

FUEL PRICES INCREASED--The national executive branch yesterday issued a decree authorizing the following increases in the prices of fuels: regular gasoline from 85 to 100 guaranies per liter; premium gasoline from 105 to 125 guaranies per liter; aviation fuel from 115 to 140 guaranies per liter; kerosene from 50 to 60 guaranies per liter; turbo fuel from 60 to 73 guaranies per liter; diesel oil from 40 to 48 guaranies per liter; and fuel oil from 30 to 37 guaranies per liter. [Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 10 Jun 80 p 1 PY]

RECORD SOYBEAN CROP--According to information released by the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry, it is expected that the 1981 soybean crop will reach a record 1.1 million tons. The ministry also reported that this year's soybean crop yielded 700,000 tons. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 7 Jun 80 p 13 PY]

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH--It has been reported that the overall value of the 1979 agricultural production was 28.87 billion guaranies at 1972 prices, which means that this sector experienced a growth of 4.9 percent compared to 1978. [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 5 Jun 80 p 9 PY]

COMPLETE LIST OF BELAUNDE'S CABINET RELEASED

PA200026 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0041 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Lima, 18 Jun (EFE)--President-elect Fernando Belaunde announced today in this capital the list of his new Cabinet made up of members of his party, the Popular Action [AP]; two ministers of the Popular Christian party [PPC], and one independent party member.

Belaunde noted that with the cooperation of the PPC in the broad-based government which he has advocated, he obtained the majority in the Senate. He already had it in the Chamber of Deputies, according to still unofficial tallies--unofficial because the national election jury has still not concluded the official vote count. Fernando Belaunde, overthrown by the armed forces in 1968, was elected by a broad majority in the 18 May general elections, the first presidential election in Peru in 17 years.

The president-elect stated that the majority which the new government has in the legislative bodies will not exclude anyone, because there "is the greatest respect for the minorities."

Finally, in a brief 10-minute press conference, he said that the new government will begin its activities "unofficially" this coming Monday. Also participating at the announcement of the new Cabinet was PPC leader Luis Bedoya, who stressed the "cooperation" which his party will give to popular action, "with which we have collaborated in the former government of Belaunde," in which Bedoya was justice minister.

The list of the new ministers is as follows:

Foreign Relations:	Javier Arias Stella
Health	Alfonso Grados Bertonini (Independent)
Education	Luis Felipe Alarco
Interior	Jose Maria de la Jara y Ureta
Industry, Commerce, Tourism and Integration	Roberto Rotondo Mendoza (PPC)
Justice (ministry which reappears after being eliminated by the current military government)	Felipe Osterling (PPC)
Agriculture and Nutrition	Nils Ericcson Correa
Fisheries	Rene Deustua
Transportation and Communications	Eduardo Orrego Villacorta
Housing and Construction	Javier Velarde Aspillaga

Pending designation since it is still "under consultation" is the energy and mines minister, whom it is said will be an independent. Carlos Pestana was designated chief of the National Planning Institute and Miguel Alva Orlandini chief of the national information system. The ministers of the armed forces will be appointed when President-elect Fernando Belaunde takes office on 28 July.

Of the ministers elected today, Manuel Ulloa was finance minister in Belaunde's first government; Javier Arias, now foreign minister, was former health minister, and Alfonso Grados was also labor minister.

MARXIST LEFT TO ACT AS SINGLE BLOC IN LEGISLATURE

PA182047 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 11 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] The Marxist left will act in the legislature as a single bloc and will promote the well-being of the Peruvian people and the just demands of the workers. This was announced yesterday by Hugo Blanco Galdos, leader of the Workers Revolutionary Party (PRT), who was proclaimed deputy for Lima Province.

He spoke at an unscheduled press conference held by the various leftist groups in the dining room of the legislative palace. Both Blanco and the other leftist deputies expressed disagreement at the way the electoral process has been carried out in the various departments.

Manuel Dammert, deputy of the National Union of the Revolutionary Left (UNIR), Javier Diez Canseco, deputy of the Peoples Democratic Union (UDP), and Dr Antonio Meza Cuadra, deputy for the Leftist Unity (UI) indicated that irregularities were committed in the elections as well as in the vote count in the departments of Huancavelica, Piura and Lima.

He [as published] indicated that the left lost the past elections because it was not united. However, he added that the PSR [Socialist Revolutionary Party] and the UI will continue working for leftist unity.

CUBAN REFUGEES FASTING TO DEMAND U.S. VISAS

FY171749 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1706 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Lima, 17 Jun (LATIN)--Fifty Cuban refugees have begun a hunger strike to force the U.S. Government to grant them visas to enter the United Stater. The refugees have said that others out of the 728 Cuban refugees who had sought asylum after breaking into the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, might join the hunger strike which began last night, unless the form-filling procedures are accelerated.

The Cuban refugees released a statement expressing gratitude for the good treatment received from the Peruvian officials. They stated: "We want to make clear that what we want now is to be reunited with our relatives who were in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana and who have traveled to the United States." They have made a call for the solidarity of world opinion, of groups of Cuban exiles, the Human Rights Commission and of the U.S. State Department.

The overwhelming majority of the 728 Cubans sheltered in the Tupac Amaru refugee camp in Lima told the Peruvian officials that they want to settle in the United States. One of the Cubans who began the hunger strike told reporters that 32 Cubans who had flown to Costa Rica had traveled to Canada a few days ago to meet with relatives after a hunger strike. The U.S. Embassy declined to comment on the measure adopted by the Cuban refugees.

BOMB DAMAGES FORMER PRESIDENT VELASCO'S TOMB

FY170304 Paris AFP in Spanish 1949 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Lima, 16 Jun (AFP)--A bomb exploded last night at the grave of former Peruvian President Juan Velasco Alvarado, according to journalists and friends of the late president. Velasco Alvarado's friends discovered that his tomb had been desecrated this morning when they went to Lima's general cemetery to commemorate the birth anniversary of the late president, who died here on 24 December 1977 after having governed the country from 1968 to 1975.

The bomb that destroyed the marble slate covering the later Peruvian president's tomb also seriously damaged two tombs located to the right and left of the former president's grave. Politicians and aides of the late president, who were indignant, reported the attack to the police. It has been learned that the police have detained two suspects, but they are still investigating the nature of the explosive that was used.

Last Friday evening unknown persons used Molotov cocktails to set fire to the municipal building of the populous San Martin de Porres district, located on the outskirts of Lima.

Government Warns Terrorists

PY192207 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1843 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 19 Jun (LATIN)--The military government warned today that it will use "an iron hand" against the perpetrators of a series of "terrorist" activities that took place here last week causing considerable material damage but no victims.

The Interior Ministry stated in a communique that the government "strongly condemns" the attacks perpetrated against a public office, a bank branch and the grave of Gen Juan Velasco Alvarado who governed Peru from 1968 to 1975.

In the official document, the ministry stated that the government reiterates its willingness to guarantee tranquillity and public order and its unyielding decision "to enforce the law with an iron hand against the people responsible for the attacks."

SUSPECTED ARGENTINE MONTONEROS EXPELLED TO BOLIVIA

PY190326 Paris AFP in Spanish 1808 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 18 Jun (AFP)--The Peruvian investigation police have revealed that three Argentine citizens, whose kidnapping has been reported here, were expelled to Bolivia for forging documents.

The three Argentine citizens are: Julio Cesar Ramirez Olmos, 33, Noemi Janety Godoy, 55, and Maria Raverta Gorosteagui, 24, who--according to the police--used the false names Luis Almiron, Maria Saleedo and Julia Santo respectively. Local leftist circles, however, confirm that the three persons were kidnapped on 12 June, and that they belong to the Peronist Montonero movement.

POLISH AMBASSADOR REPORTS ON BILATERAL TRADE

PA191601 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 11 Jun 80 p 10

[Text] Lima, 10 Jun (ESI-PERU)--Trade between Peru and Poland has amounted to $100 million during the first half of 1980, a three-fold increase in comparison to the same period in 1979.

This was disclosed today by Polish Ambassador Stanislaw Jarzabek, who left for his country after 4 years of diplomatic service in Peru.

He said that during his stay he had made efforts to strengthen the already traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries which struggle for a better world without war.

He said that Peru exports fish, fishmeal and minerals to Poland while his country has, among other commercial transactions, sold to Peruvian fishing enterprises 21 boats of a total of 30 that will be delivered this year.

In the cultural field, Poland has offered 100 scholarships for Peruvian students.

Jarzabek was seen off at the international airport by the Soviet ambassador and Polish Embassy officials. He expressed thanks to the Peruvian authorities for the help they gave him during his mission.

VON SEIDLITZ DENIES PILOTING CRASHED ARMS PLANE

PA191839 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2326 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Panama City, 18 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Capt Miguel von Seidlitz, deputy director general and transportation director of the Panamanian Civil Aeronautics Directorate, told this agency today that he was not piloting the plane which crashed in El Salvador on Sunday while transporting an arms shipment. The Salvadoran press had mentioned his name, adding that it appeared on the plane's flight log.

Von Seidlitz explained that he had flown that plane here in Panama several weeks ago and that was probably why his name appeared on the log. He insisted that he had nothing to do with any arms smuggling and that he did not leave the country last weekend.

With regard to the other pilot mentioned in the Salvadoran press, R. Caresiadas, Captain von Seidlitz said that he was the young man who had directed his flight inside Panama several weeks ago. The civil aeronautics deputy director also stated that, as far as he knew, Caresiadas had also been in Panama over the weekend.

With regard to the plane crash in El Salvador, pilot Cesar Rodriguez is under arrest in Panama and is being questioned by security officials. The plane, an Aerocommander, was under the custody of the Panamanian Air Force. According to the Government Ministry it was taken from a local airport without authorization and flown to Costa Rica, where its cargo was loaded. According to the Salvadoran authorities, the plane contained a considerable amount of arms and ammunition of Venezuelan make.

PRESIDENT ORDERS VOLOJ PEREIRA NOT BE ARRESTED

PA191938 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 18 Jun 80 p 1-A

[Communique released by the presidency's general secretariat of information on 17 June 1980]

[Text] President Dr Aristides Royo, aware of Mr Juan Carlos Voloj Pereira's return to the country, immediately sent a note to the National Guard not to carry out the warrant for his arrest even though he seems to have been involved in the crime of sedition in Chiriqui recently as the entire national community knows. The president's note comes after an earlier order to release Fidel Guerra, Wilfredo Bermudez and others implicated in the incidents and it constitutes an opportunity for all national sectors, regardless of their ideological and political differences, to become involved in national affairs in keeping with the principles of peace, tranquillity, public order and respect for the national Constitution.

Voloj Demands Public Exoneration

PA191940 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 19 Jun 80 p 1

[From "Local Highlights" column]

[Text] Politician Juan Carlos Voloj Pereira yesterday not only publicly denied the charges that he was involved in the recent Chiriqui subversive plot, but is demanding that authorities also make public a statement clearing him of such charges.

Voloj arrived from Spain on Monday, and on Tuesday President Aristides Royo instructed the National Guard not to make use of an arrest warrant against him. Several others said to have been involved in the terroristic activities were also released earlier.

"I want it understood that I am not accepting any supposed amnesty. I am guilty of no crime. I demand that the government publicly exonerate me of the false charges," he said.

Voloj said he decided to return from Madrid after hearing of the charges, since he felt it was a move aimed at having him decide on self-imposed exile to avoid imprisonment.

"I am not afraid of imprisonment. The government must prove with solid facts its accusations against me, or admit to possessing slanderous evidence designed to mar my prestige and push me out of that sector of the political panorama opposed to the present regime," he added.

RAILROAD WORKERS TO GO ON 'INDEFINITE STRIKE'

PA191321 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 0400 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] The railroad workers will not work tomorrow. They declared an indefinite protest strike this afternoon because the canal authority, in a communique issued today, disregards a commitment it had made to the workers regarding a salary increase.

This news program has an exclusive interview with the secretary of defense of the Panama Railroad Employees Union, Victor Martinez. He explains the reasons why all the railroad employees, both in the Atlantic and the Pacific region, will go on strike tomorrow:

[Begin Martinez recording] We want to inform the people, but especially the workers of the Panama Railroad, that as of tomorrow, at 0700, the railroad workers will be on strike for the following reasons: First, the administrative officials of the Panama Railroad and of the Port Authority have failed to give the railroad workers the 20 balboas salary increase that the national government decreed in March of 1980 to compensate for the increase in the cost of living.

Today we received an answer from the railroad administrator regarding our request. He gave a negative reply to the Panama Railroad workers. In addition, he has told us that everything has been frozen, including the labor union quota deduction from the salaries of all workers in the Panama Railroad labor union. Job openings have been frozen and automatic salary readjustments for the railroad workers, a commitment made by our national government, have also been frozen.

Only those workers who have not received a single salary increase in 1980--especially those who have not been transferred out of the Panama Railroad--will be entitled to receive the 20 balboas salary increase.

We are holding this indefinite strike and we want to request the attention of the president of the republic so that he may urgently contribute to solving the problems of the railroad workers and of the employees of the area that was returned to our country on 1 October [1979] when the Torrijos-Carter treaties went into effect. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

CARAZO, VENEZUELA'S HERRERA ISSSUE JOINT DECLARE

PA191448 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2323 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Joint declaration signed by Presidents Rodrigo Carazo Odio and Luis Herrera Campins of Costa Rica and Venezuela, respectively, during the Venezuelan president's official visit to Costa Rica--read by announcer immediately prior to signing ceremony at presidential palace on 18 June]

[Text] At the invitation of President Rodrigo Carazo-Odio, the president of the Republic of Venezuela, Dr Luis Herrera Campins made an official visit to Costa Rica from 16 to 19 June 1980, accompanied by his wife, Betty Urdaneta de Herrera, Campins, and an official retinue made up of high-ranking government officials and other dignitaries representing the public and private sectors of Venezuela.

The talks between the two chiefs of state, held in a friendly climate of great fraternity and imbued with full and mutual understanding, again demonstrated the profound links of solidarity that join the two nations.

The presidents indicated that the two governments base their political actions on the same spiritual values and a shared concept of the basic characterizations of the state--a democratic orientation and a society that is pluralistic, participatory and egalitarian and in which the basic rights of the human being are guaranteed.

In exchanging opinions regarding the accomplishments of the two countries in the political, economic, social and cultural areas, as well as the efforts made by the two governments to meet their peoples' aspirations for democracy and social justice, they demonstrate a common (?democratic) vocation. In reaffirming their government's adherence to the principles and positions consecrated in the charters of the United Nations and the OAS, the presidents reaffirmed that international relations must be based on the sovereign equality of states, mutual respect, ideological pluralism, nonintervention and the free self-determination of states, defined as the right to freely choose the economic, political and social system which is most suitable to their aspirations and realities.

The two presidents, on examining with special attention the present international situation, which is plagued with tension and conflicts, expressed their conviction that a lasting and stable peace will be achieved only through the application of the principles of social justice both in international relations and in the internal order of states.

In calling for world peace, the two parties expressed support for the end of the practice of repression in the world and condemned torture and terrorism as actions which violate the dignity of mankind.

The president of Venezuela emphasized that Costa Rica, with its tradition of pacifism, is an example and a stimulus that promotes the objectives of disarmament and the application of the procedures for the peaceful solution of disputes provided for in the inter-American system.

In this regard, he said that the position of the Costa Rican president in calling for the creation of a UN university for peace to provide overall training based on the achievement of the ideal of peace is an unequivocal demonstration of this Costa Rican vocation.

In analyzing the political and social situation prevailing in Central America and the Caribbean, the two parties agreed that it is serious and expressed their shared ideal of achieving political stability within an environment of peace in which democracy and social justice prevail.

In expressing their deep concern over the situation existing in the Republic of El Salvador, they reaffirmed their support for the efforts that sister republic is making to carry out the just political, economic and social reforms designed to strengthen peace, freedom and democracy within a framework of soical justice and to end the violence and terrorism of both extremist groups. They also expressed their satisfaction with the recent progress made by Honduras within a process of democratic affirmation and noted its value in the present Central America political situation as an institutional factor of the democratic system in the region.

In this regard, they noted as a positive element the recent creation of the State Council and the formal announcement by high-ranking Nicaraguan authorities that elections will be held soon in Nicaragua within a pluralistic political context and reaffirmed their willingness to support efforts being made in that country to strengthen democracy, achieve national reconstruction and bring about social justice.

In addition, they expressed support for the consolidation of the Caribbean region as a zone of peace, free from the interference of regional, continental or insular powers.

The presidents mentioned their peoples' deep-rooted commitment to democracy. They indicated that the institutions of representative democracy offer the most favorable conditions for ensuring the effective exercise of freedom, respect for the dignity of humankind and the full realization of the just aspirations of peoples. In this regard they affirmed their unyielding determination to continue to promote the process of the institutionalization of freedom and democracy in Latin America, as well as the constant performance of joint actions in the search for a better destiny for their peoples.

The presidents examined the topic of human rights with particular interest and affirmed that because of their importance, they should be guaranteed by a legal system and that it is the duty of the international community to safeguard their application and enforcement.

They also reaffirmed that social progress and the raising of the peoples' standard of living can only be achieved in condition [words indistinct], within the broadest freedom, in order to safeguard the noble concepts of justice and unrestricted respect for the rights of man in the civilian, political, economic, social and cultural areas. In agreement, they reiterated their firm support for the efforts of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission and Court, and expressed their pleasure over the inauguration of the permanent seat of the Inter-American Human Rights Court in San Jose, Costa Rica. In this regard, the president of Venezuela reported that his government has begun procedures to recognize the authority and jurisdictional power of the court as fully binding under the law.

Equally, they expressed their hopes that there will be increased acceptance by all the states on the continent of the Inter-American Human Rights Convention signed in San Jose.

In analyzing the international economic situation, the two parties agreed that the tangible deterioration in this situation is due to the maintenance of the unjust economic relations between the industrialized world and developing nations. For this reason, they agreed to contribute to the strengthening of the solidarity and unity of developing countries for the purpose of defending their aspirations and interests and improving their negotiating power in order to achieve more equitable prices for their raw materials, markets for their manufactured products and the transfer of technology in appropriate terms, as well as to ensure their due participation in the benefits of the world economy, in conformity with the principles of international social (justice).

The two presidents also noted that there is a constant reduction of the purchasing power of the developing countries resulting in a number of factors which include the [word indistinct] monetary imbalance, the increased prices of capital goods and the increased interest rates. Consequently, they decided to intensify their efforts in world and regional forums to demand from the industrialized countries a more positive attitude with regard to existing policies in the areas of finance, trade, energy, basic products, currency, [word indistinct] and technology.

In analyzing the present situation of the international oil market, they agreed that it is necessary to strengthen and improve the mechanisms of cooperation among developing countries. In this regard, the Venezuelan president briefed the Costa Rican president on the progress made in talks underway between Venezuela and Mexico regarding guaranteeing the oil supply of the Central American and Caribbean region, as well as the establishment of a joint financial cooperation agreement for the countries of the area which are net importers of oil. The president of Costa Rica, in expressing his satisfaction with the results obtained so far and, given the importance to the countries of the area of this attitude of solidarity of Venezuela and Mexico, noted the urgent need to make these programs specific and official as soon as possible.

The presidents expressed their intention to help make sure that international negotiations become a significant step toward the achievement of a new international economic order through a simultaneous and integral focusing of the principal means of cooperation for development.

The two presidents stated that integration is an important goal for Latin America. It can only be achieved through the active participation of all countries in the area, increasing cooperation in projects for subregional integration and the effective linking of the different processes (?in the area). They also said that dialogue among the countries in the subregion and the joint analysis of the main problems of the continent will facilitate the overall process of integration and will, on the other hand, contribute to the strengthening of the inter-American system.

The presidents expressed their support for the Latin American Economic System, an effective instrument of development and guarantor of economic independence which is designed to complement and strengthen cooperation among its member states.

The president of Venezuela conveyed to the Costa Rican president a message of friendship, good will and cooperation in the name of the chiefs of state of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru and expressed the Andean Group's interest in establishing even closer links with Costa Rica and Central America, in order to contribute in this way to making the process of integration of Latin American countries broader and more solid.

The Venezuelan delegation expressed its interest in extending cooperation in technical areas and in the training of human resources in the energy sector. Additionally, both presidents expressed gratification with the signing of the basic economic and commercial agreement as an effective instrument to increase cooperation between the two countries and expressed their interest in having studies carried out regarding future trade agreements.

The Venezuelan president briefed the Costa Rican president on a number of proposals that Venezuela has made to OPEC, all of which are designed to strengthen relations between the member countries of the organization and other developing nations. One of these, of special significance, has been the Venezuelan proposal regarding replenishing the special OPEC fund with the sums of $800 million and $1.6 billion to expand the programs of financial cooperation with developing countries.

Similarly, the Venezuelan president reported on the Venezuelan-Algerian proposal to create an agency for Third World development which would provide assistance for the solution of problems related to the payment of oil bills and the development of native energy sources, as well as the economic development project for the progress of developing countries.

The Venezuelan president also mentioned his government's proposal that is currently being studied by OPEC regarding the creation of an institute for postgraduate study to train professionals from Third World countries in scientific and technological areas. In addition, the Venezuelan president emphasized the recent OPEC decision to create a news agency for worldwide dissemination of information on world events through its own channels.

In giving thanks for the information on all these programs, the Costa Rican president expressed his support for and sympathy with them all. The Venezuelan president also outlined the most prominent features of the Venezuelan plan for the establishment of an energy cooperation program for the development of local energy sources within developing countries in the region in order to make them less dependent on oil imports. The Costa Rican president expressed support for this plan and noted the effective results that a program of this kind would have.

The two presidents noted with satisfaction the growing cultural exchange between Venezuela and Costa Rica that is manifested in various ways, and they pledged to promote activities to increase it. In this regard, they noted that the celebration in 1981 of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Andres Bello and in 1983 of the birth of liberator Simon Bolivar will be good occasions for implementing this pledge.

Both parties reaffirmed their interest in expanding the framework of bilateral relations between the two countries. They noted their satisfaction with the agreements reached during the visit and agreed to carry out close cooperation between Venezuela and Costa Rica for implementing formulas based on reciprocity which will aid in preserving their independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, self-determination and political and economic liberty.

In the same manner, certain that this cooperation will result in mutual benefits which will secure a promise of peace and development for the peoples of the region, both parties agreed on drafting as soon as possible the instrument which will set forth the aforementioned purposes and will be submitted to the regular constitutional procedures of each country.

To further strengthen relations between Venezuela and Costa Rica and to implement the purposes expressed in this declaration, the two presidents decided to create a joint commission made up of representatives of both governments. The foreign ministries of Venezuela and Costa Rica will appoint the representatives to this commission which will include. among others, representatives of the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry, Economy, Industry, and Commerce Ministry, Energy Ministry, attorney general's office and the president of the Central Bank. Venezuela will be represented, among others, by the Foreign Ministry, Trade, Energy and Mines Ministry, Agriculture and Livestock Ministry, Office of Coordination and Planning, Venezuelan Investment Fund and the Foreign Trade Institute.

President Luis Herrera Campins voiced his deep appreciation for the warm hospitality accorded him, his wife and entourage which accompanied him during his brief stay in Costa Rica. He extended an invitation to President Rodrigo Carazo to make an official visit to Venezuela. The Costa Rican president was pleased with the invitation and it was agreed to set the date of the visit as soon as possible through diplomatic channels.

Signed in San Jose, Costa Rica, 18 June 1980, in two authentic originals.

Economic Cooperation Announced

PA191752 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2341 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Statement by President Rodrigo Carazo at the presidential palace in San Jose following signing of joint declaration--live]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] the joint declaration that was just read, the Costa Rican part makes the following complementary addition:

The president of the republic, Rodrigo Carazo, expresses his satisfaction and gratitude as well as that of the people of Costa Rica, to His Excellency Dr Luis Herrera Campins, president of the Republic of Venezuela for the cooperation his country has offered our country through the resources of the Central Bank of Venezuela and that country's investments fund to execute such important projects as the expansion and improvement of the Juan Santamaria Airport, the construction of the San Jose-Siquirres, Siquirres-Limon and Rio Sucio-Puerto Viejo roads, the roads improvement program, the construction of the Caldera Port, farming and fishing development programs and the Arenal hydroelectrical project for the amount of $48.6 million.

A part of these resources has also permitted the strengthening of Costa Rica's economic and financial stability since they have been employed by our country's central bank for the strengthening of international reserves and the subsequent improvement of our balance of payments. Furthermore, the facilities they have offered in connection with the timely and adequate supply of petroleum byproducts have permitted our country to counteract to a large extent the unfavorable impact of the energy crisis.

At the present time, our Legislative Assembly is in the process of approving three new loans signed with the Venezuelan Government whose resources will be dedicated to the expansion of the Limon Port, the Arenal hydroelectrical project and the conclusion of the Caldera Port works for the amount of $13 million.

[Dated] San Jose, 18 Jun 1980.

Herrera Statement

PA191815 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2353 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Statement by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins at the presidential palace in San Jose following the signing of 18 June joint declaration--live]

[Excerpts] Friends, after the reading and signing of the joint declaration of the two chiefs of state of Costa Rica and Venezuela, and the reading and signing of the basic agreement on economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries, on behalf of the Venezuelan Government, my entourage and the Venezuelan people, I wish to express our heartfelt thanks to the Costa Rican Government and peoples for the kindness and attention accorded us during our official visit.

We have spoken with utter frankness of economic matters. The agreement covers part of our conversations and, of course, the joint commission will serve to guide relations in this case. But I want to state that above all it has been the matter of energy cooperation, both as concerns the entire hemisphere as well as that related specifically to Central America and the Caribbean, which we have discussed with total frankness and within terms of understanding. As the declaration states, we view very optimistically and positively the march of the negotiations for a program of cooperation in the field of energy with the Caribbean and Central America, which we are designing together with the sister republic of Mexico.

We know that that presence will strengthen the influence of the Andean Pact and that it will grant possibilities for a more in-depth and exhaustive analysis of the political and economic problems of the continent.

In conclusion I wish to state that as a Venezuelan and as president of the republic, I have been very gratified that Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio has accepted the invitation extended to him on behalf of my government and peoples for him to visit Venezuela on a date to be determined through normal diplomatic channels. I will end as I started by thanking President Carazo, his government team, the Costa Rican ambassador to Venezuela, and all those who took part in these talks which have been so positive for the future of [word indistinct], liberty, social justice and peace in our convulsed Latin America.

Herrera-Carazo News Conference

PA192126 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0005 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Statements by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins and Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo at news conference after signing Venezuelan-Costa Rican joint declaration at presidential palace in San Jose--live]

[Excerpts] [Herrera] After listening to your interesting questions I will reply to them all at one time because many of them are similar. I will answer them without necessarily following the order in which they were asked.

Yesterday I received a delegation that brought me the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government junta's invitation to the celebration of the first anniversary of the revolution. I told the delegation members that I had to study the kind invitation since, among other things, July is a time when I will be very busy because at the end of July I have to go to Peru to attend the inauguration of President Fernando Belaunde Terry and before that I almost certainly have to accept Dominican President Antonio Guzman's invitation to visit that country. Therefore, the Nicaraguan invitation is under study.

The Venezuelan Government's relations with Cuba have entered a delicate phase during the past few months. This is not precisely our fault because when we were talking--apparently in the best terms of understanding--with the Cuban Government to resolve the situation at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana arose, followed by the surprising, inconsiderate and [word indistinct] attack by the Cuban Revolutionary Government against Venezuela as well as Peru. This led us to recall our ambassador in Havana. Very cool relations now exist. During the first few months of the year, Venezuela had received a large number of Cubans through the normal granting of visas, some 2,000 a month. Venezuela has also received a share of the refugees from the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

Regarding the attitude of the United States and its policy in Central America, we have indicated--and when I spoke to the Costa Rican Legislative Assembly I said this--that the Central American dictatorships have had foreign support, the result of a complacent stupid and incomprehensible policy by the United States. In this sense I have no doubts about the share of responsibility that the greatest power in the world has regarding the political convulsion being experienced by this part of the continent. But I must also add that in the past few years that attitude has undoubtedly changed. This is shown by the fact that President Carter has taken up the banner for which we Christian Democrats, and in general the democrats of good faith in Latin America, have been struggling for so many years. That is the banner of the defense and respect of human rights.

The U.S. position has changed and the dictators know this. In the past the dictators felt that the United States automatically supported their misdeeds. Today they know that they do not have this support and I am sure those who think they have it know deep in their hearts that they do not.

We hope that amid the election campaign in the United States, which undoubtedly brings out a number of elements for political analysis, that great power of the democratic world will have enough understanding to be aware of the need for deep structural changes in the political, social, economic and cultural spheres of Central America and in all countries of our continent in general and that it will view that process with sympathy so that a broad democratic system will be truly established.

In the joint declaration we expressed hopes that the democrats of El Salvador will find a civilized and democratic solution to the current violent and distressing situation there. A country destroyed by an undeclared war, by violence from the left carried out by guerillas and terrorists, and by violence of the right carried out by a fierce terrorism undoubtedly requires the understanding and cooperation of the democrats of Central America and the continent so that calm will return and so that El Salvador can achieve a democratic and participatory government through the path of self-determination of its people.

I want to be clear regarding the oil problems. Venezuela is one of the countries that founded OPEC. It has belonged to that organization since it was established in 1960. It acts within OPEC, trying to maintain unity and solidarity among its member countries. Throughout its existence OPEC has reiterated that it emerged as a reaction by the countries that produce such an important energy raw material as petroleum in the face of the constant and scandalous increases in the prices of manufactured articles that the big, developed, industrialized countries sold us.

We were tired of selling petroleum at low prices so those countries could achieve their development through small investments which would be of little benefit to us. The petroleum countries got tired of having those countries decide the prices they would pay for our petroleum and then selling us their manufactured products at whatever price they wanted. OPEC wanted to be an advance guard for the Third World, which produces essential raw materials, in the defence of prices, rationality of production and necessary solidarity. Venezuela has acted on this contect within OPEC.

Venezuela is well aware that the increase in petroleum prices benefits us, but it also knows that it causes inconveniences and imbalances in countries with which we have relations of friendship and cordiality and with which we want to maintain cordial and fraternal relations. That is why, in view of the repercussions the increases in petroleum prices have on economies and budgets, particularly in this area of Central America and the Caribbean, we are designing, along with Mexico, a new oil policy that will guarantee the supply for these countries and will permit part of the money received from the petroleum sales to be converted into long-term, low-interest credits for development projects.

[Carazo] Costa Rica's position regarding El Salvador has not changed. [sentence indistinct] Costa Rica's position regarding Nicaragua is that of a fervent desire that the Nicaraguan people will [words indistinct] democratic, open, pluralistic (?system) in which all Nicaraguans can find [words indistinct] for almost half a century of dictatorship. The fact that (?I am emphatic in stating that I will not attend) the celebration of the anniversary of the revolution does not mean that I would not be willing to go to Nicaragua at any other time or on any other occasion. [words indistinct] clear position.

I have also been asked about Costa Rica's position on (?participation by) the hegemonisic forces in the region. Iam also emphatic on this. I have said many times that we are not willing to permit our territories to become battlegrounds in which these power will come to [words indistinct] . Neither do we want one to [words indistinct] its strength nor another to penetrate, in the style of Afghanistan, any of our nations. We are also emphatic in this regard. We believe in the free self-determination of peoples and above all we support Costa Rica's institutional values.

Recently, when the United States announced the possibility of holding military exercises in the Caribbean, we did not hesitate to tell the U.S. President that such exercises in this area [words indistinct] was a kind of catalyst that would cause very serious problems to the region and that we did not share his view. We were told by some people, who think that the governments of small countries should not get involved in these matters with big countries, that we were impertinent. I told them that the Caribbean belongs to us all [words indistinct] can own any part of the world which also belongs to other nations.

HERRERA'S OFFICAIL VISIT CONCLUDES

PA192050 San Jose Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins concluded a successful visit to our country shortly before 0900 today. He was seen off at Juan Santamaria International Airport by President Rodrigo Carazo, his wife Estrella Zeledon Carazo and all members [words indistinct]

Filled with emotion as he left, Herrera Campins concluded his official visit here. Saying goodbye to each cabinet member, he thanked them for the kindness offered him during his stay and the sympathy shown by the Costa Rican people. Herrera Campins was filled with emotion when he said goodbye to President Carazo with an embrace and told him: We will wait for you in Caracas.

We have ended a [words indistinct] of intensive activity with very positive results for the two countries, the Venzuelan president said. He [words indistinct] the joint statement shows his country's desire to contribute to solving some of Costa Rica's problems. Yet, in energy affairs, the situation depends on the agreements reached with Mexico, although he said the energy policy will be revolutionary for the benefit of the Central American nations.

Satisfied at the results of his Venezuelan counterpart's visit, Carazo said he was not decided when he will go to Venezuela. [Words indistinct] Herrera Campins visited the Costa Rican president to visit his country but Carazo said he has some matters that need to be solved here and he will consider the best time to make that trip.

The ties of friendship and cooperation between Venezuela and Costa Rica have been strengthened with the South American president's visit, Carazo said. The ministers feel the government has largely benefited from this visit. In addition to strengthening Venezuela-Costa Rica ties, a number of programs of mutual benefit will now be implemented.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON ARMS PLANE INCIDENT

PA200223 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1210 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, last night a supper-briefing was held at the Foreign Ministry to announce the reorganization of that ministry. During the event, a communique was read by Alvaro Menendez Leal, director of culture and communication. Here is the communique:

[Begin Menendez recording] This Foreign Ministry believes that the case of the Panamanian-registered plane which crashed on a strip on the outskirts of the city of San Miguel after having allegedly been stolen in Panama, and which was carrying a large shipment of ammunition, is irrefutable proof of the role being played by foreign interests in our domestic affairs.

With regard to this incident, the Foreign Ministry announces the following to the national and international press:

1. A request has been presented, through our diplomatic representatives, to the governments of Costa Rica, Panama and other countries asking their cooperation so that an exhaustive investigation may be carried out.

2. A similar request has been presented through the ambassadors of those countries accredited here.

3. The Salvadoran ambassador in Panama has been recalled for consultation.

4. Our country reiterates emphatically its adherence to the principles of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states while vigorously reaffirming its firm intention to defend, within the framework of international law, the legitimate interests of the Salvadoran people from any kind of foreign aggression.

I wish to explain that today's meeting was held to honor the local press and to announce to them the reorganization of the Foreign Ministry and that it is only the international situation that moved us to read a communique on this subject. [end recording]

Investigatory Panel Established

PA200000 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1251 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] The Defense Ministry has appointed a technical committee which will be responsible for investigating the causes of the Sunday's accident when an airplane made a forced landing on a strip close to the city of San Miguel. As has been reported, 22,000 cartridges for Galil and FAL rifles were found in the plane. Apparently a second plane was serving as escort because shortly after the accident, the crew members of the downed plane were rescued.

DUARTE 'CONVINCED' ARMS NOT SENT BY VENEZUELA

PA191540 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1825 GMT 18 Jun 80

[News conference held by junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte at the presidential house on 18 June 1980 in San Salvador--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Duarte, the plane that crashed in San Miguel was transporting ammunition made in Venezuela. Being a good friend of Venezuelans, what have you found out from them about this?

[Answer] I have not had any talks with Venezuelans for the simple reason that I am convinced that the ammunition was sent by the government of Carlos Andres Perez delivered in 1977 for the war in Nicaragua. I am absolutely sure that the Venezuelan Government was not sold or donated any ammunition to any Latin American country up to this moment.

[Question] Does this mean that this ammunition came from Nicaragua?

[Answer] It could mean that it was the ammunition delivered in 1977 to several places in Central America. I think you recall that the government of Carlos Andres Perez delivered part to Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and other countries. Therefore, it could have come from any of these countries.

[Question] Have you heard if the leftwing mission that traveled almost throughout the world received the solidarity they were seeking?

[Answer] They have been trying, but I think with little success. You have read the reports from Costa Rica. Most were opposed to them. In Europe it was the same. I do not know if you have noticed that their efforts have been very feeble. However, let us not overlook the fact that they are trying to capitalize on the 50 years of dictatorship in this country and the bad image created by violence in recent years. However, to counteract their action in Europe, we have sent a mission which includes three ministers--the labor minister, who has been in Europe for some time engaged in this campaign, the interior minister and the minister of the presidency--and six members of the armed forces.

[Question] What is the specific mission of the military delegation?

[Answer] They have been invited as observers of military and police systems. Basically, however, their mission is to explain to the people in Europe the democratic concepts that the Salvadoran military are trying to promote in El Salvador.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I would say that the Salvadoran people are aware that elections would not be advisable in the near future because at this time the feeling of the people is that their conflicts should be solved by using bullets [word indistinct] and machineguns. You know that revolutions are the discussion of two viewpoints, a confrontation of ideas and thoughts and a conflict of ideas. Consequently, it would be very dangerous to hold elections at this time. Our belief and thought, however, is that elections should be held as soon as possible, so we will soon appoint the central electoral council and will issue the plan in order to have the elections which we all want. I believe this is the solution and I am convinced of it.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I do not believe so. I feel that in order to put in order the central congress we would need at least 1 year.

[Question] Mr Duarte, are there any indications that the Nicaraguan Government is somehow involved in the domestic affairs of El Salvador?

[Answer] I have no knowledge of this. So far the Nicaraguan Government has stated through its officials that it does not want to meddle in affairs not its own. Nicaragua has its own problems. Tomas Borge has said so, for example, regarding the attitudes that certain Sandinists have adopted by speaking of ideological intervention.

However, I do not believe that the Nicaraguan Government is interested in interfering in the first place because I believe that the Central American relations are very close and if they [the Nicaraguans] make a mistake it would be serious for the Central American relations and would affect any of the countries in which the intervention was made. For this reason, I do not believe that Nicaraguan intervention would be logical.

AIR FORCE ESTABLISHES CRASHED PLANE AS PANAMANIAN

PA192115 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1820 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Armed forces communique]

[Text] The Armed Forces Press Committee informs the citizenry that on the evening of 16 June, members of the armed forces, investigating from a tip given, proceeded to raid Building N, Apartment 19, in Sacamil Colony, Mejicanos, where Jose Antonio Morales Carbonel, Rosalina Lasso Gomez, Freddy Hernandez Pardales, Hugo Cruz Quezada, Marco Tulio Solorzano Arteaga and Godofredo Angel Corrales Benavides were arrested. Many members of the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces subversive organization were seized there. It was also reported that these persons had met to plan terrorist activities, thus making an attempt against the peace and tranquillity of the Salvadoran nation.

As promised by the armed forces in their proclamation, all of its activities will abide by the laws, respecting at all times the rights of the persons arrested as human beings. Today they will be turned over to the courts. The armed forces once again reiterate their purpose and desires to bring peace to the citizens, who justifiably demand it every day.

The Armed Forces Press Committee informing the citizenry of the following events reported in various parts of the nation:

Subversive elements dedicated to provoking disorder fatally shot Manuel Aguirre Canas in Quezaltepeque and Reinaldo Aguirre in Canton Chaparral, (Suchipeto) jurisdiction. They also set fire to buses, one at KM 85 on the coastal highway, El Triunfo jurisdiction, and another on the road to El Espino resort. A military patrol was attacked by a group identified as members of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc at Kilometer 44 of the highway between Suchipeto and San Salvador. Troops repelled the attack and one subversive died in the clash.

The commander of the Salvadoran Air Force, Lt Col Juan Rafael Bustillo, accompanied by Maj Omar Napoleon Avalos reinspected the Aerocommander plane with Panamanian registry which crashed last Sunday at the Miraflores ranch, 12 km from the city of San Miguel, in the east.

As most people know and as was reported by the media--both locally and abroad--the twin-engine aircraft, with a capacity for transporting 2,300 pounds of cargo, was illegally carrying a large amount of war materiel supposedly to supply the subversive groups operating in El Salvador.

Through the documents found in the destroyed aircarft, the Salvadoran air and naval forces have established that it belongs to the Panamanian Air Force. In addition, its flag and registration do not show signs of having been altered. In view of the evidence of the accident suffered by the above-mentioned pirate plane which violated the airspace of our country, the authorities are sure that it is impossible for the pilot to have emerged alive from the wreckage, considering that the cabin was converted into a mass of metal. It is therefore deduced that when survivors were mentioned, an attempt was made to confuse and block the investigations.

Likewise, five tanks were found inside the crashed plane, each with a capacity of 15 gallons of gasoline, which indicates that the Aerocommander plane was to be refueled for its return after having delivered its cargo of war ammunition.

It is also obvious that a second pirate plane, presumably with a crew, was following the first to protect it since they succeeded in recovering the pilot of the crashed plane, fleeing immediately as established.

Meanwhile, our government is continuing investigations on a diplomatic level to clear up the case. Also, it maintains and reaffirms the warning issued by the minister of defense and public security, Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, for protecting the nation's airspace from violations.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANNOUNCES REORGANIZATION OF MINISTRY

PA200241 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1815 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, here is Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena's statement regarding the reorganization of both the national and international functions of the Foreign Ministry:

[Begin recording] Internationally we seek respect for the independence, sovereignty and self-determination of peoples as a basic principle; active incorporation of this country into the group of nonaligned countries; diplomatic and commercial relations that are effective rather than simply declarative; active and efficient participation in international corporations and organizations; closer financial and technological cooperation with Western European countries and the establishment of links for commercial and technological cooperation with the socialist countries, particularly those of Eastern Europe.

On the continent we seek to strengthen our financial and technological cooperation, particularly with the United States, Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela and Argentina.

B. [As heard] To promote economic convergence with Mexico, the Andean Pact countries and the member countries of LAFTA and strengthen links of friendship and solidarity, basically with the Andean Pact countries.

Regionally we have begun actions to revitalize the Organization of Central American States and all economic integration organizations; to reorganize the Central American Common Market; to solve the dispute with Honduras and to maintain very special relations of cooperation with Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama.

In this area of regional affairs there is an element concerning the dispute with Honduras. In many past statements I have explained to you that I feel really optimistic regarding the results of the negotiations of the past 4 months, since February of this year.

As I have said on several occasions, we have reached a clear and precise agreement regarding six points contained in the mediation agreement. On the point related to borders, we have found formulas that have made it possible for us to carry out an exhaustive and broad study of the border problem between the two countries, a study which we have already begun. We have made extraordinary progress and we hope to reach objective conclusions within a short time. Unfortunately I cannot give you details regarding these negotiations because the mediation agreement so prescribes. Only the mediator can give definitive information regarding the results of the negotiations. However, I would like to say that we have made great strides and that we are full of clear, precise and well-founded optimism.

The third great objective--that is, the first is rational use [of the Foreign Ministry] and the second is a more precise outline of foreign policy--is to seek international cooperation and assistance that is much clearer and better defined. Here in this country we have lost extraordinary opportunities for international cooperation. For this purpose we have formulated a very ambitious plan and I hope to have the opportunity to implement it.

In addition to these three great objectives, we plan to broaden the Foreign Ministry's sphere of action. To this end, we have considered, inthe first place, its function regarding Central American integration. This new Foreign Ministry function--to promote Central American integration--is a much broader concept that is not limited to the economic field, but also includes the social area and basically requires cooperation and coordination of policies at the Central American and regional levels. It also implies the incorporation of Panama, the formulation of regional agreements and the establishment of Central American blocs.

[Unidentified questioner] You have spoken extensively about negotiations with Honduras. It has been said that specific agreements were reached some time ago on six points, with the exception of borders. Those six points include diplomatic and commercial relations, the Common Market and other topics. My question is this: Why is an effort not made to have those six points implemented immediately, while the question of borders, which is the most difficult, is left to be resolved in time?

[Chavez Mena] The mediation agreement covers seven points and the mediation process is divided into two stages--the written phase and the oral phase. Recently, the mediator, in agreement with the foreign ministries of Honduras and El Salvador, closed the written phase. In other words, El Salvador presented its argument and its counterargument, and Honduras did the same. Today we are studying the border problem. It is clearly established that by August, when we begin the oral phase, we will have decided upon appropriate criteria and formulas regarding the border problem. Obviously it would be nice if, during the oral phase, we could arrive at a definitive solution to the border problem. Should this not be the case, it has already been stipulated and agreed upon that a peace agreement would be signed and the border problem would be subject to subsequent study because of the very complexity of the problem, since political historical and technical factors are involved and are very difficult to solve.

In the event that after a certain period of time the two countries fail to reach an agreement on this matter, the two states have agreed to the possibility of presenting this dispute to the International Court of Justice. [end recording]

MORALES EHRLICH REPORTEDLY WANTS SON COURT-MARTIALED

PA191305 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0410 GMT 19 Jun 80

[By Mauro Espinoza]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 18 Jun (ACAN-EFE) The arrest of guerrilla Jose Antonio Morales Carbonell, son of a member of the ruling junta in El Salvador, is the second major blow the authorities have struck against the underground Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL) in less than 20 days. A military operation here on 27 May led to the arrest of former Education Minister Salvador Samayoa, also an avowed FPL member. Samayoa, who is behind bars at a garrison here, might be court-martialed.

Morales Carbonell might face a similar fate. He announced that he was joining the guerrillas 2 months ago in a letter addressed to his father, Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich. It has been learned that Morales Ehrlich reportedly asked the government to have his son undergo similar proceedings as Samayoa.

Morales Carbonell was arrested on Monday apparently as he was walking down a capital city street along with two other alleged FPL members. It is believed that Morales Ehrlich's [as received] identification was impossible at first because he is bearded and has no papers. This is the reason for his arrest, according to reports received so far. It has been learned, however, that the young guerrilla has been visited by his father and wife at the garrison where he is being held. The young guerrilla's arrest has been termed "a success" for the security forces. Morales Ehrlich's other son, Carlos Ernesto, is still underground.

HONDURAS

JUNTA WILL NOT ATTEND NICARAGUAN CELEBRATIONS

PA182020 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa--The military government junta will not attend the celebration of the first anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution on 19 July, it was reported today. Official sources said on that date the Honduran junta members will be busy with the preparations for the installation of the constituent assembly elected on 20 April.

NICARAGUA

CULTURE MINISTER, DELEGATION VISITING SOVIET UNION

PA191415 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow--Soviet Culture Minister Petr Demichev and Nicaraguan Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal have met here. The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. They discussed Soviet-Nicaraguan cultural cooperation. Cardenal arrived in Moscow today heading a delegation made up of writer [name indistinct], chief of the National Arts Department of the Culture Ministry, and Silvia Gutierrez. The Nicaraguan delegation will stay in the USSR until 25 June. It will also visit Leningrad. Today's meeting was also attended by Nicaraguan Ambassador to the USSR Ricardo Wheelock Roman.

TEXACO WORKERS TO CONTINUE PRODUCTION, STAGE MARCH

PA181727 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The members of the Directorate of the Petrochemical Industries Unions today said that the strike declared by the Texaco Workers Union, who seized the company offices this morning, will not affect production. They also said that beginning at 0700 tomorrow they will carry out a march toward the Texaco management offices which were taken over by the union. The march in question will begin at the Texaco plant located in the refinery and will move on up to Kilometer 3.5 on the southern highway. There the workers will board the gasoline trucks and will proceed to the Texaco management offices. Once there, they will blow the vehicles' horns and will then go to the Labor Ministry. After the march they will return to their respective job sites.

REFUGEES LEAVING MARIEL 18 JUN TOTAL 104

FL191127 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] One hundred and four antisocials left Mariel port yesterday for the United States. Nine boats remain and another boat arrived from Florida.

RAUL CASTRO ANNOUNCES CREATION OF TERRITORIAL MILITIAS

FL191141 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, second party secretary and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], has announced that the creation of the territorial militias will take place soon once organizational details have been worked out. Army Gen Raul Castro spoke at the 7th meeting of the office in charge of the local people's government organs with the presidents of provincial assemblies and that of the special Isle of Youth municipality held recently.

The FAR minister also said that some units of the territorial militias are being trained on an experimental basis in several provinces. This will provide enough information for the orientation and training of these troops throughout the country. He said that the task is not easy and that the masses are pressuring to join immediately but that what is most important at the present time is not to act on local initiative but to coordinate the work so as to organize the various units at an opportune time.

Army General Castro said that all citizens who are able to fight, with the exception of those who are on regular unit reserves and the civil defense, can join the territorial militias. He said that basically membership will be voluntary and selective. He said that the corresponding regulations will be drawn up accordingly.

In an open exchange with the presidents of the provincial assemblies, Raul also expressed interest in the debates on other topics included in the meeting's agenda, especially that pertaining to the analysis of social problems affecting sugar production and the situation at the sugar mills, bateys [grounds occupied by a sugarmill and ancillary installations] and sugarcane enterprises. Exigency and efficiency in the administrative machinery was discussed at the meeting, whose objective was to analyze what is being done and what can be done to make Fidel's proposals a reality.

EASTERN ARMY UNITS HOLD PARTY CONFERENCES

FL181918 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Chaired by Div Gen Julio Casas Regueiro, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of the Eastern Army, party conferences were held in that command's general staff headquarters and at Military Unit 3586. In both events, the internal life, ideological work, combat and operational preparedness, socialist emulation, care, maintenance and preservation of equipment and arms, military and labor discipline and personnel's living conditions were examined from the party point of view. The closing remarks of the two party conferences were made by Lt Col Oscar Puig Cespedes, deputy chief of the Eastern Army for political work.

In his closing remarks at the general staff headquarters conference, Colonel Puig noted that the event has fulfilled its objective because it has summed up the work of all party organizations, its militants and aspirants, contributed to the observance of Leninist principles on party organization, dealt with the application of democratic centralism, the maintenance of organizational and discipline habits of the militants, the exercise of critical and self-critical spirit and party influence in essential military affairs and activities.

Colonel Puig stressed the need for applying healthy criticism in due time to solve problems and help the militants. In closing he said: The party must be strengthened to project its tasks with greater strength and accuracy toward the masses.

NICARAGUAN ENVOY SAYS SOMOZISTS TRAINING IN HONDURAS

PA161910 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Manuel Andara Ubeda, Nicaraguan ambassador to Cuba, has denounced the existence of 30 Somozist training camps on Honduran territory and reiterated the Nicaraguan people's determination to defend their revolution at any cost.

During an interview with Radio Havana Cuba, the diplomat explained that the existence of these military camps was confirmed during the questioning of Honduran mercenaries arrested by the Sandinist Peoples Army after the killing of Nicaraguan literacy teacher Georgino Andrade.

Andara said the recent inclusion of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement and the Conservative Nationalist Party in the State Council represents a defeat for Yankee imperialism, which is bent on blocking the process of national reconstruction undertaken by Nicaragua. Once more the principle of unity supported by the Sandinist National Liberation Front, political vanguard of our struggle, has triumphed, he noted.

NONALIGNED MOVEMENT DECLARES SOLIDARITY WITH SOUTH AFRICA

FL182311 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Before the UN Committee Against Apartheid, the nonaligned countries movement today expressed its total active and militant solidarity with the struggle for national liberation being waged by the South African people. The declaration adopted by the movement's plenary session holding consultations at the United Nations reaffirms that one of the cardinal principles of the nonaligned countries is the struggle against apartheid and all forms of racism and oppression.

The document, which was read before the committee by Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri as president of the nonaligned countries movement at the United Nations, terms the existence of the apartheid regime in South Africa shameful for all mankind.

Nonaligned Meeting January 1981

FL191028 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] The nonaligned countries movement has agreed in a plenary session held at the United Nations to move forward to January the New Dehli ministerial meeting previously set for mid-1981. The plenum thanked Cuba, which presides over the movement, for its wide-range consultations on the suitability of holding a special plenary meeting of nonaligned foreign ministers next month to examine the international situation and strive to impose peace and detente in the world. Because of the large number of international meetings and congresses scheduled for this summer, the movement decided to move up the meeting originally set by the Sixth Summit [of Nonaligned Countries] for mid-1981. It will now be held in January.

PEREZ HERRERO, PACAVIRA SIGN AGREEMENT ADDENDUM

FL170051 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero and Manuel Pedro Pacavira, member of Angola's MPLA-Labor Party Secretariat, today signed an addendum to the agreement signed between the two parties in the spheres of politico-ideological education, propaganda and information. Present at the signing ceremony for the Angolan side were that country's embassy charge d'affaires (Filiberto Lundungo) and for the Cuban side Antonio Diaz, chief of the PCC Central Committee Internal Education Department, as well as other officials of our party's Central Committee and members of the Angolan delegation.

ANGOLAN NEWSMEN COMPLETE JOURNALISM PROGRAM

FL162319 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] The closing ceremony of the first course of study for Angolan newsmen took place just minutes ago at the main offices of the Union of Cuban Journalists [UPEC]. Participating in the ceremony were Manuel Pedro Pacavira, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Secretariat, and other members of the delegation headed by the Angolan minister of agriculture.

The 16 students satisfactorily completed the 6-month course of study in which a group of highly experienced Cuban journalists participated as professors. The course was conducted at the Orlando Olo Pantoja provincial party school.

During the ceremony, diplomas were presented to the more outstanding students. Zoraida Alfaro, director of the school, student Rufino Ventura and Rodobaldo Diaz, deputy chief of the PCC Central Committee Internal Education Department, made speeches. Sitting at the presidium were UPEC Secretary General Ernesto Vera and Antonio Diaz, chief of department of the PCC Central Committee.

IRAQI YOUTH MINISTER ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS

FL162251 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Iraqi Minister of Youth and president of Iraq's General Youth Federation Karim Mahmud al-Mulla departed yesterday for his country after a visit to Cuba which lasted several days. Luis Orlando Dominguez, member of the PCC Central Committee and first secretary of the National Committee of the Union of Young Communists [UJC], and Carlos Galvan, president of the National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation [INDER], saw the Iraqi minister and the members of his delegation off at the Jose Marti International Airport.

Prior to departure, Karim Mahmud al-Mulla signed cooperation agreements with the UJC and INDER. The first one provides the guidelines for the next period of cooperation between the two organizations. During the signing ceremony, the Iraqi minister conveyed greetings to the Cuban youth, people and the revolution's leadership, especially Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

GRENADA

THREE PERSONS KILLED IN EXPLOSION; BISHOP UNHURT

PA192150 Paris AFP in Spanish 2135 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] St Georges, 19 Jun (AFP)--Three persons were killed and at least 20 injured in the explosion of a bomb which went off during a rally held in honor of the national heroes of Grenada in the center of this capital. Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who was to deliver a speech at the rally, was not injured, according to initial official reports.

Call for Blood Donors

PA192248 St Georges Radio Free Grenada in English 2205 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Announcement]

[Text] We are calling on all blood donors to report to the hospital in St Georges. There are some comrades there who are the victims of that tragic, atrocious act of imperialism against the revolution, and we desperately need some blood. We are calling on all revolutionary patriotic Grenadians to offer their blood so that some of our patriots will be able to survive, and we say to imperialism that 100,000 courageous, fighting revolutionary and patriotic people cannot be defeated.

We are determined to win; we are revolutionaries, not cowards and our revolution, we know, will be victorious. The death of the (?two) comrades this afternoon (?will show us) that imperialism will stop at nothing to turn back our process. We say to imperialism that we are not afraid; we are even more determined to defeat the CIA, to defeat imperialism and to defeat all forms of local counterrevolution, and we say that in the spirit of (Butler), in the spirit of [name indistinct], in the spirit of (Harold Floyd), in the spirit of all of our martyrs and revolutionaries who have died in the struggle to free our country, we say that in the spirit of all these comrades we will fight to defeat any act that threatens our process.

Police Called to Barracks

PA192305 St Georges Radio Free Grenada in English 2210 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Announcement]

[Text] The commissioner of police would like all police officers to report to barracks immediately. I repeat: All police officers are asked to report to barracks immediately. And, listeners, we would like you to know that at 8 o'clock tonight the comrade leader, Comrade Maurice Bishop, will address the nation on the tragic incident, the tragic act of aggression by imperialism and by local counterrevolution against our people.

Thousands of people, standing listening to the Butler-Strong rally, thousands of them coming out to commemorate a historic event in the history of our people--suddenly a bomb went off, killing three people, injuring many others.

We say to our people that we will not be defeated by this act, that imperialism will not succeed in turning back our revolution, but that as the day goes on, as the evening goes on, our people will become even stronger, and our people become even (?stronger) to defeat any act, any form of aggression against our people.

One hundred thousand courageous and revolutionary people will not be defeated. We will not crawl on our knees to imperialism, but we will stand firmly on our feet to defeat the imperialist CIA counterrevolutionary act against our country.

Security Forces in Gunfight

PA192321 St Georges Radio Free Grenada in English 2303 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Here is a special report from the news department of Radio Free Grenada:

Based on information received by the security forces from people on the scene, investigations in connection with this afternoon's bombing in Queens Park led to the home of Sean Phillip in St Paul. After calling on occupants to come out, the security forces were greeted by a hail of gunfire, which they returned. Reinforcements were brought in and the operation is still in progress. The security forces are in full control of the situation.

Bishop Speech

PA200332 St Georges Radio Free Grenada in English 0034 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Speech to nation by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop--live]

[Excerpts] Good evening, sisters and brothers of free Grenada. Today imperialism struck its most savage, its most brutal, its most cowardly blow against the revolution. Today a monstrous crime was committed by imperialism and its local agents. Today is a sad day for our country. Today is a day when we gather together to commemorate, as we have been doing, another important anniversary. On this occasion, the anniversary of Butler and Strong, two of our national heroes. But by (?evil)--before the day was ended and even while we were commemorating the lives of these two outstanding Grenadians--we find now that in the future, 19th of June will also be commemorating new martyrs, new heroes, new patriots to our people's revolution and to our struggle.

At this point, two young comrades of our country, two young sisters are dead, murdered by these vicious beasts of imperialism. At this point, two more people of our country are gone.

[Words indistinct] a bomb was planted at the foot of the steps of the pavillion of the Queen's Park. It was planted in such a way that it was directly below the point where the leadership of our country were sitting down. It was time to go off at 3 o'clock and at 3 o'clock it did go off. The fragments which were collected by (?security) forces indicate that the clock was connected to sticks of dynamite, indicate also that it was done in a very sophisticated and scientific way.

[Word indistinct] we must note [word indistinct] about this event is that a new technology has been introduced. We must note that [words indistinct]. This is not just a case of the mongoose gang. [words indistinct] This is not even the case of one or two elements opening fire with guns and using bullets. Nor is it a case of someone just taking a stick of dynamite, lighting it and throwing it. What we have here is a situation where people make a bomb and do so in a very clever way, in a way that indicates very clearly that they received training. This is not local technology. This is not the way of our Grenadian people.

We must note too, that this was just no an attempt to kill the leadership of our country, important as that would be, important as it would be for any of these reactionaries and these murders to wipe out the entire leadership at one time.

We must note that the plan here went even beyond that, because in the attempt at trying to wipe out the entire leadership of the country, these murderers were prepared to kill dozens, hundreds, or thousands of ordinary Grenadians.

In our situation, only imperialism could be responsible for this. Can one think of an ordinary Grenadian counterrevolutionary being prepared entirely on his own to wipe out hundreds of innocent Grenadians while at the same time trying to kill the leadership? Can one think of any ordinary Grenadian agreeing to plant a bomb in a rally of thousands of Grenadians? When we consider the list of those who have died, those who may yet die and those who are injured, some very seriously, some in a critical way, you can get an idea of the point I am making. At this point, two young women of our country--13-year-old (Lorraine) Charles of River Road and 23-year-old (Loris Humphreys) of (Byland)--are dead, murdered, blown to pieces by this bomb.

At this point, also, two other young children, two other young people of our country, both babies, both from the River Road (Tempty) area, one 8 years old, one 15 years old, are lying in very critical condition. One has lost a leg, the other one has serious injuries to the back and buttocks, blown off by this deadly bomb.

Two more people are also in serious condition. In fact, in the last few hours our valiant doctors and nurses have performed six operations, and we hope and pray that no one else will die as a result of this savage attack.

Nineteen more of our citizens are right now hospitalized, lying in our St Georges Hospital, unsure whether they will live or whether they will die.

Comrades, we think of Vietnam, where thousands and millions of people were killed and massacred by U.S. imperialism. We think of the My Lai massacre in the early seventies, when innocent people were rounded up during that notorious war and brutally murdered, women and children, all innocent people.

Tonight it is important for us to try to put into context what today's events mean, because today's events did not just drop out of the skies by accident. Today's events are part of a total unfolding plan aimed at the destruction of the Grenadian revolution, aimed at the wanton devastation of our country, if we do not choose to continue along the old submissive and exploitative path that Gairy and his minions pursued.

We think of the history of U.S. imperialism. We think of the days when their gunboats ruled the world, when you landed Marines in someone else's country, Arbenz in Guatemala, in '34, Dominican Republic in '63, and dozens of other examples. We think of the occupations and annexations of other people's territories, particularly in our region, in Latin America, the Caribbean. We think of the assassination of Sandino, the patriot of Nicaragua, of Allende, the hero of Chile, of so many other martyrs of this region who had to die at the hands of imperialism. We think of the scientific way in which they have evolved a new concept which they have called destabilization, a concept aimed at creating political voilence, economic sabotage, a concept which, when it fails, eventually leads to terrorism.

We think of the attempt to use local opportunists and counterrevolutionaries, people who try to build a popular base, people who fail in building that popular base, and people, as a result of having failed to fool the masses, then turn to the last weapon they have, in desperation, the weapon of open, naked, brutal and vulgar terror. Having given up all hope of winning the masses, these people now turn their resent on the masses.

They now seek to punish the masses, to murder them wholesale, to plant bombs in the midst of rallies, to get us afraid to continue to attend rallies, to try to break the back of the popular support of the revolution, because imperialism was frightened and terrified by the Grenadian masses on March 13, 1980, when 30,000 of our people gathered in one spot to celebrate one year of people's victory, people's progress, people's benefits.

They were terrified by that and as a result they now seek to intimidate, to bully officials, to [word indistinct] browbeat, to frighten and terrorize the masses to get them to be afraid to assemble, to get them to be afraid to continue to build their own country in their own image and liking.

Think of the warmongers, of those who recognize the crisis now affecting international capitalism, of those who see their superprofits being drained away, of those who recognize that only if they are able to get a war economy moving again, to build more and more armaments and weapons of destruction, only in this way will their superprofits rise. And in pursuit of dollars, in pursuit of more and more profits, they are willing to destroy innocent children, innocent women.

Comrades, we have to recognize that this is a new stage. We have to recognize that what we have seen, what we thought to be, represents a new and higher stage in the plans of counterrevolution. Their desperation is now complete. This act of exhibition of gross and naked and vulgar terrorism which we saw today was aimed at frightening and terrifying our people into submission. What we saw today, comrades, was aimed at trying to reduce us to cowardice, was aimed at trying to force us to return to the old days when they were able to dominate and exploit our country.

Sometimes [words indistinct] the people are called upon to fight back, to draw on hidden and inner resources of strength that they do not know that they have, to demonstrate extraordinary courage in the face of adversity, to fight back against what might appear to be impossible odds. Sometimes people are called upon to do these things.

We are confident that as a result of today's monstrous crime, our people will emerge stronger, more united, more vigilant, more powerful than imperialism and its local terrorists and stooges. We are confident that a united and determined people can never be turned back. We are confident that a well-organized and conscious people can never be frightened, can afford to be brave, can afford to stand on our feet and face the world. In any event, revolutionaries do not have the right to be cowards. We have to stand up to fight for our country, because this country is ours, does not belong to anybody else.

Our first [words indistinct] is to protect, to consolidate, to defend our revolution. We have warned over and over again of the danger that our country faces. We have pointed out on hundreds of occasions that imperialism will not [word indistinct], but will attack our country. We have pointed out that there is absolutely no doubt in our mind that imperialism and local reaction will keep sucking and [word indistinct] we have said that revolution has laws. That one of the laws is that the more progress the country makes, the more benefits that are brought to the ordinary masses of the country, the more resistance you will see from counterrevolutionaries and from imperialism.

Now more than ever, our people must be the eyes, the ears and the noses of the revolution. Now more than ever our people must redouble the efforts at vigilance, must be more and more on the lookout for the opportunists, the reactionaries, counterrevolutionaries. Now more than ever be on the lookout for imperialist's attacks, for the possibility of more and more planes flying over our airspace in open violation of international law as if they own our country. If we had a plane and sent it to fly over their countries, they will shoot it down. But they believe they have a right to just come to our country and fly over as they wish.

But we repeat the warning tonight, that the comrades in the PRA are able to use their antiaircraft weapons and when unauthorized crafts fly over our plains, our lands, without permission, we reserve the right to do what they would do, and shoot them out of the sky. Tonight we must be conscious of the need for us to continue the patrol of our beaches and our land. Not just broadly and roughly speaking, but every square inch of soil that we have in this country must be kept fully watched.

The only way in which we can avoid a repetition of what happened today is if we are more alert, if we are more watchful of suspicious activities, if we keep looking at people that pass us, for example, that seem to be behaving in an odd way. If we double our lookout on important buildings in country, if we greatly increase, not by doubling or tripling, but by a hundred times, the militia that we now have in our country, if we step up and strengthen the popular defense forces of our country, not just the People's Revolutionary Army, not just the people's militia, not just the people in uniform, therefore, but all our people must now prepare, [words indistinct] to defend our country against nuclear attacks and foreign invasion.

All the people who love our country must be willing to defend our country. [words indistinct] reminder of the courage, of the discipline, of the vigilance of our people [words indistinct]. We noted their concern for the leadership of the country. The number of our people who came and surrounded us and made sure that we got out. We noted a deep concern of our workers for the women, for the children, for the elderly.

We noted most of all today the fact that the people of our country cam forward with information, telling us what they observed, who they believed put the bomb, when they believed the bomb was planted, important intelligence information on which the security forces have acted and right now are still acting.

Several arrests have already been made. Interrogations are right now going on, and in fact right now as I speak to you a number of our soldiers, policemen, militia comrades, members of our security forces, are presently in St Paul, in Mt Terry, at the headquarters of the counterrevolution, at the home of a man called Sean Phillip, the present leader of the counterrevolutionary gang in our country, acting on information which we received in Queens Park.

Our security forces went to arrest Sean Phillip tonight and they were greeted with a hail of bullets--gunfire all over the place. Our soldiers, our security forces, had to duck and run for their lives, on foot, and then of course they fought back, and up to when I left to come down here to make this address that fight was still going on. That battle of our forces, of our people in uniform, against the forces of counterrevolution was still being wages.

We must be conscious of this, because something that you do not yet know, which I will state tonight, is that we have found evidence of a direct link between these local counterrevolutionaries and a number of other counterrevolutionaries and agents of imperialism residing abroad--some in countries not too far from here.

We have a fair amount of detail of the plan of these elements and what we say to them is, let this be a warning. Whenever you choose to come to land in our country to try to turn back the people's revolution, they are going to be wiped out, they are going to be dealt with without mercy. The same lack of mercy that today they showed when they planted their bombs, that same lack of mercy, that same firmness, but on this occasion revolutionary firmness will be used to deal with them.

Starting tomorrow recruitment teams will be going around all locations, to all villages, to all fields.

These recruitment teams will be aiming to recruit at least 20,000 more Grenadians to become members of our militia, to mobilize our people for a state of war, to put our people on a war alert, to put them in a situation of serious preparation for defense of our country.

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL RESIGNS--St George's Grenada, Wednesday, (CANA)--Lloyd Noel has resigned as secretary in the Grenada Legal Affairs Ministry, he confirmed yesterday. Noel, an attorney, said he stepped down with effect from Monday because of differences of opinion with the People's Revolutionary Government. He declined to give details. The former government official has returned to private practice. [Text] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 12 Jun 80 p 3 FL]

ST VINCENT

GRENADINES CALL FOR REFERENDUM ON INDEPENDENCE

FL171400 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 12 Jun 80 p 4

[Excerpts] Kingstown, St Vincent (CANA)--Continuing rumblings of discontent in the Grenadines have brought a call for a referendum on independence away from the state of St Vincent.

A resolution published here by the New Democratic Party (NDP) of ex-Premier James Mitchell said the people of the Grenadines felt oppressed, with their progress being deliberately restricted. They felt themselves fully capable of managing their own affairs, the resolution said.

The move by Mitchell has come two weeks before a by-election for the Grenadines seat in the national Parliament here in Kingstown. Mitchell's call for a people's verdict on virtual secession reflects the NDP's strong disappointment at its outright rejection by the electorate on St Vincent (referred to by the Grenadines as "the mainland)" in the December 5 general elections.

Mitchell in past elections had always easily won the Grenadines single seat in Parliament. But last December he put another party member to contest there (successfully) while he fought as a candidate on the "mainland" and was defeated.

The Grenadines representative subsequently resigned the seat, and judged on the basis of past performance, Mitchell is favoured to win the June 23 by-election, if he decides to contest. His party's referendum resolution has brought a new dimension to Vincentian politics and a challenge to the administration of Prime Minister Cato.

Points enunciated in the resolution are similar to the issues which the December [Union Island] rebels said had led them to launch their rising against the Kingstown administration. Then it was only a small group on one island, and their recourse was to the gun.

The NDP says the breakaway decision must be one made by the people of all the Grenadine Islands, and done the democratic way.

There has as yet been no public reaction from the central administration on this proposal to break up the state.

URUGUAY

NEW CONSTITUTION TO CREATE UNICAMERAL LEGISLATURE

PY191558 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] The new constitution will stipulate the establishment of only on legislative chamber in Uruguay. This decision was agreed upon during two meetings held by the State Council Commission in charge of drawing up the new constitution. In these meetings the advisers, including several who did not belong to the commission, gave their opinion and discussed several systems which could be adopted. The meetings ended with the agreement of the majority to establish only one legislative chamber under the new constitution.

NAVY CHIEF REAFFIRMS HOLDING OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

PY200056 Paris AFP in Spanish 0326 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 18 Jun (AFP)--Vice Adm Hugo Marquez, commander in chief of the navy, said here today that the 1981 Uruguayan presidential elections will be carried out regardless of the result of the November plebiscite on the reformed constitution.

Vice Admiral Marquez also stated that "if the citizenry vote against the constitutional reforms," it means that "they do not want to change the constitution," but "they want the present constitution in force with the amendments made by the civil-military government through institutional acts."

BRIEFS

COST OF LIVING INCREASE--The Bureau of Statistics and Census reported this morning that the cost of living during May increased by 3.47 percent. With this new increase the cost of living during the first 5 months of 1980 has risen 17.09 percent compared to a 27.14 percent rise for the same period during 1979. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Jun 80 PY]

MEXICO

OFFICIAL CHARGES U.S. WAGING METEOROLOGICAL WAR

FL181154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Mexico has accused the United States of waging a real meteorological war which has caused, among other things, a terrible drought in the Aztec nation in 1979, the worst in the last 40 years. This was stated by the head of Mexico's meteorology service, Capt (Silvino Aguilar), who also accused the United States of using research to conduct espionage against other countries, find out about the state of their crops, and then impose policies and set prices. In statements to the Mexican newspaper EL DIA, Capt (Silvino Aguilar) said that the U.S. Government takes advantage of its technological advances to carry out scientific espionage against countries which it supposedly helps to develop meteorology.

The high-ranking Mexican official says he has no doubt that Yankee airplanes spray chemical substances to divert hurricanes headed for the United States. In this way, they damaged the Mexican economy because weather that is bad for the Yankees is good for the Mexicans because it brings rain, Capt (Silvino Aguilar) said. The United States as well as France and other developed Western countries use satellite meteorological information to determine crops yields and, using that information, manipulate grain markets and prices.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 122

23 June 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Lambruschini Says Navy Respects Right of Expression B 1
Briefs: Cuban Refugees Arrive B 1

BOLIVIA

President Lidia Gueiler's Health Improving C 1
Ambassador to U.S. Arce Holds Press Conference C 1
Briefs: Gas Price Talks C 1

CHILE

Pinochet Says Politicians Threaten Government's Work E 1
LAN Chile Denies Involvement in Letelier Murder E 1
Foreign Ministry Repudiates Bomb Attack in Belgrade E 1

COLOMBIA

M-19 Willing To Put Down Arms, Heed Amnesty F 1
Panama Meeting Proposed F 1
Government: No Negotiations F 1
CGT Supports Government Proposal F 1
M-19 Meeting With CGT F 2
Details of Communique F 2
UTC Denies M-19 Ties F 3
ECOPETROL Official Views Oil Dispute With Venezuela F 3

ECUADOR

Bucaram Discounts Chance of Coup, Denies Power Crisis G 1
Foreign Minister Says Border Dispute Exists With Peru G 1

VENEZUELA

Residual Oil Prices Raised $.50-1.20 Per Barrel L 1
Congressmen Lenounce 'Meddling' in Salvadoran Affairs L 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

British Proposals Include Nonaggression Pact [THE REPORTER 15 Jun] P 1

COSTA RICA

Minister Promises Constant Contact With El Salvador P 2
Important Persons Reportedly Involved in Arms Traffic P 2
Ammo Theft Inquiry Continues P 2

EL SALVADOR

Venezuela Asked To Investigate Arms Shipment P 3
Junta Members Comment; Violence Continues P 3
CRM Calls Strike To 'Protest Repression' P 4
[LA CRONICA DEL PUEBLO 18 Jun]
UDS Threatens To Drop Support of Agrarian Reform P 5
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 19 Jun]

GUATEMALA

Armed Forces Discover Arms Smuggled From Belize P 6
CRPA Member Denounces U.S., Israeli Aid [Havana International] P 6
Twenty-Three Labor Leaders Kidnapped 21 Jun P 7
Unidentified Individuals Kill Coca Cola Official P 7
Labor Leader Murdered P 7
1.4 Million Barrels of Oil To Be Exported This Year P 8

HONDURAS

Government Issues Communique on El Salvador Talks [TIEMPO 12 Jun] P 8
Briefs: Military Retirements P 9

NICARAGUA

Junta Issues Decree on First Disbursement of U.S. Loan P 9
Agreement Signed P 10
Borge Returns From 5-Day Visit to DPRK P 11
Junta Expresses Solidarity With Grenadians P 11
Ortega Promises To Settle Mines Issues With U.S. [BARRICADA 12 Jun] P 11
Ortega, Hassan, Cruz Discuss Robelo, Other Topics [BARRICADA 14 Jun] P 11
Commanders Announce 19 Jul Military Parade P 12

CUBA

GRANMA Reports 2-Day Refugee Departure Totals Q 1
130 Leave 19 Jun Q 1
84 Leave 20 Jun Q 1
Situation of Refugees in U.S., Peru Reported Q 1
Further on Refugee Problems Q 1
New Refugee Status Q 2
Havana Notes Extreme Security Measures Taken in Rome Q 2
Further Details Q 2
GRANMA Calls Defense Secretary Brown 'Liar' Q 3
U.S. Human Rights Policy Seen as 'Propaganda Tool' Q 3
Grenada's Ambassador Holds Press Conference Q 4
Havana Reports USSR Troop Withdrawal From Afghanistan Q 4
Maneuvers Held To Repulse 'Invasion' of Western Provinces Q 5
Briefs: Soviet Research Ship Q 5

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Government Blames CIA for Attack on Bishop S 1
New Suspect Arrested S 1
Bishop Leads Thousands in 'Anti-Imperialist' March S 1

JAMAICA

Twenty-eight Persons Detained in Thwarted Coup S 2
Manley Condemns Grenada Bombing Incident S 2
JCHR Asks International Inquiry Into Rodney Murder S 3
JLP Replies to Manley's 'Fascism' Charges S 3
[SUNDAY GLEANER 15 Jun]

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Oil Embargo on Guyana Proposed in Wake of Rodney Murder S 4
[Nassau THE TRIBUNE 17 Jun]

LAMBRUSCHINI SAYS NAVY RESPECTS RIGHT OF EXPRESSION

PY200349 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2222 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Jun (NA)--In referring to recent political statements on the development of the military process, including the communique issued Saturday by former Commander in Chief of the Navy Adm Emilio Massera, ret, Adm Armando Lambruschini, commander in chief of the navy, said today that the navy accepts criticism, which "must be evaluated according to the sources that make it", and stressed the respect of the naval institution for the "right of expression."

Asked by NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS about recent criticism launched against the government and about Massera's statement, Admiral Lambruschini referred to them without making further comment and refused to answer other questions.

Admiral Lambruschini added: "The navy respects the right of expression which has permitted each of the statements made last week and takes them as the voice of different sectors of the population."

Admiral Lambruschini also said that "all processes which involve the national activity must have--by logic--expressions of approval and disapproval, because these are attitudes which correspond to free men."

Admiral Lambruschini stressed that these statements, "though they have to be analyzed, will not deter the objectives set on 24 March 1976, because we are convinced of their value for the future of the nation."

Admiral Lambruschini admitted that he was "concerned about anything that tries to undermine the nature of the individual or disregard his social nature." He added, "We are not concerned about the great objectives and guidelines set as goals of this process, even if those objectives, which lie beyond this reorganization process, are stated again and again with demands that they deserve prompt solutions; on the contrary, these reiterations are gratifying to us because they prove that our objectives have been well chosen."

The navy commander said that "those who have a good memory should know the great task we have faced, a task which has been aimed at taking us out of a profound crisis that affected the whole Argentine social structure."

Admiral Lambruschini stressed that the navy accepts criticism and that these "must be evaluated according to the sources which make them," and added that we also "analyze and evaluate responsibly our own achievements."

In referring to the navy's position, the navy commander said that "the institutional position and the development of the process from the navy's viewpoint was clearly explained in my 17 May message which I addressed to the citizenry. In that message I reaffirmed the ethical and moral concepts which guide the institution and reasserted our convictions on the need to achieve the objectives which have been set, while respecting the limits that reality imposes upon all human endeavor."

BRIEFS

CUBAN REFUGEES ARRIVE--Eleven Cuban refugees arrived yesterday at Ezeiza airport. The refugees were met by the coordinator of assistance for refugees, members of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration and officials of the Foreign Ministry. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1127 GMT 17 Jun 80 PY]

PRESIDENT LIDIA GUEILER'S HEALTH IMPROVING

FY202049 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1802 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 20 Jun (LATIN)--Official sources reported today that President Lidia Gueiler will stay in bed for 3 more days becuase of a kidney infection. The medical team caring for the 54-year old Bolivian president issued today a report on an X-ray study of the patient. A communique issued by the president's office states that the X-ray study shows "highly positive" results. It adds that the president is "improving" but that she must stay in bed another 3 days. Sources added that President Gueiler held a meeting today at her official residence with Roberto Arce, Bolivian ambassador to Washington, who was called back by the government for a briefing on the state of Bolivian-U.S. relations.

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. ARCE HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

FY201410 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Roberto Arce, the Bolivian ambassador to Washington, has stated that he returned to Bolivia to help the Bolivian democratic process. Arce, who was urgently called back by the government headed by President Lidia Gueiler Tejada to review Bolivian-U.S. diplomatic relations, held a meeting yesterday with Foreign Minister Gaston Araoz Levy. Earlier, the diplomat made the following statement to journalists:

[Begin recording] [Arce] I am very happy to be back in my country, particularly since my being here will ease spirits and unite the Bolivian people, and thus I will contribute to the present stage of the Bolivian democratic process.

[Question] Have you been successful in your (?assignment)? What is the impression people have abroad, specifically in the United States, of the present political situation in our country?

[Answer] They believe it is a very delicate situation, but they are optimistic about it. [end recording]

Journalists later asked the Bolivian ambassador to the United States what the impression abroad is of Bolivia and its troubled political process. The ambassador said:

[Begin recording] [Arce] (?They believe) that the Bolivian political process will mature and will be channeled through order and democracy.

[Question] Do you think we will be able to meet with you later on?

[Answer] But of course. I will meet you after I meet with the foreign minister. He is unable to meet with me now because he is presiding over the Cabinet meeting since the president is unable to do so. There are very many important things to be discussed. I am now going to the Foreign Ministry. After I meet with the foreign minister and brief him on all the issues, I will be very pleased to meet with you.

BRIEFS

GAS PRICE TALKS--Bolivian and Argentine official commissions started talks in Santa Cruz de la Sierra last Tuesday on the price of natural gas which Bolivia is selling to Argentina. The talks broke down today after the Bolivian commission asked for a 120-percent increase in the price. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Jun 80 FY]

PINOCHET SAYS POLITICIANS THREATEN GOVERNMENT'S WORK

FY211423 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] During a meeting with the army's noncommissioned officers, President Pinochet stated that the government's work is threatened by politicians.

On this occasion, Pinochet emphasized the NCO's support for the government work which is directed toward the welfare of the country.

Pinochet continued: When I sense that our work is threatened by politicians, who only seek to take over the government for their own benefit, my spirit revolts and I am sure the same happens to all those who are also struggling to reconstruct Chile.

LAN CHILE DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN LETELIER MURDER

FY201304 Paris AFP in Spanish 0322 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 19 Jun (AFP)--The Chilean state airline (LAN) here today rejected rumors charging LAN with involvement in the murder of former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier in Washington 4 years ago. U.S. congressional sources have stated that LAN transported to the United States the explosives with which the bomb that killed Letelier was made. Letelier was living in exile in Washington.

LAN President Carlos Lathrop has stated in a communique that "the company did not participate in and did not even know about the events which are being investigated." The communique adds that "in addition the Federal Aviation Agency (FAN) has ended an investigation and released a report indicating that there is no evidence of LAN's alleged wrongdoing. We have instructed our lawyers and our general manager in the United States to cooperate with the investigating committee," the communique adds.

Lathrop stated that LAN has faithfully complied with the provisions of the airline agreement with the United States, which is still in effect.

A U.S. grand jury indicted three officers of the Chilean Army of the crime, but their extradition was rejected by a Chilean court in October 1979.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REPUDIATES BOMB ATTACK IN BELGRADE

FY201920 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] The Chilean Foreign Ministry has condemned the bomb attack on the Chilean Consulate General in Belgrade last night and termed it a terrorist attack.

A communique issued by the ministry states that the explosion damaged the consulate building seriously, but that fortunately no casualties were reported. The communique goes on to report that the Chilean consul in Belgrade, (Jaime Cox), following Foreign Ministry instructions, reported this serious event to the authorities of the communist country through the Venezuelan Embassy in Yugoslavia, which is in charge of Chilean affairs in that country.

M-19 WILLING TO PUT DOWN ARMS, HEED AMNESTY

PA211753 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0323 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Bogota, 20 Jun (EFE)--It was learned here today that the clandestine 19 April Movement (M-19) is willing to heed President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's call to put down arms in the future.

The M-19 high command noted that it would heed the amnesty proposal made by the president 1 week ago but without ever letting it become "a humiliating surrender." It would also "respect the forces in conflict as one of their main demands." These statements were made by M-19 leaders who are currently imprisoned in the state jail where they are undergoing a court-martial.

President Turbay Ayala plans to submit a bill to Congress' regular session in July proposing a pardon for the guerrillas. This news has been received with optimism in leftist circles. However, the other guerrilla group, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, the second most important group in the country, rejected Turbay Ayala's amnesty proposal.

Panama Meeting Proposed

PA220350 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] It has been learned in Bogota that the 19 April Movement [M-19], the major guerrilla group in Colombia, has proposed that a conference be held in Panama with Colombian dignitaries on 4 and 5 July to discuss the conditions under which the guerrillas would accept the amnesty offered by President Turbay Ayala's government to rebel groups.

Government: No Negotiations

PA201857 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The government has confirmed there will be no negotiations with the guerrilla groups which would eventually be favored by amnesty. Government Minister German Zea Hernandez has said the matter will be discussed directly with the directorates first and then their conclusions will be presented to the chambers.

He added that, based on a document being drawn up by the electoral court and the registrar, the government and the parties will suggest some amendments to the current electoral law. However, he anticipated that the amendments will not be profound. [Begin recording] I think there won't be many amendments. I have always thought it is a good electoral law but as any human endeavor it can have its mistakes and we are going to decide what those mistakes are. [word indistinct] decided what the amendments would be before a study was made. [end recording]

CGT Supports Government Proposal

PA202232 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] The socialist General Labor Confederation [CGT] today welcomed President Turbay Ayala's announcement that his administration will introduce a bill on amnesty for guerrillas who lay down their weapons. The labor union, which has been openly opposed to the government, said today it welcomed President Turbay's announcement because such a proposal is doubtless an indication of the desire to consolidate and sustain the formal democracy that exists in Colombia.

The Permanent Committee for Defense of Human Rights, led by former ministers Alfredo Vasquez, Roberto Arenas and Luis Carlos Galan, yesterday announced its support for the president's initiative. The CGT asked the government to pardon the imprisoned guerrillas.

M-19 Meeting With CGT

PA212153 Paris AFP in Spanish 0021 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Bogota, 19 Jun (AFP)--Members of the Colombian 19 April Movement [M-19] met on Wednesday with labor leaders to support a planned national strike against the government's social and economic policy, according to a communique sent to the weekly TRABAJO today. In the bulletin, the M-19, which last February occupied the Dominican Embassy in Bogota and held foreign diplomats hostage for 60 days, insisted on the release of the political prisoners and the ending of the state of siege in the country.

According to the communique, six members of the M-19 held talks with leaders of the (Conservative) Union of Workers of Colombia on the great problems facing the Colombian popular masses. So far it is not known whether the M-19 reaffirmed its rejection of surrender, which Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala will propose to the Colombian Congress to grant an eventual amnesty to the guerrillas. The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, the country's principal guerrilla organization, has already rejected the proposal.

Andres Almarales, Marino Ospina and Ismael Santamaria are among those who signed the communique.

Details of Communique

PA212154 Paris AFP in Spanish 0034 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Bogota, 19 Jun (AFP)--From inside a jail where they are being court-martialed for rebellion, six leaders of the M-19 issued a communique today in the name of more than 200 comrades being detained there, asking for a "great national dialogue" on the country's economic, political and social problems.

The communique, which was sent to the chiefs of the Conservative Union of Workers of Colombia, several of whom they met with in the penitentiary, emphasizes that this would be a dialogue "on the problems of democracy" in Colombia where human rights "are profusely bleeding through the wounds of all those who are being tortured."

The appeal is directed to all the political, labor, Indian, peasant, student, religious, military and other organizations of Colombians on the problems which "are encumbering 95 percent of the Colombian people." According to the communique, the oppressors of the people are the foreign and national monopolies, the oligarchs and the proimperialists. "All of them are, as you have charged, directly responsible for the economic, political and social violence," states the communique.

According to the signatories of the communique, it is high time for all the patriotic and nationalistic Colombian forces to jointly work toward such objectives as:

The immediate suspension of the state of siege and the abolition of the security statutes and all the laws which curtail the full exercise of the people's rights and democratic freedoms;

The release of all political prisoners.

The full rights of association, meeting, mobilization, collective bargaining and striking for all Colombian workers;

General wage increases to compensate for the spiral in the cost of living.

UTC Denies M-19 Ties

PA212155 Paris AFP in Spanish 2326 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Bogota, 20 Jun (AFP)--One of the largest Colombian labor federations, the (conservative) Union of Workers of Colombia, [UTC] today denied any connections with the M-19, which perpetrated the kidnapping of foreign diplomats in the Dominican Embassy in Bogota last February.

The emphatic denial was made after talks by UTC members yesterday in a local jail with many prisoners, supposedly members of the M-19, who were court-martialed for rebellion.

Spokesmen of the (moderate) Confederation of Workers of Colombia said they do not accept dialogue with organizations such as the M-19, whose members commit "barbaric acts" and torture labor leaders.

The other labor confederation, including the communist Trade Union Confederation of Workers of Colombia and the socialist General Labor Confederation, have remained silent on the dispute.

ECOPETROL OFFICIAL VIEWS OIL DISPUTE WITH VENEZUELA

PA162312 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Bogota--The Gulf of Venezuela holds huge and rich oil deposits which are at the center of the dispute between the two countries in the negotiations regarding their maritime areas, the state-owned Colombian Petroleum Enterprise [ECOPETROL] disclosed here today.

According to ECOPETROL's production vice president, Bernardo Taborda, Colombia has precise data on the oil wealth in the gulf, which could ease us out of our present problems in this field. However, he contended that Venezuela has the upper hand in the struggle with Colombia because Venezuela does not want any more oil to be discovered, much less in any area near its territory.

Taborda disclosed details on the gulf's oil potential today. Even though he did not give any specific figures, he said that Colombia will lose a considerable amount of oil for each kilometer of territory it loses there. He also disclosed that in 1967, when Colombia made a seismic survey on its side of the gulf, an incident arose because a Venezuelan ship began sailing around the ship used by the technicians and may have been responsible for cutting off the cable with which the work was being done. The personnel were forced to suspend the operation when it had only a small stretch to go to complete it.

At that time, President Carlos Lleras Restrepo put a stop to the aspirations of the Venezuelans--who wanted to prevent this work--during a meeting at the presidential palace. There were times when it was feared Venezueal would resort to force.

Taborda was clear in stating that if Colombia and Venezuela sign an agreement on the maritime areas in the gulf, our country could possibly resolve its oil problems.

BUCARAM DISCOUNTS CHANCE OF COUP, DENIES POWER CRISIS

PA222240 Paris AFP in Spanish 1756 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Bogota, 22 Jun (AFP)--The threat of a possible coup d'etat in Ecuador and the alleged existence of a crisis among the branches of government were discarded by Assad Bucaram, president of the Ecuadorean Congress, in a statement published here today.

Bucaram was interviewed from Quito by the Colombian Todelar Radio Network. Bucaram also stated that he aspires to the Ecuadorean presidency.

According to the leader of the Concentration of Peoples Forces [CFP],"we don't believe that a dictatorship is being contemplated by any high-ranking military chief."

After denying that there is a power crisis, Bucaram said that "there is merely a lack of coordination among the three branches of government in their efforts to solve the great national problems. But this is not the fault of the legislative branch."

Bucaram said that Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos has not been loyal because he strayed from the CFP government program which brought him to power.

According to Bucaram, the people do not support Roldos' policies but do support the legislative branch.

In this respect, he said that each day Roldos places new taxes on the shoulders of the Ecuadoreans. We, on the other hand, have refused to approve new taxes in Congress. We have given the Ecuadorean worker a minimum wage. We have passed 78 laws favoring the majority of Ecuadoreans and the neglected sectors.

Bucaram did not discard the possibility of attaining the Ecuadorean presidency.

"If we made Roldos president when almost no one knew him, why can't we make Bucaram president?" he asked.

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS BORDER DISPUTE EXISTS WITH PERU

PA201643 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1255 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco has confirmed that there is a territorial dispute between Ecuador and Peru. He also reiterated the Ecuadorean Government's and people's decision to find a just and equitable solution to the problem through the mechanisms established by international law.

This was how Pareja Diezcanseco commented on a statement which, according to an international news agency, Peruvian Vice President-elect Fernando Schwalb recently made in Lima.

In his statement last night, Pareja Dizcansejo indicated that the Peruvian Foreign Ministry has on several occasions accepted a dialogue and the existence of the border problems, sometimes tacitly and other times explicitly.

RESIDUAL OIL PRICES RAISED $.50-1.20 PER BARREL

PA202319 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2240 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Caracas, 20 Jun (EFE)--Venezuela today raised the prices of its high-sulphur residual fuel oil between 50 cents and $1.20 per barrel, according to an Energy and Mines Ministry announcement.

The price increases pertain to fuel with 1.5-2.8 percent sulphur content, the prices of which ranged from $24.32-$19.60 per barrel. They will now range from $24.80-$20.80 per barrel.

Venezuela raised its residual fuel oil prices twice in May, each time between 32 cents and $1.20 per barrel. These increases were based on the "favorable conditions" of the market. A decrease in the market had forced Venezuela to decrease the prices of these oil byproducts in April.

The United States is the principal customer for Venezuelan residual oil for use in heavy industry and heating.

CONGRESSMEN DENOUNCE 'MEDDLING' IN SALVADORAN AFFAIRS

PA200403 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Four political leaders from Venezuela disapprove of the support that the Venezuelan Government has given to the Salvadoran Christian Democratic military junta and denounced the possibility of intervention by an Inter-American defense force.

The criticism of President Luis Herrera Campins was made by congressmen of the four main leftist organizations. Deputy Romulo Henriquez, of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, said that it is obvious that the policy of the government and the Social Christian Party [COPEI] does not have the confidence of the Central American and Venezuelan people.

He also denounced the negligence of a special commission appointed by the Chamber of Deputies, presided over by Jose Rodriguez Iturbides a member of COPEI, to investigate these activities. Henriquez pointed out that this could be considered a lack of respect for the legislative branch.

Senator Luis Bayardo Sardi, of the Movement to Socialism [MAS], who is also MAS assistant secretary, indicated that there is little doubt about the Venezuelan Government's meddling in the internal affairs of El Salvador. He assured that those in favor of a military intervention in El Salvador are trying to cover it up under the guise of an inter-American defense force.

Meanwhile, Radames Larrazabal, Communist Party representative, charged that about 15 days ago a member of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic military junta arrived in Caracas, where he made important contacts. Afterwards, he was flown to Miami in a Venezuelan Air Force plane. From there, he went to El Salvador.

BELIZE

BRITISH PROPOSALS INCLUDE NONAGGRESSION PACT

FL191950 Belize City THE REPORTER in English 15 Jun 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] More details have been emerging about the nature of the new British proposals to Guatemala on how to solve the dispute over Belize. According to INSIGHT, the authoritative journal of the Caribbean, the British Government threatened that it would move Belize unilaterally towards independence if a mutually acceptable agreement could not be reached. And according to the TOLEDO STAR of Punta Gorda, a report to the Guatemalan Congress by the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Sen. Napoleon Alfaro, says discussions will center on territory rather than on the political aspect of the future of Belize. The following is the complete INSIGHT report: The Guatemalan Government is giving serious consideration to a new set of proposals aimed at solving the Belize-Guatemala border dispute. INSIGHT understands that at talks held in Bermuda on May 19/20, the British Government took a strong line emphasising that they would unilaterally move Belize towards independence if a mutually acceptable agreement could not be reached. Caribbean sources suggest that amongst the proposals put forward were the establishment of a non-aggression pact, assurances over Belize's relations with Cuba and a number of important economic concessions, though it is unclear what these were. However, there is speculation that they may include aid, use of an economic zone and the utilization of a certain area which would give access to the sea. The new proposals were put forward at an essentially exploratory meeting in Bermuda on May 19/20 (see May INSIGHT). In spite of an initial Guatemalan attempt to continue negotiations where those of January 1978 left off--that is in terms of a land deal--all parties were apparently acutely aware of the radically changed structure of politics in Central America. INSIGHT understands that this new awareness has been conditioned by three main factors. Firstly the internal situation within Guatemala has deteriorated to such an extent that both the Guatemalan regime and the U.S. Government are seriously concerned that Salvadorian or Nicaraguan type civil warfare could rapidly develop. On this basis it is now seen from the U.S. viewpoint as being essential that any external source of instability is eliminated and maximum legitimacy and support for the regime is established. Secondly, Mexico is understood to be deeply worried about the repressive nature of the Guatemalan regime and is keen that the U.S. places firm pressure on the Guatemalans to settle with Belize, thereby providing a basis for stability in both of its southern neighbours. The Mexicans are also keen on the concept of a quiet democratic English speaking "island" in Central America, an idea convincingly sold to the Americans by the Panamanians and George Prince himself when he recently met U.S. officials in Washington. The U.S. also favour such a concept which could well be based on certain guarantees regarding future Belizean relations with Cuba. And thirdly it also appears likely that Britain has caused some anxiety in Washington in recent months by making clear it will not defend or over-see Belize forever. In this context moves to gather support for a possible post-independence peace-keeping force have played an important part in recent discussions and in encouraging the Americans to come down off the fence. Running counter to all this has been an unwillingness on the part of the Guatemalans to accept any deal that is a threat to national machismo. It is therefore not considered impossible that any final settlement might still include a token or nominal transfer of land. However, if such a move were made, INSIGHT understands that it would create major complications in Belize's relations with certain of its Caribbean neighbours and with its African friends, who are unwilling under any circumstances to accept the precedent that a cession of land would create. Meanwhile, the Belizean Government continues to strenuously deny that any land cession has even been contemplated and points firmly to its repeated statements and manifesto promise that not one square millimeter of Belizean territory will be ceded to Guatemala. [paragraph continues]

The talks were attended by Guatemala's minister of foreign affairs, Rafael Castillo, its army chief of staff, Rene Mendoza, Britain's minister of state at the foreign and commonwealth office, Nicholas Ridley and Belize's Minister of Health Assad Shoman and Minister N. Courtenay. The fact that a joint communique was issued at all is said to indicate a willingness on Guatemala's part to at least continue to discuss some form of settlement.

COSTA RICA

MINISTER PROMISES CONSTANT CONTACT WITH EL SALVADOR

PA212318 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1729 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] San Jose, 21 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas Le Franc has said that President Rodrigo Carazo's government will remain in permanent contact with the Salvadoran executive branch "to prevent the revolution from being exported from Costa Rica." The minister explained that there will be a constant exchange of information "to keep our territory from being used as a springboard by groups which seek to bring down the Salvadoran Government."

The minister also said the courts will decide the destiny of the shipment of ammunition stopped at Juan Santamaria International Airport on the outskirts of this capital, which was presumably on its way to El Salvador. Four officials have been linked to the uncovered arms smuggling. The case has been turned over to the office of the attorney general of the republic.

IMPORTANT PERSONS REPORTEDLY INVOLVED IN ARMS TRAFFIC

PA201758 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] The Criminal Investigations Bureau [DIC] has been acting mysteriously regarding the investigation of possible armes trafficking in the country and has refused to give any information on it. It seems that the DIC officials are afraid to give detailed information; and it is alleged that a tight lid is being kept on the matter because of the importance of the persons involved in it. [words indistinct] news conference, Security Minister Carlos Arguedas Le Franc will give more details on the progress of the investigations and the names of the persons involved in the case.

Ammo Theft Inquiry Continues

PA201759 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Messrs Lotz, Alfaro, Braid and Gazel--the main persons involved in the theft of 35 boxes of 75 mm shells--have been released from custody, and the courts will decide on their case in the next few days. Lotz and Alfaro are the chief and deputy chief, respectively, of the air traffic section. Braid acted as intermediary to obtain the shells and Gazel was the man who paid for them. The involvement of four more persons who testified as witnesses before the nation's attorney general was confirmed.

Lotz and Alfaro today said that their department has nothing to do with the theft of the shells. They said that they will hold a news conference in the next few days--after the authorities return all the evidence--at which time more details will be disclosed. They will prove with legal documents that the weapons were not stolen from their department, they added.

Emilio Gazel, the main person involved in the theft of the boxes of high-caliber shells, told Public Security Ministry officials that he is a businessman like any other. He said that he buys and sells weapons to whoever pays for them, adding that he could not care less about the ideology of the buyer and saying that he does not belong to any political party. He stated that each shell cost him 1,200 colones. However, the officials do not believe this because it is an incredibly low price for such ammunition.

Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas Le Franc said this afternoon that everybody should be investigated if it becomes necessary; and that if necessary he will testify in the case, adding that he is willing to cooperate with the Criminal Investigations Bureau officials who are handling it. He also said that the materiel seized was all that was missing, according to an inventory. This powerful ammunition is the remains of that left in the country after the Sandinist war. It was not sent to Nicaragua because the insurrection ended.

The inventory that was requested to determine if there was any ammunition missing is not yet completed; therefore, it cannot be determined if the ammunition seized corresponds to the alleged lost weapons. Moreover, it was reported that Lotz delivered the documents stating that he turned over more than 200 boxes to Colonel Ulate and that he transferred this responsibility to Major (Kam). Certain public officials said that they will be able to tell once the inventory is complete, whether there is any ammunition missing and if it is that seized from Gazel.

EL SALVADOR

VENEZUELA ASKED TO INVESTIGATE ARMS SHIPMENT

PA220038 Paris AFP in Spanish 1642 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Caracas, 21 Jun (AFP)--The Salvadoran Government has asked Venezuela for a thorough investigation into the source of the Venezuelan ammunition found in a plane which crashed in El Salvador. Jose Antonio Hasfura, Salvadoran ambassador to Venezuela, delivered the request to Deputy Foreign Minister Oswaldo Paez Pumar, explaining that Venezuela has never sold arms to El Salvador.

Hasfura said that in the note "we request an investigation of the origin of the shipment of 29 cartridges found in the Panamanian registry Aerocommander which crashed on 15 June in Salvadoran territory." He added that "similar notes were sent to the governments of Nicaragua and Panama." The Salvadoran ambassador said that "it has been completely verified that the ammunition was destined for the Salvadoran guerrillas."

When Hasfura was told that the Venezuelan Government has been accused of supporting the civilian-military Salvadoran junta, he replied that "that is why it is necessary to investigate." He explained that Venezuela's support is mostly moral "for the country to retake the course of democracy."

On Napoleon Duarte's visit to Venezuela, the ambassador said that since he is the Salvadoran economy minister, the Salvadoran Christian Democratic leader came to sign a $20-million loan with the Venezuelan Investment Fund to finance a hydroelectric project. "This is the support we are receiving from Venezuela," said Hasfura.

JUNTA MEMBERS COMMENT; VIOLENCE CONTINUES

PA191704 Paris AFP in Spanish 2216 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Jun (AFP)--Salvadoran Government junta strongman Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez stated here today that the country "is not moving toward socialism."

Gutierrez ruled out any possibility that the present junta "is moving toward socialism" and explained that its programs are only aimed at achieving certain reforms. "What we are doing is transferring agricultural properties to the peasants, who will have the state's support, but that is not socialism," the military ruler said in response to conservative sectors' criticism of the junta's programs.

Another junta member, Col Adolfo Majano, also stated today that in order to restore peace in El Salvador the different political sectors must be willing to engage in a dialogue. Nevertheless, Majano warned that the government junta is not willing to sit at any negotiations table with armed groups. "We certainly want to hold talks, but with those who wish to peacefully contribute to the country's normalization," Majano said.

Christian Democrat Napoleon Duarte, a third government junta member, announced today that the government will issue a law within the next few days to control medicine prices. Amidst the wave of violence which has been shaking the country, medicine prices have increased considerably in the local market during the past weeks.

For its part, the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM], formed by the unarmed leftist groups, today announced a national strike for 25 and 26 June as a method of pressuring the present junta. The CRM announced that the strike will primarily affect the supply of electricity, industry and commerce.

In the meantime, an official communique today reported that four Salvadoran Army soldiers were killed and two others were injured by leftist guerrillas during a clash on Tuesday afternoon in Chalatenango Department, in the northern part of the country. According to the armed forces, a military convoy which was carrying out "community action tasks" by distributing provisions among the peasants was ambushed on a road near Chalatenango by a leftist commando. The communique does not state if the military forces killed any of the assailants.

It was also reported here today that agronomist Manuel Aguirre, manager of the Agricultural and Livestock Development Bank in Quezaltepeque, 40 km north of this city, was attacked and killed on Tuesday by presumably leftist militants.

The wave of political killings continues throughout the country while neither the extreme left nor the extreme right--regarded as progovernment by its opponents--seems willing to put an end to the strife.

CRM CALLS STRIKE TO 'PROTEST REPRESSION'

PA201523 San Salvador LA CRONICA DEL PUEBLO in Spanish 18 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] The Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses (CRM), which comprises most leftist political fronts in El Salvador, called for a general strike during a press conference this morning.

CRM representatives affirmed that the strike is intended to vigorously protest the repression that the Christian Democratic military junta has unleashed against the Salvadoran people, to demand the lifting of the state of seige, to condemn Yankee imperialist intervention, to demand respect of the right to strike, and to facilitate authorization of the visit by an international commission to investigate the abuses and crimes committed in the diverse hospitals of the country.

At present the CRM is made up of the Nationalist Democratic Union, the 28 February Peoples Leagues, the Peoples Liberation Movement, the United Popular Action Front, and the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc.

Another of the demands is the release of the following: Salvador Samayoa Leyva, Roger Blandino Nerio, Dennis Gallardo, Mauricio Diaz, Rene Galeano, Pedro Antonio Rosales and a person whose name is Colato.

The strike has been called for Tuesday and Wednesday of the coming week.

Meanwhile, the CRM members warned security corps that if they attempt to repress the workers in their work centers they will receive the combative response of the proletarian class.

UCS THREATENS TO DROP SUPPORT OF AGRARIAN REFORM

PA212141 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 19 Jun 80 pp 12, 13

[Text] The Salvadoran Communal Union [UCS] today threatened to withdraw its support from the agrarian reform program which the Salvadoran Government is sponsoring if the repression does not stop.

The text of the law is perfect and we agree with its wording, but not with the way it is practiced. The law is a way to eliminate the peasant by militarizing the rural areas, a peasant leader said.

The same leader said that before the draft law was approved, a meeting was held with the government junta and the draft was shown to the peasants.

At that time, we pledged to support the government plan and so far we are the only peasant organization that supports the agrarian reform program, he said.

He described the UCS as a democratic, independent organization that maintains relations with all popular forces. At present, it has some 150,000 members and it is affiliated with the Council of Latin American Peasant Organizations [Consejo de Organizaciones Campesinas Latinoamericanas--CONOCAL], the International Federation of Peasants, Farm Workers and Related Workers [Federacion Internacional de Campesinos, Trabajadores Agricolas y Similares--FICTAS] and the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD). In El Salvador, the law bans the formation of peasant unions. Only associations and unions of farmworkers are permitted.

The government has said that the agrarian reform program is for the peasants, but it is killing off the peasants. The agrarian reform should be for living peasants, not dead ones, he added.

He explained that the army and the security forces have confiscated estates and organized [the workers] through the Nationalist Democratic Organization (ORDEN), a patrol which is under the command of the local commander. Regarding the situation in Chalatenango, he said that "repression there has been harsh, because the agrarian reform program has been promoted to contain the advance of the peasant movement and annihilate organized groups."

"Agrarian reform," he added, "is not being developed totally. It will be a reality if repression is stopped, since the peasants have no confidence in those who strike blows at them and persecute them."

In addition, he said that loans and financing to cultivate the land and develop agricultural production have not been granted.

The agrarian reform program has not met the needs of the peasants, because they have not been given real participation, Raul Guerra said.

He added that the government junta has admitted that it has returned property which had been confiscated. We know of at least six estates that have been returned to their former owners after "legal settlements," the peasant leader said.

He added that "the junta promised to talk with the departmental commanders and with the directors of the security forces to have the repression ended. We have given them 15 days to take concrete action. If they do not, we will withdraw our support for the agrarian reform program."

Guerra said that the UCS "is a nonpolitical organization which has, however, taken political action on occasion." Therefore, with the failure of the agrarian reform program, the step left to us is to join the Democratic Revolutionary Front [FDR].

El Salvador is a completely agricultural country in which there are some 600,000 day laborers. The bases of the economy are coffee, sugarcane and cotton exports. The reforms have caused the coffee growers to neglect their plantations, cotton to remain unplanted and sugarcane be consigned to the same fate.

Moreover, the production of basic grains has declined considerably because of the lack of financing and the repression in the areas in which these products are planted in greatest quantity.

He explained that the UCS is controlled by Rodolfo Viera who, in addition to being the secretary general of the organization, is president of the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation (ISTA), which is the government organization in charge of the agrarian reform program. But of the nine members of the National Executive Council, three of us are against the participation of the UCS in this project, which promotes nothing more than the indiscriminate killing of peasants, he said.

We hope that in the next national convention the rank and file will reject the position held by Viera and the other five directors and that the UCS will become a part of the FDR, which is the leading representative of the Salvadoran people, Raul Guerra concluded.

GUATEMALA

ARMED FORCES DISCOVER ARMS SMUGGLED FROM BELIZE

PA220229 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1856 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 21 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Army and police forces have discovered a large cache of contraband arms in northern Guatemala. It was reported today, Saturday, that the authorities determined that the illegal arms came from Toledo, in Belize, and were being sold to three commercial establishments in San Pedro Carcha, Alta Verapaz Department.

Customs guards and military police captured two women and one man, all businessmen, who are considered responsible for the smuggling of shotguns, rifles and pistols. The authorities conducted raids in San Pedro Carcha to determine the exact volume of the arms brought in from Belize.

ORPA MEMBER DENOUNCES U.S., ISRAELI AID

PA221936 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] A popular and revolutionary war is being waged in Guatemala as the only alternative of the people in their struggle against the cruel and bloody repressive policy of the Romeo Lucas regime, which is trying to sow terror by assassinating workers, professionals, students and clergymen.

This was stated by combatant Esteban (Soc), a member of the Guatemalan Armed Peoples Organization in an interview forwarded to Radio Havana by friendly hands. Esteban (Soc) added that the enemies of the Guatemalan people try to present this struggle as a war between extreme rightist and leftist bands and the present government authorities as a moderator capable of guaranteeing peace.

He also criticized military advisers and the existence of Israeli and U.S. war materiel in Guatemala, which is igniting indignation and the combative spirit of the Guatemalan people.

TWENTY-THREE LABOR LEADERS KIDNAPPED 21 JUN

PA221654 Paris AFP in Spanish 1641 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 22 Jun (AFP)--Twenty-five important leaders of the National Confederation of Workers of Guatemala (CNT) were kidnapped on Saturday afternoon by a group of unidentified persons, a CNT communique reported here today. The CNT reported that a group of unidentified persons, dressed in civilian clothes, raided CNT headquarters and captured 25 union leaders, whose whereabouts are still unknown. The kidnappers broke into the building, breaking down doors and windows, and--after capturing the union leaders who were holding a meeting--fled with them in a CNT vehicle.

Union leaders said they have filed a request to the judge of the night court requesting they be shown their colleagues, but they have not obtained any reply. Among the missing union leaders are Sara Cabrera, Manuel Sanchez, Gonzalo Vasquez, Orlando Perez, Hilda Perez, and Florencia Gomez.

UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUALS KILL COCA COLA OFFICIAL

PA211456 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2358 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 20 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Francisco Javier Rodas, personnel chief at the Coca Cola Bottling Company, was killed today by unidentified individuals who machinegunned him. The official was riding in his car on the Aguilar Batres Road in Zone 11 of this capital when he was attacked by a group of men who fled following the killing. The Coca Cola Bottling Company has been involved in several conflicts with its workers. Union leaders as well as officials of the Coca Cola Company have been machinegunned over the past few months.

Labor Leader Murdered

PA220347 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1750 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 21 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Rene Aldana Pellecer, discipline secretary of the Coca Cola Bottling Company labor union, was shot to death in Guatemala City today. Several armed men entered the Coca Cola plant located in Zone 11 of Guatemala City and shot the labor leader to death. This murder occurred less than 24 hours after presumed rebel armed forces guerrillas yesterday afternoon machinegunned to death the personnel chief of the same company, Francisco Javier Rodas, as he was driving along Aguilar Batres Road.

Police who arrived to investigate the incident said that apparently the killing of Aldana Pellecer is an act of vengeance for yesterday's killing of Coca Cola's personnel chief. The owners and workers of the bottling company have clashed several times in the last few months and individuals from both groups have been murdered and attacked. The bottling company is a Guatemalan concessionaire of Coca Cola International.

1.4 MILLION BARRELS OF OIL TO BE EXPORTED THIS YEAR

PA191231 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2033 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 18 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Economy Minister Valentin Solorzano announced here today that Guatemala will export 1.4 million barrels of oil this year. According to Solorzano, Guatemala will have a favorable trade balance, a fact that will enable it to increase its international monetary reserves.

According to the official, Guatemala's nickel exports this year will amount to $75 million and it is expected that the prices of its agricultural exports will be improved. Solorzano added that the country's sales to the Central American Common Market are increasing markedly, a fact that will enable the country to maintain a solid balance of payments.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON EL SALVADOR TALKS

PA200037 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 12 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] The Honduran Foreign Secretariat yesterday responded rather ambiguously to charges that it is endangering the country's territorial integrity in the peace talks with El Salvador.

The foreign secretary did not answer the charge made by Engineer Camilo Gomez y Gomez, former Foreign Secretariat adviser, that El Salvador is trying to expand the disputed areas.

Asked about the official response, Engineer Gomez y Gomez stated: "That response and nothing are the same thing."

The following is the official communique:

The Foreign Relations Secretariat hereby informs the Honduran public:

The seven subjects determined by the OAS in October 1969, following the Honduran-Salvadoran conflict, are: A) Peace and treaties, B) Free transit, C) Claims and disagreements, D) Boundary matters, E) Diplomatic and consular relations, F) A common market, and G) Human rights and the family.

Naturally each of the subjects had to be dealt with in due course. For this reason, since the OAS determined the seven subjects in October 1969, Honduras outlined a strategy or action plan which in our opinion is the most appropriate to defend the national interest, since it is the first time in our independent history that an international petition practically orders the solution of this problem between the two countries, which is already a century old.

As is known, this disagreement dates back to 1861. After many and difficult undertakings our aspiration began to take form with the signing of the 1976 mediation agreement which covers all of the subjects mentioned and implicitly orders that they be solved simultaneously.

The mediation agreement provides for a solution of all the subjects. Thus it is clear that if agreement is not reached on one subject, it cannot be reached on the others either. Therefore, there is a guarantee that none of the issues can be solved separately. In other words, it has to be either all or nothing.

Nevertheless, without boasting or adopting triumphant attitudes--which are counter productive in a negotiation--we must say that our staunch initial stand of "all or nothing" has been the decisive factor to reach the point where we are at present.

Thus, in accordance with the mediation agreement and without detriment to our sovereign rights, after arduous and complex tasks which we have had to carry out in 11 years of constant struggle, a special border group or committee was created and began working in recent months. Their main task is legally to determine, that is, in a manner which is binding on the two states, the borderline in those areas which have never been disputed.

Regarding the disputed portions, the so-called "bolsones," [pockets] which encompass a total of 419.6 square km in six different zones, the general treaty will obligatorily determine how the borderline will be drawn if the parties do not come to a direct agreement. This extreme cannot be ruled out in spite of the willingness to negotiate currently displayed by the two governments.

The details of the negotiations cannot be revealed because the mediation agreement strictly forbids it.

If the case of the "bolsones" has to be taken to the International Court of Justice we are fully prepared to submit, in a timely manner, all the documents from colonial times which support our claim. Obviously El Salvador will also submit its documents.

Since this work began, the Foreign Secretariat has depended on a group of experts of high moral and scientific qualifications. Similar statements can be made about the members of the negotiating and territorial studies committees, which are formed by civilians and military officials whose patriotism, ability and experience are above reproach.

Lastly, it is worth clarifying that everything done or signed will be ad-referendum. In other words, it must first be approved by the executive organ and then by the National Constituent Assembly, which will have the final say on this sensitive matter since it is the sovereign representative of the people.

BRIEFS

MILITARY RETIREMENTS--The retirement papers of Gen Oswaldo Lopez Arellano and Gen Juan Alberto Melgar Castro, former chiefs of the Honduran Armed Forces High Staff, have already been signed and will be effective 30 June 1980, it was learned yesterday in Tegucigalpa from sources close to the military institution. The papers were signed on 17 June, but until now, none of the two top army officers affected had made any statement. [Excerpt] [Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2145 GMT 19 Jun 80 PA]

NICARAGUA

JUNTA ISSUES DECREE ON FIRST DISBURSEMENT OF U.S. LOAN

PA201327 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Decree of Nicaraguan national reconstruction junta authorizing finance minister to receive first disbursement of $75 million loan from the United States--read by announcer]

[Text] The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, in compliance with its powers, decrees:

1. Approval to sign the loan to be granted to the Nicaraguan Government by the Agency for International Development [AID] for $15 million. The Nicaraguan Government will pay the sum received in a 25-year term beginning on the first disbursement, including a 10-year grace period.

The amortization will be made through 31 equal and successive semester quotas, the first of which will be paid at the expiration of the grace period.

2. Beginning with the first disbursement, the interest on the loan will be 2 percent a year during the first 10 years. Subsequently the interests will be 3 percent a year on the balance of the principal and on any due interest which has not been paid.

3. The finance minister, Companero Joaquin Cuadra Chamorro, is authorized to sign the loan contract with its respective annexes.

4. This decree will go into effect upon publication by any mass communications publication in the official gazette.

Issued in Managua on 18 June 1980, year of literacy.

Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Moises Hassan Morales, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Arturo J. Cruz and Rafael Cordoba Rivas.

Agreement Signed

PA201328 Managua Radio Mil in Spanish 1900 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] An agreement on the delivery of the first $15 million of the famous $75 million loan was the subject of controversy among the U.S. reactionary sectors in Congress. U.S. Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo and Nicaraguan Finance Minister Joaquin Cuadra Chamorro signed the agreement on the first $15 million disbursement of the $75 million loan granted by the Carter administration. It is expected that the U.S. Congress will approve next week the delivery of the other $65 million [figure as heard].

For its part, the Nicaraguan Government has promised the contribute $50 million cordobas in accordance with the regulations on these credit operations.

Pezzullo said that last night he received a call from Washington indicating that next week the U.S. Congress will discuss the delivery of the rest of the loan, a decision he feels certain to be adopted in view of the atmosphere that Congressman Wright, Carter's personal representative, saw in the Nicaraguan revolution.

Approximately 60 percent of the loan will be used to promote medium-sized industry, commerce, agriculture and other private sectors. The government will use 40 percent of the loan to build roads and highways in the country's various agricultural regions. Besides the $75 million, the U.S. Government, through the Agency for International Development, has offered a $5 million donation for the purchase of cooking oil and wheat.

BORGE RETURNS FROM 5-DAY VISIT TO DPRK

PA211453 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Tomas Borge, revolution commander and interior minister, returned from the DPRK yesterday after a 5-day visit to that brother country. This visit evidences the common struggle of two nations which are determined to build a more just society. Nicaragua and the DPRK are indeed two brother countries.

JUNTA EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH GRENADIANS

PA220308 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has sent a message to the prime minister of Grenada in which it condemns, on its own behalf and on that of the Nicaraguan revolutionary people, the criminal attack in which two children were killed. The criminal attack launched against Maurice Bishop and his party led to the death of two children and caused several injuries. For this reason, the Nicaraguan people expressed their support and solidarity in the defense of the common cause of the oppressed people who are facing danger at this time.

ORTEGA PROMISES TO SETTLE MINES ISSUE WITH U.S.

PA210053 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 Jun 80 pp 1, 5

[Excerpts] With the participation of over 1,000 miners of the until-yesterday El Limon mine, a political ceremony was held to mark the death of Commander Francisco Meza Rojas.

Undaunted by the falling rain, the miners listened enthusiastically to the words of Commander Daniel Ortega, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

He discussed the talks with U.S. congressmen and noted that they brought a letter from the U.S. President stating that he wants to work with Nicaragua.

"We told them that we, too, want to work with the United States and with any other country, but without any conditions being set. And we are going to take Carter at his word: We are going to negotiate the mines issue. We are going to settle accounts on all the human and ecological damage they caused us and see who owes whom. We are certain they owe us because gold and other minerals have been extracted here without payment of taxes," he said.

ORTEGA, HASSAN, CRUZ DISCUSS ROBELO, OTHER TOPICS

PA220224 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 14 Jun 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega, Dr Moises Hassan and Dr Arturo Cruz, members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, gave lengthy replies to the questions of the Pancasan neighborhood in the continuation of the "Face the People" ["Cara al Pueblo"] program.

Unlike the previous program carried out at Sandino City, where such community problems as shortage of transportation, energy and so forth were brought up, political issues dominated this program.

Many of the persons attending showed interest in the situation and in Alfonso Robelo's statements regarding freedom of the press, political pluralism and so forth.

Problems concerning housing, health and confiscation were also brought up in a generalized way.

Regarding a speech by Robelo in Chinandega in which he said that Marxism is being studied in our country, Commander Ortega replied that if it is being studied, it is because Marxism is one of the best contributions ever made to humanity and even in the United States it was the object of study.

In response to another question Ortega replied that great efforts are being made to strengthen the police and thus to try to counter crime in this country.

Dr Moises Hassan replied to a question about the housing shortage. He said the 300,000 deficit is a problem that is being solved within the possibilities of the revolution. The junta member pointed out that this problem has not been fully solved in the Soviet Union, the United States or Cuba.

The counterrevolutionary attitude of various elements, among them of LA PRENSA, shows a marked distortion of information.

Commander Ortega remarked that LA PRENSA should examine its conscience and see the errors it is committing.

There was mention of the great efforts the revolution is currently making in various fields such as housing, health, the literacy crusade and the continuous struggle being waged against the enemies of the revolution who attempt to disparage it and make regress.

The program at Pancasan neighborhood turned out to be fairly interesting because through it many persons were able to clear doubts they had about the progress of the revolution.

COMMANDERS ANNOUNCE 19 JUL MILITARY PARADE

PA181528 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Excerpt] During the mass ceremony on the occasion of the commemoration of the Sandinist peoples revolutionary triumph there will also be a military parade with the participation of combatants of the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS], militia, and Sandinist Air Force [FAS].

This was announced at a press conference by Comdrs Humberto Ortega, Eden Pastora and Joaquin Cuadra. The army and militia will march before the leaders of the revolution. They will march before our peoples who will be celebrating the first anniversary of our revolutionary triumph, stated Joaquin Cuadra, deputy defense minister.

For his part, guerrilla Commander Eden Pastora said that in a political-military ceremony, such as that on the 19th, the militia which played a strategic role in the war of liberation and which are fundamental for the defense of the revolution will participate with five to six blocks of representatives from the military regions. This will be the representation in the Managua parade because in other military regions the militia will parade in representation of the armed people, said Commander Cero.

Commander Joaquin Cuadra announced in the press conference that the parade will be of a representative nature and that it would be materially impossible to have all the forces participate. He said that 150 children will also participate. The old people, veteran Sandinist combatants, soldiers of the EPS representing the various branches border guards, soldiers from the various military regions, and the FAS will also participate.

GRANMA REPORTS 2-DAY REFUGEE DEPARTURE TOTALS

130 Leave 19 Jun

FL201155 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] One hundred-thirty antisocials left Mariel yesterday for the United States. Nine boats remain and another boat from Florida arrived.

84 Leave 20 Jun

FL211758 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] GRANMA, the official organ of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, reports in its third edition today that 84 antisocials left the port of Mariel yesterday for the United States. When this edition went to press, eight boats from Florida were at Mariel port. No boats from the United States arrived in Mariel yesterday, GRANMA adds.

SITUATION OF REFUGEES IN U.S., PERU REPORTED

FL201306 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] More rioting by Cuban antisocials imprisoned in the United States broke out last night at La Tuna federal prison in El Paso, Texas, where the lumpen accused of organizing the disturbances at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, are jailed along with others. La Tuna prison has been the stage for constant rioting organized by the antisocials, who demand that their cases be processed more rapidly by Yankee federal officials.

Another 1,290 antisocials of Cuban origin recently arrived in the United States are federal prisoners in several U.S. jails. Among them are 214 held at the maximum security federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where they are kept in complete isolation. Another 1,076 of the scum of Cuban origin have been separated from the 50,000 still held behind barbed wire and guarded by ferocious dogs and soldiers armed to the teeth in several Yankee army camps.

Serious incidents continue in Lima's Tupac Amaru Park, where more than 700 antisocials of Cuban origin are confined. A young woman of Cuban origin was raped there yesterday by six of her trashy associates who, Lima's newspaper MARCA says, acted violently and brutally.

A last-minute report from Miami says that more than 600 penniless antisocials of Cuban origin who were roaming Miami streets looking for food and lodgings have been locked up by the police at the Orange Bowl, a sports stadium. As this radio station reported yesterday, hundreds and hundreds of these individuals have become a threat to public security in Miami after they were kicked out by their sponsors into the streets without a job, money or a place to stay.

Further on Refugee Problems

PA201911 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Marilyn Zak, a U.S. State Department official, has said that hundreds of Cuban antisocial elements who have recently arrived in the United States are walking the streets of Miami penniless after being turned away by those who had offered to help them. Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Washington-based U.S. Catholic Conference also admitted that hundreds of antisocials are sleeping in Miami streets.

He added that in interviews with people who had promised to help them they concurred: Well, we accept them but the owner of the building won't let us have them. He added that in other instances the people who had promised to house the antisocials claimed they could not support them.

Meanwhile, the House of Representatives has approved an amendment introduced by Republican Senator [as heard] Robert McClory stating that state funds cannot be used to relocate criminals and whores from Cuba in the United States.

New Refugee Status

PA221921 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] The decision of U.S. President James Carter to grant the status of entrant [ingresados] to the antisocial elements of Cuban origin is intended to avoid problems with the U.S. Congress before the November Presidential elections, the U.S. media state. These sources also say that Carter wanted at all costs to prevent a dispute with Congress over the distribution of the money the government must invest in the relocation of these antisocial elements. The status of entrant grants a provisional 6-month residence to these people who recently left Cuba.

Meanwhile, more than 800 Cuban antisocials, who had been loitering around the streets of Miami, were concentrated in the Orange Bowl stadium, where in 1962 the then-President of the United States, John Kennedy, received the defeated mercenaries of Playa Giron.

HAVANA NOTES EXTREME SECURITY MEASURES TAKEN IN ROME

FL201146 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Rome today brings the Nazi occupation of Italy to mind due to the extraordinary security measures ordered for the protection of President Carter, who arrived last night on an official visit which is part of a tour of four Western European countries. Tens of thousands of policemen armed to the teeth and supported by patrol and armored cars and helicopters have been deployed in downtown Rome. Some streets have been blocked to traffic. Special security measures are also being adopted in the other three European capitals, where great activity by U.S. Secret Service agents has been noted.

This morning, Rome time, Carter met with Italian President Alessandro Pertini. He will meet tomorrow with Pope John Paul II at the Vatican.

Further Details

FL201246 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] U.S. President James Carter arrived in Italy with Rome practically turned into a besieged city with police contingents stationed at corners and street crossings. Carter, who will meet with Italian President Alessandro Pertini and Premier Francesco Cossiga, will spend 2 days in Rome and then travel to Venice for a summit meeting of developed capitalist countries on 22-24 June. The Yankee President wished to take advantage of this trip to also tour Yugoslavia, Spain and Portugal. In addition, he plans to meet with the head of the Catholic Church, Pope John Paul II.

Seven thousand policemen have been deployed throughout Rome, especially the downtown area. For the past 3 months or more, many military helicopters have been overflying the city on patrolling missions. Days ago Carter sent his bulletproof car to Italy in order to travel everywhere in it.

The identity of all pedestrians and car passengers is verified. Police agents search car trunks. The Yankee embassy in Rome has reinforced its guard and so have the U.S. commercial representation and all branches of U.S. companies in Rome. All kinds of public demonstrations and strikes have been banned in order to offer security to Carter.

This was the welcome the Yankee President got on his arrival on an official visit. The Italian Government is afraid that anti-U.S. demonstrations might take place of the kind which frequently occur when U.S. officials visit the country.

According to observers, Carter hopes to somewhat reduce differences between his government and some European allies. Recently, the United States and France clashed when Yankee Secretary of State Edmund Muskie said that Giscard d'Estaing should not have met with Leonid Brezhnev without consulting Washington. Another difference, albeit of smaller proportions, surfaced more recently between the United States and the FRG when a secret document disclosed that the U.S. Government had exerted the harshest pressure on the Bonn government so that the latter would accept the number of medium-range nuclear missiles the Pentagon wanted to station on West German territory. The rejection by the majority of U.S. allies of the economic and Olympic boycott against the Soviet Union and of the economic blockade on Iran is also a sign that the Yankee mandate has cracks which James Carter apparently will try to patch up.

GRANMA CALLS DEFENSE SECRETARY BROWN 'LIAR'

PA201935 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] In a commentary entitled "The Pentagon and Aladdin's Lamp," the Cuban newspaper GRANMA calls U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown a liar. He has said the U.S. Armed Forces provide secure jobs. Nothing is further from the truth; those who claim that are lying and mocking the public, the official organ of the Communist Party of Cuba says.

After noting that it has been sufficiently proved that military spending is the main cause of inflation and thus of galloping unemployment, it adds that the military industry now requires even more skilled labor and less unskilled labor. However, it stresses, modernization also brings along unemployment to engineers and even scientists. It cites statistics showing that the unemployment rate among highly trained personnel in the U.S. military industry has gone up from 1.3 percent in 1969 to 3.7 percent in mid-1978.

U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY SEEN AS 'PROPAGANDA TOOL'

PA201933 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Today's issue of the Cuban newspaper GRANMA says that the human rights policy that Washington is supposedly practicing actually is a tool of its anticommunist propaganda and a means of ideological infiltration. It isn't necessary to leave the Caribbean, the paper says, to see that the U.S. Government's human rights policy in practice is one big lie. The official organ of the Communist Party of Cuba cites the economic blockade that the U.S. Government has imposed on our country, the political, economic and military support it gave to the overthrown Somozist regime and its collusion with the genocidal regimes in El Salvador and Guatemala.

GRANMA says that new slogans may emerge before the U.S. election. The paper says with irony that these new slogans might be: the policy of human virtues, the policy of good manners, or maybe the policy of boundless plenty, or the policy of the Holy Spirit.

GRENADA'S AMBASSADOR HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

FL202337 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Grenada's Ambassador to Cuba Richard Jacobs this afternoon held a press conference at his embassy to explain the aggression perpetrated against his country. Ambassador Jacobs describes the incident.

[Begin Jacobs recording--in English with concurrent Spanish translation] A bomb exploded at the mass meeting being held to commemorate the death of two Grenadian heroes--Butler and Strong. It was an attempt to assassinate the leaders of Grenada's revolution, all of whom were attending this important event. The result was that the device killed two young women, one 15 years old and another 23. It also injured 48 other persons who are hospitalized, while 70 others received minor injuries and were able to return to their homes. [end recording]

Ambassador Jacobs talked about his people's response as soon as the bomb attack was announced. [Begin Jacobs recording] The people of Grenada have responded very indignantly to this imperialist attack against the revolution's leaders and have declared themselves to be on a war footing to repulse all imperialist attempts to overthrow the revolution. In addition, the masses have mobilized in a demonstration of support for the country's revolutionary leadership. [end recording]

The Grenadian diplomat referred to the formation of militias in his country. [Begin Jacobs recording] And so, we will see in the next few days how thousands of Grenadians will integrate into the militias to defend the revolution and thousands more will participate in demonstrations of support for the revolutionary process. [end recording]

A clear proof of the imperialist intervention in yesterday's terrorist attack in Grenada is the type of bomb detonated under the stand from where Prime Minister Bishop was going to speak. Ambassador Jacobs reads a dispatch just received from Grenada. [Begin Jacobs recording] The bomb was...the technology of the bomb was not known in Grenada. We do not have that type of technology. We did not have it until now. It is clear that imperialism's hands were deep into this attempt to assassinate the revolutionary leaders. [end recording]

Grenada's ambassador concluded the press conference with these emotional words. [Begin Jacobs recording] But I can tell you that all efforts to overthrow the revolution will run into the most determined resistance of the people, and the people will be able to preserve Grenada's revolutionary process. The revolutionaries are not afraid of the CIA's assassination attempts. The revolutionaries will continue to grow stronger and stronger in their determination to defend the revolution to the last drop of their blood. [end recording]

A dispatch just received reports that hundreds of messages of support for and solidarity with the revolution are arriving in Grenada from all parts of the world.

HAVANA REPORTS USSR TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN

PA230249 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Representatives of the Afghan Army command attended a farewell ceremony in Kabul for one of the Soviet military units whose presence in Afghanistan has been termed unnecessary at present by agreement between the governments of the two countries.

Colonel Aqa, chief of the main political office of the Peoples Armed Forces of Afghanistan, said that the limited contingent of Soviet forces has satisfactorily completed its internationalist peace mission on Afghan territory. After noting that the Soviet troops cooperated in the defense of the conquests of the April revolution against the machinations of imperialism and the reactionaries, Colonel Aqa emphasized the profound gratitude felt by the Afghan fighters for the USSR's aid.

The public has highlighted the importance of the USSR's decision to withdraw, by agreement with the Afghan authorities, the Soviet troops which are no longer needed in Afghanistan.

In commenting on the measure, the newspaper AL SHA'B published in Beirut states that this step shows that the situation in Afghanistan has been normalized and that the Afghan Government has broad popular support.

French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet described the Soviet decision as extremely important. AFP considered it to be a measure that will ease the international atmosphere.

For its part, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA news agency stated that the news from Kabul was well received in New Delhi and described as a positive event the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan by agreement between the two countries.

An official spokesman of the FRG said that the USSR decision is directed toward the participants in the Venice meeting and emphasized that the FRG Government will carefully study information on the subject.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the U.S. State Department commented on the news in the characteristic defamatory manner and as always, attempted to cover up with useless verbiage Washington's actions to increase the strain in the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

MANEUVERS HELD TO REPULSE 'INVASION' OF WESTERN PROVINCES

PA222016 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1743 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Havana, 22 Jun (REUTER)--Cuba carried out large-scale military maneuvers recently as a training exercise to reject a possible invasion of its western provinces, VERDE OLIVO, weekly publication of the armed forces, reported today. The weekly did not identify the probable invaders but indirectly made it clear that they could be from the United States by referring to groups of enemy ships in Caribbean waters in connivance with puppet regimes.

Veterans of Cuban military intervention in Angola and Ethiopia participated in the army maneuvers in the country's western region. The maneuvers were called 'Second Congress' in homage to the congress to be held by the ruling Communist Party in December.

Castro's government has fanned fears among the population about a U.S. invasion following the exodus of 115,000 refugees to Florida in April.

During the last 2 months, billboard propaganda in Havana has warned the public that another Bay of Pigs invasion may occur any time.

BRIEFS

SOVIET RESEARCH SHIP--The Soviet research ship Academician Sergey Korobov has arrived in the port of Havana. It is operated by the Soviet Union's Academy of Sciences. [Excerpt] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1827 GMT 21 Jun 80 FL]

GRENADA

GOVERNMENT BLAMES CIA FOR ATTACK ON BISHOP

PA201851 Paris AFP in Spanish 1829 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] St Georges, 20 Jun (AFP)--Official sources today accused the U.S. CIA of the attack perpetrated against Prime Minister Maurice Bishop during a meeting rendering tribute to two national heroes.

A bomb exploded yesterday under the stand where Bishop and other government members and the Cuban ambassador were seated. Two youths were killed instantly and 33 persons injured. Thirteen are still hospitalized, a government spokesman has confirmed.

A spokesman for the prime minister's office said that for the Grenadian Government "it is now very clear that the United States has resolved to eliminate the current leadership of our nation." He added that recruiting has been launched throughout the island to create a true peoples militia of 20,000 men (one fifth of the population) "to be ready in the face of any invasion by mercenaries."

A security force source said that the explosion was caused by a package of dynamite with a timer and confirmed the death of the main suspect, former Sgt Strachan Phillips, whose home was one of the 20 raided and searched by the authorities immediately after the attack. According to the police, Phillips offered resistance, shot at the officers and died in the shootout.

New Suspect Arrested

PA220357 St Georges Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Latest reports say security forces have picked up Keith St Bernard, who is wanted in connection with last Saturday's bombing at Queens Park in which two persons were killed. St Bernard has since then been hiding, trying to evade the security forces. He is now in their custody.

Other reports say that security forces have discovered a new set of arms and ammunition at the home of Strachan Phillips, who was killed last Thursday after [words indistinct] who wanted him in connection with the bombing at Queens Park. Investigation of the bombing led to Phillips' home.

BISHOP LEADS THOUSANDS IN 'ANTI-IMPERIALIST' MARCH

PA210138 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Over 18,000 people marched through the streets of Grenada today in defiance of the imperialist aggression on our revolution. After declaring today their militant anti-imperialist defiance, the people [words indistinct] organized marches in all parishes, including (?Calivigny).

Reports reaching our news desk state that the marches were much longer and larger than they were initially expected to be. In the parish of St Patricks, over 7,000 people came out in the streets singing and chanting anti-imperialist songs. In St Andrews, there were over 2,000 patriots in the streets showing their open defiance of imperialism and their hatred for those who commit acts of aggression on our people.

In St Johns and St Marks, there were over 3,000, while in [words indistinct] over 8,000 people (involved) in their anti-imperialist marches were demonstrating. The exact figures for St David are not yet know, but the number is expected to be high. In St Georges, the sound of anti-imperialist slogans echoed in the air as thousands of people marched through all the streets of the Grenada capital. The march was led by the prime minister himself, Brother Maurice Bishop.

JAMAICA

TWENTY-EIGHT PERSONS DETAINED IN THWARTED COUP

FL231237 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] An attempt to overthrow the government by a military coup was last night thwarted. So far three JDF [Jamaican Defense Force] officers, 23 noncommissioned officers, a policeman from (Harman) Barracks and a civilian have been detained in connection with the plot. Details have not yet been disclosed but reliable sources say Captain (James) of the 1st Battalion of the Jamaica Regiment, Lieutenant (Reed) of Headquarters Company and Lieutenant (Argyll) of the (?B-150) unit are the officers involved. The civilian held is (H. Charles Johnson), ex-policeman and president of the so-called Jamaica United Front.

The 28 were rounded up yesterday at [words indistinct] in Kingston. According to informed sources the coup was to be staged between 0300 and 0530 hours this morning following a midnight planning meeting at the apartment [words indistinct] and involved the seizure of the armory, the assassination of the chief of staff Brigadier (Meek) and the kidnapping of the prime minister.

Prime Minister Manley was to have been taken to [word indistinct] and forced to announce his resignation. One source said opposition leader Edward Seaga was to have been installed as prime minister. It is also understood that there have been frequent meetings between officers of the JDF and the military attache at the U.S. Embassy. Those detained are mainly from the military but it is understood that sections of the police mobile reserve at (Harmon) Barracks are also involved.

In a statement last night, Prime Minister Manley assured the nation that the situation was under control. Mr Manley's statements on the coup attempt followed a nationwide broadcast in which he made reference to developments in the country over the past few weeks involving the opposition JLP. The prime minister spoke about the orchestrated attempt to discredit Security Minister Dudley Thompson and the propaganda used abroad to discredit Jamaica. The sinister motive behind these activities, he said, should be clear. Then Mr Manley called on Jamaicans and all political parties to renew their resolve to preserve democracy in the country.

MANLEY CONDEMNS GRENADA BOMBING INCIDENT

FL201821 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1733 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] In Kingston, Jamaica's Prime Minister Michael Manley has expressed his most energetic condemnation of the attack against the Grenadian nation and reiterated his government's unrestricted support for Grenada's revolution.

JCHR ASKS INTERNATIONAL INQUIRY INTO RODNEY MURDER

FL161147 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] The Jamaican Council for Human Rights, the JCHR, has called for an international committee to investigate the circumstances under which noted historian and politician, Dr Walter Rodney, was killed on Friday night. Dr Rodney, who was an executive member of the Guyana opposition Working People's Alliance, WPA, was killed when a bomb exploded in the car in which he was traveling. In a telegram sent to Guyana's prime minister, Forbes Burnham, the JCHR asks whether his government had the courage and moral authority to bring the authors of Dr Rodney's assassination to justice. The Human Rights Council also expressed condolences to members of the WPA and Dr Rodney's family.

The Guyana Government yesterday announced that it was recruiting a foreign bomb expert to assist local police in the investigations into the mysterious bomb explosion.

JLP REPLIES TO MANLEY'S 'FASCISM' CHARGES

FL191615 Kingston SUNDAY GLEANER in English 15 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Jamaica Labor Party says that the government of the People's National Party cannot accuse anyone of being fascist as it is the P.N.P. government that has "known fascist and communist allies."

The P.N.P. also cannot obscure the fact that it is the "perpetrator of terrorist strategies and has been openly accused of politically interfering with and undermining the democratic institutions of the country," the J.L.P. said in a statement yesterday.

The opposition party was responding to statements made by Prime Minister Michael Manley at a P.N.P. rally at Halfway Tree on Wednesday night that the J.L.P. was responsible for perpetrating fascism in Jamaica.

Mr. Manley had identified the main elements of this fascism as spreading the communist lie, the use of violence, undermining institutions of the country, and the creation of a spy system. He also said that foreign agents were working with the J.L.P. and that the party was funded by the John Birch Society.

The J.L.P. statement, issued by its chairman, Dr. Ronald Irvine, said Mr. Manley had resorted to "a tracing match, innuendo and the spewing of hate", as he was bankrupt of any idea as how to solve the nation's problems and was unable to provide any alternative to the I.M.F.

Hard Facts

Answering the prime minister's accusations point by point, Dr. Irvine said that, far from spreading what Mr. Manley calls the "communist lie", the J.L.P. had been presenting hard facts of the government's and P.N.P's communist connections.

The party had identified and named the agents of the K.G.B. and D.G.I. [Cuba's General Directorate of Intelligence] who operated and were operating in Jamaica, training hand-picked elements of the security forces in political espionage.

The J.L.P. had pointed to the "so-called minister of national security" being closeted with the intelligence agents of communist countries and acting as a public relations agent for the Cuban ambassador who had threatened the Jamaican people with war.

Dr Irvine asked Mr Manley to name the foreign agents working with the J.L.P. He further asked if the P.M. could defend the training of young Jamaicans in Marxism in the brigadista programme as disclosed by the J.L.P. in the publication of a P.N.P. document admitting to this training.

Violence

As to the use of violence, the country was aware that for the past few months it was the J.L.P. supporters who have been subject to reigns of terror in Olympic Gardens, Tower Hill, South-Side, Bull Bay, to name a few areas, the statement said.

On the question of the underming of institutions, the J.L.P. chairman pointed to the re-appointment of Mr.Dudley Thompson as minister of national security after the Supreme Court had ruled his nomination unlawful.

"Nothing could breed fascism faster in this country than the destruction of our judicial system of which Mr Manley's government stands accused," the statement said.

Political interference by the government in the police force complained of by the police federation was another blatant attempt to undermine one of the country's foremost institutions.

Dealing with the charge of spying, the statement said the J.L.P. had no need of this as people at the highest level in the P.N.P. were so "fed up with the prime minister's performance that they were only too willing to pass information about his nefarious plans and schemes."

The statement dismissed the charge of being funded by the John Birch Society as a "figment of the imagination" and pointed to the numerous fund-raising events taking place for the party.

This "profusion of events" contrasted with the activities of the P.N.P. who were relying on funding from "their communist and fascist allies like Col Al-Qadhdhafi," Dr Irvine said.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

OIL EMBARGO ON GUYANA PROPOSED IN WAKE OF RODNEY MURDER

FL211840 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 17 Jun 80 p 4

(Text) Port-of-Spain, Trinidad (CANA)--President General of the Oil Field Workers Trade Union (OWTU) George Weekes said here an embargo on oil supplies to Guyana was one of the options open to the OWTU to underline its disgust at the mysterious death of Guyanese opposition politician Walter Rodney last Friday. Mr Weekes was commenting on TRINIDAD EXPRESS newspaper reports which indicated that his union might stop handling Guyana-bound oil in an effort to "speed the hand of the Huyanese authorities in their investigations of the historian's death..." Mr Weekes, a close friend of the late Dr Rodney, told CANA that he was horrified at the death--which he labelled an assassination--of the "brilliant" Guyanese. Dr Rodney died when a bomb exploded in his car in central Georgetown. In other reaction to the death here Council of Progressive Trade Unions disclose. that tribute will be paid to the historian at local labour day celebrations June 19. Dr Rodney addressed the gathering at Labour Day last year. All union flags are being flown at half mast as a mark of respect for the late historian. The Bureau of Human Rights, through its spokesman, barrister Ramesh Lawrence Maharaj, told CANA that they too condemned the "brutal slaying of this intellectual" and have called for an international commission to investigate the circumstances surrounding Dr Rodney's death. The bureau has asked Amnesty International to intervene in the proceedings. Moderator of the Presbyterian Church here, the Rev Cyril Paul said that he was "distressed over the death of Walter Rodney."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 123 24 June 1980

ARGENTINA

Videla Reportedly Favors Sanctioning Massera B 1
President Comments Further B 1
Videla To Attend Belaunde's Inauguration in Peru B 2
Foreign Relations Minister Leaves for Austria B 2
Castro Madero Terms Visit to Yugoslavia 'Positive' B 2
Briefs: Naval Exercise With Brazil B 2

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza Warns Against Attacking Military C 1
CUB Statement C 1
Air Force Chief Warns of Communist Infiltration C 1
FSB Denies Rumors of Involvement in Coup Plans C 2
Peasants Lift Blockade of Cochabamba-Santa Cruz Highway C 2
UNHCR Requests Asylum for Argentine 'Montoneros' C 3
Interior Ministry Denies Knowledge C 3
Electoral Court Decides Lechin Remains Candidate C 3
Briefs: Cost of Living Increase C 3

BRAZIL

Chamber Denies Permission To Prosecute Deputy Dias D 1
Sao Paulo Radio, TV Workers End Hunger Strike D 1
Foreign Minister To Visit Canada 29-30 Sep D 1
Details of Chile Visit D 1
Exports of Raw Materials, Manufactured Goods Increase D 2

COLOMBIA

Turbay Replies to Request To Lift State of Siege F 1
Joint Declaration With Costa Rica Issued in San Andres F 1
Talks Continue in Border Dispute With Venezuela F 2
Commentary Criticizes Congressmen's Moscow Visit F 3
Attempt To Kidnap Colgate-Palmolive Executive Thwarted F 3
Briefs: New Ambassador to Switzerland; European Commission Representative F 3

ECUADOR

Armed Peruvians Said Crossing Border for River Water G 1
Feraud Says Government Studying Structural Changes G 1
Police Sent to Balzar To Prevent Teachers' Action G 1

PERU

Security Tightens To Protect U.S. Offices From Cubans J 1
Government Reveals Guerrilla Activities of Leftist Groups J 1
Minister-Designate Views Human Rights, Freedom of Press J 2
Government Creates New Ucayali Department J 2
Briefs: Oil Production Figures J 2

PANAMA

Scientific, Cultural Agreements Signed With Chile N 1
Railroad Workers Suspend Strike, Set 25 Jun Deadline N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Workers, Students Teachers Begin Strikes P 1

EL SALVADOR

Security Forces on Alert for 24-25 Jun Strike P 1
Defense Ministry Spokesman [EL DIARIO DE HOY 22 Jun] P 1
Junta's Antistrike Appeal P 2
Majano Suggests Dialogue P 3
Armed Forces Strike Preparations P 3
Labor Unions Issue Declaration To Support Strike P 3
[API NEWS 20 Jun]

GUATEMALA

Thousands Turn Out for Anticommunist Rally P 5

HONDURAS

Government Explains Stand Concerning Peace Negotiations P 6
CGT Threatens To Stage General Strike 25 Jun P 7

NICARAGUA

Arce Views Importance of Anniversary Fete, other Issues P 8
[BARRICADA 15 Jun]
Cruz Discusses Marxism, U.S. People's Attitude P 12
Arce Accuses AFP, LA PRENSA of Misrepresentation P 16
Radio Sandino Commentary Criticizes LA PRENSA P 17
Government Joins Banana Marketing Corporation P 18
Junta Clears Two Ministers in Coffee Scandal P 18

CUBA

GRANMA Reports 23 Jun Mariel Departures, Arrivals Q 1
Accord Reached With Bahamas on 10 May Incident Q 1
UN Meeting on Palestine To Be Held Over U.S. Objections Q 1

Perez Herrero Meets With Czechoslovak Party Official Q 1
Relations With Czechoslovakia Praised Q 1
Cooperation Agreement With Ethiopia Signed Q 2
SRV Official Arrives To Sign 5-Year Protocol Q 3
Talks Open Q 3
FAR Marks Kampuchean Armed Forces Anniversary Q 3

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Official of Embassy in Colombia Arrested for M-19 Ties S 1

GRENADA

Bishop Interviewed on Terrorist Attack S 1
[Havana Voice of Cuba]
Bomb-Making Manual Found in Suspect's Home S 2
Women's Organization Calls for Massive Recruitment S 3
Government Announces Plans To Solve Energy Problems S 3
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 20 Jun]

JAMAICA

Army To Release Statement on Attempted Coup S 4
JLP To Boycott House Sessions if Thompson Not Removed S 4
[DAILY GLEANER 18 Jun]
Police Again Request Removal [DAILY GLEANER 18 Jun] S 5
Bar Association Stand [DAILY GLEANER 18 Jun] S 5

ST LUCIA

Demonstrators Protest Grenada Bomb Incident S 5

OTHER COUNTRIES

URUGUAY

Communist Cell Broken Up, Arms Confiscated V 1

SURINAME

Laws Controlling Natural Resources To Be Introduced V 1
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 17 Jun]

VIDELA REPORTEDLY FAVORS SANCTIONING MASSERA

PY231550 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1950 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 22 Jun (NA)--According to a local morning newspaper, the military committee suggested at its last meeting that the former commander of the navy, Adm Emilio Massera (ret), be sanctioned for his criticism in his latest document. Meanwhile, Admiral Massera returned today to Argentina after a 4-day private visit to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, but when reporters tried to talk to him at Ezeiza Airport, he avoided them.

CLARIN said today that President Jorge Rafael Videla "suggested last Tuesday to the commanders of the armed forces the idea of sanctioning Admiral Massera for the highly political and critical nature of his latest document. The report was published in the Sunday column "Political Panorama" and states that the matter "was finally left up to the navy, a force which does not seem inclined to sanction its former commander."

The former navy commander is reportedly already working on his next document, which will be released in 2 to 3 months and in which he will give his ideas on what must be done.

President Comments Further

PY240314 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 21 Jun 80 p 3

[Excerpts] President Jorge Rafael Videla said in Rosario yesterday, a few minutes before returning to Buenos Aires, that after leaving the presidency he will no go into politics, and that he will come out of retirement only if the country needs him.

President Videla attended flag day in the city of Rosario. Asked if after leaving the presidency he will go into politics, President Videla said: "No. I want to take refuge in the calm and peace of my home, where I am very happy with my wife, my children and my grandchildren. I will always be at the service of my country, but not in politics. If I am needed, if the country needs me, I will always be ready with the pen, with the sword, in an official or private capacity. But I will only respond to the call of my country, not to personal considerations.

Asked about the recent criticism made by Adm Emilio Massera, President Videla said that he did not want to comment on them because they are similar to statements made in many documents. He added: "Those are political statements and consequently they are a matter of opinion. I have considered them like any other statements, and I believe that a citizen or group of citizens has the responsibility and the opportunity to criticize. President Videla pointed out that "unfortunately, none of them provides solutions and since they do not provide solutions, the government has remained with the expectation of finding better solutions, better solutions than the few already found. We have provided good and bad solutions, but they have been solutions.

Regarding Massera's statement, President Videla said: "The government does not answer this type of criticism. We believe that sometimes silence is preferred, when silence comes from a polition of strength and prudence."

Asked about a possible sanction against Argentina by the ILO which is presently meeting at Geneva, President Videla dismissed such a possibility "because Argentina does not deserve to be sanctioned and, secondly, if the ILO works with conscience, prudence and justice, it is not going to sanction Argentina, now or ever."

VIDELA TO ATTEND BELAUNDE'S INAUGURATION IN PERU

PY240319 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0150 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Jun (TELAM)--President Jorge Rafael Videla will go to Peru to attend the Presidential inauguration of architect Fernando Belaunde Terry on 28 July. This information was provided by the Ministry of Foreign Relations this afternoon.

FOREIGN RELATIONS MINISTER LEAVES FOR AUSTRIA

PY240323 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2217 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Jun (TELAM)--Minister of Foreign Relations Gen Carlos W. Pastor, ret, left this afternoon for Austria, where he will stay 3 days at the invitation of the foreign relations minister of that country.

While in Vienna, Minister Pastor will meet with Prime Minister Bruno Kreisky, Foreign Affairs Minister Willibald Pahr and Sigvard Eklund, director of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Minister Pastor left at 1700 from Ezeiza Airport, accompanied by Protocol Director Carlos Katsenstein and Household Chief Carlos Felipe Blooner Reeve.

CASTRO MADERO TERMS VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA 'POSITIVE'

PY231541 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1741 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 22 Jun (NA)--Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, president of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), has returned to the country after a visit to Yugoslavia where "guidelines for possible cooperation between the two countries" were studied. He also attended a meeting of governors of the international atomic energy conference at which the differences between the developed and developing countries were discussed.

Castro Madero, who arrived just after noon, talked to reporters at the airport and emphasized that the development reached by our country in the nuclear field "has been recognized in the world, particularly by the developing countries, who see Argentina as an example for their own plans and who are approaching Argentina to obtain cooperation and the transfer of technology."

Castro Madero said he visited Yugoslavia in response to an invitation from Yugoslav officials and that he met "with the vice president of the Federal Council and the mining minister to study guidelines for possible cooperation between the two countries." He added that "the forthcoming conference of the coordinating countries in the nuclear field of the nonaligned countries to be held in Buenos Aires was particularly discussed." Castro Madero said that "Yugoslavia in particular advocates a policy very similar to Argentine policy, therefore this contact was very interesting and positive."

BRIEFS

NAVAL EXERCISE WITH BRAZIL--The Brazilian Navy frigates Constitucao and Defensora have arrived in Buenos Aires port. These ships, together with the Brazilian Navy submarine Tonelero, which will arrive shortly, will take part along with the Argentine Navy corvettes Orumond and Guerrico and the submarine San Luis in the Fraternal Operation II, which will start on Wednesday. This operation was agreed upon at the end of 1979 by the governments of the two countries and is aimed at increasing bilateral relations. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Jun 80 PY]

GARCIA MEZA WARNS AGAINST ATTACKING MILITARY

FY231346 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Army Comdr Gen Luis Garcia Meza said yesterday that the armed forces are not becoming involved in the electoral process. He said, with a smile, that the armed forces will respect the results of the 29 June elections and warned for the last time that the armed forces will not permit any more attacks on any of their members or on the armed forces.

The army commander made these remarks in Cochabamba at the end of the 13th anniversary celebrations of the Lt Col (Rafael Pabon) mixed air group unit. He said: I warn for the last time that the armed forces will not permit any more attacks on any of their members or on the armed forces, and those who continue with their insults will have to suffer the serious consequences.

He added that the armed forces can no longer tolerate these attacks and insults against the armed forces such as the case of Mr Quiroga who, knowing nothing, concerns himself with the administrative and economic acitvity of the armed forces.

Asked if the armed forces will guarantee the electoral process, General Garcia Meza said that the armed forces are not becoming involved in this matter because it is the duty of the national Electoral Court, the government organizations and the political parties themselves, and also because the armed forces have already given their word.

CUB Statement

FY231938 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The Bolivian University Confederation, CUB, has rejected the remarks made by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, who said the armed forces are not involved in the electoral process. The university federation has made a study of the national political situation and has approved the following points:

[Begin unidentified recording] The CUB agrees that confusion, disorder and unrest are caused by: 1) campaigns of terror and fear with paramilitary actions involving murder, rape, bombings, executions and unlawful arrests; 2) the deliberate and systematic campaign of speculation in basic foods to the detriment of the people's national economy; 3) the campaign of degradation and liquidation of the democratic process under threats to install an alien type of democracy, postponement of the elections, separation of the armed forces from the democratic process and actions aimed at dividing the unity of workers and peasants. [end recording]

Raul Perez Alcala, leader of the National Revolutionary Movement, MNR, has said that he agrees with the remarks made by Gen Luis Garcia Meza that the members of the armed forces should not be insulted as long as the same treatment is given to civilians, who also deserve respect and consideration.

AIR FORCE CHIEF WARNS OF COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

FY231857 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Our correspondent from Cochabamba reports that the commander of the Bolivian Air Force, Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, has said that the armed forces will not allow the presence of foreign ideologies among the people.

[Begin relay] We would like to report the remarks made by the commander of the Bolivian Air Force which have created concern among some political leaders because the military chief, Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, has said that communism, both pro-Moscow and pro-Chinese, which has infiltrated the political fronts, is a danger to the nation. He said that in view of this situation, the armed forces will not remain as simple spectators. He gave the impression that some measures would be taken to prevent this infiltration.

Regarding this statement, Victor Paz Estenssoro, chief of the Authentic National Revolutionary Movement, MNRA, has said that in case the armed forces again take the government by force, the MNRA, as a political force, will resist. Paz Estenssoro also said that the electoral process is normal with the exception of some dynamite explosions in some areas of the country. Paz reiterated that activities are normal. [end relay]

FSB DENIES RUMORS OF INVOLVEMENT IN COUP PLANS

FY210228 La Paz Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] The Bolivian Socialist Falange is not involved in any coup d'etat aiming to interrupt the present democratic process in the country. Mr Freyre, the top leader of this political party, referred in this way to rumors that the FSB and other sectors are reportedly trying to take power through force.

[Begin recording] [Freyre] Regarding this matter, I want to report to the public that I had a meeting with members of the Central Committee of my party this morning and that there is absolutely no truth in that. The Falange is wholly independent of any position the armed forces may propose. So it is my opinion that this is just another rumor, one of the many that are circulating in this city and throughout the republic.

[Question] This means that the Falange is not for the coup d'etat which some sectors, enemies of democracy, are reportedly planning?

[Answer] It should be made clear once and for all that the Falange has its own position which is perfectly clear and which has been publicly proclaimed regarding all its intentions. Our hunger strike, for example, was totally independent of the electoral activity, properly speaking. The aim was to defend the dignity of the republic. The truth is that the complete leniency of the executive branch and its inability to solve any national problem caused the tragic events which have unfortunately taken place in Santa Cruz City and which we are the first to deplore. This has nothing to do with the interruption of the electoral process, nor with an alleged coup. The Falange has a totally independent position. [end recording]

PEASANTS LIFT BLOCKADE OF COCHABAMBA-SANTA CRUZ HIGHWAY

FY201314 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Peasants from the valley town of Tolata in Cochabamba have decided to lift the blockade of the Cochabamba-Santa Cruz Highway. The blockade was lifted yesterday afternoon after Cochabamba Prefecture authorities and leaders from the local Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] started negotiations and signed an agreement. The blockade caused difficulty for hundreds of passengers and drivers going to Cochabamba since they could not continue their journey for 23 hours.

Peasants from the valley town of Tolata have stated that the blockade was lifted in defense of the democratic process. They added: It is hoped, therefore, that the government will also comply with the citizens' demands. The blockade was lifted through the mediation of the local prefecture and COB representatives.

UNHCR REQUESTS ASYLUM FOR ARGENTINE 'MONTONEROS'

PY190327 Paris AFP in Spanish 1829 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 18 Jun (AFP)--It was reported by sources close to the commission that the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees began here today action asking Bolivia to grant asylum and protection to three Argentine citizens that Peru is trying to hand over to Argentina through the Bolivian police.

Julia Ines Santos de Acebal, Noemi Esther Gianetti de Morfino and Julio Cesar Ramirez are being taken by INTERPOL from Lima to the Bolivian border by land. This operation might endanger the lives of these three persons, who are wanted by the Argentine police for past activities with the Peronist Montoneros.

Interior Ministry Denies Knowledge

PY231529 Paris AFP in Spanish 1530 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 21 Jun (AFP)--High-ranking Bolivian authorities have categorically asserted that they have no information regarding the handover to the Bolivian police of five Argentines accused of belonging to the Montonero movement of Argentina. An official Peruvian document released yesterday states that three Montoneros who entered the country illegally and who were carrying out subversive activities had been sent to Bolivia so the police of this country could hand them over to the Argentine police.

Benjamin Saravia, the under secretary for immigration, reported that "the Interior Ministry has no official knowledge of the Peruvian authorities handing over to Bolivia five Argentines who were detained in that country so they could then be transferred to Argentina. This has been confirmed by other authorities of the ministry, whose minister, Gen Antonio Arnez Camacho, has asked for a report from the migration authorities," he added.

The Human Rights Permanent Assembly released a communique last night asking that the arrested Argentines, who should receive personal guarantees and asylum or refuge, be presented to the public. It also indicates that contrary to the Peruvian assertion, five, not three, Argentines have disappeared in Peru and have been handed over to Bolivia so this country can carry out the "dirty work" of handing them over to the Argentine police.

ELECTORAL COURT DECIDES LECHIN REMAINS CANDIDATE

PY210255 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] The national Electoral Court has decided at a plenary meeting to turn down the request made by the Alliance of the Revolutionary Party of the National Left to withdraw its presidential and vice presidential candidates [Juan Lechin Oquendo and Anibal Aguila] and maintain its lists of senators and deputies.

BRIEFS

COST OF LIVING INCREASE--The cost of living index for the city of La Paz jumped 3.02 percent in May over the previous month. This is one of the highest indexes registered in recent years. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 14 Jun 80 p 10 PY]

CHAMBER DENIES PERMISSION TO PROSECUTE DEPUTY DIAS

PY211648 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] By 31 votes to 1, the Justice Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has denied permission for the Supreme Federal Court [SFC] to prosecute Deputy Getulio Dias, who had been charged with uttering offensive words against the Superior Electoral Court. It is sure the general assembly of the Chamber of Deputies in a closed session to be held next Friday will uphold the decision of the Justice Committee.

SAO PAULO RADIO, TV WORKERS END HUNGER STRIKE

PY211224 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0200 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Carlos Rodrigues' relay from Brasilia]

[Excerpt] The Tupi workers have lifted their hunger strike here in Brasilia now that their problem has been resolved. (Alberto Freitas), president of the Sao Paulo Radio Workers Association, will now tell us about the agreements reached with the federal government.

[Begin (Freitas) recording] Today we met from 0800 to 1900 to discuss the Tupi problem. Fortunately, an agreement was reached and the government was quite clear on the matter. Mass Media Minister Said Fahrat, the labor minister, Senator Jorbas Passarinho, opposition leader Freitas Nobre and Senators Jose Lins and Aderbal Jurema attended the talks. The following is the solution: The government has already made a decision on Tupi. All strikers will have their jobs guaranteed. Tupi will have another owner within a few weeks. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT CANADA 29-30 SEP

PY240120 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Itamaraty reported today that Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro will make an official visit to Canada on 29-30 September at the invitation or Mark MacGuigan, Canadian secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Details of Chile Visit

PY240131 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2226 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Brasilia, 23 Jun (LATIN)--Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro will be received at a special meeting by Chilean President Augusto Pinochet, who will also give a luncheon in his honor during his 3-day visit to Santiago, Chile, which begins on Thursday.

According to the agenda distributed by the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, Saraiva Guerreiro will hold two meetings with his Chilean counterpart, Rene Rojas Galdanes. The first meeting will be held on Thursday afternoon and the second on Friday. During his stay in the Chilean capital--the first official visit made by a Brazilian foreign minister for at least 8 years--Saraiva Guerreiro will visit the president of the Supreme Court, dedicate an engraved crafts fair, place a wreath at the monument of Bernardo O'Higgins and visit the International Studies Institute.

Pinochet will receive the Brazilian foreign minister at a meeting scheduled for Friday noon. This is to be followed by a luncheon given by the president at Diego Portales building.

The signing of documents will take place on Saturday morning, after which Saraiva Guerreiro will give a press conference. He will then return to Brazil.

In recent remarks to LATIN, Saraiva Guerreiro said that he was looking forward to this visit with interest, and that it "will contribute to strengthening even more the traditional friendship between our two nations and to developing our relations for the benefit of our peoples." He added that "Brazil and Chile have been friends for 150 years," and that "Chile cannot be left out of Brazil's friendly and constructive policy toward its neighbors." He said that both Brazil and Chile "are countries dynamically engaged in their development and imbued with the ideals of Latin American cooperation and brotherhood."

Although political relations between the two countries have not been very intense during the past 7 years, bilateral trade has greatly increased. According to official Brazilian statistics, in 1979 Brazilian exports to Chile totaled $378.7 million. In 1973, their trade totaled only $67.4 million.

EXPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS, MANUFACTURED GOODS INCREASE

FY172353 Paris AFP in Spanish 1133 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 14 Jun (AFP)--The Foreign Trade Department [CACEX] reported here today that Brazilian exports of raw materials and manufactured products increased 7.47 percent in volume and 29.64 percent in value during the first quarterof this year as compared with the same period last year.

CACEX statistics revealed that during the first quarter of this year Brazil exported 30,939,483 tons of various products with a total value of $5,604,137,000. During the same period last year, Brazilian exports totaled 28,788,241 tons worth $4,323,006,000.

During the first quarter of 1980, Brazil exported 27,263,480 tons of raw materials worth $2,252,290,000. The figures for the same period last year were 25,433,093 tons and $1,689,230,000. The value of Brazilian manufactured goods exported during the period between January and April of this year exceeded the value of raw materials exported during the same period. During the first quarter of 1980, 3,473,771 tons of manufactured goods worth $3,289,988,000 were exported, against 3,109,771 tons worth $2,576,624,000 exported during the same period the previous year.

Coffee beans worth $714,945,000 still hold first place on the list of products exported by Brazil in 1980, followed by iron ore worth $427,392,000, several kinds of transport materials worth $355,250,000, and soybean flour and cake worth $317,790,000.

During the same period, Brazil exported mechanical instruments and machinery worth $263,676,000 and raw sugar worth $244,450,000. Exports of manufactured steel products totaled $132,168,000, and the export of machinery, electrical appliances andinstruments increased to $118,453,000. Exports of shoes and soluble coffee increased to $110,259,000 and $94,850,000, respectively, and tabacco exports totaled $83,011,000.

Brazil also earned $55,463,000 from the export of cacao beans, and during the same period it exported cacao butter and refined cacao paste worth $47,962,000 and $74,682,000, respectively.

According to official estimates, Brazilian exports of raw materials and manufactured products increased in 1980 to some $20 billion, against $15,244,377,000 in 1979.

TRADE FIGURES WITH EEC, LAFTA, U.S., JAPAN REPORTED

PY172352 Paris AFP in Spanish 0341 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 13 Jun (AFP)--According to the Bank of Brazil, this country's trade with Japan during the first quarter of 1980 registered a surplus of $17,377,000. During that period Brazil exported $249,193,000 worth of goods to Japan and imported Japanese goods totaling $231,816,000. During the same period of last year, Brazil imported Japanese goods worth $215,584,000 and exported $195,268,000 worth of products to that country.

The same source reported here today that Brazil's trade with the other 10 member countries of LAFTA during the first quarter of 1980 registered a deficit of $55,897,000. The data released by the Bank of Brazil Foreign Trade Department (CACEX) indicate that during this period Brazil exported a variety of products worth $686,007,000 to the other LAFTA countries and imported goods worth $741,904,000 from those countries.

This is the breakdown by country:

Country	Exports in $U.S.	Imports in $U.S.
Argentina	216,895,000	328,909,000
Bolivia	30,155,000	16,189,000
Chile	87,764,000	89,909,000
Colombia	29,881,000	2,470,000
Ecuador	11,100,000	1,321,000
Mexico	91,921,000	75,608,000
Paraguay	81,204,000	16,343,000
Peru	20,249,000	28,206,000
Uruguay	78,483,000	27,398,000
Venezuela	38,175,000	155,556,000

As for its trade with the United States, Brazil experienced a deficit of $92,360,000 during the first quarter of this year. According to CACEX, Brazil exported $814,421,000 worth of goods to the United States while it imported U.S. products worth $906,781,000. During the same period last year trade between the two countries favored Brazil by $22,779,000. Brazil exported products worth $664,841,000 and imported products worth $642,062,000.

In its trade with the EEC countries, Brazil obtained a $283,407,000 surplus during the first quarter of this year. According to CACEX, Brazil exported merchandise worth $1,102,863,000 to EEC countries and imported from them goods worth $819,456,000.

This is the breakdown:

Country	Exports in $U.S.	Imports in $U.S.
FRG	272,414,000	379,192,000
Belgium, Luxembourg	59,895,000	45,346,000
Denmark	30,087,000	6,402,000
France	201,713,000	143,355,000
Ireland	5,596,000	5,433,000
Italy	175,100,000	73,991,000
The Netherlands	224,701,000	53,551,000
Great Britain	133,407,000	112,186,000

TURBAY REPLIES TO REQUEST TO LIFT STATE OF SIEGE

PA231447 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Edgar Francisco Azudillo report]

[Excerpts] The Confederation of Workers of Colombia has insisted on its request for the lifting of the state of siege. President Julio Cesar Turbaya Ayala replied:

[Begin recording] This decision is up to the president to make. The Constitution does not allow even the Supreme Court or Congress to ask for such action. Why? Because the very nature of public order makes the person responsible for keeping it be the one who makes such decisions. [Words indistinct] would be happier if the country could be ruled without special measures. [end recording]

JOINT DECLARATION WITH COSTA RICA ISSUED IN SAN ANDRES

PA232130 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Orlando Villar report from the Foreign Ministry]

[Text] The governments of Colombia and Costa Rica today reiterated their support for the principles of nonintervention, sovereign equality among nations, respect for the territorial integrity of all nations and respect for human rights, which are the basis for stability and harmonious relations among nations.

The pronouncement is part of a joint statement issued by Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas and Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier today after talks on San Andres Island that began Wednesday. The following is a text of the statement:

Invited by the Colombian Government, the Costa Rican minister of foreign relations and worship, Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, paid an official vist to San Andres, Republic of Colombia, 20-23 June 1980 along with a high-level delegation. He held cordial talks in San Andres with Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas on international affairs and bilateral relations. Both ministers confirmed to their satisfaction the lofty spirit of relations between the two countries and voiced their desire to further expand those relations. At the end of the meeting, they signed the following joint statement:

The foreign ministers reiterated their support for the principles of nonintervention, sovereign equality among nations, respect for the territorial integrity of all nations and respect for human rights, which are the basis for stability and harmonious relations among nations. They reiterated their support for the principles that no state can disregard or change the obligations set forth in treaties unless the peaceful acquiescence of the other parties is obtained. They also reiterated their support for the traditional international practice, the basis of peace and coexistence among nations, that no change in a country's constitution can alter international agreements entered into prior to the change, as set forth in the Convention on Treaties signed in Havana in 1928 which the two nations signed.

They studied with the greatest interest the situation in Central America and the Caribbean and voiced their concern about the deterioration of peace and of democratic institutions in the area. They also voiced satisfaction over the efforts some governments are making to ensure in an orderly and peaceful way the operation of a genuinely democratic system in which respect for basic human rights prevails in the social, political, economic and cultural fields.

They reiterated their pleasure with the efforts that the Salvadoran Government junta has been making to establish a democratic regime through a policy of profound economic and social content. In light of the first anniversary of the fall of the Somoza dictatorship in Nicaragua, they cited the creation of the State Council, with the participation of the various political forces in the nation and the announcement of elections. They voiced hope that free elections will confirm the Nicaraguan hope of achieving a genuine representative democracy.

They noted the big risk to the peace and security of the area posed by direct or indirect, illegal foreign intervention in the internal or external affairs of the nations of this area. They reiterated their decision to promote the most broad-ranging cooperation between the two nations to protect renewable and nonrenewable resources within the marine and seabottom areas belonging to each state pursuant to the treaty signed in San Jose, Costa Rica, on 17 March 1977.

The Colombian foreign minister reiterated to the Costa Rican minister of foreign relations and worship the enthusiastic support of his government for President Carazo's initiative of creating a university for peace based in Costa Rica under UN auspices so that it will give the proper academic training to achieve the ideal of harmonious coexistence among all nations of the world. The Colombian foreign minister noted his gladness at the initiative to admit Costa Rica as an observer on the Andean Council of Foreign Ministers, which will be considered in due time during the meeting of presidents of the subregion.

The two foreign ministers also agreed to establish a system of periodic exchange of information between officials of the two foreign ministries during meetings to be held every 3 months alternately in each country. The first meeting will be held the first week in September in San Jose. They noted their satisfaction with the signing on this date in the San Andres intendency of the cultural, technical and scientific cooperation agreements which constitute new ties of solidarity between the two nations. They noted the importance of President Rodrigo Carazo's visit to Bogota and President Turbay Ayala's visit to San Jose, which should be held as soon as possible.

TALKS CONTINUE IN BORDER DISPUTE WITH VENEZUELA

PA182117 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Oscar Osorio report]

[Text] The governments of Colombia and Venezuela have the best intentions of finding a prompt solution to the maritime border dispute although it is too early to say they are on the brink of arriving at a final settlement, Col Julio Londono, chairman of the negotiating committee for the Colombian side, told this station's "Giant Perspectives" program when asked about the marked optimism with which the Venezuelan press has reported on the talks lately.

He recalled that on several occasions, it had been said with the same optimism that a settlement was imminent but it has not materialized. Londono, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, insisted that it is too still early to talk of an imminent solution. [Begin recording] I think it is too early to anticipate the outcome of the talks. It can be stated that the two governments and the two delegations are engaged in an open and constructive dialogue and the intention both of the negotiating committees and the governments is to achieve, as soon as possible, a suitable arrangement to solve the problem. [end recording]

Londono said the intention of the two committees is to reach a prompt solution.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES CONGRESSMEN'S MOSCOW VISIT

PA201912 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Jun 80

["Informal Report" by Oscar Dominguez]

[Excerpts] The Supreme Soviet, the highest body in the Soviet Union, has deprived itself of the pleasure of hearing Chamber President Adalberto Valle Munoz's prose. The leader from Cesar had prepared a speech written in Valledupar. The lyrics were written by Camilo Namen and the music was composed by Emiliano Zapata and Leandro Diaz. With this document that will not go down in the history of post-czarist Russia, they praised the virtues of the proletariat and gulag regime and made a brief reference to the virtues of democracy "made in Colombia." But, as we reported, that speech was not delivered. The [Supreme] Soviet simply refused to meet with the Colombian congressmen despite the convincing dialectics of Ambassador to Moscow Guillermo Plata Alcio.

The Soviet officials apoligized almost with tears in their eyes to the Colombian congressional delegation, saying that all their efforts are geared to advancing the Moscow Olympic games. However, they furnished them with the addresses of some stores where our legislators would be able to squander their $180 per diem buying Russian caps to dazzle their relatives and friends when they return to Colombia spouting a few words in Stalin's language. They will also purchase some bottles of genuine vodka to put in their bars at home. They will be used to show off, not to drink, unless a rich relative or a girl of loose morals shows up. Our congressmen are honoring the yellow, blue and red of our flag in other countries with great big hangovers so bad they could mistake the Parthenon for a carnival stand. They are thus preparing to cope with big current problems in Colombia, where thousands of families can't even get staples while others down champagne and caviar in the exotic scenarios of international diplomacy.

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP COLGATE-PALMOLIVE EXECUTIVE THWARTED

PA210007 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2216 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Cali, Colombia, 20 Jun (LATIN)--Police have reported that two people were shot and wounded today when alleged guerrillas unsuccessfully tried to kidnap a U.S. executive identified as Kenneth H. Reysen, manager of the Colgate-Palmolive Company.

According to police, six young heavily armed men surprised Reysen as he was leaving his home in the southern part of the city this morning. Reysen's chauffeur, the watchman posted at his house and several policemen engaged in a shootout with the kidnappers and forced them to flee. One of the alleged guerrillas was wounded and was picked up by his companions. Watchman Jose Ortiz Rodriguez was wounded and was taken to a clinic. Reysen's company has refused to comment on the incident.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SWITZERLAND--Bogota--Juan Pablo Llinas has been appointed Colombian ambassador to Switzerland to replace Leon Colmenares Bautista, who resigned. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Jun 80 PA]

EUROPEAN COMMISSION REPRESENTATIVE--Bogota--Former Mines and Energy Minister Alberto Vasquez Restrepo has been appointed chief of Colombia's permanent mission before the EC Commission. Vasquez is the first official to fill this post, whose seat is located in Brussels. He is scheduled to assume the post in early July. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Jun 80 PA]

ARMED PERUVIANS SAID CROSSING BORDER FOR RIVER WATER

PA240215 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Loja Provincial Prefect Salvador Valdivieso revealed at the Fourth Congress of Provincial Councils in Portoviejo that armed Peruvians are invading the southern part of the country, taking advantage of a bilateral agreement whereby Peruvians are allowed the use of the waters of several Ecuadorean rivers. The prefect insisted the situation is becoming more alarming as the number of Peruvian guards increases, based on the signed agreement which permits Peru to use the waters of our rivers for irrigation of their border fields, causing serious harm to our farmers in that sector. Valdivieso exhorted the provincial councils and the national government to take note of this daily abuse on the remote southern border.

FERAUD SAYS GOVERNMENT STUDYING STRUCTURAL CHANGES

PA212206 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Excerpts] In a news conference, Government Minister Carlos Feraud Blum reported to the country on various aspects of this ministry, noting that the country is experiencing complete calm.

[Begin recording] While the multiparty commission is studying the bill on constitutional amendments, the president is evaluating the work at all ministries in morning and afternoon sessions. The main purpose of these working sessions is to evaluate the work that is being done in each area, implement the necessary actions to boost the government action and coordinate the duties of the various offices to avoid the repetition of tasks, and the waste of efforts and to accomplish an efficient administration in the future. [end recording]

A newsman asked: Mr Minister, do conditions exist in the country to carry out political structural changes?

[Begin recording] I believe that the conditions do exist to implement the changes that are about to be made. One thing we must be very clear about is that these changes cannot be made overnight. It is very difficult and complicated to change a country especially when one does not have the economic resource needed to do it. Consequently, the country will see the changes in the long run. Perhaps, only the groundwork will be laid in certain areas during the 5 years of this administration. Therefore, the changes will occur in a process which will last possibly several years.

The problems we are facing in various provinces: [land] invasions, claims, threats of strikes and so forth are the result of expectations created by the electoral campaign and the political platform of President Roldos. I believe that it is in those sectors that the change is going to occur, but some think that this will happen overnight and this is not so. This is definitely not so. In addition, in order to implement the five main reforms--the agrarian reform, the tax reform, the educational reform, the administrative reform and the political reform--we need the legislative measures that these reforms require so that this country can begin to move forward. If this does not happen and as long as the country's economic and political structure remain the same, we will not be able to see these changes. [end recording]

POLICE SENT TO BALZAR TO PREVENT TEACHERS' ACTION

PA212207 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] A large detachment of the airborne police squadron has prevented teachers from seizing the townhall in Balzar municipality. The teachers have been on strike since 9 June and had announced the seizure to demand that the Finance Ministry transfer the funds required by the municipality of Balzar to pay their salaries which have the new basic level of 5,000 sucres.

SECURITY TIGHTENS TO PROTECT U.S. OFFICES FROM CUBANS

PY222345 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2000 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 22 Jun (LATIN)--Diplomatic sources have reported that the internal and external security at all U.S. official offices in Lima, among them the embassy building and the ambassador's residence, have been reinforced as of today in view of the rumors of a massive occupation by Cuban refugees in Peru.

The source, who did not wish to be identified, stated that this measure was taken to keep U.S. diplomats, who refused to grant visas to 214 Cuban families who applied for them to travel to the United States as refugees, from being pressured by these people. The source also stated to this agency that the hunger strike by more than 100 Cubans which began 5 days ago is not the embassy's concern.

Employees of this agency witnessed the strict internal security carried out by security forces personnel at the U.S. embassy and ambassador's residence. Security measures have also been increased in other diplomatic buildings, such as the Information and Press Service Agency. The external security at all U.S. buildings has also been increased, and it is being carried out by uniformed Peruvian police.

GOVERNMENT REVEALS GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES OF LEFTIST GROUPS

PY210316 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Lima, 20 Jun (LATIN)--According to an official communique, Argentine and Peruvian extremists had plans to carry out subversive activities just 5 weeks before the transfer of power from the military government to the new constitutional government in Peru.

The Interior Ministry revealed last night that the state security services thwarted the plan after arresting foreign terrorists, who were handed over to the Bolivian Immigration Service.

According to the official communique, the Argentines Julia Santos de Acebal, Noemi Esther Gianotti de Morfino and Julio Cesar Ramirez--who entered the country illegally--belong to the Peronist Montonero movement.

The communique added that at the time of their arrest these people carried false identification documents, and that their presence in Peruvian territory "was dangerous for the national security."

The government released the communique in response to reports made in leftist newspapers and magazines that the Argentines were in fact kidnapped by the army intelligence services.

The magazine EQUIS-X and the newspaper EL DIARIO DE MARKA affirmed that members of the Argentine Army intelligence service that came to Lima a few days before the operation participated in the arrest of the Argentines. Both the magazine and the newspaper reported that the Montoneros, after being arrested and before being banished to Bolivia, were tortured in an army resort site called "Playa Hondable," 35 km from Lima. The press reports were not denied in the government official communique.

According to the police, three powerful homemade bombs exploded in Lima on 12 and 15 June, the explosion caused significant economic losses, but no casualties. The police so far have been unable to identify those responsible for these bombings.

The bombs damaged a municipal building in the popular district of San Martin de Porres, caused a fire in a bank in the outskirts of the city and damaged the grave of Gen Juan Velazco Alvarado who ruled Peru from 1968 to 1975.

The official communique affirmed that the Peronist Montoneros and Peruvian extreme leftists "were jointly preparing subversive actions detrimental to national security."

The last terrorist activities reported in Peru took place in 1976, when powerful bombs were thrown at the houses of Vice Admirals Jose Faura and Guillermo Larco, two former ministers of the navy during Velasco Alvarado's government. In 1976, the military government also reported the disbanding of an urban guerrilla group after arresting some leftist extremists, who were reportedly backed by army officers. At that time, former Interior Minister Gen Luis Cisneros showed to foreign journalists some of the arms and military equipment which were taken from the extremists as well as some pictures of the places where they met to plot their subversive activities.

The bomb explosions and the banishment of the Montoneros to Bolivia took place just 5 weeks before the new constitutional government assumes power with the inauguration of President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry, winner of the 18 May elections. During his first presidential term from 1963-68, Belaunde broke up a guerrilla group operating in the central Peruvian Andes, after clashes with antiguerrilla policemen that caused deaths on both sides.

MINISTER-DESIGNATE VIEWS HUMAN RIGHTS, FREEDOM OF PRESS

PY240335 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Future Peruvian Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara y Ureta stated today that the constitutional government of Fernando Belaunde Terry will be a zealous defender of public order and social peace, free of repression and intimidation. De la Jara y Ureta pointed out that he will have a free hand to carry out his task, which will be based on the respect for human rights as well as a complete and unrestricted freedom of the press.

The future minister said that social unrest and incidents will be avoided by means of a dialogue seeking agreements and efficient solutions. In regard to some strikes which are being held at present, he said that they are the result of a tense time, of the transition from one regime to another, of the increase of the cost of living and of low salaries.

GOVERNMENT CREATES NEW UCAYALI DEPARTMENT

PY192343 Paris AFP in Spanish 1044 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 19 Jun (AFP)--The Peruvian Government announced here tonight the creation of the Ucayali Department, adding to the 24 departments of the country. It stated, however, that the promulgation of the decree is subject to the lifting of the general strike started 10 days ago by 50,000 inhabitants of Pucallpa, future capital of Ucayali. The strike is in demand of the creation of a department in the central zone of the Peruvian Amazon jungle.

Pucallpa, 700 km northeast of Lima, is part of the Loreto Department and its capital Iquitos is 1,000 km from Lima, thus creating great delays in administrative decisions.

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES--Mines and Energy Minister Gen Rene Balarezo stated here today that Peru has reached 195,000 barrels daily in oil production, and that soon it will reach 200,000 barrels per day. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1837 GMT 14 Jun 80 PY]

SCIENTIFIC, CULTURAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH CHILE

PA202003 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] During a ceremony today, Chilean Deputy Foreign Minister Enrique Valdes Puga turned over to Panamanian Deputy Foreign Minister Juan Manuel Castulovich the document on Chile's adherence to the protocol of the Panama Canal neutrality treaty.

In his speech in the ceremony, the Chilean official said: [begin recording] On the conclusion of the second meeting of the joint commission, I wish to express the Chilean delegation's sincere gratitude for the warm hospitality and attention we have received from the Panamanian authorities. I also wish to express my recognition of those who worked in the organization and development of this new meeting because their work permitted the successful holding of this meeting in an atmosphere of great understanding.

The well-founded hopes of achieving solid advances in bilateral cooperation which were expressed during the inaugural session have been realized as shown today by the important agreements on scientific cooperation and cultural programs that we have just signed. We have taken firm and decisive steps in mutual cooperation. They will undoubtedly help us to [words indistinct] through joint efforts in the difficult path that today's convulsed world presents. This is another demonstration that the old and traditional ties that link our two peoples are stronger today. I think we can state without fear that direct cooperation between two sister nations is the force that helps in overcoming the challenges of progress and facing with determination the needs of greater development. [end recording]

The Chilean deputy foreign minister was asked by this station about the areas included in the bilateral technical cooperation, he said: [begin recording] [words indistinct] precisely to further advance and to implement through specific achievements this [words indistinct]. As a result of the second meeting of the joint cooperation commission we have signed an important scientific and technical cooperation agreement and a program of cultural and educational exchanges for the next 3 years. These two agreements will permit a great relationship of cooperation in scientific, technological, cultural and education areas which will enable our two peoples to have a better understanding of each other and thus increase their friendship.

(Chile can offer many things). For example, we are able to provide technical assistance in the area of copper. Through the help of the Catholic University [words indistinct] Panamanian students there. We can also offer technical advice in many aspects of planning, particularly development areas such housing, health and education. Those are the essential aspects of the cooperation. Through the constant work of the joint commissions, other areas of cooperation might emerge. With the signing of the agreement, this cooperation can be carried out without any obstacle. [end recording]

RAILROAD WORKERS SUSPEND STRIKE, SET 25 JUN DEADLINE

PA202016 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpts] At 1600 this afternoon the Panama Railroad Workers Union called off the strike and set a deadline Wednesday, 25 June, for favorable responses to their demands. The decision was made following a 1-hour meeting with Capt Antonio Motta, deputy director of the port authority. The first strike by the railroad workers after the installations reverted to Panama began at 0700 this morning, bringing to a halt railroad traffic between Panama and Colon.

COSTA RICA

WORKERS, STUDENTS, TEACHERS BEGIN STRIKES

PA240148 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Costa Rica began the week with three new strikes, one called by workers and two others by students and teachers from different educational centers. The first strike began at 0600 hours at the Moin Pier where about 300 workers from Bublin y Carre called an indefinite strike. The workers are protesting nonfulfillment of several agreements reached during a previous strike.

Another strike was called by teachers of the Anastasio Alfaro School, who are demanding the appointment of guidance counselors. The third is being promoted by students from the technical professional school in El Roble, Puntarenas, who are demanding solutions to several problems.

EL SALVADOR

SECURITY FORCES ON ALERT FOR 24-25 JUN STRIKE

PA232019 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1848 GMT 23 Jun 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 23 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran security forces have declared themselves on a state of alert in view of possible disturbanaces during a nationwide general strike to be held on Tuesday and Wednesday by the leftist Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses.

The labor union committee made up of labor federations affiliated with Marxist groups has said here that some 70,000 workers are ready to support the strike. According to the leftist groups, the 2-day strike will be the beginning of the "final offensive" which has been announced for a long time by the Marxist groups which operate in El Salvador.

The activities announced by the sponsors of the strike include the cutting off of water and electric power. According to what has been announced, the workers should attend the activities scheduled by the leftist groups in neighborhoods and districts of San Salvador. The governmnet has not announced any special measures to counteract the strike organized by the Marxists.

Defense Ministry Spokesman

PA232022 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 22 Jun 80 pp 11, 36

[Text] The Salvadoran Armed Forces will not pay attention to the provocations of the leftist groups nor will they fall into the trap of well-planned movements. Nevertheless, they are ready to fulfill their constitutional mandate of safeguarding peace in the nation, a Defense Ministry spokesman said yesterday when referring to the announced "final offensive" of the leftist groups.

The army spokesman said the government is aware that a so-called coordinating body is planning violent actions on Tuesday and Wednesday is an attempt to disrupt the Salvadoran people's peace. Groups to burn vehicles, erect barricades and close the streets in the busier intersections have been organizaed to force the people to support a strike. They have even called foreign newsmen to tell them that "massacres" will occur on those days. This is a plan to discredit our country.

"All of this is public knowledge," the source added, "but it must be stated that the provocateurs are the leftists. Since they have not found support among the people, they want to force the people to go on a strike which violates the principles the leftists say they defend."

"Freedom to work is an essential human right. No one can force us to stop working just because they feel that we should support a specific political sector," the spokesman said.

Yesterday, during the "occupation" of five radio stations, the Coordinating Board issued a call for insurrection on Tuesday and Wednesday and it told the people not to go to their jobs "so they would not be exposed to repression." However, it did not say from where the repression would come, if from the left which does not want the people to work or from the authorities who have sworn to maintain peace.

The army spokesman said that the Salvadoran people should have confidence in the armed forces and know "who are their real enemies. They are those who, obeying foreign slogans, want to force the people to support their actions." These strike movements are not voluntary and this should be clear to the world, the spokesman added.

Junta's Antistrike Appeal

PA240433 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0339 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran junta asked the people tonight not to join the strike called for Tuesday and Wednesday by the Marxist Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses. "The strike must not be held. It hurts the economy and can generate more violence. I ask the people to show up at work tomorrow," government junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano said on a national radio and television network.

Majano's appeal was part of a conciliation message addressed to all sectors, in which he asked all Salvadorans to assume the responsibility of seeking a national unity formula that will put an end to the violence affecting this country.

But Majano clearly indicated that this invitation to a dialogue is not a sign of weakness on the part of the current regime. "The armed forces are capable of militarily controlling the belligerence, the disorder, the conspiracies and the anarchy to which this situation can lead us," he added. He then said that the gravity of the current situation is leading toward a gradual destruction of the country, and "an ill-fated and radical dictatorship will emerge from its wreckage."

This is the third time in less than 15 days that Majano has repeated his invitation to a dialogue as a means of overcoming the crisis of violence in El Salvador. According to Majano, violence is leading the country toward an economic chaos of dramatic consequences. "Destruction and death are walking hand in hand," he added. At least 40 people have died in El Salvador in the past few hours as a result of incidents of political violence.

The Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses, which comprises four leftist groups, recently announced at a news conference that some 70,000 workers have endorsed the strike in principle. The strikers have threatened to suspend the potable water and electrical services throughout the country. An uneasy calm prevails in the capital, augmented by the latest violent incidents that have taken place in San Salvador and in other cities in the interior.

Majano Suggests Dialogue

PA240315 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1242 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Interview with Col Arnoldo Majano on 23 Jun at the Education Ministry--recorded]

[Text] We asked Colonel Majano about the announcement made by leftist organizations regarding a strike to be held on 24 and 25 June.

[Question] What is the junta's opinion on the strike?

[Answer] I cannot speak in the name of the junta as such, but I think I interpret their opinion when I say that they believe that the sectors which called for a strike should seriously think it over. We shall hear and study their demands as publicly presented and urge them to reconsider because we believe that a way to solve the problems affecting the country, some of which they have expressed, is to reach an understanding between all sectors through a dialogue. This would lead all the various political and social factions existing in the country to some form of understanding. Their participation in this formula will bring coexistence and peace to the country.

[Question] [Words indistinct] invite these sectors to a dialogue?

[Answer] I am not specifically proposing a dialogue in the name of the junta but I believe that all sectors interested in building a new social order in the country should participate in a dialogue; that is, if it does not involve imposition but seeks an understanding.

Armed Forces Strike Preparation

PA240446 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador--Only 24 hours before the general strike called by the leftist groups, heavily armed troops have taken up positions in the streets of this capital. This military operation is being interpreted in El Salvador as prelude to the measures the army will adopt tomorrow when some 60,000 workers of the public and private sectors will go on strike, as ordered by the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses.

LABOR UNIONS ISSUE DECLARATION TO SUPPORT STRIKE

PA222059 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish 20 Jun 80 Volume 2, pp 1041-1044

[Excerpt] The Labor Unity Committee (CUS) made up by the Salvadoran United Labor Federation, (FUFS), the Revolutionary Trade Union Federation (FSR), the Food Industry, Textile Garments, similar and Affiliated Workers Federation of El Salvador (FESCIABCES), Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation (FENASTRAS), the Salvadoran Social Security Institute Workers Union (FTISS) and the Textile United Industries S.A. Labor Union (STIUSA): An appeal must be made to the organized workers to join and positively support the strike called by the revolutionary corrdinator of the masses and we hope that the reply will be the best.

At a news conference held yesterday at the law school auditorium the CUS issued a declaration of the committee to the people of Salvador and other parts of the world, which says the following:

Companeros, people of El Salvador and other parts of the world, we greet you in the name of the labor unions which make up the CUS.

The deep social, political and economic crisis affecting our country stems from a dependency which has been promoted and is still in effect. As a result of this dependency a situation exists in which a reduced group of families own the majority of the country's productive resources and, hence, the economic, political, cultural and social benefits produced.

However, the largest part of the Salvadoran people who are the main producers of the national wealth has been compelled to live under conditions violating the most elemental human rights.

Amid this acute crisis and in spite of the efforts of imperialism, the oligarchy and the puppet Christian Democratic Party [PDC] military junta distort reality with whimsical explanations in an attempt to prove that the ones to blame for the crisis are the people and its organizations. We know that the ones really to blame are the same oligrachy, imperialism and its allies.

This means that the rights and aspirations of our people have been ignored and, on the contrary, more than ever a brutal repression has been implemented in the cities and provinces.

The effort made by U.S. imperialism, its allies and the Salvadoran rightist reformists (the military and the PDC) in promoting their plan of reforms with massacres tries to prevent the victory of the revolutionary and democratic forces of the people over national and international reactionaries.

This is why revolutionary, labor, democratic, people's and progressive forces have been compelled to fight with doubled intensity and we have created a large union of forces to achieve the true independence and freedom for the people.

Repression in El Salvador has a long history and even though it is due mainly to the same structural causes, this year is has reached unprecedented heights and in recent months there have been an average of 50 killings per day, mostly in the provinces. It should be noted that dozens of peasants have been killed in Platanares, El Tricinio (Chalatenango Department), in Comunidad, Las Animas, Chalatenango and others. The massacre of labor leaders, teachers, students, political militants and in general all the people has become overwhelming. Up to date most of the labor unions offices have been dynamited, their offices looted in various parts of the country and the rest of the labor unions offices have been threatened with bombings and looting. Army and "security" forces personnel have participated in these terrorist operations. On many occasions they operate under the aegis of IGB [not further identified], Secret Anti-communist Army [ESA], Death Squadron [EM] and others. These facts refute the cynical claims of the government counterrevolutionary junta that there is no repression in El Salvador.

Within the framework of this situation, the PDC bears a great deal of the blame as well as Venezuela and other countries in trying to promote the reformist project which has not found support among the broad people's forces. The oligarchy in turn has unleashed a violent repression with a brutality unprecedented in the worst times of Molina and Romero.

The truth is that reforms are not being accepted by the people who do not want them. El Salvador, behind the mask of democracy is being led toward the extermination of its best sons. Reform with repression cannot be accepted by the peoples. This is included within a broader project which cannot be accepted by the country's popular forces and which is for the purpose of annihilating the revolutionary, popular and revolutionary movement. This political project is linked to the strategic, economic and political interests of U.S. imperialism. Those who have been inside the first and second junta governments reveal that U.S. intervention has taken place and that the United States has rejected any government that has not served its interests.

In addition to the U.S. intervention carried out by military advisers, antisubversive training, military aid and even the threat of civil war, an additional solution proposed by imperialism to the crisis includes genocide, the first stages of which have already begun. Therefore, we believe that U.S. imperialism should remember its defeats in Vietnam, the Dominican Republic and Nicaragua. The selective murders have only strengthened and multiplied the people's movement and at this crucial moment facing the country the CUS greets and calls on all revolutionary, democratic and people's movement to remain united. It also calls upon all those who want to see our people free from imperialist domination, clergy and laymen, believers and unbelievers, to unite all our forces and join a single effort for the liberation of our people and a true justice, democracy and freedom.

Today when we begin the union of the Salvadoran labor movement, we know that it is not easy but we are sure we can do it. We understand that ideological differences are no obstacle to prevent unity. Today it is more understandable that we have to correctly face an ideological plurality in the labor movement. Unions are a single front of the workers and from here we organize resistance and the struggle against injustice and for the conquest of our immediate objective.

Therefore, it has been made possible for our labor centrals to fight as a unit respecting their ideological differences. We have begun the creation of the "Labor Union Committee." We believe the time has come to test the willingness of our leaders and rank and file of our labor centrals to begin the march on the path of unity, to begin a new period in history of the Salvadoran labor movement and sooner rather than later create the single labor central as the highest expression of unity within the labor movement.

In this way the CUS calls on its thousands of organized workers to follow the appeal of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM] for a 2-day strike and to repudiate and fight beside our people to attain: a halt to repression and an ending of military operations in the cities and provinces, the immediate lifting of the state of siege, an end to foreign intervention, an end to the intervention against university autonomy, and freedom for Salvador Samayoa.

Finally, we urge the rest of the labor movement to forge the most complete unity and alongside the democratic and people's forces build a truly free sovereign nation.

The CRM is confident that the general 2-day strike will be an indisputable show of power of the people's organizations and will have the most open support not only of the organization's members of the CRM but also of other powerful unions, such as the health sector workers, the market peddlers, government workers and others.

GUATEMALA

THOUSANDS TURN OUT FOR ANTICOMMUNIST RALLY

PA240207 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1856 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 23 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Some 100,000 persons participated Sunday in an anticommunist demonstration in support of the army. The demonstration was held in Quetzaltenango in Western Guatemala. Quetzaltenango, the second largest city in Guatemala, hosted delegations from the northwestern region to the demonstration, which was organized by a political sector which has formed the Authentic Nationalist Central Party under former President Carlos Arana Osorio.

This is the second such demonstration in this country, which is shaken by the violent confrontation of extreme left and right groups. The first was held a month and a half ago in Chiquimula in eastern Guatemala.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT EXPLAINS STAND CONCERNING PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

PA201858 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] On Tuesday, 17 June, the Foreign Ministry exchanged views on the status of the peace negotiations with El Salvador with the directors of the newspapers and the radio and television newscasts. This event is important not only because the media plays a prominent role in the promotion of ideas and opinions but because it is through this media that certain information, better yet certain misinformation was given. This misinformation was on a very delicate international problem which must be treated very carefully, with a large dosage of good sense and without adopting sentimental stands or going into temperamental tantrums.

The case which led the Foreign Ministry to summon the press is very well known and therefore, there is no reason to repeat it or to mention any names in connection with it now. We only want to explain, based on what was said during this meeting, that the reporters who had published spectacular news on alleged anomalies in the negotiations with El Salvador only made the mistake of granting too much credibility to an unreliable source because by distorting the facts and giving only one side of the information, they were not rendering a good service to the public but are confusing it. In sum, it is another typical case in which the good faith of newsmen is caught off guard.

The foreign minister, the deputy foreign minister, the members of the negotiating commission and the members of the commission on borders attended the meeting in addition to the directors of the media. All these officials know very well the most intimate details of the conflict with El Salvador. They have all participated in the talks actively and directly. They are all very capable professionals and honest citizens. Regarding the defense of Honduran rights in the negotiations with El Salvador, they all attested to the fact that things are not as they have been presented over the past few days through sensationalist and alarming statements. They said that there are no anomalies in the documents signed which could threaten the Honduran cause and that everything continues to unfold within the foreseen and foreseeable conditions in this kind of matter.

One of the most important aspects of the matter is that the thesis of a comprehensive and simultaneous solution to the seven points identified by the OAS as reasons for the controversy continues in effect. This means that the two sides are aware that all these points must be solved at the same time or nothing is solved. Just as in any negotiation of this kind, each side is trying to reinforce its position and break the resistance of the other but the prevailing criteria is that there can be no agreement if the line of justice and honor is totally abandoned.

One must bear in mind that the object of the direct talks is to iron out differences and reach agreements in principle and that the result obtained from this will be turned over to the mediator so that he can analyze it, establish the pertinent deductions and make recommendations.

Let it remain clear then that the general peace agreement between Honduras and El Salvador is not being signed during the negotiations. What is being done is seeking agreements in order to sign the document later on.

The error which became evident in recent speculations published here is precisely the hasty judgment of a matter which requires a lot of calm and caution. It has been insinuated that our Foreign Ministry has weakened its stand and is leading matters along the wrong path. This is not so. It is not as simple as that. Not everything is hard or soft in a negotiation. It is a strategy in which these two options are alternated and combined in order to reach an agreement. If there was a consensus in everything discussed there would not be any controversy. The two countries would not have drifted apart and the past 11 years would not have been uselessly wasted.

The truth is that there are still disagreements which the negotiations are trying to resolve in the best way and once and for all. Therefore, it must be understood that the Honduran negotiators, and presumably the Salvadoran negotiations too, are determined to find a just and honorable agreement. It would be ideal not to have so many delays in a border conflict which is already 100 years old as this is not a reason for speeding up the process to get out of the impasse soon and in any which way.

Honduras hopes that in addition to finding a just and honorable solution the two countries will find a decisive and final solution. This is the stand of the government of the armed forces which is in no way subject to changes, and which is actively working to make the peace treaty possible without pause but also without haste.

It is most important to do things right even if we have to wait for another 100 years.

CGT THREATENS TO STAGE GENERAL STRIKE 25 JUN

PA231625 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1536 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 23 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Social Christian General Workers' Central (CGT) of Honduras today threatened the military government and private enterprise by exerting pressure and staging a general strike on Wednesday. The decision was made last night during an urgent CGT meeting which accused the Labor Ministry of imcompetence and intransigent management in solving the labor dispute at the Envases Industriales firm. This is one of many interconnected firms run by the U.S. banana enterprises operating along the northern Honduran coastline which are firmly opposed to all labor claims not provided for in the labor code.

Felicito Avila, CGT general secretary, stated that he has asked the executive branch to solve the dispute or else it will go on a general strike in which other central labor organizations, confederations and federations of other sectors are expected to participate.

He also accused Michael Rotolo, an American citizen of the Honduran brewery which is also connected with a banana company, of causing the disputes in the firms.

NICARAGUA

ARCE VIEWS IMPORTANCE OF ANNIVERSARY FETE, OTHER ISSUES

PA230326 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 15 Jun 80 p 3

[Interview with Revolutionary Commander Bayardo Arce in connection with upcoming first anniversary of Sandinist revolution--place and time not given]

[Text] Question: Commander Arce, what is the international significance of the Sandinist peoples revolution now that almost 1 year has passed since the triumph of the insurrection on 19 July?

Answer: We have always felt that the triumph of the Nicaraguan peoples revolution was not just a triumph for Nicaraguans, that the Sandinist peoples revolution has been a triumph for all peoples who are struggling for their liberation, a triumph for Latin America, a triumph for the peoples of the Third World, for all men who love progress and peace and for all men, countries, peoples and governments which seek to bury the old international relations and develop a new world economic order, a new framework for political relations among nations. For us, the first year of achievements of our revolution constitutes an event for national festivity, not only because it permits us to evaluate a year of activities and improve the path taken by our revolution to refine and adjust it, but also because it permits us to realize the significance that this revolution holds for our people and the other peoples of the world. For this reason, we have considered it appropriate that the anniversary celebrations be shared by all those who also triumphed with us on 19 July.

Therefore, we have considered the commemoration of the first anniversary to be an opportunity to meet with all those sectors which, before or after 19 July, have contributed in one way or another to help our revolution proceed amid all the difficulties, amid all the consequences of the dictatorship.

In our opinion, this is the significance of this first anniversary. We tried to gather together for this commemoration all those sectors of the world which have in one way or another have been linked to or identified with our process and have made a contribution to permit this process to proceed along its path and to make it increasingly true and factual that the Sandinist peoples revolution is not only the heritage of Nicaraguans but of all men who are committed to justice in the world.

Question: Commander Arce, this belief has its practical application in the invitation to certain international personages. Specifically, three prominent world figures have been invited: President Castro, President Carter and Yasir 'Arafat, himself. What is the policy of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front in this regard?

Answer: I believe that we have not invited only three personages. We have probably invited more whose names we have not announced officially for reasons of diplomatic courtesy.

There has been some mismanagement of news reports and there may even have been speculation regarding those invited which, in the first place, shows that this commemoration has international importance.

The fact that the international agencies are concerned with speculating about or reporting on those personages possibly attending this commemoration highlights the importance of the Nicaraguan revolution in the contemporary world.

It also highlights the significance of the fact that by their presence here, [the guests] will be reiterating the friendship with our people and our process that is felt by the most varied world forces. By our invitations to world or regional personages, persons identified with our struggle or who have subsequently contributed to our triumph or helped us to solve the many difficulties that we inherited from the dictatorship, we are reaffirming conduct that has been a constant feature of our foreign policy, that is, our integration from the outset into the movement of nonaligned countries.

This integration does not only represent the fact that we are joining the countries that are closest to us in experience, the countries of the Third World. This integration does not only represent the fact that we are joining countries which like us have clear anti-imperialist, anticolonialist and antiracist convictions. This integration is also the quickest way to express one of the intentions of the Sandinist peoples revolution.

This is the intention to have relations with all the countries of the world, the determination to cultivate friendship with all the countries of the world, the determination to take Nicaragua out of the isolation in which the dictatorship maintained it and truly and wholly bring it into the concert of nations.

That is why we, having an idea of the significance of our revolution and a clear definition of our foreign policy, have extended invitations to all those forces which had shown friendship and good will toward our process. We have even invited some who have not been characterized precisely by such feelings.

But we are doing it for a purpose. On the occasion of our first anniversary, on the occasion of the first year of achievements of our revolution and taking advantage of the revolution's international relevance, we wish to reaffirm to the world our policy of friendship.

This policy of rapprochement represents the will of a people, the will of our vanguard, to maintain and cultivate the best relations with all countries.

Obviously, no one can offer friendship forever without receiving it in return. But we want to exhaust all our political efforts, all our political ability, to offer friendship before having to assume attitudes of animosity toward those who may wish to adopt attitudes of animosity toward us.

If some day we have to take a clear position of animosity, of hostility toward a country, we want it to be understood that first we exhausted sustained efforts to establish friendship with all countries, independently of their ideological positions, their economic experience and so forth. We respect the self-determination of peoples and we believe that the internal problems of those countries must be solved by their peoples and we have no right to set ourselves up as judges of their situation.

Question: Commander Arce, in some cases the invitation to certain chiefs of state has been interpreted as a contradiction of the definition of our process. What can you tell us about this?

Answer: We believe that one must learn to recognize the differences among imperialism, in the context of the economic-political reality in the world, the attitudes of governments and the attitudes of chiefs of government.

I do not want to say that there is no relationship. I believe that the question refers to the invitation made to President Carter. [paragraph continues]

Obviously we are anti-imperialists, in an emphatic, radical and unyielding manner. This must be made clear to all the world. We are anti-imperialist because we are opposed to having transnational concerns expand their domination and growth as a result of our work and raw materials. We do not want them to monopolize financing and technology and impose their will on us. We are opposed to having our country become a supplier of raw materials and an eternal consumer of foreign technology. We are opposed to being a colonialist or neocolonialist enclave under foreign domination.

We seek our own identity as a people. We seek to develop our own capability and in this respect we reject all attitudes tending to deprive us of this historic right for which we have struggled. Imperialism is the development of an economy which dominates the economies of other countries. Imperialism controls the economy of smaller countries, retards it and loots its raw materials and the fruit of its work for which it pays low salaries. It means selling technology dearly and keeping other countries in a constant state of poverty, underdevelopment and prostration. We reject all this.

There are governments which practice imperialist policies. We have said that the United States has developed an imperialist policy and we have expressed not only our anti-imperialism as an abstract economic-political aspect, but we have said that Nicaragua has been directly affected by U.S. imperialist domination.

It was U.S. imperialist domination motivated by its interest in a canal, our natural wealth and geopolitical reasons which imposed and maintained a dictatorship over us.

This is why we have constantly and clearly denounced this U.S. imperialist attitude. After the triumph, when we have seen indications of a possible imperialist aggression against our country, we have immediately jumped to our defense.

However, we cannot deny that following the revolutionary triumph there has been an official policy in the United States and especially from Carter to try to prevent this type of situation.

We have been told that there is interest in developing a new type of relationship with Nicaragua. We have insisted that this new type of relationship should be not only with Nicaragua but with all of Latin America.

Therefore, we have seen this willingness and must learn to recognize it and not to cling only to past situations. We cannot forget it! Therefore, when situations occur in the United States, be it with the great transnational concerns, Congress or reactionary sectors in Carter's administration, even at the highest level close to Carter, we have protested and fought this attitude.

But if Carter intends to follow a policy involving certain changes in our relations, we believe that we can consider the differences although this does not mean that we are abandoning our anti-imperialist attitude and our clear intention of rejecting any injustice which may come from the nation to the north.

Question: Commander Arce, it has been said that Carter is a symbol not only of his country's government but also of the imperialist policy you mentioned a while ago. In this case, what is the difference between the Carter invited by the revolution and the Carter representing an imperialist policy?

Answer: We believe that as a President of the United States he is a symbol because he represents the nation and its policies. What we must differentiate is the role played by the President, the State Department, the Pentagon, the CIA, Congress and the transnational news agencies which manipulate opinion, create conditions and support positions promoted by imperialist interests.

There is room for analysis and if what we want is to reassert our desire for cordial relations, even with those who were not our friends in the past, we do not see why this situation may not include the U.S. President.

Question: Commander Arce, are we, on the other hand, inviting presidents and personalities of socialist countries?

Answer: Yes, if we have invited some who have not been our friends and have invited recent friends, if we are inviting friends who are not too close to us, how could we keep from inviting very good friends!

How can we keep from inviting those who are identified with us historically, who have helped us in our struggle and who have been with us through thick and thin?

What is difficult to understand is how we can reconcile diverging attitudes. However, in practice the Nicaraguan revolution has made them converge.

In Nicaragua you find U.S. and Soviet aid. We have aid from Cuba, Venezuela, Peru and the Third World countries. Why? Because the Sandinist peoples revolution does not belong only to the Nicaraguans. You have even seen that there has been rejoicing in revolutionary movements in all peoples. There has been rejoicing in the leftist field. However, it has brought satisfaction in other countries of this continent and Europe. You have heard here in the plaza that Nicaragua is expected to produce a new model for nations. They expect us to find an advanced formula for building a more satisfactory social and economic order to meet the demands of peoples.

This emphasizes the meaning of the Nicaraguan revolution and why we have received aid from the most varied sectors, also why we can expect delegations from nations which, in one way or another, have been on our side during the reconstruction stage.

Question: Commander Arce, with regard to the celebration of the first anniversary and the National Reconstruction Government's foreign policy someone said that we are using anti-imperialism in only one direction and changing our attitude in the Afghan case. What could you tell us about this?

Answer: To reply scientifically to the arguments of the ignorant is a very difficult task.

The problem is that there are some who are ignorant of the fact that modern social sciences call everything imperialism.

One could call the Roman soldiers of Julius Ceasar imperialist. But there is only one kind of imperialism. There cannot be several kinds of imperialism.

Imperialism is a socioeconomic phenomenon which has its political expressions. But it is only one. In this respect we cannot confuse one thing with another.

The presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan is not an expression of imperialism. It could be called an intervention and we are not going to judge this because it is not our business. This is why we abstained from voting at the United Nations. But there are some that say that their presence was requested according to agreements to prevent an aggression. Another version says that there was no such request but that it was an intervention. We are not going to say whether or not they intervened or came to give aid.

However, it cannot be called imperialism. Whoever does so is merely ignorant or has the intention of confusing ignorant or backward sectors.

CRUZ DISCUSSES MARXISM, U.S. PEOPLE'S ATTITUDE

PA201802 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 20 Jun 80

["Indirect Line" program featuring Dr Arturo Cruz, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction answering questions from listeners calling in; moderator not identified--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] What is your opinion of Marxism-Leninism? Are you Marxist-Leninist? What do you think of Alfonso Robelo's attitude in having left the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and later, his antipeople campaign?

[Answer] I reply to your question with pleasure, companero. I frankly do not know a lot about Marxism-Leninism. I am only interested in the welfare of the people, the (?goal) of the Sandinist revolution: a solution to the great problems of the Nicaraguan people. We must definitely enter into a process such as the one being implemented by the vanguard of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], the transformation of Nicaraguan society.

Personally, I think I am a progressive man. I am not a Marxist. But I am in no way anti-Marxist. [Words indistinct] of Alfonso Robelo of having withdrawn from the government junta, I respect the decision he made. It is a very personal affair of his.

[Question] The United States is already going to grant part of the $75 million loan. Can you tell me [words indistinct] grant the rest of the loan of [words indistinct]? The other question is what type of policy did the United States (?reiterate) when you went to the United States for [word indistinct] the matter of the loan?

[Answer] I will answer with pleasure. The rest of the $75 million is going to be approved soon, it is believed before the end of the month, in the U.S. House of Representatives. Regarding the type of questions that were asked during my visit to the United States, what concerns were voiced to me, I must say that I received all kinds of questions, I was subjected to all kinds of questions.

First, as is logical, I held a meeting with members of Congress. I had a chance to talk to 60 or 70 representatives in the House, the counterpart of the Chamber of Deputies in a Latin American country. I also had a chance to converse with the speaker of the House of Representatives and also talked to several senators.

But my meetings were not only with representatives of the U.S. people in Congress. I also talked to U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, with the U.S. press, with private sectors of the United States, that is, with organizations that represent the private business sector, equivalent to the Higher Council of Private Enterprise.

Obviously, the great concern of Americans is to know if the Nicaraguan revolutionary process is going to guide us toward a situation in which Nicaragua could become a threat for the security of the United States. As you can understand, this is something that is very easy to answer because we could never be a threat to the security of the United States.

I put much emphasis, as I have told the press on various occasions, on the fact that we are a nation that is free and sovereign. Nobody must assume the right to become concerned because officials of our government go to Moscow or Havana because the officials of the U.S. Government do the same thing and nobody has to question us Nicaraguans about this.

I can tell you that the great majority of the citizens of the United States, from the conversations I held with their representatives, respect the right of the Nicaraguan people to be totally autonomous.

As is logical, they are also interested in having some sort of participation in our process. I assured them that we Nicaraguans want this too, as long as relations are kept on a plane of mutual respect. I indicated to them that for us, the United States constitutes an important source, not only of financial cooperation, but also for closer cultural bonds, the cultural influence the United States has had in the past [as heard]. I also greatly stressed that we have the perfect, or the most complete, liberty to expand the basis of our relations in the world, not only with regard to commercial relations but also political and cultural relations.

[Question] What is your opinion regarding the Democratic Conservative Party's protest over the visit to Nicaragua of Commander Fidel Castro, who, according to them, is a dictator who has been in power for over 20 years in Cuba?

[Answer] The vanguard of the revolution, which is pluralist inside and outside Nicaragua, has decided to invite those statesmen, those rulers, those world personages who in one way or another (?participated) in the process of the war of liberation and who are helping in the process of reconstruction. Furthermore, we have the most cordial relations with the Cuban people, and Commander Fidel Castro, chief of state and leader of the Cuban nation, must always be welcome in this land of Sandino.

[Question] I have learned that Nicaragua is a nonindustrialized nation. Therefore, it is at a disadvantage, along with nations of the area such as Guatemala, Costa Rica and El Salvador. My question is: What advantage is it for Nicaragua to belong to the Central American Common Market? Is our revolutionary government trying to introduce any favorable mechanism for our country which, as we all know, is mostly a farming country? Also, does Honduras belong to the Common Market? If not, when did it leave the Common Market?

[Answer] Your question is very interesting. You are correct in saying that we are mostly a farming country. But we are also trying to develop our industry, although it is at a beginning stage.

Our production was affected due to the war. As a result, you are correct in that we are now registering an important deficit in our trade with Central America. It is also true that we have had financing, for example, from the Central Bank of Costa Rica through a reciprocal payment settlement, to finance that deficit. But this only constitutes a respite.

I sincerely believe that the important thing here is to restore our own production at competitive levels with the rest of the area. I am sure we are going to do it. We have included it in our production programs for the next few years.

Now, we have already discussed with the other authorities of Central America our special situation and we have been allowed to have more necessary flexibility, at Nicaraguan (?discretion), as long as it does not seriously affect regional production.

As for Honduras, you know that Honduras last month succeeded in having it be given special treatment; special treatment, for example, in the Central American Common Market where, in order for a project to obtain financing it must be of regional interest, that is, that it affect the other markets. However, Honduras was granted special treatment in the sense that any project that is developed within the [word indistinct] of Honduras could be interpreted in one way or another as being of regional interest.

It did receive a number of instances of special treatment. We, too, are receiving certain special treatment, although this doesn't involve marketing, which is [words indistinct], but it did in the case of the Central American Economic Integration Bank, where Nicaragua is the object of [words indistinct] of special treatment this year and the next.

I believe that Nicaragua's relationship within the Common Market, with the other countries, must be the object of a careful study. And this is being done precisely at this time.

[Question] If there is nothing wrong with the agreement signed between the CPSU and the FSLN, why is it not being given the publicity that [words indistinct] Alfonso Robelo? The second question is: Is the FSLN anthem to be played when President Jimmy Carter comes to Nicaragua?

[Answer] If there is any agreement--of which I have no knowledge--between the CPSU and the FSLN, it is obviously an agreement between two political parties and not an agreement between the state of Nicaragua and the state of the Soviet Union.

With regard to whether President Jimmy Carter does not visit [as heard] [word indistinct] the 19 July celebrations, we would play the anthem of the vanguard, I would say yes, because this anthem, within the vanguard of the revolution is [passage indistinct]. This in no way constitutes an attack on the nation. It is an attack on U.S. imperialism, which is a reality that has occurred in the past. I personally do not think that the U.S. people are enemies (?of ours). On the contrary, I think we must distinguish between the nation-state and the people. When the United States invaded Vietnam, submitted it to indescribable martyrdom, it was not the U.S. people causing harm to Vietnam; it was the nation-state of the United States causing harm to the people of Vietnam. When the Soviet Union invaded Hungary, again it was not the Russian people that caused damage to the Hungarian people, but the nation-state Soviet Union causing harm to the Hungarian nation.

That is, we must differentiate between the governments, the state, as it were, and the people. Again, I personally believe that the U.S. people, far from being--as a people in general--the enemy of humanity, comprise a nation with a high degree of human sensitivity. Only in the United States can you see cases like one to which I have referred on many occasions, of a group of laymen--nonreligious laymen--I repeat, in the state of New Jersey adopting the children of lepers of South Korea. If we know that the CIA has made mistakes, why do we know it? Because the U.S. people criticize the CIA. Why was it that President Nixon was ousted from the White House? President Nixon was ousted from the White House because he failed to live up to principles which are the standards of conduct [words indistinct] of the U.S. people. That is, we in Nicaragua in no way--even though the vanguard of the Sandinist Front introduced this phrase--in no way are attacking the U.S. people. It was the Marines, that not once, but on repeated occasions, violated Nicaraguan territory.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] [words indistinct] (?I could) resign from the government junta [words indistinct] if my health conditions would so [word indistinct]. If I conscientiously arrive at the conclusion that I am not conducting myself in an efficient way, am not serving the Nicaraguan people or the revolution in an efficient way, I would have to resign. I do not foresee any other circumstances in which I would resign. I have absolute faith in the revolution. I know that this revolution is very unique, very Nicaraguan, that it is to become a model for the world. I am very proud to be serving it.

[Moderator] It would be advisable to expand a little bit on this famous phrase in the Sandinist anthem referring to the enemies of humanity. It is something that is frequently mentioned. I believe that Dr Cruz was very right in saying that when one refers to the enemies of humanity, one should not refer to the U.S. people, but rather to the most reactionary sectors of the United States such as the great monopolies, the great consortiums that very definitely influence some of the decisions of the U.S. nation. These are the ones who have influence, for example, over the great manufacturers of arms which it could be said are the enemies of humanity. These are the ones who definitely used their influence to prolong the war in Vietnam in a cruel way against the will of the U.S. people who, on the contrary, opposed this war. We could also say the sectors in the United States which to the last moment supported Anastasio Somoza, who was assassinating the U.S. [as heard] people. I do not know if you agree with me, Mr Cruz?

[Cruz] I agree completely. We are in no way referring to the clergy, the North Americans, who were the first--or were among the first--to denounce the atrocities being committed against our peasants by the National Guard. We are not referring to any girl or any American man working in the literacy campaign. We do not refer to these Americans.

[Moderator] Nor to the hundreds of committees of solidarity with Nicaragua in the United States headed by Jane Fonda, Marlon Brando and outstanding and progressive leaders and artists. Isn't that right, Doctor?

[Cruz] That is correct. And those who continue giving all of their moral support to the Nicaraguan revolution. And we are not referring to those representatives of the U.S. Congress who have shown a positive attitude, President Carter, or Ambassador Laurence Pezzullo, whom, I would say... [Cruz changes thoughts] For the first time we have a U.S. ambassador who understands what the relationship should be between Nicaragua and his country. For the first time, I have said repeatedly, even though we may have difficulties or serious differences with the United States, we are being treated like we should have always been treated, like an equal.

[Question] In the economic reactivation program, it is said that companies will be allowed a reasonable profit margin. What is understood as a reasonable margin? How is it going to be measured and controlled?

[Answer] We are implementing a system of mixed economy. This means that alongside a public sector, there will be a private sector, also strong and important. But this private sector is subordinate to the public sector. In order to make true social distribution, a true redistribution of economic benefits, it is necessary that the surpluses [word indistinct] the units, both in the area of people's property and in the private sector, retain part of these surpluses in order to have adequate capitalization to make this business attractive, that will give it an opportunity to continue to operate as a productive unit. But the majority, the most substantial portion of these surpluses, must go to a general social fund which will help to make effective this redistribution of (?profit).

[Question] In order to establish itself as a party, begin its campaign, the Sandinist Front has begun certain propaganda. I would like to know if it is valid for the Sandinist Front to use money belonging to the state, to the government fund, for this propaganda? If I am wrong, can you explain this?

[Answer] With pleasure. Very definitely, no party should use funds other than funds from its own treasury for political campaigns. Unfortunately, you are most certainly confused here. You are confusing what would be publicity for a certain party with work of the government, administrative work of public officials who are members of the Sandinist Front.

ARCE ACCUSES AFP, LA PRENSA OF MISREPRESENTATION

PA232155 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Comdr Bayardo Arce has described a report published by LA PRENSA as irresponsible, ill-intentioned and slanted. Arce held an important news conference in connection with the report published by the newspaper yesterday in which it is asserted that Nicaragua is supplying arms to the Salvadoran guerrillas:

[Begin Arce recording] In the first place, and as we have done on various occasions, we reiterate that neither the Nicaraguan Government nor the Sandinist National Liberation Front or any other force in our country is involved in the near civil war in El Salvador or anywhere else. We have stressed since the victory of our revolution that our main goal is to devote ourselves to the reconstruction process in our country and that in our opinion the best solidarity we Nicaraguans, and most particularly the Sandinists, can show to other peoples struggling for liberation is precisely to carry out our country's reconstruction, to achieve the gains for which our workers historically have struggled and to raise the living standard of Nicaraguans to show that peoples are capable not only of overthrowing dictators but of shaping their own destiny and building truly just and free societies for themselves.

In principle we must categorically, emphatically, definitely and roundly reject any charge that Nicaragua or the Sandinists are meddling in the internal affairs of any country. This must be absolutely clear.

However, we must stress, and above all criticize, the irresponsible, tendentious and ill-intentioned attitude of some sectors of the international, and even the local, press which, despite our repeated [word indistinct], are trying to distort events and facts to give the impression that we are involved in the situation in other countries. In recent days, that is, since yesterday we have noticed how international agencies have tried to involve us in the international situation of two countries which we regard as highly sensitive cases.

On the one hand, a report has been published allegedly quoting a member of the Colombian M-19 [19 April Movement] guerrilla movement as saying that he is in secret contact with the Sandinists. That report is irresponsible because it does not even identify the person who allegedly made the statements. It is also irresponsible because it is an attempt to strain relations between Colombia and Nicaragua, which are currently trying to negotiate, in a civilized and mature way, a problem of a territorial and sovereign nature involving Roncador and Quitasueno cays and the Providencia and San Andres islands.

In other words, an attempt has been made through this report--which is obviously a machination, because no responsible source is quoted--to bring about friction, estrangement and conflicts between Colombia and Nicaragua because accusing the Sandinists is tantamount to accusing Nicaragua.

Moreover, we noticed today in the newspaper LA PRENSA the irresponsible, and we dare say ill-intentioned, way in which it headlined a report from El Salvador. It said Nicaragua is providing the arms sent to El Salvador.

The report supposedly quotes an alleged member of the Salvadoran revolutionary movement. We do not know if he was a leader. We do not believe an individual of such low moral stature could have been a leader. Regardless of the internal situation in El Salvador, which we respect, this individual has quit an organization to which he says he belongs and claims to have led. We cannot attach credibility to anyone with such low moral standards as that. Therefore, we question the reliability of his statements.

Worse still, reading with a sense of responsibility the AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE report... [changes thought] By the way, AFP seems to be showing its true colors--because it also carried the report from Colombia and is also putting out reports from Nicaragua--as an agency devoted to distorting the situation in Nicaragua and creating problems for it.

The report in question says that, according to this individual, whose name apparently is Otero, the arms are smuggled into the country across the Guatemala and Honduras borders; that they are of U.S. manufacture; that they are purchased on the international black market and that the Cuban and Nicaraguan governments are in charge of making the shipments.

The preposterousness of these assertions must be stressed. How could the Nicaraguan and Cuban governments be sending arms to El Salvador from Guatemala and Honduras? The charge is altogether illogical and unacceptable. Any normal thinking person will realize that this is a machination. In the final analysis what this individual says is that the Salvadoran guerrillas purchase the arms on the black market, that the arms are smuggled from Guatemala and Honduras and that Nicaragua and Cuba are in charge of making the shipments. At no time is it said that Nicaragua is supplying the arms. Yet we can see in this case the ill intention of LA PRENSA when it says Nicaragua is supplying the arms. [end recording]

RADIO SANDINO COMMENTARY CRITICIZES LA PRENSA

PA182120 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Wilfredo Lopez Balladares commentary: "Finger on the Sore"]

[Excerpt] Let us say it without any rhetoric or without beating around the bush--putting not only the finger but the whole hand on the sore: LA PRENSA has become--by the work and virtue of the politicians who lead it, although one of them is a well-known poet--the mouthpiece of the reactionary restoration and the spokesman of the economic interests that want reform rather than revolution.

Just as revolutionary leader Daniel Ortega said, the newspaper which was formerly directed by the courageous and unselfish patriot, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, is directed by intelligent men who know what they are writing about and of whom it can't be said that they do not know what they want or that they are wrong.

Naturally, the reactionary conservative approach of LA PRENSA strategists is not sheltered behind a well-known and quarrelsome news reporting challenge. On the contrary, their method of misinformation is the subtlety and ambiguity of their reports and the rightist slant of their articles on page two. If we were to abide by the language of their writers and their extremism, we would think that they are revolutionaries who support the revolution and that the only thing they are doing is stating their objections to the mistakes of the process within a free country.

In sum, any distracted reader who reads the pages of LA PRENSA superficially and without a critical view would have the impression that its guidance is that of the Sandinist revolutionaries. The writers of the newspapers claim that they are Sandinists just like the Sandinists. They claim that they are democratic just like the forces which make up the patriotic front. They allegedly are in favor of national unity, against any foreign intervention and advocate the defense of our natural resources. They claim that they are [word indistinct] of minds from which the light of equilibrium and perfection shines. In sum, they smell like the sanctity of a medieval convent.

Why are they subtle? Why are they showing their claws halfway without showing Uncle Jimmy's marks? Why don't they proclaim their devotion to conservatism and openly publish their project for unrestrained capitalism--which is a false policy of representative democracy with an unbalanced law for the people as the government's guiding light?

They criticize on behalf of the people; they speak on behalf of truth and justice and as if they were participating in the revolutionary process when they are truly against it, because doing the opposite would represent their political deterioration in the eyes of the people. It would be like openly telling the workers that they are reactionaries and that they want nothing to do with the people.

Let us say clearly, without blind partisan feelings and with the broad and unitary spirit of the Sandinist National Liberation Front: Those who write in the pages of LA PRENSA are not revolutionaries but at best reformists.

GOVERNMENT JOINS BANANA MARKETING CORPORATION

PA182113 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Nicaragua has obtained a share in the multinational Banana Marketing Corporation [COMUNBANA] of the Union of Banana Exporting Countries [UPEB]. The COMUNBANA serves as an alternative for the marketing of bananas which in the past was exclusively handled by the transnational companies.

The simple ceremony was attended by Sergio Ramirez, member of the National Reconstruction Government Junta, and Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca for Nicaragua, and COMUNBANA manager Alfredo A. Oranges and legal adviser Winston Espadafora.

COMUNBANA's stockholders are governments and government institutions of Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras and now Nicaragua. It is headquartered in Panama along with the UPEB.

Here is Sergio Ramirez' statement in reply to the words by the COMUNBANA general manager during the ceremony: [Begin recording] The revolutionary government of Nicaragua [words indistinct] gives us participation in the COMUNBANA. Our participation in COMUNBANA is extremely important as part of our country's policy of joining efforts with other poor countries of Latin America to (defend their products) in the international markets. We hope to establish real fronts of exporting countries, not only for bananas, but other products to try to defend our prices in the face of the big consumer countries which sell us their manufactured products. [end recording]

JUNTA CLEARS TWO MINISTERS IN COFFEE SCANDAL

PA222228 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1554 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Managua, 22 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government has cleared two Cabinet ministers, who were investigated regarding a coffee transaction at the end of last year, of any civil or penal responsibility. The government junta issued a communique today clearing Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca, and Finance Minister Joaquin Cuadra Chamorro of any guilt.

At the request of the junta, the attorney general's office investigated whether there was any involvement by the two ministers in a coffee transaction conducted by the finance minister's sister. At the end of the investigation, the government junta has decreed that the coffee transaction "was perfectly legal and did not affect national interests in any way."

GRANMA REPORTS 23 JUN MARIEL DEPARTURES, ARRIVALS

FL231751 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] GRANMA, the official organ of the PCC Central Committee, reports in today's third edition that yesterday 130 antisocial elements departed Mariel port for the United States. By the time this edition of GRANMA went to press, eight boats from Florida remained at the port. Between Saturday and Sunday five vessels arrived from the United States.

ACCORD REACHED WITH BAHAMAS ON 10 MAY INCIDENT

PA212116 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Cuba confirmed at the United Nations yesterday that it has agreed with the Government of Bahamas on a formula for an honorable solution to the problem that arose over the unjustified and unprovoked aggression against two Cuban fishing boats on 10 May.

In a letter to the president of the Security Council, the permanent Cuban delegation to the United Nations says that our country will compensate the families of the four Bahamian crewmen lost and make reparations for the ship sunk in the action. The document further states that the events of last 10 May have no precedent in the history of Cuban-Bahamian relations and that they broke the adequate norms of conduct that had always been observed by Bahamian Government ships which between 1971 and 1980 detained Cuban fishing boats on eight occasions.

UN MEETING ON PALESTINE TO BE HELD OVER U.S. OBJECTIONS

FL201135 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] The nonaligned countries movement will overcome U.S. opposition to a special meeting next month of the UN General Assembly to examine the tragedy of the Palestine people, Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Koury has stated in New York. He is the movement's president at the United Nations. The Cuban diplomat said at a press conference held at the United Nations that this was one of the agreements reached by the plenary session of the nonaligned movement at the United Nations. Ambassador Roa Koury recalled that the signature of 76 nations is required for the convocation of this special session. He said that more than 76 countries have already said they will request the meeting.

PEREZ HERRERO MEETS WITH CZECHOSLOVAK PARTY OFFICIAL

LD222213 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Cuba--Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has met with Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, in Havana. The representatives of the two communist parties discussed an extensive spectrum of questions from the sphere of education, science and culture.

Relations With Czechoslovakia Praised

PA181721 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Czechoslovakia and Cuba continue strengthening their political and economic relations.

Politically, this can be seen in the support that Czechoslovakia has given to Cuba's firm decision to defend its socialist ideal against the threats and provocations of U.S. imperialism.

On the occasion of the 20 anniversary of diplomatic relations between the two countries, Gustav Husak, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic president and Communist Party secretary general, sent a message to the main Cuban leader Fidel Castro, condemning U.S. military maneuvers in the Caribbean and saying that they represent a direct threat to Cuba's sovereignty. Husak referred to the successful development of relations between the two countries based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletariat internationalism. He also praised the Cuban people for their great heroism displayed in building and defending the socialist fatherland. In his message on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Cuba and Czechoslovakia, Husak also said that Cuba has earned an exceptional prestige and firm international position, thanks to its efforts on behalf of world peace, progress and good relations; and also for the aid given to countries struggling for their national independence and to those freed from the imperialist yoke.

Czechoslovakia has provided multilateral aid to Cuba since the victory of the revolution. But very important to the development of their relations were the visits made by Fidel Castro to Czechoslovakia in 1972 and Husak to Cuba in 1973.

Regarding their economic and commercial relations, it can be said that they improved once Cuba joined COMECON in which Czechoslovakia plays an important role. This has decisively contributed to the development of our economy, which has progressively increased industrial production. Since then, Czechoslovakia has become an important supplier of electric power plants, equipment for sugarcane mills, dairy farm equipment, cement factories and other industrial installations. Czechoslovakia is also helping Cuba with experts who are cooperating in the development of various industrial activities in Cuba and is training over 2,500 young Cubans in the textile industry. On the other hand, Cuba sent to Czechoslovakia unrefined sugar and other agricultural products, nickel and copper.

The Cuban-Czechoslovak commission recently met in Havana to discuss economic, scientific and technical matters. During this meeting it was announced that Czechoslovakia will install in Cuba two electric power generators of 250 megawatts each and will participate actively in the citrus fruit development program, geological exploration, mining and in the pharmaceutical and mechanical industries. In relation to the electric power plants, it can be said that almost one fourth of the electric power plants installed in Cuba come from Czechoslovakia and that the thermoelectric plant in Nuevitas is building blocks of 125 megawatts. These facts are proof of how in a relatively short period of 20 years, two countries with similar objectives, socialist construction, but with different economic standards, can channel their relations and make them a model of what in reality should be the relations between an underdeveloped socialist country and a developed one.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH ETHIOPIA SIGNED

FL201841 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1741 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] At the protocol hall of the Foreign Ministry in Havana City, the instruments ratifying the agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Cuba and socialist Ethiopia were signed at noon today. Vice Foreign Minister Dr Pelegrin Torras de la Luz signed for the Cuban side and Hailu Kebede, charge d'affaires ad interim of that fraternal country's embassy in Cuba, for Ethiopia.

Torras de la Luz noted that the document signed today constitute one more step forward in the fraternity of two peoples united by their sons' blood in the defense of their rights to freedom and to decide their destiny. For his part, Hailu Kebede expressed gratitude for the Cuban revolution's cooperation with socialist Ethiopia and referred to the aid given in physicians and builders, among many others.

SRV OFFICIAL ARRIVES TO SIGN 5-YEAR PROTOCOL

FL231249 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Nguyen Van Lam, Vietnam's vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee, has arrived in the Cuban capital on an official visit. Nguyen Van Lam, who is also member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Secretariat, will sign the final protocol of coordination plans between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Cuba for the next 5-year period.

Talks Open

FL231806 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Official talks on the coordination of economic and social development plans of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Cuba for the 1981-1985 5-year period opened this morning in Havana. The talks will conclude with the signing of a protocol. The Vietnamese delegation is headed by Nguyen Van Lam, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Secretariat, vice prime minister and minister of planning, while our country's delegation is headed by Humberto Perez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and president of the Central Planning Board.

During the talks, which are being held in the atmosphere of sincere and fraternal friendship and understanding characterizing the relations between Cuba and Vietnam, topics dealing with economic cooperation and trade between the two countries for the next 5-year period are being discussed as well as other matters of an economic nature and of mutual interest.

FAR MARKS KAMPUCHEAN ARMED FORCES ANNIVERSARY

FL201812 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] In a ceremony held at the training center for revolutionary navy lower level specialists, the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] have marked the 19th anniversary of the founding of Kampuchea's revolutionary armed forces. The event was chaired by Comrade Preach Sun, member of the Central Committee of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea and that fraternal country's ambassador to our fatherland, and Frigate Capt Juan Rodriguez Acosta, director of the training center.

In their speeches, the Kampuchean ambassador and Frigate Captain Rodriguez referred to the close ties of friendship between the two peoples and their armed forces and the struggle being waged by our respective countries against imperialism and other reactionary forces trying to halt the revolutionary process developing in our two nations.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

OFFICIAL OF EMBASSY IN COLOMBIA ARRESTED FOR M-19 TIES

PA201455 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Tito Livio Tiburcio, secretary general of the Dominican Republic Embassy in Colombia and a former hostage of the Marcos Zambrano commando unit guerrillas who took over the embassy early this year, has been arrested in his country for alleged involvement with the Colombian guerrilla group, 19 April Movement. He spent a month with the guerrillas who were holding the ambassadors hostage. He was questioned by the (?F-2) upon his release in Colombia and forced to return home.

By the same token, the Dominican Government has asked Ambassador Diogenes Mallol, who was also a hostage, to look into the political affiliation of Nelson de la Cruz Rivas, an alleged Dominican newsman, who was arrested during the embassy incidents.

GRENADA

BISHOP INTERVIEWED ON TERRORIST ATTACK

FL231459 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] [Program in progress when station came on the air] [Bishop recording in English] ...country that we have ever attempted or anybody has ever attempted to hold seven marches together on the same day. Marches, of course, have been held in the past but usually in one place. Today we are able to hold seven of these marches and in each of them the mood was really, really very good. The anti-imperialist feeling, the anti-imperialist consciousness, the fighting (stand) of the Grenada masses was really very, very obvious for us to see. [end recording]

Prime Minister Bishop said that women were particularly angry because the two people who were (?killed) were women, and two more critically wounded are also women. He said that this had really inflamed the women in Grenada. Bishop also said that the mood among the youths, students and working people is also very high. He then pointed out: [Begin Bishop recording] Fighting imperialism certainly is going to [words indistinct]. They must now realize, if they were not sure before, that the people of free Grenada are in fact prepared to die to defend their country and to fight for their rights. [end recording]

The Grenadian prime minister then talked about the people's readiness to defend their revolution. He recalled that on the very evening of the day of the attack he called on the people telling them that the time has come to greatly increase the size of the militia. Therefore, he added, we announced the start of a massive recruiting drive for new militia cadres, that began today, and the response so far has been tremendous. Several thousands of people signed up today. Two hundred recruitment teams move around the country in this recruiting drive. Recruitment also took place at the end of the marches.

Bishop then said: [Begin Bishop recording] Our aim is to get at least another 20,000 people, 20,000 comrades in Grenada to join the militia. The way we see it at this point is that what is required most of all for us to successfully combat imperialism is to prepare our people to wage a people's war, so in the event of any external aggressive attack, in the event of any mercenary invasion, in the event of any CIA-inspired attack, our people will be in the position where they themselves could defend the country. [end recording]

Prime Minister Bishop then underscored that the morale is extraordinarily high. Imperialism has undoubtedly made a serious mistake by launching this attack. It has only had the effect of getting our people much more united, much more energetic, much more determined and much more conscious of what imperialism stands for. They are certainly ready to stand up and fight. The Grenadian prime minister was then asked if he wanted to send a message to the Cuban people, and this was his answer.

[Begin Bishop recording] Yes, in fact one of the main examples all of us have been using at this period is the Cuban experience. We have been pointing to our people today, and I did so last night in a national broadcast, that the example of the Cuban revolution is precisely the example that we must look to at this time. Because everything that is happening in our country now, that has been happening over the past 15 months, the people of Cuba have [word indistinct] over the past 20 years, the past 21 years. [end recording]

Maurice Bishop recalled the explosion of the French merchant ship La Coubre in the port of Havana in 1960, loaded with arms and ammunition for the nascent revolution. He recalled the fight against the counterrevolutionary bands organized by the CIA in the Escambray Mountains and the U.S.-organized mercenary invasion of Cuba through the Bay of Pigs, and the most-recent sabotage of a Cuban airliner off the coast of Barbados in 1976. He recalled to the Grenadian people the many sacrifices of the Cuban people, the U.S. blockade against Cuba, the presence of the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo, of the several attempts to assassinate Cuban leaders, in particular, Fidel Castro. Maurice Bishop pointed out to the people that, therefore, the only way they could go forward is that we continue to be conscious of the fact that imperialism will always try to roll back any progressive revolution or any progressive movement in the [words indistinct] which is trying to reap benefits for its people in fighting against international exploitation.

[Begin Bishop recording] The Cuban revolution, therefore, has been extremely important and we have been reminding our people of the tremendous debt of gratitude that we in Grenada owe to the Cubans for having had the first revolution in the Americas in 1959. As we always say, without the Cuban revolution there could have been no Grenada revolution and, therefore, all again I would like to say to our Cuban comrades is to thank them for their fine example, to thank them for their solidarity, for their fraternal assistance, for the tremendous areas of cooperation which they have helped us with over the past 15 months and to assure them that together we shall go forward, that Grenada and Cuba united, we must win. [end recording]

The Grenadian prime minister, Maurice Bishop, then asked the journalist to convey in the name of our people and our party our warmest and strongest feelings of solidarity to all of the people of your country and, particularly, to Comrade Fidel and the other members of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party.

[Begin Bishop recording] And I am also on behalf of the Cuban comrades who are living and working in Grenada. I know that they would like me to say how glad they are to be in Grenada and how happy they would be to know that tonight I have the opportunity to speak to their country. [end recording]

You have just listened to an interview with Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop on the recent imperialist-inspired terrorist action carried out in his country.

BOMB-MAKING MANUAL FOUND IN SUSPECT'S HOME

PA240325 St Georges Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The security forces have discovered a manual on how to make a time bomb at the home of (?Sean) Phillips, who was killed in a gun battle last Thursday evening.

After last Thursday's bombing at the Queens Park, police discovered that the bomb that exploded was [words indistinct] timing device. The manual found [words indistinct] guerrilla warfare, how to make a time bomb of the type used in Thursday's attack, and techniques for making other types of explosives. The book also showed how to attach a time bomb to a wall so as to destroy whole buildings and to assassinate people. The exact origin of the book is not yet known, but books of this type are not available in Grenada.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION CALLS FOR MASSIVE RECRUITMENT

PA240329 St Georges Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] The (NGM) National Women's Organization has called for the massive recruitment of women into the Peoples Revolutionary Militia and the (NWO). The massive drive is being called in honor of two sisters, (Laurie Humphrey) and (Laureen) Charles, who were both murdered in last Thursday's bomb attack at the Queens Park.

Speaking to [words indistinct] yesterday, the representatives of the (NWO) said the organization recognizes that if women are to play a part in the revolution, they must become politically organized and militarily prepared.

[Words indistinct] organizations will be embarking on a house-to-house campaign to recruit women into both organizations. A special award will be given to the group which recruits the most women into its organization and into the peoples militia.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES PLANS TO SOLVE ENERGY PROBLEMS

FL231540 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 20 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 19 Jun (CANA)--The Grenada Government has announced plans which it said are designed to help it meet complex problems in energy.

The government has invited qualified students to join a long term work study programme which is divided into three phases:

--Involvement as research assistant in the planning division, including attending energy-related seminars and short-term training courses;

--Further studies after two years in energy-related fields such as energy planning, petroleum economics or geology, and;

--Return to Grenada to help in a senior capacity in the work of the energy unit of the Finance and Planning Ministry.

Two posts for research assistants have been established with candidates expected to collect and compile statistics on the importation and storage of petroleum products.

The candidates will also gather data on sales of these products and analyse available information to determine important trends and charges in overall energy consumption patterns.

They will liaise with the computer centre of the Finance Ministry to ensure a "high degree of computerisation," of data and interpretation of computer print outs.

Candidates will also monitor and computerise price developments of petroleum products.

JAMAICA

ARMY TO RELEASE STATEMENT ON ATTEMPTED COUP

FL231739 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The chief of staff of the Jamaica Defense Force [JDF], Brig Robert Neish, is expected to issue a full statement later this afternoon on last night's unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the government in a military coup. A spokesman for the JDF confirmed that three army officers and 23 noncommissioned officers have been detained in connection with the plot. He declined to give their names. However, JBC news has learned that the three officers are Capt (James) of the 1st Battalion, Lieutenant (Reed) of Headquarters Company and Lieutenant (Argyll) of the armored car V-150 unit. The civilian held is Mr (H. Charles Johnson), an ex-policeman and president of the so-called Jamaica United Front, a rightwing front party.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Embassy in Jamaica has denied reports that its military attache, Mr (Ingraham), has been making frequent visits to Up Park Camp holding a series of meetings with army personnel. As word of the unsuccessful coup against the Jamaican government broke yesterday, JBC learned that over the past few months Mr (Ingraham) has been holding a number of meetings with JDF members, so much so that questions were directed to the chief of staff about the [words indistinct].

However, contacted by JBC news, a spokesman for the U.S. mission merely stated that the embassy had no knowledge of the veracity of the news report. Asked to comment on the ill-fated coup, the spokesman said he had no comment on the matter and that any comment should come from the Jamaican Government. Reading from a prepared text, the spokesman said the behavior of the U.S. Government toward the Jamaican Government was in keeping with generally accepted diplomatic practices.

Following the uncovering of the plot, we asked several political leaders to comment. Among them was the general secretary of the People's National Party, Dr D. K. Duncan, and a deputy leader of the opposition Jamaican Labor Party, Pearnel Charles, who said the party knew nothing of the plan.

JLP leader Edward Seaga is now on his way to Washington by way of Miami. It is expected he will hold a scheduled news conference today.

Responses to the attempted coup have also come from abroad, among them being the general secretary of the People's Progressive Party in Guyana, Dr Cheddi Jagan. [Begin Jagan recording] I hope that the Jamaican Government will deal with the matter very firmly and put a stop to the attempts of the reactionary forces to assume power by undemocratic means and establish regimes of real change [words indistinct]. [end recording]

JLP TO BOYCOTT HOUSE SESSIONS IF THOMPSON NOT REMOVED

FL232135 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 18 Jun 80 pp 1, 14

[Excerpt] The JLP yesterday announced a boycott of sittings of the House of Representatives unless National Security Minister and MP for Western St. Andrew, the Hon. Dudley Thompson, "is relieved of ministerial responsibility" or the speaker of the House "ensures that he does not attend sittings" of the house.

The J.L.P. announcement came in the continuing controversy over the Supreme Court ruling which legally invalidated the nomination and election of Mr. Thompson to the West St. Andrew seat in 1978.

Opposition leader Edward Seaga said: "A stand has to be made in order that the government be made to understand that the law is above government and not government above the law."

The statement said that for the JLP members to continue sitting in the House "would be to legitimize the illegality of and condone the constitutionality of the government." [The House of Representatives meets next on June 24.]

Police Again Request Removal

FL232140 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 18 Jun 80 p 1

[Excerpt] A call on Prime Minister Manley "to remove the incumbent minister of national security forthwith," was made yesterday by three branch boards of the Police Federation meeting in Kingston.

The call was made in a resolution passed by a joint meeting of the branch boards of Kingston, the mobile reserve at Harman Barracks, and the police training school at Port Royal.

The resolution cited "undue embarrassment and civil action" which would ensure resulting from the invalidation of any bill, act, rule, proclamation or administrative directives made or signed by the minister, the Hon. Dudley Thompson, if the Appeal Court ruled against his appeal of a supreme court judgment declaring unlawful and unconstitutional his July 18, 1978, nomination to contest the August 3, 1978, by-election in Western St. Andrew to the House of Representatives.

The Police Federation at its 36th annual conference in Kingston on May 27, through its chairman, Inspector Johnson McBeth, had called for the removal of Mr. Thompson as national security minister as the federation said it was "unwise and unsafe" to keep him in the post. Inspector McBeth had also charged political interference with the force.

Some 600 delegates at the Police Federation conference passed a resolution calling for Mr. Thompson's removal as minister. Since then, both the St. James and St. Catherine boards of the Police Federation have come out in support of Inspector McBeth's speech.

Bar Association Stand

FL232145 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 18 Jun 80 p 1

[Excerpt] The council of the Jamaican Bar Association yesterday recommended that the minister of national security, the Hon. Dudley Thompson out of respect for the court, the Parliament and the Constitution should not continue to sit in Parliament until the appeal of the Justice Wright ruling has been heard.

ST. LUCIA

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST GRENADA BOMB INCIDENT

PA200006 St Georges Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 19 Jun 80

[From "The News Tonight"]

[Text] In a related development, news reports reaching RFG say that there have been demonstrations in St Lucia and the capital to protest against the people who may have been responsible for this afternoon's blast in St Georges, which has already left two people dead and several others injured.

URUGUAY

COMMUNIST CELL BROEKN UP, ARMS CONFISCATED

PY211215 Paris AFP in Spanish 0305 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Montevideo, 20 Jun (AFP)--The breakup of a cell of the armed branch of the outlawed Communist Party in the interior of the country and the detention of 25 of its members and confiscation of arms and subversive propaganda were reported today by Uruguayan military authorities.

According to the communique released by the Public Relations Office (DINARP), the event took place in Rio Negro Department, 308 km northwest of Montevideo, on a farm at Villa San Javier, a town founded by Ukrainian, Belorussian and Russian immigrants. The report adds that the members of the Communist Party armed group operated at the cultural center of the town where they gave classes in armed combat and political indoctrination.

After reporting the confiscation of shoulder and hand guns without specifying quantities and origin, and of subversive propaganda of Soviet origin, the document adds that radio equipment and spare parts were also confiscated together with manuals on the assembly of the equipment.

It is reported that among those detained there are two professionals who obtained their diplomas at the Moscow Energy Institute and at the "Patrice Lumumba" University, as well as university students. All those detained have been put at the disposal of military justice. The Communist Party and other pro-Marxist organizations have been outlawed in Uruguay since June 1973.

SURINAME

LAWS CONTROLLING NATURAL RESOURCES TO BE INTRODUCED

FL201420 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 17 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Monday (CANA)--Suriname will introduce laws designed to control the country's natural resources, according to Prime Minister Henck Chin-A-Sen.

Dr. Chin-A-Sen, outlining the government's programme for 1980-82, said that the administration will promulgate a mining act, a forestry act and a law providing for more effective use of lands.

But in an interview with a French journalist, he played down any suggestions of immediate nationalization, leaving the door open for possible takeovers in future.

Suriname's mineral resources, chiefly bauxite, are mined by two foreign companies--the Suriname Aluminium Company and Billiton, while forestry resources are handed by Brunyzeel, a Dutch corporation.

Dr. Chin-A-Sen also announced that the government will set up a special bureau to chart a more efficient use of the nation's minerals.

Establishment of the bureau also comes under the government's 1980-82 priority programme.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 124 25 June 1980

CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

LAFTA Delegates Discuss Integration, Reorganization A 1
'Spirit of Cooperation' A 1
Meeting of Regional Socialist Parties Begins A 2

ARGENTINA

General Galtieri Downplays Massera Criticism B 1
Specialist Charges Offshore Oil Find Undisclosed [LA NACION 20 Jun] B 1
Centrist National Party Being Created B 2
Briefs: Unions' Jurisdiction Established; B 2
Mineral Exports Increase

BOLIVIA

President Gueiler Back on the Job After Illness C 1
General Bernal Criticizes Presidential Candidates C 1
PRIN-MRTK Alleges Rivalry Between Garcia Meza, Bernal C 1
MIR Leader Deplores Garcia Meza's Political Remarks C 2
Clergy Supports Armed Forces, Denounces U.S. [EL DIARIO 19 Jun] C 2
UNHCR Representative Searches for Missing Argentines C 3

CHILE

Delegation To Attend Presidential Inauguration in Lima E 1
Brazilian Envoy Cites Importance of Guerrero's Visit E 1
Briefs: Automobile Plants To Close E 1

COLOMBIA

Camacho Warns Guerrillas To Accept Amnesty F 1
M-19 Courier Arrested With Message for Official F 1
Briefs: INCORA Manager's Resignation F 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Two Nicaraguan Junta Members To Visit 30 Jun P 1

EL SALVADOR

Explosions, Clashes Mark Beginning of General Strike [PRELA] P 1
'Rightists' Attack University Campus P 1
'Large Fire' P 2
Situation Reported 'Calm' P 2
Bus Service Cut P 3
Strike '80 Percent' Successful P 3
Government Communique P 3

Gutierrez Appeals For Calm P 4
Defense Minister Denies Massacre Charges P 6
Majano's View of Reforms at Variance With Official Line P 7

GUATEMALA

Salvadoran Junta Member Duarte Visits Capital P 8
Foreign Minister To Visit Great Britian 26-28 Jun P 8
U.S. Pressure for 'Hasty Reforms' Condemned [PRENSA LIBRE 14 Jun] P 8
Newsman Emilio Villatoro Murdered in Guatemala City P 9

HONDURAS

Workers Organization Outlines Stand to Carter Envoy P 9
Deputies Elected 20 Apr Receive Credentials P 10
Nicaraguans, Salvadorans Still Entering Country P 11
Special Courses for Refugees P 11

NICARAGUA

Ortega Denies Socialist International Recognized MDN P 12
Robelo Letter Replies to Ortega's Criticisms P 12
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 18 Jun]
Government Forms Human Rights Commission P 13

CUBA

Mariel Departures, Arrivals for 23 Jun Reported Q 1
Carter Speech in Belgrade 'Cynical,' 'Unconvincing' Q 1
CEMA Meeting on Economic, Financial Matters Opens Q 1
Malmierca's Upcoming Visit to Romania Announced Q 1

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

USSR, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria To Offer Economic Aid S 1
[Havana International]

JAMAICA

Plotter's Identity Secret; Manley To Address Parliament S 1
[Havana Domestic]
Thompson Leaves for Cuba; Man Barred From Plane S 1
[DAILY GLEANER 19 Jun]
Thompson To Receive Treatment [DAILY GLEANER 20 Jun] S 3
Manley Calls Thompson Home [DAILY GLEANER 20 Jun] S 5

OTHER COUNTRIES

BRAZIL

Nonrecognition of Afghan Government Reaffirmed V 1

SURINAME

Prime Minister Announces Military Reform V 1
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 20 Jun]

LAFTA DELEGATES DISCUSS INTEGRATION, REORGANIZATION

PA211742 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0114 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Acapulco, Mexico, 19 Jun (EFE)--It was learned here today during the second day of sessions of the 19th LAFTA meeting that differences exist over the reorganization of LAFTA.

Rene Jordan, Bolivia's plenipotentiary ambassador and head of the Andean Pact delegation, today advocated the termination of LAFTA and the creation of a new, more flexible and dynamic body. He said that since the end of World War II, the countries of the region "have turned their backs to one other" because they are looking to the United States or Europe, and this, along with the lack of political maturity, has become a major obstacle to integration. He said that this situation has prevented the total achievement of the objectives for which LAFTA was created 20 years ago. "The fact that everyone talks about integration but seeks it only in outward appearance," he said, "has turned the concept of Latin America into an entelechy."

He favored the creation of a new organization which seeks "sublimated federalism," to achieve real unity--an organization in which the "weak" nations have the possibility of balanced development as well as the support and respect of other nations.

In turn, Dagosberto Llorente, of the Mexican delegation, said that Latin America is faced with the alternative of achieving its political and economic integration or resigning itself to a state of underdevelopment due to the high degree of dependence on the industrialized countries. He said it is urgent for the region to make specific integration efforts which will ensure its self-sufficiency at least in the basic areas of the economy.

Llorente said that the gross national product of all the Latin American countries is close to $400 billion, which is bigger than that of some industrialized nations which have a large enough market to establish large-scale production enterprises.

He admitted that Mexico, Argentina and Brazil have benefited most from the integration achieved by LAFTA, since not all nations became industrialized at the desired pace. He said that Mexico has come to the LAFTA meeting with enough flexibility to negotiate and with the conviction that Latin America's integration should not benefit only a few.

The Bolivian ambassador stated that in the past "20 years of success and frustrations of LAFTA, greater rapprochement and a great sense of awareness of the Latin American peoples among themselves have been achieved."

Representatives of the 11 LAFTA members are attending the meeting in Acapulco (411 km southeast of the capital) which will end on 29 June.

'Spirit of Cooperation'

PY250111 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1815 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 24 Jun (TELAM)--There is no confrontation between Andean Pact countries and LAFTA members. There is a negotiation going on, and as in any negotiation, there are discussions, but instead of disputes between subregional areas, there is a marked spirit of cooperation and a desire to find solutions compatible with the interests of each country within the LAFTA framework.

Alejandro Estrada, secretary of state for commerce and international economic negotiations and head of the Argentine delegation at the 19th LAFTA meeting in Acapulco, Mexico, refuted reports from abroad that Cartagena Agreement countries are trying to create divisions among members at the LAFTA meeting.

In a telephone interview granted to TEIAM, Estrada said that according to his observations so far, this meeting can serve as a juridical instrument for the advancement of the negotiations toward a closer integration in Latin America.

MEETING OF REGIONAL SOCIALIST PARTIES BEGINS

PA230440 Paris AFP in Spanish 0149 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Jun (AFP)--A meeting of the Latin American socialist parties began today in this city with the participation of representatives of 12 political organizations of 8 countries of the continent.

The opening ceremony of the meeting, which will last until Thursday, was attended by Leonidas Rodriguez of Peru's Socialist Revolutionary Party, Clodomiro Almeyda, secretary general of the Chilean Socialist Party and Alvaro Montero of the Costa Rican Revolutionary Party.

The ceremony was also attended by Luis Bayardo of the Venezuelan Revolutionary Socialist Party, Wilfredo Matos of the Puerto Rican Socialist Revolutionary Party, Aldo Diaz Lacayo, Nicaraguan ambassador to Mexico and Enrique Alvarez of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR].

Oscar Campero of the Economic Commission for Latin America [ECLA], Natalio Vasquez of the Mexican Committee for Peace, Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, secretary general of the Mexican Communist Party and Manuel Terrazas of the Mexican Leftist Communist Union attended as observers.

The opening speech was given by Rafael Talamantes, secretary general of the Mexican Workers Socialist Party [PST] and organizer of the meeting.

The PST leader said that in spite of the huge differences existing among the organizations participating in the meeting with regard to tactics and the understanding of the Latin American reality, "the meeting will try to expand the terms of solidarity which now exist among democratic organizations in Latin America."

Clodomiro Almeyda also said that this meeting is very important because it gathers ECLA members and parties which are not members of the organization for the purpose of seeking new and future links between movements striving to remain free of foreign influences in this part of the world.

Finally, Enrique Alvarez, secretary general of the Salvadoran FDR warned that the United States is preparing a massive military intervention in his country "with the purpose of halting the present revolutionary movement developing in that Central American nation."

"Also," Alvarez added, "the intervention intends to halt any democratization process in the countries in the area and to strike at the Nicaraguan revolution."

He also said that the Salvadoran Government junta "will fall at any moment because it does not have any support, except the support given by the U.S. Government."

GENERAL GALTIERI DOWNPLAYS MASSERA CRITICISM

PY240341 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS 1305 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Mendoza, Argentina, 22 Jun (NA)--The commander in chief of the army, Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, in a press conference here downplayed the recent statement by Adm Emilio Massera and termed it as "one more political document."

General Galtieri also objected to the participation of Argentine union leaders in the recent ILO meeting and said that "as an Argentine I refuse to accept an Argentine speaking negatively about the internal problems of the country at an international forum." However, General Galtieri said that "it is essential that Argentina participate in all international organizations."

Galtieri made these statements here last night after the dedication of a hospital built by the army in the city of Tupungato.

Referring to the election of the future president, General Galtieri only mentioned that the acts of the present reorganization process provide that "it will be a retired officer of the armed forces."

Asked about the possibility of reelecting General Videla in 1984, General Galtieri said: "Within the reorganization process, no."

Asked about the southern border conflict with Chile, General Galtieri expressed his confidence that "a lasting peace with justice will be achieved." He was optimistic about the development of the papal mediation but was also cautious, saying: "It is not good to create false expectations."

Asked about the wage policy, General Galtieri said that it is a topic which is being continually analyzed by the national government. He added: "There are labor sectors above the normal level of remuneration, labor sectors at the normal level and labor sectors below the normal level. The latter is what really concerns us."

Journalists also asked General Galtieri about the recent statement made by former junta member Adm Emilio Massera, to which he replied: "It is one more political document. I have read it as any other political document, and I want to make it very clear that I do not want to engage in any kind of personal polemics. General Galtieri added: "Admiral Massera and I have different viewpoints about the reorganization process and where it is heading. That does not mean that this is an infallible government; no one is infallible."

Commenting about other criticism made in the last few days, General Galtieri said: "I think it is good to criticize, because they prove that there is freedom of expression."

SPECIALIST CHARGES OFFSHORE OIL FIND UNDISCLOSED

PY241452 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 20 Jun 80 p 8

[Excerpts] Adolfo Silenzi de Stagni, who was chief of the national research and mining rights department at the Buenos Aires and La Plata universities, severely criticized the national oil policy yesterday during a press conference.

In his press conference Silenzi de Stagni noted that "there has been recently an oil discovery as important as the one discovered on 13 December 1907 in Comodoro Rivadavia."

He said that the oil well "Ciclon" drilled by the General Mosconi sea drilling platform, located about 150 km southeast of Rio Grande and approximately 75 km from the San Pedro Cape, in the sea adjacent to Tierra del Fuego, was intending to drill down to 5,500 meters but that it stopped drilling when it reached 4,400 meters despite the fact that signs of abundant oil and gas deposits were found in layers between 3,800 and 4,400 meters.

He stated: "In short this is the first oil and high-yielding natural gas deposit discovered offshore, since initial estimates reveal that it will yield about 1500 cubic meters per day."

He added: "We are not going to discuss the reasons why the news has not been disclosed, since it is better for the public to draw its own conclusions."

He noted that there are very few "gigantic" deposits left to be discovered in the world. He said that according to many U.S. and British geologists, one of these deposits could be under the southern continental shelf and the other under the Malvinas Islands shelf. He noted: "The Argentine continental shelf has a minimum potential of 20 billion cubic meters of oil. This would place us among the countries having the largest reserves in the world."

He noted that since Great Britain obtained the complete geophysical information on the potential resources of the Argentine sea in 1979, it introduced into the Malvinas Islands negotiations another issue of discussion: "Great Britain and Argentina could transform the dispute over the sovereignty of the islands into a factor of cooperation between the two countries.

CENTRIST NATIONAL PARTY BEING CREATED

PY190315 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1207 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (NA)--About 150 predominantly democratic and conservative leaders from several provinces and the federal capital have expressed their intention to form a centrist national party. Alberto Constantini was chosen president of the general assembly last night, with Nelson Calvo of Buenos Aires and Felipe Yofre Pizarro of Cordoba as secretaries.

Gonzalez Bergez defined the four fundamental characteristics of the new party: First, it has to be a national party; second, it has to be a modern centrist party, not a version of old-fashioned conservatism; third, it should allow the coexistence of shades of differences in its ranks; and fourth, it should be a national party, not a party to support, topple or inherit the government.

BRIEFS

UNIONS' JURISDICTION ESTABLISHED--Labor Minister Brig Gen Llamil Reston has issued resolutions establishing the areas of jurisdiction of 47 union organizations of the capital. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2339 GMT 23 Jun 80 PY]

MINERAL EXPORTS INCREASE--The Mines Ministry reported that exports of mineral ore, semi-processed minerals and metals during the first 4 months of this year amounted to $18,257,684 which represents an increase of 83 percent over exports for the same period in 1979. The official report states that up to April 1979 Argentina exported 6,775,129 kg of minerals worth $1,758,043. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 21 Jun 80 p 4 PY]

PRESIDENT GUEILER BACK ON THE JOB AFTER ILLNESS

FY241133 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] President Lidia Gueiler today went to her office at Government House after several days' absence. President Gueiler refused to make any statements and only said that her kidney infection, which had kept her in bed all last week, was much better now.

Lidia Gueiler is presiding over a Cabinet meeting which started at 1700. Government House officials did not disclose the subjects being discussed at the meeting.

GENERAL BERNAL CRITICIZES PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

FY241341 Paris AFP in Spanish 1857 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 23 Jun (AFP)--The Bolivian Armed Forces formally criticized today the leading presidential candidates, thus casting doubt on the recognition of the winner in the 29 June general elections.

The commander of the Bolivian Air Force, (FAB), Gen Waldo Bernal, harshly criticized the leading presidential candidates saying that "when times of conflict are near, it is not possible to make an objective study of the real Bolivian situation." He added: "The oppressive and sectarian individualism of the leaders who head the main presidential tickets have profound hostility, irreconcilable hate and diametrically opposed objectives."

Bernal launched a veiled criticism of the current interim constitutional president, Lidia Gueiler Tejada, when he labeled her government "a weak and frustrating interim government." It was precisely Gueiler who appointed General Bernal FAB commander.

Bernal also criticized the creation of the multicolor and multisymbol ballots because it is "a headache for 70 percent of the illiterate national electorate." According to the last Bolivian official figures, 35 percent of the Bolivian population is illiterate.

Bernal criticized the candidacy of former Presidents Victor Paz Estenssoro and Hernan Siles Zuazo because Paz Estenssoro's leading supporters have pro-Chinese communist leanings and Siles Zuazo's have pro-Moscow communist leanings.

PRIN-MRTK ALLEGES RIVALRY BETWEEN GARCIA MEZA, BERNAL

FY241918 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The coalition formed by the National Revolutionary Party of the Left, PRIN, and the Tupac Katari Revolutionary Movement, MRTK, headed by Genaro Flores, stated today that Gen Rene Bernal Escalante, commander of the air force, is seeking to challenge Gen Luis Garcia Meza in the military leadership.

In a document read by PRIN leader (Edgardo Vazquez Tapia), this coalition--which against its will has Juan Lechin Oquendo as its candidate for the presidency--said that this is the meaning of General Bernal's latest remarks.

[Begin (Vazquez) recording] The alliance and the Bolivian people note with displeasure and surprise the remarks made by General Bernal who is trying through the press to get the same publicity received by General Garcia Meza with his remarks.

General Bernal's remarks in Cochabamba represent the antidemocratic expression of some military chiefs who with their statements are contributing to the instability of this electoral process which the Bolivian people are trying to carry out. General Reyes Villa, commander in chief of the armed forces, has said that the armed forces would support the development of the electoral process, but those under him--Generals Garcia Meza and Bernal--are surprising the public with the antidemocratic statements. These contradictory statements by high-ranking members of the armed forces clearly show two opinions, clearly show two factions in the armed forces, thus creating two leaderships. [end recording]

According to the PRIN-MRTK document, the remarks by the military chiefs have the clear purpose of disrupting the stability of the democratic process and aims at instigating a confrontation between the workers and the armed forces.

[Begin (Vazquez) recording] Garcia Meza, Bernal and their followers are provoking instability among the people with the clear purpose of interrupting the democratic process and forcing the armed forces into a confrontation with Bolivian workers, a confrontation which will only mean bloodshed, mourning and suffering for the hard-working Bolivian people. The PRIN and MRTK report that the remarks made by Garcia Meza, Bernal and others are part of a plan to destabilize the democratic process, a process which will permit the Bolivian people to exercise their most basic freedom. [Signed] Press Commission of the PRIN-MRTK alliance. [end recording]

MIR LEADER DEPLORES GARCIA MEZA'S POLITICAL REMARKS

PY241150 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Oscar Eid Franco, leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left--MIR--in referring to Army Commander Gen Luis Garcia Meza's latest statements in which he said that the armed forces are not involved in the electoral process, said that all the commander did was diminish the prestige of this military institution. The following are Oscar Eid Franco's statements:

[Begin Eid Franco recording] All General Garcia Meza does every time he makes a statement is alienate the armed forces even more and he only manages to lower the prestige of this institution. General Garcia Meza, taking advantage of his post as armed forces commander, is engaging in a bit of politics and we believe that this is harmful for the institution.

For some time now he has been proposing a new plan for democracy which, as we all know, is an antidemocratic plan.

The only thing that we have to say in the face of this reiteration of that plan is that the nation is organized and that we have not adopted an offensive position, but that the nation will know how to defend itself by means of strikes and general blockades if its will is disregarded and the democratic process is disregarded or truncated. [end recording]

CLERGY SUPPORTS ARMED FORCES, DENOUNCES U.S.

PY241734 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 19 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] A statement issued yesterday the members of the National Diocesan Board [Directorio Nacional de la Conferencia del Clero Diocesano] notes: "The National Diocesan Board reasserts its support for those institutions that safeguard peace and order and the tranquillity of the nation, such as the armed forces, which have the duty to stop any class struggle."

They add in a part of the statement entitled: "For the Dignity and Honor of the Fatherland" that the recent violent incidents throughout the country "reached their peak with the incidents in Santa Cruz" and that "the only one responsible for them, because of his stubborness and lack of interest, is the U.S. ambassador, who despite having the bad reputation of being responsible for similar bloody clashes in Nicaragua and El Salvador in Central America, has not shown the slightest concern over the incidents in Santa Cruz." They add: "The bloody clashes do not seem to interest the new 'colonial viceroy' of the Bolivian fatherland."

They note: "The Bolivian clergy and the Catholic apostolic organizations have iscouraged all groups from organizing violent demonstrations against the U.S. Embassy. We have noted, however, that there is a complete lack of interest in the U.S. Embassy in explaining its interference in Bolivian domestic problems."

They believe that the most reasonable and diplomatic way to have solved the problem would have been for U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman to make a public commitment that he would not interfere in Bolivian domestic affairs. They add that at no time has any Bolivian diplomat directly interfered in the domestic issues of another another country "and even less in the U.S. Presidential elections."

UNHCR REPRESENTATIVE SEARCHES FOR MISSING ARGENTINES

PY242351 Paris AFP in Spanish 1840 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 24 Jun (AFP)--The regional representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, George Gordon-Lenox, is here to find out the whereabouts of five alleged Argentine Montoneros who were handed over by the Peruvian police to Bolivian authorities.

According to the Peruvian Government, the security services of that country last week handed over to Bolivian immigration officials three of those persons, whom they called subversive criminals. However, in La Paz it was reported that five people were deported.

The Peruvian Foreign Ministry has revealed that Julia Ines Santos de Acebal, Noemi Esther Gianotti de Molfino and Julio Cesar Ramirez had been holding subversive meeting with Peruvian extremists, but reliable sources added the names of Federico Frias and Aldo Moran.

Leftist circles affirm that the five Montoneros were handed over by the Peruvian police to Bolivian authorities who, in turn, were to hand them over to the Argentine army or police.

Gordon-Lenox met yesterday with the under secretary of the interior, but nothing was disclosed after their meeting. This was the first contact held by Gordon-Lenox with authorities to try to find out the whereabouts of the five Montoneros, for whom he is seeking asylum or protection.

According to information released here this morning, UNHCR representative Paul Hartling has sent urgent messages to the Bolivian Government, especially to President Lidia Gueiler. In those messages, Hartling asked the whereabouts of the five Argentines who, according to him, were handed over by the Peruvian police to Bolivian immigration authorities in order for the latter to take them to the Bolivian border town of Villazon. [passage indistinct]

The United Nations members as well as members of Amnesty International and the Human Rights Commission have been disppointed in their attempts to discover the whereabouts of the five Montoneros.

DELEGATION TO ATTEND PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION IN LIMA

PY250222 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2249 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 24 Jun (LATIN)--Foreign Minister Hernan Rojas reported today that a special Chilean delegation will attend the inauguration of Peruvian President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry.

After receiving an invitation from Peruvian officials to attend the transfer of power in that country scheduled for 28 July 1980, the foreign minister told reporters that the delegation will be designated within the next few hours.

Rojas noted that recent remarks made by Peruvian President-elect Belaunde Terry on his intentions to hold "normal and friendly" relations with Chile were well received by the government.

"We are ready to welcome any effort made to improve relations between Chile and Peru," the foreign minister concluded.

BRAZILIAN ENVOY CITES IMPORTANCE OF GUERREIRO'S VISIT

PY211516 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Brazilian Ambassador to Chile Raul Henrique de Vicenzi pointed out that Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro's visit to Chile will be important in its own right and that it will not be made only to prepare for President Joao Baptista Figueiredo's next visit to Chile.

De Vicenzi stated that Guerreiro's visit has its own importance since it will allow the two foreign ministers to discuss bilateral issues as well as to examine the continent's policy in relations on the continent and with the rest of the world.

The ambassador disclosed that no signing of specific agreements by the ministers is scheduled at the end of the meetings to be held.

According to De Vicenzi, the ministers will exchange points of view, especially in regard to trade which is of great interest to the two countries. He pointed out that Chilean-Brazilian trade during 1979 amounted to $750 million. This important figure makes Chile Brazil's second most important trading partner in Latin American, after Argentina.

BRIEFS

AUTOMOBILE PLANTS TO CLOSE--Arica, Chile, 24 Jun (AFP)--Jose Jimenez, General Motors representative, announced here today that General Motors will close down its automobile assembly plants. Kimenez added that a gradual layoff of personnel will begin in the coming months, to conclude in 1984. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1630 GMT 24 Jun 80 PY]

CAMACHO WARNS GUERRILLAS TO ACCEPT AMNESTY

PA250158 Bogota Radio Santa Fe in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] National Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva announced that the guerrillas who do not accept the amnesty offered by the government will be firmly dealt with and will have to suffer the consequences.

He also announced that an all-out offensive against the guerrillas in cities and rural areas will soon be launched until the subversive organizations are completely eliminated. According to General Camacho Leyva, the guerrillas have not been making any progress. on the contrary, he stressed, they are becoming weaker and weaker as days go by.

M-19 COURIER ARRESTED WITH MESSAGE FOR OFFICIAL

PA242153 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Jun 80

[By Jorge Matiz]

[Text] Bogota, 23 Jun (LATIN)--An alleged 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrilla has been arrested by security service officers at the presidential palace as he was trying to deliver an M-19 communique to an unidentified official. The communique contained an invitation to the government to attend a blue-ribbon meeting in Panama City on 4 and 5 July, a source of the state intelligence service reported today.

The incident occured at 1800 (2300 GMT) on Friday but it was not disclosed until today. The source, who asked not to be named, told LATIN that the alleged guerrilla arrived at the presidential palace with an envelope addressed to a government official. At the correspondence division he was stopped by a security service detective because he looked so nervous.

When the envelope was opened, an M-19 communique was found inside. It restated the movement's invitation to the government to a blue-ribbon meeting in Panama City on 4 and 5 July to solve the problems of democratic rule in Colombia. When he was discovered, the M-19 courier hurriedly tried to run out of the building but was stopped.

The young man, whom the informer described as of about 30 years of age, was sent to the Military Institutes Brigade where he is being questioned about his connections with the urban guerrilla movement. It seems the prisoner had been entrusted with delivering the M-19 bulletins to the presidential palace, where various officials have been receiving them for the past 2 years as a hand-carried package without postage stamps. The bulletins are sent to the news media by mail but in some instances the M-19 has used its own couriers.

Two other sources consulted by LATIN confirmed the report even though they asked us not to report the name of the prisoner [until] other arrests connected with this case are made. The same [as received] source admitted for the first time that the security services have been working to find and arrest people linked to the presidential palace who may be working for the M-19.

BRIEFS

INCORA MANAGER'S RESIGNATION--The Colombian Government has accepted the resignation tendered by Jose Antonio Gomez as general manager of the Colombian Agrarian Reform Institute (INCORA). Rey Francisco has been appointed acting manager of INCORA. [Bogota Radio Sutatenza in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jun 80 PA]

//

COSTA RICA

TWO NICARAGUAN JUNTA MEMBERS TO VISIT 30 JUN

PA241412 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] The two new Nicaraguan Government junta members, Rafael Cordova Rivas and Arturo Cruz, will arrive here next Monday to meet with President Rodrigo Carazo. Cruz and Cordova have replaced Mrs Violeta Chamorro and Alfonso Robelo who resigned several weeks ago. The purpose of the visit will be to analyze matters related to Costa Rican-Nicaraguan trade since Gen Anastasio Somoza was toppled.

The junta members will finalize details on a $25-million credit contract that the Costa Rican Central Bank has agreed to sign with Nicaragua. This contract will complement the $100-million one granted early this year to provide support to industrial enterprises and promote trade between the two countries.

EL SALVADOR

EXPLOSIONS, CLASHES MARK BEGINNING OF GENERAL STRIKE

PA250237 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Several bombs exploded in the northern sector of San Salvador while military troops clashed with revolutionary groups supporting the Coordinating Board of the Masses' call for a 48-hour general strike, which began today.

According to information received in Costa Rica, revolutionary commandos opened fire on some vehicles circulating through the Salvadoran capital. So far, most of the industrial, commercial and urban transportation activities have joined the strike demanding the lifting of the state of siege and the end of repression, and denouncing the foreign intervention that looms over El Salvador.

At the start of the general strike, the Christian Democratic military regime ordered police and army forces in combat array to patrol the streets of the capital and other cities. Salvadoran radio stations heard in Managua reported that the chief of the junta, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, has threatened to put the military in control of all public services and establish the state of emergency.

'Rightists' Attack University Campus

PA240344 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Carlos Samayoa report from San Salvador]

[Text] A shootout took place early this evening near the national university. According to reports, extreme rightist armed groups fired submachineguns from cars at university buildings, causing a general panic on the campus. The report says three propaganda bombs exploded, leaving three dead and several injured.

In another incident this afternoon, extreme leftist groups clashed with security forces in San Antonio and San Rafael districts in the city of Sonsonate. A late report this evening said 15 young persons were killed, 11 men and 4 women. They were all taken to the morgue for identification.

'Large Fire'

PA241429 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Direct report from El Salvador by Roberto Cuellar, director of the juridic assistance office of the Salvadoran Archbishopric--live]

[xt] Here is a report on what is happening at this moment in the Salvadoran capital. Early this morning we heard a shootout and we believe it was in the vicinity of the national university. The shootout was intense and lasted approximately 30 minutes. Immediately after the shooting, we saw from the archbishopric that a fire had broken out. We still do not have information on the exact site of the large fire. We think it was also close to the national university. That is what we call the (Laico) Colony and University Colony. This is the first report of what is expected in the first 2 days of the national strike called by the Revolutionary Democratic Front and its diverse organizations, the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM] and the Labor Unity Committee to protest the repression against the Salvadoran people and to demand the release of five persons including Salvador Samayoa.

Yesterday the government junta and several Cabinet ministers, especially the defense minister, urged the people to go to work normally assuring them that the National Guard would safeguard the right to work at all times. It was viewed as a subtle warning by the armed forces against the CRM and the Democratic Front carrying out the strike.

At this moment this is the report we can offer the listeners of Radio Sandino and the sister peoples of Nicaragua regarding the first hour of 24 June. Today marks the third month of the assassination of our beloved Archbishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero.

Situation Reported 'Calm'

PA242019 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1815 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] We have again toured the various streets of San Salvador, especially the first eastern street near Rosales Hospital. We had been told some disturbances had occurred there which have been put down and calm has returned to the area. We have also toured all of Roosevelt Avenue. It is also calm.

We are at Libertad Plaza in downtown San Salvador now. Some shots were heard here. Salvadoran army members were immediately rushed to the area. Much surveillance has been ordered at the plaza. The problem that arose following the shots has been almost overcome and the situation is calm at Libertad Plaza.

Traffic is sporadic, but normal. It has even been reported that there were some disturbances this morning in Soyapango, Mejicanos and at the Diana products factory near Soyapango but the situation is practically under control now. There is intensive patrolling in the capital city and countryside areas, particularly the access routes to the capital, and the situation is entirely under control in the capital. No regrettable incidents have occurred and no casualties have been reported to date and the armed forces are trying to keep order in the country.

We have noticed that businesses in the capital city have closed. The urban bus service is not operating except Route 101 to Santa Tecla. We have noticed many people in the capital city streets who are using pickups for their transportation. In Soyapango a pickup truck which was transporting some passengers was attacked. The driver was hurt and taken to a hospital in the capital. His name has not been disclosed but no fatalities occurred in the attack.

Bus Service Cut

PA242029 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0722 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] For unexplained reasons various bus routes in the capital have not been in operation this morning. Yesterday afternoon bus terminal sources had said they would provide services. We repeat: Inexplicably, yesterday afternoon they promised not to interrupt service; this morning, explicably, all the San Salvador bus routes were virtually without vital transportation service for the public.

We contacted the bus terminals in the interior part of the country both in the western and eastern parts of the country, and we learned that only four buses entered the western terminal from the western part of the country. In the eastern terminal we learned that only seven buses, out of a large number which are supposed to arrive, arrived this morning.

Traffic in El Salvador is completely normal. There are few private vehicles in downtown San Salvador. There are many persons and the traditional pickups have disappeared and are not transporting persons. Some students, employees, and workers are walking to their places of work. This is what we can report to our listeners after touring the central sectors of the capital and outlying areas and after contacting the respective bus terminals.

Slight problems have occurred elsewhere in the capital such as intense shooting which was heard toward the northern part of the capital. The site was not determined since we have not obtained any official report on this as yet.

Strike '80 Percent' Successful

PA250409 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2341 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 24 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Over 80 percent of Salvadoran commerce and industry closed today during the first day of a 48-hour strike called by leftist groups. The success of the strike was due to a great extent on the total paralyzation of urban bus transportation which allowed few residents of San Salvador to go to work. The paralyzation of commerce and industry was not so profound in provincial cities which do not have an excessive dependency on public transportation.

San Salvador's streets seem deserted. The scarce automobile traffic is marked occasionally by armed forces vehicles, which began patrolling early in order to prevent disturbances. Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia said that the attitude of the San Salvador population toward the armed forces has been exemplary. He emphasized that the armed forces will remain vigilant in order to prevent disorder.

Government officials reported the death of nine persons in the suburban areas. Seven of these victims were found today in the outskirts of San Salvador. The intensive army patrolling prevented outbreaks of violence.

Government Communique

PA242024 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 24 Jun 80 p 41

[Communique issued by the Secretariat of Information in San Salvador on 23 June 1980]

[Text] The government of the republic has urged the Salvadoran people--workers, public and private employees, teachers, students, professionals, housewives, market vendors, businessmen, merchants and all of the country's forces--so that, with their undeniable patriotism and their trust in the government institutions, they fully devote themselves to their daily activities.

The government of the republic has also noted that the way to solve the country's problems has already been widely opened through the process of structural changes which is supported by the people because it is the peaceful way that all Salvadorans want.

Sources which reported on this government position noted that only the hard and uninterrupted work of the sectors which are aware of this situation will be a vote of confidence in the country's future and a contribution to the task of rehabilitating the Salvadoran economy.

The same sources stressed that what must be done in our country--contrary to the negative efforts of extremist groups--is to create, maintain and not destroy the sources of work because only by working, within this goal of constant progress, can we consolidate peace, which is the supreme aspiration of all Salvadorans.

Gutierrez Appeals For Calm

PA250412 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Radio/television speech to nation by Salvadoran Government junta member Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez in San Salvador--live]

[Text] Fellow citizens: The Salvadoran people of which we are a part are traditionally a good, hard-working, hospitable and peaceful people. To these hard-working people, who are building a new social order despite foreign aggression and the violence carried out by the extremists, I convey a cordial greeting from the revolutionary government junta.

The reality of our historic present is very clear for those who love the fatherland and see things as true Salvadorans. El Salvador has been chosen as springboard and objective of an international conspiracy of sinister designs, which not only seeks to subdue our people, but to control this strategic part of the world. The collaborators willing to sell out our country should know that there are more Salvadorans willing to defend the fatherland, not just with principles, with ideas, with positive actions to improve living conditions of the majorities, but also with arms whenever we are attacked. We do not appease violence, nor do we want a war. But we will have a war if necessary to defend peace and [word indistinct]. It is necessary for all to understand that this is not just a defensive attitude. Our government has already taken the initiative by launching an authentic revolutionary program, which is in itself a historic gain for the poor and the weak, who yesterday were the victims of an unjust governmental system. This revolution, without hatred or vengeance, is aimed at a better life for all Salvadorans within a more humane and united society in which the efforts and creativeness of everyone grants just opportunities for progress for them and their children.

This peaceful, free revolution is the answer to a long period of social injustice, during which a noble and generous people were subjected to almost absolute submissive conditions economically, socially and politically. This is so true, as the constructive consequences [as heard] that such social injustices have produced in our country.

The revolutionary government junta assumed the demand for justice for the majority by implementing fundamental and necessary changes to bring about the material and spiritual welfare of the Salvadorans. Obviously, this cannot be achieved in a short period, but it can be in the near future with the conscientious support of everyone.

Local and foreign elements took advantage of the situation we had because of archaic and obsolete structures. They manipulated motives for protests which were certainly just, and displayed false banners of justice which would bring immediate political gains although the entire nation might suffer.

Nothing is more frustrating than [words indistinct] these radical groups instead of supporting the changes they used to claim as just and necessary. They are now furiously opposing them. All this leads us to think that in El Salvador there are two ways to be a revolutionary: a true revolutionary, supporting changes which are Salvadoran solutions to Salvadoran problems, or a revolutionary following foreign patterns and themes, using imported slogans which are shouted through loudspeakers to impress or brainwash the weak of character or those full of resentment against society.

[Words indistinct] elements as those mentioned to try to incorporate them to [word indistinct] our historic present emerges with its immediate antecedents. The serene, conscientious and patriotic citizen can [word indistinct] that the democratic revolutionary process promoted by the junta is the only valid and just alternative to save the peace.

Regarding our image abroad, I can say that having to confront the deep changes carried out by the Salvadorans in such a brief period and which are more eloquent than words, has caused an unjustified distrust from some countries claiming to be revolutionaries and whose accomplishments as such have been so little or have led to deception, that they are afraid of comparisons. Their internal situation does not concern us, but their unfriendly actions against us will find a categorical answer in our action.

We are calm because we are not competing with anyone and we do not wish to meddle in the affairs of others. However, we are not going to be the toy of caprice, convenience and interests of others. According to this just position, we will have a strong participation in international forums, always preferring peaceful means, but without being impressed by the campaigns financed by the enemies of our revolution, who find support in the charlatans and arms smugglers.

We have our eyes open. We know where we stand and what we have to do. The extreme leftwing had planned for today [words indistinct] announced stoppages and street disorders. These stoppages were desperate measures which only show their lack of ability to initiate [words indistinct] the extreme leftwing insists on carrying out acts which the Salvadoran family rejects and condemns. This proves that their leaders are not capable of correctly judging the reactions of public opinion or that simply they despise, as the evidence shows, the tranquility of the people and their right to work and to peace.

The people must remain calm. They must realize that the extreme leftwing is being defeated by the lack of popular support, that their intervention without the people is impossible and that the eradication of violence is in the hands of the people.

Fellow citizens, we must take a stand. A serene and frim stand so that the agitators cannot use anyone as an unwilling instrument of their illegal actions. We must have faith and courage. We must turn our back on the extreme leftwing as we did on 1 May, when with their absence and silence the people proved their total rejection. A few fanatics cannot destroy a whole nation and the will to live in peace and freedom. A few cannot scare a majority who are not Marxists and who are not facing any infamous dictatorship they must oppose.

The people in El Salvador are experiencing just changes and the democratic possibility of choosing their own path, their leaders and their government. The extremists do not want it this way and for this reason their action is aimed at disturbing and obstructing this process of democratization.

The Marxists as well as the extreme rightwing do not want social progress nor free elections, because the government they wish to install is a total dictatorship.

K

The revolutionary junta asks all conscientious Salvadorans to defend their revolution and the best way to do it is to work with courage to put El Salvador in the worthy place it deserves among the world's civilized nations, thus establishing a new image of a peaceful and democratic government.

Thank you very much.

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES MASSACRE CHARGES

PA242240 Paris AFP in Spanish 2028 GMT 24 Jun 80

[By Paul Rutler]

[Text] San Jose, 24 Jun (AFP)-- The defense minister of El Salvador today catagorically denied a report published on Monday by a Managua newspaper. According to the report the Salvadoran Armed Forces have massacred 3,000 persons. A Defense Ministry spokesman told AFP: "Those charges are a dirty lie. They are part of the poisonous campaign directed by the Salvadoran extreme left."

The Nicaraguan newspaper published the statements of two Salvadoran refugees according to whom approximately 3,000 persons trying to flee from the continuous violence in El Salvador were reportedly eliminated by the army recently in a place called Cara Sucia, near the border with Guatemala.

In Honduras, the clergy of Santa Rosa de Copan yesterday, Monday, charged that another massacre was carried out by the Salvadoran troops on 14 May in an area close to the Honduran-Salvadoran border. The clergy stated that approximately 600 persons--including women and children--who were trying to flee and find refuge in Honduras, reportedly were tortured and later executed.

In denying this report also, the minister stated: "The church is under the influence of extreme-left groups and it is playing their games by joining the international defamation campaign organized by groups opposed to the reforms promoted by the Salvadoran government junta."

Observers, however, have noted that during the past few months the Salvadoran Armed Forces, supported by helicopters, have multiplied their "clean-up" operations agaginst the Marxist extreme-left guerrillas in the countryside. According to the Salvadoran staff, between 15 and 20 guerrillas are killed every day. However, a Salvadoran political observer has noted that it is probable that the death toll is four times greater than that.

It is also true that many peasants who have adopted positions either in favor of the government's agrarian reform or in favor of the guerillas, are being killed by one side or the other. Frequently also, their farms are set on fire and entire villages are abandoned and the waves of refugees going to Honduras and Guatemala continuously increase.

But the fact remains that the left, both the extreme and the moderate left, as well as the church, are daily denouncing the true "genocide" carried out, according to them, by the armed forces, which in May hardened their position considerably following the appointment of Col Abdul Gutierrez, member of the government junta, as armed forces chief.

These sources also often recall the 1932 holocaust. Then 30,000 peasants who had rebelled were mercilessly massacred by the army. Another Salvadoran observer said: This time it has not gone that far yet, but in view of the intransigence of the extreme left, which has stated it will never accept anything but a Marxist dictatorship, and as a result of the left's increased operations, the army will be increasingly determined to smash more vigororously any kind of inssurection.

Already 3,000 persons have died since the beginning of the year as a result of the political violence. This is a tragic toll for this small Central American republic.

MAJANO VIEW OF REFORMS AT VARIANCE WITH OFFICIAL LINE

PA191722 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1953 GMT 18 Jun 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Openly contradicting other members of the Salvadoran Government junta and even government propaganda, Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano stated here on Wednesday that the social and economic changes begun "have not been intended for the purpose of snatching banners from the left." "I have never said that we implemented the agrarian reform just to seize leftist banners. It was done to satisfy the clamor of (Salvadoran Army) officers and the needs of our people," Majano stated.

Both the two Christian Democratic members of the ruling government group and the other officer in the junta, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, have stated on several previous occasions that the reforms, including the nationalization of the banking system and foreign commerce "have taken banners away from the leftist groups." Even government announcements on radio and television in El Salvador emphasize that the agrarian reform "snatches away demagogic banners."

Majano reiterated his conviction that "violence will never be eradicated in El Salvador while the conditions of poverty and wretchedness in which most of our population exist prevail, clear signs of the structural maladjustment of our society." The existence of ancient political and economic structures, said the chief of state, "is a basic problem that remains to be resolved in spite of the initial steps taken to the moment." In veiled criticism of the course taken by the present Salvadoran political process, the officer said "the original intent of the 15 October plan sought a social and economic change for the poor and the effective participation of the people in the process."

Shortly before Majano's meeting with newsmen, they had briefly interviewed Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez in a corridor of the presidential house following a protocol ceremony in which the new Argentine ambassador presented his credentials. In contrast with Majano's statements, Gutierrez said that the present Salvadoran Government "has no intention of controlling the economy," also indicating that the present government is not socialist, in spite of the expropriation of land, the nationalization of the private banking system and the exportation of farming and fishing products announced on 9 January.

Majano said the "continuous crisis afflicting us calls for dynamic political solutions, for which the understanding of various sectors is urgently needed." It is the second time in less than 15 days that the officer has invited all the sectors involved in Salvadoran politics to dialogue.

But, Majano explained in reply to a newsman's question, all the factions interested in a peaceful democratization process must participate, leaving out the armed rightist and leftist clandestine organizations. "Among comrades in arms, we have come to a conclusion" on the need for an understanding, Majano asserted. He explained that, in his opinion, "the armed forces must play a positive social function role," on behalf of the Salvadoran people.

He stressed that this is one of the basic conditions for arriving at national dialogue. Another of these basic conditions for an understanding is "that no crime, arbitrary act or act of violence go unpunished." The officer said that in contacts with various sectors of the Salvadoran population, he had become aware of everyone's concern about "the lack of tranquillity which affects all of the citizens."

"In El Salvador the bonds of human coexistence have broken and must be healed. If they are not healed, we are on the path of a fratricidal struggle which will mean a futile shedding of blood and the loss of the valuable lives of our people," he added. At least 3,500 Salvadorans have died during the first 6 months of this year. The enormous number of victims "is slowly leading us to the demoralization of all the people, stepping up the breach of these bonds of social coexistence," he added. He added that, unless national unity is achieved, "we will not be able to achieve the new social order and the tranquillity which we Salvadorans want." The spectre of a nefarious totalitarian dictatorship of the left or the right hovers over El Salvador, unless something is done to end violence, Majano said.

In other statements, Majano reiterated that investigations are continuing to establish the identity of the assassins of Archbishop of San Salvador Msgr Arnulfo Romero. The prelate was mortally shot in the chest on 24 March as he celebrated Mass in the chapel of a hospital for cancer victims where he resided. Up to now, it has been impossible to investigate who planned the assassination of the Salvadoran vicar in spite of the collaboration of the international police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Majano also said that court proceedings continue against former Minister of Education Salvador Samayoa, a member of the clandestine Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces. Samayoa was captured on 27 May after being in hiding 140 days since 8 January when he announced he had joined the communist guerrillas. The former official could be subjected to a court-martial.

GUATEMALA

SALVADORAN JUNTA MEMBER DUARTE VISITS CAPITAL

PA242353 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Salvadoran junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte arrived Sunday afternoon in Guatemala City and left at 0730 yesterday. The reason for his brief visit to Guatemala has not been disclosed. However, news media expect an official statement today. Reliable sources say Duarte spent approximately 14 hours in Guatemala, but they were unable to find out the reason for his visit.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT GREAT BRITAIN 26-29 JUN

PA242333 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Rafael Eduardo Castillo Valdez, Guatemalan foreign relations minister, will visit Great Britain from 26-29 June. He was invited by Nicholas Ridley, minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs. Minister Castillo Valdez will be accompanied by his wife Janice.

U.S. PRESSURE FOR 'HASTY REFORMS' CONDEMNED

PA192206 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 14 Jun 80 p 2

["The Nation Today" column: "Guatemala Is Currently Being Ruled With a Centrist Approach"]

[Text] When Lucas took over he contended that his ideology was left of center and therefore this was the approach he would use to rule. But his administration is now more and more to the center.

To many, the center-left position is artificial because there is no well-known, orthodox definition of it. However, it is a political concept inherent in the practices of the leaders of many regimes in the world. It might be a buffer zone between the traditional right and the left, capable of neutralizing radical trends in both.

The Guatemalan president has restated that position. This means that we are neither to the left nor to the right but in the middle. "My administration is in the middle," the president told ACAN-EFE during a conference with foreign correspondents who supposedly asked him to choose between the right and left. He believes he can govern from the middle, thinking that even "development and improvement of the lives of the poor can be achieved without the violence that the extremists want," and this will keep us from going communist. The centrist approach includes major programs--namely, a paper mill and construction of the national peripheral highway--carried out with the cooperation of firms from Spain, France, Italy, and Germany.

To the satisfaction of the public, it is interesting to admit that the Guatemalan Government in recent months has been unduly pressured by U.S. officials "who favored hasty reforms." That pressure was rejected. We commented negatively on that at the time. The reference here is to meddling by State Department officials on ad hoc missions who tried to impose their views in line with orders received from an administration and marked by a praetorian authority.

That meddling fueled the nationalism of Guatemalans to the point that a break in diplomatic relations with Washington was suggested. The president disregarded that suggestion, as he told correspondents, despite the fact that reason was on the side of the public, which was offended by the abusive foreign intervention in our internal affairs. Relations with Washington, Lucas said, are normal. He agreed with us that, particularly due to the setback in their intervention policy in Nicaragua and the failure of their interventionist adventure in Salvador, the [State] Department will end up understanding Guatemala's just position of resistance to sudden changes in our political system--in favor of the radical left--and resistance to violent social reforms dreamed up by Carter's socialist "staff." Those reforms do not fit in with Guatemala's political and social order and they do not favor even the least democratic aspirations in the hemisphere.

NEWSMAN EMILIO VILLATORO MURDERED IN GUATEMALA CITY

PA250149 Paris AFP in Spanish 1905 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 24 Jun (AFP)--The body of Guatemalan newsman Emilio Villatoro was found today in this city. He appeared to have been strangled and beaten. The reasons for the crime have not been revealed, although it is believed it could be another "execution" by the Secret Anticommunist Army [ESA], an extreme right underground organization which recently has assumed responsibility for the murder of persons whom it believes to be leftists.

HONDURAS

WORKERS ORGANIZATION OUTLINES STAND TO CARTER ENVOY

PA242126 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1525 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] An envoy of President Carter has met with the General Workers Central [CGT]. Direct elections are not the formula for achieving social peace in Honduras as long as the rulers do not realize the need for changes and are not concerned about the people's hunger. The CGT Executive Committee explained this position to John Blacken, director of Central American Affairs for the U.S. State Department.

The high-ranking U.S. official visited the CGT on Saturday to learn about the workers' views on the national problems and to tell them about the U.S. position towards Honduras and other Central American countries. Blacken told them that the Jimmy Carter administration believes that a democratic solution must be supported in Honduras to permit the participation of the existing political parties in the next elections.

The CGT Executive Committee told him that peace does not depend on having the people participate in direct elections but on the fact the government which is installed will think about the hunger and poverty of the Honduran people and will resolve those problems.

CGT President Felicito Avila said that the U.S. diplomat was given an explanation of the country's social and political situation. He said that the reforms to help the people are more important than direct elections with conservative presidential candidates. The workers said that the United Staes cannot seriously propose democratization in the country while its transnational companies exploit the Honduran people.

The director of Central American affairs for the State Department said that the United States is not pressuring for a solution of the border dispute between Honduras and El Salvador. He said that the Americans are interested in having peace in the area, not to protect their interests but because this is the common desire of all Central American nations.

Regarding the $75 million that the United States will loan Nicaragua, he first denied that it is a credit with conditions but he finally conceded that the United States had set conditions on it. He said that the Carter administration has indicated that such funds can only be used for the reconstruction of Nicaragua. He denied that his government is intervening in the domestic affairs of Honduras and El Salvador as a result of the recent loan of 10 helicopters by Honduras.

DEPUTIES ELECTED 20 APR RECEIVE CREDENTIALS

PA241343 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] A very important event took place on Friday, 20 June. This event was viewed as another positive step toward the return to constitutional normalcy, a constant concern of the armed forces government. By guranteeing the elections of 20 April to freely choose the members of the constituent assembly, the armed forces have fulfilled the promises made to the Honduran people. Thus, the Honduran Armed Forces, as in 1957, have been the factor that guaranteed the holding of free and sovereign elections. In these elections the Honduran people have chosen the best people to make up the national constituent assembly. We can once again note, without any reservations, that the rule of the Constitution and its laws has returned, perhaps permanently, to Honduras.

Almost 8 years have gone by since the armed forces assumed power on 4 December 1972. The military, responding to the people's clamor and needs, was forced to take this action due to the dire circumstances of the time the existing social chaos and the dangerous policy of systematically distributing public offices. As we have already noted, history will have to judge the achievements of the military government.

We believe that the ceremony held Friday at the legislative palace constitutes an irreversible historic event. At the ceremony the respective credentials were distributed to the 142 deputies and alternates who will make up the national constituent assembly.

The ceremony was presided over by Col Cristobal Diaz Garcia, and by Capt Virgilio Galvez, president of the National Electoral Tribunal. Attending were the members of the tribunal and special guests.

Thus, the deputies-elect may consider themselves the fathers of the country, who will start their legislative duties on 20 July. We take this occasion to recognize as proper the tribute paid to the memory of two members of the Electoral Tribunal, Rodolfo Luna Moran and Miguel Arbizabal Galindo, who as members of the tribunal, earned the respect and affection of everyone who knew them.

NICARAGUANS, SALVADORANS STILL ENTERING COUNTRY

PA212304 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2015 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Approximately 17 Nicaraguans cross into Honduras from Nicaragua daily to take up residence here. In some cases, the persons involved are members of families which have been subjected to investigation by the Sandinist authorities and have been freed after being found innocent of any crime committed during the Somoza government. Afterwards, the individuals have chosen to go to Honduras to avoid further problems.

In addition, others have emigrated because they feel that life in Nicaragua is more expensive and more difficult to endure and because they are unhappy with the new regime that has hurt them economically one way or another.

The problem is that Honduras has thousands of unemployed, a situation that will be aggravated by the influx of Nicaraguans, particularly because in most cases, the immigrants are not peasants but persons who become inhabitants of the main cities of the country, a consulted source said.

The Honduran Government cannot take charge of the Salvadorans who have come into the national territory, a government official has stated. Only the United Nations has offered to help the residents of La Paz Estate, but so far, the 460 persons involved have not received this aid.

For its part, the government maintains the position that the Salvadorans should come into Honduras temporarily for subsequent transfer to other Central American countries. Initially, an effort was made to have some governments cooperate by accepting a group of Salvadorans, but the procedures involved are time-consuming. Initial contacts were made with countries in the area, but no favorable replies were received, the immigration official of the Honduran Foreign Ministry concluded.

Special Courses for Refugees

PA202337 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2150 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Former Somozist guardsmen in Yusguare Refugee Camp in Choluteca Department are learning trades so that when they leave the camp they can have a means of livelihood. Honduran and foreign organizations are in charge of this program which also includes special courses for illiterates and sewing for women.

The government has already announced that it is no longer in a position to continue giving any more help to the Nicaraguan refugees. In the meantime, the UN high commissioner for refugees announced that aid to former Nicaraguans will be suspended as of 30 June, when the full weight of the problem will have to be assumed by the Honduran Government.

Meanwhile, the Nicaraguan refugees have expressed their desire to remain in Honduras. However, they said they would return to Nicaragua if they are assured that their human rights will be respected; although they recognize that they did not have any respect for these rights under Somozism.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA DENIES SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL RECOGNIZED MDN

PA241709 Panama City ACAN in Spanish GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Managua, 23 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Comdr Daniel Ortega, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of National Reconstruction, said today that the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN) "has not been recognized by the Socialist International." The MDN is a social democratic party presided over by Alfonso Robelo Callejas, a former junta member.

Commander Ortega thus answered a Danish reporter's question on how relations between the Socialist International and the Sandinist Front are going following reports that the MDN is trying to obtain that organization's recognition. Commander Ortega said that following the Sandinist victory, "opportunists" have cropped up looking for "ideological justification." He added that several months ago the "so-called Nicaraguan Social Democratic Party" stated that it had been recognized by the Socialist International. However, he went on, leaders of the International, such as former Costa Rican President Daniel Oduber, have denied that. It was stated on that occasion, he said, that the International fully endorses the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

In the case of the report that Robelo's party is trying to become affiliated with the International, it is up to "them to explain the situation," Commander Ortega noted.

ROBELO LETTER REPLIES TO ORTEGA'S CRITICISMS

PA241305 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 18 Jun 80 p 10

[Text] We have received a copy of the following open letter:

Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, National Reconstruction Government Junta, Managua.

Commanders: I saw the television program "Face the People" in which three junta members answered questions asked by Pancasan neighborhood residents.

For the benefit of all the Nicaraguan people, I wish to explain certain concepts and opinions that you expressed on that program regarding the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN) and my political activity.

1. You said that I oppose the literacy campaign. That is not true. On various occasions I have publicly stated: "The MDN supports the great national literacy crusade as a revolutionary task..." and "we all have the duty to give ourselves truly and fully to this literacy campaign..." What I criticized is the fact that certain crusade officials literally regard it as "a great school for political training" which "will maintain the sympathy of the masses for the Sandinist Front." Therefore I believe it is improper that some people should want to use a social project of such importance for political-party purposes.

It is the attitude of these gentlemen which has been criticized, never the campaign itself, and least of all the heroic work being carried out by the brigade members.

2. You criticized the MDN's political activity and described it as an "electioneering campaign." Within the framework of an effective political pluralism, we have the right to carry out this activity aimed at strengthening our party, particularly when we are doing so with our own resources and not those of the state. We do not agree with the idea that the Sandinist National Liberation Front should have a monopoly to carry out a disproportionate political campaign, least of all if the state's communications media, vehicles and other property are used for these purposes. Effective political pluralism requires a minimum of equality, respect and equity.

3. You say that recently in Chinandega I criticized the fact that Marxism is being studied here. That is not what I criticized, as I do not consider this criticizable since the social democratic ideology professed by the MDN has its origins in Marxist-Leninist textbooks are being used for mandatory indoctrination of state employees. Is Marxism-Leninism the official ideology of the Sandinist state? If not, why do the Sandinist leaders consistently feel they are being alluded to whenever our differences with Marxism-Leninism are pointed out?

4. You said I have charged in my speeches that the church is being attacked or persecuted here. I have never said such a thing. What I have said is that I am a Catholic and am pround to be one. That is my right. If other politicians do not express their religious ideas in public, they must have their reasons.

5. You said I have resorted to lies and deceit in the course of my political activities. I ask you to provide specific evidence of these serious charges. I have never altered photographs in order to slander someone. I have government junta member Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas as a witness in order to categorically deny statements, allegedly based on specific evidence, that I talked to the genocidal criminal while in jail.

I deplore the fact that distortions in the serious criticism made of the deviations and irregularities that might be committed in this revolutionary process are becoming a disorienting practice for our people.

It is time to listen carefully to the healthy criticism of those of us who are with the process rather than to the adulation of the "unconditionals" who ought to be a thing of the past.

I hope this letter will help restore the objectivity that is so necessary to bring back the good sense and unity that will help us find the path toward a democratic Nicaragua.

Sincerely,

"Fatherland and Freedom"

[Signed] Alfonso Robelo Callejas, President of the National Council of the Nicraguan Democratic Movement.

GOVERNMENT FORMS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

PA241306 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, today said that no one can talk about political persecution in revolutionary Nicaragua just because a person disagrees with the government. He said that in Nicaragua there is freedom of expression, freedom to organize politically or in trade unions. He said this on announcing that the government will open an office to receive complaints regarding the human rights violations.

Following a request from the UN, the Nicaraguan Government today created the National Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.

MARIEL DEPARTURES, ARRIVALS FOR 23 JUN REPORTED

FL241103 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] News from the port of Mariel: Yesterday 95 antisocial elements departed that port for the United States. Eight vessels from Florida remained in the port last night. One vessel arrived from the United States yesterday.

CARTER SPEECH IN BELGRADE 'CYNICAL,' 'UNCONVINCING'

FL241825 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] U.S. President James Carter has arrived in Belgrade on an official 24-hour visit to Yugoslavia. Carter came from Venice, where he took part in the summit of the seven most industrialized Western countries--described as a recession summit--and, after his visit to Yugoslavia, intends to go on to Madrid and Lisbon. The Yankee President was received at the Belgrade airport by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, and by other local personalities.

In the speech with which he began his activities in Yugoslavia, Carter said: I came here to guarantee U.S. support for Tito's legacy. He also proposed supporting Yugoslavia's independence. But what caused the most sensation was his statement that the United States is deeply interested in maintaining the intangibility [as heard] and the active influence of the nonaligned movement. The man who has given decisive impetus to the arms race by signing the highest military budget in U.S. history and obstructing the Soviet Union's efforts to achieve a climate of peace and detente tried to appear to the Yugoslav people as the most earnest champion of peace. The representative of the imperialist power that has committed the most military interventions, wars of plunder and abuses of all sorts in the history of humanity says he supports the independence of Yugoslavia. The president of the imperialist power that has most tried to torpedo the achievements of the nonaligned countries movement is demagogically trying to appear as a friend of the movement. And he is saying this in Yugoslavia to boot.

It seems that Carter is trying to forget that all the achievements of the nonaligned were attained without Washington's support and, instead, were attained in an open and bold struggle against the pressures, threats, aggressions and blackmail of imperialism. Carter's speech in Belgrade is one of great cynicism. Only the dimwitted could be convinced by that demagogic, false and insidious wordiness which once more shows that the United States should not be judged by its leaders' words but by facts.

CEMA MEETING ON ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL MATTERS OPENS

FL231119 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] The 38th CEMA meeting on monetary and financial matters will open tomorrow, Tuesday, in Havana. This meeting will last until Friday, 27 June, and will hold its working sessions at the modern Palace of Conventions in the capital's municipality of Playa. The delegations of CEMA member countries have already arrived in Cuba as well as representatives of international organizations which will participate in this meeting. The Romanian delegation will arrive today.

MALMIERCA'S UPCOMING VISIT TO ROMANIA ANNOUNCED

FL242205 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca will shortly pay a friendly visit to Romania at the invitation of Comrade Stefan Andrei, foreign minister of the brother country.

GRENADA

USSR, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, BULGARIA TO OFFER ECONOMIC AID

PA250251 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] The Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria will offer to aid Grenada's economic development in various aspects, it was learned today in Kingston, Jamaica.

Grenada will receive over $1 million from the USSR in farm machinery and equipment in addition to credits for the purchase of other equipment, payable in 10 years at a low rate of interest.

Czechoslovakia will offer its cooperation in technological studies for development in various fields, while Bulgaria will help in the construction of a food processing plant, two ice factories and a hydroelectric plant. The three socialist nations will also offer scholarships to Grenadian students in various disciplines.

JAMAICA

PLOTTER'S IDENTITY SECRET; MANLEY TO ADDRESS PARLIAMENT

FL241745 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] In Jamaica, the defense force chief of staff, Brig Robert Neish, has confirmed in a radio and television address, the conspiracy hatched within the army which ended in an aborted coup d'etat against the Michael Manley government. He reaffirmed that three officers, 23 noncoms and several civilians were arrested and that the identity of the plotters will be kept secret for security reasons and to avoid unnecessary bias until investigations have concluded. Brigadier Neish said that as chief of the army he will do all that is necessary to preserve the legitimate authority in power.

Jamaican Police Commissioner William Bowes said on his part that the police are working with the defense force in the investigations. He denied that members of the police might have been involved in the antigovernment plot.

It has been announced in Kingston that Premier Michael Manley will address Parliament this afternoon and he will provide details on last Sunday's aborted coup d'etat.

THOMPSON LEAVES FOR CUBA; MAN BARRED FROM PLANE

FL231555 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 19 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] The Moonex International Establishment manager here, Ruperto Hart, was yesterday prevented by immigration officials at the Norman Manley International Airport from going on a flight to Cuba on which other passengers were National Security Minister Dudley Thompson and Cuban Ambassador Ulises Estrada.

Hart, for whose company 200,000 shotgun cartridges had arrived here from Miami in a container on May 5, without an import licence, is on an Immigration Department "watch list".

A "stop order" preventing him from travelling out of the country, and signed by the minister of national security, had been in effect yesterday when he tried to leave in a light plane for Cuba with Mr. Thompson and Mr. Estrada.

Mr. Thompson made the trip alone, as Mr. Estrada elected to remain behind with Mr. Hart, after the immigration officials prevented Mr. Hart from leaving.

Reports reaching the GLEANER are that yesterday afternoon the travel documents of Thompson, Estrada and Hart were processed by immigration at Norman Hanley International Airport for a flight to Cuba.

Their baggage was loaded on a Cubana flight but they boarded a smaller plane.

His Face Covered

By this time immigration officials found that Hart was on their "watch list" and went to the small aircraft they learned he had boarded.

Mr. Hart had been warned for prosecution under two sections of the customs act in connection with a consignment of shotgun cartridges which arrived at Bustamante port on May 5.

The GLEANER understands that further legal action was to be taken against him this week.

On the plane when the immigration officials boarded it, the GLEANER understands, Mr. Thompson was sitting at the back with his face covered by a paper.

Immigration authorities said they were told that Hart was "a ministry official".

When immigration officers took Hart off the plane, Mr. Estrada also accompanied him.

Mr. Thompson left alone for Cuba, the GLEANER understands.

The shotgun cartridges which were detained by the collector-general's department and kept under guard by the military at Up Park Camp had been consigned to Moonex International Establishment which is said to be a Cuban agency with Panamanian registry with offices in New Kingston and the Kingston free zone.

Mr. Thompson issued a statement after the detention of the Moonex shipment, saying Moonex was a Liechtenstein company operated by Swedish directors with branches in Panama as well as in Jamaica.

Mr. Thompson said then that Mr. Hart was a Jamaican of Cuban birth. He also said: "The local Cuban Embassy knows nothing whatever about this shipment -- neither its arrival or its destination. The national security minister also said that Mr. Hart "knew nothing whatsoever about it before its arrival and can be more accurately described as a post office agent acting on behalf of others in affiliate company."

At a press conference on May 14, Mr. Thompson said that Mr. Hart had been questioned at the National Security Ministry and it appeared that the following breaches of the Customs Act may have been committed:

Section 210 -- which prohibits the importation of goods that are prohibited or restricted;

Section 40 -- which requires that importers get prior written permission to import ammunition. He said that Hart had been warned for prosecution under these two sections.

Thompson To Receive Treatment

FL241410 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 20 Jun 80 pp 1, 17

[Text] Justice Minister Carl Rattray said yesterday that National Security Minister Dudley Thompson left for Havana on Wednesday afternoon to seek medical treatment.

In a statement to a news conference, Mr. Rattray said Mr. Thompson was not travelling in company with the manager of Moonex International Establishment, Ruperto Hart, but he was in the same plane with him.

Mr. Rattray said Mr. Thompson did not sign a "stop order" for Hart and was not aware that an "order" had been placed on him.

He said Mr. Thompson had written to Prime Minister Michael Manley requesting a week's leave on Tuesday, but the prime minister did not receive the request until yesterday morning as he was in the country the previous day, Wednesday.

Mr. Rattray said he did not know if Mr. Thompson had indicated to any of his ministerial colleagues that he was leaving the island.

Replying to questions, Mr. Rattray said that it would be logical to assume that if a "watch order" had been placed on an individual the director of public prosecutions felt that investigations into any matter concerning that individual had reached a stage where it became quite possible that a prosecution was about to be made.

However, Mr. Rattray said, he was not aware of the nature of the possible charges that might be brought against Ruperto Hart.

What Rattray Said

Following is the text of Mr. Rattray's statement:

"This morning I was instructed by the prime minister to carry out the fullest investigation possible with respect to a report in the news media concerning an incident yesterday in which the manager of Moonex International, Mr. Ruperto Hart, was prevented by immigration officials from going on a flight to Cuba on which the minister of national security, Hon. Dudley Thompson, was also a passenger.

"Although my investigation of the facts is still continuing, I think it necessary in order to stop rumour and speculation to inform the public as to such facts as I have been able to discover and to correct certain grave misrepresentations which were included in the news reports.

"The prime minister this morning received a formal request from Minister Thompson for a week's leave. In addition, he indicated that he would take the opportunity during the week to have a medical check-up in Havana. The minister has been receiving special medical treatment in Havana for some time now.

"The letter was written on Tuesday, 17th June, but only seen by the prime minister this morning because he, the prime minister, was out in the country yesterday. Mr. Thompson had indicated to the prime minister in Cabinet on Monday that he was not fully well and would need a few days off.

"I am informed that Minister Thompson was booked to travel by regular commercial flight on Cubana Airways No. 457 to Havana scheduled to depart yesterday afternoon.

The information available to me discloses that he checked in at the Norman Manley International Airport, duly presented his travel documents to immigration and awaited the time of departure of the aircraft. However, industrial action resulted in the flight being either subject to a late departure or complete cancellation. Minister Thompson was not travelling in the company of any other person.

Estrada Was There But...

"Cuban Ambassador Ulises Estrada was at the airport to see off his wife, their two children and the children's nurse. They were, I am told, travelling to Havana by chartered aircraft. This is a different aircraft from the one in which Minister Thompson was scheduled to travel. Mr. Estrada was not himself departing Jamaica. However, when industrial action threatened the departure of the scheduled Cubana commercial flight, the ambassador offered Minister Thompson a seat on the chartered aircraft which was booked to take his family to Havana. Minister Thompson accepted this offer.

"Among the passengers who were booked to travel on the commercial Cubana scheduled flight to Havana was Mr. Ruperto Hart, the Moonex International manager. Mr. Hart and another Cuban businessman, I am informed, requested the ambassador to be allowed to travel in his chartered aircraft since they had to make connections to Panama and Venezuela. The ambassador agreed to their request.

"It therefore transpired that in the chartered aircraft to Havana at the time when the plane was ready for departure were Mrs. Estrada, her two children, the children's nurse, Mr. Hart, the other Cuban businessman and the Hon. Dudley Thompson. Mr. Thompson was sitting in the rear of the aircraft reading a newspaper.

On 'Watch List'

"Before the aircraft took off, it was visited by immigration officials who required the disembarkation of Mr. Hart on the ground that he was on a 'watch list' and they had instructions that he should not leave Jamaica. Mr. Hart, I am told, duly disembarked and the plane left for Havana with the other passengers including the minister.

"I have discovered that the instruction to place Mr. Hart on the 'watch list' was given by the director of public prosecutions to the police who duly notified the immigration authorities. Minister Thompson informed me that this was never brought to his attention.

"It is necessary from the information I have in my possession to correct certain impressions and misrepresentations in the GLEANER report of this morning. Firstly, the impression that the Hon. Dudley Thompson was travelling in an aircraft to Havana in the company of Mr. Hart and Ambassador Estrada is false. The ambassador was not a passenger on the flight and Minister Thompson with whom I spoke on the telephone today denies travelling in the company of Mr. Hart although they were on the same plane. Furthermore, apart from Minister Thompson and Mr. Hart, there were five other passengers on that plane.

He Did Not Sign

"Secondly, I am informed that it is false to state that the 'stop order' against Mr. Hart was signed by Minister Thompson. Neither Minister Thompson nor his minister, I am told, issued any 'stop order' against Mr. Hart and, as I previously stated, Minister Thompson denies being aware of the existence of any such order and it would be quite normal for him not to be informed. I can categorically state that the instructions to place Mr. Hart on a 'watch list' came from the director of public prosecutions, to the assistant commissioner of police, criminal investigation branch and from there on to the Immigration Department.

"Thirdly, the impression created by the report that the travel documents of the minister, Ambassador Estrada (who was not traveling) and Mr. Hart were processed together is a false one. The minister informed me that his documents were processed by immigration separately and apart from those of any other intended traveling alone.

"Fourthly, the statement that Minister Thompson was sitting in the back of the plane, his face covered by a paper, is apparently made for the purpose of implying that he was trying to disguise his identity. Minister Thompson tells me that he was in a normal way reading a newspaper and sitting in the back of the plane.

Was No Official

"Fifthly, the report that immigration officials were told that Mr. Hart was a ministry official is not supported by my investigations. The immigration card completed by Mr. Hart for the purpose had his occupation written in by him as "commercio" which I understands in Spanish for "business".

"Sixthly, the whole impression created by the GLEANER report that Minister Thompson [was] with a man against whom he had issued a stop order which was still in force and in company with the Cuban ambassador were travelling together in a plane departing Jamaica is false and damaging and the public should know this immediately.

"My investigations into this matter in keeping with the prime minister's instructions are still continuing and I shall endeavour to report publicly and faithfully such other information as may result from my inquiries in this area."

Manley Calls Thompson Home

FL241405 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 20 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Justice Minister Carl Rattray was appointed late yesterday to act as minister of national security "until further notice", in place of the Hon. Dudley Thompson, who is now in Cuba.

Announcing this, Prime Minister Michael Manley said he had requested Mr. Thompson "to return to Jamaica as soon as possible for consultations".

Mr. Manley, in a statement from Jamaica House, was reacting to yesterday's news report in the GLEANER of Mr. Thompson's departure for Cuba on Wednesday and the enforcement by immigration officers at the Norman Manley International Airport of a "stop order" against Mr. Ruperto Hart Smith, manager of the Moonex International Establishment in New Kingston, preventing him from travelling to Cuba on the same plane with Mr. Thompson.

Moonex is the company reported to be a Cuban-front business which on May 5 had imported 200,000 shotgun cartridges without permission. It is registered in Leichtenstein, but not in Jamaica.

Hart had been warned for prosecution for importing the cartridges without written permission. It was Mr. Thompson who told the country that Mr. Hart had been so warned.

Earlier yesterday, Mr. Rattray told a news conference that Mr. Thompson had gone to Havana for medical treatment but was not "in company" with Moonex manager Mr. Hart, who was on the same plane with Mr. Thompson and on whom a "stop order" had been placed by the director of public prosecutions.

The prime minister's statement said:

PM'S Statement

"This morning I saw a story in the GLEANER purporting to deal with the departure for Havana of the Honourable Dudley Thompson.

"I immediately instructed the attorney general, Honourable Carl Rattray, to carry out the fullest investigation of the story and have since authorized him to inform the public immediately of the facts which he has uncovered so far.

"Upon arriving at my office shortly after, I saw a letter from Mr. Thompson confirming a request for a week's leave and advising me that he needed to visit Havana for special medical treatment of the kind which I am aware he has been receiving for some time.

"Mr. Thompson had told me in Cabinet on Monday that he was not feeling well and would need a few days off. The formal letter requesting the leave was dated Tuesday 17th. It was delivered on the 18th but only seen by me on the 19th, because I was in the country for much of the 18th.

"I have instructed the Honourable Carl Rattray to act as minister of national security until further notice and have requested Minister Thompson to return to Jamaica as soon as possible for consultations."

There has been mounting pressure for the revocation of Mr. Thompson's appointment as minister of national security following a controversy which began on May 30 with a Supreme Court judgment nullfying Mr. Thompson's nomination on July 18, 1978 and subsequent election on August 3, 1978, to the Western St. Andrew seat in the House of Representatives.

There were calls then for Mr. Thompson's resignation from Parliament and as minister.

On May 31, Deputy Prime Minister P.J. Patterson, acting for Prime Minister Michael Manley (who was out of the country from May 28 to June 5), took over the National Security Ministry.

On June 3, Mr. Patterson told Parliament that Mr. Thompson remained in the Cabinet but as a minister without portfolio.

On June 11, Prime Minister Manley announced the reappointment of Mr. Thompson as national security minister "with immediate effect".

Since then, calls for Mr. Thompson's removal as national security minister have been growing, with organisations such as the Jamaica Council of Churches, the Jamaica Manufacturers Association, the Professional Societies Association of Jamaica, the Council of the Bar Association, the Jamaica Teachers Association, the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce, and the Private Sector Organization of Jamaica supporting the move.

BRAZIL

NONRECOGNITION OF AFGHAN GOVERNMENT REAFFIRMED

PY250225 Paris AFP in Spanish 2310 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 24 Jun (AFP)--The Brazilian Foreign Ministry spokesman stated here today that, as it was announced last January, Brazil will not recognize the new Afghan Government because of the present situation in that country.

In an official communique on 3 January, the Brazilian Foreign Ministry deplored the foreign intervention in Afghanistan and, without mentioning the Soviet Union, reiterated its position regarding the principles of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries and the self-determination of peoples.

SURINAME

PRIME MINISTER ANNOUNCES MILITARY REFORM

FL231545 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 20 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 19 Jun (CANA)--The Surinamese Army will be strengthened as part of a general programme of reform, Prime Minister Dr. Henck Chin-A-Sen has announced here.

Dr. Chin-A-Sen, installed after a military coup deposed former Prime Minister Henck Arron last February, stressed the differing roles of the army and police.

The army, he said, will be chiefly responsible for external security, while the police will fulfill its traditional role of preserving domestic order.

Additionally, Dr. Chin-A-Sen added, the military will have a part to play in Suriname's development programme.

Observers believe that the expansion of the army which Dr. Chin-A-Sen announced will be to enable it to play this new part in the country's development.

Dr. Chin-A-Sen spoke of the need for consolidating the two branches of the security services, affirming that this was essential to improve efficiency.

But he made it clear that merger of the two is out of the question.

In specifically separating the functions of the police and army, Dr. Chin-A-Sen nevertheless said there were areas in which the two services could co-operate.

These included training, internal security, the fight against crime, investigations and armament, he said.

He promised a government statement shortly outlining in even more definitive terms the roles of the two services so that any misunderstandings could be corrected.

Dr. Chin-A-Sen said that laws will be enacted shortly to formally change the Suriname military force to the national army.

In addition, the entire military law will be revised, he said.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 125 26 June 1980

ARGENTINA

Videla Speaks on National, International Issues B 1
Soviet Expert Arrives for Hydroelectric Study B 2
Official Denies South Atlantic Pact With Brazil B 2
Briefs: Cotton Production Drop B 2

BOLIVIA

USSR Offers Cooperation in Exploiting Hydrocarbons C 1
Three Injured in Violence at Political Rallies C 1
Santa Cruz Electoral Court President Dismissed C 1
Briefs: World Bank, IDB Loans C 1

COLOMBIA

Church Rejects Marxism, Capitalism in Education F 1
M-19 Attack Leaves One Dead, Three Wounded F 1

ECUADOR

Government Raises Oil Price to $36 Per Barrel G 1
OPEC Responds to 'Big Seven' Inflation Accusation G 1
CEPE Director Calls for Autonomous Oil Industry G 2

PARAGUAY

Journalist Gonzalez Delvalle Returns From U.S. [ABC COLOR 25 Jun] H 1
Gonzalez Delvalle Imprisoned H 1
Part 1 of Offending Article [ABC COLOR 11 May] H 1
Second Installment [ABC COLOR 14 May] H 2

PANAMA

Arms Traffic Pilot Hospitalized, Investigation Ordered N 1
Attorney General To Investigate [MATUTINO 25 Jun] N 1
Colombia Says Panama Not Promoting M-19 Meetings N 2
U.S. 'Intervention' in Latin America Continues [MATUTINO 24 Jun] N 3
Hector Campora Ends Visit, Met With Torrijos N 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Dismissed Workers Seize Labor Ministry Building P 1
San Jose Municipal Workers To Strike 26 Jun P 2

EL SALVADOR

Strike Enters 2d Day; Situation Improves P 2
'Increased Activity' in Capital P 3
Managua Comments P 3
Workers Reportedly Turned Back P 4
'Virtual Occupation' by Military P 4
Four Civilians Killed P 5
Junta Antistrike Decree P 5
Defense Minister Comments P 7
Morales Ehrlich Assessment P 8
Leftist Opposition Groups To Form 'Single Army' P 10
FARN Death List Threatens 215 People P 11
Further Details P 12
Peoples Liberation Forces Deny Arms Smuggling P 12
Elections Seen As Possible Solution [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 23 Jun] P 13

GUATEMALA

Vice President Orders Inquiry on Missing Union Members P 14
Military Convoy Attacked, 12 Casualties Reported P 14

HONDURAS

Government Issues Communique on Border Negotiations P 14
Over 3,500 Salvadorans Enter Country 23 Jun P 16
Police Capture Former FSLN Guerrilla P 16
Newsmen Protest Security Corps Threats [TIEMPO 18 Jun] P 16

NICARAGUA

Government Stance on Afghan Issue Criticized [LA PRENSA 14 Jun] P 17
Borge Scores U.S. Role in Partition of Korea P 18
LA PRENSA Columnist Urges Realistic View of U.S. Ties [17 Jun] P 19
EL NUEVO DIARIO Calls For New Approach to CACM [16 Jun] P 20
Jesuits Deny Leftist Involvement P 21
LA PRENSA Sees Itself Target of State Attack P 21
Commission on New Legal System Announced P 22
European Countries Pledge Aid to PSC Delegation P 22

CUBA

Mariel Departures, Arrivals on 24 Jun Reported Q 1
Joint U.S.-Yugoslav Cooperation Agreement Noted Q 1
Havana Radio Reports New U.S. Policy on Angola Q 1
U.S. Policies in Western Hemisphere Denounced Q 2
Flag Presented to Olympic-Bound Athletes Q 2
Fishing Industry Minister Welcomes Yemeni Delegation Q 3

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Cooperation Agreement With Cuba Signed [Havana Domestic] S 1
Bishop Receives AALAPSO Solidarity Message [Havana Domestic] S 1
Meeting of Area Heads of State Contemplated [Havana Domestic] S 1

HAITI

Two Weeklies Condemn U.S. 'Intervention Plan' S 1

JAMAICA

Manley Addresses Parliament, Urges Unity S 2
Various Organizations React to Abortive Coup S 2
Government Disagrees With Guyana Over Rodney Death S 3
Seaga Says Moonex is Cuban Government Company [DAILY GLEANER 20 Jun] S 3
Editorial Advocates Cuban Ambassador's Removal [DAILY GLEANER 20 Jun] S 5

OTHER COUNTRIES

BRAZIL

Senate Approves Bill Repealing Falcac Law [O GLOBO 24 Jun] V 1

PERU

Belaunde Releases Names of More Cabinet Members V 1

GUYANA

Rodney's Younger Brother Charged With Killing V 1

VIDELA SPEAKS ON NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

PY251734 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0235 GMT 25 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 24 Jun (NA)--Argentine President Jorge Videla reasserted today that the national reorganization process "is in perfect health." This was interpreted as an implicit answer to a recent statement issued by Adm Emilio Massera (ret), the former Argentine navy commander.

In a speech he delivered during the closing ceremony of the national conference of mayors that was also attended by the governors of all provinces, Videla noted that since last May there has been a wave of criticism against the government and even against the alleged failures of the process undertaken by the armed forces on 24 March 1976.

He said that "we are living in a political period," because "there is an important issue being discussed: We are in the process of selecting a new president."

Videla added: "Because of this possibility there are many who have raised their voices demanding changes of every kind."

He noted: "There are those who want a complete change, at any cost, and there are those who do not want to change anything because they have stayed behind in March 1976."

He added, "Everyone wants to impose his will even at the stake of threatening the stability of the process." He said that "the economic program has been the main target of these criticisms."

Videla said that "those who try to destabilize the process are wrong, because "the process is in good health." He added that "this is because of the unity of the armed forces."

Discussing Argentine foreign relations, he noted the agreements signed with neighboring countries for the undertaking of joint hydroelectric projects.

He said that "Argentina recognizes the leadership of the United States in the Western Hemisphere, but it demands an equal treatment wherever its rights and obligations are concerned."

He discussed Argentine-U.S. relations when the human rights issue in Argentina was raised, during which Washington issued several statements, and he also explained why Argentina did not enforce the grain embargo against the Soviet Union. He reasserted that Argentina was not consulted about this embargo and that it exercised its complete sovereignty in this decision.

He also noted that Argentina condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and that it has recommended that the Argentine Olympic Committee not attend the Moscow Olympic games.

Talking about the war against subversion, he said that it was a dirty war; "it was a murky war... so much so that we cannot assert that it has ended completely."

Talking about Latin American affairs, he said of the border dispute with Chile that "the mediation has now been actively pursued for some time; we have passed the merely informative stage and are now in a stage in which there is a convergence of positions between the two parties, in view of the good disposition of the mediator."

Videla added: "I would say that recently there has been an acceleration of the mediation process. This resulted from an active participation of the mediator, who in addition to informing himself and helping the parties find points of agreement, is suggesting specific bases for a working theory on his own initiative.

SOVIET EXPERT ARRIVES FOR HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT STUDY

PY251422 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1322 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] San Juan, 25 Jun (TELAM)--Rudolf Tulinov, soil mechanics adviser of an institute in charge of advising on the Middle Parana hydroelectric projects study through a contract with the Argentine water and energy enterprise, is in San Juan.

The Soviet specialist in geotectonics arrived in San Juan to meet with technicians of the National Seismic Warning Institute (INPRES) headquartered in San Juan, which is also linked to the Middle Parana project through another agreement with the state enterprise regarding research on the earthquake risks of the dam project.

Tulinov was accompanied by Engineer Norberto Ponti, chief of the geophysics department of the Middle Parana project.

The visitors will discuss with INPRES technicians the earthquake risks and dangers and the possible liquefaction of the soil in the project area.

OFFICIAL DENIES SOUTH ATLANTIC PACT WITH BRAZIL

PY251500 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0405 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jun (TELAM)--Ambassador Enrique Ros, general director of the Argentine Foreign Policy Department, denied today--during a TELAM interview--that Argentina and Brazil have signed a pact or are planning a military-type agreement for the defense of the South Atlantic as reported by the Brazilian newspaper FOLHA DE SAO PAULO last week.

After the article was published, Bernardo Pericas, an Itamaraty spokesman, categorically denied that a pact was in process between the two countries.

Ambassador Ros said that under no circumstance can we say that Argentina and Brazil have signed a pact to initiate a preponderant influence in the defense of the South Atlantic. Regarding the joint Argentine-Brazilian maneuver called Fraterno II--to be held from 26-30 June--Ambassador Ros said that these maneuvers are a continuation of operations carried out in previous years which were suspended due to the state of relations between the two countries.

He added that this maneuver is not an alliance but an operational agreement at the level of the navies of the two countries and nothing else. He said: Both the Argentine and Brazilian navies believe it is important to carry out, every so often, joint naval operations in order to respond, if necessary, to the demands of the situation. Ambassador Ros stated that this type of agreement responds exclusively to the interests of the two countries and that in no way should this be interpreted as a political intention in favor or against anybody.

BRIEFS

COTTON PRODUCTION DROP--The 1979-80 cotton harvest will yield 531,000 tons of coarse cotton and 160,000 tons of cotton fibers, that is, 7.2 percent and 7.9 percent less than the previous harvest respectively. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1210 GMT 17 Jun 80 PY]

USSR OFFERS COOPERATION IN EXPLOITING HYDROCARBONS

PY260254 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The Energy and Hydrocarbons Ministry has stated that the Soviet Union is interested in cooperating with Bolivia in the search for and exploitation of hydrocarbons.

Minister Manuel Cuevas today received the Soviet ambassador to Bolivia, Boris Kazantsev, who expressed his country's willingness to cooperate with Bolivia in different development programs and in exploiting energy resources such as petroleum and natural gas, sectors where the Soviet Union has broad experience, the minister added.

The scope of the Soviet proposal ranges from geological studies in searching for petroleum and gas and the assessment of hydrocarbon deposits and their exploitation to the construction of natural gas industries including the extraction of gas, the building of gasoline and gas storage facilities, the exploitation of petroleum deposits and more.

Another proposal refers to the construction of diesel engine electrical powerplants, power transformer substations and powerlines. For this, the Soviets are offering surveys and blueprints, scientific studies, the preparation of projects and the delivery of equipment and materials, the sending of experts for technical assistance in construction, the assembling and adjustment of equipment, etc.

THREE INJURED IN VIOLENCE AT POLITICAL RALLIES

PY260306 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0107 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 25 Jun (LATIN)--Confrontations among political foes, including stone throwing and bomb explosions, shock this capital tonight during massive preelection political rallies. Police sources reported that three persons were wounded during three simultaneous political rallies held downtown. Followers of centrist Victor Paz Estenssoro and socialist Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz clashed in a stone and stick fight. Police also reported small arms fire. The clashes occurred between opposing factions just 24 hours before the closing of the political campaigns of the parties which will participate in the Sunday general elections.

SANTA CRUZ ELECTORAL COURT PRESIDENT DISMISSED

PY250133 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2252 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 24 Jun (LATIN)--Accused of committing a homicide, the president of the Electoral Court of a district in the interior has been removed from office. National Electoral Court sources have reported that the removal of the president of the Santa Cruz Department Electoral Court will not interfere with the work of that organization for the coming Sunday elections.

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK, IDB LOANS--Bolivian Finance Minister Adolfo Aramaya has released information on a $50-million loan granted to Bolivia by the World Bank. This loan has been granted on a 20-year basis with a 6-year grace period and will be used to cover the balance of payments. The IDB will grant Bolivia a $22-million loan which will be used for several development projects in the country. [La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 26 Jun 80 PY]

CHURCH REJECTS MARXISM, CAPITALISM IN EDUCATION

PA260015 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2304 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Bogota, 24 Jun (EFE)--The Colombian Catholic Church rejected today the Marxist and capitalist infiltrations in education and affirmed that "we have not married them."

Six representatives of the Episcopal conference in a regular meeting announced the presentation of a directorate of education guidelines which will serve as a guide for the "eminently Catholic" country. "For a long time education has been under the capitalist ideologies and now an opening toward Marxism is observed, which prompts us to act for the achievement of liberty so that no one will be forced to study what goes against his principles and those of his family," the prelates noted.

They reiterated the need of instructing new generations under the Catholic conception because "one cannot go against the family thinking which is within the framework of this religion." They openly rejected the rigid education laws promulgated in the nation which seek to unify education because they go against freedom of education, and each person is not given what he requires or needs.

On the topic of Marxism-capitalism, the bishops noted that both are negative: The first is a "bomb which kills liberty" and the second "kills man, because he who has the most is worth the most." We criticize the two trends harshly, but we are not opposed to each one educating his children in the manner he deems best." The mission of the church, they explained, is to try to take nonbelievers down the good path, at least as far as is permitted by the system.

Regarding current education in Indian communities, Gregorio Garavito, missionary and bishop of Villavicencio Diocese, noted that the government is not fulfilling its obligations and is permitting capitalist and Marxist infiltrations in them. He raised as an example the "Summer Linguistics Institute" which arrived in the country on a scientific mission, but which allocates vast resources to searching out recruits for other religions or sects. "While the government cooperates with them in everything, the Catholic missions have to wait up to 6 months for economic assistance to the detriment of the work they are carrying out," he announced.

The espiscopal conference will travel in the coming hours to Cartagena de Indias, where it will be sequestered during the ceremonies commemorating the 400th anniversary of the birth of Spanish saint Pedro Claver.

M-19 ATTACK LEAVES ONE DEAD, THREE WOUNDED

PA251740 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2345 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Icononzo, Colombia, 24 Jun (EFE)--One policeman was killed and three others wounded in an attack by the M-19 guerrilla organization against a police post in this town in southwestern Colombia, the Defense Ministry reported today.

A group of 18 guerrillas armed with automatic machineguns attacked the military unit and killed Guardsman Marco Fidel Oviedo after making off with a large supply of arms from the depot, spokesmen for the army's 6th Brigade added. Three other military personnel, including post commander Col Carlos Julio Gomez, were seriously wounded in the attack.

GOVERNMENT RAISES OIL PRICE TO $36 PER BARREL

PA260003 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] The national government, through the Natural Resources and Energy Ministry, has authorized a price increase on the barrel of crude oil marketed by the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE]. The new authorized price is $36.

The ministry has issued a note stating that the new price will serve as a basis for monthly readjustments to come according to conditions in the international market. The ministry also states that spot sales will be made at the prices that result from international biddings by CEPE. During the recent OPEC meeting in Algiers, it was decided to establish a minimum price of $37.

OPEC RESPONDS TO 'BIG SEVEN' INFLATION ACCUSATION

PA260231 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2156 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Quito, 25 Jun (EFE)--OPEC today charged the industrialized countries with being responsible for their current high inflation and unemployment rates, due to their current high inflation and unemployment rates, due to their own poor administration and their unwillingness to rationally use their energy.

In Quito, OPEC Secretary General Rene Ortiz issued the organization's official response to the Venice summit communique, in which the West's seven most industrialized nations accused OPEC of "generating inflation."

According to the communique, the "big seven" has again turned the oil organization into a "scapegoat for their own economic ills and those of the rest of the world," while at the same time they agree with the organization "which has persistently asked those same nations to conserve energy.

"The inflation and depression generated by and in the industrialized countries, which at the same time are world exporters, have brought irreparable consequences for poor nations," OPEC claims.

"The modern style of wasteful energy consumption, coupled with the traditional purchase of cheap raw materials," the document adds, "have led the governments of the industrialized world to seek easy solutions, satisfying, among other things, short-range electoral needs, while leading the world toward high inflation rates that have decreased the Third World's terms of exchange."

According to the Rene Ortiz, "if oil prices were doubled now, inflation would increase only between 1.5 and 2 percent, depending on each country's energy imports.

"Therefore," he notes, "it is unfair to blame OPEC for the current inflation affecting countries like the United States."

After recalling that the investment projects for the development of alternate energy sources "have been pushed aside," the document agrees with the Venice declaration in that "the conservation of and the policy of support for new energy sources will not be seriously enforced."

Meanwhile, the organization's communique rejects and described as "out of place" the charge that it is responsible for the developing countries' economic problems. "The OPEC countries," it states, are developing countries, in most cases totally dependent on a single rapidly depletable resource and as such the organization has been a constant defender of a new international economic order and of fomenting aid aimed at the rapid growth of other developing countries."

In this manner, the OPEC communique "receives with satisfaction the summit meeting's promise to contribute more to the aid given developing countries, which until now has been excessively unsuitable in view of the industrialized world's capacity." The document then details the OPEC's aid funds for the developing countries which, according to it, are greater than those offered by the industrialized nations.

In conclusion, the OPEC communique states that it is due "to the industrialized countries' inflation and to other endemic economic problems that a climate of economic injustice has been created.

"Therefore," the document says finally, "the greatest damage has been caused to OPEC and to the other developing countries, since they are expected to pay more for the goods and services they import, while allowing their vital and rapidly depletable resources to be wasted and depreciated in real terms."

CEPE DIRCTOR CALLS FOR AUTONOMOUS OIL INDUSTRY

PA242201 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The Ecuadorean State Oil Corporation [CEPE] is celebrating its eighth anniversary today. CEPE was created by an executive decree issued 23 June 1972 for the purpose of serving as the state representative in the process of controlling an industry considered to be strategic and in carrying out its policies.

On the occasion, CEPE Managing Engineer Jose Carvajal stated: [Begin Carvajal recording] The strike by the refinery workers occurred at a time when shady forces moved behind the curtains to destabilize the fuel supply services which, without false modesty or pretenses, had demonstrated efficiency and clearly nationalist aims. If the strike had been prolonged, the country would have begun to experience a shortage of energy, and the enemies of CEPE and the country would have had sufficient grounds to demonstrate against its ineptitude and its alleged historic invalidity. Consequently, it was a strike against CEPE and against the principle upheld during so many years of struggle and against the Constitution setting forth the right of the state to handle the strategic sectors of the economy. Furthermore, the corporation has never objected to negotiating collective contracts with the workers. This collective contract must be given and it must be given within the cont xt of national reality without creating privileges in the face of the rest of the labor force, the corporation and the rest of the country.

The labor forces will return to their work duties without fear, because we do not seek to adopt positions of victory or revenge. But we must learn from this lesson. The corporation must strip itself of all former elements which led the honest workers to this anarchist position.

I do not want to conclude without recognizing the support given to our efforts by the national government headed by the president of the republic and Natural Resources and Energy Minister Engineer Jose Corsino Cardenas. With this ministry, as it could not otherwise be, maintained very cordial relations and high receptivity to the proposals made by CEPE.

But it is accurate to describe as indispensable the need to institutionalize and acquire legal status for the autonomy of the corporation. The conditions that permit this cordial relationship will not always prevail. Therefore, it is necessary to give CEPE sufficient management autonomy, precisely so that it can remain apart from momentary circumstances, apart from daily politics, and can remain firm in the task of building a national and independent hydrocarbons industry. [end Carvajal recording]

JOURNALIST GONZALEZ DELVALIE RETURNS FROM U.S.

FY251625 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 25 Jun 80 p 12

[Text] Journalist Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle, a reporter for this newspaper, returned from the United States at noon yesterday after a visit by invitation of the State Department through the U.S. Embassy in Paraguay.

Gonzalez Delvalle visited several cities and some states during his stay in that country. He, as a journalist and secretary general of the Journalists Union of Paraguay, met with several U.S. personalities.

Today at 0830 he will appear before the criminal court due to a process against him on charges of alleged violation of law No 209: "defense of public peace and the people's freedom."

Gonzalez Delvalle Imprisoned

FY251626 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1550 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] The newsman Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle has been imprisoned in the Tacumbu national penitentiary as of today. This morning at 0830 he presented himself at the criminal court, accompanied by his lawyer (Francisco de Vergara), but at the gate he was intercepted by two policemen, dressed in civilian clothes, who told him that he should consider himself under detention. After protests and discussions, Gonzalez Delvalle boarded a taxi which took him to the 3d Precinct police station, from where he was taken to the Central Police Department. After the formal steps were taken, he was then taken to the national penitentiary.

Part 1 of Offending Article

FY252200 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 11 May 80 p 12

["What Happens in the Courts?" by Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle--published in two installments]

[Text] Two cases have recently revealed once again how badly we are doing in judicial matters. Although much has been written and said about these problems, there is no indication that things are going any better. The appropriate organizations not only turn deaf ears to these problems but also grossly imitate the goddess of justice by blindfolding themselves in the face of irregularities which have been publicly denounced.

These cases are: first, the proceedings concerning the brutal murder of a 16-year-old boy in which Mr Aristides Isusi is involved; and second, an inmate who had been in jail for 7 years without a trial, after being initially charged with having stolen a little more than 6,000 guaranies.

In yesterday's edition, the newspaper ULTIMA HORA published remarks by Attorney Fernan Diaz Perez. In the final part of his statement, Diaz Perez said: "...if this serious practice whereby cercain lawyers seek to intimidate witnesses by filing criminal suits against them continues, no one will take the witness stand any more." This is what has been happening in the "Isusi case." Strong pressure has been exerted on the eyewitness to the crime, who has become the target of all kinds of legal tricks and whose imprisonment has been requested. Every time he appears in court to testify there is always something that prevents him from doing so. No episode similar to this can be found, even in Kafka's "The Trial." And as if this were not enough, several charges have been filed against Judge Appleyard, who is hearing the case, and whose removal has been requested. If the charges brought against the judge were true, he would not deserve to sit one more second on his bench.

These events, which the press is covering extensively, rather than helping Mr Isusi are seriously hurting him. His defender, with so many manipulations, is making the public doubt the innocence of his client. Even those who fanatically claim his innocence are asking themselves why there are so many obstacles to the witness of the crime testifying. How is it that the release of Mr Isusi has already been requested when the only person who witnessed the crime has not yet testified. Why is it that the maids who worked for Mr Isusi have not been found and brought forward? Where are they? When and why did they stop working for Mr Isusi?

Regarding the threats made against the witness to the crime, we can only say that the law considers witnesses to be servants of justice. In view of what is happening in the case being heard by Judge Appleyard, nobody would have any interest in serving as a witness in court if he knew that afterward he would be prosecuted, locked in jail and have his personal property impounded to cover civil responsibilities. With this precedent there is a risk that threatening witnesses in the presence and with the approval of the judge himself to win a case will become normal practice.

The other case is also Kafkaesque. Had the church committee not become interested, this poor man would have spent the rest of his days in jail. The first question one asks is: What do judges do in their periodic jail visits? And the public defenders of the poor? Article 583 of the Code of Penal Procedures states that the visits (the judges' visits) "will have the purpose of verifying the status of the cases by investigating the reasons for procedural delays."

Juan Vera, the victim of our courts, will never get back the 7 years he lost in jail, but the state should compensate him with money and at the same time severely punish the judicial officials who in this case have shown criminal negligence. It scares us to think that those responsible for these two cases will probably go unpunished. Justice will no longer have witnessess; a judge will do whatever he wants; a person can spend 7 years in jail without any process and so on, and we will just continue talking about the majesty of justice.

Second Installment

FY260152 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 14 May 80 p 13

[Text] We said in our previous article that it cannot be very encouraging to go to the courts and give testimony on what one knows, if later one has to stand trial, go to jail and put up one's property as bond for civil liabilities. This is about to happen to a person who had the bad luck of being the eyewitness to a crime. In the name of justice, the only eyewitness of a murder has been submitted to incredible pressures. He has endured them stoically, but he will have to be still more courageous in order to stand what is coming. It is almost certain-or perfectly certain--that he will soon be imprisoned.

We again ask: If a witness has to experience all this suffering, who will dare to give testimony even in the simplest cases? A well-known lawyer has said: "In this serious procedural situation, when certain lawyers try to intimidate witnesses by bringing criminal suits against them, justice will remain without any witnesses."

In the case of the barbarous crime which claimed the life of Javier Acosta Ortega, a boy of 17 [as published], we are basically concerned, as members of a civilized community, over two things: 1. That the crime is not being solved and that the murderer is moving freely among us: 2. That witnesses of any crime, from now on, will be afraid to enter the courts to testify. At this point we wish to make a clarification. Someone has said that we have accused Mr Aristides Isusi, mentioning in that connection our first article on the subject, published in this newspaper on Sunday, 28 October last year. [paragraph continues]

In that article we did not make the least insinuation against anyone in particular. In fact, it was headlined: "Who Is the Murderer?" We do not accept the responsibility for the appearance of a name which has now been linked to that question. We did not do it.

Our above-mentioned article of October last year ended with this paragraph: "As citizens we want the criminal to pay his debt, whoever he may be. No matter if he has behaved well before or if he has behaved badly. No matter if he is well known or unknown. No matter if he has influential friends. But it matters that justice is done. No citizen should suspect that such a horrible crime might be covered up by someone. Two months are sufficient to solve such a simple case--if there is a will to solve it, that is."

And we now state the same thing. We do not believe that anybody, ourselves least of all, is interested in whether Mr Isusi is in fact the criminal. What is of interest is that the murderer, no matter who he may be, pay for his crime. What is of interest is that this case be cleared up. What is of interest is that the perpetrator of this terrible crime be punished. These wishes are directed at the MURDERER and at no one else. We condemn the CRIMINAL, no matter what his name. If Mr Isusi is innocent, all for the best and he should leave prison as soon as possible. The trial proceedings must be complied with so that his release can be ordered. From the beginning the only eyewitness has had difficulties placed in his path and has not yet been able to present his evidence. In addition, he is also on trial to prevent him from stating his evidence, and he can go to prison tomorrow for the sole crime of having witnessed the murder of a friend.

In a demonstration of acquiescence, it now seems that the defense lawyer will permit the witness to state his evidence, but it will only be received as information and not as evidence. It is a fact that this witness is 1 month short of reaching the age of 18, the legal age required by law for a fully qualified witness' evidence to have a legal basis. On this point we will give anyone the opportunity to publicly air his coarse judgment.

The eyewitness is 17 years and 11 months old. He witnessed a crime, but his evidence is not valid. He is lacking a month and therefore is disqualified, "because the law so says." In the face of such a terrible crime as we are commenting on, what are 1 or 2 months? Are these small formalities more important that a 17-year-old boy who has been brutally murdered? If there is a law that prevents a crime from being cleared up, if there is a law that has a small loophole that allows the truth to escape, if there is a law that allows society to impotently observe these events, and if there is a law that is incapable of soothing the grief of a mother who picked up the body of her son which had been shattered by a criminal, then to hell with that law, to hell with it because it is harmful and deceitful, to hell with it because it is inhuman. Is the coldness of the written word more important than the social interest of punishing a crime?

Victor Hugo said that sometimes it is necessary to violate the constitution in order to produce offspring. If a law is not capable of giving offspring that will benefit society, then let us violate it: Let us rape it, let us "gang rape" it with the intention of producing offspring which will favor the honest and punish the criminals.

One does not need to be a genius in penal procedures to observe that many obstacles have been used to stop the only eyewitness from giving evidence. Even a layman can understand that a witness has to be listened to so that the crime can be cleared up.

It is true. We are not objective journalists. We are not impartial. We are decidedly in favor of justice.

ARMS TRAFFIC PILOT HOSPITALIZED, INVESTIGATION ORDERED

PA250344 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Cesar Rodriguez, the pilot of the Panamanian aircraft that crashed on Salvadoran territory while carrying military materiel, has survived the accident and is hospitalized in the Cattan Clinic in Chiriqui.

President Aristides Royo today ordered a complete and thorough investigation. A report follows:

The Salvadoran Government has not yet officially responded to Panama's Civil Aeronautics Directorate in connection with the situation created when a Panamanian plane crashed on Salvadoran territory and was charged with carrying weapons and ammunition.

This morning, Acting Civil Aeronautics Director Capt John Bennet said his office is taking action with regard to pilot Cesar Rodriguez' responsibility in this matter:

[Begin recording] The pilot has been instructed to appear before the Civil Aeronautics Directorate, where he will be specifically charged with making an international flight without a suitable international flight plan. This is clearly established by our laws. Article No 206 specifies that an aircraft cannot be abandoned anywhere and article No 212 of Decree 19 even provides for the revoking of a license in cases this serious.

The pilot has already been summoned but has not yet shown up at this institution to respond to the charges. Nevertheless, the charges are already being formulated by this office. [end recording]

Attorney General To Investigate

PA251708 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 25 Jun 80 pp 1, 2-B

[Letter by Ricardo Alonso Rodriguez, Panamanian government and justice minister, to Attorney General Olmedo Miranda dated 18 June 1980]

[Text] Mr Attorney General: As is public knowledge, on 15 June 1980, the Salvadoran Government stated that a Panamanian-licensed craft was involved in an accident on its soil and that it was apparently linked to a shipment intended to upset the political situation in that country.

Our civil aeronautics officials noted that the aircraft had the following features:

A 560-A Aerocommander with a provisional license No 776 that had a previous Colombian license No HK1172-P but was impounded by Panamanian officials for drug trafficking on 1 August 1979; it was placed at the disposal of the Panamanian Air Force as is normal practice under Panamanian law while legal proceedings are undertaken.

The pilot was a Panamanian national who is under arrest.

Since our police have conducted an investigation, we think this is the time for the matter to be entrusted to and left under the direct responsibility of the attorney general's office as set forth in the Constitution and the law so the facts and pertinent responsibilities can be ascertained.

It is of special interest to the national government that the investigation clearly stipulates the responsibility of the Civil Aeronautics Bureau in matters such as:

1. The validity of the provisional license;

2. If the official who signed the document committed a crime;

3. The responsibility of the control tower when the plane left Marcos Gelabert Airport in Paitilla, Panama City;

4. If the plane concluded its flight plan in David;

5. The responsibility of the Enrique Malek Airport officials when the plane left the country.

Regarding the possible implication of private firms in the incident, we want to ascertain if any private enterprise collaborated or supported this action and we also want to know:

1. The responsibility of Aviones de Panama, S.A. in this matter;

2. The mechanical conditions and the state of the instruments of the 776 craft during its storage at Aviones de Panama, S.A.

It is also important to ascertain the site, area or embarkation port of the cargo transported by the Panamanian licensed craft, as well as:

A. The nature of the cargo and its approximate quantity;

B. The person or persons who supplied it;

C. The specific area where it was picked up.

We also want the investigation to determine if there is any responsibility on the part of our military authorities, specifically the Panamanian Air Force, in this matter.

As minister of government and justice, I hereby inform you that as of this date, the police are leaving the investigation, and it will be left up to you or the agencies of the attorney general's office as set forth in the Constitution and the law to explain the the incident and give an explanation to the Salvadoran Government.

It is good to tell the attorney general that we are ready to cooperate closely with this investigation and we have so instructed the National Guard and police officials under our purview.

Very truly yours, [signed] Ricardo Alonso Rodriguez, minister of government and justice.

COLOMBIA SAYS PANAMA NOT PROMOTING M-19 MEETINGS

PA250252 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The Colombian Government is sure that the Panamanian authorities are not promoting any type of meeting that has as its participants the leaders of the Colombian guerrilla organization 19 April Movement (M-19). A report follows:

"The Colombian ambassador here, Libardo Lopez Gomez, affirmed today that his government does not view with concern the M-19's insistence on using Panama as the site of possible meetings between its leaders and the Colombian Government. In the course of a long conversation held with us today, Lopez Gomez said that President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's government is sure that:

[Begin recording] The Panamanian Government has nothing to do with the M-19 terrorists' insistence. I can also say that we have reports that many M-19 elements have come here to hold meetings. We have reliable information about this because, among other things, they themselves have announced this. [end recording]

U.S. 'INTERVENTION' IN LATIN AMERICA CONTINUES

PA242319 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 24 Jun 80 p 4-A

[By Luis Restrepo Rosas]

[Text] Nonintervention is a subject of great importance for Latin America because this continent has been politically, economically and militarily intervened in on many occasions and by a single power during the present century. During the latter half of the present century, there have been many interventions in Latin America. Santo Domingo was invaded and occupied on President Johnson's orders using anticommunism as a pretext. Prior to that the evil blockade of Cuba was established. It is still being maintained and has caused the death of children because of a lack of medicine, destabilized that country's economy and so forth.

Panama has been the victim of military intervention since the last century. This intervention still continues because the United States imposed certain clauses in the canal treaties which permit the presence of military forces on Panamanian territory until the last day of the present century, so it is said.

In addition, U.S. Law 90-79 has outlined a strategy for the continuous military occupation of the Isthmus of Panama at the discretion of the northern power, through the simple unilateral announcement by that power that "the canal and the continent's security are in danger" as well as through the famous concept of "expeditious passage" which is a permanent threat to the country's sovereignty.

Statements

The foregoing paragraphs were prompted by statements made last week by a U.S. diplomatic representative in Central America. According to the diplomat, "the United States does not intervene either politically or economically in Latin America." This statement must be considered an insult, to say the least, because it attempts to make Latin Americans appear so stupid that they cannot distinguish between interventionist aggression and plain and honest friendship.

Several days after the diplomat made this statement, the U.S. Congress contradicted him. During the discussion of the bill on foreign economic aid, the U.S. interventionist mentality came to the fore when they began considering the chapters related to Latin America. For example, the aid to Nicaragua was the subject of intense debate for several hours and the administration barely managed to obtain a compromise agreement. Nicaragua was assigned $54 million, but this figure will probably be reduced by the Senate, according to experts on the subject. Some Congressmen used really insulting words when discussing the Nicaraguan issue and it was even proposed that the aid money to be given to Nicaragua should be controlled from Washington as a "message that the United States would not aid...the communists."

If this is not economic intervention, then what is it?

President Carter's administration had stipulated larger amounts to aid Latin American development, but Congress was of the opinion that it was more favorable to U.S. interests to increase military aid claiming "that it is as effective as economic aid and that the military aid reinforces U.S. interests in the region."

If this is not political intervention, then one must find another term for it. It also justifies the criticisms of U.S. interventionist policy made by some Latin American rulers.

For example, the Caribbean is currently being subjected to strong and constant political and economic pressures. Some Caribbean countries such as Jamaica, Grenada and Guyana have been surrounded with a sanitary cordon. Grenada was harshly criticized by Washington for daring to freely give its vote on the Afghanistan issue in the United Nations. If that is not political intervention, one must find out what it is. The naval maneuvers in the Caribbean scheduled for 2 months ago were planned jointly with programs for destabilizing Cuba. It is known that a fifth column was formed which later went to Miami. This fifth column was to be incited by infiltrated agents to promote confrontations with the invading troops in the Guantanamo Bay region, which would serve as an excuse to occupy the island by claiming that the Cuban people had asked the Pentagon for military aid. The plot did not succeed because Comdr Fidel Castro was one step ahead of these plans. He opened the doors to all those who wanted to leave and the fifth column moved on to Key West. If that is not political intervention, then what is?

Every day we Panamanians denounce U.S. violations of the canal treaty. We denounce the ill-intentioned Law 90-79 as flagrant intervention in Panamanian sovereignty. It is indeed political intervention to deny Panamanians rights stipulated in the canal treaty itself and to devote canal funds to other matters, thus reducing our country's economic benefits. Political and economic interventions continue. For this reason, the statements made by the U.S. diplomat in the Central American country cannot withstand a serious analysis.

HECTOR CAMPORA ENDS VISIT, MET WITH TORRIJOS

PA202256 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0125 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Panama City, 18 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Former Argentine President Hector Campora ended his 5-day private visit to Panama tonight. During his stay, he met with the leader of the Panamanian regime, Gen Omar Torrijos.

Shortly before returning to his exile in Mexico, Campora refused to comment on his meeting with Torrijos and particularly on the efforts to obtain the freedom of former Argentine President Maria Estela de Peron. Campora told ACAN-EFE: "Ask the owner of the house, Gen Omar Torrijos, that question."

Campora said that Mrs Peron's release depended on Argentine justice. "That is, if there is justice in my country," he added. He did not specify what steps are being taken to obtain her release, however. Esteban Righi, interior minister under Campora, accompanied him on his trip.

COSTA RICA

DISMISSED WORKERS SEIZE LABOR MINISTRY BUILDING

PA251423 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Over 50 workers dismissed from the (Estabapari) Company, who were scheduled to meet with Deputy Labor Minister Federico Gallegos to find a solution in connection with the payment of their benefits, seized the (Raventos) Building and blocked its entrance and elevators, thus keeping the public from either entering or leaving.

The former (Estabapari) workers, who were fired several weeks ago when their strike was declared illegal, placed obstacles at the Labor Ministry's main entrance and elevators. For more than 2 hours they did not allow anyone to either leave or enter the building, so that the ministry was practically paralyzed all afternoon. The negotiations slated between the banana company and its workers could not be held either.

In view of the workers' stand, the deputy labor minister ordered the gates closed as a security measure in order to prevent violent incidents. At one point, the workers and their communist leaders allowed the women inside the building, which houses both the Labor and Education ministries, to leave. When the public realized what was going on, it chose to do so without the Labor Ministry's services as long as [words indistinct].

According to some of the workers, they carried out this action to press for the payment of their labor benefits. Labor Minister German Serrano Pinto, for his part, said his office cannot promise to obtain the payment of these workers' benefits because they are not workers of a state institution and were fired from a private company after their strike was declared illegal. He added that if at any time a commitment had been made, he had not been present at those negotiations and knows nothing about them.

In view of the situation created at the Labor Ministry, Minister German Serrano Pinto requested the presence of the Civil Guard and of Criminal Attorney General Roberto (Steiner). Members of the public force showed up at the site to guarantee the security of those who work at the ministry. For his part, (Steiner) proceeded to prepare a legal document on these developments, confirming that the elevators had indeed been interrupted and that obstacles had been erected at the building's entrance, thus preventing the free circulation of both the public and the workers.

According to the labor minister, it is the government's decision that the law in all its extremes should be fulfilled; therefore, no pressures limiting the rights of others will be permitted. He added that legal proceedings will continue at the courts against those who acted in this manner this afternoon at the Labor Ministry's building.

The former (Estabapari) workers' actions forced the authorities to block off the street in front of the (Raventos) Building and to maintain close vigilance throughout the area.

The former (Estabapari) workers and their leaders, who in an unprecedented action seized the Labor Ministry building, blocked the building's emergency exits as well. When the women were allowed to leave, the civil guards had to protect them all the way to the street, while uncertainty prevailed among a good many of the Education and Labor ministries' employees.

The blocking of the main entrance and the emergency exits, as well as the interruption of the elevators, which after the seizure did not work any more, will be evidence that the authorities will present at the tribunals, several Labor Ministry officials commented.

SAN JOSE MUNICIPAL WORKERS TO STRIKE 26 JUN

PA251545 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Some 1,600 municipal employees will go on strike tomorrow. The San Jose municipal workers want a 500-colones pay raise. The raise is contingent on obtaining new funds, trade union leaders have noted.

The first rally will be held from 0600 to 0830 on Thursday. During a news conference held yesterday afternoon, the leaders of the five trade union organizations in the San Jose municipality announced that a first strike will be staged tomorrow. If they do not obtain what they want, they will exert more pressure.

The raise that the municipal workers want is not contingent on new funds. We want a 500-colones raise and it will be up to the municipal officials to see how they obtain it. A union official said the unions do not have to look for funds but city hall has to study how it gives more funds to local governments to solve the economic problems of the workers.

More than a year ago we approached city hall with the matter of the raise we obtained in January 1980, Edgar Solano, a trade union leader, told the press. In February we asked for the new raise and to this day we have received no reply. We respect order and we love the municipality but we also want to be heard or at least get a reply, Solano said.

Starting Thursday we will exert all the necessary pressure so the government, the Legislative Assembly or whoever else will pay attention to us to pay us what is fair, the union leader said. We will tell all workers our reasons for demanding the pay raise at the start of business on Thursday.

The officials who were present during the trade union leaders' protest defended the workers' demands but thought that a solution is impossible if the Legislative Assembly does not approve the taxes which will draw the revenue to cope with the situation. Jose Joaquin Arroyo, United Peoples official, said the reclassification of markets and the raising of the rent there would be enough. Guido Granado Ramirez, a National Liberation Party official, concurred.

EL SALVADOR

STRIKE ENTERS 2D DAY; SITUATION IMPROVED

PA251308 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0651 GMT 25 Jun 80

[By Adrian Roberto Aldana]

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Jun (LATIN)--The general strike organized by the leftwing began its second day today with a relative degree of success amid intensive military patrolling in the country's main cities. According to official reports, there has been no political violence.

Meanwhile, Salvadoran Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia last night rejected a charge raised by a Honduran bishop that the Salvadoran Army had killed some 600 people trying to flee into Honduras. "This is part of a campaign designed to discredit the government and the armed forces," Garcia said.

The strike--which yesterday mobilized some 160,000 members of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses (CRM)--did not affect the country's normal activities, the Labor Ministry reported.

However, the defense minister admitted last night that thousands had not reported to work because of the lack of transportation or for fear of being involved in acts of violence. San Salvador looked partially paralyzed because of a noticeable reduction in vehicular and pedestrian traffic that affected commercial activities.

According to police reports, there was "sporadic shooting" during the early stage of the strike in the neighboring towns of Mejicanos, Cuscatancingo, San Marcos, Ciudad Merlito and Santa Tecla. No victims were reported.

The purpose of the strike is to sow "panic" among the population, Colonel Garcia asserted. He told LATIN that public employees (bureaucrats) worked normally yesterday. Garcia said that the workers who did not report for work yesterday should do so today to restore normalcy "although this is not an order but an appeal to the conscience of each one, because work gives us peace, harmony, tranquillity and progress."

Minister Garcia affirmed that "the situation will have changed "today and that "sufficient vigilance" will be maintained to guarantee to a substantial degree that trade and industry will be able to operate normally. He added that the armed forces are keeping strict vigilance in San Salvador and other Salvadoran cities like Santa Ana, San Miguel, Sonsonate, Zacatecoluca, San Vicente and Usulutan. Army patrols have been deployed on the busiest streets since the beginning of the strike. The military officer added that vigilance has caused a drop in political violence.

'Increased Activity' in Capital

PA251611 Paris AFP in Spanish 1543 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Jun (AFP)--There seemed to be increased activity in San Salvador this morning as compared with yesterday, as the second and last day of a national work stoppage called by the left began.

The number of workers going to work at their factories and offices doubled today but the halt in the mass transit service continued. The army is still constantly patrolling the entire city today and surveillance at some points such as the parking lots for public service vehicles has been intensified.

The government also announced that bus service will be back to normal today as management has promised. Along Independence Boulevard in the western section of the capital, hundreds of workers were walking to the commercial section while others were taking small trucks or rented cars to get to work However, the bulk of commercial and industrial activities and public offices remained at a standstill.

So far the strike has gone by without violence even though most Salvadorans are still afraid that disturbances can break out at any moment. Apparently the marked presence of the army on the streets of San Salvador has kept the leftwingers from staging demonstrations on the public thoroughfare.

Managua Comments

PA251418 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Now we have more information from El Salvador by the NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY. The unprecedented success of the general strike which began today and the prospects of this quality step forward for the future of the Salvadoran people are the harshest blows received thus far this year by the military Christian Democratic junta governing El Salvador.

Despite the insistent and vigorous appeals by the armed forces, by the principal newspapers and by the sectors committed one way or another with the reforms and repression program which the junta is intent on carrying out at a cost, which human rights organizations of all parts of the world condemn, the working people did not allow themselves to be pressured. They stayed at home in their neighborhoods.

Meanwhile, Israeli-manufactured fighter aircraft are overflying peasant regions constantly, increasing the fear of the people which has almost reached its limit with the constant patrolling and raids unleashed by the armed forces throughout all national territory.

Doubtlessly, these events of struggle, particularly will strengthen the revolutionary organizations which have shown the world audaciously their lofty capacity of support and close connection with the masses, faithfully interpreting the current circumstances.

The most immediate results already can be envisaged. In the beginning of July, Salvador Cayetano Carpio of the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces, Joaquin Villalobos of the Peoples Revolutionary Army, Ernesto Jovel of the Armed Forces of National Resistance, and Jorge Shafick Handal of the Communist Party of El Salvador will merge as a single army, annulling the former political-military structures. This new organization, which has not as yet decided the name under which it will act in the political-military struggle in El Salvador, will fall under the direct command of the aforementioned persons who will hold the rank of commanders in chief.

Workers Reportedly Turned Back

PA252239 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1819 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Many workers have been sent back home by the security corps. Several people who live in Cuscatancingo, Ciudad Delgado and Mejicanos have informed this station that in view of the lack of transportation they walked to workspace, but, after being searched at poolice posts, the officers told them to go back home. We are making this observation in a constructive way because the attitude of some people who were urging the people [not] to show up at work is detrimental to the junta and the armed forces. In fact, some employees of this station did not show up because of these actions by the security corps.

'Virtual Occupation' by Military

PA260234 Paris AFP in Spanish 0011 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Jun (AFP)--For the first time in many weeks, San Salvador today, until the early hours this afternoon, had not reported any violent death resulting from political differences.

To some extent, this climate of tranquillity is being imposed by the massive presence of well-armed soldiers throughout the city. Meanwhile, the general strike, which was called to demand the lifting of the state of siege and the end of repression, is on its second and final day.

The strike was evidently successful on its first day when three-fourths of the activities in the capital were paralyzed; but today 80 percent of the activities in San Salvador were resumed, and commercial activities were almost totally resumed. Only the big stores, to prevent reprisals from the leftwing, did not open. But in the main square business and street vendors were practically normal. Most public offices today worked as usual behind closed doors to prevent any attack. A high percentage of schools and city transportation did not operate, as was the case yesterday.

The resumption of activities in San Salvador seemed to be a response to the television appeal made last night by the government junta to the people to return to work. The Salvadoran Army, through Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, last night warned leftwing groups that if they want war, they will have war.

After this warning, military vigilance in San Salvador was practically doubled today. Military units patrolled close to one another throughout the city. Soldiers patrolled the city streets afoot and some were posted at street intersections. The virtual occupation of San Salvador by the army effectively reduced the possibilities of leftwing groups carrying their operations, which today were limited to three explosions which did not have major consequences. Many traffic lights were destroyed today by leftists, but traffic, although slower than usual, has had no problem.

A leftwing command this morning attacked the newspaper cars and destroyed today's edition of DIARIO DE HOY and LA PRENSA GRAFICA which were being sent to the eastern part of the country. Only in Usulutan, 110 km southeast of San Salvador, was violence reported today: Three bodies with bullet wounds were left in the streets.

Four Civilians Killed

PA260208 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 June 80

[Text] Four civilians were killed this afternoon in San Salvador in a confrontation between leftist militants and security troops. This has been the most serious incident reported in the 2 days of a general strike called by Marxist groups to protest the state of siege imposed in El Salvador since 6 March. While over 80 percent of industries and businesses in the capital closed on the first day of the strike, only 50 percent of the business establishments remained closed today.

Junta Antistrike Decree

PA252342 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1938 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Salvadoran revolutionary government junta decree issued at the presidential house on 24 June 1980 in San Salvador--read by announcer]

[Text] Article 1: The strike and general walkout by officials and employees of government and autonomous institutions is declared illegal according to article 110 of the Constitution.

Article 2: We can rightfully assume that there is a strike or general walkout when officials or employees abandon their jobs or stage a slowdown.

Article 3: General directors, chiefs of division, department or section, and in general any official or employee holding a supervisory position, must act in the following manner when the work of public services are interrupted by any of the causes established in article 6 of this decree:

A. Supervisors will ask officials or employees promoting the strike to return to work. If they do not immediately obey his order, he will proceed to fire them without any responsibility on the part of the government.

B. Supervisors will ask officials or employees not promoting the strike or walkout, but participating in it, or if they do not participate but are directly or indirectly involved, to return to work. If they do not obey his order, he will proceed to suspend them for 6 months without pay.

If the offense is repeated, supervisors will immediately proceed to fire the officials or employees involved without any responsibility on the part of the government. Notification by supervisors for workers to return to work on bulletin boards or will come through the news media.

Article 4: A dismissed official or employee will be immediately replaced.

Article 5: The official or employee who returns to work will not be paid for the days he was on strike or walked out. If deductions to officials' or employees' salary are not made in the same month of the strike or walkout, it will be made in the following months.

Article 6: Sanctions will be applied to officials or employees who refuse to return to work or in one way or another cause trouble at work or slow down operations. The supervisor who applies these sanctions must notify the Finance Ministry and the office of the Comptroller General.

Article 7: General directors, chiefs of division, department or section and in general any official or employee holding a supervisory position, is obligated to immediately report to his immediate superior any incident to which article 6 can be applied.

Article 8: General directors, chiefs of division, department or section and in general any official or employee holding a supervisory position, who:

A: Does not comply with the obligations established in this decree;

B: Authorizes or makes effective payments of salary to officials or employees who are on strike, who have walked off their jobs, or who have slowed production, or cause trouble at work; and

C: Makes any agreement with officials or employees' organizations which lack legal status; or agrees to anything which is definitely against the law, will be fined from 200 to 2,000 colones. The fine will depend on the seriousness of the offense. Fines imposed by the officials in charge are valid.

Article 9: General directors, chiefs of division, department or section and in general any official or employee holding a supervisory position, will be dismissed from his position or job in case he fails to enforce the obligations established in this decree.

Article 10: The person who has authority to appoint or hire working personnel who in some way violated this decree can impose fines on offenders without having to comply with procedures contained in the civil service law.

Article 11: The sanctions imposed by this decree are unappealable.

Article 12: Civil service law and other laws which do not contradict this decree are still in effect.

Article 13: The present decree becomes effective 8 days after its publication in the official gazette.

[Signed] Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano Ramos, Col Jaime Abdul Guiterrez, Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, Jose Ramos Avalos Navarrete and Finance Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio.

Defense Minister Comments

PA260059 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 25 Jun 80 pp 3, 30

[Excerpt] The army guarantees the security of those who wish to work and no one is obliged to support strikes which, instead of solving our problems, aggravate them, Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia said yesterday in referring to the 48-hour strike decreed by the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses (CRM).

The minister said that, fulfilling its promises, the armed forces have provided intensive vigilance throughout the capital to forestall any attempt to disrupt the peace. Yesterday there were no serious disturbances. There were a few isolated incidents, but these were of minor importance, he said.

The official gave thanks for the support given to the army at this time and deplored the lack of cooperation by some transportation workers who, attempting to disguise their political affiliations, put an economic stamp on the problem.

The minister said that the problem of the buses was about to be resolved. He did not indicate what measures might be taken by the army if the electrical power is cut.

The minister did admit, however, that 50 to 60 percent of activities in San Salvador were paralyzed yesterday morning.

"In this city, no strike is felt unless it involves the bus service or electrical power," the minister said.

The minister praised the determination of the Salvadoran people who yesterday, defying all threats, went into the streets to look for vehicles in order to get to work. Many businesses opened, and at noon it was heartwarming to see the people going home on foot to have lunch and later return to work.

It was noted that many people want to work. Some people did not go to work because of a lack of transportation, because of pressure and threats from the leftist groups, but the vigilance of the army prevented the disorders that had been predicted.

The minister said it is true that reports have been received from Chalatenango about the presence of unidentified airplanes in that area. However, he said, the Salvadoran Air Forces and the army have been instructed to open fire on all aircraft attempting to violate our airspace.

Minister Garcia described as "untrue" reports from Nicaragua in which alleged refugees have said that in Cara Sucia, San Francisco Menendez, 3,000 civilians were killed in a clash. He said that San Francisco Menendez does not have 3,000 inhabitants. Moreover, he said, their relatives would already have come here to complain about the event. "To hide one body is difficult," he said, "let alone 3,000."

This, he said, is a part of campaign to discredit El Salvador and the armed forces is not exempt from it.

The same terms were applied to a document issued by priests from Santa Rosa in Copan, Honduras, which states that 600 Salvadorans have been "massacred" near the Sumpul River.

Morales Ehrlich Assessment

PA260416 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Speech by government junta member Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich on a radio and television network--live]

[Text] Good evening, dear friends. This is the second day of the announced strike in our country. During this second day we have entered a process of rapid normalization of the city of San Salvador, where this strike was most felt. It was also felt somewhat in San Miguel and Santa Ana, but in other parts of the country the strike has not really had any effect and in many other places they did not even observe it.

Some shops have now been opened; several bus lines are already operating; people have begun walking, taking buses, taxis, pickups, and so forth. They have begun working and, we repeat, today we have found ourselves in the midst of a very rapid process of normalization.

Yesterday a large number of stores closed and it could be said that the strike had some effect; it did have some effect. But I invite all of you to analyze how this has happened and why this strike had the effects it had, why some people did not show up at work, why many shops closed. Yesterday and on the previous days there was much propaganda in connection with this announced strike and there were many threats as to the consequences for the people if they did not heed the strike.

The day before yesterday there were many threats. People from the Coordinating Board, and even from their military corps, entered many shops and threatened the people there. They went into beauty shops to frighten people; they did the same in the markets. They told people that unless they refrained from showing up at their work they might be killed or would suffer the consequences. There was terrorism--many bombs, shots. Yesterday, during the early morning hours, there were many shots. At certain (?posts) Coordinating Board groups prevented many workers and employees from coming to San Salvador to work. So yesterday, San Salvador was paralyzed.

So what was there? I guess you will agree with me, because you too experienced it also. Fear is what there was. There was real fear. That is why many shop and store owners did not open. They decided not to open. Probably you who are watching me were among them. We also observed there was no transportation because the transportation workers were threatened. Many people did not find a means of transportation because other transport groups had also been threatened. Many people came on foot (?and even stood in front of their stores and shops, but the shop did not open [words indistinct]. (?Other public employees) [words indistinct] several buses were burned. The (?vehicles) that circulated were burned and used to block the roads. There were shots, bombs (?in the downtown area). Well, I think all of us saw these things [words indistinct]. But aside from the fact that there was a lot of fear, one thing became clear: The people wanted [words indistinct] and they have showed this since noon yesterday, when buses and taxis tried to circulate. People were detained in order to keep them from getting to their jobs, so they would not get to their factories. It was necessary to shoot; it was necessary to throw bombs; it was necessary to frighten and terrorize in order to keep the people from [words indistinct].

Throughout the day, the public force gradually began patrolling the city more openly. People began coming out and yesterday afternoon buses were already circulating. (?These buses) were burned that very afternoon in an effort to keep the people from returning [words indistinct].

Today is the second day of the strike. It has been totally different. People came to work. The number of people who walked or used any available means of locomotion was truly [word indistinct]. And I think all of us were able to verify this.

The Coordinating Board's measures to instill fear were really weaker than those implemented yesterday. And the city was probably better patrolled than it was yesterday. As a result, the people came out on the streets and (?today was a normal day). In other words, if people are not detained or terrorized, what they want is to lead their normal lives. They want to change this country but by peaceful means.

Thus, we have that now, today, this afternoon. We are very quickly going back to normal and tomorrow we will have a normal day.

So what can we deduce from this? I think that from every development we must derive some experience. First, yesterday there was a trauma of fear and this must be accepted. I think, my friend, that you who did not open your store yesterday did not do so out of fear that something might happen to your store. Many of you who did not show up at work did so out of fear that something might happen to you on the way there or at your jobs.

Second, the people wanted to go to work. This was evident yesterday but has become fully manifest now because in spite of the terrorist measures designed to keep them from going to work, both workers and employees went to work. The stores have opened. One thing must be said: This government really did nothing to force the opening of the stores, so it was a spontaneous development. And this is what we must analyze: that the opening of the businesses and the process of normalization is spontaneous. By simply providing some more order and patrolling in the city, (?activities) go back to normal. This also implies a certain weakness on the part of the Coordinating Board of the Masses, a weakness on the part of leftist forces which are the ones [words indistinct].

It also implies something else: the loss of fear on the part of [words indistinct]. This is something that must really be taken into account by all the political forces that [words indistinct]. People are losing their fear of all those trying to terrorize them.

I believe that you, gentlemen of the Coordinating Board, gentlemen of the extreme left, must consider that when only the power to instill fear is left it means the beginning of the end is here. I think this is worth observing, for one must ask: Has there been support? I belive both you and our entire people will agree that there was no support for those actions. There was terror and at first the people abstained from going to work, that is true. But that is not support.

In the city, we see how they are ordered off the buses and told not to work. Some are even threatened with their lives if they open their businesses. Nobody escapes the impact of terror.

Things other than strikes are taking place in the rural sector because there the people pay no attention to it. The peasants, however, are suffering the consequences. They are being told not to sow; otherwise, they may lose their lives. Thus, they are being deprived of their means of living. You know I am not lying: That is also a kind of repression--you are repressing the people. Many organizations, often quite concerned about human rights, have not realized how this situation affects our people; that you, members of the leftwing, are making our people suffer.

If things continue as they are, then things are bad for you, because it is evident that the leftist groups are losing popular support. Suffice it to visit downtown San Salvador and speak to the people on the street to find out that they no longer support these actions that have now become mere vandalism, far from being representative of any worthy cause or objective for which the struggle was started.

The people lose their fear in time. Just as there have been governments in the past in which the people lost fear because they only offered violence and nothing to benefit the people, I ask you now if you think you can continue intimidating the people permanently? The answer is no! Why? Because we all know that there are psychological mechanisms within the people to overcome the trauma of fear, and create other mechanisms of self-defense. That is why now, on the second day of a 2-day strike, despite all sorts of menaces to the people, as soon as it became evident that the city was effectively patrolled, the people went to the streets to return to their normal lives. What does that mean? That they have no fear, that they cannot be dominated through fear.

That means, gentlemen, that there is no popular support for you. You must consider this or head straight for failure. There is another thing: You have very little to offer the people. This government has always been understanding and open to participation by the various sectors. We have said we wanted a pluralist government, and in that respect, this government really wants a democratic society in which all the people may participate, regardless of their political ideologies, but respecting the rules of the democratic game.

I want to close by expressing to the Salvadoran people, and particularly to the public employees, the gratitude of the governing junta for having gone to their jobs today and for having contributed to starting this process normalizing our daily activities in the city and throughout the country. I want to thank the large number of factories and other institutions that functioned normally today, for they set the example of the behavior of a good citizen--an example which should be observed.

Let us prepare for a normal day tomorrow. Let us all go to our work and open our businesses because if we want to save ourselves we must lose our fears. We have nothing to fear but fear itself. Let us all go to work and unite forces, and we shall change this society.

In conclusion, I wish to repeat that you should have faith in this process; have faith in this revolution of freedom; have faith because the economic power will truly pass to the people. The land will belong to the peasant and the wealth will be redistributed. This society will be reorganized to the benefit of all Salvadorans as we are working toward that objective.

We can be accused of a number of things, but one thing is true: The facts will be known because they are benefiting the entire population. In a short period of time we will start seeing such benefits. We must have faith, but that faith must be accompanied by participation, because the measure to which we participate will truly guarantee the desired changes and the installation of a democratic government, and will assure the respect of our rights. This is what this government wants and this is our objective: that the entire population get to work and participate together with the government.

I repeat, tomorrow will be a normal day. Today was a day that marked the way toward normalcy. Yesterday was a day where fear prevailed, but that fear must be eradicated because the people will be saved once they shake fear off their backs and decide to build a just, human and dignified society. Let us carry out this revolution united. Thank you and good night.

LEFTIST OPPOSITION TO FORM 'SINGLE ARMY'

PA251330 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The report which has caused the most impact at the international level is the announcement that a very transcendental historic deed will occur in the struggle of the Salvadoran people early in July: It was learned that the division of the political and military revolutionary organizations will be a thing of the past within the next few days.

The Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL], the Revolutionary Peoples Army [ERP], the Communist Party of El Salvador [PCES] and the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] will cease to exist as such.

A single army will emerge from their force, their heroism, their revolutionary awareness, their responsibility toward the peoples of the world and their unity. This merger of all the political and military forces fighting to overthrow the Salvadoran junta and install a democratic and popular government is the result of a long historical process which has reached its most brilliant moments over the past few days and which is 50 years old.

The same sources which reported on this total merger of the revolutionary forces revealed that the name of the new organization has not been determined yet. However, the names of the leaders of this powerful force which is already circulating throughout the world are: Salvador Cayetano Carpio, Joaquin Villalobos, Jorge Shafik Handal and Ernesto Jovel--top leaders of the FPL, ERP, PCES and FARN. They will be the new commanders in chief of the new army. They will be the commanders of the Salvadoran revolution.

Salvador Cayetano Carpio has been the top FPL leader up to now; Joaquin Villalobos, leader of the ERP; Jorge Shafik Handal of the PCES and Ernesto Jovel of the FARN.

Next week the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM] will also cease to exist. This general strike called by CRM will possibly be the most important final act of the CRM because next week it will cease to exist and a single organization of the masses will be born in its place. It will be a true political army vis-a-vis the armed army [as heard] which is jointly striking the military-Christian Democratic junta in order to overthrow it and install a democratic and popular government.

The top leaders of the new organization of the masses which will be born next week from the fusion of the various groups which make the CRM will be: Juan Chacon, leader of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc, Jose Leoncio Pichinte, leader of the 28 February Peoples Leagues, Roberto Ramos of the United Popular Action Front, Mario Aguinado Carranza of the Nationalist Democratic Union Party, and Luis Diaz of the Peoples Liberation Movement. All these leaders will make up the supreme directorate of the new organization of the masses to be formed in El Salvador next week, which will be born from the merger of these organizations.

FARN DEATH LIST THREATENS 215 PEOPLE

PA241704 Paris AFP in Spanish 0256 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Jun (AFP)--The clandestine ultraleftist Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) threatened 215 persons with death here today. According to a list issued in this capital, the persons included three former presidents and two members of the present government junta.

The three former presidents who were threatened are: Fidel Sanchez Hernandez, Arturo Armando Molina and Carlos Humberto Romero who were listed jointly with junta members Napoleon Duarte and Antonio Morales Ehrlich.

Morales Ehrlich suffered a mild heart attack this afternoon and was immediately treated by doctors who were friends of his and who told the press that Morales Ehrlich had already gone back to the government house and was in good condition despite the heart attack.

Morales Ehrlich is currently facing a very difficult family situation since his older son is in jail for being a member of the clandestine Peoples Liberation Forces and his other son, who is only 16 years old, joined the same group 1 week ago.

Among those also threatened by the FARN are Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez, Interior Minister Ovidio Hernandez, Treasury Minister Eduardo Tenorio, the directors of the country's most important newspapers, foreign correspondents and newsmen of other newspapers. The FARN communique noted that if those threatened are outside the country--in Miami or Europe--"they will be followed there so that the people can execute them."

Meanwhile, the political violence claimed two more victims here today when two youths, apparently leftists, were killed near the national university. In addition, a radio station was seized by the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) in San Salvador today. The BPR issued a call to the Salvadoran people to join the general strike scheduled for tomorrow, Wednesday.

For their part, 1,200 workers of the electric company went on strike today to protest the murder of one of its members which occurred in Ahuachapan, 100 km west of San Salvador.

Meanwhile, the government announced that it will reveal several measures tonight so that the country will not be paralyzed because of the strike convoked by the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses.

Further Details

PA250309 Paris AFP in English 0220 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] San Jose, June 25 (AFP)--In El Salvador, correspondents of the four major international news agencies working in the country announced Tuesday they were preparing a communique outlining their "difficult situation," it was learned here.

The joint statement by Penate Zambrano of AFP, Adrian Aldana of REUTER, Eduardo Vasquez of the ASSOCIATED PRESS and Rafael Mora of UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL will respond to a communique in which the Armed Forces of the National Resistance (FARN) Monday threatened the lives of 15 Salvadoran journalists, including them.

Meanwhile, Salvadoran Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia Tuesday accused the left of trying to tarnish El Salvador's image through the use of the international news agencies.

The FARN document condemned 215 Salvadorans, including three former presidents, two Christian Democratic members of the government junta, industrialists and journalists, accusing them of "being servile to the oligarchy." Among the journalists accused were editors and reporters of the local newspapers PRENSA GRAFICA and DIARIO DE HOY.

"Whether they are in El Salvador, in Miami or in Europe, persons condemned will be pursued so that the people have justice," FARN said. Critics threatening violence to journalists are not limited to the extreme left. In February, extreme rightists kidnapped a Mexican journalist for several hours and forced him to leave the country in an airplane. In April, the Salvadoran Government expelled a UPI correspondent, accusing him of sending out false information, but the correspondent recently returned to the country.

PEOPLES LIBERATION FORCES DENY ARMS SMUGGLING

PA242121 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Mexico City--The Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL] of El Salvador have denied that they are receiving arms from foreign countries, as the Christian Democratic junta of El Salvador stated recently. The [word indistinct] in a communique announced by its representatives in Mexico denied the veracity of alleged reports which the junta attributed to a prisoner.

The FPL communique, on denying the reports of the Salvadoran junta, charges that they are part of a campaign of misinformation to conceal what is really occuring in El Salvador--59 assasinations a day, military occupation of the principal zones of the country, open U.S. intervention at every level in government and in every form of repression, and total political isolation of the regime.

The objective of this misinformation is to justify future attacks against persons and institutions who have risen up in defense of the interests of the people, such as the universities and the most honest sectors of the church, the FPL states. It adds that it also seeks to justify the continuation of the most abject genocide ever known to Central America and the ever increasing intervention of U.S. imperialism, using as pretext the moral support which the peoples of Cuba and Nicaragua have manifested for the struggle of the Salvadoran people.

The extent of the lies is such that it can only be explained by the extent of the desperation of the current regime and its U.S. advisers in view of the impossibility of preventing the [word indistinct] of the popular offensive manifested in the agreement of recent unity of its political and military vanguards, the communique concludes.

ELECTIONS SEEN AS POSSIBLE SOLUTION

PA240447 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 23 Jun 80 p 7

[Roberto Celis article]

[Text] The fall of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's dictatorship gave the Salvadoran revolution half a victory. Meanwhile, in the process it was joined by the Christian Democratic Party, a political organization partially supported and encouraged by Christian Democratic parties from other countries in the delicate mission of carrying out the armed forces reformist political program.

While the government struggles to carry out its reforms, leftwing and rightwing organizations continue to create a state of political unrest and to fight each other, totally oblivious to the ordeal to which they are subjecting the majority of the population. These factions maintain an open opposition to the government, which has publicly admitted its intention to exterminate the extreme left and perhaps the right also.

Under the present situation, the government must try to punish the ones threatening order, peace and the lives of citizens and property throughout the country.

By implementing the agrarian reform, the government has created a new legal status on private property and has officially announced that it is carrying out a democratization process by promoting structural changes. On the other hand, the government is asking for more time to implement the political democratization process, but in the respect that people have different views and are distrustful. The people have seen undemocratic governments go back on their words about political transformations and this has been the cause of trouble because rights have been violated, rights which are the essence of democracy.

The government must take the steps to have functioning political parties, reviving parties which are virtually dead. The situation has been made worse with the state of siege which has been in effect for months and which is a resource to which undemocratic and dictatorial governments have always resorted in our country.

The freedom of expression is so seriously threatened that whoever holds a different view is considered an enemy, and consequently an outlaw. Countless crimes are committed. No investigations are carried out. No one is ever brought to trial, which gives the impression that we are living in a state without law.

There is the possibility that the clandestine organizations would participate in an electoral process if conducted democratically. An election would put an end to the de facto government and a new constitutional government would have the power and authority to run the country in full exercise of democracy.

GUATEMALA

VICE PRESIDENT ORDERS INQUIRY ON MISSING UNION MEMBERS

PA252111 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1954 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 25 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan Vice President Francisco Villagran Kramer today asked the Supreme Court to investigate the whereabouts of 27 union members kidnapped in this capital on Saturday. The union members were violently removed from the union offices by 60 men.

Among those missing, members of the National Central of Workers (CNT), are leaders and university and high school students. CNT spokesmen said that factory strikes were started today to protest the kidnapping of the union leaders.

MILITARY CONVOY ATTACKED, 12 CASUALTIES REPORTED

PA252324 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 2005 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The 11 military policemen injured during a dynamite attack that unidentified individuals staged against a military convoy yesterday around 0630 at a bridge in Zone 2 were reported out of danger at the military hospital last night. Hospital spokesmen explained that the bulletproof shields that the soldiers were wearing saved their lives.

The convoy was headed south. As it went under the bridge to (Bran) neighborhood a bomb, possibly a Claymore mine, was set off. The truck was pushed off the road by the explosion. Almost simultaneously three or four terrorists opened fire from the upper part of the bridge. The troops fired back. Policeman Victoriano Lopez (Arpec) died at the scene while 11 of his companions were hurt and taken to the military hospital in municipal fire department ambulances. The explosion broke glass in some homes in the area and damaged three vehicles. Officials who rushed to the area searched it and questioned several people including some drivers.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON BORDER NEGOTIATIONS

PA241556 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Honduran Foreign Secretariat communique issued on 23 Jun--read by announcer]

[Text] After receiving the report of the members of the negotiating commission--the Honduran members of the joint border commission and their advisers, all of whom returned to the country on 14 June after another round of talks with Salvadoran delegates--the Foreign Secretariat informs the national and international public the following:

1. Some Honduran news media have reported that in the negotiations on the border dispute between the republics of Honduras and El Salvador, agreements which harm Honduran territorial integrity and sovereignty have been signed. This has created a dangerous confusion among the public.

These reports have stressed that the document signed in Miami on 17 April 1980 threatens territorial integrity since it leaves the delimitation of the zones in dispute for after the signing of the general treaty, as if these were not sacred parts of the national territory.

Such charges force this Foreign Secretariat to refer to some aspects of that document in just the strictly necessary terms so as not to violate the secrecy that the mediation agreement imposes on the two parties. In this regard, it must be clarified that only those sectors of the border on which agreement is not reached would be submitted to the decision of the International Court of Justice [ICJ] so that a definitive solution of the dispute would be achieved through a commitment that would be binding on the two countries in the general treaty. The possibility of resorting to the ICJ has already been publicly expressed by this Foreign Secretariat and by the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry.

2. In any kind of a negotiation, it is perfectly normal for the two parties to express their aspirations, regardless of how ambitious they may seem. At no time does this mean that the other party must accept them. In this case, the Honduran delegation has not accepted any proposal to expand the zones in dispute or any proposal that harms the nation's sovereignty.

3. The charge that Honduras has abandoned its position in support of the overall and simultaneous solution of the dispute is completely false. On the contrary, Honduras is fulfilling the mediation agreement by which the parties are committed to reaching agreement on the seven points included in the resolutions issued by the OAS consultative organ on 27 October 1969. A general treaty on these points would then be signed as a culmination of the mediation agreement. In other words, if there is no agreement on all the subjects included in the resolutions, there can be no general treaty.

4. It has also been charged that hasty commitments have been made to solve the border problem. In this regard, the Foreign Secretariat reiterates the pacifist policy of the government of the republic which seeks to normalize relations between the two countries. This includes the delimitation of the border but at no time has the government acted hurriedly or hastily to sign the general treaty with the Republic of El Salvador, as it has maliciously been charged. What the negotiators have done and continue to do is to fulfill the mediation agreement which permits both (?negotiations) with the mediator as well as direct talks between the two parties.

5. The 17 April 1980 document, which in no way harms Honduran sovereignty and territorial integrity, was approved on 29 April 1980 through a ratification document signed by all of the Honduran members of the joint border commission and its advisers appointed by the military government junta, including commission member Camilo Gomez y Gomez who has groundlessly criticized the document.

It must also be clarified that before the appointment of the Honduran members of the joint border commission, they promised the Foreign Secretariat that they would respect the secrecy imposed by the mediation agreement.

6. It must also be stated that the secrecy which is evident in the official communiques on the negotiations is due not only to the provisions of the mediation agreement but also to the desire not to compromise the country's security.

7. In view of the need to safeguard national dignity and with due respect of public opinion, the Foreign Secretariat declares that it is willing to confront the opinions of Camilo Gomez y Gomez regarding the actions of the negotiating commission. However, this must be done before the proper authorities of the government of the republic.

Tegucigalpa, 23 June 1980. Foreign Affairs Secretariat.

OVER 3,500 SALVADORANS ENTER COUNTRY 23 JUN

PA252134 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2150 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 24 Jun (LATIN)--Official sources revealed today that more than 3,500 Salvadorans have entered Honduras up through yesterday, fleeing from the political situation prevailing in their country. Spokesmen of the General Directorate of Population and Immigration Policy said that the entry of Salvadoran refugees has increased over the past few days. They added that these refugees are arriving primarily at Goascoran, Caridad, Aramecina, San Antonio and Pauterique. They are also arriving at border communities such as Guarita, La Estancia and Nueva Ocotepeque. The exodus of Salvadoran refugees increased beginning 2 months ago as violence spread to rural areas, the spokesmen noted.

POLICE CAPTURE FORMER FSLN GUERRILLA

PA251653 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2043 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 24 Jun (LATIN)--It was officially reported today that a Honduran, former combatant of the Sandinist National liberation Front (FSLN), was captured by the authorities of the security force and accused of being the head of attacks and armed clashes against military patrols in several towns in Choluteca, in the country's southern region. A police spokesman said that his name is Juan Andres Peralta Martinez, who confessed that heis the leader of the gang of criminals. Peralta Martinez, who is 20 years old, fought against the government of Gen Anastasio Somoza for 9 months on the side of the FSLN guerrillas.

NEWSMEN PROTEST SECURITY CORPS THREATS

PA251306 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 18 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] In Honduras there is now the intention of unofficially frightening newsmen so that they will not criticize the public security force [FUSEP].

This statement was made to EL TIEMPO by Gerardo Alfredo Medrano, president of the Honduran Newsmen's Association [CPH], an organization which has harshly criticized the incumbent military regime for allowing violence to increase.

Medrano said that he did not understand why, in recent days, several newsmen had been threatened or arrested and why the officer who arrested Edgardo Benitez and Adan Elvir said that newsmen were enemies of the FUSEP.

"We are urging Col Amilcar Zelaya to explain to the officers and men of that police corps who their real enemies are--the criminals--and that newsmen and the media are their natural allies."

Medrano insisted that several irregular situations which have occurred with newsmen are due to the lack of awareness among the members and officers of FUSEP.

In regard to death threats made against TIEMPO personnel, the CPH president explained that these threats "have not caused us great concern."

We do not know, he continued, if this type of threat is for the purpose of frightening TIEMPO newsmen, because no threats have been carried out--or perhaps it is that they desisted.

Nevertheless, he said in conclusion, the military regime and the organization created for the purpose of watching over the lives and properties of Hondurans seems to have deviated from the unlimited respect for freedom of the press and to newsmen as such.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT STANCE ON AFGHAN ISSUE CRITICIZED

PA220127 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Jun 80 p 2

[Pedro J. Chamorro article: "One-Way Anti-Imperialism"]

[Text] "Nicaragua and the Soviet Union resolutely condemn the campaign that the imperialist and reactionary forces have unleashed to increase tension in connection with the events in Afghanistan. That campaign is aimed at undermining the inalienable right of the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and of other people of the world, to continue on the path of progressive transformations." (Joint Nicaraguan-Soviet communique: Nicaragua and the USSR in the struggle for peace. BARRICADA, Sunday, 30 March 1980. Page 2

Approximately 6 months ago, Nicaragua abstained from voting in the United Nations on a resolution demanding the immediate withdrawal of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan. On that occasion it was argued that "there was not enough evidence to pass judgment."

Now that the Afghan people have launched a general offensive against the interventionist forces, the issue has become of great contemporary importance again and in light of the "Nicaraguan-Soviet communique in their struggle for peace," it is assumed that there is now enough evidence to "support the inalienable right of the Afghan people to follow the path of progressive changes." But then, I ask myself: Who is violating this right in this case but the Russians? Worst yet: Regarding the sacred right for the self-determination of the people, who is creating international tensions in that area with an open military intervention but the Russians? Finally: If this is not imperialism, what is it? Proletarian internationalism:...Struggle for peace?...Hegemonism?

The Afghan problem would not be ours that much if it were not for the fact that anti-imperialism is one of the main principles of our revolution.

The question that applies here is: Is this revolution anti-imperialist or simply anti-American?

The matter is very simple: One is either anti-imperialist or isn't, but one cannot ignore the existence of an imperialist power and approve of its military interventions while accusing another of doing exactly the same.

It is ironic to observe how, in the joint communique in question, "the two sides say that they hope that the principles of EQUALITY, RESPECT FOR SOVEREIGN AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY and the rejection for the use or the threat to use force will become strong in Latin America. Nicaragua and the USSR vigorously condemn the imperialist policy of intervention in the domestic affairs of the Latin American nations." It seems that the two sides approve, or at least they do not condemn, the imperialist intervention in other parts of the world such as Afghanistan, China, India, Pakistan, Czechoslovakia and so forth.

Military Interventions

U.S. - USSR 1950 - 1980

United States		Soviet Union	
Korea	1950	GDR	1953
Lebanon	1958	Hungary	1956
Dominican Republic	1965	Czechoslovakia	1968
Vietnam	1965	Afghanistan	1980

How can it be possible that a joint communique is signed "in the struggle for peace," when one of the signatories is invading another country, that is, is making war! What a contradiction!

If we are going to be truly anti-imperialist, it must be a two-way or three-way thing; otherwise we are not anti-imperialist but merely anti-United States or pro-Soviet.

To be a Sandinist is something more because it means truly believing in the self-determination of ALL the nations without being selective.

I never approved of the U.S. intervention in Vietnam although it was carried out "on behalf of democracy and to make sure that the Vietnamese people could continue on the path toward progressive changes." However, I also see the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as a truly hateful action and in my capacity as a NATIONALIST Nicaraguan, I am very surprised that the government which represents us signed an agreement in which it is tacitly approving of this intervention.

It seems that the Soviet Union did not learn the lesson the Americans learned in the Vietnam war. The Soviets have found in Afghanistan their own Vietnam within a short term. As the saying goes: "Nobody learns from someone else's mistakes."

Another paragraph of the document in question, which is also a great contradiction, is the following: "Nicaragua and the Soviet Union vigorously condemn the policy of increasing tensions in Southeast Asia and demand a stop to threats, blackmail and provocations whatever their origin." This paragraph is obviously meant for the Chinese, and if the tensions and threats (in other areas of the world) are, to a great extent, the result of the imperialist and interventionist policy of one of the signatories, would not this paragraph be a "self-condemnation," or perhaps, to call it something different, a "self-criticism?" Isn't this true?

In conclusion, I want to repeat something which I already mentioned in a previous article: If Sandino had been born in Afghanistan, he wouldn't have signed pacts with the Russians; loyal to his NATIONALIST principles and as a "nonselective" believer in the self-determination of the nations, he would be fighting the invaders with weapons in his hands.

Let us be consistent and let us switch to a two-way anti-imperialism, and to a broader frame of mind in line with our NATIONALIST principles and with a true Sandinism.

BORGE SCORES U.S. ROLE IN PARTITION OF KOREA

PA240353 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Lester Mendieta report: "Notes on a Trip: Nicaragua and Korea, Sisters in the Anti-Imperialist Struggle"]

[Excerpts] In the 5 days we visited the DPRK we were able to see many things. We were most impressed with the ardent desire of the Korean people to be reunited. As a result of the domination of Yankee imperialism, their fatherland is divided into two countries: North Korea, where we visited and South Korea, which has a criminal system of oppression and exploitation.

Discussing this with other members of the visiting Nicaraguan delegation, we noted that this could have been the situation in Nicaragua if the Yankees had come here during our liberation war and had been able to dominate part of the country, thus dividing it into Leon, Chinandega, Matagalpa, Esteli, Jinotega and Nueva Segovia as North Nicaragua, and Managua and other departments as South Nicaragua.

The Yankees are making efforts to maintain this situation in Korea. Since 1949, imperialism has given more than $7 billion in military aid to the puppet regime in South Korea. It also maintains 40,000 Yankee soldiers there and a local occupation army of more than 700,000.

This army is kept well armed by imperialism in order to prevent the reunification of Korea and to be capable of launching aggression against the North at any moment.

This is what Comdr Tomas Borge said in one of his speeches in Pyongyang: [Begin recording] If Yankee imperialism believes its domination over South Korea will be everlasting, then it should remember that the people are capable of liberating themselves and of facing their enemies, regardless of how powerful they are.

The great aspiration of Kim Il-song and the people of Korea of constituting a single country, a single nation, by peaceful and democratic means, will be accomplished. We are absolutely sure of that. You can be sure that the Nicaraguan people and the Sandinist National Liberation Front support the just demands of the Korean people, who want one fatherland under a single flag with a single program and under a single liberating sun. [applause] [end recording]

LA PRENSA COLUMNIST URGES REALISTIC VIEW OF U.S. TIES

PA252314 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Jun 80 p 2

[By Manuel S. Cruz T.: "Let Us Be Friends. We All Need Each Other"]

[Text] Human relations in the international arena result in "solidarity," which is of utmost importance in the lives of those nations that wish to satisfy their daily needs. I have never sympathized with the policy of impositions that the United States practices toward the smaller Latin American countries. I have never traveled to the North and I have no connection whatsoever with that powerful nation. Rather, as a conservative who in Nicaragua has seen only the regimes of the Moncadas and the Somozas, I feel like a victim of Uncle Sam because of the unlimited support it gave those regimes, which were marked by terror and waste, a black chapter in the history of national politics.

In the wake of the revolutionary victory, after Somoza and his clique had squandered the national resources, when our people expressed their need, U.S. aid as well as that of other countries was not long in coming in order to alleviate somewhat our hunger and our nakedness.

True, their aid did not come in the desired quantity, as would correspond to their economic capacity, but all the same, it came.

It is true that previous U.S. governments maintained Somozism through their unlimited support, but the present administration is not to blame for that. One must recall that from the very outset of his presidential term, Mr Carter lashed out at Somozism with his human rights policy, which marked the beginning of the international discredit that befell the dictator and his government.

During government junta member Dr Arturo J. Cruz' recent visit to the United States, two statements were made which, in all truth, constitute the core of this commentary.

At a press conference, Dr Cruz said: "Both Nicaragua and the United States must leave behind the problems of the past in order to achieve effective cooperation and improve their relations."

Is that the government junta's feeling? Or, on the contrary, merely Dr Cruz' judicious political opinion?

In either case, that is and should be the policy implemented so our peoples and governments can tread along the path of harmony and cooperation. [paragraph continues]

If a thief stops being a thief, why go on calling him a thief?...If the United States is willing to treat us with propriety and dignity, why go on calling them damned imperialists?...Even when there are those who do not understand its meaning or when it is unnecessary, one hears constantly repeated: Imperialism...imperialism...imperialism... Gentlemen, let us put an end to that verbal repression.

In addition, when President Carter recently signed the authorization for the $75 million credit granted to Nicaragua, he said: "This reaffirms our determination to contribute to democratic development in Nicaragua, as well as our deicision to respond to the Cuban challenge in the entire Central American region. Through this law we are showing our sympathy for the Nicaraguan people's aspirations for a better life and our desire to cooperate with those governments that share our interest in pluralism and democracy."

What is contained in these statements by the American statesman? Simply, respect for our will to be and the broad desire to contribute to the achievement of our aspirations in the area of true democracy.

It also says that it responds to the Cubans' aid challenge throughout the Central American region. How we would like for all nations to challenge each other in their zeal to bring us the aid we need so much.

We must not belittle this truth: If Russia, Cuba and the other socialist countries are truly our friends, they will not appreciate us more because they hear insults against the United States. I consider them mature enough to know how to conduct their international policy.

EL NUEVO DIARIOCALLS FOR NEW APPROACH TO COMMON MARKET

PA222258 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 16 Jun 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Revolutionary Nicaragua in the Common Market"]

[Text] More than 20 years after its creation, the Central American Common Market [CACM] has not only failed to produce the results expected of it by those who designed it, but to a great extent is also responsible, in our opinion, for the further impoverishment of the great majorities and consequently, for the overenrichment of the privileged.

Shortly after its founding, this organization--which was designed to unite planning, capital and labor on behalf of the development of the area--found itself converted into a simple instrument for neocolonialist domination as all, or almost all its industries fell into the hands of transnational companies, which are always on the alert for easy profits in our underdeveloped countries with the protection of complacent governments. These profits which are shared with their local partners, are derived, not from the quality of their products, but rather from the exemptions and other privileges obtained outside the intergovernmental agreements on which the CACM is legally based.

This serious fact of the Central American people's life is part of a much broader context, that of Latin America, as was recently mentioned by Companero Carlos Tunnermann, our government's Education Minister (EL NUEVO DIARIO, 8 June 1980), who said the following in reference to the region's backwardness in the scientific-technological area:

"...Dependence has merely adopted a new form. It is a case of technological-industrial independence, which has followed the phase of financial-industrial dependence and is characterized by the technological domination of multinational enterprises that invest in industries in the internal markets of the underdeveloped countries. The ties of dependence, upon being modified, have merely been strengthened, since they have now been extended to the industrial sector, which represents the new axis of dependence. [paragraph continues]

The process of peripheral industrialization is being carried out by incorporating the internal market sectors into the so-called 'modern industrial society.' In this manner, technological domination has become the main form of domination of underdeveloped countries."

The technical explanations of the phenomenon can be left up to the economists. We restrict ourselves to pointing out to the governments committed to the CACM the meager returns that its existence has brought to our peoples and their obligation to correct the wrongs now that there is again talk of reorganizing the CACM. Let the organization cease to be an instrument of neocolonialist domination. This does not mean that we should ignore interdependence, which must inevitably exist, but it should exist in terms which do not interfere with or damage processes designed to raise the standard of living of the masses.

In this regard, we are certain that revolutionary Nicaragua has something to say, propose and do.

JESUITS DENY LEFTIST INVOLVEMENT

PA241519 Paris AFP in Spanish 2240 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Managua, 22 Jun (AFP)--High-ranking leaders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) emphatically denied here today that the Nicaraguan Government is involved in the supply of weapons to the Salvadoran left.

Rev Richard Velez, superior of the Jesuit order in Nicaragua, expressed surprise today that former Salvadoran guerrilla Julian Otero involved that order in the clandestine activities of the Salvadoran leftists. He added that the dictatorial regimes have always repressed and persecuted the Jesuits "because the order has always been on the side of the oppressed masses."

LA PRENSA SEES ITSELF TARGET OF STATE ATTACK

PA251723 Paris AFP in Spanish 2224 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Managua, 24 Jun (AFP)--The Managua newspaper LA PRENSA charged today it is the target of a campaign of discredit directed by the state publicity organizations. The newspaper referred in this way to the national television system broadcast Monday which criticized it for publishing several news dispatches of the statement by Salvadoran guerrilla Julian Otero, who said Cuba and Nicaragua are arming the Salvadoran guerrillas.

The state television also affirmed that the peoples militia, which are preparing for the 19 July commemoration, symbolically burned throughout the country all the copies of the newspaper which published Otero's statement.

For its part, the paper today defended editorially its right to publish, as part of its commitment to inform, the statement by the Salvadoran guerilla transmitted by the news agencies. The paper labels "excessive" the statement by Bayardo Arce, the Sandinist commander and president of the State Council, in which he criticized both the news agencies and press for publishing Otero's statement which he said "seeks to stain the image of the Nicaraguan revolution." Arce also affirmed that the publishing of such a statement was "an old trick" used by the enemies of the revolution to provoke foreign intervention in Nicaragua.

LA PRENSA, an independent newspaper, commented today that it fails to understand the hostile treatment it is getting by the state publicity organizations, "because it is a friendly newspaper which fought and was destroyed in the revolutionary struggle."

It also states editorially that the official campaign against it has made many Nicaraguans start asking themselves, "how much longer is the press going to last and how much longer will there be liberty in the country?"

COMMISSION ON NEW LEGAL SYSTEM ANNOUNCED

PA231517 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1646 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Managua, 22 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government has created a special commission that will plan and order the organization of this country's new legal system in the revolution.

Nicaraguan Attorney General Ernesto Tito Castillo mentioned the creation of the commission during a speech at a legal seminar attended by some 150 lawyers.

Castillo explained that the commission will not assume any of the legislative functions of the State Council, an organization in which initiatives will be submitted to broad debate. Castillo said that the ancient legal apparatus of the "dictatorship" is still in force and that only the nation's old army has been abolished. However, he explained, the old Somozist legal system is being changed slowly while authentic revolutionary legislation is being created.

He pointed out, for example, that the old Somozist laws on the fiscal system continue to be in force and have contributed toward everybody paying their taxes properly for the first time.

He explained that the revolutionary legislation issued in Nicaragua was intended to solve specific problems as they arise while the old Somozist laws are being slowly repealed.

The attorney general asked all of the nation's judges to exercise "healthy criticism" every time they hand down a ruling while new revolutionary laws are laid down.

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES PLEDGE AID TO PSC DELEGATION

PA231801 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] European countries have committed themselves to assisting the Nicaraguan revolution in the wake of a visit to those countries by the Social Christian Party [PSC].

After a PSC delegation toured several European countries, the latter committed themselves to providing more effective assistance to the Nicaraguan revolution.

It has also been learned that after exchanging opinions, the European countries announced that they had obtained a clear idea of the current internal situation in Nicaragua which deserves assistance to emerge from its current difficult economic situation. The PSC leaders held talks, interviews and lectures to explain the current course of the Nicaraguan revolution.

MARIEL DEPARTURES, ARRIVALS ON 24 JUN REPORTED

FL251104 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] News from the port of Mariel: Yesterday 102 antisocial elements departed that port for the United States. Seven vessels from Florida were in port late last night. One vessel arrived from the United States yesterday.

JOINT U.S.-YUGOSLAV COOPERATION AGREEMENT NOTED

PA260356 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] A joint communique signed at the end of the official visit of U.S. President James Carter to Yugoslavia states that the United States and Yugoslavia have decided to increase bilateral commerical relations and other forms of economic cooperation. The document notes that the two nations will create joint enterprises and exchange experiences in the production field.

James Carter and Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, have decided to guide relations between their two states according to the principles established in 1978. The U.S.-Yugoslav communique establishes that the Yugoslav president has accepted an invitation to visit the United States.

HAVANA RADIO REPORTS NEW U.S. POLICY ON ANGOLA

PA260320 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Hodding Carter, spokesman for the U.S. State Department, has stated that the U.S. Government is not opposed to the U.S. Congress' proposal of eliminating the general restriction on secret aid for counterrevolutionary movements in Angola.

Hodding Carter said: Such a position would reestablish the authority and strengthen the flexibility of the U.S. President in dealing with U.S. foreign policy.

The statements made by the U.S. State Department spokesman refer to the U.S. Senate's decision to review the so-called Clark Amendment of 1976. That amendment prohibits giving secret aid to counterrevolutionary elements in Angola.

U.S. POLICIES IN WESTERN HEMISPHERE DENOUNCED

PA250337 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Our America commentary]

[Text] U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces constantly blame popular organizations for the social and political upheavals in our continent. In this manner they try to conceal the fact that the reactionary forces are the only ones to blame for the situation. At the same time, they try to justify brutal repression waged against peoples and imperialist interventions, with the hypocritical excuse of the defense of peace and democracy.

Popular protests and revolutions in Latin America and the Caribbean are the just and outraged reaction of peoples to the criminal violence of the oligarchy and U.S. imperialism which during decades, and in some cases over a century, have subjected these peoples to the most criminal exploitation.

In order to maintain this exploitation which denies people their right to a just salary, adequate nutrition, education, public health and national identity, the imperialists and the local oligarchies use the most abject tyrannies. When the people rebel against this state of affairs, the reactionary forces resort to force to repress the people, murder their leaders, unleash terror against workers, peasants, students, intellectuals and all progressive forces opposed to reactionary violence. This wave of violence and upheavals is promoted by U.S. imperialists. It is they who arm and politically support the most criminal regimes in this continent, wage destabilization campaigns against revolutionary and progressive regimes in the region and promote and organize attacks against progressive and revolutionary leaders.

It is not by chance that when imperialists wage their hostile and threatening policy against Central American and Caribbean nations, there are attacks and plots against popular forces and regimes. Within less than a week, in Guyana, Grenada and Jamaica there have occurred attacks in which the participation of the United States and espionage and subversion agencies has been evident.

On 13 June, Walter Rodney, an outstanding intellectual and politician, died when a powerful bomb exploded in his automobile. Rodney had been noted as an ardent defender of the interests of the exploited in Guyana, the Caribbean and all the world.

Six days later on 19 June, another bomb was placed by criminals at the place where Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and other revolutionary leaders of this Caribbean island were supposed to be killed, killing two women and wounding over 100 other persons who were at the place. Bishop, who came out unscathed, accused U.S. imperialism and the CIA of being the authors of this criminal action which could have caused a massacre. Several thousands of persons attending a support demonstration for the Grenada Revolutionary Government were at the place of the explosion.

Another counterrevolutionary action by reactionary forces in the Caribbean was denounced last Sunday by Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley, whose regime is the target of an intensive destabilization campaign directed from the United States. Manley said several civilians and officers have been arrested in connection with a conspiracy to carry out certain actions detrimental to national security and subversive activities against the Jamaican constitutional government. It is suspicious that shortly before, the leader of Jamaican opposition, the ultrareactionary Edward Seaga, falsely accused the Michael Manley regime of seeking a military solution to the Jamaican situation.

It is very meaningful that all these criminal actions are occurring at a time when the Washington regime has intensified its hostile policy against revolutionary governments and organizations in the Caribbean, is threatening direct military intervention in Central America and conducting aggressive military maneuvers in Caribbean waters. In the face of these criminal actions, U.S. imperialists can expect nothing but the just rejection of peoples and the intensification of their struggle for social justice, independence and sovereignty.

FLAG PRESENTED TO OLYMPIC-BOUND ATHLETES

FL252237 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 2003 GMT on 25 June begins carrying live the ceremony in front of Havana's Granma Memorial at which the national flag will be presented to the Cuban athletes participating in the Moscow Olympics. PCC Politburo member Pedro Miret Prieto is to give the closing speech.

Color coverage begins with a view of the Granma Memorial. Then sports newscaster Hector Rodriguez sets the scene and talks about the outstanding Cuban athletes who are taking part in the march heading toward the Granma Memorial.

The march began half an hour earlier at Maceo Park. While Rodriguez talks, the "Combative People's March Song" is heard in the background. Apparently the march is not going as fast as expected and the cameras return to the studios at 2009 GMT for a taped program on the closing ceremoney of the Montreal Olympics. At 2017, the cameras return to the Granma Memorial and we see the Cuban athletes in blue warm-up suits marching toward the cameras. Rodriguez resumes setting the scene and mentions that not all the athletes are present since some of them are already in Moscow training for the games.

The camera shifts to a line of party officials. Politburo members Ramiro Valdes and Miret Prieto are seen shaking hands with the officials. Also mentioned as present are Secretariat members Jorge Risquet, Antonio Perez Herrero and Julio Camacho Aguilera. The Cuban national anthem starts off the ceremony at 2023 GMT. Soldiers place a large and colorful wreath in front of the memorial. The wreath shows Cuban and Soviet flags and the Olympic emblem. Athlete Silvio Leonard is presented the Cuban flag and Alberto Juantorena administers the Olympic oath to his fellow athletes. Juantorena then presents Ramiro Valdes with a copy of the oath.

Miret Prieto begins his speech at 2032 GMT by telling the athletes that is at any time in the games they feel tired or discouraged, they should remember the oath they have just made. He says that Cuban athletes are not going to the Olympics for personal fame but as soldiers in a battle for the fatherland and flag. He says that these Olympics "have had to overcome the hostility of the forces of imperialism and reaction which joined to try to make them a failure. The reason for this brutal attempt against a universal tradition is the visceral hatred that these forces feel for the peoples, socialism, peace-loving forces and the Soviet Union, whose beautiful capital will serve as the proper framework for this joyful confrontation." Miret Prieto says that each medal won will not only be a personal victory but also "a victory over the dark forces that used all their influence, enormous propaganda machinery, blackmail and intimidation to abort the Olympics" which were so devotedly organized by the Soviets. He further says that each medal will give the lie to those who thought that they could still dictate to this world which each day has less and less room for the Yankee imperialists! arrogance."

Miret Prieto adds that the Olympics will afford a chance for Cuba to show its athletic progress, a product of its socialist system. He cautions the athletes not to become conceited but to act with discipline, fraternity and modesty in and out of competition. He concludes by telling them that during the games they should not forget that thousands of miles away their people are watching their efforts and their victories. His speech ends at 2040 GMT. Ramiro Valdes then goes over to the athletes to shake hands and the other officials follow suit. Juantorena is the focus of the cameras until coverage ends at 2042 GMT.

FISHING INDUSTRY MINISTER WELCOMES YEMENI DELEGATION

FL232121 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2011 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Jorge A. Fernandez Guillen [name as heard], Cuba's minister of the fishing industry, has received Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, minister of installations of the Democratic Republic of Yemen. He is heading a delegation now in Cuba. The visit helped to strengthen even more the ties of friendship between the two nations. The Cuban minister expressed our country's readiness to contribute to Yemen's economy with our experience.

During an interesting tour of the Havana fishing port, the Yemeni delegation was able to see its modern installations. The following officials participated in the tour: Antonio Carrillo, vice minister of the fishing industry, Rafael Cabrera, director for foreign relations in the ministry, and Pedro Pablo Perez, chief of the cooperation department.

GRENADA

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH CUBA SIGNED

FL251112 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] In St Georges, the Grenadian capital, Cuba and that country yesterday signed a communications cooperation agreement which provides for our country's contribution and aid to the Republic of Grenada.

BISHOP RECEIVES AALAPSO SOLIDARITY MESSAGE

FL251318 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] The Afro-Asian Latin American People's Solidarity Organization--AALAPSO--has sent a message to Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop reasserting its unrestricted solidarity with that country's people, government and revolution as a result of the base attack perpetrated last 19 June. We are convinced that behind that monstrous act are the CIA and Yankee imperialism which, because of their disagreement with the policy of revolutionary reforms practiced by the government and in a futile attempt to crush its example in the Caribbean, resort once more to this type of method.

Actions such as this do not frighten the peoples or the revolutionaries and only strengthen the Latin American and Caribbean masses' decision to fight for their real and definitive national independence and clearly demonstrate the genocidal nature of the people's enemies, the message adds.

MEETING OF AREA HEADS OF STATE CONTEMPLATED

FL251459 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1421 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has announced the possibility that the next meeting of chiefs of state of the Caribbean Community could take place on that island. At the conclusion of a long meeting with CARICOM Secretary General Kurleigh King, Bishop commented that the meeting of chiefs of state could take place shortly at the end of [words indistinct] or beginning of the next month.

HAITI

TWO WEEKLIES CONDEMN U.S. 'INTERVENTION PLAN'

PA252212 Paris AFP in Spanish 2238 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 24 Jun (AFP)--Two independent Haitian weeklies, LE PETIT SAMEDI SOIR and REGARD, have reported here that according to a plan prepared by the United States, the Dominican Army is ready to intervene in Haiti in case of a crisis or subversion. According to these publications, U.S. Gen Robert Schweitzer, president of the Inter-American Defense College, who is considered one of the strategists of the Pentagon, is the author of this intervention plan.

This plan was reportedly submitted to the Haitian and Dominican governments in November during a tour of the Caribbean by Schweitzer, who headed a delegation of the Inter-American Defense College.

The two weeklies, which harshly condemned this plan, also attacked "the hypocritical character of U.S. President Jimmy Carter's human rights policy."

According to the weeklies, Dominican President Antonio Guzman's recent removal of Gen Rafael Valdez Hilario as armed forces secretary was reportedly due to the general's refusal to guarantee such a plan.

Haitian Foreign Secretary Georges Salomon told AFP today that "we have no knowledge of such a plan. We will not accept any proposal that harms the sovereignty of Haiti or any other member state of the American family."

According to the Haitian secretary, "that was not the mission of General Scweitzer. He came to talk with the region's leaders about the problems that affect the Caribbean."

Georges Salomon also said that "it is not part of U.S. strategy to leave delicate negotiations solely up to generals while the traditional paths of diplomacy are set aside."

JAMAICA

MANLEY ADDRESSES PARLIAMENT, URGES UNITY

FL251013 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley called on the people to unite in the defense of the constitutional government with all forces available. Manley was speaking in Parliament on the aborted coup d'etat over the weekend and confirmed the reports provided by military and civilian officials as to the intention of the plotters. He also accused opposition party leader Edward Seaga of a lack of dignity and discipline. At the same time Manley categorically rejected opposition charges that the government is creating the conditions to decree a state of national emergency.

In related news, Attorney General Carl Rattray, who is acting minister of national security, warned that it is necessary to maintain tight watch on the events that surround the unsuccessful coup.

VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS REACT TO ABORTIVE COUP

FL251842 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] The president of the Jamaica Manufacturer Association [JMA], Mr. Winston Mahfood, says he is not satisfied that there was any attempt to overthrow the government because he has not been provided with sufficient information on the matter. Speaking to JBC [Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation] news this morning, Mr. Mahfood said that the JMA directors would be discussing the matter today. He expressed the view if there had been any serious attempt at a coup, the government (?would have) provided the country with more details and hard evidence. Asked how he regarded official statements by the prime minister in Parliament, and by the chief of staff of the JDF [Jamaica Defense Force] and the commissioner of police, Mr. Mahfood said that he had still not been provided by the JDF or any other authority with any hard evidence of any coup.

Meanwhile, the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce has deplored the plot as outlined by the government and security forces. The response came [words indistinct] read on behalf of the chamber by its secretary, Mr (Noel Mathis). [Begin (Mathis) recording] The Jamaica Chamber of Commerce most strongly deplores the alleged plot to overthrow the government. It has been reported by the prime minister in Parliament and on television. We are delighted to note the strong [words indistinct] by both the government and the opposition upholding our democratic [words indistinct] unconstitutional takeover of government. We would like to express our confidence in and support for the security forces. We are sure their investigation in the pursuit [word indistinct] and await the results with interest. [end recording]

And the Private Sector Organization of Jamaica [PSCI] says it will issue a statement on the matter tomorrow. A spokesman for the PSCJ said the organization's response had to be circulated to executive members and could not be available before that time.

In other [words indistinct] coup attempt, the chairman of the Jamaica Council for Human Rights, Attorney Dennis Daly, said his organization is [words indistinct] at the plot. Mr. Daly told JBC news he was happy that the attempt to overthrow the government had not succeeded and he hoped that the failure would serve to discourage any elements who would contemplate such an action in the future. Mr. Daly said politicians and persons opposed to the government would now refrain from any actual utterance which could encourage any similar action in the future.

GOVERNMENT DISAGREES WITH GUYANA OVER RODNEY DEATH

FL251808 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Serious differences appear to have arisen between the Jamaican and Guyanese governments over Prime Minister Manley's statement following the assassination of Guyanese historian and politician Dr Walter Rodney. The Guyana Government seems to be quite peeved at the statement as it says its investigations indicate that Rodney died by suicide and, therefore, there is no basis for Mr Manley to refer to his death as an assassination.

Local Government Minister Ralph Brown, who was to represent both the country and the PNP [People's National Party] at the funeral on Monday afternoon, had to leave the country without attending the funeral. From his arrival in Guyana at 0430 on Monday morning, he went through [words indistinct] cross examination about his presence in the country. This, the Guyanese officials said, was embarrassing to the government and could not be explained to the foreign press. The chief information officer for the Guyanese Government went as far as to suggest that Mr Brown hold a press conference. He said he would be supplied with material on the Guyana Government position on Dr. Rodney's death. However, Mr. Brown refused. Mr. Brown told JBC [Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation] news that in view of this, and the fact that he hadn't been able to make contact with the organizers of the funeral, he had decided to board the flight (supplied) for him by the Guyanese Immigration and Information Ministry officials. A statement on the matter is to be issued by the government later today.

Latest reports from Guyana say the government has now arrested Dr. Rodney's brother, who narrowly escaped the assassination attempt.

SEAGA SAYS MOONEX IS CUBAN GOVERNMENT COMPANY

FL241355 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 20 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Opposition leader Edward Seaga said Wednesday night that Moonex International Establishment was part of a Cuban ring of companies which thrives on the grief of Cuban refugees and exiles and was used as fronts for espionage and subversive activities.

Mr. Seaga displayed forms and letters and read information obtained from a Venezuelan magazine, which, he said, showed that Moonex was part of the international ring of companies, and the close relationship of the company and the Jamaican Government.

The opposition leader was speaking to some 600 guests at a $150 per plate fund-raising dinner at the Jamaica Pegasus Hotel in New Kingston. Dr. Ronald Irvine was the chairman and Mr. Bruce Golding moved the vote of thanks.

Mr. Seaga said that his information was that Moonex was not a single organization, but was part of a vast international ring, which was set up by the Cuban Government for purposes of espionage and for "rapaciously ripping off" Cuban exiles and refugees.

He said that one of the companies in the ring was a firm known as Etco, which was established in 1972 with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, as a subsidiary of a firm known as Delvesto Holdings S.A. Limited with headquarters in Geneva.

Another firm in the ring, he said, was known as Cimex, which had subsidiaries in Jamaica, Panama, the United States and Switzerland. Among Cimex's subsidiaries were Air Havana and Havana Tour, both of which were ripping off Cubans fleeing the country through Mariel for Miami, charging exorbitant fees.

Trade on Grief

"They even trade on the grief of Cubans in Cuba," Mr. Seaga said, "by buying consumer goods in Miami and forcing Cubans to buy them in Cuba at exorbitant rates of mark-up of over 200 per cent in order to make gifts of these consumer goods to their relatives."

He said that inside Moonex's Kingston office there was another and much bigger organization known as Global United which was a branch of Cubana Airlines. It is owned by a holding company in Liechtenstein and is operated by a Chilean who is a former bodyguard of Salvador Allende, the late Chilean president. He said that although the firm was not listed, it had four telephone lines.

Mr. Seaga said that the employees of Moonex and Global worked very irregular hours and the offices were frequently visited by Mr. Carlos Diaz, who replaced the DGI [General Directorate of Intelligence] agent Juan Carbonel in the Cuban Embassy.

Some Visitors

He said that when the local offices were opened in 1979, the function was honoured with the presence of Javier Jiminez Menendez and Miguel Montanez Caballero. Mr. Jimenez was the chief of the Central American section of the DGI and the specialist in guerrilla warfare, while Mr. Montanez was connected to the Department of Security in the Ministry of the Interior in Cuba: "one of the most feared (Cuban) agencies of repression".

He said that Mr. Montanez belonged to an elite commando unit which was involved with underwater sabotage and he was the "frogman" who was in charge of such operations while Fidel Castro's ship was in Jamaica during his 1977 visit.

Other Moonex DGI operatives, he said, were Carlos Alfanso Gonzalez, Manuel Ferrer Alberto and Oswaldo Castille Valdez, a veteran of the Sierra Maestra.

Mr. Seaga said that while the minister of national security, Mr. Dudley Thompson, and the Cuban Embassy had tried to tell the public that Mr. Ruperto Hart Smith, second manager of Moonex International was not connected to the Cuban Embassy, the J.L.P. had documentary evidence that he both hired and gave out vehicles belonging to the embassy to be repaired and also imported a variety of goods for the Cuban Embassy.

Mr. Seaga next displayed one of the forms he said was used by Moonex and which had the signature of Cuban Ambassador Ulises Estrada.

"I have dozens of these forms" Mr. Seaga said, "each of which indicate items which have been imported by Moonex and every one of them has the stamp of the Embassy of Cuba. I have only selected this one because it bears not only the stamp of the Embassy of Cuba, but is also signed by the ambassador, Ulises Estrada, himself."

Mr. Seaga said that one import application form carried on it an order for 200 Granada Ford motorcars which were still waiting in Detroit to be shipped to Jamaica: "And 200 motor cars is just about what the PNP needs for the next general elections.

Bad Publicity

"But not one of them has been moved yet because of the bad publicity they have brought themselves with the shipment of shotgun cartridges," he said.

Mr. Seaga also read a letter sent to the superintendent of safety and security at the Norman Manley International Airport by Moonex Limited requesting two permanent passes for Mr. Ruperto Hart Smith and Mr. Manuel Ferrer Alberto, second manager and manager of Moonex, to allow them to meet persons on the ramp at the airport.

"Which businessman in this audience tonight in his own country has a permanent identification to go to the airport to meet persons arriving there in connection with the business of their company?" The reply for the audience was a loud shout of "none".

Mr. Seaga also said that Mr. Hart Smith, who was a restricted person, was found trying to leave the country in the company of the minister of national security, Mr Dudley Thompson, and the Cuban ambassador, Mr Estrada, at the airport on a private jet on Wednesday night.

EDITORIAL ADVOCATES CUBAN AMBASSADOR'S REMOVAL

FL241400 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 20 Jun 80 p 8

[Vincent Tulloch editorial titled "Time for Estrada To Go"]

[Text] Prime Minister Michael Manley reportedly told a crowd of party supporters at the Peoples National Party presentation rally at Half Way Tree last week Wednesday night that the Jamaica Labour Party had entered into working arrangements with "foreign agencies" to gain victory at the forthcoming elections. What Manley did not tell the people is the undisputed fact that the Cuban Government, thanks to Ambassador Ulises Estrada, is actively involved in securing a return to power of the People's National Party.

Ever since the arrival of Estrada in Kingston last summer, life on the diplomatic scene in this country has never been the same. An era of threats, intimidation and other fears have gripped the society. The Jamaican Government on several occasions have shown total incompetence in dealing with Jamaican national affairs. On the international scene, the views expressed by Kingston are similar to those of Havana, even when our national interests are not served by such utterances.

Cuba for its part has taken over the role of chief director of our national affairs to the extent where it has commented on the Eventide fire in the most boorish fashion.

Not satisfed she has attacked opposition leader Edward Seaga, who holds a constitutional office, and our security force among other institutions. Not a sound of protest has come out of the Foreign Ministry protesting that country's meddling in our affairs.

Cuba's behaviour in recent months can best be understood when one takes a close look at its representative in the country.

Annoyance

From [the time] Estrada set his feet on Jamaican soil, he has been a source of annoyance to the Jamaican people. Civilized Jamiacans who have grown used to polite behavior from guests find it insulting to put up with a boorish Ambassador Estrada who threatens them at home and abroad if necessary. That he has the full support of the Jamaican Government to threaten Jamicans and get away with it is something else.

Estrada has never been a diplomat and will never be one. He has been a faithful follower of Castro for years, bullying his way through, brutish and threatening, global revolutionary missions in Africa and the Middle East. Last year at a press conference he proudly admitted to his previous and current clandestine work. Brought home from far lands, he has now been unleashed on Jamaica and the eastern Caribbean, with Kingston as his operational base. Estrada once said that when Cubans are asked to fight they fight seriously and aren't we seeking some serious fighting in this country?

His threats against Jamaicans lastyear will never be forgotten and he no doubt knows that, hence his close association with people of his ilk. Reports have since emerged that Estrada's use of Kingston as a base for subversion in the region spreads wide and far. His mysterious visits to Guyana for regular linkups with Palestinian terrorists are now known; so too are the visits linked with operations in Nicaragua and Grenada when those states were being plucked by Marxists.

Thus the forthcoming elections are of utmost importance to the communists. How can an unrepentant DGI [General Directorate of Intellegence] agent sit still and allow what his country calls "counter revolutionaries and overly reactionary" to come to power? His close association with the hardline faction in Cuba, strengthened with the return of Ramiro Valdes to the Cabinet, is enough to send a chill up the spines of peace loving Jamaicans.

Not Coincidental

It was not coincidental that Cuba saw the call by the Police Federation for the removal of Dudley Thompson from the Security Ministry as a threat to her undisputed control of Jamaican affairs. It is well known by those who care to that the Cuban Embassy is over staffed and that the surplus staff are D.G.I. agents hiding under diplomatic cover. Even front organizations, like Moonex International, which imports bullets into the country to shoot "rabbits and birds," are actively involved in the affairs of the country.

Estrada is the main tool of Castro in his subversion plans for the region and Jamaica, and he is a threat to this country's independence especially at this very crucial period. Jamaicans must now demand his immediate withdrawal from the diplomatic scene in order that the security and integrity of our independence can be guaranteed.

Footnote: Chilean fake Fred Landis, who came to Jamaica on a free ticket last month to extol the alleged Central Intelligence Agency links with the GLEANER, has had his masked removed, and as many may have guessed, his links with the Senator Frank Church committee which investigated C.I.A. activities in Chile are nonexistent.

The United States Embassy responding to questions about Landis, wrote to the Senate committee to find out if he did appear before it as special guest. The reply was "we have no record of such an individual testifying. If he did, his testimony was unsolicited like many others." Not many people will be surprised. His claim to greatness is indeed thin.

BRAZIL

SENATE APPROVES BILL REPEALING FALCAO LAW

PY251347 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 24 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Concerned over urgent approval of loans that had been requested by four towns and two states, the senators of the Social Democratic Party [PDS] became careless and yesterday allowed the draft of Senator Orestes Quercia (Brazilian Democratic Movement Party--PMDB--Sao Paulo State), which repeals the Falcao Law which regulates electoral propaganda, to be approved. Caught by surprise, the government bloc leader, Jarbas Passarinho, who was also present, admitted that if the law is approved by the Chamber of Deputies, it cannot be vetoed. He explained that it is the government's intention to submit a broader version than that of the opposition senator. Nelson Marchezan, who must now mobilize the PDS deputies in order to bloc the draft in the chamber and who did not want to make any comment, was perplexed with the carelessness of the government bloc in the senate.

PERU

BELAUNDE RELEASES NAMES OF MORE CABINET MEMBERS

PY260223 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry today released the names of the retired officers who will be appointed war, navy, aeronautics and energy and mines ministers.

As a consequence, the Cabinet of the constitutional government, which will be (?established) on 28 June, will be composed of nine representatives of the Popular Action (AP), two representatives of the Popular Christian Party (PPC) and two independents.

Three retired officers will hold the armed forces ministries. Gen Jorge Muniz Luna (ret) will be appointed war minister, Rear Adm Mario Castro de Mendoza will be appointed navy minister and Lt Gen Jose Gagliardi will be named aeronautics minister.

Belaunde also announced that Pedro Pablo Kuczynski, who is an independent, will be appointed energy and mines minister. He will join the Cabinet, which is presided over by Manuel Ulida, next week.

GUYANA

RODNEY'S YOUNGER BROTHER CHARGED WITH KILLING

PA260113 Paris AFP in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Georgetown, 25 Jun (AFP)--The bomb attack in which Working Peoples' Alliance leader Walter Rodney died 2 weeks ago took an unexpected turn today.

Rodney's younger brother Donald, 29, was found last night in prossession of explosives. [sentence as received]

The police are in a position to confirm that it was Donald Rodney who planted the bomb in his brother's car on 13 June.

Donald Rodney, who is currently hospitalized, will go from patient to prisoner.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 126 27 June 1980

CONTENTS

BOLIVIA

Bomb Explodes Following Political Rally C 1
Further Report C 1
Death Toll Mounts C 1
FSB Candidate Valverde Labels Elections 'Fraudulent' C 1
More Fraud Charges C 2
La Paz Prefecture Announces Election-Day Restrictions C 2
Democracy Group on Alert To Guarantee Elections C 3
Ambassador to U.S. Denies U.S. Intervention [EL DIARIO 21 Jun] C 3
Briefs: New South African Ambassador; Police, National Guard Officials C 4

COLOMBIA

Escape of M-19 Leaders From Jail Investigated F 1
Search Continues F 1
Leftist Groups Favor M-19 Proposal for Panama Summit F 2
Briefs: Industrial Association Head Reelected F 2

ECUADOR

Minister Praises Venice Summit Decision on Oil G 1
OPEC Official Views Upcoming Baghdad Summit Meeting G 1

PANAMA

Church Occupied in Protest of El Salvador 'Massacre' N 1
PRT Leader Explains Party's Election Tactics [CRITICA 24 Jun] N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

International Conference on Cuban Refugees To Meet 30 Jun P 1

EL SALVADOR

'More Commercial Activity' on 2d Day of Strike [EL DIARIO DE HOY 26 Jun] P 1
Official Casualty Report P 1
Managua Reports Strike Violence P 2
Police Invade University, Break Up CRM News Conference P 3
Further Details P 3
University Searched, Employees Evacuated P 4
Army Denies Occupying University P 4
FDR Members Charge 'Third Massacre' by Military P 5

GUATEMALA

Acting Foreign Minister Reaffirms Nonintervention Policy [PRENSA LIBRE 20 Jun] P 6
Two UN Food Office Officials Kidnapped P 6
Missing Labor Leaders Found: Two Dead, Two Alive P 6

HONDURAS

Church Statement on 'Massacre' Prompts Government, OAS Replies P 7
OAS Representative Responds P 8
Expulsion of Priests Considered P 9
'High-Level Delegation' To Attend Nicaraguan Festivities P 9
Gomez y Gomez Responds to Communique on Border Talks P 10
Teachers Stage 90-Minute Palace of Ministries Occupation P 10

NICARAGUA

Solidarity Message Sent To Jamaican Prime Minister P 11
Junta Members Speak at Matigua Commemoration P 11
COSEP Member Elected Vice President of State Council P 12
[LA PRENSA 19 Jun]
New Managua Crime-Fighting Force Created P 12
LA PRENSA Accused of Being 'Counterrevolutionary' P 13
Briefs: Aid From Finland P 13

CUBA

GRANMA Reports 25 Jun Mariel Departures, Arrivals Q 1
Commentary Challenges Carter Statements on Afghanistan Q 1
CTC Denounces U.S. for Supporting Israel Q 2
Mozambique Independence Anniversary Commemorated Q 2
FAR Political Directorates Hold Party Meeting Q 2
More on FAR Activities Q 3
Rodriguez Meets Yemeni Installations Minister Q 4
Rodriguez Holds Talks With Dutch Party Leader Q 4

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Foreign Minister Denies Army To Intervene in Haiti S 1

JAMAICA

Manley Accuses JLP of 'Campaign of Lies' [DAILY GLEANER 23 Jun] S 1
Seaga Denies Links With John Birch Society [DAILY GLEANER 21 Jun] S 2
CDC Increases Diversified Financial Aid [SUNDAY GLEANER 22 Jun] S 3
Norway Grants $7.16 Million To Improve Economy S 3
[DAILY GLEANER 21 Jun]
Briefs: New Press Secretary S 3

OTHER COUNTRIES

PERU

Incoming Minister Asks Food, Fuel Price Increase V 1
CGTP Leader Rejects Plea for 'Truce' With New Regime V 1
Strike in Various Professions Declared V 1

URUGUAY

General Interviewed on 1981 Elections V 1

VENEZUELA

President Appoints New Defense Minister V 2

MEXICO

Illegal Salvadoran Immigrants Deported V 2

BOMB EXPLODES FOLLOWING POLITICAL RALLY

PY270222 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] A dynamite explosion took place only a few minutes ago on El Prado Promenade [Paseo del Prado] here in La Paz, as a group of UDP [People's Democratic Union] members were passing by. The explosion took place in front of the Copacabana Hotel as the UDP members were passing by after a rally held at San Francisco Plaza.

According to a report released by the Public Health Department, where the wounded were taken, five young persons who were wounded are being treated there now. The La Paz population feels that all these events must be eradicated. We repeat, a dynamite explosion wounded several persons on El Prado Promenade as UDP members were passing by.

Further Report

PY270224 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0144 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 26 Jun (LATIN)--The police reported here tonight that one person died and another 15 persons were injured when a dynamite bomb was thrown at a group of leftist demonstrators who were leaving a political rally. The police have also reported that unknown persons have thrown a bomb at members of the People's Democratic Union [UDP] rallying downtown.

Death Toll Mounts

PY270338 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0318 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, Bolivia, 27 Jun (TELAM)--As of about midnight tonight, the casualties resulting from a bomb explosion in the middle of a political rally held by members of the People's Democratic Union (UDP) totaled 2 dead and 47 injured. A tense moment is being experienced in downtown La Paz, where the electoral campaign for Sunday's presidential elections ended last night.

FSB CANDIDATE VALVERDE LABELS ELECTIONS 'FRAUDULENT'

PY261606 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The Bolivian Socialist Falange, FSB, will propose the annulment of the Sunday general elections because it believes it is a fraud, said FSB candidate Carlos Valverde. Valverde said that the fraud is becoming a monstrosity.

During a press conference, Valverde read a document submitted by his party to the national Electoral Court reiterating the alleged existence of wrongdoings and faults which would nullify the elections. Reporters asked Valverde the reasons why his party is taking part in fraudulent elections. Valverde said:

[Begin Valverde recording] Because we believe it is absolutely necessary to take part in them in order to have the right to submit a petition for an annulment of the elections. These elections are null because none of the laws of the national Electoral Court have been fulfilled, as you are going to learn during this press conference. [end recording]

According to the FSB document sent to the Electoral Court and read by candidate Carlos Valverde, the wrongdoings and faults include fraudulent electoral registration.

He said that these registrations had been voided along with 314,000 votes, but now these registrations have again been deed proper for Sunday's elections. He also said that other irregularities include the use of vehicles and printing shops put at the service of the Authentic National Revolutionary Movement, MNRA; forgery of the multicolor and multisymbol ballots; and biased Electoral Court members. The document states that illegal elections cannot bring democracy to the country. The FSB candidate also said that there are many other irregularities which have not been mentioned in the document, but they do exist.

The national Electoral Court also released a communique, No 28-80. The document states: The FSB presidential candidate Carlos Valverde, accompanied by a group of FSB members, visited the national Electoral Court and during a full court session reported an alleged fraud in the forthcoming elections. As proof of his charges, he deposited 1,000 multicolor and multisymbol ballots which he said were illegally being distributed without numbers and without the words "not valid for voting."

In view of the seriousness of the charges, the national Electoral Court has ordered an immediate investigation and police inquiries in order to submit a complete report to the appropriate Electoral Court judge so that he can, as soon as possible, by using all his authority, severely punish those responsible and their accomplices in accordance with article 28, clause C, of the current electoral law.

The national Electoral Court again made a call to political parties, fronts and coalitions to report any irregularities or fraudulent intentions so that the court to take the necessary measures.

More Fraud Charges

PY261607 La Paz Radio Panamerica Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez, presidential candidate of the United National Revolutionary Movement, MNRU, said that the fight between Hernan Siles Zuazo and Victor Paz Estenssoro amounts to no more--to use the popular slang--than seeing "who is a better cock fighter" in installing the fraudulent machinery.

Bedregal said that he has talked with all court officials to reiterate charges of irregularities, but that there has been no positive reaction despite the cases of forgery of electoral ballots in Sucre and other serious cases.

LA PAZ PREFECTURE ANNOUNCES ELECTION-DAY RESTRICTIONS

PY261811 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] The La Paz Prefecture has released a regulation which will go into effect as of 0000 Friday, 27 June, until 1200 Monday, 30 June. The regulation is based on the government's desire to hold the elections within a framework of order, correctness and legality.

The prohibitions of the regulation are as follows: Starting 48 hours before the elections and until 1200 the day following the elections, it is absolutely prohibited to sell or consume alcoholic beverages in shops, bars, hotels, restaurants and any other public or private establishment, to carry out political campaigning through any means or to hold demonstrations or meetings of a political nature.

Article No 2 indicates that it will be absolutely prohibited on the day of the elections, from 0000 to 2400, to carry firearms, knives, batons and other pointed objects. Only the forces in charge of enforcing order will be exempted.

It is also prohibited to hold public gatherings, to move people from one electoral district to another through any means of transportation. The circulation of vehicles except those authorized by the national Electoral Court for emergency servies, such as ambulances and vehicles in charge of public order is also prohibited. Article No 3 warns that those who violate this regulation will be prosecuted according to the law.

DEMOCRACY GROUP ON ALERT TO GUARANTEE ELECTIONS

PY270215 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] The La Paz departmental Committee for the Defense of Democracy has declared itself in a state of emergency in order to guarantee the realization of elections and to prevent any possible in the following days. The district committees and the vigilance committees are also included in this state of emergency to prevent any possible deviation from the road to democracy.

It also adds that in the days following the elections, all district committees will maintain a continual vigil against possible terrorist or violent acts. It also states that the district committees should be in continuous contact with the departmental committee, which has declared itself in session beginning today.

The La Paz Departmental Committee for the Defense of Democracy has asked the national organization, CONADE [National Committee for the Defense of Democracy], to send instructions throughout the country to maintain a national vigil for the defense of the democratic process in which all people must be engaged. It concludes that the continuous vigil must be implemented during the next few days to prevent any attempt to sever the popular process, invalidate the elections or thwart the functioning of government institutions.

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. DENIES U.S. INTERVENTION

PY270100 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 21 Jun 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Roberto Arce, Bolivian ambassador to the United States, has reported in a press conference on his work in Washington related to the possible U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of the country. Ambassador Arce said: "The United States now advocates that the best defense of a country against rightist or leftist dictatorships is a democratic regime with government officials freely elected by its people."

He stressed on behalf of the government that "any support and encouragement we receive from friendly countries so that Bolivia may carry out free elections and choose a government to represent its people cannot be considered an intervention in the internal affairs of our country but should rather be considered as the expression of common ideals shared by our peoples."

Roberto Arce, Bolivian ambassador to the United States, read a statement in which he revealed that the foreign minister recalled him for consultations on his work in the U.S. capital in relation to reports of possible U.S. intervention in Bolivian internal affairs. Ambassador Arce pointed out that he understands the patriotic concern about the possibility of foreign intervention in Bolivia. He said that because of this situation, he has been in continual contact with the State Department.

Asked about reports of U.S. intervention in Bolivian internal affairs, Ambassador Arce said that on that matter it is necessary to analyze the statements made by several official circles regarding U.S. global policy.

Ambassador Arce stressed that no other interpretation should be given to statements made by the Andean countries, President Carter, Secretaries of State Cyrus Vance and Edmund Muskie, U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter and U.S. Ambassador to Bolivia Marvin Weissman. "These statements reassert the U.S. policy toward Latin American countries: full support for peaceful development toward democracy through free elections and repudiation of any attempt to interrupt this process by force."

Asked about news released abroad on alleged coups and their interruption through Ambassador Weissman's intervention, Ambassador Arce pointed out that it is necessary to differentiate between statements made by Hodding Carter and by U.S. newsmen. He said that the statement made by the U.S. State Department spokesman "is an affirmation of U.S. policy toward the Latin American countries to support the democratic development of their governments, especially in Bolivia, Peru and the Andean countries." He added that such statements should be taken with their true meaning and not generalized on together with reports released by foreign newspapers.

Referring specifically to Washington POST reports that "thanks to U.S. Ambassador Weissman's intervention, a military coup could be averted in the city of La Paz," the Bolivian ambassador to the United States said that the U.S. State Department assured him that Weisman did not intervene in any way on that matter, and that such a report was the exclusive responsibility of the reporter of that newspaper.

Ambassador Arce concluded the press conference by saying that the work of the Foreign Ministry and of the Bolivian Embassy in the United States "is to be watchful at all times for any possible foreign intervention in Bolivia and to defend national dignity."

BRIEFS

NEW SOUTH AFRICAN AMBASSADOR--The new South African ambassador to Bolivia, Oswald Gustav Albers, presented his credentials to President Lidia Gueiler today. Ambassador Albers has his headquarters in Montevideo, Uruguay, where he is concurrent ambassador. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Jun 80 FY]

POLICE, NATIONAL GUARD OFFICIALS--Col Roberto Quinteros Encina, general commander of the Bolivian police, installed Col (Mario Rada Fernandez) as deputy general commander of the police during the past few hours. He also reconfirmed Col (Hugo Arauz Torres) as National Guard commander. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Jun 80 FY]

ESCAPE OF M-19 LEADERS FROM JAIL INVESTIGATED

PA261506 Paris AFP in Spanish 0352 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Bogota, 25 Jun (AFP)--Spokesmen of the military and the Directorate of Prisons reported here tonight that two leaders of the extremist 19 April Movement [M-19] escaped from a Bogota jail today.

The two leaders are Ivan Marino Ospina and Jose Elmer Marin, members of the M-19 Supreme Command who had been arrested early last year after the robbery of 5,000 weapons from a military garrison carried out by the M-19. The escape, details of which are not known, was carried out shortly after 2200 GMT, at the end of one of the sessions of the court-martial being held to try some 100 M-19 members being held at La Picota Penitentiary in southern Bogota. Apparently, the prisoners escaped due to the carelessness of the guards.

Ospina and Marin were among those whose release was uselessly demanded by the M-19 group that occupied the Dominican Embassy for 2 months in exchange for 18 diplomats who were held hostage.

Justice Minister Felio Andrade is heading the investigation and his colleague, Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva visited the jail tonight to learn specific details of the spectacular escape.

Search Continues

PA262019 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Colombian Justice Minister Felio Andrade Manrique has ordered the provisional arrest of 25 guards of the La Picota Penitentiary. The minister is heading the investigation into the escape of two M-19 leaders from the prison last night.

The huge operation being undertaken by the various security forces in search of fugitives Ivan Marino Ospina and Jose Elmer Marin has been unsuccessful so far.

In La Picota Penitentiary, one of the most secure in the country, officials of the attorney general's office and the Justice Ministry are intensely questioning Col Orlando Pena (Angaritas), director of the penitentiary, and the 25 guards who were working yesterday. Meanwhile, ordinary visits to prisoners have been suspended at the prison which is today being guarded by the army.

Despite the escape of the two guerrillas, the court-martial of M-19 guerrillas will continue normally in the prison's chapel.

The justice minister attributed the escape to human error. This is being investigated and I believe things will be clarified soon, the minister said. He admitted that prison guards might have been bribed or have acted on complicity with the guerrillas.

On his part, Col Adolfo Leon Gomez, general director of prisons, said the escape occurred as the prisoners were being transferred from the room where the court-martial is being held to the prison yard. He said that the guerrillas were found to be missing at 1700 when the final count of the prisoners was made. We do not know how the guerrillas escaped, he said. He added that all the security measures established in the prison code have been adopted and that additional recommendations by the government will also be implemented.

The administrative department of security, the F-2, the police and army are participating in the search.

LEFTIST GROUPS FAVOR M-19 PROPOSAL FOR PANAMA SUMMIT

PA261501 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2308 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Bogota, 24 Jun (EFE)--The Colombian leftist sectors today supported the M-19 proposal for a summit meeting in Panama of guerrilla groups and the Colombian Government.

Regarding the proposal for a dialogue in Panama between the government and guerrillas, several leftist leaders described it as very interesting for democratic stability.

The leftist movement "Firmes," one of the most powerful in Colombia, accepted the M-19 proposal to attend the Panamanian summit, while the Colombian Government has remained totally silent on the topic.

Leftist leader and Professor Gerardo Molina, however, said that the summit would prove more interesting if the guerrilla groups decided to join the Colombian political parties to form a great union of forces in the future.

For observers, the proposed summit would virtually eliminate the path of violence which has been shaking Colombia. It is precisely the guerrillas who have intensified their struggle against the current government, which is concerned with the urban incursions.

However, the leftist sectors believe that the amnesty proposal should also include a form of political and judiciary pardon for the rebels who have been or are being tried. The president said the amnesty would favor only active armed groups.

This is tantamount, in practice, to the state's granting a pardon, because the president must present a bill to the Congress in the July sessions. The issue has been greeted with optimism in Colombian political circles.

Several political leaders, including communists Diego Montana and Luis Carlos Perez, said that with this dialogue the Colombian Government would provide a more effective path for democracy, which has been virtually threatened by the guerrillas, as was confirmed with the recent occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota.

Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa, jurist and president of the Human Rights Commission of Colombia, also announced the will of the democratic forces to solve the difficult situation of the country stemming from violence. He noted that this dialogue "is very necessary."

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION HEAD REELECTED--Business leader Fabio Echeverri Correa was reelected today for 2 years as president of the powerful National Industrialists Association. His unanimous reelection puts to rest rumors of an alleged crisis in the association. [Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Jun 80 PA]

MINISTER PRAISES VENICE SUMMIT DECISION ON OIL

PA261749 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0122 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Quito, 24 Jun (EFE)--Ecuador today expressed its satisfaction over the decision of the "Big Seven" meeting in Venice to save petroleum and develop alternateive sources of energy.

Jose Corsino Cardenas, Ecuadorean natural resources and energy minister, told EFE today that "this is the policy that OPEC has pursued, to make the industrialized countries aware of the depletion of the petroleum reserves, of the need to rationalize the use of petroleum and develop alternative sources of energy to obtain their optimum utilization." Minister Cardenas indicated that "OPEC has placed in the hands of the developing countries an instrument--petroleum--to struggle to obtain a just price for their raw materials."

The Ecuadorean official accused the transnational companies of having taken advantage of a cheap resource (petroleum) located in the developing countries, controlling its exploration, production and processing, thus obtaining huge profits. In this regard, he added, the action of OPEC has essentially helped to stop the depletion of those nonrenewable resources whose utilization techniques were not the most efficient.

The Ecuadorean minister said that the increase in petroleum prices "has not caused more than 1 percent of the inflation in the industrialized countries. The price of petroleum," he stressed, "must reflect the evident depletion of the petroleum reserves and the need to maintain its purchasing power in exchange for the goods and services that those industrialized countries sell us."

OPEC OFFICIAL VIEWS UPCOMING BAGHDAD SUMMIT MEETING

PA262320 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] OPEC Secretary General Rene Ortiz has said that the present world situation in which there is a change in the energy market will make it possible for OPEC to assume a role in which it will be able to negotiate with the highly industrialized countries to bring about the transformation of oil into a permanent resource.

Ortiz was reporting on details of the summit meeting of presidents of OPEC countries to be held in Baghdad in November, at which the organization will reiterate to the world its commitment to change this temporary period into a new energy lifestyle with a much more optimum mix of energy sources.

[Begin Ortiz recording] But it is also a world situation in which there is a substantial change [words indistinct] and a substantial change in the structure of the oil market that permits OPEC to take on a role in which it can negotiate with the highly industrialized countries to transform this nonrenewable resource into a permanent resource, a permanent asset. Moreover, the noble task is to negotiate with the highly industrialized countries to bring about a true transformation of the developing world into the so-called new international economic order. It is a commitment of solidarity with the other Third World countries. In political and economic decisions in the world, the Third World countries have never been consulted.

This first occasion--provided by the existence of this group of OPEC countries--has made it possible to have the voice of the developing countries heard, and through this product--oil--and hydrocarbons in general, it has been possible to establish better standards of living for the entire international community. We understand that other topics, which are very private to OPEC, will be the topics that the sovereigns and chiefs of state will discuss and they will make a sovereign proclamation in Baghdad. [end recording]

CHURCH OCCUPIED IN PROTEST OF EL SALVADOR 'MASSACRE'

PA270226 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Excerpt] A group of some 50 priests, seminarians, nuns and Catholic laymen this morning peacefully occupied Don Bosco Church on Via Espana to protest the massacre of 600 Salvadoran peasants on 14 May.

The reaction by the group, which includes 20 priests--Jesuits, Diocesans, Dominicans and Paulists--came in the wake of condemnation of this massacre 2 days ago by 40 Honduran priests commissioned to investigate the incident.

Priests of various nationalities--Belgians, Spaniards, Americans and five Panamanians--are participating in the movement. The occupation of the church, which has not prevented the holding of religious ceremonies, was carried out against the will of the church's rector, the Rev Mauricio Catedral.

The priests are carrying placards recalling the assassination of Salvadoran Archbishop Romero, and are fasting and praying. They will conclude the day by saying a Mass at 1900, at which Salvadoran mothers and children will give their testimony about developments in El Salvador.

The demonstrators have also issued a communique to the Panamanian Christians in which they repudiate and accuse the Salvadoran civilian-military junta of the massacres to which the Salvadoran people are being subjected every day.

PRT LEADER EXPLAINS PARTY'S ELECTION TACTICS

PA260131 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 24 Jun 80 p 8

[By Carlos J. Nunez]

[Text] The Revolutionary Party of the Workers [Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores--PRT] will participate in the elections to strengthen the country's democratic and leftist forces and not just to support the opposition because of the mere fact that we are in the opposition. This was stated by Dr Egbert Wetherbone on explaining his group's electoral tactics.

Wetherbone emphatically stressed that the PRT is being organized, although for the time being it is not a party in formation from the point of view of the current law on the registration of parties by the electoral tribunal.

The PRT is, nevertheless, promoting independent candidates in several provinces, particularly in Colon, Chiriqui and Azuero. The PRT is promoting some four candidates who belong to the party and in Colon it supports Antonio Bratwaite whose alternate is Mr Macias, the president of the Independent Teachers.

According to Wetherbone, Bratwaite is one of the strongest candidates in Colon and has the highest number of supporters in the period of the registration of independent candidates.

Asked the names of other candidates, Wetherbone said that "following the PRT work methods, our Central Committee decided that only the name of one of the candidates will be made known. We will not issue the other names in order to protect our members. Since there is no democratic stability in the country we cannot make our members known.

COSTA RICA

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CUBAN REFUGEES TO MEET 30 JUN

PA261324 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] The conference which was convoked by the Costa Rican Government for 30 June and 1 July is aimed at finding a solution to the problems being faced by Cuban refugees in various countries, Presidency Minister Jose Rafael Cordero Croceri has said.

The summoning of the representatives of the countries and organizations which participated in the first meeting is being done under the line defined by the president of the republic to insist and insist on a solution, Cordero Croceri noted.

This meeting will also be aimed at trying to find a formula to help thousands of Cubans who want to abandon the island, the presidency minister added. The international commission, made up of representatives of several countries and organizations, will study the present situation of the refugees who are staying in many places on a temporary basis and will discuss a way to help those who have not been able to leave Cuba yet, Cordero Croceri concluded.

EL SALVADOR

'MORE COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY' ON 2D DAY OF STRIKE

PA262314 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 26 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] The banks, downtown shops and a good many industries worked normally yesterday. According to the employees consulted, this was due to the support provided by the armed forces.

The moment the army began patrolling, the owners of cargo vehicles began carrying workers and employees to their jobs in the capital.

Hundreds of housewives were seen in the markets, particularly the central market and its neighboring areas. Moviegoers went to the theaters. The churches were also visited by parishioners and Protestants who prayed for peace in El Salvador.

Even without the urban bus service, there was noticeably more commercial activity than Tuesday, when streets were empty and the combined army forces were only protecting the shops to prevent lootings, fires, and so forth.

Propaganda bomb blasts were heard yesterday in certain parts of the capital. Armed individuals threw these bombs from their vehicles. When these bombs went off, people would be momentarily alarmed, but immediately went on with their activities without paying further attention to these developments.

Official Casualty Report

PA262002 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1323 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Forty-two guerrillas or members of leftist groups have been killed in 2 days. Official reports indicate that in the 2-day strike called by the Revolutionary Coordinating Board, 42 guerrillas have been killed in clashes with the army. The details of the actions are as follows:

In the city of Sonsonate, 15 guerillas, including 4 women,were killed. In the dismantling of a camp in (Lislique), 170 km east of San Salvador, 8 guerrillas and a national corporal were killed yesterday. In San Salvador, in (Cuscatansingo) and Mejicanos, 9 leftist combatants were killed. In Santa Ana, 4 youths died at noon yesterday; in Usulutan, four youths, including a woman, who were members of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc, were shot near the cemetary. In La Libertad Department, a sergeant was killed in a clash in which two of the attackers were killed.

Managua Reports Strike Violence

PA261421 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The first data we have on the results of violence in El Salvador are that at least 2' people have been killed. Sixteen bodies have been found in the past few hours in various parts of the capital.

It was also reported that a transport entrepreneur has been kidnapped by a rightwing paramilitary organization. His name is Jorge Alberto Melgar and he is an executive of the bus management association which supported the 2-day strike called by the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses. Melgar was taken from his home on Tuesday and there is still no information on his whereabouts.

Reports from El Salvador confirm that 90 percent of the country's economic activities came to a total halt due to the 2-day general strike. Workers of industry, commerce and various other economic activities, civil servants and teachers joined the strike. Thus about 1 million students throughout the country were also out of school.

It has also been reported that many bombs were set off in San Salvador and in other various cities as part of the agitation campaign which the peoples organizations carried out during the past 2 days. In Mejicanos, near San Salvador, the people erected barricades to confront the army which was patrolling the city to repress demonstrators. The demonstrators had to go to the extreme of setting afire state trucks which the armed forces were using to transport troops. In Mejicanos there was also a confrontation near the Astor moviehouse and five civilians were killed. The army had to reinforce its military garrison in Mejicanos to control the situation.

In Usulutan six people were killed in clashes with the Salvadoran Army. In San Ramon, another important city northwest of San Salvador, five youths had their throats cut. Their deaths were claimed by the Death Squad which is an extreme rightwing, paramilitary fascist organization which has repressed the population in the cities and countryside for a long time in order to sow terror.

It has also been reported that the newspapers were totally censored and that even today they are still being censored pursuant to the state of siege imposed on 6 March. The papers that did come out had just a few pages. Other newspapers such as EL MUNDO with a circulation of 40,000, did not appear during the 2-day strike. The radio stations were urging the people to go to work. They urgently aired repeated messages addressed to the workers.

The military-Christian Democratic junta also used the radio and television to intimidate the people and urge them to go to work. During his last appeal to the people over radio and television, junta member Jaime Abdul Gutierrez practically made a declaration of war, telling the people and the revolutionary organization that they would have war if that is what they wanted.

It has also been reported in El Salvador at the last minute that two Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] members were killed in Cuscatacingo as they were conducting armed propaganda activities. In Chirilagua five young bodies have been found brutally murdered. Yesterday morning we reported that Osmir Aguirre, member of the BPR national organization committee, was arrested by the army forces as he was organizing strike activities.

In sum at least 21 people have been found dead to date. Our sources said that this figure might rise because repression in the countryside was also extensive.

POLICE INVADE UNIVERSITY, BREAK UP CRM NEWS CONFERENCE

PA261940 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Telephone report from San Salvador--live]

[Text] A few minutes ago the NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY contacted the leaders of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM] in El Salvador who are trapped with national and international newsmen in the basement of a university building. Julio Flores of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] and other leaders of the people's movements have asked the NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY to tell the world that the army and the National Guard have surrounded the building and are entering the campus.

The Salvadoran leaders call for international solidarity noting that in view of the defeat experienced by the government junta all the repressive forces have been ordered out against the people's sectors (?and) the university. The leaders were holding a news conference which was stopped a few minutes ago as the military broke into the campus.

Here is a report by a leader of the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL] who is trapped on the campus with the CRM leaders and the newsmen as the Salvadoran National Guard surrounds them:

[Begin recording] [words indistinct] [Question] How many people are being surrounded now?

[Answer] We have about (?300) people here. There are some CRM leaders and many national and international reporters. The shooting [words indistinct] the people's militias are heroically resisting the National Guard efforts [words indistinct]. We want to show that we are determined to fight to the end for the Salvadoran revolution. [end recording] That was a recording of a conversation we just held with an FPL leader.

We repeat: The CRM leaders, including the BPR, the United Popular Action Front, the Nationalist Democratic Union and other Salvadoran organizations, are trapped in the basement of a building in the national university in San Salvador, surrounded by National Guard forces who just entered the campus and started shooting. The leaders were holding a news conference as the repressive forces barged in.

Further Details

PA262008 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1740 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Here is more news regarding the shootout that began a few minutes ago in the vicinity of the national university, specifically along San Carlos Street and the new street linking San Carlos Street with Zacamil neighborhood. There is heavy shooting but no casualties have been reported. It seems men in uniform and civilians are involved in the shootout.

According to reports obtained by this station's news department, the shootout started in a place known as La Fosa where a funeral was being conducted for three members of the movement of revolutionary high school students who were killed in Mejicanos yesterday.

The shooting has extended to the School of Engineering and Agronomical Sciences where people are asking groups such as the Red Cross or the Green Cross to help them get out. The rest of the university community has evacuated the area through the various gates to the university but we report that the shooting continues.

University Searched, Employees Evacuated

PA262346 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2146 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Carlos Samayoa Martinez Jr. report from San Salvador--presumably live]

[Text] To expand on our last-minute report filed at noon today regarding shooting in the university campus area, we can report that army troops occupied the facilities of the national university at noon. Several small tanks and troops went into the university campus and slowly removed employees, an action that was somewhat difficult. We have been officially told that the occupation will be temporary. It is very possible that this afternoon the troops will leave the national university.

We have been told that the occupation came after the authorities searched a ramshackle house known as La Fosa near the university area. The authorities found a large amount of arms there. The seizure of the university has been used to search all university facilities. The results of this search have not been announced yet.

We have been able to interview some university employees who have already left their offices. Several of them have stated their disagreement with the treatment that some army soldiers gave them. The employees claim that some soldiers forced them to lie down and then kicked them and finally took them out with their hands up. So far there is no report on wounded persons and there is no official report of anyone having been killed.

The Red Cross and the Green Cross of El Salvador were unable to enter the university. These organizations have simply supervised the evacuation of those schools near the university campus. One of the vacated schools was the Espana No 1 School. The students at this school were taken directly to the government center where the Salvadoran Red Cross has its headquarters.

Army Denies Occupying University

PA270248 Paris AFP in Spanish 0050 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Jun (AFP)--The Salvadoran Army today denied having occupied the national university located in northern San Salvador. A military spokesman explained that troops entered the university premises "to establish security cordons during an operation in La Fosa sector, next to the university, where some subversive elements were reportedly hiding."

"However," the army spokesman commented, "there was no occupation of the university but only a momentary operation which permitted the capture in La Fosa of weapons and subversive literature." The army also reported that during the presence of the soldiers on the university premises national university personnel were evacuated "with the assistance of the Red Cross."

Notwithstanding, Salvadoran radio stations gave a different version and pointed out that during the raid on La Fosa the army not only invaded the university but extended the raid to the university installation.

Besides, contrary to the official report, it was said that the Red Cross was not allowed to enter the university and that the personnel were evacuated with their hands up. The operation, which left over 1,500 persons trapped inside the university, lasted for 2 hours and, according to official reports, caused no casualties.

Unofficial Casualty Reports

PA270249 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0150 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--At least 14 civilians were killed and 15 others were wounded in an armed clash at noon today in a slum area in the northern part of the capital. The figures have not been officially confirmed by the Salvadoran National Guard, which tonight showed reporters 19 rifles and submachineguns, six pistols and several contact bombs found during the security forces' raid on La Fosa.

Apparently the flight of several civilians into the national university, next to La Fosa, later prompted the armed invasion of the university premises. The occupation lasted for several hours until troops withdrew from the university late in the afternoon. A national guardsman was injured in the armed clash in the slum area.

No figures have been released on persons dead, injured or arrests during the invasion of the university, although telephone calls from leftist groups claim there were some. Unofficial reports indicate that at least 100 students were arrested. Several hundred youths were in classes at the time. The National Guard did not confirm finding weapons during the raid at the university.

FDR MEMBERS CHARGE 'THIRD MASSACRE' BY MILITARY

PA261251 Paris AFP in Spanish 0037 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Excerpts] San Jose, 25 Jun (AFP)--A third massacre, this time of 75 children, was carried out by the Salvadoran Armed Forces with the support of the Honduran Army near the Sumpul River, in the border region between El Salvador and Honduras, Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) spokesmen charged today in Costa Rica.

Father Benito Tovar and Tirso Canales, a poet--both members of FDR--told AFP in an exclusive interview that 75 children who tried to cross the border to Honduras in early March "were massacred by the Salvadoran Armed Forces when they were not allowed to cross the border by the Honduran Army."

"The children, whose ages ranged from 6 to 12, were abandoned to their fate in the jungles of El Salvador, when their parents were killed in the indiscriminate extermination the Salvadoran security forces have unleashed against the people who live along the border with Honduras," FDR spokesmen said. They "accused the OAS of being an accomplice in these massacres because of the passive role maintained by OAS observers who are on the Salvadoran-Honduran border."

Tovar and Canales questioned the authenticity of a communique attributed to the Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) 2 days ago in El Salvador, which had the names of 215 persons to be executed by the organization. Among those whose names appear on the list are three former presidents of El Salvador, the two Christian Democratic members of the government junta, 15 newsmen, businessmen and others.

Tovar and Canales said on behalf of the FDR that "it is not the policy of Salvadoran democratic revolutionary organizations to make such threats." They added that the communique "is a maneuver of organizations that are trying to create dislike and hatred among newsmen and world public opinion for the Salvadoran democratic movement."

GUATEMALA

ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER REAFFIRMS NONINTERVENTION POLICY

PA261743 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 20 Jun 80 pp 6, 102

[Excerpts] Deputy Foreign Minister Alfonso Alonso Lima, who is currently acting foreign minister, yesterday told the press that "Guatemala respects the principle of nonintervention and therefore it could not participate in any Central American meeting that would analyze the situation of a specific country."

The official was questioned by newsmen regarding press reports from abroad that indicated that the special case of El Salvador's political situation would be discussed at a meeting which will be held in Managua at an unspecified date.

Deputy Minister Lima said that all Central American meetings are to discuss subjects precisely of benefit for all the countries of the area rather than just a subject which concerns one country.

He added that Guatemala would withdraw from such a meeting if it tried to judge a sister country, precisely because Guatemala respects the principle of nonintervention.

The acting foreign minister was also questioned about the Nicaraguan Government's alleged invitation for Guatemala to attend the first anniversary of the fall of the Somoza Debayle government in July.

He firmly stated that as of yesterday no such official invitation had been received.

TWO UN FOOD OFFICE OFFICIALS KIDNAPPED

PA261616 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0142 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 25 Jun (LATIN)--Two officials of a UN office here were taken out of their offices last night by a group of heavily-armed guerrillas, their coworkers disclosed here today. Sources from the Central America and Panama Food Institute [Instituto para La Alimentacion de America Central y Panama] identified the two officials as Carlos Tejada, a Guatemalan citizen who is director general of the institute, and Richard W. Newman, a U.S. citizen who is its administrative director.

Leftist and rightist extremist organizations have perpetrated a number of kidnappings in Guatemala over the past few months, but so far none of these groups has claimed responsibility for this latest incident.

MISSING LABOR LEADERS FOUND ALIVE: TWO DEAD, TWO ALIVE

PA270339 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 26 Jun (LATIN)--The bodies of two leaders of the Social Security Workers Union were found today riddled with bullets and with signs of torture, according to police. The remains of Maria Adelaida Gonzalez and Jose Emilio Escobar Barrios were found in a street in northern Guatemala City. Their bodies showed signs of torture, strangulation and bullet wounds.

Police also reported having found safe and sound labor leaders Mario Miranda Contreras and Celso Santos Gomez. They had supposedly been kidnapped Saturday, according to the National Confederation of Workers [CNT]. The two labor leaders were part of a group of 27 leaders of different unions supposedly kidnapped by armed men who broke into the CNT offices while a meeting was in progress. Contreras and Santos were found by police at the Central American Brewery where they work, said authorities.

HONDURAS

CHURCH STATEMENT ON 'MASSACRE' PROMPTS GOVERNMENT, OAS REPLIES

PA251525 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Statement issued by Honduran Armed Forces Government on 24 June--read by announcer]

[Text] In view of the insidious public statement issued by the priests and nuns of the diocese of Santa Rosa de Copan which makes serious, slanderous and irresponsible criminal charges against the Honduran Government and armed forces as well as the OAS, political parties and other Honduran institutions, and which therefore are an insult to our people, the Honduran Government and armed forces issue the following emphatic official statement:

1. The charge made by the priests to the effect that Honduran military forces have participated in a joint operation with Salvadoran Government forces to enable the latter to carry out an alleged massacre of Salvadorans in their own territory near the border, specifically on the banks of the Sumpul River, is absolutely false and reckless. According to the statement, those actions occurred on 14 May 1980.

2. According to the slanderous statement, both the Honduran and the Salvadoran forces had the complicity of the OAS to undertake this operation. Questioned by a San Pedro Sula newspaper, Col Adolfo Rodriguez, chief of the OAS observers, has stated: As chief of the observers I can state that we have no knowledge of those events. It is true that we have the obligation to supervise the maintenance of order on the border area but we know nothing about the events to which the church referred. The officer then insisted that the OAS has no knowledge of those events and that he believes that the report is farfetched.

3. The statement indicated that the government has prohibited the presence of medical brigades for the Salvadoran refugees. Since this charge involves the committing of a crime by omission, the government publicly challenges the priests of Santa Rosa de Copan to specifically state what medical brigade, in what place and on the orders of what official or authority has been prohibited from providing medical services to the hundreds of Salvadorans Salvadorans who have arrived in our territory. The fact that the Salvadorans have arrived in the country also contradicts many of the charges in the libelous statement.

In view of the health situation on the border, the Public Health Ministry has reinforced all its medical assistance posts in the communities where Salvadorans have arrived so that health measures will be adopted to protect our population from possible epidemics as well as to provide humanitarian aid to the Salvadorans.

4. Honduras does not have any type of relations with El Salvador. We have not signed any agreement, treaty or statute on refugees. Therefore, only spontaneous humanitarian reasons have made possible the controlled entry of Salvadorans into our territory.

5. Our armed forces have the duty of protecting the border with El Salvador and of not permitting, under the excuse of domestic situations in that country or the argument of humanitarian reasons, the mass exodus of Salvadorans to our territory.

This is not only because such an entrance is illegal, but because we do not have the economic capacity nor the personnel necessary to take care of this situation if it occurs.

6. One's attention is drawn to the fact that most of the priests and nuns who signed the statement are foreigners. This could explain the fact that they do not care about the defense of our sovereignty and territorial integrity for which hundreds of Hondurans gave their lives and for which families in border towns were subjected to abuse, violence and death in 1969.

What do the priests of the diocese of Santa Rosa de Copan want? That we stop guarding our borders? That we receive an uncontrolled exodus of immigrants? That the national territory be turned into a theater of operations for insurgency and counterinsurgency activities by foreign peoples and forces? Only Hondurans have the duty and honor of protecting the domestic and foreign security of our republic. Only Hondurans are deeply grieved by the smallest offense to our sovereignty. Therefore, any foreign intervention contrary to our interests harms our dignity and [words indistict].

7. It is strange that the alleged events occured on 14 May and the statement of the western Honduran priests was issued 40 days later, that is, the same day that a guerrilla leader publicly confessed that priests actively participate with the Salvadoran guerrillas. It is strange that a guerrilla camp directed by priests was discovered and the extremes called for a general strike against the Salvadoran Government on the same date that the slanderous statement was published in Honduras. Concidence or part of the regional operation undertaken to bring bloodshed to all Central America?

8. The Honduran Government and armed forces have been forced to issue this statement in view of their respect for the Honduran public and so that the peoples of the rest of the world will not be surprised by reckless and irresponsible criminal charges which are characteristic of the psychological war that is being waged by international conspirators against Central American governments and peoples.

9. We want to emphatically state that at the cost of any sacrifice and in the face of any eventuality we defend and will defend our right as a sovereign nation to firmly maintain Honduras' independence and territorial integrity, a task in which we count with the absolute and unconditional support of all our people.

OAS Representative Responds

PA261712 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 25 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Many areas of the Honduran-Salvadoran border are very dangerous since they are full of Salvadoran guerrillas and therefore, the OAS observers do not supervise them. Two days ago, the Catholic Church of western Honduras and, before that, various priests had indicated that such an area on the banks of the Sumpul River, which divides the two nations, was the site of the massacre of 600 people.

Colombian Col Alfonso Rodriguez, chief of the OAS military observers in Honduras, has said that the observers had no knowledge of the church's charge which he said was "farfetched." However, in a statement published today in the newspaper LA TRIBUNA, he admitted that neither the observers nor Paul Hartling, UN high commissioner for refugees who visited Honduras 1 month ago to see the Salvadorans, "descended by helicopter into the area where the alleged massacre occurred." "That area is full of Salvadoran guerrilla groups," Colonel Rodriguez said, "and it is dangerous to descend or fly over it at a low altitude."

He also admitted that the OAS observers have been unable to confirm the church's charge "despite the persistent rumors in the area about the truth of the charge." He stressed that the OAS helicopters have been transporting food for the refugees and the residents of the Honduran-Salvadoran border region.

Expulsion of Priests Considered

PA262252 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1323 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The 20 foreign priests who signed the communique accusing the Honduran Army of participating in a massacre of 600 Salvadorans could be expelled from Honduras in the next hours, Col Leonel Gutierrez Minera, general director of population and immigration, said yesterday. He said that the 20 priests who signed the communique are foreigners and have violated the country's immigration law by meddling in the political affairs of our country. This, he added, is a violation to the immigration law and they have also slandered the government and the army, Colonel Gutierrez Minera pointed out. He said that this offense committed by the priests who signed the communique is punishable anywhere in the world by canceling their residency in the country, which means that once the penalty is applied, they must leave the country.

Colonel Gutierrez Minera said that no decision has yet been made concerning the action to be taken against the 20 foreign priests. He said that it is up to the government minister and the president of the military government junta to decide what action will be taken. This will depend on the seriousness of the offense and since it is serious, the matter will have to be handled by the highest authorities. Our responsibility is to see that orders are carried out, Colonel Gutierrez Minera said. Finally, he said that the 20 priests who signed the communique are from Canada, the United States, Spain and Costa Rica and that they all have residency papers.

'HIGH LEVEL DELEGATION' TO ATTEND NICARAGUAN FESTIVITIES

PA270328 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0105 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 26 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--It was learned today that the Honduran Government has accepted the invitation from Nicaragua to attend the ceremonies commemorating the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution. A high-level Nicaraguan delegation was in Honduras at the beginning of the month to invite the Honduran military junta to the ceremony. The delegation was told that a reply would soon be forthcoming.

It was learned that the Honduran Foreign Ministry will appoint a high-level delegation to represent the Honduran Government at the Sandinist festivities and that the delegation will be very extensive. The members of the military junta will apparently not go to Managua due to pending matters in Tegucigalpa since the national constitutive assembly will be installed on 20 July to begin work to reestablish civilian government in Honduras. The Sandinist festivities commemorating Anastasio Somoza Debayle's downfall will be held on 19 July.

GOMEZ Y GOMEZ RESPONDS TO COMMUNIQUE ON BORDER TALKS

PA262251 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1816 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpt] [Former Foreign Ministry official] Camilo Gomez y Gomez has stated: The Foreign Ministry is lying again. To my surprise I have learned through the press that the Foreign Ministry wants to make me appear as if I had signed the 17 April antipatriotic act that in fact motivated my resignation.

To recall that act of proceedings, so that the people and the foreign minister may know about it, this is what happened:

1. Carlos Lopez Contreras, Honduras' deputy foreign minister, on 16 April told the Honduran delegates in Miami that he was about to sign an agreement with Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena. I stated my opposition to that.

2. The next day, 17 April, still in Miami, the deputy foreign minister showed us the act of proceedings signed only by him and by the Salvadoran Foreign Minister. It is worth noting that after reading and studying the document the Honduran delegates approved. Only Gomez y Gomez again stated opposition to it and demanded that another act of proceedings be drafted containing the personal opinions of each of the delegates. That was signed by all present. It includes the following paragraph: "All other members of the delegation, however, respected the dissenting opinion of Camilo Gomez y Gomez."

3. In point 5 of the communique, the Foreign Ministry states that the 17 April act was ratified through the act of 29 April, but I declare that the 29 April act simply organized a work plan. If I participated in it, it was only to gain more knowledge about the new Salvadoran ambitions. The members of a delegation simply cannot ratify an act signed by a deputy foreign minister since this is a responsibility of the government of the republic, as the Foreign Ministry itself has stated on past occasions.

TEACHERS STAGE 90-MINUTE PALACE OF MINISTRIES OCCUPATION

PA262230 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1936 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 26 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--At noon some 3,000 teachers peacefully abandoned the Palace of Ministries, in downtown Tegucigalpa, after occupying it for over 90 minutes.

The Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defense and Public Security and Government and Justice, the General Treasury and the Inter-American Military Communications Commission all operate in that building.

The teachers held more than 300 employees and others who were carrying out various activities there at the time of the occupation. The six policemen normally posted there could not prevent the occupation.

Col Diego Landa Celano, defense minister; Eliseo Perez Cadalso, foreign minister; and Col Cristobal Diaz, government and justice minister were all caught in their offices.

The occupation was ordered by the Teachers Unity Front, which comprises four associations of grade and high school teachers.

The teachers obtained an appointment for 1500 today to continue a dialogue with a ministerial commission in search of solutions to their requests.

NICARAGUA

SOLIDARITY MESSAGE SENT TO JAMAICAN PRIME MINISTER

PA261450 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] have sent a solidarity message to Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley whose government foiled a military plot which included plans for the assassination of the prime minister.

In the message, the Nicaraguan Government and the FSLN condemned the attacks of the reactionary forces which seek to destabilize the progressive governments of the Caribbean. Recently, such an attack occurred against Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's government in Grenada. The message added that the Nicaraguan Government and the FSLN are honored to express solidarity with the efforts being undertaken by the Jamaican Government to eradicate poverty and exploitation in that country.

The document is signed by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega and Sergio Ramirez, both members of the Nicaraguan Government junta.

JUNTA MEMBERS SPEAK AT MATIGUA COMMEMORATION

PA260347 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Thousands of persons showed up today at noon in Matigua to commemorate the first anniversary of the seizure of that town by Sandinist troops on 24 June 1979. From the beginning of the event, a heavy rain began falling on the people, but this did not disturb the crowd in the slightest, and they enthusiastically applauded the speakers. Before this ceremony, an outdoor Mass was said in memory of those who fell in the seizure of this town. They included Francisco Macias, Leonel Zamora, Marvin Gonzalez and Orlando Duarte, whose body was exhumed and given a Christian burial today. The coffin containing Duarte's body remained at the plaza during the ceremony.

Dr Sergio Ramirez spoke in the government junta's name. He told the peasants and small owners that the interests of big capitalists are not the same as those of owners of only 20 or 30 manzanas of land. The small owners must be very sure that the revolution will protect them, Dr Sergio Ramirez added. Here are his statements:

[Begin recording] [recording in progress]...companeros is why peace in Nicaragua was achieved, Companeros like Duarte, who is here with us, [applause] were the ones who fought to liberate Matigua on 24 June 1979, just as thousands of other Nicaraguans fought in many other war fronts to liberate Nicaragua. It is thanks to them that we are now enjoying peace, a secure and absolute peace in which to construct a new country. We need this peace to construct our new country.

So what happens? Those mentioned in the Gospel that the priest read during Mass, those false priests, those trees that will never bear fruit, appear unexpectedly and overnight become defenders of the poor and of the humble, but without having renounced their riches. [applause]

Those individuals who own big sugar mills and coffee plantations in Costa Rica, who have 6,000 or 7,000 Manzanas planted with cotton and have oil factories and shares in many companies come here to tell the small cattlemen and small farmers who have 20, 30, 40 or 50 manzanas that their interests as millionaries and big landowners are the same as those of the small cattlemen and small producers of Nicaragua. [applause]

But small producers, those who own 30, 40, 50 [word indistinct] must know that only the Sandinist revolution can defend their real interests alongside those of the workers and the (?landless) peasants and that their interests will never be similar to those of millionaires or big landowners, who are wolves in sheep's clothing. [applause]

Those, who, as millionaires, as landowners and as exploiters, defend their own interests, want to put small owners, those who have 40 or 30 manzanas in the same bag. They come here to frighten them. They come here to talk about a communism that is only in their heads and in their own interests. They come here to speak in the name of a religion they have never respected, because the only way to be a Christian here in Nicaragua is, as the priest said here during Mass, by being on the side of the poor and the humble. For as the has already said, it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God. [end recording]

For his part Commander Borge said that the revolution has the right and the duty to defend itself and that those conspiring against the revolution will go straight to jail. Here is a recorded excerpt of Tomas' words before an enthusiastic crowd at Matigua's plaza today at noon.

[Begin Borge recording] Undoubtedly, this event is very significant. Not only because it was not prepared much in advance--we were not told until yesterday that this event was to be held here in Matigua--but because this is indeed a Matigua event. We have not brought in people from anywhere else. [applause]

We have also noticed that the people of Matigua have stood for hours under the rain, with the same enthusiasm and warmth, with which the guerrillas resisted in the mountains during combat! [applause, slogans]

Many people could not come because they were unable to cross the flooded rivers. This is the town they want to see as a symbol of the counterrevolution! We will turn this into Nicaragua's most revolutionary town! [applause, shouts]

COSEP MEMBER ELECTED VICE PRESIDENT OF STATE COUNCIL

PA261732 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Jaime Montealegre was elected vice president of the State Council yesterday afternoon after Reynaldo Hernandez nominated him for the post.

Montealegre will replace Jose Francisco Cardenal, who resigned a few days ago.

Montealegre is one of the six delegates representing the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] on the State Council.

NEW MANAGUA CRIME-FIGHTING FORCE CREATED

PA220309 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Michele Castrellon report from newsroom]

[Text] During a news conference today, Companero Enrique Smith announced the creation of the Cooperating and Auxiliary Forces which will help the police force to fight crime. Smith said that as a pilot project, these forces are alr ady training at the eastern market and will begin operating next week. The auxiliary forces will be made up of guards from places such as banks and will be subordinate to the police force.

Companero Smith said that the cooperating forces will be responsible for guarding the neighborhoods and areas in which the crime rate is highest. They will wear badges and carry (?clubs). Whenever the people have problems, they will be able to call on the cooperating forces from their neighborhood to arrest the criminals.

Companero Enrique Smith also announced that to expedite reports from the people calling for police protection, a telephone switchboard with several lines will be installed to make sure that there are no delays when there is a case of assault or a robbery in a home in any neighborhood.

Companero Smith said that vehicles and equipment like portable radios will be purchased for use in patrolling the streets of Managua. He also said that the crime rate has declined substantially in the past few months. He gave figures showing that in June there has been a reduction in all areas of crime, and even in traffic accidents. He said that 84 percent of the cases reported have been resolved by the members of the police force and that cases which are not settled at precinct level are brought to trial.

Companero Smith also announced that these cooperating forces will soon begin operating. Here are Companero Smith's statements. [passage indistinct]

LA PRENSA ACCUSED OF BEING 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY'

PA260312 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Statement by Francisco Hernandez Segura, former president of the Radio Newsmen Union of Managua, on 25 June 1980 in Managua--recorded]

[Text] There are newsmen and revolutionary companeros who seemed to be ashamed with the position assumed by LA PRENSA. There is no reason to be afraid of it. LA PRENSA is doing its share as spokesman for the reaction. We cannot say that it is receiving money for this. Nevertheless, it is a spokesman for transnational news media which are the voice of imperialism and of the CIA. Within this framework LA PRENSA will always be distorting news, spreading lies, such as the one regarding the statement of an alleged guerrilla in El Salvador who said that our revolution was supplying arms to the forces trying to liberate El Salvador. I am not afraid by what LA PRENSA says. What we have to do is denounce the position assumed by LA PRENSA. I have to laugh at LA PRENSA when it says let us mind our tongues, let us not talk more than we should. I really do not understand what the editorialist wanted to say. Is he trying to tell the revolutionaries what to say? In my opinion, LA PRENSA is conducting a counterrevolutionary campaign. Today it carried a report with a Madrid dateline referring to the Latin American Federation of Newsmen (FELAP). We all know that FELAP is a revolutionary, democratic and progressive organization of Latin American newsmen. In its report LA PRENSA prints a number of slanders and falsehoods against FELAP.

LA PRENSA has tried to appear a popular news medium and has claimed to be revolutionary. It is one thing to say I am a revolutionary and it is another to be one. In LA PRENSA's case, there is a big distance from what it says and what it is. LA PRENSA is not revolutionary; it is counterrevolutionary.

BRIEFS

AID FROM FINLAND--Finland has granted one million markka--$180,000--in aid to Nicaragua for the purchase of medicine. The Finnish Foreign Ministry explained that one of the objectives of Nicaragua's National Reconstruction Government is to improve the conditions of the country's sanitary services and that Finland wants to participate in that effort. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 Jun 80 FL]

GRANMA REPORTS 25 JUN MARIEL DEPARTURES, ARRIVALS

FL261739 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] The daily GRANMA, official organ of the PCC Central Committee, reports in today's third edition that yesterday 120 antisocial elements departed the port of Mariel for the United States. By the time this edition went to press, 10 vessels from Florida remained in port. In closing, the GRANMA note reports that five vessels arrived from the United States yesterday.

COMMENTARY CHALLENGES CARTER STATEMENTS ON AFGHANISTAN

FL261832 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Jun 80

["Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program" commentary]

[Text] U.S. President James Carter has arrived in Lisbon in the midst of popular protest demonstrations and a warm official welcome. While conservative Portuguese circles point out that there is total agreement between Carter and his Portuguese counterpart, Gen Antonio Ramalho Eanes, hundreds of Lisbon residents, organized in an anti-imperialist committee, held protest demonstrations near the Yankee embassy. A U.S. flag was set on fire. Many signs and posters reading "Carter Go Home" can be seen in various parts of the capital. All leftist parties represented in parliament, with the exception of the Socialists, said this visit was inopportune. With this visit, the United States is trying to expand its interventionist attempts in Portugal.

International press media comment on the forthcoming trip of U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, who will visit France, Italy and Switzerland. Although the nature of the trip is kept in the most absolute secrecy, analysts consider that the tour is directly related to U.S. plans to broaden its manipulation of NATO allies in its new war plans. Washington is trying to impose on its allies the so-called quick deployment of air missiles in Europe, even before the deadlines set at the NATO Council session in December of 1979 during the Brussels meeting.

Meanwhile, it was learned that at the NATO Council session now underway in Ankara, the Turkish capital, the United States exerted heavy pressure on the NATO member countries to force them to increase their military expenditures, reinforce the arms race and extend the alliance's militaristic activity. The Turkish daily HURRIYET reported that Washington is asking Turkey to grant U.S. bases on Ottoman territory the so-called flexible statute which provides for its greater and wider implementation. This will allow the United States to launch punitive operations in the Middle East.

The din raised around events in Afghanistan continues to spread among the most reactionary circles of the United States. U.S. President James Carter, in his tour of several European countries after participating in the Venice summit meeting, has not ceased resorting to anti-Soviet rhetoric. In Madrid, the head of the Yankee administration said that the United States, as a result of the events in Afghanistan, found itself confronted with a strategic challenge of historic proportions. These insidious remarks are not new. The fact that they are used over and over again proves that anti-Sovietism and animosity against det[illegible] continue to be the basis of the current administration's policy. Nor can Carter's stat[illegible]ts be disregarded when he says that the withdrawal of Soviet military units from [illegible]nistan constitutes a success of sorts for U.S. policy of pressuring the USSR. [illegible]chdrawal of some Soviet units from Afghanistan was viewed by many countries in [illegible] world as very positive and was undertaken because, despite imperialist strivings, life in Afghanistan is gradually returning to normal. Counterrevolutionary bands were annihilated. The interventionists suffered a serious defeat. Under these circumstances, the USSR considered, with the concurrence of the Afghan Government, that it could take the decision to evacuate some units of the military contingent.

CTC DENOUNCES U.S. FOR SUPPORTING ISRAEL

FL261156 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Cuba has denounced U.S. imperialism as being Israel's mainstay and the party responsible for the situation of oppression and repression being endured by workers in occupied Arab territories. The statement was made by Juan Aguero, member of the delegation of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] headed by Jesus Escandel of the National Executive Bureau, which participated in the 66th meeting of the general conference of the International Labor Organization [ILO] that ended yesterday in Geneva, Switzerland.

The CTC representative expressed the Cuban workers' support for and solidarity with their Arab counterparts, especially the Palestinians. The ILO meeting, in which 1,618 delegates from 142 member countries participated, adopted a resolution condemning Israel for continued discrimination and violation of rights in occupied Arab territories, another on aid to Zimbabwe and a third on rural development.

MOZAMBIQUE INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

FL261411 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1115 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Lionel Soto last night made the closing remarks at Cuba's main commemoration of the fifth anniversary of Mozambique's independence. Addressing the participants in the event, which was held in the Universal Hall of the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces in this capital, Lionel Soto noted that Mozambique has never been and will never be alone in its struggle, that it will always have the solidarity of the countries of the socialist camp and other progressive and revolutionary forces in the world.

Soto recounted the emancipating war of the Mozambique patriots which, he said, intensified with the founding of Frelimo on 25 June 1962 and which ended with the proclamation of the people's republic. In that sense, he praised the correct leadership of President Samora Machel, who was forced to replace Frelimo founder Eduardo Mondlane--the victim of a cowardly assassination--in the midst of the war.

Lionel Soto stated that Mozambique's victory was a new inspiration for all oppressed nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Soto pointed out that this victory led to a process of economic, political and social reforms, whose most relevant success rests with the direct participation of the masses in the country's business as owners of their own destiny. Likewise, he noted that this new phase followed the only path of total emanicipation when the socialist nature of the revolution was proclaimed during the Third Frelimo Congress, causing imperialism and international reactionary forces to declare themselves enemies of the new state.

Mozambique, he stressed, is an inseparable part of the people's movement for independence and, together with Cuba, will move forward united in the common effort to create a juster society for man.

FAR POLITICAL DIRECTORATES HOLD PARTY MEETING

FL261231 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Chaired by Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] Central Political Directorate, the second party conference of the FAR Ministry's political sections was held yesterday. The main report, which was read by Frigate Capt Alfredo Salas Labrada, contains a critical and self-critical analysis of the more outstanding gains and deficiencies in the work conducted by rank and file organizations since the previous party process to date.

The discussion of the report was marked by an active participation of the militants who, through additions and modifications, contributed to enrich it. After a long debate, the important document was unanimously approved by the delegates. With this conference, the last phase of the party institutional process of the second party congress has concluded in the FAR Ministry's party directorates. A similar process is being conducted in the rest of the FAR commands.

During the conference, Col Evaristo (Marcilla) Gomez read the report of the party committee attached to the political section, which contains the committee's work in this period of time. After it was submitted to the consideration of the delegation, it was unanimously approved.

In his closing remarks, Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana noted the remarkable progress made by the FAR and stressed that it forces us to commit ourselves to make still greater efforts in the important front of the defense of the socialist fatherland. Summing up the problems discussed by the delegates, he said there was a need for being still more critical in the analyses, above all in those cases directly dealing with the raising of the level of the FAR combat training and readiness.

Elsewhere in his speech he said: [begin Batista Santana recording] For this reason, it is necessary to raise the level of combat readiness, to place the FAR at the level demanded by current events due to the increasingly stronger nature of imperialism's aggressiveness. Here we need a strong party, but at the same time we must discuss our problems and decide how to solve them. The only way to do that now is through sacrifice, effort, hard work for whatever length of time is needed, 12, 14 or more hours. The problems must be solved. [end recording]

In closing, General Batista Santana congratulated the delegates and wished them many successes in FAR activities.

More on FAR Activities

FL261326 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] Central Political Directorate, has inaugurated the third conference and exhibit of FAR rationalization and inventions at the Military Technical Institute. Sitting at the presidium were other members of the PCC Central Committee, generals, chiefs and officers.

During the morning session, Col Fernando Fernandez Fernandez read the main report on the work of the FAR rationalization and inventions committee. In his opening remarks, General Batista Santana stressed that this third conference and exhibit in honor of the Second Party Congress has as its main objectives the examination of the work conducted by the rationalization and inventions committee in 1979 and 1980 and the preparation of guidelines for the next period of time.

The chief of the FAR rationalization and inventions committee noted that this activity will make it possible for the interchange of experiences, the dissemination of the best proposals on rationalization and inventions for their implementation and the examination of problems and deficiencies to overcome them.

[Begin Batista Santana recording] This conference and exhibit is the climax of all efforts directed at solving important problems in military work and, particularly, those related to the FAR capability, combat readiness and mobilization, combat and political training and the exploitation of arms and combat techniques. [end recording]

In his speech, General Batista Santana stressed that such work should be carried out with an economical sense and that the uppermost notion should be to work with the greatest sense of savings and efficiency. He said that the work of rationalization and invention should not have a negative impact on economic development but, on the contrary, should contribute to its energetic development. He stressed that the effort we make in savings and productivity in rationalization and inventory work and in other spheres of military activity is fundamental and is wholly a part of the basic principles of the system of management and planning of the economy and the guidelines set out by the First Party Congress, its Eighth Plenum and the commander in chief and FAR minister.

In closing, General Batista Santana stressed: [Begin Batista Santana recording] This conference and exhibit of FAR rationalization and inventions, through the examination of the main report, speeches and proposals of those participating in it, will prepare us for undertaking more efficient work next year and greater influence upon the FAR. It is essential to transform the work of rationalization and inventions into a dynamic force to create and improve the material base of study. In this sense, it is necessary that the various commands of the FAR Ministry and general staff to conduct a study of this matter, prepare its implementation and stimulate the participation of personnel in these activities.

The third conference and exhibit we are opening today must be characterized by the critical examination of the more important deficiencies in scientific-military work. Likewise, there must be a detailed explanation of the main accomplishments. One and the other must be duly studied so that they may help us to improve our work for the stake of raising the level of combat readiness and capability of the troops, to improve the quality and political training and to conduct the most thorough exploitation of arms and equipment. Thank you very much. [end recording]

RODRIGUEZ MEETS YEMENI INSTALLATIONS MINISTER

FL262213 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the councils of State and Ministers, has received in Havana Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] and minister of installations in that country. During the meeting, they discussed economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries as well as other topics of mutual interest.

RODRIGUEZ HOLDS TALKS WITH DUTCH PARTY LEADER

FL262218 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo, has met in Havana with Max Vanderveer, president of the Social Democratic Party of the Netherlands. Mario Rodriguez Martinez, vice president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples, also took part in the meeting. The cordial relations between the two parties were highlighted at the meeting as well as topics of mutual interest.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES ARMY TO INTERVENE IN HAITI

PA261858 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0325 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, 25 Jun (LATIN)--Dominican Foreign Minister Emilio Ludovino Fernandez has categorically denied that his country's army is prepared to interfere in the domestic affairs of Haiti.

Fernandez denies reports from Port-au-Prince stating that the Dominican Army is ready to interfere in Haiti according to a plan prepared by the United States.

According to the Haitian weeklies, LE PETIT SAMEDI SOIR and REGARD, the author of this plan reportedly was Gen Robert Schweitzer, who submitted his plan to the governments of Santo Domingo and Washington.

President Antonio Guzman said and reiterated that he respects, defends and maintains his policy of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries.

The Dominican foreign minister said that the ties which unite the two countries that share Hispaniola Island are stronger and that they are enjoying peace and good understanding.

JAMAICA

MANLEY ACCUSES JLP OF 'CAMPAIGN OF LIES'

FL261445 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 23 Jun 80 pp 1, 11

[Text] Prime Minister Michael Manley has accused the JLP [Jamaican Labor Party] opposition of mounting a campaign of lies and distortions aimed at keeping the local population in a state of hysteria and at raising the kinds of doubts that undermine confidence and lead to a general fear among investors.

In a televised broadcast, last night, Mr. Manley made a pointed reply to the accusation by opposition leader Edward Seaga, that the government was planning a military solution involving international forces.

He questioned the reasons for this accusation against the background of what he said were attempts to suggest that his invitation to National Security Minister Thompson to continue as minister as "flouting of the authority of the courts." This decision, said Mr. Manley had been made "after the most carefully assembled and considered legal advice. He described the suggestion as 'a ridiculous' and irrelevant conclusion, if ever there was one-- but typical of the times."

Cuban Trip

Referring to the scheduled visit by Minister Thompson to Cuba for medical purposes on a commercial aircraft, to a subsequent strike at the airport which resulted in the minister's travelling in an aircraft chartered by the Cuban ambassador to take his family to Havana, and to Mr. Ruperto Hart and another Cuban businessman being on the same plane, Mr Manley said: "By the time the DAILY GLEANER was finished with the story, you would have thought that the Cuban ambassador and minister had conspired to concoct a crime that could have verged on treason, if it had been true. Of course, it was a total and fanciful lie, based on incredible levels of distortion and downright untruths..."

The prime minister described the oppostiion leader's statement that the PNP had been showing little interest in the enumeration because it was planning a military solution as "the latest insanity." He said that when he thought of the enormous effort being made by the sixty PNP candidates and the party's secretariat and headquarters to mobilize people in the enumeration, and of the depth of the party's commitment to the democratic process, "I am really forced to suggest to all of you that the time has come to ask yourselves, why? What is behind this clearly and patently dishonest campaign of lies by the opposition at home and abroad. What are they up to?"

Washington Trip

Speaking of what he described as "the visit to Washington last October in which bogus evidence was presented to high levels of the U.S. Government to plant the lie that this government maintaining a network of relationships with secret service organisations of communist countries, Mr Manley said: "It does not affect the significance of that particular outrage that the Latin American regional report of November 23, 1979, said that the U.S. intelligence community 'seems to agree that the scenario was poorly put together'." He went on to add:

Against this background, the fairy story of the 'military solution', which was first supposed to be local and has now, all of a sudden, become foreign, can be seen to be part of the same technique but taking on an even more sinister implication.

The Facts

What are the facts of all this? Firstly, it is aimed at keeping the local population in a state of hysteria and can be seen as a standard, rightwing, power-grabbing technique. As far as that goes, we have no quarrel and have grown accustomed to this sort of childishness after forty years. Our only regret is that it betrays a continuing contempt for the Jamaican people. It is to be noted that many types of right-wing political propaganda machines and utterances have in common a comtempt for the intelligence of the ordinary man.

The more important facts are, however, firstly, that the propaganda is aimed at both local and foreign investors. It is intended to raise the kinds of doubts that undermine confidence and lead to a general fear among investors. The motive behind this is quite simple and obvious since the lack of investment can then be blamed on the government. In this case we can question the patriotism behind this kind of politics but, again, the motive is quite clear and straightforward.

Mr. Manley repeated that his party was committed to the democratic process, and added that JLP opposition "had no real democratic track record at all; that it is very dictatorial in its inner workings, that [it] did not hesitate to seize passports and ban books when in power."

It was important to realize, he said, that "there is a certain kind of reactionary, right wing force in the world that will stop at nothing in their attempts to smash anything which is seen as progressive and which is working for serious change and in the interests of the majority of poor countries in the world.

SEAGA DENIES LINKS WITH JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY

FL261500 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 21 Jun 80 pp 1, 16

[Excerpt] Opposition leader Edward Seaga, said Wednesday that the Jamaica Labour Party knew nothing about the John Birch Society, and was quite capable of raising funds for its election campaign in Jamaica or from Jamaicans living abroad. [paragraph continues]

Speaking at the party's fund-raising dinner at the Jamaica Pegasus Hotel, New Kingston, Mr. Seaga said that his party was raising funds through the conventional route of putting on functions like the dinner. He said that no week was allowed to pass without his party promoting several fund-raising functions. The only foreign funds the party has obtained were from Jamaicans living abroad, he said. The government, because it was unable to find the necessary foreign exchange, had told the party that it could go ahead and find sources of foreign exchange to purchase equipment like public address systems, vehicles and two-way radios. He said that most of this foreign exchange was raised by Jamaicans living abroad who had put on successful programmes in aid of the party's campaign. Last week, he said that he had attended one such function in Grand Cayman and would attend two more next week. Mr. Seaga said that although he already had enough to do at home, he had to go because the JLP had no other means of raising funds but those conventional means through Jamaican "exiles and refugees" abroad. He said that recently statements had been made to the effect that his party's programme was being partly financed by an organization in the United States known as the "John Birch Society", which is said to be a conservative group. "This John Birch Society is a society we are yet to know of. It is an organization we know nothing about, and we have no need of them. We have no need to resort to organizations like those."

CDC INCREASES DIVERSIFIED FINANCIAL AID

FL261450 Kingston SUNDAY GLEANER in English 22 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] The London-based Commonwealth Development Corporation last year made new commitments in Jamaica for J$22.8 million and recently authorised a loan of J$15-million to the Coffee Industry Board.

In its report for 1979, just published, the C.D.C. said that these new commitments will in time join the corporation's existing local investments in Jamaica which include interests in housing, housing finance, agriculture, land development and property companies. In addition C.D.C., together with the Urban Development Corporation, has supported the development at Ocho Rios.

NORWAY GRANTS $4.16 MILLION TO IMPROVE ECONOMY

FL261455 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 21 Jun 80 p 16

[Text] Oslo, 20 Jun (CANA-REUTER)--Jamaica is to receive 20 million crowns (4.16 million dollars) from Norway to help improve the Jamaican economy, Norwegian Government statement said today.

The grant is the result of a new international programme of economic support to Jamaica.

Canada, the Netherlands and West Germany are also participating in the programme.

The statement said Jamaica would use the Norwegian grant to buy fertiliser for its banana plantations and to finance technical assistance under a Norwegian-Jamaican project for cement production.

BRIEFS

NEW PRESS SECRETARY--A JBC [Jamaica Boradcasting Corporation] television news editor, Mr. Colin Campbell, is to be the next press secretary to the prime minister. On Monday, Mr. Campbell will succeed Mr. Louis Marriott. [Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 25 Jun 80 FL]

PERU

INCOMING MINISTER ASKS FOOD, FUEL PRICE INCREASE

PY261729 Tacna Radio Tacna in Spanish [Tentative] 1200 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Manuel Ulloa Elias, the new economy and finance minister, reported yesterday that the prices of some products which are now being sold at artificial prices will be increased in the next few days. Thus, food prices are increasing at the request of the Popular Action Party.

Ulloa Elias noted that some price increases have already taken place, such as those of edible oil and sugar. He made it clear that the outgoing government should implement its economic program since the incoming government cannot assume responsibility for the economic policy that has been implemented in recent years. He termed positive the simultaneous price increase of edible oil and sugar. He added that fuel prices may also increase before the change of government.

LABOR LEADER REJECTS PLEA FOR 'TRUCE' WITH NEW REGIME

PY261914 Tacna Radio Tacna in Spanish [Tentative] 1200 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Isidoro Gamarra, president of the General Confederation of Workers of Peru [CGTP], stated yesterday that it is one thing to propose a truce based on solid agreements.

In reply to a request for a [government-unions] truce proposed by Javier Alva Orlandini, a senator-elect and second vice president, the main CGTP leader said that no one should make senseless requests for a truce without clarifying the bases on which the truce would be carried out. He noted that politicians are used to making offers and proposing agreements based on promises with the only objective being to postpone problems, without solving them. Those in power have always sought to have a flexible view of the laws, which can always be stretched for them but always shrinked for the workers.

STRIKES IN VARIOUS PROFESSIONS DECLARED

PY262205 Paris AFP in Spanish 2003 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 26 Jun (AFP)--Twelve thousand Peruvian doctors today began an indefinite general strike supporting their 2,600 social security colleagues who completed their 14th day of stoppage today. The nonteaching staff of the 33 universities in the country also began a 24-hour strike today while 5,000 municipal workers of greater Lima will hold a 24-hour stoppage tomorrow, Friday. The pharmacists have also joined the doctors' strike with a 24-hour stoppage, claiming mistreatment by the Health Ministry.

URUGUAY

GENERAL INTERVIEWED ON 1981 ELECTIONS

PY241837 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] The number of candidates for mayors and departmental intendants [jefes comunales] at next year's elections will be determined by the number of political parties which may be functioning at that time, Gen Julio Cesar Rapela, chairman of the armed forces' political committee, has told El Espectador.

General Rapela also reported that negotiations to allow the radical Christian Union to take part in next year's election are underway. Commenting on the number of departmental intendant candidates, he said:

[Begin recording] [Rapela] Well, regarding departmental candidates--that is, candidates for departmental intendants--there should be one candidate for each party.

[Question] Does that mean there will be two candidates?

[Answer] Well, each party will have one candidate. If there are more than two parties, there will be more candidates.

[Question] Will the political parties' statute be ready before the constitutional plebiscite?

[Answer] [words indistinct] about the political parties, it has been stated time and again that the political parties will not have boards elected by their members until the constitution is approved. [end recording]

VENEZUELA

PRESIDENT APPOINTS NEW DEFENSE MINISTER

PA261611 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1505 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Caracas--The president has designated Gen Tomas Abreau Rascanieri as the new defense minister. This is the first Cabinet change since he took power on 12 March 1979.

Rascanieri, who was inspector general of the armed forces, replaces Gen Luis Enrique Rangel, who will retire on 5 July. The new defense minister will be sworn into office tomorrow, Friday.

It was also learned that there will be more military changes when other military officers retire after completing, like the defense minister, 30 years of service.

MEXICO

ILLEGAL SALVADORAN IMMIGRANTS DEPORTED

PA261540 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0134 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Jun (EFE)--Immigration authorities have reported that 45 Salvadorans who were in Mexico illegally were deported to El Salvador today. Most of them had been apprehended by the police while they wandered about the capital, without any documents, seeking employment.

Questioned by newsmen at the Mexico City International Airport, the Salvadorans said they left their country "because of the economic crisis" there. They said that the exodus of Salvadorans toward Mexico and other Central American countries is caused by the insecurity of El Salvador, where clashes between the left and the right are constantly on the rise.

Before being deported, the Salvadorans said that they had been treated humanely by the Mexican authorities, and that they had only planned to stay in Mexico until the situation in El Salvador returns to normal.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 127 30 June 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

New Integration Organization Created To Replace LAFTA A 1

BOLIVIA

President Gueiler Reiterates Gratitude to People C 1
Electoral Court Informs Gueiler of Officials' Meddling C 1
Voting Off to Slow Start; Irregularities 'Scarce' C 2
Siles Zuazo 'Virtual Winner' C 2
Holding Lead C 2
Santa Cruz Violence C 3
ADN Leading in Santa Cruz C 3
ADN Leads in Cochabamba C 3
Bomb Explodes in Tupiza MNRA Office, No Casualties C 4
Paz Says Military Planning To Sabotage Elections C 4
Order Guaranteed C 4
Troops Garrisoned C 5
COB Places Workers on State of Emergency C 5
EL DIARIO Warns of Grave World Economic Crisis [24 Jun] C 5

BRAZIL

Major Weapons Purchase by Saudi Arabia Announced D 1
Intervention of Sao Paulo Metalworkers Union Lifted D 1
Acts of Violence Reported in Three Cities D 1
Planning Minister Neto Reviews Economic Problems D 1
Government Approves Crop Subsidy for 1980-1981 [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 26 Jun] D 2
Briefs: Trade Deficit D 2

CHILE

Brazilian Foreign Minister Arrives for Official Visit E 1
Guerreiro Notes Strong Ties E 1
Meets With Pinochet E 1
Rojas Discusses Talks E 2
Figueiredo Visit Announced E 2
Bombing, Shooting Incidents Reported in Santiago E 2
Central Bank Head Says Inflation Under Control E 3
Briefs: Inflation, Exchange Rates; New Oil Platform; Arrival of French Mirages E 3

PARAGUAY

Gonzalez Delvalle Scheduled for Questioning 30 Jun [ABC COLOR 27 Jun] H 1
LA TRIBUNA Criticizes U.S. 'Interference' in Gonzalez Case [27 Jun] H 1

Alleged Uprising Leader Granted Asylum in Panama [HOY 27 Jun] H 2
Briefs: OLADE Membership Ends H 2

PERU

Prime Minister Says Armed Forces Support Belaunde J 1
No Top-Level Military Command Changes Foreseen J 1
Morales Bermudez Discusses Status of Newspapers J 1
New Nuclear Agreement With U.S. Lauded J 1
Doctors Threaten To Radicalize Strike J 2
Briefs: Fishing Agreement With Japan J 2

MEXICO

High-Level Nicaraguan Delegation Arrives for Talks M 1
Extradition of Somoza Officials [Havana Domestic] M 1
Transnationals Warned Against Interference M 2

PANAMA

El Salvador's Majano Visits To Talk With Torrijos N 1
Torrijos Apologizes [CRITICA 28 Jun] N 1
Majano News Conference N 2
Airport Interview N 3
Loan Agreement With Japan To Be Signed in New York [MATUTINO 26 Jun] N 4
Debate on Problems of Party System Urged N 5
Briefs: New Port Authority Director N 6

CENTRAL AMERICA

Foreign Ministers of 'Northern Triangle' To Meet 9 Jul P 1

COSTA RICA

Bowdler To Attend Conference on Cuban Refugees P 1
Deputy Calls for Probe of Illegal Arms Traffic P 1
Minister Denies Knowledge P 2

EL SALVADOR

Charges Withdrawn Against Panama in Arms Case P 2
High-Level Government Mission To Tour Europe [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 24 Jun] P 3
Army Continues To Occupy University, Patrol Streets P 3
Managua Details Violence P 4
Government Communique P 4
Press Barred From Campus P 5
Army Continues Search P 5
Bodies, Munitions, Propaganda Found [LA CRONICA 26 Jun] P 6
'Clandestine Cemetery' Discovered P 7
'Secret Tunnel' Escape Route P 7
Explosions, Fire at University P 8
Anticommunist Army Bombs Jesuit-Run University P 8

GUATEMALA

Labor Minister Asks Respect for Kidnapped Leaders' Lives P 8

HONDURAS

Massacre Charge Affects Church-State Relations P 9

NICARAGUA

Ortega Doubts U.S. Intervention in El Salvador P 10
Plans To Refine Mexican Crude Under Discussion P 10
Junta Members Postpone Visit to Costa Rica P 10
Borge Denies Giving Financial Help to Costa Rican P 11
[BARRICADA 22 Jun]
State Council Approves Bill on Oil Price Hike P 11
Plan To Draft New Labor Code Approved P 11
Government Junta Nationalizes U.S.-Owned Factory P 12
[Havana Domestic]
Briefs: Ambassadors' Credentials; Netherlands Loan; P 12
Oil Consumption Costs

CUBA

GRANMA Reports 2-Day Mariel Departures, Arrivals Q 1
26 Jun Total Q 1
27 Jun Total Q 1
Castro Calls for Nonaligned Solidarity With Angola Q 1
Amended 1976-80 Trade Protocol With USSR Ratified Q 1
USSR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Visits Q 2
Science-Technology Cooperation Protocol With PDRY Signed Q 2
CEMA Meeting on Monetary-Financial Affairs Ends Q 2
Malmierca Arrives in Romania on Official Visit [cross-reference] Q 2

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Adams Holds Press Conference on Return From PRC S 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 25 Jun]

JAMAICA

Prime Minister Manley Address Supporters' Rally S 1
[Havana Domestic]
Seaga 'Deeply Suspicious' of Thwarted Coup S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 24 Jun]
JLP Issues Statement Opposing Coup Attempts [DAILY GLEANER 24 Jun] S 3
JDF's Neish Reveals Details of Failed Coup [DAILY GLEANER 24 Jun] S 5
Seven Soldiers Charged S 7
Moonex Manager Hart Arrested, Charged [DAILY GLEANER 24 Jun] S 7

NEW INTEGRATION ORGANIZATION CREATED TO REPLACE LAFTA

PA281536 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2214 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Acapulco, Mexico, 27 Jun (EFE)--The Latin American Integration Association [ALADI] was created here today after the Latin American Free Trade Association [LAFTA] officially announced its formation. The "birth certificate" of the new association will be formalized at a meeting to be held in Montevideo in July.

It was said here that LAFTA died when its functions were paralyzed, and its death announcement coincided with nightfall in this Mexican beach resort where intensive negotiations were held for 11 days to create ALADI. However, ALADI's creation was not simple.

If the 11 countries attending the 19th special LAFTA meeting were in agreement on the need to reorganize the organization, they did not agree on the manner in which it should be done. In the end, those who wanted to draft a treaty adhering to the concept of a new organization with more modest goals than those of LAFTA--goals which should lead with greater assurance to the final Latin American integration--prevailed.

For the moment, according to experts meeting here, the most important new element included in the new juridical instrument is the one dealing with "limited range agreements," which will allow expandable bilateral negotiations and may give rise to a series of regional agreements. This new provision can facilitate interregional trade, since tariff preferences between two countries can exclude others who also have the option to join them.

The treaty in itself is a considerable inovation because, according to its authors, it is a "document-framework" which hopes to indicate the general lines of regional commerce, but without entering into a detailed regulation which could become an obstacle for its development. The treaty describes what will be a "region of tariff preferences," instead of the "free trade region" sought by LAFTA nad whose failure had so much influence in the disappearance of the organization created by the Montevideo treaty.

According to integration technicians, it is a step back, but it could solidify the expectations of a tariff union, or even a common market, during the beginnings of the coming century. At any rate, the ALADI will be based on principles of pluralism, flexibility, convergence, variable treatment and agreements among its members. In this manner, the main residue of LAFTA, the so-called "historical heritage," will be extended by means of negotiations, which will develop during 1981 and according to which the concessions granted during the past 20 years will be renewed, eliminated or renegotiated.

Another problem which must be solved is that of the LAFTA payroll, made up of some 200 persons living in Montevideo.

The 19th special LAFTA meeting began last 16 June in this port located 411 km southwest of the Mexican capital.

PRESIDENT GUEILER REITERATES GRATITUDE TO PEOPLE

PY292141 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 2100 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] President Lidia Gueiler has had the kindness to say a few words directly from election headquarters. These are the president's words:

[Begin Gueiler recording] I wish to thank you for giving me this opportunity, and I again wish to repeat my eternal thanks to, in the first place, this marvelous people, because it is their victory and because I as president have done nothing but implement what the people desire, supported by my Cabinet. I hope that these marvelous people get the president that they deserve and that he will lead them along the correct path toward social justice.

I am very happy today, and I say especially to the women, whom I have represented with great sacrifice, that I sincerely hope that they are also happy because a woman has carried out her duty to her people and has reached this very important moment. I send cordial greetings to my fellow Bolivians. [end recording]

ELECTORAL COURT INFORMS GUEILER OF OFFICIALS' MEDDLING

PY271405 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Members of the national Electoral Court reported to President Lidia Gueiler Tejada, in a letter handed to her personally, that some of her immediate coworkers--that is, ministers, prefects, mayors and subprefects--are being partial in exercising their functions during the present electoral process.

The letter delivered to the president says that the charges have been made by the candidates Roberto Jordan Pando and Guillermo Bedregal and also by ([name indistinct] Ondarza) and Guillermo Fortun. Another paragraph of the letter says: The national Electoral Court expresses to you its deep concern at the constant charges made by representatives of political parties, fronts and coalitions at each meeting granted them by the court.

It is made clear, however, that some of the charges lack documentary proof, but that the number of charges made until today is alarming. The letter also says that copies of several of the charges were submitted to the executive branch at the time they were made.

The letter concludes: The national Electoral Court requests you to notify the ministers to abstain from exercising political influence in the elections to be held on 29 June and to instruct prefects, subprefects and mayors to abstain from assuming postures which are against the stipulations of the Electoral Law which is the basis of this process.

As a reply the president said the following:

[Begin Gueiler recording] All this has, in fact, been passed on to the Interior Ministry and my government has given the appropriate instruction. Furthermore, the interior minister has asked the ministers to provide the Electoral Court with vehicles. I feel absolutely certain that all the ministers will respond to the image of the government which is wholly impartial, and I believe that this is the best guarantee we can give. We are working, of course, toward the goal of being together as a team on Sunday--all the Cabinet--and doing all we can to assure the people tranquillity in the first place and also to provide them with information in accordance with the reports we receive from the Electoral Court. [end recording]

VOTING OFF TO SLOW START; IRREGULARITIES 'SCARCE'

PY292017 Paris AFP in Spanish 1948 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 29 Jun (AFP)--It has been reported here that the majority of the Bolivians voting in today's general elections cast their votes this afternoon because the morning voting was not up to what had been expected.

According to reports received in La Paz, people throughout the country began to turn up after noon to cast their votes. Charges of irregularities have been very scarce, and the voting has been carried out normally up to 1720 GMT.

It is nevertheless expected that there will be more than 1.5 million Bolivians voting today. The electoral lists register just over 2 million voters. The Bolivian press has explained that the delay of the voters is due to the terrorist campaign that has been unleashed during the past few weeks throughout the country, a campaign that has taken the lives of five people in a month.

Siles Zuazo 'Virtual Winner'

PY300224 Paris AFP in Spanish 0145 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 29 Jun (AFP)--Vote returns at 2000 local time (0000 GMT) showed that Hernan Siles Zuazo, the center-leftist leader of the People's Democratic Union is the virtual winner of the presidential elections held today throughout Bolivia.

Former dictator Hugo Banzer is close behind, vying for second place with Victor Paz Estenssoro, candidate of the National Revolutionary Movement. Many polls had Paz Estenssoro the certain winner because of the official nature of his candidacy, because of the paternalistic image given to his candidacy and because during the election campaign there were many charges of fraud against him.

Vote counts at 0000 GMT gave 36.5 percent to Hernan Siles Zuazo, 23 percent to Hugo Banzer; 13 percent to Victor Paz Estenssoro, and 9.5 percent to Marcelo Quiroga Santacruz, leader of Socialist Party One.

Holding Lead

PY301307 Paris AFP in Spanish 1248 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 30 Jun (AFP)--Hernan Siles Zuazo is strengthening his position as the winner by relative majority in the Bolivian general elections according to the unofficial count of 802,016 votes.

The Electoral Network, a private organization of radio stations and newspapers, delivered the following results as of 1200 GMT:

1.	Hernan Siles Zuazo:	272,271 votes,	33.95 percent
2.	Hugo Banzer Suarez:	155,954 votes,	19.45 percent
3.	Victor Paz Estenssoro:	115,396 votes,	14.39 percent
4.	Marcelo Quiroga Santacruz:	91,775 votes,	11.40 percent
5.	Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas:	19,910 votes,	2.48 percent

Santa Cruz Violence

PY292046 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 2006 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Relay from Santa Cruz]

[Excerpt] There have been several violent incidents during the day, but they were not serious. They caused concern among the electorate. Nevertheless, the atmosphere cleared when everything returned to normal, and balloting continues without any major problem. There has been a report of a violent clash in the district of (Villa Perin) between groups belonging to the People's Democratic Union and the National Revolutionary Movement. Fisticuffs were exchanged, and someone began shooting. It is said that one person was injured in the clash.

ADN Leading in Santa Cruz

PY300242 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0220 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Relay from Santa Cruz; all figures as heard]

[Text] Official details have been released by the departmental Electoral Court. The returns from 47 balloting booths have been released and are as follows:

People's Democratic Union	UDP	1,753
National and Democratic Action	ADN	3,420
United National Revolutionary Movement	MNR-U	186
National Revolutionary Movement	MNR	2,166
National Alliance of Leftist Forces	AFIN-MNR	49
Socialist Party One	PS-1	611
Bolivian Unity Party	PUB	38
Authentic Revolutionary Party	PRA	168
National Revolutionary Party of the Left	PRIN	42
Tupac Katari Indian Movement	MITKA	171
Bolivian Socialist Falange	FSB	293
Tupac Katari Indian Movement One	MITKA-1	23
Blank		243
Null		262

This makes a total of 9,421 votes that have been counted; 3,751 persons did not vote.

ADN Leads in Cochabamba

PY300050 La Paz Radio Difusora Cristal in Spanish 0030 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Relay from Cochabamba]

[Excerpt] The following is the vote count issued by the local Electoral Court. Out of 75 voting tables that have been scrutinized in Cochabamba, this is the count:

National Democratic Action	ADN	3,885
People's Democratic Union	UDP	3,593
Socialist Party One	PS-1	1,715
National Revolutionary Movement	MNR	1,136
New Alternative Revolutionary Democratic Front	FDR-NA	597
Bolivian Unity Party	PUB	266
Authentic Revolutionary Party	PRA	915
United National Revolutionary Movement	MNR-U	100
National Revolutionary Party of the Left	PRIN	94

Tupac Katari Indian Movement	MITKA	101
Bolivian Socialist Falange	FSB	170

BOMB EXPLODES IN TUPIZA MNRA OFFICE, NO CASUALTIES

PY271622 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] A report has arrived from Tupiza on a new terrorist attack which, fortunately, did not claim any victims. The report says that a bomb totally destroyed the offices of the National Revolutionary Movement Alliance. The explosion took place at 0400 this morning. The people of Tupiza have repudiated the deed and asked for a thorough investigation of the case in order to put an end to the terrorist attacks.

PAZ SAYS MILITARY PLANNING TO SABOTAGE ELECTIONS

PA290410 Paris AFP in Spanish 0354 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 28 Jun (AFP)--Victor Paz Estenssoro, three times president of the republic and present candidate for the presidency, has reported that some top army officers have decided to "suspend the 29 June general elections."

According to Paz Estenssoro, Col Rolando Canido, chief of the regiment in Puerto Suarez on the border with Brazil, has decided "on his own authority to suspend the elections in that area."

"Similarly, the naval unit in Quijarro, on the border with Paraguay, also took measures to prevent the elections from taking place," Paz Estenssoro concluded in his report to the AFP office in La Paz.

Order Guaranteed

PY280138 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] The armed forces general command, with regard to the recent terrorist acts that have taken place in the country, has released the following communique:

The armed forces of the nation strongly condemn any terrorist act and reiterate their firm resolve to enforce peace and order in the national territory and to guarantee the security of all Bolivian homes. They also call on the people to remain calm and use good sense in view of provocations by people who advocate division and bloodshed in the country. The armed forces also state their desire to cooperate in the investigations of these anti-Bolivian activities so that laws are strongly and quickly applied to the people responsible and to those who encourage these inhuman acts.

Gen Armando Reyes Villa, commander in chief of the armed forces, also released the following communique:

The Bolivian people find themselves confronting a historic commitment. They must choose their destiny and demonstrate that they want to establish a state of law to peacefully develop their activities. To reach this objective, there is a need, now more than ever, to show common sense and serenity. Nothing is gained through violence as this creates hate and dangerously divides the Bolivian people. Therefore, in the name of the armed forces, I ask the people to remain calm, to contribute with their efforts to peace and understanding among all. The future of the country depends on the attitude of the people, the chief of the armed forces states in conclusion of his declaration to the Bolivian people.

Troops Garrisoned

PA291306 Paris AFP in Spanish 1241 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 29 Jun (AFP)--The Bolivian Armed Forces will guarantee today's elections in which the president, vice president, 27 senators and 127 deputies will be elected for the 1980-85 term, it was officially announced here today.

The troops have been garrisoned since 0000 Sunday as a "precautionary measure," it was stated in the high command.

Bolivian laws prohibit the soldiers from voting while displaying political slogans. However, the officers, noncommissioned officers and troops of the armed forces may vote in uniform without carrying weapons and with the specific obligation of remaining at the polls just long enough to vote. Subsequently, they must return to their garrisons where they will remain until Monday.

COB PLACES WORKERS ON STATE OF EMERGENCY

PA291409 Paris AFP in Spanish 1345 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 29 Jun (AFP)--The Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) today placed 500,000 Bolivian workers on a state of emergency "to guarantee the holding of general elections," it was reported in a labor communique issued here today.

The COB warns Bolivian workers to "remain alert throughout today's election to prevent the provocations and ultrarightist attempts" so that "the Bolivian people freely express their democratic will."

The COB reiterated today that "in case of an antidemocratic coup d'etat in Bolivia, a general strike will immediately and automatically begin in the mines, oilfields and factories throughout the country. All public services will be suspended, except for emergency services, and streets, highways, railroads and airports will be blocked."

The COB communique invites all workers and their families to participate in the elections so that "the orderly and peaceful mobilization of the people will allow them to remain watchful and vigilant to defend their legitimate right to self-determination."

The workers' mobilization ordered by the COB indicates that Bolivian workers today, when there is no work, must "have the patriotic duty of keeping their eyes and ears open to detect any antidemocratic attempt."

Some 2 million Bolivians may participate in today's general elections.

Only some maintenance, industrial and foundry workers are working today in Bolivia since it is Sunday.

EL DIARIO WARNS OF GRAVE WORLD ECONOMIC CRISIS

PY271814 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 24 Jun 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The Dangerous Recession"]

[Text] For some time now there have been symptoms of a dangerous economic recession. This fear was confirmed when, in Venice, very clear remarks were made by the heads of the governments that have the greatest influence in the world's economic sector.

If the crisis that is emerging throughout the world is added to the conflicts of a political nature, then it is not very difficult to arrive at a pessimistic conclusion regarding humanity's future.

The first reactions to the summit meeting agree on one point: the danger to the world's economy. The chiefs of state of the most important powers have expressed discouraging opinions, and everything seems to point to the fact that each individual party will make the effort of trying to take important steps to relieve the situation which, as we said above, is becoming ever more difficult due to other ingredients such as the drive by some powers for a greater ideological expansion, the unleashed ambitions for world leadership and the desire to destabilize one another.

It is natural that the first concern of the heads of state who met at the "summit" is the price of oil, the decline in the principal stocks of their oil and derivatives and the freeze policy of those who have in their hands this precious raw material which they manage with large doses of political interference. Thus, one of the reactions of the U.S. President was directed against this policy when he condemned the recent price increase ordered by OPEC, and this was immediately supported by the French president, who said: "The oil consumer countries must separate economic development from oil consumption so that the ups and downs of oil supply and prices will have less harmful effects." It is therefore clear that one of the factors leading to greater economic and political disturbances is linked to oil: the policy that is being followed, due to OPEC, regarding oil and the great influences, with harmful trends, that surround this raw material which undoubtedly is very valuable for the development of nations.

The other economic-financial problems are in line with those mentioned above. They are intrinsically linked with raw materials, their gradual depletion, the lack of prospects for replacing them, the decline in food reserves in many parts of the world and the consequent state of hunger for millions of individuals. The total sum of these evils can, in the short term, cause another economic recession with serious consequences for a large part of humanity. It is natural that the first effect will be the unemployment of masses of workers with its attendant hunger and misery, something that has happened in the past; and it has caused uprisings which have had unsuspected consequences for the political stability of nations.

Now is the time that the great statesmen, really qualified economists and men of good will should contribute to the solution of this serious situation. Moreover, political-ideological interests will play a very important role and a wary eye will have to be kept on the actions of totalitarian regimes, which are absolutely inhuman and which act without scruples on these occasions. Whatever is said and done during the summit meeting will not give guidelines regarding the sincerity of some of the statesmen and the purposes that encourage them to face this new economic danger.

MAJOR WEAPONS PURCHASE BY SAUDI ARABIA ANNOUNCED

FY261327 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 1200 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Sao Jose dos Campos--A high-ranking military source has stressed that the Brazilian armaments industry has the chance of making its largest armaments deal to date, and with only one client.

The deal will be carried out with Saudi Arabia and could possibly amount to more than $100 million in its first stage.

According to the source, an Arab military delegation on Tuesday visited the aerospace complex and the armament industries of Sao Jose dos Campos, where they closed a deal for the purchase of weapons.

INTERVENTION OF SAO PAULO METALWORKERS UNIONS LIFTED

FY281816 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Labor Minister Murilo Macedo has announced that the government will lift the intervention of the unions of metalworkers of Sao Bernardo and Santo Andre as of the end of June. He added that he will appoint an executive board made up of metalworkers which will be charged with calling elections for the new board members.

ACTS OF VIOLENCE REPORTED IN THREE CITIES

FY280344 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0200 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Three attacks which took place today in different states will have great repercussions in tomorrow's newspapers.

The first attack took place in Belo Horizonte where a powerful bomb exploded in the house of a Minas Gerais journalist, site of the professional journalists union. The perpetrators of the attack spray-painted slogans on the wall saying: Here is the den of communists, and, long-live the anticommunist pope.

In Curitiba, unidentified persons raided the office of Deputy (Gino Quirino), burned papers and took several briefcases with documents. (Quirino), former coordinator of the Parana State land pastoral, has been concerned about the fate of small farmers and rural state workers.

The last attack, and the most serious one, took place in Rio de Janeiro at the auditorium of the financial administration school located on the 7th floor of the Finance Ministry. The fire started here from unknown causes but did not spread to other rooms owing to the immediate action of officials who activated the extinguisher system. Planning Minister Delfim Neto was holding a meeting with businessmen on the 7th floor, while Minister Helio Beltrao was getting ready to give a lecture on the 10th floor.

PLANNING MINISTER NETO REVIEWS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

FY281932 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Excerpts] At a meeting with 18 businessmen in his Rio de Janeiro office, Planning Minister Delfim Neto has announced that wheat subsidies will be reduced now and that oil subsidies will also be discontinued in September.

Neto said that Brazil now has a high inflation which will begin to drop. He said: If we took this semester as a reference inflation is already declining. If we could discontinue all subsidies now inflation would drop drastically in 6 months. While we unfortunately cannot do that major subsidies are already being eliminated.

Neto said that Brazil is coping simultaneously with three major problems: first, inflation which he believes is already being reduced; secondly, the balance of payments, which is now going quite well since exports are estimated at between $20 and $25.5 billion, while imports are also estimated at [figure indistinct]. He expressed his full confidence in the entry of foreign capital and reported that contracts for more than $3 billion were signed as of early June.

The third major problem is energy. Neto said that by 1984-1985 Brazil will have a petroleum supply of 500,000 barrels per day and that its production of alcohol and coal at that time will be equivalent to 170,000 and 130,000 barrels of oil daily.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES CROP SUBSIDY FOR 1980-1981

PY271448 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Jun 80 p 32

[From the Brasilia agency]

[Excerpt] The National Monetary Council (CMN) yesterday approved the new basic production cost [valores basicos de custeio--VBC--for financing agricultural production per unit land]--for the planting of the 1980-1981 harvest, which includes average readjustments of more than 100 percent. At the same time greater restrictions have been imposed on the granting of rural loans for soybean planters and large farmers in other words, for those who made a profit of over 5 million cruceiros from agricultural production. The reimbursements to be made by PROAGRO [expansion unkown--has to do with agricultural insurance] in the case of a harvest loss, as of now will only cover 80 percent of the loan, against 100 percent for the last harvest.

Agriculture Minister Amaury Stabile has asserted that the restrictions imposed on the large farmers, who will have the right to 80 percent of the VB by way of financing their costs, should not provoke any great alteration in the expansion of agricultural production because they represent only 4.4 percent of the farmers that received financing last year. Thus, he maintains his forecast that there will be a 5 percent increase in planting: This will cause an increase of 4 to 5 million tons of grain on the market in 1981. This year's harvest amounted to 52 million tons.

The cost financing will amount to 220 billion cruceiros, 40 billion cruzeiros more than the budget of 179 billion cruzeiros [figures as published]. Finance Minister Ernane Galveas has said that the government is studying two alternatives for covering this 40-billion cruceiro deficit.

BRIEFS

TRADE DEFICIT--During the period January-May 1980 the Brazilian trade balance accrued a deficit amounting to $1,814,700,000. Finance Minister Ernane Galveas' forecast of a $48-million surplus in May's trade balance was not achieved. Exports amounted to $1,925,500,000; thus, the profit amounted to only $10.5 million. [Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 1200 GMT 26 Jun 80 PY]

BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

PY262156 Paris AFP in Spanish 1912 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 26 Jun (AFP)--Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro arrived at 1440 local time (1840 GMT) here today on an official 3-day visit to Chile.

Saraiva Guerreiro was welcomed at the Merino Benitez international airport by his Chilean counterpart, Rene Rojas Galdames, with whom he will hold several working meetings beginning today, and which will end on Saturday with the signing of a joint declaration.

Guerreiro Notes Strong Ties

PY271426 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro and his large entourage arrived yesterday in Santiago aboard Varig flight No 922. Chatting briefly with journalists, he said that Chile and Brazil have many plans for future undertakings and that there are possibilities of cooperation for the well-being of both parties.

[Begin Saraiva recording] I am very pleased to be in Santiago, Chile. This is a very happy time for all of us since our two countries have always had strong ties of friendship and also because Chile and Brazil have many plans of future joint undertakings and there are many possibilities of cooperation for the well-being of both parties. I, therefore, believe that this is a very important visit. Let me express my great admiration for the Chilean nation. [end recording]

Asked whether Brazil is not implementing a political offensive, he said that it is not a political offensive but rather a campaign of friendship and good will.

The Brazilian and Chilean foreign ministers yesterday held their first work meeting in the Red Room of the Foreign Ministry. Accompanied by their advisers, they discussed bilateral issues and exchanged opinions on international affairs. The visiting Brazilian diplomat later held a meeting at the supreme court building with Jose Maria Eizaguirre, acting Supreme Court president.

During a reception held at the Coutino Palace by Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames in honor of his Brazilian colleague, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro was decorated with the Bernardo O'Higgins Cross. In their speeches delivered during the ceremony, both foreign ministers expressed that they are confident that their meetings will strengthen even more the present level of diplomatic relations and cooperation between both countries.

Meets With Pinochet

PY271846 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1648 GMT 27 Jun 80

[By Rene Oviedo]

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 27 Jun (LATIN)--Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro today held a 30-minute meeting with Chilean President Augusto Pinochet during which they discussed bilateral issues.

Pinochet and his Brazilian guest lunched at Government House with Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames, Brazilian Ambassador Raul de Vicenzi, Chilean Ambassador Fernando Zegers, and members of Saraiva's entourage.

Prior to this, Saraiva held a second meeting with Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas. According to local diplomatic sources, among the subjects discussed at this meeting were the plans to install in Brazil a Chilean copper refinery and the construction in Chile of a Brazilian aluminum factory.

They also discussed prospects that may interest Brazilian financiers in the exploration and exploitation of natural gas and oil in the Strait of Magellan, located 2,500 km south of Santiago.

Rojas Discusses Talks

PY281345 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Rene Rojas reported that he studied bilateral relations with his colleague Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro during their two private meetings in this capital. He added that during the meetings it was found with satisfaction that the relations on the social and economic levels have made progress and that there are great possibilities of broadening them further in the near future.

The Chilean Foreign Minister also said that he studied general Latin American problems and the world situation with his Brazilian counterpart. The foreign ministers also installed the commission for bilateral cooperation during a ceremony held at the Andres Bello diplomatic academy. On that occasion Foreign Minister Rene Rojas stressed that cultural relations emphasize the historic friendship uniting Chile and Brazil.

The Brazilian foreign minister will return home today after signing a joint declaration with his Chilean counterpart in the Red Room of the Foreign Ministry. On that occasion the exact date will be given for President Joao Baptista Figueiredo's visit to this country.

Figueiredo Visit Announced

PY281735 Paris AFP in Spanish 1557 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Santiago, 28 Jun (AFP)--Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo will visit Chile from 8-10 October, it was officially reported here today. The announcement was made at the end of the 3-day talks held here by Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro.

The Brazilian Foreign Minister and his Chilean counterpart, Rene Rojas Galdames, today signed a joint declaration in which they outlined the views shared by their countries both on international issues and in the area of bilateral cooperation. In addition to announcing President Figueiredo's visit, the document also states that the Chilean foreign minister will visit Brazil at a date to be set through diplomatic channels.

With the signing of this declaration, Saraiva Guerreiro ended his official activities in Santiago which included a meeting with President Augusto Pinochet. He will return to Brazil within the next few hours.

BOMBING, SHOOTING INCIDENTS REPORTED IN SANTIAGO

PY271504 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Unknown persons threw a Molotov cocktail at industrialist (Miguel Canales Losito's) house at 4070 Luis Ballador St in the San Miguel neighborhood. The bomb only damaged a Peugeot that was parked in the house's yard.

It is believed that three workers who were fired last week from Miguel Canales' factory are the perpetrators of the attack. They are: (Roberto Rojas), (Fabian Hernandez) and (Hugo Torres), all of whom are being sought by police.

The police are also investigating another strange attack. Three unknown persons who were in a red (?Ochimin) car fired shots at the central clinic building located at 362 San Isidro St in Santiago. Two bullets hit the main door and a third one hit a parked car. The directors of the clinic said they did not know the motives for this attack.

CENTRAL BANK HEAD SAYS INFLATION UNDER CONTROL

PY271854 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Alvaro Bardon, president of the Central Bank of Chile, has said that Chilean trade this year will surpass $10.5 billion, that inflation is technically under control and that the time has come to start changing the international exchange law.

In a press conference, Alvaro Bardon noted that in the first 5 months of the year Chilean exports increased by 45 percent and imports by 50 percent. He added that if this trend continues, Chilean trade in 1980 will total about $10.5 billion. He noted that at any rate it is estimated that export figures will surpass import figures by $732 million. He noted, however, that gross foreign reserves total $3,478,000,000, while net reserves--that is, discounting short-term payments--total $1,470,000,000. He also said that the increase of circulating money is within central bank estimates. He added that all this, in addition to a balanced budget and the purchase of dollars or other currencies that enter the country, shows that inflation in Chile is technically under control.

BRIEFS

INFLATION, EXCHANGE RATES--Alvaro Bardon, president of the Chilean Central Bank, said today that the inflation rate this year will total 28 percent. Moreover, he said that he believes the dollar exchange rate should stay the same, 39 Chilean pesos per dollar, because trade figures until May registered a deficit of $100 million while gross reserves total $3.4 billion. He added that Chilean production must increase by 8 percent, and that employment will continue to increase by 3 to 4 percent per year. He noted that it is very unlikely that the Chilean economy will experience any changes. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Jun 80 PY]

NEW OIL PLATFORM--Punta Arenas, Chile, 25 Jun (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that the first mobile platform for submarine oil prospecting built in Chile was commissioned today. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0413 GMT 26 May 80 PY]

ARRIVAL OF FRENCH MIRAGES--Santiago, Chile, 27 Jun (AFP)--It was reported here that the first of 16 French Mirage aircraft purchased from France by the Chilean Air Force arrived here on Thursday aboard a special transport aircraft. This is a flight instruction aircraft. The other planes will arrive in Chile in the first week of July. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1123 GMT 27 Jun 80 PY]

GONZALEZ DELVALLE SCHEDULED FOR QUESTIONING 30 JUNE

PY271911 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 27 Jun 80 p 13

[Excerpt] First Criminal Judge Sixto Milciades Rivas Soler yesterday summoned Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle to appear in court next Monday at 0830 to attend a hearing in which he will be questioned on charge of having allegedly violated Law 209 brought against him by Attorney General Clotildo Gimenez Benitez.

The hearing for Gonzalez Delvalle's questioning was set at the request of Francisco Jose de Vargas, counsel for the defense and legal adviser of the Paraguayan Union of Journalists.

LA TRIBUNA CRITICIZES U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' IN GONZALEZ CASE

PY292016 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 27 Jun 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Strange Declaration"]

[Text] We publish in this issue an AFP dispatch saying that "the U.S. Government is 'quite concerned' about the arrest of Paraguayan journalist Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle in Asuncion." The dispatch also says that, according to official spokesman Tom Reston, "Gonzalez Delvalle was arrested yesterday, Wednesday, for having written an article that, according to the authorities, 'incited civil disobedience against the government of Gen Alfredo Stroessner.'"

The information carried in that report is really strange. In the first place, it is strange because of the procedure of resorting to a public declaration to express a concern which, if it does exist and is legitimate, has diplomatic channels open for its conveyance. In the second place, the information is strange because it shows the misinformation affecting the U.S. Department of State. It is difficult to believe that this department is misinformed, but we must admit the possibility to avoid attributing to that department an invention to distort facts regarding Gonzalez Devalle's case, since Gonzalez Delvalle has at no time written to call for disobedience to the government of General Stroessner.

The crime of which he has been accused by the state prosecutor's office has to do with expressions--clearly inappropriate--made by him and giving his points of view regarding a court process; they did not, however, convey any open political intention. The problem was, in fact, debated, studied and solved centuries ago. Saint Thomas Aquinas dedicated himself to it and one of the latest legal-philosophical works dealing with it was Gustavo Radbruch's "legal arbitrariness and justice beyond the law."

But this is not the question we are dealing with.

The alarming thing is the casual way in which a clear interference in the domestic affairs of a state is expressed. To tell the truth, U.S. diplomacy has never been characterized by finding the poise to make it outstanding; it has always oscillated between brutal frankness and the more dangerous naivete.

But the report also adds other highly interesting information. It says that the newsman indicated today had the opportunity during his visit to the country of the north to meet "a number of high state department officials," as reported by the UPI news agency.

What happened at those unpublicized meetings? And what is the reason for all this attention on the part of those officials, since it is known that such attention is not paid either lavishly or easily?

If this report and these objective facts are seen in relation to the unquestionable diligence with which the State Department sponsors visits by local politicians rep e-senting well-defined sectors which are openly adverse to the government, we can only draw the legitimate conclusion that well-defined interests are at work in that important American organ, interests with points of view closely associated with political currents in our nation.

In other words, it is clear that in those U.S. Government circles there are positions, attitudes and schemes which are openly opposed to the Paraguayan Government and which in certain cases lead to attitudes of clear interference in this country.

It is hard to establish the importance of those circles and it is also difficult to foresee the future course of relations, in view of the possibility of changes resulting from the upcoming elections. There is no doubt, however, that the relations between the two states are not at their best.

The verification of these disagreements should lead to serious reflection. A legal case must not be distorted or manipulated thusly for purposes having nothing to do with justice, as can be inferred from the report to which we have referred.

Still less acceptible is the fact that these interferences would aggravate the present situation of a newsman, who, in any case, is presumed innocent and without criminal intention, until proven otherwise.

No one would be able to assert with good reason that the processes which have taken place so far in similar cases have had any illegal origin. Such are thus the exclusive business of those who have expressed them.

The thing which must not be admitted from any point of view is the intention of pre-scribing steps to be taken by a state which are contrary to the stiuplations of its own laws, based on its legitimate sovereignty.

ALLEGED UPRISING LEADER GRANTED ASYLUM IN PANAMA

PY271841 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 27 Jun 80 p 7

[Text] The Paraguayan Foreign Ministry yesterday issued the appropriate safe-conduct to travel to Panama to Victoriano Centurion, a Paraguayan citizen who has been granted asylum at the Panamanian Embassy in Asuncion since 31 May.

Centurion is regarded by government officials as the alleged leader of an armed group which hijacked a bus of the Caaguazu line on the night of 6 March on Highway VII, near Caaguazu. The group stripped several passengers of their money and jewels. Later, police forces pursued the group and engaged with them in an armed clash, from which Centurion was able to escape.

Centurion departed for Panama last night via Braniff, thanks to the documents granted to him by the government at the request of the Panamanian Embassy in Asuncion headed by Ambassador Col Alejandro Arauz, who had first informed his government and then the Paraguayan Foreign Ministry of Centurion's entry into the embassy. He then requested that the appropriate safe-conduct be issued to Centurion.

BRIEFS

OLADE MEMBERSHIP ENDS--Paraguay is no longer a member of the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) because it has not paid its dues for several years. [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 12 Jun 80 p 9 PY]

PRIME MINISTER SAYS ARMED FORCES SUPPORT BELAUNDE

PY271607 Tacna Radio Tacna in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Gen Pedro Richter Prada, prime minister and war minister of Peru, has stated in Caracas that the Peruvian Armed Forces will give their full support to the government of Fernando Belaunde Terry, who will be inaugurated on 28 July.

The plane in which General Richter was returning to Lima had to make an emergency landing 10 minutes after taking off from the Maiquetia Airport, near Caracas. Official sources have reported that the Peruvian Air Force plane that was taking General Richter back to Peru after a 6-day official visit to Venezuela had to make an emergency landing in view of (?problems in its main turbine).

Later, General Richter left Caracas in a Venezuelan Air Force aircraft. Richter, who is also commander of the Peruvian Army, went to Venezuela to attend the celebrations held on Tuesday, 24 June, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Battle of Carabobo.

NO TOP-LEVEL MILITARY COMMAND CHANGES FORESEEN

PY281510 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] No changes will be made in the air force command, incoming Aeronautics Minister Lt Gen Jose Gagliardi Schiaffino (ret) stated yesterday at the end of a meeting of incoming ministers chaired by President-elect Belaunde. He noted that there are no reasons to make changes of any kind in the air force. He said he believed there was no reason to make change in the other two forces either, but noted that the respective ministers should report about that.

For his part, War Minister Maj Gen Jorge Muniz Luna reported that Gen Pedro Richter Prada will retain his post of commander in chief of the army and that Maj Gen Rafael Hoyos Rubio will retain his post as chief of the Armed Forces Joint Command. These officers will have to retain their posts because [words indistinct].

MORALES BERMUDEZ DISCUSSES STATUS OF NEWSPAPERS

PY281711 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Excerpts] President Morales Bermudez and President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry yesterday attended the reception given by Papal Nuncio Msgr (Mario Daglio Ferri) on the occasion of the pope's day, which is commemorated tomorrow, Sunday, 29 June. They stayed at the nunciature for nearly an hour, talked to each other and made statements to the press.

President Morales Bermudez said that any solution on the newspaper enterprises should necessarily take into account the financial status of those enterprises. He pointed out that the comptroller general has not yet completed the auditing of the newspaper enterprises. He said that to reach any solution one must know the financial status of the enterprises, which should be the starting point to define [words indistinct].

NEW NUCLEAR AGREEMENT WITH U.S. LAUDED

PY271441 Tacna Radio Tacna in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Peru today became the third Latin American country to enter the nuclear field after signing a cooperation agreement with the United States whereby the latter agrees to provide Peru with fuel, materials and technology to develop atomic energy.

Peruvian Ambassador Alfonso Arias Schreiber yesterday signed at the U.S. State Department a cooperation agreement on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy with the U.S. Government.

Washington diplomatic sources have pointed out the fact that the Peruvian-U.S. agreement was signed virtually only 1 month after the signing in Buenos Aires of the Argentine-Brazilian nuclear cooperation agreement by Presidents Jorge Rafael Videla and Joao Figueiredo.

DOCTORS THREATEN TO RADICALIZE STRIKE

PY281633 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] The doctors strike will be radicalized as of Monday, 30 June, if their socio-economic demands are not met by then, an authorized spokesman for the Peruvian medical federation has announced. They also (?rejected) the coercive measures adopted against dozens of doctors working for the social security service and military institutes.

Dr (Cesar Lopez Silva) and Dr (Roberto Yata Lorca), president and public relations secretary of the federation, have said that the doctors will radicalize the strike by refusing to sign medical documents such as certificates of health, birth, death and so forth.

Among other drastic measures, they will close their private offices and will not report to private hospitals and other nongovernmental health centers.

At the Peruvian medical association's building, which has become the headquarters of the strike, they said the federation has taken the reins of the strike.

BRIEFS

FISHING AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN--The Peruvian and Japanese Governments signed an agreement yesterday to cooperate in making better use of fishing resources. According to the agreement, Japan will send a team of experts to provide technical training to Peruvian personnel of the Peruvian Fishing Technology Institute. The agreement was signed by Rear Adm Felipe Sologuren of the Peruvian Fishing Technology Institute and Takeyike Yamakawa, chief of the Japanese mission of the International Agency for Cooperation of Japan. [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 17 Jun 80 p 7 PA]

HIGH-LEVEL NICARAGUAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

PA271612 Paris AFP in Spanish 0232 GMT 27 Jun 80

[By Rafael Avila Orozco]

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Jun (AFP)--During a news conference, Nicaraguan Government junta member Sergio Ramirez told AFP here today that we do not know "where Anastasio Somoza is right now. Some people say he is in Uruguay, others say he is not there. In any case, we have already prepared the request to extradite the former dictator from that country."

Ramirez is in Mexico accompanied by Sandinist Comdrs Jaime Wheelock and Henry Ruiz to undertake talks with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda, Finance Secretary David Ibarra and Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) Director Jorge Diaz.

Sergio Ramirez said that the Nicaraguan Government hopes it will be able to obtain the extradition of dozens of Somozists so they can be tried for genocide, theft, tax evasion and crimes against the Nicaraguan economy.

The government junta member also said that Nicaragua has already received from Mexico various credit lines, including one for the purchase of almost 100 buses. "We are going to discuss with Mexican President Lopez Portillo the opening of a new credit line for Mexican exports to Nicaragua," Ramirez added. "The supply of petroleum is essential for Nicaragua," he said, "and the Mexican president has expressed his country's willingness to supply oil to Nicaragua. We have also received offers from the Venezuelan Government."

Commanders Wheelock and Ruiz explained that during the Nicaraguan civil war some 50,000 people were killed in a country with a population of 2 million. They said their arrival in Mexico represents "only a work visit. We do not know what else to call it since we lack protocol experiences."

The Nicaraguan Government delegation noted that the United States will grant Nicaragua a $75 million loan of which $20 million has already been advanced.

The room where the Nicaraguan delegation held its news conference was full of Nicaraguan flags and photographs of Augusto Cesar Sandino, "the general of free men." A newsman asked the Nicaraguans whether it is true that in Nicaragua there are training camps for Salvadoran guerrillas who are fighting against the Salvadoran Government. Ramirez replied that in Nicaragua there have never been training camps for guerrillas of any country. He said that great care is taken so that the great image that Nicaragua and the Sandinist revolution have achieved in the world will not be tarnished. "We do not want to export the Nicaraguan revolution," he stressed, "nor do we want to participate in threats or intimidations."

The Nicaraguan Government members commented that Nicaragua is going to celebrate the first anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist revolution on 19 July. They added that "our country has one of the highest degrees of domestic stability in Central America."

Extradition of Somoza Officials

FL271126 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Nicaragua will soon complete a list of 100 former high officials of the Somoza regime, which includes former dictator Anastasio Somoza, to request their formal extradition from the governments of the United States and Paraguay.

The majority of them are Somoza criminals who reside in the United States, a country with which Nicaragua has signed an extradition treaty, which is why it is believed the request will be met, Sergio Ramirez, member of Nicaragua's junta of the Government National Reconstruction, has stated in Mexico City in a press conference.

The Somoza criminals, whose extradition will be requested, are accused of crimes such as theft, nonpayment of taxes, fraud, murder, tortures, bombings and genocide. Ramirez said that Nicargua now enjoys a broad internal stability and the most important thing, he stressed, is that Nicaragua has now become one of the very few stable countries in Central America.

TRANSNATIONALS WARNED AGAINST INTERFERENCE

PA250451 Paris AFP in Spanish 2320 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Jun (AFP)--The transnationals must abstain from influencing relations between the governments of the developing nations, Mexican Finance and Public Credit Minister David Ibarra said today.

Ibarra referred to the code of ethics which the transnationals should practice throughout the world at the opening of the sixth session of the UN Transnational Companies Committee.

He said that such a code must set "a norm" which recognizes the right of every state to "exercise power over their natural resources independently in order to define their development policies and strategies, without the intervention of any economic agent to limit them."

"The idea of creating illegal entities in favor of foreign bodies is not valid. It is incompatible with the sovereign rights of the states," Ibarra noted.

Representatives of 43 nations will analyze for 8 days the role of the transnationals within the food industry, the banking and insurance sectors, among others, as well as their relations with fascist regimes, it was reported.

EL SALVADOR'S MAJANO VISITS TO TALK WITH TORRIJOS

PA272148 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the ruling government junta of El Salvador, left for Panama this morning to meet with Gen Omar Torrijos. Colonel Majano apparently came to Panama on a plane sent by Torrijos especially to bring him, it was learned this morning in the Salvadoran capital.

Majano's visit could last until Saturday, well-informed sources said. However, the reason for the Salvadoran junta member's visit to Panama was not announced. Nevertheless, news circles presume that the Panamanian Government's support for the ruling junta in El Salvador will be discussed. It was stated, but not confirmed, that Majano will meet with President Aristides Royo.

Torrijos Apologizes

PA281557 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 28 Jun 80 p 8

[Text] In a ceremony held yesterday in the Rio Hato Military Base, General Torrijos apologized to Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, a member of the Salvadoran Government junta, in connection with the incident involving a plane that crashed in Salvadoran territory.

A press communique issued by the presidency of the republic states that "views and opinions on the situation in Central America were exchanged and the apologies of General Torrijos and the general staff were formally transmitted."

The communique also states that "the attorney general is conducting the necessary investigations and that the authorities will implement the sanctions that correspond to this type of crime."

"Colonel Majano expressed his gratitude over the explanation received and accepted the apologies," the communique adds.

At a news conference held last evening at the presidency's Yellow Room, Majano said that his country has begun a "political and socioeconomic change."

"I have come to Panama at the invitation of the president and his government to exchange opinions on the Central American situation, especially that of El Salvador," Majano commented.

According to Majano, his country's situation is very complicated but could not be classified as a civil war. "We are facing a very difficult political problem," he indicated.

Majano admitted that many positions have become radical, "but the fact that there is some flexibility in those positions leaves the hope that a political solution may be found."

He added that through its socioeconomic transformations, the junta is showing its willingness to resolve the problem and transform the country.

"There is a difficult climate," he went on, "and we are aware of the fact that a large effort must be made to prevent an armed clash between the forces that have become polarized in El Salvador. This effort must be made urgently and there must be great willingness to resolve our problem."

Majano explained that as a political solution he has proposed a dialogue among all the sectors interested in transforming El Salvador.

"The government must make a supreme effort in order to move wills, and make this dialogue possible, since the radicalized forces must contribute a bit more and must adopt more flexible positions in order to reach an understanding," he continued.

My stand is that a supreme effort be made so that all of the country's political and social forces can find a solution to our problems, the government junta member said in conclusion.

Majano Views Conference

PA281932 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0330 GMT 28 Jun 80

[News Conference by Salvadoran Government junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano at the Yellow Room of the presidential palace on 27 June 1980--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Colonel Majano, is the government junta popular?

[Answer] It is hard for me to say, but I can say that some advances have been made and there is now more of a relationship with all sectors of the population. More important, through its socioeconomic reforms, the junta is giving real indications of its desire to resolve the country's problems and to transform it. But it is also important that there be greater political expectations and that political changes become a reality, establishing a broad range of participation in the solution of the country's political problems.

[Question] To what extent is that possible, Colonel?

[Answer] It is possible as long as there is a will, as long as wills are moved toward an understanding among all political and social currents influencing the country's life.

[Question] Colonel, despite the popular measures sponsored by the junta, why is there still a state which, although not termed a civil war, is very close to a civil war?

[Answer] Frankly, a very difficult climate prevails. There has been violence. I cannot deny that but, as I said a while ago, we realize that a very big effort must be made in order to avert a confrontation, an armed clash between El Salvador's polarized forces. This effort must be made urgently. Something must be done with a great intention and a great willingness to solve the problem peacefully.

[Question] What policy do you promote, Colonel Majano?

[Answer] I share the view that the possibility of holding a dialogue should be sought. That is the political stand I have held.

[Question] What possibilities, what percentages, do you currently see in El Salvador for either a peaceful political solution or an armed solution? What percentage would you say each has?

[Answer] It is hard for me to establish a percentage, but I can reiterate that the government must make a supreme effort in order to change people's wills and to make this dialogue possible as long as the radicalized forces contribute a bit more and adopt more flexible positions so there can be an understanding. My position is that a supreme effort should be made in order to achieve an understanding among all of the country's political and social forces. That might be a suitable solution.

[Question] Colonel, to what extent is your view shared by the Salvadoran civilian-military junta?

[Answer] We really share similar views. Now, the important thing is to lay a firm groundwork and establish a number of principles at the government's initiative in order to change people's wills toward that dialogue. The effort begun on 15 October and the spirit of the Salvadoran Armed Forces' proclamation are aimed at truly achieving a transformation of the country's structures, at achieving a new social order in El Salvador. That objective has two aspects: socioeconomic change and political change. We can establish a new social order on the basis of those two aspects. That is the agglutinating objective. I feel that our motivation centers around this. We have not been interested in taking away the banners of the left, but in bringing about changes in the country. Regarding those forces which have lost privileges, I sincerely feel that they should realize that within the framework of this new social order, they have a different role to play.

[Question] Colonel Majano, in your opinion, what influence does the Central American political situation have on Salvadoran development?

[Answer] Regarding the influence of Central America's political situation on Salvadoran developments, I might simply say that we are all so close, we all have our origins in the same race, we share similar idiosyncracies and this makes us always be attentive to the political solutions in any given country and each of these solutions immediately influences the others. I feel that in the future all our countries will seek political unification, but that future political unification must always be aimed at a just social order. I can affirm that the solutions we are trying to provide in El Salvador have their effects on the area, moving wills in the search for just social order for all our countries.

[Question] What could you say about the role and influence of the church in El Salvador and within your political area?

[Answer] In El Salvador, the church influences both the thoughts and feelings of our people and is heard by them, particularly by the humbler sectors. It has a guiding and positive role. We are trying to maintain a very close relationship with all the members of the church and we have remained in touch and in constant communication in order to make a joint effort to solve (the country's) political problems.

Airport Interview

PA290330 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Col Arnoldo Majano, member of the civilian-military junta of El Salvador, told Televisora Nacional today that it is still difficult to assess the damage caused by the armed struggle as regards agricultural production for this year. Majano made this statement a few minutes before leaving to take the plane back to El Salvador. Here is his interview with Jose Hernandez:

[Begin recording] [Question] What is the present status of your programs--the agrarian reform program, for example--in view of the situation in El Salvador?

[Answer] Right, Mr Hernandez. Regarding your question about agrarian reform in El Salvador, I wish to take this opportunity to explain that the first phase of the program has begun. It consists of the confiscation of 260 estates. Together they total 308,000 manzanas. These 260 estates to which I refer have now been established as cooperatives. This is the first phase of the agrarian reform program. Work is underway. An effort is being made to make the land productive. The peasants have been organized on these estates to allow them to carry out the technical exploitation of the land and also to promote their future social development.

[Question] Colonel, in this regard we would like to ask whether, in the political conflict between the right and the left, the rate of agricultural production has been affected and whether the basic food needs are being met.

[Answer] Actually at the present moment it is difficult to assess future production in this agricultural cycle. However, in general the land is being worked and there has been a very positive response on the part of the peasants. The reaction has been favorable in this regard. I have to admit that we have problems in some areas, but they are local ones. There are pockets, small places or areas, affected by the climate of violence. Nevertheless, we have arranged for local emergency programs to be implemented in those areas, with loans and all the facilities that the peasants need to live. In general, the land is being worked and the prospects are quite good.

[Question] Colonel, finally, and in order not to bother you any more, we would like to know the following: In the 15 October proclamation which you used as a basis for the overthrow of the previous government there is a statement that you wish to bring the violence to a halt. However, in all this time that has not been achieved. Do you believe you can continue to control the situation or will it be necessary to go to the extreme of direct action?

[Answer] Yes, we believe a process of reforms, especially the kind of reforms we are promoting, which are deep-rooted, can cause a disruption because the situation evolves in this manner by nature. We are waiting for the positive effects of these reforms. Their effects will be visible in the medium or long term, and this will be the stabilizing factor. In the immediate term, we expect reactions of all kinds. The former owner reacts by trying to recover his privileges or former status, and within that context there has developed a climate of unrest which we hope to overcome soon.

[Question] Finally, there is a group, the AAA [expansion unknown]. When will it be possible to stop the activities of the AAA as an extreme rightist paramilitary group?

[Answer] Yes, we are presently involved in that struggle. [end recording]

LOAN AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN TO BE SIGNED IN NEW YORK

PA271437 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 26 Jun 80 pp 1-a, 10-b

[By Roberto R. Rodriguez]

[Text] Deputy Minister of Finance Orbille Goodin said yesterday that the loan agreement by which the Japan Industrial Bank will grant the Government of Panama a loan of $70 million for the development plan for Colon Province will be signed on Monday, 7 July 1980, in New York.

The $70 million-dollar loan was granted to Panama thanks to the Japanese Government's acceptance of reasonable terms and fixed interest rates and in spite of the fact that Japan is not making transactions of this nature with other countries because of their balance of payments situation.

The high-ranking Finance Ministry official said that the loan will be granted for 15 years with a 6-year grace period and the interest will be one-half percent payable to the Japan London Bank.

The first phase of the quarter [as published] will begin with a loan of $15 million for a period of 8 years with a 5-year grace period at an interest rate of 1.5 percent over the London interbank offering rate, since the Colon development plan is already being implemented.

It was stated that the funds from the loan are already available, which means that Panama can make disbursements from them for work that has already been done. This represents a guarantee of development for contracting firms responsible for doing the job.

The negotiations for the loan were lengthy, but fruitful. They were completed during President Aristides Royo's visit to Japan in March, when a "letter of intention" was signed. This is a formal promise by the bank establishing a contract to lend a certain sum of money under established terms.

The signing ceremony in New York had been scheduled for Monday, 30 June, but was postponed to the indicated date. The agreement will be signed by Jose Montenegro of the Colon Free Zone and the deputy minister of finance on behalf of the national government and countersigned by Azael Purkait, deputy comptroller of the republic. Kisaburu Ikeura, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Japan Industrial Bank will sign for the bank.

Panama has begun a phase of political rapprochement and economic cooperation with Japan as a result of the good relations which have been further strengthened in the past few months by the intervention of Panamanian ambassador to Japan Alberto Calvo.

The Colon development plan, considered by experts as having top priority for the Royo government, has an estimated cost of $120 million. The World Bank recently agreed to provide $5 million of the total. The loan agreement is expected to be signed here in Panama.

COMMISSION TO PAY FOR CANAL DAMAGES FROM OIL TANKER

PA252153 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] The Panama Canal Commission will pay for the damages caused by a naval accident in the canal early this month when an oil tanker struck the bank of the canal. The Commission will assume responsibility for the accident since canal inspectors found the canal-provided pilot, who was navigating the ship at the time of the accident, guilty in the incident.

Canal Commission Deputy Administrator Fernando Manfredo said today that so far some 1,300 barrels of the oil spilled in the canal waters have been collected. That is equivalent to 30 percent of the oil spill. Another 30 percent has evaporated and the rest has gone out to sea with the passage of the ships through the locks. I believe we have cleaned up Gatun Lake and the canal and that there is no danger that what might be left can affect the quality of marine life, Manfredo said.

The Canal Commission is authorized to pay damages up to $120,000. If the damage exceeds that figure, the Commission has to submit the additional claim to Congress.

DEBATE ON PROBLEMS OF PARTY SYSTEM URGED

PA261552 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Mario Velasquez commentary]

[Excerpts] Even within its limitations, the current process of registration of political parties and electoral campaigning is not only interesting but also healthy for the country's public life.

The registration serves to determine the degree of popular support for the political parties. It is a test to which all Panamanian political organizations should submit themselves so that on the basis of the support they receive from the community they can claim their real place as spokesmen or interpreters of public opinion.

In our country, there is a proliferation of political parties. Some people feel that this plurality of parties enables groups and people who have no public support to appear as leaders of new minority political parties. Nevertheless, experience shows that a large number of parties does not harm the democratic system. On the contrary, in theory it permits all political and ideological views to participate in the electoral debate. What has occurred in Panama as a result of the lack of real ideological parties is that the plurality of parties does not reflect a plurality of ideologies but an incompatibility of personal interests.

It is no secret that Panama's political history includes several cases of small political parties which had a short and passing life and whose leaders manipulated those parties to promote their own interests which were very far from the national interests.

The current situation of the political parties is not very encouraging. The political parties in Panama and in other countries are passing through a crisis of representation and legitimacy as instruments of public opinion. Let us not speak of dictatorships of different ideologies such as those in the socialist camp where only the communist party is valid or those of Chile and Argentina where the political parties have been condemned by the system. The same occurs in Libya where Colonel al-Qadhdhafi maintains the philosophy that the party system thwarts democracy.

In defense of the parliamentary system one can point out that the great modern democracies--Britain, France, Italy, Sweden and the Netherlands, among others--have a parliamentary government system. In the United States, where the president, as chief of the executive branch, has great power and a large degree of autonomy, the legislature has a great and decisive influence in the management of public affairs. In essence, the questioning of the party and parliamentary system is not new. For the dictatorships located at the ideological extremes, the rejection of parliaments and parties is used to justify their totalitarian governments and the concentration of power by one man.

Other criticisms are constructive since they seek to improve and make more effective the democratic interplay of parties and parliaments. Regarding these two institutions which are essential for an authentic democracy, a broad debate could be opened in Panama because both institutions are experiencing a deep crisis of authenticity, representation and credibility. That debate--if it could be held in a civilized manner--would be a positive contribution to identify a vital problem which is closely linked to the break [fractura] in our democratic institutions and the general crisis of the Panamanian political sector.

BRIEFS

NEW PORT AUTHORITY DIRECTOR--Maj Jose S. Motta was appointed yesterday as new director of the National Port Authority to replace Capt Pablo Duran, who resigned to attend to personal matters. George Fisher, who formerly served as personnel director of the Foreign Ministry, has been appointed deputy director of the Port Authority. [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 26 Jun 80 pp A-1, A-8 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTERS OF 'NORTHERN TRIANGLE' TO MEET 9 JUL

PA290015 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1337 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Sercano Network]

[Text] The foreign ministers of Honduras and El Salvador will meet on 9 July in Guatemala City, it was learned here yesterday afternoon. In effect, an unexpected meeting of the foreign ministers of El Salvador and Honduras with their Guatemalan counterpart will take place on 9 July in the capital of Guatemala, according to reports published yesterday in the Guatemalan press.

On the first day of the 2-day meeting, the foreign ministers of the so-called northern triangle of Central America, Eliseo Perez Cadalso of Honduras, Fidel Chavez Mena of El Salvador and Rafael Castillo Valdez of Guatemala, will devote themselves to protocol matters. Additionally, the Guatemalan foreign minister will present his colleagues with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Quetzal.

On 10 July the ministers will hold a joint meeting in which they will analyze the problems in Central America, including the recent incidents on the Salvadoran-Honduran border that have been reported by reliable sources.

COSTA RICA

BOWDLER TO ATTEND CONFERENCE ON CUBAN REFUGEES

PA282006 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1939 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] San Jose, 28 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, William Bowdler, will arrive tomorrow in Costa Rica to participate in the second conference on Cuban refugees convoked by the Costa Rican Government. The high-ranking official is linked to a U.S. Government report allegedly delivered to the Costa Rican president and which pertained to the arms traffic to El Salvador.

Bowdler, connected to the events prior to the fall of Anastasio Somoza in Nicaragua last July, has visited Costa Rica several times. He will be in Costa Rica for a few hours to analyze the situation of the Cuban refugees who have fled their country following the occupation of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

DEPUTY CALLS FOR PROBE OF ILLEGAL ARMS TRAFFIC

PA272345 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Deputy Herman Azofeifa Viquez of the National Liberation Party [PLN] has said that the call for a national dialogue issued by Trejos Fernandez, president of the Unity Party, is an attempt to divert Costa Ricans' attention from the most serious problem to have emerged in the past few days: the illegal arms traffic.

Azofeifa Viquez said a large number of weapons are in the hands of Costa Ricans who are making millions by selling them. These weapons, he said, are apparently some of those that were used in Nicaragua. We PLN members of the legislature feel it is necessary for the problem to be investigated in depth because it involves a threat to social peace in Costa Rica, he said.

Deputy Azofeifa said his group supports Ramon Aguilar Facio's motion to have the comptroller's office inventory the weapons at the Security Ministry because the number of such weapons is (?inaccurate). What requires investigation, he said, is the number of weapons that are being moved around and sold illegally in the country, Azofeifa said.

The deputy said the Unity Party must bear responsibility for the illegal arms traffic and anything else done by this government, good or bad. However, as far as a dialogue, they want to exclude the Unity Party to insure that it is not harmed by all the things that might be said about it if the dialogue should take place, Azofeifa said.

I do not believe Carazo is sincere, Azofeifa said, and added that the dialogue should take place if the government calls on the Unity Party and on all the democratic parties and shows respect for the 57 deputies. If this were done, then the dialogue could take place, although I do not believe it will, in view of my experience with the president's sincerity in agreements and talks of this kind, Azofeifa said.

The deputy said the matter of the illegal arms traffic should not be ignored. We must investigate to determine just who are becoming millionaires through the arms traffic and whether many of those weapons are being kept by Costa Ricans and for what purpose, he said.

Minister Denies Knowledge

PA291814 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Public Security Minister Carlos Argueda Le Franc said he knows nothing about illegal trafficking in arms worth $30 million. Rumors that such arms trafficking exists have leaked out from public security sources. Minister Argueda said that an investigation was carried out on the boxes containing Japanese clubs [bastones], powerful weapons used by the Nicaraguan guerrillas, but that nothing definite about arms traffic had been found.

Following the investigation of the 35 boxes containing the Japanese clubs, rumors have spread that persons who used to work or are still working for public security are involved in the 300 million colones, $30 million, arms traffic. Public security officials have said that first, it is necessary to find the arms in order to carry out an investigation. Reliable sources have said that these arms are intended for El Salvador.

EL SALVADOR

CHARGES WITHDRAWN AGAINST PANAMA IN ARMS CASE

PA272134 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1940 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Panama City, 27 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Government junta has withdrawn charges against the governments of the nations mentioned in connection with a recent case of illegal transportation of arms by a Panamanian-registered plane. A communique issued by the Salvadoran Embassy in this capital today states that the civilian-military junta feels that this case of arms smuggling was executed on an individual basis.

The Salvadoran Embassy communique was issued as Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the Salvadoran Government junta, who departed for Panama for talks with National Guard Commander in Chief Gen Omar Torrijos.

The Salvadoran Embassy explained that the Salvadoran junta had obtained from the friendly nations a thorough investigation of the incident. It repeated the position of the ruling junta regarding the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries and reaffirmed its intention to defend, within the framework of international law, the legitimate interests of the Salvadoran people.

Meanwhile, Panamanian Attorney General Olmedo Miranda announced yesterday that next week he would release an official report on the investigations regarding the Panamanian plane involved in arms trafficking.

HIGH-LEVEL GOVERNMENT MISSION TO TOUR EUROPE

PA291605 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 24 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] A high-level government delegation will tour Europe to inform Europeans of El Salvador's real situation, which is exaggerated by members of subversive groups who were here recently, an official source disclosed.

The high-level mission consists of Interior Minister Ovidio Hernandez, the armed forces chief of staff and other state officials. Junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte, who left for Europe last Sunday, could join them there.

According to official sources, our country has a negative image abroad due to distorted reports of our real situation disseminated by foreign news media.

The Salvadoran high-level mission which left for Europe last weekend will visit Portugal, France, Spain, the FRG, Italy, England and maybe some Caribbean countries.

On their way back they are supposed to stop in the United States and Mexico where again they will be informing people of the real situation in El Salvador.

ARMY CONTINUES TO OCCUPY UNIVERSITY, PATROL STREETS

PA271229 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0801 GMT 27 Jun 80

[By Adrian Roberto Aldana]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 27 Jun (LATIN)--Security forces today continued their thorough search of the University of San Salvador for more victims following the bloody occupation of the university yesterday by joint forces which left an initial toll of 13 dead, 15 wounded and some 200 under arrest.

Some 200 policemen and soldiers supported by helicopters and an airplane under the protection of light artillery participated in the operation. The occupation was carried out early in the afternoon after the university was surrounded for more than 3 hours.

This morning the army continued to occupy the university while armed soldiers guarded government buildings, businesses, stores, markets and bus and railroad stations. Armored vehicles armed with light artillery were patrolling the streets. An army spokesman indicated that the same measure was being carried out in the country's main cities.

So far this morning, no leftist organization has publicly condemned or held demonstrations against the occupation of the university.

The government has remained silent about the exact number of people under arrest. Witnesses have indicated that those under arrest include high-ranking leaders of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses and other leftist groups which were holding the thwarted meeting in the university.

Managua Details Violence

PA271500 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The vehement call for solidarity made by the leaders of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM] from the university campus as they were being attacked by combined Salvadoran Army and police forces is being answered. Dozens of committees of solidarity with the Salvadoran people in Latin America, the United States and Europe, revolutionary political parties and trade union organizations are repudiating the brutal actions.

As this report is being drafted the official results of repression by the army and police forces are still unknown. But newsmen and eyewitnesses concur that about 1,500 people were trapped on campus, about 25 were killed, 200 were hurt and 300 were arrested. Other sources report repression of the people in a poor neighborhood known as La Fosa, which is next to the university. Fifteen dead bodies were found behind the stadium.

The Red Cross and the Green Cross worked well into the late afternoon evacuating people, moving the injured and taking bodies away as small contingents of people's militias conducted self-defense operations to fight off the army and police.

Government Communique

PA280402 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Communique issued by the revolutionary government junta 27 Jun--read by announcer]

[Text] A military operation was organized to investigate reports that armed subversive elements were seen in La Fosa area, on the northwestern side of the national university, preparing to start disorders, carry out holdups and steal cars.

A military detachment was ordered to surround the area to prevent the escape of the extremists, to prevent anyone from taking arms away and to protect the security force in charge of raiding the area. The incidents occurred as follows: When the army detachment approached La Fosa, they were met with fire from the persons in La Fosa. When the unit in charge of raiding the place appeared the shooting increased and snipers posted at strategic points in the university started shooting at the military, who repelled the attack. In order to cope with the situation, they had to enter the university campus.

Since there were students and other persons in the university, members of the Red Cross and the Green Cross were allowed to enter the university to evacuate these persons. Once the military were in the university, the snipers disappeared. Shell casings from various weapons were found where the shooting had come from.

The subversive group in La Fosa continued putting up strong resistance for more than 30 minutes. In the end there were 12 guerrillas dead and several wounded. The armed forces reported three soldiers wounded, one seriously and the other two slightly.

In this same area there were clashes with members of the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces (FPI), posted in two buildings. The following material was found in these buildings: six (?12-gauge shotguns), seven 22-caliber rifles, one .30-caliber rifle, one .38-caliber revolver, one Smith and Wesson machinegun, and various types of clips and large quantities of bullets of various sizes, such as 9-mm, 45-mm, .38 special, 22 magnum and 7.65.

Also found were incendiary bombs, handgrenades, dynamite and material to make bombs. They also found four helmets, a large quantity of chlorate, a printing press, a mimeograph, propaganda material, National Guard and army uniforms, knapsacks with personal items belonging to the terrorists and 10 masks like the ones used by the FPL.

When the army withdrew from the university it set up checkpoints around it and a cordon to safeguard state property inside the university. At 0900 today a thorough search of the univeristy was ordered, based on the subversive propaganda, posters, incendiary bombs, explosive materials and other items found inside the university.

We are requesting the presence of representatives from the archbishopric, the university rector, deans and administrative personnel and also from the Red Cross and Green Cross when we deliver the keys to the university to the attorney general's office. The search will be carried out in the presence of witnesses. Once it is completed the university will be handed over again to the university authorities.

Press Barred From Campus

PA281019 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1140 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] A few minutes ago we went to the University of El Salvador and we were refused entry into the campus. This morning we also reported an official police communique which appealed to owners of vehicles left inside the campus after the military occupation Thursday. The persons who went there to pick up the vehicles were also refused entry. Therefore, we inform the persons who have vehicles inside the university that it is not possible yet to take them off the campus.

We had also been told that the authorities had found a buried arsenal. This was also denied by the very same troops posted at the entrance of the medical school of the University of El Salvador.

Some of us, news personnal of Cadena Sonora, went to the exact place where we were told that foreign and local newsmen would be allowed access in response to the summons to report the discovery of some type of arms. However, as reported a few minutes ago, we were told by the troops at the entrance of the medical school that they had no knowledge of anything in regard to what we have just noted and that informations would possibly be given later. The situation was confusing. Many newspaper, television and radio reporters were unable to confirm the information they had been given because at the entrance to the medical school it was stated that this information did not exist. Therefore, there is confusion regarding the invitations to the foreign and local newspaper, television and radio reporters in connection with the search made yesterday at the university and today's occupation of the university campus by joint Salvadoran Armed Forces troops.

Army Continues Search

PA282138 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0639 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 28 Jun (LATIN)--The army today continued its intensive inspection of the occupied University of El Salvador in search of reported guerrilla arsenals after the Salvadoran church refused to participate in the search as an observer. Meanwhile, police report that in San Vicente Department, 65 km east of this capital, hooded individuals machinegunned and killed 11 members of the San Antonio Estate cooperative, one of the agricultural cooperatives participating in the agrarian reform program.

An official bulletin indicated last night that the army will continue the search for arms caches presumably hidden in university installations, although none of those invited to observe the operation have appeared. The authorities have announced that none of the reported caches has been found. However, we are certain they are in the area, an army spokesman said. Meanwhile, the situation in the rest of the country is normal, according to a government spokesman.

Last night the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses, which is made up of the organized leftwing that is struggling against the government of the civilian military junta, described as a total success the 2-day strike which mobilized some 160,000 of its members throughout the country to demand the release of leftist leaders arrested by the police, as well as to call for suspension of the state of siege that has been in effect for the past 3 months.

Bodies, Munitions, Propaganda Found

PA282307 San Salvador LA CRONICA in Spanish 28 Jun pp 5, 7

[Text] A large amount of printed propaganda, material for the manufacture of homemade bombs, subversive material and eight bodies were found yesterday by security forces searching the national university campus.

The search was thorough. It began at the law school auditorium, where three coffins were found on the dais, each containing a decaying body. These gave off a terrible stench. Apparently they had been dead for several days. A great deal of subversive literature was found everywhere, giving the impression that the school was the main source of propaganda for distribution.

The literature included appeals to join the health brigades for the "war" and instructions for those who joined these brigades on what they should do for each type of emergency case. Bombs, handgrenades, chlorate and inflammable material was found everywhere.

At the sites occupied by the United Popular Action Front and the Peoples Liberation Movement were two more coffins with bodies of persons who had died a few hours earlier. On the floor were empty cartridges of various sizes. It seems that those who had been there had fired intensively at the government forces during the rioting Thursday. There was also clothing of all sizes for men and women as well as cans of paint of various colors, brushes, mattresses, bales of red and black fabric and briefcases.

At the sites occupied by the 28 February Peoples Leagues, was gunpowder, bonds to raise funds for the organization, clothing, wire, inflammable material, blankets and men and women's garments. Behind the law school building was a sixth body under some trees. It was the body of a dark-skinned man of about 30.

At the university extension building, also known as the visual arts building, was a blue knapsack with some 500 rounds of 9-mm ammunition. In various offices were files with many photographs apparently of students who had obtained or were applying for scholarships.

Two more bodies were found near the school of engineering. At the medical school were camouflaged cellars which, although empty at the time of the search, were, in the opinion of security personnel and others, used to conceal kidnapped persons.

In general the tour through the national university showed a similar scene: [paragraph continues]

Slogans calling for "war" were found everywhere as well as subversive propaganda signed by the various extremist organizations in the country, including the outlawed Peoples Liberation Forces, the Peoples Revolutionary Army, the Armed Forces of National Resistance, (PRTC) [not further identified] and the Peoples Liberation Militias.

The university seemed more to be an indoctrination center than a place for learning, remarked more than one person gazing on the grotesque "decor" of the walls and furnishings. It is hard to find a single place without a slogan against the government and calling for "war." Nicaraguan, Cuban and other slogans were also seen.

In view of all this one wonders if the students had any time to dedicate to their professional training.

An army officer, who participated in the search, said the occupation had been more accidental than intentional on the part of the government. It would not have happened if snipers posted at the university had not fired on security personnel during Thursday's search of La Fosa District.

When it was learned that the university had been occupied, workers, employees, businessmen and the people in general expressed their approval of the government's decision to occupy the university, which had become the main refuge for subversives, marijuana smokers and common criminals.

'Clandestine Cemetery' Discovered

PA280317 Paris AFP in Spanish 0236 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Jun (AFP)--The Salvadoran Armed Forces today discovered at least 10 decomposed bodies on the campus of the University of El Salvador, which they invaded today for the first time in 8 years. The soldiers also found a "clandestine cemetery," which could hold "many bodies" and which will be examined tomorrow morning.

It was also learned from a well-informed source that a provisional official estimate is that at least 27 persons were killed today in a shootout near the university between armed forces and guerrillas. Preliminary reports yesterday as well as a report published today indicated only 13 killed.

In the raid on the university--which the authorities have considered for some time a "nest of subversion"--the soldiers also found a clandestine radio transmitter, tens of thousands of phamphlets of different extreme leftist movements, and a "certain number" of bombs. On the other hand, the soldiers found hardly any weapons or ammunition.

'Secret Tunnel' Escape Route

PA282141 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0680 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 28 Jun (LATIN)--Police revealed today that the leaders of the main opposition groups, who were holding a meeting at the University of El Salvador, apparently escaped through a secret tunnel when security forces raided that leftist bulwark.

The security forces discovered weapons, materials for the manufacture of bombs and a well-built tunnel, hundreds of meters long, which emerged in the Zacamil District, police added.

The army carried out a detailed search when they occupied the university Thursday at the end of a 2-day strike proclaimed by the left in its struggle against the government junta.

According to witnesses, 20 persons were killed in the clash with state security forces which conducted the operation.

Explosions, Fire at University

PA282242 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2226 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 28 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--A fire broke out this afternoon in the buildings in the northern part of the University of El Salvador campus. Several explosions were heard just before the fire started. According to reports reaching ACAN-EFE, two bombs which were apparently concealed on the campus exploded, setting neighboring buildings on fire. Salvadoran firemen have arrived at the scene. It has not been learned so far which of the schools are affected by the fire. The university has been under military control since Thursday.

ANTICOMMUNIST ARMY BOMBS JESUIT-RUN UNIVERSITY

PA291811 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1624 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Two powerful bombs exploded early this morning in the Jose Simeon Canas Central American University (UCA), located in the eastern sector of this capital.

A UCA spokesman told ACAN-EFE that one of the bombs exploded in the university's printshop destroying part of the printing press. The other bomb exploded in a student center starting a fire which destroyed it. Two units from the Salvadoran fire department managed to put out the fire 2 and 1/2 hours later. A member of the university's Superior Council reported that the damages to the printshop were estimated at approximately $150,000. Nearby houses, most of which are occupied by Jesuit priests who teach at the university, were also seriously damaged.

The Salvadoran Anticommunist Army (UGB) left flysheets at the sites of the explosions claiming credit for the terrorist acts. The flysheet said that "three UGB Gen Maximiliano Hernandez Brigade squads dynamited the print shop because it was printing subversive propaganda and also another building." The flysheet also warns the Jesuit priests that this is a threat against their lives.

UCA guards said they saw eight men tearing apart the fence surrounding the university campus but because these men were strongly armed they decided to hide. UCA is run by Jesuit priests.

GUATEMALA

LABOR MINISTER ASKS RESPECT FOR KIDNAPPED LEADERS' LIVES

PA272356 Guatemala City Radio Emperador in Spanish 1725 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The Guatemalan labor minister has asked respect for the lives of the 37 kidnapped labor officials. The labor minister appealed yesterday through the media asking respect for the lives of the labor leaders captured Saturday at the National Confederation of Guatemalan Workers offices.

The minister returned to Guatemala after participating in the International Labor Organization meeting held in Geneva. He said that when he returned to Guatemala he learned of this unfortunate incident and that he has sent several messages to labor leaders and workers at the concerns where the kidnapped persons work.

Minister Alarcon Monsanto said he will meet today with various labor leaders for more details of the matter. He said that after this meeting the ministry could take other steps in regard to this regrettable incident. The labor minister said the nation's problems are not going to be solved through kidnappings.

HONDURAS

MASSACRE CHARGE AFFECTS CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

PA272145 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0559 GMT 27 Jun 80

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 26 Jun (EFE)--A crisis emerged today in the Honduran church-state relations in view of the possible expulsion from the country of priests and nuns who work in western Honduras.

According to Col Leonel Alejandro Gutierrez Minera, general director of population, "foreign priests and nuns have violated Honduran laws by signing a declaration." That declaration charged that 600 Salvadorans have been massacred by Salvadoran guardsmen and members of the paramilitary Nationalist Democratic Organization (ORDEN) on the border with Honduras.

"By signing that declaration the priests have meddled in political affairs and violated the immigration laws as well as having slandered the government and the army," the director of immigration said. He indicated that those who signed the document are from the United States, Canada, Spain and Costa Rica. He added that their residency permits might be cancelled. He explained, however, that Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of the military government junta, and Government Minister Col Cristobal Diaz are the ones who will soon make a decision in this regard.

Meanwhile, for Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso, "the charge by the western Honduras clergy is part of a well-planned campaign to destabilize the atmoshpere of democracy and coexistence begin enjoyed by the Honduran people."

The clergy of Santa Rosa de Copan, in the western department of Copan, have not retracted anything in the declaration. "Everything is the result of deep thought," Father Jesus Orellana said. "Nothing is a lie or fabrication. The government can say what it pleases and defend itself as it sees fit. That is its right."

He added that "we will not issue a reply to the government and army's statement. We will thoroughly analyze it soon. He said that they have many eyewitness accounts of the massacre. He added that their declaration did not have any political objectives. The priest said that those who want to know the truth should go to the border area so they can hear accounts of "how the massacre in which the Honduran Army participated was carried out." He also indicated that all those who signed the declaration assume responsibility for it because everything that it contained can be confirmed.

Ingemar Cederberg, the UN commissioner for the northern region of Latin America, is in the area today. He said he had learned of the massacre from the international press "but it is not up to the United Nations to issue a statement."

The Honduran Christian Democratic Party, the Socialist Party, other similar institutions of open opposition to the military government have appointed investigative commissions and some foreign newsmen and correspondents have traveled to the area. Meanwhile, the government has the last word.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA DOUBTS U.S. INTERVENTION IN EL SALVADOR

PA282321 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1744 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Managua, 28 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, believes that the United States--fearing Latin American rejection--will not commit the mistake of intervening militarily in El Salvador.

According to Ortega, if the United States decides to intervene in El Salvador it would be faced "first of all by the rejection of the American people." Ortega said that "the United States will also be faced with opposition by anti-interventionist sectors in the Congress."

He said Nicaragua, Central America and Latin America would naturally express their rejection of U.S. intervention in Salvadoran affairs. The Nicaraguan leader said, "we must recall the attitude of the peoples of Latin America regarding the U.S. interventionist attempts in the past--specifically in Nicaragua--because if there is U.S. intervention against El Salvador, not only the Nicaraguan people but all Latin America will feel attacked."

PLANS TO REFINE MEXICAN CRUDE UNDER DISCUSSION

PA291956 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1723 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Managua, 29 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Mexican oil can be refined in this capital, according to studies, Comdr Daniel Ortega, member of the governing junta, announced.

In exclusive statements to ACAN-EFE, the Sandinist commander said that a recent study revealed that the Mexican crude can be processed at the Managua refinery. Previous reports claimed the Mexican oil could not be refined in this capital, which would have made it difficult to supply Mexican crude to Nicaragua.

Presently, a ranking delegation headed by Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan reconstruction junta, is about to complete a visit to Mexico, during which the aspect of Mexican cooperation in energy matters was discussed. Mexico made a standing offer to supply Nicaragua with 14,000 barrles of oil daily. At present, Nicaragua consumes reconstituted crude from Venezuela.

JUNTA MEMBERS POSTPONE VISIT TO COSTA RICA

PA261343 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] The visit of the two new Nicaraguan junta members, Arturo Cruz and Rafael Cordova Rivas, scheduled for Monday has been postponed. Although no reasons were given for the change, Foreign Ministry sources reported that a note in this regard had been received from the Nicaraguan Government.

BORGE DENIES GIVING FINANCIAL HELP TO COSTA RICAN

PA261735 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 22 Jun 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] Tomas Borge, commander of the revolution and interior minister, has denied that he is giving financial help to Costa Rica's former Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey who is campaigning for political office in that country. Borge said that he has no way of obtaining funds to finance a politician like some press agencies, ACAN-EFE among them, have done.

The interior minister said that Sandinists do not interfere in the domestic affairs of other nations and that those reports are apparently aimed at harming Echeverria's quest for the nomination.

Borge admitted that he and Mr Echeverria are friends. But said that this had nothing to do with alleged financial aid for Echeverria's campaign.

Borge said: "As an individual, I have no money. As a public official, I am not going to use the nation's funds for something of that nature."

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES BILL ON OIL PRICE HIKE

PA261703 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] The State Council has approved a draft bill submitted by the government junta. This afternoon the State Council approved a draft bill seeking to regulate the price of fuel in conformity with the new increases decreed by OPEC.

As is known, at an average of 3 months OPEC revises the price of oil and establishes new prices, which are also taken advantage of by the oil transnationals to increase their fabulous profits. This causes a great negative impact on the economies of countries, such as ours, which do not have petroleum and have to buy the product at the fixed price.

The draft bill submitted by the government junta establishes that the increases have repercussions, above all, in the budgets of the private vehicle owners. In the case of collective transportation, both urban and rural, the central government will assume the price differences, increasing the subsidy which it grants so that the tariffs on this type of transportation will remain unchanged.

The draft bill was approved with some modifications, specifically in suggesting to the junta that they seek the respective mechanisms to standardize prices throughout the country. Originally, different prices had been contemplated for different regions in conformity with the geographic divisions. In the same manner, four motions were inserted. One is that efforts be made with the USSR for the sale of petroleum at preferential prices. Second, that the search of energy resources in our country be stimulated. Third, that the possibility be studied of adapting vehicles so that they can use gasohol, which is a cheaper fuel than gasoline; fourth, that the use of state vehicles be regulated.

The draft bill passed to the committee for its consideration and decision.

PLAN TO DRAFT NEW LABOR CODE APPROVED

PA261524 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] In this afternoon's session, the State Council approved a motion to draft a new labor code to replace the one now in effect.

The suggestion was made when the plenary session heard a Labor and Social Security Committee report on a draft bill to abolish article 116 of the present labor code, which authorizes the firing of employees without justification, with only the payment of 1 month's severance pay.

Representatives of the Sandinist Labor Central, the Sandinist National Liberation Front Inter-Union Committee and other organizations pointed out that the basic problem lies in the fact that the present labor code was drawn up with notorious classist flavor, mostly benefiting the dominating classes, and that in many aspects it was obsolete.

The people's representatives further pointed out that patching up the present labor code is not the best way of legislating in favor of the people and that therefore, these labor laws must be submitted to total revision and new laws must be drafted.

Finally, the motion was approved for a total revision of the present labor code and the drafting of a new labor code. The task was assigned to the State Council Labor and Social Security Committee, which was given 15 days to report on its activities.

GOVERNMENT JUNTA NATIONALIZES U.S.-OWNED FACTORY

FL271039 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Nicaragua's Government Junta of National Reconstruction has nationalized the (Brooks, S.A.) factory, a U.S. company which processes sea products. The decision was made in response to the management's maneuvers aimed at bankrupting it. In recent months several shops were closed under the pretext that they were not profitable. The unit has been assigned to the National Fishing Institute, and in coming months production will be stepped up to its maximum capacity.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS' CREDENTIALS--The ambassadors of Argentina and Switzerland presented their credentials to the government junta this morning. Argentine Ambassador Marcelino (Tumuro Lastra) conveyed greetings from his country's president. Swiss Ambassador (Max Gaisensen) presented his credentials second. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 26 Jun 80 PA]

NETHERLANDS LOAN--The Netherlands Ministry of Development Aid has granted Nicaragua a $16-million loan to redress our country's balance of payments. Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry sources also reported that the Netherlands donated $5 million to the literacy crusade. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 26 Jun 80 PA]

OIL CONSUMPTION COSTS--Oil price hikes naturally affect oil byproducts. Therefore, they hurt the economy of countries such as ours which have to import oil. Oil will cover 21 percent of our imports in 1980, while we will earn only $172 million in coffee revenue. This means almost all our dollars will go toward buying oil. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Jun 80 PA]

GRANMA REPORTS 2-DAY MARIEL DEPARTURES, ARRIVALS

26 Jun Total

FL271734 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] The daily GRANMA, official organ of the PCC Central Committee, reports in today's third edition that yesterday 100 antisocial elements departed the port of Mariel for the United States. By the time the edition went to press, 10 vessels from Florida remained in port. In closing, the GRANMA note reports that two vessels arrived from the United States yesterday.

27 Jun Total

FL281737 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] GRANMA, official organ of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, reports in its third edition today that 85 antisocial individuals left Mariel port yesterday for the United States. As the edition went to press, eight boats from Florida were at the port. GRANMA's report adds that no boats from the United States arrived in Mariel yesterday.

CASTRO CALLS FOR NONALIGNED SOLIDARITY WITH ANGOLA

PA291921 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Fidel Castro, president of the nonaligned nations movement, sent a message to the chiefs of state of the nonaligned movement exhorting them to express their firm solidarity with the People's Republic of Angola, which since 7 June has been suffering aggression from South Africa's racist regime.

The message notes that the South African aggression, sowing death and terror on Angolan territory, coincided with the recent actions announced by the United States to eliminate the legal restrictions that presumably kept Washington from intervening in the internal affairs of Angola and help the Angolan counterrevolutionary groups.

Fidel Castro adds in his message that it is necessary for the nonaligned nations, in compliance with the decisions of the Sixth Summit Meeting, to express their firm solidarity with Angola, condemn the South African aggression, support the imposition of sanctions against the Pretoria regime and afford material, moral and political help to the Angolan people.

AMENDED 1976-80 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH USSR RATIFIED

FL271454 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1414 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Rene Anillo Capote, minister of foreign relations ad interim of the Republic of Cuba, and Vitaliy I. Vorotnikov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to our country, yesterday exchanged the instruments of ratification of the protocol signed in Moscow on 1 February 1979. The protocol deals with the partial modification of the agreement for determining prices in trade between Cuba and the USSR for the period 1976-1980, which was signed in Moscow on 6 February 1976.

Present at the ceremony were German Amado Blanco and Pelegrin Torras, vice minister of foreign trade and foreign relations, respectively, officials of the Soviet Embassy in Cuba and other Foreign Ministry officials.

After signing the documents, Reno Anillo and Vitaliy Vorotnikov exchanged speeches in which the ties of friendship and brotherhood uniting our peoples and governments were ratified.

USSR DEPUTY FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER VISITS

FL272207 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Guillermo Garcia Frias, vice president of the councils of State and Ministers and minister of transportation, has received the Soviet deputy foreign trade minister, N.N. Smel'yakov. Matters of interest were discussed at the meeting concerning mutual merchandise deliveries. Also discussed were specific aspects concerning Soviet transport equipment.

SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH PDRY SIGNED

FL281211 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] A scientific-technical cooperation protocol between Cuba and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] was signed today by Mr Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the PDRY Socialist Party Central Committee, and by Jorge Fernandez Cuervo, minister of fishing industry. The protocol provides for cooperation in education, transportation, agriculture, construction, fishing and the light and steelworking industries and it will be in effect for 1 year.

The Yemeni delegation headed by Mr Hayder Abu Bakr al-'Attas had participated for the past few days in the 2d Cuba-PDRY intergovernmental session on economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

CEMA MEETING ON MONETARY-FINANCIAL AFFAIRS ENDS

FL271306 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Within the framework of the 38th meeting of the CEMA Standing Committee for Monetary-Financial Affairs, which concluded this morning at the Palace of Conventions, the international investments bank granted Cuba a credit for 15 million transferable rubles, some $20 million, which includes part of the financing of three sugar mills. The construction of the mills forms part of the long-term development program of our sugar industry.

During the working sessions of the standing committee, monetary-financial matters dealing with the complex program of future deepening and improvement of cooperation as well as development of the socialist economic integration of CEMA member countries were taken up by the participants. Topics related to the future strengthening of the role of the collective currency, the transferable ruble, and the improvement of noncommerical payments were also discussed.

The working sessions were chaired by the Soviet Union's Deputy Minister of Finance Stanislav M. Borisov.

MALMIERCA ARRIVES IN ROMANIA ON OFFICIAL VISIT

For reportage on the official visit to Romania of Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, see the Romania section of the 27 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BARBADOS

ADAMS HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON RETURN FROM PRC

FL281435 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 25 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Barbados has obtained an aid package "running into a few million dollars" from the People's Republic of China to help advance the Caribbean island's export agriculture and expand and improve culture and sports. Speaking at an airport press conference on his return from an eight-day official visit to China yesterday, Prime Minister Mr Tom Adams, said that the assistance, both financial and technical, was part of a wideranging five-year accord and exchange of letters of understanding. It was worked out between the Barbados delegation and the Chinese leadership. Mr. Adams said that the Chinese Government had granted Barbados an interest free loan to set up facilities and purchase equipment for a new gymnasium and an indoor sports centre. China also agreed to provide new varieties of vegetable seeds for agricultural trials and send technologists to train Barbadians in developing non-sugar agriculture, particularly in vegetables, cereals and grains. Barbados in turn agreed to assist China with developing a sugar industry from cane and a viable tourist industry. Mr Adams said that the Chinese had good potential for tourism with their rich heritage and culture forming a basis for a vibrant industry. However, details of the pact were still to be hammered out between the Chinese Embassy in Bridgetown and the Agriculture and Culture ministries of Barbados. To this end a group of Chinese experts were due in Barbados in a few weeks to join in feasibility studies for projects. The prime minister observed that at the national level China had made great strides in feeding its 900 million population. Furthermore, China exported food to Hong Kong and only imported grains. He said that Barbados was aiming for expansion of export agriculture and therefore needed China's technical knowledge to boost the spring hall and integrated rural development projects. Mr Adams added that China has a wetter agriculture and Barbados wants better ideas of irrigation methods for adapting to the latter scheme which will help enhance non-sugar agriculture in the drier south section of the island. His nine-member delegation which included minister of agriculture, Mr Lloyd B. Brathwaite, was mostly impressed with the care and intensity of Chinese agriculture. He was amazed at the immaculate fields of rice, fruit, citrus, every conceivable vegetable and fields of wheat. China will also co-operate with Barbados in health, sports, community development education and the media, Mr Adams added. This is all part of the cultural arrangement. Two way exchanges, team visits, and coaching plans are still to be finalised. But in general, the Chinese will assist Barbados in producing better players in volleyball, basketball, table-tennis and gymnastics.
Mr Adams feels that Barbados has a lot to gain from the exposure of Barbadians to the oldest surviving culture in the world--that of the Chinese. He hinted at a possible joint venture funded by the Chinese and Barbadian governments to establish recreational facilities similar to the Children's Palace where Chinese children are learning such subjects as music, model plane flying, and the firing of miniature space rockets. Mr Adams disagreed with a reporter's suggestion that the friendship between Barbados and China could mean cold shouldering by Barbados of its regional economic partners or geographical neighbours. He said his delegation had a totally successful visit during which Barbados and China also reached consensus on international issues including Belize's right to selfdetermination without ceding land to neighbouring Guatemala.

JAMAICA

PRIME MINISTER MANLEY ADDRESSES SUPPORTERS' RALLY

FL272342 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Thousands of persons gathered last night in a Kingston square to demonstrate their support for Jamaica's constitutional government headed by Prime Minister Michael Manley.

Addressing the crowd, Manley denounced the coupist maneuvers and called on progressive forces to defend the Constitution and democratic institutions. He severely criticized the attitude of opposition leader Edward Seaga, who has repeatedly said in the United States that the coup attempt was a joke, thus trying to make light of the problem. As Manley reported on the charges against those involved in the coup, the excited crowd demanded severe punishment for the conspirators, including the death penalty for the leaders.

It was learned in Kingston that a Jamaican court-martial will try all the army members who participated in the aborted plot against the government. A note released by the army chief of staff, Brig Robert Neish, says that the 26 military men involved were found guilty of violating section 75 of the Defense Act and violating army order and discipline.

SEAGA 'DEEPLY SUSPICIOUS' OF THWARTED COUP

FL271420 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 24 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Washington, June 23 (CANA-REUTER)--Jamaica's opposition Labour Party leader said today he was deeply suspicious about the abortive coup reported to have been thwarted by the government of Prime Minister Michael Manley.

Opposition leader Edward Seaga also denounced what he called attempts by Manley's government to implicate him in the alleged plot.

"We are not denying that some conspiracy has taken place," Seaga, who was visiting the United States when the alleged coup was revealed, told reporters.

He suggested that the prime minister was attempting to use the incident as a political weapon to try to avert an overwhelming defeat in the September elections.

In Kingston, government sources reported that Jamaica security forces had detained an opposition politician and about 20 soldiers who were planning to stage a military coup.

The sources said those detained included Charles Johnson, leader of the small Jamaica United Front Party.

Seaga said the Jamaica United Front Party was one of several third parties in Jamaica which commanded no more than one per cent of the country's political following and which he said had never even held a public political rally.

"We are deeply suspicious of the orchestration that has taken place in the announcement of this coup...that all of this could have taken place spontaneously without preplanning," he said. "Our suspicions have been aroused as to the whole genesis of what took place."

He said the government might be trying to set the stage for ordering a state of emergency, an action he said was used with political effectiveness before the 1976 election.

"It is possible that a state of emergency, being the ultimate intent of the government, would be declared based upon this frivolous attempt." Seaga said, "I have to call it frivolous because the capacity of that party, with a small number of persons, to instigate and carry out any such thing as a coup must be regarded as a comic opera."

He added: "If such a state of emergency were declared, we would defy it."

JLP ISSUES STATEMENT OPPOSING COUP ATTEMPTS

FL271415 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 24 Jun 80 pp 1, 13

[Text] The opposition Jamaica Labour Party said yesterday it would "reject, condemn and repudiate any attempt to overthrow the government." A statement from party headquarters issued through General Secretary Bruce Golding said the JLP would support the government "in any genuine, constitutional efforts to crush any such attempt." The statement went on to say, however, that if the developments announced after the prime minister's broadcast Sunday night "constitute a conspiracy to discredit the opposition and to impose another politically motivated state of emergency so that foreign troops can be brought in to suppress the will of the people, the JLP wishes to make its position unmistakably clear that it will not recognise nor accept any such political state of emergency".

Boycott Suspended

The JLP has also decided to suspend temporarily its boycott of Parliament in view of the development and will attend today's sitting of the House of Representatives. Opposition leader Edward Seaga who went to New York on Saturday is to come back home today to attend the house. The statement from party headquarters was as follows: "The Jamaica Labour Party calls on the nation at this time to be extremely alert in the face of the mysterious and unprecedented developments which have taken place within the last twenty four hours." "The startling announcement last night that a plot to overthrow the government had been uncovered, created a great deal of alarm and concern throughout the island. In an initial response made by Deputy leader Pearnel Charles, the JLP emphasized that it had absolutely no knowledge of this alleged coup and would never allow itself to be even remotely involved in any attempt to remove the government other than by the democratic, constitutional process.

Massive Support

"The Jamaica Labour Party wishes to reiterate at this time that it has never, does not and will never countenance any attempt to overthrow this or any other government. The JLP now commands an unassailable margin of popular support as has been confirmed in polls conducted by Dr. Carl Stone, by the JBC [Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation] and DAILY NEWS and by the PNP [People's National Party] Secretariat itself. "Subsequent polls indicate that as we draw nearer to elections, the massive support which we now enjoy is increasing. It is clear, therefore, that the Jamaica Labour Party has no need to plan any coup even if we were ever so inclined. Indeed, the Jamaica Labour Party would strongly condemn and resist any attempted coup whether initiated by frustrated leaders of irrelevant third parties or by misguided members of the security forces. Indeed, in such circumstances, the Jamaica Labour Party would unhesitantly stand behind the government to defeat any such attempt to subvert the Constitution. "However, as the JLP analyses the recent developments particularly as they relate to previous events and to the pattern of activity over a period of several months, there is great cause for concern as to what are the true facts behind the alleged coup and what is the real motive behind it. "The nation must take note of the blatant orchestration with which the announcement of the plot was handled by the government and its agents at the JBC and API [Agency for Public Information]. In his nationwide broadcast last night, the prime minister used his entire speech in a devious and malicious attempt to associate the JLP with subversive activities.

Whittingham's Case

"He went so far as to quote from the unsubstantiated documents allegedly found in Peter Whittingham's brief case in 1976--an issue which the prime minister has studiously avoided for the last four years because of the fact that it is known to be a lie.

The prime minister's broadcast was carried although, on his own admission, he had knowledge of the alleged coup at the time that the broadcast was being recorded. The prime minister's broadcast had been preceded by a lengthy propaganda documentary on the Grenadan revolution in which the same web of subversion and conspiracy was carefully spun. "Shortly after midnight last night, a special API programme was broadcast on RJR [call letters for Radio Jamaica Ltd.] in which Mr. Hugh Small and Mr. Arnold Bertram were interviewed on the subject of killing of Walter Rodney and the both used this as an opportunity to attack JLP and to peddle the lie of the JLP being involved in reactionary activities. By 2.00 a.m. JBC was able to broadcast a statement from the Communist Workers Party of Jamaica condemning the alleged coup and calling for the reinstatement of Dudley Thompson as minister of national security to "take charge of the investigations".

"By 2.30 a.m., JBC was able to carry the voice of Maurice Bishop all the way from Grenada condemning the alleged coup and charging responsibility for it to the CIA and 'its local stooges'. All these circumstances suggest a great deal of stage management in the handling of the matter. "The country must also be told that the army officers who have so far been detained are closely associated with a senior military officer in connection with whom of the JLP had occasion to write to the chief of staff some months ago informing him of reports it had received that this officer had been having secret meetings with a high ranking official of the PNP. In addition, the JLP has been informed that several of the soldiers detained were heard on frequent occasions espousing communist ideology and at least one of them was known to have received training in Cuba.

Who Are Behind It?

"The country must now ask itself the question as to which persons are really behind the alleged coup? Was the coup designed to be discovered so that an excuse would have been created for a state of emergency and for the military solution which the JLP has exposed and already discredited? What is the significance of Dudley Thompson sneaking off to Cuba last week? What is the significance of the Cuban ambassador sending his wife and children out of the country on a special chartered plane? "The JLP notes that in recent weeks, the PNP has intensified its campaign of lies and personal attacks against the leader of the opposition. This can only have the effect of putting Mr. Seaga's life in grave danger. In fact, the JLP received information two days ago that an assassination attempt was to be made on Mr. Seaga during his current visit overseas to attend fund raising functions sponsored by the Jamaica Freedom League. This information was conveyed to Mr. Seaga immediately and he was advised to exercise extreme caution while he is away.

State of Emergency

The JLP is continuing its investigation into all the facts and circumstances surrounding this frightening incident. We call on the nation to remain calm but alert and to be reassured that the JLP will leave no stone unturned in determining the true nature of the events which the country is witnessing. "The JLP takes note of the fact that conspiracies of this kind, camouflaged to disguise their real motive and to thwart imminent electoral defeat, are the tools prescribed and promoted by Cuba and other communist countries. The JLP takes note of the inextricable alliance bordering on subversion which has been established between the PNP and the revolutionary Government of Cuba. The JLP also notes that certain communist elements within the PNP have publicly declared that they have gone "underground" and that they will never give up power even if it means "pain, blood or even death". The JLP will reject, condemn and repudiate any attempt to overthrow the government and will support the government in any genuine, constitutional efforts to crush any such attempt.

However, if these latest developments constitute a conspiracy to discredit the opposition and to impose another politically motivated state of emergency so that foreign troops can be brought in to suppress the will of the people, the JLP wishes to make its position unmistakably clear that it will not recognize nor accept any such political state of emergency. "The JLP is continuing its investigations and we will make ourselves available to the security forces for any assistance which we can offer to them in their own investigations. "The leader of the opposition who is in constant touch with party headquarters on the situation is curtailing his overseas trip and returning home to deal with this latest development. Mr. Hugh Shearer who is also off the island is due to return home shortly for top level consultations."

JDF'S NEISH REVEALS DETAILS OF FAILED COUP

FL271410 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 24 Jun 80 pp 1, 13

[Text] The Jamaica Defence Force disclosed yesterday that within the past few weeks it had discovered a plot to overthrow the government.

Chief of Staff Brigadier Robert Neish in a prepared statement read to reporters at JDF headquarters, Up Park Camp, said that three JDF officers, 23 other ranks and three civilians, including Jamaica United Front President H. Charles Johnson were detained on Sunday, following investigations.

The brigadier's announcement followed a statement from Prime Minister Michael Manley Sunday night about "an alleged conspiracy to commit certain acts detrimental to national security and subversive of the constitutional government of Jamaica".

The brigadier said that as soon as investigations were completed appropriate charges would be laid against those who had committed offences and they would be dealt with according to law.

"I wish to make it clear that I have not issued nor authorized the issue of the names of the detained persons to the press or any branch of the public media specifically because I do not propose that any of the detained persons should suffer undue prejudice especially in the event that all of them may be cleared by the investigation of any treasonable or other illegal or improper conduct", the brigadier said.

He gave the assurance that as chief of staff on behalf of his officers and other ranks "the loyalty of the Jamaica Defence Force as a whole to the constitutional authority and to the rule of law is unquestioned..."

He warned: "I will not hesitate to take all necessary and proper steps to ensure that this remains the case at all times."

The Statement

His statement follows:

"On Sunday, 22nd June, 1980, three officers and 23 other ranks of the Jamaica Defence Force were detained on my orders and this fact has formed the basis of news reports on the air and in the press yesterday evening and today.

"It is therefore important that the public at large should be informed on the subject as early as possible and as fully as possible in order to prevent either misunderstandings or undue speculation.

"The facts are that within the past few weeks I received information that contact had been made by a civilian with a member of the J.D.F., with a view to the implementation of a plan designed to overthrow the constitutionally elected government of Jamaica.

"In consequence, careful and regular surveillance has taken place within the J.D.F., and both the prime minister and the police were made aware of the fact in the early stages.

"During the week-end, my information had reached the point where I considered it necessary to take action in order to ensure that the projected plot could not be implemented. The information confirmed that a number of members of the J.D.F. were now implicated and that the plot would result in action being taken in the early hours of Monday morning, June 23rd. Certain precautionary measures were immediately instituted by me. I consulted with the commissioner of police and on the basis of our discussions we sought audience with the prime minister on Sunday afternoon.

Late Meeting

"At this meeting, I outlined the situation to the prime minister and the acting minister of national security and indicated the action I was taking. It was arranged to meet again later that evening. At approximately 7.30 p.m., the commissioner of police and I met the prime minister and acting minister of national security and gave a full report of the position.

"The persons in question and the allegations made against them are now under investigation and as soon as those investigations have been completed appropriate charges will be laid against those who have committed offences and they will be dealt with according to law.

"I wish to make it clear that I have not issued nor authorized the issue of the names of the detained persons to the press or any branch of the public media specifically because I do not propose that any of the detained persons should suffer undue prejudice especially in the event that any of them may be cleared by the investigations of any treasonable or other illegal or improper conduct.

"I should also like to make it clear that in the process of detaining the persons mentioned, no shooting took place whether at the Sombrero Club, as was stated in news reports, or anywhere else.

"As for the civilian who has been reported to have been detained, the civil authority will doubtless inform the public about him and his part in the matter.

"I should also like to make it clear that, contrary to a newspaper report, my actions and those of the J.D.F. taken to thwart the plan were not prompted by any foreign or external connection whatsoever whether by information or otherwise.

Co-operation Sought

"In the circumstances, I would sincerely ask for the co-operation of the public at large, the press, the media in general, and all the political parties in refraining from ill-informed speculation, propagating and spreading rumours and attempting to implicate persons and political parties in events of which they have insufficient information. This can only lead to unwarranted concern and alarm and make more difficult the task of the Jamaica Defence Force in assisting the Jamaica Constabulary Force in maintaining law and order in our country.

"Finally, the nation is entitled to know and to be assured by me as chief of staff on behalf of my officers and other ranks that the loyalty of the Jamaica Defence Force as a whole to constitutional authority and to the rule of law is unquestioned and I will not hesitate to take all necessary and proper steps to ensure that this remains the case at all times.

"Please be assured that I shall keep the government and people of Jamaica fully advised when the investigations have been completed."

Seven Soldiers Charged

FL271839 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Seven soldiers of the Jamaica Defense Force have been charged [words indistinct] in connection with the alleged plot to overthrow the government of Jamaica's Prime Minister Mr. Michael Manley. The announcement was made last night by a Jamaica army chief of staff who said that the names of those charged would not be released immediately. The chief of staff said that the charges would be dealt with by a court martial, except where civil charges were preferred. Nineteen others are being detained as investigations continue.

MOONEX MANAGER HART ARRESTED, CHARGED

FL271405 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 24 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Ruperto Hart Smith, manager of Moonex International Establishment in Jamaica, was arrested yesterday by the CIB [Criminal Investigation Branch] on two breaches of the Customs Act and two counts of the Firearm Act.

Hart, who according to Mr. Dudley Thompson, had been warned for prosecution in May, and on whom a "stop order" was enforced by immigration officers at the Norman Manley International Airport Thursday, preventing him from travelling to Cuba on a private plane on which National Security Minister Dudley Thompson was a passenger, was ordered remanded in custody until June 30.

He is charged under the Customs Act with being concerned with the importation of ammunition, and importation of ammunition, [as published] and under the Firearm Act with importing a quantity of ammunition into Jamaica except under terms and conditions of a firearm permit and attempting to trans-ship ammunition into Jamaica without requisite trans-shipment permit.

Hart, for whose company 200,000 shotgun cartridges had arrived here on May 5 from Miami in a container without ar . port licence, was on an Immigration Department "watch list."

The shotgun cartridges were ordered detained by the collector general's department and they are under guard at Jamaica Defence Force headquarters, Up Park Camp, Kingston. Moonex International Establishment is reported to be a Cuban agency of Panamanian registry with offices in New Kingston and the Kingston Free Zone.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 128 1 July 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Colombia's Turbay Opens Andean Cattle Seminar A 1
Forum Recommends Amendments to Fisheries Laws A 1
Meeting of Latin American Socialist Parties Ends A 2

ARGENTINA

Airliner Hijacked, Lands in Buenos Aires B 1
$100,000 Ransom Demanded B 1
Air Force Rejects Negotiations B 1
Assault on Plane Fails B 1
Assault Group Attacks B 2
Hijacker Surrenders B 2
Galtieri Says Armed Forces Back Economic Policy B 2
CUTA Demands Suspension of Labor Associations Law B 2
Nonaligned Countries Begin Nuclear Energy Meeting B 3
Briefs: Automobile Production B 3

BOLIVIA

UDP Still Leading in Partial Election Results C 1
Claims Victory C 1
Siles Zuazo News Conference C 2
Further Comments C 2
Interior Minister Orders Investigation of Terrorism C 3
Bomb Explodes at San Andres University C 3
UNHCR Official Departs Without Results C 3
Briefs: Yellow Fever Cases C 3

CHILE

Police Arrest 11 for Observing Allende's Birthday E 1
Five Released E 1
Chilean Citizen Arrested in Peru for Spying E 1
Journalists Say Freedom of Expression in Danger E 1
Briefs: Union Leader Reelected E 2

COLOMBIA

Government Confirms Rejection of M-19 Summit Idea F 1
Envoy to Panama Comments F 1
Panamanian Envoy Denies Agreement F 2
Uribe Vargas Says Some M-19 Members Have Left Cuba F 2
M-19's Commander Uno Directed Recent Jailbreak F 2
M-19 Group Briefly Occupies Navy Vessel F 3
Seven Guerrilla Leaders Meet, Plan New Action F 3

PARAGUAY

PATRIA Comments on Gonzalez Delvalle Case [27 Jun] H 1
Briefs: Opposition Political Broadcast; Soybean Exports H 2

PERU

USSR Ratifies Olmos Hydroelectric Project Execution J 1
[EL COMERCIO 24 Jun]

PANAMA

Court Rules Monteria Treaty Not Subject to Plebescite N 1
[LA REPUBLICA 27 Jun]
Briefs: Canal Modernization N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Second Phase of Cuban Refugee Conference Set To Open P 1
U.S. Officials' Arrival P 1
President's Opening Speech P 1

EL SALVADOR

Army's Search of National University Continues P 1
University Authorities' Condemnation P 2
[EL MUNDO 28 Jun]
Fire Destroys EL INDEPENDIENTE Printing Equipment P 2
ESA Claims Credit P 3
Managua Reports ERP Communique, Bulletin on Operations P 3
Church Urges Political Factions To Define Positions P 4
Mexican Journalists Harrassed by Authorities P 4

NICARAGUA

D'Escoto Explains Foreign, Domestic Policy P 5
Junta Letter Seeks Pope's Support for Policy P 9
EL NUEVO DIARIO Condemns EL INDEPENDIENTE Burning P 10
Cuban Teacher Seeks Asylum at Costa Rican Embassy P 10

CUBA

Refugees Continue To Leave From Mariel Q 1
Talks With Vietnam End With Signing of Protocol Q 1
Nguyen Van Lam Meets Rodriguez Q 1
Visit Ends Q 1
Cooperation Talks With Ethiopia Open in Havana Q 1
Talks With Rodriquez Q 2
Bulgaria's Zarev Arrives on Official Visit Q 2
Talks Open Q 2
Briefs: Consumer Fair Q 2

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Adams Urges Trend Away From Political Violence S 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 25 Jun]

JAMAICA

Thompson Returns in Company of Cuban 'Diplomats' S 1
[DAILY GLEANER 27 Jun]

COLOMBIA'S TURBAY OPENS ANDEAN CATTLE SEMINAR

PA302010 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Medellin--The president of the republic, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, today called for strengthening the Andean process at all levels, reiterated his faith in the subregional pact and maintained that Andean integration is not an exotic idea to our nations.

The chief of state participated at noon today here in the installation ceremony of the first Andean subregional seminar on cattle raising, which will continue for 4 days at the Intercontinental Hotel in Medellin.

During his address to the ministers of agriculture and the seminar organizers, he stated that integration is an imperative of the present to compete on equal terms with the various blocs into which the world is begin divided. He warned about the need to prepare our economies so they do not depend totally and simultaneously on energy and animal protein imports. The Colombian chief of state favored the adoption of urgent measures among which are the following:

Regarding health, he considered indispensable joint efforts in border areas to successfully combat diseases such as hoof-and-mouth and suggested the exchange of experiences and the creation of agricultrual research groups for the area to provide the modernization mechanisms required by the sector.

He recommended that the creation of an Andean agricultural and livestock international fair be studied. Its site would be rotated and an exchange of experiences and goods would result.

To respond to the financial needs of the farming sector, while studies are made on the convenience of specialized orgainizations at subregional levels, the scope of competence of the Andean Development Corporation could be expanded so that, without neglecting the sectors it is currently assisting, it could provide financing to farming entities.

The president also suggested, within the Andean scheme, a well-organized plan for the educational development of the subregion, and the establishment of a stable cattle exchange among the Andean Pact member nations.

Referring to the difficulties involved in this type of activity, President Turbay expressed his confidence in the proven ability of our peoples to face the new challenges successfully. He told the seminar participants that integration requires decisive political good will to start a process which will have its difficulties and added that otherwise, it will be impossible to gain the high economic objectives expected from integration.

FORUM RECOMMENDS AMENDMENTS TO FISHERIES LAWS

PA242354 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1425 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The delegates to the fifth Latin American forum on fisheries organization and administration have recommended that their respective governments implement a new law on fisheries aimed at consolidating the administrative structures for this activity.

On behalf of the Natural Resources Ministry and the Latin American Economic System's Salt and Sweet Waters Products Action Committee the Renewable Natural Resources Department sponsored the forum which was attended by delegates from 10 countries. The forum was held from 16-20 June in Tegucigalpa.

It reached an important decision on the need to improve and implement administrative structures in charge of duties internationally accepted by all governments. It was also decided that fishing should be considered an economic activity the same as agriculture, livestock, mining and other industries.

Another important decision was to upgrade the administrative, business and financial apparatus dealing with fisheries.

The delegates agreed on the need to establish means for guaranteeing the coordination and participation of all fishing groups leading to their consolidation. Finally, they voted in favor of strengthening and improving regional and technical cooperation financially.

MEETING OF LATIN AMERICAN SOCIALIST PARTIES ENDS

PA271700 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0614 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Jun (EFE)--The meeting of socialist parties of Latin America ended here today with a call for unity among Latin American "democratic" forces. The meeting, which was sponsored by the Mexican Socialist Workers Party (PST), has attended by organizations from Peru, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Chile, Venezuela and Uruguay.

PST leader Rafael Aguilar Talamantes said that the meeting served as a seminar on the situation of socialist trends in Latin America.

Clodomiro Almeyda of the Chilean Socialist Party said that the region's social reality must be studied "to draw up a scientific policy."

The socialist leaders agreed on stressing that the meeting was not held to establish a bloc or a "regional socialist international" since all of the participants maintain an autonomous policy.

Gen Leonidas Rodriguez of the Peruvian Socialist Revolutionary Party reiterated that this first meeting of Latin American socialists resulted in an agreement to struggle for the unity of Latin America.

The socialist delegates issued a number of resolutions "in support and solidarity with the democratic struggles being waged in Latin America, particularly that of the Salvadoran people." They also announced the establishment of a socialist information center which will have its headquarters in Mexico City. Regarding a future meeting, they explained that it will be held "when conditions make it necessary." The sessions were held behind closed doors.

AIRLINER HIJACKED, LANDS IN BUENOS AIRES

PY301510 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1430 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Jun (NA)--Flight 601, an Aerolineas Argentinas' Boeing 737 with registration number LVJND, which had left Camet Airport in Mar del Plata and was flying to the metropolitan Jorge Newberry Airport [Aeroparque], was hijacked in midair by one or maybe two armed individuals. The plane is now parked on the apron of that commercial air station.

The hijackers have allowed about 45 passengers to leave the plane and have kept the plane crew and another 7 persons as hostages.

It is believed that the young individual who hijacked the plane, who is about 25 years old, with short hair, blue eyes and a sparse beard, has an accomplice who supports him. In the first place the individual requested dollars and enough fuel to get the plane to a Latin American country.

At present the authorities of the airport, who managed to get about 45 persons off the plane, are waiting to see what happens.

$100,000 Ransom Demanded

PY301555 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1535 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Beunos Aires, 30 Jun (LATIN)--It was reported that the hijacker of the Boeing 737 maintains the crew and another seven persons as hostages.

One of the passengers who was freed reported to journalists that the plane had left Mar del Plata at 0940 (local time) and was scheduled for a 30-minute flight to Buenos Aires.

The passenger, Isidoro Alberto Perez, stated that the hijacker, who was armed with a pistol, grabbed one of the hostesses by the neck and demanded a $100,000 ransom.

Air Force Rejects Negotiations

PY301713 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1702 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Jun (NA)--The Argentine Air Force officially reported this afternoon that it will not negotiate with the hijacker who has seized the Aerolineas Argentinas airplane and that it has implemented the appropriate measures to protect the safety of the passengers and crew who are still aboard the aircraft.

Assault on Plane Fails

PY010018 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2347 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Jun (NA)--The security and special measures that have been taken regarding the hijacked Aerolineas Argentinas Boeing 737 again reached a critical point just after 2037, giving the impression that the first attempt to dislodge the hijacker has been unsuccessful. It seems that the hijacker has been able to resist the effects of the tear gas and he remains in the rear end of the plane, pointing his gun at stewardess Maria Alejandro Nicolas Mouzo. Moreover, other people who were in the plane have presumably been able to escape. The relatives of the young stewardess, who were hoping to meet with the girl after they heard the tear gas bombs go off, waited several minutes in vain and finally returned to the VIP waiting room of Aeroparque Airport.

Assault Group Attacks

FY302341 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2325 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Jun (NA)--The lights have been turned on again inside the Aerolineas Argentinas Boeing 737, while the effects of the tear gas that was thrown minutes before still continues. Journalists believe that a special assault group was able to capture the hijacker, thus gaining complete control of the situation. This report, however, has not been confirmed.

Hijacker Surrenders

FY010159 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0136 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Jun (TELAM)--The hijacker of an Aerolineas Argentinas plane who had been holding a stewardess and other persons hostage surrendered at 2230. The unidentified hijacker is now being escorted by the aeronautics police after leaving the plane. The stewardess has been taken to a hospital for medical treatment. Traffic has returned to normal at the metropolitan airport.

GALTIERI SAYS ARMED FORCES BACK ECONOMIC POLICY

FY270240 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1640 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Bahia Blanca, Argentina, 26 Jun (NA)--Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, commander in chief of the army, pointed out today that the armed forces and he, personally, fully approve of the method of implementing the economic policy." At the same time, he said: "Let no one expect that we are going to modify it to the right or to the left."

General Galtieri made this statement at the V Corps in this city where he participated in a military committee meeting. General Galtieri also said that "the philosophy of the economic policy is the armed forces'; the method of implementing it is the responsibility of the executive branch." He added: "In this regard, there are advanced zones, variable zones, and adjustment within these zones for its implementation. But nobody, nobody should expect any modification to the right or to the left. The implementation of the economic policy has to be within these limits, today by the executive branch, tomorrow by the executive branch."

General Galtieri said: "The army, as I have recently said, approves what the government has done, what it is doing and what the president of the republic is going to do before the end of his term, but that does not mean that the implementation of the economic policy is not the inherent responsibility of the president of the republic. The army and I, as its commander in chief, fully approve of the method of implementing the economic policy."

CUTA DEMANDS SUSPENSION OF LABOR ASSOCIATIONS LAW

FY302158 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1118 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Jun (NA)--The United Leadership of Argentine Workers (CUTA) has demanded the suspension of the labor associations law until a decision is made by "the ILO direct contact commission requested by the government," and they have called upon labor unions that "have already received the approval of their respective zones of activity not to adapt their statutes to official guidelines."

The CUTA communique released last night pointed out that "while the Labor Ministry openly disdained the international importance of the ILO by refusing to participate in its meeting--something which the country cannot afford--the authorities in charge of the foreign policy requested the presence of a direct contact commission from that organization to analyze the labor law in regard to international agreements."

The CUTA communique added that "this twisting and contradictory position of the government can only be explained as a delaying maneuver designed to avoid being sanctioned by the ILO."

CUTA calls upon the 70 labor organizations which have already had their respective zones approved (a new method imposed by the new labor law) not to adapt their statutes to this new labor law.

CUTA says that "this is not a capricious position, but rather responds to deep reasons. First of all, the government request for a direct contact commission, in order to make sense, requires the suspension of law 22105 until such a commission decides on the government request." It adds that "to continue to enforce this new labor law is to make the eventual ILO decision a dead letter."

CUTA adds that "Resolution 634/80 of the Labor Ministry is a sort of rule through which labor organizations can only have the freedom to fill in the blanks on a printed form." It again adds that such a resolution "rejects the most elemental republican sense and, at the same time, it is an absurd violation of international agreements on labor freedom."

The CUTA communique concludes by saying that "the principles that rule the Argentine labor movement, stemming from the Constitution and imbued with the social doctrine of the church, are too valuable to be the subject of a negotiation." CUTA also promises to use all its efforts to defend labor structures, and advocates the reinstatement of the CGT (General Labor Confederation) and the "struggle against an economic system that attacks national interests."

NONALIGNED COUNTRIES BEGIN NUCLEAR ENERGY MEETING

PY301820 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] The first meeting of the coordinating bureau of the nonaligned countries in the field of the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes started this morning in the San Martin Cultural Center [in Buenos Aires]. This meeting, which was inaugurated by a speech by the chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission Carlos Castro Madero, is attended by 15 representatives of the American, Asian and African continents and will end on Friday.

The following subjects will be discussed during the meeting: proposals for cooperation submitted by the delegations, the establishment of a program for cooperation within the organizations, and the position of the nonaligned group within international organizations and conferences which are linked to the nuclear field.

BRIEFS

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION--The Automobile Manufacturers Association (ADEFA) has reported that automobile production during the first 5 months of this year increased by 20.8 percent in comparison with the same period last year. A total of 107,182 vehicles were produced during this period. [Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 28 Jun 80 p 10 PY]

UDP STILL LEADING IN PARTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

PY010103 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Unofficial election results, obtained by Radio Panamericana, place the People's Democratic Union [UDP] in first place with 31.5 percent of the general total of the votes. In figures, the front has obtained 433,000 votes throughout the country, counting both cities and rural areas. We repeat that these results are unofficial, computed from the data provided by our correspondents all over the country.

Second place is held by Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez' Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN] which, according to our computation, has obtained 20.18 percent with 277,337 votes all over the republic.

Third place, held by Victor Paz Estenssoro's Nationalist Revolutionary Movement Alliance [MNR-A], has received 19 percent with 264,137 votes.

These unofficial figures place Marcelo Quiroga Santacruz' Socialist Party one [PS-1] in fourth place with 9.25 percent and 128,012 votes.

These are the figures of the leading parties, according to our computation. We repeat that the figuures are unofficial.

In turn, the national Electoral Court has only processed a total of 340,000 ballots. The official results place the UDP in first place with 91,860 votes, followed by the ADN with 63,432 votes MNR-A in third place with 36,979 votes and PS-1 in fourth place with 30,390 votes.

Tarija Department does not appear in these official national figures.

Claims Victory

PY301900 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] The People's Democratic Union, UDP, [words indistinct] in Sunday's elections, to respect the will of the people expressed through the votes. This statement was made in a a declaration released by the UDP executive board. Oscar Eid Franco, leader of the UDP and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR, read the following document:

[Begin Eid recording] The UDP trusts that those who have taken part in these elections will respect the will of the people expressed in yesterday's elections because it is important and essential to put an end to interim governments and [words indistinct] to have a united government with authority at the service of all Bolivians without sectarianisms.

The UDP states that it has won once again; therefore it will act in accordance with the verdict of 29 June and its results. We are not making personal appreciations. We want to maintain the serenity and firmness to which we are committed in order to be consistent with a victory which cannot be questioned. [end recording]

The document also states that interim and provisional governments, which are not able to solve the important problems facing the country, must come to an end.

The UDP communique also states:

[Begin Eid recording] 1. The popular vote has again given the UDP a wide relative majority.

2. The majority of the departments of the country have given the victory to the UDP. These are: La Paz, Potosi, Cochabamba, Chuquisaca and Oruro.

3. Contrary to what happened in 1979, the UDP has this time achieved a majority in Congress in relation to any other political force.

4. The difference which separates the UDP from its closest competitor is indisputable.

These results are ensuring our victory and the right to form a government of Bolivians for Bolivians. [end recording]

Siles Zuazo News Conference

PY301901 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Hernan Siles Zuazo, candidate of the People's Democratic Union, UDP, supports the idea of a government on the basis of a national accord in agreement with UDP programs and principles. This statement was made by Siles Zuazo during a press conference in his residence this morning [words indistinct].

[Begin Siles recording] [Words indistinct] We want a government on the basis of a great national accord. We believe that an agreement will be reached in Congress on the basis of the UDP program [words indistinct] and other center, right and left political organizations. [end recording]

Siles Zuazo also indicated that the UDP victory in the elections is quite clear. He said that the UDP has won by over 150,000 votes over its closest competitor.

Further Comments

PY302127 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2050 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 30 Jun (TELAM)--Hernan Siles Zuazo, the presidential candidate of the People's Democratic Union (UDP), who thus far has a major lead in the unofficial vote count of yesterday's election, today held a press conference in which he lashed out at the armed forces. He released a political statement in which he emphasized the fact that the Bolivian people have conveyed their democratic desires to the world for the third time.

In reply to the questions of correspondents from more than 30 international news agencies, Siles Zuazo said that the armed forces are made up of progressive people who are aware of the country's reality, who talk with their relatives and friends and who know that this is the popular will.

What sense would a military coup d'etat have now? asked the candidate, who appears to be the winner in this election battle. They should then say that they are against democracy, he lashed out, and they would be behaving like a force that does not interpret the feelings of the people, and if this were so, they would become an army of occupation and not the country's armed forces.

Answering a question regarding Bolivia's relations with the Southern Cone--that is, if the UDP assumes the government--he stated that Bolivia will maintain relations with the Southern Cone as long as there is no interference in internal affairs. Economic relations, he stressed, are above any type of ideology, and Bolivia will maintain them with all countries. We wish to export our excess gas to Brazil or Argentina or anywhere it can be sold. This goes for gas and any other exportable resource, he said.

Finally, it has been reported that the UDP, according to the party's recount, has won in La Paz, Chuquisaca, Potosi and Oruro. It has also obtained good results in the other departments.

INTERIOR MINISTER ORDERS INVESTIGATION OF TERRORISM

FY280339 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Antonio Arnez Camacho has announced that his ministry has begun an investigation to clear up the terrorist attacks. He said he has given instructions to all organizations of the Interior Ministry to carry out an investigation of these regrettable events as soon as possible. Asked about yesterday's events, Minister Arnez Camacho said:

[Begin recording] This is regrettable. Our people are again having a taste of disorder and political passion. I believe the government has given all it can give so the political parties can exercise their freedom and rights. I say again that it is regrettable to see these disorders and political passions shed blood and plunge the Bolivian people into mourning. I truly regret this. Believe me, I want the people to be sure that the government, through the Interior Ministry, is doing all it can. It is exerting all its efforts to investigate this matter. [end recording]

The interior minister said that the Cabinet, which is cooperating with President Lidia Gueiler, also regrets what has happened.

BOMB EXPLODES AT SAN ANDRES UNIVERSITY

FY301651 Paris AFP in Spanish 1608 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 30 Jun (AFP)--A violent explosion shook the neighborhood of the San Andres University this morning and some gunshots were heard in the eastern part of this city. Official sources reported that in fact a bomb exploded at 0630 in the second patio of the university but caused only some property damage. It was reported that the location of the gunshots was not precisely known.

UNHCR OFFICIAL DEPARTS WITHOUT RESULTS

FY271423 Paris AFP in Spanish 2320 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 26 Jun (AFP)--Discouraged by the lack of results regarding his mission in Bolivia, George Gordon-Lennox, regional representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR], returned today to Buenos Aires. He had been trying to intercede on behalf of five Argentines who were members of the Peronist Montoneros and who had been handed over by Peru to Bolivia so that it could in turn hand them over to Argentine authorities.

Gordon-Lennox refused to talk to the press regarding his mission in La Paz, limiting himself to saying that the high-ranking officials with whom he has met had all agreed that they knew nothing about the Montoneros that Peru has officially said it turned over to Bolivia so they could be taken to Argentina.

BRIEFS

YELLOW FEVER CASES--Jose Luis Zeballos, chief of the National Epidemiology Department, reported that 30 cases of yellow fever have been recorded in La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz departments during the first months of the year. Zeballos stated that the campaign against this disease is continuing. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 20 Jun 80 p 12 FY]

POLICE ARREST 11 FOR OBSERVING ALLENDE'S BIRTHDAY

PY301406 Paris AFP in Spanish 0140 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Vina del Mar, Chile, 27 Jun (AFP)--According to information released here today, the police have arrested 11 persons engaged in commemorating the 72d birthday of the late Socialist President Salvador Allende at his tomb in the local cemetery.

The prisoners, eight women and three men, were arrested yesterday by the Carabineros while honoring the memory of the late president in the Santa Ines cemetery of this city, 140 km northwest of Santiago.

Five Released

PY301407 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1140 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Vina del Mar, Chile, 28 Jun (LATIN)--The local police officials reported today that five of the eight women and three men arrested at a local cemetery for voicing political slogans before the tomb of late Socialist President Salvador Allende (1970-73) have been released.

One of the women released is Marta Almeyda Medina, sister of the former Socialist foreign minister and parliamentarian Clodomiro Almeyda Medina, currently in exile, according to a local government spokesman.

The source added that the fate of the other prisoners will be decided very soon.

CHILEAN CITIZEN ARRESTED IN PERU FOR SPYING

PY301212 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] An unidentified Chilean citizen has been arrested in Peru and charged with spying. It was reported that the Peruvian Investigations Police--PIP--had arrested the Chilean citizen, who was carrying forged documentation, in the northern Chiclayo port.

It was reported that the so-called spy had been taken to Lima in the past few hours and that he was allegedly involved with a civilian employee of the Peruvian Air Force.

JOURNALISTS SAY FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION IN DANGER

PY301805 Paris AFP in Spanish 2204 GMT 27 Jun 80

[By Enrique Fernandez]

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 27 Jun (AFP)--It was noted here today that the Gen Augusto Pinochet government is facing the historic responsibility of reestablishing or eliminating freedom of expression in Chile.

Several sectors of the Chilean press, including newsmen and owners of news media, warned that this freedom is in danger if the military government approves the new constitution, which is in the final stage of drafting.

The Chilean media were intervened in by the government 7 years ago, when a military movement toppled the late Socialist President Salvador Allende. This situation brought along with it the enforcement of censorship during the first months of the new regime. Although such measures were then lifted, the state of siege and exceptional laws which were implemented led newsmen to use self-censorship in order to avoid the release of reports against the national security and order.

The broad debate on freedom of expression that is now emerging was sponsored by the National Press Association, made up of journalistic enterprises, which are concerned about their future within the framework of the new constitution that the government is preparing for the 11 million Chileans.

Arturo Fontaine, director of the influential newspaper EL MERCURIO, said that the project of the new constitution, which was written by an official commission and is now under study by the Council of the State, contains some articles that violate the freedom of expression. He added that those articles will require newsmen to reveal their sources and will allow the expropriation of media linked with proscribed ideologies, such as communism.

Speaking at a forum sponsored by the press association, Fontaine said that if these restrictions had been enforced during the late President Allende's government, it would have been impossible for the press at that time to play the role it did in defending public freedom.

Alberto Guerrero, director of the independent newspaper LA TERCERA DE LA HORA, said: Chilean journalists are not asking for privileges, but for justice to safeguard their functions.

Emilio Filipi, director of HOY magazine and the representative of the Circle of Chilean Journalists, also expressed similar concerns.

Although the projected constitution has not been released yet, Enrique Ortuzar--president of the commission which drafted it--downplayed the criticisms made of the new constitution regarding the freedom of expression.

Ortuzar said that the new constitution will establish the responsibility of the media in case of eventual crimes committed against persons or internal security in Chile; or expressed a different way, freedom yes, libertinism no.

Enrique Ortuzar faced similar criticism 17 years ago, when as justice minister of Conservative President Jorge Alessandri, he enforced the law against abuse of publicity, which was called a gang law by some media and was repealed by Eduardo Frei's Christian Democratic government 2 years later.

Gen Sergio Dadiola, coordinating secretary in President Pinochet's government, also downplayed the criticism and said that the new constitution will promote the true freedom of expression.

BRIEFS

UNION LEADER REELECTED--Bernardino Castillo has been reelected as the copper workers' union leader. Also elected were (Cesar Munoz), (Raul Alvarez), (Osvaldo Munoz) and (Juan Antonio Rios). [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Jun 80 PY]

GOVERNMENT CONFIRMS REJECTION OF M-19 SUMMIT IDEA

PA301627 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] The national government again reiterated an invitation to the M-19 subversive organization to lay down its arms and join a movement to restore the moral values of the country.

Justice Minister Felio Andrade Manrique expressed concern over the unacceptable extremes of immorality displayed in efforts to undermine the nation's progress. Meanwhile, the national government confirmed its rejection of the M-19 proposal for a summit meeting of national ranking personalities in July in Panama.

Envoy to Panama Comments

PA301636 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Libardo Lopez Gomez, Colombian ambassador to Panama, flatly rejected the proposal to hold a summit meeting of Colombian personalities put forward by the M-19. The meeting reportedly would be held in Panama City on 4 and 5 July.

In an interview with this radio station on the supposed meeting, Ambassador Lopez Gomez said:

[Begin recording] I understand that those sectors opposed to the government of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala are interested in such a meeting of some important personalities of well-known ideologies. It is my understanding, however, that the Government of Panama will not accept the meeting of the M-19 terrorists with other Colombian elements without the approval of the Colombian Government. Therefore, I do not believe such a summit meeting will be held.

[Question] The M-19 through clandestine communiques distributed to the various communications media in Bogota insists on the democratic position of President Aristides Royo to permit the meeting. What can you tell us about it?

[Answer] Well, that is an opinion of the M-19 which I cannot answer. The M-19 can say anything, just as it claimed having killed Pardo Buelvas and Jose Raquel Mercado and others. However, I have no information whatsoever on the M-19 activities because I have no contacts with it.

[Question] There are persistent rumors that several members of the M-19 leadership are in Panama. Have you known about their presence in that country?

[Answer] I cannot discount that possibility, but that is in the hands of the Panamanian Government. I am not investigating the Panamanian Government. I am sure, however, that the government of President Royo will proceed in conformity with the Government of Colombia because President Turbay and President Royo are true democrats.

[Question] Then it is false that Presidents Aristides Royo and Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala have maintained telephone contacts for the holding of this summit?

[Answer] I have no idea. I do not believe so. That is, they may have held talks, but we already know the position of President Turbay in that he and his government will make no deals with the M-19 abroad. He has offered amnesty. As you know, amnesty is not discussed but granted, and a bill is being prepared to submit to the nation's congress.

[Question] You, then, discount the possibility that this summit recommended by the M-19 will be held?

[Answer] Yes, I believe it will not be held. [end recording]

Panamanian Envoy Denies Agreement

PA271545 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Panamanian Ambassador to Colombia Cesar Rodriguez Maylin has indicated that he has no knowledge of an agreement between the M-19 and the Panamanian Government for the holding of a meeting between the subversive group and distinguished Colombian personalities in the border area.

The ambassador said that any such meeting must have the approval of the Colombian Government, as President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has said.

During the past few hours, the M-19 has insisted on the holding of the summit in the neighboring country.

URIBE VARGAS SAYS SOME M-19 MEMBERS HAVE LEFT CUBA

PA271444 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas has said that some members of the M-19 who went to Cuba after the occupation of the Dominican Embassy have already left that country. Uribe Vargas stressed that there is no agreement with the Cuban Government regarding the activities of the Marco Zambrano commando group which seized the embassy. However, it is known that several of its members have left Cuba for an unknown destination. He added that at least five members of the group are still in Havana. The foreign minister said that those M-19 members have reiterated their desire to return to Colombia to resume their guerrilla activities.

M-19 'S COMMANDER UNO DIRECTED RECENT JAILBREAK

PA290158 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2351 GMT 28 Jun 80

[By Francisco Diaz Gonzalez]

[Excerpts] Bogota, 28 Jun (EFE)--Rosemberg Pabon, known as Commander Uno, directed the escape of his comrades Jose Elmer Marin Marin and Ivan Marino Ospina Marin, leaders of the M-19 guerrilla group, according to a spokesman for the organization who called himself Commander Seis.

The source added that Commander Uno, who is famous for heading the Marcos Zambrano unit which held 18 diplomats hostage for 61 days at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota. had been in Colombia for several weeks.

To secure the escape of the two guerrillas, the M-19 paid 1 million pesos (approximately $20,000) to guards at La Picota jail in Bogota. The two prisoners apparently left the jail dressed in military uniforms last Wednesday afternoon. According to an M-19 report, they left the country with false documents and at present are in Panama along with Commander Uno.

The M-19 today repeated in its clandestine Communique No 52 its invitation to the government and Colombian dignitaries to attend a meeting in Panama on 4 and 5 July to discuss amnesty with the general staff of the M-19 and leaders of other guerrilla groups.

The communique states that "in view of the president of the republic's repeated proposal that guerrilla organizations lay down their arms under the protection of an amnesty decree, the M-19 high command declares its absolute and total availability for a study--in a different environment and on the basis of absolute respect for the forces in conflict--of the viability of such a momentous step in the country that would truly open the paths to social peace and justice."

President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala reiterated some days ago that he "does not negotiate amnesty, but rather grants it" and that he is not willing to attend the Panama meeting. For its part, the Colombian opposition expressed its willingness to attend.

M-19 GROUP BRIEFLY OCCUPIES NAVY VESSEL

PA292005 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1720 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, 29 Jun (EFE)--A guerrilla commando unit briefly occupied the Colombian Navy vessel Arc Boyaca anchored at this port's naval base, and painted slogans in favor of the M-19 subversive organization on its bow.

According to the report released by Cadena Radial Super of Colombia today, the occupation of the vessel was conducted by some 15 members of the M-19 guerrilla organization, one of the most powerful in the country.

Several of the guards on duty at that naval base were arrested while a thorough investigation is made to learn more details of the daring guerrilla action, according to the report.

Early this week, the M-19 organization, the armed branch of the leftwing party ANAPO (National Popular Alliance), helped two of its leaders escape from the La Picota State Penitentiary in Bogota.

Over 2 years ago the M-19, in a spectacular operation through a tunnel, stole some 5,000 weapons from a military arsenal in the northern part of the Colombian capital.

SEVEN GUERRILLA LEADERS MEET, PLAN NEW ACTION

PA292346 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2307 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Cali, Colombia, 29 Jun (EFE)--The local media has reported here that a Colombian guerrilla summit was held in Cali this week to plan future activities and actions. In a special article, the influential newspaper EL PAIS revealed that the guerrilla meeting was presided over by Commander Uno of the subversive M-19.

Rosemberg Pabon Pabon [Commander Uno] was the guerrilla who headed the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota where the M-19 held 18 diplomats hostage for 61 days.

The meeting which was attended by chiefs of other Colombian guerrilla organizations, they coordinated "a joint operation" more important than the Dominican Embassy occupation.

"We call it 'an associated meeting,' in which the seven guerrilla leaders who attended discussed and analyzed very important topics, Pabon Pabon told an EL PAIS reporter.

"We are coordinating all the details and I can only tell you that this blow will make the country shake," the guerrilla leader--who returned to the country from Cuba secretly--said.

PATRIA COMMENTS ON GONZALEZ DELVALLE CASE

FY301933 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 27 Jun 80 p 5

[Editorial: "Only the Truth, the Whole Truth"]

[Text] An end must be put to distortions, falsehoods, slander and systematic detraction. This is in the interests of everyone--the government and the opposition, the party in power and the opposition parties--and it is above all demanded by order under the law.

When a journalist signed an article expressing his disagreement with the resources available for the defense in a penal case, we maintained that the constitution grants freedom to criticize the law. But when the journalist in addition made a call for violating the law, we also noted that the Constitution says that "nobody can call for disobedience to provisions of the law." What the journalist wrote was clear and could only be construed in its literal sense both in text and context: "Let us violate the law, let us "gang rape" it. An invitation to all to violate the law, to get together in order to violate it, because this is what is understood by "gang rape." It is not a matter of likes or dislikes but since the press insists, as it should, on the strict fulfillment of the laws, the case of this journalist who has called for collective violation of the law became glaringly notorious.

From the point of view of the penal code, the crime committed by this journalist has been known as such for a long time. In 1915 the criminal law established a fine for those who "advocate disrespect or disobedience of the laws." In a special paragraph of article 163, this penal law indicated that "if this offense is committed through the press, it will be considered inflammatory."

Law 209, approved by the Congress in 1970, changed the fine to imprisonment for this crime. Article 3 states: "Those who employ any means to publicly advocate violence against public persons or institutions OR CALL FOR DISOBEDIENCE OF THE LAWS will be punished with prison terms ranging from 1 month to 3 years."

However, these are legal matters which, respectful as we are of the Constitution and the laws, we have no desire to manhandle. What we did point out regarding the case of this journalist was the violation of article 71 of the Constitution, whose last paragraph states: "One is free to criticize the law but no one can call for disobedience of its provisions."

As is well known, the appropriate trial has been begun in this case. However, some of the newspapers do not seem well disposed toward reporting the development of the case with the necessary clarity, and it would be a pity if they insisted on viewing it outside its appropriate framework.

There is a report, for example, which states that the journalist "was arrested before reaching the courts," giving full details of the event and even the text of the plea which he was going to submit to the judge. The plea was being carried by the lawyer who was accompanying him.

What has been passed over with just brief reference to an "arrest warrant" is the source and the contents of this "warrant" which leaves the reader in doubt as to whether the action had not been an arbitrary decision of the police and especially of some department of this organization. This is not a neglegible item in the task of keeping the public opinion properly informed.

In the name of truth and clarity we wish to expand this commentary to add what had not been published. On 4 June, the legal department of the metropolitan police relayed the court's arrest warrant No 503, which we have published elsewhere in this daily. In this warrant, the criminal judge of the first court addresses the chief of the metropolitan police "asking him to carry out the ARREST of the accused who ONCE ARRESTED, will have to remain at the national prison, free to communicate and at the disposal of the court."

As you can see, the instructions issued by the judge are clear-cut and final. The chief of the police notified the legal department and the latter relayed it to the investigations department for implementation. This was done by the agents involved in the case who had to inform their superiors that the task had been accomplished in the same way the latter had to inform the judge through the appropriate channels. The police agents did not have to know that the journalist was going to see the judge together with his lawyer, and the journalist and his lawyer did not have to discuss the court order with the agents in charge of carrying it out. Any further discussion is pointless, but the fact that the public has not been informed about the background is important because that is precisely what the public opinion must know. Besides, it would prevent the people from feeling prejudiced against the police, which is what happens when information is incomplete.

In other respects, the report is nothing exceptional. Within its limitations, it strives to remain objective even though, when it refers to the cause of the events, it prefers to mention the title of the article--"What happens in the courts?"--and points out that the events are related to the "Villa Guarani" affair. This again obscures the strict truth of this case, which is not related directly to the handling of justice by the courts or the "Villa Guarani" affair, but to the fact that the journalist had publicly called for disobedience of the law by saying: "Let us violate the law, let us gang rape it."

Everybody should be interested in clearing up the truth in every aspect and not just some of the aspects of the affair. This is why the court oath states: "The truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." This is especially so in a case like this, involving a journalist and a law which some criticize and reject. However, with regard to the violation of the law we have discussed here, the fact is that the penal code had already provided for just such a case 65 years ago and no one has ever objected to it.

BRIEFS

OPPOSITION POLITICAL BROADCAST--German Acosta Caballero, president of the Radical Liberal Party, has announced the beginning of its political program on Radio La Voz de la Cordillera on Saturdays from 1700 to 1730. [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 24 Jun 80 p 10 PY]

SOYBEAN EXPORTS--Authorities of the Paraguayan free port in Paragua, Brazil, have reported that 50 percent of the Paraguayan soybean exports have already arrived there. It has been reported that 148,000 tons have already been shipped, 42,000 tons are ready to be shipped and 15,000 tons are stored in the port silos. Export authorities believe that Paraguay will export about 400,000 tons this year. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 6 Jun 80 p 14 PY]

USSR RATIFIES OLMOS HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT EXECUTION

PA302040 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 24 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Soviet and Peruvian State Electricity Enterprise [ELECTROPERU] officials signed the minutes of a meeting held in this city [presumably Lima] yesterday reaffirming Soviet technical assistance for the construction of the Olmos hydroelectric project.

The signing of this document was the culmination of a number of meetings held over 13 days between the Soviet delegates and members of Hydroenergetic Commission of ELECTROPERU.

The ceremony was held in the presence of Energy and Mines Minister Renee Balarezo Vallebuona, Azi Wolfenson, executive president of the state corporation, general manager Ricardo Sanchez Sobero and planning manager Emilio Chaparro.

The Soviet side was represented by Dr B.A. Nikolayev and engineers Shirikov and V.Y. Dazer.

The Olmos project consists of diverting the waters of the Atlantic watershed to the Pacific watershed for generating hydroelectric power and for irrigation.

To produce the former the project requires the construction of two 300-megawatt hydroelectric plants which will take advantage of the drop that exists between the opening of the trans-Andean tunnel and the Olmos Dam.

These projects will help meet the demand for electric power of the central-northern interconnected system starting in 1990, the year in which the first of the plants should be in operation.

The completion of the first stage of the Olmos hydroelectric complex and the irrigation project has been declared of preferential national interest by a law-decree issued in March of this year. At the same time the Economy and Finance Ministry and the national bank have been authorized to contract credits to finance the projects. These credits should cover 100 percent of the foreign costs and 60 percent of the local costs for the construction of the priority installations.

The cost of the first stage of the project is estimated at approximately $370 million, at 1979 prices.

According to the minutes signed yesterday, the Soviet technical assistance will consist of sending of specialists for constructing the installations and preparing the blueprints as well as furnishing of equipment for construction and for the complex's hydroelectric facilities.

It was also agreed that the USSR will train the Peruvian technicians who will work in the complex.

The technical assistance agreement basically relates to the construction of three of the installations which comprise the project: the Limon Dam, the first of the two hydroelectric plants, and the Olmos Dam.

The Soviet delegates are to return to Moscow today after having visited the area where the complex will be constructed and having signed the minutes of the meetings.

COURT RULES MONTERIA TREATY NOT SUBJECT TO PLEBISCITE

PA290339 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 27 Jun 80 pp 1-A, 6-A

[Text] A ruling issued yesterday by the Supreme Court of Justice and released this morning states that "it is obvious that the so-called 'Monteria Treaty,' by reason of the subject with which it deals, is not one of those to which the cited constitutional provision applies and consequently, pursuant to the provisions of article 141 of the constitution, it is within the purview of the National Assembly of Community Representatives to approve or reject it, as the Assembly and the national executive organ have correctly interpreted the matter."

The ruling refers to a writ of unconstitutionality filed by lawyer Bolivar Davalos which charged that the Monteria Treaty should be subjected to a plebiscite and not ratified by the Assembly.

In its ruling, the Supreme Court of Justice states that "the Monteria Treaty is in reality a fiscal agreement, because it involves waiving the collection of tariffs or tolls." It adds that, "similarly, the Republic of Panama could increase or reduce tolls or eliminate them completely without requiring a plebiscite of any kind."

The court also said in its ruling that it is necessary to take into account the fact that the constitutional provision noting the need for a plebsicite for treaties concerning the canal "refers concretely and specifically, by means of numerous clauses" to treaties which must be submitted for popular consultation and for this reason it demands that "treaties concluded by the executive organ regarding the locks, canal, its adjacent zone and the protection of said canal, as well as for the construction of a new sea-level canal or a third [as published] set of locks must be submitted to a national plebiscite.

"These matters," the court ruling continues, "were considered in the Torrijos-Carter treaties, which were signed and approved in 1977..."

The ruling is signed by magistrates Julio Lombardo, Pedro Moreno, Ramon Palacios Parrilla, Gonzalo Rodriguez M., Olmedo Sanjur and Ricardo Valdes. Magistrates Marisol M. Reyes de Vasquez, Americo Rivera and Lao Santizo Perez abstained. Santizo Perez abstained because he feels that the suit "should not have been considered, given the obvious and serious defects in the improperly presented proposal..."

BRIEFS

CANAL MODERNIZATION--Fernando Manfredo, deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, has reported that deepening of the canal by dredging and widening the dangerous curves of the waterway are among the programs to be carried out by the commission beginning this year. The $23 million needed to fund the projects will come from the revenues of the Canal Commission, which receives no allocation from the U.S. Treasury. [Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 12 Jun 80 pp 1A, 6A PA]

COSTA RICA

SECOND PHASE OF CUBAN REFUGEE CONFERENCE SET TO OPEN

U.S. Officials' Arrival

PA301613 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] William Bowdler, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, arrived yesterday in San Jose to participate in today's second conference on Cuban refugees convoked by President Rodrigo Carazo. Representatives of some 20 countries and international organizations are slated to participate in it. Bowdler was accompanied by Frank Lloyd, U.S. deputy director for refugee affairs. The chief topic to be analyzed will be the humanitarian features of the exodus of Cubans to various countries and the problems they face.

Bowdler noted that one of the chief issues is the fact that the number of Cubans who have left their homeland by sea is now 115,000. He added that this is one of the topics to be discussed during the conference. The first meeting on refugees was held in San Jose 7 weeks ago. At its close, a commission of representatives from Costa Rica, the United States and Great Britain was named and instructed to contact the Cuban Government for a visit there and talks regarding the exit of Cuban nationals, particularly those who took refugee in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. The group was unable to fulfill its mission when the Cuban Government rejected its efforts. It will now report widely to this meeting on the subject.

President's Opening Speech

PA292145 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpt] At the opening of the second phase of the meeting of countries interested in settling the problem of placing the Cuban refugees, President Rodrigo Carazo stated that only by persisting will it be possible to establish the basic conditions to have human rights respected.

William Bowdler, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, was present at the meeting, as were many delegates from European countries and other continents.

The meeting of delegates to discuss the placement of Cuban refugees is being held in the Hall of the Americas of the Foreign Ministry. After the meeting was opened with a very brief speech by President Carazo, it continued behind closed doors. In other words, newsmen were dismissed instead of being permitted to hear the deliberations. It was stated that only after the meeting ends tomorrow will an official report be issued.

President Carazo recommended persistence to solve the problem of placing the Cuban refugees.

EL SALVADOR

ARMY'S SEARCH OF NATIONAL UNIVERSITY CONTINUES

PA302027 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] The National University of El Salvador is still occupied by military units. Meanwhile, university authorities refuse to cooperate in the room-by-room search that the army has been conducting since Friday.

University Rector Felix Antonio Ulloa and other university authorities do not in any way want to participate in what they term an assault on the university. Military troops occupied the university around noon last Thursday following the raid on a poor residential district close to the university. Some 27 persons were killed during an armed clash in this slum, one of the most densely populated in San Salvador. Reporters who were allowed inside the university this weekend have reported that most of the doors have been forced open by the soldiers conducting the search.

University Authorities' Condemnation

PA302138 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 28 Jun 80 p 13

[Text] The rector and deans of the University of El Salvador and representatives of the university general assembly and of the General Association of Salvadoran University Students met yesterday afternoon at the San Jose school to discuss the recent university developments. All of them condemned the military intervention and said it will negatively affect Salvadoran students because it will delay the country's academic, scientific and cultural advance.

The university authorities stressed that they will not accept the return of the university from the military but only from delegates of the accounts courts with the aid of delegates from the San Salvador archbishopric and representatives of the various university organizations. At a news conference today Rector Felix Ulloa and the deans said they have already asked the revolutionary government junta to return the university installations still in the army's hands. They added that they have requested respect for the lives of the members of the university community arrested when military units and security agents occupied the university.

They also said that "the occupation of the university has been the culmination of a number of activities carried out against it, activities that have morally and physically harmed the university. Therefore," they added, "we ask the government to put an end to so much repression, to show respect for the autonomy of the university and to raise the budget, which has been under negotiation for so long, in order to continue with our educational activities and repair the damage caused to the buildings by those who carried out an unjustified raid."

According to them, during the search various buildings were partially damaged, as were the furnishings, educational and laboratory equipment and many other things of great importance for the students. Those holding the news conference said they had already notified all universities in Central America and other parts of the world to let them know about the occupation of their university. Those universities will send protest notes to the Salvadoran Government over the intervention.

The rector and the deans asked students to disregard any appeal not coming from the university authorities. In other words, they explained, they should not heed the appeals of other sectors urging them to return to their activities at the university, as that decision must be made solely and exclusively by the rector and his colleagues. They expressed hope that activities will be resumed soon. In other words, they said, we hope to go back to work as soon as the military forces occupying the university withdraw.

FIRE DESTROYS EL INDEPENDIENTE PRINTING EQUIPMENT

PA271942 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1323 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] At approximately 0130 today, a group of heavily armed and hooded men placed dynamite sticks and incendiary bombs in the plant of the newspaper EL INDEPENDIENTE located on the northern highway in front of the (Insinca) factory.

Witnesses in the area reported that a fire, followed by explosions, broke out approximately 10 minutes later. At 0145, two fire department units, numbers 15 and 12, commanded by Inspector Alfredo Enrique Palacios, arrived to put out the fire. The fire was extinguished at 0430.

The reports obtained by this station indicate that all of offset machinery owned by Jorge Pinto Jr., the owner and director of EL INDEPENDIENTE, was completely destroyed by the fire. We repeat: The fire which broke out in the plant of the newspaper this morning completely destroyed the offset machinery and other printing material of the newspaper.

ESA Claims Credit

PA282324 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1248 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] The Secret Anticommunist Army [ESA] has claimed credit for destroying the print shop of the newspaper EL INDEPENDIENTE in a communique received by Radio Cadena Central.

The organization announced that early yesterday morning it destroyed the printing plant of EL INDEPENDIENTE, which it described as a communist newspaper and the mouthpiece of the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces, the United Popular Action Front, the Revolutionary Peoples Army and other clandestine organizations.

As we announced this morning, EL INDEPENDIENTE's shops, located at kilometer 12 and 1/2 on the northern highway, were destroyed by a fire preceded by shooting and an explosion.

MANAGUA REPORTS ERP COMMUNIQUE, BULLETIN ON OPERATIONS

PA282130 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] A military offensive launched by the Salvadoran regime in Morazan Department was forced back by the Miguel Angel [last name indistinct] Eastern Front of the Revolutionary Peoples Army [ERP]. The large-scale exercise was carried out by troops from the army's Special Commands School in San Francisco Gotera and from San Miguel's 3d Infantry Brigade, both in the east.

According to an ERP communique released in San Salvador, the first indications of this operation came when 500 troops dressed as civilians gathered on 17 June and regular troops began advancing the next day on several cantons. On 18 June the Miguel Angel [last name indistinct] Eastern Front began ambushing and harassing the military forces and finally succeeded in making them retreat.

The ERP reports that in the course of the retreat on 20 and 21 June the junta's troops killed civilians and sprayed poison in fields and huts. The communique also reports on a clash in Chirilagua, Usulutan Department, where 30 National Guardsmen were killed, 20 others wounded and 2 transport vehicles destroyed.

The ERP's four fronts and the other revolutionary organizations are defeating the attacks by the army and the repressive bodies one by one, the communique states.

A previous ERP bulletin reported on the activities of the combat units of the Rafael Antonio Arce Tabla Central Front, mentioning an attack on the mayor's office in the capital, a sabotage operation at the house of National Association of Private Enterprise President Jose Eduardo Palomo Castillo, a representative of the recalcitrant right, and the occupation of the Metrocentro commercial area.

The bulletin also mentions the erection of barricades in Boulevard Del Ejercito, Mariona Street and the northern line, in the capital, and harrassment activities carried out against the Marional headquarters. Other activities include reprisals against members of the paramilitary Nationalist Democratic Organization, the seizure of Santa Eduvigis Colony in San Ramon, various simultaneous bomb explosions in the capital and the seizure of weapons.

CHURCH URGES POLITICAL FACTIONS TO DEFINE POSITIONS

PA292017 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1728 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran church today asked the government and the opposition grouped under the Revolutionary Democratic Front to define their positions in order to get the people's support. Father Jesus Delgado delivered the Salvador archbishopric Sunday homily in the place of Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, apostolic administrator of the archdiocese.

"The Revolutionary Democratic Front must explain its position to the people and let them see what they plan to do with them," Father Delgado pointed out. He added that the government has also shown good will but that it lacked credibility. He said that more than 80 percent of the population had not gone to work on Tuesday and Wednesday due to a general strike called by Marxist groups.

"Disregarding the reasons why the people did not go to work, an 80-percent participation in the strike tells us that a great majority of the population is in favor of a political solution instead of a violent solution" to the Salvadoran crisis, Father Delgado indicated. According to Father Delgado, at least 172 were killed this week in El Salvador. The number of casualties could be 190 if newspapers reports are true, he added. He also said that the archbishopric has six refugee centers for peasants trying to escape from violence in rural areas. Father Delgado urged leftwing groups and the government to respect these centers' neutrality. He also expressed his opinion that "the Salvadoran people do not want communism."

MEXICAN JOURNALISTS HARRASSED BY AUTHORITIES

PA272214 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0222 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Mexican journalist Roberto Gonzalez of the newspaper EXCELSIOR was forced to return to Mexico today when he tried to enter El Salvador on assignment, foreign correspondents here told ACAN-EFE. Gonzalez arrived at El Salvador Airport this morning on a commercial flight. When he reached the immigration desk he was forced to return to the plane heading back to Mexico, said the sources. They added that the newspaper plans to publish a formal complaint in its Friday edition.

Another Mexican journalist, Edgar Hernandez, of TV channel 13, was arrested at noon today when he tried to leave the National University after filming the police invasion of the campus. Hernandez was taken to the outskirts of the city and released. He said his captors urged him to leave the country.

Several other journalists who visited El Salvador in the past have been threatened by supposed rightists. One of these journalists, Jose Trinidad Hernandez of the newspaper UNO MAS UNO was forced to leave the country at gunpoint by presumed rightists. The cases of Gonzalez and Hernandez today are the first known cases of the authorities' intervention to prevent entry into the country or of detention because they are in El Salvador.

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO EXPLAINS FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICY

PA272132 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 27 Jun 80

["Direct Line" phone-in program, with Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto--live]

[Excerpts] Good Evening, Nicaraguan brothers. I am honored and happy to have been invited by Radio Sandino to talk with you on this program. I am ready to answer your questions to the extent that I am able.

[Question] It is said that Nicaragua's position is very utopian and that no discussion or agreement is being effected regarding the Quitasueno and Roncador cays, much less San Andres Island. Time is passing and, as a Nicaraguan, I would like to know how this problem is going to be solved since they do not accept direct discussions. Do you think this could be taken to the United Nations? My second question is: As ambassador, as foreign minister, dealing with all the embassies in the country, do you think that with instructions from you the Nicaraguan ambassadors in the different countries could sign cultural and economic agreements and issue the invitations for the 19 July celebration, thus avoiding the need for our leaders to leave to deliver the invitations or forming commissions which involve unnecessary expenses for the country?

[Answer] I am sorry I did not hear the name of the companero who asked the question, but I do think I understood both questions well. Regarding the first question, which concerned the dispute with Colombia over the San Andres and Providencia islands, that dispute is over the fact that we declared null and void the treaty--or fictitious treaty--known as the Barcenas-Meneses Esguerra treaty, and also Colombia's claims to Quitasueno, Roncador and Serrana cays. It is true that Colombia has reiterated its determination not to engage in negotiations on those matters. But we did not think at any moment that Colombia would do so right off the bat--because we had declared null and void the treaty imposed on us by the government holding power in Nicaragua or by U.S. imperialism in 1928 and later in 1930--we did not think Colombia would engage in negotiations right off the bat.

In other words, we have had talks. A few months after we declared the treaty null and void, the Colombian Government and people saw that this declaration at no time signifies an attitude of hostility on our part toward Colombia. They realized that this is a very serious matter in view of the measures we have adopted, because we are convinced that the sacred obligation to defend the territorial integrity of our fatherland has obliged our revolutionary government to act as it did. Therefore, it is not true that we are not negotiating. We have had important talks with them on this issue.

As to your question of whether it not be better and more appropriate that our representatives abroad, our ambassadors, carry out missions related to holding contacts and making agreements with other countries, that would be fine if it could be done. However, what is normally done is that the diplomatic missions make the initial steps for the success of future visits by government officials who engage in this type of agreement or treaty for commercial, cultural, or whatever exchange is involved. This is normally the way we handle diplomatic efforts in all countries.

In reality we cannot convert the diplomat, who plays a very important role as far as representing and creating a favorable climate for the success of efforts of all sorts, into a special expert, as are the various ministers and their assistants, who are the ones called upon to specify the terms of agreements between countries.

[Question] Good evening, Father D'Escoto. This is Jose Luis Chavez from Managua. I have the following question: In view of the situation in El Salvador and the university massacre that is occurring, as well as the constant repression in that country, does Nicaragua plan to sit with its arms folded?

Can't Nicaragua ask the OAS for sanctions against the Salvadoran Government? Father D'Escoto, to what extent does the policy of nonintervention become a policy of complicity? That is my question. Thank you.

[Answer] Jose Luis, thank you very much for your question. I understand that your questions are born of an authentic feeling of solidarity with that sister nation, mired in a struggle which in many ways, but not altogether, is similar to the struggle our people won almost a year ago.

Companero, it is important that you know that in principle we are opposed to breaking relations with any country. In our foreign policy we aspire as much as possible to have relations with all countries. Of course, these relations have differences and levels of closeness. But, as I said, in principle we are opposed to breaking relations. Nonetheless, international solidarity can oblige us at a given moment to do so. We do not consider that this moment, this opportunity, has arrived in the case of the sister republic of El Salvador. We do not know if it has arrived or if it will arrive. We are very concerned with the situation in that sister country. We believe that the violence and bloodshed of innocent persons is excessive. We believe the attitude of many Salvadoran Army elements is condemnable.

But as I said, we have relations with that government and we hope for the good of the Salvadoran people, for the good of all our Salvadoran brothers in El Salvador, that their crisis may be solved soon. We have always said that the only way of solving the problem in that country, as well as in all countries with similar situations, is by satisfying the just aspirations of the peoples.

[Question] We will soon be celebrating the first anniversary of the triumph of our Sandinist revolution. Companero, national reactionary sectors exist which seek to confuse freedom of expression with freedom of slander, publishing reports that sow confusion and discredit which are carried by the transnationals all over the world. This type of news is an attack against our people and goes against our process. I think the true Nicaraguan journalist must have a full understanding of the achievements of our Sandinist revolution. He must be honest in his profession and know how to explain things with a true nationalist feeling. My question is: What image does our revolutionary process have abroad, despite this antipeople campaign? What is your opinion of this media, which sell themselves to the transnationals and publish slanderous reports which go against our current process?

[Answer] I am totally in agreement, Carlos, with your concern. I believe it is highly irresponsible to transmit in a totally uncritical manner--and not only transmit but give prominence to, these international reports which seek maliciously and unjustifiably to implicate our countries, our governments, in problems of other countries. I believe, as you do, that the persons transmitting information about our country must conduct self-criticism and see if this manner, apparently innocent, of transmitting and playing up such news without taking the time to check the facts behind the charges against our government and peoples, if this is something that is conducive to the welfare of our country and to the projection of an adequate and correct image of the reality of our revolutionary process.

However, I believe that, despite these irresponsible measures, not only on the part of the international news agencies but on the part of some national information media which limit themselves to repeating slanderous reports against our government--notwithstanding this fact--I think that the image, generally speaking, of our revolution, of our process continues to be very good abroad, because, despite the fact that our revolution is barely 1 year old, most of the people, internationally speaking, pay more attention to the concrete achievements of our revolution than to the ill-intentioned slanderous reports broadcast by the information media.

[Question] Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, this is Carlos Aguilar Cortes. I am a small businessman in Leon. My attention has been drawn by the fact that it was said that Nicaragua is a nonalined country and that we have no commitments with any power. Why then did we abstain in the case of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan? Don't you think it is the same thing that the United States did in Vietnam? Also I want to ask you what possibilities are there of Carter and Castro coming for the revolution anniversary? Don't you think that with all the agents who act as bodyguards all the hotels in Managua would be filled?

[Answer] Thank you, Carlos, for your question. First I want to tell you that there is not the slightest similarity between what happened in Vietnam and what happened recently in Afghanistan. Besides, you seem to be an informed persons and therefore you should know--because it was published on that occasion--that the reasoned vote by our UN mission on that issue was to explain its abstention. We simply thought that it was not advisable, not correct, to vote at that moment, because we considered the wording of the resolution to be inadequate. It was a biased declaration which tended to isolate the problem, not to view it from an overall aspect. Therefore, we decided to declare ourselves on the Afghanistan issue on our own terms. We vigorously condemned foreign intervention in Afghanistan and in any other country. We appealed to the big powers to engage in dialogue so as to not endanger world peace. We also condemned the arms race by the North Americans in Pakistan and the presence of the U.S. fleet in the Indian Ocean. Also, frankly, this is what is involved in this type of program.

Don't you think, Carlos, that it would have been somewhat ridiculous that, barely a few months after the triumph of our revolution, which involved not only overthrowing the genocidal Somoza, but defending our right as Nicaraguans to be the masters of our own destiny, and to uproot the U.S. hegemony, control, dominion in our political, social and economic life, to put an end to the U.S. intervention which began in 1909, which lasted for 70 years--don't you think it would have been totally absurd to join the United States and be alongside them in a proposal sponsored fundamentally by them to condemn intervention? I think it would have been truly contradictory. We are against intervention and have said so, but we said so in an explanation of our vote so it would be clearly understood what Nicaragua's position was.

You also asked if I thought it was possible that President Fidel Castro and President Carter would come to Nicaragua and that if in the event they came there would be any room in the hotels. Well, I don't know if the presidents of Cuba and the United States will come. What I can tell you is that we have sent cordial and sincere invitations for them to attend our glorious 19 July celebrations, and I am sure that if they do come there will be no lodging problems for their delegations.

We Sandinists believe it is important to have open diplomacy, to speak frankly and openly with the peoples, and instead of being angry, on the contrary, I am quite pleased to have any kind of questions raised.

[Question] Good evening, Father D'Escoto. My name is Agustin Castro Baltodano of Bello Horizonte neighborhood, Managua. I want to ask two questions: First, what do you think influenced the U.S. decision not to intervene in Nicaragua during the war of insurrection? Also, do you think that the same thing will occur in El Salvador? Thank you.

[Answer] I think that undoubtedly the U.S. Government considered very seriously the possibility of direct intervention in Nicaragua, with the fundamental viewpoint [words indistinct] of the bloody history against the genocidal regime of Somoza. But from the U.S. viewpoint I think they made a big mistake in presenting to the OAS a resolution calling for an inter-American peace force to come to Nicaragua and assure an orderly transition. They realized that the change from Somoza was inevitable.

I say it was a mistake because the United States suffered its first major defeat in the OAS. It was accustomed to [words indistinct] thought that the situation would remain the same, that the OAS, an organization which had been discredited in Latin America and had been branded a puppet organization. [as heard] Well, the United States did not suspect that the OAS would cease to be a puppet, because the situation had been changing for several years. The experience of the Panamanian struggle to recover its canal served to create a more Latin American climate, a more dignified climate.

Also, the Sandinist struggle in Nicaragua was led so well that it won the admiration of the whole world, which saw the firm will and determination of an entire people who were ready to risk everything to achieve their liberation. It was a little [word indistinct] and made it impossible for the United States to intervene in a more direct manner [words indistinct] military intervention.

Regarding the possibility (?of U.S. intervention) in El Salvador, we have heard that the United States might be interested in calling a consultation meeting of foreign ministers of the OAS to promote, again, the creation of [words indistinct] to propose the creation of an inter-American peace force. We have also heard that some of the 17 countries that voted a year ago in favor of the Nicaraguan peoples and against this U.S. interventionist proposal, at this moment some of those countries have expressed themselves in favor of the alleged U.S. proposal. But this is just speculation and we do not know if it is true.

On the other hand, we have the very grave problem of the U.S. situation at the moment, that is, an election campaign. We know the polls place Reagan ahead of Carter. We know Reagan is an extreme rightist candidate and [words indistinct] to counteract Reagan's political victories, President Carter does not feel confident enough to instruct his OAS representatives to propose such a thing as was proposed regarding Nicaragua. He is not confident about ordering direct armed intervention because it is important that the United States and all countries realize that we Nicaraguans could not but feel personally attacked should such an intervention occur. Central America is like a single nation, and each of the six states is like the state of a nation in the process of reunification. We are Nicaraguans, but we are also Central Americans, and this feeling of Nicaragua and Sandinism is the majority feeling of all our peoples.

I fear that a real intervention in El Salvador, and I hope it never occurs, would provoke a flood of the [word indistinct] and we do not want that. Therefore, we hope that the United States will not intervene directly in El Salvador, just as it did not do in Nicaragua, at least [words indistinct].

[Question] This is Esteban Quesada of "Sucesos" newscast, Radio Corporacion. Companero Foreign Minister D'Escoto, I have the following question: There was a report that the Costa Rican Embassy in Managua gave asylum to a Cuban citizen a few hours ago. What will happen at the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry? Will it grant him a safe-conduct to allow him to leave the country? And could this situation of political asylum given to a Cuban in Nicaragua provoke a tense international situation? What is your opinion?

[Answer] First of all I want to say that political asylum can only be extended to a citizen of the country to which a diplomatic mission is accredited. The possibility does not exist of granting political asylum to a citizen of another country. Also, he claims to be a political prisoner, which he is not, because in Nicaragua there are no political prisoners. In any event, the concept of political asylum does not fit here, nor does the concept of a safe-conduct.

[Question] Good evening, Father D'Escoto. This is a friend of yours, Roberto Raul Morales of Chichigalpa. I wish to ask you this question: As a minister of God, do you consider Marxist-Leninist ideology to be compatible with Christianity, since it is above all materialist and atheist?

[Answer] Well, I could ask you if the Aristotelian thought was compatible with Christianity. You know perfectly well, Roberto, I suppose you know, that Christianity is not a philosophy, and since the beginning of the church theologians and Christians addicted to philosophy followed the teachings of Plato for more than 1,000 years. Subsequently, they followed Aristotle. It involves pagan philosophers, as they were called in those times. I think sincerely that Marxism has much that is positive. Furthermore, I believe something else: that Christians would be better Christians to the extent that we understand Marxism, because the Christian has a very clear, specific function, which is to be the yeast, to transform society. But to achieve this fusion of yeast and transformation, one must know well the society in which we are living and the society to be transformed. Marxism is a very big help. I would say that Marxism is one of the most important things that permits us clearly to understand the problems of the postindustrial revolution society, which permits us to understand exactly the problems of the capitalist world.

I think, as many Christians also believe, that there is no radical conflict, between the major part at least of Marxist postulates and Christianity. At least there is no bigger conflict than that which could have existed between Aristotelian thought and Christianity.

[Question] This is Julio Arguello, and I wish to ask the foreign minister, in view of our interest in knowing this, what countries have we received more assistance from, from the socialist bloc countries or from the capitalist countries?

[Answer] Well, this is an interesting question, Julio, and the answer is that we have received more assistance from the capitalist countries.

[Question] My question is, why do we speak of imperialism if we need it?

[Answer] We do not need imperialism. We need, as all the people need, international solidarity. And we will always condemn imperialism, interventionism, and will struggle against this, because we will always struggle for our right to self-determination. We are willing to give an opportunity to countries which may have had an imperialist interventionist policy in the past to demonstrate the truth of their conversion they claim to have had; that is, we do not want to have relations with countries which do not show, not only by words but by deeds, their capacity to respect us and guarantee us our right to self-determination. We will never need imperialism as far as [words indistinct]. What we do need and what we do want is to have good relations with all countries, with the largest number of countries, but always on the condition that they respect our right to self-determination.

JUNTA LETTER SEEKS POPE'S SUPPORT FOR POLICY

PA302350 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2008 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Managua, 30 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government junta today asked Pope John Paul to maintain the Catholic Church's support for "the process of identification with the poor." The petition was presented in a letter sent today by the government to the pope through the Nicaraguan bishops who went to Brazil for the visit by the holy father to that South American country.

The Nicaraguan church delegation is headed by Managua Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo, who is accompanied by Matagalpa Bishop Julian Bari and Chontales Bishop Pablo Antonio Vega. Government junta members Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Moises Hassan, Rafael Cordova Rivas and Arturo Cruz went to Cesar Augusto Sandino international Airport to see the bishops off.

At the airport the junta member presented the letter to the prelates for delivery to the pope. "For us, the people and Government of Nicaragua, it is a great joy to see you again in America, where faith in Christ is the daily inspiration of millions of human beings," the Nicaraguan rulers said to his holiness. "The Nicaraguan church, its episcopal conference, each priest, each clergyman, was at the side of the people when our country suffered the terrible night of almost 40 years of cruel dictatorship. The church ran its risks at the side of the people and at all times maintained an upstanding and firm attitude toward the abuses by the dynasty," the letter adds.

"Now that the climate of terror is over," the letter adds, "Nicaraguans live in a state where every man seeks the possibility of developing as a human being. At this time, when every Nicaraguan is determined to help build a society of peace, brotherhood and justice, for which so many of our countrymen gave their lives, the church is also on the side of the people."

In another paragraph, the letter says: "In this period of national reconstruction, aware of the fact that the needs are great and the possibilities limited, the Nicaraguan church supports the people within a framework of true Christian will and spirit, contributing among other things to filling the great scarcity of trained human resources inherited from the years of undevelopment and repression."

EL NUEVO DIARIO CONDEMNS EL INDEPENDIENTE BURNING

PA292315 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1757 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Managua, 29 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--EL NUEVO DIARIO, a newspaper published by a workers cooperative, today repudiated the destruction of the Salvadoran newspaper EL INDEPENDIENTE and expressed solidarity with its personnel. EL NUEVO DIARIO noted that EL INDEPENDIENTE has been the victim of an aggression by the Salvadoran repressive forces similar to that suffered by LA PRENSA in this capital during the Somozist dictatorship.

"It is sad that the Salvadoran junta is increasingly identifying with the actions of the genocidal Anastasio Somoza," the Nicaraguan paper said, "because it does not matter who carried out the criminal action against EL INDEPENDIENTE; what matters is who put in their hands and minds the instruments to carry it out."

"With this kind of criminal and desperate actions, the Salvadoran junta--identifying itself with the way Somoza acted--demonstrates before the eyes of the world, its lack of popular support. Moreover, it demonstrates its repressive attitude against the people and their media," another paragraph of the front-page editorial noted.

CUBAN TEACHER REQUESTS ASYLUM AT COSTA RICAN EMBASSY

PA270448 Paris AFP in Spanish 0008 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Managua, 26 Jun (AFP)--A Cuban teacher, a member of the literacy mission sent to Nicaragua by the Havana government, has sought asylum at the Costa Rican Embassy here, it was announced today. Eduardo Mora, counselor at the Costa Rican Embassy, confirmed this morning that 26-year-old Jesus Matias Marquez had been granted asylum. According to the diplomat, Marquez showed up at the embassy Tuesday evening and requested asylum, which was granted. The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has already been informed officially of this development. Marquez was member of a contingent of 1,000 Cuban teachers who arrived in Nicaragua 3 months ago to work in the Sandinist government's literacy campaign. The Cuban teacher requested asylum at a time when his companions were planning to return to Havana on vacation. Marquez' reasons for requesting asylum at the Costa Rican Embassy have not been disclosed.

REFUGEES CONTINUE TO LEAVE FROM MARIEL

FL301138 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] It is reported f om Mariel that 94 antisocial individuals left Mariel yesterday for the United States. At dawn today, there were five boats from Florida in the port. One boat arrived on Saturday from the United States.

TALKS WITH VIETNAM END WITH SIGNING OF PROTOCOL

FL280146 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Official talks on the coordination of economic-social development plans for 1981-85 between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Cuba ended this afternoon with the signing of a protocol. Nguyen Van Lam, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee, signed for the Vietnamese side. Humberto Perez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister president of the Central Planning Board, signed for Cuba.

The talks centered on economic cooperation and trade between the two countries, both of which will treble during this coming 5-year period.

Nguyen Van Lam Meets Rodriguez

FL281400 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and vice president of the councils of State and Ministers, has received in Havana Nguyen Van Lam, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee. Aspects in the coordination of economic and social development plans for 1981-85 as well as relations between the two parties and governments were discussed at the fraternal and cordial meeting.

Visit Ends

FL302206 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT Jun 80

[Text] Nguyen Van Lam, member of Vietnam's Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat, vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee, has departed for his country after concluding an official visit to Cuba, where he observed a broad schedule of activities. At the Jose Marti International Airport to see him off were Humberto Perez, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Central Planning Board, and Raul Pavon, vice president of that agency.

COOPERATION TALKS WITH ETHIOPIA OPEN IN HAVANA

FL272218 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Chaired by Marcos Lage, Cuba's minister of the steelworking industry, and Yusuf Ahmed, Ethiopia's minister of communications and transport, the second intergovernmental session on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries has begun here. Work done up to the present and the prospects for broadening areas of cooperation are being evaluated at these meetings.

Speaking at the opening session, Marcos Lage underscored the close ties of friendship and cooperation between Cuba and Ethiopia since 1976 when the two governments established official relations. For his part, Yusuf Ahmed emphasized Ethiopia's efforts in building a solid economic base and the satisfactory development of cooperation with Cuba in this connection. He added that this cooperation grows stronger each day.

Talks With Rodriguez

FL302139 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] In Havana City, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the councils of State and Ministers, today received Yusuf Ahmed, minister of communications and transport and member of the organizing committee of Ethiopia's Working People's Party. Yusuf Ahmed and the delegation accompanying him participated in the second intergovernmental meeting on economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Cuba and Ethiopia.

Also present in the friendly meeting were Raul Curbelo Morales, member of the PCC Central Committee, and other officials of the two countries. During the talks, matters discussed in the second intergovernmental meeting and future cooperation in the various economic, political and social spheres in accordance with the relations uniting Cuba and Ethiopia were taken up.

BULGARIA'S ZAREV ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

FL301245 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Bulgarian People's Republic, has arrived in Havana on an official visit at the head of a delegation from his country. Humberto Perez, member of the party Central Committee, vice president of the Council of Ministers and head of Cuba's Central Planning Board, and Boyko Dimitrov, Bulgaria's ambassador in our country, were on hand to receive Zarev at the Jose Marti International Airport. During its stay, the delegation will hold talks on economic relations and trade between the two countries for 1981-85.

Talks Open

FL302333 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] The opening plenary session of the talks for the coordination of plans for the 1981-85 5-year period between Cuba and Bulgaria was held today in Havana. Humberto Perez, member of the PCC Central Committee, vice president of the Council of Ministers and president of the Central Planning Board, heads the Cuban delegation and Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Bulgarian People's Republic, the delegation of that fraternal country.

During its stay in Cuba, the Bulgarian delegation will visit factories and industries in the provinces of Holguin and Cienfuegos.

BRIEFS

CONSUMER FAIR--The National Standing Fair for Consumer Goods opened on 29 June. The fair consists of five pavilions exhibiting national and imported goods that will be marketed in 1981. The opening was chaired by Politburo member Pedro Miret and attended by Domestic Trade Minister Serafin Fernandez, alternate Politburo member. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Jun 80 FL]

BARBADOS

ADAMS URGES TREND AWAY FROM POLITICAL VIOLENCE

FL281450 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 25 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Mr. Tom Adams has appealed to the nation to help steer Barbados away from the wave of social unrest and political violence presently sweeping the Caribbean. Mr. Adams was commenting at an airport press conference on a spate of shootings in the run-up to the Jamaica general elections; the bomb assassination of Guyanese historian, Dr. Walter Rodney, and the bomb explosion that killed two people in Grenada and left some 20 other injured, some with multilated bodies. He pointed to Barbados' good economic course that led to social stability over the years and which has kept the island from being "a part of the trend towards negative growth". Speaking on his return home from his first official visit to the People's Republic of China, Mr. Adams said that Barbados must be the only territory in the Caribbean to have escaped political violence, shootings and bombings. He hoped that the good sense of Barbadians would prevail and that "in social terms, despite those who preach violence and hatred, that we in Barbados will hold our heads above water in this regard also". The prime minister referred to published criticism of armed defence force members at the recent Bridgetown fire, and said: "The security forces have been vigilant, doing their best inthe area of public security without any infringement on Barbadians' liberty". He attacked political activists who had been using platforms in the past two years to "come near to inciting people to violence". The prime minister beseeched his own Barbados Labour Party, the opposition Democratic Labour Party, the trade unions, and other organisations. To join in deploring any trend towards violence.

JAMAICA

THOMPSON RETURNS IN COMPANY OF CUBAN 'DIPLOMATS'

FL301405 Kingston Daily Gleaner in English 27 Jun 80 p 19

[Text] A special Air Cubana plane arrived in Kingston on Wednesday with eight Cubans holding diplomatic passports. One of them was Michael Montanez Caballero, a professional frogman. Montanez is also an officer in the Cuban spy agency, DGI, [General Directorate for Intelligence] and is in charge of Cuban front companies such as Moonex and Globe International both of which operate in Jamaica.

Montanez and his role were mentioned by opposition leader Seaga in his speech on Wednesday, June 18 as he referred to a Venezuelan magazine article on the Cuban front companies.

The other seven Cubans were Gilberto Pena, Maria Castro Moure, Luis Martin, Jose Fernandez, Antonio de la Guardia, Juan Suarez and Herberto Sanchez.

They were met by Ambasssador Estrada.

Earlier, the GLEANER understands, the plane stopped in Montego Bay where Mr. Dudley Thompson, former minister of national security disembarked.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 129

2 July 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Hijacker Described as 'Peronist Youth' [HERALD 1 Jul] B 1
Massera Reasserts Opinions His, Not Navy's B 1
Pastor Notes Improvement in Ties With U.S. [CLARIN 28 Jun] B 1
Castro Madero Opens Nonaligned Nuclear Meeting B 2
Heavy Water Plant Expenditures Authorized B 3
Briefs: Energy Production; Wheat Production B 3

BRAZIL

Finance Minister Charged With 'Lack of Responsibility' [JORNAL DO BRASIL 28 Jun] D 1
PMDB's Guimaraes Calls for Constituent Assembly [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 29 Jun] D 1

CHILE

Guerreiro Says Brazil Not Seeking Leadership E 1

COLOMBIA

Defense Minister Discounts Possibility of Coup F 1
Eight M-19 Suspects Arrested in Bucaramanga F 1
Human Rights Body Denounces Army Attacks on Peasants F 1
Local Conservative Leader Shot to Death F 1

PARAGUAY

Gonzalez Delvalle's Detention Converted to Imprisonment [ULTIMA HORA 30 Jun] H 1
Press Club's Solidarity [ABC COLOR 29 Jun] H 1
PATRIA's Assessment of Case [28 Jun] H 2
Criticism of U.S. Embassy [PATRIA 28 Jun] H 3

PERU

Electoral Court Officially Proclaims New President J 1
Belaunde Expresses 'Concern' For Expelled Argentines [JORNAL DO BRASIL 30 Jun] J 2
Foreign Minister's Comments J 2

MEXICO

Government 'Regrets' U.S. Aid to El Salvador [Havana Domestic] M 1
Government Official Sees Increased Trade With U.S. M 1
Agreement Signed To Expand Trade With Europe M 1

PANAMA

El Salvador Terms Arms Case 'Individual Action' [LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 1 Jul] N 1
UPI Newsman Missing Following Board's Censure [MATUTINO 28 Jun] N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Arab League Representative Arrives, Urges Ties P 1
Carazo's Remarks P 1
Joint Commission With Mexico Discusses Cooperation Accords P 2
Former Official Claims Country Exporting Subversion P 2
Carazo Rescinds Order To Destroy Confiscated Arms P 3
Arguedas Comment on Probe P 3
FDR Members: Salvadoran 'Refugees' Being Persecuted P 3
Communist Plan To Infiltrate Student Bodies Fails P 4

EL SALVADOR

'Repressive Forces' Kill 40 in Past 24 Hours P 4
Military Search of National University Continues P 5
Extension of Search P 5
Discovery of Tunnel P 5
Escape of Infected Animals P 5
Evidence of Subversion P 5
BPR Member Says 'Armed Action' Due After 1 July P 6
'Final Offensive' P 7
Archbishop Gives Church Stand on Armed Struggle P 7
Importance of Majano Visit to Panama Explained P 8
EL INDEPENDIENTE Calls Strike's Success Blow to Military [26 Jun] P 10
Commentator Denies 'Civil War' Going on, Analyzes Events [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 1 Jul] P 10

GUATEMALA

Violence Continues; CNUS Criticizes Repression P 12
'Harsh' Measures P 12
Labor Leader Tenas Shot to Death in Equintla P 13
Bodies of Two Kidnapped Labor Leaders Found P 13
ESA Takes Credit for Killing of Three Students P 14
Refugees at Belgian Embassy Leave Country P 14
Refugee in Nicaraguan Embassy Receives Safe-Conduct P 14
Nestle Negotiating Release of Kidnapped Businessman P 14

HONDURAS

Teachers Unity Front Begins Nationwide Strike P 15
Minister's Reaction P 15
Finance Ministry Occupation P 16
Clergy Unable To Document Antigovernment Charges P 16

NICARAGUA

Ortega Criticizes LA PRENSA for 'Sowing Distrust' P 17
LA PRENSA Columnist Calls for Media Freedom [18 Jun] P 18
LA PRENSA Explains Its 'Revisionist' Position [20 Jun] P 19
Borge Warns of Counterrevolution, Reports Matagalpa Action P 20
Further Comments P 20
Available Details P 20
Police Conduct Raids in Preparation for 19 Jul P 21
Students in Cuba Return Home for Vacation P 21

CUBA

GRANMA Reports 30 Jun Mariel Departures, Arrivals Q 1
Malmierca Replies To Letter From DPRK's Ho Tam [KCNA] Q 1
U.S. Condemned for 'Offensive' in Caribbean Q 2
Commentary Recounts History of U.S. 'Expansionism' Q 2
U.S. Media 'Distorts' Salvadoran Events Q 3
Youths Who Left 'Not Representative' of Cuban Youth Q 3
Reportage on Castro Visits to Several Provinces Q 4
Sancti Spiritus Visit Q 4
Villa Clara Visit Q 5
Ciego de Avila Visit Q 6
FAR Propaganda, Agitation, Cultural Seminar Ends Q 6
General Staff Holds Seventh Party Conference Q 7
National Assembly To Begin Regular Meeting on 2 Jul Q 7
Municipal Party Assemblies Held, Officials Elected Q 8
CDR Anniversary To Be Marked on 28 Sep Q 9
Briefs: Antonio Maceo Brigade Visits; Overseas Construction Q 9

CARIBBEAN

Region Likely To Get $275 Million EEC Aid [DAILY GLEANER 24 Jun] S 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

BOLIVIA

UDP Still Leads in Latest Official Count V 1

VENEZUELA

Crude Oil Price Hike To Be Announced This Week V 1

HIJACKER DESCRIBED AS 'PERONIST YOUTH'

PY011742 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 1 Jul 80 p 1

[Excerpts] A highjacker who had taken over an Aerolineas Argentinas Boeing 737 on its way from Camet, Mar del Plata, to Buenos Aires airport, with 50 passengers on board, surrendered at 10.15 last night, after being in control of the aircraft for over 12 hours.

The man described as young, well-dressed and bearded went to the back of the aircraft soon after takeoff at 9 am and pointed a pistol at air hostess Maria Alejandra Nicolas Mouzo, 19. He then spoke to the pilot over the intercom, demanding 100,000 dollars and fuel for a flight to Mexico, after which he addressed the passengers criticizing the economic policy and minister, Martinez de Hoz. He did not try to go near the pilot's cabin.

Although the air force had not confirmed the arrest of the highjacker, airport authorities said that at 10.40 pm the highjacker had in fact been arrested. Air force officials also indicated that the highjacker said he was a member of the "Peronist Youth" movement which coincides with information provided by one of the passengers, who asked to remain unidentified. The passengers said that the highjacker had threatened to kill the crew, the passengers, and afterwards commit suicide if his requirements were not met. He added that the highjacker had repeatedly mentioned former President Domingo Peron.

Airport police sources last night identified the highjacker as Roberto Atilio di Prinzio, 25, of Mar del Plata. He was being interrogated at airport police headquarters early this morning.

MASSERA REASSERTS OPINIONS HIS, NOT NAVY'S

PY011255 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1848 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 30 Jun (NA)--Adm Emilio Massera, ret, pointed out today in a brief communique that the statements he made in a recent communique in which he criticized aspects of the government policy "are an absolutely personal opinion and cannot be endorsed by the Argentina Navy."

Admiral Massera noted that the statements he made on Saturday, 14 June, were "based on the existing freedom of expression, which is the right of all Argentines," and that "the statements are an absolutely personal opinion and as such they cannot be supported by the navy, because as an institution it cannot endorse personal opinions."

PASTOR NOTES IMPROVEMENT IN TIES WITH U.S.

PY011918 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 28 Jun 80 p 2

[Excerpts] During the last day of his 3-day visit to Vienna, Austria, Foreign Relations Minister Carlos Washington Pastor stated that the Argentine decision not to support the U.S. grain boycott against the Soviet Union did not harm the relations with the United States, which on the contrary "have recently experienced a noticeable improvement."

Minister Pastor, who will travel to Paris today for a 3-day private visit, denied that his visit to Austria was connected to an alleged purchase of arms in Austria. Pastor made no comments on the alleged purchase of war materiel, which according to a report of trustworthy Western sources published by the Spanish press agency EFE, is being made in Czechoslovakia, via Austria. This rumor was denied by the Austrian Interior Ministry. Other international press agencies have reported that he made no comments on this issue, using the excuse "that he lacked the time."

In referring to the possibility of a Latin American foreign policy independent of the great powers, Pastor pointed out that for "reasons of history and solidarity there have been several opportunities when Latin American countries have shown a united front in the face of certain problems."

Referring to another subject, Pastor stated that the "evaluation of the results of the recent visit to Moscow by a delegation of experts, who analyzed the possibility of exchange in the nuclear field, has not concluded yet. Pastor also mentioned the nonproliferation treaty and stated that it "includes discriminatory clauses" with which Argentina cannot comply because of a matter of principle.

The foreign minister pointed out that "despite this our country is well aware of its responsibility as an importer of nuclear technology and as a supplier of that technology at a regional level."

CASTRO MADERO OPENS NONALIGNED NUCLEAR MEETING

FY010308 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2129 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 30 Jun (TELAM)--Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, president of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), today criticized the nuclear nonproliferation law approved by the U.S. Government in 1978, asserting that the safeguards it contains have not been respected by those who were, and are, the main sponsors of the treaty and who have reaped benefits from its discriminatory nature and have not fulfilled the obligations which that international instrument imposes on them.

Castro Madero spoke during the opening ceremony of the first meeting of nonaligned coordinating countries in the field of peaceful use of nuclear energy, which is meeting at the general San Martin cultural center, attended by 50 representatives from Algeria, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Indonesia, Iraq, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Central African Republic, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.

Castro Madero maintained that in the opinion of many the nonproliferation law was premature, because the international fuel cycle evaluation (INFCE) proposed by the U.S. Government itself had only just begun. He added that the law has proved to be an obstacle to harmony and understanding in the international nuclear field, whatever the good intentions of those who proposed it.

He pointed out that the attempts of the London Club to protect the economic interests of the supplying countries in the nuclear field, wielding the argument of preventing proliferation, have brought international trade in this field to an almost complete standstill. He further said that the most important INFCE conclusions show that horizontal nuclear proliferation cannot be controlled by technical means. It is an exclusively political problem, just as vertical proliferation.

Castro Madero then stated that the nonaligned countries should act in a coordinated way at all international meetings, where concrete problems should be brought up, such as not accepting that their legitimate aspirations of developing and using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes be restricted, as long as the requirements of safeguards stipulated in the statute and other treaties are complied with.

He said that we should take the clear position at the meeting of the International Atomic Energy Organization that gurantees of nonproliferation and guarantees of deliveries are reciprocal and that the unilateral suspension of deliveries by the supplier can lead to the unilateral suspension of the guarantees given by the consumer.

At the conclusion of his speech Castro Madero said that the nonaligned countries are facing the challenge of proving that this international cooperation can be achieved without the need for anyone to assume the responsibility of unilaterally deciding what is good and what is bad.

HEAVY WATER PLANT EXPENDITURES AUTHORIZED

PY011820 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0122 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Jun (NA)--It was officially reported today that the government has authorized the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) to absorb the greater expenditure resulting from the construction of the Arroyito heavy water plant.

The decree states that during the negotiations for the signing of the contract with the Swiss company Sulzer Brothers Limited, the two parties signed a letter of intention to authorize the immediate start of the construction "because it is essential to have the plant operating on schedule."

The decree adds that since the contract is still not in force, the letter of intention must be renewed, therefore "it is necessary to increase the planned expenditures to 100 million Swiss francs to insure the continuity of the construction."

BRIEFS

ENERGY PRODUCTION--Buenos Aires, 24 Jun (NA)--The energy secretariat has reported that oil production during the first 5 months of this year increased 5.6 percent in relation to the same period last year. During the same period, natural gas also increased 9.5 percent, production of electricity increased 11.7 percent and oil imports increased 56.7 percent. Coal production decreased 25.4 percent with a production of only 196,700 tons. During this period oil production reached 11.8 million cubic meters, and oil imports reached 1,092,500 cubic meters which represents a value of $225.4 million. Natural gas reached 3,765,200,000 cubic feet and electricity 14.74 million megawatt hours. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1156 GMT 25 Jun 80 PY]

WHEAT PRODUCTION--Buenos Aires, 27 Jun (AFP)--Argentina will sow approximately 5.5 million hectares of land in wheat for the 1980-1981 harvest. This represents a 9.9-percent increase over the 1979-1980 harvest. The Agriculture and Livestock Ministry's report also stated that during 1979 Argentina exported 17 million tons of grains, of which 4.1 million tons were of wheat. During the first 3 months of this year, Argentina exported 3.86 million tons of grain. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1833 GMT 27 Jun 80 PY]

FINANCE MINISTER CHARGED WITH 'LACK OF RESPONSIBILITY'

FY010115 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 28 Jun 80 p 19

[Excerpt] Brasilia--The Federal Supreme Court yesterday selected Justice Soares Munoz to study the charge that has been submitted by Deputy Alberto Goldman (Brazilian Democratic Movement Party--Sao Paulo State) against Finance Minister Ernane Galveas for the crime of the lack of responsibility due to the fact that he authorized the sale of shares of the Vale do Rio Doce Company "without legal precautions."

Soarez Munoz, who is from Rio Grande do Sul State and was named to the Supreme Court during Geisel's tenure, can order one of two measures: submit the dossier to the attorney general for his opinion on whether the charge is viable or not, or dismiss the charge.

PMDB'S GUIMARAES CALLS FOR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

FY012209 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Jun 80 p 5

[From the Brasilia agency]

[Excerpts] "An inflation rate of 100 percent for this year, an unhealthy foreign debt, monumental public works, false priorities--a whole series of distortions that is going to batter away at the seat of power, the system: That is the origin of everything that is wrong." This statement was made by Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party [PMDB], who does not believe in the success of the right against inflation "because everyone--from the laundress to Mr Roberto Campos [ambassador to Great Britain] to businessmen--is buying and selling basing their faith on inflation, and no one is basing their faith on the government.

"There is a credibility gap. The government does not have any credibility because it does not have its origin in the people," Guimaraes stated during an exclusive interview with O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO. He also noted that the country "is experiencing a very profound and serious crisis and therefore everyone is asking: Where are we going, what is going to happen, how are we going to overcome all of this?"

Within this framework, it is his opinion that the opposition "must shout, howl" and that the PMDB's struggle must be for the removal of the arbitrariness that has obstructed communication between the seat of power and society. This is its platform, and its first priority is the calling of a constituent assembly.

"The only nontraumatic treatment available," according to Guimaraes, "is the calling of a constituent assembly. If the government does not adopt this measure in time, the country will run the risk of a solution in the classic style that has been adopted in Brazil, with military pronouncements, or a solution that is born in the streets. Now is the time that the government must understand that its arsenal of promises and possibilities is exhausted," Guimaraes continued, "and the people no longer believe in the opening or in the fight against inflation." The opposition leader believes that a constituent assembly can be achieved--just as the amnesty was achieved and certain rights were achieved--through the pressure of the people and not through a bestowal, and he hopes that the government will become more sensitive to this fact and "believe in the people, in changes, in national mobilization."

GUERREIRO SAYS BRAZIL NOT SEEKING LEADERSHIP

PY301430 Paris AFP in Spanish 2002 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 28 Jun (AFP)--Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro denied here today that Brazil and Argentina have signed any secret military pact and said that the joint naval exercises are part of a continental mutual cooperation agreement.

Minister Saraiva Guerreiro today ended his 3-day official visit to Chile with a press conference. During his stay in Chile, Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and his Chilean counterpart prepared the agenda for Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo's visit to Chile in October.

Minister Saraiva Guerreiro said that relations between Argentina and Brazil are excellent, but they do not include any type of alliance. He added that his visit to Chile had three positive aspects: the reaffirmation of the traditional friendly relations between the two countries, the frankness and the variety of topics discussed within a constructive climate, and the frank dialogue carried out by his entourage with their Chilean counterparts.

Minister Saraiva Guerreiro said that his discussions were not limited to any specific topic, but included political, economic and commercial topics.

He noted that one of Brazil's goals regarding its foreign policy is to overcome differences among Latin American countries in order to seek a total rapprochement among them.

Minister Saraiva Guerreiro flatly denied that Brazil is seeking the leadership in Latin America and said that Brazil has not set priorities for its Latin American relations, but it is just seeking maximum cooperation among countries in the region.

He said that since the beginning of the revolution 16 years ago, the various Brazilian governments have expressed their concern about the respect for the sovereign equality of the countries, the UN Charter and the fulfillment of Brazil's international commitments.

Minister Saraiva Guerreiro again flatly denied that Brazil is in a nuclear race and said that atomic power will only be used for electrical energy.

According to Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, Brazil is a developing country, as are other Latin American countries. He said: We import capital and technology. We have both very developed and underdeveloped sectors of the population. We are at the same level of other Latin American countries. We never wish to be the principal power in the region, although we have 120 million inhabitants.

Minister Saraiva Guerreiro said that Brazilian-Chilean relations are excellent because they have mutual interests which are often shared by other countries in the region.

He added: Peace and mutual security, apart from the game of the powers, is a common denominator of the countries in this region, who wish to establish a climate of trust among them.

On occasion of the pope's visit to Brazil, Minister Saraiva Guerreiro noted that there has been separation between church and state in Brazil since 1889.

Minister Saraiva Guerreiro promised to ask Chilean authorities about the whereabouts of Brazilians who disappeared in Chile during recent years.

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCOUNTS POSSIBILITY OF COUP

PA011542 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Bogota--Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva here discounted any possibility of a coup by stating that if the president continues the democratic path he has given the government, there will never be a military coup. The leading official said such a possibility becomes more remote as we realize we are not faced with a political or economic catastrophe. In a report to the newspaper EL ESPECTADOR, General Camacho Leyva stressed the army has not even considered taking power.

EIGHT M-19 SUSPECTS ARRESTED IN BUCARAMANGA

PA011538 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Bucaramanga--Members of the 5th Brigade in this capital captured eight persons suspected of belonging to the 19 April Movement [M-19] clandestine group. The arrests were made inside a printing shop which apparently printed subversive bulletins.

Yesterday, six persons were arrested in the cities of Bogota and Armenia. The operations are being conducted simultaneously by the army and the police, following the escape of two M-19 leaders, Jose Elmer Marin and Ivan Marino Ospina, from La Picota Penitentiary in Bogota.

HUMAN RIGHTS BODY DENOUNCES ARMY ATTACKS ON PEASANTS

PA011909 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] The Colombian Human Rights Defense Committee has denounced the aggression of the army against the population of La Uribe, Meta Department, where Colombian military planes and helicopters have machinegunned the peasants. The incident occurred in February and since then the soldiers have staged frequent raids, made indiscriminate arrests and forced the peasants to carry special safe-conducts in order to move in the area, along with other requirements.

Jorge Marcos Zambrano's mother has accused members of the Colombian Army's 3d Brigade of killing her son on 22 February. The young M-19 guerrilla was arrested by the police who turned him over to the Pichincha Battalion, where he was tortured and died the same day.

LOCAL CONSERVATIVE LEADER SHOT TO DEATH

PA272044 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Cali--The political violence which has affected the municipality of Trujillo for the past few years due to the constant confrontation among opposing Conservative Party factions claimed a vew victim today. Jose [name indistinct] Espinal Gallego, a popular Ospina-Pastranist leader, was shot to death. The crime occurred at La Castilla Farm, owned by the victim, in Cristales. The gunmen arrived at the farm this morning and shot him three times without saying a word, killing him instantly.

On 7 June, Ospino-Pastranist [name indistinct] Ortiz. The brother of a former mayor of the town and supporter of the late Conservative leader Leonardo Espinosa, was also killed in Trujillo. The new crime occurred just 24 hours before the exhumation of the body of Leonardo Espinosa, whose death is being investigated by Judge Pulvio Caicedo Gonzalez. Unidentified individuals stole the judge's file on the case from his office in Tulua.

GONZALEZ DELVALLE'S DETENTION CONVERTED TO IMPRISONMENT

FY010332 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 30 Jun 80 p 31

[Excerpts] First Criminal Judge Sixto Milciades Rivas Soler today converted to imprisonment the detention of Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle and set a 100,000-guarani garnishment on his assets. Attorney Francisco Jose Vargas, the counsel for the defense, has appealed the judge's decision.

In the judge's chambers, the defendant said, among other things, that he could not have possibly incited anyone to disobey the laws in an article in which he was precisely asking that justice be honored and that the law be enforced. He said that he paraphrased Victor Hugo's metaphor that the Constitution must be raped so that she may deliver healthy offspring only, to convey the need to improve the laws. He added that in order to charge someone with having incited others to commit a crime, it must first be determined whether it was possible to commit that crime. He said the sense conveyed by his phrase could in no way lead to violating the Constitution.

Gonzalez Delvalle also told the judge that if he had incited a judge to overlook the law, he is sure the judge would not have listened to him, and that in his article he merely asked a judge to clarify a crime and to overlook any formality hindering the uncovering of that crime.

Press Club's Solidarity

PY011626 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 29 Jun 80 p 11

[Text] The Press Club, an organization made up of independent newspaper journalists, released a communique yesterday stating its solidarity with Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle and that this is one more link in the chain of attacks in an effort to threaten independent journalists and to curtail freedom of press and expression, which are advocated by the Constitution by Paraguayan laws and by all democratic countries.

The communique adds: "Some of the most recent events include the temporary closure of ULTIMA HORA and LA TRIBUNA by ministerial order; the previous arrest of Gonzalez Delvalle for 45 days and Hector Rodriguez for almost a month without any process; the official refusal to recognize the Paraguayan Journalists Union (SPP) and a campaign aimed at discrediting the work of the independent press."

The communique states that the arrested journalist has made a valuable contribution aimed at restoring moral principles in the nation.

The communique also adds: "His courageous and responsible reports on various irregularities are well known by everyone as well as his irrefutable criticism, his literary works and his press campaigns against prostitution in Hernandarias, cattle and timber smuggling to Brazil, Brazilian penetration, the pollution of the environment, his defense of cultural values and natural resources and other contributions which prove his continuing concern for a better future for our country."

The communique adds that "it is unfortunate that efforts are being made to stain the career of our member--recognized nationally and internationally--with violent procedures improper for officials and institutions created to serve the people."

The communique states that it believes "it is also unfortunate that the procedures used by officials to try to silence a capable and honest critic contribute to undermining the people's confidence in the institutions and are the elements of frictions which hurt the image of our country abroad."

The communique states: "The SPP states that it is in full solidarity with Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle and with all the people who feel persecuted for exercising the right to express opinions and dissent, but despite the administration of justice's many imperfections, it states once again its confidence in it. Therefore, it expects the prompt release of the journalist and SPP secretary general, who was unjustly arrested."

The national executive board of the Febrerista Revolutionary Pary (PRF) also stated that the attorney general "mistakenly believes that Gonzalez Delvalle's press commentaries violated the law, but all he did was exercise the freedom of expression advocated by the national Constitution."

The PRX stated: "While well-known criminals, smugglers and drug traffickers are free, an honest and dignified journalist, who is the SPP secretary general, is in Tacumbu Prison for the 'crime' of having requested that the brutal murder of Barrios Acosta be cleared up and that the perpetrator, his accomplices and accessories to the crime be punished."

The document also recalls that Joel Filartiga's murder has remained unpunished and that "no public prosecutor ever bothered about the publicized case of the woman who told the press in Hernandarias that she, as a Stroessner supporter, had killed a member of the democratic opposition. She has confessed but continues to be free."

PATRIA's Assessment of Case

FY011803 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 28 Jun 80 p 5

[Editorial: "A Groundless Concern"]

[Excerpts] We do not believe that the official circles of countries which maintain good relations with ours deliberately seek to distort the events which take place in Paraguay. We believe that these distortions are due rather to ignorance or lack of information. However, we find this truly unfortunate because the mistakes, even if made in good faith, tend to prevail because later on no one cares much about the "amends." We say this because usually the public opinion goes more for the "main course" and tends to neglect the "corrections."

The news agency AFP has carried a report, which is written in such a way that if read by some unscrupulous reader it may lead him to believe that the trip of the journalist [Gonzalez Delvalle] is directly related to his "arrest." This, as we are beginning to see, is totally false. One of the paragraphs of the AFP report states: "Tom Reston, one of the spokesmen of this Department (of State), has indicated that the journalist was arrested by the Paraguayan officials upon his return from a visit to the United States." Nothing can be more absurd than to believe, on the basis of this statement, that the trip is connected with the arrest. This would be tantamount to mistaking elm trees for pear trees.

The offense with which the journalist is being charged was committed several days before his trip and the charges and the trial began a few days later. From this it would be more reasonable to deduce that if the arrest took place "shortly after his return" it was because there was no desire to upset an invitation issued to a Paraguayan journalist, an action which could have been construed as designed to hamper his trip and the obvious contacts he was going to make in the United States. The affair is quite clear-cut as long as one is willing to view it in good faith and in a logical manner.

The journalist's disagreement with the law was related to the broad range of rights to which the defendant is entitled by law, in a criminal case in which he had already taken sides, as is obvious from his article. In line with the Universal Declaration of Rights, the Constitution states that "the defense of the individuals and their rights is inalienable." Furthermore, the Constitution indicates that "in the eyes of the law those who have not been declared guilty by the appropriate judge are innocent." Undoubtedly the journalist will now claim the same treatment for himself.

The AFP report is dated 26 June, the arrest warrant is dated 4 June and the journalist was arrested on 25 June and sent to prison on the very same day "free to communicate and at the disposal of the court." This date should suffice to prove the extent of the lack of information, to say the least, evidenced by the AFP report. The report states that "Reston has made it clear that his government hopes that this case will be swiftly and properly dealt with by the Paraguayan courts." If this is the "concern," it arrives too late and is off-base because the fact is that this time the accused has not been the one to await action from the court, but the court had to wait for the accused who was in the United States, visiting "high-ranking officials of the U.S. State Department, Reston among them and other sectors of the U.S. Government," according to the AFP report.

We expect that someone, a news agency or somebody even more qualified, will relay this commentary to "relieve" the circles mentioned in the AFP report.

Criticism of U.S. Embassy

PY012232 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 28 Jun 80 p 5

[From the "Very Private Line" column]

[Text] The voices coming from the north have the same tone: State Department officials and certain press sectors have expressed their "concern" over the arrest of a journalist here, as though the detainee were going to wind up in a local gulag or turn up dead on a roadside, as has happened in Nicaragua.

Both Yankee officials and newsmen in unison link the arrest of the journalist with his recent visit to the United States, as though the visit were the cause of his arrest.

And they failed to report or are unaware of the fact that his trial process began before his departure, even before it was reported that he was going to the United States, on the charge of having clearly violated the law in an article published by the newspaper ABC COLOR.

It is strange that the U.S. Embassy failed to report this, despite the fact that a lady who belongs to the embassy had stated that she was "an interested party" in the process.

We can understand that they might be unaware that the claim of representing a "union" or "association of journalists" that the defendant made in the United States is a great lie and has no basis in fact.

But to overlook the real causes of the process--in which the defendant can prove his innocence, if he is innocent--is an entirely different, alarming thing.

ELECTORAL COURT OFFICIALLY PROCLAIMS NEW PRESIDENT

PY011144 Paris AFP in Spanish 2241 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Lima, 30 Jun (AFP)--Sixty-seven year-old Fernando Belaunde Terry today was officially proclaimed constitutional president of Peru for the 1980-85 term by the national Electoral Court, which has now ended its task regarding the general elections held last 18 May.

The Electoral Court also proclaimed two national vice presidents--one from Belaunde Terry's Popular Action Party--and the 60 senators who make up the Senate. The 180 deputies have already been proclaimed by each of the 25 regions of Peru.

Few people attended the ceremony held today at noon at the national Electoral Court. Tuesday the Electoral Court members will go to Belaunde's residence to deliver his proper credentials.

For these general elections, the first since 1963, there were 6,431,621 people registered in addition to about 40,000 residents living abroad; 5,307,475 people voted in the presidential elections and 5,279,087 voted in the senatorial elections.

The official results issued by the national Electoral Court are as follows:

Party	President	Senators
Popular Action Party	1,870,874	1,701,136
APRA	1,129,991	1,145,397
Popular Christian Party	394,592	689,335
PRT (Trotskyist)	160,713	165,551
UNIR (Maoist)	34,321	189,292
UI (communist-socialist)	126,890	146,534
UDP (Marxist-Leninist)	98,452	135,487
Frenatraca (Center)	80,647	92,984
FOCEP (Marxist)	60,853	69,814
National Union (rightist)	18,170	25,599
OPRP (Velasquist)	17,713	20,412
APS (socialist)	11,607	10,167
MDP (rightist)	9,675	17,103
PAIS (rightist)	9,350	12,783
Socialist Party	8,714	11,425

The number of votes cast was as follows:

Valid votes	4,123,776	4,158,660
Blank votes	408,276	404,606
Null votes	775,423	715,815

After these results were read, the president of the Electoral Court, Ulises Montoya, stood up and stated: "I proclaim Fernando Belaunde Terry as constitutional president of Peru for the 1980-85 period and he will be granted the proper credentials."

Immediately afterwards he also proclaimed Fernando Schwalb Lopez Aldana, appointed ambassador to Washington, as first vice president; and Javier Alva Orlandini who was also elected senator, as second vice president. He also gave the number of senators and their names. The next Senate will be installed on 28 July on the same day the new regime also assumes power. The Senate is made up as follows:

	Senators	Deputies
Popular Action Party	26	98
APRA	18	58

Popular Christian Party	6	10
PRT (Trotskyist)	2	3
UDP (Marxist-Leninist)	2	3
UNIR (Maoist)	2	2
UI (communist-socialist)	2	2
Frenatraca (center)	1	4
FOCEP (Marxist)	1	0. [as received]

BELAUNDE EXPRESSES 'CONCERN' FOR EXPELLED ARGENTINES

PY010325 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 30 Jun 80 p 14

[Excerpts] Lima--President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry has sent a message to Amnesty International expressing his government's concern about the three Argentine members of the Peronist Montoneros movement who were expelled from Peru 12 days ago and handed over to Bolivian authorities on the border between the two countries. Bolivia has denied receiving the Argentines.

According to Peruvian authorities, Maria Ines Raverta Orosteagui, Noemi Esther Giannetti and Julio Cesar Ramirez were deported because they had entered the country illegally.

A report published in the magazine MARCA of Lima indicates that the Bolivian president, Lidia Gueiler, is disgusted with the way in which the Peruvian Government used force to obtain from the immigration authorities a document proving that they had handed over the three Argentine citizens. Gueiler has said that relations between Peru and Bolivia have been harmed by this incident.

Foreign Minister's Comments

PY010343 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0216 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 30 Jun (LATIN)--Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia stated here today that he has a document that proves that the three Argentine citizens who were deported from the country were handed over to Bolivia at the border town of Desaguadero. Garcia made these statements during the funeral of historian Jorge Basadre, who died yesterday of a heart ailment.

In answer to a question, the foreign minister stressed that the Foreign Ministry "was not involved, either before or after" handing over the Argentine citizens to Bolivian authorities. The Bolivian president, Lidia Gueiler, stated yesterday that none of the above-mentioned citizens is to be found in her country.

Garcia further said that officers of the police investigations department had handed over three leftist Argentines to Bolivian authorities. He added that he has a document that proves that the Argentines were handed over at Desaguadero, a locality on the Peruvian-Bolivian border. Garcia stressed that he has handed this document to the Bolivian ambassador here, "who had promised to give me a report on the investigations that will be carried out in Bolivia," he asserted.

GOVERNMENT 'REGRETS' U.S. AID TO EL SALVADOR

FL021124 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico has deplored U.S. military aid to the Christian Democratic military junta in El Salvador and demanded that the right of the Salvadoran people to self-determination be respected. Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda said in a press conference that the Mexican Government deeply regrets the generalized repression in El Salvador. We are closely following events in El Salvador although we still uphold our policy of not interfering in the domestic affairs of other countries and we believe that all nations should do likewise, Foreign Minister Castaneda said.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL SEES INCREASED TRADE WITH U.S.

PA011401 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Trade between Mexico and the United States will be greater, broader more vigorous, and with benefits for both nations, the undersecretary of foreign trade has said here in Mexico City.

The Mexican official said that in August representatives from Mexico and the United States will meet to initiate bilateral trade negotiations with an eye toward establishing the consultative body outlined by Presidents Lopez Portillo and Carter.

AGREEMENT SIGNED TO EXPAND TRADE WITH EUROPE

PA281317 Paris AFP in Spanish 2259 GMT 27 Jun 80

[By Lucien Grenier]

[Excerpt] Paris, 27 Jun (AFP)--With the signing of a protoool providing for the establishment of a Mexican platform to store and process Mexican merchandise in the French autonomous port of Le Havre, Mexico today took a decisive step toward the conquest of the French market and that of the EEC.

"Our businessmen's great interest in entering the European, particularly the French market, as well as the interest of the authorities in creating an infrastructure that will permit expansion of the supply of Mexican products to the European markets, led the Mexican Foreign Trade Institute to explore, jointly with the French Foreign Trade Center, various possibilities for increasing our trade with France and the European markets," said Salinas Lozano, director of the Mexican Foreign Trade Institute [MCE].

"The establishment of a platform at one of the most important strategic ports in Europe--Le Havre is located some 200 km west of Paris--and the opportunity it offers for the expeditious distribution of Mexican products to those markets is undoubtedly a significant contribution to our effort to promote trade with the European markets," the IMCE director added. After noting that "this effort is not a magic formula for resolving all the commercial problems between our countries, Mexico and France," Salinas Lozano noted that "in this difficult task, it is also indispensable to create external conditions that will enhance the entry of our products into international markets and decidedly support efforts by our exporters to expand their participation in world markets."

The signing ceremony of the agreement was opened by Francois le Chevalier, president of the administration council of Le Havre, who emphasized the importance to Mexico of having a "logistical base" in Europe such as the port of Le Havre.

EL SALVADOR TERMS ARMS CASE 'INDIVIDUAL ACTION'

PA020103 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 1 Jul 80 p A-15

[Text] The Salvadoran Embassy has issued a communique stating "its government's position with regard to the case of the Panamanian-registered plane which recently crashed in Salvadoran territory." The following is the text of the communique:

The embassy of the Republic of El Salvador in Panama informs the public of its government's position with regard to the case of the Panamanian-registered plane which recently crashed in Salvadoran territory.

Upon receiving the explanations of the friendly countries mentioned in the incident and taking into account the seriousness with which they were made, the Salvadoran Government has adopted the following position:

A) It does not charge any of the governments mentioned in the case with participating in this act, and does consider that it is purely an individual and isolated act.

B) It counts on the cooperation of the friendly governments mentioned in order to carry out a thorough investigation of the incident.

C) It emphatically reiterates the revolutionary government junta's firm position with regard to the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states and earnestly reaffirms its unyielding purpose to defend, within the framework of international law. The legitimate interests of the Salvadoran people against any kind of foreign aggression. Panama, 26 June, 1980.

UPI NEWSMAN MISSING FOLLOWING BOARD'S CENSURE

PA290429 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 28 Jun 80 p 1-A, 6-B

[By Roberto Rodriguez]

[Text] Reliable sources informed MATUTINO that it has been impossible to find UPI correspondent Alfonso Chardy, who sent a dispatch a few days ago containing false and slanted material.

According to reports, Chardy has a Panamanian multiple visa which allows him to enter and leave the country at will. He obtained this because of his work as a foreign correspondent.

Calls to his home and other places have been futile. There is the possibility that in view of the reactions of the Panamanian people he has left the country hastily or may be in hiding because of guilt feelings,the source added.

A resolution issued by the Technical Journalists Board publicly sanctioned Chardy and demanded that he make rectification through the same channel he sent the report which promotes racial conflict within the Panamanian family and tends to disturb relations between the Salvadoran and Panamanian peoples and governments. According to the resolution, he has three days to reply before other measures are taken.

Chardy's wife Sally was deported at the beginning of this year for giving false information and for reporting statements that President Aristides Royo did not make.

COSTA RICA

ARAB LEAGUE REPRESENTATIVE ARRIVES; URGES TIES

PA010328 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] I have not come to discuss the Palestinian problem or any other problem. At the League of Arab States I represent Tunisia, which produces only olive oil, not petroleum. Not all the members of the Arab League are Muslims. There are many millions of Christians. These statements were made by (Hamdi as-Sayd), personal representative of the secretary of the Arab League, who is visiting Costa Rica for talks with the Latin American countries, and to offer trade and to participate in their development.

I feel that it is necessary for there to be representatives of the Arab countries here, the visitor said, because what I have read in recent days in the newspapers confirms that it is necessary to promote dialogue among our countries. There are many distortions in the way in which we are portrayed by the international press. There are many misunderstandings which should be immediately cleared up, Mr (as-Sayd) said. The caricature of us presented by imperialism is not real; that is what we wish to demonstrate. There are 22 Arab states in the league and I represent one of them. Arabism is a cultural link between the Arab states and peoples who are not a single race, but who have been joined for 1,400 years as a common people. We are like the American peoples. We have a single objective and a single future, the representative of the Arab League secretary continued.

(Hamdi as-Sayd) was accompanied by his wife, Barbara, and by Miguel Yamuni, Costa Rican ambassador to the League of Arab states. There are 110 million Arabs and 680 million Muslims who are not represented by Mr (as-Sayd), according to his statements with reference to a local paper which links him to other kinds of activities which are not within his authority. It should be clear, he said, that none of the actions attributed to me are true. I do not represent petroleum or weapons, and I am not a terrorist. These are images created by others who want to turn the world against the Arabs, Mr (as-Sayd) said.

We are trying to resolve the Palestinian problem by diplomatic and other peaceful means. That is a situation which the Arab League is trying to solve by all peaceful means. I have not come here to talk about the Palestinian problem. I believe that we have many things in common. We all belong to the Third World and we aspire to a better world, the Arab League representative said.

Latin America and the League of Arab States must share many things and that is why we wish to initiate a dialogue between the two continents. That is why I have wanted to talk with you, Mr (as-Sayd) said in conclusion.

Carazo's Remarks

PA011702 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo has said in regard to the visit by representatives of the Arab League headed by (Hamdi as-Sayd), personal representative of the league's secretary general, that if they ask for an audience he can in no way refuse it.

Our government maintains good relations with the Middle East. Since its inception, this administration has adopted a stand as to the policy it should pursue on Arab and Israeli matters, Carazo said. We are friends of Israel. I do not believe the Israelis want war if they [presumably Arabs] want peace, Carazo said referring to any possible prejudice that might arise from the Arab delegation's visit to Costa Rica.

We have been and continue to be friends of Israel. We do not believe a visit by representatives of countries which, like us, are members of the United Nations can do any harm. They are visiting Latin America and if it is our turn we cannot reject the visit. He added that we have a representative in Tunisia and his name is Miguel Yamuni.

JOINT COMMISSION WITH MEXICO DISCUSSES COOPERATION ACCORDS

PA010337 San Jose Radio Noticias Del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] A Costa Rican-Mexican commission, made up of officials and members of the private sector of the two nations, has started a series of meetings to study and sign economic, technical and scientific cooperation agreements. Rogelio Martinez, director of economic affairs of the Mexican Foreign Secretariat, who is heading the delegation, said economic relations between the two countries will be studied to try to increase Costa Rican exports to Mexico.

At the opening session, Jorge Corrales, the deputy economy minister, who heads our delegation, said the efforts of both countries to strengthen their friendly ties for the benefit of the people will be seen at these meetings. The officials and businessmen analyzed part of the [word indistinct] technical and scientific projects today. They expect to approve them as well as the mechanism for economic cooperation and a tourism agreement in 3 days of work.

This mixed commission has met on four previous occasions in Mexico to discuss these agreements but it is not until now that they are to be signed.

FORMER OFFICIAL CLAIMS COUNTRY EXPORTING SUBVERSION

PA020222 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0114 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] San Jose, 1 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--A former military adviser to President Rodrigo Carazo has said that "subversion is being exported from Costa Rica to many Latin American countries, with particular emphasis on certain nations in the Central American area." In a statement published this afternoon, Alberto Lorenzo accused former Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey of permitting the movement of subversive individuals and supplies first to the Nicaraguan guerrillas and later to El Salvador.

He also charged that the radio station Radio Noticias Del Continente, which operates in San Jose, had been under Echverria's protection and is used for subversive broadcasts to El Salvador. "The radio station has not stopped broadcasting its communist propaganda and the authorities of the General Communications Office, an agency of the Public Security Ministry, are doing nothing to stop it," Lorenzo added. Lorenzo said the broadcasts have played an important role in El Salvador. "In Guatemala it has gone to the extreme of broadcasting in the different dialects of the Indian population, such as Quechua [as received] and Cachiquel, always with the same ideological line," he said.

He also said Echeverria Brealey minimized reports from residents of Barra de Colorado, on the Nicaraguan border, regarding a subversive supply operation using boats during the Sandinist revolution. Lorenzo also said that when the presence of Salvadoran guerrillas was noted on Costa Rica's northern border "the minister explained that in exactly 1 week a civil guard contingent would be sent to comb the area. In the end the contingent was led by Colonels Munos and Ulate, the same officers who, during the Nicaragua war, pretended to be pursuing Sandinists and who failed to find anything then either."

CARAZO RESCINDS ORDER TO DESTROY CONFISCATED ARMS

PA011808 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] President Carazo has revoked an order from the Security Ministry. The confiscated weapons will not be destroyed. The Public Security Ministry recently had ordered that all arms confiscated and found in the northern region be destroyed for security reasons. Yesterday, while investigating the arms traffic, the deputies discussed the advisability of the decision and (?Carrera) Benavides succeeded in getting President Carazo to revoke the order.

Meanwhile, Deputy Gerardo Bolanos of the investigating commission has asked the security minister not to destroy the weapons until they have been thoroughly inspected by the commission.

Arguedas Comment on Probe

PA011809 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc said yesterday afternoon that he has absolute trust in the courts. He made the statement in view of rumors circulating in the country that the investigation on the case of confiscated ammunition will not run its course and that the investigation will uncover nothing new. Arguedas said that the Costa Rican courts of justice are the foundation of our democracy, that they are run by highly qualified people and that, therefore, the precise details of everything concerning the confiscation of the ammunitation will be known in the end.

FDR MEMBERS: SALVADORAN 'REFUGEES' BEING PERSECUTED

PA260459 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] The priest Benito Tovar and a former official of the Salvadoran court of justice [as heard], two members of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] who are in our country, accused Costa Rica of persecuting and arresting their compatriots. However, they explained that these actions are taken by some immigration officials who do not honor the democratic traditions of the Costa Rican people and government.

They charged that in Penas Blancas they are charged $150 and the price of the return fare to El Salvador. They said those involved are people without money who have had to go hungry. The Priest Benito Tovar said that an immigration official at the centra; post office arrests Salvadorans who go there to send their mail. Meanwhile, the other member of the FDR--which consists of over 100 organizations--said that Costa Rica is disregarding the convention on the right of asylum, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the UN convention on refugees.

Tovar said that increasing numbers of Salvadorans will come to Costa Rica, because the violence in El Salvador is increasing. Immigration officials who make things difficult for the Salvadorans are guilty of crimes under the Costa Rican penal code. We are trying to carry out plans to organize businesses with European capital in order that the refugees may work in Costa Rica without displacing Costa Rican national, the FDR spokesman said.

The FDR leaders said that there are 3,000 peasants in asylum in churches. They condemned the Salvadoran Army for killing Salvadorans who cross the border to take refuge.

When Rodolfo Quiros Cedeno, director of immigration of the Security Ministry, was consulted about the charges made by the members of the FDR, he said that the Costa Rican Government has not classified the Salvadorans as refugees. He said the Salvadorans are entering the country as tourists and, therefore, the immigration laws are being applied to them, unlike the situation in the case of Nicaraguans, who were classified as refugees because of the emergency situation that existed in their country.

Quiros Cedeno said the Costa Rican Government is studying the status of the Salvadorans, but so far they have not been classified as refugees. He explained that (?Salvadorans) who are in Heredia and in [name indistinct] are under the control of the Red Cross and the UN High Commission, but not of the government.

Regarding the office in (?El Cacao), he said it was established as part of the national plan for the control of foreigners, because illegal aliens are not permitted, or allowed to displace nationals.

COMMUNIST PLAN TO INFILTRATE STUDENT BODIES FAILS

PA301914 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] The communists had plans to infiltrate the leadership of student bodies. The plan failed when nine students were expelled, eight were punished and one professor was expelled from the high school in Alajuelita at which the communists promoted strikes. The expelled students are militants of the Popular Vanguard Party [PVP]. The legal department of the Education Ministry has approved the expulsion of the nine students decreed by the faculty council of the high school in Alajuelita in May for promoting a strike to protest the dismissal of a mathematics teacher.

The strikes were part of a PVP plan to infiltrate student leaderships throughout the country. The nine expelled students are PVP militants. They had virtually seized control of student leadership at the school in Alajuelita. According to the Education Ministry's investigation, the expelled students verbally assailed a teacher, committed acts of violence at the school, urged fellow students to neglect their academic duties and incited disobedience.

EL SALVADOR

'REPRESSIVE FORCES' KILL 40 IN PAST 24 HOURS

PA012007 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] At least 40 persons have been murdered in El Salvador by the repressive forces of the regime in the past few hours. Meanwhile, the army continues with its destructive mission in the occupied university of that country. According to reports from San Salvador, seven young persons, including a woman, have been murdered and thrown onto a street in Mejicanos. Other recent crimes include those committed against three young persons found in the city of Santa Ana, 60 km west of the capital. They were found with their hands tied behind their backs and with posters with the initials of the Death Squadron.

It has also been reported that in Sonsonate, 60 km east of San Salvador, paramilitary elements killed Rolando Ramirez, a high school teacher. This brings the number of teachers killed to 58.

MILITARY SEARCH OF NATIONAL UNIVERSITY CONTINUES

Extension of Search

PA012230 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1827 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Official sources have indicated that the search of the university by the army and the security forces will last at least 4 more days. The decision to extend the search is so that no office or student building will be left without being searched, our sources added. University authorities yesterday demanded that the university be promptly returned to their control so academic activities can be resumed as soon as possible.

Discovery of Tunnel

PA012229 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1819 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] During the search that the security forces have been undertaking of the national university for the past few days, they found a tunnel approximately 5 blocks long and 1.65 in diameter which linked several university buildings with La Fosa neighborhood. The tunnel had emergency exits to the health clinic, the engineering department and the yard in front of the engineering department.

Escape of Infected Animals

PA020158 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1824 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Spokesmen of the university medical school have expressed fear of a possible outbreak of epidemics because laboratory dogs and rabbits were released during the search of the University of El Salvador. They said the viruses with which these animals were injected can spread in the environment. According to the medical school scientists, several dogs had been injected with Chagas disease, which is contagious and virulent. The rabbits had been injected with other bacteria.

Spokesmen of the chemistry department have said special care must be taken in the laboratories with carbon-14, which is highly radioactive and which can lead to the death of anyone coming in contact with it.

Evidence of Subversion

PA010445 Paris AFP in Spanish 0406 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Jun (AFP)--The national university in San Salvador was found to be, as the authorities have maintained for some time, a "nest of subversion" or, as the extreme leftwing put it, a piece of "free territory." Investigations carried out since Friday by the army--which for the first time in 8 years entered the large 15-hectare campus, normally occupied by 35,000 students--led to the uncovering of a veritable "revolutionary" infrastructure.

Newsmen who were authorized today to visit the university installations--which are still occupied by the soldiers--saw a clandestine printing press, tunnels between the university and a neighboring residential area and dormitories set up in classrooms. Later came the horror: Nine decomposed bodies were disinterred by the soldiers in various parts of the campus, including one in the football field.

The soldiers found 10 bodies Friday and reported the probable existence of a clandestine cemetery filled with the remains of what they described as "many subversives."

An enigma of no less disquieting proportions awaited the soldiers and newsmen: 300 bodies, including women and children, were under refrigeration in the morgue of the school of medicine. These bodies are supposedly meant for anatomy courses, but the suspicion is that 300 bodies are too many for a school of medicine which has no more than 500 students, and no official could explain their existence.

In various parts of the university, where the main Salvadoran Marxist organizations such as the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), the 28 February Peoples Leagues (LP-28) and the Peoples Liberation Movement (MLP) were active, authorities found beds that had been used by the "guerrilla comrades." One soldier said only 15 automatic weapons were found because the major portion of the arms cache had been moved beforehand.

A clandestine printing press, used to print millions of propaganda leaflets and extreme leftist newspapers, was shown to newsmen.

The tunnels that were found are 1.5 m in diameter and lined with cement. One of them, running from the school of medicine to La Fosa neighborhood, is 300 m long. This tunnel was built a year and a half ago and, according to the soldiers, was used by the guerrillas.

The Salvadoran Army will continue its search at the university for another 3 or 4 days. Pictures of Che Guevara and Karl Marx have been displayed there for years and revolutionary slogans broadcast over loudspeakers defied the authorities. The government announced that after the investigations are completed the university will be reopened for classes. "This time, normally," in the words of university authorities.

BPR MEMBER SAYS 'ARMED ACTION' DUE AFTER 1 JULY

PA301553 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1453 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Managua, 30 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--A member of the leftist People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) of El Salvador who refused to be identified said here over the weekend that "The Salvadoran people are ready for the final offensive." The unidentified BPR spokesman noted that "tangible armed action is expected in El Salvador after 1 July." He said that in his country "there are sufficient human resources to launch the decisive struggle and that progress has been made in the last few days toward a unification of the Salvadoran leftist sectors."

After noting that what exists today in El Salvador is "a class struggle," the spokesman said that the strike of 24 and 25 June "was a complete success even though the government junta tried to discredit it on the international level." He remarked that no one believes in the Salvadoran Government junta any longer because "it is an empty shell without any popular backing" to which the Christian Democratic Party loaned its surname. He stressed that Cols Arnoldo Majano and Abdul Gutierrez "caused some confusion" at first but that now "everything is clear."

He added that "there are divisions within the Salvadoran Army and those soldiers who refuse to participate in the repression have been deserting."

On Saturday, two BPR leaders participated in an event in Managua marking solidarity with El Salvador in Auditorium No 12 of the Ruben Dario Precincts at the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua. Some 200 people attended the event, most of them foreigners resident here. The two unidentified BPR leaders reviewed the Salvadoran struggle and discussed the country's current situation.

Participants at the event promised to divulge "the genocide to which the Salvadoran people are being subjected, as described by the BPR envoys," who are traveling through several countries in search of support for the Salvadoran struggle.

Meanwhile, reports from El Salvador released here today indicate that 13 people died in El Salvador over the weekend in the course of various political-military clashes.

'Final Offensive'

PA020334 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City--The Salvadoran revolutionary forces have achieved unity and are preparing to launch the final offensive, a delegation of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] said here last night. In a news conference at the Foreign Cofrespondents' Club, FDR President Enrique Alvarez said the Christian Democratic junta ruling his country has been isolated abroad.

He added that four delegations of the FDR recently visited Europe and Central America and obtained the solidarity of several governments, political parties and humanitarian organizations. He indicated that the FDR is now evaluating the results of these tours. Juan O'Kelly, member of the FDR, said that in Mexico they obtained the support of the Permanent Confederation of Latin American Political Parties [Confederacion Permanente de Partidos Politicos Latinoamericanos] and the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party of Mexico.

A document distributed by the FDR stressed that during the tours the delegations destroyed the false U.S. view that the junta is a neutral factor in a conflict between two minority extremist forces. The FDR said it has been able to show the world that in El Salvador there is a war between an entire peoples against an army of occupation.

Juan Chacon, another FDR member, said that every day there is an increase in the number of people who join the armed struggle in El Salvador against the government junta. He stressed that the existence of a unified revolutionary leadership will give the insurrection great strength. The FDR members reiterated the possibility of armed intervention by the United States, which has seen the failure of all its attempts to create a political alternative. They also stressed that the final offensive is near and that the people's militias count on a force of 80,000-100,000.

ARCHBISHOP GIVES CHURCH STAND ON ARMED STRUGGLE

PA252209 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Exclusive telephone interview with Msgr Arturo Rivero y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador on 25 June 1980--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Monsignor, we understand that the bourgeois institutions in El Salvador have almost completely deteriorated. Having discarded every principle of real authority, they have to resort to repression. Do you believe the methods or desires of the junta and the Christian Democrats are still viable or that another alternative is unavoidable?

[Answer] I can see that the situation has been deteriorating and this means that a political solution is becoming increasingly difficult. However, in my position as pastor I have always hoped for a political solution.

[Question] The charges of Yankee intervention--whether by providing naval bases, advisers or combat units--persist. There will be a moment when this possibility will be unavoidable. What will be your reaction as patriarch and one spiritually responsible for the safety of your congregation and especially for their dignity and liberty here on earth?

[Answer] I feel that any foreign intervention or domestic oppression must be denounced by the church. The eclesiastic documents are very clear on this. In my position as pastor of the archdiocese, even if I have a temporary title--apostolic administrator of the Archdiocese of El Salvador--I feel that any ominous foreign intervention must be denounced.

[Question] It is obvious that the sacrifice of Monsignor Romero must have affected the opposition groups and the attitude of people in your country. Do you feel this incident will frighten or threaten the process currently underway or will it polarize the forces and methods of struggle?

[Answer] Monsignor Romero's loss has truly affected not only the church but also the people because he was seen as a leader and because he knew how to guide his flock in the political process with his adequate and wise statements. He must be replaced, but not necessarily by the bishop succeeding him. The leaders to follow him could and must be from among the laymen. These leaders must be capable of giving adequate leadership so that the people will not be left adrift because of his death.

[Question] It can be said that the organizations fighting for the dignity and liberation of El Salvador are fighting two kinds of struggles. These are the political and armed struggles. In Monsignor Romero's last statements one could see that he kept a certain distance between himself and the two kinds of struggle as he developed his fight according to his ideas but he recognized the legitimacy of those who resorted to arms. Do you think that the armed struggle is reaching its objective?

[Answer] I believe that the option for armed struggle will always be respected although the church will always advocate the nonviolent struggle. However, we respect the option of those who feel that there is no other alternative but to resort to arms.

IMPORTANCE OF MAJANO VISIT TO PANAMA EXPLAINED

PA012310 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 0215 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Commentary]

[Text] Although the morning papers have kept the news off their front pages, the great importance of Colonel Majano's visit to Panama is obvious, as is that of the joint communique released after his visit with Gen Omar Torrijos, chief of the Panamanian National Guard, and Panamanian President Aristides Royo. It was surprising enough that General Torrijos should have unexpectedly sent his own plane to pick up Majano. It was not just another visit, but rather a case of an invitation carefully extended for the date on which it took place, the manner in which it was carried out and above all because of the joint communique.

It is necessary to read that communique with great care in order to see its essence. It clears up many things regarding the situation in our country and the Panamanian Government's position regarding that situation. The first point to be made clear was the recognition that the present situation cannot remain unchanged. Colonel Majano clearly acknowledged the seriousness of the present wave of violence, which he said causes a large number of innocent victims. But President Royo was the most explicit when, in the name of the Panamanian Government and armed forces, he expressed his concern over the events which are occurring in this country and which, if they continue, will discredit the initial goals of the proclamation of 15 October 1979.

The second point, therefore, is the explicit recognition by both Majano and the Panamanian authorities that the situation of violence is undermining the initial purposes of the proclamation issued by the young military officers on 15 October. Although it is couched in diplomatic language, the idea expressed is that the repressive violence and the lack of dialogue with popular organizations and above all the systematic persecution of the members of such organizations make it impossible to solve the problems of El Salvador and are also directly at variance with the objectives of 15 October, which have been distorted and discredited to the point of actually being betrayed.

The third basic point of the joint communique is, therefore, that a new dialogue must be established between the leftist forces and those who have not betrayed the spirit of 15 October. A dialogue of this type will undoubtedly face serious difficulties, but of course, it is completely impossible between the popular organizations and those which are currently in power and which have not even achieved, despite the words they use, the levels that had been achieved on 15 October. No wonder the Panamanian authorities have called on the one whom they consider to be still in agreement with the original spirit of 15 October and who on more than one occasion has publicly confessed that that spirit has been distorted and betrayed.

The fourth point was clearly expressed by Majano when he said that socioeconomic changes are not deferrable. However, he added immediately that they should be accompanied by the establishment of a political structure that will guarantee real popular participation. This acknowledges the fact that although some structural changes have already been made nothing has been done about achieving those political changes that will give the people a part in directing their own destinies.

The Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR]--instead of being considered one of the most serious representatives of the people's feelings and organizations, as it has shown itself to be--is being flayed as a subversive organization, thus making all dialogue impossible. In the present political and military government there are those who are opposed to any settlement with the FDR. These people are therefore opposed to dialogue and to a political rather than a military solution to the present conflict. The Panamanian authorities have thus demonstrated their clear disagreement with the evolution of the process in the country and have summoned Colonel Majano to show support for his stance and that of his military supporters.

Torrijos and Panama are very important to our country, as they were to the Nicaraguan solution. Their spectacular gesture cannot be disregarded by the various political forces in this country.

EL INDEPENDIENTE CALLS STRIKE'S SUCCESS BLOW TO MILITARY

PA280023 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 26 Jun 80 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt] For 48 hours the Salvadoran people showed they are sick and tired of the 48 years of military tyranny imposed on them. Neither promises "of a better future" nor reprimands of the peasants by Carranza, whom he told that "the armed forces had already done much for them." Nor the display in the cities of armored vehicles, tanks and trucks full of soldiers, some of them barely 14, intimidated the people into stopping the strike. Approximately 99.9 percent of all industry, commerce and the banks were idle on 24 June in response to the appeal by the revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses (CRM).

On 25 June over 90 percent of the nation's economic force remained inactive despite constant appeals by the armed forces, which begged, demanded and even threatened the economic sector to return to its normal activities. The people themselves, however, paid no attention to the "cordial appeal" by Colonel Carranza on radio and television Monday night, according to political observers.

Due to the total paralysis of the production centers in the country and the absence of workers from factories, the "security" corps guaranteeing "the sacred right to work" did not have the opportunity to fire their lethal G-3's against what they thought was a fabulous opportunity to "end subversion."

Near the Yolanda, Desire, Adoc and Molinos de El Salvador factories, out to Cartoneras Centroamericanas on Boulevard del Ejercito and elsewhere in Ilopango Jurisdiction troops were supported by armored vehicles and tanks. Air force planes flew over the capital throughout the morning yesterday. Stoppage was total in many production centers. Only a few small shops opened yesterday.

All San Salvador streets were practically under seige by the troops, whose menacing attitude helped the strike. "The streets of the capital were even more deserted than on Good Friday," said a central market vendor. It is not against the governing junta that the people directed their "people's coup"; it was against the armed forces, which on Monday assumed command of the country. Not even Morales Ehrlich, Napoleon or the doctor [presumably Avalos Navarrete] had the courage to address the people. It had to be Majano, after Carranza, which shows the true status of the leaders. They were followed by Abdul.

This means leadership is not in the junta. Therefore the people's victory is against the military sectors, who refuse to admit their paternity is over. Today the CRM strike ended. Now everyone will return to work to add to the success of the strike in the information media.

COMMENTATOR DENIES 'CIVIL WAR' GOING ON, ANALYZES SITUATION

PA012303 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 1 Jul 80 pp 6, 15

[BY Carlos G. Martinez]

[Text] The guerrilla organizations operating in the country announced a very long time ago that they would wage a "prolonged war" until political power was won and a socialist "people's government" could be inaugurated.

These organizations throught that at a given moment they would obtain the sympathy and open support of the large majority of the people, especially the peasant groups, for whom, more than for anbody else, the guerrillas would supposedly wage their battle, as peasants are regarded as the most neglected sector in Salvadoran society and completely lacking a voice.

It is undeniable that the subversive groups have worked hard and that as a result of this they have gained many followers, particularly among the established unions. But, it is also no secret that the immense majority of followers and militants of the ultra-leftist groups do not do this out of conviction and least of all because of their ideals. They risk their necks because of the pay they receive, which, according to some evidence, amounts to quite a few cents for each action in which they participate. It has been learned that the fund from which those payments are made has been partly obtained as ransoms from the many kidnappings carried out among a large number of prominent Salvadoran families. Another substantial part of it comes from abroad. One must recall that dollars and instructions come from Moscow through Havana, and more recently from Nicaragua. The latter has greatly facilitated the operations carried by international subversion not only in El Salvador but also in Guatemala, where a destabilization plan is currently being implemented similar to the one in operation here.

But the core of the matter, which we want to touch on, is whether the ticklish moments of intensified violence we Salvadorans are currently experiencing both in the rural areas and in the cities can be regarded as characteristic of the famous "civil war" that, it was predicted, would inevitably take place. Supposedly the confrontations making up the "war" would take place among the "exploiting" classes--the "oligarchic" families--and the popular classes--workers and peasants.

It might be said that the events that have taken place since 15 October 1979 managed to deactivate the mechanisms leading to war, since the agrarian reform and the nationalization of the financial mechanisms were hastened, thus seizing power from the "oligarchy" and consequently seizing those vital banners from the radical left's pressure groups.

But violence not only did not magically stop, as some may have expected and hoped; one might say it continued even more intensely. What does that mean? Only one thing, which many of our thinking people have tirelessly pointed out: the leftist guerrillas did not really want it, but rather total power and the establishment of a "new" socialist (Marxist-Leninist) "society." In other words, the salvation formula for the country did not consist exclusively and perhaps not even necessarily of any of the measures adopted by the present regime.

Until, and even sometime after, 15 October there was a total lack of vision, which made it impossible to truly and conscientiously acknowledge, with determination to act on the need to bring about quick democratic changes and evolutions aimed at alleviating the suffering of the large Salvadoran masses. In addition it was necessary to fight by all means and in the most effective manner the infiltration and subversive indoctrination taking place at a galloping rate at all levels--from grade school and perhaps even kindergarten to the universities, including quite a few churches, unions, factories and communal sectors, particularly the poorer ones.

To be sure, it was not easy to do these things, particularly while enduring strong pressures such as the ones endured in its latter stages by the regime overthrown on the now famous 15 October. These pressures were one-way: changes were demanded under the human rights banner, which made it necessary not to fight those who, despite those changes, always sought to annihilate our democratic and republican institutions.

So are we in the midst of the much trumpeted "civil war?" No, we Salvadorans are not in the midst of a real war because the legitimate people are not the furious and radicalized groups currently challenging and openly confronting the army. The people are not supporting them. The people do not want to rebel or take up arms. The "strike" staged on 24 and 25 June constituted the crudest evidence that those groups are alone, abandoned and therefore defeated, or at least, on their way to a hasty defeat. It might be correctly said that this time both army and people, united, are giving those mercenaries their just deserts.

GUATEMALA

VIOLENCE CONTINUES; CNUS CRITICIZES REPRESSION

PA010029 Paris AFP in Spanish 2046 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 30 Jun (AFP)--It was reported here today that a Christian Democrat who was formerly a mayor was shot to death by unidentified persons in San Jose Pinula, close to this capital. Additionally, a labor leader from the Kenas Textile Company was machinegunned in Guatemala City by a group of men believed to be members of rightists movements. It was learned that he is the sixth worker from that company to be killed so far this year.

Moreover, in Jutiapa Department in the eastern part of the country, a traditionally rightist region, an anticommunist demonstration was held on Sunday to show support for the government and the army. Meanwhile, the National Council for Trade Union Unity (CNUS) today issued a communique in which it stated that "the popular democratic sectors are being subjected to the most intensive terrorist repression ever known in our fatherland." It added that this repression is due to "the economic and social crisis of the system, which coincides with the existence of a people's democratic movement."

The CNUS said that those affected by the repression are "opposition political parties, the University of San Carlos, the labor, religious, peasant and student sectors and the honest press." The CNUS also described as false "government statements that the repression is due to an alleged struggle between extremist groups."

Finally, the communique stated that for the situation of violence prevailing in Guatemala to be resolved, it is "necessary for all democratic forces to unite to form a single front of the people's democratic movement."

'Harsh' Measures

PA020113 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1924 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 1 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia announced today that his government will act "harshly" against the "communist subversion." In presenting his yearly report on the state of nation to Congress, the president charged that there is an international plot against his government to establish "a communist regime" here. "Foreign mercenaries, Cuban and Panamanian guerrillas are operating in the mountains of northern Guatemala in a campaign to overthrow the constitutional government," added the president. He said that "my government is redoubling its actions to stop the communist agitators and restore peace to the people.

"We will severely punish those who have stepped beyond the law by forming guerrilla groups which are spreading violence in our land," said Lucas Garcia to the Congress, which is controlled by the Guatemalan Revolutionary Party and the Democratic Institutional Party.

"The communists will not win in Guatemala. The people are not in favor of totalitarian regimes. The communists do not have popular support. We will successfully solve the problems facing us," said General Lucas Garcia.

Guatemala is presently the scene of armed clashes between clandestine leftist and rightist groups which have committed many murders in the last few months. At the beginning of the 3d year of his 4-year term Lucas Garcia added in his speech before Congress that the Guatemalan economy has developed positively during the past year. "The gross national product increased 4.5 percent," he said "in spite of the decrease in private investment caused by the political events in the Central American area. The country's economy expanded due to the favorable results of our exports and government investment."

The president added that the exporting sector--after remaining at a standstill in 1978--experienced considerable increases in the value of most of the products that the country sells in foreign markets. General Lucas Garcia said there were better prices and greater volumes over the past 12 months for products such as cotton, meat, cardamom and nickel, which made up for the unfavorable situation in the coffee sector.

In making an analysis of the country's production last year, President Lucas Garcia praised the mining and quarrying sectors which showed a large growth as a result of a greater use of the nickel deposits. The Guatemalan ruler complained about the "very slow" growth in agriculture, particularly production for the local market, since it was affected by heavy rains.

He added that the manufacturing industry maintained a relative activity, growing by 5.3 percent, despite the fact that the Central American Common Market faced serious problems when trade was temporarily interrupted in the area.

LABOR LEADER TENAS SHOT TO DEATH IN EQUINTLA

PA292009 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1856 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Esquintla, Guatemala, 29 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--A labor leader was killed this morning in Esquintla, on the southern Guatemalan coast. The victim was identified as Ricardo Antonio Tenas, labor leader, who was shot to death as he rode his motorcycle through the main street of a populated sector.

The assailants escaped according to eyewitnesses, who said two men committed this crime. The victim had already received death threats.

BODIES OF TWO KIDNAPPED LABOR LEADERS FOUND

PA262040 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1850 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 26 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Jose Emilio Escobar Barrios and Maria Adelaida Gonzalez, two leaders of the Social Security Institute Labor Union, were killed today in Guatemala City.

The bodies of the two labor leaders were found by the police inside a supposedly stolen car which was abandoned by unidentified persons on Seventh Avenue and Seventh Street in Zone 1, in the downtown area of the city. The police authorities said that the two labor leaders had been kidnapped yesterday by several armed men.

ESA TAKES CREDIT FOR KILLING OF THREE STUDENTS

PA262039 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1742 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 26 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The clandestine Secret Anticommunist Army (ESA) today claimed responsibility for the killing of three university students and threatened to kill those who attend their funeral.

In a communique sent to the press, the ESA indicated that it shot Julio Alvarado Garcia and Ana Maria Mendoza, psychology students of the National University of San Carlos, and Roberto Moreno, a law student. The ESA added that the three university students were captured and killed because they belonged to the Robin Garcia Student Front (FERG), an organization which operated in the San Carlos University, and because they were members of a "guerrilla group."

The ESA also said that it will kill all those who attend the funeral of the three students this afternoon.

REFUGEES AT BELGIAN EMBASSY LEAVE COUNTRY

PA292010 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1858 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 29 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Three Guatemalan refugees in the Belgian Embassy here left the country today. The refugees are Lucy, Luis Rafael and Marco Antonio Figueroa Castro, children of a couple killed a few weeks ago during an attack in Guatemala City.

The three young people, who left Guatemala today under the protection of the Belgian diplomatic mission, sought refugee there because, they said, since their parents' murder they had been threatened with death.

REFUGEE IN NICARAGUAN EMBASSY RECEIVES SAFE-CONDUCT

PA271550 Guatemala City Domestic service in Spanish 1230 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has announced that the government has granted Mr Cesar Augusto Gonzalez Garcia safe-conduct to leave the country. Mr Gonzalez Garcia sought diplomatic refuge in the Nicaraguan Embassy in May. Following legal consultations and by virtue of the government's respect for the concept of the right of asylum established in the Constitution, a safe-conduct was granted for Gonzalez Garcia to depart for the Republic of Nicaragua under the protection of that country's flag.

NESTLE NEGOTIATING RELEASE OF KIDNAPPED BUSINESSMAN

PA270534 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2355 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 26 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The transnational Nestle Company and the Rebel Armed Forces (FAR) have contacted each other and are negotiating the release of businessman Jose A. de Lima, the newspaper LA NACION announced here today.

De Lima is president of Sindal, a Nestle subsidiary in Guatemala, and was kidnapped 2 weeks ago by members of the FAR, an armed extreme leftist organization.

According to LA NACION, Nestle's offices in Mexico have said no negotiations should be held with subversive organization for the release of company officials. But, the paper adds, the company's headquarters in Switzerland has been consulted about Sindal's continuing the talks with the guerrillas.

HONDURAS

TEACHERS UNITY FRONT BEGINS NATIONWIDE STRIKE

PA020202 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1415 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The Teachers Unity Front [FUM] has decided to go on an indefinite nationwide strike beginning today in preschool, elementary and high school education as well as in the literacy campaign. The strike also affects the teachers college. Approximately 25,000 teachers affiliated with the four teachers' organizations will participate in the strike. About 5,000 elementary schools and 150 high schools will close. The teachers will occupy the schools peacefully today.

FUM leader Jorge Humberto (Arita) said this strike [passage indistinct] the teachers have entered the last phase of the current negotiations with the military government and we only have 20 days before the installation of the national constituent assembly. We will not allow the deputies to legislate our rights and aspirations.

The FUM is holding this strike to demand immediate approval of the reforms to the teachers retirement and pensions law. The teachers presented to government a draft of those reforms in October 1979. We have shown willingness to hold a dialogue but we are tired of so much wavering by the government. We have begun to take extreme measures to pressure the government. These will not cease until the government accepts our demands, the FUM leader said.

Minister's Reaction

PA020238 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1415 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Centarl American Radio Organization]

[Text] Government and Justice Minister Col Jose Cristobal Diaz Garcia yesterday said the teachers' leaders want to create disorders in the country for unknown objectives. According to the official, the demands the Teachers Unity Front [FUM] submitted to his office on Friday could not be immediately accepted because they must first be reviewed by the education minister rather than by the commission he chairs.

Referring to the presidents of the Teachers' organizations, he said those leaders are irresponsible and what they want is not to work so they can create chaos. This is why they have called a strike, he said.

Diaz Garcia explained that the commission he chairs has the specific function of discussing the draft of the reforms of the retirement and pensions law and not that of analyzing demands for wage increases and other requests included in a long list submitted by the teachers.

Regarding some of the FUM demands which his commission cannot resolve, the minister said the FUM is demanding that the government give official status to 20 schools, a 100-lempira wage increase to the teachers of Gracias a Dios, and wage increases for the typists in the departmental education offices and the watchmen and cleaning women in the elementary schools. The minister said all these demands fall under the jurisdiction of the Public Education Ministry and not of the government commission formed to discuss the reforms of the retirement law; thus, the teachers' leaders are just confusing things.

He also said his commission never scheduled a meeting with the teachers' leaders yesterday morning so the dialogue which the leaders had been expecting did not occur. He indicated that the negotiations will be held with the teachers' leaders when the government commission has a specific reply regarding the studies being undertaken on the reforms of the retirement and pensions law.

Finance Ministry Occupation

PA012228 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1807 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 1 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Some 3,000 teachers seized the Finance Ministry installations today at noon.

Finance and Public Credit Minister Valentin Mendoza, several members of the Honduran Private Enterprise Council who were in a meeting, some 250 employees and the general public carrying out transactions were caught inside the building, located in the downtown area. All entrances to the building have been blocked by teachers carrying the flags and placards protesting government actions.

The teachers are members of four associations that comprise the Teachers Unity Front (FUM), an organization whose members 3 days ago occupied the Palace of Ministries, where the Government, Defense and Foreign ministries operate. FUM leader Carlos Zuniga told newsmen that the ministry will be occupied for 3 hours, unless the government satisfies a number of demands.

The teachers want the law on retirement and pensions amended. This would represent a large expenditure on the part of the state. They also want 20 high schools to become official and 900 job openings in grade school education to be created.

For weeks a government commission held talks with the teachers, but these negotiations were suspended. After the Palace of Ministries was seized last week, talks were resumed, but these were again suspended yesterday. The teachers trust that police will not intervene due to the large number of employees and public trapped inside the ministry.

CLERGY UNABLE TO DOCUMENT ANTIGOVERNMENT CHARGES

PA012239 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2145 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpt] The status of the clergy in this city has become very critical because they have no convincing proof of the participation of the Honduran Army in the massacre of Salvadoranz on 14 and 15 May, as the clergymen had claimed in a public pronouncement.

Information gathered by our newsmen in the border area rules out the possibility that the Honduran Army had anything to do with the raid staged by the Salvadoran National Guard and army in border towns such as San Jacinto and La Arada, on the Salvadoran side. Survivors maintain that they saw only Salvadoran soldiers involved in the operation, which was supported by two helicopters and several civilians.

Several representatives of Copan diocese who were interviewed by our correspondents said they did not have convincing proof with which to defend themselves from the countercharges made against them by the Honduran Government and army in their joint communique this week. In this regard, they said briefly: Our proof is the pronouncement that we signed. That document contains all the data that we wished to have made public.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA CRITICIZES LA PRENSA FOR 'SOWING DISTRUST'

PA282021 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] LA PRENSA is trying to sow distrust among the people. Today's LA PRENSA is definitely not the same one that Pedro Joaquin Chamorro once directed, Comdr Daniel Ortega said last night.

During the government junta's weekly appearance on "Face the People," held last night in Bello Horizonte, the subject of LA PRENSA and the news it has been publishing against the revolution came up again. Here is a resident's question and Comdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra's response:

[Begin recording] [Question] Please receive a warm greetings from Sandinist Defense Committee No 10 of Martires del Caparral's third phase. In the past few days, LA PRENSA and a few radio stations, which have become spokesmen of the darkest interests of reaction and imperialism, have intensified their campaign of slanders and defamation against the people's Sandinist process to the point that they exaggerate even more the scandalous news released by the imperialist information monopolies. Take, for instance, the case of the weapons in El Salvador and of the cattlemen who were intensified. What measures will the government junta adopt against this type of journalism which goes against the people?

[Answer] Regarding the stand adopted by the newspaper LA PRENSA and by other communications media, such as Radio Mundial and Radio Corporacion, we simply make use of the right that this revolution gives us to publicize the truth about the developments taking place and to unmask the campaigns that these communications media develop against our revolution.

We think that our revolution's most powerful weapon is neither the rifle nor the law, but its honest, conscientious and firm stand and its willingness to advance the truth about any development. That is the most powerful weapon of this revolution.

LA PRENSA has responded to our admonitions and constructive criticism as if not only its freedom to circulate were being threatened, but it has even wondered how long freedom will be permitted here in Nicaragua. That was their response in an editorial published 2 or 3 days ago. They wonder not how long LA PRENSA is going to be allowed to circulate, but how long freedom will be permitted here in Nicaragua. LA PRENSA's attitude is clearly defined there as aimed at sowing distrust among the people and among all the sectors that make up this process of national reconstruction.

When we say LA PRENSA, we of course are not referring to that symbol, to LA PRENSA, the paper that fought against Somoza's dictatorship. We are referring to those who are wearing somebody else's hat and who, wearing that hat, now want to attract all the sympathy that those who worked and ran risks with that paper had gained among our people.

We know that those who were responsible for that paper are now in what is known today as EL NUEVO DIARIO. About 90 percent of those people are at EL NUEVO DIARIO. Very few of the former newspaper LA PRENSA's workers remain in today's LA PRENSA, very few of them. Most of those who through their daily effort, their reports and their work at the linotype, the machines and the typewriters made up that paper, are now working for EL NUEVO DIARIO.

LA PRENSA COLUMNIST CALLS FOR MEDIA FREEDOM

PA2?1405 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Jun 80 p 2

[By Zoila Navarro: "About Freedom of Expression"]

[Text] Making use of my rights as a citizen, I would like to say something and be echoed by many Nicaraguans who might voice an opinion on the subject of freedom of expression, an exercise basic to the progression of our revolution.

In the wake of our glorious victory and the overthrow of tyranny, the National Reconstruction Government Junta hastened to announce a fundamental statute of rights and guarantees, which elicited a refreshing optimism on the part of our long-suffering people. Several months have now gone by, but it would seem that, as in several others, one of the fundamental points of that statute, which is contained in article No 8 and refers to the unrestricted freedom of speech and press, is not being duly fulfilled. This right is also established in the OAS Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man.

Certain cases have not been in accordance with the freedom of thought and expression, a right that the Nicaraguan people have earned with much sacrifice. First, there was the case of the newspaper EL PUEBLO. In those days a ranking leader of the revolution said that "the same medicine" might be applied to other media. Several months ago, that tireless newsman, radio newscaster Oscar Leonardo Montalvan, "the man of Mil," disappeared from the radio newscasts scene. To achieve this the only thing needed was a thoughtless stroke of a pen separating him from the so-called Union of Journalists of Nicaragua, which many consider to be partial and progovernment.

Sometime later, precisely as several serious national political incidents were taking place, LA PRENSA was confronted by a serious threat to its existence. People murmured and wondered: What is there behind the scenes? Thanks to God and thanks to the integrity of this paper's directive council, LA PRENSA got back on its feet with its principles strengthened. A satisfactory solution was found, but the public knows that pressures were exerted in order to resolve the conflict.

In those days, even before the reappearance of LA PRENSA, we learned with concern that the important and prestigious newscasts Mundial and Hoy were no longer being aired.

The director of those newscasts, Mr Guillermo Treminio was imprisoned late at night, accused of various charges connected with news broadcasts and quickly sentenced.

LA PRENSA reappeared and there was rejoicing among its readers, but pessimism over the freedom of radio information still persists. It is strange that the law on media and communication seems to have had very little to do with these cases. Now Ten on the Dot is almost the only newscast left for those radio listeners who feel they have the right to listen to independent newscasts rather than depending exclusively on official information which, although accurate and truthful, is not always impartial.

Speaking of impartiality, something difficult to understand is happening in connection with freedom of expression in certain communications media. Take for instance the large number of offenses, insults and slanders against the dignity and personal integrity of honorable citizens, such as Mr Alfonso Robelo, among others, aired with impunity by some stations and printed by some papers.

What communications media and what kind of justice condemns important newscasts to disappearance and imprisons and sentences well-known newsmen--newsmen who also suffered under the dictatorship and who, if responsible for committing mistakes, could have clearly rectified their conduct? What justice leaves without sanction or reprimand the official information media and the one or two newscasts that never take care not to distort the news as they sometimes do or to broadcast insults and offenses, inciting Nicaraguans to hatred? Even Monsignor Obando y Bravo has criticized this campaign of hatred and has asked us to live in peace like brothers.

Article No 22 of the Fundamental Statute on Rights and Guarantees establishes that "any defence of NATIONAL, racial or religious HATRED is forbidden." It would be interesting and healthy if the authorities would call for a watch over broad and equitable freedom of expression and dissemination of thought, one of the fundamental pillars of those people who aspire to the freedom.

LA PRENSA EXPLAINS ITS 'REVISIONIST' POSITION

PA272135 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Jun 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Nonaligned!"]

[Text] In yesterday's editorial we established critical positions against dogmatism and against making saints of models of society. We want to keep from falling in a kind of fanaticism that would close our eyes to reality and prevent us from creating our own revolution.

After the triumph of the revolution, when Nicaragua adopted an international nonaligned position, we backed it without reservations, regarding it as the ideal position for the sovereignty of a small nation. But the nonaligned position represents a nonaligned way of thinking, a nonaligned and creative philosophy. Nicaragua belongs to a broad cultural region--Latin America--that has a historic culture in progress. Although our culture has received contributions from Europe and Africa and even Asia, it is not identified with them. It has assimilated those cultures, filtering them to create something new and characteristic of this region. It is in America where a kind of independence not even dreamed of in Europe is created. The Latin American way of thinking, based on the revolutionary concept of independence, has been breaking, one by one, all ties of submission with world-domination centers and creating an American culture. This culture, since it was born in the struggle against colonialism, is the first fully liberating culture in history and it is on the logical path toward absolute humanism.

Nicaragua is within this movement. Its "I am," its national identity, receives its most characteristic guidelines from that fundamental nonaligned attitude that refuses to copy projects from other minds and cultures although it absorbs what is good and adaptable from them, digesting them and then producing its own projects.

We have been accused of being revisionists because of our "independence," but that was the position of Sandino, the archtype of our revolution. Sandino lives in Latin America in the same way that Ruben Dario lives. His mental position, like his position toward wars, was not aligned with the creative process of America in such a way that when he spoke of a plan for the entire continent, he conceived it and characterized it as the realization of Bolivar's death.

LA PRENSA does not have anti-Marxist prejudices. This paper believes that from Marx we should take whatever nourishes our own revolutionary creation of a new Nicaragua, but that we should not idolize or imitate models. We have a history and we have the originality to create something that would be our own and have deep roots. We would have something of our own with a full and absolute sense of independence that will allow us not to have to lean, as a colony, on the shoulders of any power.

Our "Revisionism" is that of an independent people capable of taking what is good and rejecting what is harmful. Our "revisionism" is nothing more than loyalty to our Latin American roots. Our "revisionism" has another name. It is called "nationalism."

BORGE WARNS OF COUNTERREVOLUTION, REPORTS MATAGALPA ACTION

PA290309 Managua Radio Sandino 0300 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] A few moments ago at the Espana Sports Stadium a rally organized by the Sandinist Peoples Army, the Sandinist police and the Interior Ministry, in coordination with the Sandinist peoples revolution, concluded. One of the most interesting presentations was made by Comdr Tomas Borge, interior minister and member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate, who announced that a counterrevolutionary group had been discovered and crushed in Matagalpa Department.

Commander Borge also referred to some aspects of our daily life. He said: Some people are saying that the counterrevolution is coming and that we will not even get to celebrate 19 July. Dreams are just dreams. We do not want war, but we are not afraid of the counterrevolutionaries. We shall now hear part of the speech by Commander Borge:

[Begin recording] There are some who say there will be a counterrevolution. They say we will not even get to celebrate 19 July. Dreams are dreams. We do not want blood or war, but we are not afraid of war. We do not want our people to be sacrificed in a conflict and we try through diplomatic channels and by all means to keep our country from being attacked. But the possibility exists. There is the possibility that counterrevolutionary attacks may come from abroad and that counterrevolutionary groups will be organized, as has happened already in the country. But our people and armed forces are not afraid of sacrifice or battle and will go into the trenches and [words indistinct]. [applause] [end recording]

Further Comments

PA290313 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] We shall now give you part of the speech by Commander Tomas Borge a few minutes ago at the Espana Sports Stadium in which he announced the discovery and annihilation of a revolutionary group in Matagalpa Department. The news surprised national and foreign newsmen who were covering the Sandinist Peoples Army rally. Let us hear this moving part of Commander Borge's speech in which he also refers to the need not only to coordinate between the army, police and the state, but also the close union between these revolutionary bodies to confront counterrevolutionary plans:

[Begin recording] To confront the counterrevolution and the armed forces of the counterrevolution, we must have coordination among the Sandinists Peoples Army, the Police and the State [passage indistinct]. We can announce that an important counterrevolutionary group near Matagalpa was crushed by the Sandinist Peoples Army. The [words indistinct]. [applause] [end recording]

Available Details

PA290319 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] We shall now give you the last part of this special report on the rally tonight at the Espana Sports Stadium.

We have quoted from Commander Borge Martinez' speech reporting that a counterrevolutionary group had been discovered and anninilated near Matagalpa. We shall now give you a part of the final speeches, especially Commander Borge's speech, and we shall then give you the short interview with him in which he gives some details of the discovery of this counterrevolutionary group:

[Begin recording] I believe we killed some of them yesterday. I cannot tell you too many details because we are completing the investigation.

[Question] About how many, more or less?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] I cannot give you details because we are completing the investigation.

[Question] In what part of Matagalpa?

[Answer] We cannot say yet. The chief of the gang was captured. We seized many rifles and the group was completely destroyed. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

POLICE CONDUCT RAIDS IN PREPARATIONS FOR 19 JUL

PA302341 Paris AFP in Spanish 2220 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Managua, 30 Jun (AFP)--The Nicaraguan police today carried out widespread raids in at least 15 Managua neighborhoods and captured several hundred people in a synchronized operation that began at dawn. Armed forces spokesman Roberto Sanchez described the operation as "the capture of criminals and suspects to guarantee tranquillity" during the visit of important foreign personalities on the occasion of the first anniversary of the revolution on 19 July.

Police patrols stopped buses in south, east and west Managua while they searched the neighborhoods house by house. Most of those arrested were youths who were taken by buses to the prison in the Managua International Airport free zone. Many of their relatives, crying or openly expressing their anger, denounced to the local media some cases in which, according to them, the patrols entered the houses by force and carried out the arrests without warrants and based only on a previously made list. This is the biggest operation the Sandinist police have undertaken since the victory of the revolution. It has been reported that the Interior Ministry will issue a report explaining the police action.

It was reported here today that last week army patrols waged an intense battle against some 40 counterrevolutionaries in San Isidro, 140 km north of Managua. Several people were killed and wounded on both sides.

STUDENTS IN CUBA RETURN HOME FOR VACATION

PA011807 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Excerpts] A group of 120 Nicaraguan young people who are studying in Cuba returned to Nicaragua today on vacation. The students, who are studying on the Isle of Youth, Republic of Cuba, returned to Nicaragua this afternoon on vacation. The Lanica plane bringing the students from Cuba landed at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport at 1605. They had spent 10 months in Cuba studying in secondary schools. In a quick survey made by Radio Sandino, the companero students said that they had received a good education and close attention. They engaged in productive and practical work and saw great demonstrations of sympathy and solidarity, the companeros said. They said that reports of their having being brainwashed are nothing but lies of the counterrevolution.

GRANMA REPORTS 30 JUN MARIEL DEPARTURES, ARRIVALS

FL011421 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] News from Mariel: 102 antisocial individuals left Mariel for the United States yesterday. As GRANMA's edition [1 July] went to press, four boats from Flordia were at the port. One boat from the United States arrived in Mariel yesterday.

MALMIERCA REPLIES TO LETTER FROM DPRK'S HO TAM

SK302225 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)--Foregin Minister Ho Tam received a letter from Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, in reply to his letter sent to the foreign minister of the non-aligned countries on the current South Korean situation.

The letter said:

I received the letter you sent to me in connection with the grave situation created in South Korea by a renewed fascist terrorism against the South Korean people and read it with deep interest.

Our publications reported that the heroic demonstrations and strikes which took place in Seoul in demand of human rights expanded into a daring resistance in Kwangju participated in by the whole population and into struggles in other cities.

Our people are deeply angered at the brutal suppression and massive massacre of Kwangju citiznes by Chon Tu-Hwan, the military dictator who made his debut, with the mobilization of tanks, paratroopers and special units after proclaiming a new "martial law" to suppress the demonstration of the Kwangju citizens, causing thousands of casualties.

You were right when you condemned the United States as responsible for the incident.

The U.S. authorities will be unable to evade their responsibility with their hypocritical words expressing concern for the Kwangju incident. This is well proven, as you pointed out, by the fact that South Korean special units of thousands of men under the U.S. forces command were mobilized in the attack on Kwangju. The U.S. troops occupying South Korea were ordered on emergency alert and several warships including an aircraft carrier were rushed to the coastal waters of Korea to support the new military dictator Chon Tu-hwan who formed the "special national security committee."

I share with you the view that these manoeuvres of the United States and the South Korean puppets will not only lay a new grave hurdle in the way of Korean reunification, bring new tension and create a danger to peace in Asia, but also cause a danger to peace in many parts of the world which are facing threat owing to the adventurous policy of the U.S. Government.

Our people confronting the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists always stand on the side of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea in the struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country and today vehemently denounce the terrorism of dicatator Chon Tu-hwan, lifting up the voice of solidarity with the Korean people.

I assure you that all the international conferences discussing the Korean situation our government will always support the stand of the DPRK for national reunification and the stand denouncing the crimes committed by the South Korean puppets in collusion with the U.S. occupation troops.

U.S. CONDEMNED FOR 'OFFENSIVE' IN CARIBBEAN

PA011906 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] In today's edition, the Cuban newspaper GRANMA accuses the United States of launching a savage counterrevolutionary offensive throughout the Caribbean Sea Basin to curb, delay and even reverse the revolutionary process.

It adds that the United States has always regarded the Caribbean as its private sea. In recent years, Central America has been in political turmoil and this threatens the United States. In response, GRANMA adds, Washington is interfering in the domestic policies of those states, promising them economic, political and military aid. In this connection, the paper denounces the recent agreements reached by the United States, the Dominican Republic and Haiti.

COMMENTARY RECOUNTS HISTORY OF U.S. EXPANSIONISM

PA300410 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Jun 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Two great heroes of American independence in the last century, Simon Bolivar and Jose Marti, noted the similarity of problems and interests between the Latin American and Caribbean peoples, and appealed for complete unity in order to confront the United States and its expansionist policy.

Washington was greatly concerned over the possibility that Bolivar's idea could be implemented and a Latin American confederation created which would have given these nations the strength needed to confront the already developing Yankee imperialism. It then fell on Jose Marti to continue seeking the union proposed by Simon Bolivar. He also warned Latin America of the brutal nation in the north.

A day before he fell in combat, fighting for our freedom, Marti wrote in a letter addressed to a Mexican friend that everything he had done and would do was for the purpose of preserving Cuba's independence and preventing the expansion of the U.S. through the Antilles and, subsequently, through other American nations with greater force.

At the end of the last century, Washington's aggressive circles waged the first imperialist war in history against the decadent Spanish monarchy. As a result of this war of greed, Cuba became something of a U.S. colony until the triumph of the revolution in 1959. Puerto Rico is still under colonial domination by the United States.

During this century, and under the big stick policy, Washington deprived Colombia of part of its territory, invaded and occupied the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Nicaragua for a number of years and seized the Canal Zone in Panama, besides conducting other aggressions against the Latin American and Caribbean nations whose divisional character has been constantly promoted by the United States in order to continue its domination and interference in the region.

However, history demands the advance of the Latin American revolution. History demands important and decisive changes--changes of a progressive and advanced nature--in the structure and situation of the Latin American and Caribbean countries whose peoples are united in the common cause of obtaining their true independence. To oppose it is to go against the laws of history.

Cuba is the vanguard, the first victorious step in the unavoidable changes demanded and needed by our America. With the coming of new times in the region, which began with the victory of the Cuban revolution, a liberation movement has begun and organizations have been created in the region--organizations such as the Latin American Economic System, the Caribbean Multinational Shipping Line and others. There is a growing incorporation of the Latin American countries into the nonaligned country movement.

As the second Havana declaration says, no people of Latin America are weak because they form part of a family of 200 million brothers who suffer the same misery, harbor the same feelings and have the same enemy. They all dream of a better destiny and have the support of all honest men and women in the world.

Now, following the revolutionary triumph in Nicaragua and Grenada and the intensification of the struggle in El Salvador and other Latin American countries, there is a new importance in the similarity of problems and interests of the Latin American and Caribbean peoples.

As was predicted by Jose Marti, the time has come for them to declare their second independence. The trees, the Cuban national hero said, will line up together to halt the giant with the seven league boots. The time has come for a united march and we must stand shoulder to shoulder as the Andean Mountains do.

U.S. MEDIA 'DISTORTS' SALVADORAN EVENTS

PA301834 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] The Cuban paper GRANMA, in a commentary, denounces the distortion campaign launched by U.S. information media, trying to make the world believe that the Salvadoran Christian Democratic junta is struggling with the conflict between the left and the extreme right.

GRANMA specifically refers to an ASSOCIATED PRESS report that tried to veil the recent slaying of 18 people who lived humbly in the poor neighborhood of a La Fosa, near the national university. The Cuban paper's commentary notes that at no time did the U.S. agency report that the regime's military units had entered La Fosa backed by tanks and helicopters or that several youths were forced to lie on the ground and were machine-gunned or that several children were victims of the soldiers.

The struggles in El Salvador are not being waged exclusively by the people against the fascist paramilitary groups organized by the army, but also against the Christian Democratic military junta and its supporter, the U.S. Government, the paper says in conclusion.

YOUTHS WHO LEFT 'NOT REPRESENTATIVE' OF CUBAN YOUTH

PA010427 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Jul 80

["Radio Havana comments"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists' propaganda machine unleashed a new anti-Cuban campaign in connection with the departure from Cuba of thousands of antisocials, lumpen and criminals, including some youths. The imperialists have centered their propaganda campaign on the youths. So used to lying and distorting events, they tried to make it appear that these antisocial elements represent Cuban youths, who--according to them--are not happy with the revolution and are therefore leaving the country.

In the first place it must be said that it is no discredit to Cuba or to any other socialist country that there are still some youths who do not adapt to our social system, who want to live on the work of others and outside the law. They are remnants of the past of shame, lies and vices that prevailed in Cuba until 1 January 1959 and which exists in all capitalist countries.

However, it is interesting to note that all of these undesirable elements, antisocials, criminals and lumpen who leave the country want to go precisely to the United States. They know that in that society there is an abundance of vice, crime, and corruption and that they can live there as they please. However, many of these youths who recently went to the United States had already been brought before the courts, and they do not at all represent Cuban youth.

The U.S. imperialists know very well that the true representatives of the Cuban youth are the thousands of militiamen and other fighters who, defending the socialist revolution, defeated the U.S. mercenaries who landed at Playa Giron in 1961. The representatives of the Cuban youth are the tens of thousands of Cubans who, in exemplary internationalist action, fought with the peoples of Angola and Ethiopia to repel the foreign attacks inspired and organized by the imperialists. Worthy representatives of the Cuban youths are the thousands of technicians, doctors, engineers, nurses, stomatologists and professors who are rendering internationalist service in countries in Africa, Latin America and Asia, where colonialism and imperialism have left a staggering toll of poverty, ignorance and disease. Also representative of the Cuban youths are the thousands who are members of the Ernesto "Che" Guevara internationalist teaching detachment who are helping with the education of the Angolan people, and those in the mountains of Nicaragua, who are offering their contribution to the exemplary literacy crusade being carried out in that brother country.

They have not left their homes and loved ones in search of the false comforts the consumer society claims to offer. These are the true representatives of the Cuban youth, and they are inspired only by the satisfaction of having fulfilled their duty toward the needy ones of this world. The million Cuban youths who are studying in our middle schools, preuniversity and postsecondary schools, where they are learning to be more useful to our society; the thousands of youths who form part of the youth labor army; the builders who are rendering service in other nations; those who, with unequaled devotion, are making it possible for a factory, a school, a hospital, a highway, a railroad, or a workers' home to be built daily in our country--these are the true representatives of the Cuban youths, who are aware of their efforts for the sake of the common good and a bright future.

Who could be a better representative of the Cuban youth than the thousands of fighters, men and women who form part of our glorious revolutionary armed forces and the Ministry of Interior, always ready to defend the socialist fatherland from the attacks of imperialism? Cuban youth is represented by the millions of youths who, in the fighting marches held in Cuba in April and May, voiced their full support for the revolution and their deep rejection of the antisocials, criminals and lumpens who, searching for an adequate means for their moral misery, left for the United States, a country which has become the greatest world warehouse of scum.

REPORTAGE ON CASTRO VISITS TO SEVERAL PROVINCES

Sancti Spiritus Visit

FL010105 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] A last-minute report announces that Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the councils of State and Ministers, has visited the province of Sancti Spiritus.

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC and president of the councils of State and Ministers, this afternoon visited the (Apolo Blanco Uruguay) center under construction near the town of Jatibonico.

After listening to a briefing by Orlando Medina, the supervisor of the project, who explained the various units of the plant, Fidel was pleased to learn that the powerplant will generate 80 percent of the energy to be used by the paper mill. Castro also talked about the need to build a toilet paper factory next to the center because this item is most necessary for the population, he said.

Chatting with the workers, Fidel asked about the living conditions and establishments in the area as well as the composition of the personnel of the center, a total of 100,850 who will work in three electric enterprises, one in the province of Sancti Spiritus, one in Villa Clara and the third in Cienfuegos. He mentioned that the number of women is small and said the women have demonstrated they are strong.

In his tour of the various construction sites of the Jatibonico center, the commander in chief was extensively briefed on the state of construction of the projects, which are on schedule. He also expressed interest in the method to be used to manufacture paper in this industry, which will be composed of 80 percent of the bagasse of sugarcane to reduce imports.

The work spirit in this 'shock' project is high as demonstrated by the progress attained by the workers. This was stated by Fidel in the book of visitors in a very brief statement. May the project continue to advance, as it has done in the past, until completed within the 27-month schedule, signed Fidel Castro Ruz. The revolution leader compared the production capability of the Jatibonico paper mill, some 60,000 metric tons, with those existing in Trinidad and noted the great potential it has.

Fidel stopped at the place where the foundation is being poured for the paper machinery and asked about the progress of the project, which is being delayed by the lack of some supplies. Fidel was also briefed on the present state of the project in general, which is 32 percent completed. In response to a question by the commander in chief, he was told that the workers have pledged to complete the center within the time alloted in the plan.

Villa Clara Visit

FL011540 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1402 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro yesterday visited Villa Clara Province, where he expressed interest in the results and development of the area's sugarcane yield campaign. He also toured the Santa Clara textile center and mechanical plant. Fidel said that the province must strive to fulfill the plan to prepare the land for planting and that it must carry on its outstanding work in clearing the sugarcane fields.

During his visit to the mechanical plant, the chief of the revolution went to the [words indistinct] under construction. The workers there ratified their readiness to finish the job by December this year.

At the Desembarco del Granma textile center in Santa Clara, Fidel visited the spinning, weaving and finishing departments, where he asked about the production rates to date. Speaking to the workers, he expressed his confidence that they would fulfill the year's plan.

The information about Fidel's visit to Villa Clara was provided last night by Raul Rodriguez Lopez, first secretary of the party provincial committee in Villa Clara in his closing speech to the first plenary session on the preparation of lands in Santa Clara. In his speech, Rodriguez said that Fidel's visit was a source of satisfaction, encouragement and commitment for Villa Clara residents who are preparing the sugarcane areas for cultivation with good results.

Ciego de Avila Visit

FL012321 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the councils of State and Ministers, has toured various projects under construction in the province of Ciego de Avila, which are being completed in honor of the 26 July anniversary.

Accompanied by Rafael Valdes Valdes, first party secretary in Ciego de Avila Province, Fidel visited the area of the Abel Santamaria Plaza de la Revolucion where the commemoration of the 27th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks will be held. The commander in chief also observed the construction site of the new building for the party provincial committee, which is near the plaza, and the visitors' house of Ciego de Avila's party.

As he toured the northern part of the city, Fidel observed the buildings of the party municipal office and the Interior Ministry, which were recently completed, as well as the school for sports beginners and the Camilo Cienfuegos vocational school, located in the area. During his tour, Fidel saw firsthand the efforts being made by all workers, people and provincial officials to complete the various projects in honor of the 26 July anniversary, which include embellishment of production, cultural and service centers as well as the repair of others.

FAR PROPAGANDA, AGITATION, CULTURAL SEMINAR ENDS

FL281332 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] This type of meeting is very important in the continual improvement of our work, especially in an activity so basic to our troops as is ideological work. This was stated by Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana, chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] Central Political Directorate, in closing the national seminar on propaganda, agitation and mass cultural work held for 3 days at the directorate's offices. For 3 days, political workers in charge of this front at the various FAR commands discussed reports, studied and analyzed directives and heard special lectures on topics with direct bearing on their field.

In his closing speech, Div Gen Sixto Batista said that the seminar was carried out well because the analysis made by the participants will undoubtedly be a valuable contribution toward improving the contents of the documents that direct these activities within the FAR. He stressed that ideological struggle increasingly plays a special role in world issues, especially in current times when imperialism and its allies are fanning the war hysteria while at the same time resorting to the most varied methods in an attempt to arrest the advance of socialism and the revolutionary struggle of the peoples. The chief of the central political directorate said that the FAR's ideological work has sustained an increased tempo but that we must not feel satisfied with the present achievements. We must strive to further improve our work and to reach higher achievements in future activity. He spoke of the consolidation achieved in the system of Marxist and political training in the FAR, the development of the system of houses and clubs as centers for political-ideological education and recreation for the troops and the possibilities that the Lenin and Marti Halls afford. He reiterated that in the present circumstances when we are fighting imperialism and a new stage in the development of the revolution on all fronts is beginning, we are demanding from all a more thorough, more careful, more exacting work. He expressed his conviction that the matters discussed at this seminar will be a source for more effective work in the units to reach greater results.

GENERAL STAFF HOLDS SEVENTH PARTY CONFERENCE

FL281258 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] The seventh party conference of the General Staff was held yesterday at staff headquarters in preparation for the Second Party Congress which will take place in December. Chairing the event was Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, member of the party Central Committee, first vice minister and chief of the General Staff. He gave the closing speech. The main report on party activities since the last conference was read by Lt Col Francisco Sanchez (Mesa).

The communists of the General Staff actively participated in the discussion of the document and, in a critical and self-critical manner, analyzed each one of the aspects the report dealt with. They helped to find ways to contribute to a better performance of the party's tasks. The topics that were most debated at the conference were internal life, ideological work and personnel living conditions. During the conference, the party militants elected three delegates to the Second Congress and three candidates to the Central Committee. The main report and the report by the party committee adjunct to the political directorate were unanimously approved.

Col Manuel (del Peso) read a resolution in which the communists of the General Staff reiterated their support for the political position of our party, which flies the three banners unfurled by Fidel that proclaim a forceful protest against the blockade, the Guantanamo Naval Base and the spy flights. They also proposed to continue to heighten combat readiness and the operational, combative and political training of the directorates, sections and units of the General Staff. In addition, they will continue to give impetus to the fulfillment of the plans to improve the country's defensive capacity and mastery of the complex and modern technology the Revolutionary Armed Forces are equipped with.

In closing the conference, Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro said the conference was very positive. He pointed out that the report sums up the essence of all the work carried out by the communists and how they have faced each mission and task. He added that after its minute analysis, the General Staff is now in a better position to tackle the job and attain greater successes in the coming period.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO BEGIN REGULAR MEETING ON 2 JUL

FL012214 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] This year's regular meeting of the People's Government National Assembly will begin tomorrow, Wednesday, at 0900 at the Palace of Conventions in Havana City. The agenda includes the discussion and approval of the draft of the code of traffic laws, reports submitted by the People's Supreme Court and the office of the attorney general of the republic for the year 1979 as well as an examination of the assembly's international activities. The decree laws and resolutions of the Council of State enacted since the last assembly's meeting will be ratified in this regular session.

GRANMA PROVINCE INAUGURATES IDEOLOGICAL DRIVE

FL011905 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] We are reporting to you directly from the Camilo Cienfuegos School-City near the Sierra Maestra Mountains, Granma Province. The national main event marking the beginning of the 26 July ideological drive and the 20th anniversary of the founding of the first educational project of the Cuban revolution, the Camilo Cienfuegos School-City, was held here this morning.

The ceremony was chaired by PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero, PCC Central Committee members Jose Ramon Fernandez, Faustino Perez and Luis Alfonso Zayas and Roberto Damian Alfonso Gonzalez, first party secretary in Granma Province.

The opening remarks were made by Manuel Antonio Garcia, director of the Camilo Cienfuegos School-City, who referred to the activities carried out in honor of the institution's 20th anniversary, among them the planting of 30 caballerias of sugarcane and the planting of the 20th anniversary woods. Faustino Perez Hernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee, said in his closing remarks: [Begin Perez recording] Never can a nation attain greater honor than when it pays tribute to the memory of its best sons, those who gave their lives to contribute to gain the fatherland's freedom. That is why today we are honored to to pay tribute to the generation that fought and died for this freedom while standing here beside Marti's tomb on the 100th anniversary of his birthday. In fulfillment of the mandate of our gratitude and admiration, we hereby declare open the 26 July ideological drive in honor of the heroes and martyrs of the assault on the Moncada Barracks. But if it is an honor to pay tribute to the memory of those unforgettable comrades with this drive, the satisfaction felt by all of us has a double meaning by initiating the drive here in this province, whose name is a symbol of the rebelliousness and revolutionary spirit of out people, where many of the glorious pages of Cuban history have been written. [end recording]

MUNICIPAL PARTY ASSEMBLIES HELD, OFFICIALS ELECTED

FL301220 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Guillermo Garcia, member of the Politburo, has chaired the party's evaluation assembly in the San Antonio de los Banos municipality, Havana Province, held yesterday at the air force base there. In a special talk, the transportation minister referred to transportation difficulties in both Havana provinces. He said that 500 new buses will start operating in the capital this year and that about 700 young people are training as drivers and mechanics. Concerning Havana Province, he stressed that it had the highest performance index although some of its equipment has been in use for up to 30 years. He announced that 300 rebuilt buses will also be added this year.

The San Antonio de los Banos Assembly was attended by 337 delegates, for a 96 percent attendance. The municipal committee elected is headed by Rigoberto Hernandez de la Osa and Jorge Llamas Alayon, as first and second secretaries, respectively.

Meanwhile, in Santiago de Cuba, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the party Politburo, chaired the second session of the party's evaluation assembly in that municipality during which the new municipal committee was introduced. It is made up of 91 members who, during its first session, elected the executive bureau consisting of three members headed by Luis (Bristo) Jimenez and Felix (Gardone) Molina, first and second secretaries, respectively.

In Amancio Rodriguez, Las Tunas Province, Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Politburo, said that the social and urban development of our sugar mill towns is a challenge to all because they are decisive in the country's economy. The 289 delegates to the party's evaluation assembly in the municipality elected the new municipal committee made up of 53 members and 5 alternates, who, in their first meeting, elected the nine comrades comprising the executive bureau headed by Evelio (Pause) and Reinaldo Corrales, as first and second secretaries. After the meeting, Hart briefly toured Amancio Rodriguez.

Chaired by Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the Central Committee and first party secretary in Havana Province, and Rosario Fernandez Perera, alternate member of the party Central Committee, the party's evaluation assembly was held at the Lazaro Pena Theater in (Centro Habana).

Three hundred seventy-five delegates to the assembly voting directly and secretly elected a total of 89 members and 9 alternates to the new party's new municipal committee in (Centro Habana). It is twice as large as the previous executive committee. Likewise, the executive bureau is made up of five professional leaders and four non-professionals. Comrade Jose Enrique Mederos Naranjo was reelected first secretary.

CDR ANNIVERSARY TO BE MARKED ON 28 SEP

FL302319 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The commemoration of the 20th founding anniversary of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] will be held at the Plaza de la Revolucion on 28 September and is expected that more than 1 million persons will attend, Armando Acosta, member of the PCC Central Committee and CDR national coordinator, announced this afternoon.

[Begin Acosta recording] The CDR will commemorate its 20th anniversary in the midst of an unending battle for the defense of the revolution. This 20th anniversary will require the fulfillment of a group of important tasks. [end recording] The CDR leader added that all the provinces are determined to honor the organization's anniversary with the fulfillment of its annual work plans and that Ciego de Avila, the host of the 26 July main event, will become in just a few hours the first in the country to complete all scheduled tasks for 1980.

Armando Acosta announced that the principal motto for the commemoration of the 20th CDR anniversary will be: "As in the Sierra, as during the invasion, as in the war, as in Giron, without rest."

BRIEFS

ANTONIO MACEO BRIGADE VISITS--The ceremony to officially welcome the third contingent of the Antonio Maceo Brigade made up of the sons and daughters of Cuban emigres who were taken out of the country while still children has been held at the Julio Antonio Mella International Camp of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples [ICAP] in Havana Province. Mariana Gaston, representative of the brigade's international coordinating committee, spoke of behalf of the young people from the United States, Puerto Rico, Spain Venezuela and Mexico who are in Cuba to show their ties with the land where they were born. Gaston said that at this historic moment when Yankee imperialism has unleashed another large-scale defamatory propaganda campaign against Cuba, their presence shows that they do not believe its lies but, on the contrary, they bear witness to the experience of those who left Cuba dazzled by "development". ICAP Vice President Jorge Gallardo stressed the importance Cubans attach to the contingent's gesture. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Jun 80 FL]

OVERSEAS CONSTRUCTION--The union of Caribbean Construction Enterprises, UNECA, is currently doing construction work in more than 10 countries with the participation of over 7,000 workers. This was reported at a juridical seminar on construction abroad this morning chaired by Dr Juan Vega Vega, chief of the Council of Ministers Secretariat's legal office, and attended by over 100 lawyers from the Ministry of Construction and UNECA. It was also reported at the seminar that more than 10,000 construction workers will be working abroad by the end of this year and the figure should go up to 15,000 or 20,000 by 1985. Levi Farah, government minister for construction abroad, made a special appearance at the seminar. He spoke of the very real potential for the commercialization of Cuban construction while still practicing cooperation. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 28 Jun 80 FL]

REGION LIKELY TO GET $275 MILLION EEC AID

FL271400 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 24 Jun 80 p 13

[Text] Washington, June 23, (CANA): The European Economic Community (EEC) could be spending more than US$200 million on projects in the Caribbean between 1980 and 1985, a spokesman for the Community today told an international conference focussing on the region's development.

Final figures for Caribbean aid have not been worked out in detail but in the next five years the Community could be making 275 million dollars (U.S.) available to the region, the Community's representative, Yves Roland-Gosselin indicated.

The figure does not include possible aid from the Stabex scheme, emergency and food aid, and European Investment Bank (EIB) loans.

The five-day meeting is the third to be held by the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development (CGCED), set up in 1977 to co-ordinate and strengthen external assistance to Caribbean countries. The group comprises Caribbean aid-recipient countries, aid donating industrialized nations and international agencies.

The meeting will review progress the Caribbean economies have made in the last year as well as needs for bolstering economic growth.

The Community has provided about 261 million U.S. dollars total aid to the Caribbean in the four-year period 1976-79, Roland-Gosselin said.

This included national and regional programmes for both independent and non-independent territories under the European Development Fund (EDF)--US$187 million as well as Stabex (a price stabilization scheme) and emergency food aid loans from the EIB and financial and technical co-operation outside the Lome Trade and Aid Convention for Haiti.

Over 90 per cent of the 187 million dollars has been committed for the national programmes, and over 55 per cent of a US$38-million allocation to regional programmes. There remain two major regional projects to be approved--funds for the West Indian Shipping Corporation (WISCO) and for the LIAT airline that is owned by Caribbean government, the EEC delegate said.

BOLIVIA

UDP STILL LEADS IN LATEST OFFICIAL COUNT

FY020102 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] The official computation of the national Electoral Court, just released to the various news media, shows that the People's Democratic Union maintains the lead nationwide. The figures for the various parties are:

People's Democratic Union	[UDP]	192,604 votes
National Democratic Action	[ADN]	158,723 votes
National Revolutonary Movement Alliance	[MNR-A]	115,200 votes
Socialist Party One	[PS-1]	72,863 votes
Authentic Revolutionary Party	[PRA]	23,491 votes
Democratic Revolutionary Front-New Alternative	[FDR]	19,644 votes
United National Revolutionary Movement	[MNR-U]	8,207 votes
National Alliance of Leftist Forces	[AFIN-MNR]	4,531 votes
Bolivian Socialist Falange	[FSB]	13,344 votes
Bolivian Unity Party	[PUB]	4,220 votes
National Revolutionary Party of the Left	[PRIN]	4,218 votes
Tupac Katari Indian Movement	[MITKA]	3,149 votes
Tupac Katari Indian Movement One	[MITKA-1]	3,222 votes

Electoral Court spokesmen announced that new nationwide figures will be released tonight at 2300.

VENEZUELA

CRUDE OIL PRICE HIKE TO BE ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK

PA301443 Paris AFP in Spanish 1418 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Caracas, 30 Jun (AFP)--Venezuela will increase its oil price this week by an average of $1.50 per barrel, it was learned here today from sources of the Energy and Mines Ministry. Currently the average price of the seven types of crude in the country is $31 per barrel of 159 liters.

According to the sources, the decision to increase the price falls within the guidelines of resolutions adopted by OPEC at the recent Algiers meeting to permit adjustments in the "base" and "ceiling" prices of their crude.

The official announcement will take place at the end of this week upon the return of Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon, who is currently on a private visit to the United States.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 130 3 July 1980

ARGENTINA

Former Peronist Deputy Attacks Party President B 1

BOLIVIA

Latest Official Count Shows UDP Still Leading C 1
Final Count Next Week C 1
Siles Zuazo Seeks Congressional Support C 2
Banzer Not Opposed to Siles Zuazo as President C 2
Conservatives Withhold Recognition of Siles Zuazo C 2
Eid Franco Says UDP Calm in Face of Opposition C 3
PS-1 Leader Views Possibility of Supporting UDP C 3
President Gueiler To Attend Belaunde Inauguration C 4

BRAZIL

Federal Deputies To Head Delegation to Cuba D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 1 Jul]
Incipient Separatist Movement Reported in Northeast D 1
Frost Damages Parana State Coffee Plantations [O GLOBO 28 Jun] D 1

CHILE

Pinochet Discusses New Constitution, Foreign Affairs E 1
Chile Opposes Adding Members to Antarctic Treaty E 1
Court Orders Thorough Probe on Missing Persons E 2
Santiago Church Office Reportedly Attacked E 2
Clarification on Attack E 2

COLOMBIA

Government Will Not Object to M-19 Meeting in Panama F 1
Ranking Nicaraguan Officer Requests Asylum F 1
Camacho Says Military Justice Superior to Civilian F 1

PERU

Labor Unrest, Strikes Cause 'Worrisome' Situation J 1

MEXICO

Castaneda Holds Wide-Ranging News Conference M 1

PANAMA

Foreign Minister Says Relations With Guatemala Normal N 1
Government Absolves Pilot in Arms Plane Case N 1
Further Details N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Government Announces Recognition of PLO P 1
Government Willing To Resume Refugee Airlift From Cuba P 1
Security Minister: No Basis To Claim Arms Traffic Network P 2
Station Comment on Arms Traffic P 2

EL SALVADOR

Authorities Report Deaths in Past 24 Hours P 3
2 Jul Report P 3
3 Jul Report P 3
Bodies of Seven Youths Found in Sonsonate P 4
Bombings Cause Heavy Damage; ERP Claims Credit P 4
Government Extends State of Siege Another 30 Days P 4
Junta Member Duarte Scores Leftist, Rightist Groups P 4

GUATEMALA

President Reiterates Nonintervention Policy P 5
Radio Newsman Shot to Death in Retalhuleu P 6
Two Peasants Involved in Anticommunist Activities Slain P 6

HONDURAS

Armed Forces, Parties Confer on Next Government P 6
Some Nicaraguan Refugees Relocated; Others Held P 7
Relocation of 123 Families P 7
3,000 Somozists To Resettle P 7
Delay in Move P 7

NICARAGUA

CIA Allegedly Uses Trade Union Institute as Cover P 8
Editorial Objects to 'Humiliating' U.S. Loan Conditions [AVANCE Jun 80] P 9
Government Thanks Cuba for Telecommunications Aid [Havana] P 10
Government Calls for Central American Economic Revision P 10
Oil Agreement Signed With Mexican Government P 11
Human Rights Official, Red Cross Visit Detainees P 11

CUBA

GRANMA Reports No Refugees Left Mariel 1 Jul Q 1
Cooperation Protocol With Ethiopia Signed Q 1
Nicaraguan Fisheries Minister Visits Shipyard Q 1
Imperialism Accused of Undermining Nicaraguan Revolution Q 1
National Assembly Opens Regular 1980 Session Q 2
Report on Afternoon Session Q 3
Briefs: St Lucian Visitors; Garcia Frias at Festival Q 3

OTHER COUNTRIES

URUGUAY

LA MANANA Says Two Parties To Resume Activity This Year V 1
Briefs: Meat Exports to Iran; Persons Before Military Court V 1

SURINAME

Army Commander Views NMR-Government Relations V 1
[Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD 20 Jun]

FORMER PERONIST DEPUTY ATTACKS PARTY PRESIDENT

PY012155 Paris AFP in Spanish 1318 GMT 28 Jun 80

[By Luis Maria Castellanos]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Jun (AFP)--The internal divergencies within Peronism which is the most important electoral force in Argentina, surfaced today when a former deputy reported that the party leadership is allied with communism.

Former Peronist Deputy Luis Sobrino Aranda said that the current party president, Deolindo Bittel, is drifting from the party line through his alliance with the (pro-Soviet) Argentine Communist Party. Therefore, he is not qualified to exercise the Peronist party leadership.

The former deputy revealed that Bittel had already begun to drift away from Peronism when he was governor and said that Bittel is now associated with Vicent Saadi, who is linked with communism.

Sobrino Aranda's report brought to light the serious internal divergencies within Peronism, which has been is disarray since Juan Peron's death in July 1974.

Bittel is the head of a faction which is called "neo-Camporist" by the opposing faction. The Bittel faction wants to form a civilian front opposed to military power. Neo-Camporist strategy is to create a situation of confrontation in the country between the civilians and the military. A similar situation forced the military government of Alejandro Lanusse to call for elections in 1972, as a result of which Campora took over the presidency in 1973.

Internal factions opposed to Bittel contend that there can be no stable political solution other than through a civilian-military pact to permit the institutionalization of the country and to avoid the cyclic swings between weak civilian governments and strong military regimes which emerge from coups.

Labor leader Lorenzo Miguel, who was recently released after 4 years in prison, has chosen an intermediate position of trying to maintain unity within Peronism without drifting to the left or abandoning the position of criticism against the military.

Peronist party congress President Eloy Camus and former La Rioja Province Governor Carlos Menem also follow Miguel's line. Carlos Menem is considered one of the young political figures close to former President Isabel Peron, who has been under arrest by the military since her ouster in 1976. Both Miguel and Camus have tried to surround Bittel to protect him from the influence of others who could push him toward a radical leftist position.

Sobrino Aranda reported that the danger of a drift to the left exists, and he openly stated that Bittel's line is influenced by pro-Soviet communism.

Those who believe in the existence of that danger point out that "Camporism" has not been defeated completely and that its political activities have been revitalized in recent months since the former president went to Mexico, after the military had blocked his departure for more than 4 years.

According to Peronist sources, Campora keeps close contacts with a sector of the Democratic Party in the United States through his relationship with Eddy Torres, President Carter's adviser on Latin American affairs. According to the same sources, Campora also keeps contacts with the Kennedy sector of the Democratic Party through his relationship with Uruguayan Alberto Ferreyra Aldunate (son of a former Uruguayan presidential candidate) and Laurence Birds, who are associated with human rights defense organizations in the United States.

LATEST OFFICIAL COUNT SHOWS UDP STILL LEADING

PY022222 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2111 GMT 2 Jul 80

[All figures as received]

[Text] La Paz, 2 Jul (TELAM)--The national Electoral Court today released the results from 3,798 ballot booths with 785,825 votes counted, approximately 39.3 percent of the total electorate. Approximately 100 percent of the La Paz ballots are included in that total. The results continue to show the same tendency observed since the start of the counting.

People's Democratic Union (Hernan Siles Zuazo)--UDP--250,027 votes--35.22 percent;

National and Democratic Action (Hugo Banzer Suarez)--ADN--165,020 votes--23.24 percent;

National Revolutionary Movement Alliance (Victor Paz Estenssoro)--MNR-A--121,082 votes--17.05 percent;

Socialist Party One (Marcelo Quiroga Santacruz)--PS-1--81,589 votes--11.49 percent;

Authentic Revolutionary Party (Walter Guevara Arze)--PRA--21,734 votes--3.06 percent;

New Alternative Revolutionary Democratic Front (Adolfo Siles Salinas)--FDR-NA--21,236 votes--2.99 percent;

Bolivian Socialist Falange (Carlos Valverde Barbery)--FSB--11,579 votes--1.63 percent;

United National Revolutionary Movement (Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez)--MNR-U--9,542 votes--1.33 percent;

National Alliance of Leftist Forces (Roberto Jordan Pando)--MNR-AFIN--6,344 votes--.89 percent;

Bolivian Unity Party (Walter Gonzalez Valda)--PUB--5,849 votes--.82 percent;

National Revolutionary Party of the Left (Juan Lechin Oquendo)--PRIN-A--5,662 votes--.79 percent;

Tupac Katari Indian Movement (Luciano Tapia Quisbert)--MITKA--5,252 votes--.73 percent;

Tupac Katari Indian Movement One (Constantino Lima Chavez)--MITKA-1--4,946 votes--.69 percent.

These are the results from 3,798 ballot booths with 785,825 votes from throughout the country, with 709,769 valid votes, 38,593 blank votes and 37,463 annulled votes.

Final Count Next Week

PY030302 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Rolando Roca Aguilera, president of the national Electoral Court, has stated that the final election results for the whole country will be available on Tuesday or Wednesday next week. In an interview with the press, Roca Aguilera stated that over 800,000 ballots from the nine departments of the country have been counted so far.

SILES ZUAZO SEEKS CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT

FY030349 La Paz Radio Difusora Cristal in Spanish 0330 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Former President Siles Zuazo has initiated his talks with various political parties to obtain the support in the Congress which will permit him to reach the presidency. The first meeting toward that end took place tonight, Wednesday, at Siles Zuazo's home with former President Walter Guevara. The result of the negotiation is not yet known. It should be remembered, however, that Guevara has said that his congressmen will give their votes to the candidate who obtains the most votes in the elections.

BANZER NOT OPPOSED TO SILES ZUAZO AS PRESIDENT

FY021625 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1525 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 2 Jul (TELAM)--Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez, National Democratic Action (ADN) candidate, said during an exclusive DPA interview that he will not oppose Hernan Siles Zuazo, leftist winner in the presidential elections, from becoming president as long as his appointment meets constitutional standards.

He has the same right as any Bolivian, said the former president who headed a de facto government from 1971 to 1978.

General Banzer was very cautious regarding other political leaders, but he categorically refused to comment on the remarks made by Socialist leader Marcelo Quiroga Santacruz, who is in fourth place in the elections.

The former president repeatedly avoided commenting on the postelectoral agreements which may be reached by his party, the ADN, to elect the future Bolivian president, who will again be elected by Congress. Banzer said that it is still too early to say who won and by how much.

During the interview, General Banzer admitted, however, that he agrees in principle with the idealogy of the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) headed by former President Victor Paz Estenssoro who, according to official statistics, is in third place.

CONSERVATIVES WITHHOLD RECOGNITION OF SILES ZUAZO

FY022248 Paris AFP in Spanish 2139 GMT 2 Jul 80

[By Eduardo Perez Iribarne]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 2 Jul AFP--Civic resistance against the winner of the Bolivian elections, Hernan Siles Zuazo, began today in various parts of the country as a result of conservative opposition and the refusal announced by the Cochabamba Peasant Federation to recognize his victory.

In addition, rumors of a possible coup d'etat have increased in political circles, as there is official confirmation of the electoral figures published by the Bolivian Electoral Network--a private organization including 56 private radio stations and seven newspapers. There is fear that a government leaning toward communism may be installed in Bolivia.

The official vote count now covers 35 percent of the ballots cast on Sunday 29 June throughout the country, and Siles Zuazo's leading position is not only confirmed but his margin is becoming broader due to the peasant support his candidacy has received in various rural districts of the country.

Nevertheless, a peasant federation in Cochabamba, 400 km southeast of La Paz, announced today that it did not recognize Siles Zuazo as president because he had won through fraud.

Civic resistance in conservative circles may become stronger, unless the leaders of the People's Democratic Union reach a quick political agreement with Paz Estenssoro's followers. That is the reason for the importance given in all circles to the political negotiations on this issue.

The national Electoral Court has announced that if intends to publish the official final election results within the next 3 days.

EID FRANCO SAYS UDP CALM IN FACE OF OPPOSITION

PY021925 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The People's Democratic Union, UDP, states that it will not lend itself to a systematic campaign to confound the people regarding the results of the election, which every one knows has been won by the UDP.

Oscar Eid Franco said that the UDP will therefore act with maturity and serenity regarding the possibility that so-called peasant groups will not recognize the UDP victory.

[Begin Eid recording] The UDP position regarding this report is to remain serene and prudent because we can only say that these reports are aimed initially at creating an environment of confusion which may gradually become more serious. In this regard, the UDP as a front is consolidating its victory, both in the total popular votes and in the majority of the country's departments. Because we both have such a number of congressmen and a popular victory which will exceed 10 percent, we belive that we should act with the necessary serenity and with the political maturity demanded from the front, which practically has the responsibility to form the next government.

We are concerned, however, at the real intentions of this campaign. We are going to release an official communique in the next few hours regarding the things we are beginning to see which are slowly developing with the purpose of confusing the people about a UDP victory which cannot be questioned. [end recording]

Eid added that the allged political deadlock has been overcome as a result of the elections and that he expects that the popular will that resulted from the elections will be respected.

PS-1 LEADER VIEWS POSSIBILITY OF SUPPORTING UDP

PY020340 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Marcelo Quiroga Santacruz, head of the Socialist Party one [PS-1], said at a press conference held this morning that his party will not support any candidacy in the Congress; it will only do so if the ballots of the PS-1 congressmen are indispensable in preventing the country from facing a power vacuum. Quiroga gave the following answer to the first question asked by the newsmen:

[Begin Quiroga recording] Before and after last year's election and before and after this election, the PS-1 has firmly refused to commit its votes to the largest relative majority because it seems to us that this is a mistake which has been committed by some popular leftist forces. For us this is not an arithmetical but rather a political problem. We are not the least interested in the number of votes that a candidate may obtain; we are interested in the ideological and programmatic content of the option he represents. [end recording]

He said that the PS-1 will not vote for any candidate unless it becomes essential.

[Begin Quiroga recording] We want to take advantage of the question asked by Radio Fides to make the position of the PS-1 perfectly clear in the case, which is only hypothetical, that the PS-1 votes would be absolutely vital in solving the problem of the presidency. Let me give a simple example: If the PS-1 has 10 votes in the Congress and exactly 10 votes are needed to elect a president--if we give them--there will be a president of Bolivia on 6 August, but if we withhold them, there will be no president for this country and a new interim regime will then begin. Only if we are in that extreme situation, which we believe will not take place, would we feel morally and politically compelled to give our votes. Because if we did not do this, we would become in a way accomplices by omission in the perpetuation of the power vacuum, which would tend to be filled by coupist and regressive currents. Only in that extreme situation would we give our votes. We would not give them, under any circumstances, to Paz Estenssoro or Banzer; we would have to give them to the third and last of the candidates, he who has received the greatest number of votes, the candidate for the People's Democratic Union [UDP] [end recording]

Marcelo Quiroga concluded by stating that his party would not make its support of the UDP subject to any conditions.

[Begin Quiroga recording] That voting would in no case be the result of a negotiation as was the case of [words indistinct] and which will be the case of the political fronts of the right. There would be no pact, no kind of compensation. The ideological and programmatic aims of the party would be clearly defined and we would always have the option of being in the opposition. We would have to give our votes only in that extreme case. [end recording]

PRESIDENT GUEILER TO ATTEND BELAUNDE INAUGURATION

PY030252 La Paz Radio Fides in S anish 0200 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] President Lidia Gueiler Tejada will go to Peru to attend the ceremony when President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry takes power on 28 July. This was confirmed today in Lima by Bolivian Agriculture Minister Mario Viscarra.

Minister Viscarra made a stopover in Lima during his trip to Medellin, Colombia, where he will participate in a meeting of Andean agriculture ministers which begins today. He said in Lima that the Bolivian president could not be absent from such an important ceremony in a brother nation like Peru.

FEDERAL DEPUTIES TO HEAD DELEGATION TO CUBA

PY020110 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 Jul 80

[Text] Sao Paulo--The office of State Deputy Fernando de Moraes (Brazilian Democratic Movement Party--PMDB) yesterday released a list of the people who will visit Cuba, where they will stay for 10 days at the invitation of the government and where they will observe the functioning of the Cuban National Assembly of the People's Government.

In addition to the names of businessmen and journalists, the list contains the following names; federal deputies: Ralph Biasi (PMDB--Sao Paulo State), Audalio Dantas (PMDB--Sao Paulo State), Alberto Goldman (PMDB--Sao Paulo State), Haroldo Sanford Barros (Social Democratic Party--PDS--Ceara State), Cristina Tavares (PMDB--Pernambuco State), Emidio Perondi (PDS--Rio Grande do Sul State), Iranildo Pereira (PMDB--Ceara State), Claudio Filomeno Gomez (PDS--Ceara State) and Roberto Freire (PMDB--Pernambuco State). State deputies: Geraldo Siqueira (Partido dos Trabalhadores--PT--Sao Paulo State), Sergio dos Santos (PMDB--Sao Paulo State), Fernando de Morais (PMDB--Sao Paulo State), Gernote Kirinos (PMDB--Parana State), Raimundo de Oliveira (PMDB--Rio de Janeiro State) and Paulo Cesar Gomes (PMDB--Rio de Janeiro State). Town councilmen: Glenio Peres (Workers Democratic Party--PDT--Rio Grande do Sul State) and Antonio Carlos de Carvalho (PMDB--Rio de Janeiro State).

Deputy de Moraes, who has already visited Cuba and who recounted his visit in his book "The Island," has stated that the visit to be made by the Brazilians "will contribute toward normalizing relations between the two peoples once the two countries discover common interests, especially trade interests with the creation of a cartel for the defense of sugar prices in the international market." He also stressed that "nothing justifies the cold war strategy of continuing to block the friendly ties that have traditionally united the two countries."

INCIPIENT SEPARATIST MOVEMENT REPORTED IN NORTHEAST

PY021412 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Senator Mendes Canale from Mato Grosso has reported that there is an incipient separatist movement in the northeast. According to the senator, who is chairman of the Committee for Regional Affairs of the Northeast, the situation is worsened by the attitude of the government. The funds announced for the area frequently fail to arrive and this leads the people to disbelieve government promises.

FROST DAMAGES PARANA STATE COFFEE PLANTATIONS

PY010118 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Approximately 70 million coffee plants, 10 percent of the 700 million that exist in the north of Parana State, were destroyed by yesterday's early morning frost that covered most of the state, according to the first investigation carried out by the technicians of the Parana State Agriculture Secretariat, the Brazilian Coffee Institute and the cooperatives. The large polar air mass that is passing over the southern part of the country caused snow to fall on Friday afternoon in Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina states. It even snowed in Porto Alegre itself. It snowed again in Cambara, where the temperature reached 6 degrees below zero centigrade.

PINOCHET DISCUSSES NEW CONSTITUTION, FOREIGN AFFAIRS

PY021327 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Excerpts] President Pinochet yesterday, after a meeting with admirals and generals, stated that it is possible that the draft constitution drawn up by the State Council will be submitted to the presidency in the course of the coming week.

During an informal meeting with journalists accredited to government house, the president referred to several subjects of national interest.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, Pinochet was asked about the pope's mediation in the southern conflict, to which he answered that he had received no specific proposal and that only studies and analyses are being carried out.

The Brazilian foreign minister's visit to Chile was also mentioned. In this regard, Pinochet said that his visit confirmed the strong relations between the two countries.

During this meeting he also said that he believes that the election of Belaunde Terry in Peru was a very positive event and that this will probably bring us to a closer relationship.

CHILE OPPOSES ADDING MEMBERS TO ANTARCTIC TREATY

PY011814 Paris AFP in Spanish 2134 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 30 Jun (AFP)--It was reported here today that Chile is against the incorporation of new members to the Antarctic Treaty which, until 1989, protects this region from territorial claims and commercial exploitation of its resources.

Pedro Romero Julio, director of the Chilean Antarctic Institute, has stated: We do not favor the idea of increasing the number of countries entitled to that continent.

The Antarctic Treaty, valid for 30 years, was signed in Washington in 1959 by Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, Ireland and the United States. Poland became a member in 1977.

Later, Romania, the Netherlands, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Brazil and the FRG joined the treaty as observers or in order to take part in scientific investigations.

The PRC had also stated its interest in becoming a member of the treaty but finally only managed a preliminary agreement with Chile in 1979 which would allow it to learn about the information gathered by Chile in the Antarctic.

Chile, which claims 1.2 million square km of Antarctic land, maintains three permanent bases, one summer base and six smaller seasonal bases in the area and is now studying the possibility of building a large base in Margarita Bay and of purchasing an icebreaker.

With the purchase of this ship, which will cost approximately $50 million, and with the construction of a fourth permanent base the Chileans hope to go beyond the 40th parallel, thus covering areas never explored before near the pole and the heart of this enormous Antarctic territory which so far is only known along its periphery.

COURT ORDERS THOROUGH PROBE ON MISSING PERSONS

PY021727 Paris AFP in Spanish 2032 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 1 Jul (AFP)--It was reported here that the Chilean Supreme Court today instructed all Chilean judges to thoroughly investigate reports on missing persons, alleged homicides and torture.

According to the report, the Supreme Court of Justice has requested all judges to analyze the facts and relevant legal provisions of each case thoroughly. This resolution was adopted by the court 2 months after the Catholic Church voiced its concern over the prolongation of cases regarding the existence of missing persons allegedly arrested by members of the Chilean military government's security service.

In an extensive document released by the Vicariate of Solidarity of the Catholic Church, 660 cases of persons who have disappeared in Chile after being allegedly arrested are mentioned.

The Supreme Court's resolution also requests a report on the status of several court cases among which is one on the death of Prof Federico Alvarez Santibanez, who was arrested in August 1979.

SANTIAGO CHURCH OFFICE REPORTEDLY ATTACKED

PY021623 Paris AFP in Spanish 2317 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 1 Jul (AFP)--It was reported that a Catholic Church in Santiago was attacked today with machinegun fire from a passing car. The unidentified passengers of the car also threw a bomb which exploded and damaged the facade of the church building.

This incident takes place in the midst of denunciations made by Chilean Catholic bishops over the existence of a campaign against the church officials. A parish and vicariate of the archbishopric are situated at the site of the incident in Bernal del Mercado neighborhood in western Santiago.

Enrique Alvear, Santiago auxiliary bishop, this afternoon reported the attack to the Chilean justice authorities and stated that 15 bullet holds have damaged the church building. Bishop Alvear stated that this is the first time that a church has been attacked with bullets and bombs, and it seems that the means of attacking the church are changing. He stated that this makes one wonder what will happen in the future.

Recently, Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez and the Chilean Episcopate protested the existence of what they termed a campaign against them launched by the media which is linked to the military government.

Clarification on Attack

PY022242 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] The alleged attack which was reported to the police by the political organization known as the Vicariate of Solidairty of the Santiago archbishopric has been clarified.

The explosion took place at the (Claver) dried meat factory, which is situated only a few meters away from the vicariate's office. The police reported that a group of unidentified individuals who were driving a red car had tried to paint Marxist slogans on the walls of the mentioned factory, which belongs to (Federico Claver), at 394 Bernal del Mercado Street. When they were spotted, the individuals threw a grenade against the gates of the factory as they escaped, and some of the fragments reached the vicariate building at 423 Bernal del Mercado Street. The denunciation made by the leaders of the mentioned organization, who stated that it was an attack aimed at intimidating its political actions within the church, has now been made clear.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT OBJECT TO M-19 MEETING IN PANAMA

PA021856 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1040 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Bogota, 2 Jul (EFE)--The Colombian Goverment announced Tuesday that it will not object to the meeting between Colombian guerrillas and special guests sponsored in Panama by the subversive 19 April Movement (M-19).

According to Colombian Justice Minister Felio Andrade Manrique, the Bogota government respects the sovereignty of other nations and will in no way interfere in their decisions. "That is a matter that concerns Panama exclusively. Our jurisdiction extends as far as our borders and we respect that," the official affirmed.

Several members of the Panamanian Embassy in Colombia said in the past few hours that they would permit the M-19 meeting in their territory as long as it was authorized by the Colombian authorities. The meeting is slated to take place next weekend and writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez, communist leader Gilberto Vieira and M-19 leaders Rosemberg Pabon, Jaime Bateman and Carlos Toledo Plata have already confirmed their attendance.

A communique on the Colombian president's proposed amnesty for guerrillas will reportedly be released at the end of the conference.

RANKING NICARAGUAN OFFICER REQUESTS ASYLUM

PA021833 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1650 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] San Andres Island, Colombia, 2 July (EFE)--A ranking officer of the Nicaraguan Armed Forces requested asylum here today shortly after arriving in this island on the Caribbean Sea, radio stations have reported.

According to the CARACOL radio network, the ranking officer arrived in San Andres flying a single-engine plane, but did not disclose his name. Apparently the officer, who has troops under his command in Nicaragua, appeared before the section of the Administrative Department of Security (DAS) of San Andres, where he requested asylum from the Colombian authorities. However, Foreign Ministry spokesmen in Bogota have neither confirmed nor denied the situation.

CAMACHO SAYS MILITARY JUSTICE SUPERIOR TO CIVILIAN

PA021810 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Bogota--National Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva has affirmed here that Colombian military justice is much better prepared than its civilian counterpart because it is less fearful of and weak toward the underworld. General Camacho said the military judges cannot be bought or sold. He added that the Supreme Court decisions revoking the sentences of the military courts have not been based on the incorrect application of the law but on procedural flaws which have no far-reaching effect.

Speaking on social problems, Camacho Leyva said that a higher minimum wage should be established and at the same time an attempt should be made to stabilize prices.

LABOR UNREST, STRIKES CAUSE 'WORRISOME' SITUATION

PY022206 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2044 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 1 Jul (LATIN)--A worrisome labor situation has developed among state employees just 4 weeks before President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry is to assume power after 12 years of military governments. A physicians' strike and the threat of strike by 800,000 government employees demanding better salaries are evidence of labor unrest.

The Peruvian General Labor Confederation (CGTP) called on workers to march on Thursday in order to submit a petition to Belaunde, the winner of the May presidential elections. The CGTP, which is controlled by the Peruvian Communist Party, pointed out that the petition--whose text was not revealed-- should be studied by the constitutional government "in the light of the new policy it has promised," for both the public and private sectors.

The government employees' strike, which was initiated by 14,500 physicians several days ago, threatens labor peace under the government of Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez. An official communique on this problem is expected tomorrow after the regular meeting of the Council of Ministers.

During the last 5 days, 24-hour stoppages were held at the Ministries of Economy and Finance, Agriculture, and Housing. About 35,000 health employees today completed their second day on strike, thus affecting administrative services in hospitals and national mess halls. Five thousand municipal and Callao port employees have threatened to stage a 24-hour stoppage tomorrow, and if their demands are not met they will go on indefinite strike.

According to official sources, the cost of living in Peru has increased by 16 percent from January to May, but this percentage does not reflect the true price increases of items which are basic for 13 million Peruvians whose purchasing power is decreasing in proportion to the scarcity of major foodstuffs such as milk, sugar, and cooking oil.

Peruvians in need of medical attention are not receiving proper care in state hospitals, and tomorrow they will be affected by a 24-hour stoppage of all pharmacies in the country. The pharmacists demand better control of prices set by pharmaceutical laboratories and the suspension of police control over pharmacies.

The Peruvian Medical Federation [FMP], which decreed a strike in state hospitals last Thursday, demands a salary equivalent to $600 for its newly graduated members, with legal salary readjustments according to seniority. The association of 2,500 physicians who work for Peruvian Social Security also demands a 100-percent increase of their $160 monthly salaries.

Peruvian Social Security fired 33 physicians last Friday and filed court charges against them for the crime of abandoning patients in a critical state of health.

Since yesterday, physicians of the federation and the association abstained from issuing certificates for medical rest and legal proceedings. They are only signing birth and death certificates. The physicians have also threatened to close private medical offices if the government does not meet their demands. After exhausting all possibilities for negotiations with the health minister, the physicians have accepted talks with the prime minister and with the war minister, Gen Pedro Richter Prada, tomorrow.

In a communique, the labor unions expressed their support for the physicians' strike and the government employees' strike threats.

CASTANEDA HOLDS WIDE-RANGING NEWS CONFERENCE

PA021300 Paris AFP in Spanish 0010 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Jul (AFP)--Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda today announced the country's definite opposition to the proliferation of the neutron bomb, the abnormal state of the relations between Mexico and Argentina and the upcoming signing of a petroleum agreement with Venezuela.

The Mexican foreign secretary, who discussed all these topics during a news conference held in Mexico, added that Mexico opposes military intervention in El Salvador and that its relations with the United States are better now than they were in late 1979. He said that Mexico will maintain its stand on not establishing diplomatic relations with Chile.

According to Castaneda, Mexican opposition to the proliferation of the neutron bomb falls within the framework of the Mexican policy that rejects an increase in nuclear weapons by countries which already have them as well as the incorporation of more nations into the club of owners of nuclear weapons. Asked if it was necessary to promote a particular initiative to stop the proliferation of the neutron bomb, he noted that "there is the UN conference on disarmament and that it should be used to promote the prohibition of this and all other nuclear weapons."

He stressed that the relations with Argentina "can be hardly described as normal; however, they are good in areas of mutual benefit such as the economy." He cited an example of the level of these relations by noting that the Mexican Embassy in Argentina "is under the responsibility of a commercial attache." Relations between Mexico and Argentina have reached a critical point because of the refusal of the government of President Jorge Videla to grant safe-conducts to two refugees who are at the Mexican Embassy in Buenos Aires.

Castaneda said that "Mexico will sign an agreement with Venezuela to sell petroleum to the Caribbean and Central American countries at the international price but with advantages in the financing." According to Castaneda, the signing of the agreement "will be carried out during the upcoming visit of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo to Venezuela." He said that "he estimates that 70 percent of the price of the crude that will be sold in Central America and the Caribbean will be paid for in cash," but that the remaining 30 percent "will be subject to other conditions."

Regarding the Salvadoran crisis, he said that Mexico "opposses any military intervention and that it would support a form of solution such as that which permitted the Nicaraguan people to determine by themselves their political and social trend."

He announced that before the end of the year, his secretariat will complete a study on 56,000 cases of Mexicans who have entered the United States illegally. He added that this will allow Mexico to negotiate with the United States a treaty on "this kind of problem" which is creating friction between the two governments. He pointed out that relations between the two countries are "better than at the end of 1979."

He revealed that President Lopez Portillo is looking into the possibility of holding a meeting among the heads of state of 20 or 21 countries to give a new boost to the North-South meeting which is being held in New York at the expert level.

He denied that Mexico is studying the possibility of establishing relations with Chile again and was categorical in affirming that "the country's position has not changed in this regard."

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS RELATIONS WITH GUATEMALA NORMAL

PA022334 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2354 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Panama City, 1 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores said today that relations between Panama and Guatemala have not deteriorated. Guatemalan President Romeo Lucas Garcia charged today in a speech before Congress there that Cuban and Panamanian mercenaries are participating in a "campaign to overthrow the established government."

Ozores said the Panamanian Government has not received protests from Guatemala on the supposed activity by Panamanian guerrillas or information that relations between the two countries have deteriorated. He said that if Panamanian guerrillas are cooperating with leftist Guatemalan guerrillas, Panama has no responsibility and the mercenaries are doing it for personal reasons.

Panama and Guatemala broke diplomatic relations 2 years ago when Panama expressed its desire for the independence of Belize, which Guatemala claims.

GOVERNMENT ABSOLVES PILOT IN ARMS PLANE CASE

PA021624 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] In contradiction of previous official statements, the government has exonerated pilot Cesar Rodriguez of deceitful responsibility in the incident of the Panamanian registered plane which crashed in El Salvador, apparently while transporting arms and ammunition. The decision was made public this afternoon by Government and Justice Minister Ricardo Alonso Rodriguez in statements for this station.

On 16 Jun 1980 a Government and Justice Ministry communique on the incident said that the plane had been taken without authorization from the hangars of Aviones de Panama in Paitilla. The following are the statements made by the government and justice minister:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Government and Justice Minister, what is the result of the report submitted to the executive branch today by the attorney general of the nation on the Panamanian registered craft which crashed in Salvadoran territory?

[Answer] The report confirms our initial opinion which we made public earlier. That is, it was an isolated incident by Cesar Rodriguez, on his own initiative, but with the peculiarity that, other than the clandestine departure, for Costa Rica from Las Lajas Airport, no act was committed in Panama which we could describe as being subject to the jurisdictional action of our country. The acts committed here were legal, according to the attorney general's reports.

[Question] What disposition will be made of the report which the executive branch received today?

[Answer] We will submit this report to the president and the Foreign Ministry who, due to their responsibility for the country's foreign policy, will determine what to do with it.

[Question] Since the plane involved in the incident was rented, does the government plan to continue the investigation of the private sector connected with the plane?

[Answer] The attorney general cleared up this situation in his investigation and in the process it was demonstrated that the private companies or the pilot Rodriguez committed no fraud which warrants special action by the national authorities.
[Reporter] Thank you, Mr Minister. [end recording]

Further Details

PA021719 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2130 GMT 1 Jul 80

[By Rafael Candanedo]

[Text] Panama City, 1 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Panamanian Government and Justice Minister Ricardo Rodriguez said today that although isolated, the case of the plane that crashed in El Salvador while carrying ammunition for leftists guerrillas might be the basis for the discovery of a Central American arms traffic network.

Rodriguez told this agency that today he had received a report from Attorney General Olmedo Miranda containing the inquiries made to Cesar Rodriguez, the Panamanian pilot who survived the crash on 15 June on the HP-766 Aerocommander that crashed on a rural landing strip in eastern El Salvador, while carrying more than 500 kg of ammunition.

Two aircraft--of Panamanian and Costa Rican registration--took off from Miraflores, Guanacaste Province, in Costa Rica, loaded with weapons that were being sent to a rural Salvadoran area.

According to pilot Rodriguez, when his plane crashed he was left unconscious and was rescued by the crew of the Costa Rican plane, which had been flying a short distance away. From there, the survivor was taken to Las Lajas, in western Panama. Later he was hospitalized in a nearby clinic, where he is still staying. Pilot Rodriguez took the plane from a private company's hangar in Paitilla Airport, here in the capital, where it was being repaired. He headed for Guanacaste, where he loaded the plane with ammunition.

The government minister told this agency that according to the Panamanian penal code, nothing illicit had been done, since weapons were not moved through Panananian territory. In any event, he added, the pilot will be admonished for making a clandestine flight and taking the plane without authorization.

The Aerocommander's accident occurred when the pilot made an emergency landing due to mechanical problems and crashed against a tree, the attorney general's report states. Rodriguez, who is in serious condition, has not provided any details in the report about the persons connected with the arms traffic to El Salvador.

Two former Costa Rican public security ministers, Manuel Guerra and Enrique Montealegre, who Salvadoran media have connected with the arms traffic, have flatly denied their alleged participation. Both Guerra and Montelaegre own cargo and passenger plane companies.

The investigations conducted by Attorney General Miranda were turned over to President Aristides Royo who through the Foreign Ministry will forward them to Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio.

The ruling Salvadoran junta has exonerated the governments of the countries mentioned in connection with the arms traffic discovered in the wake of the plane's accident from all responsibility. According to a communique released by the Salvadoran Embassy in this capital, the Salvadoran civilian-military junta regards the arms traffic as an isolated activity carried out by individuals.

For his part, Costa Rican Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas affirmed today that there are not sufficient grounds to claim that there is an entire organization operating from Costa Rica dedicated to the arms traffic for Central American guerrillas. He added that he awaits the Panamanian report in order to conduct investigations in his own country.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES RECOGNITION OF PLO

PA020435 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] In a news conference, Miguel Yamuni, Costa Rican ambassador to the Arab countries, made public an official communique in which the government announces its recognition of the PLO in the wake of the visit of Hammadi Essid official representative of the Arab League and personal delegate of the secretary general of that organization. Essid is currently touring Latin America to begin a dialogue with the nations of this continent.

[Words indistinct] Information which portrays the Arabs as creators of the economic crisis and as ogres trying to bring the Western world to its knees out of their ambition for power and dollars. This completely false image of the Arab countries is caused by the Zionist influence of Israel which manipulates the European and U.S. media directly or indirectly.

He explained that there are rich nations in the Arab world but there are also very poor ones. We are a peace-loving people. He said, but unfortunately we are seen in Latin America as nations which drain the economies of poor countries through oil. Regarding this, he said, we are partially to blame because we do not fight the falsehoods told about us promptly.

After the Arab visitor concluded, Miguel Yamuni, ambassador to the Arab countries, spoke. He said: [Begin recording] First Costa Rica, in its [word indistinct] principle, defends the existence of the State of Israel and its right to [word indistinct] within the borders established by the resolution on partition. I ask you to please take note of this because these are specific concepts of the Costa Rican Government. Equally though, it also defends the right of the Palestinian people to their own sovereign state and [word indistinct] within the borders established by the same resolution. This right belongs to the Palestinian people without any [word indistinct] of integration and not representation by any other Arab or Jewish state. The Costa Rican Government also defends the holy city of Jerusalem which, as Pope John Paul II said, is a sacred inheritance for millions of believers of the three great monotheistic religions: Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

We fully agree with the call of our pope and the spirit of Resolution 181, article 2, of the general assembly on partition as well as Resolution 298 of 1971 of the Security Council to demand and defend its status as an international city. The Government of Costa Rica recognizes the right of the Palestinian people to be represented in international negotiations and forums. The legitimacy of this representation is in the PLO, as recognized by the United Nations, until the Palestinian people become sovereign and able to democratically decide on creation of a national government. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT WILLING TO RESUME REFUGEE AIRLIFT FROM CUBA

PA022347 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Renewal of the airlift from Cuba, a request to Fidel Castro to take back Cuban criminals and U.S. concern over the situation of the Cuban refugees were some of the points discussed by representatives of 19 nations invited by the Costa Rican Government for a meeting on these issues. The deputy foreign minister of Costa Rica, Bernd Niehaus, said Costa Rica firmly supports any initiative to preserve peace. In this respect, and in view of Costa Rica's respect for human rights, he said Costa Rica is willing to resume the airlift at any time.

The Government of Costa Rica is concerned over the presence of common criminals among the Cuban refugees, which it considers an offense against international law. The second meeting on humanitarian problems related to the Cuban refugees, held here Tuesday and Wednesday, decided to ask the government of Fidel Castro to take back the Cuban common criminals, in conformity with international law.

SECURITY MINISTER: NO BASIS TO CLAIM ARMS TRAFFIC NETWORK

PA021720 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2201 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] San Jose, 1 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc affirmed today that there are no specific bases to claim that an entire organization operating from Costa Rica is dedicated to the arms traffic for Central American guerrillas. According to him, as regards this issue, there are only some reports published by various media.

He added that "the Costa Rican authorities will begin acting once the Panamanian Government submits the report it is preparing on the basis of the testimonies of a Panamanian pilot," who was arrested after being in an accident while carrying weapons to El Salvador. The public security minister said he hoped "the reports provided by the Panamanian Government will be sufficient."

He insisted that actions will be carried out until all the official details on the subject as revealed by the detained pilot are obtained. [as received] The Panamanian pilot was carrying weapons in a plane that allegedly took off from Costa Rican territory. The investigations conducted by the National Security Office have led to the belief that the plane is the same one that took off from a Costa Rican beach. Residents of the town known as Tamarindo, on the Pacific, told the authorities that two aircraft had landed while several vehicles moved about the area very suspiciously. They added that one of the aircraft pulled out a wire fence when it took off, and the damage it incurred may have caused the accident.

According to the pilot of the crashed plane, a "big organization dedicated to arms trafficking for Central American guerrillas" operates in Costa Rica. According to the Panamanian authorities in charge of the investigation, the report being prepared will be submitted to President Rodrigo Carazo, who will then adopt the pertinent measures.

Station Comment on Arms Traffic

PA262031 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] We must analyze two aspects regarding the problem of arms. One, the most immediate, is the need to have the comptroller's office handle the matter. It is obviously true that the comptroller's office will have to conduct a good arms inventory. The government should stop making the existence of weapons a state secret. If we do not have an army we do not have to hide the existence of weapons. Let the whole world know what weapons we have and how many we have each year. The comptroller's office should conduct a yearly inventory.

The black market in weapons must be fought. We should have a law prohibiting weapons traffic through Costa Rican territory and the establishment of harsh sanctions for those who negotiate for weapons. There are many Costa Ricans who have been involved in the black market weapons for many years.

We all know that most of these weapons come from the United States and Europe and that they are the product of the illegal traffic tolerated by the governments. It must be stopped once and for all.

In starting our protest over the way in which this traffic has been tolerated, we urge the comptroller's office to intervene and we also demand that a harsh law be enacted to punish those who keep weapons illegally or are involved in their traffic.

Charges have been made in the past about the presence of private armed groups in Costa Rica. There were politicians who had little private armies in this country. It is time to determine if they still exist. It is time to truly eliminate this great threat to peace.

EL SALVADOR

AUTHORITIES REPORT DEATHS IN PAST 24 HOURS

2 Jul Report

PA021748 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1737 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The political violence which has been shaking El Salvador for a couple of years has claimed 30 lives in the past 24 hours, according to reports by authorities. Most of the deaths occurred in the southwestern part of Salvadoran territory and most of the dead were young students. Thus far none of the armed groups active in the country have claimed credit for the killings.

In Santa Ana, the second most important city of El Salvador, 66 km west of this capital, four bodies, riddled by bullets of various calibers were identified by the judges. In the eastern city of Santa Elena, the killing of Professor Reynaldo Barilgas, who was recently awarded a commendation on the occasion of Teachers Day on 22 June, has elicited a wave of protests. Five unidentified bodies were found in the outskirts of San Salvador, while in neighboring Soyapango five persons were killed in armed actions.

Meanwhile, the revolutionary government junta is making efforts to curb the wave of violence by promoting several socially beneficial measures opposed by armed groups of various [political] persuasions seeking to attain power through the path of armed struggle.

3 Jul Report

PA030253 Paris AFP in Spanish 0013 GMT 3 Jul 80

[By Guillermo Penate Zambrano]

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Jul (AFP)--The endless violence in this tiny Central American republic took on new dimensions today when 57 persons were killed in the past 24 hours, according to a police report. The atrocious toll of human life--over 3,000 "massacred" since the beginning of 1980--rose this morning when about 20 shops in an elegant district of San Salvador were blasted. "It seemed like the capital was being bombed." stated an eyewitness. A 4-story building was completely demolished.

The leftist Peoples Revolutionary Army [ERP] claimed responsibility for the attack which, according to authorities, could be a leftist reprisal for the occupation of the national university by the army last Friday. According to other unofficial reports, whole towns in Chalatenango Department in the north have been abandoned for fear of guerrilla activities or of being caught in the crossfire in case of operations by armed forces. Arcatao, Las Vueltas, San Fernando and San Antonio de los Ranchos were some of the town mentioned.

Col Abdul Gutierrez, member of the government junta and considered the strongman of the present regime, said today that the "repression being carried out by the extreme left in the rural areas is stronger than any action by the authorities." He also said most of the landless peasants who sought refuge in Honduras had fled for fear of "bands of leftist criminals" who want to force them to reject the reforms begun by the government.

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran Ministry of Education said half of the nation's million primary and high school students had already left the country because of the pressure exerted by the extreme left. This extreme left, said the ministry, is increasing its efforts and its threats to recruit high school students. This is even more common among preparatory school students, which include the 16-20 year group, the ministry concluded.

BODIES OF SEVEN YOUTHS FOUND IN SONSONATE

PA020119 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1410 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] We have received a report that several bodies have been found in Sonsonate, in western El Salvador. According to initial reports, seven bodies of people who were probably murdered the night before have been found on a bridge over the (Susula) River. All the bodies were apparently those of youths and had signs of torture. The bodies have not been identified yet. They were apparently students.

BOMBINGS CAUSE HEAVY DAMAGE; ERP CLAIMS CREDIT

PA021538 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1503 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Several high-powered bombs caused heavy damage to commercial establishments in San Salvador this morning. The clandestine Marxist Peoples Revolutionary Army (ERP), in which extreme leftist organizations seeking to attain power through the path of armed struggle are grouped, has claimed credit for the terrorist attack. The Coche Rojo Restaurant, several establishments of the Suiza Plaza complex, the Lucerna bakery in Escalon neighborhood and other homes in La Rabida neighborhood in the northeastern area were damaged.

GOVERNMENT EXTENDS STATE OF SIEGE ANOTHER 30 DAYS

PA030211 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0151 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 2 Jul (LATIN)--The Salvadoran Government today extended the state of siege for another 30 days because the violence which forced the establishment of the state of siege still prevails. The measure, which restricts all constitutional liberties, was imposed on 5 March after the civilian-military government junta imposed the agrarian and banking reforms.

Spokesmen for the government said that inasmuch as the causes that led to the establishment of the state of siege still prevailed, it was decided to extend it.

JUNTA MEMBER DUARTE SCORES LEFTIST, RIGHTIST GROUPS

PA262144 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1836 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Lisbon, 26 Jun (EFE)--A leftist revolution such as the one in Nicaragua "would be impossible today" in El Salvador, Jose Napoleon Duarte, a member of the civilian-military junta that rules this Central American country, stated today in Lisbon.

The Salvadoran Christian Democratic leader and president of the Christian Democratic Organization of the Americas [ODCA] also stated that the extreme left, which he blamed for most of the problems in his country, is losing strength daily. He gave as example the failure of the general strike called for Tuesday. He said the extreme left is "losing control of the streets" and losing its power to rally the people the way it was able to last year.

Duarte is in Lisbon to attend the European Christian Democratic Union Congress, where he outlined his country's situation. The Salvadoran leader asked the Christian Democrats of Europe for help in reestablishing lines of credit for his country. These had been interrupted because of the political violence and lack of security in El Salvador.

Duarte outlined in detail his party's history in recent years, giving it credit for the military movement that overthrew Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's government. According to him, "The extreme left, supported by Cuba and the Soviet Union, has generated death and disaster in El Salvador." Duarte made a blistering attack on the extreme leftist groups, "which only want power," and on dissidents of the Christian Democratic Party, many of whom he considered "Marxist infiltrators."

The extreme right, "which only wants to keep its privileges," was also the target of Duarte's criticism. He asserted that more than 100 members of his party, among them 20 leaders, have been killed by fascist groups. He also pointed that reports on (?the Salvadoran situation are part of) a campaign to discredit the revolutionary junta. [word indistinct] campaign to discredit the [words indistinct].

He announced that early in July the Central Electoral Council will initiate preparations for elections in which the Salvadoran people will freely choose their future, but said this will not happen for at least a year. Duarte [word indistinct] these elections in the [words indistinct] wish of the military is to withdraw as soon as possible to the garrisons.

He also said the worst is already over and that since the beginning of the year, when the present junta was established, the government has gained strength daily. In the opinion of the Salvadoran leader, the present action by the extremist groups, "which are only supported by a minority of the people," are a "desperate attack on the democratization of El Salvador."

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT REITERATES NONINTERVENTION POLICY

PA021909 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2350 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 1 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--An official statement released here today states that the Guatemalan Government is willing to hold a dialogue with the rulers of the other Central American countries in order to find a solution to their common problems. This statement is included in a 224-page document delivered to Congress by Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia, and in which he summarizes the achievements of the 2 years of his government and refers to certain expectations for the coming year.

The Guatemalan ruler reiterates in this document his respect for the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of the other Central American countries. In this sense, General Lucas Garcia recalls that when the change of government took place in the Republic of Nicaragua his government expressed its decision to respect the principle of nonintervention in the internal and external affairs of other states, as stipulated by international law.

In this same statement and referring specifically to Nicaragua, the Guatemalan president says that his government's relations with the Central American rulers continue unchanged. Lucas Garcia also stated that he is convinced that the Central American people yearn for unity and recalled that when Nicaragua was experiencing a very difficult situation, it was given aid in an unrestricted manner.

RADIO NEWSMAN SHOT TO DEATH IN RETALHULEU

PA030314 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0153 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 2 Jul (LATIN)--A newsman was shot last night at the door of the radio station where he worked in the city of Retalhuleu, 180 km southwest of Guatemala City, police reported today. Eliot Fernandez Mazairgos, director and announcer of the "Relampago" newscast of Radio Modelo, was machinegunned by four individuals who were waiting for him in front of the building, a police spokesman added. Fernandez was buried today in Coatepeque. The reasons for his murder and the political affiliation of his assassins are not yet known.

TWO PEASANTS INVOLVED IN ANTICOMMUNIST ACTIVITIES SLAIN

PA030128 Guatelama City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1415 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The bodies of peasants Carlos Humberto Aquino Chacon and Hector Garcia Ayala have been found riddled with bullets in a pickup truck with license plate number 25440. They were residents of San Marcos neighborhood in Zacapa. They were found yesterday at Kilometer 10.5 on the road to El Salvador and were identified as tomato merchants who were involved in the organization of a recent anticommunist demonstration in Zacapa. The victims had many bullet wounds and were taken to San Juan de Dios General Hospital. Several of their companions hurried to the scene, according to an official report.

The peasants had been recently [words indistinct] members of an underground organization actively involved in organizing the anticommunist demonstration in Zacapa. Aquino Chacon, married to [name indistinct], had three small children while Garcia Ayala, married to Concepcion Cruz, had two.

HONDURAS

ARMED FORCES, PARTIES CONFER ON NEXT GOVERNMENT

PA030004 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2015 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The superior council of the armed forces and the leaders of the National, Liberal and Innovation and Unity parties will meet again today to reach an agreement on the makeup of the provisional government that will be headed constitutionally by Policarpo Paz Garcia. This is the second meeting. Last Thursday the dialogue between the civilians and military began at the headquarters of the 1st Infantry Batallion.

So far agreements reached are centered on the basic fact that Liberals and members of the National Party pledged to vote to make Gen Paz Garcia's position constitutional. The National Party gave its pledge without condition, while the Liberals indicated that they wish to occupy positions in the important ministries in view of their 20 April victory.

However, it was learned that the superior council of the armed forces had previously decided that it would choose the future ministers on the basis of slates presented by the parties. This decision may prevail in the present negotiations.

The only party that has maintained a position of opposition to all this has been Innovation and Unity Party [PINU], whose representatives maintain that the government should be pluralistic, associative and civilian.

SOME NICARAGUAN REFUGEES RELOCATED, OTHERS HELD

Relocation of 123 Families

PA021629 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Some 123 Nicaraguan refugee families were relocated last week in various work centers, (Rafael Pons). chief of operations of the National Refugee Commission, has announced. This was done in order to make the refugees seek means of supporting themselves without depending on the aid that the Honduran Government and the United Nations have been giving them since last year.

All those who have been relocated have the necessary identification documents and tools to work in their professions. The remaining refugees who are still in [word indistinct], will be distributed within the next 20 days among sites previously chosen for that purpose, the official said in conclusion.

3,000 Somozists To Resettle

PA021630 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] The Honduran Government began today, Monday, to resettle more than 3,000 Somozists from the border area with Nicaragua to other parts of the country. After Anastasio Somoza's regime fell these Nicaraguans, including some children, fled to avoid revolutionary justice. The majority are former National Guardsmen who deserted as the guerrillas advanced and subsequently had their families join them.

During the time they spent on the border, they were a thorn in the side of the Sandinist government which constantly complained about their armed incursions. The Honduran Government was accused of promoting these incursions and permitting the operation of training camps. The Honduran Government dismantled a camp which was in fact being used by a group of 225 former National Guardsmen who were unarmed but waiting for arms from a friendly country which was never identified.

Delay in Move

PA030052 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2015 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Nicaraguan refugees, former Somozist guardsmen, will remain in the Yusguare Camp in Choluteca Department for a minimum of 1 month more, (Rafael Pons) chief of operations of the National Refugee Commission, announced yesterday.

G vernment Secretary Col Cristobal Diaz, who heads the National Refugee Commission, had said that the Nicaraguan refugees would leave the camp 30 June. However, (Peng) said this would not be feasible because the UN High Commission for Refugees has not yet turned over the aid which it offered for the former guardsmen. The chief of operations of the commission said the UN Commission, as part of the agreement for aid to the Nicaraguan refugees, will send $50,000 to cover food and other expenses and another $102,000 to be distributed among the refugees for their subsistence.

At present 934 families, a total of 2,500 persons, are in Yusguare. However, more former guardsmen have arrived recently at the camp in the southern part of the country, bringing the total to 3,000. The former Somozist guardsmen will receive housing from the Honduran Government. However, (Pons) said that when the refugees are dispersed in the country they will be under the control of the immigration offices, which are agencies of the government and Justice Secretariat.

The $102,000 which will be the final UN contribution, will be distributed among the former Somozist guardsmen to allow them to purchase tools and subsist on their own after they leave the border area. Each family will receive approximately $185. In addition, each family member will receive a minimum of $50 to cover costs of transportation to other parts of the country.

NICARAGUA

CIA ALLEGEDLY USES TRADE UNION INSTITUTE AS COVER

PA011832 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] New York: The CIA has increased its subversive operations against Latin American states that have recently freed themselves from reactionary dictatorships and semicolonial dependency on U.S. imperialism. Nicaragua, which recently began to build a new life, is one of the main targets of U.S. espionage which is using brutal provocations.

A research document published here by the Labor Union of Mechanics and Workers of the Aeronautics Industry [Sindicato de Mecanicos y Trabajadores de la Industria Aeronautica], points out that the CIA uses the so-called North American Development Institute of Free Trade Unions [Instituto Norteamericano de Desarrollo de los Sindicatos Libres] as a cover for its operations.

This organization was created in 1961 with the direct support of George Meany, an ultra-reactionary monster of the AFL-CIO. The post of president of the council [as heard] was occupied by (T. Ray), one of the leaders of (Ray) and Company, a transnational chemical corporation. (Ray) is known for his close ties with U.S. espionage services.

Regional posts in several countries of Latin America and the Caribbean have been filled, as a rule, by professional CIA agents who with the support of the local agricultural oligarchy, the great bourgeoisie and other reactionary sectors, have gathered information and carried out other similar espionage activities.

The research document points out that the North American Development Institute of Free Trade Unions established itself in Nicaragua in 1964 when it established constructive relations with several reactionary trade unions controlled by the ruling regime. Together they carried out a large-scale struggle against labor unions, spying on their leaders and turning them over to the Somozist secret police. The North Americans assigned large amounts of money to accomplish these objectives. Following the fall of the bloody Somoza dictatorship, the institute officials set out to divede the labor movement in the country and to weaken and destabilize the economy.

It is no mere coincidence that Nicaraguan reactionary labor leaders are frequent guests of the U.S. Embassy in Managua. Local Maoists are another source of support for the U.S. special service agents. Nicaraguan security organizations have discovered a large plot in which the Maoist Party of Nicaragua played the key role. The counterrevolutionaries had planned to carry out a number of terrorist activities, organize strikes in the most important factories and implement other forms of provocation. The document seized at the time the plotters were arrested irrefutably shows their close ties with official U.S. authorities in Nicaragua.

EDITORIAL OBJECTS TO 'HUMILIATING' U.S. LOAN CONDITIONS

PA022225 Managua AVANCE in Spanish No 32 Jun 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The 75 Million: A Loan Full of Conditions"]

[Text] Our revolution, which is the original work of our masses, was born democratic, antioligarchic and anti-imperialistic. But in the past few months it has been under trial and it does not seem to be doing too well. Both domestic reaction and imperialism have refined and hastened their maneuvers, and the concessions they have been obtaining can be observed.

The U.S. Government is interfering in our domestic affairs. This has stemmed from the now-"famous" $75 million loan. It is painful to see how this has been allowed to play with our dignity as a free nation and as a revolutionary and victorious people. On account of the loan, many "rounds of discussions" have been held in both houses of the U.S. Congress. Those have violated our sovereignty because they abusively concerned "suggesting to us" paths to development and international relations guidelines, issues that the Nicaraguan people alone must decide on.

Because of the 75 million, the U.S. President and congressmen--both Democrats and Republicans --bankers, industrialists and businessmen have been discussing "what there is" and "what there should or should not be" in Nicaragua. They have also been examining "good" the and "the bad" in the Sandinist National Liberation Front, "good" the and "the bad" for the present and future of the Nicaraguan revolution and our country's "bad parties" and "good parties." At the height of all that interference they even said they were doing this in the name of Nicaragua's "sovereignty" and "freedom." The Yankee imperialists, our inveterate oppressors and exploiters and the biggest executioners and exploiters of all peoples subjected to their harsh rule as gendarmes of neocolonialism and world capitalism, now seek to become "sentinels" of the independence of Nicaragua and the Nicaraguan revolution. But they deceive no one. "They are wolves in sheeps' clothing!" our people say.

On account of the 75 million, "our" bourgeoisie has also been able to overcome its contradictions and has already begun opposing the most minimal revolutionary advance and all revolutionary conquests. And with the cynicism of imperialists, it too, in the name of "freedom" and "sovereignty," fans and holds up the banner of anticommunism, fans and holds up anti-Sovietism, promotes surrender policies in connection with the U.S. Government's "suggestions" (read "dictates"), masking their activities as intermediaries with chauvinistic chatter, deceitful preaching about "equal treatment" between our small and debt-ridden country and the imperialist sharks.

In recent weeks developments connected with the "celebrated" 75 million have been humiliating. Our people were able to see how, in the wake of the resignations tendered by Violeta and Robelo, the matter of the "satisfactory reorganization" of the National Reconstruction Government junta was wielded by President Carter as a condition set by the United States to grant the loan.

The visit by the committee headed by Senator [as published] James Wright was another shameless intervention by the Yankee government in our domestic affairs. The U.S. delegation publicly explained the other conditions set on the loan: "60 percent for private enterprise," "promises to hold elections soon," "human rights guaranteed," "individual freedom," "press freedom" and so forth. Anybody might say we are in the presence of a democratic proclamation but, on the contrary, those are the classic demands of imperialism in the face of liberation processes such as ours, in order to defend reaction and thus encourage counterrevolutionary movements.

Our feelings of solidarity with and affection for the Cuban people, their revolutionary government and their socialist revolution were trampled. The delegates of imperialism, obviously protecting the anti-Cuban and Somozist worms openly stated: "We bring the 'official suggestion' that an 'international conference' be held to discuss the case of the 3 million refugees... We hope to express to the members of the Sandinist Front that our hope for the Nicaraguan people is one of individual and political freedom and, as everyone knows, this does not exist in Cuba." And these reactionary concerns and anticommunist lies against Cuba were also tolerated.

Then we have the unexpected and surprising official invitation extended to James Carter to attend the celebration of the first anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution, expressing the satisfaction of both states over the advance of the relations being structured by the respective governments.

And while these jugglings and machinations continue and the "historic 75 million" was yet to arrive, the U.S. Senate has already begun next year's campaign: It has begun "discussing" another loan for our country, this time for $54 million. Apparently this will be another long and horrible nightmare for the Nicaraguan people. On this occasion, what will the new aims of imperialism be? Are we treading the right path? Are our sovereignty and national independence being strengthened? Will our people accept a continuation on that path?

GOVERNMENT THANKS CUBA FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS AID

PA022000 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan National Telecommunications Directorate has expressed its gratitude for the cooperation provided by the Cuban Communications Ministry's technicians who helped broadcast radio and television signals to Bluefields on the Atlantic side for the first time. In statements for the press on the occasion of a visit to Managua by a delegation headed by Cuban Communications Vice Minister Rene Hernandez, the Nicaraguan officials said that Cuba's cooperation will make it possible to install an automatic telephone dialing system for Jinotega and Matagalpa Departments before 19 July, first anniversary of the victory of the revolution.

They added that a relay television station has been installed in Esteli and that work is currently underway to extend that service to other areas.

GOVERNMENT CALLS FOR CENTRAL AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVISION

PA022233 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1949 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, 1 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government will propose a revision of Central American economic relations at the meeting of integration authorities which will be held here Friday. The proposal was revealed by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, to ACAN-EFE. A meeting of the region's integration ministers will be held in Managua Friday at the modern installations of the Central American Institute of Business Administration.

Commander Ortega said the proposal will be made at the meeting "so that the subject can begin to be discussed." He said that at the present time one cannot speak of normal economic relations in Central America. He added that "one or two countries benefit from the exchange at the expense of the other countries of the area." He said this is why commercial and economic relations in Central America are now being conducted through bilateral agreements.

"That is why it is time to revise thoroughly the manner of conducting economic relations among the Central American countries," said the Sandinist commander. He added that it is necessary to find a method to confront "the systematic occupation of our nations by transnational companies, which undermines the real possibilities for development and strengthening of our economies."

OIL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MEXICAN GOVERNMENT

PA011735 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Through an oil-purchasing agreement with Mexico Nicaragua will receive 7,500 barrels of oil daily to cover our needs, said member of the governing junta of national reconstruction, Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, at Sandino Airport on his return from Mexico this afternoon. Companero Ramirez Mercado was accompanied by Planning Minister Henry Ruiz and Agricultural Development Minister Jaime Wheelock Roman, as well as by government officials Emilio Baltodano, Carlos A. Ruiz and Federico Cerda.

In addition an agreement was reached with the firm Nacional Financiera de Mexico to coordinate the creation of a joint investment entity to develop large projects in Nicaragua. Companero Jaime Wheelock will now expand on this information:

[Begin recording] Very well, excellent. We met with President Lopez Portillo and the ministers of finance and national patrimony. Nicaragua already has an agreement with Mexican Petroleum for the purchase of 7,500 barrels daily. Delivery will begin in the next few weeks.

We also met with the officials of Nacional Financiera de Mexico, and they are going to work with us to create a joint investment entity to develop large projects, including a pulp and paper factory in the Atlantic sector and a bus assembly plant with a yearly production capacity of 360 buses. [end recording]

HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICIAL, RED CROSS VISITS DETAINEES

PA011740 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Dr Leon (Serdosia), national commissioner for human rights and humanitarian matters, and delegates of the International Red Cross Committee have visited the German Pomares complex that houses some people who are under investigation for criminal charges.

Tomas Borge Martinez, interior minister and commander of the revolution, also arrived with the visitors. The Red Cross committee has been in the country for several months and has made about 140 visits to readaptation centers. The Red Cross committee makes suggestions and recommendations and later observes the procedures again. The committee is allowed to talk to all the arrested persons separately and for as long as they want.

This is one of the first activities carried out by the national commissioner for human rights and humanitarian matters. The commissioner has said that he still does not have an established office but noted that it is expected that he will have one in approximately 2 weeks. Once the commission has an office, there will be a grand assembly that will count on the participation of leaders of labor, religious, professional, women, youth, journalistic and political organizations as well as others who will form part of the commission--all of which will demonstrate its broad composition.

GRANMA REPORTS NO REFUGEES LEFT MARIEL 1 JUL

FL021421 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] News from Mariel: No antisocial individuals left yesterday from Mariel for the United States. As GRANMA's edition [2 July] went to press, four boats from Florida were at the port. No boats from the United States arrived in Mariel yesterday.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH ETHIOPIA SIGNED

FL021023 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Ethiopia and Cuba have signed an economic and scientific-technical cooperation protocol at the conclusion of the second Cuban-Ethiopian intergovernmental session. The document outlines the areas of mutual cooperation in agriculture, education, health, sugar, construction and communications and transportation, among others.

NICARAGUAN FISHERIES MINISTER VISITS SHIPYARD

FL021513 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1424 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] The Cuban and Nicarguan fishing ministers, Jorge A. Fernandez Cuervo and Carlos Coronel, respectively, have visited the Victoria de Giron shipyard in Cardenas, Matanzas, where 14 Nicaraguans are training in the building of ferrocement boats. During the visit, the two ministers met with the student workers. Carlos Coronel thanked the Cuban Government, especially the Cardenas shipbuilding enterprise, for the welcome and training given the young workers.

The first party secretary in Cardenas ratified the organization's support to the young Nicaraguans' training. The 14 Nicaraguans pledged to build a ferrocement Boat that Cuba will donate to Sandino's fatherland.

IMPERIALISM ACCUSED OF UNDERMINING NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION

PA030205 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 2 Jul 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpt] The Nicaraguan people are working with enthusiasm to rebuild a nation devastated by 40 years of Somozist tyranny. Great strides have been taken toward economic recovery, institutionalization, public health and education, the literacy crusade and consolidation of the Sandinist revolution. The first anniversary of the splendid revolutionary triumph of 19 July 1979 will soon be observed.

But the enemies of the nation of Sandino and all the people of our America are trying to block or destroy the noble efforts of the Nicaraguan people. Threats, pressure and maneuvers have become criminal and overt aggression.

Last week a counterrevolutionary band made up mostly of former members of Somoza's National Guard attacked the town of San Isidro in Matagalpa Department. Troops of the Sandinist Army and the state security department pursued the counterrevolutionaries with the help of local residents and captured 18 of them after a brief skirmish.

Tomas Borge, commander of the revolution and minister of interior, reported that nine rifles and a considerable amount of ammunition and other materiel had been seized from the counterrevolutionary band.

The Sandinist leader also reported the arrest of another six persons involved in an attack that another counterrevolutionary group had carried out recently against the garrison in San Juan de los Remates, Boaco Department.

With harrassment of this type--production sabotage and actions such as the recent assassination of young literacy teacher Georgino Andrade--the counterrevolutionaries are attempting to destroy the constructive and noble work of the Nicaraguan people.

Overthrown a year ago by the overwhelming force of the people's revolution, these counterrevolutionary elements and imperialism now are resorting to their favorite weapons: terrorism, premeditated crime and sabotage.

An old story is being repeated now in Nicaragua. U.S. imperialism and its criminal agents cannot resign themselves to accepting the unavoidable progress of the revolution and are trying to destroy it or block it.

But as Comdr Tomas Borge warned when he reported the capture of the band of counterrevolutionaries in Matagalpa, we will smash them each time they try to attack the revolution.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OPENS REGULAR 1980 SESSION

FL021810 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The first regular period of sessions of the People's Government National Assembly began this morning at the Palace of Conventions in Cubanacan. This first session was attended by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party's Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, as well as all the members of the Politburo and the Council of State.

[Begin Raul Roa Garcia recording] As acting president, I declare open the first regular period of sessions of the People's Government National Assembly for 1980. By the way, to the satisfaction of all of us, I wish to inform you that the recuperation of our president, Comrade Blas Roca, is proceeding favorably. We trust that he will soon be able to fully resume his important activities. [applause] Our conscience and our heart demands that before we begin our work, we invoke the memory of deputy and secretary of the Council of State, Comrade Celia Sanchez. Celia left in the physical sense when we needed her most but her spirit is and will remain alive among us. I am requesting one minute of silence in honor of one of the most extraordinary women in our history. [end recording]

The previous session's minutes were approved and the day's agenda was discussed and approved unanimously. Immediately afterwards, Roa ceded the podium to Comrade Raul Rodriguez, a member of the International Order Commission. Rodriguez read the report in connection with the new traffic code that will go into effect on 1 January 1981. The new code has 146 articles and provides in one of its parts that a driver of a moving vehicle, whether or not he or she is at fault in a traffic accident, must give aid to the victim of the accident caused by the driver. Another of its articles establishes that any violator of the code must sign the traffic ticket issued to him or her.

The first regular period of sessions is attended by 92 percent of the deputies, or over 440 comrades. Today's agenda also includes an analysis of the report on the National Assembly's international activities as well as their outcome. Another item will be the discussion and approval of the state budget. A bill on soil rehabilitation and water conservation will be analyzed and discussed this afternoon. The Supreme People's Tribunal's report will also be discussed. Reporting from the Palace of Conventions, this is Freddy More.

Report on Afternoon Session

FL030109 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Directly from the Palace of Conventions in Cubanacan, we bring you this report on this year's first regular meeting of the People's Government National Assembly. The meeting continued this afternoon with the participation of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers. Raul Roa, acting president of the People's Government National Assembly, declared the afternoon session open by ordering the continuation of the debate on the draft of the traffic code, which provoked interesting remarks on the part of the speakers, among them the commander in chief.

[Begin Fidel Castro recording] We run the risk of prohibiting certain things which are never obeyed. This is something that occurs systematically. That is what we have to examine. I would not like to see a total prohibition because we always have the time to do that. I am sure that the previous prohibition did not do it; it was the 20-peso fine. It is true that very different views have been expressed here. Faustine, William, Nunez Jimenez, many comrades have expressed contradictory views. Some of them said that it is not the same thing when one is carrying passengers, that the responsibility is not the same in all the cases of persons driving vehicles. What Nunez says is true; a motorcycle can cause a catastrophe, even though the driver of the bus might be sober. It is also true, as another comrade stated, that this problem does not affect all the people. [end recording]

The afternoon discussions mainly examined article 54, which states that it is strictly forbidden to drink alcoholic beverages while driving. After a prolonged debate of this article, it was agreed to rewrite the clause which refers to drinking alcoholic beverages and to examine it again tomorrow morning. Subsequently, Roa proposed the examination of the international activities of the National Assembly, which are outlined in a very extensive report. The report was read by Deputy Aleida March.

The next item on the agenda was the examination of the report submitted by the People's Supreme Court, which was read by Deputy Marta Lugioyo. The current regular meeting of the National Assembly is being attended by more than 440 deputies, 92.1 percent of the members of the assembly.

BRIEFS

ST LUCIAN VISITORS--The St Lucian delegation headed by (Lawrence Payette), president of the St Lucia-Cuba Friendship Committee, was received at the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples [ICAP] by ICAP President Rene Rodriguez. The meeting was held in an atmosphere of fraternal solidarity. Topics concerning the strengthening of the friendly relations between Cuba and St Lucia were discussed. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1403 GMT 2 Jul 80 FL]

GARCIA FRIAS AT FESTIVAL--The first artistic show of the national "Cucalambe" festival has been held with the attendance of Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the party Politburo, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and minister of transportation, at (El Cornito), Las Tunas, where poet Juan Cristobal Napoles (Fajardo), "El Cucalambe", lived. The festival marks the 150th anniversary of his birth. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1804 GMT 28 Jun 80 FL]

URUGUAY

LA MANANA SAYS TWO PARTIES TO RESUME ACTIVITY THIS YEAR

PY021511 Paris AFP in Spanish 1256 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Montevideo, 2 Jul (AFP)--The newspaper LA MANANA stated today that the traditional Uruguayan political parties--Colorado and Blanco--will resume political activity in January 1981 and will immediately elect their officials but will be able to start organizing themselves before the end of this year.

According to the newspaper, these projections are contained in the statute of political parties being prepared by the civilian-military officials. The newspaper added that about six or seven temporary regulations will be added to the statute so that the Blanco and Colorado Parties may organize themselves in order to comply with the government's program.

LA MANANA stated that the two political parties exist as a historic reality, and can start their activities without even needing to submit an original declaration of their creation. The Blanco and Colorado Parties' activities were suspended in 1973, when the Communist and Socialist Parties and other leftist organizations were proscribed.

According to LA MANANA, the temporary regulations will permit the rehabilitation of only these two parties, so they can organize by the integration of their members and the holding of internal party elections as a step prior to the general elections scheduled for November 1981.

BRIEFS

MEAT EXPORTS TO IRAN--According to information released today 1,500 tons of meat have been sold to Iran. This deal has been handled by the Central Frigorifica del Uruguay and the price obtained for the meat is $2,200 per ton, which is considered very satisfactory. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Jul 80 PY]

PERSONS BEFORE MILITARY COURTS--Montevideo, 24 Jun (AFP)--Col Federico Silva Ledesma, president of the Supreme Military Court, stated today that a total of 1,276 persons are at the disposal of military justice in Uruguay. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2319 GMT 24 Jun 80 PY]

SURINAME

ARMY COMMANDER VIEWS NMR-GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

LD021131 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 20 Jun 80 p 5

[F.L. van Klaveren interview with Commander of Suriname National Army Maj Daisy Bouterse: "Major Bouterse Gradually Turning Suriname Army Into Well-Oiled Machine"--date, place of interview not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] What precisely is the National Military Council's [NMR] role? Does it act as a watchdog, a kind of ombudsman?

[Answer] It boils down mainly to the following: Supporting this government and monitoring this government. Also, the NMR has many additional tasks. One of them is not only to consolidate but to extend the revolution and the rights won 25 February.

[Question] How much autonomy does the government have?

[Answer] The government statement speaks for itself.

[Question] Just suppose that the government cannot meet the NMR's requirements to produce results within 6 months partly because the officials, inherited from the previous government, are hindering affairs. What then?

[Answer] The government is indeed having all kinds of problems with desk officials who can hold things up. However, this government also has the opportunity to take a strong line on whatever it wishes. There is a wide margin for governing freely. If things do not have a sound foundation you cannot just pass them on to officials. If any self-respecting government with so many opportunities for action does not act, then I think it brings the consequences on itself.

[Question] And if they do not?

[Answer] [Suriname Prime Minister] Chin-A-Sen is an intelligent man.

[Question] Is the ministerial reshuffle and the merger between ministries a job for the government or for the NMR?

[Answer] The government, of course.

[Question] But the government can discuss it with the NMR?

[Answer] The definition of our role includes giving advice, when solicited or not. If ministers are replaced then the government must ensure that affairs are cleared up 12 hours before the change.

[Question] Has the time not been rather unwisely chosen just before the arrival of Netherlands Minister [Without Portfolio of Development aid] Koning?

[Answer] I do not believe that we should postpone necessary affairs for that reason. If we did, the matter would go on for "X" number of days longer. I feel that these ministers should have been replaced a long time ago.

[Question] Is the government making money available for the army?

[Answer] Yes, this is a matter for the government. We are introducing a budget and this is being backed by the minister of army and police [as published]. The government says yes, no or reduce it. Unfortunately, I am not involved with this.

[Question] If the answer is "no." Will there be a conflict situation between the NMR and the government?

[Answer] If a budget is drawn up expertly it is never rejected. We have our experts.

[Question] Will the army--I estimate it to be around 500 to 600 men--be expanded?

[Answer] Five hundred to 600 men? Mr Elstak's army may have been that size. It is now a lot bigger.

[Question] Will it be further expanded?

[Answer] Of course, but we are going to stabilize it first. We are gradually going to turn it into a well-oiled machine. Afterward there will be an expansion. That is inevitable.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 131 7 July 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Nonaligned Meeting on Nuclear Energy Ends [HERALD 4 Jul] B 1
Foreign Minister Pastor Returns From European Tour B 1
Comments on Nuclear Nonproliferation [HERALD 4 Jul] B 1
Briefs: New Polar Ship B 1

BOLIVIA

UDP Leading Nationwide With More Than 500,000 Votes C 1
Siles Zuazo Receives Paz Estenssoro's Support C 1
Siles Zuazo, Paz Meeting C 2
UDP, PL-1 Reject Accusation of Election Irregularities C 2
UDP Disavows False Election Propaganda C 2
MNRU Says Congress Should Confirm Election Winner C 3
MNRI Leader Calls for MNR-UDP Agreement C 3
Garcia Meza Sees Possible Army Interference After Vote C 4
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 3 Jul]

COLOMBIA

Defense Minister Rejects Talks With M-19 F 1
Extradition Request F 1
Defense, Former Foreign Minister Feud Over Policy F 1
Leftist Group Rejects Government Amnesty Offer [Havana International] F 2

ECUADOR

Reports on Foreign Minister's Resignation Conflict G 1
EFE Report G 1
AFP Report G 1
Pareja Denial G 1

PERU

Belaunde Reiterates Price Increase Demand J 1
President-Elect To Confront Problems 'Realistically' [EL COMERCIO 30 Jun] J 1

VENEZUELA

Marker Price of Oil Increased to $32 Per Barrel L 1
Further Details L 1
Negotiations With Colombia on Marine Borders End L 1

MEXICO

Government Announces New Petroleum Prices M 1
Further Details M 1

No Connection Found Between U.S. Project, Drought M 1
President To Pay Official Visit to Brazil M 1
Briefs: Cooperation With GDR M 1

PANAMA

Canal Treaty Violations Criticized [MATUTINO 4 Jul] N 1
U.S. Fourth of July Invitations Rejected N 2
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 4 Jul]
PDP Leader Response [LA REPUBLICA 1 Jul] N 2
Cuban Airlines Official Requests Asylum in U.S. N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

U.K. Cession of Belize Land to Guatemala Rumored P 1
[THE REPORTER 29 Jun]

COSTA RICA

Acting Foreign Minister Denies PLO Recognition P 1
[LA NACION 3 Jul]
Further Niehaus Comment P 2
Further Reports on Cuban Refugee Conference P 2
Tripartite Commission Report [LA NACION 1 Jul] P 2
Foreign Ministry Communique P 4
Cuban Refugees Protest, Demand To Go to U.S. P 5
Economic Cooperation Talks With Mexico Conclude P 5
OIJ To Investigate Existence of Salvadoran Guerrilla Camps P 6

EL SALVADOR

Majano Comments on Dialogue With Left, Coup Possibility P 6
Further Comment P 7
Sixty More Killings Reported; Duarte Travels to FRG P 8
Army Searches Jesuit College; 25 Killed in Country P 8
Army Communique P 9
Army's Search of National University Reportedly To End P 9
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 2 Jul]
University Demand for Explanation [EL DIARIO DE HOY 2 Jul] P 10
Human Rights Commission Protest P 10
Groups Claim Responsibility for Killings of Rightists P 11
ERP Communique P 11
FPL Claims P 11

GUATEMALA

Negotiations on Belize To Be Held in New York P 11
Salvadoran 'Rightist Leader' Arrives From U.S. P 11
D'Aubuisson on U.S. Policy P 12

HONDURAS

Paz Garcia, Politicians Meet To Appoint New Cabinet P 13
PINU Outlines Plans for Collective Government P 14
Foreign Minister To Meet Salvadoran Counterpart 9 Jul P 15

NICARAGUA

Ramirez Addresses Regional Integration Meeting P 15
Remarks on Trade Deficit P 16
Conclusion of Meeting P 17
Ramirez Calls Revolution's Second Stage 'Ideological War' P 17
Ramirez, Ortega Comment on Police, Somoza's Extradition P 17

CUBA

Mariel Report To Be Sporadic; Port Still Open Q 1
Hunger Strikes Staged by Refugees in Peru, Costa Rica Q 1
GRANMA Notes Cutback in Social Programs in U.S. Budget Q 1
Castro Sends Greetings to OAU Summit Conference Q 2
Commentary Blames CIA for Jamaica Coup Attempt Q 3
U.S. Accused of Blocking CARICOM Development Q 4
Rodriguez Meets With Bulgaria's Zarev Q 5
Raul Castro Congratulates EJT for Sugar Harvest Efforts Q 5
Reportage on National Assembly Meetings Q 5
Supreme Tribunal President Q 5
2d Day of Sessions Q 6
Further on 2d Day Q 6
Conclusion of 1st Period Q 7

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Cuban Fishermen Involved in Flamingo Incident Fined S 1

GRENADA

Three Arrested for Queens Park Bombing S 1
Two Soldiers Wounded in Attack on Government Building S 1
New Venezuelan Ambassador Replaces Honorary Consul S 2

HAITI

Demonstrators Protest 'Police Brutality' S 2

JAMAICA

U.S. Embassy Official's Home Attacked by Gunmen S 3
Havana Report S 3
Manley Comments S 3
Upgrading of Security Measures S 4

OTHER COUNTRIES

CHILE

U.S. Law Regarding Underwater Minerals Repudiated V 1
Delegation Appointed To Peruvian President's Inauguration V 1

SURINAME

Government Breaks Off Talks With Netherlands [Havana Domestic] V 1

NONALIGNED MEETING ON NUCLEAR ENERGY ENDS

PY050344 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 4 Jul 80 p 11

[Text] The non-aligned coordinating countries on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy ended their first meeting yesterday, a day after the conference was scheduled to end. Although the contents of document approved by the group yesterday were not made public, as they will be sumbitted to next year's meeting of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries, a statement was released indicating the conference touched on such areas as reserach and development, mineral exploration and exploitation, radioisotopes and radiation sources, radiological protection and nuclear safety. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation projects were also explored.

The conference concerned itself too with "distortions" in the International Atomic Energy Agency's application of control requirements, saying that "adequate balance between the promotional, regulatory and control activities of the agency should be achieved." The group also condemned "the damaging effects of the conditions imposed by the 'London Club' and other supplier countries on international exchange and cooperation" criticizing unilateral and retroactive decisions, the imposition of the right of 'prior consent' or undue restrictions on technology transfers.

FOREIGN MINISTER PASTOR RETURNS FROM EUROPEAN TOUR

PY031835 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor returned from Europe today. Pastor spent 3 days in Austria during which he met with the Austrian president. He then visited France and Spain.

At the Ezeiza International Airport, Pastor said that his trip was very positive. He also added that during his stay in France he met with all the Argentine ambassadors accredited in Europe, thus denying that his visit to France was only private.

Comments on Nuclear Nonproliferation

PY050337 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 4 Jul 80 p 11

[Excerpt] (NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS)--Argentina will sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty of Tlaltelolco "when everything we want is also included," Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor told reporters yesterday on his arrival from Europe.

Speaking at Ezeiza Airport, Pastor said the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) "is studying safeguards which will preserve our interests" but he did not explain what kind of guarantee would be applied. Pastor also announced that IAEA head John Eklund, who he met in Vienna, would be visiting Argentina in the next few months.

The foreign minister denied having sought nuclear assistance from the French.

He said that he had met with Argentine ambassadors to various Europeans nations for three days in Paris and denied reports to the effect that his French and Spanish visits had been personal.

BRIEFS

NEW POLAR SHIP--The first polar transport vessel to be built in Argentina was christened yesterday with the name "Bahia Paraiso." It will start its voyages to the Antarctic Continent during the next summer season. The vessel can accommodate 82 passengers and 250 personnel in transit to Argentine bases in the Antarctic. It is also equipped with two helicopters, a helicopter pad and two large hangars to house the aircraft. [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 4 Jul 80 p 14 PY]

UDP LEADING NATIONWIDE WITH MORE THAN 500,000 VOTES

PY051858 La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Excerpt] According to the national Electoral Court's latest release, the People's Democratic Union [UDP] now has the lead with 516,303 votes; the National Revolutionary Movement Alliance follows with 276,620 votes; third place is held by Nationalist Democratic Action with 233,474 votes; fourth place is held by the Socialist Party with 125,897 votes; and the remaining parties are further down the list with fewer votes.

SILES ZUAZO RECEIVES PAZ ESTENSSORO'S SUPPORT

PY041304 Paris AFP in Spanish 0324 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 3 Jul (AFP)--The center-leftist Hernan Siles Zuazo, virtual Bolivian president-elect, today received some cautious support from one of his electoral opponents, Victor Paz Estenssoro, while his other opponent, former President Hugo Banzer, openly declared a democratic war on him.

According to the official vote count of the national Electoral Court, Siles Zuazo continued to increase his lead over his strongest opponents. This lead is now over 200,000 votes from approximately 1,600,000 votes cast in the 29 June elections.

Leonidas Sanchez, a Catholic priest and second in command of former President Victor Paz Estenssoro, who participated in the latest elections, today told the press that Paz Estenssoro's followers should support Siles Zuazo; otherwise, they would not participate in the government and it would be impossible to attain the unity of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement.

At the same time Siles Zuazo's personal aide also told AFP that "for us, the most important thing is to achieve the recognition of our legitimate victory in the elections and if this is achieved we are willing to reach a basic agreement with Paz Estenssoro's comrades."

Ultrarightist spokesmen have indicated that the chances for an agreement between Siles Zuazo and Paz Estenssoro are getting better every day despite the pockets of civilian resistance organized to preclude the advent to power of the communist Siles Zuazo.

Although he mentioned no names, Gen Hugo Banzer stressed today that his group, which is currently running second according to the vote count, will not approve antinational positions. "We must remain faithful to the thousands of Bolivian nationalists who voted for us last Sunday," he said.

Banzer repeated today what he had said some weeks ago, to the effect that he will not support Siles Zuazo when the Bolivian Congress meets to appoint the constitutional president.

Bolivian business circles have expressed an open concern over the future leanings of the Bolivian Government under Siles Zuazo's administration.

However, even those groups which oppose Siles Zuazo's People's Democratic Union, agree that Siles Zuazo must be appointed constitutional president because his lead in the vote count is too great to warrant any objections.

Siles Zuazo, Paz Meeting

FY050305 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Exchanging smiles and protocol greetings, the country's main political leaders today sounded out possible congressional negotiations which will have to be held to elect the new president. This miracle took place today at the reception given by U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman on the occasion of another anniversary of the U.S. independence.

The reception was attended by Hernan Siles Zuazo, the winner of the election and candidate of the People's Democratic Union, Victor Paz Estenssoro, Walter Guevara Arze, Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas and other leaders. The government delegation was headed by Foreign Minister Gaston Araoz and Minister Fernando Salazar Paredes.

When the third round of drinks and snacks was being served, La Paz Archbishop Msgr Jose Manrique made a very nice personal political attempt at promoting an agreement between Siles Zuazo and Paz Estenssoro, who were then in different groups. Monsignor Manrique ushered Paz Estenssoro toward Siles Zuazo's group and asked both leaders to shake hands and urged them to seek an agreement in Congress for the good of the country.

Both seriously and jokingly, Monsignor Manrique warned them that the people expect positive solutions to their problems from now on. Siles Zuazo and Paz Estenssoro congratulated each other and expressed their desire to reach satisfactory agreements.

UDP, PS-1 REJECTE ACCUSATION OF ELECTION IRREGULARITIES

FY041917 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The People's Democratic Union (UDP) and the Socialist Party One (PS-1) rejected the arguments of the National Revolutionary Movement Alliance (MNR-a) and the National Democratic Action (ADN) on possible irregularities in the department vote count.

In a lengthy statement the above-mentioned parties, who termed the accusations as contradictory and incoherent, opposed the holding of a new investigation as was requested by the MNR-A and the ADN.

(Jaime Taborga), of the PS-1, stated that it is quite clear that there is a plan to delay the final results of the elections as well as one to introduce a new type of irregularity: that is, oversight.

(Alcides Alvarado), in the name of the UDP, stated his opposition to the recount of all the ballot boxes in La Paz. He supported his opposition by stating that there are no legal grounds for these accusations since there is no proof of such irregularities, proof that is stipulated by the electoral law.

UDP DISAVOWS FALSE ELECTION PROPAGANDA

FY031543 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] The People's Democratic Union, UDP, has, through its leaders, categorically rejected the propaganda being disseminated in different parts of the city in the name of this party. According to this propaganda, the UDP, once in power, would implement government and political programs against private enterprise and the armed forces. Regarding this propaganda, Oscar Eid, said:

[Begin Eid recording] Propaganda literature bearing the UDP symbol is being distributed. This literature refers to the UDP victory and discusses economic, political and social matters which the UDP is allegedly going to implement once in government.

This propaganda completely distorts and contradicts the UDP points of view on these matters. [end recording]

According to the UDP, this propaganda continues the terrorist campaign aimed at distorting the democratic process. The UDP also referred to the propaganda in leaflets which is said to be similar to the [word indistinct] leaflets.

(Carlos Soria), another UDP leader, indicated that this propaganda may be the start of a new effort to make a mockery of the will of the people expressed through the votes. The UDP leaders are evaluating the results of the national elections and after a better panorama of the elections is obtained, the UDP will make the necessary political contacts to plan how to act in Congress. The UDP leaders said that their party will have a majority in Congress and that under no circumstance will they contact the National Democratic Action, ADN.

[Begin Eid recording] Under no circumstances will the UDP carry out negotiations with General Banzer because of what he has represented. The ideological concepts advocated by General Banzer and by the UDP are diametrically opposed. [end recording].

MNRU SAYS CONGRESS SHOULD CONFIRM ELECTION WINNER

PY031552 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Raul Lema Patino, secretary general of the United National Revolutionary Movement, MNRU, said that his party believes that the national Congress should confirm as president the candidate who obtains the majority in the elections.

[Begin Lema recording] The desires of the party which receives the most popular votes in the recent elections should be fulfilled. The MNRU will continue in its political struggle because this party was recently created, only last May. We believe that the results obtained by our party in this electoral process provides a good beginning for the political activities of this party which represents the national left but is not committed to the international left. [end recording]

MNRI LEADER CALLS FOR MNR-UDP AGREEMENT

PY031926 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The possibility of an agreement between the People's Democratic Union, UDP, and the National Revolutionary Movement, MNR, to prevent a deadlock in electing a president is becoming more realistic as a result of contacts between leaders of the two parties.

The agreement may apparently be based on a reconciliation of the two movements in support of the democratic system. Fernando Bautista Gumucio, leader of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left, MNRI, praised today the remarks made by Leonidas Sanchez regarding the need to search for interparty agreement.

[Begin Gumucio recording] I read the remarks made by Leonidas Sanchez, the high-ranking MNR leader. I believe that the people of the country--through different organizations, not necessarily political groups--want to avoid at any cost a deadlock in electing a president. Siles Zuazo himself has stated his great desire to open a wide spectrum of possibilities in the conversations with the purpose of reaching a broad-based national agreement for the future. I believe it would be regrettable, it would be deplorable, to reach a deadlock again due to political intransigence since this would help the coupist plans. I believe that there are still no direct conversations between the MNR and the UDP. [end recording]

GARCIA MEZA SEES POSSIBLE INTERFERENCE AFTER VOTE

PY040055 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Jul 80 p 5

[By special correspondent Efigenia Menna Barreto]

[Text] La Paz--The Bolivian Armed Forces have the support of all the South American countries when it comes to stopping the extreme left from taking over the country and they will interfere with the election results if it is noted that there is an infiltration of international communism or if there is any type of fraud which favors the political parties. These statements were made by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, the commander in chief of the Bolivian Army, during an exclusive interview with O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO.

The Bolivian general calls attention to the fact that the armed forces have the support of the majority of the peasants, who make up 70 percent of the population. The peasants have already started to complain about the significant number of votes in favor of the leftist leader, Hernan Siles Zuazo, who is even taking votes away from the conservative candidate, Victor Paz Estenssoro, who in turn is being accused of committing fraud, something that is reinforcing rumors about disagreements that will lead to the interference of the armed forces. Regarding this matter, Garcia Meza said that he intends to evaluate the degree of faith that the peasants have in the military-peasant pact, "because military unity is indissoluble. He recalled that "President Lidia Gueiler has been able to remain in power because she has the support of the military."

Making it clear that he was clarifying the situation in Bolivia for the Brazilian Government and people, Garcia Meza made a warning about the infiltration of foreign ideologies, holding them responsible for the terrorist attacks that have occurred throughout the country.

"In Bolivia," he said, "there is an extremism disguised as democracy." He asserts that the country has special conditions of underdevelopment and a very young population. "This requires a managed democracy, very different from absolute freedom."

Garcia Meza has refused to meet with Bolivian and foreign journalists and has therefore become the most sought after authority by the press which is seeking him out so that he can define the position of the military in the face of an eventual impasse in Congress when it has to select the future president from among the candidates with the most votes.

In his first interview after the elections, in which Siles Zuazo continues to hold the lead--thus causing concern in the sectors that see the threat of a coup d'etat in a victory of the left--the army commander asserts that the armed forces have never been against the country's democratization. "On the contrary, we have always shared that desire of the people. What we disagree with at this time, as the neighboring countries also disagree, is that an extreme leftist government should assume power, something that could influence other nations, especially in South America, including Brazil."

Question: What is your position with regard to the terrorist attacks that are a daily occurrence in the country?

Answer: It is my belief that national security is the responsibility of the armed forces. Currently we are experiencing a totally democratic process with a struggle between political parties of various types of leanings, going from the extreme right to the extreme left, and it is our belief that these attacks come from one of these factions. The armed forces, through their competent organizations, are trying to establish the origins of these attacks that are placing the people's security in danger.

Question: Is it your opinion then that it is the action of foreign groups that are interested in disturbing the country's process?

Answer: I am certain of it, because our country's political fights have never included these types of attacks, such as occur in other parts of the world.

Question: Today's newspapers are talking about an election fraud. In the event that this is proved, what kind of attitude will the armed forces adopt?

Answer: My advisers have not given me any reports to this effect. Anyway, the armed forces are observing the evolution of the process and they will have to adopt a position at the time of any popular discontent and if it is proved that there has been an electoral fraud favoring one or another party.

Question: Before the elections you stated that the armed forces would respect the results of the election, depending on who won. Can you explain this please?

Answer: We are going to defend the candidate who comes within our country's constitutional norms--in other words, the armed forces will respect the results of the elections if they do not violate the Constitution.

Question: To date all the facts indicate that all the candidates come within the framework of the Constitution.

Answer: I do not know. I am not a politician.

Question: When you refer to an incorrect situation, is fraud the only possibility or could some type of foreign force in the country be termed as an irregular situation?

Answer: Of course, it would be considered as an incorrect position in any party. Because we, the armed forces, cannot allow any manipulation of the popular vote.

Question: Candidate Walter Guevara Arze said recently that the government is in the Quemado Palace and yet in fact the seat of power is located at Miraflores headquarters. Is this true?

Answer: Mr Guevara Arze is still bleeding from his wound. He became an enemy of the armed forces because, when he was president, he did not at any time know how to channel matters in a convenient way.

Question: In your opinion, are the people prepared to live under a democratic government?

Answer: To my understanding, democracy is not libertinism. What we need in our country is a special type of democracy, a managed democracy, because our people are very young and underdeveloped. It is necessary to give them special guidance in order to achieve the democracy that is to be implemented at this time.

Question: What do you have to say about the difficult times that the armed forces and the government of Lidia Gueiler have experienced?

Answer: The armed forces have never experienced difficult times because they have always been coherent. We, the military leaders, are always in agreement in our decisions and the rest of the officers are attentive to the decisions of their superiors. President Lidia Gueiler has remained in power thanks to the armed forces, because there was a time when she lost the support of the Congress, which elected her, of the workers and of the political parties.

DEFENSE MINISTER REJECTS TALKS WITH M-19

PA031620 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Bogota--National Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva says that he would never under any circumstances have accepted the 19 April Movement's [M-19] proposal to hold talks in Panama. He said that this is a moral impossibility,not only due to the subject, but because the government has no reason to go to another country to hold such talks.

The defense minister did not comment on the persons who accepted the M-19's proposal but privately said that former Foreign Minister Alfredo Vazquez Carrisoza lost his way and made a wrong decision in agreeing to hold talks with the subversive group.

Extradition Requests

PA060346 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1651 GMT 5 Jul 80

[By Librado Aguirre Saenz]

[Excerpts] Bogota, 5 Jul (EFE)--While the M-19's high command holds a "summit" meeting in Panama, the Colombian Government has requested the extradition of the subversive leaders and has censored the press, radio and television in this country. The extradition request is based on a treaty existing between Panama and Colombia. The guerrilla leaders have been tried or sentenced by Colombian courts.

According to government sources, the military judge who investigates the M-19 has already requested the extradition of the M-19 high command and the Foreign Ministry has presented the request to the Panamanian Government. The request was based on the confirmation of a conversation by the guerrilla chiefs last Friday when one of their key men, a medical doctor and former congressman Carlos Toledo Plata, telephoned from Panama to announce the holding of the "summit".

Meanwhile, the Colombian courts ordered the release of almost 30 guards at La Picota Prison. The guards were arrested following the escape of guerrilla chiefs Marin and Ospina. Additionally, the Directorate General of Prisons ordered the dismissal of the prisons deputy warden, retired Maj Fidel Augusto Pinzon, and the transfer to another prison of Warden Col Oslando Pena.

President Julio Cesar Turbay's administration will ask the Panamanian regime for the extradition of the M-19 leaders, including Carlos Toledo Plata, according to newspaper reports. The charges will be the same ones made at the beginning of this year, following the publication of an Amnesty International report in London regarding an alleged serious violation of human rights.

DEFENSE, FORMER FOREIGN MINISTERS FEUD OVER POLICY

PA031621 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Edgar Francisco Acudiollo report]

[Text] A new confrontation between National Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva and former Foreign Minister Alfredo Vasquez Carrisoza emerged today following Camacho Leyva's statements on the activities and personality of the former foreign minister, according to the newspaper EL ESPECTADOR.

The defense minister said that he former foreign minister has lost his way and is frustrated. He said that one cannot understand why the son of one of the country's most distinguished generals should gratuitously hate the military and, having been one of the most pampered by the system,he is now proposing its complete replacement.

In addition, he is keeping bad company. I believe that the result of the takeover of the [Dominican] Embassy caused Dr Vasquez no end of frustration. When he went to the palace to submit his report to the president on his negotiations [words indistinct] I believe that being a class-A bureaucrat, he hoped to obtain some type of post and he did not manage to obtain this, said the defense minister.

Alfredo Vasquez Carrisoza, good morning, Radio Sutatenza greets you. What is your opinion of the national defense minister's statements?

[Begin Vasquez Carrisoza recording] You have just read it to me. I had not read it because the newspaper has not yet arrived at my home. My initial reaction is that, with all due respect for the dignity of Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, these are just foolish remarks because they have neither heads nor tails. In the first place he said there that I hate the military. I absolutely do not hate the military; that I lost my way... What is true is that my opinions are diametrically opposed to those of General Camacho Leyva because I respect human rights, which is precisely what Pope John Paul II is defending after having proclaimed them in Puebla and other parts of the world. I believe that the mere mention of human rights angers the general. They do not anger me. Rather, they accompany, encourage and enthuse me.

On his opinion on my presence in the Dominican Embassy, he is completely ignoring the facts. I went there by demand, at the friendly request of the president of the republic after having been cited by former President Misael Pastrana Borrero. He forgets completely that at a moment of danger to many lives and uncertainty for the government, I offered myself without being prompted to talk directly with persons to whom I had never spoken in my life and that I then went immediately to the palace to report to the president and the Cabinet ministers what the guerrilla group's conditions were. However, I did not think or imagine that I would get any post.

The defense minister is completely wrong and in this respect, as well others, his statements are a lot of foolishness. Next Tuesday, when I write for the newspaper EL ESPECTADOR, I will have the opportunity to deal with fairly serious aspects of the security statutes. For the time being I end my reply as you have graciously permitted me to tell it to your listeners. [end recording]

Thank you, Alfredo Vasquez Carrosoza.

However, the controversy with the national defense minister continues from other points of the compass. Retired Gen Alvaro Valencia Tovar said today that Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva has a curious (?opinion) for this former chief and comrade in arms [words indistinct] the defense minister's public actions in his customary disparaging and autocratic style.

LEFTIST GROUP REJECTS GOVERNMENT AMNESTY OFFER

PA070209 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] The Army of National Liberation [ELN] of Colombia has rejected an official amnesty plan offered by the government which will be presented to the Congress in the next legislative session opening on 20 July.

A bulletin issued by the ELN on the 16th anniversary of its creation, partially published in the daily EL ESPECTADOR, states that the government's initiative is intended to divert the people's attention and the sympathy they feel toward the guerrilla fronts. The document adds that guerrilla organizations are the armed alternative and only solution to the problems in that nation--problems such as the high cost of living, unemployment, poverty and repression against the people.

REPORTS ON FOREIGN MINISTER'S RESIGNATION CONFLICT

EFE Report

PA060223 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0203 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Quito, 5 Jul (EFE)--Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco has presented his resignation due to differences with the president of the republic, according to unofficial reports broadcast here tonight by Radio Quito. The radio station, quoting well-informed sources, said that chief of state Jaime Roldos Aguilera will accept the foreign minister's resignation. Pareja had been foreign minister since 10 August, when President Roldos assumed power.

Unconfirmed reports claim that Alfredo Barrera Valverde, present Ecuadorean ambassador to Spain, will be the new Ecuadorean foreign minister.

AFP Report

PA061823 Paris AFP in Spanish 1711 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Quito, 6 Jul (AFP)--Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco has tendered his resignation for reasons of health, well-informed sources announced here today. The resignation of Foreign Minister Pareja will probably be considered tomorrow by President Jaime Roldos, who is spending the weekend at his private home in Guayaquil with his family.

Pareja Diezcanseco told AFP that in fact he presented his resignation last April. The intense work he has had since he took the post of minister last August had affected his health, he added. This resignation, he said, had been postponed at the president's request. Today, Pareja said, I have presented it again for the same reasons. I am exhausted. I have asked for authorization from President Roldos in Guayaquil to publicly announce my decision.

Pareja told AFP that "there is no conflict with President Roldos. Not only am I in total agreement with the president on international issues, but I am also in agreement with him in his policy of democracy and reforms," he added. Pareja said: "I am his good friend and will continue to be so."

Pareja has acted brilliantly as president of the Council of Ministers of the Andean Group. He participated actively and positively on behalf of the Andean Group in his visit to Spain and to the EEC in Brussels.

Pareja Denial

PA061822 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1737 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Quito, 6 Jul (EFE)--Official sources today denied reports about the alleged resignation of Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco.

The minister himself told the newspaper EL TELEGRAFO that he is still in his post and anticipated that he may leave on 18 July for Nicaragua in his role as president of the Andean Foreign Ministers Council and for the anniversary celebration of the Sandinist victory.

For his part, Carlos Cortes, secretary general of public information, in response to a question by the newspaper EL UNIVERSO also denied that the minister had resigned. The news about the alleged resignation was broadcast Saturday by Radio Quito citing unofficial sources.

BELAUNDE REITERATES PRICE INCREASE DEMAND

PY062046 Paris AFP in Spanish 1801 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 5 Jul (AFP)--President-elect Fernando Belaunde and his economic minister, Manuel Ulloa, have reiterated their request for the military government of General Bermudez to provide them with reliable information on the state of the nation. Stressing that their responsibility will begin on 28 July when they assume power, Belaunde and Ulloa reiterated their concern about the military regime's delay in ordering the price increase of basic items, thus "damming up" the inflationary process.

The debate over the economic crisis between the outgoing and the incoming government is taking the shape of a conflict which is made worse by the current wave of strikes demanding salary readjustments under threat of bringing the country to a halt in coming months. Political and economic circles note that the economic policy of the current government provided for a readjustment of prices and salaries in April, but that the readjustment was postponed to permit the May elections to proceed calmly.

Price increases and salary readjustments have been set aside by the military regime and 2 days ago Economy and Finance Minister Javier Silva revealed that the authorities will not adopt any measure in that regard in order to leave the problem in the hands of the incoming constitutional government. This incoming government, however, refuses to shoulder the burden for measures which are unpopular at a time when the people are going through the fourth year of the worst economic crisis in Peru's history, amid the merciless effects of recession and inflation.

PRESIDENT-ELECT TO CONFRONT PROBLEMS 'REALISTICALLY'

PA062237 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 30 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] The government that will assume power on 28 July will confront the problems now troubling the Peruvian people "realistically and without demagoguery and false promises," President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry said yesterday.

In statements made as he was on his way to the residence of the Basadre family to pay a posthumous homage to Peruvian historian Jorge Basadre, Belaunde said that when he assumes power he will appeal to all the country to cooperate in confronting the nation's problems.

He said that the wave of strikes affecting the country is caused by inflation, but that "we are confident that the Peruvian people can overcome this problem."

Transfer Without Unrest

Regarding a report by a news agency that relations between the Peoples Action Party and the military government had become tense, he said: "There is no reason to consider them conflictive."

"We have different points of view but we have a common denominator, which is that of giving the country a peaceful transfer of power without unrest," he emphasized.

Regarding the announcement that the Bolivian president would cancel her plans to attend the inaugural ceremony if the case of the Argentine exiles is not cleared up, Belaunde said that he had not been informed of the matter.

"I only know that so far we will be honored with her presence, as well as with the presence of representatives of other countries with which we hold diplomatic relations. We shall receive all our guests with great pleasure," he emphasized. After replying to questions from newsmen, the president-elect was greeted by an Ecuadorean and a Cuban who were waiting for him at the door of his residence. The Cuban visitor, Pedro Fernandez Alvarado, greeted Belaunde in the name of the Cuban refugees in Peru.

MARKER PRICE OF OIL INCREASED TO $32 PER BARREL

PA040300 Paris AFP in Spanish 0242 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Caracas, 3 Jul (AFP)--According to an announcement made by Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuela increased the marker price of its oil to $32 retroactive to 1 July.

Venezuela increased by an average of $0.60 the scale of 7 types of crudes it exports, using $32 as the marker price for the API [American Petroleum Institute] grade 34 which is equivalent to the light Arabian oil.

Venezuela is thus complying, Calderon Berti said, with the resolutions of the last conference of OPEC, of which it is a member.

Further Details

PA041707 Paris AFP in Spanish 1415 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Caracas, 4 Jul (AFP)--The Energy and Mines Ministry announced here today that the price of medium and light crudes will be increased by 60 cents to $34.85 per barrel effective 1 July.

Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said that according to the decision reached by OPEC at the meeting in Algiers to use the marker crude of 34 API [American Petroleum Institute] at $32 a barrel [as a basis], "we have proceeded to adjust the price of medium and light crudes effective 1 July by 60 cents, placing Venezuela's crudes at $34.85 a barrel."

Based on the Energy and Mines Ministry's report, the new prices of light, medium and heavy crudes will be as follows:

Office [Oficina], 34.00 (API) -	$34.85 a barrel
Tia Juana, light, 31.00 (API) -	$33.00 a barrel
Tia Juana, medium, 26.00 (API) -	$29.88 a barrel
Tia Juana, medium, 24.00 (API) -	$29.03 a barrel
Merey, 18.00 (API) -	$25.53 a barrel
Bacaquero, 17.00 (API) -	$24.95 a barrel
Bachaquero, 14.00 (API) -	$22.46 a barrel
Boscan, 10.00 (API) -	$19.90 a barrel

Calderon reiterated Venezuela's proposals at the OPEC and international forums regarding the need for all countries in the world and particularly the industrialized nations, which are the largest consumers, "to draft energy conservation policies to substantially reduce consumption." He reiterated that those nations should "make a great research and development effort to use alternative energy sources."

NEGOTIATIONS WITH COLOMBIA ON MARINE BORDERS END

PA040400 Paris AFP in Spanish 0256 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Caracas, 3 Jul (AFP)--The fourth round of Colombian-Venezuelan negotiations on marine borders in the Gulf of Venezuela ended here today without a final solution. A fifth round of talks will be held in Cartagena, Colombia beginning on 1 September.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES NEW PETROLEUM PRICES

PA040427 Paris AFP in Spanish 0410 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Jul (AFP)--Mexico today set new prices for its petroleum at $34.50 and $29.00 per barrel. These rates will be retroactive to 1 July and will be in effect through 30 September, it was officially announced today.

Further Details

PA041644 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0453 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] PEMEX officially announced last night that Mexico has increased the price of its petroleum for export. PEMEX reports that 'Isthmus' of API [American Petroleum Institute] grade 34 oil is priced at $34.50 per barrel and the "Maya" crude of API grade 23 is worth $29 per barrel. Until 30 June, the price for the highest grade API oil had been $33.50 per barrel and $28 for the grade 23 API.

The new prices became effective on 1 July, PEMEX reported. The price increase was approved during PEMEX negotiations with its main clients, PEMEX added. According to Mexico's oil exporting policy, prices are reviewed every 3 months. Mexico is not a member of OPEC.

NO CONNECTION FOUND BETWEEN U.S. PROJECT, DROUGHT

FL021354 Merida Radio Yucatan Network in Spanish 1245 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] The secretariat for Agriculture and Hydraulic Resources [SARH] has not filed any claim with the United States for damages caused to Mexico's agriculture because no connection has been (?found) between the project and the country's drought, Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda has stated. The foreign secretary reported that the U.S. Government has asked for authorization for its hurricane hunters to fly over national territory from July to December and to land here if the need arises. However, he said, authorization has not been granted at the SARH's request. We want to make absolutely sure that the project will not cause any harm to our climatic cycles, he added. The project is the [name indistinct].

PRESIDENT TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO BRAZIL

PA030434 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] President Lopez Portillo will make an official visit to Brazil this month. The confirmation was made by a spokesman of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, who announced that the Mexican president will start his visit to Brazil at Manaus, capital of the northern province of Amazonas, where he will arrive on 17 July. On 23 July President Lopez Portillo will go to Brasilia where he will remain until 30 July.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH GDR--The building of a radio broadcasting center in Mexico, with the cooperation of GDR specialists, has been announced in official German circles. The station for shortwave broadcasts will be built 50 km from Mexico City in (Oxaltepec) with the cooperation of the GDR foreign trade concern. The GDR cooperates with Mexico in the supplying of transmission and communication plants and in the preparation of projects and the training of technical personnel. [Text] [Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Jul 80 PA]

CANAL TREATY VIOLATIONS CRITICIZED

PA070241 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 4 Jul 80 p 4-a

[Luis Restrepo Rosas article: "A Strong Accusation"]

[Text] I already knew of the case that the social security fund general director had publicly criticized. It has to do with another violation of the Panama Canal Treaty committed this time by U.S. contractors with the approval of the U.S. Armed Forces and Defense Department. For 9 months those companies have violated Panamanian social security laws. Some of these companies have even kept the fees deducted from the workers and used them for other things.

The social security fund director was explicit in his criticism of a highly dangerous situation. If they had not been criticized, if no pressure had been exerted to put a stop to it, the other party could well have made it a precedent and legalized it to their convenience.

The social security fund director explained in detail the case to which we are referring; and, as I said before, it was known because the victims went to the trouble of presenting the problem to their friends, who published it. This column dealt with the matter a few weeks ago as part of the complaints made by employees of the Panama Canal Commission, an organization which is also interpreting the Torrijos-Carter treaties as it pleases.

Last Tuesday, I published and commented on a series of complaints from workers from the Panama Canal Commission and the administration of the so-called Panama Canal Joint Defense Areas. I do not know if this image of joint defense really exists; and I do not know the role played by the Panamanian Armed Forces in the system. I have been told that the Panamanians make no decisions, do not participate and are not consulted in making decisions, which permitted the other party to deny the Panamanian workers their social security rights. According to what I have been told, there are millions of balboas involved in the form of workers fees illegally kept by the contractors companies, as I mentioned before, with the approval of the U.S. Armed Forces and U.S. Defense Department.

Dr Saied said that "after much struggling, complaining and demanding it was possible to get the U.S. Embassy's attention. The U.S. ambassador considered the Panamanian social security fund claim as just and has managed to get the companies involved to abide by the Panamanian laws on social security beginning in the month of July. However, according to Dr Saied, there is still much to be resolved, especially the 9 months' fees owed the workers and bosses.

All this justifies the campaign carried out by this column in relation to what is taking place with the Panama Canal Treaty. Arrogance, injustice and unilateral interpretation are common practice, while Panamanians are being led into traps which injure our interests.

The patriotism of Panamanians does not cloud their intelligence or block their minds, and for this reason we can appreciate, in all its historic significance to mankind, the American Revolution. I personally admire its great heroes--Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln. I consider it a revolution which promoted human rights, freedom in every aspect and democratic institutions. I also admire the marvelous progress of that nation and its unity as a nation.

But it is things such as that which Dr Saied has criticized--things which occur every day--that today prevent the Panamanians from having faith in the northern nation.

U.S. FOURTH OF JULY INVITATIONS REJECTED

PA041836 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 4 Jul 80 pp D-10, B-8

[Letter by newsman Victor M. Franceschi to U.S. Ambassador Ambler H. Moss

[Text] Panama, 1 July 1980

Your Excellency Ambler Moss Jr., U.S. Ambassador

U.S. Embassy, Panama City

Dear friend:

It is my pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your kind invitation to have me and my wife attend the commemoration of another independence anniversary of your great nation.

As on other occasions, it would be a pleasure to be with you and your honorable wife in that climate of frank and spontaneous comradeship which has characterized our meetings.

However, I cannot be with you on the occasion of your kind invitation. There are evident difficulties created by your illustrious government in the implementation of the recently signed Torrijos-Carter treaties. The coordinating committee of policies for Canal Zone civilian personnel has been causing problems for our fellow citizens on wage rates which have been applied in an unjust manner.

Another source of friction is taking place at the Canal Commission, whose board of directors, due to the fact that the majority of its members are U.S. citizens, has been incurring a number of violations of the letter and spirit of the instruments regulating the Panama Canal operation and bilateral relations between the two governments.

As long as these situations prevail, I feel that my presence at an official ceremony at the U.S. Embassy of which you are in charge would be condoning such attitudes.

With no further comments, wishing you all success in your diplomatic career and happiness to you and your family and the great American people, I reiterate my friendship to you.

[signed] Victor M. Franceschi, 4 Jul 80

PDP Leader Response

PA031655 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 1 Jul 80 pp 1a, 6a

[Letter sent by Ruben Dario Souza, secretary general of the Panamanian People's Party (PDP) to U.S. Ambassador Ambler Moss]

[Text] Panama City, 26 June 1980

Mr. Ambler Moss, U.S. Ambassador to Panama

Dear Ambassador:

We hereby acknowledge receipt of your invitation to attend the commemoration of the independence of the United States of America on 4 July.

We would like to point out that this is the first time that the U.S. Embassy has seen fit to address the representative of the Panamanian People's Party [PDP], the party of Panamanian communists. This means that after 50 years of hard struggle by our organization for our national and social liberation and for Panamanian democracy, you have had to realize that we are a real political factor, and a force that cannot be ignored in our country's existence.

You, however, represent a government which, because of its foreign and social policy, does not represent the spirit of independence of the American people. On the contrary, through its orientation and effect, it denies this heritage. It is a well-known fact that the government which you represent, despite having recognized our basic rights over all our territory--and although there are contractual obligations still handled selfishly despite those commitments--blocks our effective application of the national rights of the Panamanian people and government, and hinders or exerts pressure on the exercise of our national self-determination.

Public opinion is well aware that despite the promises made by the government you represent regarding human rights, not only have these promises resulted in empty words, but there is clear proof of the support which your official agencies give in America to dictators like Pinochet, the Salvadoran junta, Romeo Lucas in Guatemala, Duvalier in Haiti, Stroessner in Paraguay, the military fascists in Uruguay, to Somoza to the very end and the bloody repression against blacks and Latin American minorities in the United States.

Internationally, your government has hindered the approval of the SALT II agreement. It has bolstered the renewal of the arms race. It has pressured NATO to engage in a costly offensive system of "missiles" which are already being installed in West Europe. It has led the world to the brink of war. Some examples of U.S. administrative policy are: provocations against Cuba; increasingly open interventions in Central America; support of Israel's warlike policy; threats against Iran and Afghanistan; protection afforded to the former shah of Iran; abetting of anti-Soviet policy and support of the present Beijing rulers.

Our party fervently defends peace, national and social liberation, democracy, and the people's right to self-determination. It is, therefore, clear that our position is contrary to that of your government, and that under these conditions it is impossible for me to accept your invitation.

I therefore thank you for your courtesy, but because of moral and revolutionary political conviction, I cannot accept it.

Yours truly,

Ruben Dario Souza

Secretary general, People's Party of Panama, 1 July 80

CUBAN AIRLINES OFFICIAL REQUESTS ASYLUM IN U.S.

PA042302 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Juan (Riso), who was assistant manager of Cubana de Aviacion airlines in Panama City, has requested and received asylum in the United States for himself, his wife and children. The Cuban citizen--who was being sought by officials of the Cuban Embassy for the past 8 days--and his family left Panama by land through the border with Costa Rica. From San Jose they left for the United States which today, 4 July, is celebrating the 204th anniversary of its independence. In addition to freeing himself from the Cuban communist regime, (Riso) flew to North America with funds from the Cuban airline, which has not commented on (Riso's)disappearance.

BELIZE

U.K. CESSION OF BELIZE LAND TO GUATEMALA RUMORED

FL031905 Belize City THE REPORTER in English 29 Jun 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] Thursday, June 26--Guatemala's foreign minister, Ing. Rafael Castillo Valdez, is in London this week and today paid a visit to the Foreign Office where he reportedly held talks with Mr. Nicholas Ridley, British secretary of state for Commonwealth affairs. Voice of America in its morning broadcast mentioned the visit but did not say what the talks were about.

It is being widely speculated that Castillo Valdez has gone to London to deliver the Guatemalan reply to the latest set of British proposals--either that or to seek some clarification.

The Price government in Belize has never admitted it, but all indications point to a redefining of the Belize southern boundary as being the key concession in the British proposals. Guatemala is said to be insisting on this because she now needs a pipeline to carry her crude oil from oil wells in and around Xuctzul, in Alta Verapaz, to the coast. Guatemala hopes to obtain substantial Israeli assistance in building the pipeline but wants clear title to all the land over which the pipeline will be laid.

The proposal to cede some of Belize's land to the Guatemalans, no matter how small, has met once more with immediate and vociferous opposition here in Belize. The opposition Democratic Party has sent off a volley of telegrams to the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington and is prepared to launch a series of street demonstrations condemning this plan. Both the Dangriga town board and the Belize city council have passed resolutions opposing land cession in any shape or form and have called upon the National Assembly in Belmopan to enshrine this resolve in the form of a resolution of the House and Senate. The city council in its resolution also called on the government to give a formal commitment that the people of Belize will be consulted in a referendum on any final proposals for a settlement of the dispute.

Meanwhile the leadership of the governing People's United Party appears to be playing its own deep game--outwardly opposing any concessions involving land but tacitly encouraging the British to impose precisely such a settlement.

COSTA RICA

ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES PLO RECOGNTION

PA052354 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 3 Jul 80 p 8 A

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus Quesada stated that it is not true that our country recognizes the PLO. "We do not recognize the PLO as a legal entity nor as legal incumbent [titular de derecho]. We recognize the Palestinian people's right to be represented in international organizations and forums by whomever they consider advisable," emphasized Niehaus.

This newspaper reported in its 1 July issue that our country had recognized the PLO as representative of the Palestinian people according to a statement read by Miguel Yamuni, our ambassador to the Arab nations. Our diplomatic representative read the statement in the presence of Hammadi Essid, the assistant secretary general of the Arab League. According to what Mr Yamuni said, our government made this decision years ago.

Point 6 of the statement reads as follows: "We recognize the Palestinian people's right to be represented as such in international negotiations and forums and the legitimacy of this representation is in the PLO, as recognized by the United Nations, until the Palestinian people become sovereign and are able to democratically decide on the creation of a national government."

According to Niehaus, what is recognized is that the Palestinian people may be represented by whomever they choose. If the Palestinians wish to be represented by Egypt or Libya or any other nation, we will recognize it. In this case in particular, he added, the Palestinian people are represented by the PLO.

Meanwhile, Mr Yamuni stated that he had never said that Costa Rica recognized the PLO or that this recognition occurred during the administrations of Oduber and Figueres in which Gonzalo Facio was foreign minister.

Editor's note: Mr Yamuni was not quoted as having said that our country recognized that the PLO represents the Palestinian people. What was said is that this organization was recognized by our government according to a document read by the official. Neither was it said that this recognition had been made--as Mr Yamuni says--during the administrations of Oduber and Figueres. It was said that it had odcurred years ago. Since the reply was so ambiguous, we sought the opinion of Gonzalo Facio, who said that during the 8 years he was foreign minister, the recognition had not occurred.

Further Niehaus Comment

PA032021 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Bernd Niehaus, Costa Rican deputy foreign minister, has said that the Costa Rican Government supports the internationalization of Jerusalem because this would contribute to world peace. He said that the PLO's change to the effect of no longer maintaining that its objective is the destruction of Israeli state, is a very important decision.

Niehaus added that if the Palestinian people should decide to have the PLO represent them, this organization might be recognized. For the time being, however, the only recognition we accord them is representation in international organizations.

FURTHER REPORTS ON CUBAN REFUGEE CONFERENCE

Tripartite Commission Report

PA051601 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 1 Jul 80 p 6 A

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo reiterated at the opening of the second international conference on the humanitarian aspects of the exodus of the Cubans attended by delegations of 22 countries, the need to demand of the government of Fidel Castro a humanitarian solution to the emigration of thousands of Cubans who want to leave the island.

Among those attending the conference which opened yesterday and will end today is William Bowdler, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, who on Sunday night met with President Carazo to analyze the situation of the exodus of Cubans. President Carazo told the delegates of his interest to solve the problem of the Cuban refugees and stressed the need to maintain respect for human rights.

For Carazo, the Cuban refugee problem is very serious and he therefore believes that the delegates to the conference should not only disucss the exit of Cubans from the island, but also find a way to incorporate them into the productive process of the country to which they are sent.

President Carazo said that it was difficult to obtain positive results because most of it depended on the attitude of the Cuban Government which has maintained, according to Carazo, an extreme attitude regarding the refugee problem.

During the conference held in May, it was agreed to appoint a tripartite commission formed by Carlos Aguilar Calderon, Frank Loy and Sir Keith Unwin, Costa Rican, U.S. and UK representatives respectively. The purpose of the commission was to make contacts with the Cuban Government. Two messages were sent to the Cuban Government for this purpose.

According to the report submitted by the commission through the U.S. representative, it was agreed that the mission was exclusively of a humanitarian nature. Their role was to cooperate with the Cuban Government to establish the procedures by which the persons who wanted to leave the island could request a visa and travel to the country willing to receive them. "We wanted to assure Cuba that our intention was not to discuss any of the reasons which had contributed to the desire to leave Cuba and not to discuss any other issue not directly related to our humanitarian mission," Loy pointed out. But Cuba turned down our proposal, Loy added.

According to Loy, a second note was sent to the Cuban Government in order to clear up misinterpretations on the part of the Cuban Government regarding the first message and to try to take advantage of the only constructive reaction to the first reply. The [Cuban] statement indicated that Cuba was willing to negotiate agreements with countries willing to receive the Cuban refugees. In this second note, Loy added, we expressed that the first proposal did not intend to replace bilateral agreements which in any event would be necessary to implement an organized emigration program under safe conditions. We reiterated the need to hold preliminary talks and the desire to discuss with the Cuban Government the conditions for any possible dialogue, which the Cuban Government considered important.

The Cuban Government did not accept the proposal, Loy said.

According to Loy, the Cuban reply established that the bilateral talks should include other pending issues among the countries involved and a procedure for the organized emigration. Loy said that this condition is cause for concern in view of the contacts that his government has had with the Cuban Government concerning the persons who are in the U.S. Interests Office in Havana and the exportation of criminals to the United States by Cuba.

"During these talks, the Cuban Government has clearly established its position that the humanitarian aspects related to the emigration from Cuba can only be considered in the context of a general resolution of all pending problems between the two countries," Loy disclosed. This attitude is cause for great concern among those seeking a prompt solution to the human suffering generated by the Cuban exodus, Loy added.

"Neither the United States, nor any country represented here, has the least interest to perpetuate any differences with the Cuban Government. But it is not realistic to insist on maintaining the human suffering caused by the chaotic emigration procedures which currently exist until a decision is reached on all political and economic differences that could exist between Cuba and its neighbors," Loy pointed out.

According to Loy the efforts made should not be considered futile, because they represent a big step forward in finding an overall solution. These efforts helped to precisely define the nature of the problem to be solved and the urgent need to find a solution to existing obstacles.

In the meantime, U.S. representative William Bowdler submitted a list of points which according to his government should be known at the conference. First, he said, it is necessary to establish a procedure for an organized emigration under secure conditions provided by Cuba. The essence of these procedures must be defined, Bowdler pointed out.

According to Bowdler, Cuba must be persuaded to discuss the matter with a humanitarian attitude. He said that the relocation of the Cuban refugees still is an urgent problem to be solved. He added that the conference should know of the forced emigration of criminals so that Cuba takes them back. Bowdler asked the conference to seek support from competent international organizations which can play an active role in finding solutions to the problem of the exodus of Cubans.

Finally, he said that we must not forget the situation of the Cubans who are in the U.S. Interests Office in Havana, which is worrying the United States.

Foreign Ministry Communique

PA031900 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2109 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] San Jose, 2 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Several countries and organizations today asked Fidel Castro take back the criminals who left Cuba among the emigrants and refugees. The petition was drafted here by representatives of various countries and organizations which participated for 2 days in an international conference on the problem of Cuban refugees.

A communique issued this morning by the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry states that the practice of exporting undesirable elements "sets a grave precedent for the international community." Additionally, the Republic of Cuba and the countries willing to receive Cuban emigrants are urged to continue to negotiate bilateral or other agreements to permit persons wanting to leave the island to do so in an orderly manner and under circumstances in which their safety is completely ensured when they request permission to travel to nations willing to receive them.

It was acknowledged that "mutual respect for laws and national immigration regulations are a necessary basis for guaranteeing orderly emigration under safe conditions. For this reason, the participants reached the conclusion that agreements reached between the Cuban Government and nations willing to receive Cuban emigrants must be based on the principle that all persons leaving the Cuban territory must enter the territory of another country in conformity with the laws and immigration policy of that country."

The conference also noted the advisability of considering the participation of international organizations competent in the resettlement of persons in talks between the Cuban Government and governments of other countries regarding safe and orderly immigration programs, so as to reconcile the preferences of the persons desiring to leave Cuba with the criteria of the receiving countries.

It was recognized as a basic principle that the security and well-being of the emigrants must be guaranteed while they are waiting to leave the country. In addition, the communique adds: "In view of the urgent nature of the problem, it was emphasized that the countries should not permit other aspects of their relations and other matters to delay the necessary solutions to end human suffering, and the governments noted their willingness to employ their best efforts to facilitate the conclusion of said orderly agreements under conditions of security between the Government of Cuba and the governments of other countries willing to receive Cuban emigrants."

"On the basis of these deliberations," the communique states, "the Government of Costa Rica agreed to convey to the secretary general of the United Nations and other competent organizations a request that--in accordance with the resolution of the UN Commission for Human Rights regarding mass exodus--it use its good offices to facilitate the conclusion of said orderly and safe arrangements between the Republic of Cuba and other interested countries. In addition, it was requested that other measures be taken within the organization's purview to facilitate a humanitarian solution to this problem.

The communique says that due to the urgency and importance of the matter, it was considered appropriate that the UN Economic and Social Council study it during its session which begins 2 July, in order to determine whether any other additional measure can be adopted to find a humanitarian solution of the problem. "Based on the experience of the present situation we pointed out the importance of the OAS considering the manner in which the regional system can cooperate in an integral solution of the problem, especially in the resettling of the persons who have left Cuba recently, and to study the norms and mechanisms to be followed in dealing with similar cases which may occur in the future."

The conference was attended, at the invitation of Costa Rica, by representatives of West Germany, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, the United States, France, Italy, Peru, the Low Countries, Great Britain, the Dominican Republic, Switzerland, Uruguay and Venezuela. Also present were delegates from the OAS, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migrations, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, the Inter-American Human Rights Court, the EEC and the League of Red Cross Societies.

CUBAN REFUGEES PROTEST, DEMAND TO GO TO U.S.

PA031521 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] The 104 Cuban refugees staying at the Belen Inn are protesting because they still have not been able to leave for the United States where they say they have relatives. The refugees have placed posters at the inn saying: "We do not want food. We want to leave and join our relatives in the United States." "We want to go to the U.S.A." "Human rights."

The refugees refuse to see any newsmen. Meanwhile, Costa Rican immigration authorities, who have been in the Belen Inn, have indicated that some irregularities have occurred in the case of the refugees.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH MEXICO CONCLUDE

PA040305 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] The Mexican-Costa Rican Bilateral Commission on Economic Affairs has concluded its sessions after analyzing bilateral affairs over the past few years. During the 3-day meeting, the commission analyzed and drafted instruments which, according to representatives of the two countries, will permit the increase of Costa Rican exports to Mexico.

The meeting concluded with the approval of six basic agreements. The commission approved a bilateral tourism cooperation agreement which will be signed during the Mexican president's visit to Costa Rica at the end of the month.

Regarding industrial cooperation, both countries expressed their willingness to promote Mexican-Costa Rican investments in areas of common interest. They will also establish an exchange of information between the Costa Rican Economy, Industry and Commerce Ministry and the Mexican Patrimony and Industrial Development Secretariat by which Costa Rica will inform Mexico of investment opportunities in our country.

The Mexican delegation reported on projects dealing with the processing of agricultural products. Negotiations were also held between the Mexican National Trade Bank and the Costa Rican Development Corporation with the participation of the Costa Rican Central Bank for up to $21 million to be used by the Central American fertilizer plant for the purchase of raw material this year.

An agreement also states that negotiations were held on the Mexican National Bank's $5 million credit to the Costa Rican Central Bank to be used for the purchase of capital goods.

OIJ TO INVESTIGATE EXISTENCE OF SALVADORAN GUERRILLA CAMPS

PA040239 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0005 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] San Jose, 3 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Judicial Investigations Organization (OIJ) has been ordered to verify the existence of training camps for Salvadoran guerrillas in Costa Rican territory. A group of expert investigators will try to confirm the charge made by Alberto Lorenzo, former military adviser to the Costa Rican president, regarding the operation of subversive training camps and the traffic in arms allegedly destined for Salvadoran guerrillas.

The OIJ reported that officials have received orders to get to the bottom of the issue regardless of whether prominent figures are involved. The order to confirm the existence of the camps was issued by the legislative commission that was formed recently to investigate the traffic of arms to Central America.

Investigators this afternoon got in touch with the former military adviser to gather all the information he has regarding his charge. Lorenzo accused former Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey of permitting the operation of the guerrillas and of tolerating the arms traffic.

EL SALVADOR

MAJANO COMMENTS ON DIALOGUE WITH LEFT, COUP POSSIBILITY

PA070146 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1857 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Madrid, 4 Jul (EFE)--The difficult political situation in El Salvador, the Salvadoran junta's consolidation problems, violence by guerrillas, coup rumors and a nation's pessimistic outlook: This is what the Spanish reader knows about the Salvadoran Republic and these are the questions the Madrid evening paper PUEBLO asked Col Adolfo Majano, the junta's controversial member.

The daily introduces Majano as a democrat, liberal and reformist, "a man," it says, "who insists on his concern for respect of human rights." If Majano is a liberal and Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, the other colonel on the junta, is a hardliner, the obvious question is: "Is there division?"

"Frankly, yes," says Majano. "There are differences of opinion regarding strategy and procedures. But this happens in any group. I can speak about my personal positions," he stressed, "but I cannot judge those of Gutierrez because, up to now, I have agreed with the decisions made by the junta as a team."

"What I can explain very clearly," Majano added, "is that I will never go along with a political-military line that allows lack of respect for human rights. Neither can I allow this to be committed or ignored by the government."

Throughout the interview, Adolfo Majano showed himself to be a key man capable of holding a dialogue with the left and opening the nation's door to the future at a negotiation table. Will there be a negotiated solution? Majano is optimistic. "We have some views in common with the left," he affirmed. "The agrarian reform, nationalization of the banking system, foreign trade and respect for political ideas are all banners which the left has defended and which the government upholds," he remarked.

"I think the left continues to show a lack of credibility and this has become an obstacle for reaching an understanding. But the hour for renewing the possibilities of reaching such an understanding has arrived," Majano says.

Does this mean he is willing to sit at a negotiating table with revolutionary groups, such as the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces? asked reporter Vicente Romero. "This is an armed group," Majano replied, "and I do not think it is possible to negotiate directly with armed leftists groups. Those of the ultraright could demand the same. What the government can do is to offer a political umbrella open to a variety of organizations."

What about the People's Revolutionary Bloc? "Yes," replied Majano, "here, we can talk about a possible dialogue."

"This does not mean the government will open the door to the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM]," Majano emphasizes. There have been no contacts leading to dialogue with the CRM. However, there have been some contacts with certain sectors of the Revolutionary Democratic Front," he added.

When asked about the guerrilla offensive unleashed not only by the left but also by the right, Colonel Majano admitted that there is need for "an urgent solution. It is necessary to offer a possibility of understanding in the face of the armed struggle," he noted.

"In this regard," stressed Majano, "I think 1980 will be a decisive year because the reforms can consolidate the government and give the nation stability."

In the face of the danger that an understanding may not be reached in time, the threat of a coup d'etat is on everyone's minds. Majano replied: "Nothing can ever be completely ruled out. It could be--in fact, there has already been an attempt. It can happen one way or the other--by a military attack or behind closed doors. The struggle is on."

When reminded that 30 years ago, President Arbenz was overthrown in Guatemala with a reformist program that was more moderate than the junta's, Majano replied: "The very conservative classes have always predominated in Central America."

Further Comment

PA050346 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2020 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Col Adolfo Majano, one of the top Salvadoran leaders told Madrid's newspaper EL PUEBLO today that a possibility of understanding should be offered in the face of an armed struggle in which many Salvadorans may die. He said that the goal is to hold talks with the leftwing, but it has evidenced a lack of credibility, creating an obstacle in reaching an understanding by refusing to cooperate.

Colonel Majano discussed the United States, saying that El Salvador wants to unbind itself from the U.S. policy, but the United States is a powerful country which does have influence whether you want it or not. We are trying to unbind ourselves from any direct influence, which is a very big influence, and we are struggling to prevent that those possible changes [as heard] will influence our future, he concludes.

SIXTY MORE KILLINGS REPORTED; DUARTE TRAVELS TO FRG

PA031453 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] The killing of over 60 people in El Salvador and several actions by the revolutionary forces comprise today's range of events in that Central American nation.

It was learned today in this capital [not further identified] that the deaths of these new victims of repression have raised to over 3,000 the number of killings perpetrated thus far this year by the military and paramilitary forces of the Salvadoran regime. In addition, some sources reported that guerrilla commandos ambushed a police patrol in Santa Ana, 63 km to the country's west [as heard]. Two casualties among the government forces were reported.

It has also been learned that some 20 stores and several large businesses in El Salvador were damaged by dynamite bombings. The Red Coach restaurant located in El Escalon, a residential district in northern San Salvador, the (Lamar) Antique Shop, the Lucerna Pastry Shop and several stores in the (Plaza Suta) complex, among others, were damaged by bombs, the sources said. They added that four bodies with bullet holes of various calibers were found in Santa Ana. In Santa Elena, Usulutan, three unidentified persons machinegunned grade school teacher Reinaldo Farias. Five victims were found on the outskirts of San Salvador and five other bodies were located in Soyapango, near the Salvadoran capital.

In another quarter it has been learned that Napoleon Duarte, member of the military-Christian Democratic junta made a trip the FRG, where he was received by Helmut Kohl, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union. Duarte, whose visit was a surprise in the FRG, talked behind closed doors with several officials of the West German Foreign Ministry.

ARMY SEARCHES JESUIT COLLEGE;25 KILLED IN COUNTRY

PA051937 Paris AFP in English 1805 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, Jul 5 (AFP)--Salvadoran troops backed by tanks today occupied the Jesuit San Jose College and thoroughly searched it. None of the 1,500 students were present as schools are closed on Saturday in this country.

(Meanwhile 25 people have been killed in political violence throughout the country in the past 24 hours, bringing the national total this year to over 3,000 dead, according to local press reports).

The college, situated near the American Embassy, was one of the capital's most important schools but also housed the archbishop of San Salvador's "legal aid" offices which handle complaints against army repression. The invasion followed the church's announcement last Sunday that it would set up a welcome center for refugees fleeing violence in the countryside. (The government junta on Thursday extended by 30 days a four-month-old state of siege justified originally by political unrest throughout El Salvador).

Meanwhile about 100 soldiers said they had found Marxist books and thousands of extreme-leftist pamphlets in the legal aid offices. There were empty G-3 rifle shells and medicine in the rector's office, they added. It was the second time in eight days that Salvadoran Armed Forces took over an educational institution.

Army Communique

PA070142 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Armed Forces Press Committee communique to the people--issued 6 July 80; place not given]

[Text] Yesterday at 0730 a search operation of the San Jose College was carried out in order to determine the veracity of reports obtained at the national university that weapons and subversive literature were hidden in this school. The search was made in the presence of an archbishopric delegate and the monsignor dean of this school.

During the search of the offices of the juridical sector, which operates in an office in that same building, subversive literature, propaganda, operational plans, ammunition and empty shells of various calibers and two weapons, like those used in activities contrary to the humanitarian purpose of the office, were found.

Inside the building were also found operating manuals for weapons [words indistinct]. A house close to the school was also found to be connected through the outer fence of the area. In this house an illegal printing shop produces subversive material of the CPR [not further identified], Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces, United Peoples Action Front, 28 February Peoples League, and Nationalist Democratic Union. Propaganda bombs, megaphones, red handkerchiefs and a pair of army boots were also found. Mario Atilio Granado Lopez, a Social Security Institute employee, was arrested in this operation. The aforementioned house is the site of the Social Security Workers Labor Union.

The search concluded at 1400 and had the cooperation of the church officials present, who signed the respective report. The armed forces, faithful to democratic principles, remain dedicated to guarantee citizen rights, maintain law and order and [words indistinct].

San Salvador, 6 July 1980.

ARMY'S SEARCH OF NATIONAL UNIVERSITY REPORTEDLY TO END

PA031517 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 2 Jul 80 pp 3, 11

[Text] Sources which were consulted yesterday said that the public security authorities are preparing to turn over the university buildings which have been in their hands since Thursday. They noted that the search for and the arranging of documents which implicate many top university personnel--linking them to top leaders of clandestine groups of the extreme left--are about to conclude. It was said that as soon as all the documents are in order, they will be presented to the newsmen.

In addition, all the offices are being put in order so that top university officials will not accuse the authorities of looting them when they are returned. It was also said that the authorities will try to turn the buildings over repainted to erase the shameful sight of the walls which are daubed with obscene slogans that offend the dignity of university authorities and students who do not want to be involved in political matters of this kind.

In a communique issued by the Superior University Council yesterday, the council said that it will not receive the university from any military organization. It demanded that the Archbishopric or the Accounts Court turn the buildings over. The council also urged the students not to accept any call to return to classes from any authority other than the present one "elected by the students themselves."

University Demand for Explanation

PA031518 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 2 Jul 80 pp 3, 9

[Text] In a news conference held yesterday, the university authorities said: Let the university be returned as soon as possible and let the junta officially explain the reasons for the military occupation.

Felix Antonio Ulloa, the university rector, said: "The occupation is a serious error against the people because there are 30,000 students who are members of a similar number of families affected by this situation. The same goes for 5,000 employees and workers because the university is one of the largest sources of employment in the country.

He said that "there are delicate laboratories at the university such as those at the schools of chemistry and pharmacy, physics, odontology, medicine, and agronomical sciences. He noted that if these laboratories are not taken care of and maintained properly at all times, they will be damaged and this will result in large losses for the people who are the ones who support the university."

He added that damages which amount to more than 5 million colones were caused during this occupation because "valuable equipment was destroyed and many machines and mobile equipment are missing."

Regarding the tunnels, the rector said that "they are sewage and aqueduct tunnels which are as big as 1.70 meters high and were built by the Urban Development and Architecture Directorate with the authorization of the government itself. In addition, they were built during the CAPUES [expansion unknown] times when the university was intervened."

Regarding the existence of offices of political groups [at the university], Oscar Abarca, president of the General Association of Salvadoran University Students, said that "this could be explained because of the lack of political liberities in the country."

In conclusion, they said that "after several days it has been shown that there were no arsenals or military camps there. If there was any propaganda it was financed by the student and popular groups on their own account."

Human Rights Commission Protest

PA050156 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1820 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] The Salvadoran Human Rights Commission has issued a statement against the invasions of the University of El Salvador and the Jose Simeon Canas Central American University [UCA]. Members of this commission recently said that the security forces are invading private properties in their search for arms. The University of El Salvador, they added, has been occupied since 26 June and the security forces are not only raiding it but are destroying the inheritance of that center which belongs to the people.

The UCA and other educational centers have been repeatedly raided and machinegunned, the members of the human rights commission concluded.

GROUPS CLAIM RESPONSIBILITY FOR KILLINGS OF RIGHTISTS

ERP Communique

PA050343 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2130 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] In a communique that the Revolutionary Peoples Army [ERP] sent to this station, it claimed that ERP members killed 21 members of rightist organizations--the Nationalist Conciliation Party, the Nationalist Democratic Organization and the local commanders--in the Morazan and San Miguel Departments. The ERP added that their squads are on a war footing in Morazan where intense battles occurred each day from 18-25 June. They noted that they carried out five ambushes, destroying vehicles and inflicting approximately 100 casualties on the military forces. Moreover, the ERP says that they killed two persons in San Miguel. The bodies were found in San Carlos and El Cuco.

FPL Claims

PA050344 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1249 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] In a communique that the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL] sent to this station, it reported on its latest actions, including the killing of 28 members of the Nationalist Democratic Organization [ORDEN] in various places in the country and of 3 members of the Death Squadron were: Juan Flores, killed in Ciudad Delgado; and Esteban Palacios, also killed in Ciudad Delgado; and Victor Manuel Ruiz, municipal police agent in Ciudad Delgado.

GUATEMALA

NEGOTIATIONS ON BELIZE TO BE HELD IN NEW YORK

PA040226 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2245 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 3 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatamalan Foreign Ministry today announced that Guatemala and Great Britain will hold a new round of negotiations on the future of Belize in New York on 7 July. The Guatemalan delegation will be headed by former Foreign Minister Jorge Skinner-Klee and will include former Foreign Minister Roberto Herrera Ibarguen and Foreign Ministry officials Guillermo Saenz de Tejada and Manuel Eduardo Rodrigues. The British delegation will be headed by Arthur Watts, Foreign Secretariat legal advisor, and will include Michael Duncan, Frank Trew and Michael Wilmshurst. Vernon Harrison Courtenay, Belizean minister of state, will also attend.

Belize is a 20,000-square-km territory ruled by Great Britain which Guatemala has been claiming for more than 100 years.

SALVADORAN 'RIGHTIST LEADER' ARRIVES FROM U.S.

PA040212 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2154 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 3 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran extreme rightwing leader Roberto d'Aubuisson arrived here today after being pressured by U.S. authorities to leave. D'Aubuisson, a retired major and leader of the Salvadoran Broad National Front, arrived on a commercial flight after 5 days in Washington, where he criticized what he described as the "El Salvador connection." He will stay in Guatemala over the weekend before returning to El Salvador.

D'Aubuisson, who deceived the U.S. immigration authorities by allegedly entering the country under a false name, will soon tour South America to explain his viewpoints regarding the Salvadoran political crisis.

D'Aubuisson on U.S. Policy

PA060448 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 2245 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Marxists want to take over El Salvador. Roberto d'Aubuisson made this statement in the United States. He commented on arrival yesterday at La Aurora International Airport aboard an Eastern Airlines flight.

I come here after pointing out in the United States the Marxist attempts to seize El Salvador, Salvadoran Army Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson stated yesterday in an interview at the airport. D'Aubuisson arrived in our country after remaining in the United States for 5 days. During this period, he held talks with conservatives close to U.S. Senate circles and with groups of U.S. war veterans.

The controversial retired Salvadoran soldier made charges against the State Department which, according to him, attempts to impose governments of Marxist communist ideology on Central America. The State Department believes that in Central America the situation is conflictive, and it is trying to solve it by allowing communist elements to infiltrate the centers of power, he said. D'Aubuisson analyzed the present situation in his country, emphasizing the fact that the group known as the Broad National Front encompasses large sectors of the population who are unhappy with the destabilizing action begun by the leftist extremists.

While in the United States, D'Aubuisson learned another version of the situation existing in our country. Large groups of politicans are beginning to understand that the action begun by the State Department has a false and inconsistent basis.

I will now read an interview Major d'Aubuisson granted to reporters of the daily PRENSA LIBRE, one of the most important papers, with the broadest circulation, in Guatemala:

Question: Major d'Aubuisson. Can you tell us which U.S. political sectors support you, and how?

Answer: Conservative sectors particularly. I talked to various senators who expressed their total support for my viewpoint and offered to intervene to change the current tendency of the U.S. State Department.

Question: Specifically, which senators offered their support?

Answer: I cannot mention names now. I will soon, during a news conference.

Question: How did you get into the United States?

Answer: Like any other tourist. It had been rumored that my visa was canceled. However, I have here the copy of a note sent by the immigration department in which it is explained that this was not so. I went of my own free will and I am returning the same way. I was not deported.

Question: Will you be returning to El Salvador?

Answer: Yes. But first, I will make a trip to South America and will carry out a campaign of awareness against the communist threat hovering over Central America.

Question: Do you think the presence of the Christian Democratic Party in the government junta is a pacifying factor?

Answer: In this regard, I recall the words of a Chilean friend: You are already saved because Christian Democracy is in power. The Christian Democrats are inept as politicans and do not represent the people. This is one of the great errors of the State Department--to believe that the only feasible alternative which will have support is that of the Christian Democrats. However, I think that it will not be enough to show their political incompetence. [as heard]

Question: Did General Romero also participate in the meetings in Washington?

Answer: I have not seen Romero since he was ousted.

Question: How do you view the present political situation in Central America?

Answer: Communism continues maneuvering to smash the democratic systems. I insist this is the greatest enemy of Central America and it is an enemy that is infiltrating, thanks to the blessings of Washington. If Washington succeeds in understanding this danger, democracy will prevail in our countries.

Question: What support does your organization have here in Guatemala?

Answer: It has the sympathy of large sectors, but of no political organization.

Question: Is the fact that you arrived on the same flight as the U.S. ambassador simple coincidence, or is there any relationship between you?

Answer: It is only a coincidence. However, I am sorry that a person like Ortiz, who is already fully aware of Central American problems, has to be withdrawn, not because he attacked the [word indistinct] guidelines of the State Department, and that ambassadors like White, whose actions were harmful to the Salvadoran people, remain in their posts.

Question: Do you wish to add anything?

Answer: I only wish to establish clearly that my mission in the United States had the objective of criticizing the communist elements who have infiltrated the government and of warning against a coup d'etat. I did not go there to conspire.

HONDURAS

PAZ GARCIA, POLITICIANS MEET TO APPOINT NEW CABINET

P[illegible]50211 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2020 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] It was learned yesterday that the Cabinet was apportioned in meetings between politicians and military officers.

Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia insisted on remaining as chief of the armed forces and at the same time serving as provisional president, and apparently this was accepted.

Here is the report: The only condition that Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia had reportedly placed on the traditional parties in order to accept the presidency was that he be allowed to continue as chief of the armed forces. This was reported yesterday after certain details of meetings among leaders of the traditional parties, the Innovation and Unity Party [PINU], and the president were disclosed.

It was learned in this capital that the political leaders accepted this condition. It was also learned that General Paz Garcia asked the traditional parties to submit the respective lists containing three candidates so that he can form the future Cabinet with the persons that he feels are the most competent, responsible and able. According to the report, the Cabinet has been distributed already between the Liberal and National Parties allowing the PINU the possibility of holding a state secretary post, probably the public health and social welfare one. This action will reopen the doors to Dr Enrique Aguilar Paz to return to a position which he held for almost 8 years.

It was also reported that General Paz Garcia asked the traditional parties to allow him to disregard the three-candidate lists in the appointment of three Cabinet members: the government and justice minister; the national defense and public security minister and either the communications, public works and transportation minister or the natural resources minister. The leaders of the traditional parties had reportedly suggested to Paz Garcia that he continue as chief of the armed forces but to name another military officer, perhaps Col Cristobal Diaz Garcia, for president. Paz Garcia's stand on this remains unknown.

PINU OUTLINES PLANS FOR COLLECTIVE GOVERNMENT

PA062011 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The Innovation and Unity Party [PINU] has proposed the formation of a collective government. The note sent by PINU to Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of the Superior Armed Forces Council, reads as follows:

As a rule, PINU adjusts it political activities to the ethical and ideological principles defined in its political program. On this basis, and considering that at the present historic moment matters of great importance for our fatherland's democratic future are at stake, PINU explains its political position as follows:

1. The election of the constitutional president and deputies to the National Congress through the direct and secret vote of Hondurans.

2. The reopening and purge of the lists of voters and an equitable composition of the electoral bodies.

3. The discussion and formulation of a minimal government plan whose fundamental objectives should be discussed with representative sectors of the productive forces.

4. The integration of a provisional collective government in which all political parties, including the Christian Democrats, would be represented with the full support of the Honduran Armed Forces.

5. The promulgation by the national constituent assembly of a special statute regulating the provisional government's actions, including its power to legislate in matters of ordinary state administration and establishing a consultation mechanism between the government and the assembly.

6. The formation of a Cabinet and of autonomous institutions by the collective executive branch in accordance with the principles of national unity and equity and using the honesty and capacity of the citizens as criteria for selection.

7. The integration of the offices of the municipal mayors and political governors with the members of the various political parties, taking into consideratin the results of the recent elections.

8. The commitment on the part of the various sectors comprising the provisional government to act without political factionalism and with total respect for the Honduran state's property and interests.

9. The strictly limited duration of the provisional government for as long as necessary to successfully conduct and conclude the next general electoral process, estimating the period of duration at about 18 months.

10. The current discussions must center around the provisional government's principles and objectives, assigning a secondary role to those considerations that concern the participation of political parties in the provisional government.

In view of the reports that certain communications media have published on the recent talks between representatives of the various political parties and of the Superior Armed Forces Council, PINU will release this document for publication.

Tegucigalpa, 3 July 1980.

[signed] PINU

FOREIGN MINISTER TO MEET SALVADORAN COUNTERPART 9 JUL

PA040232 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Foreign Secretary Eliseo Perez Cadalso will meet his Salvadoran counterpart, Fidel Chavez Mena, Wednesday in Guatemala City. They will discuss, among other things, the entry of hundreds of Salvadoran families into Honduras and the scope of bilateral negotiations being held in Miami, according to a source. The two foreign ministers have been invited by the Guatemalan Government to meet there. Perez Cadalso will be awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of the Quetzal by Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez. The Salvadoran foreign minister will attend a special ceremony in honor of Father Jose Matias Delgado. It was also reported that Perez Cadalso will attend the opening of a square named "Honduras" which the Guatemalan Government has built and will also unveil a bust of Jose Cecilio Delvalle. The foreign ministers will use the opportunity to discuss the aforementioned topics. The Honduran mission will be in Guatemala 9-10 July.

NICARAGUA

RAMIREZ ADDRESSES REGIONAL INTEGRATION MEETING

PA051736 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The 23d meeting of the Central American ministers concerned with regional integration opened yesterday. At the opening, Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the government junta, delivered a speech of great interest. This speech has been covered by the news media.

Dr Sergio Ramirez referred to the failure of the Central American integration project. This project has been in existence for more than 20 years and has been unable to satisfy the Central American people's aspirations to advance, improve their standard of living and secure a new economic and social system.

Our great majorities, the dispossesed, the poor people of our society, Dr Sergio Ramirez stated, so far have not seen an answer to their aspirations for a change in living conditions as a result of an integration plan that should be geared toward generating more wealth for Central America.

This wealth has not been produced in the desired amount and has not affected those who are still facing misery. In view of this situation, Dr Ramirez spoke in general terms about what should become a new framework for the economic integration of Central America. Our project, he said, more than an economic tool aimed at feeding the appetite for markets and cheap investments of the big transnationals, should create a new framework of economic development, internal growth, agricultural and industrial diversification, close unity in the face of foreign markets, regulations on internal investments with national and Central American goals, and joint investment projects to create new sources of regional development that will ensure a democratic distribution of wealth and well-being.

This integration project, above anything else, should be based on a transformation project and not on a concept of static economic activities that only serves, he noted, to reproduce obsolete plans that ensure benefits only for companies from outside this region, thereby perpetuating wretched conditions. Dr Ramirez said that to face rich countries and transnational companies, which are even richer, Central America must unite as a single national bloc and work for the achievement of its own interests, toward the consolidation of a new international economic order and seek alliances with other regional groups of countries, poor exporters searching for markets, better prices and international economic security.

Dr Ramirez stated: We have decided to march together on the road of economic and social integration toward a new, just and independent Central America because democracy, popular participation and effective freedom are essential to the economic integration project.

On this road, Central America can count on political support for decided and firm integration from the revolutionary Nicaragua being forged as envisaged by Augusto Cesar Sandino, general of free men, founder of our nationality and forefather of the popular and anti-imperialist revolution.

Remarks on Trade Deficit

PA051756 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Jul 80

Text] Speaking at the opening of 23d Central American Economic Integration Meeting, Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, revealed that Nicaragua has a high balance of payments deficit in its trade with the other Central American countries. According to Ramirez, Nicaragua is still suffering from the consequences of the war and is burdened by an excessive foreign debt left by the dictatorship and by an unfavorable balance of payments.

Ramirez said that the deficit in commercial trade with Central America is approximately $65 million and that it will probably soar to $160 million by the end of the year. He explained that this has been the result of the bad administration and constant pillaging to which the state resources were subjected by the Somozist dictatorship.

However, he added that thanks to the people's heroic efforts and the initiative of the revolutionary government to try to solve the socioeconomic problems affecting the countries, the situation has improved with the economic reactivation plan implemented by the government which is already beginning to yield results.

Ramirez also mentioned important social and economic gains obtained from the nationalization of the banking industry, foreign commerce, mining industry and enterprises which belonged to the Somozist clique, which obtained its wealth from the sweat and hard labor of the Nicaraguan people.

Conclusion of Meeting

PA061257 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] The ministerial meeting on Central American integration admitted today in Managua that if the common market is to be reorganized far-reaching changes will have to be made immediately as the first step toward perfecting the integration movement.

The ministers concluded a 2-day meeting this afternoon held at the Central American Institute for Business Administration. At a joint press conference the ministers agreed to commit the support of all the regional governments to the Central American economic integration process.

RAMIREZ CALLS REVOLUTION'S SECOND STAGE 'IDEOLOGICAL WAR'

PA062025 Paris AFP in Spanish 2022 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, 4 Jul (AFP)--Sergio Ramirez, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said here today that the second stage of the Sandinist revolution against involution." Speaking to a group of Nicaraguan intellectuals, who publicly committed themselves to the Sandinist revolution "to see that it is carried out to the end," Ramirez said that "it is time to restore the true revolutionary meaning to actions and words."

The meeting attended by poets, writers and artists was an assembly for reaffirmation. Such assemblies are being held throughout the country on occasion of the first anniversary of the triumph of the revolution to be commemorated on 19 July. The government today reported that Sandinist people's organizations have been active throughout the country and so far have carried out 638 projects, including the reaffirmation assemblies, in which the participants swear allegiance to the revolutionary movement.

Ramirez said that the Sandinist revolution is opposed by those who want a socialism in freedom. "The persons making these demands are trying to weaken the revolution," Ramirez pointed out. The phrase socialism in freedom was launched by Alfonso Robelo, former junta member, as a slogan for his party, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement.

Ramirez also said that when the ideological enemies of the Sandinist revolution talk about the need to eradicate hatred in Nicaragua, "they are trying to take away the weapons from the people and the revolution."

RAMIREZ, ORTEGA COMMENT ON POLICE, SOMOZA'S EXTRADITION

PA061911 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Excerpts] A parent and worker at La Perfecta factory tonight expressed his fears over the Sandinist police's operations to government junta members Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Daniel Ortega.

The worker's statement that he fears his house may be raided during one of these operations was made on the "Face the People" radio and television program, which tonight was different because it was held with workers. As this is a current topic, which certain communications media are using to criticize the revolution, we will now hear tonight's dialogue at La Perfecta plant, which was promoted by the members of the enterprise's union.

[Begin recording] [unidentified La Perfecta worker] We parents are fearful because of what has happened to Companero (Rizo). In other words, if the Sandinist police arrived in my neighborhood and found in my house four pairs of boots, which the literacy crusade gave to my children, I would be afraid. Because in the days of the tyranny my house was raided twice and I was arrested. My children have seen this and they know the fear that armed men in uniform can instill while raiding a house. I would like you to advise us, what could you do to help us to prevent these situations, or is there no (?compassion)?

[Presumably Sergio Ramirez] I would like to explain this clearly. The raids carried out by the Sandinist police in several Managua neighborhoods have not been repressive. They have not sought to disturb the population, as the National Guard did under Somoza. This is a key difference we cannot fail to see because if we do, then we are confusing things seriously.

If innocent people have been unjustifiably captured during these raids, most of them have been released already. But this is the result of a mass police operation, rather than a desire by the Sandinist police to disturb peaceful and honest citizens. The government does not yet have suitable mechanisms to control crime. The Sandinist police are very young; they were organized after the revolutionary victory. The Sandinist police companeros have not yet become technical enough as policemen, so we must recognize that the Sandinist police still have many defects and deficiencies, but they are honest and revolutionary companeros serving as policemen. They are revolutionaries; most of them fought during the liberation war and they cannot adopt repressive measures against the citizens. So I would tell you, companero, that the mere fact that you have four pairs of literacy crusade boots at home is no cause for fear. We say this clearly and honestly: Fear must completely disappear from your mind because [words indistinct] your owning these boots will not necessarily lead to repression by the Sandinist police.

These mass actions are necessary. They cause discomforts and [words indistinct] but they have positive results and we are gradually reducing crime in Managua and restoring security for the citizens. We have had nights here in Managua when as many as 60 armed holdups have been reported. Police do not have vehicles to move about. They do not yet have good radio communications equipment. These are deficiencies we must cover somehow in order to provide security for the citizens.

[Victor Manuel Ramirez] Good evening, companero, my name is Victor Manuel Ramirez, a sales department employee. How advanced are the revolutionary government's negotiations to obtain tyrant Somoza's extradition?

[Presumably Daniel Ortega] The revolutionary government has not forgotten Somoza because Somozists are still conspiring around here. We cannot forget him first of all because of the damage he did to our country and second because of the conspiring attitude held by Somozists with the support of reactionary Central American sectors.

From the (?early days of the revolutionary victory) we began taking steps to bring Somoza back to our country. But to do this, we must resort to a number of international legal mechanisms, which are somewhat complicated, require great firmness and efficiency and a bit of time. We have been working in that direction and although it is not easy to obtain Somoza's extradition, neither should we dismiss this possibility. [end recording]

MARIEL REPORT TO BE SPORADIC; PORT STILL OPEN

FL031108 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] The "News from Mariel" column reports that 212 antisocial individuals left for the United States yesterday. Only three boats from Florida remain in Mariel. Two of them have mechanical problems. A single boat arrived yesterday. The Yankees are keeping a rigid and forced blockade of the Florida peninsula and adjacent coasts.

From now on, "News from Mariel" will only be published sporadically whenever the arrival and departure of boats and circumstances so warrant it. The Mariel-Florida route proved to be the most efficient and safest in the world and the Mariel port is still open.

HUNGER STRIKES STAGED BY REFUGEES IN PERU, COSTA RICA

PA031944 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] During a visit by William Bowdler, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, to San Jose, Costa Rica, a group of antisocial Cuban elements staged a hunger strike because they have no money; they have not been authorized to work in the country and they have not obtained permits to travel to the United States, which is what they want. The strikers asked Bowdler to explain why the United States has not let them in.

A similar strike was staged by Cuban antisocial elements living in tents in a park in Lima, Peru. They protested their living conditions, as they are exposed to both the rain and the cold, the quality of their food and the delays in being admitted into the United States.

On that occasion, the U.S. Embassy in Lima explained that the process of being admitted into the United States is slow, as each applicant must be carefully classified and selected.

GRANMA NOTES CUTBACK IN SOCIAL PROGRAMS IN U.S. BUDGET

PA031910 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] According to the Cuban newspaper GRANMA, the poor, the unemployed and those who suffer from discrimination in the United States can expect nothing from Jares Carter's preelection promises, since the official 1981 budget decreases the social welfare funds by billions of dollars while significantly increasing the military budget.

The paper comments on a document submitted by President Carter to the Democratic Party's program committee, in which the President demands a project offering realistic solutions to give hope to the needier sectors.

GRANMA adds that the 24,580,000 Americans officially recognized as poor, the 8,554,000 unemployed and the millions who suffer from discrimination understand that neither the Democrats nor the Republicans will be able to satisfy their needs, which is why the number of voters is constantly decreasing.

Discontent and disenchantment among Americans are on the rise because, due to the government's blunders, the people's problems are constantly increasing, GRANMA comments.

CASTRO SENDS GREETINGS TO OAU SUMMIT CONFERENCE

FL050120 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Cuban President and Chairman of the Nonaligned Countries Movement Fidel Castro has sent a message of greetings to the 17th OAU summit conference being held in Freetown, capital of Sierra Leone. The message is addressed to OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo and, through him, Fidel conveys warm and fraternal greetings to the chiefs of state and government attending the summit.

This meeting is taking place, the message states, just a few weeks from the anniversaries of the victory of the last British colony in Africa gained independence, two events which are historic milestones of enormous political significance and which have raised the number of OAU member countries to 50, giving to the organization a greater dimension. After nearly 10 years of armed struggle in Zimbabwe and of open confrontation against imperialism's political maneuvers, the Zimbabwe patriots have honorably gained the right to govern their country's affairs of state.

A few weeks have elapsed since the successful holding of the first summit meeting on economic matters in Lagos, the document adds. In this meeting, the economic problems affecting the continent were seriously and profoundly examined and, during it, intense efforts were made to seek possible solutions to these ills by signing important agreements of principle which will govern African participation in the preparation of objectives and goals for the third decade of development of the United Nations.

Africa has been subjected to all types of maneuvers, economic destabilizing plans and political subversion which have provoked the destruction of numerous material resources and caused great losses in human lives, the chairman of the nonaligned countries movement states in his message.

It is particularly difficult, Castro's message adds, the situation being faced by Namibia's freedom fighters who now see how the South African regime and its imperialist allies intensify their maneuvers, delaying the assumption of power by the sole and legitimate representatives of that nation, the South West African People's Organization--SWAPO.

The message further states: The Sixth Nonaligned Countries Movement summit conference has demonstrated its rightness by constantly exhorting to continue the struggle for the definitive eradication of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, for the consolidation of national unity and definitive independence of the states on the African Continent and for the achievement of peace as a premise in interstate relations. Only unity in action and mutual understanding will make the efforts to oppose and defeat the imperialist plans and designs possible, plans aimed at frustrating the legitimate aspirations of our peoples to live in a world increasingly safer.

Castro's message to the OAU secretary general further states: Allow me, on behalf of the nonaligned countries movement and my own, to wish success to you and all chiefs of state and government participating in the working sessions of this 17th OAU summit conference, an important conclave which will take up topics of special importance, and to reiterate to you our solidarity and support in the efforts being made to achieve the strengthening of the cause of peace and removing from the African Continent the dangers imposed on it by the imperialist policy. I reiterate to you, Mr Secretary General, my regards and highest esteem. Signed: Fidel Castro Ruz.

COMMENTARY BLAMES CIA FOR JAMAICA COUP ATTEMPT

PA060039 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 5 Jul 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The United States' imperialist government is trying to make people believe it has nothing to do with the coup attempts and destabilizing maneuvers being carried out against the Government of Jamaica headed by Prime Minister Michael Manley. But history shows that the hand of imperialism has always been in all the conspiracies and coups d'etat that have occurred in our America.

Recently, American newsman and academic Fred (Lanvis) charged in Kingston, the capital of Jamaica, that Manley's government should expect more coup attempts in the future. He pointed out that the conspiracy that was recently uncovered in Jamaica was a CIA rehearsal to determine the Manley government's response capacity. After the aborted coup, stressed Fred (Lanvis), the CIA has obtained precise information about the Jamaican Government's communications system, the arms it can mobilize and its true loyal forces.

Concluding, the American newsman and academic pointed to the great similarities between the destabilizing and conspiratorial campaigns being waged against Jamaica by the United States and those that took place 8 or 9 years ago against the Chilean national unity government headed by Salvador Allende.

For years, the American CIA has been waging an intensive campaign of discrediting, truth-twisting, lies and conspiracies against the government of Prime Minister Michael Manley. Simultaneously, the American Government and the International Monetary Fund, a financial entity controlled by the United States, have intensified their political and economic pressure against Jamaica, and the U.S. press has published a number of tendentious articles to make people believe that there is economic and social chaos in Jamaica.

Jamaican opposition leader Edward Seaga has joined all these maneuvers, campaigns and pressures by U.S. imperialism. Many have directly linked him with the CIA.

According to recent charges by U.S. researcher and newsman Louis Wolf, Seaga makes frequent trips to the United States, where he contacts high-ranking officials of the CIA, among them Roger (Fontaine) and Ray Cline. In Jamaica, the outstanding U.S. reporter added, the CIA combines or utilizes violent and psychological methods to sow anarchy, chaos and destruction with the intention of overthrowing the government of Prime Minister Michael Manley. On more than one occasion, it has been charged that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has its biggest operations base in the Caribbean area in Jamaica.

Louis Wolf charged that the chief of this base of operations, Richard Kinsman, has worked for the CIA for more than 20 years and currently is the first secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Jamaica.

The overthrow of the Michael Manley government is one of the objectives of this CIA base, but it is not the only one. It has other long-range plans which aim at Nicaragua, Grenada and Cuba.

To turn Jamaica into an anti-Cuban base is an old aspiration of the United States, which has been frustrated by the dignified posture of the Michael Manley government.

U.S. ACCUSED OF BLOCKING CARICOM DEVELOPMENT

PA041421 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 3 Jul 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] As Caribbean Community Day is observed this Friday, the nations of this subregion face increased efforts by U.S. imperialism to block their independent development.

Subjected to European colonialist domination for centuries, the Caribbean nations have endured the exploitation of their natural resources, the alienation of their culture and the abolition of their sovereignty as well as isolation among themselves and with regard to the countries of [words indistinct].

After achieving their political indpendence, they continued to be tied first to the economic domination of the old metropolises and then to U.S. imperialism.

But the Caribbean nations have not remained alien to the process of national liberation that is developing on the continent. There has been significant progress in the struggle for total independence in several Caribbean countries. Part of this struggle is their economic integration, which is best expressed in the treaty of Chaguaramas, which was signed on 4 July 1973 and which gave life to the community and CARICOM. In those days, the community was made up of four states: Guyana, Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago. Today, their number has increased to 12.

In its 7 years of existence, the community and CARICOM have not been without problems or difficulties. The member countries' high rate of underdevelopment, some of these countries' strong dependence on colonialist metropolises, the grave economic problems afflicting capitalism and the destabilizing and aggressive maneuvers of U.S. imperialism have constituted frequent difficulties in the development of Carribbean integration. However, there has been significant progress as a whole during these 7 years.

The revolutionary movements taking place on the island of Grenada, the position of the progressive Government of Jamaica, the creation of the Caribbean multinational shipping enterprise and active participation in the group of Latin American and Caribbean sugar exporters are all positive steps toward Caribbean integration and toward relations with the other nations of our America.

It is precisely because of the progress of this integration that U.S. imperialists have augmented their aggressive action against the countries of the Caribbean, particularly against Grenada and Jamaica.

Criminal actions organized by the United States and its espionage and subversion agencies have taken place in these two Caribbean nations during the past 2 weeks. In Grenada, a dynamite attack was perpetrated against Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and several members of his Cabinet. Two persons were killed in this attack and over 100 suffered injuries.

In Jamaica, a conspiracy whose objective was to overthrow the progressive government of Prime Minister Michael Manley as uncovered.

In a recent statement, Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop said U.S. imperialism had gone from occupation and annexation to aggression, destabilization, subversion, terrorism and assassination attempts against the leaders of the Caribbean.

In the face of imperialism's aggressive and criminal policy, it becomes increasingly necessary to achieve the unity of the countries of the Caribbean and of all of our America, which is united by bonds of common interests and the struggle against the enemy.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH BULGARIA'S ZAREV

FL051248 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Comrade Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Comrade Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of Bulgaria. The results of the coordination of economic plans that Comrade Zarev has discussed with Central Planning Board President Humberto Perez, as well as 1981-85 trade between Cuba and Bulgaria were examined at the fraternal meeting. It was stated at the meeting that the discussion process confirms the ties of friendship that bind the two countries as well as the understanding and cooperation that have always characterized bilateral relations.

RAUL CASTRO CONGRATULATES EJT FOR SUGAR HARVEST EFFORTS

FL041801 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], has sent a congratulatory message to the members of the Youth Labor Army [EJT] for their praiseworthy efforts in the 1979-1980 sugar harvest. We have learned with great pride that once again the EJT has fulfilled the mission assigned to it by our party and state by successfully completing the 79-80 sugar harvest, the message states.

The volume of production in this harvest, the document adds, amounted to 618 million arrobas with a per man productivity of 275 arrobas, which is 20 arrobas more than in the previous harvest. Raul Castro states in his letter that these figures indicate that the EJT was the most productive force in the country.

The "millionaire" movement has awarded such a title to 284 groups of the EJT, the Antonio Maceo platoon being the most outstanding for having become the first in the country to cut 7 million arrobas, the message states. You have enthusiastically tackled all tasks assigned to you by the party leadership and have honorably fulfilled the pledge made to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, as expressed by the slogan "Toward the Second PCC Congress with Greater Efficiency and Quality in the Sugar Harvest," the letter adds.

In closing, Army Gen Raul Castro states in his letter: For having made such a valuable contribution to the development of our economy and in recognition of the effort you have made, I wish to convey the warmest congratulations on behalf of all FAR personnel and my own and at the same time we urge you to continue to reap new victories.

REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MEETINGS

Supreme Tribunal President

FL031557 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1532 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The People's Government National Assembly meeting at the Palace of Conventions began its second day of sessions today at 0900 with the presence of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers and first secretary of the party's Central Committee.

Dr Raul Roa, acting National Assembly president, gave the floor to Deputy Rolando Ogando, who reported on the outcome of the election to choose the president of the Supreme People's Tribunal. Dr Jose Raul Amaro Salup was elected. In accordance with the judicial organization system, he will be sworn in within the next 15 days. The lay judges of the Supreme Military Tribunal and the Supreme People's Tribunal were also elected.

2d Day of Sessions

FL031947 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1832 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] During today's morning session of the People's Government National Assembly meeting, the 446 delegates attending the session approved the organic law of the state's budgetary system. The purpose of this law is to establish the country's budgetary system and provide the regulations needed in the process of preparation, approval, implementation, control and liquidation of the state's budget.

Deputy Leonel Soto noted the importance that leaders at all levels and the masses participate in the discussion of the budget at the lowest possible level while building the new society. During the discussion of the bill of the state's budgetary system, Deputy Osmani Cienfuegos stated that it is important that this be taken up in future municipal and provincial assembly meetings and that delegates and masses participate in the process to become acquainted with these matters which are very difficult.

Deputy Carlos Rafael Rodriguez also participated in the discussion, giving his support to the proposals submitted by Leonel Soto and Osmani Cienfuegos. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez pointed out that the principle of development in building socialism and communism forces upon us the greatest possible participation of the citizens in all activities of state management.

Further on 2d Day

FL032356 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The People's Government National Assembly today continued its regular meeting at the Palace of Conventions with the presence of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, Army Gen Raul Castro and other leaders of the party, Council of State and Council of Ministers. The morning session concluded at 1230 hours approximately.

The report on the bill of the state's budgetary system was read this morning. An interesting debate took place in connection with this bill, in which Deputies Francisco Garcia Valls, Humberto Perez and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez participated to explain aspects of the bill and the role played by the Central Planning Board, the Cuban National Bank and State Committee for Finance in preparing the state's budget.

The deputies also heard an opinion on the draft of the law on the rehabilitation of soil and preservation of ground water. When the debate began, Deputies Fidel Castro, Raul Castro and Osmani Cienfuegos, among others, actively participated. It was agreed to defer the approval of that draft in order to prepare a better one which would include aspects of conservation and rehabilitation not only of the soil but also of the woods and ground water. That draft will be taken up in the next regular meeting in December of this year.

Deputy Raul Castro described in great detail how the soil, woods and ground waters in the area of Viran--where he grew up--have been severely damaged by man. Raul noted the absence of trees on paths and the disappearance of some small creeks because creeks and rivers, he said, depend on the woods.

The assembly also heard a report on ongoing efforts to give our country a new law on mines which would regulate the exploitation of the valuable natural resources of our subsoil. The assembly meeting will continue its working sessions at 1530 today.

Conclusion of 1st Period

FL041236 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] The 1st period of sessions for 1980 of the People's Government National Assembly has concluded with an extraordinary speech by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, which the deputies approved by acclamation.

In the evening session, the assembly heard a report from the office of the attorney general of the republic for 1979 ready by Deputy Luis Pavon Tamayo, of the Constitutional and Judicial Affairs Standing Work Committee of the National Assembly. The report included the attorney general's activities concerning judicial policy on the handling of preliminary, dismissal and acquittal proceedings, outlining deficiencies and setting out the measures taken to overcome these deficiencies.

Deputy Luis Rodriguez, of the local people's government committee, read the report on the provincial assemblies and the Isle of Youth special municipality in accordance with article 65 of the regulations set up for this purpose. Deputy Humberto Perez spoke in connection with the report. He called attention to the need for these reports not to be formalistic, not to suffer from quantitative enumeration without any qualitative evaluation. Perez noted what the objectives of the municipal and provincial asemblies were and insisted on the need for them to be true instruments at the hands of the people's governments to act with complete thoroughness in learning about and finding real solutions to local and national problems.

Raul Roa, who chaired the assembly, read two documents submitted by the president of the Council of State. One dealt with the decree-laws and accords reached by the council since the previous period of sessions and the other with changes in central administration posts. The plenum of delegates unanimously approved both reports. The assembly's secretary, Jose Aranaburo, then announced changes in some standing committees brought about by the death of one deputy and the reassignment of others. Therefore, Deputy Alfredo Guevara is now the vice chairman of the Arts and Culture Committee and Deputy Marta Lugioyo is to be chairman of the Constitutional and Judicial Affairs Committee. Deputy Wilfredo Espinosa was named chairman of the Planning, Finance and Budget Committee and Deputy Rogelio A. Castillo was named secretary of the aforementioned committee.

Lastly, Deputy Mercedes de la Cruz Romero read the report on the National Assembly's decision concerning procedures to attend to complaints and suggestions from the citizenry, recommending the implementation of the eight points approved by the assembly in this regard.

Another interesting discussion occurred when Faustino Perez proposed a change in the article providing for the discussion of the state's budget bills. He proposed that discussion be limited to certain committees of the people's government owing to the little time available for this purpose. Leonel Soto and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez opposed this proposal. They argued that operational difficulties should not lead to violations of the principles of the masses' broad participation in the discussion and solution of problems involving the administration of the state.

The first regular period of sessions for 1980 of the People's Government National Assembly concluded last night with the final words of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, who was roundly applauded by the delegates.

BAHAMAS

CUBAN FISHERMEN INVOLVED IN FLAMINGO INCIDENT FINED

PA040405 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0032 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, 3 Jul (LATIN-REUTER)--Eight Cuban fishermen whose arrest led to the sinking of a Bahamian patrol boat by a Cuban military plane were fined for illegally fishing in Bahamian territorial waters. A local court yesterday set a $90,000 fine on the eight fishermen after it found them guilty of violating Bahamian sovereignty on 10 May.

The Cuban were arrested by the crew of the patrol boat Flamingo, which was subsequently attacked by two Cuban MiG planes. Four Coast Guardsmen were killed as a result of the sinking of the patrol boat. The Cuban Government argued that the pilots thought that the patrol boat was a pirate ship and it apologized to the Nassau authorities for the incident.

The fishermen had been released on 21 May and returned here for the trial accompanied by Olga Miranda, director of legal affairs of the Cuban Government.

GRENADA

THREE ARRESTED FOR QUEENS PARK BOMBING

PA030048 St Georges Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Three men wanted by the security forces in connection with the murderous bombing at the Queens Park and attempts to carry out other counterrevolutionary activities have been picked up by the security forces. The three are Kenneth Budhlall, Roland J. Budhlall and Russel Budhlall. The three were captured earlier today on (Muchikawi) Island, one of three small islands off the Pearlsby area, while attempting to flee the country in an effort to evade the security forces.

Over the last few days, the security forces have been on the trail of the wanted men. Information led them to the island where the men were caught. While patrolling the area, a patrol boat intercepted the men and large sums of money were found on them. Since the murderous bomb attack at the Queen's Park the security forces have been issuing wanted notices for three men who were alleged to have strong connections with Strachan Philip, Stanley (Sarus) and with the CIA.

One week after this bombing, a man blew himself to pieces while carrying a bomb of the same type used at the Queens Park. It is believed that his intention was to blow up the Belmont Bridge in St Patricks. The man was later identified as Nicholas Willians, alias (Batay), known to be a member of the Budhlall gang.

The capture of "the three buccaneers," as they have come to be known, comes 13 days after the brutal bombing murder of two young Grenadian sisters and the injuring of 20 other people at the Queen's Park and the narrow escape from death of the leadership of the Peoples Revolutionary Government.

TWO SOLDIERS WOUNDED IN ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT BUILDING

PA050134 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0031 GMT 5 Jul 80

[REUTER item]

[Text] St Georges, 4 Jul (LATIN-REUTER)--One soldier and one militiaman were wounded today when four men who are supposedly involved in the bombing attack on a government rally on 19 June opened fire on a government building, the Grenada Information Service (GIS) reported.

The soldier, Simon Layne, received a bullet wound in his chest and the militiaman, Danny Baptiste, was shot in the back, said the GIS.

Both were taken in serious condition to the St Georges Hospital, it was reported. The GIS reported that the attackers were identified as members of a gang which is wanted by the police for its presumed connection with the explosion of a plastic explosives bomb which killed 2 and wounded 100.

According to the GIS, the attackers shot Layne when he opened the door and Baptiste when he fled from the building with another militiaman. The attack occurred in the building which supplies the city with water.

NEW VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR REPLACES HONORARY CONSUL

PA060256 St Georges Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] [Words indistinct] has been appointed ambassador to Grenada. The government-appointed ambassador is expected here shortly for duty.

Grenada and Venezuela established relations in 1975, with Venezuela being represented here by an honorary consul. With improved relations after the March 13 revolution, Prime Minister Bishop last year led a Grenadian delegation for an official visit to that South American republic. That visit to Venezuela [words indistinct].

Instead of an honorary consul, as at present, there will now be a resident ambassador to Grenada.

HAITI

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST 'POLICE BRUTALITY'

PA011902 Paris AFP in Spanish 0426 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Cap-Haitien, Haiti, 30 Jun (AFP)--Several incidents occurred today in Cap-Haitien, the republic's second most important city located 270 km north of Port-au-Prince. The police were forced to shoot into the air to disperse demonstrators who were protesting the brutality committed on Friday by the city's chief of police. Young demonstrators forced many merchants to close their businesses. Frantz Medard, interior and national defense secretary, has arrived here.

Capt Michel Cesare, the city's chief of police, last Friday arrested and later brutalized two youths, Miguel Casseus and Harry Sanchez, a lawyer and the son of the Haitian tourism director, respectively.

Although a judicial proceeding was undertaken against Cesare and his "assistant," an enraged crowd tried to get hold of the two police officers on Saturday. The lawyers association publicly condemned the incident, which it termed a "barbarous action." In the meantime, the city is calm and security forces have not been deployed.

Our correspondent managed to talk at the hospital with the two youths, who have marks on their faces and backs and who are also suffering from hearing problems.

Cesare and his assistant were transferred to Port-au-Prince, by order of the Haitian Army's chief of staff, for an investigation.

JAMAICA

U.S. EMBASSY OFFICIAL'S HOME ATTACKED BY GUNMEN

PA051252 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0950 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, 5 Jul (LATIN-REUTER)--Unidentified persons fired several shots last night at the house of Richard Kinsman, first secretary of the U.S. Embassy, the police reported today. The authorities added that no one was hurt in the attack, but they declined to give more details.

Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley issued a statement today regretting the attack against the home of Kinsman. "We are signitories of the Vienna convention which guarantees the safety of diplomats and are ready to fulfill our obligations," the official document reads.

Havana Report

PA070226 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] As part of the campaign of provocations unleashed in the United States, the U.S. daily the Washington STAR published an article in which it opposes the reelection of the progressive government headed by Michael Manley.

This newspaper, linked to the most reactionary sectors of the United States and the Central Intelligence Agency, says that Manley's reelection would show the irresponsibility and imcompetence of President James Carter and would constitute a harsh blow to his prestige.

Meanwhile, observers in Kingston believe that the presumed shooting attack on the home of Richar Kinsman, chief of the CIA station in Jamaica, has all the characteristics of having been a self-inflicted attack.

Manley Comments

PA062214 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2004 GMT 4 Jul 80

[By Rafael Alonso]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 4 Jul (EFE)--Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley today charged that a national and international "destabilization" plan against his country is afoot. In statements to the EFE news agency, Manley said he is not planning "to blame the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency [CIA]" for this subversive campaign since he has no "evidence" to prove it.

But he said that there have to be CIA agents in his country, as in many others, thus indirectly confirming the disclosure made here on Wednesday by former U.S. agent Louis Wolf, the director of COVERT ACTION, a magazine published in Washington that specializes in charges against the CIA. According to Wolf, at least 15 CIA agents--whose names he revealed--operate in Jamaica. The list includes high-ranking officials of the U.S. Embassy in Kingston.

The home of Richard Kinsman, first secretary and the person named as chief of CIA operations in Jamaica, was attacked last night by unidentified persons hurling a bomb and shooting. Nobody was harmed.

Manley described the "destabilization" plan as typical of the "manuals" for carrying out this type of subversive activity: the alliance of political forces and certain elements of the news media in joint "orchestrated" work to undermine society's trust in its institutions.

The prime minister was of the opinion that, contrary to what has been written, his government is not facing the same perils that led to the fall of Chilean President Salvador Allende's government. "We have in Jamaica a powerful bipartisan system of government and our Peoples National Party (PNP) is very well organized and is a great stabilizing factor," the minister told EFE.

However, the Jamaican leader did not mention the clandestine activities of a group of soldiers and military officers who supposedly attempted a coup d'etat on 23 June. At least 30 men are still imprisoned in Kingston in connection with their possible participation in the conspiracy, the goal of which was the detention of the prime minister and the assassination of Brig Gen Robert Neish, chief of the army General Staff.

During the informal interview in one of the parlors of his official residence, Manley admitted his government is confronting a "difficult" economic situation and a "very serious problem of foreign currency shortage." Among other causes of the national economy's deterioration, he mentioned the rise in the prices of petroleum, high bank interests, difficulties with the IMF and the general crisis the world economy has been suffering for several years.

The prime minister also voiced concern over mounting political violence, which this year has surpassed preelection periods, but he said that these deaths were limited to certain parts of Kingston. The police confirmed today that on Wednesday alone a total of 13 persons had met violent deaths in the capital of Jamaica and another four had been wounded, a situation that is creating a space problem in local hospital morgues.

Manley predicted that his country will face economic difficulties soon as a result of the shortage of foreign exchange, but he assured that the bauxite and aluminum industries, the nation's main source of income, will soon put into effect an investment plan of more than $1 billion in 4 years.

Increased production in this industrial sector and in mining, in which the main transnational aluminum corporations will participate, will increase the inflow of foreign exchange by 40 percent, Manley added.

Upgrading of Security Measures

PA060406 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica--The Jamaican Government has announced that it will intensify security measures for the protection of U.S. diplomatic personnel on the island. The announcement was made after the home of the U.S. Embassy's first secretary was attacked with automatic weapons and a bomb.

Last night a group of unidentified persons threw a fragmentation bomb which fell on the grounds of the diplomat's home. It did not cause any deaths or injuries.

CHILE

U.S. LAW REGARDING UNDERWATER MINERALS REPUDIATED

PY041404 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] The Chilean Government repudiates the law approved by the U.S. Government, which allows for the exploitation of underwater mineral resources, as contradictory to international rights. In this regard, the Chilean Foreign Ministry issued the following communique:

The United States recently approved a law which authorizes its citizens to exploit underwater mineral resources which exist beyond jurisdictional waters. The international community has declared that these resources constitute a common heritage of humanity. Moreover, exploitation of these resources is affected by a moratorium until the third conference of the United Nations approves a system regarding the exploration and exploitation of the sea and ocean base beyond national jurisdiction, which will be generally accepted and applied universally. Therefore, the Foreign Relations Ministry deplores the approval of the U.S. law which is contradictory to international law and the will of the international community and which will hinder the negotiations regarding the law of the seas at the third conference of the United Nations.

DELEGATION APPOINTED TO PERUVIAN PRESIDENT'S INAUGURATION

PY031607 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0345 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Sergio de Castro Spikula will head the official delegation which will represent the Chilean Government at Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry's inauguration on 28 July. The Chilean delegation also includes Nicolas Novoa, director of the Foreign Ministry special policy department and Demetrio Infante, current acting Chilean charge d'affaires in Peru.

SURINAME

GOVERNMENT BREAKS OFF TALKS WITH NETHERLANDS

FL041547 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1525 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Suriname's prime minister, Henk Chin-A-Sen, said today that principles are not sold for money and broke off his government's negotiations with Netherlands on joint development programs. The Surinamese leader termed Dutch pressures "unacceptable" and declared his people's willingness to make sacrifices rather than give in to the Dutch delegation.

Each year since independence the two countries review the development programs they undertake jointly with millions invested by the Dutch but which, however, have not benefited the Surinamese people. During the talks, the Netherlands insisted that the effects of spiraling inflation should fall on the Surinamese people. This, along with the Dutch refusal to finance the social works Henk Chin-A-Sen has given priority to, caused the prime minister to stop negotiations.

The interruption in the negotiations was immediately supported by two popular demonstrations, one of them in front of the hotel where the Dutch representative is staying. During the demonstration held at Independence Square in Suriname [as heard], the demonstrators chanted slogans against imperialism, colonialism and capitalism, while speakers denounced the Netherlands' attempt to colonize them again. In this regard, the Surinamese prime minister said that they were fighting for a just cause and that they were finally in a position to do something for the people who were experiencing a revolutionary process. He said that his government, established after the ouster of the Henck Arron regime, will struggle to make Suriname self-sufficient. He repeated that they would make the necessary sacrifices.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 132 8 July 1980

CONTENTS

BOLIVIA

Siles Zuazo Leading By Over 200,000 Votes C 1
Press Polls Predict Tight Presidential Vote in Congress C 1
La Paz Electoral Court Members Replaced C 2
Siles Zuazo Views Election Process, Other Issues [CLARIN 5 Jul] C 2
Banzer Views Implications of Siles Zuazo's Victory [CLARIN 4 Jul] C 6

BRAZIL

Pope Promises To Help Mothers of Missing Argentines D 1
Trinidad and Tobago Foreign Minister Arrives for 3-Day Visit D 1
Positions To Be Supported at Law of Sea Conference Noted [O GLOBO 4 Jul] D 1
Briefs: Nigerian Minister's Arrival; Soybeans to Soviet Union; Land Expropriated D 1

COLOMBIA

M-19 Panama Meeting, Call Continues To Stir Controversy F 1
Further Details F 1
Briefs: Industrial Cooperation With FRG F 1

PANAMA

High Command of Colombian M-19 Reportedly Begins 'Summit' N 1
Rejection of Amnesty Proposal N 1
Foreign Ministry Considers Extradition of M-19 Members N 2
Ozores Responds to Guatemala's Lucas on Guerrillas N 2
President Royo Will Not Attend Nicaraguan Celebrations N 2
Vice President To Attend Belaunde Inaguration N 3
Torrijos Comments on U.S. Candidates, Other Issues N 3
Briefs: Ambassador to Austria; New Australian Ambassador N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

M-19 Holds Press Conference Upon Arrival From Panama P 1

EL SALVADOR

Duarte Comments on Struggle Against Right, Left Extremists [LE MONDE 1 Jul] P 3
Armed Forces Reportedly Ready to Combat Subversives [LE MUNDO 2 Jul] P 4
Police Report 18 Killed in Last 24 Hours P 5
Further Report on Security Corps Raid on Church Office P 5

Church Condemns Violence of Political Struggle P 6

GUATEMALA

Presidential Secretary Denies Attack on Lucas Garcia P 6
ORPA Charges Regime Bombing Heavily Populated Areas P 6
[Havana International]
Coca Cola Workers, Company Agree To End Conflict P 7

HONDURAS

Government To Respond Positively to Teachers' Demands P 7
Government Workers To Get Wage Increase Before 20 Jul P 7

NICARAGUA

Ramirez Denies Soviets Supervising Military P 8
Carrion Cruz Answers Questions on 'Direct Line' P 9

CUBA

Foreign Minister Malmierca Speaks in Romania Q 1

CARIBBEAN

African, Caribbean States To Open Meeting in Montego S 1

JAMAICA

Duncan Counters Seaga's Remarks on Bypassing Elections S 1
Cuban Embassy Hinted as Source of Ammo S 1
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 1 Jul]

OTHER COUNTRIES

CHILE

Church Machinegunned; Future Attacks Expected V 1
Government Repudiation V 1

ECUADOR

Foreign Minister's Resignation Confirmed V 1
New Appointee V 2

PARAGUAY

Government Reportedly Approves New U.S. Ambassador [ULTIMA HORA 7 Jul] V 2
Briefs: Power Agreement With Argentina V 2

PERU

Belaunde Says Relations With Chile Will Improve V 2

SILES ZUAZO LEADING BY OVER 200,000 VOTES

PY080206 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0007 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 7 Jul (LATIN)--The national Electoral Court reported that leftist leader Hernan Siles Zuazo noticeably increased tonight his lead over Victor Paz Estenssoro to more than 20,000 votes.

According to the latest report, the Electoral Court has counted 1,442,913 votes which represent 80 percent of a total of 1,800,000 citizens who reportedly voted on the 29 June elections.

The latest Electoral Court figures are the following:

1. Hernan Siles Zuazo, People's Democratic Union (UDP) 489,044 votes, 38.5 percent.

2. Victor Paz Estenssoro, Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR) 260,422 votes, 20.5 percent.

3. Hugo Banzer Suarez, National Democratic Action (ADN) 214,480 votes, 16.8 percent.

4. Marcelo Quiroga Santacruz, Socialist Party One (PS-1) 110,819 votes, 8.7 percent.

PRESS POLLS PREDICT TIGHT PRESIDENTIAL VOTE IN CONGRESS

PY070338 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0010 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 6 Jul (TELAM)--Press sources have indicated that now that 1,442,106 ballots have been counted, Siles Zuazo will be able to take 48 deputies and 10 senators to Congress. Socialist Marcelino Quiroga will take 11 deputies and 1 senator to Congress. These two forces, which will predictably vote for Siles Zuazo, would then have a total 70 congressional votes in favor of Siles Zuazo.

If preelectoral alliances are respected and those congressmen supporting Walter Guevara Arze--totaling 3--and those supporting Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas--totaling 4--vote for Siles Zuazo, the total number of congressmen supporting Siles Zuazo would rise to 77. Yet, he would still be two votes short of getting the necessary support to become president, local press polls indicated today.

Meanwhile, on the other front, Victor Paz has thus far 32 deputies and 9 senators. If, following the traditional scheme, Banzer agrees to support Paz after the appropriate negotiations are conducted, and since the National Democratic Alliance has obtained 28 deputies and 7 senators, the total of the Paz-Banzer front would come to 76.

It has been pointed out that the 76 congressmen supporting the alleged Paz-Banzer alliance virtually equals the 77 congressmen supporting the leftist front and that the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB] congressmen will then be the ones who will decide the case. While it is not sure whether the FSB congressmen will vote for Paz, it is sure that they will never vote for Siles Zuazo.

It has been noted that the FSB has 3 deputies, who would thus allow the Paz front to complete the 79 votes needed. There is another vote, that of Guillermo Bedregal, with which the 157 votes of Congress are complete. While it is not known for whom Bedregal will vote, it is believed that he will vote for neither front.

Finally, it has been stated that one must take into account that approximately 200,000 ballots are still to be counted and that this could result in changes of one or two in the number of congressmen and which may make changes to the current figures which are obviously quite tight.

LA PAZ ELECTORAL COURT MEMBERS REPLACED

PY080329 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0150 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 7 Jul (TELAM)--Rolando Roca Aguilera, president of the national Electoral Court, said tonight during a press conference that the court has accepted the request made by the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) to disqualify the La Paz Departmental Electoral Court on charges of partiality. The request asks that the members of the departmental electoral court be replaced by members of another departmental electoral court, which in this case will be the members of the Oruro court.

This decision was made in view of the fraud charges against 325 ballot boxes made by the MNR and the National Democratic Action (ADN). These ballot boxes contain approximately 90,000 votes which are in reality duplicate ballots.

SILES ZUAZO VIEWS ELECTION PROCESS, OTHER ISSUES

PY071539 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 5 Jul 80 pp 16, 17

[Exclusive interview granted to CLARIN correspondent Mario Stilman by presidential candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Dr Siles Zuazo, you won in 1978 and also in 1979, but you are not the president. If you now win once again and fail to take over the government, what will happen?

[Answer] First of all, I believe that I will get the government in 1980. The conditions are appropriate for the fulfillment of what I have been stressing during the electoral campaign: We want a peaceful transition to democracy.

[Question] And what if obstacles crop up?

[Answer] I do not believe they will.

[Question] And if they do?

[Answer] I repeat that I do not believe they will.

[Question] But you must bear in mind the statements which certain sectors are making.

[Answer] They just seek to threaten and frighten the people...

[Question] But you yourself talked not so long ago about frauds, coups, sending the people out into the streets...

[Answer] Of course! That is so. We could have promoted revolts in the past.

[Question] And why did you not do it?

[Answer] Out of patriotism and pacifism. We pointed out that the elections were the right path.

[Question] Yes, but I believe that there was a group of military officers who offered to stage a coup d'etat on your behalf. Is this true?

[Answer] Yes, it is true. At the end of last year, a group of military officers got in touch with me, offering the government to me after they overthrew Mrs Gueiler...

[Question] Did you accept?

[Answer] No.

[Question] Why not, if in 1952 you promoted a revolution? What is the difference between now and then?

[Answer] We are moving toward democracy. It was different in 1952.

[Question] Was this military group led by Colonel Natusch?

[Answer] No. It was led by Colonel Arce Pacheco. I rejected his proposal...

[Question] What did you tell Colonel Pacheco?

[Answer] I told him that I would follow the democratic path. We have followed this path and our support is growing as the election results start coming in.

[Question] Is the People's Democratic Union [UDP] financed by the Socialist International?

[Answer] We do not belong to the Socialist International.

[Question] But you do have close ties with it?

[Answer] We maintain good relations with it because on several occasions the Socialist International has voiced its solidarity with the difficult struggle which the Bolivian people are waging to attain democracy. We have been invited by the Socialist International to participate as observers many times.

[Question] However, Doctor, there is some talk that your electoral campaign has been financed by the Socialist International.

[Answer] Our relationship is just what I told you. Look, people say a lot of things. The only thing I can say is that I have never received funds for harming the sovereignty of my country or any of its institutions or for jeopardizing our Bolivian way of life.

[Question] Is the UDP a nationalist party?

[Answer] It is made up of several parties, among which is the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement...

[Question] Of the Left...

[Answer] Yes, the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left, which promoted the 1952 revolution, and we are still following this political tendency. We reaffirm that the 1952 revolution was staged strictly at the expense of the blood, the sacrifice and the ideas of the Bolivian people.

[Question] And what about the very sensitive issue with Chile?

[Answer] Our maritime claim is a permanent issue. It is the unanimous desire of the Bolivian people. To fulfill our desire, we need the support of all Latin American governments and peoples because it is something reasonable, just and legitimate...

[Question] But there are some who do not feel this way...

[Answer] It is unthinkable, even offensive, to have a country living in isolation and out of step with the rest! You Argentines know better than anyone that it is impossible to live normally without the sea. To negotiate peacefully and under the best possible conditions, we need the fairness and solidarity of the Latin American peoples.

[Question] Do you realize, Doctor, that here in Bolivia the left has obtained more than 50 percent of the votes. This means that there is a polarization. Do you believe that it will be allowed to govern, or will there be harassment from some sectors?

[Answer] The support of the majority of the people has been given to the national left, which will always follow the nationalist and revolutionary tradition.

[Question] Will there be threats?

[Answer] Of course.

[Question] What kind?

[Answer] There are always threats, national and international threats. However, at the same time there is the Andean Pact for economic and also political issues. What I mean is that there is progress toward an agreement within which economic issues complement democratic freedoms.

[Question] Does this mean that you feel supported by the Andean countries?

[Answer] I believe that all peoples hope to attain the freedom to organize themselves democratically. There have been some attempts, as in Brazil--although it had a different style and resulted from a different status quo--where they have drawn up a project for democratization. I have read the same about the latest statements of civilians and militarymen in Argentina.

[Question] However, many sectors fear that your government will allow the installation of guerrilla bases on Bolivian territory, from whence they will harass neighboring countries.

[Answer] That is absolutely out of the question.

[Question] But there are insistent reports that...

[Answer] It tell you once again that we will not be the base for interference in any country...

[Question] But...

[Answer] We will not allow guerrilla activities to endanger the self-determination of neighboring countries.

[Question] What do you mean by self-determination?

[Answer] I mean that we will try very hard to prevent peoples and governments from feeling that their self-determination could be threatened by a leftwing government. There is no way we could allow what you suggest to happen.

[Question] On another topic, Doctor, is an alliance with the Authentic Nationalist Revolutionary Movement [MNRA] possible?

[Answer] It is possible, but not with the point of view which has been taken so far.

[Question] Excuse me, Doctor. You say that it is possible, but why is it that there are always conditions or obstacles for an understanding? Do you know why I ask you this? Because the lack of understanding seems to be an endemic evil in Bolivia.

[Answer] No sir. If you must know, grassroots elements and midlevel MNRA leaders are switching sides because they see that historically speaking the true position has been that of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI]. We are holding talks with them to support us in Congress.

[Question] What was it that pulled you and Paz Estenssoro apart?

[Answer] The separation and the creation of the MNRI took place because in 1971 Paz arranged an alliance with General Banzer and the Bolivian Socialist Falange, both of whom represented clear-out rightwing positions.

[Question] Was that enough to break a party like the MNR in two?

[Answer] No sir. The situation worsened when they took over the government by means of a bloody coup d'etat which caused many casualties, especially among the students in Santa Cruz. These are the events which drew us apart.

[Question] Are you irreconcilable foes?

[Answer] One can always find a basis for negotiations, both for the UDP and the other political parties.

[Question] What is this basis?

[Answer] The political program of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left.

[Question] This is the very reason for accusing you of "bogging down" last year's government, because you did not want to reach an agreement with Paz...

[Answer] Last year we got the majority of the votes, and the bogging down was done by the sector which was reluctant to acknowledge the victory of the Bolivian people. Had this victory been acknowledged, we would have avoided this chain of regimes without support and all this confusion.

[Question] What did Paz ask for at that point?

[Answer] Paz wanted the presidency, even though he had fewer votes.

[Question] Might this not take place again?

[Answer] No, it will not. Last year the difference was 1,700 votes. Now the difference is over 200,000 votes.

BANZER VIEWS IMPLICATIONS OF SILES ZUAZO'S VICTORY

PY051810 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 4 Jul 80 pp 22-23

[Exclusive interview granted in La Paz by former Bolivian President Hugo Banzer Suarez to CLARIN special correspondent Mario Stilman--date not given]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 3 Jul--[Question] General, how do you view Hernan Siles Zuazo's victory?

[Answer] First of all, I would like to wait until the end of the vote count to see the scope of that victory. Some people are claiming some irregularities in the electoral process. Last night, for example, the La Paz Departmental Court found a number of irregularities in several ballot booths, and that is why some political parties have asked for the suspension of the vote count until the situation is clarified.

[Question] Do you think a decision will again run into snags in Congress?

[Answer] There should not be any snags. There should be an agreement before reaching Congress.

[Question] With whom would you make an agreement?

[Answer] Let us wait for the final vote count to see how many votes we get; but in any case, we are going to seek a rapprochment with those whose ideologies are not the same as ours.

[Question] Would that mean Paz Estenssoro?

[Answer] We are certainly closer to the MNR [National Revolutionary Movement] than to the UDP [People's Democratic Union] or the PS-1 [Socialist Party One].

[Question] Would you accept a congressional descion to have a Siles Zuazo government in Bolivia?

[Answer] If he earns 50 percent plus one of the votes, yes, I would.

[Question] But Siles Zuazo and his allies already have the absolute majority...

[Answer] Note that in Congress only the votes of congressmen are counted, not the votes achieved by each of the candidates or parties.

[Question] But what if they achieve a majority of votes in Congress?

[Answer] I don't see how they could achieve it.

[Question] And if they do?

[Answer] We would have to accept it.

[Question] But what would happen if the Bolivian people were to vote in a government of the left such as the UDP?

[Answer] We would have to respect it, although that is not the real case. I can say this because I am well aware of the real Bolivian situation. If you add the absenteeism--which is above 25 percent--which are not votes of the extreme left because the man of the extreme left is going to vote...whether he is sick or whether he is dying...

[Question] Do you think the UDP is a nationalist party?

[Answer] I do not think so.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] Because radically it responds to foreign orders.

[Question] Do you believe that the UDP is being run from abroad?

[Answer] I believe so...and not only ideologically but economically as well. Yesterday we saw two clear congratulatory notes for the victory of the UDP from UDP financial supporters.

[Question] What were those congratulatory notes?

[Answer] Check the newspapers...

[Question] Would they be from Willy Brandt and Felipe Gonzalez?

[Answer] I repeat: Check the newspapers...

[Question] Do you consider the Socialist International an extremist movement?

[Answer] Yes, I do.

[Question] Why do you declare yourself a winner of the 29 June elections when everything indicates that Siles Zuazo is the real winner?

[Answer] Because as political party, we are the winners.

[Question] But how do you measure that?

[Answer] Because we are a single party and they represent an alliance.

[Question] Is Quiroga Santacruz then a winner also?

[Answer] He stands for a single party, so he is also a winner.

[Question] What guarantees would a democratic government have if the armed forces have said that a leftist government will not be permitted to govern Bolivia?

[Answer] That is the thinking of officers on active duty. I am the head of a political party.

[Question] General, what do you think Bolivia's geopolitical position should be at the international level?

[Answer] Well, Bolivia is placed between two types of governments: the type prevailing among Andean Pact countries and the other type, the military type, governing Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay.

[Question] Which type do you prefer?

[Answer] I am basically a democrat. To prove this I can say that I initiated this democratic process. This clearly proves that I have enriched the democratic process in Bolivia.

[Question] As a democrat, would you obey the armed forces if they do not accept the congressional decision to fill the presidency?

[Answer] If I were on active service, I would have to obey. But I have already told you that the armed forces do not have to call me up. So as long as I am leading a party which defends democracy, I must act as a politician, not as an army officer.

[Question] General, how are your relations with Washington?

[Answer] I do not have any relations with Washington.

[Question] What can you say about the alleged interference by the Department of State and the U.S. ambassador in recent Bolivian events?

[Answer] I am really sorry about it.

[Question] Do you believe that there really was interference?

[Answer] Unfortunately, the U.S. ambassador made no effort to explain what really happened with his government, with his country, and to make things worse, the Bolivian ambassador to the United States had to come down to provide the explanation.

[Question] Do you disapprove of the State Department's declaration in support of the democratic process in Bolivia?

[Answer] I do not disapprove of the declaration of support, that is, of interest, but I disapprove of any declaration implying interference with Bolivian freedom, like saying "we will not permit that."

[Question] By that phrase you mean not permitting a coup?

[Answer] I mean whatever it refers to...!

[Question] Even in reference to a coup?

[Answer] Whatever it refers to! Even referring to a coup. I disapprove of anything like that. I accept, however, statements of support and solidarity with the democratic process, but I will never accept being told that they are setting a limit to whatever it is...

[Question] Was there no interference by the Department of State when you promoted the democratic liberalization in 1978?

[Answer] There is no evidence of any. In 1977 [as published] I realized the country was in the position to go to the ballot box. When I took over the government in 1971, I knew that I had a limited time to conduct a de facto government. I knew that very well, because any institution--whether the armed forces or the political parties--is eroded by the function of government.

The armed forces were then completing their fourth year in government, and I wanted to save them from that erosion. In addition, I could see that a wave favoring democratization had been set off in the world, including the United States, and that peoples were being swept up by that wave. Bolivia is a country with weak political structures, and we therefore conscientiously sought the democratic ways to strengthen those structures.

[Question] General, what is the ideology of the armed forces?

[Answer] Most of their members are nationalists.

[Question] What is your ideology?

[Answer] I am a nationalist.

[Question] Do you then agree with General Garcia Meza, who said that the armed forces will not permit a leftist government in Bolivia?

[Answer] No, I do not agree with that radical statement. We will democratically fight to keep the extreme left away from the government.

[Question] Do you believe that there is unity in the Bolivian Army?

[Answer] Yes, I do.

[Question] Fully?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] What is the cause of the political polarization which has taken place in Bolivia?

[Answer] The cause is the same the world over. There is a trend toward the existence of two parties in confrontation, one on the extreme left and the other--as is the case with us--of the democratic center.

[Question] But the government you conducted was not of the democratic center--or was it?

[Answer] The circumstances were different...I want a government that is a government, because that is what this country needs.

[Question] An authoritarian government?

[Answer] I do not mean authoritarian, but a broadly based government capable of adopting the corrective measures necessary in the country and capable of implementing such measures.

[Question] A pluralistic government then?

[Answer] Yes, but with the Bolivian nationalism prevailing in it.

[Question] And do you accept the participation of the left in that pluralism?

[Answer] I accept political struggle and I accept the left in Congress. I do. Why not?

POPE PROMISES TO HELP MOTHERS OF MISSING ARGENTINES

PY080113 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0105 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Curitiba, Brazil, 6 Jul (LATIN)--According to a Vatican spokesman, Pope John Paul II told the mothers of 20 missing Argentine citizens, allegedly arrested by Argentine security forces, that he will try to help them find their sons.

Father Romeo Panciroli told the journalists that the pope held a brief meeting with this group of mothers as he left a sports stadium which he visited during his stay in this southern city in Porto Alegre.

Father Panciroli added that the mothers requested the pope's blessing and support for their cause. He also added that the pope promised to look into this case. The spokesman stated that this help will probably be conducted through the Vatican diplomatic channels to the Buenos Aires government.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

PY080003 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] John Stanley Donaldson, minister of external affairs of Trinidad and Tobago, today began a 3-day official visit to Brazil in response to an invitation extended to him by Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro. The two ministers held their first meeting this afternoon at 1500. Later tonight Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro will give a reception for the visitor at Itamaraty.

POSITIONS TO BE SUPPORTED AT LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE NOTED

PY050319 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 4 Jul 80 p 6

[Excerpt] Brasilia--The Brazilian delegation to the law of the sea conference to be held in New York this month will support the 200-mile economic zone and the 12-mile territorial sea.

Brazil's positions were voiced yesterday by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro in a talk with journalists at the Brasilia airbase. If the New York law of the sea conference approves a convention, Brazil will reduce its 200-mile territorial sea, which was adopted under the Medici government, to 12 miles.

BRIEFS

NIGERIAN MINISTER'S ARRIVAL--The Nigerian agriculture minister, Ibrahim Gusau, arrived today in Brasilia. He is here to discuss an increase in bilateral trade and relations with his Brazilian counterpart, Amaury Stabile, and with the Brazilian foreign minister, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Jul 80 PY]

SOYBEANS TO SOVIET UNION--Humberto Costa Pinto Junior, president of the Brazilian Association of Trading Companies, confirmed yesterday that the government has allowed this association to export a quota of 500 tons of soybean flour and soybean pellets to European countries, mainly to the Soviet Union. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 25 Jun 80 p 21 PY]

LAND EXPROPRIATED--President Figueiredo has ordered the expropriation of two plots of land totaling 29,485 hectares under the agrarian reform program. The first plot is located in Esperantinopolis, Maranhao State, and totals 28,500 hectares. The other plot is located in Taipu, Rio Grande do Norte State. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 Jul 80 PY]

M-19 PANAMA MEETING, CALL CONTINUES TO STIR CONTROVERSY

PA072007 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Bogota--The Colombian secret service today denied the 19 April Movement (M-19) made a telephone call from Panama to the CARACOL radio network. Authorities said the telephone call the M-19 made to the radio network Friday announcing that they were waiting for Colombian leaders to hold a meeting in Panama was actually faked. Carlos Toledo Plata, one of the M-19 leaders, and Jose Elmer Marin Marin, an escapee from La Picota jail in Bogota, spoke over the CARACOL network and claimed to be in Panama. However, in an investigation conducted by the Colombian security force it was determined that Toledo was not in Panama but possibly in Colombia.

The alleged meeting proposed by the M-19 failed not only because the guerrillas themselves were not in Panama but because Colombian Government representatives were not sent either. The meeting was called to analyze Colombia's social and economic problems and to discuss a proposal made by Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay to grant amnesty to the guerrilla groups.

The government banned stations and television newscasts from braodcasting information on M-19 activities following the call from the M-19 to the CARACOL network.

Further Details

PA072010 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1909 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Bogota, 7 Jul (EFE)--The leaders of Colombia's M-19 are not in Panama, as suggested last weekend. They are here, a number of secret service spokesmen announced today.

The M-19 had announced that a meeting would be held in Panama and apparently had phoned the CARACOL radio network from there, but upon investigation by the telecommunications company, the call turned out to be false. According to the new version, callers Carlos Toledo Plata and Elmer Marin, as well as Jaime Bateman and Ivan Marin Ospina must be somewhere in Colombia. For this reason, the search for them is still on.

The M-19 had invited several former presidents of the republic, ministers, military officers, writers, politicians and other ranking personalities to the meeting in Panama but none of them showed up, so even if it had been held the meeting would have had no purpose. According to several clandestine M-19 communiques, various aspects of national life and the possible amnesty for guerrillas announced by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala were to be analyzed at the meeting.

According to the secret service sources, "with their phone call they sought another publicity victory, such as the one they won with the seizure of the Dominican Embassy in February, when they held several ambassadors and a number of local and foreign officials as hostages."

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH FRG--The Colombian and FRG Governments today signed an agreement to promote cooperation among FRG, EEC and Colombian firms with the object of technically and financially strengthening Colombian industry. The agreement seeks to achieve all forms of cooperation among small and medium-sized enterprises. The FRG will send experts to the Colombian Export Promotion Fund to promote this cooperation. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 30 Jun 80 PA]

HIGH COMMAND OF COLOMBIAN M-19 REPORTEDLY BEGINS 'SUMMIT'

PA042046 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] The 19 April Movement [M-19], a Colombian guerrilla organization, announced today the start of a summit meeting in Panama City, according to CARACOL, a Colombian radio network.

The radio station said that the announcement was made via a telephone call from Panama by Carlos Toledo Plata, one of the top leaders of the organization. According to the radio station, Toledo stated: We are here in Panama ready to initiate a dialogue with all the members of the M-19 high command. He added that Colombian writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez; former Foreign Minister Alfredo Vasquez Carrisoza; Gilberto Vieira, secretary general of the Colombian Communist Party, and a representative of the Colombian Workers Union will also participate in the meeting.

Toledo said that the meeting, which has not been authorized by the Colombian Government, will also be attended by Ivan Marino Ospina and Elmer Marin, M-19 leaders who escaped 2 weeks ago from a Colombian prison where they were being held for their participation in a crime.

In Panama, the press office of the presidency, the Colombian Embassy in Panama City and University authorities have given assurances that they know nothing about the M-19 meeting in the Panamanian capital.

Rejection of Amnesty Proposal

PA050230 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] The Colombian M-19 high command is in Panama waiting for Colombian Government officials and personalities to attend a summit meeting to which they have been invited to discuss Colombian social problems.

According to an EFE report, one of the subversive movement's chiefs, medical doctor and former Congressman Carlos Toledo Plata, called the Bogota CARACOL network on the telephone to inform the network of their decision to hold a dialogue with the government even though it refuses to meet outside the national territory. According to Toledo Plata, the main M-19 leader, Jaime Bateman Cayo, as well as Ivan Marino Ospina and Elmer Marin, are ready to discuss a peace agreement for Colombia.

Asked if the M-19 would accept the amnesty proposal for the guerrillas proposed by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, the guerrilla chief said that it is not an amnesty proposal but a surrender agreement and that the M-19 is not defeated, but triumphant and powerful. He said it has an important political project which no group has dared to present. He also said that what they want to discuss is a political, social and economic proposal that will benefit the national situation and that this is part of what they have to talk to the Colombian leaders about.

According to Toledo Plata, M-19 is not negotiating its surrender, but solutions to the national problems. The problem is not weapons, but the many other things that have to be discussed. Regarding the attendance of Colombian political leaders, most of them said that they would not attend because government officials would not be present and possibly the only one to go to Panama would be writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez.

The presence in Panama of Elmer Marin, one of the prisoners who escaped from the Picota central penitentiary in Colombia, was confirmed when he spoke over the telephone to the CARACOL network. He said that his comrade Ivan Marin Ospina is also here with him.

He blamed their escape on the army which has the prison militarized and said that the prison guards had not helped in their escape. Marin said that the other high command comrades still in prison will be released in the near future because, as he said, none of them should be in prison, judged by the same ones who tortured them.

The persons invited to Panama by the M-19 included retired Gen Jose Joaquin Matallana and Alvaro Valencia Tovar, Foreign Minister Alfredo Vasquez Carrisoza and human rights defender Apolinar Diaz Callejas. The M-19 summit meeting was to have begun today and concluded tomorrow and this is why the M-19 command came to Panama, the EFE report says.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONSIDERS EXTRADITION OF M-19 MEMBERS

PA072113 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] The Panamanian Foreign Ministry today began considering the extradition request for the M-19 guerrillas submitted by the Colombian Government on Saturday. Meanwhile, no one in Panama has confirmed the summit planned for 4 and 5 July by the top leaders of the M-19, to which representatives of the Colombian Government, political and military leaders, former presidents and writers had been invited.

Panama and Colombia have an active extradition treaty signed in 1933 according to which, once the request has been submitted, the police should begin to locate and arrest the guerrillas, who cannot then enter Panama until all proceedings against them have been concluded. The extradition request submitted to Panama names Rosemberg Pabon, Jaime Bateman, Carlos Toledo Plata, Ivan Marino and Jose Elbert Merino.

OZORES RESPONDS TO GUATEMALA'S LUCAS ON GUERRILLAS

PA061502 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1311 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Panama City, 4 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores has affirmed that the Panamanian Government does not support Panamanians who might be participating with the guerrillas in Guatemala.

"If there is any Panamanian fighting with the Guatemalan guerrillas, he is doing so on his own, as there are many youths who personally study in Guatemala," Ozores stated.

The Panamanian foreign minister responded in this way to the recent statement by Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas that Panamanian and Cuban guerrillas were fighting in that Central American country.

"We maintain cordial relations, both diplomatic and commercial, with Guatemala. The only thing we would like to export there is our political and social peace," Ozores added.

The Panamanian foreign minister's statement coincided with the arrival here of newsman Raul Gonzalez Garza, New Guatemalan ambassador to Panama, who is replacing Col Hector Morales.

PRESIDENT ROYO WILL NOT ATTEND NICARAGUAN CELEBRATIONS

PA052320 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1953 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Panama City, 4 Jul (ACAN-EFE) Panamanian President Aristides Royo will not attend the ceremonies commemorating the anniversary of the Sandinist victory on 19 July in Managua.

Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores and Government and Justice Minister Ricardo Rodriguez will represent Panama in Managua for the anniversary.

President Royo will go to Lima on 28 July for the inauguration of Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry.

VICE PRESIDENT TO ATTEND BELAUNDE INAUGURATION

PA040233 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Ricardo Chiairi, Panamanian ambassador to Peru, announced in Lima today that Panamanian Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella will represent our country at the inauguration of President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry. He said the vice president's presence is very important because Peru was one of the first countries to support the recovery of the Panama Canal. He denied that Gen Omar Torrijos, commander of the National Guard, will attend Belaunde Terry's inauguration.

TORRIJOS COMMENTS ON U.S. CANDIDATES, OTHER ISSUES

PA030448 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2304 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Panama City, 2 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaragua's Sandinist revolution is a decisive factor in the process of change that Central America is experiencing, said Gen Omar Torrijos in a statement for Spanish television today. The general, who acknowledged his participation in the overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship, asserted that although the Sandinists do not export revolution, their example unavoidably will be followed.

In the interview, to which ACAN-EFE had access, Torrijos also said Spanish American leaders need not be concerned over who the next president of the United States will be since the same thing can be expected from either Carter or Reagan.

Torrijos said the problem of refugees fleeing from Cuba is not an isolated episode, but a consequence of the blockade the United States imposed on Fidel Castro.

Torrijos once again requested the release of former Argentine President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, who is now under house arrest. "There is no hope for her because Videla's military junta has not even bothered to answer the requests we have made for Maria Estela's release. Peron would never have jailed the wife of any of today's military chiefs."

General Torrijos added that some 300 Cubans and 3,000 Chileans have been set free through Panama.

The interview, for Spanish teelvision's "Straight On" ["En Directo"] program, was held by Spanish newsman Joaquin Soler Serrano at Torrijos' house at Farallon. It was the first Torrijos has granted in 20 months and will last 1 hour on the screen.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRIA--Ernesto Koref, recently appointed Panamanian ambassador to Austria, presented his credentials to Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger on 20 May. [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 30 Jun 80 p 4-B PA]

NEW AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR--Ian Kevin Gates, new Australian ambassador to Panama, yesterday presented his credentials to President Aristides Royo. [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 26 Jun 80 p 10 PA]

COSTA RICA

M-19 HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE UPON ARRIVAL FROM PANAMA

PA080425 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Jul 80

[News conference held by M-19 leaders on 7 Jul 80]

[Excerpts] The high command of the Colombian 19 April Movement [M-19] gave a news conference in our country. Four high-ranking leaders of the Colombian revolutionary organization held a news conference with newsmen from most Costa Rican news media as well as from international agencies operating in our country.

The M-19 delegation was composed of Jaime Bateman Cayo, leader of the organization and Carlos Toledo Plata of the movement's national directorate and a former Colombian legislator. Ivan Marino Ospina and Elmer Marin Marin, who are also members of the M-19 national directorate, were also present. They escaped from La Picota prison in Bogota some days ago.

Let us listen to Jaime Bateman as he began the news conference referring to the results of the recent summit meeting in Panama. [Begin recording] We are holding this news conference mainly to inform you of the conclusions reached at the Panama conference. It should be noted that the seizure of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota by our organization is part of the background for the Panama meeting. On this occasion, several matters concerning human rights were left pending, and at that time we informed world opinion that the Colombian Government is flagrantly violating human rights.

During the seizure of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, we proposed to the Colombian Government the possibility of starting a dialogue on the conditions for an armistice or an amnesty in our country, which has been involved in guerrilla war for the past 20 years. Our attitude was originally accepted by most of the country's political sectors since it is a democratic and nationalist attitude based on the present situation existing in the country.

Unfortunately, the Colombian Government replied to our proposal for a dialogue as the oligarchy has always replied to the Colombian people, saying that there is no dialogue with the guerrilla movement nor are there conditions for a dignified amnesty. This is why we have expressed to the country and the international press the need to maintain our position, which is essentially democratic. We believe that in Colombia there are forces sufficiently powerful to prevent a civil war such as the one being waged in Central America at this time. However, the militaristic and monopolistic sectors in the country prevent the holding of this dialogue.

We have given every assurance that we want to begin a fraternal dialogue among Colombians. Unfortunately, the Colombian Government refuses to have any discussions with the guerrilla movement. This means that, once and for all, the guerrilla war will continue in Colombia and that the guerrilla movement, if it unites, becomes strong and follows a democratic, nationalist and patriotic line will be able to attain a process of change which will be unavoidably violent despite our wishes.

The meeting held in Panama, which most of the sectors invited could not attend because of repression by the Colombian Government, was held under completely illegal conditions. You all know that the Colombian Government deployed an entire brigade of the intelligence service to Panama to prevent the holding of this meeting.

In spite of the prohibitions, we held our meeting behind closed doors with certain Colombian leaders and we finally managed to reach the following agreements:

1. To support an amnesty project based on Colombian reality--a project that [words indistinct], a project that will take into consideration the existence of a guerrilla movement which is not defeated but is at the height of its development.

2. To support the holding of a national strike by all the country's democratic forces to present the basic petitions of the working class, peasants and all the country's popular sectors.

3. To support a second forum for the defense of human rights in the country with the participation of most of the political forces in our country.

Under these conditions, the M-19 reasserts once more to the nations bordering Colombia--Panama, Venezuela, Brazil, Peru and Ecuador--our firm attitude of developing a democratic movement in Colombia to solve the fundamental and essential problems of our country. These are the [words indistinct] of the new economic [word indistinct] and in the second place militarization which at this time corrodes the freedoms in our country. [end recording]

We have been listening to Jaime Bateman, top leader of the Colombian M-19 during a news conference held in Costa Rica. Let us listen to him tell us about the M-19's attitude toward the situation existing in his country and the thesis supported by President Turbay Ayala. [Begin recording] Our attitude is nationalistic and patriotic. We believe that the problems can be settled within the framework of the present situation existing in the country. We propose a revolution within the framework of the existing national situation, where there are great national sectors, including large sectors of the bourgeoisie, which now are being dominated and exploited--even though it may not seem like it--by the great monopolies.

We shall continue using all possible forms of struggle and will continue using all the methods of the people's organization. We shall continue developing the organization of the revolutionary army in our country. If the government changes its radical position of not reaching an agreement with the guerrilla movement, then we will be willing to enter into democratic process. Moreover, we are willing to legalize our movement.

But as long as the attitude of the Colombian Government remains belligerent, [word indistinct] and cynical the organization will keep its banners of armed struggle, democracy and nationalist struggle high. [end recording]

Later on, Jaime Bateman explained to the Costa Rican press why they held this news conference in our country. [Begin Bateman recording] The visit here is because of a geographical problem. We left Panama and we need to inform the public of our position. We believe that the Costa Rican Government is a democratic government. We support and have publicly supported the actions of the Costa Rican Government. [words indistinct] the solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people. We are passing through this country quickly, and thinking of leaving it as soon as possible. We do not want to create problems for the Costa Rican Government, just as we did not want to create any problems for the Panamanian Government. [end recording]

Later on, Jaime Bateman, top leader of the M-19, discussed the struggles of the Central American peoples and their effect on Colombia. [Begin Bateman recording] We believe that there is a movement in Central America which is shaking the bases of the traditional structures in the area. We believe that the democratic movement currently underway in Central America must have an effect in Colombia. It is like a breath of fresh air after so many years of death and war in our country. We believe that this solidarity basically [words indistinct]. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE COMMENTS ON STRUGGLE AGAINST RIGHT, LEFT EXTREMISTS

LD071539 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Jul 80 p 5

[Report on J.-P.C. interview with El Salvador Government junta member and Christian Democratic Party leader Jose Napoleon Duarte in Paris 28 June: "Armed Forces United in Supporting Reforms"]

[Text] "Our armed forces will soon be accused of cannibalism!" [El Salvador Government junta member] Duarte made this remark during a short stay in Paris 28 June in an attempt to repudiate reports from Honduran ecclesiastical sources that 600 people, including women and children, were massacred in a particularly brutal fashion 13 May. "When the rumor began to circulate in May--at that time people were talking of 300 victims--we immediately took journalists to the place in question by helicopter; the Organization of American States [OAS] commission which permanently monitors our border with Honduras (as section of the border between El Salvador and Honduras is monitored by an OAS military commission following the war between the two countries in 1969) also visited the scene. Nobody saw anything. Do you think it is as easy as that to hide 600 or even 300 bodies? This is all part of a plan to destabilize the government," Mr Duarte assured us.

Accompanied by Army Chief of Staff Colonel Castillo, the Christian Democratic leader is making a European tour during which he has spoken, in particular, to European Christian Democratic Party delegates at a meeting in Lisbon at the beginning of last week. In Paris he has met in particular with [Union for French Democracy leader] Jean Lecanuet who offered aid from "French centrists" to help El Salvador overcome its difficult situation.

"You cannot mix everything together," Mr Duarte said in reply to a question on the violent acts being committed in his country. "On the one hand there are clashes between guerrilla groups and the forces of order. One such clash, which took place in May in the region of the alleged massacre, killed 46 people including 9 soldiers and 1 officer. I suppose that this formed the basis of the story. In addition there are clashes between rightwing and leftwing extremists. Finally, ordinary people are assassinated by these extremists. The right is more selective: It kills known leftwingers and Christian Democratic sympathizers; 3 weeks ago it assassinated seven of our mayors--one each day. The left works in a much more indiscriminate way, to sow terror: It arrives in the villages, passes summary judgment and executes people. The forces of order have had 110 of their members killed since January. People add all that up and shout about repression."

The weakness of this argument lies in the fact that the armed forces, actively launched into the struggle against the extreme left, are not waging war on the extreme right. Mr Duarte admitted this. "However," he said, "the extreme right, unlike the extreme left, is not opposing the armed forces militarily. Quite the reverse, it is courting the armed forces. On the political level it reserves its blows for us, the Christian Democrats."

Is there not serious complicity between some officers and the extreme right? Mr Duarte does not doubt that this is so. "There are reactionary elements in the armed forces, people who abuse their authority in a way which we condemn. There are also people who formerly held positions and who were able to corrupt people in the security forces." Mr Duarte cited the case of Major d'Aubuisson (former chief of army intelligence services under General Romero overthrown 15 October last year), who recently plotted a coup against the junta and whose name was mentioned during the inquiry into Monsignor Romero's assassination--an inquiry which Interpol and the El Salvador police have just completed.

"This is one of the most difficult problems we have to solve," the Christian Democratic leader went on, "to impose the officers' control over the entire armed forces."

Fight Against Oligarchy

However, is the high command not leaning generally to the right, as shown by the recent appointment as head of the armed forces of junta member Colonel Gutierrez, reputed to be conservative? Indeed the officer corps came out with a considerable majority against appointing Colonel Majano, the junta's other military member and reputed to be more progressive, to this top post. Mr Duarte maintained that it was not a choice based on politics but on individuals. The armed forces are united on the crucial issue: supporting the reforms decided on by the government, and in particular the agrarian reform launched 5 March. The officer corps last month voted unanimously in favor of implementing the second stage of this reform: After the confiscation of the big estates which are now run by worker cooperatives, the aim is to "transfer the ownership of tenant farms to those who work them."

Mr Duarte's reasoned optimism contrasts sharply with the serious nature of reports from El Salvador on human rights violations. "This government, which was not given more than 1 week to live in January, has survived several terrible crises," he said. Today it is in a position to announce the imminent formation of a 'central council' which will, in around 18 months, supervise free elections in which all parties that so desire will be able to take part.

Mr Duarte, who spent 7 years in exile in Venezuela after being fraudulently stripped of his victory in the presidential election in 1972, arrested, tortured and then expelled by the military regime of the day, clearly believes he can imitate in El Salvador the "pacification" method applied in Caracas in the sixties by the Democratic Action governments: after a phase of ruthless counterinsurgency struggle, offering the guerrillas a cease-fire and the opportunity of continuing the political struggle by electoral means. Venezuela, which elected a Christian Democratic president last year, is, moreover, one of the El Salvador junta's strongest supporters along with the United States.

"There are two possible revolutions," the El Salvador leader concluded, "ours which aims at social change by democracy; the other which wants to attain total control of the government by violence. The left, which has already suffered a military defeat, is busy losing the battle in the streets. We are pursuing our battle against the oligarchy which is responsible for the historical crisis the country is experiencing."

ARMED FORCES REPORTEDLY READY TO COMBAT SUBVERSIVES

PA032214 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 2 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] The armed forces have well-defined plans to go into action immediately whenever guerrilla groups might try to seize and occupy cities in the interior, military public relations office sources stated today in referring to a report that more than 1,000 subversives will attack Berlin.

In Usulutan, it has been reported, the armed forces have set in motion the first phase of a plan to detect any concentration of subversive elements in any area of that region and to take whatever actions necessary to counteract any attempt at a mass uprising aimed at occupying towns. It has also been reported that an investigation is underway regarding last Saturday's events in San Agustin, when approximately 100 armed men started street riots and attacked businesses and offices, such as the National Administration of Waterworks and Sewers, the Supply Institute and the National Telecommunications Administration.

The subversives, it has been reported, took whatever they found in the businesses, but the owners only declared they have suffered heavy losses and give no further details about the looters, fearing reprisals. In San Agustin, it has been reported that San Esteban Catarina, San Vicente Department, was beseiged by more than 300 armed men who shouted subversive slogans for the popular liberation forces. During the occupation of the city, which lasted more than 1 hour, the elements, armed with rifles and pistols, demanded money from the residents. They killed a national policeman, Nicolas Aguilar, who was in the downtown area.

POLICE REPORT 18 KILLED IN LAST 24 HOURS

PY072142 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1930 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Jul (LATIN)--The police reported today that at least 18 persons, including 9 men machinegunned inside a restaurant, were killed in the last 24 hours as a result of the continuing violence in El Salvador. It was also reported that several bombs exploded in San Marcos, on the southern border of El Salvador, and that several small shops were destroyed but there were no casualties.

The police reported that the reasons for the mass murder inside the restaurant yesterday and the identity of the perpetrators are not known. Relatives of the victims said that they were not afiliated with any political party. It is belived that more than 2,000 persons have been killed in the struggle between right and left extremist groups since the start of this year.

[Words indistinct] Jesuit San Jose School in this capital and that some arms and ammunition, including leftist propaganda were confiscated. The raid took place a week after troops occupied the national university where it is believed the leftist elements fighting to overthrow the civilian military government junta are located.

FURTHER REPORT ON SECURITY CORPS RAID ON CHURCH OFFICE

PA060406 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Direct telephone report from San Salvador by unidentified spokesman of Salvadoran Archbishopric office--live]

[Text] We wish to charge publicly and internationally that today at 0503, there was an encirclement and a raid by the army's Security Corps to the archbishopric's legal aid office located at the San Jose School [colegio].

First, they are sacking our office. This office contains certified testimony regarding repression, documents regarding all the missing politicians, addresses of international organizations and bulletins from international organizations that promote respect for human rights, documents about labor conflicts, documents that prove delivery of economic aid granted by international institutions to victims of repression in El Salvador. All of these documents can be used at an international (?court) to file charges against and condemn the government junta. This is why we request the immediate intervention of all international organizations that foster respect for human rights to:

1. Intercede immediately before the government junta to order the immediate removal of the Security Corps from our offices.

2. (?Restore) the documents therein.

3. Condemn this new act of repression against a church office that fosters respect for human rights in El Salvador.

CHURCH CONDEMNS VIOLENCE OF POLITICAL STRUGGLE

PA062040 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1652 GMT 6 Jul 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 5 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran church condemned here today the savage degeneration of the political struggle in this Central American country. In the absence of Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, apostolic administrator of the Salvadoran archdiocese, the Sunday homily was delivered by Presbyter Ricardo Torruellas, who condemned the "military, inhuman and savage operations" in which so many people are dying.

Torruellas also acridly condemned the violence generated by the extremist rightist and leftist groups. "Are the substantial differences between the government and opposition programs such that they merit our killing ourselves?" the presbyter asked.

Torruellas affirmed that the Salvadoran Archbishopric had not authorized the raid of the San Jose School on Saturday by military units. Torruellas also denounced the arrest of Ana Julia Lopez, a professor of the San Jose School, by persons wearing civilian clothing on Friday on the outskirts of the Salvadoran capital.

The presbyter's charge of savagery in the political struggle in El Salvador has come at a time when an investigation is being made into the death of nine persons machinegunned Saturday inside a bar in the southern part of the Salvadoran capital. There was no apparent motive for the death of the nine persons, including a retired professor. That same Saturday night presumed terrorists placed a high-powered bomb in the installations of the Soft Drink Workers Union in east San Salvador. The establishment was virtually destroyed by the explosion. The Concepcion Church adjoining the workers union was also considerably damaged. No victims were reported as a result of the explosion.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY DENIES ATTACK ON LUCAS GARCIA

PA080340 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1720 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Sercano Network]

[Text] Carlos Toledo Vielman, public relations secretary of the president of the republic, has just made an exclusive statement to Sercano. He said that it is completely untrue that an attack was made on President Romeo Lucas Garcia. Rumors had begun to circulate this morning to the effect that an attack had been made against President Lucas Garcia during his working tour of the Verapaz region, specifically in the city of Coban. The presidential spokesman said that the president of the republic accompanied by several government officials did make a working tour of Alta Verapaz. However, he said that it is completely untrue that he was attacked.

ORPA CHARGES REGIME BOMBING HEAVILY POPULATED AREAS

PA031956 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] As a result of death threats against them, nine Guatemalan journalists have been forced to leave their country. It has been reported that several labor leaders kidnapped on 21 June from the headquarters of the National Confederation of Workers of Guatemala are still missing.

Meanwhile, the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization [ORPA] of Guatemala has charged that armed helicopters and military planes continue bombing heavily populated areas in the departments of San Marcos, Solola and El Quiche. ORPA notes that those actions are war crimes for which the people will punish the present Guatemalan repressive regime.

COCA COLA WORKERS, COMPANY AGREE TO END CONFLICT

PA240357 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Owners and workers of the Coca Cola Bottling Company have signed a document in the office of the inspector general of labor which ends the conflict in that enterprise. The agreement contains several points that will be binding on both management and workers. It provides for activities at the company to be resumed effective today.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT TO RESPOND POSITIVELY TO TEACHERS' DEMANDS

PA041505 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2310 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 3 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Government today yielded to pressure from the Teachers Unity Front (FUM) and will resume dialogue on a number of demands. The front has paralyzed teaching activities throughout the country. The FUM resorted to a strike by its 22,000 members 4 days ago. The strikers demand that 20 high schools be granted official status, 900 teaching positions be created, wage increases be given and amendments be approved to the law of pensions and retirement for teachers.

Public Education Minister Eugenio Matute Canizales has said that he will "reply affirmatively to the FUM demands in matters within the jurisdiction of my ministry." Matute Canizales exceeded some of the teachers' demands by announcing the creation of 1,600 positions and a wage increase of 750 [lempiras] monthly for teachers in Gracias a Dios, in the northeastern part of the country.

The minister promised that a study would be made of the feasibility of recognizing 20 or more high schools and that the wages of auxiliary personnel at elementary and high schools would be reviewed.

The national literacy campaign, a plan of mass instruction implemented by the state, has not been delayed as a result of the teachers' strike, according to the minister, because it involves many persons who are not teachers but volunteer instructors. The minister criticized the teachers for halting teaching activities. "The parents should also take to the streets to protest the teachers' abandonment of their obligations," he said.

GOVERNMENT WORKERS TO GET WAGE INCREASE BEFORE 20 JUL

PA080200 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1410 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Before 20 July, the military government will grant a general wage increase to all Honduran Government employees, totaling 8 million lempiras, sources within the General Budget Office of the Finance Secretariat have reported. The source said that to discuss and negotiate all the details Finance Secretary Valentin Mendoza has held several special meetings with the leaders of the National Association of Honduran Public Employees [ANDEPH].

The wage increase would be received by some 42,689 government employees in the country's executive secretariats and autonomous and semiautonomous institutions. It was stated that the wage increase will be officially announced this week and will go into effect in the first half of this month. It was also announced that employees earning less than 1,000 lempiras will receive large increases, while persons earning more than 1,000 lempiras will receive smaller increases.

Additionally, it was established that in all secretariats and public institutions, a number of wage increases requested for this year have been suspended in view of the general increase that will be granted by the military government in the next few days.

NICARAGUA

RAMIREZ DENIES SOVIETS SUPERVISING MILITARY

PA072349 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2020 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, 7 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government junta today rejected "the counterrevolution's view that Nicaragua has fallen under Soviet domination." During a news conference by the junta, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the government junta, vigorously reacted against what he described as a "political and ideological campaign which harasses the revolution with lies, slanders and distortions." Ramirez Mercado specifically protested the newspaper LA PRENSA's reports on the arrest of Alfredo Abohassen, a director of the Nicaraguan Chamber of Commerce.

He also referred to another front-page report which indicated that "Soviet diplomats observed" the training exercises of members of the militia yesterday held in the 19 July Square, in Managua. Ramirez Mercado described the report as a "dirty trick" because it is not something that was done innocently. "We know that well." The Nicaraguan leader said that the people who were in the reviewing stand were GDR technicians who were observing the operation of military trucks that Nicaragua has purchased from that European nation. "We have not kept the purchase of those GDR military trucks hidden from our people," Ramirez Mercado said. He added that the GDR has granted Nicaragua a $20 million credit for that purchase.

He indicated that the importation of Soviet-made "Lada" vehicles is being negotiated at the request of the Julio Martinez Company, a Nicaraguan private automobile distributor.

Ramirez also disclosed that he called LA PRENSA Director Pablo Antonio Cuadra today to protest a paid advertisement which claimed that "Chamber of Commerce Director Abohassen was arrested on instructions of the Soviet ambassador." The Nicaraguan leader indicated that Abohassen was held for investigation less than the 24 hours legally permitted.

The leader of the merchants received an invitation a few days ago to a reception in the Soviet Embassy in Managua. The invitation turned out to be false, apparently a hoax by someone, but Abohassen was arrested as a result of the incident. Ramirez Mercado complained that the paid advertisement did not indicate that Abohassen was released 1 hour after Reynaldo Hernandez, president of the Chamber of Commerce, told him about Abohassen's arrest.

According to Ramirez Mercado, all these reports seek to insinuate that in Nicaragua the Soviets are supervising the army's activities. "That is false, a vile act and a lie," Ramirez Mercado said. He added that "the counterrevolution" is also launching a campaign of "lies, slanders and distortions, exposing us to all types of aggressions."

CARRION CRUZ ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON 'DIRECT LINE'

PA041945 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 4 Jul 80

["Direct Line" program with Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion Cruz, Nicaraguan deputy interior minister, and program announcer Freddy Rostran Arauz--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] My name is Gloria de Sevilla and I am calling from Chinandega. Greetings to Commander Carrion. I would like you to answer the following question: To what extent are traffic police allowed to raid a home? Traffic policemen came and raided my house. What authority do they have and who is in charge of these matters?

[Answer] Companera, no traffic officer is allowed to raid a home. If any traffic officers have come to your house, they did so against the specific orders given to them and they acted contrary to the law. We completely disapprove of that and we urge you to go to the police chief in the area and file a report so he can conduct the necessary investigation and the policemen who did this can be punished.

[Question] Good evening, my name is Agustin Salgado and I am calling from Matagalpa. I want to ask Companero Commander Carrion why the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] is fighting for democracy since I suppose that the Sandinist Front fought alongside our people for democray. I want you to tell me what kind of democracy there will be in Nicaragua. Thank you.

[Answer] Well, Companero Salgado, one would have to ask the MDN why it is saying that it is fighting for democracy. The Sandinist Front has achieved the most broad-ranging freedom for the Nicaraguan people who had never known it before in our history. Not only that but perhaps no other nation on the American Continent enjoys such freedom. Therefore, the question of the kind of democracy is not a semantic problem. The fact is that our people now have full freedom to organize themselves politically and into trade unions, to voice their claims and to criticize the government without fearing repression. For the first time in our history, the majority of the Nicaraguan people--the exploited, the poor, the workers--are represented in a state council, a legislative body. This is democracy. You can call it by whatever name you like and give it whatever label you want but this is the only legitimate democracy. Somoza used to speak of democracy but we all know what his democracy consisted of. One would have to ask the MDN if this is not the democracy that it wants, what kind of democracy does it want? But in my opinion this is a bit suspicious.

[Question] My name is Henry Rodriguez and I am calling from Rivas. Commander of the revolution, regarding the recent operations carried out by the armed forces in Managua--the raids and arrests of several people whether or not they were innocent--rumor had it that the property that was in the name of former national guardsmen would be confiscated by the state. I would like you to explain this because it will just mar the prestige of the revolution and trigger a reaction on the part of the relatives of those people against the revolution. Thank you.

[Answer] Regarding the confiscated goods in the operation, Companero Rodriguez, the only thing that will be confiscated will be those goods that are proved to have been stolen. In other words, the guardsmen's relatives who have goods that were properly obtained have no reason to be afraid. Those goods will not be taken away from them. Only goods which we can confirm as stolen will be taken away. So this answers your question.

[Announcer] Let us take advantage of this question since we know there is much concern about this topic. Please explain this further. Many people have called since early this morning. Some were even upset because they said they have been abused.

They were wondering if an operation of this type in which a large number of innocent people are captured is worthwhile. In other words, one would have to rate the results because they were wondering how an innocent person who was arrested by agents of the revolution would feel.

[Answer] Yes, Freddy. Look, this is a rather complex problem. Sandinist police and the Interior Ministry as a whole are facing a rather big crime wave. Even the media have surely witnessed or received complaints and demands from the citizens that this should stop. We are sensitive to those demands and we plan to conduct some major operations which will lead to the arrest of the key criminals in Managua who are well known in their neighborhoods. We must admit that some planning errors were made during the operation. It tried to achieve objectives a little beyond the capability of the police right now. All those on the list of people who were going to be arrested are proven criminals. However, a number of innocent people were also mistakenly arrested. Figures have been grossly exaggerated by the media. On behalf of the Interior Ministry, I want to apologize to the companeros who were upset and hurt by this operation. I also want to say that in light of the actions taken by the sociopaths and criminals we cannot stand idly by and will not stand idly by. It is exactly experiences such as this one, which has had some negative effects, that help us to improve our methods, our system of fighting crime, and to be able to strike a blow to criminals without hurting the population. Therefore, this is the positive aspect of this situation. I insist on apologizing to the companeros who have been affected.

It must also be borne in mind that we are organizing the police and the Interior Ministry from scratch. In almost all countries that have a minimum amount of development the police have directions and even the lower-ranking members are people with some knowledge of the law. Here we have to organize the police with companeros who sometimes don't even know how to read or write. They have no knowledge of the law. Therefore, they have to make mistakes and sometimes even abuses. Sometimes people have been infiltrated into the ranks. We are taking them out and we have taken almost all of them out. Sometimes they are just ignorant because the education of these companeros will take a long time. The most extraordinary thing of all is that we are fighting crime more effectively already and with less bother to the public. This bother will diminish every day as we improve the cultural, technical and political level of our companeros in the Sandinist police.

[Question] I am calling from the San Judas neighborhood. My question is, why wasn't it until Alfonso Robelo broke with the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction that it was announced that he, instead of having his children participate in the literacy campaign, sent them abroad? Why is this being thrown at him now?

[Answer] Companero from the San Judas neighborhood, I did not hear your name. You sound upset as a result of charges that Mr Alfonso Robelo did not send his children to the literacy campaign. We have to say that Mr Robelo was careful not to discuss the fact that he would not send his children to the literacy campaign. We have spoken about this. We publicly spoke about this the moment we realized the situation. This coincided with Robelo's resignation from the government junta. We are the ones, in fact, who should be upset about the fact that Mr Alfonso Robelo, who claims to be a patriot, has not had the fortitude or the civic and patriotic disposition to allow--not send, since his children wanted to participate--his daughter to participate. That was an unpatriotic attitude, an attitude not in line with what the fatherland may demand at a given moment. Therefore, there is no reason to be angry because we have denounced Mr Robelo. On the contrary, the indignation should be over the fact that this gentleman refused to have his children participate in the literacy effort.

[Question] [words indistinct] This is my question: It has been said we live in a free country. Why then are those who think differently from your ideologies called counterrevolutionaries? Why are those who are not Sandinists called turncoats? Is it perhaps that no one has the right to state the opinion of other parties?

[Answer] The fact here is not that it is being said that we live in a free country but that we do live in a free country. This is the freest country on the American Continent. This is the country where democracy is expressed in the broadest and deepest way. We do not call those who do not think as the Sandinists do counterrevolutionary, and we do not call those who are not Sandinists turncoats. Counterrevolutionary. This is a word that has been perfectly defined. Our people fought and died to make this victory possible. The Nicaraguans fought and died to get rid of poverty and exploitation, to achieve power and to use that power to implement the revolution. Those who want to destroy the power that the people achieved with their lives are the counterrevolutionaries. Those are the people we call counterrevolutionaries. He who does not want our people to become independent, to become free of imperialist domination, is a counterrevolutionary. We call him turncoat because he wants us to surrender, to submit to the Yankees. He is a turncoat. He is a counterrevolutionary.

Anyone here can express any differing opinion, and this is being done. And they can also get organized and work in a way different from ours. But this different work must also benefit the people, the revolutionary process. There can be different ideas about the revolutionary process but there should be no ideas against the revolution; there must be no actions against the revolution. There can be differences. This is perfectly feasible. Everybody here can do it. There are many parties, many opinions, many news sources that express different opinions and no one is persecuting them because of that. So, the matter is not that it is being said we live in a free country, but that we do live in a free country.

[Question] [words indistinct] My question is: Why are these so-called cleanup operations being promoted against Somozism. I believe that these cleanup operations are due to Somozism, but there are innocent people who have been put in jail and because of what is happening, a bunch of innocent people are suffering. I also want to say that innocent people are being arrested, although it is also true that criminals are also being taken away, but the citizens are being harmed too much. This is what I am complaining about.

[Answer] Companero from the Schick suburb, first of all, we don't carry out cleanup operations. We don't even use that name that brings us memories of death. We call it: 19 July anticrime operation. I have also been upset, indignant, over errors as a result of which innocent persons have been affected. I was saying before, and I will repeat it for you, that in the struggle against crime we have committed those errors. But his this is a struggle we have to wage. The errors we are committing help us correct them, to learn our lesson and not to commit them again.

Therefore, the next operation against crime is going to be more efficient, more exact and we are not going to have a regret waving innocent companeros suffer as a result of these operations. We have captured an important number of criminals and the effect of these arrests is being felt. Crime has diminished in Managua considerably. We receive a daily report on this. Attacks, car theft and so forth have been reduced since a group of criminals was taken out of circulation as a result of the 19 July operation.

[Announcer] I believe we have to note here that to confuse the cleanup operations of the genocide guard with operations against crime is a huge error since all of us can recall that the guard carried out its cleanup operations by murdering all the people in a neighborhood, especially the young people. This does not happen in the operations against crime when persons are arrested for 24 or 48 hours, when after the necessary investigations it is determined that they are innocent. In addition to that, they receive apologies.

I believe that it is really something to confuse one thing with another; so please, companeros, let us be more serious about this. You can ask anything, but let's be more serious and not confuse one thing with another.

FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA SPEAKS IN ROMANIA

PA051820 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Jul 80

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] At a dinner hosted by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca stated: Our meeting is taking place at a significant moment in international relations when the most somber forces of imperialism are using all sort of pretexts and malicious campaigns against socialism and the national liberation of the people.

The Cuban minister noted in Bucharest how those imperialist forces are pushing the world toward the brink of a new cold war period and an uncontrolled arms race, and increasingly refuse to satisfy the just demands of the underdeveloped and oppressed countries for a new international economic order.

Malmierca said that Cuba has been enduring a brutal economic blockade inposed by the U.S. Government and is the victim of slander. The Cuban minister also noted that Cuba's airspace is violated by spy flights and that the occupation of a portion of its territory has been strengthened.

Cuba's foreign minister also noted how an effort is being made to isolate our country from the other Latin American countries and how Cuba's position has been distorted to damage its prestige and authority as president of the nonaligned movement.

Malmierca added: However, despite everything, every imperialist maneuver is defeated, every provocation turns against the provokers, who are capable of exposing humanity to death in their effort to be hegemonic and to secure election advantages.

The Cuban foreign minister noted the mobilization of our people in the march of the militant people. This march has set in motion 5 million persons throughout Cuba who stated their rejection of the blockade, spy flights, and the illegal occupation of the Cuban territory where the United States installed the Guantanamo Naval Base.

Isidoro Malmierca said at the dinner that Cuba is increasing its struggle against the new war plans of imperialism and, together with the other socialist states and other peace forces, is opposed to the creation and placing of new U.S. nuclear missiles aimed at altering the present correlation of forces in Europe and at giving unilateral advantages to those who want to put an end to detente.

Our government, he stated, believes that the provoking actions of U.S. imperialism and its associates in Southeast Asia, the Middle East and the Indian Ocean must end. In the new continent, he added, the triumph of the revolution in Nicaragua and Grenada, as well as the strong struggles being waged in El Salvador and other Central American countries, express the will of our people to be free in the face of imperialism.

Malmierca said that the struggle of the people of Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and Africa for their true independence must be respected and there should be an end to the policy based on threats, destabilization, interventions and blockades now in effect.

Malmierca stated that just as the Cuban people were victorious in Giron and in other clashes with imperialism, the Cuban people, with the solidarity and the support of sister nations, will without a doubt win on this occasion too.

AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN STATES TO OPEN MEETING IN MONTEGO

FL071253 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] The special session of the Council of Ministers of the African-Caribbean group of states will be officially opened this morning by Prime Minister Manley at the (?Up Road) Hall in the Continental Hotel in Montego Bay. Some 250 delegates from the 69 member states are expected to participate in the meeting. Attention will be focused on transportation and communications, trade and development finance.

JAMAICA

DUNCAN COUNTERS SEAGA'S REMARKS ON BYPASSING ELECTIONS

FL071347 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] The general secretary of the People's National Party [PNP], Dr D. K. Duncan, says that if the Jamaica Labor Party--JLP--leader Mr Seaga thinks he can set aside the national process, he should know that the progressive movement will be prepared to deal with any form of struggle. Speaking last night at a PNP youth rally at the YWCA auditorium, Dr Duncan referred to Mr Seaga's statement at the start of the enumeration exercise in which the opposition leader has said that his party might have to set aside the electoral process in the struggle for political rights.

Dr Duncan said the PNP was continuing at its preparations for election which could be called either late September or early October. But he said the party would not run from any other form of struggle which might be brought to it. Dr Duncan said his party has just completed its latest canvas and he would know by today how many seats the PNP would win in the coming elections. He said there was no way in which the JLP could win the coming elections. He added that those who would bring nonelectoral forms of struggle to resolve the present political situation should reflect upon the fact that the forces of reaction in the world have very few victories compared to the progressive movement in recent times.

CUBAN EMBASSY HINTED AS SOURCE OF AMMO

FL071005 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 1 Jul 80 p 4

[Cedric Lindo editorial]

[Text] As political violence, particularly in Kingston, continues with up to six people being killed by guns in one night and some schools closed because of the violence, Jamaicans are asking what is the source of the ammunition. Can it be Cuba?

This is not just prejudice, but the result of the arrival in Kingston Harbour a few weeks ago of a container consigned to a Cuban firm with ammunition for Winchester rifles.

Contrary to law, the ship's master had not declared in advance that he had ammunition in his cargo. But that was the least of the "irregular" things about the shipment.

Dock workers discovered the nature of the contents of the container. They passed on the information to Edward Seaga, leader of the opposition, and he alerted the security forces.

They put a guard on the container, then later removed it to the army camp and opened it. Smuggling of guns and ammunition into a country is usually done by those wanting to overthrow governments. The contrary may be the case.

Certainly Minister of National Security Dudley Thompson was quick to issue a press statement not protesting about the illegality but defending the Cuban Embassy against accusations.

The statement said the Cuban Embassy knew nothing of the shipment. The firm was Swedish. The ammunition consisted of shots used to kill "doves and rabbits" and the goods were in transit.

This was said despite the fact that the invoice gave Kingston as the port of destination with no mention of transshipment; that bird shooting has been prohibited in Jamaica for years; that there are no wild rabbits in the island; and that the firm whose managing director is a Cuban, is registered in Liechtenstein.

The invoice, prepared in Spanish and translated into oddly spelled English, described the goods as "hunting boolets and fabrics". No fabrics were found in the container.

The Cuban Embassy was said by the minister to have no connection with the firm, but alert reporters found that a few monthes ago the embassy had paid the bill for the hire of a self-drive car by the manager, Ruperto Hart.

It also turned out that the firm is not legally registered in Jamaica. A mistake in its application was pointed out to the firm when application was made some years ago but the mistake has not been corrected and the matter not pursued.

Tension mounted somewhat the following week when another ship with ammunition aboard, this time en route to Panama, arrived without declaring such information.

Furthermore, the cargo was found too short of some rounds of ammunition, maybe 4,500 or, as one estimate puts it, 50,000 rounds. The master said that the missing ammunition may have been stolen while the ship was in port at Port Limon, Costa Rica.

Much of the suspicion is therefore built-up rumour based on a few facts which may be harmless. But Jamaicans have been adding up the various causes for suspicion and some believe that they amount to an ominous total.

To begin with the present Cuban ambassador to Jamaica, Ulises Estrada, held a high-ranking post with the DGI, the Cuban Intelligence Service, having been in charge of the Caribbean areas.

It is popularly believed that he continues this work from Kingston instead of Havana with no change in status.

Last year there was quite an outcry when he criticised the DAILY GLEANER, Jamaica's largest newspaper, which supports the free enterprise policy of the opposition.

Angry members of the public charged him with interfering in the internal affairs of Jamaica. The government was asked to declare him persona non grata. Prime Minister Michael Manley said he saw nothing offensive in the ambassador's remarks.

Cuba certainly takes a keen interest in Jamaican affairs. After the recent tragic fires at an old people's home, in which nearly 150 women were burnt to death, GRANMA, the official government paper, accused the US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of starting the fire.

The prime minister had said arson could not be ruled out, but that was a far cry from making accusations.--Gemini.

CHILE

CHURCH MACHINEGUNNED; FURTHER ATTACKS EXPECTED

PY070233 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2255 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Unidentified extremists have fired machineguns against the Santa Clara parish church, situated at bus stop No 18 on Jose Miguel Carrera Avenue, and placed an explosive device beside a street lamp post.

The archbishopric's public relations secretary, Guillermo Hormazabal, stated that a communique in this regard would probably be released on Monday.

All these attacks against churches and church offices are rather strange--let us remember the recent attack against the Klaver factory, which is next to the Vicariate of Solidarity, a few days ago--since the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) in its "armed propaganda" contemplates this type of action. [as received]

Experts on subversion assert that the MIR is carrying out these attacks so that they will be attributed to security forces. Therefore, it is believed that the wave of attacks against churches will continue in the following days.

Government Repudiation

PY080208 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] A few minutes ago the government Social Communications Agency (Dinacos) issued a communique in which the government once again strongly repudiates extremist activities.

[Words indistinct] in view of the attack against the Santa Clara parish, situated at bus stop No 18 in the middle of the great avenue, the government considers it its duty to express to the public its strong repudation of extremist activities which undoubtedly seek to spread discord and disunity among Chileans. The Chilean security forces are carrying out a thorough investigation in order to locate those responsible, who will be severely punished by law.

ECUADOR

FOREIGN MINISTER'S RESIGNATION CONFIRMED

PA071411 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1255 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco resigned yesterday for health reasons. He had occupied the post since 10 August. It has been learned unofficially that Alfonso Barrera Valverde, currently ambassador to Spain, will replace him and that there will be a Cabinet shuffle in early August when several ministers will be replaced.

I am very tired, Pareja said. I have asked the chief of state for permission to announce my resignation. He recalled that he had submitted his resignation for health reasons. I have updated it today, he noted.

Pareja Diezcanseco worked at the Foreign Ministry yesterday and denied that he had resigned because of a conflict with the president. There is no conflict with President Roldos, Pareja emphasized. I am not only in full agreement with the president of the republic on foreign policy matters but I also agree with his policy of democracy and reform. I am and will continue to be a good friend of the president.

Pareja has worked intensively since he assumed the post of foreign minister, making our foreign policy more dynamic.

New Appointee

PA080011 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2353 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Quito, 7 Jul (EFE)--Alfonso Barrera Valverde, a writer and diplomat, was appointed minister of foreign relations in Ecuador today. He will replace Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco, who resigned for health reasons.

Barrera Valverde was born in Ambato 51 years ago. He had been serving as ambassador in Madrid. He will take office tomorrow during a special ceremony at the government palace which will be attended by the president of the republic.

PARAGUAY

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY APPROVES NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR

PY072230 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 7 Jul 80 p 13

[Text] According to reliable sources the Paraguayan Government has agreed to the appointment of the new U.S. ambassador.

As we had already reported some time ago, the U.S. State Department had proposed Lyle Lane as new U.S. ambassador to Asuncion. Currently Lane is U.S. ambassador in Montevideo, Uruguay, where the end of his tour has already been announced.

The U.S. Embassy in our country has remained vacant since Ambassador Robert White was appointed to El Salvador 6 months ago. Robert Lane has held the post of charge d'affaires since then.

BRIEFS

POWER AGREEMENT WITH ARGENTINA--The Misiones Electricity Company (EMSA) of Argentina and the National Power Administration (ANDE) of Paraguay have signed in Asuncion an agreement through which ANDE will supply energy to Misiones from the Acaray hydroelectric dam. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0403 GMT 4 Jul 80 PY]

PERU

BELAUNDE SAYS RELATIONS WITH CHILE WILL IMPROVE

PY072225 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1735 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 7 Jul (LATIN)--According to a report released here today by the newspaper LA TERCERA DE LA HORA, Peruvian President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry has said that relations between his country and Chile will be reestablished at ambassadorial level at the right time.

President-elect Belaunde told the newspaper: "The light for normalization can be seen at the end of the tunnel. I hope that our relationship will not suffer any interruption during my tenure throughout which I will seek brotherhood among Latin American peoples."

Speaking of relations with Chile, President-elect Belaunde noted: "I am optimistic about things. President Pinochet sent me a very cordial message which I immediately answered. I believe that our relations will improve in the future."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 133 9 July 1980

CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

OLADE Seminar on Hydrocarbons Opens in Quito A 1
Andean Summit To Be Held in Lima 29 Jul A 1
Chilean-Bolivian Border Commission Deliberations Continue A 1

ARGENTINA

Soviet Trade Mission To Purchase More Grain B 1
Government Awards Uranium Rights to CNEA B 1

BOLIVIA

Final Election Figures for La Paz Department Released C 1
Air Force Commander 'Uneasy' About Election Results C 1
Labor Central Demands Respect for Popular Will C 2
Miners Union To Support Will of Majority C 2

BRAZIL

Creation of South Atlantic Defense Pact Opposed D 1
President Will Not Attend Farewell to Pope D 1
Popular Party Senator Fears Military Coup D 1
Briefs: Volkswagen Shares to Kuwait; Balance of Payments D 1

CHILE

Draft of New Constitution Submitted to Military Junta E 1
Students, Housewives Occupy French Embassy E 1
Church Communique Expresses Concern Over Recent Attacks E 1

ECUADOR

Foreign Ministry Concerned At U.S. Action on Seabed G 1
New Foreign Minister Promises To Follow President's Lead G 1
Liberation Group for Poor Seizes Convent, Church G 2
Further Details G 2

PARAGUAY

Soldiers Kill Brazilian Official in Casino Incident [ABC COLOR 8 Jul] H 1
Appeals Court Upholds Journalist Delvalle's Sentence [ULTIMA HORA 8 Jul] H 1
Briefs: Swiss Station for Itaipu; European Loan for Itaipu; Cost of Living H 1

PERU

Economic Relations With USSR To Be Strengthened [EXPRESO 3 Jul] J 1
Rural Communications To Be Built With Hungarian Aid [EXPRESO 3 Jul] J 1
EL COMERCIO Calls Nuclear Agreement With U.S. 'Important' [28 Jun] J 1
Belaunde Agrees To Investigation of Montoneros Case J 2
Labor Unrest Mounts, Strikes Threatened J 2

PANAMA

Communists Scolded for Declining U.S. Embassy Invitation [CRITICA 2 Jul] N 1
Communists' Reply [CRITICA 5 Jul] N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Paper Questions Government's Pro-Arab Policy Shift [LA NACION 4 Jul] P 1
Carazo Optimistic About Meeting With Opposition Leaders P 2

EL SALVADOR

Economic Minister Reports on Results of Managua Meeting [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 8 Jul] P 2
Teachers Association To Hold 1-Day Strike Next Week P 3
Extension of State of Siege Criticized P 3

GUATEMALA

El Salvador's D'Aubuisson Permitted To Stay Temporarily P 4
Newsman, University Teacher Killed by Terrorists P 4
Government Communique P 4
ESA Claim of Responsibility P 5
Government Quiet on Kidnappings of UN Scientists P 5
PRTC Claim of Responsibility P 5
Guerrillas Occupy Town, Flee to Hills P 5
DCG Criticizes Presidential Report on Economy P 6

HONDURAS

TIEMPO Reports Cabinet Resigns En Masse P 6

NICARAGUA

Cruz Announces Efforts To Obtain U.S. Funds Promptly P 7
U.S. Grants Aid to Literacy Campaign P 7
Government Renegotiating Foreign Debt Interest Rates P 7
BARRICADA Takes Issue With U.S. Ambassador's Remarks P 8
Interior Ministry Announces 19 July Celebration Measures P 8
No Comment on Guests P 9
Cuban Teacher Retracts Asylum Request [LA PRENSA 27 Jun] P 9
Cuban Teachers Returning Home on Rotation [LA PRENSA 1 Jul] P 9
Only 50 Refugees Remain in Embassies in Managua P 10
National Olympic Team Leaving for Moscow Games P 10
First Algerian Envoy Says Agreement May Be Signed P 10
Police Communique Explains Arrests [LA PRENSA 1 Jul] P 10
Commander Pastora Warns Counterrevolutionaries P 11
Radio Sandino Criticizes LA PRENSA Report on Communism P 12
AVANCE Rejects Imperialist Slanders About Cuban Exiles P 12

CUBA

Talks With Bulgaria End With Signing of Protocol Q 1
AALAPSO Condemns 'Hostile' Egyptian Policies Q 1
Valdes Chairs PNR's First Party Conference Q 1
Valdes Presides Over MININT Conference in Pinar del Rio Q 2
Briefs: Schood in Jamaica; Rice Production; Almeida at Textile Plant Q 2

GUYANA

'New Credit Arrangement' With IMF Confirmed T 1
[Bridgetwon ADVOCATE-NEWS 4 Jul]
Ramphal Concerned About Escalating Violence T 1
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 4 Jul]

OTHER COUNTRIES

URUGUAY

Alleged Navy Plotters Held Incommunicado V 1
[Buenos Aires LA RAZON 5 Jul]

VENEZUELA

Explosion Severely Damages Petroleum Pipeline V 1
Briefs: New Armed Forces Commander; New Navy Commander V 1

MEXICO

Soviet Defense Minister Invited to 16 Sep Festivities V 1

OLADE SEMINAR ON HYDROCARBONS OPENS IN QUITO

PA082035 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] The second Latin American seminar on contracts concerning the exploitation of hydrocarbons opened yesterday. The seminar was organized by OLADE. The purpose of the seminar is to analyze points of reference based on contractual relations to guarantee states an effective control of their oil resources and foreign investors a fair profit.

Approximately 50 technicians who represent 15 countries are attending the seminar, which was opened by Natural Resources Minister Jose Corcino Cardenas.

ANDEAN SUMMIT TO BE HELD IN LIMA 29 JUL

PY090234 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0128 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 8 Jul (LATIN)--Foreign Minister-Designate Javier Arias Stella reported today that the presidents of Andean Pact countries will hold a summit meeting here on 29 July, the day following the inauguration of a constitutional government in Peru after 12 years of military rule. The summit meeting that will be held in Lima will be the first official action of President Fernando Belaunde Terry, who will assume the presidency for the second time in his political life.

Arias Stella, the foreign minister-designate of the incoming consitutional government, said at a press conference that the summit meeting will be held at the Peruvian Foreign Ministry at 1930 local time (2430 GMT). He added that the meeting of the presidents of Bolivia, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela and a representative of Ecuador will be basically designed to take coordinated political actions to boost the Andean process that was initiated in 1969.

The Andean Summit meeting to be held in Lima will be the third of its kind. The only president who will be absent is Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos, who will be represented by former Ecuadorean President Galo Plaza.

CHILEAN-BOLIVIAN BORDER COMMISSION DELIBERATIONS CONTINUE

PY031606 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Gen Pedro Ewing (ret), director of the border and fronter office, stated that the field work to be carried out by the Chilean-Bolivian joint border commission during this coming period will be between Pisiga and Ollague, a border region of approximately 200 km situated south of the Chilean first region.

General Ewing said that this site had been chosen for the commission's field work during the 25th plenary session of the commission held in La Paz, Bolivia, during 16-23 June.

General Ewing went on to point out that there are no border conflicts and that the commission is only faced with technical problems. The difficulties which arose some time ago regarding boundary post No 38 were due to political reasons, not border problems.

Ewing also pointed out that the joint commission does not have a deadline since it will continue to work on the maintenance of the boundary posts after all problems have been resolved.

SOVIET TRADE MISSION TO PURCHASE MORE GRAIN

FY090009 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1305 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Jul (TELAM)--A Soviet trade mission headed by Foreign Trade Deputy Minister Boris Gordeyev arrived here this morning to sign a 3-year agreement for the purchase of about 4 million tons of Argentine grain per year. The Soviet mission was received at Ezeiza Airport by Agriculture and Livestock Secretary Jorge Zorreguieta and by President of the N tional Grain Board David Lacroze.

After the U.S.-imposed grain embargo following the invasion of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union became one of the major buyers of Argentine grain. Up until May, the Soviet Union had bought 3,744,240 tons of grain, which is about 62 percent of the total Argentine grain exports. This percentage makes the Soviet Union the major buyer of corn, sorghum and soybeans from Argentina.

The Soviet trade mission, which has come to Argentina at the invitation of the National Grain Board, is made up of Pavel Sakun, national export director of the Ministry of Trade; Viktor Pershin, Eksportkhleb [grain export organization] president; P. Catcin and I. Cereicova.

GOVERNMENT AWARDS URANIUM RIGHTS TO CNEA

FY031904 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2330 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Jul (NA)--The Public Information Secretariat of the presidency today published law 22246, whereby the government authorizes the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) to establish exclusive uranium prospecting zones and to exercise control over exports of this valuable mineral.

Law 22246, which supersedes article 15 of Decree 22477 of 1956, states that "the increasing demand for nuclear fuel for the development of energy programs has forced the CNEA to accelerate its program of searching for new uranium deposits."

The law further states that "the implementation of this program is urgent in view of the time lag between finding economically important deposits and exploiting them. Taking into consideration that the CNEA has initiated a uranium survey program in the provinces of Chubut and Santa Cruz in order to build up uranium reserves, the CNEA is assured exclusive rights over uranium deposits eventually discovered."

It should also be pointed out that the modification of article 15 of Decree 22477/65 "does not oppose the spirit of said article since the exclusive rights for 5 years awarded to the CNEA over uranium deposits eventually discovered is limited to an area of 60,000 square km, which can be partially farmed out under concession, while the rest of the country remains free for uranium prospecting as provided for by that article."

Law 2246 states that "any agreement or contract for exports of nuclear materials will require authorization by the executive branch," and that "internal supply of nuclear materials must be secured before authorization for exports are granted."

"Any contract or agreement involving the export of nuclear materials signed by the CNEA will have to ensure the CNEA's control over the use of the material to be exported."

FINAL ELECTION FIGURES FOR LA PAZ DEPARTMENT RELEASED

PY081438 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Jul 80

[All figures as heard]

[Text] The final results of the vote count for La Paz Department were released this morning by members of the departmental Electoral Court:

National Democratic Action	81,712 ballots, five deputies;
Socialist Party One	45,739 ballots, three deputies;
Bolivian Unity Party	4,996 ballots, one deputy;
Authentic Revolutionary Party	10,931 ballots, one deputy;
United National Revolutionary Movement	5,975 ballots;
Revolutionary Party of the Nationalist Left	9,082 ballots;
Tupac Katari Indian Movement	9,934 ballots, one deputy;
People's Democratic Union	259,012 ballots, 14 deputies;
New Alternative Front	11,078 ballots, one deputy;
Bolivian Socialist Falange	4,368 ballots;
National Revolutionary Movement	44,141 ballots, two deputies;
National Alliance of Leftist Forces	5,177 ballots;
Tupac Katari Indian Movement One	10,147 ballots, one deputy.
Valid ballots	501,572.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER 'UNEASY' ABOUT ELECTION RESULTS

PY081932 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, commander of the Bolivian Air Force, has asserted that the armed forces of the nation have every right to participate in discussing the problems of the nation. In his opinion, the three elections held so far have not fulfilled the expectations of the population. These statements were made by the high-ranking officer after a ceremony held at the aeronautical polytechnical school, attended by high military commanders and government officials.

General Bernal Pereira also believes that national integration is necessary because of its political consequences and its importance for national development.

[Begin Bernal recording] We believe that the armed forces have an important role in the country, particularly for our unity and as a factor binding together all layers of the population, because our military institutions, such as the military polytechnical school, where we are now, receive pupils from all sectors of society. The result is that the integration of the country is promoted in the armed forces. Because of this integration we believe that we have every right to participate in the activities of the nation in all fields that contribute to the development, integration and unity of Bolivians. [end recording]

The general said that the armed forces will continue to participate in discussing Bolivian problems. When he was asked about that participation in the future, he maintained:

[Begin Bernal recording] I can only speak as air force commander. A statement for the armed forces should be made by the commander in chief. In the air force we respect the Constitution and we are aware that we always have to fulfill our duty. [end recording]

The Bolivian Air Force commander stated that there is optimism in his institution that the democratization process will answer to the concerns of the nation. He also expressed his views on another point, one which is causing him uneasiness.

[Begin Bernal recording] I feel very uneasy. For some time I have felt uneasy as a citizen, because this is the third time we have witnessed elections and in none of them has the population given a candidate majority support, which is what a government really needs in order to live up to the expectations of the country and to govern the country. Nevertheless, we wish our dear country all the best. [end recording]

LABOR CENTRAL DEMANDS RESPECT FOR POPULAR WILL

PY081435 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] demands that the Congress respect the will of the majority of the Bolivian people, as expressed at the ballots boxes, said COB Secretary General Oscar Sanjines. He also said that the COB is ready to cooperate in the installation of the new government under this condition.

Newsmen asked COB leader Sanjines if he believe that there would be protests in the COB if the Congress does not support the candidate who gains the most votes in the elections. He replied:

[Begin Sanjines recording] That would be absolutely certain, and not only protests in the COB, but among the whole Bolivian people. It would mean that the concern and anxiety in which the Bolivian people have been living--a condition in which they have been living for over 15 years-- is not understood. It would mean not wishing the Bolivian people to live in peace and tranquility. After two earlier fraudulent elections and a bloody coup d'etat, the people are determined to have a constitutional government to deal with all the basic problems which naturally cannot be solved by transitory governments. Therefore, any maneuver would really be censurable and would cause a (?reaction) from the Bolivian people with unforeseeable results. The COB would not want this to occur and would cooperate to prevent it. [end recording]

These were the statements made by COB leader Oscar Sanjines on the political situation of the country.

MINERS UNION TO SUPPORT WILL OF THE MAJORITY

PY090126 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] The Mineworkers Federation of Bolivia, FSTMB, released a communique stating that the mineworkers will fight so that the will of the majority is respected, this being the only way to guarantee the continuity of the democratic process.

The communique, in its second point, rejects any intent to obstruct the consolidation of the democratic process and any maneuver against the will of the majority as expressed in the elections. The miners of the country reaffirm the decisions made several times before rejecting any maneuver aimed at dividing the labor movement, a division which the reactionaries are vainly trying to accomplish.

The workers ratified the measures adopted in several union meetings to defend the process against any military coup and declare that the mineworkers are aware that the democratic process is a stage in the long struggle for national liberation.

In point seven, the declaration states the mineworkers' decision to fight for a better standard of living and working conditions after the critical economic situation left by the Banzer dictatorial regime, in an effort to overcome current limitations.

The document was signed by the entire FSTMB Executive Committee headed by leader Juan Lechin Oquendo.

CREATION OF SOUTH ATLANTIC DEFENSE PACT OPPOSED

PY090258 Paris AFP in Spanish 2208 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Brasilia, 8 Jul (AFP)--In a statement released here today, Foreign Ministry spokesman Bernardo Pericas said that Brazil does not favor the creation of the South Atlantic defense pact. Pericas said that if the creation of the pact depends on Brazilian participation, such a pact will not exist because Brazil does not plan to join it.

Pericas stressed that Brazil does not plan to join a bloc of which the racist South African regime is a member. Pericas said that Brazil and Argentina condemned the apartheid regime in a joint declaration released during President Figueiredo's visit to Argentina last May. In addition, Pericas said that Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro repeatedly condemned the South African racist policy during his tour of the African Continent last June.

Pericas made these statements when asked about an editorial in the Argentine newspaper LA NACION supporting Brazilian participation in the South Atlantic pact.

PRESIDENT WILL NOT ATTEND FAREWELL TO POPE

PY090059 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Brasilia--The president of the republic today designated Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro to represent the government at the farewell to Pope John Paul II to be held in Manaus on Friday. Sources of Planalto Palace have reported that President Figueiredo will not go to Manaus to bid farewell to the Pope to avoid inferences that he might be trying to take advantage of the popularity John Paul II has earned in Brazil.

POPULAR PARTY SENATOR FEARS MILITARY COUP

PY081556 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Gilvan Rocha, leader of the Popular Party [PP] bloc in the Senate, is concerned over the possibility of a military coup d'etat.

Rocha said in Brasilia that President Figueiredo is hesitant and has yet to decide whether his commitments are to the people or to Gen Golbery do Couto e Silva.

Senator Rocha also said that Delfim Neto is one of the most hated powerful men in the country and suggested that President Figueiredo should try to be better informed about the atmosphere prevailing in the country, especially in the northeast where a separatist movement is spreading.

BRIEFS

VOLKSWAGEN SHARES TO KUWAIT--The Monteiro Aranha business group--the strongest group in Rio de Janeiro--yesterday sold all its Brazilian Volkswagen shares to the Kuwaiti Government for $115 million (approximately 6 billion cruzeiros). The negotiations involving 1.8 billion shares of common and preferred stock were initiated in April during the metalworkers strike when the former Kuwaiti finance minister secretly visited the factory. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 25 Jun 80 p 1 PY]

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS--After a 6-month delay, the Brazilian Central Bank has issued the 1979 Brazilian balance of payment figures. The balance of payments for last year registered a deficit of $3.21 billion. The Brazilian foreign debt amounted to $49.90 billion, and international reserves $9.68 billion. [Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 1200 GMT 2 Jul 80 PY]

DRAFT OF NEW CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO MILITARY JUNTA

PY090149 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2048 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 8 Jul (LATIN)--It was officially reported here that the Council of the State today handed President Augusto Pinochet the draft of the new constitution which will be submitted to the military junta for approval.

President Pinochet said yesterday that the new constitution "will give more power to the government than the current one which was unable to stave off the Marxist aggression." President Pinochet also said that this new constitution "will eradicate Marxist totalitarianism by preventing it from creating the kind of chaos which almost led the country into a civil war."

Once the military junta finishes studying the new constitution, it will be passed to President Pinochet who will make the modifications he deems necessary. Chilean official sources reported that the new constitution will then be submitted to a plebiscite in the near future, on a date to be set by the government.

STUDENTS, HOUSEWIVES OCCUPY FRENCH EMBASSY

PY082159 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2125 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 8 Jul (LATIN)--The Foreign Ministry reported that four women and one man today peacefully occupied part of the French Embassy in this capital. Javier Illanes, director general of the Foreign Relations Ministry's Foreign Policy Department, told the journalists that this event had been reported by telephone to the Foreign Relations Ministry by French Ambassador Emmanuel de Casteja.

The embassy occupants were identified as university students Javier Saez, Cinthia Marcel, Lia Rojas and housewives Zaira Abarca and Enriqueta Ferrada. Saez and Marcel are from the state technical university, whereas Rojas is from the Chilean university, the most important one in this country.

The students from the technical university informed this agency that this occupation seeks French Government intercession with the Chilean Government in order to obtain the suspension of the 3-month banishment sentence being served by 18 of their companions in southern Chile. The occupants have issued a communique in which they point out that "we are neither delinquents nor terrorists, just persons concerned about the banished students" and who request that "the democratic and humanitarian French Government understand the reasons which led us to this action."

CHURCH COMMUNIQUE EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER RECENT ATTACKS

PY090222 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0039 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 8 Jul (LATIN)--The Chilean Catholic Church today expressed its concern over the terrorist attacks perpetrated recently against one of its offices and church buildings in this capital.

A communique issued by the church states that "we believe that these attacks are not fortuitous and that they are connected to other events, recently denounced by the National Episcopate, aimed at discrediting and intimidating the church."

The church believes that these events "by no means contribute to the achievement of the much-desired reconciliation of the Chileans. We know, by experience, that violence is a sign of extreme weakness and senselessness by those who practice it."

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONCERNED AT U.S. ACTION ON SEABED

PA081245 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0349 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Quito, 7 Jul (EFE)--The Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry today expressed its "deep concern" over the "unilateral U.S. attitude" authorizing U.S. companies to explore and exploit mineral resources of the seabed.

The Foreign Ministry expressed surprise over this action, which affects a delicate problem that has already been the object of lengthy analysis and very difficult negotiations during the UN conference on the law of the sea. The U.S. position is even more surprising when one bears in mind that the text of the future convention on the law of the sea is in the final stages of negotiation, the official communique added.

According to the Foreign Ministry, the United States has violated Resolution 2749 of the 20th UN General Assembly, which proclaimed that "the seabed and subsoils are outside the limits of national jurisdiction, just as the resources of the zone are the common wealth of mankind."

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER PROMISES TO FOLLOW PRESIDENT'S LEAD

PA082236 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Raul Zambrano report from the presidency's press office--presumably live with portions recorded]

[Text] The new Ecuadorean foreign minister, Alfonso Barrera Valverde, will take office in a few minutes after he is sworn in. Shortly before the ceremony, which will take place in the presidential palace's Yellow Room, Dr Barrera Valverde made a brief statement for several newsmen. Here is what he said:

[Begin recording] I will be glad to talk to you when I return from Madrid. You know I just came to take office but I have to return to Madrid to hand over the embassy, perform some inescapable duties and, particularly, to move my family. When I actually take over the ministry, then we can talk about serious topics. For now I am just glad to tell you that I will be available to you and I also want to ask Ecuadorean newsmen to continue cooperating with the new minister as they have with previous ministers. There is a sort of shared responsibility in the handling of affairs since our area of responsibility is somewhat different from that of other ministries. I have always found Ecuadorean journalists well disposed. I can't recall a single case of lack of patriotism. I am certain this is what I will find in the future.

[Question] Will you review our country's international policy?

[Answer] I don't think it needs reviewing because that is first up to the president, and the outgoing minister has been a faithful and loyal follower and interpreter of the president's policy. That policy has been spelled out clearly and I will pursue it. I am also pleased to point out that when I step down I would like to do so with the same dignity that Don Alfredo Pareja has. I have the highest regard for him.

[Question] What is your stand on our country's border problem with Peru?

[Answer] I just answered that. We will talk about that again when I actually take over the ministry when I return from Madrid.

[Question] Why do you think you have been appointed?

[Answer] I think it was an act of great kindness. The president understands the objectives of the Foreign Ministry and the Foreign Service. He wanted to appoint someone who has been in the Foreign Service. Therefore, the ministry and the embassies should answer him in kind. The president will have our total loyalty. I think I am not going too far if I say that I will interpret the attitude and the behavior of the entire foreign service if I try to do the best I can for the sake of the country and also to respond to the president's confidence.

[Question] Then, will you try to strengthen the objectives of the Andean Pact?

[Answer] Of course.

[Question] Will there be any new appointments at the Foreign Ministry?

[Answer] I have not even given any thought to that. I hold the ministry personnel in high esteem. They have worked with me and I have no reason to (?change my mind).

LIBERATION GROUP FOR POOR SEIZES CONVENT, CHURCH

PA081503 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Antonio (Sanango) report from Santo Domingo Square--live]

[Excerpts] The church and convent of Santo Domingo have been seized by the Front for the Liberation of the Poor [Frente de Liberacion de los Pobres]. Msgr Alberto Luna Tobar has been talking to the various representatives of this front. They have already sent a document to practically all of the authorities who are in a position to do something about their complaints, which include the price hikes in sugar, milk and rice.

The Catholic Church and bishops conference have formed a commission with the participation of Msgr Leonidas Proano. They have requested that Quito City Mayor Alvaro Perez (Intriago), and Mrs Cecilia Calderon de Castro, of the tribunal of constitutional guarantees, also form part of that mediating commission.

Msgr Alberto Luna Tobar has said that President Jaime Roldos Aguilera and the government minister have promised him that the police and the military will not intervene, inasmuch as the takeover of the church is peaceful.

Further Details

PA090335 Paris AFP in Spanish 2258 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Quito, 8 Jul (AFP)--The 150 workers and peasant leaders of several Ecuadorean trade union organizations who peaceably took over the church of Santo Domingo yesterday have told AFP that they will remain there indefinitely until the government solves their disputes. The demonstrators, together with several university students, said there are over 65 labor disputes in the country right now. We want the national security law and the law on agriculture and livestock development repealed because they are repressive laws which foster violence, they stated.

They said that a mediating committee was set up yesterday afternoon. It is composed of several high political and religious officials who will go to the president's office today for talks to end the problem. The government in turn withdrew the police forces to prevent confrontations. Government (Interior) Minister Carlos Feraud said he is not going to talk to the rioters until they leave the church, but police will not evict them either.

SOLDIERS KILL BRAZILIAN OFFICIAL IN CASINO INCIDENT

PY081551 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 8 Jul 80 p 11

[Text] Campo Grande, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brasil. 7 Jul (EFE)--Paraguayan Army soldiers, based in Bella Vista, early on Friday morning killed an inspector of tax offices of the Finance Secretariat of Mato Grosso do Sul State, Brazil, wounded a friend of his and arrested six other friends of the victims.

The information, which was being kept under wraps, surfaced today through sources linked to the Brazilian Security Secretariat. According to the information, the victims and their friends were in a casino located in the Paraguayan city of Bella Vista. They asked for food and, in view of the delay in bringing it, they began to beat rhythmically on the tables. Irritated, the owner of the establishment called in a soldier of the Paraguayan Army, who requested moderation. But the Brazilians took no notice, and therefore the soldier asked for reinforcements from a nearby garrison.

According to the source, the soldiers "entered" the place "firing," and the tax inspector, Tulio Loureiro, was reportedly shot in the chest and killed, while his companion, Sebastiao Zacarias Filho, received bullet wounds in the neck and ear. The other Brazilians were taken to the local Paraguayan Army garrison.

Editor's Note: Regarding the events mentioned in the press agency report, last night we contacted a high-ranking officer of the Bella Vista military garrison, who indicated that that was an accident. He also indicated that if we wanted to complete our information we should contact the Fourth Military Region, based in the city of Concepcion.

Such contact was made, and the region's commander indicated that high-ranking authorities had knowledge of the incident, and that for more complete information a group of officers had been commissioned to make an on-the-spot investigation and determine the real cause of the incident.

APPEALS COURT UPHOLDS JOURNALIST DELVALLE'S SENTENCE

PY090119 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 8 Jul 80 p 27

[Excerpt] The Criminal Court of Appeals has turned down the appeal for annulment filed by the defense of journalist Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle against a lower court's decision that converted the defendant's detention into imprisonment and set a 100 000-guarani garnishment on his assets. The court of appeals has thus confirmed Delvalle's imprisonment.

BRIEFS

SWISS STATION FOR ITAIPU--The Itaipu Binational Enterprise and the Swiss firm Brown Boveri yesterday signed a contract for the latter to build and install by May 1987 a 500-kilovolt SS6 shielded substation at the Itaipu hydroelectric plant to step down high generation power to lower transmission power. The contract amounts to 154,560,680 Swiss francs which are to be financed by the Swiss Bank Corporation. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 20 Jun 80 p 12 PY]

EUROPEAN LOAN FOR ITAIPU--A consortium of Swiss banks led by the Swiss Bank Corporation has granted a $200 million loan to the Itaipu Binational Enterprise. Repayment will be over a 10-year period. [Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 4 Jul 80 7 PY]

COST OF LIVING--The Central Bank has reported that the cost of living increased less than 10 percent from January to June 1980. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 2 Jul 80 p 10 PY]

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH USSR TO BE STRENGTHENED

PA090258 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 3 Jul 80 p 7

[By Adela Queirelo]

[Text] Peru and the Soviet Union will enhance and strengthen their economic relations shortly, as a result of a cooperation agreement signed yesterday between the chambers of commerce of these two countries. The document basically refers to the exchange of commercial, economic and legal information, as well as to all matters pertaining to foreign trade usage and customs, industrial property, quality control and the organization of symposiums, conferences and other similar meetings.

The document was signed by Claudio Pizarro Davila, first vice president and acting president of the Lima Chamber of Commerce, who highlighted the fact that the two countries are entering a stage of more dynamic action to promote the establishment of additional and better means for their mutual trade development. Signing for the Soviets was V.P. Pletnev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, who stated that this agreement is a result of a policy of rapprochement with the Latin American peoples based on democracy and justice which has been undertaken by his country.

Pizarro Davila explained further that attempts are being made to promote the import of capital and consumer goods and the export of nontraditional products. He also stated that the Soviet delegation had already met with members of the industries association.

Upon the conclusion of the ceremony, the two representatives exchanged gifts. This is the second agreement of this type signed by the Lima Chamber of Commerce. The first one was signed with the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce.

RURAL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE BUILT WITH HUNGARIAN AID

PA090300 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 3 Jul 80 p 7

[Text] The Transportation and Communications Ministry will use a $1.7 million line of credit granted by the Hungarian Government to implement the "first stage of the rural telecommunications plan."

The use of the aforementioned amount was authorized by an executive decree which refers to an earlier decree, No 024-78-EF, which authorized the Transportation and Communications Ministry to obtain a $4.25 million line of credit for the purchase of radio linkage equipment, measuring instruments and spare parts for implementing the aforementioned project.

These decisions are based on the approval and expansion of a credit agreement signed with the Hungarian People's Republic under laws 19391 and 19628.

EL COMERCIO CALLS NUCLEAR AGREEMENT WITH U.S. 'IMPORTANT'

PA041404 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 28 Jun 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Important Agreement for the Development of Nuclear Energy"]

[Excerpts] Peru is among the countries which, having a farsighted attitude, have given great importance to the study and development of the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. According to the agreement that Peru has just signed with the United States, Peru will obtain nuclear fuel, material and technology for peaceful uses. This agreement is very important because of our country's situation.

The agreement in question represents for Peru an important achievement by making nuclear resources more available through the exchange of fuel, material, experts and equipment necessary for the research and application of that energy. In this way, Peru has placed itself among the Latin American countries which have a greater perspective in this field.

BELAUNDE AGREES TO INVESTIGATION OF MONTONEROS CASE

PY090212 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1807 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 8 Jul (LATIN)--President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry has agreed to conduct a complete congressional investigation into the case of the five Argentines who were allegedly kidnapped in Peruvian territory and whose whereabouts are still not known.

The request was made to Belaunde by a group of leftist congressmen-elect who met with him last night. After the meeting, the congressmen told the press that they had also opposed the presence of Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla at Belaunde's inauguration to be held late in July. Antonio Meza Cuadra, of the Socialist Revolutionary Party, said: "We told the president-elect that Videla's visit could elicit widespread demonstrations over the present circumstances." Meza added that while Belaunde agreed to conduct a congressional investigation, he sidestepped the Videla visit issue.

Widespread speculation in political circles indicate that the five members of the Montonero leftist movement were kidnapped in a joint operation carried out by intelligence agents of the Peruvian and Argentine Armies.

Several women's organizations plan to stage protest demonstrations today on Lima streets. During the great mourning march, women dressed in black will march toward the Argentine Embassy, the headquarters of the joint military command and Belaunde's private residence located in a residential area.

LABOR UNREST MOUNTS, STRIKES THREATENED

PY090318 Paris AFP in Spanish 1905 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 8 Jul (AFP)--Medical attention in Peruvian hospitals is becoming tense as a result of a prolonged strike by 12,000 doctors and 35,000 health workers, according to commentaries by the local press. The labor situation has also become dramatic in view of the announcement of more strikes both in the public and private sectors, while unions are waiting for the appropriate time to call new strikes if their demands are not met.

Patients of social security hospitals were taken home in view of the doctors' strike and patients of state hospitals, whose doctors and employees have been on strike for 13 days, will also be taken home. There is no prospect for an immediate solution to the conflict in demand of substantial wage increases, but rather it is feared that the doctors might implement their threat to close their private offices and hospitals also.

As for the announcement of other strikes, leaders of the 300,000 state employees reported this morning that they will call a 24-hour stoppage tomorrow, Wednesday, in support of their wage demands, threatening to call an indefinite strike. The 1,200 electricity workers of greater Lima have also been pressing through announcements of strikes to obtain a huge wage increase from the state-owned enterprise.

As for the unions, they have asked the military government and the incoming civilian regime to implement wage increases, price freezes, labor amnesty and to repeal antiunion laws, warning that they will call a general strike if their demands are not met.

COMMUNISTS SCOLDED FOR DECLININC U.S. EMBASSY INVITATION

PA022230 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 2 Jul 80 p 4

[Editorial: "Panamanian Communists Reject Ideological Pluralism"]

[Text] The stand adopted by Ruben Dario Souza, secretary general of the Panamanian Communist Party, who turned down an invitation from the U.S. Embassy for the celebration of U.S. Independence Day, show the degree to which fanaticism, pettiness, and rejection of the ideological pluralism that our country is experiencing is practiced by these indigenous comrades.

The situation is clear: The embassy invited him as leader of a legally recognized political party. The same was done with the Panamenists, the Liberals and the members of the Agrarian Labor Party, the Democratic Revolutionary Party and several others. This seems to us an honorable opening on the part of the U.S. Embassy which has opened its doors without political prejudice.

While Brezhnev exchanges toasts almost every day with the U.S. ambassador in Moscow; while Soviet ambassadors exchange phrases of solidarity with the diplomats of the world, including the gringos; while the Cuban, Chinese and Yugoslav ambassadors do the same all over the world, here in Panama the native comrades think that to attend an event commemorating the great U.S. revolution, an unfading historical event, would be tantamount to betraying the sacred principles of international communism.

The stand adopted by the secretary general of the Peoples Party shows the narrowness of that political group. Refusing to adapt to ideological pluralism, which is the current Panamanian position, is truly equivalent to refusing to live in accordance with national reality. The problem of the communists is much more serious: It would seem that they can live only clandestinely. As the present moment shows, as soon as they came under public light, people turned their backs on them; for after 50 years they have not been able to register even 1,000 members. Their obscure, reactionary and unpolitical sectarianism has led to their final collapse.

Communists' Reply

PA070330 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 5 Jul 80 p 18

[Text] On 2 July the newspaper CRITICA published an editorial and an article harshly criticizing the Panamanian People's Party (PDP) and its secretary general Ruben Dario Souza. They were criticized for the well-founded and firm rejection--based on principles--by the PDP of the invitation U.S. Ambassador Moss had made to the PDP secretary general to attend the 4th of July celebrations at the U.S. Embassy. We feel dutybound to reply to the criticism, availing ourselves of the law covering press and objective news reporting, so as to prevent misinformation, which only serves to stem the development of the anti-imperialist conscience which has been forged in our present process of national liberation.

Many popular sectors have praised our decision to reject the invitation. We must state that we have not acted with sectarianism, nor have we acted against the general lines that our process must follows. This can be proved by our sincere support of the process and its quest for progressive and democratic changes as demanded by the masses, by our support of General Torrijos, and especially by our stand against the colonialist yoke and the battle for the new treaties, when we voted "yes, but we remain alert," since those treaties still leave colonialist remnants which must be uprooted before the year 2000.

Even when President Carter visited Panama, we communists joined the people in welcoming him, with heads held high, of course, as Panamanians who do not bow, but who express with patriotic pride the right to self-determination and total political and economic independence. All this took place when, despite imperialism's plundering character, Carter still offered a possibility of peace and detente, and not now when he has made a 180-degree turn.

We have coined the slogan: "We have advanced; the struggle continues." There are sectors, however, which try to make our people believe that the time has come when differences between Panama and imperialism have been magically settled, and that we are now in a stage of the most cordial relations between the small country and the oppressive power, which, despite the treaties, acts deceitfully, trying to ignore our conquests, and tries to keep the former Canal Zone under another guise.

It is evident that the United States, far from struggling for human rights, with its help to the military-Christian Democratic junta, sinks El Salvador into bloodshed; that constant killings are everyday happenings in Guatemala; and that the world is on the brink of war, as occurred in Iran. In his letter, Secretary General Companero Ruben D. Souza cites these examples as questions of principles for rejecting the invitation. Perhaps someone thought that the round would be won by the prizefighter from the U.S. Embassy if we accepted the invitation. Through our rejection, however, the Panamanian people have once again won in this ring, and Ambassador Ambler Moss has lost substantially in the domestic and international sphere.

We want to make it clear that nations have to follow certain protocol obligations in diplomatic relations. We, the Panamanian communists, however, are a political party with no political or social relations with the U.S. Embassy. We are, nevertheless, in deep solidary with the American people, the U.S. communists, the U.S. black citizens' anti-racist movement, with the 8 million unemployed Americans, and with the national minorities that in one way or another struggle for a United States in peace and respectful of other peoples. So, we are not trying to belittle the anniversary of U.S. independence from colonialism.

We have seen, however, that our well-founded rejection has hurt the conciliatory attitude of a certain editorialist by "offending" the imperialist power, and how hard it is to adopt a revolutionary, worthy, and patriotic attitude in this country. Several sectors applauded Carter's decision to boycott the Olympic games in Moscow because of the pretext of the "Afghanistan problem." Those sectors are now bristling because the Panamanian communists did not accept an invitation from the embassy of a government which is oppressing a great part of the world, violates Cuban sovereignty and feeds the bloody tyrannies in Uruguay, Chile, Paraguay, and Haiti.

We are not surprised at this attack against the PDP now that we are registering and are preparing to participate with our decision in the coming elections. This attack is the result of the level of indecision existing in the process, when discriminatory insinuations are made against us, although we are legally a party in formation.

Despite all this, the PDP continues to advance--with care, patience and political realism along the lines of our sixth congress--toward a progressive democracy on the path of national liberation and contributing with our grain of sand to the present process of change.

[Signed] Politburo of the Central Committee of the PDP. Panama City, 3 July 1980.

COSTA RICA

PAPER QUESTIONS GOVERNMENT'S PRO-ARAB POLICY SHIFT

PA081314 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 4 Jul 80 p 14-A

[Editorial: "Questions on the Shift Toward the Arabs"]

[Text] The reasons that may have led to our government's change of attitude toward the Arab block can be clearly explained in general, but several aspects remain shrouded in the mist of circumstance. A sovereign state clearly has the right to expand or reduce its sphere of international relations with the various countries of the world. However, there has not been a convincing explanation of the type of relationship that is being formed with the PLO, which is not a state but an organization, and one whose image is not too honorable at that, since its procedures and tactics fall into the realm of international terrorism.

To accept a relationship, even an indirect one, with the PLO simply because that organization has managed to get itself into the Arab League as a full member and into several international organizations as an observer is a game which is not at all to our advantage to play. On the occasion of an Arab League representative's visit to our country, the government has had recourse to spurious arguments to separate that which is inseparable without making it clear whether henceforth we will have links of any type with a terrorist organization that appears to have at least managed to slip into our foreign policy picture.

We are apparently going further than those countries which do not accept relations of any kind with the PLO as long as it fails to renounce its official objective of wiping out a state (Israel), which is a full member of the United Nations. We are going even further than some of the Arab countries themselves, among which there is no consensus as to whether or not the PLO is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, since there are other organizations of the same origin and purpose which have separate headquarters and do not recognize the leadership of Yasir Arafat.

What is the root of this sudden inclination at a time when the world is thirsting for oil and when some of the steps taken by certain countries can be interpreted as being directed toward the source of it? Is there enough justification for the fact that Costa Rica, moving from a position of aloofness with regard to the Arab bloc, should become almost its epicenter on the continent by agreeing to a meeting of that bloc here in the near future?

It is risky to intervene in a matter as controversial as that of the Middle East--which some of the parties to the conflict are now trying to solve--by taking the side of one of the parties, as is the case regarding the proposal for the internationalization of Jerusalem. Our government is now showing belated support for a proposal that other countries abandoned a long time ago.

Any action that contributes to the cause of peace is worthy of applause. But the effect can be counterproductive in a case as special as that of peace between Israel and the Arab countries, a process in which not all the members of the Arab League are in agreement. We ask what faction of the Arab League does Mr Essid represent and onto what bandwagon are we climbing? The fact is that our role is simply to remain on the sidelines, no matter what interests are at stake.

CARAZO OPTIMISTIC ABOUT MEETING WITH OPPOSITION LEADERS

PA090224 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo has announced that he will meet with Luis Alberto Monge, presidential candidate of the National Liberation Party [PLN], with an open mind. Rodrigo Carazo said that after proposing many alternatives and expressing a desire to hear all suggestions to help the country, he will meet with Monge with a completely open mind. President Carazo said, therefore, the agenda will be whatever Monge desires. We will discuss whatever Mr Monge wants, the president said.

Carazo said that his meeting with the PLN presidential candidate for the 1982 elections has national importance. The president has accepted former President Jose Joaquin Trejos Fernandez' suggestion that the government and the opposition meet in behalf of the nation's interest. Just 48 hours before the meeting, the president expressed great hopes that they will achieve [words indistinct].

President Carazo said that he has already taken the initiative and therefore has sent a list of projects to the opposition. He said he will discuss whatever subjects Monge brings up. He repeated that he has a completely open mind. I don't want Luis Alberto to view my position as a challenge but as my very sincere desire to discuss national problems and find solutions, Carazo said.

On referring to the meeting he will hold with Luis Alberto Monge and [words indistinct] former President Jose Figueres, President Carazo said that the subjects we will discuss should be of interest to the two of us as Costa Ricans. According to statements by the ministers and the president, the country's most important problems are those dealing with fiscal and financial affairs. In August, the government will undertake a thorough study of these problems.

EL SALVADOR

ECONOMIC MINISTER REPORTS ON RESULTS OF MANAGUA MEETING

PA082301 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 8 Jul 80 p 18

[Excerpts] Authorization for a national ferry to operate between Salvadoran, Nicaraguan and Costa Rican ports was one of the highest accomplishments of the Salvadoran delegation during a meeting of Central American economic ministers in Managua. Economic Minister Guillermo Diaz Salazar reported on the regional decision during a news conference held in his office yesterday afternoon. He said that all that has to be done now is secure the money to purchase the ferry.

He said the most difficult thing was getting the votes to secure authorization and that has been obtained. He said in previous years a similar project failed but by expanding the route to Costa Rican ports it is expected that this time the project will be successful and it will solve one of the biggest maritime transport problems of Central American trade, which has to use the Pacific coast.

Diaz Salazar also brought a letter sent by the Nicaraguan Government asking for technical assistance from Salvadoran cottongrowers for this harvest. He said this request will be forwarded to the cotton co-op so it can decide on it. Nicaraguan has contacted El Salvador this time, aware of the quality, capability and experience that the cotton industry has recently shown on the international market.

For now Nicaragua will be given preferential treatment by the Central American Market as Honduras and El Salvador were given in the past. This decision was made, he added, because after a year of the revolution Nicaragua is showing a negative balance with 63 million Central American pesos (on a par with the dollar) and it is necessary to help with its economic recovery.

We finally noted that the secretariat of Central American economic integration will coordinate a number of activities intended to strengthen trade in the Caribbean nations and also to obtain all possible advantages in trade with the European countries. In addition to seeking greater rapprochement with the Old World he said, we will also try to secure greater financial support.

TEACHERS ASSOCIATION TO HOLD 1-DAY STRIKE NEXT WEEK

PA090017 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1817 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] The National Association of Salvadoran Teachers [ANDES] has decided to hold a 1-day strike next week to demand the release of imprisoned Peoples Revolutionary Bloc leaders. In a news conference today, the ANDES also presented the mothers of those captured to the press. The ANDES leaders said the day of the strike has yet to be decided but it will be next week. They also said they have asked for a meeting with the education minister on Friday to request his intercession on behalf of those captured. However, the minister has yet to confirm the meeting.

EXTENSION OF STATE OF SIEGE CRITICIZED

PA061336 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 0220 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Station commentary: "State of Siege for What?"]

[Excerpts] State of siege for whom? The report is just out. We were all waiting for it and are not surprised. The state of siege has been extended for another 30 days. The state of seige law is an emergency law, an exceptional law issued under very grave circumstances to assure order in the nation. The siege can be extended if the original causes of the siege continue. This law consists of the suspension of certain constitutional guarantees.

Well now, it seems to us that the cause or reason for imposing the siege law in March of this year was to make it easier to implement the agrarian reform law and the nationalization of banks. However, the history of these months of siege shows that the following is what was being sought. There have been more political killings; the list of missing persons has grown; there have been disavowels and lack of control during searches and raids; there have been true massacres.

Of course the armed violence of the popular groups has increased. In addition, extreme rightwing groups have proliferated with absolute impunity or with the complicity of the security corps.

Because of all this, we ask: an extended suspension of guarantees through a state of siege for what? Or better said, for whom?

The massacre of old people, women--in many cases pregnant--and children, the sacking of humble houses and the stealing of what little they conatin, the biased aid to the already abolished Nationalist Democratic Organization cannot be called anything other than repression and murder.

It appears that the only objective is to strike down all popular organizations that have raised their voices against the government or that have attempted to claim their rights--even though justified, nationally or internationally--with that business of antiguerrilla warfare.

Is this the reason for the state of siege?

In judging the state of siege, we say: A democratic society is not going to be built by restricting constitutional guarantees or by limiting all forms of free expression. Democracy demands the free flow of currents and opinions, albeit foreign and contrary to the government itself. If this is not allowed, we will be contributing to a totalitarian state. In addition, by negating all the channels of free expression it is just making it easier for the people to seek other paths that are not within the law.

Therefore, in order to restrain discontent, restrain what is called subversion, to restrain violence, to channel the nation along the path of democracy, it is necessary for the state of siege to be lifted. At the very least it should not be routinely prolonged and it should not help to protect abuse of power.

GUATEMALA

EL SALVADOR'S D'AUBUISSON PERMITTED TO STAY TEMPORARILY

PA090330 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0047 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz today said that Salvadoran officer Roberto d'Aubuisson can temporarily stay in Guatemala but he cannot carry out any political activity. According to the government minister, D'Aubuisson can stay in this country but subject to the immigration regulations and as long as he does not violate the ban on carrying out political activities. D'Aubuisson arrived in Guatemala from the United States. He was unable to enter his country so he has remained in Guatemalan territory. He has already been warned about the restrictions on his stay.

NEWSMAN, UNIVERSITY TEACHER KILLED BY TERRORISTS

PA060315 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] A prominent newsman and member of the Guatemalan Social Democratic Party [PSG], Marco Antonio Cacao Munoz, and a former university teacher, Rita Navarro, were machinegunned to death this morning by unidentified persons in Guatemala City. The details of the killings have not been revealed yet, but it is speculated that both killings are the work of extreme rightwing groups which recently have intensified their terrorist attacks.

Cacao Munoz is the fifth newsman murdered this year and with Rita Navarro's death, the number of San Carlos University professors killed in 1980 has reached 37. Less than 2 weeks ago, on 24 June, the body of well-known Guatemalan newsman Emilio Villatoro was found with signs of torture and strangulation. Currently, there are three Guatemalan newsmen missing, according to a statement by the Communications Media Workers Union external relations office.

Government Communique

PA081454 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] On behalf of the government of the republic, Carlos Toledo Vielman, the public relations official of the presidency, has conveyed to the Guatemalan Newsmen's Association the most vigorous protest and solidarity in view of the attack against newsman Cacao Munoz.

This act of violence which brings sorrow and mourning to another Guatemalan family is regrettable, regardless of where it comes from, says the communique issued by the public relations office of the presidency of the republic.

ESA Claim of Responsibility

PA090012 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1720 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] The extreme rightwing Secret Anticommunist Army [ESA] has taken responsibility for the actions against newsman Marco Antonio Cacao Munoz and high school teacher (Axel Rosales Corado). As is known, the two professionals were shot to death in separate incidents last week. Rosales Corado was shot as he was leaving the Gomez Carrillo Institute in Zone 6. Newsman Cacao Munoz was killed near his house in Zone 18. His throat was also slit. The ESA explained that it had ordered the killing of the two men because it says they were linked with leftist groups.

GOVERNMENT QUIET ON KIDNAPPINGS OF UN SCIENTISTS

PA050405 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 2145 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The kidnappings of scientists Carlos Tejada Valenzuela and Rita Newman of the Nutrition Institute of Central America and Panama, and of Jose A. de Lima, a businessman, remained unresolved amid speculations and doubts yesterday. Rumors circulated regarding the ransom that their kidnappers had requested. The government sector has been keeping extremely quiet. The government has even denied that a UN delegation made up of two persons is currently in the country and that Nestle officials arrived from Switzerland. We do not know anything, is the official reply; but the fact is that De Lima, Newman and Tejada Valenzuela remain in captivity.

PRTC Claim of Responsibility

PA050406 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 2145 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpt] In a communique issued by the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers [PRTC], the organization says that it carried out the kidnapping of scientists Tejada Valenzuela and Newman. It noted that the action was aimed against a group of students, teachers and administration workers of the Nutrition Institute of Central America and Panama who remained hostage temporarily until the PRTC decided to keep only Tejada Valenzuela and Newman. The PRTC said that its demands include the publication of a statement criticizing what it described as a repressive plan against the Guatemalan people which should appear in the local and foreign media.

GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY OCCUPY TOWN, FLEE TO HILLS

PA082314 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 2245 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Approximately 100 guerrillas of the Armed Peoples Revolutionary Organization [ORPA] occupied Nahuala, some people who arrived in the capital yesterday reported.

They said the guerrillas entered the town from various directions. They first occupied the police station and disarmed several officers. The sources added that they then cut the telephone and telegraph lines. The unidentified attackers included men and women, all armed with submachineguns, rifles and grenades. The town was practically taken over. The ORPA guerrillas did not hold a rally in the town square as has happened during similar actions in other townships. The unidentified attackers had loudspeakers which they used to shout antigovernment slogans. Witnesses said they were afraid that an armed confrontation might occur but the alleged ORPA guerrillas escaped 30 minutes later into the densely-forested hills.

DCG CRITICIZES PRESIDENTIAL REPORT ON ECONOMY

PA082336 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2130 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Sercano report from Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa and Emisoras Unidas--presumably live via telephone]

[Text] The Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG] today reported publicly that it doesn't share the optimism of a presidential report recently given to Congress on the economic situation. Vinicio Cerezo, DCG secretary general, said during a news conference that unfortunately the report leaves many things out. Cerezo, along with other DCG leaders, stated that the country is undoubtedly going through an economic crisis which can be felt in the reduction in investment in construction, a reduction in reserves and an overall increase in the cost of living.

The DCG says the report does not go into social problems in detail. It just refers to the so-called social action plan which is more like a list of objectives but the report never cites what the government has done during the past 2 years in this field. According to the DCG, the lack of housing is the most serious problem.

The DCG said that the political situation is the source of the economic crisis. The main cause is not economic. Cerezo said that the presidential report does not go into the most serious problems such as violence and repression in enough detail either. It just touches on this situation as if it were a matter of security for the police to solve.

HONDURAS

TIEMPO REPORTS CABINET RESIGNS EN MASSE

PA081950 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1924 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 8 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Cabinet "has presented its resignation to Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of the military junta," today's edition of the local newspaper TIEMPO report. According to the paper, "all the members of the Cabinet tendered their resignation since Friday to allow Gen Paz Garcia to appoint the officials of the next provisional government term."

DELEGATES TO NICARAGUAN COMMEMORATION APPOINTED

PA052201 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Cols Rodolfo Bonilla Blanco, Hubert Bodden Caceres, Cristobal Diaz and Cesar Elvir Sierra may be members of the high-level special delegation that will represent the Honduran Government at the celebrations to commemorate the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution, it was reported yesterday in this capital.

The delegation will be headed by Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso. The other civilian in the delegation is Jorge Puello, head of the government house Protocol Department.

The six members of the special delegation must be in Managua on 18 July when the people of Nicaragua will commemorate the first anniversary of the fall of former dictator Anastasio Somoza Debayle. Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, the president of the military government junta will not attend the commemoration of the Sandinist victory since the date coincides with the installation of the national constituent assembly in our country. He will be represented by Foreign Minister Perez Cadalso and Minister of Government and Justice Col Jose Cristobal Diaz Garcia.

In the meantime, the armed forces have appointed Col Cesar Elvir Sierra, former chief of the General Staff and member of the commission negotiating peace with El Salvador; Rodolfo Bonilla Blanco, commander of the First Infantry Battalion; and Hubert Bodden Caceres, commander of the 11th Battalion and commander in chief of the First Military Region of Honduras to the delegation.

NICARAGUA

CRUZ ANNOUNCES EFFORTS TO OBTAIN U.S. FUNDS PROMPTLY

PA082156 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Arturo Cruz, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has announced that efforts are being made with U.S. President Jimmy Carter to expedite delivery of the entire $75 million loan granted to Nicaragua. Cruz said the credit was granted after (?long and tedious) arrangements and after overcoming various political groups and that the general director of the Agency for International Development [AID], [name indistinct], will travel to Nicaragua on 21 July. Cruz explained that at the time the loan was granted, for budget reasons, the funds would be available [as heard] only by late October but that President Carter could use a number of provisions to speed up the procedure. Nicaragua has already received an advance of $15 million and it is possible that at the end of the announced efforts the remaining $60 million will be made available soon to devote them to the economic reactivation plans.

U.S. GRANTS AID TO LITERACY CAMPAIGN

PA042047 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] The Governments of the United States and of Nicaragua signed an agreement for 26 million cordobas to be used to supply food for 70,000 literacy campaign teachers throughout the country. According to the agreement, the literacy campaign teachers will receive a double ration of food to be shared with peasant families where they are teaching. The monthly food ration consists of 15 pounds of rice, 5 pounds of beans, 7.5 pounds of sugar, 30 pounds of corn, 1.5 pounds of salt, 2 liters of cooking oil and 6 cakes of washing soap. The agreement was signed by U.S. Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo, another U.S. official, Laurel Harrison, Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman and Haroldo Montealegre.

GOVERNMENT RENEGOTIATING FOREIGN DEBT INTEREST RATES

PA070426 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0301 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, 6 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Planning Minister Henry Ruiz revealed here that the discussions regarding the renegotiation of the foreign debt involve aspects that are considered to be "financial taboos."

The Sandinist leader revealed this information during the signing of a financial assistance agreement between the Inter-American Development Bank [IDB] and Nicaragua involving a "nonrefundable" $30,000 Commander Ruiz spoke at the event which was attended by IDB President Antonio Ortiz Mena, who traveled to Managua today and will return to the United States after signing the financial agreement.

The planning minister said that Nicaragua has a dagger stuck in its side in the form of its foreign debt, noting that the Nicaraguan foreign debt amounts to $1.7 billion, of which 50 percent is owed to U.S. banks. He said that renegotiations are now dealing with the rates of interest. "We know that we are bordering on financial taboos, but we must confront this reality because the word of the revolutionary government is involved," he added. He emphasized that to accept past rates of interests "means to sacrifice 30 percent of our gross national income for the next 3 years."

"We are determined to reach an agreement with private banks in order to confront the [words indistinct] nation's development," Commander Ruiz said on the 13th floor of the Bank of America building in Managua where the headquarters of the International Reconstruction Fund of Nicaragua is located.

The renegotiation meetings of the foreign debt have been held in Mexico and in Managua with the participation of at least 20 international private banks, most of which are U.S.-owned. On this occasion Commander Ruiz said that by the middle of next year, Nicaragua will conclude the drafting of the package of projects to be financed with IDB funds.

BARRICADA TAKES ISSUE WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR'S REMARKS

PA032205 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] BARRICADA says the remarks by U.S. Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo to a group of businessmen reflect his confusion about the revolutionary process in our country. Pezzullo said at a luncheon given by the American Chamber of Commerce that Nicaraguan private enterprise can be the vanguard of national reconstruction, just as the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] is the vanguard of the revolution.

Revolution and national reconstruction, BARRICADA says, cannot be two different things. National reconstruction is the concrete expression of the revolution, whose vanguard is the FSLN, serving as basic guarantor of stability and development of the process. The official organ of the FSLN adds that the FSLN's role as vanguard is not restricted to military aspects, nor did it end at the moment of taking power. The paper says private enterprise has an important role to play in the reactivation of Nicaragua's economy, but it adds that the rules of the game are clearly established, and (?acting as) the vanguard in reconstruction is already a historical fact.

INTERIOR MINISTRY ANNOUNCES 19 JUL CELEBRATION MEASURES

PA082318 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Nicaraguan Interior Ministry announcement]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Interior Ministry announces to all citizens that to celebrate the first anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution in Managua on 19 July 1980, some measures to guarantee public order and the people's safety must be adopted.

1. The Sandinist police will suspend the processing of firearm permits from 10-25 July.

2. The carrying of weapons in public thoroughfares with or without permits is prohibited from 10-25 July.

3. The transportation, use and handling of explosives, chemically explosive products and toxic substances is prohibited from 10-25 July.

4. Citizens found violating the aforementioned measures will be turned over to regular courts in accordance with Article 499, points a and b and Article 558, point 4 of the current penal code, without loss of weapons and cancellation of the permit to carry firearms.

No Comment on Guests

PA082223 Managua Radio Exito in Spanish 1900 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Ministry officials have refused to indicate the number of guests who will attend the 19 July celebrations. Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega has said that so far none of the people invited to the celebrations have replied whether or not they will attend. Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman has said that nothing can be announced because the governments or the government representatives who have been invited could change their minds as generally occurs and not come. That is why it is better to wait until 19 July to see who has accepted the invitation, D'Escoto said. According to discussions held by newsmen of this newscast with sources linked to the government, the visit of Cuban leader Fidel Castro is almost certain.

CUBAN TEACHER RETRACTS ASYLUM REQUEST

PA030124 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Jun 80 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Eduardo Mora Quesada, minister-counselor and Costa Rican consul general in Nicaragua, has officially informed our reporters that Jesus Matias Marquez, 26, a Cuban national, went to the ambassador's residence Tuesday night to request political asylum. Matias Marquez is a teacher, a member of a group sent by the Cuban Government to participate in the national literacy campaign.

Shortly before this issue went to press, Mora Quesada called our office to report that Matias Marquez had decided to withdraw his request for asylum. The diplomat said that as he was talking with us, Matias Marquez was drafting a letter in this regard to the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry.

CUBAN TEACHERS RETURNING HOME ON ROTATION

PA081520 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Jul 80 p 12

[Text] A total of 150 Cuban teachers who served for almost 8 months in different parts of Nicaragua returned to Cuba on Monday for a 2-month refresher course and vacation. Of the 1,200 Cuban teachers who came to our country after the victory of the revolution, 950, including those who left yesterday, have already returned to their homeland and the remaining 250 will do so during this week. This contingent could return to Nicaragua in 2 months, if and when the government considers their services necessary. The Cuban teachers were of great service to Nicaragua in the rural areas in spite of the great privations to which they were subjected. They also participated in adult literacy courses, the installation of latrines, the organization of sports centers and other activities, according to Silvio Mora, public relations chief of the Education Ministry.

Two Cuban teachers died in Nicaragua. One of them was Ramon Santolla, the victim of a hit-and-run driver in San Juan del Sur, Rivas Department. The other was Enriqueta Stuar Azca, who suffered serious cardiovascular trouble in San Gabriel, Chinandega Department. She was quickly flown to Cuba but died en route of heart failure.

Silvio Mora said Fidel Castro's government paid for the food and lodging of the Cuban teachers.

ONLY 50 REFUGEES REMAIN IN EMBASSIES IN MANAGUA

PA071412 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Only 50 Somozists still remain in embassies in this capital waiting for safe-conducts to leave the country. However, many will not be granted safe-conducts because they committed crimes against the people during the Somozist dictatorship. The 50 refugees are located as follows: 19 in the Guatemalan Embassy, 13 in the Salvadoran, 3 in the Argentine, 10 in the Colombian, 4 in the Venezuelan and 1 in the Chilean. Among these are such well-known Somozist henchmen Chester Escobar, Cristobal Merlo Murillo, the notorious Lara brothers, Francisco Fajardo Mairena, Gregorio Picardo and Humberto Lagos.

More than 1,000 Somozists took refuge in the embassies in Managua when the dictatorship collapsed and approximately 960 have left the country after receiving safe-conducts. Most of the 50 still in the embassies will not be granted safe-conducts because of the crimes they committed against the people.

NATIONAL OLYMPIC TEAM LEAVING FOR MOSCOW GAMES

PA071513 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Moises Hassan, president of the Nicaraguan Olympic Committee and member of the of the Government of National Reconstruction, last Saturday swore in the four Nicaraguan athletes and other members of the Nicaraguan delegation who will represent our country in the Olympic games in Moscow which will begin on 19 July, the same day the Nicaraguans will be celebrating the first anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolution. The group will leave for Moscow today.

FIRST ALGERIAN ENVOY SAYS AGREEMENT MAY BE SIGNED

PA020246 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Bachir Ould-Rouis, the first Algerian ambassador to be accredited to Nicaragua in our country's entire history, today said his country may sign an agreement on economic, scientific and technological cooperation with Nicaragua.

The Algerian ambassador presented his credentials to the following members of the junta of Government of National Reconstruction: Revolutionary Comdr Daniel Ortega and Companeros Moises Hassan, Arturo Cruz and Rafael Cordova Rivas.

POLICE COMMUNIQUE EXPLAINS ARRESTS

PA081613 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Jul 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] The General Directorate of State Security informs our people:

That before dawn on Friday 27 June combined state security and Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] forces clashed with a gang which hours earlier had attacked an establishment in Valle de las Mangas, San Isidro, Matagalpa Department. Jose Martinez Matamoros, one of the attackers, was killed and another who has not yet been identified was captured. Two others fled, including one named Marvin Orozco. Two companeros of the state security force were wounded.

Members of another gang which operated in the areas of San Isidro, Las Cidras, Paso Real and Las Mangas were captured at 0500 the same day. This gang has been staging attacks in the region, harassing literacy campaigners, threatening peasants and, recently, harassing the Sandinist police headquarters in San Isidro.

Those captured are Aquiles Gonzales Valdivia, head of the gang, who was wounded while trying to escape, Andres Obregon Castillo and Critobal Reyes. Other members of the gang, who have not yet been captured, are Antonio Ocon Gonzalez, Alfredo Ruiz Vallejos, Eugenio Reyes, Patricio Salveron, Lolo Gonzalez and others still to be identified. Another result of this operation was the capture of a cache of weapons and equipment used by these individuals to commit their crimes. The cache included: 5 M-16 rifles, 1 Galil assault rifle, 1 Garand rifle, 1 Call [as published] rifle, 1 .45-caliber pistol, 13 Galil magazines, 33 M-16 magazines, 12 Garand clips, 3 fragmentation grenades, 6 military uniforms, 1 pair of military boots, 4 bandoleers of M-16 ammunition, 1 M-16 bayonet.

The combined state security, the EPS and the Sandinist peoples militia forces who are combating these gangs are on guard in these areas of the country to guarantee the peace of the people working on reconstruction.

Managua, 30 June 1980. [Signed] Lenin Cerna, chief, General Directorate of State Security.

COMMANDER PASTORA WARNS COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

PA052120 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Comdr Eden Pastora has again warned the counterrevolutionaries by stating in Rivas: Our patience has limits. Speaking at the commemoration of the first anniversary of the liberation of the city of Rivas by guerrilla forces of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], Deputy Defense Minister Comdr. Eden Pastora again warned counterrevolutionary elements that the FSLN wants national unity and that its patience has limits. He added that they should not complain when the FSLN's patience runs out.

Commander Pastora made these statements during a speech in downtown Rivas, which was destroyed by the bombs of the criminal Somozist air force. More than 10,000 people were present at the event, commemorating the Sandinist epic of one year ago when the National Telecommunications and Postal Directorate building and the International School of Agriculture, which had been turned into a military barracks, were seized. With this action, the people gained their freedom.

The revolutionary leader said that those governing the country now are honest politicians, not cheap politicians; and we are not going to let exploiters and turncoats continue lying to the workers and peasants, he affirmed. Commander Cero added: We want a fatherland without diseases and without ignorance. We want a fatherland that will give housing to the needy. It is for these goals that 50,000 Nicaraguans died. The people have already voted for this in elections--elections not held with ballots but with the blood of our heroes and martyrs, who died to secure power for the workers and peasants, he stated.

RADIO SANDINO CRITICIZES LA PRENSA REPORTING ON COMMUNISM

PA061835 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The newspaper LA PRENSA really thought this morning it had something special by publishing an AP report--some of CIA's best agents work for AP--referring to communism. The AP report published by LA PRENSA deals with a statement attributed to Pope John Paul II about a society without classes being a utopia.

The fact is the holy pope is not infallible when he talks about politics, economy, history, sociology, philosophy and other matters concerning society without classes because on these subjects he is not invested with the authority he has when he talks about the Christian doctrine. In addition to this we are not sure that what AP reported is in fact what the pope said. We have our reasons to say this, because it has been the policy of AP and other imperialist news agencies to try to deceive the people by distorting news and information to the detriment of the best interests of the workers and people of the world. Just a few days ago, Felix Antonio Ulloa, the rector of the University of El Salvador, denied an AP report about clandestine hideouts in the university. Rector Ulloa explained that the alleged hideouts and torture chambers mentioned in the AP's report are part of the sewage system and recording room, which the Salvadoran Army knows very well.

The joy experienced this morning by LA PRENSA did not last long because the workers and peasants, the working class, who are struggling every day to build a society without classes, were not taken in by the AP report. It is obvious that LA PRENSA is having nightmares because it is frightened by communism and is frightened by our revolution. Hence, LA PRENSA looks to AP, AFP and other imperialist news agencies.

AVANCE REJECTS IMPERIALIST SLANDERS ABOUT CUBAN EXILES

PA030137 Managua AVANCE in Spanish No 32, 16-30 Jun 80 p 3

[Article: "Imperialist-Promoted Exile of Cubans Boomerangs"]

[Excerpts] As was to be expected, imperialism's criminal act of promoting the exile of thousands of Cubans who, because of their conditions as lumpen and social misfits, did not hesitate to go enjoy the "wonders" of the "Yankee paradise" has boomeranged.

James Carter's cynicism has reached such extremes that he cannot stand the fruits of his own criminal propaganda and is now trying to send back to Cuba a large number of the trash who had gone to the place where they belonged. Carter now argues that Cuba promoted the departure of the criminals to clean out its jails.

The great and growing achievements of the Cuban revolution clearly refute the slanderous fuss stirred up by the international news agencies controlled by imperialism. The living conditions as a result of the revolution during the past 21 years of socialist construction cannot be compared to those in any Latin American country, particularly if one bears in mind that the glorious Cuban people have had to face a vile blockade and that they do not have the natural resources that other countries have.

In any case, the Cuban people and revolution reply to the campaign of slander and distortions with beautiful achievements in the economic, political and social fields, which constantly increase the entire society's standard of living.

TALKS WITH BULGARIA END WITH SIGNING OF PROTOCOL

FL072228 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] The talks between Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of Bulgaria, and Humberto Perez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and president of the Central Planning Board of Cuba, have ended in Havana with the signing of a protocol.

These talks, which opened on 30 June, were held in order to conclude the work to coordinate the national economic 5-year plans between Cuba and Bulgaria for the 1981-85 period. The talks ended satisfactorily as regards the economic measures to be jointly developed. They will contribute to an increase in trade and intensify economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries. Bulgaria's participation in comprehensive development programs in sugar and citrus production as well as in nickel, geological surveying and the general development of science and technology in Cuba, among others, was agreed upon within this framework.

AALAPSO CONDEMNS 'HOSTILE' EGYPTIAN POLICIES

FL081119 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] The Organization of Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America [AALAPSO] [as heard] denounced the stationing of Egyptian troops along the border with Libya and (?stressed that) Cairo's hostile policy endangers world peace and stability in the region. AALAPSO also condemned the U.S. Government's military and political support for the Sadat regime and (?added) that Washington is using Egypt to carry out its aggression against progressive Middle East nations.

VALDES CHAIRS PNR'S FIRST PARTY CONFERENCE

FL081210 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of the interior, has chaired the first party conference at the National Revolutionary Police [PNR] General Directorate. Also attending the ceremony were Brig Gen Pascual Martinez Gil, vice minister of the interior, and Cols Marcos Gutierrez Bello and Pascual Rodriguez Peraza.

The main report read by Lt Col Carlos Alonso included a profound examination of the fundamental aspects of party work in the PNR. During the discussion of the document, the high critical and self-critical spirit of the communist membership became evident. The participants also took up basic issues in the efforts to combat crime. After approving the report, the work of the party committee attached to the political directorate was examined. Next, the members of the committee were elected and delegates to the party conference in the Interior Ministry [MININT] were nominated.

As part of the process of preparations for the most important event of the Cuban communists, the nominees for candidates to the PCC Central Committee and delegates to the Second Congress were selected. Among the objectives for the next period of work approved by the conference are concrete formulas which will make the solution of paramount problems possible and will help to raise the level of party efficiency in operational work.

In the closing remarks, Brig Gen Pascual Martinez Gil valued highly the conference's development and stressed the fundamental missions that must be undertaken by the party in the police forces in the next period of work. In addition, he conveyed congratulations on behalf of the high command and the central political directorate to the PNR combatants.

VALDES PRESIDES OVER MININT CONFERENCE IN PINAR DEL RIO

FL081800 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and minister of the interior, yesterday afternoon chaired the third Ministry of the Interior [MININT] party conference in Pinar del Rio Province, part of the process leading to the second [PCC] Congress. Also present at the party meeting were Jaime Crombet, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary in Pinar del Rio, Col Marcos A. Gutierrez Bello, second chief of the MININT Political Directorate, and Brig Gen Enio Leyva, MININT delegate in Pinar del Rio Province, among other party leaders and officials. Also chairing the event was Ramon Paez Alonso, selected by direct vote to be a delegate to the Second Party Congress.

The closing remarks were made by Col Luis Barreiro, member of the MININT high command, who thanked and congratulated all the delegates for the high spirit of criticism which was proof that work is being done to eliminate the deficiencies that still exist in the ministry. He urged them to work more rigorously each day, to constantly heighten combativeness and revolutionary vigilance because in this way we will be better prepared to confront the maneuvers of the enemies and unrelentlessly carry on the defense of our sovereignty.

Colonel Barreiro said that this third conference of the MININT's communists in Pinar del Rio pays homage to the heroic Moncada assailants. It also shows that they will know how to be worthy of the party and Fidel's trust in them.

BRIEFS

SCHOOL IN JAMAICA--A contingent of internationalist construction workers from Cuba will complete a high school for 200 boarding students in Jamaica in time for 26 July. The school has been under construction in the northeast town of Montpelier since December. The Cuban workers have had to work an average of 14 hours a day owing to bad weather and the late delivery of some equipment and material. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Jul 80 FL]

RICE PRODUCTION--Jaime Crombet, member of the Central Committee and first party secretary in Pinar del Rio Province, has urged rice growers in the province to declare a state of emergency owing to the drought in the rice-growing areas. Pinar del Rio fulfilled its spring plan to plant 2,000 caballerias by late June and intends to plant an additional 139 caballerias in the first 15 days of July left over from the 690 caballerias readied for the winter planting. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Jul 80 FL]

ALMEIDA AT TEXTILE PLANT--Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the party's Politburo, today chaired a meeting in Santiago de Cuba to analyze the progress in the construction of the country's largest textile center being built in that city. Flavio Bravo, vice president of the council of ministers, and Joaquin (name as heard) Balaguer, first party secretary in Santiago de Cuba Province, also took part in the meeting. [Excerpt] [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jul 80 FL]

'NEW CREDIT ARRANGEMENT' WITH IMF CONFIRMED

FL071420 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 4 Jul 80 p 3

[Excerpt] Georgetown, Guyana, 3 Jul (CANA)--The Guyana Government has confirmed well advanced negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a new credit arrangement.

The confirmation came in a brief statement issued by the Ministry of Information last Wednesday, 24 hours after the American newspaper the Washington POST, said Guyana had agreed to a new austerity programme as a pre-condition for a US$100 million three-year loan from the fund.

The Guyana statement made no mention of the austerity programme, nor of a figure.

"The POST said the Guyana-IMF deal came out of the just-concluded third meeting of the Caribbean Group of Cooperation in Economic Development (CGCED) - a multi-lateral body set up in late 1977 to co-ordinate and strengthen external assistance to the Caribbean. [Quotation marks as published]

The Information Ministry said: "The Government of Guyana and the IMF are now of the view that a basis exists for the conclusion of a new programme".

It said the question of devaluation of the Guyana dollar - mentioned as a possibility by the POST - did not come up at the discussions between the two parties.

"The purpose of such a programme would be to ensure the availability of sufficient foreign exchange to pay for raw materials for manufacture, to provide for drugs and other essential items, and to maintain our employment and our investment programme at high levels," the statement concluded.

RAMPHAL CONCERNED ABOUT ESCALATING VIOLENCE

FL071430 Bridgetwon ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 4 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 3 Jul (CANA)--Commonwealth Secretary General Shridath Ramphal today reiterated his concern about escalating violence in the Caribbean and said he was convinced that a greater commitment to the processes of democracy was the answer to the problem.

Mr. Ramphal a former Guyana foreign minister, now in his second term as commonwealth secretary general, told a Rotary Club luncheon here that he found the Caribbean "at a bad moment with darkening skies".

"I have a measure of very deep concern and nothing concerns me more than the escalating environment of violence that seems to be becoming pervasive in the regional community", he added.

Mr. Ramphal suggested that there were few countries in the region blameless.

"That is bad, because it means that the norms of political life are changing.

"I am quite convinced myself that the answer to most of these problems is a greater commitment throughout the region to the processes of democracy. I am certain that the answers for the future in removing the footholds of violence lie in the exercise by the people of their choices for political leadership and there are important lessons for all countries in the region and for the region itself", said Mr. Ramphal. "We really have to care a great deal for the Caribbean community and we have to start by caring for the preservation of these principles within the member states of the community", Mr. Ramphal said.

URUGUAY

ALLEGED NAVY PLOTTERS HELD INCOMMUNICADO

FY070120 Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 5 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Montevideo (AFP)--Eight navy officers were detained and may undergo a military trial on charges of insubordination and conspiracy. It has been reported that the officers were involved in a plot which was quickly brought under control, and that the situation in the navy was completely normal. Circles close to the detainees reported that they were detained last week and that they were being held incommunicado in several navy quarters.

VENEZUELA

EXPLOSION SEVERELY DAMAGES PETROLEUM PIPELINE

PA080451 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Criminals bombed the Meneven oil pipeline. This is the opinion of officials investigating the case. The Meneven oil pipeline in the east exploded at Km 133 in the Puerto la Crina area. Losses are considered extremely heavy, but the fires were controlled by the firemen. Meanwhile, the technical judicial police and technicians of the Mene Oil Company security department are conducting an investigation.

The escaping petroleum damaged the vegetation and compelled emergency squads to build earth banks to contain the petroleum. Although the possibility of sabotage has not been discarded, oil company officials said that perhaps excessive pressure within the pipeline caused the explosion. The escaping petroleum contaminated a lagoon in Campo Alegre.

BRIEFS

NEW ARMED FORCES COMMANDER--Maj Gen Eduardo Loaiza Llerdano is being sworn in as general commander of the armed forces of national cooperation today. He replaces Maj Gen Luis Henriquez Paez, who is retiring. The ceremony is being presided over by Maj Gen Tomas Abreu Rascanieri, the new defense minister. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 30 Jun 80 PA]

NEW NAVY COMMANDER--Rear Adm Jesus Rafael (Balteroni) Moreno has taken office as new commander of the navy. He replaces Vice Adm Ernesto Reyes Leal. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 3 Jul 80 PA]

MEXICO

SOVIET DEFENSE MINISTER INVITED TO 16 SEP FESTIVITIES

PA090340 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov has been officially invited to Mexico on 16 September, the day of national festivities. The invitation was made at the request of the Mexican defense secretary, who visited the Soviet Union in September 1979 at the invitation of his Soviet counterpart.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 134 10 July 1980

BOLIVIA

Paz Estenssoro Pledges Support to Siles Zuazo C 1
General Garcia Emphasizes 'Outstanding Role' of Military C 1
Santa Cruz Groups Demand Annulment of Elections C 2
Departmental Electoral Court's Response C 2

CHILE

Negotiator Denies Reports of Papal Proposal on Beagle E 1
French Embassy Occupiers Leave Voluntarily E 1
Briefs: European Loan Granted; Oil Production; Electricity Company Director E 1

COLOMBIA

Minister Denies Crisis Within Andean Group F 1
Turbay To Attend Peruvian President's Inauguration F 1
Government To Oppose Guerrillas More Vigorously F 1
Land Users Group Accuses FARC, M-19 of Killing Peasants F 2
Antioquia University Closed for 8 More Days F 2

ECUADOR

Defense Minister Says Armed Forces Not in Politics G 1
Demonstrators Protest Increase in Staple Food Prices G 1
Minister's Response to Demands G 1

PERU

Activities Disrupted as Wave of Strikes Hits Lima 9 Jul J 1
Belaunde Grants Interview on Future Policy [EL COMERCIO 2 Jul] J 1

VENEZUELA

Mexican President Lopez Portillo To Visit 30 Jul L 1
Oil Sold to Guatemala at Special Price L 1
FCV Leader Urges Orinoco Belt Explorations Investigation L 1

PANAMA

Air Force To Transport Politicians During Campaign [MATUTINO 5 Jul] N 1
PDC Protest N 1
Cochez: PDC Registration Ends Country's Political Inaction [LA REPUBLICA 1 Jul] N 2
President Royo Reaffirms Allegiance to PRD N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

UK-Guatemala Talks To Resume 14 Jul in New York [THE REPORTER 6 Jul] P 1

COSTA RICA

Public Security Minister Reports No Trace of M-19 Leaders P 1
Provincial Airport Reportedly Used in Arms Smuggling P 2
Government Announces Price Hikes for Diesel, Bunker P 2
Potential Oil Sources Found in Atlantic Region P 2

EL SALVADOR

Junta Member Duarte Reports on European Tour P 3
Duarte Promises 'New University' After Occupation P 5
FDR Sets 10-Day Deadline for Return of University P 6
Official Says D'Aubuisson Free To Return P 6
D'Aubuisson Charges Majano Plotting Coup This Month P 6
Paper Views U.S. Policy on Guatemala as 'Simplistic' P 7
ERP Claims Inflicting 300 Casualties on Army in Morazan P 7
Anticommunist Brigade Claims Responsibility for Attack P 8
Gutierrez To Attend Belaunde Inauguration P 8

GUATEMALA

Honduran, Salvadoran Foreign Ministers Arrive for Talks P 9
Meeting With President P 9
Lucas Wants To Settle Belize Issue During Tenure P 10
Government Willing To Reopen Relations With Spain P 10
Economic Minister Cites Importance of Managua Meeting P 10

HONDURAS

Agreement Ending Conflict With Teachers Signed P 11

NICARAGUA

Unconfirmed Reports Say Castro To Attend Celebration P 11
LA PRENSA Columnist's View of GRANMA Criticized P 11

CUBA

Commentary Hints at Aggressive Chinese Intentions Q 1

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Adams Predicts Country To Become Big Banking Center [ADVOCATE-NEWS 2 Jul] S 1

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Venezuela's Herrera To Visit 16 Jul To Discuss Trade S 1

GRENADA

Cuban Aid, USSR Survey of Fishing Potential Noted S 2

PAZ ESTENSSORO PLEDGES SUPPORT TO SILES ZUAZO

PY100044 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2345 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 9 Jul (LATIN)--Centrist presidential candidate Victor Paz Estenssoro today promised his full support to his main opponent in the recent Bolivian elections, Hernan Siles Zuazo, to become president.

The People's Democratic Union (UDP) and its presidential candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo should be allowed to form the government. Moreover, efforts should be mad for them to form the government, said the candidate of the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) to a correspondent of the Lima newspaper LA PRENSA which was reproduced by the afternoon newspaper ULTIMA HORA here.

Siles Zuazo got the greatest number of votes in the 29 June elections but does not have the minimum required to become president; therefore, Congress will have to vote among the first three candidates.

Paz Estenssoro's remarks were published by the local afternoon newspaper ULTIMA HORA today with the authorization of the person who obtained it, reporter Jorge Canedo Reyes.

Paz Estenssoro predicted today that Siles Zuazo will be able to obtain 81 votes--two more than needed--to become constitutional president with the sole support of his own legislators (60) in addition to legislators of the same tendency.

These are: Socialist Party, PS, (11); New Alternative Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR-NA, headed by Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas (5); Authentic Revolutionary Party, PRA, of former President Walter Guevara Arze (2); and two leftist peasant organizations (2).

According to Paz Estenssoro, judging from the electoral results, the UDP does not need "political pacts" to get the presidential nomination for its candidate in Congress. The MNR leader said in conclusion: "To prevent the UDP and its presidential candidate from reaching the government would be a negative factor in the country's democratization process."

GENERAL GARCIA EMPHASIZES 'OUTSTANDING ROLE' OF MILITARY

PY090346 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2310 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 8 Jul (TELAM)--The commander in chief of the Bolivian Army, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, said today that there are in his country political sectors interested in destroying the armed forces. General Garcia Meza said that the Bolivian Armed Forces are the main elements of the country's development and emphasized the outstanding role of military chiefs in the government.

The army chief made these remarks as rumors circulate that the Bolivian Congress is trying to meet to resume work and continue the political trial against former President Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez.

A congressional meeting called for yesterday failed because of the lack of a quorum but the president of the Chamber of Deputies, Jose Segarra, insisted on the need to conclude pending matters.

General Garcia Meza said that he is convinced that the armed forces will stop those who are preventing the accomplishment of a real democracy in the country. He emphasized that they are planning to work for the development of Bolivia and the people.

SANTA CRUZ GROUPS DEMAND ANNULMENT OF ELECTIONS

PY091856 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Two organizations, one of them a labor union and the other apparently a civic organization, have announced that they will block roads and the Santa Cruz Airport unless the national Electoral Court annuls the results of the 29 June elections within 72 hours. The report from our correspondent in that city says:

[Begin correspondent recording] Radio Panamericana reporting from Santa Cruz:

The Federation of Nationalist Rural Workers of the North [Federacion de Trabajadores Campesinos Nacionalistas del Norte] has decided to grant the government and the national Electoral Court a 72-hour deadline for a general annulment of the elections. While making this decision, the federation warns that it will block all the roads of the department and the airport if it is not heeded. The peasants maintain that the elections were ridden with fraud and that no one should govern the country with the intention to dismember the fatherland to pay for the aid received from international communism.

In turn, the [word indistinct] youth committee says in paid ads in the local morning papers that it has decreed a general mobilization and state of emergency, also asking for the annulment of the elections and expressing opposition to Hernan Siles Zuazo. [end recording]

Departmental Electoral Court's Response

PY100325 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] The president of the Santa Cruz Electoral Court does not know about the ultimatum from alleged Santa Cruz peasant sectors. (Verti Vascope) said that officially he does not know about the attitude of a Santa Cruz peasant group who are asking for the annulment of the elections.

[Begin (Vascope) recording] The Santa Cruz Electoral Court does not have any official information on this matter; therefore, regarding this question I can only say that the departmental court does not have any official information. [end recording]

(Vascope) said that the court has not received claims or a report of irregularities from the political parties which carry out their activities in Santa Cruz.

[Begin (Vascope) recording] Regarding the electoral process in Santa Cruz Department, the political parties have expressed their conformity with the development of the electoral process administered by the departmental electoral court. There are no claims or observations of any kind from the Santa Cruz political parties. [end recording]

COB GRANTS LECHIN 40-DAY LEAVE OF ABSENCE

PY090135 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Bolivian Labor Federation, COB, decided to reject the request submitted by COB Executive Secretary Juan Lechin asking for an indefinite leave of absence. The Executive Committee decided, however, to grant him a 40-day leave of absence so that he can take care of personal matters, particularly health matters.

The COB leaders explained that the leaders elected in the COB congress in May 1978 must fulfill their term until 1982. It should be recalled that COB Executive Secretary Juan Lechin Oquendo requested an indefinite leave of absence for personal reasons.

NEGOTIATOR DENIES REPORTS OF PAPAL PROPOSAL ON BEAGLE

PY100110 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0254 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Enrique Bernstein, the Chilean ambassador to the papal mediation in Rome, stated today that the Holy See has not made any official proposal on the Argentine-Chilean southern border dispute, thus denying reports released by the Chilean press on the subject.

"I read the reports and I was surprised by their assertion, because the Holy See has made no official proposal. I do not know about any proposal and since I should know about it I infer that it is nonexistent," Bernstein said. He made a statement to the press on leaving the Diego Portales Building after saying goodbye to President Pinochet since he will soon be returning to Rome to resume his post.

Bernstein said he had held a long conversation with the president but he did not specify the subjects they discussed--according to reports released in Buenos Aires--an alleged Holy See proposal. Asked if he viewed the next steps with optimism he said: "Always, always. We are participating in the mediation with good will and will continue this way, and I believe we will have a very good result."

FRENCH EMBASSY OCCUPIERS LEAVE VOLUNTARILY

PY092339 Paris AFP in Spanish 2282 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 9 Jul (AFP)--The five persons who on Tuesday peacefully occupied the French Embassy here requested that the French Government and the secretary general of the United Nations take interest in the worrisome situation, in their opinion, of the Chilean universities.

These people--four women and one man--delivered their request to Ambassador Emmanuel de Casteja and later abandoned the embassy without the intervention of the security forces.

The five occupiers went to the French Embassy again this morning to thank Ambassador De Casteja for his hospitality yesterday and to make a telephone call to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to which they also voiced their concern.

BRIEFS

EUROPEAN LOAN GRANTED--The Europe and Latin America Bank, EURLA Bank, has granted a $36 million credit to the Central Bank. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Jul 80 PY]

OIL PRODUCTION--The National Petroleum Enterprise, ENAP, has reported that oil production in 1979 totaled 1,208,048 cubic meters and that this is equivalent to 8,000,039 barrels. This total represents 22 percent of national consumption, which total 36.5 million barrels per year. [All figures as received] [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0213 GMT 4 Jul 80 PY]

ELECTRICITY COMPANY DIRECTOR--Former Education Minister Adm Arturo Troncoso Darcoh has been appointed director of the National Electric Company (ENDESA) Directorate. [Santiago ERCILLA in Spanish 1 Jul 80 p 6 PY]

MINISTER DENIES CRISIS WITHIN ANDEAN GROUP

PA040236 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Development Minister Andres Restrepo Londono [as heard] stressed today that the Andean Pact is not in a state of crisis. He also said there may be a meeting of the chiefs of state of the five Andean countries at the inauguration of new Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry.

There is no reason for the Andean group to be facing a crisis, Restrepo said, after explaining that he had met with the members of the Cartagena Agreement Board who are in the country.

The minister told newsmen that the members of the board--who met recently with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins and Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala--had indicated that the presidents reaffirmed their political commitment to and their clear desire for integration. He added that some decisions of the Andean Pact have been delayed because unfortunately at times many issues were being negotiated simultaneously, and when many subjects are discussed at the same time some unhappiness in generated, but this does not imply a crisis.

Restrepo Londono talked with newsmen at Narino Palace, where he attended the swearing-in ceremony of (Ariel Aguilar) new manager of the Institute of Industrial Development, and Jose Fernando Isaza, new director of the Colombian Petroleum Enterprise [ECOPETROL].

The two ranking officials took their oaths of office in the presence of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala in a simple ceremony attended by the ministers of mines and energy, development and public works, Humberto Avila, Andres Restrepo and Enrique Vargas, respectively. Also in attendance were Alvaro Barrera Rueda, outgoing president of ECOPETROL, other government officials and relatives and friends of the two officials.

TURBAY TO ATTEND PERUVIAN PRESIDENT'S INAUGURATION

PA091403 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2049 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Bogota, 8 Jul (LATIN)--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala will travel to Lima on 27 July to attend the inauguration of Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry, it was announced today at government house. Turbay will stay in Lima until 29 July and will meet with several heads of state invited to the ceremony. It was not immediately indicated which Cabinet ministers will accompany Turbay on his official visit to Peru.

GOVERNMENT TO OPPOSE GUERRILLAS MORE VIGOROUSLY

PA062318 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1923 GMT 6 Jul 80

[By Francisco Diaz Gonzalez]

[Excerpts] Bogota, 6 Jul (EFE)--The Colombian Government and the armed forces are determined to act in the future with greater force against the guerrillas operating in the country. The defense minister, Carlos Camacho Leyva, said today that "we shall defeat the guerrillas or destroy them." However, he left the door open so that they can rejoin society by means of the amnesty.

Within this new hard line against subversive groups operating in the cities and rural areas, the Colombian Government presented a formal request to the Panamanian Government for the extradition of the five guerrilla 19 April Movement [M-19] leaders now in Panama. Colombian authorities confirmed this to President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and Defense Minister Camacho Leyva. They will not negotiate with the guerrillas under any circumstances, and especially not with the M-19. Meanwhile, the M-19 is willing to accept the amnesty proposed by the president if both parties sit down to discuss it and other aspects of national life.

Government officials as well as congressmen in Colombia are expectantly awaiting the new antiguerrilla offensive. These two sectors feel that if the offensive is not successful things will deteriorate in Colombia, especially following statements by Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva to EL ESPECTADOR, in which he said: "If it becomes clear that there is no other solution for the national problems but a takeover by the military--if the civilian government falls in spite of the efforts we are making--then someone will have to assume power."

LAND USERS GROUP ACCUSES FARC, M-19 OF KILLING PEASANTS

PA091525 Paris AFP in Spanish 1452 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Anserma, Colombia, 8 Jul (AFP)--The National Land Users Association (ANUC) charged here today that the Communist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) killed more than 400 peasants in 1979.

According to ANUC president Jose Martinez, who is presiding over an ANUC meeting to study the rural sector's problems, currently being held in this western town, both the FARC and the leftist M-19 have killed peasants who did not share their views. Martinez accused the country's two strongest subversive groups of being enemies of the peasants and said that both the United States and the Soviet Union are enemies of peace while the landholders and the bourgeoisie oppose the agrarian reform.

According to ANUC's charges, both FARC and the M-19 killed over 450 peasants in 1979 "because they did not collaborate with those guerrilla organizations." Martinez added that in the past 10 years, some 35,000 peasants have been imprisoned in Colombia, more than 100 of them have been killed, 30,000 hectares of crops have been destroyed by the landholders and more than 10,000 families have been evicted.

ANTIOQUIA UNIVERSITY CLOSED FOR 8 MORE DAYS

PA071439 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Medellin, Colombia--Activities at the University of Antioquia were suspended once again today. The measure was adopted by the university's superior council due to the intensification of student problems in the past few days. The university will remain closed for 8 more days and the only academic activities that will not be suspended will be those in the health field.

The decision was made after an evacuation was decreed at the university on Friday noon, a development that prevented the student assembly from making any decision on the resumption of classes. Meanwhile, army and policy units are implementing security measures around the university campus.

DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS ARMED FORCES NOT IN POLITICS

PA091801 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Quito--Gen Marcos Subia Martinez, national defense minister, yesterday declared that the armed forces do not intervene in politics and reiterated they are exclusively dedicated to their professional activities. In view of this, he added, I have no comment to make on political matters.

When asked about the status of Gen Bolivar Jarrin, presently on trial to establish responsibility for the death of economist Abdon Calderon Munoz, the defense minister said the armed forces are following the proceedings and will abide by the Supreme Court ruling. He explained that the armed forces were neither supporting nor opposing General Jarrin. He is a member of the institution who is complying with a disposition of the court, he said, adding that the general is under preventive detention as ruled by the court.

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST INCREASE IN STAPLE FOOD PRICES

PA100043 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] There is no sugar; there is no rice in Roldos' government was the slogan chanted a few meters away from the presidential palace by a large group of demonstrators who protested the recent price increase in staple products authorized by the Ecuadorean president.

The demonstrators marched through Quito's main streets to the government palace. As they neared the palace, the demonstration was broken up by policemen who used tear gas against the demonstrators. This obviously caused difficulties for the pedestrians in the area, the merchants whose stores were open and vehicular traffic.

Minister's Response to Demands

PA100044 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Government Minister Carlos Feraud Blum has said that the national government is working to improve the country's situation and to safeguard the supply of staple products. He stressed that if to achieve this prices have to be revised, the measure is acceptable and the people are going to understand this.

The minister also said the government's actions have achieved positive results. He harshly criticized Leon [name indistinct] for discrediting the work of the national government, which is working for the good of the country.

[Begin Feraud recording] I am not surprised that for Leon [name indistinct] Cordero, who is the figure most representative of the country's oligarchy, the results of the government's actions are negative. However, the people fortunately do not share that opinion. Everyone knows that the government is struggling to improve the country's situation. It is working to safeguard the supply of staple products and if prices have to be revised, the measure is correct and the people will understand it. If the food prices are not revised the country runs the risk of worsening the supply problems. This would be even worse. The government's economic team has seriously studied the measures adopted and we are sure that they will benefit the whole country. [end recording]

ACTIVITIES DISRUPTED AS WAVE OF STRIKES HITS LIMA 9 JUL

FY100215 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1824 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 9 Jul (LATIN)--The Peruvian state administration was partially halted today by the 24-hour stoppage staged by government employees. The stoppage has aggravated the series of strikes in several labor and medical care sectors. A high percentage of the 300,000 government employees joined the strike, demanding better salaries. The strike affected seven ministries, state prisons, offices of planning, social works and education. The police have disbanded several demonstrations initiated by government employees in the streets of Lima.

The government employees union has demanded a salary increase of 19,000 soles ($63) but the government has only agreed to grant an increase of 7,000 soles ($23) plus two bonuses per year.

At an informal press conference, the leader of the Interdepartmental Government Employees Confederation (CITE), Benjamin Leon, said that if the government does not meet their demands by Monday, the 300,000 government employees will stage a 72-hour nationwide stoppage beginning on Tuesday. In addition to the salary readjustment, Leon said that the CITE demands job security, freedom to organize and the cancellation of a law providing for dismissal of strikers.

After 3 weeks of the strike by 12,000 state hospital and 2,500 social security physicians, the situation continues without solution. Hundreds of patients from state and social security hospitals have been transferred to military hospitals beginning yesterday.

The president of the physicians federation, Cesar Lopez Silva, told the press that if a leader is arrested, all physicians "will automatically abandon all hospitals and ask to be imprisoned." Lopez Silva added: "We have decided that if our leaders are arrested, the government representatives will have to go to prison to talk to them about lifting the strike; and if they are expelled from the country, the government representatives will also have to go to the country to which they expelled them."

Meanwhile 1,500 striking public charity employees are creating difficulty for burials. Hundreds of Lima residents cannot get married or obtain birth or death certificates because of the strike by municipal employees.

BELAUNDE GRANTS INTERVIEW ON FUTURE POLICY

PA091427 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 2 Jul 80 p 4

[Interview with Peruvian President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry on 1 July 1980 Lima upon receipt of credentials as president of the republic]

[Text] Journalist: What will be your first action on 28 July?

President Belaunde: It will certainly be related to the municipal elections. We are now considering what we can regulate by decree and by law. Obviously, a law requires some processing. The first step we took during my previous administration was to call municipal elections. I expect to repeat such honorable episodes in our democratic history.

Journalist: What will your government's attitude be concerning the control of inflation?

President Belaunde: We must adopt a decision. We are now intensely reviewing this issue with the economists. Actually, there are two ways to go: One way is to aim for stability, which is the path I prefer because I believe it will result in the well-being of the people; if this is not possible, because of the inflationary pressures which often originate abroad and which are therefore uncontrollable by us, a solution would be to try to adjust the fluctuations in the cost of living through salaries. I feel these are the only two ways available.

Journalist: Regarding the rash of strikes, do you believe they are motivated by the inflation or by political reasons?

President Belaunde: I feel that there is an economic backdrop to the rash of strikes. However, I hope that when our plans become known on 28 July the people will show understanding and a sense of cooperation because our goal is to benefit the majorities. I am sure they will understand it that way.

Journalist: My president, do you feel any fear, anxiety or concern over the current wave of strikes?

President Belaunde: Of course, all this is a source of some concern but I feel encouraged by public opinion, the hope that has arisen as a result of the election and the behavior not only of our friends but of our opponents. All this leads us to believe that the measures required to bring prosperity to the majority can be conscientiously adopted in this climate of understanding.

Journalist: What measures will your government adopt to fight this growing labor reaction?

President Belaunde: We will appeal to all labor sectors in the country on the basis of truthful and sincere proposals. I hope they will understand. I have great faith in the maturity of the Peruvian people, who have given much proof of such maturity.

Journalist: When do you expect to release the report on all actions taken in these 11 years?

President Belaunde: Obviously, a study will be made of the condition in which the country is being received. However, this will be done calmly, without haste because we do not want to commit any injustice. Above all, I expect us to tackle the task of building the future.

Journalist: Mr President, is it true that there is some concern among Popular Action circles over the visit announced by General Videla?

President Belaunde: As far as the transfer of power is concerned, it is customary for the outgoing government to invite friendly nations--and of course Argentina is one of Peru's most traditional friends--to accredit delegations. In many cases, the countries accredit their highest-ranking officials, and sometimes the chief of state himself becomes the head of the delegation, thereby honoring us. Naturally, Peru receives all high-ranking officials who visit us with the greatest respect.

Journalist: According to a dispatch from Paris, Amnesty International has charged that two of the Argentines who were expelled from the country have died as a result of the torture they allegedly suffered here at the hands of the army.

President Belaunde: I am not familiar with this matter [as published] by my answer to Amnesty International is perfectly detailed and conclusive. It says all we have to say.

Journalist: Mr President, when will you get in touch with the diplomatic corps?

President Belaunde: I am already in touch with them. I have been honored by visits from chiefs of mission even before this proclamation. The first message I received after the proclamation came from President Giscard d'Estaing. This is very significant because I spent my childhood in France and owe the little I have to what I learned in that society of such high culture and spiritual refinement.

Journalist: Mr President, how do you plan to fight the growing wave of labor reactions evident in the country lately?

President Belaunde: By making proposals aimed at overcoming the crisis, and by counting on the maturity of the Peruvian workers. We realize that the situation of the Peruvian people, of the majority, is very serious. We believe that workers are not being adequately paid in the country. This is a problem with deep roots that of course cannot be corrected just by writing something with our pen. If we were to try to do it that way, perhaps we would be further promoting inflation. So, we are aware of the problem and of the limitations and troubles of the Peruvian people, who are not being paid sufficiently for their work.

Journalist: Don't you think that your government could lose some stability and equilibrium as a result of this reaction involving strikes and lockouts?

President Belaunde: I believe we will have a positive response from all the labor sectors in Peru.

Journalist: Mr President, what does your position as constitutional president of the republic mean to you?

President Belaunde: It is a great honor and a great responsibility. I do not deserve the honor but we are fully prepared to accept the responsibility.

Journalist: Mr President, it is being said that the legislature reportedly will have difficulties in reviewing the budget prepared by Popular Action and if this is so, Popular Action would have to accept the budget prepared by the military for the year 1980. Is this true?

President Belaunde: Evidently the time factor will be tight. The government will have a 1-month deadline this first year, but the future ministers and the outgoing ministers are working hard and a budget--which, of course, will not be perfect--is being prepared. The legislature will have time to review it since the budget doesn't have to be approved until 15 December. Therefore, the legislature will have time to make whatever amendments are advisable.

Journalist: On foreign policy, Mr President, will you endorse the present ambassadors?

President Belaunde: We will have to review their service records and make whatever changes are necessary. For example, Arias Schreiber, our ambassador in Washington--a man we very much appreciate and who has a brilliant service record--will be one noticeable change and not because we don't trust him but because when there is a new government, it is natural that changes take place. Therefore, we hope to continue counting on his cooperation, as we have personally mentioned it to him, but there will be a change.

Journalist: What do you think about the visit of the presidents of the Andean Group for the inaugural ceremony?

President Belaunde: Very meaningful. I want to state that I regret President Roldos is not among them. We would have received him in Peru with the honors he deserves and the fraternal feelings we have for the sister Republic of Ecuador. Since he cannot be present, he has designated former President Galo Plaza, an illustrious statesman of Ecuador and America. So Ecuador will be present for this meeting. The presidents of Venezuela, Colombia and Bolivia, Herrera Campins, Turbay and Gueiler, respectively, will be present.

Journalist: Will this result in your meeting with the presidents of the Andean Group?

President Belaunde: Although time will be short, we will have an opportunity to meet and perhaps discuss some matters of interest to the Andean Group.

Journalist: Will your government continue subsidizing food items?

President Belaunde: We realize that subsidies cannot be abruptly withdrawn. We are aware of the fact that food imports have increased. This is due to the stagnant situation in the country's agricultural areas,which have not increased at the same rate that the population has grown. The only noticeable increase in agricultural production has taken place in San Martin Department along the jungle borders, where 120,000 hectares have been put into use. Because of the roads under construction there, approximately 800,000 hectares can be worked. This would double the agricultural area in the coastal region and this is a positive development.

There have been small production increases due to the expansion in the irrigation system in La Joya. We worked to expand the Tinajonas and Aguada Blanca Dams. The present government has done important work in Poechos, greatly improving the irrigation in that area. Similarly, the Tinajonas irrigation work was a great achievement of our government since it increased irrigation in Lambayeque Department.

These irrigation works are small if we consider the population increase. Now there are 5 million more Peruvians. When I take office, I will be the president of 17 million fellow countrymen. This means that the current food supply problem is more complicated, more serious.

Journalist: Mr President, a local magazine says that your appointment of retired military officers means that within a few months the present commanding generals will be retired and that this has already been discussed and agreed. Is it true?

President Belaunde: The appointment of retired officers as Cabinet ministers has been my opportunity to reaffirm my confidence in supporters of my previous administration. General Muniz Luna performed an important service in the armed forces. He was commander of the Second Region with headquarters in Lima. Therefore, he had my utmost confidence and later he was retired. I am very pleased to reaffirm my confidence in him.

Regarding the Navy minister, you all know the conduct of Admiral Castro de Mendoza following the October [1968] events. I am very pleased to reaffirm the confidence I had in him when he was commander in chief of the navy, a position he discharged with the dignity we all remember.

Finally, Lt Gen Jose Gagliardi was aeronautics minister up to the last minute and conducted himself with the gallantry we all remember. Therefore, the appointment of retired officers has permitted me to reaffirm my confidence, which gives me deep satisfaction. This does not mean that this will be a government norm. Evidently, in the future there will be changes in the military Cabinet team.

Journalist: Mr President, will we continue to deal with the Russians on the Olmos project? It has been demonstrated and verified that they do not have the best irrigation technology.

President Belaunde: We recognize the technical capacity of the Soviet Union and are going to fulfill the present commitments. Naturally, there will be new aspects in which we will will present our own thoughts and preferences but without preconceived ideas to stop or destroy what we find in progress.

Journalist: Mr President, what is your opinion of the country's decentralization system?

President Belaunde: The Constitution establishes some norms. One of them is regionalization. At the outset the government will appoint a commission of technicians and specialists on the matter to propose regionalization of the country. [paragraph continues]

That will be followed by the definite regional development organizations. Meanwhile, we will keep those which exist and reestablish those which were abolished. I am referring primarily to such important organizations as the Cuzcu Development Corporation, the Arequipa Rehabilitation Board, the CORPUNO [not further identified] and the Corporation of La Libertad. Without destroying the organizations now in operation which were created recently, we will try to consolidate the qualities of the new and old organizations to give the regions greater autonomy.

The municipal restoration which I will preside over for a second time will strengthen the decentralization course of the next administration.

Journalist: Regarding legislative action, is the Popular Action Party negotiating with other political groups to select the leadership?

President Belaunde: In fact, as everyone knows, we have reached an agreement with the Popular Christian Party. The legislative majority which we have in the Chamber of Deputies will be complemented with the majority which we will have in the Senate by joining forces. However, this does not close any doors and we have made different negotiations which demonstrate the broad scope of our opinions. In addition, we have included two independents in the Cabinet, Energy and Mines Minister Pablo Kuczynski and Labor Minister Alfonso Grados Bertorini.

Journalist: Mr President, it is important that you tell us whether agrarian reform will experience substantial changes in the technological field.

President Belaunde: We are going to continue the action in agrarian reform while trying to correct errors and especially to correct omissions. We find that agrarian reform has practically centered on land ownership but has been weak in agrarian extension and expansion of the agricultural frontiers. Evidently we will make innovations in these fields.

Journalist: Will you grant land ownership titles to the peasants?

President Belaunde: As far as possible we will try to legalize this situation because uncertainty results in decreased production. Therefore, wherever necessary, we are going to consolidate the properties so that owners can then begin the intense work of producing food.

Journalist: Mr President, although the subject of the newspapers has been discussed before, how does it stand today? Is there any hope that they will be returned?

President Belaunde: We have the hope that the problem of the newspapers will be solved by the present administration. We recognize that the present administration has fulfilled its promise to return the country to constitutional government. This is a matter of justice.

The so-called first phase interrupted constitutional life. The so-called second phase, after the Tacna declaration, did not interrupt the constitutional life because it had already been interrupted. It is evident that it started the return of the country to constitutional life and that it held unobjectionable elections. I recognize these facts which give credit to the administration.

Therefore, I cannot see why this so-called second phase cannot correct an error of the first phase. This error involved the way the government dealt with the press. We believe that the ownership rights of the original owners, the present owners and the rights acquired by the personnel should all be recognized. We believe that it is easy to find an understanding. I believe that several formulas already exist and that there would be no obstacles for the present government to correct this error, which it has recognized. Otherwise, we might become the heroes of the freedom of the press.

Journalist: Mr President, the creation of Ucayali Department with your approval has upset people in Iquitos. An open town meeting was being called to declare General Morales Bermudez and you personas non grata.

President Belaunde: Listen, that is a joke. Me, not wanted in Iquitos? That will never happen. The people of Iquitos are a cultured and conscientious group and my opinion is the following: First, retain the regional unity of Loreto. The prolem with Loreto is that it has undergone a natural evolution through its own efforts and development. It is no longer going to be a department, but I hope it will become a region. In other words, it has climbed another step in the geographic ladder. It has not gone down but up.

There will obviously be two or more departments in this region. I don't know how many because that will be decided in a technical study. So far it will be Loreto and Ucayali.

Second the administrative problem in Pucallpa has been solved. It is not a matter of dividing brothers but simply that the distance between the two made administrative work difficult. I don't believe in territorial dismemberments in Peru. Peru is a unit and the jungle area is also a unit.

Finally, Iquitos has been given the status of a free port which benefits all residents of Iquitos. It is a mistake to think that it will benefit only the businessmen and the moneyed classes because if development comes to Iquitos, it will mean the expansion of the city, new construction, more transportation, more trade, more supplies, an expanded agricultural border. Who will benefit from that? Who will get the jobs? Obviously the people. It is totally foolish to say that this measure will benefit only one group of citizens when it is obvious that the city of Iquitos is going to enter a period of great activity which will benefit everybody.

Journalist: Mr President, you held a meetingwith Cuban refugees yesterday. Did you promise them anything?

President Belaunde: Yes, I met the Cuban refugees. A very kind and cordial committee paid me a visit. I listened to their views very carefully. Most of them want to go to the United States. That is not up to us. It is up to U.S. immigration officials. We will use our good offices so these people can see their dreams come true.

I have promised to find the way to become integrated into Peruvian society for those who will stay in Peru. I think Peru should welcome them with open arms. They are not aliens to us. Anyone who seeks the protection of our flag is entitled to it and to the fellowship of all Peruvians.

Journalist: Mr President, will your administration try to renew relations with Chile at the embassy level?

President Belaunde: Relations with Chile have notbeen severed. When the two nations agree, the diplomatic missions will be completed in the most cordial fashion. I am pleased to state that there is no interruption in relations with Chile. We have a competent charge d'affaires in Santiago and Chile has a competent charge d'affaires in Lima. I hope relations will not be cut off in any way during my term, which will promote the brotherhood of all the Latin American people.

Journalist: What will be the status of Arica Department? Will it be claimed?

President Belaunde: We abide by what the treaties say. My commitment to the Peruvian people is to uphold the treaties.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT LOPEZ PORTILLO TO VISIT 30 JUL

PA091752 Paris AFP in Spanish 1456 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Caracas, 9 Jul AFP)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo will visit Venezuela on 30 July after his visit to Brazil, it was learned in government circles today. Lopez Portillo will come to Caracas after spending 3 days in Brazil. The purpose of his visit to Venezuela is to expand the relations between the two countries.

According to the newspaper EL NACIONAL the visit will also help the Mexican president and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins to "refine aspects of the announced program of energy cooperation with the Central American countries." The paper added that Mexico is party to the agreement by which the region will be supplied with oil and technology.

On the occasion of his visit to Caracas, Lopez Portillo will make a formal invitation to Herrera Campins to visit Mexico at his own convenience.

OIL SOLD TO GUATEMALA AT SPECIAL PRICE

PA091516 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0201 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Caracas, 8 Jul (EFE)--According to official sources, Guatemala receives 1,200 barrels of oil from Venezuela at special prices every day. Of the price of each barrel, the sum of $6 (over one-fifth) is financed over the long term, at very low and advantageous interest rates.

The sources explained that, under a cooperation agreement signed in 1975 with the Guatemalan Government, Venezuela provides that country with technical assistance in the area of hydrocarbons exploitation.

A training program is currently being developed by the two countries, which included an oil industry seminar last November at Guatemala's University of San Carlos. The program also grants scholarships to Guatemalan students.

PCV LEADER URGES ORINOCO BELT EXPLORATIONS INVESTIGATION

PA100103 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] The Venezuelan Congress should investigate the methods being used by the subsidiaries of PETROVEN to explore the Orinoco oil belt. This was stated by Venezuelan Communist Party leader Radames Larrazabal. He said that there is a mystery surrounding what is happening in the Orinoco oil belt. He explained that this mystery is that it is being given to the transnationals to satisfy the demands of the U.S. energy policy.

The Communist leader believes the national government has embarked on this secret adventure for greater production due to the demands of the transnationals.

Larrazabal pointed out that since no technology for the Orinoco oil belt's heavy crudes exists in the world, the subsidiaries of PETROVEN have begun a feverish exploration competition. The exploration levels of the PETROVEN subsidiaries are more accelerated than the investigations being made by [word indistinct].

The Communist leader also charged that neither LAGOVEN nor (NAVAVEN) nor (MENEVEN [words indistinct].

AIR FORCE TO TRANSPORT POLITICIANS DURING CAMPAIGN

PA070412 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 5 Jul 80 p 11, 8-a

[Excerpt] "Whenever possible, the Panamanian Air Force will offer its services to members of any political party--without ideological distinctions--that so requests it in advance," Col Florencio Florez A., chief of the National Guard General Staff, told Ricardo Arias Calderon, president of the Panamanian Christian Democratic Party Political Committee.

Colonel Florez' reply came in response to a letter Dr Calderon sent him in which he said that a Panamanian Air Force Plane, with markings HP2-01, had landed at the David Airport and that between 10 and 12 men and women, all members of the Popular Broad Front Party [FRAMPO] had deplaned.

Thus, there ensued the exchange of notes between Colonel Florez and Dr Calderon, as well as a note from Electoral Tribunal Presiding Magistrate Luis Carlos Noriega to Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, commander in chief of the National Guard, in which he said he would "be extremely satisfied if the National Guard under his orders would offer the political groups that are going to participate in the 28 September elections for complementary provincial representatives to the National Council on Legislation all the necessary aid for transporting their highest authorities to wherever these persons have to go in connection with the political campaign in which they are involved."

PDC Protest

PA090412 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2342 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Panama City, 8 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Panamanian Christian Democratic Party [PDC] today asked the Panamanian National Guard to remain outside all electoral activity. It also asked the electoral tribunal to "guarantee the Constitution and the election law."

In a communique issued here, the leaders of the PDC, a party which opposes the Aristides Royo government, make a number of charges against what they feel are violations of the Constitution and the electoral law by the Panamanian executive branch. The PDC specifically referred in its communique to the use of Panamanian Air Force planes by the progovernment Democratic Revolutionary Party and the Popular Broad Front Party for their political tours.

Regarding this charge, National Guard Staff Chief Col Florencio Florez has said that Panamanian National Guard Commander Gen Omar Torrijos has issued orders so that all political groups, without ideological distinctions, will be helped in their mobilizations. Nevertheless, the Christian Democrats believe that the government and not the National Guard should grant the aid to the parties.

The PDC also denounced the burning of its headquarters in the western Panamanian city of David. Regarding this action, they denied that one of its main leaders, Ricardo Arias Calderon, was at the site of the fire when the security agents (G-2) of the National Guard were undertaking their investigations, as one of the agents investigating the case has said in his report.

The Christian Democrats also announced that as of 6 July, their party had registered 18,500 supporters, so they have surpassed the 10,000 demanded by the electoral law to present candidates for the next elections.

They added that they will continue to register supporters until the 15 July deadline for such registration. The direct elections to choose part of the members of the Legislation Council--the body which approves this country's laws--will be held on 28 September.

COCHEZ: PDC REGISTRATION ENDS COUNTRY'S POLITICAL INACTION

PA030154 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 1 Jul 80 pp 1-A, 6-A

[Text] According to Guillermo Cochez, secretary general of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], the 12 years since 11 October 1968 have seen disrupted political activity [despolitizado] in the country. Guillermo Cochez told LA REPUBLICA: "This is disquieting, because only those who have been politically organized during these 12 years will benefit in the end if political activity in the country continues to degenerate. I refer specifically to the Marxists."

Cochez said the Christian Democrats realize that their decision to participate [in registration activities] was wise because it means an end to political inactivity in the country. "We now believe that those who have the most to gain from nonparticipation in the opposition are some sectors of the government. They would then be able to continue doing as they please without having anyone question them, as the Christian Democrats are doing now," the PDC leader commented. "We must ask ourselves why the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) is holding primaries and why the Peoples Party has decided to seek registration. Without our participation in the political arena perhaps these things would not have taken place. The primaries are dividing the government party, and the registration [of the Peoples Party] is revealing just how much strength the communists have in this country," Cochez concluded in his statements to LA REPUBLICA.

According to Electoral Tribunal reports, as of last Sunday the PDC had registered 12,764 members, while the People's Party had registered 2,953.

PRESIDENT ROYO REAFFIRMS ALLEGIANCE TO PRD

PA022004 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Excerpts] President Dr Aristides Royo reaffirmed at a dinner he attended with the Chinese community in Panama that he is a president like any other who belongs to a political party, and that his party, regardless of criticism, is the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD).

Among other things, the president discussed the characteristics and objectives of the PRD and the reason why he is a member of that party. The president said: [Begin recording] If the opposition learns tomorrow that I have been here and have voiced these opinions, criticism will not be long in coming: They will say the president should not talk about his party and that the president is not being impartial. It would be worth wondering if President Carter has no party, or if the Spanish prime minister is a man without a party. Go ask Mrs Margaret Thatcher if she has a party. Go ask any president or ruler in any country in the world if he or she has a party. I have my party also.

We will be impartial during the election. When the time comes to count the votes, whoever wins--unlike what often happened in the past--will be acknowledged as the winner. That is how the president and the government must show impartiality as well as by protecting the right to vote, voicing ideas and participating in the elections. [end recording]

BELIZE

UK-GUATEMALA TALKS TO RESUME 14 JUL IN NEW YORK

FL091305 Belize City THE REPORTER in English 6 Jul 80 pp 1, 16

[Text] Reports from Guatemala City say that last week's visit of the Guatemalan foreign minister, Ing. Rafael Castillo Valdez, to the Foreign Office in London was just a "social call, to have a cup of tea". The Guatemalan official in charge of the Belize office was talking to Mr. Joseph Frazier, correspondent of the ASSOCIATED PRESS in Mexico City. In the interview he insisted the call was a social one and would give no further details.

Reporting this visit last Thursday, the Voice of America said Castillo Valdez had flown out to London the day before.

Observers now think that the Guatemalans have not accepted the latest British proposals, but have not quite rejected them either, and that Castillo Valdez' visit to the Foreign Office was made to clarify certain aspects of the proposals.

Officials of the British Embassy in Mexico City have told ASSOCIATED PRESS that the matter of boundary re-adjustments was not one of the proposals put forward by the British, but it was not specifically ruled out.

It is believed the Guatemalans now want the British to give a firm commitment on boundary re-adjustments.

More talks will take place starting Monday, July 14, in New York. Mr. V.H. Courtenay, minister without portfolio, will be attending.

As the tempo of negotiations between Britain and Guatemala quicken, THE TOLEDO STAR of Punta Gorda has become more and more strident in championing the Guatemalan position.

In its June 29 edition THE TOLEDO STAR comes out boldly in favour of an imposed solution. Says the STAR: "In fairness to Belizeans and Guatemalans Great Britain and Guatemala should accelerate their discussions and bring about a prompt solution which is long overdue".

COSTA RICA

PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTER REPORTS NO TRACE OF M-19 LEADERS

PA091533 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] There is not the slightest trace of the four 19 April Movement [M-19] leaders who held a news conference at the Camaquiri Room on Monday. According to Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc, an investigation is currently underway to determine how these people got into the country and whether they are still in Costa Rica. Arguedas added that their presence here does not entail any danger as long as they do not take any action that might endanger the country. According to the minister, the guerrillas may be arrested if found in Costa Rica, not for their ideas but because of their activities.

PROVINCIAL AIRPORT REPORTEDLY USED IN ARMS SMUGGLING

PA091531 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1425 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] San Jose, 8 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The local newspaper LA NACION reported today that the airport of El Tamarindo, located in the Costa Rican Province of Guanacaste bordering with Nicaragua, was apparently used by planes of various nationalities for arms smuggling. It was from this airport that a Panamanian plane recently took off and then suffered a mishap. The plane was carrying ammunition presumably destined for the Salvadoran guerrillas.

LA NACION quotes the area's inhabitants as saying that Venezuelan, Salvadoran and Panamanian planes have landed at El Tamarindo. It adds that all of the windows of the planes have been covered so no one could see what was inside.

"Normally, 10 minutes before the planes landed, several rural vehicles would arrive at the airport from which fuel tanks and bundles were unloaded, in some cases by two people at a time."

"The townsfolk began thinking that something very special was involved because of the strict vigilance that was maintained around the planes and the speed with which the operation was carried out. To this must be added the fact that the planes arrived at dusk and left before daybreak," they said.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES PRICE HIKES FOR DIESEL, BUNKER

PA091254 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The government has announced that effective tomorrow, diesel will cost 2.60 colones per liter; (campin), 2.60 colones per liter and bunker, 1.10. The decree will be published tomorrow and is based on the fact that the Costa Rican oil refinery will not be able to absorb the new prices for crude set by Mexico and Venezuela. These two countries decided to increase by $0.60 and $1.00 the price of a barrel of oil on Friday. This results in a 41 million [currency not specified] increase in oil imports.

President Rodrigo Carazo said that the trend of the oil-producing countries is to maintain a policy of progressive increases in oil prices. These increases will be continued until 1985 when it is suspected that the oil will reach its highest price, which is very difficult to predict at this time. According to the president, the government has been warned that the oil-producing countries will increase the price of crude very 2 months.

Jorge Miguel Alfaro, second vice president of the republic, told the press that the price increase of diesel, bunker and (campin) was moderate.

POTENTIAL OIL SOURCES FOUND IN ATLANTIC REGION

PA091856 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2143 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] San Jose, 8 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Luis Felipe Sandoval, general director of mines and petroleum of Costa Rica, today stated that the oilfields located in Costa Rica's Atlantic region might be able to produce up to 50,000 barrels daily. Sandoval stated that this figure, which he termed conservative, was obtained as a result of investigations in that region by multinational companies, and explained that one of the wells drilled in the area had been producing petroleum for some time but was later flooded with salt water.

Sandoval also said that the government is very optimistic regarding the possibility of extracting crude and that it will shortly call for bids to conduct geological surveys in the potential oil-producing areas, for which purpose there is $2 million available.

"If the surveys reveal that undoubtedly there is petroleum in commercial quantities, we will immediately begin negotiations with the Venezuelan and Mexican Governments, which have offered to carry out the drillings," the official said. Sandoval further stated that there is such optimism that the Panamanian Government is negotiating with Costa Rica on a plan to carry out joint explorations in the border area.

He also said that "although at present we are not a petroleum-producing country, we have a great potential, according to OLADE."

He concluded by stating that in addition to the Limon southern basin, there are other areas with petroleum potential such as Bahia Coronado on the Pacific coast and the sedimentary basin in Valle del General, located in the southern part of the country.

EL SALVADOR

JUNTA MEMBER DUARTE REPORTS ON EUROPEAN TOUR

PA092315 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Excerpt of statement by Jose Napoleon Duarte, member of the revolutionary government junta, during 8 July press conference at the presidential house on his recent working tour of several European countries--recorded]

[Text] I have just returned from a trip to Europe. I visited several countries to exchange views, ascertain the image we had in that part of the world and also to convey a message to some European sectors on the government's position. I want to cite one specific point which has apparently been given some publicity in international news dispatches: the alleged statement made to me by a German chapter of Amnesty International. They have put some words in my mouth that I think were completely misrepresented. I don't know if you have seen the text of the Amnesty International report or the dispatch distributed, but I want to tell you that the dispatch says that I admitted in Bonn today [as heard] that I had accused the army, the armed forces, of doing a number of things against students, trade unionists and peasants and of opening fire on peaceful demonstrations.

These Amnesty International people made the statement in Bonn and I want to explain it. During my visit to Bonn, the German chapter of Amnesty International asked me for an interview which I gladly gave because I believe in dialogue and I believe that we have nothing to hide. We are willing to exchange views with every sector interested in talking to us. Therefore we held a cordial meeting and they asked me a few questions. I gave a historic and political explanation of the process of violence in the country. I told them that a 50-year framework of injustice and lack of freedom has been created in the country and that the perpetuation of injustice and lack of freedom has become so radical that it has led to the violence we have experienced during the past 8 years.

I told them that on 15 October the army, which had been previously used as a tool in the process of controlling the major economic forces, decided to get out of that mold, and so the political setting in the country was changed and a crusade has been undertaken to achieve two important things: social change and the democratic process. The extreme rightwing has not wanted to accept this and thus has generated violence. It was logical that any social reform should produce some kind of violence.

On the other hand, the extreme leftwing does not want to accept the fact that local conditions have changed, that social change is being achieved and that violent change is not necessary. They don't want to accept that. They have forgotten fundamental, structural things and are simply seeking power for the sake of power.

Therefore I told them that it will not be easy to end the violence generated by those sectors soon. This is a matter of process. There is a concept of violence in the country. I don't think there can be any doubt about that. There is rightwing and leftwing violence. We know that the extreme rightwing has even used to its benefit some internal sectors within the repressive system which has existed for many years and which we are trying to tear down.

At this point a representative of Amnesty International made some observations to me and I replied: Look, let us distinguish between Amnesty International's mission as regards its raison d'etre, and its defense of human rights and your own political concepts. So don't interpret things according to your political concepts.

They then asked me what I think about the list of people who have reported on the deaths or disappearances in the country. For instance, they said some Catholic Church sectors have reported some incidents. I said that I think it is totally logical that the church in its evangelical and prophetic role should point to those things that it thinks are wrong regardless of who is causing them.

They asked me how I viewed Amnesty International's position and I insisted that Amnesty International's mission and its raison d'etre is to tell the world anything that might be construed as an injustice or a violation regardless of who causes it--the right, the government, the left, those on top, those below--I understand that that is Amnesty International's mission.

Then they said: Do you think we are doing right to denounce the things [words indistinct]. I told them that this is their job and that is what they are there for.

Out of this those gentlemen wrote the dispatch I have here which is totally false because it distorts all the facts. I am sorry--and I want you all to say so [as received]--I am sorry to think that Amnesty International is lending itself to this kind of action which is simply a way to hoodwink, twist, confuse or mix the truth with twisted interpretations to sustain some kind of political stand. I think I have always been frank and open with all newsmen, with you and the world. I have told you just what I think. We have never tried to hide what is happening here. I think you have freedom to work in this country and we have never hidden anything from you because we are struggling to make democracy possible in the country. We are fighting violence from both sides. To want to twist this to give a distorted image of the facts is unfair, I think.

Therefore I have explained to you what I said and I have told you that I think it is unfair for this chapter of Amnesty International to make this kind of interpretation because it is one thing to say that Amnesty International thinks such and such and still another for Amnesty International to say Mr Duarte said such and such a thing. I make my own statements and I think I am entitled to say what I want to say but I think it is unfair for someone to put words in my mouth. This is what those gentlemen have done. I think it is unfair especially because--see how serious this is--I am a chief of state who would be attacking my own state according to what they say in the dispatch. This is unprecedented. This is absurd. It is illogical. That is what I wanted to tell you.

I think that an image of El Salvador has been projected in the world which shows only the violence we have experienced and continue to experience, but it doesn't show the efforts we are making to fight violence and change this structure. For instance, the world does not know what agrarian reform is. The world does not know that food production here this year will be the biggest in our history.

These things are unknown. Therefore, it is unknown that banks and foreign trade have been nationalized. The world does not know any of these things. The world does not know the efforts that the government is making to control the climate of violence generated here over so many years and this is what I went to say in Europe in all honesty. I visited Lisbon, Paris, Strasbourg, Bonn and Brussels.

DUARTE PROMISES 'NEW UNIVERSITY' AFTER OCCUPATION

PA092355 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 9 Jul 80 pp 2, 19, 25

[Text] "The University of El Salvador will never again be a center of subversion," Jose Napoleon Duarte said yesterday during a news conference. "The revolutionary government junta," Duarte said, "will issue a message to the Salvadoran people on the subject of the new University of El Salvador which it will turn over [to university authorities] in order that it may henceforth carry out the mission for which it was created."

Duarte explained that the country's main center of study has for many years been the refuge for all kinds of subversive individuals and even common criminals. He also explained that the occupation of the university was not carried out for political reasons as has been stated abroad, but was the result of the circumstances created by already publicized actions following serious incidents in the La Fosa neighborhood. Duarte emphasized that the revolutionary government junta, of which he is a member, has no interest in keeping the university occupied for an indefinite period, but will remain there as long as necessary to normalize activities at the leading center of professional studies in the country.

In response to a question by a U.S. newsman, Duarte referred to the agrarian reform program, saying that it is the most profound agrarian reform in Latin America and one of the most sophisticated and complete programs in the world.

In speaking of the nationalization of the banking system, Duarte said that it is total and that it is no different from other such experiments or implemented programs in the most advanced countries of the world. "What then," he asked, "do those who oppose the profound changes being made by the government find lacking in this process upon which we have embarked?" He answered himself: "Speaking clearly, we have to say that the subversive leftist groups have lost their banners and today they are doing nothing more than causing damage without justification, because they are harming the families with the lowest incomes."

Duarte said that many groups are to blame for the violence. The government has been aware of this and as a preliminary precaution, it has proceeded to make political changes, eliminating the Nationalist Democratic Organization [ORDEN] and appointing new judges, new mayors and so forth, in an attempt to eliminate persons and groups which generate violence. "But this effort is not a 1-day job," he noted. "Time, dedication, faith, hope and security are needed for the definitive achievement of the peace that our people need," he concluded.

Regarding the raids, Duarte said that they are not staged capriciously, but are provided for in the state of siege law in all cases in which there is a suspicion of the illegal possession of arms. As for the cases in which it is determined that there are no weapons in the areas searched, Duarte said that this is beneficial for the persons who own or occupy those areas. Duarte said emphatically that the Salvadoran people are tired of violence, that they demonstrated this on 1 May and have reiterated it on several occasions in which the extreme leftwing has called for illegal strikes, to the point of saying that: "We are on a war footing."

Duarte added: "All this has been a farce, gentlemen, on the part of the strike organizers at the domestic level, particularly as regards the June strike. They announced a general strike and the beginning of the war of the general insurrection. Do you believe there was a general strike and that we are at war and that there is a general insurrection?"

"You are here because you believed reports of the open war, the general insurrection and many other things announced by the subversives, but you have realized that it has been a big hoax," the official said. He emphasized that the extremists have lost power because the people are tired of violence. They want to live in peace and work in order to make progress.

The subversive groups, according to Duarte, have no ability to muster people. He explained that this was demonstrated during last month's strike, when they had to resort to threats and violence to intimidate the people, who showed their repudiation of those groups. All those who participated in the strike were forced to do so because of threats made by the extremist groups on the first day of it.

When the armed forces have guarantees, the people showed their devotion to work and went to their jobs, using all kinds of improvised means of transportation, since the bus owners had also been threatened against circulating their units, Duarte said finally.

FDR SETS 10-DAY DEADLINE FOR RETURN OF UNIVERSITY

PA100007 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1828 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] The Democratic Revolutionary Front [FDR] has given a 10-day deadline for the return of the national university occupied by security forces since 26 June. The FDR announced this in a news conference saying that if the university is not returned by then, it will carry out various activities throughout the cities. It was also said that the occupation of the university was not carried out by army units but by combined security forces. The FDR announced that it will be represented at the next OAS meeting through its members abroad and that it will launch a campaign on behalf of human rights.

OFFICIAL SAYS D'AUBUISSON FREE TO RETURN

PA091522 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Francisco Bertrand Galindo, Salvadoran ambassador to Guatemala, said today that Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson has not been prohibited from entering El Salvador. [Begin recording--statement in progress when broadcast begins] ... information in that connection. We do not know if he has tried to enter El Salvador or if he has been prevented from doing so. However, I have not been instructed by the Foreign Ministry to deny him any visa either. In general terms, and based on our legal system any Salvadoran citizen is free to enter and leave the country as he wishes; that is, unless he fears arrest for having committed some crime or if he is under indictment. [end recording]

D'AUBUISSON CHARGES MAJANO PLOTTING COUP THIS MONTH

PA092146 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 9, 10 Jul 80 p 20

[Text] At a news conference attended by more than 40 newsmen from various media, Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson charged that Col Adolfo Majano, member of the Salvadoran junta, is plotting, together with the Democratic Revolutionary Front, to stage a coup d'etat during the first 15 days of this month.

In this coup, Majano allegedly will form a new junta made up of Enrique Alvarez, Manuel Ungo, J. Napoleon Rodriguez Ruiz and others who are now in exile.

Majano, D'Aubuisson said, plans to form his government in exile or establish it in a "liberated" territory in order to obtain international recognition. According to D'Aubuisson, the guerrillas would be used as popular militia and the new government would be recognized by such nonaligned countries as Nicaragua, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, and possibly Venezuela.

PAPER VIEWS U.S. POLICY ON GUATEMALA AS 'SIMPLISTIC'

PA092150 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2101 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran morning paper EL DIARIO DE HOY states in its editorial today that "Guatemala has the dubious honor of being the next country in line in the subversive domino effect process underway in Central America." The paper maintains that Frank Ortiz, present U.S. Ambassador to Guatemala, has resigned from his post "because of serious differences with his superiors in the State Department."

"It is rumored that the new ambassador will be an activist of similar persuasion to others who are assigned to some Latin American countries," said the editorial.

It adds that acts of violence have increased in Guatemala ever since the "tragic, but very strange incident at the Spanish Embassy," in which some 39 persons died after a police attack on the embassy in January after it had been occupied by a group of leftists.

The paper says that "it is impossible and risky to attempt to reduce the economic, cultural and human realities of an entire nation to simplistic formulas or pedantic schemes," like those which the United States is allegedly promoting in the area. "To resolve the problems of a great people like the Guatemalans by means of a few slogans or a number of 'changes,' is an affront to the basic nature of peoples," the paper says.

The editorial states that Ortiz has shown "sensitivity to and understanding" of Guatemala's problems. "Although (Ortiz) knows that the situation in Guatemala is far from perfect, he is intelligent enough to know that the solution should not be designed in line with utopian or idealistic schemes, but rather on the basis of alternatives that are viable from the viewpoint of the overall situation," the paper adds.

ERP CLAIMS INFLICTING 300 CASUALTIES ON ARMY IN MORAZAN

PA091812 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0050 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 8 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Peoples Revolutionary Army [ERP] released a war bulletin in Tegucigalpa today claiming 300 casualties inflicted on the Salvadoran armed forces since 17 June. The bulletin states that approximately three battalions (1,000 men) from the 3d Infantry Brigade in San Miguel, the military detachment of La Union, the military detachment of Usulutan and antiguerrilla forces of San Francisco Gotera in Morazan Department had been ambushed. The bulletin adds that those forces were traveling in more than 40 trucks, some of which were armored, and were armed with 81 and 60 mm mortars, .30 and .50 caliber machineguns, G-3 rifles and several armed helicopters. The guerrillas ambushed those troops several times in Morazan Department using contact explosives, mines, automatic rifles, carbines, pistols and shotguns.

It says that 9 trucks were destroyed and that 300 soldiers were killed or wounded while the guerrillas lost 23 fighters, and that 77 civilian sympathizers of the insurgents were also killed.

The operation initiated by the Salvadoran Armed Forces had the objective of eliminating the guerrilla forces operating in Morazan Department on the border with Honduras. The ERP bulletin affirms that the Honduran Army has the area cordoned off and that the Salvadoran Army expects to get the guerrillas in subsequent actions. However, it states that no guerrilla or inhabitant of the area had to flee to Honduras and that the civilians did not sustain more casualties because they had been previously evacuated by the ERP.

The bulletin says that the combined armed forces entered Morazan Department through San Gerardo, San Francisco, San Simeon, Osicala, (Caopera) and Delicias de Concepcion. Their objective was to cut all escape routes but they were ambushed at several places with automatic rifles, pistols, shotguns, carbines, mines and contact explosives.

The principal fighting reportedly took place in Jocoaitique, Menaguera, San Fernando, La Laguna, Rosario, Arambala and Perquin. At the same time the ERP staged an attack on the garrison of San Miguel just as a National Guard truck was arriving and that six of the truck's soldiers were killed and a sergeant named Mata was wounded. It said that the town of Chirilagua in San Miguel Department was occupied and that when the [word indistinct] forces tried to recover it they were ambushed, inflicting six casualties. This town was subsequently recovered by 3d Infantry Brigade troops who clashed with the guerrillas who killed 14 of the soldiers. The guerrilla forces admitted killing four in this clash.

ANTICOMMUNIST BRIGADE CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR ATTACK

PA100029 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1803 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] The Gen Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez Anticommunist Brigade, armed branch of the Salvadoran Anticommunist Army [Ejercito Anticomunista Salvadoreno], has sent a communique to this station claiming responsibility for dynamite attacks inside the Jose Simeon Canas Catholic University which were carried out on 29 June. The communique said that the action was carried out at the offices and printing press of the 30 July Revolutionary University Front because the two places were producing propaganda on how to use and handle weapons. In addition, the communique issued a warning to the Jesuits, whom it blames for the wave of violence in our country.

GUTIERREZ TO ATTEND BELAUNDE INAUGURATION

PA100354 Paris AFP in Spanish 0229 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Jul (AFP)--It was unofficially learned here today that Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, member of the government junta and commander in chief of the Salvadoran Armed Forces, will go to Lima at the end of July to attend the inauguration of the new Peruvian president, Fernando Belaunde. Colonel Gutierrez, who will head an official delegation, may expand his tour to cover Venezuela and other Andean Pact countries, the source added but gave no details.

GUATEMALA

HONDURAN, SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTERS ARRIVE FOR TALKS

PA092129 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1623 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 9 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena and Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso arrived here today for a new round of peace negotiations between the two Central American countries. They were both met at La Aurora International Airport by Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez who wished them success in their discussions.

The two officials expressed optimism over the development of the negotiations which should lead to the renewal of diplomatic relations between El Salvador and Honduras, which were broken in 1969.

Meeting With President

PA100301 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0130 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 9 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia met here on Wednesday with the foreign ministers of El Salvador and Honduras, Fidel Chavez Mena and Eliseo Perez Cadalso, respectively, and indicated his interest in the reactivation of the Central American Common Market. For their part, the visiting foreign ministers informed the Guatemalan president that the negotiations for the resumption, within a short time, of diplomatic relations between El Salvador and Honduras--broken in 1969--have advanced.

Chavez Mena and Perez Cadalso talked several times today with Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez about the future of Central America and the present status of the regional integration process. The two foreign ministers indicated that they will issue no official declaration regarding the peace negotiations between El Salvador and Honduras. They said that new deliberations are still pending between the representatives of the two countries, with the mediation of Peruvian jurist Jose Bustamante y Rivero. Salvadoran Foreign Minister Chavez Mena indicated that peace between his country and Honduras has never been closer.

On another issue, the official expressed concern over the recent case of Salvadorans who died in an Arizona desert while on their way to the United States in search of a better standard of living. "We have asked the Governments of Mexico and the United States to carry out an exhaustive investigation of the matter," Chavez Mena said. He added that the process of political and social reforms that the Salvadoran Government is promoting to improve the people's living conditions is progressing satisfactorily.

For his part, Honduran Foreign Minister Perez Cadalso blamed the teachers' strike that is underway in his country on political agitators. Perez Cadalso added that Hondurans are trying to resolve their social problems without violence, something that is encouraging in the face of the panorama of disturbances and confrontations that prevails in the world.

The two visiting foreign ministers were decorated tonight by their Guatemalan counterpart, Castillo Valdez, with the Order of the Quetzal, the country's most important decoration.

The Salvadoran foreign minister is accompanied by Guillermo Rubio Melhado, Alvaro Menendez Leal, Humberto Aquino and Humberto Trabanino. Perez Cadalso is accompanied by Jorge Coello, Policarpo Callejas, Rafael Pastor and Andres Victor Artiles.

The talks between the visiting foreign ministers will continue tomorrow.

LUCAS WANTS TO SETTLE BELIZE ISSUE DURING TENURE

PA092205 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Talks on Belize opened yesterday in New York. The fourth round of talks began yesterday with officials of the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry and the British Foreign Office as well as a Belizean delegate in attendance. This was confirmed yesterday afternoon at the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry.

It was reported that the first phase of the working meetings was held in Bermuda, then in Edinburgh, Scotland, and now in New York.

Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez said a special date will be set up for the next working meeting to be attended by the foreign ministers of the two countries. He added that President Romeo Lucas Garcia has said he wants the controversy over Belize to be settled once and for all during his administration or before the end of his presidential term. This was told to our reporters yesterday.

GOVERNMENT WILLING TO REOPEN RELATIONS WITH SPAIN

PA091852 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2033 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez today stated that the friendship and association between Guatemala and Spain continue unchanged. The official stated that he was not aware of any official communication regarding Spain's intentions to renew diplomatic relations with Guatemala.

Lately, the Guatemalan news media have been publishing reports from Madrid stating that Spain's Popular Alliance Party has requested the renewal of diplomatic relations between Spain and Guatemala.

"Our people and government would receive such a decision with great pleasure," Castillo Valdez said.

Spain broke diplomatic relations with Guatemala last February after individuals opposed to the present government set fire to the Spanish Embassy in this capital when the police occupied the building to evict them. As a result of this incident, 39 persons were killed.

ECONOMIC MINISTER CITES IMPORTANCE OF MANAGUA MEETING

PA092337 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1410 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The meeting of Central American economic ministers held in Managua last weekend is being viewed as very important for the strengthening of the Common Market, Economic Minister Valentin Solorzano Fernandez has said during a news conference. He added that the ministers basically discussed the economic integration process in the area which should be restructured in line with the new political and economic situation in Central America, primarily taking into consideration the serious financial status of some nations, including Nicaragua, El Salvador and Costa Rica, which cannot cover their trade deficits and so need the support of loans from the Central American Economic Integration Bank.

HONDURAS

AGREEMENT ENDING CONFLICT WITH TEACHERS SIGNED

PA091245 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] The problem with the Teachers Unity Front [FUM] was solved this afternoon when FUM representatives signed an agreement with Public Education Ministry officials. In the agreement both sides promised to jointly work to increase the educational level of the Honduran people. In the document, the ministry promises to increase the wages of the teachers of Gracias a Dios, the manual workers of the elementary and secondary schools and the typists of the departmental education offices. The ministry also promised to work to create 900 new teaching positions in 1981. It also promised to confirm the nationalization of five secondary schools which were scheduled to be nationalized in accordance with a document signed on 8 August 1979. The ministry will also bring 15 secondary schools under government control, particularly those operating in areas where the parents' incomes are low and those located in the border areas.

The teachers promised to cooperate as much as possible in the national literacy campaign. They will also work to get the parents to help reduce the school dropout rate. All of this will help decrease the current illiteracy rate in the country. Tomorrow, all the teachers who live outside Tegucigalpa should return to their places of employment so they can resume their teaching activities as soon as possible.

After the document was signed, the teachers' representatives went to the Government Ministry to continue the talks on the reforms of the teachers retirement law with the commission appointed by the military government. The talks on the reforms of the law were continuing at the time this report was issued. The document was signed by Education Minister Eugenio Matute Canizales and Elementary Education Director Pablo Portillo Figueroa and representatives of the four teachers organizations which make up the FUM.

NICARAGUA

UNCONFIRMED REPORTS SAY CASTRO TO ATTEND CELEBRATION

PA091352 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1514 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Fidel Castro has agreed to visit Nicaragua. Although there is still no official confirmation from Cuban or Nicaraguan authorities, a Colombian broadcasting station last night reported having information that the Cuban prime minister will be present at the ceremonies of the first anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution. The broadcast of this report coincides with the publication of a similar report by the newspaper EL NUEVO DIARIO today. Many other heads of state and distinguished personalities will be present at the first victory anniversary ceremonies.

LA PRENSA COLUMNIST'S VIEW OF GRANMA CRITICIZED

PA061943 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Jul 80

["The Finger on the Sore" commentary by Wilfredo Lopez Balladares]

[Text] Today's edition of the antisocialist newspaper LA PRENSA carried in its reactionary sampler on page 2 a short feature signed by a certain (Rioncito), which was completely devoted to rabidly attacking a revolutionary paper and uncompromising defender of the cause of our people: Cuba's newspaper GRANMA.

But we are not going to defend that fraternal newspaper. Instead, we will talk about the revolutionary press and its contents, which are radically different from those that suit the columnist mentioned above. (Rioncito's) attack on GRANMA is an attack on the profoundly anti-imperialist and popular contents of the nonbourgeois press.

Dispensing poison through his fangs, LA PRENSA's columnist first attacks GRANMA's typographical presentation--which for us is not the main thing--and then speaks with noticeable contempt about the blockade to which Yankee imperialism has subjected and continues to subject Cuba, as if its effects were only imaginary rather than a cruel reality aimed at strangling a people who demand the right to choose the social system of their preference.

(Rioncito) then crudely mocks Cubans in a way in which he does not mock the imperialists, simply because GRANMA reports our hard-wroking brothers' achievements, the goals reached, the victories obtained during their 20-year struggle against underdevelopment and dependence, the number of hospitals built, the milk produced for children, the workers' cultural progresses, and so forth.

This (Rioncito)--good grief, what a ridiculous pseudonym this McCarthyist has!--must deeply hate all things that come from the people. He must feel a supremacist's wrath when he reads our country's revolutionary papers, which no longer publish social pages reporting on the parties held in honor of Miss Emptyhead on the occasion of her bridal shower.

LA PRENSA's writer complains about the triumphal style of the reports published by GRANMA as if the right thing were--according to his poor judgment--for it to deplore the misfortune of serving the workers instead of reporting on the most recent erotic feats of the jet set's international ladykillers.

The columnist then profoundly deplores the fact that GRANMA attacks his spritual wet nurse, the CIA, and his political stepfather, Yankee imperialism. His ire continues spiraling when he comments that GRANMA caricatures the U.S. President and provides figures on the capitalist countries' economic situation, as if these figures were made up by revolutionary newsmen instead of being obtained from the statistics provided by the institutions of that decadent system.

The angry hack on page 2 of Jaime Chamorro's paper feels sacred wrath over the publication of news about the violation of human rights in the capitalist countries and of reports on our brothers' victories in sports, as if these were not true or, if true, should be kept quiet in order to please this wise and arrogant gentleman.

But the upset columnist practically goes into convulsions when he affirms that [words indistinct] he does not read the lengthy speeches or communiques that he finds are hard on the eyes and patience of readers such as himself, who have not yet been made sufficiently conscientious and still have that bourgeois habit of preferring juicy items.

[Rioncito] admits that he is bourgeois and has not been made sufficiently conscientious. At least his unrestrained desire to mock GRANMA is revealed and he admits his classist and unpopular nature, exposing in the process his stature as a know-it-all pseudointellectual, unable to understand in the slightest way what a revolutionary newspaper is all about.

Chile's EL MERCURIO, Buenos Aires' LA PRENSA, Mexico's NOVEDADES, Bogota's EL TIEMPO and [name indistinct] personal diary are good for columnists of this kind. But let us leave him to his own poison and let us recall a phrase which, although well-known, is still suitable in cases such as the present one: If the dogs bark, it is because the caravan is moving on.

COMMENTARY HINTS AT AGGRESSIVE CHINESE INTENTIONS

FL100114 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Text] Chinese Prime Minister Hua Guofeng's arrival in Tokyo yesterday to attend the funeral of the Japanese head of state, Masayoshi Ohira, has once more activated the threat of aggression against Vietnam on the part of the Beijing clique. The Beijing Embassy in the Japanese capital has been the scene in the past few hours of a series of conspiratorial visits to the Chinese diplomatic headquarters located in the downtown (Motuasabu) area. One by one visitors have arrived such as the president of Bangladesh, Ziaur Rahman, the prime minister of Australia, Malcolm Fraser, and the representative of the Pol Pot phantom group, Heng Samrin. Under heavy guard of Japanese security, Hua Guofeng went to the Thai Embassy to meet here with Premiar Prem Tinsulanon.

Observers see in all these comings and goings, especially in the meeting taking place tomorrow in Tokyo between Hua Guofeng and U.S. President James Carter, a serious threat of war in Southeast Asia. Tomorrow, the carefully watched Okura Hotel in Tokyo, where the U.S. delegation will stay, will be the stage for the Carter-Hua Guofeng meeting. According to experts, the two will discuss the situation in Kampuchea and Afghanistan as well as U.S. support to the remains of the Pol Pot gang, the Pakistani regime, and the counterrevolutionaries of Afghanistan and other countries in the area. (?This is the reason why) during the past few months the United States has been sending large shipments of arms to Thailand, arms that end up in the hands of the Pol Pot provocateurs who operate on the border with Kampuchea. Key points in the Carter-Hua Guofeng talks will be the Thai borders with Laos and Kampuchea, as well as the Chinese-Vietnamese border, as part of the open complicity between the Chinese clique and U.S. imperialism to carry out joint actions in Southeast Asia.

It is well to remember that China's aggression against Vietnam in February 1979 was preceded by meetings between Beijing and U.S. leaders along with a huge anti-Vietnamese press campaign. The signs are now the same. While Carter and Hua meet in Tokyo, Deputy Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke and Democratic majority leader in the Senate, Robert Byrd, are visiting Beijing. Chinese leaders accuse Vietnam of threatening the area's countries and of carrying out aggressions against China along the border. The cynicism of the Beijing clique is an attempt to hide the real purpose of all this: a new armed aggression against the Vietnamese people as soon as the rains permit. This has the approval of the U.S. government. The Chinese are entertaining the idea of occupying the northern part of Vietnam and establishing there a so-called democratic republic backed by its troops and headed by counterrevolutionary traitor Hoang Van Hoan. It is not an accident that some months ago Van Hoan toured the Chinese provinces bordering Vietnam and that the formation of counterrevolutionary groups has been accelerated in Vietnamese territory near the border. It is certain that Hua Guofeng will try to commit Carter to the promised U.S. military aid to China and discuss other details of the plans that both countries have for Southeast Asia, very especially against Vietnam, Afghanistan and Kampuchea. That is why the Chinese drums of war have begun to roll--an ominous sign.

BARBADOS

ADAMS PREDICTS COUNTRY TO BECOME BIG BANKING CENTER

FL071405 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 2 Jul 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Prime minister and minister of finance, Mr. Tom Adams, has predicted that Barbados will become a booming offshore banking centre.

Mr. Adams, who headed a high-powered government team to major cities in North America and Europe in April promoting Barbados as an offshore banking centre, yesterday in the House of Assembly moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Offshore Banking Act.

The prime minister said that as a result of representations made, the government had decided to premit certain licensed banks to carry on offshore banking business in Barbados without the formality of having to form a local compnay first.

Mr. Adams said that the reason for this was that there were certain capital requirements in the act which could very easily be met by a very substantial number of foreign banks, including those that at present operate onshore, who may wish to carry out off-shore banking.

The prime minister said that they had listened carefully to representations which were made, and they had decided that within strict limits, foreign banks would be allowed "to branch" in respect of offshore business.

Mr. Adams gave the assurance that the Central Bank of Barbados would take every caution in advising the minister of finance whether a foreign-based bank should be offered an offshore banking licence.

He noted that there were one or two banks which were international in character and were thoroughly reputable.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

VENEZUELA'S HERRERA TO VISIT 16 JUL TO DISCUSS TRADE

PA091749 Paris AFP in Spanish 0250 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, 8 Jul (AFP)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins will arrive here on 16 July for an official visit during which he will discuss several oil-financing, development and trade projects with Dominican President Antonio Guzman, it was learned tonight from reliable sources.

Details for the negotiations are reportedly being concluded. In the initial phase, these negotiations will involve some $600 million that the Dominican Government will request as joint financing under "quite mild" terms "with a 10-year grace period."

According to the sources, the details of the visit are being coordinated by Venezuelan Ambassador Elias Casado and by Protocol Director Alvaro Logrono Balle.

The agenda for the negotiations includes, in the first place, Venezuela's granting of a $600 million credit line that the Dominican Republic hopes to receive in the form of disbursements made through a mechanism especially created for this situation. The credit would be long term, for no less than 10 years.

The package might (?be used) to finance future oil purchases or currency-generating development projects. According to the source, the Dominican Republic would still have to pay Venezuela for the price hikes that will continue to be announced until the end of this year.

These negotiations would be independent of an agreement that exists between the two countries at the central bank level, which last week favored a $40 million deposit in the Dominican Central Bank to be used as balancing entry [contrapartida].

Venezuela presumably plans to provide the Dominican Republic with a technical aid program that will enable it to conduct oil explorations patterned after the Venezuelan Las Mercedes oil enterprise.

GRENADA

CUBAN AID, USSR SURVEY OF FISHING POTENTIAL NOTED

PA090324 St Georges Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] The Grenada Fisheries School produced a [words indistinct] qualified fishermen, among them one was a qualified captain. The five students have just completed a 3-months training course in the techniques of modern fishing. This afternoon at the graduation ceremony, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Brother Unison Whiteman described the just-completed course as a move by the [?ERG] of science and technology to the benefit of the people. He said that more than technology would be put to use in other areas which have great deficient [word indistinct] of poverty which we have inherited from imperialism.

The principal of the school, Brother Emanuel Roberts, said that the fishing school was a direct manifestation of one of the promises that have been made by the New Jewel Movement in their manifesto of 1973. He said that the school had originally started with more than 30 students but due to a number of unfortunate incidents a number of students had to discontinue classes. He thanked the students and the Cubans who had conducted the classes and urged the students to be as disciplined as the Cuban comrades whom he described as very hard working.

The coordinator of the Cuban-Grenadan project also delivered an address in which he stressed that Cuba was committed to assist Grenada and in spite of recent acts of terrorism to turn back the Grenada revolution, Cuba would continue to support the struggle. The ceremony was attended for the secretary for [words indistinct] officials for the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and Cuban officials in Grenada.

Also at this afternoon's ceremony Brother Whiteman, whose responsibility includes the area of fisheries, disclosed that this country could well look forward to a shrimping industry some time in the future. Brother Whiteman made the hint that he addressed the graduating class at the fisheries school [word indistinct] these on the findings of a survey on [word indistinct] waters around Grenada during the past 2 weeks by Soviet fishing personnel.

Brother Whiteman said that the purpose of assessing fishing potential in any country would be a very complicated one requiring a high level of skill and a great deal of highly expensive equipment. It was here that the Peoples Revolutionary Government approached the Soviet authorities for assistance in assessing Grenada's fishing stocks.

[Begin recording] We approached the Soviet authorities to assist in this task and I am very happy to report this afternoon that the Soviet authorities responded so readily and sympathetically and we shall soon be very happy to welcome them here. [applause]. [passage indistinct] [end recording].

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 135 11 July 1980

BOLIVIA

Paz Estenssoro Statement Causes 'Political Earthquake' C 1
Siles Reshuffle of Military High Command Rumored C 1
Electoral Court Confirms Validity of Elections C 1

BRAZIL

Trinidad and Tobago Minister Ends 2-Day Visit D 1
Indians Tell Pope They Are Being Exterminated D 1
Planning Minister Anticipates Inflation Decline [O GLOBO 9 Jul] D 1
Briefs: Trade With Japan D 1

CHILE

Main Points of Draft Constitution Revealed E 1
Bomb Deactivated at University Official's Home E 2
Briefs: Navy Training Planes; Air Force Donation to Paraguay; New Journalists Association President E 2

COLOMBIA

Communique Issued on Former Presidents' Meeting F 1
Thousands Arrested Recently in Medellin F 1
Attempted ECOPETROL Office Bombing F 1
MOIR Members Arrested, Interrogated in Medellin F 1

ECUADOR

Bucaram Rules Out Reelection as President of Legislature G 1
Mediation Committee Comments on Church Occupation G 1
Briefs: Oil Income G 1

PARAGUAY

Interior Minister Announces Extension of State of Siege [ABC COLOR 10 Jul] H 1
Students Prevented From Holding General Meeting [HOY 10 Jul] H 1
Briefs: Loan From FRG; French Deputy Visit; Representative to UNESCO; Wage Increase Request H 1

MEXICO

Castaneda Notes Purpose of President's Upcoming Cuba Visit [Havana Domestic] M 1
President Praises Research, Planning Coordination M 1
Deficit in Balance of Trade Reduced M 1
Briefs: Political Fraud M 1

PANAMA

Government Minister Denies Presence of M-19 Leaders [LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 9 Jul] N 1
Editorial Deplores Bowdler's View of Region [LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 8 Jul] N 1

Andean Fund Signs Accord With Export Bank [STAR AND HERALD 5 Jul] N 2
Government Willing To Help Costa Rica Prospect for Oil N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Minister Meets With UN Official on Refugee Problem P 1

COSTA RICA

Comptroller's Office To Conduct Arms Investigation P 1
Former Minister's Rumored Involvement P 1
Legislators' Reactions P 2
Banana Workers Strike in Southern Region P 3

EL SALVADOR

New Guerrilla Offensive in Three Major Cities P 3
Further Details P 4
Farmworkers Express Grievances to Government [LA CRONICA 9 Jul] P 4
Government Investigating Santa Ana Institute P 5
Commentary Condemns Persecution of Catholic Church P 5

GUATEMALA

Honduran, Salvadoran Ministers on Talks, Other Issues P 6
Perez Cadalso Remarks P 6
Chavez Mena Comments P 7
Journalist Claims Government Repression of News P 8
Troops Find Guerrilla Camp in San Juan Cotzal Area P 8
Kidnapped Businessman Seeks Mexican Help for Release P 8

HONDURAS

No Investigation of Slavadoran Massacre Charge [TIEMPO 2 Jul] P 9
Price Increase of Petroleum Products Announced P 9

NICARAGUA

Foreign Ministry Denies USSR Role in Investigation [LA PRENSA 6 Jul] P 10
Sociology Congress Denounces U.S. Intervention [Havana Domestic] P 10
People's War Only Alternative P 10
Wheelock Speech P 11
Ramirez Returns From Mexico, Reaffirms Good Relations P 11
State Council Decries Repression in El Salvador, Uruguay P 13
FSLN, Government Delegation Visits Atlantic Coast P 13
Briefs: FRG Financial Assistance P 13

CUBA

U.S. Accused of Harboring Fleeing Cuban Criminals Q 1
Commentary Rebuts U.S. Interpretation of Recent Exodus Q 2
Foreign Ministry Denounces U.S. Seabed Legislation Q 3
Havana Reports on Forthcoming Republican Convention Q 3

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICA

European Community Grants Financial Aid [Kingston DAILY GLEANER 5 Jul] S 1

GRENADA

Bishop Stresses Importance of Tourism Industry S 1

JAMAICA

Manley Urges Cooperation at ACP Conference [Havana Domestic] S 2
Cuban Refugees Denied Permission To Return S 3
Nine Soldiers Implicated in Coup Plot Released on Bail S 3

PAZ ESTENSSORO STATEMENT CAUSES 'POLITICAL EARTHQUAKE'

PY101342 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] The political earthquake caused by Victor Paz Estenssoro's statement of support for the People's Democratic Union--UDP--has naturally elicited satisfaction in that political front, which backs Hernan Siles Zuazo. Oscar Eid, leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left--MIR--and member of the UDP, has referred to the sensational remarks made by the MNR Alliance leader, and said the following:

[Begin recording] We have read Victor Paz Estenssoro's statements in the press in which he recognizes the popular will expressed on 29 June. I believe his statements are an objective answer to the decision of the people at the ballot boxes, and this fact may contribute to a consolidation of the democratic process because one of the basic aspects of the two preceding elections was that the popular will was not recognized on those occasions. We believe that the basis for the consolidation of the democratic process in this country is the recognition of what the people have directly decided at the ballot boxes. Therefore, I believe the statement is an objective response to all that occurred on 29 June. [end recording]

He then denied that there have been any negotiations with the MNR Alliance and added that the UDP is calmly waiting for the official results of the 29 June elections in order to see the exact power relations.

[Begin recording] There have been no talks of an official nature. The UDP is constantly appraising the situation and has decided not to initiate any kind of talks with political forces until there is a complete and final picture of the power relations in the Congress, and the electoral process is formally finished when the national Electoral Court completes the vote count and publishes the national results. [end recording]

SILES RESHUFFLE OF MILITARY HIGH COMMAND RUMORED

PY101525 Paris AFP in Spanish 0215 GMT 10 Jul 80

[By Eduardo Perez Iribarne]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 9 Jul (AFP)--According to sources close to Siles Zuazo, one of the first measures he will take as chief of state will be to completely reshuffle the military high command. Military circles are concerned about this decision, even though they acknowledge that it is the privilege of a chief of state to appoint high military commanders by virtue of his constitutional prerogatives.

Repeated rumors of coups, Siles Zuazo's difficulties in obtaining a political agreement with Paz Estenssoro, and the intransigence of some UDP political groups are clouding the Bolivian political sky, foreboding coupist storms.

ELECTORAL COURT CONFIRMS VALIDITY OF ELECTIONS

PY101815 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Rolando Roca Aguilera, president of the national Electoral Court, has announced that the results of the last elections are valid and not subject to any revision. The statement was made during a press conference after a meeting with the president of the departmental electoral court, which began here in La Paz on Wednesday.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO MINISTER ENDS 2-DAY VISIT

PY092150 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2230 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Brasilia, 8 Jul (LATIN)--John Stanley, minister of external affairs of Trinidad and Tobago, today ended a 2-day visit to Brasilia which helped "strengthen" the ties between the two countries. At a press conference held tonight, he described his visit as successful and conveyed his satisfaction with the studies conducted by businessmen of both countries for the supply of iron ore to Trinidad and Tobago.

He added that agreements between the respective companies will permit his country to obtain a permanent supply of iron ore for the next 10 years. He did not state, however, the quantity of iron ore to be involved in the agreement. He also reported that there are talks regarding the supply of natural gas by Trinidad and Tobago to Brazil. He noted, however, that these talks are still in the preliminary stages.

In a joint declaration he signed with his Brazilian counterpart, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, they emphasize their agreements concerning the rendering of specialized services in the areas of petroleum exploitation and the construction and operation of oil refineries, and the installation of a soybean enrichment plant and a paper factory in Trinidad and Tobago. During his 2-day visit, Stanley was received by President Joao Figueiredo and met with several Cabinet ministers.

INDIANS TELL POPE THEY ARE BEING EXTERMINATED

PY110122 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Manaus--At a meeting to be held tonight with John Paul II, 54 Indians of 18 different groups will deliver to him a document in which they denounce the extermination of the Indian race in Brazil.

In their document, the Indians ask the pope to disclose what is happening in Brazil to the world. They state that they are being massacred, exploited, and that through the roads that divide their land the Indians are now exposed to diseases and problems which they had never endured before.

The document adds that the human rights of the Indians have been steadily violated in the largest Catholic country in the world. They will also submit to the pope a list of 15 Brazilian public figures whom they regard as enemies of the Indian groups. Listed among them are Interior Minister Mario Andreazza, Parana Governor Ney Braga and Rio Grande do Sul Governor Amaral de Souza.

PLANNING MINISTER ANTICIPATES INFLATION DECLINE

PY101443 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Planning Minister Delfim Neto said yesterday that inflation should be down to 40 percent in the next 18 months when the preestablished monetary correction and foreign exchange devaluation will be eliminated. The minister made this prediction to businessmen during a meeting in Brasilia in which Delfim Neto explained the behavior of the economy to them and the solutions contemplated for inflation. In Rio de Janeiro, the Getulio Vargas Foundation reported that the June inflation rate was 5.9 percent.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH JAPAN--For the first time in 10 years, Brazil has registered a surplus in its trade balance with Japan. During the first 4 months of this year, Brazil, in its trade with Japan, exported goods worth $341.5 million and imported goods worth $326 million. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 Jul 80 p 23 PY]

MAIN POINTS OF DRAFT CONSTITUTION REVEALED

FY101458 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1704 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 9 Jul (LATIN)--According to the draft constitution drawn up by the State Council, which was released here today, President Augusto Pinochet could remain in power for another 5 years once the new Chilean constitution goes into effect.

The military junta, in its capacity of legislative branch--which replaced the National Congress dissolved on 11 September 1973 after a military coup ousted late President Salvador Allende--today started to study and analyze the draft constitution which includes 119 permanent and 28 temporary articles.

The State Council--President Pinochet's advisory council, which is headed by former President Jorge Alessandri--yesterday submitted this draft constitution to him.

The draft constitution establishes a transition period beginning with the approval of the new Chilean constitution by the people through a plebiscite, until the new government appoints a new congress. Nevertheless, no deadlines for the enforcement of the new constitution have been set since neither the government junta nor Pinochet have any deadline for the inclusion of changes they may deem necessary. The new constitution will replace the 1925 Constitution which went into effect during former President Arturo Alessandri Palma's government. He was the father of Jorge Alessandri.

The study of this constitution was begun 3 years ago by an ad hoc commission of jurists which was headed by former Foreign Minister Enrique Ortuzar. The draft constitution drawn up by this commission was then submitted to the State Council which took 2 years to study it, modify it and include new suggestions in it. Likewise, and in accordance with a government request, 150 suggestions for the constitution were received from several sectors.

The State Council has pointed out that, at present, the country is not ready for universal suffrage and that there should be a 5-year transition period starting on the day the new constitution goes into effect.

The holding of a plebiscite for the approval of the new constitution has been established. This plebiscite will be surrounded by the required guarantees which are necessary for the smooth development of the process. It also states that there should be a provision which extends General Pinochet's tenure until the end of the transition period, authorizing the president and the government junta to appoint a congress which will comply with the duties the constitution establishes.

The constitution will go into effect 180 days after the plebiscite is held. The draft consitituion adds that during the transition period there will be no congressional elections and that the government junta will be authorized to appoint the senators. It is established that the election of deputies will be carried out at the same time the president is elected--that is, 90 days before the period of whomever may be in power ends--and that the first elections of senators will be held 4 years after the deputies are elected. During the first 3 years after the new constitution goes into effect, the country's mayors will be appointed by the president. In accordance with the draft constitution, the chamber of deputies will be made up of 120 members and the chamber of senators of 40.

All citizens over 18 years of age will have the right to vote since it is believed that, at this age, youths are sufficiently mature to exercise their citizenship.

The president will be selected by direct election; in the event that none of the candidates obtains an absolute majority, there will be a second round of elections between the two candidates who obtain the most votes. The presidential period will last 6 years, as was established in the 1925 Constitution, and the president will not be reelected. Nevertheless, the draft constitution has established that for the first presidential election this rule will not be applied.

The draft constitution stipulates a democracy adequate to the circumstances of today's world, capable of guaranteeing not only personal dignity, freedom and basic rights but also the Chilean security "which at present is one of the most desired rights." Article No 8 states that "any individual or group action designed to disseminate doctrines which would undermine the family, advocate either violence or a concept of society, the state or judicial order of a totalitarian nature or based on the struggle of classes is illegal and contrary to the republic's constitution."

It also establishes that Chile is a democratic republic where men are born free and have the same dignity and rights; that the family is the cornerstone of society and that the state has the duty of defending it and strengthening it, as well as safeguarding the national security.

BOMB DEACTIVATED AT UNIVERSITY OFFICIAL'S HOME

PY102008 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] A time bomb was placed in the front gardens of the house that belongs to the national university philosophy school rector, (Joaquin Barcelo), but CNI [National Intelligence Center] experts were able to deactivate it.

It has been learned that extremists placed the high-power time bomb in the front gardens of the rector's house, which is located at 2313 El Comendador Street in the Las Condes neighborhood. Fortunately, carabineros found the bomb before it detonated, and the CNI was immediately brought in. CNI experts evacuated the area and proceeded to deactivate the bomb. Fortunately, there were no victims.

It is well known that the philosophy school, located on the Macul National University campus, has in recent days been the scene of several political demonstrations, and that Philosophy School Rector (Joaquin Barcelo) has been threatened by several extremist groups.

BRIEFS

NAVY TRAINING PLANES--The Chilean Navy reported that 4 Swiss-made Pilatius (DC-7) training aircraft arrived in Chile last weekend. This is the second group of this type of aircraft received. The first four aircraft arrived in May. They will be used for the training of naval personnel. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jul 80 PY]

AIR FORCE DONATION TO PARAGUAY--The Chilean Air Force has donated one (Hiller) helicopter and two motors which are adaptable to C-47 aircraft, which had been declared obsolete, to its Paraguayan counterpart. The authorization of this donation, made some time ago, was only published in the official media today. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jul 80 PY]

NEW JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT--(Alejandro Canepas) has been appointed new president of the Chilean Journalists Association to replace Fernando Diaz Palma. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Jul 80 PY]

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON FORMER PRESIDENTS' MEETING

PA100204 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Communique issued by the Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the republic on 9 July 1980]

[Text] The Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the republic hereby reports that President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and former Presidents of the Republic Alberto Illeras Camargo, Carlos Lleras Restrepo, Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, Dario Echandia and Indalecio Lievano Aguirre met for several hours today. During the friendly meeting, President Turbay Ayala discussed aspects concerning foreign policy, the development plan and the amnesty. For their part the former presidents explained their viewpoints on matters concerning the organization of the ruling party. They also told the president that they will continue holding discussions with other persons and political organizations and will keep him informed.

THOUSANDS ARRESED RECENTLY IN MEDELLIN

PA100244 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] More than 3,000 were arrested in the last few days in Medellin, whose university has been closed until next Monday. The arrests, which were confirmed by Col Guillermo (Camelo Cadas), chief of police of Antioquia Department, began last week under the pretext of an attack on the offices of the departmental government.

The teachers' and students' repudiation of the measure forced the academic authorities who collaborated with the police to temporarily close down the study center.

Attempted ECOPETROL Office Bombing

PA100159 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] The police have reported that a powerful bomb was deactivated at the headquarters of the Colombian Petroleum Enterprise [ECOPETROL] in Medellin. The bomb was discovered by an ECOPETROL employee who notified the authorities immediately. Explosive experts went to the ECOPETROL offices and deactivated it. A police spokesman said that had the bomb gone off, it would have killed many persons and destroyed the building completely. No terrorist group had claimed responsibility for the attack so far tonight. The authorities are conducting the appropriate investigation.

MOIR MEMBERS ARRESTED, INTERROGATED IN MEDELLIN

PA100449 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0329 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Medellin (Colombia), 9 Jul (EFE)--A military operation executed in the area of Uraba, in northeastern Colombia, to curb subversive action, resulted in the capture of 14 members of the Independent Workers Revolutionary Movement (MOIR), it was reported today by Medellin military sources.

However, political leaders have reported the arrested members of the MOIR were participating in a public rally presided over by former Congresswoman Consuelo de Montejo in the town of San Pedro.

The captured leftists were taken to military garrisons in Medellin, where they are being interrogated by military intelligence officers.

BUCARAM RULES OUT REELECTION AS PRESIDENT OF LEGISLATURE

PA110044 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The national legislature will meet on 10 August for its regular annual session and the choice of its president is generating intensive political activity. Assad Bucaram, the current president and leader of the Concentration of Popular Forces, has said that he is not a candidate for reelection and has given his support to deputy Carlos Julio Arosemena, a former president of the republic and the national director of the Nationalist Revolutionary Party.

MEDIATION COMMITTEE COMMENTS ON CHURCH OCCUPATION

PA110122 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Report by Antonio Sarango from Santo Domingo Church--live]

[Excerpt] The Front for the Liberation of the Poor, which has occupied Santo Domingo Church since Sunday, at 1100 this morning received a mediation committee composed of Dr Alejandro Carrion, Deputy Jorge Chiriboga, Marcelo Ceballos of the National Union of Journalists, Emilio Velasco of the Ecuadorean Federation of Classist Organizations [CEDOC], Fernando Maldonado, and Miguel [name indistinct], mayor of the city of Quito.

During this meeting, Deputy Alejandro Carrion said the following:

[Begin recording] The mediation committee, which has been established as a result of the occupation of Santo Domingo Church in Quito by the Front for the Liberation of the Poor, wishes to inform the country of the following:

The committee, in the face of the occupation of a church by the people, a unique deed in this nation's history, has decided to fulfill the purpose for which it was organized by analyzing the national situation. This analysis has led to the conclusion that it is necessary to appeal for national unity and to the national government to be true to its philosophy of change. After the Ecuadorean people placed their trust in a government, giving it a million votes to move forward and bring about the basic, structural changes that are needed for a climate of justice and social equilibirum, it is not possible to allow a number of retrogressive measures, particularly on the economic front, to be taken by the Ministry of Agriculture. The high cost of living and the revised prices of staples to the detriment of the Ecuadorean peoples' pockets have been several factors brought to the attention of the committee.

We have agreed that it is necessary to develop agriculture and increase production, but it is also necessary to take into account the fact that the people are faced with limited purchasing power, lack of jobs, underemployment, and low wages that do not even come up to the legally established minimum. There is definitely hunger and malnutrition and they must not be aggravated by measures as injudicious as increases in the prices of sugar, milk and other staples. [end recording]

BRIEFS

OIL INCOME--The significant increase in oil export revenue indicates that during the first 5 months of this year exports will total $1,039,000,000, which is 49 percent of the total reached in 1979 and a 46-percent increase compared to sales figures from January to May 1979. This significant increase in 1980 is due to the increase in oil prices since the shipment volume has changed only slightly, Marcelo Egues Toro, EL EXPRESO reporter, reports. [Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Jun 80 PA]

INTERIOR MINISTER ANNOUNCES EXTENSION OF STATE OF SIEGE

FY102115 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 10 Jul 80 p 13

[Excerpts] In regular session the Senate today will discuss a note submitted by the interior minister in which he informs the Senate that the state of siege has been extended for another 90 days in Asuncion. The note submitted to the Senate by the interior minister informs them that through decree No 17.319 the state of siege in Asuncion has been extended for another 90 days.

STUDENTS PREVENTED FROM HOLDING GENERAL MEETING

FY101,50 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 10 Jul 80 p 12

[Excerpts] A general extraordinary assembly called by the students of the Asuncion University Law and Social Studies School to discuss the government-REPSA [Paraguayan Refinery, Inc] draft law could not be held yesterday because the doors of the law school were closed. The student center had called an extraordinary assembly, but it was reported that the law school rector, Juan A. Chaves, closed the school's doors at 1530 as "an administrative measure."

In view of this the students gathered on the school's sidewalks and nearby streets, singing songs and surrounding the student center as an expression of their disagreement with the measure. At approximately 1830 the police appeared carrying submachineguns and "sticks" and began to disperse the students. Student Center President Rodriguez Kennedy asked the students to go home but they refused and confronted the police with shouts and insults. The police then struck several students with their sticks, but the group of about 800 nevertheless refused to leave and remained signing songs in front of the law school building.

BRIEFS

LOAN FROM FRG--The executive branch has approved an FRG loan for DM3,816,885.34 for the second stage of the national telecommunications plan. The agreement was signed between the National Telecommunications Administration (ANTELCO) and the Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau [Reconstruction Loan Corporation]. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 23 Jun 80 p 12 PY]

FRENCH DEPUTY VISIT--Gilbert Gantier, French deputy and deputy mayor of Paris, and Claude Belmont, manager [administrador] of the French National Assembly, arrived yesterday in Asuncion. They are touring South America to study local economic developments in the industrial and energy sectors. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 7 Jul 80 p 9 PY]

REPRESENTATIVE TO UNESCO--The Paraguayan Government has appointed current Paraguayan Ambassador to France Jorge Hamuy as permanent representative to UNESCO. Hamuy will still retain his post as ambassador. Hernan Florentin Franco has been appointed deputy permanent representative to the same organization. [Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 5 Jun 80 p 5 PY]

WAGE INCREASE REQUEST--The Paraguayan Workers Federation has requested to the National Council of Economic Coordination, through the Labor Ministry, a 25-percent general wage increase. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 9 Jul 80 p 10 PY]

CASTANEDA NOTES PURPOSE OF PRESIDENT'S UPCOMING CUBA VISIT

FL101207 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda has stressed that Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo's upcoming visit to Cuba has as objective the strengthening of economic, cultural and friendship ties between the two peoples. The Mexican foreign secretary indicated that such objectives are similar to those of other visits the Mexican head of state has paid to many nations.

He noted that is is not taboo for Mexico to maintain close friendship, cultural and trade relations with a country having a political organization different from ours. On another matter, Castaneda denied there is a possiblity that Mexico will resume relations with the Chilean military junta.

PRESIDENT PRAISES RESEARCH, PLANNING COORDINATION

PA100358 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] President Jose Lopez Portillo has said that fortunately, the activities in the centers of higher education have begun to be coordinated with government plans and with our productive capacity and this occurs at the highest levels, promoting the country's most precise, specific and useful purposes. This self-sufficiency will allow us to determine what needs to be researched, what must be imported and what we can develop here, a basic prerequisite for stimulating Mexico to higher levels, the Mexican president said.

DEFICIT IN BALANCE OF TRADE REDUCED

PA070336 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0913 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Jul (EFE)--Mexico reduced its trade balance deficit by 38.2 percent during the first 5 months of 1980 in relation to the same period last year, it was learned here today.

The total deficit in the trade balance from January to May in 1980 was $527.1 million in comparison with $852.6 million in 1979.

Exports amounted to $600.8 million, showing a 76.4 percent increase while imports also increased by 53.5 percent over the same period.

The Programming and Budget Secretariat also revealed that in May the national consumer price index increased by 13.2 percent in comparison to the levels existing in December 1979 and by 4.4 percent over May 1979.

BRIEFS

POLITICAL FRAUD--Mexico City, 18 Jun (EFE)--Two former government officials reported today that $750,000 had been taken from public funds for use in a political campaign. Hernan Perez Moscoso and Luz Maria Acuno, officials formerly attached to the former Hydraulic Resources Secretariat, reported that they had personally been given invoices by Jose Dolores Delgadillo Espinosa, a construction supplier for the reforestation program, to cover money that was to be used for political campaigning by Leandro Rovirosa Wade, the present governor of Tabasco who at the time was hydraulic resources secretary. According to the paper, Delgadillo Espinosa has countered with the charge that the two former officials asked him to provide the invoices to cover up the fraud. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0405 GMT 19 Jun 80 PA]

GOVERNMENT MINISTER DENIES PRESENCE OF M-19 LEADERS

PA100402 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 9 Jul 80 pp A-1, A-16

[Text] Government and Justice Minister Ricardo Alonso Rodriguez has told this newspaper that "we have no knowledge that leaders or members of the 19 April Movement [M-19] arrived in our country, are currently here or have left Panama for any neighboring country." He added that the Colombian Government has not supplied the identities of the alleged M-19 members and that he was surprised that persons who identified themselves as such had made statements in San Jose after an alleged trip to Panama.

Minister Rodriguez maintained that the Panamanian authorities have no proof of the presence of M-19 members in Panama. There is the impression here that these reports are being circulated in order to affect the good relations existing between the Governments of Colombia and Panama. Moreover, official sources reported that the Colombian press has published facts and deeds which the local authorities do not know about. It is expected that the Colombian authorities will supply the data that will allow our government to act according to the law.

In conclusion, these same sources added that it is strange that extradition efforts are underway against individuals involved in activities against the Colombian Government based on unconfirmed reports. The only way this can be explained is that it is a preventive measure in the event that the rumors are true.

EDITORIAL DECLARES BOWDLER'S VIEW OF REGION

PA101247 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 8 Jul 80 p A-4

[Editorial: "An Incomplete Report"]

[Text] Following a healthy custom, the various committees into which the U.S. Senate is divided periodically call on top administration authorities to report on their areas of activity. This is why it was recently the turn of William G. Bowdler, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, to appear before the Foreign Relations Committee.

We believe--or we suppose--that he is the most knowledgeable U.S. official on the affairs of this hemisphere. Otherwise, he would be holding a position in another area. However, the report that he rendered, despite the interesting details it contains, could very well be described as incomplete, not only because he forgot about our country--he mentions it only in one sentence when speaking of the canal--but because of other aspects which perhaps slipped his mind at the time.

When he touches on the subject of Central America and the Caribbean, he begins by noting that in 1960 there were 3 independent states in the Caribbean region and he highlights the fact that there are now 13. He goes on to say that all of their economic situations are unstable, primarily because of their dependence on one or, at the most, two exports; because of a yearly decline in foreign investments; and because of the emigration of the most highly skilled workers, to which must be added, Mr Bowdler continues, the high price of fuel and worldwide inflation.

In speaking of that part of the hemisphere and of Central America--in which he does not include Panama--he said there is great dissatisfaction with the "status quo," compounded by serious socioeconomic problems which are being exploited from abroad--primarily by Cuba--to generate political instability.

Up to this point, the report in question is unobjectionable, presenting nothing new or unknown. What is greatly surprising is his analysis showing that this part of America is important to the United States. According to Bowdler, we are important and the United States needs our cooperation to strengthen the security of the Panama Canal--it is only at this point that we are mentioned--to protect shipping lanes, ensure a supply of raw materials--and he lists them--and prevent the drug traffic to the United States with the cooperation of the Central Americans.

What we can say to Mr Bowdler is that he has a very poor vision of what we are, let alone what we should be to the United States. And he can be sure that the USSR is taking and will continue to take advantage of this truly lamentable political myopia.

ANDEAN FUND SIGNS ACCORD WITH EXPORT BANK

PA051939 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 5 Jul 80 pp A-1, A-6

[Excerpts] An agreement was signed yesterday by the representatives of the Andean Reserve Fund (ARF) and Latin American Exports Bank (BLAE) calling for the purchase by ARF of acceptances issued by BLAE, initially for $1 million. BLAE is a regional banking institution whose shareholders include Latin American central banks or their designates, Latin American commercial banks and international banks. Presently, BLAE has 205 shareholder banks. Domiciled in the Republic of Panama, BLAE has a fundamental philosophy of promoting and financing Latin American exports. The first operation for $1 million is expected to benefit members of the Andean Pact--Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador. The signing of the agreement is the first step toward activating a market in Panama for the purchase and sale of financial instruments issued by Latin American entities.

GOVERNMENT WILLING TO HELP COSTA RICA PROSPECT FOR OIL

PA110239 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Panama has voiced its willingness to work together with Costa Rica in prospecting for oil deposits along the common border, Dr Daniel Esquivel, director of mineral resources at the Commerce and Industries Ministry, said this morning. He made the statement shortly after the disclosure of press reports that there is enough oil in Costa Rica for domestic supply. According to Esquivel, this is nothing new and Panama's action follows recent recommendations made by the first Central American seminar on oil legislation and related matters which urged regional nations to work together in prospecting for oil.

On 13 June Arturo Melo, Panama's commerce and industries minister, sent a note to Fernando Altmann, Costa Rican energy and mines minister, stating Panama's positive stand on wildcatting in the Sixaola area on the common border. The same note requested geological information on the work that the Costa Rican Government is doing on the border. Panama is working on a study of the oil situation in the country and the announcement of eventual oil deposits that can be exploited on the Costa Rican side of the border would be welcomed with satisfaction in specialized Panamanian circles.

Minister Melo said this afternoon: [Begin recording] Of course we are always willing to cooperate with fraternal nations, particularly in solving common problems. It is possible we have oil deposits on the Atlantic side of the border, in the Sixaola River area. We don't know if there is oil there but we are going to do some prospecting and I am certain that both nations will cooperate in this to try to solve common problems through oil exploration which will come soon in this area. Explorations made there previously were somewhat promising, particularly on the Costa Rican side although subsequent results were negative. New geological studies have been made in the area which hold new promise and so all previous work should be reviewed. [end recording]

BELIZE

MINISTER MEETS WITH UN OFFICIAL ON REFUGEE PROBLEM

FL110131 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Deputy premier and minister of home affairs, the Honorable C.L.B. Rogers, has held discussions with the regional representative of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, Mr. Phillip Sargisson. Minister Rogers told Mr. Sargisson yesterday that the Belize Government had allowed some Salvadorenians [as heard] into the country but had since [word indistinct] the influx as Belize had made its contribution and simply could not afford to absorb additional numbers. The deputy premier pointed out that (?those) refugees already in Belize needed assistance and it was for that reason that the United Nations High Commission for refugees was requested to send a representative to Belize for a firsthand look at the situation.

Mr. Sargisson agreed with the deputy premier that there is a problem. He said he would get the facts to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees with recommendations for immediate assistance as a short-term measure. In the long term Mr. Sargisson [words indistinct] the project [words indistinct] by the Belize Government, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees would be prepared to give more substantial assistance.

Mr. Sargisson returned to the UNHCR regional headquarters in Costa Rica this afternoon after a 24-hour visit.

COSTA RICA

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE TO CONDUCT ARMS INVESTIGATION

PA110159 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] The comptroller general's office is empowered to investigate everything owned by the government. For this reason, it will investigate what is occurring with the weapons and how they are used by the organizations responsible for them. Rafael Angel Chinchilla, the country's comptroller general, said: [begin recording] Regarding the comptroller's office's handling of weapons movement, I can tell you that we are empowered to control them the best we can. We have the power to control any assets, equipment and items which are state property. We have to review the weapons and inventory them just as we do with any other government assets such as transportation and office equipment. We have to make sure that they are duly registered, inventories on them are conducted and a followup is kept. We have to check to see if they are being used for state purposes and not for other reasons. We are responsible for the weapons because they are government assets and inheritance of the Costa Ricans. We are empowered to review purchases, registration, location and use of all government assets. Consequently, we are verifying the state's assets in the weapons field.

Former Minister's Rumored Involvement

PA100351 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] According to Public Security Ministry sources, former Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey may be jailed for possession of weapons that, according to the law, cannot be in the hands of private citizens.

The Sixth Court will have to issue a decision on this case, which has elicited unusual interest among the public because a former public official is involved in this arms seizure, the sources added. A rumor has also been circulating that the weapons do not belong to Echeverria Brealey but to Rodrigo Esquivel, whom the former minister may have sought to protect by claiming ownership of the weapons and ammunition seized.

For his part, Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc has sent a letter to Criminal Investigations Directorate Chief Col Guillermo Marti whom he asks, in the name of President Carazo, to instruct his personnel to respect the physical and moral integrity of people. The letter follows: [begin recording of unidentified person] Col Guillermo Marti Vargas, general director Criminal Investigations Directorate, your office. [as heard]

Dear Mr Director: Following the instructions of the president of the republic, I reiterate to you the government's position that the officials of that institution as well as all other officials must always respect the physical and moral integrity of the individuals, avoiding all types of violence while fulfilling their duty in accordance with the best Costa Rican civic traditions.

Please advise your subordinates of the contents of this letter. Any official violating these principles will be punished.

Sincerely yours, [Signed] Carlos Arguedas le Franc, minister of government and public security. [end recording]

Legislators' Reactions

PA101950 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] The former Security Minister [Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey] has been attacked in the Legislative Assembly. It has been said that now all of us can have large amounts of arms. Security Minister Carlos Argueda le Franc has asked that the arms seized be returned so that they can be turned over to Echeverria Brealey since he, the minister, considers the arms a private collection.

Marcelo Prieto Jimenez, of the National Liberation Party [PLN] said last night that things being what they are, all smugglers can rest because they could also claim their arms are part of a private collection. The legislator said that Minister Argueda committed an irregularity in returning the arms to his former boss. Speaking about arms smuggling, PLN Legislator Prieto said yesterday at the Legislative Assembly's plenary meeting, that since arms have been returned to former Minister Echeverria, Costa Ricans could smuggle arms and not register them as other people do.

The deputy concluded his speech at the Legislative Assembly by noting that by just requesting permission from Public Security Minister Argueda, we could now even keep boxes of ammunition in our homes just because somebody gave them to us.

According to what Cerdas Cruz, of the Popular Front, has said about arms smuggling, very soon the country reportedly will be involved in a political struggle among the various intelligence groups operating in Costa Rica. The legislator said that the country is being turned into the Casablanca of Central America as a result of guerrillas and the fearsome smuggling of arms. The legislator said we don't know whether these guerrillas will defend the people or the oligarchies. Rodolfo Cerdas said that Costa Rica is headed toward a Lebanon-like situation and the government is doing nothing about it.

BANANA WORKERS STRIKE IN SOUTHERN REGION

PA101824 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Excerpt] A strike has begun on the plantations of the Banana Company of Costa Rica on the Pacific coast in the south. The strike went into effect at 0300 today. Yesterday the strikers' central committee decided to declare the strike in a matter of hours without--for the time being--entering into negotiations with the banana company.

Last weekend the company's workers agreed to go on strike the moment the strike committee called for it. The banana company and the Golfito workers union have not been able to reach an agreement on salaries and dismissals despite the meditation of Labor Minister German Serrano Pinto. The strike involves 2,500 workers. Banana-related activities in the area have been paralyzed with this strike. The cutting, packing, propping, sacking and cleaning of bananas is at a standstill.

The strike also affects the African palm sector because the banana company has assigned several hectares to this product. According to reports from several labor leaders, only a health unit, a squad of electrical workers and a railroad maintenance unit are working now.

A few moments ago we contacted (Bernal Allen), chief of the labor relations department of the banana company, who told this radio station that in approximately 30 minutes a request will be filed asking the courts to declare the strike illegal.

EL SALVADOR

NEW GUERRILLA OFFENSIVE IN THREE MAJOR CITIES

PA110111 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0012 GMT 11 Jul 80

[By Mauro Espinoza]

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--A new guerrilla offensive unleashed on Wednesday night and early this morning in three of the most important cities of eastern El Salvador forced government troops to carry out intensive military operations in pursuit of leftist militants. At least 27 persons have died in the past 24 hours in various acts of political violence in different parts of Salvadoran territory.

The city of San Miguel, 138 km east of the Salvadoran capital, has been occupied by military troops since Wednesday night following a synchronized attack by members of the clandestine Revolutionary Peoples Army (ERP) against three police stations in this eastern city. The terrorists blasted three of San Miguel's most important banks and about 12 stores in the downtown area.

At dawn, leftist terrorists also staged attacks in the city of San Francisco Gotera, Morazan, only 37 km from San Miguel. La Union, 200 km from San Salvador in eastern El Salvador, was also attacked. There were no reports of casualties in these two cities. Two watchmen of the banks attacked in San Miguel died.

The bodies of 11 youths, apparently students, were found this morning in the Santa Lucia district of an eastern suburb of San Salvador. The clandestine ultrarightist death squad claimed responsibility for the murders.

Attacks on a power substation in Ayutuxtepeque, in San Salvador's northern suburbs, resulted in the death of one presumably leftist civilian.

The office of the mayor of Mejicanos, in northern San Salvador, was also blasted as well as the office of the Revolutionary Labor Union Federation [Federacion Sindical Revolucionaria], a member of the leftist Peoples Revolutionary Bloc.

The Christian Democratic Party announced that Antonio Morales Ehrlich, who represents this political institution in the government, will speak tonight. The speech presumably will refer to the 6 months Christian Democracy has been in power.

Further Details

PA101434 Paris AFP in Spanish 0238 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 9 Jul (AFP)--Two powerful dynamite charges exploded today on the road that connects San Miguel, the nation's third most important city 138 km east of here, with the Honduran border. The road is also known as the "military route." One of the explosions damaged a bridge and the other opened a gaping hole in the pavement, which momentarily paralyzed traffic. However, public works authorities quickly repaired the damage and traffic was resumed. Responsibility for the attack, one of the most significant of the past few days, was claimed by the leftist Peoples Revolutionary Army (ERP).

The Salvadoran authorities reported today that they had found seven more bullet-riddled bodies strewn over various parts of San Salvador. A police officer told AFP that "in all cases, it looked as though they were young leftists killed by ultrarightists."

FARMWORKERS EXPRESS GRIEVANCES TO GOVERNMENT

PA102036 San Salvador LA CRONICA in Spanish 9 Jul 80 p 6

[Paid manifesto of the Farmworkers Federation]

[Text] The Farmworkers Federation [FTC] advises the farmworkers, the Salvadoran people and all the people of the world of the true situation in which the majority of the peasants and our people are living.

For many years the farmworkers have been the victims of Yankee imperialism, the oligarchy and the fascist military tryanny. The true situation of hunger, misery, exploitation and repression has become increasingly worse in our country, more so now that the Christian Democratic government junta is using "agrarian reform" to harass the people throughout the land.

The truth is that the farmworkers are encumbered with agricultural loans for agricultural supplies; that is, fertilizer, insecticide, herbicide, and others. The latter are expensive, and we cannot afford them because the wages we receive at the farms and camps are insufficient even to pay for our bare necessities, much less to pay for basic grain crops. Previously, we planted these crops with great sacrifice. As if that were not enough, the criminal and shameless repressionhas increased throughout the land and when the repressive units have visited our areas they have robbed us and destroyed homes and crops. Examples abound in Chalatenango, Finquera, Morazan and others. They do not permit the passage of trucks with agricultural supplies to the cantons and there is constant harassment of the workers in the areas of Coluca, San Vicente, Finquera, Tejutepeque, Jutiapa, Santa Marta, La Puebla in Cabanas Department, Las Flores, Las Minas, El Jicaro, Las Vueltas, Dulce Nombre de Maria in Chalatenango Department, Suchitoto and others, where the invasions by the combined repressive units have been daily events.

Due to this desperate situation which the farmworkers are experiencing, our federation will present to the Agricultural Development Bank and to the government junta a platform of demands which will include:

1. A 35-percent reduction in the prices of agricultural supplies; that is, fertilizers, insecticides, herbicides, and the like.

2. General credit for the farmworkers without conditions such as property titles or letters of sale. The crops should be the sole guarantee.

3. Wage increases for the farmworkers, especially for the day laborers.

4. An end to the repression of the farmworkers and our people in general.

Finally, we appeal to all the farmworkers to join the struggle for the attainment and fulfillment of our demands and those of other sectors of our people who give us their support and promote the struggle for our vital necessities.

The FTC, members of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc. [signed] Jose Eriberto Vasquez, Magdaleno Cruz, Nelson Edgardo Avalos, Jose Luis Fuentes Romero, Maximo Antonio Barahona.

GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATING SANTA ANA INSTITUTE

PA100033 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2310 GMT 9 Jul 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 9 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The government has reported that "subversive activities" at the Santa Ana National Institute--the main public high school in Santa Ana, 67 km west of San Salvador--are being investigated. The investigation was started after the death of an alleged student outside the institute on Tuesday. The victim, identified as Trinidad de Jesus Hernandez, or "Commander Geronimo," was killed by army units after he had allegedly tried to hurl a fragmentation grenade at the soldiers. Military units raided the school after the death of the alleged terrorist, seizing 33 handgrenades, a rifle, ammunitions and a lot of material for making bombs.

COMMENTARY CONDEMNS PERSECUTION OF CATHOLIC CHURCH

PA090205 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 0225 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Commentary: "The State of Siege, Legal Assistance and Church Persecution"]

[Excerpts] You might think that the persecution of the Catholic Church that the OAS Human Rights Committee reported in Romero's days had ended with the 15 October revolution. But that [reform] has been frustrated and sufficiently so for the young military officers to lose their power and for those who were not imbued with the spirit of 15 October to get back in command so everything would go back to the way it was before, including the state of siege and church persecution.

The state of siege has been reinstituted even though in the months we have been living under the state of siege with its many raids, military operations, arrests and deaths what was expected has not been achieved. Why is the state of siege being used? Against whom? Perhaps against rightwing terrorism? Against the death squad? Against the Salvadoran Anticommunist Army? What? Surprise: These groups praise the armed forces and the security corps.

The state of siege is being used against the trade unions, the universities, the schools and institutes, the peoples organizations. At one time it seemed that it was being used against the rightwing conspirators. Some are saying that Colonel Majano paid very dearly for that, which is why he was replaced by Colonel Gutierrez following an election within the armed forces.

It is true that the state of siege has controlled the rightwing press somewhat. It no longer carried paid advertisements or paid articles attacking the government's reforms but this could have been achieved with a special law, without resorting to the state of siege. One of those most harassed by the state of siege is the church.

In view of the persecution of the church and the violation of human rights, official reports by COPREFA [Armed Forces Press Committee] and comments in the papers which carry official reports show that they are completely false and malicious and they have become an accessory. Let someone pick up LA PRENSA GRAFICA today and he will see how confusion is sown; how news is mixed up and how headlines are manipulated to cloud the truth and mar the names of innocent people. It doesn't matter. The church won't give in because to do that would be to betray its mission and Monsignor Romero's legacy. But what are the Christians saying who, from their government positions, are allowing this persecution of the church and this permanent violation of human rights to go on without stopping them?

GUATEMALA

HONDURAN, SALVADORAN MINISTERS ON TALKS, OTHER ISSUES

Perez Cadalso Remarks

PA102342 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1420 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso, who is on a 2-day visit to Guatemala, told the press yesterday that as in all of Central America, communism has also infiltrated into Honduras. The Honduran official was interviewed shortly after his arrival here. He also referred to the negotiations with El Salvador in connection with the 10-year conflict and other problems of the Central American isthmus.

Giving emphasis to his statements, he said that several labor strikes are being staged in Honduras. He believes they could stem from the communist infiltration which is also being noticed in that country. All of Central America, he said, is being affected by Marxism and there is no doubt that it is also trying to penetrate Honduras. Fortunately, he added, the government authorities are activating work programs that directly benefit the great majorities.

He condemned all acts of penetration by alien forces seeking to affect the Central American countries and stressed that an eminently democratic system is in effect in Honduras and is guaranteed by the top government authorities.

Foreign Minister Perez Cadalso also referred to the old conflict between El Salvador and Honduras which is already largely solved thanks to the talks held since last January. I am very optimistic regarding the progress of the negotiations in connection with the old problem and I consider that within a short time, a definite settlement will be reached for the good of both countries as well as all of Central America.

Further on he brought up the issue of the integration of the nations of the isthmus, which he termed a significant objective for the entire Central American community which should be sought so that the problems confronted today will be favorably solved. He explained that there are promising signs that Central American integration will be a reality in connection with the primary articles that make a nation's subsistence possible.

Chavez Mena Comments

PA102344 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1425 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The Salvadoran Foreign Minister rejects interventionism. Fidel Chavez Mena arrived today with the Honduran Foreign Minister to receive a decoration. All kinds of foreign intervention should be rejected and repudiated, said Salvadoran Minister Dr Fidel Chavez Mena yesterday referring to the various political problems his country has been facing for some time.

Upon being asked by the Guatemalan press at La Aurora airport, he referred to the talks to end the conflict between El Salvador and Honduras, the attitude of Major d'Aubuisson and other topics.

He was initially asked about the alleged intervention in his country by the United States which, it has been reported, has repeatedly interfered with the social programs being carried out by the government junta. Dr Chavez Mena stated categorically that all types of intervention must be rejected. He did not wish to elaborate regarding U.S. intervention but said that El Salvador's problems can be solved by the Salvadorans.

He was later questioned regarding the recent statements of Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, who has criticized the Salvadoran Government junta for permitting the intervention of the United States in that country through its ambassador. Minister Chavez Mena was curt when he said that Major d'Aubuisson had his own views of the present situation which can be publicly stated, from his own point of view, when he is in nations that follow democratic ways.

The visiting foreign minister also mentioned the talks being held with Dr Eliseo Perez Cadalso, his Honduran colleague, to solve the problem between the two nations. It is true that the talks have been encouraging and promising and it is almost certain that this old conflict will be solved soon. He said that well-known Peruvian Lawyer Bustamante y Rivero is acting as mediator, something that has permitted a speedy solution to six of the seven points on the treaty agreed upon at the opening of these talks. Only the point on the border between the two nations is yet to be solved, but it is probable that this will occur soon.

In another part of his statements, Dr Chavez Mena said that his country's crisis is very complex, but that the government junta is working positively in order to achieve a greater and better distribution of wealth. Programs of social justice and of political and democratic order are being implemented, he said, adding that he is sure that there will be speedy return to constitutionality for the good of the great majorities and all of Central America. He referred to the agrarian reform which was announced when the government junta assumed power. He said that in his opinion, it is being fully implemented in its first stage and this has allowed farming production to continue.

The foreign ministers of Honduras and El Salvador, Dr Eliseo Perez Cadalso and Fidel Chavez Mena, respectively, who arrived in the Guatemalan capital yesterday on an official visit, will hold a working meeting today during which the issue of the years-old conflict between the two nations will have priority.

JOURNALIST CLAIMS GOVERNMENT REPRESSION OF NEWS

PA091316 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Any newsman who tries to tell the truth about Guatemala is as good as dead, Hector Mirillas said in Costa Rica. He represents the labor union of the communications media in his country. According to him, newsmen must censure themselves and anyone who dares to be objective in his reports and abide by the truth is digging his own grave. Mirillas added that the news emerging from Guatemala reflects the government's attitude since the repressive machinery reaches national as well as foreign correspondents.

He said that General Lucas Garcia's regime basically tries to conceal the drama existing in the nation and that Guatemalan newsmen must work underground because of the terror unleashed by paramilitary gangs and by the government's repressive mechanisms. He added that the fate of some 30 kidnapped labor leaders is still a mystery and that in spite of the efforts by various Guatemalan people's organizations, nothing has been learned of the fate of the Guatemalan labor leaders captured in their union offices some 14 days ago.

TROOPS FIND GUERRILLA CAMP IN SAN JUAN COTZAL AREA

PA100037 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Yesterday at approximately noon a military patrol on duty in the area of San Juan Cotzal found a guerrilla camp in the vicinity of the hamlet of Tzicub. The subversive elements in the camp opened fire when they saw the troops. Two guerrillas were killed when the troops repelled the attack. There were no casualties among the military forces.

The bodies were identified in the presence of the justice of peace of San Juan Cotzal. One of them was identified as Juan de Paz, according to documents he was carrying. The other guerrilla could not be identified. The judge also verified that there were 10 firearms consisting of rifles and shotguns of various calibers, grenades, supplies of various types, propaganda material of clandestine organizations, [word indistinct], knapsacks containing uniforms similar to those used by the military, medicines and so forth. The troops are continuing their patrols and are chasing the guerrillas who were occupying the now dismantled camp, the official bulletin says in conclusion.

KIDNAPPED BUSINESSMAN SEEKS MEXICAN HELP FOR RELEASE

PA100005 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Industrialist Jose A. de Lima, president of Sindal, continues to be held by kidnappers who have identified themselves as members of the Clandestine Rebel Armed Forces. He was kidnapped 22 days ago as he was going to work. Relatives of the businessman have remained silent about the progress of negotiations on the demands which have been made for his release.

In a message, the industrialist has said he is all right and has asked for help. According to reports, the industrialist has issued an appeal to the Mexican Government, president and friends of his country of origin to intercede before the Guatemalan Government so that the negotiations can continue. (?They are men) of firm ideas and deep convictions, the kidnap victim said in a message he has sent asking for his friends' help in obtaining his release.

HONDURAS

NO INVESTIGATION OF SALVADORAN MASSACRE CHARGE

PA102234 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] The appointment of a commission composed of representatives of social organizations, the higher council of the armed forces and the Catholic Church to investigate the killing of Salvadorans on the border with El Salvador reported by the Diocese of Santa Rosa de Copan was ruled out yesterday afternoon by Government Minister Col Cristobal Diaz Garcia. "Our position has been made clear," Diaz said. "We will not appoint a commission because we would be casting doubts on the word of the government."

Asked why the government is not appointing a commission to investigate the serious charge raised by the priests of Santa Rosa de Copan, Diaz said: "We want them to submit evidence about the serious accusations they made. We want them to prove that we are preventing the medical brigades from assisting the Salvadoran refugees in our territory and also to prove the other charges raised in their communique," the minister said.

And what about the massacre that was reported? Diaz was asked. He immediately responded: "No one doubts there was a massacre on the other side but we did not participate in it."

PRICE INCREASE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS ANNOUNCED

PA101551 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1812 GMT 9 Jul 80

[All figures as received]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 9 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The prices of petroleum byproducts were increased again here today although it was not announced when the increases will go into effect. The special commission which regulates prices in Honduras recommended the following structure to Economy Minister Carlos Manuel Zeron:

Price per Gallon (in dollars)

Fuel	Current Price	Increase	New Price
Petroleum Gasoline	1.90	0.01	1.91
Regular Gasoline	1.78	0.01	1.79
Diesel	1.05	0.10	1.15
Kerosene	1.04	0.09	1.08
AV Jet (air force)	1.17	0.015	1.18
AV Jet (airlines)	1.31	0.005	1.315
"Enee" Bunker	0.435	0.045	0.53

The National Electric Power Enterprise and the airlines received preferential treatment. Jose Maria Sierra, president of the National Transporation Council said that "the transportation owners will have to increase fares." According to Sierra, "the $0.10 increase in the price of diesel is unfair." "They are choking us," he said. The transporation owners will present a document to the National Transportation Directorate this week requesting the government intervention so that the passengers will not be directly affected. Butane or lpg was not affected.

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES USSR ROLE IN INVESTIGATION

PA101802 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Jul 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] Managua, July (ANN)--The Foreign Ministry has strongly denied reports that Soviet Ambassador German Shlyapnikov had intervened in the case of the detention of a businessman here in the capital.

Businessman Alfredo Abohassen was detained in an investigation of the circulation of a number of false Soviet Embassy invitations to a party, which were sent to Nicaraguan businessmen. Abohassen, whose shop the Soviet diplomat frequents, received one of these invitations. State security detained him for 24 hours during the investigation.

SOCIOLOGY CONGRESS DENOUNCES U.S. INTERVENTION

FL071208 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] The Fourth Central American Sociology Congress has denounced U.S. intervention in that region and the Caribbean and ratified its solidarity with Cuba, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Grenada and Jamaica. The final declaration of the meeting, which was held in Managua, capital of Nicaragua, warns that U.S. intervention has already reached its biggest dimension in El Salvador because of the failure of its mediating attempts in the people's struggle.

It adds that the United States supports unrestrictedly and determinedly the Salvadoran Armed Forces and, in addition, coordinates the support of the Guatemalan and Honduran Armies for that country's military. The document notes that the sociologists have verified the presence of U.S. arms and military officers in El Salvador, and that the latter are supervising repressive actions. The recently-concluded Central American Sociology Congress has affirmed it has knowledge that military personnel from Venezuela and other countries are cooperating with the Salvadoran junta and there is open complicity between the Christian Democratic parties and the governments they control.

Likewise, it expressed full support for the Cuban revolution and condemned the intensification of the economic blockade against our country. After expressing admiration for and solidarity with the Nicaraguan people, their government and the Sandinist Front, the sociologists denounced U.S. attempts to check the processes taking place in Grenada and Jamaica. The final declaration states that the United States is training special military teams in Florida and that it has troops in the Panama Canal Zone and Puerto Rico ready to intervene in Central American territories.

People's War Only Alternative

PA071802 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] After several days of intensive debates and a profound analysis of political and social conditions in our countries, the delegates to the Blas Real Espinales Fourth Central American and Caribbean Sociology Congress agreed that the only alternative left for the Salvadoran people by imperialism and the dominant classes is war. They reached this conclusion after considering that imperialism was using the Christian Democrats as a front for a military dictatorship, which was receiving financial support and modern weapons that not even the Somozist dictatorship had ever received, plus technical advice from approximately 100 military advisers and counterinsurgency experts.

For this reason, the delegates to the congress agreed to give political support to the heroic people of El Salvador and to call on the progressive and revolutionary forces of the world to protest imperialism's direct and disguised intervention in El Salvador.

The 435 delegates also reiterated their solidarity with the Sandinist revolution. Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, delivered the closing speech. The congress has been of great theoretical and political importance to our countries, which are struggling for national liberation and social justice.

Wheelock Speech

PA022011 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Today's fundamental conflict--which guides our political conduct--is that between the intentions of the most reactionary sectors of imperialism to attack our revolution and the people's basic interest.

This important political statement was made, among others, by Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock Roman in a speech during the inauguration of the Fourth Central American Sociology Congress at the People's Ruben Dario Theater last night. Wheelock, who is a member of the national directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and farming livestock development minister, said the fact that our vanguard preserves the popular hegemony and command over the armed masses is the fundamental principle guaranteeing the advance of our revolution. In the face of the imperialist threats of aggression to scuttle our revolution, only the stewardship of the Sandinist vanguard can guarantee that our process will overcome the obstacles set by local and international reaction and attain the major goals of national liberation, full democracy and social progress.

The path of the Nicaraguan revolution toward development is characterized by very difficult and complex tasks, Wheelock added before the sociologists' congress. The nature of our revolution gives rise to fundamental tasks. First of all, we must preserve and expand our process of national liberation by placing emphasis on the struggle against economic dependence domestically. Second, one of our crucial tasks is that of strengthening the forces that will ensure popular and revolutionary hegemony over our process. This means giving impetus to the organization of the revolutionary masses and to the establishment of a strong vanguard capable of overcoming difficulties and tackling the specific tasks required by a revolution. Third, we must not forget the basic work of reconstructing Nicaragua, Wheelock stressed. This is an aspect all of us forget sometimes. We must reconstruct in order to develop, attaching growing importance to the role to be played by the revolutionary masses in the activities of the economy and the state for the creation of a new national economy.

We are conscious of the fact that we are one more line within the revolution of all peoples. Sandinists always keep this in mind. We are strengthening the struggle of all peoples of the world for their national liberation, complete democracy and social progress, Wheelock said during the solemn ceremony to inaugurate the Blas Real Espinales Fourth Central American Sociology Congress last night at the People's Ruben Dario Theatre.

RAMIREZ RETURNS FROM MEXICO, REAFFIRMS GOOD RELATIONS

PA021315 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Once again the fraternal relations between Mexico and Nicaragua have been felt, a member of the junta of the Government National Reconstruction has stated.

The spirit of friendly cooperation by the Mexican Government toward Nicaragua remains and Mexico is prepared to continue helping our people. The oil which Mexico will begin supplying us on 3 August will be financed over a long term with a grace period to allow our balance of payments to level off, Companero Sergio Ramirez Mercado said this afternoon.

On the other hand, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the triumph of the Sandinist popular insurrection on 19 July, a high-level Mexican Government delegation will visit Nicaragua. Let us listen to Companero Sergio Ramirez Mercado, as he spoke to us at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport on his return from Mexico this afternoon.

[Begin recording] The Mexican Government will send a high-level delegation, although it has not been confirmed that President Lopez Portillo will be present. This information will be announced next week. We can say that there will be a large Mexican Government delegation. Carvajal, the president of the Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI], will certainly be here and a separate PRI delegation, as well as many other Mexican dignitaries, will be present at the celebration.

[Question] When will that delegation arrive in Nicaragua?

[Answer] We expect that delegation to arrive prior to 19 July.

[Question] What was the most important agreement reached by you as the representative of our government in Mexico?

[Answer] First of all, on Friday we signed the agreement on supplying oil to Nicaragua. This oil will be delivered to Nicaragua beginning on 3 August. That will be the first shipment. It will consist of 7,500 barrels a day, which represents one-half of the amount we need. As is known, the other half will be supplied by the Venezuelan Government. In addition, a separate contract will be signed regarding the financing of this oil. It will be long-term financing with terms that are advantageous for our country.

[Question] What is the approximate total of this financing?

[Answer] This financing will be granted over the (?long) term, but it represents a substantial percentage of the value of the oil, that is, of the purchase of 7,500 barrels of oil a day.

[Question] When will Nicaragua begin to pay back this financing?

[Answer] There will be a grace period, but the length of it has not yet been determined. However, it will be a long period to allow us to make up the deficit in our balance of payments. Most of the dollars we spend are to purchase oil and we hope that, by receiving this oil on credit, we will have breathing space in order to improve our balance of payments.

[Question] How did the Mexican Government receive our delegation?

[Answer] In an excellent manner, as it has always received our revolutionary government, with great deference and with many courtesies. We visited President Lopez Portillo and talked with a large number of officials and they all showed us the same spirit of cooperation.

STATE COUNCIL DECRIES REPRESSION IN EL SALVADOR, URUGUAY

PA032222 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2322 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, 2 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan State Council today condemned the repression unleashed against the peoples of El Salvador and Uruguay.

It has issued two statements. One urged the world's Christian Democratic organizations to withdraw their support from the ruling Christian Democrats in El Salvador and condemned the Salvadoran Government for the mistreatment and torture of Nicaraguan citizens, according to charges made to the State Council by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry. Among the cases cited by the State Council is that of Enrique Uberne Ruiz, who is said to have "vanished" in El Salvador.

The legislators stressed that the Salvadoran people "are enduring a repressive action which is reaching genocidal proportions". The representatives stated that "innumerable bodies of workers, intellectuals, elderly persons, women and children are found daily in the cities, municipalities and provinces." They also stated that those who "desperately" attempt to cross the border to save their lives are "indiscriminately attacked."

The statement also says this problem is affecting Nicaraguan citizens, who have been subjected to "mistreatment and tortures" in El Salvador, and that the Catholic Church representatives there are persecuted for supporting the people.

The State Council also condemned what it termed "continued repression" of the Uruguayan people and reiterated its solidarity with the brother Uruguayan people." The legislators had previously referred to "the increasing disappearances and tortures to which the Uruguayan people are being subjected, to the point that it is the Latin American country with the largest proportion of political prisoners."

FSLN, GOVERNMENT DELEGATION VISITS ATLANTIC COAST

PA031246 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] A delegation of the Sandinist Front National Directorate and the revolutionary government arrived in the Atlantic coast region today. The delegation is made up of Commanders of the Revolution Humberto Ortega, defense minister, and Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez, guerrilla Comdr Eden Pastora, deputy defense minister in charge of the peoples militia, and other officials and Cuban technicians.

The object of the visit is to see the progress that the Sandinist revolution has achieved in the region. These achievements include the operation of the national television, automatic telephone service and an evident improvement in the land and sea transportation which links the Atlantic region with the country's central and Pacific coast regions. The revolutionary leaders are also interested in learning about the short-and medium-term development projects that guerrilla Cmdr William Ramirez, minister for the development of the Atlantic coast, will explain to them.

BRIEFS

FRG FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE--The FRG today signed two financial assistance agreements with Nicaragua in Managua. The first agreement involves DM10 million for the construction of a hospital in Esteli. The second agreement is for DM15 million to be used to finance imports of materials required by Nicaragua for its reconstruction. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Jul 80 PA]

U.S. ACCUSED OF HARBORING FLEEING CUBAN CRIMINALS

FL101123 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Cuba has accused the United States of protecting, giving asylum and financing thousands of criminals who are torturers, murderers and fugitives from Cuban justice since the triumph of the revolution in 1959 to date. The charges were made yesterday during a speech by the Cuban representative before Geneva international organs, Luis Sola Vila, who categorically rejected assertions by U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Donald McHenry at a session of the UN Economic and Social Council in connection with elements who left Cuba for the United States in recent weeks.

Sola Vila noted that it is surprising that the United States is using the period of sessions of the Economic and Social Council, which is held for the purpose of examining international economic problems affecting the weak economies of underdeveloped countries, to discuss problems of a social nature, mainly caused by the U.S. imperialist policy which exploits and loots the nations of the so-called Third World.

Sola Vila recalled that the United States welcomed in its territory the criminals and thieves of the Fulgencio Batista tyrannical government, but now is concerned that there are some with criminal records among those who have recently left Cuba. The Cuban diplomat stated that from 1959 to date, 296 Cuban vessels have been hijacked or were victims of acts of piracy and taken to the United States. In addition, 40 aircraft have been hijacked and taken to that country with results, in many cases, of Cuban crewmen and sailors being murdered.

Is it not a fact that these murderers are not called criminals by the U.S. Government just because they have killed Cuban patriots? the Cuban diplomat asked. It is well-known that hundreds of Cuban criminals walk U.S. streets, but the majority of them are considered to be heroes by the U.S. Government and live off the generous CIA payroll. On the other hand, the U.S. Government has encouraged all types of illegal departures from Cuba as a tool of its dirty imperialist propaganda. All kinds of criminals, antisocial elements and lumpen who left that way, whether hijacking vessels or carrying out acts of piracy, were received as heroes with a major publicity display.

The Cuban diplomat added that if the debates to be conducted by the UN Economic and Social Council are going to be useful in determining the real causes of the emigrations of developing countries, provoked by situations of hunger and poverty prevailing in the majority of our nations which force our citizens to emigrate to flee the aftermath of colonialism and underdevelopment, then we will stimulate the debate. He stated that the United States is responsible for the socioeconomic situation forcing citizens to emigrate, and indicated that if those using emigrations as a weapon against other states are going to be condemned, then he would be willing to stimulate the debate.

The Cuban representative before Geneva international organizations accused the United States of assigning the classification of refugees to Cuban emigrants despite the fact that such a term has only been the result of the propaganda of mass communications means controlled by information transnationals. In closing, he added that the Cuban Government, just as it has publicly stated, is willing to discuss and negotiate global problems and relations with the United States on the basis of halting the blockade, eliminating the Guantanamo Naval Base and putting an end to spy flights over Cuban territory. He asserted that this is a bilateral matter between Cuba and the United States and that attempting to internationalize the problem is part of the campaign of the U.S. Government against the Cuban revolution.

VI. 11 Jul 80

COMMENTARY REBUTS U.S. INTERPRETATION OF RECENT EXODUS

PA110234 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] During the past few months, imperialist propaganda has tried to discredit the Cuban revolution by highlighting the thousands of people who have left the country. U.S., British, French, German and even Latin American publications have attacked the Cuban revolutionary process.

Despite our huge efforts and our admirable advances in education and health, and our struggle against prostitution, mendicancy, gambling and drugs, we are still an underdeveloped country and underdevelopment causes lumpen and migrations. Developed capitalism also produces lumpen but on a much larger scale. However, capitalism with its corruption and vices is the natural environment of the lumpen. Socialism is not.

The United States still continues to undertake great efforts to hinder our development plans and has rigorously maintained a cruel economic blockade during the past 20 years of revolution. It even prevents the sale of food and medicine to Cuba.

Of course, today it is not doctors, engineers, architects, artists, professors and technicians who want to emigrate to the United States. The few exceptions only serve to confirm the rule. There are hardly any old big landowners, landlords or (?refined) bourgeois left in Cuba. The wavering petit bourgeois are few. Imperialism is now left with the lumpen and antisocials as its only allies in our country.

As a 19 May editorial of the newspaper GRANMA said, the imperialist blockade against Cuba generates lumpen and therefore emigration. The systematic and constant hostility of the United States against Cuba hinders our economic and social development and generates lumpen and migration. The imperialist policy of terror against Cuba generates fear, difficulties and lumpen and, therefore, emigration. The exploitation of Cuba for almost 60 years by the imperialist monopolies caused poverty and underdevelopment; therefore, lumpen and emigration. The Yankee counterrevolutionary policy against Cuba, GRANMA stressed, stimulates lumpen and their emigration to the United States.

Through this, imperialism tries to conceal the real emigration from today's Cuba. There is no society with more moral values than those reached by ours at the end of more than 21 years of revolution. This is shown when we see the thousands of Cubans who fought in Angola and Ethiopia and the hundreds of thousands who offered to participate in those struggles. This is shown by the fact that thousands of our compatriots are providing internationalist service abroad. This is shown by the fact that Cuban technicians are working in 35 countries. We currently have more than 7,000 construction workers abroad. But at the end of this year that figure will be approximately 10,000 and next year it will increase to between 15,000-20,000. They work in Angola, Vietnam, Iraq, Libya, Jamaica, Laos, Guinea and other places.

The real people are the more than 5 million persons who participated in the combative march in all the country's cities on 17 May. They are definitely the people who have resisted during more than 21 years the fiercest imperialism in mankind's history.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENOUNCES U.S. SEABED LEGISLATION

FL101154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] The Cuban Foreign Ministry [MINREX] has issued a declaration in connection with the signing of a law by U.S. President James Carter opening the way for Yankee monopolies to exploit and loot the enormous mineral resources of the sea floor. The MINREX note notes that President Carter's decision makes resolution No.2749 of the UN General Assembly a dead letter. That resolution solemnly declared that sea and ocean floors and subsoils are beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and that their resources are the common heritage of humanity whose exploration and exploitation will be conducted for the benefit of all mankind.

The document further states that the U.S. representative had voted for this resolution in 1960 and at the time of including it in the preamble of the draft of the treaty being prepared by the Third Conference of the United Nations on the Law of the Sea. The U.S. delegation did not oppose the consensus. The threat of dictating such unilateral legislation has been used for several years. This has motivated reiterated protests and denunciations by spokesmen of the Group of 77 and developing countries with the overwhelming majority support of the conference.

The law signed by Carter contains two aspects principally threatening to the conference which is making every effort to complete the treaty, almost 90 percent finished. The Cuban Foreign Ministry denounces the signing of such law which constitutes an aggression against the interests of the international community and, particularly, of developing countries which now more than ever before must close ranks in the period of session about to begin its final phase in Geneva. The Cuban Foreign Ministry calls for ensuring the success of the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea and energetically repudiates the unilateral legislation of the United States.

HAVANA REPORTS ON FORTHCOMING REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

FL102349 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Arnaldo Coro commentary]

[Text] The city of Detroit, in the state of Michigan, is getting ready to host the national convention of the Republican Party in the midst of stinking piles of garbage caused by a municipal workers' strike. The preliminary meeting has just concluded. It dealt with the guidelines to follow during the event, which begins on Monday. The Republican Party platform is so rightwing that it made outgoing vice chairman, Mary Crisp, cry out in tears that her party will lose the November elections because the platform is so conservative. The conservatives in the Republican Party are the strongest. Among the proposals made is the resuscitation of the sadly famous Un-American Activities Committee. In other words, a return to the age of the witch hunts. Joseph McCarthy must be jumping with joy in his grave on learning of his Republican colleagues' conclusions in Detroit. Another of the platform proposals of the party, whose symbol is a donkey [as received] is to drop the constitutional amendment that would give women equal rights in the United States. The amendment has not yet been passed.

The brains meeting in Detroit prior to the show in which Ronald Reagan will be nominated as the Republican candidate have also approved a plan of economic action which includes a reinforcement of the arms industry and the adoption of a foreign policy typical of the cold war years. It now only remains for the ex-cowboy to announce who his running mate will be. It is very likely it will be the former CIA chief, George Bush, a frustrated candidate for the Presidency. Detroit will be the stage in the next few days for Republican meetings and speeches that will pile up on top of the mountains of garbage on the street corners of what once was the mecca of the automobile.

DOMINICA

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY GRANTS FINANCIAL AID

FL101335 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 5 Jul 80 p 13

[Text] Brussels, 4 Jul--The European Community today announced an aid package of 2.8 million European Units of Account or EUA (4.1 million dollars) to the Caribbean island of Dominica.

The money represents compensation for a shortfall in earnings last year from banana exports to the Community.

It is being paid under STABEX, an export stabilising scheme under the Lome trade and aid convention tying the Community to African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states.

Dominica has an agriculture-oriented economy, largely dependent on exports of bananas.

Its exports were hard hit last year when hurricane David devastated the island.

GRENADA

BISHOP STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF TOURISM INDUSTRY

PA110156 St Georges Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, Deputy Prime Minister Roberto Korudam and Tourism Minister Unison Whiteman met today with officials of the Grenada Tourism Board. The purpose of the meeting was to review the performance of the industry and to plan joint action for the coming month.

Dr. John Watts, chairman of the board, said that the presence at the meeting of not only the tourism minister, but also the prime minister and his deputy was demonstrative of the importance that the PRG [Peoples Revolutionary Government] places on the [word indistinct] the wide-ranging (?special) [word indistinct] aspects of the industry, the PRG gave the assurance of its continuing commitment to tourism and [words indistinct] that all tourists are welcome in Grenada, regardless of the country of their origin.

[Begin Bishop recording] We were able to review [words indistinct] the government, of course, gave its continuing commitment to the importance of the tourism industry and together with the Tourism Board, we were able to review some of our plans for 1980. Part of these, of course, include the whole question of ensuring that the people of our country can get to have much [words indistinct] the importance of tourism to [word indistinct].

Some complaints unfortunately have been made in recent times. [Words indistinct] one or two minority groups [word indistinct] of abuses, abused, rather [word indistinct] some individuals who have come to the country. And it has been [word indistinct] to the hostility of [passage indistinct] about what government means, when we speak of imperialism.

I want to repeat something that we have been saying over and over again and that is that while imperialism as a system, and those countries, particularly the United States, which practices imperialism...while we must make it believe we are poor people, that countries which violently support the system, imperialism must become that [as heard]. We must be watchful; we must be alert and the conscience of the people must be raised as to the dangers and the possibilities there.

Nonetheless, once again we want to emphasize that we are not in the least making any criticism or any complaints against individuals, against individual coming from any of those countries. On the contrary, as we have pointed out from time to time more American tourists have come to our country every day than the entire population of Grenada. Several thousands of our people (?live in the American country). We have absolutely no reason to have any criticism of or to have any quarrel (?against) the people of America. Most of the [word indistinct]. Therefore, what our concern continues to be, with the system itself and not with the individuals living in a particular country. [end recording]

Prime Minister Bishop summarizing today's meeting with officials of the Grenada Tourist Board. Well, following the meeting, the group was taken on a tour of the site of the new international airport by project coordinator [name indistinct] Evans. There was (?agreement) that the work on the first [words indistinct] of runway is progressing steadily [words indistinct] the project remains the greatest single project that is [words indistinct]. It remains the most important project [word indistinct] of any government in the history of our country as a whole has ever undertaken. It is going to have tremendous implications, tremendous importance and possibilities for tourism but also for the [words indistinct] in terms of agricultural, industrial development, in terms of agroindustrial development. Really, in every possible area, the airport is going to have tremendous implications and will really mean a lot to all of our country [words indistinct]. The meeting was being chaired by the Chairman of the Tourism Board Dr John Watts.

[Begin Watts recording] This airport is the most important contribution to the development of tourism in Grenada. Our biggest problem in tourism is [word indistinct] is the fact that our visitors cannot get to Grenada in 1 day. They have to overnight in places like Barbados and Trinidad, a great inconvenience and [words indistinct]. [end recording] That's Dr John Watts of the Grenada Tourism Board.

JAMAICA

MANLEY URGES COOPERATION AT ACP CONFERENCE

FL101307 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley has urged the intensification of cooperation among the underdeveloped countries making up the Africa-Caribbean-Pacific [ACP] group. The Jamaican leader made a speech at the opening session of the ministerial conference being held in Kingston, the capital of Jamaica, by the 59 members of the association.

Manley noted that in recent years a new force has emerged on the international scene, formed by the developing countries which demand sovereign control over their natural resources and the right to a juster treatment. However, he added, the situation being traversed by the so-called Third World is grave and the economic difficulties will increase during the decade of the eighties.

Among the principal problems, Manley mentioned the imported inflation, growth of the foreign debt, unemployment and a deficit in the production of foodstuffs.

CUBAN REFUGEES DENIED PERMISSION TO RETURN

PA110334 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0248 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 10 Jul (EFE)--The Cuban Government has denied entry into the country to four Cubans from the so-called "Freedom Flotilla" who attempted to return to their country and have been stuck at a Jamaica airport for 2 days.

"We are sorry and we want to return to our fatherland," Felix Martinez, a Cuban, told EFE on explaining that they were unable to find work in the United States and decided to fly to Jamaica from Miami in order to return to Cuba.

However, Cuban Ambassador to Jamaica Ulises Estrada Lescaille has said that the refugees will not be able to return because "they had attempted to bring down opprobrium on Cuba in their desire to abandon the Cuban socialist system."

The ambassador said that the refugees are aware that they are sure of employment in Cuba and for this reason they wish to return, but the government cannot permit them to come in after they had requested refuge in the United States.

Maria Tamayo, Rosa Machin, Rolando Ortiz and Felix Martinez arrived at Norman Manley International Airport in Jamaica on Wednesday, where another Cuban exile met them and helped them temporarily, then later abandoned them to their fate after learning of the Havana government's decision to deny them permission to return to the island.

NINE SOLDIERS IMPLICATED IN COUP PLOT RELEASED ON BAIL

PA100444 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2222 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Kingston, 9 Jul (EFE)--The authorities today announced that several of the Jamaican Armed Forces soldiers accused of having participated in an alleged plot to overthrow the government have been released on bail.

Nine of the 30 soldiers temporarily regained their freedom after being arrested on the night of 22 June, a few hours before the alleged coup d'etat.

According to the charges, the participants in the plot sought to assassinate Chief of Staff Robert Neish in order to subsequently arrest Prime Minister Michael Manley at his residence.

An army spokesman said that the investigations of the plot are still continuing so he could not give details on the names and ranks of those released.

According to the spokesman, it is against military practice to maintain under arrest "for longer than necessary" some of the accused soldiers until they can be tried.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 136 14 July 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Soviet Trade Mission Signs Grain Agreement B 1
AFP Details, Analysis B 1
Further AFP Details B 2
Videla Attendance at Belaunde Inauguration Confirmed B 2
Beagle Talks Delegate Leaves for Rome B 2

BOLIVIA

Electoral Court Announces Final Election Results C 1
Final Potosi Figures C 1
Siles Zuazo Says He Will Not Repeat Allende's Experience C 2
Comments on Cooperation, Interference C 3
[Madrid EL PAIS 5 Jul]
CONADE Communique Warns of New Coup Threat C 5
Armed Forces Link Extreme Left With Terrorism C 5
Communist Group Denies Involvement in Terrorism C 6
Briefs: New Army Inspector C 6

BRAZIL

Pope John Paul II Concludes Visit, Departs D 1
Impact of Papal Speeches D 1
Opposition Concerned Over Reduction of Sea Limits D 1
New Trucking Firms Must Be Brazilian-Owned D 1

CHILE

Pinochet Announces Holding of Plebiscite E 1
Two State Council Members Object to Draft Constitution E 1
Prelate Comments on Pope's Statements in Brazil E 2
Briefs: Copper Reserves E 2

ECUADOR

Foreign Minister Sees No Change in Policy on Border Conflict G 1
Energy Minister Denies Having Resigned G 1
Occupants Abandon Santo Domingo Church G 1

MEXICO

Government To Continue Seizing 'Pirate' Fishing Boats M 1
Boat Seizures M 1
Reaction to U.S. 'Embargo' M 1
Suggested Retaliation: Oil Embargo M 2
PEMEX Response M 3
Criticism of 'Carter Maneuver' M 3
Patrimony Secretary To Represent President in Nicaragua M 3

PANAMA

Royo Explains Officials' Role in Upcoming Elections N 1
Torrijos Comments on His Role in Central America, Shah N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Government Suspends Entry of Salvadoran Refugees P 1

COSTA RICA

Reactions to Embassy Takeover in San Salvador Noted P 1
President's Remarks P 1
No Embassy Closure P 2
Grant of Asylum P 2
Ambassador's Report P 3
Salvadoran Ambassador Denies Majano Coup Rumors P 4
[LA NACION 10 Jul]
Station Commentary: Castro Should Not Go to Nicaragua P 5

EL SALVADOR

Costa Rican Embassy Occupied by Leftist Group P 5
First Report P 5
Foreign Ministry Reaction P 6
No Hostages; Negotiations Underway P 6
Occupation of Radio Stations P 7
Occupiers' Communique P 8
Interview With Occupier P 9
Resumption of Negotiations P 10
Poor Conditions P 10
Departure of Costa Rican Ambassador P 11
LP-28 Criticism of Ambassador P 11
No Change Sunday P 11
No Large-Scale Aid P 12

GUATEMALA

U.S. Diplomatic Changes in Central America Reported P 12
PRENSA LIBRE Columnist Defends Ortiz' Diplomatic Tour P 12
[2 Jul]
Honduran, Salvadoran Foreign Ministers Wind Up Talks P 13
Minister's Departure P 14
Foundation Laid For Commercial Agreement With Romania P 14

NICARAGUA

Yasir 'Arafat To Attend Revolutionary Celebrations P 14
Other Delegations' Confirmations P 15
Ortega Criticizes LA PRENSA Report on Soviet Incident P 15
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 5 Jul]
Minister Reports USSR Donations to Literacy Campaign P 16

Pastora Comments on National Situation, Plans P 16
Borge Says Foreign Intervention Efforts Still Exist P 17
[Havana International]
Police Chief Admits Errors in '19 July Operation' P 17
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 6 Jul]
BARRICADA Justifies High Cost of 19 July Plaza [6 Jul] P 17
Hassan Denounces Reactionaries at Health Seminar P 18

CUBA

Unidentified Jets Attack Two Tankers Off African Coast Q 1
Government Silent Q 1
Castro Sends Letter to Nicaraguan Junta Q 1
Castro Calls for Greater Economic Efficiency Q 2
Further Details Q 3
Raul Castro Chairs Meeting on Economic Planning Q 4
Raul Castro Chairs Party Meeting in Santiago Q 5
MININT Holds Party Conference in Camaguey Q 5
Ciego de Avila Conference Q 5

CARIBBEAN

ACP Conference Criticizes IMF Credit Policy [Havana Domestic] S 1

ARUBA

Right to Unilateral Declaration of Independence Asserted S 1
[Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD 28 Jun]

JAMAICA

JLP Urges Government To Halt Attacks on U.S. S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 7 Jul]

OTHER COUNTRIES

PERU

Doctors Lift Strike; Health Care Normalized V 1

VENEZUELA

Nicaraguan Minister Departs Following Oil Talks V 1

GUYANA

Rift With Cuba Forming Over WPA Leader's Murder V 1

SOVIET TRADE MISSION SIGNS GRAIN AGREEMENT

PY110345 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2130 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 10 Jul (NA)--Beginning this year, Argentina will export to the Soviet Union 22,500,000 tons of grain at the rate of 4,500,000 tons per year under a 5-year agreement signed today at the Foreign Trade Secretariat. Alejandro Estrada, head of the Secretariat of Trade and International Economic Negotiations, and Boris Gordeyev, Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade, signed the agreements.

AFP Details, Analysis

PY121255 Paris AFP in Spanish 2001 GMT 11 Jul 80

[By Yvan Chemla]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Jul (AFP)--Argentina struck a new blow on the effectiveness of the U.S. grain boycott against the Soviet Union by guaranteeing delivery to the USSR of 22.5 million tons of corn, sorghum and soybeans over the next 5 years. Alejandro Estrada, Argentine secretary of state of trade and international negotiations, and Boris Gordeyev, Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade signed the agreement yesterday.

An official communique stated that the National Grain Board will intervene if the private sector proves itself unable to fulfill this agreement.

Some multinational companies that operate in Argentina could be subject to pressures exerted by the U.S. administration to partially block the implementation of this agreement. According to local sources, the guarantees given to the USSR by the Argentine Government are designed to avoid any political interference.

The fact that wheat was not included in this agreement can be interpreted in various ways. According to the newspaper CONVICCION which is considered the navy's official organ, it is unlikely that the exclusion of wheat can be interpreted as an Argentine concession to Washington at a time when relations between the two countries are slowly improving.

Business circles, however, were saying that wheat was not included because recent floods, especially in Buenos Aires Province, which grows 40 percent of the total wheat production, make the yield of the next harvest unpredictable. The same business circles added that nothing can impede the signing of another agreement later, depending on Argentina's actual wheat production and the Soviet Union's needs in view of its own increasing production. It should be recalled that at the beginning of this year, the Soviets brought more than 7.7 million tons of wheat from Argentina.

Running the risk of alienating its traditional markets, and of further damaging its relations with Washington, the Argentine Government had flatly refused, at the beginning of this year, to join the grain boycott sponsored by President Carter in retaliation for the invasion of Afghanistan.

Argentina's decision not to join the grain boycott is not purely of an economic nature, because the U.S. administration has greatly irritated the Argentine military government with constant reports on human rights violations and repressions in Argentina.

However, Moscow has become a convenient economic and political partner, although the fear of an ideological contagion persists in certain military circles.

Argentina has always found the needed political support from the USSR in facing international problems, and therefore the military junta--in power since 24 March 1976--considered it to its advantage to strengthen ties with the Soviets, ties for which the Peron government laid the groundwork. As relations between Buenos Aires and Washington hardened, relations with the USSR were intensified.

Last August, a Soviet military mission headed by Gen Josef Braiko came to Buenos Aires, and weeks later Gen Jorge Montes, head of the Argentine Military Institute, went to Moscow. Beginning this year, four Soviet missions came to Buenos Aires--the first mission came to purchase wheat, the second to sign an agreement on fishing, and the third to attend a joint commission of the Argentine-Soviet meeting.

The current delegation headed by Boris Gordeyev has been in Argentina since Tuesday [8 July]. The discreet visits of Soviet technicians in charge of the study of the Middle Parana project, in northern Santa Fe Province, should also be added to this series of contacts.

Further AFP Details

FY121705 Paris AFP in Spanish 1505 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 12 Jul (AFP)--The Soviet trade mission returned to Moscow today after an official visit of less than 1 week, during which it obtained the sale to the Soviet Union of 22.5 million tons of grain over the coming 5-year period. During the last few hours the delegation, presided over by Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Boris Gordeyev, had new contacts with officials of the Argentine military government, particularly in the fields of economy and energy.

According to the agreement signed here on Thursday, Argentina will sell 4.5 million tons per year over the next 5 years to the Soviet Union, distributed thus: 4 million tons of corn and sorghum and 500,000 tons of soybeans. The contract will have a 5-year duration, beginning in 1980, and the stipulated amounts will be sold by the private Argentine export sector and bought by the Soviet state company Eksportkhleb [grain export organization], the official report said.

VIDELA ATTENDANCE AT BELAUNDE INAUGURATION CONFIRMED

FY112151 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Excerpts] President Jorge Rafael Videla will remain in Peru for 3 days--27, 28 and 29 July--to attend the presidential inauguration of Fernando Belaunde Terry in Lima. This will be Videla's second visit to Peru during his administration.

BEAGLE TALKS DELEGATE LEAVES FOR ROME

FY112317 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2220 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 10 Jul (TELAM)--Argentine delegate to the Vatican Beagle conflict talks, Ambassador Guillermo Moncayo, said today that during the negotiations at the Vatican this month they will intensify discussions on issues which are fundamental to the solution of the Beagle conflict. Ambassador Moncayo made this statement to the press at Ezeiza Airport before leaving for Rome. Gen Ricardo Etcheverry Boneo is accompanying him as a member of the Argentine delegation to the papal mediation.

ELECTORAL COURT ANNOUNCES FINAL ELECTION RESULTS

PY211538 Paris AFP in Spanish 2256 GMT 11 Jul 80

[By Eduardo Perez Iribarne]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 11 Jul (AFP)--According to the definite official figures of the Electoral Court, presidential candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo won the Bolivian general elections of 29 June. In the next Congress he will have a relative majority of 57 congressmen out of 157, but he did not win absolute majority.

The president-elect will have 10 legislators (of 27) in the Senate and 47 (of 130) in the Chamber of Deputies, while his closest rival, former President Victor Paz Estenssoro, also obtained 10 senators but only 34 deputies.

Former President Hugo Banzer Suarez will have 6 senators and 24 deputies in the next legislature and socialist leader Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, 1 senator and 10 deputies.

Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas, another former president, now allied with the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), obtained five deputies, while Walter Guevara Arze, president for 3 months in 1979, obtained three deputies, one of whom is himself.

The two Indian parties obtained one deputy each; Carlos Valverde, ultrarightist leader of the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB), three deputies; and Guillermo Bedregal, Paz Estenssoro's former minister and coworker, two deputies.

The national Electoral Court has now published the final results of the Bolivian elections in which 1,489,484 voters out of a total of 2,004,327 citizens registered in the electoral registers participated. There were 1,309034 valid ballots, 98,203 blanks and 82,247 annulled ballots.

According to final official figures, the leading candidates obtained the following number of ballots:

1.	Hernan Siles Zuazo	507,173 ballots;
2.	Victor Paz Estenssoro	263,706 ballots;
3.	Hugo Banzer Suarez	220,309 ballots;
4.	Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz	113,959 ballots; and
5.	Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas	39,401 ballots.

The other candidates--there were a total of 13--obtained lower figures and all of them, beginning with Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas, will have to pay a fine equivalent to $25,000 to the state. The Bolivian laws stipulate this fine for candidates who do not obtain a minimum of 50,000 ballots. If they do not pay the fine, they will have to serve an equivalent prison term, according to Bolivian law.

Final Potosi Figures

PY111823 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Excerpts] We have received this report from our correspondent in Potosi regarding the final computation of ballots in that department:

[Begin recording] Radio Panamericana reporting from Potosi:

The departmental Electoral Court has finished the computation work; the People's Democratic Union has won the 1980 election in Potosi. The computation work for Potosi Department was finished last night. The official vote count of 965 booths with 239,794 registered voters is as follows:

Nationalist Democratic Action	13,181
Socialist Party One	10,149
Bolivian Unity Party	2,249
Authentic Revolutionary Party	3,116
United National Revolutionary Movement	3,642
National Revolutionary Party of the Left	1,548
Tupac Katari Indian Movement	1,234
People's Democratic Union	61,737
New Alternative Front	7,019
Bolivian Socialist Falange	1,842
National Revolutionary Movement Alliance	34,861
National Alliance of Leftist Forces	2,521
Tupac Katari Indian Movement One	1,559
Total of Valid votes	144,658
Blank votes	14,392
Null votes	9,439
Total of scrutinized ballots	168,489

[end recording]

SILES ZUAZO SAYS HE WILL NOT REPEAT ALLENDE'S EXPERIENCE

FY140235 Paris AFP in Spanish 0255 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 11 Jul (AFP)--The virtual president-elect of Bolivia, Hernan Siles Zuazo, stated here today that he will not repeat the experience of deceased Chilean President Salvador Allende.

Siles Zuazo granted an interview to journalist Jorge Canedo Reyes, special correspondent of the Lima newspaper LA PRENSA, which was published in today's edition of the local evening newspaper ULTIMA HORA.

He stressed that Bolivia's experience cannot be compared with other Latin American experiences such as those of Chile and others, and that to do so would show a lack of political acumen, because the countries and historical circumstances are different.

Referring to any eventual coup d'etat in Bolivia before the virtual president-elect can be installed, Siles Zuazo stated that the coupist groups, whether civilian or military, do not represent the democratic majority of the people or the institutional awareness of the majority of the armed forces.

He added: "We have repeatedly said that we respect the armed forces within its specific function assigned by the Constitution. Furthermore, we have stated the need for the armed forces to participate, along with the people, in the great task of the economic and social development needed by Bolivia to reach full political and institutional stability."

Siles Zuazo categorically denied that the UDP [People's Democratic Union] that he heads plans to organize a popular militia. He said: "this is one of the many fabrications put forward in an effort to discredit my future government."

Siles Zuazo is convinced that the Congress will appoint him constitutional president despite the fact that he did not get an absolute majority of the votes in the 19 June general elections. He said: If the will of the people--clearly expressed in the recent elections with my overwhelming victory over the other candidates--is not recognized, and the Congress picks another candidate--one who lost in the elections--this would be a legal coup d'etat which might be repudiated and rejected by the people.

Siles said: My government will fully guarantee freedom of the press and opinion because this is a principle for which we have always fought. He added: We promised to maintain full respect for human rights.

Siles Zuazo denied that the Marxist groups within the UDP, such as the Bolivian Communist Party (PCB), may have influence and control over his administration. The virtual president-elect is not and has never claimed to be a Marxist.

Siles Zuazo emphasized the guarantees of his future government to Bolivian private enterprises which, along with the state, must actively participate in national development.

Comments on Cooperation, Interference

LD140709 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 5 Jul 80 p 6

[Angel Santa Cruz undated interview in La Paz with Bolivian presidential candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo: "I Believe Possibilities of My Being Vetoed by Armed Forces Have Disappeared"]

[Excerpt] La Paz--Question: Is the People's Democratic Union [UDP] negotiating with the armed forces?

Answer: Yes, there are contacts with the armed forces. There are sectors of the military, particularly sectors composed of younger men, interested in the country's democratic stabilization.

Question: What about the military veto on your personally becoming president or on your coalition of parties leading the government?

Answer: In fact there is a veto in this country on military leaders who have used the military, taking advantage of its vertical organization to place themselves in privileged positions.

The veto works the other way around. There are military men who have talked about a "veto," but obviously without the consensus of the military institution....

Question: So you do not believe that General Garcia Meza represents the feelings of the Bolivian Army?

Answer: He represents one sector, which is at present in the majority but which is diminishing in importance compared to the preelection period....

Question: On 6 August, the date of the change of president, might this sector be in the minority in the armed forces?

Answer: Certainly. Quite certainly.... I believe that the possibilities of my being vetoed as president have disappeared, mainly because of the electoral pronouncement, which expresses a majority in favor not only of the UDP but also of the other democratic left-wing organizations that want to emerge from this situation.... I believe that we are progressively approaching a national consensus on forming a government of Bolivians for all Bolivians, without sectarianism. What we really want is a pluralist democracy with social justice, a participatory democracy.

Question: From what you say, you seem optimistic about the chances of negotiating with other political fronts....

Answer: That is true. We are holding talks with other fronts because it is in everyone's interests to have a democracy, freedom and pluralism, so as to achieve the conditions for promoting an independent economic and social development.

"I Do Not Rule Out Agreement With Paz Estenssoro"

Question: What are your present political relations with Victor Paz?

Answer: There are political relations between medium-level leaders of the UDP and the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] aimed at reaching an agreement that will satisfy the present demands of the grassroots of the alliance led by Doctor Victor Paz. The grassroots of this alliance demand respect for the recent election result.

Question: So you do not rule out an understanding with Paz Estenssoro's MNR?

Answer: I do not rule out an agreement supporting democracy.

Question: With which other forces might the UDP cooperate in the Congress next month to obtain a comfortable vote in the elections for the nation's president?

Answer: Partly with a sector of the alliance itself, headed by Doctor Paz. Then if there is a situation in which democratic institutionalization depended on the Socialist Party One [PS-1], we have information that enables us to say that Marcelo Quiroga's PS-1 would vote for the UDP.

Question: Do you not feel that Bolivia has lost international credibility as a result of these zigzags and a certain lack of consistency and rationality in its political stances?

Answer: There is a somewhat different view of the Bolivian situation. It must be borne in mind, journalist friend, that Bolivia is making a contribution to democracy in very difficult circumstances. In the north, democratization is easy: In the south, because of the presence of military regimes in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay.... it is much more difficult. What the Bolivian people are doing is making a contribution to freedom in Latin America.

Question: Do you believe there is any active intervention to destabilize the Bolivian process on the part of these bordering countries?

Answer: I believe there is some interference. It is logical for this interference to occur. On the one hand, there are the democratic goverments; on the other, the autocratic governments. We, in the middle, are trying to maintain the balance, to strengthen the Andean Pact and at the same time maintain relations of mutual advantage with the southern neighbors, especially in the trade field.

Question: I was referring in my question to much more direct forms of interference. You, better than anyone, have heard speak of the intervention in Bolivia of paramilitary forces organized in neighboring countries....

Answer: I believe that there has been indirect interference, not diplomatic exactly but, let us say, almost clandestine. This interference would explain the attacks, the bombings, the attempt to initimidate the peoples before the elections to create a kind of democratic crisis benefiting those who run authoritarian regimes.

Question: Do you believe that this intervention could have taken place with the Bolivian Armed Forces' approval, or rather the approval of the dominant military sector in Bolivia?

Answer: You are aware that the military belongs to a kind of international lodge and that it is possible that there have been contacts among extreme rightwing elements and also among the progressives. One is negative, the other positive.

Question: Could the most active country be Argentina?

Answer: Most probably.

CONADE COMMUNIQUE WARNS OF NEW COUP THREAT

FY120152 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] The National Committee for the Defense of Democracy, CONADE, today released a document warning of the possibility of a new military movement to interrupt the democratic process. The communique indicates that signs of a new antidemocratic movement are appearing in press campaigns, that Army Commander Gen Luis Garcia Meza has reportedly made a military tour and that the Interior Ministry has accused democratic groups of committing terrorist acts. The CONADE communique states:

1. Alert the Bolivian people to the risks of a new and adventurous intent to interrupt the process of democratization which must culminate on 6 August with the transfer of power to the constitutionally elected president.

2. Confirm the unanimous resolution of CONADE members to call for organized civil resistance through indefinite general strikes and roadblocks in case a new coupist adventure takes place.

3. Exhort the members of the armed forces committed to popular and national interests to faithfully comply with their military mission and affirm that any intent of a new bloody adventure of confrontation between the armed forces and the Bolivian people will be resisted.

4. Call on the international democratic community, whose solidarity with the current democratic process has been an important factor in the preservation of this process, to remain vigilant over the development of this process, which is part of the recovery of basic freedom and rights in Latin America.

[Signed] Juan Lechin Oquendo, president; Walter Guevara Arze; Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz; Jorge Colle Cueto; (Emilio Perez); Victor Sossa; Antonio Aranibar; (Arnulfo Via Reque); Julio Tumiri; and Genaro Flores.

ARMED FORCES LINK EXTREME LEFT WITH TERRORISM

FY120401 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] The Army General Command a few minutes ago delivered to us a communique entitled: "Now that Irrefutable Proof Exists on the Terrorists, the Bolivian People Can Make a Judgment." We will read the most important parts of this army communique:

The public relations department of the Army General Command wants the public to know of the army's satisfaction with the results of the investigation carried out to find the perpetrators of the terrorism unleashed in the country. [words indistinct] an undeniable truth, a truth which leaves the image of the army clean, particularly the image of the armed forces because no one will continue to think that terrorism [words indistinct] was being carried out by the military as was insinuated by politicians.

The work carried out by the Interior Ministry in finding the perpetrators of a series of criminal attacks in which some people were killed [words indistinct], has proved how the extreme left, traditionally terrorist, after attacking the life and property of Bolivians, carried out a press campaign to blame the armed forces for these bloody, destructive and disruptive crimes in the community.

Now that the enemies of the peace and tranquillity of the Bolivian people have been discovered, it is possible that the extreme left will try to evade these accusations, these real and undeniable accusations. It is also possible that they will make an effort to discredit the statements made by the militants now being processed by the ordinary courts. (?Maneuvers) of this nature will be useless. The people already know who has lied in order to cover up the terrorism carried out before, during and after the elections.

The army, during this time of extremism, was able to maintain a stoic serenity, because the army knew that truth would prevail in the end. It is up to the people to judge the irresponsible role of the enemies of the fatherland and the role of the armed forces. Once the perpetrators and their accomplices in these crimes have been sentenced, nothing will remain hidden because they have been caught redhanded.

This is the text of the communique released a few minutes ago by the Army General Command and signed by the army chief of public relations.

COMMUNIST GROUP DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN TERRORISM

FY111949 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The assertion by Interior Ministry officials that members of the Communist Vanguard of the Revolutionary Workers Party [VCPOR] are involved in terrorist attacks is not true, according to a document released by that extremist group. The communique is now read by the leader Victor Sossa:

"The national VCPOR leadership states the following in reply to the communique published by the Interior Ministry yesterday, 10 July:

1. At a time when new acts of provocation and terrorism are being prepared by the so-called nationalists and the so-called youth of Santa Cruz against the election results and the present democratic process, the interior minister takes the public by surprise through a communique in which the VCPOR and other organizations are stupidly and childishly linked with the terrorist acts of 30 June. This assertion is clearly meant to cover up new acts of banditry, staged by the right against the people and the democratic process."

In the second paragraph, it is asserted that the VCPOR is a revolutionary organization and that it has nothing to do with terrorism, which is contrary to its methods of struggle.

"We wish to point out to the country that it is now totally clear to all that the terrorists are persons linked with the machinery of repression and coup-prone fascism. The public accusation against the VCPOR and its alleged participation and links with the agents Eduardo Yanez, Luis Emeterio Villalba, Clemente Acarapi and (Eulogio Limachi) are childish, malevolent and untrue."

The communique concludes by saying that the names published by the Interior Ministry as those of VCPOR terrorists do not belong to members of this political group.

BRIEFS

NEW ARMY INSPECTOR--According to a military high command report, former military attache at the Bolivian Embassy in the United States, Col Faustino Rico Toro, has been named inspector general of the army. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 4 Jul 80 p 9 PY]

//

POPE JOHN PAUL II CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

PY120050 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Manaus--Pope John Paul II is now on his way to Rome on a nonstop flight aboard a DC-10, registration PP-BNS, of Varig Airlines. The Pope said goodbye to Brazil with a speech at the (Eduardo Gomez) airport in Manaus.

Impact of Papal Speeches

PY111748 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Air Minister Delio Jardim de Matos stated today at the Superior War College that the government does not feel affected by the speeches of Pope John Paul II. The minister went as far as to find many similarities between the ideas of Pope John Paul II and those of President Joao Figueiredo, especially with regard to redistribution of wealth and improvement of the standard of living of the poor.

According to Delio Jardim de Matos, Pope John Paul's words will make the Brazilian people aware of the true situation prevailing in the country as a result of very difficult economic conditions. In view of fears and concerns over the future after the pope's departure from Brazil, the minister repeated President Figueiredo's words by saying that there is no danger of a tightening of political restrictions, and added that there are obstacles which will be surmounted.

OPPOSITION CONCERNED OVER REDUCTION OF SEA LIMITS

PY111747 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 11 Jul 80

[By Carlos Rodriguez]

[Text] The opposition is surprised and even concerned over the government's decision to reduce the country's territorial sea from 200 to 12 miles. We have contacted Deputy Fernando Coelho, vice president of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party [PMDB].

[Begin recording] [Question] What will be the future position of your party regarding this issue?

[Answer] We will give our full attention to this problem and once the congressional activities are resumed, we will ask the government for the appropriate explanations. We do not want a repeat of the way in which the nuclear accord was approved--that is, urgently and without a proper in-depth examination. The opposition will outline its position after hearing the explanations and examining its own beliefs. So far we are just surprised at the country's retreat from something which had been presented as [words indistinct] and a fact. [end recording]

NEW TRUCKING FIRMS MUST BE BRAZILIAN-OWNED

PY120010 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Brasilia--President Figueiredo has signed a law originated by Congress which states that all new firms that truck goods in Brazil must be Brazilian-owned. The chief of state vetoed a clause that would have obligated firms already operating in the country to place 51 percent of their new shares in Brazilian hands. The law now states that all new firms that are created must have a majority of shares in Brazilian hands; those already operating in the country are exempted.

PINOCHET ANNOUNCES HOLDING OF PLEBISCITE

FY111618 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0056 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile 10 Jul (LATIN)--Chilean President Augusto Pinochet stated today that a plebiscite will be held so that all citizens may declare themselves in a "free, secret and informed manner" on the definitive draft of the new Chilean constitution. The president added that "the people must also express themselves on the specific way the transition period will be completed since its ultimate goal is to enable the new political, economic and social institutions to gradually work and consolidate themselves."

General Pinochet made this statement during an official ceremony held to commemorate "Chilean Youth Day."

Speaking about the plebiscite that will be held, he said, without mentioning any dates, that it will be held in compliance with the spirit of freedom of the military government and will avoid engaging in hasty measures that will leave incomplete a work of overall development and deep national changes, which are the indispensable bases for a solid and stable democracy." [quotation marks as received] He noted that "the fatherland will require Chilean youth to play a prominent role" in this new order, and added that he would rather die than betray them.

Pinochet also talked about an alleged international campaign against Chile, whose promoters have openly declared their objective "to avenge their defeat or recover the ideological base in Chile."

He said: "The Russians have focused their attention on Chile. Only 2 days ago, Leonid Brezhnev again named us when he said there will not be another Chile in Afghanistan."

TWO STATE COUNCIL MEMBERS OBJECT TO DRAFT CONSTITUTION

FY110404 Buenos Aires Latin in Spanish 1835 GMT 10 Jul 80

[By Rene Oviedo]

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 10 Jul (LATIN)--According to a report issued here today, two members of the Chilean State Council proposed the continuation of the military government and the elimination of the popular vote as a means to elect the new president of the republic.

The suggestions and comments made by Carlos Caceres and Pedro Ibanez, who disagreed with the draft constitution drawn up by the State Council, were submitted in a separate report to President Pinochet so that he may study them.

These objections are being analyzed by the government military junta, which in its capacity as legislative branch will reject or recommend them to the chief of state so that he may make a decision.

The State Council, in its capacity as government advisory council, had to accept Ibanez' and Caceres' objections despite the fact that there was a general consensus on other issues of the new constitution's draft law.

The type of government which should rule the country and universal suffrage as a means to elect the next president were the points of disagreement which arose after 2 years of studies and analysis of the first draft law drawn up 3 years ago by a group of jurists headed by former Foreign Minister Enrique Ortuzar.

Ibanez and Caceres stated that Chile has no other alternative to defending its integrity and retaining its independence than to maintain a political regime of a strictly military nature.

They pointed out that the constant threat of Marxism-Leninism in Chile and the political confusion on the part of the United States resulting in the lack of world leadership for those governments in need of help are the main reasons for the need of a military regime.

Regarding universal suffrage, they stated that it does not provide any additional support to the president's administration.

Ibanez and Caceres pointed out that the idea put forward by most of the members of the commission in charge of the draft constitution--that through universal suffrage the nation identifies itself with the president of the republic it has elected, respects him and supports him by willingly agreeing to make the greatest of sacrifices in difficult times --is not effective. They recalled that there are too many examples in Chile and in countries governed by parliamentary democracies which prove the opposite. Therefore, they agreed to suggest the adoption of a system of indirect or restricted elections for the appointment of the president of the republic.

Ibanez and Caceres believes that universal suffrage has a conditional and limited validity because it could be a useful instrument if it is used without exceeding its limitations. The main condition of the suffrage system is that voters be asked their opinion only on subjects they are familiar with or about alternatives they understand clearly. The dissident members of the council stated that this will be the only way to establish solid participation instead of an emotional and transient one.

PRELATE COMMENTS ON POPE'S STATEMENTS IN BRAZIL

FY121333 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] The holy father reminds us bishops that we have to consider our activity from a pastoral point of view, because our role is not to give prescriptions on how to govern the peoples. The point is that we are not economists, sociologists or politicians. Our task is that of trying to enlighten human actions through the light of the Gospel.

This assertion has been made by Msgr Bernardino Pinera, executive secretary of the bishops' conference, when asked about the prohibition, expressed in Brazil by Pope John Paul II, against bishops participating in politics. Regarding the pope's words the prelate said: We completely agree with them and we are trying to follow them. He then explained, however, that the church is concerned about mankind and that his holiness is constantly referring to matters affecting mankind.

Monsignor Pinera said that the problem is that some people want the church not to interfere with worldly subjects, while others want to use it for political purposes. There are some people who want the church to take positions on controversial matters, while others want its teaching to be so general that it does not say anything. The prelate added that this difficulty is clearly perceived in Chile, a very politicized country. The point is that we should be evangelists, Monsignor Pinera said.

BRIEFS

COPPER RESERVES--Copper expert Alexander Sutulov states in a report issued here today that copper reserves in central Chile total 6 billion metric tons. Sutulov, a mining engineer and the former director of the Mines and Metallurgy Research Institute, adds in his report that of this total there are 60 million metric tons of fine copper and 1.5 million metric tons of molybdenum. He notes that according to these estimates, Chile will be able to produce 2 million tons of fine copper per year. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0251 GMT 4 Jul 80 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER SEES NO CHANGE IN POLICY ON BORDER CONFLICT

PA131445 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera has said that the policy on the existence of the border conflict with Peru is inalterable. He noted that President Jaime Roldos already defined this position in his inauguration message. Barrera held a brief news conference before departing for Spain. Asked what will be his foreign policy regarding Peru, he said: The policy line is inalterable. It is defined by Ecuador's legitimate and urgent aspirations. This line was perfectly well defined by President Roldos at his inauguration and I repeat his definition. He said the following in his 10 August message: Ecuadoreans, we will defend the country's sovereignty over the territorial sea, the airspace, the geostationary zone and the unrelinquishable Amazon rights of Ecuador.

We seek, he added, peaceful solutions to the controversies and will only abide by the law. For this reason, the fatherland requires us to raise our Ecuadorean voices to demand justice for the imposition of the Rio protocol. He said that former Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco followed the same line. Therefore, there is no need to introduce any changes. We will only try to carry out this policy with the most cordial disposition, within a climate of total understanding and, as I said before, within the most honest dialogue.

Asked if he will continue with the line of his predecessor and if he will continue expanding diplomatic relations with other countries in the world, Barrera said: Of course, Ecuador cannot ignore the events that are unfolding in the world and cannot go against history. We will simply work within a pluralist regime willing to hold talks and maintain negotiations with all the countries on which we depend for various reasons and those with which we deal on an equal basis. Economic and commercial relations must prevail, as well as the respect for the ideologies of the various countries.

ENERGY MINISTER DENIES HAVING RESIGNED

PA120314 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The natural resources and energy minister has denied resigning. However, political circles are taking it for granted that there will be a Cabinet reshuffle on 10 August. This is already being indicated by the changes taking place at several ministries where some administrative officials and even under secretaries have resigned.

OCCUPANTS ABANDON SANTO DOMINGO CHURCH

PA122004 Paris AFP in Spanish 1537 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Quito, 12 Jul (AFP)--The 150 workers, peasants and students who peacefully occupied Santo Domingo Church 6 days ago abandoned the church last night with the assurance that the government authorities will resolve their labor demands.

The demonstrators occupied the church to protest inattention to their labor conflicts and the high cost of living which is affecting the low-income sectors.

The demonstrators heard a Mass celebrated by Riobamba Bishop Leonidas Proano who was called to form part of the mediation commission in the conflict. The central chapel was surrounded by slogans demanding solutions by the government to the diverse conflicts which remain unsolved to date.

GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE SEIZING 'PIRATE' FISHING BOATS

PA112105 Paris AFP in Spanish 1937 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Jul (AFP)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo today stated that Mexico will continue seizing the tuna fishing boats which enter its 200-mile patrimonial sea.

The Mexican chief of state said "Mexico will seize these pirate ships based on the rights granted by the international treaty of which Mexico is a signatory."

Mexican Secretary of the Navy Adm Ricardo Chazaro Lara, who was with the president, stated that the last ship seized was the U.S.-registered Star Crest which was carrying 75 tons of tuna, an amount greater than that allowed by Mexican law.

Although the Mexican president did not directly refer to the United States, nor to its threat that it will stop buying Mexican tuna if the seizure of ships continues, today's statement was interpreted as a firm response to these "intimidations," as the national press has described them.

For his part, Chazaro Lara explained that the Mexican Navy has undertaken a strict surveillance of its patrimonial sea following the expiration of the deadline given to the pirate ships which were fishing in Mexican waters. Chazaro added that since this measure was implemented on Monday, 14 foreign ships have been seized for fishing illegally in Mexican waters.

Boat Seizures

PA121244 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0780 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Jul (LATIN)--The Mexican Navy has detained 14 ships that had been operating in the 200-mile economic zone of Mexico in violation of the strict restrictions imposed Tuesday on tuna fishing by the Mexican Government. Most of the detained ships are U.S. ships. Adm Ricardo Chazaro Lara has stated that the Star Crest was the latest ship to be detained. It had 75 tons of tuna in its hold.

According to Mexican laws, ships operating within the 200-mile limit must pay for a permit; they must also pay $61 for each ton of tuna caught. The permit system that applies to foreign tuna ships was imposed following the failure of 3 years of talks aimed at regulating the activities of the tuna fleet of the United States and other nations of the Pacific, a communique from the Office of the Foreign Relations Secretary notes.

The document states that the U.S. Government's threat of imposing an embargo on Mexican tuna exports, which would go into effect shortly, "had been anticipated." Mexico catches 200,000 tons of tuna annually and, according to official reports, it exports $20 million worth of tuna to the United States every year.

President Jose Lopez Portillo has stated he trusts that rectitude and reason will prevail in what apparently is headed toward a new phase in the "tuna war" between the two countries.

Reaction to U.S. 'Embargo'

PA120340 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] The Secretariat of Foreign Relations announced that the U.S. Government has said that it would impose an embargo on tuna fish imports and byproducts from Mexico in the next few days.

This measure, the office affirmed, is apparently because the Mexican Government, through the navy and the Department of Fisheries, 2 days ago captured a U.S. tuna fishing boat which was caught fishing in Mexico's economic zone in the Pacific without a permit.

Our government had already foreseen such an embargo situation and it is Mexico's decision that all foreign boats fishing in its territorial waters without abiding by the pertinent laws will continue to be seized and punished with maximum fines of 300,000 pesos and the confiscation of the product in their holds or the fishing (?equipment) or both.

Lastly, it was emphasized that Mexico's position regarding this issue is in line with the new law of the sea such as it was established in the draft convention which for several years has been negotiated under UN sponsorship. Many of its main dispositions applicable in this case have been the basis of a general agreement for more than 3 years.

Suggested Retaliation: Oil Embargo

PA130325 Paris AFP in Spanish 0256 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Jul (AFP)--Joaquin Gamboa, leader of the Mexican Senate, said today that Mexico does not fear the United States. He was referring to the U.S. Treasury Department announcement that starting on Monday it would ban all Mexican tuna imports to the United States. Meanwhile, new statements in favor of suspending Mexican oil exports to the United States were added to the statement made last night by an Institutional Revolutionary Party legislator.

Heberto Castillo, top leader of the Mexican Workers Party [PMT] affirmed that a suspension of oil exports is feasible under international law "since the United States has committed a flagrant violation of the treaties and should therefore be punished." Castillo labeled as patriotic the attitude of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, who announced his government's measures to punish "to the ultimate consequences" all foreign ships which operate without authorization in Mexico's territorial waters.

The Mexican Union of Electricians also demanded that the Mexican Government suspend the sale of oil and gas to the United States. Samuel Masariegos, foreign secretary of the organization, said that the workers support President Jose Lopez Portillo "in his position of protecting the national sovereignty." He added that "this is the moment for Mexico to assume a stronger position to eliminate the points of tension and conflict between the two countries."

The oil workers said they would support the Mexican president if he decides to decree an oil and gas embargo on the United States.

"Neighbors must be given the treatment they give us," said Barragan Camacho, one of the top officials of the Mexican Petroleum Workers Union.

Meanwhile, Delfino Ortega, the president of the Federation of Mexican Fishing Cooperatives, said that the entire fishing and industrial sector of the Mexican Pacific zone will defend tuna fishing by Mexican boats and "will never accept the threats of the U.S. Government."

Finally, Institutional Revolutionary Party Deputy Herrera Morales proposed that Mexico "definitely" confiscate all the "pirate" boats that fish for tuna in the exclusive national economic zone." [quotation marks as received]

PEMEX Response

PA131329 Paris AFP in Spanish 1249 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text]--Mexico City, 13 Jul (AFP)--Jorge Diaz Serrano, director of the state-owned Mexican Petroleum [PEMEX], affirmed here last night that the tuna problem between Mexico and the United States will not affect Mexican oil exports "because the existing agreements were made with private firms and not the U.S. Government."

He thus discarded the possibility of the suspension of oil and gas exports to the United States, as was proposed by various Mexican leaders and sectors as an answer to the embargo of Mexican tuna exports to the U.S. market announced Saturday by the U.S. Treasury Department.

The U.S. decision--in retaliation for the capture of three tuna fishing boats that were fishing in waters which Mexico claims as its rightful sea--"will in no way affect the relations with private U.S. companies that acquire Mexican petroleum," Diaz Serrano said. He said that "as long as the commercial conditions agreed between PEMEX and these enterprises are not violated, there is no reason to change existing relations."

Criticism of 'Carter Maneuver'

PA131816 Paris AFP in Spanish 1729 GMT 13 Jul 80

[By Rafael Avila Orozco]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 13 Jul (AFP)--The order to embargo U.S. imports of Mexican tuna are merely "an electoral maneuver of President Jimmy Carter" to show his compatriots that he is carrying out a strong foreign policy, Edmundo Hernandez, a Mexican internationalist, said today.

The Carol's, the Star Crest, and the Marla Mary are the three tuna fishing boats that were captured in Mazatlan Port, approximately 1,200 km northwest of Mexico City, for engaging in illegal fishing activities. The owners of the boats will have to pay a fine of approximately $17,400 each. In addition, the tuna cargo and the provisions will be seized.

It is known here that the United States recognizes the Mexican right to protect its natural resources within a 200-mile limit, but in the case of the tuna, the U.S. Government rejects the existence of an exclusive economic zone because "the tuna is a fish of extraordinary migratory habits," it affirms.

Mexican news commentators warned today that more than the tuna, Mexico is defending a principle of sovereignty and "that is what the leading industrial and military power does not understand and indulges in dreams of a despotic hegemony over seas and people."

PATRIMONY SECRETARY TO REPRESENT PRESIDENT IN NICARAGUA

PA131612 Paris AFP in Spanish 1228 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Jul (AFP)--It was reported here last night that Jose de Oteyza, Mexican patrimony and industrial development secretary, will represent Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo in the celebration of the first anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution on 19 July in Managua. Secretary de Oteyza made the announcement and added that he will take to Nicaragua the fraternal greetings and solidarity of the Mexican people and government.

Lopez Portillo was officially invited by the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government and Sandinist National Liberation Front early last month. The president said then that his visit would depend on the commitments in his work agenda.

ROYO EXPLAINS OFFICIALS' ROLE IN UPCOMING ELECTIONS

PA122209 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2027 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Speech by Panamanian President Aristides Royo during a meeting with various authorities and government delegations of the province of Chiriqui held at the regional university center in David--live]

[Excerpts] I feel that a great part of the responsibility for peace and tranquillity in the country is in your hands. You have an idea of the importance of a correct attitude by the mayors, governors and the administrative justice in this country. Panama's peace and tranquillity will depend on you in the upcoming years. Now that the political parties are getting busy registering and participating in the elections--there are independent candidates for legislator--the process should be able to demonstrate what it had not demonstrated before because this process has demonstrated many things to the country in the areas of education, water, aqueducts, hospitals, roads and even in a very democratic and participatory Constitution for all the classes in this country. In all these things... this is a country with an internationalist vocation. This is a country with a desire to be neutral. This is a country which, under the leadership of General Torrijos, was able to put a deadline on the U.S. presence in Panama. Our process has achieved all these things.

What the process has not done yet is to coexist, carrying out the process [as heard], with the presence of the various political parties which will sometimes lapse into insults, and other times into provocations, slanders and offenses. On many other occasions they will resort to lies. They will try to see how long our government can put up with this. They will try to prove that this government and this process cannot handle itself through democratic methods and procedures. They will try to convince the country that the previous democracy was a true democracy and this one we are experiencing is not. This is why it is so important to show that this dark past--with all its drawbacks, vices, and errors--will not return. It is precisely this process--which has been aimed, since its beginning on 11 October 1968, at eradicating once and for all the causes of the evils of the Panamanian society--that is the one to show that this country has been civically educated and that the Panamanians are all aware that these criminal and painful deeds will not occur in this country ever again.

For almost 12 years our country has been told--through several important officials of our regime, some of them military officers--that there were electoral frauds before, that peasants were locked in farmyards and were given liquor, that votes were sold, that ballot boxes were stolen, that when the time came the votes were not counted right, that sometimes political parties filed more than 1,000 appeals and that in sum, all kinds of electoral crimes were generally committed by a government which did not permit opposition parties to dispute its power. These kind of charges have been made throughout the past 12 years. However, the people have also been educated so that these actions will never be permitted again.

The time has come now to show the country that these statements made by important authorities of the process are true. It is time to demonstrate the intention to comply with the statements that these actions will not be repeated, but this will be in the hands not only of the top officials of the process--president, government and justice minister, various ministers, authorities, and so forth--but in the hands of the governors, mayors and magistrates.

We believe that during these 12 years of the process the people have evidenced a great affection toward the government which has not been forced. This affection can be shown at the polls when the time comes in the face of the other political parties. The process has its party, but we have set our place in history by saying that our government will not do what was done in the past, regarding that complicity which existed between the government and the ruling party in order to destroy the other political parties in opposition.

On this occasion, I will tell you what will be respected: All the candidates will be respected regardless of their political trend. You know that the communist party is registering. I think that it already has 3,000 or 4,000 supporters and the communists say that they will get 5,000. There are others running as independent candidates. The Christian Democratic Party has already registered and will surely nominate its candidates. On Sunday, the Liberal Party will decide if it will participate in the elections. We believe that the Liberal Party will decide to go to the elections. This party has already registered legally as a party.

The names of the parties do not matter. The political trends and ideologies of the members of these organizations do not matter. They must be protected and respected. They must be allowed to conduct their campaign, disseminate their propaganda and try to win over supporters--for those who are in the registration process--and votes--for those who are already registered and are nominating candidates for the 18 September elections. It is then truly important that all candidates be allowed to get organized, stage demonstrations and rallies and hold meetings peacefully, tranquilly, observing public order and respecting the norms of social coexistence in this country.

There are moral, legal and administrative rules. There are articles of the penal code, the political Constitution and the third police book of the administrative code. What we are asking you is to enforce them with a correct sense and fair criteria. Do not forget to enforce them when you must. It is fundamental that parties and candidates be allowed to act and when the time comes for the elections you struggle and order an institution called the National Guard to give you the necessary aid as stated in our laws. An institution such as the National Guard--which is mainly at the service of the nation, not at the service of any party, which is at the service of all parties in their role as organizations of a...as political entities and at the service of its country--must be the guardian of the people's will. This is very important and you must take this into account so that when election time comes, you will have, with this aid, the respect of the participation of the political parties at the polls which will determine who wins and who loses so that the credentials are given to those who truly won the legislative seats.

If we want peace and want to avoid violence, which unfortunately afflicts other countries, we must respect one fundamental element: the sovereign will of the people expressed in popular elections. There are other elements too: The government should refrain from practicing repression, should not engage in any acts of vengeance or take part in disputes which sometimes divide the people in different groups. Sometimes even the families of the revolutionary process are affected by these divisions. Many families participate in various parties of different persuasions.

It is very important that the governors, the mayors and the magistrates remain impartial in this kind of conflict, applying the administrative justice which you have to apply. Everything that we do will be clear, real and overwhelming proof that we are a truly democratic country, a country where human rights are respected; a country where political freedoms are respected; a country where there is no repression; a country where people's rights are not trampled upon; a country where people are not discriminated against because of their race and a country where people are not persecuted because of their political ideas whatever their origin, because the ultraleft is as condemnable as the ultraright in countries which have no peace. Let us not allow any government to take sides. Let us avoid allowing people to use partisan politics to disrupt public order within the leftist and rightist groups.

If we can show all this to the country, if we can show to the whole world what kind of government we have in Panama, we will be making a true investment in the country's peace and tranquillity. Pardon me for taking this long but I wanted to make these comments to you because of the great concern that we all have to keep this peaceful cup, which is Panama, as a cup of silver, gold and platinum.

We are concerned because of the trends that unfortunately exist in other countries: the violence, the subversion and the lack of confidence in the authorities. We do not want this to happen in Panama. This will depend on the Panamanian citizens and their behavior. This will depend on the political parties and the politicians. However, it will also depend on our being responsible. It will depend on the government actions to prevent disorders prevailing in our country, making sure that all Panamanians respect one another within the right to dissent and criticize. Our country and the generations which are now at school and listening to us are placing their hopes on you. Please don't disappoint them. Thank you. [applause]

TORRIJOS COMMENTS ON HIS ROLE IN CENTRAL AMERICA, SHAH

PA112207 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1742 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Madrid, 11 Jul (EFE)--Panamanian National Guard chief Gen Omar Torrijos presented himself on Spanish television today as "a tireless fighter for human rights in Iberian America." On the prime-time Spanish television program "Without Frontiers" under the direction of Joaquin Soler Serrano, the Panamanian general expressed his viewpoints on the Nicaraguan revolution, the controversial visit of the shah to Panama and the diplomatic negotiations with Chile and Argentina for the release of political prisoners. The interview with Torrijos reached Spain after a 1-week delay. It was planned for telecast on 2 July. However, it was delayed due to technical problems.

Omar Torrijos spoke first of "what has been my greatest satisfaction of the last few years." He did not hesitate to say that it was the "participation in the overthrow and liquidation of one of the bloodthirstiest and meanest dynasties which had ever existed in Iberian America." He was referring to his support for the anti-Somozist Nicaraguan revolution. The Panamanian leader said that the process in the neighboring country is initiating "geopolitical changes in Central America and the Nicaraguan example could be imitated in other countries of the area."

One question could not be avoided: "the shah's visit to Panama and the circumstances surrounding his subsequent departure from the country." Omar Torrijos revealed that his initiative in receiving the shah should be taken as a contribution to world peace at a time when the world was on the brink of conflict. "In diplomatic negotiations subsequently established between Panama and Iran, the authorities of that country sought our efforts to keep the shah in Panama because they did not seriously desire his repatriation to Tehran and considered his presence in Egypt more dangerous," said Torrijos.

The commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard defined himself as "a fighter defending the release of political prisoners." He said that "my efforts before the Argentine military junta for the release of Isabelita Peron have so far been ignored. On the other hand," he added, "I must say that the release of more than 3,000 political prisoners who were imprisoned following the fall of Allende has been obtained in Chile."

In connection with Cuban problems, Torrijos felt that the nation was being subjected to one of the greatest pressures ever exerted on a country. "The North Americans," he said, "are committing one of the greatest injustices, and each minute of a blockade constitutes 60 seconds of shame for the hemisphere."

Torrijos went on to praise the way Spanish politics are developing, something he considers an achievement for King Juan Carlos, Spanish head of government Adolfe Suarez and opposition leader Felipe Gonzalez.

The interview closed with a polemical question: "Will you run in the next presidential elections?" Torrijos said flatly: "I will not run in the 1984 elections." He added: "If I return, the revolution will have failed because it has been unable to produce someone to take charge of it."

BELIZE

GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS ENTRY OF SALVADORAN REFUGEES

PA120236 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2242 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, 11 Jul (LATIN-REUTER)--Home Affairs Minister Carl Lindbergh B. Rogers has said that Belize has suspended entry permits to refugees who are fleeing from the disturbances in El Salvador and is trying to have the United Nations provide aid for those already here. The announcement was made after Rogers met with Phillip Sargisson, regional representative of the UN High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR].

"Belize has made its contribution and simply cannot absorb an additional number (of refugees)," Rogers said. The refugees who are already here need help, the minister added. The official added later that Sargisson agreed that the status of the refugees is a real problem and promised to request immediate aid for Belize.

Sargisson's initial recommendations, the official said, will be followed by the development of a plan for substantial additional aid over the long term. Sargisson has already returned to the UNHCR regional office in Costa Rica.

Belize has traditionally absorbed hundreds of Salvadoran immigrants who seek work in the construction industry and in farming activities. However, this flow of immigrants has accelerated in the past few months because of the intensified struggle between rival political factions in El Salvador.

COSTA RICA

REACTIONS TO EMBASSY TAKEOVER IN SAN SALVADOR NOTED

President's Remarks

PA120225 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] President Carazo was briefed about the seizure of the embassy while at La Lucha. The president issued instructions to the foreign minister. While at former President Jose Figueres' ranch, President Rodrigo Carazo heard the news that the embassy of our country in San Salvador had been seized by activists. He instructed Foreign Minister Niehaus [title as heard] to establish contact with the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry, seeing to it that no pressure is exerted that might endanger the lives of the hostages.

The ambassador and the vice consul of Costa Rica were in the embassy at the time. That is why I decided to issue these instructions, remarked the president. He said he had also issued instructions for contacts to be made with the ambassador to find out what the [Salvadoran] Government was going to do in connection with the problem.

Nothing can be done until we have a clear picture of the situation, he said. The president said Costa Ricans must understand that the government cannot take steps in connection with the embassy problem since it lacks a complete report that will lead to taking necessary and pertinent steps. He added that our foreign minister is working on negotiations cautiously, trying to communicate with the ambassador and thus establish some sort of pronouncement for the people who had seized the embassy and for the Salvadoran Government.

No Embassy Closure

PA130256 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1646 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] San Jose, 12 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican Government has rejected outright the idea of closing its embassy in El Salvador due to the repeated occupations to which it has been subjected. Acting Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus said that the country "needs all the embassies which it has in the Central American countries." The Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador was occupied yesterday by a group of approximately 100 peasants of the leftist 28 February People's Leagues. Several months ago it was occupied by members of the leftist People's Revolutionary Bloc.

Niehaus said although the occupants claim to be peaceful "there is marked contradiction between what they claim and the bloody incident which occurred when the Salvadorans entered the building. A Salvadoran National Guardsman was fatally shot when he tried to prevent the group from entering the building and the Costa Rican Government criticizes and condemns this incident," said the official. Niehaus also said Costa Rican sovereignty was not violated "because there was no attempt to take any document or even the embassy itself." He said that "none of the embassy personnel was even taken hostage nor is it a question of an occupation since so far they have not said whether they plan to stay for any length of time inside the building. It is simply a group of persons, including children not even accompanied by their parents, who wished to lodge a complaint by delivering a letter to the ambassador," said Niehaus.

The foreign minister said that so far it is not known whether there are any guerrillas in the group. Niehaus has been in constant touch with Ambassador Alejandro Alvarado Piza, who was asked to return to Costa Rica.

Grant of Asylum

PA120148 Paris AFP in Spanish 0110 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Excerpts] San Jose, 11 Jul (AFP)--The Costa Rican Government is ready to grant asylum right away to 100 Salvadoran peasants who sought refuge at the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador today if their request is formalized, Deputy Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus has reported here. Niehaus gave assurances that until now, 1800 (2400 GMT), none of the peasants has filed a formal request for asylum, contrary to initial reports.

The Costa Rican official also insisted that the embassy has not been "taken over" and its officials are not being held hostage but that the mission has simply been taken as a refuge.

About rumors of an eventual storming of the embassy by the Salvadoran Armed Forces, Niehaus said that the Salvadoran Government through Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez has made a solemn promise to President Rodrigo Carazo that the armed forces will not get involved. The "occupation" of the embassy is intended more to draw international attention to the problems of El Salvador than to file a mere claim such as a request for asylum," Niehaus remarked. The deputy foreign minister noted that his government will pursue the talks with Salvadoran officials to solve the case.

In turn the peasant refugees, mostly children and elderly people, seemed not to be aware of their situation tonight. Questioned by newsmen, some of the mothers with their children in arms explained, "We fled repression," while other occupants could not explain their behavior. Most of the peasants are illiterate and some even said they are unaware of the meaning of the words "asylum" and "leftwing."

The group, from 95 to 100 people including an 8-day-old baby, is led by 5 young peasants and two alleged students who are 28 February People's Leagues operatives. At dusk the embassy situation was calm, the security corps withdrew and the peasants inside the embassy were almost huddled and getting ready to go to sleep amid a serious lack of food and some drugs.

Ambassador's Report

PA1302S2 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The Costa Rican ambassador in El Salvador has been recalled to report on the incidents in his embassy. He arrived this afternoon on a chartered LACSA flight. Alejandro Alvarado Piza will report to his superiors on the true situation in the Salvadoran capital. Here are Ambassador Alvarado Piza's statements for Radio Reloj: [Begin recording] [in progress] The true situation in El Salvador. It is one of those embassy seizures which they have already undertaken on more than one occasion, as you already know. I had already been in one before. I was a guest at the Panamanian Embassy when a similar thing occurred. The only difference was that when the Panamanian Embassy was seized, they were heavily armed, all of them. Fortunately, on this occasion we did not see weapons, although one was enough to end the life of the guard on duty. Above all else, I must say that I deeply regret this. I am deeply sorry that a life was ended--a life that was guarding our national territory and guarding my personal security and the security of the other members of the embassy.

After that, I can tell you that some 100 persons came in. Most of them were women and children and old people. There are actually about 15 in the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] group. The others do not know why they were there, or how they got there. They were taken there, like cattle being driven. These are the people whom they put out in front, so that if you are armed...[sentence incomplete]

I think a Costa Rican, a normal Costa Rican, would not be capable of firing on women with children in their arms. It is absurd. You could not even think of it.

They arrived and totally filled the embassy, as I say. They asked me--or rather demanded--that I give to the ambassadors of Mexico, Venezuela, Italy, Spain and Panama some papers, one of which they gave to me, on which they requested the help of all of these embassies to obtain protection, in general terms, from the aggression, they said, which the government was committing against all the population. These were their words. This is what was written, not only spoken.

After I made contact with the ambassadors and was able to talk to them at length for several hours at the [Papal] Nunciature, I told them that Costa Rica was willing to grant political asylum to whoever requested it. Both in the petition and personally, they had already requested it at the embassy. I informed the foreign minister of this and a few minutes later he replied that Costa Rica was willing to grant political asylum.

We are now in this impasse. We are seeing how many want to take advantage of this asylum. I am sure that the majority of the women are not going to want to come to Costa Rica. Most of them do not even know where it is.

[Question] Tell me, Mr Ambassador, did the leaders of this group that came to the embassy carry arms? Or were they unarmed?

[Answer] Well, they came in with arms since they killed the guard.

[Question] Did you see what kind of weapons they had?

[Answer] I saw one woman, a girl some 27 years old, who came in after killing the guard. She came into my office with a .45 caliber pistol, a shining weapon, which she pointed at me. I simply told her to put the safety on because another bullet could escape. Then she was lost in the crowd that came in after her. I never saw her again. This does not mean I will not recognize her wherever I see her again.

[Question] Did the leaders remain inside the embassy? Or did they leave?

[Answer] They generally send three or four, shall we call them leaders, or heads of groups because the real leaders never show their faces. They are at difference places, such as the University of El Salvador. Now, we suppose that there are some in the archbishopric, in other schools, in various parts of El Salvador.

[Question] What will be the next step now regarding these persons in the Costa Rican Embassy in El Salvador? What would be the most advisable step according to the Salvadoran authorities?

[Answer] The Salvadoran authorities have guaranteed that they will respect the lives of each and every one of them--the persons in the embassy--that no one will be touched. We have left behind enough food for them to stay alive. We have asked the Salvadoran Red Cross to help them. As I have explained there are a great number of children between 8 years and 3 months. They were being carried by the women who came in. The women who were not carrying children were so old that they could hardly withstand the years.

[Question] Yesterday the authorities mentioned something about whether you could recognize the persons in charge of this group.

[Answer] No. I have not been asked anything. Over there, the authorities do not ask such questions. They went there; they encircled the embassy or the residence, and took whatever measures were needed. I asked them in the most polite way, but firmly, to withdraw. They did so. They left the area. However, I would say some four blocks from the embassy in all directions they were observing certain security measures.

[Question] When will you be seeing the president and the foreign minister?

[Answer] I cannot say. It is possible I may see Niehaus. I will see if it is possible today. And regarding the president, I suppose it will be on Monday at the latest. [end recording]

SALVADORAN AMBASSADOR DENIES MAJANO COUP RUMORS

PA120121 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 10 Jul 80 p 17A

[Text] Salvadoran Ambassador to Costa Rica Guillermo Matamoros Guirola yesterday denied that a new coup d'etat is being plotted in his country, as Father Benito Tovar, official spokesman in Costa Rica of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador, has reported. The latter said that the new coup would be staged by Col Adolfo Majano with the support of major military sectors.

However, the Salvadoran diplomat stated that this type of report just seeks to cause confusion among the public in Costa Rica by claiming an instability which is not true. "That is just ill-willed specualtion by the opponents of the incumbent Salvadoran Government," he said. He explained that it is not true that Colonel Majano went to Panama seeking support for the alleged coup.

"Colonel Majano went to Panama to pay a courtesy visit and tighten the ties of friendship between the two fraternal nations," Ambassador Matamoros remarked.

He insisted that Colonel Majano--one of the five rulers in El Salvador--will not try to seek support from another country "because he has stated and restated his belief in the principle of respect for the internal affairs of other states."

The ambassador stated that it would be absurd for Colonel Majano to have offered a share of power to the leftist forces in his country as has been claimed, "because those forces have said they would not accept handouts in terms of power."

Ambassador Matamoros denied that Jose Napoleon Duarte said in Germany that human rights are being violated in El Salvador. He noted that this report is the result of a misinterpretation by German reporters and that Duarte's statement was twisted. He recalled that the government has asked for the video tape recordings of the remarks to show that he did not say any such thing.

STATION COMMENTARY: CASTRO SHOULD NOT GO TO NICARAGUA

PA120330 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Fidel Castro does not have any respect or any consideration for anyone. Yesterday, Fidel Castro said he was going to Nicaragua because Fidel Castro likes circuses, because Fidel Castro exacts payment for his participation, because Fidel Castro wants to undermine the revolution. Fidel Castro has betrayed those of us who believed in him. Fidel Castro was the big traitor of the Latin American revolutions. After Fidel Castro, the oppressed peoples of Latin America felt cheated. Now with his presence in Nicaragua, Fidel Castro wants to disorient, damage and harm the Sandinist revolution.

Fidel Castro is ungrateful. We should defend the Nicaraguan revolution as a model of revolution for Latin America. But international communism is trying to steal it away. Just as Fidel Castro turned his revolution over to Marxism, now he is trying to involve the Nicaraguan revolution in the international conflict, in the battle between the United States and the Soviet Union. Nicaragua has nothing to do in Africa just as Fidel Castro now plans to go to Managua. [sentence as heard]

Knowing that neither the U.S. President nor the Costa Rican, Colombian or Venezuelan presidents will go to Nicaragua, Fidel Castro is taking advantage of the occasion. Why doesn't he let the Nicaraguans celebrate by themselves--as they should--the triumph of their revolution without interferences or interventions? Sandinism should not be turned over to Marxism as Fidel Castro turned over his country to the Communist Party on 26 July. Nicaragua should not have to listen to Castro's nonsense because he is a false revolutionary who has surrendered to the great interests of Soviet imperialism.

EL SALVADOR

COSTA RICAN EMBASSY OCCUPIED BY LEFTIST GROUP

First Report

PA111753 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador--The Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador was occupied this morning by a group of persons, supposedly leftists, who arrived at the diplomatic mission on a city bus. There is no further information on the occupation of the diplomatic mission, located in the western part of the Salvadoran capital.

Foreign Ministry Reaction

PA112000 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1930 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 11 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Foreign Ministry today deplored the occupation of the Costa Rican Embassy in this capital at 1125 (1725 GMT) by members of the Marxist "February 28 People's Leagues" (LP-28). A ministry spokesman at noon today told ACAN-EFE that the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry is closely following the developments of the situation, which are also cause for concern by the Salvadoran revolutionary governing junta.

Meanwhile, the diplomatic corps accredited here has mobilized to prevent physical and moral harm to the Costa Rican Ambassador and the two other officials. There will be a meeting of ambassadors this afternoon to discuss the "delicate" situation, as described by several diplomats interviewed by ACAN-EFE.

Police units wearing bulletproof vests and gas masks were seen heading toward the site where the leftists have built strongholds. The demands of the occupiers have not been revealed, but official sources said they may include the demand for the release of three leaders of the Union of Slum Area Dwellers (UPT) presumably arrested 10 days ago in San Salvador.

No Hostages; Negotiations Underway

PA112300 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2203 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Nearly 100 peasants seized the Costa Rican embassy in El Salvador at noon today. Negotiations are underway at the Archbishopric of El Salvador, at the old San Jose de la Montana Seminary in Western San Salvador, for the evacuation of the Costa Rican Embassy.

Leftist activists have entrenched themselves at the embassy. Costa Rican Ambassador Alejandro Alvarado Piza, Vice Consul Rita Herrera de Flores and Salvadoran secretary Eva Salazar are being held hostage according to an ACAN-EFE report. However, in direct communication with one of the members of the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28], which organized this peaceful seizure of the embassy in order to be heard, it is untrue that anyone is being held hostage. They simply entered the embassy to request political asylum and so that the whole world would take notice of the peasants' situation in that country.

About 100 members of the Marxist LP-28 arrived aboard a bus and after killing a national policeman on guard duty entered and took strategic positions in the office, which is located near the Metro Central commerical center, in northwestern San Salvador. It was unofficially reported, according to ACAN-EFE, that the ambassadors of Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, a representative of the archbishopric and leaders of the LP-28 will negotiate.

They are demanding a halt to violence in the rural areas, which they attribute to the authorities, and the granting of political asylum to the occupants of the diplomatic mission.

The embassy was transferred to the [name indistinct] district after having located on Roosevelt Avenue and in Escalon neighborhood. It was from this last address that Ambassador Julio Esquivel Valverde escaped when the building was occupied by the leftists of the People's Revolutionary Bloc.

The embassy appears to be calm. There is almost no one around. There are no policemen near.

Mission chief Alvarado Piza told reporters by telephone that he expects everything will all come out all right. He did not make further comments due to the emergency situation in the office for which he is responsible. At our embassy in San Salvador, there are approximately 50 children who, according to members of the LP-28, are suffering various illnesses. At this time, since they came to the embassy, they have been facing food problems since they have only eaten a piece of bread with cheese and the promises are not big enough to house the approximately 100 persons in our embassy.

We are going to listen to a brief interview that we did this afternoon with one of the members of the LP-28, who are in our embassy in El Salvador, after the ambassador of our country had left the embassy and gone to the archbishopric to participate in negotiations. Here is the member of the LP-28: [Begin recording] [unidentified announcer] Among the demands you are making, you want the government to release some leftists?

[Reply by LP-28 member indistinct]

[Announcer] What are your demands?

[LP-28 member] Our demand is to have the revolutionary government junta cease repression in the rural areas.

[Announcer's remark indistinct]

[LP-28 member] To demand that the international (?human rights) commission come here to El Salvador to find out about conditions in our country. Also, since we have a group of refugees from the rural area, we are also asking for political asylum. To try to [words indistinct] our situations since we cannot (?remain) where we live since we are being threatened with being repressed.

[Announcer] Then the other point would be to request political asylum? Is that included?

[LP-28 member] Can you call back later, since I have to make an international call now.

[Announcer] Here is the last question: Are you giving the embassy personnel liberty to go in and out?

[LP-28 member] Of course. There are no hostages here. All are free to enter and leave. [end recording]

The above interview was with one of the members of the LP-28, directly from San Salvador, El Salvador, at our embassy in that country in connection with the occupation of the embassy by approximately 100 peasants.

At this moment, several ambassadors, of course including ours, are meeting at the Archbishopric of San Salvador to try to negotiate the demands of these peasants who are led by leftists of the LP-28.

Occupation of Radio Stations

PA120143 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador--Activists of the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] occupied two San Salvador radio stations. The LP-28 action only lasted a few minutes. They used the occupation to broadcast a message explaining the reasons for the seizure of the Costa Rican Embassy in El Salvador at noon today.

Occupiers' Communique

PA112332 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2217 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] More than 100 peasant women, children and old people who are denouncing military repression in rural Salvadoran areas today occupied the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador. This action was confirmed and explained by the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] in a communique read to Radio Nacional. Here is a militant of that Salvadoran political organization reading the explanatory document:

[Begin recording of unidentified woman] The Committee of Rural Dwellers [Comite de Pobladores de la Zona Rural] of the LP-28 tells the Salvadoran people and all the peoples of the world that today, 11 July 1980, more than (?170) people, including old people, women and children, entered the Costa Rican Embassy to denounce the crimes and repression of which they are victims at the hands of the current Christian Democratic dictatorship and its infamous armed forces.

Besides safeguarding our lives, we are present in this embassy to denounce before the Salvadoran people and other peoples of the world the genocide and the pathetic situation of the rural workers. In view of this, the Committee of Rural Dwellers of the LP-28 presents the following requests:

1. That they [not further identified] intercede before the government of our country for an end to repression in rural areas which is being carried out by the Salvadoran Armed Forces, that is to say, and end to the practices of undertaking military encirclements, military incursions, bombings with napalm and other (?substances), artillery attacks and the consequences of (?these actions): the death of women, old people and children, burning of houses, poisoning of water wells, raping of women, tortures, captures, [word indistinct] mutilations, particularly in the worst hit region which includes the Departments of Chalatenango, San Vicente, [name indistinct] and Morazan. The repressive troops have been in Morazan Department since 17 June 1980.

2. That they convey to their respective governments our request that they intercede [words indistinct] international rights of man, Amnesty International, League for the Defense of the Rights of (?Peoples) so that commissions of observers be created by each of these institutions. (?They should be sent) to El Salvador for 6 months to observe the fulfillment of an end to repression, (?to request) [words indistinct] ambassadors that these international commissions come to El Salvador as soon as possible because if they do not they will only find a consummated genocide.

4. [number as heard] We ask the sovereign government of Costa Rica to grant us political asylum since if we return to our places of residence we will be condemned to a sure death at the hands of the repressive bodies, whatever the name or mask [words indistinct] assassinations or conceal it as clashes.

5. We ask that this letter and its annexes be delivered to their respective governments. We also ask popular and democratic organizations for their militant and combative solidarity in the face of the just requests of the Committee of Rural Dwellers. We ask for the solidarity of all peoples of the world so that they will give us their solid support by demanding that the current criminal regime of the Christian Democrats end repression in the rural areas.

We ask Costa Rican Ambassador Alejandro Alvarado Riza, Panamanian Ambassador David Pere, Venezuelan Ambassador Lisandro Anzola, Italian Ambassador Adriano Righetti and Spanish Charge d'Affaires Miguel (Savala Gonzalez) to form a mediation commission because they are representatives of democratic countries.

The Committee of Rural Dwellers of the LP-28 demands that the Christian Democratic junta respect the right of political asylum [words indistinct] the embassy we are occupying as well as not to cut water, electricity or the telephone. And we blame the [does not finish sentence].

[Male voice now continues reading communique] ... [in progress] Embassies of the Governments of Italy and Spain cover with the flags of their countries other hundreds of rural dwellers, creating conditions so they can reach the embassies. These conditions include the withdrawal of armed surveillance and the opening of the embassy doors.

6. We ask that they intercede before the government of our country for the release of three popular leaders, members of the People's Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] captured by the national police in the southern highway at the entrance of the San Francisco neighborhood on Thursday, 3 July. Those captured are Raul [name indistinct], secretary of information of the BPR National Executive Directorate, Carlos Gonzalez, secretary of organization of the 21 June National Association of Salvadoran Teachers, and Manuel Pena, secretary general of the Union of Slum Dwellers. [end recording]

Interview Wit Occupier

PA121431 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Telephone interview by unidentified announcer with occupant of Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador on 12 July--live]

[Excerpt] Listeners of "Extra" newscast, at this moment, we are in touch with the Costa Rican Embassy in El Salvador and are going to interview one of the peasants there.

[Question] Companero Roberto, why did you decide to come to the Costa Rican Embassy? What made you take this step?

[Answer] We are fleeing from the eastern zone because of the ruthless repression unleashed there. Our homes have been burned by the government forces, the National Guard, the national police, the rural police and the army. Our families, brothers and parents have been killed and our sisters raped. Even children have been killed. These are some of the reasons why we fled from that zone and decided to come to the Costa Rican Embassy to request political asylum, because we know that Costa Rica has a democratic government.

[Question] Do you belong to a political group?

[Answer] We belong to the Committee of Rural Dwellers.

[Question] Companero, tell us, how did you manage to enter the embassy? There seems to have been an incident in which a police officer was killed, which was followed by a strong reaction from the Salvadoran authorities.

[Answer] About 80 of us arrived at the embassy to make sure we could get in. We tried to reason with him not to use his weapon because the children were at the head of the group. He did not listen to us and when he tried to open fire against the group, one of our companeros shot him. That is how the policeman died.

[Question] Apparently the military forces have surrounded the embassy; what can you tell us about the reaction of the Salvadoran people? [as heard]

[Answer] At first, approximately 20 minutes after the embassy was occupied, hundreds of policemen, guardsmen and rural police emerged from everywhere, surrounding the embassy. Some came into the embassy, violating Costa Rican territory--they broke into the embassy.

They searched the diplomatic mission and set up a military cordon around the embassy. They climbed on the roof of the building and came through the houses next to the embassy.

[Question] Do you think the Army will do anything which could result in a tragedy as has happened in other embassies, as occurred in Guatemala?

[Answer] The vice consul pleaded with them not to come in. The ambassador did the same. He pleaded with them not to come in because they would be violating Costa Rican territory, but they did not pay any attention to him. They just went ahead and broke into the embassy. In view of this, the ambassador went out to talk to the officer in charge. In the meantime, they had taken positions on the roof. They also had snipers posted in buildings. They came with the intention of taking us out by force and killing us.

[Question] How many women and children are in the embassy?

[Answer] There are about 60 children and 30 women.

Resumption of Negotiations

PA121733 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1616 GMT 12 Jul 80

[By Rosendo Majano]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 12 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The ambassadors of Spain, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Mexico, Italy and Panama today renewed negotiations at the Apostolic Nunciature in San Salvador to evacuate the Costa Rican Embassy, occupied since yesterday by peasants, mostly children. Spokesmen of the Marxist 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28), who directed what they called "request for asylum" and not occupation of the mission, this morning told ACAN-EFE they feel optimistic in obtaining refuge in Costa Rican territory and exhorted the international organizations in charge of defending human rights to come to El Salvador to examine the situation here.

Spanish Charge d'Affaires Miguel Javala, in charge of the Spanish Embassy since the departure from El Salvador of Ambassador Victor Sanchez Mesas y Juste following the occupation of the Spanish diplomatic mission by LP-28 last February, went to the nunciature this morning with the ambassadors previously mentioned. The LP-28 is not taking part in the talks. Salvadoran foreign ministry officials, who deplore the situation, are also present.

Many of the old persons have said that they do not know why they were taken to the embassy. The Salvadoran Red Cross took food, medicines and blankets to the 125 peasants in the embassy.

Las Terrazas district, where the embassy is located, is calm. The building which occupies a space of less than 100 meters can comfortably hold 5 or 7 persons. [as received] At this moment its six rooms and the living room are crowded with children coughing and suffering from stomach trouble and malnutrition.

Poor Conditions

PA121817 Paris AFP in English 1730 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, July 12 (AFP)--The 102 Salvadoran refugees who occupied the Costa Rican Embassy yesterday made an urgent request to the Red Cross to bring them food and medicine this morning.

The peasants, who have asked for political asylum, include 58 children, including an 8-day-old baby, and are living in cramped and unsanitary conditions. Many of them are suffering from gastroenteritis or bronchitis.

The body of the embassy guard, who was killed during the takeover by leftist commandos as the peasants were entering the embassy, was evacuated last night.

The group also repeated their request for political asylum in Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela, the United States and Mexico. "If (we don't get it), for all of us, it's certain death," one said.

Conditions in the embassy were nearly unbearable, after only a little more than 20 hours of occupation. The refugees, among them 26 women and 3 elderly persons in addition to the 58 children, were crowded inside the four rooms of the small house with only one washroom. Some were trying to sleep, while children shouted and cried. In a small inside courtyard, women were making food for the children. "But there is not enough to eat for all of us, and, what's more, we're afraid an epidemic could start," one women said.

Departure of Costa Rican Ambassador

PA122050 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador--Costa Rican Ambassador to El Salvador Alejandro Alvarado Piza, whose embassy is being occupied by 115 Salvadoran peasants, today went to his country for emergency discussions of the situation. The charge d'affaires of Spain and the ambassadors of Venezuela, Mexico, Italy, Panama and Costa Rica last night began negotiating the evacuation of the embassy located in San Salvador's western suburb of (La Serra).

LP-28 Criticism of Ambassador

PA122231 Paris AFP in Spanish 2218 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Jul (AFP)--The 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28], which are directing the occupation of the Costa Rican embassy in San Salvador by 100 peasants, today called Ambassador Alejandro Alvarado "irresponsible," and claimed that "he has left and abandoned us." The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry has said that Ambassador Alvarado returned to San Jose today. He was recalled by the government for consultations.

No Change Sunday

PA140230 Paris AFP in Spanish 0136 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 13 Jul (AFP)--The situation at the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador, which was occupied Friday by some 100 peasants to denounce "the brutal military repression in the rural zones of El Salvador," continued unchanged tonight. The scarcity of food was alleviated somewhat by foodstuffs taken to the embassy by Jorge Matamoros, Costa Rican charge d'affaires in San Salvador, but the old persons, women, and children occupying the embassy have become weary.

The possibility that peasants, desperate as a result of the stuffy and closed surroundings of the small rooms of the embassy, may decide to leave in the coming hours was not dismissed tonight in journalistic circles.

While the 102 refugees withstood hunger in the suffocating heat inside the embassy Sunday afternoon, some appeared desperate and the members of the 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28) who are directing the occupation had to take several steps to break the monotony and convince the peasants to remain inside the Costa Rican mission.

The negotiations [with the LP-28], meanwhile, have not yet begun. Italian Ambassador Adriano Righetti limited himself today to noting the possibility that "on Monday it may be known whether there will be negotiations in this case."

No Large-Scale Aid

PA131437 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Excerpt] According to reports, the Red Cross has yet to directly intervene to grant mass aid to this group of Salvadorans who took asylum in the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador on Friday.

GUATEMALA

U.S. DIPLOMATIC CHANGES IN CENTRAL AMERICA REPORTED

PA112044 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] The White House will go ahead with its plans to replace Frank Ortiz as ambassador to Guatemala with George Landau, chief of its diplomatic mission in Chile. According to AP, this is part of a report released in Washington regarding a number of appointments which substantially change the U.S. diplomatic corps in Latin America. The news filed by AP correspondent [name indistinct] says that Ambassador Ortiz leaves the diplomatic mission in Guatemala in the midst of a strong controversy. The news mentions the fact that Ortiz' removal is due to pressures by some Washington circles who want a strong diplomatic representation in Central America as defined by those same circles. According to the report these circles contributed early this year to the appointment of Robert White as ambassador to El Salvador as well as the appointment of Lawrence Pezzullo as ambassador to Nicaragua.

The changes in U.S. diplomatic missions in Central America also includes the appointment of Robert McNeil as ambassador to Costa Rica, who apparently was not accepted by the Paraguayan Government because he was too involved in the human rights policy. The same sources also say that there could be changes in the appointments which the U.S. Government has not officially announced. It was also said that Washington has already received the approval of these appointments from the countries where they are going to serve. Nothing has been said yet regarding the appointment of Landau to replace Ortiz.

Regarding the future of Ortiz, the report says that he could be appointed political adviser to the Army's Southern Command with headquarters in Panama.

PRENSA LIBRE COLUMNIST DEFENDS ORTIZ' DIPLOMATIC TOUR

PA101951 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 2 Jul 80 p 19

["The Crucible" column by JAP: "Ambassador Ortiz Is Leaving Guatemala"]

[Text] Although we knew about it, it was not until today that the news about Ambassador Frank Ortiz' departure was official. This would not have been strange if, at least, he had served the normal minimum period of 2 years. Of course, every government is free to change diplomats whenever it wishes; it is right and there are no strict rules in this respect. It had already been said, particularly by those promoting human rights and other Carter fallacies, that Ortiz would not grow old in Guatemala, since he was not doing what was expected of him.

The brief and discreet diplomatic tour of Ambassador Ortiz was unjustly smeared with criticism and gossip. Many persons were asking: What is Ambassador Ortiz really like? Is it true that he is helping U.S. State Department Red interventionists establish socialism in Guatemala? Will he permit the diplomatic mission to be used to carry out a constitutional "coup" which will put Pancho in power with the support of moderate socialists, whom the gringos, who are promoting the changes of governments in Central America, have recommended? These were the questions often asked, but they subsided when the personality and the attitude of Ambassador Ortiz became better known.

His action is giving protection to the disgraceful Spanish Ambassador Cajal, whose unquestionable socialist leanings would have eventually placed him in a dangerous spot, following the tragedy at the Spanish diplomatic mission, was simply humanitarian. This action which had the support of other diplomats led by the papal nuncio, earned Ambassador Ortiz unfavorable comments by those who saw his attitude as an act of solidarity with the unfortunate actions of the chief of the Spanish diplomatic mission.

No one mentioned the fact that this protection was for 2 days and not for a period which undoubtedly exceeded the good will of the host. Besides, this protection was not given without previously consulting his superiors and the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry. On the contrary, in the face of what could have been interpreted as a threat to the security of Guatemalan institutions, Ambassador Ortiz made positive efforts to improve relations between the two countries. He contributed in silence to solving problems which he thought deserved attention. He made every effort to deny rumors against Guatemala. He even got involved in an argument with a Guatemalan influential personality who tried his best to hurt the prestige of the government of which he is a member. Maybe Ambassador Ortiz was not the right person to carry out their plans. His sympathy and concern for our country are the most eloquent proof that he stood only for truth and as far as we know, there is nothing to tarnish the good image of this honorable and cordial diplomat while he was head of the diplomatic mission.

Although his diplomatic tour in Guatemala was a difficult task, I believe he managed it successfully.

HONDURAN, SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTERS WIND UP TALKS

PA120303 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2045 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The resumption of **diplomatic relations** between El Salvador and Honduras is near, according to statements made here today by their foreign ministers, Fidel Chavez Mena and Eliseo Perez Cadalso, at the close of a 3-day meeting in Guatemala. Accompanied by Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez, the two visiting officials stressed that the pacification process between their countries has been successful. El Salvador and Honduras, two neighboring Central American countries, have had diplomatic relations since 1969 when they waged the so-called "soccer war."

At the end of their discussions in the Guatemalan capital, Foreign Ministers Chavez Mena and Perez Cadalso, jointly with their host Castillo Valdez, issued an eight-paragraph communique outlining the meeting.

The communique says that the three foreign ministers met in Guatemala City on 9, 10 and 11 July and that "they spoke fraternally about matters of joint interest." It adds that the Salvadoran and Honduran foreign ministers were received by Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia.

The communique also says that the two visitors were awarded the "Order of the Quetzal" and that the two of them placed floral wreaths at the monuments of Central American independence heroes. It was also said that "Plaza Honduras," located at the Avenue of the Americas, was inaugurated during the visit.

The communique finally says that the Guatemalan Government "congratulates itself on the advances obtained in the solution of the 1979 conflict between the two countries and expressed its best wishes that it be promptly and definitively solved."

Ministers' Departure

PA120446 Guatemala City Domestic Services in Spanish 0030 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Honduran Foreign Minister Dr Eliseo Perez Cadalso and Mrs Perez Cadalso and Salvadoran Foreign Minister Dr Fidel Chavez Mena and Mrs Chavez Mena departed this morning on commercial flights after an official 2-day visit to Guatemala. Both foreign ministers left in the company of the delegations that accompanied them on their visits to this country. They were bade farewell at La Aurora International Airport when they departed for Tegucigalpa and San Salvador, respectively, by Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez, Mrs Castillo Valdez and the ambassadors of El Salvador and Honduras in Guatemala, Dr Francisco Bertrand Galindo and Col Oscar Colindres Torrales, respectively, as well as officials of the Foreign Ministry and members of the diplomatic missions.

FOUNDATION LAID FOR COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT WITH ROMANIA

PA121517 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Dr Jose Trinidad Ucles has agreed to establish a commercial agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and Guatemala but said that the decree must set forth that our country will not establish diplomatic relations with the communist countries since such experiences are bad for Central Americans and Guatemala does not want to have such relations. Ucles said we can have commercial, cultural, economic, social and other sorts of relations, but not political relations. Scientific and technological cooperation agreements are welcome but we don't want any kind of interference in politics.

Concluding the discussion it was decided to shelve the issue until next week and invite Economy Minister Valentin Solorzano on Wednesday to explain the scope of the agreement since he signed it in 1979. The deputies said it must be made clear that both nations are moved by a desire to promote and develop commercial relations based on respect for the principles of independence and national sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, equal rights and mutual benefit.

NICARAGUA

YASIR 'ARAFAT TO ATTEND REVOLUTIONARY CELEBRATIONS

PA120439 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The Information and Press Office of the Foreign Ministry has announced that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat will come to Nicaragua for the celebrations of the first anniversary of the triumph of the revolution.

Other Delegations' Confirmation

PA120440 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has confirmed that he will attend the celebrations of the first anniversary of the triumph of the revolution. Additionally, it has been confirmed that a high-level delegation of the Honduran Government will attend. The Honduran delegation will be headed by Interior Secretary Col Cristobal Diaz.

The celebrations of our first anniversary will also be attended by a delegation from the city authorities of Guadalajara and a delegation from Guadalajara State University, as well as Yasir 'Arafat, the Palestinian guerrilla leader.

ORTEGA CRITICIZES LA PRENSA REPORT ON SOVIET INCIDENT

PA121341 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 5 Jul 80 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt] Comdr Daniel Ortega, member of the revolutionary government junta, said last night that the circulation of "a small sheet of paper" among the private business sectors with a false invitation to a Soviet Embassy reception, which led to businessman Alfredo Abohassen's arrest for less than 24 hours, is not a laughing matter, as a local daily newspaper reported. Rather, it is part of a specific campaign to fuel confrontation between the revolution and the private sector.

Ortega said that the publication says "Mr Abohassen was arrested because that is what the Soviet Ambassador wanted." "We know perfectly well that this problem is the result not of a mere joke, as LA PRENSA wants to make believe, but of the fact that since the revolutionary victory, a sort of counterrevolutionary propaganda has been circulating which is produced by those who made millions due to their exploitation of our people."

"That propaganda is promoted by some people who have stayed in the country and who oppose the revolution because they identify with previous forms of exploitation." He said that the jokes, far from giving constructive criticism of the revolution, are intended to discredit its leaders and all its activities.

"The aforementioned incident is a result of the kind of paper those people are putting out." Commander Ortega stated that revolutionary leaders have nothing against jokes, "but it is one thing to tell a joke intended to question the authority of the revolution--a counterrevolutionary joke--and something else again to tell an offcolor joke or the normal kind of joke that our people are used to.."

He said that LA PRENSA's report on Abohassen's case was intended to sow disunity--"which they proclaim so much" [as published]--adding that, instead of asking officials for the necessary explanation, the Chamber of Commerce has condemned the arrest even though Abohassen had been released and the chamber knew it. It has not condemned those who started the "joke" which led to the incident. "If they want to promote national unity, the gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce should not be looking for ways to pressure but should ask for explanations. The matter of the false invitation is not a mere joke. Counterrevolution is behind it. Why don't they condemn that? Why don't they condemn the massacres of the Salvadoran people instead? Why isn't their attitude firmer on that? Why aren't they worried about strengthening our country's economy?

He said that LA PRENSA's Thursday issue "echoed the words of a Yugoslav poet and an article written by Cesar Vivas and tried to give the impression that in this country people are being mobilized as in Somoza's time, as if the people were being manipulated by the Sandinist National Liberation Front and as if the leadership could lose power as Somoza lost it to the revolution. It even quoted a Yugoslav poet in connection with the slips of paper circulated by those who identify with exploitation and with Somozism and those who oppose the revolution."

MINISTER REPORTS USSR DONATIONS TO LITERACY CAMPAIGN

PA111309 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman reported during a news conference this morning at the Education Ministry that the Soviet Union will donate two helicopters to the national literacy crusade. Father Fernando Cardenal, crusade coordinator, was present during the conference.

Minister Tunnerman added that the Soviet ambassador made the official announcement of the donation to the Education Ministry. Companero Tunnerman said that the Soviet Government's donation also includes a large number of supplies: 500,000 pencils, 500,000 notebooks, 10,000 pairs of boots, 10,000 pairs of shoes, 1,000 radios and a large number of glasses. The donation will arrive here early next month and will be delivered to the national literacy crusade.

PASTORA COMMENTS ON NATIONAL SITUATION, PLANS

PA140105 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1037 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Madrid, 13 Jul (EFE)--"We are not going to pay for the knives used to cut off our heads," Eden Pastora, Commander Cero, said referring to the foreign debt acquired by the Somozist regime to buy arms. The newspaper EL IMPARCIAL from Madrid carries a 2-page interview granted by the Nicaraguan revolutionary leader, who talks about the situation in his country on the first anniversary of the Sandinist victory.

Commander Cero said that illiteracy is one of the problems they are trying to eradicate in Nicaragua and that the other problem worrying the government is "the horrible state of malnutrition left by the Somozist regime." Pastora disclosed that the "death rate among children is 220 per 1,000, the highest in Latin America" and that the "health budget for 1980 has been increased by 35 percent of the total provided for other fields." He also mentioned the fact of a "serious shortage of medicines" because we have not been able to pay the debt we owe to foreign laboratories.

Pastora said that workers have been asked to donate their end-of-the-year bonus in order to establish a fund for the unemployed. This "permitted us to get by during the months of March, April and May, which are the most difficult because we have no cotton this year due to the war," he said. He added that "this fund of approximately $70 million and some loans we are negotiating will help us to face the problem."

"We believe," Pastora added, "that the main tactical enemy of the revolution at this moment is common crime and we are trying to implement strict controls on the consumption of alcohol and drugs." He mentioned the fact that "the consumption of marijuana had greatly increased during the last years of Somozism." He said that "anyone growing marijuana is considered a counterrevolutionary."

Finally, Commander Cero said that "Panamanians, Costa Ricans, Colombians, Argentines, Ecuadoreans and Mexicans died in the war against Somozism."

BORGE SAYS FOREIGN INTERVENTION EFFORTS STILL EXIST

PA122107 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] During an informal talk with local reporters, Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge, referred to the reactionary elements still wanting to promote foreign intervention in Nicaragua, but added that the times are past when the United States could send its military forces to occupy countries in Latin America. He was referring to the hostile references against Nicaragua being made during the present U.S. presidential campaign. He noted that once the candidates reach power, they will realize they cannot fulfill their extravagant promises.

In another part of his statement, Borge referred to the identification of the Sandinist revolution with the cause of the Salvadoran people. He also referred to some of the immediate actions of the governing junta, such as reducing 75 percent of the infant mortality rate, which was 200 deaths per 1,000 live births, a calamity inherited from the Somozist regime.

POLICE CHIEF ADMITS ERRORS IN '19 JULY OPERATION'

PA122217 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 6 Jul 80 p 4

[Excerpts] Managua Police Chief Enrique Schmidt admitted yesterday during a news conference that some errors were committed during the recent 19 July operation. He noted, though, that the errors came as a result of unexpected circumstances and because some of the companeros assigned to the operation did not follow the plan.

Sometimes, he said, the error consisted in arresting persons believed to be suspects. The police chief said that in any case criminal elements being sought, former guards and counterrevolutionaries were arrested.

According to Companero Schmidt, 108 criminals and 50 of the other elements were arrested. A communique issued yesterday notes that a total of 535 persons were arrested.

Schmidt said: The police have apologized to persons mistakenly arrested and explained to them that there was no ill intent in their arrest but the desire to safeguard peace and calm for the citizens.

The most important portion of yesterday's communique states:

"During the operation carried out at dawn on 30 June, 535 persons were arrested but 252 of these persons were released in the next 48 hours. The remaining 283 persons are under investigation.

"The persons released within 48 hours after verifying their identity and their places of employment were arrested because they were found in suspect situations such as: being in the home of a criminal, illegally possessing arms, possessing military materiel and clothes without authorization, or as a result of charges filed against them with the police by citizens, and as a result of other circumstances."

BARRICADA JUSTIFIES HIGH COST OF 19 JULY PLAZA

PA131244 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 6 Jul 80 p 3

[From the "Sidenote" column: "Many Things Cannot Be Bought"]

[Text] An intrinsic quality of revolutionaries is their high morale. Therefore, there is nothing revolutionary in measuring in monetary terms the duty to honor the martyrs.

Those who hypocritically cringe over the "high" cost of the 19 July Plaza and say "it would have been better to invest the money in health," cannot even calculate the real value of the plaza.

Unthinking in their selfishness, they ignore the fact that they owe their own lives to those who gave theirs without thinking of themselves and hysterically howl against the plaza (howling is the animal substitute for reason).

All the millions which were spent on this plaza, where we will pay homage to our dead, would not be sufficient to pay for 1 second of their lives. This is definitely a matter of revolutionary morale. The critics will never understand that this is the least we can give for those who gave everything.

Fortunately, they are in the minority. The majority believes that the dead come first and will prevent victory--their victory--from degenerating as a result of selfishness into something like a rose wasted in the snout of a pig. O.G.

HASSAN DENOUNCES REACTIONARIES AT HEALTH SEMINAR

PA122344 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Speech by Moises Hassan, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; opening the Dr Enrique Lacayo Farfan First National Health Seminar at the Ramirez Cuyena National Institute in Managua on 11 July--recorded]

[Text] When the people of Nicaragua, led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front, overthrew forever the Somoza dynasty and put an end to the horrors of a long nightmare of crime on 19 July 1979, a popularly supported process took root in our country--a process that is being nurtured through these roots by rejection of the opprobrious exploitation and oppression of a majority class by a small dominating class. It is being nurtured with endless energy to wage a relentless struggle against the imperialist oligarchy. It is the opposite of the occupation and subjugation model which imperialism; in alliance with its vassals; the turncoat bourgeois class, tried to install in our heroic land--a model which was smashed with the overwhelming force of Nicaraguan dignity and courage and which no one, no matter what they resort to, and no force, no matter how powerful, will ever once again set up in our fatherland.

Each daily action, whether individual or collective, which we execute within this popular framework, within this political process of the Sandinist revolution, increasingly consolidates the reality of this feat, which only a few obstinate people who feel their economic interests damaged and who turn away from loving their neighbor because they lack the least sense of humanity refuse to perceive. Like the ostrich, they bury their heads to shut out reality while dreaming nostalgically of a past that will never return--a past a thousand times buried just as we buried all those freedoms for which they yearn so much--freedom to exploit while the rest of the Nicaraguans are exploited; freedom to express themselves while the rest of the Nicaraguans are silent; freedom to get fatter while the rest of the Nicaraguans die of hunger and malnutrition; freedom to keep the immense majority of the Nicaraguan people ignorant; which is why they have rebelled against the literacy campaign, because it goes against their sacred freedom to keep others ignorant; freedom to shamelessly deliver Nicaragua, its (?wealth) and its resources to foreign masters in exchange for crumbs to be blemished [as heard] under their approving eyes.

These are the freedoms the turncoat bourgeoisie, its acolytes and its spokesmen yearn so much for and these are the freedoms which were forever buried on 19 July to give way to new and deep vindications.

UNIDENTIFIED JETS ATTACK TWO TANKERS OFF AFRICAN COAST

PA131633 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Two unidentified military jets attacked the Cuban oil tankers Moroboro and Gilberto Pico, which belong to our country's tuna fleet, in the Atlantic Ocean on Saturday. Manuel Ventura Ventura, the captain of the Moroboro, was killed in this criminal attack. Narciso Scull, chief of the engine room, and Jesus Medina, first officer, were seriously injured. Jose Quintero Vidal, the first officer of the Gilberto Pico, was slightly injured. The attack was carried out 30 miles off the coast of the Western Sahara. Cuban ships with doctors and nurses on board are going to the scene of the incident in order to help the victims of the cowardly attack.

Government Silent

PA140140 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0032 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Havana, 13 Jul (EFE)--The Cuba Government remains officially silent on the machine-gunning of two Cuban vessels 30 miles off the coast of the Western Sahara which cost the life of the captain of one of the vessels and injured other sailors.

Twenty-four hours after the attack by two planes on these vessels which were supplying fuel to tuna boats in the area, there is no information as to the nationality of the planes. There is only an official indication that they were "military jet planes." Diplomatic and journalistic sources consulted by EFE expect the Cuban Government will release a clarifying note about the tragic and, so far, mysterious incident.

The incident, although amply reported by the only newspaper appearing today in Havana, JUVENTUD REBELDE, and by the radio stations, was not prominently treated by the Cuban television newscast which merely summarized the report and expressed its strong protest over this "criminal act." Meanwhile, the merchant marine, ports and fishing union will mobilize its affiliates on Tuesday to attend an event protesting the attack and to pay tribute to their colleagues.

The captain of the vessel Moroboro, Manuel Ventura Ventura, killed in the attack, was a member of the Communist Party, according to information supplied by the Cuban tuna fleet. The other injured crew members are the chief engineer and the first mate of the Moroboro and the first mate of the other tanker, Gilberto Pico.

Cuba has excellent relations with the Polisario Front and on 21 January of this year it officially recognized the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR), which 3 months later forced the break of diplomatic relations between Morocco and Cuba and the withdrawal of its ambassador in Havana.

CASTRO SENDS LETTER TO NICARAGUAN JUNTA

PA111440 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Letter to the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua from Cuban President Fidel Castro, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Nicaraguan Revolution; read by junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas--recorded]

[Text] Havana, 9 July 1980

Dear companeros, members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua.

We wholeheartedly share the joy of the Nicaraguan people and are commemorating the first anniversary of their historic revolutionary victory. The blood shed by 50,000 heroes and courageous and loyal sons has served to write the history of the new Nicaragua. The country stands today as an example of courage and dignity. Freedom has opened a future of hope for that long-suffering and heroic people. Their triumph also represents a ray of hope for all countries in Central America and the continent which are being tyrannized and exploited. One year is too brief a period for a revolutionary process which has to face the titanic battle of national reconstruction. The people and the Government of Nicaragua can feel proud of what has been accomplished during the first year of the revolution.

We view with joy how the Sandinist victory is being consolidated with impressive popular support, how the workers and students are mobilized to defend the revolutionary achievements, to remove the ruins of war and obtain the first beautiful rewards of peace, such as the literacy campaign now underway.

We also see the vigorous international policy implemented by the Nicaraguan revolution which is playing an important and honorable role on the frontline of the world's progressive and revolutionary movements. This is indicative of a brilliant future of struggle and triumph awaiting the glorious fatherland of Sandino and Carlos Fonseca Amador.

Dear companeros, Cuba rejoices with this success and these prospects. Our unshakable solidarity will never be absent. As brothers, we will continue to give you unswerving support in the complex tasks before you.

On this first anniversary, receive the message of sympathy and admiration of the Cuban people. Our special greetings to the families of the heroes who fell during the struggle and to all the soldiers of the revolution.

Our congratulations to all the Nicaraguan people. We embrace you all on the day of victory, freedom and revolution.

Fraternally, Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Council of State of the Government of the Republic of Cuba.

CASTRO CALLS FOR GREATER ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY

FL121303 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first party secretary and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has said that we need to be more efficient and we must be more efficient. He was closing the second national assessment meeting of the system of management and planning of the economy in Havana. Fidel said in his speech that the introduction of this system has shown positive results from the start and has allowed us to become aware of many things that we have not been doing correctly. The head of the Cuban revolution said that progress in the implementation of the system can be noted but that the deficiencies that still exist must be eliminated.

He then said that we have made mistakes stemming from our lack of experience and other factors, such as total dependency on agriculture. Commander in Chief Fidel Castro stressed that we must take advantage of our past experiences with a sense of total honesty and courage. He said that we still have a lot to learn in the building of socialism. There are things in which capitalism is much more efficient but we shall overtake them in the human order and we must also do it in the economic and production orders. We must be more efficient and we have to be more efficient, Fidel said, and not just surpass capitalism in social justice, dignity and true freedom, and in the welfare and happiness of the people.

And he added: We must be more efficient than the capitalists in agriculture and production and look at it in terms of a historic callenge. The system of management and planning of the economy is an instrument for economic efficiency, Fidel stated.

The commander in chief then mentioned some achievements in agricultural-livestock production and noted that we must make the most of all our resources during the forthcoming 5-year period by means of the system of economic management under good economic and political conditions. We must join science and technology to our revolutionary principles and enthusiasm. We are not lacking in spirit to face the risks, Fidel said. He also reviewed the dangerous international situation which is fraught with the threat of war.

In concluding, he expressed confidence that we will face whatever comes along, but, he said, as long as history gives us the chance, we must do our utmost.

Further Details

FL121600 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1410 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Speaking at the meeting to assess the economic management and planning system, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first party secretary and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, noted the historic conditions in which socialism developed. He said that socialism is a new system that improves itself, that has had to face the drawbacks of an imperialism that be sieged, harassed and blockaded, it, a capitalism of huge financial resources and one born in countries completely destroyed by war. Fidel added that a challenge lies between the two systems and that the essence of this historic battle can be summed up in this goal: The need to be more efficient than capitalism, not only in that in which we already are more efficient--social justice, the human aspect, dignity, real and true freedom for man, his welfare and happiness--but also in economic aspects.

Fidel pointed out that we must keep in mind that the revolution is increasingly aware, serious and consistent. He said that experience is nothing without honesty and that we must be thorough in everything we do, with an honesty consistent with the conclusions of each revolutionary experience. There are many areas in which we can do more, produce more, be more efficient, Fidel added.

We believe it is everyone's revolutionary and patriotic duty to struggle conscientiously and do the utmost to achieve our ends and our determination to implement the economic management and planning system, Fidel said. He added that it is everyone's duty to constantly discover ways in which we can make what we are doing stronger and better. Fidel said that the implementation of the system has brought results from the start. He backed his assertion by noting that the introduction of the system has created a deeper economic awareness in ourselves and has forced us to think of costs in general, of conserving resources and of squandering and wasting fewer production resources.

We must practice a policy of hardline exigency in all areas, Fidel said. He added that there was no doubt that we could improve conditions, obtain more results in agriculture and do much more on behalf of agricultural workers. Referring to production reserves, he hailed the effort undertaken in our ports, where, he said, there was a response in June when 716,000 tons of products were unloaded as compared to the previous 590,000 tons average. Our problem now is to see how we can make the most of what we have, of our present resources, and how we can make rational and intelligent plans, Fidel underscored.

Fidel noted the current economic juncture that has remarkable potential for the country and pointed out that the system is an instrument for efficiency but not only one, since we can count on the mass organizations, workers and support of all the people.

He emphasized how important it is that we begin the coming 5-year period with a worthy effort in the implementation of the economic system, with all that socialism makes available to us in technological and scientific achievements, with maximum enthusiasm and political motivation. We can make a good deal of progress; as long as history gives us the chance, we must go the limit, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro concluded.

The main report discussed at the meeting will be the basis for accounting for the economic agreements of the first party congress. The last session was attended by Army Gen Raul Castro, second party secretary, other Politburo and Secretariat members, vice presidents of the Councils of State and Ministers and heads of central government agencies. Directors of enterprises participated in the discussion of the report. They spoke of general aspects that affect our economic system and placed special emphasis on developing to the utmost each enterprises's self-administration. The meeting agreed not to provide marginal information along with official information requested by agencies and other interested parties which only overload enterprises with work.

The final report was critical. It notes the difficulties and problems and the proposals for their solution, Humberto Perez said. Perez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and member of the Central Committee, closed the meeting. He said that the initial phase of the economic system is over and that the final results are positive and there were even some that were not expected so soon. All the tasks set for this stage have been fulfilled. Humberto Perez made a detailed analysis of the system's current status in all categories and pointed out to the need for directors of enterprises to make improvements. He said that the poll taken of budgeted enterprises and units had shown a positive balance of 81 percent implementation of the economic system at this point. Among the government's central agencies, the Culture Ministry was the most outstanding in the present stage of the system's implementation. Cienfuegos Province was also outstanding thanks to the people's government.

Urging the support of all, Perez noted that the counseling, protection and control the enterprises receive from government agencies and people's government to develop the present economic system are insufficient. He also asked for a stronger role for the enterprises, which are a primary and fundamental link in the economic chain, and stressed the need to make the state arbitration organs more active. Lastly, he said that economic awareness must be developed further so that it will attain the same levels as our political, patriotic and internationalist awareness.

RAUL CASTRO CHAIRS MEETING ON ECONOMIC PLANNING

FL111744 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Chaired by Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee, the second assessment meeting of the system of management and planning of the economy has opened at the National Economy Management School in Havana City. PCC Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Armando Hart, Guillermo Garcia and Arnaldo Milian and Secretariat member Jorge Risquet are participating in the meeting.

Felino Quesada, director for improvement of the system of management and planning of the economy of the Central Planning Board [JUCEPLAN], made the opening remarks. The main report, which will be subject to discussion by all delegates, sums up the process of evaluation of the progress made by the system's implementation during the current year. In order to accumulate the information being submitted for the consideration of the meeting, it was necessary to poll 2,737 enterprises, that is 97.3 percent of the total, and 1,234 budgeted units which represent 90.5 percent of the total.

The meeting is also being attended by Humberto Perez Gonzalez, minister-president of JUCEPLAN and vice president of the Council of Ministers.

RAUL CASTRO CHAIRS PARTY MEETING IN SANTIAGO

FL121854 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, is chairing the party's evaluation, election and/or reelection assembly which opened today in the municipality of Segundo Frente, Santiago de Cuba Province. Also participating in the work session is Jose Ramon Balaguer, member of the Central Committee and first party secretary in Santiago de Cuba as well as other members of the party's provincial committee. More than 270 delegates are attending the assembly. They will discuss the evaluation report which, in a critical spirit, presents the tasks performed since the previous meeting held 3 years ago, and they will approve the objectives set for the next period. They will also nominate candidates to the party's central and provincial committees as well as nominate delegates to the second congress.

MININT HOLDS PARTY CONFERENCE IN CAMAGUEY

FL111824 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] The party conference in the Ministry of the Interior [MININT] in Camaguey has been held under the chairmanship of Brig Gen Pascual Martinez Gil, MININT vice minister, and Lazaro Vazquez, first party secretary in Camaguey Province. The Camaguey command's communists critically and self-critically evaluated the activities carried out since the previous conference, elected the delegates to the MININT conference, and nominated delegates to the second congress and candidates for the party's Central Committee. They also approved objectives for the coming period, including raising exigency in all the MININT's work, quality and efficiency in each post or mission, and the training of members of the various combat lines. Closing the conference, Brig Gen Pascual Martinez Gil said that this conference would serve to strengthen further the MININT's work in the province and the role of the party's organizations in all areas. He hailed the combatants of the MININT in the name of the high command and urged them to double their efforts in the new stage of work.

Ciego de Avila Conference

FL111832 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] The communists of the MININT in Ciego de Avila Province have declared themselves winners in the battle for the 8th grade, an achievement they dedicated to the heroes and martyrs of the Moncada Barracks assault on the Day of National Rebellion, whose main celebration will be in Ciego de Avila this year. This was made public at the party's provincial conference in the MININT held within the framework of a highly critical and self-critical spirit among the militancy in regards to the topics discussed.

The Ciego de Avila MININT communists signed a special resolution in honor of 26 July and the second party congress which attests to the solid determination to deal courageously in a spirit of victory with those deficiencies encountered in the period under discussion. Another goal is to resolutely conquer over the remnants of the counterrevolution which have tried to surface alongside delinquents, turncoats and traitors to their people and to socialism. The objectives for the coming period involve the work of the MININT's political section and the party organizations in keeping with the agreements and resolutions of the congress, the programmatic platform, the statutes and regulations as well as the agreements of the Central Committee Plenum, the Politburo, the Secretariat and the guidelines of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. Following approval of the accounting report, the members of the committee adjunct to the political section were elected and the delegates to the MININT conference were introduced. Nominations were made for the Central Committee and the second party congress.

ACP CONFERENCE CRITICIZES IMF CREDIT POLICY

FL112043 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2003 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] The IMF's credit policy was severely criticized at the last session of the special African-Caribbean-Pacific Council of Ministers' Conference currently underway in Kingston [as heard; newspaper reports place conference in Montego Bay] Jamaica. The deliberations, which opened on Monday, were scheduled to end yesterday afternoon but the almost 300 delegates from those three regions of the world continued their debates until very late in the night in order to draft final resolutions. These will be made public today.

In their speeches, the representatives of Ghana, Nigeria and Tanzania denounced the burdensome conditions the IMF imposes on developing countries that have balance of payment difficulties.

On his part, Jamaican Deputy Prime Minister Percival James Patterson stated that the current international climate makes the coordination of negotiations for a new, juster and more equitable economic order difficult.

ARUBA

RIGHT TO UNILATERAL DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE ASSERTED

LD111551 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 28 Jun 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Aruba Threatens Unilateral Independence"]

[Text] The Hague, 28 June--The Antilles island Aruba reserves the right to declare independence separately from the other islands in the Netherlands Antilles. If Aruba is not satisfied with the transitional phase to Antilles independence and the problem cannot be solved by negotiation then it will do so. In that case, the Netherlands must recognize the independent status of Aruba. This statement was made by Aruban People's Electoral Movement [MEP] leader Betico Croes in a press conference in The Hague yesterday evening [27 June]

The press conference was given after almost 2 weeks of talks between Antilles and Dutch politicians and representatives who together form the Royal Working Group [KWG].

Originally this sixth plenary KWG session was to have been the last before the roundtable conference at the end of this year but another short session is needed to round things off, according to KWG Chairman B.W. Biesheuvel. The session will start in The Hague 25 August and is scheduled to last 3 days.

"The Netherlands Antilles islands have shown that they are prepared to work for a future in which a strong and lasting cooperation among the islands is central," Biesheuvel said. The KWG report, which will not be published until the end of August, contains a 34-point list of areas in which the islands want to cooperate. Among other things, they intend to cooperate in the administration of justice, in the sphere of nationality, basic law, defense and monetary matters.

Stages

It has been agreed in The Hague that independence, whatever form it takes, will come about in stages. Roundtable conferences will be held from time to evaluate the situation. Should any of the islands be dissatisfied with something the transitional period it can also convene a roundtable conference.

The Dutch are talking of a 10-year transitional period which should start directly after the first roundtable conference. The Antilles members of the work group are unanimous in feeling that no set period should be named. The Aruban MEP thinks that independence can come much earlier, according to MEP leader Croes.

JAMAICA

JLP URGES GOVERNMENT TO HALT ATTACKS ON U.S.

FL111350 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 7 Jul 80 pp 1, 13

[Text] The Jamaican Labor Party [JLP] has called on the government to halt immediately what it called the "anti-American venom carried in its campaign through the government-owned media which is under the total direction of the political directorate".

In a statement commenting on the July 4 gun and bomb attack on the home of US First Secretary Mr. Richard Kinsman, Mr. Seaga, the leader of the opposition said on Sauturday:

"The terrorist attack in which bombs and machine guns were used on the home of the first secretary of the United States Embassy in Kingston is the latest in a series of anti-American attacks led by government institutions, the ruling People's National Party and the Communist Workers' Party, all working in orchestration to spread hate and violence as part of their strategy of effecting a "military solution."

This orchestration is being spearheaded by the government-owned Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation, the government-operated API, and the government-owned Daily News publication.

These media tools of the government have been showing films, publishing materials and conducting interviews with selected Marxist agents from the COVERT ACTION group in Washington, all directed to spread hate and incite violence in Jamaica against the opposition, the free press and America.

Less than 48 hours after Louis Wolfe of the COVERT ACTION group disclosed the names of persons whom he called CIA agents in Jamaica, the home of first secretary of the U.S. Embassy was bombed and machine gunned.

The information alleging the identity of CIA agents was given in an interview with Wolfe on JBC-TV as part of a six-part series of anti-American venom, a further installation of which is to be presented next week.

The government proposes to add to this anti-American Marxist team, a group of black studies professors from various universities, as well as, selected members of the Black Caucus in Congress.

The JLP calls on the government to halt immediately anti-American venom carried in its campaign through the government-owned media which is under the total direction of the political directorates.

This campaign will have definite effect on destroying what remains of the tourist trade today as well as prejudice U.S. programmes in Jamaica, and the PNP will be held fully responsible by the JLP opposition and people of Jamaica if there is any effect on U.S. tourist flows or other U.S. programmes which cause further suffering to Jamaica.

Terrorism

It is bad enough that a ridiculous and frivolous attempted coup is blown up internationally by government to attempt to set an international climate of acceptance of excesses in terrorist activity which it has been perpetuating through PNP gunmen on opposition supporters.

More people have been killed by gun violence in the first six months of this year (223) than in all of last year.

In a recent survey by the press, the DAILY GLEANER, of those whose identity is known politically, 75 per cent of the victims were known JLP supporters.

This strategy of terrorism by a desperate government destined to lose by a landslide in elections in September, according to all latest popular polls, has now escalated to new dimensions.

In the week, leader of the opposition, Edward Seaga, and his wife were shot at by PNP gunmen while travelling in a motorcade with thousands of supporters in a welcoming party returning from the airport after a trip abroad last week.

The next day the police station which helped to fend off the attack was besieged with gunfire in broad daylight by a PNP mob for over two hours.

Last night (Friday), arsonists set fire to a part of the home of JLP deputy leader, Dr. Percival Broderick. Fortunately it was discovered in time.

Yesterday the political office of Senator Princess Lawes in Brown's Town was shot up by PNP gunmen.

Strategy

Government's strategy is to attempt a "military solution" to close the gap between the PNP and the JLP on the basis of which the JLP is now projected to win between 45 to 50 seats in the 60 seat Parliament in September.

The JLP considers that this desperation in terrorist strategy is expected to be increased by the PNP to the point where the situation is claimed to be uncontrollable in order to invite Cuban troops in Jamaica to restore order.

Meanwhile, 1,500 Cuban trained Jamaicans called "brigadistas" are at large in armed guerrilla type cadres as one of the principal instruments of this "military solution".

The JLP opposition condemns terrorist activities which have now led to an internationalisation of the "military solution". With Cuban assistance, and assassination attempts on the opposition leadership, and warns the international community to be aware of a strategy which is imperilling the lives of diplomatic representatives in Jamaica, as well as aimed at the desperate last resort of Cuban intervention".

PERU

DOCTORS LIFT STRIKE, HEALTH CARE NORMALIZED

FY121400 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] The Labor Ministry has released the following communique: The National Association of Peruvian Doctors today agreed to lift their strike on accepting a salary readjustment offered by the military government. The decision was made yesterday at 1900 when an agreement was signed between a high-level committee designated by the head of the Labor Ministry and the social security doctors' organization. Consequently, the general assistance in hospitals and health centers at the national level is returning to normal.

VENEZUELA

NICARAGUAN MINISTER DEPARTS FOLLOWING OIL TALKS

PA110344 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0048 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Caracas, 10 Jul (EFE)--Nicaraguan Mines and Hydrocarbons Minister Carlos Zarruck today ended an official 3-day visit to Venezuela in which the supply of oil to his country was considered. The Nicaraguan official met with his Venezuelan counterpart, Humberto Calderon Berti, with whom he discussed an agreement under which Venezuela and Mexico will supply crude to the Central American republic.

The measure is to be part of a general plan which the two oil-producing countries will implement to meet the oil demands of Central America and the Caribbean on advantageous terms. Zarruck said Nicaragua hopes to receive 50 percent of its oil needs from Venezuela and the remaining 50 percent from Mexico. At present, Venezuela supplies 12,000 barrels of crude a day to Nicaragua, a quantity that will be reduced by half when the agreement with Mexico goes into effect. Zarruck said his country will purchase Mexican oil at the prices in effect on the international market, but it will have a special financing mechanism which is presently being negotiated with the Mexican Finance Secretariat.

The Nicaraguan minister, who was accompanied by several [words indistinct] also other aspects of economic cooperation with Venezuela, including plans for technical assistance to be given by Venezuela in the area of mining. According to official reports, an official Venezuelan mission headed by Agriculture Minister Luciano Valero left for Nicaragua today to "conclude commercial and technical agreements."

GUYANA

RIFT WITH CUBA FORMING OVER WPA LEADER'S MURDER

PA130336 Paris AFP in Spanish 1545 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Georgetown, 12 Jul (AFP)--The attack in which Walter Rodney, leader of the Working People's Alliance [WPA], was killed has seriously affected the relations between Cuba and Guyana, diplomatic circles said in Georgetown today. Observers said that Cuban Ambassador to Guyana Sylvio Gonzalez was the only diplomatic chief who attended Rodney's funeral and that he publicly expressed sympathy for other prominent antigovernment WPA leaders.

A short time after the attack, the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee sent a message to the WPA expressing "total rejection and condemnation of the abominable crime." Official sources have not confirmed insistent rumors according to which Cuba had been asked to recall Ambassador Gonzalez due to his involvement with the WPA.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 137

15 July 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Castro Madero Sees 'No Arms Race With Brazil' [HERALD 13 Jul] B 1
Martinez de Hoz Announces New Economic Measures [HEARLD 11 Jul] B 1
Widespread Reaction [HERALD 12 Jul] B 2
'Inflationary' Charge [HERALD 13 Jul] B 3
Former Union Leader Miguel Departs for U.S. B 3

BOLIVIA

Minister Doubts Chilean Return to Andean Pact [PRESENCIA 9 Jul] C 1
National Congress Adjourns; Banzer Trial Continued C 1
La Paz Doctors Stage 24-Hour Strike C 1

BRAZIL

Government Downplays Coup d'Etat Rumors [O GLOBO 9 Jul] D 1
British Foreign Secretary To Visit 19 Jul D 1
Briefs: Loan From Kuwait; PETROBRAS Prospecting in Algeria D 1

CHILE

Christian Democrats Criticize 'Transition' Period Proposal E 1
Briefs: Import-Export Figures; Agricultural and Forestry Exports E 1

COLOMBIA

Negotiator Denies Report of Prompt Agreement With Venezuela F 1
Ecuadorean Minister Says Oil Sales To Be Renewed F 1
Soviets Refrain From Commenting on Charges Against Envoy F 1
FARC Proposes Dialogue With Government F 2
Human Rights Official Arrested as M-19 Leader F 2
ANIF Calls Government's Antidrug Actions 'Useless' F 2

PERU

Foreign Minister Comments on Relations With Bolivia [EXPRESO 1 Jul] J 1
Revision of Hydroelectric Agreement With USSR Sought J 1
Police Apprehend Cubans Trying To Stow Away to U.S. J 1
Additional Arrests J 2
Oil Contracts With U.S. Firms Receive Final Approval J 3
President Morales Calls For Tranquillity J 3
President-Elect Proposes 6-Month Labor Truce [EXPRESO 5 Jul] J 3
Morales Will Not Attend Belaunde Inauguration J 4
Briefs: World Bank Credit J 4

URUGUAY

Government Authorizes Political Meetings K 1
Army Commander Discusses Political Issues K 1
Farmer's Debts To Be Refinanced on Individual Basis K 2
Briefs: Import, Export Figures K 2

MEXICO

Government Reiterates Enforcement of Fishing Laws M 1
President To Meet Venezuelan, Costa Rican Leaders 3 Aug M 1
Briefs: Ambassadors to Nicaragua, Australia, Railroad Construction M 1

PANAMA

Columnist Decries Supreme Court Ruling on Monteria Treaty N 1
[LA REPUBLICA 13 Jul]
Building Contractors Charge Discrimination in Canal Area N 2
[LA REPUBLICA 13 Jul]
Liberal Party Votes To Participate in Elections N 3
Commentary on Liberal Party Decision N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Government Not To Join International Group on Embassy Case P 1
Carazo Denies Receiving Weapons From Nicaragua's Borge P 1
Former Security Minister Forbidden To Leave Country P 2
Nicaraguan Border To Be Open for Festivities P 2
Carazo, Monge Meet, Discuss Various Issues P 2
Banana Company Not To Bargain With Illegal Strikers P 3
No Pay for Strikers P 3
Acceptance of Serrano Mediation P 4

EL SALVADOR

Reportage on Costa Rican Embassy Takeover Continues P 4
Peasants' Frustrations P 4
No Talks Yet P 4
No Plans To Leave Country P 5
Government Offer of Protection P 5
Details of Government Communique P 5
Acceptance of Costa Rican Asylum P 6
Deputy Foreign Minister Reports Mexican Relations Cooling P 6
Morales Ehrlich: Junta Will Not Perpetuate Itself P 7
Further Details [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 12 Jul] P 8

GUATEMALA

Columnist Comments on U.S. Ambassador Ortiz' Removal P 9
[PRENSA LIBRE 5 Jul]
Police Chief, Students Killed in Separate Incidents P 10

HONDURAS

Committee Reports Uranium Not Exploitable P 11
Social Security Institute Workers Occupy Offices P 11

NICARAGUA

Commander Borge Views Central American Situation P 12
Junta Member Reaffirms Commitment to Human Rights P 12
Ortega on Foreign Mining Companies' Indemnity Claims P 13
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 3 Jul]
Ortega Answers Questions on 'Direct Line' Program P 13

CUBA

Authorities Criticize Attack on Tankers Off Africa Q 1
Fishermen's Communique Q 1
Details of Attack, Aftermath Q 2
Medical Report on Seamen Q 3
Moroccans Allegedly Behind Attack Q 3
Castro Speaks at Teachers' Graduation Ceremony Q 4
Castro Speech Q 4
Commentar Outlines Government Stance Refugees Q 9

CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA

Manley Denounces Fatal Shooting Incident S 1
Withdrawal of 'CIA Officials' Reported S 1
[Havana International]

OTHER COUNTRIES

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

C.A. Leaders To Meet Mexican, Venezuelan Counterparts V 1
Briefs: Andean Pact Import Figures V 1

ECUADOR

Government To Negotiate New Oil Exploration Contracts V 1
CEPE Affirms Sale of 98-Octane Gasoline by End of July V 1

CASTRO MADERO SEES 'NO ARMS RACE WITH BRAZIL'

FY141948 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 13 Jul 80 p 11

[Text] (NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS) Comodoro Rivadavia--The existence of a nuclear arms race with Brazil was flatly denied yesterday by National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) President Adm Carlos Castro Madero yesterday. During a press conference in which he also noted that recent talks held with the Soviet Union on the purchase of enriched uranium from that country has not led to any agreement so far, the admiral talked to reporters after speaking at San Juan Bosco National University of Patagonia. He reiterated his criticism of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, charging that Argentina was being discriminated against by those countries "who are trying to impede South American technical development" because of a presumed Argentine-Brazilian arms race which is endangering world peace. He noted that the fact that "these two countries (Argentina and Brazil) open their installations to each other and cooperate" indicates there is "no arms race."

Asked about the results of talks held recently with the Soviet Union on atomic energy matters, Castro Madero said the exploratory mission sent by the CNEA had produced positive results. After stressing the Argentine intention of obtaining enriched uranium, a raw material for making zircaloid pipes, he said the scope the agreement was going to have had not yet been determined. Finally he announced that the uranium-producing provinces were going to receive an increase in their royalties as "the provinces receive their money very late and suffer from its devaluation."

MARTINEZ DE HOZ ANNOUNCES NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES

FY112047 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 11 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] A far-reaching package of economic measures, perhaps the most important since the military government's economic programme was unveiled in April 1976, was announced yesterday by Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz.

They include the elimination of the 20 percent pensions and housing surtax paid by employers on wages, the extension of the value-added-tax (IVA) to virtually all goods and services, the elimination of 23 taxes, an increase on the taxes paid on goods not covered by the value-added tax such as cigarettes and petrol, lower industrial energy rates, the elimination of eight import surtaxes such as consular and freight surtaxes, and the elimination of restrictions on foreign currency deposits. The government has also set itself the aim of reducing all import duties to an across-the-board 20 percent by January 1984, according to an Economy Ministry press release which coincided with the minister's speech yesterday.

In a message which echoed the tone of his inaugural April 2, 1976 speech, Martinez de Hoz announced long-awaited "corrective measures" which observers see as carrying the opening up of the economy his programme proposes a step further.

The minister and his team had been lobbying for a reduction of wage surtaxes and the extension of the value-added-tax for some time now, reportedly meeting strong opposition on the elimination of wage surtaxes from the Ministry of Social Welfare. The roof on the value-added-tax has been raised from 16 to 20 percent for all products except pharmaceutical goods and foodstuffs, which will be set at 10 percent maximum.

He said that the extent of the changes introduced by his economic programme could be given in 12 points: 1) the freeing of prices, 2) the freeing of the exchange market, 3) the freeing of foreign trade by doing away with the monopoly on grain and meat exports, 4) the freeing of exports by doing away with export taxes and restrictions, 5) the freeing of imports with the elimination of import restrictions and the gradual reduction of import duties, 6) the freeing of interest rates and the opening up of the financial market to domestic and foreign competition, 7) the freeing of rents, 8) the elimination of "political" public service rates, 9) the elimination of subsidies and protective measures for certain privileged sectors which distort the economy, 10) the freeing of wages, 11) the opening up of the economy to foreign investments, and 12) more open technology transfer rules.

Referring to the flood of imported goods which have entered the country, Martinez de Hoz said their effect was minimal compared to the important amount of industrial and capital goods which have been imported, and which he expects to have a beneficial medium-term effect on the economy. "What we see in the Florida shopwindows doesn't matter," he said. "What matters is what we don't see, what is happening in the plants and the country's main production centres."

Widespread Reaction

FY132242 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 12 Jul 80 p 9

[Excerpts] The far-reaching package of economic measures announced by Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz on Thursday set off a war of criticism by political, business and trade union leaders yesterday.

Argentine Rural Confederations (CRA) President Jorge Aguado, was almost alone in calling the measures "positive". He particularly praised the elimination of the income tax and the employers' 15 percent contribution to the pension fund system and the generalization of the IVA, [impuesto al vacor agregado--value added tax] but he was very critical of the minister's avowed intention of not devaluing the peso and said the exchange rate "is going to continue being a very large distorting factor in the economy."

The Agricultural Intercooperative Confederacion (Coninagro) on the other hand, expressed its "deception and frustration" by the minister's speech saying that none of the announced measures "really contribute to the serious crisis the farming sector, in general, and the regional economies, in particular, are going through." This attitude was echoed by Argentine Agrarian Federation (FAA) President Humberto Volando, who also charged the measures would "deepen the effects of the inflation with a recession."

Coninagro also expressed its dissatisfaction with the present exchange rate and further charged that the only beneficiaries of the measures would be the large corporations who will pay lower utility rates in relations to their volume of consumption.

Former Buenos Aires Governor Oscar Alende called the plan a "last and desperate" effort to justify a policy that will put the country in the hands of 100 large transnational companies that will attempt to control the world by the year 2000. Alende stressed that the IVA will put more of the "tax burden on the poor". He also doubted whether the IVA income could compensate for the pension fund contribution and 23 taxes to be eliminated.

Radical Party economist Roque Carranza joined in the criticism noting that technical education will be one of the plan's first victims. He too, noted that indirect taxation will be felt most by wage earners and commented on there not being a tax on interest payments.

Meanwhile former Economy Minister Alvaro Alsogaray said some of the measures "are correct and others questionable", but he felt they will do nothing to change the present situation.

Federalist Party President Francisco Manrique criticized the measures saying "apparently the businessman will enjoy a brief respite, which will be bread today and hunger tomorrow, while the consumer will keep finding it more and more difficult to live."

'Inflationary' Charge

PY132248 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 13 Jul 80 p 11

[Text] Reaction to the economic measures announced on Thursday by Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz continued to be critical yesterday as political and union leaders charged the measures with being inflationary and dangerous for the future of Argentine industry.

Federalist Party Secretary Ricardo Balestra, however, declared the measures "tend to solve an overall crisis" but he said that "clear signs of a reactivation of productive activity were still not noted." Balestra was especially critical of the dollar-peso parity which he said "has fundamentally hurt our export possibility and has mostly favoured the entrance of imported goods." He also claimed that "indexation policy, maintained on bases that are not exactly related to the financial market reality, and high interest rates do not favour the development of the productive sectors."

First Line Radical leader Antonio Troccoli charged that the generalization of the value added tax (IVA) will be "a new power generator of the high inflation rate."

Leaders of bank and insurance employees' unions met yesterday to discuss ways of "unifying actions" if changes proposed by the Economy Ministry concerning labour practices are put into effect, union sources announced yesterday. They said the ministry was "trying to reduce the cost of dismissals to facilitate its policy of fusion and concentration of insurance companies and banks."

Meanwhile seven maritime unions which have not been intervened issued a joint statement expressing their "total opposition" to the elimination of the employers' contributions to the retirement fund, saying that "it tends to dismantle a structure that has defended the rights of both retired and active workers."

The national current of the Popular Left Front (FIP) issued a statement charging the economic plan with "tending towards the destruction of native industry" and causing the "redistribution of income" to the workers' loss.

FORMER UNION LEADER MIGUEL DEPARTS FOR U.S.

PY141500 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1059 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 14 Jul (NA)--The former secretary general of the Metalworkers Union [UOM] and the "62 organizations," Lorenzo Miguel, has departed for the United States. It is his first trip after his recent release from a 4-year detention period. Before departing, he added his criticism to that of other labor organizations, scoring the measures that have been announced by Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz.

MINISTER DOUBTS CHILEAN RETURN TO ANDEAN PACT

FY141851 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 9 Jul 80 p 9

[Text] Integration Minister Fernando Salazar Paredes said that "at present in Chile there are no objective conditions, much less subjective ones, that would make Chile return to the Andean group." Minister Salazar Paredes made this comment in referring to Peruvian president-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry's statement favoring the return of Chile to the Andean Pact, which Chile left in 1976.

Minister Salazar said regarding Chile's return: "I believe that all Andean countries, and especially us, who have profound democratic and integrationist aspirations, would like to see all Andean countries become members of the Andean Pact. However, an integration process implies realities, not just good wishes. Therefore, I consider it unfortunate that the day of Chile's return to the Andean Pact is still far away. I do not believe that objective conditions, much less subjective ones, presently exist in Chile for it to rejoin the Andean Pact."

Minister Salazar Paredes pointed out that "Chile left the Andean group not only for economic reasons, but also because of a whole political concept which is in open contradiction of the basic principles that are upheld by the five Andean countries."

Fernando Belaunde, who will assume power on 28 July, made statements to the Santiago newspaper LA TERCERA DE LA HORA referring to the Andean Pact, to which he said that "Chile must return."

NATIONAL CONGRESS ADJOURNS; BANZER TRIAL CONTINUED

FY150325 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The national Congress has concluded its term. Walter Guevara Arze, president of the Congress, said that history will pass a positive judgment on this Congress because it defended the democratic process with blood.

The national Congress met today at 1700. A proposal was immediately made to change the agenda, which included the continuation of the political trial against former President Hugo Banzer Suarez. The proposal was unanimously approved. Other proposals were made asking for the adjournment of the Congress. After a recess, two proposals were made. The first resolution transferred the Banzer political trial to the next Congress.

LA PAZ DOCTORS STAGE 24-HOUR STRIKE

FY141252 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] The health centers of the Ministry of Social Welfare and Public Health will not operate today because the Union of Social Welfare and Public Health Doctors of La Paz has ordered a 24-hour strike.

The strike is taking place because during the ceremony held on Friday to transfer the former eye hospital facilities to the foundation for the burn center, doctors and diplomats were expelled by a military detachment. The La Paz doctors union has decided to stage the strike to protest this action and demand explanations from the appropriate authorities.

GOVERNMENT DOWNPLAYS COUP D'ETAT RUMORS

FY141825 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 Jul 80 p 2

[Excerpts] Planalto Palace believes that the rumors formally stated by Gilvan Rocha, leader of the Popular Party [PP] bloc in the Senate, by means of an official note released on Monday to the effect that a coup is being staged against President Joao Figuereido's policy of relaxation, are simply the result of too much imagination and lack of information.

The Planalto sources also provide the facts which clearly refute the existence of an atmosphere favorable to any attempts at curtailing the government's democratization process.

After going through the most difficult stages of negotiation, the Social Democratic Party [PDS] bloc in the Chamber of Deputies will have more than 220 members, thus confirming the government's initial estimates. This is considered to be enough to give the government a reassuring majority in the parliament.

The inflation index for the month of June is apparently going to indicate a decline in the inflation rate. In the meantime, the measures implemented by Planning Minister Delfim Neto will become fully effective as of September when the government will attain full control over inflation.

Once this target is reached, the government will resume the initiative in the political process through its congressional blocs, thus overcoming the logical difficulties which the leaders have encountered within the multiparty system.

Therefore, the government does not view as appropriate the proposal of Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party, that President Joao Figueiredo should call a constituent assembly as the only way out of the alleged political crisis.

Planalto Palace believes that any constitutional reforms must be carried out by the Congress which will be chosen in 1982 when the new political parties are organized and acknowledged by the voters.

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY TO VISIT 29 JUL

FY150120 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Lord Peter Carrington, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, will make an official visit to Brazil 29 July - 2 August in response to an invitation extended to him by Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro.

BRIEFS

LOAN FROM KUWAIT--Kuwait has granted Brazil a $60 million loan for the National Economic Development Bank. This loan agreement was signed by Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Penna and a Kuwaiti financial group. [Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 14 Jul 80 FY]

PETROBRAS PROSPECTING IN ALGERIA--The Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (PETROBRAS) will invest more than 2 billion cruzeiros in petroleum prospecting in Algeria. This prospecting agreement was signed between PETROBRAS, the Algerian National Petroleum Enterprise (SONABRAS) and a group of West German petroleum enterprises. The agreement stipulates that SONABRAS will receive 62 percent and PETROBRAS 38 percent of production should any petroleum be found. [Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 14 Jul 80 FY]

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS CRITICIZE 'TRANSITION' PERIOD PROPOSAL

PY141727 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0125 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 11 Jul (LATIN)--Andres Zaldivar, president of the (recessed) Christian Democratic Party, said today that the 6-year transition period outlined in the draft of the new Chilean constitution is "unacceptable" and a "severe threat to the nation." Zaldivar, who was finance minister during the administration of Christian Democratic President Eduardo Frei (1964-70), made these remarks in a written declaration which has been released in Santiago.

Zaldivar's remarks are the first reaction from Chilean politicians to the constitutional proposal which has been drafted by the State Council and was submitted to President Augusto Pinochet for his consideration on Tuesday.

Zaldivar pointed out that "we have entrusted the study of the draft constitution prepared by the State Council, minus its temporary articles, to an outstanding group of experts in constitutional matters, whose opinion deserves our utmost confidence." He added that "since the State Council has spent almost 2 years in issuing its report concerning the draft of the new constitution [as received], we believe that it is our duty to study the draft's proposals with a great deal of attention to prevent hasty opinions from making the debate of a matter which is so important for Chile more difficult."

The president of the Christian Democrats indicated that "the situation of the proposed transition formula outlined in the temporary articles is quite different." Zaldivar reasoned that "those articles are designed to maintain the extreme concentration of power in the hands of President Augusto Pinochet for a period of no less than 6 years and 12 years at most." He believes that "such provisions are unacceptable and we flatly reject them. We also believe that they constitute a severe threat to the country and its present and future coexistence."

He emphasized that "we must reaffirm something which the State Council fails to mention. That is that no constitution can be valid in Chile unless the process for its approval strictly complies with the appropriate rules." He added that "thus, we wish to reaffirm once again that there is an urgent need to establish an impartial electoral system which would provide the regulations on electoral registers, balloting, vote counting and independent officials for the supervision of the process."

He concluded by indicating that "the government's reticence on this subject supplies sufficient motives for the public lack of confidence regarding the correct handling of this matter.

BRIEFS

IMPORT-EXPORT FIGURES--A report issued by the National Agricultural Society informs that the export of bottled wine during January-April increased by 83 percent as compared to the same period during 1979. The report also adds that Chile will import 1 million tons of wheat during 1980, which represents an additional expense of $40.2 million. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jul 80 PY]

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY EXPORTS--The agriculture minister has reported that agriculture and forestry exports totaled $334 million during the first 4 months of 1980. This represents a greater than one-third increase in exports, since the same period in 1979 registered a total of $233 million. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2245 GMT 6 Jul 80 PY]

NEGOTIATOR DENIES PROMPT AGREEMENT WITH VENEZUELA

PA142114 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Bogota--The government again denied today that the agreement to solve the border conflict with Venezuela will be solved soon.

Col Julio Londono Paredes, acting foreign minister and president of the commission which has been handling the negotiations on behalf of Colombia with representatives of the Venezuelan Government, explained that the consultations with top political personalities are a routine matter. In referring to the meeting that the negotiators will hold with the former presidents of the republic, Londono Paredes said that it will be held to give them detailed information on the progress of the negotiations.

This meeting does not mean that we are on the verge of an agreement with Venezuela, he said. He maintained that great progress has been made in the talks and noted that it is too early to say that an agreement will be made soon. We are studying the possible elements for the agreement but there is no general framework that indicates that the agreement is about to be signed, Londono Paredes concluded.

ECUADOREAN MINISTER SAYS OIL SALES TO BE RENEWED

PA121629 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Ecuador has announced that it is prepared to renew its sale of oil to Colombia but reiterated that it cannot offer preferential treatment on oil sales. This was stated in Bogota by Ecuadorean Industries, Commerce and Integration Minister Germanico Salgado during a news conference convoked to give details on Ecuador's exhibits at the international commerical and industrial fair taking place in Bogota, Colombia.

We are willing to renew oil sales to Colombia the moment the Colombian Government considers it necessary, Salgado stated. The Eduadorean minister noted that talks held earlier this year by the two countries to discuss oil supply matters were not fruitful and there was no agreement on prices.

SOVIETS REFRAIN FROM COMMENTING ON CHARGES AGAINST ENVOY

PA140020 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Bogota--The Soviet Embassy in Colombia today refrained from making any comment on the charges voiced against the chief of the diplomatic mission by Adalberto Ovalle, president of the Chamber of Representatives.

The legislative official, on his return from an extended tour of Europe, charged that Soviet Ambassador Leonid Romanov had torpedoed the trip of a group of congressment to Moscow.

Meanwhile, the Soviet ambassador refused to receive the press this morning, and an embassy official said that, for the time being, there will be no comment on the charges made by the president of the chamber.

The alleged snub of Colombian legislators has been connected to the aborted trip of President Turbay Ayala to the Soviet Union during his tour of Europe a year ago.

FARC PROPOSES DIALOGUE WITH GOVERNMENT

PA141914 Paris AFP in Spanish 1818 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Bogota, 14 Jul (AFP)--It was learned here today that the main Colombian guerrilla group, the pro-Soviet Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), has proposed a dialogue with the government for an eventual surrender.

A message in this regard was sent to the Colombian Congress and disseminated over the radio in Bogota. The message is signed by Manuel Marulanda, top leader of the FARC known as "Tirofijo," and stresses a possible turnover of weapons in order to help in the pacification of the country.

The message does not say anything about demands for a surrender but notes that the FARC is seeking a "dignified peace." It also affirms that during the past government of President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen this rebel group expressed its willingness to lay down arms but that there were certain difficulties.

The alleged and eventual surrender of the FARC was revealed a few days after the group rejected an amnesty planned by the present regime of President Julio Cesar Turbay for the guerrillas. The amnesty bill will be submitted to Congress on 20 July but it does not apply to those who are being tried or who have been sentenced for subversive activities.

HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICIAL ARRESTED AS M-19 LEADER

PA130026 Paris AFP in Spanish 1406 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Medellin, Colombia, 12 Jul (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that a military judge has ordered the arrest of former Congressman Jaime Jaramillo, president of the Human Rights Committee in the Department of Antioquia. Jaramillo is accused of being an alleged leader of the M-19 [19 April Movement] extremist movement.

Jaramillo was arrested here last week, during the nationwide raids in the wake of the escape of two M-19 leaders from a Bogota jail. The 47-year-old former congressman and lawyer is allegedly involved in kidnappings in that area, according to army spokesmen.

ANIF CALLS GOVERNMENT'S ANTIDRUG ACTIONS 'USELESS'

PA121703 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The National Association of Financial Institutions [ANIF] warned the government today that its actions to combat the production of and traffic in marijuana in the country are useless. ANIF President Ernesto Samper Pizano said that it will be impossible to eliminate this socioeconomic problem as long as no one is concerned about the use of marijuana in the United States.

We must not continue to bear the burden of a problem that is not ours, the ANIF president said, adding that the legalization of marijuana in Colombia is not too far away. Samper Pizano added that to mine the marijuana fields on the coast as the commander of the 2d Brigade suggested is a ridiculous idea that in practice would irreparably damage the ecology of the Sierra Nevada.

Samper Pizano said that ANIF has been chosen as the Latin American coordinator of the international alliance to amend marijuana laws. He also said that ANIF will open a library in Bogota with books exclusively related to the topic of marijuana.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH BOLIVIA

PA101424 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 1 Jul 80 p 14

[Text] Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia said yesterday that he sincerely hoped that Peruvian-Bolivian relations would not be affected by supposed complaints from Bolivia over the case of the Argentine citizens who were spirited out of Peru across the Bolivian border.

Speaking to newsmen during an interval in the funeral ceremonies for historian Jorge Basadre Grohman, the foreign minister said that Bolivian Ambassador Walter Montenegro Soria had called on him on Saturday. He said that the Bolivian ambassador had expressed concern and asked for more information on the matter. The ambassador said that his country had wondered why the Peruvian Foreign Ministry or the Bolivian Government had not intervened in this case.

"I told him that the Peruvian Foreign Ministry had no prior knowledge of the incident and presented him with the documents authorizing the turning over of the Argentine citizens in Desaguadero by the officers of the Peruvian investigative police to a Bolivian immigrations inspector," the foreign minister said.

REVISION OF HYDROELECTRIC AGREEMENT WITH USSR SOUGHT

FY140310 Paris AFP in Spanish 1850 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 12 Jul (AFP)--The incoming constitutional Government of Peru will revise the financial aspects of an agreement signed by the military government with the Soviet Union for the implementation of the Olmos hydroelectric project in the northern part of the country. The announcement was made by Nils Ericson, the agriculture minister-designate of Fernando Belaunde's government--to be installed on 28 July--who noted that the financial terms of the agreement are not good for Peru.

The total budget of the project--which includes a hydroelectric plant and the irrigation of at least 80,000 hectares of desert land--is $700 million but the financial agreement with the Soviet Union deals only with the first stage of the project, which has been set at $300 million. The first stage includes the construction of a dam designed to hold 111 million cubic meters of water, a hydroelectric plant which will generate 300,000 kw of power, a 19.3-km-long trans-Andean tunnel and the irrigation of 32,000 hectares of land.

Last April the governments of Lima and Moscow signed a protocol concerning the implementation of the project and, on 23 June, a document outlining the details of Soviet cooperation was also signed here. The agreement for the financing of the first stage was to be concluded this month, but the military government--in response to a suggestion by the incoming government--delayed the signing of the agreement.

Ericson said that the agreement provides for the supply of Soviet machinery, equipment and experts under a credit agreement he described as hard. He concluded that since these terms are not good for Peru, a different method of financing will have to be proposed to the Soviet Union and to other friendly governments.

POLICE APPREHEND CUBANS TRYING TO STOW AWAY TO U.S.

FY141613 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2301 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 11 Jul (LATIN)--The police reported today that the Cuban refugees in Lima are causing the Peruvian authorities a series of problems since they refuse to be guarded by members of the Civil Guard and have even tried to surreptitiously leave the country by traveling as stowaways to the United States.

The refugees, about 700 of them, have been living in the Tupac Amaru Park for 3 months since the Peruvian Government decided to take them in after the massive occupation of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. Four of these refugees, including one minor, were arrested at Jorge Chavez International Airport yesterday when they were found on board a LAN-Chile airplane bound for Miami.

According to the police, Roberto Iglesias Zamora, Edilberto Puig and Roberto Izquierdo got into the airport by taking advantage of darkness in the early morning and hid in the aircraft, but were found later when a recount of passengers was made. The source declined to reveal the name of the minor since this is prohibited by Peruvian law.

The Cubans have demanded that the Peruvian authorities obtain visas for them so they may travel to the United States, and have even held hunger strikes in order to exert pressure on the U.S. Embassy in Lima without any positive results.

According to the official report, after being arrested, the four frustrated travelers were handed over to the personnel in charge of guarding the Tupac Amaru camp, where a serious incident took place last night after a policeman did not allow one of the refugees, who was obviously drunk, into the park. As a result, the Cuban--who was not identified--attacked Civil Guard 2d Lt Werner Iglesias Placencia who heads the corps in charge of guarding the park.

This incident was observed by the other refugees who supported their fellow countryman. According to the official report, the guards who were accompanying Placencia were attacked with bottles, iron rods and chairs, among other objects. Cpl Juan Lino Valenzuela of the Civil Guard was wounded during the incident and had to be taken to the police force hospital.

According to sources of the Committee for Civil Defense, which is in charge of coordinating the Cubans' stay in the country, these refugees constantly reject the presence of policemen, taking hostile attitudes toward them, and this has forced the members of the guard to partially abandon the camp in protest of the refugees' behavior.

The report added that once the atmosphere had calmed down, a Civil Guard colonel, who is a member of the defense committee, talked with one of the refugee spokesmen and asked them to give up their belligerent attitude. The same sources reported that the refugees have been responsible for a series of nearly criminal activities as well as street riots.

Additional Arrests

FY141614 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1834 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 12 Jul (LATIN)--The police corps which guards the international airport reported that today the desire of four Cuban refugees to travel to the United States as stowaways was thwarted when they were arrested during their attempt to flee this capital.

According to the police report, the authors of this aborted attempt to leave the country were identified as Pedro Reyes, Lazaro Rodriguez, Tomas Penate del Rio and Jorge Elviro Gonzalez Paz who are between 17 - 20 years of age. It was reported that the refugees, who have been returned to the camp where they reside, got into the airport yesterday at midnight after having evaded guards. Two of the refugees surreptitiously boarded a plane of the Brazilian Varig Airlines and the other two hid in an Aeroperu plane.

OIL CONTRACTS WITH U.S. FIRMS RECEIVE FINAL APPROVAL

PY141709 Paris AFP in Spanish 2346 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 11 Jul (AFP)--The Peruvian military government has given final approval to the renegotiated oil contracts between the Peruvian State Oil Company [PETROPERU] and the U.S. firms Occidental Petroleum and Belco Petroleum. This information was released here today by PETROPERU's Executive President Julio Davila, who explained that these contracts faithfully abide by the basic accords signed with these companies on 1 May.

Occidental Petroleum, which operates in the northeastern jungle, and Belco, which operates on the northern continental shelf, pump out most of the 200,000 barrels which the country produces per day.

According to the new contracts which will be signed by the parties in the coming days, the foreign enterprises will now pay several taxes, from which they had been exempt, by receiving only half of the oil which they produce.

These agreements had been criticized by certain political sectors, especially those of the left, which viewed them as harmful to national interests and favored the nationalization of the firms.

PRESIDENT MORALES CALLS FOR TRANQUILLITY

PY140250 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2100 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 12 Jul (TELAM)--A call for understanding and patriotism was made by the chief of the military government, Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez, to the working sectors that have been on strike in the last few weeks in demand of salary increases.

Morales Bermudez emphasized that a government must use good judgment on salary increases, and that a developing country like Peru must first increase its production before it is able to improve its standard of living. He said that if there is no sizable increase in production, salary increases which go beyond permissible limits will create inflation.

In conclusion, the Peruvian president called for national tranquillity in the current situation and emphasized the democratic environment which must prevail in the country during the transfer of power.

PRESIDENT-ELECT PROPOSES 6-MONTH LABOR TRUCE

PA112036 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 5 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry yesterday proposed a 6-month labor truce to the union federations and the nation's working class in order to make the transfer of power and the start of the new government as peaceful as possible. Belaunde said the truce, which is not a pact, would be based on "specific measures to be adopted." The president-elect spoke to the press after presiding over the first plenary session of his Popular Party's elected legislators.

Belaunde said: "I believe that this will not be a truce: I believe it will be the natural reaction of the working class in realizing our needs and, at the same time, sharing our objectives to improve the Peruvian people's living conditions." Referring to his party's meeting, Belaunde explained it was a plenary meeting. He expressed confidence that the composition of his parliamentary bloc is the true reflection of the entire country since most of the legislators come from the provinces.

"For instance," the future chief of state said, "out of 26 senators, only 4 are from Lima while the rest come from the provinces."

He added that aside from being a gathering of comrades, the meeting also served as an opportunity for him to personally issue several general instructions, mainly concerning the agreement with the Popular Christian Party [PPC].

In that respect, he noted, "we have adopted an agreement of national interest which we will honor with dignity. Thus, we have consolidated the majority of the Senate and increased our strength in the Chamber of Deputies with the PPC's contribution."

Referring to recent statements by Aprist leader Armando Villanueva del Campo on the opening of a dialogue, Belaunde said he was "very highly impressed."

"I know Mr Villanueva, who was my opponent in the past elections, sent me a message, the text of which I do not yet know, but which was cordial and dignified. I am pleased with it as it will contribute to the proper climate required for the start of the new government," Belaunde said.

He expressed his support for full attendance by the present government at the inaugural, as "it would be quite natural," he noted.

He added, however, "I do not know what it has decided to do," referring to the government of the armed forces.

Concerning the analysis of the 12 years of military government, he said, "We will assess those years with calm and dignity, careful not to disseminate any sort of misinformation."

MORALES WILL NOT ATTEND BELAUNDE INAUGURATION

PY121418 Paris AFP in Spanish 0419 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 11 Jul (AFP)--President Francisco Morales Bermudez will be conspicuously absent from the ceremony marking the transfer of power to his successor Fernando Belaunde Terry scheduled for 28 July at the Congress.

President Morales Bermudez himself stated today that he will not attend the ceremony, which will be enhanced by the presence of approximately 100 foreign delegations, 9 of which will be headed by their chiefs of state or of government.

I feel, he continued, that beginning with the installation of the national congress (on 27 July) and of the future executive branch resulting from the popular election, the democratic climate must prevail in total democracy. Furthermore, I have no presidential sash to turn over because we have never worn one."

A few days ago, the president-elect expressed his desire that General Morales Bermudez be present at the ceremony when Congress President Oscar Trelles, member of the Popular Action who will also be elected Senate president, will preside over Belaunde's swearing-in ceremony.

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK CREDIT--The World Bank has granted Peru a $7.5 billion credit to finance technical assistance and engineering projects for a fertilizer plant in Sechura. The project also contemplates research on uranium extraction from phosphoric acid at Bayovar. [Lima Radio America in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Jul 80 PY]

GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZES POLITICAL MEETINGS

PY101710 Paris AFP in Spanish 1321 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Montevideo 10 Jul (AFP)--Interior Minister Manuel Nunez has reported that the government has authorized political meetings in all cases in which their sponsors or participants have not been proscribed. According to the interior minister, the police must issue a prior authorization for these political meetings. General Nunez noted that he is instructing all police chiefs throughout the country to authorize such meetings. He said that only those citizens whose political activities have been suspended by the institutional act will not be authorized to hold political meetings.

General Nunez added that Uruguay is gradually heading to a normalization of its institutions. Regarding the constitution that will be voted on in November, he said that the armed forces are not trying to impose this constitution on the people, but rather they are opening themselves to all Uruguayan citizens so they may express their own opinions. He noted that the armed forces do not want to retain power and that their only goal is to be members of the COSENA (the National Security Board)--that is, to be in an institution that deals exclusively with national security.

ARMY COMMANDERS DISCUSSES POLITICAL ISSUES

PY141837 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2200 GMT 11 Jul 80

[By Carlos Banales]

[Excerpts] Washington, 11 Jul (LATIN)--The Uruguayan Army commander in chief, Gen Luis Queirolo, has announced his return to Montevideo after clearing up here some of the mysteries regarding his country's political future in a way which has puzzled his aides and the people in Uruguay.

Queirolo, who arrived in Washington on 30 June and was planning to leave on Monday, will depart tonight from New York and is scheduled to arrive in Montevideo tomorrow.

There he will meet with the confusion which he has aroused, even in the Interior Minister Gen Manuel Nunez, by his statements first to LATIN and 24 hours later to the Uruguayan journalists who accompanied him.

Basically, Queirolo had stated that the Uruguayan political parties will be able to submit more than one candidate for the presidency of the nation for the approval of the armed forces and that former President Jorge Pacheco Areco is definitely banned from being one of these candidates.

He added that the fact that a retired general will be included on the list which the political parties will submit does not mean that this general will have an advantage in the eyes of the military high command, which will choose the single candidate.

According to the reports from Montevideo, Interior Minister Nunez had expressed surprise and some doubts concerning the correctness of the report on Queirolo's remarks; however, the latter told LATIN last night that this agency had provided an accurate version of his statement and he would reassert this on his return to Montevideo.

Queirolo's remarks also surprised some of his aides because the general had chosen to comment in Washington on issues which so far had been discussed only in private. As for the case of former President Pacheco Areco--current Uruguayan ambassador to the U.S.--Queirolo's visit has dissipated the expectations surrounding his possible participation in next year's electoral process.

Among the other candidates who have broad support are Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, who is in exile and wanted by the Uruguayan military courts, who accuse him of maintaining contacts with the extremists, and the retired Gen Liber Seregni, who is in prison under a military court sentence for crimes against state security.

Queirolo indicated that in November 1981 the citizenry will be asked to vote for a single presidential candidate, but before that the traditional Blanco and Colorado Parties can agree on a list of "up to four" candidates, among whom the armed forces will choose one who will be confirmed by the election.

"The military status of a retired general who could be included on the list will not constitute an advantage in the eyes of the armed forces when they choose the one to whom they will give their support," Queirolo said.

There have been insistent rumors about the possibility that Gen Gregorio Alvarez, ret, and Gen Julio Vadora, ret--both of whom are Queirolo's predecessors as army commanders--will be candidates in the coming elections.

Queirolo and his aides, as well as the Uruguayan diplomats in Washington, received immediate reports on the reactions elicited by Queirolo's remarks in Montevideo, and Queirolo repeated his statement to the journalists who accompanied him.

So far there have been no concrete explanations of Queirolo's choice of the time and place to make his remarks. "My statements stand," Queirolo told LATIN last night.

FARMERS' DEBTS TO BE REFINANCED ON INDIVIDUAL BASIS

PY141728 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] The Bank of the Republic will seek individual solutions for the refinancing of loans and debts of the farmers. The bank's authorities are of the opinion that each product is affected in a different way and therefore an overall solution cannot be sought. Garlic, onion and vegetable farmers have already asked for the refinancing of their debts.

BRIEFS

IMPORT, EXPORT FIGURES--According to the Uruguayan Central Bank, the country's exports increased by 15 percent during the first 4 months of the year. In the same period, imports increased by 92 percent; thus, the current trade deficit has reached $245 million. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Jul 80 PY]

GOVERNMENT REITERATES ENFORCEMENT OF FISHING LAWS

PA150128 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2022 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Jul (EFE)--Mexico today reiterated that its decision to enforce its fishing law is irrevocable. Meanwhile, U.S. tuna ships captured in Mexican waters are awaiting a resolution.

On 7 July Mexico said it would capture any pirate ship fishing for tuna within its 200-mile territorial limit. The so-called "tuna war" began last Wednesday when Mexican patrol boats captured a U.S. fishing boat. The United States announced today that it would initiate an embargo on Mexican tuna.

The office of the Mexican foreign relations secretary has stated that the law on fishing by pirate ships will be enforced and that Mexico will decide on defensive measures on the basis of the position of its neighbors.

Carlos Amtmann, president of the national Mexican Importers and Exporters Association, said today that "20 countries have asked for our tuna, so if the United States puts an embargo on the product, then Mexico will diversify its market." Amtmann, like many deputies, agrees that it would not be wise for Mexico to adopt a vindictive position. Mexican deputies have noted that suspending the shipment of oil to the United States makes no sense and would be acting the same way the U.S. giant acts.

Deputy Rangel believes the problem was initiated as a result of U.S. needs for more Mexican oil and for the purpose of setting a precedent on the use of Mexico's shores in order to later try to secure the right to exploit oil reserves in the Gulf of Mexico and in the Gulf of California.

It was reported today that the crews of the captured ships in the Mexican port of Mazatlan, Sinaloa State, are waiting for Mexico's Fisheries Department to issue a resolution tomorrow.

PRESIDENT TO MEET VENEZUELAN, COSTA RICAN LEADERS 3 AUG

PA120350 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] President Lopez Portillo will hold a high-level meeting with his colleagues from Venezuela, Luis Herrera Campins, and Costa Rica, Rodrigo Carazo, on 3 August in Costa Rica.

The details of the meeting and the topics on the agenda are unknown as yet since they will be (?prepared) precisely upon President Lopez Portillo's passage through those countries during his forthcoming international trip, which includes Costa Rica, Brazil and Cuba. The chief of the Mexican nation will be in Venezuela on 30 July, where he will make a refueling stop.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS TO NICARAGUA, AUSTRALIA--President Jose Lopez Portillo has appointed Julio Zamora (Batres) and Jesus Cabrera Munoz (Ledo) as new Mexican ambassadors to Nicaragua and Australia. The two will leave this week to take up their new posts. [Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Jul 80 PA]

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION--It has been officially announced that 301 km of railroad lines will be built at a cost of 2 billion pesos, which will benefit the Mexican petroleum industry. The lines will be built in southeastern Mexico. [Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Jul 80 PA]

COLUMNIST DECRIES SUPREME COURT RULING ON MONTERIA TREATY

PA141612 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 13 Jul 80 p 4-A

[Mario Augusto Rodriguez column: "The Court and 'Monteria'"]

[Text] 1. Confirmation

The facts have confirmed what many of us feared: that the Colombian newspapers--specifically the prestigious newspaper El TIEMPO of Bogota--not only knew about the [outcome of] the controversial so-called "Monterialtreaty" case before all Panamanian papers, but even before the announcement was officially made. It is opportune to recall that many days ago the newspaper ELLTIEMPO published an editorial praising, in an understandably joyous way, the decision of the Panamanian Supreme Court stating that the Monteria treaty did not have to be approved through a plebiscite but only by the majority of the honorable Assembly of Corregimiento representatives. These Colombian newspaper commentaries prompted the Panamanian media to demand information from the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court indicated that although the matter was under consideration it had not yet issued an official ruling on it. However, a few days later, the expected ruling was issued. This ruling fully confirmed what the prestigious Colombian newspaper hadalready celebrated as a great victory for Colombian intersts over those of the Panamanian people.

2. The Search

Since then, I have been anxiously searching for the complete text of the Supreme Court ruling in all newspapers, but I have only found incomplete reports so far. In some of them, it is said that the basis for the Supreme Court decision is the fact that the draft treaty in question does not truly and effectively refer to basic matters on transisthmian canals but to national treasury regulations. This means that the draft treaty agreed on with Colombia is merely a regulation concerning the collection of tolls and taxes, a matter that can be decided by the national government with full authority without consulting the Panamanian people. The Monteria draft treaty would then be understood in this manner: It deals only with the exemption of Colombian ships from payment of fees on the cargo, the mail as well as weapons, ammunitions and equipment aboard warships when they transit the canal.

3. Disagreement

I repeat that I have not read the full text of the Supreme Court decision. I have not read about the abstentions of a minority of the justices, including that of Marisol Reyes de Vasquez and Lao Santizo. Consequently, I am making these commentaries with the understanding their rationale may not respond fully or partially to the truth of the facts. However, if it is true that our Supreme Court views the "Monteria draft treaty" as a simple exemption of taxes and tolls, I would have to express my total disagreement with that opinion even though my criteria lack any juridical and professional validity. To me, it is a matter of commonsense. If it was only an exemption of taxes, there would be no need for the signing of a treaty between two countries: The country granting the exemption would only have to issue the pertinent measures--I do not know if through a law or an executive decree--so that the other nation can enjoy the corresponding privilege. The national government has exempted many foreign firms from paying taxes through legal regulations which have not required the signing of international agreements.

4. Unconditional

But there is another problem: I think that this way of exempting taxes or tolls for the sole benefit of Colombian ships is a flagrant violation of article 19 of our Constitution which states: "There will be no personal exemptions or privileges or discrimination because of race, origin, social class, sex, religious or political ideas." It seems evident that if there cannot be any exemptions or privileges for Panamanians, much less can there be any for foreign nations, firms or persons to the detriment of national interests. Then it would be fitting to demand that the Supreme Court declare the Monteria draft treaty unconstitutional because it establishes exemptions and privileges in favor of Colombian ships without even establishing compensations that explain, much less justify, these exemptions and privileges.

5. Persistence

I continue to think that according to what I know about the Monteria draft treaty, it is a completely unjustified and fully harmful agreement for the interests of my fatherland. I believe so in the first place because it is based on alleged Colombian rights over Panama which do not correspond to the historical reality or the feeling of Panamanian nationality. In the second place, it would represent the assumption of a commitment originally acquired by the United States without consulting Panama as if the United States were agreeing that it had stolen part of the Colombian territory to convert it into a U.S. colony or protectorate. In the third place, no ruler has ever had the right to give part of the heritage of the Panamanian people to another country during this or any other generation. Not even the Panamanian people can claim the right to mortgage the national heritage to the detriment of the future generations. All this does not even mention that the government is trying to give a present to the neighboring nation without receiving any compensation or commitment from it that can explain the privileges and advantages that we are granting.

6. Rejection

It is affirmed that the honorable Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives is the expression of the Panamanian people's power. This assembly already stated that it felt the Monteria draft treaty should be submitted to a plebiscite as stated in article 274 of the Constitution. For this reason, I hope that the 505 honorable corregimiento representatives consult the groups of people they represent so that they will reject the Monteria draft treaty. If the government believes that this treaty is advisable and necessary, it should not be afraid of the community's studying and discussing it. In order to do this, the government must first disseminate the draft as well as the Supreme Court ruling and the reasons for the justices' abstentions widely and thoroughly.

BUILDING CONTRACTORS CHARGE DISCRIMINATION IN CANAL AREA

PA140354 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 13 Jul 80 pp 1-A, 6-A

[Excerpts] Hector Ortega, president of the Panamanian Chamber of Construction, stated this week that one of the violations of the Torrijos-Carter treaty is the discrimination to which Panamanian contracting companies are subjected in the Canal Zone and the fact that performance bonds [bonos de garantia] are only valid for U.S. firms. He said this when he announced that the Chamber of Construction was going to hold a seminar this Thursday on the subject of construction contracts in the canal area. The seminar will be held at the Louis Martinez meeting center; with the cooperation of Panamanian public officials, civilian and military representatives from organizations and departments in the canal area and from Panamanian businessmen.

Ortega said that the purpose of the seminar is to provide basic information to Panamanian contractors so that they can participate in construction bids and conduct business transactions with civilian and military departments in the canal area.

LIBERAL PARTY VOTES TO PARTICIPATE IN ELECTIONS

PA150245 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] The Liberal national leadership, headed by Dr Arnulfo Ecalona, met yesterday in Aguadulce to decide on the party's participation in the election to choose one-third of the legislators in the legislation commission.

Those favoring participating in, or abstaining from, the election presented their arguments at the meeting. The majority not only recognized the obstacles that must be overcome, but also the need to confront them. Finally, the leadership decided by 67 votes to 2 to participate in the September elections.

Practically all the members of the national leadership attended the meeting and, for the first time since the election of Dr Arnulfo Escalona to the chairmanship of the party, a climate of camaraderie and unity was observed. In a worthy gesture, the leadership invited Eng David Samudio to take a seat at the chairmanship table. Samudio accepted the invitation.

The Liberal leadership announced that the provincial directorate will meet in the near future to choose their own candidates.

Commentary on Liberal Party Decision

PA150337 Panama City TELEVISORA Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] Some time ago, we praised the decision of the Christian Democrats to participate in the elections. We do so again tonight concerning the decision adopted by the Liberal Party.

It is healthy for the country, for the improvement of the democratic institutions, for the achievement of a true democracy as expressed in the slogan of a political party. for the opposition, for the Panamanians opposed to this government and exercising their right to be in the opposition, to participate in the electoral debate and to express their opinions and support at the polls for the candidates of their choice.

To those who wish to change the present government, the elections, regardless of how imperfect or deficient they may be, are not the only alternative because there is always the costly way of violence and subversion, but they are the only civilized instrument to produce a change with the active and militant participation of all Panamanians.

In this respect, the decision of the Liberals is not only politically suitable as an expression of active opposition to the government, but patriotically responsible as it opens to a large sector of the Panamanian community a way to express itself politically.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT NOT TO JOIN INTERNATIONAL GROUP ON EMBASSY CASE

PA141900 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] President Carazo was today concerned over the situation of our embassy in El Salvador. The assistant foreign policy director was sent today to help the Costa Rican charge d'affaires to draw up a list of persons wishing to leave for other countries.

We are not going to meddle in the affairs of other countries. In light of international laws, Costa Rica cannot form part of any committee placing El Salvador's case in the hands of the respective international bodies, Bernd Niehaus has said. Acting Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus said: We can attend to Salvadorans along humanitarian lines or we can interpret the situation of those at the Costa Rican Embassy as indeed political now because they could face political repercussions if they leave it. The Salvadoran Government has expressed its willingness to grant safe-conducts to the persons wishing to leave for other countries.

Niehaus will now report on the dispatching of the assistant foreign policy director to the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador: [Niehaus--presumably recorded] I have asked an official of this ministry, the assistant foreign policy director, to travel to El Salvador. He is leaving now, at noon, to cooperate with our charge d'affaires in San Salvador in a prompt solution of the problem. This is what I can say in this regard. Any questions? [end recording]

We just listened to Dr Bernd Niehaus discuss the case of the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador.

CARAZO DENIES RECEIVING WEAPONS FROM NICARAGUA'S BORGE

PA142210 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1858 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] San Jose, 14 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo today denied having received weapons as a gift from Sandinist Comdr Tomas Borge, interior minister of Nicaragua. Carazo stated he does not use weapons and does not accept them as gifts. He was referring to a statement attributed to Borge, published in LA PRENSA of Managua and also published in the San Jose afternoon paper, LA PRENSA LIBRE, to the effect that Borge had given weapons to former Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey and "President Carazo, because, as president, he has a right to defend himself as he deems most appropriate."

In a letter addressed to the editor of LA PRENSA LIBRE, the president said today that "since 8 May 1978 (when he took over), I have asked the guards of the presidency of the republic not to use weapons. I do not accept an excessive display of arms and I do not have escorts or bodyguards." He added: "I frequently like to drive my car and sometimes, in the morning, I travel alone, without an aide or a driver."

Carazo also said that "as long as I am president, the personal protection of the president will be done in a modest manner, and only because I do not have the right to be careless in the face of risks." Carazo said that he will never be grateful or pleased with a gift of a weapon. "Therefore, I do not accept them, and if this were to happen, I would immediately register the weapon for official use and would never keep it as personal property."

FORMER SECURITY MINISTER FORBIDDEN TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PA122014 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1656 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Excerpt] San Jose, 12 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican judicial authorities have issued instructions preventing the departure from the country of former Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey, in view of the charges against him based on the confiscation of several of his weapons. The court in charge of the case issued the order as a "precautionary" measure, in view of the procedures underway against the former official, once considered the "superminister" during his tenure, which concluded late in June when he resigned the post.

The charges against Echeverria were filed after the confiscation of 18 firearms which, according to him, belong to his private collection. The charges were filed by the attorney general's office.

NICARAGUAN BORDER TO BE OPEN FOR FESTIVITIES

PA141525 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan Embassy in Costa Rica has reported that the borders are open to all persons wishing to attend the festivities to commemorate the first year of liberation of the people. Previously it had been announced that the borders would be closed from 17 to 23 July. Asked if the Nicaraguans now living in Costa Rica who have not visited their country in 1 year would face any problems if they returned now, the embassy responded that they will have no trouble leaving and will not be investigated, as some believe, if they enter [Nicaragua] legally.

CARAZO, MONGE MEET, DISCUSS VARIOUS ISSUES

PA110332 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Ju 80

[Text] Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez, National Liberation Party candidate for the 1982 election, has asked for respectful and loyal relations with the Legislative Assembly during a meeting he held with President Carazo for 3 hours this morning. The president thinks the deputies should look to themselves since he thinks relations between the two branches are not the result of one side's actions.

Another point touched on by Monge Alvarez refers to the need to produce wealth. President Carazo said this is what the government wants but Monge retorted that there has been a very serious drop in national agricultural production. A third topic was the high cost of living, which was denounced by Monge. The president said external factors such as oil prices are causing the hike in staple prices. Monge also called for the cancellation of the sales of the Pacific Cement (?Company). Carazo promised to study the proposal and write him in reply.

Monge Alvarez told President Carazo that in view of the lack of equipment to build roads, 30,000 fanegas of coffee were lost during the last harvest. Carazo agreed with him.

Regarding the arms traffic, another topic that Monge brought up, the president said the government is not promoting it. He said everything possible is being done to investigate the case. The president totally agreed with Monge Alvarez on the need to fight crime more effectively as a way to ensure the greater safety of the citizens.

Monge Alvarez does not agree with the government's foreign policy. He said we should follow the principle of self-determination of peoples. He also criticized the permission given to the PLO to establish office here.

President Carazo fired back saying his information was mistaken. He promised to put him up to date in a letter in the next few days. The president agreed with Monge on self-determination of peoples and human rights.

Monge and Carazo said they agree on the validity of moral values and on the need for a national consensus to forestall chaos. These two points were also raised by Monge. Yet the president said the ethical crisis among public officials is a very delicte issue but since the national interest is at stake he will first investigate Monge's report in detail before discussing the situation.

BANANA COMPANY NOT TO BARGAIN WITH ILLEGAL STRIKERS

PA110338 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] A committee representing the banana company, including regional manager Eduardo de la Espriella, Legal Department director Guillermo (Bowen), administrative director Luis Cardona and public relations director Alvaro Madrigal went to the Labor Ministry this afternoon to discuss their position on the strike which began this morning. The company representatives told Minister Serrano Pinto that as is public knowledgc, word had been given that the Labor Ministry would try to settle the dispute which finally erupted.

The company representatives told the minister that during their talks with the representatives of the Golfito Workers Union [UTG] they had promised to deliver a letter this afternoon on the pay under contract work which the union could use as a basis for bargaining so that the cases of those who think they are underpaid might be reviewed and possibly a raise granted. The banana company had promised to present the list today and the UTG was supposed to wait until today for the presentation of the document but since the commitment has been broken the company doesn't have to do anything, the company representatives have said.

The strike called early this morning broke the promise made and shows what these people are like since they have gone on strike although talks were underway. We point out that in view of the wildcat strike, the company believes it has no commitment and so will not negotiate with illegal strikers, the banana company representatives told Minister Serrano Pinto.

The committee that visited the labor minister told him to ask the civil guard to take action if the strikers try to isolate the administrative personnel of the many Golfito company departments. We know that barricades have been erected, the company officials said, and it has been reported that officials cannot leave their homes to go to the office. We hope that the minister will use the soldiers to avoid this type of confrontation, one company official said.

No Pay for Strikers

PA111629 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Alvaro Madrigal, spokesman for the banana company, has announced that the workers on the strike in the south region will not be paid back salaries since the strike was declared illegal yesterday afternoon. He said that the strike will fail because many workers are not participating in it and have secluded themselves in their homes fearing reprisals from the leaders.

The workers are demanding salary increases and the rehiring of employees recently dismissed from the firm.

Acceptance of Serrano Mediation

PA141442 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] The banana workers have accepted mediation by the labor minister. The Golfito Workers Union (UTG) has sent a telegram to Labor Minister German Serrano Pinto indicating that the banana workers will accept his mediation or any other type of arrangement to end their strike, which is in its fifth day. The 5,200 employees of the banana company are demanding salary raises and the reinstatement of dismissed fellow workers. The company was reiterated that it will not negotiate until the workers end the strike which has been declared illegal by the labor courts in Golfito and Osa. The court ruled that the conciliation proceedings provided for by the country's laws had not been exhausted.

The UTG said the strike will not be called off and that, therefore, no one should harbor any illusions.

The labor minister reportedly has not yet learned of the contents of the telegram sent by the UTG Saturday. However, he may give a response today when he returns to his office.

The situation was calm yesterday at Golfito, Coto and Palmar. Even the barricades have been lifted. [Administrative director] Luis Cardona said that the strike-related losses amount to 8 million colones. A total of 11 million colones will be lost weekly, when the value of the bananas and the taxes have been taken into account.

The legal department of the General Confederation of Workers [CGT] will appeal the resolution declaring the strike illegal today, CGT Secretary General Jesus Campos said.

EL SALVADOR

REPORTAGE ON COSTA RICAN EMBASSY TAKEOVER CONTINUES

Peasants' Frustrations

PA141340 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] The situation at the Costa Rican Embassy in El Salvador, which has been occupied since Friday by some 100 peasants led by the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28], apparently became complicated yesterday afternoon when the refugees expressed desperation over the confinement, the heat and the lack of food. The discontent and probable decision of the peasants to leave the diplomatic offices forced the LP-28 leaders to hold emergency meetings with the occupiers in the embassy's small rooms.

No Talks Yet

PA141341 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador--Jose Leoncio Pichinte, the top leader of the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] has reported that the Costa Rican Government yesterday reiterated its offer of asylum to the peasants through Jorge Matamoros, its charge d'affairs. Pichinte added that the Costa Rican Government also ordered Matamoros to obtain food for the refugees and to assist them in general. We are very happy with Matamoros. We think he is an attentive and very reasonable man, the leader of the LP-28 occupiers said.

Pichinte said that no talks have begun yet to seek a solution to the problem and it looks quite unlikely they will begin before Tuesday. The diplomatic commission, with which we seek to negotiate our demands, has not been created yet, he added. The Venezuelan and Mexican ambassadors are apparently in consultation with their governments to decide if they will participate in the negotiations, the LP-28 leader noted. He (?told) AFP it will be difficult to solve the case of the Costa Rican Embassy and even formalize the requests for asylum as long as the talks have not begun.

No Plans To Leave Country

PA141602 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1445 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] San Jose, 14 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The peasants who have been occupying the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador since Friday wish to leave the embassy; but have no plans to leave El Salvador, according to reports reaching here today. The occupants, mostly women and children, insist they can no longer tolerate the crowded conditions or the needs they are facing. The Costa Rican Government has given notice that it has granted political asylum to the peasants, who are members of the 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28), but the peasants are undecided.

According to the reports reaching San Jose, the occupants are no longer obeying the leftist leaders who encouraged the embassy takeover. A favorable solution to the problem is expected sometime today.

The charge d'affaires of the Costa Rican Embassy Jorge Matamoros Lorio, who is currently in charge of the embassy, said that "Costa Rica is willing to accept all the peasants who occupied the embassy, but apparently none is willing to go to our country."

Government Offer of Protection

PA150040 Paris AFP in Spanish 0024 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Jul (AFP)--The Salvadoran Government guaranteed tonight that it will grant complete protection to the 102 peasants who sought refuge last Friday at the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador. In an official communique the authorities offer the peasants the necessary facilities so that they can, if they wish, remain in the country.

The refugees requested political asylum in Costa Rica.

Details of Government Communique

PA150336 Paris AFP in Spanish 0157 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 14 Jul (AFP)--The Salvadoran Government gave guarantees here today to the 102 peasants (including 58 children and 25 women), who have been occupying the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador since last Friday, that it will grant them complete protection.

The 5 leaders of the peasants and members of the 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28) affirmed that they sought refuge in the embassy to "denounce the repression of the armed forces in the rural zones" and to request political asylum in Costa Rica. For its part, the government announced today in a communique that it will grant the peasants protection, medical assistance and foodstuffs and even a place to establish themselves if they choose to remain in El Salvador.

The government communique also condemns the LP-28 for the occupation of the embassy during which an embassy guard was killed. "The most exalted of the Marxist organizations of the country is renowned for its daring actions and has been universally criticized for the occupation of the Spanish Embassy last March," the government stated.

"The Salvadoran people repudiate this organization for its terrorist methods and, above all, in the case of the occupation of the Costa Rican Embassy for having used old men women and children in an inhumane manner," the note adds. "It is tragic that the LP-28 claims to defend human rights while openly violating them at the cost of humble persons who are virtually prisoners inside the embassy."

Meanwhile the situation in the embassy where the refugees are crowded has improved considerably Monday night after a 2-day supply of food and medicine was received. An International Red Cross representative is staying at the embassy.

Yesterday the peasants were discouraged and wanted to leave the embassy, particularly when Costa Rican Ambassador Alejandro Alvarado left for his country. Tonight, however, a member of the LP-28 speaking on behalf of the peasants said that their morale has improved because they know that "next week they will be in Costa Rica." He added that "Ambassador Alvarado called us today by telephone from San Jose to state that Costa Rica is currently making all the arrangements to receive us."

Tomorrow morning the "LP-28 negotiation committee" will meet with the ambassadors of Panama, Venezuela and Mexico, the Spanish charge d'affaires and Costa Rican spokesman to discuss otheraspects of the peasants' demands, the LP-28 spokesman added.

Acceptance of Costa Rican Asylum

PA150215 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador--Over 100 Salvadoran peasants, mostly indigents, occupying the Costa Rican Embassy in this capital, today decided to accept the offer of the Costa Rican authorities to travel to that country. The peasants, members of the Rural Dwellers Committee directed by the revolutionary 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28), occupied the Costa Rican embassy last Friday amid shooting which claimed the life of an embassy guard.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTS MEXICAN RELATIONS COOLING

PA120259 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran Deputy Foreign Minister Alejandro Gomez Vides said here today that relations between Mexico and El Salvador had "cooled" in recent weeks. The official added that the cooling of Mexican-Salvadoran relations is caused by the "pressure of leftist Mexican groups" on the government.

Gomez Vides also said that El Salvador and Honduras had agreed to request an extension of the stay of OAS military observers in the demilitarized zone between the two nations. The border region of some 460 sq km is disputed by the two countries which, in 1969, fought a 100-hour war provoked by population problems.

Religious groups have accused the Salvadoran Army of massacring 600 peasants from the eastern part of the country, close to the demilitarized zone, as the peasants apparently tried to escape into Honduran territory, fleeing from political violence in El Salvador.

"The presence of the OAS military observers is our best guarantee that nothing of this kind has occurred in this region," the Salvadoran deputy foreign minister said. "They (the observers) are the best witnesses of the falsehood," spread by leftist groups, Gomez Vides said.

The report was originally spread by clergymen in the Santa Rosa de Copan diocese in Honduras, and even the Honduran Army was accused of having participated in the alleged massacre, when it did not allow the Salvadoran peasants to enter Honduran territory.

This statement has been rejected by the Honduran Government. Meanwhile, the Salvadoran Government has also denied the alleged massacre.

MORALES EHRLICH: JUNTA WILL NOT PERPETUATE ITSELF

PA120212 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2110 GMT 11 Jul 80

[By Rosendo Majano H.]

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Christian Democratic lawyer, Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, member of the Salvadoran revolutionary junta, has said that the junta, made up of three civilians and two military officers is not thinking of perpetuating itself in power. He announced the future appointment of a central elections council [consejuo central de elecciones], the top electoral organization in the country, which will start the preparations for the elections in which the people (?will choose their leaders).

Speaking on radio and television last night, the leader recounted the government actions for the benefit of the people in this shaken territory. Morales Ehrlich praised the activity of his party, the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], which assumed power here 6 months ago in the search for peace. The PDC obtained the representation of two members in the revolutionary junta, Jose Napoleon Duarte and Morales Ehrlich, after a cabinet crisis that occurred on 2 January forced the resignation of Guillermo Manuel Ungo, lawyer of the National Revolutionary Movement; Roman Mayorga Quiroz, former rector of the Central American University; and Mario Andino, representative of the private sector, from the junta.

Morales Ehrlich urged all sectors to cooperate in the development and democratization of El Salvador. He once again called on the clandestine groups which are seeking political power through armed struggle to reflect and avoid the violence which, according to the superior council of the Jose Simeon Canas Central American University run by Jesuits, have left 4,000 dead in the past 2 years.

The extreme leftist and rightist groups have harshly criticized the PDC for becoming allied with the military. However, many sectors have described certain PDC actions as very positive. Morales Ehrlich even spoke about the possibility of electing a constituent assembly in order to direct El Salvador toward the democratic way. He listed the decisions made by the ruling junta including the agrarian reform, the nationalization of the banks and the marketing of coffee and other exports.

He added that thanks to the agricultural measures of the present government, the production of grains, cotton, coffee and sugarcane will be similar to that of the previous year despite all the difficulties that have been faced.

Further Details

PA130215 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 12 Jul 80 pp 24, 25, 26

[Speech by government junta member Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich on national television network, 10 July 1980]

[Excerpts] At this moment the government is engaged in a process of pacification and we are decidedly going to expand it. We have to overcome violence.

This nation cannot continue to bleed to death. This nation has the right to live in peace, but not the peace that means the subjugation of the people by force so that they cannot speak. It means the peace that includes all the conditions in which the human being can work, develop and project himself in peace and tranquillity; that permit human beings, Salvadorans, to express themselves; to participate and to express their opinion in a climate of respect for what they do and what they say, which will be part of a framework accepted by the majority of the people.

Let us create a democratic and legal system in which we can work in peace, without violence, in which there is room for all of us. We will all be respected and will make ourselves heard and all of us will participate in the construction of this new society. With this I wish to tell you that in order to attain peace this government has to use all the methods at its disposal and I wish to make myself clear, ranging from the methods of persuasion, which are the ones we want to use most of the time to convince everyone of the need for peace, to certain measures of social control, such as propaganda, the solution of labor injustices and the solution of economic injustices to coercive measures and military methods.

Gentlemen, just as we want all Salvadorans to find the path of peace voluntarily, with those groups whose only language is violence, one must use coercive measures and, with those groups whose only language is arms, one must also use military methods.

However, I also wish to tell you that we are open to dialogue. This government has never really wanted to win a war. What it has wanted is to establish peace and we have pledged to do this.

We want to reach an understanding with all sectors of the population. We have already begun talks with industrialists and with religious sectors. We wish to talk with all forces. Why, gentlemen? Because we are going to make peace with all of you and I make an appeal in the name of the junta to all those who want peace in this country: Let us join forces and struggle together to begin a campaign of national pacification and thereby demand, through the clamor of a whole nation asking for peace, respect for the people and elimination of violence so that all Salvadorans can truly live better.

This government is also promoting a platform of participation. We do not want a dictatorial system. We do not want a simple economic recovery in which man is not taken into consideration. Nor do we want a collectivism in which one is not permitted to work for the sake of economic recovery, in which neither the peasant nor the worker is permitted to participate. We desire a true democracy based on a system of popular participation. This participation is based on the actions of man through an analysis of his problems and his needs in order to find solutions together, so that with everyone's contribution we will generate the actions of the government, the destiny of the country and the construction of this society. However, one participates to the same extent that one contributes. One gives work, energy, ideas, participation and one also participates when one receives. One receives profit, crops, goods and services. In this system we are promoting the participation of all the people in the construction of their destiny in every field: the economic, social, political and cultural fields.

Therefore, you see that in the agrarian reform system and in many factories the peasants and workers have a direct participation in the management of those factories. The profits which those factories produce are also for them. However, the worker and the businessman also participate when they promote a factory and employ just labor-employer relations to invigorate the industry.

This government also wishes to break with the past. It wants to end the corruption which has existed in this country and we are going to be inflexible and drastic with the corrupt. This coming week we are going to establish an anticorruption commission under the jurisdiction of the attorney general of the republic and it will be given the means and the power to thoroughly investigate and punish the corrupt. We cannot permit this country, especially in public administration, to have persons who are stealing from the state, stealing from the peasants or taking advantage of a government job to ask for commissions or graft. Gentlemen, I repeat, we are going to be harsh with the corrupt and we expect everyone to help in this. You, my dear friends, help not only by being honest but by preventing others from stealing from the state or from their fellow citizens. We have to set the standard and honesty in our daily life and in performing our government jobs. We want respect for the law to return to this country. We want to strengthen the legal system.

We have had situations which we the result of violence, especially in the last few days when the law was not respected, when the thing to do was to act in a de facto manner. Gentlemen, that is why I said a while ago: We are going to make the labor [as published] law more dynamic so that anyone who wishes to operate within the law will have the facilities and judicial backing because there will be no opportunities for whose want to use strongarm methods, to act in a de facto manner. That is, we are going to reestablish respect for the law, a state of law. We are making great progress in this respect. We believe that in the near future this will be consolidated.

Finally, the revolutionary government junta wishes to establish a democratic system in this country, and not just an economic and social democracy which we have mentioned, but more specifically, a political democracy. We want the people to begin directing their own destiny and this includes the election of their own authorities. This administration is transitional. We are advancing toward governments elected by the Salvadoran people. This is part of this opening. We are heading that way. We are not going to perpetuate ourselves in power. The revolutionary government junta is transitional and is heading toward the establishment of a popularly elected democratic government. Therefore, in a few days we are going to select the members of the central election council who will begin to draft an electoral law which truly satisfies the desires of the Salvadoran people. They will review the electoral register so that we will have no more corruption here and the people can have faith in their vote and this democratic system and finally, so that we will attain constitutional order through a constituent assembly and subsequent elections of national government officials.

GUATEMALA

COLUMNIST COMMENTS ON U.S. AMBASSADOR ORTIZ' REMOVAL

PA140347 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 5 Jul 80 p 10

["Cactus" column by Alvaro Contreras Velez: "The Removal of Frank Ortiz"]

[Text] U.S. Embassy officials have confirmed the removal of Frank V. Ortiz as chief of the diplomatic mission to the local press, explaining that "it is part of an agreed-upon rotation in the diplomatic field and not for any other reason." This simply closes the first chapter of a story which we have told before ("Cactus," 3 July), and which has been known in Guatemala since May.

The second chapter, which shows signs of intrigue and suspense, revolves around the person who will replace Ortiz. The appointment of George Landau, who is currently in Chile, has been termed "mere rumor" by a U.S. Embassy spokesman in Santiago, Chile.

In addition, more than a rumor and more like the announcement of a horror film, it has been learned that James Cheek, who left an unpleasant and bitter impression on Guatemala, has requested the post, so that, together with White and Pezzullo, they can complete the team of human rights activists in charge of "trying something new" in Central America.

So far, this has been mere speculation. However, some U.S. citizens who live in Guatemala have been informed about this in the form of a "confidential report" by friends in Washington close to the "human rights czars."

Up to this moment, neither AP, UPI nor any other known news agency has reported anything to this effect, which would be bad news for Guatemalans.

According to UPI, which was the first to report the removal of Frank V. Ortiz (PRENSA LIBRE, 30 Jun), the virtually ousted ambassador sent a message to Edmund Muskie, U.S. secretary of state, in which he warned that "Guatemala is expecting a bloodbath and the extreme rightwing does not need much coaxing to unleash a mass extermination of groups considered to be leftwing."

The note to which UPI refers, which it ook from an article carried by the New York TIMES, further says, "My greatest fear is not so much that the leftwing might seize power in Guatemala, but that the most backward elements from the rightwing might unleash a still greater wave of terror."

Ortiz said that "developments in Nicaragua and El Salvador and unmistakable signs of growing support from Cuba--and probably, more recently from the USSR--have encouraged the extreme leftwing and made it very improbable that it will now accept a dialogue, concessions or participation in power."

Anyway, according to the activists entrenched in the White House and State Department, Ortiz did not live up to his position. Instead, he was friendly, conciliatory and willing to favor peace with Guatemala and the Guatemalans. It is obvious that this precipitated his removal, less than a year after taking over the diplomatic mission.

Of course, how long he stayed is not important. If Ortiz was not right for the position, President Carter could have removed him 2 months after his arrival in Guatemala. What is disturbing and worrying is what is behind this change.

In other words, Frank V. Ortiz, as ambassador to Guatemala, "did not succeed in his efforts" to have in Guatemala the "harmony" and "human rights" already achieved by the U.S. proconsuls in Nicaragua and which they are about to achieve in El Salvador.

POLICE CHIEF, STUDENTS KILLED IN SEPARATE INCIDENTS

PA141757 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1737 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 14 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--A high-ranking police chief and his 3 bodyguards and 4 university students were shot to death today in Guatemala City in two separate armed incidents which also left 16 students wounded. Col Miguel Angel Giron Natareno, chief of the IV Corps of the Guatemalan Police, was murdered together with his three bodyguards by unidentified persons in the 1 July neighborhood.

Subsequently armed men opened fire on the San Carlos National University, killing 4 students and wounding 16.

HONDURAS

COMMITTEE REPORTS URANIUM NOT EXPLOITABLE

PA142323 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 14 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--It was reported here today that the special committee investigating the existence of uranium in Honduras has reportedly concluded that the metal is available in noncommercial quantities. The government had appointed this committee to clarify a statement made by the mine workers union of el Mochito, located in Santa Barbara Department in the northwestern part of the country. The union had claimed to have proof that the concessionaire, "Rosario Resources Corporation", has been extracting uranium.

This company is not authorized to carry out this type of operation and it is believed that once the official report is submitted, there could be sanctions imposed on the company.

The investigating committee is made up of representatives of the Honduran engineers association, the national university, the Honduran newsmens association, the mine workers union, the national government and foreign technicians Jorge Alberto Muset from Argentina and John Svanholm from Sweden.

The radioactivity test results have been such, according to Muset, "as would discourage any investigator."

Nevertheless, the measurements made confirm the report made by the union's president, Cirilo Coto, who stated that in El Mochito there is uranium in a 50 - 1 million ratio. [as received]

"A deposit does not have commercial potential if the ratio is less than 2,000 - 1 million, and we have only found 40" [figures as received], Muset said.

"Therefore, the amount found here is well below the minimum required for exploitation," Muset stressed.

The committee will not limit its investigation to uranium. It also has the authority to investigate the export of metals other than lead, zinc, silver or cadmium, which are the ones the "Rosario Resources Co." is authorized to export.

SOCIAL SECURITY INSTITUTE WORKERS OCCUPY OFFICES

PA142308 Paris AFP in Spanish 2131 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 14 Jul (AFP)--Hundreds of workers today occupied the installations of the Honduran Social Security Institute here to demand better wages for all workers of the institute.

The labor leaders told AFP that "the current wages are not consistent with the ever-increasing cost of living.

"The government is constantly approving requests for increases in the prices of main staples and this limits our buying power," they noted.

It was learned that the Honduran Social Security offices in other towns of the country also reported strikes, and personnel were only handling emergency cases.

NICARAGUA

COMMANDER BORGE VIEWS CENTRAL AMERICAN SITUATION

PA120359 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Panama City--Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge said the Nicaraguan revolution has brought a new dynamism to the people's struggle and changed the political geography in Central America. In statements to the Panamanian magazine DIALOGO SOCIAL Borge said that Nicaragua is the creator of a new international reality that has changed the Central American political situation and has influenced the national liberation movements of the countries in the region.

He placed the revolutionary process in El Salvador and Guatemala within this context and, after saying that Nicaragua will maintain the principle of nonintervention and free determination of peoples, the commander of the Sandinist revolution praised the unity of the revolutionary forces in those countries which he described as the key to victory.

Borge, one of the founders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, said that the participation of the Christians, prior to and following the revolutionary triumph had been very positive.

Referring to Panamanian-Nicaraguan relations, Borge explained that they are improving in spite of attempts to the contrary. He said that Nicaragua has an unconditional friendship with the Panamanian people and said that if the campaign against Nicaragua gathers strength in Panama, they would continue having the same respect and affection for this people.

regarding the Nicaraguan situation, the minister emphasized the expansion and representation of its institutions, especially the State Council which he said represents all the sectors of Nicaraguan society including the private sector.

JUNTA MEMBER REAFFIRMS COMMITMENT TO HUMAN RIGHTS

PA110304 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2250 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Managua, 10 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaragua reiterated today that its government "is very interested in full respect for human rights." Rafael Cordova Rivas, a member of the government junta, said during a news conference that Nicaraguan authorities have been instructed not to withhold from relatives information about the site on which persons are being held in custody. The government leader also noted the need for the respective authorities to inform relatives when a prisoner is transferred from one jail to another.

Cordova Rivas said there have been cases of some incompetent authorities and of "the problem of customs that existed in the past" at times when it has been necessary to handle situations requiring respect for human rights. "However, it is the government junta's intention," he added, "to have human rights in Nicaragua respected to the full extent of the term."

To illustrate, Cordova Rivas said the Nicaraguan Interior Ministry has issued "2,400 orders for human rights to be respected." "It is obvious," the junta member said, "that these orders are being carried out because there are fewer complaints and cases."

Cordova Rivas talked with newsmen along with Leonte Herdocia, national commissioner of human rights and humanitarian affairs.

ORTEGA ON FOREIGN MINE COMPANIES' INDEMNITY CLAIMS

PA111244 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 3 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] Comdr Daniel Ortega, a member of the government junta, yesterday confirmed that several foreign companies which exploited our mineral deposits in the past have claimed indemnification from Nicaragua after our government nationalized all the mines in the country.

He said that it is true that officials of those three companies, including one from Canada, are making indemnification claims to the revolutionary government but that at the same time they have to hear our claims.

He specifically indicated that our demands to those companies are related to the real taxes that they did not pay for so many years, to the physical harm that they caused to the Nicaraguan mine workers and to the very low wages they paid those workers for decades.

All of this has to be the object of lengthy discussions; therefore, it is a problem that must be analyzed thoroughly, he stressed.

As is known, for more than half a century, the foreign mine companies relentlessly exploited our natural resources leaving only one thing: hundreds of workers ill with silicosis and tuberculosis.

ORTEGA ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON 'DIRECT LINE' PROGRAM

PA122330 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Jul 80

["Direct Line" program with Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, commander of the Sandinist National Police, and program announcer Freddy Rostran Arauz--live]

[Excerpts] [Question by William Trujillo] The authorities have said repeatedly that our government is eminently Sandinist and have always denied they are Marxist-Leninist. Commander Ortega: Can you explain the differences and similarities between Sandinism and Marxism-Leninism?

[Answer] In the first place, I would like to tell Mr Trujillo that we have never denied that we are Marxist-Leninists. We have always declared that we are Sandinists, but we have never denied that we are Marxist-Leninists. Sandinism is the political, ideological and revolutionary force that has moved this process, reflected our history, our struggle, and our liberation process from the beginning. The exploiters and the oppressors deserve a reply from the people who, although they have been oppressed and exploited, have never resigned themselves to being so and have struggled against being so. That is why we arrived at 19 July.

Therefore, Sandinism, which was born of the struggle against the U.S. expansionism of the last century, which was born of the struggle against imperialism during this century, Sandinism, which was born of the struggle against exploitation and oppression, reflects not only the contribution of our own historical process, but also the contribution of all of humanity, which struggles against the forms of exploitation and oppression that imperialism imposes. In this sense, Sandinism is not only nurtured by our own historical and national wealth, but also from that wealth of the entire humanity, to which we also belong. And the name of Marxism-Leninism plays a vanguard role in the struggle against exploitation and oppression. In this sense, we are (?friends).

[Question by Miriam Villanueva] I live in the Santa Ana neighborhood of Managua. Companero Ortega, I wish to ask two questions: First, we know that the anti-Somoza People's Militia [Milpas] was a guerrilla faction that fought alongside the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] during the popular insurrection. But in the wake of victory, the two organizations split since the Milpas was considered ultraleftist and for this reason it was rejected by the Sandinist front. I would like you to explain how this ideology is wrong for our masses, if we have the same interests? Please make your explanations concrete.

[Answer] In the first place, I would like to point out to Companera Miriam Villanueva that this organization known as Milpas had a very limited participation in the armed struggle which our people waged under the direction of the FSLN against the Somoza dictatorship. We already know that it was the FSLN which from the decade of the sixties until its victory remained tenaciously at the head of the political struggle--at the head of the organizational and military efforts of our people to rid themselves of the nefarious Somoza dictatorship. It is also known that these elements, these small groups that attempted to create the image of an organization, jumped on the bandwagon put together by the FSLN through many years of struggle with the people, especially during the last year until the final offensive to overthrow the Somoza dictatorship. That is, the Milpas carried out minimal military work and at the moment when the people, led by the FSLN, had already developed the armed methods which determined the people's victory over the dictatorship.

These elements, whom we describe as ultraleftists, even before the victory had not recognized the revolutionary vanguard quality of the FSLN and simply abused positions which they call Marxist-Leninist to confront the FSLN. From positions supposedly quote Marxist-Leninist unquote positions, they raised radical banners that are not in line with the tactics, strategy or means of resolving the problems of a revolution. Quite the contrary, by mechanically applying the expertise of other nations, they harm our revolutionary process. These gentlemen do not even truly and conscientiously know the experiences of other peoples, among them Marxism-Leninism. They simply preach them, but they do not even know them.

After the victory, these gentlemen tried to confuse our masses with radical positions, saying that solutions to our problems had to be at short range, that the process of alliance, of national unity, carried out by Sandinsim was not correct, and so forth, and used other slogans to confuse our working classes and strengthen their group's positions.

However, our people have noted their characteristics, placed them correctly and isolated them. Therefore, if these gentlemen--what is left of them--really, like the companera says, have the same objectives as Sandinism, they will, in any event, have to correct their positions and submit to the revolutionary process being implemented by the FSLN. If they do not, these radicals do as much harm as the attitudes caused by the counter-revolution, from the most reactionary positions of the turncoat bourgeoisie and imperialists.

[Question by Juan Rojas] Commander: I want to know if the heads of the Ministry of Transport, mainly the drivers of urban routes, are given political training, since many of them leave much to be desired in the way they express themselves about our process. The second question is: Why are drastic measures not applied to the daily LA PRENSA since it is a well-known fact that this daily only tries to confuse our people, giving bad propaganda to our revolutionary process? Thank you and a revolutionary salute.

[Answer] Yes, companero, we realize that it takes time to make people conscientious. However, the people have already taken the first big step in their struggle against illiteracy. This is a campaign to improve the means of understanding and culture, and little by little it will help us to understand much better the revolutionary principles and political guidelines. We are sure that the companero leaders of the drivers are not counterrevolutionaries.

Those who are expressing negative views are to some extent unconsciously perpetuating the evils inherited from the Somozist system of exploitation and oppression. We will overcome these evils, which are the cause of these negative attitudes, by means of the revolution, which has been a great school and which improves our methods and attitudes. We do not believe that these are companeros opposed to the revolutionary process; they are only showing that we need to improve our backward society. However, we do agree that it is the duty of the revolutionaries to try to understand those sectors still maintaining those views so that we can help them overcome such attitudes.

Regarding the problems of the newspaper LA PRENSA, we are sure that the Nicaraguan people are going to stop reading it as long as it persists in serving the interests of the most reactionary sectors in the country and abroad. Only people whom we consider counterrevolutionaries will be reading LA PRENSA if it continues in this way. If LA PRENSA does not assume a more serious and responsible attitude toward this process, the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, our revolutionary government, I am sure, will take the measures established by our laws to control the abuse that these gentlemen are committing on behalf of an alleged freedom of the press and democracy. We are definitely going to continue with our free and democratic process but we will take into consideration that this is a people's process of democracy and freedom and so they can commit their abuses, which the people must watch and stop with measures the government feels are necessary.

We are not against the freedom of the press; we are against the abuses that these gentlemen are committing because of the freedom we have.

[Question by David Aragon] According to rumors, we will soon have elections in Nicaragua. Are we going to allow the participation of those sectors that for centuries exploited and robbed the people?

[Answer] I wish to point out to Companero David Aragon that on 19 July 1979, our people, with weapons in their hands and the memory of the sacrifice of 50,000 Nicaraguan patriots, decided who they wanted to run the country. On that occasion the people decided that they were the ones who were going to rule themselves when they supported Sandinism. When we talk about elections, we are not referring to a raffle to see who is going to seize power. When we talk about elections, we are not talking about the type of elections the counterrevolutionaries, the betraying bourgeoisie, think we are going to have here. We are not going to have elections as if people did not know who was in power. In other countries elections are held to choose a government; in Nicaragua the people have already chosen their government. The Sandinist people have already seized power. Therefore, when we talk about elections, we are referring to the mechanisms and systems that our revolution is going to implement so that the working people will elect the representatives of their established government in the best and fairest manner. In the future, elections will be held to improve on the representatives of a people who are already in power and who have chosen their revolutionary destiny.

These elections are not going to be an orgy. They will not be the same, for example, as the elections in which Fernando Augero Rocha deceived a sector of our population which was being massacred. This is what Somozism and the most reactionary sectors of imperialism did in 1967. This is not the type of election we are going to hold in the future. They will be the elections of a process which is already defined by those who conquered it.

AUTHORITIES CRITICIZE ATTACK ON TANKERS OFF AFRICA

PA141234 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0623 GMT 14 Jul 80

[REUTER item by Albert Clark]

[Text] Havana, 14 Jul (REUTER)--The Cuban authorities today harshly criticized the attack against the two Cuban ships along the west coast of Africa by unidentified fighters that left a toll of one dead captain and three wounded officers.

Over 500 members of the ruling Communist Party of Cuba met in Havana and observed a minute of silence in memory of the late captain of the Moroboro. Those present condemned the incident, which all of the press and radio stations controlled by the state described as a "criminal, mean and cowardly attack against defenseless ships."

The attack took place at 1930 GMT on Saturday about 30 miles off the coast of the area of Villa Cisneros, in the southern part of Western Sahara, administered by Morocco, according to local newspaper reports. The two tankers had sailed a few days ago from Las Palmas, in the Canary Islands, and their mission was to supply fuel to the Cuban fishing fleet in the Atlantic, the reports added. The crew of the Moroboro put out the fire that developed after the attack by the unidentified jets. The reports did not mention the extent of the damage on the other ship, the Gilberto Pico.

The reports did not say if there was any connection between this incident and the support given by Cuba to the Polisario Front guerrillas who are fighting against the Moroccan troops to establish an independent state in the Western Sahara, a former Spanish colony. Morocco broke diplomatic relations with Cuba on 23 April after the Havana government recognized the Arab Republic of the Sahara proclaimed by the Polisario guerrillas who have the support of the Algerian authorities.

The names of the persons hurt in the attack were identified as the captain of the Moroboro, Manuel Ventura, who was killed; the chief engineer, Narciso Scull; his first officer, Jesus Medina, who was seriously hurt, as well as the first officer of the Gilberto Pico, who was slightly hurt.

On 10 May, two Cuban MiGs sank a patrol vessel of the Bahamas which left a toll of four dead crewmembers, after the ship had detained two Cuban fishing vessels in the straits separating the two islands. Cuba later provided excuses and promised to pay a compensation for the incident.

Fishermen's Communique

FL141055 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] The National Trade Union of Merchant Navy, Ports and Fishing Workers has called on all its members to be at the Alameda de Paula on Tuesday the 15th at 1700 hours to condemn the cowardly and vile attack on the oil tankers Moroboro and Gilberto Pico belonging to Cuba's tuna fishing fleet which caused the death of the Moroboro tanker captain, Manuel Ventura.

In condemnation and repudiation of the vandalic action, the Cuban tuna fleet workers have issued the following communique:

It is known by all governments of that region that our oil tankers carry this operation out in an ordinary manner without violating any established international laws. We know who the intellectual author of that cowardly action has been: Yankee imperialism, the CIA and the lackey governments that are at their service. They are behind all this.

What is imperialism trying to do? To stop our ships from taking from the sea the food that our people need? What is the CIA trying to do? To instill fear and panic in our fishermen? Very well, the communique goes on, we declare at the top of our voices that they will fail in their attempt. We will continue to struggle. We will continue to work and we will continue to be increasingly internationalist and communist. We fishermen in general are convinced that our ideas are just but we are also ready to give up our own lives if necessary for our people. Assassinations, attacks, slander or force cannot stop us from doing our peaceful and creative work.

The communique concludes: Once more we tell our commander in chief that the Cuban tun fishermen cry out with all our strength: Wherever, however, and whatever, commander in chief, we are at your service.

The Moroboro and Gilberto Pico tankers were attacked by two military jets approximately 30 miles off the Western Saharan coast. They had left the port of Las Palmas some days earlier to supply fuel to Cuban tuna trawlers operating in the central Atlantic. As a result of the criminal attack on these ships, the Moroboro captain, Manuel Ventura Ventura, died. The ship's engineer, Comrade Narciso Scull, and its first mate, Comrade Jesus Medina were injured, and so was the Gilberto Pico's first mate Comrade Jose Quintero Vidal.

Details of Attack, Aftermath

FL141154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Two Cuban oil tankers, the Moroboro and the Gilberto Pico, of the Cuban fishing fleet, were attacked on Saturday at 1530 Cuban time by two military jets some 30 miles off Western Sahara. The cowardly action against two defenseless ships caused the death of the Moroboro's captain, Jose Manuel Ventura Ventura, and serious injuries to engineer Narciso Scull and first mate Jesus Medina. The Gilberto Pico tanker's first mate, Comrade Jose Quintero Vidal, was slightly injured. Both ships were refueling tuna trawlers fishing in the central Atlantic.

It has been learned from the Cuban fishing fleet that Ventura Ventura's body and the injured men were transferred from the attacked boats to a speedboat belonging to the Spanish Navy which is now carrying them to the Canary Island's port of Las Palmas. Two Cuban physicians are traveling in the Spanish boat. One of the doctors is a member of the Moroboro crew, the other is a doctor on the (Casero) fishing boat, which along with the Merluza, was immediately sent to the aid of the attacked boats.

Latest reports say that the Spanish boat, the destroyer (Surruca), was expected in Las Palmas early this morning. The Moroboro and Gilberto Pico, escorted by the (Casero) and the Merluza, are also on their way to Las Palmas.

The attack on the Cuban boats by two military jets occurred in international waters,30 miles from Western Sahara, a territory illegally occupied by Morocco, when they were carrying out their normal activities. For years, our tankers received fuel in that area in order to refuel the fishing boats operating in the central Atlantic. It was learned that before they were attacked, the two boats were buzzed by a small plane that was camouflaged and bore no identifying marks. The plane circled them at about 400 or 500 meters and then withdrew in a northeast direction. Half an hour later, the two jet fighters, of the French-made Mirage type, came from that same direction. They overflew the boats twice. The second time, they strafed the boats from bow to stern from some 150 meters above. Following the cowardly action, the planes disappeared in the same northeast direction. The shots hit the bow of the Gilberto Pico and the stern of the Moroboro.

Captain Ventura Ventura was killed and three other crewmembers were wounded. Jose Manuel Ventura Ventura, 41, was married and the father of two children. He had been fishing for 29 years.

He joined the militia at the triumph of the revolution and had been a member of the committees for the Defense of the Revolution since their founding. He was an advance worker and had been selected a vanguard worker of the Cuban shrimp fleet. He was also a member of our party.

Medical Report on Seamen

PA141237 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1153 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Las Palmas, Grand Canary, Spain, 14 July (EFE)--Medical reports on the 3 Cuban seamen wounded Saturday during an attack on their boats 45 km off the Western Saharan coast confirm that they are in serious condition.

According to Dr Domingo Marrero of the Las Palmas Island Hospital emergency service, seaman Jose Antonio Quintero has a shrapnel wound on his left leg and his case has been described as serious considering his recuperation time rather than the wounds themselves.

The one in worst condition is Narciso Jose Scull Jimenez, "who has numerous first-and second-degree burns and foreign matter--shrapnel--in many parts of his body." Jesus Medina Diaz, the other seaman, also has numerous burns and foreign matter in his body, although his condition is less serious than that of his companion. Dr Marrero said that at the moment, it is very difficult to make a statement regarding the time they will remain hospitalized.

The three seamen, along with Capt Manuel Ventura, who died, were attacked by two Moroccan combat planes--according to Cuban sources--while aboard their boat with the rest of the crew, at anchor in waters of the former Spanish Sahara.

Moroccans Allegedly Behind Attack

PA150009 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2314 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Las Palmas, Grand Canary, Spain, 14 Jul (EFE)--The crews of the two Cuban ships who arrived in Las Palmas port tonight stated that the air attack they suffered was staged by two camouflaged "Mirages," "which may have been Moroccan."

The Moroboro and Gilberto Pico oil boats entered La Luz port at 2030 GMT and its crewmembers were received by Jesus Fernandez Ponce, Cuban consul to Grand Canary.

The crewmembers agreed in stating that they were attacked at about 1930 last Saturday in waters near the former Spanish Sahara, although none of them dared to affirm that the attack was staged by Moroccan planes. "We cannot assert that they were Moroccan," they said, "because they were camouflaged with dark gray color. We suspect they were Moroccan aircraft in view of the direction they took following the attack, heading for the coast."

They stressed that the attack lasted some 40 minutes and that four bombs were dropped which fell into the sea. "We think that the planes meant to sink the ships and to kill the crew," they said, "but they did not succeed since they did not have good gunners."

When they were told that their wounded companions had taken for granted that the attack was of Moroccan origin, the crewmembers limited themselves to saying that "they were precisely the ones who had a better view of them, because they were on the deck."

"We," they added, "were going in and out to put out the fire, rescue the wounded and avoid being hit."

Of the two oil boats, the Moroboro is the one more badly damaged with many bullet holes, the debris of a fire on the deck and a cabin door ripped off by an explosion. In the middle of this cabin there is a large bloodstain testifying to the death of the captain who was dragged there by his mates after being wounded when he was on the deck.

The crewmembers of both boats, who said that at the time of the attack they were anchored some 15 miles off the coast to refuel Cuban fishing boats requiring it, said they would return to work as soon as possible.

CASTRO SPEAKS AT TEACHERS' GRADUATION CEREMONY

FL120137 [Editorial report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 0035 GMT on 12 July carries the graduation ceremony of the Manuel Ascunce Domenech Teachers School held earlier in the day at Havana's Karl Marx Theater in which Fidel Castro was the featured speaker.

The ceremony begins with the Cuban national anthem while the camera pans the mostly young audience. Fidel Castro and members of the Secretariat are shown at the speaker's table. There is a roll call of dead student leaders, including Ascunce Domenech. Announcer Manolo Ortega then introduces outstanding student (Belkis) Rosales Leyva who administers an oath to the graduates. She presents Fidel Castro with the leather-bound oath. Ortega starts calling out the names of other outstanding students, telling the audience their majors, grade average and other academic details, while Castro presents each graduate with his or her diploma.

An internationalist teacher serving in Nicaragua talks for a few minutes of her experiences, at the end of which she is embraced by Castro. Julio Reyes, who heads the education workers trade union, presents one of the graduates with a union card in a symbolic gesture. Fidel Castro begins talking at 0190 GMT.

Castro Speech

FL141500 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0109 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at graduation ceremony of the Manuel Ascunce Domenech Teachers detachment at Havana's Karl Marx Theater on 11 July--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, I was very moved, watching the proceedings, the handing out [interrupts thought] first, how you listened to that magnificent oath, how the diplomas were handed out to the outstanding students of the fourth and second contingent. I listened to the words of the comrade who spoke in the name of our teachers in Nicaragua, to the presentation of the identification card to the comrade from Santiago. I believe she's from Santiago. Oh, she's from Guantanamo, that's right. Well, they are very close. No, the girl from Santiago is over here. Guantanamo, Santiago. Then, all of a sudden, Ortega [not further identified] reminded me I had to step up on the podium and speak. So, I am here without too much mental preparation.

Well, I asked, who am I speaking to? No less than teachers, graduates of the detachment; that is, from the general teaching courses at the intermediate level, teachers with bachelors in education, [applause] a new generation of teachers, professors--demanding, exacting, high-level teachers and professors. Just because these events are periodic--since they are held every year--it does not mean that they are less impressive. Or less moving.

Rather, they show us what we have been achieving, since a graduation of this kind--5,836 teachers--is something transcendental, especially if we recall that only a few years ago, the total of students in the schools of education did not exceed a few hundred, and today 5,836 are graduating. And the number of graduates next year will be around 10,000 from the various schools.

As you know, the ones here belong to the first contingents to receive their bachelors, to become professors. But I believe that next year there will be three contingents. Let me see. If I can understand it well, I may be able to explain it to you. The fifth contingent will graduate. Isn't that so? The last contingent of secondary teachers. The teachers of the third contingent graduate. And I believe the first ones of the sixth contingent graduate. Is that clear, professor? If it is so, it is. [laughter] The third ones of the sixth contingent, which is the first preuniversity contingent. Is that clear or is it all muddled up? [laughter]

Three groups are graduating next year. The explanation for this? Well, the sixth contingent follows a 4-year course. Those in the fifth contingent who enrolled the year before follow a 5-year course. And those of the third are taking a 2-year course to get their bachelors. Of course, this does not include the students and graduates, the graduations that are taking place constantly of thousands and thousands of elementary school teachers who have become intermediate-level teachers and other categories of students and graduates. The ones here are simply the graduates of the teachers' detachment. Really, the numbers of students in the various courses, of our teachers, are impressive. Impressive. In the teachers' training institutes alone, there are around 57,000. When you add the other courses, when you add the elementary teachers, those who are taking courses for their bachelors, and so forth--they are easily more than 100,000, easily. I think that the figure is so high that it is incredible. I saw some numbers around that said 157,000. This includes those studying to be elementary school teachers. It really is an incredible figure.

We can say that, at this time, the bulk of our teaching personnel is engaged in a great endeavor of study and improvement by the teachers and professors themselves. All the plans aim for the improvement of our teaching personnel, which is highly varied. Here we have the comrades of the first contingent to receive their bachelors who have done so by studying two additional years after their graduation. Concerning the second contingent, we can tell you that 85 percent of those from the second contingent who received their teachers' certificates are today graduating with bachelors in education. We shall see--and we hope that we do--if more than 85 percent of the 4,020 from the fourth contingent graduating here will be able to graduate two years from now with their bachelors degrees.

Future graduations will be those of students who started out with 12th grade educations. At the same time, we have courses for elementary teachers who became intermediate teachers and who now are studying to become senior intermediate teachers.

We have teachers who began their studies to become elementary school teachers with a sixth-grade education. They are now studying to reach the levels they would have had they started out with a high school education. We have thousands, tens of thousands of what we could call people's teachers. They had no degrees and yet they responded to the call of the nation and the revolution to teach the children. During these past years, they have been graduating and attaining the position of teachers with a degree. They will in turn join other categories of students in a continuous process of self-improvement. The ministry, the state will provide facilities to these teachers to the extent that we have the necessary resources available to provide these self-improvement courses.

We have elementary school teachers who are preparing to start studying for a degree in elementary teaching. And they are also in the many thousands. And they give us an idea of the nature of this self-improvement movement among the teaching personnel in our country.

If we think of the situation in the past when, on the one hand, we had thousands of children without classrooms, and, on the other, enormous difficulties in recruiting teachers who would work in the countryside and in the mountains; if we recall that 20 years ago we had a high rate of illiteracy; and if we see that today we are fulfilling the goal of attaining a sixth-grade education as the minimum in a large number of the country's municipalities, we can see how much we have advanced in education, what very high goals we have attained by taking this road.

But it is not only that, since education cannot be measured only in terms of quantity, in terms of numbers. It is also measured in terms of quality. In future years our problem will not be how many teachers without degrees are working in our classrooms or how many children of elementary and secondary school age are in school, because the total percentage will be 100 percent. As we improve our institutions and schools for children with difficulties of one kind or another [leaves sentence incomplete] in the future all our efforts will basically concentrate on the quality of our education. This not an effort of the future but rather an effort which we have been making for several years now with our improvement of education plans, with new programs, new textbooks, new experiences, with better-prepared teachers, much higher level teachers.

Of course, we have a long way to go in the next 5, 10, 15, 20 years. But who knows what new goals we will attain? Goals which, if mentioned 20 years ago, would have seemed a product of fantasy. And the years will come when we have thousands and even tens of thousands of elementary school teachers with university degrees. And we will have more material facilities, more schools with smaller classes. And if for a certain number of years we had to resort to the people's teacher without a degree--and we had tens of thousands of those--imagine what the situation will be when we have tens of thousands of bachelors of elementary education teaching in our country? What an extraordinary, what a beautiful, what a promising future education has in Cuba.

And this is heightened if we think not just about technical quality, about the pedagogical quality of our teachers, but about the human, moral, revolutionary quality of our teachers. These are not simply words because, when we were listening to the comrade who spoke of her experiences and those of her comrades and of her work in Nicaragua--over there in Chontales, in areas where you have to walk for hours and days or ride on horseback for hours and days or travel by boat, over there in places next to which Baracoa is practically Lenin Park in Havana and the Sierra Maestra is El Prado or Central Park, now those are really remote places and the living conditions are difficult, very difficult according to reports we get that are sometimes incredible--of how our 1,200 teachers scattered all over the country with great enthusiasm to fulfill their task--when one has the opportunity to listen to these accounts, these reports, these realities which for us become quite natural things if we go back a few years. Graduations such as these would not have been possible. Experiences such as these would not have been possible. Those things were inconceivable, those things belonged to the dreamers, to the deluded, to madmen; those things that our comrade explains here so naturally. And she represents 1,200 teachers, many of them women.

And admiration goes deeper when we recall that when the call was made for teachers for Nicaragua upon the triumph of the revolution in that brother country, 29,500 elementary school teachers volunteered. But the stories she can tell, and the experiences she can relate, and feelings she can express here--our little comrade representing the teachers in Nicaragua--those are the same things that any comrade of the Che Guevara teachers detachment now teaching at the intermediate level in Angola could tell us with similar merit and, in certain instances, with even greater merit. Or the type of thing that any of the hundreds of elementary teachers who are also teaching in Angola could tell us.

Many tales could be told such as our literacy workers could tell--those very young students who went to the mountains in 1961 to wipe out illiteracy in our country.

They set an admirable precedent and example which has served as a source of experience for other nations such as Nicaragua which, though it has an even higher rate of illiteracy than we had in Cuba, intends to wipe out illiteracy in a single year.

In all the eras of our history--a history of a people whose quality rises, whose pages are each day more meritorious--the teacher is always there. And when we mention the names of illustrious patriots to honor them, the list is headed by Marti, by Mendive, by Cespedes--from those illustrious teachers of the 19th century to the illustrious teachers of this century: (Guido) Varona, Frank Pais, Tey, Manuel Ascunce. But that list could be even longer because, in one way or another, all the founders of our nation were teachers. They might not have taught in a schoolroom but they taught in the classroom of the patriotic struggle, of the revolutionary struggle. They even taught on the battlefields, because who can deny that Agramonte was a great teacher? And that Maceo--that example of civic, patriotic virtues, discipline, equity and justice, heroism--who can deny that he was a great teacher? In the last analysis, the concept of the teacher includes many things of which technical capacity and knowledge is only a part. There are parts that are as important, and sometimes more important, such as the capacity to mold the personality of the child, the youth, the adolescent, the capacity to instill and awaken the noblest, fairest, worthiest feelings, the capacity to develop all their potential values which range from moral, esthetic values, to revolutionary, political values. That is why it is difficult to believe that there can be any other task that is more important in our society than the teachers.

Perhaps there is no other task which demands greater responsibilities than the teacher's, than the educator's, in every sense because every child, every youth will always see in the teacher a motive for inspiration. The smallest defect in an educator multiplies in those he teaches. The smallest fault and the smallest weakness multiply as many times as his virtues, his example do. It is difficult to believe that there can be any other task which demands more responsibilities and more duties. I believe that we have had the privilege and good fortune to have among our educators a great number of valuable and extraordinary human beings, a great number of political values and a great number of revolutionaries.

I believe that we are privileged to have in our country a great number of educators who are continuously being joined by new valuable comrades and who are always ready to improve themselves, who are always willing to fulfill the tasks that the fatherland and the revolution assign to them, who are always willing to continue to study, to do research work, to continue to develop their abilities, to continue to raise the level of the quality of education in our fatherland and who understand the importance that every teacher must be an example, that every teacher should be invariably demanding and at the same time generous and kind. The teacher should be demanding with himself first in order to be able to ask from his students what he asks of himself.

It is not an exaggeration to say that in the countries of the so-called Third World education is one of the most worrisome problems. And, doubtlessly, it is not possible to name, it is not possible to imagine a country of that so-called Third World which has attained the levels of education reached by our fatherland. I am sure that others, through revolutionary processes, will attain what we have today, but it is difficult to imagine any other country which has a contingent of educators of the quality our country has today. I am referring to countries of the Third World, but we could talk about many non-Third World countries against which we can already compete in technical quality and ahead of which we are, of course, well ahead in humane and revolutionary qualities.

I understand what this graduation means to all of you. We know the effort you have made since the appeal we made 8 years ago for solving what appeared to be an insoluble situation. Since that moment you responded quickly and enthusiastically to the call for registering in these courses of study, in this detachment to cope with that enormous number of students which was growing by the hundreds of thousands every year in the

middle level of our education system, to avoid finding ourselves in the most absolute state of helplessness and paralyzed in our revolutionary educational process. Then you responded "present." We know that many of the best students said "present." And we know many cadres of the federation of middle school students and many cadres of the youth said "present." It was this way because it was understood that to say "present" was a duty because the importance of this revolutionary task was understood.

From the gesture of the response and throughout the long years of study that have elapsed since then, which for many are 5 now and for others graduating today were 7 years of study, study combined with work, because no one should believe that throughout those 7 years it was only study. Throughout those 7 years they also worked. Throughout those 7 years they also taught. Throughout those years, for every one graduating here today, it can be said that tens of thousands have graduated and, perhaps, hundreds of thousands of secondary school students and preuniversity students.

We know the tremendous effort you have made in all this and the satisfaction each of you feels. There were so many students graduating this year that there was practically no room in the Karl Marx [Theater], that it was impossible to invite relatives. I do not know where we will conduct commencement exercises next year. Probably it will have to be done at the stadium or any place as big, or at the Plaza de la Revolucion. We also know about the intimate satisfaction derived when, through one's own merits, one's own effort, one's own sacrifice, one's own perseverance, you are able to achieve the goals you have attained.

The responsibilities you have been assigned and the fact that comrades of the detachment are already assuming important responsibilities in many educational institutes are equally rewarding for many of you. I do not have the least doubt that even though we now have professors who have demonstrated their abilities and experiences, even though we have tens of thousands of primary school teachers who became middle level professors, anyone who tours our educational system in the future will find the men and women of the Manuel Ascunce Domenech teacher detachment everywhere he goes. [applause] They will be found in the classrooms, managing schools and in all the positions of our party and state related to education and , perhaps, in many other tasks of the party and revolution, because just as we find physicians in party functions, we also find many teachers exercising many other responsibilities in our party and in our state.

This is a logical result if one takes into consideration the intellectual level and the humane quality of our educators. Not long ago we said that our educators, despite their intellectual responsibilities, eminently intellectual, distinguish themselves for their proletarian spirit. We believe this is the essence--to attain the highest technical levels, the highest intellectual levels and at the same time the purpose, the commitment, the idea, the modesty, the spirit of sacrifice, the struggle, the determination and firmness of our workers. We would say that the formula for our educators, the ideal formula, the perfect formula is to combine the highest intellectual levels with the highest virtues of our laborers and workers, the best and highest virtues of the proletarian spirit. [applause]

That is what we want from our educators and, not only because of our love, sympathy and admiration for our educators, but because it is an obligation of our fatherland and revolution. We represent the first socialist revolution in the Western Hemisphere, the first one. [applause] It was carried out next door to the most powerful and richest imperialist country, and it is mostly surrounded by oligarchic and bourgeois states which are aggressive and hostile toward our revolution. Anyone can say that time change at a faster or slower pace. Anyone can say that the difficulties are many. The imperialists do not easily resign themselves to the changes in this hemisphere which they consider to be their private property.

An eloquent proof of this is the genocide currently being perpetrated in El Salvador, where 40, 50 or 60 persons are murdered daily merely to maintain in power the oligarchic and reactionary system in that nation, merely because that is the objective of Yankee imperialism and its reactionary allies in this hemisphere. This demonstrates that the struggle is protracted, a struggle of giants, a struggle of titans. We cannot for a minute believe that as we reach the street corner we will find the end of this situation, the end of imperialism, the end of the reactionary forces.

Experience tells us that it will be a protracted struggle, a struggle of giants, a struggle of titans. I repeat, comrades, you have the responsibility for moding those men in our fatherland, men who will be in the midst of that struggle in all fields. You, licensees, professors, educators, teachers, have the extraordinary and honorable mission of educating, molding those giants, those titans.

I am sure you are aware of that mission. That is why a graduation such as this is not one more ceremony. In reality it is an extraordinary event in the life of our people and our revolution. Fatherland or death, we shall win. [prolonged applause]

COMMENTARY OUTLINES GOVERNMENT STANCE ON REFUGEES

PA150344 Havana Irternational Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] U.S. imperialism has tried in many ways to crush the Cuban revolution. For over 20 years, U.S. policy toward Cuba has been characterized by economic blockade, aggressions, invasions, mercenary attacks, attempts to assassinate our leaders, spy flights over our territory and the maintenance of a naval base in Guantanamo against the will of the Cuban people and government.

In recent times, the policy that has predominated has been that of ideological diversion. On the occasion of the departure from Cuba of thousands of social misfits who took refuge in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana and of thousands of others who later used the Mariel-Florida path to leave the country, the U.S. Government has tried to portray itself as the bastion of human rights and is attempting to formulate what it describes as an international policy for those individuals, whom it calls refugees.

In summary, the United States is trying to distribute among other countries the scum who left Cuba. To this end, it has designed a policy for reporting on that situation. It has called international meetings, like the two held in Costa Rica and, finally, it is attempting to bring before international organizations the problem of the so-called Cuban refugees.

Recently, Donald McHenry, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, tried to introduce the topic during one of the sessions of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). McHenry's statements were refuted by Cuban delegate Louis Sola Vila, who expressed his surprise that the United States should have used that meeting, which analyzes very important international economic problems, to attempt to bring up social problems caused primarily by the U.S. government in its policy of exploiting and looting the nations of what is known as the Third World.

Sola Vila added that the U.S. Government for a long time encouraged all kinds of illegal departures from Cuba as an instrument of dirty imperialist propaganda. He added that all kinds of criminals, scum and social misfits who left by such means, whether hijacking boats or committing acts of piracy, were received as heroes in the United States with a great public display.

In order to resolve the situation that the scum have created within its territory, the United States has tried to show the world that some of those individuals are criminals who should be repatriated or simply distributed among other countries.

It is true that many problems have been caused in the United States by these individuals, who are repudiated in the cities where they are located. It is enough to recall the high rate of unemployment that exists in that country, the events at Fort Chaffee and the fact that U.S. citizens who live near the area have even had to turn to firearms to defend themselves from those who have managed to escape from that camp.

However, what is the United States complaining about if, as the Cuban delegate said to ECOSOC, successive governments of that country have for over 20 years given protection, asylum and financing to thousands of criminals and lawbreakers, torturers and assassins who were fugitives from Cuban justice? Moreover, as the Cuban delegate noted, after 1959, the U.S. Government continued to receive torturers, criminals and persons who had stolen from the public treasury. Anyone would ask: What is the difference between those individuals and those who have left Cuba recently?

Moreover, the revolutionary government has reiterated that it is not refusing to discuss the exodus of the social misfits. However, it will do so only with the United States and only within the framework of a total discussion that must include topics such as the economic blockade, the existence of the Guantanamo Naval Base and the suspension of the spy flights over our territory.

JAMAICA

MANLEY DENOUNCES FATAL SHOOTING INCIDENT

FL141232 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] The People's National Party [PNP] and the Workers Party of Jamaica [WPJ] have both strongly condemned yesterday's shooting incident in Greenwichtown during which seven persons were killed by gunmen.

Prime Minister and President of the PNP Michael Manley said he was shocked at the news and the general state of violence in the corporate areas. The prime minister called on all citizens of good will to cooperate with the security forces in the effort to stamp out politically-motivated violence. At the same time, he urged PNP supporters not to be intimidated and not to retaliate but to continue to work peacefully for victory in the forthcoming general elections.

In its reaction, the Workers Party of Jamaica said it was clear that the reactionaries had declared open war on the citizens of Greenwichtown and displayed scant respect for the lives of poor people. The party pointed out that the attacks were well organized and carried out with highly sophisticated weapons. The WPJ called on Prime Minister Manley to heed the people's call for an expansion of the Home Guard Movement to enable people to defend themselves with the aid of patriotic security forces.

In the meanwhile, (?Greenwichtown) police has launched an investigation into the shooting incident in Greenwichtown which claimed seven lives. Eyewitnesses say at least five gunmen were involved. [Words indistinct] kicked at the doors of the dwelling house in the East Avenue-8th Street area and opened fire. Neighbors who witnessed the incident said the gunmen escaped in an easterly direction along [words indistinct] Greenwich (?Park) which leads to Frenchtown, [words indistinct].

WITHDRAWAL OF 'CIA OFFICIALS' REPORTED

PA142122 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Around half of the CIA officials who operate in Jamaica--where the largest espionage station against the Caribbean operates--have been withdrawn, along with their families, it has been learned in Kingston. Reports by the Jamaican press confirm the evacuation of the families of the CIA spies under the pretext of the lack of security. The newspaper DAILY NEWS reported the departure of Edward Baker, one of those in charge of the operations of that espionage agency in Jamaica. The U.S. Embassy in Kingston confirmed the withdrawal of Jesse Jones, an infiltrator in the Jamaican Government Ministry, and seven other espionage agents whose names have not been published but who enjoyed diplomatic immunity.

Both the U.S. Embassy and the State Department refused to comment on the charges by newsman Louis Wolf, investigator of the CIA's clandestine activities, who has disclosed that the CIA has in the Kingston embassy the largest base of subversion against the Caribbean, particularly Nicaragua, Grenada and Cuba.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

C.A. LEADERS TO MEET MEXICAN, VENEZUELAN COUNTERPARTS

PA141927 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] All the Central American presidents will meet in San Jose, Costa Rica on 3 August. The presidents will review the political situation prevailing on the isthmus, particularly in El Salvador and Guatemala.

This meeting will coincide with the meeting of the Central American presidents with their Mexican and Venezuelan counterparts in San Jose to discuss the issue of oil. The Mexican and Venezuelan presidents will sign an oil cooperation agreement there for the Central American nations. The Central American presidents will also sign this agreement. Mexico and Venezuela will supply oil to Central America, charging them the international market prices but offering them medium-and long-term financing for 30 percent of the value of each barrel, it has been learned from official sources.

BRIEFS

ANDEAN PACT IMPORT FIGURES--Lima, 12 Jul (LATIN)--According to Washington Herrera, coordinator of the Andean Pact's technical branch, the five members of this organization imported goods worth $24 billion during 1979. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0150 GMT 12 Jul 80 PY]

ECUADOR

GOVERNMENT TO NEGOTIATE NEW OIL EXPLORATION CONTRACTS

PA111536 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Jose Carvajal, general manager of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation, said at the closing sessions of the first Latin American seminar on oil exploration contracts held in Quito that Ecuador is preparing to initiate the first round of negotiations with the foreign companies on the basis of the new oil contract models.

He said that on oil contracts the country has resumed a long-held nationalistic position which seeks to establish contract models for risk services [modelos de contratos de servicio de riesgos] which will adapt the most advanced current contracting schemes in the world to the Ecuadorean situation.

CEPE AFFIRMS SALE OF 98-OCTANE GASOLINE BY END OF JULY

PA101910 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Jose Carvajal, manager of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE], says that CEPE will begin selling 98-octane gasoline at the end of this month. He said that a new price will have to be established as part of the previously announced energy price revision policy. He added that it is necessary to establish an appropriate profit. In the middle of June, Carvajal announced that the new grade of gasoline would be on the market within 45 days, and last night he said that the deadline is the end of July and that his promise will be fulfilled.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 138 16 July 1980

ARGENTINA

Foreign Ministry, French Embassy Trade Snubs B 1
Disagreement With French Firm Delays Uranium Complex [HERALD 15 Jul] B 1
Videla Will Not Attend Belaunde Inauguration B 1
Briefs: Spanish Health Officials; New Political Party B 1

BRAZIL

Justice Minister Comments on Terrorist Attacks [JORNAL DO BRASIL 14 Jul] D 1
Deputy's Car Bombed, Newspaper Dealers Threatened D 1

CHILE

Army Officer Murdered by Terrorist Commando E 1
Government Reaction E 1
Pinochet Statement E 2
Newspaper Charges Argentine Pressure on Vatican E 2
Briefs: Population Statistics E 2

COLOMBIA

President Says State of Siege To Continue F 1
Government Confiscates Weapons From U.S. Citizens F 1
Army Captures Six Leaders of FARC Column F 1

VENEZUELA

Government Increases Price of Heavy Crude L 1
Calderon Berti Explains Oil Cooperation Plan L 1

MEXICO

Government Detains Additional U.S. Fishing Vessels M 1

PANAMA

FRENO Comments on Government Report on Community Needs [LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 14 Jul] N 1
Royo Says Labor-Management Dialogue Must Be Followed Up [LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 14 Jul] N 1
Government Income Exceeds Estimates; Expenses Down [LA REPUBLICA 8 Jul] N 2
Royo To Leave for Peru, Meet With Lopez Portillo 27 Jul N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

U.S. Radio Station Criticized for Meddling P 1

COSTA RICA

Carazo Calls Freedom of Press 'Absolute Total' P 2
No Arms Possession Law in Effect, Says Echeverria Lawyer P 2
Criminal Investigators Resign Citing Lack of Support P 3
Banana Workers Decide To Continue Strike P 3

EL SALVADOR

Embassy Occupier Denies Evacuation Plans P 4
Colunmist Questions Reported Aid to Nicaragua P 5
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 15 Jul]
FDR Sends Letter To Carter Denouncing Repression P 6
[Havana International]
Police Report Latest Casualties in Continuing Strife P 6
13 Jul Report P 6
15 Jul Toll P 7

GUATEMALA

Official Says State of Siege Not To Be Reinstated P 7
Government Communique Deplores Violence [Havana International] P 7
Military Forces Reportedly Attack 200 Students [Havana International] P 8
Foreign Minister Has No Comment on New U.S. Envoy P 8

HONDURAS

Paz Garcia To Pay Short Visit to Nicaragua 19 Jul P 8

NICARAGUA

Honduran Reporter Says Counterrevolution Has Begun P 9
Denial of Report P 10
Reagan Would Allegedly Deny Aid if President P 10
Hassan Criticizes 'Unjust', 'Individualistic' Attitudes P 11
State Council Approves Statement on El Salvador [BARRICADA 3 Jul] P 12
Editorial Critical of MDN, PSC [BARRICADA 4 Jul] P 13
Guatemalan Envoy Surrenders Exile to Authorities P 14
Ministry Concerned Over Worker Missing in El Salvador P 14
Salvadorans' 'Unsatisfactory' Reply P 14
Further Details P 15
'Worst Somozist Criminals' Will Not Get Safe-Conducts P 15
Trial of Imprisoned Somozists Progressing Slowly P 15
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 6 Jul]
Nicaraguans Charge Mistreatment in Guatemala, El Salvador P 16
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 4 Jul]
New Radio Station To Be Installed in Ocotal P 16

CUBA

Polisario Front Envoy Accuses Morocco of Attacking Ships Q 1
Mass Rally Q 1
Carter Trip to Tokyo Seen as Cementing U.S.-PRC Ties Q 1
U.S. Attempting To Create 'Andean Military Force' Q 2
U.S., Venezuela Accused of Colluding Against El Salvador Q 3
Mourning Period for Botswana's Khama Decreed Q 4

GUYANA

Government To Receive EEC Aid Package [DAILY GLEANER 7 Jul] T 1
Foreign Minister To Attend Sandinist Anniversary T 1

FOREIGN MINISTRY, FRENCH EMBASSY TRADE SNUBS

PY152357 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2133 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jul (NA)--The Argentine Foreign Ministry this afternoon confirmed that it had instructed its personnel not to attend the reception held by the French Embassy yesterday noon to celebrate that country's national day.

A spokesman of the San Martin Palace stated this afternoon that the attitude adopted by Argentina was taken in response to the "discriminatory attitude" of the French Embassy, which established different times for the attendance of the Argentine guests and the members of the Paris Symphony Orchestra to the aforementioned reception. The San Martin Palace thus confirmed the seriousness of the incident which arose when a recommendation was made that the members of that orchestra not accept any invitations to entertainments organized by Argentines during their stay in this capital.

DISAGREEMENT WITH FRENCH FIRM DELAYS URANIUM COMPLEX

PY152106 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 15 Jul 80 p 11

[Text] Mendoza (NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS)--The construction of a uranium complex in Sierra Pintada, San Rafael, is being held up because of disagreements with the French firm in charge of the construction over the price of this mineral. The daily newspaper MENDOZA reported yesterday that a "further delay in the signing of the agreement concerning mineral rights between Mendoza and the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA)" seems likely and that the French company's complaints are connected with the economic measures announced by Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz last week. Work at Sierra Pintada had been scheduled to start 30 days after the signing of the May 8 contract. But disagreements over the price of uranium and other matters has led to a situation in which the contract may be rescinded, the daily reported.

VIDELA WILL NOT ATTEND BELAUNDE INAUGRATION

PY151531 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1518 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jul (TELAM)--President Jorge Rafael Videla will not attend the inauguration of the new Peruvian president on 28 July. Videla made known his decision to Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor during a meeting held today just before noon at government house.

The Foreign Ministry has officially reported that a corresponding message will be sent to the Peruvian authorities. According to the Public Information Secretariat, the Foreign Ministry will release a communique regarding the president's decision.

BRIEFS

SPANISH HEALTH OFFICIALS--An official Spanish health delegation arrived in Buenos Aires today. The delegation is headed by the Spanish secretary of health. The mission will meet with Argentine health officials in an attempt to implement health agreements between the two countries. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 14 Jul 80 PY]

NEW POLITICAL PARTY--Cordoba--Octavio Carranza, Felipe A. Yofre, Oscar Olguin, Oscar Carranza Yofre and Fernando Casanegra have reported their decision to create a National Center Party [Partido Nacional de Centro] that will represent the silent majority and that will have the Constitution and freedom as its banners. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0410 GMT 4 Jul 80 PY]

JUSTICE MINISTER COMMENTS ON TERRORIST ATTACKS

PY152129 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Jul 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Porto Alegre--Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel said yesterday that the recent terrorist acts in Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro "disturb the country, hurt the government and create a difficult situation for the country in the eyes of the world."

The minister added: "We want to have those acts thoroughly investigated. We have ordered the Sao Paulo police to take concrete, practical and vigorous steps so that we can find those guilty and punish them in accordance with the law as soon as possible."

[Question] How do you view the declaration by Senator Teotonio Vilela that the attacks against lawyer Dalmo Dallari and the office of Deputy Airton Soarez are the "tail end of the Sao Bernardo operation" to break up the metalworkers' strike, and that those attacks will become part of the SNI [National Intelligence Service] strategy?

[Answer] Let us take up the declaration you attribute to Senator Teotonio Vilela first. I am just learning about it. Anybody in this country, whether he is a senator or not, who can assist the government in finding the culprits is invited to provide information to ferret out the facts. If the senator, who deserves all my respect, affirms that these attacks were made by personnel of some state agency, I expect that his declaration will be followed by information that can help the government find the evidence needed for legal procedures. The senator can then be sure that measures will be taken promptly.

The justice minister then added that "superficial, general or tendentious accusations only help the culprits, by disturbing investigations."

Minister Abi-Ackel strongly rejected the view that the foreigners' statute bill is the result of an understanding among Southern Cone countries to enforce political repression. He said that such a view is "mere fantasy, disconnected from reality." He said that the rationale for that bill is "to keep Brazil from becoming a haven for criminals."

According to the minister, the bill is aimed at curtailing the activities of drug traffickers and European procurers.

DEPUTY'S CAR BOMBED, NEWSPAPER DEALERS THREATENED

PY110407 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Early this morning a bomb completely destroyed the car of federal Deputy Marcelo Cerqueira, Brazilian Democratic Movement Party-Rio de Janeiro State. The bomb was planted in front of his residence but the target seems to have been the speech he was to deliver at the Chamber of Deputies that was inside the car. The copy of the speech--entitled The Foreigners Law, or the Fall of the Government's Bastille--was destroyed by the fire.

In Curitiba, nearly 200 newspaper dealers have been terrified by the threat contained in a letter found today on a magazine stand. The letter states that 13 newspapers which disseminate communist ideas should no longer be sold. The list includes the PORTO ALEGRE COOJORNAL, Rio de Janeiro PASQUIM and REPORTER.

In Belo Horizonte, the president of the Union of Magazine and Newspaper Salesmen today asked the National Intelligence Service and the 4th Army Division to provide police protection to the more than 700 newsstands in the city, in view of threats contained in a pamphlet left today on newsstands reading: Beware, your package is ready.

ARMY OFFICER MURDERED BY TERRORIST COMMANDO

PY151419 Paris AFP in Spanish 1346 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile 15 Jul (AFP)--The official news agency ORBE has reported that a Chilean Army lieutenant colonel was killed this morning when a terrorist commando intercepted and machinegunned his car. The victim was identified as Roger Vergara. According to witnesses, Vergara's driver and a woman on the street were also wounded in the attack.

The attack was perpetrated this morning at 0815 (1215 GMT) in a Santiago residential neighborhood as the colonel was on his way to work in his car driven by a corporal. The terrorists were in a truck that had the seal of the National Eelectric Power Company (ENDESA), which was apparently forged, and were wearing ENDESA uniforms and helmets.

Witnesses said that the colonel's car was hit by about 20 bullets and that it caught on fire after it lost control and crashed against a parked car. An unidentified woman who was passing by the scene of the accident was also wounded.

Government Reaction

PY151932 Paris AFP in Spanish 1840 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile 15 Jul (AFP)--The Chilean Government headed by Gen Augusto Pinochet today blamed the Marxists for the killing of a high-ranking army officer. Moreover, it added that the actual and intellectual perpetrators of the killing will be severely punished by the law.

The attack against the military officer was perpetrated this morning when a terrorist commando machinegunned the car in which Lt Col Roger Vergara Campos, the army intelligence school director, was riding.

A few hours later Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez issued a declaration stating that the attack was an attempt to establish in Chile the chaos which is receptive to the nefarious interests of the Marxist sectors which ruled the country between 1970 and 1973.

The declaration stated that the government views this attack as a threat of permanent aggression and such actions are unfortunately supported by certain sectors which the document did not identify. The declaration added that in view of this, all legal measures aimed at punishing those responsible have been and will continue to be applied with full rigor.

Fernandez' declaration concluded by stating that neither the desperate attack carried out today nor any other will be capable of thwarting the progress toward the final implementation of the new political, economic and social institutions (advocated by the military government) which will give us peace, security, justice and development.

The government declaration was issued when the president of the nation, Gen Augusto Pinochet, ordered a single unit to take charge of the investigation aimed at locating the murderers.

An investigation was launched by policemen and security personnel who immediately surrounded the area where the crime was perpetrated to search for clues. Other police detachments practically sealed off the city of Santiago, setting up armed control posts on highways and roads leading out of town and overflying the city with helicopters.

A police report released at noon said that the vehicle used by the terrorists was found abandoned, as well as the clothes they had worn to disguise themselves as workers of the state electricity company.

Witnesses said that the attack, in which the driver of the intelligence officer's car was seriously wounded, was carried out by four young men. As of now, no organization has claimed responsibility for Vergara's murder.

Pinochet Statement

FY160243 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Relay from government house by (Graciela Contreras)]

[Summary from poor reception] During a visit to a Santiago neighborhood today, President Pinochet made an impromptu statement regarding the murder of Lt Col Roger Vergara Campos. Pinochet said that "the Marxist threat still exists; it is alive. Therefore, I request all of you who are listening to me to maintain unity in order to be able to face any aggression which not only exists abroad but is also in our country."

Questioned by journalists on this attack which resulted in the death of an armed forces officer, the president stated that "this proves that Marxism is still alive and shows all those politicians who go around saying that it is all over that they are wrong."

NEWSPAPER CHARGES ARGENTINE PRESSURE ON VATICAN

FY141454 Paris AFP in Spanish 1320 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Santiago, 13 Jul (AFP)--The newspaper EL MERCURIO reported today that Argentina is trying to exert pressure on the Holy See to obtain a favorable decision on its case regarding the Beagle Channel conflict, which has been submitted to papal mediation. The newspaper says that a wave of rumors has flooded Argentine media and certain private and even official circles on possible solutions that the mediator would propose to the interested parties and that these proposals would satisfy Argentina.

One of the proposals would be to get the mediator to disregard the ruling of the British Crown which states that the three islands in dispute--Nueva, Lennox and Picton--are Chilean. According to EL MERCURIO, another Argentine proposal would be the recognition of the Argentine thesis regarding the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, which was also rejected by the ruling of the British Crown.

EL MERCURIO further says that in modern international life there are certain principles that should be respected because they are the foundation of peaceful coexistence among nations. EL MERCURIO adds that these principles play decisive roles in the current mediation, and two of these principles are: respect for treaties freely agreed to and respect for the ruling of the arbitration panel.

EL MERCURIO concludes by saying that at this time, when negotiations are at their decisive stage at the Vatican, we must be calm, avoid speculation, and trust the pope's wisdom and spirit of justice so that peace will prevail between Chile and Argentina.

BRIEFS

POPULATION STATISTICS--Santiago, 11 Jul (AFP)--The National Statistics Institute has announced that the total Chilean population increased from 9,860,600 in 1973 to 11,104,300 in 1980, which represents an increase of 12.61 percent. Chile's urban population has increased by 18.57 percent, but the rural population has decreased by 7.9 percent. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0549 GMT 12 Jul 80 FY]

PRESIDENT SAYS STATE OF SIEGE TO CONTINUE

PA152302 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1515 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Bogota, 15 Jul (EFE)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today said at a meeting with national labor leaders that the state of siege in the country will continue since the conditions necessary to lift it [do not exist]. The president also stated that he will not abolish the security statute which has been in force this year as a means for fighting crime. At this same meeting President Turbay also raised the possibility of calling on the national wage council to review minimum wages in Colombia, which at present are set at $112 monthly.

Manuel Felipe Hurtado, president of the Confederation of Workers of Colombia (CTC), stated that the meeting was held in a hopeful and cordial atmosphere. The labor confederation delivered to the chief of state a memorandum posing the need for lifting the state of siege, readjusting wages and freezing the prices of basic commodities.

Turbay Ayala informed the labor leaders about the country's situation and thus clarified the matter regarding the lifting of the state of siege.

GOVERNMENT CONFISCATES WEAPONS FROM U.S. CITIZENS

PA120335 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Santa Marta--Security authorities and the armed forces today confiscated several weapons from three U.S. citizens without papers in the (?Taganga) tourist resort as part of the intensive arms control drive begun in the departments of Magdalena and La Guajira.

The foreigners were caught with a rifle, a shotgun, two revolvers and a large quantity of ammunition for these weapons. At the time of their arrest, they were carrying no identification documents. It is, therefore, presumed that they entered Colombia illegally.

RCN correspondent Alexis Torres reported that in the afternoon the three U.S. citizens will be taken to the 2d Brigade headquarters in Barranquilla.

In the capital of Magdalena the authorities are staging an intensive action to disarm the civilian population persuant to instructions given by the government and the army in an attempt to counter the wave of violence prevailing in La Guajira and Magdalena.

ARMY CAPTURES SIX LEADERS OF FARC COLUMN

PA111348 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0402 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Cali, Colombia, 10 Jul (EFE)--The Colombian Army has captured six leaders of a Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) front in the town of El Tambo, in the southern part of the country.

According to Col Ubaldo Franco, acting commander of the 3d Brigade based in this city, the rebels were identified as Edgard Velasco, Jose Hita, Noe Orozco, Jose Angulo, Juan Orozco and Jose Arrieta. The arrests took place following an intensive pursuit in the area known as La Gallera, west of Pasto, capital of El Cauca Department.

The army confiscated from the members of the FARC 6th column 13 sticks of dynamite, a G-3 rifle and M-1 carbine ammunition, long-range weapons, drugs and canned food. All this material was hidden under the wooden floor of a rural home which appeared to be abandoned but was used as a base by the rebels.

GOVERNMENT INCREASES PRICE OF HEAVY CRUDE

PA151904 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1824 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Caracas, 15 Jul (EFE)--Venezuela increased the price of a barrel of heavy crude by $2.80 today "in order to make a natural adjustment according to market conditions," Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti has said. The crudes affected by the increase are those with a high sulphur content which Venezuela exports mostly to the United States and Europe.

After today's increase, the price of the crude with 2 percent sulphur will cost $22.84 per barrel, crude with 2.4 percent $22.15 and that with 2.8 percent $21.60. This is the fourth increase that Venezuela has applied to its heavy crudes in the past 2 months.

When the announcement was made, it was said that there was an extraordinary demand for residual fuels with a high sulphur content to be used in conversion processes. The minister explained that this conversion capacity is a result of the decrease in the world consumption of oil. Calderon Berti also announced that his country decreased [the price] of exported propane by $20 per ton, butane by $40 per ton and naphtha by $3.36 per barrel. The best Venezuelan oil, the API [American Petroleum Institute] grade 34 light oil, has a current price of $34.85 per barrel.

CALDERON BERTI EXPLAINS OIL COOPERATION PLAN

PA151822 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0130 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Caracas, 14 Jul (EFE)--Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuelan energy and mines minister, today termed "revolutionary" the oil financing plan that his country is going to use in Central America and the Caribbean. He reported that the next ministerial council meeting will analyze the creation of a system of financial cooperation with the countries of the aforementioned area which he suggested to the economic officials in the Cabinet today.

Calderon Berti outlined the basis of the plan in preparation for the ministers' meeting to be held here on Thursday. "We are going to propose granting credit to those countries (Central America and the Caribbean) on favorable terms, on a long-term basis and at low interests," he noted. According to the minister, the nations to benefit from the payment facilities are: Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama, the Dominican Republic and Jamaica.

Calderon Berti cited the "difficult situation" that the Central American and Caribbean countries are experiencing due to rising oil prices which, he said, are accompanying the inflation exported by the industrialized nations. He recalled that "those countries paid $15 per barrel of crude in 1978 and now have to pay $35, which is a $20 increase in less than 2 years."

He noted that the price at which oil will be sold to the nations to profit from this special treatment will be that set by OPEC which during the Algiers conference last month set a base of $30 per barrel. He explained that funds will be created to finance oil purchases. It is expected that the Cabinet meeting next Thursday will approve the funds. He mentioned the treaty being discussed with Mexico to supply oil to Nicaragua which, he said, will become effective in August. He said that "even though the agreement has not been signed," meetings have been held to assure the Central American nation that starting next month, Venezuela and Mexico will supply 50 percent of its oil needs.

Calderon Berti added that agreements such as the one his country, together with Mexico, will implement should be imitated by the other OPEC members. The definitive formalization of this agreement is expected to come about during Mexican President Lopez Portillo's stopover in Venezuela toward the end of the month.

GOVERNMENT DETAINS ADDITIONAL U.S. FISHING VESSELS

PA151759 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1701 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Jul (EFE)--Three more U.S. tuna fishing vessels were detained this morning by the Mexican maritime patrol along the Pacific coast, as part of the so-called "tuna war."

Meanwhile, Mexico has begun conversations with European and Asian countries in order to diversify its fishing exports, said Jorge Montufar Araujo, chairman of the fishing commission of the Chamber of Deputies. The country is trying in this manner to break its economic dependency on the United States, a country which yesterday began a boycott of Mexican tuna purchases, he reported.

Montufar explained that Spain, France, Italy and Portugal will purchase jumbo shrimp and other species, including tuna, and that the negotiations with Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands, South Korea, Denmark and FRG are well advanced.

The U.S. Government adopted this pressure tactic following an incident last week when Mexican patrol ships captured three U.S. ships which were tuna fishing inside Mexican territorial waters, a few miles from the Pacific coast off the southern Baja California. The U.S. stand was described as "vulgar" by the Chicano representatives who today urged the Mexican Government to use petroleum power to defend itself from the "clear" aggressions.

The leader of the Mexican-American Association of California, Cesar Garcia, and the spokesman for the Movement of Mexican-U.S. solidarity, Ted Lopez, added that if the United States demands that its laws be respected, it should respect its neighbors in the same manner.

Garcia feels that the stubbornness of the United States could lead to a "war of reprisals" that would cause relations between the two countries to deteriorate even more.

The same source said that the San Diego tuna fishing boats are not respecting the 200-mile Mexican limit and that in this manner they obtain profits which exceed 150 percent.

Ted Lopez stated that the "haughty" attitude of the neighboring country could not weaken Mexico's international position.

Meanwhile, Adm Ricardo Chazaro Lara, Mexican Navy secretary, reiterated that his country will not be frightened and it will stop all those who are fishing in its territorial waters.

In addition, the fishing cooperative sector of the country has offered its unyielding support for President Jose Lopez Portillo's decision to have the 200-mile limit respected, announced its representative Adan Hernandez.

The leader said that last year the United States obtained 60 percent of the total tuna catch of (?370,780) tons, while the remaining 40 percent was in the hands of the other Latin American countries.

The director of the American Tuna Fishing Association explained today that the U.S. ships which can carry 1,500 tons silenced their communications equipment in order to pass unnoticed by the Mexican Navy.

As for the repercussions of the tuna embargo there are mixed opinions. While the customs officials said that if it should go through, Mexico will lose $20 million this year, the fishery officials pointed out it will not have important repercussions.

FRENO COMMENTS ON GOVERNMENT REPORT ON COMMUNITY NEEDS

PA160014 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 14 Jul 80 p 1, 46

[Text] Luis A Barletta A., president of the National Opposition Front [FRENO], thanks Gustavo Gonzalez, planning and economic policy minister for a document entitled "Synthesis of the Social Situation in Panama." This document was a public reply to a memorandum sent by Arnulfo Arias to FRENO with regard to the advisability of determining the 10 basic needs of every community. Barletta also announces that this is one of the seven open letters to be sent by FRENO on matters such as health, housing, employment, public investments and education, besides a final letter with some conclusions.

Open letter No 1 reads as follows:

Gustavo Gonzalez, planning and economic policy minister

Mr Minister:

Your office sent me a document entitled "Synthesis of the Social Situation in Panama," published in November 1977, as a public reply to the memorandum sent by Arnulfo Arias to FRENO with regard to the advisability of establishing the 10 basic needs of every community.

Besides publicly thanking you for the aforementioned document, I wish to avail myself of the occasion to inform you and the people of the results of the evaluation of our group of technicians.

1. The report appearing in the government press said that the planning deparment already had the information requested by Arnulfo Arias and that it would be sent to us not with 10 basic needs, but 20.

2. The document sent by you does not include any detail of the needs of our communities, districts, provinces or even regions: what it presents is a mere list of what has happened recently in matters of population, health, education, housing and employment, to give an idea, as the title says, of a "synthesis of the social situation in Panama," and all that needs to be done.

3. The opposition is preparing what the national government does not seem to have, an inventory at each community or corregimiento level of the 10 most urgent needs which the communities themselves have determined. Our study was not done by bureaucratic technicians in air-conditioned offices who claim to know what the communities need.

4. However, as the document drafted by the planning office does seem to have a certain objective appreciation of the nation's social situation, during each of the coming days we shall send you notes on the matters covered in your report such as health, housing, employment, public investments and education, as well as a final letter with some conclusions.

Respectfully yours, Luis A. Barletta A., President

ROYO SAYS LABOR-MANAGEMENT DIALOGUE MUST BE FOLLOWED UP

PA142235 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 14 Jul 80 pp 1, 16

[Text] "The government agrees with the solution that the workers and businessmen have found through dialogue in regard to law No 95 because we sponsored the talks," President Aristides Royo said during his meeting Friday in David, Chiriqui, with representatives of the Chambers of Commerce and Industries.

The president noted, however, that "this achievement must be followed up in order to reach an understanding in less than 4 months, because the two sectors have demonstrated much good will and this will be another factor contributing to peace in the country. Royo added that now that the two sides have agreed to improve the legislation referred to, other sectors should be invited to participate so they can offer and generate ideas too.

The chief of state emphasized that private enterprise should demonstrate more aggressiveness regarding the lands that reverted to Panama after the Torrijos-Carter treaties went into effect.

Regarding the business sector's admission that the economy is reflecting some growth, Royo said that "this trend must be supported because the economy is moving along and this clearly reflects the confidence of entrepreneurs in our country."

Royo also made a statement about the importance of protecting local industry without harming commerce. He welcomed holding a dialogue between the government and private enterprise and noted that advantage should be taken of this situation to achieve a greater understanding between the public and commercial sectors.

The president said that "it is necessary to overcome certain differences of opinion and apprehension between the government and private enterprise, because if an understanding is reached with a serious and earnest sector, a better struggle can be waged to improve our trade and industry within a climate of mutual respect. People can work adequately without being told, in our case, that we are yielding to what the Chamber of Commerce says."

GOVERNMENT INCOME EXCEEDS ESTIMATES; EXPENSES DOWN

PA140119 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 8 Jul 80 p 1

[By Eva E. Montilla]

[Text] Comptroller General Damian Castillo Duran reported that the central government's general income during the first 6 months this year was 29.1 million balboas more than had been originally estimated. The government estimated an income of 302.8 million balboas and instead collected 331.9 million, according to the Finance and Treasury Ministry's Internal Revenue Offices. The budget for expenses for the same period was for 336.8 million, but expenses only amounted to 314.7 million, a savings of 22.1 million balboas, Comptroller General Castillo Duran indicated.

The following is a breakdown of the expenses for the first 6 months of 1980 as released by the comptroller's office: government's personnel payroll 128.9 million; other services 5.1 million; materials and supplies 10.5 million ; machinery and equipment 1.7 million; current transferences 47.1 million; capital transfers 16.3 million; general expenses 1.7 million; and public debt interest 103.4 million balboas.

ROYO TO LEAVE FOR PERU, MEET WITH LOPEZ PORTILLO 27 JUL

PA110129 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] President Dr Aristides Royo will leave for Lima, Peru on 27 July to attend the presidential inauguration. About seven Latin American presidents have confirmed their attendance for Fernando Belaunde Terry's inaugural. Shortly before leaving for Lima, President Royo will hold a meeting with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo at Tocumen Airport. After the talks, the Mexican president will go on to Brazil.

U.S. RADIO STATION CRITICIZED FOR MEDDLING

PA151349 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Luis Alberto Garcia report from Mexico--live]

[Text] The director of Radio Noticias del Continente has stated that the people of Latin America have the right to have a new news system. This morning, representatives of all the news media of Mexico City met at the headquarters of the Latin American Federation of Journalists [FLAP] to attend the news conference called by Radio Noticias del Continente, whose director, Ana Lorena Cartin Leiva, scored KGEI, the Voice of Friendship, a U.S. radio station, for meddling in the domestic affairs of Costa Rica.

The U.S. radio station, which operates from San Francisco, California, has asked its listeners to send letters requesting the closing of TILR, Radio Noticias del Continente. Ana Lorena Cartin noted that this situation cannot be ignored. The director of Radio Noticias del Continente added that a group of Latin American journalists, including FLAP Secretary General Genaro Carnero Checa, once had the idea of creating a new, truthful and objective news system which all Latin American people deserve to hear in order to struggle for human rights.

On our continent, Ana Lorena Cartin said, we must struggle for human rights, because they are being trampled on in Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti and other nations with dictatorial governments. The director of this radio station quoted a declaration issued by UNESCO during its 20th General Conference. That declaration noted that the people have the right to be well informed and to participate in the news media. It was with this in mind that, in June 1979, Radio Noticias del Continente was created.

Ana Lorena Cartin said the result of this was a reaction from the Costa Rican ultraright and from the Central and South American dictatorships, particularly from the dictatorship in Argentina, since Gen Roberto Viola , commander in chief of the Argentine Army, launched a campaign to discredit Radio Noticias del Continente. Viola was meddling in Costa Rican affairs when he requested the closure of a Costa Rican news organ.

The director of this radio station noted that the San Jose government had not heeded the request and that the office of the attorney general had confirmed that the radio station, which was legally created, had complied with the law. The charges made by General Viola had no effect on the Central American nation.

As a result of this campaign, the radio station director charged, there was an attack on Radio Noticias del Continente in January. As a result of that attack one employee was wounded. Four persons fired on the station on that occasion. The station director said that the persons who carried out the attack have been identified. We know the political affiliation of those who tried to silence us, she stated.

During the news conference, there were comments about the Salvadoran situation and about the the time when Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero used the microphone of Radio Noticias del Continente to speak to his people and deliver his message. This resulted in another attack. A bomb was set off in our building, the radio director said. She added: We enjoy the solidarity of the people of Costa Rica, Mexico and other nations.

It is being charged that our radio station is basically political, but at this moment our objective is to stop the campaign against us. Our resources come from the sale of time to Mexican, Panamanian, Venezuelan and Spanish enterprises, basically. They see in us a good means of communication and want to advertise themselves through us.

Ana Lorena Cartin said that the plan was to have a radio station for the people, because it reaches more people than newspapers or television. She added that 80 percent of the Latin American people listen to the radio, since there is a high percentage of illiteracy. For example, she added, to report on the Nicaraguan story of 1 year ago, we had to use shortwave and this is why this is a radio station. [as heard]

The radio station's director referred to the network of voluntary correspondents operating throughout Latin America who provide important reports for the people of the continent. Because of them, we can report on what is happening in every country. Radio Noticias del Continente covers Asia and Africa, from which important news arrives but we are most interested in Latin America. We also have cultural, economic and technical programs from our countries.

This correspondent in Mexico City stated his appreciation for the solidarity of the Mexican correspondents, commentators and reporters and other colleagues who back his work with firsthand information on many occasions.

The situation of the Latin American news media was discussed. Genaro Carnero Checha and the representative of the public relations office of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador also spoke at the news conference. The two gave details on the attacks carried out against journalism in that country.

The news media concluded with statements noting that the people of Latin America and the world have the inalienable right to be informed.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO CALLS FREEDOM OF PRESS 'ABSOLUTE TOTAL'

PA150450 San Jose Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo has said that freedom of the press must not be abused. He made this statement at the opening ceremony of the hemispheric journalists meeting attended by delegates from 24 nations. Freedom of the press, the chief of state added, linked as it is to freedom of thought and expression, must be absolute and total. He noted that precisely because of its legitimate nature as man's natural right, freedom of the press must always go hand-in-hand with human rights.

Carazo said the nations' rulers must receive any criticism with patience, respect and tolerance because democracy grants the right to criticize the abuse and mistakes of those in power. He said that the right to have freedom of the press is a blessing, but if abused, it becomes a monster.

The Costa Rican president said he is rallying for an authentic freedom of the press and noted his willingness to offer his life to preserve that freedom. He appealed to the conscience of all Costa Ricans to fight for respect of others, particularly in the moral sphere.

The opening ceremony was attended, among others, by Fernando Volic Jimenez, Gil Mario Gonzalez Urdaneta and Dr Carlos Moyer. The meeting will be adjourned Saturday at the Costa Rican journalists' association headquarters.

NO ARMS POSSESSION LAW IN EFFECT SAYS ECHEVERRIA LAWYER

PA151459 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Francisco Castillo, the defense lawyer for Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey and Dr Rodrigo Esquivel, said yesterday that his clients have not committed a crime.

Both were charged with illegal possession of weapons. In addition, Echeverria Brealey was charged with tax evasion. Castillo said the innocence of Echeverria and Esquivel will be proved before the courts of justice by resorting to various legal means.

The law that used to regulate the possession of arms, on which Echeverria and Esquivel were charged, is no longer in effect, their defense lawyer Francisco Castillo said yesterday. In Costa Rica, there is no regulation controlling the possession of arms, Castillo added. He said that he is in favor of legislation on the issue.

In addition, there is no legislation covering the international trafficking of arms which occurred in our country in connection with the Sandinist war.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATORS RESIGN CITING LACK OF SUPPORT

PA150438 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] A mass resignation here of officials in the Criminal Investigations Bureau [DIC] was provoked by a lack of support from the security minister and the president of the republic. The DIC officials hope the judicial investigation organization will get to the bottom of the issue, because if it is left up to the Security Ministry, the truth about the supposed arms traffic existing in Costa Rica will never be known.

The Security Ministry has never investigated the possible arms traffic or the manner in which the Colombian guerrillas entered and left the country. Col Guillermo Marti, resigning DIC director, was reprcached by President Carazo and the public security minister who charged him with serving political interests.

Meanwhile, Colonel Marti said he had always respected and observed the law, never responding to political interests of any kind.

BANANA WORKERS DECIDE TO CONTINUE STRIKE

PA151714 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpt] Some 5,000 banana workers of the transnational United Fruit Company began the 5th day of their strike today without a settlement in sight. Workers want a pay raise and are making a number of other demands. Here is Jose Angel Marchena (Morada), training secretary of the Golfito Workers Union, on the latest events surrounding the strike: "[words indistinct] the fungicide plant in Palmar Sur which is renting its light planes to distribute banana company propaganda. The airport that the planes are using is near [words indistinct] the banana company installations. If they continue allowing this, then we will stop them from flying out to spray the fields. He wanted to file this charge. I understand the name of the company is Manoli. We want to make an official report to civil aviation that we don't want to have any trouble and so we are going to report the incident so they won't be a party to that. There has been some very brief provocation [words indistinct] in an area called (La Chupadora) where some aqueducts discharge. The company also wants to provoke us there. This is the latest report we have."

The labor leader then noted that the strike has ended in the south: "The news we can give is that everything has been halted. The strike is firm at all jobsites and workers are organizing themselves to resist as long as is necessary. We held meetings in the banana plantations and workshops today and the strike is still firm. Workers have welcomed the news that a ministry wants to mediate. We have also reported that the strike leaders and the workers want to bargain with the banana company but also want to remain on strike in the meantime."

EL SALVADOR

EMBASSY OCCUPIER DENIES EVACUATION PLANS

PA160134 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2325 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Carlos Samayoa Martinez Jr report from El Salvador--live]

[Text] Here is a report on the events currently holding the attention of both Salvadorans and Costa Ricans, the case of the occupation of the Costa Rican Embassy here in El Salvador. Negotiations have continued. According to some reports, the embassy may be evacuated tonight. According to others, the peasants currently occupying the embassy do not want to go to Costa Rica, but would rather stay in the San Salvador Archbishopric as refugees.

We have contacted the Costa Rican Embassy on the phone and we will try to talk to one of the occupiers in order to learn first of all the state of the negotiations for the evacuation of the embassy and whether it is really true that they might evacuate the embassy tonight. Here on the phone now is one of the occupiers of the Costa Rican Embassy:

[Unidentified embassy occupier] With regard to the negotiations, the only thing our companeros outside, the companeros helping us, have informed us about the (?possibility of obtaining) political asylum as refugees in Costa Rica is that things are being resolved. This is now moving along. But they have not told us when we are leaving the embassy because I do not think [words indistinct] everything is ready yet. That information is totally false.

[Question] In other words, it is not true that the embassy will be evacuated tonight?

[Answer] That is a lie, I think, because otherwise we would know. And we do not know anything about that.

[Question] What is the exact number of refugees inside the embassy?

[Answer] We are about 100.

[Question] All are peasants?

[Answer] We are all peasants.

[Question] How many children are there among these 100 persons?

[Answer] Among the 100 persons (?I mentioned), there are about 58 children.

[Question] What truth is there to the report that the peasants there would rather stay as refugees in the archbishopric than go to Costa Rica?

[Answer] What was that?

[Question] We have been told that the peasants currently occupying the Embassy of Costa Rica would rather stay as refugees in the San Salvador Archbishopric than travel to Costa Rica. What can you tell me about this?

[Answer] I think that is a story manipulated by EL DIARIO DE HOY because only in (that paper) have we seen [words indistinct]. The people here have been interviewed by many newsmen and everyone has said they are willing to go. They have not been deceived, as the paper has said. And they are not here under pressure. All that is absolutely false. The newspaper is thus [word indistinct]. The people here comment among themselves--it is not I saying this, but they themselves--that they are here because they are convinced they do not want to live in their homes. Their [word indistinct] have been burned; their supplies have been burned; they have not been allowed to work [word indistinct]; they do not have crops. As a result of this situation and of the military occupations of our cantons by the army, the National Guard and the members of the Nationalist Democratic Organization, as a result of all this, the people chose to abandon the cantons, seek this refuge and request political asylum as refugees in Costa Rica.

[Question] Why did you choose the Costa Rican Embassy?

[Answer] Because we have seen that the Costa Rican president has a democratic government which does not violate human rights as much as the Christian Democratic junta here in El Salvador. No one has any guarantees (?under the Salvadoran Government) [words indistinct] can even kill you. That is why we felt that seeking a refuge such as this one and asking a democratic government to guarantee our lives was our only alternative.

[Question] Are you a member of the 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28)?

[Answer] I am a member of the [words indistinct] Committee organized by the LP-28.

[Question] We thank you for your statements, which have been heard not only here in El Salvador, but also in Costa Rica.

COLUMNIST QUESTIONS REPORTED AID TO NICARAGUA

PA152258 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 15 Jul 80 pp 7, 29

[Victor Emanuel Ortiz commentary: "Serious Contradiction in Two Situations"]

[Text] First the local newspapers reported that several ranking Salvadoran officials had traveled to the United States to negotiate credits. Then one of the members of the revolutionary government junta announced that due to the fact that there are not enough funds, there would be no more salary increases for public employees. Then, in the government offices, strict instructions were given that expenses must be reduced and that only necessary items should be bought due to the country's fiscal situation. Finally, it has just been announced that due to the political situation in the various Central American countries, particularly Guatemala and El Salvador, a climate of distrust has been created and the international banks have been controlling or reducing credit lines for the region. In short, there is talk and belief that our country's economic situation is going through a serious crisis and that now more than ever the national treasury is in urgent need of funds to deal with this crisis.

This way, the report published on 6 June by AP, on the occasion of the Central American economic ministers' meeting in Managua, is somewhat strange. According to the report, Salvadoran Economic Minister Guillermo Diaz offered the Nicaraguan Government a loan of $25 million. After what has been said and is generally known, anyone would wonder how that can be. There is talk about an economic crisis and moreover, about a fiscal crisis, and yet we are offering a $25 million loan? If there is no money to increase salaries, how come there is enough to lend?

When the Nicaraguan war ended, there was talk about the serious economic situation in which that unfortunate country had been left, and the Central American countries offered to help it by providing $5 million each. If our memory does not fail us. Only Costa Rica offered to provide $2 million. We also remember that due to the economic and fiscal crisis, which had already begun to be felt in our country, it was agreed that this aid would be provided in the form of machinery, agricultural and chemical products and technical advice. It is not that we oppose this aid. It is just that we want to point out the serious contradiction between it and our country's economic and fiscal situation.

FDR SENDS LETTER TO CARTER DENOUNCING REPRESSION

PA160413 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] of El Salvador has sent a letter to U.S. Presdient James Carter in which it denounces the repression being carried out by the military-Christian Democratic Junta of El Salvador with U.S. aid. The document emphasizes that Washington's support is given in the form of economic and military aid, technical advisers who direct the attacks on the people and shipments of weapons and helicopters.

A copy of the letter was also sent to Cuba, since it presides over the movement of the nonaligned countries.

In addition, Roberto Cuellar, executive director of legal assistance of the Archdiocese of San Salvador, urged the U.S. Government to stop helping the Salvadoran Government which, he said, has killed thousands of persons in the country. Cuellar, who was legal adviser to slain San Salvador Archibishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, said the regime uses the agrarian policy as a cover for oppressing the rural population and in this it has the aid of the U.S. Government.

POLICE REPORT LATEST CASUALTIES IN CONTINUING STRIFE

13 Jul Report

PA132316 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2208 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 13 Jul (LATIN)--According to police, at least 45 persons have been killed in the past few hours in the political violence unleashed in El Salvador. Meanwhile, 90 peasants are still occupying the Costa Rican Embassy in this capital, the police have reported.

Reports which have not been officially confirmed indicate that former Education Minister Salvador Samayoa, leader of the leftist Peoples' Liberation Forces (FPL) who was arrested 26 May charged with committing antigovernment activites, had been released.

Salvadoran Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas began his Sunday homily today with an appeal to the violent rightwing and leftwing groups to respect the work of newsmen, in the wake of the death of two newsmen of the leftist newspaper LA CRONICA in this capital.

Meanwhile, the police reported today that 31 bullet-riddled bodies of men and women were found in the city of Santa Ana, the second most important city of the country, located 678 km west of San Salvador. Seven other persons were shot to death by unidentified assailants in different places of this capital, the official report states.

This morning three armed men and two women attacked people in a nightclub killing two persons. The five extremists were pursued by security forces and after intense gunfire they were killed in San Miguelito neighborhood, 4 km from the site of the assault.

Sources close to the Supreme Court of Justice said that former Minister Samayoa, who joined the leftist guerrilla groups 5 months ago, had been released. This report was not officially confirmed, although the sources said that his release was ordered by the Supreme Court after Samayoa was tried by a military court.

15 July Toll

PA151335 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador--The bodies of 68 murdered persons were found in various parts of the nation during the past 24 hours while the Costa Rican Embassy continues to be occupied by approximately 100 peasant women and children who invaded it last week to protest against the repression being suffered by Salvador's rural population.

GUATEMALA

OFFICIAL SAYS STATE OF SIEGE NOT TO BE REINSTATED

PA151916 Guatemala Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Presidential Under Secretary of Public Relations Maj Rolando Archila Marroqui stated yesterday that the government does not intend to reinstate a state of siege. He added that although violence has increased, it is a product of the internal struggles between extremists of the left and the right. The official added that the government possesses the necessary instruments to guarantee peace in this nation.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE DEPLORES VIOLENCE

PA151944 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] In a communique released late yesterday afternoon, the government deplored the activities of clandestine groups which resulted in several dead and wounded when several groups of persons were machinegunned, among them a police chief and his security agents.

The communique state that, highly indignant over the tragic incidents yesterday, the government of the republic vigorously condemns the activities of extremist groups which anonymously and illegally try at all costs to sow unrest, causing sorrow and mourning for the Guatemalan family.

Further on, the government states that subversive criminals killed without pity the chief of the 4th Police Corps, his driver and two officers accompanying him. Almost simultaneously, other criminals proceeded to attack young students inside the university, killing seven of them and wounding others, while in Quezaltenango, a university teacher and his wife were killed. It adds that investigators were unable to do their work at the university since students stopped them from returning.

Regarding the killing of the police chief, the bulletin points out that the participation of subversive extremists is obvious.

Regarding the attack on students at the University of San Carlos, the communique states that it seeks to increase unrest and confuse the public for the unmentionable ends pursued by the clandestine groups which, through violence, want to destroy the nation's democratic system. The communique comments on the incidents and maintains that these are intended to cause unrest among the people of Guatemala and achieve [specific] goals.

In conclusion, it states that the incidents are deplored and that extremists will be fought for the good of the nation. It adds that bloody incidents, regardless of how criminal or horrible the method used, because of their insane and immoral nature, could only have been committed by mentally unbalanced persons seeking power.

MILITARY FORCES REPORTEDLY ATTACK 200 STUDENTS

PA131855 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Excerpt] It has been reported that paramilitary units of the Guatemalan Armed Forces shot Carlos Enrique Martinez, a young student. Meanwhile, the repressive forces attacked some 200 students of a boys school in western Guatemala with tear gas canisters. (?Two) law school students were kidnapped by ultrarightist groups.

FOREIGN MINISTER HAS NO COMMENT ON NEW U.S. ENVOY

PA152031 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] When asked about the issue of the approval of a new ambassador, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez did not wish to comment on the U.S. Government's request for approval of the new ambassador to replace Mr Frank Ortiz. He said that these issues do not have to be made public. [sentence as heard]

HONDURAS

PAZ GARCIA TO PAY SHORT VISIT TO NICARAGUA ON 19 JUL

PA152308 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1415 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of the military governing junta, will travel Saturday, 19 July, to Managua, Nicaragua, to hold a special meeting with the members of the Nicaraguan Junta of National Reconstruction, it was learned in this capital yesterday. The Honduran chief of state will fly on the presidential plane and return the same day after the meeting.

Honduran Foreign Ministry sources also pointed out that the national authorities had contacted the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry expressing their interest in participating in the celebration of the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution, but that in view of the installation of the national constituent assembly on 20 July, the Honduran chief of state would pay a short visit to Nicaragua on the morning of Saturday, 19 July.

Approached on the matter, officials of the Nicaraguan Embassy said the only official information is the confirmation by the Honduran foreign minister to his Nicaraguan counterpart that the Honduran authorities would be present at the ceremony.

It was also confirmed that last week Tomas Borge Martinez, Nicaraguan interior minister and commander in chief of the Sandinist Front, had talked by telephone with General Paz Garcia to confirm his participation in Saturday's celebrations.

Other information revealed that so far no official list has been issued on the rest of the high-level Honduran delegation that will travel to Nicaragua on the occasion.

Nicaraguan diplomatic spokesmen revealed the list of Honduran political and intellectual personalities invited by the Sandinist government. Deputy Modesto Rodas Vaca was invited to represent the Liberal Party, Jorge Arturo Reina will represent the Popular Liberal Alliance, Rigoberto Padilla Rush will represent the Honduran Communist Party, Carlos Arica Valdivieso and poet and writer Roberto (Topa) will represent the Marxist-Leninist Party.

The spokesmen said journalists representing all the information media of the country were also invited. They are scheduled to leave in the company of Nicaraguan Ambassador to Honduras Leon Talavera Salinas on Thursday afternoon.

NICARAGUA

HONDURAN REPORTER SAYS COUNTERREVOLUTION HAS BEGUN

PA152022 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1630 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] The counterrevolution and takeover of certain important cities in Nicaragua has been announced. The counterrevolutionary groups infiltrated in those sectors have announced the takeover of several cities. Here is the report that newsman Efrain Mayorga Cerna sends from the border:

[Mayorga Cerna--presumably live telephone relay] I am reporting from somewhere in Nicaragua. Attention: We traveled to Nicaragua yesterday by a special invitation. We want to tell you that the counterrevolution is definitely wreaking havoc in certain sectors of Nicaragua. The story is that on 28 May the counterrevolutionaries took over Waslala in Matagalpa Department, fighting heavily for 36 hours. The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] had to use its air force, bombing and strafing. Some on the FSLN side were killed while there were no casualties on the side of the counterrevolutionaries.

Moreover, there were strong attacks in Ocotal on 28 June. It is not known if there were any casualties. Strong harassment attacks on the same date were carried out in Somoto. This action resulted in 15 casualties for the Sandinists. The counterrevolutionaries recovered heavy and light weapons according to reports given to this correspondent.

On 30 June, pay attention, there were more harassment actions in San Isidro, Matagalpa. Two Sandinists were killed. On 5 July, five FSLN members and one counterrevolutionary, Ulises Beltran Gomez, were killed in El Limon, Jalapa. Three M-1 rifles, one FAL and one M-16 were recovered.

Another report that we have according to the dates given to this correspondent is: Attention: They took over...in Las Camelias in the home of Manuel (Paus) in El Jicaro, Nueva Segovia.... There were 39 FSLN casualties and one counterrevolutionary wounded. The counterrevolution recovered several weapons including Galil, M-16 and FAL rifles. Also in Fallucun, in El Jicaro, there were seven killed and weapons recovered.

On 25 June, the revolutionaries took over (Plangrama) in Jinotega killing 5 FSLN members and recovered weapons. On 26 June, they attacked and took over Wiwili in Nueva Segovia. The fighting lasted 5 hours there. The counterrevolution retreated later on to the Sequilape Hill.

Now the latest report we have: On 12 July, there were confrontations in the takeover of Jalapa. It is not known if there were any casualties. Also in the (?Murra) plains, the commanders who are heading this counterrevolution met at the home of Carlos Sanchez. These commanders are: Mala Hierba--all of them use pseudonyms and some of them are nationally and internationally known--Manos de Gallo, El Toro, Concepcion Segundo, El Leon, Pastor, Commander Bravo--a very well-known man who is assigned to the Las Camelias sector--Commander Diablo and Chico Rivera Borge.

Denial of Report

PA160458 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] The Honduran radio station, La Voz de Honduras, irresponsibly and without confirmation from reliable sources has broadcast a false report which says that Somozist troops have seized several cities in Nicaragua.

The counterrevolution organized by U.S. imperialism is trying to discredit the Nicaraguan revolutionary process at a time when the entire nation is preparing for the celebration of the first anniversary of the Sandinist popular revolution.

Despite the rumors of the counterrevolution, the people are aware of the fact that in free Nicaragua there is an atmosphere of joy and calm and all Nicaraguans are working with great revolutionary zeal for the construction of a new society.

As the first anniversary of the revolution draws near, the Nicaraguan people respond to the rumors of the counterrevolution with more work, sacrifices, organization and political involvement. In addition, workers, peasants and all labor sectors of the country are joining the Sandinist people's militias that are ready to defeat any counterrevolutionary effort abroad and inside the country.

The enemies of the Sandinist revolution can be sure that in Sandino's fatherland, all the people are getting organized to defend the revolution and if necessary, these people are ready to defend their social conquests from the attacks of the counterrevolution.

REAGAN WOULD ALLEGEDLY DENY AID IF PRESIDENT

PA151515 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Ronald Reagan, extreme representative of the most rightist sectors in the United States, has announced he will cease aiding Nicaragua if he becomes president. Reagan, representative of imperialism, is playing on the cowboy feelings that have been bred in the American people for centuries. Those feelings are especially aroused during the election campaigns.

However, Mr Reagan must know that the people of Nicaragua are free. We value U.S. cooperation but we are not begging for it. The United States has offered loans, not alms, to Nicaragua. The time of Somoza when he offered the country up on a platter in exchange for military and political support is over.

The time of the treacherous conservatives who awaited Washington's guidelines before doing things is over. Nicaragua now follows the guidelines of Sandino, the general of free men who expelled the Yankee invaders. Nicaraguans know that Reagan's gunfighter mentality is not the thinking of the American people who have offered their solidarity to the revolution.

Dozens upon dozens of solidarity committees have been set up all over the states of the union in support of the Sandinist struggle. What Reagan said is serious because it confirms that the most reactionary U.S. sectors have not learned the lesson taught by Sandino or Vietnam: People are no longer willing to cower under the domination of any power.

HASSAN CRITICIZES 'UNJUST', 'INDIVIDUALISTIC' ATTITUDES

PA131430 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 6 Jul 80 p 3

[Letter from Nicaraguan Government junta member Moises Hassan to "The People's Mailbox" column dated 3 July]

[Text] Dear companeros:

Regarding a letter published in "The People's Mailbox" column on 26 June 1980 asking for a meeting with me which also states that my assistant, Companero Tomas Trejos, is to blame for the fact that no meeting has been achieved so far, I wish to state the following:

1. Unfortunately, I do not have the time or the energy to personally solve all the problems which--and we are aware of this bitter truth--affect a large number of Nicaraguans. However, we are convinced that the great majority of our compatriots, with very few exceptions, is aware of and understands this impossibility on my part as well as that of any other member of our government.

2. Although the case brought up in the letter does not fall under my immediate jurisdiction and should be brought up through the channels created for that purpose, I did not want to ignore the request in the letter. I delegated responsiblity to my assistant so he would find out to what extent the problem could be solved, even if just partially. Following my instructions, Companero Trejos met several times with the petitioners and with the minister of the sector involved. A solution was proposed which, even though it is not the ideal one, is quite satisfactory, bearing in mind our country's current situation. The petitioners rejected this solution and demanded adoption of their own solution clinging to the belief that I am the one who is in a position to satisfy their demand. This is the reason why they have insisted on holding a meeting with me.

3. It is regrettable that at this stage of our revolutionary process there is still a small minority of Nicaraguans who, acting with a completely individualistic mentality, forget that they are not the only ones who are experiencing problems. They think that the state exists only to solve their personal problems.

In a country where close to 300,000 families clamor for decent housing, it is certainly astonishing that a group of 270 petitioners acts with total intransigence, rejecting the offer of placing at their disposal 150 houses out of a total of 1,500 which will soon start to be built, simply because that is not the number they wanted and because the houses are not located next to each other, but are dispersed throughout the whole project.

I have taken time from my other tasks to write this letter, not to reply to something that is out of place but to point out unjust, unyielding and individualistic attitudes such as the aforementioned.

Those attitudes are not revolutionary. They are not even humane and entail the mistaken belief that the state is not only able to, but has the obligation to immediately solve any request, as if it were an omnipotent and indulgent father.

Companeros, before loudly claiming rights which are, on occasion, doubtful, it is advisable that we have humbly fulfilled our obligations.

Fraternally, Moises Hassan.

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES STATEMENT ON EL SALVADOR

PA111453 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 3 Jul 80 pp 1, 8 no. 3

[Passages in uppercase as published]

[Text] The discussion of a document at the State Council which condemned the genocidal policy of the Salvadoran Government made the true interests of certain political groups come to the surface. These groups supported the Christian Democratic sector of the Salvadoran junta.

Alvaro Jerez (Nicaraguan Democratic Movement) and Jose Davila (Social Christian Party) tried to affirm that the Christian Democrats are not the ones committing the crimes (?!); on the contrary, they only want the well-being of the Salvadoran people (??!!).

The document, which was presented by Commander Arce, condemned the policy of crimes that the Salvadoran junta is carrying out. This policy has become a true genocide.

This document was immediately discussed by Alvaro Jerez. He said that he supported the document but that it would be good to think about the charge made in it. According to Jerez, the military officers are the ones committing the crimes and not the Christian Democratic Party [PDC[members. He even said that the mature thing to do would be to take them out of the junta...but only on paper.

Commdr Omar Cabezas said that the PDC was acting that way because of its nature. They are that way. They are fulfilling a historical role. It is like asking Sandinists who are truly Sandinists to withdraw from the junta," he said.

Jose Davila said he resented Commander Cabeza's statement saying that he sometimes sought the most offensive words.

He immediately defended the Christian Democrats saying that "they intend to do something for the Salvadoran people."

"I do not doubt their intention; they are not the ones who are doing the killing. The repression is being carried out by the most reactionary sectors of the army in that country," he said.

For his part, Mariano Fiallo O. (Superior Council on Education) called for the approval of the original document and denounced the aggressions and crimes that the army committed on the university grounds last week.

Carlos Garcia (Union of Nicaraguan Journalists) denounced the genocidal nature of the Christian-Democratic and military junta as well as the attacks against independent newsmen, specifically, the fire at the newspaper EL INDEPENDIENTE and the attacks against its director, Companero Guillermo Pinto.

STATE COUNCIL
REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA
PRONOUNCEMENT
TO: THE PEOPLE OF NICARAGUA AND THE WORLD
FROM: THE STATE COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA
DATE: 2 JULY 1980
CONSIDERING THAT:

-The brother Salvadoran country is enduring a repressive action which is reaching genocidal proportions.

-Many bodies of workers, intellectuals, old people, women and children are found in the cities, municipalities and regions of El Salvador every day.

-Students are killed when universities are raided as on Tuesday, 24 June.

-All those who try to go across the border in a desperate attempt to save their lives are attacked indiscriminately, something which has even affected Nicaraguan citizens.

-The representatives of the Catholic Church who accompany the Salvadoran people in their struggle are also persecuted.

-The genocide against an entire people who are struggling for their liberation is directed by those who are trying to keep privileges and interests for a few to the detriment of the majority.

The State Council agrees:

1. To condemn the repression unleased against the brother Salvadoran country.

2. To also condemn any intervention attempt aimed at undermining the self-determination of the Salvadoran people.

3. To ask international social democracy to isolate the junta.

Editorial Critical of MDN, PSC

PA111455 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 4 Jul 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Accomplices of the Accomplices"]

[Text] The agreement in positions between the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] and the Social Christian Party [PSC] in their desire to prevent a State Council pronouncement condemning the repressive policy of the Salvadoran junta is a deed which clearly shows the political nature of the two organizations. Although it seems strange, the discussion was precisely touching on their (reformist bourgeois) project of the past even though it seems to be a thing of the past to them. But, a conditioned reflex always remains.

According to them, the military officers are the only ones responsible for the policy of terror in El Salvador while the Christian Democrats, who are participating in the junta with "good will," must be credited with all the bourgeois reforms but not the crimes. This is strange reasoning but understandable, naturally, because it comes from those who always wanted a project of reforms and repression for the Nicaraguan people with the support of imperialism, just like the one that is being imposed in El Salvador with blood and fire. But this, which never happened in Nicaragua--because of the revolution--is now causing a crisis in El Salvador too because of the people's revolutionary spirit. The crisis of that model, which to Nicaragua was the "Somozism without Somoza," is also the crisis of the policy of the imperialists and their local allies in Nicaragua and El Salvador.

For this reason, the PSC and the MDN are trying to free the Salvadoran Christian Democracy of any responsibility for the crimes that it is carrying out in that country. However, where a revolution existed, the people voted against the killings covered up by reforms.

GUATEMALAN ENVOY SURRENDERS EXILE TO AUTHORITIES

PA142155 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 0810 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Nicaraguan citizen Baldomero Gonzalez Pardo, who had been in exile in the Guatemalan Embassy in Managua since 19 July 1979, was turned over to Nicaraguan authorities by the Guatemalan ambassador.

It is not known why Ambassador David Tercero Castro, on the 6th of this month, turned the exile over to the Nicaraguan authorities. We tried to contact Ambassador Tercero Catro by telephone, but were told by the embassy staff that he is in Guatemala. For more than two hours we tried unsuccessfully to contact the Guatemalan consul, but the embassy telephone was busy.

There were 19 political exiles in the Guatemalan Embassy in Nicaragua since July last year. Now that Gonzalez Pardo has left, there are 18 remaining.

MINISTRY CONCERNED OVER WORKER MISSING IN EL SALVADOR

PA091231 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Orlando Castillo, the official responsible for Latin American affairs at the Foreign Ministry, today reported on the concern of the Foreign Ministry regarding the disappearance of Enrique Uberne Ruiz, a Nicaraguan worker. The ministry's concern stems from the fact that he was captured 26 days ago and the Salvadoran authorities have not given a reply indicating his whereabouts. This concern is increasing because, although the Nicaraguan ambassador to El Salvador sent a diplomatic message to Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena, he has not replied to it. In the note, the Nicaraguan ambassador tells him that Mr Uberne Ruiz was unjustly arrested and that none of the police authorities at La Union Port had reported on Uberne Ruiz' whereabouts. Up to now there has been no official reply from the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry on the disappearance of Enrique Uberne Ruiz.

Salvadorans' 'Unsatisfactory' Reply

PA141538 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2046 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, 13 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Foreign Ministry's reply to the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry regarding the disappearance of Nicaraguan Enrique Uberne Ruiz Gonzalez has been described here as "unsatisfactory."

Ruiz Gonzalez traveled to El Salvador on business 1 month ago and his whereabouts have been unknown since then. Ruiz Gonzalez' coworkers asked the government to try to discover the whereabouts of the Nicaraguan salesman of the "Desire" cosmetics distributing company. In view of his coworkers' concern, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry made inquiries among the Salvadoran authorities.

The Salvadoran authorities replied that Ruiz Gonzalez "is not under arrest" in El Salvador. Nevertheless, it had been charged that the Nicaraguan was arrested and that his passport was being held by the Salvadoran customs authorities.

Jacinto Suarez, Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister, told newsmen that "we believe the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry is using false reports which we do not accept as valid." The Nicaraguan official said the government will continue its efforts to find out what has happened to Enrique Uberne Ruiz Gonzalez.

Further Details

PA150403 Paris AFP in Spanish 2118 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, 14 Jul (AFP)--The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry today declared that it was "dissatisfied" with the Salvadoran Government's explanation regarding the disappearance of Nicaraguan Enrique Ruiz in El Salvador.

The Foreign Ministry reported that it still does not know the whereabouts of Ruiz, who was arrested 2 weeks ago by Salvadoran authorities in La Union Port. Arrested with Ruiz was Nicaraguan Ricardo Guerrero, who after his release charged he had been tortured by his captors, according to the official report.

Meanwhile, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry announced here today that as of 19 July "all embassies accredited in Managua will be free of Somozist refugees." Some 50 former officials of the Somozist regime who had sought asylum in various embassies of this capital will receive safe-conducts within the course of this week, according to the announcement.

The Foreign Ministry warned, however, that the measure excludes Chester Escobar, exiled in the Colombian Embassy, who was accused of directing the White Hand, a paramilitary ultrarightwing organization. The Foreign Ministry also reported that several relatives of former Col Victorino Lara, who was the principal bodyguard of deposed dictator Anastasio Somoza, will not receive safe-conducts either.

'WORST SOMOZIST CRIMINALS' WILL NOT GET SAFE-CONDUCTS

PA102027 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] It has been confirmed that the worst Somozist criminals will not leave the country. The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry will not grant safe-conducts to the Somozist refugees charged with committing crimes and abuses against the Nicaraguan people.

Some 50 refugees, including former National Guardsmen and members of the Somozist security office, as well as of the criminal White Hand organization, are still staying at the Guatemalan, Salvadoran and Colombian Embassies.

The Nicaraguan Government announced a few days ago that after 19 July, the first anniversary to the victory of the Sandinist Revolution, safe-conducts will begin to be granted to the refugees. But, as the Foreign Ministry has explained, this news does not include all the refugees, some of whom must face extremely serious charges.

TRIAL OF IMPRISONED SOMOZISTS PROGRESSING SLOWLY

PA131238 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 6 Jul 80 p 9

[Excerpts] In 202 days since 19 December 1979--The date on which they began to operate--the special judicial tribunals have handled 828 cases. That is, not counting holidays, they have dealt with an average of 4.8 prisoners per day.

The aforementioned average is significant because, unless the process of justice is speeded up, it will require 1,400 days to deal with and sentence the 7,000 prisoners awaiting trial in the different jails in the country.

By last April those responsible for the progress of the courts had decided to deal with an average of 20-22 cases daily so that the revolutionary justice would deal with all the defendants within 2 years. According to those responsible for the judicial project, the progress of the trials has slowed down as counterrevolutionary actions have occurred to destabilize the government.

These acts of the reaction consume a large portion of the work of the state's security corps, which are in charge of investigating the prisoners, advising the attorneys and placing the defendants at the disposal of the tribunals.

NICARAGUANS CHARGE MISTREATMENT IN GUATEMALA, EL SALVADOR

PA111353 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 4 July 80 p 8

[Text] Nicaraguan visitors who returned from Mexico by land reported to this newspaper yesterday that the armies of Guatemala and El Salvador subject Nicaraguans to great humiliations when they go through those countries. They said that at every customs station the Nicaraguans are taken aside and surrounded by rough soldiers who do not allow them to speak to anyone. The Guatemalan and Salvadoran soldiers keep looking at the Nicaraguans in an aggressive way, the complainants said.

Every time that the Nicaraguans get off a bus, they are searched and then set apart from the others and surrounded by soldiers armed with machineguns. "This treatment has given us the impression that we are entering a concentration camp," said one of the female complainants who asked the Nicaraguan authorities to protest this degrading treatment.

Another traveler who returned from Mexico by air said that on Saturday he arrived on a LANICA airline plane in which the Mexican authorities deported 38 Salvadorans to their country. This traveler said that he was surprised that LANICA would lend itself to such an incident.

NEW RADIO STATION TO BE INSTALLED IN OCOTAL

PA101755 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] In response to the demands of the residents of Segovia and other places in the north, a local radio station will begin to be installed today to serve people in the area. The people of Ocotal say they need a radio station that discusses their local problems and guides them in accordance with their particular needs. At present they hear Managua stations with much difficulty.

Last week Radio 13 de Octubre began operating in San Carlos, Rio San Juan. The Sandinist Air Force made an important contribution so this radio project could become a reality. All those involved in the project have made special reference to the support received from the air force. It has also been announced that Bluefield's Radio Zinica will soon begin broadcasting on mediumwave in order to expand full scale its Atlantic coast listening area. At present it broadcasts on shortwave only.

POLISARIO FRONT ENVOY ACCUSES MOROCCO OF ATTACKING SHIPS

WA160410 London REUTER in English 0316 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Havana, July 15 REUTER--The ambassador to Cuba of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (Polisario Front) tonight accused Moroccan jets of strafing two Cuban merchant ships off the Western Sahara last Saturday.

Ambassador Bulahe Mohamed Fadel added in a communique that a light reconnaissance plane which circled the ships shortly before the attack in which one Cuban was killed could only have taken off from Moroccan-administered Western Sahara.

Cuba supports the Polisario Front guerrilla movement, which is fighting Moroccan troops to set up an independent state in the Western Sahara, a former Spanish colony.

Morocco broke off diplomatic relations with Cuba last April after the Fidel Castro government recognized the Sahara Republic proclaimed by the guerrillas.

The Cuban consul in Las Palmas, in the Spanish Canary Islands, was quoted yesterday by the Spanish news agency EFE as blaming Morocco for the attack, but the government in Havana has so far made no official accusation against any country.

The Cuban seamen's union, however, has accused the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of being behind the attack.

Mass Rally

FL152327 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] A large crowd of fishermen and workers gathered this afternoon at the Alameda de Paula to express the most energetic condemnation of the attack against two vessels of our tuna fishing fleet. Chairing the event were Flavio Bravo, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers, Fishing Industry Minister Jorge A. Fernandez Cuervo and Evaristo Baranda, secretary general of that sector's national union.

During the event of condemnation, which was characterized by the participants' demands for action, Ignacio Pacheco of the tuna fishing fleet's union bureau and Evaristo Baranda made speeches. After referring to the qualities of Master Jose Manuel Ventura Ventura, who was murdered in the criminal attack, Baranda noted that today more than ever before the Cuban fishermen are ready to substitute their work tools for rifles whenever it becomes necessary and pledge to raise more and more the level of the quality of work, whether at sea or on land. The blood of the comrades who fell, he stated, reaffirms our commitment of honor with the fatherland. In closing, he said that the imperialists never learn the lessons of the Cuban people, a people who will never surrender.

CARTER TRIP TO TOKYO SEEN AS CEMENTING U.S.-PRC TIES

PA151235 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jul 80

["World Events" commentary read by Angel Hernandez]

[Text] After a 2-week tour of countries in Europe and Asia, U.S. President James Carter returned to Washington on Thursday. In making a brief assessment of his trip, Carter showed greatest enthusiasm when referring to his talks with PRC Prime Minister Hua Guofeng with whom he talked in Tokyo, the capital of Japan.

International news agencies maintain that the U.S. President expressed great enthusiasm over the progress of relations between the United States and PRC. The two nations, Carter said, share long-term strategic concerns regarding the military potential of the USSR.

For his part, White House spokesman Jody Powell said that Carter and Hua Guofeng had the same ideas regarding the situation in Indochina and Southeast Asia, which he described as the two areas most discussed by the two leaders.

An AFP report states, in commenting on the meeting between Carter and Hua Guofeng, that the United States and the PRC feel the same concern offer the excessively flexible attitude of certain West European countries with regard to the USSR.

For its part, the Soviet newspaper IZVESTIYA said the meeting between the President of the United States and the premier of the PRC was a military-political meeting with a markedly aggressive tone.

On starting his trip, which had a marked electoral flavor, President Carter had definite tactical objectives related to his plan to present himself as a vigorous president who is capable of leading the so-called Western world. In this manner, he pleased the most reactionary and warlike sectors of the United States who have not resigned themselves to accepting the defeats which the U.S. imperialists have suffered in recent years. Carter's main weapon on his tour was anti-Soviet feeling. He sought to obtain from his allies in West Europe, particularly France and the FRG, a vigorous and clear declaration condemning the USSR for the events in Afghanistan. Carter also sought support for this policy of cold war and economic blockade against the USSR.

Those topics were very thoroughly discussed during the capitalist summit held in the Italian city of Venice, which Carter visited on the third leg of his trip. No positive agreement was reached there regarding solution of the economic crisis that affects international capitalism. In the final analysis, less was said about this subject than about the condemnation of the USSR, which the U.S. President promoted without too much success.

The leaders of France and the FRG received Carter's proposals with reservations and reiterated their support for detente. In this regard, they praised the steps taken by the USSR in an effort to improve the international atmosphere. In a subsequent bilateral meeting between the French president and the chancellor of the FRG, the two noted the need to maintain and expand commercial and other relations with the USSR.

There is every indication that only with the PRC premier did the U.S. President reach a level of understanding in accordance with Washington's hegemonic purposes and desires.

U.S. ATTEMPTING TO CREATE 'ANDEAN MILITARY FORCE'

PA150352 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 14 Jul 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Two recent reports from Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, reflect the pressure that the United States is exerting to increasingly involve the governments of the Andean countries in its cold war policy.

According to the reports, one objective of the U.S. imperialists is to create a multinational military force made up of troops from the Andean Pact countries: Venezuela, Colombia, Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador. This joint military force would have the basic mission of combating whatever turbulence occurs in the Central American and Caribbean nations.

In this regard, an article published this week by EL DIARIO DE CARACAS indicated that these planned Andean forces would go into operation in El Salvador to forestall another revolution in Latin America. In other words, the U.S. imperialists are trying to convert the Andean economic integration pact into a subregional military alliance. The article, published by EL DIARIO DE CARACAS and signed by Fernando (Britton), the paper's correspondent in Bogota, states that Venezuela, which is among the active promoters of the so-called Andean force, would play a predominant role in it. It adds that, to this end, the present Venezuelan Government has invested several hundred million dollars in the past 2 years in purchasing weapons, primarily from the United States. U.S. specialists in counterinsurgency warfare have also arrived in Caracas.

According to the paper's correspondent, in addition to Venezuela, Colombia and Peru support the creation of the subregional military force, while Bolivia remains undecided. He adds that Ecuador is opposing the idea, but is being heavily pressured to change its position.

In the second report, independent Deputy Jose Vicente Rangel said in Caracas that there is reason for concern over the reports published in several countries on the prominent role that Venezuela would play in the region through the Andean Pact. These plans, he said, would convert that economic subregional group into a political-military pact in which the economic factor would be relegated to secondary importance.

The deputy added that the recruitment of troops by different means and the training of repressive Salvadoran agents on Venezuelan territory, along with reports of the employment of Venezuelan weapons in the repression of the Salvadoran people, represent an overstepping of authority by the Venezuelan president.

Finally, Deputy Jose Vicente Rangel said the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party is pursuing a policy of genocide and that the COPEI, Venezuela's governing party, has endorsed this conduct that is questioned by the great majority of Salvadorans. In this manner, the Venezuelan Government is attempting to whitewash U.S. imperialism's hegemonist designs.

U.S., VENEZUELA ACCUSED OF COLLUDING AGAINST EL SALVADOR

FL142227 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program Commentary]

[Text] The situation in El Salvador occupies a prominent position in today's international scene because of the level of the struggle being waged by that nation for its liberation and because of the repression being maintained by the governing junta. El Salvador is in fact living under an official regime no different from fascism. The criminal acts of the pro-Yankee democratic Christian military junta has sunk the nation in a bloodbath. Tons of victims are daily murdered by the repressive forces. Thousands have been murdered since the junta members assumed power. The threat of a foreign military intervention is growing.

The United States and Venezuela, according to a denunciation, are taking joint steps to create a military force of Andean countries to send it to El Salvador with the support of other area regimes such as Guatemala and Honduras. In recent times, it has been confirmed that there is a growing Venezuelan meddling in Salvadoran domestic affairs to a degree that it could be said that the Venezuelan Government is second only to the reactionary Yankee efforts aimed at crushing the revolution in El Salvador.

Recently, press sources denounced that Venezuela, Bolivia and Colombia would be willing to participate in the formation of that military force of intervention. Lately, it has been commented that Peru would also be willing to participate in the effort to impede the Salvadoran people's triumph. The plot sponsored by the U.S. Government has as its essential objective avoiding another revolution on the continent, which is the growing fear of imperialists and oligarchs following the triumph of the peoples of Nicaragua and Grenada.

The fear of transformations needed by the people, who are becoming ncreasingly demanding of late in the Latin American area, makes the exploiting groups tremble and resort to such conspiracies. As can be observed, an effort is being made to repeat in El Salvador what imperialism did in the Dominican Republic in 1965 with the support of regimes on the continent, an action which resulted in the death of hundreds of that nation's citizens. An attempt is being made to put into practice what the United States tried to do less than 1 year ago against the Nicaraguan people.

Countries which expressed opposition in the Nicaraguan case are now willing to carry out a military intervention in El Salvador, making evident a policy lacking in principles. The struggle of the Salvadoran peopoe, like those of the Cubans and Nicaraguans before, like the one being waged by the Jamaican progressive sectors and other Caribbean nations, like the one of the oppressed Uruguayans, Colombians, Bolivians, Guatemalans, Chileans and other countries, is not occurring by chance but, on the contrary, has profound, real and historic roots.

Exploitation, oppression, looting, plundering, inequality and injustice are common causes which lead the peoples to seek real solutions which are possible only through a revolution. That conviction is growing in the midst of peoples who have been plundered for decades, masses who are tired of the lies, of the fictitious formulas of so-called reformist processes and alliances for progress which only benefit oligarchic minorities and cause setbacks to the majorities.

The revolutionary climate is growing strong in the continent and, particular, in Central America and the Caribbean. The peoples do not resign themselves to live on their knees before those who oppress them and, like the Salvadoran people, today rush into battle for the definitive liberation and independence. Solidarity with the Salvadoran patriots is a moral duty of progressive mankind as it is a necessity to impede the execution of interventionist plans being plotted to crush the hopes of that fraternal people.

MOURNING PERIOD FOR BOTSWANA'S KHAMA DECREED

FL151442 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] The Council of State has decided to decree an official period of mourning on the death of His Excellency Sir Seretse Khama, president of the Republic of Botswana, from 15-17 July. For this reason, the national flag will be flown at half mast in public buildings and military establishments.

GOVERNMENT TO RECEIVE EEC AID PACKAGE

FL111355 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 7 Jul 80 p 7

[Text] Georgetown, July 6 (CANA): Guyana will receive 58 million dollars (G) (23 million dollars U.S.) in financial and technical assistance from the European Economic Community (EEC) over the next five years to boost a number of its development projects, according to an official announcement.

The aid, announced in a joint statement issued yesterday by the EEC and the Guyana Government, will be disbursed in the form of grants under the Lome 2 convention, a trade and aid pact linking the EEC with the 59-nation African, Pacific and Caribbean (ACP) grouping.

The statement came at the conclusion of two days of wide-ranging and top level discussions here between the two sides on the identification of areas in which the EEC could provide much needed aid under the Lome pact.

Guyana's delegation was headed by Economic Development Minister Desmond Hoyte, with the EEC mission headed by Mr. Klaus Meyer, director-general for development in the EEC group.

The EEC team also met with Guyana's Prime Minister Forbes Burnham and the secretary-general of the Georgetown-based Caribbean Community (CARICOM) secretariat, Dr. Kurleigh King.

The talks centred on EEC/Caribbean relations and the 5th European development fund to Guyana.

A total of 200 million dollars (G) (78.4 million dollars U.S.) has been set aside by the EEC for the Caribbean region, to be disbursed in the form of loans and grants during the five-year period.

Sources here said Guyana is also expected to received financial aid from the European Investment Bank, to which it has submitted several economic projects for possible credit.

The EEC team included Mr. R. Schicht, a representative from the European Investment Bank, Mr. H. Smida, assistant to the director-general, Mr. H. Overzee, head of the EEC's livestock and fisheries service department, and Mr. Y. Roland-Gosselin, desk officer for the Caribbean.

They were scheduled to leave there today after a three-day visit.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO ATTEND SANDINIST ANNIVERSARY

PA150355 Paris AFP in Spanish 0146 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Georgetown, 14 Jul (AFP)--Guyanese Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson will represent Prime Minister Forbes Burnham at the first annual commemoration of the overthrow of Anastasio Somoza's regime.

A Foreign Ministry communique reported today that Burnham had received a personal invitation from the chief of the Nicaraguan Government.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 139 17 July 1980

ARGENTINA

Foreign Ministry Says Belaunde Asked Videla Not To Come [HERALD 16 Jul] B 1
HERALD Editorial Comment [16 Jul] B 1
Communist Party Members Arrested in Cordoba B 2
Briefs: Cost of Living B 2

BOLIVIA

President Gueiler Calls For Multiparty Agreement C 1
FSB Leader Says Democracy Should Be Respected C 1
Briefs: Petroleum Production, Consumption C 1

BRAZIL

Delegation to Bolivian Presidential Inauguration Named D 1
First Political Prisoner Since Amnesty Law Jailed D 1
Church Conference Rejects Draft Law on Foreigners [JORNAL DO BRASIL 14 Jul] D 1
Rightwing Terrorists Burn Newspaper Stand D 1

CHILE

Argentine Boarding of Ship Bound for Chile Criticized E 1
Security Forces Arrest Arms Violators, Murder Suspects E 1
O GLOBO Reports Ouster of Socialist Leader [13 Jul] E 1
Briefs: Mining Minister's Trip E 1

PERU

Belaunde Regrets Videla Will Not Attend Inauguration J 1
No Action To Be Taken on Confiscated Newspapers J 1
Health Workers Lift Strike, Return to Work J 1
Briefs: Radioactive Mineral Prospecting J 1

MEXICO

Fishing Rights Dispute With U.S. Continues M 1
U.S. Warships' 'Courtesy Visit' M 1
Charge of Accord Violation M 1
Support for Official Position M 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Government Comments on Asylum for Embassy Occupiers P 1
Foreign Minister's Remarks P 1
Later Comments P 1
Denial of Asylum Refusal P 1

Carazo Replies to Monge on National Issues P 2
Top Security Officials Accused of Arms Trafficking P 7
Former Salvadoran Minister Samayoa Arrives P 7
Assembly Approves Carazo's Trip to Peru P 7

EL SALVADOR

Costa Rican Embassy Occupation Continues P 8
Death of Girl P 8
Denial of Asylum P 8
Stiffening of LP-28 Position P 8
EL MUNDO Comments on Salvadoran Refugees in U.S. [15 Jul] P 9
Deaths Due to 15 Jul Violence Reported P 9
Opposition Newsmen Killed; Rightists Blamed P 9
Demand for Government Probe P 10
Junta Communique P 10
Former Education Minister Samayoa Leaves for Costa Rica P 10
Defense Minister's Comments [EL DIARIO DE HOY 15 Jul] P 11
FDR, DRU Outline Joint Government Platform P 12
PDC Admits Need for FDR in Political Solution P 12
Further Details [EL DIARIO DE HOY 15 Jul] P 13

GUATEMALA

Political Violence Intensifies: 11 More Killed P 14
ORPA Reports Recent Attacks on Army, Police P 14
Spanish Priest Killed in El Quiche Province P 15
University Suspends Activities in Wake of Killings P 15
Five Refugees at Costa Rican Embassy Leave Country P 15
Ambassador to Nicaragua Recalled Over Exile Case P 16
Foreign Minister To Attend Nicaraguan Anniversary P 16

HONDURAS

Paz Garcia Elected as Provisional President P 16
Christian Democrats Granted Political Party Status P 16

NICARAGUA

Denials of Counterrevolutionary Invasion Reports Continue P 17
People's 'Indignation' P 17
Ambassador Talavera's Denial P 17
Borge Denial P 18
Dignitaries Begin Arriving For Anniversary Celebrations P 18
Pezzullo on U.S. Delegation P 19
Costa Rican Municipal Secretaries To Advise Esteli Department P 19
Church Group Helps Salvadoran Refugees P 19
New Salvadoran Ambassador Presents Credentials P 20
Daniel Ortega Visits Cuban Radio's Managua Office [Havana Domestic] P 20

CUBA

Foreign Ministry Sends Protest Note to Waldheim Q 1
SDAR Envoy Statement Q 1
Commentary Assails Military Maneuvers, GOP Platform Q 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Eight Countries Suspend Coffee Exports V 1

GUYANA

Government Breaks With CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY V 1
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 9 Jul]

FOREIGN MINISTRY SAYS BELAUNDE ASKED VIDELA NOT TO COME

PY161659 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 16 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] President Jorge Videla has decided to "postpone" his trip to Peru at the request of Peruvian President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry, the Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

Sources yesterday said that President Videla had decided not to attend Belaunde Terry's inauguration after a secret meeting with Belaunde Terry's prime minister, Manuel Ulloa, at government house last Friday.

The sources said that Ulloa had briefed the Argentine authorities on the unfavourable reception Videla would receive in Peru if he attended the July 28 inauguration. The sources added that Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor would not be going to Peru either but that Argentina would be represented by its ambassador to Lima, Luis Sanchez Moreno.

In what appeared to be an oblique reference to the disappearance of five Argentines in Peru last month, the Foreign Ministry said that "an orchestrated compaign" is trying to "disturb the development of excellent relations" between Argentina and Peru.

Peru claims to have expelled three alleged Argentine Montoneros terrorists into Bolivia last month, but the Bolivia Government has denied this.

The leftist press in Peru, and Amnesty International in London, have denounced that the three (Noemi Gianotti de Molfino, Julia Santos de Acebal and Julio Cesar Ramirez) were captured by Peruvian and Argentine agents and secretly brought back to Argentina. Amnesty International said another two Argentines were tortured to death in Peru.

The Permanent Assembly for Human Rights (APDH) in Buenos Aires yesterday issued a statement asking the Argentine Government to answer the reports carried in the Peruvian press concerning the disappearance of the five Argentines. The APDH quotes the EQUIS X Peruvian magazine as saying that eight Argentine officers, at the orders of a Colonel Ronald Rocha, had cooperated with Peruvian agents in kidnapping," the APDH statement says.

HERALD Editorial Comment

PY161808 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 16 Jul 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Still in the Doghouse"]

[Text] In the last year or so the government's reputation has improved somewhat in Western Europe and North America, partly because Soviet expansionism has increased interest in winning the friendship of the Argentine authorities while reducing interest in actual events in Argentina, and partly because considerable steps have been made in returning the country to the rule of law, with the subsequent growth in the amount of dissent permitted. Most notably, the number of "disappearances" taking place has fallen to such an extent that it looks as though this sinister and unacceptable practice has been virtually abandoned. A great deal remains to be done before everybody in the country enjoys full legal guarantees, but it is impossible to deny that significant progress has been made. This has naturally been reflected in the brightening of the government's "image" in democratic countries--there was never any problem at all about its "image" in places where public opinion is of no importance--but there is still some way to go before the government repairs the damage done during its first years in power.

This is being made painfully obvious by foreign reaction to some recent murky events in Peru, where five members of the terrorist Montoneros organization have allegedly been kidnapped and, it would seem, done away with. Although no evidence has been made public that connects the Argentine Government or any part of the Argentine Armed Forces with this incident, abroad it is taken for granted that the whole business was ordered from Buenos Aires and that Argentine operatives of one kind or another took part in it. One result of this has been a motion approved by the European Parliament which condemned the Argentine military junta for abusing the elementary rights and liberties of the people in the country. Another was a strident campaign by Peruvian leftists, still smarting from their humilating defeat in the recent presidential and legislative elections, to prevent President Jorge Rafael Videla from attending the swearing-in of President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry, a campaign which succeeded.

The abuse being heaped on the government because of the incident in Peru is unfair and demonstrates a surprising contempt forthe facts among European parliamenterians who should know better. There is, after all, no evidence to support the allegations being made against it. But while it is maliciously unfair it is not at all surprising. There can be no doubt that the government has abused basic human rights and that abuses continue, and that this situation will last until everyone held by the authorities has either been jailed after a proper trial or released. When legality has completely returned the government can expect to be treated with justice by foreign moderates although not, of course, by the ideologically committed who will always seek to defame it by any means at hand. Until this happens, however, a large number of people who detest terrorism and have no sympathy for the extreme left or right will be ready to believe any allegation made against the military authorities no matter what the available evidence may be. If the government wants to be treated on a par with others in the West it will have to decrease the size of the target it offers to its detractors, and the only way it can do this is by speeding up the return to legality as much as it possibly can.

COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS ARRESTED IN CORDOBA

PY121523 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1528 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Cordoba, 12 Jul (NA)--The local Communist Party has reported the detention of its legal representative, Oscar Vaca Martinez, and five members of the group, shortly after a conversation held between Vaca Martinez and military and provincial officials to discuss other arrests of party members.

The report has been released by the Communist Party in a communique signed by its provincial secretary general, Ricardo Clementi, which indicates that the detentions were carried out on 8 July.

The communique adds that Vaca Martinez was arrested in his office right in downtown Cordoba "after a meeting with Col (Roberto) Oliver, head of the civilian relations department of the III Corps Command, and with provincial police chief Lt Col Carlos May Uranga, to discuss the detention of other party members."

The communique also identified the detainees as being Miguel Cosme, Teresa de Cosme, Ramon Cuevas, Aldo Marquez and Joaquin Ubanz, "who up to 10 July had not yet been placed at the discretion of the court despite the writs of habeas corpus presented so far."

BRIEFS

COST OF LIVING--Buenos Aires, 7 Jul (NA)--It has been officially reported that the cost of living increased 5.7 percent during June of this year. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2130 GMT 7 Jul 80 PY]

PRESIDENT GUEILER CALLS FOR MULTIPARTY AGREEMENT

FY170124 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1950 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 16 Jul (LATIN)--President Lidia Gueiler has suggested the need for a multiparty agreement to assist in the formation of a government of political consensus to consolidate the Bolivian democratic process. The president's proposal was made in a speech delivered in La Paz Department last night celebrating the department's civic anniversary, which is celebrated today as the first call for freedom on the continent (16 July 1809).

The chief of state, whose interim mandate expires on 6 August when the government will be transferred to the contitutional president, called on the country's political leaders to put aside their "personal interests."

During a press conference before the speech, President Gueiler suggested the need for an agreement "by the political parties leading in the election results" in order to form "a government willing to give tranquillity to all Bolivians."

"Let us preserve our gains," said Gueiler during her speech, in reference to the need for "everyone to express his opinion and join those who want greatness for the nation."

The Bolivian Foreign Ministry today confirmed that it is receiving official acceptances for the Bolivian Government's invitations to the 6 August presidential inauguration. It was reported that Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins is the only president who has confirmed his attendance. The presence of OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila has also been confirmed.

FSB LEADER SAYS DEMOCRACY SHOULD BE RESPECTED

FY160400 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Jaime Ponce Caballero, leader of the Bolivian Socialist Falange, FSB, has told Radio Fides that the important thing now is to respect democracy.

[Begin Ponce recording] Undoubtedly, the option now is to respect the constitutional norm. That is, congressmen will have to vote for the three candidates who received the most votes, who are eligible under the constitution to become president. This would be the position [words indistinct] essential to respect democracy. I believe that in a democratic environment--if there is respect for the constitution, the electoral law and the way democracy functions--the country can progress toward a democratic path; but if irregularities take place such as the ones we reported to the Electoral Court [words indistinct] if the claims of political parties are not taken care of through legal channels, then the instability which in the past has led to anarchy and dictatorship will be created.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION--Eng Alba, general manager of the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB], has reported that daily Bolivian petroleum production totals 25,000 barrels, while national consumption totals 23,000 barrels. He also explained that most of Bolivian petroleum is of the light type and that, therefore, the YPFB has difficulty in meeting the local demand for certain heavy fuels. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Jul 80 FY]

DELEGATION TO BOLIVIAN PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION NAMED

FY170050 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 0200 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Itamaraty announced this afternoon that Transportation and Public Works Minister Eliseu Resende will represent the Brazilian Government at the inauguration of the Bolivian President on 6 August. The delegation will also be made up of Ambassador Affonso Arinos de Mello Franco and Counselor (Rubens Ricupero).

FIRST POLITICAL PRISONER SINCE AMNESTY LAW JAILED

FY170056 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Belo Horizonte--Professor (David Maximiliano de Souza), who is also an engineer, was imprisoned today in the (Linhares) regional prison in Minas Gerais. The professor had been accused of planning to use the explosives which were found in his home against President Pinochet during his visit to Ouro Preto.

The request for his preventive custody, which had been previously rejected, was approved today by the Standing Sentence Council [Conselho Permanente de Sentenca] of the 4th Military Region after a meeting which lasted more than 4 hours.

As a consequence of Maximiliano's imprisonment, Brazil now has its first political prisoner since the amnesty law was enacted.

CHURCH CONFERENCE REJECTS DRAFT LAW ON FOREIGNERS

FY161848 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Jul 80 p 5

[Excerpt] Fortaleza--The president of the CNBB [National Conference of Brazilian Bishops] Ivo Lorscheiter stated yesterday after closing the national eucharistic congress that the Brazilian Episcopate is unanimously against the law on foreigners, the draft of which is being discussed in Congress. Ivo Lorscheiter believes that it is unfair, contrary to human rights and from the way it is written, it even seems an example of xenophobia, that is, resistance to anything alien.

"There is an aspect of this law which affects us directly: This law as applied to foreign missionaries will be a problem which we, the church, cannot accept. Good God, the government will be the one to decide where missionaries are needed. We will make every possible effort to prevent this draft bill from becoming a law despite the fact that the deadline for its approval or rejection by the Congress is very close." [By law, if the Congress fails to issue its ruling within a certain period of time, the law is considered approved.]

RIGHTWING TERRORISTS BURN NEWSPAPER STAND

FY170337 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Belo Horizonte--A newspaper stand was set afire and completely destroyed here today. The attack was attributed to rightwing terrorists who a few days ago distributed pamphlets here warning newspaper dealers about selling copies of 12 newspapers.

ARGENTINE BOARDING OF SHIP BOUND FOR CHILE CRITICIZED

FY170310 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] The boarding of the Greek ship (Shade), which was sailing to Chile, by Argentine marines at the eastern entrance to the Magellan Strait has been termed an unprecedented event. The boarding was reportedly carried out by personnel of the Argentine Navy, who were investigating a possible shipment of arms from South Africa to Chile.

(Abdala Ruiz), president of the National Merchant Marine Association [Sindicato Profesional de Oficiales de la Marina Mercante Nacional], pointed out in Valparaiso that this event reveals an extremely unfriendly attitude toward our country. He stated that this attitude is one to be adopted only in time of war, which is what Argentina seems to be in, or when there have been accurate reports of contraband.

Four officials and 18 Argentine marines from 2 warships which are stationed off the Cabo Lighthouse at the eastern entrance to the Magellan Strait took part in this operation.

SECURITY FORCES ARREST ARMS VIOLATORS, MURDER SUSPECTS

FY170232 Paris AFP in Spanish 0159 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 16 Jul (AFP)--The semiofficial ORBE agency has reported here that about 20 people who were found carrying Soviet-made arms were arrested by members of the security forces tonight during a raid. The source reported that the raid was carried out in the Nunoa area in eastern Santiago, and that the security forces found a large quantity of Soviet-made AK weapons, very potent explosives and subversive materials.

It was also reported that about 100 persons have been arrested in different parts of Santiago as part of the investigation being carried out to find those responsible for the attack yesterday in which Lt Col Roger Vergara Campos, director of the army's intelligence school, died.

O GLOBO REPORTS OUSTER OF SOCIALIST LEADER

FY161652 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Jul 80 p 13

[Excerpts] Santiago--A secret meeting of the banned Socialist Party, which has been held in Chile, unanimously ousted Carlos Altamirano from his position of secretary general and approved the transfer of the political leadership from abroad back to the country, according to a declaration which has been released by the Socialists to Chilean news media.

The Socialists harshly criticized the internal struggles among the main party leaders abroad, especially the one staged by former Minister Altamirano who expelled former Minister Clodomiro Almeyda from the party, while the latter did the same with Altamirano. In their declaration the Chilean Socialists stated that the prestige of the party has been undermined and the members are "so busy fighting among themselves that no one fights against Pinochet."

BRIEFS

MINING MINISTER'S TRIP--Mining Minister Carlos Quinonez has traveled to London. On Saturday he will continue on to Zambia, where he will attend a meeting of the ministers of member countries of the Intergovernmental Committee of Copper-Producing Countries on 21-22 July. He will stay in that country until 25 July on an official visit. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jul 80 FY]

BELAUNDE REGRETS VIDELA WILL NOT ATTEND INAUGURATION

PY161622 Paris AFP in Spanish 0252 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 16 Jul (AFP)--Peruvian President-elect Fernando Belaunde regretted tonight the decision of Argentine Jorge Rafael Videla not to attend the swearing-in ceremony in Lima on 28 July. In a statement released today, Belaunde said: We regret the circumstances which have determined the postponement of the visit of President Videla, and we reiterate on this occasion our admiration for the Argentine nation, whose presence every 28 July represents the unforgettable memory of the liberator San Martin. President-elect Belaunde added: We appreciate the sentiments expressed in the note reaffirming the traditional and permanent friendship between our two countries.

NO ACTION TO BE TAKEN ON CONFISCATED NEWSPAPERS

PY141807 Paris AFP in Spanish 1444 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 11 Jul (AFP)--It was reported here that President Francisco Morales Bermudez said that the current military government will not take any action on the newspapers confiscated by the government.

President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry said that it is the current government's responsibility to correct the mistake made in confiscating the newspapers in 1974 by returning them to their former owners.

Asked about this matter, Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez said: "we do not think that this government will take any action in the coming days. We are playing overtime--as we say in sports jargon--and during overtime we cannot make important decisions, and least of all execute them." President-elect Belaunde, winner of the 18 May elections, will assume power on 28 July, national day.

Belaunde said that if the current government does not return the newspapers to their former owners, his government will do it on the first day he assumes power. But it seems that the problem will continue a bit longer because Premier-designate Manuel Ulloa said yesterday that the solution will be presented by Congress.

Even though APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance]--the second biggest party in Congress--and leftist groups state that the newspapers confiscated by the government should be handed over to their workers, Belaunde's Popular Action Party has a majority in the two chambers of Congress.

HEALTH WORKERS LIFT STRIKE, RETURN TO WORK

PY161356 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Health Ministry workers will return to their jobs today after a 15-day strike. The workers have reached an agreement with the health minister on their salary demands, so hospitals will then resume their normal activities.

BRIEFS

RADIOACTIVE MINERAL PROSPECTING--Lima, 11 Jul (AFP)--With a law promulgated today, the Peruvian Government authorized national and foreign persons and companies to prospect for and exploit radioactive minerals in the country. This law which requires that the export of radioactive minerals be made under contract, includes a clause that requires that the minerals be used for peaceful purposes only. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0538 GMT 12 Jul 80 PY]

FISHING RIGHTS DISPUTE WITH U.S. CONTINUES

U.S. Warships' 'Courtesy Visit'

PA162222 Paris AFP in Spanish 1824 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Mazatlan, Mexico, 16 Jul (AFP)--Two U.S. warships have remained since Monday at this port on the Pacific, alongside the U.S. tuna boats seized during the weekend for fishing in Mexican waters without authorization. The two big warships came from the San Diego Naval Base in California and, according to U.S. Consul in Mazatlan John St. Denis, they are making "a courtesy visit."

This information has been confirmed by Vice Adm Armando Martinez Flores, chief of Mexico's 8th Naval Zone, who added that the boats will sail on 18 July.

Meanwhile, it was announced that the U.S. tuna boat Marla Mary, the first of the fishing boats seized by Mexican naval units, was released last night after its crew paid the $13,000 fine imposed on it for fishing in Mexican waters. The captains of the Careis and the Star have allegedly paid their fines too, but they have not been authorized to sail.

Charge of Accord Violation

PA162223 Paris AFP in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Jul (AFP)--By permitting and supporting the activity of its fishing boats in Mexican waters, "the United States is violating an agreement signed in 1976, under which it promised to respect Mexican sovereignty within an area of 200 nautical miles," affirmed official sources quoted today by the local press. The agreement guarantees Mexico's participation in the international markets and conditions the U.S. fishing boats' activities in Mexican waters to "the interest..., laws and conditions established by this country."

According to the sources, under the protection of the 1976 agreement, 80 U.S. boats currently fish for tuna in the western zone of the Baja California Peninsula in the north and obtain 300 tons per year of other varieties of fish from the Gulf of Mexico.

According to the sources, the only prerequisite they must fulfill in those cases is to obtain "their respective permits legally and on time." The agreement establishes that the U.S. Government is aware that Mexico's objective is to use the resources of its exclusive economic zone optimally and that it will temporarily allow foreign boats to fish for the surplus set by Mexico's fishing expansion plans.

In the wake of the current conflict between Mexico and the United States, a conflict popularly known as "the tuna war," which began when the Mexican Navy seized several U.S. tuna boats, the local authorities have cited this agreement to reject the U.S. Government's "inequitable implementation of the tuna embargo" against Mexican tuna exports.

Support for Official Position

PA170035 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2013 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 16 Jul (EFE)--The United States has threatened to expand its boycott of Mexican products. Meanwhile, all the Mexican sectors reasserted today their intention to defend their territorial waters. Mexico has reported that one of the captured U.S. ships, the Marla Mary left last night for home after having paid the corresponding fine. Meanwhile, such countries as Cuba, Peru and the Soviet Union have expressed their support for the Mexican position.

Manuel Aguilera, president of the National Association of Economists, said today that the tuna boycott is not a trade war, but the defense of a sovereign principle which is not subject to negotiations which would detract from Mexican independence.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT COMMENTS ON ASYLUM FOR EMBASSY OCCUPIERS

Foreign Minister's Remarks

FA161521 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] In a news conference held at 1500 yesterday, Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier said that there is an impasse in the Salvadoran issue. Calderon Fournier, who has not yet decided about his withdrawal from the ministry to devote himself to politics, said that if the Salvadorans request asylum our country has no objections to granting it.

He said that the topics to be discussed during the visit of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo on 25 July will include the oil and fishing issues. He said that the country is about to form a fishing complex. He stressed that the country's marine wealth is vast and guarantees a solid and promising future. He said that Mexico's aid in the fishing sector include the improvement of fishing techniques as well as the formation of the fishing fleet and other basic aspects.

Minister Calderon Fournier noted that the country's most serious problem is the energy problem. According to the government, petroleum is becoming a national burden because of its high prices. Since Mexico is one of our oil suppliers, we will state our views on the effect that the oil prices have on our economy.

In conclusion, the minister said that excellent bilateral agreements will come out of the presidential summit.

Later Comments

FA170429 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier said that the problem at the Costa Rican Embassy in El Salvador will be solved soon and that talks with Costa Rican envoy Javier Sancho, foreign policy deputy director, are positive. The foreign minister said that the situation is calm because there are no hostages at the embassy; there is only the clamor of children, old people, men and women who want to leave for Costa Rica or any other country in the world where they can live.

Denial of Asylum Refusal

FA170300 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] It is not true that Costa Rica has denied refuge to those who invaded the Costa Rican Embassy in El Salvador. We have always been willing to receive them and we have placed no obstacles in their way. This statement was made by Vice Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus in referring to an international report according to which Costa Rica has refused to receive the persons who invaded the Costa Rican Embassy in El Salvador.

Niehaus stated: [begin recording] It has been reported that Costa Rica refuses to receive the refugees presently in our embassy in San Salvador. Costa Rica repeats once again that we have always maintained the principle of the right to asylum. This has to be very clear. The situation in San Salvador is a difficult one. I have said this several times. This is a group of peasants, women and children who are very much united and face a situation which we could characterize as desperate. We are sincerely concerned and are seeking a solution to the problem.

Based on the talks that a representative of this ministry, the director general of foreign policy, has held there with members of the diplomatic corps who have created a commission and have spoken with members of the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28], apparently this is not a case of political persecution. It is rather a social problem. This is a serious problem that requires talks.

The leaders of the LP-28 understand it this way. They realize that the women and children, who are sick, do not want to come to Costa Rica. When we asked who wanted to take asylum [words indistinct] they said that what they want to do is to leave the embassy and return to their homes [words indistinct] their arrival at the embassy. [end recording]

CARAZO REPLIES TO MONGE ON NATIONAL ISSUES

PA170235 San Jose Domestic Service in Spanish 0131 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Speech by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo in response to a document presented to him by Luis Alberto Monge, National Liberation Party leader; location not given--live]

[Excerpts] Good evening, Costa Ricans. On Thursday, 10 July, I had the opportunity to talk with Luis Alberto Monge and received a document that he submitted to me. At the end of the talk, which lasted more than 3 hours, I told Monge that I would send him a written reply as soon as possible. It is a reply that I want to make public to all Costa Ricans. Yesterday, through Presidency Minister Jose Rafael Cordero Croceri, I sent Luis Alberto the original of the note, which I will read in a moment. First I want to explain something: I want to answer Luis Alberto with observations that I had made prior to our meeting, adjusting the replies as much as possible to statements by the government of the republic or to speeches that I had given on previous occasions.

The note, dated 12 July, 1980, says:

Mr Luis Alberto Monge
Dear Sir:

As I told you in our meeting of Thursday, 10 July, I am pleased to see that your statements coincide so much with the stands and views that the government has and implements concerning the topics that you proposed for discussion. I thank you for delivering a written note with your points of view to me and I reiterate my appreciation because our talks dealt with the points you suggested and not the 41 matters about which I wrote to you on 5 May in order to get your opinion. I hope that it will be possible to get your views on energy. [word indistinct], educational problems, as well as social, economic and institutional development issues, within the next few days or weeks. All these matters were contained in the 15 May note that I sent to you through Alberto (Saenz Moncano).

Dialogue makes sense only when those involved in it are [word indistinct] seriously and, for this reason, I am sending you the documents that I sent to the former presidents many months ago. The only information supplied on this was in the reports given by the education, treasury and economy ministers in the meeting of October 1979. In hoping that silence will not be again used as an answer, I am taking this opportunity--because answering is my duty--to reply in the shortest time possible using the first weekend after our meeting for it.

1. National consensus or chaos. [words indistinct] you tell me; I am convinced that the present problems went beyond the individual capabilities of the parties.

Only the arduous and patriotic search for, and discovery of vast areas of consensus among the various social and economic sectors will move Costa Rica forward and preserve our peace and democracy. I want to work for Costa Rica and help those working for it over and above partisan interests.

As you say, my wishes are that Costa Rica progresses for the benefit of its present and future generations. I have been working for this ever since I was elected president of the republic. I have called upon everyone to thoroughly discuss--without any conditions--personal, labor, regional and all kinds of general topics with me. Those who have done so have found an open door to their opinions and there is already much unselfish, patriotic and practical advice which has become reality. The only dialogue I have been averse to is that aimed at [words indistinct] or destroying Costa Rica by converting it into a servile nation of foreign hegemonies.

In a message that I sent to the Legislative Assembly on 1 May 1979, I referred to the dialogue and said that it demands humility, but also honesty, loyalty to the country, a spirit of solidarity, in short, the relinquishment of a political style that is completely outdated. I reiterate my call to the Costa Ricans and the leaders who have not accepted this permanent national dialogue. I urge them to participate, offering them the opportunity to leave grudges and selfish feelings behind in order to ponder the ideals and needs of this and the upcoming generations.

2. The defense of ethical values. It is very important to be concerned about ethical values. I agree with you, Luis Alberto, on the need to fight against the moral crisis. It is very difficult to eradicate vices and [word indistinct]. It is very difficult to defeat the bad intentions of those who describe as an error something which is not and who try to benefit by hurting others. I am sure that the law and history will make truth prevail. I repeat my words to the deputies on 1 May 1979: We promise the country that we will restore honesty to the state. A government cannot guarantee that no official will break the moral code because [words indistinct].

However, a difference must be made between sporadic acts and the corruption itself encouraged by the lack of scruples of top officials, patronage and lack of punishment. Any official who commits irregularities will be punished. Some have been punished already. The country can be sure that we will maintain this attitude until the end so that the citizens will have confidence and faith in the institutions and in democracy. The fight against corruption is not a promise of my government, but a fact.

3. Foreign policy. The thesis on establishing relations with countries of the socialist world which you stated in your note was applied in previous administrations. We found many socialist embassies in Costa Rica in addition to a Cuban Consulate and a Soviet Embassy with a large number of personnel specialized in all areas--in the economic, social, labor and political fields. In 1979, we had to expel certain members of the Soviet Embassy personnel for their behavior which we deemed inadvisable for the country. Our government has not established relations with any socialist nation. Relations with the Far East are firm with Nationalist China, and in the Middle East we have close relations with Israel and a friendship with the Arab countries.

There is no representative of the Palestine Liberation Front in Costa Rica. You have not been informed correctly in this regard. An extreme right group mistakenly has stated the opposite and criticized the government. Some representatives of the Jewish community in Costa Rica asked me about this. I have told everybody that since the beginning of our government we have seriously studied the Middle East problem and we have informed the United Nations about the position of Costa Rica. This is recorded in pages 617-619 of the Foreign Ministry's memoirs presented to the Legislative Assembly on 1 May 1980. This has been published in the national news media and now I have the pleasure to repeat it so that you may be correctly informed about it:

1. We defend the existence of the State of Israel and its right to be secure within the borders established by the resolution on partition.

2. We defend with the same firmness the right of the Palestinian people to have their own sovereign state and to be secure within the borders established by the same resolution on partition. This is a right the Palestinian people have without having to merge with or to be represented by any other Arab state.

3. We defend the right of Palestinians who have been expelled to return to their homes and to be paid indemnities. We also defend their right to live in peace as equals the same way we would defend that right for any [words indistinct] or removed.

4. We demand the return by Israel of all the territories occupied following the 1967 war at the same time that we defend Israel's rights to have its own legitimate borders in a secure and guaranteed manner.

5. Regarding the holy city of Jerusalem, it is a sacred heritage for millions of believers of the three monotheistic religions of the world--Judaism, Christianity and Islam--as His Holiness John Paul II said during the 34th [UN] General Assembly. We agree with the appeal of the holy pope and with the spirit of the partition resolution No. 181 of the [UN] General Assembly and with the spirit of UN Security Council resolution No 298 defending Jerusalem's status as an international city.

6. We recognize the right of the Palestinian people to be represented at all international negotiations and forums and we recognize the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people as the United Nations recognizes it and until the Palestinian people, fully exercising their sovereignty, are able to democratically decide the formation of their national government.

I am sorry that you were also not correctly informed when you were told that my government is part of the so-called bloc of the nonaligned countries. If I have been repetitive in one matter it has been on this: I see with anguish the alignment of many small nations with the hegemonic groups and with international groups that impose conditions. I believe that no country should jeopardize its fate because of temporary or circumstantial interests. No hegemonic nation should rule our steps or condition our right to exercise our sovereignty. I think that certain administrations, using the pretext of being aligned with democracy and the defense of human rights, led Costa Rica in the past to align itself with powerful nations which placed conditions on its actions. We must struggle for democracy, freedom and human rights but this should not imply the loss of our sovereignty or that we have to obey anybody. Costa Rica is on the list of the few countries which fully respect human rights, and the two most powerful nations on earth, which are the ones heading the list of the aligned, are not on this list.

Regarding the nonaligned, many countries which describe themselves as such, just like Cuba for example, are very much aligned, in this case with the Soviet Union. For this reason, since 8 May 1978 when I started the political campaign which brought me to power, I told the Costa Ricans that we would be an independent and sovereign country. I told them that we would not be aligned with anybody, not even the nonaligned, because the nonaligned countries were usually very much aligned. My government program stated that Costa Rica belongs to the Christian and Western World. Consequently, while maintaining the necessary respect for the ideas of others, it will defend the principles of the democratic institutions, peace, human rights, the right to self-determination, the legal equality of the states, the respect of international treaties and all the other complementary principles. For this reason, the new government participates in all the international organizations in which it must participate.

In my constitutional message of 1 May 1979 I said: As a country of peace [words indistinct] this message to the world because this is the first right of men. Costa Rica is not aligned to any group or bloc not even with the nonaligned because it is convinced that its future depends on its support of certain basic principles for men and society and not on the temporary or circumstantial interest of any group.

A few days after we got our independence, we had the first political exile on our soil. This old and glorious tradition has perpetuated itself throughout the 159 years of our independence and has reached its greatest splendor in the past 2 years. Political exiles have come from the north, south, east and west. The persecuted men and women anxious to be free and seeking tranquillity turned to our land. We have greeted them in a humble but dignified way. We have been unable to give them all they deserve because of our poor resources. However, we have generously given them everything they seek. There is a new kind of hero in our era, hidden and quiet. This is the one who opposes the totalitarian and inhuman powers and [word indistinct] to the world his condition as free man. In many parts of the world this kind of individual is called a dissident; in other parts an exile; and in other parts, refugee. However, they all have the same ideal, the desire to be free and live in dignity. [words indistinct] They have defied the temporary but brutal power of those who believe themselves to be gods in this world. To these refugees, Costa Rica has offered its democracy, land and fraternity. The struggle to be free men is not over. It will continue somewhere in the world where freedom and human rights are violated.

At this time I want to reiterate a statement made on various occasions: This is the historic vocation of Costa Rica. This is the essence of our foreign policy. This is the commitment we have with the world. These are the absolute values which must unite us in a great national pact in order to maintain and consolidate our democracy. We cannot fail the men who are seeking liberty. It is our duty to always keep [words indistinct] because at any time thousands of exiles will knock at our door and will extend their hands asking not only for bread and shelter but for something that, if lacking, made bread and shelter seem senseless: liberty.

In Costa Rica, we are used to watching the extraordinary events in the world as if they were far removed from us. We are also used to taking our own values for granted. The sun rises so many times in the east that we don't notice it. However, as the number of political exiles continues to grow in Costa Rica and we watch the heartbreaking scenes at our airports and we see how many men entered an embassy because they are hungry for freedom, faith and food, we can only ponder the great historical commitment that we have: the duty to maintain and purify our democracy and the need to remain united despite our natural political divisions in order to be worthy of our historical role. The strength of the foreign policy of a nation basically depends on its internal strength. Peace and human rights are basic, absolute values. They are lasting and firm pillars which Costa Rica should never give up. Costa Rica must be loyal to its historic vocation and survive amid the world's instability.

The University for Peace and the Inter-American Court for Human Rights as well as the Human Rights Institute are [words indistinct] but their establishment in Costa Rica is more than a tribute, it is an expression of national prestige. It evidences the type of country we are offering to the world. This is a nation that is loyal to its principles and values.

Communism likes anarchy, injustice and discontent in order to promote its goals. It violently opposes any reform or change democratically implemented by the democratic political parties. The communist system wants everything and everybody for itself. This, then, is a struggle of giants. We are at the turning point in the history of Central America.

Our people will emerge either victorious and courageous from the fight in order to reaffirm freedom and justice or they will shed their blood in vain and will fertilize the soil with thousands of dead only to have a foreign and totalitarian power take over them. If this happens, the worst treason against our peoples would occur and Central America would have to start a new struggle and conquest of its ideal of liberty, dignity and justice.

The Costa Rican Government has been closely following the events in our region out of a historical and fraternal feeling as well as out of caution.

In the case of Nicaragua, it was a matter of having a despotic government and the people of Nicaragua did not hesitate to use every legal international means available and all its moral and spiritual reserves to save their country from the threat of the dictator and contribute to their liberation.

Costa Rica was never that close to tragedy and destruction and our people showed their unity. [words indistinct] The worst dictatorship in Latin America fell. Not only did the Nicaraguan people free themselves from it but also our own people because of the influence that the Somoza regime had had on certain occasions in our history. I am pleased to say that during this exceptional crisis, Costa Rica demonstrated its courage, [word indistinct] and its sensibility. Peace remained inalterable and the security of Costa Ricans prevailed. It is now for the Nicaraguan people to continue struggling to consolidate liberty, justice and dignity, that is, to build their own destiny. [words indistinct]

The case of Nicaragua is different from that of other sister nations of Central America since they are no threat to our peace or security and do not try to intervene in our domestic affairs. We maintain cordial relations with all of them. Our attitude, therefore, has been cordial and fraternal. We had to use our best political, moral and legal resources with Somoza because his permanence in power would have been a tragedy for Costa Rican dignity and security as well as for our loyalty toward the Nicaraguan people.

My government renews its spirit of cooperation and its friendship toward all the Central American governments as well as the deepest respect toward their decision.

4. Guarantees for the security of people. As you mentioned, one of the greatest challenges of modern societies is to guarantee the best security possible to all persons and their property.

I have been personally interested in preventing any kind of police brutality and any form of disrespect for the integrity of the persons. I agree with you when you say that every effort in this regard is useful and would be willing to coordinate with the public security and government ministries and your group on the best way to implement the formulas you may suggest. All opinions will be welcomed on how to improve personal guarantees. This will be done in addition to the many efforts already being made in this regard.

5. The marketing and trafficking of weapons. For years Costa Rica has been used as the chosen place for the marketing and smuggling of arms and drugs. The evidence for this is the quantity of drugs and weapons seized by the authorities just in the past 2 years and the existence of weapons and ammunitions confiscated during previous administrations.

I have appointed Santos Quiros, a professional in the investigations field, to conduct a thorough study of this problem.

TOP SECURITY OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF ARMS TRAFFICKING

PA161254 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Alberto Lorenzo, former adviser of the Security Ministry, charged that several ranking national security officials are involved in arms contraband. Accompanied by his former chief before the special committee, Lorenzo said many ranking security officials were involved in the arms traffic to Nicaragua during that country's liberation war and later, in the arms traffic to El Salvador, but for economic and not philosophical reasons, as was the case in Nicaragua.

Lorenzo resigned his post as security adviser 1 year after Carazo assumed power because he was not satisfied with the way things were being handled in connection with the situation in Nicaragua. The former security adviser stressed that not all the arms that passed through our country meant for the Sandinists reached their destination. A large number has remained in the country. There was an airbridge that originated in Cuba, went through Panama and later to the Llano Grande Airport in Costa Rica, from where the arms were sent to Nicaragua by land.

He said there are seven persons involved in the traffic and sale of arms, reiterating that they are ranking members of the Security Ministry.

According to statements by Victor Tirado Lopez [not further identified] 5,000 FAL rifles remained in Costa Rica, in addition to 25 75-mm cannons and enough explosives to blow up the city of San Jose. He added that many of those arms are in the hands of the government and the communists in Costa Rica.

FORMER SALVADORAN MINISTER SAMAYOA ARRIVES

PA150357 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] San Jose--Former Salvadoran Education Minister Salvador Samayoa, who resigned from his ministry to join the guerrillas, arrived at Juan Santamaria Airport today, accompanied by his father, Salvador Samayoa Rivera. When questioned by reporters about their departure from El Salvador to Costa Rica, they refused to make any statement, but at the insistence of the reporters they said they were in transit and did not wish to involve the country receiving them in political matters.

Meanwhile, Vice Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus said that he knows nothing about the presence here of Salvador Samayoa, one of the guerrilla leaders of El Salvador. He asked reporters if they knew in what capacity he had entered the country and noted that probably he is passing through Costa Rica. He said he will give the press more information once he learns more about the presence here of Samayoa. However, he insisted that the guerrilla had filed no request for residence here.

ASSEMBLY APPROVES CARAZO'S TRIP TO PERU

PA161545 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpt] In today's session, the Legislative Assembly approved President Rodrigo Carazo's trip to Peru on 18 July. Carazo will head our country's delegation to the inauguration of Peruvian President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry.

EL SALVADOR

COSTA RICAN EMBASSY OCCUPATION CONTINUES

Death of Girl

PA161421 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Talks are continuing between the occupants of the Costa Rican Embassy and diplomats from several countries.

The dramatic situation faced by the peasants occupying the embassy grew worse today when a young girl died from dehydration. It has also been learned that over 10 of the children are in serious condition. The Salvadoran authorities have refused to supply food and medical assistance to the embassy occupiers to pressure them into surrendering and ending the occupation which is now in its 5th day.

Denial of Asylum

PA162109 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2000 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] We are repeating a report we just received: The Costa Rican Government has definitely denied refuge or political asylum to the 105 persons at the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador. However, we were told that the negotiations will continue in order to reach an agreement at the embassy level on the asylum or refuge of these persons. We were also told that medical attention for the children who had illnesses is being given. Many people have answered the embassy call bringing medicines and aid for the children and the old people who are also sick. We learned that two children were taken to [name indistinct] hospital. These children were in very serious condition. However, repeating the most important information in the news conference just held at the Costa Rican Embassy: The Costa Rican Government has denied, for the time being, [as heard] political asylum to the persons at the embassy.

Stiffening of LP-28 Position

PA162111 Paris AFP in Spanish 1938 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 16 Jul (AFP)--The tragedy of the 102 peasants who sought refuge at the Costa Rican Embassy here on Friday under inhumane conditions seemed to be running the risk of continuing in the wake of the unexpected hardening of the position of the 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28). The LP-28, a Marxist group which organized the transfer of the peasants, including 58 children and 25 women, from the San Salvador Archbishopric to the Costa Rican Embassy, today decided to accept only the peasants' asylum in Costa Rica.

The Salvadoran Government sent provisions [word indistinct] to the embassy. It affirmed that it will give all the necessary protection to the peasants so that they can peacefully abandon the building, adding that they can reestablish themselves anywhere in the country if they wanted to. The Salvadoran Government accused the LP-28 of "inhumanly using women and children" for propaganda purposes.

The drama continued for the peasants today. A second child who is 2 years old had to be taken to the hospital to be treated for dehydration.

EL MUNDO COMMENTS ON SALVADORAN REFUGEES IN U.S.

PA170017 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 15 Jul 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Salvadorans Taken Care Of in Tucson"]

[Excerpts] As the daily newspaper EL MUNDO had hinted during a previous editorial, the survivors of the Arizona tragedy are staying with Salvadoran families living in Tucson, Arizona, and are not in prison facing difficulties.

International shock over the drama of this group of Salvadoran nomads, 98 percent of whom are young people and women, [as published] has had quite an impact on U.S. border officials who have focused their attention--as they should have--on arresting traffickers of illegal immigrants and not on genuine Salvadoran refugees who have already been punished. They fled from unrestrained terrorism which has made thousands of citizens leave. Most of these people have been children, adolescents and young people no more than 25 years old.

Four alleged traffickers have been arrested as possible members of the crime ring which brought the group of Salvadorans to an almost certain death. Elias Nunez Guardado, a Salvadoran, and Mateo Preciado, a Mexican, were arrested first. Two more were arrested last weekend: Salvadoran Santos Elias Florez, 22, and Mexican Silvano Rodriguez Macias.

Dr Richard J. Gonzalez, attorney representing the surviving Salvadorans, has won the sympathy of the Salvadoran community in the United States. He has done all he could to keep the survivors from being treated as criminals, except for Nunez Guardado whom witnesses have pinpointed as having been involved with the smugglers' group. It just remains to be seen what U.S. officials will do when the Salvadorans make their despositions in federal court.

In El Salvador, and possibly in all the Latin American and other countries that have learned of the tragic circumstances in the Arizona desert, the same thought may be in the air: In such an extensive territory, which traditionally holds promise for immigrants and refugees and which has just given refuge to more than 100,000 Cubans, 10 Salvadorans refugees can do no harm.

DEATHS DUE TO 16 JUL VIOLENCE REPORTED

PA161242 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1540 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Twenty bodies have been found in recent hours in various points of the country as a result of the wave of violence afflicting our people. On the outskirts of Santa Cruz Huichapa, nine unidentified bodies were found. The bodies of a young man and woman were found on Zacatecoluca Highway. The bodies of another three young men were found in a creek at El Rosario de la Paz detour point, while near Zacatecoluca, the bodies of six other young men were found. The residents of the area have asked the authorities to try to identify the bodies and notify their relatives so the bodies may be buried.

OPPOSITION NEWSMEN KILLED; RIGHTISTS BLAMED

PA121750 Paris AFP in Spanish 1722 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Jul (AFP)--Two newsmen of the opposition newspaper LA CRONICA of this capital were murdered here today, presumably by ultrarightwing commandos. Chief Editor Jaime Suarez, 32 and photographer Cesar Najarro, 28, were kidnapped last night and their bodies were found today on the outskirts of the city, according to their relatives.

Demand for Government Probe

PA130340 Paris AFP in Spanish 0032 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Jul (AFP)--The Association of Salvadoran Journalists today demanded that the government junta investigate the machete killings of two colleagues before dawn today. Their gutted bodies were found in the San Francisco neighborhood southeast of San Salvador. Contrary to initial versions, Jaime Suarez, chief editor of the opposition newspaper LA CRONICA and photographer Cesar Najarro were hacked to death with machetes, and not shot, by an extreme rightist terrorist group.

Suarez and Najarro, 32 and 28 years old, were taken Friday night in a coffee shop in the center of San Salvador, handcuffed, herded into a taxi and taken to the site of the crime. The bodies of the horribly mutilated journalists were abandoned in the vicinity of Cuscatlan stadium, southeast of San Salvador. The Salvadoran Journalists Association, the Press Club and the Salvadoran Union of Journalists today denounced the crime and demanded that the government junta investigate to determine the identity of the killers.

Junta Communique

PA142031 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 14 Jul 80 p 29

[Text] The revolutionary government junta terms "abominable" the assassination of newsmen Jaime Suarez Quemain and Cesar Najarro in a communique issued by the Secretariat of Information that states:

"The Salvadoran Revolutionary Government junta states its most vigorous condemnation of the terrorist act which ended the lives of newsmen Jaime Suarez Quemain and Cesar Navarro [as published] chief editor and photographer respectively of the newspaper LA CRONICA.

"The crime, which is an affront to society, violates the most elemental of human rights, and it is evident that its perpetrators are seeking to silence newsmen through terror.

"The revolutionary government junta, in issuing this pronouncement on this abominable deed, conveys to the journalistic community its regret and announces that it has ordered the proper authorities to conduct an exhaustive investigation so that the crime will be solved and punishment will be meted out with all the rigor of the law.

"The crime committee against the persons of newsmen Suarez and Navarro as well as the cold-blooded assassination of National Police Officer Orlando Ovidio Abelar Landaverde at the Costa Rican Embassy as well as other bloody events that have caused mourning in the Salvadoran family are evidence of the irrationality of those who have made violence a method of struggle in this nation and a government that sincerely disires peace.

"The revolutionary government junta wishes to meet with newsmen to tell them of its interest in guaranteeing, as much as possible, the free exercise of their profession and ask them to double their efforts to achieve a stable peace in El Salvador as soon as possible."

FORMER EDUCATION MINISTER SAMAYOA LEAVES FOR COSTA RICA

PA142150 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2054 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Former Salvadoran Education Minister Salvador Samayoa left the country this morning for Costa Rica, it was learned here today.

Samayoa was accompanied by his father, Attorney Salvador Samayoa Rivera, whose home was dynamited Sunday, presumably by rightist terrorists. The former official was held in custody for 5 weeks at police headquarters, charged with belonging to the clandestine People's Liberation Forces (FPL).

The release of Samayoa was attributed today here to a "technical flaw" of the law as, according to the court records, Samayoa never admitted being a member of the FPL, although he had applied for admittance to the organization.

The former minister was captured on 27 May in a residential district of the Salvadoran capital, 140 days after having publicly announced his affiliation with the FPL. Samayoa was education minister in the first Cabinet of the governing junta installed following the overthrow of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's regime in October 1979.

Defense Minister's Comments

PA152040 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 15 Jul 80 pp 3, 28

[Text] Minister of Defense Col Jose Guillermo Garcia said yesterday that the army would respect the ruling of the Supreme Court in ordering the release of guerrilla Salvador Samayoa Leiva. "In accordance with this respect," he said, "all necessary assistance was offered for taking him to El Salvador airport, where he boarded a plane for Costa Rica."

"He is already outside our jurisdiction," Minister Garcia added.

A reporter asked Minister Garcia if "the army's high command disagrees with the Supreme Court." To this, the official replied no. "We cannot disagree," he said, "because we live in a de jure state and as such, we abide by the decision of the top justice organization in our country." Minister Garcia, accompanied by his close aides and the directors of the security agencies, called a news conference to explain the reasons for Samayoa's release and to reply to the questions of the newsmen.

Regarding the other cases--of Jose Antonio Morales Carbonell, son of Jose Antonio Morales Enrlich, and Ignacio Otero--the minister said that legal proceedings are continuing and as soon as there is a decision, it will be announced.

He pointed out that in the case of the university, very little can be said since this decision must be made at another level, "at the level of the government junta," he said. "The army only carried out orders such as that of safeguarding property," he said.

The minister pointed out that the government, at least in the defense field, has no official report from Panama regarding the investigations being carried out to determine how it is that a Panamanian plane carrying arms crashed on Salvadoran territory. The minister reiterated that both the government and the people have been offended by this incident. He said that the explanations of the Panamanian Government had been heard, "but a report on the investigations," he said, "has not been received yet."

Minister Garcia said that the armed forces deplore the killing of Jaime Suarez, not only because he was a newsman but also because he was a brother of Colonel Suarez, "a comrade in arms," the minister said. He recounted the damage being done by violence, its effect on the people's tranquillity and the negative image being projected at the international level. Colonel Garcia further stated that the armed forces are offended by the death of a security agent at the Costa Rican Embassy when the seizure took place. "It is believed," he said, "there was no need to cut off the useful life of a servant who was doing his duty at a diplomatic mission."

FDR, DRU OUTLINE JOINT GOVERNMENT PLATFORM

PA151548 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City 15 Jul--The Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] and the Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU] of El Salvador have outlined a joint government platform which will be released at the end of the month. The platform advocates the creation of a democratic, revolutionary, anti-imperialist, pluralist national government, FDR leader Hector (O'Kelly) said today. He said the government platform that the Salvadoran opposition will implement following the overthrow of the military-Christian Democratic Junta contemplates replacing the army, nationalizing oligarchic firms, a powerful land reform and a nonaligned foreign policy. The FDR and the DRU have reached complete understanding on this platform which is being given final form for circulation abroad and in El Salvador at the end of the month, the FDR leader stated.

The Salvadoran opposition undertook an international diplomatic offensive 45 days ago to show that a state of war exists in El Salvador, to demand its recognition as a belligerent force and to form a government junta with the forces united in the FDR and the DRU, he added. The FDR includes political parties, mass organizations, trade unions and universities while the DRU includes the following four political-military organizations: the People's Liberation Forces, the Armed Forces of National Resistance, the People's Revolutionary Army and the Communist Party of El Salvador.

(O'Kelly) reported that two FDR delegations will tour the United States and five Caribbean countries next week to oppose the plan to create a military intervention force which the U.S. administration has suggested to various Latin American governments for the alleged pacification of El Salvador.

He advanced some major guidelines of the FDR-DRU platform, noting that it analyzes the current national situation, describes what a new society in El Salvador would be like and outlines the economic and social development strategy. It will be a democratic government which will respect political and religious ideas and will promote popular participation in the decisionmaking process for the various economic and social programs, he stressed. He stated that land reform is an essential part of the government platform which will regard any estate larger than 100 hectares as a large landholding and will establish a confiscation system regardless of crops to distribute the land among Salvadoran peasants.

He added that the new government will organize a mixed economy system for the nation and will accept foreign investments on the condition that national sovereignty is upheld. He foresaw few nationalizations except for the electrical industry, the oil refineries and the oligarchic industrial firms.

PDC ADMITS NEED FOR FDR IN POLITICAL SOLUTION

PA151329 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2112 GMT 14 Jul 80

[By Mauro Espinoza]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 14 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadorn Christian Democratic Party [PDC] today admitted that without the participation of the opposition Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), there can be no possibility of a "comprehensive solution" to the country's political crisis. The Executive Committee of the ruling party today stated that it was seeking the participation of the FDR in a dialogue aimed at solving the situation in the wake of the increase in violence in El Salvador. However, the committee admitted that "the channels of communication between the PDC and the FDR are closed." He urged other national sectors to do everything possible for the opening of this communication.

The announcement was made in a news conference in which the PDC revealed that it has sponsored a "crusade for peace" aimed at solving the political crisis of this Central American country. The PDC stated that it was promoting the participation of all sectors in this crusade and that it would even yield its role as catalyst to any other sector.

However, the members of the Executive Committee also admitted that "there is distrust" on the part of the FDR toward the PDC because of its participation in the government that was installed in this country after the victory of the military insurrection of 15 October 1979. The FDR is made up of student, worker and professional sectors which range from the moderate left to the most radicalized sectors such as the Communist Party, which is represented in the FDR by its front of the masses, the Nationalist Democratic Union party.

The PDC could not or did not want to define the conditions under which it had proposed the dialogue to the FDR. "It is all a matter of negotiations," ACAN-EFE was told.

The FDR has carried out missions in various foreign countries, seeking the solidarity of different governments for its cause, which is aimed at overthrowing the ruling government junta.

Further Details

PA152142 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 15 Jul 80 pp 3, 17

[Text] The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] has begun a "crusade for peace" to end the escalation of violence in the nation, according to members of the PDC Executive Committee in a news conference at noon yesterday. To do this, they added, the PDC will need the help of all sectors of the nation. Therefore, they pointed out, they have already held meetings with the Productive Alliance [Alianza Productiva], several unions, associations, clubs, professional associations, the Central American Catholic University, members of the Cabinet and ambassadors and they have all agreed.

Dr Juan Ricardo Ramirez Rauda, one of the persons presiding over the meeting, affirmed that in this context, the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], with which they will also attempt to hold a dialogue, is also important since "without the FDR's participation, it is difficult to achieve peace in our country."

He underscored the importance of the information media in achieving the opening "of channels between the FDR and Christian Democrats."

"We do not want to be the standard bearers of pacifiers," he added. "If there is someone else who can achieve it, we would gladly cooperate and work with them to achieve peace."

In reply to a reporter's question, Ramirez Rauda said that this crusade had begun 1 month ago. Initially, they talked with members of the recently created Productive Alliance and certain unions and they completely agree with collaborating. They also said that the PDC does not have the ability to stem violence, "since we are its victims. Several of our mayors and members have been killed. That is why we need everyone's participation."

Ramirez Rauda was accompanied by Mr Alejandro Duarte, Roberto (Lleras), David Trejos, Melvy Rigoberto Orellano and Dr Antonio Guevara, attorney general of the republic.

Referring to the case of Salvador Samayoa, he said his release had been "the product of a technical error of the law which did not allow the court to order his arrest." His public announcement that he was joining the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces is not recorded in the proceedings and it was on the basis of this that Samayoa's release was ordered," said Dr Melvy Rigoberto Orellana.

They mentioned the case of Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, who was also released after a few days since there was not enough evidence for his arrest either. They then referred to the cases of Juan Chacon and Norma Guevara, who were also released after a few hours.

For the PDC, they said, compliance with the law is vital. "It does not matter to whom it refers since one of the goals for which we have been fighting in the past 20 years is the peaceful resolution of problems."

Referring to the case of Juan Antonio Morales Carbonell, son of Dr Morales Ehrlich, who is under arrest on the charge of belonging to a leftist group, the Christian Democrats said that with Samayoa's release, there is certain hope for the prisoner, but in this case, "Dr Morales Ehrlich has said that the law must be applied," they affirmed.

They revealed that Morales Carbonell did not deny to the judge his membership in the FPL, which could mean a longer prison term. That is, they affirmed, legal order is respected in this country.

They mentioned the cases of two teachers who were found dead on the northern highway, but when witnesses were called in to testify, nobody showed up.

GUATEMALA

POLITICAL VIOLENCE INTENSIFIED: 11 MORE KILLED

PA151340 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Guatemala City--Political violence has intensified. Eleven people have been killed in attacks in the past few hours.

ORPA REPORTS RECENT ATTACKS ON ARMY, POLICE

PA160019 Guatemala City Radio Mundial 1418 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Guatemala City--A military transport vehicle with 26 soldiers aboard was ambushed at Los Pirineos farm by members of the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization [ORPA], according to a spokesman of that clandestine organization. The report added that the vehicle was totally destroyed by two blasts and the soldiers presumably killed. ORPA also reported that on 9 July, a National Police jeep driven by the department chief of Retalhuleu, was ambushed near the Montecristo farm. The occupants of the jeep were treated as war prisoners and their lives and dignity were respected.

Another ORPA report revealed that a guerrilla unit was attacked by army troops at Las Barandas, Santamaria de Jesus jurisdiction. Two ORPA members were killed.

SPANISH PRIEST KILLED IN EL QUICHE PROVINCE

PA112125 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1632 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Spanish Priest Fausto Villanueva was assassinated last night by armed men in El Quiche Province, states a police report today. It adds that the clergyman was in the parocchial house in the town of Joyabaj, when he was shot by unidentified persons. The police said that investigations are underway in connection with this political act of violence.

UNIVERSITY SUSPENDS ACTIVITIES IN WAKE OF KILLINGS

PA150430 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0139 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 14 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The national University of San Carlos has suspended activities for 2 days in view of the attack by a group of unidentified persons who today killed five students and two professors. Also wounded in the armed attack were seven students and a universary worker.

The national University of San Carlos has publicly asked the president to say whether he will hold a dailogue with the university authorities during the 2-day suspension of activities. It also asked the government for guarantees so that the university can continue its activities and for a report on the armed attack this morning.

The statement was issued by the Superior University Council, the foremost organization of the national University of Guatemala, at the close of an urgent meeting called this afternoon and chaired by the new rector Raul Molina. The meeting took place immediately after unidentified persons staged an armed attack against a group of university students who were entering the national university campus located in the southern part of the Guatemalan capital. Most of the students killed and wounded were students of the school of engineering. The professors were a university professor and his wife.

The Superior University Council of the national University of San Carlos has called the armed attack against the professors and students a "massacre."

FIVE REFUGEES AT COSTA RICAN EMBASSY LEAVE COUNTRY

PA170021 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Five people who had sought refuge at the Costa Rican Embassy in this capital left for San Jose as exiles today. One of them is university student Victor Manuel Valverth who has partially recovered from the bullet wounds he sustained on campus recently. The other exiles are Mario Montufar A., a state university journalism student; Hubert Conrado Flores, member of the (INSESA) trade union; Julio Castellanos, an employee of Roosevelt Hospital and Victor Manuel Hernandez, a Guatemalan Social Security Institute worker.

Roberto Chavez (Isano), Costa Rican consul to Guatemala, said: [Begin recording] Our embassy had been protecting Mr Valverth, a young man by the name of Flores, another one by the name of Montufar, and Castellanos and Hernandez. We received all sorts of cooperation from Guatemalan officials and we jointly agreed to let them go to Costa Rica today. They left as Guatemalan citizens who have decided to move to Costa Rica. [end recording]

AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA RECALLED OVER EXILE CASE

PA142057 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2028 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 14 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan ambassador to Nicaragua, David Tercero Castro, was recalled today to this capital by Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez to clear up the case of Nicaraguan exile Baldomero Gonzalez Pardo. The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry indicated that it wants to establish what happened to Gonzalez Pardo because press reports indicate that he was turned over to Nicaraguan authorities by the Guatemalan ambassador. It was added that the Guatemalan ambassador to Nicaragua must brief the Foreign Ministry on what happened since Guatemala is in favor of upholding the right of political asylum.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO ATTEND NICARAGUAN ANNIVERSARY

PA160143 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Castillo Valdez will go to Nicaragua. He said that he had a moral obligation to go to Managua this weekend to attend the commemoration of the first anniversary of the fall of the previous regime and the coming to power of the Government of National Reconstruction in Nicaragua on 19 July 1979.

HONDURAS

PAZ GARCIA ELECTED AS PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT

PA161318 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1720 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Sercano Network]

[Text] Tegucigalpa--The election of Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia as provisional president in his capacity as chief of the armed forces is, in fact, extending the military regime. In this respect the political parties have agreed that this practically assures him the future presidential election.

The above was said by the top leader of the Honduran National Party, Ricardo Zuniga Agustino, in a statement to the Sercano Network concerning the election of General Paz Garcia as provisional president with the installation of the national Constituent Assembly in the country only a few days away. This situation is being carefully analyzed by the different political parties.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS GRANTED POLITICAL PARTY STATUS

PA170057 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1413 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization; read by Armando Arevalo Echeverria]

[Text] The Honduran National Elections Tribunal unanimously decided yesterday to grant political party status to the Honduran Christian Democratic Party [PDCH]. This brings to four the number of parties that will participate in the upcoming presidential election: The Liberal Party, the National Party, the Innovation and Unity party and the PDCH.

NICARAGUA

DENIALS OF COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY INVASION REPORTS CONTINUE

'People's 'Indignation'

PA161516 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Our people have become indignant upon learning that Salvadoran and Honduran stations have been broadcasting false reports that Somozist guardsmen have invaded the northern border and are holding several cities or towns in that region. There is indignation over the false and fanciful report broadcast by the stations and amazement because only mad, stupid and ill-intentioned people can imagine that the Somozist guards--defeated, destroyed, embittered and without even the slightest bit of enthusiasm--could organize themselves and much less invade our country, where the army and the militia, as a single army, will not allow anything or anyone to prevent the great celebration of 19 July.

This morning, before arriving at the station, we passed by the eastern market where all of the hard-working people, the early risers, the greengrocers, the coffee vendors, the bakers, the people who sell fried pork and the meat vendors said the reports of these stations are preposterous and only they could imagine such a thing.

Let the Somozists come on the 19th. We invite them to come on the 19th and see the army, the tanks, the armored personnel carriers and the militia parade before their own eyes. Let them come and learn that any Somozist who comes here will not return and if he returns it will be in a horizontal position, that is, in a tightly closed pine coffin.

In the face of these false stories, the lies and the slander, the organized people are preparing to make the celebration of 19 July an unforgettable event in Latin America. Nicaragua is an example to the world and no Somozist or radio station will mar our triumph.

Ambassador Talavera's Denial

PA162251 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1720 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Sercano Network]

[Text] Nicaraguan Ambassador Jose Leon Talavera has denied that former Nicaraguan guardsmen have launched an attack on Nicaragua. This is a biased campaign intended to worry thousands of people who are going to the celebrations of the Sandinist revolution, he said. The Nicaraguan ambassador said he has been amazed by the news report on this carried by Voz de Honduras yesterday at noon and he flatly denied it. The funny thing about this, the diplomat noted, is that the report has been circulated a few hours before our country celebrates the first anniversary of the revolution.

Therefore, I think this news is part of an intimidation campaign. Talavera remarked that the news dispatched from the eastern part of the country is currently being investigated. He said that the international news agencies have reported the disbanding of several former guardsmen's cattle rustling bands which were attacking the border towns in Nicaragua, but this has been stopped.

He announced that a counterrevolutionary group called the Democratic Armed Forces was broken before it could get underway and pose a danger to our people. He said he thinks the attacks exist only in the nostalgic minds of Somozist guardsmen.

Meanwhile, a station correspondent has reported that some attacks on border townships have been planned for tomorrow. The takeover of seven other townships has also been announced. An interesting thing is that Commander Bravo, who reportedly had died in Honduras, is fighting. An EL PARAISO correspondent today held an interesting interview with Commander Bravo and some of the people who gave the aliases they are using as counterrevolutionaries along the border area right now.

Borge Denial

PA162027 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1956 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, 16 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Interior Minister Comdr Tomas Borge said today that it is "not true that Somozist guardsmen have attacked townships along the northern border." In a statement to ACAN-EFE, Commander Borge, who is also a member of the national directorate of the Sandinist Front, noted that his ministry takes care of the security service and the police. "However," he said, "we have no knowledge of any special activities by Somozist guardsmen."

Honduran and Costa Rican radio stations have been reporting that guardsmen of the defunct Nicaraguan Army, which was led by Anastasio Somoza, had supposedly crossed the northern border and attacked townships in the area. Commander Borge said that he did not want to refer sarcastically to those reports but that he just wanted to point out that this is a campaign "being waged throughout Central America to obstruct the 19 July celebrations."

"As part of the campaign there is talk that some townships have even been occupied. This is what the media in El Salvador and Honduras are saying but all this is false!" Commander Borge stated.

"It seems stupid and a journalistic crime but that is not the case because everything is part of a maneuver intended to prevent the 19 July activities," he added. [sentence as received]

He added that the campaign being waged in Central America also corresponds to "a perverse habit of some news agencies and reporters who have sold out to imperialism to tell lies."

Meanwhile Comdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the government junta of Nicaragua, told ACAN-EFE that the official list of the personalities invited who have confirmed that they will come to Nicaragua on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution will be disclosed tomorrow.

DIGNITARIES BEGIN ARRIVING FOR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

PA170013 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Roberto Gonzalez report]

[Excerpts] Radio Sandino's mobile unit No 1 is at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport. We are here 24 hours a day to await the arrival of each of the dignitaries who have been invited by our revolutionary government to participate in the celebrations marking the first anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolution.

Francisco Pena Gomez of the ruling Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] arrived on an Iberia flight. Pena Gomez is the president of the PRD. A delegation of two persons, [names indistinct], who form the advance group from the European Community, arrived on the same flight. Other members of that delegation are due to arrive on 18 July.

Another delegation arriving today was that of the Socialist Republic of Romania, which arrived at 0630 today. The Romanian delegation is headed by Ion Coman, president [as heard] of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Romania and a deputy of the Grand National Assembly.

We have already reported extensively on the arrival of Companero Gabriel Garcia Marquez, the world-renowned, distinguished poet and author of great works of Latin American literature that have been recognized worldwide, such as "100 Years of Solitude." Garcia Marquez arrived yesterday on a LANICA flight at 1730. The widow of [former Chilean] President Salvador Allende, Hortensia Bussi de Allende, arrived on the same LANICA flight.

Guillermo (Toriello) is scheduled to arrive at 1330. (Toriello) was foreign minister of Guatemala during the term of Jacobo Arbenz, back in 1954. Immediately after the triumph of the Sandinist people's revolution, he visited our country and served as an adviser to the commission that represented Nicaragua at the Sixth Summit Meeting of Nonaligned Countries in Cuba. Guillermo (Toriello) is currently in Mexico, where he has established permanent residence. He is a member of the WPC and is a very well-known Guatemalan patriot who has struggled against dictatorships.

Pezzullo on U.S. Delegation

PA161853 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpt] U.S. Ambassador to Nicaragua Lawrence Pezzullo has said during a news conference that U.S. President Jimmy Carter will not come here to mark the first anniversary of the triumph of the revolution. Ambassador Pezzullo stated that President Carter has other commitments but he will send an official delegation. The nine-member delegation will include government and Cabinet officials, religious leaders, businessmen, trade unionists and others.

COSTA RICAN MUNICIPAL SECRETARIES TO ADVISE ESTELI DEPARTMENT

PA160000 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Jose Maria Lopez, Arturo Cruz and [name indistinct] Vega, municipal secretaries of San Juan de Tibas of the Republic of Costa Rica, arrived in our country to give technical advice on municipal matters to the members of the junta of reconstruction of Esteli Department.

The three companeros went to the offices of the minister of the junta of reconstruction in Managua this morning to make a courtesy visit and at the same time expressed an interest in cooperating in the process of reconstructing Nicaragua. [words indistinct], therefore their aid will be directed to Esteli Department.

CHURCH GROUP HELPS SALVADORAN REFUGEES

PA131835 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 7 Jul 80 p 5

[Excerpt] Sixto Ulloa Dona, director of services and mobilization of resources and materials of the Evangelical Committee for Development [Comite Evangelico Para El Desarrollo--CEPAD], has said that the stabilization of the situation of the Salvadoran refugees in Nicaragua is a very delicate problem which is being discussed at other levels, particularly with our government authorities who are thoroughly studying the problem.

Ulloa Dona said that serious measures must be implemented to analyze each individual case of the refugees since some infiltrators who could harm the revolution might be among them.

Ulloa added that care must also be taken so that the entry of these refugees will not take jobs away from Nicaraguans and so that camps where promiscuity and overcrowding exist will not be created. The CEPAD representative said that so far the CEPAD has settled some families in a place called Monte de los Olivos at Kilometer 26 of the southern highway, but that it is waiting to see what the government decides. "We are giving these families food consisting of rice, beans, sugar and milk and articles such as soap," Ulloa said. "We estimate that CEPAD can provide aid to 200 Salvadoran families and we think we can relocate them in all the evangelical churches we have in the country."

"In this way we would avoid having them in a single group and the problems would be solved more easily even though we realize that our churches are poor," Ulloa added.

NEW SALVADORAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PA161652 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Roberto Castellanos Figueroa, the new Salvadoran ambassador to the Nicaraguan Government, presented his credentials today. He said that it is a great honor for him to represent his country before the revolutionary government and that his mission consists of tightening the ties of friendship between the two countries. Asked by newsmen about the disappearance in El Salvador of Nicaraguan Enrique Werner Ruiz Gonzalez, he promised to try to find him.

DANIEL ORTEGA VISITS CUBAN RADIO'S MANAGUA OFFICE

FL162341 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of Managua's junta of the provisional Government of National Reconstruction, has visited the office of the Cuban radio here in Managua. Now we bring to you statements by Comrade Ortega on the enthusiasm with which all Nicaraguans are expecting the 19 July anniversary.

[Begin Ortega recording] We are enthusiastically awaiting the commemoration of the first anniversary of the revolution's triumph. We believe the Cubans must have felt the same way when they commemorated their first anniversary of the revolutionary triumph. We also believe that the Cubans should feel the same way today when they learn that we are commemorating here the first anniversary of a revolution which is historically tied to the struggle of the Cuban people, to the struggle of Central American people, of the oppressed peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America. We are commemorating the anniversary very enthusiastically because we have advanced very rapidly. We have completed a number of projects in the political, economic and social spheres.

Those who have made possible this advance continue to be the Nicaraguan working masses, the workers, the peasants. They continue to be the principal bulwark, the principal contingent in the march forward of the revolutionary period. The truth of the matter is that this revolution has made it possible for Cuba to broadcast directly from Nicaraguan territory. This is a moment of great importance for us. We wish to convey to the Cuban people warm greetings from the Nicaraguan people, from their vanguard, from the Sandinist Front and national directorate, from the revolutionary government. [end recording]

Thank you very much, Comrade. Reporting from Managua, this is Marta Bared.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SENDS PROTEST NOTE TO WALDHEIM

FL170115 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] The Cuban Foreign Ministry has sent a note to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim in which it states that on 12 July, while in the waters of the central Atlantic, the Cuban motorships Moroboro and Gilberto Pico of the Cuban fishing fleet, which operate as oil tankers for the fleet, were lying at anchor in an area where they usually conduct refueling operations in international waters. At 1930 an aircraft bearing no identification marks but with the camouflage paint used in military activities overflew the two vessels several times at very low altitude. Later it flew away toward the northeast from where it had come.

Minutes later, coming from the same direction, two Moroccan jet aircraft of the Mirage type, flying at an altitude of approximately 150 meters, attacked the two Cuban vessels with high explosive projectiles. As a result of the attack, the master of the Moroboro was killed and three crewmembers were wounded, all Cuban citizens. The two vessels were seriously damaged by the hits. Two other vessels came to the aid of the vessels under attack.

The Spanish Navy speedboat Churruca also came to assist the vessels and transported the wounded and the corpse of the master to the 'nary Isles. At the time of the attack, the position of the Cuban vessels was 23 degrees 22 minutes north and 16 degrees 40 minutes west, approximately 30 miles from the coast of Western Sahara and 62 miles from Villa Cisneros, a town located 130 miles from the border with Mauritania.

The Cuban Government denounces in the most energetic terms the criminal aggression of which Cuban workers and vessels have been victims just outside Western Sahara, which is illegally occupied by Morocco, the territory from which the attacking aircraft came and toward which they flew after the brutal action. In denouncing these serious acts, the Cuban Government calls attention to the direct responsibility of the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco--which has military bases in the proximity of these waters--instigated by the U.S. imperialist government, for the cowardly attack against the peaceful and legitimate development of fishing activities conducted by the Cuban vessels.

This vandalic act violates the most essential norms of international law and threatens peace and international security. Due to this, Mr Secretary General, I request that you follow this situation very closely to avoid further deterioration. Before the international community, Cuba reaffirms its irrevocable will to continue to exercise its legitimate right to conduct fishing activities in the waters where this aggression took place. The note is signed by Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca.

SDAR Envoy Statement

FL161527 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR]'s ambassador in Cuba, Bulahe Mohamed Fadel, has issued the following statement:

The criminal action against the Cuban ships Moroboro and Gilberto Pico carried out by Moroccan airplanes is an aggression and a violation of international laws. The attack on Cuban boats fishing [as heard] 30 miles off the SDAR cannot have been carried out except by Moroccan airplanes. Proof of this is that, because of a small fuel capacity, the small reconnaissance plane could not have taken off from any other place but Daj-La, illegally occupied by the Moroccan Army invader. This kind of action is not alien to the Moroccan regime given its nature, its aggression against the SDAR, its war of genocide against the SDAR people, its intransigence with regard international requests.

All of this tells us that we should not be surprised that this regime would commit these barbarities against defenseless citizens. We condemn this criminal action against the Cuban fishing boats and convey our condolences to the Cuban people in general and to the family of Capt Jose Manuel Ventura Ventura in particular.

COMMENTARY ASSAILS MILITARY MANEUVERS, GOP PLATFORM

FL161957 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program Commentary]

[Text] Some 1,600 U.S., Brazilian and Venezuelan Marines have invaded the island municipality of Vieques as part of the Readex 80 war maneuvers which now include the Caribbean Sea. The naval maneuvers began on the eastern side of the Atlantic Ocean with the participation of those three countries and Great Britain. Despite the opposition of the residents of Vieques, the military maneuvers now will be conducted on Puerto Rican territory.

Marines, trucks, tanks and other materiel were landed on that Puerto Rican island, the site on previous occasions of demonstrations by its inhabitants who oppose the use of Vieques as a range of the U.S. Navy. Even though some demonstrations against the war maneuvers are anticipated, U.S. authorities have announced that they will be conducted regardless. The commanding officer of U.S. Naval Forces in the Caribbean stated last May that the Puerto Rican operational region is the best naval target range in the world. He further stated that the U.S. military presence on the island is absolutely necessary for U.S. strategic interests.

The presence of U.S. warships and the use of Vieques as a center of naval exercises constitute a constant source of conflict with its population which on many occasions has forced the cancellation of military maneuvers.

The Republican Party convention has adopted an electoral platform which outlines the party program on the principal problems of the foreign and domestic policies. According to political observers, the U.S. Republican Party's program is reactionary and warmongering, advocates a sharp increase in the arms race and military expenditures for the purpose of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union.

The foreign policy will be based on a strategy from positions of strength and, to this end, the party will work for the rapid production and deployment of the MX missile, the B-1 strategic bomber and the cruise missile. The Republican Party also advocates a continued presence abroad of U.S. mobile air and naval forces and the creation of a permanent fleet in the Indian Ocean.

With respect to domestic policy, the party acknowledges the high level of inflation and unemployment and blames the Carter administration but does not include in its program any formula to solve the problems, limiting itself to making general promises of attaining economic development and full employment without inflation.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

EIGHT COUNTRIES SUSPEND COFFEE EXPORTS

PA170042 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2227 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Jul (EFE)--A group of eight Latin American countries will indefinitely suspend their coffee exports, Mexican Coffee Institute (INMECAFE) Director Manuel Aguilera announced here today.

These countries are: Mexico, Brazil, Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Venezuela, which produce 43 percent of the world's coffee.

According to Aguilera, this decision will be maintained for as long as market conditions make it necessary. The price of the product, he added, has dropped $20 per 100 pounds. Due to port limitations, Colombia, the world's second leading producer, has announced its decision to continue with its exports, Aguilera went on. Aguilera said this after participating in a meeting of "central mild" coffee producers at which the world market situation and the product's statistics were examined.

A communique released today by the coffee group affirms that a balance exists between exportable production and consumption so that, in order to correct the unjustified drop in price, it was decided that the sales registries would remain closed. Central America's reserves amount to about 400,000 sacks, Brazil's to a little under 3 million sacks.

According to the INMECAFE director, exports will be resumed jointly when deemed appropriate.

GUYANA

GOVERNMENT BREAKS WITH CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY

FL151500 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 9 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Tuesday (CANA)--The Guyana Government has announced that from next January it will sever its relationship with the four-year-old Barbados-based CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY (CANA).

In a press release issued here, the Information Ministry said that effective January 8 next year, the state-owned radio and newspaper companies will terminate their CANA services. The ministry itself will cease to receive CANA news at the end of this year.

The release said that "adequate arrangements will be made between now and January....to ensure that the Guyanese public is kept informed about regional and international developments following the termination".

In separate letters to CANA, the state-owned Guyana media complained that CANA's correspondents in Georgetown had committed "unforgiveable slanders against the Government of Guyana".

The agency itself was also accused of failing to live up to its mandate "to assist regional and international co-operation and understanding" through its news distribution.

CANA serves virtually all major Commonwealth Caribbean radio and television stations and newspapers as well as government and other agencies in and outside the region.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 140 18 July 1980

CONTENTS

BOLIVIA

Government Deposed By 17 Jul Military Coup d'Etat C 1
Trinidad Garrison Revolt C 1
Revolt Motive Initially Unknown C 1
Trinidad Rebels' Communique C 1
Other Garrisons 'Calm' C 3
Plan for Congressional Session C 3
Revolt in Riberalta C 4
Garcia Meza's Return to Capital C 4
Santa Cruz Military Zone C 4
CONADE National Strike Call C 5
Siles Zuazo Interview C 6
Military Meeting; COB Mobilization C 7
Occupation of Radio Panamericana C 7
Election Fraud Charges C 7
Sucre CONADE's Strike Support C 8
Santa Cruz Corps Communique C 8
Extent of Military Control C 9
Kidnap, Murder Report C 9
Corps Commander's Takeover Announcement C 10
Politicians' Whereabouts C 10
Rebellion in Other Departments C 11
Seizure of Viloco Miners, Radio C 11
Military Law in Santa Curz C 11
Occupation of Government House C 11
Arrest of President, Cabinet C 12
Santa Cruz Curfew C 12
Police Declaration of Solidarity C 12
Claimed Capture of Sandinists C 13
Cochabamba 7th Division Communique C 13
Abicaya Mineworkers' Opposition C 13
Statement of Military Takeover C 14
Garcia Meza's Formation of Junta C 14
CONADE, South Central Council Communique C 14
Siles Call for Resistance C 15
Curfew in La Paz C 15
Murillo Reportedly Named President C 15
Arrest of Tupiza Leaders C 16
Armed Forces Communique C 16
President's Letter of Resignation C 16
Military Control; Planned Opposition C 17
Security Forces in Control C 18
I Corps Threat of Action C 18
I Corps Military Zones C 19
Peasant Communique C 19
Military Takeover in Uncia C 19

PERU

All Communication With Bolivia Interrupted J 1
Belaunde Says Gueiler's Mandate Still Stands J 1
Briefs: FRG Fishing Delegation J 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Minister of State Courtenay's Car Reportedly Bombed P 1
[THE REPORTER 13 Jul]
Monetary Authority Director Refutes Devaluation Rumors P 1
[THE REPORTER 13 Jul]

COSTA RICA

Official Comments on Arrival of More Peasants at Embassy P 2
Foreign Minister Resigns for Political Reasons P 2
Further Details P 3
Ex-Colonel Says Cuba Aided FSLN Through Costa Rica P 3
Support for El Salvador, Nicaragua Reiterated P 3
President Picks Full-Time Arms Traffic Investigator P 4
Comptroller's Study P 4
Security Minister Reports on Planes' Uncontrolled Landings P 5
Banana Workers' Strike Enters Sixth Day P 5

EL SALVADOR

Situation at Costa Rican Embassy Continues P 6
Charges by LP-28 P 6
Arrival of 112 More Refugees P 7
Junta Announces Investigation of Newsmen's Deaths P 7
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 17 Jul]
Foreign Newsmen's Letter to Junta P 7
ERP Reports Clash With Security Forces, House Bombing P 8
Police Advice to Persons Caught in Crossfire P 8
[EL MUNDO 16 Jul]
Editorial Sets Conditions for Dialogue With All Sectors P 9

GUATEMALA

Reports of Refugees in Two Embassies Denied, One Confirmed P 10
Costa Rican, Venezuelan Embassies P 10
Ecuadorean Mission P 10
Minister Denies Knowledge of Arms Smuggling From Belize P 10
Rector Says University Defenseless Against Violence P 10
President Condemns Killers of Police Commander P 11
Two Dead, Five Wounded in Attack on Union Headquarters P 12
No Talks With Students Holding Quetzaltenango Schools P 12
Government Rejects Threats Against Press P 12
Front Secretary Believes in Peaceful Solutions P 13
Political Parties Announce Merger, Platform P 13
Education Ministry Announces Literacy Campaign P 14

HONDURAS

Delegation To Attend Belaunde Inauguration Named P 14
Christian Democrats To Condemn Salvadoran Counterparts P 14

NICARAGUA

Reports on Castro Conflict As Delegations Arrive P 15
Cuban Leader's Rumored Arrival P 15
Confirmation of Attendance P 15
Delegations Due on 19 Jul P 15
Denial of Previous Report P 16
State Council Greets Revolutionary Anniversary P 16
Attendance at 19 Jul Rally Not Compulsory P 17
Airspace To Be Closed for 18 Jul Celebration P 17
Venezuelan Mission Arrives for Trade Talks P 17

CUBA

Attack on Ships off Africa Linked to Past Actions Q 1
Burial of Ship Captain Q 1
Algerian Embassy Telegram Q 2
Celebrations Commemorating Sandinist Victory Held Q 2
ICAP Event Q 2
FAR Event Q 2
Castro Congratulates Algeria's Bendjedid on Anniversary Q 3
GRANMA Reports Defection of Athlete in Mexico Q 3

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

UK Foreign Minister To Visit Next Month S 1

DOMINICA

Parties Publish Manifestoes Prior to 21 Jul Elections S 1
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 12 Jul]
Opposition Party Charges French Support for DLP S 3
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 12 Jul] S 3
Seraphin Threat of Suit S 3
[SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS 13 Jul]

JAMAICA

Manley To Meet With National Security Council S 4
[Havana Domestic]
Moonex International Manager's Case Gets Hearing S 4
FRG Grants $19 Million Loan for Industry S 4

OTHER COUNTRIES

CHILE

Suspects in Vergara Case Arrested at UN Official's Home V 1

MEXICO

PEMEX Director Links Oil Sales to National Interest V 1

PANAMA

Torrijos Reportedly To Attend Nicaraguan Celebrations V 1

GOVERNMENT DEPOSED BY 17 JUL MILITARY COUP D'ETAT

Trinidad Garrison Revolt

PY171335 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1330 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Trinidad (Bolivia), 17 Jul (TELAM-AFP)--This city's army garrison implemented a coupt d'etat early this morning and does not acknowledge President Lidia Gueiler.

The headquarters of the 6th Division, based in this city, located approximately 500 km northeast of La Paz, demanded that the military high command take over Bolivia and depose President Gueiler. Army troops occupied this city today in an attitude of determined rebellion against the La Paz government.

Revolt Motive Initially Unknown

PY171343 Paris AFP in Spanish 1337 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 17 Jul--Urgent--(AFP)--The Bolivian High Military Command has declared that it has no knowledge of the motive of the military revolt that took place today in Trinidad, capital of Beni Department, 500 km northeast of La Paz. After having been consulted by telephone by AFP, the public relations office of the Bolivian Army headquarters indicated that the only knowledge it had was through the question of the reporter.

The whereabouts of Gen Luis Garcia Meza, army commander in chief, is not known. The officers who were questioned indicated that they would immediately investigate the situation in Trinidad.

Trinidad Rebels' Communique

PY171459 La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1345 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Your attention please: We wish to confirm a report released by us a few minutes ago that all public and private institutions of the city of Trinidad are under military control. There is total tranquillity in this city. We will now relay directly from Trinidad. Go ahead, (Dante Mendoza), Panamericana correspondent in Trinidad:

Ladies and gentlemen, I am speaking to you from Trinidad to report on the current situation. At approximately 0530 this morning, this city was taken over militarily. The troops have occupied public offices, the mayor's office and banks. All activities have been paralyzed. However, there is absolute tranquillity. The city is fully under military control, and all radio stations and other news media have been taken over as well. The only station which is still operating is Radio (El Dorado) [passage indistinct]

I repeat that the only ones involved in the movement are the military. Here is the text of the communique which has been issued by the rebels:

The armed forces, as the guardian institution of the fatherland, have the specific duty of protecting national sovereignty from alien threats. In times of peace, the armed forces have to maintain tranquillity and national security, guarantee the life of the citizenry and the stability of the institutions, as is clearly stated in the national constitution.

The armed forces, aware of the role which they must play in (?defending) the sovereignty of the nation, and confident of the maturity acquired by the Bolivian people [words indistinct] democratic government.

[Passage indistinct] By the political leaders [words indistinct] at the service of foreign powers [words indistinct] their activities which have deceived the people three times in the past 3 years.

The true intention of these agents of international communism is not to provide the people with a democratic government but to [words indistinct] to fulfill the orders of their masters by creating an atmosphere of chaos and anarchy [words indistinct] against praiseworthy institutions and [word indistinct] of the nation. They want to sow confusion and fear, distorting the minds of the people and paving the way for actions aimed at eliminating the values of our nationality and at installing a puppet government which will be managed by Cubans, Russians or Chinese.

Despite the (?efforts) [words indistinct] armed forces have not remained free from the attacks of the extremists who know that the armed forces are an organized institution and that they will never be able to defeat it. Thus, they are employing a [word indistinct] strategy to undermine its prestige and hold it responsible for all the evils which the country must endure [words indistinct].

[Passage indistinct] seeking to create an atmosphere of these excesses, despite their respect for the institutions and [words indistinct], the units stationed in the city of Trinidad can no longer restrain themselves from defending the supreme interests of the fatherland and the armed forces, which we swore to defend when we received our swords. We must fulfill our duty, and therefore we have decided:

1. To reject the government of President Lidia Gueiler because of its lack of representativity.

2. To ask the Bolivian Armed Forces command to take over the leadership of the country and to reject the results of the latest elections because of their fraudulent nature.

3. To reaffirm the military-peasant pact, which is the means for unity among Bolivians.

4. To guarantee the search for immediate solutions for the economic and social crisis of the country.

5. To seek international solidarity for a stable government and the existence of true guarantees.

6. To make the people truly aware of our need to return to the sea.

7. To guarantee to the Bolivian people the tranquillity which will allow them to carry out an overall and harmonious development.

In order to attain these objectives the Trinidad garrison calls upon the people to remain calm. We also call upon the Bolivian women, students, civic leaders and [passage indistinct], and to the comrades of the armed forces of all countries to support our institutional movement [words indistinct] through all the corners of Bolivian territory, announcing thebirth of a new day of freedom.

Trinidad, 17 July 1980

Signed: Col Francisco Monroy, commander of the 6th Army Division; Capt J. Merino Rivero, commander of the 2d Navy Detachment.

This is the communique which is being broadcast by Radio (El Dorado), the only station which is currently on the air under the control of the military. We repeat that there is absolute tranquillity. The city is under military control and normal activities have been paralyzed.

Other Garrisons 'Calm'

PY161444 Paris AFP in Spanish 1421 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 17 Jul--Urgent--(AFP)--The secretary general of government, Salvador Romero, confirmed here to AFP that there was a military revolt early this morning in Trinidad.

Romero did not make any specific statements, limiting himself to pointing out that we have been able to officially confirm the bulletin that had been broadcast by Radio Fides, and we are very worried about that situation, especially if it is officially confirmed that Gen Luis Garcia Meza, the army commander in chief, is in Trinidad.

The secretary general politely excused himself from expanding his statements about the revolt that has surprised all the country. Moreover, the AFP office has confirmed by telephone that in the country's main towns, where larger military garrisons are based, complete calm reigned at 1400 GMT.

Plan for Congressional Session

PY171527 La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1455 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Ladies and Gentlemen, we bring you a report by Radio Panamericana's government house reporter (Daniel Alarcon Morales):

Ladies and gentlemen, just a few minutes ago Jose Zegarra, president of the Chamber of Deputies, left the government house. He said that he had met with President Lidia Gueiler to receive the official version of the events which are taking place in the city of Trinidad. He indicated that Congress will be called as soon as possible to obtain the decision of the legislative branch. Let us hear what Dr Jose Zegarra has to say:

[Begin Zegarra recording] We have come here to hear the official version of what is taking place in the country. We have just held a short meeting with the president, who is receiving the appropriate information which will permit her to give the people a complete and accurate report.

As far as the Congress is concerned, I am going right now to call the members of the legislative committee to a meeting, and then we will call a special session of the Congress if the country is facing an imminent danger of having the democratic process distorted.

[Question] What can you tell us about the official information you have received from the president?

[Answer] She is receiving the information right now. She will evaluate it and we will hold another meeting later.

[Question] What is your opinion of the current events?

[Answer] I believe that it is the source of great concern for the nation. We are on the eve of the change in government, and here we are facing this disaster, which is worrying the people. As president of the Congress, I must call upon the people to keep calm and to view the information they receive with tranquillity. It is worth emphasizing this because the country is truly endangered.

[Question] Doctor Zegarra, what are the measures which the legislative committee could implement?

[Answer] It will call an extraordinary meeting of the Congress.

[Question] This would take place very soon?

[Answer] Yes, very soon. I hope it will take place this afternoon. In any case, we are scheduled to hold another meeting with the president after she evaluates the information which she is receiving from all over the country. [end recording]

These are the remarks of Dr Jose Zegarra, president of the Chamber of Deputies, who made them when leaving the government house, where, we repeat, an emergency Cabinet meeting is underway.

Revolt in Riberalta

PY171539 La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1524 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] The city of Riberalta, in Beni Department, has joined the movement started this morning by the armed forces [as received], according to information received by Panamericana.

In Santa Cruz de la Sierra, nationalist peasants are blocking the roads and have released a communique that they reject the results of the elections. Panamericana is in contact with its correspondent in Santa Cruz, and in a few minutes we will give you a general view of the situation.

In Potosi and Oruro, as well as in Sucre, there is absolute tranquillity. We are still waiting for the information from Cochabamba in connection with the political events which have been eliciting concern since 0500 this morning.

Mrs Lidia Gueiler is still studying the situation with her Cabinet, and the Bolivian Labor Federation is involved in similar activities, while Bolivia is again faced with an outburst of the political fervor so common in recent months.

Garcia Meza's Return to Capital

PY171554 Paris AFP in Spanish 1540 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 17 Jul (AFP)--The Bolivian Army commander in chief, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, returned this morning to La Paz from Trinidad. Garcia Meza immediately called a meeting of his commands in order to analyze the situation created by the military revolt this morning in Trinidad, located 500 km northweast of here. The army meeting is being held in the offices of the chief of staff, behind closed doors.

Santa Cruz Military Zone

PY171600 Paris AFP in Spanish 1545 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, 17 Jul (AFP)--The II Corps Army command stationed in Santa Cruz, capital of the Bolivian western region, has declared Santa Cruz, a city of 300,000 inhabitants, a military zone.

This decision was announced 2 hours after the 6th Army Division stationed in Trinidad rebelled against the government headed by President Lidia Gueiler.

The communique issued by the Santa Cruz II Corps notes that all persons must refrain from circulating either by cars or walking through the streets, since those who violate this order will be considered military targets. Moreover, Army Maj Ruddy Landivar, coordinator of the Santa Cruz military-peasant pact, has ordered a complete blockade of highways, roads and railways in Santa Cruz de la Sierra and Cochabamba--which borders on Santa Cruz--to support the nationalist movement.

CONADE National Strike Call

PY171634 La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1550 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, we now bring you a report from our correspondent (Jaime del Villar), direct from the headquarters of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB].

Dear listeners, we wish to inform you from the COB headquarters that after a meeting held by the National Committee for the Defense of Democracy [CONADE] it has been decided to order a general strike throughout the country as of 1500, pursuant to the events in the city of Trinidad. This information has been provided by Lechin Oquendo, executive secretary of the COB and president of the CONADE:

[Begin Lechin Oquendo recording] In view of the situation which the country is experiencing, it has been decided:

1. To immediately implement a strike, a general blockade [presumably of roads] and organized civilian resistance as ordered by the CONADE in those departments and areas which have been affected by the military uprising.

2. To declare a state of general emergency and general mobilization throughout the country.

3. As of 1500 this afternoon, the CONADE orders the implementation of a general strike and road blockades as part of the organized resistance of the Bolivian people aimed at defending the democratic process.

4. The CONADE urges the members of the armed forces to reject this new extremist adventure, which would pit the armed forces against the people.

5. The CONADE calls upon the solidarity of the international democratic community at this time of trial for the future of the basic rights and freedoms of Latin America.

6. As the supreme and organized representative of the Bolivian people, the CONADE has taken over the leadership in the face of the new developments, and it is the only organization with sufficient authority to issue instructions for nationwide implementation.

7. The news media are hereby freed from complying with the strike as long as they remain faithful to the defense of the democratic process and do not support the extremist outburst which we have just denounced.

Signed: All the members of the CONADE. [end recording]

At the same time, the secretary general of the State Workers Federation has indicated that as of 1500 his association will join the strike.

[Words indistinct] in line with the resolution of the CONADE and in compliance with the first communique of the State Workers Federation we ask the workers in the public sector to comply with the strike ordered as of 1500 this afternoon. This means that no public offices should be working after 1500.

Siles Zuazo Interview

FY172014 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1555 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Relay from government house by (Daniel Alarcon]

[Text] We are now able to report that the hierarchy of the UDP [People's Democratic Union] headed by Hernan Siles Zuazo left government house a few minutes ago after holding a 30-minute meeting with President Gueiler.

Upon leaving government house Siles Zuazo noted he was very concerned about the situation that has developed in the interior of the country. Furthermore, he appealed to all citizens, labor organizations and (?the government) to be prudent. Let's hear what he had to say:

[Begin recording] [Siles Zuazo] [Words indistinct] we are making an effort. That is why we have been working since [words indistinct]. That is why we came to meet with madam president, to be briefed on the general situation of the country and of what is taking place in Trinidad. We had unconfirmed reports about some (?unrest) in that city.

We noted that we support the democratic process and that we will uphold the results of the recent presidential elections. We hope that the good sense, and the patriotism of [words indistinct] the military, (?the authorities), [words indistinct] the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] authorities, [words indistinct] the security, the tranquillity and the sovereignty of our fatherland.

[Question] Do you believe these incidents are a peril to the victory of the UDP?

[Answer] These incidents prove everything that was said prior to the elections. There was an attempt to dissolve the UDP and thus to avoid the elections.

The elections, however, were held despite the well-known attacks that were perpetrated. We will continue to serve the people by trying at all costs to avoid the (?useless) spilling of Bolivian blood. [passage indistinct] politicians, journalists, military leaders, it is our will to listen to them, since it affects the people and [words indistinct].

[Question] This means that if there is a need there will be a mobilization of the people [word indistinct]?

[Answer] I believe the people are well informed and consequently, they must be taking the proper measures to mobilize themselves. I reassert, however, that it is not their duty to do so, but this is not a (?breach) of authority. I believe it is rather a display of national unity.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I have not yet had the time to do it but it will be issued at the proper time.

[Question] Did President Gueiler tell you that there is an imminent danger that the Bolivian democratic process will be interrupted?

[Answer] The president does not want to interrupt the democratic process but it is necessary for all Bolivians who love freedom, who are democrats, to show their will and unite themselves to dispel any threa that undermines the interest of the Bolivian people. [end recording]

Military Meeting; COB Mobilization

FY171622 Paris AFP in Spanish 1605 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 17 Jul 80 (AFP)--The Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) today placed 400,000 miners and workers from the cities and rural areas in a state of emergency and general mobilization.

The Bolivian University Confederation (CUB) today ordered a state of general alert for 50,000 Bolivian students, it has been reported.

The armed forces high command today concluded a secret meeting at 1740 GMT [as received] without releasing any information on what was discussed. The meeting had been called by the high command after it had been reported that there was a military revolt early this morning in the small city of Trinidad, approximately 500 km northeast of La Paz, which has 30,000 inhabitants.

Occupation of Radio Panamericana

FY171645 Paris AFP in Spanish 1636 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 17 Jul (AFP)--Radio Panamericana of La Paz was occupied today by a group of armed civilians. The radio station stopped broadcasting its usual programs, and its personnel have been detained by the paramilitary group inside the station building.

Election Fraud Charges

FY171758 La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1655 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Fellow countrymen, the intelligence services of the armed forces have detected severe irregularities in the counting of the votes of the elections held on 29 June.

Among the worst irregularities are those related to the computer services contracted by the Electoral Court, which detected and rejected over 750 votes in the La Paz Department alone. Contradictions among the numbers indicate that over 200,000 votes have been manipulated in this department [figures as heard]. Worsening the situation even further, the departmental Electoral Court has acted against the law by making corrections and adjustments to make these votes acceptable to the computer.

The rejection of the votes had been caused by the fact that the number of blank and anulled ballots differed from the number of envelopes counted and registered at the voting stations, which indicates an enormous fraud involving mysterious appearances and disappearances of ballots.

This conclusion has been confirmed because in most of these cases the registered votes plus the absentees do not coincide with the results. At the same time, the national Electoral Court has covered up these irregularities, and the computer company has [words indistinct]. These events have also taken place in other departments, worst of all in Santa Cruz, where the results presented as official and computed by the (Cordesur) computer services handled by persons of well-known political leaning were later refuted by the (Emape) computer. In this case, the Electoral Court of Santa Cruz Department decided to suspend the release of the results provided by the latter computer. [words indistinct]

Following the same reasoning as that applied to La Paz, irregularities have been uncovered in other departments such as Cochabamba and Potos..

Finally, the attitude of the national Electoral Court in using electronic computers has been affected by:

1. The signing of an accord with the University of La Paz without calling for bids as should have been done.
2. The acceptance of the vote count by (Cordecruz) without any kind of control of its computer programs.
3. The (?incorrect) attitude toward the (Emape) firm.
4. The silencing of this firm about the results of their vote count, which proves that the system of electronic computing has been used as a disguise for the massive fraud in the latest elections.

La Paz, 17 July 1980.

Signed: 2d Department of the Armed Forces.

Sucre CONADE's Strike Support

PY171842 Sucre Radio La Plata in Spanish 1715 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, we wish to bring you the words of the local representative of the National Committee for the Defense of Democracy [CONADE], who wants to address the people of Sucre.

Thank you. People of Sucre, this is the first secretary for information of the CONADE, university leader (Alfonso Alem). We make this call in the name of the CONADE to ask the people to remain calm in these difficult times for the Bolivian people, in view of the military uprising of the 6th Army Division in Trinidad and the paramilitary attacks in La Paz, Santa Cruz and other places.

We believe that this is an additional and probably final attempt, which involves important sectors of the Bolivian Army, to thwart the democratic process for which the Bolivian people have paid so dearly.

We call upon all the people to comply with the measures ordered by the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB]; the CONADE, which has the support of the church; and all the democratic sectors of the country--the National Assembly for Human Rights, all union organizations, the democratic political parties, the university and so forth.

A general strike has been ordered by the CONADE, and it is scheduled to go into effect at 1500 this afternoon. Therefore, we ask the people to comply with it, and we ask the peasant comrades to block the roads. We also ask all democratic sectors of the armed forces to protect the process which they have installed in the country together with the workers and the students. We make this call, taking advantage of the fact that the news media in our city have not been taken over although we believe that this will not be long in coming. We wish to thank Radio La Plata for this opportunity.

Santa Cruz Corps Communique

PY171817 Santa Cruz Radio Grigota in Spanish 1715 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] We will now repeat military communique No 1. The II Army Corps command believes it has the duty to inform the citizens of Santa Cruz of the following:

1. As of this moment, the entire jurisdiction of the II Army Corps is declared a military zone.

2. It is requested that all citizens keep calm and cooperate with the forces of public order.

3. It is recommended that all people and cars keep off the streets. Any person or car that is seen circulating after this communique will be considered a military target.

Santa Cruz, 17 July 1980.

Signed, chief of public relations of the II Army Corps. [martial music]

Revolutions are not made with hunger. Revolutions are made through [words indistinct]. Any Bolivian that loves his fatherland cannot stay idle; all of us must support this movement against the electoral fraud of 29 June 1980. [martial music]

Communique No 1 [number as heard] to the people of Bolivia and Santa Cruz:

Fellow Bolivians: In view of the dramatic situation our country is experiencing, the Revolutionary Civilian Command has been created in Santa Cruz. This is a nationalistic organization that gives its complete support to the civic and patriotic [word indistinct] of the armed forces. [passage indistinct]

Extent of Military Control

FY171834 Paris AFP in Spanish 1801 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 17 Jul (AFP)--The top leader of the Bolivian workers, Juan Lechin, who it appears is injured, was detained today when the military authorities decreed the suspension of all activities. [as received] Lechin, who is secretary general of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], was arrested by military personnel at COB headquarters in La Paz, and it seems that he has been injured.

The military authorities have also ordered a total halt to public and private activities as of 1400 local time (1800 GMT). The measure was adopted within the framework of the state of emergency that the country is experiencing due to the revolt of the 6th Division in Trinidad, the capital of Beni Department, and the support given the insurgents by the garrison in Santa Cruz.

The armed forces have also placed all the radio stations of this capital under their control, and newscasts have been canceled. Some of the radio stations have been occupied by troops.

Moreover, students and worker groups were disbanded by army troops when they tried to hold demonstrations along downtown Prado Avenue.

Kidnap, Murder Report

FY171856 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1804 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 17 Jul (LATIN)--Eyewitnesses have reported that Juan Lechin Oquendo, high-ranking Bolivian labor leader, and Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, presidential candidate for the Socialist Party, were kidnapped today by a group of armed civilians that attacked the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] and killed a mineworkers leader.

A PRESENCIA newspaper photographer told LATIN that Simon Reyes, COB public relations secretary, was killed by the shots fired by the civilians. Reyes was a national deputy for the Communist Party.

The source said that Lechin and Quiroga were among those that were detained by the armed civilians.

The incident took place at a time in which the country is shocked by the uprising of the 6th Army Command in Beni, a province bordering Brazil. The 6th Army Command rejects the authority of President Lidia Gueiler and the recent general elections.

Corps Commander's Takeover Announcement

PY171929 Santa Cruz Radio Grigota in Spanish 1840 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] The following is a statement issued by Gen Hugo Echeverria Tardivo, commander of the II Army Corps:

The II Army Corps reports to the people of Santa Cruz that the Bolivian Armed Forces are in control of the national territory. In view of the historical circumstances our nation is experiencing this military action is in response to the anguish of the people and to two years of licentiousness and anarchy that have shocked Bolivian citizens.

The Bolivian Armed Forces, within their role as the basic institution of the republic, [words indistinct] their deep democratic feeling.

[Word indistinct] social classes make up its ranks. Therefore, it believes that democracy is achieved by a joint effort to achieve progress, ensure (?democracy), and guarantee justice.

Democracy is not [passage indistinct]. It is, however, a reciprocal respect between the minority and majority. It is a process of united wills. It is the organization of the people to achieve development without fears or instability. [Passage indistinct] came out to claim nonexistent victories justify the financing of foreign interests. Out of 2 million citizens, only one-fifth [passage indistinct].

A true revolution is, therefore, necessary. We will make one, [words indistinct].

People of Santa Cruz, we are again on our feet. We are again working for Bolivia, again showing our courage [words indistinct]. Right now the armed forces represent all Bolivian citizens and have their complete support because they deserve the respect and admiration of everybody.

The revolution is on its way, and nothing and no one will stop it. Long live Bolivia.

Signed Gen Hugo Echeverria, II Army Corps commander.

Politicians' Whereabouts

PY171936 Paris AFP in Spanish 1925 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 17 Jul (AFP)--The president-elect of Bolivia, Hernan Siles Zuazo, seems to have been wounded this morning after a military revolt, and well-informed sources have indicated that he is in a private clinic. Meanwhile, all politicians, without exception, have gone underground, including former President Victor Paz Estenssoro.

According to reports, the only person who has been detailed is Oscar Eid, a high-ranking leader of the national revolutionary movement, who has been wounded, while leaders of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left have been able to escape.

Rebellion in Other Departments

PY172040 Santa Cruz Radio Grigota in Spanish 2027 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Excerpt] We would like to officially report that the Departments of Sucre, Potosi, Tarija, Cochabamba, El Beni and Pando have already been occupied by the civilian and military revolutionary forces. In this regard, the revolution is taking the form all nationalists want in order to consolidate this nationalist revolution which is in support of the high interests of the nation. Here in Santa Cruz, the Lt Col German Bush Aviation School is joining this revolutionary movement.

Seizure of Viloco Miners, Radio

PY172057 Santa Cruz Radio Grigota in Spanish 2030 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Excerpt] [Relay from "Post No. 2--not further identified] We have a report from Viloco. Viloco reports that the mining leaders and radio station have been seized. It also reports that 23 foreigners who were not carrying identity documents and intended to revolt against the nation's armed forces were arrested. Here we are transmitting from Post No. 2 of the nationalist forces which will free Bolivia, the whole world and South America from extremism [passage indistinct].

Military Law in Santa Cruz

PY172116 La Paz Radio Grigota in Spanish 2035 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Military Communique [no number given]

1. The military forces which control Santa Cruz de la Sierra are acting with the necessary serenity required by this emergency in this crusade of national construction.

2. This action will continue at all times and cooperation will be carried out with the population in order to normalize all activities at the appropriate time.

3. The population is once again reminded that while this emergency is in effect, people are prohibited from circulating on the streets, as announced in military communique No 1.

4. Isolated groups who disturb the peace, oppose this new order by any means or disseminate false information to create uneasiness among the population are warned that the security forces will act with the greatest energy and severity. The appropriate orders have been given to arrest any extremist agents carrying out vandalism, terrorism, revolt, assaults, sabotage and other crimes. They will be put at the disposal of military justice.

Santa Cruz, 17 July 1980: [Signed] Chief of public relations of the II Corps.

Occupation of Government House

PY172135 Santa Cruz Radio Grigota in Spanish 2055 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Communique No 5]

[Text] We now release this important communique of the II Corps.

Attention: We have received from our information center in La Paz the following communique:

La Paz, 17 July: The Colorado Regiment of the 1st Infantry Division occupied government house early this afternoon, thus consolidating the victory of the revolution which was initiated in Trinidad, Santa Cruz and Tarija. Members of the armed forces are patrolling the city in order to avoid sabotage and other criminal activities. The citizenry is warned that they must be aware of outbursts by those bad citizens. The armed forces high-ranking officers reportedly will announce in La Paz the measures to be taken due to this new situation. The troops of the armed forces are protecting the rest of the country where the situation is completely calm. Nevertheless, given the consensus of the nation, it is hoped that activities will return to normal in the next few hours according to a report issued in La Paz.

Attention: This is communique No 5.

Arrest of President, Cabinet

PY172121 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2111 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 17 Jul (TELAM-EFE-LATIN)--Press sources have reported here this afternoon that Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler Tejada and her ministers are under arrest at the Quemado Government Palace in La Paz while army troops and armored trucks are taking positions in main city streets and strategic points in case of disorders.

Santa Cruz Curfew

PY172207 Santa Cruz Radio Grigota in Spanish 2125 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Brig Gen Hugo Echeverria, II Corps commander, resolves:

1. A curfew has been established in the Santa Cruz Department as of 2100 tonight.

2. No vehicles of any kind are allowed on the streets; the emergency services, Red Cross, hospitals and health centers have badges assigned by the security organizations.

3. Persons are not allowed to circulate after 2000.

4. Unscrupulous persons caught carrying out crimes are warned that they will be put at the disposal of the military court established for this effect.

5. All public and private meetings of a cultural, civic or sports nature are prohibited.

6. The public shops selling alcoholic beverages must close their doors for an indefinite time.

7. Violators of these regulations will be immediately subjected to the military penal procedures in strict compliance with the military penal code. All security organizations and civil officials are in charge of carrying out this military regulation.

Santa Cruz, 17 July 1980: [Signed] Brig Gen Hugo Echeverria, II Corps commander.

Police Declaration of Solidarity

PY172147 Santa Cruz Radio Grigota in Spanish 2125 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] We will not repeat police communique No 1 which reads as follows: The chiefs and officers of the National Guard [which is part of the police], in compliance with their institutional historical role, fully adhere to the nation's armed forces and nationalist forces which seek to save Bolivia from Red extremism.

As a consequence they inform the Bolivian citizenry that they will carry out their duties and make sure that there is obedience in their ranks. Signed: Santa Cruz, 17 July 1980. Public Relations Secretariat of the National Guard.

Claimed Capture of Sandinists

PY172314 Santa Cruz Radio Grigota in Spanish 2138 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Excerpt] [Announcer] We have received another report from our information center.

[Second announcer] Dear listeners of the nationalist network, good afternoon. We will give you the information released from Radio La Plata from Sucre.

Attention: Radio La Plata from Sucre reports that the army has taken over the city and that all the nationalist forces have united in Sucre in order to defend the nationalist group. It was also reported that there has been a small confrontation in which about 18 foreigners who were carrying war materiel were arrested. These persons have been taken to the army corps headquartered in Sucre City. The foreigners, who are members of the communist party and of the Popular Democratic Unity (UDP), were found with large caliber arms. They are of different nationalities. Most of them have come from Nicaragua and belong to the Sandinist Liberation Army, as well as to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Bolivia. These individuals were captured near the university [words indistinct]. This is the information for Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Cochabamba 7th Division Communique

PY172223 Santa Cruz Radio Grigota in Spanish 2140 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Dear colleagues, this is to inform you that in accordance with informationa released by Radio Nacional de Cochabamba, which has also joined the national network, the 7th Division of Cochabamba headquartered in Cochabamba has issued a communique by which it states that it will violently suppress any opposition, that the situation in Cochabamba is under control and at the same time warns those who wish to support the extremists to be sensible. On the other hand, it is reported that the Peasant Workers Federation of Cochabamba issued a communique also stating its support for the civil-military movement, and recognizes Miguel Trigo Dominguez as [words indistinct] of the Bolivian peasants and at the same time acknowledges the military-peasant pact. This is all for the time being my friends.

Abicaya Mineworkers' Opposition

PY180015 Chocáya Radio Animas in Spanish 2250 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] This is the network of the country's mining radio stations, partners of Radio Animas [passage indistinct]. The Abicaya Mineworkers Union gathered in an assembly and resolved to release the following communique:

[Words indistinct] the military chiefs, in agreement with businessmen--so-called nationalists--are continuously and shamelessly obstructing the democratization of the country with their subversive coups, thus frustrating the will of the people as expressed in the 29 June elections. We believe that the Trinidad military uprising of this morning does not represent the Bolivian people. We repeat: It does not represent the Bolivian people. Moreover, this is a desperate movement by a small group that is pretending to reestablish a repressive, antipopular and fascist government. Therefore this union resolves:

1. To strongly condemn the attitude assumed by the armed forces.
2. To obey in a orderly manner the indefinite general strike ordered by the Bolivian Labor Federation, COB.
3. To demand the immediate release of Comrade Juan Lechin Oquendo and others arrested by the antiworkers forces.
Resolved in the meeting room of the Abicaya Mineworkers Union on 17 July 1980. [Signed] [names indistinct]

Statement of Military Takeover

PY180001 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2346 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 17 Jul (TELAM-LATIN)--The commanders in chief of the Bolivian Armed Forces assumed today control of the government after regarding as fradulent the recent general elections, the army's radio station Batallon Colorado has announced in this capital.

Garcia Meza's Formation of Junta

PY180025 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0005 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Bogota, 17 Jul (TELAM-EFE)--Gen Luis Garcia Meza, commander of the Bolivian Army, has seized power in his country and has formed a government junta. The report was released tonight in the Bolivian capital and monitored by a Bogota radio station.

CONADE, South Central Council Communique

PY180121 Chocaya Radio Animas in Spanish 0005 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Communique released by the Regional Committee for the Defense of Democracy (CONADE) and the South Central Council on 16 July 1980]

[Text] Once again the Bolivian nation and the working class in general are in mourning due to the reactionary gangs of militarists and fascists who believe that they will be able to silence the noble Bolivian nation with bayonets and arms. However, the working class and the entire nation has learned to defend itself. This time we will have to defend, once again, our own rights and consolidate our long-desired democracy.

The Bolivian workers will never tolerate nor will they surrender to the savage attack of the criminal fascists. Therefore, the CONADE and the South Central Council in an assembly resolved the following:

1. To repudiate and energically (reject) the fascist coup and the criminal acts perpetrated early this morning, 16 July.

2. To demand the freedom of our colleague Juan Lechin Oquendo, the main leader of the Bolivian workers, as well as the freedom of members of the Mineworkers Federation of Bolivia and our companero, Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz.

3. To immediately observe the decision taken by the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), the Mineworkers Federation of Bolivia and the CONADE, by decreeing an indefinite general strike and by blockading all roads.

4. To definitely defend the consolidation of the democratic process which was upheld at the ballot boxes on 29 July.

5. To immediately mobilize all forces of the workers, peasants, university, students and nation in general.

6. That all the civil organizations such as the mayor's office [word indistinct] neighborhood, etc, should observe the CONADE decisions.

7. The peasant companeros [word indistinct] must observe the CONADE decisions and blockade the roads in general, thus supporting the Bolivian nation's cause.

Siles Call for Resistance

PY180159 Paris AFP in Spanish 0117 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 17 Jul (AFP)--The victorious Bolivian presidential candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo tonight made a call to the civil resistance and stated that he believes that democracy will succeed. In a statement made to AFP from hiding the politician stated: This country is enduring once again, since a few hours ago, a desperate attempt to interrupt the democratic process which the Bolivian nation has conquered and defended with so much sacrifice and persistence.

After reviewing the efforts made to defend democracy, the leader of the Popular Democratic Unity (UDP) denounced the attack against the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB). He also denounced the detention of some 30 union leaders, among them the main leader of the COB, Juan Lechin Oquendo, as well as the occupation and subsequent shutdown of democratic radio stations. As a consequence, he pointed out, the nation has no information regarding these serious events. I call for resistance to prevent a change in the present democratic process. Siles Zuazo pointed out that he invited the civilians to carry out pacifistic resistance.

He added that: In the past we have been capable of overcoming an antidemocratic attempt and we are sure that we are capable of making democracy succeed once again and that on 6 August the country will have a president who has been elected democratically. Fellow countrymen: The fatherland is once again in danger, but I believe that this antidemocratic attempt is only an isolated event and that it should fail. I personally assume my responsibilities of conducting the nation and together with the people hope to contribute to the victory of democracy, ended Siles Zuazo.

Curfew in La Paz

PY180152 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0130 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 17 Jul (TELAM)--The Batallon Colorados Military Radio Station reported that Col Mario Escobari Guerra, commander of La Paz, ordered a curfew tonight in the entire city after the chiefs of the armed forces took over the government. The decree released by the radio station also revealed that the city and the department of La Paz were declared a military emergency zone. The regulation prohibits all kinds of political meetings and concentrations aimed at disturbing order and tranquillity. During the curfew, from 2100 to 0700, businesses will be closed and the movement of unauthorized persons and vehicles is prohibited.

Murillo Reportedly Named President

PY180235 Paris AFP in Spanish 0139 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 17 Jul (AFP)--An unknown air force general whose last name is Murillo was appointed today as the new Bolivian president by a military government junta, according to reports that circulated here tonight at Quemado Palace, the government's headquarters.

Arrest of Tupiza Leaders

PY180248 Chocaya Radio Animas in Spanish 0235 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] According to a report we have received from Tupiza, all union and political leaders have been arrested by members of the 10th Army Division in Tupiza. This was learned tonight according to reports received in this radio station.

Armed Forces Communique

PY180332 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0244 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 17 Jul (TELAM-LATIN)--A communique issued tonight in La Paz by the junta of the Bolivian Armed Forces commanders in chief listed the reasons which drove them to take over the government, replacing interim president Lidia Gueiler Tejada in disregard for the results of the general elections which were held on 29 June and to declare the national Congress unconstitutional.

The military document adds that the president resigned her post in favor of the armed forces who, in view of the aforementioned reasons, decided to do their duty in order to establish institutionalization within a new phase of the Bolivian revolution process.

The communique then points out that to assume this new responsibility it is necessary, in the first place, to disregard the results of the general elections held on 29 June and to declare the national Congress unconstitutional, as well as all the appointments made by this Congress.

Bolivia's respect for international treaties and agreements as well as its desire to maintain relations with those nations which respect its sovereignty and its right of self-determination are some of the points of concern on which the armed forces place special emphasis. It also promises to enact a law regarding labor, unions and employers which will normalize the activities in different sectors of the country.

The document, signed in La Paz by the commanders of the three military branches and approved by the commander in chief of the armed forces, ends by stating that the sea belongs to us by right and it is a duty to recover it.

President's Letter of Resignation

PY180506 Oruro Radio Batallon Topater in Spanish 0330 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Hookup with nationalist network headed by La Paz Radio Batallon Colorado]

[Text] This is the note addressed by interim constitutional President Lidia Gueiler Tejada to the armed forces commander in chief and the commander in chief of the army:

La Paz, 17 Jul 1980

To the commander in chief of the armed forces and the branch commanders in chief:
Messrs Generals, the Bolivian people and the high military command have been aware of the permanent concern which has guided each and every one of my actions. I have led the country down the path of democracy and peaceful coexistence. With this in mind I did the best I could to lead the people toward general elections, even in spite of the historic call of the armed forces for the rechanneling of the electoral process.

I searched patriotically and unselfishly for a solution which could bring about national unity, seeking only to protect the future of freedom, democracy and social justice. I must bitterly confess that my efforts have not met with the appropriate response within the framework of the status quo.

To the permanent charges of a lack of coherence and support which were launched against my government I answered with dialogue and persuasion as the means to prevent factional interests from thwarting the objectives established by my government.

I have just tried to reach the end of the road and fulfill my commitments to the people, but faced with events which are beyond my control [words indistinct] I believe that it is my duty as a leader of state, out of faithfulness to my ideals, that I must resign, with great sorrow, from the presidency of the nation, surrendering this post to the armed forces of the nation. I hope that in this historical moment the representatives of the armed forces of the nation will be able to act properly and in line with the teachings of our forefathers.

I extend to you my most considered greetings.

Signed: Lidia Gueiler Tejada, interim constitutional president.

Military Control; Planned Opposition

FY180338 Paris AFP in Spanish 0248 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 17 Jul (AFP)--The military who rebelled against the regime of President Lidia Gueiler in Bolivia seem to have complete control of the country tonight. This city, under a curfew from 1900 (2300 GMT), was completely deserted and absolutely calm. The prohibition of unauthorized movement of persons and vehicles will be effective until 1000 tomorrow (1400 GMT).

The radio of the armed forces is the only radio broadcasting repeatedly the communique of the Trinidad garrison, responsible for the spark which ignited the rebellion early this morning. The radio station is also broadcasting communiques attributed to Juan Lechin Oquendo, leader of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), exhorting the population to remain calm, expecting the military to solve the situation of the country. These communiques were labeled as false by union organizations.

A network of radio stations which is in the hands of miners called for a general strike in the country to resist the military coup. These calls come from Oruro, Catavi, Siglo XX and Telamaya, the main mine centers in Bolivia.

It was also announced that tomorrow at 1000, that is, once the curfew has been lifted, a large demonstration by La Paz manufacturing workers to protest the military uprising which has interrupted the country's democratization process will be held. The demonstration has received the support of business employees in all sectors, including employees of important food factories.

According to transporters, about 4,000 armed peasants have blocked the road linking Cochabamba, in the southeast of the country, with La Paz.

Truck drivers reported that these peasants are opposed to the military movement. According to this source, 400 trucks are held in El Alto and cannot get to La Paz.

It was confirmed in this capital that two persons died during the assault by military commandos on the COB headquarters where Juan Lechin was captured.

It was also confirmed that Socialist presidential candidate Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, who was struck by a burst of machinegun fire when leaving the COB headquarters, has disappeared. After the incident, he was picked up by an ambulance and taken to a destination which is still unknown.

Security Forces in Control

PY180618 Oruro Radio Batallon Topater in Spanish 0600 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Communique No 4 of the armed forces of the nation]

[Text] The armed forces of the nation wish to inform the citizenry that the entire national territory is under the control of the security forces which guarantee the security and tranquillity of the people.

In response to multiple questions from the news media and the various sectors, the citizenry is hereby notified that tomorrow, Friday, 18 July, there will be no private or public activities throughout the nation, with the exception of services indispensable to the people.

La Paz, 18 July 1980.

The sea is ours by law; to recover it is our duty.

Signed: The armed forces of the nation.

I Corps Threat of Action

PY180854 Oruro Radio Batallon Topater in Spanish 0817 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Unnumbered communique of the I Corps]

[Text] The commander of the I Corps notified the people in general that in view of the situation prevailing in the country it has implemented measures aimed at precluding any sort of confrontation which could cause mourning in the Bolivian family.

To this effect the commander of the I Corps asks the Bolivian people in general and the dwellers of Oruro in particular to remain calm in order to protect the fatherland from hours of sorrow.

The large and small units of this corps will proceed within the framework of the operations aimed at guaranteeing national security because we have detected the presence of groups which are overexcited and trying by all means to provoke a confrontation which will lead nowhere at this point.

The armed forces, whose commitment is to the fatherland and its currently jeopardized Christian principles, will assume, if necessary, a radical and final attitude to thwart alien plans designed to subject the Bolivian people to a crude and alienating materialism which rejects freedom and destroys traditional institutions and the moral and spiritual values of the Bolivian nation.

Signed: Department of Public Relations of the I Corps.

I Corps Military Zones

PY180912 Oruro Radio Batallon Topater in Spanish 0900 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Military communique No 2]

[Text] The commander of the I Corps notifies the people that in view of the current political situation of the country and in the face of the activities of the extremists who are using worker-owned news media are irresponsibly calling for suicidal actions and wishing to protect the tranquillity, the life and the property of the citizenry in general, this command has decided to take advantage of the powers granted to it by law to declare the districts of Oruro and Potosi as military zones. Thus, the citizenry is urged to remain calm and confident that the armed forces will guarantee a swift return to normalcy and to full validity of individual rights.

Oruro, 17 July 1980

Signed: Gen (Hernan Ferrel Lobo) Commander of the I Corps.

Peasant Communique

PY181257 Catavi Radio 21 de Diciembre in Spanish 1230 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Communique released by the Federation of Peasant Workers of Northern Potosi and signed by the leaders of the federation]

[Text] The peasant workers of the five northern provinces of Potosi call on all peasant communities to block the access roads to the departments that are linked with the mining centers of (Murillo) Province, Potosi Department, thus blocking all accesses and suspending any type of movement and demonstrating our rejection of the coupist minority of the anti-fatherland who wish to defeat the democratic process achieved through the 29 June elections to implement a democratic government of the people for the total liberation of the oppressed classes.

Military Takeover in Uncia

PY181425 Catavi Radio 21 de Diciembre Network in Spanish 1405 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] We now report that Uncia has been taken over by the armed forces of that sector. We repeat: The armed forces have taken over the community of Uncia. We also have a report that the mayor, (Hugo Serrano), has been arrested by the armed forces.

This is the latest information we can provide for Huanuni Radio Nacional and the national network of miners radios.

The community of Uncia, located 7 km from Catavi, has been taken over by the armed forces and its mayor and some other people who were trying to guard certain buildings have been arrested.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS WITH BOLIVIA INTERRUPTED

PY172234 Paris AFP in Spanish 2211 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 17 Jul (AFP)--Communications between Bolivia and this capital were completely interrupted at 1600 (2100 GMT) and it was impossible to hear any of the La Paz radio stations which have been occupied by military troops after the military uprising this morning.

The efforts made to contact La Paz by telex were also useless as the calls are not answered from the Bolivian capital. The same thing happens in efforts to make telephone contacts.

An airplane of the Lloyd Aereo Boliviano has been here since 1100, and according to officials of this airline, it was ready to fly 6 hours later but, after receiving instructions from La Paz, it will remain in Lima until tomorrow.

The airplane, which was ready to return to the Bolivian capital with 121 passengers, will remain here until tomorrow on special orders from La Paz, according to a report from this airline. It has not been confirmed if the La Paz airport has been taken over by troops as indicated by some reports.

BELAUNDE SAYS GUEILER'S MANDATE STILL STANDS

PY180542 Paris AFP in Spanish 0506 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 17 Jul (AFP)--After finding out about the military coup d'etat in Bolivia, Peruvian President-elect Fernando Belaunde stated today that President Lidia Gueiler's mandate still stands.

Belaunde, who found out about the situation in Bolivia after he returned from a visit to La Joya Airbase in southern Peru, said that he did not know all the details of the Bolivian military coup d'etat, but that in any case he wanted to reaffirm his admiration for President Lidia Gueiler, whose mandate still stands.

In turn, Peruvian Cardinal Primate Juan Landazuri conveyed his deepest concern over the events which have thwarted a democratization process similar to the one Peru is currently experiencing.

Bolivian Ambassador to Peru Walter Montenegro stated that it is possible that President Gueiler is in the hands of the rebels because she was meeting with her Cabinet when the government house was taken by the troops.

The diplomat indicated that there could be a very serious clash between the population and the military if the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) and other organizations decided to actively oppose the coup. I hope that this will not take place, the ambassador said. He indicated that the COB and other organizations had firmly and repeatedly stated their decision to defend Bolivia's democratic process.

BRIEFS

FRG FISHING DELEGATION--Experts from the (Nauman) Foundation of the FRG have arrived in Marcona, Ica Department, to carry out feasibility studies regarding the creation of a fishing cooperative. [Lima Radio Union in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Jul 80 PY]

BELIZE

MINISTER OF STATE COURTENAY'S CAR REPORTEDLY BOMBED

FL171415 Belize City THE REPORTER in English 13 Jul 80 p 9

[Text] Reports say that the car of minister of state, Mr. V.H. Courtenay, was bombed sometime Tuesday night or Wednesday morning at a place where it was parked.

Courtenay, away in New York, is representing the Government of Belize in talks with Britain and Guatemala over the future of Belize.

Reports this week say the talks are making substantial progress, on the assumption that Belize will be persuaded to give up part of its southern lands in Toledo. The precise size is still a state secret, but the acreage is said to be in excess of 200 square miles.

Both Mr. Courtenay and the Government of Belize have come in for angry criticism for being passive witnesses to these negotiations while making the most solemn declarations in opposition to land cession of any kind or on any scale.

MONETARY AUTHORITY DIRECTOR REFUTES DEVALUATION RUMORS

FL171410 Belize City THE REPORTER in English 13 Jul 80 pp 1, 10

[Text] Belize City, Fri. July 11:--Mr. H.E.C. Cain, managing director of the Monetary Authority, today pointed to several monetary indicators which, he says, show that as far as currency stability is concerned, the Belize economy is firm and definitely upbeat. Mr. Cain was responding to THE REPORTER, which had gone to check with him on growing rumours about devaluation.

In answer Mr. Cain pointed to a number of monetary indicators, which he said, speak for themselves.

Total deposits with the banks have jumped from $80.8 million to 86.6 million during the last six months, Mr Cain pointed out, and Belize's net foreign exchange position, which was at 11.8 million at the end of last year, has risen to $18.5 million by the middle of June, 1980.

To strengthen this position, Mr. Cain said, the lending deposit ratio, that is, the relationship between moneys deposited for safekeeping and moneys loaned out, has dropped. It dropped from 104.7 per cent in December last year to 97.5 per cent in mid June 1980.

"In other words" Mr. Cain said, "the monetary situation has improved during the first six months of the year, and we expect to see a lot more improvement in the months ahead."

Reports of devaluation have gained momentum since the new currency notes made their appearance and reflect the skittishness of the consuming public who have already suffered a real drop in living standards due to inflation and who worry, with good reason, that a devaluation would bring about greater suffering and privation.

Belize's first devaluation in 1950 was brought about, not so much because Belize had any need to devalue, but because Britain wanted Belize to follow the example of the rest of the Commonwealth into devaluation. There have been numerous devaluations since, not the formal things requiring legislation, but devaluations brought about because of fluctuations in sterling and the U.S. dollar.

At the moment the U.S. dollar has lost ground and sterling has firmed up considerably. This means that in relation to the pound the Belize dollar has lost ground as anyone who imports from the United Kingdom will testify.

In this sense Belize has already had its devaluation.

COSTA RICA

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON ARRIVAL OF MORE PEASANTS AT EMBASSY

PA180310 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Excerpts] More Salvadoran peasants have invaded the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador. Now there are more than 200 Salvadoran peasants there. Bernd Niehaus, vice foreign minister of Costa Rica, has noted that human lives are being used in a political game. As he was on his way to the presidential house to speak with the chief of state about the serious situation in El Salvador as a result of the arrival of 110 additional refugees at the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador, Bernd Niehaus told Radio Reloj:

[Begin recording] The information that I had this morning, at noon, was that following lengthy talks between our special envoy, our charge d'affaires and the members of the diplomatic commission on one side and the guerrilla leaders on the other, the embassy was going to be evacuated this afternoon.

I did believe that there was no political matter involved and that the situation was a matter of human and social concern and the only request that [words indistinct] was a copy of the letter that the Government of El Salvador sent to the OAS to [words indistinct] a commission that would handle this matter of eventual human rights violations with which it has been charged. However, [words indistinct] the answer was not to move out of the embassy but to send in, again by force, more than 100 persons. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER RESIGNS FOR POLITICAL REASONS

PA171918 San Jose Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier has submitted his resignation. Here are his statements: [Begin recording] We have summoned you to officially announce that I have submitted my resignation effective 1 August. In my first statement on announcing to the national press and the country that I am resigning from the post I have held since 8 May 1978, I want to express my deepest appreciation to President Rodrigo Carazo for the trust he placed in me at the beginning of his administration and the trust that he evidenced throughout the past 27 months in which I worked with him.

My second statement of appreciation is especially to my wife for the cooperation and dedication she has always given me and the sacrifice that is always involved when a man participates in public life at a very top level because it follows that we have to be very busy with state affairs [words indistinct] to family matters.

I want to express my deepest appreciation for the cooperation that we obtained from each official at the Foreign Ministry, for the help of [words indistinct], my great friend and schoolmate, Bernd Niehaus Quesada, the concern of all the general directors, department chiefs and all officials at the Foreign Ministry. [end recording]

We have just heard statements by Foreign Minister Calderon Fournier as he officially announced his resignation in order to engage in politics.

Further Details

PA171945 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1828 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] San Jose, 17 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier this morning announced his resignation from the post he has held for the past 27 months. In a news conference, the foreign minister said his resignation, effective 1 August, is prompted by political reasons because he plans to devote himself, "morning, noon and night, to the consolidation of the political movement that led Rodrigo Carazo Odio to the presidency of the republic," the Unity Party.

Although Calderon Fournier did not openly admit it, he did not deny that he wants to become a presidential candidate in the upcoming elections which will be held in February 1982. He said that he does not feel that his resignation or any other which may eventually occur in the Cabinet will hinder the teamwork of the government.

He noted that his main achievements were the reorganization and the improvement of the professional status of the Foreign Service. He said that another achievement was the international support of many friendly countries received at times when situations in Costa Rica demanded it.

The high point of his term as foreign minister, he said, was when the OAS condemned the Nicaraguan Government headed by Anastasio Somoza Debayle for the aggression against the Costa Rican people.

EX-COLONEL SAYS CUBA AIDED FSLN THROUGH COSTA RICA

PA180150 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Omar Galvez report]

[Excerpt] President Rodrigo Carazo has referred to a statement by former Col Mario Fallas, who said that Base No 8 [as heard] served in the past as an operations center from which the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] was supplied with weapons. Colonel Fallas has even charged that Cuban planes, presumably loaded with weapons used later in the armed struggle waged 1 year ago in Nicaragua, had been allowed to land there.

Regarding this, Mr Carazo said that Mr Fallas can say anything he likes, but he will have to prove it.

SUPPORT FOR EL SALVADOR, NICARAGUA REITERATED

PA180137 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1354 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] San Jose, 17 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican Vice President Jose Miguel Alfaro has reiterated the support of his government to the states and peoples of El Salvador and Nicaragua. In inaugurating a seminar to coordinate the promotion of nontraditional exports, Alfaro analyzed the current situation in Nicaragua "because of the large reconstruction task" and "the critical political problem in El Salvador."

In requesting financial support for the two countries, Alfaro noted that the [Costa Rican] Government hopes that El Salvador can consolidate its situation and strengthen the institutions of the state. He added that precisely because of the problems they face, these countries "require financial support to acquire products in Central America and outside the area."

He affirmed that such monetary support would permit the strengthening of the economies of the two nations "and would help to strengthen their tranquillity."

After noting that the fall of Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle in Nicaragua marked the beginning of a new geopolitical era in the region, the vice president stressed the need for all the Caribbean countries to unite. "If we all get together in a commercial effort, we will be stronger in the penetration of markets," Alfaro said.

PRESIDENT PICKS FULL-TIME ARMS TRAFFIC INVESTIGATOR

PA170445 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Report from the presidential house by Omar Galvez--presumably live via telephone with recorded portions]

[Text] The president has decided that Dr Santos Quiros Nadino should devote full time to clearing up the arms traffic in the nation. President Rodrigo Carazo Odio read the text of the executive decree which will be published in the official gazette today. The president said: [Begin recording] We have issued the following decree ordering that it be published in the gazette right away.

Whereas 1. Certain reports and charges concerning arms traffic in the nation are upsetting the citizens and this is a cause of profound concern to the government; 2. It is necessary to conduct a thorough investigation into those charges to preserve order and tranquillity in the country and to determine the legal responsibility that pertains to the parties involved; 3. To do that it is necessary to appoint someone of well-known professional competence, prestige and respectability on a full-time basis to conduct this investigation, and the president and the presidency minister, through the power vested in them by constitutional article 140, sections 1 and 6, do hereby decree:

1. That the professional services of Dr Santos Quiros Nadino, identification card number 1-108-6560, are procured, so that he will make every effort to clear up arms traffic within the national territory; 2. That, to do the job, Dr Quiros Nadino will have full power to receive depositions, hold interviews, examine documents and take any action he deems appropriate; 3. All public servants from the president on down, regardless of rank or hierarchy, are compelled to cooperate with Dr Quiros Nadino and to give him all the information and data that he needs in the exercise of his duties stated herein.

This decree becomes effective on 16 July 1980. [end recording]

Comptroller's Study

PA170446 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Deputy Comptroller General Rolando Ramirez has announced that a study is being made of the Costa Rican Government's arsenal. This doesn't mean that what we are investigating is types of weapons, or which ones are being used, but just how many there are and where they are, he said. We have nothing to do with the traffic which is so much in the news lately, because we have not lost anything, he went on. We are conducting a thorough investigation both in the central area and in all other parts of the country where there are arms and ammunition deposits.

Ramirez said the study had been requested by the Legislative Assembly and is being conducted by 14 comptrollers' office officials who are working hard because this is an urgent matter. The job is very meticulous and we want to finish it fast, the deputy comptroller said.

When the final report is presented, we will know how many weapons the country has, their quality, age and condition and whether they are on loan to, or owned by, the state.

SECURITY MINISTER REPORTS ON PLANES' UNCONTROLLED LANDINGS

PA161548 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Certain airports in the country have been reporting that planes have been flying near the airstrips without being under the control of the country's authorities. Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc has said that two small planes--a black one and a red one--were reported to have flown over (Estamara). It is not known if they landed on any of the nearby strips. He said that there are many airstrips but not all of them are watched. He said that it is almost impossible to control the 1,200 airstrips existing in the country. We do not have enough units to cover them all, he said. Most of these airstrips are private ones. Any farm can have an airstrip; therefore, we cannot prohibit this, much less control it. A plane can land and take off from any of these strips without the detection of the authorities, the minister added.

BANANA WORKERS' STRIKE ENTERS SIXTH DAY

PA180351 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Fernando Escobar telephone report from (Ciudad Neilly) on progress of the banana strike]

[Text] Leaders of the Golfito Workers Union [UTG] left early this morning for San Jose. They went there to hear the proposal made by the banana company and delivered to Labor Minister German Serrano Pinto. The UTG said that in addition to the 13 points being discussed by the workers and the company, they are taking a list of guarantees that must be respected by the company in order to call off the strike. These are the main points: no reprisals or disciplinary actions in connection with the strike, the guarantee of labor rights for all workers, continuing the labor record of each of the workers of the banana company, the request for the company to recognize wage adjustments that are made periodically and the payment of wages during the strike. Also, the company must promise that contractual relationships between the company and the workers will be conducted in accordance with the points included in the present collective agreement, which is in effect until April 1981.

The strike will not be called off until all the demands of the workers are met, said Mr Alvino Morera, a leader of the UTG.

Meanwhile, the workers said that they are asking for a general wage increase. The company had said it would go along with adjustments in the farming activities in which the workers had the lowest wages. However, the union leaders have said that the adjustment must be general. They would accept, however, that workers having better salaries receive lower adjustments. But they add that all the banana workers must receive a portion of the 7 to 85 percent increase they have requested.

They are also asking for the rehiring of all the persons dismissed. They say the workers were dismissed illegally, violating the agreements of the fourth collective agreement.

It was also reported in Golfito that the ships that were supposed to arrive at the docks would be unloading in Panama, in Puerto Armuelles. Therefore, it is possible that the ship that was supposed to arrive early this morning in Golfito may have gone to Panama. The company would thus be unloading all the materials in Panama since they cannot be brought here to Costa Rica, to Golfito.

Also, at 0900 to 1100 today, there will be a stoppage by the students of the (Ciudad Neilly) day school to protest the poor street conditions, the poor bus service and to show their support of the banana workers' strike.

Last night, the (Ciudad Neilly) civic committee met and gave unanimous support to the banana workers' strike. This civic committee will meet within a few days and will give the Public Works Ministry a deadline to begin to pave the streets. If it does not, all roads leading to this city will be blocked. If this is not enough pressure, they are ready to close the Inter-American Highway.

This is all we have for listeners of Radio Periodico Reloj from Golfito, where banana workers are entering the sixth day of their strike today.

EL SALVADOR

SITUATION AT COSTA RICAN EMBASSY CONTINUES

Charges by LP-28

PA171406 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] The 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] have charged that the Costa Rican Government has refused to receive the nearly 100 peasants who took refuge in that country's embassy in San Salvador. A communique released by the LP-28 asserts that the government of President Rodrigo Carazo has submitted a counteroffer in the negotiations in order not to receive the 105 persons who took refuge in the embassy.

The document says that according to Javier Sancho, the special Costa Rican envoy, the occupants of the embassy must return to their place of origin. It adds that this attitude is contrary to the initially assumed position of granting asylum to the refugees, most of whom are elderly people, women and children.

According to the message from the LP-28, talks will continue with diplomats from Costa Rica, Spain, Italy and Panama to find a solution to the problem, which has continued for 7 days.

An LP-28 spokesman announced in San Salvador that the talks are deadlocked. He said that the Costa Rican Government is now alleging social and economic problems as a pretext for not receiving the embassy occupants.

The Salvadoran civilian and military junta said 2 days ago that the occupants of the Costa Rican Embassy should return to their place of origin. This has been denounced as a plan to exterminate them.

Meanwhile, five youths have been murdered in a school in southern San Salvador by security agents who machinegunned it. It was learned that a National Guard patrol entered the Republic of Nicaragua School and massacred the youths.

Arrival of 112 More Refugees

PA180019 Paris AFP in Spanish 2331 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador, 17 Jul (AFP)--One hundred and twelve more Salvadorn peasants invaded the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador this afternoon. One hundred other refugees are already living at the diplomatic site under very difficult conditions. The new arrivals, which include many children and women, were taken to the embassy by the Marxist 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] which had already taken the first group of refugees to the Costa Rican Embassy.

The AFP correspondent who entered the tiny embassy building noticed that the living conditions, which were disastrous, had become unbearable. People are crowded together and it is almost impossible to take a step.

Meanwhile, the [LP-28] revealed that they had made an appeal to the ambassasors of Venezuela, Italy, Spain and Mexico and "to what is left of the diplomatic representations in El Salvador," asking them to withdraw all security personnel from their embassies because "other groups of people would be taken shortly, to these embassies.

According to observers, this new LP-28 maneuver is to compel Costa Rica to grant political asylum in its country and to further call "the world's attention to the repression" existing in Salvadoran rural regions.

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran Government has assured total protection to these peasants whom the government claims are not "political refugees" but "humble people" used by the LP-28 for propaganda purposes. The San Salvador archbishop himself said that he would watch over the first group of refugees at the Costa Rican Embassy.

JUNTA ANNOUNCES INVESTIGATION OF NEWSMEN'S DEATHS

PA172253 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 17 Jul 80 pp 3, 9

[Excerpt] A firm condemnation of mass murders and the decision to conduct a thorough investigation into the death of two journalists were announced by the revolutionary government junta yesterday.

During a meeting held at the presidential house, the junta met with a reporters' committee to hear their protests and a request for an investigation into the deaths of newsmen Jaime Suarez Quemain and Cesar Najarro of LA CRONICA DEL PUEBLO.

In accordance with a joint communique released last Monday which condemns the murders, the Association of Journalists of El Salvador, the Journalists Union and the Association of Foreign Correspondents each sent a delegation to discuss the journalists' professional work with the junta members.

A spokesman for the journalists' movement said they will hold a similiar meeting with the leftwing and rightwing political-military groups in the next few days.

Foreign Newsmen's Letter to Junta

PA172119 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1410 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] The Association of Foreign Correspondents has informed this station that it sent an open letter to the members of our country's revolutionary junta.

The letter says that the finding of two Salvadoran reporters murdered and terribly mutilated, the disappearance in April of a U.S. radio station's correspondent, the subsequent campaigns against what has been reported abroad by those who come here to do a job, and the existence of a list of newsmen who have been threatened with death by leftwing and rightwing organizations have created a climate of persecution of journalists and denial of the right to information, which has alarmed the members of the association.

ERP REPORTS CLASH WITH SECURITY FORCES, HOUSE BOMBING

PA170339 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1827 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] The death of 15 members of a unit of the security forces and an equal number of wounded was announced by the People's Revolutionary Army [ERP] in a communique. The guerrilla group states in its communique that the incidents took place in La Union Department on 11 July when approximately 60 members of the security forces attempted to stage a surprise attack on an ERP squad that was preparing explosives to be used in its activities.

The members of the security forces disguised themselves as peasants and covered their faces with scarves with the initials ERP. The communique sent by the ERP states that there were no casualties among the guerrilla group. In addition, the communique also reports on other actions carried out in the City of San Miguel. It states that on Saturday, 12 July, a bomb was detonated in the home of Samuel Miro.

POLICE ADVICE TO PERSONS CAUGHT IN CROSSFIRE

PA172317 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 16 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Army elements distributed fliers in this capital yesterday containing recommendations by the National Police to the people who happen to be near places of armed confrontations.

The police instructions say: "To the public in general: The National Police suggest you do the following if you happen to be near a confrontation between the authorities and the terrorists:

"1. Find a safe place and while going there keep your hands in plain view so the authorities will see that you are unarmed.

"2. When you no longer hear any shots, start walking slowly with your hands up in the air, leaving the place and following the authorities' instructions.

"3. Try not to take any more than one child so you can protect him. If you have to carry two or more children, have other adults come along.

"4. Use your body to protect your children.

"5. Even if you feel nervous, don't shout. Don't show you are afraid. Control yourself and convey your aplomb to others.

"6. When you see detachments of the authorities go by, try not to approach them.

"7. Never run when you hear shots because this creates confusion and you might be hurt."

The fliers were distributed by soldiers who were on surveillance duty near the Agricultural Development Bank.

EDITORIAL SETS CONDITIONS FOR DIALOGUE WITH ALL SECTORS

PA171430 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 1425 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Editorial: "A Dialogue With Everbody and a Pacification Crusade"]

[Text] Despite appearances, we are very positive and hopeful men. It should not be believed that we like to see only the negative side of things. In the midst of the darkness enveloping us in our country's current crisis, we would like to find a small glimmer of hope. That is why we have seen with satisfaction and respect former Education Minister Salvador Samayoa's release by the Supreme Court of Justice. We view with satisfaction the Defense Ministry's statement that it wants to respect the law. We regard as positive the fact that the government junta has promised to solve the recent murder of two newsmen. We believe that by solving these crimes the clue to so many unexplained and, therefore, unpunished crimes will be found. Finally, we regard as positive the fact that the ruling Christian Democrats should wish to launch a pacification crusade and to hold dialogues with everyone.

How late it is now that these appeals to dialogue with the people have been understood! How late has Monsignor Romero's wish that reforms should not be brought about through blood and repression finally been understood! How late has it been understood that a political project did not have to be backed by weapons in order to prevail! A long path has been trodden since then. The people's pain and feeling have been probed to the point that we find it hard to believe that there is the trust and credibility necessary to begin a dialogue. We believe in the importance of a dialogue. But we would like to be realistic. We would like this dialogue to be effective and to promote the pacification crusade. This is why we propose the following prerequisites for this dialogue, if indeed there is a positive desire to go through with it:

1. Mistakes must be acknowledged. Too much blood has been shed already. There are already too many testimonies to cruelty; so it is difficult to wipe the slate clean. It will be necessary to accept responsibilities and culpabilities wherever thay may lie, as well as the punishment of those who are guilty. We cannot hold a dialogue by throwing a blanket over that which is rotten, because we suppose that the dialogue seeks to eliminate from its very roots the causes that have brought about this situation. Otherwise, the pacification crusade would turn into a charade.

2. Another condition which we regard as very necessary is the suspension of repression, particularly in the rural areas. Thousands are fleeing the rural areas because of the cruelty with which they are being persecuted by the security corps and the bands of the Nationalist Democratic Organization (ORDEN), protected as they are by the impunity provided them by the authorities themselves. This end to repression must be a condition for dialogue, not a mere objective of the dialogue.

3. The popular-political organizations and the Revolutionary Democratic Front must not be viewed as war enemies that must be eliminated but as strong opponents in the struggle for the people's trust. One cannot underestimate their presence or their capacity to exert political influence.

4. Finally, we believe that people must gradually decide which project inspires more confidence in them. Weapons should not prevail. Rather, attempts should be made in the course of the political struggle to gain the credibility, trust and respect of the people. and as this cannot be gained except through specific actions, it would be good to begin now, even though we think the path back is very long and difficult.

Facts, then, are what will show us that we are headed for that dialogue with everyone and that we are on the side of the pacification crusade. Actions must speak, not merely words. And those actions have been defined in the conditions described above and must come before any dialogue or pacification crusade. Actions speak louder than words.

It is here that the armed forces can make their contribution to dialogue and pacification by revising their methods, purging their security corps, and definitely abolishing the paramilitary organizations and rightwing armed groups they protect, such as ORDEN, the Death Squad, the White Warriors Union and the Anticommunist Salvation Army.

GUATEMALA

REPORTS OF REFUGEES IN TWO EMBASSIES DENIED, ONE CONFIRMED

Costa Rican, Venezuelan Embassies

PA180108 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Costa Rican Ambassador Roberto Chavez said today that no other person has requested asylum in the Costa Rican Embassy here since five Guatemalans left yesterday for asylum in Costa Rica. [Begin Chavez recording] AQUI EL MUNDO yesterday broadcast information that the refugees had left for Costa Rica. Therefore, as you have seen, having come into my office, we are doing routine work. At the moment we have no refugees. I believe that we deserve a rest after having had five. [end recording]

It was reported today that some persons had taken refuge in the Venezuelan Embassy in this capital. However, Venezuelan Embassy personnel said today that there are no refugees in that mission. In addition, the embassy sources said that Venezuelan Ambassador Jesus Elias Morrel is not in the country. He was called home by the Venezuelan Government for routine matters.

Ecuadorean Mission

PA172257 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Ecuadorean Ambasssador Luis Ortiz Teran has confirmed that a Guatemalan citizen has requested asylum in the Ecuadorean Embassy located in Zone 10 of this city. [Begin Ortiz recording] Yesterday morning, 15 July, Guatemalan citizen Hector Manuel (Catalan Mejia) came to the embassy to request diplomatic asylum.

This incident has been reported to the Ecuadorean Government, which, on the basis of international conventions on the subject, will carefully assess whether the request submitted by the Guatemalan citizen is justified. Meanwhile, he is under the protection of the Ecuadorean Embassy in Guatemala. This is customary in cases of persons seeking asylum because of persecution. We suppose that this is the context in which Mr (Catalan) is presenting his request for asylum. [end recording]

MINISTER DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF ARMS SMUGGLING FROM BELIZE

PA180159 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] The Defense Ministry has not been officially informed of an alleged arms smuggling operation from Belize to Guatemala, Defense Minister General Guevara Rodriguez has said. [Begin Guevara recording] So far, we have no specific information. However, we have increased our vigilance on the border with Belize and we have even asked the Belizean authorities to take similar precautions to prevent the alleged arms smuggling. [end recording]

RECTOR SAYS UNIVERSITY DEFENSELESS AGAINST VIOLENCE

PA170454 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa Network in Spanish 1720 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Sercano Network]

[Text] Raul Molina Mejia, acting rector of San Carlos University, has said that the university cannot guarantee the safety of students, administrative staff or professors. The rector made this statement a few minutes ago during a news conference which began at 1600 in the meeting room of the University Superior Council. The rector, who was accompanied by several deans and other university officials, said the institution and its agencies are in a completely defenseless position. He added that the only weapons available to the university community are the weight of reason and the use of intelligence.

Additionally, the acting rector said that only the University Superior Council can order the suspension of activities at the university. He said that as rector, he can declare only that the university cannot remain with its arms folded in the face of increased repression.

The acting rector said that there is a generalized crisis in Guatemalan society, not only in the political sphere, but in all areas, particularly in the economic area. He said the era of economic abundance is over and now the country is facing a period of recession in which there is a decline in production and an increase in inflation which strikes directly at the social sectors which have the lowest incomes.

In addition, the acting rector said many university professors had been forced to go into exile and many students and teachers had been felled by machinegun bullets or kidnapped.

PRESIDENT CONDEMNS KILLERS OF POLICE COMMANDER

PA162140 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] The Fourth National Police Corps building which was officially opened by President Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia yesterday has cost 700,000 quetzales. Corps Commander Col Miguel Angel Natareno envisaged the construction of the new building after a quake destroyed the previous building. Natareno was gunned down the day before yesterday as he was leaving home in the 1 July neighborhood.

President Lucas Garcia began his opening speech by voicing his shock over the death of Commander Natareno whom he called a friend and who worked 34 years for national security. The president said Colonel Natareno could not participate in the opening ceremony because he was killed in an ambush staged by those who are trying to get to power regardless of how enslaved the people will be under their rule.

The president said that we are on our way to full development and that we live better than other nations overseas which live under the Red boot. The president added that we live in freedom. He said that we are working for the sake of Guatemala and that those who use the opium of communism are lying because they just want to get to power through violence.

Then, in a message to National Police officers regarding the building that was being opened, the president said his administration will spare no effort to help and support the police so the safety and peace of Guatemalans will be preserved.

TWO DEAD, FIVE WOUNDED IN ATTACK ON UNION HEADQUARTERS

PA180232 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 0200 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Two dead and five wounded is the tragic toll of an armed attack staged at 2100 last night by men armed with machineguns who fired at the headquarters of the Union of Municipal Workers located at 20th Street and Bolivar Avenue in Zone 1. The victims were finally all identified after they were brought to hospitals by firemen.

NO TALKS WITH STUDENTS HOLDING QUETZALTENANGO SCHOOLS

PA151630 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] With regard to the strikes and the takeover of school buildings in Quetzaltenango, it has been reported in the Education Ministry that no dialogue is possible while the buildings remain occupied even though the ministry does not want disputes to be protracted through lack of effort. Although Minister Clementino Castillo has said he will not be pressured into holding talks, it is believed that ministry officials have been able to bring the talks to grounds of mutual understanding without pressure. However, at noon today no agreement had been reached with the students.

The ministry thinks that the high school students' demands in Quetzaltenango have been met and that there is no reason to pressure for something which can be discussed without going to the extreme of taking over the buildings. Reporters were told that good news is expected to be released on the situation in Quetzaltenango in the next few hours or tomorrow at the latest. The students' attitude has been called intransigent because the ministry officials are open to dialogue.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS THREATS AGAINST PRESS

PA112245 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1713 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The Presidential Public Relations Secretariat issued a communique in regard to threats against newsmen. The communique reads as follows:

The government of the republic expresses its deep concern over the threats made against local journalists by illegal extreme leftist and rightist organizations which, in their efforts to call attention to themselves, pressure the press and communications media into publishing reports on the illegal activities of these terrorist groups.

Guatemala lives within a legal system and its laws must be respected in order to guarantee freedom and justice to all its citizens, as specified under the national constitution.

The government condemns and repudiates threats against the national press by those opposed to freedom of expression and once again expresses its firm determination to protect the inalienable rights of those who have assumed the task of informing the people. It also expresses its intention to maintain full and faithful observance of the laws of freedom of expression, especially regarding articles 28 and 30 of the constitution.

FRONT SECRETARY BELIEVES IN PEACEFUL SOLUTIONS

PA170358 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Interview with Julio Reyes, secretary of the Popular Participation Front of Guatemala; presumably in Panama City on 16 July--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Based on the political situation in your country, what role should the democratic organizations and political parties play?

[Answer] We believe that the democratic forces, the majorities that have the obligation to help find solutions to national problems, should seek the best way not to give elbowroom to the extremes. That is, violence should be avoided. This is one of the most serious problems affecting us at this moment. This is why we believe that the moderate forces, with a liberal frame of mind, should try to find peaceful solutions that should open the way to progress for all the social classes.

[Question] Considering your point of view on political participation, and considering the political situation of Guatemala at present, do you think that democratic alternatives are still feasible in light of the violence in Guatemala?

[Answer] Yes, I do think it is possible to have progress, stability and peace by making a joint effort and by being understanding. No effort should be made to further polarize the forces. Efforts should be geared to meeting halfway in order to secure social justice by peaceful means.

[Question] Regarding the participation of various sectors, what democratic conditions exist for this participation? Is there freedom to participate in public debates in Guatemala?

[Answer] Well, there is freedom. There is an important aspect that should not be disregarded, the economic aspect. I personally believe that if the workers and the middle class that works one way or another [as heard], are given an opportunity to develop economically, this of course will bring peace and improved personal efforts aimed at obtaining an economic well-being which is basic for the social development of any country.

POLITICAL PARTIES ANNOUNCE MERGER, PLATFORM

PA151923 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] The National Renewal Party and the National Unity Front will form an alliance, based on what some of their leaders described as ideological similarities.

Representatives of both parties today held a news conference in a Guatemala City restaurant and announced a unity pact, which includes a platform and plans for the future. They explained that the pact is not based on bossism or nominations, inasmuch as the present circumstances demand mostly the unity of all Guatemalans. The leaders of both parties announced during the news conference a manifesto voicing their concern over the deterioration of the domestic situation.

They feel that the lack of dialogue has hurled the country into a whirlwind of violence sponsored by extremist forces, and therefore they urge peace.

EDUCATION MINISTRY ANNOUNCES LITERACY CAMPAIGN

PA120448 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] The Education Ministry announced today that a nationwide literacy campaign is being prepared. It will begin in September. The campaign will open on 12 September, which is International Literacy Day, and will reach at least 1 million persons. In order to achieve this goal, 30,150 teachers and 10,000 guides will participate. Around 15,000 students will also participate by going to the rural areas to teach reading.

HONDURAS

DELEGATION TO ATTEND BELAUNDE INAUGURATION NAMED

PA150457 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Secretary Eliseo Perez Cadalso and Jorge A. Cuello, director of diplomatic protocol, will represent Honduras at the inauguration of Fernando Belaunde Terry as president of Peru.

The Honduran delegation will leave for the Peruvian capital on 25 July, 3 days before the inauguration. President Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez will relinquish power to Belaunde Terry on 28 July, as scheduled.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS TO CONDEMN SALVADORAN COUNTERPARTS

PA152358 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2046 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 14 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Christian Democratic Party [PDCH] agreed early this morning, at the end of its 10th National Plenum, to condemn its Salvadoran counterpart. Delegates from all over the country agreed that the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party [PDC] should be condemned for remaining within a government that is dominated by its military component and whose principal characteristic is the "violation of human rights, the massacre of innocent persons and the practice of genocide against the Salvadoran people in general."

The motion to condemn, proposed by one delegate, caused a heated discussion since others felt that there should be no condemnation because of possible international criticism from other Christian Democratic movements which appear to support the Salvadoran PDC or at least have said nothing. However, delegates from the interior of the country decided that the motion should be upheld, keeping in the mind the judgment of history and the true situation in El Salvador.

Another agreement reached is that the PDCH must conduct an in-depth review of its internal operations to adjust to the present situation in the country and in Central America.

Dr Hernan Corrales Padilla was reelected by acclamation as president of the national directorate. Other prominent members were also reelected.

Some Christian Democrats here believe that the decision to condemn the Salvadoran party, which has not yet been officially announced, could cause the international isolation of the PDCH.

NICARAGUA

REPORTS ON CASTRO CONFLICT AS DELEGATIONS ARRIVE

Cuban Leader's Rumored Arrival

PA171826 Paris AFP in Spanish 1754 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, 17 Jul (AFP)--Cuban President Fidel Castro apparently arrived today in Managua to attend the first anniversary of the Sandinist victory to be held this coming Saturday, a reliable source has reported here.

No official confirmation has been obtained thus far. The presence of Castro, who was solemnly invited by the Nicaraguan Government junta, was considered to be almost certain, although it was not announced whether he had even accepted the invitation.

Confirmation of Attendance

PA171851 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] In a news conference held at noon today, junta member Moises Hassan confirmed the arrival of four heads of state who will participate in the 19 July celebrations. Hassan said that the four heads of state who have confirmed their attendance are: Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, Belizean Prime Minister George Price, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba.

Other delegations which have confirmed that they will attend are those of: Vietnam, Kampuchea, the DPRK, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Algeria, USSR, the United States, Iraq, Mexico, Colombia, Honduras, Brazil, Zambia and others.

Special delegations of the ILO, the Socialist International, the UNESCO and other friendly delegations will also attend the ceremonies.

Delegations Due on 19 Jul

PA180430 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Interview with Comdr Sergio Ramirez Mercado at Managua Revolutionary Plaza by unidentified station reporter--live]

[Excerpt] [Question] Companero Sergio Ramirez Mercado, could you give us some advanced news regarding tomorrow's celebration, or any other matter you would like to mention?

[Answer] Tomorrow starting at 0700 the whole government with the government junta and the national directorate at the head will go to Sandino airport to receive the delegations. We shall be there all day. Companero Fidel Castro arrives tomorrow; Yasir 'Arafat; Companero Price, prime minister of Belize; Companero Manley; prime minister of Jamaica; Companero Bishop of Grenada and many other delegations of friendly countries which may not be headed by chiefs of state but will have high-ranking leaders.

During the night the government will give a welcoming reception in what was formerly a country club and which is now a people's recreation center, and on Saturday we will prepare for the mass rally at the 19 July Plaza.

Denial of Previous Report

PA180132 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Interview of Moises Hassan Morales, member of the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and Comdr Humberto Ortega Saavedra, minister of defense, by members of the news media on 17 July; place not specified--recorded]

[Text] [Hassan] All the chiefs of state will have to arrive either today or tomorrow, since on the 19th, as Commander Ortega has already announced, there will not be any flights over the national territory. They will have to come at their convenience sometime today or tomorrow. Most probably the vast majority will be arriving tomorrow.

[Question] Will we be notified before they arrive?

[Hassan] We will be ready to receive them. As members of the government junta we will be present, along with the national directorate, to receive the incoming chiefs of state. You, of course, will be notified.

[Question] Felix (Paso), of the ACAN-EFE News Agency. [Words indistinct] among the countries mentioned as sending representatives. (?I have not seen) El Salvador, Guatemala or Panama either.

[Hassan] No, they are not on the list. If a delegation is not on the list, it means that it has not yet confirmed its attendance.

[Humberto Ortega] [Words indistinct] In Panama's case both the government and the Sandinist Front have extended an invitation. Companero Gen Omar Torrijos has not yet confirmed that he is coming, but he also has not declined, so we have not ruled out the possibility that he might come to represent the Panamanian people's feelings of solidarity.

STATE COUNCIL GREETS REVOLUTIONARY ANNIVERSARY

PA172306 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The State Council today greeted the first anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolution. The meeting held at the Interior Ministry auditorium was attended by members of the government junta, Rafael Cordova Rivas, Moises Hassan and Comdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra. The Sandinist Front National Directorate was represented by Comdrs Jaime Wheelock Roman, Luis Carrion and Tomas Borge who attended as special guests.

Over 12 speakers took the floor during the meeting. Delegates of mass organizations and the private sector recognized not only the role played by the State Council but also the organization, efforts and dedication of the State Council and the national directorate.

After having heard the speakers and a report on the council's first 2 and 1/2 months of activities, Rafael Cordova Rivas, as member of the government junta, emphasized the tasks achieved by the State Council, its commitments, pluralism and representation. These last two are special revolutionary achievements.

ATTENDANCE AT 19 JUL RALLY NOT COMPULSORY

PA172147 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1207 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Some people are going around saying that all those who do not go to the square for the rally will be jailed. This is totally false. This is counter-revolutionary propaganda and an attempt to disorient people by certain elements who say they are leaders of such organizations as the Sandinist Revolutionary Defense Committees and are trying to confuse our people.

Attendance at the square is voluntary in accordance with our people's political development. This will be reflected in the 19 July rally. Participation is popular but not compulsory. Anyone identified with the revolutionary process, who meets minimal conditions regarding the activities and development of our process, will participate voluntarily in the 19 July Square rally.

Therefore, this is not a situation involving pressure as certain persons are saying in a negative campaign. Participation is voluntary depending on the degree of political commitment of each of our Nicaraguan brothers who have experienced the process of political and social changes through which we are going.

AIRSPACE TO BE CLOSED FOR 19 JUL CELEBRATION

PA171854 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] As a special security measure, the government will close our airspace on 19 July. It is a routine security measure that is usually implemented when events of this kind and importance are held.

VENEZUELAN MISSION ARRIVES FOR TRADE TALKS

PA111507 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] An official Venezuelan Government delegation is led by Agriculture and Livestock Minister Luciano Valero.

Venezuela is very interested in providing the highest technical and financial assistance to the Nicaraguan Government and increasing trade between our two countries, the member of President Luis Herrera Campins' Cabinet said. A basic agreement signed by the Governments of Venezuela and Nicaragua during Herrera Campins' visit to Managua several months ago covered the supply of oil, particularly to promote the socioeconomic development of our country.

As part of the overall agreement, Nicaragua will get more facilities to export its agricultural products to Venezuela and that is the reason for Minister Valero's visit today. He is accompanied by the president of the Agricultural Marketing Corporation of the Venezuelan Government, Carlos Enrique Perez, and a Finance Ministry delegate.

The delegation will begin a number of meetings with ministers and member of the Nicaraguan Government junta tomorrow to decide on the level of trade exchange and the increase of our agricultural exports to Venezuela.

ATTACK OF SHIPS OFF AFRICA LINKED TO PAST ACTIONS

PA171427 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Once again Cuban fishing fleet units have been criminally attacked. Last Saturday the Cuban ships, Moroboro and Gilberto Pico, were machinegunned and bombed while engaged in their peaceful and routine work 30 miles off the coast of the Western Sahara in the Atlantic Ocean. One of the skippers was killed by the treacherous attack and three officers were wounded. Both ships sustained serious damage. So far, the origin of the aircraft that attacked the Cuban ships in international waters has not been officially determined. In similar attacks to our fishing and merchant ships in the past 20 years, however, imperialism has always been involved either directly or indirectly.

One of the first and most abominable crimes of this type took place in March 1960, when our class enemies set off two powerful explosions aboard the French merchant ship Lacouvre docked in Havana, causing the death of more than 100 and injuring about 200. In 1962, 2 years later, a boat owned by a group of terrorists residing in the United States machinegunned the Cuban merchant ship San Pascual in Cuban waters. In November of the same year, a U.S. aircraft attacked the Cuban fishing boat Rio Damuji. Once more, Cuban terrorists supported by the U.S. Government machinegunned and sank the Cuban fishing boat Armando II in 1964. In September of the same year, CIA henchmen tried to sabotage the Cubar merchant ship Maria Teresa docked in Montreal, Canada. Two months later the Spanish ship Sierra [word indistinct] whose holds were full with toys for Cuban children was bombed. The skipper and two crewmembers were killed in this incident.

Other attacks on Cuban vessels in international waters have been the one against the fishing boat (?Aletrin) in 1968, some 120 miles from the Venezuelan coast; and the one against the Playa Larga attacked by the Chilean fascist navy in the Pacific Ocean. The two biggest attacks against Cuban ships were carried out in Callao, Peru, in 1977, when the fishing boats Rio Jobabo and Rio Damuji were dynamited. Fidel Castro blamed these attacks on reactionary units of the Peruvian Navy.

Time has shown that these attacks only serve to increase and multiply the hatred that our people feel for the imperialist and reactionary forces which through their terrorist actions are trying to stop the Cuban revolution.

Our reply to the most recent attack is summarized in the statement made by Tomas Rivera Rosales, a crewmember of the ship Moroboro, which was attacked last Saturday by our enemies. This criminal act, Rivera Rosales said, will not stop us from fishing in international waters to help the economy of our country, which is blockaded by U.S. imperialism. We will continue to stand firm as we were taught by Mella, Marti and Fidel.

Burial of Ship Captain

FL171138 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Excerpt] In Havana, the burial yesterday of Capt Jose Manuel Ventura Ventura in Colon cemetery turned into a demonstration to condemn the criminal machinegunning of the Cuban ships Moroboro and Gilberto Pico. A large crowd joined the relatives of the late comrade, including his wife and children, and walked several blocks with them. A large number of shipmates and officers of our revolutionary navy rendered honors to the late comrade in correct formation.

The funeral was also attended by Flavio Bravo, vice president of the Council of Ministers; Jesus Montane, chief of the general department of foreign relations of the Central Committee; Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign relations; Jose M. Miyar Barruecos, secretary of the Council of State; and Vice Adm Aldo Santamaria, vice minister of the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and chief of the revolutionary navy--all members of our party's Central Committee.

Algerian Embassy Telegram

FL171147 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] The Algerian Embassy in Cuba has condemned Saturday's attack on two Cuban fishing boats by fighter jets 30 miles off the Western Sahara. The telegram sent to Cuba's tuna fleet by the embassy says that the Algerian Embassy in Havana is deeply shocked by the cowardly attack on the ships Moroboro and Gilberto Pico by warplanes in the employ of imperialism which cost the life of Comrade Capt Jose Manuel Ventura Ventura. The message adds that the embassy expresses its most sincere condolences to the Cuban tuna fleet and the family of the late Ventura Ventura.

CELEBRATIONS COMMEMORATING SANDINIST VICTORY HELD

ICAP Event

PA171947 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] The Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples [ICAP] held a ceremony in Havana to commemorate the first anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution which takes place on 19 July.

Nicaraguan Ambassador to Cuba Manuel Andara Ubeda spoke during the ceremony and emphasized that during the first year the Sandinist revolution had the support of the experience of other revolutionary peoples, especially Cuba.

An exhibit of Nicaraguan popular art will be dedicated on Thursday at Lenin Park in Havana to commemorate the festivities of the fraternal people. Gladys Cisneros, an official of the Nicaraguan Culture Ministry, has stated that the art works show the tradition of an art that the people carefully guarded, in spite of the fact that the Somozist tyranny never encouraged it.

Meanwhile, the Cuban Movement for Sovereignty and Peace of the Peoples has issued a communique voicing support for the Nicaraguan people on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Sandinist victory. The document also condemned the attempts by U.S. imperialism to foil the people's legitimate victory in Nicaragua and reaffirms that the Sandinist revolution is a new page in the history of the Latin American peoples' struggle for their definite liberation.

FAR Event

FL180055 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] The main event of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] marking the first anniversary of the Nicaraguan people's victory over the Somoza dictatorship was held this afternoon at the FAR Ministry's Universal Hall. Sitting at the presidium were Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, member of the PCC Central Committee and first vice minister-chief of the FAR General Staff, Nicaraguan Ambassador to Cuba Manuel Andara and other FAR vice ministers, chiefs and officers.

In his speech, Div Gen Senen Casas referred to the tradition of anti-imperialist struggle by Sandino's people and the sacrifices which made today's victory possible. The closing remarks were made by Ambassador Andara who, among other topics, noted the ties uniting the peoples of Cuba and Nicaragua.

Also present at the ceremony were Soviet military specialists, military attaches accredited to Cuba and a delegation of Nicaraguan students.

CASTRO CONGRATULATES ALGERIA'S BENDJEDID ON ANNIVERSARY

LD150755 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 9 Jul 80 p 3

[APS report: "Anniversary of Independence; the Head of State Receives a Message of Congratulations from President Fidel Castro"]

[Text] Algiers--Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and general secretary of the National Liberation Front (FLN) Party, received a message of congratulations on the 18th anniversary of Algeria's independence from Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Community and president of the Cuban State Council and government.

This is the text of the message: "On independence day and FLN day we offer the Algerian people, the FLN Party, the government and you personally our sincerest congratulations on behalf of the people of Cuba, its Communist Party and the government. The date 5 July 1962 marked an important event in the Algerian people's heroic struggle for independence and sovereignty, which was made possible by the generous sacrifice of thousands of its sons who washed the soil of the fatherland in their blood. In 16 years, Algeria has liberated itself from its dark colonial past, full of misery, exploitation and dependence, thus opening up a road toward a bright future of independence progress and well-being. It is a cause of great satisfaction for us to note on this occasion the bonds of friendship and ever increasing cooperation which unite our two fraternal peoples in the struggle against our common enemies of imperialism, Zionism, colonialism and neocolonialism. We will continue to work still further toward strengthening the fraternal bonds of collaboration between Cuba and Algeria."

GRANMA REPORTS DEFECTION OF ATHLETE IN MEXICO

FL161128 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] GRANMA today reports on the despicable defection of Cuban weightlifter Roberto Urrutia, who, taking advantage that the team was training abroad for the Olympics, betrayed his people, allowing himself to be bribed by imperialism. This stateless person, a former member of the national weightlifting team, defected while training in Mexico several weeks ago. When it was discovered he was missing, the Cuban sports organs tried to find out what had happened and they were able to confirm his dastardly conduct. Urrutia forgot that though he was the son of a navy sergeant under the Batista dictatorship, the revolution--generous and humane--afforded him all opportunities to study and develop as an athlete.

GRANMA says that events such as this, so repugnant and condemnable, heighten the combativeness and firmness of our athletes, who, in Lenin's fatherland, will do honor to this heroic and revolutionary people and contribute to the success of the Olympics of socialism.

BARBADOS

UK FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT NEXT MONTH

PA161555 St Georges Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Lord Peter Carrington will pay an official visit to Barbados from August the 2d through the 3d. According to the Barbados foreign minister, Henry Forde, the discussions between the Tome Adams government and Lord Carrington are likely to be dominated by trade and investment talks between Barbados and Britain, as well as the question of independence for the British colony of Belize. Mr Forde said Barbados was seeking bilateral discussions with London with a view to seeing Belize become independent by 1981, whether or not the Guatemalan territorial claim is settled. Guatemala has a territorial claim to Belize and has threatened to invade the colony if Britain grants its independence before a settlement is reached.

DOMINICA

PARTIES PUBLISH MANIFESTOES PRIOR TO 21 JUL ELECTIONS

FL171510 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 12 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Friday, (CANA)--The establishment of a U.S. submarine base in Dominica, the take-over of neighbouring Bird Island from Venezuela, and the cancellation of travel agreement with Grenada and St. Lucia are among striking proposals made by parties contesting the July 21 general election.

But in spite of some sharp differences manifestoes released by the four parties show a broad area of agreement on policies needed to significantly improve social, economic and political conditions in this poor, hurricane ravaged agriculture-oriented country.

The four parties--three right-wingers and a leftist alliance--have underlined the need to strengthen agriculture, tourism, agro-industrialisation, improve housing, health and education and reduce unemployment.

The Dominica Labour Party of ex-Prime Minister Patrick John said: "We shall again seek the establishment of (a) U.S. submarine base in Dominica." The manifesto also pinpointed a need for protection against "imminent external aggression and--or invasion" at a time when "the communist bloc has established a presence in the area and has in fact germinated positive cells in our community."

The party also promised: "We will cancel Dominica's participation in the Grenada accord whereby Grenadians and St Lucians are permitted to enter Dominica without passports."

It was the Dominica Liberation Movement Alliance (DLMA) which called for the reclaiming of Bird Island. A DLM-Alliance government will set into motion all the necessary mechanism at the national, regional and international arena aimed at securing the return of Bird Island to Dominica, as an essential and inalienable part of our national territory and as vital to our national development and security," the group said in its 28-page manifesto.

The alliance also proposed to "explore the feasibility of selling our water in exchange for oil sources in the Middle East, and to sell mineral water in the French market."

Another suggestion was an investigation of the University of Dominica Medical School, an off-shore American institution which has been under fire from opposition groups which allege that it was set up to give degrees to students who would never have qualified for medical work at universities in the U.S.

Like the alliance, the official opposition, the Dominica Freedom Party (DFP) underscored the importance of exploring alternative sources of energy to pare down Dominica's oil import bill.

"Geo-thermal energy from our sulphur springs will receive attention towards drilling test sites for this alternative source of energy," the DFP said.

In its energy programme, the alliance supported fuel conservation, a move to obtain cheaper oil from Caribbean suppliers and "progressive moves towards full hydro-generated electricity."

The four parties said they would take a policy of non-alignment, all but the Alliance and the DFP openly stating an anti-communist stand.

The DFP said: "If by ideology is meant labels, then we do not have an ideology. But if by ideology is meant what we believe in and what we stand for, then we must say we believe in the greatest good for the greatest number."

Eighty-two candidates will be running for the 21 seats at stake. Five independent candidates are facing the electorate.

Prime Minister Oliver Seraphin's Democratic Labour Party and John's party are contesting 21 seats, the Alliance 16 and the DFP 19. The Alliance and Seraphin's party are facing the polls for the first time. Seraphin's party was formed last year after the old Labour Party split up, toppling John.

Although anti-communist, Seraphin has included in his line-up a left-wing political activist, Rosie Douglas, whom he dismissed last year on charges that he wanted to make the former British colony a satellite of the communist bloc.

Points of agreement between the parties, as reflected in the maifestoes, include:

--Agrarian reform to bring large tracks of idle land into use and offer a means of support to the landless.
--Free, or less expensive, education, backed up by subsidised bus fares and meals.
--A search for foreign investment to bolster the economy backed up by incentives.
--A major housing programme, especially to take care of the victims of hurricane David, which last August scoured the island with 140 miles-an-hour winds, ripping off hundreds of roofs.
--support for tourism to back up earnings from agricultural exports, on which development here is largely based.
--Sweeping support, including soft-loans, to the agricultural sector, especially the banana industry which was hard hit by the hurricane that flattened plantations.
--Crop diversification. (The Alliance called for the establishment of a sugar factory after an expansion in the lands under sugar. Dominica's sugar has been used for producing rum.)
--Reorganisation of the fishing industry to meet the island's requirements. Proposals cover aid to fishermen who want to repair or purchase vessels.

OPPOSITION PARTY CHARGES FRENCH SUPPORT FOR DLP

FL171515 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 12 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Friday, (CANA)--The Dominica Freedom Party (DFP) has alleged that the Democratic Labour Party (DLP) of Prime Minister Oliver Seraphin was receiving French support for the forth-coming general elections.

In a statement issued here critical of the DLP's manifesto the Freedom Party said that France was assisting Mr Seraphin by providing equipment and cash for the campaign.

"We all know that French officialdom has been assisting Seraphin's campaign with equipment and cash, so perhaps they do not mind being used," said a statement from DFP, one of four parties contesting this month's elections.

The DFP queried why Mr Seraphin had included in his manifesto for the July 21 election portraits of himself with United States ambassador to the region Sally Sheldon, Prime Minister Tom Adams of Barbados and the president of Venezuela, Luis Herrera Campins, and wondered whether it was an attempt to build the image of the prime minister.

The DFP led by prominent local woman lawyer Eugenia Charles, called the manifesto inclusion "a breach of diplomatic relations" and suggested it "could do us untold harm with the countries who take this matter of non-interference in internal affairs of another country seriously.

"We depend on these countries to assist us in developing and building our country and such behaviour...could cause them to turn their backs on us," the DFP added.

Seraphin Threat of Suit

FL171520 Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 13 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Saturday (CANA)--Interim prime minister, Oliver Seraphin, is considering suing the offical opposition Dominica Freedom Party (DFP) over allegations that he used $500 000 (US$185 185) from the treasury to finance his election campaign.

Mr Seraphin told newsmen that the DFP claimed the money was used to pay for the Democratic Labor Party's (DLP's) manifesto.

"This (charge) is taken very seriously by the Democratic Labour Party." He said."We are discussing the matter with our barrister for it is our intention to sue the Dominica Freedom Party for a gross, inaccurate and malicious statement regarding the ability of my government being able to extract half a million (E.C.) dollars from the treasury.

Elections will be held here on July 21. Four parties are facing the electorate; Seraphin's DLP, the DFR, the Dominica Labour Party, and the Dominica Liberation Movement Alliance.

JAMAICA

MANLEY TO MEET WITH NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

FL172103 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2043 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Jamaica's Prime Minister Michael Manley has convoked the chiefs of the army and police to an extraordinary meeting of the National Security Council to examine measures needed to curb the current wave of violence. A government house communique indicates that the chiefs of the armed forces tomorrow will submit proposals aimed at curbing violence, especially cases involving attempted murders.

In announcing his call for a meeting, Manley stated that it is evident that the effectiveness of the security forces is inadequate to curb the current escalation of violence.

For his part, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Percival James Patterson stated at the House of Representatives that government will work with the special parliamentary committee, which was created 2 days ago to review the law on ways to curb crime.

MOONEX INTERNATIONAL MANAGER'S CASE GETS HEARING

FL141241 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] The case brought by the Director of Public Prosecution [DPP] against the manager of Moonex International, Ruperto Hart, is to come up for hearing in the Half Way Tree Court today. Hart appeared in the Half Way Tree Court before Mr. (A. Dickson) on June 30 and an order (was issued) by the judge for him to be remanded in custody. The judge turned down an application for bail brought by Hart's attorney, (Mrs.) Small. The DPP was represented in the case by Deputy DPP Mr. (Glenn) Andrade.

FRG GRANTS $19 MILLION LOAN FOR INDUSTRY

PA161539 St Georges Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] According to an official statement in Jamaica today, a $19 million loan recently agreed on between Jamaica and West Germany has been put into effect. The credit is to finance the purchase of industrial raw materials, agricultural machinery, spare parts, chemicals and other accessories. According to the agreement, all purchases must be made in Germany.

This aid is part of a continuing inflow, following Jamaica's decision to break off relations with the IMF last March. Jamaica claims that the IMF conditions are unsuitable to poor developing countries and this view is being shared in other Third World countries. Since the break with IMF, Jamaica has been trying to obtain soft loans and lines of credit which will ensure the continued supply of essentials to the island which is (starved) of foreign exchange.

CHILE

SUSPECTS IN VERGARA CASE ARRESTED AT UN OFFICIAL'S HOME

PY180533 Paris AFP in Spanish 0401 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Santiago, 17 Jul (AFP)--An officer of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees was arrested together with her husband, relatives and servants by security personnel during a raid conducted to locate an extremist commando, it was reported here today.

A petition for a court injunction was filed today before a local appeals court on behalf of Chilean attorney Eliana Bronfman Weinstein, whose house was raided yesterday by security personnel. The petition presented indicates that thus far it has not been possible to determine the whereabouts of the tenants of the raided residence, among whom are several small children. The petition states that the UNHCR officer suffers from heart disease and that her husband, Samson Berlagoscky Grimberg--a businessman--suffers from a disease that prevents him from taking care of himself.

Yesterday security personnel arrested nearly 20 persons at the residence in an operation designed to locate those responsible for the murder of Lt Col Roger Vergara Campos, the late director of the army's national intelligence school, last Tuesday.

MEXICO

PEMEX DIRECTOR LINKS OIL SALES TO NATIONAL INTEREST

PA160445 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0423 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Jul (EFE)--The state PEMEX enterprise said today that it wishes to meet all its trade commitments, but explained that these are subordinate to the national interest. PEMEX General Director Jorge Diaz Serrano made this statement in connection with the conflict between Mexico and the United States over tuna fishing, which led the U.S. Government to declare an embargo on imports of Mexican tuna.

In response, Mexico has detained six U.S. fishing boats which were fishing illegally in Mexican waters and, after the embargo went into effect, many local dignitaries have called for oil sales to that country to be limited.

In his statement, Diaz Serrano said that "to aggravate a problem does not solve it." He added that "it is not opportune" to suggest other solutions. However, he said that fulfillment of PEMEX's trade commitments "is and will continue to be subordinate to the higher interest of the nation."

PANAMA

TORRIJOS REPORTEDLY TO ATTEND NICARAGUAN CELEBRATIONS

PA180356 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The Nicaraguan Government confirmed today that Cuban President Fidel Castro and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat will attend the ceremonies to commemorate the first anniversary of the Nicaraguan anniversary. Regarding [Gen. Omar] Torrijos' trip to Nicaragua, Televisora Nacional has learned unofficially from local sources that the commander in chief of the National Guard will leave for the Nicaraguan capital tomorrow. He will be accompanied by former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, who will arrive in Panama before noon tomorrow, and Spanish socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez, who arrived in Panama this morning and has been in Farallon with General Torrijos since then.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 141 21 July 1980

ARGENTINA

President Videla To Visit Brazil 19-22 August [HERALD 17 Jul] B 1
Border With Bolivia Closed for 'Indefinite Period' B 1
Contract To Build Heavy Water Plant Approved B 1
Pastor Refuses Meeting With French Ambassador [HERALD 17 Jul] B 1
HERALD Reports Threats, Harassment Against Editor [lu Jul] B 2

BOLIVIA

Reportage on Armed Forces' Assumption of Power C 1
Declaration of Military Takeover C 1
Swearing-In of Garcia C 2
New Cabinet C 3
Garcia Meza Speech C 4
Armed Forces Program C 11
Distribution of Food C 14
Return to Work Appeal C 14
Prohibition of Roadblocks C 15
Reports on Gueiler's Whereabouts Conflict C 15
Reported in La Paz Nunciature C 15
Rumored in U.S. Embassy C 15
Reported Arrival in Asuncion C 16
Confirmation of Arrival C 16
Official Denial of Arrival C 16
Further Denial C 16
Siles Zuazo Issues Call for Resistance C 16
Deaths of Several Prominent Leaders Reported C 17
Quiroga Santa Cruz Death C 17
Simon Paredes Dead C 18
MIR Leader Capobianco Dead C 18
Signs of Scattered Civilian Resistance Appear C 19
Mineworkers' Resistance C 19
Huamuni Under Military Control C 20
Military Withdrawal C 20

BRAZIL

Government Denies Role in Bolivian Coup D 1
Hydroelectric Equipment To Be Bought From USSR D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 19 Jul]
Navy Accepts 12-Mile Territorial Waters Limit D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 16 Jul]

ECUADOR

Roldos Suspends Relations With New Bolivian Regime G 1
President Says Economic Crisis Does Not Exist G 1
Justifies Food Price Hikes G 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Foreign Ministry Abandons Efforts To End Embassy Occupation P 1
Fallas Reiterates Charges on Arms to Nicaragua P 1
Further Details P 2
Security Officials' Communique P 2

EL SALVADOR

Costa Rican Embassy Loses Diplomatic Status P 3
Phone Service Interruption P 3
'Powerful Bomb' Damages Nicaraguan Embassy P 4
Government Regret of Incident P 4

GUATEMALA

Senators Attacked for Stand on U.S. Ambassador P 5
[EL IMPARCIAL 9 Jul]

HONDURAS

New National Constituent Assembly Installed P 5

NICARAGUA

Reportage of Sandinist Anniversary Celebration P 7
Soviet Delegation Arrival P 7
Havana Television Coverage P 7
Castro Address [Havana Domestic] P 8
Grenada Premier Bishop's Speech P 11
Junta Member Ortega's Address P 12
Interior Minister Borge's Speech P 15
Castro Meets With U.S. Delegation to Anniversary P 16
Further Details P 16
Castro Visits Points of Interest P 17
Further Details P 18
PLO Secretary 'Arafat Makes Late Arrival P 18
LA PRENSA Outlines Role in Revolution [11 Jul] P 18
Foreign Minister Lauds U.S. Senator's Support P 19
LA PRENSA Praises Muskie Foreign Policy Statement [16 Jul] P 19

CUBA

Castro, Delegation Depart for Managua Celebration Q 1
Castro Remarks Q 1
Delegation Members Q 1

PRESIDENT VIDELA TO VISIT BRAZIL 19-22 AUGUST

PY180527 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 17 Jul 80 p 11

[Text] President Jorge Videla is to pay a four-day visit to Brazil starting August 19, and an Argentine delegation is there at the moment arranging the details of his trip, a government house official said yesterday. The visit is considered to have political objectives, rather than economic ones.

BORDER WITH BOLIVIA CLOSED FOR 'INDEFINITE PERIOD'

PY191730 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1512 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador de Jujuy, Argentina, 19 Jul (TELAM)--The 21st Squadron of the National Border Police, based in La Guiaca, released a communique last night regarding the closing of the border with Bolivia due to the curfew imposed in the locality of Villazon, Bolivia.

The communique, which is signed by Deputy Commandant Pedro Inocencio Pereyra, states: Due to the current internal situation being experienced in Bolivia, which is known to the public, the commandant of the 21st Squadron of the National Border Police has the duty of informing the population, and especially tourists who are visiting the area, that:

1. The borders with Bolivia will remain closed for an indefinite period.

2. The transit of persons and/or vehicles is categrodially prohibited in the area of the international border.

3. The orders of the National Border Police must be strictly obeyed. This includes the patrols that are out on the border and those on the national and provincial highways on control and police missions to prevent incidents.

4. Persons circulating within the border security zone must carry identity documents, and the owners of vehicles must carry the pertinent documentation.

5. The owners and/or managers of hotels, motels or places that have been authorized to provide lodgings, will not give lodging to anyone who cannot positively identify himself.

CONTRACT TO BUILD HEAVY WATER PLANT APPROVED

PY190952 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1754 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 18 Jul (TELAM)--The national executive branch has approved the contract signed between the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) and the firm Zulzer Brothers, Ltd, headquartered in Winterthur, Switzerland, to build a heavy water plant.

The plant will be built in Arroyito, Confluencia Department of Neuquen Province, and will produce 250 tons of heavy water per year.

PASTOR REFUSES MEETING WITH FRENCH AMBASSADOR

PY180715 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 17 Jul 80 pp 1, 11

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor yesterday refused to receive French Ambassador Bernard Destremau, according to a Foreign Ministry statement.

The statement says the French ambassador yesterday went to the Foreign Ministry to request a meeting with Pastor, in order to clarify the situation created by a placard which was reportedly placed at the actors' entrance of the Colon Theatre on Sunday, which said that the French members of the Paris Orchestra should not attend any official receptions with Argentine officials.

The ministry decided to have under-secretary Commodore Carlos Cavandoli meet the ambassador, but according to the Foreign Ministry statement, the French Embassy had meanwhile issued another statement which "clearly indicates that there was no intention of talking (with Argentine authorities) but rather to deepen the crisis." Which forced the ministry to "cancel the interview, and issue this statement."

The Foreign Ministry statement also says that this situation is "one more (to add to) the difficult relations with the embassy, which are shown in certain hypercritical and unplesant attitudes towards this ministry, and which we have not wanted to heed on behalf of the legitimate French-Argentine interests, the historic connection between the two countries and bilateral relations in the future."

The Foreign Ministry's displeasure arose on Tuesday, when the French Embassy said the Bastille Day celebration was to start at noon for the French community, who were addressed by their ambassador on French social security reforms, and an hour later for Argentine citizens.

The statement issued yesterday by the French Embassy, referred to in the ministry's statement, indicated that the French Embassy has the right to receive the French Community and other guests at different hours, as French social security problems are of no interest to native Argentines.

Further on, the statement says that no timetable had been set for the French musicians, but that they were informed that they could go to the embassy together with the French community members,"and stay as long as they wished in order to meet the Argentines." Referring to the Foreign Ministry communique issued on Tuesday, the French Embassy said: "It is a pity that such an important aritstic event which obliges those who are to receive the delegation to prepare for weeks before their arrival, has been marred by a statement that makes unjust accusations. The relations between Argentina and France," the communique added, "cannot be interfered with by a question of reception timetables. They are situated on a higher level."

HERALD REPORTS THREATS, HARASSMENT AGAINST EDITOR

PY202100 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 19 Jul p 1

[Excerpt] The HERALD has once again become the victim of a terrorist style pressure campaign aimed at undermining the paper's editorial policy by driving its policy-makers out of the country. The worst incident so far occurred last night, when HERALD editor James Neilson was called at his office by a man who spoke in English--and whose accent, according to Neilson, sounded more French than Spanish--saying that he was "very sorry" but that he had been told that he must play a tape recording over the phone to the editor. The tape, which was in Spanish, warned Neilson to either bring an end to the HERALD'S "anti-national campaign" or he and his family (whose members' names were given) would suffer the consequences.

Neilson and his family have been the targets of threats and harassment for nearly two weeks. The new anti-HERALD campaign comes just half a year after this paper's editor-in-chief, Robert Cox, (who is currently on leave of absence) and his family were threatened in a letter received by Cox's 10-year-old son. At that time, a telephone bomb-threat campaign was also launched against the HERALD itself.

REPORTAGE ON ARMED FORCES' ASSUMPTION OF POWER

PY181838 La Paz Radio Batallon Colorado Network in Spanish 1825 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Communique No 9 of the Armed Forces]

[Text] The public and the media are informed that the honorable junta of commanders in chief have ordered the following agenda of activities to be carried out today which the radio network and television Channel 7 must broadcast at 1430:

Formal assumption of the junta of commanders in chief of the nation's armed forces and the swearing in of the first [as heard] president of the republic.

The cabinet that will serve with the president will be sworn in at 1730.

The two ceremonies will be held in the Flag Room of the Miraflores Garrison.

La Paz, 18 July 1980. Signed. Center of Joint Operations.

Declaration of Military Takeover

PY182033 La Paz Radio Batallon Colorado Network in Spanish 1853 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text of the declaration of the participation of the armed forces in the process of national reconstruction, read by an unidentified voice in the Flag Room of the Miraflora Garrison in La Paz--live]

[Text] Declaration of the participation of the armed forces in the political process of national reconstruction: The armed forces of the nation, as the institution that is charged with the duty of keeping the peace, the tranquillity of the republic and the security of every Bolivian, and in light of the fact that the president of the republic, Mrs Lidia Gueiler, has resigned her mandate over to the armed forces of the nation, they, in obedience to their duty, assume the overall management of the state.

The degree of economic and social decay, the subversive war going on under the cover of the electoral process, the disorder and corruption that are predominant in the central administration of government and in the state enterprises, the virtual lack of liquidity of the national treasury and the electoral fraud which would have put in power a constitutional government [word indistinct], have determined this participation in accordance with the provisions contained in the constitution in order to establish institutionality within a new stage of the process of the Bolivian revolution.

In order to implement this new responsibility, the following measures will be adopted:

1. To disregard the elections of 29 June because they were fraudulent.

2. To declare the functioning of Congress and all the measures that it has taken as unconstitutional.

3. To place the Government of National Reconstruction [Gobierno de Reconstruccion Nacional] in the hands of the junta of commanders, which includes the commanders of the country's three forces, who will name one of their members as president of the republic.

4. To uphold all treaties and international agreements [words indistinct] that Bolivia wishes to maintain diplomatic relations with all those countries that respect Bolivian sovereignty and its rights to free determination.

5. To draft a statute for the operation of political parties.

6. To issue the proper labor and union laws with the objective of normalizing these activities.

7. To declare the entire national territory a military zone with full enforcement of legal military orders.

8. To enforce the constitution of 1967 regarding all issues that do not contradict the aims and objectives of the new government.

These measures will be included in a series of decrees to be issued immediately after the cabinet is formed. All ensuing government actions will fall within the tasks outlined by Bolivian Armed Forces.

La Paz, 17 July 1980. [as heard]

The sea rightfully belongs to Bolivia; it is our duty to recover it.

Signed: Gen Luis Garcia Meza Tejada, Bolivian Army commander
Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, Bolivian Air Force commander
Rear Adm Ramiro Terrazas Rodriguez, Bolivian Navy commander.
Approved by: Gen Armando Reyes Villa, Bolivian Armed Forces commander

Swearing In of Garcia

FY182215 La Paz Radio Batallon Colorado Network in Spanish 1920 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text of speech by Air Force Commander Brig Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira at Swearing In of Gen Luis Garcia Meza as president of military junta--live]

[Text] Your excellency the president of the republic; dear commanders of the nation's armed forces; rear admiral commander of the Bolivian Navy; generals; officers and people of Bolivia:

Taking into consideration the latest political events in the country which are well known to the public, pressured by a number of factors which have been distorting the national destiny, and drained by the gradual deterioration of the [word indistinct] of the congressmen and by the growing anarcho-syndicalism, and due to the serious economic crisis which has undermined the very structure of the central government to a point of leaving the country in a state of helplessness, and considering the repeated charges of fraud and the infiltration of foreign ideologies seeking to destabilize the country, the armed forces of the nation, with the [illegible]ence and serenity with which they have observed this process, during which--as the [illegible]ian people will remember--they were continuously attacked and offended almost as many [illegible] as they made remarks on the socioeconomic and political situation of the country, we have decided to make up the junta of commanders of the Bolivian Armed Forces, because when we criticized the public document on the electoral process, pointing out the defects, (?weakness) and inconsistency of that process, indicating also not only its defects in procedure, but also in its implementation, we were not heard.

On the contrary, we have been harshly criticized by those who have been interested in institutionalizing demagogy, anarchy, and the foreign interference in the state's democratic organizations.

In view of this briefly described situation, the different units which make up the armed forces, being the faithful reflection of the people, of the [word indistinct] of the cities, rural and border towns where they carry out their daily task, have also expressed their concern over the country's future. [passage indistinct] The events which have taken place during the 24 hours, which have brought about the resignation of Lidia Gueiler Tejada from the presidency of the republic [words indistinct] and of the country's destiny. We assume our responsibility [words indistinct] and not as a result of the serious contradictions caused by political factionalism which have forced us to form a government of national reconstruction.

By virtue of the decision made by the junta of commanders of the national armed forces, you Mr Brig Gen Luis Garcia Meza Tejada, have been designated president of the Bolivian Republic, with the precise mission of fulfilling and bringing to fulfillment the nation's constitution to accelerate the national reconstruction process, within the framework of the glorious Bolivian revolution, and under the predecessors Busch, Villarroel and Barrientos who have their names engraved in the purest pages of Bolivian history.

Mr President of the Republic, comrades of the armed forces, people of Bolivia: My last words in this act will be to ask you to recite the sacred paragraph of the national anthem which says: (?better not to live than live as slaves).

New Cabinet

PY182353 La Paz Radio Progreso in Spanish 2250 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Hookup with network of national radio stations headed by La Paz Radio Batallon Colorado]

[Text] The following is the text of Decree No 1/80 signed by Brig Gen Luis Garcia Meza Tejada, president of the Republic of Bolivia, at Miraflores headquarters on 18 July:

In view of the installation of a new government in keeping with the institutional principles outlined in the declaration of participation and tasks for national reconstruction issued by the armed forces to restore the legal and programmatic principles of the state functions, and in view of the fact that it has become necessary to proceed to organize the ministerial cabinet that will assist the central government, the president decrees:

Article 1. The following members of the armed forces are hereby appointed as ministers of:

Foreign Affairs and Worship	Brig Gen Javier Cerruto Calderon
Interior, Migration and Justice	Col Luis Arce Gomez
National Defense	Maj Gen Armando Reyes Villa
Planning and Coordination	Brig Gen Oscar Larrain Frontanilla
Finance	Brig Gen (Jose Sanchez Calderon)
Education and Culture	Air Force Col (Ariel Coca)
Transport, Communications and Civil Aeronautics	Col Rene Guzman
Industry, Commerce and Tourism	Air Force Col (Mario Guzman)
Labor and Union Affairs	Gen Augusto Calderon
Social Welfare and Public Health	Navy Capt (Avelino Rivero)
Mines and Metallurgy	Col Carlos Morales Nunez del Pardo
Agriculture and Peasant Affairs	Col (Julio Molina)
Energy and Hydrocarbons	Navy Capt (Lider Sosa)
Urban Affairs and Housing	Gen (Arturo Beisaga Barron)
Sports and Information	(Fernando Palacios)
Integration	Navy Capt (Francisco Mariaca)
Minister Secretary General of the Presidency	Col Mario Escobari Guerra.

Article 2. The new ministers will be sworn in and installed in their posts today at 1730. The minister secretary of the honorable military junta is charged with seeing to the implementation of this decree.

Garcia Meza Speech

PY190210 La Paz Radio Progreso in Spanish 2155 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text of speech by President Luis Garcia Meza at swearing in of new ministers at Miraflores army headquarters 18 July in hookup with network of nationalist radio stations headed by La Paz Radio Batallon Colorado--live]

[Text] Generals, chiefs and officers of the armed forces; ladies and gentlemen; people of Bolivia: In view of President Lidia Gueiler Tejada's resignation from her post as head of the government, which is the tutelary institution of the fatherland, and in view of her relinquishing her prerogatives provided for by the national constitution; and due to their right of free determination, the armed forces of the nation have assumed the responsibility of positively organizing and leading the country, seeking a new development within a new process of the Bolivian revolution which will pursue a reorganization of the structures of the economic power, the social, cultural and political structures, with the objective of overcoming backwardness and dependency.

The position assumed by the armed forces at this historic moment is in keeping with an overall strategy for security under the constitution, to return to the people the opportunity to express their will which once again has been manipulated and distorted by another electoral fraud with overt disregard for the national constitution and for all the legal documents of the (?Senate). [Passage indistinct] The change-seeking movement which is eminently institutional and military is based on broad popular support, as is well known to all, in answer to the demagogic provocations and to subversion from within and outside the country, [applause and shouts] fighting violations of human rights, and above all, while defending this (?special) human right: the tranquillity and security of the people, which have been under serious attacks due to the antipatriotic plot.

The Bolivian Armed Forces and the civilians are now showing an authentic friendship and national solidarity which is in keeping with their dignity and honor, and will carry out a social action in answer to the just and legitimate causes of the people.

[Passage indistinct] In an open conflict of powers which have aggravated the electoral failure held in 1979 [words indistinct] anarcho-syndicalists who are unable to promote an economic development or at least to meet the workers' expectations.

Bolivia was floundering with a Congress which set itself up as the monopolist of the constitution, a government which was performing its functions and a union movement imbued with revolutionary Marxism which proclaimed freedom for the purpose of crushing freedom, as has happened elsewhere. In the same way [passage indistinct] the country was in total paralysis. The development of the economy in the situation we have depicted was [passage indistinct] a cumulative deficit in the balance of payments. This process worsened and accelerated in the last months of 1978 because of the political instability and failure on the part of the successive governments to come to grips with economic problems because they were more interested securing their stability by adopting disjointed measures [passage indistinct] $10 million for the only purpose of meeting the demand for foreign exchange caused by a growing lack of confidence in the parity of the Bolivian peso. In the following months, especially in the period from August through November 1979, new short-term loans totaling $60 million were sought for the same purpose.

Our foreign reserves account became negative in late June and the account between the Central Bank and the National Treasury reached nearly 3.5 million pesos.

This shows the financial difficulties the country is in and is responsible for the delay in the payment of salaries to important sectors of public activity, as well as for a gradual halt of some sectors of private activities due to the delay in receiving payments. The foreign debt service for 1980 totals $500 million, because of the short-term loans made in the past 24 months, plus other medium and long-term loans.

In our situation it will be difficult to meet international obligations to international financial organizations, running the risk that they will suspend disbursements of loans contracted in order to fund economic and monetary programs.

That way of conducting the government led to an unbearable economic situation closely resembling bankruptcy and thus the previous government was forced to adopt some special foreign exchange measures and other radical monetary measures which were ineffective because they were not addressed to solving the fundamental problems but, on the contrary, only served to worsen an economic situation which affects the popular sectors more acutely, thus tending to make the situation increasingly worse. This was the result of the lack of political power on the part of the government and the presence of pressure groups who, overtly and covertly, were working to destroy Bolivia's economic structure, and thus to create a climate of dissatisfaction and desperation threatening to cause a war among brothers.

Besides the daily deterioration of wages, there was a clear economic contraction which created a rapid increase of unemployment, a lack of monetary resources among productive sectors and gradual paralysis of important activities such as construction.

This deterioration affected the investments of the public sector, a great part of which involves public projects in which the contribution of unused labor has always been [words indistinct]. The country's economic crisis directly affected all peasants and workers, employees and professionals, skilled workers and businessmen [words indistinct]. In all Bolivian homes [words indistinct] the crisis worsened constantly by pressures and strikes which served to increase the environment of uncertainty and insecurity.

During the last few weeks, families have felt the effect of high prices, particularly the products which are part of the so-called family basket, products which are largely produced by the agricultural sector.

It should be recognized, however, that the high prices of agricultural products did not benefit the peasants, but the middlemen, who used extortion. The peasants from the rural areas continue to be excluded from the benefits granted by participation in the process of production, distribution and consumption.

The economic crisis really affected workers and businessmen. It also affected the state which, in view of the growing reduction of its regular income, was forced to constantly receive loans from the Central Bank, which only prompted an artificial issuance of currency worsening the inflationary pressures which resulted in price increases and in the systematic deterioration of the international monetary reserves.

The country's activities evolved in an environment of uncertainty and insecurity. It should be recognized that the country entered a process dominated by speculation, agio, overdemand, hoarding, confrontation between rural and urban areas, and regional conflicts difficult to solve.

These problems converted the economic problems into a social and economic problem of serious consequences for the people and also served as an evil pretext of a fake democracy imposed in the midst of the crisis and misery of 5 million people who were reduced to only political actitivity. No one who considered himself a good Bolivian could have closed his eyes to such a degrading situation to the moral health of the population. It was impossible for a man of good will to be cowardly and avoid a responsibility and disregard the most basic principles of loyalty with the country which gave us life.

Our institutional participation undoubtedly disrupted the shameful, selfish, antinational fallacy. The advocates of antinational and antimilitary positions failed and their submissive and divisive policies came out into the open. They stirred up the civic conscience with preachings of a popular armed resistance, when, in reality, only a few innocents resisted with simple skirmishes. The results have definitely refuted the claim of support which they never had. [applause].

Under these circumstances we have achieved [words indistinct] the people of Bolivia. Facing reality, we should call oppression by its real name--as for its formal organization: an unfortunate political chance; as for those attempts aimed at giving away our national resources: an outright treason to the fatherland. Furthermore, all those ambiguous government principles outlined throughout the century were used to tamper with the so-called structural changes which did not yield guarantees or related programs or measures which would be instrumental in helping the country overcome foreign dependence or in promoting its own development.

We should set aside all long-term, unsuccessful political experiments as well as temporary deviations from the path we traveled on throughout the history of the nation.

The armed forces--which are the very people in arms and which are made up of soldiers, corporals, officers, and generals--could in no way support a demagogical democracy which offered only an uncertain future, without bread, without security or development of the production forces.

The fatherland was spared moments of grief, difficulties and hesitations over bloody days thanks to the responsibility assumed by the military forces. Let us concede, then, that thanks to the resolve of the armed forces the time for hatred, the time of juridical, political and socioeconomic instability has come to an end. This is no longer a time of union arrogance and bureaucracy, or of unilateral leadership perpetuated in office. The time for enticing, corrupt offers is past.

Therefore, the country is now going through a time of trial, which demands the efforts of Bolivians who would fully undertake the huge task lying ahead of them. We are aware of the crucial times in which we are living. We must now rely on the response we receive from those citizens dedicated totheir fatherland to overcome past (?errors), to reshape our future image and to set a course whose goal will always be the affirmation of a truly free and sovereign nation.

Let us leave behind the stage of mere words and promises and let us enter a stage of deeds to achieve economic, political and social independence that will permit us to renew and strengthen the Bolivian people's ability to recover until achieving the take-off stage of the powerful government sector, of a business sector related to both the primary economic sector and to basic services; and just as in the foreign trade sector, let us set up system of the workers' ownership of the means of production, with workers who will then manage the wealth they have been producing until now.

So that no misunderstanding or distortions may take place, so that every one may truly understand the legal, civic and patriotic reasons that led to a change of government, we will objectively analyze all elements of the country's situation now that we have overcome misgovernment, administrative chaos, anarchy, corruption; and now that the labor groups will no longer be coercively led by tiny groups of Marxists, pro-Castro communists, syndico-anarchists and other radicals that have exploited and deceived the Bolivian workers and peasants. [applause]

In the task of fulfilling the clamoring need for free agreements among all Bolivians, the role of the armed forces is to restore an effective democracy.

//

It has not been possible to continue allowing the establishment of pseudodemocracy emerging from periodic electoral processes which have brought about only political frustrations and the aggravation of a critical socioeconomic situation. The objective is to establish a constitutional regime which may truly pursue the national goals and which will not be a political means for seeking extranational goals.

To save the nation, the armed forces call for more national service and common objectives, rejecting useless contradictions, and promoting the various historical events, whether successful or not, which will lead to great structural changes, rejecting fanatical attitudes and intransigant positions.

This is a civilian-military convergence which begins a process of change, the main objective of which is the national reconstruction. We begin our task by establishing a new institutionalized organization of power, by order of the tutelary institution of the fatherland, and not under the voice of a leader. We will be able to carry out the progressive reorganization of the nation which may lead us to a political solution for Bolivia which, as we had said before, hopes to achieve a stable and effective democracy in which liberty, justice, order and security will allow the prosperity and well-being of all and not only of a few.

We are beginning this period of national reconstruction with determination and clear stated purposes, without haste and with decisions essentially tied to the development of the new process and the achievement of its objective, within a framework of power [words indistinct] by the obligations imposed by the historical needs. We are beginning a revolution of expectations of all the dynamic sectors which have understood the failure of [word indistinct] seeking a representative democracy, representative of those who have decided to overcome misery, disorder, anarchy, hunger, despair and mourning and with the help of whom we will in this manner pursue the national reconstruction which will become the cornerstone of a victory over the contradictions between [words indistinct] and its dependent economy, of a [words indistinct] and the state functions. Therefore, it will be a reconstruction involving social and political mobilization and modernization process: That is, the configuration of a nation which may make its own decisions regarding its own domestic affairs.

The revolutionary process we are initiating will, then, include several formulas which will guarantee the necessary changes so as not to fall again into dependency or the domination of [words indistinct].

In this sense, the reconstruction involves some variations in the power structure and in the economic and political sectors so as to overpower their antagonism. A new historical happening then takes place in the republican life, with an initial stage of [word indistinct] transition and with the formation of political cadres with a national ideology, that is to say, significantly and predominantly with the power of decisions so that they can offer alternative new formulas of coexistence within the framework of the national state.

We must also establish without delay some guidelines for the creation of democratic and permanent structures which can withstand any attack against the country's institutions. We have a clear idea of the role we will perform and we know the qualifications of all those who will cooperate. But we will not compromise with all those who help destroy the structures and we will not seek understanding with those who destructively catered to the whims of the people or those who will betray their country or those who in the exercise of political or governmental activities revealed themselves as failures--and they know it [applause, shouts]

The privileged groups of the traditional economic and political system will have no room because they hurt the country by giving poor advice to the bureaucracy to keep down the prices of raw materials.

The interests of groups will not prevail over the nation's interests: we will eliminate privileges so that the benefits can be justly shared in accordance with the effort to create them and demand more sacrifice from those who have greater social responsibility. We will close our ears to demagogic pressures which only serve to create confusion and false confrontations which distort the country's life.

Electoral adventures are over. [applause] And stringpulling and fraud to create a dependent democracy has now been ideologically and economically wiped out by the action of the armed forces. We will now open the way for a set of power factors which are known and recognized as political, nonstate power in order to establish new rules of coexistence, thus to have an independent government characterized by the distribution of responsibilities. [sentence as heard] The typical power of parties and labor unions must give way to a government of the people, with the full participation which is essential for social democracy, because no single class can alone represent the interest of all Bolivians [applause].

We will now institute a system of rules and policies for the development of the country in accordance with the reality of Bolivia, to transform a rural and archaic society into a modern, urban and industrial society. The national reconstruction implies modifications in social structures, in class relations, and in the bases of the economy, thus leaving behind useless political antagonism.

Then we will have an equilibrium of truly popular forces both in power and the state apparatus. The vitality of change will be the philosophy of national reconstruction which will consist of developing the qualifications, purpose, attitudes and patriotic dedication in all Bolivians, including the mystique of a new country with a pluralist democracy engaging in dialogue and with participation to reconcile values and expectations on behalf of the national unity and peace that Bolivians deserve to enjoy.

Reconstruction conveys a decision to bring equilibrium among opposing social forces both through transformations and by a new combination of socioeconomic and political forces that would act against structures stimulating dependence, new political and economic demands, relations based on political domination and economic dispossession. In the final analysis this is antinationalist [as heard], anticolonialist reconstruction that will permit us to make decisions aimed at stimulating the people's struggle and enhance their ability to fight, so that they may materialize through tangible deeds their clear revolutionary tradition, thus building a solid, coherent, well-disciplined institution which will be capable of leading the process.

The economic policy for reconstruction will seek production effectiveness, and its fair distribution. Neither private enterprise nor the governement's bureaucratic control over the production system will distort the function of enterprises of social ownership both in rural areas and in cities, which will be managed by those who take part in the production process.

Those contingency economic measures proposed under the reconstruction program are in keeping with forseeable goals of national integration, of geographic integration, of full use of the production resources, of maintaining the purchasing power of salaries and wages, of restoring both domestic and foreign balances. Priority contingency monetary measures related to the foreign sector, monetary and credit measures, measures related to our foreign debt, fiscal measures, those related to prices and rates, those related to public enterprises, salary measures and others are included in the estimates for the short and medium term.

Thus, we will have to conclude that the reconstruction does not adovcate a mere ideological anti-imperialism, since it will stem from the exercise of free determination and of a struggle against every imperialistic influence. Our anti-imperialism is practical, effective.

Regarding elementary and university education, our policies under the reconstruction program will necessarily have to seek to fight illiteracy. Later we will focus on kindergarten, basic, secondary education and will implement practical measures designed to allow teenagers to cope with their basic problems. Technical schooling should not overlook the peasant child, whom we will allow to enter agrarian universities to complete their training so that they may participate in agricultural production. Furthermore, since higher education poses a crucial problem, it requires in-depth solutions. A responsible leadership is needed to ensure that the university's autonomy be instrumental in providing scientific training to future professionals rather than engaging in sheer politics, as has been the case until now.

Regarding foreign relations, we will no longer act mechanically and will start actively participating in the foreign sector. We proclaim that we will maintain relations with all countries in the world on an equal basis, within ideological pluralism and following the principle of nonintervention, which we will intransigently defend. [applause, cheers]

Based on the principle of self-determination, we will uphold freedom, justice and solidarity to the extent required by our culture, the desires of the society and, especially, our interests and needs. We advocate mutual respect and accept the legal validity of all international commitments signed to this date.

Peace and sovereignty are and will continue to be the ruling principles of our relations with all the countries of the world within a framework of balanced integration and cooperation. We will reject the imbalances and abuses in state, commercial and other kinds of relations.

Our idea of relations is clear-cut and closely connected to the tightening of diplomatic, economic and cultural bonds with all the nations of the world without any restrictions whatsoever. Our maritime claim is inalienable.

It is true that in this quest we are bound to meet with antagonists and opposition to structural changes which will give rise to threats of storms capable of thwarting our domestic and foreign objectives. These threats have been foreseen by the armed forces which have empowered us to act unhesitatingly to attain the established goals in the best interests of the future of the nation.

However, we want to make a patriotic advance call for the understanding and solidarity of true Bolivians, who must understand true republican interests to firmly exercise our rights, duties and responsabilities in order to rebuild the nation, the society and the family.

We hope to attain the active and committed solidarity of the community in order to set into motion the forces behind the great social mobility which is the result of productive efforts.

We do not ignore the fact that only the solidarity and total commitment of all social strata will elicit the support of the active national sectors, especially so since there are alienating factors. In view of this we will immediately set into motion the adjustment mechanism in order to create a social community of concurrent interests, mechanisms which will provide the state with definite patterns.

The armed forces of the nation will act through us in this new historical cycle launched in the country, but they will not have to impose order and peace, because these will result from the institutional changes which will take place and the new political and economic requirements which will never beat the service of alien or foreign interests because they will be designed to fulfill the great needs of Bolivia and no one else.

If faced with any crooked machinations such as those which the nefarious domestic and foreign forces usually activate to destabilize and the disrupt the national community, the armed forces, clearly aware and committed to their fate, will fulfill their duty by correcting and rechanneling the country toward its manifest destiny and development. Whenever necessary the armed forces will resort to extreme recourses on behalf of republic interests.

These are the tasks which the armed forces have assigned to us by entrusting to us the development of government organizations in compliance with the terms of the proclamation, the declaration of objectives and the resulting basic tasks. All of these are legal instruments through which we will conduct the government of the nation as pertains to military officers and Bolivians compelled to action by the transcendental needs of the nation as a whole.

Since it is the supreme objective of man to do his duty without heeding the consequences, and hoping to fulfill our mission, I, in the name of the members of the junta, call upon the Lord our God for energy, strength and the unfaltering desire to carry out the changes in the life of the Bolivian people, without reneging on the past, but seeking enlightenment from it, without prejudging or lamenting our current situation but helping the process to surface and reach a safe port; without dreaming of utopian futures based on easy propaganda and meaningless slogans but planning this future with dedication, projecting and deciding with optimism, energy and greatness.

The national reconstruction is a peaceful revolution within the framework of Bolivian development and it will carry out a fair distribution of wealth and will provide better standards of living.

Among the measures which will be implemented immediately is the freezing of the prices of staples and others goods needed to satisfy the most pressing needs. We will balance the purchasing power of the salaries and will courageously and energetically struggle against hoarding and speculation.

We will insist on administrative honesty. We will demand authority, capability and expertise. We will implement a democratic and union-minded methodology which will allow the union leaders to concern themselves more with their unions than with politics. In the meantime, (?this activity) will be paralyzed until it loses the alienating characteristics of proletarian organizations such as fractional claims and dependency on Marxism.

We will issue a set of regulations which will give legal status to the actions of the government of national reconstruction, thus granting legal validity to the acts not provided for in the constitution.

No one can doubt the principle that there is no democracy without freedom, or freedom without economic solutions, or economic solutions without self-determination and sovereignty. These are all factors which are part of the overall freedom sought by the government of national reconstruction, the principle which we will abide by always.

The Cabinet which was sworn in just now will be the main government body and at the same time it will be the institutional working team of the junta. We will all work together and we will demand strict fulfillment of duties from each other to permit the country to enjoy its rights.

People of Bolivia, workers, peasants, professionals, intellectuals, women, youths, children, tradesmen and industrialists, comrades of the armed forces, commanders, officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Bolivian police: We are at the beginning of a new stage. We have few means but, as never before in history, the responsibility for the success or failure will belong to all.

With this in mind, I call upon all of you Bolivians to join forces with this government which has transcendental goals to fulfill, thus making the task of national reconstruction a task for everyone. Thank you.

Armed Forces Program

PY182328 La Paz Radio Batallon Colorado in Spanish 1857 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text of document on tasks to be carried out by the armed forces for the national reconstruction, read in the Flag Room of Miraflores Garrison in La Paz by unidentified speaker--live]

[Text] Tasks to be carried out by the armed forces within the framework of the Bolivian revolution for the national reconstruction:

On the one hand, we wish a profound change which will modify the outdated institutions and which will be in keeping with national (?objectives) to initiate a reconstruction phase which is aimed at the political, economic and social reorganization of the country. The nation's armed forces have adopted the following fundamental measures which the National Reconstruction Government will carry out. [Words indistinct]:

1. The government of the nation's armed forces will carry out the necessary tasks, taking into account the country's internal and external security, after the implementation of a national program for the development and strengthening of the nation.

Paragraph A. In the political sector: Establish the premises for the establishment of of the democratic institutionalization in Bolivia.

Paragraph B. In the economic sector: Seek the integrated development of the nation in keeping with the Bolivians' welfare.

Paragraph C. In the social sector: Establish the mechanism which will ensure the harmonious coexistence of our society.

This program for the national development-reconstruction, which is in keeping with the high national objectives, is designed to promote the nation's future development. Among these objectives are the preservation of sovereignty and national integration, the return to the sea, welfare and the nation's integrated development.

2. The government of the armed forces is aware of the need to create a just society in which the benefits of development are distributed in an equitable manner, of the need to incorporate the workers of the rural mining areas and the cities into the active life of the nation in order to effectively promote social justice, the true participation of the nation in the democratic process and the full enforcement of the UN human rights document.

3. It will reduce foreign dependency and defend the rights of self-determination and national sovereignty, will eradicate political abuses and corruption and permit the reactivation of the integrated development process which is based on the change of the course in the history of the nation's leadership by preserving the traditional heritage.

Immediate tasks to be carried out in the economic sector:

4. A package of measures will be implemented to curb the inflationary process which the country is enduring and which will reverse the negative tendency of the balance of payments. For this:

Paragraph A: It is necessary to make the operations of public enterprises profitable.

Paragraph B: The same (?reduction program) of the current public expenses will be implemented.

Paragraph C: The regular revenues of the national treasury will be increased by means of a more efficient, honest and strict control of the payment and collecting mechanisms of taxes and customs tariffs.

Paragraph D: Priority investment programs which will attract foreign currency, which will have a short-term outcome and which will generate jobs will be encouraged.

Paragraph E: The monetary policy will be adjusted to the production capacity and credits will be increased, preferably to those who are part of the production process.

Paragraph F: An adequate tariffs table will be implemented for guiding the assignment of new investments, the use of labour and the use of natural resources which promote the productive efficiency of the national industries and, especially, for preventing smuggling.

Paragraph G: The foreign debts will be renegotiated and a policy [words indistinct] with the use of foreign resources, preliminary projects which are of national interest and have been established as priority by the government.

Paragraph H: The activities of the private enterprises should be adjusted to the aforementioned measures. Their price, [word indistinct] and investment policy should be adjusted and they will become, little by little, less dependent of the state's cooperation.

5. In the framework of the international and the country's [word indistinct], in the economic and financial sector, new stable development programs as well as an investment program will be implemented within a regime in which justice and social peace prevails. In order to achieve these objectives the state will promote:

Paragraph A: The free (?implementation) of those projects which have already been approved, which are being carried out or to be carried out [words indistinct].

Paragraph B: The security of each of the districts of the country will be guarded within the framework of [words indistinct] and renewed state administration.

Paragraph C: The territorial integration of the country by means of [words indistinct] transport, electricity and communications.

Paragraph D: The complementation of the mining industry by: 1. The implementation of metallurgic products which will reduce the cost of the metallurgical processes [words indistinct]. 2. The development of industries as the basis for [passage indistinct] the agricultural production by means of organizations specialized in marketing [words indistinct] technical assistance, credit line which will guarantee the peasants adequate prices for their products and which will definitely incorporate them to the consumption level of the rest of the Bolivian population.

Paragraph E: Transport on the rivers, lakes and the sea.

In the social and cultural sector:

6. It will adopt measures aimed at the development of integration based on solidarity, social justice and equitable distribution of income in order to reduce (?unemployment) and the marked contradictions which are characteristic in a developing country.

7. It will be a priority issue to give the productive sector, the middle class and the professionals a fair treatment in accordance with their patriotic contribution to the country's development.

8. The agrarian reform will be guided in order to achieve: Paragraph A: The establishment of economic production units and reduce the rationing of the [word indistinct].

Paragraph B: The readjustment of legal mechanisms to promote justice in the agrarian sector [words indistinct] of the National Agrarian Reform Council.

Paragraph C: The education of the peasant aimed at his integral formation in order to make him fit to participate in the reconstruction tasks.

Paragraph D: Reestablish policies for rural credits to improve their production levels and the living standard of the peasants.

9. It will adopt social security measures aimed at standarizing legal norms and procedures in order for the benefits to reach all the people.

10. It will gradually and progressively solve the shortage of housing in the country.

11. It will decide on the appropriate policies to eradicate illiteracy it will establish a common basic education, a diversified secondary education, particularly aimed at forming skilled workers and a [word indistinct] education.

12. [Passage indistinct] regarding public services, defense and security.

13. In the beginning, the armed forces will assume the responsibility of the government.

14. It will approve the necessary reorganization measures for the public administration and other state-owned organizations to become more efficient and to do away with privilege.

15. It will decide on the dismissal of directors of public administration organizations, without regard for all party politics.

16. It will apply the legal norms regarding responsibility for holding public posts.

17. In order to ensure and strengthen [words indistinct] and the harmony of society, the organization structure of the Bolivian police will be improved in order to carry out their specific functions in an efficient and patriotic manner.

18. It will regulate the functioning of cultural, union, political, social and economic institutions.

19. Once the government has been consolidated, the urgent measures fulfilled and the basis of national reconstruction applied, it will implement the legal instruments and procedures in accordance with the stability and [words indistinct] to make possible the direct participation of the people in the government through practical measures.

20. In the international order, the government of the honorable military junta will formulate a foreign policy which will pursue the objectives of the Bolivian Government in the international field by trying to make the foreign service carry out a coherent and dynamic policy contributing to the national development.

These measures are (?aimed) at the needs to strengthen the independence and sovereignty of the nation in view of the interests and ideologies of the great powers and to prevent the national territory from becoming a site of hostility between factions, in order to preserve the country's internal and external security and the right to the free determination of the Bolivian people. The new government will strengthen and activate the physical, economic, social and cultural agreements signed at the regional and subregional levels and under the understanding that these agreements must contribute to the development and unity of the Latin American states.

In conclusion, it will define a national strategy to solve the landlocked situation affecting the country. To do this it will carry out a policy of [words indistinct] aimed at restoring a sovereign outlet to the Pacific Ocean.

18 July 1980.

The sea belongs to us by right; it is our duty to recover it.

[Signed] Gen Luis Garcia Meza Tejada, army commander; Gen Waldo Bernal, Air Force Commander; Rear Adm Ramiro Terrazas Rodriguez, navy commander.

[Approved by] Gen Armando Reyes Villa, commander in chief of the armed forces.

Distribution of Food

PY191424 La Paz Radio Batallon Colorado Network in Spanish 1410 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Communique No 11]

[Text] The public in general, and especially wholesale and retail butchers, is informed that 10,000 kilograms of beef were dispatched from the locality of San Borja this morning to supply the city with articles of prime importance.

La Paz, July 1980.

Signed: Public Relations Office of the Armed Forces.

Return to Work Appeal

PY210314 Paris AFP in Spanish 0253 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 10 Jul (AFP)--The official radio network, which is controlled by the Bolivian Armed Forces, tonight broadcast very urgent appeals to the workers, urging them to report to work tomorrow and ensuring them that they will have every type of guarantee.

The newspaper EL DIARIO has also issued a call to its workers to report to the shops tonight in order to print an issue for tomorrow.

The most important newspaper of La Paz, PRESENCIA, has been seized by the government, and it is occupied by military forces.

The impression tonight is that, with the fear produced by rumors regarding preparations for violent actions to be carried out tomorrow, the turnout of workers will be very limited.

Prohibition of Roadblocks

PY202304 Oruro Radio Batallon Topater in Spanish 2055 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Military communique: The commander of the 1 Corps District informs the public that since the Districts of Oruro and Potosi have been declared military zones, the following has been ordered:

1. Any person who is caught blockading or by any other means preventing the normal flow of public transport or impeding the circulation of transport, vehicles and pedestrians will be considered subversive, and as such will be arrested and made subject to the country's laws.

2. In view of the repeated requests by the transporters of Oruro and Potosi Districts to carry out their activities, the armed forces informs those interested that it guarantees the normal flow of all urban, provincial and intercity public transport.

Signed: Brig Gen (Hernan Ferrel Nova), commander of the I Corps.

REPORTS ON GUEILER'S WHEREABOUTS CONFLICT

Reported in La Paz Nunciature

PY200240 Paris AFP in Spanish 0211 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 19 Jul (AFP)--Ousted President Lidia Gueiler has been in asylum in the Apostolic Nunciature since last Thursday, according to diplomatic circles close to Nuncio Msgr Alcio Rapisarda.

Mrs Gueiler had managed to escape from those who invaded the Quemado Palace last Thursday noon and headed for the nunciature in the company of one of her civilian assistants, it was learned here today. Persons interested in protecting the former president circulated rumors last Friday that she was under house arrest in the presidential village of San Jorge, adding that she was later taken to another undisclosed place.

It was reported today that she had been exiled in Asuncion, Paraguay, and several Buenos Aires radio stations heard here aired the news.

The presence of Mrs Gueiler in the nunciature was confirmed to AFP tonight by several heads of foreign missions which received official information from Monsignor Rapisarda.

Rumored in U.S. Embassy

PY191818 Paris AFP in Spanish 1804 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 19 Jul (AFP)--A traveler from the Bolivian capital reported today that the deposed president of Bolivia, Lidia Gueiler, reportedly sought asylum early this morning in the U.S. Embassy in La Paz.

A Canadian professor, David Bein, who had been in La Paz 8 days and who arrived today at noon in Lima on a flight by a European carrier, was the person who provided the information. He said that this rumor was very persistent this morning in the hotel where he was lodged, in tourist circles and at the El Alto International Airport.

Reported Arrival in Asuncion

FY192008 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1945 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Relay from President Stroessner Airport in Asuncion]

[Text] The Lloyd Bolivian Airline [LAS] aircraft that has arrived here at the international airport is now coming to a stop and not precisely in the place where it should connect up with the disembarking tunnels, which is where the press is observing what is happening. We have been told not to go downstairs, which makes us believe that the former Bolivian president has arrived and that she is not disembarking in the usual place but in an isolated corner.

A beige Toyota car is nearing the plane. There are two other small planes nearby with their engines running and the press is not allowed to get close. There is a police ring that is trying to stop the approach of the photographers of the media and we ourselves are not allowed to approach the plane in which, presumably, the former Bolivian president has arrived.

We have been told that former President Gueiler will pass through, if she has arrived, the disembarkation gate. Nevertheless, everything indicates that she will get into a beige Toyota car that is parked here.

We repeat: the press has no access.

Confirmation of Arrival

FY192044 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 2025 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] This is an exclusive newsflash for the entire country: The former Bolivian president, Lidia Gueiler Tejada, is now at the Campo Grande President Stroessner International Airport. She is inside an airplane of the Lloyd Bolivian Airline which arrived at 1600 at our main airport.

In about an hour the former Bolivian president will leave the airport by helicopter to a downtown building of this capital which has a heliport. This was confirmed by a reliable source which asked not to be identified. We repeat: former President Lidia Gueiler Tejada is at the international airport. In about an hour she will be transferred by helicopter to a downtown building.

Official Denial of Arrival

FY192307 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo 2300 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Excerpt] It has been officially confirmed that the former Bolivian president, Lidia Gueiler Tejada, has not arrived in this capital today.

Further Denial

FY201646 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1550 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Excerpts] There is widespread belief that former Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler is in our country. A number of events that took place yesterday at the international airport supports this conviction. These include the arrival of a Bolivian airplane which was surrounded by tight security measures and the virtual escape in a car of the passengers of that plane toward the downtown area, in sum, a series of totally unusual events that lead to the belief that the former Bolivian president may be in Paraguayan territory.

Reliable sources yesterday told Primero de Marzo at the international airport that the ousted president had arrived on a regular flight of the military air transport from Mariscal Estigarribia, Chaco. She reportedly arrived at 1400 and the plane landed at the old airport. She is reportedly lodged in a downtown hotel of Asuncion under a false name so that she may not be disturbed. We even have information on the name she is reportedly using, the hotel where she is staying and the reason she wants to pass unnoticed. She is reportedly suffering from serious nervous depression and cannot possibly meet the press.

A few minutes ago we again asked Interior Ministry Under Secretary Migueal Angel Bestard about the presence of the former Bolivian president in Paraguayan territory. He told us that even if she had planned to come here, she has definitely not arrived yet. He said: I can assure you that the former Bolivian president is not in Paraguay. Futhermore, it would not be necessary to avail ourselves of helicopters or any other sophisticated means of transport to meet her if she comes to this country.

Regarding the report that she is staying in a downtown hotel, Dr Bestard said that if she came to Asuncion, she would not need to stay in a hotel since she has many relatives here in whose homes she could stay.

SILES ZUAZO ISSUES CALL FOR RESISTANCE

PY200025 Paris AFG in Spanish 2234 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 19 Jul (AFP)--Hernan Siles Zuazo, winner of last month's elections, has made public a communique saying that he is leading a movement of resistance against the new military regime which, he says, will not be able to consolidate itself.

The communique was aired last night over a clandestine radio station and the announcer recalled that Siles Zuazo had already announded through the same station that he was assuming responsibility for conducting the nation at this sad time for the fatherland.

The communique reads: "Today, 18 July, I want to inform the people of Bolivia that I am still free despite the efforts made by the usurpers of the will of the people to arrest me. In those efforts they have searched the residence of many leaders and militants of the People's Democratic Union (UDP), but I have already gone underground to lead the resistance to ultimately topple the new antidemocratic attempt to rule the country.

The government of national destruction which the usurpers in the military high command are trying to impose on the country is in a quagmire and has no possibility of consolidating itself. This government is being resisted by all the Bolivian people, repudiated by the majority in the armed forces and denied recognition by the international community.

"I repeat to you that the order of the day is to follow the instructions given yesterday by the Democracy Defense Committee (CONADE): Go on general strike; block the roads and stage a general and peaceful civilian resistance. Bolivia will never be defeated."

DEATHS OF SEVERAL PROMINENT LEADERS REPORTED

Quiroga Santa Cruz Death

PY210101 Paris AFP in Spanish 2336 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 20 Jul (AFP)--A press bulletin released today by the Bolivian University Confederation [CUB] reports on the incident in which Marcel Quiroga Santa Cruz died and in which numerous leaders of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] were detained last Thursday when the coup that led to Gen Luis Garcia Meza being named president took place.

After indicating that the CUB and the COB had met with labor leader Juan Lechin presiding, and that they had received information regarding the revolt that was then limited to the city of Trinidad, it adds that as they were concluding the meeting, they heard bursts of machinegun fire directed at the union building.

The president of the CUB, Gonzalo Aguirre Villafan, in a report given to the press, indicates that upon observing that COB headquarters was surrounded and that it was impossible to leave, they obeyed the orders of the leaders of the miners, Simon Reyes, who indicated that they were not to offer any resistance.

In these critical circumstances, the report states, other voices were heard--those of Oscar Eid, a leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, and Marcelo Quiroga--asking for calm. It was then that a Methodist minister, a member of the Human Rights Committee, announced that they were not armed and that they would surrender. He also asked that their lives be respected.

The report continues by stating that from outside the attackers ordered them to come out with their hands behind their heads; so they started to do so in line one by one, headed by the Methodist minister. The paramilitary elements stood about 2 meters apart in a room on the lower floor and along the staircase which leads to the street. They were heavily armed civilians.

They fired their weapons without any reason. About 10 of those surrendering, among them Socialist leader Oscar Eid, started to come down the stairs. When they reached the first floor, one of the paramilitary elements recognized Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz and ordered some of his comrades in arms to pick him out of the line and take him to a room. Marcelo refused to be separated from his fellows and clung to the wooden bannister. Marcelo struggled against two of the paramilitary elements who were complying with the order, when suddenly one of them fired his machinegun at him at pointblank range, directly into his chest. Marcelo collapsed without making a sound, and his body remained stretched out on the staircase.

Aguirre Villafan continues by stating that once they were in the street, they were put into a Red Cross ambulance. At this point, there was some confusion; it is not clear what it was all about. Aguirre Villafan and some of his fellows took advantage of the situation and managed to escape into a building. Among the escapees was Oscar Eid. Aguirre Villafan adds that after waiting a good while, they were able to see that the situation in the street was returning to normal. They then left the building and split up to avoid being arrested.

Simon Paredes Dead

PY191807 Paris AFP in Spanish 1753 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 19 Jul (AFP)--The Bolivian political leaders Carlos [name as received] Quiroga Santa Cruz and Simon Paredes have died as a result of the wounds they received at the time of the coup d'etat. The former was the leader of the Socialist Party and the latter was a leader of the pro-Soviet Communist Party.

MIR Leader Capobianco Dead

PY210042 Paris AFP in Spanish 0005 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 20 Jul (AFP)--Guillermo Capobianco, leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), which is part of Hernan Siles Zuazo's People's Democratic Union (UDP) front, died as a result of the wounds he received during a clash that took place last Thursday in Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Capobianco was the leader who 3 weeks ago headed the movement against the revolt in Santa Cruz City aimed at preventing Hernan Siles Zuazo's election. Capobianco's death was reported by his relatives, and it was learned here only today, Sunday, due to the interrupted communications in the interior of the country.

SIGNS OF SCATTERED CIVILIAN RESISTANCE APPEAR

PY192359 Paris AFP in Spanish 2244 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 19 Jul (AFP)--Civilian reaction against the coup began this afternoon in La Paz and throughout Bolivia when clandestine radio stations and other stations controlled by mineworkers on a national network called on workers to wait for instructions to carry out democratic resistance, to avoid provocations and to maintain strict discipline.

The network--which was silent for about 4 hours--reported that aircraft of the air force attacked with bombs and destroyed the Colquiri station, in the Oruro region. This station was broadcasting, with excellent audibility, slogans calling for a general strike and the immediate blockading of roads.

A powerful mining radio station, Radio Animas, took over the leadership of the network and broadcast slogans calling on people to remain calm, remain alert to provocations and insisting that only the instructions from the mining leadership should be followed.

The station also read a dozen letters of support from tin mining centers which announced they are on strike. The radio broadcasts insist that the Committee for the Defense of Democracy (CONADE) is coordinating all the operations in defense of the election results. It pointed out that instructions for civilian resistance against the coup will be given at the appropriate time.

This afternoon, leaflets were being distributed in La Paz carrying the text of the message delivered by the leader of the People's Democratic Union (UDP), Herman Siles Zuazo as head of the organization must coordinate the actions of all the labor sectors in the country.

In the meantime, peasants from a zone near the mining centers--according to a report by a mining station of the national network--have blocked roads and that hundreds of vehicles are trapped in the La Paz-Cochabamba highway.

According to local political circles, it is believed that Bolivia will live in an environment of tense tranquillity until Monday but that actions of resistance can be expected on that day because, according to the military government, commercial and industrial activities must be resumed.

Regarding the press, there will be no newspapers tomorrow and it is possible that, in support of the general strike, there will not be any on Monday.

Mineworkers Resistance

PY190052 Catavi Radio 21 de Diciembre Network in Spanish 2355 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] The mining centers of Catavi, Siglo XX, Uncia, Miraflores and the northern part of Potosi are carrying out an active and organized resistance. Starting yesterday, 17 July, at about 1700, workers, students, peasants, housewives, professionals, educators, union leaders, and the people of Uncia and the mining camps began organizing a popular workers' resistance to prevent the armed forces from entering and consolidating their position in the mining centers.

The mineworkers and the people in general of these mining centers are actively participating in an organized manner. This civil resistance is being carried out near Bustillo Province, where patrol squads are willing to give their lives if the armed forces try to enter the Catavi and Siglo XX mining centers.

Another important aspect of this resistance is the militant and organized participation of the mineworkers who are being supported by students, peasants and housewives. A fact which should be praised at this historic time is the support from more than 200 rural teachers who have joined the civic and peaceful resistance.

A rural teacher told one of our reporters that the rural teachers from northern POTOSI cannot remain indifferent in view of this serious political situation affecting the country. He said: We hope that democracy will return to Bolivia because all Bolivians are aware of this need; therefore, we have joined the defense committees and the patrol squads to prevent the armed forces from entering our district so that we can in this manner protect the union leaders and union freedom. Therefore, the mining centers are carrying out a popular workers' resistance to prevent the regular troops from entering our district. The people of this district must, however, remain calm and prudent and must also be alert to the call of the union executive committee and the Committee for the Defense of Democracy, CONADE, through sirens and this radio station.

Huanuni Under Military Control

FY201418 Catavi Radio 21 de Diciembre in Spanish 1350 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, listeners, fellow workers, people of Bolivia:

We want to inform our fellow workers and the Bolivian people that the Huanuni mining district is under military attack and I believe it is already under military control.

To confirm this report we have a relay from Huanuni in which we can also hear the gunshots and in which we are told that at 0730 [GMT], on rather at 0400, the military began the attack on Huanuni, which is now officially in the hands of the military.

The following is a relay from our correspondent in Huanuni who sent the report precisely when their station came under attack. [Relay mostly indistinct; however, gunshots are heard in the background].

Military Withdrawal

FY201714 Catavi Radio 21 de Diciembre in Spanish 1625 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Unconfirmed reports coming from Huanuni indicate that military troops broke into that district shooting at every target; they did not respect anything. It has also been reported that the ground forces had the support of the air force. Local ambulances are now picking up the wounded and the dead from the armed attack.

Furthermore, it has been reported that after the attack on the Huanuni district, where they committed brutal actions, the military forces had to withdraw from the area and return to their headquarters. We also want to report that the Huanuni miners are determined to continue the fight. Despite the military attack, they are firmly determined to obey and enforce the decisions adopted by national organizations such as the committee for the Defense of Democracy, the Bolivian Labor Federation and the Mineworkers Federation.

GOVERNMENT DENIES ROLE IN BOLIVIAN COUP

PY190941 Paris AFP in Spanish 2302 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Brasilia, 18 Jul (AFP)--The acting spokesman of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, Jose Vicente Pimentel, stated here today that Brazil has not participated at all in the Bolivian coup d'etat.

This was Pimentel's answer to a question asked by a journalist who quoted news reports concerning Brazil's participation in the coup d'etat which took place in Bolivia yesterday. "The report is groundless," he said.

In response to a question regarding an alleged recent visit paid to Brazil by the then-Bolivian army commander in chief, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, Pimentel indicated that had such a visit taken place his ministry would have been aware of it.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman emphasized the traditional position of the Brazilian Government toward a coup d'etat: Brazil recognizes the new government after it gains political and territorial control of the country and guarantees the fulfillment of international accords.

Pimentel noted that communications between Brasilia and the Brazilian Embassy in La Paz were very difficult.

HYDROELECTRIC EQUIPMENT TO BE BOUGHT FROM USSR

PY192222 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Brazil and the Soviet Union have practically concluded an agreement for the supply of 80 percent of the equipment for the Xingo hydroelectric plant (2.4 million kw) on the Sao Francisco River and for the Ilha Grande hydroelectric plant on the Parana River. Under this agreement the Soviet Union will buy from Brazil agricultural products, especially coffee, cacao and soybeans worth $2.5 billion while selling equipment worth only $1 billion, thus leaving a $1.5 billion balance in Brazil's favor. The agreement has already been approved by the nation's president following suggestions from the finance minister, planning minister and foreign minister. The construction of the two hydroelectric plants which were not planned as a priority in the Brazilian energy generation program will thus get underway in the near future, to be completed in 5 years at the most.

NAVY ACCEPTS 12-MILE TERRITORIAL WATERS LIMIT

PY180856 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 16 Jul 80 p 8

[Text] Brasilia--The deputy chief of the EMFA [Armed Forces General Staff] Adm Ibsen de Gusmao, stated yesterday that most of the navy's commanding officers have accepted without any problems the thesis which Brazil will defend at the Law of the Sea Conference which will be held in the United States this month. This thesis advocates the 12-mile territorial sea and 200-mile economic sea zone. According to the admiral, the support for this thesis will not harm Brazil because its economic interests within 200 miles will be preserved. He announced that the 200-mile territorial sea thesis was being opposed more and more every day and the attempt to defend it at the Law of the Sea Conference could leave Brazil isolated.

ROLDOS SUSPENDS RELATIONS WITH NEW BOLIVIAN REGIME

PA181815 Paris AFP in Spanish 1805 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Quito, 18 Jul (AFP)--Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos Aguilera has ordered the suspension of diplomatic relations with the new military government [of Bolivia], it has been announced in official circles.

The foreign minister announced that Ecuadorean ambassador to La Paz Luis Yepez Calisto has been recalled to Quito.

Mario Aleman, acting foreign minister, also announced that the Andean group is studying a communique to be issued in the coming hours in which it will define its position regarding the new Bolivian situation.

PRESIDENT SAYS ECONOMIC CRISIS DOES NOT EXIST

PA190317 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Excerpt] President Jaime Roldos has stated that there is no economic crisis in Ecuador. He spoke in favor of the government's plan for stable and accurate prices on food and added that he does not plan to have a government whose actions are routine.

In a speech last night on television, President Roldos stated that the economic and social problems found by his administration are of such magnitude that it was necessary to put the house in order. He mentioned the fact that on 10 August 1979, when he assumed power, the country had a huge debt and an economic and social crisis, despite the fact that previous governments had benefited from the oil bonanza.

The social groups which have been neglected must have faith in the government I preside over, President Roldos said, and added that he wants to have a different government because historical circumstances demand true social justice in our country.

Justifies Food Price Hikes

PA190320 Paris AFP in Spanish 0513 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Quito, 17 Jul (AFP)--President Jaime Roldos tonight justified his policy of raising the prices of several food items, which he implemented in order to stimulate agriculture.

Roldos spoke for 1 hour and 18 minutes on a national radio and television network to explain that the 35-percent increase in the prices of sugar, other food products and fuels were justified.

He praised the Ecuadorean people, who have shown their maturity and "thirst for democracy by not falling prey to provocations despite the maneuvers by anarchical groups that have sought to destabilize the democratic system."

He reiterated that his government is aimed at economic development and social justice and listed the literacy campaign, rural electrification and development programs, various airports, roads, housing projects and agricultural credits among his administration's most important current projects.

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN MINISTRY ABANDONS EFFORTS TO END EMBASSY OCCUPATION

PA192352 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1851 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Excerpts] San Jose, 19 Jul (LATIN)--Costa Rica today abandoned all efforts to aid some 200 peasants who have sought refuge in the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador, it has been officially announced. A Foreign Ministry communique notes that yesterday "all efforts were exhausted," and accused the left-leaning 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28) of preventing any solution to the problem in a "clear political maneuver."

At the same time newly designated Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus admitted the possibility that the embassy may be transferred to another site in the Salvadoran capital. If this were done the building housing the peasants would lose extraterritoriality. The communique states that the decision was made after guarantees were received on the part of the Salvadoran Government that the extraterritoriality of the embassy and the physical safety of the occupants wishing to go to their places of origin would be respected.

The document states that the Costa Rican Government asked for assistance in this aspect from the International Red Cross. The Costa Rican Government sent an aircraft yesterday to San Salvador to airlift the peasants who last Friday occupied the embassy alleging they were subject to military repression. It notes that although it was evident that there was no basis of a political nature for granting the asylum, the Costa Rican Government had decided to allow the peasants to enter the embassy grounds for humanitarian reasons.

But it states that the officials in charge of the operation tried for 12 hours to effect the operation but were blocked by LP-28 members, who evaded any contact. The communique states that the Costa Rican Government's position of assistance "was undermined by the LP-28 in a clear political maneuver," not caring about the fate of the occupants in our embassy in San Salvador."

FALLAS REITERATES CHARGES ON ARMS TO NICARAGUA

PA181415 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Major Fallas, who once served as deputy director of the Investigations Directorate, has reiterated that the Costa Rican Government participated actively in the transfer of weapons and men to Nicaragua during the revolt that overthrew Anastasio Somoza's regime.

Here are Major Fallas' exclusive statements: [Begin recording] [in progress] ...in Nicaragua, as soon as I began working on Base Eight with Mr (Marti), the more delicate issues concerned with Nicaragua began coming in and I was ordered to get trustworthy persons, very trustworthy persons, to handle very delicate work that was being ordered (?from the higher echelons). So I approached a large number of officers, whose names I gave to the Judicial Investigations Organization (OIJ). They were quite a few, perhaps 60, 70 or 80 persons, who were to help me [word indistinct].

While in the air section of the Base Eight, I was recalled one afternoon along with Mr [name indistinct] Alfaro to receive instructions that a plane would arrive at about 0100, 0230, or 0300 in the morning. We were not told where the plane was coming from. The plane was to bring in war materiel for the Sandinists. At about 0200 the boys and I--also present were Colonel Marti, Mr Elio Espinac, Mr Julio Azofeifa, Mr Benedicti and Mr Carrasco, who at the time owned (Casco)--saw a Douglas plane land. The plane was owned by (Casco). The arms cargo was big. Evidence of this is the fact that we used four cargo vehicles from the [word indistinct] ministry.

Colonel Marti, Mr Carlos Arias, Mr Danilo Arias and I drove the four vehicles. We were instructed that part of the cargo should be left on Base Eight. We were told that that would go through (?state security). This can be confirmed by asking Colonel Marti and all those whose names I have reported to the OIJ to declare.

The cargo was taken to Liberia, where a Mr Ramirez, at the time director of police studies, led us to El Pelon, where we stored the weapons. These were also turned over to a number of Sandinist youths, who took over. This was in a big old house in El Pelon. [end recording]

Further Details

PA190202 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Thirty aircraft bringing weapons arrived in Costa Rica during the time Major Fallas was in charge of these operations. When Major Fallas went from Base Eight to Guanacaste he left behind a large amount of weapons. When he returned 30 days later they were gone. We all know where some of these weapons appeared later, Fallas told the legislative commission this morning.

The work in Guanacaste was mainly taking care of the weapons left over for the government. Major Fallas said that out of every shipment of weapons arriving from Cuba by air, one-fourth was for our government and was sent to Santa Rosa, where Major Ramirez was in charge of receiving Costa Rica's share. The weapons for Nicaragua were sent to El Pelon, where they were received by the Mexican, a man called (Porlo), and another called Antonin. There was no Costa Rican Government official there. The pilots who brought the weapons were paid in dollars by Elio Espinac.

The planes bringing weapons from Cuba arrived at Llano Grande between 0100 and 0400 and were received by Espinac, who paid them, and by civil aviation director Benedicti (Rastol). All this occurred during the Nicaraguan revolution.

Public Works Ministry trucks would pull up to the aircraft and civil guards loaded them and covered them with tarpaulins. The trucks stopped at Santa Rosa to unload the Costa Rican share and the rest was sent to El Pelon and from there to Nicaragua.

At El Pelon were Sandinist troops trained by us. Rolando Carazo, son of the president of the republic, coordinated the shipment of weapons in air taxi aircraft to Nicaragua. I did not reveal this before because I thought it was a state secret until someone disclosed it, Major Falla told the deputies.

Security Officials' Communique

PA192141 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Public security officials have replied to certain articles about arms trafficking. In a communique signed by the top public security officials, directors of the public force and national security agents, they said: It is absolutely true that on occasion of the emergency situations experienced because of the war in Nicaragua, subjugated by the dictator Somoza and in view of the latent threat of an armed invasion by the Somozist army, weapons were brought into the country officially and the police forces were converted into military forces. This was done under the sacred right of free nations to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The note issued by these officials to explain the deeds denounced by the Criminal Investigations Bureau added: Our police had to be transferred to the border without even special survival equipment. They washed our soil with their blood and gave up their lives so we could all enjoy the free air for which good Costa Ricans fought. We gave our people everything we considered necessary thanks to the aid of friendly governments. We sent this aid to the places where it was most needed by using the state means that were available to us. We are proud of our participation in the armed struggle of the Nicaraguan people, the communique said.

The communique issued by the Public Security Ministry continued: Our honest participation directly or indirectly in the armed struggle of the Nicaraguans will always be a reason for personal pride. The country can be sure that the weapons used to safeguard national integrity are sacred to us and will never reach bastard interests [intereses bastardos] through us or with our complicity.

The Public Security Ministry officials who signed the communique vigorously rejected the charge that they profited from the weapons. They said that the weapons were received for the public force and that is how they were used.

These officials condemned any arms trafficking. The communique added: The noble action concerning the Nicaraguan incidents should not be marred by the immoral activity of certain people who traffic in weapons.

The communique is supported by former Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey, who attached a note to it saying that he wants to place on record that he is very proud of having been chief of those who signed the document.

EL SALVADOR

COSTA RICAN EMBASSY LOSES DIPLOMATIC STATUS

PA190132 Paris AFP in Spanish 0109 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Jul (AFP)--Johnny Chaverri, special Costa Rican envoy, has told AFP that the Costa Rican Embassy here has lost its status as a diplomatic site and has become a refugee camp as of 2400 GMT, the deadline in the Costa Rican Government's ultimatum to more than 200 peasants to withdraw from the embassy.

Chaverri said that since that time the situation is now in the hands of the Salvadoran Red Cross and archbishops. Meanwhile, the Costa Rican Government will start proceedings to transfer its embassy in San Salvador to a new site.

Chaverri, one of the two envoys sent by the Costa Rican Government to settle the problem, said, "There is nothing more we can do. We are returning to San Jose tonight."

Phone Service Interruption

PA190135 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1555 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Excerpt] A new minutes ago we contacted the Costa Rican Embassy, where 215 peasants are located, some of them for the past 8 days. Others entered yesterday afternoon.

The serious issue here--and please pay close attention, members of the Red Cross or the Green Cross--is that the telephone lines to the Costa Rican Embassy were inexplicably cut this morning. There is no longer any telephone contact with the embassy. We repeat that inexplicably, communications by telephone have been suspended.

'POWERFUL BOMB' DAMAGES NICARAGUAN EMBASSY

PA181411 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] A powerful bomb has exploded in the Nicaraguan Embassy in El Salvador. We have established contact with the Nicaraguan Embassy in El Salvador. We will ask Companero Pedro Calderon, diplomatic attache in the Nicaraguan Embassy, to recount what occurred last night.

[Begin recording] [Calderon] Last night at around 2300, I was in bed in the embassy when I heard a strong explosion. It was apparently caused by a very powerful bomb because I sleep upstairs and it shook me in my bed. I immediately got up to check the damage. The building was filled with smoke. I checked the embassy and found that the main gate had been destroyed. The offices had also been destroyed; the windows were broken; the flagstaffs had also been destroyed. There was a big hole like the ones that rockets make. A gate to the inside of the building had also been destroyed. The doors to various offices and the windows had been destroyed. There were no injuries. Do you have any more questions?

[Question by unidentified newsman] What measures are you going to adopt to protect yourselves in the embassy since other bombs could explode?

[Answer] We are taking the measures we have always taken. We are waiting to see what orders we receive from Nicaragua. We have always had these measures. We never imagined that there would be such an attack against our embassy, against Nicaragua.

[Question] Who do you think is responsible for the attack?

[Answer] I could not specifically blame anyone right now. We cannot blame anyone right now.

[Unidentified newsman] This has been a conversation with Pedro Calderon, diplomatic attache in the Nicaraguan Embassy in El Salvador. Thank you, companero, for your report.

Government Regret of Incident

PA181842 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1538 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran authorities today deplored the bomb attack against the Nicaraguan Embassy in San Salvador which caused property damage. A dynamite bomb was exploded near midnight, Thursday, at the Nicaraguan Embassy in western San Salvador.

Commercial attache William Aburto Prado and diplomatic attache Pedro Calderon were inside the embassy at the time of the attack, as was the policeman who guards the embassy. No one was injured.

Nicaraguan Ambassador Francisco Quinonez, who is sick, was immediately informed of the terrorist attack, the origin of which is unknown. On two occasions recently the Nicaraguan Embassy has been machinegunned. The Salvadoran authorities expressed their sympathy to the Nicaraguan reconstruction junta and offered to investigate the incident.

GUATEMALA

SENATORS ATTACKED FOR STAND ON U.S. AMBASSADOR

PA190301 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 9 Jul 80 p 2

["Topics of Interest" column by Mario Ribas Montes: "Incomprehensive Attitudes"]

[Excerpt] Yesterday we were stunned by the statements by Congress President Deputy Tomas Zepeda and several other congressmen to the effect that one is prejudging when one criticizes the probable appointment of the U.S. ambassador who will replace Mr Frank Ortiz. In our column Monday we published excerpts of a DIARIO DE LAS AMERICAS editorial which pointed to the danger that we might be sent a human rights activist who would promote the crumbling of the government to which those very parliamentarians belong. Prejudging? Yesterday, in response to such a vague opinion, we listened to the views of several persons who arrived from El Salvador praising the Guatemalan press' attitude in the face of the announcement that Mr George Landau, current U.S. ambassador to Chile, might be appointed here. It has been due to this vigilant attitude by various Guatemalan circles that an image of solidarity has been projected, particularly among foreign observers, who have had to take back their words in view of the way in which Guatemalans have behaved in the face of danger.

According to one of the deputies, "the U.S. Government is empowered to appoint whoever it deems most suitable to defend its interests in Guatemala and there are no reasons to fear its supervison." Bravo! This is a classical example of "confusing the issues," since nobody is denying the U.S. Government's right to appoint its ambassador, but neither can Guatemalans be denied the right to reject any interference in their domestic policy. The point here is to warn that neither the Guatemalan Government nor people are willing to accept the diplomatic style that has brought so much grief to both Nicaragua and El Salvador.

In commenting on the statements above, somebody was telling us that the deputies had made them because they are politicians, in other words, because they are in the habit of dissembling and hiding their real opinions and even their intentions. We do not believe that attitude is advantageous for Guatemala, for it disrupts the unity needed by the various sectors to conduct themselves in the face of pressure from abroad. In addition, this line of reasoning does not convince anyone. It is also disconcerting to those who in good faith defend the national interests without commitments of any kind, for it gives the impression that it corresponds to a carefully mediated official view.

The progovernment political parties have remained almost isolated from the struggle waged against these interventionist efforts in our country, thus giving the impression that they do not consider themselves obliged to defend the institutions. It is not our purpose to suggest to them what to do, because everyone can do as he pleases, but it would be good if its representatives would not constitute themselves into unofficial critics of the press' statements on behalf of Guatemala.

HONDURAS

NEW NATIONAL CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY INSTALLED

PA202228 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1807 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 20 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--A national Constituent Assembly made up of 71 members was installed here today in a ceremony presided over by the junta president, Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia.

The event was also attended by the Cabinet members, the Supreme Court justices, the members of the Superior Council of the Armed Forces and the diplomatic corps accredited to this country.

A large crowd carrying signs of the various political parties represented in the assembly surrounded the legislative palace and continuously cheered their leaders.

The assembly will be headed by Roberto Suazo Cordoba of the Liberal Party of Honduras [PLH] who was elected president, and Efrain Bu Giron of the PLH and Nicolas Cruz Torres of the National Party of Honduras [PNH] who were elected vice presidents.

The secretaries are: Benigno Irias of the PLH and Juan Pablo Urrutia of the PNH. Marco Tulio Castillo of the PLH and Heriberto Alcantara of the PNH were elected assistant secretaries.

The events started at 1000 (1600 GMT) with the entry of General Paz Garcia and the other two junta members, Colonels Domingo Antonio Alvarez Curz and Amilcar Zelaya Rodriguez, into the assembly.

This was immediately followed by the national anthem sung by all those present and the public outside the palace.

A national radio and television network is carrying the events.

Benigno Irias, secretary of the assembly, then read the decree installing the legislature. Irias' statement was followed by a great ovation.

The decree was immediately approved and signed by all the deputies.

This is the third Constituent Assembly installed at the present legislative palace in Tegucigalpa. The previous two assemblies served to return constitutional order to the republic after the coups d'etat that overthrew Presidents Ramon Villeda Morales of the PLH and Ramon Ernesto Cruz Ucles of the PNH.

The present Constituent Assembly is specifically tasked with drafting the electoral law and the law for the political organizations. It is also to draft a new constitution and to complete the transfer to a civilian regime.

The ministers and the Junta Members signed the decree after the deputies.

Msgr Hector Enrique Santos y Hernandez, archbishop of Tegucigalpa, called upon God's help so that the members of the Constituent Assembly "can find the way in this historic hour" and avoid "departing from the truth in order to give the people a constitution inspired in the love of God."

The president of the military junta then addressed the assembly members and said that "the government of the armed forces is determined to fully preserve political stability, the constitutional guarantees and the country's peace as their basic goals." "We are proud to have obtained a firm social peace based on the respect that the government has had for human rights and the freedoms of assembly, speech and religion," he said.

Roberto Suazo Cordoba, president of the assembly, replied to General Paz Garcia by saying, "We will fulfill our commitment loyally and will work very hard to obtain a social climate that will promote the people's political and economic developments." "I want to call upon the Hondurans to join us in this noble task of building a government of honesty and work for our Honduras," he said.

The junta members left the legislative palace amid a double line of cadets of the Gen Francisco Morazan Military Academy thus concluding the ceremonies of the installation of the Honduran Constituent Assembly.

NICARAGUA

REPORTAGE ON SANDINIST ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Soviet Delegation Arrival

PA181414 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] A Soviet delegation has arrived to participate beside our people in the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolutionary victory. The delegation is headed by Ivan Kebin. It was received by a high-level Sandinist front and government junta of the National Reconstruction Government delegation. The welcoming speech was delivered by revolutionary Comdr Jaime Wheelock Roman. Deputy Chairman of the Presidium Ivan Kebin then replied to the agricultural development minister's speech. The following are the remarks made by both leaders:

[Begin Wheelock recording] We hope that on this first anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution [words indistinct] you will accept our hospitality and the revolutionary spirit of a people who have just freed themselves from the chains of 45 years of dictatorship and oppression. We extend to you all our hospitality [words indistinct]. [end recording]

That was part of Commander Wheelock's remarks welcoming the Soviet mission which arrived this afternoon to celebrate the first anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolution with us. The following are the remarks of the head of the Soviet delegation, Ivan Kebin:

[Begin Kebin recording in Russian followed by translation into Spanish with Russian accent] (?We thank you) for this cordial welcome. We come with a feeling of true respect and appreciation for Nicaragua, the fatherland of the hero of Nicaragua's independence, Augusto Cesar Sandino. We are here with you today as the heroic Nicaraguan people are getting ready to solemnly celebrate the first anniversary of the glorious and victorious democratic and anti-imperialist revolution. The revolution [words indistinct] initiated a new stage in the history of the Nicaraguan people. The revolution is also a very important link in the struggle for national liberation in this region of the world and the whole world. The revolution is undoubtedly a magnificent contribution of the Nicaraguan people in the world revolution. [end recording]

You have just heard part of Kebin's remarks in response to Wheelock's welcoming speech.

Havana Television Coverage

FL191708 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1548 GMT on 19 July begins live color coverage of the first anniversary celebrations in Managua.

Coverage begins with girls in colorful costumes dancing in the street carnival-style. At 1552 the camera pans the crowd and the speaker's platform. Fidel Castro is seen in the center of the platform flanked by Sergio Ramirez and Daniel Ortega. Next to them can be seen Belize Prime Minister George Price and Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. At 1553 GMT members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] come up the stairs and take their places on the platform. There is a large poster at the back of the platform showing Sandino and Fonseca that reads "Sandino Yesterday, Sandino Today, Sandino Forever; Day of Commitment, First Anniversary; FSLN Vanguard of the People".

The ceremony begins at 1559 GMT with a gun salute. The camera returns to the crowd, which is seen waving flags, the red and black FSLN flags most prominent among them. An unidentified speaker introduces the guests. The list is headed by Fidel Castro.

At 1613 GMT, Havana's Channel 13, which so far had been carrying the opening ceremony of the Moscow Olympics, joins in the coverage.

At 1616, Defense Minister Humberto Ortega is seen approaching in a jeep. Comdr Eden Pastora approaches in another jeep coming from the opposite direction. They meet in front of the speaker's platform and salute each other. They then review the troops together, jeeps side by side. After this is over, Humberto Ortega addresses all those present and tells them the troops salute them. The troops echo this salute. Ortega then goes up and takes his place on the platform. At 1624 GMT, a founder of the FSLN, Victor Tirado Lopez, takes the podium and pins the Carlos Fonseca Order to several Sandinists. There is much embracing and smiling.

Grenada's Maurice Bishop follows with a 7-minute speech ending at 1635 GMT. At 1636 GMT, Belize's George Price addresses the crowd for two minutes. Former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez speaks from 1639 to 1651 GMT. Fidel Castro begins his speech at 1653 amid chants of "Fidel, Fidel".

Castro Adress

FL191831 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1653 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at mass rally held in Managua, Nicaragua, to commemorate the first anniversary of the triumph of the Sandinist Revolution-live]

[Text] Comrade leaders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and of the Government of National Reconstruction, distinguished invited delegations and personalities, courageous Sandinist soldiers and militamen, dear Nicaraguan brothers: Some will perhaps think that I am going to make a long speech. [applause] Others perhaps think that I will make here an ardent and revolutionary harangue. [applause] But, I will neither be extensive nor polemical nor deliver an ardent harangue. It would not be proper for me not to take into consideration the fact already noted by former President Carlos Andres Perez of the presence in this platform of delegations and personalities from the most diverse countries, of the most diverse systems and ideologies, of the most diverse political beliefs.

However, there is something that unites us all. I would even say North Americans and we are united [applause] today and that is because of this event, this tribute and this recognition to the heroic Nicaraguan people and their historic victory of 19 July 1979. [applause] I would say that I hold the hope that our presence here would represent the commitment of solidarity with, support for and aid to Nicaragua. [applause] I will not hide the fact that deep emotion overwhelmed me yesterday at noon when I arrived in this country.

I admire the enthusiasm and warmth of its children, the beauty of its landscape. Today I have felt the magnitude of this event, the martialism of the troops, the organization, the discipline, the impressive silence in this plaza where not even the buzzing of a mosquito is heard, [applause] the attention with which the people are capable of paying to the speakers during the very warm noon hour. We could not forget our sister republic because it was precisely Nicaraguan territory, Puerto Cabezas, from which the mercenary Giron invasion departed. It has been said that the tyrant Somoza, when bidding farewell to the troops, asked them to at least bring him a hair from Castro's beard. [applause] I have come here with a full beard [applause] to offer it to the victorious Nicaraguan people, even if only symbolically. [applause]

The embrace with which our delegation and the front and government leaders greeted each other yesterday is only a symbol of these times, and of the changes of these times. When I observe you here, I must confess, it reminds us a lot of our people, our own people, our own events, our own masses. Because you are a profoundly revolutionary peoples, we the Cuban visitors feel as if we were in our own fatherland. [applause]

But this historic miracle was not something that happened by chance or a lucky event. The days of the struggle are very fresh in our minds. Almost 1 year ago, the last shots were still being fired by the guns of that protracted struggle, that protracted war. It is impossible to forget the feelings of admiration with which we listened to the news of the people's struggle, the people with almost no weapons; the people who carried out the uprising in Leon and seized it with just a few weapons; and the people who conducted the uprisings in Esteli, Masaya and many other cities and seized them with just a few weapons. [applause]

With equal degree of admiration we also recall the heroic battles that took place on the southern front, the anguish felt by all friends and sympathizers of the FSLN when they thought about the fate of the revolutionaries who conducted the uprising in Managua, the joy with which we receive the news that after many days of heroic struggle the organized great mass of combatants was able to withdraw to Masaya--from the military viewpoint what was termed withdrawal was one of the greatest feats, one of the greatest victories of the Nicaraguan people. [applause]

The page of heroism written by you will be recorded in history. But this spirit, this heroism was not by chance. Over a period of many years Sandino fought in defense of the fatherland's independence and showed the path to be followed. The Sandinists fought for 20 years to overthrow the tyranny and set free their people. This took 20 years. That is why on a day like today the heroes cannot be forgotten, the leaders cannot be forgotten. [applause] The extraordinary merits of that indefatigable fighter Fonseca Amador [applause] will never be forgotten.

There were men who from very far away saw and prepared the path. For over 50 years this country was governed by the tyrannical Somoza dynasty. But there were men who, when the hour of liberty appeared to be the farthest away, thought, organized and prepared a strategy of struggle. Those men are the Sandinists and the members of the Government of National Reconstruction. [applause] They prepared the strategy. They prepared the tactics of struggle and gradually improved them. They were able to lead all the people. They are not vanguards because they want to call themselves vanguard. [applause] They are vanguards because they knew how to gain the place of vanguard in history and in the struggle of their people. [applause] And they were wise. Here we have them. They were wise. They were wise in the struggle and in the decisive moment of the struggle. They had the supreme wisdom of unity. That unity, as you have seen, is greater today than ever before.

They were wise in the struggle and they were wise in victory. They have continued to be wise throughout this first year because, in our judgment, the scheme prepared by the FSLN for the period of national reconstruction, that call, that appeal to all the people, that appeal to the various social sectors to rebuild the country, that scheme which includes pluralism and opposition is one of the wisest things that could have been done by any political movement under these circumstances. [applause] We are not saying this only now. Almost a year ago on 26 July 1979 when, a few days after victory, we received a large and prestigious Sandinist delegation on our anniversary, we said that Nicaraguans had all our sympathy and all our support for that project, that concept. There are many that harbored and still harbor fears about the Sandinist revolution. There are some who presume to tell the Sandinists what to do. We will never presume to tell the Sandinists what they should do, giving and offering them uncalled-for advice.

We are ready to give all our support, all the solidarity of our people [applause] without any conditions--without any conditions--and without any advice. And we are not here to teach or influence. We are here to humbly learn and to be influenced. [applause] And we are certain that the Sandinist revolution will teach us many things. That the Sandinist revolution will influence us greatly, just as we are certain that its example will greatly influence the rest of Latin America. [applause]

I have deliberately refrained from mentioning names that you and us Cubans carry deep in our hearts, [applause[and we have not mentined conflictive matters because of the reasons I mentioned at the beginning, so that no one would accuse us of coming to Nicaragua to try to set Central America on fire or to try to set Latin America on fire. It is impossible to bring the torch of the revolution. As one of you said recently, your best, most fundamental and decisive aid to the revolutionary movement is your example. Because peoples are like volcanoes. No one inflames them. They erupt by themselves, [applause] and the mountain ranges of Central America and the Andes are volcanic. [applause]

Dear Nicaraguan brothers, what you have done in a single year is impressive. What you have done in all areas, including the very difficult area of the economy is impressive. Yesterday we saw very well planted and cultivated fields for miles and miles. We have seen the factories that you have been restoring. We know that the literacy campaign is coming along successfully, and that there are now 108,000 [applause] additional Nicaraguans who know how to read and write. [applause] and that half a million more Nicaraguans will be able to receive their literacy certificates in the coming weeks. [applause] What other country has done so much in so little time, in the first year? Wha other country has been able to organize a disciplined, martial army as this one in just the first year? We also know how many efforts the Nicaraguan revolution is making to bring health and welfare to Nicaraguan families. These things, these miracles, can only be the work of revolutions. Only people's revolutions are capable of these feats.

You are a country of great natural resources. It is almost impossible to envision how far you will go along this path despite international difficulties, despite the difficulties of the world's economy. But of course, do not believe anyone who tells you that results are around the corner. The fruits of revolutionary work, the work of the people when they have started out with so much poverty, so much underdevelopment and so much exploitation, implies a very long road. Whoever tells you that you will see material fruits tomorrow is lying. He is a demagogue. He who speaks the truth, who tells you of the long road ahead, he is the honest leader. [applause]

But despite all these impressive things, the barbarous and brutal manner in which the Nicaraguan cities were destroyed had a greater impact on us--the gigantic human sacrifices that the Nicaraguan people had to pay for their liberation. I recall that in the last days of the war, and the first days of the triumph, the Nicaraguan revolution aroused enormous sympathy worldwide, and there was much talk about the aid the Nicaraguan people required. There was talk of billions of dollars--billions--not only to reconstruct the country but also to face the huge debt that Somozism left behind. To face up to all that in the midst of all the destruction required a great deal of international aid. But it pains us to see that now, a year later, the effective aid received to date by Nicaragua is only some tens of millions of dollars. We proposed almost a year ago that an emulation among all the countries was needed to see which helped Nicaragua the most. We take advantage of this occasion, this anniversary, to reiterate this challenge and to appeal for that emulation to assist Nicaragua. [applause]

These noble people need that aid, and they deserve that aid. We hail cooperation with Nicaragua regardless of its source. We even hail the aid the U.S. Government is reportedly to give. [applause] I only truly and sincerely regret that it is too little considering the wealth of the United States. [applause] It is a small amount for the richest country in the world. It is a small amount for a country that spends $160 billion on military expenditures, for a country [appleause] that according to estimates is going to spend $1 trillion in the next 5 years on military things. [applause] How much more fruitful and beneficial it would be if those useless expenditures, those expenditures for the arms race, were to be used to help the underdeveloped countries of the world, were used to help countries that need so much, such as Nicaragua. [applause]

The experts, statesmen, economists and analysts know what the real problem in the world is at this time: the dangers that threaten the world, the dangers of new arms races, the dangers of cold wars, the dangers, even, of a universal hot war. Concern is very deep all over the world, among the most serious and sensible people in the world, especially after hearing the agreements and platform of the U.S. Republican Party--a terrible platform that is a threat to peace. A terrible platform that threatens to apply once more the big stick to Latin America. A terrible platform that speaks of reversing as much as possible the Panama Canal accords; that speaks of annexing the brother Puerto Rican people; that speaks of backing this hemisphere's genocidal governments; and that speaks of withdrawing all aid to Nicaragua. The concern is great all over the world, and that is why it behooves all to do everything within our reach to confront those policies and to fight to safeguard peace. We find ourselves in a situation such that we have to practically fight to safeguard peace. This is the situation at present in the world.

But we revolutionaries cannot be pessimists. We revolutionaries are and will always be optimists. We will not let ourselves be intimidated either. Our peoples have shown throughout history their capacity for struggle. Our peoples cannot be underestimated. Our peoples cannot be looked down upon. And if they want an example, here is the example: the Nicaraguan people. [applause]

We are the descendants of Indians, blacks, and Spaniards and we have inherited the best from those three strains. And that is courage. [applause]

I must conclude, dear Nicarguan brothers, excuse me if I have extended myself. [applause, chants of "Fidel, Fidel] Long live Sandino! [shouts of "Viva"] Long live the Sandinist revolution! [shouts of "Viva"] Long live the heroic people of Nicaragua! [shouts of "Viva"] Fatherland or death, we shall win! [shouts of "We Shall Win"] [Prolonged applause, chants of "Fidel, Fidel"]

Grenada Premier Bishop's Speech

PA191850 Managua Domestic Serivce in Spanish 1627 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Speech in English by Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop during rally in 19 July Plaza to mark first anniversary of victory of Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua--live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades on the platform, beloved sisters and brothers, comrades of free and revolutionary Nicaragua, I bring you warm revolutionary greetings from the free people of revolutionary Grenada. [applause]

The people of Grenada today are particularly happy to bring you these warm greetings because there can only be one first anniversary and therefore this first anniversary of yours will always occupy a special place in our own hearts as no doubt it occupies a very special place in your hearts. [applause]

Comrades, it is exactly 5 months ago on the occasion of Sandino Day that I had the opportunity and the privilege of speaking to the people of free Nicaragua and in just this short passage of 5 months it is already very obvious to me that the people of Nicaragua today--5 months later--are stronger than ever, more energetic than ever, more determined than ever, more united than ever, more productive than ever, more of a fighting people than ever. [applause]

This month, comrades, is a historic month for the people of Latin American because just as today you celebrate your first anniversary, 1 week from now, next Saturday, the people of free and revolutionary Cuba will be celebrating their 27th anniversary of Moncada. [applause]

It must therefore be our task, the task of the free people of Latin American, by our unity, by our solidarity, by our cooperation to continue to show the way forward, to continue to make sure that by 1981 we will be able to speak not just of revolutionary Cuba, not just of revolutionary Nicaragua, but also of revolutionary El Salvador and revolutionary Guatemala and Honduras. [applause]

To you, the children of Sandino, we of free Grenada say to you continue to go forward, continue to march on to more and more successes, continue to battle imperialism, continue to struggle against local counterrevolution [applause] continue to show by your unity and your victories what the real people, the free people of Latin America, are capable of achieving. [applause]

Forward to victory, comrades. [applause]

Long live the free and revolutionary people of Nicaragua! [applause]

Long live the Caribbean and Latin American revolutions! [applause]

Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada, united we shall win! [in Spanish] [applause]

Junta Member Ortega's Address

PA200102 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1750 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Speech by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at first anniversary ceremony at Managua's 19 July Plaza--live]

[Excerpts] One year after the victory the struggle still continues. We have quickly achieved profound economic, political and social transformations. The land, the factories and the properties confiscated from Somoza and the Somozists have gone on to be administered by the various institutions of the revolutionary state. But we know this would not have been enough and that to make transformations progress the nation has had the enthusiasm, disposition and support of small, medium-sized and big producers, artisans, industrialists, businessmen, technicians and professionals. This gigantic effort has been stimulated by the aid of the many countries that have shown their solidarity with our people. Doctors, teachers, technicians, activities of all kinds, loans and credits under favorable conditions from international organizations have helped to lighten the heavy burden inherited from exploitation and plunder. We must state here our recognition to all peoples, governments, international organizations and institutions which in one way or another have been present in the national reconstruction process.

The nationalization of the mining sector, which since 1880 had been exploited by foreign companies that paid starvation wages, evaded taxes and killed our miners, affected by silicosis and tuberculosis; the nationalization of all our natural resources, banks and exports and the agrarian reform are specific measures adopted to strengthen the popular and revolutionary contents of our revolution.

The agrarian reform, axis of our country's economic transformations, has conquered 1.3 million manzanas on behalf of our people, to which we must add 5 million manzanas of national land.

Among the continuing tasks necessitated by the agrarian reform, the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction will submit to the consideration of the State Council an agrarian reform bill on the rational use of land. [applause] It is understood that all arable lands in the country must be consequently exploited.

The revolution has given facilities to small, medium-sized and big owners so they can put their land to work, thus contributing to economic reactivation. But there are some who are not interested in responding to that appeal by the revolution. They prefer to have idle lands rather than rent them at the just prices established by the revolutionary government. How can it be that while some peasants have to scratch among the stones in order to plant, there are big landowners with unused fertile lands they merely gaze at. It is for this reason of elementary justice that all idle lands will stop being that through the next agrarian reform law. [applause]

Ours is a difficult struggle. It is the struggle of Third World countries that continue to be subjected to the injustices of the international economic order, that continue to be subjected to the injustices of the developed capitalist countries, which have turned us into their traditional raw material suppliers, imposing low prices on us when they buy our products, but selling us their industrial products at high prices.

We are at a point where the mere payment for our oil and foreign debts absorbs over 60 percent of the currency resulting from our exports. This seriously limits our possibilities of reinvesting the surplus generated by our people in productive and social works that integrally strengthen our development.

Today we Third World peoples in the nonaligned movement are waging a battle that will give rise to a new international order that will put an end to the powerful countries' exploitation of our countries.

In that respect, our international policy continues to be in accordance with the interests of the peoples who demand a new international economic order. We have condemned and continue to condemn colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid and all forms of domination and exploitation of man by man. [applause] We defend the self-determination of peoples on the basis of which we maintain relations today with everybody. We have voiced solidarity with the peoples of Grenada and Jamaica in the face of recent attacks by internal and external reaction. We have voiced solidarity with the Mexican Government in its struggle for defense of its natural resources. We have identified with nationalist and progressive positions in our Latin American continent. We have endorsed the right of Puerto Rico and Belize to self-determination. We have endorsed Bolivia's right to have an outlet to the sea. We have endorsed and continue to endorse the just struggle of the Panamanian people for the recovery of the Canal Zone. We have called for a halt to the blockade of the heroic Cuban people and the unconditional withdrawal from Guantanamo Naval Base. [applause] We have voiced solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people and we have recognized the PLO as the legitimate representative of that people. We have voiced our solidarity with the struggles of the peoples of South Africa, Namibia and Angola in the face of racist domination and attacks. We have voiced our solidarity with the struggle of the Polisario Front and with the Front for the Liberation of East Timor.

We support the reunification of Korea. We have voiced our solidarity and have identified with the just struggle the heroic Salvadoran people are waging today in pursuit of a new society where freedom and justice will prevail. [applause]

We reiterate our appeal to the peoples of Latin America to support and welcome the Salvadoran refugees. We condemn the crimes committed against that heroic people. We condemn the killing of workers, peasants, priests, students and intellectuals. We condemn the assassination of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero. [applause]

We demand from the free, democratic and progressive peoples of our continent and the world a stand of firm condemnation of the genocide to which the Salvadoran people are being subjected and we demand a policy of nonintervention from those who favor solutions of that type, which violate the rights of peoples. [applause] To intervene in El Salvador would be equivalent to further opening Latin America's wounds. To intervene in El Salvador would be tantamount to attacking our peoples! We strongly condemn any type of intervention in El Salvador! [applause]

We condemn the crimes against the Guatemalan people committed every day by ultrarightist groups that also threaten our peoples with international adventures. We join the voices supporting Raul Sendic and Liber Seregni, prisoners in Uruguay and symbols of our continent's political prisoners! [applause]

Once again heroic Bolivia, the Bolivia of the militant miners, the Bolivia of (Inte and Beto) Peredo, of Juan Jose Torres, has been struck by the bayonets and tanks of treason. The forces of reactionhave launched an offensive against the progressive, democratic and revolutionary manifestations of the peoples. They want to stop these new winds. They want to divide, and in order to achieve that, they nourish fears and contradictions among the continent's nations. They are trying to defeat the example of unity that the Latin American governments set when Nicaragua was fighting the Somozist dictatorship and the threats of foreign intervention.

Today more than ever unity is an imperious necessity among our peoples. In the face of the coup in Bolivia and the threats of intervention in El Salvador, we must fight for Latin American unity if we want to defend peace. [applause]

The United States has a historic responsibility right now; the steps that the United States takes in the face of these problems will be decisive as far as relations with our nations are concerned. We hope the mature attitude that it has assumed in terms of aiding Nicaragua will continue, and that the adventuresome and stupid trends which elicit only rejection, mistrust and indignation among our peoples will be defeated once again. [applause]

Our revolution has attracted the attention of Latin America because of the massive participation of Nicaraguan Christians, worthy followers of our brother, father and Sandinist Commander Gaspar Garcia Laviana! [applause] The continent's most reactionary sectors fear the symbol that the Nicaraguan revolution represents, for a substantial and integral part of it have been priests and laymen, both in the past when the dictatorship was being fought and now that national reconstruction is taking place.

The enemies of our revolution have not taken long to wage deceitful campaigns against our revolutionary process. And just as Somoza was able to find accomplices masked as pastors who even held military rank in his criminal National Guard, today many Latin American Somozas conspire with false pastors who never protested the Somozist bombings of our cities, who never said a word when Christians in Nicaragua were being tortured and killed, who said nothing when the churches were being profaned by the Somozist executioners.

All this must be added to the internal and external conspiracy that dreams of destroying this process. Counterrevolution waylays us. Deceit is one of the weapons it most (?easily) uses. After the lies come the attacks. We have begun to feel those blows--the killing of literacy crusader Georgino Andrade, the attack of the Sandinist police garrison in San Jose de los Remates, the killing of members of our army.

On the other hand, well-known criminals such as Mario Sandoval Alarcon in Guatemala shamelessly announce that they will liberate Nicaragua, get photographed with Urcuyo and with Somozist officers and conspire against our revolution.

To top it off, we only need Mr Reagan, who with his Grand Old Party has become a great witch-hunter. Mr Reagan, Somoza's brother, Somoza's defender, has promised that if he becomes the next U.S. president he will wage war against this witch that he sees in the Nicaraguan revolution. But Mr Reagan should not make a mistake. Let him not come witch-hunting in Nicaragua because here we have more than enough courage to sweep away all the garbage that is thrown at us. [applause] Our enemies should not forget that all the peoples of the world are with the Nicaraguan revolution, even the American people, who have all our respect. [applause] Nicaragua wishes to have relations with all the world and in this sense, beginning on 19 July new relations have been defined with the U.S. Government, relations in which--as an essential factor--the reality of this revolution must be understood, the reality that Latin America is changing, the reality that the history of the peoples cannot be stopped.

Interior Minister Borge's Speech

PA192334 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1736 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Speech by Interior Minister Tomas Borge at ceremony in Managua marking first anniversary of Nicaraguan revolution--live]

[Excerpts] Brothers of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) National Directorate [applause]; companeros of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction [applause]; companero members of FSLN; companero members of mass organizations [applause]; Companero Commander Fidel Castro, prime minister of Cuba and president of the nonaligned countries [applause]; Companero Maurice Bishop, prime minister of Grenada [applause]; Companero George Price, premier of Belize [applause]; delegations from governments and peoples, friends of Nicaragua:

A year ago, still smelling of gunpowder and just out of the trenches and barricades, on the day our Sandinist people's revolutionary victory, obtained with the blood still fresh from our fallen heroes, obtained over foreign dominatinn, exploitation and backwardness, and in the midst of an outburst of happiness and hope, the FSLN leadership told the Nicaraguan people: Our immediate future demands from us dedication, sacrifice and work, so that this newborn ray of hope remains bright and irreversible, in the same manner that our Sandinist martyrs, with their sacrifice and love, made possible this moment of joy. [applause]

When the first people's assembly was held, the Nicaraguans accepted the challenge and responsibility. Today, on this second great people's assembly, on the first anniversary of the revolutionary victory, with rulers, leaders, members of the vanguard and mass organizations, armed forces, women, youths and children gathered under the spirit of a handsome Sandinist tradition, initiated on the same day of the triumph of the revolution and in the immortal presence of Augusto Cesar Sandino, Carlos Fonseca, Herman Pomares and all the glorious martyrs of the fatherland, we reiterate our wish to renew our committment to be unyieldingly loyal to our revolution's main objectives and immediate tasks. That is to make possible the realization of full democracy and of social, political and economic liberation for all Nicaraguans.

The nations of the world and many democratic and anti-imperialist governments expressed solidarity with the Sandinist revolution. There are many nations struggling and about to obtain victory, but they need support. Do we Nicaraguan brothers commit ourselves to expressing our solidarity with them? [shouts: "Yes!"].

Our unity made victory possible and our unity is also making reconstruction possible. The people, government and leaders of this revolution are a single army. [chants: "A single army."]

Are we committing ourselves to maintaining this unbreakable unity which will lead our Sandinist people's revolution to its ultimate consequences? [Shouts: "Yes!"]

In order to comply with this commitment each of us must realize the importance of our revolution's historical guideline: Sandino yesterday, today and forever. In order to comply with our commitment each of us must reaffirm the significance of our combat slogan: free fatherland! [shouts: "or death!"]

CASTRO MEETS WITH U.S. DELEGATION TO ANNIVERSARY

PA191414 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1337 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, 19 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Cuban President Fidel Castro met here last night with the U.S. delegation attending the celebrations of the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution today, 19 July.

The meeting was described as "lengthy" and was held at the former "country club" in this capital during a diplomatic reception to which very few persons had access.

Castro talked with Donald McHenry, head of the U.S. delegation to the first Sandinist anniversary, who is the permanent U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

William Bowdler, assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs, and Lawrence Pezzullo, U.S. ambassador to Nicaragua, also participated in the meeting.

The topic discussed during the meeting or the results of the same have not been disclosed yet but it was noted that the dialogue between Castro and the Americans was lengthy.

Castro arrived in Managua yesterday to attend the commemoration of the first anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolution.

In speaking at the 19 July Plaza today it is possible that Castro will reveal the result of the talks that he held with President Jimmy Carter's envoys last night.

Further Details

PA201904 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1719 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, 20 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Fidel Castro has stated here that when speaking in Nicaragua he has done so "with maximum care."

Maybe for that reason he did not discuss the results of his 40-minute meeting with the U.S. delegation that attended the celebrations of the first Sandinist anniversary.

Although "all imaginable problems" were discussed in this meeting held Friday night, the specific details of the talks have not been disclosed.

During the meeting with U.S. Ambassador McHenry on Saturday night, he refrained from discussing the talks despite the newsmen's insistence. However, he described them as "unofficial."

Meanwhile, in statements made to the local newscast "Sucesos" of Radio Corporacion, the Cuban president said that he exchanged opinions with McHenry on several problems. Castro added that although the conversation was "of mutual interest, it was not important."

He said that the tone of his speech was of respect toward the interests of Nicaragua and stressed his desire of not using the dais in Nicaragua "to discuss the existing conflictive problems."

Fidel aided that he could not use the dais in any other way also because, there was a wide representation of countries and political systems at the ceremony.

"I am convinced that in an event such as this one had to use maximum care," Castro said.

The Cuban president is still in Nicaragua. The Cuban Embassy in this capital was consulted and said that it did not know when Castro, who arrived here on 18 July to participate in the events to celebrate the first Sandinist anniversary, will return to Havana.

Moreover, Ambassador McHenry revealed that "the problems of El Salvador" were discussed during talks with Nicaraguan officials and Fidel Castro.

However, he said that this topic "was not discussed at length."

The U.S. diplomat said that in Nicaragua he was able to witness the difficulties of any process in its initial phase.

He reiterated that the United States will continue to help Nicaragua financially as well as with technical assistance.

He stressed that "the existing contacts" between his government and the Nicaraguan Government will continue through Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo in Managua as well as in Washington with the Nicaraguan Ambassador.

He noted that as of this date, U.S. aid to Nicaragua has amounted to $122 million.

He said that the pluralist approach and the prevalence of democratic institutions in Nicaragua "were encouraging."

He said that the Nicaraguan leaders confirmed "to him" their intentions of holding elections, although they did not give any dates.

CASTRO VISITS POINTS OF INTEREST

PA191416 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1353 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Masaya, Nicaragua, 19 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Cuban President Fidel Castro has visited the Indian neighborhood of Monimbo in this city, whose inhabitants actively participated in the war of liberation which ousted Somoza.

Castro, along with other chiefs of state, is in Nicaragua to participate in today's celebration of the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution.

Fidel visited Masaya shortly after he arrived in Managua yesterday from Havana. Before reaching Masaya, Castro stopped in the national park where the Santiago volcano is located. The Cuban leader watched the volcano's activity from a strategic lookout point.

Further Details

PA210342 Paris AFP in Spanish 2252 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, 20 Jul (AFP)--Cuban President Fidel Castro today completed the 3d day of his official visit to Nicaragua amid great secrecy about his moves and activities. However, it was learned that Castro is observing the economic recovery programs in detail and his interest has been piqued by the Nicaraguan scenery during various tours of different sectors of the country.

Although it has not been reported as yet how much longer he will prolong his visit, Castro jokingly remarked that he will be in his country on 26 July for the commemoration of the Cuban revolution anniversary, "because if I do not arrive they will have a revolution."

Castro's agenda today in Nicaragua included visits to the historic Indian district of Monimbo in the city of Masaya, 30 km east of here, followed by a visit to Masaya volcano in the same region. In the afternoon, Fidel Castro, accompanied by Sandinist Army Commander in Chief Humberto Ortega, planned to tour the southern part of the country where hundreds of guerrillas were locked in fierce combat with the Somozist guards 1 year ago.

It was also reported here that before ending his visit, Castro will visit the islets in Lake Nicaragua, especially Solentiname Archipelago, where a Christian community headed by the current Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal had staged an experiment in communist coexistence before the triumph of the revolution.

PLO SECRETARY 'ARAFAT MAKES LATE ARRIVAL

PA192255 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2223 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, 19 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Yasir 'Arafat, secretary general of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) arrived here today, but too late to participate in the ceremonies marking the Sandinist anniversary. 'Arafat did not attend the program at the huge 19 July Plaza because this had nearly ended when the Palestinian leader arrived at Cesar Augusto Sandino International Airport. 'Arafat arrived at about 1300 this afternoon (1900 GMT), despite the fact that Nicaraguan airspace had been closed on instructions from the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry.

LA PRENSA OUTLINES ROLE IN REVOLUTION

PA191359 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Jul 80 p 2

[Roberta Cardenal article: "LA PRENSA's Objectives"]

[Text] We read in BARRICADA on 2 July an article by Alberto Lanuza in which all the Nicaraguan people are divided into two groups: those who are interested in a new order (the new order described and preferred by him) and the Somozists (or defenders of the old regime, which is the same thing). He includes the newspaper LA PRENSA in this latter group.

As far as Lanuza's social groups are concerned, we are surprised that a person with a university degree in sociology should find such a limited range of political and social groups in our society. We believe that in addition to those two groups, in Nicaragua there is a very broad group, with a democratic ideology, which considered the Somoza regime to be a social aberration and which seeks to follow a path of social, economic and political structures that will benefit the great majority. We believe this group will safeguard freedom without requiring that individuality be totally sacrificed in the name of a colorless and odorless group known as the masses, which has neither thoughts nor will of its own; without having to abandon the positions or barriers that subgroups or individuals may have with which to defend themselves from the state, such as private property, the right to organize in political parties, labor unions or associations; without renouncing the right to oppose from the beginning any measure that might result in totalitarianism, sich as the reduction or suppression of freedom of the press or of the right to hold and participate in free elections, or the imposition of the will of an army.

The difference is not in the goal that is south, namely, to benefit the popular classes, but rather in the manner of pursuing that goal. For this reason, LA PRENSA is not opposed to the revolution, but is rather a part of it.

It wishes to influence that revolution. It wishes to help to shape it, it wishes to include its most cherished values in the revolution, the values for which our martyred editor struggled and died.

Our struggle is not directed against the people's revolution. LA PRENSA's struggle is in favor of the ideas, beliefs and acts that seek to create within the Nicaraguan revolution the mechanisms, institutions and positions that defend and preserve individual rights and freedoms in conjunction and in unity with collective rights and freedoms, to the point of denouncing, if necessary, any trend that seeks to destroy this equilibrium, which is the basis of the Nicaraguan identity and the original nature of our revolution.

FOREIGN MINISTER LAUDS U.S. SENATOR'S SUPPORT

PA191611 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] One of the members of the U.S. delegation which arrived in Managua today to attend the celebrations of the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution is Senator Edward Zorinsky. Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto spoke about this senator:

[Begin D'Escoto recording] I think there are many people who in some way have cooperated with us. Senator Zorinsky is not the only person who has cooperated. We have to say, to do justice, that he is one of the persons who has greatly cooperated with us. He is one of our great friends in the United States. In the last stages of the struggle and the war and then in the reconstruction, he has headed the movement for solidarity with Nicaragua. How was this shown? In the last stage of the war against Somoza, before the national directorate appointed the government junta, Zorinsky was making eloquent speeches in the U.S. Senate, asking the United States to provide aid, including military aid, to the Sandinist Front. He condemned all the distortions of the most reactionary sectors in the U.S. Government and press which misinformed the people about what was occurring in Nicaragua. Afterwards, when the National Directorate appointed the government junta, Senator Zorinsky asked in the Senate that the President immediately recognize the government junta since it represented the sovereign desires of our people. He continued to deliver speeches in favor of our revolution and our struggle.

Shortly after the triumph, he came here. As he said, he came so that [words indistinct] to see with his own eyes. He met with Commander Borge, members of the National Directorate, the government junta and (?with me). He visited many parts of Nicaragua. He gave very objective reports. As you know, in the United States we also have most reactionary sectors which have tried to slander our process. That is why we particularly appreciate the contribution of this very honest man who has expressed solidarity with our revolution [words indistinct] the authentically democratic desires of America. [end recording]

. PRAISES LA PRENSA MUSKIE FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENT

PA201404 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 16 Jul 80 p 2

[By Yolanda Favilli de Arguello: "A New Turn for U.S. Influence"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie pleasantly surprised me when he said at the Foreign Policy Association after 60 days in office that, from the standpoint of U.S. hegemony--"the U.S. Arsenal of Influence" (LA PRENSA, 9 July 1980 page 1, EFE News Agency)--the defense of the West cannot depend exclusively on weapons--"the battle for U.S. influence requires more than rounds of ammunition and, doubtless, more than mere rhetoric. It requires the resources that make our diplomacy effective." He also talked about helping other nations defend their freedom and feed their peoples and said the delay in aiding Nicaragua is making its moderate leaders doubt U.S. willingness to promote democracy, adding that it is better to encourage the tilling of the soil and the production of food products than to send soldiers to fight in wars that result from starvation and exploitation.

This approach to world underdevelopment shows Mr Muskie's insight and positive awareness in confronting the problems inherent to the defense of U.S. national interests.

Although President Carter has been acting in accordance with this line of thought through his human rights policy--a policy that along with a number of de facto situations and suitable developments led to Nicaragua's liberation from the Somozist dictatorship--it is always encouraging to hear voices such as that of Mr Muskie alerting his own people against the tragedy that might result should priority continue to be given to the power of weapons. In my opinion, weapons should be used only to maintain each country's internal order, as is the case in Costa Rica, and order should be based exclusively on respect and mutual aid in accordance with each nation's means and possibilities.

The tensions in today's world, which result from different economic capacities generally leading to temptations and power struggles among nations should not unleash those struggles among nations because struggle implies factions, factions mean war and wars elicit hatreds with their consequent destruction. What should exist is a healthy and unselfish balance for an evolving world in constant change which, on quite a few occasions, especially when the change is intensified, generates crises, precisely because obsolete situations have not undergone timely changes.

This is why Mr Muskie's statements have surprised me and filled me with hope, because they speak of positive paths not only as a means of alleviating the world's current crisis but as a future scene for better and happier days.

CASTRO, DELEGATION DEPART FOR MANAGUA CELEBRATION

Castro Remarks

FL181754 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Shortly before leaving for Managua, Nicaragua, to take part in the festivities to mark the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, granted an interview for the national television newscast which follows:

[Question: What could you tell us before leaving for Managua to celebrate along with our Nicaraguan brothers the first anniversary of their revolution?

[Answer] It is a very pleasant day for me, of course. I feel very satisfied, very happy. Besides, I slept well and I feel good. Therefore, all conditions are met for a good trip, a fruitful trip. It goes without saying that this is a very important date. Our people's sympathy for the Sandinist movement, our spirit of cooperation, is well known. Therefore, we feel that we are going to participate in the observance of a date that is very dear to us--the Sandinist victory over Somoza. And it reminds us that the Giron expedition left from Nicaragua, when Somoza was in power. This is a measure of how much times have changed. Are you doing a documentary?

[Question] No, commander. We are reporting your departure to the people.

[Answer] Ah, is that what you are doing? And who organized the interview? Was it Pepin? Then this is not a documentary, this is to be shown...

[Question] That's right.

[Answer] Well, then let me take this opportunity to say goodbye to the people.

[Question] Thank you, comrade commander in chief.

Delegation Members

FL181319 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1302 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The delegation that will accompany Commander in Chief Fidel Castro to the celebration of the first anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution also includes Div Gen Jose Abrahantes Fernandez, first vice minister of the Ministry of the Interior [MININT] and member of the Central Committee; Brig Gen Pascual Martinez Gil, vice minister of the MININT; Jose Ramon Fernandez, minister of education and vice president of the Council of Ministers; and Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation. The last two are members of the Central Committee.

Also in the delegation are Jose Lopez Moreno, minister of construction and vice president of the Council of Ministers; Faustino Perez, chief of the office for servicing local people's government organs; Osmani Cienfuegos, secretary of the Council of Ministers and its executive committee; Jose A. Naranjo Morales, minister of government and member of the Central Committee; Jose M. Miyar Barruecos, secretary of the Council of State and deputy to the National Assembly; and Julian Lopez, Cuba's ambassador to Nicaragua.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 142 22 July 1980

ARGENTINA

Montoneros Issue Statement on Arrests in Peru B 1
Newspapermen Voice Concern Over Threats to Editor B 1
[HERALD 21 Jul]

BOLIVIA

Reportage on Latest Developments Following Coup C 1
Heavy Shooting in Capital C 1
Snipers, Military in Shootout C 1
12 Wounded C 1
Red Cross Appeal C 2
General Strike C 2
Government Radio Report C 3
AFP Report C 3
Lechin Call for Cooperation C 4
Repeated Call C 4
COB Resistance Group Denial C 5
Peasant Promilitary Communique C 5
Peasant-Worker Resistance C 6
Miners' Vigilance Committees C 7
Catavi, Siglo XX Under Siege C 7
Saucas Peasant Appeal C 8
Takeover of Animas C 9
Report of Arrests C 9
Prisoners in La Paz Stadium C 9
Subversive Activities C 10
Control Measures Against Foreigners C 11
Temporary Closing of Schools C 11
Siles Zuazo Message C 12
Further Remarks C 12
Paz Zamora Accusation C 12
Interview With Foreign Minister C 13
Acting Mayor in La Paz C 14
Church Message C 14

BRAZIL

General Denies Role in Terrorist Operation D 1
Government Rejects Constituent Assembly Proposal [O GLOBO 15 Jul] D 1
Briefs: Petroleum Production D 1

CHILE

Government Extends Powers To Arrest Individuals E 1
MIR's Pascal Allende Suspected in Officer's Death E 1
Arrest of MIR Member E 1

Security Forces Deny Urban Guerrillas Active E 2
Police Report Bombing of Businessman's Residence E 2
Silva Says Church Officials Receiving Death Threats E 2
Pinochet's Offer of Protection E 3
Rejection of Offer E 3
Government Communique Condemns Anti-Catholic Campaign E 3
EL MERCURIO Supports Bolivian Armed Forces Coup E 4
Commentator Blames U.S. for Bolivian Situation E 5
Briefs: Lithium Exploitation E 5

COLOMBIA

Turbay Reviews First 2 Years of Administration F 1

PERU

Diplomatic Ties With Chile To Be Reestablished J 1
Argentine Magazine Interviews Belaunde Terry [VISION 14 Jul] J 1
Government Declares Ilo Miners Strike Illegal J 2

PANAMA

Royo Calls for OAS Meeting on Bolivian Coup N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Former Criminal Investigation Chief Answers Carazo P 1
Carazo Explains Arms Dealing, Anti-Somoza Activities P 1
Carazo Urges Unity Against U.S. Among Tuna-Fishing Nations P 2

EL SALVADOR

FDR Cancels General Strike Planned for 23-25 Jul P 2
Archbishop Condemns Use of Peasants in Embassy Occupation P 3
More Peasants in Embassy P 3
Government To Punish Swindlers of Emigrants P 3
Junta Member Avalos Denies Country on Brink of Civil War P 4
'Rights Commission' Urges End to 'Genocide' P 5
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 17-18 Jul]
FPL Deserters Reportedly Cooperating With Security Forces P 7
Army Reports 20 Killed in Clash With 200 Guerrillas P 8
U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Pays Unexpected Visit P 8

GUATEMALA

Minister Sees Power Struggle Among Leftwing Groups P 8
Newsman Killed by Two Armed Men on Motorcycle P 9
EGP Claims Responsibility for Killing Police Chief P 9
Secret Anticommunist Army Claims Credit for Killings P 10
Defense Minister Sees No Need for State of Emergency P 10

HONDURAS

Bomb Goes Off at Nicaraguan Embassy P 11
Civilian Cabinet Resigns; Move Seen as Courtesy Gesture P 11
Parties Agree on Provisional Government Structure P 12
UN Refugee Official Appointed To Care for Salvadorans P 12

NICARAGUA

Plane Drops Bombs Near Leon Hours Before Castro Visit P 13
Fidel Castro Tours Various Areas in Managua P 13
Meeting With Physicians [Havana Domestic] P 13
Tour of 1972 Quake Area [Havana Domestic] P 13
Visit to Struggle Exhibit [Havana International] P 14
Communist Party Leader Comments on Revolution, FSLN [AVANCE 1-15 Jul] P 15
Communist Party Greets People on Anniversary [EL NUEVO DIARIO 10 Jul] P 17

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICA

Unofficial Election Results Show DFP Leading S 1

HAITI

President Changes Two Cabinet Members; Reappoints Bros S 1

JAMAICA

Manley, Seaga Call for Halt to Violence [DAILY GLEANER 18 Jul] S 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

ECUADOR

Officials Stress Need To Raise Oil Production Ceiling V 1

URUGUAY

Navy Commander Confirms Insubordination Case V 1

MONTONEROS ISSUE STATEMENT ON ARRESTS IN PERU

PA172022 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Telephone report by Luis Alberto Garcia, correspondent in Mexico]

[Text] The Peronist Montonero Movement [MPM] of Argentina has reiterated to the international public opinion the charges it promptly lodged regarding the kidnapping of Companeros Maria Ines (Raverta), Julio Cesar Ramirez, Noemi Esther (Dianotti) de Morfino and Federico Frias Alberga by joint commando teams of the Argentine and Peruvian armies.

The MPM has issued a press communique in Mexico City which has been published by various news media of this capital, including newspapers, television stations and radio stations such as Radio Educacion and Radio Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico. The communique states that the companeros, whose fate is unknown, have been the victims of the joint repression of the proimperialist dictatorships of the Latin American Southern Cone, which have committed their actions against the popular sectors with impunity and treachery.

The MPM also reports that Companero Aldo Moran, member of the MPM Higher Council and leader of the miners union, was able to escape encirclement by the agents of Jorge Rafael Videla and his accomplices in the Peruvian Army in Lima. The solidarity of the Peruvian workers, of many legislators, the press and the people allowed Moran to avoid being kidnapped like his remaining companeros. He was in Lima to establish contacts with union leaders of the fraternal country. It was under these circumstances that the criminal action of the commandos took place. They had orders to kidnap Moran.

Moran was able to leave Peru and find haven because of the solidarity of all Peruvian popular sectors. For this reason, the MPM publicly expresses recognition to those who prevented this new action of the oligarchic-imperialist dictatorship now illegally holding power in Argentina.

The press communique is datelined in Latin America, 14 July 1980 and is signed by MPM Secretary General Mario Firmenich, Rodolfo Puiggros, Fernando Vaca (Larvaja), Oscar Videgain, Raul (Jagger), Roberto Carlos (Herdia), Eduardo Pereira and Ricardo Obregon Cano, all of whom are members of the MPM leadership.

Liberation or dependence. Free fatherland or death. We will overcome. Peronist Montonero Movement.

This was the text [as heard] of the charge raised by the MPM of Argentina before world opinion regarding the kidnappings of Argentine citizens and members of the MPM by the joint Argentine and Peruvian commando groups.

NEWSPAPERMEN VOICE CONCERN OVER THREATS TO EDITOR

PY211930 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 21 Jul 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Interior Ministry intervention in regard to federal police handling of the intimidation campaign being carried out against Buenos Aires HERALD editor James Neilson was called for yesterday by the Newspaper Owners' Association (ADEPA).

In a statement addressed to Interior Minister General Albano Harguindeguy, ADEPA notes that this is not the first time it has asked the ministry to intervene in the investigation of attacks on a HERALD editor since it "protested against a similar campaign against former editor Robert Cox who was finally forced to leave the country with his family."

The statement, which is signed by ADEPA President Carlos Ovidio Lagos and Secretary Antonio Francisco Rizzuto, concludes with calling the recent incident "one of the most serious attacks on press freedom this year."

REPORTAGE ON LATEST DEVELOPMENTS FOLLOWING COUP

Heavy Shooting in Capital

PY211535 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1450 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 21 Jul (LATIN)--Heavy shooting today shook the downtown area of this capital in which attempts are being made by the new military government to bring activities back to normal.

Bursts of rifle and automatic weapons fire broke out near San Francisco Square, which is only six blocks away from the government palace, causing people to disperse and creating panic in the whole area. Hundreds of persons were gathered at the esplanade of the square when the shooting started but there are no reports of casualties. From the LATIN office, located in the area, one could see groups of civilians desperately running or throwing themselves to the ground in the midst of heavy gunfire.

Snipers, Military in Shootout

PY211619 Paris AFP in Spanish 1557 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 21 Jul (AFP)--A violent shootout took place shortly before noon today, Monday, in the Velasco Square area, where snipers began shooting from nearby housetops at military forces, who reacted violently with bursts of machinegun fire that caused passersby to run away from the area. Since commercial shops are now closed, business is 90 percent paralyzed.

Although a few persons were wounded, calm was restored half an hour after the shootout despite attempts made by some to erect barricades, an attempt which was harshly repelled by armed personnel. The shootout took place at 1120 and the situation seems to be returning to normal.

12 Wounded

PY211749 Paris AFP in Spanish 1718 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 21 Jul (AFP)--According to witnesses, at least 12 persons were wounded in downtown La Paz in a shootout between snipers and army forces.

The same sources added that the shooting broke out when snipers stationed on rooftops opened fire and army forces immediately retaliated. The wounded, most of whom were passing by, were immediately taken to hospitals. It was noted, however, that none of them is in critical condition. One of the wounded was hit by a jeep which ran over his legs.

All shops in downtown La Paz are closed and army and police patrols with loudspeakers request the people to keep calm. The patrols also say that the army is in control of the situation. About 500 prisoners were taken to the Olivares soccer club stadium in Templaderani, located on the highway between La Paz and El Alto, 7 km from the capital and about 4,000 meters above sea level. The prisoners, who were taken by groups of 30 or 40 in open trucks, are being guarded by about 250 armed soldiers. Journalists have no access to areas near the stadium.

In view of the military orders to arrest anyone carrying a camera, the international press held a meeting in a downtown La Paz hotel to request the government to appoint a spokesman to meet with the press.

This meeting was called after the arrest of an Argentine photographer who worked for a U.S. television network who was taken away in a jeep. All foreigners who are now in La Paz have been called to a meeting which will be held today at the Interior Ministry to verify identities and try to find many infiltrated subversives.

Red Cross Appeal

PY202201 Catavi Radio 21 De Diciembre Network in Spanish 2137 GMT 20 Jul 80

[From poor reception]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] where they are seeking the opportunity of contacting young people who wish to help this institution so that when there are confrontations they can go out into the streets to pick up injured and dead people. This includes being able to work constantly [words indistinct] of the province. This is the latest information sent to us by the Bolivian Red Cross, Yagua agency.

We wish to stress that all young people who wish to participate and help this institution--the Bolivian Red Cross--in its humanitarian cause must report to the Madre Obrera Hospital and register to carry out this task of sacrifice and self-denial. This then, companeros, is the information we can give the voice of the miner [voz del minero].

General Strike

PY211522 Paris AFP in Spanish 1407 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 21 Jul (AFP)--The call for a general strike launched in Bolivia by the People's Democratic Union (UDP) in the name of civilian opposition to the military regime of Gen Luis Garcia Meza was being observed here by 95 percent of those concerned 1 hour after the usual opening time of public offices, factories and shops.

It seems as though the so-called military government of reconstruction that seized power after last Thursday's uprising has not yet succeeded in having the Bolivian workers resume work. The circulation of vehicles on the streets was reduced to 5 percent of the usual flow. Cabs have virtually disappeared and those few available refuse to make trips to El Alto Airport--which is located 5,000 meters above sea level, 500 meters higher than the La Paz downtown area--out of fear of being attacked while going through the poor neighborhoods located between La Paz and the airport.

Both the lack of public transportation in the city and the uncertain schedule of the airlines have forced many tourists into a virtual state of isolation.

A violent shootout broke out near the university, on Paseo El Prado, the main avenue of La Paz, at midnight on Sunday (0400 GMT). Army personnel, who have been occupying the capital since Thursday, were patrolling the streets in armored vehicles and with machine-guns.

The military government has direct control over all radio stations and has banned the publication of the leading Bolivian newspaper, PRESENCIA. However, the rightwing newspaper, EL DIARIO, the oldest Bolivian newspaper, appeared today with a four-page edition in which it reports that tranquillity prevails throughout the country and that there is cooperation between the people and the new regime.

Government Radio Report

PY211344 La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1245 GMT 21 Jul 80

[National Radio Network Hookup]

[Text] The workers are going back to work in La Paz factories, thus backing the task of national reconstruction which began 4 days ago. Bolivia is now advancing toward progress.

Public transportation has also calmly resumed service in the streets of Bolivia's largest city. The workers are gathering at the corners, trying to get to their jobs early. Despite alarmist rumors, reality is imposing itself: The workers have listened to the request of the national reconstruction government and are actively participating in the development of the fatherland.

We suggest to the employees and workers who are waiting for transportation at the corners that they continue waiting for a few more minutes because the activities of all public transportation are returning to normal. The cause of the delay in resuming normal schedules is that the vehicles are refueling, which they did not do during the last few days because of the stoppage ordered by the government.

Still more important, the first public servants are beginning to arrive at the various state offices. In a country like ours, dominated by chaos and anarchy in the most recent times, eliminating a large number of work sources and creating unemployment, no one wants to lose the opportunity he has before him. Bolivia is now resuming its advance toward progress.

Good sense and patriotism among the Bolivians are accompanied by a really admirable strength. Normality, both in public administration and private business, is returning to this city and the interior. This is the most recent proof that the whole public is in agreement with the change of government. The former uncertainty has thus ended.

The national reconstruction government in the government for all. Participation is its first priority. The workers have fully understood that they are now resuming their work at the most important factories in La Paz. All citizens are found to be very interested in reaching their work places despite some public transportation problems which are being swiftly overcome.

This is the National Radio Network. We will now continue our report on the car race.

AFP Report

PY211912 Paris AFP in Spanish 1713 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 21 Jul (AFP)--The morning paper EL DIARIO, which seems to have chosen to support the new government, published today an alleged communique by the currently imprisoned Juan Lechin Oquendo, secretary general of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), asking the workers to give up their resistance. In the document, believed by labor leaders to be forged, Lechin asserts that the movement opposing the coup d'etat has failed and that it is useless to continue the resistance.

According to certain prisoners released today, Lechin was subjected to particularly brutal torture at the prison where he has been kept since the coup d'etat.

According to various sources, the number of prisoners in the country totals 700, several of whom are seriously wounded. Simon Reyes, secretary general of the Communist Party and believed to be dead until a few hours ago, is among the prisoners. Simon Reyes was seriously wounded in the face with a bullet and is horribly disfigured.

In La Paz, the prisoners have been concentrated at army headquarters, located in the residential district of the capital. There is a similar number of men and women among the prisoners who have been deprived of their shoes as a precautionary measure.

La Paz University in the central district of the capital has become a giant barracks to facilitate troop movements. An impressive number of tanks has been gathered in the university gardens.

According to reports received in La Paz, the main mining centers and the main mining radios of the country have been occupied by the army. The antennas of the Siglo XX and Huanuni radio stations have been destroyed. In Huanuni, however, the wives of the mineworkers hindered the army from entering the radio station. In Asuncion, Potosi Department, the soldiers did not shirk from firing on the mineworkers who had taken refuge inside the mines. Some mining radio stations are, however, continuing their transmissions, urging resistance and asking for support from students and peasants.

In turn, the international press was under the strictest censure today and the few newsmen who succeeded in reaching La Paz, particularly television and press photographers, were forbidden to film any scene showing military personnel in action. Several photographers have been deprived of vido cassettes and exposed films.

A commission was trying to obtain safe-conducts to work.

Lechin Call for Cooperation

PY212205 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2151 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 21 Jul (LATIN)--Juan Lechin Oquendo, the main leader of the Bolivian workers, today requested all workers to suspend the general strike and the blockade of roads in order "to avoid bloodshed."

The voice of the 69-year-old veteran mine leader was heard over the official information network, which is under the control of the commanders' junta which on Thursday ousted President Lidia Gueiler in a coup.

Lechin Oquendo, who was identified by the spokesman of the radio network as "former union leader," said that "we do not want any bloodshed; therefore, I believe that the best thing to do would be to suspend the general strike and roadblocks." Lechin's voice, which is usually halting but vigorous, today sounded unusually tired and spirtless, in contrast to the tone of his voice during his last message, released on Thursday, 17 July, just after the military uprising took place.

Activity in this capital, which this morning started off very slowly, in the afternoon became virtually nonexistent after a few armed indidents took place in several urban areas.

Repeated Call

PY220420 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0359 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 22 Jul (LATIN)--Juan Lechin Oquendo, the main leader of the Bolivian working class, appeared tonight on the state television channel.

Lechin, who is safe and sound, was presented to make another appeal to suspend the general strike and the blockade of roads in the country.

The 69-year-old veteran mine leader appeared on a special news program of television Channel 7, in which he was seen talking with Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez. Lechin, in answering a question by the minister, stated that he was in "perfect" health and asserted that he had not been "mistreated, insulted or psychologically pressured" in the military intelligence department where he is being held under arrest.

Lechin repeated a message that was broadcast today over the official network asking the Bolivian workers to suspend their measures of force (the general strike and the blockading of roads) to prevent a "bloodbath" in the country, he said.

The executive secretary of the Bolivian Labor federation (COB) was detained last Thursday a few hours before the military revolt that ended in the ouster of President Lidia Gueiler, and several sources had feared for his life at the hands of military authorities.

COB Resistance Group Denial

PY220201 Paris AFP in Spanish 0051 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 21 Jul (AFP)--The Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], through its provisional resistance committee, has categorically denied the contents of a communique that was published in today's EL DIARIO, an emergency issue. The paper carries a statement by the top Bolivian labor leader, Juan Lechin Oquendo, asking for a cessation of resistance and obedience to the government.

Furthermore, a document attributed to Archbishop Jorge Manrique, which he has identified as being false, was published contradicting what the archbishop said yesterday protesting the incidents caused by the armed forces. The false communique attributed to the archbishop asserts:

It is regrettable that Marxism-Leninism has corrupted our condition as citizens so much, especially our Catholic Church, which the armed forces had the obligation of having to establish the yearned for social order and together with it return the traditional philosophical Christian principles. [as heard] I ask the Bolivian family, in order to avoid a confrontation among Bolivians, to cooperate with the current national authorities. I ask those that are responsible for the electoral fraud and the democratic parody that they be jailed and tried, including the corrupt people within the public administration.

The occupation of the newspaper PRESENCIA must cease and its free and immediate circulation must be guaranteed, and the Marxist elements that have infiltrated it must be removed from their posts.

The false communique quotes the holy father, when he was in Brazil, as saying that priests must abstain from politics, especially from communist militancy, and that they must abandon every trype of ideology and politics.

Peasant Premilitary Communique

PY212300 La Paz Radio Progreso in Spanish 2017 GMT 21 Jul 80

[National Radio Network hookup]

[Text] The executive committee of the Bolivian National Peasant Workers Confederation, CNTCB, would like to report to the public, particularly the peasants, the following:

As a result of the victory of the revolution of national reconstruction headed by the armed forces, the peasants and the country's working class, the process which started on 17 July will be a government of Bolivians for Bolivians. It will guide the country back to the real path of nationalist revolution in the face of the enemies of the fatherland, that is, international communism, that saw Bolivia as their center for expansion in the heart of South America.

These elements needed a great deal of money. It all came from the Soviet Union, Cuba, the GDR, China. This money went to Juan Lechin and peasant leader Genaro Flores. It was used to corrupt [words indistinct] against those who did not support them. These leaders, such as [words indistinct] of the Committee for the Defense of Democracy, CONADE, and other ill-fated organizations no longer exist in Bolivia. Therefore, the CNTCB has decided:

1. To raise the flag in all unions, [words indistinct] federations and peasant (?organizations) as a sign of strength and moral and material support for the Government of National Reconstruction headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

2. That the Government of National Reconstruction is (?founded) on three pillars: the peasants, the working class and the armed forces. They are the guarantees for the consolidation of the revolution.

3. To take agricultural products to the centers of consumption. This measure is guaranteed by the armed forces.

4. To report [words indistinct] in order to deliver to the army any extremists who are still at the service of Genaro Flores in the rural areas. Peasants of Bolivia, expose and hand over the subversive criminals.

[Signed] (Mario Sobera), (Humberto Sarturfe), (Daniel Diez Plata) [words indistinct] for the CNTCB National Executive Committee.

Peasant-Worker Resistance

FY220305 Catavi Radio 21 de Diciembre in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpts] We have important information for the country's mining radio network.

Good evening. The news: Approximately 10,000 peasants are gathered in the San Bartolome mountain pass. On the Uncia-Chayanta road at about the San Bartolome mountain pass, there is a concentration of approximately 10,000 peasants who say they are willing to enter our district whenever their union leader believes it is necessary. It is expected that more peasants will join the group by tomorrow.

Approximately 5,000 peasants are marching from [word indistinct] toward the (?Uncia) garrison. According to reports from [name indistinct] 5,000 well-armed peasants are moving toward our district to reinforce the worker-peasant resistance. These peasant comrades come from [word indistinct], the birthplace of peasant unions in northern Potosi.

The (Chiquilque) mountain pass has been completely blockaded with tons of (?rocks) and sand. [Passage indistinct] Many roads have been blockaded with tons of sand and rocks. These peasants reported that Pavelo and (Yacuri) are completely blockaded. Peasants from these areas are ready to march on Sucre, where popular resistance is also increasing. These peasants have reported that the agrarian workers of Tarabuco, [name indistinct] and other towns are waiting for union instructions to march on Sucre.

Peasant groups are increasing their concentrations in the area of the Uncia garrison. Military (?unity) is decreasing.

Special calls are being made for communities close to mining centers such as (Cienculloe), (Cuchicuqui), (Asecalami), Camalia and (Rio Montes) co come to the Siglo XX and Catavi mining centers today Sunday, 20 July, in order to strengthen our resistance to the coup. Until the final victory, companero miners.

Miners' Vigilance Committees

FY200157 Catavi Radio 21 de Diciembre in Spanish 0030 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Siglo XX and Catavi mineworkers decided, during a meeting, to reinforce the vigilance committees which are operating in Bustillo Province. In fact, our colleague Radio Animas of the central-south council was reporting the entry of military troops into the central-souch council in the Chocaya area in a new effort after regrouping their forces. The housewives forced the regular troops of the reactionary army who entered yesterday afternoon to retreat. Again the troops have carried out an armed operation with consequences which cannot be predicted at this time.

During the meeting, the mineworkers heard the news being broadcast by Radio Animas of the central-south council. Then, the mineworkers, members of the union council and the Committee for the Defense of Democracy, CONADE, heard an extensive report from local union leaders. High-ranking leaders of the Bolivian labor federation, COB, and the Bolivian Mining Federation, FMB, also spoke during the meeting. They indicated that the government of the military junta headed by General Garcia Meza lacks popular and international support and that this is the reason why the coupists are using violence to consolidate their agonizing de facto government.

The members of the assembly then indicated the urgent need to reinforce the vigilance committees which operate near Bustillo Province in order to prevent the regular troops of the reactionary army from entering the Catavi and Siglo XX mining centers. Therefore, the reinforcement decided on by the assembly this afternoon consists of the organization of four vigilance shifts in order to better prevent the army from entering these glorious mining centers such as Catavi and Siglo XX.

Catavi, Siglo XX Under Siege

FY211936 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1821 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 21 Jul (LATIN)--Military forces surrounded the camps of the mining centers of Siglo XX and Catavi, according to reports by mining radio stations monitored in this capital.

The radio stations reported that military personnel carried out operations last night and early this morning in the upper part of the hills adjacent to the mining districts to surround the area. The report adds that the military forcibly entered technical departments of some of the administrative offices located on the outskirts of the camp.

Announcers of Radio Pio XII (mining station) reported that peasants of the northern part of Potosi Department had set up roadblocks to prevent the military personnel from advancing. The broadcasts monitored here confirmed that the mining districts of Animas, Huanuni--in Oruro Department--had fallen under military control after "strong resistance by the workers." It did not, however, give any details as to how the miners resisted.

Radio Pio XII today resumed its broadcasts after a long silence, for which it did not give any explanation.

In view of the thousands of peasants who are concentrated around the Uncia garrison, several military men have left their combat posts and gone home. As time passes, the morale of the armed forces is decreasing considerably. It is expected that the Uncia garrison will be abandoned at any time.

Colonel (Arrazola) has reportedly been arrested by another officer from Cochabamba. According to unofficial reports, Colonel (Arrazola), commander of the Uncia Andino regiment, was reportedly arrested and taken to the department's government house. Another officer from Cochabamba from the special forces center has reportedly replaced him.

The armed forces are not respecting the international Red Cross. The workers who fell in battle could not get medical attention from the Bolivian Red Cross because the army shot at Red Cross representatives. We are reporting this event to international organizations so that they can report this violation of international norms and agreements.

We also have information from Llallagua. Go ahead Llallagua with your information for this radio network and all of Latin America.

[Begin relay] Thank you, 21 de Diciembre. We are listening to your news. We also have important information to report, gained through interviews and questions [words indistinct].

It has been reported in La Paz that Col Luis Arze Gomez, interior minister, is willing to destroy the mining radio stations [words indistinct], particularly Radio Pio XII [words indistinct]. Arze Gomez met with the La Paz archbishop [words indistinct]. It was reported that if the mining radio stations stop broadcasting, the army will not enter the mining areas, but that if they continue broadcasting and giving information not in accordance with reality, the army will take the radio stations at any cost. [end relay]

Saucas Peasant Appeal

FY201629 Catavi Radio 21 de Diciembre in Spanish 1230 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text of communique issued by the Saucas Committee for the Defense of Democracy on 20 July]

[Text] 1. We peasants of Saucas wish to convey our revolutionary greetings to all our brother miners, students and people.

2. Given the current situation in which our country has been suffering due to actions of military reactionaries who are causing bloodshed and who have once again taken over the government through a coup, we resolve to remain alert until the final outcome.

3. We pay our homage to those who fell under the fascist machineguns in the city of La Paz, in mining centers and other cities of Bolivia.

4. We ask all young soldiers with patriotic spirit to shoot their chiefs and superiors, not their fathers and brothers.

5. We pledge to obey until the final outcome the general strike and the roadblocks ordered by the glorious Bolivian Labor Federation.

6. Fellow miners of Catavi, Siglo XX, [words indistinct], we are at your side; we will fight at your side until the defeat of our enemy, imperialism, and its faithful servant gorilla Garcia Meza and his clique.

7. We call on all peasants of northern Potosi to block roads which lead to our neighboring communities of (Characas), (Picuiba), Inca, (Tucumani), (Laine), (Callantas) and Charcas.

Takeover of Animas

FY201923 Paris AFP in Spanish 1710 GMT 20 Jul 80

[By Albert Brun]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 20 Jul (AFP)--[Chocaya] Radio Animas broadcasting from southern Potosi indicated that that mining center, which is located 600 km south of La Paz, was also attached by the military yesterday afternoon.

According to Radio Animas, the troops took over Animas peacefully while women with their children surrounded the radio station to prevent it from falling into the hands of the troops. While the men had gathered at the nearby mine to defend themselves, the military officers asked to hold talks with mining leaders to find a peaceful solution to the situation. As Radio Animas was reporting on the situation, it suddenly began to ask for help and support from miners and peasants until its signal went off the air without any explanation.

Report of Arrests

FY200211 Paris AFP in Spanish 0137 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 19 Jul (AFP)--Interior Minister Gen Luis Arze Gomez said on television tonight that there are some people under arrest and that their cases are being studied. He said that there is complete tranquillity in the country except in La Paz, where some incidents have taken place.

Arze Gomez explained that regarding the case of the arrested, individual investigations are being made and that once it has been proved that they do not have any links with the extreme left, they will be released.

Regarding the incidents in La Paz, which the foreign press has not been able to report, he abstained from giving details but confirmed that there is complete tranquillity elsewhere in the country.

In conclusion, he said that activities in the entire country must be normalized by Monday and that work will resume under the protection of the armed forces.

Prisoners in La Paz Stadium

FY220126 Paris AFP in Spanish 2210 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 21 Jul (AFP)--Moments of extreme unrest were experienced in La Paz early this morning when an impressive display of artillery fire took place in the San Andres University area, waking up the city. This took place when groups of students in several buildings started shouting: A united nation will never be defeated. They were then supported by a few snipers who fired small caliber weapons.

The armed forces reaction to this was like an artillery duel. The bazooka fire, sporadic cannon shots, machinegun bursts and gunfire which were heard all over the city suddenly stopped and an anguished silence prevailed until 1100.

In the meantime, the city tried to resume normal life. About 30 percent of the vehicles which are normally visible around the city were seen, but the stores, an hour after opening, decided to lock their doors and suspend all activities. Only about 10 percent of them kept their doors half open.

At about 1100 (1500 GMT) shots were heard in the populous Velasco Plaza, which is traditionally the center of violence in La Paz. According to an AFP correspondent, the shots were fired by snipers whom he could see located in adjoining terraces. The soldiers on guard, who were taken by surprise, reacted nervously by firing shots all about, which apparently resulted in very few wounded because everyone had taken cover as soon as the shots fired by the snipers were heard. The general reaction was to hit the ground. The area, which is in the downtown part of the city, emptied a few minutes later. All vehicles disappeared and curious persons decided to head for safety.

Press cameramen and photographers were the main victims of the incident: Several of them were detained and taken to the offices of the security forces, where they had their rolls of film confiscated and received a very severe reprimand: a ban on filming and taking photographs. The next time it happens they will be expelled from the country. Moreover, Daniel Bauer, who is the resident correspondent in Bolivia for the British NBS television station, was arrested, and as of this evening there was no news of his whereabouts.

The noon incidents discouraged the population from returning to work after lunch. The city took on the desolate look of the days that followed the coup, and this afternoon the city was 40-percent paralyzed. The densely packed areas of the so-called El Alto district, 4,000 meters high, that are almost shantytowns, were completely inactive.

An AFP correspondent was able to discover that an abnormal situation has developed in the stadium of the Bolivar football club, one of the most popular in La Paz: The stadium has been taken over by approximately 100 uniformed soldiers, and approximately 6 small tanks were controlling the entrances to the stadium. Every now and then, trucks closed with canvas, through which civilians could be seen, enter the stadium.

According to rumors circulating among the stadium's neighbors, since the early hours all types of vehicles have been arriving carrying what appear to be prisoners, which brings to mind the infamous operation at the national stadium of Santiago, Chile.

In the mining areas, despite military control and the action taken against the radio stations of the workers, three stations again began broadcasting under unknown conditions: Radio Animas, Potosi; Radio 21 de Diciembre and Radio Pio XII, of Oruro Department. The calls they are making are generally for keeping up the strike and avoiding head-on resistance. They also call upon the peasants to continue blockading the roads.

Subversive Activities

PY201433 La Paz Radio Progreso in Spanish 1145 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Hookup with network of nationalist radio stations headed by La Paz Radio Batallon Colorado]

[Text] It has been reported that members of the workers vanguard have been instigating the Bolivian workers to join strikes, erect roadblocks and engage in similar actions designed to disrupt the tranquillity of the Bolivian people. The workers are thus urged not to join the game masterminded by subversive forces to put the Bolivian people in confrontation.

Security forces have discovered a clandestine cache belonging to the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] in the vicinity of the (Villa Victoria) District and have seized Marxist literature, Soviet weapons and a large quantity of explosives. It is believed that this material was to be used by the MIR to launch an armed struggle. The people are thus urged to cooperate in reporting similar cases to spare grief to the Bolivian families.

Well-informed sources have reported that on the night of 17 July, a MIR cell was disbanded in the Miraflores District. The cell consisted of five snipers who opened fire at a patrol squad of the armed forces; the latter immediately responded to the attack and killed all of the extremists. It is our duty to report to the people that three of those snipers were foreigners. It is known that mercenaries of various nationalities paid by Marxism-Leninism have entered the country to create chaos and disrupt the tranquillity prevailing in the country. The people are hereby urged to support the security forces by reporting any suspicious or abnormal activity.

Control Measures Aganist Foreigners

PY211504 La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1400 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Interior Ministry communique, transmitted over National Radio Network hookup]

[Text] The Immigration Under Secretariat of the Interior Ministry informs all foreign residents who are in Bolivian territory that they should immediately report to the immigration offices as of today, Monday 21 July, with their respective documents which should be in order. Those foreigners or temporary residents in the country whose traveling documents are not in order should immediately obtain authorization for residence, because foreign political activists and guerrillas have penetrated into the country and committed acts which are known to the public, but which have now been squelched by the forces of order.

In order to safeguard the peace and tranquillity of the people and establish the nuber of immigrants who have arrived in the last few years, the Interior Ministry personnel will patrol the streets of the cities and the whole territory of the nation for direct control of all foreigners.

The deadline for the presentation of documents expires at 0000 on Tuesday, 22 July 1980. Any person who has not fulfilled this order within 24 hours of the expiration and has not obtained duly legalized documents at the immigration offices anywhere in Bolivian territory, is liable for drastic punishment and immediate expulsion from the country according to Bolivian laws and international rules.

Temporary Closing of Schools

PY211403 La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1330 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] of government unnumbered decree, transmitted over National Radio Network hookup]

[Text] Brig Gen Luis Garcia Meza Tejada, president of the Republic of Bolivia, considers that it is the duty of the government to safeguard order and defend the lives of the population and, particularly, to protect the lives and tranquillity of children and youths. The Council of Ministers has therefore decreed:

The activities of state and private schools are suspended beginning today and until Monday, 4 August 1980. The education and culture minister is in charge of enforcing this decree.

Given in government palace, City of La Paz, on 19 July 1980.

Siles Zuazo Message

PY211716 Paris AFP in Spanish 1630 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 21 Jul (AFP)--Hernan Siles Zuazo, leader of the People's Democratic Union (UDP], asserted in a new message, released last night from his place of hiding and widely disseminated here, that the Mafia of the monstrous cocaine smuggling, which has made Bolivia sadly notorious, is behind the coup d'etat which took place in Bolivia last Thursday.

Siles Zuazo pointed out how Bolivia had drawn international attention by overcoming the frustrations produced by the elections of 1978 and 1979 and by the bloody coup of 1 November last year and he praised the discipline with which the people went to the ballot boxes in the hope of establishing democracy in the country.

Siles Zuazo described the events characterizing the coup and called attention to the presence of paramilitary elements trained by an Argentine mission incorporated in the armed forces; he also made charges of selective repression.

Siles Zuazo said that the clumsy proclamations that wish to legalize the abominable fascist attack base themselves on alleged frauds in the last elections, the existence of an economic and moral crisis, political and labor anarchy and the alleged introduction of foreign doctrines. To make the legal farce complete, the so-called junta of commanders has put the 1967 constitution back in force, as far as it does not oppose the national reconstruction project, the name which has been given to this crime against the fatherland, he added. In other words, he continued, those who submerged the country in that crisis which they are now criticizing as a cover for their corruption, smuggling and illegal enrichment are cynical enough to attribute their own misdeeds and weaknesses to the democratic process.

Further Remarks

PY211015 Paris AFP in Spanish 1738 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] The UDP leader added that the true objectives of the government is to continue looting the country without any kind of restraint, preserving the interests linked with the drug traffic which have converted Bolivia into an international threat.

He added that this regime, which is not even unanimously supported by the armed forces in whose name the people are being oppressed, should be steadily and systematically repudiated by the nation because the struggle of the Bolivian people for democracy has gained international solidarity and that struggle will not be isolated through terror or crime.

The message concludes with a call for freedom: "Let us struggle with intelligence and determination; fascism will not be able to outwit the people. Bolivia will never be conquered."

Paz Zamora Accusation

PY182103 Paris AFP in Spanish 2035 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Washington, 18 Jul (AFP)--Jaime Paz Zamora, the Bolivian vice president-elect of the People's Democratic Union (UDP), today charged Argentina with having promoted and financed the military coup that overthrew the civilian constitutional government of his country. Paz also charged that Argentina provides the military junta with the necessary economic aid to compensate for the cut in U.S. aid and for an eventual international economic blockade against the country.

Interview With Foreign Minister

PY220319 Montero Radio Norte in Spanish 0205 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Interview granted by military junta Foreign Minister Air Force Brig Gen Javier Cerruto Calderon to unidentified reporter on 21 July at the La Paz Foreign Ministry--persumably recorded]

[Text] A tete-a-tete took place this morning at the Foreign Ministry welcoming the country's new foreign minister, Air Force Brig Gen Javier Cerruto Calderon de la Barca. [words indistinct]

After the new foreign minister had greeted the personnel, we had the opportunity of having a brief chat with him in his office.

[Question] Good morning, Mr Foreign Minister.

[Answer] Good Morning, Mr journalist.

[Question] The population is curious about the real situation of Bolivia's foreign relations. What is the country's current international situation?

[Answer] (?I can say) that due to the results of the internal upheaval the country has suffered, we are undoubtedly facing, at this time, all the consequent results.

Now that the government has been instituted, the first step has been that of earnestly working with decisveness and patriotism to consolidate the results of this revolution of the armed forces, who had not been able to proceed due to the anarchy that was reigning in the country.

In this respect, as soon as I was named foreign minister, I came here to my office where, happily, I have already found people who are very willing to work and continue maintaining the country's image, the good image that the country has.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, have you already chosen your closest advisers?

[Answer] Well, for now Mr (Marcelo Ostia) has been named secretary general of the Foreign Ministry. He is a well-known diplomat who has already held posts in the Foreign Ministry and has also carried out important diplomatic functions abroad.

[Question] There have already been comments made by governments and the international press, some of them in favor and others really against the new government. What is your opinion, Mr Foreign Minister?

[Answer] Well, in this political crisis we have simply had to regret situations that have not had immediate solutions. But all the reports that have been received and those published abroad have been the [word indistinct] of poor organization, in the sense of disseminating the reports that favored the truth. It has been the radios of the miners that have had their outlets and given their reaction in such a way that they have provoked difficult moments and, above all, adverse reaction in that they have given the impression that incidents are occurring in the country that are just not true.

At this time, Mr Journalist, the whole country is totally calm and the entire population is happy. You, the press, have already been out and around. You have had your communiques read over television, and the public has undoubtedly received with great satisfaction all this proof regarding the real situation in the country.

I hope that, now that we are in communication with the world, the releases of our embassies will disseminate the real image of what is happening.

Undoubtedly, in our process the most important step is that of integrating all Bolivians under one [banner], that of our national flag.

There will be no flags with other colors that could make Bolivians lose their patriotism with the thought of integrating themselves with foreign organizations instead of integrating themselves, as I have already said, under the Bolivian flag.

[Reporter] This has been a special report from the Foreign Ministry.

Acting Mayor in La Paz

PY201255 La Paz Radio Progreso in Spanish 1145 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Hookup with network of nationalist radio stations headed by La Paz Radio Batallon Colorado]

[Text] The army commander in chief has appointed Lt Col (Pablo Torres) as acting mayor of La Paz. Beginning today, his specific functions will be to control the supply of staples and supervise the functioning of local markets. To avoid agio and speculation, the people are asked to report any irregularity committed by unscrupulous businessmen.

All municipal employees should report to their respective officer according to established schedules.

Church Message

PY210134 Paris AFP in Spanish 0003 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 20 Jul (AFP)--The Bolivian church has made a call for the respect of human rights signed by the archbishop of La Paz, Msgr Jorge Manrique, which states that the Bolivian church is observing with pain and deep concern the political events that are occurring in the country.

The message also charges that many citizens, in numbers that cannot yet be established, have been detained, including priests and members of religious orders. The message also mentions the brutal assault and destruction of Radio Fides and the detention of journalists belonging to the station.

The Catholic newspaper PRESENCIA has been occupied by armed persons. A religious home has been raided by military forces, although they withdrew afterward, it adds.

The lack of freedom and channels of information are keeping the country in a fearful silence, and we are lacking full information regarding events. And I have the duty, Manrique adds, to condemn the attacks that are being carried out and the stifling of the voice of the Bolivian people, who are simple and patriotic and who demand justice and social welfare.

I energetically ask those responsible for the current situation to save the population from greater harm and suffering. I protest the scandalous use of ambulances by armed military forces for repressive measures and for use in military and nonhumanitarian missions. I ask the people, he concludes, to use all their energy in the practice of fraternal charity.

GENERAL DENIES ROLE IN TERRORIST OPERATION

PY211725 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Gen Antonio Bandeira, commander of the 3d Army, has denied charges issued by Federal Deputy Genival Tourinho, member of the Workers Democratic Party (PDT) of Minas Gerais, who said that General Bandeira is one of three generals responsible for the recent attacks throughout the country against the opposition.

Tourinho said that Bandeira, Gen Milton Tavares, commander of the 2d Army; and Gen Jose Luiz Coelho, commander of the 4th Army Division, are the leaders of Operation Crystal, reportedly the name given to the terrorist attacks.

General Bandeira said that these statements are slanderous and false and that they are made by a deputy who, shielded by his legislative immunity, is seeking publicity by attacking military chiefs who are responsible for the country's security.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY PROPOSAL

PY180811 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 15 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] Brasilia--Social Communications Minister Said Farhat stated yesterday that the government rejects the proposal for a "constituent assembly with Figueiredo," which has been launched by the Popular Party president, Senator Tancredo Neves, because it believes that the time is not right for a constitutional reform.

Farhat added, however, that President Figueiredo expects, before the end of his term in office, to "conclude the process of democratization of the country with a new constitution," which will obviously be done by means of "the appropriate constitutional ceremony."

Farhat also recalled that then-President Castelo Branco--quoted by the opposition senator--had used the powers granted to him by institutional acts to turn the Congress into a constituent assembly in 1967.

He added: "I have my doubts whether Senator Tancredo Neves believes that the president of the nation could have powers above the constitution." The institutional acts were abrogated on 1 January 1979.

The minister explained that Figueiredo could, however, submit a draft constitutional amendment which would give the Congress the powers to call a constituent assembly but he does not believe that the time is right for a constitutional reform.

"A constituent assembly and a new constitution are not a miracle cure which many of those who propose it believe it to be. Having nothing to offer by way of positive contribution for the management of public affairs, they distract the people with the idea of a constituent assembly as if this assembly could resolve the specific problems which Brazil is facing now," Farhat concluded.

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION--The Brazilian Petroleum Corporation today reported in Rio de Janeiro that the average production of petroleum during the first half of this year was 188,973 barrels per day, which is 15 percent higher than the same period last year. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 16 Jul 80 PY]

GOVERNMENT EXTENDS POWERS TO ARREST INDIVIDUALS

PY180717 Paris AFP in Spanish 1724 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Santiago, 17 Jul (AFP)--The Chilean government of Gen Augusto Pinochet today bestowed upon itself broader powers by extending to 20 days the maximum period it may keep a person under arrest without a trial, it has been reported. Thus far, administrative officials had powers to keep individuals under arrest up to a maximum of 5 days, after which the detainee is supposed to be turned over to a court.

The new measure, which was published in the form of a decree-law in the official gazette, was interpreted here as a new sign of hardening of the military regime's domestic policy in the wake of a terrorist attack that last Tuesday claimed the life of Lt Col Roger Vergara, director of the army's intelligence school.

The rules established for ordering the arrest of individuals are based on provisions related to both internal security and the state of emergency under which Chile has been living for the past 7 years since the military movement that ousted the late Socialist President Salvador Allende.

The decree-law published today establishes that a person can be kept under arrest for up to a maximum of 20 days if the case involves crimes against the state which result in death, injuries or kidnapping of persons.

MIR'S PASCAL ALLENDE SUSPECTED IN OFFICER'S DEATH

PY191436 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 19 Jul (LATIN)--Gen Humberto Gordon, chief of the Santiago emergency zone, has stated that he believes Andres Pascal Allende, top leader of the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), was involved in the killing of a Chilean Army Intelligence officer. General Gordon said yesterday, however, that this was only his personal opinion, since there is no specific proof that Pascal Allende was indeed involved.

He also noted that the security service has several clues that will lead to the arrest of the extremist commando that last Tuesday machinegunned Lt Col Roger Vergara Campos, director of the army intelligence school. The military officer was ambushed while he was traveling by car to the intelligence school by five persons who intercepted his car in a Santiago residential district using Soviet-made machineguns.

Gordon believes that the recent terrorist attacks are part of a well-planned overall attack, but it also may be that the attack perpetrated against Colonel Vergara was just an isolated case. The presence of Andres Pascal Allende in Chile was detected at the beginning of the year by the security service after he escaped from a dragnet in a residential district where he was hiding with other MIR militants.

Arrest of MIR Member

PY220357 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0214 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 21 Jul (LATIN)--A member of the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), who took an active part in bank holdups during the seventies, has been arrested in connection with the death of an officer of the intelligence department, according to a report issued by the security forces today.

The National Information Center (CNI) confirmed the arrest of Jose Miguel Benado Medvinsky, who left the country under exile in 1974 and later returned in a clandestine manner.

Benado took part in more than 10 holdups perpetrated by the MIR between 1968 and 1970 at several banks of this capital. He was arrested on Wednesday night during a raid carried out in this capital at a farm belonging to Eliana Bronsemann, an official of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, who was later released.

The lawyers of the Vicariate of Solidarity have submitted a habeas corpus petition on behalf of the arrested person to the Santiago Court of Appeals. This petition is being studied. Benado has been questioned in connection with the murder of Lt Col Roger Vergara Campos, perpetrated by an extremist commando last Tuesday in a residential neighborhood of this capital.

SECURITY FORCES DENY URBAN GUERRILLAS ACTIVE

PY220348 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] There are no indications of the existence of urban guerrillas in Chile. According to a report issued by reliable sources of the security forces, terrorism in Chile is going through the phase characterized by selective terrorism.

After an analysis of the latest terrorist activities, it is stated that the existence of the so-called urban guerrilla in Chile is not possible, since some prerequisites of this type of guerrilla activity do not exist in our country.

According to the sources, the institutionalization and economic consolidation of our nation, as well as the prosperous tranquillity and peace which prevail in Chile and the cohesion clearly shown by the armed forces, are some of the obstacles this type of terrorism runs into in its attempt to establish itself in Chile.

The sources also pointed out that at present extremism lacks unified ideology and political beliefs among its leaders. [Passage indistinct] they added that the phase which precedes urban guerrilla activity is that of psychological persuasion of the population; however, all extremist propaganda in Chile has resulted in complete failure. The death of a child on Recoleta Avenue and the death of two workers in Valparaiso as a result of this terrorist campaign are two examples which prove it had a boomerang effect. In view of the death of innocent people, the citizenry repudiates and rejects terrorism.

POLICE REPORT BOMBING OF BUSINESSMAN'S RESIDENCE

PY190955 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1908 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 18 Jul (LATIN)--The police reported today that unknown persons, who later escaped, exploded a bomb at the residence of Guillermo Elton, president of the Chilean Central Chamber of Commerce.

According to the sources, last night the device was placed in the garden of the businessman's residence in a residential sector of this city. The shock wave of the explosion merely broke the windows of the residence and of some adjoining houses, according to the police.

SILVA SAYS CHURCH OFFICIALS RECEIVING DEATH THREATS

PY191010 Buenos Aires TEIAM in Spanish 0241 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 18 Jul (LATIN)--Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez stated today that various bishops and cardinals of the Catholic Church have received death threats since the director of the army intelligence school, Lt Col Roger Vergara Campos, was killed here on Tuesday.

"It is my duty to publicly report that as a result of the tragic death of a distinguished army officer which we have condemned as being senseless murder and an example of repugnant and useless violence, high-ranking officials of the church of Santiago have received anonymous threats against their physical integrity and lives," the cardinal said.

He made these remarks during a ceremony held to honor the local press on the occasion of the day of the journalist.

Pinochet's Offer of Protection

PY191014 Paris AFP in Spanish 0335 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 18 Jul (AFP)--According to information released here today, Chilean President Augusto Pinochet today offered additional protection to Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez, who claims that he has received various anonymous threats against his life.

Gen Sergio Badiola, minister secretary general of government, has stated that the cardinal is under the surveillance appropriate to his high-ranking position, and that should he request additional protection the government will provide it on specific instructions from the chief of state. The same applies to other high-ranking church officials.

Badiola indicated that these threats, which have been received by government officials as well, merely seek to create an artificial atmosphere of fear, concern, chaos and confusion and that, being anonymous, they are of no importance.

In a statement released at noon today, the chief of the Chilean Catholic Church said that a rightwing group, which has taken the name of the Roger Vergara Commando, has predicted the death of the cardinal in retaliation for the terrorist attack which on Tuesday resulted in the death of the director of the army intelligence school. Cardinal Silva Henriquez said: "We received this threat, but it will not make us change our attitude in favor of human rights.

Rejection of Offer

PY191524 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1124 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 19 Jul (LATIN)--Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez has declined to accept the police protection that the government offered after he claimed that he and other Catholic Church prelates had received several death threats. Gen Sergio Badiola, the government secretary general, made this report to the press last night after holding a meeting with the chief of the Chilean Catholic Church.

Badiola said that Cardinal Silva Henriquez did not accept the protection, which was offered by the government under the express orders of President Augusto Pinochet, because since the threats were anonymous he believes they do not pose any peril for the time being. The cardinal added, however, that if necessary he will ask the government authorities for help.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE CONDEMNS ANTI-CATHOLIC CAMPAIGN

PY180253 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Relay from government house by (Graciela Contreras)]

[Text] In view of an offensive campaign launched against the Catholic Church by the distribution of pamphlets, the government, through the government's Social Communications Agency (DIRACOS), this morning issued a communique which condemns the action.

The communique reads: The government has (?detected the distribution) of offensive pamphlets against the Catholic Church by unidentified individuals. The events are aimed at causing difficulties to the civil and church authorities by confusing the public and disturbing the sound national coexistence. The government, apart from condemning these (?distributions), requests the citizenry's cooperation to identify the authors.

This was the text of the government communique in regard to the distribution of offensive pamphlets against the Catholic Church.

EL MERCURIO SUPPORTS BOLIVIAN ARMED FORCES COUP

PY191713 Paris AFP in Spanish 0352 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile (AFP)--EL MERCURIO today states that the support given Hernan Siles Zuazo was a political mistake because the Bolivian Armed Forces are freeing South America of a regime that could have been like Nicaragua's, which would have placed the Bolivia's neighbors in danger, including all countries of the hemisphere.

In its main Saturday editorial, the morning newspaper recalls that President Carter's policy has persistently sought to push Latin American countries toward formal democracy, and that Carter has insisted that their internal policies agree with the position and ideology of the center. One cannot say that this policy has been very successful, the daily adds, citing the case of President Anastasio Somoza in Nicaragua, where an evident communist process was unleashed as soon as he abandoned the country.

The North Americans experienced another failure when they tried to stimulate a so-called centrist line in El Salvador, a country in which the armed forces are carrying out a heroic fight against guerrillas who are financed and armed from abroad, the newspaper states. It is the newspaper's opinion that middle-of-the-road positions unavoidably lead to experiences like those of Cuba and Nicaragua.

No democrat can be happy with the failure of another attempt at democracy in Bolivia, but it would not be very realistic to support the losing communists and ultraleftists, denying the Bolivian Armed Forces the opportunity to remake their country and push it toward progress and peace, thus setting the basis for a healthy democracy, EL MERCURIO states.

The newspaper comments that military interference in political processes is not well regarded in democratic circles, and the free press looks upon it with a lack of confidence. In this sense, the newspaper states, it is a question of deploring the historical experience of the Bolivian people that has led to this outcome.

The newspaper indicates that the armed forces of America generally do not take over power just because they like it or because they aspire to become leaders. The normal attitude of the soldier is obedience to constituted authority, except in cases where such authority has fallen to extremism, or if it is going to be transferred to individuals who conspire against [word indistinct] of the state, the paper adds.

It is EL MERCURIO's opinion that a lack of stability, which could be called chronic, has existed in all the governments in Bolivia, but at this time, the military men that are governing in La Paz seem to be moved by reasons similar to those which motivated the Chilean coup of 11 September 1973.

The paper maintains that the purpose of the new Bolivian regime is to overcome a Marxist revolution which, cheating the will of the people, wanted to establish a totalitarian regime that would have been very different from the promises of freedom and welfare that appeared on the banners and in the slogans of candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo. EL MERCURIO stresses that the countries of Latin America are suffering from the thrusts of communism, and that the solution is not to be found in that type of recipe.

The newspaper concludes: Sinking into Marxist totalitarianism has no retreat, and it is synonymous with organized misery for the multitudes, a system of rationing and a regime of obligatory propaganda slogans.

COMMENTATOR BLAMES U.S. FOR BOLIVIAN SITUATION

FY211515 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Commentary by Rafael Kittsteiner]

[Excerpts] Bolivia starts this week to walk along an uncertain path, along the path of an emergency military government. It is necessary to review the historic background that led to the latest military coup in Bolivia to see that this situation is not light, frivolous, or even folkish as some want to define it.

Bolivia is now confronting this situation exclusively because the United States insisted that it should solve its problems through the holding of elections. They have tried it three times in the past 3 years and they have failed three times.

All this came about exclusively because the United States insisted that Bolivia should put itself on the same political and civic level of the United States, Australia, England, France, and the FRG and that it should solve its problems through general elections. Nothing could be more naive, but it is nevertheless typical of the nature of a missionary who ignores the realities of many countries.

Unfortunately, this is not the first and only case. In San Salvador, the United States is promoting the [word indistinct] formula of maintaining the power scheme through an alliance has caused the Salvadorans 2,500 political assassinations in the first half of this year. Nicaragua has commemorated the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution. Because the United States, particularly Carter, disliked Somoza, Castroites are today in power in Nicaragua.

The only hope that lies ahead is that the United States is holding elections on 4 November and perhaps this time around U.S. voters will want a change. Perhaps then Jimmy Carter will learn what it means to make a mistake during an election year.

BRIEFS

LITHIUM EXPLOITATION--Santiago, Chile, 8 Jul (AFP)--The U.S. transnational Foote Minerals will exploit the richest lithium deposits in Chilean soil, located in the Atacama Desert 1,400 km northeast of Santiago. According to studies, 8 million tons of lithium have been detected in this area and represent 40 percent of the world's reserves. Foote minerals will associate with the state-owned Production Development Corporation (CORFO) for this exploitation, but will be the largest shareholder. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2154 GMT 8 Jul 80 FY]

TURBAY REVIEWS FIRST 2 YEARS OF ADMINISTRATION

PA211334 Paris AFP in Spanish 0153 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Bogota, 20 Jul (AFP)--President Julio Cesar Turbay today presented here a satisfactory analysis of his first 2 years of government on opening the regular sessions of the national Congress.

In a 50-minute speech, the chief of state noted that the existing state of siege will be lifted only when subversion ends. He reiterated to those who have taken up arms the amnesty offer which his administration will soon take for consideration before the Congress. With regard to this, he pointed out that such an amnesty cannot be the fruit of a negotiation with the subversives, "emphasizing that my government is not proposing an armistice, but offering an amnesty."

After condemning the methods of anarchy and subversion which make "more difficult a return to a regime of total normalcy," Turbay recognized that "of course, the government is not oblivious to the consideration that there exist serious, profound and endemic social and economic imbalances which generate pauperism and violence." He outlined the sequence of the recent acts of terrorism, attacks, kidnappings, executions, armed robbery and others, noting the peaceful solution which his government found this year to the holding of hostages for 2 months in the Dominican Embassy.

He also referred to the vigorous and permanent struggle against drug trafficking, although he admitted that "the problem is of great proportions and causes serious concern in official circles." He revealed, for example, that in January, 2,500 hectares of coca plantations had been discovered in the southern jungle of Colombia. Turbay stressed the cooperation of the United States, with those government he signed an extradition treaty and confirmed that currently the creation of a specialized force to replace the armed forces in the task of repression "of this cancer which is corroding the nation is being studied."

Regarding the domestic scene, Turbay underlined the importance of the so-called National Integration Plan (PIN) in which some $2.2 billion have been invested to obtain a harmonious development in all areas. He stressed the progress achieved in the solving of many problems thanks to the ever-increasing understanding of political parties and economic sectors. He defended the economic and financial policy of his administration, warning that the rate of the cost of living and salary increases will probably be maintained at levels not beyond those of 1979.

Speaking on international issues, Turbay stressed that there is a worldwide threat to peace, but this is particularly true in the Caribbean region "whose problems are not alien to the struggle of interests between the East and West, although they adopt different forms and many times appear as national revindication movements." He added immediately that he has asked the United States to revise its relations with Latin America "to make them more useful, more humane and, therefore, more just."

He referred last to the border dispute with Venezuela, whose solution is not close at hand, to the absurd Nicaraguan claims to the San Andres and Providencia Islands whose sovereignty is held by Colombia, to the hope that Panama will soon approve an agreement granting Colombian ships free transit rights through the canal and to the cooperation treaty which will be signed in this capital this coming September between the Andean Group and the EEC.

DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH CHILE TO BE REESTABLISHED

PY180630 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2122 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 15 Jul (LATIN)--The Peruvian Government to be installed on 28 July will reestablish diplomatic relations with Chile at ambassadorial level, Foreign Minister-Designate Javier Arias Stella announced today.

He said: "The government of Fernando Belaunde Terry will make every possible effort to maintain and promote our relations with all countries in the world, and it is his purpose to reestablish relations with Chile at ambassadorial level."

It is believed in diplomatic circles that Peruvian-Chilean ties should return to normal after January 1981, after the centennial of the Battle of San Juan de Miraflores, which marked the Chilean victory in the war it waged with Peru which began in 1879.

ARGENTINE MAGAZINE INTERVIEWS BELAUNDE TERRY

PY180754 Buenos Aires VISION in Spanish 14 Jul 80 pp 6, 7, 8

[Interview granted by Peruvian President-Elect Fernando Belaunde Terry to VISION correspondent Alfonso Delboy in Lima--date not given]

[Excerpts] VISION: Could you tell us what your government's priorities will be in connection with the relations between Peru and the various blocs and countries?

[Answer] First of all we are interested in stepping up the relations with the brother countries and in encouraging hemispheric unity. We aim to work hard within the Andean group but, obviously, we also want to maintain the friendliest relations with all countries.

VISION: What measures do you plan to begin your government activities with?

[Answer] Basically my first measures will be those aimed at overcoming unemployment and malnutrition, and we will make special efforts to solve the problems of education. I do not believe it necessary to insist on the human rights issue because these rights are fully guaranteed by our constitution, which we plan to respect fully as we did during our previous government.

VISION: When will municipal elections take place?

[Answer] As soon as possible. I hope we will be able to hold them in October.

VISION: Could you tell us what is the stage of development of the highway [carretera marginal] which you started during your previous government, and what do you plan to do to reactivate the work on this highway?

[Answer] In Peru we have already built 1,300 km and only about 1,000 km are still left to be built. We plan to immediately activiate the construction of the parts of this highway which will broaden the area which produces food supplies for Lima. With regard to the continental highway framework, we have built 35 percent of our part of the projected highway.

VISION: Will your government implement any measures against the military officers who ousted you in October 1968?

[Answer] The leader of that movement has died, and in the army the one who gives the orders is the only responsible person. I will be very busy laying the foundations for Peruvian development and I do not plan to waste time with petty revenge.

VISION: Will your government assume some special kind of attitude toward women?

[Answer] As of now we are the party which has brought more women into the Congress. There they will play a role in various and important fields.

VISION: How will currently subpar relations between Peru and Cuba and between Peru and Chile develop?

[Answer] As far as Cuba is concerned, I must say that respect demands respect in return. We hope that the worrisome problem of the refugees will be solved, and we must operate on the basis that Peru strongly believes in the right of asylum. As for Chile, it is obvious that from the diplomatic point of view relations are normal.

VISION: Are you afraid that the proletariat could turn sharply to the left and that the economic problems which Peru is currently facing could lead to severe disruptions of public order?

[Answer] I expect that the support which we have received from the voters will continue throughout our administration. The people well know that our policy is to serve them, and we are aware of their maturity and dedication.

VISION: Your first government was known for its unrestricted press freedom. Will it be the same now?

[Answer] Of course! We have not made our political comeback to destroy our democratic prestige. Today, as ever, we plan to fully respect constitutional provisions.

VISION: Do you believe that you will have a guaranteed congressional majority in both chambers of the legislative branch?

[Answer] It is obvious that we have a majority in the Chamber of Deputies and we are close to it in the Senate. In any case it will be easy to obtain in the Senate by means of interparty accords which are currently being negotiated. I do not believe that there will be problems.

VISION: How long will it take to adjust the current laws to the new constitution, which will go into effect on the day of your swearing-in ceremony?

[Answer] The constitution provides the deadlines and we will have to comply with them. However, the essential provisions will go into effect upon the inauguration of the Popular Action administration.

VISION: Would you like to make a special statement for the countries of Latin America?

[Answer] Yes. As far as statements are concerned, I would like to make a statement of love...

GOVERNMENT DECLARES ILO MINERS STRIKE ILLEGAL

PY211907 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] The government has declared the strike called by workers of the Southern Peru Copper Corporation in Ilo illegal. The government also told the workers to refrain from calling either a total or partial strike or the hours they fail to report to work will be considered unjustified absence, which is a cause for dismissal. Despite the fact that by Decree No 21462 all mining activities were declared in state of emergency, from the ILO miners have stopped working.

ROYO CALLS FOR OAS MEETING ON BOLIVIAN COUP

PA220350 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Interview of Panamanian President Aristides Royo conducted by unidentified station reporter, at government palace; date not specified--recorded]

[Text] [Question] In the last few hours the press has been reporting on the coup d'etat in Bolivia. I would like to know what the Panamanian Government's opinion is on this historic event?

[Answer] Definitely, the Panamanian Government deplores the regrettable coup d'etat in Bolivia. Bolivia is a country that has suffered so many coups that you could almost predict the coups d'etat down to the day and hour.

We finally believed that after honest and nonviolent elections, in which 14 or 15 candidates ran, that Bolivia would have a respite from coups. We believed that as a result of Siles Suazo's electoral victory that he would assume power peacefully and constitutionally. That is why this coup has been unjustified. It cannot be justified in any way because there were no reasons for it. I believe this was a cruel coup which might lead to bloodshed and to a situation of indefensible violence. That is why Panama's position firmly condemns the recent coup in Bolivia.

[Question] Mr President, as head of Panama's foreign policy, and in view of Panama's firm stand, what will be Panama's reaction on an international level?

[Answer] I believe that just by condemning the coup, we are implicitly reacting. However, I believe that a peaceful and democratic country like Panama, where there is freedom, and where human rights are respected, cannot remain silent or aloof. I believe that this case should be taken to the OAS. If our ambassador to the OAS has criticized several deficiencies of that institution and if it is true that the OAS should be available when problems occur, then this is just the kind of problem which will have to be dealt with very seriously and formally in the OAS. That is why Panama, together with other countries--and we will try to be the head of this movement of trying to get other countries to take this to the OAS--will seek a meeting of foreign ministers. The analysis of the coup d'etat will be made and measures will be adopted after the meeting of foreign ministers, naturally with the support and consent of the heads of state of Latin America. We believe that in view of the conditions under which this coup is being staged, the OAS should be asked to send the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights immediately to Bolivia to investigate and to make efforts to stop violations of human rights which have already started in Bolivia. I would also like to say that our government's position is well known because it is part of our foreign policy to support Bolivia's quest for an outlet to the sea.

Panama will always support Bolivia's quest for an outlet to the sea, which we believe is just and deserved. We cannot, however, support a coup, much less one like this.

[Question] Mr President, you will go to the inauguration of the new Peruvian president. As far as the Andean Pact is concerned, the Bolivian change of government completed the historical cycle in the area. Will you also discuss with the Andean leaders what you said about taking Bolivia's case to the OAS?

[Answer] In the meetings we may have with several presidents who will go to Peru, I will discuss our position regarding the Bolivian coup. We will also discuss other matters like energy and oil, where pacts are in the offing which might benefit or harm--I don't know yet--Latin American energy needs or problems. I will definitely discuss Latin American problems. Panama is not a member of the Andean Pact, but we have had several good contacts with the Andean Pact countries. I believe that we are going to be observers in the Andean Pact.

COSTA RICA

FORMER CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION CHIEF ANSWERS CARAZO

PA182327 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Colonel Marti, former director of the Criminal Investigations Directorate (DIC), has answered a letter President Carazo sent him and which was published in several newspapers. Carazo accused Marti of creating fables and of having a great imagination.

Colonel Marti said: The Costa Rican people and I were expecting that your reply would refer specifically to the reasons for my resignation. However, your statement surprised everyone in referring to the case of Alfonso (Ayut). Based on this, you say I distorted the truth, the former DIC official said.

This is a vain effort to ruin my reputation, but you leave untouched the true problem which interests everyone: arms trafficking. In the case of (Ayut), as I said at the time, we merely investigated charges that had been raised. The owner of the place was Mr (Ayut), and in there we found fragmentation grenades, fuses and what appeared to be dynamite. As is customary, we arrested him, bearing in mind that (Ayut) has a criminal record dating back to 1949. With this evidence, we turned him over to the court.

You, Mr President, the letter continues, were very careful not to mention the confiscation of weapons from former Minister Juan Echeverria Brealey during the conversation we held with Mr Arguedas. In addition, you did not allow any references to that. During that conversation, you did not prohibit me from continuing with the investigation, but under the excuse of human rights you very clearly led me to believe that this was not right, that it was against human rights to raid the homes of Costa Rican citizens. All this took place the day after Doctor Esquivel's home was raided.

CARAZO EXPLAINS ARMS DEALING, ANTI-SOMOZA ACTIVITIES

PA220314 San Jose Domestic Service in Spanish 0133 GMT 21 Jul 80

[President Rodrigo Carazo's address to the nation, 20 July--presumably live]

[Excerpts] Costa Ricans, let us not be confused. Clearly, two things have happened here in Costa Rica: One is the struggle against Somoza during which for the sake of the Costa Rican people's security, I requested and brought in planes, rifles, ammunition and anti-aircraft weapons, all defensive weapons, to protect Costa Rica. The other is related to the sale, theft and trafficking in arms for money, which many know is an activity that has gone on for years in Costa Rica. On 20 March 1979 in Santa Rosa, unveiling a plaque commemmorating the Mora proclamation, I reminded those present that it was our duty to comply with the mandate of our national anthem which demands that we turn tools into arms whenever anyone tries to blemish the nation's honor.

Costa Ricans, I fulfilled my duty during all those months of struggle against Somoza, against his threats and challenges. I decided to expropriate the Murcielago estate when Somoza bombed students on 12 September 1978, publicly declaring that he who so attacked our youth did not deserve to be a proprietor of any piece of our fatherland's territory.

And through Radio Monumental, a national collection was made to contribute to the payment of the expropriation.

I decided to break relations with Nicaragua when the National Guard killed Costa Rican policemen. I assumed the responsibility of asking friendly nations to accompany us at the OAS to put an end to the Somoza regime. I borrowed defensive weapons and I ordered the use of public security and public works trucks to transport them.

You can save the effort of investigating what happened during that period of our history. I ordered it because the maintenance of the security of Costa Rica is a constitutional duty of its president.

When the investigation of an alleged trafficking in arms was opened, I never thought there could be Costa Ricans who would dare confuse arms trafficking with what we did to defend and protect Costa Rica from Somoza's attacks; what we did to defend the fatherland. We believed that anything immoral would be investigated but never what my government, what the president of the republic had done to defend the nation's honor and the security of the Costa Ricans.

We believed arms trafficking to and from any country for the purpose of making a profit would be investigated. Let no one think I am ashamed for having done what I did to rid Costa Rica of Somoza's threats and to rid the world of the shame of that dictator.

Those who think they have won a big success by speaking of arms trafficking going on at that time and who accuse those who risked their lives and offered all their efforts for the fatherland are mistaken. History will judge the attitude of those who try to make use of patriotic actions to destroy reputations and to play politics.

I am the one fully responsible for having ordered what was done at that time and I am sure I did my duty.

I shall investigate the arms trafficking to its ultimate conclusion. Costa Ricans, again I speak to you as president of the republic: I have placed the matter in responsible hands, and I reiterate, as I said from the beginning, that what was done to stop the dictator has my full endorsement. Good night.

CARAZO URGES UNITY AGAINST U.S. AMONG TUNA-FISHING NATIONS

PA211517 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City--The Latin American countries situated along the Pacific coastline and which engage in tuna fishing should unite against the United States, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo said during an interview published in Mexico City. The Costa Rican president told the morning daily, EXCELSIOR, that we should struggle so that the United States respects our maritime sovereignty. Otherwise, the injustices will continue.

Carazo said that regardless of the amount of tons of tuna produced by the other countries, the important thing is that we consolidate a bloc against that country, he added. The Costa Rican president said that the Latin American countries must see to it that their territorial and patrimonial waters be respected.

EL SALVADOR

FDR CANCELS GENERAL STRIKE PLANNED FOR 23-25 JUL

PA211924 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1849 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] today cancelled a 3-day general strike announced last week.

Meanwhile, San Salvador is being heavily patrolled by combined army and security corps forces to forestall violent incidents. The FDR apparently judged that the strike would not have the desired impact and decided to cancel it, announcing that it would soon make public other measures to demonstrate their rejection of the governments.

It was learned this morning that the high command of the armed forces was meeting at the presidential house with the governing junta to determine the government's actions against the strike declared by the FDR. Leftist groups have once again initiated violent actions in the San Salvador, using government buses to obstruct traffic in some of the city's principal streets.

ARCHBISHOP CONDEMNS USE OF PEASANTS IN EMBASSY OCCUPATION

PA211643 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador--The acting archbishop of San Salvador, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, has condemned the use of 215 peasants who are staying inside the Costa Rican Embassy as refugees under unbearable conditions. In his Sunday homily before approximately 1,000 people at the Cathedral of San Salvador, Msgr Rivera y Damas pointed out that the Costa Rican Embassy occupation should make everyone realize that the leaders of the 28 February People's Leagues have used the naive peasants to seek political support.

More Peasants in Embassy

PA220114 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2156 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 21 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Ten more peasants entered the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador today. The embassy has been occupied since 11 July by 230 Salvadorans, mostly children, who requested political asylum.

The 10 peasants today claim to be ideologically persecuted. The actions in that diplomatic mission have been directed by the Marxist 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28) whose leaders refused to avail themselves of the aircraft sent by the Costa Rican Government the past weekend to airlift the persons wanting to be taken to Costa Rica.

Costa Rica has considered the case ended, while inside the embassy building--a house designed for 7 persons--240 peasants of the Salvadoran central Department of San Vicente are living in deplorable conditions.

GOVERNMENT TO PUNISH SWINDLERS OF EMIGRANTS

PA201454 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 19 Jul 80 pp 4, 21

[Text] Interior Minister Jose Ovidio Hernandez said yesterday during a news conference that the Salvadoran Government will severely punish anyone found illegally negotiating for documents from the immigration department.

He explained that this action is being taken to stop the activities of persons, called coyotes, who are swindling and cheating people under the pretext of taking them to the United States and getting them a job in that country for which they are asking large amounts of money.

The activities, Minister Hernandez pointed out, have led to situations which have threatened the lives of our countrymen. An example is the case of the tragedy in Arizona in which 13 Salvadorans perished in the scorching sands on the desert of Arizona, Tahoe County.

Minister Hernandez said on the day of the tragedy, he was in New York on an official mission and on learning about the unfortunate incident, he immediately got in touch with our ambassador to see what could be done on behalf of our countrymen.

According to Hernandez, the immigration department's general director has instructions to prosecute anyone involved in this type of activity. He also said strict control on immigration department personnel has been ordered and anyone found breaking the rules will be severely punished.

Hernandez believes that U.S. authorities should grant Latin American citizens more facilities to emigrate, especially for Salvadorans, inasmuch as other nationals such as those from the SRV, USSR, Cuba and other countries are granted all the facilities.

In conclusion, Minister Hernandez said it is time for OAS to do something about this situation.

JUNTA MEMBER AVALOS DENIES COUNTRY ON BRINK OF CIVIL WAR

PA182301 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Salvadoran Government junta member Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete has said that his country is not on the brink of civil war, that El Salvador has a negative image abroad and that it is experiencing a revolutionary period, emerging from a period in which the people had been denied a democratic solution. Avalos Navarrete is attending an international seminar on democracy in Central America and Panama. He said in an interview with our newscaster Ivan Zurita that the Salvadorans want peace and not civil war. This is the interview:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Avalos Navarrete, taking advantage of the fact that we are discussing a seminar on democracy, could you tell us how the Salvadoran Government junta views the situation in your country?

[Answer] At this moment the country is experiencing a complete revolutionary process. We are emerging from a dreadful period in which the people were completely denied democratic solutions and we are changing the unjust social structures that existed in order to enter a period of democratization.

[Question] Nevertheless, Mr Avalos Navarrete, in spite of the government junta's revolutionary attempts, an explosive situation of political violence has been building up. Does the junta believe it can continue to deal with this situation for a period of 6 months.

[Answer] What in fact has happened is that the country is being given a bad image abroad. They have tried to confuse political violence with all other types of violence, that is, to lump all the violence together in one bag and call it political violence, to present the great number of deaths as if they were all caused by political violence. This includes deaths caused by traffic accidents, deaths caused by common crime, which has increased recently. It includes not only the deaths sustained by one group or another but also the deaths in the armed forces. Therefore, there would seem to exist an apparently dreadfully explosive situation in El Salvador.

I will not deny that we have a problem with violence, but we believe and we are certain that the Salvadoran people have been acquiring a conscience and confidence. They are supporting the changes the government is implementing for the benefit of all the Salvadoran people, and in this respect the people want peace and completely reject violence. We know this is not easy; it will take a long time. You know that a situation of violence which has existed for more than 10 years because the people were denied a democratic solution is not going to disappear in a day, nor is it going to dissappear by decree; it is a long process.

[Question] According to the charges by the political organizations and the reports of these charges by the international news services, there have been more than 3,000 deaths in El Salvador since January as a result of the escalation of the political violence. You state that all these deaths are not attributable to the political situation. What percentage of these deaths does the junta attribute to political activity of the left and right?

[Answer] I cannot give you exact percentages, but I can say that, based on the figure of the 3,000 deaths from January to date, if the thorough changes which have been made in El Salvador had not been made those 3,000 would have been three times as many.

[Question] Since this escalation has resulted in a daily increase in the number of violent deaths, a series of social measures would have to be adopted to stop the escalation or political war. Since the country is facing what could be a civil war, what specific measures would the government junta adopt to prevent the country being engulfed in civil war?

[Answer] I want to say to the Panamanian people that we are not on the brink of civil war. That is the false image which is being presented of the country, that it is on the brink of civil war. I invite you or anyone wishing to visit El Salvador to verify that this is not true. We are not on the brink of civil war. On the contrary, you can observe commerce, industry, the people in the streets going about their daily activities with enthusiasm, the peasants who have benefited from the agrarian reform working enthusiastically on the reformed farms.

[Question] Finally, sir, under what conditions is the government junta receiving U.S. economic and military aid?

[Answer] Economic aid is not being received under any condition and we would never accept any conditions which would affect the country's sovereignty. Economic aid is being received under plans submitted for the country's development. So far we have received no military aid.

[Question] Thank you, Mr Avalos Navarrete, for this exclusive statement for Televisora Nacional.

[Answer] Thank you very much, and again greetings to the Panamanian people. [end recording]

'RIGHTS COMMISSION' URGES END TO 'GENOCIDE'

PA192303 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 17-18 Jul 80 pp 8,9

[Advertisement by Salvadoran Human Rights Commission]

[Text] The Salvadoran Human Rights Commission wishes to expose to national and international public opinion the following:

1. Its deep belief in the refugees' claims at the Costa Rican diplomatic mission that "in the rural sectors of the country there is a permanent state of war against the people and thousands of peasant families are persecuted and murdered by the army, ORDEN (Nationalist Democratic Organization), the National Guard, rural police, and so forth. The repressive forces murder, steal the families' belongings, kill their animals, burn their houses, destroy their plantations, rape women and slay children and even bomb neighborhoods and villages. Many of these acts of repression in the rural sectors are not always known in detail because the military siege prevents access to the areas." [paragraph continues]

This paragraph, extracted from the document drafted by the refugees at the embassy, joins thousands of charges of violations of human rights committed by the present government against the Salvadoran people and which are increasing day by day. It can be said that there is not a single citizen in the country who has not been witness to such viblations.

2. The repression against the Salvadoran people and the systematic and generalized violation of the most elementary human rights in our country has gained the characteristic of genocide throughout the national territory, a situation that is the worst in the Departments of Morazan, La Union, Chalatenango and San Vicente.

3. In our country there is not the least respect for any of the most basic human rights contained in the UN declaration.

4. This commission joins the appeal of the refugees in the Costa Rican Embassy, which is the same appeal as that of thousands of Salvadorans in refuge in churches and religious institutions in our country and those who have sought refuge in Honduras, Costa Rica and other countries, to the brotherly governments and peoples and the international bodies in charge of safeguarding respect for human rights, to:

1. Intercede with the government of our country to stop repression in the rural areas unleashed by the Salvadoran armed forces. That is, to stop raids, napalm bombings, artillery attacks and their consequences, the death of women, old people and children; to cease burning houses, poisonings, rape, massacre, torture, capture, disappearances and dismemberments, particularly in the hardest hit areas in Chalatenango, San Vicente, La Union and Morazan Departments. The repressive forces have been occupying the latter department since 17 June.

2. Inform their respective governments of our request for intercession by the United Nations, the International Red Cross, the International Human Rights Federation, Amnesty International, the League for Defense of the Peoples, to create observer committees by each of the above institutions to be sent to El Salvador for a period of 6 months for the observance of compliance with the end of genocide and repression.

3. We hereby request the ambassadorial committee to see that these international committees proceed to El Salvador as soon as possible, because otherwise they will only find the genocide already completed.

4. We request the governments of the Republic of Costa Rica, the United States, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela to grant us political asylum because to return to our homes is to doom us to certain death at the hands of the repressive bodies under whichever disguise they may use to claim responsibility for kidnappings and murders, or by alleged "confrontations."

5. Likewise we request that your ambassadors and those of the governments of the Republic of Italy and Spain take under the banners of their respective countries other hundreds of peasants by providing them with means to reach their diplomatic missions. In this respect, it is of the utmost importance to withdraw the armed vigilance and open the doors of the diplomatic missions.

6. We request these countries to intercede with the government of our country for the release of three popular leaders, members of the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), captured by the National Police at the southern highway at the entrance to Colonia San Francisco on 3 July. They are the secretary of information of the BPR's executive leadership, Raul Baires; the organization secretary of the National Association of Salvadoran Educators (ANDES), Carlos Gonzalez; the secretary general of the Union of Slum Area Residents (UPT), Manuel Pena.

7. We appeal to the authorities of our country to respect the right of asylum of the persons in the Costa Rican Embassy and to guarantee the diplomatic immunity of that mission and the integrity of the refugees. We make this appeal taking into consideration the massacre carried out by the authorities on the occasion of the evacuation of the occupiers of the offices of the Christian Democratic Party in February and the tricky practices of the military in trying to hide their actions under names of supposed rightist organizations.

San Salvador, 14 July 1980. For the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission, Marianela Garcia Diaz, Ramon Valladares Perez, Eng Ivan O. Escobar Menendez.

FPL DESERTERS REPORTEDLY COOPERATING WITH SECURITY FORCES

PA200256 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2320 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Report from the National Guard headquarters]

[Excerpt] Newsmen were briefed this afternoon on various incidents, particularly the following bulletin released by the Public Relations and Information Office of the National Guard:

Popular Liberation Forces [FPL] Deserters Cooperate with Security Corps.

Elements of the clandestine Popular Liberation Forces have approached various security elements and claimed to have deserted after realizing they were being gradually led to common crime while harming the majority of the population. The National Guard bulletin says the deserters entered the clandestine movement truly convinced that they were helping our fatherland in view of the ideals posed by the leaders of these organizations.

After spending a long time in the ranks--some of them had joined the FPL nearly 3 years ago--they have now realized their mistake because they see they have in no way contributed to improving the situation of any Salvadoran families, excepting those of some leaders who have received economic aid for personal expenses.

According to the bulletin, the FPL deserters admitted how the government and the armed forces are really working for the majority; that there are several facts that confirm this such as the Salvadoran agrarian reform, considered the most advanced in America; the nationalization of the banks, which recovers the economic power from the big millionaires and benefits the state; and the nationalization of foreign trade. All this has been a heavy blow against the Salvadoran oligarchy, and shows that the government and the armed forces are in favor of private enterprise and any development activity that will favor the majority of the people. Realizing the great harm they have done with the guerrillas against the Salvadoran people, they decided to surrender to the armed forces, trusting that their human rights will be respected in view of the behavior of the security and armed forces in several operations in which the armed forces have become the savior of the needier majorities.

The armed forces, aware that violence is not the path to solve the serious problems undermining our fatherland, exhort all extremist groups to put down their arms and, by leaving that world that solves everything with violence, become conscientious witnesses of the favorable changes underway in our country which already are helping the people.

The bulletin is signed by the National Guard's Information and Public Relations Office. It was also revealed that three of the FPL deserters cooperating with the security corps are students from 21 to 23 years of age, and that for security reasons they will not yet be presented to the press.

ARMY REPORTS 20 KILLED IN CLASH WITH 200 GUERRILLAS

PA220256 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0132 GMT 22 Jul 80

[By Adrian Roberto Aldana]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 21 Jul (LATIN)--Twenty persons have been killed in clashes between guerrillas and army units in the eastern part of the country. Meanwhile, the fate of some 200 peasants who took refuge in the Costa Rican Embassy appeared to have been cast to the wind after the Costa Rican Government decided to transfer the mission's headquarters.

An armed forces communique announced today that the clash occurred last night in Jucuaran in Usulutan Department, 160 km east of here. The report added that 19 guerrillas and 1 soldier were killed in the shootout which began shortly before midnight Sunday when army units discovered a guerrilla training camp in the coastal mountain region.

On trying to enter the place the soldiers were repelled by the guerrillas who opened fire on them, the communique states. It added that in the place they found army uniforms, U.S., German, and Czechoslovak weapons, foodstuffs and clothing. Most of the guerrillas--approximately 200--escapted from the place during the shootout, a military spokesman stated.

U.S. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE PAYS UNEXPECTED VISIT

PA220317 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] In an unexpected visit to San Salvador, William Bowdler, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, expressed his government's support of the Christian Democratic governing junta. The arrival of the U.S. official took place only 48 hours before a 3-day national strike called by the Revolutionary Democratic Front.

As Bowdler was giving a news conference, several popular organizations continued to denounce the U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of this small Central American nation involving the economic as well as the military sectors.

Meanwhile, the charges against the regime continue in view of the growing repression which in the opinion of opposition sectors has claimed over 4,000 lives in recent months.

GUATEMALA

MINISTER SEES POWER STRUGGLE AMONG LEFTWING GROUPS

PA182249 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The underground leftwing organizations have multiplied and are fighting for power, Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz has said. He said this is one reason for the intensification of violence: "In my opinion it is due to the fact that it is not just the extreme right, the extreme left and common criminals who are active in Guatemala but that another element has been added--a power struggle is being waged within the extreme left, whether this means the Communist Party, the Guatemalan Labor Party, the rebel armed forces, the Poor People's Guerrilla Army or whatever other groups have cropped up and are trying to get the upper hand by eliminating their rivals."

The government minister said the autonomy of San Carlos University has prevented the security forces from stopping violence on campus: "To enter the university, which is autonomous and which they cannot and have never been able to control in order to protect it. [sentence as heard] If you ask me to protect your home, I think we can do so if you let us into your home; but if we cannot get in and acts of vandalism are being committed there--burning people alive, kidnapping them, operating a clandestine cemetery, being a center for drug traffickers from all over the country and a place where the cars of the students themselves are constantly disappearing--and they don't let the security forces do their job, while they are incapable of doing that job. [sentence as heard] How can we guarantee anything to someone who is autonomous but cannot govern the university?

[Question] However, university officials have said that the university is not a center of subversion or crime. What do you think about that, sir?

[Answer] I think it is a center of subversion and crime. How else can you explain the fact that hooded individuals burned a person alive? How else can you explain the fact that hooded individuals have approached students at gunpoint to tell them not to go to classes because they will get killed? Isn't this subversion? Isn't this violence? Can university officials control it? As I said, they have not been able to control it in the past; they are not controlling it now and they will not be able to control it in the future. They are totally incapable of controlling the university. I think the best thing those people can do is to resign and let some other, more capable, officials control the situation at San Carlos University."

The interior minister compared the national universities of Guatemala and El Salvador: "In the University of El Salvador there were clandestine cemeteries; cars were being used for criminal activities; printing shops were printing subversive propaganda and there were places to keep kidnap victims. Who can say that San Carlos University is not exactly the same?

NEWSMAN KILLED BY TWO ARMED MEN ON MOTORCYCLE

PA191352 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1710 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpt] Jesus Marroquin Castaneda was shot to death yesterday at 1210 by two armed men who were riding a motorcycle on Third Avenue in Zone 1 of the capital. Marroquin Castaneda, a newsman, was on foot [words indistinct] one block from where the event took place, according to the authorities. When he was caught and shot, a bypasser was also wounded and taken to the hospital.

Volunteer firemen of the central station, due to the proximity of the station, arrived swiftly to pick up the newsman, who was still alive, and took him to the hospital. Shortly afterward, Marroquin Castaneda died as the doctors were trying to save his life in the emergency room of San Juan de Dios General Hospital.

EGP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR KILLING POLICE CHIEF

PA180457 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1742 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 17 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The underground People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] claimed responsibility today for the killing of Col Miguel Angel Natareno, chief of the IV Guatemalan Police Corps, who was ambushed last Monday.

The Marxist EGP released a communique to the press saying that it had killed the police chief and his three bodyguards for having committed repressive actions.

Meanwhile, unidentified persons machinegunned 19-year-old medical student Mario Rena Matute Iriarte to death. The shooting took place in Zone 5 of the Guatemalan capital. Guatemala City municipal labor [word indistinct], Rafael Zepeda was also machinegunned to death yesterday afternoon in Guatemala City.

The police have said that it is investigating these acts of violence.

SECRET ANTICOMMUNIST ARMY CLAIMS CREDIT FOR KILLINGS

PA201348 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1842 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 19 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The clandestine Secret Anticommunist Army (ESA) today claimed credit in Guatemala for the fatal shooting of seven persons. In a communique sent to newspapers, ESA says it killed Manuel de Jesus Marroquin, national University of San Carlos law school professor, for participating in the kidnapping of Elizabeth Lippmann and Jorge Raul Garcia Granados, both from families of industrialists.

ESA also says it shot psychologists Carlos Humberto Figueroa Castro and Edna Albertina Ibarra Escobedo who they accused of being top representatives of the Marxist Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP). ESA claims it also killed Olga Rita Navarro Barberena, a Spanish language professor, whom it says was participating in subversive activities of the Communist Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT).

ESA also admits killing intellectual Ricardo Ortiz Morales and economist Amado Galindo Miranda, accused of participating in subversive activities.

In conclusion ESA claims credit for the death of Mario Rene Matute Iriarte, a medical school student, accused of being a member of the Robin Garcia Revolutionary Student Front.

DEFENSE MINISTER SEES NO NEED FOR STATE OF EMERGENCY

PA190311 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1710 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Excerpt] National Defense Minister Gen Anibal Guevara Rodriguez has said: I do not believe it is necessary to impose a state of emergency in the country, since the security forces have subversion under control.

The minister was interviewed in his office by a reporter who asked about the wave of violence in the country which has worsened in recent months. He said that there had indeed been an increase in violence in the past several weeks, but the National Police have maintained control, making direct intervention by the army unnecessary.

The defense minister said Guatemala is one of the few countries in the world where a climate of freedom exists without interruption, a country that has won international praise. Precisely because of its vigorous progress and its high rate of agricultural production, Guatemala already has enough food for everyone, the minister said. In this country, he added, everyone can act with full freedom and can move around wherever he wishes, without needing anyone's permission.

HONDURAS

BOMB GOES OFF AT NICARAGUAN EMBASSY

PA211418 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] A bomb has gone off at the Nicaraguan Embassy in Honduras. The attack was attributed to groups of former Somozist guardsmen who have become drunks, marijuana users and beggars and wander about in the streets of certain Honduran cities. These guardsmen have built their camps near certain cities where they receive the support of the Honduran military forces. These Somozists, most of them lazy bums, go around doing nothing but dreaming of returning to our country some day. There were no personal injuries in this attack.

The Honduran stations last week reported that guardsmen had invaded our border and seized several cities. Time has proved that this was totally false. It was a hoax by the reactionary stations. The guardsmen are still in Honduras. The crime rate has doubled since their arrival in that country. What they have seized are not cities but other things.

CIVILIAN CABINET RESIGNS; MOVE SEEN AS COURTESY GESTURE

PA211618 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1454 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 21 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The civilian members of the Cabinet of the Honduran military government collectively resigned on Sunday shortly after the National Constituent Assembly assumed all the state powers in the name of the people. The news was confirmed here today by Government and Justice Minister Col Cristobal Diaz Garcia who said that "all the civilian members of the Cabinet submitted their resignations in writing to military junta President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia."

The ministers who did not resign are Col Mario Flores Theresin, communications, public works and transport minister; Col Cristobal Diaz Garcia, government and justice minister; Col Diego Landa Celano, defense and public security minister; and Col Manuel Enrique Suarez Benavides, director of the National Agrarian Institute. The officers said that they have been appointed in their public administration posts by the Armed Forces Supreme Council and that therefore, their missions will only be over when the high command so decides.

The resignation of the civilian Cabinet members is viewed as a gesture of courtesy toward the president of the military junta who might be elected provisional president of the country by the Constituent Assembly since he is chief of the armed forces.

The Honduran political parties which will draft a new constitution are also preparing a new electoral process to elect a president through direct elections [en primer grado], choose a national congress and municipal officials.

There have been lengthy negotiations between the political parties and the army to achieve a consensus on the composition of the provisional government and agreement was reached on the distribution of the ministries and the autonomous institutions. Liberals, nationalists and innovationists have almost the same number of offices as the army which reserved for itself some that it believes are essential for its operation and the continuity of existing work programs.

It has not yet been learned whether General Paz Garcia will accept the resignations. It has been said that he has expressed thanks for the gesture since it leaves him free to choose his aides once he is appointed provisional president.

PARTIES AGREE ON PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

PA180010 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The political parties have decided on how the provisional government will be put together and it is expected that the provisional government will not last over 1 year, said Juan Fernando Lopez, deputy of the Liberal Party of Honduras [PLH]. Lopez is deputy for Cortes Department and secretary of the Executive Central Council of the PLH. His statement helps to confirm the report that the armed forces are distributing ministries among political parties. This had not been reported by the armed forces.

Lopez said that for a year, the National Constituent Assembly will prepare the new constitution of the republic and will change the election code to register Honduran citizens who have not been able to vote. Then elections of the first degree [primer grado] will be convoked in August 1981 to elect the president of Honduras.

Lopez noted that the provisional government will be headed by Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia and that the PLH will have five ministries: Government and Justice, Education, Natural Resources, Labor, and Public Health. The National Party of Honduras [PNH] will have four ministries: Economy and Commerce, the National Agrarian Institute, the Superior Council of Economic Planning and the Culture and Tourism Ministry. The National Innovation and Unity Party [PINU] is getting the Foreign Ministry. The armed forces will control the Communications, Public Works and Transport Ministry, the Finance and Public Credit Ministry, the Central Bank of Honduras and the Honduran Telecommunications Enterprise.

The ministries and autonomous institutions will be restructured. The National Constituent Assembly will appoint nine justices to the Supreme Court. Five of them will be from the PLH, three from the PNH and one from PINU. The number of posts given to each party is in proportion to the number of votes the parties obtained in the elections for deputies of the Constituent Assembly. These elections were held on 20 April of this year.

The offices of municipal mayors, and the metropolitan council of the central district will be filled on the basis of the number of votes secured on 20 April. Governor offices will be distributed among the PLH and the PNH on the basis of the departments won by each party. Therefore, the PLH will get 11 departments and the PNH gets 7. PINU gets none since it lost the elections.

The Central Executive Council of the PLH will meet today to choose the persons who will be in charge of ministries and mayor and governor offices. This council will also elect the deputies that will be on the board of directors of the National Constituent Assembly on the basis of the votes they obtained in the 20 April elections.

UN REFUGEE OFFICIAL APPOINTED TO CARE FOR SALVADORANS

PA181431 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] The UN High Commissioner for Refugees has informed the Honduran Foreign Secretariat that Charles Henry (Basoch) has been appointed to head the mission in Tegucigalpa which will aid Salvadoran refugees. Mr (Basoch) will be subordinate to the high commissioner based in San Jose, Costa Rica. The high commissioner's aid to the Salvadoran refugees along the border is the result of talks between officials of Honduras and the commissioner's office.

NICARAGUA

PLANE DROPS BOMBS NEAR LEON HOURS BEFORE CASTRO VISIT

PA220325 Paris AFP in Spanish 0243 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, 22 Jul (AFP)--An unidentified aircraft staged an attack with incendiary bombs Sunday against the Sandinist Fortin Garrison located on the outskirts of the city of Leon, 90 km west of Managua, it was officially reported here today. Comdr Daniel Ortega, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, confirmed the report adding that the bombs did not explode and fell a short distance from the military installations. Ortega said that "it is advisable that the neighboring countries of Nicaragua control the activities of [word indistinct] terrorists to avoid this type of action from recurring against the Nicaraguan people."

The Fortin Garrison is a fortress where the defunct Somozist guard in the city of Leon retreated 1 year ago. The Sandinist guerrillas expelled them from there in an intense battle, securing control of the western part of the country.

The air attack occurred yesterday hours before Cuban President Fidel Castro visited the city of Leon, according to official versions.

Meanwhile, the Sandinist forces were maintaining strict watch in the downtown part of the city on the occasion of the Cuban president's visit. Castro attended a movie last night in a theater in western Managua in which a documentary on the Sandinist revolutionary triumph was exhibited.

FIDEL CASTRO TOURS VARIOUS AREAS IN MANAGUA

Meeting with Physicians

FL211027 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met in Managua with a group of Cuban internationalist physicians who are lending their services in that Central American nation. Accompanied by the members of the delegation he heads, Fidel left a luncheon given by the Nicaraguan Government Junta of National Reconstruction in honor of the delegations attending the first anniversary festivities and met with the group of Cuban physicians.

The physicians and nurses forming the medical brigade reported to the commander in chief that they have been working the past 11 months in the city of Bluefield, a port city located on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua. Despite the many difficulties encountered due to the lack of roads, equipment and other necessities, they are very successfully fulfilling the task assigned to them. They told Fidel that in many instances they have to use horses for transportation purposes.

Tour of 1972 Quake Area

FL211328 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Yesterday Fidel Castro toured the former center of the city of Managua, now in ruins after an earthquake destroyed it in 1972, and other parts of the city. From the motorcade Fidel and other members of the Cuban delegation observed the large area destroyed by the quake in which thousands of persons were buried under the debris and which now remains uninhabited and overgrown with weeds and thicket.

In very few places semicollapsed buildings still remain standing, giving an idea of the intensity of the tremors. The 1-hour tour began shortly after noon.

The motorcade first visited the formerly-called Hill of (Pizcapa) and passed by the entrance to the Somoza bunker located next to the offices of the sinister National Security where a large number of patriots were subjected to tortures. The motorcade also drove by the Intercontinental Hotel, the last refuge of ministers and other officials of the dictatorship during the days of the Sandinist offensive in Managua.

The area where the center of the capital used to be until the earthquake of 23 December 1972 is now occupied by a recreational park built by the revolution. Fidel saw it as many children were playing and running in it. The park is named for Luis Alfonso Velazquez Flores, a child leader and a precocious Sandinist orator 9 years of age murdered by the Somoza National Guard on 2 May 1979. The motorcade then headed for the monument to Pedro Joaquin Chamorro and the former national palace of the tyranny's congress, justly known by the people as "La Chanchera," which was seized on 22 August 1978 in a daring operation by a commando of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. Across from the palace at the Ruben Dario Park is where the tomb of Carlos Fonseca Amador, the founder of the Sandinist movement, is located. An eternal flame honors his memory.

A tour such as this gives the visitor a good idea of the city of Managua. The capital, which was rather big, was totally dispersed following the 1972 earthquake. Its suburbs were anarchically rebuilt and there is no urban area of the type known to us. Instead, there are some buildings with large wastelands in between which give the visitor the impression they are driving through a suburb.

Visit to Struggle Exhibit

PA211922 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Report by Radio Havana correspondent Orlando Castellanos filed from Managua--recorded]

[Text] Early on Sunday evening, Commander Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, and Maurice Bishop, prime minister of Grenada, visited an exhibit on the revolutionary struggle of the Nicaraguan people and which, as we said in a recent report from this capital, will be the basis of the future museum of the Nicaraguan revolution, and will show the struggle of this nation.

Comdr Fidel Castro and Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop were welcomed at the Nicaraguan Interior Ministry's main building by commanders of the revolution and members of the national directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] Tomas Borge, the minister of interior; Humberto Ortega, minister of defense and commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army; and Bayardo Arce, president of the State Council.

Fidel Castro and Maurice Bishop, after walking through the exhibit grounds, where arms, documents and photographs of the struggle of Augusto Cesar Sandino and the struggle of the FSLN to date are exhibited, signed the guest book. The Grenadian prime minister wrote: I congratulate you for this beautiful exhibit. Long live Sandino. Maurice Bishop.

The president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers wrote: With deep emotion and infinite admiration. Fidel Castro. 20 July 1980.

Both heads of state were accompanied by the members of their respective parties attending the first anniversary of the triumph of the People's Sandinist Revolution.

COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER COMMENTS ON REVOLUTION, FSLN

PA210157 Managua AVANCE in Spanish No 33 1-15 Jul 80 pp 10, 11, 19

[Interview with Eli Altamirano Perez, secretary general of the Communist Party of Nicaragua--date and place not given]

[Excepts] [Question] How do you view the advance of the Nicaraguan revolution and what do you think are some of the difficulties faced by our process?

[Answer] The Sandinist people's revolution has achieved great advances in all areas of national life. We have spoken extensively about them in many publications.

The Sandinist Front's effort to solve the problems of the popular masses is clear to our party. With great difficulties surrounded by many enemies who intensely work to halt and sidetrack the process. The revolution is being consolidated, fulfilling the historic requirement of a democratic phase as a preparation for the deep social revolution that must take place in Nicaragua.

Nevertheless, the situation is very difficult. This is mainly because the Nicaraguan bourgeoisie is united with U.S. imperialism. The world bourgeoisie and the international social democracy in achieving "reform" as a substitute for all the truly revolutionary projects and programs in Nicaragua.

The revolution is strong in the sense that it has awakened the awareness of the popular masses and in the sense that the Sandinist People's Army is an army at the service of the revolutionary cause. The forces of the revolution grow and become stronger permitting the ideas of scientific socialism to spread and the task of theoretic and political education of the workers movement and the revolutionary movement in general to be carried out.

But the revolution has many weak aspects, including the lack of resources to finance its production and national reconstruction programs.

The financial capital sectors of imperialism and the U.S. Government take advantage of the need for financing to pressure, demand and blackmail in a subtle way that gradually reduces national independence. They seek to achieve powerful and decisive influence in the destiny of our fatherland and in the orientation of the Nicaraguan state and of all the reformist forces of our country, which are actively participating in the national reconstruction government.

Imperialism is imperialism and one cannot believe that it can become "democratic" and stop being imperialistic.

Imperialism's reformist line is supported by the parties and groups which in the past supported a "Somozism without Somoza" that would be subordinate to the U.S. State Department, and by others which were recently formed by raising their anticommunist banners. This other aspect increases the difficulties because these are forces which have intelligently proclaimed themselves "Sandinists" and even though the masses do not believe them and repudiate them, they have found the trappings to present themselves as "revolutionaries" and to carry out their deviationist work.

Another maneuver that the bourgeois and imperialism have carried out is to provoke divisions between the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) and our party. They, the reactionary forces which are aware of what is occurring in Nicaragua and what the advance of the Nicaraguan revolution means for their exploitive interests in Central America and all Latin America, know that in the unity of the FSLN and the Communist Party lies the main strength of the anti-imperialist policy and the advance of the revolution and that the clashes and conflicts of the two parties offer possibilities for their counterrevolutionary plans.

The FSLN is harassed by the counterrevolutionary pressures of U.S. imperialism, the local bourgeoisie and international capitalism. There is ample proof that the FSLN has resisted those pressures and that it is making huge efforts to maintain firm the country's sovereignty and independence. But there are also events which show that imperialism and the bourgeoisie have achieved advances in their counterrevolutionary efforts. The situation is delicate and there is reason for deep concern by the Communist Party of Nicaragua [PCDEN].

In the struggle against imperialism and the national and international reaction, the FSLN needs all the support of the PCDEN which it has always had.

In the struggle for national independence and sovereignty, the FSLN has counted on and now counts on all the political support of our party.

In the struggle to increase production, for economic savings and austerity and to undertake the social programs, the FSLN has received and continues to receive our revolutionary contribution.

In the struggle to defend, consolidate and advance the revolution and in the struggle against the bourgeoisie and national and international reaction, the communists have been powerful allies and we will wholeheartedly continue to be on the side of the FSLN since it could never be otherwise.

Concerned about the present and the future of the revolution, we are dedicated to undertaking efforts to forge a solid unity between the FSLN and the Communist Party. And even though we are emerging from a time of conflicts and delicate situations, we have to look to the future, confident that revolutionary unity will be achieved and be victorious.

[Question] Comrade Altamirano, I am sure that the workers and the people want to know your opinion of the serious conflict which recently occurred between the FSLN and the PCDEN. What can you say about it?

[Answer] These were very hard moments and the revolution and the labor, peasant and popular movement were noticeably hurt.

Imperialism and the bourgeoisie--which were the ones that provoked and organized the conflict--took advantage of the negative incident between the Sandinists and the Communists. Everyone now understands that the communists were the victims and that the hidden hand of reaction was behind everything.

But it is very important that despite the magnitude of the conflict and the interfering work of the enemies, the communists and the Sandinists were able to find a solution despite the great difficulties in directing the situation on a proper course. The solution that was found has not only been overcoming the big problem, but has enabled both of us to advance in the joint efforts to recover the lost grounds of unity.

We still have comrades imprisoned in Leon and there are other problems still to be resolved. But there is no reason why we should not expect a prompt definite solution to the pending problems.

It is very important and necessary that we start to look to the future and try not to refer to this matter any more.

I ask all the party militants and all their mass organizations to increase our efforts to forget these problems so that by looking to the future we can devote our efforts to making the masses deeply aware of the urgent need for revolutionary unity between the Sandinists and communists. This is the best political development of the movement and the best contribution to the revolutionary process and the revolution itself.

We must develop ideological discussions around the most important problems of the movement, the revolution and the process. But we have to debate with maturity and with mutual respect, remembering that we are two essential forces of the people and that if we hold discussions, it is to find the correct path to unite ourselves in favor of the revolution and the vital interests of the popular masses.

COMMUNIST PARTY GREETS PEOPLE ON ANNIVERSARY

PA182339 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 10 Jul 80 p 9

[Text] We have received a communique from the Nicaraguan Communist Party through the Managua departmental secretary on the first anniversary of the victory over the Somozist regime.

The communique urges the people to participate in the mobilization to commemorate the anniversary and to promote the tasks of deepening the revolution, especially the tasks of increasing production.

The communique greets the nations which are in the higher stages of development of society, those constructing developed socialism.

We also greet all those who have liberated themselves from imperialist domination, the latest example of whom are the courageous people of Zimbabwe and those who are struggling against all forms of oppression and exploitation, added the communique.

On the first anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist revolution, it also sends greetings to the peoples of Namibia, Palestine and Korea and greetings of solidarity to the sister peoples of Uruguay, Guatemala and Chile. It made special mention of El Salvador, which is writing a historic and very courageous page against the proimperialist oligarchy supported by reactionary regimes of the area.

Let this anniversary be a demonstration of the fighting spirit of our people, concluded the communique.

DOMINICA

UNOFFICIAL ELECTION RESULTS SHOW DFP LEADING

FL220128 St Georges Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Summary from poor reception] Results on Dominica's general elections are beginning to trickle in. The Dominica Freedom Party [DFP] of Mrs Eugenia Charles has taken the initial lead according to unofficial results. Polls closed two hours ago and already three seats have been declared and all of them have gone to the Freedom Party. The DFP is reported leading in five other constituencies.

HAITI

PRESIDENT CHANGES TWO CABINET MEMBERS, REAPPOINTS BROS

PA210351 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0231 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Port-Au-Prince, 20 Jul (EFE)--Haitian President Jean-Clause Duvalier announced an unexpected Cabinet reshuffle this weekend. Emmanuel Bros, who held the post of finance and economy affairs minister for 7 years, will fill that post again after being out of the Cabinet for 1 year. Edouard Brouet is the new minister of planning and Jacques Simeon is the commerce and industry minister.

JAMAICA

MANLEY, SEAGA CALL FOR HALT TO VIOLENCE

FL211430 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 18 Jul 80 pp 1, 16

[Text] In a joint statement to political supporters and the nation as a whole, the prime minister and the leader of the opposition yesterday called for "a halt to this savagery" of violence and terrorism "which has resulted in the daily loss of human lives".

Prime Minister Michael Manley and opposition leader Edward Seaga both warned that any prospective candidate found to be engaged in political violence would be removed from the election campaign and lose support of the respective political party. Both leaders declared:

Both leaders declare: "We decry and denounce the frequent attacks by gunmen on the security forces and we propose to turn over to the police any supporter who is found to be involved in these attacks."

The latter declaration echoed a similar pledge made by Mr. Seaga last week Thursday in the wake of an attack on the Hannah Town and other police stations.

Their joint statement came at the end of a day in which both had continued discussions with church leaders on guidelines for "free and fair elections".

And the statement also pledged to avoid "personal abuse in political advertisement and campaign statements, oral or written."

The statement is as follows:

"Both the prime minister and the leader of the opposition are gravely concerned about the recent dramatic increase in violent crimes which has resulted in the daily loss of human lives in our communities as well as serious injury to innocent persons.

"In so far as a part of the increase in violence is due to political rivalry between supporters of the two major political parties in Jamaica -- the People's National Party and the Jamaica Labour Party -- we as leaders of both parties wish to make the joint statement to our respective political supporters and to the nation as a whole:

"Firstly, we jointly pledge and re-state our commitment to and support of the democratic process and as we approach another general election to determine which political party will form the government of the country, we are satisfied that every effort is being made to put in place the electoral processes by which a free and fair choice can be made by the people on a democratic basis. The enumeration exercise which will soon be completed is vital to the process.

"Secondly, we condemn violence and terrorism and their use in the political campaign to cause fear, intimidate voters and endanger human lives and property. Any of our supporters therefore who are engaged in this activity must understand clearly that we reject and denounce this type of support and we call upon them to stop immediately. In particular, we pledge to honour the right to hold political meetings without molestation and to take all steps to ensure the right of public assembly for individuals to gather for political meetings without attacks on such meetings or in the process of attending such meetings or returning to their homes.

"Thirdly, we warn that any prospective candidate found to be engaged in this type of activity will be immediately removed from the campaign and the support of the respective political party withdrawn from such candidate.

"Fourthly, we decry and denounce the frequent attacks by gunmen on the security forces and we propose to turn over to the police any supporter who is found to be involved in these attacks. We grieve with the forces over such of their numbers who have been killed and injured in this criminal activity and we pledge our vigorous support for them in their fight against violent crime, politically motivated or otherwise. We further expect and demand of them the utmost impartiality and fairness in the carrying out of their duties.

"Fifthly, we note that the victims include an increasing number of women, children and harmless old people and we are deeply shocked by this senseless pattern of savage behaviour and express our deepest sympathy to those who have lost their loved ones in this inhuman manner.

"We pledge to take all necessary steps in our own political activity to de-escalate these tensions which are caused by the election campaign and to create an environment in which the election can be peacefully pursued for the purpose of obtaining a truly democratic result. In this respect, we will avoid personal abuse in political advertisement and campaign statements oral or written so as to eliminate the tensions generated by personal character attacks.

"We deem it necessary to make this joint statement at this time in the belief that every effort must be made by us as political leaders to discourage those who believe that violence is an acceptable instrument for the purpose of achieving political power.

"This concept is alien to our democratic traditions and we denounce it and urge all our supporters to do likewise.

"It is impossible in this atmosphere of brutal and criminal behaviour for any proper political campaign to be conducted and the whole electoral system would be jeopardised by such depraved type of conduct. The result, if an end is not put to it now, will be permanent damage to the reputation of our nation, the destruction of our social and economic development and the creation of anarchy in the society. The gravity of these circumstances demands that we jointly call for a halt to this savagery now."

ECUADOR

OFFICIALS STRESS NEED TO RAISE OIL PRODUCTION CEILING

PA211610 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Jose Corsino Cardenas, natural resources and energy minister, Jose Carvajal, manager of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Enterprise, and Rene Bucaram, a Texaco official in Ecuador, have hotly defended the idea that the present production ceiling of oil deposits in the eastern region should be raised. They did not agree on amounts, however. While the former said that the increase could be 50,000 barrels a day over the present level of 204,000 barrels until the end of the year, Carvajal and Bucaram mentioned increases of 15,000 or 20,000 barrels. This was during the "One Hour" program broadcast yesterday by Teleamazonas over Channel 4.

In another quarter, Jose Molestina, president of the Association of Distributors of Oil Byproducts, has asserted that this business is not very profitable. To support his assertion, he mentioned that nine gas stations have recently folded in Quito and another seven in Guayaquil.

Bucaram played down recently expressed fears about a fast depletion of oil reserves. He noted that 90 percent of areas with an oil potential in the eastern region, the Gulf of Guayaquil and the territorial sea facing the coastal provinces have not yet been explored, adding that--based on present reserves--exploitation can continue at the present rate for at least 30 years.

It was also disclosed during the program moderated by Patricio Quevedo Teran that tests are being made at the gas plant at Chuchupindi which could supply domestic needs; that the new gas pipeline now advancing toward Quito could be operational in October; that the bases for the new oil contracts will be submitted to the president of the republic shortly and that there are differences between the government and Texaco with regard to the already agreed to investments in exploration.

URUGUAY

NAVY COMMANDER CONFIRMS INSUBORDINATION CASE

PY212000 Paris AFP in Spanish 0013 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 20 Jul (AFP)--Uruguayan Navy Comdr Hugo Marquez confirmed here today that there were cases of insubordination in the navy but he said that the situation is under control.

According to the evening newspaper EL DIARIO, Vice Adm Hugo Marquez made this statement during a ceremony held at the Independence Plaza to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the naval reserve. Belittling the situation, Vice Admiral Marquez said that only a few navy officers were involved in the insubordination case and that as a result, the navy was strengthened.

A few days ago, there were reports stating that two navy officers, Capt Jorge Nader, who until February was Uruguayan navy attache in Brazil, and another capitain were tried on charges of insubordination while another eight officers were being questioned.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 143 23 July 1980

ARGENTINA

Government Denies Involvement in Bolivian Coup B 1
Recognition Not Requested B 1
Videla Promises Protection for HERALD Editor [HERALD 22 Jul] B 1

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza Outlines Government Aims C 1
First Cabinet Meeting C 1
Takeover of Government Palace C 2
Gueiler Confirms Decision To Go to France C 3
Military Communique Reports Ban on Union Activity C 4
Lechin Again Calls for End of Resistance C 4
FUC Attacks La Paz Archbishop's Statements C 4
Capital Said To Be Returning to Normal C 5
Transportation Workers Urged To Resume Services C 5
Citizens Advised To Carry Identity Papers at All Times C 5
Information Minister Denies Country's Isolation C 6
Commander of I Corps Issues Series of Communiques C 6
Threat of Military Trials C 6
Definition of Military Zone C 6
Return-to-Work Appeal C 7
National Highway Department Urges Return to Work C 7
Llallagua Reportedly Threatened by Communists C 7
Situation Appears Confusing From Chile C 8
EEC Envoys Concerned Over Mining Area Casualties C 8
Two Ambassadors Resign in Protest of Coup C 9
Ambassador to Belgium C 9
Ambassador to Uruguay C 9
Ambassador To Peru Resigns for Unexplained Reasons C 9

BRAZIL

Itamaraty Not Ready To Recognize Bolivian Junta D 1
Soviet Foreign Ministry Official Arrives for Visit D 1
Wave of Terrorist Attacks Continues in Sao Paulo D 1
Correction to Item on First Political Prisoner D 1

CHILE

Foreign Minister Rojas Comments on Peru, Bolivia E 1
Bolivian Comments 'Inappropriate' E 1
LA NACION Editorial E 2
Paper Reports Terrorist Plan To Murder Top Officials E 2
Six Female Political Prisoners Begin Hunger Strike E 2

COLOMBIA

Government To Consider Break With Bolivia F 1
Turbay Reiterates Amnesty Offer at Congress Opening F 1
Defense Minister's Support F 2
Congressional Reaction F 2
More Reaction F 2

ECUADOR

Envoy to Bolivia Recalled; Gueiler Offer Asylum G 1
Comments by Bolivian Diplomat G 1

PERU

Morales Bermudez 'Regrets' Bolivian Events J 1
Condemnation by Senate J 1
Deputy-elect Files Charges Over Montoneros' Arrest J 1

VENEZUELA

President Calls Bolivian Coup 'Outrageous Act' L 1
Presence of Refugees in La Paz Embassy Confirmed L 1
Foreign Ministry Explains Delegation's Absence in Managua L 1

MEXICO

Bolivian Embassy Occupied by Bolivians Protesting Coup M 1
Opposition Parties Oppose Oil Sales to U.S. M 1
Briefs: Ambassador to Colombia M 1

PANAMA

Papers Discuss, Criticize Events in Nicaragua N 1
Three New Leftist Groups Issue Manifesto on Unity [LA REPUBLICA 14 Jul] N 2
Royo Says Country Enjoys Press Freedom N 3
Briefs: AID Funds for Housing N 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Government Offers Asylum to Bolivia's Gueiler P 1
Airline Owner Denies Taking Arms to El Salvador P 1
Mexican President To Be Given Keys to San Jose P 1
Taiwan Premier Sun To Arrive in Late August P 1

EL SALVADOR

Troops Thwart Seizure of Another Embassy P 2
Children in Costa Rican Embassy Develop Measles Symptoms P 2
Peasants To Be Protected Despite Embassy Move P 2
More Casualties Reported as Violence Continues P 2
Attack on Police Post P 2
Guerrilla Ambush P 3
Seven Bodies in West P 3
Morales Ehrlich Sees Gradual Trend Toward Peace P 3
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 21 Jul]
ERP Communique Warns People About New Coup [API NEWS] P 3
Commentary Backs People's Stand Against Junta P 5
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 17-18 Jul]

GUATEMALA

Minister Accuses U.S. Government of Sabotaging Economy P 5
Human Rights Commission Explains Reason for Disbanding P 6
Arms Thefts in Belize Source of 'Deep Concern' P 7

NICARAGUA

Reportage on PLO Leader 'Arafat's Visit, Remarks P 7
PLO Leader Interview P 7
Pledge of PLO Support P 8
Establishment of Diplomatic Relations P 9
Coverage of Fidel Castro's Visit Continues P 9
Tour of Cities [Havana Domestic] P 9
Matagalpa Address [Havana Domestic] P 10
USSR, DPRK, Caribbean Delegations Depart for Home P 11
[Havana International]
Bolivian Vice President-Elect Paz Zamora Arrives P 11
Foreign Ministry Condemns 'Criminal' Coup in Bolivia P 12
Foreign Minister's Remarks P 12
Reporter Claims Popular Support for Counterrevolution P 12
Report of Further Fighting P 13
Army Chief's Denial [Havana International] P 14
BARRICADA Denial [Havana International] P 14
Robelo's Activities, Statements Abroad Denounced P 15
Ortega Criticizes LA PRENSA's Celebration Coverage P 15

CUBA

Delta Hijacker Surrenders; Plane Takes Off Q 1
Valdes Hails Sandinist Victory, Revolution Q 1
GRANMA Editorial Q 4
Malmierca Criticizes U.S. Palestine Veto at UN Q 4
USSR Delegation Arrives for 26 Jul Celebration Q 5
Kampuchea's Hun Sen Arrives for Official Talks Q 5
Opening of Talks Q 5
Foreign Minister's Activities Q 5

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRD Senators To Block Gomez Berges Candidacy S 1

JAMAICA

Grenada's Bishop Attacks 'Reactionary Media' S 1
JLP To Return To House Following Boycott S 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

PARAGUAY

PLRP Opposition Leader Vargas Arrested [ABC COLOR 21 Jul] V 1
Journalists Union Expresses Solidarity With Delvalle V 1
[ABC COLOR 20 Jul]

URUGUAY

Police Authorize Colorado Party Meeting V 1

GOVERNMENT DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN BOLIVIAN COUP

PY230305 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2326 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Jul (NA)--The Argentine Government tonight flatly denied any participation in the coup d'etat which ousted former President Lidia Gueiler in Bolivia, and termed "irresponsible and baseless" the accusations to this effect attributed to Bolivian personalities and disseminated by the international media.

The official denial was made through a communique released by the Foreign Ministry. Although the communique does not mention names, it is considered as a direct reply to the statement made last Friday in Washington by Bolivian Vice President-elect Jaime Paz Zamora. He accused the Argentine Government of having promised "several million dollars" to promote the coup in his country.

The communique states: "In view of irresponsible and baseless accusations attributed to Bolivian citizens, the Argentine Government flatly denies any participation in the recent events that have taken place in Bolivia.

"Political, cultural, economic, social and military relations between Argentina and Bolivia have always been close because of geographical proximity and the traditional friendship between the two countries.

"To give special political connotations to our relationship now is to disregard the history of our bilateral relations and to intrigue with malicious intent. It also means neglecting the respectful application of the principle on which Argentine foreign policy is based: nonintervention in the internal affairs of other sovereign states."

Recognition Not Requested

PY222133 Paris AFP in Spanish 0155 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Jul (AFP)--A spokesman of the Foreign Relations Ministry asserted here today that the Argentine Government has received no request for recognition from the new Bolivian military regime.

The spokesman stated that the rumor which began circulating here in the past few hours is completely false. According to this rumor, the military government that ousted constitutional President Lidia Gueiler had requested Argentina's recognition.

VIDELA PROMISES PROTECTION FOR HERALD EDITOR

PY222053 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 22 Jul 80 p 1

[Excerpt] President Jorge Rafael Videla yesterday promised that the Buenos Aires HERALD's editor James Neilson would be given "total protection" after being informed that he was the target of a campaign of harassment and threats directed against him and the members of his family. This guarantee was formally conveyed by the Foreign Ministry to British Ambassador Anthony Williams, who visited the Palacio San Martin to discuss the case.

For the last two weeks Neilson and his family have been the victims of threatening letters and phone calls in addition to false advertisements in newspapers designed to cause them inconvenience. The objective of this campaign appears to be either to drive Neilson from the country or to force the HERALD to change its editorial line.

GARCIA MEZA OUTLINES GOVERNMENT AIMS

PY230349 La Paz Radio Nueva America in Spanish 0157 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Speech by military government President Gen Luis Garcia Meza from the La Paz Government House--live]

[Summary from poor reception] Ministers, ladies and gentlemen, Bolivians: "When I assumed the leadership of the nation as the repository of this historic responsibility advocated by the armed forces, I clearly explained the political objectives of our revolution, the range of the social and economic measures which it is imperative that we adopt to overcome the crisis."

"Our government has proposed a change of structure. It has proposed an appropriate nationalist lifestyle at the service of the Bolivian people.

This government of national reconstruction clearly advocates the participation of workers with equal social justice within the framework of Bolivian humane principles.

We are going to solve with good judgment and efficiency the most serious problems of our economy. We are going to give the state enterprises a better administration and fight bureaucracy and indebtedness.

"Administrative corruption and inefficiency are the two social ills which must be strongly eradicated." This basic measure cannot be accomplished only with administrative reorganization; it must be accomplished with the workers' participation in the main state enterprises.

"We advocate a social market economy and a mixed economy in which the essential task of the state is harmonized with the private sector. The ability to invest and expand must be closely linked with the ability to incorporate new technology in the production process."

Regarding our concrete policies in accordance with our ideology, we believe it essential to immediately implement an overall emergency policy.

Regarding the rural areas, we must use all the state resources of the country to provide technical assistance, commercialization and mechanization for the improvement of production and rural social conditions.

The people and the military institutions should achieve political consensus, without which neither democracy nor social justice can prevail in Bolivia. This unity, based on common interests, should lead to the formation of a great national unity front to fight foreign dependence.

"All Bolivians from the plains, the valleys and the hills are great human beings, and because of their greatness they will be able to meet the challenge of history. Let God bless Bolivia, the reason for our patriotic feelings. Thank you."

First Cabinet Meeting

PY230009 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2208 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 22 Jul (TELAM)--Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza, who will deliver a message to the country tonight, met today with his cabinet for the first time in the government house to study the evolution of events and what seems to be the real consolidation of the government of national reconstruction.

Bolivia is gradually returning to normal despite the effects of the strike ordered by the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), due to the decrease in resistance by isolated groups.

The interior minister is continuing to appoint departmental officials in the municipalities and prefectures to contribute to the rapid reorganization of the administration of justice and the state. Public transportation has expanded its services, both in this capital and in other provincial capitals.

A police report released today indicated that 170 persons were detained in La Paz last night for violating curfew regulations. The arrested persons were released after an investigation of each case, the police reported.

The new government released a document entitled "Basic Rules of the Government of National Reconstruction" which, among other things, will guarantee private property and investments. The document states that the government will apply an economic policy to stop inflation and reverse the negative tendencies of the balance of payments and that the country's foreign debt of approximately $3.5 billion will be refinanced.

Takeover of Government Palace

PY230303 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0050 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 22 Jul (LATIN)--The military government today took over the Bolivian Government Palace as a first sign of its apparent consolidation of power 6 days after President Lidia Gueiler was ousted. The president of the commanders' junta, together with his cabinet, today moved out of the headquarters of the Armed Forces Joint Command--for the first time since Thursday--and held a meeting in the Quemado Palace, which is situated in the main square of this capital.

The sources we questioned stated that Gen Luis Garcia Meza, in his capacity as president, received the presidential office from the administration authorities.

The physical presence of the military junta and its ministers in government house takes place 6 days after civilian commandos occupied the building. At that time, a military coup was already underway.

According to the official spokesman we questioned, today's session was devoted to "analyzing the situation." He made reference to the "arduous task of the reconstruction government."

The military government today managed to normalize a large part of the activities in this capital and other cities of the interior, but it is still determined take control of the mining districts and their neighboring peasant areas.

The Bolivian miners as of today constitute the pillar of civil resistance to the new regime. They have observed the resolutions made on Thursday by the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) and the National Committee for the Defense of Democracy.

In comparison to other Bolivian cities, where the internal military control expedited the gradual resumption of work and services, the nationalized mining centers remained completely paralyzed for the sixth day.

GUEILER CONFIRMS DECISION TO GO TO FRANCE

PY222032 Paris AFP in Spanish 2032 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 22 Jul (AFP)--The most important Bolivian union leader, Juan Lechin, was presented here today by Bolivian television and delivered a message to workers to stop all resistance to the military government that emerged from a coup last Thursday.

Simon Reyes, having been tortured, was completely disfigured and his face is completely unrecognizable, as proved by a photograph taken secretly by an amateur photographer which was seen by an AFP correspondent.

Reporters who arrived in La Paz from Potosi, located in the southern part of the country, stated that peasants continue to completely blockade the Potosi-Cochabamba-La Paz road, trapping thousands of automobiles and trucks. The peasants allowed only press representatives to pass.

Fernando Palacios, minister of information, told the newspaper EL DIARIO that the government of national reconstruction guarantees freedom of the press. The minister said that there were some misunderstandings with reporters, but instructions have been given so that the national and foreign press can work without restrictions. The building of the important Catholic newspaper PRESENCIA, however, continues to be occupied by military forces. Several editors have been arrested and others--who knew they were wanted by the police--went underground.

Several reporters who were detained in the last few days while filming or taking pictures were released today after their films were confiscated. Interior Minister Luis Arze personally apologized to them. The released reporters are Daniel Bauer (Uruguayan), correspondent of a company which distributes filmed information and who also works for the BBC of London, Esteban Torrelli (another Uruguayan), correspondent of the French magazine SPECIAL AMERIQUE LATINE, a German named N. Schull, and the Argentine Domingo Politti.

Former President Lidia Gueiler confirmed by telephone to an AFP correspondent that she will leave in the next few hours for France, where one of her daughters lives. This information has been announced on several occasions, but had not been confirmed by Gueiler until now.

CAPOBIANCO REPORTED ALIVE WITH REFUGEES

PY230033 Paris AFP in Spanish 2336 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Mariscal Estigarribia, Paraguay, 22 Jul (AFP)--It was confirmed here this afternoon that a group of Bolivian refugees arrived in this city in the Paraguayan Chaco today and asked military officials for political asylum. The political refugees arrived in Paraguayan territory in two small airplanes from the Bolivian city of Santa Cruz following the coup in Bolivia.

Gen Adolfo Samaniego, commander of the 6th Infantry Division of the Paraguayan Army stationed in Mariscal Estigarribia, decided to give shelter to the Bolivian political refugees and urgent medical attention to one of them who arrived wounded. AFP was informed that Deputy Guillermo Capobianco is the highest-ranking leader among the Bolivian refugees who arrived.

It is expected that the Bolivians will be taken to Asuncion today or tomorrow, and it is certain that officials will give political asylum to the refugees. Observers recalled that on similar occasions, Paraguay has given political asylum to well-known Bolivian politicians such as Hernan Siles Zuazo, Victor Paz Estenssoro and Juan Lechin, among others.

MILITARY COMMUNIQUE REPORTS BAN ON UNION ACTIVITY

PY222103 Camiri Radio Sararenda in Spanish 2035 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] II Corps, 4th Army Division, Communique No 13-80:

The 4th Army Division and Military Zone Command reports to the public that by order of the military government of national reconstruction, all union activity is in recess; therefore, all union members should take notice. Appropriate measures will be taken against those people who do not comply with this regulation.

Camiri, 22 July 1980. Public Relations Department of the 4th Division and Military Zone Command.

LECHIN AGAIN CALLS FOR END OF RESISTANCE

PY221918 Paris AFP in Spanish 1842 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 22 Jul (AFP)--Juan Lechin, secretary general of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), detained since the first day of the coup d'etat, has made an appeal over television for the suspension of all resistance which can only lead to unavoidable repression. Lechin, who was subjected to severe torture according to various reports, appeared on television showing clear signs of fatigue.

FUC ATTACKS LA PAZ ARCHBISHOP'S STATEMENTS

PY210329 Paris AFP in Spanish 0305 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 21 Jul (AFP)--The Christian University Front (FUC) tonight launched a violent attack against La Paz Archbishop Msgr Jorge Manrique over the radio and television network under the control of the military government. The FUC accused Manrique of being an agent of international Marxism and an instigator of crimes against human rights which favor international communism.

According to the FUC, there have been no unjust imprisonments, which is contrary to a statement issued by Manrique last night. The FUC states that those in prison, among whom are Spanish and foreign [as received] priests who have had Marxist training and education but are capable of saying Mass, are only paying their debts.

The FUC accuses Monsignor Manrique of having practiced an anti-Christian and sectarian irascibility when Marxist elements committed every type of attack in the past, and that he did not react then like he did yesterday.

Regarding the accusations made by the archbishop of La Paz related to the damage suffered by the Catholic radio stations Fides and San Gabriel, which have been practically destroyed, the FUC indicates that they were centers of Marxist dissemination and managed by foreign agents, one of whom has been detained but not mistreated.

The document adds that it is a question of religious elements that divide the population by race and color, and that they did not hesitate in the past to support the takeover of power supported by workers from Russia and the United States.

Regarding the Catholic newspaper PRESENCIA, of whose seizure the archbishop complained, the FUC asserts that it is a pamphleteering mouthpiece that preaches the struggle of the classes, within which a guerrilla cell is functioning under the name of the priest Camilo Torres.

The front accuses the archbishop of irregularities in disposing of church assets amounting to several million Bolivan pesos in order to acquire assets for his relatives, which has provoked indignation among the national clergy. The document concludes by asserting that the enemies of God will be stopped.

CAPITAL SAID TO BE RETURNING TO NORMAL

FY221555 Paris AFP in Spanish 1525 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 22 Jul (AFP)--It was estimated here that 90 percent of the La Paz population went back to work today and the capital regained an almost normal appearance, despite the numerous military patrols on the streets. Public transportation was functioning again, particularly between downtown La Paz and the El Alto district. Small groups of customers were going to banks, shops and the central market, which were cautiously opening their doors.

Open trucks were regularly going through the streets with prisoners who are gathered at the Bolivar soccer stadium, halfway between La Paz and the airport, at an altitude of over 4,000 meters. The number of detainees at the stadium was estimated to be about 200 at noon today; according to eyewitnesses, they are not mistreated and are fed properly. Before going to the stadium, those detained are interrogated at the central police headquarters, where they must take off their shoes. As the hours go by, the large heap of shoes keeps growing at the entrance to the police office.

It was learned from a good source that former President Lidia Gueiler may receive a safe-conduct to travel to France, where her daughter lives, but up to 1500 GMT the French Embassy in La Paz had not received any such request.

TRANSPORTATION WORKERS URGED TO RESUME SERVICES

FY221438 La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1410 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Communique addressed to all the comrades of San Cristobal Transportation Union]

[Excerpts] Comrades, after holding talks at the Interior Ministry with the top ranking official, we have received all necessary guarantees to Bolivian transporters. As secretary general of the San Cristobal transportation union, I urge all the comrades to put their vehicles on the streets and start working. I, (Nationio Luna), secretary general of the San Cristobal Transportation Union, urge you once more, comrades, both bus owners and salaried workers, to put your vehicles on the streets and start working. Thank You.

CITIZENS ADVISED TO CARRY IDENTITY PAPERS AT ALL TIMES

FY221143 Oruro Radio Batallon Topater in Spanish 1040 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Unnumbered military communique]

[Text] In order to preserve the tranquillity of the citizenry, the commander of the I Corps advises all citizens that they must carry their identity papers at all times and show them whenever required to do so by army patrols.

Oruro, 21 Jul 1980.

Signed: Gen (Hernan Ferrel Lobo) commander of the I Corps.

INFORMATION MINISTER DENIES COUNTRY'S ISOLATION

FY221232 Paris AFP in Spanish 1206 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Madrid, 22 Jul (AFP)--The Bolivian minister of information, Gen Fernando Palacios told Spain's Radio Nacional today that Gen Luis Garcia Meza will explain the main goals of his policy to the Bolivian nation today.

The minister said that total tranquillity reigns in Bolivia and the government has the support of all the sectors of the nation. He added that the new government is strong, firm and committed. General Palacios rejected the possibility of a swift democratic outcome and denied Bolivia's isolation, explaining that many countries have offered to help.

In conclusion, the Bolivian information minister said that the position of the United States is the position of President Carter rather than that of U.S. public opinion and placed his hopes on the Washington administration which will take over in January 1981.

COMMANDER OF I CORPS ISSUES SERIES OF COMMUNIQUES

Threat of Military Trials

FY221131 Oruro Radio Batallon Topater in Spanish 1020 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Unnumbered military communique]

[Text] The commander of the I Corps notifies the citizenry in general that:

1. At this point there is total tranquillity within the jurisdiction of the I Corps. The units of this corps stationed at various places have acted calmly to guarantee the tranquillity of the people.

2. The people in general are warned that any action aimed at thwarting the return to normality and disrupting the existing legal structure will be firmly repressed and the persons responsible will be tried in accordance with military laws, on the ground that the national territory has been declared a military zone.

Oruro, 21 July 1980

Signed: Gen (Hernan Ferrel Lobo), commander of the I Corps

Definition of Military Zone

FY221222 Oruro Radio Batallon Topater in Spanish 1030 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Unnumbered military communique]

[Text] The commander of the I Corps wishes to notify the public in general that in order to avoid confusion and misinterpretations of laws issued in connection with the declaration of the military zone, it is appropriate to clarify the following:

1. The declaration of military zone means that in view of the social and economic situation of a certain area, the military authorities take over social and political control and implement military laws which will have supremacy over any other laws.

2. The declaration of a military zone is designed to guarantee the tranquillity, integrity, property and lives of the persons from elements which seek to disturb public order by creating chaos and confusion. This demands a momentary restriction of individual freedoms in order to protect [words indistinct] provided for by law.

3. Curfew means a restriction of movement of persons and vehicles. In view of this disposition, all activities on streets, roads and highways must cease as of the established time. Any changes will be made by the appropriate authorities.

Oruro, 21 July 1980.

Signed: Gen (Hernan Ferrel Lobo), commander of the I Corps.

Return-to-Work Appeal

FY221220 Oruro Radio Batallon Topater in Spanish 1025 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Unnumbered military communique]

[Text] The commander of the Oruro Military Zone wishes to notify the citizenry in general that he will not assume responsibility for the serious consequences of the inflexibility of certain subversive criminals who are calling for disruptions of public order on various streets of the city.

At the same time, he calls upon the citizenry of Oruro to maintain the necessary calm and common sense and to report to their usual places of work in a normal manner.

Oruro, 21 July 1980.

Signed: Gen (Hernan Ferrel Lobo), commander of the Oruro Military Zone

NATIONAL HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT URGES RETURN TO WORK

FY221202 Oruro Radio Batallon Topater in Spanish 1035 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Unnumbered communique]

[Text] In line with government directives, administrative, maintenance and field workers are hereby notified to resume their activities at the usual time. Attendance will be properly controlled and absence will be punished.

Oruro, 21 July 1980

Signed: National Highway Department

LLALLAGUA REPORTEDLY THREATENED BY COMMUNISTS

FY221200 Oruro Radio Batallon Topater in Spanish 1115 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Llallagua is threatened by communists. Reports received from Llallagua indicate that it is in the hands of communist hordes which are carrying out their activities in a dictatorial manner [words indistinct].

There are no guarantees for anyone in Llallagua, where the aggressors armed with machine-guns purchased in Cuba by the People's Democratic Union [UDP] and the Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MIR] are patrolling the streets throughout the day preventing the movement of dwellers who do not wear the pins of their communist party.

The barbarian behavior of the communist hordes has already caused three victims who have been murdered at the doorstep of the headquarters of the miners union because they refused to be taken as hostages.

The extremist hordes have been persistently attacking the military unit stationed in Cerro Colorado, sowing death [words indistinct] our fatherland.

The people of Llallagua occupied by the communist barbarians are being harassed by the extremists who have killed humble families and have brutally beaten them in their own homes. [passage indistinct]

SITUATION APPEARS CONFUSING FROM CHILE

PY221844 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpts] LAN Chile has resumed its flights from Arica to La Paz. The border is open to land transportation through the Tambo Quemado Pass, but the crossing of passengers along the highway and railroad is still prohibited, however.

Radio reports heard in Arica note that the troops loyal to the government headed by General Garcia Meza are finding strong workers' resistance in the mining region.

Here is a special relay from Arica in this regard: [Begin relay] Chilean radios in Arica are getting contradictory reports about the real situation in Bolivia. Many important Bolivian sectors are not accepting Gen Luis Garcia Meza who headed the coup that ousted the government led by Lidia Gueiler. Bolivian radio reports from both the opposition and government sectors are being intercepted almost every minute in Arica, Chile.

The radio network controlled by the new regime has reasserted that it has taken over the miners radio network and occupied the respective miners' camps. It has been confirmed that after strong workers' resistance, the army has taken over the mining centers of Animas, Huanuni and many others.

The radio stations controlled by the sectors that oppose General Garcia Meza's government, many of which are broadcasting from mobile units located throughout the country, have reasserted that they will fight to the last man. They also issue appeals to continue the strike and appeal to peasants to continue blockading roads. The only rebel stations that were intercepted this morning in Arica were Pio XII and 21 de Diciembre, which is broadcasting from a clandestine unit from La Paz itself.

EEC ENVOYS CONCERNED OVER MINING AREA CASUALTIES

PY212336 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2309 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 21 Jul (LATIN)--Diplomatic sources have reported that EEC ambassadors met here today with military government officials to convey their concern over the news of numerous casualties in the country's main mining districts. The sources, who asked not to be identified, told this agency that the diplomats met with Rene Salamanca, Bolivian under secretary of the Interior Ministry. The sources indicated that British Ambassador Adrian C. Buxton was among the diplomats who met in the Interior Ministry.

The sources stated that Salamanca told the ambassadors that the news about civilian casualties in the mining centers was very exaggerated. The sources indicated that the Bolivian official said that the military government is taking necessary precautions to prevent bloodshed.

TWO AMBASSADORS RESIGN IN PROTEST OF COUP

Ambassador to Belgium

PY221312 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1254 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Brussels, 22 Jul (LATIN)--A member of the Bolivian Embassy in Belgium has told this news agency that the Bolivian ambassador to Belgium, Pablo Dermizaky Peredo, has submitted his resignation in protest of the coup that was perpetrated last week in Bolivia.

Ambassador to Uruguay

PY212116 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2047 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Montevideo, 21 Jul (LATIN)--Luis Fernando Roco Garcia, Bolivian ambassador in this capital [as received] has resigned his post in protest against the military uprising that on Thursday ousted interim President Lidia Gueiler.

In a report delivered to the media, Roca Garcia stated that he had decided to irrevocably resign because he completely disagrees with the interruption of the Bolivian democratic process.

The ambassador requested the Bolivian Armed Forces, the political and union leaders and the civilian population to avoid bloodshed, mourning and tears in the tormented Bolivian nation.

He also requested the Red Cross and other Uruguayan charity organizations, as well as the Uruguayan population in general, to help by donating blood, plasma and medicine to those affected in his country, once communications with Bolivia are normalized.

AMBASSADOR TO PERU RESIGNS FOR UNEXPLAINED REASONS

PY210047 Paris AFP in Spanish 0014 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 22 Jul (AFP)--Walter Montenegro, Bolivian ambassador to Peru, announced tonight that he has resigned his post through a message sent to his government today. He did not explain the reasons for his resignation but said that he will explain later.

ITAMARATY NOT READY TO RECOGNIZE BOLIVIAN JUNTA

PY230120 Paris AFP in Spanish 0030 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Brasilia, 22 Jul (AFP)--Bernardo Pericas, spokesman for the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, said here today that it is too early to say that the three necessary conditions to recognize the Bolivian Government have been fulfilled. Pericas told the press that Brazil has no intention of summoning its ambassador to Brasilia.

The three conditions for the recognition of the Bolivian Government are: The existence of a constituted government, the control of the country and the announcement of respect for international commitments. He added that the new La Paz government has not yet contacted the Brazilian Government. Brazil tends to grant implicit recognition through acts or events.

Pericas announced that two Brazilian reporters who had been arrested in La Paz have been expelled from Bolivia.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PY230041 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] (Yuriy Yevgenyev), secretary general of the Soviet Foreign Ministry [title as heard], arrived today in Brazil to meet with Brazilian Government officials. Itamaraty has reported that the Soviet official will stay 2 days in Brazil and will hold talks with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, Foreign Ministry Secretary General Baena Soares and Itamaraty's international organization chief Lindenberg Sette.

WAVE OF TERRORIST ATTACKS CONTINUES IN SAO PAULO

PY221506 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The wave of attacks apparently perpetrated by a radical group of the right continues in Sao Paulo. Yesterday, a newspaper stand on Joaquim Floriano Street was set afire.

Reporter (Renato Lombardi) discussed this subject with (Romeu Tuma), DOPS [Department of Political and Social Order] director.

[Begin recording] [Tuma] As soon as we learned about the fact through the 15th Police District, we sent a team from the DOPS to begin investigations in cooperation with the 15th District. I also asked the district chief of police to tell us about the cause of fire.

[Question] The DOPS seems to be investigating this case, and it seems that the owner of this newspaper stand, (Maria Teresa Regime), had even received a warning before: do you have any knowledge of this fact?

[Answer] Yes, she had informed us about the same time these threats were made and we began sending some units to patrol the newspaper stands. [end recording]

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON FIRST POLITICAL PRISONER

The following correction is made to the item entitled "First Political Prisoner Since Amnesty Law Jailed" which appeared in the 17 Jul Latin America DAILY REPORT on p D 1: In the first paragraph, last line, substitute the name Figueiredo for Pinochet.

FOREIGN MINISTER ROJAS COMMENTS ON PERU, BOLIVIA

PY221904 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames has noted that the Peruvian Foreign Ministry officials' statement regarding an improvement in Chilean-Peruvian relations is something very positive since Chilean officials share the same aspiration. He added that he hoped once the two governments make the proper decision ambassadors in Lima and Santiago will be appointed as soon as possible. The foreign minister noted that Finance Minister Sergio de Castro, who will head the Chilean delegation that will attend the Peruvian inaugural ceremonies next Monday, is not on any special government mission.

About the situation in Bolivia, the foreign minister noted that it is exclusively a Bolivian problem. He said that the situation is being followed with interest like any incident that takes place in any Latin American country. He said he hoped Bolivia will achieve a solution that best suits its interests.

Foreign Minister Rojas Galdames said that if former President Lidia Gueiler submits a request for asylum it will be carefully studied. He noted that the former Bolivian president had lived in Chile before and that she has property in Chile and a daughter living in Santiago.

Regarding a statement issued by Garcia Meza regarding alleged territorial claims, Rojas Galdames said that the Chilean Consulate in La Paz has been asked to submit a complete report in this regard.

Bolivian Comments 'Inappropriate'

PY212354 Paris AFP in Spanish 2122 GMT 21 Jul 80

[By Enrique Fernandez]

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 21 Jul (AFP)--It was felt here today that the military junta that assumed power in Bolivia made an inappropriate attack when it proposed the recovery of territories that belong to Chile. Chilean diplomatic and press sectors were irritated, but they were not surprised by the declaration issued by the new Bolivian Government, which mentions the complete recovery of Bolivian territories that are now controlled by Chile.

Gen Luis Garcia Meza, the president of the Bolivian military junta, had already suggested taking by force the seacoast that Bolivia lost a century ago during the Pacific War that it fought against Chile in 1879. Chileans believe that the statement that Garcia Meza made a few weeks before the coup against President Lidia Gueiler was quite arrogant.

The main editorial of the influential newspaper EL MERCURIO states today, regarding the communique issued by the junta headed by Garcia Meza, that the inappropriate attack made in the official Bolivian declaration will not alter the serenity that characterizes Chilean foreign policy or the principles that guide Bolivian-Chilean relations.

EL MERCURIO states that the allusion made by the new Bolivian authorities to the sea issue is a threat that further reduces the possibility of resolving the issue. A Chilean diplomat noted, moreover, that Chile owes nothing to Bolivia, and that the bilateral negotiations were stopped because Bolivia decided to do so. Furthermore, Chilean Foreign Ministry sources noted that Chile had agreed to discuss Bolivia's aspirations and that Chilean President Augusto Pinochet met on 8 February 1975 in the border town of Charana with Bolivian President Hugo Banzer for this purpose.

LA NACION Editorial

PY191743 Paris AFP in Spanish 1505 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile 19 Jul (AFP)--The government newspaper LA NACION states here today that Chile hopes that the instability that is now shaking Bolivia will not result in the much-exploited landlocked issue being used as a tool to handle the pressure of Bolivian domestic affairs.

In its editorial, entitled "Bolivia Once Again," LA NACION states that Bolivia lacks a democratic tradition and that its history is plagued with military coups, dictatorships and unrest.

It adds that the failed democratic process in Bolivia was promoted by third countries--which are not named--with much emphasis but without knowing the true inclinations and the degree of political culture of the Bolivian people.

About the recent elections that gave a majority to Hernan Siles Zuazo, the newspaper of the Chilean military government states that the Bolivian people were never able to fully understand the situation and that this was demonstrated by the failure of the two recent elections, where there were no definitive results because of the proliferation of political parties, which in the end obstructed the action of both the government and the congress.

PAPER REVEALS TERRORIST PLAN TO MURDER TOP OFFICIALS

PY221909 Paris AFP in Spanish 1738 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 22 Jul (AFP)--A terrorist plan to murder high officials of the Chilean military government was revealed here today by journalistic sources. The daily TERCERA DE LA HORA said that Army Gen Sergio Badiola, minister secretary general of the government, was next on the list of people to be murdered, according to a message found at the Santiago Court of Appeals. The paper pointed out that the first step of the campaign was the murder of Lt Col Roger Vergara Campos, director of the army intelligence school, which was committed last 15 July.

Although LA TERCERA does not state the political leanings of the terrorists, it adds that data in the possession of the specialized services reveal that the extremists intended to attack a government official who is very close to the president.

The daily further says that the training of extremists has now been finished in the GDR and other communist countries. The extremists were to operate in Chile and to embark on the road of violence to take power, according to reports from abroad.

On 17 July Gen Ernesto Baeza (ret), director of the investigations police, admitted the existence of an urban guerrilla group operating in Chile which has already killed three military men and robbed three banks.

SIX FEMALE POLITICAL PRISONERS BEGIN HUNGER STRIKE

PY221811 Paris AFP in Spanish 0007 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 21 Jul (AFP)--It has been reported that six political prisoners have started a fast at the Santiago women's jail in demand for better treatment. Gendarmerie sources have confirmed that a group of woemn prisoners at the Santiago women's correctional center have refused to receive any food since last Saturday.

According to their relatives, the prisoners request among other things to be separated from the other women prisoners and they refuse to do any forced labor. Relatives asserted, meanwhile, that at the Santiago penitentiary more than 50 political prisoners were not allowed to receive visits as a disciplinary measure.

GOVERNMENT TO CONSIDER BREAK WITH BOLIVIA

PA211505 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] The national government will decide this week on a possible diplomatic and commercial break with Bolivia. Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas told this station that the situation in Bolivia will be analyzed by the national government and that during this examination, the possibility of breaking diplomatic relations with that country will be considered. Colombia would thus join the action begun by the United States, which as recalled its ambassador along with other countries which support a blockade against the new military government junta.

The foreign minister has already stated that the military coup represents a regression in the democratic development of the nations in the Andean Pact.

TURBAY REITERATES AMNESTY OFFER AT CONGRESS OPENING

PA211335 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2235 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Escerpts] Bogota, 20 Jul (LATIN)--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala said today that if the subversive groups which are active in Colombia accept the amnesty proposed by his government, "their presence before the authorities will demonstrate a return to normality and will constitute a decisive contribution by the guerrillas to the lifting of the state seige."

"Let is be clear that my government is not promoting an armistice, but offering an amnesty," the chief of state noted in a speech read this afternoon during the ceremony opening the regular period of sessions of the Colombian Congress.

According to a draft bill announced today, the amnesty, once it is approved by the Congress, will cover instigators of or participants in actions which constituted rebellion, sedition or uprisings, with the exception of crimes connected with kidnapping, extortion, homicide out of combat and fierce of barbaric acts. The amnesty bill does not include persons who are under arrest or have been sentenced.

The state of siege in Colombia has been in effect during the past 30 years, with brief interruptions. He said that the lifting of the state of siege is not and cannot be a unilateral action of the government. "It is logical to suppose that the nation is expecting a halt in the subversive struggle so that the exceptional measures can be lifted, public confidence can be renewed and the people's welfare can be improved," he added.

"From the Congress of the republic, a place of unexcelled democracy, I reiterate this appeal to all those who are up in arms and not exclusively to one of the seditious groups," Turbay stated.

Turbay noted that the lifting of the state of siege is advisable for the government, whose principal goal is a return to normality. It is good for the armed forces who will see lesser risks for their fellow citizens and for themselves; it favors those up in arms, who can rejoin society and participate at all levels with those who seek the good of the country. And it is in the fundamental interests of Colombia to achieve satisfactory levels of development which will allow it to improve the standard of living of its children and to participate successfully in tough international competition.

Defense Minister's Support

PA211443 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Minister of National Defense Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva has commented that the amnesty which the government has proposed for subversive groups is a new effort by the executive branch to consolidate peace in this country. The high-ranking official voiced support for the initiative and said that subversives should think about it.

Despite the illegal war which guerrillas of the revolutionary armed forces of Colombia and other groups have been waging for the past few years, they have been unable to gain ground, observed General Camacho Leyva. The amnesty would mean a return to a normal and democratic life, the minister of national defense concluded.

Congressional Reaction

PA211444 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] An open parliamentary controversy arose during the past few hours over the amnesty bill for the subversive groups introduced by the national government for the consideration of Congress.

A group of opposition and independent congressmen are insisting that the state of siege must be lifted before Congress can legislate this issue. Others, who are more skeptical, said that the initiative deserves to be carefully reviewed since it has several holes. Congressman Luis Villar Borda said he is sure the bill will be substantially modified and the debates concerning it will be the fiercest in recent years.

More Reaction

PA221522 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Former Supreme Court Justice Eduardo Umana Luna has said in Bogota that the amnesty bill is incomplete. He has advocated amending it so all armed insurgents, even those who have been sentenced, will be covered by the bill.

He agrees with political leader Federico Estrada Velez that the amnesty bill should be amended. Umana Luna told reporter Elaine Mojica: [Begin recording] Every amnesty bill is good, beneficial and necessary for national tranquillity. However, the bill is still incomplete. It expressly excludes all those people who are under arrest for the reasons listed in the bill from amnesty and excludes the possibility of pardoning those who have been sentenced for the same reasons. The bill is incomplete. I fully agree with Dr Federico Estrada, chairman of the Liberal Party's Political Committee, former court justice, incumbent senator and distinguished attorney, who said on a television newscast a few minutes ago that the government's amnesty bill should be complemented by efforts of the national Congress to extend amnesty to all those who are under arrest for the said reasons and also to include the possibility of pardoning all those who have been sentenced for the same reasons.

[Mojica] Dr Umana Luna, the church has also advocated a general amnesty.

[Umana Luna] Yes. The bishop of Pereira has made a statement similar to Dr Estrada's and to mine. This means that all sides, including such a respectable institution as the church, generally agree on granting amnesty to prison inmates and pardoning those sentenced for political crimes or involvement in such activities. [end recording]

ENVOY TO BOLIVIA RECALLED; GUEILER OFFERED ASYLUM

PA221951 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] It has been officially announced that Ecuador has recalled its ambassador to La Paz, Luis Yepez Calisto, and offered asylum to former President Lidia Gueiler and other Bolivian democratic leaders.

The announcement was made after President Jaime Roldos' vigorous protest of the military coup in Bolivia. Acting Foreign Minister Mario Aleman said the Bolivian military coup is a hard blow to the democratization of that country. He said the Ecuadorean Government must be in solidarity with the democratic process of Bolivia and other Latin American countries. It was noted in official circles that the Andean Pact countries will assume a common stand during the meeting of foreign ministers scheduled for this week in Lima.

Comments by Bolivian Diplomat

PA222003 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Unofficial but very reliable sources have told this station that Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos is currently holding telephone talks with the presidents of Peru, Colombia and Venezuela. These talks are aimed at having the Andean Group maintain a stand for defense of human rights and democracy in view of the drama being experienced by the Bolivian people, who are victims of a violent military coup that overthrew constitutional President Lidia Gueiler.

Enrique Rocha Monroy, head of the Bolivian diplomatic mission, discussed this political drama and the conflict in his country,

[Begin Rocha Monroy recording] It is very clear that the Bolivian Army has become an occupation army, just like in World War II when the Nazi army entered Paris and sowed terror among the people. In the same manner [changes thought] I, who witnessed the 15 tragic days when Colonel Natusch Busch rebelled, know what it is like. At this time, without any mercy, the worst genocide in Latin America is taking place. Children, women, youths, men, old people and many other Bolivians are being killed indiscriminately because the people, regardless of any political affiliation, are unanimously rejecting the coup. It is no longer a matter of defending the Siles Zuazo victory but of defending the Bolivians' right to express their will at the polls by voting for their favorite candidates.

Another matter I want to denounce to the international public from this land of freedom, where there is profound respect for human rights, this Ecuadorean land, is the treacherous crime against one of the presidential candidates, the assassination of Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz. On that terrible day of the coup, Quiroga Santa Cruz was meeting with all the Local Committee for the Defense of Democracy. When the paramilitary and military groups attacked, Quiroga Santa Cruz was the last to leave the Bolivian Labor Federation's offices. He left with his head high and with no weapon to defend himself. He was machinegunned and arrested, wounded or not. The torture he suffered has been so terrible that he was practically torn apart, and Col Luis Arce, who is the current defense minister, had the cynicism to admit to Quiroga Santa Cruz' assassination by making up the lie that he died in the fighting. He did die in the fighting but he fell wounded fighting for his ideas, the fight of intelligence against brute force. There is another specific charge. It is said President Lidia Gueiler was tortured by the military officers and was forced to sign a letter of resignation. She is probably at the apostolic nunciature right now and is not allowed to leave, because as soon as she steps safely on foreign soil she will tell the truth. The resistence is active in my country. The people will fight for 15, 20, 30 days, 1 or 2 months but in the end the victory will be ours. It will simply be the victory of democracy regardless of political parties. It is just a matter of the right that Bolivians have to rule according to their own will. [end recording]

MORALES BERMUDEZ 'REGRETS' BOLIVIAN EVENTS

PY221750 Paris AFP in Spanish 1456 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 22 Jul (AFP)--Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez "regretted" the events in Bolivia, while confirming, last night, the Peruvian principle of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of any country of the world.

In his first statement on the Bolivian military coup, led by Gen Luis Garcia, the Peruvian president expressed his desire that the Altiplano country will soon return to the road of democracy, as is fitting for a Latin American country and member of the Andean Pact. Morales Bermudez emphasized: We belong to the Latin American system and particularly to the Andean Pact in which it is of basic importance that the countries have a marked stability in order to permit the members to work harmoniously on their joint development programs.

He then stressed that "this country follows the international principles of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries, but my deepest wish is that Bolivia return to democracy."

Comdemnation by Senate

PY222136 Paris AFP in Spanish 0157 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 21 Jul (AFP)--Oscar Trelles, leader of the Senate majority bloc, stated here today that one of the first decisions of the Peruvian Senate will be to condemn the military coup in Bolivia.

Trelles, who presides over the meetings preparatory to the official inauguration next Sunday, reported that the different groups of the Senate are planning to jointly reject the interruption of the democratic process in Bolivia. Trelles, who is a member of the Popular Action Party (AP) headed by President-elect Fernando Belaunde, today held a meeting with the representatives of leftist groups of the Senate.

Last Friday the leftist bloc proposed to condemn the Bolivian military coup, but this proposal was not heeded since the purpose of the meeting was to incorporate the elected senators. All the Peruvian political parties have voiced their concern over the interruption of the democratic process in Bolivia.

DEPUTY-ELECT FILES CHARGES OVER MONTONEROS ARREST

PY180608 Paris AFP in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 17 Jul (AFP)--Peruvian Deputy-elect Antonio Meza Cuadra has filed charges against Peruvian Prime Minister Pedro Richter Prada for kidnapping four Argentine Montoneros in Peru.

The lawyer of Meza Cuadra, who belongs to the Socialist Revolutionary Party, said today that the charges also involve the Peruvian interior minister, Gen Cesar Iglesias, and the army intelligence service chief, Col Martin Martinez. The parliamentarian charged them with having violated the rights of asylum, individual rights and national sovereignty; of deceit, abuse of authority, offending the armed institutions, and signing accords contrary to the laws of the country.

In his lengthy plea to the Supreme Court of Justice, Meza Cuadra reports on the kidnapping of Montoneros Maria Ines Raverta, Noemi Esther Gianotti, Julio Cesar Ramirez and Federico Frias Alberga, which took place in this city in June. He concludes by pointing out that the Peruvian Interior Ministry had reported that three of the mentioned Argentine citizens had been handed over to the Bolivian immigration authorities after being expelled from Peru.

PRESIDENT CALLS BOLIVIAN COUP 'OUTRAGEOUS ACT'

PA202313 Paris AFP in Spanish 1923 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Caracas, 20 Jul (AFP)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, referring today to the coup d'etat in Bolivia, said that there was no reason for it and called it an outrageous act.

He added that "there is no right to make fun of the people's good will and of the continent's belief in democracy" and he called the coup an irritating and deplorable act. "It not only upsets democracy in Latin America, but everything that politics stands for, considering that the action was carried out following two electoral exercises in the country," President Herrera Campins pointed out.

Last Thursday, Venezuela officially condemned the coup in Bolivia and continued to study the situation carefully with the other Andean Pact countries. Nevertheless, it can be surmised from the text of the Foreign Ministry's communique, that Venezuela will not break relations and will not take economic reprisals against Bolivia.

The Venezuelan Government's official communique regretted the military coup in Bolivia, as President Herrera Campins said today. However, the communique has a paragraph indicating that the situation is under study "according to the principles of ideological pluralism and of nonintervention," and this seems to rule out a breaking of relations with the new Bolivian regime, an action that the political opposition in Venezuela has been demanding.

In the meantime, Venezuela, following President Herrera Campins' instructions, has offered asylum to Lidia Gueiler, the deposed constitutional president.

PRESENCE OF REFUGEES IN LA PAZ EMBASSY CONFIRMED

PA222307 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Oswaldo Paez Pumar confirmed the existence of refugees at the Venezuelan Embassy in La Paz, Bolivia. The diplomatic official refused to reveal the number and names of the Bolivian refugees at our diplomatic mission. It was also denied that the embassy had been attacked, as speculated by some news agencies.

FOREIGN MINISTRY EXPLAINS DELEGATION'S ABSENCE IN MANAGUA

PA201838 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1620 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Caracas, 20 Jul (LATIN)--The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry today reported that its delegation to yesterday's events to commemorate the first anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution could not travel because of bad weather.

Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco and Gonzalo Garcia Bustillos, secretary general of the presidency, who were to represent President Luis Herrera Campins, who declined because of previous commitments, remained in Caracas. This was stressed in the Caracas press today, noting that the Venezuelan delegation was also not able to reach Managua because the Nicaraguan authorities closed the airspace for 24 hours as a security measure.

Zambrano Velasco and Garcia Bustillos' trip was scheduled for Friday, the foreign minister reported on Thursday. However, the Bolivian situation kept them in their offices all day long. In spite of this, the Venezuelan delegation tried to travel on Saturday morning but faced the aforementioned problems.

BOLIVIAN EMBASSY OCCUPIED BY BOLIVIANS PROTESTING COUP

PA222119 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2052 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Jul (LATIN)--The Bolivian Embassy in Mexico City was peacefully occupied today by resident Bolivians protesting the military coup which overthrew President Lidia Gueiler's regime.

A spokesman of the National Democratic Council, a Bolivian organization established in Mexico, said that the seizure of the embassy supports the position of Ambassador Javier Torres Goitia, who "has become a point of Bolivian resistance against the military junta."

The announcement was made during a press conference attended by Rodrigo Quiroga, son of Socialist leader Marcelo Quiroga of Santa Cruz, Bolivia, who was killed during the military coup in his country last week.

The occupation of the embassy was carried out by some 40 Bolivian residents and was urged by the democratic council. The embassy is located on one of Mexico City's main streets and had no special security arrangements at the time of the occupation.

OPPOSITION PARTIES OPPOSE OIL SALES TO U.S.

PA172233 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0449 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City, 16 July (EFE)--It was learned this afternoon that the six Mexican opposition parties this morning requested the suspension of the sale of crude oil to the United States.

In addition, the president of the Sinaloa Regional Federation of Fishing Cooperatives stated that the fishermen are willing to suspend shrimp exports to that country in view of the U.S. Government's decision to boycott Mexican tuna. The federation president stated that they are only awaiting President Lopez Portillo's decision in this regard to immediately begin negotiations to sell shrimp to European countries. Present shrimp exports to the United States amount to 2,500 tons per season.

The Department of Fisheries committee also reported that talks had been held with President Lopez Portillo to use the tuna destined for the United States for local consumption and to sell the surplus in Europe.

At a press conference today, U.S. Ambassador to Mexico Julian Nava stated that the crisis resulting from the tuna problem could be indefinite and added that fish and petroleum affairs should not be linked because that would not be an "intelligent attitude." Ambassador Nava pointed out that there are technical differences between the two countries, and that since tuna is a migratory species, it may be caught wherever it is found.

The opposition National Action Party, Popular Socialist Party, Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution, the Mexican Communist Party, the Workers' Socialist Party and the Mexican Democratic Party stressed that Mexico cannot remain indifferent to the U.S. aggression. They also stated that they do not agree with the PEMEX director's proposal to confine the energy issue to the company-to-company level.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO COLOMBIA--Mexico City, 10 Jul (LATIN)--The Mexican Government today appointed Antonia Sanchez Gavito as its new ambassador to Colombia. Sanchez Gavito will replace Ricardo Galan, who has been appointed ambassador to Denmark. [Beunos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2130 GMT 10 Jul 80 PA]

PAPERS DISCUSS, CRITICIZE EVENTS IN NICARAGUA

PA230124 [Editorial report] Panama City dailies CRITICA, MATUTINO and LA REPUBLICA in Spanish on 21 and 22 July 1980 were strongly critical of the festivities in Managua on 19 July to observe the first anniversary of the Sandinist National Liberation Front's victory in Nicaragua.

CRITICA's 21 July issue carried a report by special correspondent Alberto Barrera entitled: "Nicaragua: A Step Toward Marxism." This report stated that although a large number of world delegations had attended, "a completely unfavorable balance for the traditionally democratic coexistence of the Central American isthmus had arisen." It went on to note that Nicaraguan hierarchs had shown an exaggerated tendency to enter the Marxist orbit while moving away from Latin American idiosyncrasies. The report adds that the exaggerated show of Soviet armament at the parade had moved military observers to deep meditation and no doubt a quick evaluation of the speedy way this materiel was acquired.

A report in the 21 July 1980 issue of LA REPUBLICA stated that the Panamanian delegation had presented its respects to the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and had conveyed the greetings of Panamanian President Dr Aristides Royo and Panamanian revolution leader Gen Omar Torrijos. The report adds that former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, Spanish Socialist Workers Party Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez and writer Gabriel Marquez had traveled to Nicaragua aboard the same Panamanian Air Force plane that carried the Panamanian delegation and that they had returned with the delegation to Panama, where they will be guests of General Torrijos.

In LA REPUBLICA's 21 July 1980 issue, the "Line of Fire" column by Maquiavelo, entitled "The Absence of Torrijos in Nicaragua," interprets Torrijos' nonattendance at the Managua commemoration as a "dramatically silent warning to the leaders of that revolution not to allow themselves to be seduced by the dangerous temptations involved in a drastic turn toward ideological extremes, which could lead to bloody and prolonged rightist reaction." It adds that the Sandinists' leap into space could deeply endanger the efforts of other sister nations, such as El Salvador, to install authentically democratic regimes.

In its 22 July 1980 editorial, CRITICA points out that the worst mistake the Sandinist government could make is to become "an ally of Marxism, particularly the Soviet kind," adding that this is the kind of error that sets revolutionary movements back.

It points out that the case of Nicaragua is pathetic. The revolution was not fought by communists, but by the real people, tired of exploitation by a corrupt regime. It remarks that undoubtedly the North Americans are happy over the overtures of the Nicaraguans because they will now have a good reason to intervene in Nicaragua, and to put down the people's struggle in El Salvador and Guatemala, and perhaps even in Panama. It concludes by pointing out that neither Cuba nor the USSR has moral authority for speaking of liberty or continental solidarity when the wound of intervention in Afghanistan still remains open.

In an editorial entitled "The Great Treason," the 22 July 1980 issue of MATUTINO observes that the American Continent vibrated with joy when the Nicaraguan people overthrew Somoza on 19 July 1979. However, it notes that the anniversary commemoration clearly shows that the Nicaraguan struggle has ended in one sense but may be about to begin in another. It states that the commemoration clearly showed that Nicaragua is in Marxist-Leninist hands. "This was evident by the presence of those who should not have been there, many of whom came well-armed, and the highly significant absence of those who should not have failed to go, who were with the people in their hour of anguish."

The editorial observes that it appears that Nicaragua is condemned to never enjoy liberty, or a dignified existence, without an absolute boss who takes upon himself the attributes of master. It goes on to note that when a nation clamors for the essential elements for subsistence and instead receives bullets, when instead of a patriotic and civic commemoration the people are offered a picture of war, then these people should become aware that they are being led along a different course than the path to liberty. Only the present bosses want this different course for Nicaragua.

THREE NEW LEFTIST GROUPS ISSUE MANIFESTO ON UNITY

PA170055 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 14 Jul 80 p 4-A

[Mario Augusto Rodriguez column: "The Leftists Unite"]

[Excerpts] I have received a copy of the mimeographed manifesto that is being circulated among the public by a group of progressive organizations which obviously lean to the left of the political spectrum. The document is signed by groups called the Socialist Workers Front [Frente Obrero Socialista], the Panamanian Anti-Imperialist Movement [Movimiento Anti-Imperialista Panameno] and the Revolutionary Socialist Movement [Movimiento Socialista Revolucionario]. As can be noted, these are relatively young groups which do not have--at least not yet--large organized forces and which, judging from the manner in which their manifesto is presented, also lack great economic resources to finance their activities. In addition, it may be deduced from both the content and the form of the manifesto which has come into my hands that these groups are not linked to any of the many political parties that exist in the country and they do not appear to be dependent on groups or movements of other countries. It is worthwhile to state these basic premises because there is an expanded and intensified tendency to establish links or relationships, particularly economic ones, between the Panamanian political parties and other parties abroad.

I believe that the members and leaders of these three groups are young, because of the language that they use and the verbal violence of their pronouncements. Their manifesto is completely radical. It makes no concessions of any kind either to the present government or to the parties which participate one way or another in political party activity. Their critical analysis does not spare either the governing groups or those who use expedient centrist concepts in order to define themselves as independent. However, their vigorous attacks also do not spare the rightist extremists, with their false nationalistic and Christian pronouncements, or the so-called leftists who, in the opinion of those signing the manifesto, have adopted defeatist positions or have committed gross tactical or strategic errors. It could be said, therefore, that these three groups are determined to find directions, objectives, methods and systems that are different from those that have up to now dominated Panamanian politics.

I firmly believe in freedom of expression and in the sincerity of youth, although I do not share these people's concepts of criticism. Therefore, and even running the risk that some might deem it extremist, I will transcribe here some of the concepts appearing in the manifesto jointly presented by the Socialist Workers Front, the Panamanian Anti-Imperialist Movement, and the Revolutionary Socialist Movement which claim that "the Panamanian state is in a deep economic, political and social crisis. The military regime prevailing in Panama since 1968 has been noted, among other things, for its policy of denationalizing our country. In order to carry out this task, it has had the support of the sectors from the dominating class, which has received great benefits from its 'new economic relations,' as well as the support of the sectors which, on behalf of the 'left,' have cooperated in the treason to the popular sectors."

The manifesto signed by the Socialist Workers Front, the Panamanian Anti-Imperialist Movement and the Revolutionary Socialist Movement seeks the unity of the revolutionary left. Its objective, they say, is to unite. The unity they seek is based on the fact, they claim, "that the present moments challenge the progressive and revolutionary groups to close ranks and raise the banner of the true aspirations of the people following it to the very last consequences." They explain that "our obligation, as organizations committed to the working classes, does not allow us to remain ignorant of the political events and therefore, we have agreed to join efforts, tasks and actions during the so-called 'electoral process' in order to fight together with our people against the electoral illusions, the military regime and the false prophets who under the 'revolutionary' or 'opposition' disguise only seek to accommodate themselves again in order to continue reaping the benefits of the sufferings of our people."

ROYO SAYS COUNTRY ENJOYS PRESS FREEDOM

PA192305 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1627 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Speech by President Aristides Royo at opening of national congress of journalists at Casa del Periodista, Panama City--live]

[Excerpt] We would like to comment on freedom of speech. The statements made here by Prof Luis Ardines make me happy. He has acknowledged that there is freedom of the press in Panama. I would like to affirm that in effect there is freedom of the press in Panama. There has been an increase in the number of news sources, radio programs, and print media, which has new and different organs, including some from the opposition.

On 4 August there will be a new newspaper published by the opposition. We know this because of the composition of the newspaper's board of directors. The state has ordered that no tax should be charged on the machinery, ribbons, paper and other material they need to print their paper. This has also been done with the other newspapers because this is what a law that promotes the establishing of this type of business or industry in our country stipulates. This daily and any other possible new daily with national publication will be given the same type of aid that all the other dailies in the country have been given.

But aid alone is not enough. These dailies must be allowed to express their ideas freely, whether they favor one side or the other and regardless of their political tendency. Mexican President Lopez Portillo accurately said once that in the exercise of journalistic democracy three situations may occur: The state could be a totalitarian and repressive entity that blocks freedom of the press; the state allows all forms of freedom without responsibilities--a situation that would turn freedom into license and then into anarchy; and the third situation is where complete freedom of the press is compatible with obligations, with the almost sacred duty of reporting the truth with the responsibilities that the noble task of reporting implies.

This third alternative is the one in effect in Panama. It is the democratic alternative which the government has to protect. But journalists must also be watchful since they exercise this profession. They are the ones who must be more alert so that rights and obligations of this honorable profession are compatible.

I also want to tell you that we are prepared to implement law 67, to apply it. This is another task of journalists: To point out anomalies, to file the appropriate charges and to prevent injustices. If an injustice has been committed against a member of the journalists association, the appropriate charges should be filed and efforts should be made to recover whatever right has been violated.

Speaking of truth, journalism has the obligation not only of making hypotheses as scientists do but also of complementing this with other elements. One very important element is research and another is confirmation. There is the duty to inform but there is also the duty of verifying irregularities, abuses and injustices that could be committed against journalists.

I also want to tell you this morning that we have a Social Communications Secretariat. It is already open. It has been installed to make it easier for all members of the national news media to have more access to the news, to the activities of the state. We believe the news is pretty well covered, but we think the work and the activities of the government can be made more widely known. We believe this has to be done with a critical frame of mind. We invite the media to be critical, but without insults, offenses or disrespect. A news medium that does not have a critical mind is not free. The media should be able to acknowledge and to criticize.

We are in the beginning of a political campaign. We have stated on previous occasions that the government has certain obligations to safeguard and maintain our social peace: nonrepression, freedom of the press with the responsibilities I mentioned before and respect, from the National Guard and all the authorities in the country, for freedom of ideas, for the exercise of the freedoms that the Panamanian constitution shields, and for elections and their results. Citizens too have obligations: nonviolence and the obligation to solve, through talks and dialectic, any problem that may arise; the obligation to use debates and not fists and the obligation to maintain peace and calm in our land.

The media has a dominant role with regard to the position of the state and the obligations of the state and the citizens. This role demands news media that will objectively try to maintain their position--which could be subjective because journalists also have the right to have preferences and to express these preferences. However, regarding events, the truth must always be reported regardless of preferences.

Now Panama is more aware than ever, and this is so at a moment when unfortunately there is violence in other countries. There is repression, death, jail and murder of journalists in other countries. As Mario Augusto said a couple of days ago, journalists have the most dangerous profession in the world. I believe he was referring to somebody. Now that these regrettable events are taking place in various parts of the world, I repeat, Panamanians should be more aware than ever of the peace and public order that exists in this country. Democracy cannot mean violence. It cannot mean electoral fraud. It cannot mean the right to insult, to offend and to be disrespectful.

If the Panamanians, by means of informative and well-balanced news media, contribute to the state's, the citizens' and the news media's being able to maintain, or to contribute to maintaining, this very Panamanian environment that is already being noticed and becoming a source of envy in other areas, we would be safeguarding the values that will allow us to make of Panama an authentic example of peaceful democracy for this continent this century.

BRIEFS

AID FUNDS FOR HOUSING--Peter Kimm, director of the housing office of the Agency for International Development (AID), has said that "the U.S. Government has a commitment to grant up to 75 million balboas in loans to be used by the Panamanian Government in the housing sector." Kimm participated in a meeting on housing policy which was opened by Housing Minister Alvaro Guillen on 7 July. [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 11 Jul 80 pp 1a, 8a PA]

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT OFFERS ASYLUM TO BOLIVIA'S GUEILER

PY221837 Paris AFP in Spanish 1820 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] San Jose, 22 Jul (AFP)--The Government of Costa Rica has offered today to give political asylum to the ousted Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler.

AIRLINE OWNER DENIES TAKING ARMS TO EL SALVADOR

PA221728 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Capt Manuel Enrique Guerra told the deputies investigating arms trafficking in Costa Rica that he has never participated in operations to transport weapons to El Salvador. Captain Guerra was emphatic on this point: I have never taken arms to El Salvador. In response to questions by the deputies who are members of the committee investigating arms trafficking in Costa Rica, Capt Manuel Enrique Guerra, the owner of a domestic airline, said that his units had neither taken arms to El Salvador nor brought back weapons from that country to ours.

Captain Guerra stated that he had participated in the transportation of arms having to do with the war in Nicaragua. All the people of Costa Rica know about our country's participation in that action. I also carried arms to Nicaragua aboard my planes during the Nicaraguan liberation war, said Guerra. Small planes were used to carry arms.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT TO BE GIVEN KEYS TO SAN JOSE

PA212032 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] A delegation has been appointed to present Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo with the golden keys of the city. The ceremony will be held at the Gold Room of the Foreign Ministry at 1700 hours on Friday, 25 July. The delegation includes officials Guido (Granero) Ramirez Alberto (Salon), Rafael Angel Arias Gomez; and Alvaro Hernandez Carvajal, chairman of the council, who will be in charge of presenting the keys to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo.

TAIWAN PREMIER SUN TO ARRIVE IN LATE AUGUST

PA211531 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] The premier of the Republic of China, Sun Yun-hsuan, will visit our country in late August. The illustrious visitor will meet with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio for 3 days. Top government officials will also be present at these meetings. Sun visited our country on several occasions as economy minister.

According to government officials, the relations with the Republic of China have been most beneficial for the country in technical assistance as well as in cooperation agreements signed by the two nations. Sun and Carazo will review the technical and economic cooperation agreements in these meetings.

Various joint agricultural projects are being carried out in several regions in the country. On several occasions President Carazo has praised these joint projects.

EL SALVADOR

TROOPS THWART SEIZURE OF ANOTHER EMBASSY

PA221846 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador--The Salvadoran military authorities confirmed today they had succeeded in thwarting the seizure of another embassy, presumably the Italian Embassy, by peasants controlled by leftist groups. At least 131 peasants were being brought from rural areas in the interior to an embassy in the Salvadoran capital by six leaders of the leftist 28 February People's Leagues on Monday afternoon, the authorities said. A bus carrying peasants was intercepted by troops near (Ojutepeque), 34 km east of San Salvador.

CHILDREN IN COSTA RICAN EMBASSY DEVELOP MEASLES SYMPTOMS

PA221546 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador--The situation of the 215 peasants in refuge in the building which until recently housed the Costa Rican Embassy in El Salvador seemed to worsen yesterday when symptoms of measles developed among some of the 151 children there. Leaders of the 28 February People's Leagues who control the peasants who took refuge because of the strong repression unleashed in rural areas have appealed to the International Red Cross to supply them with medicine and food, since they have received no help from that organization since Saturday.

PEASANTS TO BE PROTECTED DESPITE EMBASSY MOVE

PA221548 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador--The Costa Rican charge d'affaires in El Salvador has announced that the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador has changed address, but that the flag and the seal that is in the diplomatic mission occupied by more than 200 persons will remain there to give them protection. The Costa Rican Embassy was occupied by a large group of poor peasants who requested political refuge alleging to be victims of repression.

MORE CASUALTIES REPORTED AS VIOLENCE CONTINUES

Attack on Police Post

PA221207 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1216 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] A group of approximately 30 unidentified individuals attacked the rural police post in Torola, Morazan Department, Saturday morning, killing two persons and wounding several others. The shooting reportedly lasted a long time, during which two unidentified individuals were killed and two policemen, several of the attackers and a number of civilians were wounded. According to the authorities, the two killed were found on the outskirts of town and it has not been determined whether they were among the attackers. The wounded policemen were taken to the hospital in San Miguel.

Guerrilla Ambush

PA211212 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1720 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] A clash occurred around noon Saturday in El Salamo Canton, Jucuaran, Usulutan Department. Nineteen subversives and one soldier from the military detachment in Usulutan were killed and the local commander, Sgt Juan Navarrete Amaya, was seriously wounded in the clash, which lasted all afternoon. According to our correspondent in the east, some 200 subversives ambushed the troops. Reportedly, there are mines in the area.

According to official sources, the dead soldier was 20-year old Manuel Munoz Bernal of San Pedro Nonualco.

Seven Bodies in West

PA221220 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1224 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Judicial authorities yesterday morning examined the bodies of seven people shot to death in several places in the west. The bodies of two unidentified individuals were found in the main street of La Gloria neighborhood, beside a restaurant in Ahuachapan. The bodies had been riddled with bullets.

The bodies of five young men shot to death were found on Candelaria de la Frontera Road, Santa Ana Department. They could not be identified because they had no documents on them.

MORALES EHRLICH SEES GRADUAL TREND TOWARD PEACE

PA212314 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 21 Jul 80 pp 3, 19

[Excerpt] [Christian Democratic Party Leader] Morales Ehrlich said Saturday, while inaugurating the provisional market of Mejicanos, that "things are improving. We are finding the way to peace little by little. The two extremes--right and left--are growing weaker."

"Many people are returning to the democratic path. Many are forsaking arms and are joining the daily work for the good of the fatherland."

"I want to tell you," the junta member emphasized, "that the leftwing has called a 3-day strike starting Wednesday. The strike is going to fail. They want to do big things because they feel weak. However, the people will respond to them by working because we will find peace working," Morales Ehrlich said.

ERP COMMUNIQUE WARNS PEOPLE ABOUT NEW COUP

PA181946 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish Vol 2. No 129 pp 1149-1152

[Communique released by the People's Revolutionary Army: "The ERP alerts the Salvadoran people to a new coup in which Colonel Majano would be the imperialist pawn"--no date or place given]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 16 Jul (API)--The People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) believes that imperialism's plan of reforms and repression has been futile.

The regime is now facing a crisis and so imperialism is looking for "a new way out that will stop a legitimate and genuine people's victory."

The ERP says that imperialism is now planning a new coup de'etat whose chief conspirator is Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, "who is the other edge of the imperialist sword against our people." It says that Majano has been portrayed as a man not committed to repression but at odds with Minister Garcia. "However, the ERP also warms that "Colonel Majano is the imperialist trump card if the reforms and repression plan to defeat the revolutionary forces fails."

In other words, the ERP says Majano cannot be trusted. Therefore, it calls on the democratic forces "not to be hoodwinked or used again by imperialism. It says that the democratic forces must revitalize their alliance with the revolutionary forces which united will ensure a speedy victory." It adds that the people must reamin alert to confront that imperialist maneuver if it is carried out.

"Taking advantage of demoralization within the army ranks which are beginning to fear a military defeat by the people, imperialism is now trying to find support for the coup and for Majano among the mid-level commanders.

"The objectives of this new coup would be to destroy the revolutionary forces by weakening them politically and then exterminating them in a selective way.

"The coup is inspired by the fact that imperialism has seen the danger that the army may be defeated by the people. It is, therefore, trying to promote the participation of the people's movement in the government bu is denying the basic element of a legitimate victory: The people's forces must be the essential part of a new army which will ensure political accompoishments.

"No victory will be possible until the people participate in the formation of a new army which is made up basically of the popular combatants who have shown their loyalty to the people's cause throughout all these years of struggle.

"The people know what 'democratic breakthroughs' by the military mean and if there really are honest military men they must understand that real power rests with the people and that the people have gained the right to forge their destiny in every field and anybody who says the contrary will have to confront the people.

"The new coup would seek to fool the people through a simulated disbanding of the National Guard and a reorganization of the national police but would retain the basics.

"The objective is the same as that of 15 October: to demoralize the people, make the people's movement lose force and then exterminate it.

"Another key objective is to divide the Revolutionary Democratic Front and even to try to divide the revolutionary forces by trying to reach compromises [tratando de completar] and manipulate each of them by offering them shares of power.

"Some sectors which embarked on the 15 October undertaking are wavering again and they are already conspiring in this essentially unpopular and counterrevolutionary action.

"The 15 October experience and that of every coup in our country are enough so we will not play along with U.S. imperialism again. "We are sounding the alert to the democratic forces so they won't be hoodwinked again or used by imperialism and will redouble efforts and have confidence that through the people's forces legitimate victory they will be able to achieve without difficulties or fetters every transformation and change that our people need. The democratic forces must revitalize their alliance with the revolutionary forces whihh united will ensure a speedy victory.

"The people must remain alert to fight this new imperialist maneuver if it is carried out. The people must not let the imperialist maneuver win. If we defeated the 15 October maneuver and the military-Christian Democratic junta's reforms and repression plan through our struggle, we must also be alert to fight and reject these new plans in the same way.

"Imperialism must know that its plans won't be successful because the people will defeat it.

"The really honest and patriotic army officers must join the people's movement and help establish a genuinely popular alternative which will consider the people as the key protagonists of victory politically and militarily."

COMMENTARY BACKS PEOPLE'S STAND AGAINST JUNTA

PA190217 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 17-18 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Commentary: "Calvani, Offender of Monsignor"]

[Excerpt] The colonels ordered the destruction of EL INDEPENDIENTE in order to undermine the popular support of Eng Duarte, who had won the presidency of the republic.

Today, however, Duarte and Morales Ehrlich mean something else. They mean to be there to support the genocide which has gone on for the past 47 years. They mean treason. They mean to bring Calvani to mock the people, our tragedy, our monsignor, while the bombs used on the orders of the chief of staff compel EL INDEPENDIENTE to appear in an improvised fashion.

We have a struggle throughout our existence for democracy, freedom and human rights. We will die in that struggle. Neither Duarte nor Morales Ehrlich, much less Calvani, mean any of the things we struggle for: Therefore we are convinced the Salvadoran people want anything rather than the continuation of the 47 years of a Pinochet-type regime, the time the gorillas have been ruling the country. If tomorrow any of the popular movements should enter into pacts with the 47-year-old Pinochet-type regime the Salvadoran people will brand them traitors because ours is not a struggle of the left against the right but the struggle of a people against the gorilla oppressors, who for 47 years have oppressed them by manipulating the existing oligarchies; not matter how many Calvanis come, the world knows our people will perish rather than accept the gorillas.

GUATEMALA

MINISTER ACCUSES U.S. GOVERNMENT OF SABOTAGING ECONOMY

PA222246 Guatemala City Radio-Television in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Finance Minister Hugo Tulio Bucaro disclosed today that some sectors in the U.S. State Department are sabotaging Guatemala's economy. He said those sectors are sowing fear among the international banks that have granted financing to Guatemala's private sector.

Bucaro said: [begin recording] The private sector may have perhaps denied some types of credit. However, this is not true as a whole. What they have done is to reduce the financing, undoubtedly under pressure from some authority at the U.S. State Department who is trying to sow fear by pretending that Guatemala is facing the same situation as Nicaragua and El Salvador.

However, to our satisfaction, many of these institutions have sent representatives here who have realized that the statements made by some State Department officials to these private financing institutions are completely false. [end recording]

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION EXPLAINS REASON FOR DISBANDING

PA220136 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Station commentary: "The Human Rights Commission Speaks for Itself"]

[Text] The Guatemalan Human Rights Commission has unexpectedly disbanded. This commission has never been able to function. Its members had more than enough reasons for not undertaking in-depth investigations. We accept and justify those reasons without any criticism. On dissolving, this commission has issued a public statement which speaks for itself. In this section, we will read the text of this statement without further comment.

It states: The Guatemalan Human Rights Commission tells the Guatemalan people that with deep feelings of impotence, frustration and--why not say it--shame, we announce to our fellow countrymen the dissolution of this commission whose creation was based on our sincere belief that a society in which human rights are violated is a society which is rapidly headed toward destruction.

It is no secret to anyone, Guatemalans or foreigners, that our fatherland is experiencing a crisis of social decay and of almost total disregard for the most elementary values that distinguish us from the most bloodthirsty beasts; that an average of 15-20 people are killed throughout the country every day; that neither the life nor the physical and moral integrity of individuals are respected; that this year alone hundreds of men and women, some of them pregnant, have been kidnapped, brutally tortured and killed.

This climate of exaggerated social violence has led to the intimidation of several members of this commission. This has prevented the commission from carrying out its mission which is to effectively struggle for the respect of human rights in Guatemala. Therefore, we believe that a human rights commission which is unable to undertake its most essential tasks, such as denouncing the repeated violations of the Guatemalans' right to life, cannot continue to function in our country.

The commission's merely formal and inactive existence would only play into the hands of the repressive forces which act with full freedom of action. We know that this commission's silence has national and international repercussions because on the one hand it helps to maintain the confidence of those who have murdered hundreds of people with impunity and on the other hand it helps to conceal our country's current crisis from the eyes of the world.

We also want to state that the members of the commission do not want to be involved in a task which we must admit is suicidal and useless because we know that we cannot work freely. Our members would only have to investigage one killing, one case of torture or violation and they themselves would be killed. We regrettably admit that a legal commission whose members are publicly known cannot exist in a society in which the violations of all types of human rights, particularly the right to life, are committed under the cover of anonymity, ambushes and brute force.

To the people who with great discretion helped us, we give them thanks for having shared with us the faith that human rights could be defended honestly. To the members of the commission who were intimidated by the terror reigning throughout the country, we express our understannding because Guatemala does not need any more martyrs but citizens who will devote their lives and efforts to fully develop as free human beings.

[Signed] Irma Flager, coordinator. Guatemala, 18 July 1980.

ARMS THEFTS IN BELIZE SOURCE OF 'DEEP CONCERN'

PA182304 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Reports by the Belizean daily newspaper [name indistinct] and the Belize SUNDAY TIMES as well as the weekly [name indistinct] regarding the series of arms thefts that have taken place in that territory have caused deep concern in Guatemala.

The arms have been stolen from the arsenal of the so-called Belize Defense Force and--what seems to top it all--from the garrison of the British detachment. The stolen arms include machineguns, submachineguns, grenades and ammunition. The very same Belizean papers are of the opinion that no one can (?seriously) believe that these heavy weapons are destined to be used in Belize and it is logical to surmise that the (?machineguns were stolen to help someone in the region with a revolutionary struggle).

NICARAGUA

REPORTAGE ON PLO LEADER 'ARAFAT'S VISIT, REMARKS

PLO Leader Interview

PA221414 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Exclusive interview with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, date, place not given--recorded, in Spanish with simultaneous translation into Arabic]

[Text] [Question] What do you think of Sandino and of our young Sandinist popular revolution?

[Answer] I believe this revolution is like a revolutionary volcano in Latin America. I do not view General Sandino [only] as a hero of Nicaragua but of freedom throughout the world. Sandino is not dead because his ideas live and his revolution has succeeded. This revolution was attained by the heroes of the Nicaraguan people. Nicaragua with its young and intelligent leaders will continue to have one victory after another.

[Question] What were your first impressions when you arrived in Sandino's land?

[Answer] I felt very happy to be among my revolutionary companero brothers and free men of Nicaragua. I recalled that Somoza was Israel's ally and that gang of military officers in Israel will also have to go. What the Nicaraguan people did in Nicaragua will be done by the Palestinians despite oppression, injustice and destruction.

[Question] What is the present international situation regarding the struggle of the Palestinians?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, the Palestinian revolution and struggle have obtained several international victories. Despite the constant increase of Israeli military attacks against Palestinian and Lebanese people in southern Lebanon and despite the official terrorism followed by Israel against our people and their patriotic leaders such as Bassam ash-Sha'kah and Karim Khalaf whom Israel tried to assassinate.

As I stated, we are obtaining victories at the political, military and diplomatic levels within the international framework despite all that. For example, the UN Security Council has met four times so far this year to discuss the Palestinian issue. The UN General Assembly will hold a special meeting tomorrow to discuss the Palestinian issue. We need the daily increasing support of friendly people and governments in the world such as the case of the nonaligned movement and the support received from the Islamic, African, Arab and Socialist countries. We have also received the support of certain West European countries such as during my visit to Spain, Portugal and Austria. This is a quick summary of the progress of our struggle at the international level because we are struggling on more than one front. We are struggling on the political, diplomatic, military, popular, economic and financial fronts.

[Question] How can our people show their solidarity with the Palestinians?

[Answer] The simple fact of the Nicaraguan people's victory is the victory of the Palestinians. The issue of freedom is an indivisible matter. The freedom in Nicaragua is the same in Palestine, Zimbabwe and all over the world. For this reason, the only way is for increased struggle against imperialism, colonialism, Zionism and [word indistinct]. It is true that the geographical distance between us is great but we are in the same position.

[Question] What is your opinion if Ronald Reagan wins?

[Answer] I don't care who wins the presidency in the United States. U.S. policy is constant: It goes against Palestinians blindly.

[Question] Have you a message for our people?

[Answer] As I said this morning, the Nicaraguan people and the Sandinist revolution are facing a great challenge in Latin America. I am completely sure that these people who overthrew Somoza have the capacity to forge ahead and succeed in this great challenge. We will continue the struggle together until victory. Together against imperialism, Zionism and colonialism.

Pledge of PLO Support

PA221930 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Managua--Anyone who threatens Nicaragua will have to face Palestinian combatants, stated Yasir 'Arafat in Managua early Tuesday morning. The PLO president addressed the Arabs residing in Nicaragua at the Cesar Augusto Silva Sandino [as heard] center in Managua. The Palestinian leader was accompanied by Comdrs Tomas Borge, Luis Carrion, Bayardo Arce, Humberto Ortega, Daniel Ortega and Henry Ruiz, members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate.

'Arafat said that the Palestinian people have been waging a continued war on Zionism, colonialism and imperialism for the past 16 years. PLO President Yasir 'Arafat, who arrived from Moscow on Monday, was dressed in olive drab and was wearing his traditional headdress and carried a submachinegun.

Referring to the Sandinist revolution, 'Arafat said vehemently: You have made a volcano explode--a volcano that will also explode in Latin America.

'Arafat praised the Sandinists for opening the doors of Nicaragua to him although knowing that this would result in pressure against the Nicaraguan Government. But this is revolutionary glory, when decisions are made without considering losses or consequences, 'Arafat commented.

Prior to 'Arafat's remarks, Minister of Interior Tomas Borge had said that Companero 'Arafat may return to Nicaragua whenever he wishes with the understanding that we do not have to ask for anyone's permission for him to come here.

Establishment of Diplomatic Relations

PA222236 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2117 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, 22 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government established official diplomatic relations today with the PLO. The ceremony was held at the Government House in Managua. Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman and 'Abd al Jawad Salah, for Nicaragua and the PLO respectively, signed the agreement establishing diplomatic relations.

The ceremony was attended by PLO President Yasir 'Arafat who arrived in Nicaragua on Monday for the occasion of the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution. The ceremony was also attended by Comdrs Daniel Ortega, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Moises Hassan and Rafael Cordoba Rivas.

Comdr Daniel Ortega said that relations between the PLO and the Sandinist Front are not new and that in the past they were sealed with the blood of Nicaraguan and Palestinian fighters. It was also recalled that Patricio Arguello, a Nicaraguan, was killed fighting for the Palestinian cause.

"Inspired by a clear concept of solidarity toward the emancipation of oppressed peoples, we establish diplomatic relations at the embassy level," Foreign Minister D'Escoto Brockman said.

After the signing ceremony the government junta, accompanied by 'Arafat and a large group of newsmen, visited an aristocratic [as received] district on the outskirts of the city where the new Palestine Embassy building is located.

COVERAGE OF FIDEL CASTRO'S VISIT CONTINUES

Tour of Cities

FL221811 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] A (682)-km, 11-hour tour of the Departments of Leon, Esteli and Matagalpa, and speeches in the latter two places, were part of the activities of our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro on his fourth day in Nicaragua.

Fidel visited the (Arcos de Leon) livestock center consisting of some 800 milk cows spread over 3,500 hectares. Comdrs of the Revolution Humberto Ortega and Jaime Wheelock accompanied the chief of the Cuban revolution, who also stopped at the Sandinist Army headquarters in Leon. Hundreds of persons greeted the Cuban leader on his return to town shouting joyful slogans like: "We can feel it, we can feel it, Fidel is here, Cuba and Nicaragua together shall win!"

The commander in chief also visited the Leon cathedral and the place where Nicaraguan poet Ruben Dario is buried. As he walked around, the residents showered him with affection and solidarity and tried to embrace him while at the same time cheering him. The Cuban leader covered more than 400 meters, shaking hundreds of hands in the crowd, amid shouts of "Long live Cuba", "Long live Fidel Castro."

When he arrived in Esteli, Fidel and the rest of his group were welcomed by a huge crowd which enthusiastically repeated: "Fidel, be sure, hit the Yankees hard."

Our commander in chief and the other comrades climbed an improvised stand. They were joined there by the Nicaraguan interior minister, Comdr Tomas Borge. They watched a [word indistinct] two-block parade by the people's militia. Welcoming Fidel, Guerrilla Comdr Francisco Rivera said that his visit would be a source of encouragement for all the residents in fulfiling the tasks set by the national directorate of the Sandinist Front. We know that we are not alone, he added, and that we have in the Cuban revolution one of our best friends. In response, Fidel said he was thrilled to be in the city where indelible pages were written during the liberation war.

He then visited a cigar factory and the house where members of the Carlos Ulloa Cuban Medical Brigade live. The brigade is made up of internationalists who are helping the brother people of Nicaragua.

In Matagalpa, the third department Fidel visited, he went to the house where Carlos Fonseca Amador, the founder of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, was born. It is now a museum.

A tightly packed crowd gathered at the city's main square shouting revolutionary slogans and cheering the top Cuban leader, who along with Tomas Borge addressed the crowd from the steps of a local (?church). Borge underscored the ties that bind the Nicaraguan and Cuban peoples and the significance of Fidel's presence in the brother country. Fidel thanked them for their warm welcome and said that he was convinced that no one or anything would be able to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution.

They later visited the house where the Cuban doctors working in that city live. The doctors told Fidel about the work they do among Matagalpa residents. Fidel and his group returned to Managua in the evening with the people's slogan "As Vietnam did not surrender; as Cuba did not retreat; as Nicaragua overcame--El Salvador will overcome and others will follow" still echoing in their ears.

Matagalpa Address

FL230130 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Apparent excerpt of remarks by Cuban President Fidel Castro on 21 July at rally in Matagalpa, Nicaragua--recorded]

[Text] Dear Matagalpa brothers. [shouts of "Long live Fidel Castro," "Long live proletarian internationalism;" applause] I have been told that this rally was organized in 35 minutes. [applause, shouts] 35 or 30, 25 or 20--at any rate, it is a miracle, isn't that so, Father? [aside to priest standing next to Castro] [laughter] Really, to gather together so many people in such a short time. Anyway, this kind of miracle you have been doing everywhere. We saw this... [interrupted by shouts of "Long live Fidel Castro."] We saw this on 19 July in Managua. I'll bet many of you were there, right? [shouts of "yes", "the whole nation"] The whole nation, the beautiful people, the revolutionary people. And we have seen in our tour, which began very early this morning... [man shouts "Long live Fidel Castro"] I notice that it is raining a bit. That one doesn't need a microphone to be heard. [laughter] We began early. We have been traveling about 8 hours and we have a few more to go. We have been able to notice that the climate is better, fresher on the higher ground of Matagalpa. We have also noticed that it rains a lot here as far as I can see. Well, I would not want you to get wet. [indistinct shouts] If Somoza, under a hail of bombs and bullets, was not able to disperse you, these showers never will. [applause, chants of "Fidel, Fidel"] We do not feel a stranger in visiting Matagalpa because this is not the first time that we hear speak of Matagalpa. Especially during the last stage of the war of liberation, our fatherland closely followed, minute by minute, the news of the heroic struggle of the people of Matagalpa.

We followed the struggle of the heroic peoples of Esteli, Leon, Managua, Masaya, Granada, [word indistinct] south, north, east, everywhere. Because you struggled with extraordinary heroism everywhere, you had a vanguard that raised the Sandinist flag, raised the heroic spirit that Sandino had already demonstrated in these same areas of the north.

As I said in Esteli, the people's victory was not a coincidence. [Words indistinct] man who achieved one of the greatest feats in this hemisphere. And some day, or rather, from now on, Sandino will be talked about as Bolivar, Sucre, San Martin, Moretos and great patriots of our America are talked about, inasmuch as Sandino achieved the feat of defeating the Marines of Yankee imperialism in a heroic 7-year war. You know the rest of the history. The death of Sandino. The Somozist tyranny which oppressed this country for almost 50 years. But you also have the privilege of having been the birthplace of the extraordinary person who once more seized the banners of Sandino--Carlos Fonseca Amador. [applause, shouts of "Carlos Fonseca Amador, present"]

A few minutes ago we had the privilege and honor of visiting the house where Carlos Fonseca was born. We saw this very humble home where he was born and lived. We were told that he was the son of a very poor woman of the people. He was born from the people and he devoted himself to the cause of his people with perseverance and persistence and insurmountable heroism. He fell in battle, weapon in hand. [Words indistinct] as a complete hero. However, neither the death of Sandino nor the death of Fonseca prevented the ultimate triumph of the revolution because the seed that was planted germinated and bore fruit. Because those [word indistinct] took the banners in hand, that group of magnificent and extraordinary leaders you have today. Men who in spite of the years of struggle are still very young men. I am speaking of the directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. [applause, shouts: "Who is the vanguard of the people?" "It is he"]

USSR, DPRK, CARIBBEAN DELEGATIONS DEPART FOR HOME

PA221722 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has returned home after participating in the events marking the first anniversary of the Sandinist people's victory in Nicaragua. Various delegations to the 19 July ceremonies, including Belizean Prime Minister George Price's delegation, have also left Nicaragua. The official delegations from the USSR, SRV, DPRK and Jamaica have also returned home.

BOLIVIAN VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT PAZ ZAMORA ARRIVES

PA221221 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2330 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, 21 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Bolivian Vice President-elect Jaime Paz Zamora arrived here today, the Nicaraguan Government has officially reported. Paz Zamora plans to hold a press conference today to announce the purpose of his visit to Nicaragua.

The Bolivian army staged a coup last Thursday against the government headed by Lidia Gueiler and at the same time annulled the elections which gave the victory to Hernan Siles Zuazo of the center-left. Nicaragua was among the first countries that condemned the coup.

Meanwhile, Nicaragua has requested a meeting of the foreign ministers of the OAS aimed at discussing a "total rejection of the coup," at the same time trying to isolate the new regime which emerged in Bolivia after the military coup.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS 'CRIMINAL' COUP IN BOLIVIA

PA181453 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry declaration--read by Foreign Ministry spokesman Eligio Alvarez]

[Text] We view with concern how the sinister forces of reactionary fascism once again are smothering the desires for freedom and democracy of the sister people of Bolivia. In the name of the revolutionary Government of Nicaragua, we vigorously and emphatically condemn this latest outrage against a sister people and all the peoples of America who are struggling to consolidate and achieve democracy.

We issue an appeal to the Latin American governments and the OAS so this criminal coup will be condemned by all those who say they love freedom and justice and so they will demand that power be returned to whom it legitimately belongs. We also urge that recognition be denied to any government which the criminal coupists try to impose. Antipopular fascism must be eradicated from our continent forever.

[Signed] The Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Foreign Minister's Remarks

PA230311 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] During a news conference held today by the governing junta, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, in answer to a question from a foreign correspondent concerning Nicaragua's intentions in requesting a special meeting of Latin American foreign ministers, said the main objective of the request is to obtain a categorical rejection of that criminal coup, which again foils the Bolivian people's aspirations for freedom, justice and democracy.

D'Escoto added that Nicaragua not only seeks nonrecognition of that regime born of the military coup, but actual measures by the Latin American governments to totally isolate that regime, as we believe it is the most effective way to show our solidarity with the people of Bolivia.

We believe it is high time that the OAS drop its rhetorical position and assume a firm position. It should conform with the line adopted at the 17th foreign ministers' meeting in Washington when it refused and prevented the sending to Nicaragua of a so-called inter-American peace force, which would have frustrated the liberation aspirations of the Nicaraguans who fought alongside their vanguard, the FSLN.

It is with that attitude that Nicaragua requests from the OAS the adoption of measures to totally isolate the regime trying to be imposed in Bolivia, he concluded.

Meanwhile, it was learned that Mexico has announced its support for Nicaragua's request to that effect.

REPORTER CLAIMS POPULAR SUPPORT FOR COUNTERREVOLUTION

PA171636 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1327 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Sercano Network Efrain Vallejo Cerna report from somewhere in Nicaragua]

[Text] Regarding the situation existing especially in Nicaragua as it is preparing to celebrate the first anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the climate in northern Nicaragua is not as calm as the Nicaraguan Government is claiming.

We want to report that some Nicaraguans who had stayed in eastern Honduras for some time have returned to Honduras. They have voiced their sadness and sorrow that there is no real calm in Nicaragua. The situation is very precarious particularly due to the sort of harassment actions that Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries are carrying out.

In Wiwili at the Atlantic port on the Nicaraguan side, the situation is rather difficult because the counterrevolutionaries are also active. That is where they are right now. We also want to report that a number of harassment actions had been announced for other areas--in some Managua sectors, in Estelí, Somoto and Ocotal. The truth of the matter is that many people are leaving Nicaragua due to the current situation, and the people in eastern Honduras are not showing signs of alarm but, on the contrary, of calm because the situation in Nicaragua is rather difficult.

Even though it has been reported that the government there is not communist, the truth is that it is leaning that way and this has upset even the people who initially aided the Sandinist Front. The latter have now turned completely the other way and this has logically resulted in some psychological reactions. The people are now inclined more against the front and in favor of the counterrevolution. People are not only psychologically in favor of the counterrevolution but are also awaiting the return of the previous Nicaraguan Government at any time.

Another report from the eastern part of Honduras says that certain harassment actions have been announced for tomorrow particularly around Jalapa and in other areas near the closest town in northern Nicaragua, namely Ocotal. Some harassment has been announced for those areas and we also want to give a complete report on who the commanders of this movement are. Some or all of them use pseudonyms: Mala Hierba, Mercenario, El Toro, (Concepcion de Buzo), El Leon, Pastor, Commander Bravo, who had been reported killed in Honduras but who is definitely fighting on the side of counterrevolution--he is leading a platoon in the area known as Las Camelias--and Commander Diablo who led the southern command in Nicaragua.

Finally it has been reported that (Checo) Rivera Duarte is leading another platoon.

This is the truth of the situation in Nicaragua now. While some are preparing to celebrate the first anniversary of the triumph of the Nicaraguan revolution on 19 July, some others, especially the counterrevolutionaries, are optimistic because they are trying to gain power once again. We would say that the war will probably never end in Nicaragua and that Honduras is still an oasis of peace in Central America.

Report of Further Fighting

PA172205 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The armed clashes between Somozists and Sandinists continue. The counterrevolutionaries have the moral and material support of former dictator Anastasio Somoza. According to reports by persons arriving from Nicaragua, there have been new clashes between Somozist guerrilla groups and troops of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS]. According to these reports the clashes took place in Pozoltega and Somoto.

According to the same sources, the fighting went on for 36 hours and there has been no report on casualties. It is reported that the Somozists are scattered throughout the mountainous region in northern Nicaragua and have very modern heavy equipment.

The sources claim they left Nicaragua to escape the fighting and they say that the counter-revolution of Nicaragua was started 3 days ago. The Somozists, it has been reported, have a clandestine radio station that calls itself Volvere [I will return] and reportedly this radio station is heard in the border area between 2000 and 2200.

The Nicaraguans said that the former Somozist guards are in Nicaraguan territory. They also said that heavy artillery fire can be heard in border areas. They noted that the most severe fighting took place in Somoto 3 days ago. They noted that two commanders are leading the counterrevolution and that the guerrilla groups receive financial and material support from dictator Anastasio Somoza through persons he trusts who make trips to Nicaragua.

Yesterday it was rumored that Commander Bravo is the one who is leading the counter-revolutionary forces in Nicaragua, although the international news media knows [as heard] that Commander Bravo reportedly was killed some months ago in Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras.

Army Chief's Denial

PA181956 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Nicaragua officially denied on Thursday the tendentious reports broadcast by the media at the service of imperialism and reaction on presumed armed clashes which have occurred on Nicaraguan territory for the purpose of besmirching the celebration in Nicaragua of the first anniversary of the Sandinist victory.

Sandinist Army Commander in Chief Humberto Ortega said that contrary to these baseless reports, there exists great enthusiasm in Nicaragua as the national holiday approaches. He said that tens of thousands of Nicaraguans are accomplishing their duty of popular vigilance to guarantee the successful observation of the main events to commemorate the 19 July anniversary.

During a news conference in Managua before more than 150 national and foreign newsmen, Humberto Ortega referred to the absence of a Salvadoran delegation in the celebrations. He said that in El Salvador, the people are being cruelly killed on the streets. It is, therefore, impossible to believe that that regime would send a delegation to Nicaragua, where what is going on over there is being repudiated.

The leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front has also decided to create the order of Carlos Fonseca Amador as the top decoration of that organization. It will be conferred upon members who have been outstanding in fulfilling their revolutionary tasks as well as upon personalities of other countries who are outstanding in the liberation struggles of nations.

BARRICADA Denial

PA171914 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan newspaper, BARRICADA, has denied reports broadcast by the Honduran radio station, HRN, and relayed by the Salvadoran Radio station, YSKL, on alleged Somozist attacks against Nicaraguan towns. BARRICADA added that with these false reports, this is an attempt to mar the joyous and normal atmosphere prevailing in the country on the eve of the first anniversary of the Sandinist people's victory.

The Sandinist newspaper adds that this maneuver shows the Somozists' weakness. They must now resort to slander and lies to attack the Nicaraguan people.

ROBELO'S ACTIVITIES, STATEMENTS ABROAD DENOUNCED

PA221621 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] The capitalist and multimillionaire Alfonso Robelo Callejas has taken it upon himself to go around abroad denouncing the Nicaraguan revolutionary process in order to draw support for the political movement of his bourgeois class. He made several statements in this regard in Panama in a meeting he attended there. Among other things Robelo said that Nicaragua was on the way to totalitarianism because of the close friendship between the Nicaraguan leaders and Fidel Castro Ruz, commander in chief of the Cuban revolution, particularly because of Castro's visit to Nicaragua to attend the 19 July celebrations. Robelo Callejas has already forgotten about when he warmly embraced Castro on 26 July 1979 in Havana when he was passing himself off as a revolutionary.

Robelo Callejas is deceiving nobody with his speeches and statements because our people know that he only seeks the satisfaction of his personal interests and the selfish interests of the class that supports him. Moreover, Robelo Callejas is becoming the new Adolfo Diaz of our times because he cannot wait to submit our country to imperialism provided that he gets to power. The reality is that Robelo can only be supported by the reactionary sectors which are trying to assume power in the United States and by certain sectors in Congress and other U.S. Government entities. In view of this, Robelo Callejas is not only betraying his compatriots but endangering the sovereignty of our territory.

ORTEGA CRITICIZES LA PRENSA'S CELEBRATION COVERAGE

PA230148 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] In reply to a question from the correspondent of the Paris daily L'HUMANITE on the way LA PRENSA covered the main event of 19 July, Cmdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra said that LA PRENSA had proceeded according to the interests it defends. We consider LA PRENSA to be the means of expression of the sectors which were displaced along with Somozism; that is, sectors which are not Somozist, but which refuse to let go of their privileges of exploitation and who demand the freedom to exploit, noted the member of the National Reconstruction Government Junta.

Reiterating that freedom of the press exists in the country, Commander Ortega said that logically these sectors also have the opportunity to express themselves and the freedom to circulate their paper, but try to distort the reality of the revolutionary process.

We find that their reporters were only searching for the negative aspects--photos and writings--that could minimize the Sandinist victory. For example, they only saw 200,000 persons at the 19 July Plaza on Saturday when representatives of other countries, including the United States, referred to much larger numbers. This is not the proper attitude, and it is our duty to make these observations, Commander Ortega noted.

DELTA HIJACKER SURRENDERS; PLANE TAKES OFF

PA222217 Paris AFP in Spanish 2213 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Camaguey, Cuba, 22 Jul (AFP)--It was learned from official sources here that the hijacker of the Delta airliner that landed in Camaguey has surrendered to Cuban authorities, and the plane took off at 1750 (2150 GMT).

VALDES HAILS SANDINIST VICTORY, REVOLUTION

FL211621 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0114 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Speech by PCC Politburo member Ramiro Valdes at Cuba's main commemoration of the first anniversary of the Nicaraguan people's victory held at Havana's Karl Marx Theater on 18 July--live]

[Excerpts] Comrades: No other event in recent years has been so anxiously awaited or received with such great joy by our people than the occurrence whose first anniversary we have the honor to commemorate today, the overthrow of the criminal Somoza tyranny by the Nicaraguan people in arms, the glorious victory of the Sandinist revolution, the emergence of the new free, sovereign and popular Nicaragua following a protracted and bitter struggle. [applause] The Nicaragua revolution has reached its first anniversary in power and, not only that, it reaches this anniversary stronger, more consolidated, with the overwhelming and increasingly more organized support of its people, with an ongoing program of action and with an outstanding and prestigious role in the international revolutionary and progressive movement.

To all the Nicaraguan brothers, to the heroic combatants of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] to all those who fought against the tyranny, to the mothers, wives, sons and brothers who lost their closest relatives, gloriously fallen in the battles or murdered by the regime, to the workers and students who today wear the militia uniform or participate in the literacy drive, to the peasants, to the women and the children of Sandino's fatherland who have written numerous admirable pages during these years of revolutionary struggle, to them we wish to convey on this date our people's most sincere feelings of brotherhood, a warm and fraternal embrace. [applause] It is not strange for friendship and solidarity toward the Nicaraguan brothers to be felt so strongly by the Cubans. It is true that the experience itself of our revolution, the political culture itself and the awareness developed by our people make us feel very close to that nation which confronted the Somoza brutality and genocide with great heroism and sacrifice, tenaciously and with great courage. It is true that the revolution has taught us to support all just causes in the world and to feel them as if they were a part of ourselves, much more so if that struggle is being waged by a suffering and exploited people on this continent. [applause]

The U.S. intervention plan in Nicaragua was defeated in the midst of the Organization of American States itself and history and the Nicaraguan people said the last word in the end. Imperialism's demagogic maneuver failed and the people's Sandinist revolution was victorious. [applause] Now El Salvador is the site of a new Yankee plot. To the amazement of civilization, an insignificant handful of families controls all of the country's fundamental resources and maintains the most horrendous exploitation of 5 million persons. The Salvadoran masses have heroically rebelled against this oligarchy and its regime of brutal repression. The Christian Democratic junta, set up in power there in a trick played by imperialism to try to check the people's revolutionary movement, is conducting one of the most brutal and unbelievable genocides in America's history.

The country is being sunk in a ferocious bloodbath. However, the United States with the criminal complicity of some Latin American reactionary governments is making every effort possible to save and bolster that murderous regime.

But, all the military aid, all the assistance being given to the Salvadoran henchmen, all the millions of dollars being given in resources to massacre the people, all the attempts being made to frighten and paralyze that country's heroic revolutionary combatants will serve no purpose. Terror itself has a limit. The massive and brutal terror unleashed against the humble Salvadoran masses provokes as logical reaction the uprising of all the people, as it happened before in Nicaragua, to defend their lives and fight with great resolution against the hated oppressors. [applause]

That is something we must point out with great admiration. The struggles in Nicaragua yesterday and in El Salvador today are characterized by the most exceptional, combative and extraordinary participation of the masses. Some Yankee and other countries' politicians are trying to blame Cuba and Nicaragua for what is happening in El Salvador. They also are attempting to report what is going on there in such a way that the revolutionary and leftist organizations in that country appear to be responsible for the ongoing violence and struggle. The truth of the matter is that these organizations are fulfilling their role against the tyranny with exemplary heroism and responsibility.

If we go to the essence of the events, we can see that what is taking place in El Salvador, as it happened in Nicaragua in the final months of the war, is a real insurrection of the masses in which thousands and thousands of men and women are participating, independent of their affiliation to one or other political or ideological groups. We in our country, where so many heroic feats were carried out by the people before and after 1 January 1959, never reached a stage of such massive forms of popular insurrection as these two countries in Central America had and are having.

It is an experience that enriches the revolutionary process and opens new avenues for our peoples in their struggle for liberation. Just as earlier the solidarity of all revolutionary, progressive, democratic, anti-imperialist and anti-interventionist forces mobilized to support the Nicaraguan struggle, this same solidarity must be raised again like a barrier to the criminal plans of Yankee imperialism. [applause]

Many political circles insistently talk about U.S. Government plans to intervene in El Salvador. That maneuver, or any other of a similar nature, must be roundly rejected. Now more than ever, all peoples must be alert. We must stop that blow aimed at preventing the victory of a just cause that has already cost so much blood. Moreover, imperialism not only threatens the Salvadoran revolutionary process with force and subversion. Its military maneuvers and aggressive policy in the Caribbean region are aimed at all revolutionary and progressive governments in the area. It is coarsely rehearsing a direct attack on the Cuban revolution. It threatens the Grenadian revolution, the victim a few weeks ago of a criminal terrorist attack on the people and the leaders of that country. It encourages the escalation of fascism and internal conspiracy against the Government of Jamaica. It is trying to pressure the independent governments of Mexico and Panama. Most of all, imperialism is trying to interfere and impose conditions on the Nicaraguan revolution. Therefore, our solidarity with the Nicaraguan brothers, far from weakening, must now and henceforth be increasingly intense and firm. [applause]

First of all, the United States is engaged in militarily strengthening the regimes of countries neighboring Nicaragua. According to U.S. press reports, the United States last year gave more than $11 million in military and economic aid to El Salvador, more than $24 million to Guatemala and more than $31 million to Honduras. A veritable army of Somozist criminals, mercenaries and torturers move freely between these countries and the United States, which received them with open arms. The military bases and camps set up near the Nicaraguan borders are teeming with them. The infiltration of these individuals and their cowardly and criminal actions against the literacy workers and the people of Nicaragua bear the unmistakable stamp of the CIA. It would be impossible for anyone to believe that these bands could be formed without the dirty help and the money of the CIA. But the Nicaraguan revolution has countered with an overwhelming response.

Not only have they had to face the rifles of the heroic Sandinist People's Army and the state security department, but from now on, they will also have to face the rifles of the Sandinist People's Militia made up of thousands of workers, peasants and students whose first detachments will march in the parade to mark the first anniversary of the revolution. [applause]

Because of its responsibility in the destruction and suffering wrought by the tyranny against the Nicaraguan people, for historically having been responsible for Somozism and its crimes, the United States, more than any other country, had the moral obligation of giving adequate material aid for the reconstruction of Nicaragua. The United States is a country with huge material and financial resources that could have helped mitigate the poverty and ruin in which the Nicaraguan people have found themselves after winning the revolution and national independence. At first, the United States made some offers of aid. And we were all sincerely glad that the Nicaraguan brothers could receive this aid. However, all we have seen to date is the most aggressive, disrespectful and gross blackmail in the granting of some limited and insufficient loans to the country. This blackmail has been countered by the revolution's leaders with exemplary dignity. [applause] The degree of arrogance with which the imperialists have tried to place political conditions on the much delayed, publicized and bandied about $75 million loan is incredible. For almost half a century the Yankee rulers gave money and arms to the Somozist dynasty with open hands without ever concerning themselves with the tragedy the country was experiencing, much less making those credits in any way subject to conditions that the dynasty improve the situation. In the last years of the regime alone, the Yankees gave Somoza $350 million. Therefore, this present attitude is irrefutable proof of imperialist hypocrisy and of the encouragement that the United States gives those forces of internal counterrevolution in Nicaragua, bent on preserving the political and economic structures of oligarchic domination.

With the revolution in Nicaragua and Grenada, in a stage of deep economic crisis and insurmountable social contradictions which grow more acute each day, the decade of the eighties opens in Latin America and the Caribbean with new and superior prospects for the movements of national liberation and the people's movement as a whole. The Nicaraguan gest, as with all true revolutions, is deeply original and has many characteristics of its own. As we said before, we cannot mechanically compare it with the Cuban process, just as its features could not be applied in a schematic form to other countries. But there are many lessons of general and permanent value.

Only the enemies of freedom, only the fascists, only the imperialists, only the reactionaries can find reason to oppose the tasks that the Sandinist revolution is carrying out today with honor and dedication. [applause]

The Cuban people, solidary with their Nicaraguan brothers since the distant times of the hero of the (Segovia), the people who fervently made the heroic banners of the Sandinist insurrection their own, feel deeply involved in the cause of that admirable people. Our resources are limited. Our means are modest. But we are sincerely proud and satisfied to know that Cuban physicians, teachers, construction workers and technicians are discharging their beautiful internationalist mission in Nicaragua eagerly giving of themselves. [applause] On a day like today, on the first anniversary of victory, this fact fills us with enthusiasm and makes us look at the future with optimism and confidence.

The Sandinist revolution is 1 year old and it will go forward year by year in its noble objective of freedom and happiness for its people. The Nicaraguan brothers will always be able to count on the solid and determined solidarity of the Cuban revolution under any circumstance. [applause]

One day, with a sense of premonition, Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino said: As long as Nicaragua has sons that love her, Nicaragua will be free. [applause] More than half a century of struggle and sacrifice has elapsed since then. Fifty thousand heroic combatants sowed the path of freedom with their blood. But today Sandino's dream is a reality.

Nicaragua's worthy and rebellious flag waves in its sky, and its historic motto reverberates more strongly than ever: Free fatherland or death! [crowd responds with "Or death!] Long live the revolutionary victory of the Nicaraguan people! [crowd shouts "Viva"] Long live the glorious martyrs of the revolution! [crowd shouts "Viva"] Long live the Sandinist Front! [crowd shouts "Viva"] Long live the solid friendship between the peoples of Nicaragua and Cuba! [crowd shouts "Viva"] Fatherland or death [crowd responds "We shall win!"] [applause]

GRANMA Editorial

FL191534 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1422 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] There are events in the history of nations that because of their human importance and political transcendence clearly signal the end of an era and the beginning of a new life. The triumph of the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua on 19 July 1979 divided the national history of our Nicaraguan brothers into two ages: The age of darkeness and the age of light, says and editorial in GRANMA's third edition today.

The Nicaraguan people are joyfully and proudly celebrating the first anniversary of the historic date, and they are joined by all the peoples of our America who have already begun to greet and embrace each other and, as Marti used to say, to become fast friends like those who fight together do. Cuba and Nicaragua, who already know each other, greet and embrace each other on this 19 July. The Cuban people also pay their deepest-felt tribute and revolutionary homage to the 40,000 Nicaraguans who gave their lives in the fatherland of Sandino as if life meant nothing to them so that this day of July would come for man all year round, the GRANMA editorial continues. In many parts of Cuba and Nicaragua today, a minute of silence will be observed collectively or individually for those glorious dead.

In the hearts of the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean and in the heart of every honest man in any part of the world there will be today a deep feeling of respect for that people who built trenches with the ideas of Augusto Cesar Sandino and Carlos Fonseca Amador and with the legacy of its martyrs, the tears of those widowed and orphaned by the innocent blood shed. The courage accumulated and multiplied during half a century of struggle is building the unassailable fortress of the Sandinist revolution.

A year of arduous work has passed in Nicaragua, of amazing social and economic efforts, of patriotic revolutionary devotion. The Nicaraguans, shoulder to shoulder, are marching together with firm and determined step to blaze paths and rebuild the Sandino fatherland with their arms, hearts, and intellects; to build a new national life, extracting resources from the soil, bricks from the ruins, potential from industry and aptitudes from the intellect of man.

At Managua's 19 July Square, the combatants of the Sandinist National Liberation Front will march victoriously. The people's army will march; the militias, the workers, the peasants will march. At their head, as the symbol of a stage of hope in Nicaragua, will be the hero of the (Segovia) and the general of free men, Augusto Cesar Sandino.

MALMIERCA CRITICIZES U.S. PALESTINE VETO AT UN

FL222353 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Cuba has reiterated at the United Nations its firm support for the cause of the Arab people, especially that of the heroic Palestinian people and their only legitimate representative, the PLO. Cuba's Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca was speaking at the UN General Assembly special session on Palestine.

Malmierca criticized the U.S. delegate's veto of the resolution that reclaims respect for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people introduced last April in the Security Council. He recalled that the situation had been foreseen by the heads of state and governments of nonaligned countries at the movement's sixth summit. The foreign minister said that for this reason, the sixth summit called this special emergency session of the General Assembly.

USSR DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR 26 JUL CELEBRATION

FL222315 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] A USSR delegation headed by Ivan Mikhaylovich (Sergeinov), deputy chairman of Moscow's Executive Council of Deputies, and Boris Stepanovich (Yenigrov), chairman of the Novosibirsk Soviet-Cuban Society, has arrived in our capital to attend the 26 July celebrations.

KAMPUCHEA'S HUN SEN ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL TALKS

FL212212 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Hun Sen, member of the Central Committee of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation and foreign minister of Kampuchea, arrived yesterday in Havana from Nicaragua. Hun Sen was received by Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, Foreign Ministry officials, Kampuchean Ambassador Preach Sun and Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Huu Ngo.

The Kampuchean foreign minister represented President Heng Samrin at the ceremony to mark the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution's triumph held Saturday in Managua.

Opening of Talks

FL212045 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2005 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Official talks between the Foreign Ministries of Cuba and the People's Republic of Kampuchea began this morning in Havana. Ricardo Alarcon, Cuba's acting foreign minister, and Hun Sen, member of the Central Committee of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation and foreign minister of Kampuchea, headed each country's delegation.

Foreign Minister's Activities

FL222216 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Hun Sen, minister of foreign relations of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, has visited the city's history museum in the former Palace of Captains General in this capital. The Kampuchean foreign minister and his delegation were received by Eusebio Leal, the city historian, who explained the characteristics of each hall in the museum. The delegation was accompanied by Ricardo (Danza), interim director of the Foreign Ministry's Asia Department.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRD SENATORS TO BLOCK GOMEZ BERGES CANDIDACY

FL181229 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] The Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] senators have agreed to do everything possible to block the candidacy of Dr Victor Gomez Berges to the presidency of the Senate. A PRD senator told Radio Mil Informando [name of newscast] yesterday that the minority leftist block in the Senate had agreed to release its members and let them support any of the candidates. However, the source said, all the PRD senators are of a mind to vote for Peralta Perez to prevent Gomez Berges from assuming the presidency of the Senate.

The PRD senator who gave this information to Radio Mil Informando said that if Gomez Berges becomes president, the Reformist [Party] stance would harden aganst the government and could cause problems in the relations with the executive branch. We have been released to vote as we wish but the majority of my fellow PRD senators [words indistinct] Peralta Perez who has serenely and high-mindedly borne what would be undecided with Gomez Berges [as president]. Dr Gomez Berges has the support of 11 Reformist senators and hopes that three other members of the Senate who represent his party will vote for him. The source added: We have already informed Senator Peralta Perez that if he has at least two of the votes (? of his party) in the Senate [words indistinct] president of the Senate.

JAMAICA

GRENADA'S BISHOP ATTACKS 'REACTIONARY MEDIA'

FL221309 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada left the island early this morning following talks with Prime Minister Manley. The talks between the two covered political developments in the region as well as the situation here in Jamaica.

In an interview with JBC News last night, Mr Bishop commented on the role of the reactionary media in the region in the war being waged by imperialism against the progressive governments of the Caribbean. He said the propaganda aspect was an important element of imperialism's plans and a very dangerous phenomenon. Mr Bishop said the peoples of the region would have to understand that the whole matter of freedom of the press (? meant the freedom of a certain) minority to express their views.

The Grenadian prime minister also (?commented) on the recent announcement that the USIA propaganda arm, the Voice of America, is to begin broadcasting from Antigua.

JLP TO RETURN TO HOUSE FOLLOWING BOYCOTT

FL221241 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Jamaica Labor Party [JLP] members have decided to return to the House of Representatives today, bringing to an end their official boycott of the House of Representatives, instituted in the middle of last month. The boycott was introduced by the JLP in protest against the continued presence in the house of Minister of National Security Dudley Thompson, about whose parliamentary seat there is legal controversy.

A JLP spokesman said [words indistinct] his colleagues were returning to the House of Representatives as part of talks now going on between the leadership of the JLP and the People's National Party.

PARAGUAY

PLRP OPPOSITION LEADER VARGAS ARRESTED

PY230147 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanisn 21 Jul 80 p 15

[Text] The Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA] yesterday reported the arrest of Bonifacio Vargas, a candidate member of the PLRA board. A political meeting to discuss the state REPSA [Refineria Paraguaya S.A.--Paraguayan Refinery, Inc] issue was held yesterday at Vargas' house in Ypati, Villa Elisa.

In a visit to our newspaper office, PLRA President Domingo Laino--who was accompanied by PLRA leaders Miguel Abdon Saguier, Carmen de Lara Castro and Alfredo Boccia--said that "the only crime Vargas could have committed is having discussed the state-Repsa issue." Laino added that the meeting was held peacefully behind closed doors and without using loudspeakers.

Laino said Vargas was arrested by the Villa Elisa police. The Arroyo Seco--San Antonio jurisdiction--53d Precinct told us that Vargas had been arrested and sent to the central police headquarters.

In view of Vargas' arrest, the PLRA president has decided to call the following meetings for today: the National Agreement Coordinating Board at 1100, the PLRA Political Committee at 1400, and members of the PLRA Board at 2000.

JOURNALISTS EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH GONZALEZ DELVALLE

PY222148 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 20 Jul 80 p 11

[Excerpt] At a general assembly held on Friday, the Journalists Union of Paraguay (PPS) approved a note expressing solidarity with Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle, secretary general of the PPS. Among other things, the note says that when the freedom of expression is restricted,"the press workers are deprived of this freedom" without sufficient reason, the activities of reporters become limited, and the restrictive measures lead to self-censorship." [quotation marks as published]

The communique reaffirms "the just cause of always defending the freedom of press and the rights granted to it by the national constitution and the laws."

URUGUAY

POLICE AUTHORIZE COLORADO PARTY MEETING

PY151724 Paris AFP in Spanish 1536 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 15 Jul (AFP)--A reliable source reported today that police have authorized the Colorado Party's faction which backed the reelection of former President Jorge Pacheco in 1971 to resume political activities.

The meeting, which was attended by about 30 people, was held at the house of the Battlismo Colorado Party and organized by that party's administrative commission.

Wilson Craviotto, who is the leader of the reelection faction, said that the meeting was just a gathering of friends to plan future activities.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 144 24 July 1980

CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Cartagena Agreement Members Concerned Over Bolivia A 1
OLADE Offers Energy Proposals in Quito Seminar A 1
Briefs: Yacyreta Dam Turbines A 1

ARGENTINA

New Bolivian Government Seeks Formal Recognition B 1
Border Opening Reported B 1
Brazilian Navy Minister Arrives on Official Visit B 1
Government Concerned Over Sea Exploitation Trend B 1
[LA OPINION 22 Jul]
Prisoners' Relatives Deplore Prison Conditions B 2
Briefs: Treasury Deficit B 2

BOLIVIA

Military Junta Offers To Let Gueiler Stay C 1
La Paz Reportedly Returning to Normal C 1
New Clashes, Continued Strike Reported From Chile C 1
Miners Ready for Attack C 2
Army Report on Operations C 2
Oruro Clash C 3
Lack of Provisions C 3
Siles Zuazo Again Addresses Nation From Underground C 4
Interior Minister: Military To Repress Leftists C 5
Government Blames International Communism for Unrest C 5
Minister Says Electoral Fraud Caused Government Change C 6
EL DIARIO Publishes Corrected Cabinet List [21 Jul] C 7
Religious Group To Suspend Radio Broadcasts C 7
Ambassador to Peru Resigns To Protest Coup C 7

BRAZIL

Guerreiro Expects Normal Relations With Bolivia D 1
Concern of Navy Minister D 1
Corumba Consulate Occupation D 1
Border Traffic Situation [JORNAL DO BRASIL 22 Jul] D 1
Neto Explains Causes of Inflation to Japanese D 2
PCB Paper Urges Resistance to Rightwing Violence D 2

CHILE

General Mena Resigns as Intelligence Chief E 1
Naming of Successor E 1
Hunger Strike by Political Prisoners Spreads E 1
Appeals Court Modifies Taxi Union Leader's Sentence E 1

COLOMBIA

Five Tuna Boats of Unknown Origin Machinegunned F 1
M-19 Urges Government To Break With Salvadoran Junta F 1
Turbay Urges Cooperation in Inter-American Relations F 1
Yugoslav Official To Visit for Official Talks F 1
Some Guerrillas Accept Government Amnesty Offer F 2
Request To Join Army F 2
Briefs: Agreement With Italy; Ambassador to Paraguay; Ambassador to Norway F 2

PERU

Outgoing Government Issues Mobilization Law J 1
Ulloa Sees Continued Good Relations With USSR J 1
Bomb Thrown at Supreme Court Member's House J 2
Briefs: Drilling Platform Explosion; Sugar Industry Losses J 2

VENEZUELA

Bolivians Occupy Embassy in Caracas To Protest Coup L 1
COPEI Leader Discusses Upcoming Talks With AD L 1

MEXICO

Bolivian Embassy Occupiers Leave After Condemning Coup M 1
Right to Information Soon To Be Regulated M 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Guatemala Reportedly Expects End to Belize Dispute by 1982 [THE REPORTER 20 Jul] P 1

COSTA RICA

Foreign Ministry Communique on Salvadoran Embassy [DIARIO LATINO 22 Jul] P 2

EL SALVADOR

Archbishopric Issues Communique on Embassy Occupation [EL DIARIO DE HOY 22 Jul] P 3
Colonels' Homes Damaged by Terrorist Bombs P 3
School Searches Reveal Subversive Activities P 3
ERP Reports Guerrilla Actions in 'War Bulletin' P 4
PRTC Leader: Situation Can Only Be Solved Militarily P 5

GUATEMALA

Five Students Arrested for 'Kidnapping' Policeman P 5
Security Forces Impound Weapons in Peten P 6
Alvarez Opens Door to Talks With University Figures P 6
Congress President Sees Nicaragua Going Communist P 7

HONDURAS

Nicaraguan Consul in Danli Escapes Death in Attack P 7
Bombs in Embassy P 8
Junta Offers Nicaragua Reasons for Absence 19 Jul P 9
Peace With El Salvador Seen by Year's End P 9

NICARAGUA

PLO's 'Arafat Addresses Workers, Departs P 9
Further on PLO Embassy Opening P 10
Junta Members Comment on Domestic, International Issues P 10
AVANCE Criticizes Government Position on Afghanistan [1-15 Jul] P 17
Literacy Workers Urged To Stay at Posts P 18

CUBA

Havana Reports Departure of Hijacked Airliner Q 1
State Committee Announces Holidays 25-27 Jul Q 1
Future Internal Criticism of U.S. Olympic Boycott Seen Q 1
Commentary Views Bolivian Resistance to Coup Q 2
FSLN Representative Figueroa Interviewed Q 3
Carazo's Position on Salvadoran Refugees Berated Q 4

CARIBBEAN

ACP Group To Seek International Development Aid S 1
[DAILY GLEANER 12 Jul]

BARBADOS

PRC Team To Visit for Talks on Assistance S 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 16 Jul] S 1

DOMINICA

Eugenia Charles Wins General Elections S 2

GRENADA

Bishop Congratulates Dominica's Charles on Election S 2

JAMAICA

Government To Press for Changes in IMF, World Bank S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 12 Jul]

ST LUCIA

Foreign Minister Odlum Drops Leadership Challenge S 4
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 15 Jul]

CARTAGENA AGREEMENT MEMBERS CONCERNED OVER BOLIVIA

PY231448 Paris AFP in Spanish 0220 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 22 Jul (AFP)--Washington Herrera, coordinator of the Cartagena Agreement Board, said here today that the coup in Bolivia may affect the Andean integration process.

Herrera stated tonight that three members of the Cartagena Agreement Board, the technical body of the Andean Pact, "are following with deep concern the recent developments in Bolivia since they may affect the integration process."

Herrera also said he hoped Bolivian authorities will release the former Bolivian integration minister, Fernando Salazar, who until recently was president of the Cartagena Agreement Commission, the supreme body of the Andean Pact.

The Cartagena Agreement headquarters had reported that Salazar was detained last Thursday by the Bolivian Armed Forces and that he is being held at a military building along with the former Bolivian information minister, Oscar Pena.

OLADE OFFERS ENERGY PROPOSALS IN QUITO SEMINAR

FL211127 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] The solution of the energy problem of Latin America and developing countries must be closely linked to global and structural solutions which would make the creation of a new international economic order possible, states a declaration issued by an international seminar on energy and development just concluded in Quito, Ecuador, sponsored by the Latin American Energy Organization [OLADE].

During the seminar the nefarious nature of transnational energy enterprises, primarily the North American ones, was stressed. The document states that these enterprises take the lion's share of the hydrocarbon trade. The seminar recommended that the oil-producing countries broaden their activities in the areas of transportation, commercialization and refining of crude oil to achieve a high degree of integration in the supply of that energy source. At the same time, it urged the oil-producing nations to give preferential treatment to developing countries which do not produce oil and to strengthen the role played by regional organizations, such as OLADE.

BRIEFS

YACYRETA DAM TURBINES--The binational Yacyreta enterprise has received 13 bids for the construction, installation and operation of 20 turbines. The U.S. Allis Chalmers Corporation has the lowest bid at $172,047,402. The Yacyreta enterprise will study the offers for 60 days and then submit an offer to the executive committee for its approval. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 9 Jul 80 p 7 PY]

NEW BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT SEEKS FORMAL RECOGNITION

PY230430 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2351 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Jul (NA)--The new Bolivian military government has requested the Argentine Government's formal recognition, after informing the Buenos Aires authorities that the Bolivian armed forces maintain absolute control over the national territory and pledge to respect all firm international commitments.

The announcement of the Bolivian request was made tonight by a Foreign Ministry spokesman, who did not report whether the Argentine Government has already agreed to the request.

Based on the Estrada doctrine, Argentina has always recognized a government which has emerged out of a coup after it had been proved that such a government has absolute control over its territory and pledges to respect all firm commitments and international treaties.

Border Opening Reported

PY240214 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0040 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador de Jujuy, 23 Jul (TELAM)--The border with Bolivia was reopened today in La Quiaca to permit the return of people who entered Bolivia as tourists or were in transit last Thursday.

Therefore, under strict document controls, about 70 travelers returned to Argentina at 1400--when the border opened--and about 200 Bolivians also returned to their country.

National gendarmerie officials indicated that they did not know when the border traffic would be normalized. The Argentine consul in Villazon (Bolivia) gave the same answer.

BRAZILIAN NAVY MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PY230050 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1826 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 20 Jul (TELAM)--Brazilian Navy Minister Adm Maximiano Eduardo da Silva Fonseca arrived in our country today. He was received at the Aeroparque military base by the Argentine commander in chief of the navy, Adm Armando Lambruschini.

On arriving in this capital on a 6-day official visit, Admiral Da Silva Fonseca said that his presence in our country is in keeping with the excellent relationship existing between Argentina and Brazil, and that Brazil is very happy with the increasingly close friendship between the two countries.

In a short talk with the press, Admiral Da Silva Fonseca stated that in view of the excellent outcome of the Argentine-Brazilian joint naval operation Fraterno II, in his talks with Admiral Lambruschini he will propose that this operation be carried out annually.

In reply to a question, he said he viewed the Bolivian situation with concern.

GOVERNMENT CONCERNED OVER SEA EXPLOITATION TREND

PY240238 Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 22 Jul 80 p 6

[Text] The Foreign Relations Ministry has issued an official communique voicing the Argentine Government's concern over laws recently passed by industrial countries which authorize their citizens to exploit mineral resources in waters beyond national jurisdictions.

In an official communique released yesterday, the Argentine Government points out that "these unilateral actions contradict and endanger the efforts made for the last 10 years by the United Nations, and especially by the Third Conference on the Law of the Sea to implement a regulation at the world level regarding this new source of wealth."

The official communique also mentions various resolutions of the UN General Assembly which declare mineral resources a "common heritage of humanity" and call for the establishment of a "moritorium" on their exploitation, which implies a ban on state and private sector actions in this matter until the Third Conference on the Law of the Sea implements a system which will be generally accepted.

The government communique also maintains that "the Argentine Government will be deeply regretful if the mentioned unilateral laws, approved so near the end of the onference on the .aw of the Sea, have a negative impact on this conference and result in the violation of national jurisdictions, which is what the mentioned conference is trying to determine."

The document ends by stating that Argentina will make its opinion in this respect known and will decide on what to do in this regard during the meeting of developing countries to be held in Geneva.

PRISONERS' RELATIVES DEPLORE PRISON CONDITIONS

PY191140 Paris AFP in Spanish 0213 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Jul (AFP)--The relatives of Argentine political prisoners today held a press conference to report on four cases of suicide among the political prisoners during the last few months.

Since 11 October 1979, four political prisoners have committed suicide. The most recent of them, Eduardo Jose Schiavone, committed suicide on 10 July after spending 7 years in prison although he had been sentenced to only four years, according to the relatives of prisoners and missing persons.

They added that approximately 10 suicide attempts have taken place recently, and many of the prisoners are suffering from mental problems, tuberculosis and paralysis without receiving any medical attention.

Many of the relatives present, who claimed to have direct information, said that mistreatment, beatings, transfers of chained prisoners and forced marches through the night without clothing resumed a few months ago after a slight improvement of the situation last year. Bad prison conditions and the isolation of certain prisoners have led them to suicide because the prison system is designed to destroy the prisoners both physically and psychologically, the relatives said. They said that among the prisoners who were released recently, one had leprosy, another was suffering from terminal lukemia and four were having mental problems.

The relatives emphasized that 63 percent of the political prisoners had served their sentences in full or had never been sentenced at all, and that all the petitions to military and civilian authorities have remained unanswered.

The Argentine Permanent Assembly for Human Rights has addressed a letter to Argentine Justice Minister Alberto Rodriguez Varela asking him to investigate the suicides among the prisoners and the prison conditions.

BRIEFS

TREASURY DEFICIT--The Finance Secretariat has reported that the national treasury registered a 57-percent increase in its deficit in the first 5 months of the year. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1115 GMT 4 Jul 80 PY]

MILITARY JUNTA OFFERS TO LET GUEILER STAY

FY232052 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1950 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 23 Jul (TELAM-DPA)--Bolivian state television reported today in a newscast that since the government has given guarantees to former President Lidia Gueiler, she need not take asylum.

The report adds that although the former president sought asylum at the Apostolic Nunciature after resigning her mandate in favor of the armed forces, the junta of commanders has informed her that she may stay in the country, where she will enjoy freedom of movement. The afternoon newspaper ULTIMA HORA, which began to circulate again last night, announced that the former president intends to go to Miami, where she will reside.

LA PAZ REPORTEDLY RETURNING TO NORMAL

PY240329 Paris AFP in Spanish 2047 GMT 23 Jul 80

[By Albert Brun]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 23 Jul (AFP)--Sporadic resistance broke out in several places in Bolivia today, including La Paz, where about 100 persons pushed a light army tank into a ditch in the low-income Villa Victoria neighborhood, taking the soldiers on guard by surprise.

The blockade of traffic on the highways continued, particularly on the Cochabamba-Oruro and La Paz roads. Many public transportation vehicles did not provide interprovincial service.

It has been officially announced that the president, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, has left on an inspection tour of the country.

In the central area of La Paz, activities went back to normal. Shops this time opened their doors, municipal workers worked quickly to replace the cement blocks taken from the sidewalks, the small barricades erected by students completely disappeared and the radio network imposed by the government was suspended; therefore, the radio stations broadcast their commercial programs, and most of them covered the national stockcar race which was named: Race for Democracy.

The mayor of La Paz, Raul Salmon, considered one of the most efficient the city has had, submitted his resignation but the government applied to him the mandatory civil service law promulgated 3 years ago, under which any citizen can be obligated to occupy the post assigned by the government under penalty of imprisonment.

The few reports from the mining centers indicate that there is passive resistance in the form of a strike inside the tunnels, and that mineral production is practically paralyzed.

NEW CLASHES, CONTINUED STRIKE REPORTED FROM CHILE

PY231331 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The new Bolivian Government continues to consolidate itself in power but resistance to the military regime still persists in the mining regions.

Juan Lechin, the Bolivian labor leader who is under arrest, issued another appeal to all Bolivians to cease opposition to the military government.

New clashes between soldiers and snipers were registered again in La Paz while students were trying to blockade roads. The general strike continued for the 2d consecutive day in all sectors, thus paralyzing all activities. Many miners were in the frontlines at the Siglo XX mining complex despite the presence of the armed forces in the region.

Miners Ready for Attack

PY231203 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0623 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 23 Jul (LATIN)--The Bolivian mineworkers who have become the pillar of civilian resistance to the new military government made ready today, armed with sticks of dynamite, to meet a possible attack by the army, while military authority seems to be consolidating itself in the urban centers.

So far the mineworkers, who are virutally encircled by the troops, have refused to enter the mineshafts in a determined stand of peaceful resistance and defense of the democratic process, which was interrupted last Thursday through the ousting of President Lidia Gueiler.

Meanwhile, the mineworkers' "freedom" radio network--converted into the mouthpiece of almost 50,000 workers--reported last night some incidents in connection with the advance of the troops and expected possible repressive raids.

A trustworthy military source said, however, that the military plan apparently was to draw closer to the minefields and surrounding mining towns before launching attacks which will certainly lead to bloodshed. But the mineworkers, armed with the dynamite they use in their work, have taken up positions to defend their districts, nervously waiting for the outcome.

In La Paz and the other cities in the interior of the country, business activities were returning to normal, while troops could be observed guarding public buildings and key services.

Meanwhile, the church has urged the armed forces to release hundreds of political and labor leaders, students and priests, detained by armed civilians and soldiers.

Army Report on Operations

PY231231 Oruro Radio Batallon Topater in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Military communique]

[Text] The headquarters of the I Army Corps reports the following to the public:

1. The districts of Oruro and Potosi have been declared military zones as a result of the latest political events and in view of proof that there are subversive activities organized by the extreme left in the Colquiri and Huanuni mining centers. Complying with the duties assigned to them by law, the armed forces have carried out military operations to eradicate those dangerous focal points of leftist political agitation. During those operations, members of the armed forces have unfortunately lost their lives, and extremists elements, (?supported) by mineworkers who were operating those centers of extremist agitation, have also been killed.

2. After the end of the two operations, the withdrawal of the participating troops was ordered in order to ensure the tranquillity in those important districts of the mining industry and their populations.

Oruro, (?21) July 1980.

[Signed] Brig Gen (Hernan Ferrel), I Army Corps commander.

Oruro Clash

PY231916 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1712 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 23 Jul (LATIN)--Army troops have clashed with miners who are resisting the coup d'etet in Oruro, approximately 250 km to the south, but the new military government today seemed to consolidate its control throughout the other parts of the country.

On reporting these confrontations, the miners radio network did not mention any casualties in the action. The resistance to the military junta continues for the 6th consecutive day in that zone. But the labor situation was becoming normal today in La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz, the three main Bolivian cities where the military overthrew President Lidia Gueiler on Thursday.

In La Paz, 80 percent of the businesses were functioning normally today and the banks reopened their doors. Similar reports were received from Cochabamba and Santa Cruz.

Lack of Provisions

PY232228 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2058 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 23 Jul (LATIN)--On the seventh day of resistance to the military government that interrupted the democratic process, the Bolivian miners today began to feel the effects of a complete lack of provisions and food supplies.

In the meantime, it was officially reported today that an undetermined number of civilians and military men died during the clashes which took place on Sunday in the mining districts. A report issued by the miners radio network, which broadcasts from the workers districts that are paralyzed in compliance with the general strike decreed on Thursday, stated "that provisions are exhausted and hunger is beginning to play havoc with the miners' families."

A radio station broadcasting from Siglo XX, one of the most productive tin centers, asserted that the military siege "seeks to win the battle through hunger." The station added that the mining corporation of Bolivia (Comibol), the state enterprise which is in charge of the mines which were nationalized in 1952, has suspended sending staples. When consulted here today, officials of Comibol admitted that "they had run into problems in trying to normalize the shipment of provisions and food to the mining districts." However, they added, this situation "is caused by factors beyond Comibol's control, such as roadblocks in the areas of the mining centers."

The situation of the military siege established around the main centers in which the miners maintain their passive resistance remained static today, and no advances or clashes took place, according to reports issued by the workers' union radio stations. They added that "nevertheless, the entry of persons or supplies is not allowed."

The Siglo XX and Catavi districts, about 370 km south of this capital, were mobilized today to await the "military attack," according to the spokesmen of the "La Libertad" network, which constantly broadcasts messages requesting that the miners and their families stay "calm."

The report also made reference to an alleged clash which took place last night near Catavi and confirmed the death of a worker identified as Mario Ascuy Mejia. Nevertheless, the network did not give details of the alleged clash or the number of casualties. So far, no official or unofficial reports on the results of the clashes in the mining area since Thursday have been received. Four mining districts were taken over by military troops who apparently withdrew after having silenced the miners' radio stations.

The only official report on the army's operations was released in Oruro, capital of Oruro Department, 300 km south of La Paz, in which the commander of the I Corps, which is headquartered in that city, made reference to the movement of troops toward the districts of Huanuni and Colquiri. The report added that during those operations, which took place on Sunday, "unfortunately, members of the armed forces, as well as extremist elements hiding among the miners operating those centers, were killed." The official report did not give the number of dead on both sides, nor did it identify the victims.

SILES ZUAZO AGAIN ADDRESSES NATION FROM UNDERGROUND

FY232325 Paris AFP in Spanish 2130 GMT 23 Jul 80

[By Albert Brun]

[Text] La Paz, 23 Jul (AFP)--Hernan Siles Zuazo, leader of the People's Democratic Union (UDP), delivered a third message to Bolivia last night, denying rumors that he was in asylum in a Latin American embassy in La Paz.

Siles Zuazo, who got the most votes in the 29 June elections and who was considered the virtual president-elect, strongly praised the popular resistance and the international repudiation which, in solidarity with the Bolivian people, has expressed support for democratic people and governments and which will result in a Latin American workers strike next Friday, 25 July.

An announcer introduced Siles Zuazo, saying that false and tricky information published by EL DIARIO reported that Siles Zuazo was in asylum. He said: To deny this report from the resistance combat post, Comrade Siles Zuazo will again address our people.

The unmistakable voice of Siles Zuazo said: From the underground where the coupist adventure of Garcia Meza and Arze Gomez (interior minister) has confined us, we are reporting a bloody repression without precedent in the history of coups against the Bolivian peoples, perpetrated by military adventurers who hold no principles, only a superiority of arms and a nefarious ambition for power.

After saying that the armed repression has caused the death of Socialist Party leader Marcelo Quiroga and union leader Oscar Sankines, Siles said that yesterday was the anniversary of the hanging of [Bolivian President] Gualberto Villaroel, who was killed in the name of the same antinational and antidemocratic interests represented by the government of national destruction.

Siles Zuazo reported that a large number of prisoners are being held at military quarters, including the Miraflores headquarters (the site of the Joint Armed Forces Command), which have become concentration camps where the standard bearers of freedom are being humiliated and tortured merely for having maintained that national sovereignty is embodied in the people. The UDP leader protested the totalitarian violence that has resulted in the bloody massacre of helpless men, women and children in the mining centers, the pillars of the national economy.

He said that in the recent elections the country sought to undertake a democratic opening backed by more than 1.5 million voters, of whom 40 percent voted for the UDP, who proclaimed a great national accord--which would have included the armed forces--to promote peaceful socioeconomic progress free from privilege or dependence. Sooner or later, he said, the truth about the crimes that are being committed now in Bolivia will be disclosed.

Siles Zuazo called on the people to maintain civil resistance until the pseudogovernment of national reconstruction headed by Garcia Meza and Arze Gomez is completely defeated.

The UDP leader expressed thanks for the solidarity of the democratic countries of the world and stressed that only dictatorships opposed to the Bolivian people have expressed satisfaction over the events that have taken place in Bolivia. For instance, EL MERCURIO, which is the official organ of the Pinochet dictatorship and the archenemy of Bolivia's just maritime cause, congratulates itself because Garcia Meza and those who sided with him have avoided a new Nicaragua on the continent.

Siles Zuazo added that the task of defending our democratic gains and reopening the path of civilized and peaceful coexistence is the sacred obligation of all truly patriotic Bolivians. Siles Zuazo concluded by saying that fulfilling this obligation is the best way to pay homage to all those who fell in the civil resistance. Bolivia will be the victor because the people cannot be defeated. Bolivia will never be defeated.

INTERIOR MINISTER: MILITARY TO REPRESS LEFTISTS

PY231934 Paris AFP in Spanish 1908 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 23 Jul (AFP)--Interior Minister Luis Arze said last night that the Bolivian military authorities are in complete control of the nation and that it is going to enforce maximum measures of repression against Marxist leftist sectors.

He noted that the government will not cease efforts to capture all extremists since only then will the people be able to live in peace and achieve development.

Arze issued an appeal to all Bolivians to support this effort and appealed to all those who believe in chaos to end this attitude and to spare their relatives any suffering that they may experience as a result of the measures that the authorities will enforce to guarantee tranquillity among the people. This threat against the relatives of those politicians or union leaders that are in clandestine activity caused a deep impression in all local sectors.

The interior minister noted that all arrests are being studied. He added that about 700 people have been arrested throughout the country and that those who were arrested by mistake will be released as soon as possible.

GOVERNMENT BLAMES INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM FOR UNREST

PY231355 Paris AFP in Spanish 0121 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 22 Jul (AFP)--The widow of the Bolivian Socialist leader Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz made a dramatic appeal today to foreign governments, the church and humanitarian organizations to demand that the Bolivian regime suspend its repression and respect human rights.

Meanwhile, the Presidency reported that pockets of resistance caused unrest among the population with isolated bursts from automatic weapons on Sunday night and Monday morning.

It added that the government has discovered that those elements were trained abroad and that many of them are foreigners, paid by communism to murder our people.

The Presidency added that many extremists are trying to prevent employees and workers from going to work, but that there is open resistance among the workers to incitements to violence and disobedience of the directives issued by the national reconstruction government.

After stating that extremist hoodlums have stoned some means of public transportation, the government added that the armed forces and the forces of order are ready to prevent the people from suffering any great harm.

The guarantees offered by the present government, it concluded, will be upheld despite the maneuvers of the extremists who, being well-paid and having modern arms, are even trying to intimidate officials.

MINISTER SAYS ELECTORAL FRAUD CAUSED GOVERNMENT CHANGE

FY240341 Paris AFP in Spanish 2346 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Montevideo, 23 Jul (AFP)--An official Bolivian spokesman told a Uruguayan radio station that in Bolivia there was only a resignation of the president in the face of the electoral fraud existing in the country, but not a coup.

Col Fernando Palacios, minister secretary of the military junta, added that he has no knowledge of any repudiation of the current regime by members of the international community. He stressed, however, that many countries are perfectly aware of the reality of the Bolivian people.

Asked about the scope of the junta statement that no further electoral adventures will be permitted, Colonel Palacios ruled out elections based on the rules that have been in force until now. Colonel Palacios said the truth is that the way the elections were planned and tampered with, they could not really yield solutions to the socioeconomic and political problems of a landlocked country. While Colonel Palacios did not explain what kind of mechanisms will be used in the future to solve these problems, he stressed that the popular will has always been consulted through several organizations designed to maintain direct contact with the people.

Colonel Palacios also said that although political parties are now saying that there was no electoral fraud, all of them had reported cases of fraud. As part of the fraud, he mentioned the sale and supply of forged money and multicolored ballots to peasants, and the printing of ballots in clandestine shops.

Colonel Palacios pointed out the call for reconsideration made by the armed forces to the executive and legislative branches a month before the elections. He added: In that document, which we call historic, we pointed out the inconvenience of the hasty call to elections without having cleared the electoral records and resolved the abnormal situations of past elections.

Colonel Palacios told Uruguayan radio that in past elections there were reports of fraud involving more than 600,000 votes, and that the Bolivian press demonstrated that even dead people had voted.

Colonel Palacios announced that the junta will grant a safe-conduct to former President Lidia Gueiler to leave the country, but noted that no date can yet be set since the government is still in a consolidating stage. He confirmed that the ousted president is at the nunciature.

Asked about the number of dead, Colonel Palacios sidestepped the question, but admitted that there were clashes among civilians where the government had to intervene to overcome the situation for the sake of social peace. Colonel Palacios said that he could not confirm the death of Socialist leader Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, but he noted that there was a clash between civilians and the Bolivian Labor Federation forces.

EL DIARIO PUBLISHES CORRECTED CABINET LIST

PY231422 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish on 21 July 1980, page 1, publishes the following list of Editorial report the ministers of the new Bolivian military government according to the text of a 20 July decree signed by President Luis Gracia Maza Tejada:

Minister of:

Foreign Affairs and Worship	Air Force Brig Gen Javier Cerruto Calderon
Interior, migration and Justice	Maj Gen Armando Reyes Villa
Planning and Coordination	Brig Gen Oscar Larrain frontanilla
Finance	Brig Gen Jose Sanchez Calderon
Education and Culture	Air Force Col Ariel Coca
Transportation, Communications and Civil Aeronautics	Col Rene Guzman
Industry, Commerce and Tourism	Air Force Col Mario Guzman
Labor and Labor Union Affairs	Gen Augusto Calderon
Social Welfare and Public Health	Navy Capt Abelino Rivero
Mining and Metallurgy	Col Carlos Morales Nunez Del Prado
Agriculture, Livestock and Peasant Affairs	Col Julio Molina
Energy and Hydrocarbons	Navy Capt Lider Sosa
Urban Development and Housing	Gen Arturo Veizaga Barron
Press and Information Secretary	Lic Fernando Palacios
Integration	Navy Capt Francisco Mariaca
Secretary General of the Presidency	Col Mario Escobari Guerra

RELIGIOUS GROUP TO SUSPEND RADIO BROADCASTS

PY231937 Paris AFP in Spanish 1911 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 23 Jul (AFP)--The religious congregation of the oblates this morning announced that as a contribution to the pacification of the country it will suspend the operation of its radio station in Siglo XX mining district.

The provincial director of the order, Amado Audin, said that his congregation has studied the situation and has arrived at the conclusion that any clashes which could result in bloodshed must be avoided. He indicated that it has been said that the Siglo XX radio station is a disrupting factor under the present circumstances and in view of this it will be prudent to suspend its broadcasts. The station has reported that it will resume operations after receiving the appropriate guarantees from the military government.

AMBASSADOR TO PERU RESIGNS TO PROTEST COUP

PY231123 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0446 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 22 Jul (LATIN)--Walter Montenegro, Bolivian ambassador to Peru, announced his resignation today in protest of the coup d'etat in his country last week. Montenegro announced his resignation in a telephone conversation with this news agency.

GUERREIRO EXPECTS NORMAL RELATIONS WITH BOLIVIA

PY240218 Paris AFP in Spanish 0039 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Brasilia, 23 Jul (AFP)--Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro told the press here today that Brazil hopes to continue normal relations with Bolivia.

Asked about the possibility of this coup becoming a threat to democracy, the minister answered: This should not worry us; every country has its evolution. We do not want to make a judgment. We want to maintain normal relations with Bolivia.

Regarding the possibility of sanctions by the OAS, Guerreiro said that no one is thinking about it. He added that the case is not serious enough for sanctions.

He said that Brazil maintains a prudent position regarding Bolivia. He said: We are observing the situation. Brazil has not yet answered a note by the Bolivian Government announcing the formation of that government and its desire to respect the international commitments signed by Bolivia.

Concern of Navy Minister

PY231725 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Brazilian Navy Minister Maximiano Fonseca today stated in Mar del Plata, Argentina, that he is worried about the situation in Bolivia. We want peace in Latin America he told the reporters who asked him for his opinion on the military coup in Bolivia. Maximiano is on an official visit to Argentia.

Corumba Consulate Occupation

PY232337 Paris AFP in Spanish 2227 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 23 Jul (AFP)--The Bolivian consulate in Corumba, Mato Grosso do Sul State, was occupied today by six Bolivian citizens who support the new government of La Paz, it was reported here tonight.

The report released by the Cidade Branca television station of Corumba (located on the border with Bolivia), was neither confirmed nor denied by Brazilian officials.

Border Traffic Situation

PY231842 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 22 Jul 80 p 13

[Excerpt] The train traffic between Corumba [in Brazil]--and Quijarro (on the border with the Brazilian State of Mato Grosso do Sul) had not been reestablished as of late yesterday afternoon, and more than 1,500 persons including adults and children, most of whom are out of food, are waiting there. Small airplanes which would have taken Bolivian businessmen who had been in Brazil to Santa Cruz de la Sierra and Cochabamba, were prohibited to take off during the first hours of the day.

The climate throughout the border region between the Brazilian city of Corumba and the Bolivian city of Puerto Suarez was that of apprehension and expectation, with business activities suspended. Lt Gen Rolando Canido, commander of the 6th Bolivian Cavalry Regiment stated in Puerto Suarez: "Everything is calm and the armed forces have complete control throughout the country," and added that he does not intend to grant any truce "to the communists who have supported Siles Zuazo."

NETO EXPLAINS CAUSES OF INFLATION RATE TO JAPANESE

PY231610 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] The arrival of a Japanese delegation in Brazil has made it necessary for Minister Delfim Neto to explain the causes of the inflationary spiral in the country and what the government is doing to curb inflation. According to the planning minister, the causes of inflation are the excess in government expenses, food scarcity, imbalance in the salary policy and the continuous increase in petroleum prices.

Neto told the Japanese delegation that Brazil's main problems must be fought in three different areas: in the area of inflation, in that of the balance of payments and in the need to adapt its economy to the world energy crisis.

Referring to the government action to reduce its expenses to a point of making them compatible with the savings possibilities, Neto indicated the existence of a surplus in the fiscal budget and concluded that this inflationary cause has practically been eliminated.

Regarding food scarcity, the minister indicated that it was caused by three successive harvest failures due to inclement weather. Quite optimistic, the minister told the Japanese delegation that the government has acted quickly and that in 1980, according to him, a remarkable recovery was achieved when the country produced 50 million tons of cereal grains. He proudly emphasized that this is the largest harvest in the country's history.

Then Neto discussed the issue of the imbalance in the salary policy, indicating that this situation had been expected with the start of the government's opening policy, since this gave room to demands for salaries at higher levels that the increase in productivity. At one point, Delfim Neto explained that for 15 years the Brazilian workers have lived in suffocation while the employers have been filling their pockets and while the revolutionary governments looked on complacently.

He finally discussed the last cause of inflation: petroleum. Delfim Neto feels that this cause has been confirmed by the fact that in May 1979 Brazil imported petroleum at $12 per barrel. Today, 14 months later, the same barrel costs $33. According to his predictions, $11 billion will be paid for petroleum imports in 1980. Neto stated: We hope that the petroleum price will be kept relatively stable for some time, and that OPEC will listen to our ministers. These are our best wishes.

PCB PAPER URGES RESISTANCE TO RIGHTWING VIOLENCE

PY231842 Paris AFP in Spanish 2135 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Sao Paulo, 21 Jul (AFP)--The weekly published by the (outlawed) Brazilian Communist Party [PCB], VOZ DA UNIDADE, today issued an appeal to the people and to all Brazilian civic institutions to repel with all means at hand the outbreak of violence launched by rightist sectors.

A wave of attacks recently broke out in Brazil against opposition deputies, lawyers defending human rights, the Workers Party headquarters and newspaper stands.

In a front-page article, VOZ DA UNIDADE states: We must block all roads that lead to terror; we must block terrorism; there is no middle of the road position; it is either we or they. The weekly states that the terrorist activities seem to stem from sectors surrounding the state apparatus rather than from the center of power itself. VOZ DA UNIDADE also noted the flagrant difference between the treatment applied against so-called leftist terrorism, which has been brutally crushed in the last 10 years, and the method employed with rightist terrorism.

GENERAL MENA RESIGNS AS INTELLIGENCE CHIEF

PY231712 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile 23 Jul (LATIN)--It was officially announced that Gen Odlanier Mena, director of the National Intelligence Service [CNI] submitted his resignation today and that the government has accepted it.

The Social Communications Directorate (Dinacos) stated in a communique that General Mena submitted his resignation this morning and that president Augusto Pinochet accepted it since General Mena explained that personal reasons did not enable him to continue with his duties.

The high-ranking military official assumed the leadership of the CNI in November 1977 after the government disbanded the National Intelligence Directorate (DINA). The CNI is the top Chilean security organization and it groups all intelligence services.

Naming of Successor

PY231811 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Last-minute report. Official sources have confirmed that Brig Gen Humberto Gordon Rubio has been appointed director of the National Intelligence Center [CNI]. He replaces Gen Odlanier Mena Salinas who today submitted his resignation to President Pinochet. Gen Humberto Gordon until today was the chief of the metropolitan area and San Antonio Province emergency zone, in addition to being commander of the Santiago military garrison.

HUNGER STRIKE BY POLITICAL PRISONERS SPREADS

PY232349 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1823 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 23 Jul (LATIN)--The gendarmerie general directorate asserted today that the hunger strike to protest ill-treatment in prisons has spread in the Chilean capital. A spokesman of the gendarmerie reported that 47 political prisoners of the Santiago jail have started an indefinite fast to support 3 [as received] women who have started a hunger strike in another prison.

The hunger strike was reported this morning by the LA TERCERA DE LA HORA newspaper, which cited judicial sources. The newspaper stated that three women started a fast on Sunday to protest the fact that they are kept isolated from other common criminals. [as received] The newspaper identified the three prisoners as Ana Luisa Penailillo, wife of outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) leader Andres Pascal Allende) Angelica Diez and Mirta Zepeda, who are also members of that leftist organization.

APPEALS COURT MODIFIES TAXI UNION LEADER's SENTENCE

PY170331 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] The court of appeals has modified the sentence of Juan Jara, leader of the taxi drivers union. Jara had been sentenced to 61 days in prison by the lower court for making offensive statements against the government during an assembly of the union he heads. The members of the court of appeals have unanimously agreed to modify his sentence to a 541-day suspended sentence. This means that Jara will not remain in prison but will have to report weekly to the parole board.

FIVE TUNA BOATS OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN MACHINEGUNNED

PA232210 Paris AFP in Spanish 0045 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Buenaventura, Colombia, 22 Jul (AFP)--It was orficially reported there that navy boats today machinegunned five tuna fishing boats of foreign ministry while they were fishing in Colombian waters in the Pacific Ocean.

According to a Colombian Navy spokesmen at this western port, the fishing boats, the countries of origin of which have not been determined, disregarded the warnings from the national ships which were forced to shoot at their hulls with 50-caliber machineguns. The ships managed to escape due to the bad weather in the area. The sources also stated that two gunboats continue searching for the transgressors in areas where U.S. and Ecuadorean tuna and shrimp fishing boats have been fishing illegally lately.

M-19 URGES GOVERNMENT TO BREAK WITH SALVADORAN JUNTA

PA211954 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] San Jose--The 19 April Movement (M-19) of Colombia has said the repressive activity of the Salvadoran military junta is genocidal and demanded that the Colombian Government break diplomatic relations with it.

In a communique delivered to representatives of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, the M-19 notes that the Salvadoran people are in a state of war and that one of the belligerent parties is the Unifed Revolutionary Directorate. The political-military group condemns the U.S. meddling in El Salvador's internal affairs through the economic and military aid given to the criminal government junta. The M-19 has asked the Colombian Government authorities not to block the Salvadoran people's right to decide their own fate and urged them to recognize the unified revolutionary directorate as a belligerent party.

TURBAY URGES COOPERATION IN INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS

PA211526 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has urged that new responsibilities in international cooperation be established. He said that this is necessary due to the circumstances which urgently demand it. A decision such as this must not be put off because it is urgently needed so that no more risks are run.

After saying that establishing a just and stable peace in Central America and the Caribbean is an impossible task unless the terms of inter-American cooperation are modified, the president referred to the situation in the area. The Colombian chief of state said that the Caribbean islands which have become nations and most of the Central American countries are burdened by economic and social problems that are natural in our times. He added that unless internal strife diminishes and the egotistical interests of privileged minorities surrender to social interests, some desperate people will undoubtedly break through the thresholds of tolerance and become the instruments of an anarchic revolution.

YUGOSLAV OFFICIAL TO VISIT FOR OFFICIAL TALKS

PA231242 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Government officials from Colombia and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will meet in Bogota to lay the groundwork for increasing bilateral relations.

It was officially confirmed that Vice Foreign Minister [as heard] Vojislav Pekic will come to Colombia for a 5-day visit.

The distinguished visitor will meet with Colombian Government officials to try to reach an agreement on strengthening economic, cultural, technical and scientific cooperation. Pekic will hold talks in Bogota Monday with Julio Londono Paredes, Foreign Ministry secretary general. The Yugoslav Embassy has reported that the two officials will discuss the current international situation.

Pekic will arrive at 0700 on 26 July, it was officially reported.

SOME GUERRILLAS ACCEPT GOVERNMENT AMNESTY OFFER

PA240117 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] In line with the government's amnesty offer, some 40 guerrillas of various armed groups have turned themselves in. They have decided to lay down their weapons in departments known to be guerrilla strongholds such as Santander, Meta, Cauca and Tolima.

The seditious individuals returning to society include Emilio Jimenez Duarte, Liberio Antonio Parra, Hernando Cruz, and Modesto and Ismenia Salcedo Gomez. It has been learned that these individuals will begin enjoying amnesty after it is approved by Congress. For the moment they are being treated well with all kinds of attention and signs of consideration.

Request To Join Army

PA240118 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Two guerrillas who have surrendered in hopes of benefiting from a government amnesty have asked to be allowed to join the army. This is the first time that well-known insurgents have made such a decision which has been termed as a sort of vindication.

We regret our mistake and we want to fight for the democratic institutions, the deserters identified by this station as Liberio Antonio Parra and Emilio Jimenez Duarte have said. The army is studying their request and it is possible they will join the army shortly.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH ITALY--The Governments of Colombia and Italy today signed a letter of intention to seek by every means a greater rapprochement and a more dynamic exchange between the two countries in all areas. This is a matter of great importance to Colombia because at present Colombia has a large trade deficit with Italy. The letter of intention was signed by the director of the Colombia Export Promotion Fund and the president of the Italian Foreign Trade Institute, who is on an official visit to Colombia. [Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Jul 80 PA]

AMBASSADOR TO PARAGUAY--Bogota--Juan Jose Rincon Galvis has been appointed new ambassador to Paraguay to replace Ricardo Mendiata Rubio, who has resigned. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Jul 80 PA]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO NORWAY--The Colombian Government has announced the appointment of Luis Guillermo Velez as new Colombian ambassador to Norway. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Jul 80 PA]

OUTGOING GOVERNMENT ISSUES MOBILIZATION LAW

PY231434 Paris AFP in Spanish 2313 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 22 Jul (AFP)--The Peruvian military government today issued a mobilization law designed to make resources available in case of war, domestic subversion or natural disasters.

According to the law, the mobilization is a permanent process inherent to national defense in the military, political, economic and social fields, and it applies to individual corporations and goods and services without exception.

The law indicates that the mobilization applies to Peruvian men and women, whether living in Peru or not, and to the foreigners residing in the country except for those protected by international accords.

The law equally encompasses renewable and nonrenewable natural resources and the economic and financial assets in the country and abroad if it is deemed appropriate to make use of them.

In case of mobilization, the state is entitled to restrict and rechannel production, distribution and consumption, to expropriate, to intervene in and to confiscate the factories, the economic assets and the financial resources of any individual or corporation, whether Peruvian or foreign.

Under the circumstances, the state will be able to demand that the factories place at its disposal part of or all of their production, to update their machinery and to guarantee continuing productivity.

Public or private service enterprises could also be intervened in, confiscated or expropriated by the state, which will indemnify those affected by appropriate measures once the emergency is over.

After pointing out that the mobilization will be carried out by means of several organizations under the leadership of the National Defense Council, the law concludes by establishing a list of fines and punishments for those who violate the mobilization law.

ULLOA SEES CONTINUED GOOD RELATIONS WITH USSR

PA181257 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0822 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 17 Jul (EFE)--The next constitutional government of Peru plans to maintain cordial relations with the USSR and to increase the rate and volume of trade with that country.

This was stated on Wednesday by Manuel Ulloa, future prime minister and minister of economy, finance and commerce, thereby refuting reports of an alleged reluctance on the part of Fernando Belaunde Terry's government to receive economic and technological cooperation from the USSR. These reports circulated after the main spokesmen of the government-elect indicated that they will consider whether or not it is to the country's advantage to accept aid from the USSR for completion of the Olmos project under the terms and within the timeframes offered.

Ulloa said that the Belaunde government will seek a constant strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation with the USSR and wishes to have that country participate in Peru's effort to increase oil production and develop other sources of energy. The prime minister-designate said the government-elect is in no way opposed to the Olmos hydroelectric and irrigation project in the northern part of the country, since its importance to Peru is indisputable.

"We are opposed," he said, "to hasty decisions that could jeopardize Peru's investment capacity and prevent the development of essential projects in the areas of health, education and housing."

He added that the decision to reassess the present state of the negotiations between the military government and the USSR for the financing of the Olmos project reflects no purpose other than that of making a prudent and careful analysis in the case of a large-scale project.

Ulloa noted that the Olmos project involves an investment of from $1.5 billion to $2 billion and for this reason, before commitments of such magnitude are assumed, there must be a careful study and thorough planning.

Future Agriculture Minister Nils Ericsson Correa recently expressed the opinion that the loan terms offered by the USSR "are hard" and therefore are disadvantageous for the country.

Ulloa said only that the Olmos project will be carefully studied, because Peru has a limited investment capacity.

After stating that the country obviously needs to bring new lands into cultivation and increase agricultural production, Ulloa said, "everything in the area of agricultural, hydroelectric and energy development will receive absolute priority from the constitutional government."

The future prime minister commented with caution on recent contracts concluded by the military government with the U.S. Occidental Petroleum and Belco Petroleum companies, stating that in principle, "anything which clears the way for accelerating the country's energy development" is positive.

Ulloa, who on Tuesday held another meeting with present Economy Minister Javier Silva Ruete, on Wednesday had a working meeting with President-elect Fernando Belaunde.

BOMB THROWN AT SUPREME COURT MEMBER'S HOUSE

PY211903 Paris AFP in Spanish 1947 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 20 Jul (AFP)--A powerful bomb was thrown at the house of the member of the Peruvian Supreme Court, Luis Carnero, but it did not cause any casualties.

The attack perpetrated by unknown persons whose motives are under investigation, almost completely destroyed the five rooms of the house located in Surco, near Lima, but its occupants were not in the house.

Carnero Checa, former president of the Peruvian journalists federation, and a former deputy, and his family were not in the house at the time of the attack.

BRIEFS

DRILLING PLATFORM EXPLOSION--Lima, 12 Jul (AFP)--A petroleum drilling platform has exploded and burned off the coast of Talara, 1,100 kilometers north of Lima. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1424 GMT 12 Jul 80 PY]

SUGAR INDUSTRY LOSSES--According to (Roger Aguilar), president of the control committee of the Peruvian Central of Agrarian Sugar Production Cooperatives, the sugar industry will lose 40 billion soles in 1981 due to drought. He added that over the last 3 years this sector has lost 60 billion soles. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Jul PY]

BOLIVIANS OCCUPY EMBASSY IN CARACAS TO PROTEST COUP

PA232323 Paris AFP in Spanish 2307 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Caracas, 23 Jul (AFP)--Bolivians living in Caracas today peacefullly occupied the Bolivian Embassy in Venezuela and announced that the occupation will be indefinite until the military regime which seized power on 17 July surrenders the government to the constitutional civilian authorities.

All personnel at the Bolivian Embassy here resigned.

COPEI LEADER DISCUSSES UPCOMING TALKS WITH AD

PA160151 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] The dialogue that has been initiated between the top leaders of Democration Action [AD] and COPEI was one of the main topics discussed today by the members of the national committee of the governing COPEI and President of the Republic Luis Herrera Campins. The meeting took place in the presidential palace.

Here is Dr Eduardo Fernandez, secretary general of COPEI, speaking to Radio Rumbos:

[Begin recording] The dialogue excludes no one. We plan to hold talks, having a patriotic spirit, with all the political sectors and with all those who one way or another contribute to the development of the country.

The reason for this policy, for this disposition, is the fact that there are many worrisome signs in this convulsed world and that in our own country there are many "problems that need more than a partial solution because they have to be faced and tackled with a national spirit and with a desire to reach an agreement. Of course, there will be some discrepancies because opposition parties necessarily have to have, once in a while, different opinions on incidental matters. However, we must try to reach agreements and to be understanding on essential matters, on matters that are important for the development and progress of all Venezuelans.

The position of COPEI on this is very clear. We will make our best efforts to maintain a climate of understanding and cordiality so that this generation does not lose the great opportunity we now have due to certain circumstances.

Today we informed the president about yesterday's meeting with a well-qualified representation of the national leadership of AD.

I repeat that this dialogue does not exclude anyone and the COPEI national leadership has every intention of establishing and continuing this dialogue with all the political forces. This is done in an informal manner. This is not a case or having to call for an appointment or of making the dialogue something dramatic. The idea is to talk as we are supposed to talk at the congressional level, at the political party level and at the level of other institutions. [end recording]

BOLIVIAN EMBASSY OCCUPIERS LEAVE AFTER CONDEMNING COUP

PA231233 Paris AFP in Spanish 0452 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Jul (AFP)--The people who occupied the Bolivian Embassy here left it today after remaining inside for several hours. The group, made up of 150 persons of Bolivian descent, expressed their total repudiation of the military coup that "smashed democratization in the country," according to them.

RIGHT TO INFORMATION SOON TO BE REGULATED

PA240116 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0957 GMT 22 Jul 80

[By Jose Carreno]

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Jul (EFE)--The regulation of the right to information in Mexico seems to be a matter of time. It reportedly will be based on seven points which could be summarized in freedom to inform, to be informed and to express an opinion.

A long series of public hearings on the topic is about to conclude in the Chamber of Deputies, which appointed a special commission to hear opposing views. Mexican political circles believe that the legislators already have an opinion on this. At least this is what Luis Farias, chairman of this commission and majority leader of the Institutional Revolutionary Party in the chamber, implied. According to Farias, the right to information includes the right to freely give opinions, receive information and opinions and disseminate views and reports. "The right of the citizens to inform and be informed is not covered by the law up to now," Farias said in Monterrey, 954 km north of here, where several newsmen expressed their views regarding the handling of information in the country.

Farias said that to regulate does not mean to limit or prevent. "We must find channels so that information can be given freely, democratically and for the good of all Mexicans. A well-informed people is a people who can have freedom and experience democracy," he noted. However, a group of owners of press organs have stated their opposition on behalf of the same democracy.

Certain prominent newsmen, mainly liberals or leftists, have expressed their support for this regulation without forgetting to criticize the present information situation. "The examples of corruption and bribery of newsmen which is sponsored and fomented by those who want to regulate the right to information would be endless," Jesus Cantu, a newsman and director of a provincial news agency, stated. Cantu stressed: "One cannot speak of restrictions on the freedom of the press or of direct interference in the leadership of the newspapers, but one can make irresistible suggestions."

In any case, Farias said that what is being sought is "a formula of balance that will permit the establishment of the rules of the game in order to guide the information trend, to make this right viable and to not affect freedom of speech."

This view will be kept in principle in the legislation which will involve the constitution. It is expected that this law will be issued by the federal Congress late this year despite the many criticisms against what is considered to be an attempt to limit the freedom that is being protected by this law.

BELIZE

GUATEMALA REPORTEDLY EXPECTS END TO BELIZE DISPUTE BY 1982

FL231415 Belize City THE REPORTER in English 20 Jul 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] Radio Belize has been suppressing the information that the Government of Belize has taken in some 2,000 Salvadoran refugees fleeing the violence of their own country.

The information about the 2,000 refugees came from the government side of the house during last Friday's question period of the assembly meeting. Radio Belize reported the house debate but deliberately omitted any reference about the 2,000 illegal immigrants.

Mr. Philip Goldson, deputy leader of the opposition, asked the government to inform the House how many refugees had come to Belize and why it was the government had chosen to conceal this information. Stormed Mr. Goldson: "The people have a right to expect the government will exercise more candor and honesty in its conduct of public affairs."

Replying, Mr. V.H. Courtenay reported that an investigation ordered by the cabinet in April and May 1980 had revealed that the number of refugees already in the country was 2,000. They had entered the country illegally, he said, but the government took the decision not to send them back because they would have been killed.

The Toledo STAR, which supports the Guatemalan land claim to a part of Belize and which can be depended upon to give the Guatemalan point of view, has said that Guatemala hopes to resolve her dispute over Belize by 1982.

Quoting the Guatemalan Foreign Minister, Ing. Rafael Valdez, the STAR said President Romeo Lucas Garcia is determined to arrive at a solution.

"The talks in New York," Valdez is quoted as saying, referring to last week's New York discussions, "is a follow-up to the Bermuda, London and Edinburgh discussions based on antecedents which have a bearing on all aspects surrounding the controversy. The determination of President Romeo Lucas Garcia to arrive at a solution and our confidence that Great Britain is also determined to bring about a prompt solution point to all probability that the controversy will be solved during the present term of office of President Lucas."

President Lucas was elected to office in 1978 and his term comes to an end in 1982.

Reliable reports say the quick pace of the negotiations has caught the Government of Belize by surprise, and now on the horns of a dilemma, Premier Price is frantically looking around for a way to slow things down. Already there are signs of tensions within the cabinet. Minister of Health and Co-operatives, Mr. Assad Shoman, blankly refused to join Minister of State Courtenay last week in New York, reports say, because he is adamantly opposed to land cession and refuses even to talk about it even in an unofficial way.

Mr. Shoman became disenchanted with the British when he learned that the Thatcher government would be co-operating with the Americans and the Guatemalans to clip Fidel Castro's wings in Central America.

The UDP delegation, comprising Dr. Aranda, Mr. Philip Goldson and Mr. Manuel Esquivel which leaves on Monday, is also expected to tell the British Government that it is unalterably opposed to land cession as a way of ending the dispute.

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON SALVADORAN EMBASSY

PA240028 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 22 Jul 80 pp 3, 13

[Communique issued by Costa Rican Foreign Affairs Ministry on 19 July 1980 in San Jose]

[Text] In view of the incidents that have taken place in the Costa Rican Embassy in El Salvador, the Costa Rican Government declares:

1. That ever since the problem started no effort has been spared to find a prompt and effective solution.

2. That although the persons who are occupying the diplomatic mission do not have the characteristics of political refugees, Costa Rica has granted them asylum for humanitarian reasons.

3. That government officials and an airplane were sent to El Salvador to arrange the evacuation of the occupants of the embassy to Costa Rica.

4. That the Costa Rican plane and government officials spent 12 hours in El Salvador on 18 July, trying to carry out their mission. However, nothing could be accomplished because 28 February People's League (LP-28) representatives, who are in charge of the negotiations, avoided all contact with our government's representatives, with the diplomatic negotiation commission and the Salvadoran Archbishopric.

5. That in view of the impossibility of getting in touch with LP-28 representatives, the Costa Rican Government officials went to our diplomatic mission and through loudspeakers invited the occupants of the embassy to come out under the protection and presence of the International Red Cross with full guarantees from the Salvadoran Government for their personal safety.

6. That despite our persistent appeal, the persons who are acting as leaders in the occupation of the embassy refused to leave the embassy and allow the evacuation of the peasants until they had specific orders from LP-28.

7. That in view of the futile efforts, the Costa Rican Government at 1800 on 18 July 1980, announced that it had exhausted every means to have the occupants of the embassy to leave the embassy since it was obvious that they did not wish to leave El Salvador.

8. That the position of the Costa Rican Government, which is based on humanitarian principles, seeking an open dialogue with leftwing leaders, has been scorned by the LP-28 since 11 July, in what can be considered a political move with total disregard for the fate of the occupants of our embassy in San Salvador.

9. That the Costa Rican Government has officially asked the International Red Cross to care for our diplomatic mission and to continue providing medical attention and food to the persons occupying our embassy.

10. That the Costa Rican Government has been guaranteed by the Salvadoran Government that it will not violate our diplomatic mission nor harm any of the persons occupying it when they leave the embassy.

EL SALVADOR

ARCHBISHOPRIC ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON EMBASSY OCCUPATION

PA232354 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 22 Jul 80 pp 2, 9

[Communique issued by the Social Communications Secretariat of the San Salvador Archbishopric, date, place not given]

[Excerpts] The Social Communications Secretariat of the San Salvador Archiboshipric hereby reports:

That on 18 July by request of the Costa Rican Government through Javier Sanchez, special envoy for the negotiation of the case of the Salvadoran peasants, the archbishopric of San Salvador agreed to meditate for humanitarian reasons.

That the leaders of the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] did not show up so the deadline established by the ambassador expired.

That at 1800 the embassy was abandoned leaving the refugees without consular protection.

In view of these facts the San Salvador Archbishopric states that it opposes the use of people for any reason.

It urges the LP-28 leaders to stop being intransigent and to allow the people to make up their own minds as any good political leader would do. It believes that the Costa Rican Embassy as well as the archibishopric owe a public explanation regarding the people at the embassy.

It also urges the government to respect the people who are at the embassy, mostly children, old persons and women, and to try to find a satisfactory nonviolent solution as is the current practice.

COLONELS' HOMES DAMAGED BY TERRORIST BOMBS

PA240420 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1815 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--High powered bombs caused heavy damage on the residences of Cols Jose Larios Guerra and Rene Ramirez Rondon at the Libertad District in the northwestern part of San Salvador. [Ramirez] Rondon's house has been empty for over a year, but Larios Guerra's house is inhabited. No personal injuries were reported.

So far, none of the underground organizations seeking political power by violent means has assumed responsibility for the bombing.

SCHOOL SEARCHES REVEAL SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

PA231255 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 2000 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Armed Forces communique]

[Text] Shooting and disorders at the Gen Francisco Menendez Institute in Atlacatl District and continous complaints of residents nearby made the security forces carry out a search of the center today.

The continuous complaints by parents and students of the Republic of Panama School also indicated that a tense climate prevailed at this school which subversives armed with machineguns constantly visit to train students in handling firearms, manufacture of incendiary bombs, use of handgrenades and distribution of Marxist propaganda. In view of this situation, a similar search was carried out at this school.

These activities demand a more thorough investigation and the security forces will take special measures to allow the neighboring communities to live in a climate of peace and justice.

Both searches were made at a time when students were not present in order to avoid incidents.

Unfortunately the complaints were confirmed at both schools and the buildings were found not only neglected and dirty, with Marxist propaganda slogans painted inside, but a certain amount of material was seized, including cans of spray paint, olive drab uniforms, combat boots and loudspeakers such as those used to incite violence. It was also ascertained that groups had participated in robberies, lootings and armed meetings promoted by these same subversives.

A large amount of propaganda, leaflets, posters and placards from various subversive and terrorist organizations such as the Movement of Revolutionary High School Students, the Salvadoran Revolutionary Party, the Revolutionary Action of Secondary School Students, the 28 February People's Leagues, the Association of Secondary School Students and others was found.

Many documents involving other educational organizations, persons cooperating with these groups, and international organizations which claim to be impartial are shown to be openly involved with Marxist ideology and attitudes detrimental to national security.

Manuals on the handling of weapons and the manufacture of bombs, homemade napalm, handgrenades and other weapons were also found. These are a threat to the people who want peace, justice and a climate that allows them to work in peace and attain a better standard of living.

These same documents include security instructions by FAPU, the United Popular Action Front, urging the use of aliases and disguises. All this material makes it obvious that there is a continued distortion of news and information for the purpose of creating confusion among the people so that they can be manipulated for the purpose of enslavement under Soviet totalitarianism.

The armed forces inform the Salvadoran people that its patrol, search and investigation operations will continue until a broad margin of security has been established so that the people can progress within a peaceful climate. The armed forces regrets that unpatriotic activities are being carried out in these schools which were formerly used only to teach people who emerged proudly from these centers to serve their families and country. San Salvador 21 Jul 1980.

ERP REPORTS GUERRILLA ACTIONS IN 'WAR BULLETIN'

PA232202 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 0701 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] In a quote war bulletin, unquote, the clandestine People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) has reported several guerrilla actions in the eastern region. According to the communique, the ERP ambushed the security corps in various areas. It notes that in Intipuca, La Union Department, it clashed with security forces for 1 hour. It adds that in (Tiguilotan) municipality, La Union Department, and in Yoloaiquin, Morazan Department, it ambushed the security corps, destroying motorized equipment and wounding and killing over 100 troops.

The ERP says in its communique, a copy of which reached this station, that it lost approximately 15 guerrillas, either dead or wounded, in these clashes that it regards as victories of its organization. Elsewhere in the communique the ERP reports that it has disseminated propaganda, scribbled wall slogans and [engaged in] political agitation activities to mark the first anniversary of the Sandinist victory in Nicaragua.

PRTC LEADER: SITUATION CAN ONLY BE SOLVED MILITARILY

PA211819 Paris AFP in Spanish 1033 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Paris, 20 Jul (AFP)--Jacinto Sanchez, assistant secretary general of the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers (PRTC), has told AFP that the Salvadoran situation "can only be solved militarily because there is no longer room for a political solution." The Salvadoran leader, who said that he is the commander of the Armed Liberation Committees [Comites Armados de Liberacion--CAL] and the PRTC militia detachments, noted that the repression and the country's social and political situation have put "the masses on a war footing," but that the opposition leaders must solve certain problems before engaging in the offensive.

Sanchez pointed out that "the guideline of the essential task" of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR, which is composed of the forces that oppose the government junta) is currently focused on three problems.

The first problem, Sanchez said, is "to guarantee a unified leadership of the opposition forces" whose unity "is a fact and is progressing rapidly." However, he noted that "some members still maintain a certain degree of autonomy, but this must be corrected."

"Another problem concerns logistics: We must increase the fire power and strength of the armed revolutionary organizations and the people. We must train more men for the war. We must arm them and get more provisions, weapons and ammunition. We must improve our communications," Sanchez added.

According to Sanchez, the third problem is to gain international recognition of the Salvadoran problem as a "state of belligerency as stipulated in the Geneva Convention in cases of war because the government continues to refer to them as extremists when in reality it is talking about an entire people confronting it. The violence and the number of victims indicate that it is a war."

In conclusion, Sanchez said that, in the international sphere, the Salvadoran opposition is trying "to make the democratic and progressive governments and forces in the world aware of the right of the Salvadoran people to solve their own affairs without any foreign intervention."

GUATEMALA

FIVE STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR 'KIDNAPPING' POLICEMAN

PA232203 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Sercano Network]

[Text] Five students arrested yesterday morning during the incidents at the teachers college in Zone 13 have been arraigned. National Police spokesmen said they were charged with kidnapping and theft. As we reported yesterday, several young people intercepted a secret police officer as he was walking near the college. They disarmed him and held him hostage. A few minutes later, he was turned over to a Guatemalan Red Cross ambulance crew but the unidentified youths kept his revolver.

The security forces rushed to the area where five students were arrested. Their names have not been given but it was reported that they will be disclosed in the next few hours. The five students, their fellow students said, were arrested in the school. Security spokesmen will give details of the incident. It has been stated that the five students are minors.

SECURITY FORCES IMPOUND WEAPONS IN PETEN

PA240003 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] The government security corps including the rural police, the national police, detectives and the military brigade have conducted raids in several parts of (Poptun) municipality, Peten between (El Chal) and (El Chol) villages. According to reports, a large shipment of weapons was found. After raiding homes and vehicles and searching pedestrians, the security forces impounded some ammunition, pistols and some rifles. Investigations are still underway because the source of the weapons or what they were going to be used for is unknown.

ALVAREZ OPENS DOOR TO TALKS WITH UNIVERSITY FIGURES

PA232155 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The government said today it is prepared to engage in a dialogue with San Carlos University to seek solutions to the wave of violence. However, Government and Interior Minister Donaldo Alverez Ruiz issued a statement explaining that it is not possible to hold such a dialogue as long as there is a power vacuum at the university. "The University of San Carlos and the Higher Council want to hold a dialogue. I am authorized to do so; but I must ask myself with whom is such a dialogue supposed to be held? There is a power vacuum at the university. The elected rector, Raul Osorio, is abroad organizing the Patriotic Liberation Front against Guatemala and discrediting our country and its authorities. However he is getting his monthly salary of 5,000 quetzals from San Carlos University to do the job.

"According to our laws, the oldest dean is supposed to replace the rector in his absence. In this case it would be the dean of the School of Pharmacy, Leonel Carrillo. He would have to cease being dean of the School of Pharmacy in order not to assume the post of rector.

"Raul Molina Mejia, dean of the Engineering School, is illegally holding the post. He has completed his tenure as dean of the Engineering School and should have already relinquished his post, but has not done so. In other words, the person now directing the university does not have the necessary legal status to do so.

"I am authorized to hold a dialogue. I am prepared to hold it anywhere, any time. I would like it to be held at the rector's office of San Carlos University once the present legal problem has been solved and if I am given assurances that I am not going to be burned alive [as heard]."

According to the interior minister, the government has been informed that a plan is afoot to close the university for the current academic year. "To be more specific, we have been informed that the present university authorities, or at least some of them, are plotting to close the university. The consequences to the true students and the people would be regrettable. It would bring unemployment to the faculty and the administrative personnel.

"I have already said that we have pledged to maintain the continuity of the academic and administrative operations at the university, provided the security forces are allowed to enter the campus and if the legitimate authorities guarantee that they can control the chicanery and the waves of violence, subversion and common crime prevalent everywhere at San Carlos University.

"Can the university authorities guarantee this? We know that under the protection of the university's autonomy, which the government respects, students and authorities of the university are letting the campus be used as a haven for common criminals, subversive gangs and drug traffickers. It is even being used to bury bodies illegally."

Alvarez declined to elaborate on the plan he claims to have discovered. "The information we have is confidential. However, we do know they are working hard to succeed in getting the university closed, and naturally blame the government authorities for it.

"[Question] Who (?is hatching the plot)?

"[Answer] I have already said it is the students and the university authorities themselves.

"We are going to hold a dialogue with the person legally empowered to represent the university, whenever such person has [such authority]. If not, let Raul Osorio come and talk with me. [words indistinct]"

CONGRESS PRESIDENT SEES NICARAGUA GOING COMMUNIST

PA240005 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Following the Sandinist victory celebrations, Tomas Cepeda Guzman, Guatemalan Congress president, has said Nicaragua has begun approaching communism: "I think this is a grave danger to Guatemala [corrects himself] to Central America because we can see and the Guatemalan people can see that with the participation of the Cuban Minister [as heard] Mr Fidel Castro, we can specifically confirm, I think, that the Nicaraguan Government is very much involved with communism."

A Guatemalan congressional delegation attended the installation of the Constituent Assembly in Honduras. The Congress president thinks that Honduras can now join Guatemala and El Salvador in stabilizing Central America: "It was a great satisfaction for me to know that Honduras is now on the right course. It has a Constituent Assembly and it will soon begin to draw up the new constitution which, we might say, will underpin Central America so that, along with Guatemala and El Salvador, we can all emerge from the situation we are experiencing."

HONDURAS

NICARAGUAN CONSUL IN DANLI ESCAPES DEATH IN ATTACK

PA232211 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Fabio Ponce, Nicaraguan consul in the eastern city of Danli, came close to being fatally shot Sunday evening when unidentified persons machinegunned the Nicaraguan Consulate there.

According to eyewitnesses, Ponce told them that he was reading when he suddently heard what he thought was a volley of machinegun fire. He had confided to them that, almost as a miracle, he had changed the position of his desk that day and that this probably saved his life as the shots were apparently aimed at a predetermined point.

Operatives of the National Investigations Directorate (DNI) who arrived at the site yesterday at noon after Ponce reported the attack found nine pieces of lead in the house that Ponce rents for the consulate. Moises Garcia, DNI chief in Danli, said the shrapnel is evidence of the attack against the consulate. Garcia added that four bullet holes were found inside the house and that six other holes were clearly visible outside the house on a wall, a fence post and a corner of a house owned by Luis Alfonso Espinal.

Javier Baldovinos, counsellor of the embassy in that city [as heard], said the attacks perpetrated against the consulate on Saturday and Sunday night are being attributed to Somozists living in Honduras. When asked by reporters about measures to be taken, he said the consulate is waiting for Nicaraguan Ambassador Leon Talavera to return [to Honduras] in order to lodge an official complaint with the Honduran Foreign Ministry.

Bombs in Nicaraguan Embassy

PA232307 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Our diplomatic mission in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, today called in newsmen to charge that a bomb with which it is presumed the embassy of the Sandinist people's government was going to be attacked had been uncovered. An employee of the Nicaraguan Embassy found three sticks of dynamite inside the embassy building. Fortunately, they did not explode.

The report was supplied to us by Armando Arevalo, a Honduran colleague, who emphasized that this was the third attempted attack against the Nicaraguan Embassy or a consulate. A homemade bomb exploded last weekend on the building's facade, where today's bombs were found, and a machinegun was fired yesterday at the Nicaraguan Consulate in Danli, also in Honduras.

Of course the perpetrators of these attacks are Somoza sympathizers, former army men or persons closely linked to the counterrevolution, which has not completely swallowed the defeat it suffered last Saturday when the Nicaraguan people massively reiterated their determined support for the Sandinist National Liberation Front leadership and the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction by filling the 19 July Square in a ceremony that was without precedent in Central America's political history.

What has the Honduran Government done to prevent a repetition of these aggressions against our diplomatic representations? Our authorities recognize the good intentions of the Honduran Government to control Somoza sympathizers in alleged refugee camps who penetrated into Honduran [as heard] territory to continue to kill our people, which was their job during the dictatorship.

Our source, newsman Arevalo, states in his report that the authorities of the neighboring northern country have given Nicaraguan diplomats assurances that all Nicaraguans found involved in terrorist activities will be expelled immediately from that territory. Counterrevolutionaries may rest assured that these terrorist activities do not frighten our people. On the contrary, they stimulate them to fight and raise their guard in defense of the revolutionary process.

JUNTA OFFERS NICARAGUA REASONS FOR ABSENCE 19 JULY

PA232213 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1725 GMT 22 Jul 80
[Sercano Network]

[Text] The Honduran military government junta has (?thanked) the Nicaraguan junta for its kind invitation but General Paz Garcia was unable to attend the Sandinist celebration for reasons of state. We regret that state affairs kept us from personally attending the celebration as we would have liked but, bearing in mind the historic importance of the date and the ties of fraternal friendship between our nations and governments, we appointed a representative and also sent you greetings on that date, the government leaders, specifically General Paz Garcia, have noted.

PEACE WITH EL SALVADOR FORESEEN BY YEAR'S END

PA232154 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2240 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Teguciagalpa, 21 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran Foreign Affairs Secretary Eliseo Perez Cadalso said here today that a "peace [treaty] with El Salvador will be signed before the end of the year." Honduras and El Salvador are negotiating a peace treaty following the 100-hour war which they fought in 1969.

Perez Cadalso stated that if negotiations continue at their present peace, "the unpleasant situation which the two neighboring and fraternal countries are experiencing could conclude before the end of the year."

The Hondurans and Salvadorans chose the mediation process to solve their differences, and selected former Peruvian President Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero as mediator. The Honduran foreign secretary believes that the peace negotiations progressed more during the last 6 months than they had since 1969. "Our negotiating committee, formed by Honduran experts whose academic and moral qualities are above reproach, maintains its firm and staunch position," the foreign secretary said.

However, Camilo Gomez y Gomez, a former negotiating committee member who recently resigned and charged the other committee members "with betraying the country's sacred interests," disagrees with the foreign secretary's opinion. On that occasion the foreign secretary stated: "Camilo Gomez y Gomez is mistaken."

NICARAGUA

PLO'S 'ARAFAT ADDRESSES WORKERS, DEPARTS

PA232112 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2006 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, 23 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Yasir 'Arafat left Managua this morning amidst honors similar to those rendered him when he arrived in this country. The highest ranking Nicaraguan Government authorities went to the Cesar Augusto Sandino International Airport to see the Palestinian leader off.

Before leaving the country, 'Arafat visited the headquarters of the Sandinist Workers Union [CST] where he spoke to the workers.

Speaking to the workers who filled the CST local, 'Arafat said that the PLO would see difficult days in the near future because Israel was preparing to launch attacks against southLebanon and the Palestinian people. However, he said that the organization "feels strengthened now with the triumph of the Sandinist revolutionaries."

"The triumph of the Nicaraguans is the PLO's triumph," he said.

'Arafat said that the enemies confronting the Palestinians and Lebanese are the same as those confronting the Sandinist revolution. These enemies are Zionism, colonialism and imperialism. The PLO leader urged the revolutionaries to continue the struggle "because now more than ever they have a responsibility to all Latin American revolutionaries and those who fight for their country's liberation."

'Arafat said that the strengthening of the Nicaraguan revolution must continue, as must the struggle, "so that everyone in the world can live in a climate of freedom." 'Arafat's speech to the workers was interrupted by the workers who shouted slogans such as: "If Nicaragua won, so shall Palestine."

'Arafat arrived on Monday, 2 days after the celebration of the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution, to which he had been invited. The PLO Embassy in Nicaragua was inaugurated yesterday by the Palestinian leader, after the PLO and Nicaragua signed an agreement establishing diplomatic relations.

Further on PLO Embassy Opening

PA240118 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Excerpt of speech by Moises Hassan, member of the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, during official opening of the Palestinian Embassy in Nicaragua--recorded]

[Text] Following dictator Somoza's fall, following the end to the imperialist domination in Nicaragua, following Zionism's loss of a bastion in Nicaragua, a number of changes and events have occurred in our country which just a little over a year ago would have been impossible to imagine. Perhaps one of the most outstanding of those events, because for first time it officially establishes our people's ties with the Palestinian people and because it is also a further clear reaffirmation of the independence, autonomy, sovereignty and self-determination of our people is the establishing of relations with the Palestinian people represented by the PLO [applause].

The opening of this embassy has a historic meaning for our country and for our struggle against the ills in the world, against imperialism and the evils of Zionism.

JUNTA MEMBERS COMMENT ON DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

PA221900 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Jul 80

[News conference by members of the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction Sergio Ramirez, Arturo Cruz, Daniel Ortega, Moises Hassan and Rafael Cordova Rivas and by Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto in the main room at government house; officials responding sometimes not identified in broadcast--live].

[Excerpts] Pedro Talavera, of Mexican television. We have received a note on President Carter's greetings to the junta. I would like to know how important U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan Government is and what possibilities there are that this aid will change if the U.S. Government changes after the next elections.

[Hassant] We can say that the aid the U.S. Government and people have given for Nicaraguan reconstruction is quite large. We have received donations in goods, cash and loans from the U.S. Government and people. So the U.S. Government (?and people) have indeed contributed to the Nicaraguan reconstruction process. Perhaps we would have disired that this contribution have been more in accordance with or more in proportion to the capacity of the United States to contribute, in view of the large economic potential of the world's richest country and of the responsibility that the United States should have assumed--the responsibility for having created the government [words indistinct] and of having equipped, trained and (?supported) it economically, politically and militarily for 45 years. So, although acknowledging the magnitude of U.S. aid, it would be very desirable if this aid were in proportion to this [word indistinct] we are mentioning.

On the other hand, we have been alarmed and concerned over statements made by the U.S. Republican Party's candidate. We have tried to interpret these as part of his campaign strategy, knowing he is well aware that the American voters are engulfed in a wave of conservatism, saying that 'we must be number one; we are being humbled in all parts of the world. We believe he is trying to take advantage of this wave of conservatism for his electoral aims.

[Question] Maria Elena Arsola, of the Sandinist radio system. What attitude will our revolutionary government assume, or will it protest to the Honduran Government for the bomb explosion at the Nicaraguan Embassy in that country early Saturday?

[Answer] We have already contacted the Honduran Foreign Ministry but we realize that despite their efforts, governments cannot always control terrorists or people like those who 3 days ago threw a grenade into our embassy in Tegucigalpa, something similar to what Salvadoran terrorists had done a few days earlier at our embassy in San Salvador.

[Question] Filadelfo Aleman, of NUEVO DIARIO. A few days ago we received reports from Panama, where former junta member Alfonso Robelo said that in Nicaragua we are advancing toward totalitarianism. We would like to hear the government junta's views on these statements by Robelo.

[Answer] I remember a report from Panama that a meeting of Central American liberal parties was being held. Robelo did not refer exclusively to the threat of totalitarianism hovering over Nicaragua, but over Central America as a whole, which is even more serious. But I think Robelo should not feel lonely in this concern over the threat of totalitarianism in Central America; other individuals and forces share this concern and express it in different ways. Mario Sandoval Alarcon, chief of Guatemala's White Hand, is concerned over the threat of totalitarianism in Central America. Equally concerned is Guatemala's Anticommunist Salvation Army, which has murdered hundreds of patriots, university professors, workers and students. El Salvador's Colonel d'Aubuisson is extremely concerned [words indistinct] that have also murdered hundreds of patriots in El Salvador in the past few weeks. Costa Rica's Free Costa Rica Movement is also concerned. It is logical to find this type of concern among these sectors. We are surprised that Robelo went to Panama on the same day that more than half a million Nicaraguans gave their support to the Sandinist people's revolution here. Unfortunately, and judging from these mass demonstrations, it would seem that our people have understood totalitarianism.

[Question] Charles Gomez, CBS. Commander Ortega, what is your opinion of the controversy concerning the Sandinist anthem, from which the U.S. government asked that the derogatory reference to the Yankees be eliminated, and which resulted in the U.S. delegation's early departure from the 19 July ceremonies?

[Ortega] First of all, the U.S. Government has asked neither the Sandinist Front nor the National Reconstruction Government to do any such thing, since such a request would be absurd.

Now we have already indicated that it would be enough to review our country's history to realize why we are anti-imperialist. Also we have already said that when we say "Yankee, enemy of mankind" we are referring to those who have invaded our country, to those who have attacked our country, to those who supported Somoza, to those who have [word indistinct] other peoples, to those who want to revive that type of policy at present, to those who express opinions against our country so it will not get a $75 million loan.

When we talk about "Yankee, enemy of mankind," we are talking about a reality that exists in the United States. We are referring to those reactionary sectors, those powerful sectors, those sectors with the mentality of (?Romans), who forget that times have changed, who refuse to accept that new reality and who [words indistinct]. On the other hand, peoples are obliged to defend themselves, to express their views. We are merely reflecting our country's history in that anthem, for Nicaragua is being constantly attacked from the United States. There is conspiracy here in Nicaragua and support is being given to counterrevolutionaries and to Somoza's officials, who go around conspiring against our country. In the United States, in the U.S. Congress, in the Senate, representatives have accused the members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front's National Directorate of being criminals and assassins. They have made use of the U.S. Capitol to attack us and say all kinds of barbaric things, so there is no reason for them to get scared if our country has an anthem which says in part says [words indistinct] "we fight the Yankee, enemy of mankind."

[Question] Margarita (Mueller) of ASSOCIATED PRESS. The Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] has voiced concern because you did not make a 19 July announcement on the elections. I would like to know if you have plans to announce a date for elections, and if not [words indistinct] the businessmen and other parties.

[Answer] If I may change the rules of a news conference, I would like to ask you a question: Where did you get the news that COSEP has voiced this concern?

[Correspondent] In LA PRENSA.

[Unidentified junta member] The daily LA PRENSA?

[Correspondent] Yes.

[Junta member] Today's edition?

[Correspondent] Yes.

[Junta member] As we all know, private enterprise is one of the sectors of the country which has a role in the process of reconstruction. When the private sector expresses opinions the government is willing to listen, but we do not forget that although it is true that the private sector grouped in COSEP is an important sector of national production--that is, the private sector of production--the opinions of COSEP are not opinions which represent the feelings of the nation. We believe the feelings of the nation, the national feelings, can be expressed in events such as those of 19 July, where the vast majority of our people offered, in a sort of plebiscite, support for the Sandinist people's revolution, support for the Sandinist Front, support for the National Reconstruction Government.

When the Sandinist Front and the government held meetings in May with COSEP representatives, as well as with other sectors of the country--labor unions and various political parties--we discussed the issue of elections. We also discussed other topics. For example, COSEP brought up the issue of Sandinist Television System becoming a state entity. That is one idea the government has accepted, because we definitely agree that in the measure in which the revolution settles in an institutional manner [changes thought] we have only completed one year of revolution, and all of these things have to be settled.

And the Sandinist Television System is going to be a system organized in the fashion of a state television corporation. Various sectors of the nation-peoples, labor unions, and so forth--will be represented on the corporation board.

At that time COSEP also voiced another concern about the organization of all journalists under the Union of Journalists of Nicaragua [UPN], which operates as an association of newsmen in addition to being a labor union of newsmen. In order to exercise one's profession as a newsman, the newsman's profession--not just writing an article in the newspaper, because anyone can do that, and that has nothing to do with freedom of expression--it is necessary to be registered with the UPN. COSEP was then concerned about whether there should be a law of association not only for newsmen but also for all liberal professions in the country, whether there should be associations of lawyers, doctors, dentists and newsmen, and that the UPN should be only a trade union of newsmen. The private sector introduced in the State Council a draft law on professional associations, which unfortunately failed to obtain not only the support of the Sandinist Front but also that of the traditional parties, such as the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua, which was opposed to the approval of this draft bill calling for compulsory professional associations. This is still under discussion in the State Council.

COSEP brought up other topics, such as elections. At the time, COSEP said it would be very good if on 19 July [words indistinct] municipal elections were to be held in the country. We took notice of their concern; we thought it was a legitimate concern, but we truly think it was not necessary to make a 19 July announcement on a date for municipal elections. This is a political decision of the revolutionary leadership of the country and of the government.

However, this does not mean under any circumstances that elections, as a political program of the National Reconstruction Government, have been canceled. We reaffirm what has been stated in the platform of the National Reconstruction Government, which is a public document; we reaffirm what we said on 4 May in the message of the National Reconstruction Government junta to the Nicaraguan people on the occasion of the installation of the State Council. To the effect that we are willing to call elections, first municipal elections, then for a national assembly and last for general authorities. This is a political decision which we reaffirm again, and will reaffirm it as many times as necessary. However, we must sincerely say that the main concern of the Government of National Reconstruction--and in this, we interpret the feelings of the Nicaraguan people--is not to set a deadline for municipal elections but to carry out the various tasks of national reconstruction.

[Question] My name is Juan Guillermo Rios, of the National Colombian Television Channel of Bogota, Colombia. The Andean Pact presidents will meet this Friday in Lima, Peru. One of the topics to be discussed is the creation of an Andean Pact peace force. What does Commander Ortega and Foreign Minister d'Escoto think of this possibility?

[Answer] Regardless of the topics to be discussed there, we think that any peace force, or whatever we chose to call it, is not advisable for the interests [words indistinct] the sovereignty, the wishes for independence of the peoples. This type of force runs the risk of being used against the people. Therefore, we cannot agree with any type of international peace-keeping force because that is the medicine they tried to give the Nicaraguan people to save Somozism in the moments just before the revolutionary victory. That was the medicine that was to save Somozism and with which they wanted to save Somozism. In other words, it would have been at the service of a criminal such as Somoza--a terrorist, a thief such as Somoza. Therefore, we voice our disagreement with any type of peace force or international force to be established under these circumstances.

[Answer] We undoubtedly are for international solidarity. The problem is that in the first place, we are not familiar with that plan, which the companero says will be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of the Andean Pact presidents. However, the issue of a peace force smells rotten to us. We already have had experiences with those so-called peace forces. We must express our solidarity with the struggles of the people. These peace forces are interventionist forces in order to achieve perpetuity [of the status quo]. These are hateful forces of Latin American reaction and fascism. Therefore, as I said before--and I think I said this during one of your programs in Bogota and in Venezuela where I recently visited--that these rumors are circulating in the Andean countries to the effect that there was a possibility of creating a peace force. There was even talk of this force going into action right away in the sister Republic of El Salvador. We do not like that. Actually, we do not believe that any country, or any group of Latin American countries should at this stage try to imitate actions which have been criticized before when other larger countries and powers tried to use them. Perhaps now they would again like to launch these actions by using others. We must not fall into this trap. We Latin Americans are internationalists and are in solidarity with the people, not with the tyrants, not with the fascists.

[Question] [Passage indistinct] from the U.S. daily Boston GLOBE. I have two questions, the first [words indistinct] Friday evening at a meeting sponsored [words indistinct] a meeting between Fidel Castro and a group of high level U.S. diplomats, I would like to know if you know what topics were discussed during that meeting and [words indistinct] if we have seen here in Nicaragua the beginning of an opening, of a change in the policy of hostility between Cuba and the United States?

[Answer] Regarding the news conference of Companero 'Arafat, it would be proper to note that I believe that it will be difficult for him to hold it today because he has made a long trip to come to our country and a news conference today, I believe, will not be possible. I think that the news conference could take place tomorrow.

Regarding the talks between Companero President of Cuba, Comdr Fidel Castro, and some U.S. representatives who were present for the activities, I believe that the news media has already obtained statements from the U.S. representatives reporting on their talk with President Castro.

[Question] My name is Rodolfo Garcia, from La Voz de Nicaragua. A local daily today published a report from a transnational news agency according to which Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala in his annual report to Congress said that the Nicaraguan claims to the San Andres and Providencia archipelago and the Roncador, Serrana and Quitasueno Cays--insular portions of Colombia in the Caribbean--represent an absurd annexationist position. The report adds: The encouragement that Nicaragua could receive for its absurd annexationist position without legal basis but for political objectives, could be one factor of confusion and anarchy in the Caribbean. My question is: Will the government junta instruct the Foreign Ministry to refute these statements of the Colombian President?

[Sergio Ramirez] Companero, regarding this kind of statement from President Turbay Ayala--if he really made those statements--I have not read the message, so I am going to say just what comes to my mind. We should not forget that they could have been made because of internal circumstances in Colombia. This possibility should not be disregarded.

We would like to recall something that is very objective. Nicaragua declared the nullification of the Barcenas-Meneses de Guerra Treaty. The government of Adolfo Diaz--which was under the intervention of Yankee occupation forces--signed that treaty, which was later ratified by another government that was also under the intervention of Yankee troops. This government was that of Jose Maria Moncada.

That is, two traitors signed a treaty giving away territory we consider to be Nicaraguan. When we declared this treaty null, Colombia, through its foreign minister, gave an answer we think is important. They said this matter should be discussed in the International Court of Justice, in The Hague.

We have not decided yet on the organization before which we would discuss this matter and until now we have said that we want to discuss it bilaterally with Colombia. However, the fact that Colombia has officially stated that it is prepared to take this matter to the International Court of Justice in The Hague means, on the basis of the customary use and practice of public international law, that Colombia accepts that its rights over San Andres and Providencia are being questioned. They have put dobuts on those rights. As I have stated, the Nicaraguan Government has not yet decided in what court to appeal or what other legal procedures to use. However, if Colombia has stated that it is prepared to go to the International Court of Justice, we recognize in this decision--based on international law--that Colombia accepts that its rights are being questioned and being doubted.

[Question] [Name indistinct] of LE MONDE, France. I would like to know if you could give us some details regarding the agrarian reform bill that Commander Ortega mentioned in his 19 July speech?

[Answer] The only thing we could tell you is that there is great pressure in our country from peasants who had their land grabbed during the times of the dictatorship. There is pressure from very poor peasants who occupy lands of small and medium farmers in order to survive. It could be said that Nicaragua has a lot of land, but not all the land is suitable for basic grain cultivation. This is also the type of grain Nicaraguan peasants like to plant. It is also the type of grain that he is more capable of acquiring. So, if we only take into consideration the land that can be cultivated, we find that there are large portions of land in the hands of large landowners and that this land is not being worked. The poor and medium-income peasants are to rent this land and make it produce, but the owners of this land refuse to lease it because there is a law that protects small, medium and even large producers. This law puts limits on the price of [words indistinct] for him who rents the land to produce basic grains or to produce cotton.

This is an unjust situation that violates human rights in this revolution. This a violation of Nicaraguans' human rights. The revolution cannot tolerate that. For this reason we must act through the agrarian reform to carry out a plan that will allow the recovery of those lands so that these peasants in cooperatives or in any other form may work the land and contribute to the reactivation of the country. By doing this we would also release from pressure those medium producers who find themselves being systematically invaded by landless peasants.

This situation was not created by the revolution. This situation has been inherited by the revolution. This situation demands an immediate answer.

[Sergio Ramirez] I would like to add that until now we in Nicaragua have not had a true agrarian reform. The only basis for agrarian reform has been Decree No 3 which approved the expropriation of all the assets of Somoza and his accomplices. This included agricultural properties. However, the agricultural structure of the country remains a traditional structure that does not respond to the production needs of the revolution or to the needs of the peasants, which represent 50 percent of the Nicaraguan population.

This step of expropriating land that is not being worked is aimed at creating a new framework for the agrarian reform and [words indistinct] other steps will have to be taken to have true agrarian reform in the country. This is an agricultural country that needs profound changes in its agricultural structure. It also needs a multiplication of its agricultural production.

[Question] [Words indistinct] television of Austria and Switzerland. Since the creation of the first government program, the Nicaraguan political process has been characterized as one of national reconstruction. After one year of revolution, can it be said when this phase of the political process concludes [words indistinct] especially with regard to the internal structures of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], will it be turned into a political party? When could the elections of a new national leadership take place? What follows national reconstruction?

[Answer] We could say that the national reconstruction process has not concluded. This is something that was initiated last year. The fact that we are planting between 150,000 and 160,000 manzanas with cotton can give us an idea of the situation that exists in our country and of the need for gearing all our efforts toward the reactivation of the economy and the reconstruction of the country. When we speak of reconstructing the country, we are not speaking only of the material aspects. We also speak about the cultural and educational aspects. We speak about creating awareness among the citizens, about a total reconstruction of Nicaraguan society.

This is a process for which we undoubtedly cannot set a deadline or limit. As to whether or not the Sandinist Front has become a party, I think it is obvious that the Sandinist Party has always been a party, even if it has not been called so. There are other situations that could be said to be similar to ours in which a revolution has been going on for years and the governing organization is called a front but is, in fact, a party. There is the case of Algeria where the National Liberation Front leads the march of the Algerian People. There is also the case of Iraq.

So, one should not be caught waiting for us to appear one of these days with the name party on us. I think the front has the material basis and subjective and objective grounds to survive as a party. This is a new party that has arisen in Nicaraguan, speaking traditional molds and giving true solutions to the problems of our people.

Regarding structural aspects concerning a change in the authorities of the Sandinist Front, we operate on the principle of efficiency. We think that as long as a person is functioning well, that person should remain in his post. Politics has to do with responsibility and not with a lottery. Often it is seen as a democracy. Some people, when they speak of democracy, think of a lottery or a raffle, disregarding the possibility of having an efficient government one day and the next a dictatorial or irresponsible government--perhaps even a maniac person who could endanger peace in the world could have the possibility of becoming president, as is happening right now in the United States. Apparently there is a gentleman that we could characterize only as a person sick in the head. However, he has the possibility of becoming president. I believe this is an irresponsible act on the part of U.S. democracy. I think that is no longer democracy.

A country where someone who could bring destruction to the world can become president no longer has a democracy. It is the same thing as saying that here for the sake of democracy we will give possibilities to Somoza's son to carry out political campaigns or that we would do the same for Urcuyo, who is in Guatemala, or for the Somozist guards. This is no democracy.

So, we have our basis in efficiency, and when a person is inefficient, there are ideas [words indistinct] in the person who is carrying out a given job.

[Question] [Words indistinct] of Mexico. I would like to know if you could give us the total amount of aid you have received from abroad, and if there have been investments from private enterprise, from financial organizations; and in what sectors have the investments been made?

[Sergio Ramirez] The aid has come more or less this way: We have received approximately $130 million in gifts, of which $70 million has been in cash and $60 million in goods, especially food. The aid received directly from governments has been approximately $120 million in the forms of loans. These loans have come from countries such as the FRG and the United States. We have credit in Costa Rica, Brazil, the Netherlands, Sweden, Mexico and other countries. We also have credit with multilateral credit organizations--we have to mention Venezuela as one of the countries that has given us bilateral aid--but with multilateral organizations such as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the Central American Economic Integration Bank. We have [words indistinct] approximately $300 million.

With this, the financial aid received by the country, most of which comes from credits, is now approximately $580 million. This does not include $40 million recently granted by the Central American Economic Integration Bank. This agreement has not been signed yet.

We have used approximately 30 percent of these funds granted by governments and international institutions. This is a high percentage if we consider that we have acquired these credits in the term of one year and we have had to develop our internal capacity to properly apply the funds. This has to do with the project preparation units and with all the internal work that has to be done to administer these funds.

By the end of this month, the director general of the Agency for International Development [AID] of the U.S. Government will come to Nicaragua to sign with the Government of Nicaragua a loan for $75 million which you know about because of the publicity that its processing had.

With this signing, the processing will be completely concluded. The United States has already disbursed $15 million out of the $75 million. We expect that at the moment of the signing another $40 million will be dusbursed.

AVANCE CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT'S POSITION ON AFGHANISTAN

PA201815 Managua AVANCE in Spanish No 33 1-15 Jul 80 p 4

[Article: "Inconsistencies of the National Reconstruction Government's Policy on Afghanistan"]

[Text] Since its beginning, the Afghan revolution, as occurs to any revolution which intensifies its democratic, antioligarchic and anti-imperialist position, has been attacked by the forces of the internal and external reaction due to the absurd imperialist ambition of halting its advance.

Nevertheless, the courageous Afghan people headed by the People's Democratic Party have rejected all efforts by imperialism and have confronted the provocations which have included harsh armed aggressions.

As is known, the conditions under which the revolutionary forces took power in Afghanistan were not the best. Defensively they did not have the necessary capacity to confront the increasing aggressive wave that groups armed by China, Israel, Egypt and the United States were unleashing from the Pakistani border.

As a result of this, the revolutionary government of Babrak Karmal had to resort to the friendship and cooperation treaty signed with the Soviet Union in April 1978. In view of the serious threats against the Afghan revolution, the USSR had no other choice but to reply to the Afghan people and government's appeal with a limited contingent of troops. As Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, has said "Without Soviet aid, the plans of imperialism to drag Afghanistan into its orbit would have been achieved, thus creating a serious danger for the Soviet Union from the south."

We had to refer to the aforementioned. From this one can see that anyone with a brain in his head can understand the difference between fraternal and internationalist aid based on principles and an invasion, the epithet which imperialism has given the praiseworthy action of the Soviet Union which helped the Afghan people defend themselves. This should even be clearer to a country like ours which is experiencing a time of revolutionary victory.

However, it seems that our government is not capable of defining a foreign policy based on principles and on frankly anti-imperialist positions as it should, or perhaps we still do not understand that the world is going through a historic phase of transition in which the progressive forces of mankind must take sides.

The aforementioned comes to mind since the Government of National Reconstruction has taken different positions regarding the Afghan case.

The first occasion was when the United States, setting itself up as the "standard bearer" of human rights, proposed that the UN Security Council condemn the Soviet Union for having "invaded" Afghanistan. In that session, Nicaragua--knowing that it was all an imperialist plot--abstained from voting (neither yes nor no). That was not the position taken by Grenada which vigorously expressed its opposition to that sinister proposal.

A second occasion was when a delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the government visited Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government. The delegation signed a "Soviet-Nicaraguan joint communique" which included a point that stated: "We condemn the campaign of increasing international tension which is being undertaken by the imperialist and reactionary forces regarding the Afghan events..."

But here is another occasion. Nicaraguan ambassador in Washington, Rafael Solis, told AFP that "regardless of the good relations with the socialist camp, nothing prevents us from continuing to express our disapproval over the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan." (LA PRENSA, 19 June 1980)

WELL THEN, WHERE DO WE STAND? Do we condemn or support the defense and strengthening of that sister revolution?

Undoubtedly our duty is to support all efforts in the latter direction since this means we are implementing our consistently anti-imperialist position and policy.

LITERACY WORKERS URGED TO STAY AT POSTS

PA221943 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] On occasion of the final offensive of the literacy crusade, Commander of the Revolution Carlos Carrion, representative of the Sandinist National Liberation Front in the crusade, and Fernando Cardenal, coordinator of the crusade, have issued a communique urging the literacy workers to remain at their posts. They note that in order to guarantee the success of the final offensive, the literacy workers and all persons involved in this revolutionary project must make greater efforts and increase the discipline, the enthusiasm and the revolutionary tasks until the crusade ends on 15 August.

The communique indicates that no literacy worker can abandon the area assigned to him even if he has completed his work there. On the contrary, he must reinforce weaker spots and continue in the struggle. Anybody abandoning his trench before the end of the period will be viewed as a deserter and will not receive the crusade diploma for his revolutionary task, the document says.

HAVANA REPORTS DEPARTURE OF HIJACKED AIRLINER

FL231329 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Yesterday afternoon at 1630 a DC-10 Delta airliner landed at the Ignacio Agramonte International Airport in Camaguey. The aircraft was diverted from its route and forced to go to Cuba by an armed individual. The aircraft, registration no 722, was carrying 145 passengers and 14 crewmen when it was diverted from its route while flying between Miami and Puerto Rico.

After receiving the courtesies of the Ignacio Agramonte airport's personnel, the aircraft departed with its passengers and crewmen at 1830 bound for Miami. The perpetrator of the hijacking, Silvio Mesa Cabrera, a Cuban, is being held by the appropriate authorities, who are conducting the appropriate investigation.

STATE COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES HOLIDAYS 25-27 JUL

FL231309 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1044 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] The State Committee for Labor and Social Security has released a note on working activities during this month's holidays. In accordance with the provisions of law no 1240 of 14 December 1972, on Saturday, 26 July, the day of national rebellion, all working activities will be suspended as it is a day of national commemoration. Likewise, all working activities will be suspended on Friday, 25 July, and Sunday, 27 July, in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned law, which declares them holidays. All activities will resume on Monday, 28 July. Exempted from the provisions of the law are those working activities related to the sugar harvest, urgent agricultural work, industries of continued production, radio and television work, industries of continued production, radio and television broadcasting operations and essential public services.

FUTURE INTERNAL CRITICISM OF U.S. OLYMPIC BOYCOTT SEEN

PA231416 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jul 80

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] The 22d Olympics opened Thursday in Moscow with the most colorful and brilliant ceremony ever held to mark the beginning of the most important world games. Declaring the games open, Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, reiterated the world's hope for peace and fraternity among the peoples. After the traditional parade, the Olympic flag was raised during a very solemn event, impressive for its precision and martial air. Afterward the grounds of the great Lenin Stadium in Moscow were invaded by the most colorful and happiest festivity imaginable, the final part of a gigantic 3-hour spectacle.

The committee organizing the games fulfilled to the letter its commitment to prepare the grandest backdrop for this sports festival, held every 4 years. It was a splendid spectacle, worthy of being viewed and experienced.

Hundreds of athletes in the United States and in a small group of countries that lent themselves to Washington's games saw themselves deprived of the chance to participate in this exciting moment. Sitting in front of their televisions at home, with their shoes worn out from 3 years of useless training, the U.S. athletes sadly and nostalgically observed the scenes marking the Olympic games' inauguration in which they could have participated. The U.S. athletes have been deprived of the chance to at least defend the third place they won in Montreal in 1976.

Meanwhile, the overwhelming majority of the world's best athletes, led by the two giants of Montreal, the Soviet Union and the GDR, will renew their Olympic laurels, will set new world records, will win victories for their countries, will be internationally admired and will feel the satisfaction of having loyally fulfilled the hopes placed on them by their peoples.

When the Olympic curtain falls in Moscow on 3 August, the records will contain the results of the competition there, and these will be the results that will have to be revalidated or replaced through competition at the next event of this kind. Those records will not include any medals for the U.S. athletes. They will not have a jubilant return home with victories won in the various events which many of them hoped to earn and which would have been possible. It will be a blank page in the sports history of the United States, but not so in the history of world Olympic games, which will march on olympically--so to speak--bearing in its annals, like an exceptional prize, the magnificent event currently being held in the Soviet capital.

As time goes on and sensible minds in the United States begin more rigorously evaluating the results of a selfish politicking obstinacy engendered in the White House, increasingly strong criticism will be made within the White House itself of the obstinate stand adopted by the U.S. authorities. And sometime in history, when the inexorable wave of world progress touches Washington, a true government of the people, by the people and for the people will ask to settle accounts for that empty place in the history of national sports and will condemn those responsible for such shameful conduct.

COMMENTARY VIEWS BOLIVIAN RESISTANCE TO COUP

PA240240 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 23 Jul 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] Despite statements by the Bolivian military regime to the effect that it controls the situation in the country and that it has consolidated itself, reports arriving in Latin American capitals from La Paz indicate that the resistance of the people continues against the uniformed fascists who on Thursday once again brutally broke the democratic process being built in that South American nation.

This Wednesday, Bolivia remains paralyzed as a result of the general strike initiated by the Bolivian Labor Federation, the People's Democratic Union [UDP] and the National Committee for the Defense of Democracy.

Meanwhile, peasants and workers are still blocking the roads that lead to La Paz and have interrupted the influx of agricultural and livestock products to the capital. The purpose of this measure is to impede the consolidation of the coupists and to force the resignation of the military junta installed in the presidential palace.

The military men who violently seized power in Bolivia are not only isolated nationally because of their barbaric action; they have also brought upon themselves a general Latin American and international repudiation.

Until now, not a single state has recognized those who once again have placed Bolivia under a bloody dictatorial regime. Governments, congresses, political parties and labor, student and religious organizations from all the continents have strongly condemned the Bolivian coupists who are responsible for the murder of hundreds, and who violated, from the very beginning, the basic liberties and human rights of the people of that South American nation.

The fighting mine workers of Bolivia, the Bolivian workers in general, the students and the peasants are risking their lives in the resistance against the coupists in uniform who are closely linked to the Pentagon, the U.S. imperialist transnationals and the most reactionary sectors of the United States.

FSLN REPRESENTATIVE FIGUEROA INTERVIEWED

FL221553 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Report on interview granted by Freddy Figueroa, representative in Cuba of the Sandinist National Liberation Front FSLN, to the political information program--passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Freddy Figueroa, FSLN representative in Cuba, has granted an interview to the political information program on the occasion of the first anniversary of the revolution in Nicaragua. Comrade Figueroa referred to the accomplishments of the Sandinist revolution in its first year.

"These accomplishments of the first year are many. In education we have almost completed the frist phase of the literacy drive. In this great task we have had the solidary assistance of 1,200 comrade Cuban professors who are becoming aware of the depressing reality in which our peasants lived. They are realizing the sacrifice made by our peasants to survive. In the field of construction, we are rebuilding our country. We are first reactivating our economy because our economy was left bankrupt by the Somoza system. We are building a road linking the east and north of Nicaragua. The participants in that project are mostly Cuban proletarian people with their equipment, with their manpower, that is, that road is being built by the Cuban people. The tasks are big, very big and they are being fulfilled."

When asked about the importance of the consolidation and strengthening of the Sandinist People's Army, Figueroa stated: "This decision of our government to develop and strengthen that institution is very important because we know that it will represent our people in any intervention, will represent our people in any maneuver by imperialism or any foreign country aimed at weakening our revolution or intervening in our country. Our comrades are ready and prepared in all aspects to defend what cost so many lives, so much blood, to defend that just cause--Sandino's cause, Carlos Fonseca's cause and our Nicaraguan people's beliefs."

Regarding our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro's visit to Nicaragua and current state of the relations between the two countries, Figueroa said: "Comrade Fidel's arrival in Nicaragua will destroy that myth, that lie, that smear to which both imperialism and Somozism subjected our people. We were told that children in Cuba were sad, that there were no schools, that there was no freedom, that there was nothing. When we arrived in Cuba, we realized how great are this great socialist revolution, the freedoms existing in Cuba, the happiness in Cuba, which is the same as we have in Nicaragua. Comrade Fidel's arrival is the reflection of that freedom gained by our people. We value very highly the relations between our two countries, that is, Cuba and Nicaragua, as a single friendly tie. To say Cuba is to say Nicaragua and to say Nicaragua is to say Cuba. The relations between the two today are becoming increasingly closer, even though our relations did not begin on 19 July; our relations began long before that, and we now are strengthening them and will continue to do so more and more."

CARAZO'S POSITION ON SALVADORAN REFUGEES HERATED

PA211548 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Jul 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Extremely complaisant with regard to U.S. interests, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo tried several weeks ago to become leader of those helping the antisocial elements who were leaving Cuba with the authorization of the revolutionary government. Although it has been internationally recognized that these were not refugees or politically persecuted individuals but lumpen and longtime criminals attracted by the imperialistic propaganda to try to discredit the Cuban revolution, Rodrigo Carazo decided to participate in that dirty campaign against our country.

That conduct of the Costa Rican president contrasts with the one he has currently assumed regarding the Salvadoran refugees, who, as victims of the brutal, criminal and genocidal policy of the Christian Democratic-military regime, have sought protection at the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador. About 10 days ago, approximately 100 peasant women, old people and children, who, threatened with death as thousands of rural residents have been in the past, entered the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador. On Thursday, 17 July, another group of 100 peasants entered the embassy. So far, President Carazo has not done anything to solve the situation.

Some San Jose news media have stated that while Rodrigo Carazo showed great dynamism and willingness to solve the situation of the Cuban antisocials who were not being persecuted, he now shows little willingness to solve the serious situation in the embassy in San Salvador. A PRELA report datelined in San Jose indicated that in telephone talks with Costa Rican personalities in San Jose, spokesmen of the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] confirmed that there are 227 peasants in the Costa Rican Embassy. The peasants, victims of brutality by a government which has not hesitated to plunge the small Central American country into bloodshed, said they did not want hostages but gurantees that their lives and those of their small children would be respected.

As has been repeatedly reported, the bloodthirsty police, army and paramilitary forces protected by the Christian Democratic-military regime have razed entire villages and killed all the inhabitants, including children, women and old people. The reports we have received indicate that two-thirds of the 227 refugees in the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador are very small children whose faces reflect the misery and hunger to which the social system of El Salvador has condemned them. Costa Rican press photographs and films show the advanced malnutrition, anemia and lack of clothes of those children.

A little over 1 week ago the Rodrigo Carazo government ordered Ambassador Alejandro Alvarado to return to San Jose 1 day after the occupation began. The charge d'affaires was left in charge of the situation. Last Monday, Costa Rican envoy Javier Sancho traveled to San Salvador to meet with the LP-28. However, then LP-28 subsequently charged that the Costa Rican officials initially accepted the request for asylum by the first 100 peasants and then without any justification changed their positions and recommended that the peasants be sent back to their places of origin--that is, return them to the zones of death, torture and crime.

Rodrigo Carazo's generosity toward the Cuban antisocials was a way of ingratiating himself with his U.S. masters. That position contrasts with the lack of humane feeling that he is now showing by his attitude toward the peasants who have taken asylum in the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador and by his refusal to permit the entry into Costa Rica of peasants fleeing the terror and genocide of the pro-U.S. regime of El Salvador.

ACP GROUP TO SEEK INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AID

FL210945 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 12 Jul 80 p 1

[GLEANER Western Bureau Dispatch]

[Text] The African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of states is to seek international financial and technical assistance to implement new development programmes, ACP Chief Executive Raymond Chasle announced yesterday.

Mr. Chasle, chairman of ACP Committee of Ambassadors, made the announcement at the end of the four-day Council of Ministers' conference at the Rose Hall Inter-continental Hotel, Montego Bay. He said the ACP had failed to iron out the question of the establishment of a trade and investment bank, one of the main topics on the conference's agenda.

The amount of money needed was not disclosed, but the ambassador expressed high hope of obtaining the badly needed funds to finance the projects.

According to him one of the most urgent projects was the strengthening of the secretariat which was understaffed.

Mr. Chasle said that some resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers included co-operation in the field of energy, transport, postal services, tele-communication and promotion of trade arrangements among ACP countries.

He noted that at the conference much concern was expressed at the increasing incidence of hunger, nutritional deficiency and famine in some ACP states. The conference had recommended that in pursuing opportunties for the development of intra-trade, immediate attention be given to food production.

BARBADOS

PRC TEAM TO VISIT FOR TALKS ON ASSISTANCE

FL211440 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 16 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] A mission from the People's Republic of China is expected to visit Barbados late this year or early in 1981 to look closely at various possible areas of assistance from the island.

The mission will be coming at the invitation of government which recently visited the People's Republic of China.

Prime minister, Mr. Tom Adams led the Barbados team which included minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Henry Forde and minister of agriculture, Mr. Lloyd Brathwaite.

Mr. Forde said yesterday the mission will be looking particularly at sugar and tourism in Barbados. He added that at present Barbados assists some 45 countries in the cultivation of sugar cane.

He said that the mission to the People's Republic of China was a successful one and he hoped that the first results of the cultural agreement signed between the two countries would soon be seen. It is expected that a gymnastic team will be visiting Barbados.

He described the People's Republic of China as a great country, outstanding in agriculture and heavy industry.

He said that at present, grading was in their favour but Barbados is interested in some of the light industry carried out in the People's Republic of China. Light industry will be concentrated around the new harbour development and Spring Garden Road, Mr. Forde said.

DOMINICA

EUGENIA CHARLES WINS GENERAL ELECTIONS

PA240125 Paris AFP in Spanish 2320 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Roseau, Dominica, 22 Jul (AFP)--Eugenia Charles, a 51-year-old woman lawyer, was the big winner in yesterday's general elections held in this Caribbean island. It was announced here today that she will be the first woman elected prime minister in the area.

The Dominica Freedom Party, led by Mrs Charles, obtained 17 of the 21 Parliament seats while the Democratic Labor Party of the current prime minister, Oliver Seraphin, obtained by independent candidates.

The big losers included Seraphin himself who lost his Parliament seat and former Prime Minister Patrick John, who led Dominica to its independence from Great Britain in November 1978.

Yesterday's elections, the first to be held in this island that measures 751 square km and has 80,000 inhabitants, were a significant defeat for the leftist groups, some of them pro-Cuban, as they did not obtain any Parliament seats.

GRENADA

BISHOP CONGRATULATES DOMINICA'S CHARLES ON ELECTION

FL230148 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Summary from poor reception] "The People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, through the Ministry of External Affairs, has sent a congratulations message to the Dominica Freedom Party." The message is signed by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and addressed to the leader of the Freedom Party and Prime Minister-designate Mary Eugenia Charles. The message expresses congratulations for the DFP's resounding victory at the polls. "The People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada looks forward to working closely with the Commonwealth of Dominica in the interest of Caribbean (?integration of forces)."

JAMAICA

GOVERNMENT TO PRESS FOR CHANGES IN IMF, WORLD BANK

FL210955 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 12 Jul 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] Jamaica is to place certain documents before the special session of the United Nations next month, relating to the proposed new international economic order and structural changes in the IMF and the World Bank.

Speaking at a news conference yesterday afternoon, the minister of finance, the Hon. Hugh Small, said that this decision came out of a meeting with the president of Tanzania, Dr. Julius Nyerere, following the Arusha South-North conference on "International Monetary System and the new International Order," held June 30 to July 3.

Mr. Small said it was hoped that united action would follow to ensure much-needed reforms in the International Monetary Fund.

He said papers presented at the conference demonstrated that a breakdown had taken place in the international monetary system. The conference also focussed attention on what was occurring in Jamaica.

Mr. Small described the conference as an important step forward and said that people were becoming more aware of Jamaica's situation. He drew attention to a resolution on Jamaica and the IMF which was passed by acclamation.

The resolution said that Jamaica terminated the IMF programme because of the attitude adopted by the IMF which revealed clear political motivation and calculation within the power structure of the organization."

It said the prescriptions of the IMF for Jamaica would have involved punishing the people for the consequences of world inflation, increases in oil prices and in interest rates.

The resolution issued an appeal to governments and financial institutions in the Third World and industrialized countries "to take urgent measures now to assist Jamaica in its efforts to further develop and maintain a genuine democratic framework," and for "trade unions, church groups and other people's institutions" to persuade their governments to change their attitudes and show solidarity with the people of Jamaica.

Mr. Small said some of the decisions that came out of the conference were: that the IMF was not scientific, objective or neutral; that there should be a UN conference on international money and finance; and that there should be a new international monetary authority.

Responding to questions on the present economic situation in Jamaica, Mr. Small said that the situation was "extremely difficult and tense," and while the government had been servicing its debts, paying for oil imports and basic foods, there was inadequate funds for raw materials. Payment arrears were also accumulating.

He said the situation facing Jamaica was not only a scarcity of funds, but it was one of the most sensitive political issues in the world.

"We are facing severe problems, but we continue to attract international assistance," Mr. Small said. However, he did not say the extent or source of such assistance.

Raw Power

He continued: "We realize that a great deal of raw, naked political power is being muscled up against Jamaica."

Mr. Small said it was now about nine months since Jamaica had not drawn any foreign exchange from the IMF and none of the immediate and dire consequences predicted had yet occurred. "We have managed with great difficulty," he said, and now faced the internal threat of spiralling inflation.

The minister confirmed a statement made earlier this week by industry and commerce minister, Mr. Derrick Heaven, that lending agencies were watching the outcome of the coming election carefully before committing new financing to Jamaica.

ST. LUCIA

FOREIGN MINISTER ODLUM DROPS LEADERSHIP CHALLENGE

FL191400 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 15 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Castries, St. Lucia, Monday, (CANA)--The power struggle in the ruling St. Lucia Labour Party appeared to be over today, with Foreign Minister George Odlum announcing the end of his bid to take over from Prime Minister Allan Louisy.

But Odlum, in a short statement on the settlement, indicated that there could be more changes in the cabinet, reshuffled recently.

Foreign, Trade, and Tourism Minister Odlum was challenging Prime Minister Louisy for the leadership of the government on the basis of an agreement made in July last year under which Louisy was to step down. Before leaving for Washington on official business tonight, he said that the two factions of the divided government had decided to settle their differences on the leadership issue.

Odlum had been officially referred to as deputy prime minister until Louisy announced a cabinet reshuffle two weeks ago that left him without the industry and information portfolios which he had been since the party's landslide election victory in July last year.

He said "...We have decided to settle our differences on the leadership issue and to work together with whatever cabinet emerges in the weeks ahead in the interest of the people of St. Lucia."

"The people of St. Lucia have been very confused and demoralised in recent months because of what is popularly known as the leadership struggle in our government," the statement from Odlum said.

"It has been said that this leadership struggle affected the economy adversely and is creating great concern among St. Lucians.

"I myself have expressed publicly the view that the economy and the morale of the people have been seriously damaged by this struggle and in recent weeks, the prime minister and myself have held discussions with different bodies, namely the St. Lucia Christian Council and the Civil Service Association, and we had representations from a number of groups like the teachers and other interested persons in the community.

"As a result of this collective community negotiation we have decided to settle our differences on the leadership issue and to work together with whatever cabinet emerges in the weeks ahead in the interest of the people of St. Lucia.

"This was done with calm and objectivity and we hope now that the people of St. Lucia will get tobether with the leadership in the country and move to project the general interest of our people".

It was Odlum's most subdued statement on the controversy since it was made public last November that he had written the prime minister asking him to confirm an arrangement made hours after the Labour Party's general election victory that he would step down from office after six months and take up the post of governor general.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 145 25 July 1980

ARGENTINA

Two Political Leaders Detained Briefly in Buenos Aires B 1
LA NACION Decries Threats Against HERALD Editor [23 Jul] B 1

BOLIVIA

Foreign Ministry Answers U.S. State Department [EL DIARIO 22 Jul] C 1
Argentine TV Interviews President Garcia Meza C 1
Garcia Meza Seeks Reconciliation With Workers C 2
Army Reports on Meeting With Mineworkers C 3
Miners in Two Districts Return To Work C 3
Government Decree Proscribes Union Leaders C 4
Labor Minister Says Government 'Not Enemy' of Workers [EL DIARIO 22 Jul] C 4
Army Commander Reduces Curfew in Santa Cruz C 5
Consul in Brazil Does Not Recognize Government C 5
Seven Spanish Priests Detained During Coup C 5
Belgrade Embassy Occupied; Envoy Denounces Coup [cross-reference] C 5

BRAZIL

Bolivian Ambassador To Remain in Post D 1
Justice Minister Downplays Terrorist Attacks D 1
Military Courts Indict Lula, Other Union Leaders [JORNAL DO BRASIL 15 Jul] D 1

COLOMBIA

Navy To Fire on Violators of Territorial Waters F 1
President Turbay Discusses Upgrading of Military F 1
Briefs: Ambassador to Cuba; Soviet Imports; Purchase of Polish Ships F 1

PERU

Belaunde Advocates Civilian-Military Unity J 1
Spain's Suarez To Attend Belaunde's Inauguration J 1
Incoming Foreign Minister Comments on Bolivia J 1
Two Bolivian Labor Leaders Seek Asylum in Puno J 1

PANAMA

Torrijos' Absence From Nicaraguan Celebration Analyzed N 1
PDC Authorized To Nominate Legislature Candidates [MATUTINO 14 Jul] N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Government Breaks Relations With Bolivian Regime P 1
EL INDEPENDIENTE Distributors Arrested P 1

HONDURAS

Nicaraguan Violation of Airspace, Territory Reported P 1

NICARAGUA

D'Escoto Previews Government Position on Bolivia P 2
Cultural Agreement To Be Signed With USSR P 3
Government Details Counterrevolutionary Clashes P 3
Report of Attacks P 3
Mobilization in Nueva Segovia P 4
Warning to Counterrevolutionaries P 5
Literacy Teacher Killed in Jinotega Community P 5
Party Leaders Form New Front, Outline Programs P 6
Castro, 'Arafat Held Private Meeting in Managua 22 Jul P 7
Coverage of Castro's Official Visit Continues P 7
Visit to Granada, Border [Havana Domestic] P 7
Further Details [Havana Domestic] P 8
Speech in Esteli [Havana Domestic] P 9
Further on 21 Jul Matagalpa Address [Havana Domestic] P 12
Foreign Ministry Issues Communique on 'Arafat Visit P 13

CUBA

Yasir 'Arafat Holds Press Conference in Havana Q 1
End of Visit Q 1
Reportage on Kampuchean Foreign Minister's Activities Q 2
Visit to Havana Port Q 2
Meeting With Rodriguez Q 2
Signing of Agreements Q 2
U.S.-PRC 'Plot' Threatens Peace in Southeast Asia Q 3

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Country Joins UNIDO Seeking Industrial Development [ADVOCATE-NEWS 18 Jul] S 1

DOMINICA

Havana Reports on New Government, Prime Minister [Havana Domestic] S 1

JAMAICA

Ambassador to U.S. Protests 'Falsehoods' in Newspaper S 1
Patterson Reports on High Rate of Crime [DAILY GLEANER 16 Jul] S 2
Press Association Terms DAILY GLEANER 'Dangerous' [Havana Domestic] S 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Brazil May Abstain in OAS Vote on Bolivia V 1
Argentine Opposition V 1

ECUADOR

Diplomatic Relations With Bolivia Suspended V 1
Roldos Meets French Foreign Relations Secretary V 1

TWO POLITICAL LEADERS DETAINED BRIEFLY IN BUENOS AIRES

PY250130 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1235 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jul (NA)--Former Santa Fe Province Governor Aldo Tessio and the president of the Unified Socialist Party, Simon Lazara, have been released by order of Federal Judge Eduardo Marquard.

The two leaders had been arrested last night by members of the federal police together with about 50 political leaders and activists who were holding a meeting at a union headquarters in this capital.

The rest of the arrested persons are being released after being identified.

LA NACION DECRIES THREATS AGAINST HERALD EDITOR

PY242153 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 23 Jul 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Threats Against a Journalist"]

[Text] The editor of the Buenos Aires HERALD has made extremely serious charges in connection with threats directed recently in various forms against his tranquillity and his life.

Several days after these charges were made known to the public, it was also learned, through journalistic investigation, that the president of the nation has ordered that "total protection" be granted to the HERALD editor. But that is not enough.

During a press conference, where Mr James Neilson had made a very detailed report on some of the circumstances he had had to face with his family, he said that public officials cannot wait much longer to give detailed information on the event. They must also report on the measures adopted and what results have been obtained in order to clarify and to put an end to these episodes which are unacceptable from all points of view. It must be understood by this time that the events which are affecting the Buenos Aires HERALD editor, his family and the normal development of the newspaper he is heading not only cannot go unpunished, but that the appropriate officials are shouldering a very serious responsibility. Therefore, the result of the research, which according to the federal police report yesterday is being carried out, is expected with logical anxiety.

The fact is that the country has returned to a situation of domestic peace and order, and the individual security of the people, regardless of their ideas, is a right which must be defended. And the honor of a society, and especially that of its government members, depends on the defense of this right. The right to life and tranquillity in one's home is one of the great banners which the genuinely republican societies have to oppose all kinds of totalitarianism, including that which under subversive forms was overcome recently by arms in our own fatherland. Precisely on behalf of this banner and on behalf of the right of freedom of expression, which is part of the noble liberal Argentine tradition, we urge that no effort be spared so as to make impracticable such situations which have seriously disturbed the foreign journalist. It is much more urgent in this case, if appropriate, considering the former case which led Mr Robert Cox, predecessor of the current director of the Buenos Aires HERALD, to leave the country last year, on leave of absence.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANSWERS U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT

PY241957 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 22 Jul 80 p 1

[Text of Bolivian Foreign Ministry communique, released 21 Jul 1980]

[Text] In view of the unwonted and unacceptable communique issued by the U.S. Department of State, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship [Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto] finds it necessary to explain the following facts to world opinion:

1. The revolution of 17 July is not a simple military coup nor a political adventure, but a movement by the whole nation which asked its armed forces to save it from the imminent danger of the destruction of the country, whose government became leaderless when interim President Lidia Gueiler Tejada resigned. Since the Department of State is ignorant of the true situation in Bolivia, seriously affected by the weakness, recognized by all, of a government which presided over fraudulent elections, it is utterly strange that it should pronounce partial judgments regarding that government and those elections. As a result of this general movement of repudiation of the communist danger, the national reconstruction government has been organized, formed by the armed forces of the nation, represented by the junta of commanders and presided over by Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

2. After the natural disorders and isolated acts of violence, inherent in every revolutionary process, are over and the last aftereffects of the demagoguery reigning until yesterday have been eliminated, the Bolivian Government will guarantee the freedom, human rights, lives and property of all Bolivians.

3. It is also surprising, only more so, that the Department of State should dare to ask that the government be returned to a "civilian leadership," which implies an unacceptable interference with the domestic affairs of the country and a total disregard for the principle of the free self-determination of the peoples.

4. The course of political, social and economic recovery taken by the Bolivian nation cannot be changed, which has been shown by the numerous expressions of support being received by the government, because it concerns the lives and very security of the Bolivians, weary of the communist infiltration which treatened to destroy the country.

5. The only clarification needed for the information of the U.S. Government is the confirmation that Bolivia, being a free, sovereign and independent nation, has every right to provide itself with the system of government which is most suitable to its interests and which agrees with the will of the nation.

ARGENTINE TV INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT GARCIA MEZA

PY250326 Formosa Domestic Television Channel 11 in Spanish 0145 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Exclusive interview by "Sixty Minutes" program with Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza in the government house in La Paz--date not given, presumably recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Are you willing to state, Mr President, that this process, which is only a few days old, is definitely well consolidated?

[Garcia Meza] Well, really, let us not speak of consolidation because we are following a process as a result of Lidia Gueiler's resignation, leaving the government to the armed forces.

Of course, extremist elements did not like how Mrs. Gueiler left the government; therefore, there is some disagreement as to whether it is consolidated, but do not believe that for the armed forces it is not consolidated; on the contrary, it is well consolidated.

[Question] Sir, you and your government have shown sufficient public documents to explain the real basis of this revolution. Could you, if possible, either in 30 seconds or a minute, define the essence of this process?

[Answer] Its principle, its essence is nationalism. We also would like to change certain structures to carry out a real revolution in Bolivia.

GARCIA MEZA SEEKS RECONCILIATION WITH WORKERS

FY250344 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0258 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 24 Jul (TELAM)--Gen Luis Garcia Meza, president of the military government junta, said today that the objectives and purposes of the armed forces are to achieve national welfare and preferably for the national majorities, for the brother peasants, for the brother workers and various sectors of the country.

These statements were made by Garcia Meza in addressing more than 40 workers who represented the miners of Huanuni, San Jose, the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (Comibol), Catavi, railway and communications workers, construction workers and other sectors of the country.

The union representatives expressed their solidarity with the government and voiced their desire to take part in the process of national reconstruction by denouncing the activities of agitators, especially in the mining sectors of the country, who are preventing them from going into the mines.

In answering the workers, General Garcia Meza pointed out that both the military high command and the government are seeking solutions to the problems of the brother workers. He then pointed out that they would not promise what they could not deliver. In referring to the miners' problem, he stated that he and his aides will go to the mines to make the brother miners understand that the armed forces are not their enemies. Their enemies are those who foster foreign ideas.

After approving of the objective of achieving the workers' welfare, Gen Garcia Meza stated: We have not gone against democracy, nor against the interim constitutional government, since this government has handed power over to us after having resigned.

After reviewing the several warnings made by the high command to a government that had a congress that looked like a circus, he said that at this time of national reconstruction we Bolivians should all help and start working within the national territory to truly seek national development and the takeoff of our fatherland which was virtually sinking.

Regarding international isolation, the president of the military junta asked all workers to make the necessary sacrifice to increase production (?to survive) within our borders. The international community must understand, he said, that no country can be held in quarantine and there will certainly be institutions and nations that will stand on our side.

Stating that the armed forces have prevented Bolivia from becoming a new Cuba that would seek to extend its tentacles throughout South America, he said: This is the reason we hope our brothers of other countries will understand us and will be a little more flexible in judging the attitude we the Bolivian military men have assumed in our fatherland.

Finally, Garcia Meza pointed out that one must sacrifice to live within the Bolivian borders, and noted that what Bolivia needs is for all Bolivians to work, since Bolivians are poor in a rich country, where one can still eat without working.

The workers returned tonight to the various mining districts after applauding and cheering the president of the military junta at Quemado Palace.

ARMY REPORTS ON MEETING WITH MINEWORKERS

FY241230 Oruro Radio Batallon Topater in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] (Arsenio Camargo), leader of the Siglo XX Mineworkers Federation, a priest of the Pio XII radio station and the deputy manager of the Catavi mining enterprise have presented themselves at the headquarters of the 21st Illimani Infantry Regiment with the aim of initiating talks to prevent clashes between soldiers of the armed forces and mineworkers. They said that they are anxious to prevent bloodshed among Bolivians.

It was reported that during the meeting between the mineworkers' leaders and representatives of the armed forces, the leader (Bernal) of the Siglo XX labor union recognized that the workers planned the attack against a company of soldiers (?near) the town of Catavi.

In the last few days, the mining radio stations have radically changed the tone and content of their programs. They no longer urge the workers to obtain arms and explosives; on the contrary, they recommend that housewives keep their children at home and prevent the collective hysteria by which the workers and townspeople are caught during the present situation of the country.

Thanks to the good sense of the mineworkers' leaders, the decision to prevent bloodshed and the destruction of the country is now in the hands of the leaders themselves and, particularly, in the hands of the workers and housewives.

MINERS IN TWO DISTRICTS RETURN TO WORK

FY241833 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1801 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 24 Jul (LATIN)--Official sources have reported that the miners of two mining district today returned to work after signing accords with the armed forces and officials of the state mining company.

A spokesman of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia, (Comibol), told LATIN that as a result of these accords, approximately 10,000 miners will resume their normal activities in Catavi and Quechisla, approximately 350 km south of La Paz.

Catavi is considered to be one of the mines which produces most of the tin in the world. Its 5,000 workers maintain a production rate of approximately 4,500 tons per year.

The Comibol official indicated that the agreement signed with these districts is part of the negotiations launched on orders of the military government aimed at arriving at a peaceful solution of the status quo.

The miners have been the defensive pillar of the democratic process thwarted on 17 July by a coup d'etat and up to last night they were staunchly resisting in compliance with the general strike and roadblocks ordered by the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) after the constitutional government was overthrown.

A mineworkers union leader who called this news agency to learn about the latest developments in the mining sector and who is in clandestine activity said that "if this information is true, I will have to admit that it is the first sign that there has been a weakening in the miners' courageous struggle." Last night almost all 50,000 Bolivian mineworkers were experiencing the pressure of a vast military siege which surrounded their camps and which had a great impact in food supplies of these main mining districts.

The union leader, who confirmed that the freedom radio network, the voice of the miners resistance, has ceased its broadcasts, said: The y will probably win the battle by spreading hunger...

The number of victims from the clashes that took place in the area between miners and the armed forces is still not known. Radio Siglo XX reported on Tuesday night about the death of a worker that was identified as Javier Ascuy.

The I Corps command station in Oruro--300 km south of La Paz--officially announced yesterday that an unspecified number of soldiers and civilians died on Sunday during clashes in the Huanuni and Colquiri districts.

GOVERNMENT DECREE PROSCRIBES UNION LEADERS

PY250105 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2352 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 24 Jul (LATIN)--According to official sources, the military government today proscribed all union leaders of the labor movement and the business and professional associations.

This measure practically placed the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB)--the highest labor organization of the country composed of leaders from various sectors and whose mandate ended today--outside the law. The COB was proscribed from 1971-78 during the government of Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez, who introduced into the unions a system of union coordination under official control in 1974.

The decree signed today by the president of the military junta, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, and the cabinet announced that the government is studying the implementation of "a new and real system of union representation of real social content disregarding the demagogic style which had been used in dealing with the country's social problems."

The decree added that "it is definitely necessary to do away with the influence of people who have used union representation as an instrument at the service of foreign and anti-national ideologies." The decree states that the reorganization of leadership in unions and business and professional associations will be implemented "as soon as possible."

The recess, however, does not affect the public transportation workers "who did not mix union matters with politics and resisted extremist dictatorship."

LABOR MINISTER SAYS GOVERNMENT 'NOT ENEMY' OF WORKERS

PY250301 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 22 Jul 80 p 1

[Excerpts] The government of national reconstruction is not the enemy of the working class since it is firmly interested in depoliticizing labor unions, in offering full guarantees to the business sector, in enforcing current social laws, and in ultimately establishing well-balanced management-labor relations, said Gen Augusto Calderon, new minister of labor and labor union affairs, in a statement to the newspaper EL DIARIO.

General Calderon said that the only labor sector that is not working 100 percent is the mining sector, especially "in mining districts where there are extremist elements, namely in Huanuni, Siglo XX and Catavi." He pointed out that the government is trying to be as persuasive as possible to make the miners return to work, and that the miners, "whom the government treats with high consideration, should think and understand that the attitudes the politicians have forced them to assume are not the proper ones for their own sake and the country as a whole; and that they should return to work as soon as possible." General Calderon confirmed, however, that there is complete tranquallity in the mining centers.

Shortly after assuming his post, Minister Calderon appointed his closest aides, Jose Azurduy as under secretary of labor and lawyer Jorge Frias as under secretary of labor union affairs.

ARMY COMMANDER REDUCES CURFEW IN SANTA CRUZ

PY250157 La Paz Radio Nueva America in Spanish 0130 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Gen Hugo Echeverria Tardivo, II Army Corps commander, has reduced curfew hours in Santa Cruz from 2000-0600 to 2300-0600.

CONSUL IN BRAZIL DOES NOT RECOGNIZE GOVERNMENT

PY242234 Paris AFP in Spanish 2200 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Corumba, Brazil, 24 Jul (AFP)--Julio Davila Valdivia, Bolivian consul in this city, asserted here today that he does not recognize the government established in his country after President Lidia Gueiler was overthrown. Davila Valdivia made these statements to journalists after the peaceful evacuation of the consulate, which was occupied yesterday, Wednesday, by six Bolivian citizens who support the current military government in Bolivia.

SEVEN SPANISH PRIESTS DETAINED DURING COUP

PY241744 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1440 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 24 Jul (LATIN)--Spokesmen of the Jesuit community in this capital reported today that Catholic churchmen and the Spanish Embassy are negotiating the release of seven Spanish priests, four of whom are Jesuits.

The sources identified those detained as Claudio Pou, Juan Enivez, Salvador Sanchez and Jose Marco. The latter two are brothers. The four Jesuits were detained by civilians who attacked and destroyed Radio Fides, a Catholic radio station operating at the San Calixto School, 1 week ago. The church spokesmen told this news agency that the detention of the Jesuits during the military coup in Bolivia could not be confirmed until now. The sources also said that three Salesian brethren, two of whom were identified as Pedro Chico and Jose Luis Garcia, were detained in a parish in the El Alto area near the international airport.

The church spokesmen said that the seven priests are being held in the Political Order Department (DOP) in downtown La Paz. When asked about rumors that a larger number of priests has been detained, the sources said: We only know about the detention of these priests.

BELGRADE EMBASSY OCCUPIED; ENVOY DENOUNCES COUP

For the TANJUG report on the occupation of the Bolivian Embassy in Belgrade by Bolivian students and the "text" of the note by Charge d'Affaires Lucila Mendez Ascarrunz denouncing the coup, see the Yugoslavia section of the 25 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

BOLIVIAN AMBASSADOR TO REMAIN IN POST

PY240402 Paris AFP in Spanish 1629 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Brasilia, 23 Jul (AFP)--The Bolivian ambassador to Brazil told AFP today that the Bolivian foreign minister last Friday announced the formation of a new government to all foreign embassies in La Paz.

Ambassador Gustavo Medeiros Querejazu noted that the note sent to the embassies also states the Bolivian desire to maintain friendly relations with all those countries and to respect all international commitments.

Ambassador Medeiros confirmed that there was no direct contact between the Bolivan and Brazilian governments. He also told AFP that he and all the Bolivian personnel at the embassy will remain in their posts.

JUSTICE MINISTER DOWNPLAYS TERRORIST ATTACKS

PY241749 Paris AFP in Spanish 0050 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 23 Jul (AFP)--In remarks published here today, Brazilian Justice Minister Abi-Ackel stated that the wave of political attacks perpetrated in Brazil during the past few weeks will not adversely affect the political opening process which is in effect in this country.

In remarks made in Salvador, capital of Bahia State, which were published by the press today, the justice minister stated that those attacks are aimed at damaging the political opening process and distorting the national political reality.

According to Abi-Ackel, those attacks--which are condemned and repudiated by the Figueiredo government--were perpetrated by elements ostracized from political activities; they will be identified and punished in accordance with the current Brazilian laws designed to punish those responsible for terrorist actions, he said.

The minister also denied that the commanders of the II and III Corps are responsible for the terrorist actions perpetrated in the state of Minas Gerais, as stated last week by opposition deputy Genival Tourinho of the Workers' Democratic Party (PDT).

An organization of the extreme right, which calls itself Falange Patria Nueve (FPN) and whose existence was unknown prior to last Monday, through a communique published on Monday claimed the responsibility of the attack perpetrated against jurist Dalmo Dallari, former president of the Sao Paulo Justice and Peace Commission and against other anti-Brazilian individuals and entities.

Dallari was kidnapped and stabbed several times in Sao Paulo on 2 July on the eve of the arrival of Pope John Paul II in Sao Paulo.

MILITARY COURT INDICTS LULA, OTHER UNION LEADERS

PY171515 Rio De Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 15 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Military Judge Waldir Silveira Mello yesterday announced the indictment, based on Article No 36 of the security law, of the president of the Workers Party [PT], Luis Inacio da Silva (Lula), and 12 other union members of the ABC district that had been sumbitted by Prosecutor Dacio Gomes de Araujo of the Second Court of the Second Circuit of the Sao Paulo military courts. In addition to Lula, among those who have been indicted and who can be sentenced from 2 to 12 years are: Rubens Teodoro de Arruda; Djalma de Souza Bom; Osmar Santos Mendonca (Osmarzinho); Enilson Simones da Moura (Alemao); Nelso Campnholo, of the Sao Bernardo and Diadema metalworkers union; and Jose Cicote, of the Santo Andre union.

NAVY TO FIRE ON VIOLATORS OF TERRITORIAL WATERS

PA242322 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] All Colombian Navy vessels have been ordered to fire on any ship flying a foreign flag within its 200-mile territorial waters. Navy Comdr Gilberto Varona Silva emphatically warned that the impudent violation of national sovereignty will no longer be tolerated. [Begin recording]

[Varona] Our reports say that ships flying foreign flags have been fishing in our waters. The only thing our navy can do is to enforce our laws in these areas and take action against foreign ships fishing in our waters.

[Question by unidentified reporter] Do these incidents occur frequently?

[Varona] We shall take action whenever we learn of any violation of our jurisdictional waters. [end recording]

Coast Guard ships and other Colombian Navy ships are intensively patrolling Atlantic and Pacific waters to repress any violation of the 200-mile territorial waters.

PRESIDENT TURBAY DISCUSSES UPGRADING OF MILITARY

PA250208 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today said that Colombia is not engaged in an arms race. He explained that the upgrading of our military forces is aimed at guaranteeing that they are fit for defending the constitution, the laws of the nation and the nation's sovereignty. He said this in a speech delivered on occasion of the Day of the Navy.

National Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, who also spoke during the ceremony, praised the navy and its personnel for services rendered to the nation. He referred to their responsibility and dedication in safeguarding our sovereignty along our coasts and rivers and to their active participation in community development and welfare programs.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO CUBA--The new Colombian ambassador to Cuba, Jose Manuel Arias Carrizosa, has presented his credentials to the vice president of the Cuban Councils of State, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, it was officially learned here. [Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Jul 80 PA]

SOVIET IMPORTS--The national government has announced that it will import 2,000 trolley cars from the Soviet Union to use electrical energy for urban transportation in 15 major cities. The program will begin with the arrival of 250 trolleys in the next few months. The entire program will be completed in 5 years. [Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Jul 80 PA]

PURCHASE OF POLISH SHIPS--The Bolombian navigation company Gran Colombiana is investing millions to modernize its merchant fleet. One of its most recent investments, has been the purchase of four ships from Poland which will be delivered in the next 2 years. In the meantime, it sold to a Greek firm two of its ships, the Rio Amazonas and the Rio Saldanas, which were in poor shape. [Text] [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 24 Jul 80 PA]

BELAUNDE ADVOCATES CIVILIAN-MILITARY UNITY

PY242110 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The military and civilian sector must unite for the benefit of the fatherland because that is the only way to give Peru stability and democracy.

These remarks were made yesterday after attending the ceremonies held to commemorate Military Aviation Day and the 39th anniversary of death of air force hero Capt (Jose Quinonez Gonzalez).

In his dialogue with the press, the president-elect emphasized that it is not up to the military or the civilians to build a solid democracy in Peru. He said that this can be done only through joint action of civilians and military having in mind clear-cut national objectives and well-defined programs for the nation's development. He went on to say that the country will not be built on the basis of antimilitary or anticivilian feelings. This was his answer to a journalist's question in connection with the succession of military coups and civilian governments which has plagued the country.

SPAIN'S SUAREZ TO ATTEND BELAUNDE INAUGURATION

PY250205 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez will arrive in Lima on Sunday, 27 July, at 1430 local time to attend President Belaunde Terry's inauguration on 28 July. The announcement was made today on his arrival in Lima by (Inocencio Perez Arias Llamas), an adviser of the Spanish Government's state information secretary, who said that despite his busy schedule, Prime Minister Suarez will come to Peru to convey his satisfaction over Peru's prompt return to the democratic path.

INCOMING FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON BOLIVIA

PY240156 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister-designate Javier Arias Stella said here today that Bolivia is an important country in the Andean integration process, and that the incoming government of President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry will give Bolivia all the necessary support for its development.

In a statement to the press, Arias said that the case of Bolivia, a brotherly and neighboring country, should be carefully studied. Arias expressed hope for the Bolivian people's quick return to democracy. Arias added: "Above political circumstances, which are temporary, there are permanent interests between our two countries and, in addition, a great, necessary and traditional brotherhood."

TWO BOLIVIAN LABOR LEADERS SEEK ASYLUM IN PUNO

PY241740 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1621 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 24 Jul (LATIN)--The daily LA PRENSA reported today that two leaders of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) have asked for asylum from Peruvian officials in the Andean city of Puno.

According to the report, leaders Victor Giraldo Cruz and Juan Cardozo Apaza arrived in the city bordering on Bolivia aboard a fishing boat and presented themselves to officials. Cruz and Cardozo are the first Bolivians to ask for asylum in Peru since the military coup which overthrew President Lidia Gueiler a week ago. In Lima, the Foreign Ministry reported that as of early this morning no official request for asylum had been received from the two COB leaders and that it became aware of the incident only through press reports.

TORRIJOS' ABSENCE FROM NICARAGUAN CELEBRATION ANALYZED

PA232251 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Mario Velasquez Commentary]

[Text] We must say there were two significant facts in regard to this Managua meeting: The presence of Fidel Castro, which has a serious connotation for the Nicaraguan situation, and the absence of Gen Omar Torrijos.

The absence of the Panamanian leader caused considerable comment in political and news circles in Managua. It is believed that Torrijos canceled his trip at the last minute due to a lack of adequate communications among Nicaragua, Panama, and Cuba on Castro's visit. His absence is also attributed to the fact that since Castro was there, General Torrijos could have believed his presence in Managua would be considered second in importance during a ceremony where the main performer was the Cuban leader. Others think that Torrijos, in view of the presence of Fidel Castro and other delegations of the communist sphere, did not want to endorse with his presence that political imbalance.

The truth of the matter is that his absence was very much noticed. It is believed that Torrijos' last minute decision to cancel his visit has pulled Panama-Nicaragua relations to a very low level, which we could even describe as a crisis in these relations which had been so special during the past year.

Another significant fact of the Managua celebrations was the private meeting President Fidel Castro held with U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Mr Donald McHenry and the rest of the U.S. delegation inasmuch as this was the first high-level contact of Cuba and the United States in many years.

The Managua celebrations also made it possible for several Latin American and European democratic leaders to speak with the Sandinist leaders and give them messages and advice. Among these leaders were Felipe Gonzalez, Carlos Andres Perez, and Jose Francisco Pena Gomez. The delegations of the socialist countries were given much better treatment by the Sandinist leaders and outnumbered the delegations of the Democratic countries.

I personally respect General Torrijos' decision to cancel his trip to Nicaragua, but I think his presence there would have countered the weight of Fidel Castro's presence for one basic reason: During our 2 brief days in Nicaragua, we noticed that the people continue to support the Sandinist revolution. Likewise, the people and even the lower classes are seriously concerned over the Cuban presence in their country. Based on the popularity he enjoys in Nicaragua and on the fact that his support for the Sandinist victory is well-known and recognized, Omar Torrijos could have provided the Nicaraguan people with an opportunity to show their preference for a democratic leader. His appeal was very evident last August when Omar Torrijos was received in Managua by a crowd of tens of thousands of people who cheered him wildly, waving Panamanian flags and posters greeting him as you can now see on your screens.

We are not trying to say now that Omar Torrijos has a higher position in a political hierarchy than Fidel Castro, but that in the specific case of Nicaragua today, I think Torrijos would have been given a very warm welcome by the people, competing with the Cuban president.

We left Nicaragua very worried. We are worried that their political movement will head toward a Cubanization and that it will adopt a model of political development contrary to Western democratic ideals. We must admit that there is a danger that this will occur.

Unfortunately, there are influential elements in the Sandinist government who are pushing for a radicalization of the Nicaraguan revolution. The objectives of a mixed economy, with private participation and political pluralism, will not be easily achieved because if the Marxist sector prevails in the government, this could generate dynamics that will cancel this political plan.

The Nicaraguan economic situation is undergoing difficulties. Under Somoza in 1965, the country's gross national product as well as private investments were already dropping. The revolutionary government is facing many difficulties in the field of productivity, although there has been some improvement in the last year. The civil war did not only physically destroy enterprises and work centers, but it broke the connection between distribution and production.

Dr Arturo J. Cruz, the outstanding economist and national reconstruction junta member, has admitted that the lack of experience of the new Sandinist administration and the flight of talent has worsened the situation. He also admits that labor conflicts have arisen which have affected productivity. There is an increase of public expenditures in the social area, mostly in the fields of health, education, transportation and housing which were totally ignored during the Somozist dictatorship. However, junta member Arturo J. Cruz admits that these expenses have led to certain inflationary pressures. In fact, the cost of living has increased in Nicaragua.

However, the great conflict, the dilemma for the Nicaraguan political process, is whether or not it will be able to break the threat of totalitarianism and turn from the trend of the Cuban model so that that revolution, which 1 year ago was greeted unanimously by the nations and peoples of the whole world, will be free and democratic with the participation of all Nicaraguans.

PDC AUTHORIZED TO NOMINATE LEGISLATURE CANDIDATES

PA181507 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 14 Jul 80 pp 1, 8-a

[Electoral Tribunal Resolution No 243 of 10 July 1980]

[Excerpts] The Electoral Tribunal uses its constitutional and legal powers to: resolve,

1. To authorize the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] in the process of registration, to hold the appropriate provincial conventions to nominate candidates for the 28 September 1980 elections, and for the provincial representatives that will form the National Legislation Council, after the party has complied with Article 16 of law 10 of 30 April 1980 and Decree 83 of 16 May 1980.

2. The provincial conventions should be held according to party bylaws or according to the regulation drafted and presented by the Electoral Tribunal Organization Board.

Issued in Panama City on 10 July 1980.

Communicate, publish and obey

Luis Carlos Noriega, president

Arturo Morgan Morales, vice president

Rolando Murgas Torraza, member

Everardo E. Tomlinson H. secretary general.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT BREAKS RELATIONS WITH BOLIVIAN REGIME

PA250123 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1758 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] The Salvadoran Government has broken diplomatic relations with the Bolivian Government. The coup d'etat in the Republic of Bolivia was uncalled for and has not solved the country's political problems. The official stand of the Government of El Salvador is, therefore, to condemn the establishment of a new military regime, Foreign Minister Dr Fidel Chavez Mena said today. He added that the Bolivian coup will keep [an elected] government from taking power, a government that posed or would have posed the possibility of starting a process back to constitutional rule.

Chavez Mena added that El Salvador has endorsed and has already instructed our OAS ambassador to support the Andean group's initiative in this regard.

EL INDEPENDIENTE DISTRIBUTORS ARRESTED

PA241640 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2255 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Three EL INDEPENDIENTE newspaper distributors were arrested by the National Guard in a downtown section of the capital at noon yesterday. The distributors' vehicle was stopped and they were told that they were being arrested for distributing subversive propaganda. This was reported by another group of newspaper workers who were a prudent distance away from the distributors. They explained that they usually split up into two or three groups so as to be on top of situations such as the arrest of their fellow workers yesterday.

HONDURAS

NICARAGUAN VIOLATION OF AIRSPACE, TERRITORY REPORTED

PA250128 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1411 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Report by Armando Arevalo Echeverria; distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Radio reports broadcast from eastern Honduras yesterday noted a new violation of the national airspace and territory by two Sandinist air force planes and a platoon of Nicaraguan People's Army soldiers. It was reported that the Nicaraguan military actions were staged in La Estrella in the area regained by Honduras in El Paraiso Department. The two Sandinist helicopters overflew the Honduran skies. One was red and white and the other one was yellow.

It was also reported that Sandinist soldiers have often crossed into Honduran territory and this has led to intensive surveillance over the Honduran-Nicaraguan border by rural police. Area residents have asked the Honduran police and army to increase surveillance over the border to ensure respect over national sovereignty and the safety of the residents and their property.

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO PREVIEWS GOVERNMENT POSITION ON BOLIVIA

PA241525 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1320 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Statement by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto to unidentified station reporter in connection with 24 July meeting of OAS to consider Bolivia case--live on telephone]

[Text] [In progress]...has been summoned to consider an Andean Pact proposal to condemn the coup by the Bolivian military criminals against the sovereign will of that sister nation. However, we are concerned that this issue may merely end with the regrets of the nations that support democracy, but which at the moment of truth, only voice regrets.

We believe it is necessary to take more vigorous steps to defend democracy and that we must solidarize with our brothers who struggle for their liberation in a more effective way. Therefore, although we do agree with attending the meeting of the Permanent Council and supporting any condemnation statement, we have gone one step further and in a formal note I have already sent to the president of the Permanent Council, I am asking for a meeting of the consultative organ, that is, a meeting of the foreign ministers of Latin America, to consider a draft resolution which we will present in connection with the Bolivian situation. In order to assure the success of this request of ours, we have been communicating with the foreign ministers and presidents of a large number of Latin American nations. So far, all of them have said they are totally in agreement with this Nicaraguan initiative and that they will back us.

However, in order for our request to prosper, we need 14 votes--14 votes for the Permanent Council to call a meeting of the consultative organ, that is, the foreign ministers. We are close, but I am not yet sure if we have them all. We will continue to work on it this morning since the meeting of the OAS in Washington opens at 1530 this afternoon, when it is 1330 in Nicaragua. By then, we hope to have the necessary votes. In any event, if we do not obtain them, we will find a way of extending the issue until tomorrow in order to assure that we will have the necessary 14 votes tomorrow for summoning a meeting of the foreign ministers of America at the OAS next week.

[Question] Father D'Escoto, is Nicaragua's concrete initiative at the OAS to isolate the coupist regime of Bolivia?

[Answer] That is our intention, undoubtedly. Basically, what we have done so far is to take the initiative to request that all the foreign ministers meet. However, once we are gathered, we are going to introduce our ideas regarding what must be done. What we want is total isolation. You will hear later, God willing, if we were successful in the first stage, that is, in summoning a meeting of the consultative organ. Later, we will announce our specific plan, the draft resolution which we will be presenting to the foreign ministers of America and which is really energetic.

I believe the hour has arrived to act and not to just continue expressing regrets; this is especially important for us as Sandinists who believe in authentic democracy and justice. We are going to prove here who really believes in democracy, justice and solidarity and who merely talks about them. Although we are a small and impoverished country as a result of Somoza's theft and pillage, we are going to risk it all in solidarity with our Bolivian brothers.

[Question] Have you had reports on the barbarism occuring in Bolivia? We have heard there are execution walls, a great number of prisoners, that the miners who have offered resistance to the military advance are being massacred, that the Bolivian nation is bathed in blood. We do not know what information you have received. We understand that you have last-minute reports.

[Answer] Yes. I expect to receive new reports this morning. But everything you say is correct. In addition--there is a noise here, I don't know if you can hear it--we have the following report: This group of military criminals--that is, the group that has assumed responsibility for this coup--is the extremely reactionary group which used to back Natusch Busch. It is the group that used to back Natusch Busch, but which criticized him for not remaining in power after having killed thousands of persons to remain in power.

We know that their plan now is genocide in order to assure their permanent stay, not only for 2 or 3 weeks. What they intend to do is the Paraguayization [Paraguayizacion] of Bolivia. That is, it is the upward advance of fascism. And this is simply dangerous, not only for our Bolivian brothers, but also for the entire American Continent, for the future of democracy in America.

We have knowledge that this genocide which we feared was going to be committed is already being committed. Mass killings are already being carried out. And this has been so understood by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, who has issued a categorical condemnation, asking that this genocide be stopped. The EEC has done the same and has suspended all types of aid and all cooperation programs with Bolivia until the regime that legitimately exercises authority returns to power.

CULTURAL AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED WITH USSR

PA242027 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] An important cultural agreement between our country and the Soviet Union will be signed in the next few days, Ricardo Wheelock Roman, our ambassador to the Soviet Union, has reported. The agreement concerns holding Nicaraguan photographic and crafts exhibits in the Soviet capital and other Soviet cities. It says that [words indistinct] of all tours of Latin America by Soviet cultural groups.

Wheelock Roman also reported that the Soviets have offered 100 scholarships for advanced studies in over 300 careers. The agreement will be signed when Ambassador Wheelock returns to Moscow. He left to participate in the celebrations of the first anniversary of our revolution.

GOVERNMENT DETAILS COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY CLASHES

Reports of Attacks

PA242040 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] An interview has just ended or rather a full briefing on the actions being taken by the Sandinist People's Army, the militia, the state security forces and police on the attack yesterday morning in the town of Quilali. Comdr Lenin Cerna, responsible for state security, gave full details in connection with these events and those that have taken place in Yali and other places in that area, where, he said, some 30 or 40 counterrevolutionary elements with Garand and M-16 rifles are active.

He said they made an incursion on 4 July at the place known as La Constancia; on 12 July at La Pavona and on 14 July in a neighboring area. On 18 July some of them were captured.

Cerna will now provide details on the actions being taken by the police, the army, the state security forces and the militia and will make a very important statement. We are at war, Cerna said, and all Nicaraguans must understand that we must be prepared to fight the counterrevolutionary elements. Here is Cerna: [Begin Cerna recording] On a previous occasion, we talked to you about groups that were active in that area. They are the ones who at this moment have provoked the killing of the companera brigade member and of the companero responsible for the militia in the area as well as the attack against the garrison.

Now then, we have some prisoners. We even had reports on this a few days ago, more or less. Fundamentally, the problem is that communications resources are required particularly in that area, where it is raining heavily and roads are impassable. This prevented us from striking at these people before they carried out these actions.

It must also be understood that it is not easy to take any action against small groups in very inaccessible areas. This is an experience we developed in our own war of liberation. Naturally the participation of the militia will be extremely important in this because--from the standpoint of our counterintelligence work--we think we have done a good job. However, we do not have the strength, that is, the backing of a counterintelligence body per se. It does not have, let us say, the capacity to launch large operations. It has to launch them with support from the army and the police, which have rather large regular forces, and the militia.

This is what has made our work difficult in those places, that is, not being able to count on those forces.

Now then, we have been implementing some measures to overcome this. We have been overcoming it, but not with the required speed. The Honduran people had reported to the Honduran stations that they would begin staging attacks. We had stopped [cortado] some bands and by so doing we prevented them from extending these actions. We captured some people on 18 July who were going to carry out an attack in the area of Murra. However, we did not have the communications to allow us to stop other elements in the area.

Now we do have [changes thought] in other words, what we have done is verify the report on the elements (?who were said to be or) were active there. Now we are operating against them with support from the militia and the army.

There is one important thing you must convey to our people. We must realize that we are at war. News comes out about this and that. You must realize that had we not taken steps before 19 July several things would have occurred here--several things would have occurred.

The same thing happens with some captures that have been made in some regions. When these captures are made they are based on information which correctly indicates to us that some activity [words indistinct] is being carried out there.

In the areas of Quilali, La Rica, Los Felices--which is the name of the area--and in La Pavona, we are going to take action with the full [words indistinct] the death of a companero of the state security corps and the death of a companera literacy worker and the members of our people's forces who were wounded. [end recording]

Mobilization in Nueva Segovia

PA241923 Mangua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] The following are advances of reports carried by BARRICADA in the issue that will come out in the next few hours. Barricada says:

The Sandinist People's Army [EPS] has been mobilized and is encircling Nueva Segovia in pursuit of the counterrevolutionary elements who attacked the police station at Quilali yesterday. The Somozist hyenas assassinated medical brigade member Juana Cruz Centeno and wounded policeman Justo Pastor Ibarra.

The announcement was made yesterday by Tomas Borge, commander of the revolution and interior minister, in the Monimbo district of Masaya during the welcome given by those brave people of Fidel Castro, commander of the Cuban revolution. Borge said the foes of our revolution are now expressing their verbal hatred [as heard] by harassing, killing and attacking small garrisons. Naturally we have adopted measures, he said: Our army has been mobilized.

He went on to assert that, as Deputy Interior Minister Luis Carrion has already noted, our army is not large enough, regardless of how seasoned and brave it may be. It is necessary to expand registration in the Sandinist people's militias. Borge added that there are 45,000 militiamen at this time but it is necessary to reach 300,000 to neutralize even the last counterrevolutionary in our country.

Borge asserted that the counterrevolutionaries may get in but they will not be able to get out. We said previously that we would be generous in victory and implacable in combat and we are going to repeat that now: We are going to be implacable in combat and implacable in victory [as heard]. I do not know what they want, Borge said. Perhaps it is to mar the arrival of our brother Fidel Castro. On the contrary, this gives strength to our people. It will turn our people into a fighting people, Borge said in conclusion.

Warning to Counterrevolutionaries

PA242229 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Counterrevolutionaries and antisocial elements plan not to let our people peacefully and quietly participate in the tasks of the revolution, but the Sandinist police have warned them that they should not harbor any hopes about this. Four Sandinist policemen were killed last week, raising the figure of policemen killed since that body was founded to protect our people to 52. Several others have been injured in activities carried out by counterrevolutionary and antisocial elements.

These details were disclosed today by the commander of the Sandinist National Police at a ceremony held this afternoon in Monsignor Lezcano neighborhood posthumously honoring policeman (Marty), Ramos Zeledon, who worked at the Investigations Department, Narcotics Section. Armed individuals shot Ramos Zeledon to death on Monday.

At the ceremony, Police Comdr Enrique Smith warned that although the counterrevolutionaries and antisocial elements plan not to let our people peacefully and quitely participate in the tasks of the revolution, they should not harbor any hopes about this.

LITERACY TEACHER KILLED IN JINOTEGA COMMUNITY

PA230442 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Literacy teacher Marta Lorena Vargas was killed in El Coyolar community, Jinotega Department, according to information confirmed by the Jinotega Sandinist police through a telephone contact a few minutes ago with the police chief of the department, Carlos Torres. Marta Lorena Vargas was killed by a bullet wound in the heart, and her body is being brought to Managua to be delivered to her relatives who reside in this capital.

This crime has already triggered widespread reaction among the mass organizations in Jinotega as it constitutes another counterrevolutionary attempt to try to block the progress of the literacy campaign underway in the country.

PARTY LEADERS FORM NEW FRONT, OUTLINE PROGRAMS

PA241612 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Fernando Centeno Chong report]

[Text] Here is a summary of the most outstanding developments at the news conference held this morning by the Patriotic Front of the Revolution [Frente Patriotico de la Revolution--FPR] at which this organization was officially constituted. Participants at the news conference included: Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, who represented the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], along with Companero Rene Nunez Tellez, executive secretary of the National Directorate; Luis Sanchez and Gustavo Tablada, of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party; Edgard Macias and Cesar Delgadillo, of the People's Social Christian Party; and Rodolfo Robelo and Guillermo Selva, of the independent Liberal Party [PLI].

The purposes and objectives of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution were defined at the news conference as supporting the patriotic and democratic policy furthered by the reconstruction government and consolidating, defending and promoting the Nicaraguan revolution in order to ensure socioeconomic transformations with popular and democratic bases and aimed at national liberation.

The programmatic bases around which the Patriotic Front's future achievements and work will be oriented were also announced at the news conference. These programmatic bases include important aspects, such as democratization. Through them, the patriotic front commits itself to the common effort of fully achieving the fundamental rights of man, such as the rights to employment, housing, education, health, a decent life and social progress.

The front also promises to help totally eradicate bureaucratism from the public administration, to lead the revolution positively toward the democratization of Nicaragua and to promote and support the unity of mass organizations, parties and political movement around the fulfillment of the Government of National Reconstruction's tasks.

The members of the Patriotic Front also promised to acknowledge the FSLN's vanguard position and voiced support for the strengthening of the Sandinist People's Army, the police, the state's security organizations and the Sandinist People's Militia.

The Patriotic Front's programmatic bases also include the economic area. For instance, the emergency economic reactivation plan currently being implemented is supported by the Patriotic Front. It is also felt that the decisive or essential means for the functioning of the country's economic system must be subject to the control of the state, which will promote a mixed economy and will stimulate the private sector as long as it fulfills its social function within the framework of the revolution's objectives.

Other important aspects announced by the Patriotic Front include support for a functional taxation policy aimed at the satisfaction of Nicaraguan needs, under which each Nicaraguan will pay taxes in accordance with his economic capacity. Also analyzed were other aspects connected with industrial policy; recovery and nationalization of natural resources; maintenance at all levels of relations with all countries; promotion of the conscientious struggle waged by the state, the government and the people to reactivate and promote economic development in the areas of national production, agriculture, commerce, savings; and establishment and maintenance of a strict austerity policy.

Major priorities were also established in the social area: in the field of education; in the area of health, by supporting a national health plan that includes all Nicaraguans; in the field of housing, by advocating a housing policy that will ensure the social function of urban land and eliminate poverty, and which is based on man as a social, rather than strictly economic being; in the labor area, by supporting a labor policy that provides workers with a full, healthy, useful, equitable and profitable occupation and protects their right to freely associate, and protects the activities of their members and leaders.

Our newsman asked about the stand adopted by certain sectors, representatives of the country's big businessmen and a few very small political parties, which are demanding that an election be held here soon.

Companero Edgard Macias, of the People's Social Christian Party, and Dr Rodolfo Robelo of PLI answered this question.

[Begin recording] [Question] What is the FDR's view on the stand adopted by certain sectors, (?mostly) businessmen, and by certain Nicaraguan parties, which are demanding that elections be held soon?

[Unidentified answer] We, the members of the FDR, and this is established in the program we read a few minutes ago, are mostly concerned over the country's basic problems, those which affect the large majority of Nicaraguans. We understand that in view of our country's current economic condition, this is not the time to demand that elections be held soon, when our people are working to reactivate our country and to attain a minimal level, enabling us to undertake other tasks in order to gradually improve our system of conducting the country. We understand that, politically speaking, that demand does not take into consideration the pressing needs of our country's great majorities and focuses only on the political needs of small sectors, which have expressed these needs without considering the needs of the people in general who, as one man, are working to reactivate the country's economy. This, we might say, is the first step we must take to achieve living conditions satisfactory to all Nicaraguans. [end recording]

CASTRO, 'ARAFAT HELD PRIVATE MEETING IN MANAGUA 22 JUL

PA241349 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Managua--Cuban President Fidel Castro and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat exchanged views on the situation in Latin America and the Middle East during 2 hours of private talks, a spokesman has reported. The source who asked not be identified, said yesterday the talks were held on Tuesday afternoon at the house where 'Arafat was staying in Managua. The source added that the two leaders met by themselves. Spokesmen had previously denied a meeting between them. Castro and 'Arafat were among the dozens of Third World figures invited by the Nicaraguan Government junta to celebrate the first anniversary of President Anastasio Somoza's overthrow.

COVERAGE OF CASTRO'S OFFICIAL VISIT CONTINUES

Visit to Granada, Border

PL242045 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, has stated that his visit to Nicaragua and his contact with the Nicaraguan people have strengthened his faith in the destiny of the human race and that he is fully confident that exploitation, injustice and tyranny will one day be over in the long-suffering nations of Latin America.

Fidel delivered an impromptu speech in Granada, 45 km south of Managua, to a welcoming crowd who repeatedly cheered and applauded him. He also met with crowds of people in the Indian neighborhood of Monimbo, in the city of Massaya, also south of Managua.

On his sixth day in the brother Central American nation, Fidel reasserted that despite all its efforts, imperialism was unable to divide the Cuban and Nicaraguan peoples and will be unable to prevent the liberation of other peoples. He recalled that with lies and slander, imperialism tried to isolate Cuba from the rest of the peoples, the same lies and slander that today it spreads against the Nicaraguan revolution. But the peoples, he said, have a great instinct, a great intelligence, and they know how to distinguish false from true, honest men from liars.

In his speech in Granada, Fidel said that though the revolution's road in Nicaragua will not be easy, the country will be able to develop owing precisely to that revolution, and it will be able to become one of the countries with the highest living standards on the continent. In his speech, Fidel said: I can tell that this is a true and profound revolution. He then highlighted the vanguard role that the Sandinist National Liberation Front plays, a role which it won in the struggle for the liberation of Nicaragua. It is a wise and honest vanguard, our commander in chief added, a vanguard that has done a great deal in the first year of the revolution, a vanguard that works for the purest ideals and that one can believe and trust.

The sixth day of his stay in Nicaragua was, like the preceding days, one of constant contact with the Nicaraguan people for Fidel. The visit included Penas Blanca, almost on the border with Costa Rica. The top leader of the Cuban revolution was accompanied by Sandinist Commanders of the Revolution Humberto Ortega and Luis Carrion and by Brigade Commander Eden Pastora. Fidel also visited the city of Rivas. Everywhere he went, Fidel received warm demonstrations of affection from the people, who applauded and cheered him constantly, shouting "Fidel, Fidel."

Further Details

FL250001 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Rosa Maria Hurtado report from Nicaragua--recorded]

[Text] This is a true and profound revolution--this says it all, said Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, speaking to the Indian population of Monimbo, Masaya, Nicaragua. Speaking to a crowd that had been waiting since early morning in Monimbo Park, Fidel explained why he had been late. It was precisely because of the long tour he had been making since early in the day. Fidel said that Masaya was a familiar name to the Cuban people since they closely followed events up to the last battle and they know the courage of its men, their talent and what they can do with their hands.

In moving words, Fidel said that he was taking a lasting impression of the people. He spoke of their hospitality, their affection, of how the peoples of Nicaragua and Cuba are close brothers. He also spoke to them about all that Yankee imperialism has tried to do to break or weaken that friendship. But they have wasted their time and money, he stressed. Fidel also explained to them that now the people were the real owners of the land, that there are no landowners to exploit them now and that these people who won with their blood their true independence will not allow their revolution to be taken away from them. To this purpose, he said, you must be aware and believe in your leaders, maintain the unity of all the revolutionaries and the people, and never let yourselves be confused or fooled.

After noting the achievements of the Sandinist revolution in only 1 year in the areas of literacy, education and health, Fidel concluded by repeating that this is a true and profound revolution and this says it all.

Comdrs Eden Pastora, Humberto Ortega and Tomas Borge also addresses the crowd, among others.

Our commander in chief's tour began in Penas Blancas, bordering Costa Rica, where the Sandinist guerrillas set up their headquarters. In this southern front, Eden Pastora told Fiedl about those crucial moments in the war of liberation. He showed Fidel the deep hole left by a bomb and the place where some guerrillas fell. Fidel visited the picturesque town of San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific southern cost, and spoke with the town's fishermen. He also visited an agricultural-livestock enterprise for pure breeds. The group went on the Rivas, where the people at the park cheered him and shouted revolutionary slogans. Asked by newsmen for his opinion about Fidel's visit, Eden Pastora said that he was a leader, not only of Cuba and America but of the world. The Nicaraguan people are of one heart with the Cuban people.

Moments of real joy occurred when Fidel walked the streets of Rivas surrounded by the whole town until he came to the hospital. The group stopped at the residence of the Cuban physicians with whom he chatted. It was getting late in the afternoon when Fidel entered Granada and visited one of the islands on the Lake of Nicaragua. The Monimbo marimba and the Masaya dance group welcomed them with folk dancing. On his return to Granada, Fidel improvised a small speech since the people in the streets asked him to speak to them. Our commander in chief thanked them for their welcome and told them how thrilled he was to be in the fatherland of Sandino.

The afternoon ended and the first lights were on when the caravan carrying Fidel, Humberto Ortega, Tomas Borge and the rest appeared in Monimbo, where the people received them with great demonstrations of love and affection. The tour ended after more than 12 hours on the road.

Speech in Esteli

FI241452 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at mass rally held in Esteli, Nicaragua--no date given; recorded]

[Text] Brothers of Esteli: I do not like to scream in these events. That is why when this equipment [Fidel refers to loudspeaker system and points to microphone] does not operate properly, (?I do not feel comfortable). But, if it becomes necessary, I will scream a little. I do not have the tremendous voice of Comrade Tomas Borge. [applause and laughter in crowd]

It is impossible not to experience a profound emotion when one arrives in this city and meets with you. You have received our delegation as friends, as comrades, as brothers that we are. It might appear that Cuba is very far from Esteli and it might also appear that Esteli is very far geographically from Cuba. But there is no name of a city as well known to our people than the name of the city of Esteli. [applause] Throughout the great battles waged for the liberation of the people, we listened day after day to what was going on in Esteli, the three-times heroic city, with great anxiety. Our people followed very closely the development of the battle of Esteli, the three great battles of Esteli, and above all the last battle.

Impatiently, we always tried to listen to the news about what was going on at the barracks and other enemy positions as you gradually liberated the city.

Some of the chiefs were known to us. Our friendship with the Sandinists is a friendship which did not begin yesterday. It began 20 years ago. [applause] We are not last-minute friends. When very few persons thought of or did not believe in the possibility of overthrowing the tyranny, when very few throughout the world thought of or did not believe that the Somoza dynasty could be destroyed, we had the firmest confidence that the Nicaraguan people could destroy the Somoza dynasty and attain freedom. [applause] Those who later on became leaders of the revolution were practically now known by anyone, I mean no one. Thus, there was no money, no rifles, not even popularity. But we had confidence in the fact that what was going on could no longer be tolerated, that it had to be changed.

We had confidence in that your cause was just but, above all, we had confidence in the people. We had confidence in the people. [applause] The level of revolutionary awareness, of course, had to be raised because the people were apathetic. They had been misled so many times that they did not believe in anyone. But we did not gain the people's confidence not even with speeches because speeches can be beautiful. [Castro refers to Cuba] It was not a matter of speeches, it was a matter of struggle. We gained the people's confidence by placing our confidence in the people. We gained the people's confidence by struggling. We gained the people's confidence when we demonstrated that we were struggling for true ideals, that we were not struggling for personal interests or ambitions [applause], when we demonstrated that we were willing to make all types of sacrifices and, of course, when we demonstrated that we were willing to die for our ideas and our gains.

We had to endure very difficult circumstances, because you probably will ask: How did they begin? Well, it is almost incredible to be able to speak in your country. We began by soliciting pennies, buying .22 caliber rifles, shotguns and revolvers. We used to say: When will we have money for the arms we need? Never. When will we have money, or when will we have the necessary arms to carry out the revolution? Never. If we had waited for the arms to carry out the revolution, we would have never been able to carry out the revolution. [applause]

The Sandinist revolution was not exactly like ours. There were two different types of struggle, even though it was armed struggle. Because in the Sandinist revolution the people had a much more direct participation. Our war began in one end of the country, in the eastern mountainous region with the support of all the people. You had guerrilla fronts but also made a contribution to the revolutionary struggle, which is the combination of the guerrilla struggle and insurrection in the cities. [applause] The combination of those two tactics, those two styles of struggle, were too much for Somoza. Naturally, at the end of the war all your cities were almost destroyed. But the people had a very direct participation in the battles. I believe this extraordinarily enriched the experience of the revolutionary people of Nicaragua. I believe that is one of the reasons why the Nicaraguan revolution is so strong and so firm. [applause]

You will not attain spectacular results in 1 year. It is impossible to solve the country's social problems in 1 year, not even in 5 years. I will dare say, not even in 10 or 20. We have solved many problems in 20 years of revolution. Among the Third World countries, our country today has the best educational level. Not only illiteracy was eradicated many years ago in Cuba--something you are doing now--but our workers, our people now have a minimum of a sixth grade education. We now have that, all the people have it. [applause] Our country has the best level of health in Latin America and the best among all Third World countries. That is, we have done a lot. We have solved the unemployment problem. We have solved the problem of vice, prostitution and so forth. We have solved many problems but not all.

We have not yet solved all the housing problems. We have not yet been able to satisfy all material needs. No one is hungry in our nation. No one in our country feels abandoned. But we cannot yet say we are a rich nation. We have not yet solved all housing problems, which is one of the most serious problems being faced by any of our countries. But we are working on it. During recent years we have built many cement plants, prefabricated element factories to solve these problems some day.

From the moment that a factory is planned to the time when it begins producing, 5, 6 or 7 years have elapsed. It is not a matter of just 1, or 10, or a 100. It is a matter of hundreds of factories that must be built. The investments are enormous in the midst of international problems, in the midst of economic crises. Thus, the Sandinists will not be able to perform economic miracles in 1 year. But you have the historic opportunity to work, to develop your country's natural resources and one day become one of the best educated people, one of the healthiest people and one of the peoples with the best standard of living in Latin America. That is the future ahead of you. [applause]

In addition, you have the Sandinist National Liberation Front, that is, a vanguard. [applause] You have extraordinary cadres and political leaders. You have an extraordinary leadership in the FSLN. You have hundreds of experienced cadres. If you look in the faces of the Sandinist comrade leaders here, you will not find anyone who is an improvised leader. You will not find anyone who does not have merit. Each of them has a history, a great history of many years of sacrifice, or many years of struggle. Despite everything they are young men and men of extraordinary human qualifications. [applause] They are extraordinarily honest. They are men of a great revolutionary quality. You have a leadership which measures up to the quality of the Nicaraguan people. [applause]

You are a great people. In addition, the people are veterans. The people are inured to war. I do not doubt in the least that there is no one capable of destroying the revolution in Nicaragua. No one. [applause] You all know that there is not a force in the world strong enough to defeat a people determined to fight and die. There is no force in the world capable of defeating a people such as the Nicaraguan people. History has demonstrated that. Somoza, with all his tanks, his aircraft, his battalions, his automatic weapons, his artillery, his special troops, was not able to do it. He thought he could maintain control over the Nicaraguan people all his life. What happened? What happened? What happened is that you, practically without weapons, defeated that army. Where is Somoza? Soon, no one will remember where he is or who he was. [applause]

There will be no intervention. There will be no force capable of taking your freedom away from you. There will be no force in the world capable of defeating the Nicaraguan people. [applause] But, the Nicaraguan people also have the international sympathy and solidarity. They have many brothers in this hemisphere and everywhere. Thus, I feel sure, absolutely sure, that nothing will ever be capable of taking away the freedom gained by the Nicaraguan people. [applause]

Now you must take advantage of every minute. You must not waste a single minute. You must organize, prepare yourselves for the defense, for the literacy drive or learning, working in the fields, working in the factories, working in services. You must not waste a single minute. I have hope that the Nicaraguan revolution will advance and will be able to do in fewer years what we have done in 20 years. [applause]

It is not necessary to reiterate, because you all know it, that the Cuban people are close brothers of the Nicaraguan people. [applause and shouts of "Viva Cuba"] On behalf of those people whom we represent here, we wish to express our most profound admiration for what you have done and our most profound gratitude for the insuperable fraternal and human warmth with which you have received us. Free fatherland or death! Fatherland or death, we shall win! [prolonged applause and shouts of "Fidel"]

Further on 21 Jul Matagalpa Speech

FL240210 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Excerpt of remarks by Cuban President Fidel Castro on 21 July at rally in Matagalpa, Nicaragua--recorded]

[Text] We are a small country compared to the United States. And this did not scare us. It does not scare you. For 20 years we have resisted all the threats, all the aggressions, and there we are and will be. [shouts of "Cuba and Nicaragua, united shall win", "Long live Cuba", applause] Now you have the future ahead of you. A future of struggle and work. You are already doing great things. You have almost eradicated illiteracy in just a a few months. Because with more than half a million persons who have learned to read and write, illiteracy must have been reduced to a minimum by now in Nicaragua. And this is a great victory. What had been done in 185 years of independence? Was there ever a political or revolutionary movement to teach the Nicaraguan illiterates to read and write? [indistinct shouts from crowd] What was the percentage of illiterates in Nicaragua? Over 50 percent. And the revolution did in 1 year what was not done in 150 years--it has eradicated illiteracy. How many children died from measles, gastroenteritis? How many children died from whooping cough or suffered all kinds of diseases? Does anyone know the figures? I have head that at least 300 Nicaraguan children died before they were 5 years old. [as heard] Imagine the pain and the mourning by the family. Who could fight those diseases? Be concerned about the people's health? Eradicate all those contagious diseases? Who can do it? Only the revolution. And I am certain that the Nicaraguan revolution has already saved the lives of thousands and thousands of children in only 1 year. [applause, shouts of "Who is the vanguard of the people? He is, he is"]

The revolution, [interrupted by indistinct shouts] the revolution will be able to eradicate unemployment, poverty, vice, corruption. Only the revolution will be able to give employment to all Nicaraguans. Only the revolution will be able to develop the country. Of course, the development of the country, the creation of wealth, cannot be achieved in 1, 2 or 3 years. It is a long road, very long. It is a hard road. Because a generation cannot think only of itself. It has to think of the coming generations, of these hundreds of thousands of children we have been seeing everywhere. You have to work and struggle for present and future generations. You have to work hard in all areas. And I am certain that such an enthusiastic, aware, brave people as this one will also be capable of winning the battle of underdevelopment. One day Nicaragua will be one of the best educated, healthiest and richest nations in Central and Latin America because you have huge material resources. [applause, shouts]

You have a revolution, you have a vanguard and, above all, an extraordinary people. In the name of our country, in the name of our Cuban people--your brothers--I want to express our deepest gratitude for the fraternal and warm welcome to our delegation in this heroic city of Matagalpa. [applause, shouts of "Cuba and Nicaragua, united shall win"]

Long live the memory of Carlos Fonseca! [shouts of "Viva!"] Long live the FSLN! [shouts of "Viva!"] Long live the glorious Sandinist People's Army! [shouts of "Viva!"] Long live Matagalpa! [shouts of "Viva!"] Long live Nicaragua! [shouts of "Viva!"] Long live the eternal friendship between the peoples of Nicaragua and Cuba! [shouts of "Viva!"] Free fatherland! [shouts of "Or death!"] Fatherland or Death! [shouts of "We shall win!", applause, chants of "Fidel, Fidel!"]

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON 'ARAFAT VISIT

PA241827 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry issued a communique this morning on the results of the visit of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to Nicaragua.

The communique says that 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committe, made an official and friendly visit to the Republic of Nicaragua between 21-23 July 1980 in response to an invitation from the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, within the framework of the commemoration of the first anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolutionary victory. It adds that during his stay in Nicaragua Companero 'Arafat held talks with the FSLN National Directorate and the members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction in an atmosphere of brotherhood and mutual understanding regarding political and economic issues.

The two sides note that the preservation of world peace and detente is a priority task for all peoples and governments in the world.

The Nicaraguan and Palestinian parties express concern over the warmongering statements of the most reactionary sectors of U.S. society and make an appeal to all peoples to remain vigilant in the face of what could probably be a resurgence of old imperialist policies condemned by history.

Based on the UN resolution, the Nicaraguan Government recognizes the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination without foreign meddling, the right to independence and national sovereignty, the right of the Palestinian people to return to the homes and property of which they have been deprived and the right to an independent Palestinian state.

The Nicaraguan Reconstruction Government recognizes the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and reiterates that it is necessary to grant all of the above-listed Palestinian rights in order to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. It also condemns the Camp David agreements and U.S. policy in the Middle East, which promotes Israel's aggressive policy, expansionism and racist practices in the occupied territories.

For its part, the PLO urges the Arab people to show solidarity through effective cooperation with the Government of National Reconstruction, the Nicaraguan people and its vanguard, the FSLN.

The two parties condemn the genocide against the Salvadoran people and urged all democratic and progressive forces to likewise condemn any type of interventionist maneuver against that sister people. They also condemn the recent military coup in Bolivia and ask for solidarity with the Bolivian democrats, now faced with a fierce repression.

The communique adds that the parties express support for Belize's independende without conditions, and express their repudiation of the destabilizing maneuvers against the Governments of Grenada and Jamaica. They also express support for Puerto Rico's right to self-determination and independence.

Lastly, they express a mutual desire that these relations develop and expand without interruption for the benefit of their respective peoples.

Issued in Managua on 23 July 1980.

YASIR 'ARAFAT HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN HAVANA

FL241856 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Excerpts of press conference given by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on 23 July at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport shortly before his departure--recorded, in Arabic with consecutive Spanish translation]

[Text] [Answer in progress] All the people of Nicaragua support their revolution and their leaders. They also have the firmness to face U.S. imperialism and Zionism. We cannot forget that Somoza was an ally of Zionism. He was also an ally of all the forces that are against the aspirations of peoples. I have great hopes for the future of the revolution in Nicaragua as a very important factor for all the forces for progress and liberation throughout the world and all the democratic forces in this area in particular. There is no doubt that there is an increase in Israeli military actions against our Palestinian people. We only have to remember what Israeli Prime Minister Begin said--that he is going to use methods even the devil does not know about. That is why we can see the madness used against our Palestinian people in and out of the occupied territory. In the occupied territory [there is] repression, injustice, and, at the same time, organized terrorist operations. Begin is directly responsible for this. The Israeli leaders are responsible for this. [words indistinct] Begin controls these organized operations against our progressive [word indistinct] leaders, against our people. They destroy our houses, steal our water, spread out on our land, build colonies and change the historic forms of Jerusalem. They expell our leaders from occupied territory--Comrades (Meljed) and (Kavas Mejitamini)--and try to assassinate the others, as happened with Bassam ash-Sha'kah and Karim Kalaf.

[Question] A Western agency reports, and I quote, that the Israeli parliament today approved a bill to turn Jerusalem into the capital of Israel.

[Answer] This supports what I stated recently that there is a plan with the direct support of the U.S. administration. Can Israel face the world alone? There are Security Council resolutions on Jerusalem and in spite of this, Israel is contesting these resolutions. And I ask: Is this Israel alone? This is Israeli force with the complete support of the United States because Israel expects U.S. support in everything: from Phantom planes to bread.

[Indistinct question]

[Answer] We are nearing 26 July. If conditions at present were not so difficult, we would have stayed with our comrades to share their happiness. But as I told Comrade Fidel Castro yesterday in our talk in Managua, as I have told the comrades today, conditions are very difficult. Israel's stepped up military actions against our people force me to return to the area as soon as possible. I tell the Cuban people on this occasion, in the name of our Palestinian people, in the name of the Palestinian revolutionaries, that we are with them in our congratulations and we are with them in the same trench, this trench that unites all democratic revolutionaries of the world against imperialism, Zionism and colonialism.

End of Visit

FL241039 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, bade farewell to Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat at the conclusion of his brief stay in Havana.

REPORTAGE ON KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES

Visit to Havana Port

FL232326 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Hun Sen, member of the Central Committee of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation and minister of foreign relations of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, today visited the Havana fishing port. Jesus Silva, chief of the fishing port's cadres, used slides to brief Hun Sen and his delegation on the activities and characteristics of Cuban fishing. Afterwards, the Kampuchean foreign minister toured the fishing port's installations and talked with port workers and officials.

Meeting With Rodriguez

FL241940 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Hun Sen, member of the Central Committee of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation and minister of foreign affairs of Kampuchea.

Preach Sun, [Kampuchea] ambassador in Cuba; (Kan Ken), director for Africa and the Middle East; (Dylan Toll), director for economic relations at the Foreign Ministry; and other Kampuchean officials took part in the meeting. Ricardo Alarcon, acting foreign minister; Carlos Martinez Salsamendi, adviser to the vice president, and Ricardo (Danza), acting chief of the Foreign Ministry's Asia and Oceania directorate were present for the Cuban side. The close relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and the current international situation were discussed at the meeting.

Signing of Agreements

FL250115 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Tex] The Foreign Ministries of Cuba and Kampuchea have signed a cooperation agreement, another on issuing visas to citizens of both countries and a joint communique. The documents were signed by Ricardo Alarcon Quesada, acting minister of foreign relations of Cuba, and the Kampuchean foreign minister, Hun Sen. After the signing, Alarcon said that the agreements were an expression of the will of both brother countries to affirm the ties of revolutionary solidarity and cooperation.

Foreign Minister Hun Sen said that Cuba and Kampuchea have the same tradition of struggle against imperialism, expansionism and colonialism. The Kampuchean foreign minister charged that while the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique plunged the people in a bloodbath, imperialism, the Beijing traitors and other reactionary forces remained indifferent. However, now that the people's victory is won, they are providing all sorts of weapons to the ousted regime to make the wounds of the people even deeper, Hun Sen said. He denounced the complicity of the Thai authorities, who lend their territory as training bases for mercenary soldiers who, under the guise of refugees, are getting ready to sabotage Kampuchean territory. He repeated that the Revolutionary People's Council of Kampuchea practices its right to self-defense and will not allow anyone to violate the country's sovereignty.

U.S.-PRC 'PLOT' THREATENS PEACE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

PA241428 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jul 80

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] The destabilization of Southeast Asia is a goal and a policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese hegemonists. This policy was confirmed during the meeting that U.S. President James Carter and Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng held in Tokyo.

With an evident lack of shame regarding the Chinese-U.S. war plot, the leading resident of the White House said on that occasion, approximately 2 weeks ago, that the two nations share long-term strategic concerns about the military might of the Soviet Union.

In this regard, the Spanish news agency EFE reported that Carter was very enthusiastic with the progress made in relations between Beijing and Washington. AFP, commenting on the same subject and criticizing France and the FRG for their sensible policy of talking over and discussing matters with the Soviet Union, has reported that the United States and China have the same concern about the overly flexible position of certain Western European countries toward the Soviet Union.

The impossible-to-hide complicity between imperialists and hegemonists to destabilize Southeast Asia is also evident in the declaration issued by the Government of India on 9 July in New Delhi. In that declaration, the Government of India implicity rejects U.S. and Chinese criticism of India's recognition of Kampuchea.

After stating that the decision to recognize Kampuchea contributes to peace and stability in Indochina, an Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman noted that the governments of Washington, Beijing and other regimes that follow the same policy have criticized India for its recognition of the revolutionary authorities of Kampuchea led by Heng Samrin, calling this recognition regrettable.

The Indian spokesman noted that the facts that determined the recognition of Kampuchea were the broad popular support for the government of Samrin and the effective control that the People's Revolutionary Council has over the entire country.

Commenting on this fact, PRAVDA, organ of the CPSU, said that India's decision represents a very important political step for the government of Indira Gandhi, a step that is in line with India's traditional friendship and cooperation with the Indochinese nations.

The daily adds that, at a moment when the United States is increasing its military presence in Thailand in order to meddle in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, India's recognition of the government of Heng Samrin gains more importance.

This recognition has also taken place at a moment when the authorities of Thailand, advised by Washington and Beijing, have rejected the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea's proposal to bilaterally discuss the problem of the Kampuchean refugees in Thai territory.

At the same time, in an effort to demonstrate the loyalty of the Beijing leadership to Yankee imperialism, China is maintaining its intransigent refusal to discuss border problems with Vietnam, but meanwhile the Chinese Armed Forces are continuing their provocations and armed aggressions at many border points.

The Beijing-Washington plot is not only a threat to peace, but is also a miserable policy aimed at impeding the economic and social development of the countries in Southeast Asia.

BARBADOS

COUNTRY JOINS UNIDO SEEKING INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

FL221400 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 18 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Barbados on May 30, became a member of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) when the instrument of ratification was deposited by Barbados' Permanent Representative to the United Nations Ambassador Ronald Mapp.

The Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations, concerned with the promotion and acceleration of industrial development in developing countries with a view to assisting in the establishment of a new international economic order.

Industrial development is a primary policy objective of the Barbados Government and it is expected that the country will benefit from the role which UNIDO could play in this process.

DOMINICA

HAVANA REPORTS ON NEW GOVERNMENT, PRIME MINISTER

FL231942 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1924 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] The new Dominica prime minister, lawyer Mary Eugenia Charles, describes herself as a liberal democrat, anticommunist and a believer in the free enterprise economic system. However, in her first statements to the press following elections, she said that her government will follow a nonaligned foreign policy and will not be an enemy to other states in the region that have different political stands.

The new Dominica prime minister said that she might take over the finance and foreign relations portfolios.

Caribbean political analysts say that the right's victory in Dominica owes to the confused policy of former Premier Oliver Seraphine. Observers believe that the Dominica Labor Party had lost favor with the people because of its unclear relations with South Africa.

JAMAICA

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. PROTESTS 'FALSEHOODS' IN NEWSPAPER

FL241159 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Jamaica's Ambassador to the United States Mr Alfred Rattray has protested to the WALL STREET JOURNAL against what he termed the falsehoods contained in an editorial in the July 16 issue of the paper. The editorial was commenting on the general situation in the Jamaican economy.

In a telegram to the paper's editor, Mr Rattray denied claims made by the JOURNAL that Jamaica had defaulted on its interest payments on foreign loans. And Mr Rattray also resisted the JOURNAL's claim that the Jamaican Government had attempted to control the supply of newsprint to sections of the press. According to the ambassador, the editorial was totally devoid of objectivity, logic and integrity.

PATTERSON REPORTS ON HIGH RATE OF CRIME

FL210950 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 16 Jul 80 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Between January 1 and July 1, some 350 cases of murder have been reported throughout the island. Of this number, 245 were committed in the corporate area with 194 involving the use of guns.

These figures were disclosed in the House of Representatives yesterday evening by Deputy Prime Minister P.J. Patterson as he sought approval of a resolution extending special provisions under the Suppression of Crime Act for 31 days effective from July 20 to August 20.

The figures were more than the number of murders for the entire calendar year of 1979, he said. The reports of shooting showed an escalation of similar proportions.

Usually the act is extended for 180 days, but according to the minister the government proposed that a special parliamentary committee would be set up for the purpose of examining how the act worked, what areas needed to be modified and strengthened so as to make it more relevant to their present situation.

The committee would comprise seven members-five from the government side and two from the opposition if they wished to participate, Mr Patterson said.

The minister spoke about what he described as the new development in crime. He mentioned the alleged coup plot which he said was something the government and party were bound to take serious note of. It also involved violent attacks on members of the security forces as well as police stations.

"Unless the society is prepared to capitulate to these hoodlums and these criminal acts it is clear that we must at least protect ourselves by legislation which is already available to us as we seek more effective means of combating attacks against the society itself."

The minister asserted that there were people behind the scenes who do not appear on the street, but who were responsible for what is happening. "Poor people are being manipulated in order to maim, damage and destroy the people," the minister said, noting that women seemed to have become the particular targets of the gunmen.

PRESS ASSOCIATION TERMS DAILY GLEANER 'DANGEROUS'

FL221039 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Jamaica's press association has termed the rightwing DAILY GLEANER as dangerous and contrary to the Jamaican people's interests and denounced the supposed U.S. journalist Cord Meyer as a CIA agent. The DAILY GLEANER published an article by Meyer which was not only termed inaccurate but that is aimed at encouraging the United States to intervene in the elections in favor of the opposition Jamaican Labor Party. As a CIA officer, Meyer wrote for more than 27 years and was its division chief for international organizations in 1954.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

BRAZIL MAY ABSTAIN IN OAS VOTE ON BOLIVIA

PY250120 Paris AFP in Spanish 2135 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Brasilia, 23 Jul (AFP)--Bernardo Pericas, spokesman of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, said here today that Brazil will probably abstain if the OAS condemns the military coup which took place in Bolivia on 17 July.

Pericas told reporters: This is quite probable but it is impossible for me to announce how Brazil will vote on a text of a resolution we still do not know. The OAS Permanent Assembly today began a study of the Bolivian situation by request of Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela and Colombia.

Argentine Opposition

PY250122 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0040 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Jul (NA)--Reliable sources of San Martin Palace stated today that during the meeting of the Organization of American States (OAS) to analyze the Bolivian situation, Argentina "will not support any document which may entail interference in the internal affairs of another country."

Diplomatic circles understand, from the information that has been released by a Foreign Ministry official, that during the OAS meeting Argentina will decide to abstain from condemning the military coup which ousted the constitutional government of Lidia Gueiler in accordance with the proposal of Andean Pact country members and the United States.

The source also stated that he does not know of the existence of a request for a $200-million loan from the new Bolivian Government to Argentina.

The source stated, "We have no news that such a request has been made" and refused to make comments on the alleged loan request published in the Bolivian capital by an international press agency.

ECUADOR

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH BOLIVIA SUSPENDED

PY242054 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1851 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Quito, 24 Jul (LATIN)--Ecuador has suspended diplomatic relations with the military government established in Bolivia a week ago, according to a report issued by the Foreign Ministry at noon today.

ROLDOS MEETS FRENCH FOREIGN RELATIONS SECRETARY

PA221952 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] President Jaime Roldos received the French secretary of state for foreign relations in a special meeting held early yesterday. They discussed the relations between the two countries in an effort to further bring the existing ties closer.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 146 28 July 1980

CONTENTS

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza Says He Will Remain 20 Years C 1
Garcia Meza Discusses Junta Ideology, Policies [EL DIARIO 23 Jul] C 1
Garcia Meza Answers CLARIN Questionnaire [26 Jul] C 4
Siles Zuazo Interviewed by Peruvian Television C 5
Siles Zuazo Issues Declaration Urging Resistance C 7
UDP Members Deny Formation of Parallel Government C 8
Interior Minister Talks With Lechin on Television [EL DIARIO 23 Jul] C 9
Resistance of Miners Reportedly Weakens C 10
Continuing Resistance C 10
Peasant Confederation Supports Military Coup [EL DIARIO 24 Jul] C 11
I Army Corps Commander Warns Terrorists C 12
Bombs Explode in La Paz; Supplies Scarce in Mining Areas C 12
La Paz Archbishop Reports Executions of Civilians C 12
Cardinal Maurer Urges End to Violence C 14
Foreign Minister Says Ties With Chile May Be Resumed C 14
Garcia Meza Asks for Argentina's 'Friendship' C 15
Diplomatic Corps Takes Concerted Action on Prisoners C 15

BRAZIL

Mexico's Lopez Portillo Arrives for Official Visit D 1
Government 'Probably' Will Recognize Bolivian Regime D 1
Bolivian Consul in Corumba Under Police Protection D 1
Opposition Parties Protest Bolivian Coup D 1
Briefs: Export, Import Figures D 1

ECUADOR

Roldos Greets Visiting Costa Rican President G 1
Roldos Warns Oil Boom Over, Hard Times Ahead G 1
Demonstrators Fail To Storm Bolivian Embassy G 1

PERU

Belaunde Rules Out Sanctions Against Bolivia J 1
Nicaraguan Junta Members Arrive for Inauguration J 1
Argentine Ambassador Stresses Good Relations J 1
Briefs: USSR Delegation to Inauguration J 1

PANAMA

Royo Cancels Trip to Peru Because of Brother's Death N 1
Canal Consultative Committee Installed N 1
Briefs: New Investments N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Mexican President Arrives; Work Session Begins P 1
Further Details P 2
Lopez Portillo Departure P 3
Carazo Remarks P 3
Joint Declaration Signed With Dominican Republic P 3
Embassy Refugees Arrive From El Salvador P 4

EL SALVADOR

Foreign Minister Views Bolivia, Managua, Bowdler Visit P 5
API NEWS Criticizes Bowdler, U.S. Immigration Policy P 6
[Vol 2 No 134]

HONDURAS

Assembly Appoints Policarpo Paz Garcia President P 7

NICARAGUA

Castro Visit Includes Tour of Southern Areas P 8
Castro Remarks, Departure P 8
Briefs: New Commanders P 9

CUBA

Castro Returns From Visit to Nicaragua Q 1
Anniversary of Moncada Assault Commemorated Q 1
Castro Speech Q 2
Salvadoran Junta Sends Anniversary Message Q 16

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Diplomatic Relations Established With Mongolia S 1
Congratulations Sent to DPRK on Anniversary S 1

GARCIA MEZA SAYS HE WILL REMAIN 20 YEARS

PY251733 Paris AFP in Spanish 1645 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile 25 Jul (AFP)--According to a press report issued here today Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza has stated that he will stay in power for 20 years.

General Garcia Meza, who on 17 July headed the military coup that ousted President Lidia Gueiler, told the newspaper LA TERCERA DE LA HORA: "I will stay in power 20 years until Bolivia is rebuilt."

Garcia Meza, who is also commander in chief of the army, denied that his government is only a transitional one, until there is a democracy. This is a government of national reconstruction with no established terms. In this case, I am like General (Augusto) Pinochet. I will remain in power for 20 years. New generations will receive a country clean from the Marxist cancer, the new Bolivian president stated. President Pinochet headed a military movement which overthrew the leftist government of the late President Salvador Allende in 1973.

Asked whether he were a friend of General Pinochet, the Bolivian president stated: "All the military officers are friends because we have the same education." Then he added: "In this regard, I want General Pinochet to know that I consider him a friend with whom I would like to talk someday." General Garcia Meza also did not rule out a possible visit by the Chilean president to Bolivia, indicating that a meeting between the two could take place someday. Perhaps much earlier than you think, he told the reporter of the Chilean newspaper.

Referring to Chilean-Bolivian relations which were severed by the La Paz government in 1978, he stated: "I think we have to review all kinds of relations." He noted: "We are united geographically," we share the same problems, and we are both members of the large Latin American community. There is no need for us to be fighting with each other." He said he hoped the Chilean Government will recognize the Bolivian Government but he noted: I would like this to happen but unfortunately, it is the Chileans who must decide.

GARCIA MEZA DISCUSSES JUNTA IDEOLOGY, POLICIES

PY251358 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 23 Jul 80 p 1

[Message to the nation by Gen Luis Garcia Meza over the National Radio Network, with delayed transmission over the state television channel, on the night of 22 July 1980 in La Paz]

[Text] When I assumed the management of the nation--as the trustee of this historic responsibility that is respected by the armed forces--I clearly outlined the political objectives of our revolution; the scope of the economic and social measures that we must imperiously adopt in order to overcome the crisis; and the national doctrine that inspires this institutionalist and patriotic movement.

This irreversible determination of the nation's armed forces is not an isolated, episodic of circumstantial determination. The current revolutionary action and the nature of this government of national reconstruction are based on the rich traditional doctrines that started with the military socialism of President David Toro [1936], which merged with the nationalist and antioligarchic doctrine of President German Busch [1937-1939] and was then enriched by the blood of martyr President Gualberto Villaroel [1943-1946], finally becoming a vivid reality with the popular blossoming of the national revolution, whose formation and development was frustrated by the early demise of President Rene Barrientos [1966-69].

Our political and institutional action therefore springs from ideas and from nationalist, democratic, anti-imperialistic and very deep popular practices. This reality encompasses the essence of our actions which in turn are cast in a world where ideological freshness acquires a new physiognomy, a new nature, precisely due to the fact that the expression itself of the doctrine become a tangible reality in the dialectic triumph of that old and reactionary prejudice: the contradiction between the civilian and military worlds.

Our ideological awareness proposes a government of national reconstruction for the country, maintained responsibly and indispensably by the nation's armed forces which in turn cannot obtain a coherent political and social mandate unless all the mechnaisms for popular participation in power are open.

This participation is achieved by the common organizations of a democratic and pluralist society, by regional and national urban, rural, workers and local peasants organizations that give institutional life and popular power to the national institution which, starting at the municipal level, must acquire a stimulating basis and an effective capability for popular mobilization.

Our government has proposed a change of structures and a nationalist mode of life that is adjusted to the times in which the fatherland is living and to the technological, scientific and cultural factors that we must incoporate into our development. Therefore, we must explicitly achieve the nature of that structural change that will make possible a new organization of the state, a new Bolivian idea of democracy and a new economy that will be at the service of man, the homeless and the poverty-stricken.

In this context, it is important to emphasize the structural notion of social solidarity which binds together the Bolivian people in a national doctrine, a broad social doctrine which has the virtue of being an incentive for social mobilization toward change and revolution.

This is a dependent country with an economic structure which is vulnerable through external factors. That external dependency affects all social classes of the country which have assumed the historic commitment of building a fatherland and promoting prosperity for all regions and social classes with an interest in that task. The way of combating that dependency depends on the clarity with which the main contradiction is perceived, which in the case of this country is the contrast between the external imperial powers and this backward and dependent nation. That contrast of a strategic nature has constantly been ignored by our pontiffs of class struggle, promoters of sterile internal hatred among Bolivians, and those ideologists who have reduced the national problem to an empty and divisive electoral confrontation.

Accepting these historic criteria, these realities which define the nature of our revolutionary revolt and the need to set up concrete and common national tasks and objectives, the national reconstruction government clearly and concretely offers popular participation in power, social and distributive justice within the framework of a Bolivian humanism which can have no other objective than that political-military proposal which was made after the Chaco War and which has found so many fundamental and concrete expressions during this long period of our history.

We will solve the most pressing problems of our economic strangulation according to the national criterion and with efficiency. We will provide the state enterprises with administrative drive and an operative ability which overcomes cumbersome bureaucracy and corruptive indebtedness. Ineffective management and administrative corruption are the two social banes which should be energectically eradicated from the large and vigorous social body of the state enterprises. This basic measure cannot simply be executed through rudimentary administrative procedures. In order to make the measure effective, worker comanagement should be introduced in the main state enterprises through a gradual revolutionary process which gives an answer to this function and this responsibility through nationwide and tangible actions.

It should show its effectiveness precisely in the management of the critical sectors of our production system, the sectors which are now constituting the most serious problem for our development. Our doctrine, being antidogmatic and at the same time nationalist and revolutionary, struggles for a mixed economy in which the active participation of the private and the cooperative sectors in production will provide each with its tasks and above all its responsibilities.

For this we advocate a social market economy, a mixed economy in which the state's primary task would be to work together with the private sector where investment and expansion should be closely tied to ability to provide technology for the production process. We will establish fair and clear-cut game rules to permit this structural harmony to become the very basis of our attitude which is aimed at motivating the people into playing the leading role in national liberation.

We believe it essential to stress the political position of our government in order to pave the way toward this liberation through social justice and popular participation in state affairs. This can be achieved only if we clearly state that our position favors democracy and participation and that we are agents and advocates of new social guidelines aimed at the activation of a broad front of national classes interested in liberation and institutional harmony which implies a civilian-military agreement for the reconstruction of the fatherland.

As to our specific policies within the framework of our ideology, we believe that it is essential to immediately implement an overall emergency policy, a national anti-inflationary plan capable of ending unemployment and underemployment. This policy should be embodied in a frontal attack at the constricting factors which are more evident in the horrible backwardness of the peasant sector. Therefore, our first priority--together with the clean up of state enterprises such as Comibol [Mining Corporation of Bolivia], Enaf [National Smelting Enterprise], YPFB [Bolivian Government Oil Deposits] and CBF [Bolivian Development Corporation]--is the agrarian revolution. This agrarian revolution consists of the modernization of the country's rural life and the organization of production units based on free association, capable of overcoming the structural stagnation caused by nonproductive and impoverishing miniholdings. We will organize this liberating strategy for the agrarian revolution by devoting all the resources of the state to credits, technical assistance, commercialization, mechanization of our agriculture and the enhancement of rural living standards in villages and rural centers. These must become small integrated areas of development provided with the most essential social services which will turn villages into vital working centers and will provide a favorable environment for the flourishing of labor initiative and free association of farmers and peasant workers.

These guidelines of our ideology must be emphasized from the very start to prevent confusion and distortion. As you can see, it is not an improvised and unreal project. It is an updated version of the revolutionary thoughts which have inspired the fatherland, its institutions and men like Busch, Villarroel and Barrientos. Ours is a coherent and earnest position which will enable the people and the armed institution to reach that political unity on which democracy can be built and social justice can be attained in Bolivia. This brotherhood based on reconciled interests and concrete and clear-cut political decisions will provide the basis of a great national unity front against foreign dependence.

Convinced of our patriotic beliefs, we would like all Bolivians to understand our staunch decision to hold the tiller steady on the course toward a great fatherland. No storm or hurricane will instill doubts or hesitation in our minds. I know that the Bolivians of the valleys, the plateaus and the mountains are imbued with magnificent human greatness and I know that this greatness, which is being tested today, will be up to the challenges of history.

May God bless Bolivia, our desires and patriotic convictions.

GARCIA MEZA ANSWERS CLARIN QUESTIONNAIRE

PY272058 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 26 Jul 80 pp 14, 15

[By special correspondent Adolfo Coronato]

[Text] La Paz, 25 Jul--A week after the military uprising which led to the forming of the national reconstruction government, the Bolivian capital is now the stage of an unusual and unexpected struggle: Over 50 local newsmen and correspondents as well as radio, press and television newsmen from all over the world are waging a peculiar fratricidal struggle in order to gain access to the president.

Today, 30 hours after a 10-point questionnaire was submitted to the Information Ministry of the Presidency, CLARIN received a reply which is significant both because of its confirmation of earlier statements and the omission of answers to some questions.

This is not all. An announced press conference, previously requested and set by the Presidency for 2000 at the Quemado Palace, was suddenly postponed.

Unofficial sources suggested that the postponement of the press conference was caused by the adverse voting in the OAS today, which reportedly led the president to call an urgent cabinet meeting. Other sources suggested that the statement made by Garcia Meza to a Santiago daily regarding the future of Chilean-Bolivian relations and other topics might lave led to discussions in the military commands.

In this nervous and uncertain atmosphere, CLARIN now gives the replies made by General Garcia Meza to the questionnaire submitted to him; the two questions left unanswered are also given.

This is the interview:

[Question] Mr President, as the highest authority of the 17 July uprising, you have explained the objectives of the "national reconstruction" government. How do you see the Bolivian military and civic situation 1 week after the event? Is the military unanimously standing behind its commanders?

[Answer] Mr Newsman, Mrs Lidia Gueiler handed over the government of the nation to the armed forces, and the junta of commanders entrusted the Presidency to me. The objectives of the new government had been outlined as to the basic tasks which will be carried out by my government during a first stage. There is absolute unanimity among the military commands regarding the reaching of those basic goals.

[Question] It seems that the country is gradually returning to normality, except in the factories and in the mining areas. What is the position of the armed forces, and what will be the future situation of the mines?

[Answer] It is true that groups of agitators and extremists who are acting in an international plot have caused some problems, which have been overcome in time. The workers of the various sectors have stated their desire to resume their activities, and they have now done so in the various cities of the country which have returned to their customary tranquillity, as you may have been able to observe.

[Question] The interior minister has publicly asserted that the armed forces do not intend to cling to and usurp power. What was the reason that led the military men of this country to the 17 July uprising, only 3 weeks before the congress was to appoint a new president?

[Answer] It was Mrs Lidia Gueiler who handed over power to the armed forces.

[Question] Opposition sectors assert that a few days before 17 July the armed forces gave Siles Zuazo's People's Democratic Union their guarantee to respect the verdict of the congress on the appointment of the constitutional president. What is your opinion regarding that comment?

[Answer] It should be pointed out that it was the armed forces themselves that gave rise to the democratic process in Bolivia, a process which, unfortunately, became distorted.

[Question] If the armed forces, as it is said, do not intend to usurp power, what is the situation now of the political parties and the labor unions? Are there plans to normalize political life and union activities in Bolivia?

[Answer] In any process there are stages which must be attained in order to make the normalizing of any political situation possible.

[Question] Will the military-peasant pact be introduced again in Bolivia? Why?

[Answer] The military-peasant pact is based on the identification between the dispossessed majority sectors of this country and the armed forces, whose ranks are filled by men of the people.

[Question] In the field of foreign policy, what is Bolivia's position regarding the United States, Western Europe and Latin America? Does Bolivia wish to totally normalize its relations with the United States and Chile?

[Answer] My government has expressed its will to maintain cordial diplomatic relations with all the countries of the world and to respect the principle of the self-determination of the peoples.

[Question] What does Bolivia expect from its neighbors? What does its government expect from Argentina?

[Answer] That the will for good relations be clearly expressed because we have a common future to build and a tradition which unites us.

The following are the two questions to which no reply was given:

1. You have said on some occasions that Bolivia will even use force to recover its outlet to the Pacific. How does the national reconstruction government plan to deal with Chile regarding the outlet to (?the Pacific Ocean)?

2. When speaking over radio and television, you outlined an economic program. You spoke of a mixed economy and a social market economy. Could you explain if this refers to a specific pattern permitting investment of foreign capital? What plans does your government have to promote the economic development of the country?

SILES ZUAZO INTERVIEWED BY PERUVIAN TELEVISION

PY280150 Paris AFP in Spanish 2319 GMT 27 Jul 80

[By AFP special correspondent Alberto Brun]

[Text] La Paz, 27 Jul (AFP)--The formation of a national political resistance front, which may include the major Bolivian parties that participated in the 29 June elections but were frustrated by the 17 July military coup, was proposed today by Hernan Siles Zuazo.

The winner of the elections made this call during an interview granted in a secret place to the Peruvian program Testimonioc, directed by Cesar Hildebrandt, which will be broadcast today in Lima by America Television Channel 4. The contents of the interview were learned here by the AFP special correspondent before its broadcast.

In a small basement room of an unidentified building in La Paz, Siles Zuazo was filmed and interviewed for a little more than half an hour by Hildebrandt and camerman Cesar Vera.

The reporters told AFP that the People's Democratic Union (UDP) leader maintains very high morale and is convinced that the struggle for democracy in Bolivia will continue untiringly with methods that do not involve bloody confrontations.

Siles Zuazo appears in excellent spirits and in good physical condition, and it could even be said that the persecution has not affected him very much.

His conversation is unhurried, calm and, according to the reporters, he dismisses what some his enemies say about him, that he is an old man. On the contrary, during the whole interview he showed complete lucidity and perfect control of himself. He even expressed some irritation when he was told that his enemies claim that he has a weak personality. The best denial to that statement, he said, is the fact that I have assumed a political career filled with sudden perils that has deprived me of a private and pleasant family life, which most common men enjoy.

Siles Zuazo was wearing a gray shirt and jacket along with a gray scarf and his classic cap--which he does not normally wear, he said, when he has to move from one hiding place to another.

Without mentioning the possibility of political reconciliation, Siles Zuazo spoke of the possibility of organizing a political and labor union resistance in the next few weeks which should involve not only the UDP but all parties.

He then stated that the silence of Banzer and his followers, who have given no public support to the military coup so far, as Victor Paz Estenssoro's National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] has also not done, makes it possible to think of forming a very broad front for the purpose of confronting the armed forces, slowly perhaps, but surely.

He admitted that armed resistance is impossible, because the people only have the arms of reason and of their democratic vocation, so the resistance will have to be peaceful. He pointed out Mahatma Gandhi's historic example; he did not need arms for India's victory over oppression.

He said that although the situation in La Paz appears to be normal, physical resistance to the coup d'etat continues in mining districts and rural areas. He explained, however, that it can be foreseen that such opposition will diminish, since it is impossible to confront the armed forces.

In Siles Zuazo's opinion, the coup of 17 July was not the result of a veto by the armed forces against him personally, but he hinted that there might have been such a spurious and unjustified veto against certain UDP parties. He was undoubtedly referring to the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], which the military often confuses with organizations of the same name in other countries. He, explained that the MIR, a member party of the UDP, is not like other Latin American MIR's, which have links with Cuba, and that the UDP as a front, the MIR and Hernan Siles in particular, profess a nationalist leftism.

Siles, of course, never assumed a tone of McCarthyism when mentioning the international communist movement, but he was careful to maintain a distance regarding Cuba, the Soviet Union or China.

Returning to the case of the veto, Siles Zuazo explained that the word veto had never been pronounced during a meeting held after the election results were given, which was attended by high-ranking military commanders, including Gen Luis Garcia Meza, leader of the coup d'etat.

Siles Zuazo categorically denied that the UDP had the intention of deposing the high military commanders. He stated, on the contrary, that the UDP program counted on the participation of progressive militarymen among whom, he said, General Garcia Meza can certainly not be named.

Then, referring to the nature of the present regime, he said he believed that it is one of the last attempts by the Bolivian right, supported by certain international groups, to block the will of the people, but that the latter will prevail. He stressed that the present government is inherently frail because, among other things, there is not a single important party that supports it.

Making an analysis of the UDP, he said that it would not have been a precarious government like Salvador Allende's Chile, because there is a very clear difference between the UDP and Allende's regime, since the contradictions within the UDP are much smaller than those which existed within the Chilean Popular Unity.

After paying an emotional homage to the memory of Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, whom he compared to the MIR leaders, he said that in the future there might have been political and program agreements between the MIR and Quiroga's socialism, adding that his death was a vile act of premeditated murder.

Regarding labor leader Juan Lechin Oquendo's radio and television statements, he admitted that he knew nothing but that he could not help suspect that the circumstances under which they were made and the pressures to which he must have been submitted explained them. He said: I generally agree with Lechin's words that bloodshed should be prevented. He added: I think like him that a civic, not a military, resistance should be formed. This internal struggle combined with the international isolation of theBolivian junta must lead to the fall of the government.

In this connection, he made an appeal for international solidarity in order to isolate the country diplomatically. He concluded by expressing his thanks for the statements made by the Andean Pact foreign ministers and especially mentioned Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez and Peruvian President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry.

Local political circles gave a very great importance to the television program being sent from Lima today, where delegations are gathering from almost all the countries of the world to attend the transfer of power in Peru from a military government to a regime elected by popular vote.

SILES ZUAZO ISSUES DECLARATION URGING RESISTANCE

PY260248 Paris AFP in Spanish 0158 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 25 Jul (AFP)--The leaders of the People's Democratic Union (UDP), Hernan Siles Zuazo and Antonio Aranibar, this afternoon acknowledged that resistance against the 17 July military coup has yielded, but in no way has it been defeated.

Thus, both of them led one to believe that the effort to maintain a general strike and to block the roads in order to paralyze the country has not achieved the result that had been sought.

In an extensive declaration that is signed by Siles Zuazo and Aranibar--the latter is the leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary eft [MIR], which is a member of the UDP--was sent to AFP tonight and contains a detailed review of the events of the past few weeks.

Under the title: "Message to the Bolivians," the document recalls the struggle for democracy of the last 3 years, the confidence that the people deposited in the UDP in the last election and the resistance to the coup of Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

It then points out how the struggle of the miners, factory workers, oil workers, oil intellectuals, patriotic soldiers and housewives against the illegitimate and irrational power project has yielded for the time being, but it has done so amid an extensive social unity and with the firmest political aspiration against fascism.

The UDP leaders, as members of the National Committee for the Defense of Democracy [CONADE], render homage to the memory of Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, the leader of the Socialist Party, who died during the repressive operations and they demand the freedom of Juan Lechin and of all the detained labor and political leaders. They then ask that CONADE continue its struggle for democracy in Bolivia, working especially at the worker level.

The document then makes a call regarding the tactics to be followed in the effort to reestablish democracy: The epic struggle must involve the safeguarding of the security of the work centers and the life and freedom of the leaders.

The declaration renders homage to the struggle of women and it states that on the 50th anniversary of the university autonomy, Bolivian students should reiterate their free spirit and a will to fight.

The review considers that the majority of the members of the armed forces have opposed and reject the intention of turning them into forces of occupation and national destruction. To this effect there is agreement between the people and all those military officers who are keeping their patriotism and professional ideals high, it adds.

The UDP leaders, and we ourselves personally (Siles Zuazo and Aranibar) have participated from the beginning in the struggle against oppression. With the legitimate popular democracy and the political and organizational representativity with which we are invested, we will redouble our efforts in the service of national and popular resistance from the post that circumstances indicate in this critical time of Bolivia's history.

UDP MEMBERS DENY FORMATION OF PARALLEL GOVERNMENT

PY280215 Paris AFP in Spanish 2335 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 27 Jul (AFP)--Sources close to Hernan Siles Zuazo, leader of the People's Democratic Union [UDP], have categorically denied the possibility of forming a clandestine government.

Siles Zuazo has made known that there apparently exists a misunderstanding regarding his proposal to organize a democratic front for the defense of democracy, with the participation of all the great parties which participated in the 29 June elections. At this moment, however, it is still a proposal for talks; but due to the current situation, the holding of any kind of talks has so far been impossible. It appears to be only an agreement of ideas to be firmed up within the next few hours or days.

INTERIOR MINISTER TALKS WITH LECHIN ON TELEVISION

PY251929 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 23 Jul 80 p 1

[Text of 22 July conversation between Interior Minister Col Luis Arze and labor leader Juan Lechin on national television--time not given]

[Text] Minister: Juan, how are you? How are they treating you?

Juan Lechin: Frankly speaking, Colonel, I must say that ever since I have arrived here, I have been treated well. No one has touched me. I have not been molested and I have received no psychological harassment.

Minister: Juan, the mining radios are saying that you are dead and that the message you have addressed to the workers is false. I would like you to clarify this situation.

Juan Lechin: I stand by what I said. I have tried to make myself clear and I have exercised common sense. Today, tomorrow, the next month or after a few months, I will have the opportunity to explain--as I must--fully to my comrades why I changed my mind about the strike which we had decided on in the National Committee for the Defense of Democracy [CONADE]

Minister: Juan...
Juan Lechin: So far I am fine. I tell you once more that up to now I have not suffered and have not been subject to either moral or physical pressures.

Minister: Juan, we want to prevent bloodshed; as good Bolivians we want commonsense and work to prevail in this country. What can you tell the Bolivian workers on the basis of what I have just told you?

Juan Lechin: One of the Bolivian sectors most interested in avoiding bloodshed is obviously the working class, the humble people, because their hands are their only tools to earn a living. Sometimes the workers take advantage of legal means and the rights they have to improve their living standards, because we all know that the Bolivian people are on the verge of hunger. For this they struggle and for this they work. Therefore, the humble people, this working class, are most interested in peace and as their leaders it is also our main concern. For me the life of the humble and the poor, the life of any person, is priceless.

Minister: Juan, the armed forces have received (recibido) President Gueiler's administration because it was truly messed up. The armed forces' attitude is not to take hold of power. Their desire is to reestablish order and I believe that the ones who will benefit most from this will be the workers and the peasants. Do you agree with me, Juan?

Juan Lechin: In a way yes, I do, Colonel. As a military man you obviously use different words. We want and we have struggled and worked for an improvement in the conditions of the people, and not only for the people. We know that there must be a sustained improvement for the working class and the humble people of this country; that is why we believe in the future of the fatherland and there is no denying that the workers have no other means of subsistence than their land. They cannot emigrate; they have no such possibilities, and that is why they are solidly bound to their land and to the possibilities of living, working and improvement which they may get here.

Minister: Your son in France has occupied the embassy and wants us to send him your body. What shall we do with you, Mr. Lechin?

Juan Lechin: Send me the way I am, Colonel, I believe that...Well in any case I believe that this message will get to my son, who is the only thing I have in the world; I love him very much and I admire him a great deal.

Minister: We will let your son know that you are fine. I thank you once more. We will show the Bolivian people once again that fallacies and lies are coming from the ultraleft, from those who seek confrontation among Bolivians.

You have seen Mr Lechin, top leader of the Bolivian Labor Federation who is being held at the headquarters of the 2d Department and that he is perfectly well. Thus, I have proved to the entire world that there is an attempt at provoking a clash among Bolivians.

RESISTANCE OF MINERS REPORTEDLY WEAKENS

PY261348 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0750 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 26 Jul (LATIN)--The Bolivian military government last night held an emergency meeting to discuss the voting of the OAS Permanent Council, which in an unprecedented resolution condemned the coup which overthrew President Lidia Gueiler.

Army Comdr Luis Garcia Meza, designated president by his air force and navy counterparts after the coup last week, canceled a press conference with foreign correspondents--the first since the coup--as the OAS approved a resolution by a vote of 16 to 3--with 4 abstentions--expressing regret at the military coup.

While resistance to the coup seemed to decrease in the mining districts of southern Bolivia, the Catholic Church asked the government to allow a high-level church commission into the tin-producing areas to oversee the lifting of the military siege which is blocking the arrival of food to the workers.

Military reports revealed yesterday that two railroad bridges were blown up by the miners who still resist the coup near the mining city of Oruro, 250 km east of La Paz, while reports coming from Potosi said that 2,400 miners are holding an indefinite strike ordered when institutional order was disrupted.

Nevertheless, the opposition of the traditionally active miners, who are surrounded by military troops who seek to defeat them through hunger, seemed to weaken on Thursday when approximately 10,000 of them from the Oruro zone agreed to return to their jobs after receiving guarantees that no retaliation will be taken against them by the military officials.

Continuing Resistance

PY272031 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0745 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Oruro, Bolivia, 27 Jul (LATIN)--Oruro, the capital of the department of the same name, through which all means of communication with the mining districts must pass, is experiencing subzero temperatures and the restlessness of the hundreds of miners' relatives unable to travel to Catavi, Siglo XX, Llallagua and Huanuni, which are still surrounded by troops.

Priests questioned here today indicated that they have been unable to travel to the mining districts, where the priests work despite the long walks across the rugged plateaus. They added that the strict military control around the mining centers prevents the passage of persons and vehicles carrying staples to the workers and their families, who have been virtually besieged since 17 July.

However, a few miners have been able to break through the military blockade, arriving in this capital on foot to obtain foodstuffs and return to their districts in the same manner. Several of these travelers refused to speak with LATIN correspondent Gerardo Irusta, afraid of the prevailing lack of security. "How do we know that we are not speaking with a policeman or a government agent?" they asked.

However, after being convinced that they were indeed speaking to a journalist they said: "Say that we are still on general strike; that we are short of food and hungry, but that we have enough courage to go on with the struggle."

The miners have become the pillar of antigovernment resistance. They have blocked the roads and clashed with soldiers, resulting in 7 dead and 15 injured, according to sources of the Oruro branch of the Commission for the Defense of Human Rights.

PEASANT CONFEDERATION SUPPORTS MILITARY COUP

PY272134 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 24 Jul 80 p 4

[Communique issued by the Bolivian National Peasant Workers Confederation]

[Text] The Bolivian National Peasant Workers Confederation [CNTCB], identifying itself with the armed forces of the nation, declares:

1. [Number as published] The Bolivian peasants are aware of the events which took place on 17 July, during which the armed forces of the nation took over the government to protect the prestige and the supreme interests of the country at a time when international communism and its followers were getting ready to strike a cunning blow designed to destroy the nation by means of an electoral fraud through which they sought to institutionalize chaos and confusion, plunging Bolivia into the servitude to which the Marxists are accustomed.

Therefore, the CNTCB, whose leadership was appointed at the Eighth National Congress held in Sucre in May 1979, resolves:

To give full support to the armed forces government because it is the only guardian institution of the fatherland and because it is identified with the Bolivian peasants and the Bolivian people, whose interests and national way of life it defends with great faith and hope placed at the service of Bolivia.

We state this support in a revolutionary manner, aware that the political program of the current military government fully complies with the hopes of our anti-imperialist people, and that its concrete objective is to promote in Bolivia a great historic agreement among the social classes interested in liberating the nation from every brand of foreign interference.

We are also aware that the government's top priority will be to resolve the problem of the Bolivian peasants, whose main demand is a new interpretation of the agrarian revolution capable of providing dignity, health and education to the national majority which is living in rural areas.

I ARMY CORPS COMMANDER WARNS TERRORISTS

PY261235 Oruro Radio Batallon Topater in Spanish 0325 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Military communique]

[Text] The I Corps commander informs the public that since the entire country has been declared a military zone, especially the districts of Oruro and Potosi, [words indistinct] any action which may be regarded as sabotage or terrorism will be drastically suppressed and its perpetrators and accomplices considered subversive criminals who will be arrested, tried and punished pursuant to the provisions of articles 73 and 74 of the Military Penal Code.

[Signed] Brig Gen Hernan Ferral, I Army Corps commander.

BOMBS EXPLODEDIN LA PAZ; SUPPLIES SCARCE IN MINING AREAS

PY251549 Paris AFP in Spanish 0118 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 24 Jul (AFP)--The Bolivian capital and other large cities are in an atmosphere of intimidation caused by bomb explosions. There is a state of fear, especially of the despotic and even the nervous reaction of the armed forces.

Bombs which had been placed in two buses exploded last night. The bombs were powerful and put the microbuses out of service, but there were no victims.

The morning paper PRESENCIA, which appeared on the streets this afternoon, emphasized that the Bolivian population is going through a time of distress because of the supply problems of foodstuffs and fuel and the shortage of service. Radio stations controlled by the mineworkers which were heard in La Paz said that help from the peasants is necessary because of the state of anxiety reigning in the mining areas. Radio Siglo XX, controlled by the Oblate priests, agreed to resume its transmission which was suspended yesterday in order to send messages to organize the supply of foodstuffs. The station said that some housewives have been under rationing for 48 hours because of transportation difficulties between Oruro City and the minefields.

LA PAZ ARCHBISHOP REPORTS EXECUTIONS OF CIVILIANS

PY272003 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1735 GMT 27 Jul 80

[By Rene Villegas]

[Text] La Paz, 27 Jul (LATIN)--The archbishop of La Paz, Msgr Jorge Manrique, today reported that civilians have been executed by groups loyal to the military government installed in Bolivia after the 17 July coup d'etat.

The bishop today delivered a homily at a parish church of this city in which he spoke about the severe violations of human rights which were reported last night by a communique issued by the Bolivian Episcopal Conference.

At the end of the Mass held at the San Sebastian parish church, Msgr Jorge Manrique was questioned by journalists, whom he told that four persons were executed in a poor neighborhood near the El Alto Airport here. "I do not know if this was done by paramilitary groups or by the army, but I do know that there have been executions," the 64-year-old archbishop said.

He added that the military government recently agreed to allow two church committees to visit detention places in this capital to check on the status of an unspecified number of political prisoners and to visit the mining districts to see what the situation is in those places.

Manrique made it clear that his poor health, caused by a heart condition, will not allow him to travel to the mines where the workers were still resisting the armed forces government yesterday.

The Jesuit archbishop last night received statements of solidarity from Bolivian bishops and from the head of the Bolivian Catholic Church, Cardinal Clemente Maurer, in view of the attacks and slanderous statements launched against him as a result of his initial criticism of alleged violations perpetrated after the ouster of former President Lidia Gueiler.

The Permanent Episcopal Council met here for an unscheduled conference and has issued a document which was today published by the local press. In this document, the episcopal council demanded that the military government eliminate armed groups of irregulars, which it held responsible for severe violations of human rights.

The church communique, the first of its kind since the bloody coup d'etat, discussed the difficult times which the country is experiencing and indicated that these events require in-depth and calm reflection capable of enlightening minds and calming the passions.

The communique reaffirmed the duty of religious authorities to view the events in the light of faith, the doctrinaire guidelines of the popes, the ecumenical councils, and the decisions reached at the Medellin and Puebla meetings.

The bishops lamented the breakdown of the constitutional order "which had been taking place with such sacrifice" and urged the new government to swiftly create an atmosphere favorable to the reinstatement of this order as soon as possible.

They criticized violence as being the cause of so much confrontation and bloodshed and strongly condemned the violent deeds perpetrated recently. They reported "deaths, injuries, raids--even on church buildings--destruction of news media, threats, arrests and so forth."

Through its bishops, the Catholic Church expressed its concern over the existence of armed groups of irregulars who operate outside the law and cannot be identified due to their peculiar modus operandi. It held these groups responsible for the severe violation of human rights and asked the government to control and eradicate these groups.

The church communique advocated compliance with the universal declaration of human rights and lamented the fact that Bolivia has been declared a military zone. The communique requested the lifting of the state of siege and the reinstatement of the constitution "under whose provisions no citizen can be arrested, detained or imprisoned without an order from the appropriate authority."

The church announced its decision to watch over the fulfillment of these rights and indicated that it has created a committee charged with visiting the prisoners, hastening their release, guaranteeing their security and proper treatment and providing them with the necessary help.

The bishops stated their desire to keep the present situation from getting worse. They also urged the faithful and men of good will to remain united by the spirit of brotherhood and mutual aid, shying away from feelings of hate and revenge.

They reminded the priests and members of the church that they must not publicly support any political groups or parties and criticized these groups and parties for encouraging actions which could lead to violence and strife among brothers.

The bishops asked all Bolivians to remain calm and reasonable and voiced their hope that confrontations and bloodshed will be avoided.

CARDINAL MAURER URGES END TO VIOLENCE

PY252040 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1536 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 25 Jul (TELAM-EFE)--Cardinal Jose Clemente Maurer, top Bolivian Catholic authority, today, Friday, urged all citizens to avoid all kinds of violence and confrontations to reach the peace which is so desired by our people.

In a circular sent to the faithful of Sucre, a city located approximately 740 km from here and whose bishop is Cardinal Maurer, and which is also circulated to all other parts of the country, he expressed his concern over the Bolivian situation.

I believe I am not mistaken in supposing that the armed forces' sole intention is to avoid the struggle among Bolivians to achieve the peace which is highly desired by our people, the bishop stated.

The circular was published after a meeting held between the cardinal and the commander of the Sucre military region. I would regret if the climate of order is distrubed and the armed forces are forced to resolve the situation, the cardinal lamented.

Cardinal Maurer insists on the fact that, watching over the integrity of society in general and over our fatherland Bolivia, we should give up all enmity and preserve the fundamental core of society which is the family.

"I hope you will understand my concern, which is above all creeds and parties, and I reiterate my persistent call for serenity and Christian charity, in addition to the control of our youth so that they may not get involved in actions which may serve as instruments to disturb the tranquillity of the people," the bishop added.

The episcopal council of the Bolivian church, which is made up of the top church leaders, yesterday began an anlysis of the situation resulting from the change in government which took place more than a week ago.

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS TIES WITH CHILE MAY BE RESUMED

PY250012 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2206 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 24 Jul (TELAM)--Bolivia and Chile may soon resume relations, a government official reported here today. In a statement broadcast over the army radio, Foreign Minister Brig Gen Javier Cerruto said that the Foreign Ministry has been conducting careful studies to determine the possibility of reestablishing relations with Chile at the ambassadorial level.

The announcement was considered in local diplomatic circles as the most important one made thus far by the new government in the international area. Cerruto said one of the main reasons for opening a new stage in Chilean-Bolivian relations was the good attitude shown by the Chilean journalists in analyzing the Bolivian situation.

GARCIA MEZA ASKS FOR ARGENTINA'S 'FRIENDSHIP'

PY260050 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2345 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 25 Jul (TELAM)--In a brief statement made to TELAM this afternoon, military junta President Gen Luis Garcia Meza said: Friendship, friendship, friendship: This is what I ask of Argentina.

The president said: As you journalists should have confirmed, the situation is now absolutely normal in my country. He thus avoided comment on reports circulating in La Paz about problems in the country's mining centers.

Speaking about integration, Garcia Meza said that Bolivia, in view of its geographic position, is a country which is bound to play an essential role in the context of the South American subcontinent. Bolivia, on whose territory both the Pacific and the River Plate Basin begin, is definitely linked to the fate of the continent. Its perspective as a central country is important in the context of continental integration.

Commenting on the fundamental objectives of his government, Garcia Meza said the armed forces government of reconstruction seeks political and socioeconomic objectives designed to achieve Bolivia's integrated development. He said: Man, as a human being, should be the recipient of all the benefits of development because we believe he holds essential values.

At the unscheduled interview held in a corridor of government palace, General Garcia Meza declined to comment on his country's position regarding the Andean Pact countries. Nor did he answer a question about the existence of detainees charged with belonging to the extreme left. He said he will discuss these issues at a press conference scheduled for tonight.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS TAKES CONCERTED ACTION ON PRISONERS

PY241947 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1830 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 24 Jul (LATIN)--Diplomatic sources have revealed that the diplomatic corps accredited in La Paz initiated a joint action today to learn of the situation of the political prisoners and to ensure that human rights are observed in the way they are treated. So far, there has been no official report regarding the number of detained people reportedly in the hands of the security organizations of the new military government which emerged as a result of the coup d'etat last Thursday, the sources said.

The diplomatic corps met yesterday and entrusted the mission to the apostolic nuncio, Msgr Alfio Rapisarda, since there are no diplomatic relations between the rest of the countries and the military junta, it was said. The sources explained that three subjects will be submitted for the consideration of the government presided over by Gen Luis Garcia Meza: 1. That the number, names and state of health of the citizens and political leaders who have been arrested be revealed; 2. That the government comply with the rules of human rights in the treatment given to the prisoners; and 3. A demand that two of the deposed President Lidia Gueiler's ministers be released from their detention. According to the sources, Colombia, Ecuador and Egypt did not participate in the meeting.

Fernando Salazar Paredes, who was integration minister and is also chairman of the Andean Pact Commission, is among the imprisoned former officials and another is the newsman Oscar Pena Franco, who held the post of press and information minister of the Presidency. The government information organizations have not given any names or the number of prisoners, who also cannot be visited by international organizations, such as the Bolivian Red Cross.

MEXICO's LOPEZ PORTILLO ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

PY272207 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2149 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Manaus, Brazil, 27 Jul (LATIN)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo arrived in this city today to begin an official 4-day visit to Brazil.

The Mexican president will spend his first day in Brazil on a private tourist trip before going to Brasilia tomorrow to hold contacts with Brazilian officials. Lopez Portillo will be received by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo. It is expected that the two presidents will discuss aspects of trade and technological cooperation between the two countries.

The Mexican president arrived at the Manaus airport at 1750 local time from Costa Rica, where he began his tour through several Latin American countries.

GOVERNMENT 'PROBABLY' WILL RECOGNIZE BOLIVIAN REGIME

PY261652 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1545 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] According to Itamaraty officials, the Brazilian Government will probably recognize the new Bolivian regime, but only after the visit to Brazil of Mexican President Lopez Portillo, who is now in Costa Rica. The Brazilian delegates to the OAS have abstained from voting for censure motions against the Bolivian Government. The resolution has been approved by the other OAS members.

BOLIVIAN CONSUL IN CORUMBA UNDER POLICE PROTECTION

PY251544 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 1200 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Brasilia--Itamaraty has reported that no steps will be taken to evacuate the Bolivian consular office [consulado] in Corumba which has been taken over by Bolivian residents of that city and officials of that diplomatic mission.

Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas said that Consul Julio Davila Valdivia is under protection of the military police; he has not yet made any request to the Brazilian officials that the consular office building be evacuated.

OPPOSITION PARTIES PROTEST BOLIVIAN COUP

PY251353 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 1200 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--Representatives of the PDT [Workers Democratic Party], the PT [workers party], the Workers Union and other organizations such as the Brazilian Press Association, have decided to issue a joint communique to protest the military coup in Bolivia. The communique will be presented this morning to the consul general in Rio de Janeiro during a rally with slogans and picket signs.

BRIEFS

EXPORT, IMPORT FIGURES--Sao Paulo, 20 Jul (AFP)--According to a report released here today by Laerte Setubal Filho, president of the Brazilian Exporters Association, Brazilian foreign trade registered a $2-billion deficit during the first 6 months of 1980. The report also pointed out that exports for that period amounted to 9.5 billion. The exporters association also stated that it estimates Brazilian petroleum imports this year will amount to $11.5 billion as compared to $7 billion during 1979. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2251 GMT 20 Jul 80 PY]

ROLDOS GREETS VISITING COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT

PA271931 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1850 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Guayaquil, Ecuador, 27 Jul (EFE)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo and Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos reviewed political problems of Central and South America during a 1-hour meeting held here today.

Carazo arrived in Guayaquil, principal Ecuadorean port, at 1300 on a service stopover on his way to Lima where he will attend the presidential inauguration tomorrow.

President Roldos received his colleague at the air base installations and hosted a luncheon for him. Although details of the meeting were not disclosed, it was learned that the main topics discussed were related to the thwarted democratic process in Bolivia, and the current situation in El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala.

ROLDOS WARNS OIL BOOM OVER, HARD TIMES AHEAD

PA261612 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The government is not promoting a class struggle, but it does want those [words indistinct] the father of hunger and misery to see justice done to them, President Jaime Roldos has said during a moving speech on the need for social justice in Ecuador. He spoke during a solemn Guayaquil City Hall session on the anniversary of the founding of the city. He said that after freedom and a lay society have been achieved, primary goals of Eloy Alfaro's struggle, society needs the means to provide worthy living conditions to the people.

[Begin Roldos recording] We have clearly stated that the coming months and years will be very hard times. We said that the oil boom, which should have benefited our country but unfortunately ended up in the foreign bank accounts, is over. [end recording]

DEMONSTRATORS FAIL TO STORM BOLIVIAN EMBASSY

PA270425 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0109 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Quito, 26 Jul (LATIN)--Some 60 persons attempted this afternoon to occupy the Bolivian Embassy in the Ecuadorean capital.

The group approached the Bolivian embassy with the intention of invading the building to protest the military coup which overthrew President Lidia Gueiler.

A 10-member guard contingent was posted in front of the building located in the northern residential sector of this capital. The contingent was reinforced by 40 more guards when the demonstrators of the newly created Committee of Solidarity with the Bolivian People and Bolivian Residents in Ecuador arrived on a bus.

The demonstrators carried posters with slogans rejecting Gen Luis Garcia Meza, who headed the 17 July coup, and a Bolivian flag with a black ribbon placed atop the staff. Upon alighting from the vehicle, the demonstrators expressed their "rejection and disavowal of the genocidal junta led by Garcia Meza" in a manifesto released to the press.

The police took the demonstrators to a police station and they were released a short while later. The demonstrators returned by bus to the front of the Bolivian Embassy, located on the third floor of a four-story building. They are still there but have not entered the embassy.

BELAUNDE RULES OUT SANCTIONS AGAINST BOLIVIA

PY280346 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 27 Jul (LATIN)--Peruvian President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry today ruled out sanctions by the Andean Group against Bolivia because of the latest coup d'etat in that country.

During a luncheon given by the foreign press the day before he assumes the post of president, Belaunde deplored the interruption of the democratic process in Bolivia. He added: "But we cannot interfere in the domestic affairs of the countries of the region, because integration would then become impossible."

The Bolivian situation resulting from the 17 July coup will be the main topic of a meeting of the presidents of the Andean Group here on Tuesday. The Andean Group is composed of Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela and Bolivia.

Ecuador has taken a hard line regarding the coup d'etat and has withdrawn its ambassador from La Paz. Well-informed sources told this news agency, however, that the Andean presidents will limit themselves to "lamenting" the interruption of the democratic process.

NICARAGUAN JUNTA MEMBERS ARRIVE FOR INAUGURATION

PY272035 Paris AFP in Spanish 1952 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 27 Jul (AFP)--Sergio Ramirez and Rafael Cordoba, members of the Nicaraguan reconstruction junta, arrived here today at 1340 to participate in Fernando Belaunde Terry's presidential inauguration ceremony, which will take place at the legislative palace tomorrow.

The Nicaraguan junta members and their retinue arrived at the airfield of Peruvian Air Force Air Group 8, where they were received by Peruvian President Francisco Bermudez, the members of the military government junta and the diplomatic corps.

ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR STRESSES GOOD RELATIONS

PY250310 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Adm Pedro Sanchez Moreno, the Argentine ambassador to Peru, stated today that Peru and Argentina maintain very cordial relations which will be furthered under the new constitutional government. He added that the two countries maintain a sincere friendship which cannot be undermined by minor incidents.

He concluded by saying that there is very good will from both Popular Action leaders and the Argentine Government toward strengthening Peruvian-Argentine relations. Thus Ambassador Sanchez Moreno rejected the alleged deterioration of relations between the two countries as a result of President Videla's decision to cancel his trip to Peru. He said that President Videla had named him as his personal representative at President Fernando Belaunde Terry's inauguration on 28 July.

BRIEFS

USSR DELEGATION TO INAUGURATION--Mikhail Georgadze, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, arrived early today to attend the inauguration of President Fernando Belaunde Terry. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jul 80 PY]

ROYO CANCELS TRIP TO PERU BECAUSE OF BROTHER'S DEATH

PA272150 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2010 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Panama City, 27 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Panamanian President Aristides Royo canceled his trip to Lima today for the inauguration of Peruvian President Belaunde Terry because of the death of his brother, Ricardo Rafael Royo.

Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella, Government and Justice Minister Ricardo Rodriguez and other officials will represent President Royo in Lima.

Ricardo Rafel Royo died here last night of a heart attack. He was 43 and had joined the Canal Zone police on 22 October 1964, a few months after an incident between Panamanian students and the U.S. Army which left 20 dead. Ricardo Rafael Royo is survived by his wife and five children, including twins.

CANAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE INSTALLED

PA251252 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] The Canal Consultive Committee was installed this afternoon at a ceremony on the 15th floor of the National Bank Building. The Consultative Committee is a body with an equal number of Panamanian and U.S. representatives. Panama is represented by Dr Ernesto Perez Balladares, economist (Resides) Vargas, and Jose Maria Cabrera. The United States will be represented by Ambassador Ambler Moss, Gen Wellborn Dolvin and Ambassador David Popper, State Department representative.

The Consultative Committee has the delicate task of recommending general policies aimed at guaranteeing the canal's financial and operational viability, the maintenance and development of international trade and our country's reasonable economic participation. It will also recommend policies on the employment and professional training of those Panamanians who will take over responsibilities during the gradual transfer of the installations.

The Consultative Committee's installation implements paragraph 7 of article 3 of the Panama Canal Treaty.

According to Dr Ernesto Perez Balladares, the Consultative Committee must serve as the top advisory body for the Panamanian and U.S. Governments on the canal enterprise's most important policies and on the fulfillment of the fundamental objectives of our new contract relationship.

For Ambassador Ambler Moss, the Consultative Committee constitutes one of the most important instruments in the new Panamanian-U.S. canal relationship. According to Moss, the Consultative Committee will make it possible to examine canal policies and decisions, particularly those that create conflicts and frictions, in order to recommend the most suitable solutions to both nations.

The committee's meetings began immediately and may conclude tomorrow, when it might announce the topics discussed.

BRIEFS

NEW INVESTMENTS--Representatives of the companies Industria de Lamparas Maja, S.A., Industria Panamena de Cocoa, S.A., (Celi), S.A. and (?Squibb) and Company have each signed contracts with the Commerce and Industries Ministry for investments totaling 2.5 million balboas to create 200 new jobs. The companies are taking advantage of the incentives provided by the Panamanian Government in order to create new jobs in the country and to obtain new technology for our industries. [Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jul 80 PA]

COSTA RICA

MEXICAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES; WORK SESSIONS BEGIN

PA261251 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] One hour and 30 minutes after his arrival in Costa Rica, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo began his work sessions with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio. The presidents will discuss various topics: the oil crisis, the tuna problem, the violent Central American situation and a possible commercial agreement between the two nations, under which Mexico would buy from us a large amount of agricultural products. On several occasions Carazo has said that Mexico is a promising market for our agricultural products.

Meanwhile, the first ladies of Mexico and Costa Rica signed an agreement. Only 5 minutes before the presidents of Mexico and Costa Rica met to begin their first formal talks, Mrs Carmen de Lopez Portillo and Mrs Estrella Zeledon de Carazo, first ladies of Mexico and Costa Rica, respectively, met. At the presidential house's special sessions room, the two first ladies signed an agreement for mutual cooperation on behalf of abandoned children. Both Mrs Lopez Portillo and Mrs Carazo Odio voiced satisfaction over the signing of this document.

Mexican technicians and other ranking government officials also met yesterday at the presidential house to discuss matters connected with the technical advice that Mexico provides us and to (?study) the possibility of financing certain sums of money which, for one reason or another, cannot be supplied by the Central American countries.

Costa Rica has become the the standard bearer in the struggle for better oil treatment for Central America. Mexico does guarantee that both our country and the rest of Central America will have the supply (?needed for development).

The Costa Rican president yesterday received several gifts from the Mexican president. One of the gifts was handmade by the illustrious visitor [words indistinct] Mexican folkloric motifs. Another gift was a [word indistinct], which our president immediately decided to place in the waiting room of his office at the presidential house.

After this ceremony, a cup of coffee was offered to Lopez Portillo, who called for unity among our countries. At about 1800 the Mexican president received the keys to the city from the San Jose municipal authorities.

At the Foreign Ministry, where the ceremony was being held, the Mexican president delivered his first speech. In it he called for unity among our nations and added: [Begin recording in progress] ...That our people's anticolonial permanent expression of our history, should and can transcend. That with the fraternity and understanding of peoples such as ours, Latin America can raise its voice--now growing deaf due to the stain unfortunately advancing on rather than retreating from our continent. But it is precisely at obscure moments such as this that the will reemerges. Our clear voice should be raised and if we, Costa Rica and Mexico, do so in unison, turning our weaknesses into (?other things), we shall find a positive mankind. This is my view, this is how I [word indistinct] it and this is the idea behind our visit to this beloved, beautiful and valuable country. [end recording]

Further Details

PA280159 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0755 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] San Jose, 27 Jul (LATIN)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, in a news conference held last night at the presidential palace in San Jose, advocated ideological pluralism and the principle of nonintervention.

At the conclusion of an official 40-hour visit to Costa Rica, the Mexican president justified his trip to Latin America as a search for political currents or the ideology of their governments. "If we can have friendly and trade relations with all the nations of the world regardless of their ideologies, there is all the reason to have them with the nations of Latin America," said Lopez Portillo.

The Mexican president leaves for Brazil at 1430 GMT today, the second country he will visit on his trip, which will also take him to Venezuela and Cuba.

In reply to a request to explain the purpose of his trip and the meetings he will have with Social Christian and Communist heads of state as well as with those of other ideologies, such as the Brazilians, the Mexican president said that by making the trip he was recognizing facts and facing hemispheric reality. However, Lopez Portillo explained that his country broke relations with deposed Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza because he headed a genocidal government. He also explained the suspension of relations with Chile by stating that "Pinochet is a traitor who does not even deserve to call himself an officer."

Referring to the present situation in some Central American countries, Lopez Portillo said that "I view with optimism the process to normalize Nicaragua's institutional life and see with concern the events taking place in other countries of the area." He said the events now taking place in Central America have repercussions in other parts of the world and could cause "crises among powerful countries."

Lopez Portillo said that for the time being Mexico will maintain its present oil exploitation policy and will change it only if future conditions in the country or the world warrant.

The Mexican President will return to Costa Rica on 3 August to meet in San Jose with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins and President Rodrigo Carazo.

Herrera Campins and Lopez Portillo will sign an agreement in San Jose to help the poor Central American and Caribbean nations which do not produce their own oil. Lopez Portillo was queried on the terms of this agreement but refused to advance any details. However, it has been affirmed in Venezuela and Mexico that the agreement will be revolutionary and worthy of being imitated by other oil-producing countries.

During his visit to Costa Rica Lopez Portillo agreed to extend technical assistance to Costa Rica for oil exploration and exploitation. Mexican technicians have visited Costa Rica to analyze the geophysical surveys made by transnational companies and Costa Rican experts and recommended further studies.

According to the surveys made in the Uatsi-Cocoles region of Baja Talamanca on Costa Rica's Atlantic coast, there might be sufficient oil to produce 40,000 barrels a day. Costa Rica's present consumption averages 20,000 barrels a day, of which Venezuela supplies 60 percent and Mexico 30 percent, while the rest comes from Curacao.

Lopez Portillo received numerous demonstrations of sympathy from Costa Rican officials and the people during his visit to the country.

Lopez Portillo's Departure

PA271543 Paris AFP in Spanish 1505 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] San Jose, 27 Jul (AFP)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo left Costa Rica this morning after an official 48-hour visit to San Jose enroute to Brazil, the second leg of a Latin American tour.

After visiting Brazil, the Mexican chief of state will visit Venezuela and Cuba before returning to San Jose on 3 August. On this occasion Lopez Portillo and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, who will also visit Costa Rica, will announce the details of their oil assistance program to benefit the Central American countries.

Carazo Remarks

PA272142 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1427 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Interview with President Rodrigo Carazo at Juan Santamaria Airport in San Jose--live]

[Text] [Question by unidentified speaker] Don Rodrigo, are you pleased with the visit of the Mexican president?

[Answer] Yes. It was not only very pleasant but very constructive. We were able to do a number of things we had planned. The final talks on matters which were the subject of the agreements signed yesterday were also very successful. Thus we can say that the purpose of the visit was completely fulfilled for the benefit of the friendship between Mexico and Costa Rica and for the benefit of Mexico, because Costa Rica will be able to sell it many products it now lacks and, naturally, for the benefit of Costa Rica, as one can surmise by reading the joint communique.

[Question] And how about oil, Mr President?

[Answer] Things are going well. I think we will meet in 8 days with the presidents of Venezuela and Mexico here in Costa Rica.

[Question] Is there any possibility that the Nicaraguan reconstruction junta will come here?

[Answer] Well, we have been thinking that they can come during the week of 3-10 [August]. However, on the basis of trust and friendship, we thought it would be best if the presidents of Venezuela and Mexico made their visit, which is of interest to all countries in the area, and then make arrangements with the junta for its visit here.

[Question] Thank you, Mr President.

JOINT DECLARATION SIGNED WITH DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PA250222 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Emilio Ludovino Fernandez and Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, foreign ministers of the Dominican Republic and of Costa Rica, respectively, signed a joint declaration condemning all forms of terrorism wherever it occurs. They say in the joint declaration that terrorism is absolutely against man's rights and dignity.

The joint declaration also stresses the importance of peace and respect for man's fundamental rights. Based on this, the Governments of the Dominican Republic and Costa Rica suggest that a dialogue be held to solve international conflicts, but if such a dialogue fails, then international organizations should intervene as a possible formula for a peaceful solution to the conflict.

Foreign Ministers Fernandez and Calderon Fournier reiterated their governments' absolute respect for the right of self-determination of people--a right which should be exercised in total freedom. In the joint declaration, they say that self-determination grants the people the right to choose the economic, social and political system they consider most sutiable to their needs. They are also opposed to any form of pressure, either domestic or foreign, which in any way affects people's self-determination.

Foreign Minister Fernandez delivered to President Rodrigo Carazo an invitation from his government to visit the Dominican Republic. He also reiterated his government's support to create the university for peace, which is a project of President Carazo's government.

The Governments of the Dominican Republic and Costa Rica also wish to express, through their respective foreign ministers and the joint declaration signed in San Jose, their deep concern over the violent situation which prevails in large portions of Central America. The two governments hope that in the end law will prevail over this complicated situation in Central America.

The two governments formed a joint commission to be in charge of implementing commercial agreements and to establish new ones, if necessary. The commission will meet once every 2 years, either in Santo Domingo or San Jose.

The joint declaration also establishes that it is not necessary for Dominican and Costa Rican citizens to have a visa to visit their countries.

EMBASSY REFUGEES ARRIVE FROM EL SALVADOR

PA272139 Paris AFP in Spanish 0029 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] San Jose, 26 July (AFP)--The 215 Salvadorans who today left the Costa Rican Embassy in El Salvador, which they had been occupying for 16 days, arrived this afternoon in Liberia, 230 km north of here. The refugees were airlifted on two flights, one by LACSA and the other by the Salvadoran Air Force.

The peasants, including 150 children and 26 women, were received at the airport by the Costa Rican Red Cross, which immediately vaccinated them. Twenty children will be hospitalized because of advanced malnutrition.

The refugees were to be taken tonight to the Murcielago Estate--which was owned by former Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza--where authorities have set up tents, and have stored goods, clothes and medicine. The peasants must remain in quarantine under the care of the Red Cross to prevent any risk of an epidemi , because some of them are showing symptoms of measles and typhoid fever.

After this period the Costa Rican authorities must find a place to relocate the peasants, who said they had sought refuge in the Costa Rican Embassy to protest Salvadoran Army repression in the rural regions.

EL SALVADOR

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS BOLIVIA, MANAGUA, BOWDLER VISIT

PA250445 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 0800 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Interview with Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena by unidentified reporter on 24 July in his office--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Dr Chavez Mena, regarding Bolivia, could the Salvadoran rejection of the military coup mean a possible break in relations with that country?

[Answer] Not necessarily. We have to analyze the matter after following the turn of events. I can say that for the present that we shall ask our ambassador in Bolivia to return to the country so that we can consult with him.

[Question] You represented the Salvadoran Government during the celebration of the first Sandinist anniversary in Nicaragua. Could you give us your impressions of that event?

[Answer] I did go to Nicaragua for 1 day, Saturday, in reply to an invitation made by the Nicaraguan Government. I attended as foreign minister and witnessed the ceremonies and festivities celebrating the fall of the Somoza regime. I believe that the Salvadoran people applauded and do applaud the fact that a regime such as Somoza's no longer exists in that country. We hope that the present regime will really advance toward a truly democratic process and establish a democracy and a system allowing the Nicaraguan people to obtain social and economic benefits.

I attended the festivities, the parade as well as the various ceremonies. It was an excellent experience and allowed me to see the political development in that country and to learn various opinions since a large number of countries were represented there.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, we have learned that members of the Democratic Revolutionary Front [FDR] were also invited to the celebration of the Sandinist anniversary. Could you give us your opinion on this invitation to two conflicting sectors in a country?

[Answer] We were officially invited and attended in response to this. I am not familiar with the conditions under which the FDR attended.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, in a recent interview granted this station, Interior Minister Ovidio Hernandez made a statement regarding the Arizona tragedy and the U.S. immigration policy. He came out in favor of a revision of this policy. He believed it unacceptable that the Vietnamese, Cubans or Russians have greater freedom to enter the United States than Latin Americans. We would like you, as foreign minister, to give us your opinion [to tell us] on the statements made by the interior minister and if you think it is possible to obtain a revision of the immigration policy.

[Answer] I fully agree with the statements made by Interior Minister Ovidio Hernandez; this is also the Foreign Ministry's attitude on the matter. We have informed the U.S. Government of our concern in this respect. We hope that this painful tragedy will lead to a revision of the U.S. immigration policy. We would like to enter into immediate talks with the U.S. Government in this respect and have done so already. I am hopeful that we shall attain some changes in that immigration policy.

[Question] One last question, Mr Foreign Minister: William Bowdler visited El Salvador this week. I would like to know the purpose of Mr Bowdler's visit and if he held any official talks.

[Answer] Mr Bowdler, Senator [as heard] McHenry and Ambassador Young, [as heard] part of the U.S. mission to Nicaragua, took advantage of the opportunity and visited us Sunday and Monday morning.

We did meet with him officially. He presented his greetings and we analyzed relations between the two countries. He said that the U.S. Government wishes to give its continued support to the government junta as he informed newsmen.

I think that his visit was positive because it allowed him to learn more of our problems. I understand he spoke to various sectors in order to have a more general idea of our problems.

API NEWS CRITICIZES BOWDLER, U.S. IMMIGRATION POLICY

PA260106 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish Vol 2, No 134, pp 1192, 1193

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 23 July, API NEWS--The outrageous intervention of the United States in the domestic affairs of El Salvador, this time in the field of diplomacy, was clearly evident during the news conference hosted by William Bowdler, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Inter-American affairs, at the "Bunker," also known as the "American" Embassy.

During the news conference, Bowdler spoke very well of the government junta. He hinted that the United States is the "godfather" of the regime which is right now murdering the peasants, workers, teachers, high school students, honest political leaders and the best people of our country.

Bowdler said he was happy to say that El Salvador was not headed toward communism. He is happy because, according to him, the people, the true people, are losing the battle.

From Bowdler's statement, it was evident that he has already given instructions to the fascist Governments of Honduras and El Salvador to shake hands, especially now that they are in danger of being destroyed by the people of those two countries.

Bowdler said that he "deplored" the fact that the army had captured and tortured Lidia Gueiler, had forced her to turn the government over to it and had established another dictatorship in Bolivia. Nobody believed him. Rather, they believed that these were diplomatic words (in other words, hypocritical words), because the United States is surely very happy that their friends will again be running Bolivia.

As is public knowledge, the U.S. official is an expert at maintaining Latin American dictatorships, although his talents failed him in Nicaragua. Bowdler commented on the case of some Salvadorans killed in the Arizona desert because some "newsmen" asked him about this. He said he was sorry to hear about what happened to our poor "wetbacks" but that the U.S. laws must be respected. However, he said that exceptions are made with the Cuban worms, the traitors to the Vietnamese people, and other similar people. Something he did not say is that the United States shuts its doors to people who are fleeing from hunger and persecution in their respective countries, such as the Haitians and the Salvadorans who seek refuge there.

After Bowdler's diplomatic reference to the case of the Salvadoran wetbacks who died in Arizona, some newsmen who did not have the courage to speak were wondering..."Why does the United States discriminate against the Salvadorans who are fleeing from their country's problems, when it takes upon itself the right to intervene militarily, diplomatically and in every other way in something which is strictly the business of the Salvadorans, such as the struggle for the government which the Salvadorans think is best for them? [paragraph continues]

"If the United States claims it is such a good friend of the Salvadorans, why does it not open its doors, without discrimination, so that the Salvadorans will be able to enter and leave freely? Why is it that the Salvadorans who want to travel to the United States are humiliated by being forced to form endless lines at the U.S. Embassy from the crack of dawn to nightfall, only to be denied visas in the end?"

HONDURAS

ASSEMBLY APPOINTS POLICARPO PAZ GARCIA PRESIDENT

PA261534 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] In today's session, the honorable national Constituent Assembly decided to turn Over the Presidency of the republic to Brig Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia in his role as chief of the nation's armed forces.

We will now read the text of Decree No 2 so the Honduran people will be aware of it:

Decree No 2

The national Constituent Assembly, invested with all the powers of the nation, whereas:

The Honduran Armed Forces, particularly in the last two periods of government, adopted all the necessary measures for the prompt return to a normal constitutional situation in this nation;

The general elections for deputies of the national Constituent Assembly on 20 April 1980 were a truly significant event which must be viewed as an example of the Honduran people's political maturity;

Brig Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, as president of the military government junta and chief of the armed forces, has fulfilled the armed forces' promises and the junta's responsibility in making possible truly free elections and the installation of this national Constituent Assembly in a climate of harmony and peace;

Credit for the aforementioned events should be given and a record of this should be left for the future generations.

It decrees:

1. To give a vote of confidence to the nation's armed forces and a vote of recognition to the military government junta, entrusting to Brig Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, as chief of the armed forces, the presidency of the republic until, in accordance with the constitution issued by this assembly, the constitutional president elected by the people's direct vote takes office.

2. This decree will go into effect the moment it is approved.

Issued in the sessions room of the national Constituent Assembly in the city of Tegucigalpa on 25 July 1980. Roberto Suazo Cordoba, president, (Beningo Irias), secretary, Juan Pablo Urrutia (Vaudales), secretary.

NICARAGUA

CASTRO VISIT INCLUDES TOUR OF SOUTHERN AREAS

PA251654 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Report by Maria Lourdes Vega]

[Text] Dr Fidel Castro, president of the socialist Republic of Cuba, made an extensive tour of the various municipalities in Rivas Department yesterday, including areas where the fiercest fighting occurred on the southern front during the war against the Somoza dictatorship. Along with Comdrs Luis Carrion and Eden Pastora, as well as Defense Minister Humberto Ortega, the political leader of the nonaligned countries visited Sapoa, Penas Blancas, San Juan del Sur, Muelle de San Jorge and the city of Rivas.

In San Juan del Sur, Fidel talked to fishermen about fishing methods and local species. He also reviewed the crews of Nicaraguan Coast Guard launches. A crowd welcomed him to Rivas at Carlos Fonseca Amador Park after he had a typical lunch of beef, roasted plaintain and corn juice at the San Alejandro farm, formerly owned by the Urcuyo family and now in the hands of the people.

The Cuban revolutionary leader also toured the temporary hospital operating in what was formerly the Rosendo Lopez Institute. He talked to the hopital's director, Dr Antonio Narvaez, and to other staffers on the need for equipment and drugs.

In the late afternoon Commander Fidel went to Niquinohomo and other towns in Masaya.

Castro Remarks, Departure

PA261402 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Cuban President Fidel Castro said yesterday he was returning home very impressed by the great success of the Nicaraguan revolution. Castro arrived here a week ago Friday with a delegation of nine high-ranking Cuban officials to attend the ceremonies marking the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution on 19 July.

About 100 newsmen from all over the world awaited his arrival at Cesar Augusto Sandino International Airport hoping he would hold a new conference. When Castro arrived at the airport's VIP lounge, he said he thought there was some misunderstanding because he had not invited anyone to a news conference. This was a mistake. However, he said he wanted to make a brief statement to Nicaraguan newsmen.

I left with the impression of a very intelligent, very aware, very enthusiastic and revolutionary people. I am returning home harboring the best (?feelings) for you, Castro said. He noted he has complete faith in the future of Nicaragua and its people.

The Cuban leader added that Nicaragua will achieve high material goals in the future but he said that those goals will not be achieved in the short run. This will be a long process requiring much work, but I think that in some areas, such as education and health, you are progressing at a surprising pace, he noted.

He also pointed out that with the measures adopted by the Sandinist Front and the Government of National Reconstruction, Nicaraguans will soon be among the best educated people in Latin America and those with the highest health standards.

Castro stated that the main problems of the underdeveloped countries are health, education and housing, but there are also the problems of unemployment and nutrition. Fidel said Nicaragua has good land, and with adequate investments it can overcome the nutrition problem.

Castro was seen off amid great honors at the airport. The government junta and the entire Sandinist Front Directorate went to the airport to say goodbye to the Cuban leader.

A Nicaraguan delegation which will attend the 26th anniversary of the Cuban revolution also left with Fidel. The main event of that anniversary will be held Saturday in Ciego de Avila. Junta member Arturo Cruz, Commanders Victor Tirado and Jaime Wheelock of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate and guerrilla Commanders William Ramirez and Francisco Ramirez Urbina are in the Nicaraguan delegation that left for Havana yesterday. They were accompanied by a group of newsmen, including our press director, Freddy Rostran.

The interaction of these two nations has been the embrace of two revolutions: The Cuban revolution, well over 21 years old, is already mature; and the Nicaraguan revolution, which is taking its first steps, following a good example and affording new experiences to the international revolutionary movement.

Before leaving, Comdr Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Council of State, restated the internationalist spirit of the Cuban people who will always be ready to continue providing whatever aid they can. Here are his remarks before leaving: [Begin recording] This is a long march which will require much work, but I think that in some areas such as education and health you are advancing at a surprising pace, and I have no doubt that, with the action taken by the Sandinist Front and the Government of National Reconstruction, in a brief period Nicaragua will be among the best educated and most cultured nations in Latin America as well as among the Latin American nations with the best health standards. The three major problems of the underdeveloped world are health, education, and housing. Additionally, there are employment and nutrition problems. I think your agriculture is good. You have marvelous land so that the nutrition problem can be solved easily, although this also requires time and money. As I have noted, I think education and health problems will be solved soon. Housing will take you a lot of time. After 20 years of the revolution, we still have not been able to satisfactorily solve the housing problem. It will take us at least another 20 years. We have been able to rebuild our industry [word indistinct] and other things that are needed. Of course Nicaragua has one thing that we don't: timber. You have big forests and this can help solve the housing problem. On the other hand [word indistinct] and, as I have stated, I find the Nicaraguan people to be a very intelligent people despite the low literacy rate of so many years. You are a very talented, hard-working people; a loving, hospitable, courageous epople who are conscientious and revolutionary. It is as if therevolution triumphed not a year ago but 20 years ago because of the political awareness of the Nicaraguan people. That is the impression I have. [end recording]

BRIEFS

NEW COMMANDERS--The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry has issued a statement promoting Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo, Eden Pastora Gomez, Julio Ramos Arguello and Leopoldo Rivas Alfaro to brigade commanders and Alvaro Baltodano Cantarero, Carlos Brenes Sanchez Roberto Calderon Meza, Javier Alonso Carrion McDonough, Omar Hallenslevens Acevedo, Oswaldo Lacayo Gaguardi, Richard Lugo Kautz, Javier Pichardo Ramirez, Francisco Rivera Quintero, Francisco Javier Ramirez Urbina, Antenor Rosales Bolanos, Hilario Sanchez Vasquez, Manuel Benito Salvatierra Rivera and Raul Venerio Granera to commanders. [Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 16 Jul 80 pp 1, 12 PA]

CASTRO RETURNS FROM VISIT TO NICARAGUA

FL260041 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Excerpt] And here's a news flash: Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, arrived at the Jose Marti International Airport a few minutes ago following a visit to the sister nation of Nicaragua. Fidel and the comrades making up the official Cuban delegation to the celebration of the Sandinist victory in Managua on 19 July were received by Army Gen Raul Castro.

The members of the Nicaraguan delegation to the 26 July celebrations arrived with Fidel. They are Arturo Cruz, member of the national reconstruction junta; Comdrs Jaime Wheelock and William Ramirez, and Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal.

ANNIVERSARY OF MONCADA ASSAULT COMMEMORATED

FL262315 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 2151 GMT on 26 July carries live coverage of the national commemoration of 27th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks. President Fidel Castro is the announced main speaker.

Color television coverage opens with shots of the crowd gathered at Ciego de Avila's Abel Santamaria Plaza as the announcer describes surrounding areas and billboards on the facade of buildings. Some of the billboards read as follows: "Our Fatherland Was Forged With the Steel of Indomitable Revolutionaries" with pictures of Marti, Maceo and Cespedes; "Yesterday's Dreams Are Today's Realities"; "Present at All of Our People's Victories" with a picture of Che Guevara; one with the picture of Abel Santamaria and an inscription which reads "Soul of the Movement"; "We Are and Will Be an Internationalist People" with pictures of a builder, a nurse and a teacher; and "The History of Our Fatherland Has Been Written With Heroism" with the picture of a youth. A large sign directly behind the dais reads: "27th Anniversary of the Assault on the Moncada."

An announcer is seen interviewing some of the persons assembled in front of the Abel Santamaria Plaza's dais on the significance of holding the meeting in Ciego de Avila. At 2200 GMT Fidel Castro is seen arriving on the dais. The crowd begins chanting "Fidel" and waving flags. Others arriving with Fidel Castro are Raul Castro and members of the Nicaraguan delegation.

At 2201 GMT the Cuban national anthem is played. As the camera pans the dais, the following are identifiable: Pedro Miret, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and Ramiro Valdes, all members of the PCC Politburo.

Staff announcer Manolo Ortega announces that Fidel Castro, PCC Politburo, Secretariat and Central Committee members are presiding at the event. Others present, Ortega says, are Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock, Dr Arturo Cruz, William Ramirez and Francisco Ramirez and poet Ernesto Cardenal, all members of the Nicaraguan delegation, as well as members of the local party leadership.

Fidel Castro decorates several workers, one of whom presents a photographic album to Castro on behalf of the Ciego de Avila party, with the Jesus Menendez medal and 20th anniversary medal. Castro also presents an award to a Ciego de Avila school which won the national education competition. Ortega reads a message to Fidel Castro from the Cuban athletes participating in the Moscow Olympic games.

A group of Nicaraguan troubadours is introduced. They sing "To the Cuban revolution ballads written for the Sandinist National Liberation Front." Ortega introduces Nicaraguan Commander of Revolution Jaime Wheelock who begins speaking at 2234 GMT. He conveys greetings from the Nicaraguan people to the "glorious" Cuban people.

Quoting Castro in a speech at a Nicaraguan town, Wheelock says he also feels as if he were at home. He then refers to the long struggles and heroes of the two countries. He cites events and acts to establish the similarity of the Cuban and Nicaraguan revolutions and adds that they join the two peoples by fraternal ties. He refers to the terrible conditions under which the peoples of Bolivia and El Salvador, where dictatorial regimes are in power, live. He also mentions Chile and adds that some day all those peoples will achieve freedom as Cuba and Nicaragua have. Closing his speech, Wheelock hails friendship between the Cuban and Nicaraguan peoples. He concludes at 2302 GMT.

Ortega reads a message from the Salvadoran liberation front in which the Cuban revolution is hailed on its anniversary. Fidel Castro, who is introduced after the applause and chants of "Fidel" subside, begins speaking at 2308 GMT.

Castro Speech

FL270020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2308 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at mass rally commemorating the 27th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks held at the Abel Santamaria Plaza in Ciego de Avila--live]

[Text] Distinguished guests, people of Ciego de Avila, fellow countrymen. There are new things. Last year, our 26 July was celebrated a week after the great Sandinist victory. A large number of Nicaraguan guerrilla commanders attended our celebration. Thus, our celebration on 26 July 1979 turned into a Sandinist event. [applause] And once again this year, the close ties between the Nicaraguan people and the Cuban people are underscored. [applause] Because, the struggle of the peoples made it possible for both dates to coincide within the same month. But there is something else. Since there is a 7-day difference between the two dates, not only do we have a 19th and a 26th in the same month of July, we also have the fact that when the 19th is a Saturday, the 26th is a Saturday. [laughter, applause] If the 19th is a Monday, the 26th will be a Monday. [applause]

We have just come back from Nicaragua. [applause] It is practically an obligation that we say something about Nicaragua. We are interested; we are all interested. Not only Cubans, but Latin Americans are interested. You know the significance of this and also the impressiveness, happiness, enthuasism, optimism and thrill of visiting the second Latin American country that has freed itself from imperialism. [applause] Now, we are not just two in this hemisphere. We are three, since Grenada must be included. [applause] Of course, Nicaragua, Grenada and Cuba are not the only progressive countries. There are other progressive governments that are friendly to Cuba. We can name, for example, the Government of Mexico. [applause] Soon we will have the great honor of receiving the president of the sister Republic of Mexico. [applause] There are governments such as that of our dear friend Manley [applause] in Jamaica. There are governments like that of Panama. [applause] But we three have shaken off the yoke in the last 20 years in a radical and definitive manner. [applause]

And history requires that one day all of us be free. [applause] Because one day the slogan of free the fatherland or die, fatherland or death, will have to be the slogan of all the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean. [applause]

What we saw in Nicaragua is really stimulating and encouraging. We visited almost the whole country in just a few days, visits that at times lasted 16 and 1/2 consecutive hours. We visited Esteli, Leon, Matagalpa, Masaya, Granada, Rivas, the southern front, and, of course, first of all, Managua. We even visited Bluefields on the Atlantic coast. You may be wondering why it is called Bluefields. Well, it happens that the English were around there during the time when the English and the Yankees were fighting over the territory and wanted to control the areas where a canal could be built.

The English even built an empire there with Indian communities. And for a time they had virtual control of the whole Atlantic coast of Nicaragua.

Nicaragua is bigger than Cuba. The most developed areas are the central and western areas, that is, the Pacific side. The Atlantic side is still to be developed although the area takes up more than half of the country. We can say that Nicaragua has more natural resources than Cuba. That is, it has many hydraulic resources. And this means the potential to produce all the electric energy it needs. It has geothermic energy which can be extracted from volcanoes. It has large forests. It has plenty of level and fertile land, very fertile land. It has big lakes capable of feeding the population. It has a great maritime wealth along the coastlines, an extensive platform, rich in all kinds of shellfish and fish for human consumption. Therefore, its population, which is small--approximately a fourth of the Cuban population--has the necessary resources for the future. It has the necessary resources for large-scale development.

Of course, Nicaragua was administered by Somoza as a sort of private hacienda. Somoza owned the biggest farms, many of the factories, many of the centers of production. Therefore, the Sandinists, by simply confiscating the property of Somoza and the Somozists, acquired control of a large percentage of the country's industry and agriculture.

There is not a socialist regime there. It is a mixed economy regime. It is a multiparty regime. There is the Sandinist Front, other leftwing parties and--why not?--there are rightwing parties. So we cannot picture Nicaragua in a situation exactly like Cuba's. There is a new revolutionary project in Nicaragua in the sense that they are engaged at this stage in national reconstruction with the cooperation of all parties. As they announced on the 19th, they also intend to implement an agrarian reform on idle lands. But they also try to encourage private industrialists remaining in the country and the middle-level farmers, who were capitalist farmers; they appeal to them so they will contribute to the utmost to the national reconstruction. This is a new experience in Latin America. From our viewpoint, in the light of international circumstances, and in the light of Nicaragua's realities, that project planned by them is the best and wisest that can be accomplished at the present time.

We met with the people in many places, everywhere. We observed that they were a very radical people, a very revolutionary people, a people that in spite of illiteracy are extremely courteous and well-behaved, a very hospitable, warm people, a very enthusiastic, disciplined people, very intelligent, aware and revolutionary people. [applause] It is admirable to see what the Nicaraguan people are today only a year after victory.

Of course, you can see the traces of the struggle everywhere, especially of the last battles for liberation--in all cities. The destruction, the impact of the cannon, bombs, bullets. You have to see it to have a clear idea of the intensity of the struggle there. It is also impressive to see the destruction of Managua. Downtown Managua was completely destroyed by the earthquake, completely. Managua is being rebuilt and developed around what was destroyed by the earthquake. But there were two earthquakes in Nicaragua; the earthquake that destroyed Managua and the Somozist earthquake that destroyed the country. And if the Managua earthquake caused 10,000 deaths, the Somozist earthquake caused 50,000 deaths. It is hard to find a family that has not lost a son, a brother, a loved one.

Now, what the Sandinists have already achieved in the first year of revolution in the task of reconstructing the country is admirable. They even have things that we did not have in the first year. They, for instance, have the masses organized, the trade unions, the Sandinist Defense Committees, the women, the young, the Sandinist children--something like the Pioneers--organized. And they have the Sandinist National Liberation Front well organized throughout the country. It is something like the revolutionary party and the vanguard of Nicaragua. [applause]

They have collective leadership made up of a group of guerrilla fighters with a lot of history, prestige and experience behind them. In spite of the long years of struggle, it is a group that is still very young yet experienced and mature at the same time. They have a Government of National Reconstruction made up of experienced and capable men. There are close ties between the Sandinist Front and the Government of National Reconstruction. There is great unity within Sandinism, in the ranks of Sandinism and in the leadership of Sandinism. Hence, all conditions are met to go on successfully with the revolutionary process. The Sandinist struggle won great sympathy and solidarity worldwide, not only in Latin America but also in the whole world. That broad form of government that they have established is undoubtedly very beneficial in the sense that they can continue to count on the widest support in the international sphere. Last year, we challenged the Western world to see who helped the Nicaraguan people the most. It was a sort of emulation in assistance. We offered our services to cooperate to the utmost. We asked all the others--capitalist, oil-producing and socialist countries--to give maximum support to the revolution in Nicaragua because Nicaragua really needs it.

Now, is there a revolution in Nicaragua or not? [shouts of "Yes!"] There is a true revolution in Nicaragua. [appluase] And does the existence of a bourgeoisie and private property mean that perhaps there is a bourgeois revolution in Nicaragua? [shouts of "No!"] No, there is no bourgeois revolution in Nicaragua. There is a people's revolution in Nicaragua. A people's revolution whose fundamental strength is based on the workers, the peasants, the students and the middle strata of the population. Now, that people's revolution directs, plans the process so that what needs to be done is done. What is basic in a revolution so that we can really call it a revolution, a people's revolution, is to have the people and to have the weapons. What happened in Chile cannot happen in Nicaragua in any way, under any circumstances, because the people have the power. [applause] And the people have the weapons. [applause] Therefore, the revolution is guaranteed. And the revolution plans its development in keeping with the country's actual and objective conditions.

I not only met with the people; I held a lengthy meeting with almost 400 Nicaraguan labor leaders. I explained to them our experiences in all fields. I met with a large number of progressive priests and religious leaders of Nicaragua. They are with the revolution and firmly support the revolution. Nicaragua is a country [interrupted by applause] where religious feeling is even more deep rooted than it was in Cuba. And the support of those religious sectors is very important for the revolution.

We had once talked in Chile and Jamaica of the strategic alliance between Christians and Marxist-Leninists. [applause] If the revolution were to adopt an antireligious character, it would lead to the division of the people. In our country the church was generally the church of the bourgeoisie, of the rich and of the landowners. In many Latin American countries, this is not the case. Religion and the church have deep roots among the people. The reactionary classes have tried to use religion against progress, religion against the revolution. And for a long time, they did achieve those objectives. But times change. And it is increasingly difficult now for imperialism, the oligarchy and reaction to use the church against the revolution.

Many religious leaders no longer talk about or talk exclusively about life after death and happiness in the other world. They are talking about the necessities in this world and happiness in this world. [applause] They do that because they see hunger in the people, poverty, unsanitary conditions, ignorance, human suffering and pain. If one takes into consideration that Christianity in the beginning was the religion of the poor, in the era of the Roman Empire it was the religion of the slaves because it was based on precepts profoundly human. Doubtlessly, the revolutionary movement will gain a lot, the socialist movement, the communist movement, the Marxist-Leninist movement will gain a lot [applause] to the same degree that honest leaders of the Catholic Church and other churches return to the Christian spirit of the era of the Roman slaves. [applause]

I say not only socialism and communism will gain a lot, but Christianity would also gain a lot. [applause] There are some religious leaders in Nicaragua who asked us: Why a strategic alliance? Why only a strategic alliance? Why not talk about unity between Marxist-Leninists and Christians? I do not know what the imperialists think about this, but I am absolutely convinced that the recipe is highly explosive. [applause and laughter in the crowd]

This is not the case in Nicaragua alone; there is El Salvador. There, the revolutionary forces and the Christian forces are united. Observe how the reactionary forces, fascism, constantly murder priests. It murdered the archbishop of El Salvador in a brutal manner, because even though they go to church every Sunday, the reactionaries and fascists set off bombs at the churches and murder priests, bishops and would murder even the pope if they could do it when their interests are affected or threatened. But this is not going on in El Salvador alone. The same is the case in Guatemala, where repression and murder constantly take place. There are priests who support the revolution.

I am making these statements to convey to you an idea of how the situations vary from country to country. We cannot think of a Cuban recipe--merely Cuban--because our recipe is good for us. Of course, the other recipes have many of the same ingredients as ours. [applause] But they will not be absolutely equal recipes.

We also met with leaders of the Sandinist Front, some 100 cadres. They asked us for the meeting. We explained our experience in great detail to them. Let me say that in these meetings I was always very critical of our own revolution.

I believe that honesty is worth more than anything else in the world, and we cannot be domineering or conceited or believe that we are very wise. I believe that we are wise; yes, we are wise because we admit our deficiencies. And we are wise [applause] because we know how to learn from our mistakes. [applause] We are wise because we are self-critical. [applause] We are wise because we are modest. [applause] And we believe that out of our revolution, extraordinary experiences can be gained.

If you ask us what we would do if we had to start all over, I would say that we would do the same thing and would reach the same point at which we find ourselves today, exactly the same. [applause] Ah, but doubtlessly we would have done it much better. [applause] When I spoke at the Plaza of the Revolution in Managua, I was not there to give advice. I said I was not going to teach, that I was going to learn, that I was not going to exert influence but, on the contrary, was going to be influenced. Anyone who has studied history and is profoundly interested in political and revolutionary processes has a lot to learn from the experience of each new revolution. [applause]

Some people out there were concerned that if Fidel went to Nicaragua it could hurt the Nicaraguans. The Nicaraguans knew very well that I never talked about visiting Nicaragua, that I never invited myself to go to Nicaragua. They knew very well that I was willing to visit Nicaragua the day and time it suited them, [applause] or during the 1st year, or the 2d year, or the 3d, or 10 years from now, or 20, or never. We do not believe in any type of nonsense. [applause] We do not believe in any type of hegemonism. [applause]

Our revolution wants to be an example. It does not want to be hegemonic. [applause] Our revolution is not interested in leading. It does not want to lead peoples. We would gladly be at the rear, but at the very end of an entirely revolutionized Latin America and Caribbean. [applause] What interests us is the revolution, the liberation of our peoples. That is why when we went to Nicaragua, it was not because the Sandinists invited us. The Sandinists demanded that we visit Nicaragua. [applause] I give this warning to those who believe that we have some sort of pretension and that we were showing off.

Our friendship with the Sandinists did not begin yesterday or a year ago. Our friendship with the Sandinists began 20 years ago. [applause]

Our relations are really very close, but based on mutual respect, on confidence. The imperialists are frightened by what is going to happen in Guatemala, El Salvador and other places. The same is the case with the reactionaries. We are not frightened. The imperialists are frightened if there are any Marxist-Leninists. They are terrified. If they see a Marxist-Leninist, it is the same as if they had seen a sort of ghost, the devil in person. They lose sleep. We are not frightened when we see a member of the bourgeoisie. [applause] We laugh at them.

When the reactionaries see a socialist, a communist, a Marxist-Leninist, they believe that it is the end of the bourgeoisie. When we see a member of the bourgeoisie, we do not believe that it is the end of socialism, the end of communism [applause] because the bourgeois society already belongs to the past. The same happened with the slave society. The same happened with the feudal society. The time will come when people will ask: What was that madness called capitalism? What was it good for? It will be a phrase of the past, here and in other places. I explain this so no one will make any mistake. I explain this to express our confidence in the Sandinist revolution and to express our opinion [applause] that what they are doing, they are doing excellently, very correctly. [applause]

They are in power. They can program their future. There will be no little coup d'etat to liquidate the Sandinist revolution. There will be none. It will not come. There will be no coups d'etat because the people have the power. The people have the arms. [applause] What happened in Chile cannot happen there. It cannot happen. What happened in Bolivia will not happen there. It cannot happen. That demonstrates what the reactionaries, capitalists and imperialists do. They talk about parliament, constitution, democracy. What kind of dirty democracy is that? [applause] A democracy in which the people have no power. And when there are elections and the people vote and elect a government, a fascist coup d'etat is carried out and repression begins.

The same thing happened in El Salvador. When the strength of the revolutionary movement grew, a coup d'etat was carried out. Now the fascist military united with the Salvadoran Christian Democracy, which has nothing to do with democracy or Christianity, have established a genocidal regime. On an average 50 people are murdered daily in El Salvador. I would ask some of those governments which raised so much Cain with the scum, why do they not say at least a single word about the tens of crimes perpetrated daily against the Salvadoran people? [applause] They were concerned about some little lumpen. [Crowd starts chanting "Down with the Scum"] They were concerned about some little lumpen, common criminals, bums, parasites, whose hair was not touched, not a single strand of their hair. They had to be protected so that their hair was not touched. [laughter in the crowd]

The people had to be urged not to liquidate the lumpen, but not a single strand of their hair was touched. They wanted to go to the Yankee paradise, the paradise of prostitution, of drugs, of gambling and so forth. That was the scum. They were concerned about that kind of people. They conducted campaigns on their behalf. Now we are witnessing a monstrous genocide, monstrous. The fascist plans are to murder 200,000 Salvadorans to crush the revolution.

They murder men, women, children, innocent persons in order to sow terror. Where are the democratic foundations? Where are those that do not rise to defend the right to life, the most essential right of that heroic people? What is being said? Possible intervention? I do not want to mention governments even though I have them very vividly in my mind. I do not want to mention them. There are times when it is better not to stir the .... [laughter in the crowd] given the fact that a special situation is being lived in the continent, given the fact that the coup in Bolivia has just taken place and that it is being condemned very broadly. There are some who, despite condemning the coup in Bolivia--where a horrible repression has been unleashed against workers, students and peasants--on the other hand support the genocidal government of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Junta. [applause]

In the first place, the United States is sending instructors, arms and offering economic support to the fascist Christian Democratic junta. They talk about intervention. Let us see what happens if they intervene in El Salvador. The Salvadoran people cannot be underestimated. The imperialists cannot afford to underestimate the Salvadoran people or underestimate Latin American feelings with respect to El Salvador. [applause]

We saw the feelings of the Nicaraguan people with respect to El Salvador. It was unanimous, total solidarity with El Salvador. I am convinced that if the imperialists are stupid enough to intervene in El Salvador, they are going to create a Vietnam in Central America. [applause] But in addition, the Yankee imperialists who supported Somoza--because they are Somoza's parents [applause], the imperialists were Somoza's parents...[leaves thought unfinished] I did not want to talk about these things there [in Managua], because a U.S. delegation was there and I was only a visitor and I did not feel I had he right to talk about that topic there.

But here, I consider I have some right to talk about it. [applause] The imperialists were Somoza's parents. They were the ones who intervened in Nicaragua over a period of many years. They were the ones who created Somoza's National Guard which gave power to Somoza, the first in the Somoza dynasty. At least three monarchs have been in power there. They were responsible for Sandino's death. They were responsible for 50 years of tyrarny which cost the lives of more than 100,000 Nicaraguans.

They supported him to the last minute. They also fabricated the idea of an inter-American peace force. The objective was to intervene to take victory away from the Sandinists. They failed, because even the Organization of American States [OAS], the famous OAS, revolted against them when they tried to carry out that plan. On the contrary, they would have tried to do what they did in the Dominican Republic. Well, the victory happened. They declared themselves willing to cooperate. They tried to appear friendly. We were happy because we believe it is wiser to practice a policy of cooperation than one of hostility, a policy of cooperation and not a policy of aggression.

Of course, the imperialists have learned a bit from the Cuban revolution and what resulted from their aggressive plans, their blockade and their hostility toward Cuba. Apparently, they do not want to drink two similar laxatives. [laughter in the crowd] But we were happy that they do not blockade Nicaragua, that there are no economic aggressions or of any other type. We were happy that there are no subversive plans against Nicaragua. That is what we demand from imperialism. If imperialism wants to cooperate economically, it is its most essential moral obligation because they exploited that nation and because it was subjected to 50 years of tyranny. We are not opposed in any sense. On the contrary, we are happy that they cooperate economically with Nicaragua.

But they have wasted 1 year debating over one $75 million credit. Finally, after many discussions--which sometimes humiliate the country receiving the credit--they approved it. The largest portion of this credit, of course, will go to private enterprise. It is not at the free disposal of the Government of National Reconstruction. That is, following the Sandinist triumph, the imperialists want to build, support and stimulate capitalism in Nicaragua. The intentions are very clear, but we are happy, very happy that they are granting a credit, economic cooperation to Nicaragua.

We have a very clear proof of the ties between Somozism and imperialism and that was the mercenary Giron invasion, because the mercenaries who were trained in Guatemala were taken to Puerto Cabezas in Nicaragua, and from Puerto Cabezas, as if it were the CIA's property. They shipped the mercenaries to Cuba.

The C-26 bombers took off from Puerto Cabezas to attack our airbases, our population All the vessels and the entire mercenary expedition left from Puerto Cabezas. That was the type of connection that existed between Somoza and imperialism.

Not only in El Salvador is there genocide underway, but also in Guatemala. Not a single day passes without the discovery of bodies of workers, students, professionals, even priests. That is a repressive, genocidal regime. Here with us today is our friend Toriello, who was foreign minister during the Arbenz administration, who knew of the Yankee intervention, an expedition like that of Giron, which overthrew the democratic regime of Guatemala over 20 years ago to establish a mercenary government that has cost Guatemala over 60,000 dead. I ask myself if the peoples can continue to endure such a situation.

The experiences of Guatemala, El Salvador, Chile and Bolivia teach us that there is no other way than the revolution; [applause] that there is no formula other than the revolutionary armed struggle, which is the thesis Cuba has defended.

The oligarchy, the reactionaries and imperialism deceive the people by using the so-called constitutional mechanisms, the so-called representative democracy. When the people, even through the democratic or so-called democratic mechanism, vote overwhelmingly against a reactionary government and for a progressive or even democratic government, then a coup d'etat occurs. Consider the bases of Chile and Bolivia, for instance, the people then begin to learn their lesson and see that there is only one way to their liberation, such as the cases of Cuba, Grenada and Nicaragua. There is no other formula.

Now the imperialists threaten intervention. Must we lose sleep over this? Have we not been constantly threatened during these 21 years?

The people will not stop struggling. The example of Nicaragua most eloquently shows what the people can do. Practically unarmed, the people destroyed the Somozist army. The people already know there are possibilities of fighting not only in the mountains and the rural sectors, but also in the cities. [applause] They have learned to dig tunnels, break through walls, join one house with another within the same block and turn the cities into fortresses. And when one sees the image of what happened in Nicaragua, one realizes that no army could have countered that action.

The people have already learned the deceit of that old myth of the times of Mussolini which claimed that the revolution can be carried out with or without the army, but never against the army. Here in America, however, we already have seen three revolutions against three armies.

We are going through a truly dangerous international moment which affects our region and the entire world. The analysts, statesmen, and those who make calm appraisals are aware of the somber prospects that loom over the coming years, such as the energy problems affecting the world, mainly the underdeveloped sector; food problems; problems stemming from the indiscriminate growth of the population; educational and sanitary problems; and ecological problems, not only with regard to the destruction of nature, but also the progressive contamination of the water and the air.

Even avoiding a war, the effort required to face those problems is truly impressive, and there would be no solution without international cooperation; and not only a climate of peace, but also of cooperation. The world is again on the threshold of cold war, of an arms race, at a time when the world's developing nations have a debt of $300 billion. And it is estimated this figure will reach $700 billion by 1985. The world is on the verge of an unprecedented economic and financial catastrophe.

Under these circumstances, which from any angle demands a supreme effort for peace and coexistence among all the countries of the world, we see the present U.S. attitude, its hostile policies, its plans to install over 500 medium-range missiles in Europe, its plan to rearm NATO, its plans to build bases in the Persian Gulf, the Middle East and others. These are responsibilities of the present U.S. administration.

Now, in recent days, the U.S. Republican Party national convention was held. Its candidate has drafted and approved a political platform of the most dangerous and reactionary nature. Sometimes one gets the feeling that we are living days similar to the ones preceding Hitler's election as chancellor of Germany.

I do not want to say that the situation is exactly the same. Even a madman like Hitler could start a war with the hope of winning it and without risking the extermination of mankind. I believe that today's madmen must have other straitjackets such as the changes which have occurred in the world, the existing world correlation of forces and we do still hope that madmen will control themselves. But at this time the possibility exists that this party which approved this platform will win the elections in the United States. Naturally its views on Latin America cannot be more somber. It speaks of depriving Nicaragua of any aid, preventing any progressive change in Central America, helping fascist regimes, going back on the Panama Canal agreements, annexing Puerto Rico and there was even talk of a naval blockade of Cuba. It has spoken of aggressive policies in Scutheast Asia and in the Middle East in the most reactionary terms. It speaks of a rearmament policy and of a policy of military superiority over the socialist bloc.

I know that some North Americans would be glad if we, the Cubans, do not attack this platform. They say that because of certain rightist trends in U.S. public opinion, any criticism of this program may serve to help the authors of the program, since we are seen as enemies, and the fact that Cuba attacks the program may give it more merit.

I can understand this point of view very well. But what is at stake is not a presidential election in the United States; we may be gambling with the fate of humanity, the world and peace and war. [applause]

World opinion must become aware of this. World opinion must react to such a political program. We do not care about names, or about who is the president of the United States. We have no intention of interfering in this matter. But we are interested in a situation caused by the program of a U.S. party which is threatening the world with war. [applause]

It is not merely a national matter, but a matter of international concern. It is not merely our country's concern, but a concern for humanity. As a country, we know the risks we have run since we decided to start a revolution. We have lived for 21 years running these risks. We have had to suffer everything--economic blockade, subversion, sabotage, counterrevolutionary gangs, assassination plans for all of us. The fact that we are alive merely proves the deficiencies of imperialism. [applause] They made their plans, and in all justice, that we are alive proves the efficiency of our state security organizations. [applause]

Mercenary invasions, pirate attacks, plans of direct attacks on us--wasn't this what caused the installation of nuclear missiles in Cuba? Why did we agree to do it? Simply as a reply to the U.S. direct attack plans on Cuba.

Many of us lived through this experience, perhaps not the boys still at school, but there was a time when nuclear missiles were installed here and other missiles were pointed at us. Everyone will recall that during those days no one was scared or intimidated. No one lost sleep over it. A time came when we were even ready to wiped off the map before giving in an inch to the imperialist demands. [applause]

In a letter in the first party congress, we gave an explanation of our current opinion of the solution to that problem and we say with all frankness, that after almost 20 years have passed, that that solution seemed correct. But if I remember today when we face new threats that are hinted at, those dark clouds appearing on the horizon, we must clearly warn the Republican clique, Mr Reagan and his advisers that their threats against Cuba will be to no avail. [applause]

We must clearly warn imperialists that we are not going to lose sleep over this. Our people are hardened and experienced and have enough courage to stand up to anyone.

We do not know what may happen. It often happens that the political or campaign platform is one thing and what the alleged madmen do when they are in power is another.

Perhaps all this demagogy will not be fulfilled. But in our opinion it is dangerous because we believe that they are saying what they feel. We must analyze these problems and our people must be forewarned about it. We believe it is still another reason why we should complete all our tasks, develop our strength and develop our defense and above all develop our own awareness.

If the platform is fulfilled, there will be war between the United States and the Latin American peoples. [applause] Because on this continent we cannot return to the big stick policy.

Our people, who have already reached a high cultural level and a high political awareness, must know reality and be aware of these facts. We are not pessimistic. We have never been. On the contrary, we have been and are now optimistic. That is why we place so much importance on international public opinion and on peoples' opinions also.

There is no longer any way, other than by extermination, to again impose the yokes of fascism, colonialism, neocolonialism and oppression on the world. We do not believe there is anyone or anything in the world which would make such a backward historical step possible. We would be naive and unrelistic if we were not aware of these threats.

I realize there are many people in the world who are aware of these threats. These people are not just socialists and Marxist-Leninists, but also democrats, liberals, bourgeoisie, bourgeois intellectuals, people from religious sectors, statesmen, and even people from the capitalist world and the industrialized capitalist world. We know there are many persons who are warning about this. We admit that there are many sensible persons who are realistic; therefore, our duty is to struggle for peace and at the same time be prepared against anything. [applause]

It was scheduled that we should celebrate 26 July this year in the new province of Ciego de Avila. [applause] This was our party's recognition of the enthusiastic, efficient and brilliant work carried out in Ciego de Avila Province. [applause] How happy they were with this decision. How hard have they worked for the past 54 days since the decision was announced. [applause] Look how much has been accomplished in a few weeks. This square, these avenues, the works that have been completed, including a movie theater in almost 45 days, which was supposed to have been finished in December. [applause] How they have rejuvenated the city, painted it and done everything to transform Ciego de Avila into the place hosting the celebrations of 26 July and all the delegations that have come. [applause] We are commemorating 5 July precisely in the smallest capital in our country. [applause] This work is impressive in its organization and coordination. We also know how long it has taken you to come here and the hours you have been standing in this square. [applause]

We know of the great efforts being made in agriculture, in planting and harvesting sugarcane fields. In relation to sugar, this province is one of the most important in the country. [applause] A few years ago, this province needed tens of thousands of people from Havana, Oriente and other provinces for the sugarcane harvest. I do not mean this particular province because it did not exist; I am referring to the region. Your greatest merit is that with a population of 315,000 persons, probably the smallest province in Cuba, with enormous sugarcane fields, you have actually been capable, with your own manpower, to carry out the province's productive tasks, [applause] and to plant and harvest the sugarcane, to carry out the constructions and to attend to the services. This is a province with one of the highest rates of productivity. I am going to mention some instances of how much progress has been made during the revolution in the sugarcane industry.

In 1952 the average amount harvested by a sugarcane cutter was 159 arrobas. In 1979 they are cutting 320 arrobas. In 1952 they needed 30,836 sugarcane cutters during the harvest; in 1979 we needed only 6,949 sugarcane cutters. This will give you an idea how much we have advanced in the use of machinery. In other words, now we have 23,887 fewer sugarcane cutters than in 1952, which was the year of the biggest harvest the capitalists had. Cutting, loading and transporting required 35,315 workers in 1952. Today these tasks are carried out by 11,341 workers. Sugar production per worker in 1952 was 26.5 tons; in 1979 it is 77.4 tons, almost three times as much. Sugar production per capita in 1979 is 2.74 tons, the highest ever in Cuba. [applause] This means that the production of Ciego de Avila is equivalent to 2.74 tons per capita. The total production of sugar is approximately 900,000 tons. This means that, according to current prices, based on the average prices in Western and socialist markets, we can say that for each person in Ciego de Avila we have produced approximately 1,000 pesos in sugar. [applause]

There are other figures which are not so favorable. Although the output per load of sugarcane is greater, it should still be higher, if we take irrigation and the quantity of fertilizers we are using into consideration. There is still great potential for growth in sugarcane productivity per caballeria. Industrial yield was below par. In other words, the rate has not been favorable. There is much room for progress for the people of Ciego de Avila, despite of what you have accomplished.

The sugarcane harvest will be mechanized. Currently the loading is 100 percent mechanized. Of the previous harvest about 56 percent was mechanized. The amount of machinery will increase in the future and the number of cutters will decrease. In the future, the rate of yield can increase.

A number of engineers and technicians were sent to the sugar mills, because in some there were none or only a few. It is necessary to have all qualified technicians and workers available for sugarcane production.

I know that you are capable of obtaining higher rates of sugar production. I know that you are capable of substantially increasing production per lot, just as you have done with bananas. Inasmuch as in this province there are areas which are producing up to 10,000 quintals of bananas per lot. There are areas in which the production of potatoes has been considerable. In order to increase productivity it is necessary to develop this type of spirit which recently has developed in Ciego de Avila. Provinces with small populations but with large farming areas, important industrial areas and important service areas must make special efforts to apply all methods which can increase productivity. An extraordinary nationwide effort has been made this spring in relation to the sugarcane harvest.

As you all know, we had a plague which seriously affected us: blue rust which almost destroyed the tobacco plantations. Nevertheless, we are already thinking of the next crop: to totally restore tobacco production by using tested chemical products, which are highly efficient against blue rust.

We had to contend with the hog fever. For the second time we have successfully controlled the disease. We are also facing the sugarcane rust disease, which basically affected the 4362 variety, and we are controlling it. This year, almost half this variety has been destroyed and new varieties of sugarcane are being used. We hope that next year the remaining 15,000 caballerias of this variety of sugarcane will be destroyed. But still, in the next harvest, we will be affected in 15,000 caballerias which instead of producing 60,000 or 70,000 arrobas, according to estimates, yield some 20,000 arrobas per caballeria.

This means hundreds of thousands of tons of sugar. This is why the attention given to sugarcane plantations was so important. We made an appeal to the people and they responded, as always.

During the past months our people have waged a veritable crusade in production. [applause]

This spring we planted 20,424 caballerias of sugarcane and fertilized 64,047 caballerias of land, using a balanced formula. [applause] We fertilized 15,203 caballerias using a balanced formula for sugar. The total nitrogenated fertilization is 97,321 caballerias; these are the highest figures in the past 5 years. [applause]

We weeded 132,742 caballerias of second growth and 28,333 caballerias of new sugarcane fields. We planted 13,853 caballerias, also the highest figures during the past 5 years. We irrigated 57,254 caballerias and applied weedkillers to 102,544 caballerias, again the highest figures during this same period. We hand-weeded 128,210 caballerias by 24 July. We had planned to weed 112,590 caballerias by 31 July [applause] We have hand-weeded almost twice the area we did last year by this date. This is much more than twice the area we did last year by this date. As of 20 July, 52,031 caballerias had been weeded by hand. This is much more than twice the area hand-weeded last year by this date. There were days when there were over 400,000 workers in the cane fields. Now, we must rely on the unpredictable weather conditions--the amount of rainfall in July and August. But from the human point of view we have done everything in our power and shall continue to do so. Now we have before us the program for the planting of cold weather sugarcane. It involves over 13,000 caballerias. This is very important because cold-weather sugarcane should have a greater yield during the 1982 sugarcane harvest.

We shall continue developing our program for building sugar mills and expanding sugar production. Now we are already working on the coming sugarcane harvest. We are much more advanced than last year in the preparation of supplies and in the repair of the sugar mills. We are repairing the machinery and the sugarcane combines. We have analyzed all the details which affected past harvests and we are taking steps to have an optimum harvest.

Not only are we making a great effort in the sugar industry, but we are also advancing in construction, transportation and unloading at ports, where last month we set an unloading record at our ports. A large number of ships arrived and the transportation and port workers rose to the occasion. In July also they have surpassed the unloading plan, in spite of problems, which were caused in certain parts of Havana where the carnivals were being held.

The transportation and the passenger service workers in Havana have made a great effort. They have improved transportation considerably and they intend to attain the 29,000 daily trips which are considered to be a transportation necessity in our capital.

I also know of the efforts made by doctors and personnel workers to raise the quality of the service, and the effort made by teachers and professors to improve education. The revolutionary demand for discipline and efficiency is bearing its first fruits.

It is our most sacred duty on this 26 July to advance firmly along the path of the struggle against everything that is wrong: [applause] against weaknesses and against deficiencies and for perfectionism and discipline.

When we speak of the effort of our workers in these months, we must remember and greet, on a day like today, those thousands of our countrymen who work as laborers, technicians, teachers, doctors and fighters in various parts of the world. [applause]

Already there are Cuban medical and expert personnel in over 30 nations. Therefore, we should not be ashamed to still have some scum in our midst left over, which we are, in fact, sweeping up and sending to the most perfect trash can there is: [applause] not when over 50,000 dedicated and excellent fellow countryment raise high the name of our fatherland and offer their exemplary services in scores of sister nations. [applause]

What our country is, and what our revolution has forged, is shown in many ways. When experienced teachers were needed for Nicaragua, 29,500 volunteered. [applause] During internationalist missions in Angola and Ethiopia, hundreds of thousands of fighters from our armed forces and our reserves volunteered. [applause]

When there is need for a group of builders anywhere in the world there are always more than enough Cuban volunteers ready to help. [applause] I had to opportunity to witness the work of the Cuban doctors, nurses and experts in Nicaragua. In less than 1 year, they have performed thousands of surgical operations and have offered over 1 million medical opinions. [applause] All of this gives an idea of the work being carried out by a handful of patriots and revolutionary experts.

I was also able to confirm the work of the teachers through information supplied to me. They have taught tens of thousands of children and adults in Nicaragua to read and write. [applause] I have not mentioned the fact that in Nicaragua the literacy campagin is turning out to be a great success and in 1 year they may be able to eradicate the illiteracy which affected 60 percent of the population. I met with many literacy teachers in remote parts of the country--teachers who were working with a spirit that reminded us of our literacy teachers in 1961. [applause] These teachers have gone into the deepest parts of the jungle and the mountains.

That contingent returns in December, but this time instead of 1,200 we will need 2,000 Cubans teachers to Nicaragua. [applause] But we will not be short of teachers. This afternoon when I entered this place, I observed the large Teachers College Ciego de Avila building. We already have elementary schools in all provinces, and over 30,000 students. We already have students in the various stages: for teachers or professors. In fact, we already have 152,000 school workers, studying in the various levels. Therefore, we will not be short of teachers. [applause]

Do you remember those times when 70 percent of the grade school teachers had no diplomas? Today, 100 percent of those teachers have diplomas.

We asked the Sandinist leadership comrades: Are there still children without schools? And they said: We estimate about 25 percent. Well, we are willing to send them even more teachers. [applause]

Do you remember when out of 6,000 doctors, they took away 3,000? [as heard] Now we have over 15,000 doctors, and good doctors at that. Over 4,000 students are entering the universities and medical schools are being built in all provinces. [We] have the highest health level among all underdeveloped nations of the world, or of the so-called Third World. We also have the highest educational level. [applause]

We have already reaped the fruits of the efforts of these years. It is satisfying to know that we have one doctor for every 750 inhabitants. We attend not only to our own medical needs.

There are nations in the world who have only one doctor for every 300,000 inhabitants. For example, in Ethiopia there are 125 doctors for 34 million inhabitants. However, we have sent approximately 150 doctors to that country. [applause]

Over 1,500 doctors specializing in stomach ailments are serving in other countries. Therefore, we are not only capable of taking care of our own health and having the highest health level among all the nations of the Third World, but we also help other countries. We must think of the time when the revolution will triumph in El Salvador, Guatemala and other countries. [applause] Because sooner or later they will triumph and no one or nothing can stop it. [applause] And we shall need more internationalist doctors, teachers and technicians. [applause]

I think I express the feeling of our people when I say that this will be our awareness and our conduct free from any chauvinism, free from any national selfishness. [applause] We must work for our own welfare, have better standards of living and solve many of our problems which still persist, but we must share the fruit of our effort and revolution. As I said once, to be an internationalist is to pay our own debt to humanity. [applause]

We were and are being helped by other countries and peoples. [applause] The Soviet workers who sow wheat in the Ukraine or extract the oil in Siberia and transport it to the ports and from the ports in the USSR to Cuba have helped us a lot. [applause]

Experts from the Soviet Union and other socialist nations have helped us considerably. They have supplied us with arms to defend ourselves and to make us feel at ease here at home, and not fear anyone, neither Reagan nor King Kong, should he be president of the United States. [applause]

The security of our country, the guarantee of a supply of fuels and other raw materials, and a certain and just trade have been the expressions of internationalism toward us. [applause] We lack great natural resources but we do have great human resources. Our doctors are our human resources. Our teachers are our human resources. Our experts and builders are our human resources. We have them of extraordinary quality. [applause]

We have universities with more than 150,000 students. We have thousands of workers attending high school. We have thousands of workers studying in ninth grade. A sixth-grade education is practically the minimum for all our workers. We have made truly impressive progress. I believe that we will still go further because the labor organizations have already decided to make the ninth grade the minimum for all workers. [applause]

The first two nations to eradicate illiteracy are Cuba and now Nicaragua. [applause] This is what a revolution means. This is what a revolution can do. Consequently, we must continue preparing ourselves and working to develop ourselves and contribute as much as possible to the development and advancement of other nations.

When we speak of this date, we speak of the men who fell on this day--the martyrs of the revolution and those who shed their blood on this date--as a symbol of the other dates, as a symbol of those who subsequently fell in the clandestine struggle, as a symbol of those who fell in the Granma landing, in the mountains of Oriente, in Escambray or fighting the saboteurs and counterrevolutionaries on any front or fulfilling internationalist missions. I say that this fatherland, dignity and people of today would make these men very happy. Nothing would have made them prouder than knowing what these people, who lived under the darkest and most infamous oppression 27 years ago, are today [applause] and what this revolution is today. [applause] For this reason, I said at the beginning that we are wiser because we have learned a lot in these past 27 years. We have learned from experience and mistakes. We have always had the honest attitude of improving ourselves.

This means correcting our steps every time it has been necessary. Whoever says that he was born wise is a liar. Whoever says that he knows everything and is a self-sufficient person, knows nothing. There is no better teacher than the revolution itself. The mistakes made [applause] are overcome as soon as they are seen. Honestly, our revolutionary process is very strong now. It is stronger than ever. [applause]

If we compare what we have today with what we had on that 26 July, 27 years ago, we find in the first place that we have a great party [applause] with hundreds of thousands of communist militants coming from our people. We have powerful mass organizations which include most of our people, the unions, the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, the Women's Federation, the peasant associations, the student groups and the Pioneers. [applause] We have the powerful organization of our Union of Communist Youths as the backup to our party.

We have the socialist state [applause] and the people's powers. [applause] We have our glorious Revolutionary Armed Forces [applause] and our fighters in the Interior Ministry. [applause] We have tens of thousands of veteran and experienced cadres everywhere: In the party, in the mass organizations and in the state.

We should not fear the future, regardless of the prospects. We have firm hopes for world peace, for cooperation among nations regardless of their political system. We are prepared to assume the tasks of development. We are prepared to work on long-range plans [applause] and to think about 1985, 1998 and the year 2000. [applause]

We are already drafting the next 5-year plan. Work is already being done on projects up to the year 2000. We hope to substantially raise our economic efficiency on the basis of the system of directed and planned economy; that is, of applying the experience gathered by the socialist revolutions, applying science to planning and economic management. We will not achieve victory and success solely through the application of a system, the application of experience, the application of science to planning and administration. Man must be behind it. The people must be behind it. [applause] We will combine science, experience and conscience. [applause] We will not abandon our volunteer work [applause] because although we are at the stage of construction of socialism, and although it is essential to apply the principle of distribution according to work, we are and want to be communists. [applause]

Other generations will live under Communism. However, starting now, we must forge men and women who are not only socialists but also communists. [applause] When I ask myself what a communist is, I find the answer when I find a doctor in Bluefields or a female doctor who is a wife and a mother and yet is capable of leaving her family to go save lives thousands of kilometers away from the fatherland. [applause] I find the answer when I see a male or a female teacher in some remote corner of the world. I find it when I see a Cuban fighter willing to sacrifice his life in other lands to defend a just cause thousands of kilometers away from his fatherland. [applause] And I think that this is the communist man and woman. [applause] I find it when I see one of these heroes of work. [applause] I find it when I see those machetemen who for months, working 10, 12 and even 14 hours a day, are capable of carrying out our harvests. [applause] I find it in hundreds of thousands, in millions of selfless compatriots, manual or intellectual workers who devote their lives to toil and duty. Thanks to them there is a fatherland and a revolution. [applause]

I think that our party has hundreds of thousands of militants but I also think we have millions of communists among our people. [applause] I think that we have more than enough reasons to feel optimistic. We have more than enough reasons to celebrate this 26 July proudly, [applause] and to assert that the blood spilled 27 years ago and the blood spilled during these 27 years has not been spilled in vain. [applause]

Fatherland or death! We will overcome! [applause]

SALVADORAN JUNTA SENDS ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

PA270302 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2308 GMT 26 July continues its live coverage of the mass rally in Ciego de Avila to mark the 27th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks.

The unidentified announcer reads a message to Fidel Castro from the revolutionary leadership in El Salvador, The text of the message reads: "In this century, the Moncada cleared the revolutionary path for the liberation of Latin America. Earlier, the Sandinist Segovias had shown that the sovereignty of our peoples cannot be discussed, but must be defended with arms in hand. The Moncada and the Sierra Maestra showed that armed revolution is the Latin American way to win true independence, freedom and social justice. The Nicaraguan people succeeded in this manner 1 year ago.

"The Salvadoran people are also marching down the same path, led by its united vanguard, each day more invincible, heroically advancing against genocidal enemies who are armed and supervised by the imperialist Government of the United States, to certain triumph which is already imminemt. Long live 26 July! Long live the heroic martyrs of the Moncada! Long live the exemplary internationalism of the Cuban people and Communist Party! Long live the indestructible friendship of the Salvadoran revolutionary movement with the Cuban revolution! Long live Fidel Castro, the inspiring brother of the revolutionary struggle of all nations oppressed by imperialism! Fatherland or death, we shall win! United until final victory.

"Signed by the politico-military unified revolution leadership in El Salvador, Central America, July 1980."

GRENADA

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH MONGOLIA

FL260141 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Grenada today established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of Mongolia. The agreement was signed for the PRG [People's Revolutionary Government] by Legal Affairs Minister Brother Kendrick Radix, who is now in the United States.

According to a government information release, both countries decided to establish ties on the basis of mutual respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The diplomatic relations between Grenada and Mongolia will be at ambassadorial level.

CONGRATULATIONS SENT TO DPRK ON ANNIVERSARY

FL260135 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Message from Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop to DPRK President Kim Il-song on the 27th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the struggle for liberation--read by announcer]

[Text] On the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the fatherland's liberation struggle on the 27th of July 1953, I salute you, your party and government and your courageous people in your historic victory over and continuing struggle against the aggressive expansionist designs of United States imperialists.

We note with satisfaction that from the date of the liberation of your then unified country in August 1945, the people of the DPRK have been courageously fighting for their dignity and their right to live as one country and one people. We also note with satisfaction that the illegal occupation of your then unified country by U.S. imperialists in September 1945 and its arbitrary division into so-called South Korea and North Korea have always been resisted by courageous, patriotic and anti-imperialist forces in Korea as a whole. The terrible and barbarous atrocities which were inflicted on the oppressed but resisting people of South Korea in May 1980 must serve as an eloquent reminder to the aggressive imperialists and their local puppets that the people of Korea are as determined today as they were 20 years ago when on September 9th 1948 they voted in free and fair elections for the reunification of their country and establish the DPRK.

Today on this historic occasion, the PRG [People's Revolutionary Government] and the NJM [New Jewel Movement] and the free people of Grenada renew again our revolutionary and fraternal support for the righteous struggle of the people of the DPRK for the peaceful reunification of their country, for the removal of U.S. bases and troops from your territory and for an end to all provocative and intruditory [as heard] military exercises in your region.

With the support of the nonaligned movement and all [word indistinct] of democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces throughout the world, we are confident that the [words indistinct], the emergency martial law and the terrible savagery and butchery now being inflicted on the courageous patriots of South Korea will be abolished. We join you in your call for a [words indistinct] to a durable peace in order to prevent war and obtain and consolidate of the armistice agreement by a peace agreement and for an end to the unjustified arbitrary detention and disappearnaces of patriotic forces in Korea [as heard]. Long live the struggle of the people of the DPRK for and end to the shameful imperialist policy of two Koreas, for peaceful reunification, for self-determination, for peace, justice and social progress.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 147 29 July 1980

ARGENTINA

'Normal' Relations With Bolivia Continue B 1
Brazilian Navy Minister Cites Tacit Defense Alliance B 1
Departure of Da Silva B 1
Balbin Demands Return to Civilian Rule in 1984 B 1
Prisons Director Downplays Suicides of Prisoners B 2

BOLIVIA

Foreign Minister Authorizes Gueiler To Leave Country C 1
Foreign Ministry Rejects Interference of Andean Pact C 1
Foreign Ministry States Position on Chile C 2
Catavi Miners Meet Military, Lift Strike C 3
Interior Minister Accuses Press of Distorting Reality C 3
CLARIN Interviews La Paz Archbishop Manrique [25 Jul] C 4
EL DIARIO Urges Withdrawal from Andean Pact [24 Jul] C 5

BRAZIL

Daily Claims Government Foreknowledge of Bolivian Coup D 1
Soviets, Brazilians Confer Prior to UN General Assembly D 1
[O ESTADO SAO PAULO 26 Jul]
Itamaraty Denies Plan to Supply Processed Uranium To Iraq D 2
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 23 Jul]

CHILE

Government Protests Costa Rican President's Remarks E 1
Recognition of Bolivian Junta Termed Unlikely E 1
Extremists Rob Three Banks, Kill Guard E 1
Belgian Priest Arrested for Alleged Marxist Actions E 2
Priest Who Served Banishment Not Allowed to Return E 2
Merino Says No British Arms To Be Purchased E 2

COLOMBIA

Turbay Leaves To Attend Belaunde Inauguration F 1
Uribe Signs Declaration With Guatemalan Counterpart F 1
USSR Ambassador Praises Bilateral Relations F 1
Satellite Station Failure Isolates Country 21 Jul F 2
Peasants Concerned Over FARC's Presence in Rural Areas F 2

ECUADOR

Government Counters Transport Strike, Price Hikes G 1
Military on Alert G 1
Minister Blum's Announcement G 1
Government Guarantees G 2
Effect of Strike G 3
Government Countermeasures G 3

PERU

Reportage on Inauguration of Belaunde Terry J 1
Oath of Office J 1
Inaugural Address J 1
Cabinet Swearing-in J 10
Morales Justifies Arms Purchases in Farewell Address J 10
Terrorists Dynamite Electricity Line in Arequipa J 11
Government Promulgates New Military Code of Justice J 12
Briefs: Oil Reserves To Increase J 12

PANAMA

Lopez Portillo Arrives For Brief Official Visit N 1
Royo Remarks N 1
Royo Comments on Bolivian Coup, Effect of Militarism N 2
Suriname Military Council Leader Arrives for Talks N 2
[MATUTINO 24 Jul]
U.S. Accused of Hindering Treaty Implementation N 3
[MATUTINO 28 Jul]
Labor Union Criticizes U.S. Agencies' Salary Systems N 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Joint Communique Issued on Lopez Portillo Visit P 1
List of Cooperation Agreements P 6

EL SALVADOR

Government Forces Repel Guerrillas Trying To Capture Dams P 7
Chorrera del Guayabo Action P 7
5 November Dam Engagement [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 26 Jul] P 8
Military Commanders Report on Guerrilla Raids P 8

GUATEMALA

Army Clashes With Guerrillas in San Juan Cotzal P 10
Violence, Machingunnings Reported Throughout Country P 10
Former Judge, Bodyguard Killed [PRENSA LIBRE 19 Jul] P 11
Newsmen Machinegunned in Escuintla P 11
Former Municipal Official Slain P 11
Quezaltenango High School Students Continue Strike P 12
San Marcos Student Strike P 12

HONDURAS

Paz Garcia Officially Accepts Presidency P 12
TIEMPO Concerned Over GOP's 'Punitive Plan' for Area [19 Jul] P 13
Cuban Stowaways Captured in Attempt To Reach U.S. P 14

NICARAGUA

Hassan Criticizes COSEP's Demands for Elections P 14
LA PRENSA Columnist Questions Lack of Freedom for Media [7 Jul] P 15
LA PRENSA Criticizes BARRICADA Article on Imperialism [14 Jul] P 16
Costa Rican Leftists Asked To Leave 'Immediately' P 16

CUBA

Castro Receives Congratulations From Soviet Leaders Q 1
Nicaragua's Wheelock Speaks at 26 Jul Celebrations Q 1
Communique Released Following PRK's Hun Sen's Visit [Phnom Penh SPK] Q 3
Havana Views Vice President Mondale's Trip to Africa Q 6
Commentary Blames U.S. for Bolivian Coup Q 6
Briefs: Cooperation Program With Yugoslavia; Czechoslovak Cosmonaut; Nicaraguan Students Q 7

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Delegation Travels to Venezuela for Energy, Sports Talks S 1
Briefs: Commissioner to Canada; Amoassador to EEC S 1

JAMAICA

Cuba's Almeida, Manley Speak at School Inauguration [Havana Domestic] S 1
Almeida Departure [Havana Domestic] S 2
Nicaragua's Pastora Rejects Conditions on Economic Aid S 2

GUYANA

Pro-Arab Stand Hailed by Iraqi Ambassador [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 16 Jul] T 1
Paper Assails Government's Decision To Break With CANA [ADVOCATE-NEWS 15 Jul] T 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

VENEZUELA

Gueiler Minister Joins Bolivian Embassy Occupation V 1
Embassy in Israel Moved From Jerusalem to Tel Aviv V 1

MEXICO

Irate Sports Fans Threaten Soviet Embassy V 1

'NORMAL' RELATIONS WITH BOLIVIA CONTINUE

PY282312 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2253 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Jul (TELAM)--The Ministry of Foreign Relations and Worship tonight announced that the Argentine and Bolivian relations continue normally. The Foreign Ministry communique adds that the Argentine ambassador in La Paz has already received the appropriate instructions to this effect.

BRAZILIAN NAVY MINISTER CITES TACIT DEFENSE ALLIANCE

PY252356 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2145 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Bahia Blanca, 24 Jul (NA)--Brazilian Navy Minister Adm Maximiano da Silva Fonseca today emphasized the level of understanding existing between the Brazilian and Argentine navies and noted that this "tacitly implies a defensive alliance."

"The perfect understanding existing between the Argentine and Brazilian navies," he said, "tacitly implies a defensive alliance. Our ties are so strong that we do not need to sign any specific document. There are no secrets between our navies."

During his visit to the missile destroyer Hercules anchored at the Puerto Belgrano naval base, Da Silva Fonseca regarded as "excellent" the results of the joint exercises carried out by the two navies, now every 2 years, within the framework of the "fraternal operation." He also stated that the visit he has been making to Argentina since Sunday "is a result of our consistent relations" which are now "at the highest level."

Departure of Da Silva

PY280040 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1850 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 26 Jul (TELAM)--The Brazilian navy minister, Adm Maximiano da Silva Fonseca, who had arrived in Buenos Aires on 20 July, today ended his visit to Argentina.

Navy Commander in Chief Adm Armando Lambruschini and other naval officers bade him farewell at the air force base of Jorge Newbery Airport.

BALBIN DEMANDS RETURN TO CIVILIAN RULE IN 1984

PY281954 Paris AFP in Spanish 1345 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Jul (AFP)--The Radical Civic Union (UCR), the second most important political party after Peronism, openly opposed the military government by demanding that power be returned to the civilians in 1984.

Ricardo Balbin, 76-year-old veteran UCR leader, stated that the military president who will replace Gen Jorge Rafael Videla in 1981 for a 3-year period should be the last one of this process. Balbin made these statements during a dinner party held by his party despite the prohibition of political activities which was established by the military government when it ousted the populist regime of Isabel Peron in 1976.

In referring to the criticism against the UCR by civilian sectors of the military government, especially the economic team headed by Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz, against the UCR, Balbin stated that the military must not look upon the UCR as a regiment of men who seek power.

With regard to the Latin American political situation, Balbin said that the members of the armed forces ought to take a look at the continent in order to understand how great Argentina's responsibility is at this time in history. One must take a look at what is happening in Latin America where democracy is losing ground, he said. Balbin then added that Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina were the founders of democracy in South America, the present decline of which he then made reference to. Balbin also said that the service to the people is neglected in Latin America, which is subjected to the whims of minorities who are not interested in elections since they would mean the burial of their ideas.

PRISONS DIRECTOR DOWNPLAYS SUICIDES OF PRISONERS

PY272331 Paris AFP in Spanish 1907 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Buenos Aies, 25 Jul (AFP)--The director of the federal penitentiary service, Col Antonio Dotti, stated here today that there is no need to panic over the suicide of some of the political prisoners, because the subversive organizations to which they belong train them for this.

This was Dotti's answer to the charges made by relatives of the persons imprisoned for subversive activities, according to which four of these prisoners have committed suicide recently in Argentine prisons due to the harsh treatment they had received.

Dotti admitted these suicides but indicated that there is no need to panic over them because the suicides did not take place as a result of prison conditions. The officer indicated that there is an underhanded campaign against the Argentine prisons launched, according to him, by organizations for the defense of human rights.

The director of the federal penitentiary service called a press conference to clear up the suicide of extremist Jose Schiavone, which took place at one of the prisons of this capital, and three similar cases which took place in other prisons elsewhere in the country.

In every case the person who committed suicide was a member of the Peoples Revolutionary Army (ERP) of Marxist-Trotskyite leaning, which advocates the takeover of power through armed struggle.

Dotti stated that there are 433 prisoners held as subversives in Buenos Aires and added that he did not know the exact number of subversive prisoners in the country.

"You must ask the Interior Ministry for this information," he said.

Dotti recalled that many persons charged with subversive activities have been released after their legal status was cleared up, and that others have taken advantage of the option to leave the country. He concluded by inviting the attending journalists to make surprise visits to any prison in the country and then write whatever they wanted as long as they complied with journalistic ethics.

Jorge Kent, Justice Ministry adviser, said that the relatives of the persons imprisoned for subversive activities have made untrue charges about the regime and the situation of the prisoners. He indicated that these charges have obvious international connotations, which in some cases involve countries where prisons are virtual human warehouses that are intolerably overcrowded.

FOREIGN MINISTER AUTHORIZES GUEILER TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PY290041 Paris AFP in Spanish 2350 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 28 Jul (AFP)--Forme~ Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler Tejada was authorized to leave the country as she desires, it was reported here today.

The report was released to the international press by Gen Javier Cerruto Calderon, foreign minister of the military government junta. He said that he was only waiting for Mrs Gueiler's pictures to issue her the respective passport. The former president has been in asylum at the Apostolic Nunciature since the armed forces took over the government on 17 July.

The foreign minister also reported that a diplomatic strategy is underway to counter the OAS declaration deploring the military coup in Bolivia. It has also been decided to send diplomatic missions abroad to explain the guidelines of Gen Luis Garcia Meza's policy. It has been reported in diplomatic circles that the new Bolivian military regime will be recognized by the governments of Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay in the next few days.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS INTERFERENCE BY ANDEAN PACT

PY260207 Paris AFP in Spanish 2316 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 25 Jul (AFP)--The Bolivian Foreign Ministry has reacted against the intention of the Andean countries to examine the Bolivian situation and the application of coercive measures against the military government.

Reports from Lima revealed that on the occasion of Fernando Belaunde Terry's inauguration, the foreign ministers of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela are planning to study measures against Bolivia, which is also a member of the Andean Pact, to condemn the military coup which interrupted the Bolivian democratic process on 17 July.

The Bolivian Foreign Ministry has stated that it has called on each of the foreign ministers of the aforementioned four countries to reconsider their intention since such a decision will go against the spirit and the purpose of the Cartagena Agreement, which aims at promoting integration and increasing the possibilities of harmonious development in the Andean subregional area.

The foreign minister warned that any other attitude, particularly an attitude of control, seriously threatens the real objective of the pact because the Cartagena Agreement is a treaty of integration and economic development and not an instrument controlling the internal policies of its members. The Foreign Ministry also recalled that none of the agreement clauses deals with the adoption of coercive and punitive measures against any of its members for reasons foreign to the real objectives of the agreement. The Foreign Ministry also emphasized that the pact can under no circumstances become a court or even judge one of its members in absentia on matters strictly related to its right to self-determination inherent to its exercise of sovereignty.

The foreign minister said in conclusion that he hopes that the press reports regarding proposals attributed to the four members of the Andean Pact will not become a reality since it would seriously damage the position of a friendly country and member of the Cartagena Agreement and create an unfortunate precedent regarding the mandatory respect of a principle so zealously defended by the international community: the principle of nonintervention. He added that the pact members should avoid any decision which would adversely affect the purpose of the Andean Pact and the necessary and reciprocal respect which must prevail among its members.

FOREIGN MINISTER STATES POSITION ON CHILE

PY282036 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1705 GMT 28 Jul 80

[By Ricardo Ritter]

[Text] La Paz, 28 Jul (LATIN)--A Foreign Ministry communique published here today says that Chile will have to sign an agreement with Bolivia that the latter country will have an outlet to the sea before negotiations are initiated to resume diplomatic relations between the two nations.

In turn, the National Transportation Board reported that metropolitan and interdepartmental services have returned to normal after the removal of roadblocks erected by peasants to protest the military coup which ousted President Lidia Gueiler 11 days ago.

The National Investigations Office reported today that armed individuals attacked the detective school south of the city on Saturday night without any victims being claimed. During the last few nights, sporadic shooting was heard in La Paz, which is under a 9-hour curfew ending at 0600 in the morning. There have been no official reports of victims.

The Foreign Ministry communique called the statements attributed by the Santiago newspaper LA TERCERA DE LA HORA to Gen Luis Garcia Meza, head of the new government, "distorted and misconceived." The communique said that "it is not true that he should have declared himself in favor of not putting any conditions on resuming diplomatic relations."

Bolivia severed its relations with Chile 2 years ago during President Hugo Banzer's government after the breakdown of negotiations to give this landlocked country an outlet to the sea. The Bolivian Foreign Ministry said that Garcia Meza, "as head of the foreign policy of the nation, knows perfectly well that our position regarding the maritime question, as far as relations with Chile are concerned, is based on the prior signing of a formal agreement with that republic that a solution will be found to the problem of our outlet to the Pacific Ocean, a position which has been consistently maintained by recent governments of the country since the severance of diplomatic relations." Bolivia lost its outlet to the Pacific Ocean in 1879 during the Bolivian-Peruvian war against Chile.

Regarding the statement attributed to Garcia Meza by LA TERCERA that he would remain "20 years in power" the official document said:

"What he said is that the armed forces might remain for 5, 10 or 20 years to rid the country of the Marxist cancer and that he, as a military man, did not recognize any time limits for that indispensable task of cleansing which will save us from totalitarian communism."

The Foreign Ministry also explained that LA TERCERA distorted Garcia Meza's words regarding his Chilean counterpart Augusto Pinochet. The official document said: "He did not say 'I am like General Pinochet' and still less that 'he identified himself with the basic principles.'" It added: "What he said was that, because of the similarity in the training of military men and their tutelar mission, they have analogous objectives in their struggle against totalitarian communism."

Regarding the possibility of a meeting with Pinochet, the Bolivian president said that "it might take place sooner than may be believed, if the Chileans take the preliminary step of formally assuring us of our outlet to the sea," the document added.

It further said: "The Foreign Ministry does not believe that the wording of the interview has been changed in bad faith, but through faulty interpretation." "This statement is made in order to prevent the confused and mistaken international image of Bolivia, systematically distorted by world leftism, from continuing to be projected internationally in disregard of the national reality and its present rulers," it concluded.

CATAVI MINERS MEET MILITARY, LIFT STRIKE

FY290305 Oruro Radio Batallon Topater in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] The following document was signed by the commander of the II Army Corps, the Bolivian Mining Corporation [Comibol], the Catavi mining enterprise and representatives of the miners.

Representatives of the above sectors met in Catavi at 1730 on 27 July to seek points of agreements to normalize working conditions at the Catavi mining enterprise. After a broad and exhaustive analysis of the situation, the following points were agreed upon:

1. The government and the armed forces will guarantee labor stability to the miners of the Catavi mining corporation, without dismissing or transferring mining leaders from one company to another. This agreement provides that no miner will be arbitrarily detained by government forces. In return, the miners pledge not to participate in any subversive activities which might endanger national security.

2. The Catavi mining enterprise pledges to guarantee the normal supply of materials, spare parts, tools, etc.

3. It is clearly established that the commander of the II Army Corps has received and is the trustee of the transmitting equipment of Radio 21 de Diciembre, Radio La Voz del Minero and Radio La Voz de Llallagua, in accordance with the respective documents signed. The equipment will be returned through a request submitted to the government.

4. The Catavi miner representatives agree to return, in a reasonable period, the arms that were stolen from the Catavi military garrison.

5. Upon the signing of the present document, the miners of the Catavi mining enterprise pledge to lift the strike and normalize the company's productive activities.

In accordance with the above points, the signing of this document marks the end of the conflict at the Catavi mining enterprise. By the Siglo XX mining district representative:

[Signed] (Arsenio Camargo), (Gilberto Bernali), (Felipe Linte), (Cristobal Lardiba), (Benigno Plaza), (Lucio Frachia), (Ricardo Navarro), (Alejandro Guzman); by the Catavi mining district representatives: (Silvio Cosillo), (Luis Reyes), (Ernesto Sandoval), (Berino Voron), (Moises Brun); by the 20 de Octubre mining district representatives: (Javier de los Rios), (Arnulfo Arraya); for the commander of the II Army Corps: (Col Jaime Brada Loizaga), (Lt Col Carlos Carrasco Valenzuela); by the Bolivian Mining Corporation: (Eduardo Solis Salas); by the Catavi mining enterprise: (Juan Ross Nieto).

INTERIOR MINISTER ACCUSES PRESS OF DISTORTING REALITY

FY281610 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0215 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 27 Jul (TELAM)--The Bolivian interior minister, Col Luis Arce Gomez, held a press conference in Sucre City last night.

During the conference, he asserted that the country's internal situation is one of tranquillity, except for some attacks perpetrated at night which, he pointed out, the government will repress strongly. Minister Arce also stated that the international situation is not quite normal since journalists and bad Bolivian citizens are distorting the Bolivian reality.

He also stated during the press conference that the decision of the Organization of American States (OAS) to condemn the Bolivian regime was a result of the distorted news released by bad Bolivians who work for the press and self-seeking foreigners. The interior minister announced that when he returns to La Paz he will invite all European and American journalists to tour the country without restriction so they can verify that everything is normal.

Colonel Arce also stated that the takeover of power had been planned some time ago when it was learned that chaos and anarchy was about to rule in Bolivia.

CLARIN INTERVIEWS LA PAZ ARCHBISHOP MANRIQUE

FY272127 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 25 Jul 80 pp 22, 23

[Interview with La Paz Archbishop Jorge Manrique Hurtado by CLARIN special correspondent Adolfo Coronato--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] La Paz--[Question] How do you look upon the present situation in Bolivia?

[Answer] This question answers itself, if you look at the environment. We have contradictory telephone reports, characterized by fear. The workers go to work with fear. It is not a normal situation...

[Question] Is the church suffering from any type of pressure or threats?

[Answer] Yes, television has scandalously slandered the archbishop. And the television belongs to the state. At last we have succeeded in making them stop the slanderous reports, thanks to the intervention of a churchman (Msgr Genaro Prata, chairman of the board of the newspaper PRESENCIA). The worst thing they did was to falsify the archbishop's (his own) exhortation on 18 July by introducing paragraphs which directly support the armed forces, thus putting the archbishop against the democratic process which he, according to that forged text, calls "the corrupt ones of the public administration." They also forged the text by saying that there are Marxist-Leninist newsmen at the newspaper PRESENCIA, and they included words spoken by the pope in Brazil. Fortunately they left the last part intact, which contains an argument undoing all that was falsified. They even copied the signature, but two strokes show that it is forged. The typewriter used by the archbishop is also different from the one used for the forged exhortation. This false appeal was spread in schools and parishes and among the population in general and was distributed at the church gates after Mass. As you know, this is not a new scheme; it has been used at other times in other countries, using slander as background to the truth.

[Question] Apart from this event, what kind of problems has the Catholic Church suffered?

[Answer] The brutally destructive attack on the equipment and installations of Radio Fides, which you can verify right now. Two parishes were also raided in violation of promises dating from earlier governments, even with such governments as that of Gen Juan Jose Torres, who was called a "communist."

[Question] How are relations between the church and General Garcia Meza's government? What is the position of the church today?

[Answer] The apostolic nuncio is in contact with the government asking for a report on the prisoners, and he is also watching very closely for violations of human rights. He has asked that a delegate for the Catholic prelates be allowed to visit the places of detention to verify the treatment the prisoners are receiving. The archbishop (meaning himself) has said the following: I very strongly demand that those persons who have been detained without any legal cause be released. Last night the Voice of America reported on the concern of the United Nations over the situation in the country, and Secretary Kurt Waldheim has said that the executions should be stopped.

[Question] What comments do you wish to make on that declaration?

[Answer] It has chilled me, because of the authority of that organization, the most respectable in the world, and also because of the lack of precise data possessed by the church right now. We deplore being unable to reach the places of detention or wherever such blameworthy crimes may have been committed.

[Question] Do you have any knowledge of detentions of priests?

[Answer] There are four Jesuits whose whereabouts are unknown, as well as a parish priest from Don Bosco, a place in El Alto in La Paz, near the airport. The Jesuits are Father Garcia and the priests Alejandro Chiecca and Brother Pedro Chico, the latter two Italians. They were detained for having defended some youths who in the end were machinegunned the night before last. Also detained are Father Pou; Father Juan Enviz, parish priest; Brother Marco and another Jesuit brother. All the last-named were detained at Radio Fides. [answer as published]

[Question] What do you know about the situation at the mines?

[Answer] We have had very few reports, only some telephone messages of a contradictory nature.

[Question] How do you see the immediate future of the country?

[Answer] I feel confident that the Bolivian people will avoid confrontations and maintain calm. The people are mature now and responsible for their actions.

[Question] Mr Archbishop, former President Lidia Gueiler is in asylum at the Apostolic Nunciature. Do you have any news about her? Do you know how she is?

[Answer] She is perfectly well. She walked into the nunciature, and she is in perfect health.

[Question] Are there any other people in asylum at the nunciature?

[Answer] No, not yet.

EL DIARIO URGES WITHDRAWAL FROM ANDEAN PACT

PY251600 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 24 Jul 80 p 2

[Editorial: "We Should Withdraw From the Andean Pact"]

[Text] The attitude of the ministers of the member countries of the Andean Pact and the efforts of the Ecuadorean president in connection with the change of government in Bolivia are examples of semiofficial foreign interventions in Bolivian domestic affairs.

These personalities are free to express their opinions concerning issues in which they may have some intellectual interest, but they are not entitled to call themselves experts on problems which are not taking place in their own countries.

Neither are they empowered to lecture on Bolivian political events, whose motives they do not understand. They have even less right to advocate the strengthening of anarchy in our country under the guise of democracy. Through their official representatives, the Andean Pact countries have gone too far by behaving in a manner which, although apparently inspired by good will, has led them to pass judgment without studying, as any honest judge should do, all the evidence. They have gone beyond the limits established in the Cartagena Accord and have assumed powers which no one has granted to them.

Our country's logical response to this should take place immediately. We must withdraw from the Cartagena Accord. Within the framework of international relations among the members of the subregion this is a compulsory step. From another point of view, as we have said many times, our participation in the Andean Pact has provided us with no advantages. We have not received any guaranteed markets nor have we even gained access to an expanded market for a few products. An attempt has been made to turn our country into a compulsory market for the goods of the subregion with no guarantees given concerning quality and price, comparable to those which can be obtained elsewhere in the world, nor have we received reciprocal treatment.

This is the time to get out of a treaty the generous objectives of which have been distorted and thwarted by the members of the Cartagena Accord Board and the Cartagena Accord Commission which started by imposing decision 24 and many other decisions which have not been just or equitable. To give an example, we could mention the creation of a special commission for Bolivia which has only engaged in formal speeches and euphemistic statements. If we were to ask what our country has obtained from this special commission, the answer would be: nothing. And if we were to calmly ask ourselves what are the benefits which Bolivia has reaped for its compromising participation in the Andean Pact, the answer would still be: zero.

In exchange, the pact has tied us to duties which have had, regarding imports and custom taxes, a harmful impact. They would not have been harmful if decision 24 had not curtailed the special treatment to which we were entitled by the treaty and if the articles of this treaty were understood correctly and applied to promoting the balanced and harmonious development of all the members of the subregional system.

Coldly analyzing our country's experience within the subregional system, we can see that it has been negative and unfortunate. If we had been previously treated as a lesser partner, current statements on our domestic policy now indicate that we are being treated as a minor who requires tutors. In view of these actions, which constitute intervention in our affairs, the obvious answer is to sever the commitments we have made within the Cartagena Treaty. Through this we will recover our independence now that an attempt is being made to overrun and restrict it.

DAILY CLAIMS GOVERNMENT FOREKNOWLEDGE OF BOLIVIAN COUP

FY272211 Paris AFP in Spanish 1846 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 26 Jul (AFP)--It was disclosed here today that the Brazilian Government had been aware since May of the preparations for the coup d'etat staged by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, chief of the military junta which is ruling Bolivia.

The daily FOLHA DE SAO PAULO made this statement, indicating that the members of a Brazilian military mission visiting Argentina in May had been briefed in detail on the plans of the Bolivian Armed Forces if Hernan Siles Zuazo won the elections.

The daily indicated that the Argentines wanted to sound out the Brazilians concerning the stand that the latter planned to take toward a coup d'etat in Bolivia.

So far, the Brazilian Government has made no comment on the report published by FOLHA DE SAO PAULO, which added that Brazilian intelligence services had been informed of General Garcia Meza's intentions.

According to this report, Bolivian military officers had contacted the Brazilian authorities, especially the Brazilian military attache at the embassy in La Paz, to make sure that Brazil would not interfere in the domestic affairs of a neighboring country.

The Sao Paulo daily concluded by saying that despite Bolivian requests the Brazilian Government had apparently refused to guarantee a swift recognition of the coupist regime.

SOVIETS, BRAZILIANS CONFER PRIOR TO UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FY281801 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Jul 80 p 5

[By Carlos Conde]

[Excerpt] The nonproliferation treaty has one of a few topics discussed by Brazil and the Soviet Union in recent days, a topic on which the two countries have diametrically opposed positions. In the opinion of the secretary general of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Yuriy Ye. Fokin, the two countries fundamentally agreed on the other topics and as a result he was "moderately satisfied" with the talks held with Brazilian Government officials. The main topics of discussions were nonproliferation, the Middle East, Namibia, the Indian Ocean, Afghanistan and Iran.

Fokin, who granted an exclusive interview to O ESTADO, will only visit one more Latin American country in addition to Brazil to hold consultations regarding the upcoming UN General Assembly session--namely, Argentina. Fokin denied that these choices were based on the positions adopted by Brazil and Argentina regarding the grain and Olympic boycott led by the United States against the Soviet Union over the occupation of Afghanistan.

He said that "no significant divergence between the two countries emerged during the talks, and that the Soviet idea of consultation is to compare positions and seek points of agreement, not to try to impose the Soviet viewpoints on the other party."

The Soviet diplomat said that the Soviet Union did not make any request for Brazil to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which Brasilia considers to be discriminatory and therefore refuses to sign.

Fokin also commented on the Palestinian problem, which is to be debated again next Monday at the United Nations. "On the specific case of the Palestinian people, I see no great difference between the Brazilian and the Soviet positions and I would even say that they are rather close. Brazil's position is to support the new Palestinian state, and the Soviet Union will defend a position that is advantageous for the two parties involved in the problem. Our position will demand the withdrawal of all Israeli troops and respect for the rights of the Palestinian people until a Palestinian state is created. We take into consideration the interests of the Arab states and Israel, seeking peace and justice.

Namibia was another topic discussed with Fokin, who said that the Soviet Union expressed its concern over this problem to Brazil. The latest incursions of South Africa into Angolan territory justify that concern. We believe that Brazil's position on Namibia is quite clear. The formula we support for solution of this problem is the independence of that country and the view that SWAPO is the legitimate representative of the Namibian people. We do not trust the so-called plan of the five Western powers because we know about their financial and economic interests in that region. This was why the Soviet Union did not vote for that plan in the UN Security Council."

Fokin said he did not talk about Afghanistan in the consultation meetings with the Brazilian Government, and that Iran was only mentioned in passing when he referred to the U.S. military presence near Iran and on Diego Garcia. "We did not discuss the question of Iran because it will not be included in the agenda of the UN General Assembly."

The question was then asked Fokin: When will the Soviet Union leave Afghanistan? He gave the well-known answer: "Whenever the intervention by Pakistan, Iran and the PRC ends, thus making the presence of Soviet troops unnecessary."

Fokin then referred to comments that the Soviet Union wants to hold dominion over and even blockade the Indian Ocean. "Some time ago we held negotiations with the United States on this question. These negotiations were viewed with satisfaction by countries in the region. These negotiations were interrupted, however, and the countries in the region were disappointed. We have already asked the United States to resume those negotiations.

At any rate, rumors about a Soviet blockade of the Indian Ocean are the result of paranoia.

ITAMARATY DENIES PLAN TO SUPPLY PROCESSED URANIUM TO IRAQ

PY281731 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Jul 80 p 4

[Excerpts] Itamaraty yesterday denied a report carried by the Lebanese newspaper AL-MOUSTAKBEL saying that Brazil will supply Iraq with "partially processed" uranium in addition to natural uranium. The Brazilian Foreign Ministry also denied the assertion made by the newspaper that the transfer of Brazilian nuclear technology was included in the Brazilian-Iraqi nuclear agreement upon the demand of Baghdad in exchange for the sale of additional amounts of oil to Brazil.

Itamaraty explained that the nuclear agreement signed with Iraq provides for the supply of Brazilian natural uranium to that country, but that no shipment of the material has been made so far. As for the alleged supply of "partially processed" uranium, Brazil cannot supply it for the simple reason that the country does not have it. As for the demand that nuclear technology be exchanged for more oil, Itamaraty said that "that kind of condition was never imposed."

Without giving numbers, Itamaraty confirmed the sale of Brazilian weapons to Iraq, but asserted that it does not know anything about an initiative to equip Iraq for the manufacture of Passat cars.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

PA290357 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] The government of Gen Augusto Pinochet has presented a formal protest to the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry in connection with a statement made by President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, who said last night that it is intolerable that Chile should remain governed by the military until 1993.

Carazo made this statement shortly after Pinochet noted that the government junta that seized power from constitutional President Dr Salvador Allende plans to remain in power until 1993. Carazo made the above statement to a journalist.

This statement was not appreciated in Chile. As a result of the statement made by President Carazo, Costa Rican Ambassador to Chile Leonel Hernandez [as heard] was called by the Chilean Foreign Ministry to an emergency meeting to be informed of the consequences of the public statements made by the president of Costa Rica.

Journalists interviewed President Carazo shortly after he spoke for 20 minutes with the widow of President Salvador Allende, Hortensia Bussi.

Costa Rican Foreign Minister Miguel Angel Calderon Fournier has not reacted to the protest from the Chilean Government. However, it was being discussed today whether or not to send an official reply to the Chilean protest.

RECOGNITION OF BOLIVIAN JUNTA TERMED UNLIKELY

PY260118 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0045 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 24 Jul (LATIN)--A Foreign Ministry spokesman said today it is very unlikely that Chile will recognize the new Bolivian military government because the two countries do not maintain diplomatic relations.

The spokesman, who asked that his name not be disclosed, declined to elaborate on the issue, pointing out that "the government strictly follows the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other states. This is an unrenounceable position in the Chilean foreign policy."

EXTREMISTS ROB THREE BANKS, KILL GUARD

PY282156 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1736 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 28 Jul (LATIN)--The police have reported that an extremist commando today murdered a person and wounded a policeman in simultaneous robberies of three banks, stealing $260,000.

The police said that the triple robbery took place at 0900 in the branch offices of the Bank of Chile, the Credit and Investments Bank and the Bank of Concepcion, located in the southern sector of the city next to each other. The same branch offices were robbed on 10 April by an extremist commando, but then the stolen money amounted to 600,000.

Erasmo Cisterna Jara was killed at the shooting which took place at the Bank of Concepcion. Jara was a guard at that office. A Carabinero was also seriously wounded when trying to detain the extremists who were carrying Soviet-made automatic weapons, according to reports.

According to eyewitnesses, two of the 12 extremists were wounded during the escape. The police began a search operation in several areas of the city with the help of a helicopter which overflew the zone and which located the attackers 10 blocks away from the banks where intensive shooting took place. Two of the vehicles used by the extremists were found to contain bloodstains and a large quantity of Soviet-made AKA cartridges.

BELGIAN PRIEST ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED MARXIST ACTIONS

PY281934 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] At about 1100 members of the security forces managed to arrest the Belgian priest (Bernard DeMarc), who is a Marxist agitator.

The Belgian priest had established his operations center in the San Cayetano parish in La Legua. From here he had organized several political activites aimed at stirring up public violence. The priest had his face covered when he was taken out of the parish. He was taken away in a car of the police forces. (DeMarc) had intentions of leaving the country today.

A few days ago he organized several street rallies aimed at provoking a confrontation between inhabitants and Carabineros. As a consequence, 60 people were arrested. (DeMarc) was arrested during the operations being carried out by members of the security forces who are searching for the members of the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) who this morning robbed three banks in that sector of Santiago.

PRIEST WHO SERVED BANISHMENT NOT ALLOWED TO RETURN

PY250044 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0303 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] The Second Court of Appeals of Santiago in a two to one decision has rejected a petition for a court injunction ordering that Father Ignacio Serrano Moraga be allowed to return to the country.

The clergyman had been sentenced in 1973 to 5 years banishment in the Republic of Ecuador. Vicar Rene Bio Valdivieso of the Santiago archbishopric requested judicial authorities to allow Moraga's return to the country since he has already served his sentence. Moraga had been accused of seven counts of complicity and was brought to military trial, in October 1973, a time of war. After serving his banishment sentence, Moraga went to Colombia where he still resides.

MERINO SAYS NO BRITISH ARMS TO BE PURCHASED

PY280036 Paris AFP in Spanish 1526 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Valparaiso, Chile, 26 Jul (AFP)--Adm Jose Toribio Merino, commander in chief of the Chilean Navy and member of the Chilean military junta, said here today that Chile will not purchase arms from Great Britain despite the lifting of the embargo announced last Tuesday by the London government.

The Chilean admiral said: "I have personally made this announcement in his own language to the UK economy under secretary, Peter Jeff, so that there can be no misunderstanding."

Admiral Merino indicated that Chilean naval plants and shipyards are capable of manufacturing whatever materiel may be required. The member of the military junta said that the lifting of the British embargo is proof of the favorable development of Chile's foreign policy in the world.

TURBAY LEAVES TO ATTEND BELAUNDE INAUGURATION

PA271457 Paris AFP in Spanish 1433 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Bogota, 27 Jul (AFP)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay left today at 0900 for Lima to attend tomorrow's inauguration of the new Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry.

The Colombian chief of state left for Peru aboard the presidential airplane accompanied by his wife, Nydia Quintero de Turbay, Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas, Economic Development Minister Andres Restrepo and Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva.

Traveling with the presidential entourage as extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassadors are former Justice Minister Hugo Escobar Sierra, Ignacio Valencia Lopez, Pascal Ricardi and Felipe Lleras Restrepo. Turbay will remain in Peru until Wednesday. He will be replaced during his absence by Minister German Zea Hernandez.

URIBE SIGNS DECLARATION WITH GUATEMALAN COUNTERPART

PA281200 Paris AFP in Spanish 1053 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Bogota, 26 Jul (AFP)--It has been officially learned that Colombia and Guatemala agreed here last night to mutually support each other in the defense of their territorial rights.

A joint declaration in this regard was signed by Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez and Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas at the end of the Guatemalan foreign minister's official 4-day visit to Bogota.

Guatemala recognized Colombia's sovereignty over the San Andres and Providencia archipelago in the Caribbean, which has been claimed by the current Sandinist Government of Nicaragua. The Bogota government expressed support for the Guatemalan side in the dispute over the territory of Belize, currently under British control.

The two countries also decided to increase their trade and bilateral technical cooperation, particularly in the study and use of marine resources. They also discussed the coffee policy, an important factor in their economies, and they agreed on the need to strengthen the activity of the Group of Bogota to confront the ups and downs of the international coffee market.

The two foreign ministers also thoroughly analyzed the general deterioration in Central America, expressing hopes that a peaceful solution will be found to the situation in that strife-torn region.

USSR AMBASSADOR PRAISES BILATERAL RELATIONS

PA282321 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Soviet Ambassador Leonid Romanov said here today that good relations among peoples at all levels contribute toward peace throughout the world. During a visit to the Chamber of Representatives, he stressed the importance of USSR-Colombian relations. He met with the president of the chamber, Hernan Turbay Turbay.

Romanov on his behalf and that of the Soviet Presidium congratulated Turbay Turbay on his election to the presidency of the chamber. He said that many things, among them world peace, depend on these good relations.

Turbay Turbay said, "I hereby repeat my invitation to the Soviet Presidium. As long as I am president of the chamber, I aim to maintain the best of relations with the Presidium and government of your country. I hope relations between our two government [words indistinct] to program activities and to reciprocate the attention the Soviet Government afforded Colombian congressmen during their recent visit.

The ambassador repeated the invitation made to President Turbay Ayala to visit Moscow next year.

SATELLITE STATION FAILURE ISOLATES COUNTRY 21 JUL

PA241635 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0354 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Bogota, 21 Jul (EFE)--For the first time in its entire history, Colombia was isolated for almost 6 hours from the rest of the world due to a technical failure in the satellite station of the National Telecommunications Enterprise (Telecom).

More than 23 technicians of this state company worked at the satellite communications room at Choconta, some 120 km from Bogota, to repair the damage to the international signal.

A Telecom official informed EFE that the damage affected telephone and telegraph communications causing million-dollar losses, especially to commercial companies and branches operating in this country.

International news agencies which have contracts signed for satellite service with this communications state company were isolated from their main offices for 6 hours without being able to send or receive any news.

This was the greatest and longest break in international communications registered in Colombia, where control of communications is in the hands of the state by means of its Telecom, technical observers said tonight in Bogota.

The San Andres and Providencia archipelago in the Caribbean were also isolated from the country, according to Telecom technicians who went to the Choconta satellite division to repair the damage.

International communications were interrupted from 1930 to 0130 GMT. Telex services were also affected throughout the nation, local consumers said.

PEASANTS CONCERNED OVER FARC'S PRESENCE IN RURAL AREAS

PA260238 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Bogota--The organized peasants have expressed their fears concerning the presence of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, in the rural areas to Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, defense minister.

In a document released today, the National Association of Consumer Peasants, ANUC, offered full support to the military forces and expressed its concern over the fact that in some areas of the country the FARC defends the land and cattle of large landowners.

The message signed by the president of ANUC, Jose Martinez, refers to the case in which 20 peasants of San Martin, Meta, were each sentenced by an oral court-martial to 10 years imprisonment in Villavicencio after having worked for 8 months on a chaparral farm.

GOVERNMENT COUNTERS TRANSPORT STRIKE, PRICE HIKES

Military on Alert

PA261847 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] There will be a nationwide transport strike on Monday to protest the increase in gas prices and the measures issued by Carlos Feraud Blum, government minister and president of the National Transit Council, which affect that sector. The strike will be indefinite, since the leaders of the transporters have said that no agreement has been reached in the conflict. The transporters are also demanding that Minister Feraud Blum be removed from the government.

Local and national authorities have adopted emergency measures to guarantee public order since the lack of public transportation could lead to serious incidents. The police and the armed forces have been placed on a state of alert. The authorities are continuing their negotiations with the transporters to find a last-minute agreement that will prevent the announced strike.

Minister Blum's Announcement

PA281812 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Government Minister Carlos Feraud Blum last night announced the adoption of drastic measures against the transport strike and its leaders, including the elimination of that sector's monopoly and the expropriation of the vehicles which were exempt from paying duties and whose owners fail to perform the public services to which such vehicles are assigned.

The minister said this over a radio and television network to explain the government's position concerning the strike starting today. This strike, as are all strikes, is an act of force and is banned by law. He continued to say that the right of request guaranteed by the constituion cannot be expressed by suspending the provision of basic services indispensable to population. Because of this, we want to declare that the strike called for today is absolutely illegal and the government will take every measure granted by the constitution and the law to prevent it and restore peace and order in the country.

He noted that the reasons for the strike are not those announced by the transporters; the real motives are mainly the transporters' intentions to raise the fares in the nation's transportation services. It is well known that the strike leaders have tried to obtain such a raise for a long time. He added that same group is trying to keep its hold on the monopoly existing in the country as it nets them huge profits.

The government minister continued by saying: [Begin recording]

Together with the transportation problem, we are facing another problem which the national government is also firmly determined to stop. This involves the supply shortage in the distribution of the milk sold at 6 sucres per liter. This has been replaced by another kind of milk for which a few days ago we paid 7.50 sucres per liter but which now is being sold at 13 and 14 sucres in Quito and Guayaquil. The government is not going to permit this type of abuse. Therefore, as of tomorrow, the police chiefs are going to punish, according to the price and quality control law, those who sell milk at a price above that established by law. In this respect, the government wants to announce its intention to promote the cattle industry in the country, but it will not permit an undue enrichment of the milk processing plant owners. It is willing if necessary, to intervene in those plants to guarantee the proper supply of the milk at popular prices and to also guarantee the quality of the milk which is offered as fresh to the consumer.

Through this ministry, the government is appealing to all Ecuadoreans, the workers, the students, the professionals, to join forces and to stop this new seditious attempt which now makes use of the leadership of the National Transporters Federation of Ecuador. The drivers are not the ones who want to destabilize the national government and bring anarchy into the country, but the transport monopolists, who have been for years within the active organizations of the federation.

The professional drivers--those who work 8, 10 and 12 hours daily behind the wheel--of the public transportation vehicles are the victims of such monopolists. Many of them do not even have social security benefits or any of the fringe benefits to which the workers are entitled. The labor code does not exist for the drivers, who are permanently exploited by the monopolists who have called the national strike. Consequently, we must all cooperate within our possibilities to defend the nation's democratic system, to defend the republican and constitutional system, to discourage any attempt to do away with the system which has cost so much for the country to recover. We are compelled to join forces to smash this seditious outbreak and show these monopoly leaders, who are not the drivers engaged in the public transportation, that the Ecuadorean people are not going to allow anarchy and disorder; that we want to live in peace and make the changes required by the country orderly, and that to do that, we are willing to make whatever sacrifice is necessary.

We appeal to all men and women who on 29 April won the power for the people to defend them and smash once and for all this other dictatorship left behind, the dictatorship of the transport monopolists. I trust the Ecuadorean people will respond to this appeal. [end recording]

Government Guarantees

PA282331 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] The government has announced it will guarantee the citizens' freedom of movement and will take the necessary measures to control the effects of the strike called by the National Federation of Transporters.

The constitutional regime of President Roldos has announced that it will use all constitutional and legal means to prevent the strike, which it has described as illegal, antipopular and immoral.

The vice president, Dr Oswaldo Hurtado, said the government will guarantee the free movement of the people and the distribution of vital products. Referring to the price hikes of staple articles, one of the pretexts for the strike, the vice president said a policy to establish real prices is contemplated in the national development plan because it will permit the farmers to get adequate prices for their products. The subsidies, he said, force us to import more products because the state is sacrificing itself economically to maintain low prices on staples which, once processed, are smuggled out to Peru and Colombia. For example, he added, in the case of milk we are guaranteeing a price of 6 sucres per liter for the public for whole milk and maintaining milk different qualities for those who can or want to pay a higher price. This way we are helping the development of the cattle industry and avoiding having to import milk in the near future.

Official spokesmen warned they will not tolerate confusing actions designed to violate the democratic foundations of the Ecuadorean state and the citizens' civilized existence.

A communique released by the government reiterates that the demands of the transporters have political, antinational and antipopular purposes. In view of this, the government must prevent selfish designs of leaders acting against the people's interests from violating

the nation's democratic principles and harming the interests of those sectors with few economic resources, such as the users of public transportation.

Effect of Strike

PA290340 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Raul Zambrano report]

[Excerpts] Here are some details on the transportation strike, which is being partially observed in some of the provincial capitals. In Pichincha Province, and particularly in Quito, the people have expressed opposition to the strike. The government has reiterated that it will assure completely normal transportation in the cities and in rural areas. Government Minister Carlos Feraud Blum has just announced at a news conference that the government will go ahead with its decision to break up the transportation monopolies which have abused the citizens for years. Here is Feraud Blum:

[Begin recording] With the exception of Emilio Velasco, who has joined the exploiters and the blackmailing bus owners, all working sectors in the country have condemned the bus owners' actions. One person has been arrested in Milagros and four in Quito. Arrest warrants have been issued for those responsible for the present situation and they will be prosecuted for depriving the country of this important service, creating chaos and attempting to upset the government. A few weeks ago, when the leaders of this so-called federation of drivers, which I call the federation of passenger car owners, were asking for a fare increase, the Popular Democratic Movement termed the oligarchs of the transportation service. Now the leaders of the Popular Democratic Movement are supporting these oligarchs of transportation in the seditious act they are carrying out by means of the so-called strike which we are referring to. Therefore, it is a political organization without principles of any kind supporting the seditious and anarchic movement in the country. I want to reiterate that thanks to the public forces, all roads in the country are open to traffic. All problems have been overcome, including the most recent, in La Troncal, where traffic is normal. [end recording]

Government Countermeasures

PA290423 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Jul 80

[By Raul Zambrano]

[Text] Economist Carlos Cortes Castro, national secretary of public information, made the following statement:

[Begin recording] As you know, the government has already taken some measures which have been put into effect immediately. 1. Classes have been suspended in order to protect children and youths from the action taken by some leaders of transportation service. 2. By order of the president, public workers will work one shift, so that they only need to use transportation twice a day. 3. There is a definite plan to expropriate transportation services if the situation persists. The government, together with the police and armed forces, has implemented an operation whose details will be announced at 1800 this evening, so that people will know by tomorrow which route the buses are following and how many are functioning.

[Question] Would you say that the situation is returning to normal?

[Answer] Certainly, and particularly because of the good will and patriotic attitude shown by Ecuadoreans, the owners of private cars, the support given all government units and specifically because at this moment there are unions which already have condemned and rejected the strike and are going to start operating. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON INAUGURATION OF BELAUNDE TERRY

PY282108 [Editorial report] Lima Domestic Service in Spanish at 1900 GMT on 28 July begins broadcasting live from the Chamber of Deputies the arrival of foreign dignitaries and Peruvian officials at the inauguration ceremony of Fernando Belaunde Terry as president of Peru.

Mrs. Violeta Correa de Belaunde arrives at 1930 GMT and Mrs Rosalynn Carter, who represents her husband, at 1950.

A roll call of congressmen takes place at 1955. The joint session of Congress begins at 2003 chaired by Senator Oscar Trelles Montes. The two vice presidents, Fernando Schwalb and Javier Alva Orlandini, arrive. The session is suspended at 2015 GMT to allow the escort committee of congressmen to usher the president-elect to the Congress.

The arrival of Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and his entourage is announced at 1937, Adolfo Suarez, head of the Spanish Government, arrives at 2040; Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins and his entourage arrive at 2045; Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo arrives at 2049; and Nicaraguan junta members Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Rafael Cordoba arrive at 2050.

At 2053, Senator Oscar Trelles Montes dons the presidential sash upon himself.

President-elect Belaunde Terry enters the Chamber of Deputies at 2155 and is welcomed with applause and cheers. The national anthem is played at 2057.

Oath of Office

PY282115 [Editorial report] At 2100, Senator Oscar Trelles Montes, president of the Peruvian Congress, administers the oath of office to Fernando Belaunde Terry. At 2102, the senator places the presidential sash around the neck of President Belaunde Terry.

At 2103, President Belaunde begins his inaugural address.

Inaugural Address

PY290001 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 2103 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text of inaugural speech by Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry in the Chamber of Deputies in Lima--live]

[Text] Beloved Jose de San Martin; beloved Simon Bolivar; forefathers of Peru's independence: From this moment on, the constitutional regime, human rights and the freedom of press are hereby reestablished, by the general will of the peoples! [applause and shouts] And because it is a just cause, (?may it last) forever! [applause]

Dear representatives: The people are opening again the doors of the law for us. Let us walk through them without any winner's arrogance, with solidarity and (?united) around the great common task which is waiting for us, earnest in our goal to (?coexist) in the closest friendship among all members of the great Peruvian family. [applause]

Outstanding delegations from friendly countries are gathered here in our country, [words indistinct] who with their presence wanted to enhance this solemn ceremony, one of whom has had the kindness of sending his highly illustrious wife. [applause]

Through my lips, the Peruvian people and the government branches address these words of protocol to our illustrious representatives, because these words are applicable to them in all circumstances, inside and outside the great [words indistinct].

Democracy is reestablished in Peru after 12 years, fulfilling the desire of the people which was correctly interpreted by the military government which has allowed the realization of a clean electoral process and an orderly transfer of power, for which we must express our appreciation. A great sense of responsiblity and maturity must guide the citizenry to overcome the years [words indistinct]. the results of which have been the galloping inflation which has greatly impoverished the poorer classes.

My words to the national Congress, which is representative of all the regions and peoples of Peru where all creeds and political tendencies are found, are strengthened by the legitimacy of its legislative and overseeing mission, irreplaceable in the democratic regime.

Destiny has entrusted me for the second time with the role of restoring the (?municipal) regime, [words indistinct] which will always allow the participation of all the communities in the management of public affairs. We will proceed, then, without any delay, to call for elections so that the peoples of [words indistinct] [applause].

With great civic satisfaction I have fulfilled the duty of swearing loyalty to the constitution which is in full effect again as of today, the constitution which had been approved by the prominent and well-remembered fellow citizen, Victor Raul Haya de la Torre. [applause]

Tonight we will promulgate the constitution, and I will ask Luis Alberto Sanchez, vice president of the constituent assembly, to please accept the pen with which this historic document (?is signed). [applause]

Permit me to divide this message--which I personally hand over to the Congress in writing according to article 211 of the constitution--into the following points, which sum up our concerns and aspirations at this initial stage over the situation of the country [words indistinct]: 1) The dignity of human beings; 2) the creation and distribution of wealth; 3) Peru in the world; 4) external and internal peace.

The recreation of the Justice Ministry strengthens the validity of a state of right and the rule of the laws and it will resume its activities after a prolonged interval of 12 years. The new constitution imposes the promulgation of new organic and normative laws, aimed at achieving the immediate, effective and integral functioning of the ministry. Those laws will be submitted for the consideration of the Congress. I am mainly referring to the organic law for the Constitutional Guarantees Court. The law for the National Council of Judges, the organic law for the Public Ministry and the organic law for the judicial branch by which that branch of the state will be reorganized.

We believe that the closest cooperation should be promoted and maintained between the executive branch and the judicial branch, while the high dignity of the judges should be carefully respected, in order to effectively approach the problems of the penitentiary system which should be provided with a first-class technical infrastructure and the necessary means to achieve an adequate rehabilitation of the prisoners.

An effective attention to the problems of the protection of and aid to children and youths, who are the most valuable capital of the nation, should be vigorously promoted; and of the families which are the basic social nucleus, the essence of (?society); of the old people who should be protected, not only to cover their (?daily) needs but also as a sign of the gratitude of a nation to which they have given the best part of their lives in the service of the country. [applause]

As we assume the government, we receive the message of faith, hope and social justice which His Holiness Pope John Paul II is spreading. By interpreting the feelings of the nation, without detriment to religious freedom, we recognize and appreciate the importance of the Catholic Church in the life of Peru and we intend to maintain a close cooperation with it and with other faiths with which links have already been established, particularly in the fields of education and health.

We have (?hopes) that the government which is being initiated will be remembered as the 5-year period of education. [applause]

Our attention is centered on the students, but we will also engage in the task of improving the situation of the teacher [applause], because without a decent standard of living it is difficult for them to fulfill their mission.

As with any person who depends on a salary, the teacher is a victim of the impoverishing inflation which we have inherited. The magnitude of this inflationary process is unprecedented in Peruvian history.

This inflation is the most unjust tax which the people must bear and which benefits only privileged sectors and leads to positions and attitudes which divide society into petty factions, thus driving away the spirit of solidarity which must prevail in the region.

According to the information which I have received, in 1980 inflation will reach 70 percent, a figure which is quite different from the one which has been publicized lately.

We will submit legislative bills to congress for the consideration which will give the teachers the importance which they deserve, in an effort to increase their economic standards, creating cultural incentives and improving the moral standard of the state apparatus to make the job competition just and capable of promoting the most efficient and honest persons. [applause]

We will order, without delay, the reinstatement of those teachers who have been unjustly dismissed. [applause]

We plan to improve the framework of educational services and facilities, calling upon the decided support of the citizenry whose unselfish efforts (?have) built most of the primary schools of this country. We plan to launch a great campaign to improve, care for and expand our schools in the various communities.

We feel that without losing its universal scope, education must be channeled along historic and cultural paths. Frequently the school tears the child away from his environment by supplying him with concepts outside his experience. Sometimes (?it becomes) a factor of aggression when it denies or downplays the spiritual background of the children of the Andean region.

We plan to apply these guidelines to make a call for a struggle against illiteracy. The government must engage in the far-flung task of establishing firm and lasting bases for the Peruvian University which is currently facing a crisis.

We believe that higher education must be closely tied to the great national problems and the state must resort to the universities for whatever research it might require.

Public health deserves special attention from the government. It has been deplorably neglected in recent years both in the field of preventive medicine and medical aid.

A broad plan of basic services must be organized from a realistic viewpoint. Through this plan the best-educated members of every community which lacks the appropriate facilities will be trained and provided with the necessary supplies to take care of vaccinations and first aid, at least.

The equipment and facilities of the health services are deplorable. In some cases the situation is incompatible with human dignity. To correct this state of affairs it will be necessary to provide the Health Ministry with special powers. The basic rural sanitation programs will be continued and special attention will be given to the struggle against environmental pollution.

The institute of social security will be organized on the basis of the autonomy granted to it by the constitution so it can fulfill its objectives and effectively protect and promote workers. [applause]

The housing problem has worsened significantly thanks to the population explosion and the inflationary spiral which by raising the interest rate too high has upset the mortgage system and has diverted the funds of the mutual credit associations [mutuales] to targets other than their own.

The government plans to establish a new mortgage system for the economically weak classes and it will implement a broad plan of construction under which projects will be allotted under the new system thus favoring families which do not own real estate properties.

For the most needy sectors which are building in shantytowns, the government will create a pool of building materials which will allow these sectors to build their own houses or improve existing ones on the basis of soft loans and reasonable terms of payment. Thus we shall not only overcome the problem of a lack of housing, but will also somewhat protect the sectors which have been hurt most by inflation.

Generation and distribution of wealth:

Our country has a significant quantity of natural resources and it is traditionally an exporter of more than a dozen goods which are in great demand throughout the world.

In view of this situation, it would be difficult to explain the existing situation if we were unable to pinpoint its obvious causes which are: inflation, the squandering of public funds, and the generally nonproductive expenditures made under the cover of a controlled press and the harmful lack of supervision. [applause]

Within this atmosphere, uncontrolled spending has been topped by excessive debts contracted to make nonrecoverable or long-term paying investments. This is the cause of the impoverishment of the people whose income has never been adjusted proportionately to the cost of living.

Fortunately, the clarifying and controlling debate is now beginning. The nation's budget will again be carefully analyzed by the people's representatives and each year the nation's accounts will undergo strict auditing within the framework of absolute freedom of the press, which will reign after the plundering to which the owners of newspapers and radio stations have been subjected is terminated. [applause]

We are not unaware that the recovery will be painful and that it will demand conscientious sacrifices from the people and an in-depth feeling of responsibility from the government.

Our target can be no other than the adjustment of incomes to the cost of living; and once this objective is attained we will seek stability. This process will demand [words indistinct] painful adjustments.

After a lengthy process of agrarian reform, the people have become aware that the problem of low production cannot be solved through a simple change in land ownership, but through the expansion of farmlands and the increase of productivity.

The experience which we have acquired in San Martin Department shows us that the lands which have the highest yield and which are most economically feasible to settle are on the eastern slope of the Andes. The major irrigation projects along the (?coastline) should not be forgotten because they have a high cost per unit, especially if they also generate power.

Despite its high cost and the remote possibilities of recovering the invested capital [words indistinct] an advanced infrastructure of canals [passage indistinct].

The Olmos project obviously has first priority. [Passage indistinct] it is based on legislation which can and should be brought up to date. It is necessary to give attention to small and medium-sized projects which would in a short time solve irrigation problems in [words indistinct] and the mountain region. The severe drought in the north makes it advisable to drill wells at places which are partly in the Olmos region.

The popular cooperation system [passage indistinct] in the fields of neighborhood roads, education, sanitation and [word indistinct], (applause)

The plan to promote foodstuff production will have the additional advantage of giving employment to the peasants [words indistinct] required for its implementation.

The immense Peruvian wealth in fisheries has suffered from a regrettable depredation [passage indistinct] until the end of 1979 [words indistinct] .

An exhaustive study should be made of the functioning of the public enterprises and organizations in order to determine their effectiveness and profitability and those which (?are efficient) should be maintained. The fishing of [word indistinct] should be promoted with determination which can appreciably contribute to solving the nutrition problem by giving the necessary [words indistinct] for the storage and distribution of the produce. This important protein supply should be made available to the less prosperous classes under reasonable conditions.

In the last few years Peru has been self-sufficient in petroleum and has become an exporter of moderate volumes of hydrocarbons. That which was considered at the beginning as a success--the so-called Peruvian model for the granting of operation contracts--turned out to be a method of operating which was harmful to the interests of the country, which has been proven by the fact that the terms for granting contracts have recently been advantageously modified. New contracts have been concluded which we will find in operation, and in the coming years we intend [words indistinct] in order that rational exploitations may be initiated under conditions of fair competition.

Since petroleum is an exhaustible wealth it is necessary to explore other permanent sources of energy. Hydroelectricity, of which we have plenty in our territory, will have a prominent role as a source [words indistinct]. Nevertheless, geothermic and solar energy sources should not be neglected.

Let us have a look at the comparative energy situation in Peru. The hydroelectric potential available to the country totals 60 million kW, of which 3 percent is now being used to generate an installed power of 1.8 million kW.

With the existing potential [passage indistinct] instead of being generated [words indistinct] which is a renewable source of energy [words indistinct] which would require 500 million barrels, more than 10 times the equivalent of present Peruvian petroleum production and two-thirds of our hydrocarbon reserves. This reality leads to the conclusion that the country must make important decisions in the hydroelectric field.

In addition to the power plants already studied on the coast, some of which are now in their preparatory stage, it is necessary to study the projects carried out with foreign missions. Competent German technicians [words indistinct] the construction of a dam on the Beni River which would generate 2.3 million kW, thus becoming a tremendous source [passage indistinct] in addition to the great generation of energy, the main reservoir would offer attractive [words indistinct] for the fishing industry [words indistinct]. Since its construction would take 7 years and inflation would be considerable, we feel that this project must be submitted to a thorough discussion within the professional circles of Congress.

We will put more emphasis on the mining sectors where the keys for our economic recovery can be found, by gaining currency which will allows us [words indistinct].

We promise to keep (?in the hands) of the state, with the consent of Congress, those companies whose operations [words indistinct].. We will review the marketing norms of minerals to accelerate as much as possible the payment of our debts. The broad development plan of the mining sector will not be fulfilled exclusively with local capital. It will be necessary and convenient to attract foreign investments as well, with the appropriate safeguards for the national interests.

The Peruvian highway system is notably insufficient and inadequate in most parts, while its maintenance is also deficient. It is urgent to extend it and improve it so that the high cost of fuel due to the current energy crisis may be compensated with lesser expenses for spare parts and waste of time which adversely affect the transporters and [words indistinct] of pavement can be carried out in a short period of time on practically all the main highways in the country.

The Panamerican Highway, with its new characteristics which we should [words indistinct] must stretch through [words indistinct] the first stage of which will link (Guacho) with Canete. The main highways in the country will be paved, reconstructing the main highway up to La Oroya, and the pavement will also be extended up to the [name indistinct]. An important project will affect the region [passage indistinct].

We hope to implement a profound study of colonization with promising Cuban establishments along a 300 km [word indistinct]. In the southern region, this development project would be [word indistinct] with the proposal for the constuction of the Beni Dam and the future central lake. [passage indistinct] Excellent ecological and climatic conditions are rather ideal and could be complemented with the great energy potentials. These two highway stretches also correspond to the central stretch of the main highway which is under study by the company [name indistinct].

With the construction of the Punta Arenas Bridge [word indistinct] to be extended on the Gallagas River, to open the way between Cusco and [name indistinct], Cadena and Sanguinal, near the border with Ecuador--that is, all the international northern stretches [words indistinct]. The final studies must be carried out to connect our highway system with the Brazilian Trans-Amazonas system; and the highway to La Paz must also be built, which will become an important path for the economic development of the friendly Republic of Bolivia.

During my prior administration the Andean provinces were interconnected. [passage indistinct]

After we finish the expansion of the river port of Iquitos it will be our job to build the ports of [names indistinct] and to provide the appropriate facilities for several other proints of our river network.

[passage indistinct] Cusco will include a modern system of flight aids and the paving of existing airstrips to allow them to take jet planes.

We will modernize and expand the national system of telecommunications so that it will be able to benefit most of the towns and villages.

We will launch the efforts aimed at correcting the severe shortcomings of the telephone system of Lima and certain other important towns.

We plan to stimulate industrial activities under the slogan work and let work. [applause]

A [word indistinct] effort toward the reduction of administrative steps will do away with the troublecome obstacles which hamper development in many fields.

It is our desire to create incentives, favoring those industries which are willing to increase their work force and to encouraging those who are currently working at full capacity to operate (?several) shifts.

We will study the settling of industries to bring development to new (regions) and to create industrial and craftsmanship [word indistinct] such as those which we now have in Arequipa. [passage indistinct].

Small enterprises and crafts, which require only a moderate operating investiment because they use intermediate technology, will be definitely stimulated. [passage indistinct] [applause]

The opportunities which we will encounter in the jungle along the [words indistinct] will give Peru an outstanding role in this field where we can count on the effective cooperation of the great wood-exporting countries.

The extension of powerlines [passage indistinct] and port facilities will give rise to the installation of new industries capable of supplying the needs of the domestic market and [words indistinct] nontraditional exports. [passage indistinct]

We will give considerable encouragement to tourism and the ensuing hotel business which must [words indistinct].

A perfected and expanded system of national planning will coordinate all the country's economic activities.

Peru and the world:

The top priority of our international policy will be the strengthening of our relations with brother countries in the hemisphere where the United States and Canada, being close sources of scientific and technological development and vigorous markets at the same time, play an important role.

We are interested in helping the (?growth) of the Andean Group to provide it with more effectiveness for the fulfillment of the deadlines and targets established for the progressive integration of the member nations, as the step prior to a broader Latin American integration.

After more than a decade of gathering experience, we will make an evaluation of achievements and mistakes to overcome current frustrations.

Continental development must be dealt with in a more general manner. The Andean Group, the Amazonic region, and the River Plate Basin or Southern Cone [words indistinct] huge development projects, must act in a coordinated manner.

The Periferal Highway [Carretera Marginal] currently 55-percent finished, will provide the link among these three groups. [applause]

The interconnection of South American rivers and highways, the coordination of a policy of settlements, the development of energy and the future interconnection of powerlines, are subjects which must be handled from a broad continental viewpoint.

A plan for the coordination of our airlines must stimulate binational and multinational contacts. Satellite communications which are applied to education and health must be the common concern of all nations, especially those united by the same language.

The [word indistinct] of our natural resources through [words indistinct], constantly perfected and expanded, must step-up development by providing guidelines for human settlements and facilitating the protection of areas threatened by plundering and environmental pollution.

This common effort toward development should strengthen continental ties to such an extent that any possibility of a disagreement will be dispelled by the scope and benefits of our actions in favor of integration. [applause]

Peru will continue maintaining friendly relations with all the countries without involving itself with ideologies, complying with its staunch nonaligned position which it shares [words indistinct] countries of the Third World.

Domestic and foreign peace:

According to the constitution which has gone into effect, the president of the nation is granted the supreme command of the armed forces.

I assume this supreme and sensitive mission fully aware of the responsibility and with respect for those institutions which are entrusted with the sacred mission of guarding national sovereignty.

The chief of state is not assigned this supreme power to exercise it without the most qualified professional advice from his aides and subordinates of the army, navy, air force and police forces.

The president epitomizes the nation and symbolizes the unity of these institutions, guaranteeing their hierarchic position. The new constitution is much more explicit than the previous one which allowed the president to take over the supreme command of the armed forces only if he temporarily surrendered the government.

In view of this, I wish to make a patriotic call to all military sectors to facilitate this enormous task by complying with the rules of honor, effectiveness and discipline which will permit my aides to advise me with calm and accuracy, thus enabling me to carry out the significant mission to which I am constitutionally entitled. [applause]

I have had the opportunity to see for myself the degree of perfection attained by our institutions and their full readiness for national defense.

Recent inspections of navy, army and air force installations have been very encouraging because of the high morale and training of the personnel and the good quality of the material. We clearly understand our duty to watch over the maintenance and development of our military resources, in strict compliance with the requirements of national security, and we duly appreciate the participation of the armed forces in the country's economic development and their fruitful and tenacious efforts in the field of civic activities.

The advent of a democratic government places the police within the boundaries of their authentic scope of action that is the true protection of public order.

We have come to serve and not to use the Peruvian people. Thus, the citizenry must actively cooperate in the preservation of public order, rejecting any disruption and bearing in mind that the large national sectors have just expressed their unequivocal support for a democratic system of government. [applause]

The (?staunch) and not always risk-free defense of this system will enhance the honorable Civil Guard, Investigations Police and the Republican Guard, which will receive the maximum support from our administration which will demand only [words indistinct] fulfillment of their duty. [applause]

There is no denying that to implement these plans which I have outlined, the country must enjoy absolute labor peace. I want to call upon the workers for their patriotic help in this endeavour, aware that our basic objective is to improve the Peruvian people's standard of living and to correct [words indistinct] the social injustices of which they are the victims.

I wish to make the same call to the businessmen, asking them to take advantage of the protection provided for by the new constitution for their efforts and investments, to repay the cooperation which we ask for and expect from the workers by giving them the benefits to which they are entitled for their participation in the productive effort. Only thus shall we be able to replace useless confrontations with fruitful dialogue, indispensable for national recovery.

The public servants--of whose precarious economic situation we are aware and which we are willing to correct--have a sensitive responsibility. They share the tasks of national administration with us and this compels us to mutual efforts in serving the community.

To permit the effective fulfillment of this task, one of the government's first measures will be to submit to Congress a bill designed to (?reconcile) the responsibilities of public servants with the validity of the rights to which they are entitled by the constitution in order to better represent and defend their rights as workers.

What do we offer in exchange for this social peace for which we ask?

Specifically we offer a plan for mass employment, which will be launched without delay; a temporary adjustment of incomes; and a clearly defined salary policy which will be in line with the cost of living; all of which will be implemented within a reasonable period of time, as soon as the current emergency is overcome. This emergency period will be shortened by the greater tranquillity of the country.

We will erase every sign of authoritarianism from public administration implementing a tripartite [words indistinct] within which the state will call for the dialogue [words indistinct].

We have outlined our broad plans for the construction of socially oriented housing which will benefit, if not all, at least a great number of employees and workers, giving them the opportunity to acquire small properties. Also, we will firmly advocate adequate participation by the workers in the fruits of their efforts.

But above all, we offer to promote a peaceful atmosphere for labor relations by submitting to Congress an amnesty bill--which is fortunately being debated already--for actions stemming from labor conflicts which have not led to casualties but have given rise to trials, in order to free those who have been imprisoned, allowing the persons charged with [words indistinct] to return to work. We also request that the national Congress lift restrictive measures in the labor sector [passage indistinct]. [applause]

On assuming the supreme office of the republic for the second time, I wish to reaffirm the ideas and purposes that have been the driving force of my political life and which can be summarized in one word: service. [applause]

I wish to express my deep gratitude to my fellow members of the Popular Action Party, [applause] to those fellow members who fought for our territories, especially the youths who fell courageously in the struggle.

We also feel indebted toward independent citizens who have supported us, as we are to members of the Popular Christian Party who, after the election, responded to our request for cooperation. After the electoral process and in keeping with our ideals, we stated that we felt closely linked with all our countrymen (?above ideological and party) interests, strongly wishing that at the end of our term [word indistinct] we may all have the inner satisfaction of having served our country with unselfishness and patriotism. [applause]

The support given by (?our supporters), our decision to work for the common good, have caused us to start this administration without fearing the magnitude of the task that has been entrusted to us. Our shoulders would be unable to hold such a great responsibility if it weren't by [passage indistinct]. [applause]

Le me now address a brief message to the Peruvian people because during my tenure we can all feel the warm sun on the hills, the scent of the jungle, the beauty of the sand. To all people who have brought us to congress and to the government I wish to convey a brief message, and I wish to apologize for this [words indistinct]. I want to tell the noble people of Peru this: This chest is your chest, this sash is your sash. [applause]

Cabinet Swearing-in

PY290208 [Editorial Report] Lima Domestic Service in Spanish continues live coverage of inaugural ceremonies.

At 0118 GMT the swearing-in ceremony of the members of President Belaunde's cabinet, held on a balcony of government house, begins amid shouts and cheers of Belaunde's supporters.

The ceremony ends at 0134 GMT.

At 0135, President Belaunde delivers a 13-minute speech to the crowd gathered at the parade ground emphasizing the qualities of each of his cabinet members. At 0148 the live coverage ends.

MORALES JUSTIFIES ARMS PURCHASES IN FAREWELL ADDRESS

PY280322 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0804 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 27 Jul (LATIN)--President Francisco Morales Bermudez, who will step down tomorrow to make room for civilian government, asserted last night that Peru possesses armaments that meet modern standards in quantities sufficient to ensure the preservation of its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

In his last message to the nation as head of the armed forces government, General Morales Bermudez (ret) added that when peace is based on unequal relationships in military power, "that peace is almost always precarious, and the capacity for negotiation or dialogue of the weaker nation is limited."

The outgoing president spoke from government palace last night, drawing up a balance sheet of 12 years of military administration and asserting that the new Peruvian democratic process will be initiated tomorrow, when he will hand over power to President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry. Belaunde won the general elections held in Peru on 18 May, obtaining popular support for the second time to occupy the presidency of the republic.

Morales Bermudez said that the purchase of war materiel by Peru "does not imply any wish to enter an arms race or a race for war; it is simply a question of having sufficient military power to permit the country to deal with other countries on an equal basis in the interest of maintaining peace in the continent.

He added: "We do not wish Peru to again experience the painful lessons of past history, when solutions were imposed by force of arms."

He said that the armed forces have understood "with absolute clarity" that peace and the Peruvian right to develop in peace "can only be achieved by securing a position which leads to respect."

In 1879 Peru lost a war with Chile and was compelled to cede a large part of its territory in the southern part of the country.

The outgoing president stated that the military, now withdrawing to their barracks in order to give way to the democratic process, can assure the incoming constitutional government "that Peru possesses armed forces formed of highly trained personnel with warlike equipment in sufficient quantities to ensure the preservation of our sovereignty and territorial integrity."

He said that the effort made by the armed forces to reach this position has been "incorrectly" appraised by the country, forgetting that a passive country "will never be able to achieve its national aspirations."

He added: "Despite the frivolous criticisms which this (the purchase of armaments) has elicited, we are deeply convinced that our foresight to place our armed forces on the level of effectiveness they now have amply justifies the funds that have been used."

TERRORISTS DYNAMITE ELECRTICITY LINE IN AREQUIPA

PY281531 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1401 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Arequipa, Peru, 28 Jul (LATIN)--Unidentified individuals dynamited a tower which supports a high-tension line of the electrical energy system early this morning. The police who reported this incident stated that as a consequence all the important factories of the industrial sector of this city, which is 1,100 km south of Lima, had to stop working. Three violent explosions shook the Arequipa industrial sector only a few hours before President Fernando Belaunde Terry's inauguration ceremony in Lima.

After the first investigation was carried out, the police stated that the individuals had used a plastic device since there was no smell of gunpowder or of any other substance a few minutes after the explosion. Police sources termed the incident a terrorist attack aimed at disturbing tranquillity a few hours before the military hands over power to the new civilian government which emerged from general elections.

The last attack in this province was in 1971 when the late President Gen Juan Velasco Alvarado, who ousted Belaunde Terry in 1968 from his first presidency, visited Arequipa.

Witnesses in the area stated that after the explosion, the southern area of the city was left in darkness and the textile and metal equipment factories had to stop working. The police and army forces were able to verify that the high-tension tower, which was literally blown into the air, was completely destroyed. The explosion also broke the windows and doors of neighboring buildings.

GOVERNMENT PROMULGATES NEW MILITARY CODE OF JUSTICE

PY261929 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] The Peruvian Government last night approved the new military code of justice, which states that evidence used in trials against civilians for crimes provided for in this code, and also in the civilian criminal code, will be turned over to the civilian courts, regardless of the current status of the trial, for further action.

The second resolution of the code indicates that trials against civilians for crimes provided for in the military code but not covered by the penal code will be dropped, although civilian courts will be able to file liability charges should there be grounds for it.

The first article of the new code points out that the restriction of individual rights as punishment can be applied only as a result of a sentence, and that no one can be sentenced to a punishment not provided for by the law applicable to the charges that have been brought against the individual.

The military code promulgated by Decree Law No 23214 also states that the only sentences which can be passed in accordance with its articles are: death, only for treason against the fatherland in times of foreign war; detention; imprisonment; military confinement; expulsion from the military institutions; permanent dismissal from service; temporary dismissal from service; fines; and arrest.

The new code also provides for crimes against national security and honor such as treason against the fatherland, espionage, violation of public laws and offenses against the nation, its symbols and its armed institutions.

Also punishable will be crimes against constitutional order and security such as mutiny, false alarms, attacks on sentries and armed units, illegal organization of paramilitary forces, manufacture and marketing of arms and explosives, pillage, raids, sabotage and kidnapping.

BRIEFS

OIL RESERVES TO INCREASE--According to sources of the state oil company Petroperu, this enterprise plans to increase the country's proven reserves by 200 million barrels within 1 year. This will be achieved through three secondary recovery projects and the reopening of wells in the northwestern coast of the country. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jul 80 PY]

LOPEZ PORTILLO ARRIVES FOR BRIEF OFFICIAL VISIT

PA271627 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1530 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] We are reporting from Tocumen International Airport: President Aristides Royo and his wife are now greeting Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and his wife. They go past us and go into the Executive Room where they will discuss international matters.

Royo Remarks

PA281739 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Excerpts] A few minutes before noon yesterday, President Aristides Royo bade farewell to his Mexican colleague. President Royo was very kind to tell us about the topics he discussed with President Lopez Portillo:

[Begin recording] [Royo] The meeting was very interesting just as all talks with that great president are. The main topic discussed was the energy issue which is of so much concern to Panamanians and to the Caribbean and Central American areas. We received the good news about the oil agreement that Venezuela and Mexico will sign in Costa Rica on 3 August. Unfortunately, I cannot reveal the content of the agreement even though President Lopez Portillo explained it to me in detail. I cannot say anything because it would lessen the effect and impact of a great news announcement concerning all our nations. All I can say is that it is favorable and represents the unity of two oil exporting countries in an effort to help the economy, development and savings of the countries which consume petroleum and don't produce any.

We also discussed the possibility of Mexican firms' participation in Panamanian development projects. The Mexicans have a lot of experience on hydroelectric projects because they just completed or are about to complete one by taking advantage of a canyon. This dam will provide electricity for many Mexican towns. For this reason, they have great experience and a desire to participate in the Panamanian development. The interesting thing about this is that the participation of Mexican firms will be a reason for joint intergovernmental actions with preferential credits. We also discussed that.

We talked about the Bolivian issue. The two governments deplored the coup, have cosponsored a draft resolution which was approved at the OAS and have agreed to say that the Inter-American Human Rights Commission should go to Bolivia in the shortest time possible to witness and denounce--or explain to the world if this is not a case for denunciation--the incidents which are occurring there. We also discussed the Central American and Panamanian situations.

[Question] In speaking about the Central American and Panamanian situations, don't you think, Mr President--and this is a source of controversy--that if persons such as you, Presidents Carazo, Lopez Portillo and Herrera Campins had attended the 19 July celebrations in Nicaragua it would have established, at least in terms of the image created, some kind of a balance of forces?

[Answer] I do not believe that the Nicaraguan revolution should be measured by the 19 July event with regard to a balance of forces present there. I believe that the Nicaraguan revolution will continue to unfold and if there must be a balance of forces, it must be demonstrated in the quantity and quality of support that Nicaragua must be given. We have been saying on various occasions, even to the United States, that Nicaragua is not getting the help it deserves. This balance of forces should make all countries of the world, without distinction, give effective aid to Nicaragua. This is something which hasn't been done. Regarding the physical presence of leaders of countries to establish a balance of forces, I do not think that this can change the trend of the Nicaraguan revolution at all. [end recording]

ROYO COMMENTS ON BOLIVIAN COUP, EFFECT OF MILITARISM

PA282210 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Interview with Panamanian President Aristides Royo on 27 July at Tocumen International Airport, Panama City--Recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] [words indistinct] of Bolivia. What do you think about that situation?

[Answer] I have stated before that we are opposed to the coup against Latin American democracy in Bolivia. Bolivia has been rocked by many coups d'etat.

Latin America had been optimistic, believing that Bolivia had finally seen the light; but it is not that way in view of the coup in that country. Panama, together with other countries, sponsored a resulution in the OAS. That resolution was approved as has already been reported.

[Question] Sir, is a military coup detrimental to harmony among the countries of the region?

[Answer] I believe that if a military coup is just a coup then it could have very negative characteristics. The situation in each country would have to be studied. I believe democracy has to be respected. We are fundamentally democratic. You know we had a coup d'etat in Panama in 1968. However, this coup d'etat brought a process of changes that allowed a new constitution and elections in 1972 and in 1979. In Panama's case there was a coup which, in our opinion, brought a very favorable trend to our country. Evidence of this is the fact that Panama is perceived internationally as a democratic country where there is peace and calm.

[Question] Can't militarism perhaps be the solution for Latin America?

[Answer] I don't believe militarism can be the solution for Latin America or for any other part of the world. What will bring solutions to the countries will be an understanding between the military and civilian sectors with respect for each other's area of activities.

SURINAME MILITARY COUNCIL LEADER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

PA260137 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 24 Jul 80 pp 1,8a

[By Alberto Henriquez Garay]

[Text] Badrisein Sital, president of Suriname's National Military Council, who is visiting our country to explain the goals of the revolution which Suriname is experiencing since last 25 February, has stated at a news conference that "we believe that the revolutionary process underway in Panama has been effective and we hope to benefit from it."

The young military leader was accompanied by Suriname's Military Council Secretary John Hadjoprajitno. They arrived here from Managua where they attended the ceremonies commemorating the Nicaraguan military junta's first anniversary and exchanged viewpoints with leaders of the nonaligned nations movement to which they belong.

Sital said that the former Suriname Government had been branded as a high society group and that the new military junta's policy consists of associating with the people. "We plan to eliminate the former government's corrupt policy," Sital stressed.

He considered that the only way to bring democracy back to Suriname was "to revolt" since it was clear that parliament was not in favor of the people.

With regard to Suriname's present economic situation, Sital said that he plans to work with the people to promote a just distribution of the country's riches, based on the fact that at present, Suriname is the fifth largest bauxite producing country.

The military leader also said that the preceding governments used to squander the monetary subsidy granted by the Netherlands. "Only a small minority profited from this money," Sital recalled.

Sital also mentioned the existence in Suriname of seven ethnic groups which at the beginning had been constantly clashing, and said that now their mission is to seek unity among these groups.

Suriname is located northeast [as published] of the Antilles. Its population consists mainly of Hindus, blacks, Indonesians, Indians, Chinese, Lebanese and Europeans, most of whom young, and totals almost half a million inhabitants (450,000).

Sital reiterated his unwavering solidarity with all the progressive movements and made a special mention of El Salvador, which is plunged in constant conflicts. "Suriname leaders sympathize with the nonaligned countries," Sital stated.

The Suriname military leaders ended by stressing that the purpose of their visit here is to make their actions and mission known to Panamanian civil and military groups.

"We have scheduled trips to different countries to promote unity among the peoples of Central America, the Caribbean, Cuba and Panama."

He analyzed the similarity between the Suriname revolution which occurred last 25 February and the Panamanian revolution which he termed effective, and therefore "we wish learn from it."

U.S. ACCUSED OF HINDERING TREATY IMPLEMENTATION

PA282347 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 28 Jul 80 p 4-A

[Editorial: "The Unacceptable"]

[Text] When the final points of the Torrijos-Carter treaties were discussed and when, after conclusion of the negotiations, the final documents were drafted, the view was that the treaties would represent the contracting countries' desire that the Panama Canal would come into our hands in the year 2000 and that in the meantime a system of close, frank, sincere and broad cooperation enabling Panamanians to acquire the abilities and techniques essential for the operation, administration, conservation and defense of the waterway would be implemented.

With this in mind, the period between 7 September 1977 and the final day of the treaty should be used to train the Panamanian organizations that will be in charge of directing these responsibilities so that, when they finally assume them, the functioning of the canal and the passage of ships will not be delayed, hindered or impaired.

As may well be understood, the two parties' good will is essential for this to work. Good will on the Panamanian side in order to assimilate, with receptive minds and an attitude of collaboration, the guidance of the Americans so as to facilitate their job of training us for our future functions and responsibilities. [paragraph continues]

Good will on the part of the Americans in order not to abuse the rights they still maintain within the canal organization, as such a practice would immediately elicit an irate reaction from Panama, which is in no way inclined to have the rights acquired by virtue of the treaties undermined.

Unfortunately, experience has shown that the Americans are not interested in helping developments take place the way we Panamanians expected and the way the binding provisions included in the treaties of September 1977 led one to expect. The most recent evidence of this was provided when the U.S. members of the Panama Canal Commission's board sought to implement a code of ethics drafted, submitted and supported by them and in accordance with their exclusive interests, without the participation of the Panamanian members of that same body.

Naturally the Panamanians immediately refused to subject themselves to such a code of ethics. Good as it may be, the drafting should have been a joint enterprise that included the two groups' views and intentions.

This is a serious incident, particularly because it shows that the Americans serving in these bodies seem to forget that their role is essentially one: to facilitate Panama's thorough training as soon as possible so we can serve the world under the best conditions once the canal passes totally to Panamanians hands, as has already been established down to the year, month and hour. Everything else only serves to evince ill will on the part of those who should display the best of wills and be more mindful of signed U.S. commitments.

LABOR UNION CRITICIZES U.S. AGENCIES' SALARY SYSTEMS

PA261230 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0342 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Local 900, the labor union of the workers of the Canal Commission, today issued a communique firmly supporting the statements that Tomas Paredes made to the Canal Commission Board of Directors regarding salary systems for workers of U.S. agencies in Panama.

The communique notes that finally a high-ranking official of the national government has spoken publicly against the unilateral manner in which those agencies apply salary systems, disregarding the recommendations that Local 900 has made in this regard.

The workers are also critical of American attempts to ignore Panamanian labor laws as well as the rights of the workers in that area by capriciously interpreting the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

COSTA RICA

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON LOPEZ PORTILLO VISIT

PA272308 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2247 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Joint communique on visit to Costa Rica by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo issued in Costa Rica 26 July]

[Text] At the invitation of the president of the republic, Rodrigo Carazo Odio, the president of Mexico, Jose Lopez Portillo, visited Costa Rica 25-27 July 1980 accompanied by his wife, Carmen Romano de Lopez Portillo, and a party of top Mexican officials.

The two presidents said they were pleased with the satisfactory status of relations between Mexico and Costa Rica, which are characterized by a great warmth and spirit of cooperation. They affirmed their determination to further expand the cooperation of their two governments in areas of mutual benefits or that contribute to strengthening regional solidarity.

The two parties agreed in saying that Mexico and Costa Rica's devotion to the democratic system, evidenced through their respective institutions, has permitted the fulfillment of freedom and social justice and achieved significant progress in the political, economic, social and cultural fields in both countries.

The two presidents reiterated the support of their governments for the principles contained in the UN and OAS Charters. They also agreed that world peace can only be established with social justice and equity at the internal as well as the international level and that coexistence among nations should be guided by respect for the principles of sovereignty, nonintervention and free determination, especially regarding the right of all people to choose the economic, social and political system that is best for their aspirations.

The two parties vigorously condemned torture and terrorism by any group and issued a call to stop these practices which violate human dignity.

They said they were convinced that the pacifist policy of Mexico and Costa Rica should be used to double their efforts to promote general and complete disarmament and peaceful solution of controversies.

The Mexican president noted that the Costa Rican initiative to create a university for peace, approved by the United Nations, is a significant contribution in this regard.

Within this context, they said they were satisfied with the progress made recently so that the Tlaltelolco treaty can be fully implemented and called on the countries involved in it, which have not ratified it, to sign the treaty or its protocols.

They expressed their concern over the appearance of new pockets of tension in the world which endanger world peace and stability with negative effects on the efforts being carried out by developing countries to improve their situation.

The two presidents agreed that countries such as Mexico and Costa Rica must urge the big powers not to use smaller countries as tools to advance their respective positions.

In analyzing the Central American situation, they expressed deep concern over it and agreed that it must be solved according to the will of the peoples without foreign intervention.

This situation is becoming more critical in view of constant human rights violations in certain countries in the region which, in addition to hurting those people, offend the democratic and humanitarian conscience of the international community.

Regarding human rights, the two presidents reaffirmed that these must be guaranteed with an effective legal regulation in view of their vital importance. They emphasized the concepts of article 28 of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights which states that each person is entitled to establishment of a social international order in which the rights and freedoms proclaimed in that declaration come fully into effect.

The two parties analyzed the international economic situation and agreed that it is gradually deteriorating, affecting the fate of more than 1.5 billion human beings because of the unfair economic relations between the industrial powers and the developing world. They noted with concern how the rate of economic growth of the latter is clearly dropping. They agreed to continue their efforts to strengthen solidarity and unity in the developing world through defense of their interests and improvement of negotiating power in the international arena.

They stressed the fact that the increasing indebtedness of weak countries can only be solved by their getting just prices for their exports. They also agreed to struggle jointly in the search for transfer of technology under appropriate conditions and adequate participation in the benefits of the world's economy.

The chiefs of state reviewed the present situation of multilateral economic negotiations, particularly those carried out at the United Nations, noting that most of them are lacking a political will, which prevents the advancement toward the building of an international economic order more just and equitable.

For this reason, it seems that the time has come to explore new formulas of negotiation in order to obtain international cooperation for development. They said that they were pleased to see that the negotiations on the agreement to create the common fund had been completed. They expressed hope that it will become fully operational soon, otherwise it will have strong effects on the increasing destabilization of the marketing of basic products. They acknowledged the advances made in the planning of a new international strategy for development with comprehensive negotiations on raw material, energy, commerce, currency, and finance, admitting with concern that there are still very important disagreements.

However, they said they hope that during the UN special General Assembly the strategy in question will be proclaimed for the 1980's in order to start the series of comprehensive negotiations within the established deadlines.

The two parties reiterated their firm decision to support relevant activities that SELA is carrying out in matters of economic cooperation and regional coordination. Regarding this, the two presidents stressed the importance of redirecting the tasks of the action committees in the second institutional stage of SELA which started recently.

At a time when the international community is undertaking vast efforts for multilateral economic negotiations, it is necessary that the coordination mechanisms of this regional organization be strengthened.

They expressed their satisfaction over the two countries' active participation in the creation of the Latin American Multinational Fertilizer Enterprise [Multifert] which will be an important help in supplying the needs of the Latin American countries.

President Lopez Portillo spoke with President Carazo about the results achieved so far in the process to reorganize LAFTA, mainly shown through the draft treaty on the Latin American Integration Association [ALADI] adopted at the recent conference in Acapulco. He stressed the provisions of the new instrument, which will permit gradual rapprochement among the members of the organization and the countries of the region which belong to other subregional integration systems or which do not belong to any.

Both presidents expressed hope that the partial actions within the framework of ALADI will help a true regional integration that will take into account the differences of relative development of the Latin American countries. In this context, both governments will initiate, once ALADI has been established, appropriate consultations to achieve an agreement that will promote greater levels of mutual economic cooperation.

The presidents analyzed the common efforts Mexico and Costa Rica are undertaking in the area of regional cooperation. They gave special attention to the achievements of the Caribbean Multinational Shipping Line--Namucar--in its objective of integrating, through maritime transport, the Central American and Caribbean area. To this effect, the two presidents reiterated their governments' decision to continue to support the operation of this multinational enterprise so that it will soon achieve its financial self-sufficiency at the same time that it continues to promote trade and communication in its area of activity. In order to achieve the consolidation of the shipping line, they agreed on the advisability of recommending the expansion of its service for the regional transportation of petroleum and its byproducts, convinced that the operation can offer substantial advantages to the petroleum importing countries.

They noted with satisfaction the recent creation of the multinational Associated Coffee Producers [Productores de Cafe Asociados] to which Mexico and Costa Rica will give all their political and economic support so that it will become an exemplary enterprise for the defense of the prices of such an important agricultural product in many developing countries. They agreed that in order to guarantee the efficient operation of the enterprise, which is aimed at achieving stable remunerative prices for the producer and equitable prices for the consumer, it is necessary that its financial capacity be strengthened to adequate levels, that a system of retention of coffee inventories in the hands of the producing countries at continental level be established and that order be brought to the market.

On analyzing the increasing complexity of the international energy situation,the two parties stressed their concern over the worsening of the structural problems of the economies of the developing countries, which are intensified by their dependence on the imports of petroleum and other fuels.

The Mexican president discussed with the Costa Rican president the development in the United Nations of his proposal for a world energy plan which was presented in December to the General Assembly. This proposal has had a noticeable influence on the debates to define an international strategy for development in the 1980's and on the content of the draft agenda of the Group of 77 for the negotiations.

The Costa Rican president reiterated his belief that the Mexican proposal on energy is important and opportune and that the substantive aspects of the proposal are an essential contribution to the negotiations and the international community's efforts in the search for a more just and equitable international economic order.

The two presidents agreed that in view of the importance of the international energy problems, the international community should assume a common responsibility in the task of finding programmed solutions to this problem. Since the joint commitment of the international community is necessary to achieve this, they agreed on the advisability of finding partial or regional solutions which will permit the gradual general confrontation of the most pressing problems.

In this regard the Mexican president informed the Costa Rican president about the progress of the consultations held with the Venezuelan Government for the organization and prompt implementation of a system of cooperation which, consistent with the aforementioned concern, will alleviate the burden of the Central American and Caribbean petroleum importing countries. It is expected that the characteristics of this system of regional cooperation and solidarity will be made known by the Mexican and Venezuelan Governments in the immediate future.

The Costa Rican president expressed his special satisfaction and recognition regarding Mexico and Venezuela's attitude, which is in the best tradition of regional fraternity and deals with one of the most serious problems of his country's economy.

Both parties reaffirmed their interest in expanding bilateral relations at all levels and expressed satisfaction at the intense work carried out this year by the commissions formed for this purpose which will lead to specific measures of mutual benefit. On analyzing the status of bilateral economic relations, the presidents expressed their firm plan to improve the conditions in which commercial exchange is accomplished. To this effect, they expressed their satisfaction at the results achieved in the recent meeting of the Mexican-Costa Rican bilateral economic cooperation commission in which the mechanism of cooperation that Mexico extended to Costa Rica was defined. This is expressed in a list of Costa Rican products that will have access to the Mexican territory and to Mexico's border area with Central America. Costa Rica reiterated its satisfaction and recognition over the implementation of this mechanism.

The presidents expressed their satisfaction over the increasing cooperation that the two governments have undertaken in the field of fertilizers. This has resulted in the recent culmination of the process of transferring to Costa Rica the ownership of Central American Fertilizers, Inc. [Fertica], thus strengthening the basic industry sector in that country.

They were also pleased to hear of the statement of the Fertica officials during the recent meeting of the bilateral economic cooperation commission regarding the adequate supply of raw materials which Fertica receives from PEMEX and Azufrera Panamericana, enterprises of the Mexican public sector.

Reference was also made to the line of credit opened by the Mexican National Foreign Trade Bank for up to $21 million so that Fertica can finance the imports of the inputs it needs for its operation.

President Carazo expressed his satisfaction over the fact that several Mexican firms have participated in international bids to supply Costa Rica with capital goods in the fishing and urban transport sectors. An important element for the financing of those operations is the $25 million line of credit opened by the Mexican Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior.

Both presidents, with the determination to continue to rationally take advantage of the natural resources in benefit of their peoples, agreed to maintain their joint position in support of a just agreement on fishing and conservation of tuna in the eastern Pacific.

This will promote the socioeconomic development of the coastal countries and will guarantee the exercise of their sovereign rights in the exclusive economic zone of 200 miles. In this context, they expressed their decision to continue to maintain consultations between them and with other countries of the region to find a satisfactory solution.

On reviewing other bilateral cooperation aspects, the Costa Rican president pointed out the excellent cooperation that the Mexican Government has given to his country in the area of air transportation based on the existing bilateral agreement between the two nations. This cooperation has led to a greater number of [words indistinct] for the airlines of the two countries.

They also viewed with satisfaction the promising results of an informal agreement on technical cooperation in the transportation field which covers technical aid and information on railroads, ports and air transportation between the two nations.

President Lopez Portillo offered PEMEX's cooperation to expedite and promote hydrocarbons exploration in Costa Rica. President Carazo accepted this offer with pleasure.

Regarding scientific and technological cooperation, the two countries decided to undertake 18 [as heard] cooperation projects dealing with cooperative training, quality control, potential use of soil, marketing of natural resources, aquaculture, agricultural information and documentation, feasibility of [words indistinct], cooperation in electricity, regional and urban planning, housing policy, water quality, metereology, university cooperation, public administration, training of workers, oceanography and human resources.

The two presidents expressed special satisfaction over the signing during the visit of a complementary scientific and technological cooperation agreement and a complementary agreement to establish a program on training human resources between the Mexican National Council of Sciences and Technology and the Costa Rican National Council of Scientific and Technological Research.

On listening to the summary of the work carried out and the agreements achieved during the meeting of the bilateral committee of Mexican and Costa Rican businessmen, the presidents were pleased to learn of the joint projects in the areas of co-investment and trade that the private sectors of the two nations are undertaking and that to a good extent complement the bilateral systems of cooperation between the two governments.

In view of the importance of tourism for the two countries, the two parties expressed satisfaction over the signing of the tourism cooperation agreement between Mexico and Costa Rica which will benefit the tourism industry and the tourist flow between the two countries. Within this context, it was agreed that the Mexican tourism sector will immediately cooperate in the project of integral development of (Tucumayo) in Culebra Bay, the drafting of the national tourism plan in Costa Rica and its new tourism legislation. They also agreed to promote Mexico and Costa Rica as tourism destinations in third countries.

In view of the importance of tourism as a factor of economic development in the Latin American countries, the Mexican and Costa Rican presidents urged that the action which began in San Jose to consider 1980 as the year of Latin American tourism be made permanent and be extended to all the countries of this hemisphere during the 1980's.

They expressed their satisfaction over the signing on this occasion of the agreement on the exchange of experiences in social welfare matters between the Mexican National System for the Integral Development of the Family and the Costa Rican National Children's Patronage and the National System of Family Attention.

The presidents agreed that culture is a great means to strengthen ties of friendship and promote peace between nations and they praised the existing cultural ties between their two peoples. Because of this, they agreed on further promoting actions in this area.

The two presidents congratulated themselves over the success of the fourth session of the Costa Rican-Mexican cultural commissions and they expressed satisfaction over the content of the program of bilateral cultural exchange which expresses the aspirations that the two countries have in the area of cultural and educational cooperation. This program will permit the sharing of experiences and the promotion of exchange in important areas such as adult education, literacy, physical and mental rehabilitation and education, maternal and preschool education, correspondence education, higher education and school construction, as well as in such important fields as music, theatre, dance, plastic arts, films, radio, television and crafts.

The two presidents said that the new program of exchange of scholarship [illegible] will benefit to a great degree the training of technicians and professionals who will help the overall development of the two countries.

President Lopez Portillo expressed to President Rodrigo Carazo his deep recognition of the many expressions of friendship that he as well as his wife and party received from the Costa Rican Government and people during their very pleasant stay in San Jose. He also expressed his special thanks for the honor he received from the honorable San Jose Municipal Council, which gave him the keys to the city and declared him a guest of honor.

List of Cooperation Agreements

PA280116 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2247 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Document listing cooperation between Mexico and Costa Rica in past 2 years--read by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo on occasion of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo's visit to Costa Rica and release of joint communique--live]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] 1. Guarantees of supply of Mexican Petroleum equivalent to one-third of the Costa Rican market, which amounts to 7,500 barrels a day.

2. Sale of Mexican petroleum at official prices based on government-to-government negotiations which enabled Costa Rica to be free from the purchase of petroleum on the spot market and which will mean that Costa Rica will save hundreds of millions of colones.

3. Technical aid in studies that will lead to the exploration and eventual exploitation of petroleum in Costa Rica.

4. Preferential trade treatment by Mexico for Costa Rica in the commercial field through the reduction of tariffs up to the equivalent of three-fourths of their total, 75 percent, which will permit the sale of important Costa Rican products in Mexico such as appliances, refrigerators, furniture, sausages, agroindustrial products, electric cables and hundreds of other articles whose sale will promote Costa Rica's economic and social development.

5. Signing of a tourism agreement through which our country will receive important technical aid.

6. Authorization for the Costa Rican airline LACSA to fly to the United States, making stopovers in Cancun and Mexico City and picking up passengers in those cities for flights to New Orleans and Los Angeles.

7. Coordination in the tuna fishing policy and in the two countries' relations with other coastal countries and with third countries.

8. Contribution to the University of Costa Rica in equipping the agronomy research center.

9. Cultural agreement that will bring better mutual knowledge and development in such important fields as films, theatre, libraries, restoration, museums, dance and scholarship and exchange programs.

10. Active Mexican cooperation with the Bogota Group and creation of the Association of Coffee Producers--Pancafe, all of this aimed at achieving a coordination of the policy on coffee sales to obtain just prices.

11. Sale of the shares of Fertica-Costa Rica S.A., which represented the possibility of nationalization of the production of fertilizers in Costa Rica and initial benefits of more than 341 million colones for our country.

12. The profits which the purchase of Fertica meant to the Costa Rican state include the building which the Presidency of the Republic occupies now.

13. Granting of technical aid in the important fields of marine, land, air and railroad transportation.

14. Close international relations between the two countries in benefit of democracy, freedom, social justice and defense of human rights.

15. Special reference must be made to the Mexican Government's manifest and clear solidarity. When His Excellency President Jose Lopez Portillo decided to break relations with Nicaragua, he helped us defend the national institutions in face of dictator Somoza and contributed to Costa Rica's effort which culminated with the 23 June 1979 OAS resolution which was decisive for the fall of the tyrant.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT FORCES REPEL GUERRILLAS TRYING TO CAPTURE DAMS

Chorrera Del Guayabo Action

PA290201 Paris AFP in Spanish 0055 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Jul (AFP)--At least 30 leftwing guerrillas were killed in a clash with the armed forces near Chorrera del Guayabo hydroelectric dam in Cabanas Department, 80 km northeast of San Salvador, it was learned here today.

Army units guarding the dam, one of the most important in the country, were attacked by a large number of armed guerrillas whose intention was to blow up the dam, the authorities reported.

A fierce fight took place when the soldiers repelled the attack, killing 30 guerrillas. They army reported no casualties.

Armored cars and infantry units patrolled the streets today in all the cities in the country. A tense calm prevails throughout the country.

5 November Dam Engagement

PA270423 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 26 Jul 80 pp 4, 27

[Text] The combined intervention of the National Guard and troops from border outpost No 2, stationed at Sensuntepeque, prevented some 1,000 subversive elements from capturing the 5 November Dam.

Official reports indicate that the authorities had learned that about 1,000 subversives, members of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces [FPL], the People's Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] and United Popular Action Front [FAPU] have been engaged in sowing terror in several cantons bordering La Chorrera del Guayabo since early this week, killing peasants living on the banks of the Copinolapa River in Santa Cruz Canton and in Guiscoyol, La Trinidad and other areas "because they did not help them in their clandestine activities."

The incident, according to the sources, is similar to those which had taken place at Torola, San Fernando and Jocoaitique in Morazan Department, where over 6,000 persons were forced to abandon their homes and belongings because of attacks against peasants by extremist forces. Before leaving La Chorrera del Guayabo, unarmed peasants resisted the leftists' attacks. An armed peasant named Luis Nolasco, who had a 38-caliber pistol, killed five extremists before being shot to death.

According to a report based on the testimony of peasants who took refuge at the 5 November Dam, the residents of the area killed several members of the FPL, the BPR and FAPU, although many of them died as well. Niether the military authorities nor the refugees themselves were able to estimate the casualties in these actions. They limited themselves to saying that the casualties were heavy.

Eyewitnesses said the extremists attacked and killed people without qualm, and in addition to the cold-blooded murders, they heaped abuse upon those who refused to help them. "Here we are, with all we have left," said many of the refugees, noting that they had had to abandon everything else to save their lives.

Fortunately, they said, the National Guard and the soldiers arrived.

Until yesterday afternoon, members of the National Guard and troops from the aforementioned outpost continued the pursuit of the terrorists through the hills, valleys and mountains of the region. The chief of military operations said the heaviest clashes occurred at approximately 1630 yesterday along 4 kms of the Copinolapa River.

The army had built a defense circle around the dam installations and immediately launched an attack on the extremists, forcing them out of the area. The chief of operations said that "the operation will continue until peace is restored to the entire region, even at the cost of our own lives."

MILITARY COMMANDERS REPORT ON GUERRILLA RAIDS

PA260408 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1307 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Report on interview with Col Francisco Moran, rural police director, and Colonel Carranza, "chief of staff"--date and place not specified--recorded passages enclosed in quotation marks--intercepted in progress]

[Text] [Moran] "...people scattered by these vandals. When Torola was invaded by residents of nearby areas, the townspeople were also compelled to leave.

"This was when I authorized local troops to protect all families leaving to seek greater safety in Perkin. During this exodus, in spite of the fact that all these families were traveling with their property and children, the troops protecting the people were attacked and two of them were killed. So far, these are the only official casualties we can report from the site of the incident.

"We found these men after the attack. They had been mutilated, castrated and one of them had a stake driven through his head. This is all we can tell you at the present of the casualties we suffered.

"We have no report on civilian casualties because the general staff has ordered an immediate deployment of troops to restore law and order in the region. [sentence as heard] Yesterday, when we flew over this sector, we saw that Torola had been recovered and that the people were being protected. However, we do not have any report on civilian casualties as yet."

[Announcer] Colonel Moran was asked to comment on statements by peasants who had said that members of the People's Revolutionary Army [ERP] had entered the sector and, when the rural police withdrew, they had occupied the town. Also, they said that clashes had taken place between the ERP and the Salvadoran Army. Colonel Moran replied in the following manner:

[Moran] "I believe that the reason the rural police withdrew from Torola was to cover the departure of the people who had gathered in Torola. When the people of Torola saw that the refugees were going to Perkin for greater safety, they left with them. I was consulted by the commander of the local troops and I believed it was advisable to protect the people. It is not a matter of having evacuated the Torola post. It was a redeployment to Perkin to protect all these people who had been assaulted and robbed of their scant belongings.

"I believe that these rebel groups have sought protection in the demilitarized zone, because when our troops pursue them, they customarily seek refugee along the Honduran border, especially in the zone, which we respect. From these places they come to steal from the people living in neighboring areas. This is the situation in this sector."

[Announcer] The police director was asked if, when they flew over Torola and saw that the town had been captured, this meant that it had been occupied by the guerrillas. To this he replied:

[Moran] "Yes, as the newsman has just said, when these vandals saw that the town had been left unprotected, they came in to loot the houses. Yesterday we saw from the air that furniture had been thrown out into the streets and that the houses were open, indicating that they had been looted."

[Announcer] Then the chief of staff, Colonel Carranza said:

[Carranza] "I would like to mention some reports which have been exploited by leftist organizations in the country. Much has been said about repression in rural areas. However, we have evidence on this repression. In the latest instance, when the Costa Rican Embassy was occupied, it was proved that the people who came to invade this embassy, claiming that there was repression in their communities, did not know what they were doing or what it was all about. They did not know the meaning of asylum, exile or refuge. They only knew that they had been brought here through deceit, as was shown by the latest group intercepted by the National Guard and returned to its community in our vehicles and protected by our armed forces. When the people of the group were returned it was shown that no repression existed.

"In another area, we have information and reliable data on the repression by leftist groups--I call them brigades of Marxist subversive criminals--in rural areas. In Soyapango and in Chalatenango we have received many people who have fled from subversive groups and have sought refuge at our posts. The same has happened at San Vicente Post No 5 where, on two occasions, we have had to protect people fleeing from repression in the rural areas. In the most serious case, the people of two entire towns fled from these groups of subversive criminals."

[Announcer] When asked if we could say that these areas are combat zones between guerrilla groups and the Salvadoran Army, Moran said:

[Moran] "We would not call them combat zones but areas in which subversives rob the peasants and force them to leave the region, so that no crops are planted. In this manner, they continue to destroy the nation's economy. This is their main goal. But when the armed forces arrive, the subversives set up one or two ambushes and then withdraw to areas which international treaties and our commitments do not allow our armed forces to enter. These are the sort of sanctuaries in which--I believe that the suggestion of Machon de Paz is valid--we should obtain the cooperation of the OAS observers so that our armed forces, or peace forces from neutral organizations, can help eliminate these subversives or help keep these sanctuaries free of criminals."

GUATEMALA

ARMY CLASHES WITH GUERRILLAS IN SAN JUAN COTZAL

PA290111 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2019 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 28 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Eighteen leftwing guerrillas and three military men died today in an armed confrontation in San Juan Cotzal, northern El Quiche. The Guatemalan Defense Ministry reported this afternoon that the 18 dead rebels belonged to the underground Poor People's Guerrilla Army.

The clash occurred at 0530 when the military detachment stationed in San Juan Cotzal, about 180 km north of here, was attacked by surprise by a group of armed men. Eighteen guerrillas died during the confrontation while the troops lost three men--a second lieutenant, a sergeant and a soldier.

The official report adds that weapons different from those used by the national army were found at the site of the confrontation which shows that the guerrillas are being supplied from abroad.

VIOLENCE, MACHINEGUNNINGS REPORTED THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

PA290112 Paris AFP in Spanish 2323 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 28 Jul (AFP)--It was learned here today that new confrontations have occurred between the Guatemalan Army and leftwing guerrilla groups in the past few days in the northwest. Army sources have reported that an unidentified person died in Nebaj, an Indian town in that area, during a violent clash between the armed forces and a guerrilla cell.

Meanwhile in the capital, the guard at a local firm was machinegunned in his car by unidentified individuals. The people who were with him were injured. So far no group has claimed credit for the attack.

The Guatemalan Episcopal Conference today denounced the persecution in the diocese of El Quiche.

In a communique released today the Guatemalan bishops noted that the situation has recently deteriorated with the killing of two priests.

The document points to the desire to enter into dialogue with the government so that with God's help the church can have the religious freedom to carry out its mission. They note in conclusion that they will personally tell Pope John Paul II what the situation of the clergy is like here.

Former Judge, Bodyguard Killed

PA282305 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 19 Jul 80 p 8

[Excerpt] Victor Guzman, former court judge in Jutiapa and a member of the National Liberation Movement, was machinegunned to death together with a bodyguard yesterday by unidentified assailants at the bus terminal.

According to reports obtained at the hospital in Jutiapa, Guzman was with his bodyguard who also died during the attack. All that is known about the latter is that he was from Monjas, Jalapa. Mason Pedro Cordero, who was unharmed, and a friend named Manuel Godoy, who sustained three bullet wounds and was taken to the hospital, were also riding in Guzman's car.

Newsman Machinegunned in Escuintla

PA271908 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa Network in Spanish 1720 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Sercano Network]

[Text] Julio Cesar Coronado Espinoza--who was the chief of public relations for the municipality in Escuintla, the nation's largest city located 52 km south of Guatemala City--was machinegunned yesterday. Coronado Espinoza was also director of the newspaper EL ESTUDIANTE, published biweekly in Escuintla, and a high school teacher. He had worked on several news programs in local stations. He was attacked by unidentified individuals riding in a blue station wagon while he was at the office of J.E. Trujillo on 641 Third Avenue, Zone 1, at 1600 yesterday.

Former Municipal Official Slain

PA251625 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1725 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Sercano Network]

[Text] At approximately 0900 today near the Mateo Flores Olympic Stadium, 59-year-old Jose Antonio Pimentel Martinez was shot to death by unidentified men who intercepted him while he was driving a grey vehicle with license plate No 61409. Initial reports indicate that the people in the area at first did not realize that shots had been fired but then saw the vehicle's driver lose control and finally stop. The unfortunate professional was then found inside the car.

Pimentel Martinez was a former adviser to the Guatemala City municipality from 31 December 1976 to 15 June 1978. He also served as personnel chief of the municipality for a few days. He was born in Chiapas, Mexico on 13 June 1921. A judge has begun investigating the case.

QUEZALTENANGO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS CONTINUE STRIKE

PA252137 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] In Quezaltenango, education officials and policemen today entered the [names indistinct] high schools and found subversive propaganda and placards, the local police chief reported. The police are guarding the area near the two high schools.

The Quezaltenango high school students have decided to continue their strike today. They have charged that the Education Ministry has not fulfilled their demands. The ministry has sent 200 desks but the students need 1,400, student spokesmen have said.

Parents and students in Quezaltenango today reported that four students are missing. All 17 students arrested by the police were released after the payment of 30 quetzals and the efforts of parents.

Meanwhile, in Guatemala City, three teachers college students who were captured on Monday have been turned over to the Second District Court, charged with possession of subversive propaganda.

San Marcos Student Strike

PA252138 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1428 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] More than 5,000 public high school students of San Marcos Department in western Guatemala went on strike yesterday in support of the striking Quezaltenango students. The decision was made during a general assembly of the students.

HONDURAS

PAZ GARCIA OFFICIALLY ACCEPTS PRESIDENCY

PA282155 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Excerpts] There was a ceremony held at the general staff headquarters in which a commission of the national Constituent Assembly delivered to Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia the decree placing him in charge of the executive branch.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] Mr President: We feel greatly honored at delivering to you decree No 2 of the honorable national Constituent Assembly during this ceremony. [end recording]

Upon receiving the aforementioned decree, General Paz Garcia said:

[Begin Paz recording] Honorable members of the commission appointed by the national Constituent Assembly to deliver to me decree No 2, which has already been read:

I feel greatly honored to receive this honorable commission and historic document at the office of the armed forces chief and I receive it with great satisfaction because I know and understand from your statements that [words indistinct] contemplated the decision of the national Constituent Assembly, which has full powers from the people.

I must state that [I am aware of] the great responsibility that is being entrusted to me at this moment. However, I have never shirked responsibilities, regardless of how great or difficult they have been.

I thank you on behalf of the armed forces and the military government junta for the vote of confidence you have given to the armed forces and for the recognition you have given to the military government junta, of which I am president. [end recording]

TIEMPO CONCERNED OVER GOP'S 'PUNITIVE PLAN' FOR AREA

PA282317 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 19 Jul 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Central America and Reagan's Policy"]

[Text] U.S. politics are expressed through two traditional parties, just like here in our country. And, just like us, the two political groups have come together on many issues, airing certain differences but keeping the same objectives.

The Democratic Party, like the Liberal Party in Honduras, follows a more democratic and tolerant trend in regard to the aspirations of the nations of Latin America and other parts of the world.

The Republican Party, however, is not shy about announcing its plans to intervene and use of force if these or other countries do not act in line with its interests. The right to interefere in the domestic affairs of other nations in not contained in the UN or OAS Charters. However, the two American parties believe they have the right to interfere under the pretext of guaranteeing the security of the United States.

These past two decades of increased world crisis, fuel scarcity, the drop in the dollar and the decolonization of countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have caused a policy of desperation by the two main U.S. parties.

The two groups hope to maintain the traditional U.S. power and leadership but they differ on the way to go about it.

Central America, an area which was not only peaceful but subdued, is now too hot for the Democratic government of James Carter as well as for Republican Party candidate Ronald Reagan, but their differences are visible.

The Carter government interferes and contemplates the possibility of acting militarily as a last resort, while Reagan gives priority to military repression not only in Central America but in the entire Caribbean region.

What will the Central American nations do if the Republican candidate wins the election and implements his punitive plan for the area?

It is evident that certain journalistic sectors in our country view this possibility as agreeable and have been disseminating the threat so that nobody will dare act without the consent of the U.S. Republicans.

However, this is not the feeling of the people of Honduras, who do not want to depend on anybody for solution of their private domestic affairs.

The right of the people to decide the kind of economic, political and cultural system they want in line with the principles of self-determination and nonintervention--which ties the hands of interventionist states--is no longer debatable.

Although these principles are no longer debatable, they are threatened by the U. S. Republican Party's statements.

The nations of Central America received a legacy from their forefathers in the 1 July 1823 declaration:

"1. That these provinces represented in this assembly are free and independent from Spain, Mexico or any other power as well as from the Old World..."

And as if this were not enough, the constitution is very explicit in regard to the country's independence and sovereignty.

In addition, the bulletin of the military junta's press secretariat, which is carried on the air every day, includes an appeal saying that the domestic affairs of Honduras are only the business of the Hondurans. Consequently, our country and the other Central American countries are determined to be independent and reject any interference threatening their national sovereignty.

This must be so because Central America has no intention of imposing a specific political regime on the United States.

CUBAN STOWAWAYS CAPTURED IN ATTEMPT TO REACH U.S.

PA260121 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2247 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 25 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Eight Cuban citizens were captured today aboard the Norwegian vessel Admiral Atlantio, traveling as stowaways in an effort to reach the United States, it was revealed here today.

The Cubans are Nelson Castillo, Octavio Ezequiel Alvarez, Alberto Guzman, Alfredo Garcia Diaz, Medardo Manuel Garcia, Carlos Alberto Toledo, Francisoo Hernandez Dubon and Pedro Ely Mendez.

The refugees said that although they had been treated well in Costa Rica, it was not possible for them to find work in that country so they took a chance by getting aboard the vessel. The Cubans said that they hoped to reach their relatives in Miami who have promised to help them.

The Honduran authorities confined the prisoners to the San Pedro Sula Prison, north of this capital, and are arranging for the group's return to Costa Rica.

NICARAGUA

HASSAN CRITICIZES COSEP'S DEMANDS FOR ELECTIONS

PA282357 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Dr Moises Hassan, member of the government junta, yesterday addressed over 300 workers who completed an occupational safety course and reiterated that there will be elections in Nicaragua, but that these will be held in the manner and at a date that the Sandinist people's revolution deems necessary.

Hassan was answering a question raised by a group of workers who voiced their concern about the manner in which the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] has tried to use this request for elections as a form of political blackmail against the revolution. There are not going to be elections in the manner desired by some gentlemen of so-called political parties whose total membership would not even fill half this auditorium.

Some businessmen who are hiding their reactionary ideas behind COSEP have been exerting pressure to see if we, the government junta, will announce a date for elections. They are doing this as a provocation because they know we are not going to announce a date for elections as long as we do not think we are prepared for elections, said Hassan.

He also referred to statements made by a bearded businessman in a local newspaper to the effect that the Nicaraguan people are asking for elections. Hassan added: With an outrageous shamelessness, this COSEP gentleman suddenly speaks on behalf of the Nicaraguan people, as if COSEP members represent the Nicaraguan people, as if they belong to the vast majority of the Nicaraguan people. Now they use the available communications media and claim they represent the people.

Hassan added: Then they contradict themselves, because they admit that when the people talk with their leaders--such as on Radio Sandino's "Direct Line" and television's "Face the People" programs, as well as the council meetings--the people do not talk about elections; the people are worried about working, about solving their health, education, food, and housing problems. Those are the people's concerns and that is why we have said that the people are not worried about elections but about other things.

The gentlemen whose statements appear in the newspapers--and we are referring to the businessman who has a big beard--is trying to justify the fact that during these meetings no one ever speaks about elections, saying that those who attend those meetings are all progovernment.

All this gentleman does, Hassan concluded, is defend his own interests; he is lying because anyone can attend the council meetings or the radio and television programs. There are no restrictions, regardless of political affiliation. In addition to lying, he is contradicting himself because he says that those who ask questions about the elections are (?vulgar) and are a minority and would ask for things that no one wants, Hassan told the workers.

LA PRENSA COLUMNIST QUESTIONS LACK OF FREEDOM FOR MEDIA

PA140340 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Jul 80 p 2

[Mario Alfaro Alvarado article: "A Newspaper Is Backed by Public Opinion"]

[Excerpts] When most of the news media in a country--newspapers, radio and television--belong to the government or are under its control, can it be said that there is full freedom of expression in that country? When those who are in power in a country use the news media under their control to conduct a systematic campaign of accusations and attacks against an independent newspaper; can it be said that freedom of expression is guaranteed in that country?

When the newsmen in a country are afraid to carry out their duty to inform the people because of a constant threat of imprisonment, can it be said that there is full freedom to exercise their profession in that country?

The newspaper LA PRENSA has built its reputation on 45 years of a longstanding struggle for freedom of expression and in doing this, it also has struggled for the other freedoms established in the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man.

LA PRENSA's well-earned prestige is backed by the people's confidence in the paper. They know that the paper provides a forum for denouncing arbitrariness and the abuse of power, and that it stands for justice and respect for public freedoms.

LA PRENSA CRITICIZES BARRICADA ARTICLE ON IMPERIALISM

PA191244 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Jul 80 p 2

[From "Our Readers Have the Word" column: "Curios of Imperialism" by Jose Sandino B.]

[Text] According to Mr Aburto's article in BARRICADA (17 June 1980), imperialism is unique and exclusive to capitalist countries, with the United States in the forefront.

With this and other statements in his article, he accuses the Western countries of being accomplices to imperialism and dividing the world among themselves. This would include Venezuela, a sister nation which, although belonging to the elite of the world's rich, has opened its doors wide open to free a people plunged into their misery under the Somozist boot.

This would also include other sister nations such as Mexico, Spain, the FRG and the United States itself, all of which made their decisive contributions to the liberation of this people.

In order not to go into rhetroic, using words the meaning of which many artists of the pen insist on changing, I would ask what adjectives should be applied to the "angelical" Russia, which maintains an entire people and many other peoples oppressed behind the celebrated Iron Curtain.

A famous wall divides and limits, separates and shows us two different Germanies. Two Germanies, one enjoying the best and most exemplary social benefits and the other still planning to achieve them.

What a curious observation! The free Western world, particularly the imperial United States of America is forced to stop the waves of desperate people fleeing the terror and misery implemented by the totalitarian regimes on the other side of the world. These regimes in turn are forced to limit freedoms in order to prevent the human stampede that is gradually intensifying.

What a curious observation! Everybody wants to live in some countries; everybody wants to leave other countries. I say everybody because until all borders are opened and the walls and curtains are removed, we will not be sure that anybody will stay there.

COSTA RICAN LEFTISTS ASKED TO LEAVE 'IMMEDIATELY'

PA282250 Paris AFP in Spanish 1954 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, 28 Jul (AFP)--The Nicaraguan authorities today asked five Costa Rican citizens to leave the country. The five were arrested while they were meeting with elements of the Nicaraguan extreme left. One of the expelled persons is Juan Diego Castro who has been identified as an alderman of a Costa Rican municipality.

According to reports, the five Costa Ricans were meeting with members of the dissolved Workers Front, a Nicaraguan extreme left organization. The reports note that other participants in the meeting were the editors of the newspaper EL PUEBLO, which has ceased publishing. The director and editors of this newspaper were pardoned recently by the government junta. They were serving 2 years for crimes against public order.

The 11 persons who participated in the meeting were held for 24 hours and then released on the condition that the Costa Ricans leave the country immediately. The five were described by the Nicaraguan news media as members of a Costa Rican extreme left organization.

CASTRO RECEIVES CONGRATULATIONS FROM SOVIET LEADER

FL260058 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] A congratulatory message addressed to our commander in chief has been sent by Soviet leaders Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin which states: On the occasion of Cuba's revolutionary celebration, the national day of rebellion, we extend to you, dear Comrade Fidel, the Cuban communists, and all the workers of the republic warm and fraternal greetings. Our party and our people, the message adds, continue to highly value the admirable revolutionary traditions of Cuba, its outstanding contribution to the people's anti-imperialist and liberation movement.

The message adds: We once again declare: Cuba is not alone. The solidarity of the Soviet Union, the socialist community, the Communist and workers parties and the contemporary anti-imperialist forces are with Cuba. The congratulatory message concludes: On the day of the revolutionary festivity, we wish you, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, the Cuban communists and all the people of the Republic of Cuba renewed success in the building of the socialist society. May the friendship and fraternity of the peoples of Cuba and the Soviet Union grow stronger. The message is signed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin.

NICARAGUA'S WHEELOCK SPEAKS AT 26 JULY CELEBRATIONS

PA280448 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2237 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Speech by Jaime Wheelock, Nicaraguan agricultural development minister and member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate, at a mass rally commemorating the 27th anniversary of the assault on Moncada Barracks, held at Abel Santamaria Plaza in Ciego de Avila--live]

[Excerpts] Companeros; brothers; Commander Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba [applause]; companeros of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and Central Committee [applause]; companeros of the government of mass organizations [appaluse]; Cuban brothers [applause]:

Sandino's heroic people send fraternal greetings to our brothers, the people of Marti, to the heroes of Moncada, to the glorious and victorious Cuban people. [applause]

Just a few days ago in our country--I do not know exactly if it was in Managua, Esteli, Matagalpa, Granada, Rivas or on the Atlantic coast--Companero Fidel said to our people that on seeing them and our country, he almost felt he was among Cubans and back in Cuba. [applause] As I see this formidable enthusiasm, the red and black banners and the people so full of energy and strength, I also feel as if I were in my own country. [applause]

This is not mere rhetoric because in addition to the many circumstances that joint our two peoples, they are firmly united by two victorious revolutions. [applause] This implies a long history, a process of common struggle, which has resulted in a great revolutionary victory for our two countries. We must say that the people of Nicaragua and the people of Cuba are primarily bound by a long tradition of struggle for their independence and their national sovereignty to uproot tyranny, oppression and exploitation.

Cuba had its Cespedes and Marti and we had our Estrada and Benjamin Zeledon, who struggled to see that our people did not become a colony of U.S. imperialism, in the same way the mambises and Cuban patriots fought heroically and tirelessly, realizing that it was necessary to shed their blood for the fatherland, rather than to see it enslaved. [applause]

We also had cases of patriotic struggle in defense of the aspirations and demands for justice of the American peoples in the person of Augusto Cesar Sandino, our leader of free men. [applause]

Cuban brothers, on this occasion I want to express our recognition of the solidarity of the Cuban revolution, the party and especially of Commander Fidel Castro. [applause] Our struggle was hard and there were times when our members and brothers seemed abandoned to their fate; wearing torn clothes and shoes; collecting a few pennies given more as an act of mercy than of revolutionary or patriotic convictions. When our brother Carlos Fonseca was painting slogans on walls and distributing leaflets in the streets, when we were still a small group, we had the support, the solidarity and the encouragement of Companero Fidel and the Cuban revolution. [applause]

When the Nicaraguan revolution and the Sandinists needed protection, we had a loyal, firm and understanding friend in the Cuban people and their leaders. [applause] When for some reason we had differences in the midst of our difficulties, which perhaps amounted to some wanting the struggle to move faster and not because some wanted to struggle less than others, some wanted to do more than others, we must admit that the support and advice of our brother Fidel was of great importance for the unity of the Sandinists. [applause]

On this depended the unity of the people and the guarantee of the Sandinist revolution. When that country of children and youths, brandishing pistols and contact bombs against a superior army in power, means and training; when the people were willing to fight with rocks and even with their teeth to overthrow the dictatorship, we also had the definite solidarity of the Cuban people and Comdr Fidel Castro. [applause] We know that revolutions are not fought with our teeth. Today, as we are building a new country, struggling against underdevelopment, dependency and poverty left by Somozism, we also count on the firm solidarity of the Cuban revolution. [applause]

Two peoples and two revolutions: The worthy people of Cuba are our brothers--a people who in order to hold the torch of the revolution so high for so many years, of the anti-imperialist revolution, of national liberation, of the possibility of defeating all the poverty of the past, has had to make great sacrifices, face attacks, invasions, blockades, rationing, and remained united, firm, on the move and giving total support to their revolutionary leadership. [applause]

We would not dare affirm that, with as many sacrifices and problems as the Cubans have faced, there could be another people so united, with such great awareness and firm will to advance as the Cuban people. [applause]

It is true that most of our nations have problems with underdevelopment and backwardness. In some parts of the world, there are 1 and 1/2 or a million people who have had to emigrate to the United States because of economic difficulties. Even the Nicaraguans are spread out across many parts of the United States. There are probably 100,000 Nicaraguans there. There are a similar number of Nicaraguans who live in Costa Rica and other countries because of economic difficulties.

We know how in recent days there was an extraordinary cleanup here in Cuba, a cleanup of the scum [applause and shouting], which will permit the revolutionaries to work much better, firmly united to their party and the revolution of Latin America [applause]. This is possible because the Cuban people have kept their revolution united despite all difficulties. We can say that such a factor has made it much easier for the Nicaraguans to carry out our own revolution. [applause]

There is so much to be done in our nations. A few days ago, we saw a military coup strike the Bolivian people. We are now witnessing the massacre of the Salvadoran and Guatemalan people.

We know that somehow, very soon, El Salvador will succeed just as Nicaragua did. [applause] Chile and Bolivia will also succeed just as our revolution did. [applause]

Let this be a moment in which we reiterate our deep solidarity with Cuba. Cuban brothers, please receive our deep revolutionary affection. [applause] It is beautiful not to know whether we are in Cuba or Nicaragua. [applause] In a beautiful metaphor, Companero Fidel told us that perhaps Cuba could have been one of the volcanos of Nicaragua in the Atlantic. [applause] Ernesto Cardenal also told us that more probably it was Nicaragua which could have been a piece of Cuban territory. [applause]

Long live the heroes and martyrs of 26 July! [crowd shouts, "Viva!"] Long live the unbreakable brotherhood between Nicaragua and Cuba! Long live the Cuban people! Long live Fidel! Free fatherland! ["Or death," crowd replies] Fatherland or death! ["We shall overcome," crowd replies]

COMMUNIQUE RELEASED FOLLOWING PRK'S HUN SEN'S VISIT

BK281332 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1432 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Phnom Penh 27 July, (SPK)--A joint communique was signed on 24 July by Foreign Minister Hun Sen of the Kampuchean People's Republic [PRK] and Foreign Minister Malmierca of the Republic of Cuba.

Following is the text:

At the invitation of the Foreign Relations Ministry of the Republic of Cuba, the PRK's foreign minister made an official visit to Cuba from 20-24 July 1980. The PRK foreign minister was welcomed by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Communist Party (PCC) Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba. During the visit, the two ministers signed a plan of collaboration between the two foreign ministries and an accord on abolishing visas between the two countries. They also informed each other of the political situation and the development of their countries, and exchanged their viewpoints on the fundamental aspects of international politics.

Both ministers asserted that the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the Cuban and Kampuchean peoples has been constantly and systematically strengthened and expanded.

They expressed their respective governments' decision to continue to strengthen the fraternal friendship between the two republics and to expand bilateral collaboration.

The Kampuchean side thanked the Foreign Relations Ministry of the Republic of Cuba for having invited it to officially visit Cuba. It expressed its admiration for the Cuban people's struggle against, first of all Spanish colonialism and then, U.S. imperialism, which was inspired by the revolutionary and anti-imperialist ideas of Jose Marti and staged by the centenary generation headed by Comrade Fidel Castro.

The Kampuchean side expressed its satisfaction with the successes achieved by the Cuban revolution in the political, economic and social spheres as well as in building a new society.

It strongly condemned the blockade and the violations of Cuban airspace by U.S. reconnaissance flights through which the U.S. Government is continually trying to isolate and destroy the Cuban revolution. It demanded an immediate and unconditional end to these acts.

The Kampuchean side reaffirmed its firm support for Cuba in its demand concerning the devolution of Guantanamo territory illegally occupied by the United States against the Cuban people's will.

The Kampuchean side expressed its gratitude to the revolutionary people and government of Cuba for their internationalist disposition toward contributing as much as possible to the reconstruction of the Kampuchean country.

The Cuban side noted that the victory won by the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS) had led to the triumph of the just cause of the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC], their sole and legitimate representative.

The Cuban side noted that the achievement in reorganizing life in Kampuchea since the people's victory has clearly shown that the Kampuchean people are masters of their country and their own destiny, and that their revolutionary course is irreversible.

The Cuban side firmly supported the proposals made in the 17-18 July conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers in Vientiane for eliminating the tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border. It reasserted that the stances of the PRK, the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and the SRV, which were expounded in the foreign ministerial conferences held on 5 January and 18 July 1980 respectively in Phnom Penh and Vientiane, have attested to these countries' good will in creating a climate of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

In examining the situation in Southeast Asia, the two sides reorgnized the great historic contribution by the government and people of Vietnam to the internationalist and unconditional militant solidarity with the people of Kampuchea and their support for the strengthening of peace and stability in this region of the world.

The two sides firmly condemned the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists who, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries, still support the remnants of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan bands and Kampuchean reactionaries of all stripes established in Thai territory, so as to attack the PRK and maintain tension along the entire Kampuchean-Thai border with the aim of sabotaging the peace, independence, sovereignty and integrity of the PRK.

The two sides demanded that the Beijing government immediately end all perfidious activities and maneuvers aimed at carrying out aggression against the SRV, the LPDR and the PRK.

The two sides condemned the maneuvers of Beijing, together with the North Americans and their allies, aimed at undermining friendhsip among the Southeast Asian peoples and jeopardizing the prospect of negotiations among these countries with the intention of furthering its great nation expansionist and hegemonistic policy, posing a serious threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The two sides condemned the U.S. Government for supplying arms to Thailand to provoke a war of aggression against the PRK and demanded that the U.S. Government immediately end its perfidious maneuvers.

In analyzing the international situation, the two sides recognized that the successes recorded by the countries of the socialist community, especially the Soviet Union, in the building of socialism, and their consistent policy of peace as well as the victories achieved by the national liberation movement and the world workers and revolutionary movement, have decisively contributed to changing the world balance of forces in favor of peace, social progress and socialism.

The two sides supported the initiative of the Soviet Union in the problem of disarmament and detente on the basis of equality and peaceful coexistence among states of different social regimes. They pointed out the necessity of working for the strengthening of a just world peace. The two sides voiced their firm support for and solidarity with the peoples struggling for national liberation and for their independence and sovereignty.

The two sides greeted the development taking place in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and condemned the aggression and maneuvers carried out by imperialism, international reaction and Maoism to hinder its advance.

The two ministers voiced their gratitude for and their solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

In analyzing the situation on the African Continent, the two sides reaffirmed with great satisfaction the progress achieved recently and voiced strong support for the national liberation movements in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

The Cuban and Kampuchean delegations expressed their satisfaction with the great victory scored by the people of Zimbabwe over imperialism, colonialism and racism in southern Africa. They greeted the proclamation of Zimbabwe as a free, independent and sovereign nation and held that this victory will be an inspiration and encouragement for the peoples in Africa and other parts of the world who are struggling for their national liberation and independence.

The two sides affirmed their support for the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia and the African National Congress (ANC), and condemned the manuevers of the South African regime aimed at maintaining, with the complicity of imperialism, its colonialist interests in the territory of Namibia.

The two sides firmly condemned the acts of aggression committed by the racist regime in South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola and demanded that the South African Government put an immediate end to these acts and respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola.

In examining the problem of Western Sahara, the two sides agreed to support the right to self-determination and independence and the just struggle of the Polisario Front which represents the interests of the Saharan people.

In examining the situation in Latin America, the two sides noted the important progress already achieved in the political and social struggle in this continent. In this direction, they stressed the struggle of the Latin American peoples against the interference by imperialism and their local allies, and the renewed resistance to economic domination by transnational enterprises.

The two sides greeted the historic victory of the Nicaraguan people and their vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, which has made a great contribution to the struggle of the peoples in Latin America and the rest of the world for liberation and independence.

The two sides reaffirmed their support for the solidarity with the revolutionary course of Grenada under the leadership of the New Jewel Movement, and stressed its importance and its significance to the struggle of the Caribbean peoples. The expressed their militant solidarity with the revolutionary struggle waged by the courageous people of El Salvador.

The two ministers condemned the maneuvers and acts of destabilization carried out by the imperialists and reactionaries against the progressive Government of Jamaica and asserted the correctness of the struggle of the Puerto Rican people against U.S. colonialist domination and for national independence and self-determination. At the same time, they expressed their solidarity with the peoples of Guatemala, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay and other countries who are struggling against fascism and reactionary dictatorships.

The two ministers stressed in light of the international situation, the historic importance of the nonaligned movement. They pointed out that the successes recorded by the movement are an example of the unstoppable impetus of various peoples in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, zionism and apartheid, as well as economic and social inequality in the modern world.

The two ministers held that the fruitful results of the visit by the Kampuchean delegation to Cuba will contribute to future development of the fraternal cooperation between the two countries.

Comrade Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, cordially invited Comrade Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, to pay an official and friendly visit to Kampuchea. Comrade Isidoro Malmierca accepted the invitation with pleasure. The date of the visit will be fixed soon.

HAVANA VIEWS VICE PRESIDENT MONDALE'S TRIP TO AFRICA

FL252046 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2027 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale has returned from an African tour designed to try to counter Washington's growing disrepute stemming from its military presence in the region and its support of the racist South African regime.

Mondale and his delegation visited western Africa shortly after the OAU approved a resolution condemning the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean, especially on Diego Garcia Island. The OAU resolution showed a collective concern about the U.S. growing military reinforcement on the African Continent. Although bilateral economic matters were at the center of the talks, Mondale is the highest-level U.S. official who has visited the sub-Saharan region since President James Carter's trip.

COMMENTARY BLAMES U.S. FOR BOLIVIAN COUP

FL241503 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program Commentary]

[Text] Bolivia again lives under a tormenting and sad spectacle of its long history of coup d'etats. Coupist action No 189 has just taken place in that South American country, counting from the days when it achieved independence from Spanish colonialism in 6 August 1825. The action was expected.

Since Lidia Gueiler was inaugurated as president after Col Alberto Natusch Busch left the post after 16 days in power, following a coup d'etat carried out by him and other military officers, the armed forces began to prepare against all democratic attempts. During recent weeks there were threats against the president's life, disrespectful actions by the military high command and contacts between Bolivian generals and Yankee envoys. There was also the role being played by the U.S. Embassy which was conveying orders from the White House.

The army commands even attempted to stop last June's elections. The maneuvers were denounced by progressive sectors and by Gueiler herself, checking to some degree the military officers' intentions. The elections were held on 30 June, [as heard] resulting in the election of Hernan Siles Zuazo as president, the candidate of the People's Democratic Union. But the generals who wanted to put the overthrown former dictator Hugo Banzer back in power did not accept the people's decision.

Commander in Chief of the Army Gen Luis Garcia Meza disappeared from La Paz. It was rumored among the military that he had traveled to the city of Trinidad, north of La Paz, to take care of personal matters. The next day, when he arrived, a military uprising was staged in that city which demanded the resignation of Lidia Gueiler and the assumption of power by the army, to be followed by a process of military reconstruction. Finally, the coup was consolidated and Garcia Meza with other military personnel formed a junta, similar to the Chilean fascist junta and the one currently misgoverning in El Salvador. which has unleashed a brutal repression.

The number of victims at the hands of the coupists amounts to more than 1,000. The military are acting wantonly in an effort to check the growing wave of rebellion spreading throughout the country. In connection with the coup, some aspects of the Yankee plot are beginning to come to light. The Department of State was hurriedly denied these disclosures by stating that the United States was not involved in the action carried out by the Bolivian military. According to reports, the day before the coup d'etat, the U.S. Government made contact with the leaders and this was revealed by the U.S. ambassador to La Paz himself, who had been called back to Washington for consultations.

Bolivia is once again sunk in a bloodbath, in a climate of terror, murders, disappearances and brutal repression, of extermination of political and union leaders, of curfews and suppression of all types of political activity. On the first day after the coup, 700 persons were imprisoned. But the people oppose the coupists. Rebelliousness grows. Insurgency continues to emerge in the fight against the usurpers of power to make good the just demand for respect to democracy.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION PROGRAM WITH YUGOSLAVIA--Cuba and Yugoslavia have signed a cooperation program in the areas of culture, education and science for 1980-82. The document was signed at the Foreign Ministry in Havana by Jose Fernandez de Cossio, vice minister of foreign relations, and by Zivojin Jazic, Yugoslavia's ambassador to Cuba. Zivojin Jazic stressed the importance of the work provided for by the new program and its contribution to increased mutual knowledge between Cuba and Yugoslavia, as well as to the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two nations. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 25 Jul 80 FL]

CZECHOSLOVAK COSMONAUT--Czechoslovak cosmonaut Lt Col Vladimir (Remek), speaking at a press conference in Havana, has sent his good wishes and congratulations to the cosmonauts--three Soviets and one Vietnamese--who are now in orbit around the world. (Remek) arrived in Cuba from Nicaragua, where he attended the celebration of the first anniversary of the triumph of the revolution. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 25 Jul 80 FL]

NICARAGUAN STUDENTS--The graduation of a group of young Nicaraguans, from a 5-month course at the higher institute of the Foreign Service has been held in Havana. Ricardo Alarcon, acting minister of foreign relations, congratulated the graduates and expressed the Foreign Service's satisfaction with the sense of responsibility demonstrated by the students during the course. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 25 Jul 80 FL]

GRENADA

DELEGATION TRAVELS TO VENEZUELA FOR ENERGY, SPORTS TALKS

FL260224 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] A four-man delegation will leave Grenada this Sunday for Venezuela to concretize talks which had previously [words indistinct] between the two countries. The team will discuss an energy supply for the international airport and a [word indistinct] long-term supply for the country at a reduced price. They shall also examine with the Venezuelan officials the possible ways of transporting 10,000 barrels of fuel which had been offered free of cost to Grenada.

Other talks will center on providing coaches and sporting equipment to the Ministry of Sports and the preparation of brochures for the tourist industry. These areas were discussed between Prime Minister Bishop and Venezuela's president, Luis Herrera Campins, during an official visit Brother Bishop made to the South American country late last year.

The delegation comprises Brother (Lideman Ganny), a member of the PRG [People's Revolutionary Government], (Terence Moore) and (Port Collin) of the Ministry of Finance, and (Bob Evans), of the Grenada International Airport project. They're expected back home on the 2d of August.

BRIEFS

COMMISSIONER TO CANADA--Grenada's new high commissioner to Canada is (Jimmy Emmanuel). The Canadian Government in a message sent to St George's earlier this week agreed to his appointment to the post. Before accepting his new job, Mr (Emmanuel) served his country at the United Nations office. [St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 25 Jul 80 FL]

AMBASSADOR TO EEC--Grenada's ambassador to the European Economic Community, His Excellency (G.R.E. Bullen), has presented his credentials to the EEC president, Mr Gaston (Soren). At the ceremony, which was held on Wednesday, the 23d of July, Mr (Soren) reiterated the commitment of the EEC to assist Grenada in its development. On that same day, Grenada was chosen to represent the Caribbean group of countries for the 6-month period of August to January 1981 on the Bureau of the Council of Ministers and the Bureau of the Committee of Ambassadors of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of states. [Excerpt] [St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 25 Jul 80 FL]

JAMAICA

CUBA'S ALMEIDA, MANLEY SPEAK AT SCHOOL INAUGURATION

FL281207 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the party Politburo, has demanded that U.S. aggression against the region cease as one condition for the Caribbean to become a peace zone.

The vice president of the Cuban Council of State spoke at a mass rally in the Jamaican town of Ariguanabo where the (Hoftar) school donated by Cuba to Jamaica stands. The ceremony, which coincided with the presentation of the modern school to Jamaican authorities, turned into a rally of solidarity with Cuba in honor of the 27th anniversary of the Moncada. Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida and Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley were the main speakers at the rally, attended by delegates to the anti-imperialist seminar organized by Caribbean youth and by government leaders.

We demand a definitive end to the imperialists' attempts at blackmail and pressure of all kinds, the elimination of their destabilization plans against the progressive governments and the dismantling of all their military bases in the Caribbean area, Almeida said in his speech. He also demanded an end to Washington's support of the tyrannical and fascist regimes of our continent. These are essential conditions for an atmosphere of detente, coexistence and peace in the Caribbean area. After reasserting the internationalist spirit of the Cuban revolution in all continents and support for Angola, Ethiopia, Namibia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and the struggle of the Palestine and Indochinese peoples, Almeida underscored the deep friendship between Cuba and Jamaica.

Speaking at the rally, Prime Minister Manley described the storming of the Moncada Barracks as one of the determining events of modern history. The Moncada attack had deep significance for each Caribbean native and for each member of the world's progressive movement, Manley said at the rally which also honored the Cuban internationalist workers who built the inaugurated school. Referring to Cuba's solidary aid, Manley condemned imperialism for its constant campaigns of lies about the Cubans' role in countries like Jamaica. However, he stressed, they will not be able to divide us; they will not be able to deceive us, and they will never make us step back.

Almeida Departure

FL282216 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Kingston--Juan Almeida Bosque, vice president of Cuba's Council of State, today left for home following an official 5-day visit to Jamaica at the invitation of Prime Minister Michael Manley. In Jamaica, Almeida was guest of honor at the Caribbean anti-imperialist youth's seminar that was held at the Runaway Bay beach resort on the northern coast. He also held talks with Prime Minister Manley and other high-ranking Jamaican Government officials.

The Cuban leader and Manley presided over a rally of solidarity with the Cuban revolution held Saturday coinciding with the 27th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks.

NICARAGUA'S PASTORA REJECTS CONDITIONS ON ECONOMIC AID

FL281826 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Text] The Nicaraguan vice minister of the Ministry of the Armed Forces, Comandante Eden Pastora told a large crowd at (Jarred) Park (in Montego Bay] that his country had rejected all attempts by imperialism to impose political conditions on economic assistance.

He said it was the same imperialist power that was attempting to confuse the people and turn them against the Cuban doctors and teachers who were now (?working) in Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan comandante said the methods used by the imperialists and reactionaries were (?often) extreme as they did not care about the country's people as a whole, only their own selfish interests.

Noting that Nicaragua was a Roman Catholic country, Comandante Eden said the enemies of the people had even tried to use the religious sentiments of the people to turn them against the Cubans.

PRO-ARAB STAND HAILED BY IRAQI AMBASSADOR

FL211450 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 16 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 15 Jul (CANA)--The first Iraqi resident ambassador to Guyana, Mr. Juhad Jorg Karam has welcomed the Guyana Government's stand on the Palestinian issue and its commitment to the nonaligned movement.

Presenting his credentials to President Arthur Chung here, Mr. Karam declared that the government of Prime Minister Forbes Burnham had shown "deep dedication to the principles of the non-aligned movement."

He said Guyana "has shown great understanding to the just Arab cause in Palestine and moved in taking a very brave political stand by severing diplomatic relations with the belligerent State of Israel and cutting all its political as well as economic ties with it."

"This gesture was very much welcomed in the Arab world and particularly in Iraq where we consider the Palestine cause as the central issue of our foreign policy," Mr. Karam added.

According to the Iraqi ambassador Guyana had continued "its struggle on the internal level to build up a democratic and cooperative society and to launch an independent non-aligned policy on the international level."

The ambassador and President Chung both pledged their government's commitment to work towards developing closer ties between the two countries.

Guyana's Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Ptolemy Reid is heading a local delegation to Iraq's 12th anniversary of the July 17, 1968, revolution which brought the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party to power.

PAPER ASSAILS GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO BREAK WITH CANA

FL191410 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 15 Jul 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Georgetown, Guyana, Monday, (CANA)--A recent announcement by the Guyana Government and its media organs that they are terminating their relationship with the CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY (CANA), showed a decided psychoneurosis on the part of the Forbes Burnham regime, the Sunday MIRROR newspaper said here yesterday.

"They cannot stand the truth and this accounts for the almost complete blackout on news, the closing down of the only non-governmental daily newspaper, the MIRROR, and the control of the news media (two radio stations and one daily paper) in the hands of the ruling party, the paper said in an editorial.

In its editorial today, the MIRROR said the PNC's [People's National Congress] proposed move resulted from its anger over CANA's coverage of news relating to the June 13 bomb assassination of the ruling party's political foe, Dr. Walter Rodney.

"The ruling party did not like the information transmitted on this outrage, preferring instead its censored version of the atrocity.

"It blames CANA for the outraged feelings and overflowing anger that erupted, particularly in the Caribbean area, over the Rodney murder," the paper said.

The local state-controlled media spread a total blanket over world-wide reaction to Dr. Rodney's murder, saying the reactions were purely emotional and based on assumptions rather than facts.

VENEZUELA

GUEILER MINISTER JOINS BOLIVIAN EMBASSY OCCUPATION

PA241924 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0533 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Caracas, 23 Jul (EFE)--Jorge Gutierrez del Rio, mines and metallurgy minister in Lidia Gueiler's overthrown government, is here and is involved in the peaceful occupation of the Bolivian Embassy.

Miguel Angel Flores, head of the diplomatic mission, told EFE that Gutierrez arrived last night had has joined the Committee for the Defense of Democracy in Bolivia which took over the embassy today. Gutierrez was in London representing his country at an international meeting on tin when the military uprising occurred, and he came to Venezuela yesterday. Gutierrez, who refused to make a statement, will hold a news conference tomorrow on the situation in his country, a spokesman for the 50 Bolivians occupying the embassy reported.

EMBASSY IN ISRAEL MOVED FROM JERUSALEM TO TEL AVIV

PA261857 Paris AFP in Epsniah 0230 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Caracas, 25 Jul (AFP)--The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry today announced the transfer of its diplomatic mission in Israel from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv following the recent conversion of Jerusalem into the capital of the Jewish state.

In a communique, the Foreign Ministry indicated that it made the decision based on its traditional position on the Middle East problem, a balanced and impartial position in support of the efforts undertaken by the United Nations to find peaceful and just solutions to the problems between Israel and the Arab countries. The communique also said that since 1958, the Venezuelan Embassy in Israel has been located in the western sector of Jerusalem and that this location in no way has prejudged nor prejudges either sides' rights over that city.

Most of the foreign missions are located in Tel Aviv and with this announcement, the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry reiterates its willingness to maintain normal and friendly relations with Israel. At the same time, it stressed its invariable stand in defense of Israel's right to exist and maintain security--a stand held since the time Israel was created. It has been noted here that Venezuela is a partner of the Arab states in OPEC which, on more than one occasion, have asked it to express support for the Palestinian people.

MEXICO

IRATE SPORTS FANS THREATEN SOVIET EMBASSY

PA250349 Paris AFP in Spanish 0330 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Jul (AFP)--Over 250 policemen began protecting the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City today in view of the possibility of an attack by furious Mexican fans in revenge for the treatment of Mexican diver Carlos Giron and walker Daniel Bautista. The Soviet Embassy has been receiving anonymous telephone calls threatening revenge for the theft of a gold medal from Carlos Giron and the disqualification of Mexican walker Daniel Bautista, police sources explained. Although the Soviet Embassy has not requested police protection, the authorities deployed 250 policemen around the embassy to prevent a possible attack, the police said.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 148 30 July 1980

CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Andean Group Presidents Condemn Bolivian Coup A 1
Support for New OAS Conference A 1
Possible Siles Zuazo Role A 1
Colombian President Notes Progress in Andean Pact A 2
Protection for Underwater Resources Sought A 2

ARGENTINA

Soviet Foreign Ministry Secretary Arrives for Visit B 1
Grain Sale Figures Given for Communist Countries B 1
Luciano Menendez Releases Political Program B 1

BOLIVIA

President Garcia Meza Calls for Noninterference C 1
Statement to Foreign Press C 1
Invitation to Foreign Delegations C 3
'Great Satisfaction' in La Paz Over Argentine 'Recognition' C 3
Interior Minister To Release List of Prisoners C 4
Country Tranquil C 4
Banzer Orders Supporters To Shun New Government C 5
Paz Estenssoro's Whereabouts Reported C 5
Files of Church-Associated Organization Seized C 5
Santa Cruz Prefect Closes Radio Station C 5
Garcia Meza Orders Brazilian Journalist Released C 5

BRAZIL

Figueiredo Decorates Visiting Mexican President D 1
Other Activities D 1
Joint Declaration D 2
Imports of Mexican Oil To Increase Fivefold D 2
Increased Trade Sought With USSR, East Europe D 3
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 23 Jul]
Company Can Manufacture Alloys for Nuclear Plants [O GLOBO 23 Jul] D 4
Two Policemen Sentenced in Kidnapping Case [JORNAL DO BRASIL 22 Jul] D 4
Briefs: Oil Prospecting Contract D 4

CHILE

Costa Rican Ambassador Explains Carazo's Statement E 1
Heavy MIR Casualties Reported in Bank Robberies E 1
Church Protests Police Raids, Detentions E 1
Special Department Created for Liaison With Church E 2
Uruguayan Army Commander Queirolo Begins Visit E 2

COLOMBIA

Turbay Asks Postponement of Candidate Designation F 1
Political Reaction F 1
Turbay Views Border Conflict, Amnesty, Bolivia F 1
Briefs: Military Service for Women F 2

ECUADOR

Government Announces Public Transportation Plan G 1
Gradual Restoration of Service G 1
Additional Information G 2
Socialist Party Position G 3

PARAGUAY

Foreign Minister Announces Recognition of New Bolivian Government H 1

EL COLORADO Scores U.S. State Department on Gonzalez Issue [24 Jul] H 1
Judge Orders Release of Political Prisoner Vargas [ABC COLOR 26 Jul] H 2
Febrerista Youth Group Reports Arrest of Peasant Leaders H 2
[ABC COLOR 25 Jul]

PERU

New 16-Member Civilian Cabinet Sworn In J 1
Belaunde Receives Soviet Delegation Head J 1
Belaunde Delivers First Speech as President J 2
Government Turns Over Newspapers to Former Owners J 2
Congress Approves Broad Labor, Political Amnesty J 3
Polish Diplomat Says Relations With Peru 'Very Positive' J 3
[EXPRESO 22 Jul]

PANAMA

Editorial Urges Closer Ties With Caribbean Countries N 1
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 26 Jul]
Prices of Petroleum Byproducts Increase N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Government Continues To Oppose Land Cession to Guatemala P 1
[THE BELIZE SUNDAY TIMES 13 Jul]
Officials Return From Nicaragua; Praise Junta's Work P 1
Prime Minister Price Leaves for Panama P 2

COSTA RICA

Details of Oil-Credit Plan To Be 'Announced' 3 Aug P 2
Further Report P 2

EL SALVADOR

Foreign Minister Comments on Arms Smuggling in Costa Rica P 3
[EL MUNDO 24 Jul]
Defense Minister Urges Cooperation With Government P 3
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 24 Jul]
EL INDEPENDIENTE Views U.S. Military Aid [25-26 Jul] P 4
ERP Issues Communique on Mid-July Actions P 5

GUATEMALA

Army Denies Clash With British Troops in Belize P 5
More Than 30 People Die in San Juan Cotzal Clash P 6
Army Bulletin [PRENSA LIBRE 29 Jul] P 7

NICARAGUA

Government May Quit OAS Unless Action Taken on Bolivia P 7
Soviet Ambassador Denies USSR Building Airbase P 8
Sandinists Say Northern Sector 'Under Control' P 8
New Front Claims Credit for Bombing Leon, Embassies P 8
'Direct Line' Features Members of FPR P 9
Clandestine Anticommunist Station Broadcast in April P 15
[PRENSA LIBRE 16 Jul]
Briefs: Medicines From Bulgaria; Doctors' Return From Cuba P 15

CUBA

GRANMA Reports Haydee Santamaria Commits Suicide Q 1
Funeral on 29 Jul Q 1
Almeida Eulogy Q 1
Permission Granted to Refugees To Return Home Q 2
[Kingston DAILY GLEANER 24 Jul]

ADEAN GROUP PRESIDENTS CONDEMN BOLIVIAN COUP

PY300355 Paris AFP in Spanish 0346 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 29 July (AFP)--The presidents of the countries of the Andean Pact today condemned the military coup in Bolivia and called for the reestablishment of democracy in that country.

Support for New OAS Conference

PY300352 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] In Lima the governments of Peru, Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador today agreed to support the Nicaraguan petition to call for a new conference of the OAS foreign ministers. The Managua government (?seeks the support of a joint conference) to take a position on the Bolivan military regime. A possible breaking of diplomatic relations with La Paz is supported by Panama and Costa Rica.

Furthermore, the Inter-American Human Rights Commission has begun an investigation of the Bolivian situation after the military coup which overthrew President Lidia Gueiler and led General Garcia Meza to assume power.

The inter-American commission will not immediately go to La Paz, however, thus seeking to avoid the possibility that its visit may be interpreted as an act of recognition of the current political situation in Bolivia.

Possible Siles Zuazo Role

PY261451 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Newton Carlos Commentary relayed from Lima]

[Text] Reports in Lima that former Bolivian President Siles Zuazo, who received the most votes in the recent Bolivian elections, is in Peru, and that he may participate in the meeting of the Andean Pact presidents who will be in Lima to attend the inauguration of Peruvian President-elect Belaunde Terry, are vague but persistent. But official Peruvian circles, especially those of the future civilian government, are rather doubtful about the role of Siles Zuazo at the meeting of the Andean Pact presidents. First of all, Siles Zuazo is only the leading vote-getter in the Bolivian presidential election; when the coup headed by General Garcia Meza took place a week ago, he was not yet the president-elect. And even though he received the most votes of any presidential candidate, he did not receive an absolute majority and was awaiting, therefore, a decision by the Bolivian Congress.

Second, the Andean Pact countries--Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru--do not seem to have identical positions regarding the military coup in Bolivia. The Venezuelan Government is aggressive, while the Peruvian Government and the future civilian government are still hesitating. Colombia does not have the same aggressiveness as Venezuela and Ecuador regarding the Bolivian coup. Nevertheless, the Andean Group presidents will meet in Lima to attend the installation of the Belaunde Terry goverment [passage indistinct] the leading presidential candidate in Bolivia may appear here in the Peruvian capital. He may be in hiding somewhere in Peru.

COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT NOTES PROGRESS IN ANDEAN PACT

PY300336 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0130 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 29 Jul (LATIN)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today said that the Andean Group will attain the highest levels of progress and social justice if all the member countries have democratic systems of government.

In Lima to dedicate the headquarters of the Colombian Government trade office, Turbay Ayala said that political status can pave the way for economic integration.

He based this statement on the fact that the EEC had swiftly answered the request for a cooperation accord with the Andean Group and that this accord will be signed in 2 or 3 months in Bogota.

Turbay Ayala pointed out that in the last 2 years the Andean Pact has made more progress than during its first 8 years, and mentioned the creation of the Andean Parliament, the Court of Justice, the Cartagena Accord Board of Ministers, all of which have become international bodies and some of which have been perfected.

He described the Andean Pact as an offspring of LAFTA, and said that the latter organization had failed and will survive only if its own offspring will help turn it into a promising system for American integration.

The Colombian president said that being a member of collective integration process implies being ready to make scrifices, to accept an interdependent system and to coexist with obstacles with a will to overcome them.

PROTECTION FOR UNDERWATER RESOURCES SOUGHT

PY252043 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] The member countries of the South Pacific Group have stated their opinion that the exploitation of mineral resources of the seabed in areas outside national jurisdictional waters must be carried out only within the framework of an international accord.

This system will have to guarantee full compliance with the principle that this zone's resources belong to humanity and will prevent negative effects on the economies of the developing countries that export these minerals.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY SECRETARY ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PY291555 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1635 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 28 Jul (TELAM)--Secretary General of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Yuriy Fokin has arrived for a 3-day visit to hold consultations with officials of the Argentine Foreign Ministry regarding topics on the agenda of the UN General Assembly to be held in New York next September.

During his stay in Argentina, Fokin will visit the Atucha nuclear plant.

GRAIN SALE FIGURES GIVEN FOR COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

PY272359 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1523 GMT 26 Jul 80

[All figures as received]

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 26 Jul (TELAM)--The USSR was the main destination for shipments of grains and their byproducts that left Bahia Blanca during the first half of this year, since 56.18 percent of the shipments were bound for that country. Communist nations--including the PRC, Poland and Cuba--received 70.95 percent of the shipments that left this port.

The USSR received 48.95 percent of the wheat, 92.01 percent of the sorghum, 74.02 percent of the corn, 11.35 percent of the oats, and 100 percent of the barley and rye sent from here.

According to the information supplied by the local branch of the national grain boards, of the 1,548,505 tons exported during the first half of the year, the Soviet Union purchased 870,098 tons, the PRC purchased 210,913 and Brazil purchased 206,346. During this period the port exported 1,183,567 tons of wheat, 183,637 tons of sorghum, 51,777 tons of corn, 17,606 tons of oats, 24,262 tons of barley and 45,887 tons of rye.

LUCIANO MENENDEZ RELEASES 'POLITICAL PROGRAM'

PY272256 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1142 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Jul (NA)--Gen Luciano Menendez, ret, who in September 1979 staged a swiftly thwarted uprising against the army command, today released his own "political program" and warned that "the armed forces cannot have a party" because they "represent the nation and cannot take the side of any of the national sectors."

In a lengthy article published today by the daily LA NACION under the title "The Problems Which the Process of National Reorganization Must Resolve," Menendez states that "the armed forces must coexist with all the democratic parties which, within the framework of a true democracy, will take turns at the civilian government whom the armed forces will serve."

The retired general says: "We must point out that at this time our entire political framework is leaning to the left. It seems as if, surprised and dazzled by the demagoguery and populism of (Juan) Peron, everyone has sought to imitate him, thus launching a race toward the left in which promises, political flirting and lavishness have taken the place of serious programs, civic principles and commitment to the nation."

Menendez demands an end to options [opciones] because "it is necessary to provide the country with healthy and organized political parties capable of taking advantage of democracy to expand their cadres on the basis of clear-cut doctrines aimed at the well-being of the entire community."

He suggests that "a proper control of the votes will permit the survival of a few large parties in which generous agreements will be reached and differences will be smoothed over."

In General Menendez' opinion, the current objectives should be:

--True political, economic and popular federalism.

--Independent foreign policy.

--Free-market agricultural and industrial economy.

--Truly republican and well-balanced institutions: a morally sound and prudent executive branch, a representative legislative branch and an independent and job-secure judicial branch.

"This process of setting objectives and reorganizing the institutions of the republic must be concluded during the current military phase," according to Menendez. "If the task is left unfinished for whatever reason, we would be unnecessarily weakening the future civilian government."

Among other concrete duties of the current process, the former commander of the III Corps proposes "the implementation of an effective system of controls and punishments so that all officials will know that their carelessness or immorality will not remain unpunished."

Menendez says: "At this point we must make the following consideration: Since the most recent president [Isabel Peron] could not be subjected to a political trial, it is obvious that this trial, provided for in the constitution, can be applied to no one. This is something which has to be changed. Someone must order the trial of a bad official, because only thus--by means of an exemplary punishment applied by democracy itself--will we be able to save democracy."

He adds: "At the same time, politics will again become the supreme profession of the citizen. It will be a service once more and will motivate the healthiest and most capable persons, who will be aware that in accepting the responsibility of serving the country from public jobs their prize will be the gratitude of their fellow countrymen and their risk will be a certain and severe punishment.

"This very system of controls and punishments will be useful to preclude demagogic, totalitarian or disruptive distortions and will serve to classify, approve or reject the candidates. It will be the basic condition for choosing eligible persons and making sure that those chosen are the best available," Menendez says.

His idea is that "we must improve respresentativity because"--he wonders--"who of us has known his deputy? Who of us has been able to speak with him, to listen to his ideas and to tell him about our needs? We must reawaken the feeling that representatives have a duty to those who have appointed them and that the later should be allowed to effectively participate in the government through their representatives."

Still another proposal of Menendez' political program is the "issuance of laws which will preclude the resurgence of Marxism." He also proposes the "organization of the labor movement into bodies capable of defending the true interests of the workers and not into economic and political entities aimed at supporting the ruler in power." He adds that "free association must be provided with rules which will eliminate the political role of the union and will guarantee the defense of workers' rights which no one must deny or curtail."

General Menendez outlines these rules because he believes that "the deepest changes and corrections must take place in our civic life."

He also explains "problems which require a solution" in other fields such as the need to instill new life in the family, which is the "basic social unit, in line with our Catholic religion."

On other issues, Menendez says that "if we do not want to take the daring step of moving the capital to another location, we must strengthen federalism by promoting administrative decentralization, which will restrict and change the current role of the capital as the only and exclusive center of decisionmaking."

For this he advocates encouraging "the expansion of farmlands," developing "regional industries suitable for the country," reopening "trade through the four borders and not just through the great port [Buenos Aires]," implementing "communications which will connect the provinces directly without first having to go to Buenos Aires," and encouraging a "balanced distribution of the population."

He also believes it necessary to "develop an independent foreign policy which will free us from so many useless conflicts stemming from alliances and commitments which do not serve Argentine interests."

Another of Menendez' guidelines is the "implementation of a far-flung education policy designed to stimulate national feelings, the pride of being an Argentine, the passion for freedom, the love for work, the hate of vices, the respect for religion and the family and the conviction of one's duty."

General Menendez claims that "our republican system, established through the constitution and the laws, has disappeared."

He says that "the legislative branch has lost its value and its institutional clout because some political parties believed that the benches belonged to the parties and not to the freely expressed popular will. This congress did not pass the laws which the nation needed, and its members no longer represented those who elected them."

Menendez, who participated in the ousting of the prior government, reports that "justice has been severely harmed by two clearly defined actions: the unjustified removal of judges--regardless of their rank, capabilities or prestige--by the incoming government, and the lack of a concrete program capable of shortening the time needed to issue rulings and capable of establishing an effective and timely administration of justice."

Menendez says: "The executive branch, generally led by strong party figures, always sought to prevail over the other two branches instead of working together with them in drawing up policies and strategies demanded by both domestic and foreign contingencies."

Menendez explains that "this is the reason for the citizenry's current doubts concerning the security which any future democratic system could offer them."

He warns that "we must be careful because those who do not believe in democracy have only two choices": They either become fascists or communists."

Menendez concludes by saying that "we will be pushing our fellow citizens to these extremes if we fail to prepare a truly nationalist, modern, functional and--especially--stable democracy."

PRESIDENT GARCIA MEZA CALLS FOR NONINTERFERENCE

Statement to Foreign Press

PY300117 La Paz Radio Illimani in Spanish 2210 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Statement released to the foreign press by Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza in La Paz on 29 July--recorded]

[Text] Once again a deliberate attempt has been made to distort the new national reality. To avoid distortions of the principles of the national reconstruction government, I have decided to release a written statement:

The national armed forces in 1977 initiated the democratic process by calling general elections for the following year. The process was distorted due to the lack of historical vision by political leaders, who neither properly interpreted nor understood the purposes of the process; namely, the search for ways of political, democratic coexistence among all Bolivians.

The annulment of the 1978 elections at the request of the political parties themselves and the unsuccessful 1979 elections led to the formation of two unconstitutional governments. That is to say, the electoral process was disrupted by those who participated in it.

Furthermore, there was open, well-known foreign interference in favor of certain candidacies through foreign financial support that seriously undermined the national sovereignty and the Bolivian people's self-determination.

In view of these events, the armed forces time and again pointed out the seriousness of the situation and proposed corrective measures to end those irregularieies, to the point of having proposed the postponement of the 29 June election in order to introduce structural changes to the electoral law and to guarantee elections which would not disregard the Bolivian people's sovereign will.

The socioeconomic chaos existing in the country created such an atmosphere of anarchy and an obvious power vacuum, that it led Mrs Lidia Gueiler to resign and turn the government over to the armed forces which, complying with the institutional role bestowed upon them by the constitution, took the reins of the government.

The actions perpetrated by Castroist-communist groups resulted in an escalation of terrorism that became commonplace. The deliberate ineffectiveness of the previous government in repressing the violence unleashed in the country forced the armed forces to take drastic measures to protect the people and the national security, actions that the people now view with satisfaction.

On assuming the national government, the armed forces imposed upon themselves the implementation of basic measures aimed at achieving national reconstruction; these fall within the framework of the first stage of the process. They also set basic objectives designed to reorganize the economic, cultural and political structures and thus overcome backwardness and dependence. They pursue objectives such as strengthening the nation on the basis of integrated socioeconomic development centered on the Bolivian man.

Because of its strategic position in South America, Bolivia is inevitably linked to the historic fate of the great Latin American fatherland. Therefore, it cannot allow its territory to become a field for experiments by groups who are agents of a world power.

The government of national reconstruction is convinced that the Bolivian people are going along with the government in this process and are giving it their full support, which can be seen by the atmosphere of normality prevailing across the entire national territory.

There is no fixed period for the process started by the armed forces for carrying out internal reorganization nor a definite date for the transfer of power [back to civilians] because the idea is to install a regime which will institutionalize the country to really serve the national goals and not become a political tool for antinational interests.

We hope to consolidate a stable and efficient democracy in which freedom, justice, order and security will allow the prosperity and well-being of all the people, not of a minority.

Regarding the internal situation, we will be inflexible in enforcing measures against the bad Bolivians who try to obstruct this process, and against the divisive actions of groups who have always sought to seize power. With this in mind, my government will implement drastic measures to improve morality in public administration in order to eradicate the corruption affecting the Bolivian people.

In the economic and social fields, my government will respect and will enforce all social gains and other benefits achieved for the working class. Considering the current situation, I will demand that Bolivian private businessmen patriotically contribute to the improvement of working conditions. The economic imbalance affecting the nation will be handled responsibly through joint actions and measures aimed at stopping the inflationary process and substantially increasing the buying power of salaries.

In the international aspect, we have repeatedly said that we will respect the commitments and agreements signed until now, but we must also clearly explain that Bolivia and its armed forces will not tolerate foreign interference in its internal affairs.

As the countries of the world recognize this process of reconstruction in Bolivia, the government will extend its links of solidarity based on mutual cooperation. Therefore, as president of the republic, I emphatically state that the purpose of my government is to continue the cordial diplomatic relations with all countries of the world with only the condition of respect for the principle of noninterference and self-determination of peoples.

I would particularly like to refer to the OAS declaration, a declaration which violates the basic principles of international law and which represents an open interference in the internal affairs of our country. The problems of Bolivians, of whatever nature, must be resolved internally, without paternalism, without the official intervention of international political trustees. Therefore, Bolivia, or any other country, does not have to accept subjugation to foreign opinion. Let us say it more clearly: We are not obliged to ask for permission from the USSR, Cuba, or the United States to make this or that decision. Only Bolivians can choose their destiny.

The government of national reconstruction hereby rejects the maneuvers that are taking place both within and outside the OAS. We are well aware that nations are interdependent, but this can only operate within a framework of reciprocity and mutual respect.

The new national reality is deeply rooted and has profound causes. It is not the result of whimsical or contingent factors, but rather the outcome of a historical necessity.

The OAS has on several occasions performed the role of a colonial ministry at the service of the great northern power, but now it must examine the reality of our country, not only from the viewpoint of a hollow theoretical democracy but with free, impartial, objective criteria. It should never adopt a biased position such as the one we are now discussing.

The need to respect the principle of self-determination must be emphasized within the OAS.

Our country is free and sovereign and, just like any other nation, it is entitled to choose the government that might best serve its interests and security. And this concerns only us, Bolivians.

Since the armed forces assumed the government on 18 July, more than one country of the Andean Group has sought to distort the philosophy of the Cartagena Agreement by meddling in domestic affairs, the conduct of which are the inalienable right of every member country. In view of this circumstance, Bolivia may lose interest in remaining within a distorted integration process, since integration can also be amply achieved through bilateral agreements. This applies to economic, technological and judicial complementary action and to the implementation of infrastructural projects.

Therefore, the government of national reconstruction will maintain a clear, well-defined position. We will not accept impositions on our sovereignty, and we deeply regret some positions of interference adopted by some governments of the subregional agreement.

We will also support the establishment of a new international order based on the principles of freedom, justice and the law, which may guarantee peace, understanding, cooperation among all countries of the world. Thank you gentlemen. [applause]

[Announcer] Journalists, President Garcia Meza has concluded his statement. He will answer no questions at this time.

Invitation to Foreign Delegations

FY291646 Paris AFP in Spanish 1549 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 29 Jul (AFP)--The Bolivian president, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, has invited delegations from every country in the world to visit the country in order to ascertain that the revolution that he is leading has not been carrying out a massacre, but that it is an attempt to unite all Bolivians.

This remark was made by the chief of state during a meeting in support of his regime that was held last night in government house with the participation of labor organizations, including construction workers, teachers, neighborhood groups and leaders from the so-called independent workers union.

He stated that Bolivia will face the economic blockade that some countries have brutally imposed. He added that the Bolivian people will answer this aggression with more work and greater production. Moreover, he called for full obedience to the UN Charter regarding noninterference by any country in the internal affairs of another.

At the end of his speech, Garcia Meza asked the world to respect Boliva, and he repeated that his regime will not accept interference from anyone.

'GREAT SATISFACTION' IN LA PAZ OVER ARGENTINE 'RECOGNITION'

FY291910 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1438 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 29 Jul (NA)--Marcelo Ostria Trigo, foreign relations under secretary of the Bolivian military government which emerged from the bloody coup on 17 July, reported today that the Argentine recognition of the new government has been received with "great satisfaction" in La Paz.

In statements made during the "Ladies and Gentlemen" program of Radio El Mundo in this capital, Ostria Trigo confirmed that the Argentine recognition of the Bolivian military government "is the first formal recognition," and he believed that "it will probably mark the way for Bolivia to resume the role that belongs to it in the concert of nations."

The spokesman of the military government stated that "there is an atmosphere of peace in Bolivia, and all the requirements necessary for normalizing our contacts with all the world have been complied with."

Ostria Trigo also commented on the OAS resolution to censure the Bolivian military government and the charges made by that organization of alleged violations of human rights. In this regard, he said that "we believe that an outrage has been committed in the OAS" and added that "fortunately, countries which are traditional friends of Bolivia have not followed suit but have absolutely respected the best traditions of the principle of nonintervention and self-determination." Ostria Trigo added that "we believe that in the OAS there has been an excess which does not at all reflect the true Bolivian situation. The charges have been made according to biased publications, not after observing the real events." Ostria Trigo also maintained that "the objective narrative given by our delegate (to the OAS) reflects the truth."

The Bolivian official further said that "we should keep in mind that the intended consultative meeting of foreign ministers will apparently not take place, obviously because there is no reason for it, because we have not endangered the peace of the continent and this is an eminently Bolivian question which we have solved in our own way according to our wishes and our needs."

When asked if the Bolivian military government had any particular business underway with the U.S. Department of State, he replied that "right now we are handling these matters in the customary way" and said that it is being "studied" whether Bolivia will send delegates to the foreign ministers' meeting which will be held in the next few days to inaugurate the organization which will replace LAFTA.

INTERIOR MINISTER TO RELEASE LIST OF PRISONERS

FY291814 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1727 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 29 Jul (LATIN)--Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez has announced that political prisoners will be put to work on road construction or be sent into exile. He made this announcement last night over the Illimani radio network. Minister Arce said that he did not know the exact number of persons who have been arrested since the military coup which ousted interim President Lidia Gueiler 12 days ago, but he promised to release a complete list of political prisoners in the next few days.

Country Tranquil

FY291658 Paris AFP in Spanish 1744 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 28 Jul (AFP)--The new Bolivian Government is in no position to give the number and names of political prisoners following the military coup on 17 July, because even more people are being arrested.

Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez said that tranquillity prevails throughout the country, except for some disturbances staged at night with the intention of causing trouble for the armed forces.

Colonel Arce said that international reaction to the latest events in Bolivia is the result of misinformation sent abroad by correspondents. He nevertheless reiterated that he will allow freedom of the press, but not the abuse of it; and that those who abuse it will be dealt with in accordance with the resolutions in force, regardless of their capacity as journalists.

BANZER ORDERS SUPPORTERS TO SHUN NEW GOVERNMENT

PY291943 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0117 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 28 Jul (LATIN)--Former presidential candidate Hugo Banzer Suarez has ordered his partisans not to accept posts in the military government which emerged from the 17 July coup that toppled interim President Lidia Gueiler, official party sources revealed.

The sources, which asked not be identified, also said that Bolivia's 50,000 miners are the most radical sector in the country. They are all "red" because the pro-Soviet Communist Party has politicized them, and they have foreign guerrillas, mostly Cubans, in their midst, the sources added. The same sources also said that one of the leaders of the leftist miners is Marcos Domic, a deputy elected for the Communist Party.

PAZ ESTENSSORO'S WHEREABOUTS REPORTED

PY300131 Paris AFP in Spanish 0112 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 29 Jul (AFP)--According to one of Paz Estenssoro's aides and spokesmen, the leader of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement is at his residence. The spokesman indicated that the former presidential candidate has no concrete plans for the future for the time being, at least not until next month.

FILES OF CHURCH-ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATION SEIZED

PY291914 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0119 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 28 Jul (LATIN)--Jaime Vergara, director of the Bolivian Research and Filing Center (Cidob), reported today that an armed civilian group had searched the office of his organization. Vergara told journalists that "they emptied the office, carrying away the files and other belongings." Cidob, an organization associated with the Catholic Church, published the political biweekly COYUNTURA and other publications.

SANTA CRUZ PREFECT CLOSES RADIO STATION

PY291551 Paris AFP in Spanish 1523 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 29 Jul (AFP)--Santa Cruz Prefect Oscar Roman Vaca has ordered Radio Maritima to close down temporarily. This radio station is owned by journalist Juan Francisco Flores.

The situation of the Bolivian radio stations has not yet been resolved. Only the so-called Nationalist Radio Network is broadcasting in La Paz, and private radio stations in the interior are only carrying music but must join the network for official newscasts.

GARCIA MEZA ORDERS BRAZILIAN JOURNALIST RELEASED

PY291721 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Brazilian journalist (Rodolfo Gamberini), correspondent of O Globo Television, was released early this morning in the Bolivian capital after spending 5 hours in the La Paz army and police headquarters. (Gamberini) met unexpectedly with President Garcia Meza, who had ordered his release.

FIGUEIREDO DECORATES VISITING MEXICAN PRESIDENT

FY291742 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Excerpts] President Joao Figueiredo today granted Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo the Rio Branco Order in the grade of Great Cross.

President Lopez Portillo arrived at noon today at the Brasilia airbase and was met by President Figueiredo and state ministers.

In the afternoon President Lopez Portillo went to Planalto Palace, where he was met by the director of state ceremonies, (Joao de Oliveiro), who accompanied him to President Figueiredo's office. President Figueiredo was awaiting him together the Brazilian Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and Danilo Venturini, chief of the military cabinet. The two presidents and ministers held a 7-minute open-door meeting to which journalists accredited to government house were admitted. The office doors were then shut and the two presidents, Mexican Ambassador (Gomez Castaneda) and Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro continued their meeting until 1500.

Lopez Portillo was bade farewell by President Figueiredo at the exit to the second floor of government house and was then accompanied to his car by Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and [word indistinct] ambassador.

Beginning at 1800 the Mexican president met with the diplomatic corps. Lopez Portillo was introduced to 61 foreign diplomats accredited to Brazil.

Other Activities

FY300051 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Presidents Joao Figueiredo of Brazil and Lopez Portillo of Mexico this morning visited the agriculture and livestock research center in the satellite city of Planaltina in the Federal District, where they learned about the projects developed by the Brazilian Agriculture and Livestock Research Company [EMBRAPA--Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuarias]. While awaiting the arrival of the Mexican president, Figueiredo held an informal talk with Agriculture Minister Amaury Stabile and with Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, and held a press conference.

President Figueiredo revealed that the energy problem is the main factor in the complementary economic program of Brazil and Mexico. The Brazilian president explained that Brazil has the technology which Mexico lacks in some sectors [words indistinct] exchange which could benefit both countries.

Asked how the Latin American countries could be united to defend the prices of their raw materials in view of the world recession, President Figueiredo answered: [begin Figueiredo recording] The impression I got from the visits I have made to friendly American countries is that bilateral relations [words indistinct]. [end recording]

The Brazilian president also stated that to have unity in Latin America there must be contacts and frank dialogues, and that each country must express its points of view [words indistinct] which must be defended internationally.

After the interview with Mexican and Brazilian reporters, the two presidents listened to the briefing given by the chief of the research center (Osmar Wagner) on what has been carried out by EMBRAPA.

At the end of the briefing both the Brazilian and Mexican presidents visited the areas used for growing soybeans, forage, corn and wheat and for pastures and horticulture.

On returning to the office of the research center, the two presidents said farewell and Lopez Portillo returned to Brasilia. President Figueiredo stayed there a little longer and held a longer conversation with the reporters. He said that the greater the interrelation between Brazil and Mexico in the economic, cultural and technological areas, the better will be the relations in the political sector.

Regarding the recent events in Bolivia, President Figueiredo stated: [begin Figueiredo recording] I think this is a problem which mainly concerns the Bolivians and [words indistinct] our tradition has been to recognize that government, which indeed has control over the territory and does not affect our policy regarding relations with other countries. [end recording]

Joint Declaration

PY300252 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Brazilian and Mexican Presidents Joao Baptista de Figueiredo and Jose Lopez Portillo, respectively, this afternoon signed a joint declaration expressing their profound satisfaction over the strengthening and consolidation of relations between Brazil and Mexico.

They declare their desire to strengthen the international agreements on basic products, with the spirit of achieving greater cooperation between producers and consumers in seeking to establish stable prices and a (?denominator) for the exporting countries.

The two presidents also express their satisfaction at the recent conclusion of negotiations on the agreement creating the common fund--the central instrument of the integrated program for basic products--at the UN Conference on Trade and Development.

They express their firm hope that this mechanism will be implemented in a very short period of time and that it will yield positive results within a growing tendency toward trading basic products, and that a larger number of agreements may be reached for the products covered by resolution 93.

As far as coffee is concerned, the two presidents agreed to continue granting support to the efforts which Brazil and Mexico are making with other Latin American countries, in compliance with the objectives previously mentioned.

They also express the need to establish a system of effective coordination with other producing countries and a system for organizing the market, including the possibility of having a small stockpiling system aimed at achieving appropriate price levels.

They state that all countries must have free access not only to the fruits of science and technology, but also to the scientific and technological knowledge itself, and that for this purpose the international community, mainly the developed countries, must strive to promote the international transfer of technology in equitable conditions and to get rid of the obstacles which still exist.

IMPORTS OF MEXICAN OIL TO INCREASE FIVEFOLD

PY300333 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico has accepted a Brazilian proposal to increase its petroleum sales to Brazil from 20,000 to 1000,000 barrels daily. This report was revealed today by Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals.

PETROBRAS and the Mexican state petroleum company will not establish a direct understanding seeking the consolidation of this agreement in a gradual manner but within the shortest period of time possible, according to Cals.

The planning minister also revealed that Brazil will be able to supply iron ore, bauxite ore and food to Mexico. These products could be traded for sulfur and a whole range of products consumed by both countries, since their economies complement each other.

Brazil and Mexico also agreed to exchange reports on geological studies and joint studies of the continent, including trade perspectives in the production of aluminum, copper and fertilizers, in addition to complementing each other in the industries producing capital goods.

The ministers from both countries have decided to create a working group which will study the new trade possibilities through cooperation mechanisms. According to Minister Neto, in the long term this will produce a profound integration of the Brazilian and Mexican economies.

The planning minister added that Brazilian trade, not only with Mexico but also with Argentina and other countries, is becoming dynamic in spite of the Latin American Free Trade Association [LAFTA]. Neto explained that LAFTA demanded coordination among various countries whose economies were extremely different, procedure which quickly exhausted their possibilities and which must now be revised.

Minister Cals also reports that the Rio Doce Valley Company [CVRD] will enter into joint ventures with a Mexican company to install an iron ore pelletization plant, seeking not only the Mexican market but exports as well. In this case, Brazil will contribute iron ore and Mexico natural gas.

INCREASED TRADE SOUGHT WITH USSR, EAST EUROPE

PY290018 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 23 Jul 80 p 17

[Excerpts] Brasilia--Brazil is studying ways for increasing its imports from East Europe, particularly the Soviet Union, to make possible the expansion of trade with that region, implying increased Brazilian exports. This information was given yesterday by Bernardo Pericas, Itamaraty's official spokesman.

The Itamaraty spokesman said that "there are permanent contacts" with Soviet authorities in order to find formulas for increasing bilateral trade by reducing the great surplus of Brazilian sales which are the obstacle to the Eastern bloc's purchasing more from Brazil. Since the Brazilian surplus has been very large in the last 10 years, Eastern bloc countries restrict their purchases, thus lessening overall trade.

This Brazilian concern, which has been the subject of debates with Eastern Europe for some time already, came to the fore in recent meetings of the Exports' Council [Concex]. A special meeting was held last week in the Finance Ministry and the conclusion was made that Brazilian imports from the Eastern bloc, particularly the Soviet Union, must be increased.

Pericas denied that Brazil is preparing an agreement with the Soviet Union on a $2.5 billion trade package as reported by the Italian press agnecy ANSA. The information was carried in last Sunday's JORNAL DO BRASIL, saying Brazil would buy $1 billion worth of hydroelectric equipment while selling $2.5 billion worth of agricultural products. This package would leave Brazil with a favorable balance of $1.5 billion.

Diplomatic sources, however, noted that governmental authorities of the two countries are in contact to see if the Soviet Union can supply hydroelectric equipment for plants Brazil is planning to build in the near future. These sources recalled that the Soviet turbines for the Sobradinho hydroelectric plant had fully satisfied Brazilian technical sectors, because they were acquired at quite convenient prices under a very favorable financing plan.

COMPANY CAN MANUFACTURE ALLOYS FOR NUCLEAR PLANTS

PY281732 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 23 Jul 80 p 22

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo--The federal government will receive a report today prepared by the Eletrometal Company showing that this company is in a position to manufacture material in Brazil essential for the core of nuclear reactors with entirely national technology. This means that Brazil will be able to manufacture tubes of zircalloy, inconel, incoloy and hafnium. The first three materials are of fundamental importance for the construction of conventional nuclear plants, and the last one would make possible the manufacture of mobile reactors and atomic submarines.

TWO POLICEMEN SENTENCED IN KIDNAPPING CASE

PY281836 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 22 Jul 80 p 15

[Excerpt] Porto Alegre--Third District Criminal Court Judge Moacir Danilo Rodrigues has sentenced police inspectors Orandir Potassi Lucas (alias Didi Pedalada) and Joao Augusto da Rosa (alias Irno) to 6 months' imprisonment with the right to conditional release on charges of abusing authority in the kidnapping of Uruguayan citizens Lilian Celiberti and Universindo Diaz. As additional punishment, the two inspectors will not be able to perform any police function in the municipality of Porto Alegre for 2 years.

Two other policemen involved in this case, Commissioner Pedro Seelig and Inspector Janito Kepler, were found not guilty for lack of sufficient evidence against them.

BRIEFS

OIL PROSPECTING CONTRACT--Rio de Janeiro, 19 Jul (AFP)--A contract for oil prospecting on the northeastern Brazilian continental shelf was signed here on Friday by the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (PETROBRAS) and the French enterprise Elf Aquitaine Bresil. The prospecting will be carried out off Ceara State, about 80 km from Fortaleza City, were the water are approximately 200 meters deep. The French enterprise will finance the prospecting but these expenses will be reimbursed should oil be found. The enterprise will also be paid according to the quantity of oil found. Since 1976 PETROBRAS has signed 51 similar contracts with foreign enterprises but no oil has been found so far. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1136 GMT 19 Jul 80 PY]

COSTA RICAN AMBASSADOR EXPLAINS CARAZO'S STATEMENT

FY300313 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Costa Rican Ambassador Manuel Hernandez Gutierrez said he had presented a verbal explanation to the Chilean Foreign Ministry in response to a verbal protest presented by Chile in San Jose regarding an alleged statement made by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo.

The Costa Rican ambassador to Chile was referring to press reports from San Jose that prompted the Chilean protest. Furthermore, the presentation of the Chilean verbal protest was confirmed by a Chilean Foreign Ministry spokesman. The Chilean protest is related to an alleged statement made by President Carazo after a meeting with Hortensia Bussi de Allende, a statement the Chilean Government considered offensive to Chile.

Ambassador Hernandez Gutierrez said the incident really occurred and that he has already presented a verbal explanation to the Foreign Ministry. He added that his government will send the Chilean authorities a written explanation through Chilean Ambassador to Costa Rica (Mario Viveros) [as heard].

HEAVY MIR CASUALTIES REPORTED IN BANK ROBBERIES

FY291925 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] The thwarted bank robbery in the Santa Elena neighborhood was a hard blow for the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR]. It was learned that 2 extremists died and that 10 of the 11 extremists arrested after yesterday's incidents are wounded.

Among the arrested Marxists are two women and it seems that one of them is the former leader of the Vicariate of Solidarity (Maria Isabel Ortiz Aponte), who murdered two Carabineros.

The security forces continued their investigations during the night and early this morning. Despite the fact that no information was released regarding these investigations, it was stated that they are being conducted in the appropriate way and that the extremists have suffered a hard blow.

CHURCH PROTESTS POLICE RAIDS, DETENTIONS

FY291409 Paris AFP in Spanish 0204 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 28 Jul (AFP)--It has been reported that the Chilean Catholic Church made a strong protest today against the raids and detentions made by police forces in some parishes of this capital.

The Santiago Archbishopric said in a communique: The church will never tolerate, not even under pressure and intimidation, obstacles being put in the way of its mission of saving and giving refuge to any suffering human being, whatever the cause or justification of his suffering. The communique is a response to repeated reports from various sources attempting to link the church to acts of sheltering alleged extremists.

This afternoon, policemen and security personnel removed the guards around a Catholic church which they had kept surrounded for over 20 hours, after detaining a leftist who had taken refuge in the church. The police officials had surrounded the vicarage of the southern district of this capital to arrest Juan Rojas Martinez, accused of being a member of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), who had reportedly been involved in an illegal occupation of property in the outskirts of Santiago.

The church again emphasizes the injustice of removing a detained person from the protection of the courts, leaving him exposed to the actions of agents of unknown identity who keep him under arrest at secret places and, unfortunately, often question him under pressures that are morally and legally unacceptable, the church document adds.

The communique also reports the violent raids and detentions made in the Santiago parishes of San Cayetano and Cristo Rey, where dozens of people were arrested.

The authorities of the Chilean Catholic Church also repudiate the three violent attacks which occurred here today and led to 2 deaths, about 10 people wounded and several detentions. The attacks took place simultaneously against three banks which were the targets of similar attacks 3 and 1/2 months ago, attributed to the outlawed MIR.

The communique adds that the Santiago church again finds that the country is being led into an abnormal situation, causing alarm and concern through disproportionate actions which are outside the channels of justice and against which the church has consistently warned. The communique says: All this causes us great pain for Chile, and we again fear for the future of our fatherland.

The communique concludes by stating that in the last few years the church has made a point of insisting on compliance with clear and firm legal rules which guarantee the respect for and the rights of every person and which are equally valid for both rulers and ruled.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT CREATED FOR LIAISON WITH CHURCH

PY291927 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] The government's Social Communications Agency (Dinaco) this morning reported the creation of a special department for liaison with the Catholic Church. From now on the government junta's advisory commission, headed by Brig Gen Roberto Guillard Marinot, will maintain government contacts with the Catholic Church through this department.

It was also reported that Gen (Jorge Kurt) (ret) will continue to be the link between the government and the authorities of all other religions, except the Catholic Church.

URUGUAYAN ARMY COMMANDER QUEIROLO BEGINS VISIT

PY291919 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Uruguayan Army commander and government junta member Lt Gen Luis Queirolo today started his 4-day official visit to Chile.

This morning General Queirolo met with Lt Gen Washington Carrasco, deputy army commander, and later visited defense minister Maj Gen Cesar Raul Benavides at his office. At the end of that meeting he stated that terrorism is always a threat since it is guided by international Marxism and the political powers that make attempts against our culture and civic norms. He explained that to fight terrorism we must build a solid and long-lasting structure. He also pointed out that this is his first visit to Chile, and he praised the friendship between the two countries, which has prevailed for many years.

TURBAY ASKS POSTPONEMENT OF CANDIDATE DESIGNATION

PA291939 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Lima--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala said today that it is both necessary and suitable to freeze presidential candidacies for a longer period, and he asked his Liberal Party to postpone the election of the designate, originally slated for 7 August. President Turbay Ayala said this to Colombian newsmen covering the events connected with Peru's return to democracy.

Turbay said he would like his party to postpone the election of the presidential designate, adding that it would be best for the Liberal Party if the recently begun unity process could continue without further problems. President Turbay Ayala also voiced his satisfaction with the dialogues held among the former Liberal presidents, the party's leadership and the members of the central political commission.

Political Reaction

PA291940 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Bogota--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's statements in Lima, Peru, on the present inadvisability of promoting the election of a national designate has created quite a stir in local political circles. The president's statements for the Colombian newsmen accompanying him came at a time when a busy campaign was being planned, precisely for that purpose, particularly by former Chamber of Representatives President Jorge Mario Eastman.

TURBAY VIEWS BORDER CONFLICT, AMNESTY, BOLIVIA

PA292229 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Report by special correspondent Francisco Tulande from Lima--live telephone relay]

[Text] The Colombian and Venezuelan Governments made significant progress at the presidential level today in the process of finding a formula to solve the old conflict of the demarcation of marine and submarine areas.

Presidents Luis Herrera Campins and Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and Foreign Ministers Jose Alberto Zambrano and Diego Uribe Vargas met for 1 hour and 25 minutes at the Venezuelan Embassy here before attending a te Deum at the metropolitan cathedral.

President Turbay Ayala said that the bilateral effort to reach an agreement has been significant. The meeting was exclusively held to discuss this matter. According to President Luis Herrera Campins, an agreement will be reached in a short time although they are not involved in a race against the clock. He said that his great aspiration is to end his term having resolved the conflict.

For his part, President Turbay Ayala praised the common views of the two countries regarding the Bolivian issue. In a brief political analysis, he maintained that the document recently released by former Liberal presidents is a great contribution to the country. I feel it is very healthy because of the noble purposes involved in it. These purposes are useful to Colombia and seek the best way to solve our problems, he said.

Here are his statements: [Begin recording]

[Turbay Ayala] We held very positive and friendly talks. Every time we meet with President Herrera Campins we have many opportunities to exchange views. I can say that [words indistinct]

[Question] Have these talks advanced the negotiations?

[Answer] These talks strengthened the friendship and the understanding between two chiefs of state who have common problems.

[Question] Could this mean that the next few meetings will be the last ones?

[Answer] Let us hope that they will advance as much as we want but we cannot say exactly when they will end.

[Question] Mr President, switching to another subject and pardon me for being inopportune, there is an amnesty bill; will the government be willing to face an expansion of this bill in congress?

[Answer] The government submitted its bill and it is subject to parliamentary debate. Let us see what happens.

[Question] Will the government stand be flexible concerning alleged modifications?

[Answer] The government stand is reflected in the bill. Consequently, we will discuss it with the congressmen. [Words indistinct] of the process in the congress.

[Question] Going back to your talks [with Herrera Campins] did you discuss the topic of the undocumented people in this meeting?

[Answer] We discussed all the common problems but this was not the main one in the talks.

[Question] What are the Colombian and Venezuelan views regarding the Bolivian situation?

[Answer] We agreed on the OAS declaration on the Bolivian situation. There have been no new incidents that may have changed our opinions or modified our criteria.

[Question] In your report to Channel 5, you said that there was a possibility that the Andean Group may tie a break in diplomatic relations with Bolivia to respect for human rights. Is this true?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] I believe that the basic duty of any government in order to maintain relations with other countries is to respect human rights and the dignity of persons. Whenever the dignity of people is not respected, good relations among states are seriously affected.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer indistinct] [end recording]

Aside from this meeting between Herrera Campins and Turbay Ayala, the Andean foreign ministers will meet this afternoon to write a draft document that will be issued [words indistinct]

BRIEFS

MILITARY SERVICE FOR WOMEN--Bogota--Women may be called to do military service, according to a feasibility study being prepared by senior armed forces officers. They would serve under the same conditions as young men over 18 currently serving in the armed forces. [Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jul 80 PA]

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION PLAN

PA292340 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] The national secretary of public information, Carlos Cortes Castro, in commenting on several incidents resulting from the so-called strike by the national transporation clique, said the national government and the people of Ecuador are jointly working not against the transportation workers' rights, but to show that we cannot permit a group of citizens to disrupt public peace. He also announced the adoption of an emergency urban transporation plan, with the participation of army and public institution vehicles, to provide transportation services in the main cities of the republic.

[Begin recording] So far, 147 persons have been arrested for disturbing the peace by placing rocks, tree trunks, tacks, and sharp materials of all kinds on the highways to prevent the transit of the vehicles substituting for those on strike.

It is worth mentioning that certain hoodlums, claiming to be transportation workers, are attacking private and public vehicles, as happened in Atacunga. These hoodlums are already in prison, and we wish to warn the real drivers to be very careful because tomorrow such hoodlums may again use their names to disturb the nation's peace.

We have received information from throughout the country. We know a transportation strike is very serious. The people of Ecuador and the national government, however, are working jointly not to violate the rights of the workers in the sector, but to show that they cannot permit a group of citizens to disrupt public peace.

The Ecuadorean Government, national police and armed forces, have prepared a plan which will take effect at 0600 tomorrow and will apply throughout the country--including in Quito--and calls for seven transporation routes. The details of these routes will be distributed in the course of the day so that the citizens may be informed that we are going to replace public transportation which is paralyzed today. That is all I can say for the time being. [end recording]

Gradual Restoration of Service

PA292251 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Raul Zambrano report from the Government Ministry]

[Excerpts] Government Minister Dr Carlos Feraud Blum has reiterated that urban, interprovincial and rural transportation services are gradually being restored throughout the country. The government minister has also reiterated that each and every one of the government's actions is strictly in accordance with the laws and the constitution.

The government minister also told newsmen that a number of transporation services, such as the various transport and taxi cooperatives in Quito, have already announced that as of this moment they are resuming their activities. According to the minister, interprovincial transporation throughout the country has been actively restored.

The government minister's report follows: [begin recording]

Transportation is going back to normal. Transporters are realizing that their federation's measure is illegal and that there is no reason to continue with this de facto measure.

The government is also concerned over the transportation of food and in this connection, certain measures have immediately been adopted. Some of the armed forces' C-130 planes are being used to bring in about 240,000 liters of milk [words indistinct] to Guayaquil. Plans have also been made for army and private vehicle convoys carrying foodstuffs to circulate on all of the country's roads.

We have reports from all the provinces showing that the citizens are not supporting the strike and that, on the contrary, the transport services are being restored. Naturally, the transporters are requesting the necessary guarantees, the essential protection for fear of reprisals from those who still maintain this de facto attitude, which might mean attacks or destruction of the vehicles.

The public forces, the police in particular, and the armed forces, too, are carrying out very important work and we are providing all the guarantees and necessary protection.

Naturally, there have been a few cases of sabotage, and I would like to point out as one of the most serious the seizure of a Banos cooperative bus this morning, on the Ambato-[name indistinct] road. Twenty people were captured inside the bus carrying picks, shovels, dynamite sticks, weapons, and so forth. All of them have been jailed and all of this materiel has been seized. The Tunguragua governor has invited newsmen to view the seized material.

These people will be turned over to the corresponding judges to answer for this intolerable conduct.

Until 2000 last night, there were 293 people in jail throughout the country. I suppose by this time there ought to be many more than 300. We are determined to maintain the repressive measures announced at the beginning and the police commissars and intendants will try those guilty of violations. Those responsible of crimes will be turned over to the judges, for leading the strike and for their involvement in activities aimed at hindering vehicle circulation in the country.

This is all for now. We are constantly receiving requests from the cooperatives that want to normalize the country's traffic and heavy transportation services. [end recording]

Additional Information

PA300258 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] All permits for urban and interprovincial transport buses were to be suspended at 1200 if the buses had not gone back into operation as was agreed yesterday by the National Higher Transit Council, Government Minister Dr Carlos Feraud Blum has reported. He added that registration is open at the National Traffic Bureau for all co-ops, individuals or firms that may want to provide transportation services.

He said that the Taxi Drivers Federation decided to return to work at 1200. Several urban transport co-ops also approached the ministry to offer their cooperation. He remarked that the necessary procedures are being followed.

He disclosed that nationwide transit is slowly returning to normal because several co-ops and firms in Esmeraldas, Riobamba, Quito, Loja, Tulcan, Calacali, Machachi, Cayambe, Sangolqui, Guamote and other offered to provide transportation this morning.

The minister noted that the government is trying to prevent a food shortage. Army planes are transporting 240,000 pounds of powdered milk to Guayaquil. Food is also going to be transported by land. The Saeta Company offered the government two planes to transport food.

He revealed that a bus going from Ambato to Banos was seized with 20 people aboard who had weapons and sticks of dynamite. The latter were impounded while the responsible parties were arraigned. He reported that so far over 300 people have been arrested and warrants have been issued for the arrest of other individuals responsible for the strike because the government is going to do everything necessary to stop and arraign the strike leaders or those responsible for crimes committed during the strike.

Socialist Party Position

PA291915 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Statement by Fernando Maldonado, leader of the Revolutionary Socialist Party, to Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio--place not specified--live over the telephone]

[Text] The Ecuadorean Revolutionary Socialist Party wishes to thank this radio station for the opportunity to explain to the people its position in order to prevent misunderstandings and biased comments.

The Revolutionary Socialist Party, supporting the people's interests, favors the transportation strike to the extent that it does not include a bus fare increase, a policy the party has always opposed because of the impact it would have on the people's economy. The party supports the transportation strike which is opposed to an increase in the price of gasoline, which definitely contributes to the inflationary process. The Revolutionary Socialist Party is also opposed to the outrageous increase in the prices of basic necessities. In opposing the price increase policy, sponsored by the agriculture minister in what he calls real prices, the Revolutionary Socialist Party believes that it constitutes a flagrant violation of the wage and salary increase law approved on 19 November by the legislature. Article 9 of this law prohibits any price increase on any basic necessity item for 1 year. In a document released this afternoon, the Revolutionary Socialist Party is demanding a special session of the constitutional guarantees tribunal to have it discuss and declare illegal the price increase authorized by the government, which only responds to the interests of the big capital and oligarchic forces which blackmailed and extortioned the government before obtaining the unpopular objectives.

The Revolutionary Socialist Party, in view of the threat of a massive dismissal of workers beginning 10 August 1980, is asking to maintain the workers in their jobs for at least 1 year. We are also asking for the suspension of the national security law because it is unconstitutional. We are asking for a decision from the constitutional guarantees tribunal in this respect and also the supreme court of justice which has decreed the suspension of the law. Finally, the Revolutionary Socialist Party categorically denies that it supports fare increases, as Government Minister Carlos Feraud Blum said it did during the meeting of the superior traffic council. Fortunately, our position is well known by the workers and people, who know that we have never promoted measures which go against the people's economy. The party is also opposed to the violence unleashed against transportation leaders and their headquarters and demand the freedom of all those arrested.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANNOUNCES RECOGNITION OF NEW BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT

FY292057 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2030 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Jul (NA)--On arriving at Ezeiza Airport shortly after 1600 today, Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues announced that Paraguay has recognized the new Bolivian military regime. He indicated that his visit to Argentina is for the purpose of signing documents related to the Yacyreta binational enterprise. Minister Nogues, who was accompanied by Paraguayan Labor Minister Saul Gonzalez, termed as "excellent" the bilateral relations between Argentina and Paraguay.

EL COLORADO SCORES U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT ON GONZALEZ ISSUE

FY272321 Asuncion EL COLORADO in Spanish 24 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial article: "Don't They Know How To Read?"]

[Text] An official of the U.S. Embassy in Paraguay has expressed the concern felt at that diplomatic mission over the order to imprison Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle, which was requested of a court by the general state prosecutor. The reason for the concern consisted of the fact that the imprisoned person had been a guest of the U.S. Department of State (?). More recently, this same department also expressed concern over the same case(!).

The press club has also just stated its solidarity with the detained, wielding the argument that "his imprisonment is another link in the chain by which it is attempted to intimidate independent newsmen and restrict the freedom of the press" (?). The "club" then gives a list of accusations made by Alcibiades, of his actions in defense of cultural values, etc., etc.

The FFF [not further identified] also join, rather as hangers-on, as they are bound to be, the bandwagon of the new "saviors and liberators" (?!).

We ask ourselves: What has the U.S. Department of State to do with decisions made by Paraguayan justice? In which learned text on constitutions and laws is it taught that it should have any such powers, and in what treaty, convention or agreement has Paraguay given the Department of State those powers?

Our justice, that of a sovereign country, is the institution which has the only and exclusive duty of making decisions in the trial which has opened, with all guarantees of defense for the indicted.

The professional interlopers--the embassy, the department, the club of the FFF--give the impression that they do not know how to read or, if they do, that they have not understood or have not wanted to understand such a clear question. In view of an alleged violation of the constitution and related laws, the general state prosecutor accuses the presumed criminal and asks for his detention, based on the constitution and the laws. The case now depends on the courts. And we should not forget that the accused has three levels where he can defend himself: the court, the Chamber of Appeals and the Supreme Court of Justice.

In all this there is something of politics, particularly in the position taken by the FFF, who are hankering for any kind of little scandal (often hatched by themselves) to make themselves heard. It is their only resort in view of their lack of civic spirit. Let us pardon them as an act of charity to those helpless and embittered people.

But there is a question that should be asked: How long will the United States continue to act in disregard of the good relations and the respect it owes to sovereign Latin American nations? And how long (!!)will it continue to do all it can to harm its own image in those same nations?

In view of the world situation and the events that may occur, the United States needs a rearguard solidly in its favor, but its apparent arrogance and clear interventionism make a total support of its policy from the Latin American world ever more difficult.

Meanwhile, the communist side is gaining ground by direct or indirect action and is weakening the strength of a united rearguard which is defending the conquests of the West.

We hope that someday there will be a reaction which favors the defense of freedom, which is the foundation of our civilization.

JUDGE ORDERS RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONER VARGAS

PY280029 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 26 Jul 80 p 14

[Excerpt] The judge of the Sixth Criminal Court, Antonio Escobar Cantero, yesterday ordered the release of Bonifacio Vargas, member of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA], at whose residence the leaders of that party had held a meeting. According to the police report, the meeting took place without prior police permission on the morning of 20 July. Bonifacio Vargas told the court that the meeting held at his residence in Arroyo Seco had been orderly and harmonious. He indicated that when the PLRA leadership had asked to use his residence for the meeting he had agreed with the understanding that Domingo Laino and Miguel Abdon Saguier, who were scheduled to speak at the meeting, would obtain the appropriate police permit.

As a result of Vargas' statement, Judge Antonio Escobar Cantero ordered his release, but Vargas will remain at Tacumbu Prison today and tomorrow and will be released on Monday, because the court has yet to notify the national penitentiary.

FEBRERISTA YOUTH GROUP REPORTS ARREST OF PEASANT LEADERS

PY280013 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 25 Jul 80 p 14

[Text] The Febrerista Revolutionary Youth (JRF) yesterday stated its position opposing the "surrender of national sovereignty to foreign capitals," and demanded "the immediate freedom of all political prisoners and the clarification of the status of all fellow countrymen who have disappeared in police stations."

The JRF communique was released in view "of the new outrages perpetrated by the antinational and antipopular regime."

The communique reports the arrest of "peasant leaders and well-known journalists who merely seek a more just fatherland, such as in the case of Caaguazu (Marcial Britos, who is currently in the investigations department; Eustacio Rodriguez, arrested in Ita Enramada and currently missing; Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle, imprisoned at the Tacumbu National Penitentiary; and other fellow countrymen like Ortigoza and Ovando, who have spent more than 15 years in prison)."

Further on, the JRF communique denounces the "most brutal surrender to multinational enterprises of key elements of the national economy, such as the fuel that is being controlled by REPSA (Paraguayan Refineries, S.A.)."

The JRF urges "the democratic Paraguayan people to join efforts toward the building of a sovereign, democratic, free and just fatherland."

It concludes by repudiating "the surrender of national sovereignty to foreign capital," and demands "the immediate freedom of all political prisoners and the clarification of the status of all missing fellow countrymen."

NEW 16-MEMBER CIVILIAN CABINET SWORN IN

PY291534 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0209 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 28 Jul (LATIN)--The first civilian cabinet was sworn in tonight before President Fernando Belaunde Terry, who a few hours before had reinitiated the democratic process in Peru that was interrupted in 1968. The cabinet is headed by financier Manuel Ulloa and is comprised of 16 ministers, 3 of whom are retired officers who will control the War, Navy and Aeronautics Ministries. The swearing in took place as a public ceremony on one of the balconies of government palace overlooking the Plaza de Armas, the largest square in the country, which was filled by a multitude which attended the ceremoney with much enthusiasm.

Belaunde had earlier received the official greetings of visiting delegations which had arrived in Lima to attend the presidential inauguration ceremony and the restoration of democracy in Peru. The greetings ceremony was attended by Colombian President Julio Turbay, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez, the U.S. President's wife Mrs Rosalynn Carter and representatives of 108 special missions.

The civilian ministerial posts are held by 10 members of the government party, Popular Action; 2 members of the Christian Popular Party; and the independent Alfonso Grados Bertorini, a newsman who holds the Labor Ministry. The cabinet is comprised of the following members:

Prime Minister and Economy and Commerce Minister	Manuel Ulloa Elias
War Minister	Gen Jorge Muniz Luna
Aeronautics Minister	Lt Gen Jose Gagliardi
Navy Minister	Vice Adm Mario Castro Mendoza
Energy and Mines Minister	Pablo Kuczynski
Interior Minister	Jose Maria de la Jara y Ureta
Foreign Relations Minister	Javier Arias Stella
Education Minister	Luis Felipe Alarco
Transportation and Communications Minister	Eduardo Orrego
Agriculture Minister	Niels Ericson
Labor Minister	Alfonso Grados Bertorini
Justice Minister	Felipe Osterling Parodi
Industry, Tourism and Integration Minister	Roberto Rotondo
Housing and Construction Minister	Javier Velarde
Fisheries Minister	Rene Deustua

BELAUNDE RECEIVES SOVIET DELEGATION HEAD

PY300219 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0133 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 29 Jul (LATIN)--Fernando Belaunde Terry, the new Peruvian president, today granted the first official audience of his administration to the Soviet delegation that attended his inauguration. The meeting between the president and Mikhail Georgadze, chief of the Soviet delegation and secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was held at the presidential office in the government palace. The meeting was also attended by Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella and Soviet Ambassador Leonid Kuzmin. Belaunde Terry and Georgadze held private talks for 25 minutes and exchanged gifts as a token of friendship between the peoples of Peru and the USSR.

The Peruvian president said goodbye to Georgadze in the main hall of the government house and conveyed his greetings to the Soviet people and government.

BELAUNDE DELIVERS FIRST SPEECH AS PRESIDENT

PY291626 Paris AFP in Spanish 0235 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 28 Jul (AFP)--In his first speech as president, to a crowd in Lima's main plaza, Fernando Belaunde Terry said here tonight that it must not be expected that an attitude of retaliation or revenge will be adopted. We are not going to be obsessed with the seeking out of those who are to blame, but will be obsessed seeking solutions for the troubles of the Peruvian people, Belaunde said after he had sworn in his cabinet. It is, he said, a very homogeneous team that has gained experience in struggles and in exile.

We know that the task will not be easy, that we are not going to resolve the problems of the Peruvian people overnight; but you can be sure that not one day will go by without our knowing about your problems and that we will share your distress and experience your greatest wishes, Belaunde said.

Belaunde also paid homage to the armed forces "that today are returning to their garrisons upon accepting the verdict of the balloting booths after having won the battle for peace."

The crowd, some of which had waited since early afternoon in the plaza or near the legislative palace where Belaunde was sworn in, applauded the president and each of the ministers with great enthusiasm.

GOVERNMENT TURNS OVER NEWSPAPERS TO FORMER OWNERS

PY292207 Paris AFP in Spanish 1744 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 29 Jul (AFP)--The former owners today peacefully took legal possession of the newspapers in this capital; the military government had confiscated and nationalized them exactly 6 years ago.

The new directors expressed their satisfaction at this act of justice, adding that they are returning to their newspapers to continue fighting for freedom of the press and the interests of the country, with no vengeance in mind.

The turning over of all the newspapers was carried out almost simultaneously this morning, with the protection of some policemen and the presence of a large part of the newspapers' personnel, a group of which were jubilant.

Alejandro Miro Quesada and Aurelio Miro Quesada, principal owners of EL COMERCIO, who now assume joint directorship of the newspaper, were received in a friendly manner at the offices of the main newspaper in the country.

A similar event took place at the site of LA PRENSA when new director Arturo Salazar arrived. He was one of the editors of this morning newspaper, which for many years was led by Pedro Beltran, who died here a few years ago.

The newspapers EXPRESO and EXTRA--whose owner is Manuel Ulloa, prime minister of the regime which was installed yesterday--were turned over to Francisco Vallebuena, the new manager of the company. The director of these newspapers will be the former director Guillermo Cortes Nunez, who will arrive either today or tomorrow, Wednesday, from Ecuador where he has lived for several years.

A similar ceremony was held at the newspapers CORREO and OJO, although it was of much shorter duration, presided over the new director-owner, Enrique Agois.

As of noon today, only the transfer of the afternoon paper ULTIMA HORA has not taken place. Alfredo Fernandez has been designated director of this newspaper. Apparently the owners of the newspaper have designated another director and the ceremony has been delayed for this reason.

CONGRESS APPROVES LABOR, POLITICAL AMNESTY

PY291506 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0515 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 29 Jul (LATIN)--A broad political and labor amnesty was approved here last night by Congress on beginning its legislative functions. The amnesty will benefit approximately 4,000 workers, the majority being teachers, who in years gone by had obeyed order for national strikes and stoppages demanding improved salaries.

According to charges made by political organizations, there are approximately 50 labor and political leaders in the country's prisons who have committed crimes for which the military government, which ended yesterday, arrested and imprisoned them.

The amnesty is granted to those who have been charged, tried or sentenced by common or special courts for incidents of a political or social nature or related incidents connected with them. Also included, within the same scope, are those who have been charged, tried or sentenced in cases pertaining to freedom of the press and the press law, to the military justice code and to incidents or crimes related to strikes, stoppages and labor or agrarian struggles. Also included are incidents or crimes that occurred during the electoral campaigns for the 1978 constituent assembly and the 1980 general elections, with the exception of crimes against public faith.

It has also been established that those who benefit under the amnesty will have returned to them any rights and assets that they might have been deprived of due to the incidents or crimes for which the amnesty was granted.

POLISH DIPLOMAT SAYS RELATIONS WITH PERU 'VERY POSITIVE'

PA291842 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 22 Jul 80 p 21

[Excerpt] Peruvian-Polish relations are characterized by close and fraternal cooperation in the technical, scientific, commercial and cultural fields. In this regard, the balance of trade has always been favorable for our country.

In 1979 alone the volume of trade amounted to $60 million. Poland has imported mainly fish meal and various minerals.

In compensation, our country has obtained factory ships [barcos factoria] for the exploitation of marine wealth. However, there is greater interest in increasing the import of such products as synthetic rubber, Polish vodka, textile machinery and construction equipment.

Wojciech Tomaszewski, Polish charge d'affaires, explained all this during an interview with this newspaper on occasion of the Polish National Day which is being commemorated today.

Peruvian-Polish relations were officially established on 14 April 1969. The diplomat described them as very positive and said that evidence of this is the many intergovernment agreements signed in various fields.

EDITORIAL URGES CLOSER TIES WITH CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES

PA281905 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 26 Jul 80 p A-4

[Editorial: "The Caribbean Microstates"]

[Text] Most Spanish-speaking Latin American countries--with few exceptions, like Venezuela--have no policy of rapprochement with a host of Caribbean microstates that have become independent in recent years.

Since 1962, Great Britain has granted independence to eight former colonies--Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Bahamas, Grenada, Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, which became independent late last year.

Many islands still maintain the status of overseas French and Dutch possessions and both France and the Netherlands will have to make big efforts to keep their Caribbean territories from being affected by the decolonization movement, which might be interrupted only with great difficulty.

This reality will result in a totally new geopolitical situation in the area. In these independent islands, all government changes had been taking place by constitutional means, regardless of whether the methods employed were more or less democratic. Nobody ignored that Jamaica and Guyana--the latter a former British colony on the mainland--had special ties with Havana, but neither the Jamaican nor the Guyanese Government saw the Cuban regime as a system worth imitating.

But after last year's coup in Grenada, where Maurice Bishop took over the government after ousting corrupt Eric Gairy, things began to change noticeably. The current Grenadian prime minister is totally identified with Fidel Castro and has every intention of faithfully copying Cuba's Marxist model.

His influence in the area is on the rise and with increasing frequency one hears the statements of political leaders who mention only Cuba's health or educational achievements without making the slightest reference to its dictatorship or to its total dependence on the Soviet Union.

It is important to remember that each of these microstates is seriously threatened with destabilization, not only because of Cuba's possible influence, but because of their frustrations and dangerous state of underdevelopment. Among other things, it is worth remembering that two of the world's biggest oil refineries are located in the Caribbean Sea and process one-fourth of the Arab oil imported into this continent. It would thus be advisable for the Latin American community to seek closer ties with those countries, as the future of the OAS will be endangered unless a dialogue leading to greater understanding is established.

PRICES OF PETROLEUM BYPRODUCTS INCREASE

PA292243 Panama City RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] The price of petroleum byproducts in Panama has increased, starting today. This is the second price increase of these products during the present year. High octane gasoline increased by $.13 a gallon; that is to say, it increased from $1.98 to $2.11 a gallon. Regular gasoline, which sold at $1.86, was increased to $1.98. Diesel, which was sold at $1.15, is now sold at $1.22; and kerosene increased from $1.05 to $1.12. Liquified gas used for cooking purposes increased from $5.51 to $5.53 for the 25-lb tank. The 60-lb tank, which cost $12.95, increased to $12.98; and the 100-lb tank which cost $21.31 now costs $21.37.

BELIZE

GOVERNMENT CONTINUES TO OPPOSE LAND CESSION TO GUATEMALA

FL251350 Belize City THE BELIZE SUNDAY TIMES in English 13 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Further discussions on solving the Belize-Guatemala border dispute have taken place in the United Kingdom between Guatemala's minister of foreign affairs, Rafael Castillo Valdez, and his British counterpart Nicholas Ridley.

INSIGHT understands that their informal discussions in London and Scotland at the end of June centered in part on the role and composition of a post independence peace keeping force. Guatemala is believed to want Britain to only gradually withdraw its forces, while the UK Government is attempting to clarify that it wants to totally disengage on independence. Other discussions are thought to have centered on financial assistance after a settlement.

Running parallel to these developments it appears that as a result of high level communications between London and Washington, the U.S. Government has in private, if not in public, come down off the fence and is placing intense pressure on Guatemala to reach an early agreement.

Meanwhile Belize continues to strongly oppose the cession of land as part of any settlement that there would be no land cession.

It now appears likely that as a result of the UK talks a further three way meeting will be held in New York in the next two months.

The vastly accelerated pace of discussions is believed to indicate a growing wish on the part of the Guatemalans to find a formula that takes account of national pride and current realities.

As reported in our previous issue the vastly changed situation in Central America has provided a background, if not yet a final spur to Guatemala to solve the dispute. That nation is also understood to be increasingly worried by increasing contact between Belize and Nicaragua, particularly in view of the Sandinistas support for Guatemalan guerrillas.

OFFICIALS RETURN FROM NICARAGUA; PRAISE JUNTA'S WORK

PA290013 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2257 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Belize City, 26 Jul (LATIN-REUTER)--A high-level delegation of Belizean Government ministers has returned from Nicaragua and has praised the work of the present Nicaraguan junta. "The Nicaraguan Government is at the people's service," Works Minister Frederick Hunter stated in a communique. The delegation, headed by Prime Minister George Price, attended the ceremonies marking the first anniversary of Anastasio Somoza's overthrow.

Hunter stated: "Nicaraguans are working together for their country at all levels. I am impressed by their sense of commitment."

"In Belize we feel a special esteem for the Nicaraguan revolution," Health Minister Assad Shoman stated. "It is one of the Central American countries which fully supports the Belizean people's struggle for liberation," Shoman added.

Guatemala has been claiming the territory of Belize in a long-standing dispute and has threatened to invade if Great Britain grants independence to its last Central American colony before the dispute is solved.

State Minister V.H. Courtenay stated that although Belize attended the celebrations in Nicaragua this does not imply that the Belizean Government is being swayed either to the left or to the right. "We went to Nicaragua to show our appreciation and understanding for what they have achieved for themselves. It is an expression of self-determination similar to our rightful claim for the Belizean people," Courtenay said.

PRIME MINISTER PRICE LEAVES FOR PANAMA

FL300110 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Premier Price left Belize this afternoon for a visit to Panama. During his absence, the deputy premier and minister of home affairs, the Honorable C.L.B. Rogers, will act as premier and minister of finance.

COSTA RICA

DETAILS OF OIL-CREDIT PLAN TO BE 'ANNOUNCED' 3 AUG

PA292240 Paris AFP in Spanish 0008 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] San Jose, 28 Jul (AFP)--It was learned here today from a reliable source that Venezuela and Mexico will agree to return to the Central American and Caribbean countries $13 for each barrel of petroleum purchased, by way of long-term, low interest loans to be used for development projects. This measure is part of a so-called financial assistance plan to help these poor petroleum-importing countries.

The plan, which has been under study for some time by the Mexican and Venezuelan presidents, Jose Lopez Portillo and Luis Herrera Campins, respectively, will be announced here on 3 August. For this purpose the two presidents will meet with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo on that date.

It was also said that the reduction of petroleum prices is being negotiated with Venezuela and Mexico. However, it was not confirmed if this reduction is included in the aforementioned plan, which the Venezuelan chief of state announced when he visited Costa Rica in June.

Further Report

PA291606 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] First Vice President Rodrigo Altmann Ortiz has told newsmen that the Nicaraguan junta may come on 3 August. He said that on that day Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins will also be present in Costa Rica. The vice president, who is sitting in for President Rodrigo Carazo who is in Peru, said that there is a possibility the junta will come on 4 August or during this week.

The presidents of Mexico, Venezuela and Costa Rica will discuss matters concerning the oil supply to our country and the financing that may be necessary to help our government pay for oil imports.

It was reported at the presidential house that the country will pay the same $33 that it pays the oil-producing countries for one barrel of oil. This figure, which is the average price that the country pays, will remain the same. The new increases will also be paid.

Prior to his departure for Peru, President Carazo told this station that an agreement will be signed not on a decrease in oil prices but on new increases. However, our country will receive loans for infrastructure and development projects based on these imports.

According to Carazo, the credit will be very flexible and at very low interest rates. Mexico and Venezuela will give preferential treatment to our country based on our oil imports. The main highways and roads will be improved. Special attention will be given to education and community health programs in order to improve the standard of living of Costa Ricans. The loans will be closely related to import figures. According to estimates, these imports may mean that the country will receive $13 per imported barrel for loan purposes.

The true nature of the renegotiation with Mexico and Venezuela will be known on Sunday. President Carazo also said that the formal and detailed announcement will be made on 3 August. He noted that the plan proposed by Costa Rica, which we just explained to you, is being analyzed by Mexico and Venezuela. The two nations may amend certain clauses, but Carazo said he is sure the Costa Rican idea will not be changed.

EL SALVADOR

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON ARMS SMUGGLING IN COSTA RICA

PA261940 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 24 Jul 80 p 2

[Excerpt] The Salvadoran Government is unaware if the arms smuggling operation in Costa Rican territory is supplying weapons to the Central American guerrillas. Nevertheless, the Costa Rican authorities are acting correctly in undertaking an in-depth investigation of the case because effective formulas for a lasting peace must be applied in the region, Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said in a news conference yesterday noon.

In reply to questions from foreign correspondents, he said that he has learned of the arms smuggling in Costa Rica through the international news reports which have been published during the past few weeks. Regarding the possible supply of weapons to the Salvadoran subversives, he explained that the government has made its position known on previous occasions.

DEFENSE MINISTER URGES COOPERATION WITH GOVERNMENT

PA242214 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 24 Jul 80 pp 2, 46

[Text] When asked about the current situation, Salvadoran Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia said yesterday, "There are good times ahead."

"We are carrying out a profound revolution for the benefit of the majority. Therefore, we must all support the changes being made by the revolutionary government junta," Colonel Garcia said.

The official added that in order to reach those good times, it is necessary for all Salvadorans to contribute in some way, setting aside all conflicts, frustrations and all joining efforts for a better fatherland for the country.

He explained that the domestic situation is improving all the time, despite the fact that "bad Salvadorans are trying to project a sad image of the truth for the purpose of marring the reputation of the government."

"We do not want violence. We reject it. We are struggling against this violence," the defense minister added.

The efforts set forth for pacification are many, but we need greater cooperation from the citizens, who should criticize everything they consider contrary to the government's plans of obtaining peace for the sake of the fatherland.

When asked if it is true that the extreme right has ties with the government, he said no. "Neither with the right nor the left, but only with the people, for whose safety we are concerned," the minister said.

He said that violence is being generated by thieves, hoodlums, thugs and criminals who are sheltered by the political shields of the various extremists groups.

He explained that subversion has generated all the violence and that the militants of the various organizations have devoted themselves to actions different from their original political plans--actions such as thefts, lootings, murders, assaults, and so forth.

Colonel Garcia said that there has been much talk about coups d'etat, but that these coup threats are only imaginary. He was referring to rumors that he has been named as a coupist; but he is giving full support to the revolutionary government junta and invites the people to offer their cooperation so that it will be possible to carry out the profound changes that will bring peace to the nation.

He then said that the entry of arms is nothing new in our country and that the armed forces are constantly fighting against these violations by land, sea and air.

He also said that it has been hard work, and that they are pleased with the success reached, thanks to the cooperation given by many persons who have reported many cases.

Concerning certain alleged violent changes in the organization of the armed forces, Colonel Garcia denied this and said that the changes made during the present administration have been strictly administrative necessities to improve services.

EL INDEPENDIENTE VIEWS U.S. MILITARY AID

PA300249 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 25-26 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Commentary by the director: "Weapons To Kill our People"]

[Text] The Appropriations Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives approved $5 million for the sale of military equipment for our country but stipulated that special approval from Congress must be obtained prior to the use of these funds.

These limitations by the House of Representatives refer specifically to El Salvador, Haiti and South Korea.

Undoubtedly the U.S. representatives, in including El Salvador with Haiti and Korea, fear that the Salvadoran Government, supported by the United States, could at any moment exterminate its own people as it did in 1932 when Martinez seized power after having massacred 32,000 peasants. Since that time dictatorships have ruled this country.

The limitiations on the use of credits for weapons by the U.S. Congressmen could be a favorable development in President Carter's human rights policy; that is, if the diplomatic support given to this country's army is withdrawn.

We have often said that a policy supporting the massacre of our people--seemingly a calculated extermination, is not compatible with the human rights ideals proclaimed by President Carter. Our people are convinced of the hypocrisy of the U.S. Government.

However, the words of our murdered archbishop, who said "please, do not send weapons to the Salvadoran Army," seem to favor a different, more positive attitude toward our government, which practices a moderate genocide of our people with weapons supplied "by the U.S. democracy."

ERP ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON MID-JULY ACTIONS

PA260431 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] The People's Revolutionary Army [ERP] states in a communique that around the middle of this month, ERP squads operating in the southeast of the country engaged the armed forces in combat for more than 1 hour. As a result of this battle, 15 soldiers of the armed forces died and 10 were wounded.

The communique adds that a military contingent of 100 men tried to surround the ERP fighters. As a result, the soldiers ran into a minefield and 40 of them were killed and 30 wounded. The communique notes that the ERP suffered four casualties in that action. The communique adds that in the region of (Tibiletal), La Union Department, approximately 500 soldiers tried to destroy the ERP forces operating in the region. However, the ERP communique notes, the fighters destroyed one of the six convoys used by the military, killed 50 soldiers and wounded approximately 70. The communique notes that the remaining military forces were withdrawn following a fight that lasted about 4 hours.

In other similar actions, the ERP, which belongs to the Unified Revolutionary Leadership of El Salvador, inflicted heavy loses on the troops of the military-Christian Democratic junta. The clashes have resulted in an overwhelming victory for the ERP fighters.

The communique notes that the ERP can be considered as a regular military force. It states that this is a very important historic moment [words indistinct] in heavy fighting and in the development of the revolutionary forces. In this regard, the ERP notes that it has troops that heroically resist the attacks of the enemy, which has had defeats inflicted upon it despite unfavorable circumstances.

GUATEMALA

ARMY DENIES CLASH WITH BRITISH TROOPS IN BELIZE

PA300358 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0049 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 29 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Army denied today that its troops had clashed with British soldiers along the border with Belize.

"No confrontations have occurred between our troops and the British soldiers stationed in Belizean territory," the Guatemalan Army Foreign Relations Office said this afternoon. The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry also denied the report.

Press reports from Mexico said that an armed clash had occurred today between Guatemalan and British soldiers along the border zone with Belize--a neighboring territory which Guatemala claims from Great Britain.

MORE THAN 30 PEOPLE DIE IN SAN JUAN COTZAL CLASH

PA300008 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] More than 30 persons, 29 of them members of a clandestine group, 1 army officer, 1 sergeant and 1 enlisted man, were killed in a clash yesterday in San Juan Cotzal. The action took place when some 200 armed men attacked a military post. In addition to the dead, six soldiers and one rural guard were wounded, as well as an undetermined number of guerrillas. According to reports from newsmen covering the incident from the scene the guerrillas had taken up positions the night before on the hillsides and cemetery in front of and behind the military post respectively, and at dawn they opened fire on the post.

Those killed in this action were 2d Lt Carlos Humberto Hernandez Vasquez, Sgt Simon Noch Pichila and soldier Inocencio Chococh. The men at the military post, who were surprised by the attack, engaged the guerrillas in a shootout which caused alarm among the town's residents when the attackers started to withdraw through the streets leaving large quantities of bullet casings of various calibers.

The authorities did not start identifying the victims until 1600 yesterday. Many of the victims were residents of the region, who were identified by their families. However, due to a curfew effective at 1800, not all the bodies were collected.

The town was deserted. None of the residents dared to leave their homes because they were afraid as a result of the intensive armed clash. The few people who came out were relatives of some of the men killed in the shootout and they asked permission to collect the bodies. They were not allowed to do so because orders to bury them all in a common grave had been given.

Our reporters tried to interview the villagers and authorities in the village but no one gave any information, saying that our reporters should ask the armed forces for details. They only said that they regretted that tranquillity in the region had been altered by such incidents which only left mourning, suffering and considerable losses due to the fact that they can neither work nor harvest their crops in the hillsides where armed groups are hiding. The people are afraid if they go there, they will be involved in these activities.

Twelve bodies were in the hills in front of the military post, 5 more behind the post and others beside a river and near a bush where reporters were not allowed. The authorities said they did not want them to get hurt. Last night the situation in San Juan Cotzal was still confusing because many men and women had not returned. Some are thought to have been among the victims. Today the authorities will continue trying to identify the remaining bodies.

Last night, after yesterday's clash, army units continued combing the mountains of El Quiche and Huehuetenango by air and land in search of guerrillas operating in that region.

As we reported before, yesterday the guerrillas attacked San Juan Cotzal in El Quiche, who were repelled by army units during fierce clashes which lasted several hours. Until yesterday afternoon, the army's public relations office officially reported that 18 guerrillas had been killed and the death of 2d Lt Carlos Humberto Hernandez Vasquez, Sgt Simon Noch and soldier Inocencio Chococh, and another 6 persons wounded.

According to our reporter in the past few days subversive slogans have been painted in the walls of several houses and public buildings in Huehuetenango. He also said that a large quantity of leftwing subversive propaganda has also been distributed for which the authorities have decided to increase the vigilance in the zone to prevent subversive elements from spreading unrest among the people in the region, it was learned.

Army Bulletin

PA300009 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 29 Jul 80 p 4

[Bulletin issued by Guatemalan Army Public Relations Office on 28 July in Guatemala City]

[Excerpt] The army deeply regrets the death of 2d Lt Carlos Humberto Hernandez Vasquez, Sgt Simon Noch Pichila and soldier Inocencio Chococh and the injuries suffered by six soldiers and a rural guard.

It also reports that in the actions carried out during the treacherous attack, the FP's [expansion unknown] criminal group had 18 casualties, all male, who still have not been unidentified because they did not have any identification papers. From evidence gathered where the action took place, it has been established that in the attack the subversive group at the service of international communism used FAL, G-3 and M-1 rifles, none of which are used by our army. This categorically and definitely proves that these groups are receiving support from abroad.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT MAY QUIT OAS UNLESS ACTION TAKEN ON BOLIVIA

PA300450 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Nicaragua issued a warning in Lima today that it will reconsider it presence in the OAS if that organization does not take effective action against the coupist regime established in Bolivia.

Sergio Ramirez, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, told the press this today shortly before leaving for Ecuador to meet Miguel D'Escoto. We want to see if the OAS is really trying to defend democracy. If it does not respond to the needs and just demands of the Bolivian people, we will have to reconsider our membership in that body, Ramirez said.

D'Escoto in turn said that Nicaragua regards the recent OAS pronouncement on the Bolivian case insufficient. Therefore, it has called for a foreign ministers' meeting during which it will ask that effective action be taken to isolate Gen Luis Garcia Meza's regime and to support the will of the Bolivian people as stated during the recent election. That election was won by the People's Democratic Union led by Hernan Siles Zuazo who has proclaimed the creation of an underground resistance government.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister voiced the country' concern over the indifference and inaction of OAS member governments who flaunt their democratic standing and defense of human rights but have refused to make resolute decisions concerning events in Bolivia.

It is necessary to stop situations such as that in Bolivia because if we don't do anything the Bolivian people will follow Paraguay's route, alluding to the prolonged reactionary dictatorship in Paraguay, and fascism will continue to extend its claws in the hemisphere, D'Escoto stated.

He also noted that Bolivia offers the OAS a historic opportunity to win credibility in Latin America by acting on behalf of the people rather than on behalf of gorilla, oligarchic and proimperialistic governments.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR DENIES USSR BUILDING AIRBASE

PA300434 Paris AFP in Spanish 0408 GMT 30 July 80

[Text] Managua, 29 Jul (AFP)--Soviet ambassador to Nicaragua, German Shlyapnikov, said that reports published in London saying that a team of Soviet engineers is building an airbase in the Atlantic region of Nicaragua are completely false.

The report was published in the British DAILY TELEGRAPH and quoted Nicaraguan opposition sources. It said that the base is located 100 km inland from Puerto Cabezas. The conservative newspaper also said that the Soviet and Cuban influence in Nicaragua is growing.

Referring to the report, Ambassador Shlyapnikov said that we do not have plans to build an airbase here--not now, nor within 15 years. The diplomat also said that a Soviet ship had arrived today at Nicaragua's Atlantic coast to explore the country's fishing possibilities. This activity is part of a broad plan for Soviet technical aid to Nicaragua. The USSR intends to help Nicaragua in the fields of mining, geology, hydroelectric power and other areas of industrial development, he said.

SANDINISTS SAY NORTHERN SECTOR 'UNDER CONTROL'

PA281826 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] The Sandinist police, army, state security and border guards are in control of northern Nicaragua. Several persons, including two women, have been arrested and charged with counterrevolutionary activities.

The Sandinist authorities have the entire northern sector of the country under control. The Sandinist military action has quelled counterrevolutionary activities which had caused several casualties among defenseless literacy brigade workers. According to reports by the Sandinist troops, five suspects, three men and two women, in the murder of literacy brigade worker Luis Emilio Garcia Vasquez have been arrested.

Garcia Vasquez was murdered by individuals dressed in olive green and carrying. 22-caliber rifles and machetes. Hero and martyr Luis Garcia Vasquez was cut 27 times with machetes. According to eyewitnesses, when the counterrevolutionaries killed Garcia Vasquez they said they were killing him because he was helping the Sandinists. The eyewitnesses also said that the criminals came from Honduras. A complete report on the arrests and investigations being carried out by the Sandinist authorities in Nueva Segovia is expected today.

NEW FRONT CLAIMS CREDIT FOR BOMBING LEON, EMBASSIES

PA260416 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0130 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 25 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The self-styled Patriotic Anticommunist Front [Frente Patriotico Anticomunista--Frepa] today assumed responsibility for having carried out last week's air attacks on the military fortresses in Leon, Nicaragua. The same group assumed responsibility for the attacks on the Nicaraguan Embassies in Honduras and El Salvador.

In a press communique released to the newspapers, the Frepa says that "these activities are proof of our direct fight against Marxist-Sandinist forces which have seized Nicaragua." The Frepa adds, "We hereby declare a war without quarter against international communism which deprives us of our freedom and massacres our people."

'DIRECT LINE' FEATURES MEMBERS OF FPR

PA261657 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 25 Jul 80

["Direct Line" phone-in program with members of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution: Virgilio Godoy of the Independent Liberal Party; Edgard Macias, of the People's Social Christian Party; Rene Nunez Tellez, of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and Luis Sanchez Sancho, of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party--live]

[Excerpts] [Question by (?Evaristo Gomez)] What will the role of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution [FPR] be?

[Godoy] A series of discussions that began in October 1979 ended yesterday with the signing of the FPR's organizational charter. This newly created national institution will pursue two basic objectives. In the first place, it is aimed at creating a pluralist political bloc which will mesh with the objective of defending and stabilizing or, in other words, consolidating the Nicaraguan revolution in order to ensure the social and economic transformations required by the masses in Nicaragua and to guarantee a growing democratization, as well as the national liberation of our country.

In the second place, the FPR aims at backing the democratization and patriotic policy pursued by the Government of National Reconstruction.

Naturally, these purposes and objectives are divided into a full range of systems connected with the democratization process, the work in the economic field and the impetus that must be given to the social features of the revolutionary process.

Regarding the democratization of our country, we can state that it is basically aimed at promoting maximum participation by the Nicaraguan people in the reconstruction of our country and in the adoption of decisions in it because, in the final analysis, they will be the ones who will benefit or suffer from the effects of political decisions.

With regard to economics, the FPR seeks to contribute as effectively as possible to the achievement of the initial objective of this process, which is Nicaragua's reconstruction. This will make it possible to lay the groundwork for a future development and expansion [profundizacion] of the revolutionary process.

In the social field, the FPR realizes that there are basic needs to be met and that the organizations which undertook this commitment yesterday must devote their full efforts to this end.

It must be borne in mind that our purpose is not to endorse all actions taken by the revolutionary leadership and the government but to contribute with our criticism, although in a responsible vein, to achieving the objectives which all of us are pursuing. Thus we, the members of the Independent Liberal Party, the People's Social Christian Party [PPSC], the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and Socialist Party, have reached agreement on a number of minimum objectives which we will try to fulfill through the FPR's program.

[Question by university student Fonseca Martinez] I want to ask Companero Edgard Macias of the Social Christian Party [PSC] a question: Why is that party divided? What is the difference between his group and that of Adan Fletes and what is his opinion of the Social Christians who are murdering their people in El Salvador?

[Macias] Companera, in the first place I wish to tell you that I am a member of the PPSC and not of the PSC. I also wish to outline the differences which I feel exist between the sector led by Fletes and the PPSC. If you review the PSC's history, which dates back to 1957, you will realize that the PSC regards private ownership of the means of production as untouchable and that it does not seriously question the fact that this has been a factor in the exploitation of the Nicaraguan people.

Through a knowledge of our reality and due to the very fact that our party is, to a large extent, composed of workers and peasants, we, the members of the PPSC, have concluded that this is one of the points that must be considered in order to become a revolutionary party that responds to the interests of the large Nicaraguan majorities, which are composed of workers and peasants. But this still might not be enough to differentiate between our parties. They say that it is actions, not words, which basically differentiate people, so you must also separate the various sectors' actions in order to observe their differences.

In order for you to be able to observe the actions of one party or the other, I will respond to the second part of your question on the two parties' position on our Salvadoran brothers' current situation.

We in the PPSC feel that the policy followed by Jose Napoleon Duarte's faction in El Salvador is un-Christian, unpopular and more interested in power than in the Salvadoran people's interests. We condemn the stand and political line of the Christian Democrats heading the Salvadoran Government junta. We think that even at the Social Christian level--in the most traditional sense of the word--that policy does not respond to a social Christian tenets. We condemn the junta for stubbornly trying to remain in power even though the Salvadoran people are suffering from the Salvadoran Army's attacks--attacks by which the junta is officially represented, since the Salvadoran Government junta is the national chief of the Salvadoran Army.

But the PSC's position is totally different. They support the Salvadoran junta. They recently defended the junta's position when the issue was discussed in the Nicaraguan State Council. Moreover, they have voiced their support for the Salvadoran junta on two occasions: one, at the domestic level, when a meeting of the Christian Democratic Organization of America (ODCA) was held in Nicaragua. The ODCA is composed of Latin America's traditional Social Christian parties. At this meeting, the PSC requested support for the Salvadoran junta. More recently, the ODCA met again in Caracas, at the council level this time, and reiterated its support for the Salvadoran junta. The endorsement involved the total support of the PSC, which is led by Dr Adan Fletes Valle.

This may give you an idea of the differences between our parties' policies. It may also give you an idea of the objectives generally pursued by each of these organizations because here in Nicaragua, the PPSC is involved in a unity-oriented action aimed at strengthening and defending this revolution, which has cost us Nicaraguans so much. Furthermore, a human rights commission manipulated by the vice president of the PSC, which is led by Adan Fletes, has taken upon itself the task of slandering our revolution by inventing human rights violations where there are none, as if by magic. I hope to have in some way answered your question.

[Question] This is Adela Martinez calling from the Pancasan neighborhood. Companero Nunez, in view of my scant political education I would like to ask you to explain the following to me: Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce has repeatedly said that the FSLN will not reach pacts with any political party. Don't you think that with the creation of the FPR, the FSLN is entering a pact with other parties?

[Nunez] Well, Companera Martinez, let us start with our historic experience. We all know that it has been the practice of the political parties to enter into pacts here. However, a pact is reached between rivals or enemies. It is a sort of truce to gather strength, obtain privileges, divide the booty or surrender to the powerful. In sum, it is a meeting or a situation in which interested parties meet with their enemies or their political rivals to serve personal or party interests. That has been our historic experience with continuous pacts between the Conservative Party and the Somozist Party. Our people have assimilated this experience and through their attitude and struggle have condemned and buried those fascist parties which placed personal or party interests above the interests of the Nicaraguan people. We do not believe in such pacts. We are not compromising.

We are very interested in seeing all the progressive and revolutionary forces make joint efforts and push this revolution forward. We don't impose any kind of leadership or plan on anybody. We are going to discuss meet with all those companeros interested in the revolution so that together we can really develop this revolution at the pace that the Nicaraguan people require. Therefore, we are in the FPR trying to unite with the revolutionary, progressive forces for the sake of the Nicaraguan people, not for the sake of any individual or any group.

This is the basic difference between the creation of the FPR and the old political ties between the traditional parties which have been buried in Nicaragua. In sum, past pacts sought to serve personal or group interests while the political relationship and the unity of the political, trade, union, economic and other forces that the Sandinist Front is promoting here seek mainly to benefit the Nicaraguan people, to unite all the forces interested in this revolution and to unite all forces interested in benefitting the Nicaraguan people to overcome all the very difficult problems we are facing today.

[Question] This is A. Cajina calling from the Miguel Gutierrez neighborhood in Managua. Companero Godoy, the goal of the FPR platform could be considered to be a basic government program and, since all its member parties agree on it and promise to abide by it, could you tell me what the value will be of the resolutions that this front adopts on these points as far as the government junta and the State Council are concerned? Will they be mere suggestions or will they be mandates to be carried out? Thank You.

[Godoy] We will try to answer your question this way. The platform planks are not something made up for political reasons. They are the result of an analysis of the needs of our people and the Patriotic Front is trying to contribute to the understanding and fulfillment of the needs of our people and so the State Council and the government junta will not doubt share the same views. We have to promote the revolution's programs even in those sectors which still do not have an appropriate level of awareness to meet those historic needs. In other words, we are not creating needs. We are trying to meet those needs and we think that our agreements must be part of the government program and the State Council's work program because they are part of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

[Question] This is Carlos Alberto Martinez calling from the Monseignor Lezcano neighborhood. What does the Patriotic Front think about the killing of three brigade members in the past few days and the attitude of the Somozist guardsmen in Honduras with the endorsement of the Honduran Government? Won't the Patriotic Front address itself to this?

[Sanchez Sancho] The enactment or promulgation of a law is not enough to stop or impede these crimes as we have seen in the past few weeks with the occurrence of these new shameless crimes.

This means that even though our people have the Sandinist Peoples Army, the Sandinist Police, the peoples militias and the state security organizations, it is up to the people more than it is up to the FPR to find and implement ways to defend the revolution and in this case to defend our brother brigade members. This means that the Nicaraguan people through their organizations--the Sandinist Defense Committees, trade unions, agricultural communes, political grassroots organizations and every kind of organization of the working Nicaraguan people--must be more careful and cooperate more closely with the state organizations in charge of protecting and ensuring the safety of the revolutionary process so that the counterrevolutionaries who are committing acts that we all condemn and regret will be isolated, uncovered and smashed. We must increasingly try to uncover them and prevent the repetition of those actions.

We could say the same thing about the activities of the Somozists in Honduras. It is public knowledge that terrorist actions against our diplomatic representatives in Honduras have been intensified in the past few days. Efforts are being made to create unrest for the representatives of the Nicaraguan revolutionary government there and the FPR fully and unconditionally supports the revolutionary government's policy as stated by the Foreign Ministry by calling for efficient ways to control these groups of Somozist refugees, many of whom are just promoting counterrevolutionary and terrorist actions such as those taken against our diplomatic offices. Therefore, in line with the FPR's basic tenet--the defense of the revolution--we want to work as quickly and effectively as possible not just to issue press or radio statements but to take practical action to organize and strengthen the people's organizations and to tighten ties of cooperation and coordination among the people, their organizations, the revolutionary political parties and the state organizations in charge of protecting the people and keeping order and security needed to successfully promote the economic reactivation and national reconstruction plans.

[Question] What is your opinion of Fidel Castro's visit to Nicaragua, particularly to Bluefields on the Atlantic Coast?

[Macias] For us Commander Fidel Castro's visit to Nicaragua is a fraternal and very important event for our country. We can say that it is an honor for Nicaraguans to have him here for a couple of days and not just a short visit to attend one of the acts of celebration of our first anniversary. But as you have seen, Commander Fidel Castro is going out of his way to get to know us and to get in touch with all sectors of our community, touring the country, going to the Atlantic coast where he talked to different sectors of the population. He also was in Leon, Masaya, Monimbo, Granda, Rivas--in other words, his visit, more than mere courtesy or diplomacy, is a fraternal demonstration of great sympathy toward the Nicaraguan people.

This is so to the point that he has taken a special interest in learning more about Nicaragua by talking to Nicaraguans that he managed to come in contact with in one way or another. We have seen him stop on the highway to talk to people he met on his way--peasants, workers, professionals, muncipal authorities--in other words, with every sector that would give him the opportunity to talk directly to the people in more personal contacts. This is a significant and humanistic attitude by a statesman who considers that his relations with Nicaragua, or any other country, is not just a diplomatic affair but a close relation with members of the community he is visiting, in this case us Nicaraguans. We consider it a very positive visit and we are pleased to have Commander Fidel Castro in our country. This is a very human visit in which he has tried to hold individual and personal contacts with the people.

[Question] This is Orlando Perez Martinez of Managua. I want to ask the companeros from the Patriotic Front of the Revolution two things: First, what are the fundamental principles on which the parties of the Patriotic Front differ? And also, is the Patriotic Front planning to become a unified and pluralist party?

[Nunez] I would prefer to talk about points on which we agree. In reality, there are many more points on which we agree than on which we disagree. Now, to answer Companero Perez Martinez' question, I would say that our parties, which already existed, with their own structures, working styles and own views, have decided to get together as a first step toward improving our relations, to know more about the basic tasks of the Nicaraguan revolution. Based on this, we are trying to know one another better in order to follow a single trend in favor of the Nicaraguan revolution, the plan for a single party, because it still is just a project cannot be approved just like that. It does not depend on what we are thinking at this moment or in the next 3 months. It depends, I would say, on the way each party member of the Patriotic Front responds to and assumes the tasks the revolution needs to solve. Hence, the evolution of this organization, its efficiency, coordination, closer relations and mutual indentification will determine in the future if we want to go ahead to form a unified party.

However, at this moment the Patriotic Front is an organization formed by four political parties which are coordinated, but maintaining their political identity, jointly assuming revolutionary tasks. These tasks should serve to strengthen us as individual parties and help us develop and consolidate our political views. It should also serve to make us advance in the use of similar working methods or styles to improve the quality of the revolutionary tasks and to face rapidly and efficiently the problems we have and which demand great human efforts, organization and manpower to meet them.

[Godoy] Just as Companero Nunez explained, the main objective of this coalition, alliance or bloc, which we call the Patriotic Front of the Revolution has not been to form a single party. The Independent Liberal Party particularly considers that Nicaragua needs to maintain pluralism, to have different political organizations. This does not discard the possibility that in the future we could form a single party or continue as separate organizations, as we are now, but of course always trying to improve them, as a requirement to advance the revolution and to obtain from it the greatest benefits for our people.

[Question] My name is Leonor Perez from Managua. My question is: What do you think of the position assumed by the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) asking that a date be set for elections, considering that what is important at this moment for the revolution is to rebuild Nicaragua and to take the people out of their social, political and cultural backwardness left by the dictatorship?

[Sanchez] Companero Perez has answered this question. In relation to this issue, we have maintained a position which fully coincides with what the members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction said officially in last Monday's news conference. We are trying to establish and solve problems of high priority by trying to find practical and effective solutions to the most urgent ones. In this respect, we believe and we reiterate that the problem of elections, or setting a date for elections, cannot be placed above other urgent problems in the fields of health, housing, economic reactivation, national reconstruction and others.

[Question] My name is Fernando Ordenana and I am from Managua. Will leftwing organizations such as the Workers Front, the Communist Party and other leftist organizations join the Patriotic Front of the Revolution? I would also like to know what political opportunity there will be for bourgeosie candidates?

[Macias] The Patriotic Front of the Revolution is formed by leftist organizations which understand the present historic moment in Nicaragua and therefore hold positions consequent with this situation and with the interest of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

Therefore, it includes those who believe in the need to take a revolutionary position toward the ultimate objectives of our revolution, which consist of guaranteeing that the process is carried out in a positive way that benefits large sectors of our population over the medium and long terms, that is, workers and peasants. Sometimes to demand immediate solutions could be counterrevolutionary, even if looks revolutionary. In fact sometimes, to accept solutions over the medium and long terms could be the best revolutionary position to guarantee the interests of the majorities, who need those in charge of solving the problems to be capable of assuming a serene attitude, taking into consideration all factors involved. For the time being only the four organizations already mentioned form the Patriotic Front, but it is open to all revolutionary organizations which are part of the process and capable of assuming a mature revolutionary attitude in the face of the different situations our country is facing.

[Question] Oscar Nunez, Ciudad Jardin, Managua. Were the other democratic parties in the country invited to join the Patriotic Front or was it formed exclusively by these four parties?

[Sanchez Sancho] We were honest when we said that the organizations most closely identified with the revolutionary process are the ones that organized the Patriotic Front. In this respect we can say that we have not acted unilaterally in establishing and forming the Patriotic Front inasmuch as the criterion which prevailed in our organizing and developing the front has been precisely to admit only those organizations which are most in line with the historic moment we are going through and with the Sandinist people's revolution.

We are in favor of maintaining national unity as a political foundation on behalf of the revolutionary project of national reconstruction. This national unity has mechanisms which are already functioning. An example is the State Council, in which all political, social, labor, professional, business and religious sectors are participating.

It is worth mentioning that when we talk about national unity, which is effective in our country, when we say that in this revolutionary process and in this gigantic task of national reconstruction--not just physical reconstruction of what was destroyed, but of building a new society in Nicaragua--all truly democratic, progressive, revolutionary and patriotic sectors, whether formed by workers, peasants or even businessmen, can participate and the doors are open to all.

This does not mean that for us that participation is a cake from which each sector will grab a piece. We understand participation by all sectors as a means of cooperating in the task of reconstruction and to carry ahead the project of revolutionary transformation for the benefit of the majority of the people. We are not trying to promote selfish practices for the benefit of specific political or economic groups. We are trying to promote a truly progressive, democratic, revolutionary and patriotic attitude to carry out transformations aimed directly at solving the most serious and dramatic problems faced by the people as result of long years of political, social and economic domination and oppression from domestic and foreign forces.

[Announcer] We would like the members of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution to make a final statement to summarize what has been said here tonight.

[Macias] In essence, the Patriotic Front of the Revolution is an effort by some progressive and revolutionary organizations of Nicaragua for the purpose of unifying views, to complement one another and to develop a unity which can serve to take advantage of the resources that all organizations which form the Patriotic Front can offer to promote the objectives of the Sandinist people's revolution.

In this respect we can say that the Patriotic Front has a Pluralistic basis which is positive and valuable. We are trying to channel a number of ideas and views that each organization has and which we can submit to the Patriotic Front and present as references for our junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the State Council. In other words, we could also be a means of participation and promotion of ideas and projects on how to improve our revolution, how to solve our problems, how to take care of our needs, how to join efforts to overcome the problems obstructing the development of the Nicaraguan revolution as soon as possible.

CLANDESTINE ANTICOMMUNIST STATION BROADCAST IN APRIL

PA281932 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 16 Jul 80 pp 8, 84

[Text] Counterrevolution broke out yesterday, 15 July, at dawn in Nicaragua while the government there is making last-minute arrangements to celebrate the first anniversary of the overthrow of Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle on 19 July.

The above report was broadcast yesterday at 1530 by the Central American News Service [Sercano] and retransmitted by Radio Fabulosa and Emisoras Unidas in Guatemala.

Towns Have Been Seized

Expanding its report, Sercano said that according to reports received by its editing office the counterrevolutionaries had taken several towns by surprise. It gave no names or places, however.

The Frangua Radio Station

Regarding the rumored armed action in Nicaragua, Radio Fabulosa said that in April this year a clandestine radio station that identified itself as Frangua (Nicaraguan Revolutionary Anticommunist Forces) [Fuerzas Revolucionarias Anticommunistas de Nicaragua], broadcasting over medium wave on a frequency that was very close that of Radio Reloj in Costa Rica, had reported that groups of former Sovozist guardsmen were preparing to set counter-revolution into motion in Nicaragua. Radio Frangua also reported that these groups had inflicted casualties on the Sandinists during surprise attacks in several towns.

400 Captured

[Nicaraguan] Interior Minister Tomas Borge simultaneously reported that the Sandinist forces had captured 400 former national guardsmen and that "we are waiting for the counterrevolutionaries whom we will crush like cockroaches."

BRIEFS

MEDICINES FROM BULGARIA--The secretary of the Bulgarian Embassy in Nicaragua delivered $500,000 worth of medical supplies that the Bulgarian Government donated to Nicaragua. [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Jul 80 PA]

DOCTORS' RETURN FROM CUBA--Joaquin Solis Piura, health deputy minister for training, has received a delegation of 44 professors from the school of medicine of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua who attended a 1-month course on pedagogy in Villa Clara Province, Cuba. [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 10 Jul 80 p 5 PA]

GRANMA REPORTS HAYDEE SANTAMARIA COMMITS SUICIDE

FL291027 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] The newspaper GRANMA today carries a item entitled "Comrade Haydee Santamaria Committed Suicide [se privo de la vida]."

It says: GRANMA is grieved to report that prominent revolutionary fighter, heroine of the Moncada Barracks assault and Sierra Maestra combatant Haydee Santamaria Cuadrado committed suicide yesterday afternoon. She was a member of our party's Central Committee, member of the Council of State and director of Casa de las Americas. Her remains are at the funeral home at Calzada and K [Streets]. The funeral will be today at 1600.

Funeral on 29 Jul

FL292143 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] The funeral of the outstanding revolutionary fighter, heroine of the assault on Moncada Barracks and fighter of the Sierra Maestra, Haydee Santamaria Cuadrado, who was a member of the party Central Committee, member of the Council of State and director of Casa de las Americas, was held this afternoon. An impressive demonstration of mourning accompanied her mortal remains from the funeral home on Calzada and K Streets to Colon Cemetery.

Almeida Eulogy

FL300050 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, party and government officials and people in general attended the funeral of Haydee Santamaria. Delivering the eulogy, Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the party Politburo, said:

[Begin recording] There is no duty more painful and sad than the one we have to fulfill this afternoon. We have come here to bid farewell to one who was a devoted combatant of our revolution since the earliest and most difficult days, to a close comrade loved by all of us and all the people, to a person of incalculable international prestige who, by her own merits and hard work, became an outstanding representative of the heroism, history, spirit of struggle and feeling of solidarity of revolutionary Cuba.

Haydee Santamaria, in her own right, holds an indelible place in the Cuban revolution. That is why these circumstances in which her death has taken place are doubly bitter. Haydee was one of those youths who since the 10 March [1952] coup began to seek a new path to free Cuba and found it on the side of Fidel. When we still had nothing--neither arms nor money nor public renown--when we had practically nothing except our dreams and desires to fight, she along with her brother Abel already had become a spearhead of the revolutionary movement that was emerging. She participated, as is known, in the assault on the Moncada Barracks and there she resisted with superior fortitude one of the hardest tests any revolutionary has had to undergo when the tyranny's henchmen mercilessly showed her the bloody remains which proved the savage murder they had just committed against Abel and other comrades who were equally dear and close.

She was jailed. She left prison and, along with Comrade Melba [Hernandez], devoted all her efforts to carry out the instructions and tasks which Comrade Fidel had outlined from prison to reorganize the revolutionary movement. These included the first edition and distribution of "History Will Absolve Me."

As a clandestine fighter, she participated with Frank Pais and other combatants in organizing the 30 November [1956] uprising in Santiago de Cuba and in many other tasks in the cities. She was a member of the 26 July National Directorate since its founding. She rose in the rebel army in the Sierra Maestra. In spite of her health problems, she remained in the mountains for sometime until she went abroad on Fidel's orders to carry out important missions for the revolution.

Her absolute devotion to the cause, revolutionary stoicism and obsession with the struggle were always present. With a similar spirit, after the 1 January victory she devoted herself to the new tasks of the country. She spared no efforts to consolidate and develop our socialist homeland. She was a bulwark of our party of whose Central Committee she was a member since its founding. And her work over 20 years at the head of Casa de las Americas represents an exceptional contribution to the friendship, solidarity, culture and development of close ties between Cuba and its fraternal countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and other parts of the world. She contributed notably to raising the prestige of our country and to seeing that the example and truth of Cuba paved their way victoriously through the blockade and slanders of Yankee imperialism and reactionaries of the continent.

As a matter of principle, we revolutionaries cannot agree with suicide. The life of a revolutionary belongs to his cause and his people and he should devote it to service until the last atom of energy and last second of life. However, we cannot judge Comrade Haydee coldly. It would not be fair. We who knew her well were aware that her wounds from the Moncada never healed. Above all, in more recent years Comrade Haydee had been suffering a progressive deterioration of health. In addition, a few months ago she was involved in an automobile accident which almost cost her life and worsened even more her physical and mental state of health. Undoubtedly, these circumstances which led her to the extreme of losing control over herself can explain how a person of her historical and revolutionary position and with such high merits before her country and socialism and whose courage was tested during the most difficult and heroic moments of our struggle could have made the tragic decision to take her own life. For this reason, this painful end cannot diminish her virtues or the strength of her revolutionary example or the legacy she leaves to our new generations, especially the Cuban women.

We do not remember her in her final tragic moment. We will remember her with Abel and Fidel in the preparations for the revolutionary movement. We will remember her as a heroine of the Moncada. We will remember her as a combatant in the Sierra and plains. We will remember her as builder of our new country. We will remember her in her example of militancy, hard work, simplicity and total dedication to the cause of socialism and internationalism. And, with that example, those of us who must continue moving ahead will renew our energy, fulfilling our duty to the country and the revolution.

Dear comrades, on behalf of the relatives of Haydee Santamaria, of the party Central Committee, Council of State and Casa de las Americas Directorate, we express to you our deepest gratitude for having joined us at this time of grief. Thank you very much. [end recording]

PERMISSION GRANTED TO REFUGEES TO RETURN HOME

FL291605 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 24 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] The four Cubans who arrived in Jamaica on July 8 and 9 and one other who arrived on July 1, returned to Cuba on Friday evening aboard a Cuban Government aircraft sent to take them to Havana, a spokesman for the immigration office told the GLEANER yesterday.

The Cubans who were among the thousands who fled Cuba by boat earlier this year, to Miami, Florida, were stranded in Jamaica when they were refused permission by the Cuban Government to re-enter their homeland. They came here from Miami, where they had been given political asylum.

According to the Cubans, they were returning to Cuba because they found that living in Miami without any family, without jobs and being unable to speak English was quite difficult.

In an early response to the plight of the Cubans, Cuban Ambassador Ulises Estrada said that they would not be allowed to go back to Cuba, because they had tried to make a big scandal on his country in their bid to "leave out of communism".

In Cuba, he said, they were assured of work and therefore had to face the consequences which followed their earlier decision to leave Cuba.

However, on July 10 when contacted and told that the refugees had expressed regret at their earlier decision, he said he would be willing to have talks with them although he would not promise anything.

When a GLEANER team visited the Cubans at the Salvation Army men's hostel in Kingston on Friday morning, their situation was still uncertain. They also found a fifth Cuban, Israel Diaz who was also experiencing the same difficulties as the other four. He too left on Friday.

He told the GLEANER that he arrived in the island on July 1. Refused permission to re-enter Cuba, he went to the immigration authorities, who told him they could not help him. They then took him to the central police station lock-up where he spent eight days in protective custody.

On July 11, he was taken to the immigration department on Church Street where the other four Cubans were. They were then taken to the Cuban Embassy where they spoke with Mr Estrada, and told him their reasons for wanting to return to Cuba. Mr Estrada in turn gave them application forms for re-entering Cuba.

The ambassador, they said, treated them well and spoke to them about their error and how their application forms would be processed.

As in previous interviews, the Cubans said that they had commited a "great error" in leaving their country, children, mothers and other relatives.

"We have made an erroneous decision and now we have decided to return to our land under any circumstances. We believe that our petition to the representatives of Cuba in this country has been understood. We also believe in the opportunities that have been given so many times to persons who have committed errors of this type or similar. We did not leave our country as delinquents or with criminal records for which when we return we will be punished.

Asked if they would be punished if they were able to return to Cuba, they said: "Nothing will happen to us."

"We have a debt to society. We know that we have committed a great error in leaving our country. If the Cuban authorities believe our error should receive some punishment, we are ready to be judged by the Cuban authorities," they said.

They expressed thanks to the Salvation Army for the help they gave them and to the immigration officers who they said treated them "very well."

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 149 31 July 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Latin American Parliament Condemns Bolivian Coup A 1
Colombia's Turbay Rules Out Andean Break With Bolivia A 1
Joint Communique on Beagle Talks Released A 2

ARGENTINA

Foreign Minister Praises Outgoing U.S. Ambassador B 1
Paraguayan Foreign Minister Continues Visit B 1
Ambassador Discusses Relations With France, EEC B 1

BOLIVIA

Former President Gueiler Receives Passport C 1
Government Launches Administration Cleanup Campaign C 1
Government Reportedly in 'Complete Control' C 2
Armed Forces Using 'Intimidation Tactics' C 2
Cochabamba Army Division Commander Relieved C 3
Garcia Meza Responsible C 4
Garcia Meza To Attend Cochabamba Peasant Rally C 4
Oruro Mineworkers, Army Reach Agreement C 4
Prefect Remarks C 5
Interior Minister Deplores U.S. Cutoff of Antidrug Aid C 5
Three Bolivians Seek Asylum at Brazilian Embassy C 5
Student Charges Argentines Take Part in Torture C 6
Soviet Technical Mission Reviews Tin Projects [PRESENCIA 24 Jul] C 6
EL DIARIO Blames Unrest on Foreign Elements [23 Jul] C 7
Corrections to Garcia Meza Speech at Cabinet Swearing In C 8

BRAZIL

Brazil Recognizes New Bolivian Government D 1
British Foreign Secretary Arrives for Official Visit D 1
Figueiredo Comments on Democratization Process, Bolivia D 1

CHILE

Foreign Minister Congratulates Peruvian Counterpart E 1
Government Communique Views Church, Terrorism E 1
Visiting Uruguayan Army Chief on Fighting Subversion E 2

ECUADOR

Nicaragua's Ramirez Mercado Meets With Roldos G 1
People's Party, Pichincha Front Reject Transport Strike G 1
Front's Communique G 1

PERU

President Interviewed on Policy, Relations With Spain J 1
[Madrid YA 27 Jul]

MEXICO

Lopez Portillo Affirms Continuing Relations With Bolivia M 1
Comments on Relations With Cuba M 1
Police Disperse Demonstrators at Soviet Embassy M 5
PEMEX Announces Oil Production Goal Reached M 5
Briefs: Ambassador to Philippines M 5

PANAMA

Costa Rican President, Nicaraguan Junta Members Arrive N 1
News Conference N 1
Banana Workers End Strike After 77 Days [STAR AND HERALD 30 Jul] N 5
Canal Commission Members Comment on Issues N 6

CENTRAL AMERICA

Honduras, El Salvador Start New Round of Talks P 1

COSTA RICA

Arms Traffic Committee Wants Panamanian Report P 1
Further on Government's Involvement P 2

EL SALVADOR

Interior Minister Admits Heavy Losses Near Honduras P 3
MNR Document Analyzes National Situation P 3
[API NEWS Vol 2, No 138]

GUATEMALA

Army Denies Clash With British on Belize Border P 5
Death Toll in San Juan Cotzal Clash Increases P 5

HONDURAS

Military Leaders Applaud Paz Garcia Appointment P 6
'No Conditions' on Acceptance P 6
Constituent Assembly Appoints Supreme Court Justices P 7
TIEMPO Analyzes Bowdler Report on Central America [17 Jul] P 7

NICARAGUA

Foreign Minister Defines Stand Toward Bolivia P 8
FSLN Official Comments on Topic of Elections P 9
U.S. Embassy Association Sued for Breach of Contract P 9

CUBA

Cuba Reportedly Imports Sugar for First Time in History Q 1
[Bogota EL TIEMPO 17 Jul]
Castro Receives Anniversary Greetings From USSR Q 1
[cross-reference]
Corrections to Kampuchea-Cuba Communique Q 1

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICA

New Prime Minister Sets Her Priorities S 1
[Nassau THE TRIBUNE 25 Jul]
New Cabinet [Kingston DAILY GLEANER 24 Jul] S 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

GUYANA

Plot To Disrupt National Economy Uncovered V 1
[CHRONICLE 17 Jul]
Guyana-Venezuela Friendship Society To Promote Relations V 1
[CHRONICLE 21 Jul]

SURINAME

Military Council Chairman Reportedly Removed V 1

LATIN AMERICAN PARLIAMENT CONDEMNS BOLIVIAN COUP

PY310117 Paris AFP in Spanish 0057 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 30 Jul (AFP)--Andres Townsend, secretary general of the Latin American Parliament, disclosed here today that the leadership of this organization has firmly rejected the recent military coup d'etat in Bolivia.

Townsend recalled that the now-disbanded Bolivian congress is part of the Latin American Parliament and added that the leadership of the parliament has congratulated the Peruvian people for rejoining the democratic way of life.

He said that the organization has reaffirmed its support for the installation of democracy in Suriname and for the reinstatement of the congress of the Netherlands Antilles, after hearing the report of their envoy Juan Antonio Bikker.

The leadership of the Latin American Parliament has met here under the leadership of its president, Colombian Senator Gilberto Avila, according to Townsend.

COLOMBIA'S TURBAY RULES OUT ANDEAN BREAK WITH BOLIVIA

PA302156 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Jul 80

[By special correspondent Francisco Tulande]

[Excerpt] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today ruled out an eventual diplomatic break between the Andean nations and Bolivia and defended the posture of the governments of Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador and Peru, which last night condemned the interruption of that nation's democratic process.

During a news conference this morning, President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala affirmed that for humanitarian reasons, the member nations of the Cartagena Agreement would not suspend their diplomatic relations with Bolivia. He said that ambassadors would not be withdrawn from La Paz and explained that this does not mean solidarity exists with the new military regime that deposed former President Lidia Gueiler.

The Colombian chief of state recalled that his country had assumed a similar posture when the crisis occurred in Nicaragua, where the ambassador was maintained in order to offer the right of asylum to anyone requesting it.

For humanitarian reasons, we Andean nations cannot isolate the Bolivian people now that misfortune has befallen them, Turbay Ayala pointed out.

The president also defended the terms of the statement he signed last night along with the chiefs of state of Venezuela, Peru and the Ecuadorean president's representatives condemning the interruption of the democratic process in Bolivia. He said that a protest by the chiefs of state of the subregion had never been so categorical. The position we have assumed cannot be described as weak, President Turbay Ayala concluded.

On Bolivia's possible withdrawal from the Andean Pact, the president of Colombia observed it would be regrettable and pointed out: If Bolivia withdraws, we can do nothing to prevent it.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON BEAGLE TALKS RELEASED

PY301458 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1046 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] The Vatican Press Office published a joint Argentine-Chilean communique today regarding the progress of the papal mediation in the border dispute in the southern region of the two countries.

The communique says that the mediation has entered "a particularly important stage" and that the Argentine and Chilean delegations have submitted the points of view given them by Cardinal Antonio Samore, the pope's representative in the mediation, to their governments.

It adds that each delegation has studied the Vatican points of view since 14 July and that those points of view have also been "carefully studied" by the respective governments. The opinions of the two governments were then explained in detail to Cardinal Samore.

The communique then says that the papal representative gave Argentina and Chile his impressions regarding the opinions of the two governments "with the purpose of giving useful guidelines for the progress of the mediation," specifically the next stage of activities.

The communique concludes by saying that the subjects under discussion will be analysed separately during August, especially taking into account the impressions expressed by Cardinal Samore. The communique explains that the meetings will be ressumed in September "with the intention of reaching assolution of the disagreement."

Argentina and Chile are involved in a border conflict in their southern region which includes navigation conditions in the Beagle Channel. In the Montevideo Agreement of 1978, they appointed Pope John Paul II as mediator.

FOREIGN MINISTER PRAISES OUTGOING U.S. AMBASSADOR

PY301607 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1129 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 30 Jul (NA)--Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor has defended the principle of nonintervention and called for a "constant solidarity with our Bolivian and Central American brothers." During a speech he delivered at a luncheon to bid farewell to the U.S. ambassador to Argentina, who will leave his post the day after tomorrow, Pastor noted that "recent events have brought to the surface a change of attitude toward the concepts of solidarity with and respect for each country's identity."

Pastor recalled that relations between the government of the United States and Argentina "have gathered a new momentum since General Goodpaster's visit last January and were consolidated through the consultation mechanism which was agreed on." He then said that "Argentina and the United States have had their disagreements precisely because they are free countries." He, praising the role played by Ambassador Castro "in perceiving and emphasizing the common views that fundamentally unite the two nations." He told Ambassaodr Castro that "he could truly feel satisfied with the role he played for the benefit of bilateral relations and mutual understanding."

PARAGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

PY301622 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1421 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Jul (NA)--Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues today revealed topics of the talks he has held with his Argentine counterpart, Carlos Pastor, such as the situation in Bolivia and current affairs in the continent. Nogues said that one of the topics was the future Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) which will replace the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA).

The Paraguayan foreign minister was interviewed on the radio program "Ladies and Gentlemen." During the interview Nogues noted the importance of the agreements he signed today with Pastor regarding social security for those working in the construction of the Yacyreta project. Asked about other topics he discussed with Pastor, Minister Nogues replied: "The fact that we are neighboring countries imposes on us the need to maintain constant dialogue" about developments in the continent, including the latest events in Bolivia, which ended by toppling the government of Lidia Gueiler. Nogues also said that he talked about the ALADI, a subject which will be taken up by a conference of South American foreign ministers to be held in Montevideo in the first half of August, "because Paraguay has a candidate for the secretary general of the new organization."

AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH FRANCE, EEC

PY292100 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1251 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Jul (NA)--Tomas de Anchorena, Argentine ambassador to France, said today that "the problem of disappearance of Argentines in Peru," brought about "a new outbreak in Europe" of the "campaign against Argentina." The ambassador added that "Argentina's image is at a low ebb" and that "it is losing political support."

Anchorena made this statement on the "Ford News "talkshow broadcast by Radio Belgrano. He said that French-Argentine diplomatic relations "could not be any better" and that the diplomatic incident that ensured after the performance of a French artistic group in Buenos Aires "has been completely overcome."

During the interview the Argentine ambassador also noted that these are good prospects for relations between Argentina and the EEC.

Answering a question, he said that French-Argentine relations "could not be any better." He noted that although Argentine-French relations had experienced a few difficulties in the past, they have improved a lot since then. He said that this is probably because there is a better understanding of the Argentine problem, of the evolution of the present process. He said, moreover, that the present complex international situation was helped because other countries now have more respect for Argentina and they pay it more attention. He noted that "all this helps improve bilateral relations."

Regarding the diplomatic incident that occurred during the visit of the Paris orchestra to Buenos Aires, Anchorena said that "it has been completely overcome." He said: "People should not give it too much importance since there are people who arrive in Argentina believing that they can teach us something, but once they are here they find out that the situation is different."

Asked whether there is a campaign in Europe against the Argentine Government, the ambassador noted that the campaign is now "at a low ebb." He said that he believes this is because "as President Videla has said, they lack material to continue this campaign since the [national reorganization] process is working and Argentina has achieved peace; and I agree with him."

Anchorena added, however, that "whenever they can get hold of an incident they take advantage of it. We have lately had a new upsurge of this campaign as a result of the problem of the disappearance of Argentines in Peru. They took advantage of this incident to step up the campaign. But they are losing support because many of the political institutions that had supported these people are now aware that they were mistaken and they have withdrawn their support."

Answering another question, the ambassador alluded to "the damage that this anti-Argentine campaign has caused by influencing the mentality of Europeans." He noted that "it will be very difficult to convince them that things are not as they have been told."

He noted: "At any rate, this campaign has decreased and people are now more aware of the situation. But there has been a persistent campaign and it will take some time before the people are convinced of the real situation in Argentina."

About Argentine-French economic relations, Anchorena said that "the trade balance is in equilibrium." He noted that "what we are getting from France is capital goods and not the usual sophisticated things nor fashionable articles."

Anchorena also noted: "There is a great desire in France to participate in Argentine public works and in all development programs that have been decided on for the rest of this century."

On Argentine relations with the EEC, Anchorena said that "our usual difficulty is our agricultural policy, which is the area where we have most difficulties with the EEC, but I believe we have to maintain our policy, because the increase of energy costs, not only regarding oil but also in the agricultural-chemical field, leads me to believe that the EEC will be forced to revise its agricultural policy and that it will be unable to continue subsidizing this kind of agricultural policy at any cost."

He added: "Argentina can cooperate with them and take advantage of this changing policy; there is a series of opportunities of which we must take advantage.

FORMER PRESIDENT GUEILER RECEIVES PASSPORT

PY301718 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1649 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 30 Jul (LATIN)--Church sources reported here today that former President Lidia Gueiler received her passport last night from the Foreign Ministry and that she is getting ready to leave Bolivia "very shortly." The former president, 54, has been in asylum at the Apostolic Nunciature since 18 July, when a military junta took over power after a coup d'etat.

Sources at the Bolivian Foreign Ministry have said that Mrs Gueiler last night received a passport that will allow her to travel "wherever she desires."

The nunciature today maintained absolute secrecy regarding the possibility of the former president leaving the country, but local church sources indicated that "Mrs Gueiler wishes to travel as soon as possible." The sources that had been consulted said that they did not know the trip's schedule or where the first stopover abroad will be made.

GOVERNMENT LAUNCHES ADMINISTRATION CLEANUP CAMPAIGN

PY302210 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1624 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 30 Jul (LATIN)--The military government today launched a policy designed to increase the moral standards of the administration and warned that any economic action aimed at harming government finances will be viewed as treason against the fatherland.

This drastic decision published today by the Interior Ministry establishes that those responsible for the above-mentioned crimes will be punished in accordance with the updated state security laws.

The Interior Ministry also announced that it will automatically apply punishments ranging from the dismissal of the official to his imprisonment for a period of 6 months-10 years.

According to official sources, the government of the military junta, much stronger 13 days after the military uprising which gave it access to power, today reiterated its invitation to international organizations to come and see "that here in Bolivia there has been no massacre."

In the 12 days since the change of government, only 3 countries have announced their official recognition of the Bolivian military junta: Argentina, Taiwan and Paraguay, according to Foreign Ministry sources. The sources added that Brazil has evidenced a "favorable attitude" and that the normalization of bilateral relations with this country could be confirmed "at any time now."

The United States, the FRG, Belgium and other countries have united into an international bloc which has repudiated the military uprising and has applied immediate punishments by restricting economic and financial aid to Bolivia.

According to official reports, the government has gained control over most of the Bolivian mining districts, whose 50,000 mineworkers had been on strike for 7 days defending the democratic process. The strike of the mineworkers caused by the change of government is bound to have "an economic impact," according to the officials of the state-controlled mining enterprises.

In the meantime, spokesmen of the Bolivian Catholic Church today stated that various religious committees have launched--with the consent of the government--an effort aimed at determining the exact number of victims resulting from various clashes and violent incidents related to the military takeover. The sources also said that these committees are currently engaged in checking out the situation of an unspecified number of prisoners and the approximate number of persons who have sought asylum at various embassies.

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY IN 'COMPLETE CONTROL'

PY310335 Paris AFP in Spanish 2111 GMT 30 Jul 80

[By Albert Brun]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 30 Jul (AFP)--According to reliable sources, Bolivia was today under the complete control of the new military government as every sign of passive resistance disappeared, not only in the capital but also in the interior, including in mining centers where minor strikes have not affected production.

Peasants are still making sporadic attempts at erecting roadblocks to show their distrust of the new authorities, but quick action with special clearing equipment helped normalize circulation, thus avoiding violent clashes.

While the government continues to search for subversive elements, it also released many people who had been detained on unfounded suspicions. Regarding confirmed detentions, it has been reported that the government has not yet decided what to do with personalities such as Juan Lechin, Simon Reyes and others. It has been noted, however, that those involved in subversive actions will be put to work clearing roads.

According to observers, routine bureaucratic activities have been resumed and there is no absenteeism in government offices.

ARMED FORCES USING 'INTIMIDATION TACTICS'

PY301922 Paris AFP in Spanish 0212 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 29 Jul (AFP)--The Bolivian Armed Forces, which took power in a coup d'etat on 17 July, seem to have chosen the tactics of intimidation rather than bloodthirsty repression in view of the wave of general indignation called forth by the murder of Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, leader of the Socialist Party One (PS-1).

Popular resistance was taken by surprise and easily disarmed, while international opposition--particularly by the United States and the Latin American countries--has hardened, to which the government junta has replied by generally accusing the international press of coordinating a slander campaign and by detaining, expelling and threatening several newsmen.

Twelve days after their intrusion, the military still maintains the capital under occupation: A tank is permanently posted in front of San Andres University, while soldiers armed with submachineguns guard all strategic points. Though the soldiers refrain from all unnecessary provocations, they closely control bridges, crossroads, the El Alto Airport, the Bolivian Labor Federation and even the Paseo del Prado, the traditional meeting place for lovers in La Paz.

Calm reigns, however, in La Paz and most cities in the interior of the country; discontent is only expressed through passive resistance.

Only in the marketplaces, where the Aymara Indian women gather every morning for their shopping, can explosions of protest often be observed because of the rationing of certain products caused by the blocking of some highways. At night the capital is wrapped in the dismal silence of a rigid curfew and the grenade explosions and rifle shots, which after the coup d'etat showed the presence of snipers on the rooftops who desperately tried to demoralize an army looked upon as usurpers by 60 percent of the population, are no longer heard.

During the coup d'etat, the falange militias acted before the La Paz garrison troops joined the coup--but after the uprising of the garrisons of Trinidad and Santa Cruz--and took the Bolivian Labor Federation and the independent radio stations and stormed the Quemado Palace (the seat of the government), moving swiftly in ambulances. Those same militias are now acting under the protection of the Interior Ministry and in the dark hours of the curfew, they search and loot the homes of alleged extremists.

The French Embassy in La Paz still shows the marks left by the action of those groups; in the days following the coup d'etet, one of the groups machinegunned the entrance door and then entered under the pretext that a meeting of opponents was being held.

The last nucleus of popular resistance is located at the tin mines 300 km south of the capital, now isolated from the rest of the country, which has been pacified. Several television teams which tried to get close to the mines reported various clashes in which nine mineworkers were reportedly killed at Huanuni and several dozen people, mostly children, reportedly received bullet wounds.

It is, however, difficult to appraise the extent of the resistance, because of the hostility to newsmen on the part of the armed forces. Five correspondents have been expelled. The films were confiscated from the photographers who went to the mines, and their work permits were canceled. The news agency correspondents who live in Bolivia have passed into a kind of half-underground life, and special correspondents are submitted to a police control unprecedented in this country.

The interior minister, Luis Arce, who threatened this correspondent with prison and gave him a strong escort, justified those measures by explaining that the newsmen are to blame for the slandering of the regime. Arce stated: The armed forces did not stage a coup d'etat; they received power from President Lidia Gueiler. The military has not killed leftist leaders and is not responsible for the rivalries among the extremist. Colonel Arce sidestepped the newsmen's questions by adding: I cannot give you the number of detained people because the arrests continue. He also did not answer a question on the number of deaths.

COCHABAMBA ARMY DIVISION COMMANDER RELIEVED

PY301737 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1709 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Cochabamba, 30 Jul (LATIN)--Col Mario Vargas Salinas, commander of the 7th Army Division with headquarters in this departmental capital, has been relieved of his post, according to a report by the local newspaper LOS TIEMPOS. The daily did not state the reasons for his dismissal and said that Colonel Vargas was notified of it "at about 2300 last night" at his headquarters in this city, located 430 km southeast of La Paz.

This is the first dismissal of an army division commander since the military coup which ousted constitutional President Lidia Gueiler on 17 July. Vargas Salinas participated with distinction in the antiguerrilla struggle in southeast Bolivia in 1967, when the Argentine-Cuban revolutionary Ernesto "Che" Guevara was killed in the Nancahuazu region. He later served as labor minister in the government of Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez (1971-78).

Garcia Meza Responsible

PY310155 Paris AFP in Spanish 0010 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 30 Jul (AFP)--Political sources have confirmed that President Luis Garcia Meza strengthened his control over the country when he replaced Col Mario Vargas Salinas, commander of the 7th Division in Cochabamba, who showed reservations in his support to the 17 July coup.

Vargas Salinas is considered one of the main institutionalist officers who, along with Colonels Gary Prado, Raul Lopez Leyton and many others, supports the return of the army to strictly military activities. Some of them are considered to have progressive tendencies.

Reports from Cochabamba indicated that Vargas Salinas was opposed to the action of paramilitary groups and that he maintained a vigilant and not a repressive attitude toward the population. He has been replaced by Col Carlos Ruder Villa, former military attache in Ecuador. According to military sources, Vargas will be sent on commission abroad.

GARCIA MEZA TO ATTEND COCHABAMBA PEASANT RALLY

PY310244 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0226 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 30 Jul (TELAM)--The president of the Bolivian military junta, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, will travel tomorrow to San Ignacio de Moxos, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, in eastern Bolivia.

Garcia Meza will then travel to Cochabamba, where he will attend a gathering of peasants in Uncena to celebrate peasant day. Although it was not officially reported, it was learned that there will be an important meeting of high military commanders to discuss exclusively military matters in Santa Cruz on Friday or Saturday .

ORURO MINEWORKERS, ARMY REACH AGREEMENT

PY301348 Oruro Radio Batallon Topater in Spanish 1115 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Representatives of the I Army Corps, the prefect of Oruro Department and labor leaders of the San Jose mining enterprise have confirmed the agreement signed on 25 July. Normal production was then resumed at the San Jose mining enterprise today, Tuesday.

The public relations office of the I Army Corps released an official communique today announcing the confirmation of the agreement between the armed forces and the mineworkers of that enterprise, which belongs to the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [Comibol]. The document says:

At a meeting held today today at (?1300), the San Jose mineworkers, representatives of the I Army Corps and the prefect of the department confirmed the agreement signed on the evening of 25 July. After an open discussion of the scope of that document, it was found that the government had fulfilled its part of the agreement, and it was therefore decided to resume work [words indistinct]. Immediately afterward, Lt Col (Pastor Vizcarra), labor representatives and Maj (Abel Elias Sainz), prefect of the department, (?closed an agreement) on the (?measures) necessary to resume work. The labor problems at the San Jose mining enterprise have thus been solved.

Oruro, 29 July 1980 [Signed] chief of the I Army Corps Public Relations Office.

Prefect Remarks

PY301350 Oruro Radio Batallon Topater in Spanish 1115 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Excerpts] (Abel Elias Sainz), prefect of Oruro Department, went to the San Jose mine yesterday as the representative of the I Army Corps to attend a general mineworkers assembly which began at 1300. Major (Elias) explained the scope of the agreement signed on 25 July, which was then approved by the mineworkers. Major (Elias) clearly explained the objectives of the national reconstruction government and stressed the need to reach a firm and permanent understanding with the mineworkers. The San Jose mineworkers then went back to work yesterday.

At the end of the meeting, the prefect explained to the workers that it is not true that their leaders have been persecuted or imprisoned. The workers have guarantees [words indistinct], he said. He also stated, however, that he will be inflexible and that officials will take strong measures against individuals who, without really being workers, mix with the latter to create a situation of terror and anarchy in the mining districts. They will be persecuted and [word indistinct]. He asked the workers [words indistinct] of those individuals.

INTERIOR MINISTER DEPLORES U.S. CUTOFF OF ANTIDRUG AID

PY310111 Paris AFP in Spanish 0023 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 30 Jul (AFP)--Interior Minister Col Luis Arce said today that the United States will be responsible for the increase of cocaine traffic because it has given the green light to the Bolivian connection by doing away with the aid to fight drug traffic.

The Bolivian narcotics office explained that it is doing what it can to fight the traffic but that without the help received, it will not be as effective as in the past.

The minister added that the drug traffickers will act at will, and that this will not create a greater consumption in the country but uncontrolled exports.

He warned that the increase in the drug traffic will therefore be the responsibility of President Jimmy Carter.

He said that this U.S. aid was more important than the military aid, which means nothing in relation to how the fight against drug traffic will be affected.

THREE BOLIVIANS SEEK ASYLUM AT BRAZILIAN EMBASSY

PY310228 Paris AFP in Spanish 0151 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Brasilia, 30 Jul (AFP)--The Brazilian Foreign Ministry reported today that three Bolivian citizens have sought asylum at the Brazilian Embassy in La Paz.

The report added that the Brazilian ambassador in La Paz today informed the Bolivian Foreign Ministry that he has granted asylum to Walter Guevara Anaya, son of former Bolivian President Walter Guevara Arze.

Brazil has also granted asylum to Senator Luis Alvarez of the National Revolutionary Movement [Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario] former Minister of peasant affairs under president Lidia Gueiler, and to the general manager of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [Comibol], Hugo Zapata.

STUDENT CHARGES ARGENTINES TAKE PART IN TORTURE

PY301724 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] During an interview with the Mexican press, Bolivian student (Beatriz Lopez) stated that Argentine agents are taking part in torture sessions in Bolivia.

The student stated that she had been arrested in La Paz together with four Cuban musicians. They were all charged with subversion and were tortured for 2 days in the building of the II Army Corps with the active participation of Argentine agents.

SOVIET TECHNICAL MISSION REVIEWS TIN PROJECTS

PY272341 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 24 Jul 80 p 8

[Text] The Soviet technical mission which arrived in Bolivia last week to discuss projects for the installation of two tin volatilization [volatilizacion] plants will travel to La Palca (Potosi) to evaluate the progress of tasks aimed at installing the first of these industrial plants.

According to reports of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [Comibol], the Soviet mission will return to La Paz next Sunday afternoon to begin meeting Bolivian technicians and government officials on Monday.

The Soviet mission is headed by Oleg Vasilevskiy, deputy chairman of the (Machinoeksport) enterprise, which will supply the machinery. It is also made up of (Nikolas Nogtev), (Anatoliy Popov) and (Vitaliy Evgrafov), (Machinoeksport) technicians, and (Boris Bychkov), who has been sent by the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry.

The Soviets arrived in La Paz on Wednesday night but have been unable to meet with Bolivian Government officials in view of the political events which took place recently. According to official reports, they will stay in Bolivia approximately 5 weeks.

The Soviet mission arrived in Bolivia in compliance with an accord for the renegotiation of the terms of payment and the timetable for the installation of the volatilization plant in La Palca. The difficulties stemming from the terms of payment of the Soviet loan (termed "hard" by Bolivian Government officials) and certain technical errors in the design and location of the plant have caused several delays in the implementation of the project. According to recent reports, the plant at La Palca will probably begin operating by the end of this year.

The Bolivian Government has also requested the review of the draft contract for the installation of another volatilization plant in Machacamaraca (Oruro) so as to set a "reasonable" grace period prior to the amortization of the loan. The former manager of Comibol, Hugo Zapata, has indicated that the idea is to pay for the new volatilization plant from the profits of its operation and not before it begins operating, as has happened with the La Palca plant.

EL DIARIO BLAMES UNREST ON FOREIGN ELEMENTS

PY272149 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 23 Jul 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Peace With Justice, Respect and Freedom"]

[Text] It has been a common habit after each change of government, and many have taken place in this country, to heap accusations on the persons who were in the forefront of managing public affairs.

Such devastating compaigns of insults, in which excessive vilification was part of the menu offered by the news media, should be replaced with a calm and thoughtful examination. It is suitable to keep the charges within reasonable limits and attack that which was really wrong as well as propose improvements and corrections in the service of national interests.

The new government has shown, so far, that it has authority and control over the territory of the nation, except some small and isolated mining centers where radio stations are engaged in urging a general and indefinite strike and the blocking of roads. The truth is, however, that public and private economic activities have been restored in almost the whole country.

Contrary to what isolated agitators are reporting, it has been shown to the people of the nation that everything is tending to return to normal. A talk between the interior minister and the executive secretary of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], transmitted by the state television channel, proves that the indefinite general strike and the blocking of roads have been called off in the interest of domestic tranquility. This has been repeatedly said by the COB secretary himself, who earlier called for struggle and civic resistance. Now he wishes to prevent a confrontation among brothers and the consequent bloodshed, although he has reserved for himself the right to give the workers an explanation later of the instructions he has given in view of the events. EL DIARIO gives the full text of the talks in its news section.

If that talk is to be understood according to its letter and spirit, there is no longer any strike or blocking of roads. Some leaders should refrain from urging those measures which, in fact, were not obeyed by all employees and workers of the nation.

The citizens who are still persisting in trying to disturb the normal rhythm of daily life are using various means: threatening messages over the telephone; slogans voiced from person to person; stones thrown by a few people at public transportation vehicles to harm those who need to use them and the sporadic appearance of snipers. All this shows that those elements are acting at the service of foreign interests and that they are politically trained and ideologically indoctrinated to this end. Their mission is to spread fear and confusion in the streets and at the workplaces, and they fulfill that mission without any scruples. As everyone knows, they are at the service of political forces outside this country which have picked Bolivia to try to impose the domination of a red dictatorship. But they are alone and an insignificant minority before the democratic consciousness of the people, who are much more sensible than they suppose.

We believe that the scheme to "Vietnamize" Bolivia or to repeat here the events that have occurred in Central American nations has failed. All their propaganda material, which was echoed by people in the congress, at the Labor Ministry and at several newspapers and radios, has been discovered. And the large majority of the nation is rebuilding the course of their lives, as they have always done, ready to live together in peace and harmony, to pardon excesses and injuries. But they are also ready to correct wayward trends which try to break the peace needed by all. Every man and woman, making up 99 percent of the population, prefers order with justice, development in freedom and respect and institutional security for their work. But they also want a fatherland belonging to Bolivians, not manipulated through interventionist policies or underhanded doctrines which proclaim freedom and human rights but which, in countries where they are applied, shackle freedom, rights, dignity, respect and ideological and political plurality.

We want and expect peace with justice, order and freedom.

CORRECTIONS TO GARCIA MEZA SPEECH AT CABINET SWEARING IN

The following clarifications to the item entitled "Garcia Meza Speech" published in the 21 July Latin American DAILY REPORT on page C 4 are supplied from La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish of 21 July: On page C 4, in the fifth line of the second paragraph substitute the word "documents" for the word "structure" and the word "nation" for the word "Senate" in parentheses.

In the fifth line of the second paragraph substitute for [passage indistinct]: "The Bolivian electorate, dissatisfied and skeptical after the two earlier unsuccessful attempts, manipulated by rightist and leftist extremism, took a severe stand and gave a categorical answer in this third pseudodemocratic general election. They did not go to the ballot boxes or approve by their presence the organized fraud and the violation of public confidence. We of the armed forces, their spokesmen, therefore charge with a free voice and a calm conscience, with collective force and moral force, before the world, courts and history and before the 5 million inhabitants of Bolivia, that the elections for president, vice president, senators and deputies are legally null, and that for this reason the powers of the state could not fall into the hands of the usurpers of the popular will and the forgers of democracy."

In the ninth line of the second paragraph substitute the word "social" for the word "special" in parentheses.

In the first line of the fourth paragraph substitute for [passage indistinct]: "In addition, it is a heroic task which has undoubtedly been imposed on us by the subversive terrorism of the international left, which will spare no effort to make Bolivia another Nicaragua or another Cuba; it also imposed an economic chaos on us, the desperate poverty of the people, the unconcealed deterioration of salaries and the galloping inflation that was pushing the country toward an abyss.

The national outlook was dramatic: A political setback was followed by a second fraudulent electoral act, a multiparty activity that proposed a quick institutionalization of the state ended in a most pathetic political vacuum. A frank conflict of power which has aggravated"

In the second line of the fourth paragraph substitute for [words indistinct]: "turned into an anarcho-syndicalist escalation that was unable..."

In the second line of the fifth paragraph insert word "not" following word "was."

In the fourth line of the fifth paragraph substitute for [passage indistinct]: "the same way there existed a really illegal, fraudulent and disorderly electoral process and a permament treachery to the fatherland, carried out by those antihistoric politicians who sway between the oligarchy and the Marxist elite, and who decidedly intensified the state of social paralysis."

In the fifth line of the fifth paragraph substitute for [passage indistinct]: "The development of the economy within the framework of the above-mentioned situation began to generate strong and demanding pressures which--considering the degree of dependency of our economy due to our imports, the existence of a fixed exchange rate and other factors--brought about a cumulative deficit"

In the ninth line of the fifth paragraph substitute for [passage indistinct]: "adopting disjointed measures which tended toward the maintenance of their regimes instead of reversing the negative tendencies that have already been pointed out. Thus we have the contracting of short-term debts through the so-called "swap" loans for more than $110 million for the..."

The last paragraph on page C 4 and the first paragraph on page C 5 are deleted. On page C 5, in the second line of the fourth paragraph substitute the word "high" for [word indistinct]. In the fourth line of the fourth paragraph substitute for [words

In the fourth line of the fourth paragraph substitute for [words indistinct]: "workers and businessmen, and it cannot be denied that in Bolivian homes there has been the justified fear that any day the state could become paralyzed in view of the seriousness of the crisis, continually fed by pressures and strikes."

The second line of the tenth paragraph from the word "evil" should read: "pretext of a democratic fever."

On page C 6, in the first line of the second paragraph, sentence should read as follows: "Under these circumstances we have reached the limits of an era of ignominy and disaster for the people of Bolivia."

In the fifth line of the sixth paragraph, the word "errors" is confirmed.

In the fourth line of the fourth paragraph, substitute for [words indistinct]: "which we will not abandon due to the obligations imposed upon us by the historical needs."

In the sixth line of the fourth paragraph substitute for [words indistinct]: "of the archetype of representative democracy..."

In the ninth line of the fourth paragraph substitute for [words indistinct]: "national society and its economy that is dependent on a reorganization of the framework and the attributions of the state."

In the third line of the fifth paragraph substitute for [words indistinct]: "the transnationals."

In the third line of the sixth paragraph substitute for [words indistinct]: "gradual."

In the fourth line of the seventh paragraph, sentence beginning with "But...." should read: "...all those who helped to destroy the structure and substructure..."

On page C 10, in the third line of the sixth paragraph, sentence should read: "than with politics, and meanwhile they will remain in recess until they lose the alienating characteristics..."

BRAZIL RECOGNIZES NEW BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT

PY302241 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] The Brazilian Embassy in La Paz was instructed today by Itamaraty to extend a note to the Bolivian Foreign Ministry recognizing the new Bolivian Government. The note is in answer to a request received 8 days ago from the new Bolivian Government expressing the intention to fulfill all its international commitments and to maintain good relations.

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

PY301249 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 1200 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Recife, 29 Jul (AFP)--British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington arrived tonight in Recife, capital of Pernambuco State in northeast Brazil, heading a delegation of representatives of British industry.

During his visit to Latin America, Lord Carrington will also visit Venezuela, Mexico and Barbados with the objective of strengthening political and economic cooperation between the British Government and those countries.

In Pernambuco, Lord Carrington will visit industrial installations in Petrolina, and he will fly to Brasilia tomorrow afternoon to meet with President Joao Baptista Figueiredo and various government officials including Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and Planning Minister Delfim Neto.

On 1 August the delegation headed by Lord Carrington will visit the Acominas [Minas Gerais Steel Company] steelmaking complex in the Minas Gerais State. He will depart for Barbados, the second leg of his Latin American tour, on 2 August.

FIGUEIREDO COMMENTS ON DEMOCRATIZATION PROCESS, BOLIVIA

PY300340 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Tomorrow's newspapers will report on the statements made today in Brasilia by President Figueiredo to Brazilian and Mexican journalists. Figueiredo made his first statement at the Embrapa experimental center after bidding farewell to Mexican President Lopez Portillo. He said that while the democratization process has been going quite well for the government, it has been going quite badly for the opposition. He said that, all in all, the democratization process couldn't be going better.

Asked about the opposition's political behavior, he said: They want yesterday what ought to be done tomorrow, but I believe that only what needs to be done today should be done today.

After describing the recent Bolivian political events as unfortunate, he said: If the new Bolivian Government respects its agreements with Brazil, we will have to recognize it. This does not mean, Figueiredo added, that we will support it. He made it clear that he and President Lopez Portillo did not discuss the Bolivian and Cuban issues.

President Figueiredo conceded, however, that political instability jeopardizes Latin American integration. He said that the efforts made by countries like Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela and Peru toward normalizing their respective political situations are instrumental in preventing antidemocratic regimes from going beyond the limits of good sense.

In another statement to the press, Figueiredo said that political rapprochement among Latin American countries will be achieved when these countries intensify their trade. He said: I do not believe in political interests based on idealism alone; I believe political interests should stem from economic interests.

FOREIGN MINISTER CONGRATULATES PERUVIAN COUNTERPART

PY301949 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames has sent a congratulatory message to his new Peruvian counterpart, Javier Arias Stella. The following is the text of the short message:

On the occasion of your appointment as Peruvian foreign affairs minister, I have the honor of conveying to you my most cordial congratulations and best wishes for success in the performance of your new duties.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE VIEWS CHURCH, TERRORISM

PY301949 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text of government communique released by the government Social Communications Agency [DINACO] on 29 July]

[Text] In view of a communique released by the Santiago archbishopric's public information department, the government has the duty of making the following statement:

1. The archbishopric's communique evidently intends to present Juan Alejandro Rojas Martinez, a political extremist leader who was arrested yesterday at the headquarters of the archbishopric's south Santiago vicarate, as a simple citizen who seeks a solution to the problem of the families sheltered in a chapel in the town of La Bandera. This is untrue.

The truth is that he is the deputy chief of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] of the southern zone and a member of paramilitary group No 3 of the same extremist movement, and that he has operated under the name of Simon. All this will be proven in due time before the court of justice.

2. The public has witnessed the progressive normalization of the country which has been sought by the government not only by limiting exceptional legal measures to a strictly necessary level to guarantee public order and the tranquillity of the citizens, but also by applying the measures of the state of emergency to a degree which is indispensable for the common good which is sought through this state of emergency.

If extremism believes it is appropriate to respond to the government's increasing restraint and objectivity in dealing with this matter by stepping up its terrorist activities, which are public knowledge, nobody should be surprised that the authorities have found it necessary to implement more drastic antiterrorist legal measures. People should be even less surprised at the vigor and extent of the police operations being carried out in order to arrest those who incite and commit murders, holdups and violations of property, such as the recent events which took place in the country which resulted in the death of innocent persons and a terrible national uproar.

3. The government warns those who are responsible for and have written the aforementioned archbishopric communique that no mistaken concept whatever will convince the government to forego its moral duty of facing terrorism and subversion with all the tools that the law provides. To retreat before those who incur grave responsibility by questioning the legitimacy of such tools would imply, in fact, becoming an accomplice to violence, forgetting that its effects constitute the worst, most cowardly and most dangerous way of attacking the human rights of entire nations, as can be proven today all over the world.

It is of little use to condemn terrorism if at the same time it is sought to weaken legitimate and efficient instruments which even in the most developed countries have proven to be the only ones capable of defeating terrorist actions and of granting the citizenry the basic human right of personal security. Those who from ignorance or lack of scruples encourage this type of incompatibility by protecting or covering up clear transgressions of the law will have to assume the moral and legal responsibility it implies.

On the other hand, Chileans are guaranteed that the government will not allow itself to be misguided by this kind of attitude, and neither will it confuse the respectability of the Catholic Church with the outbursts and superficial judgment of some of its local authorities. On the contrary, it will continue to apply the law strictly to those who break it, for the welfare of Chile and the safety of its inhabitants.

VISITING URUGUAYAN ARMY CHIEF ON FIGHTING SUBVERSION

FY301553 Paris AFP in Spanish 0432 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 29 Jul (AFP)--The commander in chief of the Uruguayan Army, Lt Gen Luis Vicente Queirolo, stressed here today that there is agreement on a number of ideas by the Uruguayan and Chilean armed forces on how to fight subversion and prevent chaos.

The struggle against subversion, he said, has been fought in a world that is moving between the suicidal lack of understanding of some and the interested state of liberalization of others, and this is leading us toward a bottomless abyss. He added that many voices are being lifted to score the armed forces of the two nations, "but such voices remained silent when they should have struggled to free their own peoples. While we were struggling in that war, they remained silent, but today they are again appearing under the umbrella of freedom--which we achieved with our blood--in order to point at and accuse us," he said.

We have taken to the streets, he said, to defend freedom and sovereignty, and we will do so again because the armed forces are prepared to safeguard those principles.

These statements were made by Queirolo during a ceremony in which the deputy commander of the Chilean Army, Lt Gen Washington Carrasco, decorated him with the great cross of the Order of Merit of Bernardo O'Higgins. The ceremony took place at the Penalolen army officers club and was attended by Uruguayan Ambassador Dante Paladini, high-ranking Chilean officers, diplomats and foreign military attaches.

Queirolo arrived in Santiago on Monday night for an official visit that will conclude on Thursday. Today he met with the defense minister, Lt Gen Cesar Raul Benavides.

NICARAGUA'S RAMIREZ MERCADO MEETS WITH ROLDOS

PA301538 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] A delegation of the Nicaraguan revolutionary government that is visiting Quito met with Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos Aguilera. They discussed topics concerning democracy in the continent.

Regarding this, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, said:

[Begin recording] [Ramirez Mercado] We have made a stopover on our way back to Nicaragua after attending the presidential inauguration in Peru. We have taken this opportunity to greet our dear friend, President Roldos, who is a very good friend of the Nicaraguan people. We discussed several matters with him especially those concerning the military coup in Bolivia. Regarding this issue, Ecuador and Nicaragua want a continental action to be taken at the OAS. This is a coup that affects all countries and peoples interested in a true strengthening of democracy in our continent. This is one of the topics we discussed. The other has to do with certain technical assistance that we requested from Ecuador particularly with regard to banana production and marketing. We also discussed other economic matters and technical cooperation which concern our two countries.

[Question] Will Nicaragua act with the Andean Pact at the OAS?

[Answer] Well, the Andean Pact initiative will be part of that of the Caribbean countries and there is an agreement among our countries on this. We feel that it is a situation that must be discussed at a consultation meeting. [end recording]

PEOPLE'S PARTY, PICHINCHA FRONT REJECT TRANSPORT STRIKE

PA292237 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] The Ecuadorean People's Party has issued a bulletin rejecting the strike decreed by the transport monopoly.

According to this political group, whose members include workers, employees, peasants and other organized citizens, the purpose of the organizers of this strike is to cause an unjustified passenger and cargo transport fare hike, further worsening the [word indistinct] of the people's battered economies.

Front's Communique

PA292238 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] We, the working class, the poor peasants and the truly popular sectors, will never believe that the capitalist bourgeoisie, owner of veritable transport companies that has decreed the transport strike, is a defender of the popular interests. Neither do we believe that the sale of 92-octane gasoline and the hike in the prices of staples are popular measures.

On the contrary, we believe all these measures respond to the interests of the national and foreign oligarchies responsible for the misfortunes, hunger and misery that Ecuadoreans currently endure, says a communique released by the [word indistinct] commission of Pichincha's Workers, Peasant and Popular Solidarity Front.

PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON POLICY, RELATIONS WITH SPAIN

LD291431 Madrid YA in Spanish 27 Jul 80 p 6

[Eugenia Montero undated interview in Lima with Peruvian President Fernando Balaunde Terry: "Peru Is Building"]

[Excerpt] Lima [Question] What will your government policy be?

[Answer] My previous administration's motto was:"Peru is building." I believe it is a good motto and that we must continue along this path.

[Question] The previous government confiscated Peruvian newspapers. What has prompted you to hand them back?

[Answer] We believe that that government should have resolved the problem that emerged in 1974. They acknowledged that it was an error which they unloaded onto us, and of course we are not going to persist in this error. We are going to reestablish full press freedom.

[Question] What does democracy mean for you?

[Answer] In my opinion democracy is the people's government. I am in the position I have reached exclusively thanks to the people. I do not represent major economic interests. I, personally, am a professional. I have never been an affluent man. The people who support me have the same characteristics. They are experts, professionals and people from very humble spheres, who have been extremely generous to me. Therefore, my presence in the government shows that democratic government is reached by the broad path of the people's disinterested support.

[Question] What is Peru's position regarding the Andean Pact?

[Answer] Fairly active and fairly hopeful. Obviously the pact has certain defects; there are certain frustrations, but these must be corrected.

[Question] Mr President, how do you view the situation in Bolivia? What will you government's stance be in this connection?

[Answer] We regard it with some anxiety. We took it for granted that Bolivia would have a democratic system; it already had one temporarily. We very much regret what has happened and will be examining the situation very thoroughly, because Peruvian-Bolivian friendship is a very important bond for the countries' future and for the continent's well-being.

[Question] How have your relations been with Spain? How will they be now that you are president?

[Answer] Very good. My inclination toward the mother country is well known and the other day I received a gesture of true simplicity. I was summoned to the telephone; I went to the telephone and was told: "King Juan Carlos is on the line...." So this attitude of the man who represents so much in the restoration of Spanish democracy, despite the fact that Spain is a monarchy, a constitutional monarchy, has encouraged us a great deal and it has encouraged us above all because here we have a monarch who is loved in Peru, who visited the country as a young man, as a midshipman, and who later came here on an official visit. Now we are also to have the honor of a visit by Prime Minister Suarez.

[Question] A bank was recently opened in Extebandes, merging the Andean Pact countries with the Overseas Bank of Spain. What might be the significance of this bank merger?

[Answer] I believe it is a very important bank. Spain is for us a beachhead in Europe, in the European Common Market, and all these credit facilities will greatly increase our trade and links which, though affiliated links, have been rather depleted for many years.

LOPEZ PORTILLO AFFIRMS CONTINUING RELATIONS WITH BOLIVIA

PY302301 Paris AFP in Spanish 2125 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Sao Paulo, 30 Jul (AFP)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo said here today that his country still maintains diplomatic relations with Bolivia.

The Mexican chief of state made this statement before leaving for Caracas after a 3-day visit to Brazil. Lopez Portillo said that events have just taken place in Bolivia that worry us and which have been criticized by the OAS, but we trust that commonsense will prevail on the continent. Asked if Mexico recognized the new Bolivian Government after the overthrow of President Lidia Gueiler, Lopez Portillo said: "We do not recognize governments. We either have or do not have diplomatic relations, and we are still maintaining them with Bolivia."

Comments on Relations With Cuba

FL301950 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Interview with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo in Mexico City by PRENSA LATINA special correspondent Mario Hernandez--date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Lopez Portillo] How are you?

[Reporter] Very well, First of all, Mr President, I would like to express my gratitude for this interview and, secondly, would like to explain how things are prior to your visit. The Cuban people have received with great joy the news about your visit and valued very highly the announcement of your visit. Mr President, please tell me your evaluation of the relations between Cuba and Mexico.

[Answer] I would call them close, original in the broadest sense of the word. We began to participate in the Western world's life as colonies in a historic process which profoundly unites the roots of our origin, our objectives and our future. Cuba and Mexico, as a matter of fact, are historically united, profoundly intertwined in our histories. They have complemented each other. If there is any nation in Latin America we call brother, it is precisely Cuba. I would term the relations, without any hesitation, as close and fraternal. I am totally, absolutely convinced of that. That is why is is very satisfying to hear what you are saying. If it is a matter of happiness, I would say I am very happy to visit Cuba which I do not know, except from its history and the work of its great men, fundamentally Marti and Castro.

[Question] Mr President, what was your impression of the first meeting you had with the president of Cuba's Council of State, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, during your historic talks of May 1979 on Cozumel Island? And what have been the results of that meeting?

[Answer] It confirmed the impression I had that he was one of the strong personalities of this century. When this century's history is written, one of the outstanding personalities in it will be Fidel Castro. The impression I had of the renaissance of Latin America's process was confirmed with the personality of his physical presence. I found him to be a man of a brilliant intelligence, keenly perceptive, profound, eloquent and something else which for me is fundamental, a man who is happy and has a good sense of humor. When you have intelligence and a good sense of humor, you are in the presence of a man who gives satisfaction to know and deal with him. My personal knowledge of Fidel Castro, I repeat, confirmed the impression I had, and was enriched by the unforgettable conversations we had.

[Question] His historic speech at the United Nations stressed the universality of Fidel Castro. I would like to have you explain the essence of Mexico's foreign policy.

[Answer] If we would like to express it dialectically, it could sound vain, perhaps insolent. I would not like to do that but the question sort of leads into that. I believe that the diversity of the universe is the frequency with which it occurs [La diversidad del universo es lo frecuente que se da] and the possibility of going from diversity to unity is also permanent and that the history of the peoples' unity can be written with these movements toward integration. Due to this, we believe, based on international law, even though unitary solutions can be achieved through hegemonies, the reasonable path, the path which protects the peoples' dignity is the one of sovereignty. The established nations, politically organized, are better prepared to voluntarily become part of mankind, and sooner or later it will happen. I know that. I feel that. That is why behind the Mexican position which has been traditionally--I have recently reiterated this--one of unity from the very beginning of our republic there is also the process of self-determination and respect for free decision in internal affairs. In the last analysis, this is nothing but the practical expression of the technical concept of what sovereignty is. That respect for sovereignty and self-determination is a force that can solve the problem of world integration for us, in which those who in reality oppose it decide to integrate it. When we say that the solution of controversies should be peaceful, we are insisting on the same idea. When we assert that we do not have the right to intervene in external affairs, we are strengthening, with different expressions, a united concept of respect and dignity of the peoples and their destiny.

At the United Nations and in talks with world statesmen I have stressed very strongly that this is the only reasonable path for mankind to know better times and establish just orders, the path to integration through equal treatment of the peoples. Those who make their own decision with their self-determination commit themselves to fulfill juridical agreements aimed at having a better future for the world. I believe that all the underlying philosophy of our international theses invariably rest on those ideas and lead to that objective. It is the idea that at times appears to be immature but if you consider the alternative, one sees the convenience of this possibility. The other alternative is force, violence. Another possible path is in that the most used but not the most decent or advisable or desierable. In such a way, by using just a few words without great complications, I hope I have not been bombastic. I have tried to sum up the foreign policy.

[Question] Mexico's foreign policy has been praised and respected by all peoples and, very especially, by the Latin American peoples. Mr President, how is Mexico following this path of peace, progress and cooperation that, as you have correctly noted, is demanded by today's world?

[Answer] Well, the view is that all problems have two sides which are conventionally separated and intimately intricate, but that must be seen separately to understand them. Internal problems are expressed according to the capacity and responsibility of the peoples or their irresponsibility and incapacity. It is evident that this interal capacity is insufficient in certain situations. It is imperative that we make efforts so that the world outside our internal matters gives us opportunities. That is why Mexico has made efforts--not fully satisfactory--in domestic matters; we are far from being satisfied. We understand that if we do not contribute to a fairer world order in the economic sphere, full of rights and obligations and with a strategy based on a world energy policy, we will not be able to get out of this situation. That is why Mexico has an independent domestic policy which could be termed in many ways. We are making an honest effort. We are fulfilling it. We also propose to participate in the effort for a fairer international order. At the United Nations, Mexico submitted a charter of rights and duties which is already in process, a complicated process due to the international bureaucracy, but it has been submitted and accepted and will have to work. It is the reasonable thing to happen. It is not always possible but what is desired.

I believe sooner or later it will prevail, some day. Given the problem created for mankind by the energy crisis, we are planning to submit a world energy plan, one which will make it possible for mankind to go from the energy era, which we will call the petroleum era, to an era in which other energy alternatives come into play. To the degree that we make the petroleum era last, we will have a better opportunity to go to that new availability of energy sources. Hence, our insistence on acting now that we can do it, through research work, exploitation, financing, transfer of technology, distribution and consumption of energy. The world plan which we submitted to the United Nations includes an outline which we find sufficiently complete and suggestive to be handled as a strategy. [Words indistinct] We have lacked understanding on the part of OPEC member nations and it is not a matter of insensitivity. It is a matter of a problem of procedure, a methodological problem. Energy sources are of such great importance in today's world that if we do not treat them correctly, the solution will be impossible. Mexico's view on solving problems concerns internal policies and self-determination as well as international order which will permit that self-determination to have an authentic historic opportunity so that the peoples may determine their destiny on a level of equality and respect.

[Question] Mr President, Mexico has followed the path of independence and sovereignty. This path has not been an easy one. Imperialism seeks Mexico's natural resources, especially petroleum and gas, and most recently with the situation in the tuna industry. What is your opinion in this respect?

[Answer] Mankind now has the means and a climate of criticism which does not allow abuses. These were very frequent in other times. The use of violence is repudiated and world public opinion is felt in a world of communications, such as ours. Arbitrary situations, even though they prevail and are frequent, can be fought aganist more easily. I am not afraid that Mexico's natural resources could be arbitrarily attacked, not in any way. We are living, fortunately, in an era that affords us the possibility to make our rights stand because of a universal awareness which is sufficiently strong to avoid a catastrophic policy. These are adjustments that take place. In the case of petroleum, we are selling it without any problems. We are setting our production goals as required by the country's development. We have sold the gas at a price set in a unilateral effort by Mexico, because we did not need other countries to help in this. In the case of gas, the effort was ours alone, and we accomplished it. We are not pessimistic. We base ourselves on established procedures of countries setting new petroleum prices and defending them. The struggle for the new price of gas waged by Mexico and was won by Mexico. The land has been fertilized, it was not a special effort. It was simply a case of making yourself heard, fortunately. In the case of the tuna industry, it is a process of adjustment in a policy of a migratory species. This generates rights for neighboring states but also for all those by whose coast the migration passes. We are in a process in which we make our rights stand and we are trying to get out of the international agreement which is no longer valid. We are trying to reach agreement with the United States. This has not been possible; so the situations arising out of this must be governed by national rights which are difficult to adjust. I trust we will find a rapid solution. I do not see it as a pressure; each of us makes his rights stand and we do our part. We are ready to take it to its last consequence, as I said. It is a constant struggle, a constant adjustment. In the case of tuna, it goes on with Canada, with Costa Rica. We are not pessimists.

[Question] In the face of a world such as we have today, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, what message are you willing to send to mankind within the framework of today's situation?

[Answer] It must be understood that the nature of the problems extends beyond national borders, that it is absolutely essential that all must organize--respecting the sovereignties--using the formulas derived from mankind's knowledge. I believe mankind should go from one phase which I dare call a state of nature to another which is a sort of civil society, that mankind would overcome the state of semicivilized nature in which it lives today.

A civil society has to make it possible for mankind to live together in accordance with juridical practices,which would help us solve conflicts. My message to mankind would be: Let us go from a semicivilized state of nature to a civil society, a civilized society.

[Question] Mr President, what do you expect from this upcoming historic visit to Cuba?

[Answer] To ratify once more the ties of friendship with that great heroic people of Cuba who, in their use of their right to self-determination, are making their political and ideological vocation known. They have chosen their path, have freely expressed their will. There is a possibility we will step up our bilateral relations and strengthen our efforts with respect to a fairer international order that will give countries such as ours the opportunity to improve, to seek better conditions. I believe that is one of the opportunities that must be given to all countries, not only to exist, not only to perpetuate themselves, but to be perfect.

[Question] What message do you have for those people who will gather in Havana by the hundreds of thousands to welcome you?

[Answer] One of deeply felt fraternity. Warm greetings from the Mexican people who feel very close to them. Mexico understands the Cuban people's struggle. We wish them success in finding the perfect solution in accordance with their political vocation.

[Question] The last question deals with the author of "Quetzalocoatl Next to the Tree of the Universe." What can you say about that author?

[Answer] As an author who expressed one of his vocations in a book, one of the topic which I loved most when I was a child, the legendary topic of a mission which impressed me deeply, I must say it was part of Mexico's history. Later on I confirmed this when I studied Indian theories and research work I did in geography. I decided to give this topic a treatment... [Leaves thought unfinished] a literary effort to treat it with certain rights that the scientific research worker cannot use. On the other hand, he who makes a modest work of literary expression such as this has a certain degree of license to express frictions and experiences that in another manner would be limited because of the scientific treatment. The heme of Quetzalcoatl is the work of self-sacrifice for service. If we reach the extreme of self-sacrifice for service that is something very near the political vocation of the Cuban people. That topic of profoundly human vocation was focused upon in this small book to communicate to my fellow human beings the emotion, the anguish felt by a character who could be paradigmatic. I feel that Quetzalcoatl is as paradigmatic as Prometheus, for example, perhaps more profound. It is more the type of man who takes responsibility from life and projects it with the greatest degree at the service of his fellow human beings. That enormous emotion of the character is what I wanted to convey in my book, which you said must be in circulation already.

[Reporter] It is in circulation.

[Lopez Portillo] I hope so. It would be of great satisfaction for me that one Cuban reader would receive the message I have felt since I was a boy. The emotion I felt in my heart as well as his mission.

[Reporter] The book is being widely sold. It is being sold by the hundreds of thousands.

[Lopez Portillo] I hope you are right, my dear friend.

[Reporter] Mr President, I want to thank you for this interview granted to PRENSA LATINA. As Martí said, gratitude.

[Lopez Portillo] Very well, thank you very much, my friend.

POLICE DISPERSE DEMONSTRATORS AT SOVIET EMBASSY

PA310402 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0201 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City, 30 Jul (EFE)--More than 100 young Mexican athletes and students today surrounded the Soviet Embassy here, trying to paint slogans--as offensive as the things they were shouting--on the embassy walls.

They were expressing their indignation over the judges' decisions at the Olympic games in Moscow against Mexican athletes Carlos Giron, Daniel Bautista and Gilberto Roman.

Police, who had been guarding the embassy for over a week, prevented the angry youths from carrying out their aims. Police confiscated four buckets of red paint with which they planned to "decorate" the embassy walls.

Col Arturo Marban, police and traffic operations chief, said that the youngsters were chanting, "Russian robbers, we want the Mexicans to come back."

Others were carrying placards which read: "We support Carter's boycott!" and "Shameless and inept Mexican sports officials, bring back our athletes!"

Marban said that the straw that broke the camel's back was an absurd decision favoring Bulgarian boxer Para Lessov, snatching a legitimate win from Mexican Gilberto Roman in the flyweight quarter finals.

PEMEX ANNOUNCES OIL PRODUCTION GOAL REACHED

PA230354 Paris AFP in Spanish 0009 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City, 21 Jul (AFP)--PEMEX, the enterprise that exploits and distributes petroleum and its byproducts in Mexico, has reported here that today the country produced 2,276,000 barrels of oil.

With this figure, Mexico surpassed the 2.25 million barrels-per-day figure that the Mexican Government had established as a goal.

The new record production today places Mexico in first place among oil producers in Latin America and fifth in the world.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO PHILIPPINES--Mexico City, 15 Jul (AFP)--It has been reported that Joaquin Bernal, former general director of protocol of the Mexican Foreign Secretariat, has been appointed ambassador to the Philippines. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1625 GMT 15 Jul 80 PA]

COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT, NICARAGUAN JUNTA MEMBERS ARRIVE

PA302032 [Editorial Report] Panama City Deomestic Service in Spanish at 1742 GMT on July 1980 carries a live report from Paitilla Airport on the arrival of Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio. At 1743 GMT the plane carrying President Carazo, who is coming from Peruvian President Belaunde Terry's inauguration in Lima, lands at Paitilla Airport. Carazo is met by Panamanian President Aristides Royo, Mrs Royo, Panamanian Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella and National Guard Chief of Staff Lt Col Florencio Florez.

In a short address to those present Carazo says: "Best wishes to the people of Panama. I am pleased to express solidarity with the president and his family."

President Royo invites President Carazo to ride in a car which he himself is driving on the short trip to the presidential palace. Vice President de la Espriella and Lt Col Florencio Florez also enter the car. Mrs Royo and the people in President Carazo's party enter other vehicles and the motorcade departs.

The announcer reports that he has heard at the airport that President Carazo will be holding a luncheon meeting with President Aristides Royo to be attended by Sergio Ramirez Mercado and another member of the Nicaraguan Government junta who had arrived earlier today at Tocumen International Airport. The live report ends at 1747 GMT.

News Conference

PA302215 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2032 GMT 30 Jul 80

[News conference with Panamanian President Aristides Royo, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo and Nicaraguan junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado at the presidential palace in Panama City--live]

[Text] [Reporter Eloyda Martinez Denis] Listeners, we are transmitting from the Yellow Room of the presidential palace. Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, Nicaraguan Government official Ramirez Mercado, Panamanian President Aristides Royo and some other Nicaraguan Government officials have just arrived here en route from Lima, Peru.

[Royo] Well, since I am home I suppose I don't have to say anything, right? [laughter]

[Martinez Denis] The news conference which Carazo and Ramirez Mercado have been kind enough to hold with national reporters will now begin. President Carazo Odio and Mr Ramirez Mercado, we would like to know what agreements you have reached during your talks with President Royo on the situation in Central America.

[Carazo] Thank you very much. First, cordial greetings to the Panamanian people and to you all. I am pleased to be able to talk to you. This question gives me the opportunity to tell you that, oddly enough, we didn't talk about Central America. We talked about Bolivia. Basically we discussed the Bolivian issue which concerns us all right now since we are all abreast of Central American affairs and in constant touch. I would say that the Bolivian issue concerns us because a democratic process has been stopped and because America harbored hopes about that process. Every effort should be made so the inter-American system can improve things in some way to insure that the process will be resumed promptly.

[Question] Mr Carazo, Mexican President Lopez Portillo will visit San Jose, Costa Rica, again soon. Could you give us any information on the document that will be publicized there on the agreement between Mexico and Venezuela to provide oil at preferential prices to Central America including Panama?

[Carazo] I want to note that Sunday we will welcome the Venezuelan and Mexican presidents for another visit. It would not be right for me to discuss the document now since they are going to reveal it. I would say that anything that benefits the area pleases all of us. I would say that a policy like that which those two presidents have announced is especially advantageous for us, and that we welcome it. However, details are up to them to disclose and we must wait to hear these details from them.

[Question] Are you saying that this will bring direct benefits for Panama and Central America as concerns oil prices?

[Carazo] There is so little time left [before their visit] that we should have a little more patience.

[Question] Mr President, Mr Ramirez Mercado is here also. During your talks with the Panamanian president, did you discuss any new aid to the Nicaraguan people?

[Carazo] I would say that all of us are interested in Nicaragua's reconstruction. Nicaragua is part of Central America. It is our neighbor, a dear nation undergoing a new experience under a government which is trying to reconstruct its country. We will appreciate any help going to Nicaragua since we are part of the region.

I want to state clearly that all the countries of the world should give special aid to Nicaragua. We are doing it to the extent of our abilities.

[Question] Mr President, how do you think the Central American--especially the Salvadoran--immigrants arriving in your nation will affect Costa Rica?

[Carazo] Well, the truth is that so far only a few have arrived. During the last few months of the Somoza dictatorship we had more than 100,000 Nicaraguans in Costa Rica, in addition to those who were already living there. Costa Rica is a country that gives asylum. If there is any way we can help mankind with a humanitarian action we do so with pleasure.

[Question] Mr President, recently there was talk about the black sigatoka disease. What measures are you taking to counteract the effects of this disease?

[Carazo] Since this is a technical matter that deserves a lengthy reply, it is risky for me to summarize the situation, but I am going to try to do it after having noted this fact:

The banana producing peasants in Costa Rica have been of great assistance in the struggle against the black sigatoka. I would say that this disease has been successfully stopped in several parts of the country where it appeared with a great intensity, catching us by surprise. That was very dangerous.

The Agriculture and Livestock Ministry, other institutions of the agricultural sector and the peasants, as I said before, have been the fighters in this struggle that I expect will continue, because this type of disease requires a continuous struggle. This struggle will protect the banana plantations, which bring much currency exchange to the countries of this region.

[Question] I would like to ask Mr Sergio Ramirez of the national reconstruction junta of Nicaragua about Nicaragua's initiative in the OAS. This is with regard to the conversations of the three presidents on the situation in Bolivia. According to a report, Nicaragua's position is that the OAS must be more aggressive in the case of Nicaragua, and that Nicaragua has its reservations about the attitude of the OAS and that Nicaragua was going to demand a more belligerent position from the OAS toward Bolivia. What can you tell us in this regard?

[Ramirez] First of all, this is not an initiative from Nicaragua alone. This is an initiative we have shared with the Governments of Panama and Costa Rica, and we hope that other democratic governments of Latin America will also join this initiative. Regarding Nicaragua's particular point of view, we believe that the OAS should assume a position of safeguarding democracy in Latin America as it did in its 27th meeting which studied the case of the Somoza dictatorship. The OAS should also prevent the democratic system from being uprooted in such a crude way as has happened in Bolivia, when, following the initiation of a democratic process with guarantees from the armed forces themselves, suddenly that process is beheaded and the Bolivian people see their desire to have a freely elected government frustrated. So, in an effort to interpret a sentiment that is not only ours but also that of other countries which, like Costa Rica and Panama, share the same position, we aspire to have the OAS go farther than just deploring the military coup. We want firm steps to be taken to guarantee that Latin America will not be affected by this type of occurrence in the future.

[Question] Referring to the same subject and the OAS, OAS countries are very interested in a restructuring of the OAS. What is your opinion in this regard?

[Ramirez] More than a restructuring, the Government of Nicaragua would like for the OAS, as a continental mechanism, to be efficient in handling matters that are of interest to all the Latin American countries.

Someone might wonder why Nicaragua is interested in anything happening in Bolivia. Events there are of great interest to us. We are interested in democracy, in having the will of the people respected and in having military coups become past history in Latin America.

[Question] What have been the national and international repercussions of Fidel Castro's visit to Nicaragua and his 1-week stay in your country?

[Ramirez] We invited President Castro to visit Nicaragua on the same date and in the same way as we invited other heads of state of Latin America. In addition to President Castro, we were visited by Prime Minister Bishop of Grenada and Prime Minister Price of Belize. We were hosts to high-level delegations from other Latin American countries and from other regions of the world, who were also invited.

We have clearly established our relations with Cuba in the same way as we have done with other countries with which we have opened relations following the revolutionary victory. We had no relations with those countries as a result of the circumstances created by the Somozist dictatorship, which prevented the Nicaraguan people from having free relations with all the countries of the world based on our status as a nonaligned country.

President Castro was cordially received by the people and Government of Nicaragua. He visited cities of the interior of Nicaragua for 1 week. He visited the cities that were destroyed by the war. He talked with various sectors of the national life, including priests, the private enterprise, students, the government and so forth. I don't think this has had any repercussions for the rest of Central America.

On the platform with Fidel Castro at the commemoration celebrations were also representatives of the armed forces of Honduras and representatives of other countries of Latin America and the continent, including a high-level delegation from the United States. Castro had an opportunity to talk with the representative of President Carter--Mr McHenry--and with U.S. Ambassador Pezzullo. He spoke with them for a good while. We only witnessed this meeting.

[Question] Since you mentioned the prime minister of Belize, Price, I would like to ask if there was any talk [words indistinct] between Belize and Nicaragua?

[Ramirez] As you know, the right of Belize to be independent has been confirmed on several occasions by the UN General Assembly. Certain circumstances so far have prevented the people of Belize from exercising their independence. Nicaragua favors the self-determination of the people of Belize. The moment Belize becomes independent, the Nicaraguan Government will recognize the Government of Belize and will establish diplomatic relations with that government.

[Question] President Carazo, Costa Rica's aid in Nicaragua's revolutionary process was effective, real and tangible. Will Costa Rica give the same type of aid to the Salvadoran insurgents?

[Carazo] In the case of Nicaragua, Costa Rica fulfilled a twofold task. First Costa Rica defended itself from threats and attacks from Somoza. These attacks came not only in the form of bombings but also of incursions by the Nicaraguan National Guard into various border areas.

In this regard, Costa Rica's position was defensive and one of protest because of the presence of a regime that did not respect our sovereignty and continuously threatened our country and its people.

We also went to the OAS to satisfy a common aspiration of Central America and of the Nicaraguan people--the same way we are presently working in the OAS in the case of the Bolivian people--noting that there was a need for a clearly established policy toward Somoza. This was done in the 27th OAS assembly meeting in June 1979. In that meeting it was clearly established that the Somoza regime should come to an end.

So our aid was effective, specifically in the institutional field, in which we have always believed. I must say that the people of Costa Rica always sympathized with the efforts of the people of Nicaragua; and that the Somoza dictatorship, which was approaching a half century in power, represented not only a threat to our country, but also a blemish on Latin America and for mankind. Fortunately, it is over. We would like it to be history, as Sergio said a while ago.

El Salvador has never been a threat to us. I believe that there is a very special situation in El Salvador. All Latin Americans must pay very much attention to that situation.

In many developing countries, including El Salvador, the people struggle to overcome their social and economic problems, to solve their material and spiritual needs. However, concurrent with this struggle, there is the tragic hegemonic struggle of big nations that use our territories to adjust their difficulties and differences, thus complicating the lives of the small countries.

At present, El Salvador is going through this double tragedy and for this reason we have clearly stated that the junta is a transition alternative that should lead to elections and to a strengthening of Salvadoran institutions. We have excellent relations with that government and we hope that it will be consolidated for the benefit of the Salvadoran people.

[Question] One more question for Sergio Ramirez Mercado. Recently there was a report on an extradition request against dictator Anastasio Somoza. We would like to know the status of that request.

[Ramirez] We are involved in a legal procedure to extradite Somoza. Unfortunately, we believe that before we have the opportunity to extradite him, he will die as a result of a crime of passion, considering all the messes in which he has gotten involved in Paraguay, according to international reports.

The Nicaraguan people desire Somoza's extradition and the extradition of the most important members of the Somozist regime who are in the United States. The Nicaraguan Justice Ministry is preparing the cases to be presented to common courts of Nicaragua so that once sentences are extended they may be communicated to U.S. courts. According to the extradition treaty between Nicaragua and the United States, these people, who are guilty of murder, theft and embezzlement of treasury funds, should be legally returned to Nicaragua.

Although what I am going to say has nothing to do with your question, I would like to say that the Government of Nicaragua, through me, has extended a fraternal invitation to President Royo and President Carazo to visit Managua for the great event of closing the national literacy crusade. That is the day when approximately 80,000 young literacy brigade members will be returning to Managua to report their accomplished mission after having brought literacy to approximately 600,000 Nicaraguan brothers. This has been a hard and heroic struggle that has taken them since the end of March of this year to complete it.

We think this historic day will be a great opportunity for President Royo and President Carazo to be with us.

BANANA WORKERS END STRIKE AFTER 77 DAYS

PA301337 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 30 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] A strike by banana workers that threatened to bankrupt six independent Changuinola growers ended yesterday after 77 days.

The end of the strike came as a result of an agreement reached between the workers and the growers with Labor Minister Oyden Ortega.

On Monday the National Enterprise Council (CONEP) had called upon President Aristides Royo to take steps to bring the strike to an end because of the "huge losses it was causing the government, private enterprise and workers."

For more than a week, most of the 480 workers on strike had declared their desire to return to work but expressed fears of reprisal from the strike leaders.

They blamed the strike on Ernesto Pitti Guerra, who they said belonged to an extremist political organization.

Pitti himself recently told a reporter in Changuinola he was a candidate for alternate legislator in the September elections and had resorted to the labor movements as "a stepping stone to a seat in the legislature."

The plantations that had been affected by the strike and their owners are:

Enilda, Luis Nuquez; Rosaio, Manuel Carrera; Santa Cruz, Manuel de J. Quintero; Santo Domingo, Domingo Ochi; Santa Marta, Danilo Chavarria, and San Bosco, Humberto Flores.

The banana workers were to return to work today.

CANAL COMMISSION MEMBERS COMMENT ON ISSUES

PA241801 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Statements by Ricardo Rodriguez, Edwin Fabrega and Tomas Paredes, Panamanian members of the Panama Canal Commission, reported by news director Fernando Eleta Casanova at Panamanian presidency; date not specified--passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Eleta Casanova] Many important points were discussed during the ordinary session of the Panama Canal Commission Board of Directors. One of these was the code of ethics to be applied to all the Panamanian and U.S. personnel involved in the operation of the canal. Government and Justice Minister Ricardo Rodriguez, a member of the Board of Directors, has explained the Panamanian position in this regard.

[Rodriguez] "During the first session, we, as Panamanian Government representatives, opposed the adoption of the code of ethics and we emphatically stated that as representatives of Panama on the Board of Directors, we could not be subject to norms issued by an organ that belongs to the structure of another government. We said that as government representatives we could not be subject to the common disciplinary rules governing employees of an ordinary institution. That is the position we adopted in the first session of the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Commission. As a result of that debate, the issue was postponed.

"On this occasion, the U.S. delegation once again presented a draft code of conduct but different from the initial draft. In the first draft, all the employees and members of the Board of Directors, regardless of their nationality, were subject to the code of conduct and to U.S. legislation. In the new draft, even though norms of the code of ethics are adopted, this is done in two parts: one for the U.S. employees and members of the Board of Directors and another for the Panamanian members of the Board of Directors. So the code is divided into two parts: one for all the employees and another for the members of the Board of Directors. Regarding the members of the Board of Directors, it explicitly states that the Panamanian members of the board are not subject to U.S. legislation but to Panamanian legislation dealing with ethics. In other words, they expressly state that we are not subject to any U.S. legislation.

"Our opposition to the code of ethics is due to certain very delicate norms which permit very accommodating [acomodadas] interpretations. It is also a result of formal aspects; namely, as government representatives we cannot be subject to such norms. This is not necessarily due to the ethical content of the famous code of ethics because if we look at its content, in general I would say that 99 percent of its norms are correct and respond to the desire to achieve correct moral behavior from all the members of the Board of Directors and the employees of the Canal Zone. However, as representatives of a government and the fact that, in the end, the code is the product of an organ that is an agency of a foreign government does not permit us to be subject to those rules. We categorically stated this. We said that despite the fact that the code of ethics was approved by five to four, the Republic of Panama did not accept that code of ethics and did not feel it was subject to those norms. However, we said that through the other channels established by the treaties such as the consultative committee and at the embassy level, we would continue to debate the problem so that the U.S. Government will issue the necessary measures so that this part of the code referring to the Panamanian members of the Board of Directors will be abolished or abrogated."

[Eleta Casanova] Minister Rodriguez also spoke on the draft of the delimitation of functions between the canal administrator and the Board of Directors which was presented by the North Americans.

[Rodriguez] "In general the draft expresses the Panamanian position that the Board of Directors is the body that really directs the entity called the Canal Commission. This is the objective of the draft of the resolution since it gives maximum authority to the Board of Directors and points out the important functions of the Board of Directors such as approving the budget, assigning functions to the administrator, deputy administrator chief of engineers and other important officials of the Canal Commission, and approving the labor policy and the employment and wage systems. In sum, all the most important functions remain in the hands of the Board of Directors.

"However, we opposed it because we believed that the draft could be improved. In other words, the authority granted to the administrator must be consistent with the new circumstances which are the result of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. The draft of the resolution specifically lists six or seven functions that the Board of Directors reserves for itself. Another paragraph then states that all those functions which have not been assigned to the Board of Directors are left in the hands of the administrator, for example, the conclusion and approval of contracts, the establishment of regulations for the functioning of the boards of inspectors which deal with the claims over canal transit accidents which is a very important function, and the settlement of claims. All these functions would be left in the hands of the administrator who would use his own discretionary power even though the same resolution establishes that the Board of Directors maintains the power to review the administration's actions.

"We believe that, given the new circumstances, it is logical and normal that the specific functions of the Board of Directors be expressed, that the resolution state that those functions not assigned to the administrator are in the hands of the Board of Directors and that the functions of the administrator be also defined. Regarding the power to sign contracts and undertake transactions and so forth, limits and categories should be established to reflect a new way of administering the canal in accordance with the Torrijos-Carter treaties. That is, the resolution should indicate what contracts must be previously approved or authorized by the Board of Directors, what contracts can be approved afterward by the Board of Directors and what contracts can be concluded by the Canal Zone administrator in accordance with his own judgment.

"We also pointed out that all the regulating functions, those of issuing general regulations for the functioning of the Canal Commission, must exclusively be in the hands of the Board of Directors.

"These observations, which are not all of the ones we made, reflect our concern that this new resolution, which leans in the direction that the republic and its spokesman, the president of the republic, have pointed out, to the effect that the Board of Directors should be a real Board of Directors because this is established in the text of the treaties, is generally positive. However, these deficiencies must be corrected. These observations, I repeat, were favorably received by the U.S. delegates and discussion of the subject was postponed until the next Board of Directors meeting which will be held in New Orleans in October.

"I believe our observation about establishing certain limitations on the power of the administrator has been viewed positively by the U.S. delegation and I think that in the next session we will have a draft which will be more consistent with the viewpoints of the two delegations. I think there is a consensus or at least a substantial improvement in the draft."

[Eleta Casanova] Thank you, minister, Edwin Fabrega, a member of the board, will explain his new duties. He is not chief of maintenance of the canal. Instead he has been elected chairman of the Canal Planning and Improvement Commission.

[Fabrega] "In truth, our function is to follow closely the work of the Canal Commission Planning Group, to encourage their studies and then to advise them so studies will be made which will guarantee that in the year 2000 Panama will receive a canal in better conditions than those which exist now and in perfect condition to handle the traffic foreseen for that time."

[Eleta Casanova] We asked Fabrega about the plans to achieve those objectives.

[Fabrega] "There are very specific plans. For example, the increase in the number of mules means that less time is lost in getting the ships in the locks and that the transit will be faster. The deepening of the canal means there will always be a proper depth for the ships and that we will not have to impose the cargo reductions that sometimes are established because of lack of depth. This will also permit an increase in the number of transits that ships can make in a year. Those studies also include ones on special illumination and on internal navigation controls to permit big ships to transit at night. That area is frequently foggy, which makes night navigation impossible.

"All those projects, which are very costly, would guarantee more efficiency in the canal. We are talking of investments of no less than $40-$50 million a year. In the budget that has just been approved for 1982 we have noted that only $27 million has been allocated for this. We feel it is not enough, even though the $27 million is well allocated, directed at solving the main problems, which are the traffic bottlenecks. We think policy in this area must be more aggressive.

"They [not further identified] also recognize that there are limits imposed by the implementation law which governs them. It establishes that the canal expenditures must come strictly from its revenues. This imposes limitations because the enterprise is limited in asking for loans and in making investments now when it is cheaper, rather than when it will have money available after years of collecting tolls."

[Eleta Casanova] Fabrega explained the budget approved by the Board of Directors for the next fiscal year for the operation of the canal.

[Fabrega] "The budget that was approved amounts to approximately $430 million, 75 percent of which comes from toll revenues. The other 25 percent is from revenues from other Canal Commission services such as payments for the electric energy supplied to the armed forces, the tow services for the ships which dock in the ports or additional tugboat service for ships which cannot transist the canal by themselves. These amount to $430 million a year of that budget. There is an estimated amount of payments to Panama based on the tonnage that transits the canal, the set $10 million paid to Panama and the $10 million paid to Panama for the services it provides to the canal area. It is estimated that $75 million of that budget will go to Panama.

"That budget includes $27-$28 million for investments. This includes the purchase of new tugboats and mules. These are part of the improvement programs which, as I indicated before, are the ones we are interested in as members of that commission, to make sure that the canal will have adequate capacity to handle traffic on the day we receive it in the year 2000."

[Eleta Casanova] Fabrega also said that although Panama approved the budget, its representatives made the observation that they did not agree with the payment of $17 million for interest on the cost of construction of the canal since our country considers that this has been fully paid. Fabrega also said it was established that the budget would be flexible so changes will be considered when the wages between the old and new workers are leveled.

Tomas Paredes will speak about the labor aspects.

[Paredes] "Panama had the opportunity to present at the Board of Directors its position regarding various labor aspects. In the first place, Panama presented its position regarding payment of the second part of the 13th month bonus by the Panama Canal Commission. It indicated that this is the obligation of the employer and at no time can it be transferred to the worker. Second, Panama presented its position on the immediate elimination of the pay scales that went into effect on 1 October for the new workers of the Panama Canal Commission since these introduce discriminatory aspects. It has led to cases in which two people who do the same work receive different wages.

"In the third place, Panama presented a proposal for wage adjustment for the Panamanians who are Panama Canal Commission employees and who live in the canal area due to the decrease in their purchasing power as a result of the increase in the cost of living since they do not have access to housing, food, gasoline and public services which are subsidized, as was the case with the Panama Canal Company.

"In other labor aspects, Panama vigorously protested the application of some temporary measures that the Canal Commission has adopted through its administrator with regard to the preferential hiring of Panamanians by the Canal Commission, the rotation of North Americans in that agency and the hiring of citizens of third countries outside Panama.

"Panama maintained a firm position regarding fulfillment of the provisions of the 1977 Panama Canal Treaty. Special stress was made in these discussions on labor aspects regarding the application of title 7 which regulates the labor-management relations in the canal area. Title 7 is essentially based on U.S. law and therefore its application flagrantly violates the Panama Canal Treaty.

"The last subject to be discussed in labor affairs was that of the ombudsman. Panama has said that this position in the commission is discriminatory because it is established that it must be filled by a U.S. citizen. We also said that in the application or implementation of that ombudsman position much care has to be taken so that the person in that post will not apply or interpret the provisions established in the Panama Canal Treaty."

[Eleta Casanova] What were the results of these complaints? Was agreement reached or did the United States obtain approval by five to our votes?

[Paredes] "No vote has taken place. On the contrary, most of the Panamanian complaints are the object of serious studies and analyses by the U.S. members of the Board of Directors. For its part Panama has been drafting and improving all these proposals and their economic, social and political effects. I think that in a third meeting of the Board of Directors which will be held in October, final decisions on these subjects will be made."

[Eleta Casanova] Even though there are differences between Panamanian and U.S. representatives, the sole agreement to postpone decisions until consensus is reached seems to indicate that the implementation of the treaties is functioning.

From the presidency of the republic, this is Fernando Eleta Casanova.

HONDURAS, EL SALVADOR START NEW ROUND OF TALKS

PA302133 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2150 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Honduras and El Salvador will start an important round of talks in Lima today. They will discuss the thorny issue on border demarcation. The two countries will start another round of talks in Lima in an attempt to solve the border conflict which prevents the signing of a general peace treaty. The negotiating commissions of the two countries will meet under the mediation of former Peruvian President Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero who will listen to the two parties for the last time before issuing his opinion on the matter.

Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso and Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena are participating in the talks which will last 3 days because the controversial border issue will be thoroughly discussed as it is the most difficult barrier on the way to peace.

Perez Cadalso will take advantage of this occasion to tell the Salvadoran foreign minister and the mediator that the Honduran Government will continue to attend any forums aimed at seeking peace formulas between the two countries.

The constitutional status of our government might be a positive factor so that the peace treaty can be signed before the end of this year, as the foreign minister has predicted.

COSTA RICA

ARMS TRAFFIC COMMITTEE WANTS PANAMANIAN REPORT

PA301449 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] The special legislative committee on arms trafficking in the national territory met yesterday behind closed doors. No newsmen were allowed in. Santi Quiros Nadino, who was appointed by President Carazo to investigate the arms traffic charges, appeared before the committee. Quiros Nadino met with committee members for about 1 hour.

After meeting the deputies, Dr Quiros Nadino laconically told the newsmen awaiting him outside the special committee rooms: It was a very friendly and cordial session and talk. I told them that I am willing to place at their disposal everything connected with my work, which I am carrying out at the president's request. He also reiterated his desire to work in coordinated fashion in order to do a better job and, above all, to find out what actually happened.

Dr Santi Quiros Nadino admitted yesterday that he recently visited Panama City to obtain a copy of the Panamanian attorney general office's report on the arms traffic to El Salvador from Costa Rica. Although certain steps were taken, I was unable to obtain it or even to see it, the executive branch official and expert criminologist said at the legislative assembly after meeting with the special investigative committee.

Upon conclusion of Mr Quiros Nadino's audience yesterday, the legislative assembly's special committee agreed to approve a presidential motion to travel to Panama next week. Deputy Bolanos Altizar announced that contacts with his Panamanian counterparts began yesterday to coordinate a visit. Basically, he explained, we will try to obtain a copy of that report, which I have promised to the government of that sister country. [sentence as heard]

After yesterday's session with Dr Quiros Nadino, Gerardo Bolanos, the investigative committee's president, told the legislative assembly that because Mr Quiros Nadino was appointed by another government branch he had ordered the session to be secret and not even the records will be transcribed.

Mr (Barry Robert), manager and owner of a travel agency, whom Maj Mario Fallas has mentioned, is expected to appear before the committee today.

Further on Government's Involvement

PA251553 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] The government paid (Exaco) 301,000 colones for seven trips to bring in weapons from Panama, Jesus Carrasco (y Yanes) has told authorities. He said (Exaco) offered its aircraft to the government in June and July of last year when the situation with Nicaragua grew dangerous, and that after President Carazo accepted the offer, Colonel Marti asked them to cooperate and make several flights to Panama to bring in weapons to defend what he termed the threatened national sovereignty. Those trips were made.

Colonel Marti made this request in his office. The flights were to be made from Juan Santamaria Airport to a Panamanian Air Force base. They were told they would be bringing back (?quad-50 machineguns).

According to Carrasco, since (Exaco) was in bad financial shape, Colonel Marti ordered the Costa Rican Oil Refinery [Recope] to let it have fuel, to be signed for by the company's mechanics. This fuel was part of the Security Ministry's quota and was not a gift to the company, as it was later discounted from the cost of the flights. Thus, (Exaco) received all the fuel it needed from Recope in the manner explained above.

According to Carrasco, a former (Exaco) employee, the civilian authorities at Juan Santamaria Airport were advised that this was a military operation for the defense of the country's sovereignty and in this manner we were exempted from abiding by the formalities applicable to civilian aircraft, which meant that the airport employees did not have to demand flight plans or control documents connected with the arrival or departure of any of these planes. None of these flights were recorded by civil aviation authorities. The coordination of the flights as well as the unloading and destination of this war materiel were the exclusive responsibility of Col Guillermo Marti, Carrasco added.

Carrasco explained that they were later informed that the planes could land at Llano Grande Airport under the same conditions.

(Exaco) made seven flights bringing in these weapons. Each of these flights cost the government 43,000 colones, thus totaling 301,000 colones for the seven flights plus a flight to Panama to return some materiel. All this amounts to a grand total of 344,000 colones.

The planes could have brought in 22,000 pounds of cargo on each flight, thus totaling 154,000 pounds of war materiel.

According to Carrasco, the pilots who made these flights were Carlos Solano and (Gabriela Amaris). Copilots were William (Gross) and Julio Calderon, and occasionally Roberto (Cokemper), a former Public Security Ministry pilot. Flight engineers were Juan Campos and Julio Saavedra. These were the Costa Rican personnel who brought the weapons from Panama to Llano Grande Airport in Guanacaste.

Carrasco said the government's payment to (Exaco) was made three ways: by discounting the price of the fuel given it; in checks; and in cash. All of this is in the company's records, Carrasco said.

EL SALVADOR

INTERIOR MINISTER ADMITS HEAVY LOSSES NEAR HONDURAS

PA310121 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Salvadoran Interior Minister Ovidio Hernandez has announced that dozens of soldiers died and 60 were wounded in fierce fighting against leftist guerrillas in northeastern El Salvador.

The Salvadoran Human Rights Commission has stated that the evacuation of more than 9,000 persons from the combat area means a war of extermination is taking place. The commission called on the international community to investigate violations of human rights.

Minister Hernandez briefly commented on the dozens of dead soldiers and no less than 60 wounded soldiers in the town of Perquin. This is the first official confirmation of large-scale battles in that region.

The armed forces have been silent regarding details on clashes and have not reported on casualties. A Perquin doctor has reported that he has been handling at least 10 wounded soldiers every day.

The Salvadoran army has sent 1,500 antiguerrilla specialists to the area, 8 km from the border with Honduras, in the mountains, where there have been clashes with approximately 1,000 guerrillas who operate in groups consisting of 100 or more men.

MNR DOCUMENT ANALYZES NATIONAL SITUATION

PA302337 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish Vol 2, No 138 pp 1211-1220

[Special report on National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] stand]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 29 Jul, API NEWS--The National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) has issued an analysis of the country's situation and explains why it has joined the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR).

"Our members and followers understand that our democratic principles have prompted us to join the FDR, and see in this alliance further evidence of our identity as an organization of the people, by the people and for the people."

"As a member of the FDR, the MNR wishes to state that "it is politically naive in dealing with the revolutionary forces."

Our people "know where they are going and are eagerly contributing to the national changes and to democratization."

"For little over a decade, since just before the useless war with Honduras, we have been weighed down by an economic crisis which the government imposed on the Salvadoran people--representatives of oligarchic power--has been unable to alleviate, and much less to solve.

This has brought us to a certain conclusion: We must put an end to oligarchic power and its political and military subordinate forces (inside or outside the government) in order to overcome the crisis affecting our entire society. This means we must wage the battle in various manners. One of them is to analyze in a calm and objective manner our political situation which allows us to state our only alternative is to unite all social and political forces in the nation suffering under the control of oligarchic power in order to build a new democratic revolutionary regime which will truly be of the people.

Our analysis is that the political bloc which is usurping power at present, in which several rightist, reformist and reactionary forces are grouped, cannot solve the present national crisis and is doomed to failure because in spite of certain small differences in this political bloc there is an evident fascist trend and it is trying in the long run to eliminate the people's movement with the excuse of fighting "communism."

That is the way we should understand the provocations from inside and outside the government with regard to a massive, premature, uncoordinated reply and the conduct of a massacre that would put an end, once and for all, to the "internal enemy," in other words, to the people's organizations which have built a new power in the face of the fascists.

The failure of this clearly prorightist experiment is already evident. The present government has been unable to achieve a social or political base for remaining in power. It has also been a failure for U.S. policy since the latter has imposed and maintained this experiment, originally conceived and enforced by the Christian Democratic and military sectors, that has recently been strengthened by other rightist sectors, who, however, are small social groups which will never achieve "tranquillity" and "order" so many times promised by the armed forces high command.

We think that the wisest policy for the United States would be to not intervene at all in our domestic policy and to recognize the true political and social forces that can solve the entire crisis of our society in such a manner that will make the Salvadoran people the true historical beneficiaries of the process and not the economic minorities protected by the traditional military organizations.

The respect for the self-determination of the Salvadorans, under a truly just economic model and a political program that will convey the people's aspirations, is the basic condition for new relations between El Salvador and the United States. Interference in Salvadoran affairs during these crucial moments could spread the conflict throughout the region, with a tragic toll from a bloodbath which we are already trying to prevent.

All political and social sectors of the country know the origin of all the problems which the Salvadorans are facing: the existance of an oligarchic power which has controlled us for 100 years economically, socially, politically, culturally, ideologically and militarily. In other words, this power has saturated the lives of the Salvadoran people.

The state, the government, the various private organizations, the newspapers, the communication media have been saturated by the interests of the oligarchy and, if at any given time one of those institutions or social sectors has tried to rid itself of that control, they have very quickly been reoriented or destroyed for having attacked this brutal control.

In the final analysis, oligarchic leadership has four basic pillars of support: the exploitation of the workers, the armed forces that has this political position, the propaganda which it has continually disseminated among the people to the effect that the military-oligarchic power represents the entire Salvadoran nation, and the implicit or explicit connection with foreign powers, particularly the United States for the last 50 years. Has ideological distortion reached such a point that it arrogantly says that "the army will live as long as the republic lives" without realizing this is true as long as the oligarchic republic agrees to receive the support of an oligarchic army?

When the common citizen speaks of the sovereign and independent republic, democratic in essence and its institutions, he is not speaking of the same republic that the oligarchy praises. This dichotomy must be pointed out so that the military will think about their own slogans.

In reviewing all these considerations, we should understand that the national interests are closely connected with the interests of the majority of the people. To this effect, the question about the new government should not be who loses, but who wins. The answer is obvious: All of us who want to build a new fatherland with social justice and freedom will be the winners.

Naturally, the revolutionary process will make basic changes in the organization of the state in other words, politically, economically, culturally and so forth, which will entail the establishment of a new political and legal organization in which all social sectors must and should participate, abiding by new and explicit rules that will impede the formation of small and powerful social groups such as has been the case up to now in order to facilitate the massive and democratic participation of the population.

As members of the FDR, we make an appeal to achieve for our fatherland a revolutionary and democratic government, with the leadership of the people.

GUATEMALA

ARMY DENIES CLASH WITH BRITISH ON BELIZE BORDER

PA301920 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] An international rumor about an armed clash along the Belizean border has been denied. Last night army sources denied that an armed clash between Guatemalan and British troops has occurred along the Belizean border.

International news agencies have asked their Guatemalan correspondents to report to the alleged armed clash which was (?reported) by the Belize papers.

Everything is normal along the border. The Army Public Relations Office has reported that everything is normal along the Belize border. The Guatemalan Army and British troops stationed in Belize are remaining alert, but have not clashed at all at any time, as had been said.

DEATH TOLL IN SAN JUAN COTZAL CLASH INCREASES

PA302355 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1450 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Maj Edgar Dominguez, deputy chief of the Army Public Relations Office, yesterday reported that the death toll in Monday's armed clash in El Quiche Department increased to 37. He said that three of those killed were army members and the others were members of the subversive group that attacked a military detachment in San Juan Cotzal.

Initial reports issued by the military commander in Huehuetenango indicated that 31 persons had been killed. A further search of the area permitted the discovery of six more bodies in a nearby hill. The dead were wearing fatigues and were carrying the same kind of weapons used by the attackers, Major Dominguez added.

He said that the investigations continue in order to determine the whereabouts of the rest of the attackers.

HONDURAS

MILITARY LEADERS APPLAUD PAZ GARCIA APPOINTMENT

PA300340 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2250 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Col Diego Landa Celano, defense and public security minister, said that the fact that the members of the Constitutent Assembly have appointed Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia provisional president of the republic is proof of the admiration and respect that political leaders have for General Paz Garcia and the armed forces--respect which made the electoral process possible. According to Colonel Landa Celano, it is an honor to have General Paz Garcia as president of the republic.

On learning of General Paz Garcia's appointment, Col Gustavo Alvarez Martinez said that he was proud to have General Paz Garcia as president of Honduras, indicating that it was the politicians' way of telling us that they appreciate the fact that we kept our word to have free elections. However, he added, I hope the people know the difference between liberty and libertinism. He also said that the next elections in the country will also be held in a climate of order, discipline and freedom. Finally, he hoped that those who will form part of the government and will assist General Paz Garcia in running the country are honest men whose only thought is to serve the country well.

Col Amilcar Zelaya, former member of the military government junta, who was interviewed in Santa Rosa de Copan, where he is attending the celebration of the 19th anniversary of the army's 12th Infantry Batallion, said that he was pleased to see General Paz Garcia assume the duties of president of the republic. The military is proud of what is happening because it made the free election possible. Colonel Zelaya has full confidence that General Paz Garcia will be a good chief executive. He said that the Honduran people can be sure of this and he urged those who will assist General Paz Garcia, as well as the people in general, to cooperate in every way to assure the success of General Paz Garcia's government. Finally, he said that as of this moment I am no longer a member of the triumvirate and will assume my duties as commander of the public security forces.

Col Humberto Regalado Hernandez, commander of the army's 7th Batallion headquartered in Comayagua, explained how the army contributed to the electoral process--an action that political parties have appreciated. Proof of this is the vote of confidence that the Constituent Assembly has given the armed forces by appointing General Paz Garcia as president of the republic.

'No Conditions' On Acceptance

PA300342 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2250 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Deputy Juan Pablo Urrutia, secretary of the Constituent Assembly, disclosed that Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia did not place any conditions on accepting his appointment as provisional president of the republic. A delegation from the Constituent Assembly delivered decree No 2 to Gen Paz Garcia in which the Constituent Assembly appointed him as provisional president of Honduras. Deputy Urrutia said that the Constituent Assembly will decide if a special ceremony will be held to receive General Paz Garcia as the new provisional president of the republic.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY APPOINTS SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

PA261622 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] In today's session, the national Constituent Assembly issued decree No 3 appointing the members of the honorable Supreme Court of Justice. They are: Jose Pinela Gomez, Raul (Elvir Tolimbres), Carlos Manuel Arita Palomo, Renan Perez Ramirez, Julio Cesar Diaz Murillo, Gustavo Acosta Mejia, Rolando Edgardo Soto Soto, Raimundo Orellana Pineda and Orlando Losana Martinez.

Alternate members are: Alfonso Lopez Munoz, Jose Luis [name indistinct] Guzman, Edmundo Pinto Mejia, Rafael Jerez Alvarado, Adan Pineda (Dilaureta), [name indistinct] Matute Gutierrez and Leonardo Matute Murillo.

TIEMPO ANALYZES BOWDLER REPORT ON CENTRAL AMERICA

PA290307 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 17 Jul 80 p 7

[By Dionisio Ramos]

[Text] Honduras is the keystone, William Bowdler says, referring to Central America, in a report to the U.S. Congress explaining U.S. foreign policy, especially policy toward Central America.

In the report Honduras is considered as playing a "doubly critical role because it is the poorest of the five and because of its strategic location between Nicaragua and the two most insecure countries in Central America."

We are in fact the poorest country and we are located between El Salvador, Guatemala and the Republic of Nicaragua. Why is Honduras so strategic if we are so poor? We cannot understand this. If we were the most developed country and held the same geographic position, we could say, as Mr Bowdler said, that our country is the keystone; but being what we are, the poorest, we see no justification for such a statement. We are considered strategic. We do not know why, although we understand the meaning of the word. On the contrary, being so poor, we must be in favor of peace from every point of view. It is true that we are between El Salvador and Guatemala, as the report said, and it is also true that these are the most disturbed nations in the region, but the reason for this is domestic, not external. From a point of view of strategy, in war matters or from a point of view of strength, we do not have any influence beyond our own borders.

The report says we have no internal threat because of the political situation. We believe we cannot agree with this if we consider that we are so poor. Isn't poverty reason enough to create causes for permanent tension at home? What is the meaning of poverty? Bowdler says Honduras has "carefully observed human rights." We wonder: Is it true that our leaders have been so careful in their respect for human rights? How can this make sense if we are so poor at the same time? Here, dear readers, is a small but difficult problem.

It also says we have "large amounts of fertile land and no marked division of classes."

A division of classes does exist and at times it has been harsh and cruel. We must also say that, even if it is true that we do have fertile land, we lack an agrarian plan leading to a positive change in the present unfortunate system of land ownership, leading to a productive system of the things we need and to an eradication of our people's latent hunger.

Politically, as Bowdler's report says, the opposition--let us quote him--"has unexpectedly won a Constituent Assembly election to restore a full democratic system within a year." Bowdler says the opposition won the elections, and in this manner includes the government among those who lost. As for a full democratic system, we shall see how the new constitution is drafted and what use is made of the people's powers.

The report refers to a private meeting between President Carter and General Paz, chief of the junta. However, we were left to imagine what conclusions it reached. We are not going to comment on this meeting because we did so at the time.

He concludes with the following: "We are impressed by the social awareness of the Honduran Government and by its dedication to reestablishment of constitutional government."

We do not believe this way of seeing things in Honduras needs comment because it is the least we could expect from any government in Honduras. An administration must be aware of our daily problems; it must not close its eyes to the sorrow created by the existing misery, and it must understand that if we are the poorest country, as has been said so often at home and abroad, we should all fight to put an end to this poverty.

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTER DEFINES STAND TOWARD BOLIVIA

PA302318 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Excerpt] With the OAS or without it, Nicaragua will maintain a firm position against the Bolivian gorilla coupists, but not against the Bolivian people, Nicaraguan Acting Foreign Minister Jacinto Suarez said.

Companero Jacinto Suarez was referring to the headlines published by LA PRENSA regarding the pressures exerted by Nicaragua against the Bolivian gorilla coupists. He says that today's LA PRENSA gives it a different meaning. Companero Suarez said that Nicaragua has not considered halting its campaign of rejection and accusations against the Bolivian military coup and that it has become a fixed policy of the country.

Acting Foreign Minister Companero Jacinto Suarez said in regard to the publication of LA PRENSA's misleading headline and in regards to Nicaragua's attitude in the OAS:

[Begin recording] [Question] Companero, today LA PRENSA published a headline saying: Nicaragua Suspends Plan Against Bolivia. Could you explain this statement?

[Answer] In the first place, let us make clear that we have had no plan against Bolivia. What we have done is to wage an international campaign to isolate the Bolivian gorillas who are massacring their people and drowning in blood the democratic aspirations of the Bolivian people, who have denied the access to power of a government supported by elections. We think that the Bolivian people have legitimate aspirations to follow democratic paths after the many coups and that in Latin America the time has come to seek democratic formulas according to their individual situations and people no longer have to support military coups and massacres. [end recording]

FSLN OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON TOPIC OF ELECTIONS

PA301948 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Julio Lopez, political and propaganda secretary of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN, granted an interview to Radio Sandino in which he refutes the arguments of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise and other so-called political parties, which are demanding elections in the near future.

The arguments of some minority elements and sectors of our country in no way correspond to the political reality of the Nicaraguan people, Julio Lopez noted, adding that such arguments constitute an effort to discredit the people's victory and struggle and to sow confusion through what we call ideological diversionism.

[Begin Lopez recording] Summarizing, I would say that we are facing a number of pronouncements designed to sow confusion among the people which curiously coincides--as shown by the facts; this isn't just my own opinion--with the exasperation of the activities of the counterrevolution.

In recent days, we have witnessed the first armed activities of the counterrevolution and the appearance of some sort of political front by the reactionary sector which puts forward a number of arguments.

I believe it must be clearly established that Nicaragua will never again be as it was before. Nicaragua will never again hold the type of elections held in the past. Nicaragua is no longer a bourgeois democratic republic. Nicaragua is now the free Nicaragua that Sandino wanted; the democratic, popular and anti-imperialist Nicaragua, based on the power of the workers and peasants. We are convinced that the patriotic sectors of the business groups already working with the revolution will continue to join with other patriotic elements to work on behalf of our people's basic interests.

We should realize that Nicaragua will never again be a bourgeois republic; we must get used to seeing Nicaragua as the fatherland where a revolution has been born and grows and develops to lead us to deep changes in the form and context of political power.

I believe those old politicians should forget that if their dreams never became a reality under the dictatorship despite their tireless efforts. Today they have definitely been thrown into the trash can of history. There will be elections in the proper form and context when they are requested by the workers, the peasants, the women, the youths and those patriotic sectors; not when they are demanded by some minority elements accustomed to the practices of the past. [end recording]

U.S. EMBASSY ASSOCIATION SUED FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT

PA292232 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] The American Embassy Association at the American Embassy in Managua is being sued for breach of contract and nonpayment of social benefits by 10 Nicaraguan employees who were unexpectedly fired. The workers, some of whom had been employees of the association for 7 years, said that their contract does not expire until September. However, they alleged, they were told last week that they no longer had jobs. They worked as gardeners and watchmen.

The lawsuit has been filed against (Eva Fusch) and Joaquin Morales who, in the opinion of the workers, took the arbitrary step because they want a private company to do the work previously done by them.

CUBA REPORTEDLY IMPORTS SUGAR FOR FIRST TIME IN HISTORY

WA301400 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 17 Jul 80 pp 1-A, 7-A

[Text] London, 16 Jul (AFP)--For the first time in its history, Cuba has become an importer of sugar instead of an exporter, London businessmen revealed today.

Cuba, one of the largest sugar-producing countries of the world, has just bought at least four shipments of sugar, totaling 40 to 80,000 tons, from the Dominican Republic.

Media specializing in the product in London are of the view that the fact that Cuba is importing sugar is a clear indication that the sugar harvest will be worse than foreseen.

A sugarcane disease, rust, has destroyed one-fourth of the crop and current production has been officially estimated in Havana at only 6.7 million tons.

Last year 8 million tons were produced, a result considered relatively poor.

Specialized media in London believe it quite improbable that the official Cuban forecast of 6.7 million tons can be achieved.

The imported sugar is needed by Cuba now to meet the long-term sale contracts between the government of Fidel Castro and the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries, which are Cuba's principal customers, the London businessment say, adding that the Cubans negotiated reductions of up to 30 percent of its sugar deliveries with its clients; however, the reductions appear to be insufficient.

Moreover, according to reports available to British sugar media, the needs of the Eastern countries seem to be higher than foreseen.

The increased demand from countries in the East is apparently due to the shortfalls in the crops of the USSR, Poland and Czechoslovakia, owing to excessive rainfall.

CASTRO RECEIVES ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS FROM USSR

For the text of the greetings message from L.I. Brezhnev and A.N. Kosygin to Fidel Castro on the occasion of the anniversary of the 26 July 1953 uprising published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 July see the Latin America & Caribbean section of the 30 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

CORRECTIONS TO KAMPUCHEA-CUBA JOINT COMMUNIQUE

The following corrections to the item entitled "Communique Released Following PRK's Hun Sen's Visit" published in the 29 July Latin America DAILY REPORT on page Q 3 are supplied from Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian on 30 July: On page Q 3, in the second line of the first paragraph substitute "Acting Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon y Quesada" for "Foreign Minister Malmierca."

In the first line of the third paragraph substitute "invitation of Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, foreign minister of the Republic of Cuba, PRK Foreign Minister Hun Sen made an official visit" for "invitation of the Foreign Relations Ministry of the Republic of Cuba, the PRK's foreign minister."

DOMINICA

NEW PRIME MINISTER SETS HER PRIORITIES

FL301450 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 25 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, 23 July (CANA)--Dominica's new prime minister, Eugenia Charles, in her first address to the nation, today warned Dominicans not to expect miracles from her government and said there is the great task ahead of rebuilding the hurricane-ravaged island.

Miss Charles said that her Freedom Party government was aiming at developing the country in three stages with the first stage being an immediate housing programme.

"Obviously our immediate task of reconstruction will be centred on housing and particularly with a view to giving those persons who are still living in tents a proper roof over their heads with the coming weeks."

Dominica suffered badly at the hands of Hurricane David in August last year with millions of dollars in damage.

Miss Charles said that the next part of the programme would be a re-organisation of the whole machinery of government.

"Dominica is at present like a long running machine in great need of an overhaul and servicing. There are parts of the machine which will need replacing, parts which will require new inputs of energy, others which will need streamlining."

"This re-organisation will continue in the months ahead, so that the economic social and governmental machine of this country will be running as smoothly as possible for the benefit of all."

The third part of the development strategy will be to lay the groundwork for the improvement of the economy, which she said "has been in a battered state for a number of years."

"This task will include that of organising t economic advancement of the individual Dominican worker by devising the creation of employment through local enterprise and foreign investment."

"Our future progress depends on increased revenue earnings through agricultural export and industrialisation which is needed to finance the development of the social services and infrastructure of Dominica," Miss Charles said.

She said Dominica's foreign relations will be ominated by trade considerations and the securing of increased markets for its produce. "This shall be coupled with the attraction of foreign investment for it has always been one of our party's beliefs that foreign investment linked to local production provides the key to our future prosperity," Miss Charles added.

She said the new government is hoping that aid donor countries will continue to assist the island in its reconstruction programme.

"It is significant that the news of the change of government in Dominica has been received with relief and pleasure by the representatives of so many countries with which we have close ties," Miss Charles said.

"This augurs well for the future as we will require every bit of assistance we can get so as to make up for what we have lost due to mismanagement and misrepresentation."

In her 30 minute address Miss Charles whose Freedom Party won 17 of the 21 seats in parliament in Monday's election again appealed for national unity.

"I am committed to democracy and in democracy there must be all points of view, all shades of political opinion," she said.

"As a free people we must be prepared to agree to disagreee and live with one another and work for one another regardless of what political party we support," she added.

New Cabinet

FL292010 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 24 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, July 23 (CANA)--Mary Eugenia Charles took office today as Dominica prime minister following her Freedom Party resounding triumph in Monday's general elections.

Miss Charles, 61, who becomes the Caribbean first woman head of government, was sworn in with other members of her government before hundreds of supporters.

The Freedom Party took 17 of the 21 seats at the first post-independence poll with the other four seats shared equally by the Democratic Labour Party and two independent candidates.

Miss Charles will in addition to being prime minister take the important portfolios of finance and foreign affairs, and will have veteran politician, Anthony Moise, 74, as her deputy.

Four of the five other ministers and seven ministers of state were sworn in today.

Ronan David is attorney general and minister of legal affairs; Brian Alleyne, minister of home affairs, housing, labour and womens affairs; Henry Dyer minister of communications and works; and Heskeith Alexander, minister of agriculture, trade, fisheries and co-operatives.

The other minister, Charles Maynard, who is responsible for health, education, and youth affairs, did not contest the election and will have to await a sitting of the house before he is appointed a senator.

Two of the ministers have previous experience in government Maynard and Alleyne, who served for a short time in the broadbased administration of ousted Prime Minister Oliver Seraphin. But differences with Seraphin led to their dismissal this year.

The ministers of state appointed are:

Anthony Moise--Prime Ministers Office.

Denison John and Oliver Sanderson--Ministry of Agriculture, Trade, and Fisheries.

Alleyne Carbon--Ministry of Communications and Works.

Judiana Henderson--Ministry of Home Affairs, Housing and Labour.

Henry George and Kaleb Laurent--Ministry of Education, Health and Youth Affairs.

GUYANA

PLOT TO DISRUPT ECONOMY UNCOVERED

FL231425 Georgetown Guyana CHRONICLE in English 17 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] An official of the People's National Congress yesterday exposed a plan being worked out by the People's Progressive Party, the Working People's Alliance, the Guyana and General Workers' Union, (GAWU), and other opposition political parties and trade unions to call a number of strikes in the sugar industry and the rest of the country.

The People's National Congress official said that the strike plan is part of an opposition scheme worked out on April 6 last to disrupt the national economy through strikes, sabotage and similar means. It was at that meeting, the official said that the opposition analysed that this was the only way to gain any political mileage in the face of clear evidence of improvements in the economic situation including the imminent completion of several important projects. Among those involved in the latest scheme are certain leaders of two clerical trade unions.

The official called on workers throughout the country to be alert to attempts to use them as a bait to feed the political ambitions of these political charlatans.

GUYANA-VENEZUELA FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY TO PROMOTE RELATIONS

FL301455 Georgetown Guyana CHRONICLE in English 21 Jul 80 p 1

[Excerpts] President of the recently revived Guyana-Venezuela Friendship Society attorney-at-law Jai Narine Singh yesterday stated that there was " a lot of good will existing in Guyana towards the people of Venezuela and vice versa."

Mr Singh said that this was "a propitious time to think of our Western neighbours in Venezuela and try to cement closer relations between the two countries."

The aims and objects of this society are: to promote and foster social and cultural ties on the basis of mutual friendship between the peoples of Guyana and Venezuela, to stimulate interest in Guyana of life in Venezuela and to encourage and promote in Venezuela a deeper understanding of Guyana.

President Singh said that it is proposed that cultural exchanges of various kinds, including sport and the arts, would be arranged between the two countries.

SURINAME

MILITARY COUNCIL CHAIRMAN REPORTEDLY REMOVED

FL310015 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] The chairman of Suriname's National Military Council has lost his position in a shakeup of that country's government. Reports from Suriname's Prime Ministry say that two other sergeants have also been removed. The resignations of the three were demanded by the army chief of staff after what was said to be a clash between himself and the chairman. A new chairman is soon to be named but the army chief has already announced the names of the new members of the council to fill the (?places) of the other two sergeants. The Prime Ministry's statement said that both President Johan Ferrier and Prime Minister Dr Henk Chin-a-sen have been informed of the changes.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 150 *1 August 1980*

BOLIVIA

Junta Officially Recognized by Israel, Egypt C 1
Foreign Ministry Rejects Andean Pact Declaration C 1
Siles Zuazo Vows To Continue Resistance C 2
Government Continues 'Cleanup Operation' C 2
Army Dismisses II Corps Commander in Santa Cruz C 3
Minister Says Some Bishops Act Like Politicians C 4
Oruro Prefect Announces Shortened Curfew Hours C 4
EL DIARIO Warns of Communist Aims in Continent [24 Jul] C 5
Briefs: LAFTA Representative Resignation; New Comibol Authorities C 5

BRAZIL

Mexican President Departs for Venezuela; Declaration Issued D 1
Joint Declaration [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 30 Jul] D 1
UK's Carrington Begins Official Activity in Brasilia D 7
Rejection of Afghanistan Appeal D 7

COLOMBIA

Government Ratifies Hijacking Agreement With Cuba [Havana] F 1
Political, Commercial Talks With Yugoslavia Begin F 1
Congress Approves Law To Speed Up Court Proceedings F 1
M-19 Seizes Radio Station; Rejects Amnesty F 1

ECUADOR

Roldos Rebukes Strikers; Scarcities Apparent G 1
Alfonso Barrera on Regional Issues, Ties With Spain G 1
[Madrid ABC 23 Jul]

PERU

Opposition to Bolivian Military Government Continues J 1
Denial of Recognition J 1
Foreign Minister's Comments J 1
Support for Political Asylum J 1
President Belaunde Approves, Signs New Constitution J 1
Interior Minister Stresses Respect for Human Rights J 1

URUGUAY

Acting Foreign Minister Scores U.S. Stand on Seabed Resources K 1
Army Commander Rejects Claim of Lack of Discipline K 1
[EL PAIS 27 Jul]

VENEZUELA

Bolivians End Occupation of Caracas Embassy L 1

Herrera, Lopez Portillo Agree on Oil Assistance Project L 1

PANAMA

Government Cleared in Arms Plane Crash Controversy N 1
Torrijos Upset Over Reported Friction With Nicaragua N 3
[LA REPUBLICA 29 Jul]
National Guard Disperses Student Demonstration in Colon N 4
Local Union Disagrees With Canal Commission on Bargaining N 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Returns From Peru; To Visit Nicaragua P 1
Carazo Confirmation P 1
Foreign Minister Signs Human Rights Institute Agreement P 1
Students, Police Clash During Protest P 2
Direct Satellite Communications To Be Established P 2

EL SALVADOR

Defense Minister Denies War Report; FPL Prepares For War P 3
Military Patrolling San Salvador P 3
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 31 Jul]
Junta's Gutierrez Insists Government Desires Dialogue P 3
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 31 Jul]
Armed Forces Offer Support to Sonsonate Workers P 4
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 31 Jul]
Citizens Organizing Local Security Corps [EL MUNDO 26 Jul] P 5
LP-28 Demands Release of Captured Leaders [Havana] P 5

GUATEMALA

Support For Colombia in Cays Dispute Denied P 6
Army Pursues Guerrilla Groups in El Quiche P 6
Further Details P 7
Economy Minister Asserts His 'Center-Leftist' Positions P 7
[EL IMPARCIAL 22 Jul]
Voluntary Defense Front Says It Killed Policeman P 8
[PRENSA LIBRE 18 Jul]
Auxiliary Archbishop Says Church Being Persecuted P 8
Newsmen's Associations Condemn Violence P 8
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 28 Jul]

HONDURAS

Commentary Highlights Broad Support for Government P 9

NICARAGUA

State Council Unanimously Condemns Bolivian Coup P 10
Workers Urged To Back Bolivian People With Output P 11
D'Escoto Denies Cuban Weapons Aided FSLN P 12
Public Security Chief on 'War' Against Counterrevolution P 12

Army Identifies Leaders of Cross-Border Raids P 13
LA PRENSA Editorial Views Success of Revolution [18 Jul] P 13
Cooperation Agreement With Soviet TV To Be Signed P 14
Soviet Vessel To Appraise East Coast Marine Wealth P 15
Venezuela To Help Train Petroleum Personnel P 15
Official Gives Estimated Sugar Production Figures P 15
Official Voices Concern Over Drop in Coffee Prices P 16

CUBA

Mora Herman Attacks U.S. Policy in Central America Q 1
Commentary Assails Haiti's Duvalier Regime Q 2
Commentary Highlights Industrial Development Efforts Q 3

CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA

Manley Addresses 'Anti-Imperialist' Youth Meeting S 1
[SUNDAY GLEANER 27 Jul]
JLP Accuses PNP of Assassination Attempt S 2

GUYANA

Government Seeks More Trade With Socialist Countries T 1
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 22 Jul]
IDB Team Says Economic Prospects Are Good [CHRONICLE 23 Jul] T 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

CHILE

List of Six Wanted MIR Leaders Released V 1

PARAGUAY

United Liberal Party Communiques on Repression, Bolivia V 1
[ABC COLOR 25 Jul] V 1

SURINAME

Kamperveen Appointed New Social Affairs Minister V 1
[SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS 27 Jul]

JUNTA OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED BY ISRAEL, EGYPT

PY010111 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2340 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 31 Jul (LATIN)--The Governments of Israel and Egypt today officially recognized the new Bolivian military government, Bolivian Foreign Ministry sources have reported.

The report states that Israeli Ambassador Shlomo Levi and Egyptian Ambassador Isma'il 'abd al-Mu'ti today conveyed their governments' decisions to the foreign minister, Gen Javier Cerruto, at separate meetings.

The above recognitions bring to six the total number of countries which have thus far recognized the military government that emerged on 17 July, which had been recognized earlier by Argentina, Taiwan, Paraguay and Brazil.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS ANDEAN PACT DECLARATION

PY010256 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2334 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 31 Jul (LATIN)--The Bolivian military government today rejected the declaration in which the presidents of the Andean countries condemned the breakdown of the Bolivian democratic institutionalization process, terming it "another aggression."

The official statement released tonight by the Bolivian Foreign Ministry was aimed at t he document signed in Lima yesterday by the presidents of Colombia, Venezuela and Peru and a high-ranking Ecuadoran official. Together with Bolivia, these countries belong to the Andean subregional integration group.

The governments of this area condemned the "breakdown of the process of democratic institutionalization which was about to attain its goal in Bolivia," and emphasized that integration must be a constant "factor or progress and democracy in the subregion."

The Foreign Ministry of the Bolivian military government stated in its answer today that this declaration "contains remarks concerning Bolivia which are totally inadmissible and untrue."

The Foreign Ministry indicated that the government of national reconstruction, which has been led by the junta of commanders in chief since July 18, agrees that "the strengthening of social justice, respect for individual rights and the institutionalization of freedom, must be the common goals of the peoples."

It said that "this is the course set" by the new Bolivian Government and added that, concerned over the protection of freedom in Bolivia, the government is "eradicating terrorism, intolerance, factionism, injustice and fraudulent methods of political struggle."

The document of the Foreign Ministry also mentioned former President Lidia Gueiler and stated that "she had surrendered the power to the armed forces of the nation at the end of the recent spurious elections."

The document reaffirmed that the breakdown of the Bolivian process of democratic institutionalization had been caused by "frauds and political corruption" and expressed surprise at the fact that "a statement issued by statesmen has failed to mention certain obvious facts of Bolivia's status quo."

It added: "It is not proper to speak about defense of human rights in a country where these rights have not been violated, trusting reports from a press involved in an international extremist conspiracy."

The answer issued by the Bolivian military government to the declaration of the presidents of the Andean Pact countries drew attention to "the guilty silence of several of them regarding the events which are taking place in other countries controlled by extremist regimes, where the lives, the freedom and the property of the citizens have no protection whatsoever."

It added that declaration of Andean countries issued in Lima is yet "another aggression against the Bolivian nation, which undermines the principles aimed at creating the spirit of American solidarity which is inherent in integration."

It warned that the Cartagena Accord "is being distorted and is losing effectiveness." Thus, the answer of the Bolivian Foreign Ministry echoed the remarks made on Tuesday by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, president of the junta of commanders in chief, who said that Bolivia "could lose interest" in being a member of the subregional group.

SILES SUAZO VOWS TO CONTINUE RESISTANCE

PA311813 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0831 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City, 30 Jul (EFE)--Bolivian President-elect Hernan Siles Suazo has said that "the struggle will continue and the people will overcome." Siles made the statement during an exclusive interview broadcast here last night by the "24 Hours" Mexican television newscast.

Siles said during the interview, "held somewhere in Bolivia," that "resistence may last 1 day or 1 year." He added that "the people are ready to go on with this struggle because it involves the defense of freedom.

He asserted that if the people are not resisting the present government more strongly, it is because they do not have sufficient economic means to undertake an armed revolt.

Siles added that the struggle of the people for their freedom is necessary to lift them out of their present underdevelopment. He said his call to resist is being complied with in several places in Bolivia through the blocking of roads and violent opposition to the paramilitary forces.

Questioned about the potential for success in such a struggle, he said that there are precedents of mass civil disobedience like the one established by Mahatma Ghandi which may prove to be excellent "against a government whose power lies exclusively in arms."

The Bolivian president-elect described himself as "a man who has stood by the side of the people for 30 years without any type of capitulation."

The interview was held in a room in which there was no furniture other than shelves which held cans of food.

GOVERNMENT CONTINUES 'CLEANUP OPERATION'

PY311914 Paris AFP in Spanish 1703 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 31 Jul (AFP)--The Bolivian Government, although it controls the situation in the country without any signs of significant resistance, obstinately continues with its cleanup operation directed at detaining hundreds of citizens, presumably communists or terrorists.

The measure is applied to people who figure on lists accusing them of being communists, Marxists, terrorists, resisters of authority and persons who distort press information.

The government is methodically and implacably implementing its decision to prevent Bolivia from becoming a theater for extremist actions inspired by Cuba, as was stated some days ago by the president, Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

Although it is true, that many of the violent excesses have disappeared from the cleanup operations, the harshness of the procedure is maintained. During the past 48 hours, for example, the important Information and Documentation Center of Bolivia [Centro de Informacion y Documentacion de Bolivia] (Cides), which receives world contributions, was raided and its furniture was practically destroyed and all the documentation that had been collected with the patient labor of years was confiscated.

Although the official radio network constantly repeats that the country has regained its calm, that the people have every guarantee for working and that production has regained its normal rhythm, in La Paz and Potosi the unexplainable curfew is maintained between 2100 and 0600 and violators are harshly repressed.

Journalists seem to be one of the main objectives, maybe because they are easy prey: Miguel Longo was detained yesterday afternoon. He is an Argentine editor who has been working here for the newspaper PRESENCIA for approximately four years. He is married to a fellow countrywoman and is the father of two children. Longo has no known political background and his work pertains to economic problems, his colleagues from the newspaper asserted.

Reports from some of the people who have been detained and then released indicate that there are no more cases of mistreatment and they also confirm that those who will not be released will be sent to perform forced labor on the maintenance and opening of highways.

Moreover, the Bolivian ambassador to Paraguay has announced that within a few days the military government will begin to exile people to Uruguay [as received] , an operation that it is negotiating with the authorities of that country.

Meanwhile, the Bolivian Government is respecting the right to asylum and no complaints have been heard from the chiefs of diplomatic missions in La Paz.

No guard has been placed on the embassies. Access to them is normal, with the exception of some which, at their own decision, do not allow the entry of any visitors for fear of facing lodging problems and more work for the ambassador.

It is believed that there are approximately 100 persons in asylum, the majority of them in the Venezuelan Embassy, which is constantly receiving threats of an attack in view of the openmindedness that it has demonstrated.

ARMY DISMISSES II CORPS COMMANDER IN SANTA CRUZ

FY311759 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1710 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 31 Jul (LATIN)--Military sources have reported that the commanders of two large Bolivian Army units were relieved in the last few hours as part of a reassignment of army postings. The public relations department of army headquarters reported that those changes, made for "reasons of the service," have affected Col Mario Vargas Salinas, commander of the 7th Division with headquarters in Cochabamba, and Gen Hugo Echeverria Tardio, commander of the II Corps stationed in Santa Cruz.

Col Carlos Ruder Villa, former military attache of the Bolivian Embassy in Ecuador, has been appointed commander of the division in Cochabamba, 43[illegible] km southeast of here.

General Echeverria has been replaced as commander of the II Corps in Santa Cruz, 900 km southeast of here, by Col Tito Vargas Nunez, who was a member of the staff of the 1st Army Division, stationed in this capital. Another officer of the same division, Col Juan Solis Castanon, has been appointed general mail director, the military report added.

These military command changes, ordered by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, who is army commander and president of the junta of commanders, are the first to be officially announced since the military government took power on 18 July.

MINISTER SAYS SOME BISHOPS ACT LIKE POLITICIANS

FY310352 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Telephone statement by Col Mario Escobari Guerrl, minister secretary general of the Bolivian presidency, from the Quemado Palace in Pa Paz on 30 July--recorded in Spanish]

[Text] The government and the armed forces have now complete control of the situation and work has returned to normal both in government offices and the private sector. Since we are eminently Catholics and Christians, we have permanently sought to maintain close, friendly, legal relations with the church, especially the Catholic Church.

In recent days some bishops evidently took some hardline positions, thus overlooking and disobeying the instructions and teachings of Pope John Paul II, who recently visited you. Departing from their role, they sometimes act as politicians. But those are just minor groups, individuals, since we maintain extremely cordial relations with the Catholic Church as an institution.

Our government has not considered calling elections because we want to lay down the bases of a true democracy under which every sector of the population may be legally and orderly represented in government organizations, so that the development of our society may be boosted.

ORURO PREFECT ANNOUNCES SHORTENED CURFEW HOURS

FY311310 Oruro Radio Batallon Topater in Spanish 1115 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] The prefect of Oruro Department has announced that the curfew has been shortened as of yesterday and will be effective beginning at 2300. Until Tuesday of this week, the curfew began at 2100.

In this connection, officials of the prefecture stated that personnel in charge of enforcing the curfew will act strictly throughout the city, where no movement of people or vehicles will be permitted after 2300.

EL DIARIO WARNS OF COMMUNIST AIMS IN CONTINENT

FY252204 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 24 Jul 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Seeking the Control of the Continent"]

[Text] Communist trends which seek the control of all territories throughout the earth so as to impose their system have set their eyes on our continent. They know that this area is of undisputed strategic importance for achieving complete control of the world and that they are in urgent need of establishing advance posts to attack their main target: the United States, which has become the natural leader of all democracies.

Since they have no chance of repeating another Fidel Castro-type deceit which enabled them to establish a communist regime in the Americas, the communists are now using a new diverse and ever-changing system. Some of these are subtle and others more audacious, but all of them have as their final goal to take over the governments or at least to destabilize them. The first experiment was planned by some experts in the armed struggle as a means to overcome the great differences that flourished in Cuba. They organized a guerrilla assault that had its bases in Bolivia. With a great economic, human and technical deployment the bearded Caribbean revolutionaries invaded our territory, recruited some indoctrinated natives and began the adventure that ended with a blatant defeat and the death of its mentor and main leader. There was a fall-back then; they won time, and they changed tactics. To distract attention, Cuba launched its activities outside the continent by taking arms and blood to other continents. There was no hesitation when with the typical cynicism of those who embrace the Marxist ideology, they tried to justify their conduct.

After a while, the struggle to take control of the continent got a new impulse. In addition to undermining well-established democratic regimes, the Red strategists concentrated all their efforts on weak and small countries that were experiencing acute problems in many areas. Central America was again the target. Nicaragua and El Salvador are today nerve points. These countries are today engaged in a brutal struggle between communist control and the survival of freedom. It seems that right now all communist trends--whether Maoists, Moscovites, Castroist and even Trotskiyites--are joining their efforts and putting aside their differences. The main objective is to take over the country, and only after they have achieved this will they engage in the struggle for power, just like what is happening in Nicaragua. No one knows what the result of this struggle will be, but we condemn the behavior of certain U.S. sectors which lack a real capacity to measure the consequences of their indifference or of their intention to promote certain democratic concepts that are not applicable in these cases. By using the arguments of free determination, human rights and other slogans which are skillfully used by the communists, the United States, the leader of democracy, is showing an indifference to what is taking place in these Central American nations.

Something similar is happening in the Southern Cone, where international communism, by infiltrating political trends is taking advantage of those rights granted by democracy so as to fight against it. This is what is taking place in Bolivia. But if there is a reaction against this infiltration, the political sectors in the great country of the north try to oppose these reactions with measures which in the end only play up to the communists' goals. In all this there is something quite clear: We are in a struggle for control of the continent. If democracy shows any weaknesses, if it does not act with the understanding that the issue demands, the Americas, this land of freedoms, can fall at any time into the orbit of either the Soviets or the Chinese. We cannot afford any mistakes. We cannot stick to principles and because of a misunderstood loyalty towards them, fall in the great Red trap.

BRIEFS

LAFTA REPRESENTATIVE RESIGNATION--The Bolivian delegation to the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) reported today that its permanent representative, Rene Jordan Pando, has submitted his resignation. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0213 GMT 26 Jul 80 PY]

NEW COMIBOL AUTHORITIES--Eduardo Asebey Salas is since yesterday the new acting manager of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL]. Asebey Salas yesterday swore in Carlos Alipaz Alcazar as manager of administrative and financial affairs; Ricardo Davila Mendez, as legal adviser; and Guido Paravicini as deputy manager in charge of planning. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 23 Jul 80 p 5 PY]

MEXICAN PRESIDENT DEPARTS FOR VENEZUELA; DECLARATION ISSUED

PY301858 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1835 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Sao Paulo, 30 Jul (LATIN)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo departed today for Caracas, thus concluding his 4-day visit to Brazil.

The Mexican Air Force Boeing 727 left Congonhas Airport at 1525 (1825 GMT).

Joint Declaration

PY310350 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Jul 80 p 5

[Text of joint declaration signed by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo in Brasilia on 29 July]

[Text] The presidents of Brazil and Mexico state that peace and the development of all nations in a framework of fairness and overall justice must be the supreme objectives of the international community. These two objectives are inseparable and deserve equal priority attention. The efforts which must be made to attain them must be proportionate to the capability of each state to cooperate in the common development of humanity.

For the better channeling of these efforts it is necessary to establish and maintain a constructive dialogue at the international level, especially among the great powers, so as to ease tension and create an atmosphere of trust based on mutual respect, compliance with international law, and a correct evaluation of the significance of specific world problems and the best manner to deal with them.

In this connection, it is necessary to increasingly democratize the mechanisms of making international decisions on political and economic issues, taking into account the legitimate interests and desires of all the countries and peoples of the world.

The two presidents express their deepest satisfaction over the opportunity which they have had to tighten and strengthen even more the relations between nations, and over the broad prospects which have been opened for bilateral cooperation in every field, a situation which is bound to lead to concrete actions which will yield mutual and balanced benefits for the two countries and which will have positive effects on the Latin American area as a whole and on the relations among developing countries in general.

As a result of the exchange of opinions on world issues, the two presidents emphasize that it is important for all states to fulfill their potential within the international community on the basis of respect for the sovereign equality of the states, self-determination of peoples, nonintervention in domestic and foreign affairs of other nations, elimination of the use of threats or force in international relations, faithful compliance with treaties and peaceful solution of conflicts.

Therefore they express the formal support of their governments for the principles established and the goals announced in the UN Charter and point out to the national community the need to fully comply with these principles and goals.

The presidents state their concern over the emergence of areas of tension which constitute new threats to world peace and security. In line with these ideas they reaffirm their will to encourage their governments' continuing participation in the efforts toward general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

They reassert that they plan to continue helping the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea toward the approval of a covenant which will include the principles of peace, justice and cooperation among states, and will give rise to the creation of a body in charge of managing the international seabeds, which belong to humanity as a whole.

The presidents confirm their decision to continue with the close cooperation between the Brazilian and Mexican delegations at the above-mentioned conference and express satisfaction over the fact that they have confirmed the exclusive rights which the coastal nations have to economic resources and scientific research within the 200-mile limit and the application of these rights to the continental margin and the continental shelf, thus compelling all the nations to respect these rights.

They reiterate the decision of their governments to continue struggling for the eradication of all vestiges of colonialism and every brand of racial discrimination, including apartheid, and express their concern over the persistence of obstacles to the solution of the Namibian issue, which must be resolved on the basis of accepted international procedures so as to fulfill the just claims of the Namibian people.

The two presidents stress their conviction that democracy and social justice are basic elements for the total fulfillment of the human being and emphasize the significance of guaranteeing the exercise of essential freedoms and human rights.

The chiefs of state have reviewed the current situation of multilateral economic negotiations, especially those which are taking place within the United Nations, and have taken stock of the prospects of these negotiations. Although it is true that recent efforts within this framework have led to some accords, in most cases the political will is missing, thus precluding the attainment of truly significant and irreversible progress in the building of a new, fairer and equitable international economic order.

They realize that it seems that the time has come to explore new formulas for negotiation capable of engaging the political will of the parties in a more direct and effective manner, and of removing the main obstacles to understanding, thus making a concrete, useful and significant contribution to international cooperation aimed at development.

They state their desire to strengthen international accords on primary products, imbued with the desire to seek greater cooperation between producers and consumers, in order to establish stable and profitable prices for exporting countries.

On the coffee issue, the two presidents agree to continue supporting the efforts which Mexico, Brazil and other Latin American countries are making toward the attainment of the above-mentioned objectives. At the same time, they believe it necessary to implement jointly with other producing countries a system for effective coordination and market control, including the possibility of a mechanism of retention, so as to reach adequate price levels.

The presidents state their satisfaction at the recent conclusion of negotiations on the agreement creating the common fund, a central instrument of the integrated program for primary products, at the UN Conference on Trade and Development, expressing their firm hope that this mechanism will be implemented very soon and that it will show positive results in stabilizing--within a framework of growth--the trade of primary products, and that a larger number of agreements will be achieved for the products covered by Resolution 93 (IV).

They also express their understanding that in the absence of international mechanisms such as those mentioned in the previous paragraph the developing countries should coordinate among themselves to establish, with their own resources, instruments which will control their exports of agricultural raw materials, so as to guarantee an orderly participation of their products in the world market.

Both presidents take note of the progress achieved in creating the new international strategy for development which, in addition to preparing, in line with the terms established by the UN General Assembly, a number of overall negotiations on raw materials, energy, trade, development, currency and financing, is the most important effort in miltilateral economic negotiation now being made. The two presidents view with concern, however, the persistence of important disagreements. They express their profound disappointment at the lack of agreements in three plenary sessions on the program and procedures of the series of overall negotiations. This situation enormously complicates the prospect of achieving significant agreements which the developing countries are expecting of the upcoming period of special sessions of the General Assembly. They also express the hope that with the best contributions of their countries it will be feasible to conclude the understandings, which will allow the international strategy for development in the 1980's and the effective initiation, on schedule, of the series of overall negotiations to be proclaimed at the special General Assembly.

In this regard, the Mexican president exchanged ideas with the Brazilian president on the development, at the United Nations, of a Mexican proposal on a world energy program, presented in September 1979 at the General Assembly, seeking the rationalization of the exploration, production, distribution, marketing and consumption of hydrocarbons so that the transition to a period of alternative energy sources may be carried out in an orderly manner without any negative effects on the world economy. This proposal has significantly influenced the debates on the new international strategy for development and the content of the agenda proposed for a number of overall negotiations approved by the Group of 77, so that both reflect the basis content of the Mexican proposal.

The Brazilian president reiterates his conviction on the importance and timeliness of the Mexican proposal about energy, expressing his country's desire that the important aspects of that proposal be considered within the series of overall negotiations, in accordance with the agenda and procedures which the international community approves for these important negotiations.

The two presidents state that, seeking the best solution to the current world energy crisis, special attention should be given to the situation of the developing countries, which are more drastically affected by the impact of the crisis.

They express their conviction that making relations among the developing countries more dynamic, especially through the use of new balanced and expanded formulas for direct cooperation among them, is an indispensable part of reorganizing the current international economic structures.

They also stress that the developed countries must abstain from implementing protectionist measures which will adversely affect the interests of the developing countries.

They state that all countries should have free access not only to the practical benefits of science and technology but also to the knowledge of science and technology, and that the international community, especially the developed countries, should make afforts to promote international transfers of technology under equitable conditions, as well as to remove existing obstacles to such a transfer.

They express their satisfaction over the increasing dynamism in the development of relations among Latin American countries, not only at the bilateral level but also at the level of regional organizations such as the Organization of American States, and at the subregional level as well. They reaffirm their conviction that such continued contacts are highly beneficial for the region.

After thoroughly examining the results of efforts to revamp the Latin American Free Trade Association and to strengthen the system of Latin American integration represented by the draft plan to establish the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), which was prepared at the Acapulco conference some weeks ago, the presidents state their conviction that the decision to improve and update existing agreements through more flexible and effective mechanisms will make it possible to attain the long-term objectives of regional integration, so that such integration will be better adjusted to Latin America's economic reality.

The two presidents state their governments' staunch support for the role played by the Latin American Economic System (SELA) with regard to regional economic coordination and cooperation. Therefore they emphasize the need to rechannel, during SELA's second institutional phase, the tasks of its working committees in order to better reconcile these tasks with the development priorities of the member nations and the true possibilities for complementary actions by several or all Latin American countries. In the same way the chiefs of state of the two countries agree that it is necessary to strengthen the coordinating mechanism of this regional organization, especially now, when vast multilateral economic negotiations are underway in the world.

They voice their desire to increase the participation of the member nations of SELA in the working committees, bearing in mind the effective contribution that each one of these nations can make to the development of the tasks. Therefore they express their support for the positive efforts of the Latin American Technological Information Network Committee (RITLA) which will become a very significant factor in the efforts aimed at strengthening regional technological development.

The two presidents have reviewed the development of relations between Brazil and Mexico and stated their great satisfaction over the unwavering atmosphere of friendship and cooperation which has prevailed in these relations, an atmosphere which has increased even more in recent years, especially after the meeting in the Mexico City in January 1978 between the then President Ernesto Geisel and President Jose Lopez Portillo. Stressing the remarkable similarities in the historical status of the two countries, the affinities between the two peoples and their common desire to strengthen their defense capabilities at the economic level and to firm up the autonomy of their respective actions at the international level, the two presidents have decided to implement concrete measures for further rapprochement between Brazil and Mexico so as to instill in their bilateral relations a new and exemplary quality. Through these measures at the economic and political level, the two governments aim to reduce the obstacles stemming from geographical distance which hamper the broadening, diversification and increase of the economic relations between the two countries.

Bearing in mind that the friendship and cooperation accord signed by the two countries on 18 January 1978 provides that the Governments of Brazil and Mexico must create and improve permanent mechanisms for cooperation, understanding and exchanges of information on matters of common interest, the two presidents have decided to give a new and decisive impulse to bilateral relations of a political nature, systematically taking advantage of the opportunities for contacts between the two foreign ministries. For this they agree to hold annual meetings at the diplomatic level to review international issues.

The trend toward increasing bilateral trade, which has already surpassed the $500-million mark, is an important sign of the status attained by the economic relations between Brazil and Mexico. Stepped up efforts are necessary to maintain and to strengthen that trade, by removing nontariff restrictions which exist in both countries and which hinder the flow of trade between them. In addition, greater commercial relations among Brazilian and Mexican state-controlled enterprises will considerably expand trade prospects, considering the resources of such enterprises.

In view of the process of reorganization of LAFTA that gave rise to the establishment of the ALADI, the two countries should renegotiate concessions which had been mutually granted, and these renegotiated concessions should last until the Montevideo Treaty becomes effective. Considering these prospects, the two presidents state their conviction that new formulas and procedures should be found for Brazilian-Mexican bilateral relations and for the relations with other ALADI member countries so as not to thwart but rather promote trade expectations created by customs liberalization measures existing under LAFTA on the basis of which important investments were made.

In the context of economic cooperation between their countries, the two presidents stress the importance they attach to the development of trade and to the establishment of cooperation among governmental organizations of the two countries.

The two presidents express their appreciation for the work done at the recent meeting of the Brazilian-Mexican businessmen's committee and view with satisfaction the considerable increase of plans for complementary commercial and industrial projects being laid down by private sectors of the two countries as an important support for the scheme of bilateral cooperation.

They stress the advisability of strengthening the local agencies of their countries' financial institutions to the extent permitted by each country's legal provisions so as to facilitate bilateral trade flow.

The two presidents show interest in fully taking advantage of credit lines reciprocally granted as instruments for trade expansion.

The two presidents express their satisfaction at the efforts being made to put into practice the cooperation agreement between the National Nonferrous Metals and Steel Council (CONSIDER) of Brazil and the Steel Industry Coordinating Commission (CCIS) of Mexico. Moreover they note the results achieved by the research and studies technical commission which was established in this agreement and which held its first meeting in July in Mexico.

After extensively analyzing recent developments of the current situation and general perspectives, the two presidents express their conviction that Brazilian-Mexican economic relations, which are becoming increasingly more complex and diversified, are facing a particularly promising future through the full development of numerous long-range cooperation possibilities that will ensue from the dynamic development process of both countries' economic systems.

Both countries will establish a program of overall bilateral economic relations that will be based on contributions from both parties and on joint cooperation programs in the commercial, industrial, technological and financial sectors. The countries' respective natural, energy and technical resources are the basis for the joint cooperation programs, particularly those involving the mining-metallurgical, oil, petrochemical and agroindustrial sectors and industry capital assets. In this regard, the two presidents express their satisfaction at the signing of the memorandum of understanding on economic and industrial cooperation which includes important points and programs that will help to establish an overall program for bilateral economic relations, which if it is to be fully achieved will demand a well-programmed, gradual and balanced development of those cooperation programs that are included in it.

Within the framework of the understandings reached, they note that Brazilian cooperation will be given mainly, but not exclusively, through the supply of iron ore and bauxite/aluminum, and that there is even a possibility that Brazil may participate in the installation in Mexico of an iron ore pelletization plant in addition to the supply of technical assistance in bauxite exploration. The ensuing transactions will be discussed and included in contracts to be signed between the respective organizations or enterprises of the two countries. Mexican cooperation will be mainly, but not exclusively, given through the supply of oil, copper and zinc concentrates and sulphur, in addition to the supply of technical assistance for the exploration in Brazil of sulphur deposits. The respective contracts will be signed by the proper organizations of the countries.

The two presidents discussed the needs th heir respective countries have for capital assets in the steel, energy, petrochemi nd food sectors. They agree that the efforts that both governments are making to increase production will be supported not only through technological cooperation but also through establishing a trade system for these products. Mexico expressed interest in purchasing basic staples such as soybeans and sugar.

Both presidents express their satisfaction at the measures that the Mexican Government is adopting to build industrial ports, particularly the Altamira port, which will facilitate trade at lower costs of the aforementioned products and will possibly help to increase trade of industrial products between the two countries.

Since they are aware that the existence of an effective transportation system between Brazil and Mexico is essential for the development of economic relations, they also note the need to study additional measures that will amke maritime transportation between the two countries more economically viable.

After reviewing with great satisfaction the exchange of viewpoints betwen the members of the Mexican commission and their Brazilian counterparts, which will result in a careful study of the present situation of the two countries' economic relations and their broad short- and long-term perspectives, they recommend that the economic and commeecial sub-commission and the joint Brazilian-Mexican coordination commission draft the guidelines to implement this overall program of bilateral economic relations and to submit it within a 3-month period.

Both presidents agree that it is necessary to increase cooperation between the two governments in the field of tourism and to promote tourism as a source of interaction and understanding.

The two presidents state that technological and scientific cooperation is achieving results for the benefit of both countries, and that the work programs drafted by the subcommittee for scientific and technical cooperation of the joint cooperation commission will fully achieve their objectives through specific actions such as exchanges of technical information and experts and joint undertakings in priority areas for both countries, such as in the agricultural, energy, oceanography and data processing sectors. Therefore, they resolve to strenghten bilateral exchanges and to extend the areas of tecnical cooperation, thus supporting through these actions their respective development processes.

They note the importance that both countries give to mutual education systems in all areas. They note, furthermore, the existing fruitful relations between their respective higher education and research centers. They express their interest that both countries continue cultural exchanges, particularly in those areas pertaining to the visual arts and music.

The Brazilian president expresses his appreciation for the donation of Mexican books to the University of Brasilia.

The two presidents express their deep satisfaction at the signing, during this visit, of the following agreements which show the high level of Mexican-Brazilian relations and the promise they have for the future:

--Scientific and technological cooperation programs between the CNPQ [National Scientific and Technological Development Council] and the CONACYT [National Council for Science and Technology].

--Agreement between the Petrobas mining company and the Azufrera Panamericana S.A. for the exploration of sulpher in Brazil.

--The postal exchange agreement between the Brazilian and Mexican post office administrations.

--The complementary amendment to the agreement on tourism cooperation.

--The agreement approving the regulations of the joint Brazilian-Mexican coordination commission.

--The cultural-educational cooperation agreement.

The Mexican president expresses his deep appreciation for the cordial reception which he, his wife, and his entourage have received during their stay from the people and government of Brazil.

UK'S CARRINGTON BEGINS OFFICIAL ACTIVITY IN BRASILIA

PY010105 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington today began his official activity in Brasilia. In the morning he visited the National Congress where he was welcomed by the chairmen of the Senate and of the Chamber of Deputies, Senator Luis Viana Filho and Deputy Flavio Marcilio, respectively.

Present also on the occasion were government leader Deputy Nelson Marchezan, who briefed the British foreign secretary about the formation of political parties, stating that all are seeking to [word indistinct] the proposal presented by the government of General Figueiredo.

Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Pena today met with the businessmen who make up Lord Carrington's delegation on his visit to Brazil.

Minister Pena reaffirmed the Brazilian position of receiving foreign investments as a new contribution of capital to the domestic market. He also stated that the Brazilian Government is not very enthusiastic about investments of foreign capital in projects in the country which are already producing. The government is interested in investments in projects which may increase the capacity of national production, maintaining the necessary balance of the domestic market.

The industry and commerce minister left for Belo Horizonte from where he will leave tomorrow to visit the city of Ouro Branco. There with Lord Carrington he will visit the steelmaking complex **Acominas** [Minas Gerais Steel Company]. The two ministers will spend the day at the company and in the afternoon they will return to Belo Horizonte.

The British interest in **Acominas** is due to the fact that Great Britain has transferred $1 billion--approximately 54 billion cruzeiros--to the company. **Acominas** first received $500 million--approximately 27 billion cruzeiros--in terms of credit for purchase of goods plus equipment valued at the same amount.

Even though it represents a small shareholder, the British investment in **Acominas** represents only 25 percent of the overall investments scheduled for the company.

Rejection of Afghanistan Appeal

PY010146 Paris AFP in Spanish 0200 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 30 Jul (AFP)--Brazil cannot assume any further responsibilities in the international field, Foreign Ministry spokesman Bernardo Pericas stated here today. He was thus commenting on remarks attributed to British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington that during his visit to Brazil he would ask that Brazil adopt a more active position on the international field, especially regarding Afghanistan. Pericas noted that the FRG had already expressed the same desire. "We have been implementing a purely Brazilian rapprochement policy, especially with Latin American and African countries," Pericas added.

GOVERNMENT RATIFIES HIJACKING AGREEMENT WITH CUBA

FL310107 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] The Colombian Government today announced its official ratification of the air and sea crafts hijacking agreement signed with Cuba. The agreement was signed simultaneously in Havana and Bogota in July 1974 but was only now ratified by the Colombian congress.

POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL TALKS WITH YUGOSLAVIA BEGIN

PA292220 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Bogota--Colombia and Yugoslavia today began contacts aimed at strengthening their commercial and political relations. Yugoslav Vice Foreign Minister Vojislav Pejic and acting Colombian Foreign Minister Julio Londono Paredes analyzed the world's political situation this morning. The Yugoslav vice foreign minister has also held talks with presidential economic counselor Federico Nieto Tafur and with Deputy Development Minister Saulo Arboleda Gomez. The economic relations between the two countries reportedly will be discussed at the work meetings and new mechanisms permitting their greater strengthening will be sought.

CONGRESS APPROVES LAW TO SPEED UP COURT PROCEEDINGS

PA311948 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Nearly 9,000 prison inmates will regain their freedom this year as a result of the judiciary emergency law just approved by congress. The minister of justice [words indistinct] next week by President Turbay Ayala. He added that it will be immediately (?implemented).

He pointed out that initially, the judiciary emergency law will benefit 30 percent of the nation's prison population. There are 30,000 currently being held in the nation's prisons and jails. Many of them have not been sentenced, and this is what the new law seeks to do, said the minister. He explained that the magistrates and court auxiliary officials prescribed by the law will be appointed before the end of 1 month so that they can begin to rule on the various cases accumulated in the courts. The minister pointed out that 30 percent of the cases on record at the various courts are misdemeanors. These cases will immediately be considered by the new magistrates who will be appointed as a result of the new judiciary emergency law, the minister of justice pointed out.

M-19 SEIZES RADIO STATION; REJECTS AMNESTY

PA292141 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0301 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Cali, Colombia, 28 Jul (EFE)--A 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrilla commando tonight seized a local radio station and broadcast a proclamation rejecting the amnesty proposed by the Colombian Government.

A spokesman from the army's 3d Brigade in this city told this news agency that the guerrilla message was recorded on a minirecorder left on a console and set up to go off automatically. The hooded guerrillas, armed with automatic submachineguns, were led by a 17-year-old youth called "Marcos," the military spokesman told this agency. The activists remained at the Radio Super station in Cali, capital of the western Valle del Cauca Department for more than 5 minutes, and later fled through a narrow emergency door which leads to the street.

Last week another M-19 urban commando occupied La Voz de Colombia radio station in Bogota, from where it broadcast a proclamation while holding the operators and announcers captive.

ROLDOS REBUKES STRIKERS SCARCITIES APPARENT

PA310243 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos warned that the path of chaos, anarchy and pressures will not obtain concessions of any kind from the government. He added that he will never allow anyone to break the law, that he will maintain his principles and that he will not back down. This was his reply to the national transportation strike which began Monday and is continuing today, although it was weakened in the provinces where some bus cooperatives have tentatively resumed transportation service to avoid the sanctions decreed by the authorities.

The government minister emphasized that transporters who did not resume activities as of noon yesterday have lost their franchises. Government authorities in Guayaquil took more drastic measures, seizing 100 buses owned by the transport cooperatives and using them in urban service. The vehicles are being driven by soldiers. According to official sources over 400 persons have been arrested throughout the country and the search is continuing for the main strike leaders. In spite of the government's measures there is already a noticeable scarcity of food in some cities, especially in Guayaquil which is being supplied with food and other articles by air force transport planes.

ALFONSO BARRERA ON REGIONAL ISSUES, TIES WITH SPAIN

LD281511 Madrid ABC in Spanish 23 Jul 80 p 13

["M.H." interview in Madrid with Ecuador Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera: "Andean Group Fervently Desires Restoration of Democracy in Bolivia"--date not given]

[Excerpt] Madrid--Dr Alfonso Barrera Valverde, hitherto Ecuador's ambassador to Spain, will return to his country next week to take over the post of foreign minister. It is a particularly delicate moment, since Ecuador is one of the principal countries of the Andean Group, which currently finds itself involved in the distressing drama of Bolivia. "With respect to this topic, I will tell you that I am in constant contact with my Foreign Ministry. The issue of Bolivia is being handled by President Roldos personally. Ecuador and the other Andean Group countries are at the same time very careful not to interfere in other nation's affairs but also in solidarity with those peoples' decisions. In the case of Bolivia, the people's will had been expressed in the elections, which we must respect, and the fact that we express our criticism of what has happened, express our fervent desire for the restoration of democracy and the rule of human rights and express our solidarity with that people's sufferings infringes no principle of international law. This predominance of human rights, which is so essential, depends basically on governments adjusting their stances to principles of a universal nature and refraining from infringing them at the gravest moments."

[Question] Is the Andean Group capable of asserting itself at present in these situations?

[Answer] The Andean Group has always been very noteworthy in the economic field. After subsequently extending its activity to the social field, it has had over the last few months a political dimension with foreign policy guidelines which do it credit. The Andean Group does have a stature and influence which help it inside Latin America to negotiate fraternally with the other countries and to make an effort to achieve economic unity. Outside Latin America, it has established relations with the EEC and is very satisfied to have Spain as a permanent observer with the group. Certainly one of my first tasks with respect to Spain and the Andean Group will be to prepare for Prime Minister Suarez' visit to my country, which will be the venue for the next Andean summit in September.

In short, the Andean Group's overall record is very positive, and we must strive to ensure that it always upholds democratic principles and, when it acts, always takes steps of measured cooperation.

[Question] From your ministry's viewpoint, what is Ecuador's role at the present time, and what are the principal problems confronting it?

[Answer] Ecuador is fully aware of its peaceful vocation, which places us at the service of the other countries of our community. We know that we cannot become a warlike power, nor do we wish to achieve that. Our prospects of becoming an economic power must also be qualified. You will see that the government headed by President Roldos is greatly interested in two words: prosperity and happiness. It wants the deep social differences among some Ecuadoreans to end as soon as possible, but this is wholly based on another concept: prosperity without happiness is not happiness. The Ecuadorean people have received from their spiritual guides a fraternal message: We do wish to be a power, but a cultural power. There is a tradition which assists us, and this gives the leaders great responsibilities and a basis with which we cannot dispense in order to be constructive and revolutionary.

President Roldos' government and he himself represent in Latin America the onset of a generational changeover and the raising of fundamental questions about what we are and where we are heading, culturally and economically. Allow me here to express very judiciously a personal viewpoint: I have never understood why some countries' diplomacy has stood aloof from social distress. The Ecuador Foreign Ministry will espouse President Roldos' anxiety, and I will seek to bring to the ministry what we might term a social obsession. If embassies and consulates are not economic and cultural development agencies of their countries, they lose their raison d'etre.

[Question] How do you appraise Spanish-Ecuadorean relations? To what extent will your stay in Spain have an influence when considering bilateral issues?

[Answer] I would say that this is a time of excellent relations. This is due above all to the fact that, on the political level, Spain and Ecuador have simultaneously conducted a process of restoring democracy and, in the economic field, have a number of complementary needs which point not so much toward trading relations as toward industrial development, the setting up of joint enterprises and the installation of plants in Ecuador, as a country where investment is always received with very favorable prospects. In addition, the fact that I have lived in Spain has given me facts to formulate an opinion which I will have to use in the best way possible. Being closely acquainted with the Spanish Government and businessmen and being mindful of public opinion are good factors which will enable me to attempt to operate both respectfully and sensitively from Quito in the field of bilateral relations. I believe that our cultural and political needs and Spain's external needs in the economic field, as well as Spain's integration with the Andean Group present very encouraging prospects. We are speaking not of projects but of current realities since, for instance, a large number of Spanish business groups are already operating in my country.

[Question] Is there no negative aspect? What is your opinion of the Latin American community of nations advocated by Spain?

[Answer] I believe that there is a single negative aspect: the lack of preferential attention to accreditation. Here the power of the bureaucracy is overriding the two nations' interests, and this is an aspect which concerns me greatly. This is the negative point. I believe it important to correct this kind of situation and surmount stereotyped language in in agreements, which serves only to hamper matters. As far as the Latin American community of nations is concerned, this is a very slow and protracted task which future generations will have to consider. But this is not a matter which should be watered down in words. I have greatly emphasized the need for the meeting between our countries to be celebrated with specific projects on the occasion of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America in 1992.

OPPOSITION TO BOLIVIAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT CONTINUES

Denial of Recognition

PY302157 Buenos Aires Latin in Spanish 2119 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 30 Jul (LATIN)--President Fernando Belaunde Terry today said that Peru will not recognize the new Bolivian Government which took over 2 weeks ago, for the time being. During a press conference Belaunde Terry said that "the situation will be studied carefully and with a great deal of attention."

Foreign Minister's Comments

PY311521 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] In answer to EL MERCURIO's editorial that scored the declaration by the presidents of the Andean Group condemning the coup in Bolivia, the new foreign minister, Javier Arias Stella, said that defending the need for democracy as a desire and a right of the people is an elemental factor that is not a violation of the principle of nonintervention. Just after being installed in his post, Arias Stella said that ever since the meeting that was held in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia there has been in existence a general declaration by the Andean Group that stresses the defense of democratic institutions as the basic element for advancing quickly toward integration.

Support for Political Asylum

PY312033 Paris AFP in Spanish 1817 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 31 Jul (AFP)--The Peruvian Commission for Human Rights has asked President Belaunde Terry's administration to instruct the Peruvian embassy in La Paz to grant political asylum to those Bolivians who might ask for it. The Human Rights Commission also stated its repudiation of the coup d'etat in Bolivia and indicated that article 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which establishes that the will of the people is the basis for public power, has been violated in that country.

PRESIDENT BELAUNDE APPROVES, SIGNS NEW CONSTITUTION

PY311504 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] President Belaunde Terry last night approved and signed the new constitution. He has thus implemented a new stage of freedom, a stage that is based on the people's desires. After he signed the constitution, the chief of state said: I therefore order that it be published and complied with. The ceremony was held during a brief cabinet meeting, which was also attended by Luis Alberto Sanchez, president of the Constituent Assembly and national senator, at the express invitation of the president.

INTERIOR MINISTER STRESSES RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

PY311504 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] After stressing that his ministry will respect the constitution and human rights, the new interior minister, Jose Maria de la Jara y Ureta, urged the population to conduct itself within the framework of the law and not become rebels without a cause. He also asserted that it is his concept that the Interior Ministry is a legal instrument for safeguarding the population and that during his tenure this will be so.

ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER SCORES U.S. STAND ON SEABED RESOURCES

PY261954 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The U.S. decision concerning the exploitation of seabeds violates the principle of humanity's common resources. This remark was made by Acting Foreign Minister Julio Cesar Lupinacci in answer to a question by this radio station.

The secretary of state, who is scheduled to leave for Geneva in the next few days to participate in the Law of the Sea Conference, indicated that Uruguay's stand on this issue is very well defined. Lupinacci added that the decision of the U.S. Government regarding the seabeds has set off an international uproar:

[Begin Lupinacci recording] Well, our position is clearcut on this issue. We believe that no single state has the right to implement any kind of measure regarding the seabeds because they constitute international zones and mankind's common property. Thus only an international organization can issue rules or instructions for the exploitation of the resources of the seabeds.

It is true that the recently approved U.S. law will be implemented only in 1988, but in any case it is our formal stand that no single state has the right to authorize its citizens to carry out the exploitation of an area which must be managed by international organizations only.

I am a member of a group of legal experts--having had the honor of being appointed representative for Latin America--which will study this issue, and we have already reached certain conclusions. On the one hand, the U.S. law is a violation of the principle of mankind's common property; and on the other hand, it is having a negative effect on the negotiations at the Law of the Sea Conference at which we must all act in good faith, and this good faith implies maintaining the status quo until a decision is reached by the conference. Therefore, it seems to us that this hasty decision of the U.S. Government unfortunately fails to solve the problems but rather complicates them even further, even though at the request of the leader of the U.S. delegation, an 8-year waiting period has been established for the implementation of the law. [end recording]

ARMY COMMANDER REJECTS CLAIM OF LACK OF DISCIPLINE

PY291745 Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 27 Jul 80 p 9

[Excerpts] Treinta y Tres--The commander in chief of the army, Lt Gen Luis V. Queirolo, has asserted that there has been no lack of discipline in the army and that "the only thing that exists within the armed forces are the normal and classical norms of discipline that are in force in our regulations."

When he was asked about current discipline in the armed forces, because reports from abroad remark that there have been acts of indiscipline, Queirolo said:

"That is what many people desire, a lack of discipline in the armed forces, the armed forces are coherent. The army, which I have the honor to command, is fully coherent, there is absolutely nothing," he stressed. [sentence as published]

Queirolo went on: "The only thing that exists within the armed forces are the normal and classical norms of discipline that are in force in our internal regulations, and absolutely nothing else." And he added: "And I repeat to you that someone desires, someone hopes for, a lack of discipline in the armed forces."

BOLIVIANS END OCCUPATION OF CARACAS EMBASSY

PA010212 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2336 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Caracas, 31 Jul (EFE)--The group of Bolivians who had been occupying the Bolivian Embassy in Caracas since 23 July ended their occupation today. They had begun the occupation to protest the recent military coup in Bolivia.

Embassy sources told EFE that following the end of the occupation, Charge d'Affaires Miguel Angel Flores is once again in charge of the embassy. He has held this post since 1979 when the last ambassador resigned to handle his private businesses. A spokesman of the Committee for the Defense of Democracy in Bolivia, whose members had taken turns to constantly remain in the embassy, said they believe they have achieved their objective of "expressing repudiation of the military regime."

At the time the embassy was occupied by some 50 Bolivians who live in Caracas, they said they would not leave until the coupist military officers returned power to the constitutional government of Lidia Gueiler. Jorge Gutierrez del Rio, energy minister of the Gueiler cabinet, who was in London when the coup occurred, and the embassy military attache had joined the occupation.

HERRERA, LOPEZ PORTILLO AGREE ON OIL ASSISTANCE PROJECT

PA010347 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1551 GMT 31 Jul 80

[By Hugo Infantino]

[Text] Caracas, 31 Jul (LATIN)--The presidents of Mexico and Venezuela, Jose Lopez Portillo and Luis Herrera Campins, have analyzed here the agreement on oil assistance to Central America which they will sign in San Jose, Costa Rica on 3 August, sources close to the government have reported.

The draft agreement, termed "revolutionary" by Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuelan energy and mines minister, was the main topic of the talks that Herrera Campins and Lopez Portillo held last night during a 10-hour visit by the Mexican president.

Lopez Portillo, who was coming from Brazil and left for Havana this morning on the third leg of a hemispheric trip, met with his Venezuelan counterpart at La Guzmania, the official residence in the Macuto sea resort, 30 km from Caracas. After attending a dinner with ministers and high-ranking officials of the two governments, Herrera Campins and Lopez Portillo held a working session during which they also analyzed bilateral affairs and regional issues.

Minister Calderon Berti told the press that the agreement on oil assistance to the Central American and Caribbean nations guarantees the supply of 160,000 barrels a day, which represents $700 million in financial cooperation. Each country will have to put up 50 percent of the cost. The program includes a 5-year financing plan for part of the oil bill to offset the effects of world inflation and the increase in the price of oil.

Calderon noted the political importance of the agreement which means that Venezuela and Mexico will make an important contribution to stabilizing Central America and the Caribbean.

About Lopez Portillo's visit to Caracas and Havana, EL DIARIO DE CARACAS reported today that the Mexican president "might become one of the bridges between Cuba and Venezuela in overcoming the difficulties in their relationship." Diplomatic relations between Havana and Caracas have sharply deteriorated during the past 4 months following the entry of thousands of Cuban refugees into the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

GOVERNMENT CLEARED IN ARMS PLANE CRASH CONTROVERSY

PA312115 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The information office at the presidential palace released to the press the contents of a document delivered by President Aristides Toyo of Panama to President Rodrigo Carazo. The document, signed by Panama's attorney general, Olmedo Miranda, and addressed to the Panamanian minister of government and justice, Ricardo Rodriguez, reads as follows:

Mr Minister: In your note of 18 June 1980, you informed this office that on the 15th of that month an aircraft with Panamanian registration, flown by a Panamanian civilian pilot, had suffered an accident on Salvadoran territory while on an arms smuggling flight to that country. In your note you requested this office to conduct an investigation of the incident and to submit a report in order to offer the Salvadoran Government an explanation of the incident. The following are the results of the investigation:

On 1 August 1979 an Aerocommander 560A, with Colombian registration No HK1172P, arrived in Panama piloted by Colombian Luis Carlos Osorio Valero and landed at Paitilla International Airport. On the same day, the assistant district attorney, accompanied by his secretary and two witnesses, made an inspection and search of the aircraft and found cocaine hidden in one of the liferafts. An investigation was opened on drug charges and the case was then passed to the attorney general's office because of its international implications.

On 2 August 1979, the assistant district attorney ordered the seizure of the aircraft, which was turned over to the Panamanian Air Force. The plane never left Paitilla Airport while in the custody of the Panamanian Air Force.

The Panamanian firm Aviones de Panama, S.A., having obtained a purchase option on the aircraft, obtained the required flying documents, which included 30-day provisional registration license in the name of the Panamanian Air Force with the number HP-766, issued on 27 May 1980.

On 14 June 1980, Aviones de Panama, S.A. rented the aircraft to Panamanian pilot Cesar Rodriguez Contreras, who on the same day took off for David, Chiriqui Province, arriving there at 1420. He then took off at 1550 for Las Lajas Airport, San Felix, in Chiriqui Province, where his flight plan ended. From there, he continued the flight secretly.

Cesar Rodriguez said that he alone was responsible for the clandestine flight plan from Las Lajas to a Costa Rican airport in Guanacaste, and that, for obvious reasons, it could not be controlled by the Panamanian civil aeronautics officials. The aircraft left, it must be noted, completely empty from Paitilla Airport, according to the testimony of Ricardo Bilonik, of Aviones de Panama, S.A., and of Cesar Rodriguez himself.

Rodriguez explained that he had obtained the arms on 15 June at an airport in Guanacaste, Costa Rica, from Costa Rican citizens of unknown identity who asked him to take a group of subversive elements into El Salvador for 8,000 bolivares. Cesar Rodriguez also said that a man identified only as "Dick" told him that a Costa Rican would make a similar trip at the same time into Salvadoran territory.

Rodriguez said his plane had crashed against a tree due to mechanical failure during the emergency landing. In the accident, he was seriously injured and lost consciousness. When he awoke, he realized he was in another plane which he thought to be the plane about which "Dick" had told him. Rodriguez claims he asked the two persons aboard the plane to take him to Panama City or David, but that these persons decided to leave him at Las Lajas Airport and later took off for Costa Rica.

Rodriguez was transferred from Las Lajas Airport to David by Floyd Caceres. In David, Rodriguez was admitted at the Cattan Clinic.

In view of the above, and taking into account the evidence so far included in the dossier, we wish to inform the minister of government and justice of the following:

First, the provisional registration certificate requested for Aerocommander HP-766 on 27 May 1980 and the provisional airworthiness certificate are valid and legal.

Second, evidence obtained during the investigation shows that neither Jorge Rodriguez, director of air security of the Civil Aeronautics Directorate, nor Lupercio Ladron de Guevara, chief of the airworthiness section of that same directorate, who signed the provisional airworthiness certificate, committed an illegal action by issuing these documents.

Third, neither the control tower officials at Paitilla nor those at the Enrique Malek Airport in David are responsible for the departure of the aircraft from Paitilla for David or from David for Las Lajas, or later secretly out of thecountry.

Fourth, according to the investigation, Cesar Rodriguez terminated his flight plan in David for the flight from Paitilla, and in Lajas for the flight from David.

Fifth, the investigation has determined that Aviones de Panama, S.A., in renting the aircraft to Cesar Rodriguez, merely conducted a commercial and private operation which is legal and does not involve responsibility on their part for the personal actions of the pilot.

Sixth, the aircraft was delivered by the Panamanian Air Force to Aviones de Panama, S.A., in poor mechanical condition and without instruments, and the latter firm proceeded to repair, paint and condition it for flying operations, provide maintenance and obtain the required documents to operate it.

Seventh, the cargo, according to the statements of Cesar Rodriguez, consisted of 25 boxes of munitions weighing 50 pounds each.

Eighth, the investigation indicates that Costa Rican citizens of unknown identity were involved in the delivery of the cargo, as well as a man named "Dick," who is not further identified. Cesar Rodriguez describes him as a man 1.65 meters tall, dark hair, dark complexion, resembling a Salvadoran native.

Ninth, the cargo was picked up according to the evidence included in the dossier, at an airport which Cesar Rodriguez identified during the investigation as Miraflores, in Guanacaste Province, Costa Rica.

Tenth, this investigation has shown that no military or civilian authority of the Republic of Panama had any connection with, or responsibility for, the actions of Cesar Rodriguez on Salvadoran territory. On this last point, it is worthy of mention that the Salvadoran Embassy in Panama, in a communique issued on 27 June, concluded that the Government of the Republic of Panama had not participated in these activities, considering it "an isolated action carried out through personal initiative."

[Signed] Olmedo P. Miranda, attorney general of the nation.

TORRIJOS UPSET OVER REPORTED FRICTION WITH NICARAGUA

PA300443 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 29 Jul 80 pp 1, 6A

[By newspaper director Jose Franco]

[Text] "When I read today's local papers I thought I was in Nicaragua during Somoza's bloody days reading NOVEDADES with editors even more reactionary than Luis Pallais Debayle," Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, leader of the October revolution and commander in chief of the National Guard, has told the director of this newspaper.

Responding with great cordiality and good humor, the general said Nicaragua is our friend and police cases could never be built into disputes between nations.

"We have reached such an extreme with our information that it would seem that all that is left to do is to declare war on Nicaragua," the general said regarding a comment made by his personal friend, Carlos Andres Perez, former president of Venezuela, during a recent visit to Panama.

"It was just Fidel's turn to go to Nicaragua," as I had my turn and Oduber and other leaders who showed solidarity with the Sandinist struggle had theirs.

"The problem is that anticommunism is often mistaken for a witch hunt," a fact that has misrepresented social strife in America. For instance, General Torrijos said, "there is less communism in Panama now than in 1968," simply because the problems of the people were faced courageously and the national ideal came first. The most positive and most beautiful thing to us "is to have schools as a reference point when we fly a helicopter."

"The Sandinists are not my enemies. I love them as a father." Their antithesis is Somoza, who has sworn to kill me and Carlos Andres Perez as well. Therefore, the fury aimed at the young revolutionaries should be positively channeled toward genuine democracy which is the supreme aspiration of those who live under this system.

"Instead of attacking, they should be helping," General Torrijos explained, "because this people who have laid down 50,000 lives deserve respect and that cannot be concealed."

"Sandinists have invited Panamanian newsmen to go to Nicaragua to take a firsthand look at the situation of a nation devastated by the Somoza tyranny."

Concerning a question often asked of General Torrijos about the brigade led by Dr Hugo Spadafora, Torrijos flatly stated that "I never had anything to do with that or with what Spadafora has done or will do."

"I have never followed anybody's guidelines, not even those of my dear father who is so important to me," the general spouted out. What I do has to do with my conscience and the great love I feel for my people and with my deocratic convictions.

"One cannot agree with those who have become gratuitous mouthpieces of anticommunism because they can't accept social imbalances. The important thing is to fight for man's freedom, to fight injustice where there is slavery," General Torrijos added.

"Panama and Nicaragua are two nations that love each other. They have always loved each other and they have deep fraternal ties, even as concerns their cherished symbols. That is the case of Ruben Dario whose family has roots in Santiago, Veraguas. Minor disputes should in no way tarnish the love," the general went on, "that is the essence of truth."

"Now then," the general added, "the explanation to all this is press freedom. If there is anything I believe in, it is that."

Concerning the revolutionary process, the leader of the Panamanian revolutionary said the government program seeks to show the Panamanian people that we can solve our problems without strange doctrines.

When a nation sees so many needs fulfilled, the general noted, then it believes all the more in a domestic system and less in an alien system that would ruin what is has accomplished. Some 30,000 homes and schools have been built throughout the country. No child of school age has to walk more than an hour to get to school in rural areas or pay more than 10 cents in bus fare in urban areas.

People are convinced now that, without resorting to violent doctrines and without paying a high social cost, problems can be solved as they have been solved in other parts of the world.

NATIONAL GUARD DISPERSES STUDENT DEMONSTRATION IN COLON

PA311945 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] National Guard units this morning dispersed a student demonstration in the city of Colon when the youths began stoning public buildings and stores along 10th Street, Bolivar and Central Avenues.

The demonstration started at 1000 with the Abel Bravo School students protesting the high cost of living and the recent increase in the prive of gasoline and its derivatives. The demonstrators were joined by students from the Jose Guardia Vega and Rufo Garay Schools.

By noon and after using tear gas and buckshots, the National Guard had dispersed the demonstrators.

LOCAL UNION DISAGREES WITH CANAL COMMISSION ON BARGAINING

PA310158 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] An authorized source of Local 900 told this station today that the union leadership disagrees with the Canal Commission's stand that unions should not get involved in wage bargaining. According to the source, the commission's stand is based on title 7 of the U.S. Civil Service Amendment approved in October 1978, which says that unions will not get directly involved in wage bargaining. That is a U.S. law which is not applicable because the canal is being managed by Panama, the source added.

The unions in the canal area have always been consulted on this matter because they were never thought to have the same status as any other worker in the country. A key union objective right now is to have the situation considered according to the Panamanian labor code and not U.S. laws, the union source stated.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM PERU; TO VISIT NICARAGUA

PA310440 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo has arrived and said he is pleased with his trip. Costa Rica and Panama will ask the Human Rights Commission to intercede in Bolivia. Carazo announced that the signing of a document by the presidents of Mexico and Venezuela were sensational. He will be a special guest in Nicaragua on 16 or 17 August.

President Carazo returned from Lima, Peru today. He had been invited to Fernando Belaunde Terry's inaugural. On his way back he met with Panamanian President Aristides Royo with whome he had lunch at the presidential palace. The two presidents discussed the crisis of democracy in America, the need to revitalize it and the area's economic, political and social problems in general. Carazo arrived at Juan Santamaria International Airport at 1615. He was accompanied by Mrs Estrella Zeledon Carazo during the tour.

After noting that his South American tour was very productive and that he is very pleased with its results, President Carazo reported he talked about Bolivia with Panamanian President Royo. He said our democracy has been clouded by the treacherous military blow dealt the free expression of the Bolivian people. After noting that the name of Bolivia harks back to forefather Simon Bolivar, he said Panama and Costa Rica will ask the Inter-American Human Rights Commission to intercede in Bolivia.

Carazo Confirmation

PA310441 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo Odio confirmed yesterday, on returning from Panama, that he will visit Nicaragua on 16 or 17 August. Carazo has been given a special invitation by the Nicaraguan junta of national reconstruction.

The president then confirmed his friendship with the Nicaraguan people and said that one of the most satisfactory results for our country of his meetings with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and other South American leaders is the further expansion of our fraternal political and democratic ties.

FOREIGN MINISTER SIGNS HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTE AGREEMENT

PA311705 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon and Rodolfo (Pisa), president of the Inter-American Human Rights Court, signed an agreement yesterday creating the Inter-American Human Rights Institute, whose headquarters will be here in Costa Rica.

According to an official communique, this organization will teach, research and promote human rights, mainly taking into consideration Latin America's problems.

The principal members of this institution will be the active judges of the Inter-American Human Rights Court. Their actions will be based on the principles of representative democracy and the legal situation.

STUDENTS, POLICE, CLASH DURING PROTEST

PA301531 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Enoch Hernandez report]

[Text] An incident occurred last night involving students, the authorities and one civilian as a result of the strike currently being staged by the students of Turrialba's Father Enrique (Mencel) Evening School.

Last night, as the students were staging yet another protest demonstration on the road leading to San Jose, a vehicle approached at high speed and tried to run down several students. The car ran over the Costa Rican flag and the school's banner.

According to both the students and the [word indistinct] aid guardsmen, the windshield of the vehicle was stoned and totally (?smashed). The students claim that the vehicles's owner threatened them with a gun.

The authorities intervened to stop the students, but the students overpowered traffic Lieutenant Castillo, who then tried to arrest several of them. The students expressed their opposition to such a move and no one was arrested.

Both sides agreed that there was violence, especially in this latter incident.

The rural authorities told us last night that if another protest demonstration is announced for today, they will not permit the blocking of roads, much less this type of demonstration, which went from bad to worse. They added that the authorities will even request antiriot gear and they blamed the extremists who have infiltrated the student movement for the present situation.

A few minutes ago, a member of the school's strike committee told us they will continue their strike regardless of the consequences. The students have rejected and Education Ministry document and maintain that their position is unchanged.

DIRECT SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ESTABLISHED

PA291740 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] The presidential house yesterday reported that Costa Rica will have direct communications via satellite with any country in the world. The remote-control Intelsat satellite will be used from San Pedro through geostationary waves. Our country is currently depending on the communications that Nicaragua and Panama have through the same system. The opening of this modern international means of communication is the result of the visit of George Metcalfe, a U.S. expert from NASA who is helping the Costa Rican Electricity Institute in these matters.

It was reported that special antennas will have to be purchased to hook up to this satellite. These antennas are technically known as pickup antennas [antenas captadoras]. With this equipment Costa Rica will have direct communications with any place in the world quickly and efficiently. The Intelsat satellite has five channels, three of which are currently used. Only American companies will participate in the bid to be opened in the next few days because the United States is the only country that produces and exports this type of antenna.

EL SALVADOR

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES WAR REPORTS: FPL PREPARES FOR WAR

PA010205 Paris AFP in Spanish 2303 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador, 31 Jul (AFP)--Salvadoran Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia today characterized as unfounded and ridiculous the report published by an international news agency--not according to which there are thousands of guerrillas in the outskirts of San Salvador who are prepared to attack. Minister Garcia regretted that type of reporting and invited foreign journalists to visit the regions where the clashes are allegedly taking place so that they will become aware of the true situation there.

The defense minister did admit that in the country's interior clashes are taking place between army units and guerrilla groups but he said those clashes are sporadic and the situation is the same as it has been for several months.

Garcia denied that there has been any fierce fighting between government forces and insurgent groups in Perquin, in the country's northeast. He noted that recently the government built a camp for peasant refugees in Perquin.

Meanwhile, Interior Minister Ovidio Hernandez today denied he told a foreign correspondent about clashes and the death of tens of soldiers in Perquin. The local press today failed to confirm reports published abroad according to which the Salvadoran northeast has virtually been turned into a battlefield.

This morning the leftist Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL) seized two radio stations in this capital and again urged the people to join the insurrection. The FPL noted that its attacks are having an impact on the country's north and announced that the revolutionary forces, now working in unison, are getting ready for the final battle.

Meanwhile, the situation in the Salvadoran capital has apparently returned to a relatively normal situation. The number of dead as a result of violence has decreased and today there was a parade of floats that went across the city to open the August festivities celebrated here in honor of the patron saint of the republic: the divine saviour of the world.

Military Patrolling San Salvador

PA312130 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 31 Jul 80 pp 3, 4

[Excerpt] Army motorized and infantry units are patrolling San Salvador to guarantee the security of the shops and the activities in general of the citizens.

Thefts, assaults and other crimes are being reduced to a minimum, the spokesmen for the units conducting the patrol operations reported.

Soldiers and security personnel are conducting the patrols beginning early in the morning, with additional special services in the evening hours.

JUNTA'S GUTIERREZ INSISTS GOVERNMENT DESIRES DIALOGUE

PA312231 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 31 Jul 80 pp 3, 38

[Text] There is a consensus of opinion in the revolutionary government junta that it should seek a dialogue, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez said during a visit to the paper.

He visited with us yesterday before Newsmen's Day to acknowledge the "constructive, patriotic and responsible work that newsmen have been doing for Salvadorans."

Answering a question on the possibility of holding a dialogue with various sectors, he said that the junta has sought such a dialogue and analyzed national problems with responsible sectors. Right now, he said, a dialogue is underway with private businessmen who have responded well. Regarding the extremists, he said that the two parties will talk in appropriate terms and levels seeking needed and adequate solutions to basic problems for the benefit of the nation. "Furthermore," he stressed, "there is a possibility of mediation which might have positive results."

He asserted that the government junta will hold high-level talks with the extremists, with those who are guiding the lower ranks but not with leaders who have no solutions to offer. Such solutions can be discussed only with those who are guiding actions in pursuance of power.

No junta member will step down, he said when asked if the opposition would have a place in the government. He said: "Of course! Definitely not in the junta, though!"

He pointed to the efforts that the revolutionary junta and the government are making to accomplish the greatest structural reforms ever undertaken in Latin America. He said that prompt results are expected and that democratic rule will come as the result of all the good government actions taken in the country. "We are trying to make our democracy truly participatory, with participation and involvement in leadership positions by all political sectors in the country," he stated.

The armed forces are aware of their responsibility, Col Jose Guillermo Garcia told newsmen and they are intent on protecting the citizenry and on achieving the reforms.

The armed forces are not waging war, he said answering another question concerning international news dispatches that report war actions involving thousands of soldiers and guerrillas every day. We have used 8 percent of the armed forces capability in these actions and that means that civil war is not being fought as it is being portrayed internationally. We are maintaining vigilance trying to find the tranquillity that Salvadorans need so much.

He added that under the current circumstances leftist countries are providing aid to the groups that are promoting violence. He stated that army actions seek peace and try to reduce violence.

During his brief visit to the paper offices, Colonel Gutierrez said there are several structural economic plans for improving the economy particularly in August and September. These plans will forestall the natural economic slump at the end of the harvest so there won't be any recession or serious national problems. They are going to be implemented by the Public Works Ministry, the Planning Ministry and other ministries.

As he left, Colonel Gutierrez said he would not participate in today's tribute to newsmen because he is going to La Union with Jose Napoleon Duarte to find a solution to the plan to develop the San Rafael fishing firm and to some railroad problems.

ARMED FORCES OFFER SUPPORT TO SONSONATE WORKERS

PA312144 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 31 Jul 80 p 9

[Text] Sonsonate--The armed forces yesterday offered full support to the workers who have union affiliation, in other words, the representatives of Sonsonate's driving forces.

The offer was made yesterday by Lt Col Maximiliano Leyva, departmental commander and chief of the Armed Forces Recruits Training Center (SIRFA) at a meeting he held with the representatives of the labor unions of the Port of Acajutla Executive Commission (CEPA), of the power company, the Salvadoran Social Security Institute (ISSS), transportation sector, the San Juan de Dios Hospital, the Lempa River Executive Commission, and others. There were about 250 representatives of the workers at the SIRFA headquarters.

This was the first dialogue between workers and the military in recent months.

Colonel Levya offered the armed forces' support for the workers who want to work freely. He told them that the army is determined to carry out the social changes that the government junta has planned, firmly believing that with these changes, the country will display progressive signs.

Prior to this meeting, Colonel Leyva met with the mayors and commander of the department (Sonsonate) regarding the talks he would have with the workers and requested that all officials cooperate in this respect.

The meeting between the labor unions and Colonel Leyva, who was accompanied by SIRFA officers, lasted 3 hours.

CITIZENS ORGANIZING LOCAL SECURITY CORPS

PA291359 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 26 Jul 80 p 15

[Text] Citizens from various towns in La Union Department are organizing their own local security corps to counter attacks from terrorist groups. This was announced yesterday by official sources which are contributing material aid to this initiative.

It was reported that the civilian security groups are mostly composed of armed forces reserve elements which are being given military equipment by the Territorial Service Institution and by the state's security bodies so that they can fulfill their task. The towns that already have their own security groups are Nueva Esparta and Anamoros where the townspeople and the authorities have initiated a campaign to paint public buildings and private homes.

It has been reported that in the towns of Concepcion de Oriente, Conchagua, Poloros, Intipuca and others, the neighbors are getting organized to create a system whereby contributors would maintain a permanent fund which would be used to pay salaries to reservists forming part of the local security groups.

It has been noted that the reservists maintain a watch in all the towns while the armed forces carry out operations in the rural areas to search for terrorist cells.

LP-28 DEMANDS RELEASE OF CAPTURED LEADERS

PA312239 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] According to El Salvador's 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28], the military have captured organization leader Alfredo Parada. The organization demands his immediate release as well as that of People's Revolutionary Bloc leaders Raul Vaire, Carlos Gonzalez and Manuel (Perez).

The LP-28 is holding the Salvadoran junta responsible for the captured leaders' lives and demands the release of all political prisoners.

GUATEMALA

SUPPORT FOR COLOMBIA IN CAYS DISPUTE DENIED

PA310450 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry reported yesterday that it has not decided to support the Colombian Government in its dispute with Nicaragua over the ownership of the San Andres and Providencia Islands. The statement was made by acting Foreign Minister Alfonso Alonso Lima. He added that Guatemala doesn't meddle in the internal affairs of other nations or states.

Asked about press reports saying that Guatemala supports Colombia's position, following alleged remarks made by Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez who has just visited Bogota, Lima said that the joint statement released during Castillo Valdez' visit does not mention the support that some Colombian media have cited.

ARMY PURSUES GUERRILLA GROUPS IN ELQUICHE

PA310421 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] The Guatemalan Army is deploying land and air patrols in El Quiche Department to search for guerrilla groups. This operation is related to the most serious of the latest armed clashes between the army and the guerrillas which occurred yesterday at the San Juan Cotzal municipality in which 30 persons were killed, mostly from the rebel side.

Patrols today ranged from the provincial capital, Santa Cruz del Quiche, to the important towns in the northern region such as (Nemah) and San Miguel (Instantan) where armed clashes have occurred.

El Quiche military authorities controlled vehicular traffic along roads and trails throughout the day. Reports from El Quiche say that most of the people are afraid in view of the frequency and magnitude of the clashes between the army and guerrillas.

Inhabitants from San Juan Cotzal say that groups of guerrillas have tried to pressure the people into helping the guerrillas. These groups come into Santa Cruz periodically and harangue the inhabitants, the local residents say.

Subversive leaflets were widely circulated today in this departmental capital, the inhabitants say. Some commercial activities are being affected in El Quiche because the farmers are afraid of being deprived of their goods on their way to market. Guerrilla groups sabotage vehicular traffic by constantly strewing tacks and [word indistinct] along the main roads. This happened again today and some trucks carrying foodstuffs were halted on their way to the Santa Cruz market with goods. The guerrillas use several methods to make the roads impassable and ambush the vehicles. The methods vary from strewing tacks to placing tree trunks across the roads. The road from Chichicastenango and Los Encuentros was blocked this afternoon by a pine tree trunk laid across the road. The drivers were compelled to use their utmost skill to avoid the obstacle.

Several hundred soldiers were deployed by the army today in the patrols but the results of the patrols have remained confidential.

Further Details

PA312154 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1705 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Inter-Central America Radio Organization report from Guatemala--recorded]

[Text] The Guatemalan Army's Public Relations Department has no information about the identification of 34 guerrillas killed in an armed clash in San Juan Cotzal, El Quiche Department, on 28 July. Military chief Col Marco Antonio Castellanos Pacheco said this yesterday, adding that since the subversives were undocumented, they had not been identified by the judge in charge of the investigations. The official then confirmed that, in any event, the identification of the guerrillas would fall within the purview of the local authorities. Colonel Castellanos Pacheco did not specify where the 34 guerrillas had been buried.

The chief of army public relations added that, according to the latest reports, only 34 guerrillas had been killed. The commando that attacked the soldiers was presumably eliminated in the El Quiche clash.

The military is carrying out an intense search in the neighboring mountains in order to definitely eradicate the guerrillas operating there, the officer said in conclusion.

ECONOMY MINISTER ASSERTS HIS 'CENTER-LEFTIST' POSITIONS

PA312004 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 22 Jul 80 pp 1, 13

[Text] Economy Minister Valentine Solorzano has said in a communique he released to explain his resignation as president of the advisory committee of the Revolutionary Party [PR] that he upholds a "leftist" stance. The minister adds, "I will never capitulate and will always be ready to defend the 1944 revolution...."

"If this is called tilting the party to the left then that is my position because that is the center-leftist philosophy the present government is implementing," he says.

Solorzano denies he was ordered to resign as president of the PR's advisory committee and says he voluntarily submitted his resignation, adding that he is not a newcomer to the party's ranks as he was a founding member of the People's Liberating Front [Frente Popular Libertador], a political group in which he was active for many years but which he later left because of ideological differences.

He adds that he is a founding member of the PR, a fact that can be attested to by other party members, having been a signatory to the PR's charter.

He said the government's activities have nothing to do with the PR's internal problems. Regarding Jorge Garcia Granados, secretary general of the presidency of the republic, Solorzano says he respects Garcia and expects him to reciprocate as minister.

"I intend to remain active in national politics as a PR member. I have been consistent and will never capitulate. Regarding reports in which the secretary general appears to have accused me of favoring a tilt toward the leftist sectors within the party, I wish to make it clear that the party has adopted a line since its creation, that this line is center leftist and that it must remain unchanged or else the party will deviate from its natural course," Solorzano concludes.

VOLUNTARY DEFENSE FRONT SAYS IT KILLED POLICEMAN

PA311642 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 18 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] In a letter dated 16 July and addressed to this newspaper, the Voluntary Defense Front [Frente Voluntario de Defensa--FVD], a new clandestine and revolutionary organization, claimed responsibility for killing Police Col Miguel Angel Natareno and his three bodyguards on 14 July. The FVD said that Natareno was responsible for the capture and kidnapping of university students Luis Puluco and Mabiel Fabiola Aguilar Quinonez who were subsequently killed.

At the end of the letter, the FVD expressed solidarity with the struggle of the "brothers from Quezaltenango."

AUXILIARY ARCHBISHOP SAYS CHURCH BEING PERSECUTED

PA301630 San Salvador Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1450 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Inter-Central American Radio Organization report from Guatemala--recorded]

[Text] Auxiliary Archbishop Msgr Eduardo Fuentes Duarte yesterday made a statement to the press. He is deeply concerned with the problem of the Catholic Church which is being persecuted, especially in El Quiche. This has worsened recently with the killing of two priests and continual death threats to other priests and clergymen, Monsignor Fuentes Duarte said in response to questions about the priests and other religious persons who have left El Quiche Department. Monsignor Fuentes Duarte said that he ratified all the points outlined by the episcopal conference during a news conference in which it was stated that in the present climate of uncertainty, all evangelist and pastoral work is impossible.

Msgr Juan Gerardi, bishop of El Quiche, departed for the Vatican for a meeting with His Holiness Pope John Paul II as prescribed by the difficult situation the church is facing in Guatemala, particularly in his diocese, because of the existing violence.

NEWSMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS CONDEMN VIOLENCE

PA291850 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 28 Jul 80 pp 9, 23

["Communique From Guatemala," by Guillermo Penata Zambrano]

[Text] Three of the most important newsmen's associations of this city have jointly signed a document in which they voice their points of view concerning the violence affecting this country and promise to work for the pacification which is so urgently needed in Central America.

Jose Carpio Nicolle, president of the Guatemalan Chamber of Journalism; Fernando Molina Nannine, president of the Guatemalan Journalists Association (APG); and Mauricio Guzman Ruiz, president of the National Press Circle, speaking on behalf of their organizations promised to work for the reestablishment of peace and condemned the violent actions which have recently taken place in Guatemala.

The declaration by the Guatemalan newsmen has received the support of the various labor unions of this country which is currently waging a fratricidal war.

It was learned here that Central American labor unions are ready to announce their support for the Guatemalans' declaration.

HONDURAS

COMMENTARY HIGHLIGHTS BROAD SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT

PA311729 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Now that the cabinet has been formed and the people to direct the autonomous and semiautonomous institutions have been appointed, the provisional government led by Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia will fully promote the continuity of ordinary administrative activites and projects begun by the previous administration and will work on the aspects of a basic social and economic action program.

Yesterday we commented that the provisional government is beginning under the best auspices. It has without a doubt important support and solidarity, especially the popular support of the country's two major parties which, making a decision that speaks very highly of them, have made the historic decision of sharing the great responsibility of ruling.

In the meantime, what stand have the self-styled progressive sectors--usually described as the permanent leftist opposition--adopted? Generally speaking, their response has been very positive, trustworthy and encouraging.

The impression those sectors give is that they understand the crucial moment that the country is experiencing, are willing to help dispel the dark clouds and do not want any obstacles to block the transition toward full democratic normalcy.

Here are some examples: The Honduran Patriotic Front [FPH] has apparently reacted with great indignation to Radio Moscow's insinuations that the front is in charge of promoting revolutionary violence in Honduras similar to the violence which is already underway in El Salvador and Guatemala and which has already produced its results in Nicaragua. According to one of its authorized spokesmen, the FPH flatly denies that charge and demands the necessary evidence.

This unwillingness to participate in violent activities may be interpreted as a tacit inclination toward peace, so that the FPH can contribute to the goals of normalization and struggle for development that the provisional government seeks to achieve. This might be explained by the fact the Honduran Christian Democratic Party, the FPH's principal member, has been officially recognized in the past few days and has been registered as a legal party.

Another example is the National Autonomous University, which by the way, has just received a good amount of money for its budget so it can comfortably attend to its programs. The university has announced through its rector, on a radio interview, that its major concern is the maintenance of peace and stability in Honduras.

Apparently, several university professors and student leaders have anonymously been threatened with death--something condemnable under any circumstance--and the rector, surprised and alarmed by this development, has explained that there is no reason to behave in this manner. This is true because the university should not inspire feelings of either personal or political revenge because its mission is above abject passions.

We will mention a final proof that the major concern of Hondurans is the maintenance of peace since peace enables man to make his best accomplishments and provides the best framework for dialogue, understanding and higher levels of development and progress.

The General Workers Federation [CGT] recently participated in a meeting of Central American Workers confederations, held in San Jose, Costa Rica, on 26 and 27 July. The CGT's document at that congress demonstrates confidence in the current provisional government because this government represents a definitive return to institutional order.

NICARAGUA

STATE COUNCIL UNANIMOUSLY CONDEMNS BOLIVIAN COUP

PA311629 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan State Council today unaimously condemned the coup d'etat carried out in Bolivia on 17 July. The initiative to repudiate the military coup which dashed the democratic aspirations of the Bolivian people was originated by representatives of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. It calls on Latin American parliaments to condemn the coup carried out against President Lidia Gueiler's civilian government.

Where is the text of the State Council's pronouncement, read by Guerrilla Comdr Omar Cabezas:

[Begin recording] Managua, Nicaragua, 30 July 1980.

Fellows of Omar Cabezas Lacayo and Alvaro (Jerez) Paguagua on the Board of Directors of the State Council:

Companeros:

As representatives of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement and the FSLN on the State Council of the Republic of Nicaragua and thrown into consternation by the brutal coup d'etat executed by fascist military officers against democracy as expressed by the people of Bolivia, an event that has deeply touched the consciences of the democratic peoples and governments of the hemisphere who, like us, see with horror the slaughter perpetrated by the coupists after having consummated their violation of the people's will expressed in the 29 June elections, we consider it our duty to ask this honorable State Council:

1. To issue an official pronouncement vigorously condemning the coup d'etat carried out in Bolivia.

2. To approach the parliaments of the various Latin American countries asking them to express their condemnation for the coup d'etat and to request that their respective governments not recognize the governments headed by the coupist military officers.

3. Knowing that an organization comprising all the Latin American parliaments exists at regional level, an organization which we understand has a great tradition of democracy and respect for sovereignty and self-determination, an organization which on one occasion already has condemned the Somoza dictatorship when it committed genocide against the Nicaraguan people, we believe that the least this State Council can do at this time is to request, through the proper channels, that this parliamentary organization meet and, in the name of all of the continent's free and democratic peoples, publicly condemn the perpetrators of the coup and killers of the heroic people of Bolivia and, if possible, that this Latin American Parliament request its European counterparts to make a similar pronouncement to this effect.

4. To support the moves made by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction at the OAS, through the Ministry of Foreign Relations, and to promote this organization's firm condemnation of the Bolivian coupists.

Hoping this motion will be accepted by the respected plenary of the State Council, we affix our fraternal signatures.

Omar Cabezas, for the FSLN, and Alvaro (Jerez), for the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement. [end recording]

WORKERS URGED TO BACK BOLIVIAN PEOPLE WITH OUTPUT

PA310155 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] The National Intertrade Union Commission and the Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with Peoples today began a campaign of solidarity with the sister people of Bolivia who are now under the military boot.

The Committee of Solidarity with Peoples and the National Intertrade Union Commission made up of the Sandinist Workers Federation [CST], the General Confederation of Independent and the Farm Workers Association today began the campaign of solidarity with the Bolivian people in view of their interest in carrying forth our revolutionary internationalism.

Everyone is aware of the repression unleashed by the fascist junta after the military coup in an attempt to halt the advance of the organized popular forces.

The main part of the statement issued jointly by the Intertrade Union Commission and the Committee of Solidarity with Peoples which was backed by the Foreign Relations Secretariat of the Sandinist National Liberation Front said: Workers, peasants, students and progressive intellectuals become the victims of the bloody orgy unleashed by the fascist junta which today is oppressing Bolivia. In the face of this attack against the Bolivian people, our National Reconstruction Government has asked all the continent's governments and peoples to isolate the coupist government. To this effect, our government has requested an OAS foreign ministers' meeting so measures can be taken to help the Bolivian people.

The Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with Peoples, an institution which, representing all the mass organizations, carries out the spirit of solidarity of the Sandinist peoples revolution, supports the position of the reconstruction government and in the face of the Bolivian people's situation, it has joined forces with all the labor organizations committed with the revolutionary process through the National Intertrade Union Commission so that extensive Nicaraguan solidarity will be given to the Bolivian workers. This is evidence that the interests of the Bolivian labor class are the same as the Nicaraguan working people.

Therefore, we reiterate our working people's commitment to consolidate the revolution, increase the work hours, combat absenteeism and increase the quality of production as the greatest and most effective contribution to the peoples' struggle, particularly the Bolivian people's struggle.

We also ask the workers, peasants and all the people to be alert to maneuvers of opportunists who, pretending to express solidarity with the Bolivian people, are trying to boycott production in [word indistinct] of the most sinister interests of the imperialist and traitorous enemies.

Companero Ivan Garcia of the CST has said that the Federation of Nicaraguan workers and the Confederation for Unity of Trade Union's are trying to boycott production by proposing a paralyzation of activities in production centers in solidarity with the Bolivian people. He stressed that this is not the best way to show our support of the Bolivian people because by consolidating our revolutionary process and increasing our production, we will promote the liberation movements by our brother countries. He said that all processes are consolidated with their economic reactivation.

D'ESCOTO DENIES CUBAN WEAPONS AIDED FSLN

PA192134 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Norma Umana interview with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto at Sandino International Airport on 18 July--recorded]

[Excerpt] We have very good relations with Cuba and with all countries. The heads of state's trip to our country is a sign of these good relations. I do not know what Alfonso Robelo tried to insinuate by saying that this confirmed the aid to the revolution; the Nicaraguan revolution was carried out by the Nicaraguans. Although he had the right to request aid from any country, at no time did we request weapons from the Cuban people and government. We had our reasons for this decision. This type of aid did not exist, if this is what Robelo tried to insinuate.

We did request Cuban aid later and we have received this generous aid in the form of teachers, just as we have received, though not by the same number, teachers from the brother country of Costa Rica and other nations.

Cuba is our friend. Maybe Robelo does not like this but that is his problem. If you want to know his reasons you had better ask him.

PUBLIC SECURITY CHIEF ON 'WAR' AGAINST COUNTERREVOLUTION

PA261444 Paris AFP in Spanish 0506 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, 25 Jul (AFP)--It was learned here today that Lenin Cerna, chief of public security of Nicaragua, declared the country's northern region in a state of war in view of the constant attacks against military posts carried out by counterrevolutionary groups.

Army forces, supported by helicopters, are trying to find one of these groups made up of 20 men armed with rifles and machineguns. This group attacked Quilali, 300 km northeast of Managua, on Wednesday killing three and wounding five persons.

We are at war against the counterrevolution in that area, Cerna said, adding that the aggressors are heavily armed and have carried out at least four harassment actions in the region during July.

The area of operations extends from Ocotal to towns on the border of Rio Coco, precisely where Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino established his sanctuary to attack the U.S. Marines during the 1920s and 1930s. One of the armed groups, which entered the country from Honduras, was captured near Murra, 320 km north of Managua, Cerna said.

Cerna maintained that the arrest of approximately 500 persons in Managua, carried out on 30 June, was aimed at dismantling subversive and counterrevolutionary plans that were being drafted.

Cerna also said that criminal pockets were threatening Nicaragua along the Honduran territory making vigilance difficult because of the extension of the border. The rebel groups, Cerna noted, are made up of former Somozist guardsmen, members of the clandestine Democratic Armed Forces.

However, we will sweep them out; we will teach them that the Nicaraguan people and their vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, have the power, Cerna stressed.

ARMY IDENTIFIES LEADERS OF CROSS-BORDER RAIDS

PA282111 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] The attack against Quilali and the murder at El Tamarindo were coordinated actions by the counterrevolutionaries.

The murder of peasant literacy worker Luis Emilio Garcia Vasquez at the community of El Tamarindo, area of El Roble, in (Cuzmata) municipality was coordinated with the attack on the Sandinist command post in Quilali, where health brigade member Juana Marua Cruz Centeno was also murdered.

While [words indistinct] a gang of counterrevolutionaries estimated at not less than 45 or more than 60 men attacked Quilali killing several people, that same day, 23 July, another group of former Somozist guardsmen raided El Tamarindo and killed the peasant literacy worker.

Former Sandinist fighter Pedro Joaquin Gonzalez has been identified as one of the leaders of the group of counterrevolutionaries who attacked Quilali this week. In (Cuzmata) Ruperto Valladares, a Somozist and well-known murderer has been positively identified. He makes his haven in Honduran territory.

According to sources and members of the Sandinist People's Army, some of those who attacked Quilali and staged the raid in El Tamarindo, (Cuzmata) municipality, were dressed in olive drab and [word indistinct] caps and carried heavy weapons such as Galil shotguns and M-16 [rifles]

LA PRENSA EDITORIAL VIEWS SUCCESS OF REVOLUTION

PA242300 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Jul 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Will Our Revolution Succeed?"]

[Text] When asking this question one must immediately focus on the things which make a revolution successful. A revolution is not an end in itself; it must have an objective. Its success will then depend on the achievement of that goal. To speak about the revolution's success or failure calls for reflection on the Nicaraguan revolution's ultimate goal.

Frequently, however, this goal is not clear, and survival is mistaken for success. The revolution's triumph does not always hinge on the defeat of political opponents, or on whether it will continue for many decades, since one may defeat all opponents and survive many decades at the cost of grief and unhappiness for the masses. History is plagued with such failures.

When we speak about the success of a revolution we are forced then to focus on our ways and means of judging things. Will we consider the revolution a success based on the resulting number of doctors per inhabitants or the number of schools or roads? What criteria should be used for determining the success of a sociopolitical transformation?

Frequently one hears very different opinions expressed by people who have been in Cuba or the United States and who later judge the respective virtues or shortcomings of the way of life in these countries.

The materialist, for example, will favor a society where there are many doctors and schools, while the individualist will support a society where there are no restrictions on the individual's rights of mobility, expression and so forth.

While passing these judgements, travelers inevitably disclose the values used in their observations.

We wish to put forward a thesis on what a successful revolution would be from the viewpoint of Christian values. Christians will consider as good any socioeconomic advances which benefit the people, especially the poorest ones. These advances, to a great extent, might reveal an attitude of real concern and love for the people. But the Christian will not stop there, because one may obtain positive things at the material level and not obtain others that are crucial at the spiritual level, which are the ones which make man distinctively human.

The Christian must observe the economic indicators but he must also observe other standards which are just as important, and which, if not achieved, will completely negate the former.

We believe that for a Christian a social transformation or a historical process is successful to the extent to which it brings about new ways of coexistence where love is the rule and happiness the result.

Therefore, success will be determined by the achievement of a heightened quality in our coexistence, our relations and in our way of being.

What use can a couple make, for example, of a good income, a nice home, vast social recognition, and the financial ability to their children to study abroad, if disagreement, quarrels and violence--instead of harmony, happiness and understanding--prevail in their home. Wouldn't one say that this marriage is a complete failure and that these spouses are unhappy even though they may use silver flatware?

Likewise, of what use would it be for Nicaraguans to solve their housing problems, improve their diets and develop less illnesses if by achieving this hatred and jealousy increase, ambitions multiply and our spirit deteriorates? What kind of success would this be? Christ had already posed a question which can be made to individuals as well as nations: What good is it for a man to inherit the whole world if he loses his soul?

"The essential thing is invisible to the eye" Saint Exupery said in his book "The Little Prince". The success of a revolution cannot be easily measured with statistics. It requires a more profound analysis which does not detract from its reality. However, its fruits can be distinguished by anyone who is able to view it from a truly Christian perspective of loyalty to the righteous. This man is the measure of a revolution.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH SOVIET TV TO BE SIGNED

PA310000 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Soviet and Nicaraguan television will sign cooperation agreements. This was established during the Soviet ambassador's visit to our installations. Soviet Ambassador to Nicaragua German Shlyapnikov today visited the studios of the Sandinist Television System. He was accompanied by the first secretary of the embassy. The distinguished visitors were met by Companeros Ivan Garcia Cortez, general director and news director, respectively. [no second name heard] of the Sandinist Television System.

The objective of the visit of the Soviet diplomats was to coordinate the conclusion of mutual cooperation agreements between the Soviet and Nicaraguan television. They discussed the points of agreement between the communications system of the two countries within the framework of the new diplomatic, economic and cultural relations between the Soviet Union and Nicaragua.

SOVIET VESSEL TO APPRAISE EAST COAST MARINE WEALTH

PA312111 Managua Sistema Sandinista de Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] As result of cooperation agreements signed between our revolutionary government and the Government of the Soviet Union, a Soviet scientific vessel arrived at El Bluff yesterday. The ship will make an inventory of marine wealth on Nicaragua's Atlantic coast.

The vessel, whose sophisticated equipment impressed the Nicaraguan Government officials who visited it, is the (Oysena) and its captain is Aleksandr (Chinerikskov). The captain held a friendly talk with the minister of the Nicaraguan Fishing Institute, Carlos Coronel Kautz, and other ministry officials, and took them to make a tour of the vessel.

The ship's personnel, including the crew and technicians, is made up of 47 persons, who, along with Nicaraguan experts and other personnel, will make the inventory of our huge marine resources. The whole project is estimated to take a full month.

VENEZUELA TO HELP TRAIN PETROLEUM PERSONNEL

PA302317 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] A Venezuelan petroleum mission arrives in Managua today to conclude details of Venezuelan cooperation in training Nicaraguan human resources for the Nicaraguan Mines and Hydrocarbons Corporation and the Nicaraguan petroleum enterprise, which presently need qualified personnel.

The Venezuelan mission is made up of Aura Sofia Maldonado, director of the Human Resources Office of the Mines and Energy Ministry; Norma Olivares, chief of training of the same office; and [name indistinct] Revanales, ministry adviser.

They will be in Nicaragua for several days during which time they will establish a training program in the petroleum field to include scholarships for the study of petroleum economics, petroleum law and petroleum engineering. The presence of the Venezuelan mission in Nicaragua will be of great help to the Nicaraguans, particularly those directly linked to petroleum activities. As a result of this cooperation, Nicaragua will soon have qualified technical personnel in this field.

OFFICIAL GIVES ESTIMATED SUGAR PRODUCTION FIGURES

PA302035 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] In 1980, Nicaragua expects to have a sugar production of 3,740,216 quintals, of which 1,589,545 quintals will be imported. The best sugar buyer that Nicaragua currently has is the United States but better markets are being sought in the Soviet Union, Mexico and Bulgaria. The average price per quintal of sugar exported from the past harvest was $15. However, this figure can be improved and may reach $31 in the last part of this year. This data was supplied in a news conference by Daisy Castillo de Cajina, who is in charge of the Nicaraguan Sugar Enterprise, an entity of the Foreign Trade Ministry.

Nicaragua expects to plant 51,833 manzanas of sugarcane for the next sugar harvest. This will produce an estimated 4.6 million quintals, 2.6 million of which will be devoted to local consumption and 2 million to export.

OFFICIAL VOICES CONCERN OVER DROP IN COFFEE PRICES

PA312131 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Jose Angel Buitrago, director of the National Coffee Enterprise (Encafe), today expressed concern over the recent drop in coffee prices which has placed them at dangerous levels. The government is now guaranteeing a minimum price of 1,000 cordobas per quintal in the last few days.

Buitrago said the drop in prices stems from the fact that there are large stocks of coffee abroad and that results of the frost in Brazil were not as expected.

Last year Nicaragua sold its coffee at an average price of $181 [quantity not specified] and 2 days ago the price on the international markets ranged from $141 to $133, which represents a considerable drop. This will affect our economy,

Encafe has stopped its sales waiting for prices to improve. Prices are expected to reach $146 by December.

Many coffee growers who should have sold their coffee 2 months ago at $175 did not do so waiting for better prices and will now receive much less than they expected.

Buitrago will now further explain the drop in prices and prospects on the world market:

[Begin recording] Naturally we will have to resort to the price stabilization fund. (?Part of that money) has been deposited with the Finance Ministry for the program to rebuild coffee groves but, as was stated in the meeting of responsible officials, it is completely available for this sort of eventuality. In other words, the moment the international price drops to the minimum guaranteed price, we will have to use the price stabilization fund, which is the main objective of this fund.

[Question] What will happen to the Nicaraguan Government as a result of this lack of foreign exchange?

[Answer] The drop in foreign exchange that might result would be a serious blow to Nicaragua's economy in view of our economic situation and we think that what we can do is to take advantage of other products which are selling well and at good prices on the international market, such as cotton, sugar and (?probably) meat.

However, the coffee situation is a source of great concern to the government because the drops in prices are, as I said before, highly dangerous to the nations's economy.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] The ones meeting at this moment are the [members] of the Executive Board of the international coffee organization. The meeting began on 28 July and a work team will probably be appointed to submit a draft resolution to the International Coffee Council which is scheduled to meet on 15 September this year.

MORA HERMAN ATTACKS U.S. POLICY IN CENTRAL AMERICA

FL310134 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Text] A demonstration recently was held in Mexico City to protest Yankee interference in the internal affairs of Latin American and Caribbean countries. Although such interference has been a permanent characteristic of U.S. foreign policy for more than a century, in recent years this policy has become a seal of guarantee for every dictatorial and repressive regime on the continent.

It was said at the massive demonstration in Mexico City that the United States inspired the bloody coup d'etat in Bolivia. The military and economic assistance which Washington offers to the genocidal junta of El Salvador also was condemned.

It is common knowledge what the U.S. Government did to prevent the fall of the tyrant Somoza and triumph of the Nicaraguan people who had been led to victory by the Sandinist National Liberation Front. The U.S. Government even tried to get the OAS to approve an invasion of Nicaragua to prevent the collapse of the Somoza dictatorship's military apparatus. When all its subversive plans against the Nicaraguan people failed, it pretended to have accepted things as they were and even made it appear that it was willing to help in the country's reconstruction. Thereafter, U.S. Ambassador to Nicaragua Lawrence Pezzullo began to act like an imperial proconsul and has been increasing his interventionist statements.

When U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie spoke recently at the New York Foreign Affairs Society, he revealed that over a period of slightly more than a year--in other words, since the triumph itself of the Nicaraguan people--the United States had tried to support the forces which he described as moderate in Nicaragua to resist those who Muskie called extremists. Muskie also said at that time that U.S. policy should start to send specialists and advisers instead of soldiers although this should not mean the total renunciation of the whip policy. The aforementioned translated into realistic terms means that when the carrot policy fails imperialism, the latter then uses the whip or the big stick.

Ambassador Pezzullo later had the gall to criticize Nicaraguan Government officials who had referred to the platform of U.S. Republican Party candidate Ronald Reagan as a threat to peace. The ultrareactionary Republican platform announced at the convention where Reagan was elected the party's candidate for the U.S. Presidential elections is not only reactionary, but also fascist. It practically declares war on the entire democratic and progressive movement in the world and is opposed to social changes anywhere in the world.

The platform, which presumably would be implemented by Reagan if he is elected president, declares that all aid to Nicaragua would be withdrawn and the revolution there would be rooted out. It calls for setting back the Panama Canal treaties, annexation of Puerto Rico and even speaks of a naval blockade on Cuba. It also announces aggressive policies in the Middle East and Southeast Asia, a policy of rearmament and military superiority over the socialist camp.

Ambassador Pezzullo, who puts his foot in his mouth every time he speaks, seems to ignore all this and feels he is the genuine representative of the most powerful imperial power in the world which is determined to impose its will on the world based on threats, interventions and acts of aggression. Recently it was even charged that Washington is taking actions to invade Haiti with the army of the Dominican Republic if any revolutionary movements emerge to threaten the Duvalier dictatorship.

However, today's world is not the one about which Pezzullo and others like him dream. Today it is not as easy to threaten and much less to attack. The times of the big stick have passed and a gigantic wave of rebellion is rising on this continent which will drown Pezzullo and company.

COMMENTARY ASSAILS HAITI'S DUVALIER REGIME

PA271722 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 25 Jul 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] In spite of the worldwide rejection of the Duvalier tyranny's crimes, it remains clinging to power in Haiti, supported and defended by U.S. imperialism.

This support by Washington for the Jean Claude Duvalier dictatorship must be opposed with the firmest solidarity by all progressive and democratic forces of our America with the struggle of Haitian patriots fighting their oppressors.

This will be one of the main topics in the continental solidarity meeting with the Haitian people to be held in Mexico City in August. During this meeting will be revealed the murders committed daily by the tyranny's repressive groups in their systematic violations of human rights against the Haitian people and their alliance with the Dominican Republic reactionary army, promoted by U.S. imperialism.

The conference will also serve as a forum to reveal the neocolonialist practices of some Western powers, with the United States in the lead, which loot Haiti's natural resources under the mask of humanitarian aid--aid which never reaches the people but instead strengthens the tyranny.

This double exploitation of the Haitian people by those who have usurped power and by the imperialist powers has created a greater concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, as well as the deepening of the misery of the great population masses. This explains to a great extent the uninterrupted flow of refugees from Haiti to the Dominican Republic, Bahamas, the United States, Canada, Guadalupe and other countries.

The continental meeting of solidarity with the Haitian people will also reveal the deterioration of the general situation of this Caribbean country, the lack of health services, the almost total lack of schools for youths and children, the growing cost of living, and increases in unemployment, hunger and other evils affecting the people.

The Mexico City meeting will also serve as a demonstration of support for the actions of the Haitian people to attain democracy and of their right to organize in political parties and to participate in the decisions affecting national life. It will also be a meeting of solidarity with the press media--which fights in Haiti, paying a high price to attain freedom of thought and expression--as well as in support of the independent unions which have emerged recently to demand the right to work and to strike, just salaries and social justice.

Likewise, the meeting will express continental solidarity with the intellectuals and artists who strive to be able to create in freedom; with the Haitian youth, which hopes to be at the vanguard of national life, culture and the difficult future task of rebuilding the country; and with the sectors of the progressive clergy, who preach for change from the existing unjust conditions, and for return to democracy.

The continental conference of solidarity with the Haitian people to be held in August will also serve to promote the firmest unity among all the Haitian patriotic forces at home and abroad to advance in the unpostponable battle against tyranny and for the installation of freedom, justice and social progress.

COMMENTARY HIGHLIGHTS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS

PA310434 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] The triumph of a popular, agrarian, democratic and anti-imperialist revolution in Cuba in 1959 meant a great setback for the interests of the U.S. Government, which thought it could handle the new rulers of the island as it used to do in the past, thus preventing Cuba's independent development. In the first decade of the Cuban revolutionary triumph, our people could not fully dedicate themselves to the country's economic development. Instead, they had to essentially concentrate their efforts on survival in the face of imperialist subversion, military aggression and the implacable economic blockade imposed on Cuba by the United States.

Nevertheless, in the social field Cuba has achieved significant advances that cannot be compared to those of any other Latin American nation. Our condition as a socialist country guarantees the satisfaction of our people's vital necessities. Good examples of this are Cuba's achievements in public health and education. They have placed our country among those with greatest development in those fields.

In the next few years, the Cuban people's efforts will be essentially directed at industrial development, with preferential attention given to the basic sectors of the economy such as the sugar, electrical, metallurgy and machine manufacturing industries. In this sense, Cuba's cement production during the past 4 years is of great importance. It surpasses by almost 3 million tons the amount produced in the previous 5-year period. This year, the two largest cement plants in our country will begin operations. They can produce more than 3 million tons of cement. Compared to the previous 5-year period, industrial investments in Cuba have tripled in the 1976-1980 period. This has permitted a 4-percent increase of production in this sector.

In the sugar industry, our main economic sector, more than 40 sugar mills have been rehabilitated, 2 have been reconstructed and construction of 2 others is being completed during the current 5-year period.

In the electric energy sector, important investments have been made. These have increased the generation of electric power by more than 4 billion kW.

The tinworks complex in the northern region of the eastern provinces is also important for our country. It will help the speedy development of the industry of means of production [industria de medios de produccion] and with it, the process of socialist industrialization in Cuba.

Some 40 important industrial projects are scheduled to be finished this year. These included the construction of a factory of metal structures, another of malleable grey iron [hierro gris maleable], the expansion of antillean steel [antillana de acero] and the operation of an agricultural equipment factory which is being built in the Cuban province of Holguin. Other industrial projects which will be finished this year are six cold-storage plants which will greatly increase the capacity to store and conserve products which so require it, the conclusion of a new thermoelectric plant and the start of the construction of three others.

With the solidaristic aid of the CEMA countries, our country advances on the path of industrialization as one more way to consolidate the socialist state.

JAMAICA

MANLEY ADDRESSES 'ANTI-IMPERIALIST' YOUTH MEETING

FL311810 Kingston SUNDAY GLEANER in English 27 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister, the Hon. Michael Manley on Friday told Caribbean "anti-imperialist youth representatives" meeting in Runaway Bay, St. Ann, that it was the mission of their generation to make the non-aligned movement an effective international vehicle of the aspiration of its member peoples.

Describing the youth representatives of leftist organisations from all over the Caribbean as the finest example of progressive anti-imperialist youth in the region, and future leaders of tomorrow, Mr. Manley warned that they could not afford the errors of their elders in the non-aligned movement in the processes of the struggle for a new and just social and economic order.

He asked them to learn particularly from the Jamaican situation in which the island had at this time become "almost like a battleground" for reactionary and progressive forces. The Jamaican and Caribbean democratic and progressive forces were waging the struggle for liberation and economic independence "within the shadow of the most powerful hegemonic pressure," Prime Minister Manley said.

He said that the three political trends in the region manifested themselves in the fascist regimes, the revolutionary regimes and the traditional or plural democratic regimes, Jamaica falling under the latter category.

Looking now at the "impact of the struggles of the non-aligned movement in the political and economic process in the Caribbean," Mr. Manley said that the movement, "the most important new international institution in modern history," was an anti-hegemonic force interposed against cold war and polarization, drawing its inspiration from and having its roots in anti-imperialism and dedicated primarily to liberation, independence, development and peace.

He warned against the "new and most dangerous illusion" of what he termed "insulated progress" meaning that countries in the quest for their political and economic independence could achieve this by following individualist, non-anti-imperialist path. Mr. Manley said that the internal struggles could not be separated from the international liberation struggles.

In insulation and isolation there was no progress but reversal, he said to cheers. He urged the youth representatives to bear in mind that the liberation struggles had to be carried out "in far more practical terms than the articulation of ideals." Mr. Manley mentioned practical steps being taken by the non-aligned movement to provide an alternative path to imperialism, such as the regional shipping line, diversification of trade among others.

He told the youth that it was the mission of their generation to make the movement an effective international vehicle of the aspirations of the peoples of its members. At this moment the size and homogeneity of the organization made it difficult to deal with specific issues, he said. But the movment had to be increasingly mobilized to facilitate the struggle of its members, he said.

JLP ACCUSES PNP OF ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

FL301200 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] The People's National Party has described as totally unfounded certain charges made by the opposition JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] in relation to an agreement between both sides contained in a joint statement issued by Prime Minister Manley and Mr Seaga.

Yesterday, the JLP issued a statement saying that a plan was now underway to assassinate the leadership of the party and it called on the PNP to say whether it intended to honor the agreement or to continue what was termed the PNP's campaign of terror and murder against the JLP. In its statement, the JLP said it was satisfied that the incident in which MP Hugh Shearer [former prime minister] was injured during a stone-and [word indistinct]-throwing clash involving supporters of the JLP and PNP last Friday was a clear attempt at assassination.

In dismissing the charge, a spokesman for the PNP pointed out that both the leader of the PNP and the executive for North Trelawny had issued statements expressing regrets at the incident (?during) which Mr Shearer was hurt and condemning any act of violence. However, the spokesman pointed out that details of the day's events showed there was widespread provocation of PNP supporters not only in Falmouth but throughout the island. The spokesman said that a fuller statement on the matter would be issued.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS MORE TRADE WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

FL251405 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 22 Jul 80 p 3

[Excerpt] Georgetown, Guyana, 21 Jul (CANA)--In keeping with an earlier government pledge to diversify its trade, Guyana is now finalising trade agreements with a number of socialist countries, Trade Minister Joe Tyndall has been quoted by a newspaper here as saying.

The paper, NEW NATION, official organ of the ruling People's National Congress (PNC), said it was quoting from an interview with the minister.

Mr. Tyndall said that in addition to existing trade relations with socialist countries like the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union among others, "it would be to the advantage of Guyana to improve trade with as many countries as possible, both within the socialist bloc and elsewhere," the PNC organ reported.

Agreements now being reached will include bilateral trading arrangements involving cement from Cuba, and Costa Rica, bauxite, timber and fruits from Guyana.

The minister said the government's diversification programme is based on two aspects-production and trade-"in keeping with the view that trade cannot be diversified without a corresponding adjustment in production."

Mr. Tyndall also spoke about the recent African-Caribbean-Pacific (ACP) meeting in Montego Bay, Jamaica, at which member-countries expressed concern over a pronounced dwindling of food production within the ACP grouping.

IDB TEAM SAYS ECONOMIC PROSPECTS ARE GOOD

FL301500 Georgetown Guyana CHRONICLE in English 23 Jul 80 p 1

[Herman Singh report]

[Text] A three-man team from the Inter American Development Bank, (IDB) left the country yesterday after a two-week study of the economic situation in Guyana, satisfied that the prospects here for improved economic development are good.

The team, led by Mr. John Hastings, is to prepare a report on the study it carried out.

The study dealt with an analysis of the Guyana Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank credit facilities for industrial development.

The IDB proposes making available a $5 million (US) loan for the development of manufacturing enterprises in the private sector.

During the visit the team met with minister of economic development, Desmond Hoyte, Minister of Finance Frank Hope, representatives of the Bank of Guyana, the Guyana Manufacturers' Association and the Guyana National Lithographic Company.

Sitting in the team during the meetings were Mr. Terrance Glavin, local IDB representative and other officers attached to the IDB Guyana office.

CHILE

LIST OF SIX WANTED MIR LEADERS RELEASED

PY010240 Paris AFP in Spanish 0149 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Santiago, 31 Jul (AFP)--The Chilean intelligence services today requested the cooperation of the citizenry to capture six leaders of the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), who are considered to be very dangerous, it has been reported here. The semiofficial news agency ORBE indicated that the wanted leftists are: Lucia Sepulveda Ruiz, a journalist; Maria Ortega Fuentes, a former obstetrics student; Maria Cortes Mondaca, a nursery school teacher; Dr Maria Navarrete Couble, a psychologist; Jeremias Levinao Meliqueo, an agricultural expert; and Ramon Leviano Riveros, a worker. They were all charged with involvement in assaults, bank robberies and subversive crimes, ORBE added.

PARAGUAY

UNITED LIBERAL PARTY COMMUNIQUES ON REPRESSION, BOLIVIA

PY272355 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 25 Jul 80 p 14

[Text] The United Liberal Party (PLU) has released two communiques criticizing the "escalation of repression and threats against all Paraguayan democratic citizens" and the bloody military coup which has taken place in Bolivia. One of the communiques states that "aware of the arrest of members of the Liberal Party and union leaders for political reasons in places where the state of siege does not apply, the PLU strongly criticizes the escalation of repression and threats against all Paraguayan democratic citizens unleashed by the ruling regime." The communique also declares its solidarity with the "victims of the pressure which the current regime is applying, especially against citizens Benifacio Vargas and Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle."

The other communique indicates that in view of the well-known events in Bolivia, "events which constitute a treacherous violation of the principles and beliefs of America's democratic peoples, the PLU scores the bloody military coup d'etat which has taken place in Bolivia and voices its solidarity with the Bolivian people's struggle for the recovery of their democratic institutions." The two communiques were signed by the president and the secretary of the party leadership, Anselmo Raul Gill and Gabriel Nunez Carvallo, respectively.

SURINAME

KAMPERVEEN APPOINTED NEW SOCIAL AFFAIRS MINISTER

FL311820 Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 27 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname--Rudi Kamperveen has been appointed the new minister of social affairs in Suriname, the office of the prime minister has announced.

Mr. Kamperveen was junior minister in the Ministry of Education in charge of sports.

He succeeds Rev. R. Wongsodikromo who along with two other ministers were asked to resign their jobs early this month by Prime Minister Dr. Henck Chin-a-sen who had considered a 19-man cabinet too top-heavy.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 151 4 August 1980

ARGENTINA

Soviet Official Discusses Outcome of Talks [CLARIN 31 Jul] B 1
Visit to Atucha Plant B 1
Departure for Moscow [HERALD 3 Aug] B 2
Harguindeguy Discusses Political Dialogue, Detainees [HERALD 2 Aug] B 2

BOLIVIA

Government Breaks Diplomatic Relations With Nicaragua C 1
LATIN Report C 1
Military Government Recognized by Uruguay C 3
UN To Continue Cooperation With New Regime C 3
Gueiler Reportedly No Longer at Apostolic Nunciature C 3
Gueiler Interview C 4
Lechin Reportedly Stomped to Death by Torturers C 4
Huanuni Miners Sign Agreement, Lift Strike C 5
Government Denies Replacing II Corps Commander C 6
Army Announces Discovery of 'Vast Terrorist Plot' C 6
PRESENCIA Reports Arrest of Chief Editor, Reporter C 7
Journalists Threatened With Military Trial C 7
AP Correspondent Expelled Trying To Obtain Visa C 7
All Publications Ordered To Update Registration [PRESENCIA 30 Jul] C 7
EL DIARIO Counters Muskie Statements on Aid [30 Jul] C 8

BRAZIL

UK's Carrington Visits Steelmaking Complex D 1
Uruguay Discontinues Imports From Brazil D 1
Briefs: Inflation Rate D 1

CHILE

Kidnapped Reporter Says He Was Tortured E 1
Two Kidnapped Students Freed; One Dies E 1
Official Communique E 2
'Popular Militias' Claims Responsibility for Holdups E 2
Death of Wounded Extremist E 3
Interior Minister Replies to Church Communique E 3
Special Judge Appointed in Subversion Case E 4
Ambassador to Nicaragua Says Relations Normal E 4

ECUADOR

Government, Unions Settle Transportation Strike G 1
Presidential Comment G 1
CEPE Announces Discovery of New Oil Deposit G 1

PERU

APRA Congress Marked by Disputes, Violence J 1
Casualties Reported J 1

Executive Branch Given Power To Annul Decrees J 2
Arrest of Extreme Leftist Terrorists Confirmed J 2
Belco Petroleum Workers Begin Strike, Seize Facilities J 2

PANAMA

Authorities To Investigate Midway-Cactus Sea Collision [CRITICA 31 Jul] N 1
Mass Entry of Emigres Will Not Be Permitted [L' REPUBLICA 30 Jul] N 1
MATUTINO Criticizes U.S. Interpretation of Canal Treaty [1 Aug] N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

Honduran, Salvadoran Foreign Ministers Cancel Talks P 1

COSTA RICA

Wide-Ranging Energy Agreement Signed P 1
Mexican, Venezuelan Presidents' Arrival P 1
Joint Declaration on Oil Aid P 2
Carazo Praise P 3
Lopez Portillo Departure P 4
Herrera Campins Departure P 4
Reaction to Panamanian Report on Arms Smuggling P 5
Conflict Between Carazo, Pinochet Denied P 5
Bernd Niehaus Sworn In as Foreign Minister P 6
Carazo Approves Raise for Public Employees P 6
Strike Cancellation P 7

EL SALVADOR

Government To Extend State of Siege Another 30 Days P 7
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 1 Aug]
Junta Promises To Hold 'Free Elections' P 7
Army, Security Forces Continue To Engage Rebels P 8
Helicopter Troopslift P 8
Army-Guerrilla Confrontation P 8
Search for 'Subversives' P 8
Communique on La Floresta Incident P 9
Human Rights Commission Contradicts Official Report P 9
[ORIENTACION 3 Aug]
Magistrates Receive Death Threats, Leave Country P 11
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 1 Aug]
FENASTRAS Preparing General Strike, Rebellions P 11
Interior Ministry Participates in Emergency Plan P 12
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 3 Aug]
FRG Christian Democratic Union Official Visits P 12

GUATEMALA

Lucas Garcia Congratulates Honduran President P 13
No Approval Request for U.S. Ambassador Received P 13
Various Sectors Honor U.S. Ambassador Ortiz P 13
Attack on Radio Station Leaves 5 Dead, 1 Wounded P 14
Government Condemnation P 14
Government Denies Persecution of Priests P 15

HONDURAS

Troops Reinforced Along Border With El Salvador P 15
Foreign Minister Optimistic About Peace With El Salvador P 15
Twenty-six High-Ranking Officers 'Unexpectedly Retired' P 17

NICARAGUA

Leaders Comment on Break With Bolivia P 18
Acting Foreign Minister P 18
Interior Minister Borge P 19
Mexican President's 'Unexpected' 2 Aug Visit Announced P 19
Borge Reports Arrests Connected With Quilali Attack P 20
State Council Denies Plan To Admit Two Groups P 20
Cruz, Cordova To Visit Costa Rica 11 Aug P 20
Panamanian, Costa Rican Presidents To Visit 23 Aug P 21
DPRK Delegation Offers Aid for Hospitals, Factories P 21
LA PRENSA Denounces Attacks By French Journalist [24 Jul] P 21

CUBA

Reportage on Mexican President Lopez Portillo's Visit Q 1
Arrival 31 Jul Q 1
Laying of Floral Wreath Q 1
Opening of Official Talks Q 1
Continuation of Talks Q 2
Decoration of Lopez Portillo Q 2
Lopez Portillo Acceptance Speech Q 4
Castro, Lopez Portillo Activities Q 4
Friendship Rally Q 5
Castro Speech Q 6
Lopez Portillo Address Q 10
Visit to Pioneer City Q 13
Mediation Offer Q 13
Further on News Conference Q 14

SOVIET OFFICIAL DISCUSSES OUTCOME OF TALKS

PY010313 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 31 Jul 80 p 8

[Text] Yuriy Fokin, secretary general of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, yesterday continued talks with Argentine officials and attended a lunch at the Soviet Embassy which was also attended by Col Carlos Cavandoli, Argentine under secretary of foreign relations.

After the meeting, which was held "in a very cordial climate," the Soviet envoy explained to CLARIN the scope of his visit and the topics he discussed with Argentine officials.

Fokin stressed "the honor of having been received by Foreign Minister Pastor," and the importance of his visit to the Atucha nuclear plant today.

He said: "I have come to Argentina to talk about the coming UN meeting and also about the UNESCO assembly to be held in Belgrade."

"We have talked about topics to be discussed at the UN meeting, such as overall political and social issues and human rights."

Asked about human rights, Fokin said: "We are convinced that we share points of agreements with Argentina because our two countries uphold the principle of respect for sovereignty of other countries. We oppose the creation of supranational organizations, especially on human rights, within the United Nations. The creation of these organizations would entail interference in the internal affairs of other states."

He added: "We view the United Nations as the proper forum to discuss the question of massive human rights violations such as those committed by Israel against the Palestinians, in Northern Ireland, in Chile and in Europe with immigrant workers."

Fokin also analyzed the problem of disarmament and the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which our country has not signed.

The Soviet envoy admitted that "there were points of agreement on all the topics," but he added: "We do not seek to persuade but to compare positions and clarify several matters."

Secretary Fokin then pointed out that "our disagreements with Argentina stemmed from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, but this was necessary because we needed to clarify Argentina's position regarding this treaty."

He added: "We consider the validity of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty to be essential for promoting nonproliferation. The treaty has been criticized for 12 years but we should point out two positive aspects of it: Over the past 5 years, many countries signed the treaty and there are already 112 signatories; while the treaty has not solved the nuclear problem, it automatically became a barrier to proliferation."

Visit to Atucha Plant

PY010314 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Yuriy Fokin, secretary general of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, will return to his country tomorrow. Today he visited the Atucha nuclear plant on an invitation extended to him by the authorities of the National Atomic Energy Commission.

Departure for Moscow

PY032313 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 3 Aug 80 p 11

[Text] (NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS)--The Soviet Union "very much appreciates" Argentina's decision not to join the grain embargo called for by U.S. President Jimmy Carter, Soviet Foreign Secretary Yuriy Fokin said yesterday just before returning to Moscow after a one-week visit here.

The Soviet official told reporters at Ezeiza [Airport] that relations between his country and Argentina had "improved" as a result of its not participating in the embargo.

The Soviet foreign secretary had visited various nuclear installations during his stay, among them the Atucha nuclear energy plant. He confirmed that he had held conversations with authorities here on "questions related to the problems of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons."

Fokin expressed "general satisfaction" with the contacts made during his stay, although he reported, "I cannot say that we agreed on everything...but that is not the most important thing."

The Russian evaded questions on whether the Soviet Union's and the U.S. position on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons might coincide. At first he answered, "The question is very broad, too broad for me to answer concretely."

HARGUINDEGUY DISCUSSES POLITICAL DIALOGUE, DETAINEES

PY040024 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 2 Aug 80 p 9

[Excerpt] (NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS)--Interior Minister General Albano Harguindeguy said yesterday that there will never be "large scale limits on political activity" in Argentina. He also announced that within the next few days he will invite outstanding Peronist personalities and leaders to take part in a new round of the political dialogue programmed by the armed forces.

The minister held a press conference in his government house office at which he spoke on several current topics. He reiterated that he considered the war against subversion to be a closed chapter and revealed that 1,200 people were now under detention and held at the disposal of the executive power.

Harguindeguy denied reports of alleged interference by his ministry to censor interviews made by television channels under state control. He also said that the current provincial governors, if confirmed by the next president, will continue to fill their posts for the next six years.

The minister did not reveal which Peronist leaders would be invited to the dialogue, but recent reports mentioned Raul Matera, Enrique Osella Munoz and Luis Rubbeo as the likely candidates.

The last two were Peronist deputies up to March 26, 1976. Matera was never active among the Peronist leaders but exercised a great deal of influence within the party.

The minister said that up to now a lot of progress had been made in the talks, specially as regards the struggle against subversion and the fact that the electoral process should be a gradual one.

Asked when politicians would be asked to express their views on the future laws concerning political parties, Harguindeguy said he had asked the president to inform him as soon as the military junta had submitted their findings. The minister asked that this would provide the basis for drawing up the law.

GOVERNMENT BREAKS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA

PA022001 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1854 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 2 Aug (EFE)--The Bolivian military government announced here today its decision to break diplomatic relations with the Sandinist government in Nicaragua, which it accused of meddling in the [country's] internal affairs.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman released the communique reporting the decision today. "The Managua government seeks to become the director of Latin America's policies and, with improper and unusual language, has addressed the American governments, slandering Bolivia and its government. Its attitude constitutes open meddling," the noted says. "The extremist and terrorist conspiracy of which the Sandinist group has become the mouthpiece cannot be kept secret," it adds.

"The Bolivian Government cannot tolerate such flagrant meddling, which hurts the feelings of a majority of the governments which are members of the inter-American system and will not allow this action, which is sectarian in every way, to prosper at the OAS.

Two weeks ago the Nicaraguan delegation to the OAS asked the other members to an urgent meeting of foreign ministers of OAS member states. The initiative was not initially endorsed. "Calumny and slander do not bother us, but in view of the dignity of our people, we cannot overlook conduct which is aggressive in every way, which obliges the Government of Bolivia, headed by his most excellent Gen Luis Garcia Meza, to suspend its relations, not with the people of Nicaragua, but with a government, which has lost its confidence and friendship."

The Foreign Ministry affirms that the junta of commanders is governing according to the rules of the legal and moral framework of international coexistence, "which is certainly not the case with our gratuitous detractor, in whose territory there still exists fighting by rebel groups," it adds.

The foreign Ministry recalls today that Bolivia, more than 1 year ago, contributed to the struggle of the peoples of Nicaragua "...and admired the decision and heroism with which they fought the dictatorship."

The Bolivian Government, adhering to the OAS Charter, considers that "there is no legal or moral justification" for calling an extraordinary meeting. It recalls that there can only be such a call when a problem of an urgent nature must be considered: "in the event of armed attack, within the territory of an American state or within the region of security delimited by the existing treaties."

Finally, the Foreign Ministry accused Nicaragua of waging "a fierce campaign among the member nations of the OAS for the Permanent Council to proceed to such a call...."

LATIN Report

PY021958 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1924 GMT 2 Aug 80

[By Rene Villegas]

[Text] La Paz, 1 Aug (LATIN)--In deciding today that it will break diplomatic relations with Nicaragua, the Bolivian military government made its first serious international decision since it assumed power on 17 July. The Bolivian Foreign Ministry made this announcement in an official communique which states that the Bolivian Government is breaking diplomatic relations with "a government that has lost its trust and friendship, but not with the people of Nicaragua."

The Nicaraguan Government junta said this morning in Washington that it will also break relations with the military government of Bolivia. The Nicaraguan Government failed in its efforts to call an OAS foreign ministers conference to isolate the Bolivian regime. In this regard, the Bolivian Government said today that it knows the Nicaraguan regime is continuing "its campaign among OAS members to urge the OAS Permanent Council to call the foreign ministers conference."

Ecuador has suspended diplomatic relations with the Bolivian military regime to condemn the interruption of the Bolivian democratic process, while four other Latin American countries have recognized the government headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza. Argentina was the first country to announce its recognition of the new Bolivian Government. It was followed by Paraguay, Brazil and Uruguay.

Bolivia is about to withdraw from the Andean Pact because of the statement signed in Lima by the presidents of four of its five members--Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela--in which they condemn the interruption of the Bolivian democratic process. Gen Luis Garcia Meza recently stated that "Bolivia may withdraw from the Andean Pact." The Bolivian foreign minister stated last Thursday that the interference of Andean Pact countries in Bolivian domestic affairs in "unacceptable."

Capt Francisco Mariaca, the integration minister of the new Bolivian regime, said last night that Bolivia in 1969 signed a "subregional economic agreement, not a political doctrine agreement," with the other Andean countries.

"For more than a year now Bolivia has been evaluating its participation in integration processes. The results do not seem to confirm the achievement of the expected objectives," he added.

The official declaration [words indistinct] refers to articles 59 and 60 of the OAS Charter, which pertain to the reasons for calling an urgent meeting for consultation of the organization's foreign ministers, and it recalls that it was precisely the Nicaraguan situation that brought about the most recent meeting of that organization. It mentions the civil war "that afflicted that country for a long time," and it adds that this was the cause that "justified" the consultation of the hemisphere's foreign ministers.

"The forces that were fighting each other counted on foreign support, and that threatened to extend the conflagration to a greater part of Central America which would have added more genocide, more damage to the civilian population and the natural consequences of hunger and plague in the territories afflicted by the war," it adds. "It is not possible to compare a situation of that nature with the Bolivian case," and "it can only be explained by the sectarianism of those who currently govern Nicaragua," the official document adds.

Bolivia, within the inter-American context, until today had only interrupted relations with Chile through a rupture decreed in March 1978 as a consequence of the failed negotiations to obtain the return of a sea outlet to the Pacific Ocean.

Regarding the Nicaraguan case, the Foreign Ministry of the military government maintained today that "Bolivia contributed its unconditional support to the struggle of the Nicaraguan people, and it admired the decision and heroism with which they fought the dictatorship."

"Those were the days in which all America was anxiously watching the destiny of a brave population under the command of leaders from various sectors, some of whom regrettably have had to leave the government in view of the dangerous turnabout of the Sandinist faction," the document states. "It is this faction which today is launching itself against Bolivia and those who govern it," it adds.

The document criticizes the Managua government "for intending to become the rector of Latin American policy," and terms its attitude with respect to Bolivia as "open interference." "The Bolivian Government cannot tolerate such open interference which offends the feelings of the Bolivian people and its institutions. We know that the good sense of the majority of the governments that are members of the inter-American system will not allow such an action, in every measure sectarian, to flourish in the OAS," it adds.

The Foreign Ministry concludes its declaration by stating that "libel and insults do not interest us. The dignity of our people cannot let conduct that is clearly aggressive go unnoticed. This obliges the Government of Bolivia to suspend its relations, not with the Nicaraguan people, but with a government that has lost its confidence and friendship."

MILITARY GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED BY URUGUAY

PY012135 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2245 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 1 Aug (TELAM)--The Uruguayan Government today officially recognized the Bolivian Government. In a note sent to the Bolivian foreign minister this afternoon, the Uruguayan Government conveys its desire to continue to maintain the cordial relations prevailing between the two peoples.

Uruguayan Ambassador Jose Maria Alvarez paid a protocol visit on Foreign Minister Gen Javier Cerruto Calderon de la Barca at the Foreign Ministry this afternoon and delivered to him the above note. He stayed at the minister's office for approximately 20 minutes.

UN TO CONTINUE COOPERATION WITH NEW REGIME

PY020057 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2344 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 1 Aug (TELAM)--The United Nations has recognized the Bolivian Government, a Foreign Ministry spokesman reported this afternoon. He said that a UN note stating its disposition to undertake joint projects planned earlier was received here today.

Foreign Ministry sources have also reported that the country's attendance at the meeting of Latin America foreign ministers to be held 11-12 August is now being analyzed. The bases for the future Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) will be established at that meeting. Although the Uruguayan invitation has not yet been confirmed, it is believed in local circles that the Uruguayan official recognition received today has cleared the way for Bolivia's attendance at that meeting.

GUEILER REPORTEDLY NO LONGER AT APOSTOLIC NUNCIATURE

PA011744 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1444 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Bogota, 1 Aug (EFE)--Ousted Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler is not a refugee in the Apostolic Nunciature in La Paz and her whereabouts are a mystery, several Bogota radio stations reported today.

The Caracol Network, which today tried to phone Mrs Gueiler, was frustrated in its attempt when it learned that the former president is not in the nunciature, where she was believed to be waiting for her safe-conduct in order to leave the country. "Mrs Gueiler is not here. We have not seen her lately. She is not here," a nun with an Italian accent told the radio station.

The station's reporters tried to find out where the former president is but learned nothing. Mrs Gueiler has presumably left La Paz.

Gueiler Interview

PY040200 Paris AFP in Spanish 1732 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 3 Aug (AFP)--Former Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler has said that the coup carried out by Gen Luis Garcia Meza began to take shape when he forced her to name him army commander.

In an exclusive interview with the newspaper LA TERCERA from asylum in the La Paz Apostolic Nunciature, Lidia Gueiler talked about some of the inner workings of the 17 July coup which ousted her. The former Bolivian chief of state said that Garcia Meza wanted to become president and had been getting ready for it ever since he became chief of the military academy.

She indicated that she was forced to tender her resignation at 2300 on 17 July. "If I tell you that they put a pistol at my chest, I am telling you very little," said Gueiler to the LA TERCERA correspondent. The reporter added that Gueiler was then taken out of her house in a military vehicle, heavily armed and escorted by many vehicles--as her secretary said--as if the entire national treasury were being taken with her.

Lidia Gueiler said that there was no reason for this coup. She said: "Nothing can justify it now...neither the electoral fraud they talked about, nor the chaos which did not exist...they could have waited to see what happened with Hernan Siles Zuazo... 3 or 4 months would have been enough. It is possible that the opposition they were going to carry out against the People's Democratic Union (UDP) would have prevented Siles from governing; therefore many people would have been happy with a coup...but now." [ellipses and sentence as received]

She said that Siles Zuazo told her that during a meeting he held with General Garcia Meza after the elections, the general promised him that there would be no coup d'etat and that the democratization process would be respected. He (Siles Zuazo) was convinced that there would not be a coup, because this is what the high military commanders told him, said Gueiler.

The former Bolivian president indicated that Garcia Meza had an excellent advisory group to carry out his plans. She added that he was never in La Paz, he always changed residence and "you can see that even his wife and children were not in La Paz. They were sent to Lima."

Lidia Gueiler did not say if General Garcia Meza received any aid from a South American country to carry out the military action. She said: "This I cannot answer...just imagine, considering how much I love you, I would like to answer you but I cannot."

Lidia Gueler, who lived many years in Santiago, indicated her desire to return to Chile some day, but that she will first have to go to Miami and then paris, where her daughter lives.

The former chief of state said in conclusion that during the 8 months of her administration s she was able to make great progress for the well-being of the Bolivian people and "my goal was to hand over the presidency of the nation to the person elected by the people...There were 20 days left for this to happen. Portunately, I have always said that this is as far as I go, since I believed that I had fulfilled my mission in some way. Now I am definitely leaving politics."

LECHIN REPORTEDLY STOMMED TO DEATH BY TORTURERS

PY020042 Paris AFP in Spanish 2351 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Sao Paulo, Brazil, 1 Aug (AFP)--Jan Rocha, representative of the World Council of Churches, stated here today that Juan Lechin Oquendo, president of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) was reportedly stomped to death by his torturers shortly after releasing his message over television on 21 July.

Shortly after returning from Bolivia where she carried out an investigation sponsored by the World Council of Churches, Rocha affirmed she obtained this information from a military source. Rocha also stated that not only men, but women and children as well were massacred by the army in the mining regions of Huanini and Catavi.

The church council representative also confirmed that, according to eyewitnesses consulted, the Argentine military government has actively participated in the coup d'etat in Bolivia. The miners of San Jose and Oruro showed Rocha a box of food rations with the label reading Argentine Army which still contained some tablets to fight the effects of the altitude.

Rocha also confirmed that the Bolivian military regime had distorted the call made to the Bolivians on 18 July by La Paz Archbishop Jorge Manrique.

HUANUNI MINERS SIGN AGREEMENT, LIFT STRIKE

FY011524 La Paz Batallon Topater in Spanish 1130 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpts] A pacification and social harmony agreement was signed with the representatives of the Huanuni mining enterprise workers by representatives of the army's I Corps and the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [Comibol].

The aforementioned representatives met in Huanuni at 1030 on 31 July 1980 in order to reach an agreement aimed at returning to normal the activities of the Huanuni mining enterprise. After an extensive and exhaustive analysis, an agreement based on the following points was reached:

1. On behalf of the national government, the I Corps guarantees all the workers of the Huanuni enterprise job security without replacing [retiro] or transferring any leaders to other enterprises. This implies that no worker may be arrested by state organizations without a just reason.

2. The workers and representatives of the Huanuni enterprise on their part commit themselves not to take part in any activities of a subversive nature which may threaten national security.

3. Regarding the situation of Radio Nacional de Huanuni, the station's operations will be supervised by the government through Comibol prior to negotiations between the workers and the appropriate authorities in accordance with the laws in force.

4. The Comibol authorities and the authorities of the Huanuni mining enterprise in particular commit themselves to resume the normal supply of tools, work materials and staples and also to pay the workers all that the enterprise owes them.

5. Upon signing this document, the workers of the Huanuni mining enterprise commit themselves to lifting the strike in order to normalize the productive activities of the enterprise.

The document is signed in agreement with the aforementioned points, and the conflict of the Huanuni mining enterprise is thus resolved. [names of signatories indistinct]

Another agreement was signed between the workers' representatives of various sectors of the (Cotoral) mine and the legal representatives of the (Orlandini, Inc) mining company. The agreement was signed on Thursday with the participation of the department's perfect and workers' representatives who agreed to resume their normal activities.

According to [words indistinct] with the signing of an agreement to this effect in the (Paya Varde) area, which was attended by 200 workers' representatives, the mining activities in the Huanuni mining center have been resumed as of the date on which the agreement was signed, that is, 31 July.

A similar agreement was signed in the Bolivar mining enterprise, where the workers, prior to mutual agreement between employers' and workers' representatives, have lifted the strike and returned to work.

Finally, we wish to point out that the workers of the (Cotoral) enterprise have returned to work after an agreement signed on Thursday by the workers' and employers' representatives.

GOVERNMENT DENIES REPLACING II CORPS COMMANDER

PY012324 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2231 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 1 Aug (TELAM-AFP)--The Bolivian Government has denied the replacement of Gen Luis Echeverria, commander of the II Corps headquartered in the city of Santa Cruz, located 1,000 km east of La Paz.

The newspaper EL MUNDO reported that Echeverria had been replaced by Col Tito Vargas Nunez. The latter, however, was appointed a member of the II Corps staff.

ARMY ANNOUNCES DISCOVERY OF 'VAST TERRORIST PLOT'

PA031810 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1641 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 3 Aug (EFE)--The Bolivian Army has denounced the existence of a vast terrorist plot by the extreme left to foster popular unrest and provoke the overthrow of the Bolivian military regime.

Through its public relations office, the Bolivian Army today issued a communique in La Paz with details of the terrorist plot, in which it claims to have proof of the participation of foreigners such as Luis Eduardo Torres Rodriguez, a Colombian citizen and leader of the Colombian extremist M-16 [as received] group.

The army communique refers to plans to "bloody the country," for which groups of extremists were being trained in different areas of Bolivia. The communique says that the terrorists were going to dynamite essential public services and take advantage of the crowds of students on independence day to create panic and cause deaths [causar bajas]. The communique also says that these groups were going to set off explosions in the public markets and use common criminals to poison food at food outlets.

The Bolivian Army says that an as yet undetermined number of leftist extremists linked to the Movement of the Revolutionary Left and the Socialist Party One entered the country during the past administration.

Regarding the Colombian, Torres Rodriguez, who is described as an "explosives expert," the communique says that he has taken refuge at the Panamanian Embassy in La Paz. It also says that Jorge Selum, interior minister under the ousted President Gueiler, fostered the entry of many foreigners.

With this information in hand, the junta of armed forces commanders [as received] canceled the student parades that were going to be held tomorrow in La Paz and other places in the country to honor the foundation of Bolivia.

In Santa Cruz Department, in the eastern part of the country, even the main events which were going to be held on 6 August, Bolivian independence day, were canceled.

PRESENCIA REPORTS ARREST OF CHIEF EDITOR, REPORTER

FY012116 Paris AFP in Spanish 2002 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 1 Aug (AFP)--The morning daily PRESENCIA, owned by the Catholic Church, today reported the arrest of its chief editor Mario Maldonado Vizcarra and journalist Miguel Longo, both of them Argentines.

PRESENCIA pointed out that Maldonado had always fulfilled his duties in a fair and objective manner on the basis of journalistic and not political considerations and that the same can be said about journalist Miguel Longo. The daily pointed out that Cardinal Jose Clemente Maurer and several bishops will conduct the necessary negotiations to obtain the freedom of the arrested journalists.

In the meantime, the interior minister, Col Luis Arce Gomez, said in Cochabamba that all arrested journalists will receive special treatment. He added that the government is waging a struggle against subversion and because of this the number of prisoners can either increase or decline.

JOURNALISTS THREATENED WITH MILITARY TRIAL

FY020328 Paris AFP in Spanish 0232 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 1 Aug (AFP)--Those journalists responsible for oral and written media that publish false reports will be immediately brought to trial before military courts and will be tried under the provisions of the military code, states a communique issued today by the II Corps and carried by the newspaper EL MUNDO.

It has been reported that the official warning was caused by reports--widely disseminated by the Bolivian press--that Gen Luis Echeverria had been relieved from his post as commander of the II Corps, the second most important garrison--next to the one stationed in La Paz--of the country.

As far as is known, the above measure has not yet been implemented in the capital or in the other departments.

AP CORRESPONDENT EXPELLED TRYING TO OBTAIN VISA

PA030410 Paris AFP in Spanish 0318 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 2 Aug (AFP)--U.S. ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent Harold Olmos was expelled from the country today when he tried to obtain a departure visa in order to travel for personal reasons, it was reported at the local Foreign Press Association.

ALL PUBLICATIONS ORDERED TO UPDATE REGISTRATION

FY021433 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 30 Jul 80 p 6

[Text] Navy Lt. Fernando Palacios Urquizo, minister of information and sports, yesterday approved a resolution by which "newspapers, weeklies, magazines, bulletins and newsletters published in Bolivia must update their registration" in that ministry. Every new publication must comply with this new resolution.

The document states:

Ministerial Resolution No 03/80

Considering:

That it is the duty of the national government of reconstruction to safeguard the rights of the people regarding true and free information:

That in fulfilling its specific functions, the Ministry of Information and Sports must establish and guarantee the correct use of the communications media and written information in the country;

That in fulfilling the tasks and decision the armed forces will carry out within the guidelines of the Bolivian revolution for national reconstruction;

It is resolved:

Article 1. As of today, all newspapers, weeklies, magazines, bulletins and newsletters published in Bolivia must update their registration in this ministry for distribution and publication.

Article 2. The compulsory registration of every new temporary or permanent publication of newspapers, weeklies, magazines, bulletins, newsletters etc. is herewith ordered and no such publication can be distributed without the authorization of the ministry.

Article 3. Noncompliance with the articles of this ministerial resolution will subject any publication to punishment in accordance with the current press law.

It is so ordered.

La Paz, 24 July 1980

Signed: Navy Lt Fernando Palacios Urquizo, minister of information and sports.

EL DIARIO COUNTERS MUSKIE STATEMENTS ON AID

PY012227 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 30 Jul 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Unfortunate Statements"]

[Text] It is unfortunate that U.S. Secretary of State Muskie has spent part of his valuable time on useless rhetoric. He spoke about the change of government in Bolivia in a highhanded manner. Moreover, he confirmed the measures implemented by the White House by way of criticizing this change. These attitudes do little to improve the image of the United States, a traditional friend of Bolivia, and explain the reason for the deterioration of the image of what has been, up to not so long ago, the ruling Western power.

The international cooperation of the great powers aimed at helping the developing countries cannot be viewed as gracious alms for the beggar. Neither is it a concession which expropriates the will of the recipient, and still less a burdensome instrument for the subordination of the weak to the powerful.

It is possible that despite his experience as a veteran senator, Muskie is not quite up-to-date on the do[illegible]ne which provides the basis for international cooperation which can in no wa[illegible] aimed at generating dependency and paving the way for interference in the domes[illegible] decisions of a country.

Speaking about Bolivia, Muskie announced with almost offensive frankness that his government has decided to put an end to military aid, that it will not give any more economic aid and that the ongoing programs will be reviewed in order to terminate them. He also said that every program of economic aid will be terminated if possible at the end of the existing contracts, with the exception of those of a humanitarian nature. In view of this threat, which constitutes an unacceptable example of interference and retaliation, the only thing left to us is to point out that although it is true that Bolivia is a country in need of foreign help, it does not lack dignity.

The present attitude of the U.S. Government clearly shows the truth behind the "disinterested economic cooperation." It is not aid from people to people according to their needs and generated by the desire to cooperate in the search for ways of speedy development. Neither is it the moral compensation which the great industrialized powers owe to the poor countries which have contributed to their prosperity by the intensive exploitation of their natural resources at ridiculous costs, while these very raw materials are processed and sold to us later at much higher prices established by the exporters.

The secretary of state has engineered a great display of press coverage to announce to the world that the United States is greatly displeased with such a small country, meaning Bolivia, which has failed to comply with its wishes. He has rent his clothes and has become the great inquisitor who has singled out the Bolivian people as the scapegoat for his own misfortunes merely because these people have chosen a form of government which is different from the one which the State Department had been trying to install at whatever cost.

Thanks to the mistakes of the Carter administration, mistakes which have led to severe problems throughout the world, Carter's electoral agents see that the Bolivian ace in the hole, which could have brought them success--although the consequences of this success are somewhat dubious--with which they planned to surprise the U.S. voters is escaping them. Their plans have not come to pass. The outlines of President Carter's image are blurring and the Bolivian people are showing him that they are mature enough to know what is suitable and are able to see for themselves the deceit behind a democracy concocted and financed from abroad. In view of the obvious failure, Secretary of State Muskie has unleashed the entire press capability of a great power to criticize Bolivia and its people, since they are the ones who choose their authorities; and stranger still, he has echoed without hesitation the slander which the very enemies of the United States disseminate throughout the world.

UK'S CARRINGTON VISITS STEELMAKING COMPLEX

PY011624 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0718 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 1 Aug (LATIN)--British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Lord Peter Carrington today is visiting an important steelmaking complex in the state of Minas Gerais under construction largely with British financial assistance and equipment supplied at a cost of $3.5 billion.

Lord Carrington is heading a delegation of high-ranking British industrialists. Lord Limerick, a member of the delegation, who is the president of the British Foreign Trade Board, announced that his country is extending a $25-million line of credit for the development of coal deposits in southern Brazil. He added that his bank--the Mercantile Kleinwort Benson Bank--will provide that line of credit for the purchase of British coal-mining equipment, and that the loan will be repaid in 8 years at a 7.5 percent annual interest rate.

Brazil has embarked on a program to find the alternative energy sources that the country desperately needs, and the British assistance could be very important in Brazil's plan to produce 27.5 million tons of coal by 1985.

Lord Carrington disclosed that during his talks with Saraiva Guerreiro the question of Brazilian protectionist commercial barriers was discussed. London has been complaining about those measures. Lord Carrington further revealed that, although both countries agree that such barriers pose a problem, no solution can yet be anticipated for such a complex problem.

After visiting the steelmaking complex, Lord Carrington will return to Brasilia to proceed on his trip to Caracas early Saturday morning.

URUGUAY DISCONTINUES IMPORTS FROM BRAZIL

PY310131 Paris AFP in Spanish 2357 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Brasilia, 30 Jul (AFP)--The Brazilian Foreign Ministry reported here today that Uruguay had discontinued the imports of Brazilian products some time ago.

Bernardo Pericas, spokesman of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, refuted news media reports that there is a connection between this suspension of import licenses for Brazilian products and a recent trial in which two Brazilian policemen were found guilty of being involved in the kidnapping of two Uruguayan opposition figures in Porto Alegre (Southern Brazil). The two Uruguayans later were taken to Uruguay.

Pericas added that there could be a connection between Montevideo's decision and Brazilian purchases of butter and other foodstuffs from the EEC. Uruguay has been the traditional supplier of these products to Brazil.

BRIEFS

INFLATION RATE--Confirming that the inflation rate for the month of July was between 7.3 and 7.5 percent, Finance Minister Ernane Galveas said that these numbers are not frightening, they only cause annoyance. According to Galveas, the government expects a reduction in the inflation rate starting in September. [Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 1 Aug 80 PY]

KIDNAPPED REPORTER SAYS HE WAS TORTURED

PY020020 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2020 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 31 Jul (LATIN)--One of the reporters who was kidnapped yesterday for 10 hours by an as-yet (?unknown commando) called Avengers of Martyrs, reported today that he was tortured during his captivity.

Reporters Guillermo Hormazabal, press director of the Catholic Radio Chilena, and Mario Romero, who is also press director of a radio station in the southern part of the country, were kidnapped at 1430 local time and released at midnight.

Hormazabal, who is also director of the archbishopric press department, (?said) that he received good treatment during his short captivity. But Romero reported at a press conference that he was beaten and that on two occasions he was tortured with electric shocks on his genitals.

Both reporters agreed that during the operation their captors called themselves lieutenant, captain and other military ranks. To justify their actions, the members of the commando stated that they were tired of the fact that terrorism of the left (?is increasingly growing) in the country. According to remarks made at the press conference, they cited to their prisoners the assassinations of (uninformed police), two army officers, a bank guard and a former Carabinero, all of them perpetrated beginning with the love of Chile and the negligence of the security services, we have decided to take action in defense of our principles of citizenship. [sentence as received]

Hormazabal said that he was interrogated on his personal data, studies, civil status and locations of work, while Romero stated (?that he) was harshly questioned about his involvement in alleged leftist political activities.

On being set free, Romero was met by his brother Gonzalo, who is a medical student and who had disappeared on Saturday. He also reflected fear and fatigue on his face, but everything disappeared when we shook hands and thanked God for being safe and sound, Romero stated.

Both reporters stated that on taking off their coats after being released, they found in their pockets newspaper clippings reporting on terrorist activities, and the following written on them: "Commando of Avengers of Martyrs" [Comando de Vengadores de Martires].

As soon as the kidnapping was carried out, the government strongly repudiated the event and stated that no security organization had arrested them. The Radio Chilena board also released a communique today in which, after giving thanks for the "government's concern," it asked that "the kidnapping be investigated thoroughly, that the perpetrators be identified and that they be given exemplary punishment."

TWO KIDNAPPED STUDENTS FREED; ONE DIES

PY031936 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Two allegedly kidnapped persons mysteriously reappeared early this morning but one of them later died at the Nunoa Health Center No 4 from a heart attack.

Jose Eduardo Jara Arabena, 24 years old, a journalism student; and Cecilia Alzamora Bejares, also a journalism student, were reportedly kidnapped and Vicariate of Solidarity lawyers had charged that the national security services were responsible for the kidnapping. The government, however, yesterday and today, categorically denied that the police or any security service were involved in this incident.

According to reports, Jose Jara and Cecilia Alzamora reappeared at 0445 in the La Reina suburbs, which is far from Santiago. They appeared at the confluence of (Valenzuela), (Puelma), and (Nicanor Plaza) streets. It is known that they were immediately taken to the Nunoa Health Center No 4. Cecilia Alzamora was unhurt, but Jose Jara had what seemed to be a severe blow to the head. He died at 0800. According to doctors, Cecilia Alzamora and Jose Jara arrived at the health center in an ambulance. No one knows who requested the ambulance, but someone must have done it. Cecilia Alzamora has not yet made a statement.

Both students were practicing journalism at Radio Chilena. It must be noted that the two journalists who were allegedly kidnapped last Wednesday also work at Radio Chilena. These two journalists--Guillermo Hormazabal and Mario Romero--reappeared on Wednesday evening and the government has ordered the courts to carry out an extensive investigation of their case.

It is curious that both Hormazabal and Romero said that their kidnappers treated them very well--they even gave them chocolates--but later Romero charged that he was allegedly tortured by an unidentified commando. It is also curious that Cecilia Alzamora and the late Jose Jara were friends of those that were allegedly kidnapped on Wednesday and that all of them are involved with Radio Chilena, which is the radio of the Santiago archibishop's office.

The authorities have called for an extensive investigation of all these incidents, but up to now the only explanation for what has taken place is the testimony supplied by the kidnapped victims. There are no witnesses, proofs, or statement. There has been a simultaneous campaign to blame police and security organizations for what has taken place. But we must ask ourselves: Who benefits from all this? Who is damaged by what has taken place? It is very strange that a group involved with the church should be the victim. The government now has an additional problem in its hands. The investigations that are being carried out undoubtedly will explain the entire curious incident.

Official Communique

PY032127 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Communique issued at 1630 GMT on 2 August by National Social Communication Directorate]

[Text] Jose Eduardo Jara Arabena died today at 0805 at the Nunco Health Center No 4. It was reported that Jara Arabena had disappeared on 23 July. Eduardo Jara Arabena was apparently freed today by his alleged kidnappers after he was tortured. He died from the wounds he received during his captivity.

Eduardo Jara Arabena was not being held by any security organization.

The government, which categorically repudiates this regrettable deed, informs all citizens that it will make every effort to solve this incident, that it will find those who are involved in it and that it will punish them in compliance with the law.

'POPULAR MILITIAS' CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR HOLDUPS

PY012111 Paris AFP in Spanish 1952 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 1 Aug (AFP)--It was reported today that a clandestine organization called Popular Militias today claimed credit for the simultaneous holdups of three banks in Santiago, one of whose guards was machinegunned to death.

The attack took place last Monday against three bank branches in southern Santiago, the same ones which had been held up 3 and 1/2 months ago.

The so-called Zone Command of the Popular Militias [Mando Zonal de las Milicias Populares] claimed credit for the attack and stated that the 16-million pesos ($400,000) booty will be used in the struggle for the liberation of the people.

The daily EL MERCURIO indicated today that the communique of the extremist group had been broadcast through the News Agency of the Resistance [Agencia Informativa de la Resistencia--AIR].

The report was released today, and in the meantime the first pages of the various dailies were carrying the photographs of the six leaders of the banned Movement of the Revolutionary Left [Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria--MIR] who are being sought by the security services of the Chilean military government in connection with the triple bank holdup.

It was recalled here today that the so-called News Agency of the Resistance was involved in other MIR activities in April.

Death of Wounded Extremist

FY021912 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Santiago Rubilar Salazar, one of the extremists who took part in the simultaneous holdup of three banks, died today at approximately 0400 at the (Barros Luco) Hospital. According to the doctors attending Rubilar, who entered the hospital on 28 July with eight bullet wounds in his body, Rubilar died of respiratory problems.

INTERIOR MINISTER REPLIES TO CHURCH COMMUNIQUE

FY021425 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text of communique issued by the Interior Ministry on 1 August in Santiago]

[Text] In view of the communique released yesterday by the archbishopric of Santiago, the interior minister deems it his duty to point out the following:

1. Security service personnel make detentions within the legal framework and after having identified themselves. The possible existence of alleged extremist groups who operate outside the law disregarding legal authorities will be investigated by the government until it is fully clarified. If the investigation confirms the existence of such groups, the government will impose the maximum legal punishment on those responsible for such actions regardless of their identity, mode of operation or ideology.

2. The interior minister cannot disregard the Santiago archbishopric's contention that the recent unusual and unlikely kidnapping of two radio journalists--the details of which are known to the public--might have been incited by a communique released earlier by the government, which the archbishopric communique termed exaggerated. In fact, the communique in question, issued by Social Communications Director Jorge Fernandez, faithfully reflects official government thinking on the subject, and no one has reasonably refuted its content so far. To suggest that the communique may have incited someone to commit a crime is an unfounded assumption conveying poor judgment, which the interior minister strongly rejects.

3. The government expresses its deep respect for the several comments the emergency and antiterrorist laws have elicited from the several religious groups existing in Chile, a nonreligious state which respects all religious faiths. However, since the administration of the law in the responsibility of the civilian authority, which is the best juridical way to guarantee the rights of the people and the security of the population, the government reiterates that it will not relinquish its exclusive power to continue to enforce the current law with the combination of rigor and moderation required by circumstances.

4. Taking into account the provisions of the previous paragraph, the government considers it appropriate to discontinue the debate with the Catholic Church and leaves to the courts the task of clarifying the incidents, identifying the persons involved, and sentencing them to the severest punishment in accordance with existing laws.

SPECIAL JUDGES APPOINTED IN SUBVERSION CASE

PY021455 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] The appeals court has appointed special judges in the case of the five socialist youth leaders detained by the security organizations. A member of the peasant workers sector of the outlawed MAPU [Unitary Popular Action Movement] was also detained. After the security services placed these persons at the disposal of the courts, lawyers from the Vicariate of Solidarity submitted a summary request to the courts. Judges (Fernando Jordan) and (Aldo Guastavino) have been appointed special judges in the case.

Those charged with violating the national security law are (Hernan Enrique Aburto Ruiz), 27, (Justo Eduardo Araya Moreno), 28, married and a public accountant; (Jaime Ruben Perez de Arca Arayas), single, 25 and a business consultant; (Bernardo Antonio Reynaldo Quintero), 29, married and a former University of Chile physics student; (Ricardo Guillermo Garcia Contreras), 26, a former political economics student; (Guillermo Gueiss Valenzuela), 28, a business consultant and director of the clandestine MAPU bulletin ALERTA.

Police confiscated a large amount of subversive propaganda material, Marxist literature, a mimeograph machine and pamphlets calling for subversion from (Guillermo Gueiss Valenzuela).

All these persons had held clandestine meetings, one also attended by Christian Democratic youth leaders. Some of these clandestine meetings were held at the Christian humanitatian academy.

AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA SAYS RELATIONS NORMAL

PY012202 Paris AFP in Spanish 0059 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile 31 Jul (AFP)--Eduardo Gordon, Chilean ambassador to Nicaragua, said here today that relations between Chile and Nicaragua are absolutely normal.

Ambassador Gordon pointed out, however, that the Nicaraguan Government has not yet granted a safe-conduct to a refugee who has been in asylum at the Chilean Embassy in Nicaragua. The refugee was identified as former National Guard Capt Carlos Vacca, who sought refuge at the Chilean Embassy 1 year ago when the revolutionary struggle and the civil war became more violent.

Shortly after the fall of the Anastasio Somoza government, the new Nicaraguan authorities allowed the departure from the country of four political refugees, to whom the Chilean Embassy had granted asylum.

GOVERNMENT, UNIONS SETTLE TRANSPORTATION STRIKE

PA011734 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpts] In the midst of tension between the parties involved and discontent among the people, representatives of the United Workers and Transporters Front sat down to discuss the conflict which has practically paralyzed the country for 4 days.

The pressure of the people forced the government and the labor unions involved to solve the problem. Mutual fears developed an awareness of this problem among the transportation workers and the government officials. The government and labor union representatives yesterday sat down to negotiate. Jose Vasquez Merlo and Luis Salas (Macheno) led the delegation of drivers which met with President Roldos at his private home.

President Roldos demanded the cooperation and patriotism of the labor union leaders so they will help the government to obtain its democratic goals. He also said he would like to hold a constructive dialogue after the strike has been lifted and therefore reiterated his invitation to the association of drivers and transportation workers to meet with him on 15 August and to the representatives of the united workers front to meet with him on Thursday, 1 August.

In view of the president's attitude and the clear stand of the labor leaders, the transportation workers unions called for urgent meetings in Quito. Following last night's talks the union leaders announced that the strike was over, and transportation services were resumed this morning.

Presidential Comment

PA031720 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] President Jaime Roldos Aguilera attributed the suspension of the drivers' strike to the support that the government received from the people. The president, who has been in Salinas since the day before yesterday drafting a message that he will read to the country on the occasion of the convening of the new congress, referred to the strike saying: We have received the support of the Ecuadorean people. The people's cause is also the government's cause at all times and under any circumstances.

Roldos will go to Guayaquil in the next few hours and will go on to the capital tomorrow. It was said that his message will be addressed to the nation on the occasion of his first year in office and the beginning of the new congressional session. The president had a very busy week initiating government actions to counteract the drivers' strike. The strike ended on Thursday night.

CEPE ANNOUNCES DISCOVERY OF NEW OIL DEPOSIT

PA030054 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0844 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Quito, 2 Aug (EFE)--The Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE) announced the discovery of a new deposit in Ecuador's northeastern jungle Friday.

The discovery was made with the drilling of the "Tetete" exploratory well, which produced 1,577 barrels per day during preliminary tests. CEPE indicated that it will drill a second exploratory well to establish the deposit's production potential with precision.

"Tetete" is located near the "Shura" deposit, which was also recently discovered by CEPE in what experts describe as a hydrocarbon province. The "Shura" deposit produced 12,095 barrels per day, the highest yield of any Ecuadorean oil wells. The "Tetete" success is the fifth for CEPE in less than 1 year.

APRA CONGRESS MARKED BY DISPUTES, VIOLENCE

PY021818 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Trujillo--The 13th APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] National Congress, which started yesterday in Trujillo, almost ended in a party schism when APRA leader Luis Alberto Sanchez withdrew from the congress in protest. He was stopped, however, by other leaders. This incident was solved when Armando Villanueva [congress chairman] called a recess and proposed the drafting of a single list made up of (Edmundo Haya de la Torre), (Adolfo Guevara), (Jorge Alegria), and (Carlos Enrique Melgar).

The incident took place at 2100 when those attending submitted two lists for the assembly leadership. One of the lists, which had an obviously Armandist trend, was made up of (Julio Garrido Malader), (Fernando Leon de Vivero), (Carlos Enrique Melgar) and (Olison Pardo). The other list was made up of Luis Alberto Sanchez, (Edmundo Haya de la Torre), (Jorge Losada) and (Jorge Alegria Haya). This list was supported by the [Andres] Townsend faction.

When the names of the first list were read, the majority of those attending the assembly stood up and supported it. At the same time, Luis Alberto Sanchez stood and said in a dramatic statement that he was withdrawing from the congress since he believed that neither the congress nor the elections were being conducted properly.

As Sanchez was leaving the [name indistinct] coliseum where the assembly is taking place, Townsend, among some signs of hostility and other of support, jumped from his seat and embraced the old APRA leader, thus stopping Sanchez from leaving the congress.

Other incidents were also reported at the same time. Gunshots were heard outside the coliseum. It was later learned that a clash ensued outside the coliseum between followers of Villanueva and Townsend. Unconfirmed reports state that one person was wounded.

Casualties Reported

PY021819 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Relay from Radio Panamericana in Trujillo]

[Excerpts] Five people were wounded, two of whom are in critical condition, as a result of a clash that took place outside the [name indistinct] coliseum where APRA is holding its 13th congress. It was learned from unofficial sources that the perpetrators of the attack are APRA members from opposing factions [brigadistas Apristas].

The casualties are two children and three adults who were trying to enter the coliseum at the time of the clash. At approximately 1938 a burst of machinegunn fire came from a car, which fled the scene. These Aprists were apparently trying to intimidate a group of APRA militants who were seeking to (?enter) the coliseum where the APRA Congress is being held. This congress has caused much apprehension because of the opposing factions that exist within the party.

Prefect (Mario Rosal Zanarro) immediately went to the local hospital to learn the condition of those who were hurt. He also issued an appeal to all citizens to be calm in order to avoid any further violence. He also ordered strict security measures to avoid new disorders.

Luis Alberto Sanchez, an old APRA leader, threatened last night to withdraw from the congress if sectarian positions were not left behind in the election of the APRA Congress board.

Sanchez said: Sectarian positions are opposed to the ideals of this party's founders, and if they are maintained there is nothing for me to do here. Sanchez made this statement when the list of candidates that would make up the congress board were read.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH GIVEN POWER TO ANNUL DECREES

PY011506 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The president of the Senate, Oscar Reyes Montes, said yesterday that Congress has granted the executive branch special power so that it can annul, modify and ratify some of the 6,000 decrees that the de facto government approved during its 12 years in power. The executive branch will have a period of 6 months to carry out this task.

ARREST OF EXTREME LEFTIST TERRORISTS CONFIRMED

PY312154 Paris AFP in Spanish 1831 31 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 31 Jul (AFP)--It was reported here today that 15 terrorists belonging to groups of the extreme left have been arrested in Ayachucho, in the south-central part of the country.

The report, released here by the daily EXPRESO and later confirmed by an Ayacucho radio station, indicated that 1,200 sticks of dynamite, 5,000 detonators, 3,200 meters of fuse, 7 cases of powder, propaganda material and a mimeograph machine have been confiscated from the persons arrested.

The report added that the prisoners confessed having participated in attacks carried out 1 month ago in Lima against the tomb of former President Juan Velasco Alvarado and the city hall of San Martin de Porres, on the outskirts of Lima.

Two bombings with dynamite took place in Ayacucho recently, and on 28 July a captain of the civil guard prevented a tragedy by defusing at the last moment a stick of dynamite which had been thrown during a military parade.

BELCO PETROLEUM WORKERS BEGIN STRIKE, SEIZE FACILITIES

PY012133 Paris AFP in Spanish 2038 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Lima, 1 Aug (AFP)--The workers of the U.S. Belco Petroleum Company which operates in northern Peru yesterday began an indefinite strike and occupied the installations of the company. The offices on site were raided by 600 workers, while the 35 maritime platforms were occupied by the remaining 150 Belco workers. The Belco Company is producing 35,000 barrels of crude oil daily from the continental shelf.

The company's foreign technicians who work on the platforms were sent ashore by boat, while barricades were erected with company vehicles in the town of Lobitos.

Luis Abad, secretary general of the union, said that these coercive measures were taken because the company has broken off negotiations, and added that the union agreed to ask for the nationalization of the company.

Belco spokesmen stated, however, thatthe conflict will affect the country's economy by the decrease in the production of petroleum.

AUTHORITIES TO INVESTIGATE MIDWAY-CACTUS SEA COLLISION

PA011444 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 31 Jul 80 pp 32, 18

[Text] In response to reports from the international news media on the sea accident between the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway and the Panamanian-registered cargo ship Cactus, the office of the director general of consulates and shipping has made the following announcement:

The Panamanian ship Cactus possesses the technical certificates required by the Panamanian Government of ships registered in Panama. The certificates were issued by the Japanese classifying society, Nippon Kaiji Kyokai. In addition to this, the ship had passed security inspections in 1978 and 1979 in Singapore.

Panama's maritime administration has contacted its inspectors in Singapore and Hong Kong and has ordered them to initiate the necessary investigations. The administration has also contacted the owners of the ship, professional bodies specializing in the investigation of sea accidents and the U.S. Coast Guard to determine the causes of this regrettable incident.

The office of the director general of consulates and shipping is prepared to make every effort to clarify the causes of the accident, which resulted in several deaths and great material loss. The director general has assigned Celedonio Moncayo of the technical department of the secretariat of shipping to coordinate the investigation in its initial phase.

MASS ENTRY OF EMIGRES WILL NOT BE PERMITTED

PA021609 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 30 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Official sources in the Ministry of Government and Justice have reported that the policy of the department of migration and naturalization regarding groups of persons emigrating from other countries for political reasons continues in effect and is strictly related to our nation's economic situation.

As long as there are marked levels of unemployment, the course of present immigration policy will be upheld; that is, the mass entry of foreigners from countries in which local circumstances are the cause of large-scale emigration will not be permitted.

MATUTINO CRITICIZES U.S. INTERPRETATION OF CANAL TREATY

PA021342 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 1 Aug 80 pp 4-a, 8-a

[Article by Luis Restrepo Rosas: "Interpretations"]

[Text] Worried about what is occurring as a result of the U.S. colonialist interpretation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties on the Panama Canal, and also about the passive attitude of the Panamanian Government toward that interpretation, I approached a Panamanian patriot who has studied this issue. Because he knows many sides of the problem well, I asked him to make a legal interpretation of the conflicts that I have been commenting on in this column, always serving first and foremost the interests of the country and of urban and rural workers.

We talked for a long time and I received some very objective guidance which will come in handy in the future in the struggle for a fair U.S. interpretation of the treaty which will apparently eliminate the points of conflict between the two nations. My friend told me that that is a capricious interpretation based primarily on Law 96-70, which was approved by the U.S. Congress. That law has totally twisted the bases of the canal treaty. Here is the legal interpretation he made:

The conflicts around the behavior code, the authority of the President of the United States and the U.S. secretaries of defense and army to guide the Panama Canal Commission, the requirement for Panamanians on the board of directors and the Panamanian deputy administrator to take an oath, the application of Title 35 of the Code on Federal Regulations, sections of the Canal Zone Code and the Civil Service Law, and all the other jurisdictional problems that we have been facing since 1 October 1979 are the result of the enforcement of Law 96-70 which was enacted by the U.S. Congress and which totally distorts the Torrijos-Carter treaty.

Panama and the United States agreed in the treaty that during the transition period, before completely relinquishing the administration of the Panama Canal, a binational body led by a board of directors would manage, operate and maintain the canal.

That binational body (international because it includes two countries and was created through a treaty) would follow the provisions of the treaty, as well as Panamanian laws, except those that might be contrary to it.

Article 9 of the treaty is very clear when it says that "in keeping with the provisions of the treaty and its annexes, the laws of the Republic of Panama will be applied in the areas placed at the disposal of the United States pursuant to the treaty."

For greater protection, U.S. negotiators made item eight in that same Article 9 read: "The Republic of Panama will not enact, pass or implement any law, decree, regulation or international agreement or take any action intended to regulate or in some way interfere with the exercise of the rights of the United States of America conferred by this treaty or its annexes."

The sole legislative act that the United States could pass was the law creating the Panama Canal Commission.

However, Congress took advantage of this to try to distort the treaty.

Law 96-70 goes far beyond the creation of a body and openly violates the treaty by turning the body into an agency subordinate to the President of the United States. It takes away the powers of the board of directors and gives them to the President of the United States, who in turn can delegate them to the secretary of defense; it restrains the use of funds for administrative purposes; it creates executive positions; it pinpoints guidelines on labor, employment, wages, accounting and auditing, tolls, ship accidents, sales, navigation rules, ship inspections, police and legal procedures.

As long as that law remains in effect we will continue to live in day-to-day confrontation, because Panama has a completely different idea about the legal status of the Panama Canal Commission, the role of the Panamanians on the board of directors, the deputy administrator and the Panamanians on the canal administration later, on the applicable legislation, and autonomy from the U.S. President and the Congress.

The U.S. officials on the board of directors and in the administration, as well as the secretary of the army, have apologized saying that they simply have to comply with Law 96-70.

Therefore, the Panamanian Government should formally denounce the United States in international organizations for violating the Torrijos-Carter treaty. That law completely thwarts the objectives of the treaty as well as the elimination of the causes of conflict. On the contrary, it intensifies them.

Panamanian Foreign Minister Dr Carlos Ozores owes us an explanation because President Carter's recommendation to discuss this matter in the consultative committee is unacceptable. It is a trap and a waste of time.

HONDURAN, SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTERS CANCEL TALKS

PA030301 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2250 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso did not meet with his Salvadoran colleague Fidel Chavez Mena as was originally scheduled. The reasons for this have not been disclosed. Perez Cadalso and Chavez Mena were supposed to have met with negotiations mediator Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, yesterday afternoon in Lima, Peru, but instead, Minister Perez Cadalso returned to Honduras.

COSTA RICA

WIDE-RANGING ENERGY AGREEMENT SIGNED

Mexican, Venezuelan Presidents' Arrival

PA031835 [Editorial Report] San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1609 GMT on 3 August begins to broadcast live from Juan Santamaria Airport at the arrival of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo.

At 1616 GMT President Rodrigo Carazo arrives at the airport. The announcer asks him about his opinion on the importance of the simultaneous visit of the Mexican and Venezuelan presidents. Carazo says the signing and announcement of this energy agreement in San Jose is an homage to Costa Rica. Asked if they will discuss Central American politics, Carazo said possibly but that the time is very limited. Carazo explains that they will probably meet for approximately 30 minutes, then a ceremony will be held to announce the oil policy. This will be followed by a luncheon and the presidents then will be taken to the airport. Carazo says that Lopez Portillo will leave at approximately 1600. No departure time was given for Herrera Campins.

At 1600 GMT, the announcer asks Costa Rican Energy Minister Fernando Altmann Ortiz to tell the public as much as he can about the agreement that will be signed at noon today. Altmann Ortiz says it is a great aid and relief for Costa Ricans which will give them time to develop policies and other sources of energy.

The announcer says that the two vice presidents are also present. He then briefly interviews First Vice President Rodrigo Altmann Ortiz on the exodus of Cuban refugees. The vice president says that there is a group of Cubans who want to leave for Venezuela and Australia and that they are only waiting for these governments to accept them.

At 1629 GMT, the announcer says that Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and his wife are deplaning. They are greeted by the Mexican ambassador to Costa Rica and by Foreign Ministry officials. The crowd cheers and waves flags while President Rodrigo Carazo and Lopez Portillo shake hands. This is immediately followed by the national anthems which are played at 1632 GMT.

At 1640 GMT, President Carazo begins his welcoming address by praising the unprecedented political decision of the Mexican and Venezuelan presidents and noting that this historical day will be an example for the rest of the oil-producing countries in the world.

President Lopez Portillo responds to Carazo by saying: "Mr President, we return to our fraternal Costa Rica to try to be useful and with the idea of setting a precedent that solves a problem and starts an action. We are very proud to be here again with the Costa Rican children."

The Mexican delegation then greets the Costa Rican delegation, which is made up of the cabinet ministers and top officials of the various government agencies.

At 1642 GMT, the two presidents salute their respective flags and get into cars that will take them to the presidential house. The live relay from the airport concludes at 1645.

At 1710, the live relay from the airport resumes with the announcer saying that Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has arrived. The station then announces that it is having trouble with its telephone line to the airport and when the connection is restored at 1717 the announcer is saying that the Venezuelan president is being driven to the presidential house.

At 1718, the live relay from the airport ends.

Joint Declaration on Oil Aid

PAC32248 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1902 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Joint declaration issued by Mexico and Venezuela on 3 August 1980 in San Jose--read by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco at the Costa Rican presidential house--live]

[Text] [words indistinct] Luis Herrera Campins, president of the Republic of Venezuela, and Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United Mexican States, meeting in San Jose at the invitation of Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, issued the following joint declaration:

The governments of Mexico and Venezuela--confirming the close friendship and cooperation ties which have traditionally existed between Venezuela and Mexico, as well as among these two nations, Central America and the Caribbean; convinced that actions of firm cooperation among developing countries are indispensable for reaching their goals for economic and social progress within a climate of peace and freedom; aware that all nations must contribute to establishing a new international economic order based on justice and equity and, within this context, to finding specific solutions that organize and rationalize the production, distribution, transportation and consumption of energy; reaffirming their dedication to the position of the Group of 77 to continue the struggle to reassess raw materials at the international market, diversify energy sources and rationalize their use at the world level, as well as to promote a change in the unjust relations between the industrialized world and the developing countries; taking into account the intentions of the two parties to make the supply of oil to other developing countries a priority concern and considering that, independent of any bilateral and multilateral actions already being implemented or about to be started, it is opportune to adopt joint measures of a regional nature that contribute to the alleviation of the urgent need for oil of the importing countries of Central America and the Caribbean--Mexico and Venezuela now put into effect the following energy cooperation program for Central American and Caribbean countries:

1. Venezuela and Mexico intend to meet the net domestic consumption of imported oil of the countries in the area, earmarking for this purpose a total volume of up to 160,000 barrels a day and to contribute to the official financing of this program.

2. In view of this, the net domestic consumption of imported oil of each of the beneficiary countries of the present program will be met by Mexico and Venezuela equally.

3. The shipments will be in accordance with commercial contracts that Venezuela and Mexico will establish separately with the governments of the beneficiary countries.

4. Any oil shipments that Mexico and Venezuela may make within this program will abide by the usual commercial policies and practices of each country, including those regarding available qualities and selling prices in their respective international markets.

5. Through their official financing institutions, Venezuela and Mexico will grant credits to the beneficiary countries amounting to 30 percent of their respective oil purchases for a period of 5 years at an annual interest rate of 4 percent. However, if the resources stemming from these credits are devoted to priority economic development projects, particularly to projects related to the energy sector, said credits may be turned into other credits for periods of up to 20 years at an annual interest rate of 2 percent.

6. The positions expressed in this program will be based on the condition that the beneficiary countries will continue to make efforts to rationalize the oil consumption and promote the local production of energy sources.

7. As circumstances may permit, the two countries will try to make the transporation of oil for this program in ships operated by the Caribbean Multinational Shipping Company.

8. This program will begin at the volumes currently supplied to the countries listed in the annex without preventing the program from being extended to other countries in similar economic conditions. The program will last for 1 year and will be renewable annually after a joint agreement. Mexico and Venezuela will gradually reach their respective supply quotas for this program during the first quarter of 1981.

The presidents of the Republic of Venezuela and the United Mexican States sign this joint declaration in the presence of the president of the Republic of Costa Rica, with two identical copies in Spanish.

Issued in San Jose, on 3 August 1980.

[Signed] Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United Mexican States and Luis Herrera Campins, president of the Republic of Venezuela.

Annex to the energy cooperation program for Central American and Caribbean countries: Barbados, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama and the Dominican Republic. [applause]

Carazo Praise

PA040014 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1913 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Speech by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio on occasion of the signing of the Mexican and Venezuelan oil cooperation agreement at the presidential house in San Jose--live]

[Text] His Excellency Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United Mexican States; His Excellency Luis Herrera Campins, president of Venezuela; members of the delegations accompanying his excellencies; ladies and gentlemen:

Messrs Presidents, the governments that you honorably head have agreed to jointly carry out a program to supply oil to the Central American and Caribbean countries. This program is not only a great demonstration of solidarity among brother countries but an exemplary attitude which must be a model for other oil-producing countries in their relations with poor nations, which are their clients in each of their areas of supply.

The responsibility that you are assuming (?by your own decision) shows at the present time, and will affirm in the future, that the world would have been different if the industrialized nations had acted with the generosity and the historic outlook with which you are now acting.

The economic and social problems of our developing nations are becoming increasingly more difficult. Our nations are increasingly hurt by an unfair international order; and this will become more evident, by contrast, after the policy adopted by Mexico and Venezuela regarding our nations--which you are implementing in your oil-supply program for Central American and Caribbean countries--goes into effect.

Likewise, the governments of the countries favored by Mexico and Venezuela assume the significant responsibility of implementing specific actions to rationalize the use of oil that they give us and to diversify the production of energy. Venezuela and Mexico will grant us credits equivalent to 30 percent of the oil purchases for long terms and at very low interest rates. This will permit the financing of the diversification and the construction of plants for energy-producing processes--all of them for the benefit of our economic and social development.

The immediate flight of foreign exchange is thus alleviated. Reduced interest rates are established. A commitment to rationalize oil consumption is acquired and an instrument for investment that will help in solving our energy problems is obtained. We are allowed to participate in the best oil transportation system with the stipulation that the Caribbean Multinational Shipping Company--of which Costa Rica and other nations in the areas are partners--transport the product. With this, we will be able to counteract speculative and arbitrary actions in the oil transportation sector.

Messrs Presidents, the forefathers who outlined the future responsibility of our nations must now be seeing, with great and profound satisfaction, that you praiseworthy statesmen of Latin America have taken the path of international justice which establishes a practical basis for a new international, moral and economic order that will lead to peace. Thank you. [applause]

Lopez Portillo Departure

PA032253 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2225 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] San Jose, 3 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo left Costa Rica at 2219 GMT. The Mexican president spent 6 hours in Costa Rica on the occasion of the signing of a joint energy cooperation program with Venezuela.

Lopez Portillo left for Managua, where he will spend approximately 2 hours. During his brief visit he will meet with the government junta members and will then leave for Mexico, ending an extensive tour of several Latin American countries.

Herrera Campins Departure

PA032354 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2335 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] San Jose, 3 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins left Costa Rica at 2326 GMT today. The Venezuelan president spent just over 6 hours in Costa Rica on occasion of the signing of a joint agreement with Mexico to give preferential treatment to Central America and Panama in the sale of oil.

Herrera Campins left for Maracaibo where he will participate in a special National Guard ceremony tomorrow.

REACTION TO PANAMANIAN REPORT ON ARMS SMUGGLING

PA010438 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The special legislative assembly committee investigating the arms traffic from Costa Rica to the Salvadoran guerrillas today received the report written by the Panamanian Government which was brought by President Carazo. The committee chairman said that it was serious and that it leveled some grave charges as a result of the investigation conducted. He said that the report basically tries to prove that the Panamanian Government was not involved in the traffic and placed the problem in Costa Rica's lap.

After studying the report which was given to President Carazo yesterday, Special Committee Chairman Gerardo Bolanos said the report compels the government to intensify its efforts in the investigation, particularly due to the gaps contained in the report. The committee does not dismiss the possibility of going to Panama to find out more details on the Costa Ricans involved in arms smuggling to El Salvador.

CONFLICT BETWEEN CARAZO, PINOCHET DENIED

PA011914 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1900 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] San Jose, 31 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Bernd Niehaus, Costa Rica's deputy foreign minister, has stated that there is no conflict between his country and the Chilean Government. He also stated that there has been no official protest from the Chilean authorities with regard to the statement made by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio in which he criticized General Pinochet "for wanting to perpetuate himself in power." Niehaus said that there really has been "a misinterpretation by the news media, but that the Chilean Government has not protested President Carazo's statement."

Deputy Foreign Minister Niehaus also said that the Chilean Government is concerned about the interpretation given to this matter and has sent a note to the Costa Rican Foreign Affairs Ministry which reiterates that there is no problem.

BERND WIEHAUS SWORN IN AS FOREIGN MINISTER

PA010415 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] As Bernd Niehaus, the new foreign minister, was being sworn in at the government council, outgoing Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier was giving a speech to say good-bye to President Carazo and his fellow ministers. Starting tomorrow Calderon Fournier will focus on getting the Unity Coalition's nomination.

CARAZO APPROVES RAISE FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYEES

PA011711 San Jose Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Speech to the nation by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo--live]

[Excerpts] Good Evening, Costa Ricans. I have waited until the last moment. Today, 31 July, the legislative assembly adjourns its ordinary sessions. Therefore, it cannot pass the bill creating new taxes which has been popularly called the tax package. Through it, the government was going to obtain the revenue necessary to pay for wage increases for government workers of IMAS [Mixed Institute of Social Aid] and other state institutions.

Thirteen months ago, the legislative assembly received a bill on reforming the tax laws. The bill was then submitted to a review at the initiative of the finance minister. Since then, many changes have been made in that original bill, but none of them has received the support and approval of the legislative assembly.

The legislative assembly did not approve these taxes and today is the last day when the government of the republic, the executive branch, can make a decision without giving in to pressure, without having to face a strike, without having to face the unforeseen, the unpremeditated and above all, the improvised. We have considered the alternative throughout these past months. I was always worried that the bill would not be approved in time. That is why we have carefully studied the alternatives and today, when there is no more time left, when we have waited until the last moment, the executive branch will act and the president of the republic will take the responsibility of telling the government workers that, starting tomorrow, we shall meet our commitments, our responsibility, our agreement to grant a wage readjustment to the public servants [words indistinct].

Beginning tomorrow, a decree will go into effect adding an additional 6 percent to the selective sales tax on articles which, with some exceptions, are listed in Decree No 11720 of the Economy, Industry and Commerce Ministry and the Finance Ministry. A surcharge on vehicle taxes is also being levied, particularly on the [words indistinct] vehicles which operate on diesel fuel.

I must clearly state that the tax being decreed here will not be applied to products which comprise the basic diet of Costa Ricans, such as rice, beans, corn, wheat flour, all types of bread, cereals, noodles, vegetables, milk, fresh or dried meats, fish, coffee, fresh fruits, sugar, cheese, salt, butter, lard, oils, baby foods, medicines of [words indistinct], cattle, all types of poultry; or agricultural items such as seed, fertilizers, fungicides, herbicides, machinery and tools used for agricultural and lumber activities, veterinary products, equipment and tools for poultry farming, apiculture and similar activities for concentrated feed for cattle and poultry.

Consequently, the basic diet of Costa Ricans will not be affected by the tax we are levying at this time in order to meet our commitments to public employees.

Besides, it must be taken into consideration that the assembly has not authorized payments. Because of this, we are authorizing it, in conformity with the last paragraph of article 180 of the political constitution. Therefore, in order to fully abide by the constitution, we will publish Decree No 11721H in tomorrow's official gazette. This decree clearly establishes the corresponding budget and convokes the legislative assembly, as provided by decree No 11722H.

We shall solve the problem by doing our duty to public servants, without stimulating a long process of inflation which always hits the weakest sectors in particular. Accordingly, public servants can pick up their checks as of 0730 on Friday, in keeping with the following directive: The Finance Ministry and the national disbursement office hereby report that the pay raises will be paid on 1 August.

I want to mention an agreement that I have entered into with the labor and social welfare minister whereby the government council has been notified that, based on articles 26, 27, 98, 99 and 100 of the general public administration law, the labor minister and yours truly have decided to issue the following directive to the centralized and decentralized segments of the public administration: No state agency, whether it is a ministry or a decentralized agency, can in any way order payment of wages to workers who are involved in wildcat strikes. These wages will be taken out of the next paycheck or the first check after the strike is over. Any other way of making the deduction will have to be previously approved by the executive branch through the Labor and Social Welfare Ministry.

The government council has approved the foregoing directive and has decided to forward it to all centralized and decentralized government agencies.

Good evening. state employees, public servants, pick up your checks at 0730 tomorrow. Thank you.

Strike Cancellation

PA011746 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] The National Association of Public Employees [ANEP], the Genuine Central of Democratic Workers [CATD] and the (SITECO) [expansion unknown] have announced that the strike of indefinite duration has been called off in view of the president's promise to pay wage readjustments [revaloraciones] as of 1 August.

The government has decided to pay wage readjustments as follows: Education workers in Heredia and Cartago will receive their payments at their respective pay centers. Primary education workers in San Jose will pick up their payments at the Juan Rafael Mora School; secondary education workers in San Jose will get their payments at Porfirio Brenes School.

Other public employees will receive their adjustment payments at the places where they have always received their wages. Unclaimed checks will be included in regular paychecks for the first 2 weeks of August.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT TO EXTEND STATE OF SIEGE ANOTHER 30 DAYS

PA011931 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 1 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] In view of the fact that the circumstances which led to the establishment of a state of siege on 5 March 1980 are still prevailing today, the state of siege will be extended for another 30 days as of 5 August, it was officially announced yesterday.

The measure will be extended by the revolutionary government junta in order to prevent violent actions from continuing to disrupt peace in the country and to offer full guarantees for those who want to work and produce for the sake of national economy.

A government spokesman said that although the state of siege will not be maintained indefinitely, it will remain in effect as long as the authorities believe that the country is heading toward a total pacification.

It was said that armed minority groups have been attacking towns including Torola, in Morazan Department; others which are near to the 5 November Dam, and villages in the area of Aguilares, forcing the people to leave their homes in view of the death threats they receive for not collaborating with the subversive activities.

JUNTA PROMISES TO HOLD 'FREE ELECTIONS'

PA012249 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1801 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 1 Aug (LATIN)--The civilian-military junta ruling in El Salvador said today that it will hold free elections as soon as peace is achieved in the country.

The junta led by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez said during a news conference in the capital that the administration doesn't want to be in power forever. "We just want total peace in order to advance toward true democracy by means of free elections," the junta members added.

ARMY, SECURITY FORCES CONTINUE TO ENGAGE REBELS

Helicopters Trooplift

PA020204 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Army troops transported in armed helicopters raided and destroyed villages in El Salvador today, killing 170 persons, but failed to trap the rebels. The authorities reported that 8,000 peasants had fled from the villages in the combat zone before the battle became fierce and apparently returned tonight to collect their belongings and then left again.

Salvadoran Defense Minister Col Jose Garcia denied reports on big battles, reports he attributed to leftwing groups and to their friends such as the Human Rights Commission and the Legal Aid Society, which is sponsored by the Catholic Church.

Meanwhile, Red Cross spokesmen reported that violent clashes took place in at least two places, until the rebels broke through the cordon that the military had set up around them. The Red Cross spokesmen added that there were numerous casualties as a result of the battles in Cabanas Department.

Army-Guerrilla Confrontation

PA010441 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Over 2,000 revolutionaries are in the northern part of the country opposing some 3,000 units of the army and the security corps. Reports from San Salvador say that soldiers who have clashed with the guerrillas have said that these are armed with FAL, Garand or [word indistinct]. An army officer said that although he could not confirm it, the fighters have 105mm mortars and bazookas. [Words indistinct] the revolutionaries move in columns of 1,000 men with greater facility than the junta troops.

Health employees in charge of a hospital [words indistinct] a few kilometers from the fighting said that [words indistinct].

Search for 'Subversives'

PA030347 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1720 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Sercano Network]

[Text] Combined forces are carrying out a military operation on Guazapa Mountain. This station has been told that a military operation of combined army and security forces began yesterday on Guazapa Mountain and in the nearby area to clean the zone of subversive hideouts.

Salvadoran Army spokesmen said the operation's objective is to combat the subversive pockets which have been detected in that region and which have forced the residents on the slopes of the mountain and nearby cantons to seek refugee elsewhere due to threats they have been receiving for not cooperating with the extremist organizations.

The spokesmen cited the examples of many peasants who were forced to abandon their homes and belongings by clandestine groups. Many of these people have fled to Aguilares, where they are being protected by the authorities and by private citizens who have given them shelter.

Communique on La Floresta Incident

PA310001 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2240 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Communique issued by the National Guard Press and Public Relations Department on 28 July 1980]

[Text] Persons who are collaborating with the armed forces in this struggle to rescue our fatherland from the hands of international communism reported that certain individuals who lived in building No 5 on La Floresta Avenue, La Floresta District, had been engaged in suspicious activities and were completely alien to the rest of the community. For this reason, the security forces started to watch and follow them. After a serious analysis of the information that had been gathered, it was decided that the individuals were members of a terrorist cell.

We started an operation at 1015 on 28 July, in which we urged the suspects to open their doors and surrender. This was done in the presence of the neighbors. They started shooting when they opened the doors. In view of this attack, we returned the fire and this resulted in a confrontation in which six guerrillas were killed.

A judge and a coroner were called and identified Carlos Alfredo Carrillo Ramirez, 21; Elmer Omar Grimaldi Zelaya, 30; Adolfo Melendez Henriquez, 35; and Wilfredo Edgardo Bairez Quintero, 20; after a thorough identification. None of these men had any relatives. Two women were not identified because they carried no documents.

In the presence of the Sixth District judge, the coroner, his aides and some newsmen it was prove that the cell belonged to the Peoples Liberation Front [FPL].

A complete press was found inside the house. Also found were: approximately 1,000 copies of the book "Kidnapping and Hood" by terrorist leader Salvador Cayetano Carpio, coded material, a large quantity of FPL subversive propaganda, and valuable information on various criminal activities already carried out and on some which were to be carried out. These activities included kidnappings, burning of buses, ambushes and attacks against security forces to obtain weapons. The police also found an escape ladder which confirmed the fear of many neighbors who asked the security forces to search the area in order to guarantee their tranquillity in view of the danger that some might have escaped by using neighboring roofs.

The armed forces, fully aware of the struggle that it is carrying out to defend the Salvadoran people, urges the citizens to continue cooperating with them by reporting anything that may endanger the lives of our people because we are willing to defeat the enemy even if we have to die while doing it.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION CONTRADICTS OFFICIAL REPORT

PA030231 San Salvador ORIENTACION in Spanish 3 Aug 80 p 4

[Advertisement: "Salvadoran Human Rights Commission Report on Refugees in Perquin"]

[Text] Regarding the situation of the refugees in Perquin, the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission reports: We were able to establish on our visit last Friday to Perquin that the reasons the peasants have abandoned their villages are different than those given by the armed forces and the government.

I. The government's version:

The armed forces and the government, using all media available reported that the people who have taken refuge in Perquin did so to escape from the "repression" unleashed by the organized groups which are spreading terror in the rural areas and that the people fled to seek the protection of the "security forces" stationed in Perquin.

II. The facts:

The Salvadoran Human Rights Commission wishes to disclose to national and international opinion what has really taken place. After investigation in the field and talking to people in Perquin:

1. The residents of the villages of Torola and San Fernando were ordered to leave their homes immediately and go to Perquin. This order was imparted directly by the mayors of the municipalities and military spokesmen (Inspector Alvarez and others) on behalf of the armed forces (rural police and National Guard).

2. The villagers did not leave because they were afraid of the organized groups, except those who have relations with the Nationalist Democratic Organization (ORDEN) and the military. They left because of the war going on between the organized groups and the armed forces in that zone and because the armed forces told them that those who were not members of those organizations should leave because "commandos" were going to exterminate those who stayed because they would be considered guerrillas and that the air force was going to "spray" [rocear] or bomb the zone.

3. These were the reasons the people left their homes, and not those given by the government.

III. The refugees' situation:

1. Although government spokesmen, especially the defense minister, have said that the citizens are responding by giving humanitarian aid to the refugees, providing them with food, medicine and clothing, the refugees in Perquin are facing a very hard situation due to the shortage of beds, proper food, clothing and medicine. We feel they should be receiving what the people are giving them.

2. We were also able to see that the Morazan zone is completely under military control, especially the municipality of Perquin, with units from the rural police, the National Guard and ORDEN, whose members infiltrated the refugees.

3. We disagree with the propaganda campaign aimed at minimizing the importance of this case in comparison to other similar cases, such as the one at the Costa Rican Embassy, the refugees in other parts of the country, in Honduras, in Costa Rica, and the thousands of persons crossing the border to escape from the repression here.

4. We demand that these persons be treated properly and that the International Red Cross assume the responsibility of caring for refugees in El Salvador, particularly those in Perquin.

Finally, the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission considers that the war situation in the country demands adequate treatment of refugees, due to the extermination war unleashed against the people by the regime.

We also demand the immediate presence in our country of world organizations in charge of safeguarding human rights and of other institutions to help our people in the war that is going on. In summary, we demand the presence of the International Red Cross, Amnesty International, the UN Human Rights Commission and the OAS Human Rights Commission.

San Salvador, 29 July 1980.

MAGISTRATES RECEIVE DEATH THREATS, LEAVE COUNTRY

PA012157 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 1 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] The president of the Supreme Court of Justice and two other magistrates who are presidents of two other courts have fled the country in view of death threats, according to reports.

To this effect, it was learned that Dr Miguel Antonio Granillo, president of the tribunal, had to leave the country Saturday after a dynamite explosion ripped through his home in Escalon District, causing damage estimated at several thousand colones. It was learned yesterday that the home is up for rent.

It was also reported yesterday that Dr Jose Ernesto Criollo, president of the Civil Court, who had just returned from a trip to Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic, left the country again for an undisclosed destination. It was said that Doctor Criollo had received several death threats from subversive groups.

It was learned that yesterday morning Dr Miguel Carias Delgado had been attacked by several individuals in his office, which he shares with his brother, Dr Leonel Carias Delgado, president of the Court of Justice. The unidentified individuals were really after the Supreme Court magistrate, and tortured Dr Miguel Carias Delgado while interrogating him. The individuals released him when they realized he was the magistrate's brother.

Yesterday Dr Leonel Carias Delgado left the country.

It is also said that several San Salvador judges are still receiving death threats. One, Dr Atilio Ramirez Amaya, judge of the Fourth San Salvador Court, fled the country after an aborted attempt on his life. His court was handling the case of the murder of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, archbishop of San Salvador, murdered on 24 March in the Divina Providencia Chapel.

With the departure of the president and the two magistrates of the court, the Supreme Court of Justice is unable to adopt any important resolutions, it has been learned. The Civil Court and the Court of Appeals cannot operate either.

FENASTRAS PREPARING GENERAL STRIKE, REBELLIONS

PA011525 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] The Salvadoran people will crush the army in a few weeks. This was said by Hector Bernabe Resinos, secretary general of the Salvadoran Wrokers National Union Federation [FENASTRAS] in El Salvador. The labor leader said that the fighting spirit of the workers is growing and cannot be crushed in the short time before the final liberation of El Salvador.

He also said that FENASTRAS is preparing a general strike [words indistinct] he said that the strike will be organized by the people's committees so that the masses will join the rank-and-file organizations in the towns and districts.

The new general strike will be carried out by the Peasant Labor Movement, which has already proved its strength in similar strikes held in recent months by paralyzing the productive and service activities in El Salvador.

The top leaders of the politico-military organizations have reiterated on several occasions that the final offensive against the military junta is near and that the general strike, uprisings in various towns, and military actions by the Popular Army [passage indistinct].

The next move by FENASTRAS will be minor rebellions to give the people fighting experience and the staging of simulated uprisings in several towns.

INTERIOR MINISTRY PATRICIPATES IN EMERGENCY PLAN

PA030059 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 3 Aug 80 pp 3, 9

[Excerpt] The Interior Ministry's participation in the 1980 emergency development plan will consist of 65.2 million colones, which will be devoted to the creation of jobs and the improvement of poor communities.

This was announced by the Interior Ministry in a report that explains that 45.5 million colones will be supplied by the central government and the rest, 19.7 million colones, by foreign countries.

The report added that this plan is aimed at giving an immediate response to unemployment problems stemming from the present economic and social situation being experienced by the country's productive sectors.

It is also aimed at attacking the poor living conditions of certain sectors because of a lack of basic services, land and housing.

FRG CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION OFFICIAL VISITS

PA021514 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] (?Henin Wegener), the FRG Christian Democratic Union International Affairs director who was recently in El Salvador, had words of encouragement for the structural changes being carried out in El Salvador for the people's benefit.

He is touring Latin America to find out what Christian Democrats are doing in Latin America, particularly in El Salvador, where Christian Democrats are directly participating in the transformation process for the benefit of the community. (Wegener) met with Jose Napoleon Duarte, member of the revolutionary government junta, who talked about the changes that are taking place with the people's support. Duarte also referred to programs and projects in progress designed to increase the people's living standard.

(Wegener) exchanged views with other leaders of the Christian Democratic Party of El Salvador, who are cooperating with the government to see that social justice reaches all sectors of our population, especially the poor, through a common welfare policy applied without favoritism.

Following are some statements by (Wegener): After visiting El Salvador and exchanging views with members of the party's political committee, I have to admit that I am impressed with the progress made by the government on behalf of peace, stability and democracy. I am impressed because my visit has been at a time when the country is going through very difficult moments. I will tell my party, the largest Christian Democratic Party in the world, that the support we have given to the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party and to the government has been well deserved and that it should continue providing support.

Whoever has any doubts about this country's political difficulties has only to examine international socialist and communist efforts to distort the facts and to provide political and material support for violence and terrorism, which besides creating an alarming situation, also proves socialism's moral decadence.

GUATEMALA

LUCAS GARCIA CONGRATULATES HONDURAN PRESIDENT

PA031246 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1550 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio organization]

[Text] Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia has sent a congratulatory message to Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia on his recent assumption of the Honduran presidency. The text of the message follows:

Guatemala, 28 July 1980

Excellency Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of Honduras, Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Central America:

I am honored to congratulate your excellency on behalf of the Guatemalan Government and myself on your assumption of the presidency of that noble sister nation. Best wishes for success in undertaking such a delicate mission. [signed] Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia, Guatemalan president.

NO APPROVAL REQUEST FOR U.S. AMBASSADOR RECEIVED

PA302358 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1450 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Alfonso Adolfo Lima, deputy foreign minister who is sitting in for the foreign minister, yesterday said that the approval for the appointment of a new U.S. ambassador has not been requested. He said that the request has not been made. He said that maybe it is already on its way but that he does not know anything about it yet.

Regarding a report that appeared in the Mexican paper EL EXCELSIOR in which it is said that the church is being persecuted in Guatemala, the deputy minister said that this kind of report is one more part of the campaign launched abroad to discredit Guatemala. He noted that interests of various ideologies are involved in this campaign.

In referring to other reports from Costa Rica in which it was said that the Mexican president has certain disagreements with General Lucas Garcia, Lima said: The only one who should reply to this is the president of the republic.

The deputy foreign minister discounted the possibility of a summit of Central American presidents within the next few days.

VARIOUS SECTORS HONOR U.S. AMBASSADOR ORTIZ

PA302312 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 2255 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Stating that I shall return to Guatemala, U.S. Ambassador Frank Ortiz expressed his appreciation to more than 100 persons who attended testimonial for Ortiz sponsored by Guatemala City Mayor Col Abundio Maldonado at a hotel in this city.

He expressed appreciation for this demonstration of friendship especially because there were persons from the country's various sectors.

Colonel Maldonado said that Frank Ortiz won the respect and friendship of Guatemalans in a very brief time. He said that Ortiz feels like the Latin Americans do and for this reason he can understand the problems of our nations without ceasing to be an American and an ambassador.

Top army officers, businessmen, newspaper directors, diplomats, doctors of medicine and law, and various professionals attended the event. There were no political leaders on hand.

Ambassador Ortiz said that his stay in Guatemala has taught him many things and has given him many friends. He said: I shall return to Guatemala.

ATTACK ON RADIO STATION LEAVES 5 DEAD, 1 WOUNDED

PA021822 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1704 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 2 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Armed men last night attacked Radio Tropicana in the Guatemalan province of Escuintla and shot Alejandro Gonzalez, its director, three radio announcers and a watchman to death.

The Guatemalan police reported today that it has launched an all-out search for the attackers who left one more person wounded and damaged transmitting equipment. It was learned that the attackers armed with machineguns broke into the Radio Tropicana studios and shot to death station director Gonzalez and the radio announcers, who were broadcasting the radio newscast "The Clarion" and who were identified as Arturo Santisteban, Amilcar Cojon and Julio Solorzano. The attackers also shot Rolando Pineda, the watchman of the radio station and left Oscar Estupinian, an employee, seriously wounded.

Police authorities of Escuintla, 60 km south of the Guatemalan capital, went to the station but the assailants had already escaped.

Government Condemnation

PA030335 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1720 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Sercano Network]

[Text] The government today vigorously condemned the murder of five radio station workers in Escuintla. A communique issued today stated: The government vigorously condemns the murder of the Radio Tropicana personnel, whose tragic toll brings mourning to the homes of Jose Alejandro Gonzalez, Arturo Santisteban, Julio Amilcar Cojon, Julio Alfonso Solorzano and Rolando Pineda. This regrettable event is another criminal action by the criminal subversive clandestine groups who in their desperate effort to violently seize power are resorting to crime and terrorism.

According to the reports, two announcers, one radio operator and two other people at Radio Tropicana in Escuintla, 52 km south of Guatemala City, were machinegunned when armed men entered the station and opened fire without issuing a warning.

The government communique added that it is evident that the extremists not only want to discredit the country abroad but they try by all means to create chaos and terror in Guatemala as a way to maintain a climate of agitation.

The government communique said: Yesterday's regrettable incident not only violates essential human rights but also gives a clear picture of the subversives who have made crime and violence their calling card. The murder of five honest radio workers is a repugnant action that seriously harms freedom of expression, a principle that the government has and will firmly maintain as an essential pillar of democracy. The government communique added: The country's security forces have received strict orders to undertake exhaustive investigations so that the weight of the law will fall on those responsible for the action. It also expressed condolences to the families of the five Guatemalans who were killed in Radio Tropicana.

The murder has caused great commotion among Guatemalan press and radio circles.

GOVERNMENT DENIES PERSECUTION OF PRIESTS

PA012027 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] In a communique released yesterday afternoon, the Government Ministry has noted that the government is not persecuting the priests and nuns working in El Quiche Department. The communique adds that they have not been ordered to leave the country.

HONDURAS

TROOPS REINFORCED ALONG BORDER WITH EL SALVADOR

PA012255 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1459 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 1 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--EL HERALDO reports today that Honduras has been reinforcing the troops along the border with El Salvador since Thursday. The paper says this decision was made because leftist guerrillas and the Salvadoran Armed Forces have engaged in bloody clashes along the Honduran border area.

EL HERALDO points out that this is a common measure in a country which wants to maintain security along its borders and to uphold the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of neighboring countries.

When the conflict broke out in Nicaragua between the National Guard headed by overthrown Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], the Honduran Armed Forces declared themselves neutral and reiterated that they would not allow Honduran territory to be used as a springboard or hunting ground by the FSLN or Somozist armies.

EL HERALDO states that it contacted a high official, who said: "Honduras is the only country in Central America with safe borders, but the incidents in El Salvador during the last 48 hours have compelled us to reinforce the troops along the border in order to uphold the principle of nonintervention."

FOREIGN MINISTER OPTIMISTIC ABOUT PEACE WITH EL SALVADOR

PA030118 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1525 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Jose Emilio Toriano interview with Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso; distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization--recorded]

[Text] [Toriano] A few moments ago, Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso spoke with Radio America after his return yesterday from South America and his friendly meeting with the Salvadoran foreign minister.

An important aspect of this is that the Honduran officials maintain optimism regarding the prompt signing of a peace treaty with El Salvador. The foreign minister also spoke about El Salvador's current socioeconomic situation. According to some Honduran observers, that situation could be an obstacle to peace between our two nations. Here are the foreign minister's views:

[Perez Cadalso] Once the presidential inauguration of Fernando Belaunde Terry was over we held a special meeting with mediator Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero. Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena and I met with him to discuss general subjects of the pacification process. I repeat that these were general subjects because on that occasion we were not going to be meeting in working commissions since those types of meetings are being held elsewhere. We want to have more specific material to speed up the negotiations and see if we can conclude a general peace treaty this year.

[Question] There has been talk about speed in the peace talks. Your optimism has been noted since there might be peace with El Salvador this year. However, how can we think a peace will be signed quickly if El Salvador's domestic political situation is so difficult that I do not think that the government there is ready to sign a peace treaty?

[Answer] About there being a difficult situation, that is your view. Second, even if I share that view I have always felt that a de facto government has sufficient legal powers to sign and ratify treaties because just as we were a de facto government up to a short time ago we could have signed and ratified the treaty since the executive branch had assumed the legislative functions, that is, the power to ratify a treaty.

[Question] Will you continue heading the Foreign Ministry (?bearing in mind that there has been a change) of government?

[Answer] Sir, that question is of no interest to the public. The answer can only be given by the parties, who are negotiating right now, and the armed forces, whom I serve as foreign minister.

[Question] But a change in the Foreign Ministry could delay the mediation process?

[Answer] That is a personal opinion. I could not add anything. I have only said that a change in the foreign minister always means a change in strategy because each foreign minister has his own way of seeing problems and situations.

[Question] You asked to appear before the Constituent Assembly to report on the negotiations with El Salvador. The Constituent Assembly has already set a date for this.

[Answer] That is true. On the day the Constituent Assembly was installed I asked that sovereign representative body to hear my report. It is up to the assembly to set a date. It could have been last week, but due to my trip to Peru and since we still have another round of negotiations which could result in additional data to report to the assembly, we have postponed my appearance until probably the coming week. I believe the Constituent Assembly has a right to know how the negotiations are being conducted and to decide whether or not these should proceed.

We are naturally not negotiating behind the backs of the people. We are trying to get the people to participate. Since all the people cannot be informed at the same time, this has to be done through their representatives.

The Constituent Assembly has to decide if it will receive us in a public or a private session, if the entire assembly will receive us or if it will appoint a special committee to hear the report on that process, which includes the peace and treaty, diplomatic and consular relations, free transit, border issues, the common market, claims, human rights and in sum all the realities, background and prospects dealing with this essential problem, which for us is a priority issue.

[Question] In the note you sent to the Constituent Assembly it could be said that you wanted your appearance to be private. Does this mean the press might be excluded from hearing your report because these are issues of national security?

[Answer] This has been erroneously interpreted. I do not want to say maliciously, just erroneously. If you read the note you will see that the only thing I do is make a very respectful suggestion to the honorable Constituent Assembly because the assembly is the one which has the power to decide if the audience will be open or closed and if the entire assembly or just a committee receives me. I am not the one who sets the rules; the country's highest sovereign body does.

[Question] As a result of your meeting with the Salvadoran foreign minister and the mediator, do you think there is more optimism over achieving a general treaty with El Salvador, and what is the next step?

[Answer] There is well-grounded optimism because during the past few months there has been a broad willingness on the part of the Salvadoran Government. Our negotiating line has been the same since the Honduran Government began to negotiate with El Salvador in 1972. The optimism is based on the fact that we have discussed borders, something which had not been done for 10 years. The talks are so advanced that it would not be farfetched to say this might be the last round. This new round will be held soon and then the verbal phase will begin. After the verbal phase will come two things: the preparation of the draft treaty and after consultations with the executive and the Constituent Assembly to approve it, then we would proceed to the signing of the general peace treaty.

If for some reason no general treaty is concluded the mediator has power to issue recomendations. Those recommendations are of course not binding on the countries, but they are guidelines which sooner or later we would have to follow to achieve an agreement, either bilaterally or through an international body, which in this case would be the International Court of Justice.

TWENTY-SIX HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS 'UNEXPECTEDLY RETIRED'

PA020305 Paris AFP in Spanish 0204 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 2 Aug (AFP)--Twenty-six high-ranking officers of the Honduran Armed Forces were unexpectedly retired today because of age limits or reorganization of military cadres in what some sectors suspiciously view as a military maneuver that threatens the country's democratization process.

Those purged from the armed forces include former Chiefs of State Gen Osvaldo Lopez Arellano and Gen Juan Alberto Melgar Castro as well as 8 colonels, 11 lieutenant colonels, 1 major and 4 captains. Many of them are described as progressives. The announcement was made tonight through a press communique issued by Honduran Armed Forces Commander in Chief Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia.

The retired colonels include Roberto Palma Galvez, a former foreign minister, and Edmundo Pujol, the current military attache in the Honduran Embassy in Washington.

Also purged were several young lieutenant colonels who have been frequently mentioned as belonging to the progressive sectors of the army. These include Juan Molina, Gerardo Willigate and Mario Maldonado as well as Ambassador to Nicaragua Alonso Flores Lima.

Several of these progressive officers had already suffered a first purge in 1975 when they were incorporated into the diplomatic service after the overthrow of General Lopez Arellano.

The announcement of this measure has been viewed with great suspicion by some sectors which interpreted it as a military maneuver that threatens the current democratization process. Nevertheless, so far there has been no official reaction from the political groups or the members of the Constituent Assembly elected on 20 April.

The retirement of these officers could signify an attempt by the most conservative sector of the Honduran Armed Forces to guarantee their control over the military apparatus at a time when the country is trying to return to civilian political life, press circles have commented here.

The Constituent Assembly was officially installed only 2 weeks ago. It immediately assumed control of the public powers and appointed Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia as the country's provisional president.

NICARAGUA

LEADERS COMMENT ON BREAK WITH BOLIVIA

Acting Foreign Minister

PA022048 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Telephone interview with acting Foreign Minister Jacinto Suarez by unidentified announcer--place not specified--live]

[Excerpts] This morning we received an urgent EFE cable reporting that Bolivia has severed diplomatic relations with Nicaragua. As you can see, this is the reaction of the Bolivian coupist officers in the face of Nicaragua's initiative for effective OAS measures against the military uprising carried out in Bolivia. In effect, Nicaragua is at the vanguard of a continental movement to isolate the Bolivian officers. The concerted action of Latin American nations can be decisive for Bolivia's return to democratic channels.

We have Nicaragua's foreign minister by law [as heard], Companero Jacinto Suarez, on the telephone. He has left a meeting upon learning of the Bolivian junta's decision.

[Question] What is Nicaragua's position in the face of the Bolivian gorillas' decision?

[Answer] The attitude of the Bolivian Government is truly a maneuver to throw a smokescreen on the true situation of that country. It is a well-known fact that Nicaragua has maintained a very firm position defending the Bolivian people's self-determination, their right as a people to choose whatever destiny they wish. This was usurped by a group of gorillas.

An attempt is now being made at the international level to turn the situation around, with Bolivia's break of relations to look like our intervention into domestic affairs. We consider the Bolivian attitude of breaking relations, I repeat, as a maneuver, throwing a blanket over what is really happening in that country and the rejection this has achieved internationally.

Nicaragua will always maintain its position against the Bolivian gorillas. We will continue this initiative at the hemispheric level and at whatever level is necessary to obtain from the international community a subsequent attitude of rejection of General Garcia Meza and the group he leads, which expelled from power a government that had been recognized for its democratic essence and which prevented the ascent to power of the expression of the Bolivian people's will.

[Question] How are Nicaragua's moves progressing in the OAS, Companero Jacinto Suarez?

[Answer] Right now, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto is in Washington. He is talking to the various ambassadors accredited in the OAS to seek, as on many other occasions, consensus regarding the Bolivian issue. Foreign Minister D'Escoto is very enthused and sees things in a positive light, especially since a general attitude exists toward stopping military coups in Latin America.

A draft already exists. It is being submitted by Nicaragua for the consideration of the various countries for approval at a consultative meeting. That is why the Nicaraguan foreign minister is there. The draft, we must explain, was not drafted only by Nicaragua. It reflects the opinions of various governments of the area. Nicaragua heads the initiative representing other countries, which leads to the belief that it might prosper.

[Question] Thank you, Companero Jacinto Suarez, for your statements in connection with the report on Bolivia's severing of relations.

Interior Minister Borge

PA031741 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1939 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Managua, 2 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge said here today that "we do not want diplomatic relations with Bolivia." He made the statement when asked to comment on the decision adopted by the Bolivian military junta today to sever relations with Nicaragua.

Borge, who is also a member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, made a statement to ACAN-EFE but said he did not know many details about the rupture. "We did not and do not want any relations with those Bolivian coupist gorillas," Borge said.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry had announced this week that the rupture of diplomatic relations between Nicaragua and Bolivia "was imminent." Nicaragua had accredited Julio Molina as ambassador to Bolivia before the military coup of 17 July. Molina is also Nicaraguan ambassador to Peru.

In addition, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has addressed a message to the OAS Permament Council asking for a consultative meeting of foreign ministers to review the matter of the Bolivian "military coup." Based on a draft resolution, the OAS later agreed to "deplore" the coup, which annulled the results of the recent elections in Bolivia. Nicaragua has also reiterated its interest in continuing efforts to arrange a meeting of the OAS consultative organ to discuss Bolivia's case.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT'S 'UNEXPECTED' 2 AUG VISIT ANNOUNCED

PA022147 Paris AFP in Spanish 1854 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Managua, 2 Aug (AFP)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo will arrive in Managua at 1700 Sunday, according to an unexpected announcement made in official circles. Lopez Portillo will make a very brief visit to Nicaragua to wind up his tour of Latin America, which took him to Costa Rica, Brazil, Venezuela and Cuba, said a Nicaraguan Government spokesman.

The source said he did not know how long the Mexican president would be in Nicaragua or what the agenda will be. The Foreign Ministry protocol office began hasty preparations for a reception with all appropriate honors.

BORGE REPORTS ARRESTS CONNECTED WITH QUILALI ATTACK

PA030334 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Excerpts] A news conference was held at the Interior Ministry a few minutes ago. It was attended by Comdr Tomas Borge Martinez and Guerrilla Comdr Lenin Cerna, responsible for the State Security Department. The conference was held to report on the results of the operation undertaken against the attackers of Quilali. They said 14 have been arrested, 4 at the camp where they were meeting. Some 29 others have also been arrested. These had lent their farms for training activities and donated money. They include the Rugama brothers and Justino Meza, who have been arrested and [whose property] will be confiscated.

Commander Borge said the other people arrested are peasants and they will be treated differently. Their cases are being studied.

Some of those who participated in the attack on Quilali were also involved in the attack on Companera Juana Maria Cruz, who was riding in a Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute vehicle and was killed when they opened fire. The State Security Department has the names of the assailants but it will not disclose them just yet.

They also presented the 14 people arrested in the Quilali attack.

STATE COUNCIL DENIES PLAN TO ADMIT TWO GROUPS

PA012155 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] The State Council yesterday denied a report in LA PRENSA [words indistinct] that a law admitting the Social Democratic Party (PSD) and the Evangelical Committee for Development [CEPAD] into the legislative organ had been approved. According to the State Council, the paper misrepresented the facts, and this has not been approved. Nor has an amendment to article 16 of the fundamental statute on the number of bodies that can belong to the council been approved.

The council's explanation includes a ruling by the permanent commission, which states why it rejected the bill introduced by Alvaro Jerez of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement. The ruling does not recommend amending article 16 and therefore the two groups cannot be admitted into the council because the idea of the amendment should rest with the government junta and the two aforementioned groups have not asked officially to be admitted into the council.

It was reported in the council that any group will find the door open if it wants to be admitted but it must first consult the government junta.

CRUZ, CORDOVA TO VISIT COSTA RICA 11 AUG

PA011830 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Ambassador Javier Chamorro Mora announced in a statement in San Jose, that Arturo Cruz and Rafael Cordova Rivas, members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, will visit Costa Rica on 11 August. They will hold meetings with high-ranking Costa Rican officials to discuss topics that were not disclosed.

Our diplomatic representative also denied that Cubans organized the 19 July celebrations, another of the absurd reports released in the neighboring country to the south by the newsmen who are acting as peons of reactionaries, who are irritated by the Nicaraguan liberation.

Ambassador Chamorro Mora explained that following the Sandinist victory, 55 members of the Sandinist police and 10 literacy teachers have been killed. Because of this, the people have not hesitated to join the popular militias to defend the nation, something that other sectors are also doing.

PANAMANIAN, COSTA RICAN PRESIDENTS TO VISIT 23 AUG

PA010156 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the National Reconstruction Junta, said in Managua today that the presidents of Costa Rica and Panama, Rodrigo Carazo and Dr Aristides Royo, respectively, will visit Ruben Dario and Sandino's land on 23 August to attend the closing of the big literacy crusade. Ramirez Mercado said both presidents have accepted an official invitation from the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Government to visit Nicaragua on that day. It is expected that by then at least 600,000 people will no longer be illiterate. The participation of the two presidents of nations that played a decisive role in the victory over the Somoza tyranny will fill the gap caused by their absence from the 19 July celebrations.

DPRK DELEGATION OFFERS AID FOR HOSPITALS, FACTORIES

PA011912 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] A DPRK celebration headed by Companero (Ho Han Tong), vice minister of external economic affairs, visited our free country from 12 to 17 July. During the visit the delegation held talks with representatives of our revolutionary government and exchanged views with them about Nicaragua's present situation and the possibility of the Korean people's expressing their solidarity and cooperation through material aid.

Benefits from the revolutionary government's talks with the Korean delegation include the construction of two hospitals, one in (Mila Rosita) and another in the city of Boaco. The Koreans also offered to donate machinery and tools to equip three factories, one to manufacture farm equipment, another to make dyes for coloring cloth and another to produce spare parts for automobiles and tractors.

LA PRENSA DENOUNCES ATTACKS BY FRENCH JOURNALIST

PA012251 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] On two occasions an individual called Jean Ortiz, who claims to represent the French Communist paper L'HUMANITE, has taken advantage of press conferences held by the Nicaraguan Government to attack LA PRENSA.

We wish to denounce before the Nicaraguan people the shameful attitude of this individual who, abusing our hospitality, has come here to interfere in affairs which are strictly of internal interest. We do not know his intentions or the advantages he may be seeking.

As an independent paper, we wish to make clear that LA PRENSA gladly accepts objections to its reports and editorial line, which our country's authorities and the Nicaraguan people have the right to do, but we emphatically reject any foreign interference in our internal affairs such as that attempted by Ortiz.

REPORTAGE ON MEXICAN PRESIDENT LOPEZ PORTILLO'S VISIT

Arrival 31 Jul

FL311613 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1459 GMT on 31 July begins live coverage of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo's arrival in Havana. Coverage begins at Jose Marti International Airport, where a Mexican Air Force plane carrying Lopez Portillo and his entourage is seen landing at 1500 GMT. While announcer Manolo Ortega is setting the scene, Cuban President Fidel Castro and Army Gen Raul Castro are seen approaching the plane. After the ramp draped with a Mexican flag is set in place, the plane door opens and Lopez Portillo emerges at 1502. He comes down the ramp and embraces Fidel Castro. The members of the Mexican delegation follow down the ramp. They are introduced to Castro.

The ceremony begins at 1505 GMT with the playing of the Cuban and Mexican anthems and a 21-gun salute. At 1509 Castro and Lopez Portillo review the troops and then go down a receiving line, shaking hands with Cuban party and government officials and members of the diplomatic corps. Lopez Portillo pauses for an instant and chats with the DPRK ambassador. At the end of the line are Mexican Embassy personnel, some whom are dressed in charro costumes. Shouts start being heard from the tarmac, where the crowd waves back at Castro and Lopez Portillo.

At 1517 GMT, the honor guard marches past Lopez Portillo, who is flanked by the Castro brothers. At 1519 Lopez Portillo and Fidel Castro climb into an open car and a minute later the motorcade leaves the airport while the crowd shouts "long live Cuba", "long live Mexico." The camera shows the passage of the motorcade from various points along the route, lined by people waving Cuban and Mexican flags, until it reaches Revolution Square, where a huge portrait of Lopez Portillo is seen on the facade of a building. There is also a very big poster reading "Long Live Latin American Solidarity" with portraits of Benito Juarez and Jose Marti. Coverage ends at this point, at 1605 GMT.

Laying of Floral Wreath

FL312208 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2202 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United Mexican States, this afternoon laid a floral wreath at the monument to national hero Jose Marti at Revolution Square. The guard of honor and band of the Havana garrison participated in the ceremony. The band played the Cuban and Mexican national anthems as well as "The White Rose," based on Marti's simple verses put into music by (Gonzalo Roig) with special arrangement for bands by Maj Miguel Milanes.

President Lopez Portillo was accompanied by Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriquez, member of the party Politburo; the high-level delegation that is traveling with the Mexican president; and Mexican Ambassador Gonzalo Martinez Corbala. At the conclusion of the ceremony, President Lopez Portillo and Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez observed the historic Revolution Square from the base of the monument.

Opening of Official Talks

FL011144 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Official talks between the delegations of the United Mexican States and the Republic of Cuba began yesterday at the Palace of the Revolution, a few hours after President Jose Lopez Portillo's arrival in Havana.

The delegations are headed by Jose Lopez Portillo, president of Mexico, and by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers. Fidel expressed the great satisfaction that the Cuban poeple and government feel over the Mexican president's visit. On his part, Lopez Protillo expressed his joy at being in Cuba and his gratitude for the demonstrations of solidarity and sympathy with which he was welcomed.

Both sides discussed current Latin American and international issues and various topics of mutual interest in connection with an increase in bilateral relations.

Continuation of Talks

FL012312 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Officials talks between the delegations of the United Mexican States and the Republic of Cuba which opened yesterday at the Palace of the Revolution continued today. The respective delegations are headed by Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United Mexican States, and Dr Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

Decoration of Lopez Portillo

FL011030 Havana Domestic Television Service in Sparish 0000 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Statement read by Cuban President Fidel Castro awarding Jose Marti national order to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo at ceremony held in Palace of Revolution, Havana--live]

[Text] Your excellency president of Mexico, Jose Lopez Portillo:

The Council of State, interpreting the will of our people, has decided to award you the Jose Marti Order. No decoration could have been more appropriate to honor a distinguished son of Mexico except this one which carries the name of our national hero, Jose Marti, who--along with Hidalgo, Morelos, Juarez, Bolivar, San Martin, O'Higgins and Sucre--was one of the most illustrious men of our America.

Mexico played a significant role in the human and political development of Marti. He not only found refuge there for his hard expatriation and met illustrious friends, he also found for the first time two social sectors which from then on were to become an essential element of his political thinking--the Indian and the worker. Thus, in Mexico Marti's social ideas matured and finally turned into what he called the confusing and brutal north that despises us. [sentence as heard]

For several generations of Cubans, Mexico was a refuge and encouragement in the struggle for democratic rights and independence of the homeland. When in the years of Marti's centennial a group of young Cubans picked up his flags and followed his footsteps, it was in Mexico that the group planned what was to be the decisive battle and from there left to wage it.

In the difficult days when the force of a powerful enemy was launched against our small island in revolution, a Mexican who had left his mark in contemporary histroy with his presidency, Gen Lazaro Cardenas, who also understood that group of young men who had initiated the revolution, again rose with his intense personality as leader of our America to defend a threatened Cuba.

Later, during the shameful times when cowardly and treacherous cliques that could never represent the true feeling of the Latin American peoples backed down and let themselves be used in the infamous plan initiated in Washington to isolate the emerging Cuban revolution and try to cut off Cuba from Latin America, Mexico alone maintained the worthy and courageous position of not breaking its relations with Cuba. It set an example of international conduct which we Cubans will never forget.

For this reason, Mr President and esteemed friend, when the Council of State, in awarding you the Jose Marti order, emphasizes the friendship and solidarity which you have shown toward our country, it recognizes that you are continuing in an eminent manner what in your Mexican nation has been an uninterrupted norm of solidarity conduct.

You have accumulated many additional merits in your fruitful political life. Salient among these are the university professor and writer who sought in pre-Columbian roots a symbol for the current historic work of his country. But what makes you closer to us and is the reason for our gratitude is, above all, that as president of Mexico, Cuba has not lacked your friendship and firm support.

When we visited you in your country, you emphasized that it was a meeting between friends, that we had our roots in the same common trunk. You recalled that permanent friendship that came from Juarez to Cardenas and you proclaimed that the friendship and brotherhood between Mexico and Cuba were not being tested because they are constantly reiterated in our history and will never be denied.

You, friend and president, have demonstrated this. When a short while ago all the instruments of slander and political attacks again were raised against Cuba and when ominous military deployments again threatened our country for the useless intention of intimidating us, you announced--in a gesture whose timeliness was noted by world public opinion--your forthcoming visit to Cuba. You thereby set an unalterable position which also represents a clear demonstration of solidarity.

It is therefore natural that during your administration economic, intraindustrial and trade relations have developed with increasingly more wide-ranging possibilities, that cooperation programs have unfolded that might prove useful examples to other Latin American and developing countries, inasmuch as joint and coordinated efforts among them are the surest way to their definitive progress.

But it is not only your friendship and solidarity toward Cuba which motivates the decoration that you have been awarded. Your conduct as president is also a factor. It links the fate of Mexico to the developing countries and the highest expectations of the human race.

Indeed, the discovery of huge oil resources in Mexico could have led you along a mistaken course which would have contributed to tying your country to yokes, which being subtle would be no less damaging. You, however, have known how to utilize that wealth to consolidate Mexico's independence. You made it forcefully clear that you did not believe that Mexico's oil resources should be used to solve the energy problems of powerful neighbors. Rather, it would become an instrument for the economic and social transformation of the country.

Pressures have been evident. More than once these pressures have acquired the semblance of threats. You and the members of your administration have had to overcome them to maintain that policy of sensible and firm nationalism.

Furthermore, Mexico's having resolved the problem of its energy sources has not made you forget the dramatic problem that energy poses today for the human race, especially the developing countries. You have worked intensively and with laudable willingness in the search for just solutions to the energy problems of the so-called Third World.

Lastly, esteemed President Lopez Portillo, on conferring the Jose Marti order, we could not forget Mexico's stand--and your own personal one--in the Latin American arena. The military tyrannies that expect to perpetuate the past and serve our common enemy have been systematically repudiated by your administration and your country.

Mexico has contributed with its continuing initiative and presence to the organs best expressing the economic aspirations of Latin America and the Caribbean such as the SELA [Latin American Economic System]. Jamaica and others of our countries, economically strangled so as to destabilize them and cut off their development and independence efforts, received the encouragement and support of Mexico. And the new Nicaragua, which we all admire for its heroism and the sagacity of its political course, has also received with your visit the reaffirmation of Mexican solidarity.

All of this explains, esteemed President Lopez Portillo, why on receiving you today as a brother, the people of Cuba, through the enthusiasm of the residents of Havana, have communicated to you a warm sympathy which is a reflection of our feelings.

On awarding you the Jose Marti order, I pray you accept it as the testimony of the highest appreciation, gratitude and respect of our people. [applause]

Lopez Portillo Acceptance Speech

FL011305 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Speech by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo on accepting Cuba's Jose Marti national order at ceremony held in Palace of the Revolution, Havana--live]

[Excerpts] Mr President of the Council of State, Commander Fidel Castro; brother Cubans:

I receive this decoration bearing the name of the hero of the Americas, Jose Marti, as a high and great honor awarded to my people. I know well, Mr President, that it is not my merits but the strength of my people and the principles which that strength translates into which have determined the reasons you listed to justify this award. I accept it in the name of my people, albeit assuming the personal responsibility of receiving that which honors me so much.

Jose Marti is a common root in our identities, one more in the many that have linked Cuba and Mexico for centuries.

Commander, there is no better way to talk about Marti than to remember him in his own words. He gives us solidarity and ideas and moves us to action. Marti's causes are the causes of Cuba and Mexico united. We will not countenance anything to be done to Cuba because we would feel that it is being done to ourselves. We have thus shown, Commander. And we will continue to say and do thus in an exercise of historical coherence that binds us deeply to this American fatherland of which Cuba and Mexico must be the voice, support, future trend and commitment. Thank you very much, Commander. [applause]

Castro, Lopez Portillo Activities

PA021405 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Roberto Armendariz and Adrian Ojeda report from Havana, Cuba on visit by Mexican President Lopez Portillo--live]

[Text] This morning Commander Fidel Castro Ruz arrived at 0800 at the El Lagito residence, the official residence of foreign statesmen who visit Cuba. Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo was ready. Fidel and Lopez Portillo left together to view the agricultural and livestock works being carried out in the region.

Later they went to El Cayo Island. Most of today's official activities were held on that island.

Fidel, courteous and cordial to President Lopez Portillo, explained to his guest the historic significance of the forts in the (Abocana) area before boarding the vehicle that would take them to the island.

At Cathedral Square, the two men got out of the car that was taking them to the dock. and walked for approximately 1 hour in that sector of Havana. Fidel gave details about the history and anecdotes of the most interesting points to Lopez Portillo.

While the two heads of state were walking through the streets the people applauded them. When they arrived at the docks they again boarded an official vehicle.

At 0915 they took the national highway to Playa Larga, 180 km from Havana and 20 km from Playa Giron. During this trip they made three stops: first, at an experimental livestock center; second, at an experimental citrus farm; third, at a sugarcane field near Playa Giron. They arrived at Playa Larga at 1045. There they boarded a fast, unmarked Cuban Navy boat and left for El Cayo Island escorted by two patrol boats. Fidel Castro Ruz and Jose Lopez Portillo will return from that island tomorrow at 9030 by helicopter and will face a very busy day.

Meanwhile, in Havana, at 1000 this morning the member of the Mexican presidential retinue and their Cuban counterparts met for a working session.

Tomorrow, 2 August, will be a very busy day for the two chiefs of state. The outstanding event will be the rally at Jose Marti Square. Castro and Lopez Portillo will speak at that event, which is expected to be attended by 1,250,000 persons.

Friendship Rally

FL022140 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 2126 GMT on 2 August carries live coverage of friendship rally being held at Havana City's Plaza de la Revolucion in honor of visiting Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo. The Mexican head of state and Cuban President Fidel Castro are the announced speakers.

Color television coverage opens with shots of the crowd gathered at Havana City's Plaza de la Revolucion and surrounding areas. On the facade of one building appears a large portrait of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and on another portraits of Benito Juarez of Mexico and Jose Marti of Cuba. A large sign on a building reads: Long Live Latin American Solidarity.

At 2127 GMT, Presidents Fidel Castro of Cuba and Jose Lopez Portillo arrive on the dais. The crowd waves flags of Cuba and Mexico and chants slogans. At 2130 GMT the national anthems of Cuba and Mexico are played as the camera focuses on the Cuban flag and the statue of Jose Marti as well as those persons on the speaker's platform.

Staff announcer Manolo Ortega sets the scene, explaining the reason for the mass rally. Behind the dais there is a large sign which reads: Long Live the Friendship Between Cuba and Mexico. Ortega announces that Castro and Lopez Portillo are presiding at the ceremony as well as other party and state leaders.

Ortega introduces Castro. Prior to beginning his speech, the crowd chants: Fidel, for sure, hit the Yankees hard! Fidel holds his hands up and says: Let us leave the Yankees alone today. We are welcoming the Mexican president. This day must be dedicated to Mexico and to friendship. [applause and shouts] Fidel then begins speaking at 2138 GMT.

Castro Speech

FL022317 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2138 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at friendship rally at Havana City's Plaza of the Revolution in honor of visiting Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo--live]

[Text] [shouts of "Fidel, for sure, hit the Yankees hard"] Let's leave the Yankees alone today. We are receiving the president of Mexico. We have to dedicate this day to Mexico, to friendship. [shouts of "Long live Fidel," "Long live Mexico," "Cuba, Mexico, united shall win"] Illustrious friend, Lic Jose Lopez Portillo, president of Mexico [applause] guests, fellow countrymen:

In the first place, I want to thank you all for devoting this beautiful Saturday afternoon to the solidarity and friendship between Mexico and Cuba. [applause] President Jose Lopez Portillo and the Mexican delegation were the object of what we would call an enhusiastic, joyful, glorious welcome in our capital. [appluase] Why? As someone has said, because they deserve it. [applause] The people of Mexico deserve it and their president deserves it. [applause] As regards Mexico, there is a tradition of history and friendship unparalleled in Latin America. [applause]

Our struggles have been closely linked to the struggles and the history of Mexico. During the independence wars, Cuban patriots had a friend in the Mexican people and a home in the neighbor country. Our national hero, Jose Marti, lived there for a time. [applause] His revolutionary and American vision was enriched there. Marti dearly loved Mexico, a love that he took with him to the grave.

After the establishment of the mediatized republic, Cuban revolutionary generations also had close ties with Mexico. We can recall, among others, Mella, who, when he could not remain in our fatherland, went to Mexico. [applause] Let us recall our own generation which also found hospitality and asylum there. Mexican policy and the sympathies of Latin American nations toward Mexico became such a tradition that from early times to the present there has hardly been any Latin American revolutionary who has not felt it practically his right to receive Mexican hospitality, [applause] because they see it as the common heritage of the progressive and revolutionary movement. They see it practically as a right.

Where could we have been able to organize if Mexico had not existed? We organized there. We set out from there.

But our strong feelings of friendship and affection for Mexico are not only based on past history but also on present history. [applause] Following the triumph of the revolution, in those difficult years, in those first days of happiness, who could forget that one of our first illustrious visitors was Gen Lazaro Cardenas? [applause] We also recall that right during the mercenary invasion of Giron in 1961, Lazaro Cardenas volunteered to come and fight alongside our people. [applause]

In the difficult early days when the whole imperialist conspiracy against Cuba came into being, the attempt to isolate Cuba--and not only to isolate it but to destroy the revolution--Mexico was the only state that did not break relations with Cuba [applause] and it strongly opposed all aggressive accords against Cuba. And for many years, the only country in this hemisphere--or at least the only country in Latin America and the Caribbean, since we have to include Canada among the countries that did not break relations with us--I repeat, the only country in our area that we Cubans could visit was Mexico [applause] in the most difficult days of isolation and blockade. Things change and they will keep changing, but we can never forget Mexico's attitude. [applause]

But we have also had more recent examples such as occurred at the time of the events at the Peruvian Embassy when the imperialists carried out a ferocious campaign of lies against our country. During those same days, when along with publicity campaigns they rapidly organized threatening military maneuvers against Cuba, including landings on the Guantanamo Naval Base; in those very days, three months before the actual visit, as an unquestionable gesture of friendship and solidarity with our fatherland, President Lopez Portillo announced his visit to our country. [applause] And from that moment on, we were convinced that any welcome for a president of Mexico would be great and enthusiastic, but this time it would be a glorious one.

Mexico has a long historical experience as regards aggressions, injustices. One of the most advanced cultures of pre-Columbian America lived in Mexico. The Europeans conquered the country by blood and fire and subjected the people to a colonial and almost enslaving regime for centuries until one day the Mexicans, led by Hidalgo and Morelos, once again won their country's full independence. Not too long afterwards, the powerful neighbor to the north, in a phase of expansionism against the nations of America, launched an invasion on the Mexican territory, seizing most of it, including what are now the U.S. states with the largest natural resources. It was then that the Mexican people wrote glorious pages of heroism symbolized in history by the immortal action of the child heroes of Chapultepec Castle. [applause]

But shortly after this aggression in the mid-19th century, in the latter half of the century, expansionist Europe tried to seize Mexico and establish there nothing less than an empire, known as the empire of Maximilian. But in the face of this new aggression, the Mexican people rose as a single man behind the eminent leader, Juarez, so admired by Marti. [applause]

Even early in this century, Mexico experienced U.S. intervention and aggressions. But the Mexican revolution came about and put an end to the 10 years of the Porfirio Diaz' tryanny. And it forged the first great social revolution in our hemisphere [applause] and the first great agrarian reform. [applause] A stage of heroic and bloddy struggle began to save and consolidate the revolution. I remember when I was a student people said, with reason, that the constitution that emerged from the Mexican revolution was one of the most advanced and progressive in the world. [applause] The Mexican revolution was a source of deep inspiration for the Latin American revolutionary movement.

But Mexico was also the first country among the current petroleum-producing countries--the first petroleum country which, I repeat, under difficult conditions, when the present correlation of forces did not exist in the world, when Mexico was still, shall we say, a weak country--it was the first to nationalize petroleum in the face of the big imperialist powers. [applause] And we remember how irritated the imperialist powers. [applause] and we remember how irritated the imperialists were and how hard Mexico's struggle was during that brave and determined action which made Lazaro Cardenas' name immortal. [applause]

After the revolution, Mexico also became the country with the greatest political stability in the hemisphere. It has had 50 years of political stability, [applause] something unusual in our America. In addition, it practices a foreign policy based on principles. [applause]

But these are not the only reasons why Mexico's friendship honors us. Mexico has been one of the most determined standard-bearers in the struggle for a new international economic order. [applause] Mexico has been and is a determined standard-bearer in the struggle for the interests of the so-called Third World. [applause] Mexico and its leaders are fully aware of the serious difficulties today's world is experiencing with energy, food, financial, economic problems; of the serious problems of the underdeveloped world and the great danger that certain policies pose for peace.

In the world arena, Mexico is a determined defender of peace and cooperation among nations, [applause] the only possible way to find solutions to our difficult problems.

In the Latin American and Caribbean arena, Mexico is a sincere friend of all our peoples, [applause] a zealous defender of their interests. And it occupies a trench thousands of kilometers long on the very border with the United States. [applause] Hence, not only with its foreign policy but also geographically, Mexico occupies a frontline trench in the defense of the sovereignty and interests of our peoples. [applause]

And let us also recall Mexico's noble stance at the time of the fascist coup in Chile, as an example of a policy of principles. [applause]

That is why it is just that, in the same plaza and on this same dais where one day we received with immeasurable love that exemplary and extraordinary friend Salvador Allende [applause] we today receive and honor the Mexican president. [applause] Mexico arduously struggles for a necessary and just principle, which is to guarantee under satisfactory and generous conditions the supply of oil to the Central American and Caribbean countries. [applause] That is the way, with actions, that President Lopez Portillo is carrying out his postulates and his international policy. Precisely tomorrow, he will sign in Costa Rica an agreement with the Venezuelan Government aimed at guaranteeing--since they are the two most important oil-producing countries in the area--these supplies. [applause]

Mexico supported the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people [applause] and following the victory, it has become one of their most generous friends. [applause] Despite the fact that Mexico is a country with infinitely fewer financial and economic resources than the United States, the aid it has offered the Nicaraguan people, which includes numerous fields, is much more, considerably greater than the aid offered by the United States to Nicaragua. [applause] Mexico supports the just struggle of the Belizean people for independence [applause] and does not have, like others, ridiculous territorial ambitions.

No one will ever be able to assert that Mexico meddles in the internal affairs of Central American nations, and much less than it supports genocidal governments such as the one in El Salvador. [applause] Fortunately for its people and for the joy of the rest of the peoples of Latin America, Mexico has enormous natural resources. In recent years, with its own efforts, with its own technology and with its own techniques, Mexico has conducted geological explorations of its territory and discovered great oilfields whose proved reserves are higher than 50 billion barrels and could possibly quadruple. [applause] I repeat, Mexico has accomplished this feat with its own techniques and technology. It did not need the multinational corporations to find and exploit its oil-and gasfields, both on land at sea.

Such an enormous wealth of hydrocarbons had to awaken cravings and ambitions on the part of others. It constituted a very special responsibility for the Mexican leaders to confront the situation created by this new wealth and the dangers it could bring upon Mexico. We can say that they have done it and continue to do it in an exemplary manner for other oil-producing countries, with a policy based on the one hand on the defense of its legitimate interests and, on the other, international cooperation, especially with underdeveloped countries. [applause]

President Lopez Portillo was responsible for that historic task that he has translated into the policy of exploiting Mexico's oil resources in accordance with Mexico's interests and the interests of other peoples, but never in accordance with the energy needs of powerful industrialized countries, headed of course by the United States. [applause]

Besides oil, Mexico has other valuable natural resources. In addition, Mexico has hydraulic energy which has been affected by suspicious droughts coinciding with certain U.S. experiments related to hurricanes, and which in Mexico, as in Cuba, constitute irreplaceable sources of water for the rivers and for the phreatic mantle. We know of some of these experiences and know that the imperialists on certain occasions have tried to divert hurricanes. I suspect that under certain circumstances they have diverted them toward areas of interest to them including against us if they so desired.

We know, and it has been published, that the Pentagon has conducted experiments aimed at trying to cause clouds to drop the rains over the sea so that they may never reach Cuba. As we all know, they conducted biological experiments aimed at affecting our crops and our cattle industry. We know all that. Due to this, none of these mysterious experiments would be a rare thing for us. I said that Mexico, in addition to its enormous hydraulic resources, also possesses important thermal, geothermal resources. It already has in production some installations with capacities of several hundreds of thousands of kilowatts which use geothermal energy.

Apparently Mexico also has important uranium deposits, copper and other minerals. President Lopez Portillo explained to me that Mexico can produce great quantities of the three fundamental elements needed in agriculture, that is for fertilizing in agriculture. It has nitrogen from its abundant gasfields and, through petrochemistry using its own technology, it is converting a large part of that into nitrogen. Mexico has abundant quantities of phosphorus as well as potassium. These are three elements very necessary to solve the problems of food supplies in today's world. Mexico has a great marine wealth which could serve to feed its people.

The Latin American peoples are interested in the accelerated development of the Mexican economy. The Latin American peoples are interested that such a friend of all of us, that a friend who has never failed us may become a nation with a powerful economy and industry and that it may become a prosperous nation. [applause]

The economic and cooperation relations between Cuba and Mexico are developing. It is the aim of the two countries to develop to the maximum those economic relations and those relations of cooperation. We cannot forget that in Mexico's economy with a powerful oil industry and other industrial branches, the nation's property, that is the nationalized industries, are the mainstay of the country's economy.

Cooperation between our two countries is instrumental. Of course, when there is trust and that trust is based on facts, and it has been forged over a period of time, with which other country in our area could we be happy to develop our economic relations and the relations of cooperation as we can with Mexico? [applause] When in recent months there was a need in Mexico for additional quantities of sugar, which amounted to nearly half a million tons, the first country Mexico asked for the sugar was precisely Cuba. [applause] We said that, despite the difficulties we were having with the sugarcane rust [disease], despite the limitation of our reserves, we said that over any other interested party, we were ready to supply Mexico's sugar needs. [applause]

Mexico is an important buyer of other commodities produced by Cuba and, at the same time, supplies us with goods we need. But also on certain occasions, when we have had difficulties with some raw materials, when we have encountered difficulties with the lubricants in the midst of the harvest due to delays in deliveries, there has not been a single instance when we have asked Mexico that the problems have not been solved immediately and speedily. [applause]

It is truly pleasant and encouraging to have neighbors such as this, who more than neighbors are brothers. [applause] I know that President Lopez Portillo does not like to be praised, but it is not a matter of praise, it is merely justice. [applause] Our visitor has gained in just a matter of hours the sympathy and love of our citizens. [applause]

A modest and plain man he also has a great intelligence and an extraordinary culture. In addition, he has something very important, a great human sensibility, even artistic. [applause] I am sure that President Lopez Portillo will be recorded in history as one of the great Mexican statesmen. [applause]

When we observed on the day of his arrival that he did not miss greeting a single person, no matter how remotely located he was--even though there were no isolated cases because it was a human mass--when we mentioned to him how pleasantly impressed we were with his concern with respect to our citizens, he said: One man is a crowd. [applause] We will never forget that beautiful statement and we will never forget what he said in the beautiful and eloquent speech at the time of receiving the medal: We will not countenance anything to be done against Cuba. [prolonged applause and chanting] I repeat exactly what he said: We will not countenance anything against Cuba. We would feel it as if it were done to ourselves.

Today we respond to the fraternal Mexican people and their illustrious leader. We will not countenance anything against Mexico. [prolonged applause and chanting] We would feel it as if it were done to ourselves. We will know how to be loyal to the friendship forged by centuries of history and beautiful principles. [prolonged applause] Long live Mexico! Long live the friendship between the peoples of Cuba and Mexico! Long live President Jose Lopez Portillo! Fatherland or death! [crowd yells back "We shall win," prolonged applause]

Lopez Portillo Address

PA030201 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2234 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Speech by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo during Mexico-Cuba solidarity rally in Havana--live]

[Text] Cubans one and all: I come from Mexico extending the hand of an honest friend. [applause] I come representing all Mexicans in this historic setting, which is an expression of an historic era which penetrates it and finds an echo in your hearts. This great plaza is the focus of Cuba's contemporary history. [applause]

In fact, Cubans, during this unforgettable, huge welcome it seemed to me that every Cuban was a crowd, and now, facing this big crowd, I believe all Cubans are a single man: Fidel Castro. [applause] Never before, Cuban friends, have I faced such a great crowd, but I tell you your faces are not unfamiliar to me; a few hours ago I saw them inside the Palace of the Revolution, in that big, beautiful mural by Portocarrero. That is a picture of all of you and all of Cuba. [applause] It depicts your eyes. It contains your faces, the cyclones and the vortices of this immortal island. It reflects the spirit, the face, the stregnth, the energy, and vortex of Cuba. [applause] Here at this square I feel that I am in the eye of a storm, in the eyes of all of you, who are now the center of Cuba's strength. [applause]

I thank you, as the commander has thanked you, for giving up your Saturday afternoon to be here. [applause, shouts] But I know it is good to be together when there are good things and victories to celebrate [applause, shouts] and today you Cubans are celebrating six gold medals, which your strength...[applause, shouts] They are a prize for your organizational ability, your determination, your courage, your technique, your effort, the cultural effort of sports, which is one of the greatest expressions of modern culture and of all time. [applause]

I am with you, Cuban brothers, in this square of the alliance between the people and their leaders. I know that Marti did not speak here, but there is talk of Marti here. One thinks about and feels him every day. He is standing in front of us [applause] in a stone representation of the body of which he asked so much.

It looks like a cloud, with the thoughtful countenance that the front of glory has from here. [as heard] [applause]

I know that major decisions are discussed here, that Cuban solidarity is expressed here, that big decisions are reached here and that poor devils are condemned from here. [shouts of "viva", applause] I also know, Cuban friends, that the Yara call to arms [grito de Yara] became lucidity, courage and determination following Marti's death, but it ended in self-determination, continued as a revolution and now is being administered as a government by Fidel and the leaders of this great Cuba. [applause]

It is a single line, the line of Cuban freedom, the route that Marti wanted his people to follow, namely, the route of decolonization to reach the dignity of the Cuban people, and the dignity of the Cuban people is standing in front of us, for our sake and with us here, today. [applause]

Self-determination is the cornerstone, the basic truth of our peoples and that self-determination is a keynote here in Cuba. This hurricane-prone Caribbean has been on the map of all empires. Some on their way in and others on their way out, all empires have come here and have infiltrated us. We have gotten rid of them. They have come back. We will get rid of them again. [applause]

It has been on the map of empires, but it is also our area of responsibility. To want self-determination is to want to follow our own advice, count on our own resourcefulness, be and do what we plan and want. This is our main responsibility. Self-determination is the active expression of sovereignty, and sovereignty permits nations to avail themselves of systems and governments--the governments that they want, and not imposed ones. This is what self-determination means and this is its value. [applause]

At the turn of the century, in a silent, painful struggle of many years, Mexico achieved its revolution. In the middle of the century Cuba achieved its revolution, and at the end of the century other nations are making similar efforts. This is and should be the history of our America. [applause] Mexicans don't want what began so well at the turn of the century to become undone at the end of the century through inefficiency or injustice. We are permanently striving to make our revolution an active truth, a constant truth. At a time of international disarray, that is a hard task which requires day-to-day efforts, but we are making and we will make those efforts at home and abroad. [applause] Self-determination means following one's own course, but different courses in no way preclude friendship, aid, cooperation and understanding. It is other interests that divide us, separate us and exploit us. That is why Mexico disapproves of and condemns any bipolarity, because we know its lines are crossed and it is short-circuiting in many areas. [laughter, applause]

We do not want areas of influence either, because we know that their advantages are like glass beads and dishes of lentils. We know that when there is dissidence in the area of influence the result is repression and that its normal situation is disorder and exploitation. That is why we reprove, condemn and combat the areas of influence of all hegemonies. [applause]

We also know, Cuban brothers, that no political system is free of problems. It only analyzes them well and solves them. No political system can guarantee that a country will not have problems, but it can guarantee that it will have paths to solve them. And that is the important thing. Our paths and our systems should permit us to solve the problems of today, of tomorrow and of our children's tomorrow. That is what we can ask of our systems. [applause]

And so we have to condemn all holy alliances, all the organizations which, through economic disorder, are depriving us of what belongs to us and are keeping us from enjoying it and leading a more prosperous and worthy life. We know that a political system should permit men to analyze their problems and solve them with their own resources through economic and political independence.

This is what a system hopes to do for its people. That is why we say that the international order should insure freedom so the nations can analyze and use their economic resources without being exploited and permit them to live worthily with decorum and decency with those resources. That is why we advocate the right of all nations to use their natural resources, their intelligence, their manpower. [applause]

We command respect and we want to be self-sufficient with solidarity. That is why we supported the proposal for cooperation that Commander Castro made on behalf of the nonaligned countries at the United Nations. [applause]

That is why we suggested at the United Nations a strategy to achieve that goal, namely, a worldwide energy plan based on the idea that it is the responsibility of all mankind to march in an orderly way from the oil era to the era of other, alternate energy sources, taking advantage of and prolonging the oil era so as to more confortably secure the solutions that may be remotely possible for many countries that do not have oil or technological alternative now. For this reason we regard our proposal as a strategy for international cooperation. [applause]

Since in a world of skepticism, suspicion and selfishness, one's word is not enough, we want to commit ourselves in deed. At first we will do so modestly, but we expect it will set the example for other nations and we hope that international shame will pressure everyone into deciding to order the relations between the mighty and the poor, between the industrialized countries and the Third World countries. This is the value of our proposal. It is modest but has a clean political intention. [applause]

But, Cuban friends, to have self-sufficiency with solidarity, to be able to have cooperation, we need peace, we need to live in peace. That is why we condemn the cold war. That is why we condemn the arms buildup. We do not want full cartridge pouches and empty plates, just as we do not want full pockets for the arms dealers. [applause] Nothing can be achieved in this disordered world if we do not make up our minds to have detente. In this area, America is tense. There is shooting. Cubans, let us make an effort in solidarity so that detente will be fulfilled. Let us make an organized effort to maintain ourselves in that struggle against the tensions that oppress us, that place us on a knife's edge. Let us make an effort so that the powerful will understand that they are not the masters of mankind but that they are part of mankind. [applause]

We know that, as Benito Juarez put it, respect for the rights of others is the road to peace, but we want an active and fruitful peace which will raise our peoples so we can build Pioneers palaces for our children, so we can let the children of the world [applause] deliver kerchiefs of friendship, such as this one that a pretty Cuban girl gave me at the Pioneers Palace today. [applause]

Cuban brothers, that is why we want peace; to be what we are as the oracle at Delphi wanted, required and ordered; so Cuba can be Cuba, so Mexico can be Mexico, so we can be ourselves every day. That is why we want peace. [applause]

Cuban brothers, I want to leave here with the echo of the word "peace." If I came with the honest hand of a friend, I want to leave here with a white rose.

Thank you very much. [applause]

Visit to Pioneer City

FL021747 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Accompanied by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo this morning visited the Jose Marti Pioneer City. Upon the arrival of the illustrious visitor and the delegation accompanying him to the Pioneer center, the Cuban children chanted slogans alluding to the friendship between the Cuban and Mexican peoples, and accorded them a warm welcome. Pioneer (Aracelis Mir), an eighth grade student of the Comdr Camilo Cienfuegos school in El Cerro, welcomed the Mexican president on behalf of the rest of the Pioneers. A detachment of Pioneer vanguard members presented the Pioneer neckerchief to Lopez Portillo, Fidel and other members of the visiting delegation.

The Mexican president and his host, accompanied by the high-level delegation, then toured the Jose Marti Pioneer City, visiting Che Guevara's home, the Marti Plaza and marine facilities.

Mediation Offer

PA031610 Paris AFP in Spanish 1453 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Havana, 3 Aug (AFP)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo suggested this morning that Mexico could mediate between the United States and Cuba. He made it clear, however, that no one had requested such mediation thus far.

The possibility was confirmed with pleasure by the Mexican president, who held a news conference early today before winding up his visit to Cuba, which began Thursday.

Lopez Portillo said in that regard that nothing would be more pleasant to us than to be useful in this or any other attempt at establishing conciliation and harmony to bring peace to the area.

Nothing has been requested from us but if this were the case we would comply, he added.

The Mexican president also clarified a statement recently made by him that his government would not tolerate any aggression against Cuba, saying that it is valid for all other friendly countries in the area.

It would be regrettable if expressions of solidarity based on basic principles were to elicit a childish reaction from the United States, Lopez Portillo said, reiterating that his statement was not a sentimental or emotional outburst.

We must respect rights if we want to live amid order and respecting rights means not tolerating abuse either in our case or in someone else's case. We do not want for others what we do not want for ourselves, Lopez Portillo said.

Other statements made by the Mexican president in his news conference were:

Oil: Cuba does not need Mexican fuel because the Soviet Union guarantees its supplies, but the door is always open for it to participate in the agreement that Mexico and Venezuela will sign today in order to share this energy source with the countries of the area.

Agreement: Neither El Salvador nor any other country will be excluded from the benefits of this agreements. We do not want to deprive the people of it as they cannot be blames for relative circumstances.

El Salvador: We deeply regret the situation as well as the process of authentic class struggle there.

Nonaligned movement: We have preferred to maintain our independence in this and other areas, in line with our traditions and idiosyncracies.

Puerto Rico: Regarding this, Mexico maintains its policy of defending the right to self-determination.

Further on News Conference

PA032300 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] In a news conference in Havana shortly before leaving Cuba, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo reiterated the firm ties between the Cuban and Mexican peoples in an age-old bond of reciprocal solidarity which has been confirmed by his visit.

Before hundreds of newsmen, who reported on his visit and who gathered at the Mexican Embassy in Havana early this morning, Lopez Portillo reiterated his firm solidarity with Cuba and the other Latin American and Caribbean countries. This is not a phrase to flatter the Cubans, the Mexican president said, but a policy of principles that has been applied by Mexico throughout history, since both our peoples have experienced aggressions and plunder.

Lopez Portillo expressed his great joy and deep gratitude over the warm welcome the Cuban Government and people gave him and his delegation. He said this once again shows the close ties of friendship, brotherhood and cooperation between the two nations.

The Mexican president said that the five agreements signed during his visit to Cuba will strengthen the ties of bilateral cooperation existing between the two countries.

Replying to a Radio Havana question on the colonial situation in Puerto Rico and the U.S. attempts to annex that island, Lopez Portillo said that Mexico condemns all forms of colonialism and neocolonialism in Latin America and the Caribbean and expresses its opposition to the permanence of any type of colonial enclave in the continent. As in the case of Belize, he stressed, we think that people are the ones who must decide their own destiny.

In another part of the news conference, Lopez Portillo condemned the constant and systematic violation of human rights in El Salvador and demanded respect for the Salvadoran people's right to decide their own destiny without foreign intervention. We deeply regret the situation prevailing in El Salvador where an authentic class struggle is taking place, the Mexican president added.

He also expressed Mexico's support for SELA and reiterated Mexico's sympathies toward the nonaligned movement. He said that Mexico views with concern how the process in favor of detente, which until a short time ago characterized international relations, is being replaced by a process leading to cold war and violence among nations.

Lopez Portillo said that the agreement with Venezuela on the supply of petroleum to the Central American countries is Mexico's contribution to the security and peace of those nations and a modest contribution to Latin American integration and peace and cooperation among peoples.

Lopez Portillo announced that after his visit to Costa Rica he will make a stopover in Managua to talk with the Nicaraguan Government leaders, since he was unable to attend the 19 July events to mark the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution's triumph.

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 152 *5 August 1980*

ARGENTINA

Woman Allegedly Abducted in Peru Found Dead in Spain B 1
Government Grants Asylum to Two Bolivian Leftists B 1
Martinez de Hoz Undergoes Minor Surgery B 1
Briefs: Israeli Commerce Minister B 1

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza Affirms Defiance of Economic Blockade C 1
Minister Accuses U.S. Ambassador of 'Improper Conduct' C 1
Further Details C 2
USSR Reportedly Interested in Helping Government C 2
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 31 Jul]
Hernan Siles Zuazo Allegedly in Puno, Peru C 2
Ministry Discloses Communists Planned To Kill Siles C 3
COB Announces Formation of 'Popular Government' C 3
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 3 Aug]
Catholic Church Requests Release of Nuns, Priests C 4
Radio Fides Closed Indefinitely for Opposition to Regime C 4
Radio Stations To Continue Under State Control C 4
Suspension of Classes Extended 15 Days C 5
Santa Cruz Independence Day Parade Canceled C 5
Government Creates Compulsory Service System C 5
President Confirms Sale of Natural Gas to Brazil C 6
Ambassador to Argentina Officially Confirmed C 7
U.S., Andean Pact, OAS 'Interventionism' Cited [EL DIARIO 30 Jul] C 7
Military Strategy To Consolidate Power Analyzed C 8
[Buenos Aires CLARIN 1 Aug]

BRAZIL

Saraiva Guerreiro Speaks at Banquet Honoring Carrington D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 1 Aug]
Carrington Speech [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 1 Aug] D 3
O ESTADO View of Visit [2 Aug] D 5
Newspaper Stands Bombed in Rio de Janeiro [O GLOBO 3 Aug] D 6
Newsmen Demand Investigation D 7
Socialist Office Burned D 7
Deputy Blames Government D 7

CHILE

Japan Requests Support for Security Council Candidacy E 1
Uruguay's Queirolo Urges Anti-Marxism in South America E 1
Belgian Priest Asks Protection After Abduction E 1

ECUADOR

Ministers To Resign So Roldos Can Choose New Cabinet G 1

PANAMA

Former Foreign Minister Reviews Regional Political Issues N 1
[MATUTINO 2 Aug]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Colonel Says Cubans Involved in Nicaraguan Arms Traffic P 1
[LA NACION 22 Jul]
Nicaraguan Ambassador Calls Relations 'Cordial' P 2
Commentary Says Estrangement of Nicaragua Wrong Policy P 2
Venezuelan-Mexican Oil Cooperation Agreement Signed P 3
Venezuelan President's Remarks P 3
Critical Commentary P 4

EL SALVADOR

Cuba Claims 'U.S. Instructors' Directing Fighting P 5
[Havana]
Archbishop Pleads for End to Bloodshed P 5
Journalists Pay Homage to Murdered Colleagues [API NEWS] P 6
European Christian Democrats Visit, Discuss Support P 6

GUATEMALA

Editorial Cites U.S. 'Predicament' at Nicaraguan Event P 8
[DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA 21 Jul]
U.S. View on Nicaraguan Political Pluralism Disputed P 8
[DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA 23 Jul]
Columnist Cites Need for United Central America P 9
[PRENSA LIBRE 23 Jul]

HONDURAS

Morazanist Front Leader Outlines Goals in Interview P 10
[Havana]

NICARAGUA

Junta To Hold Elections When 'Appropriate' P 11
Ramirez on Elections, Bolivia P 12
Cordova Rivas Returns From Peru, Speaks About Bolivia P 12
Ortega Comments on Lopez Portillo Visit, Bolivia P 13
Comment on 'CIA Statements' P 14
Banking Official Discusses Foreign Debt Payment Problems P 15

CUBA

Lopez Portillo's Visit Ends With Joint Communique Q 1
Press Conference Q 3
Cooperation Agreements Q 4
Lopez Portillo's Departure Q 4

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Prime Minister Stresses Importance of Literacy Program [Havana] S 1

JAMAICA

Prime Minister Stresses Government's Stability [Havana]
Manley Predicts Election Victory for PNP S 1
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 29 Jul] S 1
Manley Leaves for United States on Party Business [Havana] S 2
Soviets Admit Disappearance of Embassy Secretary S 2
Patterson Calls for Ban on Military Exercises in Caribbean S 3
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 29 Jul]
Editorial Implies Cuban Involvement in Violence S 3
[DAILY GLEANER 29 Jul]

WOMAN ALLEGEDLY ABDUCTED IN PERU FOUND DEAD IN SPAIN

PY021437 Paris AFP in Spanish 0314 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Aug (AFP)--The Argentine Foreign Ministry disclosed here today that an Argentine citizen whose alleged kidnaping, along with five other persons, was recently reported in Peru and Bolivia has been found dead in an apartment in Madrid. The Foreign Ministry released this information based on reports received from the Argentine Embassy in Spain, which also disclosed the information to the Spanish press.

According to the Foreign Ministry report, Argentine citizen Noemi Esther Gianetti de Molfino, died in Madrid of apparently natural causes on 21 July after having entered the country on a passport issued in the name of Maria del Carmen Sainz de Sainz. The official communique stated that Molfino, "also known as one of the Plaza de Mayo mothers, had been expelled from Peru in July, along with Argentines Julia Santos de Acebal, alias Maria Ines Raverta, and Julio Cesar Ramirez, for having entered the country with false identity papers."

The Foreign Ministry recalled that both Molfino and Ramirez had been reported kidnaped in Peru by various news media, but the death of the woman proves the falsehood of the campaign to undermine the prestige of the Argentine and Peruvian governments and warns once again of the dangers inherent in international subversion, which is trying to undermine the foundations of our Western society.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS ASYLUM TO TWO BOLIVIAN LEFTISTS

PY050250 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2215 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Salta, 4 Aug (TELAM)--The national gendarmerie has reported that the Argentine Government has granted asylum to Bolivian citizens Benjamin Belisario Mena Zambrana, member of the Yacuiba Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP), and Nicolas Cardozo Iniguez, member of the National Leftist Renewal Movement, who entered our country through the Agua Blanca Pass in the northern part of this province last weekend.

The Salta 7th Gendarmerie Group has also reported that Argentine officials have decided to suspend all the security measures in the border areas with Bolivia as a result of the coup which overthrew President Lidia Gueiler Tejada in July.

MARTINEZ DE HOZ UNDERGOES MINOR SURGERY

PY050143 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2037 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Aug (TELAM)--The Economy Minister issued the following communique regarding Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz's operation:

Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz this afternoon underwent a minor hernia operation and will be absent from his office this week. It is expected that he will be back at his office next Monday.

BRIEFS

ISRAELI COMMERCE MINISTER--Gid'on Pat, Israeli ministry of industry, commerce and tourism, is visiting our country. He is heading a delegation which next week will hold meetings with Argentine officials to discuss, among other things, the state of economic relations between Argentina and Israel. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Aug 80 PY]

GARCIA MEZA AFFIRMS DEFIANCE OF ECONOMIC BLOCKADE

PY041457 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1851 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 2 Aug (LATIN)--Gen Luis Garcia Meza, the president of the military junta, has warned that Bolivia will not "bow to imperialism" and has affirmed that his government knows how to cope with the current international economic blockade.

General Garcia gave a speech yesterday during a rally in Santa Cruz, located 900 km southeast of La Paz, on the occasion of his first trip to that department, whose military garrison was the first one to join the military uprising that brought General Garcia Meza to power on 17 July.

According to a local newspaper, General Garcia Meza said: "We have to defy the international consensus and the countries that are blockading us." The army commander, who was accompanied by the other two members of the military junta, Gen Waldo Bernal of the air force and Rear Adm Ramiro Terrazas of the naval force, called the people of Santa Cruz "the starters of this revolution of national reconstruction."

"You know that we are conscious of being an honest, peaceful and hard-working government," said General Garcia Meza while repeating an invitation to foreign governments and international organizations to send representatives in order to see for themselves "if Bolivia is a communist or a nationalist country."

In referring to the international blockade which is being implemented against his government and to "the countries which are attacking us and which have a daily escalation of extremism," General Garcia Meza said that in order to move forward, Bolivians will eat only yucca and sun-dried beef if necessary. Yucca and dried beef is the basic diet of vast sectors of the low-income population of Bolivia.

General Garcia Meza said that with "hard work" Bolivians must produce more in order to cooperate with the government to neutralize the effects of the international economic blockade. He added: "We are not interested in the blockades. We are not scared by the fact that they are taking away from us the aid which they give us little by little in order to maintain us and keep us in submission as an underdeveloped country and as a colony."

The main sponsor of the blockade, which the president of the military junta did not mention, is the U.S. Government, which "in retaliation for the interruption of the democratic process" has suspended its military and economic aid programs to Bolivia and has recalled its ambassador, Marvin Weissman.

MINISTER ACCUSES U.S. AMBASSADOR OF 'IMPROPER CONDUCT'

PY041858 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1829 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 4 Aug (TELAM)--Fernando Palacios, minister of public information of the presidency, today accused the U.S. ambassador to Bolivia, Marvin Weissman, of making slanderous and insulting observations regarding traditionally friendly nations.

The official of Gen Luis Garcia Meza's government asserted that the diplomat had used classified channels to send untrue and slanderous reports to U.S. newspapers. During a press conference this morning, Fernando Palacios gave copies to newsmen of material which, in his opinion, proves the improper conduct of the U.S. ambassador.

Further Details

PY042042 Paris AFP in Spanish 1951 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 4 Aug (AFP)--The Bolivian Government has charged the United States with having flagrantly violated the Vienna Convention by having placed its communications channels, which are protected by diplomatic immunity, at the service of U.S. press organizations.

Public Information Minister Fernando Palacios has handed out to the national and foreign press the text of a report written by a U.S. journalist and sent to the Washington POST by U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman. The report, which carries a violent version of the Bolivian events, was transmitted through diplomatic channels. In a message addressed to the State Department, Weissman asked that the report signed by Ray Bonner be immediately relayed to the Washington POST.

The minister called attention to the fact that Bonner, with Weissman's concurrence, made charges against Latin American countries in a message broadcast through U.S. official channels, since the report states that through Bolivia and the neighboring countries of Chine, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, rightwing military dictators now control most of the resources and people of Latin America.

Minister Palacios reported that his government had obtained the text of the article, photocopies of which were delivered to the press, "by obvious means" and that the appropriate protest of this flagrant violation that has endangered peaceful coexistence among nations will be presented through diplomatic channels.

USSR REPORTEDLY INTERESTED IN HELPING GOVERNMENT

PY050039 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 31 Jul 80 p 7

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires--The Soviets might ask Argentina to probe into the possibility of "some kind of cooperation" between Moscow and La Paz, according to a report published by the newspaper CONVICCION. The paper wrote that "in keeping with its strategy of moving into places where the United States has suffered a political setback, the Soviet Union would be interested in helping the new Bolivian military government to break the international isolation which is being instigated against the government by the West," adding that Secretary General of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Yuriy Fokin, who is now on an official visit to Argentina, may well ask Argentina's mediation to that effect.

HERNAN SILES ZUAZO ALLEGEDLY IN PUNO, PERU

PY050055 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0022 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 4 Aug (TELAM)--Hernan Siles Zuazo, presidential candidate of the winning Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP), who was certain to become president on 6 August before the 17 July coup, is reportedly in Puno, Peru or in its vicinity.

This report was heard in the corridors of the government house and was confirmed--as a rumor--by a spokesman close to the presidency, who, however, asked not to be identified. According to the report, Hernan Siles Zuazo, who according to his own statement released a few days ago is not in asylum but leading the resistance and ready to head a government in clandestinity, is reportedly in this Peruvian city.

MINISTRY DISCLOSES COMMUNISTS PLANNED TO KILL SILES

PY010347 Paris AFP in Spanish 0044 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 31 Jul (AFP)--The press department of the Interior Ministry today issued a paid advertisement disclosing that Hernan Siles Suazo was going to be the first victim of extremism had the results of the 29 July elections been implemented and that the Bolivian Communist Party [PCB] had planned to install psychiatric clinics similar to those of the Soviet Union.

According to the paid advertisement, after being elected president, Siles Zuazo intended to hold a dinner for the members of the armed forces and division commanders to show his respect and friendship for the military men. The advertisement pointed out that a group of mercenaries armed with submachineguns was going to attack the dining hall at government house to perpetrate the first massacre. It went on to say that the extremists were going to accuse the extreme right of this crime in order to seize full power.

According to the official communique, Marcos Domic, a psychologist trained in Moscow, a high-ranking PCB leader and former national deputy, was going to be in charge of the installation of psychiatric clinics. The advertisement added that Domic would have been in charge of turning those who protested against the regime into mental cases by means of drugs prepared in the Soviet Union. This would show the communist world that there were no prisoners, only mental cases in Bolivia.

The Interior Ministry, headed by Col Luis Arce Gomez, reaffirmed that the leftist extremists had intended to confiscate workshops, houses and industries and that the country was going to be run by foreign elements disguised as experts, tourists and hitchhikers. It pointed out that all these people were ready to voice their protest against U.S. imperialism in order to place the country in the hands of Castro.

After insisting that there had been a monstrous electoral fraud, the advertisement emphasized that the new government has firmed up its position in the country and that it wants Bolivia to follow a course of progress like Chile, Argentina and Uruguay.

The advertisement concluded by saying that after the military uprising on 17 July, the peasants did not block the roads; the miners did not revolt, and there was no unrest in the cities. This occurred not because of the fear of the armed forces but because the people want to live in peace and develop within the framework of the so-called government of national reconstruction.

COB ANNOUNCES FORMATION OF 'POPULAR GOVERNMENT'

PY041347 Rio De Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 3 Aug 80 p 12

[Text] La Paz--From its underground hiding place, the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB] has announced the formation of a "popular government" to organize the struggle against Gen Luis Garcia Meza's military regime until the democratic decision expressed in the annulled presidential elections of 29 June is implemented.

A COB document sent to the local news media provides a summary of the events that occurred in Bolivia during the last few months which finally led to the 17 July coup. The COB says that the "formation of the popular government has the purpose of guiding the struggle to overthrow Gen Luis Garcia Meza's de facto government and of claiming for itself the political representativity of the labor, peasant, student and popular movement, until the democratic decision of 29 June is made effective."

The COB "recommends that the popular government make an appeal to all the countries of the world and to the international community to recognize this government and to boycott the coupists who are desperately seeking recognition in their internal and external isolation." The COB also demands the release of its leader Juan Lechin "and of all political and labor prisoners."

CATHOLIC CHURCH REQUESTS RELEASE OF NUNS, PRIESTS

PY041911 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz--The Bolivian Catholic Church has requested the government to free 11 nuns and priests who were detained several days ago.

Msgr Jorge Manrique, the La Paz archbishop, stated: We want to express our concern not only for our priests but also for the many other persons who have been arrested and who are unable to be visited by their loved ones.

The religious leader said that negotiations to free the nuns and priests have been useless. He also regretted (?the refusals) to comply with the church's requests and the arrests and intimidations against our church (?pastors).

RADIO FIDES CLOSED INDEFINITELY FOR OPPOSITION TO REGIME

PY050021 Paris AFP in Spanish 2318 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 4 Aug (AFP)--Radio Fides, a Jersuit radio station, has been closed indefinitely according to a resolution of the Bolivian telecommunications directorate released today.

The radio station was accused of broadcasting programs inspired by foreign interests and broadcasting aggressive and disrespectful opinions against the state high powers and other institutions as well as inciting the disruption of internal peace.

Radio Fides was taken over by paramilitary forces on 17 July, the day of the coup, and its technical installations were machinegunned. Handgrenades were also thrown inside the recording studio, causing irreparable damage.

Three Jesuit priests who were inside the radio station were arrested and continue to be under arrest. It is believed that its director, Eduardo Perez Iribarne, is under diplomatic protection.

Radio Fides was considered an important station because of the quality of its national and international press reports. Perez Iribarne is also the AFP correspondent in Bolivia.

RADIO STATIONS TO CONTINUE UNDER STATE CONTROL

PY042208 Paris AFP in Spanish 2001 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 4 Aug (AFP)--Fernando Palacios, minister secretary of press and information, said here today that 90 percent of Bolivian radio stations are functioning illegally and that they are now being evaluated to study their future status, but will continue under state control for the time being.

Radio stations have been authorized to resume their musical and commercial programs but continue under the obligation to join the network to broadcast the information controlled by the government.

During a press conference the minister said that some reporters have been arrested but that those who are not linked with extremists have been released and that those still under arrest are being evaluated to decide their future. He said that the interior minister will release in the next few hours the list of people under arrest in the country, most of them snipers and agitators in the rural areas and in the mines.

SUSPENSION OF CLASSES EXTENDED 15 DAYS

PY011157 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1657 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 31 Jul (AFP)--The military government today reported the threat of a "wave of blood and terror" and suspended for 15 more days educational activities in the country. The report, which was published today by the press, stated that ultraleftist groups "seek to unleash a wave of terror" during the upcoming national holidays, especially during the school parade. Bolivia celebrates its independence on 6 August, the date set for the inauguration of the constitutional president who was to succeed Lidia Gueiler--ousted by a military coup on 17 July.

The official communique stated that among the traditional festivities of that date there was to have been a school parade, whose suspension was officially announced because of the alleged extremist plan, and that the students were to have been the first victims.

The report added that educational activities at the primary and secondary levels will be resumed during the second half of August, but it did not mention the resumption of university activities, as all universities in the country remain closed. All school activities have been suspended since Gueiler's ouster.

SANTA CRUZ INDEPENDENCE DAY PARADE CANCELED

PY041216 Oruro Radio Batallon Topater in Spanish 1115 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Santa Cruz--The highest political official of this capital has decided to suspend the civic parade planned for Wednesday, 6 August [words indistinct]. The measure was taken (?in accordance with) instructions given by the government, since the country is in a stage of complete reorganization.

GOVERNMENT CREATES COMPULSORY SERVICE SYSTEM

PY012131 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1715 GMT 1 Aug 80

[By Rene Villegas]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 1 Aug (LATIN)--The Bolivian Government today created the so-called patriotic service which will compel every citizen to carry out state administrative duties whenever required to do so. Sufficiently strengthened on the domestic front, the military government also ordered the freezing of prices of basic staples.

The patriotic service decree, which was published today by the press, was issued by the junta of commanders in chief which took over the government on 18 July under the leadership of Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

To some degree this measure has resurrected the similar "compulsory civil service" ordered by former President Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez's administration and canceled in 1978 by his successor, Gen Juan Pereda Asbun.

The government junta believes that its main purpose is to launch the national reconstruction and to encourage a new process on the basis of reorganized economic, social and political frameworks. The junta added that this process requires the "shared efforts" of all Bolivians who must give patriotic and civic service to the state.

The patriotic service applies to every citizen capable of fully exercising his civic rights from 21 years of age, if married, and from 18 years of age if single.

The decree warned that no citizen will be allowed to refuse to serve, being liable for punishment for "disobedience," and made it clear that every official, employee or worker, be he private or public, who may be called for duty, will be placed on "commission" status at his original place of work.

Last night the military government implemented other important measures aimed at stimulating the administrative tasks of the country, giving special attention to the economic sector which is currently experiencing a very severe crisis.

By means of an executive decree, the military government froze the price of staples and established an official system of maximum prices, warning that severe punishments will be applied for speculation, hiding of goods and hoarding. The finance minister, Gen Jose Sanchez Calderon, admitted the seriousness of the economic crisis to the local press but added that "it will not be impossible to overcome it."

During the swearing-in ceremony of various high-ranking officials of this ministry held last night, Sanchez Calderon said that "the economic policy of the process of reconstruction will seek to attain productive efficiency for the benefit of national integration."

The former president, Lidia Gueiler Tejada, is still at the Apostolic Nunciature of this capital and is reportedly planning to remain there until the end of August. This report was published today by the local press as part of the statement made by Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez who said in Cochabamba, 430 km southeast of La Paz, that he had met with the former chief of state. The minister indicated that he had talked with Mrs Gueiler at her place of asylum and that she told him that she wanted to stay in the country "until after the end of August."

The Bolivian Foreign Ministry issued a passport to Mrs Gueiler on Tuesday and the spokesmen of this ministry explained that she is free to leave the country "whenever she feels like it."

PRESIDENT CONFIRMS SALE OF NATURAL GAS TO BRAZIL

FY020337 Paris AFP in Spanish 0049 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 1 Aug (AFP)--Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza stated today that Bolivia will sell natural gas to Brazil to earn the necessary resources for its economic takeoff.

The Bolivian president made this statement at a rally held in Santa Cruz, a city located 1,000 km east of La Paz. In his speech, General Garcia Meza harshly criticized the leftists who try to give away the replaceable and nonreplaceable Bolivian resources, in order to squander the funds obtained from the sales.

The president also termed Bolivia a crossroads because of its geographical location and added that for this reason the armed forces could not allow that the red rag with the hammer and the sickle be hoisted in the country.

Referring to the economic blockade which some industrialized countries want to impose on Bolivia, the president stated: We do not care if they want to take away what is given to us through an eyedropper to keep us in a colonial situation. The country will know how to defend its dignity above all things, he stated.

Observers have indicated that the sale of Bolivian gas to Brazil will require the construction of a gas pipeline between Santa Cruz and Corumba, which will cost $1 million and will take 4 years of work.

AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED

PY042350 Paris AFP in Spanish 2315 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 4 Aug (AFP)--It was officially reported that Jorge Escobari Cusicanqui was approved today as Bolivian ambassador to Argentina. Escobari Cusicanqui was Bolivian foreign minister from November 1978 to August 1979 during the government of Gen David Padilla Arancibia and was then appointed ambassador to Argentina. He is the first ambassador confirmed by the current military junta headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

U.S., ANDEAN PACT, OAS 'INTERVENTIONISM' CITED

PY020353 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 30 Jul 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Circumstantial Tutors"]

[Text] Bolivia has suddenly acquired self-appointed tutors. Some of them have cropped up in countries of the Andean Pact, others in the OAS, and the most enthusiastic of all has been President Carter who has reverted to the "big stick" policy of the first Roosevelt. They have said about Carter that his "darkest defeat" in international politics has been the loss of Iran. We can say that the name of Bolivia can now be added to blacken his list of efforts in his international policy.

Speaking of the Andean Pact countries, the Ecuadorean president is now voicing his "sorrow" in formal speeches and is expressing his desire not to permit the change of government in Bolivia. This means that this president claims to have unusual and almost childish powers. A delegate of the same country who is visiting in Lima has indulged in the pleasure of getting tangled up with the terms "politics," which he applied to his disagreement with the Bolivian Government, and "economics" which in his confusion appears to be something completely different, almost an end in itself.

We proved some time ago that the Cartagena Treaty does not have single article which either directly on indirectly empowers the members of this system to decide whether one of the member countries should have a certain government or another. If a president or some of the members of the subregion believe otherwise, they are usurping functions and powers which no one has vested them with. They want to ape Carter's outbursts of interference in the politics of other nations.

As for the OAS, after the issuance of the resolution which "deplored," "requested" and "trusted" and constituted a violation of the policy of nonintervention, there has been some talk about the implementation of additional measures against Bolivia. The Nicaraguan delegate had been the one to ask for a meeting of the political council in order to make suggestions which no one knows about. The meeting had been suspended, undoubtedly a sign that it was irrelevant.

However, it is appropriate to point out the brand of arguments which the Nicaraguan delegate wielded: "...We have come," he said, "with the right which the arms in our hands give us, to demand that this body (of the OAS) put an end to these methods (the change of government in Bolivia) on the continent." As it is easy to see, the "right" which he claimed was extraordinarily revolutionary, not provided for by international law or the OAS Charter. Their claim is based on absolute ignorance of legal matters and on "the right which the arms in our hands give us."

With regard to the United States, one of Carter's favorite lines is that of human rights. An eloquent example of the implementation of such rights is Carter's decision to sell 35,000 tons of noncommercial tin reserves held by the General Services Administration. This prohuman rights operation could lead to a severe decline in Bolivia's tin production and a reduction of its inflow of hard currency. We must make it clear that the foremost human right is that which every person has to work and live. His maneuvering in U.S. international policy shows that Carter is trying to improve his blurred and constantly deteriorating political image, an issue which we have no wish to discuss because of the respect we owe to the U.S. people.

What we have said--liable to be further expanded by additional examples of gross interventionism in our domestic affairs--clearly shows that we have acquired some self-appointed tutors who, resorting to demagogery, abuse of authority, threats and the big stick, want to tell Bolivia what it can or cannot do, what it must think and what is forbidden to think about.

Regardless of which viewpoint one may want to apply, this is overt interventionism in domestic affairs. Each of the countries involved in the chess game of international politics has its own great problems and, looking at the mote in somebody else's eye, they forget the beam which they carry in their own.

MILITARY STRATEGY TO CONSOLIDATE POWER ANALYZED

PY021608 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 1 Aug 80 p 18

["What Is Happening in the Army?" by Adolfo Coronato]

[Text] The removal on Wednesday of the commander of the 7th Division, the largest military garrison in Bolivia with headquarters in Cochabamba, and the subsequent series of removals have the echoes of a political explosion, and once again quite a few questions are hovering around the Bolivian scenario regarding the future steps to be taken by Gen Luis Garcia Meza with the intention of homogenizing the military commands in line with the objectives of the military coup that took place on 17 July.

The removal of Col Mario Vargas Salinas, former labor minister during Hugo Banzer's government, appears to be the start of a cleanup within the military aimed at the definitive consolidation of the so-called "first stage" of the process that began with the overthrow of President Lidia Gueiler. Military sources confided to CLARIN in La Paz that Garcia Meza's "military march" will not hesitate to make "corrections" first within the military ranks to then undertake a thorough purge of the political and labor sectors, especially the powerful Mineworkers Federation of Bolivia [Federacion Sindical de Trabajadores Mineros de Bolivia--FSTMB] and the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB).

Only thus, the sources stressed, will he be able to consolidate the first steps of his government of "national reconstruction" and disarm the "time bomb" that, according to the official view, was threatening "the disappearance of the armed institution."

It so happens that for the higher-ranking military sectors in Bolivia, the "inevitability" of Garcia Meza's coup is justified by a gradual isolation of the armed forces due to the ever-changing process of institutionalization that three times running (1978, 1979 and 1980) gave the leftist coalition of Hernan Siles Zuazo an electoral victory. According to the sources, a lack of "elbow room" among the military launched the military coup of Alberto Natusch Busch on 1 November 1979 during the precarious congressional government of Walter Guevara Arze. It is precisely within that "cornering of the military" that Natusch brought forth the idea of an armed forces-COB-congressional cogovernment. But Natusch failed, according to the view of military analysts, because of the defection of Victor Paz Estenssoro, "who was more afraid of Natusch's plan than of Siles Zuazo's coalition."

Juan Lechin Oquendo, the COB leader, presumably gave Natusch sufficient time to consolidate jis plan, although 4 days after the coup the COB lost its control over the grassroots of the mining sector which unleashed a 15-day strike until the fall of the new "strongman." It is the opinion of quite a few high-ranking military officers that Natusch's fall was due to "his natural weakness of not having acted with force."

Everything said and done, it was Natusch who named Garcia Meza as army commander, and quite a few observers attribute to the current chief of the Bolivian Government responsibility for the repression unleashed against the civilian resistance which Natusch faced.

Nevertheless, within the contradictory and fluid framework of recent political life, military sources reveal a curious episode: In trying to destroy the military leadership the interim government of Lidia Gueiler caused the military commanders to talk to Siles Zuazo. The commanders presumably proposed a cogovernment to Siles, but without the COB, only with his Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] leftist coalition, although there was one condition: that he take measures to create a government framework within the so-called "revolutionary nationalism."

It was said at that time that "Natuschism" had presumably achieved a homogeneous atmosphere within the military, that the current interior minister, Col Luis Arce Gomez, was presumably the military delegate in that cogovernment, and that the intermediary at those negotiations was none other than Gen Alfredo Ovando Candia (ret). And this is not all: A brief dialogue, which also has the imprint of a legend, would be the cause of a new military events:

Siles Zuazo: "I wish to achieve the presidency through the door."

Ovando Candia: "But you will achieve it through the door. It is Mrs Lidia Gueiler who has achieved it through the window."

On offering Siles Zuazo a cogovernment for two consecutive times, Natusch's project became weakened, including the homogeneity he had achieved.

For many people, Siles Zuazo lost the opportunity to cogovern because he was very sure that he would win again if another election was called. And that was what happened, but the military's position had already changed.

Today, the framework of political-military fluidity has not changed with the fait accompli of the new regime headed by Garcia Meza. The fact is that the new authorities cannot "start from nothing" without disregarding the military situation immediately prior to the 17 July revolt. Maybe this is why the Bolivian military analysts dare to postulate, within the old unstable framework of the situation, three possible scenarios within the framework of the current situation:

1. At least 50 percent of the armed forces firmly and unconditionally support Garcia Meza and they adhere to the objectives of his process. In the other half there are high-ranking officers--such as the now removed Mario Vargas Salinas, former commander of the 7th Division of Cochabamba--who accept the reality of the coup d'etat in order to maintain the unity of the armed forces. In this same half a heterogeneousness can be observed that is determined by the leadership of officers of prestige who have been shunted to far-off garrisons or to "desks,"--in other words, without garrison command. The sources indicate that the so-called group of "institutionalists" are members of this group, among them [Cols] Gary Prado and [Paul] Lopez Leyton.

It is the analysts' opinion that it is within this group that there is the risk of an uprising or rebellion that could spark an abrupt modification of the current military ranking.

2. If the so-called military "first stage" is not rapidly consolidated in order to then go in to the second stage (political-military), there will be the risk of "a coup within a coup," according to the military sources. The objective of such an event, the sources maintain, would be to provoke a "preventive coup," aimed at avoiding a civilian-military confrontation. This would offer an alternative to a "premature wearing down" of the military which is in power; it would cause changes in Garcia Meza's current cabinet; and it would announce a return to constitutionality within a prudent period of 1 or 2 years, after having cleansed the Bolivian political sector of the leftist parties and the current leadership of the labor movement. It would also modify "the image as seen from abroad," because, according to the opinion of these military sources, the lack of alternatives would permit numerous countries to accept this outlet--basically the Washington government.

3. The current military structure could gradually become stronger, more united, with the help of an eventual action by the ultraleft, which also include Siles' forces who, without a legal alternative to get to power--according to the sources--would go into blatant subversive action. This situation, considering its circumstantial variations (military replacements or reshuffles in Garcia Meza's cabinet) may lead the armed forces to try a "sine die" government.

Putting aside these speculations given as the viewpoints prevailing among the Bolivian military, the recent and changing reality of this country--three elections, two interim governments, a military coup--seem to provide a golden rule: It is impossible for a popular government to exist without the armed forces, but it is not impossible to have a military government without popular support.

SARAIVA GUERREIRO SPEAKS AT BANQUET HONORING CARRINGTON

PY041732 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Aug 80 p 5

[Text of speech delivered at a 31 July banquet held at Itamaraty in honor of British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Lord Carrington by Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro]

[Text] Your excellency: It is with great pleasure that I, representing the Brazilian Government, welcome you and your distinguished entourage in this, the first visit that a chief of British diplomacy has made to my country.

Throughout the years, bilateral trade between the UK and Brazil has extended to the most varied of fields, and it has always left highly positive results. Whether in the economic, financial, trade, cultural, scientific or technological sectors, our bilateral cooperation has always been highly positive and fruitful.

Brazilian-British economic and trade relations have been particularly fruitful. Among members of the EEC--which is Brazil's most important commercial partner--the UK holds an important place, since last year Brazilian-British trade accounted for 15 percent of the Brazilian trade with the EEC.

In the investment sector, private initiative has taken advantage in a creative manner of the opportunities given to expand bilateral economic relations. The renewed interest of British businessmen in Brazil's economy is evident by the members of Your Excellency's entourage--and what is more, it is confirmed by figures. From 1976 to 1979, British investments in Brazil increased by an average of 30 percent. Today the UK is, therefore, one of the five most important investors in our country.

In addition to these dynamic elements in our bilateral relations, London is an important international financial center which Brazil has extensively used.

Moreover, this cooperation pattern could only be based on a proper political understanding, and this is evident in the visits exchanged by the chiefs of state of our two countries. Because of its scope and flexibility, I would like to note the 1975 memorandum of understanding which encompasses both political and economic matters.

Brazil and the UK maintain a frank, open and sincere dialogue. This leads to the reaffirmation of those points of view that we share and enables a calm and positive discussion of those issues on which we have different opinions.

This is why I believe that our discussion on so many issues is of particular importance.

Your Excellency, we are deeply concerned over the many existing international crises. Dialogue, calm and cooperation are the only tools that can help us in these unfavorable times. Brazil appreciates the political maturity, negotiating ability and constructive intentions that characterize the diplomatic actions of West European countries, particularly the UK. This attitude has many times been the basis for a significant rapprochement between Brazilian and European positions. We believe in detente as a means to achieve a higher degree of international coexistence. We believe that a balance between the defense of common overall interests and the protection of genuine national or regional interests should always be sought.

So that these may be achieved, the tools to overcome problems of general concern should be opened to wide participation and representation of the international community. Our participation in history is becoming more clear day by day. Peace safeguards the world and it cannot, therefore, be insured by a single country or a group of countries in an isolated manner. We must admit that interdependence is a two-way path.

Despite the present difficulties, we are optimistic about the future. We are equally confident on the role that Western Europe will have in the next decade. We believe that the consolidation of the European Community, not only by overcoming its present economic problems, but by--what is more important--affirming its presence on the international political scene, is a highly positive development. Europe plays a relevant role in the global equilibrium, and it is fully aware of this and of its implications.

Within this context we must note the need for a revision of West European relations with developing countries in general and with Latin America in particular. The old type of relations based on an anachronistic international division of work system tody lacks political relevance and is no longer suitable.

Participation, cooperation, constructive dialogue, mutual respect and adherence to the basic principles of international coexistence--such as the sovereign equality of all nations, nonintervention and self-determination--must be the basic elements present in any statement which seeks to describe present political problems.

Brazil, Your Excellency, is willing to tread the path that leads to development, justice and understanding between nations.

In addition to the present political difficulties and structure problems, we must also overcome the serious economic imbalance that divides the world, since it is a constant threat to peace and to international security because of the tensions it generates among nations. To end this economic imbalance and to achieve development--which is such an important objective because through it we will also achieve peace--we must use all our tools of negotiation to achieve cooperation and mutual respect and to uphold the international principles of behavior that are generally accepted.

The community of nations is about to study in broad and systematic meetings the present international economic situation, which is the main issue in North-South relations. This is an issue that must be dealt with great calm and endeavor since its success may lead to peace and prosperity while its failure means the continuation of the present situation, and this would lead to serious paths filled with misunderstandings, tensions and misery.

Consequently, we must make every effort to make prevail the rational perspective and mutual advantages of these negotiations.

Based on our irrevocable needs, we will calmly but firmly defend those norms and practices that will favor development, a more just distribution of wealth among nations and the free access to scientific and technological knowledge, because we are certain that both industrialized and developing nations are interested in them.

Because of the imperious demands of our own economic development, and because of the important role of trade within it, we grant particular importance to the revision of protectionist policies, which are so harmful to our exports and consequently to our import capacity. Protectionist practices in the short run seem to be great remedies because they seem to favor those industrial countries that adopt them. But in the long run their secondary effects are harmful to all, since protectionist policies, by distorting international business flow, also affect the normal economic development process.

To carry out these negotiations with a positive outlook is, Your Excellency, the best way to achieve cooperation and to build a better future for all. It is in this way that the Western world will recover the trust of the Third World, something which is indispensable for global equilibrium; it this way that we will build an era of true security, since it will be based on a new international order and on the principles of justice and equality.

Your excellency is an able negotiator who has obtained international recognition for successful achievements at both the regional and international level. I believe this is the proper time to address you in these terms, Your Excellency, because in addition to being an interlocutor who is particularly sensitive to unjust situations, to poverty and to the escalation of tensions in several parts of the world, you are an able negotiator who does not hesitate to propose and channel imaginative solutions, even for the most delicate of issues.

I am certain, Your Excellency, that in this tour through Latin American countries you will have a chance to hear statements imilar to those I have expressed to you today.

In this part of the world we are confronting political, economic and social problems daily. We are living in times of multiple and varied transformations that are filled with difficult moments, which we have learned to overcome. We are optimistic about the future and we hope that we will be able to rely on the permanent cooperation of our friends on the basis of mutual respect and advantage.

Carrington Speech

PY041734 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PUALO in Portuguese 1 Aug 80 p 5

[Text of speech delivered by British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Lord Carrington at Itamaraty during a 31 July banquet offered in his honor by Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro]

[Text] Few visitors can say that they know Brazil, such a vast and varied country, well. But I have had the privilege of coming here on several occasion, for various reasons, and can say that Brazil is not a complete stranger to me. I was really surprised when I assumed my present post in May 1979 to find that, despite the fact that our two countries had established a strong relationship hundreds of years ago and that our queen and the Brazilian president had exchanged visits during the past 12 years, no British foreign minister had ever visited Brazil officially.

I decided to make up for this omission, and have the pleasure of doing so now.

It is impossible to visit Brazil and not admire it. It is a progressive country, a rising country which occupies an increasingly important place in the world. This city, which is an example of contemporary architecture in the heart of the continent, represents the determination which drove Brazil to become one of the fastest developing countries in the modern world.

During my visit to Pernambuco State yesterday, I had the opportunity of appraising part of the program aimed at the development of the state's agricultural potential and, above all, to appreciate the success of the imaginative efforts--which are characteristic--to solve problems. Tomorrow I will see an important aspect of the industrial development of Acominas [Aco Minas Gerais S.A.--Minas Gerais Steel Company] where British firms are working jointly with Brazilian firms in the construction of a steel mill.

The chairman of one of these firms--Sir John Buckley of Davy McKee international--is with us today.

Until 200 years ago, British relations with Brazil were based, above all, on trade commitments with and through Portugal.

The activities of some of our boldest sailors of those times have probably been forgotten.

Our sailors played a more glorious role in the 19th Century. It was the British Royal Navy which saved the Portuguese royal family from the Napoleonic domain and escorted it to Rio de Janeiro, helping it start a process which later led to Brazilian independence. It was Brazil that gave Lord Cochrane, one of our most brilliant seamen, the opportunity to command a fleet.

British bankers and engineers were in the frontline when Brazil decided on the great adventure of conquering its interior.

I believe that these relations were weakened due to the shortage of British resources as a consequence of the two world wars. It was probably not until the historic visit of her majesty the queen in 1968, followed by President Geisel's visit to Great Britain in 1976, that our relations became as frequent and as intimate as the international importance of Brazil and Great Britain would make natural and desirable.

Great Britain maintains political and commercial relations with all the world; but we are, above all, a highly industrialized European power, with firm ties in the relations with our European and American partners, and our prosperity deeply depends on the situation of the world economy, since we live very close to the dangerous line of East-West relations, which divides Germany.

Defense and security are the main priorities of a nation. To us, the threat to our security is something quite clear. Therefore, we European countries decided to form an alliance with the United States, adopting a defensive position that has efficiently preserved the peace in a continent which has been ravaged by several centuries of violent conflict. This alliance is formed by free nations; therefore, they are sometimes in disagreement. Nevertheless, the basic Western unity, as well as our determination to maintain our defense, remain intact.

East-West relations, naturally, are of great concern within European and world relations. This is something unavoidable due to our geography. On the other hand, for the developing countries of the world, it becomes less important in comparison with the enormous social, political and economic problems which the Third World faces, which are a consequence of the fast technological and industrial changes, the progressive population growth and the consequences of the energy crisis.

These problems affect the vital interests of all of us, both the industrialized world and the developing world. We in Europe depend on the petroleum-producing countries for raw materials and for markets. The petroleum-producing countries depend on us for markets and manufactured articles.

The developing countries depend on petroleum-producing countries and on industrialized countries for markets, manufactured articles, petroleum and technical cooperation. And this is what "interdependence" means. We are facing a common challenge. It must be assured that the world economic system works efficiently and suits the needs of all of us. This will not be easy. We will all have to combine tolerance and understanding of the interests of the other countries with the natural determination to achieve our own vital interests. It is with this spirit of cooperation that the British Government will lead the negotiations to be carried out during a special assembly of the United Nations at the end of August.

I have mentioned the energy problem more than once. This was the main subject discussed during the economic summit in Vienna last month. This is a subject which must also prevail in the Brazilian Government's policy. This is a common problem for all of us.

Superficially, our situation and the Brazilian situation seem quite different. We are almost self-sufficient with our petroleum production in the North Sea. Brazilian production does not meet its basic needs, thereby greatly increasing the amount of money spent for petroleum. Therefore, Brazil needs to develop other energy sources, such as coal, nuclear energy and biomass. We will eventually have to do the same, when our production level becomes lower than our demand. Our production source is not inexhaustible. Our prosperity, as well as Brazil's, depends on the restoration of the world economy, whose equilibrium was catastrophically affected by the increase of petroleum prices during the past decade.

I have described to a certain extent how Great Britain views the world. Of course it is equally important for us partners in the EEC to learn about the Brazilian point of view. My discussions with you, Your Excellency, this morning strengthened my conviction that we have a lot to say to each other. I do not believe that the Common Market's relations with Brazil and Latin America in general are as well developed as they should be. We should build a bridge between the two continents. I am glad to learn that the process is starting and that the EEC and Brazil this year are negotiating a new cooperation agreement plan. I am aware that certain disagreements between us exist, for example in the commercial sector. But I am sure that our common interests are much greater than our disagreements.

The well-known British historian, Hugh Thomas, who kindly accompanied me on this trip, formerly worked in Spain and Cuba and recently published a book under the title "An Unfinished History of the World." [given in English] I am sure that the world will be gradually dominated by economic and social problems, problems on a scale which human beings have not yet faced, in fact, of a proportion difficult to determine.

Brazil is already facing the problems of this unfinished history of the world.

There is little doubt that Brazil will play an immensely important role in that unfinished history.

Excellency, one of your predecessors during his tenure as foreign minister in a speech made 3 years ago protested that Brazil still found difficulty in voicing its opinion regarding political and economic issues that were of basic importance to its future. I do not believe that such a thing happens now or will happen in the future. Your success and failures, the manner in which this vast country is governed, your growing population and economy and the political and social structures established in this country will influence other countries. In any case, Your Excellency may rest assured that someone will listen to Brazil, and that someone is my country.

On our part, I hope that Great Britain and the EEC may be able to strengthen relations with Brazil and that based on friendship and as members of the international community, we will be able to maintain strong relations. Great Britain is aware of its affinity with Brazil, starting with the railway, naval traditions, strong intellectual ties--even a common obsession with football. A group of important visitors that is accompanying me today have come to pursue trade relations as I have come here to pursue our political relations. We should never neglect these relations. By the warm reception and generous hospitality we have received, I am under the impression that Brazil and Great Britain are equally enthusiastic about making these relations continually stronger.

O ESTADO View of Visit

PY042226 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Aug 80 p 5

[Excerpt] As the official part of Lord Carrington's visit to Brazil ended with his departure to Minas Gerais, a preliminary assessment thereof indicates that the two countries, despite their general agreement on topics of international relations, disagree as to the line of policy to be followed regarding Afghanistan, Central America and the Middle East.

On the question of Afghanistan, Lord Carrington spoke in favor of a strong attitude against the Soviet Union to force the withdrawal of Soviet troops. Brazil is for that withdrawal but does not agree to taking a strong stand to force the Soviet Union to do so. Invoking the principle of nonintervention, the Figueiredo government formally condemned the invasion of Afghanistan through a statement by Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas and by voting for a resolution at the United Nations. Brazil, however, refused in practice to adhere to measures intended "to punish" the Soviet Union through the grain boycott and the nonattendance at the Olympic games.

Regarding Central America, the British foreign and commonwealth affairs secretary expressed the hope that an effective stand by a country with Brazil's importance in the continent--at the OAS for instance--could influence the outcome of the political process in that region. Since Brazil takes moderate attitudes in questions of international politics, Great Britain believes that Brazil's participation can help to contain excesses, but Brazil refuses to play such a role.

In the first place, the Figueiredo government argues that Central America and the Caribbean are geographically distant areas not subject to Brazil's direct influence. In the second place, it argues that traditionally two large countries--Mexico and Venezuela--have well-defined interests in those areas. Brazil does not want to take any action which could be interpreted as interference in the internal affairs of other countries. In the case of Nicaragua, for instance, Brazil had decided to wait for the complete political erosion of Anastasio Somoza; and it does not intend to act differently in the case of El Salvador or in that of any other country in that area.

There was a greater similarity of positions between the foreign minister of the two countries on the Middle East question, at least regarding the need for making a common effort to prevent negotiations in that conflictive area from coming to a standstill during the U.S. pre-election period.

In the economic and financial area, Lord Carrington and the businessmen who accompany him reaffirmed their confidence in Brazil despite the existing problems. They reiterated that Brazil's potential was the best collateral for investments in this country.

According to observers, the greatest disagreement arose when Lord Carrington showed some "ineptitude" by saying that his predecessors have not visited Brazil in the last 30 years, both because of a lack of time and transport difficulties. Nobody at Itamaraty or Planalto Palace was happy with Lord Carrington's remark, which was branded as "plain lack of courtesy."

NEWSPAPER STANDS BOMBED IN RIO DE JANEIRO

PY050210 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 3 Aug 80 p 19

[Excerpt] Two newspaper stands--one located downtown, the other in Laranjeiras--were partially destroyed by criminal bomb attacks perpetrated early yesterday morning. These attacks bring to three--a newstand located in Madureira suffered a similar attack last month--the number of newspaper stands attacked by an unidentified group that seeks to prevent the sale of leftist newspapers.

After distributing pamphlets threatening those who might sell publications carrying "leftist ideology," they attacked several newspaper stands, having destroyed padlocks with glue and lock cutters. The union of newspaper dealers has reported that of the 5,000 stands existing in the state, 2,000 have already received threats and more than 100 have already received threats and more than 100 have already been attacked.

Newsmen Demand Investigation

PY050211 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1628 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 4 Aug (LATIN)--Brazilian journalists today expressed their concern over the wave of attacks against stands in which antigovernment publications are sold. In a note released at the end of a congress of journalists held in Brasilia, they demanded an investigation into the attacks perpetrated against dozens of newspaper stands in several Brazilian cities.

Socialist Office Burned

PY041938 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] The regional committee of the Socialist Agreement [Convergencia Socialista] today reported a criminal attack against its office in the municipality of Santo Adre in Sao Paulo State. Unknown people invaded and burned the office. According to the report, the attack against the Socialist Agreement is one of a number of terrorist attacks perpetrated by minority groups unhappy with the limited democratic gains achieved by the workers through strikes during the past 2 years.

The Socialist Agreement calls on all democratic organizations that struggle for democracy not to be afraid of the escalation of violence unleashed by ultrarightwing groups, and demands that the government punish those reponsible for such actions.

On 11 August, several democratic organizations and all the newspapers will hold a rally at the legislative assembly at 2000 to repudiate the ultrarightwing attacks.

Deputy Blames Government

PY050135 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Charging the federal government with having acted laxly in the face of the various terrorist attacks attributed to ultrarightwing paramilitary groups, Federal Deputy Waldir Walter has stated that the Brazilian people will not be cowed as a result of these attacks and will continue to carry on the struggle to democratize the country until the fulfillment of the major proposal upheld by the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB]--that is, the convocation of a national constituent assembly.

Walter said that with these attacks, the country's diehard reactionary forces--acting underground--are regressing and showing their displeasure and dissatisfaction over the advancement of the nation's democratic forces.

After referring to the times in which the government itself promoted repression, especially against press organizations, Walter stated that despite society's progress they [not further clarified, presumably the government] are still doing the same thing today, although from underground, citing as an example the burning of newspaper stands.

In the face of what has been happening, Walter said, the nation must act with intelligence, greatness and equilibrium to overcome this stage and overcome these trenches dug by the country's reactionary forces.

Walter said that unfortunately nothing can be expected from the government regarding the clarification of the terrorist attacks as it shares the ideology of the criminals involved. He made it clear that society cannot expect a rightwing government to investigate into crimes perpetrated by rightwingers.

JAPAN REQUESTS SUPPORT FOR SECURITY COUNCIL CANDIDACY

PY021525 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Japan has requested that Chile support its candidacy for the UN Security Council. The issue will be voted on in the UN General Assembly to be held in September. Japanese Ambassador Genichi Akatami made this request during a meeting with the Foreign Ministry's foreign policy director, Javier Illanes, who said Chile will give full support to Japan's candidacy.

During the meeting they also discussed issues pertaining to the next meeting of the Chilean-Japanese business commission which will be held in Santiago sponsored by the SOFOFA (Industrial Development Association). The meeting will also be attended by the president of the Mitsubishi Company.

URUGUAY'S QUEIROLO URGES ANTI-MARXISM IN SOUTH AMERICA

PY010137 Paris AFP in Spanish 2318 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile 31 Jul (AFP)--The Uruguayan Army commander in chief, Lt Gen Luis Vicente Queirolo, today stated in this capital that it is necessary to create an anti-Marxist philosophy in South America.

The army commander in chief and member of the Uruguayan Government junta said that "if someone wants to call this a bloc, fine, but we have to create a national philosophy and doctrine to be able to face Marxist penetration."

General Queirolo today met with Chilean President Augusto Pinochet, ending his 4-day official visit to Santiago.

He added: "I do not know whether blocs are necessary or not, but I do feel that in this world of ours we must create an ideology and a philosophy."

The general held a press conference during which he emphasized the points of agreement between the Uruguayan and Chilean military governments and admitted that this subject had been discussed during his meeting with President Pinochet. In this regard, he mentioned "the similar concerns which are felt by the two regimes and the responsibilities inherent to the leadership of our peoples, issues on which there is absolute agreement."

Queirolo refused to comment on the military government installed in Bolivia 2 weeks ago and pointed out that each nation is free, independent and sovereign to look for its own solutions. Speaking about Jimmy Carter's policy on human rights, Queirolo stated that the United States is not the only country concerned about human rights.

"We will not surrender to anyone the duty to protect the human rights of our citizens." Queirolo concluded.

BELGIAN PRIEST ASKS PROTECTION AFTER ABDUCTION

PY041932 Paris AFP in Spanish 1443 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Santiago, 2 Aug (AFP)--It was learned here today that Belgian priest Guy Flamey van Puymbroeck, priest of a parish on the outskirts of Santiago, has asked Chilean justice authorities for protection after being abducted by a group of unknown people last Friday.

The priest, who was going to visit the Chilean pottery artist Agustin Davila, was detained by a group of people for an hour and interrogated on the activities of the artist.

MINISTERS TO RESIGN SO ROLDOS CAN CHOOSE NEW CABINET

PA041559 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] The 12 ministers who have accompanied the president throughout his term will resign so he can freely choose another cabinet for the second year of his administration. Government sources reported that the cabinet will be shuffled this week when the administration announces that it has accepted the resignations or confirmed the ministers in office.

It was also noted that the resignations have not been filed en masse as was to be expected. Some members have resigned individually for personal reasons. This is the case of Jose Corsino Cardenas, natural resources and energy minister, who resigned last week together with the general under secretary.

Government Minister Carlos Feraud Blum also resigned several weeks ago when certain differences arose with the general police intendant in Guayas, who did not accept the ministry guidelines on the reopening of the Guayaquil theaters closed by the intendant. The health minister's and under secretary's resignations were also announced recently. The under secretary said he resigned so the president could freely choose his aides and other prestigious citizens could have a chance to serve the country.

Eliecer Perez Jurado, public works under secretary, also resigned to take up another high government post. The resignations of the agriculture and livestock minister, the minister of industries, commerce and integration and the finance minister will be announced this week.

According to the new economic guidelines, the shuffle to be announced will include some confirmations and the acceptance of some resignations. Only the government minister who was previously the labor minister; Education Minister Galo Garcia; Francisco Saa Chacon, public works and communications minister; the secretary general of the administration and the comptroller general [inspector nacional] have remained in the cabinet since President Roldos took office. The most recently appointed minister by this administration is Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera Valverde, who returned home on Saturday.

Meanwhile, the president and the presidency's administrative team have finished analyzing their work throughout the country, which the president personally oversaw in June, and, based on that and on the reports filed by each ministry, a yearly report that the chief of state has to give to the National Chamber of Representatives pursuant to the constitution is being prepared. The report will be read by Dr Roldos on Sunday evening following the Chamber session to choose the new president and vice president, who will replace Bucaram and Colonel Armijos, respectively.

There is a local tradition of cabinet reshuffles around Christmastime or as the chamber sessions begin but I must say that if there are any ministry changes this time, they will come as a result of the new economic and social policy being implemented by the executive branch, Carlos Cortes, national secretary of public information, said during the "1 Hour" program on Tele-Amazonas Channel 4 last night.

FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER REVIEWS REGIONAL POLITICAL ISSUES

PA040405 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 2 Aug 80 p 6A

[Article by former Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Antonio Tack: "The Contrast Between Bolivia and Peru and the Future of the 'Democratic Indian Summer' in Latin America"--in "International Scheme" column]

[Text] The interpretation of international events is no simple matter, as alleged experts seem to suggest in their writings. On the day before the recent tremendous armed clash between the army and leftist forces in El Salvador, the Miami HERALD published an extensive article by its "special" correspondent, Shirley Christian, which reported that the Salvadoran leftwing had been liquidated, seemingly by a single stroke. With few exceptions, most interpretations are mechanical, superficial, capricious and slanted. This happens because the intent is to forget--or ignore--the history, background and reality of events.

Thus, upon assuming the U.S. presidency, Mr Carter announced the new moral principles of his foreign policy. His Latin American audience, consisting of firm believers in "human rights" and "representative democracy," immediately took for granted that all of Latin America, without exception, would embrace the new political religion. What group would dare challenge the dictates of a U.S. president? All the verbiage about the wonderful rebirth of representative democracy in a few countries on our subcontinent then ensued. If need be, the Agency for International Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank and so forth, would be available to chart courses. The famous OAS began to peek out of the windows of its historic building in Washington, creating the Inter-American Human Rights Court and sending its Inter-American Human Rights Commission everywhere to "determine" who was torturing, jailing, killing or making people disappear.

However, nothing in this revival of "principles" has changed Latin America's painful situation. In Peru, the generals, "former revolutionaries" who could no longer cope with the pressures of a raging social and economic crisis, "democratically" transferred power to a civilian government so the civilians would take the blame for the generals. But for how long, pray tell?

Concurrently, the powerful Prussian-style militarism of the Southern Cone has prevented one of its key pieces from allowing itself to be carried away by the "democratic Indian summer." No one has been able yet to understand the reason for the "surprise" expressed by a majority of Latin American sectors over the military takeover in Bolivia. No other coup has ever been so widely announced beforehand. On July 3, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, commander in chief of the Bolivian Army, announced the coup during a news conference he granted to the Brazilian newspaper O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO (it is just a strange coincidence that this was in Brazil). He did exactly what he had announced. This interview was monitored by the U.S. specialized monitoring service.

The OAS council met to express its "dismay" over the coup in Bolivia. Several heads of state condemned it, but Gen Garcia Meza is still in power.

Therefore, the problem is not one of principles but of realities. Included among the list of Latin American realities is the fundamental cause of instability: the survival of archaic political, economic, social and cultural structures which the ruling groups insist on preserving at all costs. How long will the "democratic Indian summer" be allowed to exist?

COSTA RICA

COLONEL SAYS CUBANS INVOLVED IN NICARAGUAN ARMS TRAFFIC

PA011807 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 22 Jul 80 p 10A

[Excerpts] During the Sandinist War, both Cuban and Panamanian instructors demonstrated the handling of 85 and 120 mm mortars before President Rodrigo Carazo Odio himself at Santa Rosa Ranch.

Col Guillermo Marti, former chief of the Criminal Investigations Directorate (DIC), made this charge at the Judicial Investigation Organization (OIJ).

In his statement, submitted yesterday to the legislative commission investigating the arms traffic, Colonel Marti says that during the last days of the Sandinist war, President Carazo visited Santa Rosa ranch to watch some civil guard demonstrations and that neither private citizens nor newsmen were allowed on that occasion.

According to him, the president examined the war materiel stored in the ranch, "mostly under trees in order to camouflage it."

He also says that "four-barrelled" machineguns were used on that occasion so the president and his party "could see the great fire power of that equipment."

The civil guard, he says, conducted various maneuvers and surprised everybody "with its thorough preparation."

Later, 82-and 120 mm mortars were fired at a previously chosen objective from a hill where there were Panamanian and Cuban instructors, he explains.

Former Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria, nonetheless, has told this paper that no Cuban instructors ever visited Santa Rosa Ranch, but admitted that several Panamanian military officers did arrive there to instruct civil guardsmen.

In his declaration, Marti adds that then Chief Security officer Azofeifa told him in early June 1979 that Venezuela and Panama would lend Costa Rica some weapons to defend its sovereignty and that some of these weapons would be passed on to the Sandinist forces.

In his declaration for the OIJ, Marti also says that when the planes carrying the weapons began to arrive in the country--since he admits that several flights were made--Willie Azofeifa asked him not to make any inventory or keep any record "of what was coming in."

According to him, part of the weapons were taken to El Pelon ranch in Guanacaste. Later, other planes bringing in similar cargo landed in Llano Grande airport in Liberia, Costa Rica.

"I noticed that several men had arrived on one of those flights," he says, "and from their accent I could tell they were Cuban, something which displeased me very much. I asked the pilot and he confirmed that they were from Cuba."

He even charges that then chief officer Azofeifa traveled to Cuba on "one or more occasions" and flew back in planes loaded with weapons.

He also recalls that part of the weapons and ammunitions brought in by the planes "were left for the government" and that some "250,000 pounds of weapons" were left in the hands of the local authorities.

In view of Marti's declarations, former Minister Echeverria has said that when the planes were unloaded--"and all of them flew in from Panama"--the inventories of the weapons and ammunition were made in El Pelon and Santa Rosa ranches.

According to him, it is impossible to determine how many pounds of weapons arrived in our territory during the conflict with Nicaragua.

"I do not know what planes Marti is referring to when he says they flew in from Cuba," Echeverria has declared.

Yesterday Colonel Marti expanded his declarations before the OIJ and recalled that two Cubans, whom Willie Azofeifa later introduced to him in Liberia, arrived in one of the flights from Cuba. According to him, those were the most important persons who had arrived from Cuba. Later, when he traveled to Managua as a military attache, he had the chance to talk to the two Cubans.

He identified them as Cuban Ambassador to Nicaragua Julian Lopez and Fernando Coma, an embassy attache at the time.

Marti added: "Some time ago, before Minister Echeverria resigned, I visited the Public Security Ministry and in the reception room happened upon stumbled into Fernando Coma, who greeted me and told me that he had been appointed vice consul in Costa Rica."

Echeverria, nonetheless, claims he met Julian Lopez as Cuban Ambassador to Nicaragua and that he does not remember if he knows Fernando Coma.

NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR CALLS RELATIONS 'CORDIAL'

PA310313 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua are more cordial than ever, noted Nicaraguan Ambassador to Costa Rica Javier Chamorro Mora, who said that this is evident in the improved trade, cultural and political relations, as well as in other aspects.

He added that Manuel Cardenal had arrived at the country 2 days ago to assume the post of commercial attache. He will establish a trade office in San Jose to promote and expand trade and commercial relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Ambassador Chamorro also said the new embassy official will not only promote Nicaraguan tourism but will also operate a purchasing office for items which the Nicaraguan Government considers essential to the country.

He said that within the political field, close ties have been maintained with the president of the republic and other government officials and that several members of the Nicaraguan junta will visit Costa Rica on 11 August.

COMMENTARY SAYS ESTRANGEMENT OF NICARAGUA WRONG POLICY

PA050408 San Jose Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Aug 80

[station commentary]

[Text] We could solve the Central American problem with a clear stand by the United States and the countries that love democracy. The estrangement of the United States and the democratic countries from Nicaragua is evident. The same mistake made with Cuba is being made now. Nicaragua could easily turn Marxist if the Sandinist Government continues to be the object of attacks and if the isolation against that government continues.

The constant attacks promoted by the extreme right in Costa Rica is the most dangerous symptom that we are observing in the radicalization of the Central American problem. The systematic attacks that stem from the U.S. Republican Party is the worst thing that can happen. Nicaragua needs the presence of the United States, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Mexico and the other democratic countries. Nicaragua needs aid for private enterprise. It needs sufficient contributions which nobody is offering.

We are very concerned about the Central American problem because there is no decision or definition in it. Somoza's friends, who are now appearing to be many, condemn the Sandinist regime without realizing that Nicaragua does not need criticism, but aid. The democratic groups that are internally fighting for elections in Nicaragua, those which have to defend freedom from totalitarianism, those groups which are also Sandinist, need help. The radicalization of the revolution should not be encouraged or promoted. On the contrary, the revolution must be defended and led to the road of democracy, liberty and peaceful coexistence among all nations. The campaign to discredit is no help.

VENEZUELAN-MEXICAN OIL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED

Venezuelan President's Remarks

PA040330 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1917 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Speech by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins at the signing ceremony of the Mexican-Venezuelan Oil Agreement at the presidential house in San Jose on 3 August--live]

[Excerpts] Your Excellency, president of the Republic of Costa Rica; Your Excellency, president of the United Mexican States; distinguished ministers; friends; members of the Mexican and Venezuelan delegations attending this ceremony:

We are perfectly aware of the economic importance, of the historic significance and of the effects of actual solidarity of the energy cooperation program which the presidents of Mexico and Venezuela have just signed.

We are tired of the rhetoric which can be interpreted differently in international relations and by communities of common background. What we have done today--something which goes into effect immediately and will be carried out in the first quarter in 1981--constitutes an act of effective solidarity badly needed by mankind in order for it to believe that what is being preached about international social justice and about the unity of mankind and the universal community of nations is actually going into effect. This can be achieved by making the goods that are essential and available accessible to everyone.

Venezuela and Mexico are countries which produce large quantities of oil. We are perfectly aware that this resource means to a world that does not have it and which essentially runs on oil. We know of the advantages of having it and we try to enjoy it while maintaining a social conscience and striving for harmonious changes and developments. We also know, from the experience of friendly countries, the problems that stem from the lack of this product, which is fundamental to today's world.

We know that the more natural resources we have, the greater our responsibility. These resources should not be used for hegemonic purposes nor for a policy of domination, but, on the contrary, to develop solidarity and fraternal relations which will help to raise the living standards of people, starting with our own.

I am also accompanied by all nine ambassadors to the Central American and Caribbean countries which will benefit from the energy cooperation program so that they can return to their diplomatic mission with the program to directly and immediately inform the governments of those countries.

Mexico and Venezuela, undoubtedly and without being modest, are setting an example. I must tell you, Mr President, that the two countries have acted with the greatest generosity and that this is the best sign not only of the friendship which has traditionally brought us together, but the rapprochement which links us with Central America in general and Costa Rica in particular. In this way, we want to contribute as much as we can to alleviate a situation which we know is difficult.

Countries which are members of OPEC have been able, through their organization, to take a stand in relation to the low prices paid by industrialized countries for our oil in the past. We have taken a stand against the constant price increases of their manufactured goods. But we are also aware that every time the price of oil increases to benefit the countries which produce and export it, discomfort, unrest, disturbances and other problems are caused for friendly countries which do not have oil. Since we know that in the international financial world, interest has greatly increased in recent years, we have tried to make a contribution of effective solidarity. But not only in this field, Mr President: We know that coffee-growing countries, many of which are in Central America, are currently facing the possibility of a dramatic drop in the prices of coffee. I am in a position to reveal this to you from my knowledge of the fund. This difficult situation concerns Venezuela, and I am sure Mexico feels the same way. We are also willing to assume any responsibility which we are able to in this matter. [applause]

Let us hope, Mr President, that your statement that actions such as the one we are taking today are made throughout the world, is true so that other oil-producing countries can do with their friends what we are doing with Central American and Caribbean countries. We hope, as the text of the agreement establishes, that we can do even more; and we will do more to the extent that the other oil-producing and oil-exporting country in the area, Trinidad, with which there are plans for talks and negotiations, joins in this task.

Critical Commentary

PA050343 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] The meeting of the Mexican, Venezuelan and Costa Rican presidents had the expected results. What was agreed at the meeting is no solution for the high oil prices, nor is it a donation or preferential treatment; it is just one more business deal. It is one of those deals concerning unfair prices which comprise the customary practice between large and small countries. Costa Rica and the poor oil-consuming countries are apparently happy because it seems that an agreement on a preferential treatment was approved. However, we ask ourselves: How much of a preferential treatment is it? It is only a discount that has to be paid for in the long run. It is no reduction: On the contrary, it is a new increase because now the Costa Ricans will have to pay not only the higher price but a new interest rate which is, after all, a price. It is a 30 percent rate that we are not paying because we are paying in cash, but it will be a burden for the people because of the foreign debt involved in it.

The agreement between Mexico and Venezuela is no good for the poor countries. The large oil-producing countries are forcing us to be increasingly tied to the prices imposed by OPEC. We are being forced to pay a higher price because of the interest rate involved.

It was a meeting of presidents that did not agree on a solution for a reduced price. What was agreed upon was one of those customary formats of the economic imperialism which includes inequalities and disadvantages for partner countries. This meeting was held in vain because the Costa Ricans continue to commit the future of the country by mortgaging the destiny of the next generations. If we add all of this to the fact that no energy policy was announced, the agreement seems much worse.

It seems that this government has no interest in saving fuel. After so many meetings which the president promoted this one with Mexico and Venezuela is a new slap in the face of the consumers, because the price is now higher since the commitment to pay has been postponed for 20 years. This means that the next administrations will have more and more commitments and more debts to cover. We have never agreed to excessive increases in foreign debt. We keep obtaining more loans and they are choking the country's budget. Long term debts are very dangerous because they affect the pockets of the consumers. To have subsequent administrations pay for the energy expenditures of today is an agreement we do not like, one which has not convinced us and which only hurts the pockets of the consumers.

EL SALVADOR

CUBA CLAIMS 'U.S. INSTRUCTORS' DIRECTING FIGHTING

PA022124 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Combined Salvadoran Army and police forces, with support from helicopters and heavy artillery, have engaged in heavy fighting with guerrilla contingents at Guasapa hill, some 25 km from the Salvadoran capital.

In another quarter, sources at the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission rebuked reports by the civilian-military junta that the flight of several thousand peasants from the country's north to other areas results from actions by the guerrilla groups. Many times it has been reported that the peasants are seeking to escape the mass killings carried out by the repressive forces and the paramilitary forces with government support.

Former Salvadoran junta member Hector Dada has charged that 36 U.S. instructors are directing the repressive actions of his country's army.

ARCHBISHOP PLEADS FOR END TO BLOODSHED

PA041945 Paris AFP in Spanish 1858 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Excerpts] San Jose, 3 Aug (AFP)--Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, acting archbishop of El Salvador, today pleaded here [as received] with the Salvadoran Government and the extremist groups to stop the bloodshed in El Salvador. Rivera condemned repression, regardless of the source. According to the latest reports, the toll from violence in this small Central American nation has been 4,600 this year alone.

During today's homily at the cathedral of San Salvador, Rivera referred to the country's troubled situation and condemned the large number of murders in the last few months. He blamed both the right and the left for the virtual civil war in El Salvador and asked both groups to stop the violence against innocent people.

Rivera also asked the armed forces high command to purge the army of the elements discrediting it and asked the government not to support the paramilitary groups.

Rivera asked for help for the refugees who are fleeing the towns by the thousands to escape the clashes between the army and the leftists. He also asked the government junta to listen to everybody's opinions and seek a peaceful solution to the political strife.

El Salvador is currently celebrating its traditional patron saint festivities but, as the Archbishop said here today, no processions will be held this year to avoid large crowds.

JOURNALISTS PAY HOMAGE TO MURDERED COLLEAGUES

PA042336 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish Vol 2, No 140, p 1233

[Text] On Journalist's Day (yesterday), the Union of Journalists and Related Workers of El Salvador [Sindicato de Periodistas y Similares de El Salvador--SIPESS] paid posthumous homage to "the courageous colleagues, Jaime Suarez Quemain and Cesar Najarro, who gave their lives for the right to freedom of speech and press."

The organization lamented that "Rene Townsend Aparicio would not be present today. Townsend Aparicio disappeared a few days ago."

As we all know, Townsend Aparicio arrived in the country from the United States to cover the country's political incidents for the Washington press office he worked for. He went out to fulfill his mission, but never returned to his hotel. Someone said he had seen Townsend Aparicio in one of the cells at the security office. The efforts of local and foreign newsmen to secure his release or, at least, to have him shown to them have been useless. It is feared that he is dead.

In its greeting, SIPESS said that "it maintains its demand that the government junta investigate and punish those responsible for the killing of Suarez Quemain and Najarro and investigate the whereabouts of Townsend Aparicio."

SIPESS "urges all the Salvadoran journalists to rally for the rights of men regarding freedom to think, write and speak the truth and nothing but the truth."

The union also urged all institutions, organizations and persons to respect the freedom of the press, the journalists and the news media.

However, the organization forgot to ask the junta for the immediate suspension of the gag on freedom of the press, and the cancellation of the radio network and for the elimination of the state of siege, which restricts the most basic freedoms of men.

SIPESS also condemned, although very timidly, the attacks against the news media and the workers.

EUROPEAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS VISIT, DISCUSS SUPPORT

PA042119 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1910 GMT 3 Aug 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 3 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Members of a delegation of European Christian Democrats which is visiting El Salvador said here Sunday that the support of their parties for the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party "has not yet been decided."

"We have not adopted a decision yet about supporting the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party. This will be the key issue at the conclusion of our visit to El Salvador," said Vanister August, a Belgian Christian Democratic leader.

He and three other members of parties from an equal number of European countries were interviewed at the end of the Sunday Mass at which the Salvadoran archbishop gave his weekly homily in which he usually criticizes political events in the country.

August was accompanied by Luis Vega of Spain, William Verger of the Netherlands and Vito Latanzio of Italy. All of them are supposed to meet today with representatives of the "Democratic Revolutionary Front" to discuss the opposition.

In another quarter, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, apostolic administrator of the Salvadoran archdiocese, told newsmen that he had also met with the European Christian Democratic delegation. Apparently, "the greatest concern of (the delegates) is that the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party is serving as a cover for the military's repression," Bishop Rivera said.

The bishop took advantage of the homily to denounce the "repression" against peasant families in three different localities in El Salvador during the last few weeks.

The apostolic administrator said that "barbarous" acts had been committed at Mogotes municipality, in Tacachico in western El Salvador; in La Cruz, Jucuaran in southern El Salvador, and near Guazapa, some 24 km north of San Salvador.

In one of its most recent issues the Catholic weekly ORIENTACION, published by the Salvadoran archbishopric, accused the army of having "exterminated" 31 members of a family in Mogotes. According to ORIENTACION, 22 of those killed were minors.

The archbishopric also reported that there are 2,000 peasants at the archdiocese's refugee centers.

"There is a high degree of repression in the country," the members of the European Christian Democratic delegation said. They added that, in their opinion, the (Salvadoran) armed forces should abandon their political role and allow the people to elect their rulers." "Otherwise," the visitors said, "El Salvador will head toward civil war."

The position of the four Christian Democrats is in sharp contrast with that expressed recently in El Salvador by Henning Wegener, international director of the West German Christian Democratic Union. According to a communique released by the Salvadoran House this week, Wegener said that "the proper thing was done when support was given to the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party and the present government."

Nevertheless, the European Christian Democrats said the process of socioeconomic reports launched by the current government is "positive." They are supposed to have said, however, that "what accompanies it (repression) is not pleasant," according to a version supplied by Bishop Rivera y Damas.

He added that, in his opinion, "as long as repression is not stopped the process will be worthless."

The statements of the European Christian Democrats became known concurrently with contradictory reports about armed clashes of some intensity in El Salvador's northeast.

GUATEMALA

EDITORIAL CITES U.S. 'PREDICAMENT' AT NICARAGUAN EVENT

PA021456 Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 21 Jul 80 pp 3, 6

[Excerpt] Important sectors of Guatemala believe that the Sandinist Government of Nicaragua placed the U.S. Government in a predicament by inviting Washington to attend the first anniversary celebration of the overthrow of former President Somoza, since the absence of a U.S. representation would have been an international political blunder and attendance involved the risk of being placed in a secondary role in the celebrations. This put the government of President Carter in a very difficult and conflictive situation.

It is believed here that the U.S. delegation had to endure a difficult moment without precedent in U.S. history.

For more than 10 minutes the U.S. delegation--which had been placed several rows behind the delegations of the socialist countries--had to listen to the insults that Fidel Castro, who was a most important figure in the celebrations, launched against the United States and its policies. The U.S. delegation also had to listen to the 8 minutes which Sandinist junta member Daniel Ortega Saavedra dedicated to outlining Nicaragua's history as a permanent victim of the aggressive policy of the United States--the U.S. policy of the big stick, interventions, exploitation of small countries, a policy aimed at absorbing Nicaragua and at collaborating with traitors, a policy that means murder and support to dictatorships such as Somoza's, which are contrary to the desires for independence by the people oppressed by imperialism.

This opinion, strongly critical of the United States, had to be listened to with self-control, with diplomatic patience by the bright U.S. delegation, headed by Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs William Bowdler, who was one of the makers of the Sandinist victory in Nicaragua.

U.S. VIEW ON NICARAGUAN POLITICAL PLURALISM DISPUTED

PA020409 Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 23 Jul 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Does It Want To Deceive Itself or Has the U.S. Government Already Been Deceived Into Believing There Is Political Pluralism in Nicaragua?"]

[Text] Observers of Central American politics and exponents of important Guatemalan sectors believe that the U.S. Government is apparently trying to deceive itself by promoting an image of Nicaragua as a country in which political pluralism rather than a specific group of the extreme leftists reigns as the facts clearly show.

Even a news report signed by Mo Garcia, writer of the U.S. official news service USICA, stressed the existence of a political pluralism which is very far from the reality in Nicaragua.

The USICA report gropes for phrases voiced by those attending the celebrations of the first anniversary of the fall of the Anastasio Somoza government to give the appearance of objectivity to the claim of the existence of pluralism.

The USICA writer does not even dare quote the complete passages from which he extracted the sentences he cited.

Everything seems to indicate that the United States wants to deceive itself or that the U.S. Government has already been deceived regarding the Nicaraguan political reality.

Not one or two but dozens of statements were made during the aforementioned celebration which harshly criticized the United States and its policy. Nicaragua set up a stage for heroes, seeking to provide a continental platform for the spokesmen of the Soviet Union, the most qualified of whom is Cuban leader Fidel Castro. An anthem was sung which attacks the United States, describing that country as mankind's enemy. Yasir 'Arafat was gloriously received and in exalting him, imperialism, Zionism and all the isms with which communist jargon identifies the United States were attacked.

The third row which the Sandinists assigned to the U.S. delegation in the aforementioned celebration is scant support for the belief that the Nicaraguan Government is permitting some type of political pluralism.

COLUMNIST CITES NEED FOR UNITED CENTRAL AMERICA

PA020352 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 23 Jul 80 p 10

["From the Hill" column by Antono Najera Saravia: "A Big Fatherland"--passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] We all know that Central America is really in a jumble. For years the Russians have been working patiently to disseminate communist ideas which trigger violent reactions. However, it was not until the gringos decided to bring socialism here that the Red imperialists began to have some success. In any event, like the people in Russia and in its colonies who make up the Second World, WE ALL HOPE TO BE FREE IN THE BROADEST SENSE OF THE WORD.

Therefore any totalitarian dictatorship will always be temporary. Right now, even in the midst of uncertainty, Honduras is preparing to draw up a new constitution. It is going to enter a formal period of lawfulness after almost a decade of military dictatorship. During that time several people succeeded each other in power but the period was marked by theft by many chiefs of state and their cliques. When one sees the way that the military shamelessly plunder some nations of our America, it can easily be understood how for many people in those countries the word military is synonymous with theft. The way that they profiteer makes armies look like veritable mafias that are bleeding the rest of the people.

Nicaragua will eventually have to go back to constitutional rule too. The important thing to note is that the Central American nations CANNOT REMAIN ISOLATED. As long as we remain minute countries, anyone like Castro will be able to send operatives to kill innocent people, impose terrorism and upset order. A united Central America would be more resourceful because it would do away with the duplication of efforts in the area. Furthermore there would be a possibility of achieving needed major projects if we work together.

Therefore it must be pointed out to Hondurans that they have a great opportunity of availing themselves of institutions similar to those that Guatemala has. We are not totally different but if the new constitution and the codes were similar EXCHANGES IN ALL AREAS OF LIFE WOULD BECOME MUCH EASIER. Right now they have a good business code but it is different from ours and that has made some economic transactions difficult. Our constitution also has a very good point: It is the result of our experience, which might come in handy to Hondurans.

Hondurans are not the only ones who have the opportunity to promote the future Central American union. The Nicaraguans who are living here now should begin preparing legislation that could also mesh so that when democracy is achieved on their soil a legal regime more or less similar to that of the other fraternal republics will be established. [paragraph continues]

If Guatemalan deputies were more responsible, an integration committee would have been created on constitutional and legal matters. It is high time we forget old parochial views...

So far integration efforts have covered only economic matters. After making great progress, the Common Market is now in a crisis situation. The war between Honduras and El Salvador was a tragedy for Central America. This "warlike situation should be overcome because a joint effort will be needed to throw the communists out of Nicaragua. However, a historic precedent already exists. UNITED CENTRAL AMERICANS have defeated buccaneering expeditions through their joint efforts.

Now, out of fear of U.S. influence, each country is keeping a strict "neutrality" regarding Nicaraguan Sandinists. They, on the contrary, have made no secret of their aggressive intentions toward the rest of Central America. It seems they have even "mapped out" the political pattern they would use in our isthmus which has been struggling for over a century to achieve complete freedom. Costa Rica has always claimed to be (politically) more advanced than others. The way in which Carazo Odio has helped and continues to help international communism does not speak very well for the future of the small republic which, as the propaganda goes, has no "army," just something along the line of 5,000 policemen... This brings to mind the Panamanian "guard" and their dictator, Torrijos.

But everything has its positive side, as they say. Something better must come out of the blood shed by brothers due to the weird collusion between foes, the communists and Americans. That leaves out the possibility of the complete dictatorship that the communists impose in the nations that they enslave. It would be really tragic if after so many years of savoring freedom (even though not complete or chemically pure) we were to come under a dictatorship worse than any autocrat of yore. Nicaraguans have already realized that, in spite of everything, Tachito Somoza was better than Tomas Borge and the Russians. Bureaucrats are the group most opposed to integration. They are being destroyed or replaced by new people in El Salvador. That way it will be easier to accept that thousands of Central American public servants will be laid off until only half of them remain. Be that as it may, we cannot continue to be divided and this may be the most painful lesson in this terrible time of uncertainty, suffering, pain and death we are experiencing.

We will also have to overcome some international interest in keeping us small BECAUSE IT IS EASIER TO CONTROL US THAT WAY. The evolution of our nations and the world leads to nations of a certain size that can insure stability and progress. Now more than ever interdependence among nations requires that NATIONS BE STRONG TO MAKE POSITIVE CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL HARMONY. Central America hopes the current Honduran legislators and the rest of the isthmus will know how to do THEIR PATRIOTIC DUTY OF FORMING A BIG AND STRONG NATION WHICH WILL INSURE THE ENJOYMENT OF FREEDOM. THE PRODUCTION OF WEALTH FOR ALL AND ALSO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF HAPPINESS.

HONDURAS

MORAZANIST FRONT LEADER OUTLINES GOALS IN INTERVIEW

PA030221 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] The Morazanist Front for the Liberation of Honduras [FMLH] upholds a clear anti-imperialist stance and a position of solidarity with the peoples struggling for final liberation in Central America, Octavio Perez, member of the FMLH leadership, has said in an interview sent to Radio Havana by friendly sources.

Perez said the FMLH, which was created on 16 September 1969, is a clandestine revolutionary political and military organization preparing for revolutionary war against imperialism and its local servants. It has adopted the image of Francisco Morazan, a Honduran independence hero cherished and respected by the people.

He added that the FMLH has its base of support among the workers, peasants, students and honest professionals. It conceives of people's revolutionary war as the basic instrument for liberating peoples from their current bonds.

In addition, Perez said, the FMLH pursues a policy of unity with all the country's revolutionary forces bent on building a better future for the fatherland.

Perez said some of the front's chief objectives are to give the land to the peasants, eliminate the social and economic problems plaguing the masses and establish a people's government capable of carrying out such a program.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA TO HOLD ELECTIONS WHEN 'APPROPRIATE'

PA041948 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1622 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Managua, 3 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--This weekend the highest-ranking Nicaraguan Government leaders noted: "We are going to set an election date when we deem it appropriate."

Local radio stations, called "reactionary" by the revolutionary leaders, and the newspaper LA PRENSA have given wide coverage to the topic of elections in Nicaragua.

On Saturday afternoon Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Comdr Daniel Ortega responded to editorials, comments and interviews on the topic. They spoke in Nandasmo, a town east of Managua which has been declared "victorious over illiteracy."

Commander Ortega, government junta member, said that the editorials of the "reactionary stations" have not condemned the killing of literacy workers or voiced solidarity with the struggle of the Salvadoran people. "They are just talking about elections, elections and elections," the Sandinist leader noted. "They call us liars and say that we broke a commitment with the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) because we did not set an election date on 19 July," Commander Ortega said.

COSEP has been reporting in the media that the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) had promised to set the election date on 19 July but it did not do so.

Commander Ortega recalled that talks were held among COSEP, the government junta and the FSLN in early May. He added that as a result of those talks "some considerations were made on matters that could not be implemented right away but which were welcomed by the FSLN." He added that the FSLN and the government reported that "those matters would be put into effect at the right time."

Commander Ortega remarked that it was felt during the talks with COSEP that an appropriate time to announce the date for the municipal election would be 19 July 1980. He stated that this was discussed and put down on paper on 3 May. He added that when the State Council was installed on 4 May, "even though it did not have to," the government junta revealed its decision to hold municipal elections in Nicaragua.

He went on to say that that day the junta also revealed its decision to go ahead and hold elections in Nicaragua. "However, it did not deem it appropriate to announce an election date on 19 July because, without the moral authority to do so, the political parties had undertaken a blackmail campaign to force us to set a date," the junta member said.

Ortega stressed that by not setting a date "we did not violate any agreement or tell lies but we behaved according to what we had discussed and put in writing with the COSEP officials." He restated the government's stand "to hold elections" but warned that both LA PRENSA and COSEP which talk so much about the originality of the revolution should try "to be original concerning the elections."

"Why elections similar to the United States? Why elections the same as those of other countries? Why not think about elections which are in keeping with Nicaraguan circumstances and situations?" Commander Ortega wondered.

He then noted that a reply will be given to the electoral issue in Nicaragua based on the national situation. "We will set the election date when we deem it appropriate," he said.

Yesterday LA PRENSA published an interview entitled: "While There Is Pluralism, There Will Be No Communism." Sergio Ramirez Mercado also cited this type of local report. Ramirez underlined that in Nicaragua the groups talking about elections "in the old style of booze and tamales should forget it because we are not going to have traditional elections to deceive the people."

He said that the first electoral law being written in Nicaragua is to teach the people to read and write.

Ramirez on Elections, Bolivia

PA041613 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Nicaraguan Government's national reconstruction junta, broadly discussed Bolivia's situation and the break in relations with that government at an event held this weekend in Nandasmo.

Ramirez told the thousands gathered there that the Bolivian people had been fighting to consolidate democracy in accordance with their country's reality. Bolivia is the Latin American country where the largest number of coups has been staged. Bolivia had been trying to consolidate its democracy, just as we are doing here in Nicaragua, in accordance with our historic conditions and our reality.

There is, nonetheless, a big difference between what our people understand as democracy and what the backward minorities understand as democracy, Ramirez Mercado noted. The latter are now demanding that elections be held here in Nicaragua. But the elections would be of the type those gentlemen have held all their lives. As we have said over and over, those elections would be characterized by the distribution of liquor and tamales.

Ramirez went on to say that those gentlemen must forget once and for all about holding that type of election here, because we are drafting Nicaragua's first valid electoral law. And the basic electoral law is teaching the people how to read and write. We have thus begun drafting the electoral law. Once we have taught more than half a million Nicaraguans how to read and write and once we have politicized the literates--and this does not make us feel ashamed, we say politicized because they will be familiar with Nicaragua's history and heroes and will know where the revolution is headed--then, and only then, will elections be held in Nicaragua.

CORDOVA RIVAS RETURNS FROM PERU, SPEAKS ABOUT BOLIVIA

PA041545 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of Nicaragua's junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has urged Latin America to adopt the necessary measures to frustrate the military coup in Bolivia.

Cordova Rivas returned here after attending President Fernando Belaunde Terry's inauguration, receiving a decoration from the new Peruvian president and engaging in other activities.

He said that the Nicaraguan Government cannot maintain relations with the Bolivian regime, which became annoyed at Nicaragua's initiatives to condemn it at the OAS. Cordova Rivas favors a blockade of Bolivia's transportation routes and the adoption of other measures against Gen Luis Garcia Meza's regime. According to him, Nicaragua will fight with all its resources so that the Bolivian democratic process can continue.

In response to several questions, Cordova Rivas said that the situation in El Salvador, which is very explosive, is an old and familiar problem, since 14 families control the country, taking advantage of the continent's cheap labor.

ORTEGA COMMENTS ON LOPEZ PORTILLO VISIT, BOLIVIA

PA041947 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Following are statements by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, who was approached by newsmen immediately after meeting with the Mexican president here in Nicaragua:

[Begin recording in progress] ...the friendship between the Mexican and Nicaraguan peoples and governments. We discussed the Bolivian issue. It is a matter of concern for Nicaragua because of the attack on Bolivian democracy and the indifference that several countries have shown about it as well as the sympathy other countries have shown the coup by immediately recognizing the criminal coupists in Bolivia.

We also discussed Mexican-Nicaraguan cooperation, economic cooperation, investment projects [words indistinct] concerned with the exploration of lumber in our country, its processing and use, including paper pulp.

[Question] Commander, how firm is the Mexican Government and people's stand on our Sandinist people's revolution?

[Answer] Their position is one of firm support for our revolution and solidarity with our struggle. You may have appreciated this through President Lopez Portillo's various (?stands on) our country.

[Words indistinct] we talked a bit about the oil agreement that will benefit our Central American and Caribbean countries, in which Mexico and Venezuela are playing a major role.

[Question] Was an agreement signed?

[Answer] We had already signed an agreement with Mexico, which is already in effect. What was announced in Costa Rica was an agreement between Mexico and Venezuela for energy cooperation with Central America and the Caribbean.

We also told President Lopez Portillo about our concern over possible intervention in El S lvador by our continent's rightist sectors, which are logically worried over the scope of the Salvadoran people's struggle and will not rest until they intervene in El Salvador.

The CIA, an official U.S. Government agency, has deceitfully affirmed that weapons are being unloaded in our country from Soviet ships and that from here they are being sent to El Salvador. Although a State Department official has rejected the CIA version, he has suggested that should this be the case, the United States would have to assume a different stand. We are worried by the fact that this should come from official U.S. Government spokesmen such as those of the CIA, which is known for its conspiracies in the continent, its crimes and its barbaric actions.

[Question] Was there any agreement in connection with the Bolivian case?

[Answer] As regards Bolivia, efforts have been made by the continent's progressive, democratic and revolutionary countries to convoke an OAS meeting to discuss this issue there, but without intervening. We do not want to intervene in Bolivia's affairs. That must be clear. We are adopting a necessary and open stand, but we are not going to favor any type of intervention in Bolivia.

Although the Bolivian people have been attacked, rightists have created a situation of force and the Southern Cone's reactionary sectors have already intervened in support of the Bolivian coup. We are not going to sponsor any type of intervention. We oppose all interventions.

We believe some would like us to sponsor some type of intervention in order to help restore democracy in Bolivia, but even if it were just, we do not agree with this idea because it would merely enable rightist sectors to manipulate the situation and perhaps use it against us.

[Question] Are you talking about an OAS intervention?

[Answer] I am talking about any kind of intervention. The rightist sectors will try to manipulate any organization within their reach in order to intervene in El Salvador or to (?hurt) us. So our position on Bolivia is very carefully drawn. We reject the Bolivian Government's (charge) that we are intervening there. We are not. We have merely adopted an open, frank, critical stand on an act of aggression carried out against the Bolivian people. We cannot remain silent in the face of that, but we are not encouraging any type of intervention. This must be very clear. [end recording]

Comment on 'CIA Statements'

PA040413 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1604 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Nandasmo, Nicaragua, 3 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Comdr Daniel Ortega, member of the Nicaraguan national reconstruction junta, yesterday said that "imperialism is creating conditions to intervene in El Salvador and to limit aid to Nicaragua." Ortega was referring to statements made by CIA agents to the effect that weapons are being taken to Nicaragua in a Soviet ship through Bluefields, a city on the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast.

Ortega, a member of the Nicaraguan executive branch, referred to those CIA statements during an event to officially declare Nandasmo, a town east of Managua, "victorious over illiteracy."

Commander Ortega added that the CIA agents have also said that "those weapons are transferred from Bluefields to Managua and from there to El Salvador." He said that those statements are reproduced by "a newspaper and a Yankee newsman who has plotted against the changes occurring in Peru during General Velasco Alvarado's time, against Allende and now against Nicaragua."

Commander Ortega did not disclose the name of the U.S. newspaper and newsman. But he stressed that "all of this" is being carried out in the United States to prepare the conditions so that the countries will say nothing in the case of an intervention in El Salvador, of limitations in the aid to Nicaragua "and if it is possible to blockade the Sandinist revolution."

In his speech, Ortega asked those who criticize the revolution, those who systematically ask for elections and those who have not criticized the killing of literacy workers to "close ranks around the government." The Sandinist leader said that "in their hearts all those who voice criticism and ask for elections agree with the Salvadoran people's struggle and the need to respect that people's right to find a solution to their problem."

He added that his call also included the economic groups which, within the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP), "form part of private enterprise."

"Because the private enterprise is the entire country, all the Nicaraguan people, who have private rights which the revolution respects," Ortega stressed. [as received]

He said that he thinks it is important that those economic groups also play a patriotic role alongside the people in the defense of the Sandinist revolution "because the militia members should not be the only ones to risk their lives to defend Nicaragua."

BANKING OFFICIAL DISCUSSES FOREIGN DEBT PAYMENT PROBLEMS

PA040436 Paris AFP in Spanish 1530 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Managua, 3 Aug (AFP)--Alfredo Cesar, president of the national bank system, has said here that the Nicaraguan Government is still running into difficulties in working out the payment of its foreign debt. The official added that the fifth round of negotiations between the Nicaraguan Government and the representatives of 13 creditor private banks ended without major results a few days ago in Mexico City. He added that a sixth round of negotiations has been scheduled for this month in Mexico City.

Cesar explained that the debt with those banks, inherited from the Somozist dictatorship, amounts to $750 million that the government and its agencies owe.

Other unofficial estimates that have been published indicate that the total debt is over $1.6 billion, besides the fact that the government is the guarantor in debts of the private sector totaling approximately $200 million.

Cesar explained that the delay in reaching an agreement is due to the fact that Nicaragua is demanding a special treatment to be able to make the payments. Nicaragua is seeking terms longer than 10 years and interest rates of between 3 to 5 percent.

Nevertheless, Cesar expressed optimism that an agreement favorable to what Nicaragua wants will be achieved in the sixth round of negotiations.

Nicaragua, Cesar said, is facing the difficulty of maintaining an adequate supply of foreign exchange for its development plans at the same time that it must pay its debt.

LOPEZ PORTILLO'S VISIT ENDS WITH JOINT COMMUNIQUE

FL042029 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Today's first edition of the daily GRANMA, official organ of the PCC Central Committee, publishes the Cuba-Mexico joint communique, which we will now read:

In response to an invitation by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Lic Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United Mexican States, visited our country from 31 July to 3 August of this year.

President Lopez Portillo and the members of his entourage were accorded an enthusiastic and warm welcome by the Cuban people and leaders, reflecting the feelings of profound friendship, brotherhood and solidarity which have always existed between the peoples of Cuba and Mexico. Another manifestation of sympathy and affection toward that fraternal people took place at the multitudinous mass rally held in honor of the Mexican president at the historic Jose Marti Plaza of the Revolution, where the praiseworthy attitude assumed by Mexico vis-a-vis the arbitrary and antijuridical decision of the Organization of American States aimed at isolating Cuba was made evident. In the presence of this new injustice, the Mexican people voiced their support for an end to the economic blockade and for the firm solidarity they have always demonstrated toward the Cuban revolution.

The Council of State of the Republic of Cuba decorated President Lopez Portillo with the Jose Marti National Order in recognition of his friendship and solidarity toward the Cuban revolution in a solemn ceremony held at the Cubanacan Protocol Hall. Subsequently, the two heads of state and members of their respective delegations held broad conversations during which topics related to the current international situation, especially in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the increasingly closer relations of cooperation between Cuba and Mexico were discussed.

In examining the international situation, the two heads of state reaffirmed their adherence to the fundamental principles of the UN Charter, especially those referring to nonintervention in internal affairs of other states, the ban on resorting to threat or use of force in international relations, respect for the self-determination and independence of all peoples, peaceful solution of all conflicts, equality and sovereignty of the states and respect for individual and social rights.

During the talks held by the heads of state of Cuba and Mexico, the need for all nations to observe unrestricted respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the states as well as the obligation of not undertaking hostile acts against any country and respecting each state's sovereign and permanent right over its natural resources were stressed.

The two sides agree on the need for making progress toward general and full disarmament under an efficient international supervision, a fundamental factor for the harmonious development of international relations. Likewise, they expressed support for the rapid ratification of the SALT II treaty and for the continuation of negotiations on future reduction of strategic arms.

In examining the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean, the two sides agreed to point out that important political and social changes are developing and consolidating on the continent. The struggle of the Latin American peoples for consolidating their politican and economic independence, for total control over their natural resources and for protection of their national economies vis-a-vis the looting of transnational monopolies has the full understanding and support of the two sides.

Cuba and Mexico condemn all forms of colonialism and neocolonialism in Latin America and the Caribbean and express opposition to any type of colonial enclave on the continent. The two sides expressed satisfaction over the triumph of the Nicaraguan people who, with a selfless struggle, put an end to one of the most opprobrious dictatorships on the continent and opened the way for national independence, democracy and social progress in Nicaragua.

President Lopez Portillo reiterated the support of the people and Government of Mexico for the struggle of the Cuban people for obtaining the unconditional return of the territory being occupied by the Guantanamo Naval Base against their will.

Among the many matters discussed by the two heads of state, the reaffirmation of the willingness to work for a better use of the broad outlook of cooperation existing among the countries of the Caribbean area was one of the main topics.

The two sides agreed to consider the nonaligned countries movement to be a treaty of growing importance in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid and all forms of domination and discrimination. During the meeting, the successful holding and hopeful results of the sixth nonaligned countries summit conference of chiefs of state and government, which was held in Havana in September 1979, were also noted.

In closing, the two presidents expressed their certainty that the talks held and results achieved represent a valuable contribution to the development and strengthening of the solid and friendly relations between the two countries.

The president of the Republic of Cuba, Fidel Castro, expressed to the Mexican head of state the great satisfaction of the Cuban Government and people for his friendly visit to Cuba, while the president of the United Mexican States expressed his profound gratitude for the warm welcome accorded to him and his delegation by the people and government, demonstrating once again the close ties of friendship, brotherhood and cooperation between the two nations.

Press Conference

FL041253 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Press conference given by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo at Mexican Embassy in Havanna--recorded passages in quotation marks]

[Text] "This trip to Cuba has been extraordinarily stimulated because I had the opportunity to talk with Commander Castro and other leaders of the Cuban nation, to learn their views of the world situation and of our area, to study the possibilities of cooperation and association between our two countries and the points of agreement that exist on international policies which can be and have been practiced and, in general, to find the friendship between our peoples and the conviction that friendship is not prevented by political systems but by the frequently selfish interests. Fortunately, the latter does not occur between Cuba and Mexico. Although our political systems are different, we can walk on a very broad field of agreements. And interests that are not strange to us have not succeeded in dividing us; on the contrary, we have strengthened ties which now have been confirmed. I leave Cuba quite satisfied and very grateful for the generosity with which we were received and for the hospitality accorded us and for the privilege of having talked with your leaders."

Yesterday morning shortly before ending his visit to Cuba, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo held a press conference at the embassy of that fraternal country in our capital. During his meeting with the representatives of the national and foreign press, the Mexican president referred to the visit he would be making to Nicaragua at the conclusion of his stay in Costa Rica which is the next stop of his tour of various Latin American nations:

"While I was still here in Cuba, the Nicaraguan junta did me the honor of inviting me to spend at least an hour in that fraternal country because I was unable to attend the commemoration of its triumph. They want to talk with me and I am going with much pleasure. I think that since I was unable to accompany them on a day that was so pleasant for all of us, it will be interesting to stop in Nicaragua even if for just a moment and we are going to do it."

Two Mexican journalists expressed their concern over the implications--domestically and on relations with the United States--that may result from the Mexican president's statement that whatever occurs to Cuba would be felt by Mexico as if it were happening to it. In this regard, Lopez Portillo replied as follows:

"I believe that Mexico is a sufficiently mature country not to let itself be disturbed by such a statement. The somewhat apocalyptic importance that you are supposing... [leaves thought unfinished] I think that our solidarity with Cuba is not new. It goes (?back a long way). We are two countries that have not failed each other. Whatever may occur to Cuba we would feel it as if it were occurring to ourselves. In general, we believe that in international coexistence as in individual coexistence, we should not want for others what we do not want for ourselves. And if we do not want harm to be done to Cuba, neither do we want it for ourselves. By the same token, we would not harm another country. I believe we are sufficiently mature countries with the capacity to analyze things. Only the reasonable should occur or what is reasonable is what should occur. But again I repeat what I said moments ago: We cannot accept that any country be treated violently and arbitrarily because we have been treated violently and arbitrarily and we have protested, we have struggled and will continue to struggle. If any misinterpretation or specific inappropriate importance is given [to my statement], I maintain the rationale of my statement. It was not a sentimental or emotional exaggeration. It was the expression of the absolute conviction that if we want to coexist with order we must respect rights and respect for rights means not accepting abuse of ourselves or of others."

After stressing that he had never been before as huge a crowd as the one that attended the Cuban-Mexican friendship rally held at Plaza of the Revolution, the Mexican president gave his impression of the identity that exists between our people and their commander in chief, Fidel Castro:

"I was impressed by the constant dialogue between the leader and his people. I felt that there was an identity between the leader and his people--the people led by their leader Castro--which allowed me to assert that the crowd was a single person. Of course, there was the impression of having to address such an important group, such a politically aware, sensible, keen and respectful group as that extraordinary crowd that was there yesterday. What else can I say?"

Cooperation Agreements

FL041617 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, and Jose Lopez Portillo, president of Mexico, witnessed in this capital the signing of five important documents that strengthen the ties of cooperation between the two countries.

At the ceremony, which was held at the Cubanacan Protocol Hall, party Central Committee member Isidoro Malmierca and Jorge Castaneda, foreign ministers of Cuba and Mexico, respectively, signed the final document of the second Cuban-Mexican joint intergovernmental commission meeting.

Agreements on foreign trade, research of tropical agriculture diseases, technical cooperation on socio-labor matters and cooperation in tourism also were signed.

Army Gen Raul Castro, first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and many members of the party Politburo, Secretariat and Central Committee attended the ceremony.

Lopez Portillo's Departure

PA031453 Paris AFP in Spanish 1423 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Havana, 3 Aug (AFP)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo left today at 1016 for Costa Rica. He will return to Mexico from Costa Rica later today, after Nicaragua.

Cuban President Fidel Castro and First Vice President Raul Castro saw Lopez Portillo off at Havana's international airport.

GRENADA

PRIME MINISTER STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF LITERACY PROGRAM

FL041347 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1332 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has stressed the importance of the literacy program in that country and described the task as a historic and essential challenge. Upon inaugurating a course for literacy instructors, the Caribbean leader described the initiative as a right of the people, a responsibility of the revolution and the key to the country's development.

After pointing out the importance of education in Grenada's process of changes, Bishop said if the people are to continue to struggle against their number one enemy--imperialism--they must understand the nature of imperialism. The Grenadian prime minister hailed the experiences of the literacy campaigns of the Cuban and Nicaraguan revolutions. He also reported details of these two learning processes, their significance and history.

Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop asserted that only a united and aware people can advance and only a literate people can forge a new man. He emphasized that 3,500 students and 2,000 volunteer teachers have signed up to carry out the literacy program. However, he said this figure still must grow.

The Grenadian leader said Grenada does not have the degree of illiteracy of other Latin American and Caribbean nations but the fact is that there is illiteracy in Grenada and it must be eradicated. Lastly, Bishop urged the people to support the literacy campaign because Grenada cannot be developed if half of the people can advance to better jobs and the other half cannot. Let us build the country, let us expand the economy and let us consolidate the revolution, he emphasized.

JAMAICA

PRIME MINISTER STRESSES GOVERNMENT'S STABILITY

FL042107 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2044 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Jamaica's Prime Minister Michael Manley has asserted in Kingston that there is no external or internal force capable of taking away the gains or betraying the sacrifice and independence struggle of that Caribbean country's patriots. In a message on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of Jamaica's independence from British domination, Manley referred to the battles waged over 3 centuries against slavery and colonialism. He also congratulated the nation for having responded satisfactorily in the face of an adverse situation created by local and foreign opposition forces in the political and economic spheres.

MANLEY PREDICTS ELECTION VICTORY FOR PNP

FL011530 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 29 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 28 Jul (CANA)--Jamaica Prime Minister Michael Manley has predicted that his ruling People's National Party (PNP) will retain power through a victory in general elections later this year, despite efforts by imperialism to see it out of office.

The prediction of a victory by the PNP, now trailing the opposition Jamaica Labour Party by a margin of 14.8 percent according to opinion polls, was made in an address last night to mark the end of an anti-imperialism conference that attracted delegates from Latin America and the Caribbean.

Mr. Manley charged that his government was suffering from sabotage in several areas and that it was one of the matters that had to be dealt with when it was returned to power following the elections.

"We are going to win that election then we are going to defeat the sabotage," the prime minister said.

He said that there had not been a election in modern history involving a country of Jamaica's size that had received so much world attention.

"The entire array of imperialism is watching what is taking place, have intervened against us...and are even now hoping that their chosen vehicle will emerge victorious," Mr. Manley said.

MANLEY LEAVES FOR UNITED STATES ON PARTY BUSINESS

FL021843 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1827 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Jamaica's Prime Minister Michael Manley has traveled to Washington, the United States, on party business, an official Kingston note has announced. The president of the People's National Party departed for the U.S. capital yesterday accompanied by the party's secretary general, Donald K. Duncan, and the president of the women's organization, Beverly Manley. Party officials indicated that the delegation headed by the Jamaican leader will meet with Jamaicans residing in the United States and a group of U.S. congressmen who back Manley's government. Most black U.S. Congressmen have expressed their desire to help Jamaica's government against all types of meddling by the United States in the upcoming elections, scheduled to take place in that Caribbean country by year's end.

SOVIETS ADMIT DISAPPEARANCE OF EMBASSY SECRETARY

PA022357 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2315 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Kingston, 2 Aug (EFE)--The Soviet Union has admitted losing one of its diplomats here who disappeared almost 1 month ago with his wife and two children during an unprecedented wave of preelection violence.

Aleksey Lechuk, second secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Jamaica, disappeared 7 July with his family, and although initial suspicion indicated that he had taken refuge in the United States, the U.S. Embassy here has affirmed that it has no knowledge of the whereabouts of the Soviet family.

When Soviet efforts to find him failed, Soviet Ambassador to Jamaica Vladimir Klimentov [as received] asked the Jamaican Foreign Ministry to find the diplomat.

Jamaican police searched in every town on the island and reported no sign of Lechuk or any indication that he was either kidnapped or murdered.

"We do not know whether they are even on the island," said a police spokesman to EFE, which has also found no evidence that they left the country.

PATTERSON CALLS FOR BAN ON MILITARY EXERCISES IN CARIBBEAN

FL011535 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 29 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 28 Jul (CANA)--Jamaica has called for the Caribbean Sea to be free of foreign military exercices.

The call was made by Foreign Minister P.J. Patterson when he addressed a weekend south conference on anti-imperialism at Runaway Bay on the Jamaica north coast.

Said Mr. Patterson: "The Caribbean Sea belongs to the people of the Caribbean and ought not to be the scene of military or naval manoeuvres under the pretext of any threat--real or imagined."

This fact, Mr. Patterson said, needed to be stressed when there was talk of military manoeuvres in the region.

Mr. Patterson's remarks were made against the backgroud of a heightened U.S. military presence in the area, including the establishment of a military task force in Key West, Florida, and stepped up naval visits to pro-Western countries in the area.

The U.S. also planned war exercises in the area earlier this year to include the landing of American troops on the American base at Guantanamo Bay, in eastern Cuba.

But the programme was scaled down after a wave of protests from some Caribbean and Latin American governments which saw the exercise as provocative and a threat to peace in the area.

Mr Patterson denounced the resurgence of cold war rhetoric between the super powers, which led to what he described as sphere of influence pressure politics, and at times, to military intervention.

The foreign minister said that it was also important for Caribbean countries to maintain their national independence and continue to struggle against imperialist domination.

But he made it clear that individual countries should be free to pursue whatever path to political, social and economic development which they deemed fit for their particular circumstances.

"The right ideological pluralism must be compromised Mr. Patterson declared.

EDITORIAL IMPLIES CUBAN INVOLVEMENT IN VIOLENCE

FL011515 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 29 Jul 80 pp 6, 12

[Wilmot Perkins editorial titled "That Cuban Connection"]

[Text] The M16 rifle first made its appearance in Jamaica at the scene of the Gold Street massacre. It next appeared at Saunders Avenue in the Mountain View area. Since then it has appeared in Olympic Gardens, Bull Bay, Hannah Town, Greenwich Town, in the murder of Sgt Small; indeed, I am told, in all the major incidents of violence since Gold Street. It may have been used at the ambush of PNP supporters returning from Bog Walk; but of that my informants were not sure.

One of two things we must believe then: either that there is more than one group of terrorists that has suddenly, within the past few months, acquired the M16; or that these incidents of terror were all carried out by the same terrorist group. [paragraph continues]

The latter is what scientists would call the more elegant theory, in that is requires the fewer assumptions. It is, I gather, the theory the police hold.

So far, of course, no M16 rifles have actually been recovered by the security forces. The weapon's presence is attested only by the evidence of spent shells. The terrorists appear to be in a position to use ammunition most extravagantly; indicating that they have no difficulty whatever in obtaining supplies.

I am told that they invariably use the weapon in its automatic setting; at which it spews bullets at hundreds of rounds per minute. One possible motive for this is, of course, that it adds to the effect terror; [word order as published] as anyone knows who hear the Green Bay witness talk of his experience with the "electric gun".

The police have evidence of a guerrilla force operating in the Wareika Hills. They have long had such evidence. In 1978 "various camps", as Mr Thompson, the minister of national security, was obliged to admit, "in which ammunition, Marxist guerrilla and other literature, medical equipment, binoculars, food and other matters" were found in the vicinity of Rock Spring.

Also found at the same time was a document containing the name of a "prominent politician." The name of this politician has never been disclosed to the public.

Mr Thompson's intervention was not to inform the public of these startling discoveries. The GLEANER had done that without help from him. His purpose was to challenge and beat down the suggestion that "a revolution was being planned". The minister was anxious that such an impression be avoided. Which, for some reason, reminds me of a similar anxiety on the part of certain other prominent politicians about a proposed infiltration of a certain Marxist-Leninist group not a world away from Rock Spring.

The 1979 discovery, and the subsequent demolition by the security forces of caves in the area have not by any means put an end to the guerrilla activity there. My information is that about a month ago the police killed a man named Alvin Smith. They found with him a hand-written manual of weapons which are apparently those the guerrillas have. He also had some four dozen cans of a product called 'suppligen'--one of those liquid preparations which are supposed to be complete meals in themselves.

Guerrillas' Diet

This was considered odd. The police did not understand the implications of it until July 16, when another hand-written manual was recovered in the Bull Bay area; this one dealing with training, strategy and diet. One of its prescriptions: The guerrillas must accustom themselves to a diet of 'Suppligen' and crackers. The idea presumably is that such a diet is nutritionally adequate, relatively unbulky to transport, and requires no preparation.

That manual, I am told, also disclosed another imperative to which the guerrillas are enjoined on pain of death. Under no circumstances is an M16 to be allowed to fall into what is called the hands of "the enemy". Any guerrilla who allows this to happen will be shot. And if a guerrilla carrying an M16 falls in action, it is to be recovered by his comrades at all cost.

Is that because an M16 is considered by the guerrilla chieftains, whoever they be, more valuable than a man? Or is it because the capture of one of these weapons would immediately lead to its source being traced?

The M16 is an American weapon. Miss Portia Simpson and other progressives' have made a great deal of this fact, Miss Simpson particularly of the markings on recovered shell casings which indicate where they were made. But the M16 was the standard weapon used by American infantry in Vietnam; and many thousands of these weapons were captured by the victorious Vietnamese forces.

We are in the realm of speculation now; but it is possible that it is some of these weapons that have found their way to Jamaica. If that is so the best way to conceal the fact would be to avoid one of them being captured; which would explain that stern injunction of the manual.

The police, I gather, do not believe that the M16s are kept either in Wareika or in the ghetto areas. The theory is that they are stored elsewhere and taken out to be used on assignments and returned. Which suggests a high degree of organization and non-ghetto leadership.

Under the aegis of this government Jamaica has experienced every kind of economic and social disintegration. It now faces the ultimate: an urban guerrilla whose purpose, we may reasonably assume, is the pursuit of revolution by armed struggle.

Mr. Manley blames everybody and everything but himself, his government and his 'progressive' friends for the shambles to which the country has been brought. The latest piece of paranoia is that all the magnificent programmes designed to encompass the stupendous happiness of the masses have been sabotaged. The 'third term' is to be devoted to the rooting out of saboteurs.

All of which is doubtless entertaining to such as find mania entertaining. But could even Mr. Manley deny that it is his government that has facilitated the development of this threat of revolutionary war in this country?

The so-called 'progressive' forces have released a barrage of propaganda against the CIA, accusing it, on the basis of analogies with Chile, of destabilizing tactics designed to bring about the overthrow of the Manley government. But unless the CIA is grossly misinformed, it must know that the overthrow of the Manley government is the likeliest outcome of elections conducted fairly and in peace, without the need of any assistance whatever from it.

In fact, the pattern now emerging in Jamaica bears little resemblance to what happened in Chile. It bears a far closer resemblance to what happened in those areas of Latin America, like Venezuela, Bolivia, Peru, Argentina, where revolutionary armed struggle was promoted in an effort to extend the Cuban revolution.

Regis Debray

It is most interesting that the 'progressives', who have been the ostensible organizers of the visits to Jamaica of Phillip Agee and others of the Covert Action group, have never thought of getting their friends on Connecticut Avenue to invite the internationally known Marxist revolutionary, friend, admirer of Che Guevara, and chronicler of revolutionary armed struggles in Latin America, Regis Debray, to come here. If ever they do, I should like the opportunity to ask him a couple of questions. Debray, a Frenchman, was at one time a professor of philosophy at the University of Havana; and, according to a biographical note in his book "Che's Guerrilla War", an analysis of the Bolivian adventure which ended in Che's death. "He was given access to numerous unpublished documents.... spent much time with Fidel Castro..."

Debray has written authoritatively on what amounts to a Cuban attempt to extend their revolution throughout Latin America by armed struggle. He is a far more credible authority than Agee is on the CIA. For while Agee is disaffected, and writes against the CIA, Debray remains committed to revolutionary armed struggle. He remains faithfulto the memory of Guevara. He remains a friend of Cuba's. He writes to analyse what he regards as temporary setbacks, in order to promote a better understanding of the causes of failure, the better to promote future success of the revolution. Reading Debray, and knowing of the 'progressive' alliance with Cuba, what is happening in the Wareika Hills is not only understandable. It was predictable.

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 153 6 August 1980

ARGENTINA

Videla Denies Participation in Bolivian Coup B 1
UK Trade Minister Arrives for Official Visit B 1
Army Explains Death of Montonero Couple B 2
Briefs: Israeli Parliamentarian B 2

BOLIVIA

U.S. Marine Embassy Guards Expelled for Alleged Insults C 1
Siles Zuazo Proclaims Clandestine Government C 2
Arce Gomez Announces Red Cross Visits to Prisoners C 2
Finance Minister Views IMF Commitments, Foreign Debt C 2
[PRESENCIA 30 Jul]
Labor Ministry Orders Union Leaders Back to Work C 3
Refugees Pose Diplomatic Problem for Governments C 4
Army Officer on Patrol Killed in La Paz Ambush C 4
Delegation To Attend Montevideo ALADI Meeting C 4

BRAZIL

Embassy in Israel Will Not Be Moved to Jerusalem D 1
Priority Given to Construction of Angra 2, 3 D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 5 Aug]
Nuclear Corporation To Issue Bonds in FRG D 1
Justice Minister Says Terrorism Aimed at Government D 1
Bomb Explodes at Police Barracks in Diadema City D 2
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 5 Aug]
Fiat Workers Continue Strike in Rio de Janeiro D 2
Results of Japanese Trade Mission Reported [O GLOBO 2 Aug] D 2
Industry Minister Evaluates Industrial Development D 3
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 30 Jul]

COLOMBIA

First Meat Shipment to USSR Announced For September F 1
President Plans Official Visits to Three Nations F 1
Armed Forces Accept Government's Amnesty Bill F 1
Bishop Affirms Existence of Torture in Country F 2
Government Team Says Inflation Has Been Controlled F 2

ECUADOR

President Roldos To Address Nation 10 Aug G 1
CEPE Manager Denies Difficulties With Oil Exports G 1

PERU

Dissident APRA Group Claims Fraud, Demands New Congress J 1
Shootout in Trujillo J 2
Foreign Minister Responds to Chilean Counterpart's Note J 2
Former Foreign Minister Reportedly Appointed Envoy to Chile J 2
Briefs: New Joint Command Chairman; Police Force Appointments; Municipal Elections J 2

VENEZUELA

British Foreign Secretary Arrives for Visit L 1
Lord Carrington Interview L 1
UK Interest in Stability L 2
News Conference L 2
Foreign Ministry Protests Occupation of Bonn Embassy L 4
Calderon Explains Oil Agreement on Panamanian TV L 4

PANAMA

Officials To Seek Shares of Mexican, World Markets N 1
Japanese Diet Official Discusses New Canal With Royo N 1
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 2 Aug]
Columnist Cites Another 'Violation' of Canal Treaties N 1
[MATUTINO 4 Aug]

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Paper Reports on 'Skirmish' at Guatemalan Border P 1
[THE REPORTER 3 Aug]

COSTA RICA

Reporter Speculates on Price's Visit to Panama P 2
Carazo, Morales Erlich Discuss Bilateral Relations, Summit P 2
Further Details P 3
Carazo To Attend Nicaraguan Literacy Campaign Ceremonies P 4
Salvadoran 'Guerrillas' Arrested in San Jose P 4
OIJ: Salvadorans Not Guerrillas P 5

EL SALVADOR

Morales Erlich Says Extreme Left Weakening P 5
National Guard Releases FPL Dissident Otero P 6
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 30 Jul]
Peasants Flee Areas of Cabanas Department P 6
Military Patrol in San Salvador Fired Upon P 7
Commentary Says Christian Democrats Ignoring Principles P 7
Editorial Calls for Dialogue to Resolve Conflict P 8
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 28 Jul]
Teachers Cite Repression, Warn of Suspension of Classes P 9
[Havana]

GUATEMALA

EL IMPARCIAL Director Killed by Unidentified Assailants P 9
Lack of Approval for Landau's Appointment Noted P 9
Alleged Guerrilla Arrested With Subversive Propaganda P 9
Under Secretary Comments as Fuel Price Hike Takes Effect P 10
Three Soldiers Killed in ORPA Guerrilla Ambush P 10
CNUS Backs Closure of El Quiche Churches To Protest Violence P 10

HONDURAS

Foreign Minister Denies Nicaraguan Insurgency Claims P 11
Nicaraguan Refugees Given Legal Resident Status P 11
Perez Cadalso Comments on Arrest of Hondurans in Nicaragua P 11
Discontent Within Officer Corps Over Retirements Denied P 12
Hints of Executive, Assembly Rift Played Down P 12

NICARAGUA

Soviet Functionaries, Technicians Arrive for Official Visits P 13
TASS Director P 13
Mining, Geology Delegation P 13
L'UNITA Cites Borge on Italian Aid, Revolution's Example [1 Aug] P 14
Decision To Claim Cays, Island Reiterated P 15
Lea Guido Takes Office as New Health Minister P 15
Controversy Surrounds Reports of EPS Refusal To Fight P 15
Ministry Denial, Newspaper Retort [LA PRENSA 29 Jul] P 15
Reprinted BARRICADA Report [LA PRENSA 30 Jul] P 16
Former Sandinist Guerrilla Leads Attack on Quilali [LA PRENSA 29 Jul] P 16
Captured Revolutionaries Presented to Press [Havana] P 17
Twenty-Five Peasants Detained in Quilali Cleared P 17
Andrade's Killer Confesses; Tells of Somozist Camp P 18
Briefs: 1979-1980 Coffee Harvest P 19

CUBA

Castro Extols Nicaraguan Revolution, People [BARRICADA 29 Jul] Q 1
Castro Meets UN General Assembly President Q 6

OTHER COUNTRIES

CHILE

University Students Report Two Disappearances V 1

JAMAICA

JLP Charges PNP With Truce Violations V 1

VIDELA DENIES PARTICIPATION IN BOLIVIAN COUP

PY060356 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0255 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Cordoba, 5 Aug (NA)--In a press conference held here. President Jorge Rafael Videla denied today that Argentine Armed Forces had participated in the Bolivian military coup, although he admitted that the Argentine Government favorably viewed the military uprising that ousted the constitutional interim regime of Lidia Gueiler.

Videla said: "Coups are not recommended, not prescribed. They are rather the response to a possible or impossible, desirable or undesirable, legitimate or illegitimate situation," adding that "Argentina has not promoted that kind of solution."

The Argentine president added: "We have said that between two options--the correct option involving an electoral solution and the incorrect solution involving a military uprising--and taking into consideration the risk posed by either solution, the Argentine Government has been in favor of the second option."

Videla explained that the first option posed the risk of having "in South America a country like Cuba is in Central America, adding that "in view of this, Argentina, which has always upheld the principle of nonintervention, voted against the resolution to condemn Bolivia in the OAS, and then Argentina has not hidden its approval of the new Bolivian Government, not because it is a military government, but because it serves Argentina's interests better to not have a country like Cuba at its back."

He insisted that Argentina had not promoted the coup d'etat in Bolivia, indicating that "there is information that contributes toward the distorting of opinion on the basis of a lack of knowledge of reality.

"A false judgment can thus be formed," he asserted.

Referring to reports from abroad indicating that the Argentine Armed Forces had presumably supplied weapons to the Bolivian military, the president recalled that Argentina "for a long time now has had a military mission in Bolivia which provides military advice, as it has in other countries of the continent in the same way that the United States has done with us.

"It is usual for a government to request from another military advice on specific questions in order to improve its knowledge: it is nothing new even in these circumstances," he said, and he stated that "the Argentine military is present (in Bolivia) in order to pass on knowledge and experience, but when an idea is expanded or distorted it is said that Argentina's presence has been for the purpose of cooperating in or organizing a coup d'etat."

UK TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

PY051444 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1230 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Aug (NA)--Cecil Parkinson, UK minister of state for trade, arrived this morning for a 5-day official visit. Minister Parkinson was received at Ezeiza International Airport by British Embassy officials, as well as by Roberto Prasisti, minister councillor of the Argentine Embassy in London.

Parkinson was taken by helicopter from Ezeiza to Jorge Newbery Airport, where high Argentine economic officials gave him an official reception.

ARMY EXPLAINS DEATH OF MONTONERO COUPLE

PY052237 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1415 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 5 Aug (NA)--The army officially announced that the couple who committed suicide in Puerto Iguazu 2 days ago were members of the Montoneros terrorist gang and that the woman held a high post within the organization.

The communique states: "Regarding the circumstances in which two persons died in Puerto Iguazu, which became known to the public through the various news media, the army commander in chief hereby reports that:

"On 3 August at about 1330, a young couple disembarked from a boat that had come from Brazil. As they approached the immigration post, they became aware of the presence of armed forces personnel who were controlling entries, and they rapidly went back to the boat where they immediately swallowed a poisonous substance that killed them instantly, causing horror among the several tourists and journalists who were present.

"The corpses were identified as those of terrorists Liliana Ines Goldemberg, national identity document No 10,924,200, alias Patito or Ana, a member of the Montoneros terrorist gang with the pseudorank of captain; and Eduardo Gonzalo Escabosa, army service booklet No 7,591,445, alias Andres, who was a member of the same terrorist gang.

"Among the personal effects seized from them were documents of the gang, false identification documents, directives to carry out sabotage and terrorist actions, manuals for preparing explosives, etc.

"The Posadas federal judge intervened in the case. Liliana Ines Goldemberg was in charge of the "Casa Argentina" and of the Peronist Montonero movement in Madrid in 1979, and recently she was in charge of a terrorist gang that has been operating in Buenos Aires among the relatives of detainees and missing persons.

"It should also be pointed out that the couple had instructions to receive coded messages through Radio Noticias del Continente (TIRL) which transmits from Costa Rica.

"From the above account it can be seen that the Montonero terrorist gang is continuously trying to introduce terrorist elements to the country for the purpose of disrupting order and of causing unrest, propaganda, sabotage and terrorism, especially in the labor sector."

BRIEFS

ISRAELI PARLIAMENTARIAN--Rabbi Ye[illegible] Meir Abramovich, the deputy president of the Israeli parliament, arrived in Buenos Aires yesterday to hold interviews with Argentine authorities and to attend the 4th South American Congress of the Agudat Israel Movement. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Aug 80 PY]

U.S. MARINE EMBASSY GUARDS EXPELLED FOR ALLEGED INSULTS

PY060318 Paris AFP in Spanish 0305 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 5 Aug (AFP)--According to an Interior Ministry report, three U.S. Marines were expelled today from Bolivia. According to the official report, Patrick John Burns, Vincent Dwayne Bell and Steven McDaniels were arrested due to an incident in a downtown La Paz hotel when they shouted insults against Bolivia.

The U.S. charge d'affaires, Douglas Monger, and the military attache, Colonel Moux, were called to the Interior Ministry where they were informed of the decision of the government. The marines were put on a plane heading for their country. This incident is added to the charge made yesterday by the press and information minister regarding the use being made by the U.S. Embassy of its diplomatic channels to send out press reports harmful to Bolivia.

SILES ZUAZO PROCLAIMS CLANDESTINE GOVERNMENT

PY060044 Paris AFP in Spanish 2349 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 5 Aug (AFP)--Hernan Siles Zuazo has proclaimed himself president of a clandestine government of national unity in a written message released to the press this afternoon.

The document, delivered anonymously, states: In view of having received the most votes in the 29 June elections, the sovereign political mandate of the National Congress elected in the elections and the overwhelming majority's demand for popular resistance against the government of national destruction, I publicly and solemnly declare that as of 5 August 1980, I assume the constitutional presidency of the republic and form the government of national unity, in clandestinity, as the only and legitimate representative of the Bolivian people.

The document indicates, in the first part, that just as the clean 29 June 1980 elections represent the paramount landmark of the democratic process, the 17 July coup comprises the strategy of power which is historically regressive, socially oppressive, nationally destructive and antifatherland.

It states that the coup has presented Bolivians with the dilemma of either passively and with resignation accepting the dictatorial imposition of the fascist government of national destruction or of actively and decisively resisting the consolidation of such an illegitimate and irrational project of power.

Siles Zuazo's message states that a powerful trend of dignity, patriotism and political awareness has begun to take shape in all popular sectors. The message also adds that the epic struggle in the mining, peasant and urban centers will end with the victory of the government elected by the people on 29 June. It also emphasizes that this flow of national resistance will be strengthened with the support of the chiefs, officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers of the nation's armed forces.

The leader of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] has pointed out that the National Congress was the only body empowered to approve or dismiss former President Lidia Gueiler Tejada, since she had been appointed to her high office by the sovereign will of democratically elected national representatives.

Upon declaring himself the legitimate president of all Bolivians based on his electoral victory, Siles Zuazo asked for the recognition of the international community and the nation's support not only for the UDP, but also for all the democratic political forces that make up the National Congress and the union forces legally organized within the Bolivian Labor Federation.

My government, the underground president said, declares its resolve to continue to strengthen our friendly ties and cooperation with all peoples and governments of the world within the framework of a solid, consistent policy of nonalignment and mutual respect for the free self-determination of all peoples.

The document entrusts Jaime Paz Zamora, who was the UDP vice presidential candidate and who is now outside Bolivia, with the task of continuing normal relations with all peoples and governments which may express their desire to do so and asks the international community not to recognize the spurious, illegitimate government headed by General Garcia Meza.

The following are the last phrases of Siles Zuazo's message:

People of Bolivia, at this critical time of the fatherland's destiny, we ask that you maintain your unwavering decision to fight and your stubborn, unshakable decision to strive for national survival by undertaking, under the leadership of the government of national unity in clandestinity, the tasks of popular resistance to this pseudogovernment, which is one of national destruction, and to promote a free and democratic Bolivia.

ARCE GOMEZ ANNOUNCES RED CROSS VISITS TO PRISONERS

FY060126 Paris AFP in Spanish 0039 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 5 Aug (AFP)--Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez announced this afternoon that there are no more than 500 political prisoners in Bolivia and that they are going to be visited by members of the Red Cross to see that they have not been mistreated.

The minister said that an evaluation of each case is being made and those prisoners who have no political background are being immediately released.

Regarding those who remain imprisoned, the minister confirmed that they will be grouped in volunteer brigades who will go to work in the eastern part of the country. Arce Gomez added: Two weeks ago I said that they would be used for maintaining or building roads.

According to information obtained by AFP from authorized sources, two delegates of the International Red Cross arrived in Bolivia a few days ago from Geneva.

It was reported that they have already met with some prisoners in private but that according to Red Cross policy, there will be no information for the press until their missions here have ended.

FINANCE MINISTER VIEWS IMF COMMITMENTS, FOREIGN DEBT

FY051228 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 30 Jul 80 p 7

[Excerpts] "The commitments contained in the letter of intention with the IMF will remain unaltered, including the goals for the renegotiation of the public foreign debt," asserted the finance minister, Gen Jose Sanchez Calderon, yesterday when he installed the new president of the Bolivian Central Bank, Marcelo Montero Nunez del Prado.

The ceremony took place just after 1700 in the minister's office. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the president of the State Bank, Guillermo Tineo Leygue, was installed in his post.

On installing Tineo, the finance minister highlighted the noble action implemented by the State Bank as a commercial and development bank. "The government believes," he said, "that the participation of the State Bank within the reorganization of the economy is very important." He indicated that its activities regarding loans must be reorganized on the basis of national production goals.

The finance minister confirmed in statements to the press that this week there is a possibility of signing the agreement, reached last month with the main private international banks that are the country's creditors, for deferring the payment of $162 million until January 1981. Moreover, he indiated that the exact date and place for the signing of this agreement had not yet been set.

Regarding whether the talks aimed at renegotiating the 1981 debt will be renewed in September, he answered: "Truly, yes, because in addition there is a certain economic behavior that must be continued in a very responsible way so that we can count on that refinancing."

He was asked if there was any basis to a rumor which indicates that Argentina would cooperate with a special financial contribution to Bolivia. This was his answer: "I do not know where that report came from, but if it is true it is welcome. But there is absolutely nothing on it. We are going to look. We are a country that needs to seek adequate financing. We have problems which are not new. They are problems that we have inherited."

Regarding the three under secretaries of his ministry, the finance minister said that they continue in their posts "up to now"--the same ones that were named by the former minister--and that, in any case, there will be a gradual reorganization of the ministry's management team.

LABOR MINISTRY ORDERS UNION LEADERS BACK TO WORK

PY051525 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] The Labor Ministry has published resolution No 450/80, which orders the immediate return to work of the labor union leaders who were temporarily suspended. One of the thorniest problems of the Labor Ministry is thus disposed of, since there was a large number of labor leaders who, taking advantage of their suspension, did not go to work, since they collected their full salaries. The resolution says:

Ministerial resolution No 450/80. La Paz, 4 August 1980.

Taking into consideration:

That the suspension of union leaderships of employer [as heard] and labor organizations was ordered through government Decree No 17531 of 21 July 1980;

That the union leaders were declared temporarily suspended while collecting their full salaries, an incorrect procedure which caused distortion of labor leadership functions;

That many of the former union leaders, after being suspended from their posts, continue with their political activities protected by the declaration of their suspension;

That it is necessary to make it clear that the declaration of the temporary suspension of union leaders is no longer in general effect, and that they should therefore resume their work at their places of employment.

It is resolved:

Single article: All former labor union leaders declared temporarily suspended are informed that they should immediately return to their places of employment. They will otherwise be punished according to the general labor law and related laws.

It is so ordered. [Signed] Brig Gen Augusto Calderon, labor minister.

REFUGEES POSE DIPLOMATIC PROBLEM FOR GOVERNMENTS

PY051324 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] About 150 persons are in asylum in several embassies in La Paz, Bolivia. Most of them are politicians, union leaders and leftist activists who are (?opposed) to the military coup that was headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

Most of the refugees are in asylum at the Mexican and Venezuelan Embassies. This poses quite a serious problem, since the countries whose embassies are harboring refugees will have to first officially recognize General Garcia Meza's government before starting the proper negotiations that will enable these refugees to leave Bolivia.

ARMY OFFICER ON PATROL KILLED IN LA PAZ AMBUSH

PY051912 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1855 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 5 Aug (TELAM)--An official communique issued today by the army general command reports that a Bolivian Army lieutenant was killed in an ambush during a patrol mission in La Paz. According to the communique, Lt Fernando Encinas was the victim of international subversion. It adds that the army command will enforce drastic measures to identify and punish those who were involved in such a cowardly deed.

La Paz and other Bolivian cities are under a strict daily curfew that starts at 2100 and ends at 0700.

DELEGATION TO ATTEND MONTEVIDEO ALADI MEETING

PY051328 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto Calderon will head the Bolivian delegation which will go to Uruguay to participate in the meeting during which the agreement on the creation of the Latin American Integration Association [ALADI] is to be signed. That organization will replace LAFTA.

According to reports given by Foreign Ministry sources, the foreign minister will be accompanied during the trip by Under Secretary Marcelo Ostria Trigo and other high-level delegates.

The Montevideo meeting, to be held on 11 August, will be attended by high representatives of all Latin American governments. It was said that 11 foreign ministers will be present to sign the document by which the ALADI is constituted.

The Bolivian delegation presided over by General Cerruto Calderon is the first one to attend an international meeting since the new government, headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, was installed in the country. It should be pointed out that the Uruguayan Government was one of the first to recognize the present Bolivian Government.

EMBASSY IN ISRAEL WILL NOT BE MOVED TO JERUSALEM

FY050355 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 0230 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Brazil does not recognize nor can it recognize Israel's decision of annexing the eastern part of Jerusalem to its territory. This announcement was made today by Itamaraty, which denied any plan for transferring to Jerusalem the offices of the Brazilian Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. According to Itamaraty's spokesman Bernardo Pericas, the unilateral decision of the Israeli Government is a flagrant violation of UN resolutions and represents the erection of new obstacles to the attainment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

PRIORITY GIVEN TO CONSTRUCTION OF ANGRA 2, 3

FY052357 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 31 Jul 80 p 33

[Excerpts] The federal government has decided to give top priority to the construction of nuclear plants Angra 2 and 3, which are part of the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement. Twelve billion cruzeiros will be spent in those projects out of the Furnas Electric Company budget for this year alone. This sum will be increased by 40 percent in 1981 when work on Angra 2 is stepped up and work on Angra 3 initiated.

The equipment for Angra 2 will begin to arrive next year although its construction is 2 years behind schedule. Furnas will then begin to pay interests to the FRG banks in addition to paying for storage and maintenance of the equipment for 2 years. The current cost of equipment for Angra 2 and 3 are estimated at $700 million. However, including civil engineering work and other expenses, the cost per installed kilowatt at those plants is estimated at $2,800, and the price of each of these plans has been consequently increased to $3 billion.

It is certain that the price per installed kilowatt should go higher than $3,000 due to the successive price readjustments in the international market plus inflation, both domestically and abroad.

NUCLEAR CORPORATION TO ISSUE BONDS IN FRG

FY060146 Brasila Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Central Bank President Carlos Langoni has announced that the Brazilian Nuclear Corporation will issue bonds for a total of DM120 million in the FRG at this month's end. This issuance will bring the total of bonds issued thus far by Brazil to approximately $300 million, that is, 16.2 billion cruzeiros. This will be the third issuance of Brazilian bonds in the FRG this year. Langoni said the objective is to issue bonds for a total of $500 million, that is, approximately 27 billion cruzeiros.

JUSTICE MINISTER SAYS TERRORISM AIMED AT GOVERNMENT

FY050309 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel has considered the terrorist attacks perpetrated in the country as being directed against the government itself. He said the attacks undermine the authority of the president of the republic and jeopardize the democratization process. He noted, however, that the federal police cannot legally investigate these attacks.

In his opinion, the leftist newspapers are not dangerous. He said: No newspaper can be dangerous in a democracy. While excesses are shortlived, the truth will always prevail.

BOMB EXPLODES AT POLICE BARRACKS IN DIADEMA CITY

FY060236 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Aug 80 p 13

[Excerpts] A homemade bomb exploded early yesterday morning in the barracks of the 3d Company of the 6th Police Battalion in Diadema City. The explosion did not injure anybody, only broke window panes and glass building panels.

Police Commissioner Lazard Augusto Filho said that he believed "the attack was made by some group connected with leftist movements," perhaps "in reprisal for the attacks against newspaper stands that sell antigovernment newspapers," according to another police officer.

FIAT WORKERS CONTINUE STRIKE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

FY051453 Paris AFP in Spanish 2033 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 4 Aug (AFP)--The 3,140 truck plant workers of the Brazilian branch of the Italian company Fiat decided here today to continue the strike they began last Friday.

Osvaldo Pimentel, president of the Rio de Janeiro metalworkers union, reported that the decision was taken during a general assembly held in the truck plant after they were told that the management was no longer willing to meet their demands.

The management of the Italian company had previously agreed to pay the workers the minimum monthly salary of 7,000 cruzeiros (about $134) and to grant them a productivity incentive ranging from 3.5 to 6 percent, in addition to the increase of 34.4 percent decreed by the government.

Pimentel pointed out that so far the management of the Fiat company has not given any reason for not complying with the agreement signed with the metalworkers.

RESULTS OF JAPANESE TRADE MISSION REPORTED

FY052137 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Aug 80 p 17

[Excerpts] Seiki Tozaki, president of the Itoh Company and chief of the Japanese commercial mission, said yesterday during the last official ceremony of this mission that the business agreements that have been closed are valued at $1 billion.

Seiki Tozaki said that in addition to the business agreements that have been closed in the iron-ore and cellouse sectors, other commitments totaling $734 million were also made.

Of this total, nearly $350 million involves transactions in the mining and equipment areas, in addition to the purchase of 70 Marco Polo-Lafer cars, and there is about $320 million for the purchase of agricultural and fishing products and $64 million for consumer goods.

During the January-May period of this year the Japanese-Brazilian trade balance favored Brazil by a surplus of $25 million. Exports totaled $447 million while imports totaled $422 million.

INDUSTRY MINISTER EVALUATES INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

PY042150 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Jul 80

[By David Renault, Jose Mauricio Mendonca and Freddy Krause]

[Excerpts] In the next few years, the Brazilian industry should grow, particularly in three sectors: exports, consumer goods for lowest income class and agricultural equipment.

That opinion was expressed by Commerce and Industry Minister Camilo Penna in an interview granted to O ESTADO during which he said that export-oriented production was necessary not only to bring the trade balance into equilibrium but also to compensate for the reduction of domestic orders to insure a lower rate of GDP growth.

The production of "less sophisticated" goods for the class with lowest income is timely because the country's current salary policy is "to transfer to the lowest income class a good portion of the benefits from the national industry," thus creating a new potential consumer class.

The government policy of giving priority to agricultural growth also created a promising new market for the national industry, namely; for the manufacture of irrigation equipment, rural electrification equipment, storage facilities, and machinery which are necessary for the success of agricultural production plans. Minister Penna noted that in past years agriculture represented nearly 18 percent of the national domestic product and has come to represent just 10 percent now, while industry moved up from 30 to 38 percent.

In the minister's opinion, continued industrial growth calls for "the rearrangement of the GDP by giving priority to agriculture and thus to geographically decentralize the economy as well as to supply foodstuffs for urban workers."

The development of the national industry in the future will fundamentally depend on internal savings because foreign loans will be exclusively used for the management of the foreign debt. Budget deficits will be impossible to carry much longer because these deficits have contributed to worsening the inflationary process, the minister said.

Minister Penna also expressed concern over "the high level of subsidies in the Brazilian economy, which constitutes a heavy inflationary factor," subsidies for credit interest rates, oil, wheat, etc., as well as concern over the level of investments in "long maturation projects that create demand without helping in the overall supply of goods in the economy."

In the minister's opinion the government is carrying a budgetary surplus because "it is not succeeding in making necessary investments in the fields of education, health, transport, etc. The existence of budgetary surplus does not mean that there is a surplus of resources, because the government has to transfer such a budgetary surplus to the monetary account to cover the subsidies."

Although recognizing that no country in the world operates without some form of subsidy, Minister Penna said that "the present level of subsidies in the Brazilian economy is so sizeable that it is causing distortions which demand transfers from the fiscal to the monetary budget, thus keeping the government from meeting some basic functions. The minister cited the problem with wheat: The extent to which it is subsidized results in a lack of incentive for growing any other crop. The minister concluded by saying that "since the production of wheat is for the most part to be consumed by the middle and upper classes, these two classes are being subsidized through a budgetary deficit that is causing inflation which is being paid for by the lower class."

FIRST MEAT SHIPMENT TO USSR ANNOUNCED FOR SEPTEMBER

PA012005 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota--Agriculture and Livestock Minister Gustavo Dager Chadid today announced that the first Colombian meat shipment to the USSR will be made in September as a result of recent negotiations between the two governments.

The minister revealed that the financial difficulties have been settled, and the first shipment will be made promptly. He noted that the usual guarantees had been made by the two governments so that the negotiations will not deviate from their original objectives.

PRESIDENT PLANS OFFICIAL VISITS TO THREE NATIONS

PA041631 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala plans to make three trips abroad this year, it was learned in Bogota today. The first will be to Quito, Ecuador to attend the commemoration of 150th anniversary of the first Ecuadorean Constitution. In October, the president of the republic will visit the Dominican Republic in response to an invitation by that government. The third country to be visited by Turbay Ayala will be Costa Rica in response to a special invitation by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo. No date was given.

ARMED FORCES ACCEPT GOVERNMENT'S AMNESTY BILL

PA031733 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] The newspaper FUERZAS ARMADAS published by the National Defense Ministry carries an editorial in today's edition entitled "Amnesty" which says:

The government has submitted an "amnesty" which says:

The government has submitted an amnesty bill to Congress for rebels who wish to abide by it. The armed forces respect the constitution and laws of the republic and support the president's proposal which is inspired by what is best for the country.

Throughout a period characterized by crimes and violence unleashed by subversion, which according to its promoters is allegedly seeking political objectives, the armed forces have had to face, as part of their duty and ideals, the armed and unarmed branches of subversion, making sacrifices and enduring indifference and misunderstanding. The armed forces can neither remain passive in the face of attempts to alter the law, nor can they permit attacks against legal institutions and allow insecurity to take over the country. The armed forces cannot remain passive while conditions inherent in underdevelopment are used as a political pretext and are criminally exploited in order to place the country under the control of foreign interests.

Subversion has first been directed against the country's legal status and then against the nation's sovereignty. These are strong reasons to safeguard the constitution and the nation's security; for which the armed forces have struggled and will continue to struggle until such activities are suspended. It is the armed forces; duty to take such action against those who break the law and betray the nation's interests and independence. The armed forces position in this respect has always been clear and should not be confused.

Subversion knows very well that it is fighting armed forces that are highly professional and strongly united in thought and action.

In spite of this, subversion has stubbornly continued its criminal actions knowing that it cannot obtain a military victory; that it does not have control of any territory; that its propaganda campaign will not accomplish its purposes; that its ideological views have no acceptance; and that its atrocities have been repudiated by the citizens who will not accept any change through violent methods which are punishable by law.

Then, why not be honest with the country and your conscience and give up a hopeless and purposeless struggle? Why not form part of a society which, although it has been offended, is willing to forgive for the benefit of the nation's progress?

We feel certain that adherence to the law by those who are free to do so would, by laying down their weapons, open new avenues for forgiveness and coexistence. If this does not occur, democracy will be running the risk of increasing the guerrillas' ranks with those who are now in prison and are therefore powerless, without obtaining a positive response from those who bear arms illegally.

The armed forces accept and support the amnesty bill. It has been proposed by a legitimate government in the best interests of the nation. If the bill should become law, it will be respected and carried out, disregarding the wounds left by subversion. The armed forces are willing to forgive offenses in favor of any plan which is for the benefit of Colombians and is based on the constitution.

BISHOP CONFIRMS EXISTENCE OF TORTURE IN COUNTRY

PA060020 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0355 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Pereira, Colombia, 4 Aug (EFE)--At a forum on human rights Msgr Dario Castrillo Hoyos, bishop of the Risaralda Diocese, confirmed here today the existence of torture in Colombia. Human rights "violations must be condemned under any system or ideology because it is not dignified to remain silent," the Colombian bishop said. Monsignor Castrillo Hoyos also noted that "if we are to talk about human rights we must not be hypocrites. In many countries speaking of ideologies other than the ones permitted is not allowed, and that in itself is a violation of these rights," he added.

Referring to the status of human rights in Colombia, he referred to the case of a priest who, after his house was searched, was arrested and tortured. "That is why I say that torture exists in Colombia, in addition to hunger, cold and misery," he added.

"This is due essentially to the current administrative disorder, to the concentration of wealth and to the loss of values in a disturbed society," he maintained. "Each day we learn of brothers gunned down and their bodies found the next day in trash cans," the prelate concluded.

GOVERNMENT TEAM SAYS INFLATION HAS BEEN CONTROLLED

PA050333 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota--The government's economic team today stressed that it has been able to control inflation. A document that contains figures issued by the presidency of the republic, the Planning Department of the Central Bank and the superintendent of the bank presents several positive indicators which show that the government has been able to implement mechanisms to promote development without increasing rates of payment. The government pointed out that the operations in the open market, the increase in the current accounts, the control over the excessive liquidity and the growth in international reserves are a combination of measures which stopped the inflation stemming from monetary pressure.

PRESIDENT ROLDOS TO ADDRESS NATION 10 AUG

PA051439 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos Aguilera will read a message on 10 August to explain and report on the work carried out during his first year in office.

Roldos, who in accordance with the current constitution must remain in power for 5 years, will report on the activities carried out by the 12 ministries and several public and semipublic institutions under his control. The ministers have already submitted to the president a summary of the main activities carried out in their respective fields.

As to a possible cabinet crisis [as heard] during the course of this week, this seems improbable, reliable government palace sources have reported. In any event, total silence is being maintained in connection with this issue, which by now is practically a fact.

CEPE MANAGER DENIES DIFFICULTIES WITH OIL EXPORTS

PA031252 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0430 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Quito, 1 Aug (EFE)--Refuting reports about alleged difficulties in the foreign marketing of crude oil, Jose Carvajal, manager of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE), said today that revenue from petroleum exports has increased.

He indicated that sales in the first half of the year bordered on $600 million, almost double last year's figure. He explained that prices of Ecuadorean crude--more than $30 a barrel--enable the balancing of revenues even if there is a lower volume of sales.

He attributed the conjectures about CEPE's difficulties to "local pawns of the Texaco Company." Texaco is currently paying CEPE for an excess of petroleum exported in past years. According to Carvajal, Texaco "is trying to conpensate for its deficit in any way it can."

Carvajal admitted there is a temporary decline in prices due to an oversupply of crude in the world market because the United States has placed approximately 2 million barrels a day on the market due to increases in Saudi Arabian exports and Mexican production.

Regarding local difficulties, he admitted that the transport of crude through the oil pipeline between the northeastern jungle deposits and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast have been suspended because the storage tanks are full. The deposits are full because of delays in negotiations of sales by the foreign companies. CEPE plans to increase storage capacity to overcome the problem.

CEPE owns 62.5 percent of the shares in the consortium with the U.S. Texaco Company, which exploits the oilfields in eastern Ecuador. The consortium extracts some 200,000 barrels a day and exports around 120,000.

DISSIDENT APRA GROUP CLAIMS FRAUD, DEMANDS NEW CONGRESS

PY050345 Paris AFP in Spanish 1807 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Lima, 4 Aug (AFP)--A large group of high-ranking leaders of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA] have requested the meeting of a new national APRA congress in order to overcome the frauds of the congress that concluded last night in Trujillo and which marked the division of the party.

The document, signed by Luis Alberto Sanchez, Ramiro Priale, Andres Townsend, Julio Cruzado, Alfonso Ramos Alva and other leaders, also expresses the hope that Trujillo, the birthplace of Raul Haya de la Torre, will not become the APRA's tomb.

The document, which was rejected by the congress [passage indistinct] the assembly's vice president, states:

Yesterday there was a moral, statutory, democratic and popular breakdown of the supreme creation of the companero chief, Victor Raul Haya de la Torre: the Peruvian APRA Party [PAP].

There were companeros physically and morally attacked, some of them full delegates of this 13th congress, an attack directed by other companeros of dubious representativity who have thus shattered the organization, discipline and all principles of fraternity.

It was observed in Trujillo that the principles of provincial numbers and representativity had been ignored at the grassroots of the republic, which are such an important part of its force, accounting for a number of delegates that was scandalously small, in contrast to the very high number of delegates assigned to alleged labor organizations.

We have with regret been able to prove how, after granting a generous vote of confidence in the congress's organizing committee, there have been violations of the good faith of the APRA militants with the fraudulent accrediting of ghost organizations, while at the same time delegates with authentic credentials were not recognized.

Also, during the course of the debates the most elemental rules of democratic debating have been violated through the absolute lack of guarantees, to which must be added the inclusion in the posts of vice presidents of the congress of those who were responsible for the selection of the candidates who failed during the electoral campaign of the 18 May general elections.

Accounts have also not been rendered, despite the fact that they have had sufficient time and opportunities to do so, and unofficially some leaders of the electoral campaign have submitted details which, if they are true, can place the party's finances in danger.

All these incidents, to which must be added the lack of fraternity within our relationship and other irregularities and violations of the party's rules which we can enumerate more extensively, place us in the regretful and firm siutation of notifying you, and through yourself, the members who are remaining at the congress and all APRA militants in Peru and the Americas of our decision to withdraw from this party congress until the violations that have been committed are corrected and until the damage that has been caused has been paid for, returning to a path of conduct of respect and total union and fraternity between APRA militants.

Shootout in Trujillo

PY051503 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Relay from Trujillo]

[Excerpt] Rival factions of APRA yesterday staged armed clashes in downtown Trujillo. As a result of these clashes, 2 persons were injured, 1 of them seriously, and 12 persons were arrested. The bloody clashes took place 2 hours after the closing ceremony of the 13th National Congress of the APRA. The clashes took place amid constant gunfire from handguns and submachineguns.

FOREIGN MINISTER RESPONDS TO CHILEAN COUNTERPART'S NOTE

PY051259 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] The new Peruvian Foreign Minister, Andres Javier Arias Stella, has sent a message to his Chilean colleague, Rene Rojas Galdames. In it he expresses thanks for the well wishes extended to him by the Chilean foreign minister when he assumed the leadership of Peruvian foreign policy. The Chilean foreign minister last week sent a message to his Peruvian colleague after the new Peruvian regime headed by Belaunde Terry assumed power.

The message sent by the Peruvian foreign minister states: I have the honor to address your excellency to express my deep appreciation for the cordial greetings you have extended to me on my appointment as Peruvian foreign minister. It adds: In addition, I would like to express my deep respect for your excellency.

FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTEDLY APPOINTED ENVOY TO CHILE

PY051300 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Reports from Lima state that former Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia will be appointed Peruvian ambassador to Chile. His appointment will reportedly be disclosed on 15 January [as heard]. Garcia y Garcia was Peruvian ambassador to Chile 8 years ago.

BRIEFS

NEW JOINT COMMAND CHAIRMAN--Lima, 2 Aug (AFP)--According to a resolution published today by the official bulletin, Maj Gen Pedro Richter Prada, former Peruvian prime minister, has been appointed chairman of the Peruvian Armed Forces Joint Command. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1823 GMT 2 Aug 80 PY]

POLICE FORCE APPOINTMENTS--Lima, 1 Aug (AFP)--Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara reported here today that Col Julio Estrada today took the oath as the new director general of the Republican Guards, replacing Gen Leopoldo Vargas. On Thursday Lt Gen Juan Balaguer took over as director general of the Civil Guards, and Inspector General Eduardo Ipinze took over as director general of the Investigations Police, replacing Gen Humberto Passano and Gen Manuel Lezama, respectively. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0140 GMT 2 Aug 80 PY]

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS--Lima, 1 Aug (AFP)--Lima Mayor Pietro Pierantoni, who has been confirmed in his post by President Belaunde Terry's administration, today disclosed that municipal elections will be held in Peru during the second half of November. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0132 GMT 2 Aug 80 PY]

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA041542 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2004 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Caracas, 3 Aug (LATIN)--British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington arrived here today on a 2-day official visit.

Carrington, who is the first British foreign secretary to visit this country, was met at Simon Bolivar International Airport by Venezuelan Deputy Foreign Minister Oswaldo Paez Pumar, British Ambassador to Venezuela Reginal Seconde, and members of the British diplomatic mission here.

Lord Carrington's arrival had been scheduled for 1700, but the forecast of possible strong winds in the Caribbean area near Barbados forced him to reschedule his trip to Caracas.

Lord Carrington Interview

PA042012 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1729 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, 3 Aug (EFE)--British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has said that "there is cause for concern in the Caribbean" following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

During an interview with DIARIO DE CARACAS in London which was published today, the foreign secretary who will arrive in Venezuela today highlighted this country's "important role" in the Caribbean. Lord Carrington will come here on an official 3-day visit as part of a tour that will take him to Brazil and Barbados and then on to Mexico.

The official said his trip is part of his international contacts "at all levels."

"It is very clear," he said, "that Brazil, Venezuela and Mexico have a growing influence in the Third World" and he added that he is also visiting Barbados because it is a Commonwealth nation and he wants to know its views about the Caribbean.

The secretary noted that "lately there has been some instability" in the region. He added that Venezuela and Mexico are the richest countries in the area and they have great political stability. He stressed that Venezuela "has been helping some nations in the area such as Jamaica" and he feels that it is willing to "play an active role in the Caribbean."

He hinted at the danger posed to the area by the pro-Soviet nature of the Cuban regime now that the Russians have embarked on the Afghanistan adventure. "No sensible person would want a permanent East-West confrontation," he remarked, "but the invasion of Afghanistan is unacceptable."

Regarding the U.S. leadership role in Western politics, he conceded that it is the "leader of the free world because of its huge military might." However, he noted that there is concern in some European countries--including Great Britain, France and the Netherlands--a concern which is unrelated to political cooperation with the United States.

Lord Carrington said that during his visit to Venezuela he will also try to exchange views on OPEC and the world energy problem. He said this country is "one of the most thoughtful and moderate" among the oil-producing countries.

UK Interest in Stability

PA060228 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2151 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, 4 Aug (LATIN)--British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said here today that political, economic, and social pressures in several Latin American countries and in the Caribbean "have created alarming insecurity, civil strife, and violations of human rights."

In a speech at a dinner held in his honor by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco, Lord Carrington said that "the United Kingdom's interest in this area's stability has not decreased."

The British official, who arrived here yesterday for an official 2-day visit, said: "We, our partners and allies stand ready to give our help." He said only good could result from stronger Venezuelan-British ties. "Our political and cultural ties should be bolstered by solid trade relations."

Regarding North-South relations, the secretary said, "Nice words are not enough." He said: "The British Government has acted because we do not indulge in lengthy wordage on this matter of such great importance."

"Above all," he said, "we believe action and not words are needed."

The British official, who leaves for Mexico tomorrow on another leg of his Latin American tour, stressed the urgent need to develop national energy policies. He said, "low-income countries, who lack petroleum, have suffered disproportionately the effects of the increasing cost of energy. Now it is far beyond the reach of donors of aid to stabilize the resulting deficits." He said industrialized countries are increasingly aware of the need to conserve energy. Lord Carrington said, "there is a vacuum regarding energy in the present system. We must all think carefully whether this vacuum should be filled by an international energy organization."

News Conference

PA052156 Caracas VENPRES in Spanish 0310 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, 4 Aug (VENPRES)--British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said in a news conference today that "I am the first British foreign secretary to visit you and I am amazed that none of my predecessors ever visited Venezuela before."

The British official said: "My visit to Venezuela has specific objectives, as does my coming visit to Brazil and Mexico, [as received] because Latin Americanis becoming increasingly more important in the concert of nations."

He stressed that "England and Venezuela have common interests, one of which is that we are both oil producers, and we are both democracies. We also have much in common in the political and economic fields, especially as regards the stability of the area."

The British foreign secretary emphasized that "Great Britain still has much interest in the Caribbean area and our interest concurs with that of Venezuela. One of the ways we can ensure stability is by helping the area nations solve their economic difficulties."

"I am very interested and pleased at the news that a cooperation agreement was signed yesterday between Costa Rica [as received] and Venezuela, two major oil-producing countries which have united to relieve the problems of their less fortunate neighbors. That is a very good sign," Lord Carrington noted.

He said that "during the next 5 years the EEC will invest $650 million in the Caribbean. Britain will contribute a fifth of that sum "in addition to the bilateral assistance we give our friends in the Caribbean which totals $65 million this year."

The British foreign secretary stated that "another objective of my trip is to exchange views with the Venezuelan Government. I have already met with Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco and other prominent national figures."

"We want to promote political and economic relations between our two countries. I hope to find out something about Venezuela's problems and accomplishments so I can learn from them" the distinguished visitor remarked, adding that "evidence of that interest is the group of businessmen accompanying me to maintain and increase our relations."

He reported: "Today I held a 2-hour meeting with Manuel Perez Guerrero, minister of international economic affairs, and I will meet with President Luis Herrera Campins tomorrow."

Answering questions, the British official said that "we deplore violence and the toppling of elected governments because we are democratic, like Venezuela, and we believe people should be free to choose their governments."

He stated this when asked about the recent coups d'etat in Latin America, and he added that "we also understand there have been economic and social difficulties in these countries so that our duty as democratic countries is to help them solve those problems."

As to whether Great Britain is curbing decolonization for the sake of stability in the Caribbean, Lord Carrington said that "When a nation wants its independence, it should be given it, and those that remain colonies do so because they are less eager to become independent." However, he said that "it would be very bad if we did not allow nations that want to become independent to do so, and Venezuela would be the first to criticize us."

The foreign secretary voiced concern over Cuba, saying that "Cuba is a destabilizing force in this area because it exports its system of government through subversive methods to nations whose standard of living is very low and which have major social problems; therefore, the Cuban regime is attractive to them."

"This is another reason why it behooves us all to help every nation experiencing difficulties," Lord Carrington stated, and added that "a regime of this sort is expected to assure more happiness than it can actually provide."

As to whether OPEC is the cause of the world economic crisis, he responded only that the price hike for crude is among the factors causing the crisis.

"Other factors are the fact that the industrialized nations did not know how to take the necessary corre tive action to solve the world energy crisis, apparent since 1973, and the slowness with which alternate energy sources have been developed."

Finally there is the problem of inflation, which the industrialized countries did not control with the required speed.

"My government sees this as a priority problem and we are starting successfully to lower the inflation," Lord Carrington reported.

"We all share the blame, and together we should find solutions to correct this bad situation," the British foreign secretary said.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS OCCUPATION OF BONN EMBASSY

PA052229 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0133 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, 4 Aug (EFE)--The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry today expressed its "categorical and strong protest" at the occupation of its diplomatic mission in the capital of the Federal Republic.

The embassy was occupied peacefully by some 50 persons, mostly Germans, protesting the military aid which, according to them, Venezuela is providing to the governing junta of El Salvador. The foreign minister noted that such an attitude "reveals total ignorance of the facts" concerning the situation in that Central American country.

In a communique, the ministry said that even though the embassy was vacated promply, such actions seriously violate international norms and affect the coexistence between the two states. The note reiterated Venezuela's "attitude of protest" in the face of recent "and ever growing alarming violations of diplomatic missions." The note reaffirmed that the Venezuelan Government "has scrupulously abstained" from interfering in the internal political affairs of El Salvador and remains in solidarity with that country's efforts to establish a true democracy with due respect for human rights.

CALDERON EXPLAINS OIL AGREEMENT ON PANAMANIAN TV

PA051944 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Interview by Diana Arosemena with Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Dr Humberto Calderon Berti in Costa Rica on 3 August--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Dr Calderon Berti, could you briefly and almost didactically explain for Panamanian television viewers the importance of the oil agreement and its effects on our nations?

[Answer] The agreement signed by Venezuelan and Mexican Presidents Luis Herrera Campins and Jose Lopez Portillo today is a token of international solidarity with the Central American and Caribbean nations. The agreement basically guarantees the supply of the domestic needs of all the regional nations. It also funds up to 30 percent of the oil bill in truly lenient terms: first of all 5-year credits at a 4-percent interest rate as long as the credit is used for economic development programs, giving priority to the development of national energy sources so the nations can become less dependent on oil imports.

[Question] Sir, will the transnationals continue to profit from transportation of crude to these nations or will the Caribbean Multinational Shipping Line [NAMUCAR] work with this program?

[Answer] There is a provision in the agreement signed today which permits NAMUCAR to participate in the transportation of oil from our two nations to consumers.

[Question] Sir, will Mexico and Venezuela employ an overseer mechanism to know that the funds are being used as planned?

[Answer] As set forth in the agreement, each country will have to establish its own mechanisms to fund and control these investments. In Venezuela we will do it through the Venezuelan Investment Fund.

[Arosemena] Thank you, sir.

OFFICIALS TO SEEK SHARES OF MEXICAN, WORLD MARKETS

PA051342 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Statement by Panamanian Commerce and Industry Minister Arturo Melo to Circuito RPC Television, date, time not given--presumably recorded]

[Excerpt] Next week the planning minister and I will leave for Mexico as ordered by President Royo as a result of the talks he held last week with Mexican President Lopez Portillo. We will meet with the Mexican secretary of commerce and other Mexican officials in order to obtain an opening not only in the Central American Common Market, which is a market of fewer than 20 million people, but also in the vast Mexican market of 67 million people.

We also want to participate in the world market, which is now possible through the Torrijos-Carter treaties. Our sphere of international influence is not limited to the Central American Common Market which we have joined in part through bilateral treaties. We want to enter the Mexican and the world markets.

JAPANESE DIET OFFICIAL DISCUSSES NEW CANAL WITH ROYO

PA031837 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 2 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] President Aristides Royo yesterday received the courtesy visit of Shin Kanemaru, member of the House of Representatives of Japan, who is visiting our country accompanied by his wife and an official delegation. Kanemaru is the president of the Panamanian-Japanese Parliamentary League. He and President Royo discussed several topics of interest, particularly those on the projected sea-level canal.

The Panamanian president expressed his desire that Japan should continue enthusiastically to conduct the feasibility studies for the construction of a sea-level canal in our country. Royo added that the Panamanian people are aware that the present lock canal will be obsolete in the future, taking the rapid world trade increase into consideration. For this reason, Royo said that he looks upon this feasibility study with satisfaction.

For his part, Kanemaru told President Royo that a new sea-level canal would represent an energy savings for its users, aside from other benefits. He affirmed that he will give his most decided support to the project in the house.

Kanemaru's schedule here in Panama will include a visit to Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores T., an air tour of the canal area and a visit to the locks, in view of his interest as former construction minister. Blas Celis, president of the National Legislative Council, and Toru Ishii, Japanese ambassador to Panama, participated in the meeting with President Royo.

The distinguished visitor will return to his country tomorrow, 3 August.

COLUMNIST CITES ANOTHER 'VIOLATION' OF CANAL TREATIES

PA052349 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 4 Aug 80 p 4-A

[From the "Monday's Notes" column by Harmodio Icaza]

[Text] Some of the houses formerly occupied by the "Zonians" who retired and left the area are still vacant because the "Zonians" who are still living here object to the presence of Panamanians in their neighborhood. Besides being a violation of the treaties, this constitutes an insult and an abuse.

BELIZE

PAPER REPORTS ON 'SKIRMISH' AT GUATEMALAN BORDER

FL051555 Belize City THE REPORTER in English 3 Aug 80 pp 1, 16

[Text] A border skirmish which resulted in three members of a Guatemala commando force being shot has triggered the biggest mobilization effort in Belize since the 1975 scare when Britain sent her Arc Royal and a squadron of Harriers to quiet Guatemalan sabre-rattling.

The latest Guatemalan offensive appears to be an exploratory probe rather than an invasion attempt and it was quickly detected and snuffed out by an alert Cheshire infantry platoon doing duty near the border with Melchor de Mencos. It is not known whether there were any British casualties.

Airport Camp [British forces headquarters] treated the incursion with great seriousness. By midday Tuesday a full mobilization effort was under way. Fourteen light tanks burned up the road to reach designated stations in record time and by evening the army had no less than a thousand battle-ready soldiers in the area.

The probe from the other side of the border was not repeated, but the full-scale army alert went ahead just the same. At the Belize International Airport the British Army combined with elements of the Belize Defence Force to set up a security ring around the airport. Harriers practiced their anti-tank strafing runs while the big Pumas worked with parachutists. Out beyond English Caye a discreet frigate is reported to be keeping watch.

The Guatemalan probe and the swift British response came three days after the National Assembly in Belmopan passed a resolution rejecting the Guatemalan claim and calling on the Government of Belize to initiate measures "necessary to bring Belize to a safe and secure independence, with or without the agreement of the Government of Guatemala."

The resolution, brought by leader of the opposition, Ted Aranda, started out simply as a condemnation of land cession and a call for a referendum by the people of Belize to decide their future. But amendments introduced by Health Minister Assad Shoman changed the direction of the resolution by weakening the commitment to referendum and insisting on a "safe and secure independence with or without the agreement of the Government of Guatemala."

Guatemala has maintained that unilateral independence for Belize, that is, independence without prior settlement of the dispute, would certainly lead to war. The United Nations resolutions on Belize also call for negotiations to settle the dispute.

Despite the elaborate preparations for battle-readiness, Holdfast Camp in the Cayo District was as relaxed and as casual as ever. Two of the men were about to go out and play football Tuesday evening, and a spokesman told the reporter with a perfectly straight face that he knew nothing of any border incident. "All is quiet here," he said. "We know nothing of any border troubles."

First indication that something unsuual was happening came when Radio Airport Camp, the private network which broadcasts on FM to army personnel, interrupted its midday programme of music with a news bulletin. The news told of three "intruders" being shot and went on to describe them as commandos from a raiding party. REPORTER newsmen checked with two persons who had personally listened to the broadcast and are satisfied that the report is true.

A number of Belizeans in the United States have also called hom to find out what is happening. The calls began coming in on Tuesday afternoon, but it is not known how these picked up the news so quickly.

REPORTER SPECULATES ON PRICE'S VISIT TO PANAMA

FL051610 Belize City THE REPORTER in English 3 Aug 80 p 8

[Text] Premier of Belize, Mr. George Price, left the country on Tuesday for an unexpected visit to Panama.

The purpose of his visit was not indicated, but it is generally thought that Mr. Price went for one of his informal calls on army chief of staff, General Omar Torrijos.

President Lopez Portillo Pacheco of Mexico had stopped off in Panama on the second leg of his ten day tour which will take him to Costa Rica, Brazil and to Cuba. In Panama and again in Cuba the question of Belize is expected to come up.

Lord Carrington, British foreign secretary, was also in Mexico earlier this week for talks with his opposite number, Lic. Jorge Castaneda y Alvarrez de la Rosa. A BBC report has said the matter of Belize had come up in the discussions.

Although Mexico has always, except during the regime of President Luis Echeverria, kept a low profile on the Belize dispute with Guatemala, she is intensely interested in its outcome. Mexico has made it clear that she is willing to forego her claim to a portion of Belize out of respect for the "derechos ajenos", that is a nation's right to be itself, a firm plank of Mexican foreign policy. But Mexico has also said that any giving-in to the Guatemalan claim would cause Mexico to press her own claim against Belize.

Because of Mexico's proximity to Belize and her expanded influence in this part of the world due to her enormous oil wealth, Premier Price is anxious to enlist President Portillo's support for the Belize cause. So far however, Mr. Price has not been able to have face to face discussions with any Mexican president, and his diplomacy up to this point has had to be conducted through intermediaries, such as General Torrijos.

The speculation in Belize is that Mr. Price has gone to Panama for a first hand account of what President Lopez Portillo has to say about Belize.

Mexico could exert enormous influence on the Belize-Guatemala question if she would, for instance, decide to help the country with a defence guarantee after independence. This is almost certainly the plan that Price and Torrijos and possibly Castro are working on. But it remains to be seen whether Mexico takes the bait.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO, MORALES ERLICH DISCUSS BILATERAL RELATIONS SUMMIT

PA050403 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] The member of the Salvadoran military-Christian Democratic government junta who has been in Costa Rica since yesterday met today with President Rodrigo Carazo. After the meeting, President Carazo said that they are trying to arrange a meeting of Central American presidents and chiefs of state in the next few months.

Dr Antonio Morales Erlich said later in a press conference, held in the Costa Rica Hotel, that there will be no elections in El Salvador until 2 years from now.

In their meeting, the two leaders rejected the military coup in Bolivia. They said that the coup had thwarted the democratization process in Bolivia.

Further Details

PA051903 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Summary of the developments at a meeting held on 4 August between Salvadoran junta member Dr Antonio Morales Erlich and Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, read by Omar Galvez from the presidential house--presumably live]

[Text] [In progress] of Dr Antonio Morales Erlich, one of the Salvadoran Government Junta members, with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio.

At the meeting they discussed and exchanged views and opinions on the serious Central American situation and both President Carazo and Dr Morales agreed that the strengthening of the ties of cooperation and friendship among all area peoples should become a common goal.

Dr Morales Erlich also told the Costa Rican President about the current pacification efforts and about the successes achieved, something to which the gradual incorporation of all his country's forces for the process of social change have contributed. He also explained the important measures adopted by the Salvadoran Government to consolidate his country's socioeconomic reorganization and the incorporation of the great [words indistinct] to the process currently underway there.

In the Salvadoran junta's name, he also expressed his gratitude for the way in which the situation posed by the recent occupation of the Costa Rican Embassy in El Salvador was handled and for the Costa Rican Government's humanitarian efforts to resolve this situation peacefully.

Dr Morales Erlich conveyed to President Carazo his government's acknowledgement of Costa Rica's efforts to resolve the energy problem and of the successful energy cooperation program for Central America and the Caribbean, signed yesterday by the Mexican and Venezuelan presidents.

Dr Morales Erlich told President Carazo about the Salvadoran revolutionary government junta's decision to return to the constitutional process through popular elections, which will be open and free consultations and in which people of all political persuasions will participate, as a culmination of the revolutionary process currently underway in that country. This decision will be formally announced before the end of his month.

Later President Carazo congratulated the Salvadoran junta on its decision to change the country's situation as well as over its efforts to bring about a stable peace with Honduras.

President Carazo told Dr Morales Erlich that there is a plan to hold a meeting of Central American presidents and chiefs of state soon, at the initiative of Panamanian President Aristides Royo.

Both Dr Morales and President Carazo agreed to further the decisions made by their respective governments in connection with the exchange of technicians for observation and common work in specific areas of popular participation, particularly in the areas of health, agricultural activities and cooperatives, self-management and [word indistinct].

In conclusion President Carazo announced that Salvadoran peasants will be invited to Costa Rica on 15 September when, on the occasion of a new anniversary of our independence, numerous property titles will be distributed among Costa Rican peasants in which constitutes a new instance of affirmation of social justice.

President Carazo also expressed Costa Rica's full solidarity with the Salvadoran Government and people and reiterated to the distinguished visitor the ties of close friendship between their two peoples. The two rulers also very strongly condemned the coup r ently staged in Bolivia.

Dr Morales for his part warmly congratulated the Costa Rican people and voiced his hope that the climate of peace, tranquillity and institutionality will prevail.

CARAZO TO ATTEND NICARAGUAN LITERACY CAMPAIGN CEREMONIES

PA050433 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] President Carazo said today that he will go to Nicaragua, accepting the invitation, made by the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, to attend the ceremonies on the closing of the national literacy campaign. President Carazo will go to Nicaragua on 22 August by land. He will visit several cities between Penas Blancas and Managua.

Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of national reconstruction has sent a message saying that on 23 August, when all the literacy brigade members return to Managua, the literacy campaign will have been completed.

Meanwhile, President Carazo said that two members of the junta of national reconstruction will arrive in Costa Rica on 11 August to meet with him and other government officials. It has been reported that the two junta members arriving will probably be Arturo Cruz and Rafael Cordova Rivas.

SALVADORAN 'GUERRILLAS' ARRESTED IN SAN JOSE

PA050442 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Salvadoran guerrillas tried to rob 2 million colones from the National Bank of Costa Rica. According to the family of Claudio Moya, the bank's foreign department chief, the gunmen were all foreigners. The money was going to be used to purchase arms to carry out the final offensive in El Salvador. They had apparently been following the movements of Claudio Moya and his family over the past few days.

Most of the gunmen are under arrest thanks to the excellent job done by the Judicial Investigation Organization (OIJ).

Luis Moya, one of the sons of Claudio Moya, said that alleged Salvadoran guerrillas only took 4,000 colones. The following is Luis Moya's version of what happened: [Begin recording] They came through the back door of our home. I went to see what they wanted. They said they wanted to talk to Don Claudio, my father. I told them that he was in the bathroom. They asked me if they could talk to him. I said yes, but I told them to go around to the front door. They did not pay any attention and followed me. When I turned around, they pulled out their weapons. I asked them what was going on here but they told me not to make any noise or I could be hurt. I did not move and one of them pointed his pistol at the back of my neck.

We came into the living room, where they gathered the whole family and said that they wanted to talk to my father alone. They let my brother and I stay, telling us that they were members of 28 February People's Leagues and that they need 2 million colones to buy arms because the final insurrection was going to take place in 5 days in El Salvador.

My father told them that he could not let them have the money, but they told him that he had to find a way or else the family would be hurt. Four of them came into the house, two of them left with my father to go to the bank and two stayed here in the house. About 2 hours later, there was a telephone call for them, perhaps to tell them that things had gone wrong. They left immediately, taking our minibus, which they later left near the Inter-Club. Apparently the others, who had left with my father, were arrested. [end recording]

OIJ: Salvadorans Not Guerrillas

PA052011 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] The Judicial Investigation Organization (OIJ) today revealed that all the assailants involved in yesterday's frustrated kidnapping and holdup are foreigners who were in the country as tourists. They were not guerrillas, the report added, and their underestimation of our police force led them to make the mistakes that frustrated their operation.

The weapons used to threaten Claudio Moya and his family were purchased by the assailants from the Pollini arms store in Costa Rica, the authorities revealed. OIJ sources said the assailants demanded 1.8 million colones and $50,000 for the release of Moya. Instead, they now face charges of attempted robbery under aggravated circumstances, as they can also be accused of intimidating the Moya family and attempted kidnapping of Claudio Moya himself.

EL SALVADOR

MORALES EHRLICH SAYS EXTREME LEFT WEAKENING

PA051621 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Downplaying the situation in El Salvador, Dr Antonio Morales Ehrlich, member of the Salvadoran civilian-military governing junta, said the problems in his country are being solved through a firm bond between the people's interests and the government's projects. He explained that Costa Rica as well as other countries are receiving distorted information due to the ability of the leftist and rightist extremists to manipulate it. He said the patron saint's festivity in El Salvador is now underway and the people are enjoying it.

Morales Ehrlich said that as result of the government's policy to recover the nation's political sovereignty, the radical right has disappeared while the leftist extremists are becoming weaker. He explained that the nationalization of the banks, the distribution of land to peasants, the nationalization of foreign trade and other revolutionary measures have already brought support for the governing junta. He said 80,000 peasants now have their own piece of land and that, according to government plans, by the end of the current year, there should be 150,000 new landowners.

Referring to the frustrated attempts by the communists, he said the reiterated calls for a general strike in the country, especially the latest one, had failed.

Coffee production has remained the same as last year's and the sugarcane harvest, despite the burning of large plantations by the communists, which brought losses of 2.5 million quintales, has yielded 800,000 quintales. Corn production has exceeded last year's by 100,000 sacks. As you can see, he said, the nation's situation is rapidly returning to normal.

Dr Morales Ehrlich, who yesterday offered a news conference at the Costa Rica Hotel, revealed that later this year the government will announce the date for elections in the country. He said it is possible that the Honduran-Salvadoran relations may be renewed during the course of the present year. El Salvador and Costa Rica, he added, will help each other in the areas of rural health, coffee prices, and in anything else which, one way or another, may involve economic, social and political interests.

Morales Ehrlich affirmed that the Salvadoran governing junta believes the Panamanian government's report on arms traffic. This report was released to the press last week by President Carazo, following his meeting with Panamanian President Aristides Royo. Morales stressed that the Salvadoran authorities are convinced that neither the governments of Panama nor Costa Rica are involved in the arms traffic, but only the merchants of violence, most conspicuously the communists.

Dr Morales Ehrlich said in conclusion that in today's world the process of bringing about social justice claims a high number of lives, and this cannot be averted by a governing junta decree. He explained that this phenomenon will only disappear when the people will it.

Referring to his sons linked to a terrorist group, Dr Morales said they believe in attaining social justice through Marxism at the cost of 200,000 dead, while I prefer the peaceful way, without the 200,000 dead.

NATIONAL GUARD RELEASES FPL DISSIDENT OTERO

PA302136 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 30 Jul 80 pp 2, 28

[Text] The National Guard reported yesterday that Julian Ignacio Otero, a 29-year old man who was presented at the National Guard as a dissident of the clandestine People's Liberation Forces [FPL], was released yesterday. He left immediately after for Mexico with his father, Julian Otero Roel.

When Otero was presented at the National Guard he said that he had withdrawn from the FPL more than 8 days before. He said that he felt that the leftist actions were leading the country to its destruction. He supplied much information, considered to be correct, on the way that the FPL operates and on its national and international connections.

Otero was kept under arrest for some time as a protective measure and was released when the outlook was considered to be favorable for him. This was done at his request. Otero left with his father, a Mexican citizen, immediately after his release.

Otero's presentation at the National Guard drew the attention of national and international political circles. The leftists tried to discredit Otero's statements by saying that he never had any connections with them but admitted that they knew of some of his actions.

With Otero's release another political case is closed in the country.

PEASANTS FLEE AREAS OF CABANAS DEPARTMENT

PA030246 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1252 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Approximately 150 people from several cantons in Cabanas have fled their homes because they are being constantly threatened. A peasant from the area came to our station to tell us that the people in the cantons of Santa Marta, San Pedro and Parasagua have had to abandon their homes and crops because of constant threats from some 50 unidentified individuals, who arrive armed and hooded and come into their homes.

He said that these individuals recently stole oxen and cows and that they do not permit the peasants to harvest their crops. In view of this, the peasants have had to go to victoria, where they are now living with their families. He stressed that they are unable to live peaceful lives in their own homes.

MILITARY PATROL IN SAN SALVADOR FIRED UPON

PA051632 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1514 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] The armed forces of El Salvador hereby announce to the Salvadoran people the following: The press committee of the armed forces reports to the people that at 2015 hours on Sunday, 3 August, a group of armed individuals attacked a lady and her young son at Los Heroes area, at the intersection of 46th Avenue South and Venezuela Boulevard.

A military patrol that was passing by at that moment went to help the lady. The armed individuals opened fire at the patrol and then fled. The patrol followed them, wounding one individual whose identity is unknown and who was taken by the Salvadoran Red Cross to a local hospital.

The armed forces continue to patrol and maintain surveillance in order to guarantee the lives and property of our citizens.

COMMENTARY SAYS CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS IGNORING PRINCIPLES

PA060144 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 2117 GMT 4 Aug 80

[From summary of the week's events]

[Text] The junta's explanation for the state of siege, now in its 6th month, is always the same. The tremendous social cost of this suspension of constitutional guarantees, which should be a rare situation, has become routine. Another month of state of siege, of raids, military operations, missing persons, of soldiers and guardsmen in the streets and widespread terror. All this without any benefit to the country's pacification and democratization and all this to keep up the quota of approximately 1,000 political victims per month.

It is unbelievable that the Christian Democrats can put up with this. European Christian Democratic leaders are visiting us. Let us hope they keep their eyes open and see what is going on, their ears on the alert and hear what the people are saying.

How much we would like for reality to be different: that changes were going well; that dialogue with the opposition was constructive; that human rights violations would disappear little by little as would repression. We would like to see the authorities denouncing and punishing the crimes committed by the public forces. We would like to see news media, and particularly the authorities, telling the truth.

But nothing of the kind is taking place. On the contrary, Christian democracy, which used to protest the state of siege, has extended it for another month. Christian democracy, which used to protest repression and violation of human rights, now says it cannot do anything to prevent these. Christian democracy, which used to complain so much about military intervention at the university, is now trying to justify this intervention in it. Christian democracy, which used to complain about militarist regimes, is now going back on its policies in order to disguise a military regime behind a civilian front.

No wonder the best men, the people, the democratic and progressive forces, have drawn away from the Christian Democratic party. In the meantime, armed clashes are continuing and with it, its victims. What happened in Torola and in Morazan and Chalatenango were big increases in the scale of the armed clashes. Even the defense minister admits that some zones in the country are being occupied temporarily by the opposition forces. Even he admits that these forces could be large when thousands of Nationalist Democratic Organization (ORDEN) sympathizers, an organization which the first junta officially dissolved and which is promoted by the second junta, are fleeing from these zones.

Radio Noticias del Continente and the People's Revolutionary Army war bulletins are reporting hundreds of casualties among the government troops. The defense minister says the armed forces still have not committed more than 10 percent of their troops, while the Unified Revolutionary Directorate says the People's Army, which is something different from the people's militia, still has not seen combat. In other words, we are just starting. But everything seems to indicate that hostilities will increase in the next few months.

Meanwhile, repression continues, even if newspapers say nothing about it. The first aid department was able to verify a total of 94 murders committed by the security forces and ORDEN between 18 and 25 July. This does not include the 30 dead in La Chorrera del Guayabo and many others that the newspapers hardly mention, newspapers which are now giving special attention to victims of the leftwing and common crimes attributed to the leftists. The newspapers have already reported at least 15 victims by the criminal action of the leftwing. Among the cases which have received a great deal of propaganda are the deaths of the two sons of the mayor of San Miguel and of a man and his son connected with the cotton industry.

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR DIALOGUE TO RESOLVE CONFLICT

PA292022 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 28 Jul 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Anxiety Grows Throughout the Country"]

[Excerpts] There is an old saying that goes: You do not need glasses to see what is evident. Nobody can fail to see how anxiety is growing in the country on account of the armed violence which has been going on for some time now.

Violence, one way or another, is always violence and the effects are always the same. Regardless of who sets off the bomb, the bomb will always result in fear. That fear increases as violence is intensified. This situation is evident and one does not require glasses to see it.

It is necessary to repeat these things because, at any given moment, it should be very well understood that nobody would benefit from the total ruin of the country. The economy is ruined because, as the Association of Salvadoran Businessmen and Industrialists (SCIS) said in the appeal it made to the nation published in LA PRENSA GRAFICA last Wednesday, "The atmosphere of violence is not conducive to the country's economic development." Other business, commercial, industrial and cultural associations have made similar appeals.

Later on, it will be necessary to redo what is being undone today. This is a truth that is also very evident for all to see.

Some of the economic loss will be recovered. A building can be rebuilt again. The public services system can be reestablished. However, many things will not be recovered, such as the lives of so many youths, women, and men. The psychological atmosphere of a people who had always shown its eager desire to work will not be recovered.

A dialogue between the conflicting parties could change the picture. To conduct a dialogue does not mean one has to give up one's ideals, but means analyzing stands and exchanging ideas. When one talks, one is not giving up one's ideals.

A dialogue is the beginning of mutual understanding, which seeks harmony. Up to now, violence has not been the definite solution anywhere.

TEACHERS CITE REPRESSION, WARN OF SUSPENSION OF CLASSES

PA300259 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] The National Association of Salvadoran Teachers warned that if the military-Christian Democratic regime continues repressing the people and violating human rights, classes will be suspended in the country for an indefinite period.

The communique recalls that during the present year 62 teachers and professors have been murdered by the tyranny's repressive forces. It also said that the Salvadoran army has intensified its killing in the country's rural areas and in recent days some 20,000 peasants have fled from Perquin and Ilobasco.

GUATEMALA

EL IMPARCIAL DIRECTOR KILLED BY UNIDENTIFIED ASSAILANTS

PA052009 Paris AFP in Spanish 1958 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 5 Aug (AFP)--Mario Ribas, director of the newspaper EL IMPARCIAL, was assassinated here today by a group of unidentified persons who opened fire on him with machineguns from a speeding vehicle, it has been learned. Ribas was leaving the offices of the Guatemalan newspaper, which is conservative, when he was hit by the bullets. He was taken immediately to a hospital where he died on arrival, it was reported here.

LACK OF APPROVAL FOR LANDAU'S APPOINTMENT NOTED

PA051636 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] The U.S. Government 2 weeks ago asked the Guatemalan Government for approval for George Landau's appointment as U.S. Ambassador. He is currently ambassador to Chile. The Guatemalan Government still has not said whether or not it will approve the appointment.

ALLEGED GUERRILLA ARRESTED WITH SUBVERSIVE PROPAGANDA

PA051716 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] An alleged Mexican guerrilla, Jose Tereso Torres Perez, has been arrested. He was taking a plane to Mexico. The detection system indicated that he was carrying a weapon in his boot. Therefore the flight was stopped and his luggage checked. Found in his possession were subversive propaganda of the Nicaraguan Sandinist party [as heard] and of the Guatemalan Labor Party, a special .38-caliber revolver, an issue of the newspaper EL NUEVO DIARIO from Nicaragua, a black beret with a red ribbon, a poster saying "Sandino Yesterday, Sandino Today, Sandino Always," printed material of the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Nicaraguan Women's Association and three booklets on the Nicaraguan revolution. He confessed he was collecting information in Central America and other countries to take to Mexico.

UNDER SECRETARY COMMENTS AS FUEL PRICE HIKE TAKES EFFECT

PA051833 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] The under secretary of mining, hydrocarbons and nuclear energy said yesterday afternoon he is optimistic that the fuel energy said yesterday afternoon he is optimistic that the fuel price hike which goes into effect today will be the last of the year. However, he said that the hike is not due to a price hike by the producing countries but to the refineries that supply the country with energy. Eric Meza Duarte said the hike has been thoroughly studied.

The under secretary added during a news conference that the subsidy policy will continue. The prices charged for regular and premium gasoline will be used to subsidize diesel fuel and kerosene which are used for mass transit and freight transportation and for home consumption. There prices therefore should not be raised too high. Consumers have not reacted to the hike yet. Station owners have said the price hike will cause serious problems for them particularly since investments and the payment of higher sales taxes which will have to be taken out of their profits.

Mining bureau inspectors yesterday visited the stations to oversee the change in price at the pumps. Therefore starting today premium gasoline will cost 2 quetzales, regular gas will cost 1.96 quetzales, diesel will cost 1.03 quetzales and kerosene will cost 90 centavos.

THREE SOLDIERS KILLED IN ORPA GUERRILLA AMBUSH

PA040423 Paris AFP in Spanish 1546 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 3 Aug (AFP)--Military sources today reported that two Guatemalan Army officers and one soldier have been killed in a new clash with guerrilla groups in Western Guatemala, increasing to 11 the number of military casualties this week. A rural policeman was also wounded in the clash which occurred in a municipality of Solola Department, some 100 km from here. According to initial reports, the ambush was carried out by members of the clandestine Armed Peoples Revolutionary Organization (ORPA). The victims were identified as Lt Miguel Angel Lopez; Marco Rios, the watch officer; and Vitelio Reyes, a soldier.

After visiting Guatemala, a representative of the European Parliament charged this week in Paris that political violence in Guatemala causes an average of 40 deaths a day.

CNUS BACKS CLOSURE OF EL QUICHE CHURCHES TO PROTEST VIOLENCE

PA012259 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2145 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Inter-Central American Radio Organization report from Guatemala--recorded]

[Excerpt] The National Council for Trade Union Unity [CNUS] yesterday expressed its solidarity with the priests from El Quiche Department, who have decided to close churches as a sign of protest and as a way to protect themselves against any physical harm. In a communique sent to various news media, CNUS denounced the attack on the Catholic Church in El Quiche Department and at the same time expressed its solidarity with the decision of the bishop and priests to denounce to the world the violence and repression that exists in Guatemala.

HONDURAS

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES NICARAGUAN INSURGENCY CLAIMS

PA052224 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1647 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 5 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso today denied here that counterrevolutionary groups are operating in this country. He thus denied statements attributed to Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge Martinez, who said such groups exist in Honduras.

The Nicaraguan Sandinist Government has not officially said what counterrevolutionary elements are operating here, Perez Cadalso commented. We have learned of this through the press, but officially I am not aware of anything, the Honduran minister added.

Perez Cadalso sounded annoyed over the statement attributed to Borge and indicated that if a claim based on it were made, it would have to be rejected as groundless. Relations between the Governments of Honduras and Nicaragua are cordial, as befits friendly countries, the foreign minister added.

NICARAGUAN REFUGEES GIVEN LEGAL RESIDENCE STATUS

PA051746 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, Honduras--Nicaraguan refugees in Honduras are now legal residents in that country, Government and Justice Minister Col Jose Cristobal Diaz Garcia announced on Monday.

The Honduras Government and the UN High Commission for Refugees decided to make 7,000 Nicaraguan refugees legal residents for economic reasons. Neither the Honduran state nor the high commission any longer has the sufficient means for satisfying all the needs of the Nicaraguans. In their new legal status, in effect as of 1 August, the former refugees may work freely in this country and are subject to the normal regulations for all foreigners living in Honduras.

The Nicaraguans will be strictly controlled and immigration authorities will watch over their behavior, said Minister Diaz Garcia. He also said: We wish to confirm that we are in a position to uphold our laws if these Nicaraguans are found guilty of activities not in line with the conditions under which their residency was granted.

PEREZ CADALSO COMMENTS ON ARREST OF HONDURANS IN NICARAGUA

PA051313 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] The Office of the Honduran Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has no official knowledge of the seven Hondurans who have been jailed in Nicaragua and who face various charges, including the assassination of a literacy brigade member. The national news media have reported on this situation. There is also the case of a Honduran driver who was driving a truck with merchandise from Honduras and crashed into a privately owned bus killing several members of a family.

According to Foreign Affairs Secretary Eliseo Perez Cadalso, the Honduras ambassador to Managua, Dr Roberto Suazo Tome is handling the matter and trying to determine what has happened and the reasons for the arrests. Perez noted, however, that the ambassador has not requested assistance from the Office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

DISCONTENT WITHIN OFFICER CORPS OVER RETIREMENTS DENIED

PA052310 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1725 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 5 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Government and Justice Minister Col Jose Cristobal Diaz Garcia denied today that there is discontent in the armed forces because of the recent retirement of 26 officers. The retirements, which include two former chiefs of state, occurred according to the armed forces communique because of age, time in service and reorganization.

According to Diaz Garcia, the retirements, decreed by the high command, prove that a military career is followed in Honduras because it has a definite begining and end. In this case the armed forces law has been strictly followed as well as personnel regulations, which clearly define the manner in which officers must retire, Diaz Garcia said.

The press said the inclusion of 11 lieutenant colonels, believed to be progressives, among those retired is a turn to the right. In this respect, Diaz Garcia said, "I am not a politician and I only know that the armed forces are a well-organized, strong institution where a board decides which officers should be retired. We have no purges here," he said.

Meanwhile retired Col Eduardo Andino Lopez said these stabilizing measures allow other officers to be promoted within the army. We shall wait to see who will fill the diplomatic posts left vacant, because this also involves punitive action, Andino Lopez added. In due time we shall be able to make a serious analysis and determine the final causes and effects of this situation, the former officer said.

HINTS OF EXECUTIVE, ASSEMBLY RIFT PLAYED DOWN

PA051440 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] The weekend was rife with all sorts of speculation that there is a crisis in the recently appointed transition government presided over by Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia. It has been hinted that there is a deep antagonism between the National Constituent Assembly and the executive branch and that the president is ready to overlook the suggestions made by the parties in the assembly as concerns cabinet appointments and the names of executives of the decentralized agencies.

The importance of the fact that the president did not take the oath of office in the assembly has been quite exaggerated and portrayed as the basis for the alleged lack of harmony. Let it be said that the president's attitude should not be construed as antagonism. It was just a disparity between what the constitution sets forth on the oath of office and the oath recently written by the deputies. In our opinion President Paz Garcia believes it is his duty to abide by the provisions set forth in the 1965 Constitution on the oath. That constitution is still in effect because it has not been repealed by the military junta or by the current Constituent Assembly.

The oath written by the distinguished deputies this time exclusively for the president may not have been well thought out and it might have to be corrected. It is not necessary to go into detail but two unacceptable points can be seen in it:

1. It unjustifiably violates the constitution and,

2. Also unjustifiably, it seeks to make an absolute and totalitarian power out of the Constituent Assembly to which the president must bow down unconditionally.

Therefore there is no logical relationship between the assembly's token of confidence and respect in appointing General Paz Garcia president and the latest decision to cut him down to size and tie his hands by making him believe and agree that his sole authority must be what the Constituent Assembly decides.

Both the armed forces and General Paz Garcia have stated that their principal duty is to the entire Honduran people and to the eminently popular hope of a return to constitutional rule. Therefore they guaranteed the holding of the 20 April election which has been termed here and abroad an example of civic-mindedness and democracy.

Thus the armed forces and President Paz Garcia are still trying to fully restore the institutions by holding more free and direct elections to choose the top national officials.

NICARAGUA

SOVIET FUNCTIONARIES, TECHNICIANS ARRIVE FOR OFFICIAL VISITS

TASS Director

PA051939 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Sergey Losev, director general of the official Soviet news agency, TASS, arrived today in Managua from Moscow. Losev will give a donation to the NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY and will sign cooperation agreements with this agency.

On hand to receive the TASS director at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport were Soviet Ambassador to Nicaragua German Shlyapnikov; Carlos Garcia and Francisco Hernandez Segura, director and assistant director, respectively, of the NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY; TASS correspondent here Alejandro (Borofaller) and Soviet Embassy personnel.

Losev will hold a number of meetings with Nicaraguan officials and, within the framework of international solidarity, will provide technical equipment to the NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY. The cooperation agreements between the two news agencies include technical and professional aid and the installation of a direct communications channel with Moscow that will operate 24 hours a day to broadcast journalistic information.

The visitor met this afternoon with Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, a member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front's National Directorate.

Mining, Geology Delegation

PA052248 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] A delegation of Soviet technicians, including 10 specialists in mines and geology, arrived this week to explore and prospect all the gold and silver mines in the country. The delegation will remain in our country 3 months.

The delegation was received at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport by Nicaraguan Institute of Minerals and Hydrocarbons Minister and Deputy Minister Carlos Zarruk and Ramiro Bermudez, respectively, as well as by Rino Santamaria, representing the Planning Ministry.

The mission, made up of five mining engineers and four geologists, is headed by Yuriy Scorniako and Aleksandr Feidorovo of the Soviet Ministry of Geology. Irina Kistner, a delegation member, is the interpreter.

L'UNITA CITES BORGE ON ITALIAN AID, REVOLUTION'S EXAMPLE

LD060841 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 1 Aug 80 p 15

[N.C. dispatch: "Italian Aid Arrives in Nicaragua"]

[Excerpts] Managua--the Italian ship carrying aid for Nicaragua has arrived at the Port of Corinto 140 km from the capital.

The arrival of the Italian ship was received with a keen feeling of joy. In this connection, Tomas Borge, one of the founders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and minister of the interior, told us: "I would like to express through L'UNITA, on behalf of the Nicaraguan people and of the FSLN, our deep gratitude to the Italian people, who have been so generous toward us and will surely continue to be so. With the victory of the revolution we have won not only the right to build a new life in Nicaragua but also the right to be for the first time really independent and in solidarity with the other peoples of the world struggling for their own liberation."

"During the war and after the victory," Borge added, "we have secured, to a greater or lesser extent, solidarity on the part of various areas of the world. We have received the solidarity of some democratic and anti-imperialist governments. But, above all, we have received the support and sympathy of the peoples of the world. The aid which has arrived from Italy is of great value, not so much from the economic viewpoint as because of the deep significance of this generous gesture on the part of the Italian people."

"When we speak of our solidarity with the other peoples who are struggling, we do not mean--as some people have sought to insinuate for ulterior motives--that we are sending weapons or ammunition to those who are struggling against tyrannical regimes in Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Chile or other countries. But we cannot deny that the influence of our example has great value for all these countries. We believe that the most important thing is the example of our revolution, which has represented a change throughout Central America. Perhaps in the future, when we have doctors, school teachers and technical personnel, we will also be able to express our solidarity in the way in which Cuba, for instance, has done toward us, with those countries which need it."

"Our revolution," the Sandinist leader continued, "has been characterized, among other things, by deep respect for human dignity and by its generosity. But, above all, the best example which we have set is that of revolutionary unity, which we are determined to preserve at all costs. In Nicaragua there is no leader, no man who centralizes power, but a collective leadership and government. And this is perhaps another great innovation of the Sandinist revolution."

"Thinking the Italian people once more for this important political gesture, we wish to express the hope that not only will our two peoples continue to have close ties of friendship and solidarity but also that the Nicaraguan and Italian Governments may move closer and have closer relations. We hope that your solidarity will be an example to all European governments so they will help us to surmount this difficult situation and to consolidate this beacon of hope which our revolution is for the whole of Latin America."

DECISION TO CLAIM CAYS, ISLANDS REITERATED

PA052240 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0143 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota, 4 Aug (EFE)--According to diplomatic sources, Nicaragua has reiterated its firm decision here to claim maritime sovereignty over the islands and cays in the Caribbean currently in Colombia's possession. Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto revealed that "some 80,000 square km of Nicaraguan maritime territory are under discussion, and not just a small island."

He explained that "it is not just a matter of a border conflict, but of a colonial enclave in Nicaragua." He said that if Colombia releases "white papers" to reaffirm the sovereignty of these Caribbean islands and cays, "Nicaragua will publish similar ones."

Recently Nicaragua formally claimed full sovereignty over San Andres and Providencia Islands and Roncador, Serrana and Serranilla Cays from Colombia.

LEA GUIDO TAKES OFFICE AS NEW HEALTH MINISTER

PA051809 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1900 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Companera Lea Guido, until today social welfare minister, took the reins of the single health system when she was sworn in as public health minister today by Companero Moises Hassan, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. She was sworn in at the Health Ministry around 100 with outgoing Minister Cesar Amador Kuhl, the deputy ministers and reporters in attendance.

CONTROVERSY SURROUNDS REPORTS OF EPS REFUSAL TO FIGHT

Ministry Denial, Newspaper Retort

PA060332 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Jul 80 pp 1, 12

[Communique issued by the public and foreign relations section of the Defense Ministry 28 July]

[Text] The Defense Ministry vigorously denies the front-page report in the 28 July LA PRENSA on the alleged arrest of 16 members of the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) for "refusing" to participate in the operation against the gang of murderers who committed several crimes in the Quilali region, Nueva Segovia Department.

On the contrary, the EPS, as well as the Sandinist People's Militia, the state security office and the Sandinist police, joined in an operation that quickly made contact with the counterrevolutionaries in this area.

Filled with indignation and willing to defend our Sandinist people's revolution regardless of the consequences, many Nicaraguans asked to be allowed to fight, in view of the cowardly attacks that resulted in people dead and wounded in the People's Literacy Army, the armed forces, the Nicaraguan agrarian reform and the civilian population.

The article in question offends the fighting spirit of the EPS, harms the discipline of our soldiers and sows doubt about the people's ability to face their enemies.

As announced, the Defense and Interior Ministries will disclose the results of the operation--which already dealt the first blows aimed at destroying the gang of counter-revolutionaries--objectively and opportunely.

We appeal to the maturity of our people so that they do not let themselves be surprised by the yellow and biased journalism that reaction is promoting through certain media such as the article in question in the newspaper LA PRENSA.

LA PRENSA note: We hereby attest that the report mentioned by army spokesman Capt Roberto Sanchez on behalf of the Defense Ministry was provided, with all its details, by our correspondent in Ocotal, Abelardo Sanchez, a person known for his seriousness.

The report, just as it was printed by LA PRENSA in Monday issue, has all the necessary elements of a news report rendered with seriousness because our correspondent received the information directly from informants and supplied a complete list of the names of the persons involved.

Reprinted BARRICADA Report

PA060337 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Jul 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] The newspaper BARRICADA, official organ of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, published the following on page 8, column 1, yesterday.

"Candelario Ubeda ('Nemesio'), responsible for the Sandinist National Police [PNS] in Quilali, is in prison under investigation for abandoning his post on Wednesday when the counterrevolutionary attack was carried out after he had been given specific instructions to remain there."

"Nemesio took most of the troops stationed in Quilali, with the best weapons, with him, leaving the police station without any defense."

"There were only three policemen at the station at the time of the attack: Justo Pastor Ibarra, who was wounded, Rigoberto Gonzalez Acuna and Freddy Quintanilla, as well as four civilian assistants who were unarmed. This allowed the counterrevolutionaries to control the situation easily."

"The PNS members being investigated are: Candelario Ubeda ('Nemesio'), Jose R. Gutierrez Aguilar, Orlando Zeledon Palacios, Julio Lopez Florian, Jose Manuel Salgado Lopez, Carlos Antonio Cajina Aragon, Jose Humberto Lopez C., Freddy Quintanilla Bellorin, Rigoberto Gonzalez Acuna, Jose Antonio Sandino Rodriguez and Wilfredo Reyes."

"The civilian assistants are: Luis Noel Lumbi, Pedro Benito Romero, Carlos Manuel Lopez Gonzalez, a policeman stationed in Wiwili, and who was passing by at the time of the attack, and Jorge Alberto Montealegre."

LA PRENSA note: This BARRICADA report fully confirms our article published in LA PRENSA 28 July and which was sent by our correspondent Abelardo Sanchez.

We regret that Captain Sanchez issued a denial since, as it was clearly demonstrated, there was no need. We are happy to confirm again that "LA PRENSA does not lie."

FORMER SANDINIST GUERRILLA LEADS ATTACK ON QUILALI

PA060224 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Jul 80 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] Pedro Joaquin Gonzalez, alias Dimas, former Sandinist guerrilla leader, was dismissed from the Sandinist People's Army (EPS), Capt Roberto Sanchez, army's public relations chief, disclosed yesterday.

Dimas led the attack on the Sandinist headquarters in Quilali last week in which some members of the police were killed. The casualties were 3 dead and 5 wounded.

Captain Sanchez said Dimas was a member of the guerrilla group which struggled in the mountains in the north under the leadership of Comdr German Pomares.

The army spokesman said Dimas' behavior was termed as Somozist or natural to Somozism and that his case is the same as others who have joined counterrevolutionary groups, committing all sorts of crimes.

Expanding on Dimas' bad conduct, Sanchez said that the former Sandinist guerrilla "became arrogant, overbearing, acted as if he w re superior to his colleagues and was absolutely unfair to the revolutionary process."

Just because he fought against the Somozist dictatorship in the mountains, the army was not going to tolerate his actions and there was no justification for Dimas to think he was superior to anyone else.

CAPTURED REVOLUTIONARIES PRESENTED TO PRESS

PA040142 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan Interior Ministry has presented to the press in Managua 29 counterrevolutionaries who were recently captured in Nuevo Segovia Department by the army and the Sandinist People's Militias.

They are former Somozist national guardsmen and landowners affected by the revolutionary laws of the National Reconstruction Government. The group is accused of being responsible for the attack on the Quilali police garrison and the murder of a literacy brigade member. They also stole more than 1,000 head of cattle and threatened many peasants of the area.

The complicity and support provided by the Honduran regime to those counterevolutionaries was also shown.

TWENTY-FIVE PEASANTS DETAINED IN QUILALI CLEARED

PA050353 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Special report by Marlin Rojas]

[Text] Revolutionary justice was demonstrated once more yesterday with the release of 25 peasants who had cooperated with the counterrevolutionary groups in the incidents at Quilali. The incidents occurred at La Rica Arriba, in the Jinotega Mountains, in a place called Yali. The Sandinist People's Army [EPS] carried out operations in the wake of the attack on Quilali and arrested 47 people.

Five people had already been released and yesterday there was a political-cultural rally in which 25 peasants who cooperated with the counterrevolutionary group were released. The rally, held in support of the EPS, the People's Militia and the literacy brigade [EPA--Ejercito Popular de Alfabeticacion--People's Literacy Army] rejected anti-social groups.

Pedro Guerrero, of the EPA, praised the work being carried out by the brigade members in the area and called on the peasants to unite. Alejandro Chavarria, speaking on behalf of the Farm Workers Association, insisted on the need for all farm workers to unite. He said that the people, duly organized, overthrew the dictatorship and now, again duly organized, we should smash counterrevolution.

Comdr Alonso Porras was also present at the rally. He is the FSLN political secretary in Jinotega. Porras said that our greatest conquest is freedom and dignity of workers and peasants. Many people, especially Somozists, capitalists, and reactionaries, are against these conquests. That is why they want to return to the past. Porras said that the enemies of the revolution want to mislead our workers and peasants with the threat of anticommunism. He called on the army and the people to unite to smash counterrevolution.

Companero Salomon Castro Zavala, speaking on behalf of the Sandinist People's Militia, stressed that counterrevolutionaries could not fight the Nicaraguan people because the people have united as one to defeat the enemy.

Comdr Tomas Borge Martinez closed the event by giving the names of the 25 companeros who were released. Commander Borge told the peasants that there had been a mistake because the counterrevolution had been able to come to the area. He promised to solve not only the area's problems, but also those of all Nicaragua. He said it was understandable that the poor peasants had been arrested since the counterrevolutionaries had taken advantage of the peasants' ignorance. He said that the 400 years of exploitation and misery which we inherited from Somozism could not be wiped out in one year of revolution.

EPA members working in the area were also present. Borge thanked them for their work. He met with the townspeople, who are mostly peasants and small farm owners.

One of the released peasants addressed the rally, expressing thanks for revolutionary justice. He asked for understanding, saying that they had participated in the incidents because of their ignorance and the anticommunist line they had been fed.

Commander Borge said that some enemies of the revolution want the members of the army to lay down their arms. He said that this will never happen--let them know that we will never lay down our pistols and rifles. On the contrary, Borge said, we will deliver more weapons to the Nicaraguan people and the Sandinist People's Militia so that the armed people can defend the revolution.

We will now give you part of Commander Borge Martinez' speech at the village of La Rica Arriba in Ayali:

[Begin Borge recording] What are the counterrevolutionaries saying about the literacy campaign? They never taught our people to read and write. They were never concerned over our people's illiteracy. On the contrary, they were interested in keeping them illiterate. They wanted to keep you ignorant so they could exploit you. They never even wanted you to read a newspaper or to sign your own name. They did not want you to read the legal papers drafted by lawyers as they stole the land from you with lawyers' tricks. They did not want you understand when they sent national guardsmen representing their interests to take your land away. [end recording]

ANDRADE'S KILLER CONFESSES; TELLS OF SOMOZIST CAMP

PA021729 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Pedro Pabon, one of the murderers of hero and martyr Georgino Andrade, testified yesterday in the Chinandega court, admitting his participation in the horrible crime and affirming that the group of criminals [who killed Andrade] entered Nicaragua from Honduran territory.

Attorney General Ernesto Castillo was in court and accused Pabon of first-degree murder on behalf of the people.

For his part, Pabon said that he killed Andrade jointly with Cristobal Colon and Emilio Sanchez, who are heading a camp consisting of 100 former Somozist guardsmen in Cacamuya, Honduras. He also said that he and former Somozist and Honduran guardsmen ambushed a Sandinist People's Army [EPS] patrol in Pena de Jicote, where two Honduran guardsmen were killed.

As soon as Pabon entered the David Martinez Santamaria Court in Chinandega, the people started to gather in front of the local government house, where they started a demonstration demanding that the killer be executed.

Companero Walterio Espinoza reports from Chinandega on Pabon's testimony:

[Begin recording] In a lengthy testimony, the prisoner confessed his crime before the Chinandega district judge, the attorney general, EPS members and certain literacy campaign officials who attended the hearing to listen to his statements. Pabon admitted that he killed Andrade with a knife and that the murder was carried out along with Cristobal Colon and Emilio Sanchez. According to Pabon, the killers left Cacamuya, Honduras, to kill Andrade. They were carrying an FAL weapon, an M-1 carbine and a bayonet. The murder told the attorney general, who was asking the questions through the judge, that he was the last one to participate in the murder. He said that Colon and Sanchez were the first ones to attack Andrade.

He admitted his participation in an ambush against EPS members in a place known as Pena de Jicote. According to Pabon, two Honduran soldiers were killed in this incident. He said that a Somozist camp operated in Cacamuya and that it consisted of approximately 100 men. He said that these men were headed by Cristobal Colon and Emilio Sanchez.

One of statements that drew the closest attention of those present was when the attorney general asked why they had killed Andrade. Pabon replied that Colon and Sanchez had told him that Andrade was a communist and had to be killed.

Pabon said that he had no money to pay a lawyer so the judge appointed Argelio Mairena Castillo as his defense counsel. The judge issued the arrest warrant against Pabon. The trial is to be held at a future date. The charge is premeditated murder.

The Nicaraguan people are very attentive as to the course of the trial and the effects it will have. You will recall that Chinandega is the place where Andrade was killed and it is precisely this department that leads in achievements during the literacy campaign. It seems that the people are paying homage to their dearest citizens in this way, particularly to Georgino Andrade. It seems that all those involved in the literacy crusade have told Georgino: Your blood was not shed in vain. [end recording]

BRIEFS

1979-1980 COFFEE HARVEST--Nicaraguan coffee generated a total of $175 million in foreign exchange during the 1979-1980 harvest, during which 1.2 million quintals of coffee were produced. Of this amount, 975,000 quintals were exported to international markets at an average price of $181 per quintal. The United States and several European countries were the top buyers of Nicaraguan coffee but attempts are being made to diversify exports to such new markets as the USSR, GDR, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. The 1980-1981 harvest has been estimated at 1.3 million quintals. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Aug 80 PA]

CASTRO EXTOLS NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION, PEOPLE

PA052340 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 29 Jul 80 p 3

[Interview with Cuban President Fidel Castro on the return flight to Cuba from Nicaragua on 25 July]

[Text] BARRICADA: Commander Castro, we were deeply moved by the way in which you referred to our country. On several occasions you said that the Nicaraguan people were what most impressed you about the revolution and about Nicaragua and you even compared us with the heroic Cuban people. Commander, how are our people and the heroic Cuban people alike? What traits impressed you the most?

Fidel Castro: Look, I will tell you this. First of all, I saw a very affectionate people. That means a lot; it means that 20 years of campaigns and slanders against Cuba on the part of imperialism have in no way helped separate our two peoples. They have not deceived the Nicaraguan people. They have not deceived them. They have not managed to separate our peoples.

In my opinion, the Nicaraguan people expressed profound sympathy for the Cuban people and the Cuban revolution. I cannot reach any other conclusion.

The Nicaraguan people's affection impressed us greatly. But it was not only that. I was able to appreciate this, as I have had some experience in this because I have traveled to many places. I have some experience in evaluating a people.

The Nicaraguan people are very intelligent. They impress one with their intelligence; they impress one with their sensitivity; they impress one with their education. I am talking about their capacity to be courteous. Of course, they impress one with their bravery. It is enough to see the traces of combat in every city to know that the people were practically unarmed, to have an idea of this people's spirit and bravery. They are a very brave people.

In addition, the Nicaraguan people are very enthusiastic, very conscientious, very political and very revolutionary. To this we might add that they are a disciplined people, that they have an impressive discipline. They showed this everywhere, at all the events. They are also a very revolutionary people.

The same thing happens with us. We have forged a courageous nation, very conscientious, with much revolutionary spirit. That is perhaps why I found so much similarity between Nicaraguans and Cubans.

We have different features. You have more of the Indian than we do and we have more of the African than you do. There are differences in our features, but there is a tremendous similarity in the political and revolutionary areas.

I would say they are two equally revolutionary peoples. It would be difficult, I cannot say which is more revolutionary than the other, but I will say that the Nicaraguan people are very revolutionary.

They are a very valuable people and people are the most important thing in a revolution. This was shown during the war, when the people became the decisive factor in the victory. That is my impression.

BARRICADA: Commander Castro, one of the most impressive things about your 19 July speech was your statement that the leader of the Cuban revolution and his delegation had not arrive arrived in Nicaragua to teach but to learn, to be influenced by a revolution that will influence all of Latin America. Could you expand on this? What are the teachings of revolutionary Nicaragua and how is its influence over the Cuban revolution and the world manifested?

Fidel Castro: I think the revolution has done an extraordinary job in its first year, more than we did in our first year.

At the end of the war, Nicaragua was more destroyed than Cuba. In a way it was more plundered than Cuba. We conducted our literacy campaign in the 3d year of our revolution while Nicaragua has done this in the 1st year.

The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the mass organizations have advanced more than we did in Cuba during the first year.

The army's organization has advanced a lot. I do not want to draw comparisons with Cuba because we organized the army during the war. But advance in the country's defense has been very great; very great in this first year, notable.

Agriculture has advanced a lot in this first year and I think you will have a good agricultural year, with very good harvests. I think you have also achieved a collective leadership quicker than we did. It is a collective leadership composed of very young companeros with great historical merits within the revolution. They are very valuable companeros at the personal level. They are very mature companeros.

I think it is a privilege for a revolutionary process to have a leading team such as the Sandinist Front.

You also have a good government team, a magnificent government team, comprising experienced and mature men. There is great unity within the front and among the people and the relationship between the front and the reconstruction government is magnificent. I think those are extraordinary achievements. There is no selfishness; there are no divisions; there are no personal ambitions and the cadres are entirely devoted to their work, which they carry out efficiently. They are good political strategists and tacticians. From the standpoint of the experience I said I had come to learn, I have indeed learned a lot. First of all, because of my interest in revolutionary political processes, my interest in history, my interest in the future of the Latin American peoples. Therefore I greatly appreciate the Nicaraguan revolution's contribution, which is a combination of popular insurrection and armed guerrilla struggle. That is a contribution of the Sandinist revolution.

I am interested in the wisdom of the Sandinist political project.

It is a very intelligent project. It is also a new project. Seeing it implemented is a matter of great interest to me.

It is a new experience that will undoubtedly involve obstacles and difficulties and will test your leadership's ability. Undoubtedly there will be detractors, but I think that if everything takes place normally, it will be successful. I am also very pleased to see these qualities in a Latin people and it fills me with hope about the future of the peoples of our America, of what Marti used to call our America, where we could include the Caribbean.

But perhaps I have gone on to discuss other topics.

BARRICADA: The new society is being constructed in Cuba. In your opinion, what are the main characteristics of the new Cuban man and which are the old values that are being fought today?

Fidel Castro: Look, we are proud of our people. I can talk to you about the Cuban people with the same affection I have talked about Nicaraguans. I think Cubans are an extraordinary people.

I can give you an example:

When we asked for teachers to teach in Nicaragua, in the most distant corners of Nicaragua, under very harsh conditions, experienced teachers with several years of experience, 29,500 of them offered to come...That is the new man.

At the time of the internationalist missions to Angola and Ethiopia, hundreds of thousands of combatants offered to go...That is the new man.

Tens of thousands of Cubans are participating in internationalist missions abroad and are working under harsh conditions, far from their families. And yet they strive hard to give their all...That is the new man.

Our entire people have fought for 20 years against imperialism. Actually 21 years. They have withstood a fierce blockade with great discipline, with great unselfishness, with a great spirit of work and sacrifice...That is the new man.

Our people are willing to die--men, women, old people and children--to defend the revolution conscientiously...That is the new man: A man who can feel internationalism, that is, solidarity toward other peoples. A man who can feel solidarity toward his own brothers.

A generous man, capable of sacrificing for others...That is the new man.

That is the fruit of the revolution among our people.

BARRICADA: Commander Castro, how did you feel this 26 July after spending 19 July in Nicaragua?

Fidel Castro: It makes me feel that we are brothers in history.

BARRICADA: Another question on Nicaragua: What is the view of the commander of the Cuban revolution on the Nicaraguan people's vanguard and leaders? You have always said that you are an old friend of the Sandinists. What does it mean to you that the FSLN has now overthrown the dictatorship and seized power for the Nicaraguan people?

Fidel Castro: The revolution was conceived, organized and directed by the Sandinist Front over a period of 20 years.

We have been close to the Sandinists for 20 years, just as Somoza was a sworn enemy of our revolution for 20 years.

The Sandinists were brothers, friends and companeros for 20 years. Nobody appointed the Sandinists as leaders, nobody can declare himself a leader. The vanguard is forged in the struggle itself. I do not believe anybody can argue the Sandinists' role as leaders.

But in addition, they are leaders in ideology and revolutionary thought.

BARRICADA: Could you elaborate on this? Could it be said that the Sandinists are a vanguard at the Latin American level?

Fidel Castro: No, I could not say it like that. I believe that the vanguard is made up of all revolutionaries at the Latin American level: the Sandinists and the Cuban revolutionaries.

And there are other Latin American leaders. I believe each nation has its own vanguard, and if one refers to Nicaragua and Cuba we could say that they are Latin American examples but not exactly Latin American vanguards.

Even though we are on the frontline in the struggle against imperialism. However, there are other peoples in Latin America, many parties and organizations which have a leadership position.

BARRICADA: Commander Castro, the unleashing of several revolutionary victories throughout the world in the 1970's, the world's economic crisis as well as the development of the movement of the nonaligned countries and the strengthening of the socialist sphere seem to indicate that imperialism is losing its hegemony at the international level. How do you view this situation? What would be the specific signs of this loss in the hegemony of imperialism in the present world and especially its effect in the case of the Nicaraguan revolution?

Fidel Castro: Imperialism has lost hegemony but it is still dangerous; we cannot underestimate it.

However, it is precisely this group of factors, economic crisis, the activity of the revolutionary movement and the awakening of the Third World, which irritates them, drives them to despair and may lead them to probable military adventures and arms races that are serious war dangers to the world.

BARRICADA: In view of the latter, how do you see the situation in El Salvador and Bolivia within the Latin American context, and what should be the role of the democratic peoples and governments in the world in regard to solidarity with those nations?

Fidel Castro: These are two cases which reflect what we were mentioning before: the activity of the democratic, progressive and revolutionary movement in our hemisphere. It is becoming increasingly evident that the people are determined to struggle and the example of Nicaragua and Cuba is an incentive in this regard.

The Salvadoran people are one of the most heroic in the hemisphere. They are one of the most courageous and militant people. Their fighting ability is impressive. There is no doubt that the Sandinist victory has played an important role, with its experience and victory, in the revolutionary struggle in El Salvador.

However, the Salvadorans have struggled like the Sandinists for many years. They have put up with cruel tyrannies for a long time and have contronted them.

Countless lives have been sacrificed. The Salvadoran revolutionary movement has acquired great strength fighting against the genocidal government which we could describe as fascist and Christian Democratic.

A fascist and Christian Democratic junta is how the regime can be described.

True genocide is being committed in El Salvador. There are 50 killed every day. That government is worse than the Somozist tyranny and it is a true shame that certain Latin American governments and the United States support this junta--this fascist and Christian Democratic junta which is how it should be called. I am fully convinced that nothing can stop the revolutionary struggle of the Salvadoran people, not even Yankee intervention. Yankee intervention could delay the hour of victory, but it could not prevent the final victory of the Salvadoran people.

Just like Yankee intervention could not stop the Somozist tyranny and the final victory of the Nicaraguan people. In addition, the Salvadoran organizations are united and this guarantees victory. The people are united and it is the essential factor for victory.

I did not want to discuss this in Nicaragua because I believe it was my duty not to introduce controversial topics there involving countries with which Nicaragua maintains relations, but now that we are here on our way to Cuba, on this plane, and talking with you, I can speak openly about this.

Reactionary and fascist militarism has again emerged in Bolivia to frustrate the people's struggle. This is one of the greatest crimes that can be committed against the democratic and progressive movement. This has been a brutal action against the will of a people. The fascist coup in Bolivia is the result of the desperation of the reactionaries.

I am absolutely sure this situation will not last very long. The Bolivian people have a tradition of struggle. They are a fighting and brave people. This fascist coup has no future.

It is most important to support El Salvador and Bolivia and also the Chilean, Paraguayan, Uruguayan and Guatemalan people. We cannot forget the great importance that international solidarity had in the victory of the Nicaraguan people. It is our duty to raise this to the highest degree.

BARRICADA: Do you think revolutionary changes in Latin America and the strengthening of anti-interventionist sectors in various governments of the continent could somehow influence the nature of the OAS and its role in Latin America?

Fidel Castro: You know I am not a friend of the OAS. You know that the OAS, as an instrument of imperialism, adopted criminal and traitorous positions against Cuba.

However, the OAS, like any other institution, can reflect, at a given moment, changes in the correlation of forces in the hemisphere.

There is no doubt that when the case of Nicaragua was discussed at the OAS, the OAS resolution was positive.

We are the first to admit that. At a critical moment when there were Yankee plans for intervention, when there were plans to create a peace force to intervene in Nicaragua to prevent the sandinist victory, the OAS played a positive role.

We applaud that role because we have to be honest: Nothing would make us happier than to see the OAS play a similar anti-interventionist role regarding El Salvador and to see it support the Bolivian people. I think the growing number of countries with democratic and progressive positions in the OAS could exert an influence that would be very different from the negative and gloomy influence of the OAS toward the Cuban revolution. The OAS could play a very different role than it played with regard to the Cuban revolution.

BARRICADA: We would like to hear the commander in chief of the Cuban revolution give us his opinion and that of the Cuban people regarding the events that took place at the Peruvian Embassy and the situation that followed those events.

Fidel Castro: Our country has struggled for 21 years against imperialist maneuvers and aggressions, especially the blockade.

At the beginning of the revolution, the United States encouraged immigration by all possible means. I will give you an example: It took 3,000 of the 6,000 doctors we had.

The United States waged a big campaign to leave us without doctors, professors, teachers, engineers, technicians, but it failed. Now we have 15,000 doctors. There is a doctor for every 750 citizens.

This is the highest level in Latin America. A great many of those who left have relatives in Cuba. There are different kinds of people.

There are people who have relatives in the United States and want to emigrate to that country. The United States would not give them visas.

As a result of this, some desperate people tried to break into embassies. This is a mechanism that has developed with the cooperation of some governments that do not issue visas but protect those who break into embassies. This is the explanation.

These are not political dissidents. In some cases they are people who want to join their relatives in the United States and in many other cases they are simply lumpen. We do have lumpen. We inherited them from the capitalist system. We also have lumpen created within the revolution, because we are still an underdeveloped country and socioeconomic conditions in an underdeveloped country tend to form lumpen. We have not been able to overcome this situation completely.

We are the country with the fewest criminals in Latin America. But in spite of this, we have criminals. Gambling is forbidden in our country. Prostitution is forbidden. Drug use is forbidden. In our country we use a strong hand on common criminals.

But since in the United States anyone who flees from the revolution is a hero, and here we use a hard hand on the lumpen, U.S. policy has encouraged the lumpen to immigrate. This is why we removed the guards from the Peruvian Embassy when a guard was killed at the gate. We did not want to guard an embassy whose representatives did nothing to prevent the entry by force of these lumpen into the embassy. Many of these were common criminals as well as a number of persons who have relatives in the United States and could not leave legally because they could not get a visa. These persons broke into the Peruvian Embassy.

These are the roots. Naturally it became a boomerang which turned against those who promoted these actions.

The United States is the most to blame because no one wants to go to Peru, Colombia, Haiti or Santo Domingo. They want to go to the United States--the paradise of drug addiction, prostitution, gambling and crime. The United States is also a consumer's paradise.

The United States is the most to blame because it encouraged illegal exits from the country and this is why the whole situation turned against them. Cuba benefited greatly from the departure of these persons. The boats came from the United States. The Cuban community in the United States sent boats to pick up their relatives and friends. We authorized all those who wanted to leave to go. I think it was the greatest cleanup in history.

CASTRO MEETS UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

FL061020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Ambassador Salim Ahmad Salim, president of the UN General Assembly, permanent representative of the Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations and that country's ambassador to Cuba, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the revolutionary government.

Various aspects of the international situation and of bilateral relations between Cuba and Tanzania were discussed at the meeting in which Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and other Cuban and Tanzanian officials participated.

CHILE

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS REPORT TWO DISAPPEARANCES

PY041505 Paris AFP in Spanish 2015 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 2 Aug (AFP)--It has been reported here that the Chilean military government today strongly repudiated the murder of a presumably leftist student, Jose Eduardo Jara, who was kidnapped 1 week ago by a so-called avenger commando.

Meanwhile, a group of students of the University of Chile and the state technical university reported the disappearance of two other students: Antonio Reynaldos and Norma Arellano. Reynaldos, a student at the center for humanities of the University of Chile, was detained last Friday at his home by civilians who did not identify themselves. Norma Arellano, a philosophy student at the same university, was also detained by civilians on 25 July. The students disclosed these disappearances at a press conference.

JAMAICA

JLP CHARGES PNP WITH TRUCE VIOLATIONS

FL011505 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 30 Jul 80 pp 1, 15

[Excerpts] The opposition Jamaica Labour Party yesterday charged the People's National Party with violating the truce agreement between Prime Minister Michael Manley and opposition leader Edward Seaga.

In a statement signed by its general secretary, Senator Bruce Golding, the JLP said it had lodged a complaint to the joint monitoring committee of representatives of both parties.

Mr. Manley and Mr. Seaga made a joint statement on July 17 appealing to their political supporters and to the nation as a whole for "a halt to this savagery" of violence and terrorism "which has resulted in the daily loss of human lives."

The JLP's statement yesterday said:

"The Jamaica Labour Party is satisfied that a strategy is being pursued, aimed at the assassination of the leadership of the party and has called on the People's National Party to state whether it genuinely intends to preserve and maintain the agreement reached between the prime minister and the leader of the opposition, or whether it is determined to continue its campaign of violence, terror and murder against the Jamaica Labour Party.

Formal Complaint

"The Jamaica Labour Party, through its committee members, has brought these matters to the attention of the joint monitoring committee and has lodged a formal complaint that the truce agreement made by the prime minister and the leader of the opposition is being violated by the incessant killings of and attacks against J.L.P. supporters.

"The people of Jamaica must now be told truthfully, whether the P.N.P. is really intent on ending political violence, whether they are in fact saying one thing to the public but something else to their supporters and whether the opposition can campaign freely and peacefully without the fear of its leaders being assassinated.

"Jamaicans are tired of political violence. Their chances of recovery demand that a halt be called now. Is this too much for a nation, so battered and bruised, to ask?"

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 154 *7 August 1980*

ARGENTINA

Foreign Ministry Answers Andean Pact Declaration B 1
Executive Branch Approves New Nuclear Enterprise B 1
Briefs: Oil Contracts B 1

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza Addresses Nation on Independence Day C 1
Interior Ministry Explains Expulsion of U.S. Marines C 11
VOA Report Cited To 'Confirm' Charge Against Weissman C 12
Three U.S. Journalists Detained in La Paz C 12
REUTER-LATIN Correspondents To Be Arrested C 12
Envoy to Spain Announces Support for Siles Zuazo C 13
Interior Minister Arce Says Arrests Will Continue C 13
Briefs: June Petroleum Production; Military Appointment C 13

BRAZIL

Statute on Foreigners Automatically Approved by Congress D 1
Details of Statute D 1
No Antigovernment Papers at Belo Horizonte Newstands D 2
Minister Confirms Withdrawal of Wheat Subsidies D 2
Briefs: July Inflation Rate; Sugar and Alcohol Production D 2

MEXICO

Lord Carrington Arrives on Official Visit M 1
North-South Dialogue M 1
Mexican 'Awakening' M 1

PANAMA

CRITICA Claims Marxists Head New Newspaper [4 Aug] N 1
LA PRENSA Editorial Comments on Purpose of Paper [4 Aug] N 1
Columnist Sees 'Military Bossism' Heading for Demise [LA PRENSA 4 Aug] N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Officials Intensify Hunt for Would-Be Bank Robbers P 1
Government Signs Commercial Agreements With Romania P 1

EL SALVADOR

FPL Describes Northeastern Region as War Scene [Havana] P 1
Violence Claims 31 More; Family Blows Itself Up P 2
Report on Decapitations P 2

GUATEMALA

Government Condemns Killing of Newsman Ribas Montes P 3
Army Communique P 3
Defense Ministry Issues Recruitment Instructions P 4

HONDURAS

Former Somozist Guards Organize 'Paramilitary Gangs' P 4

NICARAGUA

Soviet Ambassador Denies Bases Being Built P 4
[LA PRENSA 30 Jul]
TASS To Have Two Correspondents in Nicaragua P 7
U.S. Congressman Lehman Visits State Council P 7
State Council Condemns Bolivian Coup P 8
'Somozists' Blamed for Killing of Literacy Brigade Members P 8
Description of Attack P 9
Alleged 'Counterrevolutionary' Activities Reported P 9
Ramirez Warns of 'Fascist Infiltration' in Latin America P 10
Corinto Stevedores Union Leaders 'Unmasked' P 11
Central American Foreign Ministers To Meet in Managua P 11

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANSWERS ANDEAN PACT DECLARATION

PY061618 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0021 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Aug (TELAM)--The Argentine Foreign Ministry has issued a communique stating that it has been informed of the declaration of the presidents of the Andean countries issued in Lima on 29 July.

On that occasion the presidents of Peru, Venezuela, Colombia and a representative from Ecuador--Bolivia was absent--issued a declaration which stated: "We especially emphasize the firm channels for dialogue established with Argentina and Brazil within the Latin American framework and the favorable prospects of such dialogue in connection with regional integration and cooperation. In this regard we wish to state our desire to encourage actions aimed at signing a cooperation and development treaty between the Andean group and Argentina, within the framework of the new system for regional integration.

The Argentine Foreign Ministry communique states its satisfaction and reaffirms its willingness to sign a cooperation and development accord with the Andean Group. The communique also states that "the Argentine government greatly appreciates this statement of political will and assigns the utmost importance to it because it has been issued by the presidents of a group of countries to which we are joined by many bonds." The communique adds that "the Argentine Government trusts that it will be possible to coordinate actions aimed at the positive negotiations of the accord."

EXECUTIVE BRANCH APPROVES NEW NUCLEAR ENTERPRISE

PY061548 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Jul 80 p 1

[Excerpt] The national executive branch has approved the contract signed between the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] and the Swiss Banks Syndicate for a loan of up to 373,612,230 Swiss francs to finance the construction of a heavy water plant in Arroyito, Neuquen Province.

The national executive branch also approved the agreements signed on 9 May by the CNEA and the Kraftwerk Union Aktiengesellschaft of the FRG related to supplies, services and guarantees required for the construction of the Atucha II nuclear powerplant.

This decree by the national executive also approved the accords for technical cooperation in the field of nuclear fuels and the shareholders accord aimed at creating a joint engineering enterprise that will be called "Nuclear Powerplants Enterprise S.A." [Empresa Nuclear de Centrales Electricas S.A.--ENACE S.A.] in which the state will be the major shareholder. This decree also approved the charter of this enterprise.

BRIEFS

OIL CONTRACTS--Buenos Aires, 15 July (NA)--The Argentine Government has approved three contracts between Government Oil Deposits [YPF] and three private companies to prospect for, develop and exploit hydrocarbons in the provinces of Neuquen, Chubut, Rio Negro and Mendoza. The first contract is between YPF and the Techint International company and the Argentine company for the development of oil and mineral industries to operate an area called Aguada San Roque Oeste, in Neuquen. The second contract is with Pluspetrol, Inc. to operate in an area called Nirihuau watershed in Rio Negro and Chubut. The third contract is with Argentine Oil Alliance, Inc., Alfredo Evangelista and Company and Qitral Company to operate in an area called Concluencia in Mendoza and Neuquen. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1810 GMT 16 Jul 80 PY]

GARCIA MEZA ADDRESSES NATION ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

PY062013 La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 1642 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Message to the nation on the Bolivian national day by Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza Tejada--location not specified, live or recorded]

[Text] Your excellencies, unit commanders, cabinet members, the comptroller general of the nation, generals of the armed forces, members of the armed forces chief of staff, members of the national security guard, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, fellow citizens:

This is the first time that we commemorate within the national reconstruction process an anniversary of Bolivian independence. I want, therefore, to address all Bolivians on this date not only to inform them on the present national situation, but also to explain to them the essential aspects of the process that was established in Bolivia on 18 July 1980.

Bolivia began independent life 155 years ago as a nation having more resources than any other nation in the area, having a solid cultural patrimony and a sovereign access to the Pacific Ocean. Despite this (?favorable) situation, Bolivia today finds itself behind all the other Latin American nations; it is among the poorest nations of the Fourth World. These 155 years of independent life, therefore, should make us reflect on the future destiny of our fatherland. We must place ourselves in the proper perspective and see that we must learn from our past experiences and draft a new destiny for our nation.

We declared our political independence in 1825, but this was only the first step in our emancipation process, since we continued to have strong administrive ties with the Spanish crown and we continued to supply them with our resources.

Long and difficult was the path that led to the Bolivian revolution that was started by the governments headed by David Toro and German Busch. The first of these nationalized the oil industry that was in the hands of a foreign consortium, and the latter adopted basic measures that forced the powerful mining sector to contribute to the national economy with the foreign currency from its mineral exports.

The decisive step of the Bolivian revolution was taken by Gualberto Villarroel who on 20 (?December) 1943 issued important measures to improve the peasants' [word indistinct] and the living condition of mineworkers. Villarroel had to confront a strong opposition from both rightist and leftist sectors. He failed in his objectives and was killed. [passage indistinct]

The national reconstruction government is determined to explain once again the reasons for which the armed forces took over the guidance of Bolivia's future as a result of the resignation of the presidency submitted by Mrs Lidia Gueiler Tejada. Her resignation has been distorted by extremism in order to confuse and misguide the citizenry and to discredit the country abroad.

The nation was faced with a decadent and stagnant political project and a fraudulent democracy being orchestrated from the world power centers of a totalitarian domain. Bolivia was at the brink of an unavoidable disintegration of its land; this was the sad and shameful picture of the country under the title of pseudodemocracy.

After 10 years in government the armed forces handed power over to the civilians so that they would install a pluralist and [word indistinct] democracy. However, after three general elections, the political leaders, in addition to hindering our development and economy, brought our country to a stagnant situation. One proof of this stagnant situation was the existence of 62 political parties in 1978 and 52 in 1980.

The political leaders were not even concerned with the future of the nation; they were only interested in satisfying their personal interests to assume power, and so compromised our sovereignty.

Since the country was sunk into a chaotic and anarchical situation, the Bolivian people and the armed forces decided to establish order as opposed to disorder, enforce the rule of law and achieve a peaceful coexistence in order to safeguard the fundamental institutions and prevent the disintegration of national territory.

To pursue these purposes, the armed forces government started an independent, autonomous and strictly national reconstruction process on 17 July which does not obey dogmatic doctrine but is more directed toward achieving specific objectives. In this regard, I must emphatically point out that the armed forces national reconstruction government will promote a political process destined to change the economic, social and political system of the country, which means that we will eradicate our historic condition as an underdeveloped country which depends on and is tied to the interests of imperialism.

We express a clear and full (?repudiation) of international extremism and of greedy imperialisms, since our project is based on the greatest values of humanism and revolutionary nationalism.

In accordance with the aspirations of the process for national reconstruction, and once the stage of consolidation has been achieved, the much-desired real democracy will be the essence and the action of the nation's overall development. In other words, they are the material and spiritual conditions that the Bolivian people are seeking, together with national reconstruction; and they will thus undertake the start of the democratic process which will become a part of the political and legal framework of the state.

This is not a government of caudillos nor of predestined men. The process of national reconstruction is not just another incidental episode, nor is it a regime. It is a historical process that responds to reality and to the most important needs of the Bolivian people; and it is in this that its final reason for being permanent and the guarantee of its continuity reside. We have the support of the military institution, whose responsibility to the nation cannot be abandoned. There are also the social sectors that include the peasants, workers, middle class, businessmen and professionals who are the vigorous force of the people, who in turn always are aware of their Bolivian heritage which will place them above confusion and deceit.

We have saved the country from disorder, anarchy and adventurism. The social and economic breakdown had been undermining the state's institutions: the stoppages, strikes, terrorism and similar types of incidents had caused panic and astonishment among the population. Hate and violence had been proclaimed. Thousands of citizens had been stigmatized by the sectarian left in order to be pushed outside out national way of life, among them civilian and military professionals.

The university had strayed from national reality and its needs, and what is even worse, it had left higher education to one side to become a center of international interests [foquismo]. Party groups and their supporters had turned the university into a center for agitation and dissemination of extremist ideologies; and they even organized international political festivals, shamefully embezzling the funds that the Bolivian people generously contribute for the training of professionals.

The university became a center for the cult of Castro and its adoration, including Marx, Lenin and [name indistinct], thus replacing the fatherland's heroes and the national flag was exchanged for the banner of extremism. The univeristy faculty had been placed at the service of leftist political favoritism, and the most capable professors were fired and replaced by those who bowed to anarchy and demagogy.

In view of this situation, the government of national reconstruction will implement the necessary measures which will permit the university to return to the function that the Bolivian people expect from it: the professional training of their children.

Regarding education, the government of national reconstruction desires to establish an atmosphere of fidelity to the national ideals, a clear Christian and human behavior and a responsible conduct in order to organize a united, harmonious and creative society. The contents of knowledge, the methods of teaching and the evaluating procedures will not be at the service of demagogy, laziness or backwardness.

Those teachers who do not harbor political passions will be protected by the government of national reconstruction so that their conduct and behavior may become an example, a model of positive qualities, modesty and efficiency. Thus, ultraleftist sectarians will not become the standardbearers of a class struggle or unbridled youth violence. Furthermore, the children and youths will not have to endure the organized attack of extremeists.

In the domestic sector, the armed forces government has pledged to fully respect the citizens' civil rights and will guarantee the exercise of the right to freedom. But this inalienable right of man is exercised in a peculiar manner by the international left which, abusing this right, seeks to undermine the country's internal security and intends to use carte blanche to commit terrorist actions and political crimes.

While we will respect human rights, we will enforce the laws of our nation. We will not tolerate abuse of freedom nor will we let our tolerance be mistaken for weakness. Ultraleftist groups disguised within human rights commissions have been acting unilaterally: on the one hand, they condemn the legal action taken by sovereign governments to defend society; and on the other, they defend terrorist actions. For instance, the world has looked with horror at the events that took place in Cuba because the Cuban case has no precedent in history: thousands and thousands of men, women and children left that country to search for a refuge in which they may enjoy freedom. They left the so-called paradise of communist dictatorship, similar to the one that some had attempted to install in Bolivia.

But the governments of those countries that regard themselves as leaders of democracy in our continent have adopted fearful, sly positions. Neither these nations nor the equally pompous commissions have protested the case of the Cuban refugees. Neither the international organization [presumably the OAS] nor the Andean Pact, which are now condemning Bolivia, have ever supported the Bolivian people. Now, however, they have adopted an unjustifiable, cowardly position against our nation by arrogating for themselves the right to judge the Bolivian reality. Based on the above background, the government of national reconstruction considers that they lack both the right and the moral authority to censure the Bolivian reality.

My government also reasserts that it has given full guarantees so that international organizations, representatives of friendly peoples, may have a firsthand view of the Bolivian situation, which has been distorted abroad through insidious, slanderous reports disseminated by (?communism).

In Bolivia, we seek to promote equal opportunities for all, the incorporation of the majority into the cultural and socioeconomic process. In the social sector, we will basically seek to revise every aspect related to the care of neglected children and the inalienable rights of both women and senior citizens. In this effort, the reorganization will be primarily focused on providing as much care as possible to those needy persons lodged in government-managed homes throughout the country.

We are going to eliminate bureaucracy in the programs of social action to that women, children and the aged will receive adequate and special attention from the state in accordance with the programs currently in force in this field. Our immediate goals are health protection, housing and overall social security. We will support the formation of a new free union without sectorial commitments and without foreign influence.

We will advocate a frank and open dialogue with labor organizations and other institutions.

Regarding agriculture and agroindustry, they will be guided toward achieving self-sufficiency and toward the production of raw materials for the [word indistinct] overall processing and exports. We will encourage agricultural production, particularly of foods which are imported, such as wheat. In this regard, the (Abapoy-Sofoc) project should immediately be made a reality so that wheat production will satisfy all the needs of the country.

In general terms, agricultural development will have the necessary priority and new policies will be implemented in order to modernize the export of traditional agricultural products by increasing production. By increasing the income of the agricultural sector, the standard of living of peasants will improve and they will therefore be able to better satisfy their basic food, housing, education and health needs.

This is why we will work hard for the consolidation of the agrarian reform, the introduction of new agricultural technology, the rational use of the land, the institutionalization [words indistinct] and agricultural mechanization in accordance with the size of the agricultural land.

We have already created the agrarian university and we are now going to implement [words indistinct] rules. We will push forward the development of cooperatives and other forms of production association, credits and [words indistinct]. We will create mechanisms to ensure profitable prices for peasants and stable markets for their products and (?prevent) losses in exchange and eliminate vices and defects in the trade system.

We will review the structure of the social security program for peasants so that its application will become more realistic and effective. In this regard, a new sanitation program will be announced with the participation of middle-level professionals [words indistinct].

Bolivia is confronting a very serious economic and financial situation. It will be difficult to overcome this crisis without the patriotic participation of all Bolivians. Without order, without (?respect) for legal rules and without confidence in the future, it will be impossible to undertake the great task which we must [passage indistinct] the economic crisis which practically paralyzed the country due to lack of financial resources. Production significantly decreased to a point where emergency measures had to be adopted to partially solve the immediate problems affecting the country.

The main objective of any economic measure is in fact to establish a climate of confidence, both domestically and abroad, to make possible the reversal of the economy's negative trends and to positively guide the nation's productive sector; but that objective was thwarted by the electoral process which only served to expose the country's vulnerability and to deepen its dependence, thus weakening even more the already frail financial structure of the country, by calling for salary readjustments two (?or three) times in the first half of the year without demanding increased production or productivity to make possible such readjustments, or trying to fulfill social gains that were obtained through pressure by the labor unions--social gains which were unjustified as to their magnitude--due to the passivity of a weak and inept government.

Regarding the implementation of the nation's general budget, none of its provisions was met.

In the present fiscal year [passage indistinct], from January through (?June), the national treasury revenues only amounted to 4,942,000,000 Bolivian pesos and expenditures to 15,083,000,000 Bolivian pesos, the difference being covered mostly through fiscal credits.

Regarding revenues expected so as to meet this year's budget, we must note that the internal revenues fell short by 17.8 percent, and the intake from customs was 44.1 percent less than anticipated. We must also recall that the reduction of mining royalties, which was enacted in order to promote mining activities, amounted to 900 million Bolivian pesos, in addition to the lack of tax payments to the national treasury by several important state enterprises. Despite adverse factors, however, 820 million Bolivian pesos have been paid out for amortization and interests on the foreign debt.

As a result of this situation, the national treasury [passage indistinct] of many productive sectors, negatively influencing the indexes of receipts from revenues, income tax and customs fees. Considering that the Bolivian state participates to a large degree in the process of production and consumption through its enterprises [words indistinct], both productive and administrative requirements [words indistinct] personnel and other inevitable expenses reveal a dramatic situation which necessarily demands that the budget be reformulated as permitted by national treasury funds so that the reformulated goals can be achieved, thus imposing on all sectors the need to cooperate closely for a period of time in order to revamp the country's economic structure, and particularly cooperation among productive sectors and public enterprises which at this time require utilization of the scarce resources available, while restricting the activities of other sectors so as not to worsen the political and social tensions which the country has experienced lately.

Financial reorganization is very necessary; we must make every effort to improve the image and the guidelines that we have outlined. We must make our economy healthy without applying measures that can place the price structure and the purchasing power of salaries in jeopardy. We will try and seek the equilibrium of the price structure and purchasing power and try to make it permanent.

The accelerated deterioration that the national economy is experiencing is also reflected in the balance of payments deficit, in the loans that are granted to the public sector so that it can cover the fiscal deficit, in the decrease of real savings--in short, in the monetary demands originating in the country.

In turn, the above-mentioned factors generate a larger demand for foreign exchange which caused a strong pressure on the average price index up to 30 June when imports were reduced by 18 percent and when exports increased by 22 percent. The balance of payments had a deficit of $61 million, because payment toward the external debt amounted to $156.3 million in amortization and interests payments mainly for the short-term debts. These results are due to the policies of the previous governments which did not know how to adopt measures which would reverse the negative tendency of our foreign trade.

The net credit extended to the public sector increased by 44 percent. The demands of the national treasury on the Bolivian Central Bank: Current expenditure had an accelerated growth due to the salary policy, which I have already commented on here, and due to a significant decrease of the treasury's income--a decrease which cannot be explained in proportion to the contraction of the production of goods and services and to the reduction in the value of exports.

To 30 June 1980, the external debt amounted to $3.5 billion. Nevertheless, a clarification must be made: This amount includes current obligations and obligations to be contracted. The debt--what the country currently owes--amounts to $1.95 billion of which (?$160) million accrue to short-term debts which must be honored in this fiscal year. The most dramatic item is most probably demonstrated to us by the debt service coefficient in relation to the level of the exports which I repeat, is 70 percent.

All Bolivians must become aware of this figure; we must all meditate about it and assume the commitment to join efforts to reduce the negative trend of the country's overall economic structure which, in the end, mostly affects the impoverished sectors.

In the name of the armed forces of the nation, I must tell the Bolivian people that the evolution of this dramatic situation was constantly studied by the different sectors of the military organization.

No one could deny that this situation was gradually getting worse. In 1979, the GDP increased 1.2 percent, a very low percentage indeed in comparison to the previous year and much less than the growth of other Latin American countries, particularly our neighbors.

We are conveying this information to the Bolivian people along with the concern of those who are assuming the responsibility for the leadership of the national interests; therefore, we are obliged to propose a period of austerity and sacrifice in order to be consistent with the task we must implement to effectively carry out national reconstruction, which was initially proposed by the armed forces and which has now become the common task of all Bolivians who are really searching for the country's recovery at all levels.

We must make more flexible some of the instruments of monetary policy to strengthen financial savings. At the same time, we must search for the growth of the productive sectors to reduce our foreign dependence and vulnerability. Therefore, the appropriate organizations will study and adopt the following measures: Interest rates must be in accordance with economic efficiency, that is, they must be positive in real terms. We must design a policy toward foreign debts compatible with the national economic development. We must renegotiate the foreign debt and define the best guidelines for internal and external credits.

We will soon draw up and implement the economic and financial program agreed on by our country with the purpose of creating the basis of a sustained growth of our economy and to reverse the negative tendencies of the past.

The overall economic problems affecting the country--which are undoubtedly one of the main concerns being studied by the armed forces, the centers of economic activity and by social organizations--involve the management and projection of public enterprises.

The Mining Corporation of Bolivia, COMIBOL, has priority due to its economic magnitude and social impact, both in the mining sector and in the entire national political activity. COMIBOL has reached a critical level which is endangering its own stability; therefore, there is an urgent need to apply corrective measures to find effective short, medium and long-range solutions. Despite the levels of international prices for our minerals, it can be predicted that the financial situation of COMIBOL during 1980 will show a deficit of $80 million.

To avoid greater deficit, which would have a negative impact next year, we must urgently overcome or reduce this deficit through the immediate implementation of combined formulas which may result in deferring obligations, new financing and above all in the rationalization of expenditures in the remaining part of this year.

COMIBOL's short-term foreign debt will be refinanced and its debt with the Central Bank, which amounts to $48 million, will be studied within the framework of the situation of the central bank and our country's commitments.

Once these two measures are instrumental in solving COMIBOL's domestic and foreign debt, it should be able to meet its financial requirements for the present fiscal year.

But COMIBOL should not expect everything from the government since, as a corporation consisting of executives, experts, employees and workers, it should contribute as never before to achieving and meeting the goals that will help it overcome its current problems. Thus COMIBOL will move into a stage in which its activities will result in the well-being of its workers and of the entire world.

We expect that the COMIBOL personnel will come up with a production program which can be implemented in such a way that its physical goals--that is the tonnage of mineral production--can be met. One would be just deceiving himself if he undertakes a program which in implementation will come short of meeting the set goals. For instance, it would be unacceptable to set a production goal of 22,000 tons of tin and produce only 18,000 tons. This would indicate a sharp discrepancy between a program and its implementation. For this purpose, it will be necessary to replace obsolete equipment with new, better-performing equipment through an adequate financing plan which will soon be completed.

Consequently, we will overcome the deficit in the production of minerals to achieve the productivity level required in that sector. While we are convinced that COMIBOL must carry out long-term social programs designed to benefit its workers, we also believe that the workers must contribute with their dedicated work to justify the implementation of these programs.

When one is not living in a financial boom, to press for social gains, irrespective of how just these may be, is to adopt an unrealistic position which would ultimately endanger one's own job. Medical, educational and other services must be improved, but energetic actions will be carried out to eliminate all kinds of wrongdoings and abuses in the utilization of these services, both by managers and beneficiaries. We must take into account that increased production will necessarily result in larger profit margins which will justify and back our requests of a social nature.

We are convinced that COMIBOL must continue to be one of the pillars of future development. Therefore, all efforts must be made, firstly, to reduce and then definitely liquidate marginal production. In no way can the existence of mining enterprises that have production costs that are one or two times higher than the prices of the international market be tolerated.

The state mining enterprise has 26,000 workers and its excess labor force is one of the most serious burdens that the enterprise has to support. The excess, in round figures, amounts to 4,000 workers. Undoubtedly the solution to this problem must be undertaken with sensitivity and patriotism, starting with the creation of new centers or sources of mineral production and the expansion of the productive capabilities of the centers now in existence.

Regarding the salary policy, we start with the principle of an adequate distribution of the work of the productive sectors and the salary level should be in relation to the salaries that are paid in the services sector. The distortions that affect a healthy salary policy must be eliminated, avoiding concessions that are not solidly supported.

With COMIBOL, as in other sectors, there is the need to proceed with a rigorous selection regarding projects, especially short-term projects that will permit the overall recovery of the enterprise. For 1981 the executives and technicians of COMIBOL, with the resources at their disposal, must tightly program a significant recovery of production levels in the centers and in COMIBOL as a whole.

In the implementation of this objective, the government of national reconstruction of the armed forces will be rigorously inflexible. We have made an extensive analysis of COMIBOL, without leaving out any detail because we believe that several of its characteristics can be applied to other corporations and enterprises of the public sector. And their executives, who have been named by the armed forces government, must assume all responsibility in order to overcome the losses, subsidies or negative tendencies once and for all.

We must eradicate the image that state enterprises have shown up to the present time, eradicating the stigma of very bad administration and of personal or political favoritism.

The enterprises of the public sector and the assets of the state must be zealously administered, looked after and respected.

The outcome of a well-known aspiration, among the objectives that must be achieved during the course of making the Bolivian revolution perfect, has been that of installing foundries in the country. The national smelting enterprise [Empresa Nacional de Fundiciones--ENAF], 10 years after its creation, has had every favorable condition for it to become a model enterprise. Nevertheless, we believe that it must make serious adjustments until it achieves appropriate industrial costs that compare with foundries in other countries, thus demonstrating business efficiency.

ENAF contracts should include provisions for the benefit of mineowners who carry out processing operations in the country, not abroad, so as to encourage their productive efforts.

A fault must be pointed out in public enterprises: namely, lacking coordination among themselves, sometimes even with counterparts in the same sector of activity, thus impeding the rapid attainment of the set objectives. Another problem that undoubtedly hurts the profitability of many enterprises can be found in the practice of transferring subsidies from one enterprise to another or in the granting of subsidies disguised in different forms, among which the most common and deceiving disguise is the establishment of so-called political prices, which are not based on real production costs in which efficiency is of paramount importance.

The worry of many enterprises to obtain investment capital to improve productivity can only be dispelled with legitimately positive balance sheets in those enterprises. This situation necessarily compels us to assert effective control over every public sector enterprise so that its expenses, investments and inventories are truly justified by their needs, not with arguments that only reveal irresponsibility or even outright crimes against the nation.

Let us not mention all the minor problems affecting the public enterprises. Only a few of them have been managed with efficiency and dedication.

At this time the armed forces' government of national reconstruction wants to express its firm decision to revamp the national economy, stating that it will not tolerate irresponsibility and even less immorality.

In the sector of hydrocarbons, the state oil enterprise has been experiencing a difficult situation due to a combination of factors that are worth reiterating: A) Crude oil and oil distillate reserves have dwindled alarmingly due to insufficient drilling to search for new deposits, and national consumption of oil byproducts has climbed in the wake of susidized prices; B) Low reserves are the result of exhausted oilfields with the consequent decline in the production of liquid hydrocarbons, thus putting the state oil enterprises face to face with the possibility of having to import crude oil or some heavy oil distillate such as diesel oil in order to avoid domestic energy shortage; and C) Oil byproducts were sold on the internal market at prices considerably below their production cost during the past year when those prices were hiked to try to balance the poor financial situation of the state oil enterprise. Nevertheless, the policy of subsidizing the prices of several fuels sold in the country is still in force [passage indistinct]. The Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB] has been subsidizing the transportation sector by selling at a lower price products such as automotive grease and oil, aviation oil, gasoline for public transportation and aviation gasoline for cargo transport. It has also been subsidizing the prices of kerosene and liquefied gas and has been donating natural gas to Santa Cruz and Sucre for both industrial use and generation of electricity.

The enforcement of an oppressive tax policy which was not fully in conformity with the spirit of the hydrocarbons law and which levied illegal taxes on alleged income which was actually not received by YPFB. Thus YPFB suffered a major drain of capital that forced it to contract a heavy foreign debt in order to meet its tax obligations.

Despite the serious difficulties existing in the hydrocarbons sector, a great effort has been made to bring rapidly into production recently discovered oilfields such as Vuelta Grande and (El Espin) and to stimulate production in the fields of [word indistinct].

On 30 July, the present government authorized YPFB to sign a supplementary contract for the transportation, sale of petroleum and natural gas of the (Tita) field, with the Bolivian Western Company [Compania Occidental Boliviana]. The contract is designed to encourage this company to make an additional effort to boost production by drilling two new wells. Also on 30 July, the government authorized YPFB to sign a similar contract with the same company to bring into production the Porvenir oilfield in no longer than 12 months, with an average production of between 7,000 and 8,000 barrels of oil daily.

The policy that will guide the energy sector in the next few years will seek:

1. To guarantee the domestic supply of hydorcarbons during the next decade through aggressive prospecting of the country's oil basins to discover deposits of crude oil and natural gas which would be instrumental in supporting the nation's development in this field. Some steps have already been taken to provide YPFB with the drilling equipment it might need. Projects aimed at obtaining the secondary recovery of oil are being implemented in the fields of Monte Agudo and Camiri. Projects designed to locate stratified oil pockets and to determine the overall quantity of oil and natural gas existing in the country will also be implemented.

2. To rationalize energy consumption by urging consumers to use less scarce and cheaper sources of energy instead of heavily refined products. A substitution policy will be implemented in this field to replace fuel oil, diesel oil and kerosene first with liquefied gas, and then with natural gas. For this purpose, liquefied and natural gas will be made available to the consumers with an adequate price policy. Several projects are envisaged in the hydrocarbons sector within the substitution program to be implemented during the next 5-year period, for instance, the construction of a pipeline to link Santa Cruz with the Altiplano to supply gas to the industrial and mining sectors, and pilot gas distribution systems in several Bolivian towns.

3. To promote the country's industrial development through the production of natural gas that may be needed by industrial complexes such as large steel complexes.

4. To export surplus natural gas that either could not be used domestically or stockpiled for future use, after determining the overall quantity of gas reserves and the national energy needs, in order to correct the deficit in our balance of payments and to secure additional income for promoting national development.

In the field of foreign relations, Bolivia is facing a deliberately antagonized public opinion. This is so because leftist extremism is in control of most of the news media. In this regard we must emphasize that the agents of international extremism have infiltrated press, radio and TV, not only within the continent but also outside of it. Their slogans, exaggerated reports on events, not to mention systematic slander, give a clear idea of the manner in which the international pressure we are facing is organized.

Bolivia's international image has been distorted, and all kinds of lies are invented with the greatest cynicism. Unfortunately, some governments have repeated them and have accepted them as true facts.

The process of national reconstruction of the armed forces, the faithful spokesmen of the Bolivian people, has a deep appreciation for the values of the American people. The people of the United States have converted their country, called by Kennedy the nation of nations, into one of the most powerful countries of the world, through their tenacity, courage and creative imagination. Its leadership of the free world has also called forth feelings that there is real hope of building a just world, full of freedom and based on Christian values. However, these feelings are hurt by a U.S. administration which does little for the image of that country's noble people and whose (offensive) policies are causing a loss of faith in those who have been leading a large portion of humanity in accordance with the principles of the West and Christianity. It is also discouraging to see how an administration, snared by negative propaganda, is protecting its real enemies while launching destructive attacks against those who have traditionally stood firmly on the side of freedom in times of danger and misfortune for mankind.

In the face of this frontal offensive, the government will defend the sovereignty of the nation. We are not intimidated by either slander or lies. We will remain calm because we are convinced that we are acting in the best interests of the fatherland, protecting the right of all Bolivians to live in peace, free from fear and within the framework of a government whose sole objectives are the best possible development of the country and the well-being of the citizenry.

We defend our right to self-determination within the framework of national autonomy and freedom from the interference of foreign powers. We are loyal to all commitments contracted with the international community and especially those with the countries of the subregional organizations to which we belong.

This has been understood, in an honorable manner worthy of the sincere gratitude of the Bolivian people, by the brother nations of the River Plate Basin, which have loyally adhered to the principles of integration and economic cooperation within an atmosphere of respect for each other's sovereignty, dignity and self-determination and have recognized our government, along with many other countries. They have normalized their diplomatic relations with us, and their governments have reiterated their desire to continue cooperating with the Bolivian Government.

The brother countries of the Cartagena Accord have not followed suit. Unfortunately they have tried to instill in this treaty designed for the harmonious cooperation and integration of the Andean countries elements which would entitle it to control the sovereign decisions of the member countries.

Should this position be considered valid, the essential and permanent objectives of integration would be subordinated to certain political leanings which, thanks to the nature of our social structures, would create obligations and dependencies which would jeopardize and mortgage the inalienable rights provided for by the UN Charter, rights which our nation believes to be inalienable.

During the brief period during which I have been honored to preside over the armed forces government for national reconstruction, it has made the utmost efforts in the field of international relations to strengthen the essential principles of its position as a state. In line with this, obeying the rules established for international coexistence, we convey to all countries, and especially to those with which we have diplomatic relations, our desire to maintain and strengthen these relations within the framework of ideological pluralism with no other conditions than compliance with international laws and rules, which guarantee respect for the national identity of each state and its right to exercise its sovereignty.

Fortunately enough, recently-received reports allow us to promise that soon enough truth will prevail and cordial relations will continue with a' he friendly countries, thus fulfilling the common desire of the peoples of the Am - and the world who want peace to prevail for a more effective international cooperati. .

The national reconstruction government of the armed forces possesses all the powers and the requirements stipulated by international law to operate in the field of international relations. To this fact is added the support and backing of the citizenry which guarantees its domestic stability.

People of Bolivia: The country is experiencing a difficult time in its history. The armed forces took upon themselves the goal realizing a project of development and potential based on a just society with the active participation of the people in order to overcome dependency and preserve our traditional values.

It is the purpose of the government of national reconstruction of the armed forces to create the bases upon which a solid national structure can be built.

The armed forces, aware of this responsibility, will act with discipline and an efficient honesty. We conquered chaos and anarchy, and in the same way we will defeat any type of adventure by the fatherland's enemies.

I invite the people of Bolivia to actively participate in the great national reconstruction crusade in the same way that the armed forces have acted in order to overcome misgovernment.

All Bolivians must work for the greatness of our nation while pursuing a durable peace, with constructive work for a harmonious and continuous development.

Thank you very much.

INTERIOR MINISTRY EXPLAINS EXPULSION OF U.S. MARINES

PY061316 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Three U.S. citizens belonging to the security service of the U.S. Embassy have been expelled from the country. Their names are: Marine Cpl Patrick J. Burns, Marine Cpl Vincent D. Bell and Marine Cpl Steven McDaniels.

The Marines, after consuming a considerable volume of hard liquor and refusing to pay their bill at the downtown Plaza Hotel, initiated a brawl and a public scandal, disregarding the curfew. They not only insulted Bolivians; their insolence reached the incredible limit of saying that Bolivia is a U.S. colony and of boldly asserting the economic dependency of this country. Their uncalled-for remarks compromise the honor of the U.S. people.

As this was occurring, various police units appeared and then military police arrived and succeeded in overwhelming them and taking them to the Interior Ministry. Their state of drunkenness was verified there, and they admitted that they were guilty of the shameful episode.

The Marines were expelled from the country at the specific request and formal commitment of Lt Col Roby Mauk, military attache, and Mr Alexander Watson, first secretary of the U.S. Embassy.

This is what the Interior Ministry has to report to the public on this matter.

VOA REPORT CITED TO 'CONFIRM' CHARGE AGAINST WEISSMAN

PY061441 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] A report carried by the Voice of America in its program "Buenos Dias, America" and monitored here fully confirms the charge made by the national reconstruction government that Ambassador Marvin Weissman used diplomatic channels to send news reports on the political events which led to a change of government in Bolivia. The report on the subject says:

The U.S. Department of State has confirmed that some news reports were sent to American newspapers through the channels of the U.S. Embassy after the recent military coup in Bolivia. The spokesman said that this was an exceptional measure with the aim of maintaining the free flow of information for the American people, after the new Bolivian military government cut off communications with the rest of the world.

This statement was made after Bolivia charged U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman with having violated international laws by permitting a news article to be sent by means of a Department of State telegram.

Bolivian Information Minister Fernando Palacios termed the 19 July article written by Ray Bonner for the Washington POST as slanderous. Fernando Palacios said the ambassador's action was an act of interference in Bolivian domestic affairs.

THREE U.S. JOURNALISTS DETAINED IN LA PAZ

PY070312 Paris AFP in Spanish 0231 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 6 Aug (AFP)--Three U.S. journalists were detained tonight at their hotel here by agents who did not identify themselves, while four other journalists decided not to return to their hotel after being informed that the police were after them, it has been reported here.

Mary Helen Spuner, of the FINANCIAL TIMES, and Berney Beril and Gary Tredway, who work for newspapers whose names were not disclosed, were taken in an unknown direction after being detained at their La Paz hotel by a dozen plainclothes agents.

The police also inquired about Jorge Casal, of London Visnews reporting enterprise, Ricardo Benozzo, of ANSA, Peter Jorviornson, of the Swedish radio and television, and Jan Schmeitz, of the Netherlands Vara-Radio.

In view of the curfew in force in Bolivia, it has been impossible to obtain any official explanation about this raid against foreign journalists.

REUTER-LATIN CORRESPONDENTS TO BE ARRESTED

PY061411 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spansih 1345 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 6 Aug--Bolivian Interior Minister Luis Arce has said that an arrest warrant has been issued for REUTER-LATIN news agency correspondents because "they supplied false information."

In a television interview last night, Arce said that "there are bad Bolivians" that want to distort the nation's image "by undermining the dignity of the nation and the armed forces." The interior minister added: "These persons must pay for this."

"I have, therefore, issued an arrest warrant against the REUTER-LATIN correspondents, who will be forced to show us their slanderous and insulting articles."

Two Bolivian correspondents--the last two Bolivians working for a foreign news agency--were working last week at the REUTER-LATIN La Paz office.

ENVOY TO SPAIN ANNOUNCES SUPPORT FOR SILES ZUAZO

PA061637 Paris AFP in English 1614 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Madrid, Aug 6 (AFP)--Bolivian Ambassador to Spain William Busqui today declared himself the representative of the newly proclaimed underground government of Hernan Siles Zuazo.

Siles Zuazo, who is challenging Bolivia's new regime established in a military coup, was frontrunner in the last Bolivian presidential elections.

INTERIOR MINISTER ARCE SAYS ARRESTS WILL CONTINUE

PY061204 Paris AFP in Spanish 0416 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 5 Aug (AFP)--A close aide of Hernan Siles Zuazo, leader of the Democratic and Popular Unity [Unidad Democratica y Popular--UDP], Col Jose Manuel Cardenas Mallo, ret, was arrested early this morning but managed to talk to journalists of a local afternoon daily.

Cardenas Mallo was a member of the UDP, and he said that the last time he saw Siles Zuazo--who is currently underground--was on the morning of 17 July, the date of the coup d'etat which led to the current military regime in Bolivia. Cardenas Mallo said that Siles Zuazo had not been harmed physically or psychologically.

On the occasion of this arrest, Interior Minister Luis Arce stated: "We are just about finished with the arrests of the members of the UDP and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria--MIR]; then we will go on to the arrests of some private businessmen who have helped the latter political party, because I believe that it is dishonest to work against the Bolivian people as these businessmen have done."

BRIEFS

JUNE PETROLEUM PRODUCTION--The Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB] has reported that petroleum production in June totaled 724,435 barrels with a daily average of 24,148 barrels. This was a slight improvement over May production, which was about 24,000 barrels per day. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Aug 80 PY]

MILITARY APPOINTMENT--Gen Eden Castillo has been appointed interim chief of staff of the armed forces, replacing Air Force Gen Antonio Tovar who has been appointed chairman of the military court. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Aug 80 PY]

STATUTE ON FOREIGNERS AUTOMATICALLY APPROVED BY CONGRESS

FY060300 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] The government's draft law establishing a new statute for foreigners was automatically approved tonight by the national congress because the regulation time for its discussion has expired and congress has not voted on it. The minimum required for a quorum to vote on the bill was 211 congressmen. Yet the maneuver of the government leadership prevailed: Only 198 congressmen attended the voting session, 193 of whom were against the bill.

Before the session, Deputy Falvio Marcilio, president of the Chamber of Deputies, could not conceal his irritation over the conduct of Deputy Nelson Marchezan, the government leader in the Chamber of Deputies. Shaking with tension, Flavio Marcilio showed newsmen a telegram in which Marchezan asked the Social Democratic Party's bloc to walk out of the plenary session so that there would be no legal quorum to vote on the bill and it would be automatically approved.

Details of Statute

FY060413 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 5 Aug 80

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Excerpts] The national congress is now meeting to vote on the government's bill that regulates the entry, stay and expulsion of foreigners.

The executive draft law states that no visa will be issued to foreigners who are considered to be a threat to public order or to national interests. In some cases, it makes the issuance of permanent visas to aliens conditional on their exercising well-known activities and residing in a clearly established area of the Brazilian territory. The visa will in no case exceed 5 years. Since visas issued by Brazilian consular officials are regarded as revocable rights, the entry, stay and registration of aliens may be canceled by the Justice Ministry.

The proposal also bans the legalization of the status of illegal aliens. Neither can aliens who entered the country under a transit, tourist, temporary or courtesy visa acquire a permanent visa.

Article 56 states that those aliens who enter or stay in the country illegally and refuse to leave the country voluntarily within the period established in the appropriate bylaw, will be deported. Article 60 states that before the alien is deported, the Justice Ministry can order his arrest.

Those aliens who may become a threat to national security, public or social order, the people's tranquillity, moral standards, or economy, or whose conduct may become damaging to the national interests, will be expelled from the country. An alien can be expelled from the country even if he was tried and convicted, as long as his expulsion is in the best interests of the nation.

Those who enter the country with a tourist visa cannot undertake any paid job. Those with a temporary visa cannot make individual arrangements and engage in a job different from the one for which he was originally hired. An alien hired to work in a certain region in an activity of interest to the local community cannot change residence before the established period.

Aliens admitted in Brazil cannot organize any type of organization having political goals, but can organize cultural, religious, recreational and charity associations which will be registered at the Justice Ministry.

An alien can be expelled from the country even if he is married to a Brazilian or if he is the father of a Brazilian child.

NO ANTIGOVERNMENT PAPERS AT BELO HORIZONTE NEWSSTANDS

PY060402 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 0230 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Students in Belo Horizonte were selling today antigovernment newspapers to help pay for damages caused by terrorist attacks against newspaper stands, but city mayor (Mauricio Campos) forebade them to continue that sale because newspapers must only be sold through authorized newsstands. The owners of about 700 newstands in Belo Horizonte are not selling these newspapers for fear of reprisals by terrorist groups.

MINISTER CONFIRMS WITHDRAWAL OF WHEAT SUBSIDIES

PY060311 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Agriculture Minister Amaury Stabile has confirmed that subsidies to wheat prices will be gradually withdrawn but only when the inflationary rate begins to decline. He said the current level of subsidies to wheat will cost the national treasury approximately 60 billion cruzeiros through the end of this year. He believes the inflationary curve will tend to decline during the second half of this year as a result of the peak marketing of the latest agricultural harvest.

BRIEFS

JULY INFLATION RATE--According to calculations made by the Getulio Vargas Foundation, the July inflation rate surpassed 8 percent. That is the year's largest and one of the largest ever. Thus the accumulated inflation rate over the last 12 months is 106 percent. However, official reports on inflation rates will only be announced later this week. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Aug 80 p 28 PY]

SUGAR AND ALCOHOL PRODUCTION--Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Penna has stated that the Sugar and Alcohol Institute's program for the 1980-81 harvest has a projected production of 7.8 million tons of sugar and 4.6 million tons of alcohol. [Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 1200 GMT 6 Aug 80 PY]

LORD CARRINGTON ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PA061526 Paris AFP in Spanish 0521 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Aug (AFP)--Lord Carrington, British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, arrived here today at 2010 on an official visit which will last until 8 August.

Lord Carrington arrived accompanied by Lady Carrington and a group of British businessmen. "I am in Mexico for obvious reasons," the British official said on arriving here, adding: "Latin America has achieved relevant importance. This is particularly true for Mexico, Venezuela and Brazil, which have a potential that the world must take into account."

On Wednesday, the British official will meet with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda. Lord Carrington voiced his interest in his upcoming talks with the Mexican president: "I will discuss with him aspects of Central America, bilateral affairs and worldwide problems."

On Thursday Lord Carrington will visit Oaxaca, 300 km southeast of the Mexican capital, and there he will probably visit archeological ruins from the pre-Cortes era. On Friday at 2300 Lord Carrington will conclude his visit to Mexico and return to London. The British foreign secretary's visit to Latin America included Brazil, Barbados and Venezuela.

North-South Dialogue

PA070425 Paris AFP in Spanish 0217 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Aug (AFP)--British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington today urged the developing countries "to understand that the rich nations cannot help them until they balance their domestic economies."

At the end of a meeting with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, the British official added that it is necessary to put aside "the verbiage which leads to nothing" and promote a dialogue between the nations of the North and the South "in order to find specific ways for more equal relations." He noted: "800 million people who live in conditions of unacceptable poverty throughout the world demand this."

Lord Carrington, who arrived in Mexico yesterday on an official visit that will last until 8 August, said that during his talk with the Mexican president they discussed the political problems of the two nations and the current international situation. He also met with Mexican Commerce Secretary Jorge de la Vega today to analyze the possibility of guiding British investments toward the Mexican capital goods industry.

Mexican 'Awakening'

PA070418 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] The Europeans have become aware of the great economic and social awakening of Mexico. This country has a great future because it has natural and human resources, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has said. He arrived in Mexico recently to meet with President Jose Lopez Portillo to discuss the most pressing problems being faced by mankind. Other topics to be discussed with Mexican officials are: the Belize issue, a country that aspires to obtain its independence and the holding of the North-South dialogue in Mexico, which the British Government supports as long as the nations abstain from rhetoric.

CRITICA CLAIMS MARXISTS HEAD NEW NEWSPAPER

PA060025 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 4 Aug 80 pp 4, 22

[From the "Bona Fide" column]

[Text] Isn't it odd that most of the intellectual directors of the newspaper LA PRENSA which is published today for the first time are Marxist figures? Or could it be that the private enterprise's (aggressive) tolerance seeks the suicide of these same leftists so that it may later rejoice over their dead bodies? Will our colleagues from LA PRENSA believe we are joking...or not?

LA PRENSA EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON PURPOSE OF PAPER

PA061744 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "LA PRENSA: Reality and Hope"]

[Text] With the publication of this first edition, one period ends and a new one, equally filled with stimulating expectations, begins. Thousands of Panamanians and distinguished continental journalists have followed, with strong curiosity, the organization of this enterprise, which has been forged on the basis of wishes and goals that at first seemed unattainable.

Having a newspaper whose veracity and independent views could be verified daily through its publications became a challenge to the national creativity. Not only the enthusiasm and responsible attitude of its promoters but, to a truly decisive degree, the militant sympathy and solidarity of the entire community--to whose auspices this new paper is really owed--contributed to its success and guarantee.

It was not easy, and it will be no easy task to have a publication geared toward objective and truthful news in accordance with the country's best interests and the editors' major efforts and perseverance. In order to fulfill these goals, which are so dear to the majority of our people, it will be necessary to replace the countless obstacles built around a press which, during the last decade, has been subjected to unprecedented censorship and vexations.

We do not intend to dismay at the editorial level, just as we did not dismay during the process of organization. We hope that the support and guidelines we will receive every day from those who send us their advice or criticisms will help invigorate the beliefs and goals that today enliven us. This paper responds to the desire of many to put an end to the dense and obscure monologue that has been held since 1968, the effects of which have rarefied not only the country's political life but even its cultural identity and historical destiny. We respond to the need to withstand the disintegrating blows currently being dealt the international community everywhere, particularly to those of us who live in this forgotten part of the world.

In that, as in various other aspects, we are a different newspaper. We are different because, contrary to a certain deplorable tendency exploited by interested sectors, we are moved by the desire to stress and make more noble those values that unite us Panamanians so that together we may obtain the victories that we would never deserve divided. At the domestic level we will strive for the development of an egalitarian society, where justice and respect for the rights of others will prevail. At the international level, we will strive to restore respect for our territorial integrity.

It is only natural that we should be interested in the future of our enterprise, but at no time will we sacrifice our independence, and least of all our position of principle, in exchange for survival. We will not make any effort to win friends through obsequious complacency or, at the expense of [being] an accomplice, through silence which from that moment on would take away all our moral authority. To silence the truth and conceal that which should be criticized would constitute a betrayal of the upright conduct we have imposed on ourselves and of the good faith on which our relations with our readers should be based.

This paper was born with these ideals and today it takes its place in the informational torrent of the national activity. We promise that these ideals will continue to reflect the wishes and feelings of those who made this paper possible so that the reality of a free press can stop being an illusory hope among us.

COLUMNIST SEES 'MILITARY BOSSISM' HEADING FOR DEMISE

PA061814 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Aug 80 p 16

[Article by Carlos Bolivar Pedreschi: "Military Bossism"]

[Text] As circumstances required we have said on various occasions, as loudly and clearly as we have been able, that dictatorships are not a casual happening and the relaxation of their grip is not accidental either. For example, the liberalization of the system does not come about because one day a dictator graciously decides to free a country of the rule he has imposed or to tone it down. In Latin America's dictatorships, and Panama's is not an exception, the liberalization of the system occurs as an objective necessity, that is, something that is beyond what the dictatorship's officials and beneficiaries actually want. In our opinion, the relaxation of the system is the result of the scope that the economic, fiscal, social and political problems of a country take on under a dictatorship. In turn the extent of those problems is due to the obvious and true political inability of the dictatorship which cannot be glossed over with all the ink and paper in the world. This is what the experiences of Peru and Panama indicate. As a result of this, Peru has gone from military bossism to civilian rule without, of course, this meaning that militarism has been wiped out in Peru. Among the things leading to the disappearance of militarism, it is necessary for the military themselves, out of imprudent loyalty to the dictator, to dismiss every possibility of a peaceful solution and to leave no alternative but civil war, as happened in Nicaragua.

In time Panama will go from military bossism to civilian rule without wiping our militarism. In Panama the incomplete relaxation of the system through the 1978 constitutional amendments, the return of most exiles, the legalization of the political parties, the announced retreat to the garrisons and the September 1980 elections is just part of the series of events that the Panamanian dictatorship is experiencing, for the reasons we have noted, on its way from dictatorial rule and military bossism to civilian rule. Contrary to Peru, the full cycle has not been run in Panama. But in Panama, as in Peru, conditions exist for the cycle to be completed. In view of this, it is important that both civilians and military learn the lesson and that we prepare ourselves with the responsibility and maturity lacking in the past to tackle the challenges posed to Panamanian society by the serious economic, fiscal and social problems of the almost 12 years of lamentable political vacuum.

COSTA RICA

OFFICIALS INTENSIFY HUNT FOR WOULD-BE BANK ROBBERS

PA061534 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The authorities have doubled the vigilance on airports and border areas to prevent the escape of the three missing members of the international band which tried to hold up the National Bank of Costa Rica and kidnap one of its executives to demand 1.8 million colones and $50,000.

The three missing fugitives were identified by the Judicial Investigation Organization, OIJ, as Josue Zeledon of Nicaragua; Perez Castro Arias, "Castrito," of Panama; and Jose Vasquez Barahona, "Julian," of Honduras. The latter, although a Honduran citizen, travels with an Ecuadorean passport and arrived in Costa Rica by air.

The two members arrested by OIJ agents include the leader of the band that tried to carry out the holdup and kidnapping. He was identified as Lloyd Wright Windborne, U.S. citizen, 50. Windborne has been a long resident of Costa Rica and owns a small construction firm. The other prisoner is Venezuelan Manuel Garcia Martinez, hired by Windborne to participate in the frustrated operation.

GOVERNMENT SIGNS COMMERCIAL AGREEMENTS WITH ROMANIA

PA061510 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] The Governments of Costa Rica and Romania yesterday reached new agreements in their commercial relations. Costa Rica will offer Romania a number of products based on a list to be submitted by the export and investment promotion center and the Chamber of Commerce, as requested by the Romanian Embassy.

The agreements on cooperation for exploitation and processing of bauxite into alumina and aluminum will be revised and renewed. Romania, in turn, will offer assistance in the construction of a hydroelectric plant of approximately 1.75 million watts. Costa Rican experts will travel to Romania for additional training for this project.

EL SALVADOR

FPL DESCRIBES NORTHEASTERN REGION AS WAR SCENE

PA070340 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] The Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces [FPL] have described the country's northeastern region as a war scene where the guerrillas are becoming a regular force with ample fighting power and great support. An FPL report stated that the guerrillas have been able to install a communications network in the San Miguel, Morazan, Cabanas and La Paz Departments which is hooked up with other areas in the country, allowing them to get supplies steadily and to coordinate their actions.

The FPL revealed that the forces of the People's Revolutionary Army have carried out war actions in this region since mid-June. These actions have recently been carried out in joint attacks by the FPL and the Armed Forces of National Resistance. The report stressed that the guerrillas have repelled offensives by the army, the police and the paramilitary forces in La Union and Morazan Departments.

Meanwhile, press dispatchers affirmed that the repressive troops and military gangs of El Salvador had killed 31 persons over the past few hours, while the Christian Democratic junta extended the state of siege, which has been in effect for 6 months, for 30 more days.

VIOLENCE CLAIMS 31 MORE; FAMILY BLOWS ITSELF UP

PA061727 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Thirty-one persons have been killed by El Salvador's repressive forces in the past few hours. The Christian Democratic-military junta, meanwhile, has extended for a fifth time the state of siege that has been in effect for the past 6 months.

The victims include four youngsters decapitated and thrown at the entrance to a San Salvador theater by paramilitary groups. Eyewitnesses, meanwhile, reported that eight students were killed by national guard troops after having been captured near the Francisco Menendez Institute in northeastern San Salvador. Military patrols killed seven persons in San Salvador's San Antonio de Abad District and another four victims were found in the Candelaria and Tacamil neighborhoods.

A San Ramon family yesterday preferred to blow up their home rather than surrender to security forces. The occupants of the building--two men, one woman and one child--fired on the policemen raiding their home and used dynamite to blow it up as dozens of policemen attacked.

The government has continued its policy of not issuing reports on the violent clashes of guerrilla groups and army troops in the departments of the northeast. According to unofficial reports circulating in San Salvador, troop casualties amount to over 200.

The Christian Democratic junta extended the state of siege another 30 days, thus continuing the suspension of individual guarantees and permitting raids and arrests without warrants.

Report on Decapitations

PA062342 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1922 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 5 Aug (LATIN)--Four headless bodies were thrown in front of a movie theater in downtown San Salvador today. The bodies bore notes saying that they had been executed by a rightist squad because of their complicity in the kidnapping of South African Ambassador Archibald Dunn.

The Secret Anticommunist Army [Ejercito Secreto Anticomunista--ESA], one of the various ultrarightist groups engaged in a clandestine war against the leftist organizations, reported that it sentenced the four men for being members of the People's Liberation Forces (FPL), which kidnapped the ambassador in November. The FPL is demanding a $20 million ransom for the diplomat.

A large crowd gathered around the bodies. The killers' communiques asked the authorities to identify the victims to prove that the killers "are not ordinary criminals of the rightwing, but are trying to put an end to violence."

It is estimated that 2,000 persons have died in political violence in El Salvador this year. Police reported that seven bodies were found in various parts in the country last night.

The handwritten notes found on the four headless bodies, signed by the Gen Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez Brigade of the self-styled anticommunist army, stated that Juan Chacon, one of the top guerrilla leaders of El Salvador, had escaped from their hands. Chacon, leader of the People's Revolutionary Bloc, has just returned from a trip to Europe and Latin America searching for support for the leftist organizations that are trying to oust the civilian-military junta that rules El Salvador.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS KILLING OF NEWSMAN RIBAS MONTES

PA062137 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Statement by Carlos Toledo Vielman, presidential public relations secretary--recorded]

[Excerpt] The Guatemalan Government is extremely distressed and filled with indignation over the barbarous criminal killing of one of Guatemala's main newsmen, Mario Ribas Montes. It feels deeply hurt and shocked because Mario was an honest and responsible newsman. He always bravely worked in defense of the Guatemalan democratic system. The fatherland, Guatemala, has forever lost one of its most valuable men.

The government has already announced an immediate investigation of the case to find the criminals who killed Mario Ribas Montes. We believe that the extremist ideological groups [words indistinct] which are involved in this task of (attacking) the Guatemalan press [words indistinct]. They are undoubtedly trying to sow terror [words indistinct] the social communications media so that its views, its love of Guatemala will be silenced.

Army Communique

PA062138 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Guatemalan Army communique issued on 5 August read by unidentified army spokesman--recorded]

[Text] The Guatemalan Army, deeply shocked by the tragic death of distinguished newsman Mario Ribas Montes, general manager of the newspaper EL IMPARCIAL, a [word indistinct] at the service of democracy and public freedoms, regrets that fanatical and unpatriotic [words indistinct] great Guatemalans who have always been present in the fatherland's difficult moments, [words indistinct] which distinguish them and [words indistinct].

The government [word indistinct] free thought, the Guatemalan Army, by constitutional mandate, defends it. Newsmen such as Mario Ribas make possible the exercise of that right [words indistinct] the democracy which exists in Guatemala.

In view of the aforementioned, the Guatemalan Army condemns the cowardly and senseless act of individuals who belong to communist subversion and who follow orders from abroad. They have killed a newsman such as Mario Ribas Montes who within the exercise of freedom of expression was always loyal to his principles and lived with the firm belief that words exist to tell the truth and not to hide it.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ISSUES RECRUITMENT INSTRUCTIONS

PA310002 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 2255 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpt] The Defense Ministry has announced the instructions that will regulate the new recruitment plan for the compulsory military service which includes full guarantees for the citizens as provided in the constitution. The instructions establish that the candidate will retain his status as volunteer and should not be pressured, coerced or be the victim of personal vengeance. The candidate must be convinced by reading the constitutional article pertinent to him and the benefits--fringe benefits, monthly salary, Christmas bonus, life insurance and pension for his parents--involved.

HONDURAS

FORMER SOMOZIST GUARDS ORGANIZE 'PARAMILITARY GANGS'

PA070135 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2155 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 4 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Anibal Delgado Fiallos said here today that former Somozist guards presently living in Honduras are organizing paramilitary gangs to kill the leaders and activists of national popular organizations. Delgado Fiallos is secretary general of the opposition Honduran Patriotic Front [FPH] which includes more than 30 progressive organizations.

The FPH is presently investigating this serious problem, since we are familiar with the connections of the Somozists who have threatened to kill us as well as other leaders, Delgado Fiallos said. We will ask the National Constituent Assembly to undertake a special investigation of this charge because we are sure that the Honduran regime will not lend itself to harboring these barbarous criminals and violators of all human rights, he added.

Anibal Delgado Fiallos compared the groups, which according to him have been formed in Honduras, with the well-known rightist Nationalist Democratic Organization of El Salvador and the Secret Anticommunist Army of Guatemala. In Nicaragua this type of organization was known as "Alas," the same name used by the former [Somozist] guards in Honduras.

The FPH secretary stated: "The Somozists think that by eliminating the popular leaders they will stop the rebellion, without realizing that our people's miserable living conditions are the real cause of violence."

The former guards cannot earn a living in any other manner because they are criminals, Delgado Fiallos stated. But we trust that the Honduran democratic forces will hinder the institutionalization of political crime and repression here.

NICARAGUA

SOVIET AMBASSADOR DENIES BASES BEING BUILT

PA061313 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Jul 80 pp 1, 12

[By Pedro Joaquin Chamorro]

[Text] Soviet Ambassador German Shlyapnikov carefully read a brief report I handed to him. The report claims that Soviet engineers are building a military airport near Puerto Cabezas, on the country's Atlantic Coast. [paragraph continues]

This report quotes the British newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH as its source. The paper claims it received its information from sources in the Nicaraguan opposition.

The TELEGRAPH also notes that the Cuban ambassador in Nicaragua "is a well-known security agent." Shlyapnikov's face showed great surprise and he laughed and remarked with a good sense of humor: "Fortunately, it is not I (who am a security agent), according to this British newspaper." When he was asked for his opinion regarding the alleged news that resulted in the report, the Soviet ambassador turned serious and stated: "I do not know anything about this. This is the first time that I have heard about it. However, I can reject this report right now. I can state with certainty that we do not have Soviet engineers building any airport in Nicaragua."

He added: "This is bad for the Nicaraguans themselves, because the daily is making persons in the Nicaraguan opposition responsible for this report.

"We do not even have plans for such a construction project.

"I will answer any question you may have regarding this matter, but I can only tell you the truth. We do not even have plans for the next 10 or 15 years and the Nicaraguan Government has never asked us for anything like that. We operate on the basis of friendly relations with your country and we do nothing in secrecy.

"Our plans for establishing a fruitful cooperation are in the fields of mining, geology, and hydroelectric energy. In this regard we do have plans and I will permit you to say so. We are going to establish this type of cooperation. We have also talked about training technicians at the intermediate level, that is, skilled workers."

"The reactionaries who want to present us this way," (the ambassador now speaks with the report in his hands) "are trying to gain ground by discrediting us. We are here to help without making a secret of this cooperation. Before, they talked about an alleged military base we supposedly were building in Esteli. Now they have invented another one."

Ambassador Shlyapnikov later thanked LA PRENSA for its gesture of having discussed with him the controversial report before publishing it. He noted: "This shows you are a respectable newspaper that tries to find the truth, rather than just publishing sensationalist reports."

Referring to his office and diplomatic personnel, the ambassador said: "We have our residence and office in the same building, but it is too small for our needs. Right now we have only three diplomats: the first secretary, the third secretary and myself. All the others went on vacation and have not returned yet. Perhaps they went to the Olympics. I hope they come back soon because we cannot work like this indefinitely."

Speaking on the technical assistance, the ambassador stated: "We plan to train skilled workers, not engineers. We work on the basis of what is already here. We expand training centers..."

Always in good humor, the ambassador noted: You are not going to discover any secrets saying that the Soviets are building two naval bases and three airports here. I do not like surprises, I do not like to surprise others either."

We also have plans to establish cooperation in the fishery field. A fishery research ship will arrive today at the Atlantic coast and I assure you it will not have any electronic espionage equipment. Any Nicaraguan wanting to see it is welcome. The ship will be doing scientific research with Nicaraguan scientists."

"It seems to me that this type of cooperation is allowed. It is the duty of all mankind to help Nicaragua with this type of fruitful cooperation."

When asked about Fidel Castro's visit to Nicaragua and his 19 July speech, the Soviet ambassador said:

"I have to know more about it. We have no right to give opinions regarding the actions of a leader of another country. It is a bilateral affair between Nicaragua and Cuba."

"What I can say is that Fidel Castro's visit to Nicaragua was a big event. This was obvious from the big welcome the Nicaraguan people gave him. And it is logical, because relations between Nicaragua and Cuba are normal and Castro's visit is just one aspect of these friendly relations."

"I can also assure you that Castro's visit is an important event from an international viewpoint. In my opinion it has had great international importance."

"From a personal viewpoint Castro's visit gave me the first opportunity in my life to meet Companero Fidel. And I told him: It has been an honor to meet you, Companero Fidel, here in free Nicaragua."

"Fidel is an internationally renowned man, a great revolutionary and the leader of our Cuba, our friend." "I am very happy to have met him here in Nicaragua and I thank the Nicaraguan Government for giving me the opportunity. It has been indeed a happy occasion," "especially because Fidel is a great friend of the USSR and of our people."

Regarding the arrest of Abohasen, following an alleged invitation to a reception at the Soviet Embassy, the ambassador said emphatically: "I did not witness the arrest of that gentleman, nor did I order it. I only reported to the Foreign Ministry that an alleged invitation was circulating which involved the two governments and I did so because it was my duty as ambassador.

"I am very grateful to this gentleman because he gave us the invitation and I am fully convinced that he is an honest man and all he did was to show us an invitation. I would like to talk to him, explain things to him and clear the situation up once and for all."

Regarding an item in LA PRENSA indicating that Soviet diplomats had seen an IFA [GDR Industrial Association for Motor Vehicle Construction] truck demonstration from the 19 July Plaza grandstand, a report that caused the government to lodge a strong protest because it considered the item biased and ill-intentioned, the Soviet ambassador said: I was not aware of what happened until I read the reaction against LA PRENSA. Then I looked up the article and read it. I do not have the least doubt that it was an honest mistake on the part of the reporter. The individuals were GDR officials attending a demonstration of vehicles they had sold to the Nicaraguan Government."

Afterwards, Ambassador Shlyapnikov was told that what had happened was that the LA PRENSA reporter was not allowed to interview one of the commanders on the grandstand and that he had to obtain his information from another officer.

Ambassador Shlyapnikov referred to the article on the USSR entitled "It Is Better To See Once Than To Hear a Hundred Times" recently published by LA PRENSA. Here is what he said: "Really, knowing LA PRENSA's ideology, I did not expect this. It was an article done with great honesty and was very professional. The title summarizes the article. The article refers to real facts and not ideological concepts and though some points are somewhat inaccurate, I am sure this was due to the short time the trip lasted and not because of a desire to distort the facts. [paragraph continues]

It was a very honest report and was corroborated with excellent photographs."

He added: "This is type of article which helps improve the friendly ties between the USSR and Nicaragua."

Thus ended an interview characterized mainly by sincerity and good humor.

TASS TO HAVE TWO CORRESPONDENTS IN NICARAGUA

PA061732 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] TASS will have two correspondents in Nicaragua. TASS, the Soviet news agency, is establishing a direct line with the NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY. Nicaraguans will now be able to read and listen to TASS just as they read and listen to the news of the American AP and UPI agencies.

The director of TASS is now in Nicaragua. Last night, he held a meeting with representatives of Nicaraguan journalism and this morning, he will be coming to the microphones of Extra, the national newscast.

U.S. CONGRESSMAN LEHMAN VISITS STATE COUNCIL

PA061309 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] U.S. Congressman William Lehman from Florida visited the State Council this afternoon. He was received by the guerrilla commander and State Council secretary, Companero Hugo Torres. The U.S. congressman and Commander Torres held a lengthy, friendly and cordial talk.

Lehman is considered one of the more progressive members of the U.S. Congress because of his stands so far.

The guerrilla commander said that the revolution welcomes with open arms all those who want to visit. This is even more true when the visitor represents the interests of his people. We believe that you represent the interests of the North American people. Our people are very friendly but we can choose our own friends, so you can feel as if you were in your own home, Companero Torres concluded.

Lehman said he was in our country as representative of the Appropriations Committee [words indistinct] which presents aid programs to Congress for approval. We want to help the Nicaraguan people because we know they have suffered greatly, with the earthquake as well as through the war. We want to see, however, an open democratic process with the existence of a free press. I shall present a report to the subcommittee on everything I have seen.

The State Council secretary said that he was pleased with the frank manner in which the congressman spoke. He informed the congressman about the debt inherited from Somozism and that most of this sum is owed to the United States. The congressman showed interest and asked for more details and said that he had to become well acquainted with the matter in order to study the way in which the debt can be renegotiated [words indistinct] canceled.

Regarding freedom of expression, Commander Torres asked the visitor to talk to newsmen directly because they, above all, know about the freedom of the press existing in our country.

STATE COUNCIL STATEMENT CONDEMNS BOLIVIAN COUP

PA062158 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Fernando Centeno report from the State Council in Managua--live or recorded]

[Excerpt] The State Council today issued a statement condemning the fascist Bolivian junta for the military coup perpetrated against the ongoing democratic process. It states in part that the council:

1. Vigorously condemns the fascist coup perpetrated in Bolivia and the repression and genocide perpetrated by that nation's troops against Bolivian brothers;

2. Calls on the legislatures of the various Latin American countries to pronounce themselves against the fascist coup in Bolivia, inviting them to ask their respective governments not to recognize the government headed by coupist officers;

3. Appeals to the Latin American Parliament, a democratic and independent organization grouping all the Latin American parliaments, to condemn the perpetrators of the coup and killers of the heroic people of Bolivia in the name of all the free and democratic peoples of the continent and, if possible, to request its European counterpart for a similar statement;

4. Sends a letter to the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction supporting all the moves it makes before the OAS, as representatives of the people of Nicaragua and through the Ministry of Foreign Relations, to promote an OAS condemnation of the Bolivian coupists.

SOMOZISTS BLAMED FOR KILLING LITERACY BRIGADE MEMBERS

PA011908 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] NUEVO DIARIO today reports the murder of two other [literacy] brigade members in Jinotega. Innocent blood continues to flow. The blood of martyrs continues to fertilize the freedom for which we have paid so dearly. Thirsty for blood, thirsty for vengeance, thirsty for hatred, the Somozist hyenas continue their provocations in an effort to satiate their criminal appetites. According to correspondent Felix Rivera, the new victims are Noel Gadea Pastora and Jose Antonio Chacon Morazan, both natives of Jinotega.

According to a report, a group of individuals, apparently former Somozist guardsmen, arrived in (Parpan) near La Pita village on the banks of the Coco River, and started shooting at the local residents. Aside from killing Gadea and Chacon, they wounded a child.

The group of bandits reportedly arrived from the Honduran border, where they are allowed to act freely. Hondurans are their accomplices. They are allowed to go out and kill like wild beasts. Later, they return to their cages. The army is said to have surrounded the entire Wiwili area and a big operation is currently underway in which Sandinist air force units are participating.

The complicity of Honduras with these assassins is inconceivable. They can be sure of one thing. The minute they enter our territory to commit murder, not a single one of them will return. The militia, the army and police are currently conducting a vast operation in that area in order to make revolutionary justice prevail.

Description of Attack

PA011909 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpts] A band of 25 counterrevolutionaries fired from Honduran territory at a small boat carrying literacy brigade members, killing three and wounding three. The attack was staged by Somozist guardsmen along the Coco River and the shots came from the Honduran side. The gang of counterrevolutionaries was composed of some 25 people. The body of a Miskito peasant woman killed by the foes of the people was carried off by the river and has not been recovered.

Luis Eduardo Amaya, a brother of the La Salle Order who is responsible for the literacy campaign in Jinotega, will now provide details on the new attack against the people and particularly against the literacy brigade members in that area:

[Begin recording] [Question] Did the attack take place near the Honduran border and in what direction did the counterrevolutionary elements flee?

[Answer] Yes, it did take place close to Honduras. In other words, the Coco River is on the border with Honduras. It is believed that the attackers were on the Honduran side of the border and presumably, therefore, fled in that direction.

[Question] How is the morale of the companero brigade members in this troubled area? What reports do you have, Brother Amaya?

[Answer] Based on statements by some brigade members, we have concluded that they continue struggling, that they continue working, even though they know they may find (?many) difficulties in the area. However, they feel somewhat more confident now because the army has been active in the area. Together with the coast guard, it has carried out a strong mobilization to try to protect the brigade members in particular and to find the perpetrators of these criminal acts. [end recording]

ALLEGED 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY' ACTIVITIES REPORTED

PA061503 Paris AFP in Spanish 0425 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Managua, 5 Aug (AFP)--It was learned here today that one person was killed and another wounded during an intense, 1-hour shootout in the prisons located in the free zone, next to Managua International Airport.

An alleged counterrevolutionary group, armed with machineguns, today attacked a bank branch in Nandaime, 75 km southeast of Managua and stole $100,000.

Unconfirmed reports indicate that a counterrevolutionary group attacked the prisons which house hundreds of inmates--former Somozist army members. Reporters saw a body lying in a prison yard at noon today and confirmed that a prison guard had been hospitalized after being seriously hurt in the shootout. His name is Ricardo Dias, 17. His mother, Juana Dias, the prison cook, said the the shootout was very intense and that everyone inside the prison spent a long time lying on the ground looking for protection. Late this afternoon Interior Ministry spokesmen announced that no (?official) report would be released on the matter.

Comdr Lenin Cerna, Nicaraguan security chief, said a few days ago that counterrevolutionary groups are very active throughout the country and several confrontations between these groups and Sandinist Army members have been reported.

Interior Minister Tomas Borge today ordered the release of 26 people accused of collaborating with counterrevolutionaries in the north "to give them one last opportunity." he said.

RAMIREZ WARNS OF 'FASCIST INFILTRATION' IN LATIN AMERICA

PA020149 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0900 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Bogota, 30 Jul (EFE)--Sergio Ramirez, member of the junta of the Government of Nicaragua, charged yesterday evening that there is a "dangerous fascist infiltration in Latin America and cautioned that if Ronald Reagan becomes president of the United States, "times worse than those of the 1950's" will come to this continent.

He stated: "We are more worried about a fascist infiltration in Central America than about communist infiltration. I believe that the fascist front has taken a very dangerous advance position in Bolivia and we are very concerned with the possibility that other countries of this continent could become victims of this infiltration."

The Nicaraguan leader said our greatest priority "is the case of Bolivia and we are prepared to postpone any differences we may have with another country so that the Bolivia matter is treated first." He noted: "We are doing this so that the Bolivia case is treated with the seriousness and urgency that it requires at this moment. We do want to call the attention of the Latin American countries to the fact that this is a very serious case that must not be disregarded."

"Furthermore," he stated to Colombia's Radio Caracol network, "the situation does not have to be accepted as a consummated fact simply because it has come about and we must not either resort to the principle of nonintervention to say that this is a matter that must be solved by Bolivia. I repeat, this matter concerns all of Latin America."

Ramirez blamed "retrogressive interests still remaining in Latin America" for coups d'etat such as the one in Bolivia. Those interests, he added, "are against democracy and the will of the people and irrationally cling to their old interests." Ramirez noted: "This is precisely what is happening in El Salvador where a few privileged families that for years gained wealth at the expense of the work and blood of the people, now are killing the people in the streets. It is also the history of Guatemala. Now the same thing is happening in Bolivia."

"When military groups carry out a coup d'etat, they don't do it alone. Behind them are groups with interests contrary to those of the people. The people of Bolivia had said that a candidate had won the presidential elections there. A few days later, the military simply decided that it would not be that way. We cannot accept that. If we get into the habit of accepting this type of situation, then we will be going backwards."

Regarding the influence that Ronald Reagan could exert if he becomes president of the United States, Ramirez said that Reagan's policies and ideas are contrary to the ideals of the people of this continent. "U.S. elections affect Latin America because of the prominence that the United States has on this continent," Ramirez noted. "What Reagan has said in his platform represents a serious threat to Latin America, especially to the Panama Canal treaties and to the economic aid for the reconstruction of Nicaragua. All this sounds like the 1950's, like the worst period of the cold war," Ramirez concluded.

CORINTO STEVADORES UNION LEADERS 'UNMASKED'

PA012252 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] The Sandinist Labor Federation [CST] of the Port of Corinto called a news conference this afternoon to report on the imperialist maneuvers of Stevadores Union leaders Zacarias Hernandez, Ernesto Padilla Wilson and Guillermo (Salmeron).

These counterrevolutionaries, who were disguised as labor leaders and who had deceived the workers, were unmasked this afternoon by Mario Perez, the official in charge of the Corinto CST. The false leaders had telegrams in which they had congratulated the dictator's henchmen for the repression which the National Guard had exerted against the workers of the Port of Corinto. These elements were becoming increasingly suspicious in the eyes of the Corinto labor movement because they maintain bonds with the ITS [expansion unknown], the imperialist labor union which greatly contributed to the CIA's overthrow of Salvador Allende in Chile.

Felix Tomas gives additional details in this recording: [Begin recording] A news conference was held this afternoon at the Corinto CST. It was attended by representatives of the nation's media. Its purpose was to report to the citizens the problems being caused in Corinto by the corrupt leaders of the Stevadores Union of Corinto.

The news conference was attended by Mario Perez Fonseca, official in charge of the Corinto CST, and Companero Jorge Rojas, official in charge of the eastern CST and a member of the State Council.

At the news conference, Companero Perez announced that in Corinto, the CST and other mass organizations are going to (?remove) all vestiges of imperialism trying to (?disrupt) the peace (?and) the Sandinist people's revolution. Companero Perez [passage indistinct], most of whom are (?members) of (?or guided by) the murky CIA, which attempts to divide the working class of Corinto.

Also, Companero Jorge Rojas reported that [passage indistinct] the Corinto CST breaks relations, but not with the working class, pointing to the counterrevolutionary attitude of these elements who tried (?early this morning) to boycott the unloading of the Mexican ship Sonora, which was bringing to Nicaragua 500 tons of raw materials to be used to increase our production. [end recording]

CENTRAL AMERICAN FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN MANAGUA

PA070316 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] The Central American Foreign Ministers conference will be held in Managua from 14 to 16 August, Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry spokesmen said. The conference will approve a statement declaring Central America and the Caribbean a peace zone, and will discuss the development of hydroelectric potential in the region.

It was also said that, besides the Central American foreign ministers, the conference will be attended by a group of Dominican Republic observers as occurred during the last meeting held in San Jose, Costa Rica in March.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 155 *8 August 1980*

BOLIVIA

U.S. Reporter Arrested, Two Others Cleared C 1
Garcia Meza Denies Schism in Armed Forces C 1
Meager Reaction Reported to Siles Zuazo Appeals C 2
Paz Zamora Discusses Clandestine Government C 3
Siles Zuazo's Envoy to Mexico Calls for Resistance C 4
Chilean Cardinal Supports Arrested Clergy C 4
Mexican Paper Reports on Argentine Coup Role C 4
Finance Minister Outlines Economic Plans [PRESENCIA 1 Aug] C 5

BRAZIL

Itamaraty Affirms Recognition of Bolivian Regime D 1
Wall Slogans Reflect Hostility Toward Videla Visit D 1
Professional, Rights Groups Oppose Foreigners Statute D 1

CHILE

Church Sources Report More Kidnappings E 1
Expulsion Order Against Priest Annulled E 1
Briefs: Health Services E 1

COLOMBIA

Israeli Firm Signs Agreement To Repair Aircraft F 1
Army Spokesman Reveals Leaks From 'Top Secret' Files F 1

PERU

Belaunde Comments on Bolivia, Jobs, Press Problems [EL COMERCIO 31 Jul] J 1
PSR Secretary General Defends Montoneros' Activities J 2
Briefs: New Police Commanders J 2

VENEZUELA

Oil Production To Increase in 1981-86 Period L 1
MEP Urges Leftist Unity in Next Election L 1

MEXICO

Four Japanese Fishing Vessels Seized M 1
Mexican, UK Foreign Secretaries Discuss Belize M 1
Cuban Economist Criticizes International Lending Agencies [Havana] M 1

PANAMA

Popular Action Party Rejects September Elections N 1
Unfairness to Panamanian Canal Workers Charged [MATUTINO 6 Aug] N 1
Yugoslav Official Pays Visit, Meets Local Officials N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carazo Discusses Price Hike Efforts With Coffee Growers P 1
Criminal Investigations Bureau To Be Decentralized P 1
Carazo Urges Central Americans to Stop Arms Traffic P 1

EL SALVADOR

Managua Charges U.S. Pushing Salvadoran Rightist Coup P 2
Soviet Paper Says CIA Involved in Romero Murder P 3
Annual Church Rite Canceled For Fear of Violence P 3
BPR Denies Four Killed Were Leader's Bodyguards P 3
Population Flees Violence in Usulutan Department P 4

GUATEMALA

Rebel Group Attacks Police Post in Malacatan P 4

HONDURAS

Military May Enter DMZ To Clean Out Salvadoran Combatants P 4
Nicaraguan Refugee Camps Ordered Torn Down P 5
U.S. Report Says Honduras Target of Revolutionary Efforts P 6

NICARAGUA

Ministeries To Regulate Possession of 'War Weapons' P 7
FSLN Pledges To Define Stand on Elections P 8
LA PRENSA's Chamorro Criticizes Lack of Elections P 8
[Panama City LA PRENSA 4 Aug]
Comment on Social Democratic Unity [LA PRENSA 2 Aug] P 10
State Council Delays Bill on Political Parties P 10
BARRICADA Article Defends Special Tribunals [30 Jul] P 11
Newsmen Urged To Assume Revolutionary Posture P 13
Solidarity Committee To Join 'Clamor' on Neutron Bomb P 14
Committee Demands Report on Missing Nicaraguan P 14

CUBA

Refugees at U.S. Mission Plan To Give Up Q 1
Departure of Some Refugees Q 1
Nicaraguan Junta Minister Heads Visiting Delegation Q 1
Cuba Grants Line of Credit to Jamaica Q 1
Commentary Urged Solidarity With Bolivian People Q 2

U.S. REPORTER ARRESTED, TWO OTHERS CLEARED

PY072328 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2118 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 7 Aug (LATIN)--The Bolivian Government today canceled a warrant for the arrest of two LATIN-REUTER reporters and arrested U.S. reporter Mary Helen Spooner for being responsible for an article initially attributed to this agency.

Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez ordered yesterday the arrest of Rene Villegas, LATIN-REUTER correspondent in La Paz, and reporter Gerardo Irusta, who occasionally works for that agency. They are both Bolivians.

After a meeting between Information Minister Fernando Palacios and Villegas, Colonel Arce Gomez canceled the arrest warrant but ordered the arrest of Mrs Spooner for being responsible for an article initially attributed to LATIN-REUTER reporters.

After Colonel Arce Gomez had signed the warrant for the arrest of the LATIN-REUTER reporters, the director of this agency, Jose M. Orlando, explained to the minister that the article had not been written by reporters of his agency.

In a telephone conversation with the minister from Buenos Aires, LATIN-REUTER headquarters, Orlando explained to Colonel Arce Gomez that Mrs Spooner's article for the London periodical THE ECONOMIST was filed from La Paz over a LATIN-REUTER circuit, but that this article was not produced by his agency.

This explanation was confirmed last night by Orlando to the interior minister by Telex requesting the cancellation of the warrant for the arrest of Villegas and Irusta, which was published in the La Paz newspapers.

Col Luis Arce Gomez said afterwards to EL DIARIO of La Paz that foreign reporters, abusing the privileges they enjoy in our country, have spread abroad completely false information, lacking any reliable source and involving news agencies in their irresponsible actions.

According to EL DIARIO, the minister said that the case of U.S. reporter Mary Helen Spooner was a concrete case, because when she was confronted by the local press, she was not able to confirm the specific origin of her report. Mrs Spooner's article concerns alleged cocaine trafficking, by the interior minister himself and other officials. The minister of information said that Mrs Spooner will stand criminal indictment for slander against high-ranking government officials.

Mrs Spooner normally lives in Santiago, Chile, and is now in Bolivia covering the political events in this country. It was reported today in the La Paz Hotel where she is registered that she was arrested last night.

GARCIA MEZA DENIES SCHISM IN ARMED FORCES

PY080050 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2319 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 6 Aug (TELAM)--Army Headquarters in a communique released today, and President Luis Garcia Meza in two speeches delivered yesterday, harshly criticized the generating of rumors, those who start them and those who believe them.

Garcia Meza referred to a number of rumors which have been spread in an escalation of extremism, pointing out that the purpose of these rumors is to create a schism within the military. He made this statement at the Tarapaca regiment since rumors circulating last week had concerned officers of that regiment, to the effect that they did not fully approve of Garcia Meza's policy.

According to observers, the above was more than a rumor. There have been disagreements over the appointment of the future army commander, who will become a member of the military junta, which will be charged with checking on the president's actions.

Military spokesmen reported last week that there were two opposing groups. One group supporting Garcia Meza proposed that the president should keep the post of army commander, while the opposing group argued that a new army commander should be named and that Garcia Meza should remain president. However, the supporters of the second proposal did not seem to agree on the officer who should be named army commander, the spokesmen indicated.

While many consider that the above dispute has been settled, others believe it is still unresolved. Many consider this issue highly important since as long as the presidency and the post of army commander are occupied by the same person, he will have far greater power than the other armed forces commanders. This seems to be the problem some sectors of the armed forces are trying to avoid.

The rumors that these disputes had created disagreements among some important regiments and the high command have been denied. Garcia Meza himself said that the rumor of disagreement between the Tarapaca Regiment and the Bolivian Colorados Regiment was baseless.

For its part, the official communique released today warns against the deliberate untruthfulness of alarmist, antisocial or simply demoralizing rumors that may spring up and spread outside the official sources and channels.

MEAGER REACTION REPORTED TO SILES ZUAZO APPEALS

PY071917 Paris AFP in Spanish 2016 GMT 6 Aug 80

[By Albert Brun]

[Text] La Paz, 6 Aug (AFP)--The proclamation of a clandestine government headed by Hernan Siles Zuazo, leader of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP], was not known today by the majority of Bolivians, who commemorated their national independence day with complete indifference. No allusions to the proclamation issued yesterday announcing the creation of a UDP government was made by the local media, and only those who listen to foreign radio broadcasts knew about its existence.

Frightening rumors circulating last night stated that the UDP decision to create a clandestine government would be accompanied by either terrorist actions or dynamite explosions which, although they do not generally cause much damage, cause general panic among the population.

Some isolated shooting was heard last night. It was generally from the military patrols enforcing the 2100-0600 curfew.

According to official sources, both the military and student parades were eliminated from the official ceremonies commemorating independence day--for economic reasons in the first place, and also for security reasons. This independence day is, therefore, like any other holiday. Not even the national colors are displayed, since there has been a general apathy among Bolivians throughout the city regarding putting up flags.

The streets were deserted, few cars were about, public transportation was scarce and a mood of sadness characterized this date, which is traditionally commemorated with great joy.

The authorities put on all kinds of free shows for children and organized some folk festivals that drew large crowds. But there was no knowledge among the people of the clandestine government. Persons who were asked about it did not know what it was all about. They were not nervous, since they are already used to the presence of soldiers posted in strategic places who perform their duty in a relaxed manner--they smoke, chat, flirt with girls that pass by and even sleep under the warm sun.

Political sources believe that Hernan Siles Zuazo's gesture is more than anything a challenge to the military government, made with the hope of causing international reaction that would strengthen the isolation in which some would like to place Bolivia for an indefinite time. The lack of reaction abroad, however, makes people believe that Siles Zuazo's decision was either misunderstood or that id did not cause much impact. Most governments would rather wait and see whether the clandestine government causes some kind of reaction inside Bolivia. But observers believe this is quite unlikely to happen.

PAZ ZAMORA DISCUSSES CLANDESTINE GOVERNMENT

PY080128 Paris AFP in Spanish 2328 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Washington, 6 Aug (AFP)--Bolivian Vice President-elect Jaime Paz Zamora announced here today the formation of a clandestine government of national unity in his country and his decision to ask for the support of all democratic governments in the world, including the U.S. Government.

At a press conference held on the anniversary of Bolivian independence, Paz thus complied with the mandate entrusted to him by Hernan Siles Zuazo, who proclaimed himself constitutional president of the clandestine government in a message delivered last Tuesday in La Paz.

Paz pointed out that his first action as vice president of the clandestine Bolivian government had been a meeting he held this morning with the Subcommittee for Inter-American Affairs of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, chaired by Senator Edward Zorinsky, a Democrat of Nebraska. He described the meeting as positive and informative.

The formation of the clandestine government of national unity conveys our decision to resist regardless of the consequences and to take control of the all the national territory as soon as possible, he said.

Although conceding that resistance to General Garcia Meza's regime has been merely passive, he noted that a growing number of military officers are joining the resistance. Not only are these the people who were against the coup all along, but also some coupists, Paz said. Proof of this is that there are now 27 Bolivian officers under arrest, he added.

Reasserting his condemnation of the Argentine involvement in the coup and of the repression against the people, Paz stated that international reaction to the coup trancends the Bolivian situation in view of its repercussions on the Southern Cone. Of course, the dictatorships of the Southern Cone seek to convert Bolivia into an area of ideological security to protect their territory from the democratic virus coming from the north, he said.

He predicted here that the Bolivian economic situation, which was already weak before the coup and which is now serious as a result of international blockade, will be a decisive factor in causing the fall of the military regime, despite the massive aid offered by the Argentine Government. Argentina can provide aid for only a few months, he said.

Paz stressed the U.S. responsibility and urged the Washington government to use its influence with international financial institutions to prevent them from granting loans to the military regime.

Asked about the impact that an eventual victory of conservative presidential candidate Ronald Reagan would have on Bolivia, Paz said he hoped the impact would be positive. He said he based his hope on statements made by Reagan himself, who denied having any contacts with the coupists and reaffirmed his support for constitutional democracy. Asked if he were planning to contact Reagan's forces, Paz said: That sounds like a good idea.

SILES SUAZO'S ENVOY TO MEXICO CALLS FOR RESISTANCE

PA070458 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Statement by Javier Torres Goitia, ambassador of the constitutional clandestine Bolivian government to Mexico, in Mexico City on 6 August--recorded]

[Excerpt] I would like to tell my fellow countrymen that they have reason to feel happy because of the brave attitude of Siles Zuazo who, defying all the repressive tactics launched against him, has not sought asylum in any embassy and has not gone abroad but has remained in the frontline of the struggle organizing the civil resistance of the mineworkers, factory workers and peasants and has been able to consolidate a constitutional government.

Since a constitutional government exists, all Bolivian patriots must cooperate with it and the way to do this is by continuing to obey the directions of the National Council for the Defense of Democracy, that is, the civil resistance. [passage indistinct]

CHILEAN CARDINAL SUPPORTS ARRESTED CLERGY

PY080008 Paris AFP in Spanish 2223 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 7 Aug (AFP)--Chilean Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez expressed solidarity today with the priests and nuns arrested in Bolivia by the government headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

In a message sent to the La Paz archbishop, Jorge Manrique, the cardinal of the Chilean Catholic Church emphasized his concern for the priests and nuns under arrest. The note added: I convey to you, in my name and in the name of the Santiago clergy, our solidarity with your loyal struggle in defense of human rights.

MEXICAN PAPER REPORTS ON ARGENTINE COUP ROLE

PY071828 Paris AFP in Spanish 1721 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Aug (AFP)--The Mexican morning paper UNO MAS UNO asserted today that 50 officers of the Argentine Army intelligence service have entered Bolivia during the last few days as special attaches to the embassy of their country in La Paz.

In an article datelined Lima, a correspondent of the daily asserts that the Argentine officers are in fact operating as advisers to the Bolivian Armed Forces and are in charge of coordinating the search operations against extremists in the suburbs, in addition to giving technical advice to achieve greater efficiency through modern torture methods. The newspaper added that last week the Argentine Government ordered its Foreign Ministry to deny any involvement in the Bolivian coup d'etat.

The paper revealed, however, that workers of the San Jose mine in Oruro Department have found, together with some empty whiskey bottles thrown away in the field, a label saying: Argentine Army--combat ration (type C), a tin of corned beef, a packet of crackers, a ration of sweets and an envelope with eight urotropine tablets.

It also repeats the testimony given by a girl detained in a La Paz suburb and questioned by two men: "One of them was a Bolivian and he told me that he did not want to hurt me. But the other was not a Bolivian and he spoke with an Argentine accent, and that one struck me in the face."

The UNO MAS UNO article concludes by reproducing the narrative of the San Jose workers of the attack against them on 18 July by a paramilitary group led by several Argentines who ordered the destruction of the radio equipment and shot at the Bolivian flag at the entrance to the mine.

FINANCE MINISTER OUTLINES ECONOMIC PLANS

PY062039 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 1 Aug 80 p 9

[Text] Finance Minister Jose Sanchez Calderon has stated during the swearing-in ceremony of the new Finance Ministry under secretaries that "the problems that we must confront are many" and that "although the country is facing a difficult financial and economic situation, we know it is not impossible to overcome it."

After praising the personalities of his advisers, the finance minister said that "this is a historic moment for the Bolivian Armed Forces since it has made the commitment to take the country out of chaos and anarchy. We want to do away with the politicking that has caused so much damage. We will never be at the service of any political trend because our task is consecrated to the interests of the nation."

Regarding the work to be carried out in the economic and financial sectors, he said that "our goal is to increase the revenues of the national treasury through a more effective and stricter control of all tax collection mechanisms and to make contributors more aware of their obligations."

He added: "We have to limit the present growth of public expense and promote investment programs on a strict priority basis so that they will yield their benefits promptly. Our monetary policy must be adapted to our real productive capacity, and credits must be, therefore, preferably oriented to good producing sectors."

The finance minister added: "The economic policy of this reconstruction process must seek an effective production system and through it achieve national integration and geographic interconnection to maintain the purchasing power of salaries and to restore equilibrium at the domestic and international level. We have to solve the most serious problems of our economic stagnation in an effective manner and with a nationalistic outlook. The present economic crisis must be confronted with great responsibility through joint measures and actions with the objective of stopping inflation and substantially increasing the purchasing power of salaries."

ITAMARATY AFFIRMS RECOGNITION OF BOLIVIAN REGIME

PY080148 Buenos Aires Latin in Spanish 0008 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 7 Aug (LATIN)--The formation of a Bolivian parallel government led by Hernan Siles Zuazo does not affect the Brazilian recognition of the government of Gen Luis Garcia Meza, the Brazilian Foreign Ministry officially reported today.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Bernardo Pericas said: "Since we already recognized the government of General Garcia Meza, the formation of a new parallel government (of Siles Zuazo) does not affect our position."

The texts of telegrams sent to the United Nations, the OAS, and the Bolivian Government by 113 Brazilian opposition congressmen, in which they convey their condemnation of the military coup that brought Garcia Meza to power, were also simultaneously released today.

WALL SLOGANS REFLECT HOSTILITY TOWARD VIDELA VISIT

PY071746 Paris AFP in Spanish 1711 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Brasilia, 6 Aug (AFP)--Hostile slogans against Argentine President Jorge Videla, who will make an official visit to Brazil from 19 to 23 August, have appeared during the past few days on the walls in Brasilia.

The following, written in red and black, can be read: "Out Videla, Out Figueiredo, assassins"; "Bloody, fascist, tyrannical dictatorship;" "Down with the statutes on foreigners"; "Down with the coup in Bolivia." These slogans are mainly written in the northern area of the Brazilian capital, where Brasilia University is located, and especially on L-2 North Avenue.

The media have recently published rumors on the possible postponement of President Videla's trip due to possible demonstrations against him. These reports were dismissed in Brasilia, and a spokesman of the presidency stated on Monday that no special security measures will be taken for Videla's visit.

PROFESSIONAL, RIGHTS GROUPS OPPOSE FOREIGNERS STATUTE

PY051744 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 1200 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Sao Paulo, 5 Aug--(?Several) groups, among them the Peace and Justice Association and the Brazilian Press Association, have released a document addressed to the senators and deputies who will vote on the law regarding the status of foreigners in Brazil today. This document states that to comply with their mandate the senators and deputies must fully reject the statute on foreigners.

The document is also signed by the Association of Latin American Lawyers, the Brazilian Amnesty Commission and the Committee for Defense of Human Rights in the Southern Cone.

CHURCH SOURCES REPORT MORE KIDNAPPINGS

PY080200 Paris AFP in Spanish 2321 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 7 Aug (AFP)--Church sources reported that six persons were detained today in different parts of this capital by unidentified well-armed groups. It was indicated that most of the detained, five of whom are women, are relatives of political prisoners.

The detainees, who are added to a long list released by the communications media, were identified as Genoveva Villalon Fuentes, 19; Virginia Villalon Fuentes, 22; Noldia Dominguez Diaz, 32; Isabel Pizarro Cifuentes, 21; Martin Hernandez, 34; and French citizen Berthe Jobet, 27.

The afternoon paper LA SEGUNDA, of the EL MERCURIO chain, said today that there are similarities in the reports of various kidnapped persons. [Words indistinct] the newspaper stated: "The fact that a large number of persons are detained and moved at different hours reveals that we are confronting an organization which was not improvised overnight."

The same newspaper states in its editorial that there are many signs of public concern at what is happening and over the lack of explanations and also over the worrisome similarities of the recent kidnappings carried out by illegal organizations. The newspaper added: We believe that the people are willing to accept the most thorough and even uncomfortable investigation measures like raids on suspects and harsh questionings, but not cruelty and barbarity.

It added: "If the government shows that it has tried hard, in accordance with the law, to suppress terrorism and terrorism still persists, the government will gain the people's support instead of losing it and the population will become an implacable ally to report on and watch out for terrorists."

In conclusion, LA SEGUNDA states: But if an environment is created in which the people ask themselves: Who are the worst, the terrorists or the persecutors? it will be more difficult to get cooperation due to the terrible physical danger to anyone giving information.

EXPULSION ORDER AGAINST PRIEST ANNULLED

PY061320 Paris AFP in Spanish 0243 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, 5 Aug (AFP)--A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry reported here today that the Chilean military government has annulled an explusion order against Belgian Catholic priest Guido Flamey. Flamey was detained last Friday by security agents who released him a few hours later without making charges against him. The semiofficial press agency ORBE, which quoted a Foreign Ministry source, today said that the expulsion decree against the priest has been annulled.

BRIEFS

HEALTH SERVICES--The National Health Service and the National Employees Medical Service were disbanded today. They have been replaced by the National Health Fund [Fondo Nacional de Salud], which will be in charge of administrative and financial matters, and the National Health Service System [Sistema Nacional de Servicios de Salud], which, with its 27 units, will be in charge of promotion, protection, and rehabilitation in this area. These decisions were taken in order to decentralize the health system and to offer more effective service. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Aug 80 PY]

ISRAELI FIRM SIGNS AGREEMENT TO REPAIR AIRCRAFT

PA062112 Paris AFP in Spanish 1958 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota 6 Aug (AFP)--Defense Minister Gen Luis Camacho Leyva reported here today that an Israeli firm will be in charge of the maintenance and repair of the French Mirage planes that Colombia bought in 1970.

Minister Camacho Leyva said that the Israeli aeronautics industries company which had competed with the French Marcel Dassault firm, builder of the planes, and the Spanish aeronautical construction company for the maintenance and repair of the 16 Mirage planes stationed in Palenquero, central Colombia, won the bid by making the best offer to the Colombian Government.

The contract signed with the Israeli company permits Colombia to save $8 million besides the fact that the company has promised to supply to the Colombian Air Force the necessary infrastructure for the partial repair of the planes.

ARMY SPOKESMAN REVEALS LEAKS FROM 'TOP SECRET' FILES

PA070241 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0821 GMT 6 Aug 80

[By German Acero Espinosa]

[Text] Bogota, 6 Aug (EFE)--Penetration of the "secret" files of the Colombian Armed Forces has been discovered here, provoking a meeting of the high military commands, according to military observers in Bogota.

A spokesman of the army's intelligence office, which last night telephoned EFE, said unauthorized persons had had access to "top secret" files of the air force recently in this capital. According to the spokesman, copies were made of those files connected with an air force transaction for the repair of several Mirage aircraft at a cost of over $32 million.

All this information was later published by a Bogota newspaper provoking quite a commotion in air force circles where the operation had been carefully kept a close secret to avoid leaking it to the public. "Ultra secret" information such as the cancellation of a Spanish-French proposal to repair those planes was published earlier this week.

The scandal broke following the Lockheed case, which the press also revealed with the publication of secret documents mysteriously taken out of the air force files. A former air force commander, Jose Ramon Calderon Molano, is involved in the scandal. This is revealed in documents in which he signed the authorization for the repair of Hercules aircraft after accepting bribes.

Less than a week ago a newspaper published an exclusive story on the purchase of four Corvettes, which had been kept in utmost secrecy in the navy files. The paper revealed that the negotiation could involve a figure of several million dollars. The scandal was heightened this week with the publication of the order for repair of the above-mentioned planes, at a cost of approximately $32 million.

According to local press circles, military sources said that information on navy and air force equipment, has been recently sold noting that penetration of military intelligence by guerrillas was revealed less than a year ago. At that time, the M-19 guerrillas were able to learn about important documents related to advanced plans to fight urban subversion. Perhaps through those documents the guerrillas were able to penetrate the "ultra secret" section of the Military Institutes Brigade (BIM) to steal 5,000 weapons.

BELAUNDE COMMENTS ON BOLIVIA, JOBS, PRESS PROBLEM

PA071801 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 31 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] President Fernando Belaunde Terry has described the solution given to the problem of the newspapers as "the most suitable." "We have placed the papers in the hands of those directors who legitimately had them in 1974," he has affirmed.

Belaunde Terry met yesterday with more than 50 newsmen, for the first time since taking office. The news conference was held at the air forces's air group No 8, after the president saw off his colleagues from Venezuela, Colombia and Costa Rica.

The Peruvian president added that the government is closely observing the Bolivian situation and voiced his concern over the Bolivian people's welfare.

He then announced that a number of incentives aimed at creating new jobs will be announced shortly.

These are the main points that President Belaunde Terry discussed with the newsmen during their cordial dialogue:

Newspaper Problem

Belaunde Terry seemed pleased with the solution given to the newspapers' problem. There are no press monopolies and the workers will be coowners of the newspapers, the president stressed.

He noted that a number of issues are still pending in connection with a definitive system and the labor, financial and accounting aspects. The corresponding laws, he added, have already been submitted to congress.

According to him, there may be some modifications, but this process will conclude very soon. "We have set a deadline of 120 days to definitely resolve this matter," he said.

On Bolivia

Regarding this matter, Belaunde announced that his government is "observing the situation and with the Andean presidents has signed a declaration condemning the interruption of that country's democratic process.

"Peru's position, of course, has been very composed and especially careful because the matter concerns a neighboring country and we are very concerned about the Bolivian people's welfare," Belaunde indicated.

He added, nonetheless, that the Andean communique released here was drafted jointly and he described it as perfectly clear, as "there is nothing to add or take out."

Asked how the Andean Group would behave in the future if Bolivia's de facto government should continue with its attitude, Belaunde said that the Andean Group has already met and drafted a document on this matter. But if there were any new developments "we would have to meet again."

New Jobs

Further on, the president announced that a number of incentives aimed at creating new jobs will be announced shortly.

He explained that the state will be responsible for 20 percent of the 1 million jobs offered during his political campaign. That is, 200,000 jobs will become available in the course of 2 years.

He reiterated that his commitments will be "fulfilled" and that 8,000 workers will begin being "hired" per month to work in various areas, preferably in public works such as the improvement of irrigation and the development of a nutrition plan.

"As to the remaining jobs, they will be the result of the incentives that will be decreed in the next few days," he explained.

Radio and Television

Regarding the solution of the radio and television problem, Belaunde stressed that although these are different communications media, it is certain that a solution will be found within the same spirit--one that acknowledges both the rights of the original owners and the rights acquired by the workers. As an example of reciprocity, he mentioned the financial support that commercial television is providing so that the state's channel 7 can broadcast cultural and educational programs exclusively.

PSR SECRETARY GENERAL DEFENDS MONTONEROS' ACTIVITIES

PA080322 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Interview in Lima with Deputy Antonio Meza Cuadra, secretary general of the Peruvian Socialist Revolutionary Party [PSR]--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] What is your opinion of rumors that the Montoneros Peronist movement is linked to recent thefts and other crimes in this country, described as terrorist activities?

[Answer] In the first place, we reiterate our solidarity with the Montoneros, who in our country have been the victims of serious attempts, such as the kidnapping of five Argentine citizens and the tragic outcome of the discovery of the body of Noemi Esther (Janette de Monsini). These reports, appearing in the local newspapers once the new government returned them to their so-called former owners, have several objectives:

First, to try to lay a smokescreen over such a serious fact as the institutionalization of continental terrorism by means of coordination between Peru and Argentina through their armies and behind their peoples' backs to carry out improper actions in order to confuse public opinion.

We shall continue to insist on the investigation of these incidents and punishment of the guilty parties through a motion already submitted to the national congress.

Second, I believe this attitude also reveals an inclination on the part of the government to create conditions that will justify repressive measures in the future.

BRIEFS

NEW POLICE COMMANDERS--During a simple ceremony held at the Interior Ministry, Civil Guard Lt Gen Juan Belaguer Morales was installed as chief of the Civil Guard. He replaces Civil Guard Lt Gen Humberto Passano Nieto. During the same ceremony the general of the Peruvian Investigative Police, Eduardo Ipinze Rebaza, was installed as chief of that organization. He replaces Gen Manuel Lezama Ibanez. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Aug 80 PY]

OIL PRODUCTION TO INCREASE IN 1981-86 PERIOD

PA072336 Paris AFP in Spanish 1844 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, 7 Aug (AFP)--Energy and Mines Deputy Minister Jose Ignacio Moreno Leon today announced that Venezuela plans to increase its petroleum production from 2.4 million to 2.8 million barrels a day from 1981-86. The government official indicated that this is contemplated in the sixth development plan (1981-86).

The planned petroleum production for 1980 is 2.22 million barrels a day, and according to the weekly bulletin of the Energy Ministry, production during the first 6 months of the year was 2,121,000. The production increase scheduled between 1981 and 1986 is 400,000 barrels a day. Moreno Leon added that during this 5-year period exploration will be sought in new offshore petroleum areas and the Orinoco belt as well as secondary recovery of crude from wells in an advanced stated of depletion after 50 years of exploitation. The official stressed the importance of activities directed at increasing Venezuela's petroleum potential because a 3-percent interannual drop has been detected from production records.

MEP URGES LEFTIST UNITY IN NEXT ELECTION

PA012324 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Ernesto Vega report]

[Text] Jesus Angel Paz Galarraga, People's Electoral Movement [MEP] secretary general, has said that the Venezuelan left should be united in the next presidential election with its own candidate and government program.

[Begin recording] [Paz Galarraga] I think we are facing an extraordinary situation for the Venezuelan left. This is due to the failure of the government policies of Democratic Action and COPEI. When Herrera Campins ends his term, these two parties will have been ruling Venezuela for 25 years without having solved the people's basic problems. The country is waiting for a different option, a valid option that will inspire confidence. That is why the MEP is calling for the drafting of a common program which would serve as a government platform for the 1983 elections. This would also include the nomination of a candidate by the leftist and progressive sectors.

[Question] Do you think that a common candidate exists right now?

[Answer] At this time several candidates are being mentioned. I hope that this will not cause frictions among the parties since that would be the best present we can give to the rightwing and the bipartisan system.

[Question] Don't you think that the Venezuelan left is divided right now?

[Answer] At this time, the Venezuelan left is not as united as it should be. Aside from some differences which are obvious in congress and in some elections, in other events and other elections, it has been united. It was united in the municipal elections. That is why it is not as united as it should be. We should work for this. It is a difficult and complex process but it is the only way we can end with the bipartisan system in Venezuela.

[Question] What do you recommend to the leftist parties so that they will unite for the presidential elections?

[Answer] We are holding private discussions so that each party can express its general view on the current political situation. This will lead to the drafting of a common action program. Once that first phase is achieved, we would then begin discussing the name of a candidate who could unite all the left. [end recording]

FOUR JAPANESE TUNA FISHING VESSELS SEIZED

PA080154 Paris [illegible] in Spanish 0136 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Tijuana, Mexico, 7 Aug (AFP)--The naval zone commander, Vice Adm Mauricio G. Sanchez, announced today that the Mexican Navy had seized four Japanese tuna vessels near this Pacific port. Mexico's "Operation Sweep" in the past few days has seized 11 foreign tuna vessels operating in Mexican seas.

The detailed Japanese ships are the Shidori Maru, numbers 88, 76, 86, and 07, reports said.

Mexico and the United States waged a tuna war recently when Mexican officials seized the U.S. tuna vessels Carol S., Star Crest and Marla Mary. The U.S. reacted promptly and decreed an embargo on all tuna from Mexico.

Mexican authorities claimed the U.S. ships had been captured in Mexican economic zone waters and must pay fines. The Mexican Foreign Ministry said Mexico's stand on the matter is in keeping with the new law of the sea.

MEXICAN, UK FOREIGN SECRETARIES DISCUSS BELIZE

PA072146 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda referred today to the issue of Belize during a visit to the Mexican capital by UK Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington.

Regarding Belize, the Mexican official said Mexico hopes a negotiated solution will be found allowing Belizeans to exert their right to self-determination without conditions of any kind.

CUBAN ECONOMIST CRITICIZES INTERNATIONAL LENDING AGENCIES

FL072251 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Mexico City--Cuban citizen Oscar Pino Santos, president of the Third World Economists Association, has stated that the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the International Development Bank are choking the economies of developing countries.

Pino Santos made a speech at the 6th World Congress of Economists being held in Mexico City. As an example, he cited the case of Jamaica which recently requested a loan from the International Monetary Fund and has been forced to endure the imposition of conditions which represent a serious social and economic setback. Pino Santos urged the Latin American countries and all developing countries in general to strengthen their unity to struggle against this type of injustice and to use the power of their raw materials to develop their economic relations within a framework of stable and equitable negotiations.

POPULAR ACTION PARTY REJECTS SEPTEMBER ELECTIONS

PA070445 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The Popular Action Party [PAP] will not participate in September's election because there is absolutely no power at stake.

In a news conference held yesterday, the PAP leaders said that they will not participate in the September elections.

They said that they believe that the elections will have no political value for the citizens even if they are honest and are protected by the broadest guarantees which do not truly exist.

In a communique, the PAP noted that the regime has complete control over the electoral tribunal whose magistrates are not offering the minimum guarantees of impartiality and independence.

The PAP stated that the history of Latin American dictatorships is repeated in Panama. These dictatorships are ashamed of their true nature and for this reason they organize mock elections in which power is not truly at stake but which are given a false legitimacy so that they appear democratic.

The communique added that, under these circumstances, it repudiates the electoral farce and urges the citizens not to vote or, if they do, to cast a protest vote by making it void thereby expressing their opposition to the present regime which has been usurping political power over the past 12 years through force.

The country is demanding elections in which the political power is truly at stake and in which the people will determine who will have the responsibility and right to exercise that power.

The PAP reiterated its conviction that the political solution which the country needs demands true constitutional changes that establish and improve the public institutions through which Panama can build a democratic future in which liberty, social justice and respect for rights prevail.

UNFAIRNESS TO PANAMANIAN CANAL WORKERS CHARGED

PA080241 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 6 Aug 80 p 4a

[Editorial: "Labor Problems in the Former Canal Zone"]

[Text] Local 900, which represents the workers of the Panama Canal Commission, has issued a communique expressing its viewpoint on the position adopted by members of the commission regarding the worker's demands about the wage policy existing in that part of Panama--whose status is still subject to acts by the representatives of the U.S. Government.

Saturnin Mauge, secretary general of Local 900, met with Tomas Paredes, member of the board of directors of the Canal Commission, who reproted in detail on the last board of directors meeting. Panamanians are at a numerical disadvantage on the board of directors, and this places them at the mercy of the Americans in the final decision on any problem.

The union representatives stressed their unwavering position regarding holding talks, despite the negative attitude of the Americans, who oppose collective bargaining.

We agree with the Panamanian workers when they claim that for years they have been granting an effective, humiliating and unjust subsidy which guaranteed the payment for the privileges that the Americans always enjoyed in the Canal Zone. This subsidy operated in two ways: One was the low salaries that were being paid to Panamanian workers. The difference between their salaries and what they should have received for the equal work they were doing increased the funds available for the privileged "Zonian" sectors. The other form of subsidy was that of the "tax factor," a permanent bleeding of the already low salaries of the Panamanian workers in the Canal Zone.

We fully agree with the workers' contention that they have lost no privileges because they never had any. This expression synthesizes their longstanding noncomformity with the situation. Those who still don't seem to realize that the Canal Zone no longer exists, that it is now part of Panama's territory, where no one has any special privileges as stated in our constitution, want to prolong that situation.

This refusal to accept the justice of the workers' demands and the desire to limit them to 2 percent as proposed by the Americans, is merely a leftover of the intransigency, lack of understanding and lack of historical background of those who do not seem to have understood the letter and spirit of the treaties signed between Panama and the United States on 7 September 1977.

YUGOSLAV OFFICIAL PAYS VISIT, MEETS LOCAL OFFICIALS

PA051923 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] (?Vojislav Pekic), secretary of foreign affairs [title as heard] of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, this morning paid a courtesy visit to Edgar Ameglio, manager of the National Financial Corporation [COFINA]. The distinguished guest was accompanied by the Yugoslav ambassador in Panama. He discussed various aspects of relations between Yugoslavia and Panama. Later he participated in a working session with officials from the Foreign Ministry, the Planning Ministry, the Education Ministry, COFINA and the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification during which they analyzed various aspects of economic, industrial and technical relations between the two countries including the implementation of cultural and education agreements, assistance in the fields of irrigation, agroindustry and electrical resources, and a draft agreement on scientific-technical cooperation.

Luis Bejarano, of the Foreign Ministry, and Panamanian Ambassador to Yugoslavia Dr Virgilio Brandford attended the meeting. (?Pekic) said his visit seeks to tighten ties among the nonaligned countries, one of the most active of which is Panama, and to gauge economic conditions in each of them to enhance cooperation and assistance programs among them.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO DISCUSSES PRICE HIKE EFFORTS WITH COFFEE GROWERS

PA051302 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Costa Rica will head coffee-growing countries seeking better prices for their coffee. At the request of President Rodrigo Carazo, Mexico and Venezuela will support Central America in its struggle to get better prices for coffee.

President Carazo met with coffee growers this afternoon. They analyzed the drop of coffee prices which is estimated at approximately $70 per bag. This means that Central American coffee-growing countries will be receiving around $700 million less than estimated, which is a serious blow to our economy.

President Carazo today received a message from Honduran President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, in which he says: I have learned that Your Excellency will submit to Presidents Jose Lopez Portillo and Luis Herrera Campins a request for financial aid for the Pan-Cafe Corporation, an organization which represents the greatest effort of our countries to defend on the international markets the price of coffee, a vital product for Central America's economic life. Honduras considers the need to reactivate Pan-Cafe's operations of great importance.

After discussing with coffee growers the repercussions that a drop in the price of coffee could have on the country's economy, President Carazo urged the coffee growers to visit Mexico and Venezuela to seek the aid offered by those countries.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU TO BE DECENTRALIZED

PA291611 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc yesterday announced that the Criminal Investigations Bureau [DIC] will be decentralized effective next month. The Judicial Investigations Organization will take charge of all investigations and this will be a new challenge for the judicial technical police. The detectives will be assigned to the various police stations and will work with the support of the patrols that were distributed in the four zones which make up the metropolitan area.

CARAZO URGES CENTRAL AMERICANS TO STOP ARMS TRAFFIC

PA070003 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo, in statements to a Guatemalan television station, exhorted the Central American nations to distribute justice, not bullets, in order to preserve peace and democracy.

He also referred to the recent meeting of the Socialist International, which he described as mere romanticism because it failed to assume responsibilities. He said the Socialist International only suggests solutions but never offers specific formulas to solve problems.

The Costa Rican chief of state said the Socialist International is wasting its time, noting that the gentlemen who met in La Catalina to state that the Socialist International is seeking solutions for the problems of the world were not even able to find solutions for the Legislative Assembly. They are merely wasting time, Carazo repeated.

In the case of Cuba, Carazo said Fidel Castro has no moral authority to speak of paradise, when thousands and thousands of Cubans are fleeing from that country.

He accused the ultrarightists and ultraleftists of being enemies of humankind.

President Carazo said he believes in the Organization of American States, OAS, since it is the symbol of American unity. He noted that the OAS has done much good for Costa Rica, for which reason it has the country's total respect and support.

In another part of his statements to the Guatemalan media, Carazo said rulers must be tolerant and patient when criticized. He who does not have tolerance or patience cannot rule.

Referring to the arms traffic, the Costa Rican chief of state said that is an old practice in America. He accused the big powers of being responsible for this traffic of death. In this respect, he asked that the investigation of arms traffic be extended to all countries, not only Costa Rica. He said each Central American president should make efforts to investigate what is going on within his country's border.

Carazo said he has always opposed the big powers' practice of arming small, poor nations. He noted that he had witnessed a parade displaying Russian weapons in a Central American country and a parade displaying U.S. weapons in another. Then he asked what moral authoirty can some U.S. officials have to say there are weapons in a Latin American country when they, themselves, supply them.

President Carazo told the Guatemalan television viewers that the arms exporters want to turn our countries into an arena in which to settle their differences and consolidate their interests. We supply the corpses, he continued, while they make big profits.

He expressed deep concern over the arms problem because, he noted, it is most productive to base a nation's economy on the export of arms. He said that while a refrigerator gives service for many years, a machinegun is destroyed whenever the man carrying it is destroyed. These are articles easily destroyed; therefore, it is a better business to manufacture more machineguns than refrigerators.

Finally, the Costa Rican president recommended that our nations speak more clearly at international forums in order to establish our own authority. He said that once we achieve this, then the $800 million taken from our countries by coffee speculators will remain in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, for the benefit of our peoples.

Carazo sent warm greetings to the Guatemalan people, the government and its institutions.

EL SALVADOR

MANAGUA CHARGES U.S. PUSHING SALVADORAN RIGHTIST COUP

PA071259 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] The Salvadoran Army is conducting major military offensives in the northern departments of that country in an effort to dislodge the revolutionary army from the positions where it has gained strength, particularly in Morazan and La Union Departments. The guerrillas have an active information network operating in the zone, and in San Miguel, Morazan, Cabanas and La Paz.

Clashes have also been reported in (Usupuca), (Idiopan) and (Debocay). Popular liberation forces contingents area also fighting in (Huasapa) and Cabanas.

Meanwhile, the Revolutionary Democratic Front has charged that the United States is trying to stage an extreme right military coup. It is in this connection that William Bowdler, with whom all of us are already familiar, arrived a few days ago in this country. The coup is apparently being led by Abdul Gutierrez, with the alleged support of the army's most reactionary sectors.

SOVIET PAPER SAYS CIA INVOLVED IN ARCHBISHOP ROMERO'S MURDER

PA071742 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] The newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIA reiterates today that Salvadoran Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero's murder was plotted by the CIA. In a lengthy article, the newspaper says that new data learned concerning last March's killing of the archbishop say that it was perpetrated by members of the Condor organization, created by the CIA in the seventies.

It adds that there are also indications of the involvement of Cuban counterrevolutionaries belonging to Omega-7, including Virginio Paz and Jose Dionisio Suarez who are involved in the Washington assassination of former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier.

The paper says that the masterminds of Monsignor Romero's death are the ruling circles in Washington and the military who are in control of El Salvador.

It also recalls that the archbishop was killed shortly after he sent a letter to President James Carter opposing U.S. aid to the Salvadoran junta.

ANNUAL CHURCH RITE CANCELED FOR FEAR OF VIOLENCE

PA072326 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1812 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] The traditional Catholic ceremony on the descent of Christ was not held this year. This ceremony is held on 5 August in San Salvador during the August festivities in honor of the savior of the world. It is usually held in front of the metropolitical cathedral in Libertad Park. The clergy made the decision in view of the current national situation in which the gathering of a huge crowed could lead to tragic events. The people still remember the 30 March funeral of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, when some 30 people were killed.

BPR DENIES FOUR KILLED WERE LEADER'S BODYGUARDS

PA072334 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1819 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Members of the People's Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] have denied that the four people killed in front of the Majestic Theater on Tuesday were bodyguards of Juan Chacon. In a telephone call to this station, they said Chacon has been out of the country for more than 3 months along with other members of the Revolutionary Democratic Front on an international tour. They also said that while in the country Juan Chacon was never accompanied by bodyguards and that the report is part of the psychological war the opponents of the popular organizations are waging to destroy them morally.

POPULATION FLEES VIOLENCE IN USULUTAN DEPARTMENT

PA072320 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Spokesmen of Berlin municipality in Usulutan Department told this station today that some 1,000 people who have fled the violence in nearby cantons are in Berlin. The municipal spokesmen said that most of the refugees are women and children from the cantons of Corozal, Corozalito, La Union and (Las Cielitas).

They added that since Sunday, guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces have killed some 15 members of the canton patrols.

It has also been reported that in San Agustin, Usulutan Department, there are some 1,500 refugees who have fled from the political violence in the rural areas.

GUATEMALA

REBEL GROUP ATTACKS POLICE POST IN MALACATAN

PA072221 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] A group of men armed with submachineguns and wearing fatigues stormed the police post at Malacatan, San Marcos, at about 1900 last night, catching the policemen inside unaware.

The unidentified persons, believed to be members of the clandestine factions that have been operating in the department, stole some weapons from the armory as well as equipment and weapons from the policemen, who reportedly were immobilized. According to other reports, the rebels did not seize any weapons, but merely harangued the policemen.

Policeman Elias Barrera Florian, 26, was shot in the back when he tried to escape. He was shot several times and his violent death prevented his colleagues from taking action against the unidentified group.

According to reports received yesterday, the 10 rebels deceived the policemen because they arrived wearing olive green uniforms similar to army fatigues. One of the rebels said they were conducting an inspection, and it was not until later that the policemen tried to oppose them.

HONDURAS

MILITARY MAY ENTER DMZ TO CLEAN OUT SALVADORAN COMBATANTS

PA071120 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1819 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 7 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran troops might occupy the so-called territorial pockets that this country is disputing with El Salvador, it was announced here today. The two countries have been disputing over 400 square km of territory along an extensive border. In 1969 that conflict led to a 100-hour war.

OAS observers are in charge of security in those pockets and along the border, since the OAS created a demilitarized zone in October 1976 in order to fulfill the so-called pace of San Jose, signed by the two countries in 1970. According to that pact, the troops must remain at a distance of 6 km and only border police patrols not carrying automatic weapons but only equipment essential to safeguard order can pass through this corridor.

In the past few weeks, fighting has been taking place in those pockets between regular Salvadoran armed troops and the Salvadoran leftist guerrillas, thus considerably increasing the number of Salvadorans who are seeking refuge in Honduras.

Honduras regards those pockets as its own territory, so the Honduran military feels that hostile foreign armed forces have entered territory under their jurisdiction. The idea has thus been considered that the Honduran Armed Forces might enter the area in order to pacify it.

Col Ruben Humberto Montoya, chief of the 3rd Military Region headquartered in western Honduras, warned today in an interview with the local newspaper LA PRENSA that "if the OAS does not raise the matter with the Salvadoran Government in order to prevent fighting there, we will be forced to enter that territory."

According to observers of military developments, the measure would constitute an act of sovereignty by Honduras and would help this country firmly preserve its reiterated decision not to intervene in the affairs of neighboring countries.

According to Montoya, "the San Jose pact has been violated because those pockets are demilitarized area, but the Salvadoran guerrillas and army use them as combat areas."

Some pillaging has been reported in the pockets, but the Salvadoran troops and guerrillas have not entered further into Honduran territory due to the strict vigilance that the Honduran Army maintains along its border with El Salvador.

Montoya also denied charges by civilians that the Salvadoran troops have entered certain Honduran towns located outside the territory under dispute under the pretext of chasing subversive elements. Montoya added that vigilance is very strict and intense in the area. The Honduran Armed Forces have repeatedly said that they will not let their territory be used as a springboard against friendly governments or as a hunting ground for neighboring armies.

Honduras is still at war with El Salvador. No peace treaty has been signed since there are seven pending issues that have been under discussion since late 1969.

NICARAGUAN REFUGEE CAMPS ORDERED TORN DOWN

PA061449 Paris AFP in Spanish 0441 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 5 Aug (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that the Honduran Government has ordered the tearing down of the Nicaraguan refugee camps in Yusguare in the border area. The camps will be torn down in an "effort to prevent a provocation of the Sandinist government forces by the refugees," it was reported.

More than 3,000 out of about 7,000 Nicaraguan refugees in Honduras are members of the defunct Somozist guard, who fled their country following the victory of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

According to Sandinist leaders, the former military personnel have formed "counterrevolutionary bands," which have intensified their harassment of Nicaraguan military posts in the past few days.

Honduran Foreign Secretary Eliseo Perez Cadalso said here today that his government "has not received any official report" on the arrest of seven Honduran soldiers in Nicaraguan territory last week.

It was reported in Nicaragua that the (?Honduran) Army members were found to be armed on Nicaraguan soil and have been accused of being involved in the death of a literacy worker.

The Honduran foreign secretary noted that Roberto Suazo, Honduran Ambassador in Managua, "is in charge of the matter and he is trying to learn the real reasons behind the imprisonment of the seven Hondurans."

U.S. REPORT SAYS HONDURAS TARGET OF REVOLUTIONARY EFFORTS

PA022347 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Once again it has been publicly acknowledged that Honduras is part of the strategic plans of the so-called revolutionary movements seeking control of Central America and the Caribbean. We say publicly because, although these plans have existed for a long time, they had been kept under tight wraps and had even been strongly denied on occasion.

The news was released in Washington under the authority of none other than the Inter-American Affairs Subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives. Therefore it deserves utmost attention.

According to an ASSOCIATED PRESS report, U.S. intelligence analysts told Congress that Cuba gave arms and advice to the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua; that they feel the next to fall probably will be El Salvador and that Cuba is supporting the revolutionary movements in Guatemala and Honduras. The report adds that the congressional subcommittee censored or, in other words sanitized [depuro], testimony by Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) agents. Therefore, the information now released is a summary revised by the U.S. Congress: a restricted, but highly revealing summary.

Let us go on reading the report:

CIA Analyst Randolph Pearson told the subcommittee on 16 April that the probability is that Cuba considers itself an arsenal, training center, adviser and catalyst of revolution in those areas. Viewing the issue from Cuba's standpoint, I feel that El Salvador will probably be the next to fall, he said. The military is stronger in Guatemala. It is probably target No 2 in Cuba's plans. Honduras still has a long way to go. The right and the left in that country are strongly polarized, he added.

A subcommittee source said the analysts had evidence that Cuba supplied arms to the Sandinists in Nicaragua but they had no tangible evidence that Cuba is arming the revolutionaries in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. Nevertheless, according to the uncensored [as heard] testimony, intelligence analysts and State Department witnesses concurred that Cuba's training program for revolutionaries was extended to include many of the guerrillas now operating in Central America. A DIA official said the main contribution of Cuban President Fidel Castro to the Sandinist revoluiton was that of uniting three factions into a force to overthrow President Anastasio Somoza.

Lt Col Rafael E. Martinez Boucher, chief of the DIA's Latin American section, said Castro is now trying to unite the revolutionary factions in El Salvador and Guatemala. In answer to a question, Martinez said the Sandinists would not have been able to defeat Somoza without Cuba's help. From the foregoing, we want to underscore the part referring to Honduras. We have been assigned the No 3 position among the present targets of armed revolution. This means we will not be concerned as long as El Salvador and Guatemala do not fall; that everybody is free to interpret things as he pleases.

However, everyone must agree, we presume, that these matters must not be taken lightly and that, as the saying goes, where there is smoke there must be fire.

The alert has not only been sounded in the United States. Reports have leaked in the Soviet Union that Honduras is a target of armed subversion. Radio Moscow indiscreetly leaked a report recently saying that revolution is underway in our country. If we guide ourselves by appearances, Honduras does not present symptoms of decay. We do not have a repressive government. On the contrary, it is tolerant and respects freedoms and human rights. In general, the people seem to attach more importance to the present process of returning to institutional order than to any attempt at subversive adventures.

However, it would not be wise to be too trusting, particularly when one knows that there is a foreign plot to intervene in our affairs. The truth is that we are surrounded by countries in turmoil and that, as President Paz Garcia said recently, Honduras has not invented and does not have a vaccine against violence. Even the most developed countries of the world are exposed to this danger. The intelligent thing to do is to prevent violence by every means. Those who have everything to lose if revolutionary violence breaks out in Honduras--the great majority of the people--must devote themselves to this task.

The present provisional government has all the earmarks of a strong government not only because it has a good army but particularly because it is composed of the largest parties with the widest following among the people.

In view of these danger signals, the wise and right thing is for all sectors to cooperate in preserving the greatest possible harmony and solidarity among themselves and share, with equal uprightness, the responsibility for maintaining peace and stability in our nation. Only this way will we be able to show those who believe that the domino theory can be applied to armed insurgency in Latin America and the Caribbean that they are wrong.

NICARAGUA

MINISTRIES TO REGULATE POSSESSION OF 'WAR WEAPONS'

PA071747 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] A resolution by the Defense and Interior Ministries is in effect on the use of firearms. According to the resolution, all war weapons are for the exclusive use of the revolutionary Nicaraguan state. Both ministries note that common crimes and counter-revolutionary activities such as attacks on revolutionary leaders, murders, homicide, assaults and robbery with the use of firearms and especially with those considered war weapons have been committed recently. They also believe that such activities endanger the stability of the nation, state security and order in the nation. They have therefore decided:

1. To regard as war weapons all those long-range weapons designed and manufactured for use by the national armed forces.

2. To regard all firearms considered to be weapons of war as the sole property of the state.

3. To assign war weapons only to the armed institutions in the nation to perform military duties.

4. To ban the possession, holding and use of war weapons throughout the nation.

5. To state that in order to legally possess, hold and use other firearms not regarded as war weapons, a permit or license must first be obtained.

FSLN PLEDGES TO DEFINE STAND ON ELECTIONS

PA080247 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1908 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Managua, 7 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Sandinist Front will make a statement on 23 August to define its attitude on the holding of elections in the country. That day marks the closing of the national literary crusade, and thousands of literary brigadists will gather at the 19 July Plaza in Managua.

Comdr Bayardo Arce, chairman of the State Council, made this announcement Wednesday night when he opposed a proposal asking the government junta to inform the legislative organization in writing regarding the junta's stand on the holding of elections.

The proposal was presented by the representative of the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party at the State Council but obtained only three votes in favor. The other State Council members (out of a total of 47 delegates) rejected the proposal.

Commander Arce said the members of the junta, speaking individually, as well as members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate, have already given their opinion about elections.

Leaders of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] have said that the government must set a date for the holding of elections.

It is understood that on 23 August the FSLN will define its attitude when it speaks as a body on the matter of the country's electoral process.

LA PRENSA'S CHAMORRO CRITICIZES LACK OF ELECTIONS

PA062157 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Aug 80 p 1

[By Julio Ortega C.]

[Text] The Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) does not want elections in Nicaragua and claims that the people have already cast their vote. Its thesis is that the popular will indicates Sandino yesterday, Sandino today and Sandino forever. Despite the interest that the private sector and the political parties have been showing in the holding of elections and despite the increasing public debate currently underway in the country, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Jr has told this newspaper.

Chamorro, who is a staff member of Nicaragua's newspaper LA PRENSA, explained that an agreement reached with the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) at the moment of the political crisis that led to Alfonso Robelo's resignation, under which it was decided that elections would be held and 19 July was set as a tentative date, has not been fulfilled. This has led to an increasingly heated national debate that has maintained the country in a state of unrest.

The FSLN claims that the Nicaraguan people have not asked for elections during the dialogues they have held with the government leaders. Neither have they asked for elections during the "Direct Line" program in which questions are posed to those leaders in a program aired on Thursdays.

According to Chamorro, the FSLN's decision not to hold elections may lead to a very difficult situation in which the private sector would have to withdraw from the State Council, since the private sector has agreed to join that council under the condition that elections would be held or that at least a tentative election date would be announced.

It has already been said in Nicaragua that there will be no elections in the traditional manner, but it is not known what other type of elections the FSLN commanders may have in mind.

It has also been said that election is not equivalent to democracy and that democracy is the people's power in the government. Since the FSLN allegedly represents the people, then elections are not required.

According to Chamorro, that line of reasoning is not fair since the Nicaraguan people have already cast their vote, but they voted for Somoza to leave and they voted in favor of being able to vote. That is the argument of the sectors that want elections.

Counterrevolutionary Tension

There is a lot of tension, Chamorro said. There have been counterrevolutionary attacks in the northern mountains and these have increased the tension. The intensification of militarization is obvious. The number of people in the army and military expenses have not been disclosed and are regarded as a "state secret." The army has been disproportionately expanded, exceeding the number of military the country can support. That is obvious to any tourist or person living in Nicaragua.

Chamorro explained that he understands there is a danger of counterrevolution, but he said he does not believe such a big army is necessary. Equipment has been bought in the GDR, at least transportation equipment for the army, which was first used on 19 July.

Regarding freedom of expression, the situation is quite difficult. The country's two television channels are in the hands of a political party--the FSLN--which has not yet dared declare itself a party because it wants to maintain the idea that it is not a party while retaining all the advantages of functioning as a party. If they officially declared themselves a political party they would not be able to keep the two television channels, a newspaper and so forth under their control. There would have to be a separation between state and party since at present there is total confusion because we have a political party that is not a political party.

Fidel Castro's arrival in Nicaragua does not surprise me either, Chamorro explained, since the commanders of the revolution trained in Cuba. That is no secret. They are grateful to Cuba and Cuba contributed greatly to the overthrow of Somoza.

Chamorro noted that for some people Nicaragua is already communist. For Reagan we are already communist. I believe he added, that the country has rapidly advanced toward socialism. To a certain extent there is a kind of pluralism because the private sectors are represented in the State Council and we still have a free press, but I am not overly optimistic because the government has been attacking us without its attacks being based on mistakes on our part.

According to Chamorro, his country's situation, his fatherland's basic choice clearly lies between the Marxist-Leninists and the non-Marxist-Leninists. He also said there is much disunity. In his opinion, the only party that has gained the support of the people is the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement led by Alfonso Robelo.

I hope, Chamorro said in conclusion, that Nicaragua will have a mixed-enterprise regime and a private sector regime in the near future and that the state will obtain most of its revenues from the GNP. I also hope there will be political parties that can campaign freely.

Comment on Social Democratic Unity

PA070444 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Aug 80 p 2

[Speech by Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios at event in honor of Comdr Fernando Chamorro Rappacioli in Intercontinental Hotel in Managua--date not specified]

[Excerpts] Compatriots:

All of us who love Nicaragua are compatriots, each in his own way, each in his own party, each with his own ideas, each in his democratic dimension.

We are struggling for a society of free men and a free man must have three basic qualities: his own judgment, his own initiative and his own conscience.

There are two social democratic parties in Nicaragua: the Social Democratic Party which is a democratic movement and the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement which is also a social democratic party. That is why I do not think there is a substantial reason for the existence of two social democratic parties in this small country. Let my message be one of unity so that these two social democratic parties will unite along with all the other Nicaraguan democratic forces to consolidate a single democratic bloc which will guarantee ideological pluralism and freedom in all its dimensions and so that the long-awaited march toward the democratic republic will begin.

We are living at a time when all dissent, all critical thought, all political thought that is not aligned with specific Marxist-Leninist canons is the target of almost automatic emotional and rash insults.

There are people who read LA PRENSA with a magnifying glass to find "the fly in the soup" and thus have an excuse to use the mass media which are owned by the Nicaraguan people to denigrate LA PRENSA, to launch virulent attacks against LA PRENSA so that the people will stop reading LA PRENSA and perhaps so that the political cost of an eventual takeover of the newspaper will decrease. But the people are not deceived as the commanders have said and as I too believe. That is why the people are not deceived by those unjustified attacks against LA PRENSA which has always been the Nicaraguans' newspaper.

STATE COUNCIL DELAYS BILL ON POLITICAL PARTIES

PA071821 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Lester Mendieta report]

[Excerpt] The State Council has delayed [discussion] of the bill to regulate the political parties. The Conservative Party and the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement submitted this bill to the State Council during its previous session. The commission ruled that the bill had not been sufficiently discussed by the council and voted to postpone it for the coming session.

Is this connection, Comdr Bayardo Arce, president of this colegislative organ, said that there is some concern about the fact that the subject of the regulation of political parties is related to the law on elections. The government junta has announced that it will send this law to the State Council for discussion.

In view of this situation, it was recommended that the press and interior committee determine if the bill submitted by the parties and organizations bears any connection with the law on elections. If this is the case, discussion would have to be postponed until the government junta sends the respective bill to the State Council for discussion.

BARRICADA ARTICLE DEFENDS SPECIAL TRIBUNALS

PA061731 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Jul 80 p 3

[Sergio Buitrago Morales article: "Revolutionary Justice and the Special Tribunals"]

[Text] Among some lawyers, law students and bar members in general, there are comments and criticisms regarding the way the special tribunals are operating and the basis for their decisions. It is even said that they are sentencing without proof.

These comments are inevitable, for the time being. One cannot expect that only 11 months after the revolution, all those who know about law can immediately understand the nature of revolutionary justice. More so, when most of them are not very politically aware. However, it is our duty to educate and guide those who do not understand the situation. The revolution is manifesting itself in every aspect of social activity. It can be seen in the production of the agrarian reform; in finances with the nationalization of the banks; in education with the literacy crusade; and in the field of justice with the Sandinist revolution through the special tribunals.

All these changes in different sectors are being questioned. Those who do not understand and others who are ill-intentioned, are constantly criticizing the agrarian reform, the nationalization of banks and the literacy crusade. The special tribunals could not be the exception.

The critics we are talking about have not been able to understand that the special tribunals are part of reality. They have not understood that the Sandinist revolution suddenly, in a matter of days, was facing the problem of solving 7,500 criminal cases.

The special tribunals summary actions originated from this situation. From this immediate and urgent need, created by the sudden increase of criminal cases, emerged the expeditious and simple character of the process.

The main objections are based on the formalities of ordinary justice, which are made within the legal system we have learned at the university and in courts.

The argument used most often is that the special tribunals are passing sentences without any evidence--evidence which is "one of the main pillars of our penal system." At this point it is worth asking: How many Somozist criminals would be running free if, in order to sentence them, we had to obtain a coroner's report or a death certificate?

Those critics seem to forget that the special tribunals are juries which, according to the theory, can condemn criminals without or despite proof, and can even disregard the evidence. Conscience is something subjective which cannot be questioned.

Special tribunals are handled according to political and legal views. The Somozist criminals carried out their brutal crimes protected by the political and military power they had. It would be difficult to prove the guilt of a torturer from the Nicaraguan Security Office [OSN] when their victims were blindfolded. Yet our critics want us to allow a torturer from the OSN to go free, just because we were unable to prove his guilt. [paragraph continues]

They seem to forget that the dictatorship had in its files a dossier on each one of them with their activities, which it left behind with all the records, which are the most overwhelming evidence against them for the crimes and injustices they committed.

We are having political trials. Just as during the Nuremberg trial when attention was concentrated on the central high staff, the Gestapoi, the SS, the Reich's cabinet members, the Nazi Party political orientation corps and others, the special tribunals are concentrating their attention on the 1st Armored Batallion, the National Security Office, the northern zone general headquarters (Rio Blanco), the Infantry Basic Training School (EEBI) and others.

The Nuremberg trial sentenced many to the gallows. However, Sandinist generosity has spared the lives of Somozist murderers. Despite the bloody and cowardly nature of the National Guard, its members have been treated with benevolence and we are even trying to reincorporate them into society by implementing readaptation programs in the Sandinist prisons.

The special tribunals are the continuation of the activities undertaken by the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) against the enemies of the people during its 20 years of struggle--an activity which was always observed and which is summarized in the slogan: "Relentless in combat and generous in victory."

It seems like those who criticize the special tribunals have already forgotten the nightmare of Somoza. Only a year ago 500 pound bombs were blowing women and children to pieces. It was not long ago when nails were being pulled out from fingers in the dungeons of Tiscapa and that our brother peasants were being dropped from helicopters.

It seems as if these recent incidents could be erased by legalistic actions which have existed for centuries.

The court-appointed defense counsel deserve a separate paragraph. There is a general belief that the defense counsel is appointed to harass the defendant--or even for vengeance--and that he assumes the defense reluctantly out of fear of being fined.

That should not be the outlook. The special tribunals are trying to settle the situation of 7,500 Somozist prisoners. To make this possible it is necessary to have 7,500 defense counsels because trials cannot start without them. We are also interested in having the lawyers assume a new attitude regarding the revolution; in this respect, the special tribunals are the doors which are open for them to join and form a new conception for the exercise of the law in this revolution.

The attitude of the defense counsels should be of social interest, of support to the revolution, of cooperation in administering the revolutionary justice. They should see in the special tribunals neither a separate, nor antagonistic, body. They should identify themselves with them and act with enthusiasm.

Now that the district attorney's office has intensified its charges, it has been more difficult to get defense counsels and this is the reason we are appealing to the conscience of lawyers and students.

The students have shown more significant solidarity than the professionals. We must acknowledge the students, from the Carlos Fonseca People's University and from the Central American University (UCA), who have already organized an office for penal cases.

(Taken from Special Tribunals Information Bulletin No 2)

NEWSMEN URGED TO ASSUME REVOLUTIONARY POSTURE

PA041948 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Station commentary read by Freddy Rostran Arauz]

[Text] The counterrevolutionary criminals have assassinated and stolen. They seek Sandinist garrisons and brigade members' lodgings. We are witnessing the first armed outbreaks by the counterrevolution.

At an Interior Ministry news conference, newsmen were told about the counterrevolutionary raids that the former Somozist guardsmen have been conducting in the north. The newsmen were also shown 14 prisoners.

Georgino Andrade, Juana Cruz Centeno, Mario Jose Pereira and Juan Antonio Chacon are names that can no longer be erased from the history of Nicaragua. Their blood, shed in the valleys and mountains of rural Nicaragua remind us that this revolution must move ahead and that counterrevolution is not merely a word.

The hyenas have dealt their criminal blows in Wiwili, Quilali, (Ilambe), Rio Coco and other places. Our duty, nonetheless, is to warn that the counterrevolution is not only carrying out its activities with weapons. Those intent on creating confusion are also trying to undermine the people's power, revolutionary power. Such is the case with several members of the Nicaraguan news media. Some entities of the Nicaraguan news media are serving as forums to demand elections as if these were being denied in Nicaragua. They are demanding them as if a de facto regime were in power here in Nicaragua. Elections will be held in Nicaragua and the revolution itself is the main guarantee of this. In the midst of the bloody situation sponsored by the counterrevolutionary criminals, there are those who through the news media ask that weapons be sold as scrap iron.

It is interesting and easy to verify that the political campaign of confusion launched through certain papers and radio stations coincides with the first murderous shots fired by the counterrevolution. We dare establish a connection between the ambushes and the attacks aired by the radio stations and published in the papers because these attacks are more serious than is normally believed. We do this also because the famous charges that a Marxist regime or a leftist totalitarian regime is being established in Nicaragua--something that is totally false--may legitimize these criminal operations in the eyes of some.

Let us not forget that this very thing is what the Somozists are telling the peasants they try to win over for the counterrevolution: That a Marxist regime is being established in Nicaragua, that Nicaragua is dominated by communism.

The truth is that here in Nicaragua we have been laying the groundwork for a regime marked by broad popular participation. As a leader said last week, democracy is not equivalent to "elections" but to direct participation by the people in the exercise of power. And if certain antihistoric minority circles fear the direct participation of the masses in state activities, then let them tremble. Let them tremble because those whom they have traditionally called the populace are the ones who rule and the ones that must rule now in Nicaragua.

Going back to the connection between counterrevolution at the shooting level and counterrevolution at the news media level, one must not forget that the attacks against the literacy campaign coming from one of the country's smallest groups preceded Georgino Andrade's murder in Chinandega as well as that of Mario Pereira, who was only 16 years old, in Malpaisillo.

And now, a new offensive launched by the reactionary radio stations and by LA PRENSA has coincided with the crimes committed in the north by the tyranny's former guardsmen. The peasant militia, which is nothing but the armed peasants, is fulfilling its patriotic role. With their complete dedication, and even at the risk of their own lives, the people in the militia are participating in the counterattack and persecuting the murderers who have shed the blood of literacy crusade members.

So the peasants have patriotically fulfilled their duty by confronting those groups. But the key question is: Have we journalists fulfilled our mission in the face of the counter-revolution being waged through the information media? Are those of us who yesterday pointed out in the catacombs the crimes of the dictatorship--are we fulfilling our duty now? Are those of us, newsmen who yesterday took to the streets to denounce the atrocities committed by the tyranny, taking the position of struggle that we should assume today? The combative spirit that gave vitality to the historic Radio Newscasters Union of Managua and to the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists should reemerge today, even to point out that the mistakes within our own ranks because we can say right here that radio newscasts such as "Now," "Worldwide News" and "Fourth Estate" are acting against the interests of the people. Others sin because they are too acquiescent, ambivalent or are controlled. Their incitement of both the revolutionaries and reactionaries is yet another way of confusing our people.

This commentary is a call to action. It is a call to assume a revolutionary position within journalism because it cannot be denied that behind the attacks originating in various places there is but a single enemy, the same enemy of all popular revolutions: imperialism.

We cannot remain impassive in the face of criminals and we do not want to limit our role to announcing that yet another literacy crusade member has been killed. Let us act, companeros.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE JOINS 'CLAMOR' ON NEUTRON BOMB

PA062348 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with Peoples will join the worldwide clamor tomorrow against the manufacture of the neutron bomb. The international day against the neutron bomb will be observed in many countries tomorrow. The Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with Peoples has expressed its support of agreements reached by the WPC in Geneva on 26 February 1978.

COMMITTEE DEMANDS REPORT ON MISSING NICARAGUAN

PA070010 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with Peoples today demanded that the Salvadoran junta issue a reply regarding the case of Nicaraguan Enrique [name indistinct] Gonzalez who was captured in Salvadoran territory on 13 June. The demand is included in a telegram sent to the Salvadoran Government junta, copies of which have been sent to the Human Rights Committee and the Salvadoran Embassy in Managua.

The Nicaraguan was captured in the Salvadoran port of La Union but the Salvadoran authorities have repeatedly refused to report his whereabouts.

REFUGEES AT U.S. MISSION PLAN TO GIVE UP

PA072311 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2253 GMT 7 Aug 80

[REUTER item]

[Text] Havana, 7 Aug (REUTER)--Reliable sources reported today that approximately 80 Cuban refugees who sought asylum in the U.S. mission here last 2 May plan to surrender to the government of Fidel Castro this evening. The Cuban authorities today prepared buses to transport them.

More than 400 Cubans, mostly former political prisoners, [on 2 May] broke into the mission shortly after a clash in front of the building with progovernment groups. At least 15 persons were injured at the time. The Cuban Government blamed the former prisoners for the fight but U.S. diplomats said the Castro sympathizers arrived in buses and began beating the people who were in line for U.S. visas.

Small groups have since left the embassy, mostly women and children. There are still 287 refugees inside. Most of them are men who have been prisoners. The Castro government has stated that the United States does not have the right to grant them asylum and that the refugees must surrender.

Departure of Some Refugees

PA072328 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2317 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Havana, 7 Aug (EFE)--An unspecified number of people have left the U.S. Interests Office in Havana, where they had been since 3 May. Approximately 40 occupiers voluntarily left the building in two buses, one with about 25 women and children and another with 15 men. The buses took different routes.

NICARAGUAN JUNTA MINISTER HEADS VISITING DELEGATION

PA052202 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Excerpt] A Nicaraguan delegation is visiting Cuba. It is headed by the minister of the Managua reconstruction junta. Nicaraguan Minister Samuel Santos Lopez received the keys of the city of Havana from Luis Mendez (Morejon), chairman of the committee on local people's government organs, at an event at the Museum of History which was attended by Jorge Valdez, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC]. Also attending was Orlando Fundora, chief of the Department of Revolutionary Orientation of the PCC Central Committee.

Santos Lopez heads a delegation which includes Edgar Zapata, (Nevil Cros), Uriel Arauz, Juna J. Medina and Carlos (Benavente), all of the Managua reconstruction junta. The group also includes (Areli) Molina, Mario Hurtado and Jorge Sacasa, officials of the same office.

CUBA GRANTS LINE OF CREDIT TO JAMAICA

FL021259 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Cuba has granted Jamaica a line of credit estimated at five million Canadian dollars for the purchase of raw materials and consumer basic goods. The agreement was signed in Kingston, the capital of Jamaica, between the governor of the Bank of Jamaica, Herbert Walker, and the vice president of the National Bank of Cuba, Julio Imperatori. The credit, which will last 1 year, will be at the disposition of the state and private sector, and will increase commercial exchange between the two countries.

COMMENTARY URGES SOLIDARITY WITH BOLIVIAN PEOPLE

PA040351 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Aug 80

["Our America" Commentary]

[Text] The reports coming in daily from La Paz enable one to reach the conclusion that the Bolivian coupists have in no way been able to consolidate power, break the people's resistance and, as they called it, to normalize the country.

If the Bolivian fascists had achieved the absolute control of which they are boasting, there would be no reason for the raids and arrests still taking place throughout the country. It is also known that the people continue to confront the henchmen. This is also shown by the shooting which is heard nightly in La Paz and other cities; the explosion of bombs; the strike which continues to affect the large mining centers; and the blocking of roads by workers and peasants.

The opposition to the Bolivian coupists continues to develop despite the most brutal repression. A Bolivian religious leader recently charged that more than 1,500 people were killed by the Bolivian soldiers during the 17 July military coup and that 2,500 people are under arrest. Cristina Trigo, widow of assassinated Socialist leader Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, has charged from the underground that hundreds of political prisoners, many of them wounded, are being held in inhuman conditions in the Bolivian garrisons.

The Bolivian fascists have also been unable to overcome international isolation and reduce the condemnation that the 17 July coup has provoked around the world, particularly in Latin America. So far, only four countries, all with essentially antidemocratic governments, have recognized the usurpers of power in La Paz.

A few days ago, six Latin American countries--Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Nicaragua and Costa Rica--and Spain signed in Lima a declaration condemning the military coup in Bolivia and urging the Bolivian fascist military men to restore full democracy and human rights. Previously, the OAS had approved a resolution condemning the bloody military coup in Bolivia, expressing deep concern over the loss of human lives as a result of this action, voicing solidarity with the Bolivian people and requesting that the Inter-American Human Rights Commission investigate the human rights situation in Bolivia.

However, Nicaragua, Panama, Grenada and other countries believe that such a resolution is only a first step in the solution of the situation in Bolivia. This will only be possible if the fascists, headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, are prevented from consolidating power and if the people's free will, as expressed in the ballot boxes in the 29 June elections, is fulfilled.

Nicaragua believes that the magnitude and seriousness of the events in Bolivia demand a more energetic reply from the OAS. Therefore, it has called for a meeting of OAS foreign ministers. Other countries of the area have already expressed their support of the Nicaraguan revolutionary government's request. Bolivia, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto has said, offers the OAS a historic opportunity to gain credibility in Latin America if it acts in favor of people and not in favor of the gorilla, oligarchic and proimperialist governments.

The heroic Bolivian people need an increase in Latin American and international solidarity with their unwavering struggle against the fascist military men, trained, armed and ideologically indoctrinated by Washington, despite the hypocritical and demagogic statements issued by the White House on the 17 July events.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 156 11 August 1980

ARGENTINA

Castro Madero Denies Plans To Build Atomic Bomb B 1
FRG Grants Loan to CNEA for Atucha II Plant B 1
Taxi Union Leader Garcia Abducted Near Home B 2
Released After Half Hour B 2
Further Details B 2
Visiting UK Minister Views Bilateral Relations B 2

BOLIVIA

Former President Gueiler Reportedly Arrives in Peru C 1
LATIN Journalist Released; U.S. Journalist To Be Tried C 1
Two U.S. Priests Detained, Whereabouts Unknown C 1
Priest Calls for Economic Blockade of Country C 1
Interior Ministry Reports Transfer of Foreign Priests C 2
Foreign Minister Comments on Various Issues C 2
Foreign Ministry Says Guatemala To Continue Relations C 3
Peruvian Foreign Minister Says Bolivians Granted Asylum C 3
Paz Zamora Asserts Union Leader Lechin Still Alive C 4
'Extremist Infiltration' Reported Among Teachers C 4
Interior Minister Meets With EEC Ambassadors C 5
Safe-Conducts Linked to Diplomatic Recognition C 5
Government Appoints Ambassador to OAS C 6
OAS Message 'Tacit Recognition' C 6
Overseas Communications Suspended During Curfew C 6
Briefs: IDB Loan C 6

BRAZIL

Figueiredo Promises Gubernatorial Elections in 1982 D 1
Amendments to Foreigners Statute Under Study [JORNAL DO BRASIL 7 Aug] D 1
Prestes Regains Contacts With PCB Sectors [JORNAL DO BRASIL 6 Aug] D 1
PCB Split Widens [JORNAL DO BRASIL 7 Aug] D 2
Briefs: Oil Risk Contracts D 2

CHILE

Pinochet Announces 11 Sep Plebiscite for New Constitution E 1
Opposition Sectors Propose National Agreement E 1
Six Persons Arrested for Terrorist Activities E 2
French Embassy Concerned Over Arrest of Student E 2
Catholic Youth Leader Abducted by Armed Men E 2
Briefs: Industrial Production E 2

ECUADOR

Cabinet Resigns; President To Reply Soon G 1
Chamber Elects Pro-Roldos Baca Carbo as President G 2
About 20 Wounded in Shootout at Ambato University G 2

PERU

Foreign Minister Views Ties With Chile, Other Countries J 1
Aprista Party Dissident Leader Attacked J 1
EL COMERCIO Interviews Nicaragua's Cordova [3 Aug] J 1
Briefs: UK Sea Rights Official J 2

VENEZUELA

Bowdler Meeting With President Herrera Reported [Managua] L 1
Brazilian Army Chief of Staff Begins Official Visit L 1
Oil Industry Reports 1979 Profit Near $3 Billion L 1

MEXICO

Government Protests Killing of Newsman in El Salvador M 1
Newspaper Denunciation M 1
Carrington, Price Discuss Belize Independence M 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

Regional Planning Ministers Meet in Guatemala P 1

COSTA RICA

Text of El Salvador's Morales-Carazo Joint Communique P 1
Public Works Minister To Resign, Enter Presidential Race P 3
[LA NACION 5 Aug]

EL SALVADOR

FDR Announces General Strike for 13-15 Aug P 3
FDR News Conference P 3
Labor Ministry Countermeasures [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 10 Aug] P 5
Businessmen's Opposition to Strike P 6
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 8 Aug] P 6
U.S. 'Tacitly Recognizes' FDR as 'Belligerent Force' P 6
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 2-3 Aug]
Mexican Newsman Killed Covering Shootout P 7
Death Termed 'Accidental' P 7
At Least 114 Killed in Week's Political Violence P 8
Guerrillas Attack Police Post, Government Center P 8
PRTC Attack P 8
Security Forces Patrolling San Salvador Streets P 8
Over 10,000 Peasants Reported Fleeing Rural Areas [Managua] P 8

GUATEMALA

Mexico, Cuba Accused of Meddling in Internal Affairs P 9
Foreign Minister on Ridley's Visit, Belize Issue P 9
Official Sources Clarify President's Message to Bolivia P 10
Paper Condemns 'Undermining' of Ambassador Ortiz P 10
[PRENSA LIBRE 2 Aug]
EGP Gives Reason for Killing Lawyer [PRENSA LIBRE 2 Aug] P 11
More Bodies Found in Different Parts of Country P 12
U.S. Engineer Killed by Unidentified Group in Peten P 12

HONDURAS

U.S. Congressman Meets With Local Leaders P 12
President Denied Power To Veto Assembly's Decrees P 12
Morazanist Leader Says Government Reforms Will Fail [Havana] P 13

NICARAGUA

U.S. 'Reactionaries' Accused of Blocking Loan Payment P 14
Ramirez Announces Junta Visit to Costa Rica P 14
Borge Comments on Pluralism, Foreign Relations P 15
Junta's Ortega Views Private Enterprise, Soviet Presence P 16
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 1 Aug]
Need for Military Preparedness P 17
Ramirez Says LA PRENSA 'Will Fall by Itself' P 18
Government Prohibits Carrying of Firearms P 19
FSLN Urges Attendance at 23 Aug Literacy Rally P 19
Economy Faces Trade Balance Deficit in CACM P 20

CUBA

Hijacked Air Florida Plane Lands in Havana Q 1
Eight More Leave U.S. Interests Office Q 1
Castro Tours Isle of Youth To Inspect Hurricane Damage Q 1
Further on Visit Q 2
FAO Regional Meeting To Be Held 26 Aug-6 Sep Q 3
MPSP Demands Release of S. Korean Opposition Leader Q 3

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Salvadoran Foreign Minister Arrives 7 Aug S 1
Press Conference S 1
Disagreement With Solidarity Committee S 1
PCD Comments S 2
Venezuela's Herrera Campins Postpones Visit S 2

GRENADA

Deputy Prime Minister Coard Visits GDR, Signs Protocol S 2
[cross-reference]

CASTRO MADERO DENIES PLANS TO BUILD ATOMIC BOMB

PY082242 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2337 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Aug (NA)--The chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) today firmly refuted any Argentine plans to build an atom bomb and rejected the possibility that the government could review its position against ratifying the Tlaltelolco Treaty (for nuclear nonproliferation).

In a statement made by telephone to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS from San Carlos de Bariloche, Castro Madero strongly refuted the report of an international news agency datelined in Bern according to which Argentina will manufacture the first Latin American bomb at a cost of $12 billion.

Castro Madero said: "Taking into account the source of this information, which was disclosed by a representative of the Swiss parliament, meaning Deputy (Hansjoerg Braunscheig), it becomes obvious that it is deliberately aimed at preventing or hampering the sale to Argentina of a heavy water plant, by accusing Argentina of aims which it does not, in fact, have."

The CNEA chairman recalled that Argentina has signed contracts and "has been proving through its policy that nuclear energy will be used only for peaceful objectives," and expressed his belief that "the negotiations with Switzerland for the installation of the first Argentine heavy water plant in Arroyito, Neuquen Province, will not be harmed by this report."

Asked whether the Argentine plan for nuclear development will cost $12 billion as reported from Bern, Castro Madero indicated that "he does not know where that figure comes from," and explained that the Argentine nuclear program, which provides for the construction of four nuclear powerplants and a heavy water plant by 1997, will cost $5 billion.

Concerning Argentina's refusal to ratify the nonproliferation treaty, Castro Madero said: "We have not signed it because we believe that it is discriminatory, that is, it violates the principle of legal equality among the states."

Asked whether the Argentine Government would review its position against ratifying the Tlaltelolco Treaty, Castro Madero answered, "no, absolutely not. I do not believe that the conditions have changed enough for us to sign the treaty."

The CNEA chairman will stay in San Carlos de Bariloche until Sunday. Tomorrow he will attend the opening ceremony of the academic activities at the Balseiro Institute, which teaches physics and nuclear engineering at the doctoral level.

FRG GRANTS LOAN TO CNEA FOR ATUCHA II PLANT

PY090145 Paris AFP in Spanish 2320 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Frankfurt, FRG, 8 Aug (AFP)--It was learned here today that several FRG banks have granted a credit of more than $1 billion to the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] to finance a second FRG-Argentine nuclear contract.

Two credits for about $560 million were directly granted by the FRG Government through the Kreditanstaltfuer Wiederaufbau National Bank. A third credit for about $470 million was granted with the endorsement of the federal government by the Westdeutsche Landesbank, which heads the operation of a consortium made up of 26 FRG banks.

These credits will help to finance the Atucha II nuclear plant, which will be built by the Kraftwerk Union AG (KWU), a Siemens branch that works in the nuclear sector, which also built the Atucha I nuclear plant. It was reported that the credit conditions will not be disclosed.

TAXI UNION LEADER GARCIA ABDUCTED NEAR HOME

PY081240 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1228 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Aug (NA)--The leader of the taxi drivers union, Roberto Garcia, who is also a high-ranking member of the Commission of 25 and the Peronist labor movement, was kidnapped this morning near his residence in the metropolitan neighborhood of Saavedra by armed men driving a white Peugeot, according to the union leader's brother Enrique Garcia. Enrique Garcia's report indicated that Roberto, who had been the representative of the Argentine labor movement to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), was kidnapped around 0900 this morning at the corner of Pico and Pintos Streets, shortly after leaving his residence.

Released After Half Hour

PY081346 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1315 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Aug (NA)--Union leader Roberto Garcia was released half an hour after being kidnapped, according to his own statement. Garcia, who was abducted at 0900 on the corner of Pico and Pintos Streets in the Saavedra neighborhood, was released at the railway crossing of Mendoza street, three blocks from the Belgrano railway station.

The union leader reported that his kidnappers had threatened him, and after he had been abandoned blindfolded by his captors he heard gunshots. Garcia reported that the car in which he was taken away was a yellow Dodge 1500. The relatives of the union leader had already reported his abduction to the 35th Police Precinct station.

Further Details

PY091900 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2305 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 8 Aug (NA)--The leader of the taxi drivers union, the Commission of 25 and the Peronist labor movement, Roberto Garcia, was abducted today and held for half an hour by unidentified persons who threatened him to make him give up his union activities, according to Garcia's own statement released after the event. "You have to give up; you are a loser," the kidnappers told Garcia repeatedly while they kept the car in which they were holding him constantly on the move.

VISITING UK MINISTER VIEWS BILATERAL RELATIONS

PY081542 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1330 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Aug (NA)--British trade minister Cecil Parkinson stated today that "relations with Argentina are improving" and that his country "is doing everything it can" to increase trade between the two nations. Parkinson made these statements to journalists accredited to government house shortly after meeting with President Jorge Videla along with British Ambassador Anthony Williams. The latter, when asked about the Malvinas Islands, said that "we are living in new times" and "we hope to resolve this problem among friends."

FORMER PRESIDENT GUEILER REPORTEDLY ARRIVES IN PERU

FY102050 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2231 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Lima, 9 Aug (TELAM-EFE)--Former Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler arrived today in Lima from La Paz, where she had been staying at the Apostolic Nunciature. Gueiler arrived in Lima aboard an FRG airliner.

Lidia Gueiler was ousted by a military coup on 17 July. The announcement that Lidia Gueiler was going to leave La Paz was issued by her daughter, Maria Teresa Perez Gueiler, in Paris, where she is presently living.

LATIN JOURNALIST RELEASED; U.S. JOURNALIST TO BE TRIED

FY092020 Paris AFP in Spanish 1940 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 9 Aug (AFP)--LATIN-REUTER journalist Gerardo Irusta was released here today several hours after his arrest. Sources of the REUTER-LATIN agency have reported that Irusta was treated properly and not subjected to physical or psychological pressures during the interrogation he underwent last night.

Meanwhile, the interior minister, Col Luis Arce Gomez, has disclosed that U.S. journalist Mary Helen Spooner of the British FINANCIAL TIMES was the leader of a group of journalists engaged in disseminating rumors and false reports. Interior Ministry sources have indicated that Spooner will be brought to trial in a regular court.

TWO U.S. PRIESTS DETAINED, WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN

FY082244 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1759 GMT 8 Aug 80

[By Rene Villegas]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 8 Aug (LATIN)--The Catholic Church, whose bishops declared themselves guardians of human rights on 24 July, expressed concern today at the detention of two more priests--both Americans--by armed civilians. A church source confirmed to LATIN that priests John Moynihan and Willian Cay of the Maryknoll congregation were detained last Tuesday in the town of Riberalta, almost 1,000 km north of here, close to the Brazilian border where they worked as missionaries. It was added that the two priests, arrested by civilians, were put abroad a plane with an unknown destination, and that the church initiated official steps here today to find out their whereabouts. Six other priests of Spanish nationality and members of the Jesuit and Salesian orders have been under detention since 17 July, according to church reports made earlier.

PRIEST CALLS FOR ECONOMIC BLOCKADE OF COUNTRY

FY091916 Paris AFP in Spanish 0230 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Sao Paulo, 8 Aug (AFP)--According to the statement of a Bolivian priest who left his country recently, only an economic blockade against Bolivia can topple General Garcia Meza's government. The priest, who asked that his name be kept secret, is one of the 300 persons--of whom 40 are church officials--sentenced to death by the intelligence services a few months before the 17 July coup d'etat, according to his own statement at a press conference sponsored by the Sao Paulo archbishop.

The priest said that armed resistance against the regime will begin little by little, but one of the main obstacles is the lack of arms. He added that 95 percent of the population opposes the military regime. So far the resistance has not been violent, restricting itself to strikes and roadblocks.

The people of Bolivia hope that the United States, the FRG, Venezuela and other countries will continue to strongly oppose General Garcia Meza and use economic pressures, the priest said. Only an economic blockade will force General Garcia Meza to turn over his post to the more moderate former military presidents, Gen Hugo Banzer or David Padilla, who have been maintaining a very strange silence, he stressed.

According to the priest, Siles Zuazo's clandestine government has no chance of being recognized abroad because it does not control a portion of theterritory. He also expressed his belief that Siles Zuazo will find it very difficult to remain underground.

He added that for the time being it is impossible to establish the number of deaths and prisoners because most of the allegedly missing opponents are probably underground.

The priest confirmed that drug traffickers played an active role in favor of the coupists and stressed the serious situation of Argentine political opponents who had sought refuge in Bolivia and are now threatened with expulsion.

Finally, the priest said that about 90 percent of the peasants are against the reactivation of the peasant-military pact which had been in effect during the regimes of Barrientos and Banzer.

INTERIOR MINISTRY REPORTS TRANSFER OF FOREIGN PRIESTS

FY091439 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] The foreign priests arrested in connection with the country's political changes have been transferred to the Apostolic Nunciature, according to information released by the Interior Ministry.

Meanwhile, members of the International Red Cross have reported visiting buildings where political prisoners are being held and have confirmed that the prisoners are being treated well. The visits were made at the suggestion of the Bolivian Red Cross. The international delegation will now go to rural areas to continue their inspection.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON VARIOUS ISSUES

FY091929 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1835 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Aug (NA)--The Bolivian foreign minister, Gen Javier Cerruto Calderon, stated today in this capital that the military regime "absolutely" is ignoring the creation of a clandestine government in Bolivia under the presidency of Hernan Siles Zuazo. "Undoubtedly the press and world opinion in general have been receiving totally distorted news," Cerruto said when he arrived here this afternoon on his way to Montevideo, where he will participate in the changing of the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) into the Latin American Integration Association [Asociacion Latinoamericana de Integracion] [ALADI].

Cerruto also denied reports that Bolivian labor union leader Juan Lechin is seriously wounded. "You must have realized through the press that there is no evidence of this and it has been denied by the interior minister in the statement he made in La Paz."

The Bolivian foreign minister emphasized that his country has endured an isolation which "resulted from a conspiracy that was not only domestic, but also international."

Asked about reports from foreign news agencies concerning alleged Argentine interference in the coup d'etat which toppled Lidia Gueiler's government and cut off the process of democratization, Cerruto said: "I ignore these reports; they are meant to undermine the role which Bolivia and Bolivians play in deciding their own destiny."

The Bolivian foreign minister said that "there is absolute freedom of the press" in his country and that the news media are "operating normally."

Cerruto Calderon was met at Ezeiza International Airport by the under secretary of international economic relations, Raul Cura, and boarded a helicopter which took him to the Aeroparque Metropolitan Airport. From there another plane took him to Montevideo.

Asked if Bolivia will be able to mend its relations with the Andean Pact countries, which have unanimously condmned the military coup that ousted Mrs Gueiler's administration, Cerruto said: "Bolivia is undoubtedly working within the Andean Pact. There are some accords and decisions which are favorable to us, but others must be revised." He added that "American economic organizations are important mechanisms for the development of the member countries, especially the less developed ones."

As for the U.S. opposition to the new regime, Cerruto admitted that it harms his country because the United States "has a great deal of influence in the world, especially in this part of America."

FOREIGN MINISTRY SAYS GUATEMALA TO CONTINUE RELATIONS

PA082242 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1925 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 8 Aug (EFE)--The Bolivian Foreign Ministry today announced that the Guatemalan Government has recognized the military junta headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

Other governments have also expressed their desire to maintain diplomatic relations with the new Bolivian Government. The Bolivian Foreign Ministry reported that those countries include South Korea, the Philippines and Malaysia, which through notes have expressed their desire to continue the ties of friendship and cooperation with this Andean country.

The Bolivian national reconstruction government has launched a diplomatic offensive to obtain recognition from the countries of the world which "respect national sovereignty" and the principle of "nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries."

PERUVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS BOLIVIANS GRANTED ASYLUM

PY091513 Paris AFP in Spanish 1425 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Lima, 9 Aug (AFP)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella confirmed here today that the Peruvian Embassy in Bolivia has granted political asylum to four Bolivian citizens. According to Arias, the refugees are Armando Roncal, former deputy for Sucre; Eduardo Perez Iribarne, AFP correspondent; Tomas Cabrera Perez, secretary general of the workers union federation [federacion sindical de trabajadores]; and Jorge Arzove, leader of the Federation of University Students.

Isabel Araujo, however, seems not to have been mentioned by the foreign minister, while according to Peruvian university professor Jose del Aguila, who arrived from La Paz yesterday, five persons have sought asylum at the Peruvian Embassy. [sentence as received]

The Peruvian foreign minister firmly denied reports that the embassy had refused to grant political asylum. He said in this regard that "our embassy in Bolivia was specifically instructed to act in compliance with the international accords signed by Peru and within the framework of strict respect for human rights, granting asylum to anyone who may ask for it."

Asked about the possibility of being summoned to answer questions by the Chamber of Deputies if Peru were to recognize the Bolivian military government, Arias said that Peru's position in this regard was clearly established in the recent declaration of the presidents of the Andean Group countries.

After pointing out the need to continue the evaluation of the Bolivian situation, Arias hinted at the possibility that the Bolivian affair could be discussed at the foreign ministers' level within the OAS.

PAZ ZAMORA ASSERTS UNION LEADER LECHIN STILL ALIVE

PA081750 EFE in Spanish 1418 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Bern, 8 Aug (EFE)--Bolivian union leader Juan Lechin is not dead, but is seriously injured and is being detained in an army general staff prison, Jaime Paz Zamora announced today.

Jaime Paz Zamora, the candidate for vice president of Bolivia who obtained the most votes in the recent democratic elections held in that country, is currently hospitalized near Washington after a military coup prevented the coalition he represented, the center-leftist Popular and Democratic Unity, from rising to power.

Paz Zamora, who is in charge of international relations for the clandestine Bolivian government organized 3 weeks after the military coup, told Swiss Radio International that "the objective of the national unity government is the construction of a national liberation democracy that will bring about a change in the Bolivian people's living conditions and in our country's relations of dependence."

'EXTREMIST INFILTRATION' REPORTED AMONG TEACHERS

PY081530 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Information and Sports Minister [as heard] Fernando Palacios has said that the cabinet has received a report on secondary school and university teachers and that a broad infiltration of extremist currents has been proved at those educational establishments. The cabinet ended a meeting at 1300 after a 6-hour session, and the information minister then reported that the cabinet had received a detailed report by Education and Culture Minister Ariel Coca on the teachers and there is clear evidence that extremist currents have infiltrated among them to the detriment of both schoolchildren and students. He explained that the government intends to normalize the situation and that some measures have been suggested to achieve the normal functioning of schools. The decision will probably become known within the next few hours.

INTERIOR MINISTER MEETS WITH EEC AMBASSADORS

FY102102 Paris AFP in Spanish 1928 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 9 Aug (AFP)--The Bolivian interior minister, Col Luis Arce Gomez, has authorized the visit of representatives of political, social and human rights organizations to check on the situation of Bolivian political prisoners.

This announcement was made by the interior minister during a meeting with representatives of the EEC: French Ambassador Raymond Cesaire, British Ambassador Adrian Buxton, and Italian Ambassador Giorgio Bosco.

Minister Arce blamed the disfigurement of the Bolivian image on the efforts of some irresponsible journalists and Marxist politicians who have distorted the news about the military uprising on 17 July.

The EEC spokesmen indicated that the meeting with the minister took place 18 days after it was requested. They pointed out that their first attempt to find out about the situation of arrested and missing persons and the number of fatalities caused by the advent of the new government received no answer.

"Minister Arce met with us yesterday and allowed us to hold a very frank discussion about the validity of human rights in Bolivia," they added. They also pointed out that their actions as French, British and Italian ambassadors were strictly personal and in no way implied that their countries had recognized the government headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

The EEC spokesmen told AFP that the Interior Ministry officials and the above-mentioned ambassadors had different viewpoints about the meaning of freedom of the press. However, they expressed their satisfaction over the frank manner in which the problems related to human rights had been discussed and over the authorization given to humanitarian delegations to visit the prisoners.

In this regard, diplomatic sources have announced that (Jahannes Gallan), leader of the General Confederation of French Workers and French representative to the International Labor Organization, and (Joe Norman), international secretary of the French Federation of Democratic Jurists, will arrive in Bolivia on Monday. The sources said that the visitors will tour various places where, according to Interior Minister Arce Gomez, 500 Bolivian political prisoners are being held.

SAFE-CONDUCTS LINKED TO DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION

FY090206 Paris AFP in Spanish 2338 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 8 Aug (AFP)--According to reports from La Paz diplomatic circles, about 150 persons are under asylum in several embassies throughout La Paz.

It has been reported that the Bolivian Government is willing to issue safe-conduct papers as soon as the governments of those countries that have accepted refugees normalize their diplomatic relations with Bolivia.

According to the same sources, Mexico has received between 60 and 70 persons, Venezuela about 30, Peru about 5 and two unidentified Latin American countries another 12 persons. Furthermore, European nations have given refuge to about 30 persons because of friendship ties linking those persons to the countries opening their doors.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTS AMBASSADOR TO OAS

PY090050 Paris AFP in Spanish 0016 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 8 Aug (AFP)--The Bolivian Foreign Ministry reported today that Alberto Quiroga Garcia, a judge and a professor of international law, has been appointed Bolivian ambassador to the OAS.

Quiroga Garcia replaces Gonzalo Romero, who resigned his post immediately after the 17 July military coup headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

The new Bolivian ambassador has represented his country in several international meetings, including the Andean Pact Automotive Commission.

OAS Message 'Tacit Recognition'

PY082333 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Four more countries have recognized the new government-by-coup in Bolivia, namely, Guatemala, Malaysia, South Korea and the Philippines. The regime of Gen Luis Garcia Meza has already been recognized by other countries, including Brazil.

The OAS sent a wire signed by Secretary General Alejandro Orfila to the Bolivian military congratulating them for their country's independence day. Diplomatic circles have interpreted this gesture as tacit recognition of the new government in Bolivia.

OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SUSPENDED DURING CURFEW

PY082246 Paris AFP in Spanish 1625 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 8 Aug (AFP)--The National Telecommunications Company (ENTEL) announced officially here that telephone and Telex communications with foreign countries will be suspended during curfew hours. ENTEL has sent letters to its main customers in La Paz announcing decision, which leaves the country incommunicado between 2000 and 0600. The measure is taken because of the difficulties of the company in transporting its employees.

However, La Paz maintains contact with foreign countries during those hours by Telex through the British West Coast Company.

BRIEFS

IDB LOAN--The first disbursement of an IDB loan for $86 million was received on Friday by the Ministry of Transport and Communications. This loan will be used to build the Chimore-Yapacani Highway. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Aug 80 PY]

FIGUEIREDO PROMISES GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS IN 1982

PY090257 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] During a meeting with PDS [Social Democratic Party] Senate and House leaders, President Figueiredo said that there will be direct elections for governors in 1982, no matter what happens.

Figueiredo also asked PDS leaders to approve the (Alicio de Souza) amendment which postpones this year's municipal elections until 1982 by extending the mandates of mayors and councilmen. He said that the conditions to hold such elections do not exist.

AMENDMENTS TO FOREIGNERS STATUTE UNDER STUDY

PY080318 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 7 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] President Joao Baptista Figueiredo yesterday authorized Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel to initiate contacts with congressional political leaders for the purpose of studying possible amendments of the foreigners statute that was approved last Tuesday. This information was given by Social Communications Minister Said Farhat.

The consultations should lead to the preparation of another bill to be submitted to congress, because the government does not intend to impose amendments through a decree. The CNBB [National Brazilian Bishops Conference] Secretary General Dom Luciano Mendes de Almeida met yesterday with the justice minister and afterwards he announced that the church had decided "to place its confidence" in the government's move.

PRESTES REGAINS CONTACTS WITH LOYAL PCB SECTORS

PY082203 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 6 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] Luis Carlos Prestes, former secretary general of the Brazilian Communist Party (PCB), yesterday regained his political contacts with sectors who support him on the disagreement with the party's current leadership. In the morning he was visited by his daughter Anita Leocadia, who stated that her father would have a day "with many commitments."

Without commenting on the possibility that these contacts would foretell an aggravation of the PCB's internal split, Secretary General Giocondo Dias stated that "the concern at the moment is to struggle for unity, which is sought only by the democratic forces." He denied, however, that the trip which he and Prestes made to Moscow may have had some positive results which may lead to an understanding between the two factions.

Before leaving for the Soviet Union, the former PCB secretary general made several trips to different states, with the obvious objective of uniting the communist sectors which remained faithful to him. Those contacts with the party's rank and file resulted in the formation of "committees of PCB friends" of Sao Paulo, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Ceara and Rio Grande do Sul. The latest committee to be established was that of Bahia, when the former communist leader was still abroad.

Secretary General Dias has tried to minimize the political force which these committees would have within the PCB organization, to the point of stating that he is unaware of their existence. He added that the disagreements between the current leadership and the group headed by Prestes "may perhaps be resolved without a confrontation."

PCB Split Widens

PY082236 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 7 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] The split in the national leadership of the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB] between a faction led by former Secretary General Luis Carlos Prestes and another headed by current Secretary General Giocondo Dias is spreading to the party's rank and file. The first signs of the spreading split are the resignation of some reporters from the party's official newspaper VOZ DA UNIDADE in recent days.

Although the split was denied by the editors of VOZ DA UNIDADE and members of the PCB Central Committee who reside in Sao Paulo because "it does not help the party," the problems within the newspaper were confirmed by the departure of some journalists who walked out, accusing the weekly's editors of censoring some articles.

The editorial staff of VOZ DA UNIDADE follows the leadership of Giocondo Dias. Luis Carlos Prestes has never approved the publication of this newspaper and one time he refused to talk to the newspaper; he decided he would rather grant an exclusive interview to HORA DO POVO.

Although favoring Dias' faction, the editorial staff of VOZ DA UNIDADE had begun to split before the publication of the newspaper. Some of the journalists wanted VOZ DA UNIDADE to be a means of communication outside the party, and also felt that VOZ OPERARIA--former PCB organ--should be maintained as an internal means of communication among the members of the party.

The group which defended two newspapers felt that VOZ DA UNIDADE would become a means of communication to spread how the PCB views Brazil's real situation and to transmit the message to readers who purchase the paper from newspaper stands, while VOZ OPERARIA would continue as a means of indoctrination to help the party achieve more followers.

One position prevailed, however: the position defended by the group of journalists who felt that the existence of only one newspaper for the party was enough. The two groups have worked together for several months, but now the journalists who have resigned from VOZ DE UNIDADE accuse the newspaper's board of censoring some articles, sometimes even accusing them of "tending toward the left," contrary to the guidelines adopted by the PCB.

The same journalists also accuse the newspapers' board of not following the guidelines established for the publication of news, "many times publishing anything which arrives on the editing table," which makes the newspaper "many times incoherent, from one issue to the next."

BRIEFS

OIL RISK CONTRACTS--PETROBRAS announced today the signing of two more risk contracts with a consortium formed by the Dutch Shell company and the U.S. [name indistinct] subsidiary. One of the contracts is for off-shore exploration on the continental shelf of Para State, and the other is for land exploration in the middle Amazonas region. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 0230 GMT 9 Aug 80 PY]

PINOCHET ANNOUNCES 11 SEP PLEBISCITE FOR NEW CONSTITUTION

PY110106 [Editorial Rep , Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish at 0102 GMT on 11 August 1980 begins live coverage fr he Blue Room of the Diego Portales Building of a speech to the nation by Chilean President Augusto Pinochet.

President Pinochet says that the government junta has ended its study of the draft constitution, which marks an important event for the nation, since it is the people who will now decide their destiny. He says that "all national sectors" have expressed their opinions about this draft constitution. He reviews the situation that led to the military takeover of the government and he states that terrorism made a peaceful coexistence "impossible." He says that the analysis of this situation led to the conclusion that "we needed a new constitution."

Pinochet goes into detail about different aspects of the new constitution, saying that this constitution "is a guarantee to justice." After noting that the new constitution will go into effect "6 months" after it is approved by the people, he calls all Chileans "to a plebiscite" to be held "on 11 September 1980."

He states: "The draft approved by the government junta, while stating that the new constitution will go into effect 6 months after it is ratified by plebiscite, provides for what we will call a period of gradual development. The duration of this period is established as one presidential term in office--that is to say, 8 years--beginning on the day the constitution goes into effect. This period of time is also established for all future presidents of the nation."

OPPOSITION SECTORS PROPOSE NATIONAL AGREEMENT

PY080321 Paris AFP in Spanish 2335 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 8 Aug (AFP)--Sectors opposing the government headed by Gen Augusto Pinochet proposed today a great democratic agreement to end the violence that has been unleashed in the Chilean capital over the past few weeks.

Although political parties were disbanded by the military regime, representatives of Christian democracy, social democracy and the left issued simultaneous appeals to achieve a national consensus and to repudiate extremist violence.

A communique issued by Christian democracy states that only a great national democratic agreement will be able to overcome violence, revenge, division and terrorism.

Moreover, a group of personalities involved with radical (social democratic) and socialist factions noted: We make an appeal to all Chileans to achieve a great national consensus.

Both communiques were issued after a wave of political violence that has been attributed to the extreme left and right sectors, which started on 15 July with the killing of the director of the army intelligence school, Lt Col Roger Vergara, who was machinegunned in his car.

Spokesmen for the Christian Democratic Party said that this violent and tense situation is the result of the strict laws that have ruled the lives of 11 million Chileans since a military coup ousted the late Socialist President Salvador Allende 7 years ago. They added that a democratic agreement that includes the armed forces and all civilian sectors is urgently needed.

These political proposals were made amid persistent rumors that President Pinochet will make an important announcement to the nation in a few hours. Several sources consulted have not confirmed this rumor, but they did say that the government may issue a new constitutional draft that would be subjected to a referendum.

SIX PERSONS ARRESTED FOR TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

PY082226 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] The National Information Center (CNI) has officially reported the arrest of six persons, who have been identified as (Nolvia Ternuter Dominguez), (Virginia and (Genoveva Villalon Fuentes), (Martin Humberto Hernandez Vasquez), (Eliana Michele Jobet and (Isabel Pizarro Cifuentes).

According to the CNI, these people have been arrested in connection with the latest terrorist activities which have taken place in the country.

FRENCH EMBASSY CONCERNED OVER ARREST OF STUDENT

PY082229 Paris AFP in Spanish 1552 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 8 Aug (AFP)--The French Embassy in Chile has voiced its concern to the Chilean authorities over the whereabouts of French student Michele Berthe Jobet, who was abducted here yesterday, Thursday, by a group of unidentified persons.

Michele Jobet, 27 years of age, is a student of biology at the University of Chile and is married to Guilaume LeBlanc, a Chilean of French descent who was arrested by the nation's security forces a few weeks ago.

The French student was abducted together with five classmates while they were walking in a residential area of Santiago.

According to well-informed sources, Ambassador Emmanuel de Casteja has requested of the Foreign Relations Ministry a report on the reasons for Michele Jobet's arrest and her whereabouts.

CATHOLIC YOUTH LEADER ABDUCTED BY ARMED MEN

PY102115 Paris AFP in Spanish 1853 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 9 Aug (AFP)--Albiana Evendano Garrido, leader of the Chilean Catholic Working Youth [Juventud Obrera Catolica--JOC] has been abducted by a group of unknown persons armed with submachineguns, according to information released here today.

When the JOC leader was abducted in a Santiago neighborhood, she was accompanied by an unidentified Brazilian citizen whose identity documents the alleged security agents took away. According to witnesses, the armed unit was looking for the extremists who have held up banks and who allegedly machinegunned the director of the army intelligence school, Lt Col Roger Vergara, on 15 July.

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION--A report issued by the Industrial Development Association (SOFOFA) states that industrial production during the first 6 months of the year increased by 3.7 percent as compared to the same period during 1979. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Aug 80 PY]

CABINET RESIGNS: PRESIDENT TO REPLY SOON

PA081847 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Paul Zambrano report from the presidential press office in Quito]

[Text] President Jaime Roldos Aguilera's cabinet has resigned.

The text of the resignation states:

Mr President:

We have had the honor and the immense satisfaction of being members of your cabinet and of collaborating with you during this decisive period for the consolidation of democracy in Ecuador.

With admiration and true affection, we have witnessed your relentless dedication to the mission assigned to you by the Ecuadorean people.

As ministers and secretaries of state, we have also appreciated the intelligence and straightforwardness with which you have faced the difficult task of guiding the nation during these delicate moments of democratic restoration.

Since it could be other way, we have supported and are supporting you, Mr President, in your determination to seek a true solution to the economic problems left by the dictatorship, many of which threatened the production of staples.

As part of your government, we shared our portion of the responsibility in your decisions to confront this serious situation and also in decisions of a social nature to achieve the Ecuadorean people's full human and social potential.

A new session of the national chamber of representatives is about to begin by constitutional mandate. We all hope that a constructive spirit will prevail which will permit a fruitful working relationship with the executive branch that will help consolidate the democratic institutions.

In these circumstances, it is necessary that you, Mr President, be free to choose your collaborators in accordance with prevailing political conditions. For this reason, we present our resignations from the posts, which we feel wl have discharged with the necessary diligence corresponding to the honor you bestowed upon us.

We take advantage of the occasion to reiterate to you, Mr President, our friendship and support.

Very truly, God, fatherland and liberty.

Dr Carlos Feraud Blum, minister of government; Dr Galo Garcia Feraud, minister of education and culture [as heard]; Rodrigo Paz Delgado, minister of finance and credit; Francisco Saa Chacon, minister of public works and communications; Dr Germanico Salgado Penaherrera, minister of industries, commerce and integration; Dr Humberto Guillen Murillo, minister of public health; Dr Antonio Andrade Fajardo, minister of agriculture and livestock; Dr Jose Francisco Salgado, minister of labor; Inez Arrata de Sorroza, minister of social welfare, Alejandro Roman Armendariz, secretary general of the public administration; Carlos Cortes Castro, national secretary of public information.

It was reported at the presidential press office that the resignation of the ministers is under consideration by the president, who will decide whatever he deems advisable within a few days.

CHAMBER ELECTS PRO-ROLDOS BACA CARBO AS PRESIDENT

PA102223 Paris AFP in Spanish 2010 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Quito, 10 Aug (AFPO--The government of Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos was strengthened today with the election of Raul Baca Carbo of the Democratic Left as president of the National Chamber of Representatives--the legislative branch.

Baca Carbo, who has government support, was able to win by a narrow margin. He received 34 votes while his rival, Carlos Julio Arosemena Monroy, the candidate of the opposition, got 33.

The election of the president of the National Chamber of Representatives was very important for the government because it represented having a legislative majority which would facilitate an administration without the obstacles that the previous one had.

This victory of the candidate of the democratic left is also a political victory of the government over Assad Bucaram, leader of the Concentration of Popular Forces.

ABOUT 20 WOUNDED IN SHOOTOUT AT AMBATO UNIVERSITY

PA092110 Paris AFP in Spanish 1551 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Ambato, Ecuador, 9 Aug (AFP)--Approximately 20 persons were wounded, some of them seriously, in a shootout at the technical university here, 121 km south of Quito, between political student groups fighting for ideological hegemony in this educational center.

The armed clash occurred between political groups fighting the university leadership. Some groups are calling for students to come to class in various schools and others want the same thing, but only after the former rector, who was dismissed, is reinstated.

When student followers of former Rector Raul Armendariz tried to enter the university, the members of the Movement for University Dignity [Movimiento de Dignidad Universitaria--MDU] repelled them with gunfire, even using automatic weapons.

The wounded include students, professors and university employees, some of them very seriously, such as the dean of the auditing school, who received two bullet wounds in the abdomen and was taken to Quito.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS TIES WITH CHILE, OTHER COUNTRIES

PY082221 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0615 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Lima, 8 Aug (TELAM)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella has stated that diplomatic relations between Peru and Chile will improve gradually in due time.

In answering questions from the press, the minister avoided saying whether these relations were stymied or were improving. At this point Chilean-Peruvian relations are being maintained at the level of charge d'affaires since January 1979, when Chilean Ambassador Francisco Bulnes was declared persona non grata and charged with espionage.

Arias Stella also said that relations with Ecuador are very good and recalled that former President Galo Plaza had attended the inauguration of President Belaunde Terry.

The foreign minister exercised some caution when asked about relations with Bolivia. He said that for the time being the cabinet has not analyzed the problem, but that it is possible that it will do so in the future.

APRISTA PARTY DISSIDENT LEADER ATTACKED

PY070303 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0215 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 5 Aug (LATIN)--Senator Luis Alberto Sanchez, one of the founders of the Aprist Party of Peru [PAP], was attacked today by unknown persons 2 days after having headed a split within his party followed by more than 100 dissident leaders, his wife reported.

Mrs Rosa de Sanchez has told the press that the senator had bruises on his face and head after being hit by three persons. He was attacked near his house, in the Miraflores District, as he was going to congress to attend a meeting. Sanchez, one of the leading Peruvian political historians, was a close friend of PAP founder Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, who died last year.

Sanchez, 78, who is partially blind, last Sunday refused to recognize the election of PAP officials at the party's national congress held in the city of Trujillo, 550 km from Lima.

EL COMERCIO INTERVIEWS NICARAGUA'S CORDOVA

PA100328 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 3 Aug 80 p 4

[Excerpt] In an exclusive interview with this newspaper, Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government junta, has said Nicaragua views with great satisfaction the democratic and progressive change in Peru on passing from a de facto to a de jure system.

Cordova Rivas spoke to this newspaper shortly after arriving from Cusco. He will leave for Managua at 0700 today after having stayed in Peru for 1 week as an official guest at Fernando Belaunde's presidential inauguration.

A tenacious opponent of the Somoza dictatorship since his student days and representative of the Democratic Conservative Party in the junta which rules his country, Cordova Rivas said he is sure the Belaunde government will greatly help Peru. Here is the brief interview:

[Question] What is your opinion of Nicaragua's current situation?

[Answer] The Nicaraguan revolution is moving forward. It is true that it has many enemies. The main reason for this hostility is the fact that Nicaragua can serve as an example for many peoples of America.

[Question] Particularly in the area?

[Answer] Particularly in the area. It is in that sense that we have many enemies. Even Somoza has not given up and he has given money to all the media of the Central American area so they will try to destabilize the revolutionary government. But the truth is that the revolution is 1 year old. We celebrated that first anniversary and world personalities came to the celebrations. Nicaragua has won the confidence of the countries of the world, which are providing loans and economic aid. Just as there has been talk of the German miracle and the Japanese miracle, so too will there be talk of the Nicaraguan miracle.

[Question] Miracles can also be achieved with unity. Is that unity effective among all the members of the Nicaraguan Government junta?

[Answer] There is no problem in the government junta. There is homogeneity in the leadership of the revolutionary movement. The fact that pluralism exists does not mean there is division. We manage the country with complete independence of views. We meet and decide the laws and decrees that should be issued. Of course if there was some very marked ideological difference or clear difference in views one could say that there is disagreement. But the fact is that the members of the government junta maintain a very homogeneous collegial leadership and the country is moving forward.

[Question] What dangers does Nicaragua face 1 year after its revolution?

[Answer] There are two: domestic and foreign reaction.

[Question] In the domestic area?

[Answer] The extreme left, or as I describe it, the left of books, which wants to undertake the process of changes in the country in a completely different way from what the general directorate of the Sandinist Front has outlined, which is through political pluralism and a mixed economy.

[Question] And in the external area?

[Answer] Those are the fascist, imperialist and reactionary forces which want to halt my country's advance.

BRIEFS

UK SEA RIGHTS OFFICIAL--Lord (Donaldson), president of the British Association for Sea Rights, arrived in Lima yesterday. Lord (Donaldson) has come to take part in the International Seminar on the Law of the Sea between 5-9 August. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Aug 80 PY]

BOWDLER MEETING WITH PRESIDENT HERRERA REPORTED

PA082119 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] William Bowdler, who late in Somoza Debayle's genocidal regime tried to keep him in power until 1981 in Nicaragua but was unable to succeed due to the weapons and courage of the people, whose sole vanguard was the Sandinist National Liberation Front, is now in Venezuela, at La Casona, President Luis Herrera Campins' residence. Of course, although Bowdler was not successful in Nicaragua, he is still very much involved in Salvadoran affairs. He has been promoted by Carter to assistant secretary of state, and that is how he came to Caracas today.

VENPRES reported that Bowdler was accompanied by U.S. Ambassador William Luers during his meeting with the Venezuelan president doday. It added that Bowdler said that he and Herrera Campins discussed general hemispheric topics.

VENPRES also reported that Richard Lee McCall, assistant secretary for international organization affairs, today concluded his tour of enezuela and went on to Brazil. He will visit other nations later.

BRAZILIAN ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

PA082358 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1435 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, 7 Aug (LATIN)--Ernani Ayrosa da Silva, Brazilian Armed Forces chief of staff, has begun a 7-day official visit to Venezuela with a meeting with Defense Minister Gen Tomas Antonio Abreu Rascanieri [as received].

General Da Silva was met yesterday at Simon Bolivar International Airport by his host, Venezuelan Army Commander Gen Rafael Marin Granadillo, who will decorate him tonight with the Venezuelan Army Cross at a ceremony at the armed forces military circle in Caracas.

The Brazilian official will also visit Guayana City, 700 km southeast of Caracas, and Margarita Island, in eastern Venezuela.

OIL INDUSTRY REPORTS 1979 PROFIT NEAR $3 BILLION

PA092312 Paris AFP in Spanish 2145 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, 9 Aug (AFP)--The net consolidated Venezuelan oil industry profits for 1979 amounted to 12.48 billion bolivares ($2.9 billion), Alfonso Ravard, president of the Venezuelan Petroleum Company, said here today.

Ravard described the financial results of the oil industry's operations as very satisfactory and emphasized that government participation in taxes and revenues and in affiliated companies increased substantially in 1979 with the overall result of substantially higher participation by the nation.

He said 1979 net profits increased 6.22 billion bolivares ($1.45 billion) over 1978.

He added that government participation increased 56 percent in 1979, increasing from 24.56 billion bolivares in 1978 to 38.29 billion in 1979.

Ravard said the nation's participation in taxes, royalties and profits in the industry was 56.26 bolivares per barrel in 1979 compared to 38.68 in 1978.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS KILLING OF NEWSMAN IN EL SALVADOR

PA100224 Paris AFP in Spanish 0055 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Aug (AFP)--The Mexican Government this afternoon indignantly condemned the violence in El Salvador which has claimed an innocent victim, Mexican journalist Ignacio Rodriguez Terrazas, who was killed in circumstances which still must be explained.

This is stated in a Foreign Affairs Secretariat communique which recalls that Rodriguez was fulfilling his duty as correspondent of the newspaper UNO MAS UNO and the magazine PROCESO, both of Mexico City.

The Mexican Government demands that the case be investigated and that those found to be responsible be punished, adds the communique.

It also states that according to the desires of his surviving relatives, the journalist's body will be brought from San Salvador to Mexico City tomorrow morning and then taken to Chihuahua for burial.

A Mexican Government plane has been sent to San Salvador with his relatives and representatives of the information media to bring his body back, concluded the communique.

Newspaper Denunciation

PA091859 Paris AFP in Spanish 1559 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Aug (AFP)--The way in which Ignacio Rodriguez, a Mexican newsman who was a reporter for the newspaper UNO MAS UNO and the magazine PROCESO in San Salvador, was killed has prompted the indignation of the Mexican press.

According to the Mexican newspaper UNO MAS UNO (center-leftist), Rodriguez was killed yesterday presumably by members of the National Guard of El Salvador.

It was reported that the 28-year-old newsman was shot in the chest and the bullet that killed him is from a G-3 weapon used by the National Guard.

UNO MAS UNO explained that UPI correspondents Raul Beltran and John Hoagland were working with Rodriguez when he was attacked.

The Mexican newspaper noted that the three newsmen heard shots near the government center in San Salvador and arrived near the scene of the scuffle in a vehicle indentified with a sign saying international press on it.

UNO MAS UNO explained that a shot was heard when they got out of the car and Rodriguez fell. When the reporters accompanying Rodriguez rebuked the officer in charge of the checkpoint, he yelled: You are the ones to blame. It is your fault.

In an official communique, Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia explained that the shot was fired by leftist snipers.

However, UNO MAS UNO added that eyewitnesses who were consulted by the international press affirmed that the attack was carried out by Salvadoran military men.

In Mexico, the Latin American Journalists Federation, through its secretary general, Genaro Carnero Checa, described the incident as bestial and blamed the genocidal Christian Democratic junta for the crime.

Whoever says that this killing was just a matter of fate as part of the risks involved in a profession that is becoming increasingly dangerous in this Latin America torn by dictatorships and wars is lying, UNO MAS UNO said in today's editorial.

The newspaper added that those who killed Ignacio Rodriguez knew very well who they were aiming at; they were aiming at a newsman who, in objectively reporting the Salvadoran civil war, has only defended the rights and aspirations of a people who struggle against a regime that keeps killing their fellow countrymen.

CARRINGTON, PRICE DISCUSS BELIZE INDEPENDENCE

PA100333 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2016 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Aug (EFE)--British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has said here that Guatemala has become the main obstacle to Belize's independence.

In a statement shortly before returning to his country last night, Lord Carrington also accused Cuba of being a center of international destabilization and an "exporter of revolution."

The British official indicated that his country's objective is to grant independence to Belize "as soon as possible" since this issue cannot continue "to drag on indefinitely."

However, he added that Guatemala's territorial claims will not prevent Belize from becoming an independent nation.

Carrington stressed that "a clear agreement with Guatemala must be reached before independence is granted to Belize."

Carrington also disclosed that he met with Belizean Premier George Price in Mexico in a meeting at which he said "reasons for encouragement" emerged.

The direct result of that meeting will be the immediate trip to Belize by the British official in charge of negotiations on Belize's independence in order to express in concrete terms the results of the talks between Price and Carrington.

REGIONAL PLANNING MINISTERS MEET IN GUATEMALA

PA092316 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1711 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 9 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The meeting of Central American planning ministers today decided to urge the Central American governments to speed up the implementation of already identified regional development projects.

Raul Sierra Franco, secretary general of Central American integration, told ACAN-EFE that those projects deal with such important fields as transportation, industry and agro-industry. Sierra Franco participated in the meeting and said that another important decision is that of institutionalizing the operation of the science and technology committee of Central America and Panama.

The ministers agreed that it is advisable that the committee sponsored by the OAS advise the meeting of Central American economic integration ministers in their integration work. Another resolution of the Central American planning ministers was to take immediate steps to draw up a common policy on science and technology for Central America.

They also decided that Central America will participate as a bloc in the forthcoming UN Assembly on economic development. This international meeting is viewed as very important for the developing countries and it will be held from 25 August to 5 September in New York.

COSTA RICA

TEXT OF EL SALVADOR'S MORALES-CARAZO JOINT COMMUNIQUE

PA080307 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Joint communique issued by Salvadoran junta member Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich and Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo on Morales Ehrlich's visit to Costa Rica on 4 August]

[Text] On 4 August 1980 Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio and Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, member of the Salvadoran Government junta, held a meeting in San Jose during the private visit that Dr Morales Ehrlich paid to Costa Rica.

At the meeting they discussed and exchanged views and opinions on the serious Central American situation and both President Carazo and Dr Morales agreed that the strengthening of the ties of friendship and cooperation among the peoples of the area should be a common goal toward the achievement of an effective and stable peace in the region.

Dr Morales briefed the Costa Rican president on the pacification efforts and the successes achieved. The gradual incorporation of all his country's forces into the process of social change has helped these efforts.

Dr Morales also explained the important measures adopted by the Salvadoran Government to consolidate his country's socioeconomic reorganization and the incorporation of the great popular majority into the process currently underway in the country with the consequent isolation and weakening of the leftist and rightist extreme groups.

Dr Morales Ehrlich expressed thanks on behalf of the Salvadoran junta for the way in which the situation posed by the recent occupation of the Costa Rican Embassy in El Salvador was handled and for the Costa Rican Government's efforts to resolve that situation peacefully.

Dr Morales Ehrlich expressed to President Carazo the Salvadoran Government's gratitude for Costa Rica's efforts to find a solution to the energy problem and over the success obtained in the achievement of the energy cooperation program for the Central American and Caribbean countries which was signed on 3 August 1980 by the Mexican and Venezuelan presidents and which signifies an important contribution to the solution of the energy supply crisis which the region has been experiencing.

Dr Morales Ehrlich also expressed thanks for President Carazo's struggle in defense of coffee prices. He also voiced his support and participation in the forthcoming meeting of Pan-Cafe which has been convened by the Costa Rican president and which is an extremely important step within the policy of obtaining better prices for the basic product of our economies.

Dr Morales Ehrlich told President Carazo about the Salvadoran revolutionary government junta's decision to return to the constitutional process through popular elections in an open and free consultation, with the participation of all political trends, in order to culminate the revolutionary process currently underway in the country. This decision will be formally announced before the end of August. It includes the establishment of a central electoral council, the approval of the legal regulations of the electoral process and the review of the list of voters. This announcement was received by President Carazo with expressions of justified joy.

Within this context, President Carazo expressed his congratulations to the Salvadoran junta in view of its decision to change the country's situation and its efforts to obtain a stable peace with Honduras, thus definitely overcoming an unjustified situation which prevented harmonious relations in the area.

President Carazo told Dr Morales Ehrlich that, at the initiative of Panamanian President Aristides Royo, there is a plan to hold a meeting of Central American presidents and chiefs of state very soon for the purpose of consolidating joint and solidaristic solutions of the region's problems.

Both President Carazo and Dr Morales Ehrlich agreed on implementing the decisions adopted by their respective governments regarding the exchange of technicians for observation and common work in specific areas of popular participation, particularly in the fields of health, agricultural activities, housing and cooperative and self-management enterprises. They also announced a program of exchange of visits by industrialists and labor and peasant leaders as well as of newsmen so they can view the situation in the two countries objectively.

President Carazo announced that Salvadoran peasants have been invited to visit Costa Rica on 15 September when, on occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of independence, title deeds will be turned over to Costa Rican peasants in an act of affirmation of social justice.

President Carazo expressed Costa Rica's full solidarity with the Salvadoran Government and people and reiterated to the distinguished visitor the ties of close friendship which link both governments and peoples and Costa Rica's position in the face of El Salvador's domestic situation, as well as its support of the sister people and government in their struggle for the achievement of real peace and social justice.

President Carazo and Dr Morales Ehrlich agreed to express their firmest condemnation of the recent coup in Bolivia, which destroyed the process of democratic recovery being carried out by the Bolivian people. The coup flagrantly violates the third point of article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which both Costa Rica and El Salvador believe must be respected.

Dr Morales Ehrlich warmly congratulated the Costa Rican people and voiced his hope that the climate of peace, tranquillity and democratic institutionality which distinguishes Costa Rica will prevail.

President Carazo and Dr Morales Ehrlich stressed the historic brotherhood existing between the peoples of El Salvador and Costa Rica and confirmed the great relations existing between the two governments.

PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER TO RESIGN, ENTER PRESIDENTIAL RACE

PA101820 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 5 Aug 80 p 6A

[By Rodolfo Martin]

[Excerpts] Rodolfo Mendez Mata, minister of public works and transportation, will resign shortly to engage in politics and seek the presidential nomination for the Unity Party [PU].

Reasons

Persons close to Mendez are convinced that he agreed to enter the race after holding many meetings with party leaders at which the conclusion was reached that he has special characteristics as a candidate.

One such reason is that he is regarded as the only person capable of maintaining unity among the various PU currents as he has always maintained an equidistant position between the major PU groups, i.e., the Democratic Renovation and Calderonist Republican groups.

He is also regarded as the only candidate capable of defeating Luis Alberto Monge of the National Liberation Party.

EL SALVADOR

FDR ANNOUNCES GENERAL STRIKE FOR 13-15 AUG

FDR News Conference

PA100300 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 0217 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Excerpts of news conference by the Revolutionary Democratic Front with local and foreign newsmen 7 August at the Human Rights Commission offices in San Salvador--recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified speaker] [in progress]...The amount of the intervention and support for the junta are no longer enough to maintain the Christian Democratic military junta in power. There are indications of a plan to intervene directly in the country. This is what we gather from what the Honduran Government has said, indicating that troops will be sent to the zone between El Salvador and Honduras, which is supposed to be a demilitarized zone.

It has been said that an alternative is to have OAS troops placed there. This is a maneuver which confirms the intentions of justifying open intervention in the internal affairs of El Salvador by imperialism. We denounce this and at the same time we are warning against such action, which should be carefully analyzed, because as we have often said, the people will do anything to defend their rights and will not rest until they reach their final objective, which is to establish a revolutionary democratic government.

We have also been informed of the movement of U.S. troops to Panama, to what is known as the Southern Command. We are analyzing these things because they show clearly the intentions of imperialism of intervening openly in Salvadoran internal affairs, preparing for a direct intervention.

I am going to repeat some of the things I have said in view of the fact that more newsmen have arrived now. Our companero here is going to brief newsmen on what has already been said.

[Second unidentified speaker] For the companero newsmen who have just arrived, we are going to summarize what has been said so far. First, we gave a brief report of the activities that the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] delegations have carried out abroad. We have obtained the support of many countries, labor leaders, solidarity committees and ruling and opposition political parties. Summarizing, we can say that FDR delegations which have been to Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean have had good success in all these places in putting across the FDR's objectives. We would also like to point out the fact that FDR delegations were received by government officials in some of the countries they visited. This proves the acceptance and support that some European and Latin American governments are giving to the struggle of the Salvadoran people.

We have been informed that next week, on 13, 14 and 15 August, a nationwide strike will be held according to FDR plans. This strike will be greater than the last strike.

We also discussed the answer that the dictatorship has given to the FDR's plans, which has been to increase the military patrols in the streets and to use the media to attack the FDR, to say that it was weak, that it had lost the people's support, that is has internal division.

To all this, all we can say that the Salvadoran people will have the last word. We are not just going to have a strike next week. It is not going to be like the last time, when the people only had passive participation, in other words, even if they did not go to work, they participated very little in mass activities. This time, the people are going to have active participation. We are going to prove once more to the murderous Christian Democratic junta that the Salvadoran people have a clear idea of what a government is with the FDR. We are going to hold public rallies. We realize that the military junta is going to try to repress our activities, but the people are going to make use of the legitimate right of self-defense. We are not going to stand for any massacre of the people during the strike days.

Another thing we said was that the FDR is becoming stronger as days go by. The women at the central market have confirmed their support for the strike. The members of the revolutionary Democratic action have also joined our movement. Next week we are going to announce the names of other organizations that are going along with us. This will give you an idea of the people's support.

We also wish to call on local and foreign media to publish this information for the Salvadoran people and the cover the activities to be carried out during the strike. We want the reports to be objective. We want to reiterate our appreciation to the newsmen and say we are sorry but we have no cocktail parties; we cannot affort it. Instead we express our sincere appreciation for whatever you do on behalf of our cause and we also would like to see newsmen overcome all obstacles.

We want to tell you the FDR's objectives in this strike:

1. To demand that U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of El Salvador stop.

2. To lift the state of siege. We all know that the military junta has resorted to the state of siege because it is not able to govern the country and lacks the people's support. For this reason the FDR demands the lifting of the state of siege.

3. We are also demanding the return of the university to its legitimate authorities.

4. We are demanding the release of all political prisoners and missing persons, among them our Companero Cesar (?Parker), all the members of the board of directors of the transportation workers union who are under arrest, which is a clear repressive measure by the regime to intimidate our companeros from the transportation services.

We have been told that companeros from the transportation services throughout the country are receiving threats. We are asking the bus owners to support the strike conscientiously. We have definite reports about military authorities in the departments pressuring store and bus owners not to support the strike. We know what can happen in this country to anyone who defies the threats of the authorities.

We are also demanding the release of Companero Raul Balmes of the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR); of the secretary general of the Union of Slum Area Dwellers (UPT); of Companero Miguel Varela of the Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation (FENASTRAS); of companeros from trade unions and political organizations.

We are also demanding abolition of decree 296, which controls the right of public employees to organize.

We are demanding respect for the physical and moral integrity of teachers, because since 22 June about 80 of our companeros have been murdered, and we know that hundreds of schools are not functioning because of the constant repressive threats to teachers.

We are also demanding freezing of [words indistinct] and reduction of prices of spare parts for buses and other vehicles. The situation is so serious that many cooperatives are about to go bankrupt.

We are demanding abolition of the law that curtails freedom of expression. We know many newsmen have been murdered; others persecuted, threatened and expelled from the country. The purpose behind all this is to keep the Salvadoran people from knowing the truth.

We are also demanding that the Salvadoran Social Security Institute keep its promise to the workers to increase their wages, as approved in May.

These are some of the objectives being pursued by our strike, in accordance with the struggle the Salvadoran people are waging. We are trying to pass from the stage of resistance and defense to new political action in our country. This is, in summary, the content of this news conference and we are ready to answer your questions.

Labor Ministry Countermeasures

PA092105 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 10 Aug 80 pp 4, 14

[Text] Guarantees of free labor activity, development of management-labor relations and the creation of new jobs have been announced by the Labor and Social Welfare Ministry "to stop illegal actions and strikes."

Labor Minister Julio Alfredo Samayoa has listed the measures, regulations and laws that will enter into effect "in a search for the social calm that is so needed by the Salvadoran people." He made these statements in a public event held at the Spanish Center.

He also discussed enforcement of the law against those who violate the regulations in the constitution regarding management-labor relations.

It was reported that the various labor and management groups are completely oppossed to the announced strike "because a compulsory strike carried out for political reasons leads nowhere."

It is believed that a new strike will only hurt the low-income sectors, such as the workers and employees.

The strike will deeply hurt the country's economy, which has already deteriorated greatly because of the violence.

According to Labor Ministry regulations, workers who participate in illegal strikes will be subject to the law and will not get paid for the days they do not work.

It was also said in various labor and management sectors that full guarantees are expected from the authorities so that when these strikes occur those in disagreement with them can carry out their normal activities.

Businessmen's Opposition to Strike

PA090009 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 8 Aug 80 pp 3, 13

[Text] Spokesmen of the country's production sector said yesterday that the new proposed strike, scheduled for next week by leftist groups, is "absurd and desperate."

They said the new proposed strike by the extremist organizations will fail. "The Salvadoran people," they said, "are aware that the present economic crisis can be solved only through productive work, since if matters continue to deteriorate the whole country will go into bankruptcy."

"Any other measure will not really help end the crisis," they said, and added that "even foreign loans will not help very much since these are debts which must be repaid. The only way to create wealth is to produce."

The spokesmen said that "there is growing confidence among the working people because of the security guaranteed by the armed forces and the security corps."

They said proof of this was the manner in which the people took advantage of the August festival to enjoy themselves, both in the capital and in the various resorts in the country.

U.S. 'TACITLY RECOGNIZES' FDR AS 'BELLIGERENT FORCE'

PA082222 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 2-3 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] The constant repression and continued human rights violations by the Salvadoran Government junta will be denounced at the United Nations by Maria Nella Garcia Villa, chairman of the International Rights of Man Federation, located in Paris.

Maria Nella is also chairman of the Salvadoran Human Rights Committee. She will present an illustrated document at the United Nations showing the critical Salvadoran political situation arising from the abuses committed by the armed forces all over the country.

The UN meeting will be held in Geneva in the middle of this month.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] has suspended a scheduled interview by an important U.S. television network, in which it would reveal the abuses committed by the Salvadoran Army. [paragraph continues]

This interview was used by the government junta for propaganda purposes, claiming that the FDR arranged it because it expected planning Minister Atilio Vieytez to appear on it. The State Department had invited the FDR representatives to a private meeting, which was described as successful by U.S. officials and FDR members.

U.S. circles approved of the meeting. The State Department officials were interested in learning the FDR's attitude. It was said that the State Department has tacitly recognized the FDR as a belligerent force in the country.

MEXICAN NEWSMAN KILLED COVERING SHOOTOUT

PA090225 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Carlos Samayoa report from San Salvador--live--or recorded]

[Text] A Mexican newsman died here this afternoon. He was 28-year-old Ignacio Rodriguez, who was covering events taking place at the government building. Guerrillas attacked a truck bringing the relief for the customs police protecting the passport office at the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

Ignacio Rodriguez was covering the incident when he received a fatal bullet wound. He was taken immediately to the Salvadoran polyclinic a few blocks away, but died there. Nothing could be done to save his life.

The Mexican newsman was a correspondent for the Mexican daily UNO MAS UNO, the magazine PROCESO and the daily NORTE, also of Mexico. He was in the country covering events in this small Central American republic.

We can also report that a customs policeman also died in the attack by the guerrillas. The guerrillas attacked from hills near the government building.

Death Termed 'Accidental'

PA092219 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1825 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Aug (LATIN)--The civilian-military junta has described the death of Mexican newsman Ignacio Rodriguez as "accidental" and has expressed its condolences to the Mexican Embassy.

Rodriguez, correspondent for the Mexican NEWSPAPERS UNO MAS UNO and NORTE DE CHIHUAHUA and PROCESO magazine, was shot to death yesterday by a sharpshooter during a shootout between guerrillas and soldiers. According to government junta member Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, the newsman was "accidentally" shot by someone who mistook him for a guerrilla.

Raul Beltran, a Salvadoran radio newsman, told Morales Ehrlich last night that Rodriguez was focusing the telephoto lens on his camera when he suddenly said, "I've been shot," and fell to the ground near the vehicle behind which he had taken cover. According to the report, Rodriguez could have been shot by a soldier who mistook him for a guerrilla on seeing him hiding behind a vehicle using the telephoto lens.

It has been reported that the newsman's remains will be taken to Mexico tomorrow once his relatives, who arrived here last night, finish the paperwork.

The association of Salvadoran newsmen has sent a message to its Mexican colleagues and presented its condolences to the Mexican Embassy in San Salvador.

AT LEAST 114 KILLED IN WEEK'S POLITICAL VIOLENCE

PA092221 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1738 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 9 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--At least 114 people were killed this week in political violence in El Salvador.

The Salvadoran Armed Forces reported that 26 of those 114 were peasants killed by leftist guerrillas Thursday in a rural area in northern El Salvador. Eight other people died the same day in two different clashes in two towns. To the 34 killed Thursday must be added 32 killed Tuesday and 20 Monday, making those 3 days the week's most violent.

Clashes between government troops and guerrillas have intensified in recent days, apparently as part of a new leftist offensive in preparation for a 3-day national strike scheduled for next week.

GUERRILLAS ATTACK POLICE POST, GOVERNMENT CENTER

PA092134 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1818 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Unidentified guerrillas today attacked the police post in the Montserrat neighborhood in San Salvador. Reports by residents indicate that shooting began at approximately 0430. The 45-minute incident alarmed the residents. They said that there were apparently no dead or wounded.

PRTC Attack

PA092135 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1850 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Through an anonymous telephone call to this station, the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers [PRTC] has taken responsibility for the attack on the government center. Yesterday at approximately 1700 there was intense shooting at the government center when a customs police truck was attacked. Several people were wounded and Mexican newsman Ignacio Rodriguez of UNO MAS UNO was killed. The anonymous caller did not give further details.

SECURITY FORCES PATROLLING SAN SALVADOR STREETS

PA090022 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1808 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Security forces have been patrolling San Salvador's main streets in force since yesterday. The armed forces were inspecting vehicles yesterday in different parts of the capital, and this has continued today. The press committee of the armed forces has said these measures are to maintain order because there have been new disorders in towns nearby.

OVER 10,000 PEASANTS REPORTED FLEEING RURAL AREAS

PA081645 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] It has been reported in El Salvador that in the past few weeks over 10,000 peasants have sought refuge in urban areas in their flight from repression and death in rural areas at the hands of the army and the rightwing forces. Most refugees are in Perquin, about 200 km northeast of San Salvador. The archbishopric reported that over 2,200 peasants are staying in its seven refugee centers.

Some towns such as Ilobasco in central El Salvador and San Agustin in the southeast also have many refugees. It has also been reported from (?Valle) San Agustin that at least 1,600 peasants have sought refuge there thus making matters worse for those who were already there.

Peasants are fleeing repression in the areas known as Corinto and Morazan where heavy conflicts have occurred between guerrillas and the army. Therefore, the armed forces have sustained over 200 casualties. The situation in rural El Salvador has become practically untenable due to the constant military operations which result in the destruction of homes, murder, rape and other crimes against defenseless peasants.

GUATEMALA

MEXICO, CUBA ACCUSED OF MEDDLING IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS

PA100344 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1420 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Inter-Central American Radio Organization report from Guatemala--live]

[Text] Guatemala is considering the possibility of accusing Mexico and Cuba of meddling in its internal affairs because their governments have expressed opinions in favor of Belize's independence. Guatemala will submit the case to the OAS based on the OAS Charter, which says that a country intervenes in the internal affairs of another country if it promotes or supports actions or movements against its territorial integrity.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON RIDLEY'S VISIT, BELIZE ISSUE

PA082127 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Guatemalan and UK representatives will discuss the Belizean issue in this capital later this month. This will occur during a visit by Nicholas Ridley, minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, 11-14 August. Ridley will be visiting at the invitation of Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez, who comments here on the visit:

[Begin recording] Foreign Minister Ridley's visit can be regarded as protocol, responding to a personal invitation on my part. Taking advantage of Mr Ridley's presence here in Guatemala, we will undoubtedly discuss whatever issues may be necessary. Great Britain is a country of over 50 million people and it is one of the world's five great powers. Guatemala's most pressing foreign policy problem, that of Belize, will probably be discussed also. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Castillo Valdez also commented on Mexico's position on Belize, expressed yesterday in Mexico City by Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda. Castaneda said Mexico hopes that a negotiated solution will be found allowing Belizeans to exert their right to self-determination without conditions of any kind.

Castillo Valdez said today: [Begin recording] The principles acknowledged by the international community, in this specific case that of the self-determination of the peoples, is one which the Guatemalan Government, as a member of the OAS, endorses and supports. We also support other principles, such as that of nonintervention in the domestic or foreign affairs of other states and that of the territorial integrity of states. [end recording]

OFFICIAL SOURCES CLARIFY PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO BOLIVIA

PA082244 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1720 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] Official sources have indicated that the message Guatemalan President Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas sent to Bolivia is not an expression of recognition of the new Bolivian Government headed by Gen Luis Garcia but a message of congratulations on the anniversary of the independence of the sister country of Bolivia.

According to these sources, the Guatemalan Government maintains its relations with Bolivia unchanged, so there is practically no need for recognition. Since there has been no break in diplomatic relations, Guatemala and Bolivia continue to maintain cordial relations.

It was said that President Lucas' message only expressed congratulations on the independence anniversary.

PAPER CONDEMNS 'UNDERMINING' OF AMBASSADOR ORTIZ

PA082349 Guatemala City PRNESA LIBRE in Spanish 2 Aug 80 p 2

["National Events" column: "The Washington POST's Revelations"]

[Text] Whoever read the excerpt published yesterday of the 6 July Washington POST article on the "Ortiz Affair" must be amazed by the manner in which matters so important to the diplomatic relationship between the United States and the Latin American countries are cooked up: in the midst of unjustifiable breaches of confidence and with the unofficial participation of a "wrinkled" former professor on the payroll of the Ford Foundation and of newsmen who are charged with preparing the broth so that the result will seem to be the product of what is hyperbolically referred to as "high-level politics."

It is truly amazing to discover that such an ostentatious body as the Council on Hemispheric Affairs--which the Ford Foundation finances as a tax deduction--is said to hinge on the whim of a gentleman who, according to the Washington POST, is always dressed in droopy socks and slippers. This last fact by itself allows us to comprehend that we are dealing with a misfit or a resentful intellectual who believes that society has not given his "vast" talent due recognition, and who--thanks to the connections he has made under the wing of the powerful Ford Foundation--has access to the State Department as if he were a duly accredited official.

One day, while reading confidential reports supplied by lower-level officials in the State Department, this colorful individual got the bright idea that Ambassador Ortiz should "leave" Guatemala because of his alleged inclination to the right and his lack of aggressiveness toward President Lucas Garcia's administration. Without knowing Ambassador Ortiz, without any possibility whatsoever of evaluating his performance as a representative of the U.S. Government, and with absolute disregard for the brilliant record of the U.S. diplomat--whom the paper describes as one of the most outstanding members of the Foreign Service--he began his task of undermining Ambassador Ortiz.

Nowadays the worst thing one can tell the State Department is that one of its diplomats leans to the right. As one can see, this is an irrefutable accusation in the eyes of the clique which makes whimsical decisions on matters pertaining directly to countries that are friendly with the United States. Because of their inevitable implications and consequences, these decisions favor the traditional enemies of these countries. [paragraph contines]

It is worthwhile to mention that those enemies are worthily represented by Mr Birns--the scurrilous personage of our story--and by those in the State Department who share his beliefs.

Strictly speaking, Ambassador Frank Ortiz cannot be termed a rightist. He is not retrogressive and he does not cling to obsolete concepts, ideas or notions as rightists usually do. Those who know him know he has modern concepts, is realistic, quick of mind and, to a great extent, pragmatic. He keeps up with the times and understands the political events in these countries much better than Birns and his cohorts.

Speaking of these cohorts, Mr Cheek--mentioned in the article as the man responsible for the unexpected replacement of Ambassador Ortiz--is foremost in our minds. We Guatemalans know how this gentleman's mind works and what his ideological inclinations are. He is one of those who would like the Sandinization of Central America, with all that it entails: economic chaos and the dismantling of the few private industries and sources of work, to give way to the socialization of the means of production and the rise of a Marxist oligarchy which will have to be maintained with international contributions and aid, like Castro's Cuba, which has lasted only because of the many millions Moscow pours daily into its spearhead on the American Continent.

The CIA has already denounced this in recent reports. Moscow's main objective is to control Central America, and to do this it is stoking the fire in El Salvador and fostering subversion in Guatemala. What the CIA did not mention is that this objective is shared and is skillfully supported by individuals such as Birns, Cheek and many others in the State Department and the Foreign Service, either because of their ideological beliefs or because they are simply useful fools a la Bowdler, Vaky, Pezzullo, White, and so forth.

If you have read the Washington POST article there is no need to go any further. The excuse used to justify the removal of Ambassador Ortiz is ridiculous: because the ambassador did not inform Cheek that the destroyer USS Manley had called at a Guatemalan port. One might think: What a terrible mistake! But no; this was merely an excuse to replace a man who would not lend himself to the machinations of Birns, Cheek, and others of their ilk. If this is indicative of how things are run in the Carter administration, we should not be surprised if Reagan's candidacy is looked upon as a means to put an end to so many absurdities and to do away with so many promoters of dissociation, such as Birns and others of his stripe, who are to be blamed for the chaos that is about to befall Central America.

EGP GIVES REASON FOR KILLING LAWYER

PA090358 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 2 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] The Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP) yesterday reported in a communique sent to the press that it killed lawyer Juan Francisco Buenafe Fernandez for being a member of a petty group of professionals at the service of businessmen.

The communique says Buenafe Fernandez was in charge of destroying trade unions "by wantonly manipulating institutions and laws that the rich have imposed to retain their power."

The EGP also makes other charges against the murdered man.

MORE BODIES FOUND IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF COUNTRY

PA100337 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1420 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Inter-Central American Radio Organization report from Guatemala--live]

[Text] Our correspondents have reported that the bodies of five unidentified men were found last night in a ditch along the highway to El Progreso. They all showed signs of having been brutally tortured and strangled. It took a couple of fours for volunteer firemen to recover the bodies, some of which were naked. The circuit judge was unable to identify any of the victims because they did not have any identification. The bodies were taken to the morgue at San Juan de Dios General Hospital in Guatemala City.

In another report, our correspondents report that four more bodies were found at kilometer 22 on the highway to the Pacific. All four were horribly cut up, presumably with machetes. The authorities in Amatitlan have no clues as to the identity of the persons who could have committed such a brutal crime. All four victims were males.

U.S. ENGINEER KILLED BY UNIDENTIFIED GROUP IN PETEN

PA090228 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0116 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 Aug (LATIN)--Police reported today that a group of unidentified individuals killed a U.S. citizen, an overseer for the Nello Teer Company, which is building roads in the jungles of Peten for petroleum exploitation. George Frank Rials, 48, died yesterday shortly after the group opened fire on the vehicle in which he was traveling to a camp in El Zapote. Other details of the incident are unknown. A police spokesman said Rials died as he was being taken to the Poptun National Hospital. Peten is a wild area of northern Guatemala near the border with Mexico and is where the most intense rural guerrilla activity is taking place.

HONDURAS

U.S. CONGRESSMAN MEETS WITH LOCAL LEADERS

PA082303 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1720 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Sercano Network]

[Text] U.S. Representative William Lehman of Florida carried out various activities during his second day in Honduras yesterday. He paid a courtesy visit to Roberto Suazo Cordoba, president of the Constituent Assembly, and to Ricardo Zuniga, leader of the National Party legislative bloc. Before leaving for San Pedro Sula to view programs being undertaken by the U.S. Agency for International Development, Lehman exchanged views with peasant and labor leaders at the U.S. Embassy. He also visited the exhibit of work by patients of the Santa Rosita Hospital on the lower floor of the legislative palace.

PRESIDENT DENIED POWER TO VETO ASSEMBLY'S DECREES

PA092151 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1548 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 9 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The national Constituent Assembly has removed provisional President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia's power to veto decree laws.

The decision was made last night in an ordinary session which lasted several hours. It is the result of a reform of article 17 of the internal regulations of the Constituent Assembly. That article established that Constituent Assembly decrees would be sent to the executive branch for ratification and enactment.

The reform, requested by the Liberal Party [PLH], was approved and establishes that national Constituent Assembly decrees will be sent to the executive branch within 3 days of their passage so it can publish them as laws. It added that if after the decree has been sent to the executive branch for publication and this has not taken place within 10 days, the decree becomes law.

For some political observers the measure tacitly means that the Constituent Assembly has assumed executive power in Honduras. However, PLH member Roberto Suazo Cordova, on taking office as president of the assembly on 20 July, warned that the assembly was assuming all powers of state.

The assembly was the one which decided to appoint Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of the military government junta and chief of the armed forces, provisional president.

General Paz Garcia has refused to be sworn in on the excuse that he would rather do so along with the cabinet he has yet to appoint. Five ministries each will be given to the PLH and the National Party and four will be given to the armed forces, while none will be given to the Innovation and Unity Party.

MORAZANIST LEADER SAYS GOVERNMENT REFORMS WILL FAIL

PA050456 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Talk by Octavio Perez, member of the national leadership of the Morazanist Front for the Liberation of Honduras, "somewhere in Honduras"--recorded]

[Text] Yankee imperialism has assigned Honduras the role of a phony democracy, a model that supposedly should be followed by the other countries of the area. This includes the implementation of certain reforms. These reforms are merely statements by the oligarchy and the imperialist spokesmen rather than actual steps. We have noticed the sad role imperialism has assigned to Honduras. It is trying to maintain our country as a threat over the people being liberated in Central America. We are referring specifically to Nicaragua, which has obtained its liberation, and to the Salvadoran people, who are about to gain their freedom.

This implies a military strengthening of Honduras so imperialism may use it at a given moment to attack the people who are freeing themselves.

We appeal to the people and to the thoughtful officers to reject this U.S. imperialism ambition to turn Honduras into the watchman of the area.

We believe the reforms imperialism is trying to implement in Honduras will fail because there are factors that will keep these from succeeding. We see basic factors. We believe that if the reforms are implemented it will be only in the superstructure. This will give a fictitious appearance of development on the basis of loans. This could fool the people and bring wealth to some social and political sectors. This could become evident with the opening of employment sources and a large circulation of currency that could create poles of wealth.

Such reforms would be the most viable policy for imperialism and the oligarchy in our country. So far the tendency has been to identify with the interests of the dominant classes, but there can be no true reform without affecting the interests of some sectors of the exploiting classes.

Another factor that will impede the reforms is the bitter resistance that the traditional sector will present to reform attempts. The mixture of interests among the various dominant classes--which makes these classes a difficult target to hit--is another factor. We want to note that the reform initiative does not come from the oligarchy. It comes from the U.S. State Department, which is increasingly yielding to the Pentagon. The contradiction of this imperialist political line will be an obstacle to these reforms.

Such reforms will not alleviate the tremendous crisis affecting the Honduran people, who are suffering an ever-increasing inflation. This inflation is resulting in wretchedness for the exploited sectors.

For the reasons we have pointed out, we believe the reforms will fail. Reforms are not the alternative in Honduras or in any other Central American country at this moment. The only alternative is a democratic, agrarian, popular and anti-imperialist revolution.

In order to advance the national revolution, we believe it is necessary to prepare ourselves carefully for the war against the oligarchy and its henchmen. This implies an effort by the mass movement in the cities and in the countryside because it is these people who will carry out the revolution. We plan to be like tigers, ready to spring when the moment demands.

NICARAGUA

U.S. 'REACTIONARIES' ACCUSED OF BLOCKING LOAN PAYMENT

PA091744 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Reactionary U.S. sectors have been trying to block delivery of the $75 million loan. The most reactionary sectors of imperialism are blocking the disbursement of the $55 million balance of the loan and have gone so far as to express hopes that Ronald Reagan will become the next U.S. President and block all aid to Nicaragua.

The disbursement should have been made Thursday. The Yankee reactionaries and their counterparts in Nicaragua who have been attacking the revolution from the inside believe that they will be able to thwart the will of a people through these attitudes. However, they are wrong. Events will prove that they are absolutely wrong.

The Nicaraguan reactionaries and the Yankee imperialists have already suffered two crushing defeats. First, they tried to block the Sandinist Front from reaching power but the people imposed their will. The people overcame. Then they tried to boycott the literacy crusade. They attacked the drive by word and deed, committed murders and did every imaginable thing but failed again. The literacy drive is drawing to a successful close.

The minority groups will not prevail over the will of an entire people. Nicaragua needs the $75 million but will receive it without conditions. Nicaragua's sovereignty and dignity come first.

RAMIREZ ANNOUNCES JUNTA VISIT TO COSTA RICA

PA091747 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] During an interview with the NEW NICARAGUA AGENCY, Sergio Ramirez, member of the government junta, reported that three members of the government junta will leave Monday for Costa Rica in response to an invitation from Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo. The visit will last 2 days, Ramirez said.

Matters to be discussed include economic integration, industrial and commerical relations, among others.

The junta members who will leave are Rafael Cordova Rivas, Moises Hassan and Arturo Cruz. Other officials leaving are the fisheries and Atlantic coast development ministers as well as the farming and livestock development and transportation deputy ministers. Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto will also be a member of the delegation and most probably will discuss the topics of Bolivia and El Salvador with his Costa Rican counterpart.

Ramirez added that Nicaragua is on the verge of requesting a consultative meeting of the OAS, which will possibly be held next week to decide whether to call this consultation meeting on Bolivia's case. Asked if our government would recognize the government of Hernan Siles Zuazo, in the underground, Ramirez said that no decision has been adopted in this connection and that Nicaragua will not adopt any position until the meeting of foreign ministers is held.

BORGE COMMENTS ON PLURALISM, FOREIGN RELATIONS

PA101852 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1106 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Madrid, 10 Aug (EFE)--EL IMPARCIAL, a Madrid newspaper, today published an interview with Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge in which the Nicaraguan leader states that his country is a popular democracy that has a mixed economy and freedom of expression. Tomas Borge presents himself as interior minister, commander of the revolution, historian of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) and strongman of the Nicaraguan revolution.

Borge was caustic in his remarks regarding the present situation in his country: "We have a popular democracy and a democratic, popular and, above all, anti-imperialist government. We are already on our way to achieve two pluralist characteristics: freedom of expression and a mixed economy."

The paper asks: Does this mean socialism? Borge answered: "If at a given moment socialism is established, Nicaragua will always have a pluralist regime that will guarantee the most absolute freedom of expression."

Commander Borge then discusses a polemic topic: elections. Has a date been established for holding elections? Borge answered: "We could hold elections right now but political pluralism would disappear for sure because as a result of the elections we would obtain all the posts." He added: "Very soon we will set the election process into motion. These elections will truly determine who receives a majority of the votes."

When asked if the special structure of the patriotic bloc or Patriotic Front of the Revolution--which groups various political forces around the FSLN--has destroyed political pluralism in Nicaragua, Borge noted: "I don't think that that alliance means a disintegration of those political parties." Borge stated: "Those are parties that support the revolution but are not members of the FSLN. The common factor is support for the process and backing for the fundamental policies of the revolution. Differences in points of view are an expression of the political pluralism that exists in Nicaragua now."

Regarding foreign relations, Commander Borge denies that his trip to the Soviet Union "has resulted in an ideological mortgage on the revolution." He stated: "We maintain relations with all the countries of the world and we are in favor of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries."

On this subject, Borge explained "Nicaraguan solidarity with the brotherly people of El Salvador." "It would be stupid," he said, "for us to send fighters or arms to El Salvador. What we have to do is to consolidate our revolution because the eyes of Central America are upon Nicaragua."

He concluded by stating: "With the consolidation of our process, we open a path of hopes for Central America."

JUNTA'S ORTEGA VIEWS PRIVATE ENTERPRISE, SOVIET PRESENCE

PA090308 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 1 Aug 80 p 4

[Alfonso Rojo interview with Humberto Ortega, defense minister and commander in chief of the Sandinist Peoples Army--date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] (Rojo) What role does private enterprise play in the revolutionary process?

(Ortega) First of all I must state that private enterprise is experiencing the same difficulties the entire country is experiencing. It cannot escape the structural, economic, political and social problems the country is experiencing. The role we give to private enterprise is a role within the revolution. The goals we have set for national reconstruction demand the participation of the whole nation and not only the most exploited and oppressed masses. To overcome underdevelopment in a relatively short time we need the revolutionary cooperation of private enterprise. Now then, Nicaraguan private enterprise knows well that it has to actively and directly support the new conditions and the process because outside of the process it would not have any prospects of development or survival.

(Rojo) Alfonso Robelo says that if the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) maintains its current line, coexistence between private enterprise and the Sandinists is nothing but a tactic which will be abandoned once the economic difficulties have been overcome.

(Ortega) Those speculations have their basis in the rigid systems of the past. Today's world has difficult problems whose solutions require the maturity of all men.

Speculating about the future, I think we first have to see what is being done right now, the maturity with which the Sandinist leadership is directing this country. This must be viewed bearing in mind the national situation, the problems of an underdeveloped country, the problems faced by the underdeveloped countries of Latin America and the world.

In order to overcome their underdevelopment, these countries must necessarily take into account the world situation. To view the relationship with private enterprise as a mere question of tactics is too simple. One must see what we are planting now to know what type of harvest there will be in the future.

(Rojo) Up to what point can Nicaragua, which is a small country with a structurally dependent economy, be able to resist the influences that other countries will try to exercise through their markets, parties and economic aid?

(Ortega) All small countries are in danger of being influenced by the more developed countries. But that problem definitely depends on the Nicaraguans, on the force and strength that this revolution obtains from its own roots. We believe we must carry out a constant political and educational effort to maintain among our masses our traditions, our own form of development. That work is going to mainly depend on the Sandinists in order to avoid an automatic transfer of experience from other places which would hurt our own development.

(Rojo) The opposition parties and some news media speak of a worrying Soviet presence, as expressed through the presence of many Cubans. Are there grounds for this view?

(Ortega) The sectors who speak about this perhaps do not fully understand the changes which have taken place in Nicaragua since 19 July.

We have won a right and that is the right to look for a solution to the problems of our underdevelopment through relations with all countries of the world. As a result of this, we are going to have the participation of different forces, institutions and governments. The Soviet Union is logically among these and it is naturally going to maintain an embassy in Nicaragua. Perhaps what is worrying those traditionally reactionary sectors is that they might lose the privileges which were the result of a bilateral relation with some governments and markets of the world and therefore their personal profits are going to decrease.

(Rojo) Will the large mass organizations being promoted by the FSLN be compatible with the existence of the bourgeois political parties in Nicaragua's future political structure?

(Ortega) At this time we are making efforts for the continuation of the development of the current forms of coexistence in order to fulfill the national reconstruction plan. In the future, once that goal has been achieved, the revolution will decide what form to promote and if it is proven that coexistence brought about the development and the happiness of the Nicaraguans, then why should we stupidly cast aside the mechanisms which brought this about?

Need for Military Preparedness

PA071755 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The personnel of the Carlos Aguero Echeverria Military School have held a political-cultural event to celebrate the first anniversary of the school. The event was attended by Comdr Humberto Ortega, commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] and defense minister, as well as by members of the EPS general staff. The following is a portion of the speech delivered by Ortega:

[Begin Ortega recording] This unity, this brotherhood, this fraternity and this strong will to struggle to construct the future and overcome obstacles is possible only because you and we come from the people. We can see here hands and faces that have become weatherbeaten while working and faces that have endured the exploitation and oppression imposed by the exploiters, the imperialists, the Somozists and the liberal and conservative oligarchies through arms.

All this, however, belongs to the past and today we are tangibly witnessing how people of different origins--because we see here companeros who are peasants, artisans, factory workers, students, in a nutshell, people of different but of humble origin--rally around the Sandinist program and the revolution's interests.

Naturally, we have also determined our military needs to defend our revolution and our revolutionary process. We have made progress in regard to the organization of our EPS and the discipline required by a revolutionary army. This is not imposed by force but by self-discipline. This discipline is imposed by the revolutionary, Sandinist conscience of all EPS members.

If there is something we have developed and preserved it is the Sandinist revolutionary conscience of fulfilling duty with discipline and not following an imposed discipline. This trend continues in our army and it must be the path toward achieving the iron discipline required by it to win the battles we are already waging daily against the counterrevolutionaries who cowardly murder our literacy brigade workers and our humble folks. We also need it for the battles that may arise any time in view of the very difficult and [word indistinct] situation faced by the peoples struggling for liberation.

Imperilism is plotting and it will not only cause these peoples to shed more blood but it will also try to obstruct their victory and take advantage of these problems to crush our revolution.

RAMIREZ SAYS LA PRENSA 'WILL FALL BY ITSELF'

PA091739 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] In the "Face the People" program held in Subtiava, Leon Department, last night, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, revolution commander and member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said that the Nicaraguan people are the best ones to judge if the reports published in LA PRENSA are true or not.

He said that the shortages [in various products] are caused by limitations in production and the increase in consumption. He also denounced the false reports published in LA PRENSA. He noted that ever since the LA PRENSA workers and newsmen split to form EL NUEVO DIARIO, the newspaper became the organ of the reactionary sectors of the bourgeoisie. Let us listen to Commander Ortega Saavedra:

[Begin recording] Those Nicaraguans who were not using sugar and had to drink their pinole or coffee without it are able to buy sugar now with the victory of the revolution. In addition, the thousands of literacy workers who went to the countryside have been receiving packages every week or every other week. These packages include sugar, beans, corn, lard and so forth which the peasants never received before. In addition, the literacy workers' parents are not only sending sugar to their sons and daughters but to the peasants who are lodging them. This increases the country's sugar consumption. Consequently, all these explanations which are real and all these difficulties which are also real must be viewed as successes of the revolution because it has permitted sugar to reach more people. This fact is completely ignored by LA PRENSA. LA PRENSA seeks other pretexts to hurt the revolution and create the impression that there is inefficiency, lack of interest and that the government's calculations are incorrect. This is what was published in several articles.

As we all know, the newspaper LA PRENSA was one thing up to the moment when those who worked with Pedro Joaquin Chamorro--those who built the newspaper with him--left it and now it is another. It is practically in the hands of the spokesmen of the Nicaraguan bourgeoisie who do not want to understand that their role in the revolution is not to fight to achieve power again but to produce and work hard for the benefit of the people because this revolution was achieved by the people and they hold the power. The interest of this revolution is based on the workers and the great masses.

The reactionary sectors are engaged in a campaign to recover political power. They have the economic power but now they want political power too to do as they please for the benefit of their own sector. This revolution cannot permit that. This revolution and the people will not allow it. They are not being conscientious. They are having a hard time understanding and they do not want to convince themselves that this revolution is irreversible. They continue to demand elections. It is a mechanism and even if they use it, the people will not have power snatched away from them.

They must understand that their role is to produce for the benefit of the Nicaraguan people--the workers and the peasants--and not to fight to recover power. This is where they are wrong. Since they are struggling to recover power, they get involved in constant political activity and they do it through LA PRENSA, Radio Mundial, Radio Corporacion and Radio Catolica. They have been identified because the owners of these media are interested in recovering political power. This is the true problem.

Logically, the revolution, which gives freedom of speech, cannot crack down on LA PRENSA and close it because this is not in the spirit of the revolution. We believe that LA PRENSA will fall by itself. It is the people who will decide if LA PRENSA tells the truth or not. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT PROHIBITS CARRYING OF FIREARMS

PA092346 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2305 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Managua, 9 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government today prohibited the carrying of firearms, which are considered weapons of war throughout Nicaragua.

The announcement of this prohibition was signed by the commanders Interior Minister Tomas Borge, Defense Minister Humberto Ortega and Deputy Interior Minister Luis Carrion Cruz.

The measure was adopted because at the present time there is a "great quantity of firearms, which are considered weapons of war in the hands of the people due to different reasons and curcumstances" throughout Nicaragua.

Another factor which led the government to adopt the decision is that actions have occurred recently which are officially considered as "common and counterrevolutionary," including attacks on revolutionary leaders. Last Thursday the regional person responsible for the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute was the object of an attack, from which he escaped unharmed because the attackers mistakenly shot at Francisco Franco.

The ministers and commanders said today that "all firearms which can be considered to be weapons of war are the absolute property of the revolutionary Nicaraguan state." These arms can only be assigned to institutions existing in Nicaragua which carry out military functions.

All weapons of war must be returned to the state by private citizens, the government measure added. It states that the interior minister will establish a plan to have the weapons turned in by the people at police stations. Interior Minister Tomas Borge has been empowered to adopt any measures necessary to enforce the decision.

FSLN URGES ATTENDANCE AT 23 AUG LITERACY RALLY

PA070004 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Communique of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate]

[Text] To the heroic Nicaraguan people:

The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate notifies our heroic people that on 23 August, the heroic brigade members of the People's Literacy Army [EPA] will be given the welcome they deserve after fulfilling the Sandinist duty of bringing more than one-half million Nicaraguans out of ignorance and darkness.

These Nicaraguans were unable to participate in the political, economic and social development of the country because of their illiteracy.

This important feat by the national literacy campaign incorporates a large number of people into national life in a real and effective manner. It links them to the project of transformations that we must carry out to forge the fatherland of which Sandino dreamed.

In view of the importance of the act of welcome the EPA, we are sure that our people will be present to give it true content and value. The welcome will be further strengthened by the presence of foreign personalities, friends of our Sandinist people's revolution.

Within this framework, our National Directorate has deemed it is opportune to issue an official statement on the problems of the defense of the revolution and the nation as well as on other problems of national interest. Certainly, the valuable army of volunteer fighters who return from teaching reading and writing and the new literates will play an invaluable role in resolving these problems. These problems include those of elections and the electoral process in our country, legitimate achievements of our working people who with weapons in hand and by shedding their blood won their right to decide their future in accordance with their interests.

On 23 August you have a date with our literacy workers. It is a date with fundamental realities which demand the people's replies. It is the Sandinist people's date with their vanguard, the FSLN.

Sandino yesterday, Sandino today, Sandino always. Free fatherland or death!

ECONOMY FACES TRADE BALANCE DEFICIT IN CACM

PA081749 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Nicaragua's trade balance deficit in the Central American Common Market, which totals $96 million from 1977 up to the first half of 1980 and is regarded by economists as normal, is regrettable and prejudicial to our economy. If we go over Nicaragua's trade figures with the Common Market from 1977 to 1980, we see that in 1977 Nicaragua's exports totaled $61.7 million. But in the first half of 1980, they totaled only a little over $39 million. The contrary is true of imports. In a so-called normal year we imported over $66 million in perishable consumer goods and raw materials, but in the first half of 1980 our imports have totaled more than $135 million. Transactions with the Common Market, from which we have imported more than we have exported, have brought about a $96 million trade balance deficit, which exceeds the 1977 deficit of only $14.6 million.

The worst of this is that we have exported 43 percent more perishable consumer goods and 47.9 percent more raw materials than we have imported [as heard]. In view of this, it is urgent to cut back on unneeded imports such as perishable consumer goods. It is also necessary to review the tariff bill, which in some cases does not benefit our economy. We also need to produce more export items, which is up to the backbone of our economy, the workers and peasants, together with the professionals, technical personnel and patriotic businessmen who favor our revolutionary process of fashioning a mixed economy for the benefit of the large majority of the people.

Another way to overcome the deficit, which, along with a $95 million foreign debt, is thrashing our weak, inherited, dependent capitalist economy, is to reorganize the Central American Common Market both operationally and as far as tariffs are concerned. The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, together with the economic ministries, is promoting a study on reorganizing the Common Market to benefit the large majority of the people in Central America. It has also set a deadline for this reorganization.

HIJACKED AIR FLORIDA PLANE LANDS IN HAVANA

PA101632 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1559 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Miami, Florida, 10 Aug (EFE)--A commercial airliner with 22 passengers on board was hijacked this morning on the Miami-Key West route and landed at Havana airport.

The airplane, of the Air Florida company, was forced to go to Cuba by a man who carried a package with a bomb which he threatened to explode if his request was not heeded.

According to the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration, the plane landed in Havana at 1105 and the hijacker was still inside the aircraft allowing several passengers to leave the plane.

EIGHT MORE LEAVE U.S. INTERESTS OFFICE

PA090230 Paris AFP in Spanish 0213 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Havana, 8 Aug (AFP)--Another eight Cubans of the 204 still in asylum at the U.S. Interests Office in Havana left the building this afternoon to turn themselves over to local authorities, an interests office source has reported.

Yesterday 83 Cubans left the U.S. building, where 389 people, most of them former political prisoners, had taken refuge on 2 May after a clash with militant progovernment demonstrators in front of the office.

All the people who left have been able to return to their homes. Since the incidents, some 20 of them have been able to leave the island for the United States.

CASTRO TOURS ISLE OF YOUTH TO INSPECT HURRICANE DAMAGE

FL082359 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro this afternoon toured the areas affected by Hurricane Allen in the special municipality of the Isle of Youth. The leader of the revolution visited the Andres (Guasan) packinghouse where he asked about the efforts being made to recover from the damages suffered by the citrus fruit crop as well as tasks that must be undertaken as soon as possible. He also visited the citrus fruit complex and the 1 January ceramic tile factory. At these places he chatted with the workers on the measures adopted to recover from the damages caused by Hurricane Allen.

The commander in chief and the entourage accompanying him also toured the citrus plantation of the Patria District, where they observed the enormous damage caused by the hurricane. At the conclusion of the visit, the president of the Councils of State and Ministers granted an interview to the Isle of Pines journalists who accompanied him on the tour.

[Begin Castro recording] There is no question that the hurricane caused damage. It hurts to see the amount of citrus fruit on the ground. But in the face of that situation, I believe that the reaction of the island's residents has been magnificent. I mean the population of the Isle of Youth, as they want to call it. They have worked very fast. I have been told that they began picking grapefruits with 70 km gale winds. That shows the spirit of the population. They all mobilized to the fields. A portion of the fruit crop is going to be used in the industry [probably canned fruits], and another portion will be used for domestic consumption. I believe that what has to be done now is to react rapidly. Not only citrus fruits were lost.

Some 30 caballerias of watermelons were lost as well as some plantains. We must react rapidly. That is what the comrades of the party, people's government and agricultural sector propose to do. They are preparing the plan for planting some caballerias of tomatoes for the municipality's consumption and for the industry. I believe they will also go back to a plan of watermelons. They had very good ideas for this year. They were planning on the biggest harvest in the history of the island, more than 50,000 tons for this year. They were also planning to send watermelons to almost every province. I do not believe we should lose hope due to the setback dealt by the hurricane. [end recording]

The commander in chief was accompanied by Jose Ramon Fernandez, Asela de los Santos, Jesus Montane and Jose A. Naranjo, all members of the PCC Central Committee. The group was accompanied by Armando Manresa, first party secretary in the Isle of Youth, and Comrade Roberto Ogando Zas, president of the People's Government Municipal Assembly.

Further Visit

FL091250 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Excerpts] I think that the Pinar del Rio people's reaction has been magnificent; a great spirit prevails; the whole population is mobilizing to make the most of the fruit, said Commander in Chief Fidel Castro on concluding in the Isle of Youth his tour of the areas affected by Hurricane Allen. Fidel also said that in spite of the damage reported in Granma Province and the effects of the heavy rains on some crops, such as sugarcane and coffee, he believes that the effects on the Isle of Youth are greater and that it is necessary to rebuild and beautify the island which, despite the hurricane, remains lovely. Concerning the cooperation that the country and individual provinces might offer to the special municipality, he said that measures are being taken right away to send the materials and that the nation is ready to help in the recuperation process.

The commander in chief spend 5 hours visiting the affected areas.

The foreign scholarship holders studying at Isle of Youth schools have decided to help pick the grapefruit in the farms affected by Hurricane Allen. This was decided at a meeting with the presentatives of the students from Ethiopia, Angola, Namibia, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, the Congo and Nicaragua, who are enjoying a vocational program during the school recess. In Havana Province, once the danger of the hurricane passed and the recuperation stage began, nearly 500 university students went back to the fields in the various Havana municipalities to continue to do their part in agricultural work. The enthusiastic young force began to return to the camps and resumed the harvesting and planting of some crops. It has been reported that students who for some reason were unable to be at the meeting places to be transported to their respective camps may do so today at 1300 from the same meeting places used at the beginning of the mobilization.

In Cienfuegos, the hurricane affected over 140,000 tons of plantains and did damage to coffee crops. Losses in Juragua are estimated at 87,700 quintals, a little over half of the 66 caballerias planted. In Juragua as well as in other areas affected in Cienfuegos, arrangements were made to pick the plantains felled by the winds and to turn them over for the people's consumption.

FAO REGIONAL MEETING TO BE HELD 26 Aug-6 Sep

FL082329 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] The 16th regional conference of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization will be held in this capital's Palace of Conventions from 26 August-6 September of this year. In a press conference held this afternoon, Eugenio Latour, director of international economic organizations of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, announced that delegates from 26 Latin American countries and representatives of 16 UN agencies, 26 intergovernmental organizations and 10 nongovernmental international organizations will participate in the meeting as well as observers from Canada, the United States, France, the Netherlands, United Kingdom and the Vatican.

The meeting was convoked by FAO Director General Eduoard Saouma, and its participants will take up topics such as the situation and suture of food supplies and agriculture in Latin America and some aspects of the agricultural and rural development in the region, among them permanent resources, development of food supplies and agriculture and the recent evolution in international trade of principal agricultural products in this part of the world.

During the FAO conference at the ministerial level from 1-6 September, a roundtable will discuss agriculture and energy in Latin America, giving special attention to a possible competition between crops for energy-related purposes and for the production of food.

MPSP DEMANDS RELEASE OF S. KOREAN OPPOSITION LEADER

FL081434 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] The Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] has issued a statement on the imprisonment of Kim Dae-jung in South Korea. The statement says that the Yankees' puppet regime of Seoul has accused Kim Dae-jung, former opposition presidential candidate, of leading the great popular struggles in South Korea and the fights in defense of democracy in Kwangju in May. The life of this patriot is threatened. On 12 June, he was taken to a court-martial in an attempt to legalize his assassination and get rid of this outstanding leader in the struggle for democratization and reunification of the peninsula. The Cuban MPSP joins the great world campaign to save the life of patriot Kim Dae-jung and demands his immediate release.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 7 AUG

FL081044 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena met yesterday shortly after his arrival in the country with the top leaders of the Christian Social Revolutionary Party, PRSC. The high-ranking Salvadoran official's meeting with Dr Alfonso Moreno Martinez and Attorney Rogelio Delgado Bogaert lasted for over an hour. Attorney Delgado Bogaert, secretary general of the Green Machete Party, told Radio Mil Informando [name of newscast] last night that the meeting was cordial and that they discussed the Salvadoran political situation and its repercussions in the Dominican Republic.

The Salvadoran foreign minister, Fidel Chavez Mena, arrived yesterday in the country and will meet today with his Dominican opposite number and with President Antonio Guzman. His visit to this country had not been announced beforehand as is the custom in these cases.

The PRSC secretary general, Delgado Bogaert, said that the Salvadoran foreign minister's visit to this country will help to dispel false reports about the Salvadoran situation that have circulated here. Delgado Bogaert said that Chavez Mena will meet with newsmen at a press conference to be held in the Santo Domingo Hotel.

Press Conference

FL091606 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] The Salvadoran foreign minister asserted yesterday that the analysis of his country's political situation is the last item on the agenda of his visit to the Dominican Republic. Fidel Chavez Mena underscored that the main reason for his visit to the country was to strengthen further the ties of friendship and cooperation binding the Salvadoran and Dominican peoples.

The Salvadoran foreign minister gave a press conference yesterday afternoon at the Santo Domingo Hotel. He said that the analysis of his country's political situation is a secondary item on his agenda. Chavez said that his priority is to discuss the revitalization of agreements on industrial, agricultural, banking and tourism exchanges. The foreign minister explained, however, that in his meeting yesterday with President Antonio Guzman he would discuss [tense as heard] the situation in his country, which he called one of generalized violence.

Although we will touch on this with the president of the Dominican Republic, I can assure you that this is not the main object of my visit, Chavez Mena said, adding: This trip is more of what is called personal diplomacy with a view to strengthening cooperation between our peoples and making the already existing bilateral agreements more dynamic.

Disagreement With Solidarity Committee

FL091611 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Summary from poor reception] The Dominican Committee of Solidarity with the Struggle of the Salvadoran People yesterday afternoon presented a document rejecting the military government in El Salvador to Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena. Newsmen present criticized the action and the council representative walked out with four other persons saying that "they would not be party to the comedy staged by the Salvadoran rulers and the Dominican Social Christians.

The foreign minister afterwards said that he deplored the incident and was sorry that the persons presenting the document had not stayed. Attitudes such as these are pointless in helping to solve the problems of our people, Dr Chavez Mena said."

PCD Comments

FL091612 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] The Dominican Government's sympathetic attitude toward the Salvadoran regime was described as shameful yesterday afternoon. Commenting on the visit of Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez, the Dominican Communist Party [PCD] said that the invitation to the representative of the Salvadoran junta had nothing to do with the real feelings of the Dominican people. The PCD explained that the people have already massively and clearly demonstrated their solidarity with the Salvadoran people by giving a warm welcome to their representatives of the Revolutionary Democratic Front. The PCD is referring to the Salvadoran opposition leaders who have toured the country in the company of Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, secretary general of the ruling party.

VENEZUELA'S HERRERA CAMPINS POSTPONES VISIT

FL091400 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Caracas--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has suspended until further notice the official visit he planned to make to the Dominican Republic, the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry announced last night. Ministry sources said that the presidents of both nations had decided to suspend Herrera Campins' trip because the 16th [of August] is the Dominican Republic's national independence day. Herrera Campins planned to visit the country for 3 days as the guest of his counterpart, Antonio Guzman Fernandez.

GRENADA

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER COARD VISITS GDR, SIGNS PROTOCOL

For East Berlin reportage on the visit to the GDR by a delegation led by Bernard Coard, deputy prime minister and minister of finance and planning, see the German Democratic Republic section of the 29 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 157 12 August 1980

ARGENTINA

British Trade Minister Arrives for Talks B 1
Conclusion of Visit B 2
HERALD Managing Editor Receives Threatening Phone Call [HERALD 9 Aug] B 3
News Editor Also Threatened [HERALD 10 Aug] B 3
Navy Officer Returns From Visit to U.S. B 3

BOLIVIA

Gueiler Reportedly To Leave for Europe 13 Aug C 1
Foreign Minister Says Siles Zuazo May Leave C 1
Brazilian Embassy Grants Asylum to Siles Zuazo's Wife C 1
Three Others in Embassy C 1
Garcia Meza Orders Demolition of CCB Headquarters C 2
Clandestine Publication Reports Deaths, Executions C 2
Paz Zamora Outlines Objectives of Clandestine Government [Paris LE MONDE 10-11 Aug] C 3
Briefs: Oil Contract; Gas Sales to Argentina; Balance of Payments Figures; Mining Production C 4

BRAZIL

Minister Cals Confirms Dismissal of Two Colonels [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 7 Aug] D 1
Fiat Workers Sign Agreement, Return to Work [O GLOBO 6 Aug] D 1

CHILE

Text of Pinochet Address on New Constitution E 1
Peruvian Foreign Minister Foresees Better Relations E 6
Government Blames Renegade Policemen for Abductions E 6
British Trade Minister Arrives for 5-Day Visit E 7
Briefs: Petroleum Production; Inflation Rate; Unemployment Figures E 7

COLOMBIA

Five Soldiers Resign To Protest Tortures F 1
Court-Martial Possible F 1
Ecuadorean Delegation To Arrive for Oil Talks F 1

ECUADOR

Roldos Gives State of Nation Address G 1

PERU

Transportation Minister Submits Resignation J 1
Police Arrest Terrorists in Ayacucho Department J 1
Foreign Minister: Bolivia Will Not Be ALADI Topic J 1

PANAMA

Letter Criticizes Torrijos on Human Rights [LA PRENSA 10 Aug] N 1
CRITICA Views Rise in Support for Communists [11 Aug] N 1
PLA Leader Barletta Charged With 'Political Treason' [CRITICA 9 Aug] N 2
Director Calls For Review of Aviation Agreement With U.S. N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Nicaraguan Officials Arrive for 2-Day Visit P 1
First Work Session P 1
Ortega on Elections, Bolivia P 2
Cruz on Subversion, Oil P 3
Cordova on Revolution's Achievements P 4
Public Security Minister Denies Report on Guerrillas P 4
Carazo Foreign Policy, 'Intervention' Criticized P 5
[LA NACION 6 Aug]
Ten Nicaraguans Defect From Sandinist Army P 5
Briefs: Romanian Mining Assistance; Trade With Romania P 6

EL SALVADOR

Apostolic Administrator Decries Existing Violence P 6
Army Coordinating Peasant Refugees' Return Home P 7
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 29 Jul]
Epidemic Spreads Among Refugees in Eastern Region P 7
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 10 Aug]
LP-28 Members Occupy Town, Demonstrate Weapons Use P 8

GUATEMALA

British Minister Ridley Arrives for 3-Day Visit P 8
Guatemala To Forgo Managua Foreign Ministers' Meeting P 9
President Lucas Dedicates Free Zone in Izabal P 9
Guerrilla Camp Discovered, 10 Killed in Clash P 9
Refugees Arrive in Quiche; Clergy Departs en Masse P 10
Briefs: New Health Centers P 10

HONDURAS

Committee Asks for Camps for Salvadoran Refugees P 10

NICARAGUA

Managua's Archbishop Stresses Need for Democracy P 11
PCD Leader Discusses Current Political Situation P 11
[LA PRENSA 4 Aug]
'Counterrevolutionaries' Attack INRA Facilities P 14
Anti-Sandinist Forces Reportedly Receive Somoza Funds P 14
Murderer of Literacy Worker Sentenced to 30 Years P 15
Two Soviet Technicians Killed in Separate Accidents P 15
Briefs: Ambassador to Brazil; New Polish Ambassador; Coffee Rust Danger P 15

CUBA

Havana Reports Departure of Hijacked U.S. Airliner Q 1
Twenty More Leave U.S. Interests Office in Havana Q 1
Havana Cites Reasons for Carter's Decline in Polls Q 1

CARIBBEAN

CARICOM Council of Ministers Suspends Summit Plans S 1
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 2 Aug]

BARBADOS

Lord Carrington Offers Aid To Fight Subversion S 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 3 Aug]

JAMAICA

Manley Delivers Independence Day Message S 3
[SUNDAY GLEANER 3 Aug]

OTHER COUNTRIES

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Regional Ministers Hold First ALADI Meeting V 1

VENEZUELA

Unofficial Sources See Probable Cabinet Reshuffle V 1

MEXICO

Lopez Portillo Meets Belize's Price, Promises Support V 1
[Havana]

BRITISH TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

PY111809 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1422 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Aug (NA)--The British minister of state for trade, Cecil Edward Parkinson, who today starts an official visit to Argentina, has stated that "we wish to begin a stage for the exploitation of resources throughout all of Argentina, not necessarily in the 'Malvinas' Islands."

Parkinson arrived this morning at Ezeiza Airport where he released a written declaration in which he expresses his belief that in view of the many years that have gone by since the last visit of a British minister, his presence here could determine that "the upcoming years will be the start of a more stimulating period in our relations as countries with an important trade exchange."

Parkinson, who will remain in Argentina until next Sunday, also states in the written document released upon his arrival that "the level of trade between our countries during the past few years has not been as high as we could have wished," but he stressed that "current circumstances are appropriate for stimulating our trade relations."

The minister states in the document that "I am convinced Great Britain can offer a lot to Argentina, especially in the field of advanced technology such as energy, communications, transport and minerals," and he also says that "I also know that Argentina has much to offer Great Britain."

The minister, who during his visit plans to meet with Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz and other economy officials, was asked at Ezeiza Airport about the possibility of Argentina and Great Britain jointly exploiting the economic resources of the Malvinas Islands, but he was not precise in his answer.

Parkinson stated that "we wish to start a stage for the exploitation of resources throughout all of Argentina, not necessarily in the 'Malvinas' Islands," and he added that "it would be a stage in which we can help Argentina a lot because we have the best experts and resources in the world for the exploitation of oil and for energy resources of every type."

Asked if he believes economic complementarity could be a channel for achieving a solution to the problem of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, Parkinson answered that "the problem is being dealt with, there has been a very successful meeting, another is being prepared and I see very favorable prospects for a solution."

On being invited to given an opinion on the Argentine economic plan, the British official said that "I know and admire the way in which the economy is being opened up, increasing imports and exports which is the way to develop trade and industry."

Regarding the possibility of a new investment of British capital in Argentina, he indicated that "Great Britain at this time is in second place as an investor in Argentina" and he revealed that "there are many British investors interested in the mineral sector and in exploring the possibilities in industrial and energy development."

Answering a question, he acknowledged, finally, that there is a recession in Europe, but he indicated that "at the same time there are many opportunities and trade among European countries is very large." He concluded that "we must avoid placing barriers that will stop free trade between two parties because they are the greatest enemy of the development of trade."

Parkinson is here heading a delegation that includes private firm directors such as E. Bates, vice president of Plesey Electronic System; R. J. Downing, executive director of Hawker Siddley International; C. R. Armstrong, manager of Lloyds Bank International; and H.W. Jackson, director of the electric company [as received].

The statement he released on arrival indicates that he is "anxious" to meet Minister Martinez de Hoz and other officials and to "talk with businessmen and see something of the country."

Conclusion of Visit

FY111828 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2255 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Aug (NA)--British Trade Minister Cecil Parkinson stated today that his country plans to "do everything possible" to increase trade between the two countries and reaffirmed that "relations with Argentina are improving." He also said that the British businessmen currently visiting Argentina "have the full support" of their government, and indicated that all negotiations are aimed at increasing trade and bringing British capital to Argentina.

Parkinson concluded his official visit to Argentina tonight by holding a press conference at which he expounded on bilateral relations. In the morning he went to government house to pay his respects to President Jorge Videla accompanied by British Ambassador Anthony Williams, Planning and Economic Coordination Secretary Guillermo Walter Klein, and Trade and International Economic Negotiations Secretary Alejandro Estrada. In turn, Ambassador Williams told journalists who asked him about the Malvinas Islands issue that "we hope to resolve this problem among friends."

Minister Parkinson said that during his talks with President Videla, the latter outlined the future prospects of the country and "welcomed the opportunity to begin improving relations between the two countries" after what he called "a cloudy period in our relations."

Parkinson also discussed the recent visit Argentine Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz paid to Great Britian, a visit which "has been welcomed as evidence that our relations are improving."

In response to another question, Parkinson reported that Wimpey Appedore Ltd of England is interested in the project to build a shipyard north of Puerto Madryn, and that "great progress" has been made in this regard.

Parkinson announced that this year's bilateral trade will amount to between $350 and $400 million worth of Argentine exports to the United Kingdom and a similar amount of British exports to Argentina.

At this point Secretary Estrada told journalists that in 1979 while imports from that country totaled $260 million, and indicated that a significant increase had taken place during the first 4 months of this year. He also pointed out that most of the increase of imports from Great Britain is taken up by capital goods, especially machinery, tools and equipment in general.

Asked about the Malvinas issue, Ambassador Williams said: "We launched talks in April. This is the first stage of contacts between the two governments. We hope that the atmosphere now surrounding these talks will be maintained in the future." The diplomat added that "what we have managed to accomplish during our first contacts allows us to believe that there are grounds for optimism regarding the future of these talks. There is nothing new so far, but we believe that mutual understanding can lead to useful and practical results in this problem, which we hope to resolve among friends."

HERALD MANAGING EDITOR RECEIVES THREATENING PHONE CALL

FY111301 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 9 Aug 80 p 9

[Text] The managing editor of the HERALD, Ronald Hansen, was threatened yesterday by an anonymous woman telephone caller who claimed to belong to the Montoneros organization.

She said that as HERALD editor James Neilson had not obeyed their instructions, it was Hansen's turn now, and that he must "leave the paper" or face reprisals "at home or on the way to the office."

News Editor Also Threatened

FY110302 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 10 Aug 80 p 11

[Excerpts] In a continuing terrorist-style campaign against this newspaper, HERALD news editor Dan Newland last night received a telephoned threat from a woman caller who claimed to be a member of the Montoneros extremist organization.

The woman, who appeared to be reading the same prepared threat received by Managing Editor Ronald Hansen last Friday night, warned Newland that he faced reprisals if he continued to work at the HERALD.

The new threat appears to be part of a campaign aimed at driving editorial policy-setters out of the HERALD--a campaign which began with death threats against Editor-in-Chief Robert Cox and his family last year, continued with threat and harassment against editor James Nielson and his family earlier this year and has now gone on down the list of top HERALD editorial personnel to include Hansen and Newland.

NAVY OFFICER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO U.S.

FY080250 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1900 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 7 Aug (TELAM)--Rear Adm Juan Jose Lombardo, chief of Naval operations, today expressed his absolute confidence that the United States will revise its position regarding arms sales to Argentina. He made this statement at Ezeiza Airport on returning from the United States with other high-ranking navy officers.

Rear Admiral Lombardo returned today with Rear Adm Gualter Allara, intelligence chief of the navy staff, and Rear Adm Carlos Bonino, naval attache at the Argentine Embassy in the United States. Lombardo and Allara visited the United States for several days. Lombardo described the visit as part of the periodic visits exchanged by members of the two navies to maintain close ties within a strictly professional framework.

Regarding the U.S. position on arms sales to Argentina--which were discontinued a few years ago by virtue of the Humphrey-Kennedy Amendment--Lombardo said the U.S. position will be revised because it is legal to do so annually. He made it clear, however, that he does not know what will come of that revision, which will be made before May, that is, close to the end of the U.S. legislative session.

Regarding the suspended visit of Assistant Secretary William Bowdler to Argentina, Lombardo said that despite the postponement of his visit, overall U.S.-Argentine relations are moving forward. He made it clear, however, that their visit was kept within a professional framework.

GUEILER REPORTEDLY TO LEAVE FOR EUROPE 13 AUG

FY120047 Paris AFP in Spanish 2350 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 11 Aug (AFP)--Sources close to former President Lidia Gueiler Tejada stated here today that the former Bolivian president will leave next Wednesday for Europe, making a stop in Miami. Col Mario Escobari Guerra, secretary general of the presidency, stated on this subject that Gueiler has the privilege of leaving the country at any moment because she has all the necessary documents.

It has also been learned that the former president will leave the country in the company of two aides de camp and her grandson. Meanwhile, she is still residing at the Apostolic Nunciature in La Paz.

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS SILES ZUAZO MAY LEAVE

FY120044 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Montevideo, 11 Aug (TELAM)--Bolivian Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto Calderon confirmed here today that the Bolivian Government has agreed to let former President Lidia Gueiler and presidential candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo leave the country.

In answer to a journalist's question, the Bolivian minister, who is in Montevideo attending the inaugural session of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), stated that former provisional President Gueiler is still residing at the Apostolic Nunciature in La Paz, and that she will be able to leave for Paris, on a visa granted by France.

Cerruto Calderon also stated that former President Hernan Siles Zuazo may also obtain permission to leave the country if he wants to, if he presents a petition from his place of refuge in one of the embassies in La Paz.

BRAZILIAN EMBASSY GRANTS ASYLUM TO SILES ZUAZO'S WIFE

FY120021 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas reported today that the Brazilian Embassy in La Paz has granted diplomatic asylum to Maria Teresa Ormachea de Siles Zuazo and Maria Isabel Siles Ormachea. The women are the wife and daughter, respectively, of former Bolivian presidential candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo.

Three Others in Embassy

FY120022 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2310 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Montevideo, 11 Aug (LATIN)--Diplomatic sources today stated that Bolivian Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto Calderon has assured his Brazilian counterpart, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, that he will decide favorably on the three persons who have sought asylum at the Brazilian Embassy in La Paz.

The three persons who sought asylum after the 17 July military coup that installed Gen Luis Garcia Meza as head of a military junta in Bolivia would be a son of a former President Walter Guevara Arze, a former president of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [Corporation Minera Boliviana] and a former senator, the sources added.

Cerruto Calderon and Saraiva Guerreiro discussed this subject during a break in the foreign ministers meeting that is taking place in Montevideo to create the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI).

GARCIA MEZA ORDERS DEMOLITION OF COB HEADQUARTERS

PY111756 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2020 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 10 Aug (TELAM)--The demolition of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) headquarters will begin tomorrow following specific instructions from Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

It has also been officially reported that on the same day inspection and confiscation operations will be carried out in printing shops throughout the country because it has been detected that some of them are publishing subversive material, which will be seized.

It was also announced that the punishment will be increased for those who aid and abet those responsible for false rumors disseminated by extremists to the effect that there is resistance against the process of national reconstruction.

It was also reported that the names and total number of prisoners by department will be released in the next 24 hours, and that a representative of the Bolivian Episcopate has been given written permission to visit the prisoners at the various prisons. It was also disclosed that all but one imprisoned priest have been released.

The interior minister has announced that the condition of the prisoners is being studied case by case to learn if they have been involved in criminal actions or not. Should their guilt be proved, they will be punished in accordance with the laws in force. Otherwise they will be released at the end of the investigation.

In the meantime, the secretary general of the Bolivian Episcopate recently issued a communique stating that the interior minister has given written permission to a representative of the Episcopate allowing him to visit all the prisoners held at the various prisons throughout the country to give them material and spiritual assistance.

The communique also reported the release of all arrested priests with the exception of Julio Tumiri, who was the president of the Bolivian Permanent Assembly for Human Rights. It further stated that the interior minister has guaranteed that neither priests nor nuns will be arrested, and parish houses and other religious buildings will not be entered without first discussing the case with the appropriate bishop or superior.

The communique concluded by stating that the episcopal conference has created a bureau to help the prisoners and their relatives and has called an unscheduled plenary meeting of the Bolivian Episcopate.

CLANDESTINE PUBLICATION REPORTS DEATHS, EXECUTIONS

PY111801 Paris AFP in Spanish 1405 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Stockholm, 10 Aug AFP)--According to the clandestine newspaper BOLIVIA LIBRE, received here today, approximately 3,000 miners appear to have died during the fighting that occurred after the military coup d'etat. The Broderskap (Fraternity) Movement, which groups together Swedish Christian Social Democrats, received an issue of the newspaper dated 28 July 1980.

According to BOLIVIA LIBRE, 200 persons were executed in La Paz on the day the newspaper was published. The newspaper, which is close to the party of Hernan Siles Zuazo, whose assumption of the government was stopped by the coup, also indicates that armored units in La Paz refused to participate in the military revolt.

The newspaper reports that the prefect of Santa Cruz helped a certain number of people who oppose the new regime to leave for Paraguay.

The Broderskap Movement indicated that during its congress last week, it received a telegram of greetings from the clandestine Bolivian government headed by Siles Zuazo.

PAZ ZAMORA OUTLINES OBJECTIVES OF CLANDESTINE GOVERNMENT

LD111409 Paris LE MONDE in French 10-11 Aug 80 pp 1, 3

[Jean-Claude Buhrer undated Washington interview with Bolivian opposition leader Jaime Paz Zamora: "Bolivia After the Coup"]

[Text] Jaime Paz Zamora, who was candidate for the vice presidency of the center-left coalition which won the 29 June election has been put in charge of its international relations by the clandestine national unity government recently formed by Mr Herman Siles Zuazo.

Mr Paz Zamora's presence in Washington is a result of an outrage. On 2 June, he was on board a small aircraft, by which Mr Siles Zuazo was also to travel, which crashed on takeoff from La Paz. Of its six passengers only Mr Paz Zamora survived, by managing to jump out of the aircraft. Badly hurt, he was taken to a hospital in Washington, where he learned about the coup.

Prior to a visit to Ecuador and, later, visits to a number of Latin American and European capitals, Mr Paz Zamora explained to us the objectives of the Bolivian clandestine government.

"By forming a national unity government," he stated, "we want to keep our promises and carry out the mandate with which the Bolivian people entrusted us at the time of the 29 June election. This mandate is very clear--it expresses the people's desire to live under a democratic regime under the leadership of a Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) government which they have freely elected. However, as a result of the military coup, the clandestine national unity government has now been established on much broader bases than a UDP government would have been if the democratic process had been respected."

"The underground government," he added, "is supported by the majority of political parties which were represented in parliament following the 29 June election.

"In other words, we represent constitutional continuity. Acting President Mrs Gueiler could submit her resignation only to the congress, which elected her for a period ending on 6 August.

"Furthermore, the national unity government is supported by a section of the business circles, certain sections of the armed forces and, above all, the trade union organization. It is also supported by most students and university professors. Our main objective is to restore national unity with a view to restoring democracy."

[Question] Are certain governments prepared to recognize the clandestine government?

[Answer] We have already received some proof of support which could lead to recognition in the near future. The countries concerned include Nicaragua, Grenada, Ecuador and Panama and, to some extent, also Mexico, Costa Rica, Columbia, Venezuela and Jamaica. The Spanish and West German Governments are also well disposed toward us.

[Question] Does a feeling of frustration not prevail among the population in view of the political parties' inability to ensure respect for election results?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, but I believe that the UDP has shown itself able to create political and social bases for what could become a democratic system. And the formation of a clandestine national unity government has clearly expressed our determination to gradually assume control over all national territory and the population as a whole with all democratic forces' help. This is a starting point for struggle against the dictatorship.

[Question] How do you intend to restore constitutional legality?

[Answer] We are seeking a solution whose cost to the Bolivian people is the lowest possible, and we want to achieve this as far as possible by peaceful means. The military have violated the rules of the game and we are prepared take up their challenge, debarring the most unyielding and most compromised sectors of the armed forces. The 17 July coup is not just another putsch. It is different. It is the first coup in Bolivian history to be a pawn in the struggle between democracy and military dictatorships in South America. Argentina, which was the first country to recognize the new regime, is trying to turn Bolivia into a "security area" with a view to containing the democratic contagion.

Another feature of this putsch is the support which it has received from drug traffickers and delinquents. It must not be overlooked that it is with the military dictatorships' complicity over the past 15 years that the cocaine traffic has considerably developed. [end of answer]

According to Mr Paz Zamora, Bolivian Labor Federation leader Juan Lechin, who was arrested on the very day of the putsch, has not died but is still kept prisoner in a condition which is, however, causing very great concern.

BRIEFS

OIL CONTRACT--The Bolivian Government has approved a contract between Bolivian Government Oil Deposits (YPFB) and the U.S. Occidental Bolivian, Inc, for the exploitation of oil discovered in the Porvenir oilfield located in Chuquisaca Department. According to this contract, the occidental will begin producing 8,000 barrels per day in 1 and ½ yea... [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 1 Aug 80 p 8 PY]

GAS SALES TO ARGENTINA--La Paz, 5 Aug (TELAM)--According to information released by the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits, 930,690,963 cubic meters of gas were exported to Argentina between January and June 1980. This represents a 16.3-percent increase over the same period in 1979, when only 799,903,724 cubic meters were exported. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1722 GMT 5 Aug 80 PY]

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS FIGURES--The Bolivian balance of payments recorded a $60 million deficit for the first half of 1980. While the trade balance left a surplus of $84 million, services caused a $196 million deficit. As a result of this, the deficit in the current account reached $83 million but net capital movement showed a $23 million surplus. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 27 Jul 80 p 1 PY]

MINING PRODUCTION--La Paz, 25 Jul (LATIN)--Official sources reported today that Bolivia's mining production declined sharply during the first 5 months of 1980. Although--thanks to the increase of international prices--the value of mineral exports rose 8.51 percent, the government is not satisfied with the behavior of tin. According to statistics between January and May 1980, Bolivia exported 9,300 metric tons of fine tin, which represents a 20-percent drop if compared to the same period of last year, when the country exported 11,700 metric tons. However, overall mineral exports brought the country $266,045,269 against the $243,431,192 received for the same period in 1979. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1924 GMT 25 Jul 80 PY]

MINISTER CALS CONFIRMS DISMISSAL OF TWO COLONELS

FY112250 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Aug 80 p 34

[Excerpts] Brasilia--Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals has not only confirmed the report published yesterday by O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO that Col Jose Aragao Cavalcanti has been dismissed from his post as chief of his ministry's Security and Information Division [Divisao de Seguranca e Informacoes--DSI]. He has also revealed that he has dismissed Col Geraldo Benzon, author of a document which indicated Soviets, Americans [norte-americanos], Jews and Sao Paulo industrialists as enemies of the Brazilian nuclear program. Colonel Benzon was a DSI analyst. When he was still on active service, he was a member of the DOI-CODI [Department of Domestic Operations-Internal Defense Operations Center] in Sao Paulo, at the time when Gen Ednardo Mello was 2d Army commander.

The same sources who the day before yesterday revealed to O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO the dismissal of Colonel Aragao Cavalcanti have asserted that the government's intelligence and counterintelligence services are overseeing all reports published by the press on the Brazilian nuclear program. In several occasions the investigations have also included the identification of the authors of the reports, due to constant demands from the diplomatic area regarding the leakage of information on the subject. The German Embassy has several times expressed concern, especially over the material published by O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO.

FIAT WORKERS SIGN AGREEMENT, RETURN TO WORK

FY112226 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 6 Aug 80 p 12

[Excerpt] The 3,260 metalworkers of Fiat Diesel do Brasil, who stopped working on Friday, last night decided to sign an agreement that increases the base salary from 4,300 cruzeiros to 7,000 cruzeiros, establishes an additional rate of 6,000 cruzeiros for unwholesome working conditions, and grants stability to the six union delegates of the company. They are returning to work today, and the 2 working days they were on strike will be compensated for with overtime in September.

TEXT OF PINOCHET ADDRESS ON NEW CONSTITUTION

FYI10407 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Speech to the nation by Chilean President Augusto Pinochet from the Diego Portales Building in Santiago--live]

[Text] Honorable members of the government junta; members of the cabinet; generals and admirals; ladies and gentlemen; fellow Chileans:

The government junta has concluded its studies on the new draft constitution, whose entire text will be officially published for your information tomorrow. This marks an important turning point in the life of our nation, since it is the people who will now take a new and decisive step on the path that Chile undertook on 11 September 1973.

The time to choose your destiny has come. We are facing two alternatives: either to return, gradually but inexorably, to those 1,000 black days filled with anguish and misery that Chile experienced, or to take the path that we are patriotically showing to our fellow citizens. This is the choice you will be confronting when you decide on this new constitution that will be submitted for your approval.

You have witnessed the importance that this government has given to the drafting of a new constitution that would establish the basic guidelines of the new Chilean institutionality. This is why in October 1973, just 1 month after the military revolution, the government appointed a commission to study a new constitution. This commission was made up of well-known judges, who were entrusted with writing a constitutional draft law.

Throughout the years that the commission was working on the constitution, your president has outlined a clear overall doctrine on the political, economic, and social aspects of the new constitution, and by so doing he has also complied with the declaration of principles of the present government. The constitutional commission had finished drafting the text of the new constitution by October 1978. It was later submitted to the Council of State for its consideration. On both occasions it was also issued to the people. This enabled the people--all democratic sectors and even the harshest government critics--to study the constitution and to engage in a constitutional debate. In addition to facilitating the debate on the issue, the publication of the draft enabled the government junta to learn the opinion of all sectors and persons who thought it appropriate to express viewpoints on the matter.

Now that we have finished with this task, I would like to express, for myself and for the government, our deepest appreciation to each and every member of the Council of State and to Enrique Ortuzar Escobar and the members of the constitution commission for their valuable work and contribution which enabled the government junta to issue its definitive decision on the final draft constitution (?which is today submitted) for the approval of all Chileans. [Words indistinct] appreciation, for the intense work that former Chilean President Jorge Alessandri Rodriguez, who is president of the Council of State, has carried out. His experienced contribution to this work is not only in step with the best Chilean republican tradition, but is also [words indistinct].

(?From the beginning), the present government has maintained that the military revolt on 11 September 1973 was not only the answer to the people from a national institution that had definitely exhausted all possibilities but was also an action aimed at stopping the disintegration of the country that was being threatened from its national roots.

We believe that the main causes that brought about this progressive erosion of a democratic regime that had been an example to other countries in the continent are found in the years prior to 1973.

From the mid-1960's Chile experienced an upsurge of Marxism with all its adverse effects, because it became a tool of permanent and total aggression by Soviet imperialism since the political-institutional regime of that time enabled Marxist agents from without and within to infiltrate the vital centers of our social body, thus increasing its power to upset everything from within. All this was happening while the definitive and irreversible coup was being prepared that would make Chile into another slave of the Communist yoke.

There were, moreover, increasing excesses of state socialism that were progressively reducing the freedom each Chilean had to choose his destiny and that of his family, thus suffocating all creative initiative. Furthermore, the high and sustained growth of our economy, which is the proper path to achieve the well-being to which all Chileans aspire, was obstructed.

The policy of illusion was indispensable to those who love demagogy. It created a system that enabled political parties to assume a monopoly on the participation of citizens without really achieving complete representation.

This situation was an incentive to many excesses never approved by congress, the licentiousness of a certain kind of press that destroys all principles, and the politicization of unions, which did not offer true protection to their members.

This entire situation made it impossible to have a government at the service of social justice, which was usually disregarded under the disguise of a language that lacked any substance and which in the end was nothing but a mask to serve the interests of more powerful or better organized business or union groups that would be used as points of support in the next elections.

Another point that can be noted from this analysis is the appearance of terrorism in the 1960's, a contemporary scourge promoted by international subversion that was well rooted and which constituted a threat that had to be defeated to achieve civilized coexistence and which the prior institutional regime was totally unable to cope with.

The analysis we have made leads us to the conclusion that it was not enough to carry out a mere superficial reform of the constitution in force up to 10 September 1973. It was indispensable to undertake with a creative mind the drafting of a new constitution. This does not mean at all that we repudiate our valuable judicial tradition, but rather that we are strengthening its basic points through a deep reform of our political, economic and social institution that will enable our nation to meet the challenges of the present world.

Within this tradition the new constitution assumes the democratic path in a decisive manner since any other system that may have been or will be proposed to replace it would mean a departure from our intrinsic way of living, and it would therefore be doomed to failure. The adoption of the concept of a new democracy as a government system is herewith established in this constitution by the election of future political authorities through universal suffrage, predominantly but not exclusively, and through the participation in power of diverse ideologies and trends. Only totalitarian, violent or anarchic trends will be excluded from it because of their incompatibility with democracy, and above all because of their incompatibility with the essence of our Chilean nationality.

This will come together with the establishment of full legal responsibility which government officials will have for their own performance, as it should be within a state of law.

However, our country's experience ma[illegible]t obvious that to view the democratic system of government as an end in itself is a mi[illegible]ke because democracy is only a means whose legitimacy and validity depends on its ability to serve freedom, security, progress and justice as a way of life, which is the true objective and final goal of the institutional system we advocate.

Therefore, rather than remaining neutral like the system which collapsed in 1973, the authentic democracy we advocate undertakes a clear-cut commitment with the above-mentioned values and seeks to hinder as much as possible all factors capable of undermining these values. I must make it clear that the new constitution has been conceived on the basis of this essential principle. Thus, I want to stress that the new constitution clearly defines the bases of the new institutionality in which man is viewed within the framework of his spiritual dignity and in which the state is placed at the service of man, and not the other way around.

Within this system, where the common well-being is the supreme goal of all state actions and where the state plays a subsidiary role to the individual, the family is pointed out as the basic unit of society, and the intermediate organizations of this society are given the autonomy to fulfill their own goals. This leads to a significant strengthening of individual rights, especially those which most interest every man and woman in their everyday life--that is, the freedom to educate their children, the freedom to work, the freedom to join or not to join any union or association, and the freedom to choose among the various systems of health care.

The restriction of ideological pluralism is an essential component of a free society because access to political rights cannot be given to those who merely seek to take advantage of them in order to abolish them.

The constitutional implementation of foundations of a free economic system based on private ownership of the means of production and private initiative, where the state plays a subsidiary role, is also inspired by freedom. This is a crucial aspect which the previous institutional system did not provide and which will now be a solid barricade defending freedom from socialist state control.

The new constitution also takes a progressive stand in its legal struggle against terrorism and further strengthening the security of people and the fatherland by means of effective exceptional regulations which provide the authorities with enough power to control, curb and stop subversion without leaving room for the unbridled and abusive exercise of this power.

The manner in which the system of government is arranged is both creative and modern. The presidential syste[illegible] is strengthened, giving the executive branch and not the parliament the reins of political and economic leadership. Juridical and technical bodies are firmed up to preclude possible abuse of private citizens and demagogic temptations contrary to national interests.

The opportunity to ask for protection is reaffirmed. The position of the courts is strengthened. An essentially technical constitutional court is created. The autonomy and professionalism of the army, navy, air force and Carabineros is heightened and the participation of these bodies in the development of the country is organized and channeled through the National Security Council. The technical improvement of the Central Bank and the prohibition of any kind of inflationary operation are some of the main innovations of the new constitution.

Together with the other controlling mechanisms which our political and juridical system already had, we will have a government vested with all the necessary powers to lead the country effectively within the framework of a regime capable of excluding or punishing any excess in the implementation of its policy. Only this kind of government will be able to provide Chile with the coherent leadership which a modern state requires, something which is impossible to attain by means of a parliament.

This is the only way to provide the country with the strong and just government the people have always wanted because it is the only defense for the neglected ones and the only way to promote true social justice. In sum, the new constitution provides for a strong government which will be a shield for freedom and a guarantee for justice.

The constitutional strengthening of the process of regionalization currently underway is especially emphasized, as is the increase of participation by the community sought by means of a flexible, effective and depoliticized municipal system.

This brief description should suffice to understand that the new constitution now being proposed to the people is a goal which will be fully reached slowly and gradually because the development of the peoples, like that of the human being, must follow a natural process to avoid generating tension or problems which everyone will regret later. In this regard I would like to recall that wise saying: Trees which grow fast fall during the first storm. The oak which grows slowly challenges time and gives shade to several generations.

We must point out that the survival of a firm and stable democracy such as the one we are building demands economic, social and educational development capable of spreading its benefits proportionately among the people. Only under these conditions will a democratic struggle for power be able to take place among reasonable or moderate options which will not endanger the essential elements of the existing way of life. By spreading spiritual and material benefits among the citizens the support of the masses can be obtained. Something quite different happens when vast sectors of the citizenry are deprived of these very benefits and are therefore always ready to join any demagogic extremism because they have little or nothing to lose in the adventure.

We will submit the new constitution for the approval of the people because the government now believes that the partial goals have been reached and this allows us to outline the basic framework for the future organization of the far-reaching process of changes which we launched on 11 September 1973. The failure to do this would mean that our political fate will be unstable and it could also mean risking the continuity of the process by contributing to the confusion of those who support our government and the speculations of its adversaries, who only desire the reestablishment of the system which prevailed prior to the military uprising.

However, I want to emphasize that the full implementation of the new constitution must be preceeded by economic development and the social improvements which we are seeking since they will provide the pillars for a stable democracy at the service of a free society. For this reason, the draft approved by the government junta, while stating that the new constitution will go into effect 6 months after its ratification by plebiscite, provides for what we will call a period of gradual development. The duration of this period is established as one presidential term in office--that is to say, 8 years--beginning on the day the constitution goes into effect. This period is also established for all future presidents of the nation. A shorter term in office is not sufficient for long-range tasks which demand a firm and sustained drive to put them into effect.

During this period we will implement all those principles of the new constitution compatible with the survival of the military government, which means that political elections will be excluded from this phase. This period constitutes a challenge to our creativity for the fulfillment of the liberating and progressive task in which we are engaged. During this period we will implement many very important rules and institutions of the new constitution, and we will complete the modernization program currently underway.

At the end of the above-mentioned presidential term in office, the constitution will go into full effect and political authorities will be elected in line with its provisions. However, to guarantee the development of this process and to link fluidly and peacefully the phase we have described with the stage of full validity of the new democratic institutionality, the government junta has deemed it necessary to retain for itself the right to propose the name of the president of the nation for the new term in office which will begin in 1989. In any case, this proposal will be submitted to a plebiscite of the Chilean people. If there is approval, whoever is chosen president of the nation will have to call parliamentary elections 9 months later.

If the constitutional draft is rejected, general elections for president and congress will be called within a maximum of 1 year. The president will be elected in accordance with the general rules that will be approved--that is, through direct vote. A so-called second round will be called if no candidate obtains an absolute majority. At any rate, the draft that is proposed to the country means that by the end of this decade, after a gradual process, Chile will have achieved new and full democracy.

Your president has continued to fulfill the stages we outlined to the Chilean youth, because youth is the source of the new generations which will have a spirit of public service and which with a new mentality will be able to defeat the barriers of underdevelopment and will thus be able to project into the future the ideals of 11 September 1973.

Selfish ambitions will try to challenge the constitution that is submitted to you today, particularly because of the deadlines it establishes. The government junta has decided, therefore, that it will be the Chilean people who in a sovereign and free manner will choose their own destiny--either to turn back or to continue advancing on a path of progress, freedom and justice.

It must also be noted that the constitutional draft and the temporary measures included in it are indivisible since the present military government could not compromise the moral and traditional responsibility of the armed forces and security institutions by proposing to the country a new constitution separated from those rules that are necessary for a gradual and successful implementation of the new constitution.

To avoid any ill-intentioned criticism that will say this plebiscite does not offer any alternatives, I emphatically state to the people that in the hypothetical case the constitutional draft submitted by the government junta is rejected by the people, it will mean a return to the judicial and political situation that was in force in the country up to 10 September 1973.

Fellow Chileans: On this basis I call on all Chileans over 18 years of age to take part in the plebiscite to decide whether to approve or reject the text of the constitutional draft and the temporary measures the government junta has proposed. This plebiscite will be held throughout the nation on 11 September 1980. In this plebiscite every man and every woman throughout Chile will cast a free and intelligent vote based on the mandates of his conscience in accordance with the law the government junta has decreed by the exercise of its constitutional power and which will be immediately issued after the full text of the constitutional draft is published.

On 11 September 1973 the armed forces and the Carabineros answered the appeal of the people and the demands imposed on us by the times to save the country from communism and to set it back on the same path of freedom, order and development that made this a great nation. On 11 September 1980 it will be the Chilean people who will directly assume the responsibility of choosing the destiny of the fatherland, called by those of us who are certain we have fulfilled our duty before God, before the nation and before history. If the heroic mobilization of the Chilean people succeeded in its defense of freedom on 11 September 1973, it will be this same people who on 11 September 1980 will strengthen this victory by approving the constitution of freedom.

We are convinced that we have fulfilled one stage and that we are entering another one which, because of its content and leadership, calls for those measures we are today submitting for the approval of the Chilean people. We are thus keeping the promise we made in representation of the armed and security forces--a word that a true soldier would never dare to violate.

Fellow Chileans: On this memorable evening for the future of our nation, I would like to reach all Chilean homes, from Arica to the cold lands of the Antarctic, and request all fellow citizens to put aside all factions and malice and to fuse our Chilean blood in a single ray of light that will bring forth our calm judgment and strong will for the good of Chile and our sons. I would like to ask Almighty God to illuminate all Chileans on this important decision for our history and to continue guiding this dear nation along the path of freedom, greatness and sovereignty that our forefathers have blazed for us.

PERUVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER FORESEES BETTER RELATIONS

PY111805 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile--It has been reported here that Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella, on his way through Santiago yesterday, asserted that his country and Chile will normalize their relations, which entered a troubled period in January 1979 due to an espionage case reported by the Lima government. Arias Stella made a 20-minute stopover at Santiago's international airport on his way to Uruguay where he will participate in the ceremony that is to found the Latin American Integration Association [ALADI], which is to replace LAFTA.

GOVERNMENT BLAMES RENEGADE POLICEMEN FOR ABDUCTIONS

PY111908 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text of communique issued 11 August by the social communications division]

[Text] In connection with recent well-known cases of abduction which have caused confusion among the citizenry the ministers of interior and national defense report the following:

1. The National Information Center has informed the above-mentioned ministers that according to data and statements it and the Carabineros have been able to gather, it has concluded that certain officials of the investigations police, acting outside the law and against specific government instructions, appear to be involved in these incidents.

2. The president of the nation has been informed of this and has ordered that:

A. Investigations must continue to clearly establish the facts and to identify those responsible in order to place them at the disposal of the investigating judge as soon as possible;

b. The minister of national defense must immediately order the chief of the metropolitan emergency zone, Gen Carlos Morales, to conduct the investigations mentioned in the above paragraph.

In view of this situation the director general of the investigations police has submitted his resignation and it has been accepted effective today. However, Gen Ernesto Baeza has offered to fully cooperate in the investigations.

3. The above facts do not harm the image of the investigations police and its members because the private, isolated and irresponsible behavior of a small group cannot affect the loyal, professional and dedicated work of most of them, and we acknowledge this.

4. The ministers of interior and national defense wish to reiterate that in compliance with precise instructions from the president of the nation, the government will continue operating strictly within the framework of the law to preclude any incidents which could jeopardize the safety of persons, regardless of the source.

Signed: Sergio Fernandez Fernandez, interior minister, Gen Cesar Raul Benavides Escobar, minister of national defense.

BRITISH TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 5-DAY VISIT

PY111836 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0131 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 10 Aug (LATIN)--British Trade Minister Cecil Edward Parkinson arrived in this capital today for a 5-day official visit. The British minister arrived accompanied by nine government officials and representatives of his country's private business sector.

During his stay in Santiago, Minister Parkinson will meet with President Augusto Pinochet, Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames and members of the Chilean economic team.

Parkinson is visiting several Latin American countries seeking to promote more trade between his country and those of this area.

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION--Petroleum production this year is expected to increase by 50 percent. This report has been made by Mines Minister Carlos Quinonez, who added that 1.8 million cubic meters of crude oil is expected to be produced this year, with which he expects to cover 38 percent of the country's needs. He also announced that a new call for international bids will be published soon to exploit the natural gas from Mocha Island. He also stated that negotiations are being carried out in Great Britain for the construction of a platform to detect the possible existence of petroleum between Valparaiso and Concepcion. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 9 Aug 80 PY]

INFLATION RATE--Sergio Chaparro, director of the National Statistics Institute, reported that the inflation rate for the month of July reached 2 percent. As a consequence, inflation for the first 6 months of 1980 has reached 16.8 percent as compared to 19.3 percent during the same period in 1979. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Aug 80 PY]

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES--It was reported that unemployment during July 1980 was 12 percent as compared to 12.6 percent in July 1979. During the month of June 1980 it reached 14.4 percent. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Aug 80 PY]

FIVE SOLDIERS RESIGN TO PROTEST TORTURES

PA090249 Paris AFP in Spanish 1632 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Medellin, 7 Aug (AFP)--Five members of the Colombian Army admitted that they were witnesses to tortures and that for this reason they had requested to be relieved from active service, it was learned here today.

An officer and four NCO's from the Bombona Batallion in Puerto Berrio, where communist guerrillas have been active, denounced this to the newspaper EL ESPECTADOR.

According to EL ESPECTADOR, the soldiers wrote a letter to the army command saying that they disapprove of the torture of people, the attitude of the military toward those who do not want to do military service and the low pay they get for a job in which there is no reward.

Although they did not mention any case in their letter, EL ESPECTADOR says one can guess from what they say that in one instance they are referring to the case of Dario Arango, alderman from Puerto Berrio, who was a communist, who apparently died of a heart attack. Arango had been arrested by the army for being a member of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and later was found dead in a pasture on a cattle ranch with signs of torture.

The soldiers who asked to be relieved from active service are 2d Lt Miguel Armando Barrero and Cpls Jesus Perez Pena, Jaime Ballesteros Munoz, Julio Montes Galvis and Antonio Madrid de Avila. As men who like order and respect for human dignity, we disapprove of any form of torture of people because it is against human rights, which is our duty to safeguard, they say in their letter of resignation. EL ESPECTADOR quotes them as saying: What good is it to salute the flag while the people in this country are persecuted?

The Colombian forces in charge of fighting the guerrillas and drug traffickers have continuously denied the torture of prisoners. The government has done the same, although recently an Amnesty International committee denounced it publicly.

Court-Martial Possible

PA090255 Paris AFP in Spanish 1710 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Medellin, 8 Aug (AFP)--Five members of the Colombian Army, who denounced the torture of prisoners and asked to be relieved from active duty, will be court-martialed on charges of insubordination, it was learned here today. This case, the first in the Colombian Army, has caused a big scandal in the country and the military commands have said that all five could be court-martialed in the next few days for insubordination. An investigation has been opened to establish if this is a case of infiltration of the army by leftwing guerrillas. The army is known as one of the most disciplined on the continent.

ECUADOREAN DELEGATION TO ARRIVE FOR OIL TALKS

PA111720 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota--An Ecuadorean mission is arriving today in Bogota for talks concerning the sale of Ecuadorean oil to Colombia. Mines and Energy Minister Humberto Avila Mora disclosed that Colombia currently has a deficit of 50,000 gallons of oil a day and hopes to sign an agreement with Eucador to cover it. Avila denied the government is trying to conclude an agreement to purchase oil from Mexico.

ROLDOS GIVES STATE OF NATION ADDRESS

PA111225 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 2348 GMT 10 Aug 80

[State of the nation address by President Jaime Roldos Aguilera at the legislative palace in Quito--live]

[Excerpts] On this historical date I am appealing for the road that lies ahead to be taken by us, honorable legislators, in harmony, despite our differences and divergent ideas and respectful of our personal dignity under a true democracy. Let us have respect for our functions and for the will of the people that you and I represent [words indistinct] to solve the urgent problems of the country. Let us not seek applause or votes through demagogy or fraud. Let us seek the happiness of the people, which can only be obtained through sacrifice, work and honesty. Let us cooperate so that the coupists will not have [words indistinct]. Let us cooperate so that the shameless persons will not go showing off their shamelessness. Let us cooperate so that the necessary laws can be issued and structures can be changed in freedom. Let us cooperate in order to tell history that we did not use the excuse of obstruction of our duties because you and I should not be judged by excuses.

Petroleum continues to be the main resource of our economy. For this reason, the government is focusing most of its attention on it in an effort to increase its reserves and rationalize its consumption. Therefore, regarding oil exploration, the government has already covered approximately 1.8 million hectares. It has conducted land surveys of approximately 4,400 km. It must be stressed that the surveys this first constitutional year are much greater than those carried out in the 1974-79 period, when only 2,500 km were surveyed. By 30 July this was surpassed by 76 percent. This was complemented with the drilling of wells in the Suara, Petete, Cuyabe and Tecoya fields at an approximate investment of 200 million sucres.

Regarding the importance of the creation of the Petro-Amazonas operating enterprise: as an irrevocable decision made by this government, it must be recalled that the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE] acquired 25 percent of the assets of the Texaco-Gulf consortium through a document signed on 14 July 1974. [words indistinct] the Ecuadorean pipeline. In 1977 CEPE also acquired 37.5 percent of the rights, shares and assets of the Gulf company in the Texaco-Gulf consortium [words indistinct] the trans-Ecuadorean oil pipeline for up to 50 percent. Consequently, CEPE currently holds 62.5 percent of the shares and assets of the CEPE-Texaco consortium. Regarding the existing relations between the two companies, it must be said that they were abiding by the 14 July 1974 document and by the document on the acquisition of the Gulf shares. Therefore, an adequate legal link between the two companies did not exist. This was achieved with the creation of the Petro-Amazonas operating enterprise.

Regarding the petroleum opening [abertura petrolera], the government will carry it out shortly in sovereign terms and in line with the country's interest. Consequently, the matter of petroleum contracts is being discussed and the so-called service contracts are in their final review phase. These contracts would permit going from a system of concessions in which the state is merely a collector of revenues to a system in which the state, through its company, takes full possession of its resources. Under this type of contract, the risk is assumed by the contractor but the contractor does not own the crude or the land. Under this system, the state aspires to stop being a mere exporter of crude and is determined to install a petrochemical industry. For this reason, CEPE is promoting the creation of mixed companies with CEPE as the main shareholder. These companies will be established in the petrochemical, fertilizer, lubricants and iron and steel industries.

The state believes the priority projects are the evaluation of the gas in the Gulf of Guayaquil as well as the integration of agriculture and petroleum industrialization. This is the program, the coherent model of economic development, that the government is promoting.

The following plants will be built during the first stage of the petrochemical project: [word indistinct] basic plant, polyethylene B-D and A-D plants and polypropylene and PVC plants. A lubricants plant will produce 1,500 barrels of oil and grease per day. It will start operating in 1983. A fertilizer plant which will produce [words indistinct] is being planned jointly with the drilling program (?and the development) of the Gulf of Guayaquil area. [words indistinct]

The program to increase the country's refining capacity includes the expansion of the Esmeraldas refinery and the building of a new refinery on the Santa Elena Peninsula which will produce 75,000 barrels per day. This will be done in two stages. The first will be completed in 1982. Current storage capacity has been increased [words indistinct] which will enter into operation in 1980.

Within the policy of rational consumption, the government is selling 82-octane gasoline without interrupting the supply--and this will not be done--of 84-octane gasoline. [applause]

Although it generates revenue, CEPE is going through a critical stage because of a gradual decrease in the revenue it gets from exports. In view of this and several legal regulations that have been issued recently, the budget deficit for 1981 will amount to approximately 9.3 million sucres.

We still have much to do and we are committed to it. We shall propose legal reforms that we consider necessary, morality justifying the actions of government officials and urging Ecuadoreans to pay their taxes fairly and not to the detriment of the nation. Unfortunately some of those in the higher income brackets have traditionally evaded paying their just taxes.

We have had some problems in customs. The national government was not created for the benefit of officials and employees but to fulfill their obligations, as is demanded of them. The finance minister and the comptroller general have informed the country of investigations and corrective measures they will implement.

The president of the republic, as armed forces commander in chief, has acted in keeping with his duties, fulfilling all military responsibilities without political distortion. According to democratic principles and according to its structure and its technical nature, the national Defense Ministry has been given the rank and respect properly due it.

We must note the work being done by the military geographic institute in drafting national maps and photogrammetric charts and integrated natural resources maps, and the technical cooperation of the army corps of engineers, the industrial promotion given by the army industrial directorate and the maritime interests directorate, the development of the Ecuadorean Transport Company, the reorganization of the shipyards, the work of the navy's oceanographic institute, with its technical studies of the territorial seas and its work in hydrography, oceanography and maritime navigational systems, the positive support given the petroleum fleet, increasing its number by five ships, and the reorganization of the banana fleet, which is its subordinate.

Civil aviation has improved through the support given to the improvement of airlines and the opening of new airports.

In addition, the technical progress of the armed forces deserves the congratulations of the country. I ascertained this during my tour of all Ecuadorean military installations, including the remotest outposts. [applause]

The national police also deserve special mention. We have recently begun promoting it, and its achievements, in spite of various structural problems it inherited, has reached levels which also deserve the recognition of the national government.

In the field of international politics the government has fulfilled its goals. We are fully aware of the importance of relations between states and the high international content of social and political [words indistinct] in today's world.

In this 12 months we have expanded our diplomatic and trade relations. Within the limitation of our financial resources, Ecuador has formalized contacts with many Caribbean, African and Asian nations. We have established relations with Cuba, Cyprus, Malta, St Lucia, Jordan, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of China, the Kingdom of Thailand, [words indistinct] the Albanian Socialist Republic, the Togo Republic, the People's Republic of the Congo, the Republics of Zaire, Liberia and Indonesia.

We have strived so that the fundamental principles of Ecuador's foreign policy have practical application and a creative existence. It is not a matter of merely reciting an international list of academic order, or worse still, repeating noble concepts in lyrical terms, as the only reason for the existence of our diplomatic corps. When the government I head speaks, for example, of nonintervention, we have been clear and specific in repudiating foreign intervention and expressing our condemnation of every attempt to attack the free self-determination of the Salvadoran people and all interference in the Jamaican electoral processes or in the life of Grenada. We have condemned the attacks on diplomatic missions and the holding of hostages, as in Iran.

We have firmly maintained the thesis of the invalidity of territorial conquests obtained by the threat or use of force. At every international forum in which Ecuador has been present, it has reiterated the thesis of the juridical and peaceful solutions of disputes. Within this concept we have expressed our attitude toward our neighbor Peru, based on defense of Ecuador's inalienable rights in the Amazon. [applause] Ecuador seeks, and will never dispair of obtaining, a peaceful solution to the existing territorial dispute.

Within the Andean Group, Ecuador has decisively participated in the creation of the foreign ministers council and you, honorable legislators, have established the basis for creation of the Andean Parliament. Relations between the Andean Group and the EEC took a positive step last May during the meeting in Brussels and the signing of a joint statement on political and economic aspects, such as the reassertion by both bodies of the support that should be given to pluralist democracy and placing Andean integration within the context of cooperation with all Latin American nations, recognition of the Andean Group as a region on the way to development and integration, and something else which is fundamental: to develop trade and [word indistinct] protectionism.

We are not a country in crisis. We are a country with serious problems which, if not met with courage and prudence, will lead to a critical situation. We have proved that the country's economy, affected by inflationary pressures, has been handled opportunely and will continue to be handled in this manner. No one can distribute wealth if he has not previously produced it.

In the production of wealth, in the change from the negative to the positive in agricultural production, in prospecting for hydrocarbons, in industrial circles, in the mechanics of marketing our products, we are establishing an efficient manner to promote economic development. But development by itself is not our goal. We are striving to create a just society. What we can do in the field of natural resources and the physical infrastructure is to place it at the service of man. This is why we have not neglected the progress of the people and have [words indistinct] of all social sectors.

The literacy campaign and education, urban and rural housing, dental and medical assistance and professional training are feasible steps toward this social improvement. But nothing of this will have a permanent value for the neglected man in Ecuador, who will fall into traditional patterns if we do not take the great step of implementing structural reforms within a framework of the rights we have always proclaimed and of democratic principles on this matter.

It is therefore up to us today to begin the in-depth implementation of structural reforms and promulgation of laws as positive steps. The structural reforms included within the 21 points of the program are based on tax reform because it is known all too well that the present tax system is [word indistinct] is unjust and places a greater tax load on the taxpayer with the lesser income.

This first year of constitutional government should be a lesson whose learning [words indistinct] the principles which must be present in the immediate future. The actions and the replies of the extremists and moderates must be given also. We cannot remain in the simple role of a routine government because the routine is condemned by the people. We must be a different government. We are being a different government and we will double our firmness so as not to give the enemies of democracy a chance to destabilize the government. [applause] [Words indistinct] leads to repression. We will not take the path of joy today because when we continue to see the hopes of the masses, we feel the frustration of all the things we have not been able to accomplish. To those who do not care about the fatherland, those mercenaries of democracy, we tell them that the government will not step back in its decision to implement changes. We tell them that the government is advancing. We do not want to be left behind in history; we must promote and generate changes.

The government, honorable legislators, will begin to submit to you several bills on legal reforms. We will do this for the good of democracy so that dictatorships will not happen again. [applause] This government has tried to fulfill its promises to the main sectors of the country and I want to especially thank the youth which has always supported this government, the Ecuadorean women who have been given delicate duties in the state activities and who have carried them out effectively and patriotically, the armed forces--the incorruptible bastion of our sovereignty--and the national police--a respectful expression of order. I also want to thank those collaborators who have known how to carry out their duties in the face of people's demands.

I must, however, give my harshest rejection to those who have not been honest in various state organizations, because this government does not approve or tolerate or pardon dishonesty. Regardless of the propaganda of those who spread hatred, we have been the first to point out the lack of honesty that still prevails in public administrators. [applause]

There are others who protect them and promote their corruption and [words indistinct]. This government has no other commitment than to the people, and let nobody try to get the government involved because we are the first ones to point out corruption, whatever its origin.

Within the law, because we are under a de jure system, we have said that we do not want the Abdon Calderon crime and the massacre of the workers in [name indistinct] to go unpunished. [applause] I challenge anybody who dares to say that the government has not taken all the pertinent steps to carry this out.

TRANSPORTATION MINISTER SUBMITS RESIGNATION

FY112334 Paris AFP in Spanish 0432 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Lima, 10 Aug (AFP)--Peruvian Transport and Communications Minister Eduardo Orrego has resigned after being proclaimed a candidate for mayor of Lima by the government party Popular Action [Accion Popular] (AP). The government has appointed Fernando Chavez Belaunde to replace Orrego. He will be sworn in tomorrow, Monday, by President Fernando Belaunde.

Orrego submitted his irrevocable resignation in a letter addressed to the president of the ministers' council, Manuel Ulloa. President Belaunde regretted the resignation of such an outstanding and worthy colleague.

POLICE ARREST TERRORISTS IN AYACUCHO DEPARTMENT

FY111909 Paris AFP in Spanish 2038 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Lima, 8 Aug (AFP)--The Peruvian police have confirmed the arrest of terrorist group headed by a doctor which has been operating in Ayacucho Department in the Andean south-central part of the country. The arrested are being charged with carrying out dynamite attacks--which have not caused any deaths or injuries--in this Andean department in the last few weeks. The new Peruvian Government headed by Fernando Belaunde sent an antiguerrilla detachment to the area as soon as he assumed the presidency on 28 July.

Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara y Ureta has reported that the situation is under control, that there is no outbreak of guerrilla activities and that the information about the attacks has been exaggerated.

The Civil Guard (uniformed police) in Ayacucho has confirmed the arrest of the head of the group, Dr Eduardo Matta Mendoza, 31 years of age. The guard also reported that Matta's wife, Jenny Maria Rodriguez, 26, has been arrested, as well as students from the University of Ayacucho Department, from the Lima San Marcos University and others.

Among the arrested, the police named Udelia Quispe, Eladio Quispe, Eusebio Canahuari, Gerardo de Caritasi, Oscar Morales and Exaltacion Quispe.

FOREIGN MINISTER: BOLIVIA WILL NOT BE ALADI TOPIC

FY091805 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0532 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 9 Aug (LATIN)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella stated here last night that the Bolivian affair will not be discussed at the foreign ministers meeting scheduled to be held in Montevideo from 10-13 August. The foreign ministers of 11 Latin American countries will meet in the capital of Uruguay to sign the birth certificate of the Latin American Integration Association [Asociacion Latinoamericana de Integracion--ALADI] which will replace the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA).

Arias stated, however, that undoubtedly the meeting of foreign ministers, which will include those of the Andean Pact countries, "could give rise to an exchange of ideas regarding aspects of common interest in the Bolivian affair."

Arias refused to confirm whether the meeting of Andean foreign ministers which was to be held in Buenos Aires after the Montevideo meeting has been canceled due to the events in Bolivia.

LETTER CRITICIZES TORRIJOS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

PA101641 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Aug 80 p 12

["Readers Mail" column]

[Excerpts] To the Director:

In addition to filling a void concerning the free expression of independent opinion, the publication of the newspaper LA PRENSA must, among other priority objectives, permanently defend human rights in Panama.

To this effect, LA PRENSA may begin by accrediting representatives to the conference on human rights called by the Ecuadorean Government, scheduled to be held in the next few days.

It is public knowledge that the organizers of this conference have invited Omar Torrijos to participate in this conclave. This invitation is an insult to those who are honestly committed to the defense of human rights; to the memory of those who have disappeared as a result of the violation of the right to live by the government that Torrijos has covertly or overtly headed during the last 12 years and to those who have been victimized, in varying degrees, by this government.

Very truly yours,

Fulvia Morales.

CRITICA VIEWS RISE IN SUPPORT FOR COMMUNISTS

PA111836 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 11 Aug 80 p 18

[From "Whatever Deserves Comment" column]

[Text] A Soviet dissident is more efficient than 20 CPSU militants. There is no argument about that. By analogy, it is said that in capitalist countries a militant of a communist party is 20 times better than an average cadre of a traditional party. In Panama the pro-Soviet party of Panamanian communists, the People's Party [PP], recently opened its party registration process.

Without too much effort they have been able to make 10,000 persons admit officially that they are communist. In recent days two PP militants, Dimas Ali Nunez and Julio Bermudez, were promoted by their party as independent candidates for Panama Province. Practically no one thought they had the slightest chance in an election. However, to the experts' surprise, the communist candidates have obtained approximately 15,000 signatures of supporters, being surpassed only by the independent candidate of the powerful Panamenist Party, Alonso "Bucho" Pinzon. It is significant that in a country where it is still a sin to be communist, so many persons have dared to make their ideology officially known.

The opposition is doing everything possible to overthrow the present government, saying it is the rich who should have power in this country. The more realistic businessmen know that this government has served as a mediator between the popular sectors and the powerful. The stubborn opposition believes that with the fall of this government the conservative forces would take the reins of power. However, the international situation shows that the people are demanding true revolutions, which cannot be carried out by those who don't believe in them.

El Salvador is a good example of the failure of the traditional parties. Two years ago the leftist forces were insignificant there. Today the only determining forces are the popular organizations and the bayonets of an army besieged by an opposition that gives no quarter.

Those who want a conservative change in Panama may get it, but it is almost certain that they would lose power quickly, never to regain it. A desire to deny the poor their right to a better life is clearly established in the programs of almost all the parties. Meanwhile, the People's Party tirelessly affirms that it defends the national proletariat.

PLA LEADER BARLETTA CHARGED WITH 'POLITICAL TREASON'

PA091602 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 9 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Luis Barletta, secretary general of the Agrarian Labor Party [PLA], now in the process of organizing, appears to be involved in an act of political treason toward the National Opposition Front [FRENO] and particularly toward Dr Arnulfo Arias, top leader of the "Panamenists."

Laborites who follow the leadership of Azael Vargas told CRITICA that Luis Barletta had promised Dr Arnulfo Arias he would not register the party in accordance with the FRENO strategy of not participating in the forthcoming election for legislators.

This promise assured Barletta the FRENO leadership for 2 months, but the politician feared Azael Vargas would make a move to register the PLA.

Foreseeing this movement by Azael Vargas, Luis Barletta got the electoral tribunal to give him the registration books to register 100 members in one of the houses he owns in La Cresta, a source said.

Since this move by young Barletta is against the Panamenist leader's order for total abstention, it is expected the secretary general of the PLA will be dismissed momentarily from the leadership of the FRENO.

According to the source, it is not the first time Luis Barletta has committed an act of political treason. Old Laborites recall that he was the one who seized the old PLA headed by Vargas.

The charges by Azael's Laborites could not be confirmed at the electoral tribunal since the tribunal's officials "are extremely busy."

DIRECTOR CALLS FOR REVIEW OF AVIATION AGREEMENT WITH U.S.

PA120234 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Capt Hermes Carrizo, director of civil aeronautics, has told this station that the bilateral agreement on civil aviation between the United States and Panama must be reviewed because some of its clauses do not agree with the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

The national government is adopting new policies for the benefit of the country's aviation, Carrizo explained to this station. He said that one of the most important measures is the review of the bilateral agreement between Panama and the United States:

[Begin Carrizo recording] We are also adding the final touches to starting the talks with the U.S. Government because the agreement not only calls for a review but also for the signing of a new bilateral agreement. This situation is unbearable for us. We feel, for political reasons, that this matter cannot be delayed any longer, because the bilateral agreement involved circumstances which are no longer in effect with the new Torrijos-Carter treaties. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUAN OFFICIALS ARRIVE FOR 2-DAY VISIT

PA112154 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Three Nicaraguan Government junta members arrived today in San Jose for a 2-day visit. On 17 August, President Carazo will participate in a caravan to Nicaragua to commemorate the assumption of the Virgin Mary.

At the airport today Carazo said that the peoples of Nicaragua and Costa Rica share a common destiny in the areas of democracy, justice and freedom. He added that he will fully support Nicaragua so it can achieve and consolidate its freedom, its justice and its democracy.

In the name of the Nicaraguan Government, Daniel Ortega said the border between our two countries is increasingly becoming something artificial.

Arturo Cruz and Rafael Cordova Rivas, the ministers of foreign relations, fishing and public works and transportation and the deputy economy minister also arrived with Daniel Ortega.

We are not military officers. We are citizens armed to defend freedom, Ortega said today on arriving in Costa Rica. Daniel Ortega spoke for a few minutes at Juan Santamaria Airport where he arrived in a Lanica plane at 0930 today. The diplomatic corps was not on hand to receive him, only a number of government officials. Ortega's words at the airport this morning follow:

[Begin recording] Costa Rica undoubtedly occupies first place among the Central American peoples. For us, borders have been artificially created; they are something secondary, something circumstantial, because the affection that the Costa Rican people have shown the Nicaraguan people on various historical occasions and the affection that the Nicaraguan people have shown the Costa Rican people cannot be limited by borders of any kind.

As our General Sandino used to say, we are not soldiers--even though we pose as such--but merely citizens faced with the need to arm ourselves, just like you Costa Rican brothers armed yourselves to defend Central America's integrity when we were invaded by pirate William Walker; just as you Costa Ricans have armed yourselves to defend Costa Rica's integrity under various circumstances, particularly when Somozism tried to attack you. We are armed citizens who have had to wield weapons in order to achieve peace. We have begun achieving this peace through the blood of thousands of Nicaraguans, through the sacrifice of Costa Ricans and of those Central American brothers who fought alongside us against the Somozist dictatorship. [end recording]

First Work Session

PA120340 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Excerpt] During the first work session held today, the visiting Nicaraguan ministers and the Costa Rican officials discussed the amount of the Nicaraguan debt with our industrialists. It was explained that the Nicaraguan civil war incidents did not leave an adequate mechanism to establish this figure. According to the visiting ministers, Nicaragua is interested in reaching an agreement with our government in order to cancel this debt according to the economic possibilities of that nation.

The possibility of Costa Rica giving technical advice in certain areas of development of the agricultural and cattle industry was another topic discussed in the agenda. Regarding this, it was said that our country has agreed to give this aid. In exchange, the Nicaraguans will give us advice in matters related to the growing of cotton.

A news conference is scheduled for tomorrow at 1700 in which the other topics discussed today will be explained.

Ortega on Elections, Bolivia

PA120255 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Omar Galvez interview with Nicaraguan Government junta member Daniel Ortega on the occasion of a 2-day official visit to Costa Rica, place not given--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] When do you think Nicaragua will call elections?

[Answer] Nicaragua held a big election, the revolutionary struggle. Of course, it is not a classical election, a common election, but an election that led people to vote with their blood and to vote with their lives. We are witnessing a type of democracy which I believe is creating a precedent here in Latin America. I do not think any other parliament in Latin America has so many groups represented as the Nicaraguan parliament. It includes representatives of all the political parties, regardless of their ideological positions, as well as representatives of all the economic, social and religious forces. This is unprecedented, because as far as we know, any electoral process in any Latin American country usually includes only two parties: the victorious party and the losing party in the minority, with perhaps a few very small parties with a few seats in the assembly.

[Question] Commander, what is your view on Mr Robelo's phenomenon?

[Answer] Well, Mr Robelo has simply shown what democracy is like in Nicaragua. Mr Robelo has talked freely, he comes and goes freely, says whatever he wants and criticizes whatever he wants. This strengthens democracy and pluralism in the new Nicaragua.

[Question] How many new literate people are there now in Nicaragua, in the wake of the revolutionary government's campaign?

[Answer] By 23 August we will have more than 500,000 literate people.

[Question] Will this be in November?

[Answer] In August, on 23 August.

[Question] On 23 August?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Has Costa Rica's contribution to the Nicaraguan literacy crusade been very limited or would you say it has been important?

[Answer] We think it has been an important contribution. We had the opportunity to receive the Costa Rican teachers who arrived in our country. They arrived with some fears as a result of all the propaganda and barbaric things, all the lies propagated about Nicaragua, but reality made them understand what the Nicaraguan revolution really is and this has destroyed all the lies propagated by some of the media.

[Question] A final question, commander. What about Nicaragua's stand on Bolivia?

[Answer] Regarding the case of Bolivia, we have simply tried to reflect the Latin American people's concerns, their desire for democracy, which has been attacked in Bolivia. It was only natural then that Nicaragua should protest that violation.

Cruz on Subversion, Oil

PA120325 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Omar Galvez interview with Nicaraguan Government junta member Arturo Cruz on the occasion of an official 2-day visit to Costa Rica, place not given--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] We have a few questions for you on the junta's control of the counterrevolutionary outbreaks in the north. What is your opinion on that?

[Answer] In the first place, we trust that our Honduran brothers will realize they have the sacred duty of controlling the movements of those seditious elements that might come out of their territory and into Nicaraguan territory. In addition, our military authorities are exercising all the necessary vigilance. It is truly deplorable that crimes should be committed against youths dedicated to the noble task of teaching others.

[Question] What about the very interesting oil renegotiation between the Central American countries and Mexico? What is Nicaragua's view on that? How did it receive President Carazo's efforts in connection with that renegotiation with Venezuela and Mexico?

[Answer] Thanks to the efforts of President Carazo Odio, both Venezuela and Mexico are giving unprecendented signs of solidarity with the sister nations of Central America and the Caribbean.

[Question] How about Nicaragua's cotton production?

[Answer] Our goal for this year is 170,000 manzanas, which represent approximately 70 percent of the normal area. We are sure that we will obtain at least 150,000 manzanas. That would still be satisfactory.

[Question] I have noticed that the junta has brought very few security men. Other chiefs of state even bring special planes with security chiefs. What isthe reason for this?

[Answer] Well, I do not know what the reason is but, in any event, it is a good sign. I think that when we visit a country such as this, which is a model of democracy in Central America and the world, it is satisfactory that we should follow its examples. I think that although leaders or those with responsibilities within the government should, of course, worry about their personal security, they should try to travel without too many aides. They should try to mix with their own compatriots or with the citizens of those countries they visit without any fear.

Cordova on Revolution's Achievements

PA120100 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Statements by Nicaraguan Government junta member Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas on the occasion of a 2-day visit to Costa Rica, place not given--live or recorded]

[Text] The achievements of the Nicaraguan revolution have been the nationalization decrees and the literacy crusade. Through nationalization decrees No 339 and No 329 the state has become the owner of 1.2 million manzanas and almost 52 percent of industrial and service property, formerly part of the property owned by the Somozists and those close to power. The mines were also nationalized, as were the insurance companies, the banks and so forth. Now the state is rolling on two wheels. One is political pluralism, which is the ideological part, and the other is the mixed economy, that is, a [mixture of] a state economy and a private economy.

The second achievement is the literacy cursade, as there will be direct contact between countless Nicaraguan youths and the country's peasants who had been quite isolated. Now they will get in touch with our youths and they will learn to read, as they have already done.

[Question] What could you tell us about relations with the United States and with other nations?

[Answer] Nicaragua's relations with all nations are very cordial, except for the gorillas in Bolivia, who staged a coup and destroyed the democratic and electoral process of President Siles and of Vice President Octavio Paz. [as heard]

PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTER DENIES REPORT ON GUERRILLAS

PA120339 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Phone interview by Fernando Escobar with Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, according to an AFP report, datelined 11 August, you have said there is a guerrilla organization and guerrilla cells are being trained in the Atlantic coast. According to the report, police are investigating this. The alleged guerrillas are Salvadorans and Costa Ricans, and training is apparently being undertaken on the Standard Fruit Company banana farms. What could you tell us about this, Mr Minister?

[Answer] The report published in the paper LA NACION [as heard] is not true. It makes no sense and has no logic. We are obliged to investigate any charge or information to determine if there is indeed any connection with criminal activities. We do this all the time. The rural guard and the civil guard are constantly seeking information throughout the country and investigating any information. But I cannot say there is anything like LA NACION has reported.

LA NACION has published some statements which it has attributed to me, but which are also false. One must be very careful about this sort of thing. As the saying goes, one must be very careful when either talking or eating fish.

In short, what LA NACION reports may have something to do with investigations the judicial organization is indeed carrying out, but I have said absolutely nothing in connection with this. I think this explanation was necessary in order for everyone to understand what is going on at present, Mr Escobar.

CARAZO FOREIGN POLICY, 'INTERVENTION' CRITICIZED

PA102028 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 6 Aug 80 p 33A

[Paid advertisement of Free Costa Rica Movement: article by Bernal Urbina Pinto: "Temper Your Liberating Spirit, Mr President"]

[Text] There is no doubt that all Costa Ricans would like to see most, if not all, American countries enjoy truly democratic regimes. Unfortunately, things do not work this way and we are far from being able to remedy this.

In view of its present economic crisis, Costa Rica cannot affort the luxury of adopting "liberating" stances and stirring up trouble internationally. It has been unable to solve its own problems, which have been aggravated by the extremist agitation of the communists.

Without a doubt, the president utters high-sounding phrases when he speaks inside and outside Costa Rica. But instead of lyric speeches, what we Costa Ricans really need is the government to tackle the serious problems faced by the people. Nobody can live on smiles or nice phrases!

The president's persistence has already become recklessness. His intervention in the affairs of friendly countries through public statements has placed Costa Rica in the middle of constant international turmoil which is of no benefit to us whatsoever. It would seem that our experience in Nicaragua, where efforts to remove a dictator resulted in the establishment of a Marxist dictatorship, has not been a sad experience for the president. His last statements against the Chilean Government, with which Costa Rica maintains close relations, were absolutely senseless. It is unbelievable that President Carazo used the presence of the widow of Marxist President Salvador Allende as a pretext to insult the Chilean Government.

Since the president is so wary of certain Latin American governments, he should have started by keeping our country from serving as a base for Cuba's communist government which is the most ferocious and barefaced dictatorship on the continent. It was no strange thing [as published]--after high-ranking Costa Rican officials came out in favor of the Chilean process--for President Carazo to unofficially criticize a government and to do so in a manner which is inadvisable for the country. He did this possible without a profound knowledge of the process which is developing there, once more intervening in matters which are not in his area of competence.

We are not interested in defending the Chilean Government. Chileans have a diplomatic mission in Costa Rica for this purpose. However, what we find unacceptable is to see our country continue acting as a springboard for all the Marxists who decide to come here to say whatever they please and yet find a receptive ear in some sectors of our government. Perhaps the president should consult with many of his aides who are familiar with Chile's reality before making statements.

The best that the president can do is to control his "liberating" spirit before such endeavors destroy our own freedom and social peace.

TEN NICARAGUANS DEFECT FROM SANDINIST ARMY

PA101939 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1857 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] San Jose, 10 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Ten Sandinists have defected from the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] of Nicaragua and have turned themselves over to the Costa Rican authorities of the National Security Office [OSN].

Col Johnny Chaverri, deputy director of the OSN, went to the northern part of the country to take charge of the Sandinists who arrived in the police post located near the bridge over the Cabalceta River, 5 km from the Penas Blancas border post in Costa Rican territory. It was learned here today that the former Nicaraguan policemen, nine men and one woman, fought in the southern front commanded by Eden Pastora, better known as "Commander Cero."

The authorities immediately undertook an investigation to learn exactly the intentions of the deserters who are still in the northern part of the country. When they turned themselves over, none of the defectors had firearms and all had identification cards accrediting them as members of the Sandinist People's Army. The OSN will have charge of the defectors, all of whom are of Nicaraguan nationality, until the reason for their desertion and their intentions in Costa Rica are cleared up, official sources reported today.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN MINING ASSISTANCE--Romania will cooperate with Costa Rica in the exploitation of diatomite and in the installation of factories for the production of poultry feed, tomato paste, and for the refrigeration of fruits and vegetables. The agreement, which is an improvement on the past pact, was signed this afternoon. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Aug 80 PA]

TRADE WITH ROMANIA--Romania and Costa Rica have signed a new mutual assistance agreement. Costa Rica will sell a large number of products to Romania. The cooperation agreement on the exploitation and processing of bauxite will also be renewed. Romania will also help Costa Rica build a hydroelectric plant. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Aug 80 PA]

EL SALVADOR

APOSTOLIC ADMINISTRATOR DECRIES EXISTING VIOLENCE

PA102141 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2044 GMT 10 Aug 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--At least 202 persons have died during the past 2 weeks in El Salvador as a result of the political violence affecting the country. This was announced by the administrator of the Salvadoran Archbishopric. To these 202 deaths can be added at least 20 more persons killed between Saturday and Sunday. This raises the total of these 2 bloody weeks to 222.

Salvadoran Archidiocese administrator, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, also said that at least 19 persons had been arrested between August 4 and 8. He asked the authorities to release them and demanded the captors of the former South African ambassador in El Salvador, Archibald Gardner Dunn, to release him. Dunn was kidnapped by the Marxist Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL] on 28 November 1979 as he left his office in the western part of San Salvador.

The prelate announced that clashes between government troops and leftists irregular forces had intensified as well as the harrassment between the two forces. All this only serves to destabilize the peoples [word indistinct]. He also decried the bloodbath occurring in the country.

Rivera y Damas also urged the people to act prudently during the scheduled 3-day national strike, promoted by the opposition Democratic Revolutionary Front. He said that whoever wants should support the strike but that support should not be obtained by threats. He added that the government should confront the scheduled strike with a political solution.

Salvadoran Armed Forces sources have said that patrols will be intensified on the days prior to the strike and during the days of the strike itself: Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. It was also revealed that the army has intensified its operations in the northeastern part of its territory, the border Morazan Department, where unofficial reports tell of intensive fighting between the country's conflicting forces.

Rivera y Damas also regretted the death of the Mexican newsman who was fatally shot by a sniper early Friday night. The correspondent of the Mexican UNO MAS UNO newspaper and the magazine PROCESO, was shot during an armed clash between government troops and leftist guerrillas in a sector 1 km north of downtown San Salvador. His body was taken today to Mexico in a government aircraft.

ARMY COORDINATING PEASANT REFUGEES' RETURN HOME

PA061515 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 29 Jul 80 pp 3, 45

[Text] Military civic action, together with the security corps, yesterday began coordinating the return home of over 6,000 peasants who sought refuge in Perquin, Morazan, in their flight from the terrorism of subversive groups.

An army spokesman reported that the return began yesterday and that it is expected that all peasants living in Torola, San Fernando, Jocoaitique and other towns in Morazan Department will be back home this week. The source added that the number of refugees in Perquin has dropped considerably because some families have decided to move to San Francisco (Gotera) until the situation is completely back to normal in their areas. The spokesman noted that, in view of the guarantees offered by the military garrisons, the refugees are returning home, hoping that the subversive groups have been removed after having attacked and robbed their homes.

It was also reported that the Torola residents committee in the capital was of great help in funneling the aid that many generous people sent to Perquin to help cope with refugees' situation, especially those from Torola and San Fernando.

EPIDEMIC SPREADS AMONG REFUGEES IN EASTERN REGION

PA120211 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 10 Aug 80 pp 9, 15

[Text] Carlos Morales, president of the Red Cross in San Miguel, has reported that a frightful epidemic is spreading among refugees in various cities and towns in the country's eastern region.

He said that the Red Cross for that area is headquartered in San Miguel and that it has been taking care of some 10,000 people since 23 July despite its low funds.

These 10,000 people have left their homes, fleeing from subversive groups which do not respect children, old people or women.

Morales added that some 700 people are being taken care of in Jocoaitique: 2,000 in Osicala; 1,600 in San Agustin, Usulutan Department; and 500 in Corinto, Morazan Department. [paragraph continues]

This is in addition to those refugees who are staying in Perquin, Torola and San Fernando. There are another 400 persons in San Antonio de las Moscas, 700 in Delicias del Norte and 2,000 are lodged in schools in Gotera.

Approximately 60 percent of these people are children and some of them are quite sick. An epidemic has been spreading recently, possibly because of the terribly crowded conditions as there are more than 100 persons in one small classroom. The illness is particularly affecting the refugees in the northern [as heard] area. This illness is characterized by high fever.

Morales said that in view of this all refugees are being vaccinated to prevent worse mishaps. He said that more help is needed from international organizations such as WHO, AID and so forth.

Despite all this, Morales said, the Red Cross is working with the help of various health units and the Directorate of Community Development.

He noted that they are also facing the problem of the lack of vehicles. They are working with one ambulance for all the eastern area because the other one was machinegunned last week.

Morales said he wanted to take this opportunity to urge the citizens to donate medicines, clothes, food, particularly beans and sugar, and money needed to buy gasoline.

He said that the aid of other Red Cross associations and the International Red Cross is needed because the needs in all the towns are very pressing.

The Red Cross of San Miguel will hold a raffle and an artistic event at the main square tomorrow in order to collect funds to try to solve its problems. The San Miguel Red Cross is hereby asking the citizens to help.

LP-28 MEMBERS OCCUPY TOWN, DEMONSTRATE WEAPONS USE

PA120227 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1604 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] A group of approximately 200 heavily armed men occupied the city of San Jose Las Flores in La Popa yesterday afternoon for approximately 30 minutes. The men, who claimed to be members of the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28], held a meeting in a downtown area and, after protesting the present system in the country, gave the residents a demonstration in the use of weapons. Residents of the city of San Jose Las Flores said that the LP-28 militants arrived in several buses.

GUATEMALA

BRITISH MINISTER RIDLEY ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

PA112349 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1900 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 11 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Nicholas Ridley, British minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, this afternoon started a 3-day visit to Guatemala, during which he will meet with Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez to discuss the future status of the territory of Belize.

Ridley, who is accompanied by his wife, arrived here invited by Guatemalan Foreign Minister Castillo Valdez on a visit labeled as "private" by the British Consulate.

The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry said today that Guatemala wants its rights to be considered in any settlement of the Belize issue, but that it asks the same consideration for the Belizean people's legitimate rights. This position is more flexible and realistic than that of past Guatemalan governments, which simply regarded Belize as "part of Guatemala." The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry said Guatemala's attitude is not one of stubbornness, but of understanding and reason regarding Belize's future.

Guatemala has been opposed to a Belizean independence, declared unilaterally by Great Britain, in which Guatemalan claims on Belize would be ignored. It has been reported that the UK-Guatemalan talks are going on the right path and will enable a just settlement of the Belizean issue.

The schedule for Ridley's visit includes a press conference Wednesday afternoon during which the present talks will be discussed.

GUATEMALA TO FORGO MANAGUA FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING

PA120350 Paris AFP in Spanish 0201 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Aug (AFP)--The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry today announced here that no Guatemalan delegation will attend the Central American foreign ministers' meeting slated for 14 August in Nicaragua. In a bulletin addressed to the Nicaraguan foreign minister, Father Miguel D'Escoto, the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry indicates that strictly national problems demanding urgent attention, as well as certain regional incidents influencing Guatemala, which deserve careful and immediate consideration, preclude the sending of a delegation to Managua.

Efforts will be made at the foreign ministers' meeting slated for Saturday in Nicaragua to restructure the Central American Common Market, which is scheduled to expire next year. The area countries' relations with the OAS and with the EEC will also be examined.

The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry communique states in conclusion that more favorable conditions are expected for holding a meeting at which to seek collective solutions to the problems affecting the entire Central American region.

PRESIDENT LUCAS DEDICATES FREE ZONE IN IZABAL

PA111554 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] President Lucas Garcia dedicated the Industries and Commerce Free Zone, ZOLIC, at the Santo Tomas de Castilla Port in Izabal Department. The project includes an industrial and commercial complex, an administration building, water and energy services, a craftshop, a telephone network and a complete housing layout. The entire project cost 22,430,610 quetzales.

GUERRILLA CAMP DISCOVERED, 10 KILLED IN CLASH

PA112118 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] An army patrol clashed with guerrillas yesterday on a mountain in Colomba, Quezaltenango. Ten guerrillas were killed and 1 soldier was wounded, the Armed Institute has reported. The army report indicates that the clash occurred during a routine patrol in that sector when a camp of a clandestine organization was discovered. The army announced that the guerrillas left behind medicine, foodstuffs, arms, munitions of various calibers and communist propaganda.

REFUGEES ARRIVE IN QUICHE; CLERGY DEPART EN MASSE

PA082023 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Scores of people from [word indistinct] and Chajul arrived today in Santa Cruz del Quiche, afraid because of the recent clashes between the army and the guerrillas. In the past few days, the subversives have limited themselves to distributing propaganda of their organizations, but people are still afraid.

Following the mass withdrawal of Catholic priests, an exodus of evangelical pastors, who claim to have also been threatened, has begun.

Businessman (?Ezequiel) de Leon Rivera, who was very well known in Santa Cruz del Quiche, was assassinated today in the town of (Curin).

BRIEFS

NEW HEALTH CENTERS--The government of the republic is investing 6 million quetzales in the construction of nine new health centers in various parts of the country: Chimaltenango, El Quiche, Totonicapan, El Progreso, Baja Verapaz, Alta Verapaz, Peten, San Marcos, Huehuetenango, Guatemala City, Retalhuleu and Escuintla. [Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 7 Jul 80 p 3 PA]

HONDURAS

COMMITTEE ASKS FOR CAMPS FOR SALVADORAN REFUGEES

PA072323 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Several religious, educational and social assistance organizations which are members of the committee to help the Salvadoran refugees will ask the government and Justice Ministry to place the approximately 9,500 refugees in special camps.

In a meeting at the National Autonomous University of Honduras yesterday, the committee discussed the problems being experienced by the Salvadorans who have entered western Honduras as a result of the war being waged in their country. Representatives of all the organizations helping the refugees agreed that the best way to help them is to organize them in appropriately equipped camps where medical and social aid can be provided, particularly to the children and elderly, who comprise most of the refugees.

It was also reported at yesterday's meeting that the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, whose representative in Honduras is Carlos [name indistinct], has already given the committee 200,000 lempiras--$100,000-- to be used for food, medicine and other aid for the 9,500 Salvadorans. Of this amount, 170,000 lempiras have been allocated for the 8,000 refugees living in Guarita, Mapulaca, [name indistinct] and La Virtud in Lempira Department, while the other 30,000 lempiras have been allocated for the 1,500 refugees in Estancia, La Paz Department.

The following organizations are members of the committee to help the Salvadoran refugees: Caritas of Honduras, the religious conference, the university, (?Care), the Evangelical Committee of National Emergency, the Mennonite Church and the [name indistinct]. All of these institutions have been helping the refugees.

NICARAGUA

MANAGUA'S ARCHBISHOP STRESSES NEED FOR DEMOCRACY

PA120143 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Statements by Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo, archbishop of Managua, on 10 August 1980 in Managua--recorded]

[Excerpts] Democracy exists when people can exercise political rights and participate in the state's administration. They should not be used as objects during the electoral process. A democratic regime must see about the people's welfare; if it does not, it is not democratic.

A democratic regime must respect political parties independence and allow them to participate in politics. It should not take advantage of being in power because it can affect the unity and order that should exist in a community. In other words, organizations of all type, local, regional, national have a right to exist and to express and carry out their aspirations.

Democracy consists in coordinating the state's affairs based on the constitution and laws. Those in power must have moral authority to maintain, promote and defend order. They must live up to their responsibilities. They should be fit to carry out their duties and to understand which are the community's needs. They ought to be morally, politically and intellectually capable of doing a good job.

Those in power must bear in mind that they are governing for the people and should do so for the people's benefit. Under a democracy, the people have the right to cooperate with the government and participate in the decisionmaking.

Democracy demands political and moral maturity from the people, who are suppose to make important decisions. Therefore, a democratic regime must educate the people to be free and responsible and not make them just another member of the mass, who does not know what democracy stands for.

Under a democratic system, political parties are very important and necessary. Political parties belong to the people and not to the state. In a democracy there should be at least two political parties.

Political parties have the duty of carrying out programs and activities according to people's aspirations and demands. Instead of stressing partisan attitudes, their views should reflect national issues. Of course, political parties must abide by the constitution and laws.

On the other hand, under a totalitarian regime all these rights are denied to the people. A totalitarian state is one which seizes power to control men, communities and properties. Its demands are unlimited and uses power over reasoning, in order to stay in power and carry out its objectives without consulting the people.

PCD LEADER DISCUSSES CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION

PA090207 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Aug 80 pp 1, 9

[Excerpts] Dr Clemente Guido, Democratic Conservative Party [PCD] coordinator, told us in an interview this weekend: I can see very good political and economic prospects for the nation because of national and international elements which are leading the revolutionary process to legitimate democracy and to avoid being a carbon copy of Marxist-Leninist systems in this continent or elsewhere in the world.

However, I think all future good and bad depends on us Nicaraguans.

[Question] What alternatives do political parties such as yours have within the revolutionary process in view of the Sandinist National Liberation Front's [FSLN] view of all groups not similar to it?

[Answer] If we play a democratic game, the PCD alternatives and hopes are the usual normal ones of an opposition party which has no reason to have the blessing of the ruling front.

But if we fall prey to a totalitarian regime in which only the organizations, bodies or groups which it controls can participate, then not just mine but all the political parties will be left without a chance.

But that, the doctor and politician said, would be lamentable because we would go back to the old way of thinking of the Somoza era that there can be no change by vote but only at gunpoint in Nicaragua.

Elections and their worth as a change factor would be nullified and youth would choose arms and civil war.

[Question] You used a term that interests me very much. You spoke of opposition parties. Don't you think that term could harm your interests and that it could be used by others to call you counterrevolutionaries?

[Answer] Many fear the term counterrevolutionary and consider it taboo and they use other words instead.

The truth is that there are no more than two positions in politics here and everywhere else in the world. You are either in power or in the opposition. Those not in power try to get it, not necessarily to destroy the system in vogue in the nation. That is different.

Therefore one can be in the opposition without trying to undermine the current government system, without being counterrevolutionary.

He would not be a counterrevolutionary who tried to take power away from the front to follow its same revolutionary guidelines. A counterrevolutionary is one who, belonging to the Sandinist Front, opposes the principles of the revolution.

These are different concepts, unavoidable in general politics. Anything else is silly quibbling.

[Question] I surmise from your words that one can be in the opposition from within the revolutionary process.

[Answer] Right. I can be a part of the revolution but in the opposition because I am trying to get to power to advance it or to keep it from going astray.

On the contrary, there can be many counterrevolutionaries in the government who are trying to change the course of the revolution and to stop it.

The term counterrevolutionary has been widely misused and we cannot let ourselves fall into the trap used by Somoza of accusing us of being communists when, for fear of that slur, we tried to change things.

[Question] Clause C of decree No 5 of the law on the maintenance of public security and order, which provides for sentences up to 2 years for thos who, verbally or in

writing, disseminate statements, proclamations or manifestos which go against security, defense of order, dignity of individuals and so forth, has just been reformed. What's your comment on that?

[Answer] That is the kind of artifice that totalitarian regimes use to limit freedom of expression. Because all of this is purely interretative. Who is going to decide the limits for a newsman when he attacks a politician with reason or without reason, with the understanding that he is a public figure subject to criticism?

A politician is exposed to just or unjust attacks, and naturally he must defend himself, but not in such an extreme manner as with imprisonment for so many months or the suspension of the right to exercise the journalistic profession. So all these obstacles being imposed are characteristic of totalitarian countries of both the right and the left.

[Question] The subject of elections has become a public issue. Dr Moises Hassan has said that these will be held when the people want them and in the way the revolution wants them. How valid is that concept?

[Answer] It cannot be that the party that reached power through armed struggle should be the one to decide when something will be held. This government needs to cleanse itself of militarism, or better said, to cleanse its power.

I am going to use a word which perhaps those in the government won't like but which the people will like. It is that the current government has to confirm its power and the only way it can do this is through elections. If, as they say, they have a majority, in their place I would immediately hold elections to legitimize my power because only a popular vote can do this. It can never be done with weapons, bullets, or guns.

[Question] Do you think the FSLN is a political party?

[Answer] Legally it is not yet a party. In fact it is an armed party. What happens is that we are confusing militarism in power with a political party.

The military who reach power never become a party. The Peruvian regime which has just left power never became a party. It established its own laws and that was it. Those who have just assumed power in Bolivia are not a political party.

They are a military regime in power.

[Question] What role does the government junta play?

[Answer] The same role that a screen plays. The political parties essentially have a very small field in which to play and they are playing it. The essential thing is that we don't give up. The day the parties disappear in Nicaragua for one reason or another, we will have a totalitarian regime. God save us from that.

[Question] What do you think of private enterprise on the political scene, since for various reasons they appear to be in the game?

[Answer] Nowhere does private enterprise get involved in politics. Instead, it acts through the organized parties. However, they are now consciously or unconsciously in the game and therefore they are being used by the FSLN to alienate the political groups, because in truth why should the FSLN deal with us if it could do so with those who produce the money?

The FSLN was interested in the country's economic reactivation and not in political reactivation.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' ATTACK INRA FACILITIES

PA082258 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] So-called counterrevolutionary armed groups, which last month stole 1,000 head of cattle from a state farm, rustled some cattle again this week. Comdr Jaime Wheelock, agricultural development minister, yesterday reported that the counterrevolutionary bands have attacked state complexes--cattle ranches owned by the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute [INRA].

Speaking at the INRA facilities in the north, Wheelock said the armed groups' activities affected the complexes in Chinandega, Jinotega and Matagalpa Departments. He added that there was even an attack on Francisco Franco, regional INRA director in Jinotega. Wheelock said the counterrevolutionary groups have received support from Somozists on the other side of the Honduran border.

Today's EL NUEVO DIARIO adds that two groups of men armed with shotguns tried to kill Franco but merely wounded his chauffeur. The Jinotega Sandinist Command reported that it has sent patrols into the mountains to look for the unidentified individuals who are attacking the farms, opening fire on workers, administrators and watchmen at the state complexes.

ANTI-SANDINIST FORCES REPORTEDLY RECEIVE SOMOZA FUNDS

PA111651 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Somoza, the transnationals and the so-called Democratic Armed Forces [FAD] are the expression of the counterrevolution in Nicaragua. News on the actions of the enemies of our people motivate us to be more on the alert every day. The counterrevolution is trying to block the road to happiness of the people but the revolution is irreversible.

Anastasio Somoza has offered 20 million cordobas for the purchase of weapons. Carlos Garcia, a former baseball manager, has given 17,000 cordobas for the purchase of 7 Fals, 2 Galils and 3 Garands. FAD has been receiving support from transnational companies for the purchase of arms abroad. Miami is one of the centers for plotting against the Sandinist revolution.

This was announced on Saturday when counterrevolutionary members of the so-called FAD and the Anticommunist Armed Forces met.

El Chiguin [Anastasio Somoza's son, Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero] is one of the members of what they call the staff. Their plans included setting free former national guards under arrest in the free zone so that these elements may join counterrevolutionary operations. They were also trying to form an association with the anti-Somoza people's militia.

These activities and the persons who carried them out are neither an invention nor a subjective opinion, as those who falsely claim to act objectively and hide behind a self-styled impartiality want to make appear.

MURDERER OF LITERACY WORKER SENTENCED TO 30 YEARS

PA100320 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2330 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Managua, 9 Aug (LATIN)--Honduran citizen Pedro Rafael Pavon Ruiz has been sentenced to 30 years in prison for the murder of a young literacy worker. The sentence was issued last night at the end of the first summary trial against perpetrators of crimes against literacy workers in the city of Chinandega, 132 km northwest of here.

Pavon was identified as a member of a counterrevolutionary group which entered Nicaragua from Honduras and killed Gregorio Andrade, who was abducted from his home and taken to a mountainous area and killed after his fingernails were pulled out one by one.

The court was made up of two parents of literacy workers and the judge of the jurisdiction, in accordance with a recently issued law.

It was reported that Pavon was almost lynched by a mob as he was being taken to the court yesterday but the Sandinist police were able to protect him in a building.

TWO SOVIET TECHNICIANS KILLED IN SEPARATE ACCIDENTS

PA120309 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0138 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Managua, 11 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Two Soviet citizens, here to provide technical assistance to the Nicaraguan Government, have died tragically in the country between yesterday and today.

Anatoliy Chevurkov, an expert in mines engineering, drowned yesterday at the Poneloya Beach resort on the Pacific coast. Chevurkov was a technical adviser at the state-owned mining center of El Limon, in the Pacific area. Chevurkov was apparently the victim of a strong undertow while he was swimming in the ocean. Two of his companions managed to escape a similar fate. Chevurkov's body was recovered by Red Cross divers from the city of Leon.

From another quarter, the Nicaraguan Fishing Institute today reported that Soviet technician Gniegov Nikolay Andrianovich was killed in a work accident in the Atlantic coastal area. Andrianovich suffered a fall on the boat Korifena which proved fatal. He was involved in oceanografic studies to determine Nicaragua's fishing potential.

The bodies of the two Soviet technicians will be returned to their country c an Aeroflot airplane.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL--The Nicaraguan Government has announced that Juan Ignacio Gutierrez has been appointed new ambassador to Brazil. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Aug 80 PA]

NEW POLISH AMBASSADOR--Eugeniusz Ciurus, new Polish ambassador to Nicaragua, yesterday presented his credentials to government junta member Sergio Ramirez at the government house. [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 5 Aug 80 p 12 PA]

COFFEE RUST DANGER--Managua, 2 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Jose Angel Buitrago, director of the Nicaraguan Coffee Enterprise, has warned that coffee rust can spread to Guatemala and Honduras. He said this is due to the political and social instability in El Salvador, where it is difficult to control the movement of people who can spread coffee rust. He said that in El Salvador some 20,000 hectares of coffee plants are affected by coffee rust. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1755 GMT 2 Aug 80 PA]

HAVANA REPORTS DEPARTURE OF HIJACKED U.S. AIRLINER

FL111259 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] A U.S. aircraft of the Air Florida airline, which had been diverted to Cuba, returned yesterday to the U.S. city from which it had departed. The Boeing 737, which was carrying 29 passengers and five crewmembers, was traveling between Miami and Key West when it was diverted from its route.

After the crewmembers and passengers were given all courtesies, they returned to Miami, except for the perpetrator of the diversion who is being held by the Cuban authorities. An investigation is being conducted.

TWENTY MORE LEAVE U.S. INTERESTS OFFICE IN HAVANA

PA120045 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2302 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Havana 11 Aug (EFE)--A group of Cubans made up of 13 men, 5 women and 2 children today left the premises of the U.S. Interests Office in Havana.

With the departure of this group, there are now 170 Cuban citizens remaining of the 384 who entered it on 2 May. During the last 3 days, 111 people have left the U.S. Interests Office.

Men and women are taken to police headquarters, where, apparently, they are identified and sent home. Women and children are processed almost immediately, while men are usually held for more than 24 hours.

Among those who are leaving the U.S. Interests Office, there are some former political prisoners who have requested permission to leave the country, and who have decided to return home, after realizing that nothing will happen to those who turn themselves over to the authorities.

According to diplomatic sources, of the group of 20 that left the interests office today, 14 men and 1 woman are former political prisoners.

HAVANA CITES REASONS FOR CARTER'S DECLINE IN POLLS

FL111809 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] The Democratic Party's national convention opens today at New York's Madison Square Garden. It will decide who will be its presidential candidate; it will approve the party's electoral platform, and it will round out the Democrats' strategy for the November elections.

The current resident of the White House, James Carter, and Senator Edward Kennedy are vying for the U.S. Presidential nomination at this Democratic convention. Several U.S. opinion polls show that Carter has lost prestige for several reasons, such as the notable worsening of economic and production recession, an increase of the unemployed to 8.2 million, a drop in the standard of living, augmented inflation and the high crime rate. Other reasons are: the rise in military expenditures, the nonratification with the Soviet Union of the SALT II treaty and the Billygate scandal over the financial machinations and abuses of the president's brother.

The chain of scum that filled many U.S. cities with antisocials, lumpen and counter-revolutionaries and the increase in racial repression are also elements against a re-nomination of the current Yankee president.

CARICOM COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SUSPENDS SUMMIT PLANS

FL110950 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 2 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Roseau, Dominica, 1 Aug (CANA)--The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) has decided it would be wiser to halt all efforts for a heads of government conference until after a probe team into the functions of the integration movement submits its report.

A decision to suspend the summit initiatives was taken in Guyana last week at the 17th CARICOM Council of Ministers meeting.

Disclosure was made here today by Dr. Kurleigh King, the secretary-general who flew here from Georgetown, Guyana, for discussions with new Prime Minister Eugenia Charles.

Miss Charles took office a week ago after her Dominica Freedom Party won 17 seats in parliament. She had previously been leader of the opposition.

The team of experts of which Dr. King referred includes Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal, Caribbean Development Bank President William Demas, Nobel Prize winner Sir Authur Lewis, former CARICOM Secretary General Alister McIntyre and other distinguished West Indians.

They are to review the functioning of the integration movement and make recommendations for its improvement in the decade of the 1980s.

Two meetings have been held, in Barbados and Guyana, but work is unlikely to be completed in time for a final report by September this year, the target set when the move was first announced.

Meeting newsmen today after his discussions with Prime Minister Charles, Secretary-General King said it was safe to assume that a summit would not take place this year.

BARBADOS

LORD CARRINGTON OFFERS AID TO FIGHT SUBVERSION

FL111010 Bridgetown Sunday ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 3 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Britain has offered technical, marine and financial assistance to Barbados and Commonwealth developing Caribbean nations to combat subversion of democratic governments, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said here yesterday.

In a press conference after his talks with the Barbados Government, Lord Carrington said that he did not believe that the security of Barbados and neighbouring Caribbean countries were threatened by external sources.

But there were threats of potential subversion existing in all of the countries to bring down democratically-elected governments.

Lord Carrington said that while the trend of violence sweeping the region had not penetrated the traditional stability of Barbados, one could not divorce security from the economic well-being of the peoples.

And aid had to be linked to such economic prosperity in the relationship between the developed countries and the developing states of the Caribbean.

Noting that Britain was averaging L25 million a year in aid to the region, Lord Carrington said that the developing countries would have to devise ways of amending the present world organisations so that the poor countries would find it easier to get the money badly needed for economic wellbeing. This would in turn lead to stability.

He said that Britain, like the United States, was deeply concerned about the Caribbean as a strategic part of the Western world.

And since Britain still has dependences in the area that have not yet attained their independence, there was even more concern for what is happening in the Caribbean especially at the Cuban connection, Lord Carrington added.

Stressing that Britain wishes to preserve democracies in the Caribbean, he said that his government's policies exercised strict control over which countries its arms go to.

Broadly speaking, British arms are sold only to friends of that government, Lord Carrington added, and those whom Britain wished to encourage to defend themselves.

He was meeting the press ina half-hour conference, 75 minutes after discussions with the Barbados Government. His talks with the government followed a few hours after his afternoon arrival in the island from Brazil.

In his preamble, the foreign secretary said that he could not go into detail on talks which must remain confidential.

But the two sides discussed a wide range of questions, including political developments in the Caribbean, and the security of the area, where Lord Carrington stressed that his country retained important interests.

He said that they also touched on wider international issues and bilateral matters including trade and investment in Barbados.

Nothing had been firmed up on British investment, he said. This section of the trip is being handled by 10 leading British businessmen who form part of the 46-member tour party.

Speaking about the trade between Britain and Barbados which is in Britain's favour, Lord Carrington said that his country places no restrictions on exports from the Caribbean.

He said that besides the imports from Barbados under Lome, Britain was willing to accept other products on reasonable terms.

It is understood that Barbados officials are anxious to narrow the gap since Britain now earns more that Bds $100 million more than Barbados in their trading.

Lord Carrington leaves Barbados this afternoon for Venezuela and then Mexico to complete his Latin American trip that started in Brazil late last month.

JAMAICA

MANLEY DELIVERS INDEPENDENCE DAY MESSAGE

FL110940 Kingston SUNDAY GLEANER in English 3 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Prime minister, the Hon. Michael Manley, in his independence message to the nation, has expressed confidence that no malignant or malevolent force, internal or external, could triumph over the Jamaican people.

His message touched briefly on important events in the life of the nation up to today, including the break with the International Monetary Fund, the electoral reform exercise, the crippling effect of the wave of violence on social, economic and political life, the joint peace declaration by both major political parties for an end to election-inspired violence, and the work of the church in this direction.

Mr. Manley said that the most momentous question facing Jamaicans since their ancestors fought off the yoke of slavery was: "Do we dare follow the logic of history and the course that was set by our forbears who shook off slavery and colonialism or do we crawl back into the days of subservience and dependence at home or abroad?"

Text of the message follows: "The past year--our 18th year as an independent nation--has been one of the most eventful in Jamaica's history.

It has been a year which has severely tested our courage and strength as a people.

It has been a year in which we have been buffeted by powerful economic forces both within and outside Jamaica even as political forces within and outside Jamaica has sought to tear us apart.

It has been a year in which our very independence--won eighteen years ago--has been challenged by forces within and outside Jamaica.

It has been a year which has brought us to the most momentous question that Jamaica has faced since our ancestors decided to fight off the yoke of slavery:

Do we dare follow the logic of history and the course that was set by our forebears who shook off slavery and colonialism or do we crawl back into the days of subservience and dependence at home and abroad?

Do we have the nerve and the guts to pay the price of independence so that we may truly enjoy it in the future or do we now surrender what the Jamaican people have fought for and won?

Do we remain in the struggle of those who demand justice for the poor and the dispossessed of the world or do we now back out of that struggle?

These were some of the questions we had to ask ourselves towards the end of our negotiations with the International Monetary Fund in March. We recognised that whatever path we pursued would be strewn with obstacles. There could be no easy path. But we had to choose the path whereby as a nation and a people we would be masters in our own house.

Rough Going

It is now almost a year since we received any foreign exchange support from the I.M.F., and it has been very rough, with the rising oil prices, international interest rates and world inflation.

But we have not suffered the economic calamity we were told to expect in January, then in April, then in May, then in June. And the fact is that apart from the assistance that we have got from friendly countries and the sympathetic understanding and co-operation of our overseas creditors, Jamaica has survived the first stage of the post-I.M.F. economy mainly through the efforts of the Jamaican people.

In particular, the tourism industry, the bauxite and alumina industry and the export sector have earned for Jamaica a great deal more foreign exchange than was estimated. And the nation owes a debt of gratitude to the workers and managements in those sectors whose efforts have provided a lifeline for the economy.

The developments in those sectors, as well as the solid gains that have been made in food production by the farmers of Jamaica, should ensure more securely based forward movement of the economy in the future.

But here we must pause to take note of the effect of violence and its effect on the economic life of the nation. Much of the violence that we have seen in recent times takes its terrible toll not only on human life but also on vital areas of the economy. The most obvious example is tourism, where the tremendous recovery of recent years is not being seriously endangered by the wave of violence, though far removed, in sections of the corporate area.

The Jamaica Council of Churches has given the nation new hope by its relentless efforts to create the conditions for peace. Certain political forces which have been hell-bent on provoking self-destructive tribal strife, tragically affecting a number of the poorer sections of the corporate area, must be stopped before it is too late.

Duty To Be Calm

The joint statement has been made denouncing politically motivated violence, and calling on supporters of the People's National Party and the Jamaica Labour Party to pursue the quest for office by peaceful and non-violent means, and announcing sanctions that would apply to any members found to be involved in politically inspired violence.

It is now the duty of all of us--not only party activists of one side or the other but all peace-loving Jamaicans--to work towards eradicating tribalism and violence from the political life of Jamaica. We must be particularly alert to resist anyone who seeks to provoke situations.

So we all have a clear duty to remain calm: to remain vigilant: not to retaliate against attacks real or imagined: but not to be intimidated. And to co-operate with the security forces in this fight against crime and violence.

The security forces are the only legitimate organised armed forces in Jamaica. They have to work in very difficult situations and they need the support and assistance of all law-abiding citizens. The majority of members of the security forces do their job fairly and impartially, but as with security forces everywhere, their success depends very largely on the co-operation of the public.

For their part, the security forces need to be extremely disciplined at this time and impartial, and to be careful and understanding in their dealings with the public.

Only very recently, the security forces showed their continuing commitment to constitutional authority in their thoroughly professional handling of the attempted coup.

This has helped to ensure that we continue along the democratic path that is the only way that we recognise for the exercise of authority in Jamaica. However, we must continue to be vigilant.

In pursuit of this path, we have put in place a reformed electoral system and have completed a massive voter-enumeration exercise in the most efficient manner imaginable in the fact of some very imposing problems.

Severe Test

As we go about the business of conducting yet another democratic general election, let all Jamaicans of goodwill do everything possible to keep the peace between comrade and laborite, labourite and comrade, and isolate anyone who would seek to kill, maim or terrorise Jamaican people for some alien purpose.

Yes, we have been through 'a year which has severely tested our courage and strength as a people.'

But the courage and strength of the Jamaican people have been established over centuries of struggle through the middle passage and the experiences of slavery and colonialism.

Curs is a country uniquely blessed by nature with beauty and variety and with a supremely talented people. No force on earth--whether malignant forces within or malevolent force outside--can triumph over a people so richly endowed.

What we need is unity and confidence in ourselves, our worth, our capacity to overcome the trial and adversity of the times, and our right to enjoy the independence that was won for us by our forebears over centuries of struggle and sacrifice.

As we face the many problems of the 1980s I have every confidence that we, the Jamaican people, shall overcome."

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

REGIONAL MI' ''TERS HOLD FIRST ALADI MEETING

FY120142 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1919 GMT 11 Aug 80

[By Becker Puig]

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 11 Aug (LATIN)--The ministers that tomorrow will sign the treaty establishing the Latin American Integration Association [Asociacion Latinoamericana de Integracion--ALADI] today held their first meeting in history as members of the supreme body that is in charge of leading the regional political integration process.

The delegations of the 11 Latin American countries that make up ALADI were headed by the foreign ministers of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay; the deputy foreign minister of Venezuela; and the commerce ministers of Ecuador and Mexico.

Up on the proposal of Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor, the ministers appointed by acclamation Uruguayan Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle Martinez as president of the conference and his Colombian colleague, Diego Uribe Vargas, as vice president.

VENEZUELA

UNOFFICIAL SOURCES SEE PROBABLE CABINET RESHUFFLE

PA120332 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] President Luis Herrera Campins will reportedly silence all those who have criticized his economic policy by the end of this month. In doing this he would confirm his support of the finance minister and renew his belief that positive results will be attained before too long.

Unofficial sources have stated that the president plans to reshuffle his cabinet. Nevertheless, he has reiterated his confidence in the ministers of finance, development, agriculture [words indistinct] and energy and mines, and in the director of the Office of Coordination and Planning. Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano will also continue in his post.

MEXICO

LOPEZ PORTILLO MEETS BELIZE'S PRICE, PROMISES SUPPORT

FL111208 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Belize's Prime Minister George Price has visited Mexico and has been given that country's support in the struggle for his country's independence, press sources have announced in Mexico City. Prime Minister Price, who remained 3 days in Mexico, held talks with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda.

Commenting on Price's visit, the daily HERALDO DE MEXICO noted that the premier had been assured Mexico's support in the struggle his small country is waging for independence, which the present Guatemalan Government refuses to recognize. The same daily asserted that the premier and British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Lord Carrington had held talks in Mexico City. Carrington, the daily stressed, reaffirmed his statement that his government is willing to grant independence to Belize.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 158 13 August 1980

ARGENTINA

President Videla Defends Economic Measures [HERALD 10 Aug] B 1
Graffigna Discounts Changes Under Next President [HERALD 11 Aug] B 1
Briefs: Cooperation With Brazil; New Mexican Ambassador B 2

BOLIVIA

Government Releases Imprisoned U.S. Reporter C 1
President Garcia Meza Speaks to Colorados Regiment C 1
Foreign Minister Says USSR Aid Welcome [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 12 Aug] C 1
Government Responds to Amnesty International Charges C 2
Interior Ministry Releases List of Detainees C 2
Peasant Group Pledges Support for Government C 3
Normal Situation Reported From Huanuni Miners C 3
ILO Asks To Investigate Treatment of Workers C 4
Argentine Navy Personnel Conspicuous in La Paz [JORNAL DO BRASIL 10 Aug] C 4
Colombia 'Implicitly Recognizes' Government C 5
Government Radio Counters 'Rumor' Campaign C 5

BRAZIL

Finance Minister Assesses Country's Economy D 1
Army Minister Views Arms Industry, Other Topics [MANCHETE 9 Aug] D 2
Congress Fears Possible Anti-Videla Protests D 4
Briefs: Oil Production; Gold Prospecting D 4

CHILE

Government Issues Plebiscite Voting Instructions E 1
Frei Interviewed in Brazil on Upcoming Plebiscite E 1
Discusses Human Rights E 2
Court To Probe Detectives' Role in Kidnappings E 2
UK's Parkinson Notes Interest in More Trade E 2
Briefs: New Investigations Police Director E 2

PANAMA

Royo To Sign Canal Bridge Agreement in Venezuela 22 Aug N 1
Treaties Seen as 'Political Bill' Collected by U.S. [LA PRENSA 12 Aug] N 1
Status of Panama Canal University Questioned [CRITICA 11 Aug] N 2
Briefs: Business Executives Association Directors; Colon Development Plan N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

Foreign Minister's August Meeting Canceled P 1

BELIZE

UK's Ridley Pays 1-Day Visit To Discuss Belize's Future P 2

COSTA RICA

Nicaraguan, Costa Rican Authorities Discuss Cooperation P 2
Ortega Speech P 2
Comment on Cuban Consulate Request for Radio Frequencies P 4
[LA NACION 6 Aug]
PPN Party Offices Inaugurated; Candidate Speaks P 4

EL SALVADOR

FDR Estimates 50,000 To Join Strike P 5
CMR Support P 5
Public Employees' Participation P 6
Armed Forces Readiness [EL MUNDO 9 Aug] P 6
Defense Minister's Antistrike Appeal P 7
Junta Promises To Hold Free Elections P 9
Mexico Invited To Investigate Journalist's Death P 9

GUATEMALA

UK Minister Ridley Arrives, Talks on Belize Expected P 9
Army Seizes Belgian-Made Weapons After Clash P 10
Taiwan Newsmen To Arrive for Visit, Talks P 10

HONDURAS

Thousands of Salvadorans Lodged in Refugee Camps P 10

NICARAGUA

Culture Minister Accuses U.S. Media of Slander P 11
Honduran Ambassador Returns Home for Talks P 11
Further Report P 12
'Moving Event' Marks Solidarity With El Salvador P 12
New News Agency Federation To Be Installed in Managua P 13
Briefs: OPEC Geothermal Research Donation P 13

OTHER COUNTRIES

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Treaty Establishing ALADI Signed in Montevideo V 1
Paraguayan Named Head V 1

VENEZUELA

Calderon Seeks No Oil Price Hikes Before 1981 V 1

MEXICO

Castaneda Hints at Possible Break With El Salvador V 1
UNESCO-Sponsored Human Rights Meeting Held [Havana] V 2

CUBA

Government Denies Negotiating With Venezuela on Refugees V 2

JAMAICA

Patterson Meets With Visiting DPRK Vice Premier V 2

PRESIDENT VIDELA DEFENDS ECONOMIC MEASURES

PY120125 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 10 Aug 80 p 11

[Text] President Jorge Videla repeated his endorsement of the economy measures announced last month by Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz saying "they constitute another link" in the "logical sequence" of the process and "they are the one way to correcting distortions and advancing a greater real freedom."

In an interview published in yesterday's LA NACION, Videla concentrated on agrarian themes, but he also spoke on other aspects of the government's economic policy including exports.

The president referred to the importance of recently signed trade agreements with the Soviet Union, saying "the unusual size" of the Russian purchases guaranteed the placement of "our surplus." He indicated that with the opening of the Japanese and Chinese markets for Argentine agriculture, the government could make up for exports lost in other areas.

Videla attacked the protectionist economic policies of other countries for hindering Argentine exports. "Sooner or later those who apply (protectionist measures) will be forced to abandon them or decrease their unfair harshness because of the upward swing in prices of already high production costs which these policies have supported until now," he advised.

Speaking on agriculture and cattle raising, the president said the "expansion of the agriculture frontier" is a "necessary priority whose satisfaction will be permanently attended to by the government." He stressed the importance of populating and putting into production vast stretches of unused land.

The president will go to Mar del Plata tomorrow to preside over the inauguration of the 27th world conference of the international education council on teaching, it was officially announced yesterday. The four day conference will be attended by delegates from 70 countries.

GRAFFIGNA DISCOUNTS CHANGES UNDER NEXT PRESIDENT

PY120123 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 11 Aug 80 p 9

[Text] (NA)--Air Force Commander-in-Chief Brigadier Omar Graffigna said yesterday that those who are expecting a "change of system with the change of president (to take place in March 1981) are mistaken."

Graffigna spoke during the ceremonies held in this city in commemoration of the force's 68th anniversary, and during his speech he also said that the air force backed both the government's economic and international trade policies, saying that the arrangements made in those fields did not imply "political alliances."

He also said that we "are still suffering the consequences of the furious reaction that was generated by international communism, which is strategically distributed over what is known as the free world, over the defeat we inflicted on them when we threw them out of this land, which they had nearly conquered."

Referring to the "antiArgentine campaign" Graffigna said that in some places it is starting to give way, but "we are asking for nobody's pardon for crimes we have not committed, and we will not be naive enough to lower our guard in order to earn us the good will of our enemies. "Especially," he added, "now that we have the reflection of our own mishaps in other countries which are being destroyed by revolutionary attacks under the disguise of 'democratic demands'."

Speaking about the change of president, Graffigna said that "there would be a change if there were no change at all, because that would imply a rupture with the imperosnal character of the process, in so far as the regulations of the process have been established in order to avoid the temptations usually generated by the exercise of power, and due to which many of the government's best intentions are destroyed."

Graffigna also mentioned the armed forces' total backing of a "republican, federal and representative form of government, the essence of which was destroyed by a cult to its formal procedures, and reduced to an idolatry of the masses as the supreme criteria of truth."

"We are looking forward to a modern democracy, efficient, solid and stable. Not to a defenseless democracy neutral both for friends and enemies, that is unaware of the perils that threaten it." He added that democracy should have "the necessary guarantees so as to avoid that the germs of autodestruction are born within it."

Speaking about the economic policy, Graffigna mentioned the objectives that had been layed out at the start of the process. "To stimulate production; control and reduce the budget deficit; promote investments; revert the statist policy; make the state-owned companies and services efficient; a realistic agrarian policy; activate public works according to possibilities; establish an adequate marketing plan; promote more exports of traditional products; progressively deaccelerate the inflation rate, maintaining the economic activity and a tax reorganization."

These objectives are not easy to achieve, said Graffigna, but he also added that they will be the main objectives of the future government. "We want a solution, not a way out. We have said this many times," said Graffigna. "That is why this process will continue as long as it must. This is not due to arrogance or fancy, but due to the need of attaining these objectives first and consolidating them accordingly afterwards."

Further on, Graffigna said that Argentina is one of the few countries in the world that can live in peace and harmony, "free of the fear and anguish the people lived in during a very near past." Graffigna also defended the education policy, and said that "the terrorist movement took its highest toll in the Argentine youth, who were the victims of the ideological penetration which poisoned their souls, separating them from their homes, their country and God."

"A rebirth of subversion will not be possible without the aid of youth, where Marxism recruits its allies. That is why we must protect it from (the Marxists') evil influence," said Graffigna.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH BRAZIL--Rio de Janeiro--Argentina and Brazil have established a binational iron and steel commission that will promote the exchange of technological data and experts in this sector. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 8 Aug 80 PY]

NEW MEXICAN AMBASSADOR--Buenos Aires, 31 Jul (NA)--The Argentine Government has agreed to the appointment of Emilio Calderon Puig as Mexican ambassador to Argentina. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0045 GMT 1 Aug 80 PY]

GOVERNMENT RELEASES IMPRISONED U.S. REPORTER

PY130004 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2350 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 12 Aug (TELAM)--U.S. reporter Mary Helen Spooner was set free today after the editors of THE ECONOMIST and THE FINANCIAL TIMES of London, (J.D.F. Jones) and (Robert Harvey), respectively, read a note apologizing to the Bolivian Government at a press conference.

PRESIDENT GARCIA MEZA SPEAKS TO COLORADOS REGIMENT

PY120359 Paris AFP in Spanish 2325 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 11 Aug (AFP)--In a speech delivered today to the Bolivian Colorados Regiment, President Luis Garcia Meza said that no one can impose on Bolivia the kind of regime that the foreigners want.

Following his plans to visit all the garrisons throughout the country, General Garcia Meza today visited the Colorados Regiment, which had an outstanding record in the Pacific war that was fought in 1879 by Peru and Bolivia against Chile.

In his speech, General Garcia Meza said what he has said on previous occasions: that there is no caste system in the Bolivian Army, since it is an expression of the people and that, therefore, there is nothing that can separate the army from the people.

He added that it is the Bolivian people--who were disappointed by a congress that did not issue a single law and that was unable to stop smuggling and business deals--who will be able to forge a true Bolivian democracy.

Lt Col Oscar Angulo Torne preceded Garcia Meza. In his speech Angulo noted that a manual written by the Americans stated that there are subversive trends that are trying to take over Bolivia either through guerrilla activity, as happened in 1967, or through legal means, "like what was going to happen after the 29 June elections," he said. Colonel Angulo said that he believes that President Jimmy Carter and U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman were helping promote chaos and anarchy and the division of the armed forces in Bolivia.

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS USSR AID WELCOME

PY122331 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Aug 80 p 7

[Excerpt] Montevideo--Bolivian Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto has said that any aid from the Soviet Union "will be well received" by the new military government in his country. In an interview with the newspaper EL DIA of Montevideo, Cerruto stated that "we are interested in any support, regardless of where it comes from." According to the minister, the Soviet Union "is undoubtedly a very large and hegemonic country, but if it offers some help, it will be well received." The remarks made by Cerruto, who is one of the greatest critics of the United States, have been interpreted as an attempt by the Bolivian military government to break the international ostracism being imposed on it. So far, 27 days after the coup, only 10 countries have recognized the new regime in La Paz.

According to some observers, Moscow could take advantage of the U.S. withdrawal from Bolivia to expand its influence, notwithstanding the anticommunist nature of the new military regime. The Argentine newspaper CONVICCION has even speculated on the possibility that Moscow may ask the cooperation of Argentina to establish some kind of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bolivia.

GOVERNMENT RESPONDS TO AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL CHARGES

PY122236 Paris AFP in Spanish 1801 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 12 Aug (AFP)--A violent conflict between the government of General Garcia Meza and Thomas Hammaberg, secretary general of the humanitarian organization Amnesty International, broke out today regarding the implementation of human rights in Bolivia.

The conflict began with a note sent from London by Hammaberg to President Luis Garcia Meza in which he asked the president for the protection of all persons against torture and cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment. Hammaberg stated that the human rights situation in Bolivia needs urgent clarification and that for this reason he was asking the government to immediately publish the names of those who have been imprisoned and those who have died.

Hammaberg's note also requests that the International Red Cross committee be allowed to immediately visit the centers of detention and that the bodies be turned over to their families. Amnesty International mentioned the severe brutality against the detainees and the use of ambulances of the National Social Security Fund (CNSS) for repressive purposes and nonhumanitarian military missions.

Finally, it regrets the deaths of women and children caused by the bombardment of a local radio station and expresses fear that the presence of the army in certain areas may provoke subsequent bloodshed.

The answer of the military regime, signed by Minister Secretary of Press and Information Fernando Palacios, began by stating that Amnesty International usually accuses the anti-Marxist governments of being inhumane, and he called the members of that organization inquisitors.

The official answer also termed the accusations of summary executions, arbitrary arrests and tortures which have been made against the military government as being audacious falsehoods and added that the Republic of Bolivia cannot be an object of anonymous and irrespondible denunciations.

The lack of a real basis for the accusations made by Amnesty International makes it impossible to provide a serious answer to the incredible request to turn over the bodies of women and children killed by nonexistent bombardments, the official answer added.

The only alternative now is to reject the unacceptable attempt to command our armed forces from abroad contained in the request for the withdrawal of the army from certain areas of the national territory.

In another passage of his answer, Minister Palacios stated that in Bolivia there are no political prisoners, but only persons who have been detained for crimes provided for in the current laws.

In conclusion, the official answer asks Amnesty International to give priority concern to the genocide of millions of innocent victims of Red imperialism in Vietnam, Cambodia, Cuba, Nicaragua and Afghanistan.

INTERIOR MINISTRY RELEASES LIST OF DETAINEES

PY121900 Paris AFP in Spanish 1719 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 12 Aug (AFP)--The Bolivian Interior Ministry released here today a list of five detainees in Potosi Department, the most important mining district of the country. The Interior Ministry released yesterday another list of 14 detainees held in Tarija Department (border with Argentina).

Since the lists of detainees in Potosi and Tarija do not include prominent political and labor leaders, it is believed that these were transferred to detention places in the city of La Paz and that the appropriate list will be made public later.

PEASANT GROUP PLEDGES SUPPORT TO GOVERNMENT

PY121727 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Excerpts] During a simple but significant ceremony held in the government palace's central hall, President Luis Garcia Meza was declared leader of the La Paz Department peasant class by representatives of the 18 provinces of the department. During the ceremony, about 100 peasants announced to the president their determined support of the armed forces government and praised the action of the military that is undertaking the task of national reconstruction.

When the president expressed his thanks for this demonstration of solidarity, he said that the armed forces government had been concerned about the fact that, so far, only the peasants of the Cochabamba Valley had announced their support for the nationalist cause. He added, however, that: Thanks to your presence we have now learned that the peasants of the Altiplano, aware of their true role in the defense of the high interests of the fatherland, have also spoken in favor of true nationalism.

[Begin Garcia Meza recording] It is with great satisfaction that I receive our peasant brothers from the Altiplano here in the palace, because the government was very much concerned about finding that only the peasant brothers from the Cochabamba Valley were supporting the armed forces in this new (?development) which involves all Bolivians.

Peasant brothers, we ask you to have faith in the armed forces. We will constantly be visiting you. Wel also ask you, who are the leaders of the 17 [as heard] provinces, to ask for the unity of the peasant brothers of all the Altiplano. [applause] Some sectors still believe in the extremists. You should carry with you these simple words from your brother the president who, like you, is a peasant from the Altiplano, in order that those sectors will really cooperate with you in the hard work in the fields which should be done for the benefit of all your brothers in the cities.

Now that there are certain blockades by those people who do not understand the process in which Bolivia is engaged, we Bolivians have to make an effort to progress and show all the world that Bolivia is a free, sovereign and independent country. [applause and cheers: "Long live nationalist Bolivia"]

Only you, peasant brothers, who make up the majority of the nation should search your minds and decide if you should value most your soil and communities or those who wish to implant extremish here. You should talk to each other and decide if you are going to produce more and work more for the benefit of the Bolivian nation, or if you should stop working and cooperate with the attempts at disruption of those people who have come from abroad to impose foreign doctrines on us. It is you who have to [word indistinct] this government. You have to make suggestions and show us if the Bolivians will work for Bolivia or sell out to extremism. [applause and cheers] [end recording]

NORMAL SITUATION REPORTED FROM HUANUNI MINERS

PY121347 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] After the signing of an agreement among workers, government officials and the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL), mining activities and other work is proceeding normally at Huanuni.

The workers of the Huanuni mining enterprise have promised to work with a spirit of patriotism in order to continue being the most productive mining center of the country.

During the first work week, activities have been carried out normally and with responsibility, and it is therefore expected that production will reach established levels at Huanuni during the coming months.

It has been reported that no officials have been appointed for that mining district. Maj Abel Elias, prefect of Oruro Department, stated during a visit to Huanuni that the town will soon have responsible officials who are familiar with the problems of the region.

ILO ASKS TO INVESTIGATE TREATMENT OF WORKERS

PY122200 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Geneva--The new Bolivian Government has been urgently requested to receive a high-ranking delegation of the International Labor Organization (ILO), which would examine the violation of workers' rights.

ARGENTINE NAVY PERSONNEL CONSPICUOUS IN LA PAZ

PY121740 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Aug 80 p 15

[By special correspondent Pepe Fajardo]

[Excerpts] La Paz--"Mother, why are there so many sailors here if we do not have ships?" Luisito, 11, son of a friend who lives on Aspiazu Street--a few yards from the Argentine Embassy--thus expressed his surprise at seeing so many men dressed in navy uniforms entering and leaving the building nearby.

Luisito would have been even more surpised had he lived in Cochabamba where the Argentine maintain a strange and large naval mission whose members are frequently present in the special troops training center and in the headquarters of the 7th Army Division.

There is quite solid evidence of Argentine assistance to Bolivia, as well as Chilean assistance, not only through Chile's support for Bolivia in the OAS, but also through the presence of a specialist sent by Pinochet to occupy a key post in the Bolivian Interior Ministry.

According to the coupists, an "undetermined number" of foreign specialists in terrorism were discovered. They were involved in a plan "to undermine the government's prestige and cause its collapse through popular dissatisfaction with the government." But this was what the coupists did by means of a broad operation along with headquarters at the Miraflores barracks and promoted, directed and bankrolled through the building on 497 Aspiazu, where the Argentine Embassy is located.

The Argentine advisers sent to Bolivia mostly belong to one of the most important and fearsome centers of repression: the Navy Mechanics School (ESMA), [Escuela Mechanica de La Armada] which participates in operations through task groups.

Garcia Meza's coup d'etat was being menticulously prepared with full support from Argentine military men who were behind the rightwing terrorist campaign through which they were planning to justify the coup. The main idea was to create chaos during Siles Zuazo's administration but the impatience of a colonel of the Trinidad garrison forced them to move fast. A young English girl, Korm Southerland, abducted, held under arrest for several days and finally released thanks to the intervention of the English ambassador, reported that she had been interrogated by Argentine agents during her stay at Miraflores headquarters. Other reports have confirmed that the sailors were in fact torturers.

COLOMBIA 'IMPLICITLY RECOGNIZES' GOVERNMENT

PY130156 Paris AFP in Spanish 0105 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Montevideo, 12 Aug (AFP)--It was learned here today from a Bolivian source that the Colombian Government today recognized the Bolivian military regime, revealing at the same time that relations between the two countries will continue normally.

This implicit recognition was extended to Bolivian Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto Calderon de la Barca by his Colombian counterpart, Diego Uribe Vargas. Both ministers attended in Montevideo the conference to create the Latin American Integration Association.

GOVERNMENT RADIO COUNTERS 'RUMOR' CAMPAIGN

PY121418 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Station editorial]

[Text] The recourse to rumors is a well-known tactic. It consists of psychologically using the subconscious feelings of the population to create a certain reaction. It is usually a manipulation of a political nature, aimed at causing uncertainty, fear or resentment. In this way social disturbances can be caused or situations and circumstances can be brought about in which the population can easily be incited to violence.

Those who had already felt themselves to be masters of Bolivia and who are now finding instead that Bolivia belongs to the Bolivians, are reacting by spreading rumors. It seems--and this should be especially pointed out--that this is the only means of struggle they have. It also seems that they have understood that the Bolivian people in general are showing a firm will to establish a society of work and social peace, because they have not joined the hunger strike, not paralyzed the economic and social life of the country and not reacted against and violently confronted the national reconstruction government. They have therefore dedicated themselves to creating conditions for disturbing the social peace of the nation.

There are the following rumors: Some of them assert that there are several Bolivian governments in exile and other clandestine governments in the country; that there is resistance in certain regions; that there are bloody clashes in La Paz every day with artillery duels; that the university students every day surge into the streets with stones and are then massacred in the Paseo del Prado and so on and so forth.

A rumor has an impact for some time, but, like every careless lie, its untruthfulness is soon discovered. Thus, when the ordinary Bolivian hears that students are massacred every day in the Paseo del Prado and he is peacefully strolling through the streets of La Paz during those same days and finds everything normal, it becomes perfectly clear to him that there are no artillery duels in La Paz. He also finds out that there are no governments in exile, recognized by all the world, and he calmly returns home with the conviction that this process is functioning and has clear and specific aims and goals supported by the Bolivian people who cooperate by offering their contribution to normality and social peace.

We should draw a conclusion: Rumors are only rumors, created by self-seeking people. Rumors are subjective imaginations which do not change the Bolivian reality.

FINANCE MINISTER ASSESSES COUNTRY'S ECONOMY

FY111923 Paris AFP in Spanish 0558 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 8 Aug (AFP)--Brazilian Finance Minister Ernane Galveas asserted here today that Brazil's foreign debt amounts to $51.2 billion. The minister made this remark during a talk with foreign press correspondents in Brazil and he added that the gold and foreign exchange reserves of his country, which amounted to $9.7 billion in December 1979, currently amount to $7 billion.

After asserting that Brazil in experiencing one of the most difficult stages in its struggle against inflation, which amounted to 52.3 percent during the first 7 months of this year, the minister said that during August the inflation rate will still be high, but as of September it will begin to decline, and in 1981 it could be between 50 and 60 percent. He indicated that his country cannot take drastic measures in the struggle against inflation because they would cause serious social problems stemming from the unemployment that would affect various sectors of the national economy.

Galveas recalled that a country like Brazil, which has to incorporate 1.5 million people into the work market, cannot adopt the drastic measures that have been implemented by the industrialized nations to fight inflation. He indicated that the increase in the price of oil is one of the causes of the growth of the inflation rate in Brazil, which is obliged to import 85 percent of the crude it consumes every year.

According to the predictions of the Brazilian petroleum corporation, Brazil must spend approximately $10.5 billion this year on the purchase of oil, an amount that is approximately 50 percent of Brazil's total imports this year. The minister indicated that the increases in the price of oil in 1980 has increased by approximately $1 billion the estimated expenditure for the import of crude during this fiscal year.

He added that one of the causes of the deficit in Brazil's balance of payments during the first 6 months of 1980, which reached approximately $2 billion, was the excess purchase of oil, which surpassed by $1.2 billion the initial prediction for that period, with the aim in mind of reducing the import of crude during the last 6 months when prices are higher. He also said that Brazil's trade balance deficit this year will amount to between $1.5 and $2 billion, with exports surpassing $20 billion and imports totaling $21.5 billion.

According to the minister, the IMF believes that the economic policy being implemented by the Brazilian Government is the correct one for current circumstances, but it believes that the current salary policy with 6-month adjustments should be modified by increasing the periods for the adjustments. It also believes that the current government subsidies for exports and the agricultural sector should be reduced.

The minister also said that the Brazilian Government has not yet established goals for the annual growth of the GDP, and he said that its growth would be what can be achieved in current circumstances, but that it must not be lower than the population growth.

Finally, the minister said the Brazilian Government will not begin to implement new projects in the fields of transport and communications until it can count on the necessary resources without increasing the country's foreign debt. The other projects that are being implemented in the country's other sectors will suffer a delay due to the government's reduction of resources within the framework of the fight against inflation.

ARMY MINISTER VIEWS WEAPONS INDUSTRY, OTHER TOPICS

PY102157 Rio de Janeiro MANCHETE in Portuguese 9 Aug pp 40-42

[Text of exclusive interview with Army Minister Gen Walter Pires by Flavio Cavalcanti, Jr--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Foreign publications charge Brazil with excessive military spending. What is the truth about this?

[Answer] I feel that it has been explained clearly enough to the people through the "note to the press" released recently by the Armed Forces General Staff and published by the newspapers on 14 June. This note, carrying sufficient data, has proved that the reports of the foreign publications are groundless. Regarding the army, I want to add some important data. Our active forces total approximately 180,000 men, that is, only .16 percent of the country's population. The army's participation in the union's budget has been considerably reduced during the past few years. In 1972, the army budget totaled 8.33 percent of the union's overall budget; in 1976, that percentage dropped to 3.86 percent; while this year it dropped to 2.87 percent. During the past 5 years, it has always been below 4 percent. These figures clearly show minimal army expenditures so that the government can channel the bulk of the resources toward the development of the country. I also want to stress that part of the budget is not used by the army in the strictly professional sector, because it is used in activities such as educational assistance and support of poor people. There are also other missions which, although being in the interest of the military, have broad implications for the country in other sectors, such as research and scientific-technological development and the construction of highways and railroads. Compared to other nations, we find that we have one of the least burdensome armies in the world; and considering the geographic area, the population and the great length of our borders, we conclude that the size of our forces is relatively small.

[Question] What is the main emphasis in your administration of the Army Ministry?

[Answer] The army has been engaged in maintaining an adequate operational level, despite the limitations of our resources due to the current situation. To this effect, in the beginning of my administration, I issued some guidelines establishing some objectives for the army, whose main important points are: To compensate for limited resources by improving the training and drills of the permanent cadres and the troops; to maintain a high level of morale among officers and privates, granting them favorable conditions to realize their professional potentials and to take care of their basic personal needs; to continue with the program of reorganizing and reequipping the army, within the country's economic and financial possibilities; to develop and stimulate projects and the manufacturing of war materiel so as to make the country progressively self-sufficient in this sector; to try and reduce as much as possible the consumption of petroleum byproducts without affecting the adequate level of operations.

[Question] Brazil will have to export a considerable amount of war materiel this year. Has the army made any special contribution?

[Answer] First of all, I want to explain that the exports of materiel and even the decision to export are not within the Army Ministry's jurisdiction. The exports are carried out according to the national policy for exports of materiel, approved by the president of the republic in 1974. The army ministry is necessarily heard when it speaks on the convenience of the exports and on regulating the national industry. Our contribution in this sector has been great.

The army, directly or through IMBEL [Industri de Material Belico--War Materiel Industry], a public company affiliated with army ministry, cooperates in the planning and manufacturing of war materiel by national industries, especially through transfer of technology, technical assistance and tests of the products' quality at the army's testing area. A large part of the exported goods have been developed by the army, in close connection with civilian industry. Our branch has elements pursuing research and development in the scientific and technological sectors; the Research and Development Institute [IPD], an organization for applied and experimental research and development; the Military Engineering Institute [IME], an organization for basic research and the education of human resources; and the testing area in Marambaia, for the coroboration of the experiments. In order to harmonize these organizations and to conduct their activities in this sector, the Army's Technological Center [CTEX] was created under my administration through a decree in October 1979. On this subject, I want to emphasize that national security and development demand that the country have a war materiel industry of high standards and productivity. On the other hand, an industry of this nature would hardly be able to survive by supplying the internal market alone. And by the way, Brazilian exports in this sector have increased greatly during the past few years.

To confirm this fact I will cite the following figures on the total exports of military materiel: from $34,788,000 in 1966, they went up to $100,782,000 in 1979; this year, as of June, they have already reached $52,659,000. The exported products include weapons, ammunition, military vehicles and supplies and spare parts, and they have been exported to several countries of America, Africa and the Middle East. A significant point is that ENGESA[Specialized Engineers Corporation] from 1974 to 1979 exported approximately 700 armored vehicles and 200 trucks. From 1978 to 1979 IMBEL increased its exports threefold; this year, as of June, it has already exported goods worth $8,246,000, which indicates a possibility of doubling the amount exported last year.

[Question] Notwithstanding the criticism of the military agreement during the Geisel government, has any effort been made for a greater rapprochement between Brazil and the United States in the field of military cooperation?

[Answer] The armies of the United States and Brazil maintain a normal friendly relationship. Between the two forces there exists the natural exchange between armies of friendly nations, which basically includes trips of military officers on various missions, especially for professional training or courses; handling of mutual interests through military attaches; and exchange of military publications and information. This exchange is about to be intensified according to recent understandings. Our army maintains an officer as Portuguese teacher at the West Point Military Academy, and probably, as of next year, he will be reinstated as liaison officer at the Command and General Staff College of the U.S. Army and will also be the editor of the Brazilian edition of the military review. The reestablishment of an apprenticeship for the Brazilian engineering officers in military organizations of the U.S. Army is also under study. The United States right now has two officers studying for 2 years at the 2nd Railroad Battalion in Araguari, and two officers studying at the Command and General Staff School, which is the best establishment for military training in our army. An exchange of cadets between the military academies of Agulhas Negras and West Point takes place every year.

[Question] Does the Brazilian nuclear program have any military purpose?

[Answer] Brazil implements its nuclear program solely on peaceful grounds, in order that in the future it can respond to the pressing need for energy and also develop applications in other fields of nuclear science, mainly in the use of isotopes in agriculture, medicine and industry. Remarks made against the Brazilian nuclear program, saying that it only or also pursues military objectives, are false and harmful to our country, because they generate distrust and insistence on establishing new safeguards and cause difficulties in attaining the transfer of technology.

CONGRESS FEARS POSSIBLE ANTI-VIDELA PROTESTS

PY121816 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] The national congress is concerned over the possibility that the opposition could stage hostile demonstrations on the occasion of the formal session scheduled to welcome Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla, who will arrive in Brazil next week.

Today, Senator Itamar Franco of the Foreign Relations Committee contributed to increasing this concern by stating at the plenary session that he did not know whether the congress should pay homage to the Argentine president, since he has not been elected by his people and has ruled without the slightest concession to democracy.

Senator Humberto Lucena of the PMDB expressed his hope that President Videla will be inspired by our timid attempt at a political opening and try to reinstate democracy in his long-suffering country.

In the meantime, the Argentine Government has asked its Brazilian counterpart not to punish those who are plastering the walls of the cities with slogans and posters opposing President Videla's visit.

They asked the Brazilian Government to merely cover the writings on the wall or remove the posters. This is what is being done. The graffiti and posters had multiplied on the walls of Brasilia last weekend. They have been covered by spray paint of a different color or removed. In the meantime, nothing was done to repress these actions, which are allegedly carried out by university students.

The request of the Argentine Government is based on the belief that repression against the demonstrators could cause an upsurge of slogans and posters. They also believe that the cost of police patrols to hamper the activities of the slogan-writers and poster-plasterers will be higher than that of a few cans of spray paint.

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION--Rio de Janeiro--Internal oil production during the first 7 months of 1980 amounted to 40.5 million barrels, an increase of 15.4 percent in relation to the same period in 1979. The Campos basin had the best results with an increase of 179 percent. [Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 1200 GMT 12 Aug 80 PY]

GOLD PROSPECTING--Rio de Janeiro, 12 Aug (LATIN)--The director of the Mineral Resources Prospecting Company (CPRM), Edison Suszczynski, said that Brazilian known and potential gold reserves are 33,592 tons and that CPRM, after 18 months of prospecting, has submitted its recommendations for gold exploitation to the Energy and Mines Ministry for approval. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1232 GMT 12 Aug 80 PY]

GOVERNMENT ISSUES PLEBISCITE VOTING INSTRUCTIONS

PY121442 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] The government junta has issued decree law No 3465 outlining the regulations for the plebiscite which will be held on 11 September 1980. During this plebiscite, the citizenry will reject or approve the new constitution which will replace the 1925 constitution.

According to this decree law, 11 September will be declared a national holiday so that everyone will be able to vote without problems. All Chileans 18 years of age and over, including the illiterate and the blind, must participate in the plebiscite. Foreign legal residents of age [21 years] and over will also be able to vote. The only document required to vote will be the identity card.

The ballots will be printed by the Interior Ministry in a clearly legible manner on non-transparent paper. The words "yes" and "no" will be preceded by a circle and a star respectively so as to facilitate the voting of illiterate persons. The voter will be required to make a cross over the words "yes" or "no."

FREI INTERVIEWED IN BRAZIL ON UPCOMING PLEBISCITE

PY121658 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] A former Chilean president, the penultimate president to be elected by the people, is in Sao Paulo, where he visited the legislative assembly.

Eduardo Frei was interviewed by the Bandeirantes press team and he spoke about the announcement of the new constitution for his country and he gave reporter (Claudio Mesias) his opinion on the plebiscite that is to be held on 11 September, when the position of the Chilean people will be known.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] We are now in front of the legislative assembly of Sao Paulo State which has just been visited by a former president of Chile, Eduardo Frei.

[Frei--in Spanish] Really, my current position is this: I was informed last night from Chile that the government has called a plebiscite regarding a new constitution.

Regarding this matter, I really cannot give an opinion regarding its text, because I do not know its contents yet, but I would like to give a very concrete opinion about it. I believe that there is a prior consideration with regard to the constitution--which, I repeat, I have not read--and this consideration is that it is going to be subject to a plebiscite. Now, I believe that if this plebiscite is implemented in the same way as the one that was held 3 years ago in January, which everyone knows about, then we believe that this plebiscite is not valid, because in our country there are no electoral rolls; they were destroyed. There is absolutely no existing electoral system. There is no electoral court and the balloting places are established by the government itself. Under these conditions I do not believe that it is possible to authentically express the will of the Chilean people. [end recording]

Discusses Human Rights

PY121659 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 1200 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Sao Paulo--Despite refusing to answer questions about the internal situation of Chile, former President Eduardo Frei said that the human rights situation in his country is not going very well. He admitted that there has been a record of ill-treatment of political prisoners during the past few months, and he once again lauded the process of political opening in Brazil.

COURT TO PROBE DETECTIVES' ROLE IN KIDNAPPINGS

PY120336 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The government will put the information regarding the role of several detectives in recent kidnappings at the disposal of the court.

This information was released this afternoon at the court of justice by attorney (Humberto Newmann), representative of the Interior Ministry. On this occasion the ministry's representative also pointed out that no further details will be released in this regard since the latest events are being studied thoroughly.

It must be pointed out that (Alberto Echevarria), a member of the Court of Appeals, has been appointed to investigate the kidnapping of journalists Mario Romero, Guillermo Hormazabal, Cecilia Alzamora, (Nestor Romero Estrada) and Jose Jara Arabena.

UK'S PARKINSON NOTES INTEREST IN MORE TRADE

PY121856 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] The British trade minister has said that there is a strong interest in his country in substantially increasing trade with Chile. This morning Cecil Parkinson participated in a roundtable meeting at the Sheraton Hotel, where ways of strengthening the economic links between the two countries were studied.

The meeting was attended by Central Bank President Alvaro Bardon, Mines Minister Carlos Quinonez, Manuel Valdes, president of the Production and Trade Confederation, Gen Ruben Schlinder, vice president of the National Copper Commission, Guillermo Elton, president of the Central Chamber of Commerce, and others.

Parkinson said that the group he is heading is interested in sellling technology for petroleum to Chile as well as coal extraction and aeronautical and telecommunications equipment. They also offer railway material and insurance know-how.

The minister pointed out that until some years ago, trade between the two nations was very lively but that it then fell off. Chilean sales to Great Britain then began to increase again and, the British minister said: We are now interested in again reaching the past volumes of trade.

BRIEFS

NEW INVESTIGATIONS POLICE DIRECTOR--Brig Gen Fernando Paredes Pizarro was sworn in yesterday as the new director general of the investigations police by the commander of the metropolitan emergency zone, Gen Carlos Morales. [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Aug 80 PY]

ROYO TO SIGN CANAL BRIDGE AGREEMENT IN VENEZUELA 22 AUG

PA130109 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Official press reports issued in Caracas, indicate that Venezuela will finance the building of a bridge over the Panama Canal and that Panamanian President Aristides Royo will go to Venezuela on 22 August to sign the respective agreement for $100 million. The reports added that Royo will stay in Venezuela for only 10 hours and that he will sign an agreement with his colleague Luis Herrera Campins in which Venezuela will also participate in the financing of a highway in Panama. The foreign and public works ministers of the two countries will also participate in the ceremony to sign the agreements. President Royo and his family will then proceed for Europe on a short vacation trip.

TREATIES SEEN AS 'POLITICAL BILL' COLLECTED BY U.S.

PA121913 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Aug 80 p 8

[Guillermo Sanchez article: "The Cherry on the 'Sundae'"]

[Text] A long time ago former Colombian President Santos said Latin American armies were "internal occupation forces." To many of us Panamanians that sounded like a situation as remote from our lives as the rings around Saturn. Now, after 12 years of revolution, we know exactly what he meant.

On the night of 11 October Panama was attacked, vanquished and brutally occupied by its own troops. They came and looted, upsetting the nation's economy and destroying the norms of civilized coexistence upon which our elders tried to found Panamanian society. They killed, jailed, disparaged, tortured and exiled every one who did not submit to their whimsical and irrational dictates and, thanks to the venality of our western neighbors, even liquidated the unyielding guerrillas [maquis] who had slipped through their fingers. Meanwhile, in a bloodless and prudently measured purge, they eliminated every officer who could possibly cast a shadow on the supreme one and--since all occupation armies need collaborators--they recruited a group of outcast professionals and politicans for the purpose of showing the world the facade of a "civil" and "national" government.

In the wake of the 16 December 1969 Zarzuela, the supreme one donned the garb of a peasant and hoarsely called the witches directly out of Macbeth to a true sabbath of demagoguery.

Cleverly exploiting that strange masochistic vien that undermines communism, and which in the end will finish it, he invited the People's Party to join the saturnalia after having kept its leaders in prison or exile for over a year. Torrijists and communists embraced, kissed each other Russian style and, also in the Russian style, pardoned each other's offenses. Like other naive people, I had always thought the Reds [nangaras] were all in favor of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Now I know they are all for dictatorships, period, everywhere in the world. Portugal's Alvaro Cunhal said it so very clearly in a fit of ire: "Even fascism is preferable to a parliamentary regime." And Eduadorean Pedro Saad said: "Anything, except a return to the horrors of a de jure state." And Souza...well.... And under the numbing light of rifles, the Reds monopolized the Panamanian politican scene for 10 years. With revolutiolary rhetoric and money they anesthesized the leaderships of student and labor organizations (if this failed, hoses were always there to persuade the unbelievers) and, most important, communism's monstruous world propaganda machine was put at the service of the regime, succeeding in convincing many unwary foreigners that this was a progressive and patriotic government. "With the right and with the left." [as published] [paragraph continues]

All this while Uncle Sam, like a rich drunk, was financing every oddblall project the supreme one and his favorites dreamed up without any moral misgivings over the handling of the funds that were so prodigiously given them. If the tears allowed us to enjoy it, the spectacle would be extremely funny: occupation forces simultaneously supported by gringos and Russians, communists and capitalists, Fidelists and Figuerists, Israel and Libya, Hanoi and Taiwan, Kim Il-song and Pinochet, Stalinists and Troskiyites, the CIA and the KGB. And the cherry on top of this sundae is Felipe Gonzalez, the author of a singular theory: Dictatorship is fatal for Spain but exceedingly good for Panama.

The trouble is that orgies, no matter how enjoyable, must be paid for sooner or later. The gringos have already sent the bill and collected: the Torrijos-Carter treaties (political account: the economic bill will be paid for by the child of the year 4000 [as published]). Very soon the other advisers of the occupation troops will send theirs.

STATUS OF PANAMA CANAL UNIVERSITY QUESTIONED

PA121552 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 11 Aug 80 p 1

[By Carlos J. Nunez]

[Text] Protests by Panamanian university sectors, at both the level of Santa Maria la Antigua University and the state university, will be made official sometime this week over the establishment of the so-called University of the Panama Canal. This is nothing but an extension of the University of Florida, which has been operating for many years on the basis of the law of the former Canal Zone.

According to experts in these matters, they do not know what legal foundation the so-called University of the Panama Canal is using to operate in national territory since Panama has jurisdiction over the canal territory.

A high-ranking university figure told CRITICA that the name adopted for "university" is an affront because the Panamanians, who have always struggled for sovereignty and jurisdiction over the Panama Canal, cannot permit the operation on the banks of the canal of a school over which Panamanian university authorities have no academic or legal control. "This is disguised colonialism," the Panamanian university expert said.

BRIEFS

BUSINESS EXECUTIVES ASSOCIATION DIRECTORS--The new board of directors of the Panamanian Association of Business Executives took office 29 July. The president of the board is Jose Chirino R., general manager of the Pan-American Orange Crush Company. The other members of the board are: Juan A. Pascual, first vice president; Aquilino de la Guardia, Jr., secretary; Juan Blau, treasurer; Jose Reyes, assistant treasurer; Jose H. Testa, fiscal; Raul Hernandez, Juan Canavaggio, Jr. and Dario Pitti, board members. [Panama City STAR and HERALD in English 30 Jul 80 p 1 PA]

COLON DEVELOPMENT PLAN--Today's cabinet meeting approved the signing of a loan for implementation of the Colon development project. It will be financed with a 60 million-balboa loan from the World Bank and 70 million-balboa loan from commercial banks. The project includes expansion of the Colon Free Zone, construction of housing, restoration of Ft San Lorenzo and the Episcopal Church and a recreational park. The loan agreement with the World Bank will be signed on 7 August. [Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 30 Jul 80 pp 1, 6A PA]

FOREIGN MINISTERS' AUGUST MEETING CANCELED

PA122153 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Companero Jacinto Suarez Espinosa announced a few minutes ago that the conference of Central American foreign ministers, slated for 14-16 August here in Managua, has been canceled.

According to Companero Suarez Espinosa, he does not believe the suspension of this conference will affect the Central American countries' diplomatic relations. The acting foreign minister's statements follow:

[Begin recording] Two foreign ministries, those of Guatemala and El Salvador, announced that due to their particular domestic situations they could not attend the Managua meeting. We felt that with these two countries absent it was simply useless to try to give a Central American framework to the conference. That would have left only four countries discussing the area's problems, when the entire agenda and all the documents that were to be approved must have the area's consensus.

[Question] What topics were to have been discussed at this conference, Foreign Minister?

[Answer] The agenda was quite extensive. There were economic issues and international political problems, such as the declaration of the Caribbean as a peace zone. Another point in the agenda concerned the status of the Nicaraguan Government's properties in Central America, which are in the process of being returned. There were also a number of bilateral and multilateral agreements to be signed among all these countries. The agenda was quite extensive, which is why we had scheduled 3 days of meetings.

[Question] Will the suspension of this conference in any way affect diplomatic relations among the Central American countries?

[Answer] I do not think so, not at all. [end recording]

BELIZE

UK'S RIDLEY PAYS 1-DAY VISIT TO DISCUSS BELIZE'S FUTURE

FL130116 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Mr Nicholas Ridley, MP, minister of state in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, paid a one-day visit to Belize yesterday. He held discussions with his excellency, the governor, Mr James Hennessy, and with the honorable premier on the Anglo-Guatemalan dispute over the future of Belize.

Accompanying the minister of state was Mrs Ridley and senior Foreign and Commonwealth Office officials. The party left for Guatemala City where Mr and Mrs Ridley are to return the visit paid to the United Kingdom in July by the Guatemalan Foreign Minister and Mrs Castillo Valdez.

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUAN, COSTA RICAN AUTHORITIES DISCUSS COOPERATION

PA121742 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1401 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Report from San Jose by Radio Reloj news director Rolando Angulo--live]

[Excerpts] Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Arturo Cruz, Rafael Cordova and several Nicaraguan ministers arrived at Juan Santamaria International Airport here for a busy visit that will include meetings aimed at the signing new agreements and at expanding existing ones that will show the excellent relations that exist between the governments and people of Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Sea and land communications and electronic connections between Costa Rica and Nicaragua were apparently the main topics of the conversations initiated yesterday between representatives of the two countries. President Carazo informed the Nicaraguan representatives about the so-called oil renegotiations that he discussed whith the presidents of Mexico and Venezuela.

During the first working meeting the representatives of the two nations discussed the Nicaraguan debt to Costa Rican industrialists. It was noted that as a result of the Nicaraguan civil war, no adequate mechanism was secured for establishing the amount of the debt. According to the Nicaraguan representatives, their government is interested in reaching an agreement with the Costa Rican Government to pay the debt based on Nicaragua's national capabilities.

Another subject on the agenda is the possibility of Costa Rica providing advice to Nicaragua in the agricultural and livestock sector. In this regard it has been said that Costa Rica has agreed to give Nicaragua whatever assistance is necessary. In return, the Nicaraguans will give advice in fields such as cotton cultivation.

Costa Rican Public Works and Transportation Minister Rodolfo Mendez Mata has stated that the Nicaraguans have asked to be allowed to make stopovers in Costa Rica for their Nicaragua-Panama flights. According to the minister, the Nicaraguans will be authorized to do this if in return there is reciprocity with LACSA. This means that reciprocity between LACSA and LANICA of Nicaragua was discussed. LACSA wants routes north of Nicaragua. The minister also noted that the possibility of opening a new land route between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, around San Carlos, LosChiles and other regions that at present have no communication, was also discussed.

The Costa Rican and Nicaraguan representatives also discussed the possibility of establishing car ferry services over the San Juan River. They discussed the need for a new international route between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, a ferry that would transport vehicles from Los Chiles to San Carlos and vice versa.

Ortega Speech

PA121949 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1548 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Speech by Nicaraguan junta member Daniel Ortega at National Park during presentation of plaque commemorating Costa Rica's cooperation during Nicaraguan liberation campaign--recorded]

[Text] We just visited the tomb of Costa Rican companero Rolando Carazo, who gave all he could in solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people.

As we meet here in Costa Rica, in this park, which has a monument to the struggle of the Central American peoples against foreign intervention; that has a monument paying tribute to the struggle of Costa Ricans, Nicaraguans and other Central American brothers who rose in arms courageously, not to make war but to defend themselves from war, abuse, aggression and foreign intervention, we find ourselves before these monuments, before the tomb of Rolando Carazo, simply to affirm the brotherhood between our peoples. We want to declare once for all that the governing junta, the national leadership of the Sandinist Front and the Nicaraguan people fought for a true and authentic democracy; that the Nicaraguan people are building that true and authentic democracy; that the Nicaraguan people feel close to their Costa Rican brothers.

Doomed to fail are the campaigns of slander by those who try to divide us; those who, handing out money supplied by the agents of Somoza, launch these slander campaigns against our revolution and try to sow distrust among the people of Costa Rica and lead them to believe that the Nicaraguan revolution is not democratic, that it is not popular. Those who try to make a political issue out of the Nicaraguan revolution are betraying the people of Costa Rica, Nicaragua and the other Central American peoples. [applause] The worst of it is that they are betraying the duty of every Central American, of the information media of these countries, to fight for peace instead of stirring the fire; to fight for peace instead of Somozism, which is the attitude assumed by some sectors in Central America. [applause]

We want to reiterate, to President Carazo our gratitude for the Costa Rican people's solidarity with the Nicaraguan people and for the support given to the Government of National Reconstruction and to our literacy campaign.

There are those who try to sow fear because on 19 July the Nicaraguan people marched in Managua to the 19 July Plaza, because the Sandinist militia marched that day. There are those who are trying to depict us as a dangerous force, as a government working toward the militarization of our revolution.

They do not talk, however, about the murder of at least five literacy teachers in Nicaragua, including young girls; they do not talk about the fact that over 500,000 Nicaraguans have been taught to read and write; they do not talk about the hatred campaign underway in other Central American countries, such as Guatemala, where criminals like Mario Sandoval Alarcon have publicly admitted working with the Somozists and who pose for photos with the Somozists in an effort to revive Somozism in Nicaragua. They do not talk about the counterrevolutionary bands of Somozists who murder our peasants and literacy teachers.

Every nation has the moral obligation to defend itself, and the Nicaraguan people are simply organizing their defense because our enemies are working to attack us. We would rather not waste our effort, because we are not spending money on this since the militias organize themselves on their own. Rather than training workers in military activities, we would prefer to dedicate all their time to productive activities. It is the counterrevolutionary activity, however, and the support the counterrevolution is getting from Somozist groups in Central America that prompts us to prepare our defense.

Let it be very clear that Nicaragua wants peace, that it struggles for peace; that Nicaragua is in solidarity with the people of Costa Rica, with the people of Central America [applause] and feels certain that it is truly contributing to the peace of Central America and the world. Such is a conquest of our people, of the people of Costa Rica and of the people of Latin America. [applause]

COMMENT ON CUBAN CONSULATE REQUEST FOR RADIO FREQUENCIES

PA102128 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 6 Aug 80 p 33A

[Paid advertisement of the Free Costa Rica Movement: "Cuban Communists Request Radio Frequencies in Costa Rica"]

[Text] The Cuban Consulate in our country has asked the government of the republic for one frequency to broadcast abroad and for others to be used in vehicles of that consulate.

It is strange that a representation that calls itself "commercial" should need a small fleet of vehicles with radios. Undoubtedly those vehicles will not be used for "commercial" purposes.

The representation of the Cuban dictatorship, in addition to asking for a frequency to establish contact with Cuba and other countries of the area without state control, has also asked for a UHF assignment.

This request by the so-called "Cuban consular representation" would appear to indicate that the activities of the Cuban communists in our country clearly are essentially of a political nature.

PPN PARTY OFFICES INAUGURATED; CANDIDATE SPEAKS

PA111801 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The offices of the National Progress Party [Partido Progreso Nacional--PPN] were inaugurated yesterday morning. The PPN presidential candidate is Miguel Barzuna. Here are some of Barzuna's statements:

Here is the party against which extremists will crash. The political cliques who have misgoverned Costa Rica should not be mistaken. This house which we are inaugurating today is the wall against extremism in Costa Rica. From here we will build the Costa Rica of tomorrow. Here is the leadership of this party. While the officials whom we and the people pay are engaging in politics, we are working. We will go wherever we must to keep the country in peace, work, and democracy. Our party will seek the necessary harmony so that the government and the governed, united, may achieve a more dignified and just society.

After the inauguration of the party offices in San Jose, Barzuna held a press conference. He replied to newsmen's questions by saying: Up to now the press has not given our party the importance which it deserves. They have considered that there are only two parties in Costa Rica. Today we are starting out. Hereafter we will go forward. We are making the studies for our ideological platform, which will soon be presented. The National Liberation Party is worn out. It always has the same faces. The coalition is only a group trying to collect on a political debt. Communism will smash against our party. We are against extremism.

Regarding the virtual cutoff of bank credits, he said that so long as the government is sticking its hands in the banks and the banking system becomes its petty cash fund, we cannot sustain production or even reap what we need to eat, as is the case with coffee.

Another reply by Barzuna to newsmen was: The weakness of the colon is due to low production and the drop in investments. As long as there is no change in this aspect, there is no way of solving the situation.

The worst part of the banana strike is not so much what was lost in the material sense, but the disruption of legal order in Costa Rica. And the worst thing is that even arms are involved. If the deputies do not call me to ge before the commission, I will tell the country what I know about arms trafficking in a press conference. The deputies have condemned me without hearing me and I want them to hear me out.

EL SALVADOR

FDR ESTIMATES 50,000 WORKERS TO JOIN STRIKE

PA130236 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The Revolutionary Democratic Front, which is composed of most of the Salvadoran opposition, estimates that at least 50,000 workers will join the 3-day strike to demand a stop to the genocide by the military junta, a stop to U.S. intervention and the release of political prisoners.

CRM Support

PA121820 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] The Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM] supports the call for a general strike in El Salvador. The CRM made the announcement today at a press conference announcing its total support of the nationwide strike called by the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], which begins Wednesday.

In front of several newsmen, the CRM leaders denounced the maneuvers and intimidation campaigns unleashed by the Christian Democratic junta of El Salvador, which is desperately trying to halt the movement. Despite the mobilization of military units which as of today flood the streets and avenues of El Salvador, the call for a general strike remains firm. According to FDR spokesmen, the strike will be a new demonstration of the people's power against the current regime.

This station contacted Saul Villalta, United Popular Action Front spokesman within the CRM and the FDR, who referred to the main aspects of the press conference held today by that organization. Let us listen to his words.

[Begin Villalta recording] This morning the CRM called a press conference so that newsmen can convey to the Salvadoran people the position of our organization regarding the call for a strike last week by the FDR. At the moment we can say that the CRM will make public this morning its total support of the FDR's call for a 3-day strike beginning Wednesday. For us this is a new political act of the Salvadoran people which will obviously reiterate and confirm the people's support for the FDR in the strike beginning Wednesday.

The objective of this press conference has not only been to make public the support for the FDR's strike call, but also to denounce the campaign unleashed by the Christian Democratic junta against the strike in a feeble attempt to thwart it. As part of this campaign we can mention the following: In the port city of La Union the departmental commander of that city's garrison has called all the labor leaders and has warned them that if the workers support the strike called by the FDR, they will be murdered. He has openly threatened them with murder, as occurred with the 10 workers of the (Tejas Utuco) Union who were murdered by them.

At the same time in the other port city of Acajutla last week 10 companions were arrested and 2 are missing. The workers of this port have also been threatened by the Sonsonate departmental commander, warning them not to participate in the strike called by the FDR.

In the city of Chalatenango last week the army attacked a bus owner of the [word indistinct] enterprise and member of the FDR. They went to his home, machinegunned and looted it and stole his bus. The soldiers threatened the family members of this transportation official, who managed to escape from the repressive groups. On top of this, a propaganda campaign is being unleashed by the military junta calling on the people not to support the FDR's call to strike. We consider that today El Salvador is militarized. Outposts have been set up around the capital. We have learned that there are outposts on the highways leading to the interior of the country and that the people are being searched. As we see it, this is not a demonstration of force but of weakness by the Christian Democratic military junta. On previous occasions they have said that the Salvadoran people's support for the calls by popular organizations had been due to intimidation and fear.

On this occasion, the people are witnessing and are receiving appeals by the military junta not to heed the call to strike by the FDR. We consider that these are desperate measures in the face of a lack of social support for the junta, which is becoming increasingly weaker and is nearing its end. [end recording]

Public Employees' Participation

PA122157 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1848 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] In a news conference held this morning, the leaders of the General Association of Public Employees said that the public employees will join the strike announced by the Revolutionary Democratic Front. The leaders reported that more than 15,000 employees are members of this association. They added that during some meetings they have held, certain officials have promised not to enforce Decree 296 to those employees who do not show up at work on 13, 14 and 15 August. However, they added, if these measures are enforced in certain government entities, they will apply pressure so that no penalty will be applied to public employees. It was also reported that the leaders of this association will hold another news conference.

Armed Forces Readiness

PA122102 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 9 Aug 80 p 11

[Excerpts] "The armed forces will put all their technical and material capability into play at the proper time and wherever necessary," Defense Ministry spokesmen said yesterday afternoon, referring to the new call by the Revolutionary Democratic Front for a 3-day nationwide strike. "The army will guarantee the people's freedom to work and to travel," they added.

They reported that "immediately after the news conference by the self-styled Revolutionary Democratic Front, the FDR, the armed forces announced a meeting of the high command with the members of the revolutionary junta to analyze the situation and implement a nationwide plan."

Defense Ministry spokesmen explained that the junta will issue the necessary instructions for the armed forces to make use of their resources to neutralize any insurrection attempt or to counter any moves aimed at paralyzing the nation's productive activities. It was also said that after the meeting at the presidential palace, another meeting was held with the high command and chiefs and officers to define the actions to take.

It was finally indicated that a nationwide radio network will announce the government's decisions in the face of the new call for a national strike and the role of the armed forces to prevent street disturbances or the paralysis of vital services.

Defense Minister's Antistrike Appeal

PA122357 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Message by Salvadoran Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia to the Salvadoran people on 11 August 1980; place not given--recorded]

[Text] Let us have faith in the law and within this faith, let us fulfill our duty until the end--Abraham Lincoln.

I am being accompanied by Lt Col Ricardo Pena Arbaiza, infantry officer of the general staff and commander of border unit No 1; Col Nicolas Carranza Jr., artillery officer of the general staff and under secretary of defense; Col Francisco Adolfo Castillo, infantry officer and chief of the armed forces general staff and Lt Col Rafael Humberto Larios, artillery officer of the general staff and director of the Gen Gerardo Barrios Military Academy.

Salvadorans: Last time we talked about the two great battles being waged in El Salvador at this moment, the domestic and the external battles. We all know about the domestic one because we are experiencing it. It is the battle for truth. The other is the external battle that certain bad Salvadorans are conducting in other countries by taking distorted reports abroad about what is actually happening in El Salvador. If those involved in this external battle are doing it out of naivete or ignorance, I truly feel that they must be forgiven. However, if they are ill-intentioned, they deserve our scorn.

This country is carrying out a historical process of changes which is undeniably worrying many here and abroad. This process has not been accepted by those who describe themselves as the ones who want to save our fatherland. On the contrary, they have criticized the process. There is a powerful reason for their rejection and criticism. This process calls for changes and deep social transformations that the Salvadorans are witnessing but which these critics are not involved in implementing. This is where the difference lies. The historical process that is occurring in El Salvador at this moment is indisputably ours and it is outside the Marxist-Leninist scheme. This is the main reason why these bad Salvadorans reject this process.

If El Salvador succeeds with this process, it will show the world that deep social changes can be made outside the Marxist-Leninist scheme. This is why they are desperate and concerned because they do not understand that we, the Salvadorans, are capable of implementing a process that can change the country's life outside the Marxist-Leninist scheme.

For this reason the armed forces have not only stated this but shown it. We said it in the 15 October proclamation and we have shown it by supporting all these changes which we are sure will lead our country to a better life.

A new strike has been announced, and you, Salvadoran, don't you think enough is enough? Don't you think that this is unjust? Don't you think that so much disorder is enough? The idiosyncracies of the people are always well defined. The idiosyncracy of the Salvadorans is no exception. We, the Salvadorans, must be concerned about our country but in a decisive way. The time has come for a big decision. All Salvadorans without exception must show the world that we reject and despise Marxism-Leninism and that we want democracy.

For this reason, we must show them. How? With our attitude. Your attitude, Salvadoran, which is valuable and important. The armed forces are not demanding this from you. The armed forces are not threatening you. The armed forces are only urging you to think of your fatherland, your children and the inheritance that you will leave them. This means that we must join in a very important mission to show this to the world. How? By a positive attitude that we must promote through our work in the office, the school, the market, the clinic, the hospital, the classroom and so forth, in sum, by acting in a way that will prove that we are patriots who do not agree with imported ideologies but who want a dignified and better fatherland.

If you, Salvadoran, despite the threats to not go to work, decide, with patriotic courage, to go to work, the armed forces tell you that we will do everything possible for you to have effective security regardless of any sacrifices we have to endure. We will do everything possible for you to feel protected because that is our duty and we have the right to protect you. Trust your armed forces because they are struggling for a patriotic ideal which all the military members have decided to seek and find for the good of all Salvadorans.

Let us have profound faith in God. Let Him help us because I feel we do not deserve so many ills. We, as brothers, should not bleed ourselves to death or destroy and eliminate each other. Why can't we reflect on this? Why can't we find a just moment in which, with a profound love for our fatherland and our families, we say this is it, let us put an end to violence and follow that path of peace and tranquillity which we all want.

The personal attitude of each one of us is very important at this historical moment in El Salvador. The apathy that any Salvadoran could have had is over. It is important that all of us act to decide the future of this country and say, once and for all, that we do not want communism and that we are supporting and promoting democracy in El Salvador.

You, parent, guide your children properly. You, worker, dignify and take care of your job. You, employee, also dignify and take care of your job. You, lady in the market, your efforts will be rewarded. You, student, prepare yourself for the future. You, teacher, forge a better fatherland. You, clergyman, remind your parishioners of the respect for God. You, peasant, implement your agrarian reform. And you, comrade in arms and soldier, together with your people, defend democracy.

I repeat: We are not forcing anybody to do anything. We are simply trying to point out to you what is good for this country. But you, Salvadoran, are the one to decide our country's future. The armed forces guarantee protection for you as it is our obligation. We expect that your attitude will be to say no to communism and to seek a better future for El Salvador which we love so much.

Salvadorans, the strikes, the violence, the chaos or the hatred will not decide the future of El Salvador. Your patriotic attitude, your courage and your faith in God will decide it.

To those who want violence and power, we say look at our democratic process, which includes the elections, for the answer of the people.

Let us have faith in the law and within this faith, let us fulfill our duties until the end--Abraham Lincoln.

JUNTA PROMISES TO HOLD FREE ELECTIONS

PA131235 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] San Salvador--The civilian-military junta has promised to hold free elections in El Salvador. However, the promise has not stopped leftist plans to hold a nationwide strike. Two of the five junta members, Ramon Avalos Navarrete [no other name heard], and Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia, said on television that the government has decided to turn over power to whoever wins it free and democratically. The date and other details of the elections have not been made public.

MEXICO INVITED TO INVESTIGATE JOURNALIST'S DEATH

PA130347 Paris AFP in Spanish 2309 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Aug (AFP)--The Salvadoran Foreign Ministry has invited the Mexican Government to investigate on its own the death of journalist Ignacio Rodriguez, Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez disclosed here today. Rodriguez, 28, died last Friday while covering a clash between the army and guerrillas in a government office complex located in the northern part of the capital.

Chavez announced today that a note explaining the journalist's death has been sent to the Mexican Government along with an invitation so that, if deemed appropriate, it could send its own investigators and draw its own conclusions. The foreign minister added that the invitation has been extended to the Mexican journalists union, so that they too may come and confirm the truth of the official report.

Journalist Rodriguez died when a bullet struck his chest. According to the first reports that circulated here, his death was accidental. But other versions, mostly those circulating in Mexico, say that he was assassinated.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Chavez Mena confirmed today that the Salvadoran Government has recalled its ambassador in La Paz, Florencio Iraheta, for consultations. In a couple of days, the minister added, we will be able to make a firm decision on the future of our relations with the new Bolivian regime. The foreign minister explained, nonetheless, that relations with that country have not been broken. According to recent reports circulating even in official circles, the Salvadoran Government junta might break its diplomatic relations with the Bolivian military regime.

GUATEMALA

UK MINISTER RIDLEY ARRIVES, TALKS ON BELIZE EXPECTED

PA130241 Paris AFP in Spanish 0104 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Aug (AFP)--Nicholas Ridley, British minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, and Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo, today began their first contacts in this capital to analyze the Belizean issue, it was announced here. Guatemala and Great Britain have not resumed relations after breaking them in the wake of a conflict connected with the two countries' territorial claims over Belize.

It has been explained here that the British minister, who arrived Monday in Guatemala from Belize, is visiting here at the personal invitation of Foreign Minister Castillo. Although official circles today denied that the purpose of the Ridley-Castillo talks will be to analyze the Belizean situation, the consensus among political and journalistic circles is that that will be the main topic in the ministers' agenda.

It has been noted here that the dispute over the possession of Belize is becoming increasingly difficult for the Guatemalan Government, whose international isolation in this connection is becoming increasingly evident, while the guerrillas have intensified their activities precisely along the border with Belize.

ARMY SEIZES BELGIAN-MADE WEAPONS AFTER CLASH

PA121937 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] The army has seized a sizable number of weapons following the clash with guerrillas Saturday in Colomba, Quezaltenango, an army spokesman, Marco Antonio Castellanos, has announced. Ten guerrillas were killed in the clash.

[Begin Castellanos recording] We seized various weapons, ammunition, a large quantity of foodstuffs, medicine and letters. In short, we seized all kinds of field equipment, propaganda material and material for training terrorists. [end recording]

He said part of the weapons seized were not army issue. [Begin recording] They are not Guatemalan Army issue, such as a Belgian-made (?FAL) rifle, which the Guatemalan Army has never had. This is irrefutable proof that the weapons came in from abroad, because, as I said, the Guatemalan Army has never had or used weapons of this kind. [end recording]

TAIWAN NEWSMEN TO ARRIVE FOR VISIT, TALKS

PA122046 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Newsmen from the Republic of China will arrive today in the country. About 11 newsmen will arrive this afternoon for a visit of 3-4 days with the purpose of meeting with government officials and with Guatemalan President Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia. The newsmen plan to meet with the ministers of economy, agriculture, and foreign affairs.

HONDURAS

THOUSANDS OF SALVADORANS LODGED IN REFUGEE CAMPS

PA130254 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2127 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 12 Aug (LATIN)--The National Refugee Commission announced today that 4,100 Salvadorans, who have fled their country because of political violence, have been lodged in several camps located on Honduran territory. The Salvadoran refugees are being aided by the Evangelical Development and National Emergency Committee, an organization financed with funds from the UN High Commissioner on Refugees. According to the report, the largest camps are located in the border communities of La Estancia and La Guardia.

NICARAGUA

CULTURE MINISTER ACCUSES U.S. MEDIA OF SLANDER

PA121814 Paris AFP in Spanish 1608 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota, 12 Aug (AFP)--Nicaraguan Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal today accused U.S. international agencies of promoting a campaign of slander or silence against his country's revolution.

Cardenal, who is in Quito, made statements by telephone today to the Bogota CARACOL network, indicating that this campaign has its origin in the fact that Nicaragua has ceased to be a satellite nation of U.S. imperialism. That is why the international agencies subject to this imperialism seek to distort the image of Nicaragua, he affirmed.

Cardenal announced that the literacy campaign initiated 5 months ago will conclude in 2 weeks, at which time it is expected illiteracy will have been eradicated. The achievements of the revolution are concealed by the international agencies in a campaign of boycott and silence, the Nicaraguan priest who maintains that his country is now sovereign and independent affirmed.

Nicaragua does not depend on any axis of power to carry out the transformations which its people demand, he said, while denying that there is a negative influence from Moscow or Havana in the process of reconstruction of Nicaragua.

Cardenal attributed the recent acts of violence in his country to Somozists whom he labeled criminals and denied that a counterrevolutionary movement really exists to overthrow the government supported militarily by Sandinism. We are certain, Cardenal said, that we will emerge triumphant despite the enemy's attacks.

Cardenal suddenly broke off the communication when a CARACOL newsman asked him about charges against the Sandinist government regarding mistreatment of Somozists.

HONDURAN AMBASSADOR RETURNS HOME FOR TALKS

PA122117 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Roberto Suazo Tome, Honduran ambassador in Nicaragua, is currently in Tegucigalpa. He has already made a report to Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso regarding good relations with Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan revolutionary government has asked the Honduran Government to guard its border with Nicaragua closely to prevent incursions by former Somoza guardsmen into this country where they have caused serious disorders and killed many people.

The Honduran Government has not permitted attacks on Nicaragua from its territory, Ambassador Suazo Tome said. He said in Tegucigalpa that he had brought a note from the Nicaraguan revolutionary junta asking the Honduran Government to investigate counterrevolutionary activities. He explained that this was in no way a protest note.

He explained the details of the trial of Rafael Pavon, a Honduran citizen sentenced to 30 years imprisonment for killing a literacy campaign teacher. This Honduran and two of his fellow countrymen participated in the assassination of teacher Georgino Andrade, whom they knifed three times and tore off his fingernails.

Suazo Tome said any Hondurans who commit crimes in Nicaragua are breaking the law and should be punished, and it is difficult to help them if they admit their crimes.

Further Report

PA122208 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1720 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Sercano Network]

[Excerpt] Roberto Suazo Tome, Honduran ambassador to Managua, has said that the relations between Honduras and Nicaragua are at a stage where explanations are being given and the possibility of a break can be discounted.

Suazo Tome has verbally reported to Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso on the latest incidents in Managua. The Nicaraguan Government has told the Honduran Government that certain former Somozist guardsmen continue to enter into Nicaraguan territory. However, the Honduran Government has not permitted and will not permit any individuals to go to Nicaragua to disrupt peace in that country, the diplomat said.

The ambassador delivered a note from the Nicaraguan junta yesterday. The note demands that certain actions carried out by the counterrevolutionaries be investigated.

'MOVING EVENT' MARKS SOLIDARITY WITH EL SALVADOR

PA091949 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Excerpts] A moving event of solidarity with El Salvador was held last night at the Espana Sports Stadium. Thousands of Nicaraguans who gathered at the stadium expressed their faith in the victory of the Salvadoran people.

We thank Nicaragua, not only because of the example it is giving us with regard to the struggle for liberation but also because this country represents the dawn and hope of all Central America. These were the opening words of the speech delivered by the representative of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] at the event of solidarity with El Salvador held at the stadium.

When we see this we know we are witnessing a genuine revolution, the FDR leader said. His speech was interrupted by thundering applause from the crowd and shouts of "if Nicaragua has overcome, El Salvador will overcome."

I feel moved, he said, when I notice that parks are being built in Nicaragua for children. I think of the children of El Salvador, who serve as targets for the National Guard at the Sumpul River on the border with Honduras. While a park is being built for children amid the rubble in Managua, our children are dying in shelters in El Salvador. The leader added that the children are organized in El Salvador. Everybody is organized in El Salvador.

The sports stadium seemed on the verge of bursting open with the overwhelming enthusiasm of the crowd which shouted and applauded heavily when the Salvadoran revolutionary speaker stressed the heroism of his people, who are sacrificing the lives of their best children in the struggle for a free fatherland and the construction of a new society, like the one Nicaragua is building now.

The leader explained that the children of El Salvador are organized under the Revolutionary Children's Movement [Movimiento Infantil Revolucionario] or Salvadoran MIR.

Solidarity must be expressed in tangible terms. We can help El Salvador by working hard and improving ourselves and by being generous and demanding in our work, Omar Cabezas said. The event of solidarity with the Salvadoran people was organized by the Committee of Solidarity With Peoples. It was headed by representatives of the Nicaraguan Patriotic Front, which is composed of the People's Social Christian Party [PPSC], the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, the Independent Liberal Party and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. Special guests were member of the Salvadoran FDR and many internationalist companeros. Art workers from the Culture Ministry presented a tableau showing the way in which imperialism enslaves Latin American peasants until they revolt and the dawn of freedom begins.

Edgar Macias, representative of the PPSC, spoke on behalf of the Nicaraguan Patriotic Front. He made an appeal to peoples to step up their solidarity with El Salvador.

Guerrilla Commander Omar Cabezas spoke on behalf of the FSLN, clearly expressing the feelings of solidarity of the Nicaraguan people with the Salvadoran people. The victory of the Salvadoran people is only a matter of time, Cabezas said in a speech that drew heavy applause.

NEW NEWS AGENCY FEDERATION TO BE INSTALLED IN MANAGUA

PA120001 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] The Latin American Federation of News Agencies [Federacion Latinoamericana de Agencias Noticiosas--FELAN] will be installed within the next few days in this capital. This was reported today in circles of the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists.

The FELAN, which was recently established, will start operations during the fifth meeting of the coordination committee of the nonaligned countries news agencies' pool which will begin its sessions in Managua on 18 August.

The FELAN is part of an agreement signed by representatives of Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Nicaragua, Venezuela and Jamaica last year during the previous pool meeting held in Belgrade. A document signed on that occasion stated that the FELAN goal will be to encourage the growth and development of the established agencies as well as to promote the creation of new news organs in Latin America.

A commission made up of Cuba, in its position as a member of the nonaligned movement, as well as Mexico and Venezuela as observers, will draft the statutes and all matters related to the creation of the FELAN. This task has already been carried out so the meeting will be held to launch the federation.

The FELAN will strengthen the international flow of information in the region to other areas of the world as well as the ties of the Latin American agencies with the pool of the nonaligned movement.

BRIEFS

OPEC GEOTHERMAL RESEARCH DONATION--OPEC has pledged to donate $1.5 million to Nicaragua for geothermal research. The delivery will be made through the Latin American energy organization. The donation will cover the cost of studies on thermal sources in Nicaragua. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Aug 80 PA]

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

TREATY ESTABLISHING ALADI SIGNED IN MONTEVIDEO

PY121555 Montevideo Radio El Espectador in Spanish 1531 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The 1980 Montevideo treaty was signed at noon today at the legislative palace. This treaty gives birth to the Latin American Integration Association [Asociacion Latinoamericana de Integracion--ALADI].

Paraguayan Named Head

PY121412 Montevideo Radio El Espectador in Spanish 1350 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] The Latin American Integration Association [ALADI] now has its new secretary general. The meeting which just ended at the Victoria Plaza Hotel has appointed the current Paraguayan representative to the permanent executive committee of the Latin American Free Trade Association [LAFTA] Julio Cesar Schupp as ALADI's first secretary general.

VENEZUELA

CALDERON SEEKS NO OIL PRICE HIKES BEFORE 1981

PA130253 Paris AFP in Spanish 0144 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, 12 Aug (AFP)--Crude oil prices will remain unchanged until the end of 1981 if market conditions do not change either, Venezuelan Energy Minister Humberto Calderon indicated here today.

Traditional international buyers reportedly have surpluses in their reserves which they are using up while exerting pressure to make current oil prices drop. According to Calderon, there is no indication at present the the oil price will increase before 1981. The occasional or spot market has already registered a reduction in demand and prices. Current spot market prices are $3 or $4 below oil sold under contract.

MEXICO

CASTANEDA HINTS AT POSSIBLE BREAK WITH EL SALVADOR

PA120446 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0508 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 10 Aug (EFE)--Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda tonight said that his country is not contemplating breaking relations with El Salvador but that "all possibility exists."

He made this statement at the international airport in this city upon receiving the remains of Mexican newsman Ignacio Rodriguez Terrazas, murdered in San Salvador on Friday.

Castaneda said that a break in relations is a difficult matter to decide but that everything will depend on "how things unfold" in the Central American country. "A compatriot and a newsman was killed by a bullet while he was fulfilling his duty," Castaneda told more than 100 newsmen who gathered at the presidential hangar where Rodriguez Terrazas' remains were taken.

The foreign minister added that he has not received an official report [as received] on the circumstances in which the newsman, who was a correspondent of the newspaper UNO MAS UNO, the magazine PROCESO and the newspaper EL NORTE, was killed in El Salvador.

Castaneda said that everyting "seems to indicate that it was not an accident," and that he will demand a full explanation on the incident. He added that the Mexican Embassy in San Salvador had already sent a full report on how Ignacio Rodriguez died.

UNESCO-SPONSORED HUMAN RIGHTS MEETING HELD

FL111139 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] A meeting on the new human rights will be the main topic to be discussed by various specialists from 12-15 August in Mexico City, it was announced by the Mexican Foreign Office. The meeting will be sponsored by UNESCO and will discuss communications, peace and development, among many related to the right of solidarity, as well as the right to a healthy and balanced environment and common enjoyment by all mankind. The meeting will be opened Tuesday by Mexican Secretary Jorge Castaneda.

CUBA

GOVERNMENT DENIES NEGOTIATING WITH VENEZUELA ON REFUGEES

PA120442 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0324 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Havana, 11 Aug (EFE)--The reports on the existence of negotiations between the governments of Cuba and Venezuela regarding the Cuban refugees in the Venezuelan Embassy in this capital are false, Cuban official sources told EFE.

A newspaper in Caracas recently reported the appointment of a Venezuelan-Cuban joint commission to study the situation and that a commission had been formed in Baghdad, when high-level delegates from both countries met on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the Iraqi revolution.

The Cuban delegates were, according to the newspaper, Deputy Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras and Pedro Miret, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee; and the Venezuelans, Leopoldo Castillo, COPEI international relations secretary, and Cesar Rondon Lovera, Venezuelan ambassador to Cuba, who was recalled from the diplomatic mission for consultations. Rondon Lovera afterwards made some statements in Caracas referring to those conversations, indicating that the situation was improving regarding the bilateral relations between the two countries.

However, Cuban official sources have categorically denied to EFE the existence of those conversations and, of course, the appointment of the joint commission mentioned by the newspaper in Caracas; on the other hand, Ambassador Rondon Lovera has not.

The same Cuban sources said that no agreement was reached in Baghdad. However, they do admit that they met casually and as a matter of protocol and added that the situation regarding the refugees has not changed. In other words, there have not been any more negotiations.

JAMAICA

PATTERSON MEETS WITH VISITING DPRK VICE PREMIER

FL122050 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2030 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] North Korea's Vice Premier Kim Tu-yong ended a brief visit to Jamaica today. Mr [Kim] Tu-yong arrived in Jamaica yesterday from Cuba and (?has) held talks with Jamaica's Foreign Minister P.J. Patterson. [Words indistinct] develop special relations with Jamaica and briefed Mr Patterson on North Korea's efforts towards reunification with South Korea.

DAILY REPORT

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 159 *14 August 1980*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Polish Delegate Interviewed on Disarmament Talks BB 1
Czech Paper Commentary on MBFR Talks in Vienna [PRACE 12 Aug] BB 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Lenart Receives Hungarian PPF Chairman Kallai D 1
Prague Daily Counterposes Food Waste, Harvesting Effort D 1
[ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY 12 Aug]
Briefs: Delegate to Madagascar; Envoy to Finland D 1

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Verner Receives Kampuchean Defense Minister Pen Sovan E 1
SED Delegation Arrives in Madagascar for Congress E 1
FRG Institute Notes GDR Increases Subsidies, Cuts Investments E 1
[FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU 14 Aug]
Press Marks Berlin Wall Anniversary E 2
West Berlin Resident Detained for 'Criminal Acts' [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Aug] E 3
Briefs: Monument for Nagasaki E 3

HUNGARY

Netherlands Foreign Minister Concludes Visit 9 August [NEPSZABADSAG 10 Aug] F 1
Martinique Communist Party Leader Ends Visit F 1
Benke Visits Halasztelek Construction Camp F 1

POLAND

Reply to Waldheim Note on International Security Reported G 1
U.S. Reaction to New U.S. Nuclear Strategy Viewed G 2
Increased Wages in Engineering Sector Reported [Budapest] G 2
Warsaw Transit Strike Reported Continuing [Helsinki] G 2
Dissident Editor Arrested; Further Strikes Reported G 3
[London DZIENNIK POLSKI 8 Aug]
Workers Self-Government Conference Sessions Continue G 3
ZYCIE WARSZAWY Interviews Radom Social Control Official [7 Aug] G 4
ZYCIE WARSZAWY Lists Imports To Meet Market Needs [5 Aug] G 5
TRYBUNA LUDU Assesses Mid-Year Economic Results [7 Aug] G 5
TRYBUNA LUDU Views PZPR Efforts To Help Needy People [6 Aug] G 8
Daily Warns Officials on Bribes From Foreign Firms G 9
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 11 Aug]
ZSL Congress To Be Held on 10 November G 10
Briefs: Ambassador to Nicaragua G 10

ROMANIA

Andrei Meets With Egyptian Foreign Minister Ghali	H 1
Dinner Held	H 1
British Cooperative Party Chairman Arrives in Bucharest	H 1
RCP Official Conducts Talks With Venezuelan Party Leaders	H 1
Ceausescu Message to International History Congress [ROMANIA LIBERA 11 Aug]	H 2

YUGOSLAVIA

Romanian Finance Minister Niculescu Arrives for Talks	I 1
Talks With Kostic	I 1
Iraqi Oil Minister Discusses Bilateral Relations, Oil 'Weapon' [BORBA 11 Aug]	I 2
Djuranovic Inspects Reconstruction of Budva [POLITIKA 12 Aug]	I 3
Changes in Prices Policy Agreement Reported	I 4
Belgrade Economy Chamber Discusses Prices	I 5
Croatian Assembly Executive Council Discusses Food Supplies	I 6
Wheat Imports Needed Despite Good Vojvodina Harvest [BORBA 8 Aug]	I 6
Briefs: New Contract in Iraq; Sentence Confirmation; Kosovo League Membership	I 7

POLISH DELEGATE INTERVIEWED ON DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD121454 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Geneva, 12 Aug (PAP)--Head of the Polish delegation and Poland's permanent representative at the Geneva Disarmament Committee, Ambassador Bogumil Sujka, told PAP here that the participation of all permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, i.e. all nuclear powers, has been the characteristic feature of this year's work by the Geneva Disarmament Committee. Also, the expansion of the committee's makeup to 40 countries made it a universal organ of disarmament negotiations. The committee lost too much time on discussions related to the programme of its work, which had considerably delayed the implementation of its essential tasks. Without getting involved in polemics, delegations of the socialist countries presented their assessment of the reasons for the existing tensions and made clear who in fact is responsible for them. The Chinese delegation which attended the committee's session for the first time this year had its share in keeping the committee away from its essential tasks. It attempted to make use of the Geneva forum to attack the USSR and other socialist states, no matter whether those attacks were in any way related to items on the agenda.

Another feature of this year's session (?consisted) in a convergence of views and stances on nuclear disarmament revealed by the socialist and nonaligned countries. Also many Western delegations, and France in particular, had a concrete share in making the debates matter of fact and in attaining progress in the negotiations, said he. The possibilities of attaining progress in nuclear disarmament will depend on proper harmony of works in this field carried out by the disarmament committee and in the course of trilateral negotiations, and on undertaking the problem of nuclear disarmament in all its aspects including quick ratification of the SALT-II treaty. It will also depend on whether the conference reviewing the 1968 treaty at the moment will bring concrete effects in favor of strengthening the discipline of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. However, we expect the 35th U.N. General Assembly session and progress in restoring the atmosphere of detente in international relations to be the main stimuli for the committee's further work, the Polish delegate said.

CZECH PAPER COMMENTARY ON MBFR TALKS IN VIENNA

AU131202 Prague PRACE in Czech 12 Aug 80 p 2

[J. Hromadko article: "Consistent Endeavor To Reach an Agreement; The Socialist Countries' Initiative at the Vienna Disarmament Talks"--all capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE VIENNA TALKS ON THE REDUCTION OF ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENT IN CENTRAL EUROPE ARE AMONG THE MOST IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS DEALING WITH THE SEARCH FOR WAYS TO LIMIT OR ELIMINATE THE FEVERISH PURSUIT OF ARMAMENT. THE 21ST ROUND OF THE VIENNA TALKS RECENTLY ENDED IN THE FORMER IMPERIAL HOFBURG PALACE. Its course has again concretely demonstrated the constructive and consistent endeavor of the socialist countries to reach an agreement. However, this endeavor again remained without response by the Western participants, whose countries would like to make use of the Vienna talks for obtaining military supremacy. The exchange of new data on the number of troops of the two military-political groupings up to 1 January 1980, which took place in the course of this round, was a very telling affair. It revealed the increasing American military presence in central Europe, the reinforcement of the militarily most dangerous segment of the armed forces--the air force, which also includes missile troops and new helicopter formations--and, finally, it also confirmed the growing numerical strength of troops in other NATO countries as well.

At the same time, this exchange confirmed the USSR's tendency to reduce the number of its troops in this region. The most convincing evidence of this is the USSR's decision to withdraw from GDR territory 20,000 soldiers, 1,000 tanks and other combat equipment.

IN THIS ROUND, THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES CAME UP AGAIN, IN THE INTEREST OF RELAXATION OF TENSION, WITH A SIGNIFICANT INITIATIVE SHOWING HOW TO START THE PROCESS OF LESSENING THE MILITARY CONFRONTATION IN THE CENTER OF OUR CONTINENT. ON 10 JULY THE USSR, THE GDR, THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND THE CSSR SUBMITTED PROPOSALS CREATING REALISTIC PRE-REQUISITES FOR ACCELERATING THE SIGNING OF THE FIRST AGREEMENT ON THE REDUCTION OF SOVIET AND U.S. ARMED FORCES IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

LET US TAKE A CLOSER LOOK AT THIS SIGNIFICANT INITIATIVE. ACCORDING TO THE PROPOSALS THE REDUCTION IN THE FIRST STAGE SHOULD APPLY TO 20,000 SOVIET AND 13,000 AMERICAN SOLDIERS, IN VIEW OF THE ACTUAL NUMBERS OF SOVIET AND U.S. TROOPS IN THE CENTER OF OUR CONTINENT. THE OTHER PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES WOULD THEN REDUCE THEIR ARMED FORCES IN THE SECOND STAGE. AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE TWO REDUCTION STAGES, WHICH WILL INVOLVE THE TROOPS OF ALL SIGNATORIES OF THE FUTURE AGREEMENT, EQUAL COLLECTIVE CEILINGS OF 900,000 MEN FOR EACH OF THE TWO GROUPINGS SHOULD BE STIPULATED IN CENTRAL EUROPE, ACCORDING TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE NEW PROPOSALS.

The socialist countries' new proposals are thus another significant step toward intensifying political detente in Europe, which would thereby be effectively augmented. They are an important practical step toward strengthening security on our continent and toward consolidating trust among states. The USSR magnanimously offers further reduction of the number of troops, by 10,000 more than in its proposal of June 1978; at the same time, it agrees to a U.S. reduction to the extent which the United States itself proposed.

The sincere endeavors by USSR and other socialist countries to lead the many years of negotiations out of the blind alley and to open the path for military detente in Europe, does not, naturally, suit the plans of the NATO strategists. This is why the Western delegates have been trying to belittle by all kinds of means the significance of the socialist countries' new proposals in Vienna, to twist their meaning and to defend their own proposals of last December, proposals which were immediately linked with the decision made at that time by the NATO Council to "modernize" the armed forces by deploying new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The bourgeois propagandists' job will not be easy now: They will have to explain to the West European public why the decision of one of the negotiating sides in Vienna to lessen military confrontation in central Europe and, what is more, to immediately start practical steps toward disarmament, is encountering a hostile attitude by the Western partners.

AS THE RECENT DECLARATION OF THE WARSAW PACT MEMBER STATES STRESSES, THE VIENNA TALKS CONSTITUTE AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE EFFORTS FOR MILITARY DETENTE NOT ONLY ON OUR CONTINENT BUT IN THE WORLD AS A WHOLE. THESE TALKS HAVE NOW ENTERED A NEW, IMPORTANT STAGE. THE SOCIALIST STATES AGAIN SUBMITTED REALISTIC PROPOSALS MEETING THE WEST'S DEMAND HALFWAY. THEY ARE ENTITLED TO EXPECT SUCH A POLITICAL SOLUTION AND A CONSTRUCTIVE, RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM OF REDUCING ARMED FORCES IN THE CENTER OF OUR CONTINENT, AS ARE CONTAINED IN BOTH THEIR PRESENT AND PREVIOUS PROPOSALS. THE INTERESTS OF PEACE AND DETENTE IN EUROPE REQUIRE THAT THE WEST, TOO, ADOPT A CONSTRUCTIVE APPROACH: THE NATO COUNTRIES MUST RENOUNCE THE DEMAND FOR AN ASYMMETRICAL, UNEVEN REDUCTION AND THE ENDEAVOR TO GAIN UNILATERAL ADVANTAGES IN THEIR FAVOR. THE DOOR TO AN AGREEMENT WILL THEN BE OPEN. THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES HAVE AGAIN DEMONSTRATED PATIENCE, CONSISTENCY AND INITIATIVE IN THE SEARCH FOR THE RIGHT KEY.

LENART RECEIVES HUNGARIAN PPF CHAIRMAN KALLAI

LD131638 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic, received in Bratislava today Gyula Kallai, chairman of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front of the Hungarian People's Republic. During a friendly conversation they informed each other about topical tasks of their organizations and their mission in the development of a socialist society.

PRAGUE DAILY COUNTERPOSES FOOD WASTE, HARVESTING EFFORT

AU131143 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 12 Aug 80 p 4

["(BRH)"-signed article: "We Will Put It Into the Trash Can"]

[Text] It nearly caused me heartache and, I must confess, I became angry. Two small girls had just received a piece of bread, nicely spread with butter and trimmed with sausage. The pleasant voice of the young woman added a reminder that the children should eat up, and throw nothing away. They ate the bread for a while. In a few moments one of the girls turned to the father, saying that she had had enough and would eat no more. Less than one third of the piece of bread was gone, but daddy immediately advised small Jane: "If you cannot eat any more, we will put it in the trash can." And this is what happened. In the past my mother used to tell me, too, that food is not to be thrown out, and what we ourselves could not eat was consumed by the dog, or by the neighbor's hens or rabbits. Nothing was allowed to be wasted, but my 30-year old contemporary gave a different kind of advice to the children, and at that moment there passed through my eyes the more than thousands of lines written in the press about food squandering and the "overfeeding" of trash cans.

These days rural area residents, and this also includes Eastern Bohemia, are living in the harvesting atmosphere. Even in shops, during the early morning purchases, the people tell each other with a bit of pride the interesting fact that the people of Eastern Bohemia can add to their account more than 10,000 hectares of mown cereals--and this in spite of the aggravated conditions of this year's summer. In the same manner they discuss the nearby silo in Slatinany which, with its capacity of 23,000 tons, is the pride of the entire neighborhood. The beer drinkers also discuss later on in the evening, after work, the danger of mold on potatoes....

But what kind of agriculturist "fans" are those who are capable of thoughtlessly and lightly casting away the crops that are often harvested with such difficulty and "turned into" bread, rolls and milk, or even a piece of meat or cheese? Is it not, in fact, sometimes we ourselves, the parents, who have so quickly become accustomed to prosperity and who teach the children a senseless squandering of values?

BRIEFS

DELEGATE TO MADAGASCAR--Bohumil Kvasil, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee, left on 11 August for Antananarivo to attend the congress of the Congress Party for Madagascar's Independence, which will be held on 13-17 August. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Aug 80 p 1 AU]

ENVOY TO FINLAND--Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, received on 7 August Jan Husak, the new Czechoslovak ambassador to the Republic of Finland in connection with his assuming this diplomatic function. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Aug 80 p 1 AU]

VERNER RECEIVES KAMPUCHEAN DEFENSE MINISTER PEN SOVAN

LD131820 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1638 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin, 13 Aug (ADN)--Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received on Wednesday in Berlin Pen Sovan, deputy chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council and minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK].

Both sides paid tribute to the good development of relations between the two countries. They especially drew attention to the friendship treaty signed in March by Erich Honecker and Heng Samrin which provides a stable basis for cooperation between the states and the peoples of the GDR and Kampuchea. This cooperation is developing in all spheres of social life.

During the meeting Pen Sovan spoke about the successful efforts being made to normalize all aspects of life in Kampuchea. The international position of the PRK is constantly being expanded and strengthened. The Vietnamese proposals by the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos are directed toward the normalization of the situation in this region and are of great importance for establishing an atmosphere of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Pen Sovan expressed thanks for the GDR's aid to the Kampuchean people in overcoming the hard heritage of the past and in rebuilding the country.

Paul Verner stressed the GDR's unlimited support for the proposal submitted by the PRK to reduce tension and to make the Kampuchean-Thai border one of peace and friendship. He assured that in future the GDR would continue to do everything in its power to render solidarity aid to the Kampuchean people.

SED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MADAGASCAR FOR CONGRESS

LD122056 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] An SED Central Committee delegation under Central Committee member Heinz Geggel today arrived in the capital of Madagascar, Antananarivo, to attend the congress of the Congress Party for Madagascar's Independence, which opens tomorrow.

FRG INSTITUTE NOTES GDR INCREASES SUBSIDIES, CUTS INVESTMENTS

DW140715 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 14 Aug 80 p 5

[Michael Moeller article from Berlin: "The GDR Also Suffers From the Subsidizing Ailment"]

[Text] When Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and GDR Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker meet at Werbellinsee, Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff will also have some interesting talks. Granted, the GDR's economic situation looks better than in 1979, yet it will be facing problems requiring great financial efforts. The GDR budget increasingly shows how inflexible the public budgets of the two German states have become. The German Institute for Economic Research (DIW) has now established that in the GDR, too, the proportion of subsidies in the budget keeps increasing. While the expenditures required for subsidizing consumer prices, agriculture, and enterprises amounted to a mere 20 percent in the 5-year plan period from 1971 to 1975, they come to more than 25 percent under the 1980 budget. In contrast, the proportion of expenditures for investments has dropped from 12 to 8 percent. [paragraph continues]

The GDR's budget, however, is being financed differently than that of the Federal Republic, for M111 billion of the total revenues of M155 billion and direct profit payments by the enterprises. As a result of the price reforms the profit proceeds in industry increase by nearly M20 billion. The wage tax, in contrast, which is the most important source of revenue for the fiscal authorities in the Federal Republic, this year will account for about M7 billion or less than 5 percent of the budget.

The inflation of the subsidies under the GDR budget springs from the need to keep consumer prices stable despite price hikes in industry, but it seems as though the GDR no longer wants to subsidize all prices. This is explained by the fact that in 1980 the state budget will increase twice as much as the national income, namely, by 10.5 percent compared with 4.8 percent. The budget is being calculated in current prices so that the price increases therein are much more clearly discernible than in the national economic plan.

According to its budget the GDR plans to spend M13.1 billion on defense, or M1 billion more than in 1979. This is justified by the international situation. It must be kept in mind, however, that the GDR does not show all defense expenditures openly in the budget.

The breakdown of the subsidies for industry and agriculture is totally missing. In 1979 a total of M13.8 billion had been shown for both, including M7.5 billion for agriculture. To uphold the price stability for foodstuffs the GDR spends nearly M8 billion, and for selected industrial consumer goods more than M4 billion. On the whole, M16.4 billion directly serve as subsidies to the consumer. Social insurance, which will score revenues of M15.4 billion, will be subsidized from the state coffers with M14 billion, since expenditures are M29.4 billion.

PRESS MARKS BERLIN WALL ANNIVERSARY

LD131034 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0125 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin, 13 August (ADN)--In a commentary on the 19th anniversary of the securing of the GDR state border, today's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND states that it is a main principle of the GDR's foreign policy that war must never again emanate from German soil. "The thrusts against peaceful coexistence by imperialist politicians who seek confrontation are a reason to once again strongly highlight this basic principle."

The newspaper portrays the direct preparations for aggression by imperialist circles in 1961 and stresses that it was the GDR's duty to block the path of this aggression. "The action was based on a unanimous decision by the Warsaw Pact states. The action on 13 August made it plain that the borders which arose in Europe as a result of World War II are inviolable, that the German Democratic Republic had established itself as a sovereign socialist state and, as is the right of every state, had guaranteed that its sovereignty, territory and borders were respected."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND continues: "There is no question about this border; it is inviolable. The GDR does not stand in isolation; it is a member of the socialist community. Anyone who attacks it, who wants to turn his revanchist dreams or illusions of reunification into political practice faces the might of the Warsaw Pact states.... The GDR is a stable and permanent state. At the heart of the continent it has shown itself to the whole world as a stable element among the European states. This was a gain for the stability of the peace, in Europe."

A decade later the results of the peace, security and detente policy are apparent in the treaties signed by the socialist states with the FRG, in which the sovereignty of the GDR was internationally recognized and the inviolability of the existing borders guaranteed.

This also opened the way for the European security conference. "There could and can be security in Europe with the assistance of the GDR. We can say that the GDR has used the greater political possibilities to make its entire strength effective for the cause of peace and security of the peoples".

"Those who today are bent on confrontation and who have still not rid themselves of revanchist illusions," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND continues, "should once again reflect thoroughly on the historical events connected with 13 August 1961. Basically the rabble-rousers are aiming at starting their failed policy from the beginning again. They would like to overturn the approximate military balance, win military superiority and on this basis pursue adventurous objectives, but they should reflect on the fact that what they failed to do 2 decades ago they certainly cannot achieve today.

"Thus we are determined to stick to our policy of peace and safeguarding peace. The conference of the states that attended Helsinki, which will be held in Madrid this fall, must be used constructively. It must achieve results which for their part serve security and cooperation and it must lead on from problems of political detente to military detente. The GDR is doing its utmost for this. It is unswervingly following its principle that a war must never again be launched from German soil. This end is also served by security at state borders, today as in 1961, because the safeguarding of peace is in a special sense synonymous with the inviolability of borders."

In a commentary on the same topic, the BERLINER ZEITUNG says that the historically documented success of GDR foreign policy consists in "its contribution to a 35-year period of peace in Europe," and adds that "it is now a matter of continuing the policy of peace, security and detente so beneficial on our continent, although imperialist cold warriors have adversely affected the climate with their attacks on peaceful coexistence."

The Christian Democratic paper NEUES ZEIT states that political developments since August 13 "prove us right. Our state has become, as a member of the community of peoples, a recognized factor of the stability of peace on our continent."

The youth newspaper JUNGE WELT describes the safeguarding of the GDR state border as "an historical lesson on the subject of peace in Europe." This lesson currently has increased value, because imperialist reaction has again inscribed the policy of confrontation and preparation for aggression on its standard.

WEST BERLIN RESIDENT DETAINED FOR 'CRIMINAL ACTS'

AU131144 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--GDR security organs on 10 August detained (West) Berlin resident Ingrid Kraute for crimes under Section 132 of the Penal Code. Grossly abusing entry and visit regulations, she allowed other people to use her border crossing documents for the perpetration of criminal acts. Investigation procedures were initiated and an arrest warrant was issued.

BRIEFS

MONUMENT FOR NAGASAKI--The delegates to the world conference of nuclear arms opponents in Nagasaki received the news that a monument from the GDR will be erected in Nagasaki's peace park in the coming year as an expression of the firm affinity of the GDR with the international movement against nuclear weapons. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Aug 80 p 1 AU]

NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT 9 AUGUST

AU121036 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs Christoph van der Klaauw, who, accompanied by his wife, paid a private visit of a few days to Hungary, departed from Budapest on Saturday. Van der Klaauw was received by and had talks with Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja.

MARTINIQUE COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER ENDS VISIT

LD132058 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] The secretary general of the Martinique Communist Party has ended his visit to Budapest. Armand Nicolas was received by Karoly Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. Nicolas also had talks with Janos Berecz, head of the party's Foreign Affairs Department. They informed each other about their parties' activities and had an exchange of views on the international situation and the international communist and workers movement.

BENKE VISITS HALASZTELEK CONSTRUCTION CAMP

LD132322 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Valeria Benke has paid a visit to the Halasztelek construction camp. The MSZMP Politburo member talked to the young people who work on the construction site and looked at the apple orchard of the model farm.

REPLY TO WALDHEIM NOTE ON INTERNATIONAL SECURITY REPORTED

LD111510 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] New York, 11 Aug, PAP--Poland's permanent mission at the U.N. turned over the reply of the Polish Government to the note of the U.N. secretary-general on the implementation of the declaration on consolidating international security:

On the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the declaration on the consolidation of international security, says the document, the Polish Government wishes to especially strongly and solemly stress its support for the declaration and its full readiness to further implement it. The government considers the declaration an important instrument of strengthening peaceful co-existence among peoples.

In taking steps to consolidate international security, Poland has been invariably guided by goals and principles of the U.N. Charter, recommendations of the 2734/25 declaration on consolidation of international security, and decisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic is deeply convinced that in the present complicated international situation there is an urgent need to intensify efforts to consolidate international security and peace. The realization of the decisions made by NATO in December 1979 to produce and deploy new nuclear rocket weapons in Western Europe would have an especially negative influence on this situation.

The Madrid meeting of representatives of the states--participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, scheduled for 1980, should play an important part in consolidating the conditions for security and cooperation in Europe.

The taking of practical steps to attain progress in military detente becomes an increasingly urgent task. The convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe could play a favourable part in leading to reduce military tension in Europe. The Polish Government expressed its readiness to host such a conference in Warsaw. In the opinion of the Polish Government, the situation matured to start preparatory consultations of representatives of the states-participants in a conference to bring about the making of decisions concerning its tasks, fixed-dates, the place, mode of its works at the Madrid meeting.

The Vienna negotiations on the mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe are of special significance for the cause of military detente in Europe.

In the opinion of the Polish Government it becomes necessary to create appropriate conditions to start negotiations on the medium-range nuclear-rocket weapons. Poland fully supports proposals forwarded by the USSR to this effect.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic would be ready, beginning from a fixed-date, to undertake an obligation not to increase the numerical strength of its armed forces on its territory under an agreement with all states in Europe.

The question of the overall and lasting solution of the Middle East conflict continues to be an urgent task. At the same time, the Polish Government wishes to confirm the full topicality of its stand on the political solution of the situation that arose around Afghanistan and on ensuring Iran with the right to make an independent decision on its fate and to determine the road of its development without any outside interference.

U.S. REACTION TO NEW U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY VIEWED

LD140930 Warsaw PAP in English 0214 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Stanislav Glabinski dispatch]

[Text] Washington, 13 Aug (PAP)--The disclosing of the fact that Washington administration has prepared a new nuclear strategy continues to arouse in the USA ever greater controversies and protests. Public opinion of the United States is becoming ever more obviously concerned over the fact that its government is taking steps which the society feels increase the danger and diminish the stability of international situation.

The move has been explicitly criticised by the former secretary of state, Henry Kissinger who in a public statement said among other things that he did not believe the election campaign to be the best moment for announcing a new nuclear operations strategy. This is a subject fraught with consequences which will have an impact on our relations with the USSR and the atmosphere in the U.S. itself, he declared.

Analyzing the administration's decision and its new nuclear strategy, a New York TIMES commentator comes to the conclusion that it is related to the plan of building the system of "MX" missiles i.e. intercontinental missiles on mobile launchers. The commentator expresses the view that the creation of that system suggests that the American Government wants to obtain the ability of [words indistinct] entails the necessity of [word indistinct] define new strategic tactics. [Words indistinct] already was the object of serious reservations among various federal ministries, and especially in the Department of State.

The matter is becoming increasingly discussed in the United States and arouses even more clearly felt fears.

INCREASED WAGES IN ENGINEERING SECTOR REPORTED

LD132043 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Wage increases in the Polish engineering sector scheduled for the third quarter of this year will be granted earlier. This was announced by Lukaszewicz, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, when he briefed foreign correspondents in connection with the work stoppages which occurred last month mainly in the engineering industry.

WARSAW TRANSIT STRIKE REPORTED CONTINUING

LD131748 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Seventy percent of the drivers of the Warsaw Traffic Department are still continuing the strike they began yesterday. The wave of strikes in Poland, which is in its second month, yesterday also extended to the country's capital. Poland's official communications channels have also started to speak more openly about the strikes in progress, although the information has been given mainly to the foreign press. Jarmo Jaeaeskelaeinen reports from Warsaw:

What is the strike situation today? I put the question a while ago to a journalist at the foreign department of the Polish official news agency, INTERPRESS. Without a moment's hesitation the journalist replied: seventy percent of the drivers of the Warsaw Traffic Department are still on strike.

The strike began yesterday. In addition, a quarter of Warsaw's taxi drivers, who run state-owned cars, are on strike. The strike began this morning. What are the bus and tram drivers demanding? They are demanding wage increases, the journalist replied, 10-20 percent. In addition, they are demanding not to have to work for more than 8 hours per day, although there is a shortage of drivers. What else? They are demanding better working conditions. They are demanding decent working clothes and hot coffee or tea at the terminals. The Polish informant was not able to say what the employer has offered, but the strike goes on.

What about the taxi drivers? What are they demanding? They are demanding a wage increase of 23 percent. They are demanding that the traffic police treat them with greater tolerance. The strike goes on, but from elsewhere in Poland no reports of strikes have come in either by official or unofficial channels, said the official source of information.

This discussion is an indication of the changed situation. The official sources of information have broken the information monopoly in strike matters which so far has belonged to the unofficial opposition, the so-called workers' protection committee. The word strike has become an official concept.

Foreign journalists get information relatively easily about strike events, although it is still difficult to get to the sources of information, the factories on strike. However, the Poles themselves do not officially know anything about the strikes.

DISSIDENT EDITOR ARRESTED; FURTHER STRIKES REPORTED

WA141000 London DZIENNIK POLSKI in Polish 8 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] The editor of an uncensored publication, ROBOTNIK (THE WORKER), 34-year old Jan Lipinski, was arrested in Warsaw. Several plainclothes UB [the Security Service] agents forced their way into the apartment of Lipinski, arresting him and two of his coworkers. After an interrogation, only Lipinski was put in jail. The security authorities were informed that a delegation of workers from the Ursus tractor factory near Warsaw were supposed to visit Lipinski. It was in Ursus that the present wave of strikes, resulting from the increase in meat prices, began.

According to information arriving from Poland, the strike committees which were formed at the various factories have not ceased activity--even after the end of the strike. They are taking on the characteristic of independent trade unions. In Lublin, the railroad workers are attempting to introduce their own people into the official trade union, which is completely subordinate to the authorities. This would have great significance in the future.

In the meantime, brief strikes have taken place in the chemical fertilizer factory in Tarnow and in the textile factory in Kalisz (7,000 workers). In a ball bearing factory in Poznan, the workers received a wage increase just by threatening a strike.

WORKERS SELF-GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE SESSIONS CONTINUE

LD132234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] More sessions of the Conferences of Workers' Self-Government [KSR] have been held at many workplaces. Discussion of results achieved so far and further tasks for this year proves that a new way of thinking is gradually emerging at workplaces.

This has to do with a skillful assessment of the way in which the enterprise is run, from the point of view of efficient management and its effect on the rest of society. The assessment is also made from the point of view of the need for making extra efforts to improve the quality of labor despite the many limitations which make the enterprises' normal performance difficult. Discussion at the KSR session at the (Mistrz) tool factory in Ciechanow centered round the possibilities of cutting down the costs of production.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY INTERVIEWS RADOM SOCIAL CONTROL OFFICIAL

AU131720 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 7 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Bronislaw Duda interview with manager Mieczyslaw Kowalik, chairman of the voivodship social control commission in Radom: "Against Irregularities"--date and place not given]

[Summary] [Question] What is the experience of the 2-year activity of the social control commissions in Radom Voivodship?

[Answer] The commissions have concentrated their efforts on encouraging better quality and range of industrial goods for export and the domestic market, implementation of housing projects and food production. In doing so they have found that not all the self-government groups of the various cooperative organizations develop full activity because they limit themselves to just reading the reports and information sent in from the field. The commissions have carried out some 1,500 control checks in Radom shops, where they have found goods under the counter worth some Z300,000. Flying control teams in Zwolen brought to light illegal sales of alcohol in a grocery store; excessive prices for vegetables and fruit; and radio sets, tape recorders and similar equipment concealed from customers. In Jasieniec, control teams noted acts of neglect in the Boglewice orchards. Our commissions have also made proposals for improving land management.

[Question] What about cooperation between social control commissions in rural parishes and the inhabitants?

[Answer] Social control commissions in rural praishes are very important because they are the first bodies consulted by the population about various irregularities occurring in the services supplied to farmers by the agricultural cooperatives, about the legality of commercial transactions, about illegal increases in prices and so on. Continuous control checks carried out by those commissions in various rural parishes concern the quality and punctuality of services supplied by the agricultural cooperatives and the distribution of building materials and some foodstuffs.

[Question] What action is taken when irregularities are confirmed?

[Answer] The findings of the voivodship social control commission are always presented to the voivodship people's council for action. For example, instructions were given for people to occupy the cooperative apartments in Radom and Szydlowiec that had been empty for a long time, and charges were preferred in 16 cases against shopkeepers for concealing goods from customers. The extensive cooperation between social control commissions and the population has great socioeconomic and moral effects. Direct contacts between citizens and social control officials help effectively eliminate the negative features of our voivodship's socioeconomic life.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY LISTS IMPORTS TO MEET MARKET NEEDS

AU131517 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 5 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Report signed "(CH)": "Increased Coffee and Pepper Imports--Lemons From Other Countries--Southern Fruit Coming Soon--Imports to Meet Market Needs"]

[Summary] It is estimated that the value of goods imported from abroad last year amounted in retail prices to almost Z117 billion, which accounted for about 8.4 percent of the value of all the goods sold by our domestic trade. In the first 6 months of this year, we imported from free-currency countries over 51 percent of all the goods to be imported in 1980. The import from the socialist countries was slower. It should be stressed that imports of foodstuffs continue on the whole according to plan, although the situation is much more difficult if only on account of our limited payment potential.

Coffee accounts for almost 50 percent of all foodstuffs imported from free-currency countries. In the first 6 months of 1979, we imported 14,300 tons of coffee, but in the first 6 months of this year we imported 19,800 tons. Our main supplier of coffee is Brazil. Followed by Colombia. We buy tea--some 8,800 tons a year--from India, Turkey, China, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, the SRV and the USSR.

This year, for the first time in many years, there have been interruptions in the sale of lemons, not because we have imported fewer lemons--actually we have imported more--but because we have switched to buying lemons in Argentina, Uruguay and Turkey, where payments are easier. However, greater distances make for irregular supplies.

In the first 6 months of 1979, we imported some 1,000 tons of pepper, but this year we have already imported 3,500 tons. The imports of other condiments such as bay leaves, cinnamon, paprika, cloves and so on have almost tripled. Because of the late summer, imports of fruit such as tomatoes, watermelons, peaches and grapes will be delayed.

It is expected that in the second half of this year imports of market goods from the socialist countries will increase. This should be true in the case of industrial goods, especially from the Soviet Union. Our customers highly value Soviet watches, cameras and refrigerators.

Our foreign trade agencies are making efforts to increase the barter of goods with the socialist countries. We can barter our furniture, clothing, fur articles, refrigerators, clocks and textiles for citrus fruit concentrates, tomato juice, animal fats, men's shirts, clothing, sunflower oil and even some amounts of gasoline.

TRYBUNA LUDU ASSESSES MID-YEAR ECONOMIC RESULTS

AU130816 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Aug 80 p 3

[S.C. article: "Desirable Trends--Economy at Mid-Year"; all capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE RESULTS ACHIEVED BY OUR ECONOMY IN THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1980 ARE FAVORABLE INSOFAR AS THE MAIN INDICATORS ARE CONCERNED. COMPARED WITH THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1979, PRODUCTION INCREASED 7 PERCENT, THE INVESTMENT ACTIVITY WAS NOT SO AGITATED, EXPORT INCREASED FASTER THAN IMPORT IN TRADE WITH CAPITALIST COUNTRIES AND THE PERFORMANCE OF TRANSPORTATION AND ENERGY WAS BETTER.

THIS MEANS THAT THE ECONOMY IS BECOMING MORE HARMONIOUS, A PROCESS THAT WAS ENVISAGED IN THE EIGHTH CONGRESS PROGRAM AND THAT WAS FORMULATED BY THE PREMIER IN THE GOVERNMENT REPORT. THESE TRENDS SHOULD BE INTENSIFIED AND CONSOLIDATED.

IT IS WORTH REALIZING THAT, IN RESPECT OF QUANTITY, THE INDUSTRIAL TASKS CONCERNING MARKET SUPPLIES WERE IMPLEMENTED QUITE EFFECTIVELY. That made it possible to increase somewhat the turnover of retail trade, which does not mean, however, that the market situation has been tangibly improved. There are several reasons for that.

FIRST, LAST YEAR THE INCREASE RATE OF INCOMES WAS MUCH HIGHER THAN THE INCREASE RATE OF SUPPLY OF MARKET GOODS. That is why the increased supply of many goods could not match the still greater increases in the population's cash incomes.

SECOND, THE PLANNED PAYMENTS MADE TO THE POPULATION FOR VARIOUS REASONS WERE ALSO EXCEEDED IN THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF THIS YEAR, ALTHOUGH NOT AS MUCH AS LAST YEAR. As the communique issued by the main statistical office indicates, the value of per capita socialized production sold in the market increased 7.1 percent, compared with the first 6 months of 1979, while the average (nominal) wage increased 9.9 percent. The increase in the average wage greatly exceeded the actual increase in productivity, which was bound to affect the market situation.

THIRD, IMPLEMENTATION OF TASKS IN THE SPHERE OF ASSORTED MARKET SUPPLIES IS STILL INCOMPLETE AND THAT IS WHY THE SHORTAGE OF SOME GOODS IS NOT DECREASING. Nor are we able to note any more crucial changes in the structure of consumption--the increased rate of sales of nonfood articles is just a little (0.6 point) ahead of the increased rate of sales of food. At the same time, price fluctuations in the case of the former were faster than in the case of the latter--with unchanged prices, this relation is inverse [sentence as published]. We stress these phenomena because changes in the plan as adopted by the Sejm--the changes adjust the volume and structure of production in the second half of this year to the actual supply potential--may slightly reduce the rate of market supplies. That is why the issue of better adjusting the structure of those supplies to demand acquires greater importance.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IS COMPLICATED. The cold and rainy spring and the beginning of the summer caused considerable losses in crop production.

Cattle breeding decreased slightly, while the number of hogs remained steady. Meat procurement in the first 6 months of this year was 2.7 percent lower than in the comparable period last year, but milk procurement increased.

The most important issue now is to speed up the supply of the production means that agriculture needs and to use the means that agriculture has in a maximally efficient and thrifty way.

Effective harvesting is among the most urgent tasks. The issue of fodder for breeding will be determined within the next few days and weeks.

"...EFFECTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR THE HARVEST AND EFFECTIVE HARVEST," THE RECENT JOINT SESSION OF THE PZPR POLITBURO AND THE ZSL PRESIDIUM STATED, "THE EFFECTIVE UTILIZATION OF YIELDS AND THE PUNCTUAL COMPLETION OF THE SOWING CAMPAIGN ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT TASKS. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE TASKS WILL TO A DECISIVE EXTENT DETERMINE THE FOOD SUPPLIES FOR THE PEOPLE AND THE COUNTRY'S GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION."

OVERALL INVESTMENT OUTLAYS HAVE BEEN REDUCED IN KEEPING WITH THE TENETS OF ECONOMIC POLICY. According to initial estimates, these outlays amounted to Z225.6 billion. THE 1980 PLAN ENVISAGED THAT THOSE OUTLAYS SHOULD BE REDUCED BY 8.3 PERCENT COMPARED WITH IMPLEMENTATION OF INVESTMENT PROJECTS IN 1979. THE STATISTICAL REPORT SHOWS THAT THIS TASK IS BEING IMPLEMENTED. On the other hand, we have made no progress in accelerating implementation of projects and of construction plans.

The housing construction situation calls for comment. Progress in the annual plan for housing construction is small and amounts to 28.8 percent. As we know from previous years, the practice is to include in the implementation of the plan buildings completed in the first months of the following year or completed even later than that. The halting of that bad practice this year is already showing and will show its impact on the indexes of implementation. THE UPSHOT OF THIS IS THAT THE CONSTRUCTION TRADES WILL BUILD AS MANY APARTMENTS AS THEY CAN AFFORD, AND THAT THE TASKS IN THE 1981 PLAN WILL REALLY ACCORD WITH WHAT CAN AND SHOULD BE BUILT IN 1981, WITHOUT RESORTING TO JUGGLING WITH "OVERFLOW" FROM THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

The dynamics of foreign trade in the first 6 months of 1980 were much greater than in the corresponding period last year. Trade with foreign countries increased 15.6 percent, and the upsurge of export to the capitalist countries was particularly high, which helped us improve our balance of payments. However, the progress actually made is still not fully consistent with our objective production-trade potential, above all with our economy's needs.

BECAUSE WE HAVE TO REPAY OUR LOANS AND TO REDUCE OUR INDEBTEDNESS, WE MUST CONTINUE TO INCREASE EXPORT AND RATIONALIZE IMPORT.

WHILE NOTING THE POSITIVE CHANGES IN OUR ECONOMY, WE MUST BEAR IN MIND THAT THE PERCENTAGE INDEXES ILLUSTRATING THE UPSURGE OF INDIVIDUAL ECONOMIC PROCESSES IN THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF THIS YEAR SHOW A COMPARISON WITH THE INDEXES OF THE FIRST HALF OF 1979, WHICH, AS WE KNOW, WAS A PARTICULARLY DIFFICULT YEAR. LAST YEAR'S STRAINS WERE BOUND TO AFFECT THIS YEAR'S SITUATION. FOR EXAMPLE, OUR RESOURCES OF RAW AND OTHER MATERIALS CONTINUE TO BE UNDER PRESSURE, AS SHOWN BY SUPPLY DIFFICULTIES. That is why it is so important to tap our entire reserve potential, to rationally and thriftily use raw and other materials, to wage a determined struggle against waste, to show respect for working time and to accelerate efficiency throughout the economy.

THE PROGRAM FOR TIDYING UP THE ECONOMY WAS ANNOUNCED IN THE GOVERNMENT REPORT READ IN THE SEJM BY THE PREMIER. THE PROGRAM IS BASED ON THE EIGHTH CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS. We should bear in mind, however, that more tangible positive results of measures that have been taken will be felt in the domestic market and generally in the sphere of consumption only after a certain time, which cannot be measured in weeks or months. IN THIS SITUATION ANY INCREASE IN MONEY CIRCULATING IN THE MARKET THAT IS NOT MATCHED BY A CORRESPONDING INCREASE IN PRODUCTIVITY AND IN THE AVAILABILITY OF GOODS IN DEMAND WILL MAKE IT DIFFICULT TO BRING THE ECONOMY INTO HARMONY. ALL DISTURBANCES ONLY INCREASE THE DIFFICULTIES.

THERE IS NO OTHER WAY NOW. WITHOUT PROGRESS IN TUNING THE ECONOMY AND WITHOUT CONSISTENT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAM, IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO IMPROVE EFFICIENCY AND TO MAKE CHANGES IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THE ECONOMY. WHAT WE MUST DO IS TO ACCELRATE THE PROCESS OF IMPROVEMENTS THROUGH HONEST DAILY EFFORTS AND THROUGH DISCIPLINED AND EFFECTIVE WORK. WE SHOULD BEAR IN MIND THAT OUR ECONOMY NOW HAS AN ECONOMIC AND PRODUCTION POTENTIAL THAT MAKES IT WHOLLY FEASIBLE TO CURB AND THEN ELIMINATE TENSIONS AND TO CREATE CONDITIONS FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS PZPR EFFORTS TO HELP NEEDY PEOPLE

AU131420 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Aug 80 p 4

[Andrzej Leszczynski article: "Special Solicitude"]

[Summary] The program of the party's social measures presented by Edward Gierek at the July session of party aktivs includes increased benefits for large families, increased assistance for single mothers, increases in pensions paid under the old pension system and further increases in the lowest wages. The program will be implemented in the first half of 1981.

"Along with a new approach to the problems of the family during the seventies, we also began to survey more accurately the differences between the material conditions of various groups of families and to analyze the reasons for the differences in their living standards. We defined the group of the families that required particular solicitude and assistance. The group includes large families, families supported by only one parent, especially young families supported only by the mother, and families with sick and crippled children. The situation of those families has been markedly improved as a result of the policy of rapidly increasing wages, especially the lowest wages, and of greatly increasing family benefits."

The social policy of the seventies helped to reduce the differences in the incomes of small families and large families. In 1970 the per capita income in worker households of six or more persons was 94 percent lower than it was in worker households of three persons, but in 1978 this difference was reduced to 74.1 percent. Another illustration of income in worker households of three persons was Z3,244, in worker households of five persons Z2,147 and in worker households of six and more persons Z1,863. The increases in family benefits and in lowest wages planned for 1981 should reduce the difference in the incomes of small and large families and should increase the significance of these benefits in the budgets of the poorest families.

Research into family budgets indicates that the families with many children spend more money than other families on food and less on culture, recreation, hygiene and health protection--that is, on higher requirements of life. They also show the tendency, for material reasons, to send their children to earn money at relatively early ages. That is why such children have little chance to acquire better education and qualifications.

"The social measures envisaged for 1981 are a continuation of one of the basic streams of social policy of the seventies--to improve the living conditions of those sections of the population whose incomes are below the national average. This continuation is taking place under more difficult conditions than at the beginning of the seventies and in a situation in which our economy is not developing so rapidly and our national income is increasing only slowly. In these more difficult conditions the party seeks to safeguard the groups of the population that are the weakest economically, which means that the party is loyal to the policy of providing equal opportunities for all for a start in life and of eliminating excessive and unjustifiable differences in living standards."

Edward Gierek linked the program of social measures to the need to increase the social efficiency and effectiveness of work and to promote thriftier and better management. We must always remember that the expansion of social policy depends on what we produce by our own efforts. Understanding this truth is of particular importance now when we have to overcome our economic difficulties.

DAILY WARNS OFFICIALS ON BRIBES FROM FOREIGN FIRMS

AU140808 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 11 Aug 80 p 2

[Anna Klodzinska article: "Was There No Harm In It...?"]

[Text] Article 239 of the Penal Code provides for punishment of any person who, when on official duty, accepts material or personal benefits or promises of such benefits. Article 240 provides for even more severe punishment of a person who, while holding a particularly responsible post, accepts such benefits.

The indictment deposited in the Warsaw Voivodship court against Adam B., former manager of a leather products factory in a town in Gdansk Voivodship, and against Zbigniew M. and Jerzy J., employees of the Leather Industrial Association, charges them under the aforementioned articles and under other articles. In plain language the charge is: bribery. Someone gave something to someone to smooth the way for a profitable deal, for the necessary contacts and for a purchase or a sale that favors the giver. Someone took something from someone to buy a car, to go on a trip abroad, to build a villa or to furnish a summer house.

If such transactions are concluded between two domestic partners then they generally remain in the orbit of our national affairs, but if the "giver" is a foreigner, especially an agent of a foreign firm, the issue acquires a different significance because no agent gives something for nothing.

Unfortunately, the case of Adam B. and of the other two persons are among many similar cases. As a manager, Adam B. accepted Z250,000 for private purposes from a representative of foreign firms. We are not concerned with petty favors he accepted such as car spare parts, liquor and so on. We are interested only in those Z250,000. How did he obtain them? Well, he confided in agent Ludwig Prokes that he had difficulties with changing his job and with buying an apartment because such moves generally cost a lot of money. He said he lived in an official apartment, but would like to own one; and he would not mind owning a new car.

What does a good agent do in such a case if he wants to continue cooperation with our industry and trade? He takes money out of his wallet and hands it to the money-seeking manager. Prokes thought Z250,000 would be enough for Adam B., who took the money, paid a deposit on a new apartment and used the rest to buy a new car. His financial troubles disappeared, but, unfortunately, new troubles which Adam B. did not expect at all began to crop up. Prokes and Adam B. had known each other for years. Prokes used to make frequent trips to Poland, maintained extensive contacts with our foreign trade agancies and supplied leather factories with machines for footwear production and for tanning processes. He also supplied machinery for the factory managed by Adam B. In 1977-78 they rarely saw each other, and it was not until last spring that they renewed their closer acquaintance. It was then that Prokes took out his wallet....

During investigations Prokes admitted that he had bought illegally $2,500 worth of Polish zlotys because he needed them to...well, we know why he needed them. Adam B. admitted that he had accepted the sum of Z250,000. The other two defendants in the case---both senior inspectors--received from Prokes foreign currencies (Belgian franks, West German marks and dollars).

When I talked with someone about a similar case, that someone made a strange comment: "Yes, the person in question took the money, but did no damage to our economy. He did not buy defective machines or poor raw materials, so there was no harm in what he did."

It goes without saying that if someone takes a bribe and in return imports into Poland shoddy and overpriced goods, ignores other offers and so on, then his offense is evident and more than obvious. That is why, sooner or later, such a defaulting person finds himself on trial. But we should bear in mind that there are other losses than the just purely material ones: In a commentary on the Penal Code (by J. Bafia, S. Mioduski, M. Siewierski) the authors write this about Articles 239 and 240: "The corruption of the state apparatus and the social institutions that have been entrusted public functions is particularly dangerous in the socialist system." And further: "That is why it is necessary to severely and consistently prosecute bribery in our system"

The indictment against Adam B. contains a statement to the effect that he was in a position of special responsibility (factory manager). The aforementioned commentary implies that such a position presupposes a great deal of trust in the person holding it. But how can one trust in people who, while holding high positions, place their own private interests above social interests?

Let me state once again: A foreign trading agent does not give anything for nothing. His giving always implies some advantage for his firms and for himself. He may have already obtained it or he hopes to obtain it. He negotiates with his partners and exercises a power over those he bribes. That is why he can ask for a return favor at any moment. Many a trial has demonstrated what such return favors involve. A public official--a manager, a director, the chief bookkeeper and so on--who "takes" from a foreign agent surrenders to him body and soul and in most cases has to dance to the tune called by the agent. A corrupted official generally has no choice when the interests of the Polish economy clash with the interests of a foreign firm....

ZSL CONGRESS TO BE HELD ON 10 NOVEMBER

LD132225 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Preparations for the Eighth ZSL Congress were discussed today in Warsaw at the plenum of the ZSL Supreme Committee. Also, problems connected with efficient harvest work and alleviation of the negative atmospheric influence on this year's results in agriculture were discussed. The plenum was chaired by Stanislaw Gucwa, president of the ZSL Supreme Committee. It was stressed in the report and discussion that the more difficult conditions for implementing the socioeconomic program of development of the country and the joint agricultural policy of the PZPR and ZSL require more responsible tasks in the solution of complex problems of agriculture and the entire complex of the food economy.

The plenum has decided to convene the Eighth ZSL Congress on 10 November this year, and to offer the congress resolution for general discussion by all members of the party.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA--Managua, PAP--Eugeniusz Ciurus, the new ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to Nicaragua, presented his credentials to Sergio Mercado Ramirez, member of the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9-10 Aug 80 p 7 AU]

ANDREI MEETS WITH EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER GHALI

AU131525 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Official talks took place in Bucharest today between Stefan Andrei minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

During the meeting, the two sides stressed the relations of close friendship and cooperation that are continuously developing between Romania and Egypt and emphasized the decisive role played by the summit meetings between the heads of the two countries in stimulating those relations. They also stressed the existing broad opportunities to expand and deepen Romanian-Egyptian cooperation in all fields of activity to the benefit of the two countries and peoples and that of the cause of peace and understanding in the world.

The two sides also exchanged views on current issues of the international situation and in connection with cooperation between the two countries at an international level.

Dinner Held

AU131931 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, gave a dinner in honor of his Egyptian guest Butrus Ghali. During the dinner, they toasted the health of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Romania's president, and that of the president of Egypt, Anwar as-Sadat, and the continuous strengthening and deepening of Romanian-Egyptian relations of friendship, peace and international cooperation.

BRITISH COOPERATIVE PARTY CHAIRMAN ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU131933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1836 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Aug (AGERPRES)--Tom Turvey, chairman of the Cooperative Party of Great Britain, arrived in Bucharest on August 13, in the evening, for a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. The guest was welcomed by Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

RCP OFFICIAL CONDUCTS TALKS WITH VENEZUELAN PARTY LEADERS

AU131830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1816 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, 13 Aug (AGERPRES)--Valter Roman, member of the CC of the RCP, was received by Pompeyo Marquez, president and secretary-general of the Movement for Socialism party (MAS) of Venezuela.

The interview occasioned an exchange of warm greetings between RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and the MAS leader.

During the interview, information was exchanged on the activity and current preoccupations of the two parties.

Valter Roman also met Gustavo Machado, president of the Communist Party of Venezuela.

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO INTERNATIONAL HISTORY CONGRESS

AU111803 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 11 Aug 80 p 1

["Text" of message sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the 15th International Congress of Historical Sciences which opened in Bucharest on 10 August]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, esteemed comrades, it gives me pleasure that on the 15th International Congress of Historical Sciences which opens today in Bucharest--the capital city of Socialist Romania--I can welcome you, the participants in this prestigious international event and address best wishes to you.

Our country is happy to host this important international scientific meeting which intends to discuss and make new contributions to the deepening of historical knowledge, to the clarification of highly significant issues regarding the evolution of mankind, to the development and mutual influence of the various civilizations which succeeded one another over the centuries, to the complex process of the people's and nations' genesis, of the establishment and assertion of the national states. Very important, in our opinion, is the fact that aspects of contemporary historical development, of the current processes and tendencies in the evolution of human society, of the major problems of peace and progress in our epoch are also on your congress agenda. With so wide a range of problems, your congress is meant to go down as an outstanding event in the international scientific life, in the development of historical sciences and at the same time make a positive contribution to a better knowledge and rapprochement among peoples, to the strengthening of international confidence and collaboration, to the general cause of understanding, detente and peace all over the world.

Under the present international circumstances, which are particularly complex, it is the loftiest duty and responsibility of historians to study the development of society, historical events, to derive from the huge experience gathered over the millennia, lessons and conclusions to enrich the present and future activity for the advancement of the peoples on the road of civilization, for the peace and progress of all mankind.

All the more should this noble mission of history be stressed today when contemporary development is known to be marked by a series of serious profound problems, by phenomena and manifestations that pose ever greater threats to the peoples' peace and independence, and to the civilization of mankind. Under the circumstances it is necessary more than at any other time that the peoples, the advanced forces everywhere, should unite and cooperate more closely to halt this dangerous course of events, to eliminate tension from international life and ensure the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, collaboration and peace, of full equality and observance of the peoples' independence and sovereignty.

In the first half of this year tension in the international life was particularly high but at present, as a consequence of the resolved action of the peoples, of the world public opinion that did not accept involvement in extreme measures and refused to play the game of the policy of force and threat of force, tension in the international life is somewhat easing.

Yet, the problems that generated this tension still exist, they have not been solved. In various parts of the world conflicts and tensions, manifestations of the policy of force persist, while the arms race reaches enormous proportions, being an ever heavier burden to the peoples and increasing the danger of new devastating wars. Given these realities everything possible should be done to find peaceful solutions to all these great serious problems that confront mankind, setting out from the observance of each nation's independence and sovereignty, from the necessity of establishing really new relations of fully equal rights, confidence and broad collaboration among nations.

It is particularly necessary that firm action should be made to establish a climate of peace and security on the European Continent, where two devastating wars started in our century and where the largest amount of weapons, atomic ones included, are concentrated at present. In this respect, everything necessary should be done for a good preparation and development of the Madrid meeting, so that it might meet the expectations of the peoples, give a fresh and strong impetus to broad, unhampered development of collaboration among the European states and especially, pride of place should be given to the convening of a conference on military disarmament and disengagement on the continent. Generally speaking, given the fact that in the contemporary world the arms race has grown to unprecedented proportions, that this year the huge sum of 500 billion dollars is being spent on arming, everything possible must be done to halt the arms race, stop the siting of new missiles and weapons of mass destruction, pass on to practical, concrete measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular, channel the huge funds absorbed by arming to the economic and social development of the peoples lagging behind, to the development of the human civilization. More resolved action should also be taken for the liquidation of underdevelopment in which a large part of mankind still lives, of the wide gaps separating the poor from the rich countries. Further, greater importance should be attached to the forthcoming UN session on a new international economic order.

Life, the realities of today's world, prove that the just and lasting settlement of all these great problems is inconceivable without the active participation of all states, on an equal footing, be they big, medium-sized or small, irrespective of their social system. Certainly, history can also make an important contribution to stimulating the peoples' efforts and collaboration in order to solve these great problems of our epoch. Highlighting the lessons of the past--both the factors which favored progress and civilization, and the causes which led to periods of regress, to wars and suffering--history can widely mobilize consciences, people everywhere, the nations worldwide to say a definite no to war, to the policy of arming, strength and threat of force, to ensure an exclusively peaceful, negotiated settlement of the litigious problems, avoid conflicts and military confrontations, safeguard the fundamental right of people, of nations. The right to live, to peace, to a free and independent existence.

Romania is actively participating in the whole international life, in the efforts made for detente and security, for building up confidence and developing collaboration among nations.

Our country is widely working in this spirit for the development of its relations with all states of the world, irrespective of their social system, for the broad promotion in the international life of the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, and nonrecourse to the threat or use of force in interstate relations. We are working, within the whole policy of our socialist state, for national historical research constantly to serve the cause of understanding and good neighborliness, of friendship and collaboration among peoples, of international peace and security. Inthis respect, we are starting from the necessity to evince as best as possible the objective, extremely complex processes which took place in this part of Europe and which led to the formation and development of our peoples, as well as of neighboring peoples, which determined their coexistence, reciprocal influence and mutual assistance over the centuries.

We celebrate this year 2050 years since the foundation of the first centralized and independent Dacian state--an opportunity to go deeper into the knowledge of historical past, of the basic characteristics of the Romanian people's formation, of the specific material, social and spiritual conditions which shaped its physiognomy and determined its subsequent evolution. Our forerunners, the Dacians, together with the Romans gave birth to the Romanian people and founded here a strong state, waging heavy battles for independent development. At the same time, they actively cooperated with the neighboring peoples, with the other great ancient civilizations to advance on the road to progress. Our research is working to bring out in bold relief this historical reality, showing, with the arguments and material evidence of the past, that the very existence of our nations today is, in the last analysis, the result of the fact that the forerunners found the way to assistance and close collaboration both in times of joy and in times of need. We consider that, by acting in his way, historical research fully serves the policy of our socialist state--of collaboration and good neighborliness, of strengthening confidence and understanding among nations.

This is a time of deep-going revolutionary, national and social mutations, of thorough-going changes in the world balance of forces, a time when the peoples of the world assert ever more resolutely their will to live in freedom, full masters of their destinies, to collaborate fruitfully in a climate of peace and security. We are fully confident that by acting in unity, the peoples, the advanced forces of humanity can ensure international peace and security, can make a new history free of war and bloodshed, can build a better and more just world to leave to the coming generations.

I wish to express, once more, my conviction that the works of the 15th International Congress of Historical Sciences will make a positive contribution to the materialization of these lofty desiderata, to the general effort for a better knowledge and collaboration among nations, for the assertion of the humanistic ideals of peace and progress all over the world.

With this conviction, I wish full success to the congress.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

ROMANIAN FINANCE MINISTER NICULESCU ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD131541 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1326 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Aug (TANJUG)--Communist Party of Romania Executive Political Committee member and Vice-Premier and Finance Minister of Romania Paul Niculescu Mizil this morning arrived on an official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Yugoslav Government member and Finance Secretary Petar Kostic. Kostic and Niculescu will confer on economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries and will particularly discuss the functioning of the system of payments and credit forms with a view to expanding economic cooperation.

Kostic and Niculescu will also discuss the solution of existing problems in the field of property relations. Special attention will be devoted also to efforts to promote cooperation on third markets. In view of the forthcoming World Bank and the International Monetary Fund annual meeting, questions on the IMF-IBRD [International Bank for Reconstruction and Development] annual meeting agenda will also be discussed.

Paul Niculescu Mizil will visit the Yugoslav constituent republics of Serbia and Slovenia and a number of work organisations and have talks in the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency.

Talks With Kostic

LD131810 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1538 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade--Paul Niculescu Mizil, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of finance of Romania, and Petar Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary of finance, with their associates today discussed the economic cooperation between the two countries and other questions of importance for the promotion of this cooperation. The two sides expressed pleasure about the friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Romania whose future bases were laid in the past by Presidents Ceausescu and Tito.

They positively assessed the development of mutual economic relations, although it was noted that the volume of trade exchange in the past 5 years was not as planned. In the period from 1976 to 1980, the overall volume of exchange was supposed to reach the value of $3.4 billion, while it will very likely reach just over $2 billion. However, increased exchange last year and this year indicates that the trade between the two countries in the forthcoming planning period will move more speedily.

The need to promote long-term production cooperation was pointed out. Apart from the three existing agreements in the field of production of sewing machines, transport means and chemicals, conditions exist for cooperation in the field of heavy machine-tools, shipbuilding, color television sets, tractors and agricultural machines and passenger vehicles. Greater interest in this form of cooperation was noted on both sides, while talks are in progress on the establishment of mixed Yugoslav-Romanian enterprises.

During the talks, special attention was paid to the cooperation between the banks of the two countries, as well as to the cooperation in international financial and other economic organizations.

The interlocutors also dealt at length with the essential themes of the forthcoming annual assembly of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund [IMF], and especially with the views on the development of world economy in light of the Brandt report. They also discussed the policy of the IMF and the need to contribute by persistent and organized work on the implementation of the Belgrade "Program for the Reform of the Monetary System" to quicker changes, especially in the field of various forms which condition the work of this fund. They also discussed the problem of the substitution account [recun supstitucije] and the gold policy, and especially expressed unanimous support for the demand of the Palestinian Liberation Organization to obtain the status of observer at the next assembly of the World Bank and the IMF.

The two delegations will continue their talks on 17 August.

IRAQI OIL MINISTER DISCUSSES BILATERAL RELATIONS, OIL WEAPON

AU1318O3 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Aug 80 p 7

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Aug (TANJUG)--Iraq attaches primary importance to its relations with Yugoslavia, Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, member of Iraq's Revolution Command Council and minister for oil, has said.

"These relations are increasingly deepening and are being increasingly enriched from day to day. Consequently our two nonaligned countries are achieving very notable results in all fields of bilateral and multilateral cooperation to the satisfaction of both sides and for the benefit of the nonaligned movement and the entire international community. We wish to also confirm on this occasion, among other things, our respect for the correct and constructive views adopted and so consistently advocated by Yugoslavia in relation to the Arab-Zionist conflict." According to him, Iraq will always and without any reservations meet Yugoslavia's needs for oil because Iraq sees this as one of its basic obligations toward its true friends, including especially those in developing countries, 'Abd al-Karim said in his interview with Dejan Vasiljevic, TANJUG correspondent in Baghdad.

"Fund for the Poorer"

'Abd al-Karim said that Iraq's daily oil production now totals 3.0 to 3.5 million barrels although its capacities amount to 3.0 to 3.5 million barrels [all figures as published] and that its production volume is dictated by its national interests and its relations with other countries. "We believe that other oil exporting countries as well as the developed countries must help poor countries because these countries have been most heavily affected by inflation and the increase of oil prices, especially following the formation of the so-called spot market for this raw material. For that reason we have proposed the formation of a special fund into which the enormous funds from the industrial and oil exporting countries would flow. We will continue to insist on the formation of that fund," he said.

The Iraqi minister emphasized his country's firm conviction that accumulating surplus revenues from oil and depositing the revenues in banks are unacceptable as well as irresponsible because the value of money is constantly falling.

For that reason Iraq acts differently. "We insisted that OPEC should adopt our proposal for unified prices and in this connection we proposed a price of $32 per barrel for so-called heavy oil and a price of $37 per barrel for lighter, higher-quality oil. And at the same time, for instance, Iran even proposed a price of $39.20 per barrel. OPEC failed to adopt a unified position but for the next summit meeting in Baghdad toward the end of this year we will prepare a working paper that will include, in addition, the question of formation of a special fund for assistance to poor countries. Through this working paper we want to work out the OPEC strategy for the next 20 to 30 years," he said.

Oil as a Political Means

The Iraqi minister recalled that before the revolution Iraq was exploited by monopolist companies and received only 8 percent of the value of each barrel of oil whereas the remaining value was taken by the West. Now both oil and the incomes from it are under Iraq's control but, as a result of the decline of the dollar, Iraq is annually losing 25 to 30 percent in its revenue. According to him, it is a sacrifice that is endured by the present generation and that will also affect future generations. Tayih 'Abd al-Karim said that Iraq is investing in construction of oil refineries and that it has increased its oil refinery capacities 6 times as compared with the pre-revolution period.

The Iraqi minister then confirmed that Arab oil is used as a political weapon.

"The threats of the Zionists are more and more pronounced. They are occupying and settling Arab territories and they are denying the Palestinian people the rights recognized by all of mankind, the rights without which it is impossible to speak about any lasting and complete peace in the Middle East. We will continue to use oil as a shield in defense of our dignity until the final elimination of the aforementioned factors of instability in this region of the world," he said.

Asked, in conclusion, about chances for wider participation of Yugoslav work organizations in the development of Iraq's oil industry, the Iraqi minister favorably appraised the work of the organization but noted that the prices quoted by them in open competition for contracts are too high and that thereby they themselves are reducing their competitiveness.

DJURANOVIC INSPECTS RECONSTRUCTION OF BUDVA

AU131711 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Aug 80 p 7

[B.M. & S.P. report]

[Excerpts] Budva, 11 Aug--Today Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, held talks in Budva with representatives of the Montenegroturist enterprise and Budva commune on reconstruction of tourist facilities and development of tourist trade in the area.

Assessing the results achieved in reconstruction so far as very successful, Veselin Djuranovic emphasized that ways must be found to ensure continuity in rebuilding the Montenegrin littoral.

Speaking about the importance of tourism, the president of the Federal Executive Council pointed out that tourism is one of the strategic levers of the country's development. Naturally, in the coming period tourism must be approached with much greater ambitions. Extraordinary conditions exist for the fulfillment of these ambitions. Veselin Djuranovic then recalled that we strove for nearly two decades to realize an annual foreign exchange income of $1 billion. Such income was realized some time ago and now efforts must be made to double it or increase it even beyond that.

The president of the Federal Executive Council spoke about the unsettled income-based relations between the tourist trade and other activities. It is only when those other activities find their interests and establish their association on the basis of income that it will be possible to achieve in tourism everything the trade offers.

Veselin Djuranovic devoted a separate part of his talk to the Montenegrin littoral. Referring to the visits of tourists to the littoral this year and noting that the number of tourists arriving there is at a record level, he pointed out that all visitors to the Montenegrin littoral had anticipated encountering certain difficulties there, something that is understandable in view of the natural disaster that hit the area last year. That is also the reason why the guests very rarely critize anything, regardless of any shortcomings. However, it is not difficult to see the shortcomings and it is therefore necessary to make great efforts to ensure that there will be none next year. It is necessary to bear in mind, Djuranovic said, that next year the attitude of tourists toward shortcomings will not be the same as this year. For this reason he insisted in his discussion on greater responsibility in all work and stressed that all shortcomings resulting from subjective failures must be sharply criticized. However, some criticism made at times, especially about the level of supplies, is unjustified. As a matter of fact, one has the impression that the trade organizations are rather successfully supplying the entire area with the necessary food products.

Accompanied by Dragan Culafic, president of the Budva Communal Assembly, President Djuranovic then inspected the newly built market center in Budva and some other projects. Appraising the past reconstruction work in Budva, he said that the general impression of the reconstruction is very positive.

"I think that you have been completely successful. It is particularly important to introduce new qualities into all undertakings and ensure that the projects involved will be enriched with many new facilities," Veselin Djuranovic said, among other things.

CHANGES IN PRICES POLICY AGREEMENT REPORTED

ID132230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Aug (TANJUG)--According to a report issued by the Federal Secretariat for Information, an agreement was signed today between the executive councils of the republics and provinces and the Federal Executive Council on changes and amendments to the agreement on the implementation of a prices policy in 1980. The thrust of this document is that the prices policy must serve economic stabilization and that social negotiation and self-management agreement-reaching should be the basis methods of setting prices. This document makes it possible for self-management agreements and social pacts reached in the sphere of prices to function normally.

At the same time, all subjects, from the municipality to the federation, bear full responsibility for the undertaken commitments in the prices policy to the end of the year.

With the signing of this document the conditions have been created for rescinding the decision on pegging prices adopted as a temporary measure. The participants in this agreement have at the same time agreed in the Interrepublican Committee for the Sphere of the Market that the measures and regulations for the implementation of the prices policy agreement in the republics and provinces should be adopted by 15 September at the latest.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the Federal Executive Council by Vajo Skendzio, member of the council.

BELGRADE ECONOMY CHAMBER DISCUSSES PRICES

LD132246 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1437 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Aug (TANJUG)--The relatively successful operation of the Belgrade economy in the first 6 months of this year can be brought into question by the present system of prices, it was emphasized at today's meeting of the Presidium of the Belgrade Chamber of Economy. According to the existing regulations issued by the federal and republican organs, some prices are strictly frozen, some are freely formed and some are controlled. All this, it was emphasized at today's meeting of the Belgrade economic operators, has created considerable economic differences among the organizations of associated labor. In this situation, most collectives do not seek the solution in the struggle for increased production and productivity, coupled with greater work motivation, but in increasing the prices of their products.

The Belgrade Chamber of Economy will ask the Serbian Executive Council and the Federal Executive Council to change the way in which prices are determined, because it considers that the present decisions of the Federal Executive Council on fixing the ceiling of prices are in many ways untenable, not self-managing and illogical and harmful economically and in terms of the market.

Today's meeting also demanded intervention in the sector of relations with foreign countries as regards the limitation of exports of products based on imported raw materials, as well as regards supplementary (import) rights and other questions of importance for the supply of reproduction material and raw materials to the Belgrade industry.

Apart from positive export effects to the tune of $180 million in the first 6 months of this year, the Belgrade economy also suffered losses. In relation to the same period last year, the losses of the Belgrade economy increased by 45 percent. The total losses amount to 850 million dinars. The largest of these were registered in transport, industry, building and catering--700 million dinars, 83 percent of the total of registered losses in the first half of this year. The biggest loss-makers are JAT--234 million; IMK-FBI--160 million; Hidrotehnika--79 million; Komgrap--37.4 million; and Vodovod i Kanalizacija--45 million.

CROATIAN ASSEMBLY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES FOOD SUPPLIES

LD122112 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Summary] Zagreb--Today's session of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly debated the supply of food to the market, the situation in tourism and other issues of the economic policy. A series of measures taken regarding the market and a more responsible attitude have contributed to the fact that the shortage of daily consumption goods is practically no longer felt. This refers in particular to the supply of sugar, oil, coffee and other foodstuff. There is still certain lack of coordination in the supply of beer and soft drinks in particular in tourist areas, but this is more a manifestation of subjective omissions than of shortage of individual goods.

The Executive Council was informed that despite measures which were taken and are being taken--including imports--all the needs for fresh meat could not be fully met. Therefore, the meat industry was asked again to pay more attention to the requirements for fresh meat and less to the processing of meat into long-lasting meat products, in particular until the end of the tourist season. The council also pointed out the need to take measures to ensure timely provision of fuel for the needs of the population in winter.

The Executive Council was also informed about the increased number of foreign tourists on the Adriatic and noted that this justified the expectations of good results in the tourist trade. The council was also informed of measures taken to organize better the traffic on the Ivanja Rijeka-Lipovljani motorway and of the activity taken in this direction so far by a special team formed recently for this purpose.

WHEAT IMPORTS NEEDED DESPITE GOOD VOJVODINA HARVEST

AU131955 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Aug 80 p 3

[B. Gulan report]

[Text] Novi Sad, 7 Aug--The harvest in Vojvodina has been officially completed and its rich results are now known. Zitokoop, the business association of Vojvodina grain producers and processers, claims that the wheat harvest yield is sufficient for domestic food needs and for export but that it will nevertheless be necessary to import bread grain this year even though this is a year of one of the richest harvests since the war.

The total wheat acreage of 353,000 hectares in Vojvodina has yielded 171,200 carloads of wheat. Of this total the Vojvodina grain milling organizations have purchased 125,000 carloads of wheat and another 27,000 carloads of wheat have been delivered to other republics and the Province of Kosovo. According to the latest data, 95 percent of Vojvodina's total harvest yield, including 84 percent of the total harvest yield of the province's private agricultural sector, have been purchased.

"About 10,000 carloads of wheat of the private agricultural sector have not been purchased. However, we hope that this wheat, too, will be delivered to silos because the present purchasing prices are stimulative for Vojvodina people," Milan Pejakov, director of the Novi Sad Zitokoop, says. "The average harvest yield this year has been 48.6 quintals per hectare; the quality of wheat is also good and the hectoliter weight of wheat has not been as high as this year for the last 5 years."

However, even though Vojvodina, whose wheat acreage is less than one fourth of Yugoslavia's total wheat acreage, has delivered enough wheat to meet more than one half of all domestic needs, all available evidence shows that wheat imports will be inevitable.

"Even at the price of being unable to fully utilize Vojvodina's own milling capacities, we are prepared to cede another 10,000 carloads of wheat to other republics and the Province of Kosovo," Pejakov says, "but even that will not solve the problem. For, according to the current estimates, the country has produced 535,000 carloads of wheat and it is anticipated that only 240,000 carloads or 40 percent of this total yield will be delivered to the purchasing organizations. That means that, calculating the total needs, we will have to import 75,000 carloads of wheat."

This shortage in delivered wheat is due to the fact that little of the harvest yield has been purchased in Serbia and Croatia. The best evidence of this situation is the fact that of its total harvest yield of 120,000 carloads Serbia has delivered only 20,000 carloads of wheat. If these deliveries in Serbia were increased by one-fifth, it would be possible to meet all demands of direct food needs and of the baking industry.

It follows from all this that the problem here is the wheat price, which is determined too late, and the uncertainty of wheat growers. For this reason the right time to determine the protective prices for the next harvest is now. For if the price is sufficiently stimulative deliveries of wheat will also reach such a level that it will not become necessary to import bread grain even in a year of good harvest.

BRIEFS

NEW CONTRACT IN IRAQ--Baghdad, 3 Aug (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Energoinvest of Sarajevo, capital of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, signed here in Baghdad today a contract on deliveries for and the construction of five transformer stations in Iraq. The arrangement is valued at (?2) million dollars. The five transformer stations are to be completed within a period of fifteen to eighteen months. The complete equipment to be delivered for the transformer stations will be produced by Energoinvest. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1636 GMT 3 Aug 80 LD]

SENTENCE CONFIRMATION--The Supreme Court of Bosnia-Hercegovina has confirmed a 10-year sentence on Ilija Matuzovic, of Donja Mahala near Orasje. Matuzovic was sentenced by the Tuzla district court in February 1980 for criminal acts against the foundations of the socialist self-managing social system and the security of the SFRY committed between 1970 and 1979 when abroad. In August 1979, Matuzovic was sent to Yugoslavia by the terrorist Ustasha organization in southern France. [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jul 80 p 14 AU]

KOSOVO LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP--The League of Communists of Kosovo now has 86,620 members organized in 3,058 basic organizations. In the course of the first half of 1980, 4,187 members have been admitted, over 3,000 of them below the age of 27. Most of the new members were admitted during Tito's illness and after his death. Of the total membership, over 41 percent are young people and 26.6 percent are workers in direct production. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jul 80 p 3 AU]

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 160 15 August 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Treaty Creating ALADI Signed; Objectives Outlined A 1
Latin American Human Rights Group Established A 1
Arms Spending Resolution A 2

ARGENTINA

Pastor Expresses Optimism Over Creation of ALADI B 1
Three Labor Movement Groups Announce Merger B 1

BOLIVIA

Gueiler's Daughter Says Former President Is Hostage C 1
U.S. Journalist Tells of Death Threats C 1
Mexican Paper Interviews Lechin Oquendo [Buenos Aires CLARIN 14 Aug] C 2
Drug Control Official Deplores U.S Aid Cutoff C 2
Overhaul of Drug Program C 2
Interior Ministry Issues Statement on 'Slander Campaign' C 3
Brazilian Embassy Refugees Arrive in Sao Paulo C 3
COMIBOL Manager Claims Mines Back to Normal C 4
FRG Asks Government To Release Prisoners C 4

BRAZIL

Energy Ministry To Cut Oil Imports by $1.6 Billion D 1
Drought Relief Could Total 15 Billion Cruzeiros D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 12 Aug]
Briefs: Armed Forces Promotions; Arms Exports D 1

CHILE

Valparaiso, Puerto Montt Bishops Support Plebiscite E 1
Dissident Group Comments E 1
Police Homicide Chief Arrested in Kidnapping Probe E 2
Personnel Changes E 2
Rojas Returns, Comments on ALADI Meeting E 2

ECUADOR

CEPE Manager Explains Oil Talks With Colombia G 1

PERU

President Belaunde Meets U.S. Economic Official J 1
Senate Approves Resolution Condemning Bolivian Coup J 1
Belco Petroleum Workers End Strike, Resume Working J 1

URUGUAY

Recognition of 350-Mile Continental Shelf Sought K 1
Briefs: Trade Deficit; Alcohol for Energy K 1

MEXICO

Newsmen Protest Killing of Colleague in El Salvador [Havana] M 1
Recall of Ambassador M 1

Soviet Ambassador Denies USSR Designs on Central America M 1
Ruling PRI Solidifies Political Power Base M 1
Oil Official Notes Need for Domestic Rationing, Price Hike M 2

PANAMA

Guard Prevents Occupation of Venezuelan Embassy N 1
Government Will Not Issue New Licenses to Airlines [LA REPUBLICA 12 Aug] N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

Foreign Ministers Meeting To Open in Managua P 1

COSTA RICA

Standard Fruit Company Workers Call Strike P 1
Plantation Manager's Statement P 2
Riots in Golfito P 2
Further Report on Rioting P 3
Government Intervention P 3

EL SALVADOR

Strike-Related Violence, Confrontations Continue P 4
Managua Report P 4
Shooting, Sabotage P 5
Attacks on Power Stations P 5
Attacks by Planes, Helicopters P 6
Lack of General Support P 6
Increased 'Insurrection' [Managua] P 7
Rural Ambush P 7
Attack on Bus P 7
Clash in Santa Ana P 7
FDR Leaders Define Strike Objectives P 8

GUATEMALA

Kidnapped INCAP Officials Released, Travel to U.S. P 9

HONDURAS

Argentine Ambassador Denies Military Aid Charge P 9

NICARAGUA

Junta Members Return From Visit to Costa Rica P 10
Comments to Newsmen P 10
State Council Rejects Motion for Relations With PRC P 11
Arce Replies to Mrs Chamorro's Defense of LA PRENSA P 12

CUBA

Havana Reports Hijacking of National Airlines Plane Q 1
Commentary Assesses U.S. Democratic Convention Results Q 1
U.S. Military Presence in Caribbean Denounced at UN Q 1

SURINAME

President Ferrier Resigns; Replaced by Chin-A-Sen U 1
Arrest of Officers, Ministers U 1
Interruption in Communications U 1

TREATY CREATING ALADI SIGNED; OBJECTIVES OUTLINED

PY141444 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2350 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Montevideo, 12 Aug (TELAM)--The document signed here today creating the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) establishes broad potentials for negotiations at all levels because its main objectives are the promotion and regulation of mutual trade aimed at enlarging the markets of the region.

The document, labeled "1980 Montevideo Treaty," comprises 69 articles divided into 9 chapters and a preamble. Through this treaty, ALADI members will carry out their integration process aimed at promoting harmonious and balanced social and economic development of the region and with the long-range objective of gradually and progressively establishing a Latin American common market.

In the application of the treaty, ALADI members will be able to implement the principles of pluralism, accord, flexibility, differential treatment and multiplicity [multiplicidad].

The members of the new organization have also established areas of economic preferences embodied in a regional tariff privilege, agreements of regional scope and agreements covering only parts of the region. Regional agreements include agreements to which all ALADI members are party and subregional agreements are those to which only some of ALADI's members subscribe.

The differential treatment will be implemented according to the three categories reorgnized in the document. These three categories are: relatively lower economic development (Paraguay, Bolivia, Ecuador); middle category (Chile, Venezuela, Peru, Uruguay, Colombia), and a third group of higher development (Brazil, Mexico, Argentina).

One of the main articles specifies that the objectives of the complementary economic agreements are to promote the maximum use of productive factors, stimulate complementary economic actions, ensure equitable conditions of competition, facilitate the introduction of products on the international market and promote a balanced and harmonious development of ALADI member countries.

The document also emphasizes that ALADI members will establish favorable conditions for the participation of the countries of relatively less economic development in the process of economic integration based on the principle of no reciprocity and of mutual cooperation.

Regarding the legal aspect, the highest legal body will be the Council of Foreign Ministers, followed by the Conference of Assessment and Accord made up of plenipotentiary representatives, and by the Representatives Committee which will be empowered to call special meetings.

It was also agreed that the legal status of LAFTA will be vested in all its aspects in ALADI, which will also have its headquarters in Montevideo.

LATIN AMERICAN HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP ESTABLISHED

PA141326 Paris AFP in Spanish 0223 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Quito, 13 Aug (AFP)--The Latin American Association for Human Rights (Association Latinoamericana Para los Derechos Humanos] was created here tonight, with headquarters in Quito, after 3 days of important debates by representatives from 21 Latin American countries meeting for just this purpose.

At the end of the meeting, one of the conclusions, according to reports, was to ask the OAS to convoke a meeting of foreign ministers to ask for the political, economic and diplomatic isolation of the Bolivian regime.

The Latin American Association for Human Rights is a nongovernmental regional organization whose principal purposes are related to the coordination and support of the human rights organizations in Latin America. It will also be a purpose of this organization to investigate violations of these rights, to publicize situations that violate human rights and to devise a strategy for the defense and respect of human rights.

These objectives must be met through a series of specific actions, such as the drafting of action programs and defining a policy in relation to political refugees and prisoners and the existence of critical human rights situations.

The executive secretariat of the association will be the executor of the association's policies through its director, Horacio Sevilla. Some of the principal functions of the director, who will serve for a term of 2 years, are legal representation of the association, implementation of its policies, management of the organization and issuance of a yearly report. Sevilla is also secretary general of the organization's executive committee.

The majority of the participants and observers at the meeting agreed in describing the establishment of the association as a major step forward. In its report, the commission pointed out the necessity of extending the notion of genocide to all those terrorist actions incurred by governments to prevent democratic processes.

The report also recommends emphasizing the social together with the legal considerations which may be made with respect to violations of human rights. The political commission of the meeting stressed the honesty with which the debate developed in Quito and harshly condemned provocations which have a tendency to prevent democratic consolidation in Latin America.

Arms Spending Resolution

PA142308 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0136 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Quito, 13 Aug (EFE)--The Latin American Association for Human Rights, which has been formed in Quito, today approved a resolution asking the Latin American governments [to implement] "a policy of reducing arms spending."

The resolution was proposed by Armando Villanueva, a former Peruvian Aprist Party presidential candidate, and was approved unanimously at a meeting in which more than 100 delegates from a score of countries and 9 international organizations participated.

In an interview granted to EFE, Villanueva said that excessive arms spending limits the social work that these governments could carry out. With $1 million, he said, "several towns could enjoy running water, sewers and other basic services."

Another proposal by Villanueva which was approved by the assembly is to truly pursue continental integration because, as Villanueva put it, "integration must be a tool for the peoples and not a tool for the transnational companies to seek their own benefit."

Villanueva added: To achieve this we must have the immediate goal of achieving the authentic democratization of the Latin American governments and the participation of the productive forces, small businessmen and national investors, who are presently sidelined because of pressure by imperialism.

PASTOR EXPRESSES OPTIMISM OVER CREATION OF ALADI

PY131435 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2056 GMT 12 Aug 80

[By special correspondent]

Montevideo, 12 Aug (NA)--Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor stated here today that he feels optimistic toward the Latin American Integration Association [ALADI] which, according to him, will allow Argentina to increase its nontraditional exports and the economic relations with other countries of the region.

At the end of the ceremony, during which the "new Montevideo treaty" giving birth to ALADI was signed, the minister told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that "in addition to Argentina's current economic opening toward the world, ALADI allows it to launch broad negotiations aimed at integration with all Latin American countries and groups."

He indicated that the possibility of "reaching several bilateral accords" within the framework of ALADI "would mean for Argentina the opening of new regional markets for its exports, especially markets for nontraditional products, and will facilitate the diversification of the sources of supply for the nation's economy."

Minister Pastor said that the clearing of the path for the process of regional integration through the creation of ALADI "means that Argentina will shortly have more goods, more employment opportunities and less inflation," because "we have recovered our freedom of action and will be able to pursue a policy aimed at the development and integration of the continent."

He went on to say that "by the end of the century Argentina will have a market which will increase from 300 million to 600 million inhabitants. This allows us to believe that Latin America has the right conditions to become one of the greatest consumer markets in the world. This could give us an idea of the current and future significance of ALADI."

The minister concluded by recalling that multilateral relations will not be compulsory within the new integration system because "it establishes different mechanisms and different categories for the countries according to the degree of development they have attained, thus allowing them to carry out bilateral or multilateral negotiations as the parties involved may consider appropriate to their respective economic needs.

THREE LABOR MOVEMENT GROUPS ANNOUNCE MERGER

PY140402 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2202 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Aug (TELAM)--Representatives from the three groups that comprise the Argentine labor movement decided this afternoon to unite under the acronym CGT (Confederacion General del Trabajo) [General Labor Confederation]. This decision was adopted at a meeting held at the Buenos Aires truck drivers union headquarters, which was attended by the so-called Group of 20, the Group of 25, and the CNT [National Labor Commission]. It was also decided to continue with the negotiations to realize this objective and that another meeting will be held tomorrow at 1500 at the Government Workers Association headquarters.

GUEILER'S DAUGHTER SAYS FORMER PRESIDENT IS HOSTAGE

PY150242 Paris AFP in Spanish 0034 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Paris, 14 Aug (AFP)--Maria Teresa Perez Gueiler, daughter of the former president of Bolivia, stated re today to AFP that Lidia Gueiler is practically being kept as a hostage in La Paz, and that the statements which indicate that she is free to leave are absolutely false.

Maria Teresa Gueiler, who lives in the Paris area, stated during the course of a telephone interview that her son, who was able to leave Bolivia yesterday--Wednesday--assured her that the former Bolivian president, who is currently in asylum in the Apostolic Nunciature in La Paz, has been practically kidnapped and is being retained as a hostage.

My mother has had all the necessary documents to leave the country in her hands for a week now. She has a visa for France, but each time she announces her intention to leave, the interior minister tries to convince her not to leave. He calls her up on the telephone and tells her that he cannot guarantee her security during the trip to the airport and that her life is in danger, Perez Gueiler added.

According to La Paz diplomatic circles, Lidia Gueiler is presumably refusing to (?depart) until two of her former ministers are released. Moreover, her daughter added that she is not making this demand any longer and that [words indistinct] Luis Arce Gomez, asserted that the former president had postponed her trip due to personal reasons.

Furthermore, it has been announced in this capital that all the representatives of the National Committee for the Defense of Democracy (CONADE) will meet here on 20 and 21 August. The objective of the meeting is to outline the action that will be implemented at the international level with a view to obtaining the recognition of the clandestine constitutional government of Hernan Siles Zuazo as the sole and legitimate representative of the Bolivian people, the Paris (?CONADE) indicated.

U.S. JOURNALIST TELLS OF DEATH THREATS

PY150100 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Lima--U.S. reporter Mary Helen Spooner, who was detained for 7 days at the Bolivian Interior Ministry, has said that she was threatened with death and mutilation but that she was not physically mistreated. Spooner, 28 years old, had been detained by military officers and charged with writing offensive articles about the government of General Garcia Meza which were sent abroad.

MEXICAN PAPER INTERVIEWS LECHIN OQUENDO

PY142359 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 14 Aug 80 p 20

[Text] Mexico, 13 Aug (ANSA)--Juan Lechin Oquendo, leader of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], has stated that "the recent election which Hernan Siles Zuazo won was a fraud; it did not represent the will of the electorate."

During an exclusive interview with the rightist Mexican newspaper EL HERALDO, published today on its front page, Lechin Oquendo, who has been under arrest since the 17 July Bolivian coup, denied having been tortured. The union leader stated that "nobody has touched even a hair."

"I have not been compelled to do anything, either verbally or in deeds, nor have I been ill-treated. Quite the contrary, I have been given all sorts of attention, more than what a political prisoner can expect."

The special envoy of the Mexican daily asked Lechin Oquendo whether it were true that he had been under pressure or under the effect of drugs when he appeared on Bolivian television to request the citizenry to give up its resistance, to which he replied:

"All the time I have been here--since 17 July when I was arrested--I have remained absolutely and totally normal. The rumors stating that I have been under the effect of drugs or that I have made statements under pressure or threats are false."

In referring to the request he made over television in the presence of a member of the Junta, he stated that "I requested of the rural areas, mines and cities an understanding with the new government. A civil war would have destroyed my fatherland."

He then referred to the elections and their fraud. Lechin Oquendo stated that he did not know who had taken over the votes in his favor, since he had only registered 10,000. And he suggested that maybe the winner, Hernan Siles Zuazo, had taken them over.

He refused to answer when the journalist asked him his opinion on the new military regime governing his country. Lechin said: "I am a prisoner. I cannot answer your question."

DRUG CONTROL OFFICIAL DEPLORES U.S. AID CUTOFF

PY142146 Paris AFP in Spanish 1811 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 13 Aug (AFP)--The narcotics and dangerous drugs office of Cochabamba (in the center of Bolivia) is facing serious economic problems due to the economic restrictions imposed by the United States on Bolivia. This information was released here today by the head of the above-mentioned police office, Col Aldo Rubin de Celis, who also stated that the control of activities of cocaine manufacturers and traffickers has diminished due to the suspension of U.S. aid.

This information was released at the same time that U.S. Senator Dennis DeConcini stated that several drug traffickers are involved in the Bolivian Government.

Overhaul of Drug Program

PY150308 Paris AFP in Spanish 0049 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 14 Aug (AFP)--In view of the accusation being made due to the presumed involvement of some of its members in cocaine trafficking, the Bolivian Government has decided to completely overhaul the national drug control directorate, it was reported today.

In a speech given at police headquarters this morning, Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez spoke of the need to demonstrate that the national reconstruction government is honest, clean and unblemished, and that it really intends to do away with immorality, with substances that are hazardous to health and with the drug traffickers who up until now have used and abused the lack of control over their activities on the state's part.

The interior minister said that the overhauling of the drug control agency must straighten out irregularities in the agency's functioning and eradicate any complicity with delinquents.

He added that the Bolivian people are sound, free of vices and abnormalities and that the government must keep them that way by stamping out the activities of the enemies of the people's health.

This action on the part of this government will also serve to put an end to the insults and slander from the ultraleftists who, unable to accept their defeat, have turned to a vicious attack against the new Bolivian leaders and government officials through lies and defamation, Minister Arce Gomez said.

The interior minister's remarks were construed as a reply to the U.S. Department of State, whose spokesman had announced that financial and technical assistance for drug traffic control was being withheld from Bolivia because it was doubtful that its new government is willing to cooperate in stopping the smuggling of cocaine into the United States.

INTERIOR MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON 'SLANDER CAMPAIGN'

PY142108 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text of undated Interior Ministry statement]

[Text] By order of the interior minister, the interior under secretariat declares:

There is a systematic slander campaign of [words indistinct] from various places in the world, led by the ultraleft. Dissatisfied with having lost the domination of this country, which could have served it as a center from which to spread guerrilla activities, it is now dedicating all of its efforts to creating a false picture of our real situation.

It has been verified by studies made by competent organizations that all the propaganda spread by countries interested in creating chaos and economic, political and social destruction in Latin America is done by bad journalists assuming unwarranted attitudes which are a discredit to their colleagues.

The national reconstruction government has demonstrated its strong adherence to freedom by granting a permit to leave the country to that woman journalist who dedicated herself to deceiving world opinion under the protection of two big British publishing houses. This is proof of the extent of the free and independent thinking of the military government, which is not committed to serving foreign interests or totalitarian conduct.

Because of the points given above, the Interior Ministry declares that, as of now, it assumes the role of defender against the foreign news media that dedicates itself to publishing untrue or tendentious reports and news of a subversive nature which violate the norms of international and private law and discredit the country.

BRAZILIAN EMBASSY REFUGEES ARRIVE IN SAO PAULO

PY150256 Paris AFP in Spanish 0156 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Sao Paulo, 14 Aug (AFP)--Walter Guevara Anaya, a son of former Bolivian President Walter Guevara Arze, and two more Bolivian citizens who were in asylum in the Brazilian Embassy in La Paz arrived here tonight by plane from the Bolivian capital.

Senator Luis Alvarez, of the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR], and Hugo Zapata, general manager of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL], who sought asylum at the Brazilian Embassy in La Paz on 30 July, arrived with Walter Guevara Arze [as received].

The three Bolivian political exiles refused to speak to the press. The wife and a daughter of former Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo remain in the Brazilian Embassy in La Paz.

COMIBOL MANAGER CLAIMS MINES BACK TO NORMAL

PY141724 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0021 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 13 Aug (TELAM)--The acting general manager of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL], Eduardo Asebey Salas, today stated that 100 percent of the 26,000 workers employed by this company and all the mines which belong to COMIBOL are working normally.

During an exclusive interview granted to TELAM, the official explained that 6 days after the military uprising, 4,000 workers of almost all the southern mines--that is 15 percent of the work force employed by COMIBOL--were already back at work. Asebey added that 1 week later the large mines like Catavi, San Jose, Huanuni, Bolivar, Santa Fe and Corocoro also went into operation.

Speaking about the most troublesome sectors, the acting general manager--who has been COMIBOL's technical manager for many years--explained that the most troublesome mines had been Colquiri, Viloco and Caracoles. "These mines really worried me because I did not know why they were not working," Asebey said.

Asked about the reason for the troublesome nature of these mines, Asebey said that "the strange coincidence was that there were some pro-Third World priests--foreigners who had agitated against the military government. Thus, it became necessary to send strategic military forces to those places."

In response to questions related to rumors that some mines are working sluggishly, the COMIBOL spokesman said: "We have no information in this regard. What we can say is that the 26,000 COMIBOL mineworkers are working and preparing their own production schedules." He added: "We have no conflicts with the workers. We have signed several labor agreements with them which in our view are very good for the workers and acceptable for COMIBOL."

He has also asked about the violent incidents which had taken place in the mining districts after 17 July. He explained that no violence was used against the workers by the armed forces or COMIBOL. "I would say that there were just too many mining radio stations which were broadcasting antigovernment information, attacking it with falsehoods. This prompted the use of military measures to stop these broadcasts. Other than that, everything was handled within the framework of dialogue and understanding by workers, COMIBOL and the government."

FRG ASKS GOVERNMENT TO RELEASE PRISONERS

PY141613 Paris AFP in Spanish 1414 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 14 Aug (AFP)--It was learned here today that the FRG has sent a message to the Bolivian military junta asking for the liberation of political prisoners and a stop to all repressive measures against the country's democratic forces.

The message sent by FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to the chief of the Bolivian military junta, General Garcia Meza, also asks for the publication of the names of the arrested and of the victims. The FRG ambassador to Bolivia, Johannes von Vacano, who delivered the message, expressed the FRG's satisfaction over the release in La Paz of one of its advisers, who had been held for 5 days after the military coup. His name was not revealed. The ambassador said that the aid for development given by the FRG to Bolivia will continue, on the condition that there is total security for its aides and experts.

ENERGY MINISTRY TO CUT OIL IMPORTS BY $1.6 BILLION

FY141356 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The Mines and Energy Ministry has decided to apply a $1.6 billion cut in the $10 billion budget provided for oil imports this year.

This decision was announced after a meeting held between Planning Minister Delfim Neto, Finance Minister Ernane Galveas, PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] President Shigeaki Ueki and Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals.

The three basic reasons that led to this decision were: an increase in national oil production; a decrease in national consumption, in which the 960,000 barrels of oil per day; and the guarantee given by the national automotive industry to produce 250,000 alcohol-run cars by December.

DROUGHT RELIEF COULD TOTAL 15 BILLION CRUZEIROS

FY131737 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Aug 80 p 16

[Excerpt] The northeastern drought has already surpassed the one which took place last year both regarding damage and government expenditures. Official disbursements for the region will go up to 12 billion cruzeiros if the National Monetary Council approves the request for 4.2 billion cruzeiros to cover losses. According to experts of the Interior Ministry in Brasilia, between 14 and 15 billion cruzeiros will be spent by the government by the end of the year, even though the latter had estimated only 13 billion cruzeiros, compared to 12 billion cruzeiros spent last year.

This year the drought has affected 71.26 percent of the drought-prone area where large crop losses have been sustained. The Interior Ministry has acknowledged that 651 counties have been placed on emergency status compared to the 513 counties in 1979. According to information released by the Superintendency for Development of the Northeast [SUDENE], 465,000 workers had been enrolled in the emergency plan by the time 621 counties had been declared in a state of emergency, while last year 430,000 workers had enrolled in the emergency plan.

BRIEFS

ARMED FORCES PROMOTIONS--Brasilia--President Joao Baptista Figueiredo signed a decree yesterday promoting 17 officers of the armed forces. In the army, Brig Gen Mario Ramos de Alencar was promoted to major general, and the following colonels were promoted to brigadier general: Iris Lustosa de Oliveira, Angelo Baratta Filho, Eduardo Cesar Lucena Barbosa, Nilton Guilherme, Antonio Luiz Coimbra de Castro and Laurindo Magrini. In the air force, Brig Gen George Belham da Motta was promoted to major general, and the following colonels were promoted to brigadier general: Tarso Magnus da Cunha Frota, Lelio Viana Lobo, Evonio Arouca, Socrates da Costa Monteiro and Joao Felipe Brack. In the navy, the following rear admirals were promoted to vice admiral: Raul Barros Vieira, Henrique Leonel Martins Pereira and Joao Batista Teles de Aragao. Capt Joao Geraldo Matta de Araujo was promoted to rear admiral. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Aug 80 p 5 FY]

ARMS EXPORTS--Rio de Janeiro, 8 Aug (AFP)--Brazilian exports of arms and ammunition during the first half of this year reached 1,142 tons, worth $33,907,000. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1114 GMT 8 Aug 80 FY]

VALPARAISO, PUERTO MONTT BISHOPS SUPPORT PLEBISCITE

PY142046 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Msgr Eladio Vicuna Aranda, bishop of Puerto Montt, has indicated that the call for a plebiscite made by President Pinochet is very positive and has been expected by the citizenry. The bishop added that he has confidence in the members of the legal commission that prepared the draft constitution.

He explained that it is very important for the new constitution to provide for strong actions against terrorism, which is causing innocent victims all over the world. The bishop also said that he hoped that all Chileans will study the new constitution very carefully in order to be able to cast an intelligent and patriotic vote at the 11 September plebiscite.

The bishop of Valparaiso, Msgr Emilio Tagle Covarrubias, has stated that the new constitution is the most appropriate course for the country's development within a framework of prosperity, social peace and stability. He added: The government gives us a feeling of confidence and the assurance that the country cannot go back to the chaotic past.

Every time we see the results of the attacks of international Marxism, we realize how important it is to spread around the success attained in our country. For this we must use common sense and move forward strengthening the unity of all Chileans, the bishop said.

Dissident Group Comments

PY1-1704 Paris AFP in Spanish 2215 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 13 Aug (AFP)--A group of dissident lawyers warned here today that the objective of the plebiscite called for next month by Chilean President Augusto Pinochet is to perpetuate the dictatorial regime to last almost 25 years.

The so-called Group of 24 that includes professors and politicians who disagree with the official position said today that General Pinochet has just made a decision that will have dramatic consequences for the country. They added that the objective of the plebiscite is to perpetuate the autocracy headed by Pinochet until completing almost 25 years of dictatorial rule.

Although political parties have been outlawed since the military coup 7 years ago, the Group of 24 is made up of conservatives, Christian Democrats (centrist), social democrats, and Marxists.

Speaking at a press conference, the Group of 24 asked the people to repudiate the plebiscite because it will not help to attain a truly democratic constitution. They noted that the plebiscite called by Pinochet is illegal because "it does not offer any serious guarantees." They added that "the future generations will be ashamed of it."

Edgardo Boeninger, a member of the group and former rector of the national university, said that it is a great fraud that "forces us to choose between a complete (?vacuum) and a constitution."

Moreover, the president of the organization, Manuel Sanhueza, noted that this lack of alternatives may bring about tragic consequences and he noted that one of them would be "the consolidation of a new and harsher period of dictatorship."

Sanhueza noted that if Chile slides down to a situation similar to that presently being experienced by Central American nations, the responsibility will fall directly on General Pinochet and the civilian groups that support him.

POLICE HOMICIDE CHIEF ARRESTED IN KIDNAPPING PROBE

FY142114 Paris AFP in Spanish 1958 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 14 Aug (AFP)--It was reported here today that a chief and a deputy chief of the homicide squad of the Chilean civilian police, Jose Opazo and Domingo Pinto, respectively, have been detained for alleged participation in a wave of political kidnappings which has shaken this capital recently and which ended with the death of a university student. The report published by the newspaper EL MERCURIO also indicates that five detectives, including a woman, are also under arrest.

Personnel Changes

FY142129 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Summary] There have been some changes in the hierarchy of the metropolitan area investiations police department. Prefect Juan Francisco Salinas Solis has submitted his resignation, which has been accepted by the investigation police chief, Gen Fernando Paredes Pizarro, ret. Prefect Juan Francisco Salinas Solis has been replaced by prefect Miguel Aguirre Argomedo, who until today had been chief of the investigations police research department.

ROJAS RETURNS, COMMENTS ON ALADI MEETING

FY141652 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] The presidential announcement of a plebiscite scheduled to be held on 11 September attracted most of the attention of the foreign ministers who attended the signing of the 1980 Montevideo treaty. This statement was made by Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames when he arrived in Santiago yesterday.

In Montevideo, foreign ministers and representatives from 10 Latin American countries signed the treaty which has given birth to the Latin American Integration Association [ALADI] which has taken the place of the Latin American Free Trade Association [LAFTA]. The objective of this new organization is to create the Latin American Common Market.

Minister Rojas Galdames indicated that he had opportunities to hold informal meetings with all his counterparts who attended the Montevideo meeting. Among them was Bolivian Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto, with whom he discussed bilateral relations, but there is nothing official concerning the resumption of diplomatic relations.

The Chilean foreign minister said that President Pinochet's announcement of a plebiscite had overshadowed all other international issues at the Montevideo meeting. He also stated that, together with his Latin American counterparts, he had analyzed the Jerusalem affair in the light of Israel's decision to designate that city as its permanent capital. With regard to Chile's position, he explained that President Pinochet has asked the Foreign Ministry to provide him with more information before reaching a decision.

The Chilean foreign minister arrived at the Cerrillos airport aboard a Chilean Air Force plane and was met by Deputy Foreign Minister Enrique Valdes Puga and Uruguayan Ambassador Dante Paladini.

CEPE MANAGER EXPLAINS OIL TALKS WITH COLOMBIA

PA150254 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Statement by Jose Carvajal, Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation manager, at news conference on 14 August in Quito--recorded]

[Text] I have called you, newsmen, to let you know the reason and results of my visit to Colombia during the past 3 days. Public opinion in Colombia in the last year was unfavorable toward Ecuador, following the visit of the Colombian energy minister, to Ecuador in October 1979 who suggested among other things, an exchange of technical information and expressed Colombia's interest to obtain contracts on the supply of crude oil from us. We told him that we were willing to supply his country, but since Ecuador is an underdeveloped country which badly needs cash, we could not make any concession regarding prices.

Colombia has participated in several price bids, but its policy in this respect has always been to keep its bid low.

During other conversations it was decided that I, manager of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation, should go to Colombia to take the initiative in discussing a number of proposals we have submitted in order to promote an integrationist policy in the Andean region.

Among the proposals we submitted are that Ecuador is willing, because it is beneficial, to sell crude to Colombia; that Ecuador is prepared to make some investments to connect the trans-Ecuadorean pipeline with Colombia's which goes from Orito to Tumaco; and that Ecuador is willing to sign a long-term contract of 3 or 4 years to sell 15,000 barrels of crude daily to Colombia, with substantial savings in transportation. We have proposed to the Colombian petroleum enterprise to share the profits or savings. At the same time, we expressed our concern over the smuggling of oil cross the northern border which has resulted in a short supply of gasoline and other fuels in this zone. In view of this, we suggested that a commission be appointed to study the possibility of setting the same price along the border zone. This should not be just for the border zone because I understand that the problem with Venezuela is the same.

The Colombian authorities listened carefully to what we had to say; they liked the part in which we offered to supply them with crude more than the part dealing with similar prices in the two countries because they would benefit by maintaining different prices which would represent a loss for Ecuador and a gain for Colombia.

This is the situation so far and we hope that in future conversations we can reach an agreement on unifying our prices which is very important to stop smuggling across the border.

PRESIDENT BELAUNDE MEETS U.S. ECONOMIC OFFICIAL

PY141617 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 g 80

[Text] President Belaunde Terry has announced that next week the government will launch a major road construction, agricultural, livestock, forestry and agroindustrial project designed to promote development in the central part of the country. Although he did not reveal the amount of the planned investment, he pointed out that a large line of credit will come from the United States.

He announced this after meeting with Thomas Ehrlich, director of the U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency and President Carter's main adviser on cooperation matters.

President Belaunde said he held a fruitful work session with Ehrlich with whom he discussed bilateral cooperation projects involving municipal, roadbuilding, food, energy and other issues. He said the implementation of this project will promote the development of the hinterland of the rivers (Pisqui), Pachitea and Palcazu, which he had inspected in his recent tour of the central region.

SENATE APPROVES RESOLUTION CONDEMNING BOLIVIAN COUP

PY141814 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The Senate last night unanimously approved a resolution condemning and rejecting the military coup that overthrew Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler and disregarded the outcome of the Bolivian general elections.

The resolution deplores, condemns and rejects the Bolivian Armed Forces' military intervention which violated the Bolivian people's human and democratic rights.

The resolution, which was preceded by a 15-minute debate, was signed by Senators Javier Alva Orlandini, Jorge del Prado, Carlos Enrique Milgar and (Mario Fonaro Garpeche), in the names of their respective parties.

The resolution also asks the executive branch to give instructions to the Peruvian Embassy and the appropriate officials to see to it that the right to asylum is faithfully adhered to.

The Senate also approved another resolution requesting the Interior Ministry to submit a detailed report on the events that took place in our country in connection with the disappearance of five Argentine citizens and to name those responsible for this action. The resolution was proposed by Senator (Marco Antonio Garrido Malo).

BELCO PETROLEUM WORKERS END STRIKE, RESUME WORKING

PY141648 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Labor Minister Alfonso Grados Bertorini has reported that the conflict involving the Belco Petroleum Corporation had been resolved. He said the workers had resumed normal activities since their demands were satisfactorily met. He noted that the demands of the Atacocha mine workers were also satisfactorily met.

RECOGNITION OF 350-MILE CONTINENTAL SHELF SOUGHT

PY141959 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Uruguay is trying to obtain recognition for its sovereignty over 350 miles of continental shelf. This statement had been made to this radio station by the under secretary for foreign relations who will travel to Geneva today.

In Geneva he will head the Uruguayan delegation to the Law of the Sea Conference. Uruguay, which like other countries has sovereignty over 200 miles of sea, will now seek recognition for its sovereignty over 350 miles of continental shelf.

Under Secretary Julio Cesar Lupinacci indicated that this is going to be one of the main issues at the Geneva meeting.

[Begin Lupinacci recording] It has been said, and it is correct, that as long as the continental shelf maintains its geological continuity beyond the 200 miles off the coast and up to the maximum of 350 miles, the states should be able to have sovereign access to its resources.

Uruguay is one of the marginal [marginalista] states, that is to say that is has a broad continental shelf which goes beyond 200 miles. This means that the jurisdictional waters extend to 200 miles from shore, but underneath, the seabed and subsoil geologically continue for approximately 600 miles. This can be scientifically established if necessary, and what Uruguay is negotiating for is sovereign rights to explore and exploit the living and mineral resources of this area.

[Question] Uruguay wants rights over the subsoil?

[Answer] Of course; why not? Uruguay is one of the so-called marginal countries and has been negotiating together with Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the UK, Norway, Ireland and the United States, with whom we have coordinated joint positions aimed at seeking recognition of the sovereign rights which the coastal states have over the natural extension of their territory under the sea. The sea floor and its subsoil are geological extensions of the continent: It belongs to our country and we will exercise our sovereign right to exploit its resources. [end recording]

BRIEFS

TRADE DEFICIT--Montevideo, 5 Aug (AFP)--It was reported here today that due to a constant decline of meat exports the Uruguayan trade balance experienced a $276 million deficit during the first 5 months of this year. During this period Uruguay exported goods worth $330,928,000 and imported goods worth $607,469,000. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1425 GMT 5 Aug 80 PY]

ALCOHOL FOR ENERGY--Artigas, Uruguay, 6 Aug (TELAM)--Technicians of the Limitada del Norte sugar mill cooperative said that Uruguay will be in condition to replace 10 percent of its gasoline with alcohol within 5 years. Therefore, it will have to produce 40 million liters of alcohol per year. The sugar mill is located in Artigas Department, near the Brazilian border. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0500 GMT 8 Aug 80 PY]

NEWSMEN PROTEST KILLING OF COLLEAGUE IN EL SALVADOR

PA131927 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] More than 200 press workers met in front of the Salvadoran Embassy in Mexico City to protest the killing of Mexican newsman Ignacio Rodriguez. The newsman was killed last Friday in the Salvadoran capital by a soldier of the genocidal Christian Democratic junta.

The Mexican newsmen demanded that the government cancel the Mexican oil sale contracts with El Salvador because the hydrocarbon would only help the manufacture of arms to massacre the people. For his part, Gilberto Lopez, the coordinator of the Mexican Committee of Soldiarity with the Salvadoran People, said that Mexico should break diplomatic relations with the Christian Democratic junta of that Central American country.

Recall of Ambassador

PA142311 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2129 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Aug (LATIN)--Mexico today announced the withdrawal of its ambassador to El Salvador and appointed a charge d'affaires in his place.

A short bulletin released to the press by the Foreign Secretariat states that Ambassador Hector Perez Gallardo will be recalled "soon, to be entrusted with another task." Four days ago Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda admitted that relations with El Salvador were "difficult" following the killing of a Mexican newsman in the Salvadoran capital. However, at that time Castaneda said that the possibility of breaking relations with El Salvador was not under consideration. Gustavo Iruegas, minister-counselor at the Foreign Secretariat, was appointed charge d'affaires at the Mexican Embassy in San Salvador.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR DENIES USSR DESIGNS ON CENTRAL AMERICA

PA141248 Paris AFP in Spanish 0108 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Aug (AFP)--Soviet Ambassador Rostislav Aleksandrovich Sergeyev today spoke out against any type of interference in the domestic affairs of Central America.

At a meeting today at the university club, the diplomat said that since the time of Lenin, his country has been struggling against all types of hegemony. Today we continue to do so, he stressed.

Sergeyev denied that the USSR is maintaining any contact whatsoever with the groups responsible for the political upheaval in Central America, particularly in El Salvador and Guatemala. My country has only diplomatic and commercial relations with the Latin American countries. It has no other links with them, he underlined.

RULING PRI SOLIDIFIES POLITICAL POWER BASE

PA131846 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1152 GMT 13 Aug 80

[By Marcelo Galan]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 13 Aug (LATIN)--The ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), which has monopolized power in Mexico since its founding in 1929, reaffirmed its total political control by receiving the vast majority of votes during the recent state elections.

The overwhelming victory occurred despite election reforms which favored the opposition parties.

The reforms were introduced last year by President Jose Lopez Portillo who took power in December 1976 for a 6-year term. However, the PRI is so deep-rooted that its power structure was not even affected.

During the recent elections for governors, deputies and local authorities in six states, the PRI received an average of 75 percent of the votes, while the remaining votes were distributed among the six opposition parties. More than 30 percent abstained in last year's general elections, but this figure was much greater before the 1979 political reforms.

The reforms legalized the Mexican Communist Party (PCM), the leftist Workers Socialist Party (PST) and the rightwing Mexican Democratic Party. The reforms were a step toward true democratization.

In the elections that followed immediately, the PRI obtained more than 300 seats in the congress, while the remaining 4 were left to the conservative National Action Party (PAN), which is considered the country's "second political force." The PAN achieved 39 of the 100 seats in a proportional vote for the minority parties, according to the new electoral law. The rest were assigned to the PCM, the PST, the PDM and the Popular Socialist Party (PPS).

OIL OFFICIAL NOTES NEED FOR DOMESTIC RATIONING PRICE HIKE

PA141925 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0013 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Aug (EFE)--If the use of hydrocarbons continues to increase, Mexico's oil reserves would onoy last 30 years, an official of the Mexican Petroleum Institute (IMP) reported today.

Sotero Prieto noted that this situation calls for a rationing of the use (1.1 million daily approximately) of oil and an increase in internal crude tariffs. Mexico has proven oil reserves of 50 billion barrels.

He explained that as long as the country does not have economic and human resources to convert probable hydrocarbon reserves, estimated at 40 billion barrels, into reality, the energy future cannot be viewed calmly.

To think that oil exploitation costs are and will continue to be low is a fallacy which causes the price of crude distributed in the interior part of the nation to be between 6-11 times below that at which the product is old on the international markets, he noted.

He pointed out that this situation does not permit the state Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) to count on greater economic resources by increasing the price of its oil byproducts on the internal market, which will keep it from meeting its financial needs in the short run.

Also, Sotero Prieto complained about the granting of incentives through reduced costs of crude and its byproducts to public and private sectors, affirming that PEMEX did not intervene in those dispositions and is economically affected.

According to the official, who is the first at the official level to demand an increase in the cost of oil in the Mexican market, this country, despite being a major world exporter, can face energy problems.

GUARD PREVENTS OCCUPATION OF VENEZUELAN EMBASSY

PA141532 Panama City Radio Exitosa in Spanish 1518 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Excerpt] This station's newsmen have gone to the street to confirm rumors that Salvadorans living in Panama City are planning to occupy the Venezuelan Embassy to protest the Venezuelan Government's military aid to the Salvadoran regime which is massacring the Salvadoran people.

Members of the army [presumably Panamanian National Guardsmen] have surrounded the embassy to prevent its occupation by the demonstrators. We will continue to report on this.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT ISSUE NEW LICENSES TO AIRLINES

PA142244 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 12 Aug 80 pp 1A, 6A

[Text] Ricardo Alonso Rodriguez, minister of government and justice, this morning issued a communique announcing the executive branch's decision not to grant new operating licenses to airlines.

In the communique, the minister explains the reasons for this decision. Following is the text of the official communique:

The problems affecting Panamanian commercial aviation today are mainly due to the constant rise of fuel prices and a highly technical and aggressive competition. This is indicative of the overall situation in international air transportation and it is an effect of the economic-financial crisis.

After analyzing the routes operated by our national airlines, it has been established that the market serviced by them has not grown as desired. Currently, there is an excess of supply which makes it inadvisable to increase existing routes. Such an increase would harm not only the existing airlines but also new firms interested in joining the market.

Thus, the national government expresses its interest for every airline to continue working for a true development of Panamanian commercial aviation which will benefit all sectors involved. In view of the above circumstances, and as long as the present problems prevail and until a national aviation policy is established, the government has decided not to grant new operating licenses to exploit air routes.

The communique is signed by Government and Justice Minister Ricardo Rodriguez.

FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING TO OPEN IN MANAGUA

PA142136 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] The foreign ministers meeting will open here today with the participation of Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and possibly Honduras, according to the NICARAGUAN NEWS AGENCY.

The Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua had agreed to hold the foreign ministers meeting starting today. The meeting had been postponed due to several problems affecting the area. In a joint statement, the two governments announced the meeting would take place in accordance with an agreement signed in March of this year at the foreign ministers meeting held in Costa Rica.

The meeting, which will last 2 days, will be attended by Foreign Ministers Carlos Ozores of Panama, Bernd Neihaus of Costa Rica, Miguel D'Escoto of Nicaragua, and possibly Eliseo Perez Cadalso of Honduras. The first three have already confirmed their attendance.

Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry sources have indicated that the agenda will include the situations in Bolivia, El Salvador and other Latin American countries.

Meantime, Costa Rica and Nicaragua have decided to maintain their position and double their efforts within the OAS to convene a special consultative meeting to examine human rights in Bolivia, according to the joint statement.

COSTA RICA

STANDARD FRUIT COMPANY WORKERS CALL STRIKE

PA141246 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Eighty-five percent of the Standard Fruit Company workers on seven plantations in La Estrella Valley today decreed an indefinite strike starting at 0500, alleging violations of the collective labor agreement and expressing solidarity with the workers of the Southern Pacific Banana Company.

The wages of the lesser-paid workers have been adjusted based on a recent decision by the National Wage Council. The collective labor agreement provides that the banana company workers' wages must be readjusted this year in the same proportion as the minimum wage increase for agricultural workers stipulated by the official decree on minimum wages for 1981. Therefore, there is no volation of the collective labor agreement in this regard. As to the work shift, it is still 7 hours, as specified in the agreement which put an end to the earlier Standard Fruit Company strike.

Fifteen percent of the Standard Fruit Company workers are working normally. However, it is expected that they will walk off their jobs at any moment because they are being threatened and beaten the communist labor leaders. Work at the Standard Fruit plantations in Rio Frio, Siquirres and Guapiles in proceeding normally, assistant manager Alfonso Munoz said.

This morning the Standard Fruit Company asked the Limon labor court to declare the strike illegal. The Limon labor judge is presently making an inspection of the company's work centers in La Estrella valley. It is expected that the judge will issue a ruling sometime today or tomorrow.

Plantation Manager's Statement

PA141648 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] The strike called yesterday at the Standard Fruit Company plantation in La Estrella Valley has begun to lose force, said a company assistant manager. He added that the 15 percent of the workers who did not join the strike had worked normally yesterday despite the threats of the communist labor union leaders.

Alfonso Munoz added that many workers had returned to work in the afternoon and that pickets had lessened their vigilance, allowing the transit of workers and vehicles. Concluding, he said that the situation in the Standard Fruit Company's plantations in Rio Frio, Guapiles and Siquirres is calm and that no possibility of a strike in these areas is foreseen.

Riots in Golfito

PA141416 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Beltran Meza telephone report from Golfito--live or recorded]

[Text] At 0300 today, the civil guardsmen deployed here at Golfito arrived at the entrance of the railroad workshops, where they evicted a picket of workers. They fired tear gas at the various groups of workers posted at the street corners here in Golfito.

The situation has reached such extremes that deaths have been reported. It was reported that shots were fired from two sides. Juan Busto Robles, a dockworker, was found dead with his head smashed by a bullet. He fell as people began to run. It was also reported that Major Rojas [not further identified] is wounded. Several children have been taken to the hospital.

The situation is quite difficult here. The guardsmen, the commandos in charge of maintaining order, number about 300 and are deployed around various parts of Golfito where pickets of workers have formed. The situation is becoming more difficult in view of the fact that one death has been reported. They are now hurling stones and sticks at the guardsmen.

It is probable that the situation will worsen since we notice that the climate is getting very hot here in Golfito, where fairly large groups of workers have taken positions opposite the guardsmen at the entrance of the railroad station, at the entrances of the shops. But there are guardsmen all over Golfito, which as everyone knows, is very small. The guardsmen are located on a fairly high hill and are hurling tear gas. Shots were fired from both sides, it is reported.

Colonel Ulate of the Civil Guard reports that shots have been fired since very early this morning, before dawn, when they began to remove the pickets posted in various parts. It has been reported that Major Rojas has been wounded in the hand. It is not known how bad. He has been taken to the hospital. As we reported earlier, one person has died. He was a dockworker named Juan Bustos Robles, whose head was practically destroyed.

The air is greatly contaminated because of all the tear gas this morning. Tear gas bombs have been used in many parts of the town of Golfito, which is quite small. Children are suffering from it and many have been taken to the hospital.

At this time, the situation has calmed down. Tear gas is not being thrown at this time. But groups of workers are shouting at the Civil Guardsmen and anger could increase between the guardsmen and the workers if more tear gas is used. We will be filing further reports on the situation here in Golfito.

Further Report on Rioting

PA142157 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The situation in Golfito is very tense. Following the violent incidents early today in which one person was killed and several were arrested, the Civil Guard used many tear gas grenades to force many people out of their homes, especially in the area known as the Gray Zone, the American zone in the Golfito Port, where enormous tension exists as workers regroup near the picnic area and Bellavista.

Meanwhile, the Civil Guard alleges it is in complete control over all of the banana company installations. However, the workers have not heeded President Carazo's appeal to return to work.

The situation is also very tense in Coto 47 Valley. Labor leaders reacted when they heard the president's appeal and used megaphones all night at the plantations in Coto 47 Valley urging the workers not to heed the president's appeal. They allege that the formula does not solve the problems of the union. Groups of Civil Guardsmen remained posted at the banana company's main installations at Coto 47 Valley and Palmar Sur throughout the early morning hours.

Reports from our correspondents in the southern zone state that workers have remained on the alert at the Palmar Sur plantations since early last evening. The Civil Guard assumed control of the banana company's main installations while groups of workers incited by leaders of the strike are preventing other workers from returning to work in response to the government's appeal.

We are now receiving reports that workers have blocked the entrance to La Fortuna Plantation and that the Civil Guard is trying to prevent them from blocking the international highway between Limon and Sixaola.

The Civil Guard is concentrated at the port of Limon. It has been reported that while the workers are trying to block the Limon-Sixaola Highway and a large group of workers has taken positions at the entrance of La Fortuna Plantation, the Civil Guard may be dispatched to this area momentarily to clear the road. The reports state that the situation is extremely tense.

Meanwhile, the workers of other plantations, such as Bandeco, have remained on the alert awaiting the decision of the workers of La Estrella Valley. We are now receiving reports from Golfito stating that violence may resume at any moment.

Government Intervention

PA141706 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] The government has ordered a temporary intervention in the banana company strike in order to solve it. The executive power decided to intervene temporarily, as provided for by the constitution and the labor code, in the Costa Rican banana company strike with a view toward solving the problem and opening up the possibility of talks between the government and labor unions. The purpose is to find a definite solution which even foresees the establishment of a committee to analyze regulary the workers' economic problems.

President Carazo, who spoke tonight on a television and radio network for over 20 minutes, said that the temporary intervention in the company is to avoid greater harm to the country and to the workers. The decree provides that no reprisals will be exercised against the workers and that the company must grant the workers a 700-colones loan so that they may solve their most urgent family problems. The reimbursement of this loan will be made in accordance with the labor code provisions.

While Costa Rican banana company officials were expecting the decree, the executive power--which considers that this temporary intervention will be the solution--did not stipulate a limit to the intervention. It was explained that it is impossible to determine how many days, weeks and even months may be necessary to find a formula which will definitely avoid new confrontations between the workers and the company. Carazo pointed out that the banana workers must understand that now they will negotiate with the government, which has good and honest intentions to begin the dialogue tomorrow. However, he warned that if violent actions and work stoppages by rightist and leftist groups continue, the labor leaders would be acting against the government, the constitution and the laws. He urged all workers to go to work tomorrow.

EL SALVADOR

STRIKE-RELATED VIOLENCE, CONFRONTATIONS CONTINUE

Managua Report

PA150557 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0430 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Now for news from El Salvador, even U.S. citizens have received their share of bullets from those who are bloodying that country. A nun was captured, and others who have suffered the same fate have been killed. [At the end of its newscast, Managua Domestic Service in Spanish at 0454 GMT on 15 August broadcasts the following headline: "Not even U.S. citizens escape [the violence] in El Salvador. Today the U.S. consul in that brother Central American country was shot."] Here is a direct report from Boris Abelardo Melendez, our correspondent in El Salvador:

[Words indistinct] armed clashes between [word indistinct] and guerrillas, and they (?attacked) military convoys that were patrolling San Marcos, [words indistinct] and other cities. In (?San Luis Abad) they found [words indistinct] who had set up barricades and maintained their positions during the entire day. [passage indistinct] have launched an offensive to support the strike. About 17 (?buses) were captured in the capital, and 11 of them were set on fire and destroyed.

In the attacks the [word indistinct] have used long and short-range weapons, managed to occupy a [words indistinct] in a fight in [words indistinct]. After 2 hours of intense shooting 4 guerrillas were killed, as well as 5 civilians and [word indistinct], all in one clash.

The total number of casualties today is 30 persons. [Words indistinct] this figure does not include members of the military, but reports from the (?groups) claim that the military suffered close to 18 casualties throughout the day.

A U.S. nun was arrested today. She was taken out of the house she was in by the [word indistinct] so that they could search it. The nun was released after the arrival of a representative of the Yankee embassy to investigate the status of the nun [words indistinct].

Speaking of arrested persons, yesterday a girl named Yolanda was arrested after participating in an activity by members of the National Guard. This young lady was found dead this morning. Two other youths who were arrested were released today, but they were lucky that international newsmen were present at the time of their arrest. These youths told the press this morning that they were tortured with electrical shocks and kicked. In their denunciations they affirmed having heard at the National Guard [word indistinct] who were saying, at the time of Mr Duarte's speech yesterday, that the army wasn't anything, that the National Guardsmen were the powerful ones.

Several young ladies who were in the same place complained that they had been raped and brutally beaten, just like other persons who had been arrested were beaten. The witnesses also said that they heard the guardsmen speak of newsman Ignacio Rodriguez, who was recently murdered by a sharpshooter while he was covering a clash. The witnesses said that they heard the guardsmen say that their next victim would be Panamanian newsman Demetrio (Olaciregui), the UPI correspondent in El Salvador.

Today there has been a continuation of [words indistinct], which is also massive repression of the people because in the clashes they have used airborne artillery, that is, helicopters have fired from the air at everyone who is participating in, or suddenly finds himself in the midst of, a clash.

Shooting, Sabotage

PA141544 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1445 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Telephone report by Carlos Samayoa Martinez from San Salvador--live or recorded]

[Text] This is a report from San Salvador on events in El Salvador. The city woke up today with reports of heavy shooting in the town of San Antonio Abad, near the capital. Bus service has been gradually decreasing after several buses were set on fire in different areas of the capital. Clashes are now taking place in different points of the capital between urban guerrillas and soldiers.

The relative calm which existed yesterday in the first day of the strike organized by the Revolutionary Democratic Front has considerably changed today since shooting can be heard throughout the city. This has obviously caused the absenteeism among the workers. The second day of the strike could be relatively successful as a result of this violent situation in the city of San Salvador.

New acts of sabotage also occurred last night at some electricity towers, causing constant power blackouts throughout the night. At this time, we have reports of intense shooting between urban guerrillas and soldiers in various parts of the city. We will continue to report on events today, the second day of the strike. Yesterday, the strike was an evident failure. However, this could change today.

Attacks on Power Stations

PA150352 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Carlos Samayoa report from San Salvador]

[Text] This afternoon a complete report was released on the damage resulting from dynamite attacks on the power lines which carry electricity to several regions of the country. Nine towers have been destroyed by extremists in [words indistinct]. At the Cerron Grande Dam there are two primary circuits which supply energy to the central region. One of these circuits has been destroyed and it is feared that the other will be the target of similar attempts.

Most of the western region has been without electricity since the explosions began. The [words indistinct] is without electricity and the repairs might take the rest of the week. Other cities affected are Ahuachapan, Santa Ana, [word indistinct], Suchitoto and Metapan.

The lack of electricity has also resulted in the paralyzation of the pumping plants of the National Administration of Waterworks and Sewers and, as a result, most of the country is without the vital water service.

Officials from the Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission, which provides electricity to the whole country, and from the San Salvador Electric Company, which distributes energy to most of this area, expressed fear that the acts of sabotage may increase tonight. Therefore, the army has reinforced surveillance at power stations and substations.

On another subject, the second day of the strike called by the FDR can be considered a failure, since most of the workers went to work in spite of barricades and clashes which have produced a preliminary toll of 40 dead on the second day of the strike.

Attack by Planes, Helicopters

PA142034 Paris AFP in Spanish 2013 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 14 Aug (AFP)--Airplanes and armed helicopters went into action today in the city of San Salvador and caused the death of seven persons when urban guerrillas tried to erect barricades in one sector of the capital.

The dead were seven civilians, six of them guerrillas, who were killed at noon today in a clash which occurred in a place known as Miralvalle in the northwestern part of the capital, according to government sources. At that site, a group of leftist youths tried to use a bus to block the street to prevent the flow of vehicles going toward downtown San Salvador. When a contingent of soldiers arrived, a 2-hour shootout ensued.

Traffic was closed off in an area of over 2 km and, in view of the strong resistance of the civilians, the army resorted to the assistance of the air force, which attacked the sector with helicopters and airplanes.

Around noon, when the shooting had subsided, Red Cross units arrived and found seven bodies, four of them inside a house, two on the public thoroughfare and one in a vehicle.

Lack of General Support

PA150050 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2344 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 14 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The 72-hour general strike called by the opposition Revolutionary Democratic Front failed today on its second day because the workers did not completely support it.

City bus service, which operated almost completely normally on Wednesday, experienced some disruptions today after at least eight buses were burned by leftists. Nevertheless, the people went to their jobs, although the different violent incidents in several parts of the capital helped to accentuate the climate of nervousness which is almost constant in El Salvador.

The inhabitants of a district near San Antonio Abad, where a 7-hour clash occurred today, were practically isolated from the rest of the city for the greater part of the day. Only those who managed to leave their homes very early in the morning were able to reach their jobs.

However, on the whole, the attempted general strike has turned into a disaster for the leftists groups who sponsored it because, in spite of the armed clashes in the outlying areas of San Salvador, business establishments remained open. However, there were fewer customers than on Wednesday and very few compared to normal days. Nevertheless, more workers than normal did stay away from industries, although it was not sufficient to completely shut down the factories.

Increased 'Insurrection'

PA142137 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] More than a strike, a war is going on in El Salvador as the insurrection gains force. Three districts in the Salvadoran capital are under guerrilla control as the army is calling on the inhabitants to abandon these sectors. It is feared that the territory is under rebel control and the people will be bombed. Three highways--in San Miguel, La Libertad and Santa Ana--have been clocked by the revolutionary forces. A bomb exploded on the San Miguel highway, destroying a bridge.

So far, it is reported that over 100 persons have been killed among army troops, guerrillas and other people who in some places are fighting alongside the heroic guerrillas.

The transnational and imperialist news agencies are trying to discredit the struggle and claim that the strike has failed, whereas in fact only 10 percent of the population reported for work yesterday.

Rural Ambush

PA150202 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1256 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Five rural policemen were injured yesterday when they were ambushed on the road leading from San Juan Tacasico to Santa Ana City. One of the policemen said that the extremists were hidden on a mountain, from where they attacked the pickup truck in which the policemen were traveling. The policeman also stated that the assailants used contact bombs, rifles and other weapons which he did not describe. Of the five policemen, only three were seriously injured and were immediately taken to the city's military hospital. No casualties on the attackers' side were reported.

Attack on Bus

PA150415 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1323 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Raul Beltran report from Chalatenango]

[Text] Official reports from Chalatenango state that this morning at 0530 a bus belonging to the Galan Express Company left Chalatenango and, on arriving at the San Rafael-El Tronconal crossing approximately 68 km north of this capital, was shot at from several directions. Civilians and two soldiers from Chalatenango Detachment were traveling in the bus. Fortunately, up to this moment, no casualties have been reported, but official sources stated that seven passengers received moderate injuries.

Clash in Santa Ana

PA142213 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1849 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Report by Rene Hurtado]

[Excerpts] A clash is now taking place in the city of Santa Ana at the end of East 25th Street, where the road to San Salvador begins. This road is known as the Carretera Vieja, and the coffee processing mill El Molinon is along this road. The clash is between guerrillas and soldiers who are stationed in that area. So far, there have been no reports of casualties or injuries in this clash.

FDR LEADERS DEFINE STRIKE OBJECTIVES

PA141638 Paris AFP in Spanish 0040 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Aug (AFP)--The general strike that began today in El Salvador is the beginning of a final offensive by the people and their armed organizations against the Christian Democratic-military government junta supported by imperialism, several Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) leaders have affirmed here.

FDR President Enrique Alvarez Cordova, Enrique Guatemala and Rafael Menjivar said at a news conference that the main objective of the strike is to show that the FDR is a true power alternative in El Salvador.

Guatemala explained that it is not simply a matter of paralyzing the Salvadoran productive forces but of allowing the people to participate actively in the struggle. According to the young leader, the residents of two Salvadoran towns, Mejicanos and Cucatancingo, confronted army regulars this morning and prevented them from entering these two communities.

He recalled that the national strike's immediate demands include an end to and the lifting of the military cordons around several towns in the interior, an end to the harassment and forced displacements of the civilian population and the devolution and demilitarization of the national university, which the army occupied several weeks ago. The strike also seeks the release of imprisoned political and union leaders and the abolishment of a government junta agreement that forbids public employees from joining strikes, work stoppages and other protest activities.

Regarding the political objectives of the strike, Guatemala added that the idea is to revitalize internationally the campaign against the violation of human rights in El Salvador and to get all governments to recognize a state of internal belligerence in El Salvador.

Alvarez Cordova reported on the political-military situation in El Salvador and on various international aspects connected with it. According to him, the capacity to attack and to mobilize, as well as the firing capacity of the armed organizations that act under the Unified Revolutionary Directorate, increase every day.

As for the growth and consolidation of the FDR, he gave as an example the recent incorporation in it of 8 of the 13 departmental organizations of the Salvadoran Communal Union and of the Catholic university. The people's response to institutionalized violence and to the government junta's genocidal war scheme is becoming increasingly strong, he affirmed.

Further on, he referred to the FDR's international achievements, stressing Mexico's position, which was recently stated by President Jose Lopez Portillo and by Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda.

The FDR leader stressed the warm welcome given in Managua to the FDR representatives who participated in the events commemorating the anniversary of the Cuban revolution as well as the Ecuadorean Government's statements of support and those of various European political parties and governments. He added that despite the Italian Government's hesitations, the city of Rome has just announced its stand in favor of the FDR.

Alvarez Cordova finally referred to a recent trip to the United States by FDR representatives where, he said, they found a huge barrier of silence and misinformation.

He expressed his gratitude to all churches and unions in the United States, but he admitted that the idea that a centrist regime accosted by leftist and rightist minorities exists in El Salvador prevails in U.S. political and official circles.

Alvarez Cordova quoted State Department officials as saying that if the center does not exist in El Salvador we should create it. He denounced the presence of U.S. warships off the Salvadoran Pacific coast.

GUATEMALA

KIDNAPPED INCAP OFFICIALS RELEASED, TRAVEL TO U.S.

PA142258 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Two high-ranking officials of the Nutrition Institute of Central America and Panama [INCAP] who had been kidnapped by a terrorist group were released over the weekend. After their release, they immediately left for the United States.

Carlos Enrique Tejada Valenzuela and Richard Newman had been kidnapped from the INCAP offices at the end of June by a group of armed men. Tejada and Newman had been participating in a work conference with six other INCAP officials. The self-styled Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers took credit for the kidnapping.

The two officials' release and subsequent departure for the United States was carried out in complete secrecy. Their close relatives also traveled to the United States to meet with them because they reportedly were unable to see them in Guatemala City.

The mysterious final outcome of the kidnapping showed that part of the negotiations for the release of the two men were held outside Guatemala with unidentified individuals and organizations. Tejada and Newman are also associated with the WHO. The negotiations and efforts to obtain their release were directly undertaken by the United Nations which sought to maintain complete secrecy regarding the contacts with the kidnappers and the way the release was obtained.

HONDURAS

ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR DENIES MILITARY AID CHARGE

PA150405 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2230 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 14 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Argentine Ambassador to Honduras Arturo Ossorio Arana denied here today that members of the Argentine Armed Forces are advising or training Honduran paramilitary groups. This charge was made yesterday by Miguel Paz, a member of the fledgling leftist front Revolutionary University Force [FUR] and a candidate for president of the Honduran University Students Federation.

Ambassador Ossorio Arana said: "There is no doubt that the international leftist sector is conducting an orchestrated campaign to discredit the Argentine Government."

The ambassador said that no military attache is assigned to the embassy in Tegucigalpa and that the only other embassy official besides him is the secretary of the embassy. Ossorio Arana said that the only Argentine Armed Forces member [in the area] with the surname of Correa, which is the name Paz mentioned in his accusation, "is a major assigned as an OAS observer on the Honduras-El Salvador border, but he lives in El Salvador."

The ambassador clearly stated that his country respects the domestic affairs of other peoples and that the Argentine deputy foreign minister only visited Honduras to sign three treaties on trade, economic and scientific-technological cooperation. The FUR accusation said that following the Argentine deputy foreign minister's visit to Honduras a few weeks ago, the training of paramilitary groups and the issuing of death threats against university members had begun.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA MEMBERS RETURN FROM VISIT TO COSTA RICA

PA141716 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] The members of the governing junta of National Reconstruction and other officials of the revolutionary government who paid a 2-day visit to Costa Rica returned to Nicaragua this morning. The delegation, headed by Comdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Rafael Cordova Rivas and Arturo Cruz, signed an agreement with the Costa Rican Government to benefit mainly the inhabitants of the border sector of Rio San Juan Department.

Comments to Newsmen

PA131409 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Comdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, today said that Anastasio Somoza Debayle continues to be a threat to peace and democracy in Central America.

In a news conference held after the signing of a joint agreement between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, the Sandinist leader said that counterrevolutionary outbreaks exist in Nicaragua and blamed General Somoza, his son and other officers who fled Nicaragua for them. They are the ones who are attacking our people, Ortega Saavedra stressed.

Ortega Saavedra has been in Costa Rica since yesterday together with his junta companeros Arturo Cruz and Rafael Cordova as well as several ministers. The Sandinist commander affirmed that the deposed Nicaraguan president maintains his influence in Central America through publications in certain press and noted that Somoza's goal is to destabilize the democratic regimes of the area.

Regarding the possibility of Ronald Reagan's becoming U.S. president, Ortega Saavedra said that the Nicaraguans respect the domestic affairs of other countries and for this reason, they demand that this policy be made reciprocal.

For his part, Arturo Cruz said that they trust Reagan will act rationally if he assumes power. Otherwise, it would be a mistake by the United States because it would not have a right to participate in the Nicaraguan democratic process. If our domestic affairs were not respected, we would consider this to be aggression and the Nicaraguans would react with dignity.

Ortega Saavedra urged the Costa Ricans not to let themselves be deceived by false charges made against Nicaragua by publications. He asked them to visit the land of Sandino when charges are made about human rights violations or murders so that they can witness the truth.

In conclusion, Rafael Cordova said that he is optimistic about Nicaraguan production. He said that great efforts are being made in the industrial sector to increase production and to attract foreign investments.

Cordova noted that they are awaiting the prompt approval of the rest of the $75 million that the U.S. Government granted to Nicaragua. Regarding this, he said that they have only received $15 million.

The Nicaraguan junta members arrived in Costa Rica yesterday and will leave tomorrow after a 48-hour official visit during which they reached important agreements in a very busy schedule of meetings and visits with their Costa Rican counterparts.

STATE COUNCIL REJECTS MOTION FOR RELATIONS WITH PRC

PA141744 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] The State Council today rejected as inappropriate a motion submitted by Alvaro Jerez, representative of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN], suggesting that the State Council ask the government junta to establish relations with the PRC. Because we consider this is of interest to our listeners, you will hear a recording of Jerez making his request and then Companero Domingo Sanchez, a member of the State Council, expressing opposition to the motion because he feels that it is inappropriate and that the PRC is a disgrace to the world.

[Begin Jerez recording] It is for this reason that the MDN, based on the right we have won, submits the following motion: Wheareas, as a result of the revolutionary victory, the Nicaraguan people have won the right to have relations with any country of the world as a free, sovereign and independent people; 2. Wheareas, the PRC is the world's largest country, which has implemented an (?efficient) socialism to answer the needs of its many people; 3. wheareas, the PRC is the biggest buyer of our country's cotton and offers great possibilities for trade in the future, the MDN resolves that the State Council ask the government junta to initiate, through the Foreign Ministry, efforts to establish diplomatic relations with the PRC at the embassy level. [end recording)

This was the motion submitted by MDN Representative Alvaro Jerez. Now here is one of the replies of the State Council members against that motion. This one is expressed by Domingo Sanchez, member of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party:

[Begin recording] There seems to be interest in maintaing a division in this council so that we will forget important problems [words indistinct]. The truth is that they are [words indistinct] of Chinese socialism. I tell you that [words indistinct] because Chinese socialism is not socialism. (?It is the) socialism of the MDN; it is the socialism of each [word indistinct] of the Social Christian Party. That is why they are exerting efforts so that China will come with its technology and its rice and so that it will come buy coffee. The truth is that the Nicaraguan Government [words indistinct] with any country. That is why it has relations with El Salvador, the Yankees and even with Pinochet. This does not mean that we have to seek relations with any antidemocratic country because they are going to buy coffee from us. That is just a mercantilist policy. This revolution is not mercantilist. China was the first country to recognize Pinochet. Pinochet is a disgrace in the world so the first country which recognized him is also a disgrace to the world. China sponsored Pol Pot who brought death to Kampuchea in the name of the [word indistinct] democratic socialism which the MDN seeks to establish in Nicaragua. China maneuvers against the Afghan revolution in alliance with U.S. imperialism. China constantly invades Vietnam to kill and loot. That is the other side of the picture which we present to our friend Dr Alvaro Jerez [words indistinct]. [end recording]

ARCE REPLIES TO MRS CHAMORRO'S DEFENSE OF LA PRENSA

PA131915 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Comdr Bayardo Arce has issued a firm reply to Mrs Violeta Barrios de Chamorro. Those newsmen whom Mrs Violeta calls shameless are the ones who risked their lives during the dictatorship to give prestige to LA PRENSA. This was stated by Comdr Bayardo Arce in an interview to Radio Sandino regarding a letter that Mrs Violeta sent to Comdr Daniel Ortega dnd the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. The interview was held after a ceremony to grant individual honors to 14 policemen and collective awards to 11 police departments. In his statement to Radio Sandino, Commander Arce said that Mrs Violeta is trying to justify LA PRENSA's counterrevolutionary policy by calling the newsmen who fought the dictatorship shameless. If we want to be purist, we will find that some newsmen were weak but we must also remember that LA PRENSA received advertisement money from the dictatorship and from Somozist enterprises, Comdr Bayard Arce said. He also referred to Pablo Antonio Cuadra who is permitting his name to be used so that LA PRENSA can slander the revolution. Here is Commander Arce's statement:

[Begin recording] I want to refer to the letter first of all because I received a copy and second because Daniel is not in the country so much time could pass before the content of the letter would be clarified. I also want to clearly state that the Sandinists and particularly the National Directorate feel respect and affection toward Mrs Violeta but of course this does not mean we can be blind when consciously or unconsciously she is committing or hiding errors, which is something that is occurring in this case.

On the one hand, she generally tries to justify LA PRENSA's counterrevolutionary activity [words indistinct]. She is saying that the newmen who left LA PRENSA are dishonest, that they are shameless. Mrs Violeta never said those newsmen were shameless when they risked their lives when they worked for LA PRENSA during the dictatorship. She never said that those newsmen were dishonest or shameless as she now says in this letter in an effort to belittle their revolutionary quality. She never said this when these people risked their lives everyday working for that paper. We must remember that it was precisely those newsmen who are not now in LA PRENSA who won the international prestige of LA PRENSA. Those newsmen were lead by Xavier Chamorro who assumed the directorship of the paper upon the death of Pedro Joaquin. Pablo Antonio Cuadra did not take over the reins of the papers. He has never been linked to the paper's directorship. Xavier was the one who took over. Daniel Aguirre as head of the editorial staff and all the reporters made LA PRENSA a prestigious and combative newspaper. That is why we recently said that the only thing which today's LA PRENSA has of the past is the name. Today's paper is a caricature of what LA PRENSA was in the past.

Mrs Violeta, for whom I repeat we feel affection and respect and who we know is not directly or actively linked with the operation of the newspaper, has come out in defense of a group of negative, infamous and weak individuals who work at LA PRENSA. She comes out in their defense. And what does she use to defend them? The prestige of her husband, Pedro Joaquin, and the confidence that we expressed to her when she became part of the government junta. Therefore, in these circumstances, with all due respect and admiration we have for her because she was a brave woman not only because of her attitude when her husband died but because of her attitude in the struggle against dictatorship and her participation in the government, we cannot avoid pointing out that consciously or unconsciously she is favoring a negative attitude by the paper because the only thing remaining from her husband's time is the machinery.

HAVANA REPORTS HIJACKING OF NATIONAL AIRLINES PLANE

FL151029 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] A U.S. aircraft which had been forced to come to Cuba departed today in the early morning hours. The aircraft is a three-engine DC-10 of the National Airlines company and was carrying 211 passengers and 12 crewmembers, flying between Miami and San Juan, Puerto Rico, when it was diverted to Cuba. As is customary in these cases, after being accorded all the courtesies by Havana's Jose Marti International Airport personnel, the crewmembers and passengers departed aboard the same aircraft, except for the perpetrators of the diversion who are being held by the correspondent Cuban authorities pending investigations.

COMMENTARY ASSESSES U.S. DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION RESULTS

FL142350 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Arnaldo Coro commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Democratic Party convention concludes tonight at New York's Madison Square Garden. President James Carter will close the convention with a speech in which he will formally accept something that cost him a good deal of work to win, in other words, his party's nomination in the forthcoming November Presidential elections.

The convention, which lasted 4 days, was one of the most difficult in the history of the Democratic Party. Senator Edward Kennedy displayed tenacious opposition to James Carter to the very last, and though he did not achieve his goal to become the Democratic canadiate, he did achieve two important results: Kennedy changed some of the planks in the Democratic political platform into more progressive ones, especially as concerns economic points; in addition, he gained a political projection which can be considered the beginning of his campaign to obtain the nomination for the 1984 elections. Kennedy announced today that he will support the electoral campaign of the Democratic candidate, that is, President Carter, against Ronald Reagan, the Republican candidate, who in July launched a virulent political campaign worthy of the era of Senator Joseph McCarthy.

When the Democratic convention ends today, James Carter will have to play a dual role every day until November. On the one hand, he will continue to be the President of the United States of America. At the same time, he will be his party's nominee--the other candidate for the chair in the White House's Oval Office.

U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN CARIBBEAN DENOUNCED AT UN

FL141039 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] U.S. attempts to transform the Caribbean into an arena for military confrontation were denounced by Cuba before the UN Special Committee on Decolonization. The Cuban representative before that committee recalled that the active U.S. military presence in the Caribbean is being repeated in other seas and oceans, such as the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and in every case is aimed at suffocating the longing for liberation of all peoples. One of the countries transformed by the United States into a colony and military base is Puerto Rico, whose status will again be examined by that UN committee beginning next Monday. In San Juan, the president of Puerto Rico's influential bar association, Angel Tapia, said he will appear before the committee on behalf of his organization to denounce the repugnant U.S. intervention against the Puerto Rican right to self-determination. Tapia insisted that the United States, through its repressive agencies and armed forces, has made a mockery of UN resolutions aimed at making it possible for Puerto Rico to freely decide its future.

PRESIDENT FERRIER RESIGNS; REPLACED BY CHIN-A-SEN

PA141521 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1438 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] The Hague, 18 Aug [as received] (EFE)--Johan Henri Eliza Ferrier, the president of the South American state of Suriname since its independence in 1975, (?has presented his resignation) to the National Military Council and has been replaced by Chin-A-Sen, until now prime minister, according to reports arriving from the former Dutch colony.

The National Military Council, which has in effect controlled the nation since last 25 February has a strong man in Chin-A-Sen, who apparently has opposed Ferrier regarding issues relative to the powers of parliament. According to official sources in Paramaribo, the capital of Suriname, Daisy Bouterse, chief of the National Military Council General Staff, had asked Ferrier to resign, and he finally did. Although the change in the power circle occurred internally, the new president proclaimed a state of emergency across the nation for an unlimited period and announced the suspension of constitution. A curfew from 1900-0400 has been ordered in the capital and in the main towns. The Dutch airline KLM announced it has suspended all flights to Suriname because the Paramaribo airport had been closed.

Suriname, the former Dutch Guiana, is located between the former British Guiana and what is still French Guiana, north of Brazil. With an area of 163,000 square km, it has a multiracial population of Chinese, Hindus, Javanese and Europeans totaling some 400,000 inhabitants, half of them in Paramaribo.

Arrest of Officers, Ministers

FL150122 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Reports from Suriname, a former Dutch colony in South America, say that three army officers and a number of former government ministers have been arrested. Reports say they have accused them of planning a coup against the ruling National Military Council which itself came to power in a coup last February. Earlier in the day the council was reported to have dismissed the Suriname president, Mr Johann Ferrier, and replaced him with the new prime minister, Dr Henk Chin-A-Sen, because of a dispute between the two men. The Suriname news agency said that the constitution had been suspended and a state of emergency declared.

Interruption in Communications

PA150313 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0118 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Carcas, 14 Aug (EFE)--Communications with Suriname have been interrupted and there is no official information on that country's situation, Suriname Ambassador Donald Alaysius said here today.

Ambassador Alaysius, who represents his country in Venezuela, with which it has the closest relations, confirmed the news about the suspension of international flights and telephone services to Suriname.

Emile Wijntuin, president of the Suriname parliament and of the Christian Democratic Party, visited Venezuela last week. On that occasion he thanked Venezuelans for the support to his country following the February military coup. Wijntuin was received in Caracas by President Luis Herrera Campins, who said that even if there are small groups of communists in Suriname, the majority of the Suriname people "do not like Cuba; they like Venezuela."

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 161 *18 August 1980*

ARGENTINA

'No Comment' on U.S. Charges on Bolivia B 1
Steps Initiated To Ratify Tlaltelolco Treaty B 1
Videla Trip to Brazil Aimed at Strengthened Ties B 1
Former Israeli Premier Rabin Arrives for Lecture Tour [HERALD 15 Aug] B 2
Three UK Athletes Charged With Theft, Insulting Flag [HERALD 16 Aug] B 2

BOLIVIA

Gueiler Denied Permission To Leave Country C 1
Garcia Meza Delivers Speech in Cochabamba C 1
Dismissal of Labor Leaders C 1
Recovery of Coast C 2
Justification for Taking Power C 2
Foreign Ministry Rejects Drug Trafficking Charges C 2
Andean Pact 'Distortions' C 3
Interior Ministry Releases Preliminary List of Prisoners C 3
Arce Says Union Buildings To Be Demolished C 3
Guevara Arze Reportedly in Venezuelan Embassy C 4
UK Cancels Loan for Mining Development [Buenos Aires HERALD 16 Aug] C 4
FRG To Honor Economic Assistance Agreements C 4
Briefs: Israeli-Sponsored Training Course C 4

BRAZIL

Deputy Criticizes Boycott of Videla's Visit D 1
Minister Discusses Wage Readjustments, Inflation [JORNAL DO BRASIL 15 Aug] D 1
Soviet Coal Gasification Experts To Visit D 1
PETROBRAS Evaluating Deposit in Campos Basin [JORNAL DO BRASIL 15 Aug] D 1

CHILE

Iran Announces Breaking of Diplomatic Relations E 1
Chilean Communique E 1
Foreign Ministry Denies Peruvians Tortured E 2
British Trade Minister Concludes Visit E 2
Communique Issued on Arrest of Policemen E 2
Security Forces Arrest Seven MIR Members E 3
Intelligence Service Frees Three Suspects E 3
Briefs: New Province Created; Automobile Production E 3

COLOMBIA

Embassy in Jerusalem To Be Transferred to Tel Aviv F 1
M-19 Presents Platform for Accepting Amnesty F 1
Congressional Study F 2
Turbay Rejection F 2

Turbay, CGT President Meet for First Time F 2
Guerrillas Force IPS To Distribute Communique F 3
Government Protection of News Agencies F 3

PERU

President on Municipal Election Date, Gueiler's Situation J 1
Senate To Negotiate Gueiler's Release J 1
Talks To Raise Chile Ties To Ambassadorial Level Denied J 1
Foreign Minister Makes LAFTA-ALADI Comparison J 1
Transportation Ministry Workers Call Strike J 2
Draft Law on Freedom of Expression Sent To Congress J 2

VENEZUELA

Government Regrets Ouster of Suriname's Ferrier L 1
Adjustment in Export Fuel Prices Reported L 1

PANAMA

Minister Describes Commerce Talks With Mexico N 1
Paper Says U.S. Congress Wants To Keep 'Colonial Enclave' N 1
[MATUTINO 15 Aug]
Government Fines Cuban Airlines Officials N 2
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 15 Aug]
Briefs: Credentials Presentation; Ambassador's Appointment N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carazo Says He Is Not Worried About Destabilization P 1
Government Has Proof of Armed Guerrilla Camps P 1
[LA NACION 11 Aug]
LA NACION Demands Cleanup of Guerrilla Camps [12 Aug] P 3
Banana Strike Continues in La Estrella Valley P 4
Golfito Calm P 4
Presidential Candidate Charges Violation of Asylum P 4
Foreign Minister's Rebuttal P 5
Immigration Departs Nicaraguans as Illegal Aliens P 5

EL SALVADOR

U.S. Diplomat Wounded Slightly by Guardsmen 13 Aug P 5
Further Reportage on 3-Day General Strike P 6
FDR Report P 6
Radio Editorial P 7
ACAN-EFE Report P 9
Death Toll: 93 P 9
Archbishop's Comments P 10
AFP View of Strike P 11
Failure--Opportunity for Regime P 12
Army Denies Clearing San Salvador City Districts P 12
FDR Leader Interviewed by AFP in Ecuador P 13
Army Reportedly Bombs Aguilares Region P 14

GUATEMALA

Agriculture Minister To Attend FAO Meeting in Havana P 14
Government Increases Ownership of Oil Production P 14
Police Report 21 People Killed Over Weekend P 14

HONDURAS

Presidential Press Office Announces New Cabinet P 15
Terrorist Group Seizes OAS Office; Holds Chileans P 15
Terrorists' Communique P 15
Promise To Leave P 17
Second URP Communique P 17
End of Occupation P 18
FUR Charges of Argentine Aid Called 'Ridiculous' P 19
Immigration Refutes Media on Salvadoran Refugee Figure P 19

NICARAGUA

Costa Rican President Arrives in Monimbo P 19
Religious Event P 20
Belizean Ministers, Students To Visit P 20
Minister Wheelock Urges Militia To Crush Counterrevolution P 21
Interior Vice Minister Refers To Problem of 'Delinquency' P 21
Interior Ministry Creates Special Auxilary Police P 22

CUBA

Three More Hijackings Occur for Total of Six Q 1
First Plane Departs Q 1
Second Plane Leaves Q 1
Third Plane Returns to U.S. Q 1
Commentary Attacks Reagan, Carter; Sees No Choice at Polls Q 1
U.S. Purportedly Planning Intervention in El Salvador Q 2
Support for Western Sahara Renewed at UN Q 3

SURINAME

Mijnals Appointed Military Council Chairman [GUYANA CHRONICLE 6 Aug] U 1
Former Prime Minister Arron, Mijnals Arrested U 1
New Cabinet Minister Appointments Announced [Havana] U 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

URUGUAY

Foreign Ministry Explains Israel Embassy Move V 1

MEXICO

Government Not To Conduct Probe of Newsman's Death V 1

'NO COMMENT' ON U.S. CHARGES ON BOLIVIA

PY161433 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0206 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 15 Aug (NA)--A spokesman of the Argentine Foreign Ministry today said that he had "no comment to make" in regard to statements by David Passage, a U.S. State Department spokesman, who made public his country's "concern" over "the role played" by the Buenos Aires authorities in the recent military coup in Bolivia. Passage's statements were made known here through international press reports. Passage did not mention whether the U.S. Government has sent any notification to the Argentine authorities. The Foreign Ministry's spokesman declined to reveal whether a U.S. Government note had been received by the Argentine Government.

GOVERNMENT INITIATES STEP TO RATIFY TLALTELOLCO TREATY

PY151321 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1716 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 13 Aug (TELAM)--An official of the Foreign Ministry's international organizations department today said that Argentina has begun to take the steps to ratify the Tlaltelolco treaty and will ratify it when it receives assurances that its legitimate rights will be adequately protected.

The legitimate rights Argentina seeks to secure in order to ratify the treaty are those outlined in article 18, which empowers each signatory: to carry out explosions of nuclear devices for peaceful purposes, including explosions that would require devices similar to those used in nuclear weapons; to cooperate with third parties for the same purposes since the Argentine Government believes--as it stated in a note submitted at the signing of the treaty on 27 September 1967--that the provisions of article 18 ensure the use of nuclear energy as an indispensable tool in promoting the development process in Latin America and are, consequently, a basic condition for laying the foundations of an adequate balance of responsibilities and obligations among both nuclear and nonnuclear powers regarding nonproliferation.

The Argentine Government, in line with its legal tradition and policy regarding the sovereignty of states, thus requests that each state be guaranteed the right to use, as it wishes, its own nuclear experience, technology and development, always for peaceful purposes.

For the time being, our country has been negotiating an agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency, headquartered in Vienna, to have the latter extend its safeguards to the Argentine nuclear programs. This agreement, as stated in article 13 of the Tlaltelolco treaty, should be in force no later than 18 months after the date of initiation of the negotiations.

VIDELA TRIP TO BRAZIL AIMED AT STRENGTHENED TIES

PA171810 Paris AFP in Spanish 1341 GMT 17 Aug 80

[By Luis Maria Castellanos]

[Excerpt] Buenos Aies, 17 Aug (AFP)--The visit which Argentine President Jorge Videla will begin in Brazil on 19 August, only 3 months after Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo's visit to Argentina, will help strengthen the new stage of cooperation the two countries opened this year, Argentine diplomatic sources have said.

Actually, not much has changed in the regional picture in the last 3 months to warrant such a prompt reciprocation of the presidential visit. Therefore, Videla's trip must be viewed as a reiteration of this new climate in Argentine-Brazilian relations and a guarantee that it will continue during the next Argentine military government scheduled to be inaugurated in March 1981.

The sources said that Videla's decision to visit Brazil would be hard to understand if one overlooked the fact that the next government will be a continuation of the present government and follow guidelines the military commands are already setting.

The speed with which Argentina has decided to reciprocate the visit of the Brazilian president last May is evidence of the importance this country attaches to the new climate in its relations with Brazil.

FORMER ISRAELI PREMIER RABIN ARRIVES FOR LECTURE TOUR

PY151745 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 15 Aug 80 p 11

[Text] (NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS)--Former Israeli Premier Yitzak Rabin arrived here yesterday to give a series of talks on the present situation in his country especially as regards to the annexation of Jerusalem. Speaking at the Sheraton Hotel yesterday afternoon, Rabin admitted that his scheduled address at the war school had provoked expressions of dissent within his Labour Party. Rabin said he supported the Israeli parliament's decision to declare Jerusalem the capital of the Jewish state, but he stressed that the measure could have been taken later. He pointed out that in the vote on Jerusalem, the Labour Party had supported the decision "in order to avoid giving an image of internal division."

Rabin is visiting the country as a guest of various Jewish organizations. But he will also give a talk on the Mid-East situation at the war school. He said he did not know if the organizers of his trip had planned a meeting for him with relatives of missing people, and he avoided speaking on the matter. He did however reveal that there was opposition within his party to his speaking before high Argentine military officials.

THREE UK ATHLETES CHARGED WITH THEFT, INSULTING FLAG

PY172059 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 16 Aug 80 p 9

[Excerpts] Three British rugby players who were arrested on Monday in an incident involving the removing of an Argentine flag from a government building were officially charged with aggravated larceny and disrespect for a national symbol yesterday by Federal Judge Martin Anzoategui who also ordered their preventive detention and a 1,000,000-peso attachment on the assets of each of them to cover court costs.

The players' excuse of being British subjects ignorant of Argentine customs was rejected by Anzoategui, who said, "the magnitude of the offense in which they participated was hardly made up for with the jeers and rudeness through which they tried to ridicule police actions during the recovering of the national banner."

GUEILER DENIED PERMISSION TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PY161441 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Former President Lidia Gueiler will not be allowed to leave the country because she has violated the international norms of asylum rights, Interior Minister Luis Arce said today. He said that the matter is made still more serious because of the untrue statements she made to foreign newsmen, saying that members of the armed forces had compelled her to sign her resignation at gunpoint. This never happened, because the former president resigned of her own free will in the presence of a high churchman who is also a newsman.

Regarding the fact that the congregations in many churches reacted last Sunday against sermons which were not particularly Christian, the minister admitted that he had received several reports about this. He regretted that a certain churchman does not follow the faith he professes. He said, however, that this did not surprise him, because that churchman is a notorious agitator; but there is a limit to everything, he added.

He said that he had reported these anomalies to the apostolic nuncio during a lunch with him and had also referred to the agreement, reached during closed-door meetings with high churchmen, that the government will respect the church and the church will respect the government. Colonel Arce deplored that some members of the Catholic Church have not respected that agreement, and he said that appropriate measures will be taken if such activities continue.

He made it clear that it will be the fault of the government if during upcoming religious services congregations have reactions of a stronger nature than those which occurred last Sunday in some churches against those who, instead of preaching the sacred words of love and peace, dedicate themselves to agitation through the reading of sermons whose contents are not acceptable to the people.

Col Luis Arce Gomez concluded by saying: I foresee that this may happen, and that would be beyond the control of the government.

GARCIA MEZA DELIVERS SPEECH IN COCHABAMBA

Dismissal of Labor Leaders

PY161336 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Excerpts] President Luis Garcia Meza has stated that the government has dismissed the labor union leaders because they did not interpret the ambitions of the working class, but betrayed it instead.

The president made this statement to newsmen after the closing ceremony of the Academic year at the Mariscal Jose Ballivian Army School [in Cochabamba].

The president also said that the government will permit international organizations to enter the country as long as they have no contacts with nor are influenced by extremist organizations and as they tell the truth about events in Bolivia after the armed forces took over the government of the nation.

Regarding certain reports published in Peruvian newspapers, quoting La Paz Archbishop Jorge Manrique, the president expressed his amazement over those reports, which he called "untrue and slanderous." Monsignor Manrique had reported to Peruvian news media that arrests continue in Bolivia, that there are executions and that rivers of blood have flowed since 17 July.

Recovery of Coast

FY162026 Paris AFP in Spanish 1830 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 16 Aug (AFP)--We have to be ready to achieve the recovery of the Bolivian coast by negotiations or by force, President Garcia Meza said today in statements made in Cochabamba, located in the center of the country. Garcia Meza made this statement before going to the shrine of the city of Cochabamba, where thousands of people will attend the religious festivity today. He pointed out that the recovery of the coast is a national goal and that all Bolivians are conscious of it. Bolivia lost its seacoast during the war of the Pacific, waged against Chile in 1879.

Justification for Taking Power

FY161306 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Cochabamba--Gen Luis Garcia Meza, president of the national reconstruction government, said that the armed forces, in view of the disorder, anarchy, economic crisis, increases of prices of consumer goods and the threats which hung over the very foundations of the nation, had to organize a junta of commanders to lay the bases in response to the demands of the time in order to save the nation.

The president expressed these concepts during the graduation ceremony at the end of the academic year at the Mariscal Jose Ballivian Army School, held at that military institute at noon on Friday. President Garcia Meza gave an important speech at the military school in which he referred to the tasks of the national reconstruction government formed by the armed forces.

He said that the tutelar institution of the fatherland had found itself facing the inevitable duty of assuming the defense of the people, the workers and all the dispossessed sectors against the ambitions of those who even wished to destroy the indissoluble unity of the armed forces.

He also stated that when the interests of the nation coincide with the fate of the armed forces, as is now the case because of the efforts of the higher echelons of the latter, the future of that institution and the country will clearly have taken the path of progress and general development, because the national reconstruction project is shared by all levels of the Bolivian society.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS DRUG TRAFFICKING CHARGES

PY171917 Paris AFP in Spanish 1759 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 17 Aug (AFP)--The Bolivian Foreign Ministry asserted here today that the government will continue struggling against coca planting despite the withdrawal of U.S. cooperation. A Foreign Ministry communique replies in this way to the U.S. newspaper, the Washington POST, which accused members of the Bolivian Government of being involved in drug trafficking its 14 August issue.

The regime presided over by Gen Luis Garcia Meza ascribes that article and other similar ones to maneuvers by international extremism whose failure became obvious when they could not prevent active Bolivian participation in the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) [sentence as received].

The Foreign Ministry also expressed its amazement over the fact that David Passage, a spokesman of the Department of State, had committed an unheard-of act when he echoed the insults of the newspapers against the Bolivian Government and justifies the cancellation of the aid against drug trafficking in this country.

The ministry also regrets that the United States has not taken due notice of the Interior Ministry resolution creating the Commission for the Control of Dangerous Drugs, which will be entrusted with the control, prevention and suppression of the illegal drug trade.

The document concludes by stating that Bolivia, in view of such a persistent and groundless campaign, can only reject the slander and denounce before world public opinion the outrage to which it is being submitted, only because of the fact that it is exercising its legitimate right to adopt the form of government which is the most suitable for its interests.

Andean Pact 'Distortions'

PY161638 Paris AFP in Spanish 2315 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 15 Aug (AFP)--The Bolivian Government charged here today that the Cartagena Agreement is being distorted and thus it is losing effectiveness. It also made it clear that whether within or outside the Andean Pact, with the approval or disapproval of its presidents, Bolivia will not change the course it has already chosen.

The Bolivian Foreign Ministry has answered in this tone statements made by members of the Andean Group in Lima in late July. The reply was disseminated here today in the first bulletin released by the Bolivian Embassy since the military coup of Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

INTERIOR MINISTRY RELEASES PRELIMINARY LIST OF PRISONERS

PY160013 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0028 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 15 Aug (TELAM)--The Interior Ministry today released the list of persons arrested in the main cities and rural towns, except those arrested in this captial. The official list does not carry the names of prominent political and labor leaders, thus leaving the impression that they have either left the country or taken asylum in embassies.

The Interior Ministry note also says that 7 persons have been arrested in Pando, 14 in Potosi, 14 in Sucre, 19 in Santa Cruz and 39 in Oruro since the armed forces assumed power on 17 July. No list of persons arrested in Beni, Cochabamba or La Paz has been released.

The interior minister, Col Luis Arce, told journalists that the government will soon provide the final list of political prisoners in order to stop speculation by some irresponsible members of the media.

ARCE SAYS UNION BUILDINGS TO BE DEMOLISHED

PY161540 Paris AFP in Spanish 0153 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 15 Aug (AFP)--Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez stated here today that both buildings of the Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers Union [FSTMB] and the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] will be demolished. He made it clear, however, that this measure will be carried out because the mineworkers have transferred the building to the Labor Ministry. He added that the walls will be demolished as soon as the Labor Ministry hands over the appropriate authorization to the La Paz Prefecture, which will be in charge of building a 20-story building on the lot that was formerly owned by the country's main labor organizations.

Arce Gomez also indicated that the new curfew hours in the city of La Paz, which will now begin at 2300 rather than at 2100 as has been the case until now, will only go into effect as of Tuesday and not Monday, as was previously announced.

He noted that those arrested for violating the curfew, regardless of their social status, will be forced to paint the city walls; women, however, will only pay fines.

GUEVARA ARZE REPORTEDLY IN VENEZUELAN EMBASSY

PY151752 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1629 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 15 Aug (LATIN)--Former Bolivian President Walter Guevara Arze is in asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy in La Paz, his son Walter Guevara Anaya reported here today.

The son of the former Bolivian president arrived here last night after the new military government issued the respective safe-conducts to him and two other persons who were asylum at the Brazilian Embassy in La Paz.

UK CANCELS LOAN FOR MINING DEVELOPMENT

PY172110 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 16 Aug 80 p 5

[Excerpt] London (REUTERS)--Britain has shelved an 18 million pounds (41 million dollar) dcheme to aid the Bolivian state mining authority following the coup in La Paz, the Ministry of Overseas Development said yesterday.

"In the present circumstances we shall not be proceeding with the intended capital aid project," a spokesman said. The scheme was Britain's biggest aid project in Latin America, he stated. The money was to buy British mining equipment and the interest on the loan would have been deposited in a special fund to help Bolivian miners, the spokesman said.

FRG TO HONOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE AGREEMENTS

PY141414 Paris AFP in Spanish 0316 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 13 Aug (AFP)--The FRG will continue to offer economic aid to Bolivia, and therefore all agreements and contracts that were signed with previous governments will be fulfilled.

This statement was made here today by the FRG ambassador to Bolivia, Johannes von Cacano, who informed journalists about a meeting he had had with Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza.

The ambassador said that he had requested a meeting to discuss humanitarian issues and that therefore they did not discuss whether the FRG Government will recognize the new Bolivian regime.

Garcia Meza and the FRG ambassador held a meeting on Monday, and the Bolivian president mentioned it in a speech he delivered to the officers of the Colorados Regiment. In his speech, General Garcia Meza said that the European countries are now interested in human rights but that they were silent when extremists attacked the nation and armed forces.

BRIEFS

ISRAELI-SPONSORED TRAINING COURSE--A course for training of young leaders of the peasant community development program will begin next Monday at the town of (Paracaya), 40 km from Cochabamba. The course is sponsored by the Israeli Embassy and will be led by Israeli experts. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Aug 80 PY]

DEPUTY CRITICIZES BOYCOTT OF VIDELA'S VISIT

FY151808 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Undated interview with Deputy Nelson Marchezan, government leader in the Chamber of Deputies, in Brazilia--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Deputy, in response to President Figueiredo's invitation, Argentine President Videla will visit the National Congress next week. While the government bloc will attend the session that will be held in President Videla's honor, the opposition bloc announced that it will not attend. What justification could you give to the opposition's attitude?

[Answer] I do not justify the opposition's attitude; I condemn it. I believe the opposition is showing intolerance. To attend a session in honor of the Argentine president does not mean to support or to reject the process embodied by President Videla. He will come to Brazil as the president of a friendly nation with which we have strong ties.

MINISTER DISCUSSES WAGE READJUSTMENTS, INFLATION

FY160316 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 15 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Labor Minister Murilo Macedo told the house labor and social legislation committee yesterday that the twice yearly salary readjustment provided for in the current salary law only contributes 1.225 percent to the inflation rate, adding that "the much-discussed changes in the salary law are just being studied," and that as far as he is concerned "that law will not be changed soon."

As he concluded his appearance before the house committee, which lasted from 1000 to 1335, Minister Macedo received long applause from the PDS [social democratic party] deputies when he said: "I reaffirm my conviction that the salary law passed by Congress represents a gain for the workers, protecting them from the adverse effects of inflation."

SOVIET COAL GASSIFICATION EXPERTS TO VISIT

FY161926 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals has announced that a mission of Soviet experts will soon come to Brazil to give lectures on the coal gassification process within the mines. Cals believes that coal gassification in the mines will markedly contribute to reducing processing costs, since it would no longer be necessary to take the coal to gassification plants. He added that the Soviet experts will discuss the subject with private mining producers.

Cals said the country will produce an average of 230,000 barrels of oil daily by the end of this year. He added that the country will spend $8.4 billion this year for oil imports, and not $10.5 billion as was estimated earlier.

PETROBRAS EVALUATING DEPOSIT IN CAMPOS BASIN

FY160321 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 15 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpt] PETROBRAS is secretly evaluating the production potential of a large 60-kilometer area in the Campos Basin--an area with a prospective yield of 100,000 barrels per day. The pioneer well, 1-RJS-110, now has a flow of 4,000 barrels per day and seismic studies of the region indicate that the area has the largest oil deposit in the Campos Basin.

IRAN ANNOUNCES BREAKING OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

PA171526 Paris AFP in Spanish 1452 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 17 Aug (AFP)--A well-informed source announced here this morning that the Government of Iran today broke diplomatic relations with the Chilean regime of Gen Augusto Pinochet.

The decision of the Iranian authorities was communicated to Chilean Charge d'Affaires Jose Cataldo, who has been in charge of the Chilean interests in Iran for the past month during the absence of the ambassador, retired Gen Felipe Geiger [as received], who is in this capital attending personal matters.

The imminent break in relations, decided on by the Iranian Government, had already been announced 2 weeks ago in this capital but it was not implemented until today.

Iran's interests in Chile were being represented by Abdullah Ommidvar Farhadi, a personal representative of the late shah, who received his instructions from Iran's embassy in Buenos Aires. It was announced in this capital that for the past 4 months Farhadi had not received any instructions from his government.

Chilean Communique

PY172221 Paris AFP in Spanish 2134 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 17 Aug (AFP)--The military regime of Gen Augusto Pinochet today blamed the pro-Soviet elements of the Tehran government for breaking off relations between Iran and this country, which was revealed today, Sunday.

An official Chilean communique that was released this afternoon also asserts that basic differences and differences in principle between the Iranian and Chilean regimes were the reasons given by Iran for suspending diplomatic links.

The Foreign Ministry reported this afternoon the rupture of relations. In effect, the ministry states that there are very deep basic differences and differences in principle between the two governments, "because Chile is always respectful of the principle of noninterference in the affairs of other states, a contrast with the serious violations of international rights that have been committed by the Iranian authorities.

The fact that Chile considers it fundamental that the full enforcement of the international law be maintained as the best guarantee for the peace, security and independence of nations, especially medium-sized and small ones, has surely encouraged the pro-Soviet elements in Iran to achieve the implementation of their violently hostile line toward our country, the communique adds.

Moreover, the communique asserts that with the rupture decided by the Tehran government Chile does not lose, because it has no economic or political commitments with that nation.

The communique concludes by expressing the desire of the government of Gen Augusto Pinochet that in the very near future "more normal conditions will be established in Iran which will permit the renewal of relations, which are now interrupted, on a level of mutual respect, friendship and cooperation.

Chile, which is an importer of oil, is supplied by Gabon, Venezuela and Ecuador.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES PERUVIANS TORTURED

PY161706 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2236 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 14 Aug (LATIN)--The Chilean Foreign Ministry today denied that the police had tortured and expelled from the country four Peruvian citizens arrested in the city of Arica, 2,000 km north of Santiago.

The Foreign Ministry said that the appropriate investigations indicate that the four Peruvian citizens were arrested by security services for taking pictures of an Arica military garrison and that they were released an hour later.

Upon returning to Lima last week, the Peruvians told the local press that they had been tortured and then expelled for taking pictures of the Chilean university in Arica.

The Foreign Ministry indicated that the entire background of this incident was sent to the Chilean charge d'affaires in Lima to pass on to the Peruvian Foreign Ministry.

BRITISH TRADE MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

PY171530 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0427 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] British Trade Minister Cecil Parkinson and his entourage ended their fruitful visit to Chile today after a number of high-level meetings. They first met with members of the IACCP [Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production] then with Alvaro Bardon, Chilean Central Bank president, Manuel Valdes, president of the Production and Trade Confederation; and Transportation Minister Caupolican Boisset. They also visited Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames and had a lunch with the mining minister. Finally, Parkinson gave a press conference at the residence of Ambassador John Moore Heath in which he reviewed all his activities and the pleasant memories that he and the members of his official entourage will have of their stay in Chile.

Summing up the account of his contacts and meetings, Minister Cecil Parkinson said "that the group of five businessmen who accompanied me will return to England to tell the English industry in general how important they consider the Chilean market. I believe that in the future you will see activities and great interest by many good and efficient British companies in Chile."

At the end of the press conference, Ambassador Moore Heath announced there will be visits by two trade missions representing the Chambers of Commerce of Birmingham and London in October and November, respectively.

Minister Parkinson left for Great Britain tonight.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ARREST OF POLICEMEN

PY161746 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text of undated communique issued by the government Social Communications Agency, DINACOS, in Santiago]

[Text] With regard to the recent kidnappings, which are known to the public, and the possible involvement of police investigation officers in those kidnappings, and pursuant to the joint communique issued yesterday by the Defense and Interior Ministers, DINACOS [Direccion Nacional de Comunicacion Social] hereby informs the public that:

1. As a result of the investigation conducted by Gen Carlos Morales, chief of the Santiago Emergency Zone, it has been concluded that the following investigation officers--who are now under arrest--may have been involved in the above kidnappings: Eric Antonio Concha Arias, Mario Escarate, Manuel Hernandez Fernandez, Domingo Pinto and Jose Opazo Gomez.

2. The above officers were placed at the disposal of Judge Alberto Echavarria, of the appeals court, who is hearing the case. The complete file of the investigation was also delivered to the judge.

3. The interior minister also asked the Santiago Appeals Court to add new charges to those filed on 31 July and 5 August, respectively.

4. Upon completing his investigation, Gen Carlos Morales has offered full cooperation to Judge Echavarria in faking any further action the judge may deem necessary.

SECURITY FORCES ARREST SEVEN MIR MEMBERS

PY141214 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0239 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 13 Aug (LATIN)--The security services reported today that seven members of the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) were arrested and put at the disposal of the military courts.

Those arrested have been identified as Juan Alejandro Rojas, Roberto Ahumada, Miguel Yanez, Valeriano Dinamarca, Ruperto Sanchez, Ramon Casanella and Norma Orellana. According to the same sources, the group formed an armed cell that operated under the name Comando Michimalongo in Santiago working class neighborhoods by inciting them to subversion.

The seven persons who were arrested were charged with violating the security law and the arms control law since they were carrying pistols and revolvers.

INTELLIGENCE SERVICE FREES THREE SUSPECTS

PY140138 Paris AFP in Spanish 2339 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 13 Aug (AFP)--According to information released here, the Chilean intelligence service today released three alleged extremists who had been under arrest for several days. Among those arrested was Agustin Davila Gonzalez, potter and graduate law student, who according to several local papers was a member of the commando which machinegunned and killed Lt Col Roger Vergara, director of the Army Intelligence School, on 15 July 1980. It was pointed out that Davila was released without any charges against him. Pilar Avendano Garrido, secretary of the Catholic Worker Youth (JOC) and Ines Ortega Fuentes, sister of one of the leaders of the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) still at large, were also released.

BRIEFS

NEW PROVINCE CREATED--President Pinochet today signed in Cauquenes a decree that creates the province of Cauquenes. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Aug 80 PY]

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION--According to a report published in the economic and financial survey, automobile production in Chile during the first 6 months of the year increased by 35.7 percent. The amount of units produced during this period reaches 12,590. [Santiago Chile LA NACION in Spanish 5 Aug 80 p 2 PY]

EMBASSY IN JERUSALEM TO BE TRANSFERRED TO TEL AVIV

PA180249 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0218 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] The Colombian Embassy in Israel will be transferred from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv in the next few days, a radio in Bogota said.

According to the CARACOL Network, which cited the Foreign Ministry, the decision was caused by pressure from the Arab states, who warned that they would break relations with the 12 countries that have embassies in Jerusalem.

The transfer, the radio report said, will make Colombia the third country to announce the transfer of its diplomatic mission in the last 2 weeks after the Israelis passed a law making Jerusalem the permanent capital. Colombian Ambassador Cesar Castro Perdomo will probably inform the Israeli Government officially of the decision.

M-19 PRESENTS PLATFORM FOR ACCEPTING AMNESTY

PA142237 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1321 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota, 14 Aug (EFE)--The Colombian guerrilla 19 April Movement (M-19), which kept one congressman and three newsmen captive Wednesday night and early today in Bogota, has released a government platform which it believes constitutes the only way to accept the amnesty being studied by the national congress.

This was announced to this agency by newsman Jorge Rincon, one of those kidnapped and released at about 1121 GMT. The newsman said the document or government platform consists of 35 pages.

The platform includes among other things a proposal to the government to secure peace in the country as well as an invitation to peasant, worker, civic, social organizations to assume responsibilities in the current situation of the country.

Entitled "M-19 Proposal for a Time Which Requires Dialogue," the guerrilla organization has submitted to the Colombian Government some measures which favor the workers and employees of the country, such as a wage increase, the annulment of compulsory military service, the providing of agroindustrial credits and the reduction of working hours for the peasant sectors.

The M-19 guerrillas insist on compulsory education for Colombians through the nationalization of education. They also propose the nationalization of coal, a prohibition against importing foodstuffs, the nationalization of foreign trade and the creation as soon as possible of a government price-control organization.

They note that the government must expel from the country foreign military advisers and suspend the military assistance it receives from other nations.

The M-19 affirms that the guerrillas will not accept the amnesty bill, which the Colombian legislature will start studying next week, if solutions to the problems causing violence in the country are not dealt with in the bill.

Newsman Jorge Rincon of the Radio CARACOL Network was kidnapped last night by an M-19 commando unit together with his colleagues Jaime Ortiz Alvear and Jorge Parga, as well as Congressman Simon Bossa Lopez.

Congressional Study

PA141438 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] The Colombian congress will study various documents sent by subversive organizations in hiding to the first committee of the House of Representatives.

It was learned that the proponent of the amnesty bill, Simon Bossa Lopez, today will raise before the first committee the terms of the guerrilla organization, which kept him captive for several hours together with three newsmen, to explain their views on this bill. Recently representative Simon Bossa Lopez told World News [name of newscast] that before presenting the respective bill, he and his colleague Dario Ortiz Vidales would make a thorough study of all the suggestions and proposals raised by the Colombians to the Congress regarding this initiative. Bossa Lopez reiterated on that occasion that considerations by legal, political and other organizations would be studied indiscriminately, because it was the wish of the proponents to have a broad and serious idea of what the country thinks of the famous amnesty issue.

Simon Bossa Lopez, 47, also indicated that the amnesty bill, according to the foremost Liberal organizations and leaders, would be subject to fundamental changes. Both proponents have indicated that amnesty must be accompanied by the granting of extraordinary powers to the executive branch to grant the amnesty.

Turbay Rejection

PA160309 Paris AFP in Spanish 2143 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota, 15 Aug (AFP)--President Julio Cesar Turbay said today that his regime wants to bring peace to Colombia and he urged the guerrillas to accept the amnesty now being studied by congress.

President Turbay rejected a document by the leftist 19 April Movement [M-19], which kidnapped Liberal Congressman Simon Bossa Lopez and four newsmen less than 48 hours ago and gave them a counterproposal for the amnesty.

The M-19 says it will not accept the amnesty proposed by the government and said that the amnesty should include some critical national problems. We refuse to enter into polemics with subversive agents, Turbay said during a rally held at the small town of Caparrapi, some 60 km from Bogota where he inaugurated several social projects. We shall make peace wih with responsible Colombians who really want peace, he said in a tacit reply to the M-19.

He revealed that he will not change his social policy during the remaining 2 years of his term and added that guerrillas who do not accept the amnesty and return to democracy will have to be treated according to the law and the constitution. Within 2 weeks, the Colombian congress will begin an extensive debate on an amnesty for guerrillas.

TURBAY, CGT PRESIDENT MEET FOR FIRST TIME

PA141929 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Report by Yolanda Chauta]

[Text] Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and (Efrem) Delgado, president of the General Labor Confederation (CGT), held a meeting today, and this is the first time that a CGT has ever held talks with the chief of state.

At the end of the meeting at 1100 this morning in Narino Palace, the CGT president said he was quite satisfied, adding that this first meeting constitutes the first step toward government-CGT relations within the framework of dialogue advocated and carried out by the chief of state.

During the meeting, the labor leaders expressed their views to the president regarding the labor situation and socioeconomic aspects of the country. Finally, Delgado said that the president offered to meet again with CGT representatives at a date to be mutually agreed upon.

GUERRILLAS FORCE IPS TO DISTRIBUTE COMMUNIQUE

PA162222 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1902 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota, 16 Aug (EFE)--It was officially revealed that an urban guerrilla commando group has attacked the INTERPRESS SERVICE [IPS] offices in Bogota and after subduing newsmen and workers, sent a communique to the world. The group fled 20 minutes later.

According to the police, three masked men and one woman claiming to be members of the National Liberation Army [ELN] entered the IPS offices around 1645. The attackers carried submachineguns.

During their 20-minute stay, the guerrillas cut telephone lines and compelled the workers to send abroad a communique expressing their support for the second human rights forum held in Bogota and condemning the bill granting amnesty to guerrillas in Colombia.

The bill was presented to congress by the government and benefits only those presently fighting and not those who are being tried or have been sentenced.

An IPS spokesman said that before escaping, the masked guerrillas painted the office walls with ELN slogans urging the people to join the revolutionary struggle. Last year another guerrilla group carried out an identical operation against the UPI offices.

Government Protection of News Agencies

PA162355 Paris AFP in Spanish 2155 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Bogota, 17 Aug (AFP)-- The Colombian Government has posted guards at the entrance of international news agencies offices today after a guerrilla commando group occupied one of them.

The offices of the Italian INTERPRESS SERVICE were invaded today by four guerrillas of the Castroite National Liberation Army. The guerrillas compelled the newsmen to send a message to the world rejecting the amnesty proposed by the government.

PRESIDENT ON MUNICIPAL ELECTION DATE, GUEILER'S SITUATION

PY161836 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Excerpts] President Fernando Belaunde Terry has announced in Arequipa that the Peruvian municipal elections will be held on Sunday, 23 November 1980. He said he had waited for the Arequipa anniversary to announce the municipal elections. He made the announcement after being declared guest of honor by Arequipa Mayor (Rene Furga).

Shortly before leaving for Arequipa, where he attended the 440th anniversary of this city, President Belaunde expressed concern over the detention in Bolivia of former Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler. He said that Peru has always expressed interest in the fate of our American brothers, especially of prominent personalities such as Mrs Lidia Gueiler. He added that he has always admired and respected her.

SENATE TO NEGOTIATE GUEILER'S RELEASE

PY161856 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Senator Javier Alva Orlandini, the second vice president of the republic, has expressed his belief that there is no danger of a military coup in Peru. He said that all sectors that participated in the recent elections fully support the democratic regime. He added that the armed forces are now fully aware of their responsibility to maintain a high level of professionalism.

Alva Orlandini also said that since Peru is now on the brink of bankruptcy, it is our duty to take it out of this painful situation.

He said he had asked the Senate president to take the appropriate steps to allow former Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler to leave her country. He also said that there is no tangible evidence of the involvement of the drug trafficerks' mafia in the latest Bolivian coup.

He added that within 30 days, the Senate will have to confirm the members of the judicial branch in their posts. He made the statement shortly before leaving for Huanuco, where he represented President Belaunde at the main celebrations on the anniversary of Huanuco Department.

TALKS TO RAISE CHILE TIES TO AMBASSADORIAL LEVEL DENIED

PY151825 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella yesterday said that his ministry is awaiting an official report on the alleged mistreatment suffered by four Peruvian tourists in Arica. He also denied having held talks with his Chilean counterpart to raise their relations to ambassadorial level.

FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES LAFTA-ALADI COMPARISON

PY151605 Paris AFP in Spanish 0431 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Lima, 14 Aug (AFP)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella stated here today on his return from Montevideo, where the Latin American Integration Association [ALADI] was formed last Tuesday, that emergence of the new organization is a reaction against the imbalance existing in LAFTA, its predecessor, in which three countries predominated.

Arias Stella said that Argentina, Brazil and Mexico predominated in the pattern of the defunct LAFTA (Latin American Free Trade Association), but that the new spirit guiding ALADI will permit all countries to be taken into account and grouped into three categories: higher developed ones, semi-developed ones--among which is Peru--and those of relatively low development. This pattern will be taken into account in all future negotiations, thus making the new organization fairer and more harmonious than LAFTA. It will also have a single purpose: to bring about the Latin American Common Market, the Peruvian foreign minister concluded.

TRANSPORTATION MINISTRY WORKERS CALL STRIKE

PY141657 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Transportation and Communications Minister Fernando Chavez Belaunde has reported that the workers of his ministry will receive an average monthly increase of more than 7,000 soles. The minister exhorted the ministry workers to lift their sit-down strike in view of the country's difficult economic situation.

He appealed for the workers' understanding by pointing out that it is not possible to meet all of their demands now in view of the country's serious economic situation. He also expressed his surprise over the strike called by the ministry workers, since on the day before they called the strike they had agreed to meet today to discuss the problem. Chavez Belaunde made this statement after a meeting he held with the president of the republic at government house.

DRAFT LAW ON FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION SENT TO CONGRESS

PY151711 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] The executive branch has submitted to the Chamber of Deputies a draft law through which freedoms of expression, information, opinion and dissemination will be fully restored throughout the country.

First of all, the draft law stresses that every citizen has both the right to inform and to be informed; to give his opinion and to hear the opinion of others; to express himself through oral and written works and images; and to disseminate his opinions without prior authorization or censorship. He also has the right to found any mass communication media and to have access to all publications published or disseminated both in the country and abroad.

The draft law establishes that crimes, committed through the mass communication media are no different than those outlined in the penal code, and consequently, will be treated accordingly and will be heard by the courts alone. There is no such thing as a "press crime" or "opinion crime."

The draft law establishes the right of every citizen to protect his honor and good reputation and guarantees his right to demand free of charge the immediate correction and clarification of any distorted information by any mass communication media about him.

The draft law makes provisions for cases of slander and offense [injuria] which will be punishable by imprisonment of no more than 6 months or fines equivalent to the income 3 to 60 working days for proven cases of slander, and imprisonment of no more than 3 months or fines equivalent to the defendant's income for 3 to 30 working days for proven cases of offense. It also establishes that a defendant may be acquitted of charges of slander or offense if he publicly apologizes. A person convicted of these crimes may be released after serving one-tenth of his imprisonment term and the payment of a fine equivalent to 2 working days for each day of imprisonment he still has to serve.

GOVERNMENT REGRETS OUSTER OF SURINAME'S FERRIER

PA162119 Paris AFP in Spanish 0201 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, 15 Aug (AFP)--Venezuela officially deplored tonight the ouster of Suriname President Johan Ferrier, who was replaced by Prime Minister Henk Chin-A-Sen on orders from the military council that now rules the former Dutch Guiana.

A Venezuelan Foreign Ministry note released here tonight registers the deep concern of this nation's Christian Democratic government over the dismissal of the Suriname president, who had been freely elected to the post.

The note adds that this event is a serious obstacle in the democratic course Suriname adopted since independence in November 1975, when it adopted a line of pluralism and freedom which has been an example to Latin America.

The document adds that the Venezuelan Government firmly hopes constitutional order will be restored in Suriname and that the country will return to the democratic path.

Venezuela, which is an OPEC member country, has been the Latin American country most closely linked to Suriname since its indepencence. The bonds were particularly strong during the government of former Prime Minister Henck Arron, who was ousted last year.

Venezuela maintained the ties when Arron was overthrown in February. Local observers feel that Ferrier's presence at the head of Suriname was a bulwark of these relations.

ADJUSTMENT IN EXPORT FUEL PRICES REPORTED

PA172339 Paris AFP in Spanish 1840 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, 17 Aug (AFP)--It was officially revealed here today that Venezuela has slightly increased the price of residual fuels and decreased the price of export fuels.

Venezuela made a similar adjustment a month ago, increasing the price of residual fuels and slightly decreasing the price of gasoline and other fuels, thereby adjusting its prices to the international market situation, Energy Minister Humberto Calderon said.

In regard to residual fuels, those remaining when gasoline and other light fuels are extracted, the price of those with a high sulphur content (1-3 percent) were increased, leaving those with a low sulphur content at the old price.

The adjustment goes from 30-60 cents per barrel and prices range between $22.20 and $25.27 instead of the $21.60 and $24.97 which prevailed formerly.

The price of gasoline and distillates decreased, with adjustments ranging from $1.26-$2.10. Light gasoline will be exported now at $31.71 a barrel instead of the former $32.97. Aviation fuels, which used to cost $39.90 and $40.32 per barrel, will now sell for $37.80 and $39.06 for the 159-liter barrel. Distilled 29-39 type fuel will cost $36.12 and not the $38.20 it used to cost, and kerosene will cost $37.80 instead of $39.90. The difference in the industry's income will be compensated for by volume, because while Venezuela exports 340,000 barrels of high sulphur content fuel a day, it sells only 60,000 barrels of gasoline and distillates.

MINISTER DESCRIBES COMMERCE TALKS WITH MEXICO

PA160351 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Statement by Arturo Melo, Panamanian commerce and industries minister, to Televisora Nacional reporter, on 15 August in Panama City--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Minister Melo, could you tell us what the specific results of your visit to Mexico City were and what you talked about with the Mexican authorities?

[Answer] We talked to the Mexican commerce secretary and we obtained preferential treatment for Panamanian products, which Mexico has already also granted to Guatemala and Costa Rica. We also laid the foundations for a bilateral free trade agreement between Panama and Mexico, which we will start negotiating in October. We also discussed a mutual cooperation agreement between the Union of Industrialists of Panama and the Confederation of Chambers of Industries of Mexico. On 27 October, we are expecting the visit of a Mexican official delegation headed by Hector Hernandez, Mexican assistant commerce secretary, to continue negotiations on the bilateral agreement. A Mexican delegation from the Panama-Mexico Business Commission is also supposed to visit us to discuss with their Panamanian counterparts the arrangements for the commission's fifth plenary session.

PEMEX officials are arriving here next week to discuss with us the first oil contract based on the energy program approved in San Jose, Costa Rica. We also had intensive working sessions with Mexican authorities with whom we signed a complementary industrial agreement, which consists of finishing in Panama semiprocessed Mexican products which will then be sold on the international market.

PAPER SAYS U.S. CONGRESS WANTS TO KEEP 'COLONIAL ENCLAVE'

PA161259 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 15 Aug 80 p 4a

[By Luis Restrepo Rosas]

[Text] When I commented Tuesday on the notes and messages the President of the United States has sent to the Panamanian Government, I stated that these "should not overwhelm us with false optimism." I also said that "according to President Carter, the Panama Canal Treaty must be implemented according to the interpretation of the treaty by the U.S. Congress, which has completely distorted what was agreed upon."

I also mentioned other considerations about the present situation in order to point out that the real situation is different; that on the basis of that interpretation the United States is consolidating the former Canal Zone structure and is even granting the U.S. administrator the functions and privileges of a governor based on the U.S. consideration that the "Panama Canal Commission is an executive agency of the U.S. Government, ruled by U.S. law and directed by the U.S. President, who delegates certain functions to the U.S. secretary of defense."

Proof

At an informal press conference held on Wednesday following other official activities, a very serious matter was disclosed to the country; a matter which was immediately considered by the liberation strugglers to be intentional Yankee aggression. It cannot be considered otherwise, in spite of the fact that during the announcement the government tried to suggest that "it could be a copy of a law issued in 1895; that it appears to be an error caused by the repetition of a clause of the 1903 treaty," and finally admitted that "it could also be a malicious act."

This way of informing the country about a matter of such importance to our national sovereignty is indeed a cause for concern. It can be seen immediately that there has been no mistake. The statesmen of great powers only make mistakes when it is in their own interests. In this case it is nothing but the persistent intention of the U.S. Congress to keep the Panama Canal Zone as a colonial enclave.

Origin

All of this is the result of the Panamanian authorities' passivity toward the daily violations of the treaty by the United States. They began to violate it from the very day it came into force. They delayed the formation of the bodies in charge of implementing the treaty. In the meantime, they made unilateral decisions which have distorted the treaty itself. They have consolidated positions which the Panamanian authorities have not even protested. The most the authorities have done is to send letters to President Carter, who responds by giving assurances of rectification, but then does exactly the opposite.

The inclusion of Panamanian territorial waters as part of the zone under U.S. control is no mistake; it is simply and openly aggression, like that committed since last 1 October.

Last December it was said that "we are going to give them time." Now, it has again been announced that "we are going to give them time," so that President Carter can try to get Congress to modify the law in order to eliminate the part referring to the Canal Zone.

This will be a long wait indeed, because last December President Carter was concerned over events in Iran and now he is more concerned about his reelection, and will pay little attention to the Panamanian authorities' "request." Thus, according to the interpretation given the announcement, "the emphatic protest" will be delayed for quite some time and will be made when it will no longer have any effect because the United States already will have taken all the steps to implement its decision, and in the eyes of the world the Panama Canal Zone, with a governor called something else, will be a reality.

How we miss the resolute, quick and decisive Torrijos-Tack foreign policy!

GOVERNMENT FINES CUBAN AIRLINE OFFICIALS

PA151756 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 15 Aug 80 p 52

[From "The Griper" column]

[Text] The national government has fined officials of Cubana de Aviacion airline for bringing Chilean immigrants into the country without prior authorization, which is disrespectful.

BRIEFS

CREDENTIALS PRESENTATION--The new Mexican ambassador to Panama, Jaime Fernandez McGregor Maza, yesterday presented his credentials to President Aristides Royo at the presidential palace. [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 13 Aug 80 p 48 PA]

AMBASSADOR'S APPOINTMENT--A decree signed by President Aristides Royo has appointed Victor M. Bocanegra as the new Panamanian ambassador to Jamaica. [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 9 Aug 80 p 1-B PA]

COSTA RICA

CARAZO SAYS HE IS NOT WORRIED ABOUT DESTABILIZATION

PA151502 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo, in statements to Argentine radio and television newsmen, said he is not worried about his government's destabilization, regardless of any efforts in that direction. If the Costa Rican people do not support such an attempt, he made the statement in reply to one of several questions from Argentine newsmen.

The chief of state said he believes Nicaragua will eventually follow the Costa Rican pattern of freedom, pluralism and democracy. He explained that, given a choice between the Cuban and Costa Rican regimes, the Nicaraguans will choose our way of living as an inspiration for their revolutionary process.

Carazo told the Argentine newsmen that Russia has never stopped being imperialist; that there is little difference between czarist Russia and the Russia of the post-Lenin era. He said that any interventionist attempt in our country would definitely be defeated by our institutional forces.

The Costa Rican president finally told the Argentine newsmen that he considers the only real Central American integration to be based on the principle of a nation of republics, within the framework of the ideals of liberator Simon Bolivar.

Referring to the case of Bolivia, where the armed forces again prevented the rise to power of a man elected by the people, Carazo described it as another frustration of the much-abused Bolivian people.

GOVERNMENT HAS PROOF OF ARMED GUERRILLA CAMPS

PA172354 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 11 Aug 80 pp 8A

[Article by Guillermo Fernandez: "Government Has Proof Armed Groups Are Training Here"]

[Text] The government of the republic, through the Security Ministry, has proof that armed groups are training on Costa Rican territory, Interior Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc has informed our reporter.

Nevertheless, in spite of the fact that the first reports on the activities of these groups were received by authorities weeks ago, no arrests have been made or weapons seized. Officials have said that they want to capture these groups while they are training but that this has not been possible.

LA NACION also learned that agents of the Judicial Investigation Organization [OIJ] Saturday visited an alleged guerrilla training camp in Sarapiqui in the northern part of the country.

OIJ Director Eduardo Aguilar Bloise confirmed this report and said that although "it is true that some of our agents are in the area, we do not have detailed information since our agents have not returned yet.

Three Camps

The administrative and judicial authorities have located no less than three sites where there are clear signs that military training had taken place by groups which have not been identified yet.

The security minister said his men have information on the movement, hideouts and training camps of at least one of these groups. He informed LA NACION that in Guapiles, on plantations owned by the Standard Fruit Company, groups of leftist Costa Ricans are training. Most of these fought in Nicaragua beside the Sandinists.

One of the officials investigating said that "when they practice it sounds as if heavy fighting were taking place." The official said, "We even know where they conceal their weapons."

Reports by this official, who asked not to be identified, were obtained because at least on one occasion agents have been close to the training camps in the Atlantic zone. However, for tactical reasons, they have preferred to wait until a larger group gathers before making arrests.

Hidden Weapons

Reports show that these groups operating in the Atlantic region have strategic mobility. According to LA NACION, they conceal their weapons in the houses of some Standard Fruit Company workers.

Whenever their leaders, some of whom have been identified by police, believe it is risky to continue training in one spot, they transfer the weapons to another plantation and establish new communications lines for the group.

Carlos Arguedas even believes that the Guapiles group has tunnels and well-hidden trails in the jungle to get to their weapons and where improvised firing ranges are established.

"They even practice close-order drill," the official in charge of the investigation said. With this he tried to show the high level of training and organization of the illegal group.

Although training is carried out on Standard Fruit plantations, not all the group members are company workers. It was also said that the group's activities are camouflaged behind the normal activities of a local labor union.

It was revealed, however, that most members are Salvadorans and Costa Ricans. This has caused great concern among the authorities. This is the first time that police in Costa Rica have had information on nationals training in our own territory.

Camp in Sarapiqui

Regarding OIJ investigations in Sarapiqui, a region traditionally used for this type of activity, it was learned that agents are investigating a guerrilla training camp.

Nevertheless, it was officially said that investigators intended to make some arrests in order to learn more about the groups training here.

However, the OIJ director did not explain if they were investigating a recently abandoned camp or a group training in the region.

Aguilar Bloise said that it will not be until today that the initial results of the investigators' trips will be evaluated.

In San Carlos

The third alleged guerrilla camp, according to unconfirmed reports, is located in San Carlos Canton, in Alajuela Province in the north.

The alleged third training camp has been discussed in reports by administrative and judicial authorities, but there is little information about it.

There is a possibility that the three camps have been established by the same organization to be able to move its groups and not keep them long in one sector to avoid the police.

However, reports on these activities are still preliminary ones. It will not be until today, when the police investigation advances, that more details will be available.

It was recalled that in April the National Security Agency arrested a group of Nicaraguan guerrillas who came to Costa Rica illegally to recruit men to fight in El Salvador.

In February reports circulated about the presence of armed guerrilla groups in our country's border region.

However, it was not possible to confirm or deny these reports.

In recent years the first report on guerrilla camps was revealed by PRENSA LIBRE in an article by Jose J. Loria, who said that "over 5,000 foreigners have had, and have, camps and training sites in Guanacaste Province."

This was during the time of the Nicaraguan civil war.

LA NACION DEMANDS CLEANUP OF GUERRILLA CAMPS

PA180257 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 12 Aug 80 p 14A

[Editorial: "The Inviolability of our Territory"]

[Text] The government's confirmation that there are military training camps--in which not only Costa Ricans but foreigners, mainly Salvadorans, are engaging in guerrilla training--throughout the country poses the serious and urgent problem of rescuing our territorial sovereignty. To some, there are already too many camps here.

The truth is that the country has been used since the Nicaraguan insurrection and it does not seem that Somoza's fall changed anything. The Sandinists left but Salvadorans--of one or another political group--as well as other foreigners came in immediately. When our government consented to the occupation of part of our territory by Sandinist forces and camps were installed, conditions for other Central American guerrilla groups to convert Costa Rica into a sanctuary for their revolutionary actions and preparations were established.

The discovery of military camps occupied by foreigners and Costa Ricans is the logical consequence of this. The government opened the doors for the entry of guerrilla groups and then once it started to try to close them, it found that it does not have the resources or the security forces to do so. It also found that the foreign revolutionaries already know more than our own civil guard knows about the country's best areas for this.

We cannot even begin to exaggerate the results of this unprecedented situation. Costa Rica is becoming another Lebanon. From here, from our mountains, armed groups set out to fight in El Salvador, Guatemala and elsewhere. However, later on, maybe sooner than we think, these same redoubts will produce the guerrillas who will sow violence and terror in our own country. What is occurring under the noses of our own security forces is very serious.

If one thing is really urgent, it is that the government must solve this matter of penetration by Central American guerrilla organizations once and for all. If this is what we get for the enthusiastic and honest support for the cause of the Nicaraguan people--something the government did not know how to guide with caution and the necessary judgment--the least the country can demand is the immediate and radical cleanup of our national territory of military training camps and foreigners. In order to do this, an effective sweep operation--proving to the country that its sovereignty is being flagrantly violated by extremist organizations of Central America and the Caribbean--would be necessary.

BANANA STRIKE CONTINUES IN LA ESTRELLA VALLEY

PA151643 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] All the workers of the Standard Fruit Company in La Estrella Valley are on strike today. Yesterday, approximately 20 percent of the workers went to work normally. However, since they were being threatened and beaten, the workers were asked not to come to work today, the assistant manager of the banana company said.

Alfonso Munoz, the assistant manager of Standard Fruit, said that the company will not pay the striking workers. He added that the company is waiting for the labor court to confirm that the strike is illegal in order to ask for the protection of the Civil Guard and to study the possibility of dismissing some workers, particularly the leaders of the strike.

Munoz said that the situation is calm in the Standard Fruit plantations in La Estrella Valley. He added that normal work is being carried out in the Rio Frio, Guapiles and Siquires plantations. Munoz said that it is hoped that the workers of those plantations will not join the strike promoted by the communist labor leaders and that the strike only harms the workers because they do not get paid.

Golfito Calm

PA151628 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Relative calm returned to Golfito at 0900 after some 6 hours of disturbances during which stores and government offices were closed in the area where the Costa Rican Electricity Institute and the national bank offices are located. However, there is great expectation in the town regarding the events that could follow this morning's violence. Only about 20 workers wanted to or were able to return to work in the shops. The majority continued (?on strike).

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE CHARGES VIOLATION OF ASYLUM

PA131324 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Miguel Barzuna, National Progress Party presidential candidate, strongly criticized Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus for handing over 12 deserters from the Sandinist Army to the Nicaraguan authorities.

In a protest note addressed to Minister Niehaus, Barzuna says that the Costa Rican people are beginning to worry about the constant violation of the right of asylum in our country, a right that was sacred in Costa Rica. The note also says that Niehaus' action violates the spirit of the declaration of human rights and defeats the purpose of the Inter-American Court which was recently established in our country.

According to Barzuna, this is the second time in recent months that Costa Rican authorities have shown total disregard for the right of asylum.

Barzuna notes that about a month ago, the Costa Rican authorities allowed a Nicaraguan Army officer to go into our diplomatic mission in Managua to take out a Cuban doctor who had sought asylum in our embassy. These actions harm our democratic traditions and the country needs and wants an explanation, Barzuna tells Minister Niehaus.

Foreign Minister's Rebuttal

PA131325 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Statement by Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus to unidentified Radio Reloj reporter on 12 August 1980 in San Jose--recorded]

[Text] This morning I received a note from Miguel Barzuna, member of the National Progress Party, who protests the handing over of Nicaraguan citizens to Nicaragua. This is what really happened:

A total of nine Nicaraguan citizens were arrested during the weekend in the northern part of the country. They had no papers on them; they were in the country illegally and therefore, they were sent back to their country according to Costa Rican laws. Any person without papers, who is illegally in our country, whether Nicaraguan, Panamanian or any other nationality, cannot stay in our country. There has been no violation of human rights. We have received no request for asylum. This problem concerns a group of persons without papers remaining in our country which is a violation of our immigration law.

IMMIGRATION DEPORTS NICARAGUANS AS ILLEGAL ALIENS

PA151417 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Immigration officers' director Rodolfo Quiros Cedeno reported that 12 Nicaraguans were deported yesterday for illegal residence in the country. He explained that Nicaraguan Duane Allen Anderson assaulted and wounded Immigration officer Marco Tulio Corella, for which he will be tried here and later deported.

EL SALVADOR

U.S. DIPLOMAT WOUNDED SLIGHTLY BY GUARDSMEN 13 AUG

PA152215 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 15 Aug 80 pp 2, 44

[Text] Bryan Woo, a U.S. Embassy diplomat, was wounded the night before last by guardsmen who opened fire at the station wagon in which Woo and three other U.S. Embassy officials were traveling.

Ambassador Robert White told foreign correspondents that the incident was due to the carelessness of the diplomats who were still out in the street at about 2300.

According to Ambassador White, Woo was wounded in the heel, but the wound is not serious. The other three were not wounded.

The report says that members of the security forces opened fire at a station wagon at about 2300 at an intersection in San Salvador's downtown area. This probably occurred due to the state of unrest in the country as a result of the wave of violence and crime.

The station wagon had nine bullet holes. Woo was taken immediately to a private clinic where he received medical attention.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 3-DAY GENERAL STRIKE

FDR Report

PA161435 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] The Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] in El Salvador has issued its first report on the general strike. The Christian Democratic-military junta's violent attack on the people in an effort to keep them from freely expressing themselves politically, led to activities of legitimate defense on the 2d day of the nationwide strike.

An initial report from the FDR released today in San Jose notes that on Wednesday, the 1st day of the strike, the coalition of democratic and revolutionary forces felt that the Salvadoran people should be able to express themselves freely in the political arena. The FDR adds that in order to prevent this, the Christian Democratic-military junta took over public transportation and blocked streets in the main towns. It also threatend to dismiss public employees who joined the strike, threatened all citizens with reprisals and, finally, when this failed, chose to massacre, persecute and imprison people.

The front adds that with their false propaganda the authorities tried to project an image of normalcy that is really ficticious because it has not been able to distort the success of the national movement that is repudiating the regime.

The FDR maintains that this stand of political bullying evinces the junta's weakness while its repressive attitudes, set against the results of the strike, give the strike an even more positive balance. The FDR adds that industry has reported a 70 percent rate of absenteeism and that education at all levels has been practically paralyzed. A large number of public employees supported the movement and, although several San Salvador shopowners opened up, they have had few customers. The front also reviewed the developments in the first 2 days of the strike and announced that on Tuesday evening the city's outskirts were illuminated by fireworks, while the first clashes between the regime and the people occurred at the [word indistinct] hospital and in Las Americas neighborhood in San Salvador.

Regarding mass actions, on 13 August buses were burned on the roads to San Miguel and La Libertad, in Santa Ana and in various parts of the capital.

The first barricade, made of paving blocks, was erected in [name indistinct] in the capital.

According to the organization, the people, indignant at the goverment's maneuver of forcing buses to operate, proceeded to stop buses in Santa Anita, Santa Lucia de Ilopango, (Pisatansingo) and Miramontes, all neighborhoods and suburbs of the capital. Posters were put up in Santa Anita, banners were left in the middle of the streets in Ciudad Delgado, (Vendalvalle) and San Antonio Abad.

Barricades were erected in (Sochitepeque) and similar preparations were undertaken in San Antonio Abad, while new propaganda material was posted in San Martin. Other barricades were erected in Moluca Street, in (El Escalon) neighborhood, and several other buses were left blocking roads in La Rabida and Santa Lucia.

[Word indistinct] Bombs reportedly exploded in Mejicanos and other propaganda activities were reported in that populous neighborhood, in Las Palmas and Kennedy neighborhoods (Suscatansingo).

People erected other barricades in Independencia Street and in [name indistinct], other explosions were reported on the detour to [name indistinct], and more buses were burned and left blocking roads in San Jacinto, while revolutionary propaganda was distributed in Ilopango.

On 14 August mass propaganda activities were also carried out in Ayututepeque and more buses were burned in Mejicanos, on 2d or 3d Street West, and in San Jacinto.

The FDR reports that on 12 August electricity was cut off in vast areas of Sonsonate, in the Port of Acajutla in the west, and in San Miguel Department, during the 3 days of the strike.

On Tuesday six national guardsmen were executed at San Salvador's flower clock and their weapons seized.

On Wednesday, 13 August an army truck was ambushed and its soldiers were killed in the street leading from the capital to San Ramon. The Antonio Cuzcatlan mayor's office was blown up with dynamite. Several police informers were executed in front of the maternity hospital. Two armored vehicles were attacked in the Soyapango workers' suburbs and 20 national guardsmen were killed.

The members of a National Guard patrol were attacked in El (Tito) and 25 guardsmen were killed. Eight revolutionaries, members of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces, died in action.

According to the FDR report, a post in Mejicanos was also attacked and eight policemen were killed in Ciudad Delgado. Twenty soldiers were killed in Ciudad Delgado. Twenty soldiers were killed in Amatepec neighborhood and a military truck was attacked on the road to Suchitoto. The results of this attack have not yet been determined.

The FDR reports that nine national guardsmen were killed in Mejicanos on 14 August when San Salvador's Montreal neighborhood was seized. One (?guerrilla) died in these clashes. A military patrol was ambushed in Monte (Vechio), but the results of this ambush have not yet been determined.

According to observers, all this clearly shows the strength of the people's organizations during the 3-day general strike. It also shows the capacity of the guerrillas, the militias and the neighborhood committees to respond to the repression unleashed by the Christian Democratic-military junta in a vain effort to block the revolutionary process in El Salvador.

Radio Editorial

PA161607 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 0230 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Station editorial]

[Text] We cannot say the national strike was a victory; but we cannot say it failed. At least the nationwide strike on 13, 14 and 15 August helped establish positions. An official report couched in very optimistic terms stated that the situation in the capital was 50-percent normal on the 1st day of the strike; that is, that half the people backed the strike and the other half rejected it. Let us analyze this impartially:

The national strike was planned by the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], which can hardly be considered extreme leftist. As far as we know, the FDR includes almost all the persons who participated in the 15 October events: 3 members of the revolutionary government junta, more than 30 ministers, secretaries and under secretaries as well as high-ranking officials of the previous administration, dozens of former members of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] itself, the 2 universities and popular groups.

The government and the armed forces were against the strike. That is, it was a political confrontation between the government and a democratic sector of the nation and the popular groups that back it.

Along with the government and armed forces opposing the strike were all the representatives of the right, the self-same persons who opposed Duarte when he won the 1972 elections and who also opposed the national strike called by Duarte himself in support of the legitimate victory that had been snatched from him through fraud. Today, we have on the side of the government those who opposed the 1972 agrarian reform. Backing the government, we have those who opposed the 15 October coup, the National Association of Private Enterprise, the Salvadoran Industrialists Association, the Chamber of Commerce and the Production Chamber, which is made up of supporters of the previous strike.

We honestly think it is difficult to believe these institutions have become revolutionaries from one moment to the next.

Impartially, we have proven two things:

1. As in the times of Romero and Molina, the opposition has not been allowed to express itself.

2. Consequently lies are told, the truth is hidden or loudly exaggerated, without anyone having the right to contradict.

It should also be observed that people were threatened, and a nation that is threatened and pressured cannot be free, and if it is not free it is dead.

Threats came from both sides, the only difference being that some were making threats on television while the others had to endure and accept them without being able to express themselves.

Or are we going to deny there was pressure from businessmen? Are we going to deny that there exists a decree-law which leaves the workers defenseless? This, gentlemen, is the same as threats and pressure. How many of the people who did not go to work did not go because of threats by the right and supported by the government? How many remained home for fear of possible clashes?

In these circumstances, who can say there was support and popular backing?

But mostly, we are anguished by three points that can be deduced from an impartial analysis.

In the forthcoming elections now being announced, if there were opposition parties would the same pressure be applied as in the case of a labor strike?

But there is something even worse. If this strike shows us that the right, the armed forces and the government are united at the moment, it can hardly be said any longer that what is actually occurring in this country is a war between the two extremes--the right and the left--and that the government, the armed forces and the security forces are in the middle because people are still being killed in the ongoing repression, which only proves there is no more respect for life in this country. In many cases the victims were defenseless persons believed to be sympathizers of certain organized groups.

This cruel repression is blamed on the right, which today is fully identified with the government. But the worst thing is that in all their self-congratulating, the members of the junta forgot to mention this cruel repression against our people.

We cannot say the national strike was a failure or a victory for either side.

It simply gave us an idea of what is happening in this country, and we think both sides have enough material to evaluate their future actions.

ACAN-EFE Report

PA160033 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2238 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--A general 72-hour strike called by leftist opposition organizations ended here today without achieving the success expected by its promoters, but with an unofficial casualty toll of at least 200 people. At least 24 people were reported dead in the past 24 hours, in addition to 17 others who died Thursday, but whose deaths were reported today.

According to the armed forces' official reportr, 15 of these latter casualties were peasants allegedly killed early on Thursday by leftist militants in Aguilares, 32 km north of the Salvadoran capital.

In addition to these 15 slain peasants, the official report indicates that 4 "patrolmen" (civilians under the orders of the army's territorial service) died in an ambush laid by leftists against the government forces investigating the peasants' deaths.

This tragic figure raises to about 500 the number of victims of political violence in a little more than 3 weeks, one of the highest figures in the "undeclared civil war" that leftist organizations are waging against the current Salvadoran regime.

If any credit is to be given to the "war bulletins" issued by the leftist clandestine groups, a good many of those 200 casualties in the 3 days of strike were government units.

For instance, the Marxist Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL) announced today in Communique (war bulletin) No 9, which was released to the media, that it had inflicted 77 casualties on the army and the security forces during the 3 days of the unsuccessful national strike. The 77 casualties presumably include both the dead and injured among the government's units.

Those figures have not been confirmed by the government, which has reported only the death of one soldier during a battle of approximately 7 hours waged Thursday in various residential zones located in the northwestern part of the Salvadoran capital. The death of eight guerrillas and one civilian passer-by was reported on that occasion. The leftists also claim credit for the killing of at least 20 other government personnel in various clashes held in other parts of the Salvadoran territory.

The general strike promoted by the opposition Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), nonetheless, might be regarded a failure, since thousands of workers in the capital, the country's nerve center, did not join it.

This failure might represent a serious setback for the aspirations of the FDR, which wants to be regarded as a "belligerent party" in the sociopolitical and economic conflict that has been rocking this Central American country for the past 2 years.

Death Toll: 93

PA161548 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0655 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Aug (LATIN)--It was officially announced last night that 93 persons have died as a result of clashes during the 3-day strike promoted by the extreme left.

The government has characterized the strike as a failure. The Chamber of Industry and Commerce of El Salvador, which groups the country's private sector, is also of the opinion that the strike failed.

An official report on casualties notes that during the first 2 days 64 persons died. At the conclusion of the strike yesterday another 29 had died either in clashes or assassinated by leftist and rightist extremists, according to reports from military and security sources.

Spokesmen for the private sector affirmed during a news conference last night that the strike was an absolute failure. Asked about financial loses, a spokesman said: "Not a cent was lost because there was no strike. All businesses, industries, stores, markets, restaurants and transport services functioned normally." However, spokesmen for the productive alliance and the Salvadoran Association of Industries stated that losses as a result of violence were large but refused to give details.

During these incidents groups of the extreme left set buses on fire, blocked traffic and blew up two power pylons. This blacked out the capital and two cities in the interior during the first day. Meanwhile, tanks and patrols today continued to watch the downtown areas of the capital and other cities. A military spokesman said the patrols will continue over the next few days.

An army spokesman announced last night that four members of the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces [FPL] will face trial on charges of subversion. He noted that the four have confessed to participating in clashes, assaults and other guerrilla operations.

The FPL and other leftist groups make up the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], which is waging a violent campaign to overthrow the government junta. The FDR called the strike to demand an end to the official repression that has been criticized, the lifting of martial law and the release of political prisoners.

In a communique last night the FPL stated that as a result of the incidents during the first (2) days of the strike, the security corps suffered 59 casualties.

Archbishop's Comments

PA172149 Paris AFP in Spanish 1857 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] San Salvador, 17 Aug (AFP)--The archbishop of San Salvador, Msgr Arturo Rivera, said in his homily today that the 72-hour nationwide strike called by the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] served to measure the mood of the people because those who promoted it and the government both exerted pressure to impose their positions.

The archbishop said: The Salvadoran people did not support the strike because of the pressure the leftist groups wanted to exert on them. However, he added, the official sectors also threatened those who wanted to support the strike.

The Sunday homily, a tradition created by murdered archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, continues to attract the attention of the Salvadorans because the church is using it to review the events of the week.

Monsignor Rivera charged that the army went too far in its measures to fight the leftist groups when it used planes and helicopter gunships against the town of San Antonio los Ranchos, where several persons were killed by machinegun fire. Similar operations were carried out by the air force on the outskirts of Aguilares. Both towns are in the country's northern region.

The death toll is unknown, but it is believed that approximately 300 persons died during the 3 days of the strike as a result basically of repressive actions by the army and the air force.

The archbishop also criticized the killing of Eduardo Guirola, an industrialist executed by the Popular Liberation Forces, [FPL] which had been holding him since May. Guirola apparently was assassinated because his family could not pay the ransom demanded by the FPL.

Monsignor Rivera also called for the release of two other kidnapped persons: Archibald Gardner Dunn, ambassador of South Africa, and Victor Keilhauer, an industrialist, the FPL has been holding these two men for many months.

The archbishop also asked the government not to assume it has won a victory as a result of the failure of the strike but to make an appeal to peace.

Meanwhile the FDR published a communique here noting that the strike was a success because the enemy had to use force to check it.

AFP View of Strike

PA171658 Paris AFP in Spanish 1301 GMT 17 Aug

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Aug (AFP)--In bulletins they released here today, the Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) claim that the leftist groups inflicted 150 casualties on the Salvadoran armed forces during the 3-day general strike.

The army has not released any military casualty figures but an average of not more than four notices of deaths of soldiers, guardsmen and policemen are being published daily in the newspapers.

According to figures released by the army, the number of guerrillas killed was almost 300. A military source said the army had dealt severe blows to the leftist groups. It is believed, however, that several of the victims may have been ordinary citizens killed during the clashes, in which even planes and armed helicopters took part.

Following the strike, there is speculation here about the future plans of the Salvadoran leftwing. It is felt that although the strike did not paralyze labor activities in the country, it did contribute to a heightening of tensions and a growing feeling of insecurity in El Salvador.

The Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) may call a meeting next week to make public its evaluation of the strike. It is believed here, however, that the military-Christian Democratic junta may have come out strengthened from this test.

The industrial sectors have availed themselves of the opportunity to underscore that the Salvadoran workers are not affiliated with the left and reject violence.

The government junta has also tried to take advantage of the situation. The San Salvador dailies have published photographs of the civilian and military members of the junta being carried by people on their shoulders near the markets in the capital to try to show the people's support for the government.

It has been learned that the government will schedule a news conference for next week to evaluate the situation in the country and to announce plans. It will also hold working meetings with several sectors of the population.

Observers here note that the leftist groups will have to take further action to maintain an active presence among the people or face being overwhelmed by the armed forces. This is the political side of the situation, but the damage caused by the strike is a different matter.

In this case the toll has been several cities left without potable water or power by the acts of sabotage, hundreds of people dead and further disarray in the economy. This poses new challenges to the government junta, which is trying to become a viable option in El Salvador at a time when it has not yet been able to develop a tight grip on power following the military coup that ousted Gen Carlos Humberto Romero.

Failure--Opportunity for Regime

PA172343 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1830 GMT 17 Aug 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 17 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--At the end of the not-too-Successful general strike called by the Salvadoran leftwing, the leftists as well as the government are claiming a "success" in implementation of actions aimed at promoting it or neutralizing it, as the case may be.

The failure of the strike is an opportunity for the present regime to demonstrate its centrism, a characteristic that is more theory than practice.

Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the Salvadoran junta, has told ACAN-EFE that "The moment has come to strike the rightwing, and the failure of the strike is a great opportunity to curb the armed actions of the leftist groups, truly showing that the government is acting with impartiality." However, Majano did not know or did not define when this attack to disband the cladestine rightist groups will start.

In any case, it is not probable that the people will notice the need to fight the ultra-rightist organizations. For years they have been led to consider the "communists" their only enemies. The rightwing in any case does not exist and is not a real threat despite the thousands of people killed.

With the communications media basically at the service of conservative--not to say rightist--sectors, everything seems to indicate that they will be used to emphasize the killings by the leftwing while ignoring the actions of the rightist groups.

ARMY DENIES CLEARING SAN SALVADOR CITY DISTRICTS

PA180017 Paris AFP in Spanish 2118 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 17 Aug (AFP)--The Salvadoran defense minister, Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, denied today that the army was ordering the evacuation of some districts in San Salvador because of the possibility of new armed clashes with guerrillas. This is false, the colonel said, referring to a report circulating after irregulars and troops waged bitter battles in some of San Salvador's districts during the 72-hour strike that ended Friday.

For the first time the guerrillas proved themselves capable of confronting the army in the capital, compelling the troops to use helicopters and attack aircraft which caused casualties not only among the rebels but also among the people.

This operation was condemned by San Salvador's bishop, Msgr Arturo Rivera, who said today in his homily that the army had committed abuses.

Colonel Garcia also referred to what he called a series of negative rumors spread by vested interests to discredit the government and asked the people to pay no heed to them. He added that the army will continue its vigilance to guarantee order in the country and said security agents have been ordered to act with prudence.

FDR LEADER INTERVIEWED BY AFP IN ECUADOR

PA170239 Paris AFP in Spanish 1527 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Quito, 16 Aug (AFP)--Jose Rodriguez, mass corrdinator of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], who is currently in this city, informed AFP that the Salvadoran peoples struggle has good possibilities for success.

Rodriguez, who attended the constituent meeting of the Latin American Human Rights Association and the Permanent Conference of the Latin American Political Parties (COPPAL) held this week, was accompanied by Guillermo Ungo, leader of the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] and former member of the Salvadoran government junta, and Francisco Diaz of the FDR.

Rodriguez said that the Salvadoran situation at the end of the 3-day strike was excellent. He said the situation was excellent because all the Salvadoran people have joined the struggle against the military-Christian Democratic junta.

He added that the people's struggle has ample possibilities for triumph, if we, the Salvadorans are left alone to decide our own fate and to obtain real independence to fully exercise our soverignty.

He said that it was regrettable that many of our companeros have died and will die, but unfortunately, he added, this is the cost of all revolutions.

Rodriguez attended a meeting Thursday night in which several hundred Ecuadoreans participated, mostly university students, who expressed their solidarity with the revolutionary struggles of El Salvador and Bolivia. This meeting was also attended by Bolivian Vice President Elect Jaime Paz.

The meeting was held in the old city hall, and $4,000 was raised for the Salvadoran struggle, $2,00 for Bolivia and $1,000 for Chile. The money was obtained by auctioning off works of Ecuadorean painters.

Jose Rodriguez also said that his country's revolutionary movement receives material aid from most of the countries in the world with the exception of the eastern countries with which no contact has been made.

He emphatically said that he did not protest the death of those fallen in combat. What he protested was the massacre of children, old people and women as well as the permanent violation of human rights by the military junta which kills and tortures.

The Salvadoran representative protested the death of two newsmen in El Salvador. One was a Salvadoran and the other a Mexican, Ignacio Rodriguez Terrazas, UNO MAS UNO correspondent killed while on the job.

With regard to a possible U.S. intervention in El Salvador, Rodriguez told AFP that they fear this possibility because the social cost would be huge.

We are sure, he said, that American and world solidarity will keep the United States from doing this madness.

ARMY REPORTEDLY BOMBS AGUILARES REGION

PA162241 San Salvador LA VOZ PANAMERICANA in Spanish 0200 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] The army has been bombing the Aguilares region today using planes, helicopters and light planes. It is an indiscriminate attack against the civilian population which lasted from 2130 to 2230. The results of the bombing are not known yet. It is feared that this attack is a reprisal against certain actions that were carried out by leftist groups and also a way to frighten the people in the area who have suffered from the many military operations, murders and massacres that the army has carried out throughout the years. The people in Aguilares are scared and are demanding an immediate stop to the bombings and military operations.

GUATEMALA

AGRICULTURE MINISTER TO ATTEND FAO MEETING IN HAVANA

PA141245 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0017 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 13 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan Agriculture Minister Edgar Ponciano announced today that he will travel to Havana to participate in an FAO meeting.

There are neither diplomatic relations between the Guatemalan and Cuban Governments nor trade between the two countries. Ponciano says he wants to hear the international information on the production and supply of basic grains that will be available at this FAO meeting. The agrarian reform topic will be discussed at this meeting, which is slated for 1-5 September.

Announcing his participation in this international agricultural forum, the Guatemalan minister said that the agrarian policies implemented in other countries are of interest to Guatemala.

GOVERNMENT INCREASES OWNERSHIP OF OIL PRODUCTION

PA160409 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2016 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 15 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Government will own 55 percent of the petroleum extracted by foreign companies operating in the country.

This was established by the new petroleum legislation recently imposed here. In some cases the state will own 75 percent of the production. Foreign companies, mainly North American, have found petroleum deposits in the northern Guatemalan provinces close to Mexico. The exploitation stage has begun in this region. The new petroleum legislation replaces regulations which said that the Guatemalan state would own 51 percent of the extracted petroleum.

POLICE REPORT 21 PEOPLE KILLED OVER WEEKEND

PA172230 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1938 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 17 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Police reported here today that 21 people were shot to death in Guatemala this weekend. Of these, 14 were killed in the towns of Democracia, Siquinala and Tiquisate in the southern province of Escuintla, while the other 10 were killed in the capital. According to the police report, some of the bodies showed signs of torture and coups de grace. Police investigators were today trying to identify the corpses and their killers. The latter apparently belong to the Death Squad.

Two of the victims were found inside the Dorsely store in the capital. Apparently they were caught trying to rob it.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENTIAL PRESS OFFICE ANNOUNCES NEW CABINET

PA151327 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Official bulletin read by Presidential Press Secretary German Allan Padgett--live]

[Text] The Presidential Press Secretariat hereby announces that Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia's cabinet has been formed as follows: Secretary of state for:

Government and Justice	Oscar Mejia Arellano
Foreign Affairs	Col Cesar Elvir Sierra
Defense and Public Security	Col Mario Flores Theresin
Public Education	Prof Rafael Pineda Ponce
Finance and Public Credit	Valentin Mendoza
Economy and Commerce	Ruben T. Mondragon
Communications, Public Works and Transport	Fabio Ivan Casco
Public Health	Dr Juan Andonie Fernandez
Labor and Social Welfare	Aristides Mejia Castro
Natural Resources	Rodrigo Castillo
Culture and Tourism	Armando Alvarez Martinez
Executive Secretary of the Superior Economic Planning Council	Efrain Reconco Murillo
Executive Director of the National Institute	Edgardo Zuniga (Robelo)

Later on, the presidential press secretary will announce the day and time that the secreataries of state will be sworn in before the president, and consequently, the exact moment they will assume their respective offices. The appointment of the under secretaries will be announced in another communique.

TERRORIST GROUP SEIZES OAS OFFICE; HOLDS CHILEANS

PA151709 Paris AFP in Spanish 1631 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 15 Aug (AFO)--It was reported here that eight hooded men, claiming to be members of a new political organization, today occupied the OAS office here, and are holding two Chilean colonels hostage. The men, members of a previously unknown group, the People's Revolutionary Union (Union Revolucionaria del Pueblo) (URP), delivered a communique demanding that the Honduran Armed Forces maintain absolute neutrality with respect to the genocide being carried out by the Salvadoran Army against the people. They also demanded that the Honduran Government decree a broad and unconditional amnesty for all political prisoners.

The only people inside the OAS office when the occupation took place were the Chilean officers, believed to be members of the OAS observation commission stationed on the disputed Honduran-Salvadoran border, and administrative personnel. It was reported that the OAS representative in Honduras, Dominican Ulises Pichardo, had not arrived at his office yet.

Terrorists' Communique

PA151955 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1853 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 15 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The members of the Honduran People's Revolutionary Union [URP] who occupied the OAS offices today issued a communique of solidarity with the Salvadoran leftist struggle.

Ulises Pichardo, OAS director in Honduras, asked ACAN-EFE to disseminate the communique as it was one of the demands to negotiate the evacuation of the OAS offices. There are 12 persons inside the offices but the occupiers said that these persons are not hostages, and they even released a pregnant woman.

The URP communique, addressed "To the People of Honduras and the World," states: The URP, a fighting revolutionary organization of the Honduran people, has seized the OAS offices to demand the following:

1. That the Honduran Army not participate or cooperate with the Salvadoran National Guard and Army against the people of El Salvador.

2. That neutrality be truly in effect.

3. That the Salvadorans who enter our territory fleeing the indiscriminate action of the government forces headed by the military-Christian Democratic junta be given refugee status.

In addition we demand the following for the Salvadoran people:

1. Respect for human fights and investigations of violations of these rights.

2. A stop to genocidal repression.

3. The turnover of the university and respect for the country's scientific and cultural patrimony and the right to education.

4. The release of Raul Baires Quintero, information secretary of the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR); Carlos Gonzalez, organization secretary for the 21 June National Association of Salvadoran Educators; Antonio Morales Carbonell, member of the People's Liberation Forces; Osman Morales of the BPR; Anibal Calles, leader of the People's Liberation Movement; Mario Antonio Magana of the BPR; Patricia Morales and the other political prisoners and missing persons.

5. Lifting of the state of siege.

We also demand:

1. That all governments and peoples of the world recognize the state of belligerency and that the Unified Revolutionary Directorate (DRU), the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses and the Revolutionary Democratic Front be recognized as a belligerent force.

2. That the international organizations issue declarations against the Christian Democratic junta and its military apparatus, the oligarchy and imperialism and that they condemn the genocide.

3. That the Salvadoran people's right to self-determination be recognized.

The URP issues the following appeal for:

1. Militant solidarity with the Salvadoran people.

2. Progressive and revolutionary forces' issuance of declarations in favor of the Salvadoran people.

3. The officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers not to stain their hands with the blood of the brother people of El Salvador and not to participate in the genocidal actions which U.S. imperialism promotes through the most reactionary and recalcitrant sectors of the Honduran armed forces.

We demand a broad amnesty for Hondurans who have been arbitrarily accused and who are imprisoned in the country's jails.

The communique ends with the place and date of issue and the slogan "the power is in the street, URP national directorate."

Promise to Leave

PA160025 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2307 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 15 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The group of Honduran People's Revolutionary Union [URP] terrorists who today occupied the OAS offices, will leave at noon tomorrow. The group will leave in OAS cars,and the terrorists will be taken to the National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH).

A negotiating commission was appointed which consists of personnel from the Mexican Embassy, UNAH Rector Juan Almendares and Prof Tomas Nativi, a known activist of the Honduran Communist Party. This commission obtained the fulfillment of the URP's demands that the OAS offices be vacated and the Honduran police be kept from intervening.

At a 30-minute news conference held today it was revealed that the OAS takeover was named "A Star Is Born." It was also said that the occupation was made to reveal to the Honduran people and to the journalists the URP's struggle and political platform. The written and spoken news media had demanded fees for the publication of the platform and then had even refused to publish it for a fee.

The hostages being held in the OAS office are Ulises Pichardo, OAS director in Honduras, several South American officials whose nationalities, names and ranks were not revealed and Honduran civilians who work there or were visiting. The terrorists released Telma Castillo because she is in an advanced state of pregnancy.

Ulises Pichardo and terrorist leaders identified as Hugo and Carlos said that they are all together and that there are no hostages here. [as received]

Second URP Communique

PA160327 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Twelve members of the People's Revolutionary Union [URP] today occupied the OAS offices in Tegucigalpa and are currently holding two lieutenant colonels of the Chilean Army as hostages. This station contacted today the OAS office in Tegucigalpa, where an URP member read a [word indistinct] communique:

[Begin recording]

Communique No 2

The URP, a combative organization of the Honduran people, at this time notifies the Honduran people and the world in general of the following:

1. Operation "A Star Is Born," which includes the seizure of the OAS office by an URP command, has been completely successful because of the following: The demands that were included in our first communique will be divulged at both the national and international level.

Also, the negotiations conducted inside these offices with OAS representatives have so far prevented the intervention of the repressive bodies of the state.

We have managed to cover the first three stages [words indistinct] communique, news conference and the negotiation of [words indistinct] led by university rector Dr Juan Almendares, the Mexican ambassador and Professor Tomas Nativi.

Finally, we would like to state clearly that if at the time of evacuating this OAS office, the repressive bodies should intervene violently, we will not hesitate to implement the Quiche plan.

Fatherland or death. Power is in the streets.

URP National Directorate [end recording]

Asked about the charges that military advisers from the Argentine dictatorship are in the Honduran Armed Forces, the URP member responded:

[Begin recording] Yes, it has been charged that there is a Major (Cabrera) and four underlings. Also, Argentine professors at the university have been harassed. On 31 July, a university professor was expelled after returning from a Guatemalan tour. Then it was confirmed that Argentine military advisers are present at the Honduran-Salvadoran border. [Words indistinct] that revolutionary Salvadoran people. [end recording]

This was a direct telephone link with the OAS office in Tegucigalpa, where we listened to one of the URP members currently occupying that office.

End of Occupation

PA161918 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1846 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 16 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The OAS office in Tegucigalpa, where a leftist group was holding 13 persons hostage since yesterday, was abandoned by the group today. The members of the People's Revolutionary Union [URP] left the OAS office in two vehicles supplied by the organization.

They were accompanied by an unidentified member of the Mexican Embassy staff, Juan Almendares, the rector of the National Autonomous University of Honduras, Prof Tomas Nativi, who is a communist, OAS Director in Honduras, Ulises Pichardo, who is Dominican and Chilean Lt Col Carlos Cornejo Escobar. The group departed for the university campus, 8 km east of Tegucigalpa, where they mingled with students.

The URP explained that the purpose of the occupation was to make their political position and their solidarity with the leftists of El Salvador known to the Honduran people and to the world.

The occupation lasted more than 24 hours. The commandos left at 1030 (1630 GMT) and arrived at the university at 1100 (1700 GMT).

Colonel Cornejo has said he admires the intelligent and efficient way Ulises Pichardo managed the situation and the negotiations with the leftists. Pichardo noted that neither he nor his personnel were threatened by the URP militants.

Pichardo insists that he never saw "the boys" in possession of a pistol and much less of a machinegun. However, when the URP militants took over the OAS they had said they were prepared to do anything.

FUR CHARGES OF ARGENTINE AID CALLED 'RIDICULOUS'

PA161448 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2145 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpt] Presidential Press Secretary German Allan Padgett has refuted the charges of the Revolutionary University Force [FUR] which recently told a news conference that Argentine officers were training paramilitary groups in our country. He said that neither the government nor the armed forces have any knowledge of such training activities.

The press secretary also said that until such time as the FUR provides positive proof, such charges can only be considered as electoral rhetoric. He pointed out that charges of this kind must be backed with facts. Everything the FUR has said is a lie because no proof has been offered, added the press secretary, calling the whole thing ridiculous.

IMMIGRATION REFUTES MEDIA ON SALVADORAN REFUGEE FIGURE

PA141753 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Only 3000 Salvadoran citizens have sought refuge in Honduras, Col Leonel Gutierrez Minera, director general of population and migratory policy, has said, thus refuting media reports which yield the figure of 10,000 Salvadoran refugees.

The official said that immigration officials in that region have effective control over the entry of the Salvadorans, who have been settled in Guarita and La Virtud in Lempira, where there are 1,500, and in La Estancia, La Paz, which has a similar number. Upon entering Honduras, each Salvadoran citizen receives an identification card and treatment similar to that accorded Nicaraguans when they found it difficult to live in their country.

Finally, Colonel Gutierrez noted that the office under his command is studying the possibility of increasing the immigration personnel in that zone to guarantee a more effective control over it.

NICARAGUA

COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN MONIMBO

PA171939 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1718 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Monimbo, Nicaragua, 17 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio arrived today in this neighborhood of Masaya that is considered the craddle of insurrection and rebellion in Nicaragua. The Costa Rican chief of state arrived in the company of the members of the Nicaraguan junta of national reconstruction, Comdr Daniel Ortega, Dr Sergio Ramirez, Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas, Dr Arturo Cruz and Moises Hassan.

Nicaraguan Interior Minister Comdr Tomas Borge and Comdr Eden Pastora Gomez, the famous Commander Cero who is now deputy defense minister and national commander of the Nicaraguan militias, walked along with the chiefs of government of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, who were making their way among the throng in the Magdalena plaza of this neighborhood. The chiefs of state and the Sandinist commanders arrived at 1030 (1630 GMT). The Costa Rican president was accompanied by a large number of newsmen from his country. He came to participate in the ceremony for the coronation of "Our Lady of Assumption," patron saint of the city of Masaya. Representatives of the Nicaraguan Catholic hierarchy, including Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo, archbishop of Managua, and the papal nuncio to Nicaragua, Msgr Pietro Sambi, were present.

When the people of Monimbo became aware of the presence of President Carazo, they hoisted a red balloon as a welcome sign for the Costa Rican chief of state.

Religious Event

PA172251 Panama City Acan in Spanish 1916 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Monimbo, Nicaragua, 17 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio called here today for "God and faith" to unite the people of Costa Rica and Nicaragua "on a common path."

Carazo arrived in this Indian neighborhood in Masaya, 30 km east of Managua, to participate in the official and religious events to celebrate the crowning of Our Lady of the Assumption. The events were held at the Magdalena Church in Monimbo, considered the birthplace of the insurrection and of Nicaraguan militancy, with the participation of the five members of the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

Also present were Sandinist commanders, including Interior Minister Tomas Borge and Eden Pastora Gomez, the famous "Commander Cero," deputy defense minister and national commander of the militia.

The Costa Rican president said that "we must all have in our hearts and spirits the solemn and firm commitment that as long as each one of us prays and kneels before God, we will be lifting our spirits and struggling so that justice will be that which God wants to prevail on this earth."

Daniel Ortega, member of the reconstruction junta, spoke after Carazo. The Nicaraguan leader said he was glad to be standing beside Carazo and Managua Archbishop Obando y Bravo, noting that this was possible after justice had been achieved in Nicaragua. He praised those who practice true Christianity and who reject the Christianity that blessed Somoza in the past and did not oppose the exploiters and murderers.

"The Nicaraguan revolution was possible because we had a Christianity such as that of Gasper Garcia Laviana (a Spanish guerrilla priest) who shed his blood on Nicaraguan soil," he said. "We are happy to see that this event is possible today. We want to stress, as we have said before, that we will worship the virgin as long as we have Sandinism," Ortega noted as the people applauded.

BELIZEAN MINISTERS, STUDENTS TO VISIT

PA151605 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] A delegation of Belizean students is scheduled to come to Nicaragua to obtain firsthand knowledge about the Nicaraguan revolutionary process and the experience gained through the nationwide literacy drive.

Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman has reported that a delegation of 65 Belizean students is slated to arrive in our country on 17 August to learn about the revolutionary process first hand. These youths, at high school level, were invited by the Education Ministry because Belizean Prime Minister George Price said during his 19 July visit to Nicaragua that he wished young Belizean students to come to our country to observe its revolutionary process. The 65 students will be accompanied by Belizean Education Minister Said Musa and Belizean Health Minister Assad Shoman.

A delegation of [Nicaraguan] Education Ministry officials will travel to Belize Sunday morning on a special LANICA flight to escort the Belizean companeros.

The students will attend the events of 23 August [presumably ceremonies to wind up first stage of literacy crusade] and visit various places in our country, returning to Belize on 24 August.

MINISTER WHEELOCK URGES MILITIA TO CRUSH COUNTERREVOLUTION

PA142200 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 8 Aug 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock, agricultural development minister, has said that the people organized in the Sandinist People's Militia (MPS) are capable of firmly crushing all outbreaks of counterrevolution. Commander Wheelock made this statement at the closing of the ceremony honoring the most outstanding EPS members who work in the various enterprises of the Agricultural Development Ministry (MIDA).

He added that although at the beginning the revolution was generous, from now on "we will be inflexible and we will harshly punish those who cooperate with those criminals who, full of hatred, want to harm our process."

Referring to the MPS, he said that it was the historic role of being at the vanguard in this phase of the revolution in which the external and internal reaction are launching desperate criminal attacks against everything that strengthens and deepens our revolution.

The commander reported that institutions, individuals and activities related to the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute (INRA) have been the favorite targets of reaction in recent days. He mentioned the cattle rustling in the Palo Grande Ranch in Chinandega, where counterrevolutionaries have taken the last heads of cattle.

He added that armed bands attacked Complex No 1 and Las Sorpresas on Monday and that they attacked Complex No 3 and Los Alpes the day before yesterday, wounding the administrator and stealing several articles from the State Production Unit [UPE]. Those bands also attacked the La Estrella UPE in Matagalpa yesterday. Also on the day before yesterday, those groups attacked an INRA jeep in Jinotega where they had planned to kill Francisco Franco, in charge of the Jinotega regional office. He was not injured in the attack.

The commander warned landowners who think they are defending their property by helping those bandits are mistaken, "because in Nicaragua, it is the revolutionary state which guarantees the defense of the people's interests." He indicated that every last inch of land will be confiscated from those found involved in those acts of banditry and "we will not hesitate to apply revolutionary justice against them."

He urged the MPS to assume their true role since it will be not only the Sandinist People's Army which will confront those bands but the people in arms who will completely destroy those criminals. The MPS of the MIDA held a military parade for Commanders Wheelock and Eden Pastora during the ceremony in honor of the most outstanding militiamen.

INTERIOR VICE MINISTER REFERS TO PROBLEM OF 'DELINQUENCY'

PA141914 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Excerpt] In the past 4 months over 5,000 crimes have been committed in Managua and over 50 policemen have been murdered in 10 months as a result of the delinquency inherited from Somozism. Our police force is trying to combat this, while having to decide what is more important: the honor of some persons captured without cause, or the cleanup of a city left totally without records, police technology or policemen, and with a high rate of delinquency. In the past three operations, the Sandinist police in Managua arrested 607 persons, of which 90 percent have already been released.

On this matter, Cmdr Luis Carrion, interior vice minister, said that most of these persons were released for lack of evidence. Their freedom, however, does not necessarily mean they are innocent. These operations resulted in a protest by some elements and organizations who felt directly affected. The causes for these operations, however, are summarized as follows:

Preparations were being made for the first anniversary of the victory of the revolution and the attendance of many world leaders, which had a serious impact on the enemies of the revolution. Therefore, it was necessary to prevent as much as possible any criminal and counterrevolutionary activity designed to boycott the rejoicing of our people. As a result of the situation following the victory of our revolution, our people have faced an unusual rate of delinquency, which is, in fact, one of the highest in Latin America.

The people demanded a stop to this wave of crimes; therefore, it was necessary to take action. The mere fact that on 19 July everybody left their homes to attend the massive celebration was one of the motives that prompted the operations.

Another factor that led to these operations was the lack of police experience in Nicaragua, except that obtained after 1 year of struggle. To speak of police principles is something new in Nicaragua. We still lack the proper police organization to guarantee maximum efficiency of our police functions.

The police have as their prime objectives the elimination of repressive attitudes. Therefore, other techniques requiring great experience are necessary in the campaign against delinquency.

Our police force has a low cultural level, with 20 percent of its members being illiterates. Therefore, it is necessary to raise the cultural level of the police forces. We must recognize our errors, said Commander Carrion in a report to the State Council. These experiences, the report added, are being evaluated to make the proper corrections.

INTERIOR MINISTRY CREATES SPECIAL AUXILIARY POLICE

PA151759 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge stressed yesterday afternoon during the inauguration of the Interior Ministry Building that this revolution has not applied the death penalty or executed anyone. The only things we have executed are ignorance, the past and corruption, he said.

The building was then inaugurated and blessed by Monsignor Miguel Obando y Bravo. It was named after Comdr Silvio Mayorga, founding member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front killed by the genocidal National Guard in Pancasan.

Immediately after the inauguration it was announced that the Interior Ministry will create a special auxiliary police force to be composed of the most outstanding and responsible citizens in each district. This new police corps will fight crime in conjunction with the professional police, who continue upholding their tradition of fighting against all bribery, blackmail, and capitulation.

THREE MORE HIJACKINGS OCCUR FOR TOTAL OF SIX

First Plane Departs

PA161538 Paris AFP in Spanish 1506 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Havana, 16 Aug (AFP)--The Eastern Airlines 727 hijacked from Florida to Cuba this morning left at 1045 with its 44 passengers after the hijackers surrendered to authorities, it was officially learned at the airport. According to latest reports, it is not known how many people hijacked the plane, but they used gasoline-filled bottles and threatened to set the plane on fire if the pilot did not take them to Cuba.

Second Plane Leaves

PA160323 Paris AFP in Spanish 0313 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Havana, 16 Aug (AFP)--It was learned from diplomatic sources here that the Republic Airlines DC-9 that was hijacked to Cuba as it was flying from Miami to Orlando tonight took off from Havana at 2200 [words indistinct]. Some 106 passengers were aboard the plane hijacked by four air pirates who turned themselves over to the Cuban authorities after the plane landed in this capital.

Third Plane Returns to U.S.

PA170359 Paris AFP in Spanish 0346 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Havana, 16 Aug (AFP)--The third aircraft hijacked to Cuba today, a Delta Airlines Tristar with 157 passengers and 8 crewmen aboard, left Havana tonight at 2320 (0320 GMT Sunday), it was officially learned at the Havana airport. The hijacker surrendered to the Cuban police when the airplane landed. The aircraft was on a regular flight between Puerto Rico and Los Angeles with a stop in Miami, Florida.

COMMENTARY ATTACKS REAGAN, CARTER; SEES NO CHOICE AT POLLS

FL151843 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program Commentary]

[Text] On 26 July, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro warned the world of the reactionary and dangerous nature of the political program followed by the U.S. Republican Party with its presidential candidate, former movie actor Ronald Reagan. After outlining aspects of what the Republicans are planning to do if they win the presidential elections in November, Fidel indicated that their plans could not be gloomier and that what is at stake is not an election in the United States but the fate of mankind, the future of the world, war and peace.

That platform must be denounced, said our commander in chief, it is necessary that world public opinion be aware of it and that it react to such a political program.

The former Hollywood movie actor Ronald Reagan is an ultrareactionary who is not in any way different from that presidential hopeful Barry Goldwater, who treatened to drop atomic bombs on Vietnam if he were to take the reins of the White House. To have an idea of who Reagan is, it is enough to say that he called the SALT II treaty for the nonproliferation of offensive strategic weapons a bad agreement. A few months ago, he said: When we show the Soviet leaders that we are determined to compete, the arms control negotiations will again have a chance.

Actually, the ideas of the Yankee Republican Party presidential candidate are based on developing and achieving military supremacy over the USSR. Then, when he believes that he is ready to impose blackmail, he would move from positions of strength to his so-called peace negotiations.

What does the Republican clique plan to do to achieve these objectives? Well, to revive the Yankee (?supremacy) policy, to build urgently the MX Intercontinental missile, to produce in record time the B-1 strategic bomber and cruise missiles of all types, to deploy intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe and to produce the neutron bomb.

Not without reason TIME magazine recently commented: Many experts have been convinced for a long time that by electing Reagan as their candidate, the Republicans will repeat Goldwater's suicidal campaign.

When Goldwater ran for president in 1964, he carried out his electoral campaign under the slogan that extremism is not a defect. Undoubtedly, the political platform of the Republican clique indicates that the basis of the party's future action is extremism and an adventurous concept of how to handle international problems.

Reagan has as his partner on his ticket--in other words, vice presidential candidate--none other than George Bush, the former CIA director in the times of Richard Nixon [as heard] and Gerald Ford. Regarding the SALT II treaty, Bush also said it was bad and that it should be revised and corrected because he cannot conceive of the United States entering into commitments with the USSR as an equal. This indicates that should it win the elections, the Republican team will be headed by two persons who forecast nothing good for mankind, and, as part of the latter, for the American people themselves.

Actually, the U.S. voters are at a crossroads in these elections requiring them to announce themselves either for the incumbent Democratic Party President James Carter or for his Republican opponent, and both present a gloomy panorama of incalculable dangers. Carter is already known--an incompetent man who has not fulfilled his electoral promises, foolish in political matters and submissive to the militaristic and most reactionary circles of the United States. The other option, even worse and of gloomier proportions, is Ronald Reagan.

U.S. PURPORTEDLY PLANNING INTERVENTION IN EL SALVADOR

FL161243 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 16 Aug 80

["Spotlight on Latin America" commentary]

[Text] It has often been said, and with reason, that the U.S. militarization of Puerto Rico has turned that Caribbean island into a U.S. imperialistic stronghold from which to attack the Latin American peoples. The Puerto Rican people, in solidarity with their brothers and sisters on the continent, are the first to repudiate the U.S. military bases in their territory aimed against the sovereignty and freedom of the countries in the area.

The Puerto Rican people's struggle against the U.S. Navy's presence on the island municipality of Vieques demonstrates how they are valiantly confronting the Pentagon's strategy for the region. For its part, the Salvadoran Archbishopric's legal aid office charged that it is precisely in Vieques where a military intervention is being prepared against El Salvador with the use of Costa Rican, Venezuelan and Colombian troops.

(Roberto Cuellar), legal aid office adviser, said that he has irrefutable proof that the U.S. is preparing a 200,000-man intervention force in Vieques.

Everything makes us believe, he added, that the U.S. is forming an alleged peacekeeping army to intervene in El Salvador, a country which is being submerged in a bloodbath by the Christian Democratic military junta.

We have reports and photos, (Cuellar) said, proving that this army is training in Vieques. He added that at present it does not suit the U.S. to intervene directly in El Salvador and for that reason it is using Venezuelan, Costa Rican and Colombian troops.

Besides the training going on in Vieques, there is other evidence of the veracity of (Roberto Cuellar's) claims--in the first place, the U.S.' open political, economic and military aid to the Salvadoran regime. This was confirmed in San Salvador recently by U.S. Under Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs William Bowdler.

Everyone knows that the Venezuelan Government is collaborating in all fields with the genocidal Salvadoran regime. It is said that Venezuelan military experts are collaborating with the unlimited repression in El Salvador which so far this year has cost the lives of 4,000 people.

For his part, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo publicly expressed his unconditional support for the Salvadoran junta when he met recently in San Jose with Salvadoran Christian Democratic Government member Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich.

The Salvadoran legal aid office adviser charged that the Colombian Government seems to have joined the Latin American forces which, in collusion with Washington, are working against the aspirations of the Salvadoran people.

Though they have not been mentioned, it could well be recalled that the Guatemalan, Honduran and Chilean regimes support the executioners of the Salvadoran people to a greater of lesser degree.

It is the duty of the people of these countries to stop the imperialist plans for preventing the triumph of the Salvadoran patriots. It is the duty of all the peoples of our America to increase solidarity with their Salvadoran brothers and sisters who day after day are victoriously fighting for the right to freedom, democracy and social progress.

SUPPORT FOR WESTERN SAHARA RENEWED AT UN

FL151219 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1119 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Cuba has renewed its support for the Western Sahara's people and their movement of national liberation--the Polisario Front--in the struggle they are waging against Morocco's military occupation. Miguel Alvarez Sanchez, Cuban representative to the UN Special Decolonization Committee, declared that the Western Saharan people's right to be free and sovereign is something that no one can dispute.

Alvarez Sanchez also pointed out the international support and prestige that the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic enjoys and added it has already been recognized by more than 40 countries. The Cuban delegate referred to the decisions adopted in favor of Western Sahara's indpendence by UN forums, the Organization of African Unity and the sixth nonaligned countries summit conference held in Havana last year.

MIJNALS APPOINTED MILITARY COUNCIL CHAIRMAN

FL131335 Georgetown Guyana CHRONICLE in English 6 Aug 80 p 8

[Text] Charles Mijnals, a 31-year old sergeant is the new chairman of the Suriname National Military Council (NMC). His appointment was announced yesterday in Paramaribo. The new deputy chairman is Sergeant Hardoprajino, 29.

Sergeant Mijnals, the only original member of the NMC, succeeds Sergeant-Major Badressein Sithal who, along with two others Sergeant Ramon Abrahams and Sergeant Stanley Joeman, resigned last week.

Abrahams has been promoted to first lieutenant with special responsiblity for the military police.

Sergeant Hardoprajino was named to the NMC two months after the February 25 coup, following the resignation of Corporal Reuben Braff.

FORMER PRIME MINISTER HENCK ARRON ARRESTED

PA150437 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0407 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] The Hague, 15 Aug (EFE)--Henck Arron, who was prime minister of Suriname before the "seargents' coup" on 25 February 1980, was arrested today by the military regime which took over in this former Netherlands colony in South America

According to a Suriname news agency report received in The Hague, Arron was arrested together with two former presidents of the National Military Council, B. Sital and C. Mijnals, in addition to D. Joeman, former member of the military council.

The coup, which was led by Chin-A-Sen, removed Prime Minister Arron from power and he is now accused--together with the others who were arrested--of having connections with foreign extreme leftist organizations.

According to unofficial Netherlands sources, these arrests are the beginning of a political purge to consolidate Chin-A-Sen's regime.

NEW CABINET MINISTER APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

FL161205 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] The official radio station in Suriname reported that Prime Minister Henk Chin-A-Sen has replaced Johan Ferrier as president. Ferrier was ousted Thursday.

It was also announced that (Andre R. Hackmat), a lawyer, will take over the foreign relations, justice, army and police portfolios, while another lawyer, (N.J.B. Chenen), will become minister of finance and economic affairs. Meanwhile, the international airport in the capital is still closed and telephone communication is difficult. A state of emergency was declared earlier in the week when the army and the National Military Council took power.

URUGUAY

FOREIGN MINISTRY EXPLAINS ISRAEL EMBASSY MOVE

PY151835 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Uruguay has withdrawn its embassy from Jerusalem because it feared that its remaining there might be interpreted as tacit approval of the measures of annexation taken regarding territories which have been taken by force.

This is the explanation given in the communique released last night by our country's Foreign Ministry. The communique adds that such a situation would not be consistent with the traditional Uruguayan position of impartiality on the Middle East problem nor would it be in accordance with the faithful and strict observance of the nation's principles in foreign policy.

In the official communique, the Foreign Ministry states that Uruguay feels that a special status should be granted to Jerusalem because of its character as a holy city for three great religions, but it makes clear that this in no way changes the very cordial relations linking Uruguay with the state of Israel and the desire of the former to continue maintaining and strengthening the bonds of deep and traditional friendship with the latter, and that the defense of its legitimate rights has guided and will always guide the conduct of the republic in foreign relations.

The communique further observes that Uruguay always supported the creation of the state of Israel and states that the Middle East problem is a threat to world peace. It adds that world peace can only be ensured through dialogue and negotiations based on respect for the rights of all the parties involved.

MEXICO

GOVERNMENT NOT TO CONDUCT PROBE OF NEWSMAN'S DEATH

PA151730 Paris AFP in Spanish 0220 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Aug (AFP)--It was learned today that the Mexican Government rejected the possibility of investigating on its own the killing of Mexican newsman Ignacio Rodriguez, which occurred in El Salvador last week.

The Foreign Secretariat learned through the press about the Salvadoran Government's intention of asking Mexico to conduct its own investigations.

In commenting on the report, the Foreign Secretariat announced that it would not participate in an alleged investigation, but stipulated that so far it had not received any official document from the Salvadoran Government junta on this.

The Mexican Foreign Secretariat reiterated the government stand revealed early this week demanding that the Salvadoran Government conduct a thorough investigation of the case and punish those responsible for it.

Moreover, the Foreign Secretariat reported that no decision had been made regarding the demands that Mexico break relations with the Salvadoran regime which have been stemming from political parties, unions and popular organizations in Mexico.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 162 *19 August 1980*

ARGENTINA

Missing Persons' Relatives Harassed by Bomb Hoax [HERALD 15 Aug] B 1
Briefs: Grain Agreement With Mexico; Brazilian Military Delegation; French Bank Branch B 1

BOLIVIA

Foreign Ministry Communique Answers Drug Charges C 1
Garcia Meza Speaks on National Flag Day C 2
Government Orders Resumption of Classes, Flag Ceremony C 3
Text of Apology by FINANCIAL TIMES, ECONOMIST Editors [EL DIARIO 13 Aug] C 3

BRAZIL

Planning Minister Neto Elaborates on Salary Law [O GLOBO 13 Aug] D 1
Army Chief of Staff Views Political Opening D 5
Senator Tancredo Neves Joins Boycott of Videla D 5
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 16 Aug]

CHILE

Five Arrested During Fast To Protest Housing Problems E 1
Supreme Court Bans Return of Popular Unity Leader E 1
Prospecting Program for Radioactive Minerals To Begin E 1
Briefs: FRG Deputy Visits E 1

ECUADOR

Quake Hits Guayaquil Causing Death, Destruction G 1
State of Emergency Declared G 1
Minister Says Government Repudiates 'De Facto Regimes' G 1

PANAMA

Ambassador Recalled From Bolivia for Consultations N 1
MATUTINO: Human Rights Violations Exist in U.S. [12 Aug] N 1
Panamenist Party Will Not Participate in Elections N 2
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 18 Aug]

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

British Forces Deny Rumored Border Incident P 1
[THE BELIZE SUNDAY TIMES 10 Aug]

COSTA RICA

Commentary Says Strike Political, Not Labor Issue P 1
Citizens To Report Aliens With 'Irregular Activities' P 2

EL SALVADOR

Army Reportedly Captures Cuban Military Instructor P 2
Investigation of Foreigners in Combat P 3
[EL MUNDO 14 Aug]
Chinese-Made Weapons Found After Clashes P 3
[EL MUNDO 14 Aug]
Guardsmen Seize Weapons, Ammunition in Escalon District P 4
Leftists Destroy ANTEL Offices in Santa Lucia P 4
Colonel Majano Interviewed on Elections P 4
More on Interview P 5
Government Denies Alleged Attack Against Duarte P 5

GUATEMALA

Military Police Inspectors Shot to Death on Highway P 6
Peasants Occupy Land in Quebrada Grande P 6
Priest Describes Army's Repression of Peasants P 6

HONDURAS

Former FSLN Fighter Reportedly Killed by Somozist P 7
[TIEMPO 7 Aug]
Peasants' Enemies Said To Be in National Constituent Assembly P 8
[TIEMPO 11 Aug]

NICARAGUA

Government Signs Cooperative Agreement With PLO P 8
LA PRENSA Advises Business To Stay Away From Politics P 8
PSD To Mount 'Exhaustive Campaign' Toward Elections P 10
[LA PRENSA 9 Aug]
Commander 'Ezequiel' Dies After Traffic Accident P 10

CUBA

Marxist-Leninist Party Anniversary Commemorated Q 1
Cooperation Talks With Guinea Open in Havana Q 2
Briefs: Visiting Nicaraguan Delegation; Delegation to CPUSTAL Meeting Q 2

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Prime Minister Adams Outlines Stand on Grenada S 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 11 Aug]

DOMINICA

GLEANER Interviews New Prime Minister [SUNDAY GLEANER MAGAZINE 10 Aug] S 2

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Foreign Secretary, PRD Differ on Salvadoran Junta S 5

MISSING PERSON'S RELATIVES HARASSED BY BOMB HOAX

PY151855 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 15 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] A press conference called by the mothers of Plaza de Mayo [in Buenos Aires] had to be cut short when police evacuated the building where it was being held yesterday evening saying an anonymous caller had tipped them off about a bomb in it.

About 700 relatives of missing people had met at Plaza de Mayo at 4 pm and three mothers, Clara Guagnini, Nelida de Chidichidimo and Clara de Israel, handed in an appeal with 12,500 signatures for news of missing people at government house. They were told they would receive an official reply in 10 days time.

The press conference had been called at 6 pm on the sixth floor landing of the Safico Building on the 400 block of Corrientes by the mothers, who had announced it in a press release earlier in the week. Police arrived at the building, where various international news agencies have their offices, at about 5:50 pm and asked about the mothers at some of the offices.

The mothers had meanwhile gathered on the 6th floor landing and were being asked to call off the press conference by the Safico Building's administrators who objected to it, when policemen gave the order to evacuate the 23-story building, although not before the mothers had distributed copies of the appeal presented at government house among some of the reporters present.

With everybody outside the police then went through the building, failed to find a bomb, and allowed everybody back in at around 6:30 pm.

The Plaza de Mayo demonstration earlier in the afternoon went off uneventfully but reporters present had their names taken down by a plainclothes police officer.

BRIEFS

GRAIN AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO--Buenos Aires, 13 Aug (NA)--Argentine Commerce Secretary Alejandro Estrada and his Mexican counterpart, Jorge de la Vega Dominguez, today in Buenos Aires signed an agreement in Buenos Aires today on the sale of grains. According to this agreement, during 1981 and 1982 Argentina will sell Mexico a minimum of 2 million tons of maize, sorghum, soybeans and sunflower seeds. The schedule of shipments will be established within the next 60 days by the Argentine National Grain Board and the state-owned Basic Commodities Company (CONASUPO) of Mexico. The minimum amount of 2 million tons may be increased by agreement of the two parties, and other products such as sugar and beans may be incorporated. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2243 GMT 13 Aug 80 PY]

BRAZILIAN MILITARY DELEGATION--A Brazilian military delegation headed by Gen Diogo Figueiredo, brother of Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo, arrived today in Buenos Aires. General Figueiredo, who is the director of the Brazilian Superior War School, and other officers arrived here in response to an invitation extended by the Argentine Army. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1617 GMT 14 Aug 80 PY]

FRENCH BANK BRANCH--The Argentine Government has approved the authorization issued by the Central Bank for the opening in Buenos Aires of a branch of the Banque Nationale de Paris. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1334 GMT 15 Aug 80 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ANSWERS DRUG CHARGES

PY181414 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] The government of the national reconstruction has rejected slanderous international charges. The Bolivian Foreign Ministry has accused international extremism of having orchestrated a sinister campaign which seems to follow the instructions of a single powerful leadership whose aim is to destabilize the Bolivian Government and thwart its efforts toward moral and material reconstruction. The official document delivered to the press on Saturday states:

The Bolivian Government is faced with an insidious campaign. The article published in the Washington POST on 14 August signed by Jacqueline Sharkey concerning the suspension of U.S. Government aid to the struggle against illegal drug traffic has elicited the indignation of the Bolivian people. Once again the Washington POST has published a commentary full of slander not only against the Bolivian Government, but also against the people, making malicious use of the U.S. Government decision.

It is quite remarkable that this newspaper, which is one of the most reputable in the United States [words indistinct]. It is even more worrisome that the very officials of the U.S. Government, according to the Washington POST, permit misinterpretations full of falsehoods.

Seeking to undermine the prestige of the Bolivian Government and to thwart its efforts aimed at moral and material reconstruction, international extremism has orchestrated a sinister campaign which seems to follow the instructions of a single powerful leadership encompassing several fronts and targets. The first of these targets seems to be the involvement of several members of the Bolivian Government in the drug trade. The first news medium to do this has been the FRG magazine DER SPIEGEL, and now it has been followed by the Washington POST.

In view of the failure of the initial campaign based on charges of violating human rights in Bolivia and bearing in mind the approaching meeting of the ALADI [Latin American Integration Association] at which the new Bolivian Government would have the opportunity to describe the country's true situation, the authors of this campaign tried to spread these offensive charges. Seeing that the ALADI received Bolivia as an inalienable member of this and every other international organization respectful of the sovereignty of states, the right to self-determination and the dignity of governments, Mr Passage, an official of the State Department, has taken a very unusual attitude in echoing these offensive charges and justifying the suspension of the antidrug trade program by saying that under the circumstances one could not expect the cooperation of the Bolivian Government that would make it worthwhile to continue the drug control program. This attitude leaves Bolivia in a very difficult position because due to the nature of the problem, this aid is necessary for the continuation of the antidrug campaign because the Bolivian Government does not have the means to follow it up alone.

The charges are flagrantly false. This becomes obvious when one notes that no attention has been paid to the Interior Ministry resolution released on 15 August creating a commission for the control of dangerous drugs which, in line with Decree Law No 16562 dated 13 June 1979, will be entrusted with the reorganization of the body in charge of controlling, preventing and suppressing the illegal drug trade, all of which require an appropriately organized and effective framework based on technical and scientific guidelines aimed at improving operational and administrative mechanisms to satisfy the community and the state.

Furthermore, we would like to point out that during the interview granted to the New York TIMES by his excellency the president, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, the question posed by this daily's correspondent Warren Hoge concerning alleged support given by cocaine traffickers to the 17 July uprising was answered in the following manner: I would like to remind you that the drug problem throughout the world is manipulated and handled from the northern hemisphere in the manner of a multibillion-dollar business deal. We categorically reject any sort of involvement with this (?homeland) of drugs. On the contrary, the armed forces government will continue to struggle against coca farming in Bolivia despite the U.S. Government's withdrawal of funds for the control of dangerous drugs in Bolivia.

Any unbiased observer genuinely concerned about eradicating the drug trade cannot help wondering why the science, technology and organization available to the United States, a world power, cannot prevent the entry, sale and consumption of deadly drugs among its people. Is it not true that the consumer countries with their great financial power corrupt, disrupt and debase the healthy customs of the southern countries and create problems which require extremely difficult solutions? Had there been the necessary good faith and respect that should prevail among traditionally friendly countries, this troublesome situation never would have arisen.

The Bolivian Government has never withdrawn its good faith regardless of the difficulties of the situation or of the sensitive nature of issues which have had to be discussed. However, in view of this insistent, false campaign, the Bolivian Government cannot but reject the slander and denounce before world public opinion the outrage to which it is being subjected and the international oppression aimed at the Bolivian people only because they are exercising their legitimate right to adopt the form of government most suitable to their interests.

GARCIA MEZA SPEAKS ON NATIONAL FLAG DAY

PY181555 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] The president of the government of national reconstruction, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, attended a ceremony Sunday at the Maximiliano Paredes Military School in Cochabamba. During this ceremony, also attended by other high-ranking officers, the soldiers pledged to serve the national flag. This is the speech General Garcia Meza made on the occasion:

Officers, deeply imbued with the feelings of civic duty and patriotism which inspire the armed forces, I am pleased to attend this ceremony to pay homage to our holy national flag, which from the very birth of our nation has been defended by the glorious soldiers of our fatherland, who have always held it close to their hearts. The armed forces of the nation epitomize the various national strata of the Bolivian people. At no point have the armed forces become a social elite different from the people, although an attempt to depict us as such has been made by the ideologists of national destruction. Thus the armed forces have engaged in the task of national reconstruction, eradicating the extremism which sought to replace our national flag. Fully aware of our civic duty, I call upon the soldiers of this regiment, who have fulfilled their duty to the fatherland, to pledge their allegiance to our goals. Do you swear by our Lord God and the fatherland to defend our flag without regard for your lives? Do you swear to never desert those who command you in times of war and to obey the orders of your superiors as is the duty of soldiers who must serve God, the fatherland and the flag?

To this the soldiers unanimously answered: Yes, we swear.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS RESUMPTION OF CLASSES, FLAG CEREMONY

FY181603 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Classes will begin throughout the country today. According to the official announcement of the government for national reconstruction issued a few days ago, the circumstances which led to the disruption of academic activities have disappeared and classes will be resumed this morning.

At the same time, parents are reminded of the instructions of Education Minister Ariel Coca Aguirre on protecting their children from extremist rumors and propaganda. The principals of educational establishments are also warned that they will be responsible for the order and discipline which must prevail in the tasks related to national education.

Following instructions of the Education Ministry, all Bolivian students will honor the flag at special ceremonies today which must be held in all educational establishments throughout the country. Homage to the flag, which from now on will take place every Monday, is aimed at strengthening patriotism and the sense of civic duty. The program officially established for these ceremonies includes the national anthem and the raising of the flag. The director or one of the teachers of the establishment must briefly address the students on the significance of some historic event or other subjects designed to extol the greatness of the fatherland. After saluting the flag, the students must conclude the ceremony by signing a march or patriotic song praising national values.

TEXT OF APOLOGY BY FINANCIAL TIMES, ECONOMIST EDITORS

FY182026 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 13 Aug 80 p 7

[Paid advertisement in English]

[Text] We, representing THE FINANCIAL TIMES and THE ECONOMIST wish to express our regret before the government and people of Bolivia for the situation which has resulted from the activities of a correspondent of our organizations. The Bolivian Government has stated that it considers Spooner's behaviour to have been improper and that it has reason to believe that she attempted to have published certain material which it considers a falsification.

We wish to point out that THE FINANCIAL TIMES and THE ECONOMIST did not publish this material from Miss Spooner. The responsibility of our newspaper does not permit us to print this sort of news, a fact which is confirmed by the Bolivian Government.

As senior executives of THE FINANCIAL TIMES and THE ECONOMIST, we have visited La Paz, where we have been given detailed description and explanation by the Bolivian Government of the activities of Miss Spooner in recent weeks which it considers objectionable.

As a result of these discussions, THE FINANCIAL TIMES and THE ECONOMIST have decided to withdraw Miss Spooner immediately from her functions in Bolivia. The Bolivian Government has agreed to free Miss Spooner from detention and she will leave the country within a few hours.

La Paz, August 12th, 1980

Robert Harvey, editorial executive, THE ECONOMIST

J.D.F. Jones, managing editor, THE FINANCIAL TIMES

PLANNING MINISTER NETO ELABORATES ON SALARY LAW

PY182130 Rio De Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Aug 80 p 22

[Text of interview granted by Brazilian Planning Minister Delfim Neto to O GLOBO in Brasilia on 12 Aug]

[Excerpts] [Question] According to newspaper reports, Labor Minister Murilo Macedo said today that in his opinion the current salary policy should not be changed for any salary level, maintaining the automatic readjustments every 6 months. What has happened? Is the government backtracking on its proposal to discuss the current salary law?

[Answer] No, strictly speaking nothing has happened. What Minister Macedo is saying, and I believe he is correct, is that nobody has ever thought of changing the time period for salary readjustments. Therefore, Minister Macedo's statement has no particular meaning. Nobody has ever thought of changing anything; the Figueiredo government does not contemplate any change.

What we imagine, what we can see, what we are anticipating is the adverse effect the current law will have on the highest salary levels, causing an absolutely unnecessary turnover of employees. The implementation of the current salary law does create problems, but in this country it is stylish not to speak of problems to avoid planning solutions. But the government's responsibility is to look further ahead. Obviously the current salary law will cause and is already causing some discomfort at the highest salary levels. The intention is to avoid unemployment, to minimize employment turnover, because turnover causes discomfort and a drastic reduction of productivity in the economy. The question is then not to change the salary law but to modify it in those aspects in which it proves to be contrary to the objectives for which the law was created.

One aspect of the law which seems important to me, and for which Minister Macedo should be given credit, is that it is accepted by everyone, especially by the low-salaried class, which is strongly defending the law. This shows that the Figueiredo government hit the target. And the initiative for putting the law up for debate so that everybody would stand up to defend it is strange. Until recently everybody was opposing the law; now the labor unions fully agree with it. Therefore, we will continue applying the law rigorously--as we did, by the way.

Therefore, the question is to anticipate and foresee what is happening, what is causing some difficulties, so that we can correct it. These difficulties are creating discomfort, and in private are admitting this in private although they believe that it is not "stylish" to say so.

[Question] Could you give us more examples of the discomfort being created by the current salary law?

[Answer] I believe that it would be enough for you to take a look at your enterprise. I would like you to take a look at the top of your enterprise to see what 's happening. Is employment increasing in your enterprise or not? Or is the number of jobs in your enterprise decreasing? Everyone must take a look at his enterprise. The best thing you can do is to take a look at this situation to see what is happening. Then you will realize who is concerned by this question.

Some businessmen say that there is no difficulty whatsoever. There are two types of businessmen. The civil construction sector, for instance, where labor turnover has always been a normal phenomenon, does not have high-salaried employees, and when salary readjustment time comes around, all those who salaries must be readjusted are dismissed and then rehired. Really, the civil construction sector has no problems at all.

Other sectors which can freely raise prices do not have problems either. Those who say that the law is not causing unemployment only show their lack of information, because the government has its own enterprises.

[Question] Does the government then have figures on unemployment in its enterprises?

[Answer] We do not need figures. We are just anticipating, foreseeing what will happen. Unenployment is obviously beginning to climb in high-salaried levels. This is obvious and everybody can see it.

The debate is necessary to make people aware that there is a relationship between salary and employment, and that the government prefers to have more employment. The government has really adopted a policy of fighting inflation that is more difficult than it would normally be, because the government does not want to reduce the level of employment. It is therefore natural that the government should be concerned about the problem. Another important aspect of the law is that it is not all that effective in reducing the salary spread between the lowest and the highest levels.

After all, everybody wanted a redistribution of income. The law provides for a transfer of profits to salaries, and this is being achieved normally. The law also provides for a redistribution of income within the salaried class. When the market was free, the high salaries climbed at a faster rate than the low salaries (Minister Neto refers to the golden period of the so-called Brazilian miracle) because of the shortage of skilled workers. Now that the economy is growing at a lower rate--a cruel reality--there is a need for adjusting that situation in which high salaries grow faster. The law cannot permit that situation to continue, thus risking unemployment in the high-salaried class. This is simply a question of economic logic: We are trying to prevent that situation from reappearing. But we must bear in mind, first, that no deadline has been set for the debate on the reform of the salary law and, second, that the debate is desirable and should proceed. But what is wrong with having a debate? If there were no problem, there would have been no debate.

[Question] When you, Minister Neto, proposed a broad debate on the salary law, the debate was supposed to follow guidelines, including the proposal of a formula, the formula that the semiannual readjustment be eliminated for salaries tentatively falling between 7 and 10 times the minimum salary per month...

[Answer] On the contrary, who talked about that? Brazil is a country of rumormongers, bad listeners and worse readers. What was proposed from the beginning, not by the government (the minister says that the proposal was made by the businessmen), was that up to a certain salary level, either 7 or 10 times the minimum salary per month, the current law would remain unchanged. It seems funny to me that people who are not illiterate cannot read well and people who are not deaf cannot hear well. It is ridiculous to believe that changing the semiannual readjustments was even thought of by the government, because the government submitted to congress the bill providing for semiannual readjustment of salaries.

[Question] And for the high-salaried levels?

[Answer] The semiannual salary adjustments could not be eliminated for the high-salaried class--on the contrary. I do not understand why anybody should be so worried. There could even be quarterly readjustments if that were the case and the decision would be up to the market. Consequently, there is no reason to worry.

[Question] The question then was to change to keep things the same? What would finally be changed in the law?

[Answer] The fundamental thing that would be changed, the key point that must be understood, is the following: Every 6 months you are raising the salary of an employee who earns 20,000 cruzeiros per month, and at the same time that of another employee drawing 200,000 cruzeiros. With the salary adjustment of 40 percent every 6 months, the former will earn 28,000 and the latter 280,000. The salary readjustment of the former can be easily absorbed by the enterprise, but not so that of the latter. This is the question. Nobody imagined that the salary of the employee earning 200,000 cruzeiros would climb so high, to 280,000 cruzeiros (or even higher if the employee is indispensable and the market would allow it--but only God knows how). The readjustment of high-salaried employees would be made through negotiations. Now, if any employee is indispensable, the enterprise might have to pay him 320,000 per month. But if a better replacement for him could be found, that employee would have to settle for 240,000.

[Question] But according to what you have said, if massive support for the current salary policy exists there will be no difficulty in attaining a favorable political climate for this kind of change.

[Answer] I feel we have to elaborate a little about that possibility. The support for the salary law comes from several sectors. First, it comes from those who are benefiting from the law and do not want any changes, especially because the law benefits them...but the law does not really benefit anyone; That is the truth; it does not benefit anyone. We know that the law does not really benefit anyone; the law only benefits those who are earning up to seven or eight times the minimum wage per month; for those persons the law really works. But what happens to those who earn more? So long as the enterprises are able to raise their prices, the law will work. But when raising them is no longer possible, then the law will start causing unemployment. There can be no other way.

[Question] What social repercussions do you expect from that unemployment possibility?

[Answer] Social repercussions are not the problem. That is in addition to the social repercussions, to the suffering of the individual, the enterprises become disorganized.

[Question] But the salary range which is under consideration for a change is rather narrow, is it not?

[Answer] It is restricted to a point that nothing had been thought before which would not include at least 90 percent of the manpower, thus rigorously continuing within the law. Who has said that the law will change?

[Question] Would the salary range not included for a change total only 10 percent?

[Answer] Yes, approximately. But they represent half of the payroll.

[Question] Does it mean, then, that it would have negative repercussions on the enterprises and not on the employees?

[Answer] Of course, this is the basic problem, and I wanted to call the attention to this: Everyone is refusing to look into this very obvious problem. Everyone in Brazil is scared to death to talk about this problem. They feel that they are not allowed to talk about the workers. They seem to be prohibited from talking about the workers.

[Question] In addition to what was already mentioned, are there any other proposals for change?

[Answer] Yes, we have 300 proposals--dividing the entire salary scale into eight levels, readjusting it from 8 to .1 percent. There is free negotiation; there are lots of things. What is being discussed now is the kind of mechanism to be adopted.

[Question] Mr Minister, to the extent in which one is becoming free to negotiate for higher salaries, and considering that fact that the enterprises are having problems, as you said before, would not the enterprises try to drive down the salaries and grant only one readjustment per year?

[Answer] Nobody wants to recognize that the enterprises are facing a crisis. Why? Because a businessman does not want to mention anything because he fears that the bankers may think that he is going bankrupt; another does not admit it because he would rather dismiss his employees; others find other more subtle defense mechanisms. Nobody wants to recognize that this only reduces the efficiency of the economy.

[Question] In conclusion, are you convinced that the high salary levels are receiving readjustments which the market, by itself, would not allow?

[Answer] One thing is true for sure: In the same manner in which the lower salaries increased more slowly, because there was a demand for skilled workers, worsening the income distribution, it is also true that, despite the idle talk, despite all the cowardice, despite all the feelings of fear, higher salaries will grow less than the lower salaries.

[Question] It seems that there exists a misunderstanding between you and the labor minister, who is maintaining his points of view, and that the studies to reorganize the salary policy have stopped.

[Answer] They have not stopped. They were and are still going on. Nothing has stopped. It is true because we are talking about it. I only wanted everyone to think about his personal experience. Does the current law guarantee everyone's job? But no one asks this question. We are closing our eyes to a very serious problem which exists and will grow.

[Question] How do you view this climate of opposition to the amendment of the law?

[Answer] I feel that it has an extremely positive aspect: The unanimous, unvarying general support to the current salary policy, which I believe is support for the government--and I say I believe, because the law has been made through the cooperation of the Planning and Labor Ministries. The salary readjustment has yielded a number of defects, including inflation, but it did help in many ways.

[Question] Is the social issue, avoiding strikes, etc. included among these things?

[Answer] It did help. Now, the debate that we are proposing is based on a reality which cannot be concealed. We want to improve the law. No one wants to damage the law, because it is stupid to think of a law which will never change. We want to improve it, and society will discuss it. Everyone was hoping for a politically open society, but as the discussions take place, they become a beast: Why discuss, they ask?

[Question] There are those who say that the banks are the only institutions favoring changes. And Minister Murilo Macedo says so.

[Answer] That is because of his experience with the banks. But I can guarantee that it is not so. They are not the only ones to do so. The government would not let itself be carried away by the bankers. To begin with, no banker has come to the meetings that I have held with the businessmen.

All the service companies are having difficulties: newspapers, banks, hotels, all those using a large number of skilled workers. They are feeling the strength of this problem which is rather general.

I want to give you a suggestion: Present a questionaire to the businessmen. Include two questions: Do you have any salary problem? Do you have any problem with the CIP [Interministerial Price Council]? The answer will be invariable: "That law is just marvelous." And regarding the problem with CIP, the answer will be something like this: "That CIP is a wretch, irrational; they are withholding my profit."

[Question] Hasn't it been your idea to submit to the president of the republic the bill with some changes at the beginning of this week?

[Answer] We are still trying to determine whether the existing evidence is sufficient to prepare the draft copy or not.

[Question] Mr Minister, is there any possibility of changing the economy? There are rumors about a maxidevaluation, rumors of eliminating the preestablished monetary correction, etc. Are you going to deal with these things?

[Answer] There will be no change. The government does not have to change its policy every hour, especially because we are beginning to see some results. The monetary policy, for instance, is beginning to work. We are going to see it very soon.

[Question] Do you still feel that inflation will drop during the second half of the year?

[Answer] I think so: Inflation will increase, reach a maximum level and then begin to recede. I still believe that drop will take place during the second half of this year. All the instruments have been mobilized; everything has been done to achieve this. Now we have to sit tight and wait because this is the crucial period. But the policy will not change a thing.

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF VIEWS POLITICAL OPENING

PY182355 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Brasilia--The political opening is being implemented in Brazil. It is a sincere and altruistic initiative of the fourth government of the revolution. This statement was made by the army chief of staff, Gen Ernani Ayrosa da Silva, during a ceremony in Brasilia in which six new brigadier generals received their swords.

The general then warned that democracy is not self-sustaining; therefore, it cannot dispense with the instruments for self-defense that are contained in the laws which are without doubt only used in special conditions.

The general's warning was directed at that small subversive minority that interprets ideals as a weakness, freedom as licentiousness and democracy as anarchy.

SENATOR TANCREDO NEVES JOINS BOYCOTT OF VIDELA

PY181842 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 16 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Senator Tancredo Neves, president of the Popular Party [PP], has reconsidered and will not participate in the solemn ceremony to be held in Congress on 20 August in honor of the Argentine president, Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla. He stated that he will be in Porto Alegre that day trying to accelerate the organization of the PP. Two days ago he condemned the opposition's boycott of the congressional ceremony.

FIVE ARRESTED DURING FAST TO PROTEST HOUSING PROBLEM

PY181841 Paris AFP in Spanish 1731 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 18 Aug (AFP)--It was learned here today that the police have arrested five young people who were fasting near a Catholic church. Police sources reported that the young people who were arrested--four young women and one man--were placed at the disposal of the Interior Ministry on charges of violating national security laws. They were fasting in support of a group of settlers [pobladores] who had protested a housing problem in a southern sector of Santiago. Ada Peralta Cepeda, Marianela Espinola Vega, Rosa Espinola Vega, Rosa Riveros Ramirez and Mario Araneda Espinoza were arrested near the Nuestra Senora del Rosario Church in a northern neighborhood of Santiago.

SUPREME COURT BANS RETURN OF POPULAR UNITY LEADER

PY121733 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 31 Jul 80 p C3

[Excerpt] The Supreme Court has ruled that the Interior Ministry decision to prohibit the reentry into the country of Jorge Hills Cox Mendez is "justified" judging from the background information submitted to the court.

Hills Cox, who was accused of being the former UP [Popular Unity] regional leader in Valparaiso and the organizer of the guerrilla school and the Los Leones paramilitary training camp in the municipality of Limache, submitted a petition to reenter the country to the Chilean consul in Antwerp, Belgium on 18 October 1979. Since the petition was rejected, Cox's attorney filed a petition for an injunction to the Court of Appeals which was also rejected. He appealed the Court of Appeals ruling but the Supreme Court confirmed the ruling of the lower court.

PROSPECTING PROGRAM FOR RADIOACTIVE MINERALS TO BEGIN

PY141417 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The chairman of the Chilean Nuclear Energy Commission, Col Romualdo Pizarro Seymour, has reported that prospecting for radioactive minerals in the First Region will begin very soon. He stressed that Chile not only has important uranium reserves but also has one of the largest world reserves of lithium. He indicated that the lithium has been declared one of the country's strategic resources. He explained that his commission will soon begin prospecting for radioactive minerals in the First Region with the support of an international firm.

BRIEFS

FRG DEPUTY VISITS--Chilean Mining Minister Carlos Quinonez has held a meeting with FRG Christian Democratic Deputy Herbert Hupka, with whom he discussed issues pertaining to foreign investments in Chile, copper and coal mines and iron deposits. The FRG legislator also held meetings with the finance minister, the director of the planning office, the deputy foreign minister and the air force commander. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0431 GMT 15 Aug 80 PY]

QUAKE HITS GUAYAQUIL CAUSING DEATH, DESTRUCTION

PA181933 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Telephone report by Raul Zambrano--all figures as heard]

[Text] We are reporting from the press room of the presidential office to report some details, which naturally are unofficial, regarding the earth tremor which affected the port city of Guayaquil in particular. The quake occurred at approximately 1010 this morning. According to informed sources, the quake registered 8 on the Mercalli Scale or the equivalent of 7 on the Richter Scale.

According to reports obtained by this reported, approximately 300 houses were affected by the violent earth tremor. Consequently, there are 300 persons who are receiving medical assistance at this moment. Approximately 35 persons were injured and, according to reports, 8 persons died as a result of the quake. Also, there are approximately 14 homes totally destroyed. There were 109 short circuits during the tremor, which naturally caused alarm and hysteria among the Guayaquil inhabitants.

From another quarter, we wish to inform our listeners that the national police have ordered immediate patrolling of the city of Guayaquil, expecially in those houses and buildings which were hit the hardest. We also, wish to inform our listeners that the other provincial capitals El Oro, Loja, and the provinces along the mountain range naturally also felt the effects of this violent tremor which had the city of Guayaquil as epicenter.

There is an additional detail to this information which we are supplying our listeners. The Bucaram Building which is located right in downtown Guayaquil was totally destroyed as a result of the violent tremor.

State of Emergency Declared

PA181942 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1910 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Quito, 18 Aug (EFE)--The Ecuadorean Government declared a state of emergency today in the coastal regions affected by this morning's earthquake. President Jaime Roldos arranged for his wife, Martha Bucaram, and Health Minister Humberto Guillen to go to Guayaquil to inspect the damage caused by the tremor. In addition, the government has allocated $400,000 in initial assistance.

MINISTER SAYS GOVERNMENT REPUDIATES 'DE FACTO REGIMES'

PA151616 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] In condemning military coups that usurp brother countries, Government Minister Carlos Feraud Blum has said that the Ecuadorean Government repudiates de facto regimes and expresses its solidarity with the liberation movements in Latin America. He made this statement on behalf of President Roldos at the inauguration of the permanent conference of Latin American political parties.

Our country, he said, has been honored these days with the presence of Latin American leaders and advocates of liberty and democracy in the continent. He noted that the meeting on the defense of human rights which gave dirth to the Latin American Association for the Defense of Human Rights was closed yesterday. He said that this conference granted our country the honor of being the permanent site of the new organization. Today, he added, we are opening this conference of the Latin American political parties which are also struggling for liberty, human rights and democracy in Latin America.

AMBASSADOR RECALLED FROM BOLIVIA FOR CONSULTATIONS

PA182005 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Panama has recalled Juan A. Gomez, Panamanian ambassador to La Paz, for consultations. The Panamanian diplomat recently submitted a report about the Bolivian political situation, especially about the 17 July coup which ousted the constitutional government of Lidia Gueiler.

Ambassador Gomez has not announced the points discussed in his report presented to the government, but sources close to the Foreign Ministry indicate that the Panamanian diplomat submitted a report accompanied by documents regarding the military coup.

Panama, together with other Latin American countries, has voiced its concern over the coupist attitude of the Bolivian military who interrupted the democratic process in that South American country.

Thus far there is no official pronouncement on the steps our country will take regarding its relations with Bolivia, but Mexico and Nicaragua are promoting a censorship motion against the regime of Gen Luis Garcia Meza in the OAS.

MATUTINO: HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS EXIST IN U.S.

PA150045 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 12 Aug 80 p 6A

"International Scheme" column by Juan Antonio Tack: "The Violation of Human Rights in the United States"]

[Text] "There is only one path to human grandeur: Suffering."

Walter White (1947) (secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People).

Perhaps out of custom, every new U.S. president finds himself obliged to select a motto, or "slogan" to characterize his foreign policy and at the same time to distinguish him from his predecessors. Probably wishing to be consistent with his religious beliefs, President Carter chose the slogan of "human rights." One must admit that the choice was an intelligent one: It subtly continues the policy of pressure or open or subdued intervention in other countries, particularly in Latin America, under a "moral" guise.

Those wishing to avoid looking like human rights violators span the gamut from Pinochet to Fidel Castro.

Carter has unquestionably achieved some objectives through his "policy on human rights." In addition to maintaining the U.S. domination of Latin America, he has succeeded in making some governments improve their image--according to U.S. standards--and abide by certain political guidelines dictated by Washington through unconventional channels. He has also made the OAS undertake a formidable propaganda campaign in favor of its human rights commission, which is currently headed by a U.S. citizen (who, according to some information I have, has strong ties with a well-known U.S. agency). The commission has conducted inquiries in almost all Latin American countries about alleged or real violations of human rights. The investigation it conducted in Argentina a few months ago caused a stir.

However, neither the OAS as such nor its human rights commission have concerned themselves with looking into the many violations of human rights which are committed in the very place where their headquarters is located. [paragraph continues]

Could there be anyone in some corner of the world who thinks that U.S. democracy is so "immaculate" that no violations of human rights are being or have been committed in the United States?

There are many levels and areas of U.S. society where violations of basic citizen's rights are committed (including the right to starve to death in freedom). [as published] One of the most common daily occurrences in the United States is that of police brutality, mainly in cities like Miami, Chicago, New York, Washington, Philadelphia and so forth. Last year the federal government had to prosecute the Philadelphia police for constant, flagrant and open brutality. Another one of the most notorious violations, which has special characteristics in the United States, is racial discrimination. This is one of the most repulsive forms of human rights violations and it continues to be practiced and is spreading in some U.S. sectors. The right to employment is also facing one of its darkest moments in the United States. It hurts to see the photographs of millions of parents and children thinking about how and what they will be eating tomorrow without harming the coffers of the businesses owned by the Rockefellers, the Fords and so forth.

Therefore, in this field, as in others, the United States cannot cast the first stone. Just in case, the government of that country must remember that ignorance is no excuse.

PANAMENIST PARTY WILL NOT PARTICIPATE IN ELECTIONS

PA181531 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 18 Aug 80 pp A-1, A-14

[Text] The Panamenist Party yesterday issued a communique reiterating its decision not to participate in the upcoming elections. The following is the text of the communique:

Panamanian people:

The Panamenist Party and its 16,317 officers in the country, in order to honor the commitment demanded by the popular majorities, hereby confirms the statement issued by Dr Arnulfo Arias on his return to the beloved fatherland "that he was returning not to engage in politicking but to join the struggle for the democratization of the republic."

The glorious Panamenist Party, by the unanimous decision of the assemblies of the communities executive committees, repudiates and rejects the present comedy and electoral farce and advises all its members and supporters that it has not nominated nor does it support or endorse any candidate in the dancing masquerade being staged by the government for September of this year, to obstruct the immediate return of a legitimate democracy which could permit the direct election of the president of the republic.

We reiterate today, 15 August, a day of sunshine for Panamenism that, for the sake of justice, human freedoms and the right to work, food and shelter, we shall be on the offensive together with our sincere and patriotic allies for the final objective of liberating our fatherland from its tormentors, without fear of banishment, prison or death. Total unity means fatherland. No to the electoral farce.

By the National Coordinating Committee [signed] David Arce, Carlos Greco, Demostenes Vega Mendez, Miguel Batista, Pascual Urena, Jorge P. Adames, Hildebrando A. Nicosia P., Guillermo Endara G., Emilio Royo Linares, Louis Martinez A., Jose Salvador Munoz.

BELIZE

BRITISH FORCES DENY RUMORED BORDER INCIDENT

FL181340 Belize City THE BELIZE SUNDAY TIMES in English 10 Aug 80 p 12

[Excerpts] A communique from British Forces Belize, this week confirmed reports last week that the Guat invasion scare rumours on the street were the result of a routine army exercise.

The text of the army release says:

British Forces Statement

"Certain national newspapers have carried a story concerning a clash between British and Guatemalan forces in the Cayo District on July 29.

"An enquiry was made at the time and a categoric denial of its taking place was made. No incident took place.

"This enquiry and alledged incident coincided with an exercise at Airport camp. British forces believe that an army exercise bulletin was picked up by a Belizean close to Airport camp and the rumour spread from there.

"In future no bulletins will be put out on British Forces radio so a recurrence of the incident will be avoided."

COSTA RICA

COMMENTARY SAYS STRIKE POLITICAL, NOT LABOR ISSUE

PA182025 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] The banana strike is a matter of life or death to President Carazo's government and to the Costa Rican Communist Party. If the strike weakens it will mean a serious setback for the new Communist leadership, but if it is successful, this government and all the governments that follow will have their hands tied by the decision of the Red party's Political Committee. Certainly the current situation is very difficult to solve. We are facing a strike that could be the longest in the nation's history and the most decisive in defining matters in our legal regime.

So far all the strikes held in this country have been regular, nonpolitical strikes; strikes generally seek improvement in the workers' wages and living conditions. Very few are like the present one which is only very remotely based on labor issues. The strike in itself is a display of a Communist Party and leadership organization. Its leaders are the Communist deputies, and the Communist Party's Political Committee is making the decisions.

We believe the present crisis is a political, rather than a labor conflict. It is a personal confrontation between the Communist Party leadership and the president of the republic. It is not a strike promoted by labor leaders, but by political leaders. The fact that the Communist deputies confronted the civil guard yesterday and this morning and have become the leaders of violence is enough proof that we are dealing with a political rather than a labor strike. This strike, already 1 and 1/2 months old, is gradually becoming a very special strike where all leaders are on trial and where all politicians are also involved, one way or another. The labor leaders have become political leaders.

It is a crisis with no reasoning. It merely reflects a conflict between political, not social, classes. In view of this crisis, many workers this morning began fleeing their work sites as whole families are abandoning their settlements, choosing to seek other activities rather than continue being involved in this crisis.

The banana strike could mean the departure from the plantations not of the management, who can lose millions without actually suffering economic difficulties, but of the workers, the laborers, who are facing problems when they have only a few colones. The leaders threaten the workers and prevent them from returning to their jobs. In view of these numerous threats and this violence and with no solution in sight, the workers prefer to abandon the banana region. And this would be the worst crisis that either the nation or the Communist leaders could face: to find themselves without workers.

CITIZENS TO REPORT ALIENS WITH 'IRREGULAR ACTIVITIES'

PA131926 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Rodolfo Quiros Cedeno, director of the Public Security Ministry Immigartion Office, has instructed citizens to report aliens involved in irregular activities. He announced that calls may be made to the complaints office at telephone 220436. He said that the idea is to put an end to undesirable aliens who have lately been causing problems.

Mr Quiros Cedeno reported that nine Nicaraguans without proper documents will be expelled today. He added that the cases of one Panamanian and one Mexican citizen are being considered.

Quiros Cedeno observed that up to now no Sandinist deserters have requested political asylum and that Nicaraguans doing so have been expelled. He explained that our authorities respect the right of asylum and the situation of refugees in accordance with the Geneva Convention of 1951.

The director of immigration said that new instruments for the application of the Geneva Convention will soon be introduced into our immigration laws. These refer to the rights and duties of refugees.

Mr Quiros Cedeno added that an operation is going to begin soon to locate illegal aliens, adding that the necessary human and material resources for the operation are on hand.

EL SALVADOR

ARMY REPORTEDLY CAPTURES CUBAN MILITARY INSTRUCTOR

PA181810 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1706 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Aug (LATIN)--Government sources said today that Salvadoran security forces have captured a Cuban military instructor who was working with the leftist guerrillas.

The sources said that the Cuban was arrested by a patrol that was participating in an army operation to search for foreigners who are collaborating with the leftist groups opposed to the civilian-military junta that rules the country.

The sources did not elaborate, but said that the arrested Cuban was part of a contingent of between 2,000 and 3,000 foreign soldiers--mostly Cubans, Nicaraguans and Panamanians--operating in El Salvador.

Army sources said that the foreign instructors had been training guerrillas in the use of weapons and the manufacture of bombs at the University of El Salvador a few days before the security forces occupied the university in June and discovered that it had been turned into a leftist stronghold.

There is a virtual civil war between the Salvadoran security forces and the leftists who, together with the ultrarightist groups, have murdered some 3,000 people this year. The security forces are centering their search for foreign guerrillas in the vicinity of the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific Coast, which adjoins the Honduran and Nicaraguan coasts.

Several thousand Cubans have remained in Nicaragua to take part in the program of national reconstruction at the request of that country's leftist government.

Investigation of Foreigners in Combat

PA152303 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 14 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] Armed forces spokesmen yesterday afternoon reported that military intelligence experts are investigating the existence of foreigners among the extremist groups which clashed yesterday in several sectors of the metropolitan area of San Salvador.

Among the many casualties suffered by the subversive groups during the armed clashes, there were many who did not look like Salvadorans and who had covered their faces with a dark red grease. They also had haircuts which are not common here. Another sign, the army spokesmen said, is that they were wearing boots made of a material we do not have in our country.

These individuals received special attention from their companions when they fell in combat. Their companions tried to retrieve the arms and other objects they had on them, but they could not because they were forced to flee. Next to the bodies were G-3 rifles, foreign made grenades, ammunition clips, whistles, special combat belts, military boots and uniforms similar to the ones used by the army.

According to official reports, these individuals were probably in command of groups, because as happened at the clash in Plan del Sito, they were killed apart from one another, as if they were planning to withdraw in order to set up an ambush against the military forces.

Finally, it was announced that the armed forces press committee will issue a report on the results of the investigation, perhaps at a news conference at the Defense Ministry.

CHINESE-MADE WEAPONS FOUND AFTER CLASHES

PA161713 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 14 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Several extremists who died today in a clash near the Venecia Farm in Soyapango were found to be carrying Chinese-made weapons, the rural police reported today.

Reports indicate that the clash took place today between 0800 and 1000 when bus No 8 of the Acit Enterprise was stopped after it was stolen by terrorists in Ciudad Satelite. A gun battle was taking place there at the same time between extremists and troops of the 1st Infantry Brigade (San Carlos Garrison).

When the bus stopped, the occupants opened fire. Police immediately surrounded them and a gun battle ensued in which four of the extremists died, according to the police. The dead included three women and a man who was identified as Jorge Alberto Campos, approximately 25.

Near the four bodies the police found a rocket launcher, better known as a bazooka, of Chinese manufacture, a knapsack containing 8 Czech-made Panzer-Oka type bazooka rockets and a handgrenade as well as 10 electric detonators, 8 manual detonators, 230 7.62 bullets and several knapsacks.

Many people died in an operation in Miravalle District. At the time of this report, it was indicated that the bodies of six unidentified people had been found. Other Chinese-made bazookas, several G-3 rifles, handgrenades and medicine for use in combat were found after the clash.

A complete report was not available this morning on this clash but it was indicated that a detailed report was being prepared because the clash was serious, blocking access by private citizens to the area and causing widespread alarm because of the bombings and shooting.

Reporting on these incidents, the rural police said buses had been set on fire in several districts of the capital, prompting the police to take action.

GUARDSMEN SEIZE WEAPONS, AMMUNITION IN ESCALON DISTRICT

PA162237 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1245 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] National Guardsmen seized weapons, ammunition for arms of various calibers, bulletproof vests, combat boots and propaganda of the Revolutionary Democratic Front in a home located on 83 Northern Avenue and Pasaje Nunez Arrue Street in Escalon District yesterday.

The following weapons were seized: four .45-caliber guns, one of them has the name "Nicaraguan National Guard" engraved on it; one .12-caliber rifle and one .38-caliber weapon. Approximately 6,000 .38-caliber cartridges, 100 .12-caliber cartridges and 125 .22-caliber cartridges as well as 14 loaders, several berets and medicines were also seized.

It was reported that the house was used by individuals of the Peoples Liberation Movement who allegedly fled when they detected the presence of the army units. According to the official report, the home is owned by Jose Francisco Gonzalez Arans.

LEFTISTS DESTROY ANTEL OFFICES IN SANTA LUCIA

PA161459 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 0200 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] The National Telecommunications Administration [ANTEL] offices in Santa Lucia neighborhood, Ilopango, were completely destroyed in an attack by leftists opposed to the Christian Democratic military junta.

According to a telephone report, the perpetrators of the attack were members of the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces [FPL]. It was not specified whether there had been casualties.

COLONEL MAJANO INTERVIEWED ON ELECTIONS

PA190332 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1810 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Interview with Col Adolfo Majano, revolutionary government junta member, on 18 August 1980, in San Salvador--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Majano] With due respect to all opinions, it seems to me that what the people wish at this moment is not to have elections, but to have tranquillity and guarantees.

I frankly think that it is time for elections, not just because of the situation we have, but because to me the process of democratization is something broad and requires a total revision of our democratic system. There should be a well-structured and well-organized plan of which the electoral process is only a part. I do not think this is the right moment to be asking about or speculating on an election, because we do not even have anything established for an electoral process. We are trying to form a working team which will make recommendations to see how we can carry out the country's democratization. I do not think we are going to be able to hold elections for a year or a year and a half.

[Question] What measures is the government going to take at this moment?

[Majano] It is the right time for the government to broaden the democratic participation of other sectors that have not participated for one reason or another. We have to try to establish a balance in the implementation of justice. The best demonstration the government could make to gain the people's confidence is to dismantle all the clandestine rightwing organizations, which currently represent a serious threat to honest citizens and to the process of government.

More on Interview

PA190359 Paris AFP in Spanish 0219 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Aug (AFP)--Col Adolfo Majano, member of the Salvadoran Government junta, today said that it would be unwise to call for general elections within less than 1 and 1/2 years in an eagerness to solve the country's sociopolitical situation.

Majano said that before talking about elections, the government must strengthen social and economic reforms because these reforms will be the structural basis for the democracy that the Salvadoran people want.

The military officer praised the agrarian reform decreed by the government and noted that if there are any mistakes they will be gradually corrected.

With these statements, Majano expressed the opposite of what the other junta members had told opposition groups, saying that they must wait for the presidential elections which will be held soon so that they can legally aspire for the government.

Colonel Majano also blamed ultrarightist groups today for many acts of violence that have occurred in the country lately. He affirmed that the government must adopt drastic measures against them because they are the main enemies of the people.

Moreover, political violence continued this afternoon in San Salvador when four urban transport buses were burned by leftist groups who exploded several bombs at the outskirts of the city. In addition, guerrilla groups dynamited the bridge over the Sumpul River today. This river is located on the border with Honduras, where the guerrillas and the army engage in frequent clashes.

GOVERNMENT DENIES ALLEGED ATTACK AGAINST DUARTE

PA190353 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0225 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--This afternoon the Salvadoran Government denied that an attack was carried out against Jose Napoleon Duarte, the Christian Democratic Party member in the junta.

Rumors of a shooting at Duarte's home began to circulate here after the San Salvador newspapers published a message of sympathy that Duarte was sending to the relatives of Jesus Zepeda, a corporal, on his death.

According to the government house, Zepeda was killed on Sunday when he was captured and totruted by alleged extremists near a town located 30 km north of San Salvador.

The official version indicates that Zepeda was returning from Sitaba, 97 km north of San Salvador, after visiting relatives.

A bulletin issued by the information secretariat of the junta today said that "the rumors that have been circulating regarding this are baseless and are part of a misinformation campaign carried out by extremist groups."

According to the secretariat, Duarte and his family were home in San Salvador at the time of Zepeda's killing.

GUATEMALA

MILITARY POLICE INSPECTORS SHOT TO DEATH ON HIGHWAY

PA182033 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Two military police inspectors were ambushed on the road between San Andres Villa Seca and Cuyotenango, Suchitepequez Department. The victims were Miguel Angel Duarte Breganza and Rafael Rodriguez. The two were killed by shots fired from behind some bushes.

PEASANTS OCCUPY LAND IN QUEBRADA GRANDE

PA142138 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] The sharecroppers [comuneros] of Santa Maria Xalapan who occupied land in Quebrada Grande yesterday morning have not ended their occupation. It was indicated that they have begun to [words indistinct] which has caused fear that there will be a confrontation with the current owners.

The security forces remain on the alert. Immediately after the invasion of the land, the security forces were deployed to maintain vigilance and prevent a possible confrontation. However, the police in Quebrada Grande have been ordered to intervene only if there is an incident.

PRIEST DESCRIBES ARMY'S REPRESSION OF PEASANTS

PA160303 Paris AFP in Spanish 2346 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Excerpts] San Jose, 15 Aug (AFP)--The priests from El Quiche dioceses north of the Guatemalan capital abandoned their pastoral work last July claiming that an open, total and public persecution against the church exists in this sector.

We decided to abandon the diocese in solidarity with the bishop and as a protest against the massacre which the army has been waging in El Quiche region. This massacre intensified following the events at the Spanish Embassy on 31 January 1980.

The massacre at the embassy occurred when the army attacked the embassy occupied by some 30 Quiche peasants who were burned to death inside the embassy building.

The priest is a member of the Sacred Heart congregation and has asked that his name be kept secret. His mission in the name of the other diocese companions from El Quiche, is to reveal, outside Guatemala, the reason for the unusual decision adopted by Archbishop Juan Gerardi last 21 July ordering all priests to leave El Quiche.

We do not know the reason for this persecution, he says, we are not revolutionary ideologists, but very plain people, well adapted to the Indian and peasant community, he added after saying that the two young men who murdered Father Villanueva also went to look for the bishop at his house in Santa Cruz del Quiche, capital of the department. They came in plain daylight and asked for the prelate because, they said, they wanted to kill him.

Since January, the priest added, the army has been provoking the people into a people's uprising so it can massacre them.

I have seen soldiers surround a marketplace with 3,000 or 4,000 persons and urinate and defecate in front of the people inciting them to rebel.

The priest said that in El Quiche the army has complete control of the people, noting their movements as well as their harvests and what they eat. They do this in an attempt to isolate the guerrillas operating in the region. He also charged that the army is bombing the mountain area near the towns, claiming that the mountains are full of Cubans. The priest, however, says he has never seen a Cuban. He added that the army has created an identity card which the people in this region have to carry. Those who do not carry it can be shot on the spot.

Even the literacy campaign waged by the army and the police is an instrument to control the population.

Under the pretext of teaching people to read, the police go to the houses and if a housewife is found alone, she is asked for the husband and demands details of when he went to the coast to look for work. In this way, they control all men who may have joined the guerrillas.

El Quiche, the priest said, is a concentration camp without wire fences, where no one can move without the army's permission.

HONDURAS

FORMER FSLN FIGHTER REPORTEDLY MURDERED BY SOMOZIST

PA170402 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 7 Aug 80 p 31

[Text] Enrique Gonzalez, a former Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] fighter, released last Wednesday by the Department of National Investigation [DIN], was murdered a few hours later by former Somozist guards in the eastern part of the country. Gonzalez' freedom was obtained by the Nicaraguan consulate located in El Paraiso municipality.

Before arriving in Honduras, Enrique Gonzalez fought with the FSLN in Ocotal and Esteli against the Somozist national guard. After the installation of the Government of National Reconstruction, he arrived at our country where he married a Honduran girl.

In one of Nicaragua's LA PRENSA's latest issues, former National Guard Gonzalo Acuna is charged with the murder of the former FSLN fighter.

Gonzalez planned to return shortly to Nicaragua with his wife and had presented all the required documents at the El Paraiso consulate.

PEASANTS' ENEMIES SAID TO BE IN NATIONAL CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

PA172212 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 11 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Efrain Diaz Galeas, chairman of the Federation of Honduran Agrarian Reform Cooperatives [FACORAH], said yesterday that the enemies of the peasants are in the national Constituent Assembly.

"The assembly is made up of persons representing monopolies operating in Honduras, and if we analyze the deputies, one by one we can see quite clearly that the enemies of the peasants are here," he stated, and added that if the deputies would forget the interests they are promoting for one moment they would realize that the agrarian reform must be promoted.

No to the PDCH

The FECORAH president, whose political affiliation wavers between the Liberal and Revolutionary Parties, said the registration of the Honduran Christian Democratic Party [PDCH] was a wise step.

However, "experience in Europe and in countries like El Salvador show that the Christian Democratic Party is an eminently rightist political organization without any revolutionary leanings," he concluded.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT SIGNS COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT WITH PLO

PA182131 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction and the PLO have signed an agreement in Managua to strengthen cooperation between their two peoples in the economic, technical and cultural fields. The document was signed by Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, Nicaraguan planning minister, and PLO leader (Asamad Sulayman).

The agreement provides that the Nicaraguan and Palestinian peoples will promote and develop economic cooperation in the commercial, agricultural, industrial, banking and financial fields as well as in joint economic projects. The Palestinian-Nicaraguan and experience will be exchanged and technical personnel will be trained jointly. [sentence as heard] Closer relations among official organizations in the cultural sector will be promoted.

LA PRENSA ADVISES BUSINESS TO STAY AWAY FROM POLITICS

PA152314 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Aug 80 p 2

[Clemente Guido article: "Private Enterprise and Politics"]

[Text] Here and there one can hear the wailing of private enterprise, which has been acting like a political party for years, casting aside the real parties. The bemoaning and hair tearing stem from the fact that, according to the businessmen an agreement had been signed, or verbally concluded, on 2 May with members of the Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and a delegate of the government junta whereby the nine commanders ruling us undertook to announce on 19 July the date on which municipal and general elections would be held. The day went by and only Commander Ortega referred to them, saying that elections would not be of the type held by the Somozists, involving tamales and liquor. This is only natural because Nicaraguans did not bleed white to fall back under Somoza's methods.

The nine commanders say no and private enterprise says yes. Whom are we supposed to believe?

Our opinion is that free, secret and honest elections must be held in this country because that is what the people fought for. We said so in LA PRENSA last year when nobody dared talk about elections.

In this article we wish to bring out the strange game in which private enterprise has engaged. It wants to play the role of a political party without being one. It resembles a group of men wishing to play baseball without first creating a baseball team.

By trying to play in a field it has not mastered, private initiative is playing into the hands of the FSLN, in the sense that the nine commanders seek to minimize and even eliminate the political parties. Why would the FSLN need the political parties if it can talk and negotiate directly with private enterprise and if the military in power only wants to stimulate the economy and not the area of rights and political conquests? Why get in touch with the political parties if talks can be held with a managerial pressure group defending pesos and cents and not general political principles, which is the area in which the political parties can become a nuisance?

We must not forget that the "destruction of the political parties" and the support for the politization of unions and associations are totalitarian tactics followed by the fascists and the communists.

Feeling that the agreement--in which it had introduced the topic of elections and other matters at the suggestion of the politicians it had consulted up to that point--has been "betrayed," private enterprise has called on the democratic parties to help it shoulder the defeat but the latter have rightfully refused. They had no part in this matter. Let the one who played the game get the rap for it.

The gentlemen of private enterprise must be reminded that it is the politicians who conduct politics everywhere in the world and that businessmen, merchants, bankers and other moneymakers join the political parties that follow their ideology. Nowhere in the world have the merchants and other moneymakers created political parties because those parties would be hateful as they would become single-class and capitalist political parties.

We want to give the gentlemen of private enterprise two pieces of advice:

1. Leave politics to the politicians. Register individually with your favorite political party according to your own ideology and then stimulate it and support it because "the death of the political parties in Nicaragua will mean the death of democracy and our falling completely under totalitariansim."

2. Establish a just managerial policy, proportionally distributing earnings between the enterprise and its workers, making the workers coparticipants in the management of the enterprise through union delegates, promoting, not blocking, the formation of free trade unions in your firms and making the employees partners of your enterprises by distributing "shares among them."

Make them coowners and they will defend the business because it will belong to all of you.

End the exploitation of man by man so no one will be able to use that as an argument to establish the exploitation of man by the state.

Hurry up and become human, heeding the era's revolutionary summons. This is not the time to defend pesos and cents.

If you do this, the Nicaraguan revolution will be achieved without reaching the communist scheme.

I hope the democratic conservative businessmen who read this article will launch this liberating revolutionary trend. There is still time.

Managua, 2 August 1980.

PSD TO MOUNT 'EXHAUSTIVE CAMPAIGN' TOWARD ELECTIONS

PA151848 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Aug 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] The Social Democratic Party [PSD] will promote an exhaustive campaign in favor of elections beginning on 11 August.

PSD President Wilfredo Montalvan said during a news conference on 8 August that the party will collect 50,000 signatures in Managua alone in support of the Nicaraguan people's right to free elctions and a secret vote.

He also reported that the party carried out a poll in Monsignor Lezcano neighborhood in Managua on 2-3 August to find out the public's opinion on future elections.

He said that the Monignor Lezcano neighborhood was chosen since it is the most heterogeneous and populous compared to other neighborhoods.

Montalvan said that of the 1,052 people polled, 855 or 81 percent of the total were in favor of elections. In the poll, 104 or 10.1 percent did not favor elections. They gave various reasons for their position.

Ninety citizens or 8.9 percent expressed indifference.

Montalvan said that the poll was carried out by three groups composed of six persons each. They visited 500 houses and the question was a simple one: Do you think free elections should be held in Nicaragua within a prudential period of time not to exceed 3 years?

The president of the PSD said that the PSD's demands are those of the Nicaraguan people who have been trying to participate in just elections for more than half a century.

He said that many people died on 22 January 1967 for democratic elections and many others sacrified their lives for this same purpose during the past insurrection.

"We are only demanding a right," Montalvan said.

COMMANDER 'EZEQUIEL' DIES AFTER TRAFFIC ACCIDENT

PA152229 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Excerpts] With deep regret, we report the death of Guerrilla Commander Alvaro Leroy Mendez Hernandez, better known as Commander Ezequiel. He died at dawn following a traffic accident on Friday. Mendez was chief of the seventh region of the Interior Ministry. He assumed this responsibility a few days before suffering the traffic accident.

The Sandinist Armed Forces wish to register before our people and combatants the revolutionary merit and valor of Guerrilla Commander Alvaro Leroy. His death represents a great loss and prompts us to work harder everyday in fulfilling our patriotic duties and defending both the nation's sovereignty and the gains achieved by our heroic people.

MARXIST-LENINIST PARTY ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

FL170150 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 0030 GMT on 17 August carries live coverage of ceremony at the Universal Hall of the Revolutionary Armed Forces in Havana marking the 55th founding anniversary of the first Marxist-Leninist party of Cuba. A Havana television staff announcer acts as master of ceremonies. After the playing of the national anthem, he sets the scene and announces that party Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Arnaldo Milian Castro are presiding over the ceremony along with other officials. He introduces Milian Castro to deliver the commemorative speech.

Milian Castro begins speaking at 0036 GMT and immediately recalls the founding of the first Marxist-Leninist party by Carlos Balino and Julio Antonio Mella in August 1925. He devotes the next 25 minutes of his 37-minute speech to outlining the national and international conditions that led to the formation of that party and the struggles of the party, labor and students since the first years "of the pseudorepublic" until "all our revolutionary organizations united" for the final battle in the wake of the assault on Moncada Barracks. Out of this union under the banners of Marxism-Leninism, he adds, emerged our great Communist Party of today.

He then states that "we are commemorating the 55th founding anniversary of the first Marxist-Leninist party in Cuba with the revolution more firm than ever, more consolidated than ever." He adds that the close unity of our people "around the party and Comrade Fidel, the firmness and determination with which we have defended our gains and the decisive and firm solidarity of the Soviet Union and socialist community" helped us to survive and overcome the acts of aggression and blockade of Yankee imperialism.

Milian Castro continues saying that the years since the revolutionary triumph have been of enormous efforts in the "struggle against the underdevelopment we inherited" and that "noteworthy advances have been made in all sectors if we were to compare today's Cuba with that of 1958." He cites the people's awareness and sacrifices to ensure the economic development of Cuba which "to a great degree still depends on sugar to obtain foreign exchange."

Along with the effort to build socialism in our country, he says, there has been our solidarity assistance to other nations to defend their sovereignty and to help their development "with doctors, builders, teachers, technicians."

He then cites some of the advances made over the past 5 years such as institutionalization of the country, new politico-administrative division and implementation of the economic management and planning system. "Our revolution," he adds, "has consolidated its international prestige." In this regard he cites Cuba's chairmanship of the nonaligned movement.

Milian Castro then cites this year's "militant people's march" of complete support for the revolution and Fidel Castro in response to the "imperialist propaganda" concerning "the antisocials." From this battle, he says, "we have emerged firmer ideologically, stronger and more determined." And he goes on to say that with the spirit of the militant people's march, a struggle for increased productivity has been undertaken in honor of the forthcoming second party congress.

We are advancing toward the second party congress, Milian Castro says, "confident in the future of the socialist homeland" and prepared "to defend our gains at any cost and to advance with determination."

Continuing, he charges that Yankee imperialism threatens world peace and "is making interventionist plans as during the times of gunboat diplomacy." But, he adds, Washington has forgotten that "substantial changes have taken place in the world's balance of forces."

In the face of threats, he states, "we will continue to improve our defenses without losing sleep" and without ignoring the tasks required for our economic development. At this point, he pays tribute to "that handful of men" who believed in the brilliant future of mankind "under the banners of socialism." He completes his speech at 0113 GMT with vivas for the party, Mella and Balino, the second party congress and Fidel Castro.

Coverage ends immediately after playing of the Internationale.

COOPERATION TALKS WITH GUINEA OPEN IN HAVANA

FL181741 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] The second session of the joint Cuba-Guinea Intergovernmental Committee began today. The session is underway at the State Committee for Economic Cooperation [CECE] offices in Havana. The Cuban side is headed by Comrade Raul Donas Santana, vice president of the CECE, while the Guinean side is headed by Marcel Cros, secretary of state for [international] cooperation.

Opening the session, Comrade Donas spoke of the increase in cooperation between the two countries, a reflection of the friendship binding the two peoples.

BRIEFS

VISITING NICARAGUAN DELEGATION--The Nicaraguan delegation composed of members of the Sandinist Defense Committees and of that country's Council of State which visited Villa Clara has been received by representatives of the People's Government Provincial Assembly. The visitors were greatly interested in the people's government electoral process and constitutional criteria for the reelection of delegates. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2054 GMT 18 Aug 80 FL]

DELEGATION TO CPUSTAL MEETING--A central organization of Cuban trade unions delegation headed by Jesus Escandel is on its way to Mexico to participate in a meeting of the Latin American Workers Permanent Congress for Trade Union Unity (CPUSTAL) that will be held in the Mexican capital 19-22 August. The matters to be examined by the delegates include greater trade union unity, and halting the arms race and the risks of war. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 18 Aug 80 FL]

BARBADOS

PRIME MINISTER ADAMS OUTLINES STAND ON GRENADA

FL141400 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 11 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Barbados' approach to the Grenada issue is one of quiet diplomacy rather than by heated exchanges over the public media.

This was stated by Barbados' prime minister, Tom Adams, in an address yesterday to Barbadian nationals resident in England.

He was speaking at Leeds, England, on his government's performance during its four years in office and the Caribbean political situation.

"As far as our attitude to Grenada is concerned, it is recognised that circumstances in some countries do not encourage change by democratic and constitutional means. Grenada under the former administration was probably one such country," Mr. Adams said.

He added that the situation remained delicate and people were sensitive.

"That is why Barbados approach to the Grenada issue is one of quiet diplomacy rather than by heated exchanges over the public media", Mr. Adams said.

He believed that in Barbados, Grenada had a model which it might wish to follow insofar as future changes of government were concerned.

Mr. Adams saw the present Caribbean political situation in the context of two main trends.

He said that one was the continuing cold-war power struggle between the two super powers for dominance in which the Caribbean because of its strategic position between North and South America, had unfortunately become a pawn.

The other factor, he said, was the apparent tendency by some persons in the English-speaking Caribbean to seek solutions to their political problems by means other than traditional.

He was referring to developments in Grenada and Dominica.

Mr. Adams saw the unrest in some Caribbean states as part of a world-wide phenomenon rather than a unique feature of the Caribbean.

He said that as developing countries, we felt the impact of inflation, oil prices and the inequities that existed in the world economic and financial order.

He added that conflicts and tensions must necessarily arise under these circumstances and might manifest themselves in various ways.

"But we are also, I think, subject to increasing external political pressure on one hand to maintain the status quo long imposed and on the other to enter into the ideological confrontations which characterise other regions."

Mr. Adams said that the people of the Caribbean had sufficient political maturity to withstand the sporadic threats of coups and the like and to resist undesirable influences whether external or internal to the region.

"I think that my optimism has been vindicated by the outcome of elections in St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Antigua, and most recently Dominica where the people have changed their minds peacefully and democratically by their overwhelming vote to reject completely any adventurism on the one hand or radical leftist ideology on the other."

DOMINICA

GLEANER INTERVIEWS NEW PRIME MINISTER

FL181540 Kingston SUNDAY GLEANER MAGAZINE in English 10 Aug 80 pp 2, 3

[Dawn Ritch interview with Dominica's prime minister, Mary Eugenia Charles, at the prime minister's offices on 30 July]

[Excerpts] GLEANER: Miss Prime Minister, this is a rare pleasure. My warmest congratulations.

Charles: Aah... They've sent a woman.

G: Do you mind?

C: Not at all. I'm not a feminist....but I believe that women have a right to equal opportunity if they perform equally.

G: What has the response been like to you as the Caribbean's first female prime minister?

C: It has brought more response from the Caribbean and the world merely because I am a woman. More publicity. We are a small island and can always do with publicity.

G: The United States ambassador for the eastern Caribbean, Sally Shelton, is currently in Dominica. What do you think of her and has she been helpful?

C: She's a favorite person of mine, not because we're women together but because we seem to have the same kind of thinking. I can speak frankly, no diplomatic language is necessary--probably because she doesn't use it either. She is quite open with what she can do and what she can't do. You can come out straight; like business, you name your price and you stick to it.

G: Miss Prime Minister, I understand that it will require some $6 billion to repair the damages done to the island last year by Hurricane David. Can you confirm this?

C: Quite frankly I don't know how they arrived at that estimate. I really don't know.

G: It has been said that....exposure to metropolitan standards affects all levels of West Indian society; governments feel compelled to promise welfare benefits that they cannot afford--and often do not deliver." I understand that the poor relief allowance in Dominica was one dollar a week in 1970. Would you tell me what has happened to this?

C: The poor relief allowance is now $3 a week, and we are in arrears with the payment by about a month.

My government, however, has been very careful not to promise things. There is a necessity for a jet airport to carry the products of agriculture that must be diversified....exotics obviously....flowers, plants, and fruits. So much of today's transportation is done by air.

Agriculture Recovering

G: The former prime minister, Oliver Seraphine, said in a Miami interview last November that the hurricane destroyed 90 per cent of the banana crop, 60 per cent of the citrus, 70 per cent of the coconuts, and over 5 billion board feet of timber in forestry. Would you comment?

C: I don't know how he arrived at the board feet of timber, but the other figures are largely correct. Since the hurricane citrus has blossomed beautifully, they seem to have liked the shaking up. The coconut trees are full of leaves but it will be another full year before they bear again. The banana fields are back. The farmers have really worked very hard. By the end of the year Dominica will reach the amount shipped in 1968, barring any further winds.

G: In your press conference immediately after election, you said that you wish to develop the island's potential for hydro-electric power by using its 360 odd streams.

C: It is possible to make small hydro-electric plants....small plants but inevitably at high cost. There has never been any electricity on the east coast of the island ever... this must be one of our priorities. Hydro-electricity will provide a cheap source of energy at a more or less constant price which may attract people to put down factories here. Maidenform bra for example and the garment industry in general.

We need employment quickly. Agriculture cannot take up all the slack. We're already experimenting with clay bricks, and roofing material made of coconut fibre. We want to set these industries up in different villages, to develop the villages rather than crowded industrial parks.

'Open Season on Dreads'

G: Seraphine said that Dominica's unemployment rate was 50 percent.

C: No, it's about 30 per cent. But there are young people who left school nearly four years ago and who have never had a job. It's depressing for the parents who made the sacrifice, and for the child who never had a job.

G: What about the Dread Act (properly known as the Prohibited and Unlawful Societies and Associations Act of 1974) which more or less declared "open season" on Rastafarians because no criminal proceedings could be brought against anybody who killed a Dread?

C: The courts have found it unconstitutional. I don't wish to defend Patrick John who brought it in, but at the time when he did the population was terrified of Dreads. They now call themselves Rastafarians. Some of them are quite nice young men who just want to live quietly, cultivate the land and eat natural foods.

Then again there is the ganja which they use. I'm totally against the use of the weed until someone can show me scientific evidence that it is not harmful. Furthermore criminals invaded their ranks for the purpose of being criminals. That was when the government wanted to introduce an amendment where a Dread would have to prove himself not to be a Dread. We objected to this strenuously because it was contrary to all our ideas of judiciary trial where a man is innocent until proven guilty.

G: And what of the Seditious Publications Act of 1968?

C: That one we vigorously opposed as well because it would have prevented the formulation of opposition parties. But I'll tell you more about that tomorrow when we meet...that was the act that caused the birth of my party--the Dominica Freedom Party.

Mismanagement, Corruption

G: What about your labour relations, Miss Prime Minister. In the recent past there have been strikes of Dominica Broadcasting, Dominica Farmers Union and the Dominica Electricity Services?

C: The broadcasting strike should never have taken place. It was a problem of poor management and I intend to tell them so tomorrow.

I've appointed Brian Alleyne, minister of home affairs, and he has a fund of patience. While you're talking things out, people tend not to go on strike.

G: A home minister for labour relations? That's the solution?

C: If it's one thing I've learned it is that legislation doesn't cure strikes or prevent them. But goodwill can where they know they're going to get a fair hearing and a fair decision. And I have faith in the unions.

They don't belong to our party but they gave us full support in the elections. Unless we step on their toes in an insensitive way, I think we'll get their support. I'm meeting with the unions tomorrow as well, and the employer's federation the next day.

The most important thing is to give people hope that the affairs of the country will be managed properly.

G: Your party's election campaign used the issue of corruption and mismanagement as its platform. You were also chairman of the public accounts committee in parliament.

C: Yes, the last accounts presented in parliament were for the period ending 1976. This has been the problem. By the time the accounts come to parliament they're history. The parliament should be able to examine current accounts. It is good for the government to have its own monitoring system made up of parliamentarians. To prevent peculiar contracts with peculiar people.

G: What is your debt burden?

C: It is $EC 100 million.

G: I understand that the island has a population of 80,000 and is thought underpopulated.

C: It is underpopulated for its size, but not under-populated from the point of view of jobs. From that point of view we're over-populated.

G: What can be done to help correct the problem?

C: We're hoping for foreign aid without strings.

G: Is there ever foreign aid without strings?

C: People that lend you money have a right to say that you should put it into the things you say you're going to put it into. They have a right to look at your performance and to see that the money really enhances the lives of the people.

I don't want any country which gives us money, however, to decide for us what our ideology should be and what our thinking should be.

Democrats

G: What is your ideology?

There have been so many 'isms' in the past that we're afraid of 'isms' being attached now. So we say we like to be called democrats... We're looking for what is best for the largest number of people. The strict leftists are anathema to the people. Our people won't stand for that. Private ownership of property is what Dominicans want and expect.

They don't want to feel that land is idle while they remain landless. But on the other hand they do not believe that land should be taken away and given to people. They believe that a man has a right to get paid for his land. What they want you to do is find them the land, allow them to buy the land by being able to borrow money at low cost. And they want you to put in the infrastructure-the roads- so that they can have access to the land.

G: A taxi-driver told me that Dominica no longer has large estates, that most of the land is in the hands of small farmers, and that these produce bananas fairly efficiently. Is this true?

C: Bananas do better on small holdings than on large land because you get more profit out of it. The terrain here dosen't permit easy harvesting of anything. You have seen how mountainious it is. And no man works as well for any man as he does for himself.

Footnote: The public debt in Dominica is officially EC$68.1 million with another EC$20 million is guaranteed debt. The government also owes $11 million in back pay to civil servants dating back to the time of the John government together with a further $3.8 million due to banana farmers as a subsidy for damages in hurricane David. Their was a report last week that the new prime minister had raised enough money to pay due salaries to the civil servants. A banker there said that she had raised the money locally, however not from commerical banking sources.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

FOREIGN SECRETARY, PRD DIFFER ON SALVADORAN JUNTA

FL181153 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Dominican Secretary of State for Foreign Relations Dr Emilio Ludovino Fernandez yesterday repeated his praise of the Salvadoran military junta. In the opinion of the high-ranking official in the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] government, the Salvadoran military junta is working toward pulling the nation out of its backwardness.

Fernandez also downplayed the criticism of his fellow PRD member, Abraham Bautista Alcantara. Bautista Alcantara made clear last week that in praising the Salvadoran junta, the foreign secretary was not voicing the feelings of the PRD. Fernandez agreed that when he praised the Salvadoran junta he was not, in fact, speaking as a PRD member but as a government official. He added that Bautista Alcantara could not speak in the name of the PRD either because the official party spokesman was Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez.

The Government of El Salvador is struggling for the reconstruction of the country and it is only fair to acknowledge the fact, the foreign secretary remarked. He added that the Central American regime is implementing an agrarian reform that has benefited almost 60 percent of percent of the peasants in El Salvador.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 163 20 August 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

COPPPAL Secretary Comments on Bolivia, U.S. Policy A 1
CPUSTAL Conference Opens in Mexico City [Havana] A 1

ARGENTINA

Army Reportedly Proposes Viola for President B 1
[La Paz PRESENCIA 12 Aug]
Harguindeguy Statement [HERALD 19 Aug] B 1

BOLIVIA

Appointment of Labor Representatives Authorized C 1
Committee in Lima Announces Offensive Against Coupists C 2
Interior Minister Reportedly Releases 25 Detainees C 2
Government Freezes Labor Union Assets [PRESENCIA 6 Aug] C 2
La Paz Prefect Issues Writ Reducing Curfew C 3
Mexican Government Reports on Refugees in La Paz Embassy C 4
[PRESENCIA 12 Aug]
Finland Requests Resumption in Relations C 4
Participation in ALADI Meeting Labeled Successful C 4

BRAZIL

Argentine President Videla Arrives in Brasilia D 1
TELAM Interviews Figueiredo on Foreign Relations D 1
NATO Weapons Change Would Affect IMBEL Operations D 4
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 19 Aug]

CHILE

Figures Reported on Petroleum Imports From Iran E 1
Political Demonstrators Arrested in Santiago E 1

ECUADOR

Embassy Transferred From Jerusalem to Tel Aviv G 1
Roldos Reorganizes Cabinet, Names New Ministers G 1
Probe Ordered of 7 Aug University Incident G 1

VENEZUELA

Diplomatic Relations With Bahamas To Be Established L 1
Date Set for Next Round of Talks on Marine Borders L 1
President To Visit Dominican Republic on 31 Aug L 1

PANAMA

Foreign Ministry Protests U.S. Law HR-1198 N 1
[CRITICA 19 Aug]
Columnist Says U.S. Envoy Misreads Torrijos' Popularity N 1
[LA PRENSA 19 Aug]
Paper Links U.S. Denials on El Salvador, Nicaragua N 2
[CRITICA 15 Aug]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Embassy To Remain in Jerusalem Despite Arab 'Pressure' P 1
Minister Resigns To Engage in Political Activity P 1
La Estrella Valley Strikers Clash With Guardsmen 18 Aug P 1
Leaders Against 'Public Force' P 2
Strike Support Diminished P 2
1-Hour Sympathy Strike P 2

GUATEMALA

Deputy Government Minister Wounded, in Intensive Care P 3
Grenade Explosions Damage Three Residences P 3

NICARAGUA

Correction to Cooperation Agreement With PLO P 4
Government Announces Appointments in Several Ministries P 4
Ramirez Blames Trade Deficit on 'Government Concessions' P 4
Havana: Ambassador Praises USSR, Attacks U.S. P 5
Judge Acquits Five, Sentences Seven in FAD Trial P 5

COPPPAL SECRETARY COMMENTS ON BOLIVIA, U.S. POLICY

FA191538 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Report from Mexico by Luis Alberto Garcia]

[Excerpt] The Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties [COPPPAL] has provided economic aid to the Bolivian people's resistance, COPPPAL Executive Secretary General Oscar Campero has revealed.

The high-ranking leaders of 23 continental political parties, 8 of them currently in power, contributed large sums of money to the Bolivian people's resistance, reiterated their solidarity with the struggle currently underway in El Salvador and Guatemala, for they trust that the democratic forces of those countries will pull through, just as it happened in Nicaragua in July 1979.

Campero made these disclosures in Quito, while evaluating the results of the meeting held last week in Quito by that regional coalition of nationalist and revolutionary parties.

Campero also warned that if the Republican Party and Ronald Reagan reach the White House after the November elections in the United States, the world's war-oriented climate would be incalculably intensified.

Asked why COPPPAL, which follows an anti-imperialist line, agrees with Carter's foreign policy in the case of Bolivia, Campero said that in this case Carter is in agreement with us, but COPPPAL stresses its anti-imperialist positions by denouncing U.S. intervention in Central America, particularly in El Salvador and Guatemala, where James Carter is fully supporting the repressive military governments of those countries without taking into consideration the struggles of other peoples, who are trying to achieve true democracy regardless of the cost.

Asked to define the regional coalition's expectations in the face of the Central American liberation struggles, Campero said that in his view the [democratization] process will be more difficult in Guatemala than in El Salvador, but we are sure that in both countries the revolutionary and democratic groups will succeed, just as it happened in Nicaragua.

CPUSTAL CONFERENCE OPENS IN MEXICO CITY

FL181827 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1804 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Labor leaders of 26 trade unions from Latin America and the Caribbean have begun to arrive in Mexico City to attend a meeting of the Latin American Workers Permanent Congress for Trade Union Unity (CPUSTAL). The meeting opens tomorrow and its main objectives include the promotion of unity and solidarity of the labor movement.

The dramatic situation of workers in countries subjected to fascist regimes and military dictatorships as in Bolivia, Guatemala, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile and El Salvador will be discussed at this seventh CPUSTAL meeting. Officials of the executive secretariat told PRENSA LATINA news agency that it will be proposed at the meeting that workers of the region reaffirm their solidarity with Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada as well as with peoples who are fighting against imperialism and transnational companies.

ARMY REPORTEDLY PROPOSES VIOLA FOR PRESIDENT

FY190343 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 12 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 11 Aug (EFE)--Reliable sources in Buenos Aires told EFE today, Monday, that the Argentine Army generals have unanimously proposed Gen Roberto Viola (ret) for Argentine president for the 1981-84 term.

Even though the appointment of the future president must be decided by the military junta, which is made up of the commanders in chief of the three armed forces branches, it is taken for granted that the army's candidate will be accepted by the navy and the air force.

Even though the junta will not focus its attention on the election of the next president until the second half of this month, there is almost complete certainty that General Viola will be appointed president.

General Viola's "candidacy" will be submitted to the military junta next week by the commander in chief of the army, Gen Leopoldo Galtieri.

Each commander in chief must submit at least two but no more than three names as presidential candidates, in accordance with the internal regulations of the junta, which is the highest government body under the military regime.

Reliable sources told EFE that the army will submit the names of General Viola and Interior Minister Gen Albano Harguindeguy.

Although the choosing of the candidates is the perrogative of each commander in chief, this does not prevent him from holding the appropriate internal consultations.

The consultation carried out by the army had the following outcome: The 50 generals unanimously approved the name of Gen Roberto Viola, according to reports obtained by EFE.

Now that the army's decision is known, it is believed that the appointment of the future president by military junta will be a mere formality.

For Argentines, the appointment of the future president is a well-known secret. Unless something unpredictable happens, General Viola "will be the president for the term that will begin 29 March 1981 and end 3 years later."

Harguindeguy Statement

FY191949 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 19 Aug 80 p 11

[Excerpt] Rio Cuarto--Interior Minister General Albano Harguindeguy does not reject the possiblity of his being named president of the nation by the military junta in March, according to an interview published yesterday in the newspaper THE PUNTAL.

When asked about the possibility of his being named president, the general said, "it's the commanders' (in chief of the armed forces) problem--General Harguindeguy is going to be in the battle position that the country requests, that the army orders, not the position he chooses."

APPOINTMENT OF LABOR REPRESENTATIVES AUTHORIZED

FY192025 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Supreme decree issued by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, president of the nation and cabinet, on 12 August in La Paz]

[Text] Considering:

That the armed forces government for national reconstruction has issued Decree Law No 17531 dated 21 July 1980 ordering the suspension of all labor, business and professional associations, both active and retired;

That until such time as the instructions outlined in article 2 of the above-mentioned decree can be fulfilled it is imperative to establish temporary regulations for the relationship between workers and employers at each and every place of work;

The council of ministers hereby decrees:

Article 1. Until the issuance of the regulations for the reorganization and installation of new labor leaderships, each place of work will elect labor representatives [relacionadores laboral] who will take care of labor-management relations.

Article 2. The labor representatives will be chosen by the Labor and Labor Development Ministry from a list of three, to be proposed by the workers' organization.

Article 3. To be elected a representative, a worker must fulfill the following requirements:

A. Have had no prior experience as labor representative;

B. Have no less than 3 years seniority. At places of work created recently, only the most senior employees can be elected;

C. Have high moral standards and character;

D. Have no pending administrative or criminal trials;

Article 4. The labor representatives will carry out the following functions:

A. They will represent the workers at meetings with the management;

B. They will manage, control, protect and organize the assets of the labor organization;

C. They will report on the financial and managerial status of these assets as often as the appropriate authorities require them to do so.

Article 5. The officials of the Labor Ministry will issue the appropriate credentials to the appointed representatives to enable them to perform their functions.

The labor and labor development minister and his office are hereby entrusted with the implementation of and compliance with this supreme decree.

COMMITTEE IN LIMA ANNOUNCES OFFENSIVE AGAINST COUPISTS

PA191533 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] The Committee of Antifascist Resistance of the Bolivian People [Comite de Resistencia Antifascista del Pueblo Boliviano] announced in Lima that an offensive is being prepared against the Bolivian coupists. The committee asked for international solidarity for the offensive against the dictatorship.

According to a document released by the organization, the Bolivian people are preparing to intensify the resistance against Gen Luis Garcia Meza's regime at all levels and to fight to reestablish the legality disrupted on 17 July.

The document states the decision to eliminate the disgrace that the existence of the coupists regime represents for the Bolivian fatherland and to fully establish the prevalence of human rights.

The declaration reiterates that the Southern Cone fascist regimes, particularly that of Argentina, are advising the Bolivian military, which seeks to silence the people by imposing its fratricidal machineguns.

The resistance committee notes that amid the barbarism unleashed by the coupists, President-elect Hernan Siles Zuazo's decision to organize a clandestine government was a source of pride for the Bolivian people.

INTERIOR MINISTER REPORTEDLY RELEASES 25 DETAINEES

PY200150 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2259 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 18 Aug (TELAM)--It was revealed today by sources close to La Paz media that the interior minister, Col Luis Arce Gomez, released 25 persons yesterday afternoon, Sunday.

The originator of this report, which has not yet been confirmed by the Interior Ministry, was the morning newspaper PRESENCIA. The editor's office of the newspaper reported this morning that its reporter, Miguel Longo--detained on 29 July--was one of the persons released yesterday.

It was also revealed that a reporter of a local radio station, Jorge Guzman, had also been released together with 23 other persons just after noon on Sunday after the interior minister had paid them a visit.

All of the persons who have been released had been arrested by security forces in order to be questioned about their political ties and were released when it was decided that they were not involved with terrorists.

GOVERNMENT FREEZES LABOR UNION ASSETS

PY190306 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 6 Aug 80 p 6

[Text of Resolution No 452/80 issued by the Labor Ministry in La Paz--date not given]

[Text] Considering:

That the recess of union executive boards, professional groups and active and retired workers in general--declared by Supreme Decree No 17531 of 21 July 1980--has left the property of unions unprotected and without control;

That, therefore, it is indispensable to adopt the appropriate measures to preserve the property of union organizations until adequate technical mechanisms to supervise the administration of the union property are outlined by the government;

It is resolved:

Single article: Effective immediately, the freezing of all bank accounts belonging to labor organizations is hereby ordered for the purpose of preserving their economic interests.

It is so ordered.

Signed: Gen Augusto Calderon, labor minister; Jorge Frias Rocha, under secretary of labor development.

LA PAZ PREFECT ISSUES WRIT REDUCING CURFEW

FY191349 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Aug 80

["Writ of Good Government: issued by La Paz Prefect (Guido Suarez Castellon) on 18 August in La Paz]

[Text] Whereas:

The supreme government for national reconstruction has ordered that a curfew be implemented throughout the national territory in order to maintain public order and to guarantee the safety of the citizens;

Despite the approval with which the curfew has been received by the citizenry because it has led to greater well-being in the homes of all Bolivians, it is impossible to harm or restrict the right of children and youth to study. Thus, in line with the armed forces' declaration of participation in the political process for the national reconstruction, it is suitable to amend the writ of good government which has been in force since 18 July 1980;

Therefore, it being the exclusive power of the prefect of the department to comply with and enforce compliance with the laws, decrees, resolutions and other instructions issued by the supreme government, the prefect of the Department of La Paz hereby issues the following writ of good government:

Article 1. As of 19 August 1980 the curfew will be in effect from 2300 to 0600.

Article 2. The circulation of persons, private vehicles or public transportation vehicles is forbidden during the curfew hours.

Article 3. The writ of good government issued by the commander of the 1st Division on 18 July continues to be in force insofar as it does not contradict this writ of good government. Let it be perfectly clear that all meetings, irrespective of their nature, are totally forbidden.

Article 4. Those who fail to comply with the present writ of good government will be liable to punishment in accordance with the instructions issued by the Ministry of Interior, Immigration and Justice.

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT REPORTS ON REFUGEES IN LA PAZ EMBASSY

FY190710 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 12 Aug 80 p 7

[Text] Mexico, 11 Aug (EFE)--A Mexican Foreign Ministry spokesman has told EFE that at least 57 persons have sought asylum at the Mexican Embassy in La Paz, Bolivia.

The spokesman indicated that 46 persons sought refuge at the Mexican Embassy from 18-31 July and that 11 more persons entered the embassy from 1-8 August. The Foreign Ministry spokesman told EFE that the safe-conducts to allow the political refugees to leave the country have already been requested of the Bolivian Government. The spokesman said that although he did not have any information on the nationality of the refugees, everything indicated that most of them are Bolivian citizens. The Mexican Foreign Ministry spokesman concluded by saying that between Friday and today, Monday, more persons may have sought political asylum at the Mexican Embassy.

FINLAND REQUESTS RESUMPTION IN RELATIONS

FY200341 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] The Bolivian Foreign Ministry has reported that Finland has requested the approval of its new ambassador (Piatinen Sempotaito), thus resuming the cordial diplomatic relations which have always existed between the two countries. [Words indistinct] the new ambassador, who has been approved by the government of national reconstruction, will soon arrive in Bolivia to present his credentials.

PARTICIPATION IN ALADI MEETING LABELED SUCCESSFUL

FY190340 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] The government of the armed forces, presided over by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, had its first international experience to show the world its desire to build a small nation [word indistinct]. These remarks were made by Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto Calderon and Integration Minister Francisco Mariaca, who headed the Bolivian delegation for the signing of the treaty creating the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) in Montevideo.

The minister reported that there were favorable indications for the reestablishment of high-level group mechanisms in the Cartagena Agreement commission in order to continue effectively the integration program of this subregional agreement. They also indicated that the delegation actively participated in the agreement for the appointment of the ALADI secretary general, and that the contribution of Bolivia, recognized by countries [word indistinct] internationally, was essential for the appointment.

They said that press reports from Montevideo emphasized the Bolivian participation, which was labeled a success because it contributed to the election of Julio Cesar Schupp of Paraguay. The ministers said that the new contacts during the Montevideo meeting projected positively the real image of the government of national reconstruction. This is observed from press reports from the Uruguayan capital.

In conclusion, the ministers emphasize the cordiality of all of the delegations toward our delegation. They indicated that the Bolivian position was clear and well understood by ALADI members because it was presented with dignity, firmness and coherence. They said that this first international participation of the government of the armed forces is a first step toward showing the world the real desire to rebuild a small but organized nation.

ARGENTINE PRESIDENT VIDELA ARRIVES IN BRASILIA

PY191536 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1508 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Brasilia, 19 Aug (TELAM)--Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla arrived at the Brasilia International Airport at 1500. The Argentine president, his wife and the members of the entourage accompanying him on this 5-day official visit to Brazil were welcomed by Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo and other government officials. During the welcoming ceremony, the Argentine president reviewed the honor guard, the Argentine and Brazilian national anthems were played, the Argentine president introduced his entourage and he was introduced to the Brazilian welcoming committee.

TELAM INTERVIEWS FIGUEIREDO ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

PY191654 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1341 GMT 19 Aug 80

[From TELAM special correspondent]

[Text] Brasilia (Brazil), 19 Aug (TELAM)--Gen Joao Baptista Figueiredo, president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, asserted that: My government continues to be immovably determined to consolidate democracy in Brazil as well as to truly exercise constituent democracy, which in my point of view are the most important factors for the country's strengthening and continuity.

This was stated by the president during an exclusive interview with our correspondent in Brazil in which he agreed to answer an extensive questionnaire on the relations between Argentina and Brazil and other current issues.

The following is the text of the interview:

Question: Mr President, what do you consider the most important events which have taken place in Latin America since your recent visit to Argentina?

Answer: All aspects of our region are in constant evolution, in that web of constant transformations which are the characteristics of a young continent, it is difficult to assign an order of importance to the recent events. However, I believe that we can point out the increasing concern of the regional nations and governments over the need to cooperate, especially in the development problems of which we are all well aware, the recent negotiations which successfully ended in Montevideo with the signing of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) agreement are a clear example of the spirit of understanding.

Question: How about the links between Brazil and Argentina?

Answer: My visit to Buenos Aires and the negotiations with President Jorge Rafael Videla were of great importance for the consolidation of the friendship linking Brazil and Argentina. Reciprocal confidence and mutual respect prevailed during our meetings as well as a perfect understanding of the interests of each nation and the advantages which would result from cooperation characterized by equilibrium and equal opportunities. With these premises as a basis we can create extremely promising and workable cooperation perspectives, which would gradually achieve success. Since May we have studied several possibilities for exchanges in the nuclear field; we continue to analyze the possibilities in connection with the supply of gas; we are progressing with the studies regarding the construction of a bridge over the Iguazu River; and we have established several cooperation formulas in the scientific and technological area.

These are examples of the diverse areas where our relations are developing. President Videla's visit, in addition to strengthening the bases of our understanding, will give impetus to the joint relations we have undertaken.

Question: Mr President, how do you view the new prospects offered by the new Latin American Integration Association (ALADI)?

Answer: The prospects for cooperation between the member countries of the future ALADI are promising since the treaty that creates ALADI is based on the experience obtained during the almost 20 years that LAFTA has been in existence. We can hope, therefore, that the new organization will yield better results than the previous one since this new tool is more flexible and it is better adapted to the economic realities of those Latin American countries that must participate in this new regional integration system.

Question: Mr President how do you view the possibilities for achieving bilateral complementary agreements for lifting customs duties?

Answer: Within LAFTA, Brazil, Argentina and other countries concluded several agreements on industrial reciprocity in specific sectors which provided for the lifting of customs duties on those products that were covered in these agreements. These agreements must now be adapted to the new modalities of the agreements established within ALADI.

Within a bilateral context, any cooperation between the many sectors of our countries' economies deserve, in principle, for competent officials to take an interest in them and draft careful studies.

These officials will be entrusted with studying this issue in compliance with the prevailing policies of our two countries.

Question: Consequently, do you believe we may be able to achieve joint development programs in the industrial sector such as the iron and steel industry and the petrochemical industry? And if yes, when do you think this may happen?

Answer: If both countries so decide, the iron and steel and the petrochemical sectors are two sectors which offer possibilities for cooperation based on mutual benefits and on the initiatives that are undertaken in this regard.

Question: And in other sectors?

Answer: I believe that what I have just said also applies to other sectors. In the last few years, Argentine and Brazilian representatives have held several meetings to discuss many different issues. Such meetings can always lead to new ways of cooperation between our two countries. There is in our bilateral relations an atmosphere of trust and genuine effort which makes us optimistic about the possibilities for cooperation between our two countries.

Question: The energy problem seems to be one of the biggest problems for the development of the modern world. Nuclear energy appears as an individual solution. Do you agree, Mr President? If so, how do you believe (?two) countries may complement each other in order to achieve a joint objective?

Answer: The energy problem is undoubtedly a subject of great concern to all countries, and especially the developing ones, because of the impact it has in a period of great changes in our economic structures arising within the process in which we are all engaged, aimed at improving the levels of prosperity and welfare. In spite of this, I believe it has clearly shown us the need for a dual policy toward nonrenewable resources and toward the creation of alternative sources resulting from improved scientific and technological research in that sector. It has also convinced us that joint cooperation is of great importance to overcome the energy problems. We have thus witnessed several successful efforts to establish cooperation plans, including the (?participation) of developing countries.

The Brazilian and Argentine initiatives in that sector are of great importance because the possibilities of (?augmenting the agreements) signed on 17 May in the nuclear field are promising. Argentina and Brazil have a lot to gain through mutual cooperation aimed at the complete development of nuclear technology for exclusively peaceful purposes.

Question: During the past few years communism--using different methods--has increased its aggressive attitude toward the free world. Its infiltration has penetrated almost every strata of society and even our two countries have been victims of subversive aggression. In your opinion, how will this process continue to develop?

Answer: In view of its education and structural characteristics, Brazilian society is destined to live according to democratic guidelines.

My government continues to be immovably determined to consolidate democracy in Brazil as well as to truly exercise constituent democracy, which in my point of view are the most important factors for the country's strengthening and continuity.

I can assure you that we Brazilians vehemently reject anything which threatens the preservation of the basic freedoms in our country.

Question: In the international sphere, what measures will Brazil propose or recommend to firmly confront this problem?

Answer: One of the main guidelines of Brazilian international policy is that of universalism. It is inherent in the guidelines [words indistinct] to accept the different trends of many countries based on the notion that international peace is based on fruitful exchanges and coexistence between nations. On this basis, Brazilian foreign policy supports those principles which we believe are necessary in international affairs, such as nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries, the self-determination of peoples and sovereign equality of states.

Brazil cannot, therefore, countenance the violation of these principles by any country. Moreover, I assert that the adoption of any measure that does not uphold these principles can damage the atmosphere of trust and understanding that is needed between nations.

Question: Central America is today experiencing a convulsive situation in which communism is involved. Mr President, how do you view the potential development of these events and how will they affect the rest of the Americas? Specifically, what can Brazil propose in specific international forums?

Answer: Brazil has cordial and brotherly relations with all Central American countries. We therefore hope that all these countries will achieve development in an atmosphere of peace. This is something we wish for all nations of the Americas. We are always willing to study with Central American nations the many kinds of cooperation that will yield mutual and equal benefits. I believe that any initiative that is proposed to solve the problems that this area is experiencing must be based on those principles of international coexistence which I have previously mentioned.

Question: Mr President, do you believe that the important activities that it carries out in all sectors and its impressive resources made the United States into the important power that it is today; and consequently, does the United States have the power--but not the right--to exercise its important influence in international activities?

Answer: Brazilian-U.S. relations today encompass a vast and complex range of isues. This does not mean, however, that Brazil cannot take its own initiatives and express either its agreement or disagreement. I must note that our foreign policy does not favor automatic guidelines nor does it support hegemonies, leaderships or politics of power.

Question: In this regard, can our countries, then, take a stronger stand in order to assume that leadership more effectively?

Answer: That question makes no sense for Brazil, and I want to believe that it makes no sense for Argentina either, because it implies certain desires we do not have and we do not want to have.

In the previous answer I have had the opportunity to point out that Brazil does not accept, much less does it practice, a policy of power, hegemony or leadership. We strongly oppose that kind of policy and that has been our constant tradition throughout our action in the international order. Brazil has never sought any kind of leadership among the nations, but we do seek relations with other countries based on cooperation, on a just and equitable basis, seeking different forms of joint enterprises, based on permanent values which, to our understanding, are the basic conditions for the development and well-being of all peoples.

Question: Brazil and Argentina will pave the way to strengthen their understanding. Could you, Mr President, tell us how you view the practical results of this understanding in the medium-and long-term?

Answer: In the bilateral field, the strengthening of the climate of cordiality and confidence between our countries foresees broad and positive possibilities for cooperation and understanding. We have several projects of common interest--relevant for the development of our economies--and we firmly hope to carry out joint hydroelectric projects, highways for intercommunication, complementation of our industrial capabilities, and to join efforts to carry out scientific and technological research. Nor can we forget the cooperation in the cultural sector and the mutual interest for friendship between the two peoples. Within this climate of confidence to which I prev' usly referred, and thanks to that drive which the two gc ernments are showing in their bilateral relations, even the most different sectors of Brazil and Argentina will be able to develop a dialogue and a much more fruitful and profitable cooperation. Cooperation between our two countries and among the other countries of the region will, then, become an important factor for the development of new forms of regional integration and for the progress of Latin America as a whole.

NATO WEAPONS CHANGE WOULD AFFECT IMBEL OPERATIONS

FY200323 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Aug 80 p 8

[Text] Brasilia--The president of the Ordnance Industry [IMBEL] Gen Arnaldo Calderari, asserted yesterday that if NATO decides to replace the 7.62 mm model FAL automatic rifle with the 5.56 mm model, a measure that is under study, IMBEL would have to alter its policy regarding the export of weapons.

"We'll have to reorganize everything," Calderari said, "because if the replacement is decided on by NATO it will oblige the members of that organization, and therefore Brazil, to adopt the same measure."

According to Calderari, IMBEL is not in a position to manufacture the 5.56 mm model automatic rifle and at the same time continue to manufacture the 7.62 mm model. It would have to reorganize over the medium term.

FIGURES REPORTED ON PETROLEUM IMPORTS FROM IRAN

PY192127 Paris AFP in Spanish 0315 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 19 Aug (AFP)--After the breaking of relations ordered by the Iranian Government, it was learned here today that Chile imported petroleum from Iran worth $46.5 million during the first half of this year. The National Petroleum Enterprise (ENAP) indicated, however, that the operations were carried out through international market "traders" [given in English] without any intervention by the Iranian Government. ENAP indicated that since 1978, the year when Iran suspended the supply of petroleum claiming unforeseen circumstances, Chile has stopped purchasing petroleum from that country.

Central Bank statistics indicate that, despite the suspension, the purchase of Iranian petroleum in 1978 totaled $160.5 million, while in 1979 it increased to $325.1 million. ENAP spokesmen stated that Iran could hardly prevent--if it wanted to--the traders from selling the Iranian petroleum to Chile by means of purchase-sale operations.

Chile spends $600 million annually in importing petroleum, 15 percent of which comes from Iran. It has been said here that the crude oil currently imported by Chile comes from Gabon, Ecuador and Venezuela, and that domestic production covers one third of its overall consumption.

The breaking of diplomatic relations was communicated yesterday by the Islamic government to Chilean Charge d'Affaires Jose Cataldo, without specifying the reasons, although the Iranian officials stated that on Tuesday they will release an official communique.

Chilean officials gave little importance to the Iranian decision, indicating that Chile has not lost anything with the severance of relations decided by the Tehran government, because it has no political or economic interests with that nation.

Chilean exports to Iran in 1977 totaled $19 million, made up almost exclusively of fishmeal and semirefined sugar. In 1978, Chilean exports to Iran--which were exclusively of fishmeal--totaled $9.4 million, and in 1979 they dropped to only $[illegible] million. The Chilean Central Bank indicated that there were no exports to Iran during the first half of this year.

On another aspect, according to the National Statistics Institute the 1970 census revealed that there were 10 Iranian citizens in Chile. According to that census, 3 out of the 10 were between 3 and 15 years old, 1 was between 15 and 24, 2 were between 35 and 54, and the remainder were above 55 years of age.

POLITICAL DEMONSTRATORS ARRESTED IN SANTIAGO

PY191855 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Seven political demonstrators are at the disposal of the Interior Ministry.

One of them identified as (Alfredo Cabrera), 16, was handed over to his mother since he is under age. The remaining six continue under arrest at the 4th and 6th Carabinero precincts.

According to Carabineros, the individuals were arrested when they were caught distributing pamphlets and causing disorder on the streets. Two of them were arrested on the corner of Huerfano and Ahumada Streets and the other five at the intersection of San Diego St and Matta Ave.

EMBASSY TRANSFERRED FROM JERUSALEM TO TEL AVIV

PA191246 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Report from the press room of the presidency--read by announcer]

[Text] The Ecuadorean Government has decided to announce its decision to transfer its embassy from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv.

This decision, which according to the information provided by the Foreign Ministry, was made on 31 July, is an immediate consequence of the Israeli Knesset's approval of the so-called Basic Law, which incorporates the territories occupied after the 1967 war under Israeli sovereignty and declares Jerusalem the unified capital of the State of Israel.

This decision by the Ecuadorean government does not represent any change in its traditional relations with the Israeli state, but results from the implementation of a fundamental and permanent principle of the country's foreign policy; that is, the nonrecognition of territorial acquisitions obtained by force.

ROLDOS REORGANIZES CABINET, NAMES NEW MINISTERS

PA200017 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Excerpts] President Jaime Roldos has reorganized his cabinet with the appointment of new ministers for natural resources and energy and labor and social welfare, as well as a new secretary-general of public information.

Carlos Cortes, the outgoing secretary-general of public information, announced the appointment of the new officials:

[Begin Cortes recording] My friendship, consideration and identification with the government policy remains unchanged. I want to express my appreciation, gentlemen, for all your cooperation.

As I had already announced, the new cabinet members will be sworn in this afternoon. The changes made are the following: The labor minister will be Aquiles Rigail, who will not be sworn in this afternoon because he is in Mexico City and will arrive in the country on Thursday or Friday. The social welfare minister will be Alfredo Mancero Saman and the natural resources minister will be Cesar Robalino, an economist.

The new secretary-general of public information will be Augusto Alvarado, a lawyer. They will be sworn in within the next few minutes. [end recording]

PROBE ORDERED OF 7 AUG UNIVERSITY INCIDENT

PA191622 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Report from the press room of the presidency, read by announcer]

[Text] The national government has ordered a through investigation of the violent incidents that occurred at the Technical University of Ambato on 7 August. During these incidents several individuals were shot, including economist Bolivar Bonilla Abarca, dean of the university's auditing school, who died yesterday. In connection with these deplorable incidents, government minister Dr Carlos Feraud Blum announced that he has ordered a thorough investigation because incidents of this nature cannot go unpunished. The minister said that the national government respects the university's autonomy, but must also safeguard the peace and security of all citizens. Economist Bolivar Bonilla Abarca was the brother of Washington Bonilla Abarca, a member of the supreme electoral tribunal.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH BAHAMAS TO BE ESTABLISHED

FL181305 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] The stage is being set by Venezuela for diplomatic relations to be established between that South American country and the Bahamas. A small Venezuelan delegation was here over the weekend on a friendly visit as the guest of the head of the Bahamas Energy Commission, Mr (Saimon Kenmill). The chairman of Venezuela's ruling Christian Democratic Party [as heard], Dr Omar (Quemaya), headed the delegation. His interpreter, Dr (Rober Giraya): [Begin recording] At the (present) time there are no relationships [as heard] between Venezuela and the Commonwealth of the Bahamas. Hopefully, with this visit at this time and previous ones, we hope to further the relationship between the two countries and get together the president, Dr Luis Herrera, of Venezuela, with Mr Pindling again and establish diplomatic relations between the two countries. [end recording]

He continued that energy is one of the matters being discussed between the two countries for mutual benefit: [recorded portion indistinct] According to Mr (Kenmill), who will hold further discussions with the delegation in the near future, social and cultural ties between the Bahamas and Venezuela would also be established.

DATE SET FOR NEXT ROUND OF TALKS ON MARINE BORDERS

PA200318 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1737 GMT 19 Aug 80

[By Liliana Romo]

[Excerpt] Caracas, 19 Aug (LATIN)--Gustavo Planchart, head of the Venezuelan negotiating commission in the talks with Colombia for the demarcation of marine and submarine areas, today confirmed that the two countries will hold their fifth round of talks in Cartagena, Colombia, on 1 September.

The Venezuelan negotiator said the suspension of the talks that were to have begun in this capital today and were canceled by mutual agreement was not important.

According to Planchart, these meetings are informal; therefore, the cancellation of this one will not affect the negotiations on the limits, a topic that has been under discussion for 15 years.

The talks are focused on the demarcation of the areas in the Gulf of Venezuela. According to experts, there are traces of petroleum in this area which forms part of the entrance into Lake Maracaibo, a Venezuelan region rich in hydrocarbons.

Although Planchart did not explain the reason for the suspension, newspaper reports have indicated that this decision was possibly the result of domestic arguments in Venezuela as the reaching of an eventual agreement appears close at hand.

PRESIDENT TO VISIT DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ON 31 AUG

PA192301 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] President Luis Herrera Campins will go to Santo Domingo at the end of this month. Dominican Foreign Minister Emilio Ludovino Fernandez has announced that the president's visit is scheduled for 31 August. The Dominican foreign minister did not say how long the president will stay in that country or what topics will be discussed by the two presidents. The Dominican Foreign Ministry and the Protocol Department are preparing a great welcome for President Herrera Campins.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS U.S. LAW HR-1198

PA191815 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 19 Aug 80 p 32

[Text] The Panamanian Foreign Ministry has sent a strong protest note to the U.S. Embassy in Panama demanding a change in the concept stated in Paragraph C of Section 2 of Law HR-1198 promulgated on 11 August. That paragraph notes that the term "United States" includes the Canal Zone.

The formal protest sent by Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores on behalf of the Panamanian Government has been presented to U.S. Ambassador to Panama Ambler Moss. In the protest, the Panamanian authorities state that Paragraph C of Section 2 of that law is in contradiction with the "principles of sovereignty and jurisdiction that the Republic of Panama exercises over the canal area and is in violation of the Panama Canal treaty in effect since 1 October 1979.

The Panamanian Government is of the opinion that the Canal Zone and the administrative jurisdiction that the United States had over it ceased to exist the day the new treaty went into effect.

The Foreign Ministry note cautions that "such blunders create reasons for conflicts and erroneous interpretations and harms the relations between the two countries.

Law HR-1198, which was approved by President Carter on 11 August, was passed by the U.S. Congress "to establish authority for fixing the border lines that separate the high seas and the territorial waters."

COLUMNIST SAYS U.S. ENVOY MISREADS TORRIJOS' POPULARITY

PA191959 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Aug 80 p 8

[Guillermo Sanchez B. Article: "The Moss Must Not Ramble"]

[Text] Seeing Ambassador Moss in action, I suddenly realized what the hidden mechanism is that pushes the United States to make so many clumsy errors in its foreign policy. I would give anything (my little fingernail, for example, I do not want to exaggerate) to be able to read the political reports Mr Musgo [Spanish for Moss]--prepares for his government, to then compare them with those prepared by his colleague in Iran 2 years before the shah's fall: "Rumors about popular unrest are baseless. Never in mankind's history has a government enjoyed so much general love as Iran's. Security measures here are to defend the shah from his own popularity; the mobs would kiss him to defend the shah from his own popularity; the mobs would kiss him to death." That ambassador forgot to add: If there is nothing better, breadcrumbs will do. When the entire nation rebelled against the tyranny, the U.S. Government, shocked and surprised, was unable to take a single step to soften the consequences of its political blindness. It was not prepared to face, in our time, a 1,000-year-old Mohammedan. U.S. diplomats in Tehran, acting as if they were secret agents of the ayatollah, found a way to keep Washington in the dark.

The U.S. Government, news media and television have invented another myth (which has less basis than the aforementioned one): Torrijos' popularity. They have placed Torrijos on top of the unreachable Olympus where he cannot be touched by such naked facts as: the plebiscite in which 125 percent of the voters voted (Hitler and Stalin, more modest, were satisfied with 99.8 percent): the huge welcome for Arnulfo Arias and his triumphal tour of the country; the jeering at stadiums, gymansiums and other public places whenever a naive or mean announcer mentions the name Torrijos; the giant demonstration (the largest in our history) of 9 October when the Panamanian people--in an act of national and democratic reaffirmation and of rejection to the dictatorship--with one single blow put down the sandcastle that the sellers of lies had so carefully erected.

Since the ambassador never goes to the market or takes a bus, he cannot realize the continuous rejection of the Panamanian people for the regime. This rejection sometimes is manifested by swearing and sometimes by glances and smiles that can be mischievous, mocking or sad.

The Panamanians are on guard 24 hours a day against the lures of the oppressors. No lie, demagoguery or propaganda trick will ever penetrate the protecting shield that has allowed us to go through the hell of 12 years of revolution without losing our reason, or our hopes for a final victory of liberty.

Real-life Panamanians do not count for Moss. He, featherless parrot, just sends to his lost superiors the grotesque stories invented by the Pretorian guard and the obliging and adulating people of the court who keep reality away from the tropical Berschtesgaden where the supreme hides. He does not even bother to read the reports the economic team sends to international credit organizations. Those reports paint a fearsome picture of our situation. Oh no, for Moss, the "jingles" of the Revolutionary Democratic Party (PRD) are enough. And when he feels his trust is weakening, the reading of a Tia Tula [a fictitious letter writer created by Changmarin, a Panamanian communist writer] letter makes it strong again. Then, with renewed enthusiasm he goes forth to fulfill his mission of unofficial pusher of Torrijism and of the PRD's "apparatchik." He gathers groups of Panamanian businessmen in his home and talks to them (as if they were businessmen from Illinois or as if they had just landed from Mars) about the wonderful things of the revolutionary process. In leaving one of these meetings, a partially blind farmer from Azuero said: "Well, why is Rory [presumably Rodrigo Gonzalez, adviser of Gen Omar Torrijos] speaking Spanish so poorly? He sounds like a gringo."

Do not lose any sleep over these comments, Mr Moss. Keep telling Washington how well things are going on here even if you are accused here of shamelessly meddling in the domestic affairs of Panama. When the pillars of mud that sustain your beautiful sky-scrapers crumble, you will be the first one to be surprised. The president will be the second, and the third will be you. [as published]

PAPER LINKS U.S. DENIALS ON EL SALVADOR, NICARAGUA

PA181507 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 15 Aug 80 p 22

[Article by Carlos J. Nunez L.]

[Excerpt] This correspondent asked Col Mark Richards, information director for the Southern Command headquartered in Quarry Heights, about charges that the Southern Command is interfering in the Salvadoran domestic affairs or sending aid to the government of that country.

"This question is not only irresponsible but baseless. I have nothing to comment in this regard," Colonel Richards reiterated. He noted that the commander in chief of this command is not in Panama right now. As it can be recalled, the command denied its intervention in Nicaragua 1 and 1/2 years ago but the contrary was proved.

COSTA RICA

EMBASSY TO REMAIN IN JERUSALEM DESPITE ARAB 'PRESSURE'

PA191441 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Minister of the Presidency Jose Rafael Cordero Croceri has stated that our country will not be intimidated by an Arab threat to the effect that it will sever commerical and diplomatic relations with the nations that keep their embassy in Jerusalem. The presidential official told Radio Reloj:

[Begin recording] Costa Rica is not changing its policy of absolute and complete independence in international policy and will not submit to pressure of any kind. The embassy has been maintained in Jerusalem since it was set up. There is no reason for the government to move it to another city. [end recording]

MINISTER RESIGNS TO ENGAGE IN POLITICAL ACTIVITY

PA190445 Sar Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Public Works and Transportation Minister Rodolfo Mendez Mata tendered his resignation to President Rodrigo Carazo this afternoon. According to Minister Mendez, he is resigning because, as of 16 September, he will dedicate himself fully to political activities in an effort to become the Unity Party's candidate.

The transportation minister is the second to resign from President Carazo's Cabinet in order to dedicate himself to political activities. Former Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier tendered his resignation on 1 August in order to establish within the Unity Party a new faction for the 1982 presidential election.

Dr Marina Volio, minister of youth, culture and sports, [as heard] will reportedly resign also in order to lead another Unity Party faction.

LA ESTRELLA VALLEY STRIKERS CLASH WITH GUARDSMEN 18 AUGUST

PA191404 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Clashes occurred early today between members of the public forces an strikers at La Estrella Valley Company when the authorities showed up at the work centers to guarantee the right to work to those who wanted to work. When the civil guards tried to clear the barricades that had been erected at the entrance of the work centers, they encountered some resistance from the strikers and for this reason, the guardsmen were forced to launch tear gas grenades. The leaders of the movement faced the authorities with sticks and stones.

Carlos Luis Obando Zuniga, a civil guard man, was injured in the confrontation and several persons were beaten. Obando Zuniga was injured when one of the tear gas grenades landed on his head.

The Standard Fruit Compnay requested that the government declare the strike by its workers in Rio Frio illegal. These workers went on strike on Saturday alleging that the present collective agreement had been violated and expressing solidarity with the workers of the South Pacific Banana company.

The Heredia labor judge inspected the work center and it is expected that he will issue a ruling either today or tomorrow. The workers of La Estrella Valley company declared the strike of solidarity with the banana workers in the south on Wednesday. This strike was declared illegal by the labor courts.

The workers of two plantations run by the Standard Fruit Company in Guapiles declared a strike of solidarity with the banana workers this morning, Ernesto Meza, a top management official reported. He added that the plantations run in Siquirres are working normally. Meanwhile, the labor leaders maintain that all the farms administered by the Standard Fruit in these regions are on strike to support the South Pacific banana workers.

It was reported last night from Palmar Sur that several families wanted to evacuate the area because of rumors that were circulating. Citizens who spoke to our correspondent said that there were no reasons to leave the place.

The situation in Golfito is calm just as it is in Palmar Sur. Activities were partially resumed by the workers there and it seems that the strike is apparently diminishing. Yesterday was a calm day in the banana region.

Leaders Against 'Public Force'

PA191409 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] The labor leaders who are in the banana region have rejected what they describe as a display of public force which occurred yesterday when civil guardsmen raided the homes of certain workers and arrested several people in Palmar Sur and in Coto 47. They said that the strike continues to be firm.

Strike Support Diminished

PA191448 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Aug 80

[By Hugo Espinoza]

[Excerpts] The strike of banana workers continues losing support today as people return to work in departments and workshops where the civil guard is maintaining vigilance.

There were some incidents at 0900 today in Ciudad Neilly when members of the judicial investigation organization and other public forces tried to locate the strike leaders throughout the southern zone of the country. A total of nine strike leaders were arrested here and they were immediately thrown in jail. The authorities shut down the Golfito workers union headquarters in Ciudad Neilly.

Local authorities report that they have complete control over the situation in the southern zone in the country. Meanwhile, the strike leaders are on the run and are trying to hide from the authorities. Arrest warrants have been issued for each of these leaders, especially for Albino Morera, an activist from the General Workers Confederation and a communist, and Carlos Chavez, another labor leader in the region, who fled on learning that the authorities were going to arrest him.

1-Hour Sympathy Strike

PA200158 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Some 3,000 industrial workers will stage a 1-hour strike tomorrow, from 1000 to 1100, in San Jose Province. Through its secretary, the National Federation of Industrial Workers has announced that this strike will be staged in support of the striking southern zone banana workers. He said that unless their demands are heeded, industrial workers will paralyze the national industrial sector with this strike.

German Valverde, secretary of the National Federation of Industrial Workers, says he visited the southern zone to verify the banana workers situation and he thinks they should be given full support.

Meanwhile, teachers, doctors, public employees, transporters, medical professionals, taxi drivers, students and nursery aides will not join the strike. Most of the country's labor organizations have announced that they will not join the national strike that the communist General Workers Federation (CGT) has called for tomorrow from 1000 to 1100 in solidarity with the South Pacific banana workers.

The representatives of the National Teachers Association and of the Secondary School Teachers Association, have also announced that they do not intend to support the national strike announced by the CGT.

The representatives of the National Medical Union and of the Health Ministry's Union of Medical Science Professionals have said that they do not support this type of movement, which has strictly political purposes.

Finally, the leaders of the Union of Nurses' Aides and of the Federation of Students of the University of Costa Rica have affirmed that they will not join this national strike.

GUATEMALA

DEPUTY GOVERNMENT MINISTER WOUNDED, IN INTENSIVE CARE

PA192044 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1720 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] Juan de Dios Reyes Leal, deputy minister of government, is under intensive care in the medical center of this capital after he was wounded at 0720 this morning in an attack that police have attributed to terrorists. Four bodyguards were also wounded as a result of the attack. Two of the wounded bodyguards were in the deputy minister's car. The other two were traveling in the escort car.

Chief detective, Col Manuel de Jesus Valiente Tellez, said at the medical center that the incident took place as follows:

At 0720 the depty minister was traveling in his car and he was being followed by an escort car. The attack took place as they were at km 12 on the El Salvador route while he was on his way to the national palace to work in his office. The attackers used automatic weapons and fragmentation grenades. The grenades were thrown by two persons hiding in the bushes, the chief detective said.

Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz has said: I condemn acts of violence, especially today's attack. The minister visited the wounded deputy minister in the hospital and has remained with his deputy minister most of the morning.

GRENADE EXPLOSIONS DAMAGE THREE RESIDENCES

PA192011 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] The residents of the Morales Izabal community were alarmed last night by the explosion of three grenades of unknown make which caused considerable damage to the homes of some members of the Catholic Church and of a private citizen.

According to information released by this station last night, a grenade exploded in the residence of Neftali Morales, damaging the garage and the automobile inside.

Two other grenades exploded in the residence of the parish priest Carlos Herrera and in the home of some Canadian nuns, causing considerable damage in the garage and the vehicles.

There were no personal victims in these attempts.

NICARAGUA

CORRECTION TO COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH PLO

On page P 8, a passage was dropped from the sentence beginning on line three of the second paragraph. The sentence should read: "The Palestinian-Nicaraguan document also stipulates that technical information and experience will be exchanged and technical personnel will be exchanged jointly."

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENTS IN SEVERAL MINISTRIES

PA191528 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] The national reconstruction government junta today announced several appointments to fill vacancies in the Transportation, Construction and Interior Commerce Ministries.

In the Transportation Ministry, Companero Rodrigo Cardenal was appointed deputy minister. He was deputy minister of the Construction Ministry.

Ronald Ramirez, who was chief of the Highway Department of the Construction Ministry, was appointed deputy construction minister. Filiberto Nunez, who was in charge of the Personnel Department, was also promoted to deputy minister of the Construction Ministry.

Bernardino Turcio was appointed deputy minister of the Interior Commerce Ministry. He will be in charge of the People's Commercial Corporation.

Victor Moreno was appointed general deputy minister of the Domestic Trade Ministry.

Pedro Antonio Blandon was appointed deputy minister in charge of the National Staple Foods Enterprise.

These appointments are in addition to the appointment of Edgar Parrales as social welfare minister and Claudia Veliz as deputy minister.

Unlike what occurred in the past, these appointments occurred without commotion since in Nicaragua we have a revolutionary government which at any time can call any qualified individual to serve the people in any post.

RAMIREZ BLAMES TRADE DEFICIT ON 'GOVERNMENT CONCESSIONS'

PA191619 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Sergio Ramirez said today that Nicaragua will register a huge deficit in its balance of payments with Central America in 1980 because it is importing more than what it is exporting. He said this is the result of the government's concession to the more economically powerful sectors.

Nicaragua's huge trade deficit with the other Central American countries this year is due to the fact that the government has permitted the Managua commercial and the economically powerful sectors to import consumer goods, electrical appliances and canned products. Sergio Ramirez Mercado explained this during the government junta's usual Monday news conference.

The member of the government junta referred to the newspaper LA PRENSA's reproduction of the editorial of the reactionary Costa Rican newspaper LA NACION which is keeping up a campaign to discredit the Sandinist revolutionary process. Ramirez Mercado said that if LA PRENSA is concerned about this problem caused by the interests which it represents, our revolution would not find it hard to issue a decree restricting those imports which the government has permitted as a concession and in an effort to maintain social peace.

HAVANA: AMBASSADOR PRAISES USSR, ATTACKS U.S.

FL191824 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Ricardo Wheelock Roman, Nicaraguan ambassador to the USSR, has stated that the development of the Soviet-Nicaraguan relations responds to his country's national interests and at the same time is mutually advantageous. Our ties, he noted, are strengthening based on the agreements signed in March of this year which include broad spheres of economic cooperation.

A group of Soviet scientists is already in Nicaragua, where they are studying the possibilities for developing hydroelectricity. Another group is studying the river marine life to advance and modernize that Central American country's fishing industry. The ambassador asserted that the USSR has made a great contribution to eliminate illiteracy in Nicaragua by donating school materials, shoes, vehicles and other resources. The diplomat referred to the importance of the inauguration of air service between Moscow and Managua, and added that Nicaraguan pioneers have already traveled via air to the Soviet Union to visit a summer camp located on the Black Sea.

Elsewhere, the ambassador condemned the campaign of the Yankee press which has slanted the nature of cooperation between the USSR and Nicaragua. Wheelock added: That is the same press which tries to stir up emotions in connection with the fictitious argument of the Soviet threat, using it as a pretext to prepare an armed intervention against the fraternal Salvadoran people.

JUDGE ACQUITS FIVE, SENTENCES SEVEN IN FAD TRIAL

PA191942 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Five individuals have been acquitted and seven have been found guilty of being members of the so-called Democratic Armed Forces [FAD]. Marta Lacayo, 3d Criminal District Court judge, this afternoon reported that in the trials against 12 individuals accused of belonging to the FAD, 5 acquittals and 7 guilty verdicts were issued. Rodolfo Espinoza, Carlos Chavarria, Miguel Espinoza, Carlos Larios and Candelaria Vasquez were acquitted of the charges made by the attorney general's office since the necessary proof against them was not presented. In these types of cases, the law established sentences ranging from 3 to 10 years. These sentences will be applied against the seven prisoners found guilty of participating in the counterrevolutionary activities.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 164 21 August 1980

ARGENTINA

Videla Comments on Bolivian Coup, U.S. Relations B 1

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza Accuses Carter of 'Protecting Extremism' C 1
Grenade Explodes During Garcia Meza Speech C 1
Foreign Minister Notes 'Tacit' Colombian Recognition C 2
Church Officials Meet To Analyze Current Situation C 2
Argentine Officers Allegedly Responsible for Torture C 2
EFE: Soviets Increasing Presence in Tin Mining Industry C 3

BRAZIL

Reportage on Argentine President's Official Visit D 1
Figueiredo Welcoming Speech D 1
Videla Reply D 3
Videla Visit to Legislature D 6
Opposition Leaders' Boycott D 6
Seven Bilateral Agreements D 6

CHILE

President Pinochet Campaigns for New Constitution E 1
Austrian Government Refuses To Sell Tanks to Chile E 1

COLOMBIA

Venezuela Cancels Meeting on Marine Borders F 1
Foreign Minister Comments F 1
U.S. Army Helicopter Crashes; Investigation Ordered F 2
Former Foreign Minister Convenes Human Rights Forum F 2
Unconditional Amnesty F 2
Military Sources Say EPL Guerrillas Nearly Eliminated F 2

ECUADOR

Central Bank Manager Reports on Economic Growth G 1

PARAGUAY

Nicaraguan Embassy Officials Declared Personae Non Gratae H 1
[ULTIMA HORA 20 Aug]
No Break in Relations H 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Ridley Says Cuba 'No Threat', Has Lost Face P 1
[THE REPORTER 17 Aug]

Paper Says UK Wants Independence Talks Within 2 Months P 2
[London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 20 Aug]

COSTA RICA

Minister Comments on Jerusalem Embassy Decision P 2
Ministry Spokesman, Labor Leader Report on Strike P 2
Anticommunist Communique P 3
Support Strike Failure P 3
Colonel Says Weapons Smuggled Across Border to Strikers P 3

EL SALVADOR

Duarte Says Government Will Call Elections Soon P 3
Majano's Comments P 4
Junta Members' Comments P 4
Armed Forces Denies FPL Report on Casualties [EL MUNDO 18 Aug] P 5
Official Source Explains Air Force Role P 5
[DIARIO DE HOY 19 Aug]
Government Appeals To Extremist Groups P 5
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 19 Aug]
Government Denies Alleged Attack Against Duarte P 6
Propaganda Bombs Explode in San Salvador 19 Aug P 6
Four Buses Set on Fire in Capital 19 Aug P 6
Leftists, Security Forces Clash in Apopa P 7
Police Headquarters in Mejicanos Attacked P 7
Paper's Editorial on U.S. Intelligence Reports P 7
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 20 Aug]

GUATEMALA

Christian Democratic Party Official Killed in San Marcos P 8

NICARAGUA

First Members of Health Ministry's Militia Sworn In P 8
Court Convicts Seven Anticommunist Armed Forces Members P 8
Major Fire Breaks Out in Managua Army Depot P 9
Communique on Fire P 9

CUBA

Seven Cubans in U.S. Interests Section Surrender Q 1
Havana Reports on Plight of Refugees in U.S., Peru Q 1
UN Envoy Denounces U.S. Presence in Puerto Rico Q 1
Commentary on Puerto Rico Q 2
Commentary on Lord Carrington's Visit to Region Q 3
Mora Herman Alleges U.S. Special Forces in El Salvador Q 4

CARIBBEAN

ANTIGUA

Government Taking Steps To Forestall Leftist Coup S 1

GRENADA

Bishop Urges Support for Major Projects S 1
Briefs: Venezuelan Aid; Air Route Agreement S 1

JAMAICA

Manley Blames 'Imperialism' for Economic Problems [Havana] S 2
PNP To Propose Antiviolence Measures to Cabinet [Havana] S 2
Manley Appoints Acting Minister of Security [DAILY CLEANER 16 Aug] S 2

VIDELA COMMENTS ON BOLIVIAN COUP, U.S. RELATIONS

PY192153 Paris AFP in Spanish 1658 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 18 Aug (AFP)--Last night during a local television program Argentine President Gen Jorge Rafael Videla again denied that there had been any collusion between his government and the Bolivian Armed Forces for Gen Luis Garcia Meza's coup.

When questioned on whether there had been any collusion between his government and the military men who ousted Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler, Videla replied that Argentina has always respected the basic principles of international law such as nonintervention and self-determination of nations. In explaining that Argentina had not taken part in the coup, Videla stated, however, that his country viewed it with interest and sympathy, not only because it involves a neighboring country but because it is also a friend, to whose government Argentina will continue to give political and economic support. Videla added that Argentina cannot be criticized for having been the first country to recognize the new Bolivian regime and recalled that his country was among the first to recognize the regime in Nicaragua.

In referring to the criticism against Argentina regarding the violation of human rights, the president stated that the image--which is manipulated from abroad through a slander campaign--is not in accord with the reality being experienced by Argentines. Videla said that subversion had tried to change the Argentines' way of life, and that the country had accepted its declaration of war. War and its consequences, namely, dead and missing person, are terrible and we are not happy about it. We are proud that the armed forces and civilians were able to win and that the country now enjoys peace and freedom. The price we had to pay for this was very high, and the Argentine nation has already given its verdict.

In explaining the evolution of relations with the United States, General Videla explained that that country has participated in the slander campaign against Argentina, and that the situation started to change when Argentina refused to join the grain boycott promoted by Washington against the Soviet Union. The Argentine president said that in view of this disagreement there have been mutual explanations which have improved the situation and Argentina, in the case of grain, has limited itself by complying with its promise of not taking advantage of the gap in the grain supply left by the United States.

Stating that Argentine foreign trade with Africa, Asia and the USSR is a matter of life or death since the United States and the EEC have limited their purchases from Argentina, the president expressed his hopes for an improvement in relations with the United States. Videla explained that the two countries belong to the Western and Christian world, and that the United States has assumed the role of leader of the West; therefore, Argentina wants the reestablishment of harmony between the two countries, but with the condition of equal rights and duties.

Regarding the cancellation of his trip to Peru last July, Videla said that the decision to cancel it had been taken in agreement with the new Peruvian Government in view of the concern that third parties (Argentines and Peruvians) might disturb the brotherhood between the two republics. Videla stated that those third parties took advantage of the incident of four subversives declared missing in Lima. One of these subversive elements (Mrs Maria Esther Gianotti was found dead) appeared in Madrid accompanied by two others, while the fourth one was in Mexico. Pointing out that this issue was to be cleared up by Peru, Videla concluded by saying that subversion intended to take advantage of that issue, as they would have done with any other, to cause problems.

GARCIA MEZA ACCUSES CARTER OF 'PROTECTING EXTREMISM'

PY202228 Paris AFP in Spanish 1458 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 20 Aug (AFP)--Gen Luis Garcia Meza accused President Jimmy Carter of protecting extremish in South America in a statement made here today to some reporters who arrived from the United States. Most of the reporters are from Miami and are in charge of publications opposing Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

The chief of state referred to the U.S. decision to cut economic aid to Bolivia for the control of drug traffic by saying that the Carter government will be responsible for what might happen in this area, because it was Carter who suspended the aid for fighting this type of crime.

Lider Sosa, minister of energy and hydrocarbons, also met with the same reporters and indicated that the country has oil reserves for the next 10 years.

The president also spoke about the letter of congratulations sent to him by the publisher of the U.S. newspaper NEWSWORLD, (Bo Hi Park), who said that the chief of state is eliminating communist contamination in Bolivia. (Bo Hi Park) said that his reporters are now in La Paz, and that when they return they will continue to struggle against distorted information attacking Bolivia.

Regarding official activities, it has been learned that the South African ambassador, Oswald G. Albers (who has his headquarters in Uruguay), has met with Julio Molina, peasant affairs minister. Albers said that his country has vast experience in just about every area of agriculture, and that this experience could be used to help Bolivia.

GRENADE EXPLODES DURING GARCIA MEZA SPEECH

PY210006 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2205 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Tarija, Bolivia, 20 Aug (TELAM--by special correspondent)--The explosion of a homemade grenade led President Luis Garcia Meza to state: What you are seeing is a weapon of terrorism, but they are in no way going to intimidate us.

The explosive device exploded a few minutes before General Garcia Meza spoke from the balcony of the local prefecture during a demonstration in this city, capital of the department of the same name. According to police sources, the explosion of the homemade gas and smoke bomb created panic among the people attending the demonstration, and a few suffered cuts. After the explosion, the president interrupted his speech for a few moments but then continued as if nothing had happened.

Before the incident, the president had said that the war against subversion and extremism will be long and will require great patience and morale. He said that the Bolivian people have the patience and morale to defeat extremism.

After the demonstration, Garcia Meza went to the Tarija Social Club, where he attended a luncheon in his honor.

No information was given regarding the terrorist attack, but police sources admitted that some people were arrested for questioning regarding this incident.

FOREIGN MINISTER NOTES 'TACIT' COLOMBIAN RECOGNITION

PY200400 Paris AFP in Spanish 1539 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 19 Aug (AFP)--Foreign Minister Gen Javier Cerruto Calderon stated here today in a written statement that Colombia maintains relations with Bolivia in keeping with the principle of tacit recognition. Cerruto Calderon today reviewed the meeting of the Latin American Integration Association [ALADI] and the role played by the Bolivian delegation.

Minister Cerruto Calderon stressed the importance of the Colombian recognition, given its status as member of the Andean Pact, and made it clear that he learned about the Colombian position through personal talks he held with his Colombian counterpart Diego Uribe Vargas.

It should be pointed out, however, that Uribe Vargas--upon returning to Bogota--denied the report that his country has recognized the government of Gen Luis Garcia Meza, not wishing to overlook the pledge to defend democratic principles observed by all members of the Cartagena Agreement except Bolivia.

Minister Cerruto Calderon took advantage of the opportunity to state that the ALADI meeting helped project the true image of the government for national reconstruction.

CHURCH OFFICIALS MEET TO ANALYZE CURRENT SITUATION

PY202159 Paris AFP in Spanish 1751 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 19 Aug (AFP)--The secretary general of the Permanent Council of the Bolivian Episcopal Conference, Msgr Alejandro Mestre, reported here today that the organization is meeting in this capital in order to analyze the situation of the country and the church.

Mestre also announced that the general assembly of Bolivian bishops will take place in a city in the country which has not yet been chosen. The meeting will take place during the first days of September and it will discuss the same topics.

ARGENTINE OFFICERS ALLEGEDLY RESPONSIBLE FOR TORTURE

PY202111 Paris AFP in Spanish 2311 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Paris, 19 Aug (AFP)--The coordination secretariat of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] in exile [en el exterior] charged here today in a communique that a group of Argentine military officers, headed by a colonel of that nationality named Oswaldo Chimeno, is responsible for the torture of Bolivian militants detained in La Paz.

The COB's communique, the contents of which are based on information provided by prisoners who have been released due to their relations with important people of the regime, also indicates that the Bolivian military and police are the first to interrogate and torture the detainees, and only the people who are compromised are passed on to the Argentines.

According to the COB's charge, "the torture applied by the Bolivians consists of undressing the detainees and hitting them with saps [cachiporras] while they are asked the location of the hideout of their party or union, until they pass out." It adds that this punishment is resumed as soon as the detainees recover. Those detainees who could be seen have had black and blue bodies. Moreover, it indicates that many women have been raped.

EFE: SOVIETS INCREASING PRESENCE IN TIN MINING INDUSTRY

PA202006 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1522 GMT 20 Aug 80

[By Francisco Roque Bacarreza]

[Text] La Paz, 20 Aug (EFE)--In just a few years, the Soviet Union has become one of the main buyers of Bolivian minerals and it has begun competing with the Western industrial powers in providing technology and machinery to Bolivia's mining industry.

The Soviet presence in Bolivia's mining industry might seem paradoxical in light of the policy implemented by the junta of commanders, but a high-ranking diplomat has told this agency that it is the result of "pragmatism" in the area of foreign relations. The Bolivian military regime claims that "extremist" group tried to turn the country into a Soviet "beachhead" in Latin America.

The high-ranking official consulted by this agency reiterated that Bolivia will maintain commercial or diplomatic relations with any country that respects the principle of nonintervention in Bolivia's domestic affairs. For Bolivia, traditionally linked to Western technology and dependence, the Soviet alternative provides the possibility of installing in Potosi Department one of the best refineries for base minerals.

The installation of the plant in La Palca, southeast of La Paz and very close to the legendary city of Potosi, will enable Bolivia's mining industry to take advantage of its huge deposits [words indistinct], which until now could not reach the markets for lack of refining technology.

With the plant in La Palca operating and with the construction of a similar plant in the Oruro mining zone, Bolivia is planning to recover its privileged position among the world's leading producers of tin. Some 200 specialists are currently working to install the base tin refinery, which has been under construction for the past 2 years. The project demands a $54 million investment, of which $22 million have been provided by the Soviet Union through a credit line for the purchase of machinery.

The complex at La Palca will make it possible to process each day about 400 tons of tin less than 3 percent pure to obtain an average 12 tons of fine powdered metal. Once the plant begins operating later this year, it will produce about 3,900 tons of fine tin powders. In this manner, Bolivia plans to recover its privileged position among world producers, after dropping from recond to fourth place last year.

The specialists consulted by this agency affirm that the plant at La Palca will have one of the West's most advanced technologies for refining base tin minerals. A. Suturin, the Soviet engineer who improved the method, said 10 years ago that in Bolivia "even the adobe bricks have tin minerals," which means that Bolivia still has a great potential to process this raw material, which is regarded as strategic.

For the Bolivian economy, based on the export of minerals, the use of its base tin minerals represents an encouraging prospect, the country's experts affirm. The project at La Palca is connected with the construction of a foundry for base tin minerals near Oruro, in the central part of the country.

The Soviet presence has gradually extended from state mining to private mining through the supply of equipment and vehicles. Bolivia has traditionally bought mining technology from the United States, the UK and the FRG. Mining statistics for January to May 1980 show the Soviets as one of the major consumers of Bolivian tin, right behind the United States, the UK and France. Those statistics show that the Soviet Union has brouth $17.2 million worth of tin.

REPORTAGE ON ARGENTINE PRESIDENT'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Figueiredo Welcoming Speech

PY201633 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0132 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Speech by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo during a reception in honor of Argentine President Jorge Videla at Itamaraty Palace in Brasilia--live]

[Excerpts] Your Excellency, Mr President Jorge Rafael Videla, excellencies, gentlemen, ladies:

Your Excellency's visit to Brazil confirms the high degree of understanding that has been reached by our countries and it concretely emphasizes the great and mutual sympathy that links our countries. I therefore express an affectionate welcome to Your Excellency, Mr President, and to Her Excellency Mrs Videla and to the illustrious personalities who are accompanying you. All Brazilians associate themselves with this welcome in order to convey our particular affection for the noble Argentine nation.

Our common ethical and cultural heritage characterizes the presence of Brazil and Argentina in the modern world with our innate disposition toward a solid cooperation with our other sister nations. It is upon this basis that we will try to achieve the level of welfare to which, with reason and justice, Brazilians and Argentines aspire.

Thus, we can affirm and reaffirm the right of developing nations to fully and equally participate in the decisions that affect the maintaining of international peace and security. Also, we affirm the right to a new economic order that is capable of ensuring a more equitable distribution of the benefits of progress and a broader dissemination of science and technology. These two sectors, products of man's intelligence--a gift of our Creator--cannot continue to be ruled by principles based on egoism and the exclusion of the less favored.

Mr President: In Buenos Aires we began a profitable exchange of ideas on important matters pertaining to world, regional and bilateral affairs. The Brasilia talks will deepen, expand and consolidate the understanding, in which our personal friendship helps the dialogue, inspired in frankness and loyalty.

The origin of the disturbed framework of current world tensions resides in prevailing disagreements, injustices, differences and lack of equality between nations. It is necessary to remove the tensions that stem from the lack of a social and economic equlibrium so that the people can achieve the peace that will allow humanity to live in security. So that real development may be achieved all peoples must have an equal opportunity for access to scientific and technological development. I believe these are the basic prerequisites to achieve a peaceful political coexistence among our fellow human beings.

We are witnessing, however, with true concern and real anguish the depletion of resources, efforts, energy and creativity not to achieve a better life, but to perfect techniques of destruction which are becomong more effective each day.

We demand wide and open channels for constructive dialogue inspired by the need to preserve peace and which has as its ultimate objective international security. Instead of aspiring to anachronistic hegemonies, we support the principle of equal sovereignty for all states. We respect the self-determination of peoples and we reject threats of the use of force in international relations and any kind of intervention by some countries in the domestic and foreign affairs of other countries.

This is why we support all initiatives that help to ease tensions and to achieve peaceful coexistence between nations in an atmosphere of mutual respect.

Mr President: In the speech you delivered in Buenos Aires on 17 May, Your Excellency said that today's world poses a difficult challenge to the temper, energy, creativity and responsibilities of all peoples and their leaders.

I agree with Your Excellency that only through cooperation will we be able to achieve development in the atmosphere of peace and the security to which the international community aspires. This task involves all nations and all governments. This task must be based on deeply ethical guidelines.

Brazilian foreign policy, therefore, reflects the frank and loyal friendship that all Brazilians share with their sister nations on their path to achieve development. Our efforts are centered on the same aspirations that are shared by all Latin American nations.

Argentina and Brazil are involved in a deep and complex process of political, economic, social and cultural evolution. Each has its own intrinsic domestic characteristics; there are also national interests that demand reciprocal respect. But we can also complement each other in fields that are of priority importance for both countries. We must identify these in an intelligent manner. We must share our efforts and talents to make these potentials into specific realities.

And if we are willing, capable and able to do this in an atmosphere of friendship and tranquillity we will have made a valuable contribution to Latin America and to the achievement of peace and development.

In this regard, the objective, understanding and calm spirit that are inherent to Your Excellency's personality have been decisive factors in the full success of those programs that were established during my stay in Buenos Aires and which are being carried out. Today we can say that Brazil and Argentina are determined to walk along the path of understanding and cooperation.

In the energy sector we have expanded the prospects for cooperation and exchanges in the nuclear and natural gas fields. The studies for the construction of the brige over the Iguazu River are already underway. In addition to having a great symbolic valve, this undertaking will also be highly useful for neighboring towns and for the interconnection of our two countries' highway systems. In all there are several agreements that show the extent and richness of the cultural, scientific and technological exchanges between our two countries.

What is more important, however, is the brotherly love, something which is evident in the words and deeds that will unite our two countries. And if our two governments must be given some credit, it is for having recognized that the solid and permanent basis of friendship between Argentina and Brazil had reached their highest peak in history and that on this basis it is easy to strengthen and expand our bilateral relations and to multiply and diversify the cooperation between our two countries. Therefore, I welcome Your Excellency to this land as the brother that you truly are. Thank you.

Videla Reply

PY201835 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0145 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Speech by Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla during a reception offered in his honor by Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo at Itamaraty Palace in Brasilia--live]

[Text] Your Excellency Mr President, ladies and gentlemen: In the first place I wish to thank Your Excellency for your words of praise and the warm welcome offered to our delegation, both of which constitute symbols of the Brazilian cordiality and a clear proof of the increasing relations between our nations.

When I accepted the invitation Your Excellency extended to me during your historical stay in Argentina I did so not just to have the satisfaction of visiting this great country, but mainly to launch a definitely new and promising cycle of our bilateral relations--relations whose effect, as has already been stated, is not limited to Brazil and Argentina but also affects the region and the world.

Therefore, Argentine-Brazilian understanding acquires a special importance in a convulsive world situation whose consequences directly affect Latin America.

This new phase that we have started will give the progress and welfare of this region an important impetus and will also strengthen the presence of our countries in the international community--a presence which seeks to participate responsibly in view of the serious situation created by the problems of these times; which intends to join those who emerge as new centers of power and without whose participation it would be extremely difficult to establish a more just and stable world order. Today, that world order is characterized by clashes between our civilization and those who seek to destroy its values. These clashes are cruelly revealed in new ways of confrontation which make use of the phenomena created in the past years as tools or battlefields.

In this way, the scarcity of food and energy, the schism between the highly industrialized nations and the underdeveloped countries that are in the process of development, science and technology, world trade, instant communications are converted into battlefields or war materiel to the consequent detriment of humanity which needs peace and progress.

It must be made clear that our countries belong to the Western civilization by their own right and that consequently they defend their essential values. We must also be categorical, as are the facts of history, in reasserting the staunch will of our nations to defend their freedom and independence. But it is also necessary to point out, with the same emphasis, our points of view and convictions on the world picture and the paths to achieve a new international order, which will diminish tensions, favor a rational relationship between countries and allow a better use of the [word indistinct] benefits.

We have said that the interdependence which characterizes international relations during this last quarter of the 20th century results from the development of easy communication systems and from the emergence of opposing forces of superpowers which demand different forms of foreign policies from countries like ours.

The Argentine Republic, aware of this reality and without contradicting the principles prevailing in the Western world, has conducted through its rulers, its economic, cultural and diplomatic representatives, an intensive campaign to strengthen its ties with all countries and groups of countries, paying special attention to direct dialogues with the leaders of those countries which, by their characteristics and conditions, are fit to cooperate in the enterprise of instituting an international system capable of providing security and well-being.

The prosperity and harmony which may exist during the next 20 years depend, to a great extent, on the result of this interrelationship among nations which poses a challange for us all. Mutually beneficial trade, cooperation and integration also pose historical challenges to all rulers and peoples at this time. Many obstacles must be overcome to achieve this, but with good faith, open, direct and frank dialogue which will reasonably and openheartedly assess the objective situation, it will be possible to find the way to reach these intended goals.

The major obstacle in the way of achieving development is the notorious, irritating development gap existing between developed nations and those with meager resources which are just beginning to enter the phase of manufacturing and whose main production include raw materials and inputs for manufactured goods.

The unjust treatment which is also imposed on the underdeveloped countries in their trade relations is a powder keg, and almost all the wealth of our planet is sitting on this keg. We already have an example of this.

To avoid this unjust treatment--which under the pretext of defending the interests of those countries with a single export product is destabilizing the international relations--from being repeated, it is necessary to implement a different policy.

The most powerful and wealthiest countries must recognize and accept that being unjust is not only harmful and inhuman to the poorer countries, but it is also dangerous for themselves. Therefore, they must give up some of their benefits to improve the conditions of those with more meager resources or who are at lower levels of development. Only in this manner will it be possible to achieve unlimited development. Only thus, it will be possible to have economic freedom as an instrument at the service of man.

The nations affected by this inequality must face this situation with political and economic prudence, avoiding any position which, in spite of more or less immediate profits, may cause the infection which may destroy the system.

Reasonableness, prudence and firmness in this case are necessary as much as the food, space and energy to guarantee the continuation of human society.

The science and technology, which have created such horrible tools of destruction, have also helped to improve the standards of living of man in a manner which would have been unthinkable only 50 years ago. There seem to be no boundaries for their possibilities.

Science and technology have a crucial role to play on the eve of the 21st century. Scientific research is the key to progress and it must be placed at the service of humanity. Not only the results of this research but also the means to attain these results must be available to all nations, especially to those which prove that they are capable of taking advantage of their possibilities.

Within this situation replete with difficulties and also hopes, age-old aggressions still survive and new ones have appeared to darken our most immediate future. The clash between the free peoples and those who want to subject them manifests itself in violations of the principles which provide the basis for international harmony. In the face of this situation we must assume a strong and decisive position and must resort to the appropriate channels to prevent these outrages without slighting other principles which provide the basis for the Western world.

In this world the industrial powers occupy a very important place and have control over most of its politics, but all the other nations also have identical rights to participate responsibly and similar duties.

The clashes we have just mentioned also manifest themselves through channels such as subversive terrorism, which has brought so much harm and sorrow and which few peoples have been capable of eradicating.

Strangely enough, many Western countries have failed to understand the impact of this infamous activity and, either out of naivete or due to circumstantial reasons, have downplayed the matter zeroing their criticisms on the unwanted and deplorable consequences of the war against extremism. This war is part of an overall conflict in which hegemonism and ideological neocolonialism are among the strongest weapons. We must be alert and ready because Latin America is becoming the target of these aggressions. The imperative requirement to struggle and win in this conflict is the indestructible cohesion of the West. This cohesion must not be mistaken for the obsequent and uniform acceptance of the viewpoints and opinions of the most powerful nations.

In addition, cohesion is not the result of mere theoretic affinity regarding the values and principles of our civilization; neither is it the empty preaching of these values without any concrete meaning. On the contrary, it is a sustained creative and defensive task. It is unacceptable that those attacked should not implement the best and most effective measures to counter the attack and carry out those effective actions which our free will--the very raison d'etre of our lifestyle--allows us.

For this to be possible, for cohesion to be more than an empty word, all Western countries, despite the differences which may exist between them, must have equal rights in the debate over the strategy and policy which must be implemented. If, in discussing relations, some of these countries follow a rational and open-minded approach, this will be a valuable contribution to unity even within the diversity which prevails among the countries of the free world.

This new cycle of relations between Brazil and Argentina is exemplary because, as we said in Buenos Aires in March, it shows the manner in which international issues must be handled in the modern world, reconciling general interests with the interests of each party.

Mr President: Because of the influence which our countries have in Latin America, the strengthening of their international positions as a result of our economic ties and the agreement of our opinions, the responsibility we have assumed implies growing obligations. Together with the brother nations of this region we must protect and adjust our cultural principles to the new status of the world. Freedom and progress, peace and security, democracy and justice, must be the banners in our crusade for continental unity--a unity which we offer to the world as the contribution from the peoples of Latin America to the cause of mankind, since man is God's creation and as such deserves all our efforts and [word indistinct].

Your Excellency, Mr President: I hope that these words convey the Latin American feeling which prevails in this meeting and the continental scope of our efforts. I would like to thank you once again for the warm welcome which we have received in Brasilia, this capital of Latin American imagination and of the creative power of Latin American people.

I would like to convey the solidarity of all those Argentinians who welcomed you with affection and feeling during your visit to Buenos Aires, I would like you to know that they feel that the streets of Buenos Aires have been lonelier since you left. You have been able to win the affection of a people and this is achieved by no other diplomacy than that of sincere [word indistinct] and liberally expressed true feelings.

I would like to convey to you, as a personal opinion, my deepest admiration for your administration, an administration weighted down with responsibilities which seeks the fulfillment of Brazil's republican destiny. Thank you. [applause]

//

Videla Visit to Legislature

FY201740 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Today is Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla's 2d day of activities in Brazil. In accordance to his schedule, Videla today attended a special session of the Brazilian Congress in Brasilia. Senators and deputies noted in two messages the strong friendly ties that unite both Brazil and Argentina. They also praised the personality of President Videla, who also delivered a speech.

Opposition Leaders' Boycott

FY201911 Paris AFP in Spanish 1827 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 20 Aug (AFP)--Legislators from the Brazilian opposition parties did not attend the joint session held today by both chambers of the Brazilian Congress in honor of Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla.

Last night in the legislative chambers deputies and senators of the five Brazilian opposition parties voiced their protest against the visit to Brazil that the Argentine president started yesterday. The leaders of the Brazilian opposition parties refused to attend the ceremony honoring the Argentine president. They noted that General Videla does not allow the Argentine congress to function.

Seven Bilateral Agreements

FY210203 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Presidents Joao Figueiredo and Jorge Rafael Videla met at 1715 at Planalto Palace, where they signed seven documents of interest to Brazil and Argentina. They are:

A protocol of implementation between the National Nuclear Energy Commission of Brazil [CNEN] and the National Atomic Energy Commission of Argentina [CNEA] relating to cooperation in the field of training human resources in the nuclear sector;

A protocol of implementation between the CNEN and the CNEA relating to the exchange of technical information in the field of nuclear energy;

An agreement, through an exchange of notes, approving the implementation of the aforementioned protocols of implementation in the nuclear field;

An agreement, through an exchange of notes, creating a joint committee that will undertake an overall study with a view toward helping tourism between Brazil and Argentina;

An agreement, through an exchange of notes, regarding the creation of a special bilateral committee for the drafting of a new agreement on maritime transport;

An agreement, through an exchange of notes, creating a joint working group, which will include personnel from PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] and the state gas company, which will analyze the sale of Argentine natural gas to Brazil;

An agreement on social security.

At the conclusion of the signing of the agreements, the two presidents met for 30 minutes and discussed various matters.

PRESIDENT PINOCHET CAMPAIGNS FOR NEW CONSTITUTION

PY202055 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0557 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Curico, Chile, 20 Aug (LATIN)--President Augusto Pinochet has asked the 11 million Chileans to support the new constitution drawn up by the military government in the plebiscite called for 11 September 1980. The chief of state made this request during an emotional speech last night in the city of Curico, 192 km south of Santiago, he called on the "wisdom of my people in this time of definitions."

In this way General Pinochet, commander in chief of the army, has started a campaign in several regions of the country to seek the citizenry's approval for the constitution of the government's military junta.

President Pinochet yesterday started a tour through the southern cities of Rancagua, Curico, Talca, Chillan and Concepcion which will end tomorrow. By means of these public meetings General Pinochet seeks to explain in a simple and direct manner the objectives, basis and meaning of the new Chilean constitution to the citizenry. Moreover, the president has belittled the criticisms against all those temporary articles regarding the transition period of the military government which are included in the transition period of the military government which are included in the new Chilean constitution.

Sectors opposing Pinochet have maintained that these articles allow the military government to stay in power for 9 more years before calling for presidential elections, and that Pinochet will therefore stay in power for a total of 16 years, since as of next 11 September he will have completed 7 years in power. Answering these criticisms, the president said yesterday in Rancagua, the first city he visited, that the opposition is trying to distort and emphasize "secondary issues that are of little importance."

About 6.7 million Chileans must vote either for or against the new constitution in the next plebiscite, which has caused a national debate in the days prior to the voting date. Opposition parties that have been disrupted by the government have expressed their opposition to the new constitution, but other public opinion sectors have expressed their support.

AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO SELL TANKS TO CHILE

PY201927 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Austria has decided not to sell tanks to Chile. This decision was taken after a meeting between Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and the government's Socialist Party.

After discussing the project of the state enterprise Steyr Daimler Puch to sell 100 tanks to Chile, Kreisky stated that it has been agreed that it is unacceptable that an Austrian state enterprise should sell arms to Chile. The reasons given for this decision were the internal situation in Chile and the recent events in Bolivia. Kreisky said that during the meeting with the Socialists they had considered the possibility of the tanks being used for purposes other than self-defense.

The cancellation of the agreement will represent a loss of approximately $267 million for the Austrian enterprise.

This decision taken by Kreisky and the Socialists will be made official after a meeting with the Austrian defense, foreign relations and interior ministers, but it is believed that there will be no changes.

VENEZUELA CANCELS MEETING ON MARINE BORDERS

PA191304 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota--Venezuela unilaterally suspended today the meeting scheduled to be held in Caracas between the Colombian and Venezuelan delegations which are negotiating an agreement on the delimitation of their territorial waters. Although the Foreign Ministry and voiced its optimism, this suspension will make it more unlikely that an agreement will be reached in the near future.

The committee members were at the airport ready to leave for Caracas when they were informed that conditions within the Venezuelan Government were not suitable for holding this meeting. However, the Foreign Ministry stated through its secretary general, Col Julio Londono, that this sudden suspension will not modify in any way the general plan of the conversations which will be held on 1 September in Cartagena.

Foreign Minister Comments

PA192030 Paris AFP in Spanish 1851 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota, 19 Aug (AFP)--Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe said here today that the suspension of the new Venezuelan-Colombian talks in Caracas regarding the border dispute between the two countries should not be viewed with suspicion.

According to Uribe, a fifth round of negotiations on the delimitation of surface and underwater areas between Colombia and Venezuela which is scheduled to be held in Cartagena in September will confirm considerable advances in the negotiations.

The foreign minister said that there are great hopes for an agreement. He stressed that suspicion should be avoided regarding the cancellation of the meeting scheduled for today in Caracas.

The Colombian newspapers today headlined without comment the cancellation of the Caracas meeting.

U.S. ARMY HELICOPTER CRASHES; INVESTIGATION ORDERED

PA200350 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] A U.S. Army helicopter on loan to Colombia crashed today in Narino, the national Defense Ministry reported. The helicopter, a CH-47 Chinook, took off from Chapalito. It was carrying costly communications equipment and several soldiers to the Sierra in Putumayo Intendancy, where it was supposed to have left the equipment and the soldiers, when it plunged to the ground. A Colombian Air Force officer, identified as Col Luis Angel Diaz, and three soldiers from the Boyaca Infantry Batallion were injured in the accident.

The U.S. Southern Command helicopter was lent to the Colombian Army to transport the military communications equipment, which was to be installed on Patascon Mountain, 4,000 meters high, when, for unknown reasons, it plunged to the ground.

The national Defense Ministry has ordered an investigation, but has not said anything about returning another U.S. Army helicopter also on loan after today's accident.

FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER CONVENES HUMAN RIGHTS FORUM

PA151526 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Report by Edgar Francisco Silvio]

[Excerpt] The second forum for the defense of human rights will be opened at the Jorge Eliecer Gaitan Theatre at 0900. Former Foreign Minister Alfredo Vasquez Carrisoza, chairman of the Committee for Defense of Human Rights in Colombia, explained the reasons why the committee is holding this second forum:

[Begin recording] This is not a party movement but a movement by Colombians who want to work for the full respect of human rights in the country. We believe that serious situations still exist, such as the cases of torture which demand the attention of citizens and the government. We also want to discuss the conclusions of the Amnesty International report, which is viewed by some people as a document which should not be debated. We want to discuss this report openly. There are also economic and social situations which have a considerable effect on the respect for human rights. There is also the problem of the amnesty, which we will also discuss. [end recording]

Unconditional Amnesty

PA181337 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] The second national forum for the defense of human rights and general amnesty ended yesterday with the drafting of a counterproposal on amnesty. The document summarized various proposals introduced during the forum. This document will be submitted to the Colombian congress.

The forum, headed by former Foreign Minister Alfredo Vasquez Carrisoza, also issued a six-point declaration stressing the need for an unconditional amnesty to benefit more than 5,000 prisoners. The declaration also demanded that the state of siege be lifted and that the security statute be repealed.

MILITARY SOURCES SAY EPL GUERRILLAS NEARLY ELIMINATED

PA172209 Paris AFP in Spanish 1624 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Barranquilla, Colombia, 17 Aug (AFP)--Military spokesmen said here today that illness and military operations have in effect eliminated a guerrilla group in Colombia's northeast.

According to the local press, spokesmen for the 2d Brigade noted that of the 32 original members of the pro-Chinese People's Liberation Army (EPL) in the Perija and Motilonia Mountains, on the border with Venezuela, there are only some 15 left. Many of them died of illness, snakebites or simply from hunger, the spokesmen said. Operations against these guerrillas increased after the kidnapping of Teleri Jones, a British woman, and her son Owen, who were released in early August after 7 months in captivity and payment of a $350,000 ransom. However, elimination of these guerrillas has become difficult because they hide in Venezuelan territory when they are pursued and Colombian troops cannot follow them there.

CENTRAL BANK MANAGER REPORTS ON ECONOMIC GROWTH

PA192225 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] There is no stagnation in the Ecuadorean economy so far this year. On the contrary, it has registered a 4.9 percent growth rate, Ecuadorean Central Bank manager Mauricio Davalos said while reporting to the country over a radio and television network on the government's economic, monetary and financial policies:

[Begin recording] This has been achieved despite the fact that this has been the third bad agricultural year and that petroleum has stopped being the basic factor in the economy's growth, even though it has continued to be the main factor in exports. We must be honest. There are factors which have had an influence in the economy. But I insist, a 4.9 percent growth in the economy is definitely quite satisfactory in the world.

The economy is growing but this is mainly due to various factors. Perhaps the most important is investment, aside from the hard work of the Ecuadoreans. Due to investments, we find a quite satisfactory growth in the various sectors of the economy.

Regarding the essential sector of our economy--agriculture, cattle raising and fishing--we are optimistic about that sector's behavior this year. In 1979, it registered a 2-percent growth rate; we estimate that it will grow by 2.7 percent in 1980.

As for the mining and hydrocarbons sector, there has been a 2.6-percent decrease in growth. In the petroleum area alone, there has been a 3.2 percent decrease in production.

The manufacturing industry has been a dynamic sector in the economy. While in 1979 it grew by 10 percent, in 1980 we find a 12.5-percent growth rate. Production in manufacturing is definitely significant.

There has also been an increase in production in the electricity, gas and water sector. From a 12.2-percent growth rate in 1979, we have passed on to a 12.6-percent growth rate.

The construction sector is also recovering. While In 1979 it only grew by 2.4 percent, its behavior in 1980 is different. We estimate that it will grow by as much as 4 percent.

Other economic activities have also registered significant increases. Commerce and transportation have grown by 5.9 percent. There is an approximately 6-percent growth rate in other sectors.

Ecuadoreans, all this has occurred within a framework which was supposed to be one of very high inflation. However, so far we can happily say that although inflation has increased, it has not reached limits which can be described as unbearable or uncontrollable. From July 1979 to July 1980, prices have in general increased by 13.44 percent. [end recording]

NICARAGUAN EMBASSY OFFICIALS DECLARED PERSONAE NON GRATAE

PY202120 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 20 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] The Foreign Ministry reported at approximately 1300 that "on this date, Alberto Nunez Rodriguez, Nicaraguan charge d'affaires, and Nidia Escobar, attached to the Nicaraguan Embassy, have been notified that they have been declared personae non gratae and have been asked to leave the country."

No Break in Relations

PY210142 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0016 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Asuncion, 20 Aug (TELAM)--The Paraguayan Foreign Ministry reported here today that it has notified Alberto Nunez Rodriguez, Nicaraguan charge d'affaires, and Nidia Escobar, attache of the Nicaraguan Embassy, that they have been declared personae non gratae, and that it has asked them to leave the country. The two diplomats will leave Paraguay tomorrow morning via Buenos Aires.

Although the Paraguayan Foreign Ministry communique is very brief, it was learned from reliable sources of that ministry that the deadline established by the Paraguayan Government for the two people to leave the country is at noon tomorrow.

TELAM was able to briefly contact the two diplomats this afternoon. They said that they do not know the reasons why they are being told to leave Paraguay. They said that they were summoned by the Foreign Ministry at noon today and notified of the Paraguay Government's decision without much explanation.

The Nicaraguan charge d'affaires and the attache to that embassy arrived in Paraguay exactly 2 months ago. Nunez Rodriguez is 27 years of age and Nidia Escobar is 25. They both identified themselves to TELAM as Sandinists and former anti-Somoza fighters.

The two diplomats also reported that they will leave for their country via Buenos Aires tomorrow on a Paraguayan Airlines (LAP) flight.

Paraguayan Foreign Ministry sources indicated that this measure does not represent the breaking of relations between Paraguay and Nicaragua.

BELIZE

RIDLEY SAYS CUBA 'NO THREAT'; HAS LOST FACE

FL201505 Belize City THE REPORTER in English 17 Aug 80 pp 1, 16

[Text] Britain's Nicholas Ridley, back in London from his visits to Belize and Guatemala, has told the BBC that another round of talks between the United Kingdom Government and Guatemala would be taking place within the next two months.

Mr. Ridley declined to say what would be the proposals which the British Government would put forward in the course of these complex discussions. He said both sides had agreed to regard the details as confidential, but he said he was hopeful for a solution this time round.

Mr. Ridley also declined to say whether Britain would keep her 2,000 strong garrison in Belize to provide protection for Belize after independence, but he said, Britain was anxious to bring Belize to an early independence.

Denying reports that Cuba had succeeded in filtrating into Belize, Mr. Ridley played down the idea of Cuba being a threat to the Caribbean, saying that Cuba had lost face in the region because of the mass exodus of the Cuban people.

Mr. Ridley's benignity towards the Cubans was in marked contrast to the attitude of the Americans. Only last week the House Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs released a report which declared that "Cuba sees itself as the arsenal, the training center, the adviser and the catalyst for revolution" throughout the Caribbean and Latin American region.

Commenting on the new round of talks with the Guatemalans announced for September or October, INSIGHT observes that Britain has sought to clarify that she wishes to disengage totally with Belize upon the achievement of independence, while Guatemala has indicated her view that the withdrawal of troops should be gradual.

INSIGHT reports that some subtle changes appear to have occurred and there is a growing concern that Guatemala might, under certain circumstances, unilaterally take action against Belize after independence.

(Guatemala has made no secret of the fact that it is worried about Cuba and the possibility of Cuban intervention. If Guatemala became convinced that Cuba had an inside track with the Belize Government, she might try a pre-emptive strike at Belize in order to frustrate Cuban designs).

"It would therefore seem that should coming rounds of talks fail," concludes INSIGHT, "the time scale for Belizean independence will again be open-ended." This was so despite the vastly increased activity of the last few months and a general agreement that Guatemala was more inclined to settle now than at any other time in the past.

Meanwhile in London the opposition UDP delegation has extended its stay in order to complete important discussions, which it had begun. A spokesman for the delegation told the reporter the delegation would leave London on Saturday and travel to Washington for talks with State Department officials and to New York for talks at the United Nations.

The delegation plans to stay in the United States for about ten days before returning home to Belize. In Belize the delegation will report immediately and directly to the people on its findings.

The UDP delegation comprises Dr. Theodore Aranda, party leader, Mr. Philip Goldson and Mr. Manuel Esquivel.

PAPER SAYS UK WANTS INDEPENDENCE TALKS WITHIN 2 MONTHS

LD201119 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 20 Aug 80 p 5

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Adamson: "Move for Free Belize by Britain"]

[Excerpt] A determined attempt to negotiate an agreement with Guatemala on independence for Belize early next year will open within the next month or two.

An agreement to hold talks at ministerial level was the only public outcome of the "social" visit to Guatemala City last week of Mr Ridley, Foreign Office minister with special responsibility for Latin American affairs.

Mr Price, the prime minister of Belize, or a senior member of his government will represent the colony's elected government at the talks.

Largest Colony

Considerable secrecy surrounds the new round of negotiations on Belize the largest piece of colonial territory still in British hands. But the mere fact that further talks have been agreed at a high level indicates that some common ground has been established.

It is expected that British and Guatemalan officials will meet shortly to prepare for the talks which, according to the foreign office, will be held between mid-September and mid-October. The venue has not been announced.

COSTA RICA

MINISTER COMMENTS ON JERUSALEM EMBASSY DECISION

PA200425 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Presidency Minister Jose Rafael Cordero Croceri has stated that Costa Rica affirms its position of complete independence in foreign policy, and for this reason, is not susceptible to any pressure and has, therefore, decided to keep its embassy in Jerusalem.

He added that the government cannot find a good enough reason to change the site of its embassy which has always been in Jerusalem.

Cordero Croceri said that Costa Rica's relations with other nations do not depend on conditions or clauses which certain countries are trying to impose.

Asked if the threats made by Arab nations over the past few days constitute a danger to our country, the official said that the oil supply which is the focus of their threats, has been guaranteed by Mexico and Venezuela. Therefore, any reprisal would not affect our country.

MINISTRY SPOKESMEN, LABOR LEADER REPORT ON STRIKE

PA201251 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Labor Ministry spokesmen have reported that 65 percent of the banana workers in Golfito, Palmar and Coto went to work today. However, the spokesmen admitted that those who work at the plantations did not show up.

Anticommunist Communique

PA200339 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] The government tonight issued a communique condemning the position adopted by the communists in the banana region, where they took two civil guards hostage and tried to ambush a police patrol.

According to Presidency Minister Cordero Croceri, this shows that subversive activities are being carried out and he has, therefore, alerted the country to what the communists are doing.

The government has announced that it will continue to guarantee order and respect for the law by whatever means it has at its disposal.

Support Strike Failure

PA210240 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The communist General Workers Confederation [CGT] called all the nation's workers to honor a 1-hour general strike today in support of the Costa Rica banana workers strike. However, its appeal was not heeded by most of the country's workers.

The Costa Rica University workers union called for a strike today, which was observed partially, since only a group of administrative workers stopped working from 1000 to 1100.

Some Heredia University and municipality workers also expressed solidarity with the banana workers this morning. The strike was not successful in any part of the country and only a few workers observed the strike.

Most of the San Jose municipal workers did not even know why they were being called upon to strike. They said that they did not understand why they were asked to strike when the country needs their work so badly. They said it was a matter of politics. Most government institutions operated normally, as well as shops, hospitals and other institutions.

COLONEL SAYS WEAPONS SMUGGLED ACROSS BORDER TO STRIKERS

PA210343 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente 0100 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] This morning Colonel Munoz, in command of the civil guard's civil region, said in Meily that weapons are being smuggled through the Sierpe region to be delivered to the strikers. It was also reported that Msgr Ignacio Trejos and several priests arrived to learn about the existing situation. Ten Legislative Assembly deputies arrived today to draft a manifesto and reveal it to the country.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE SAYS GOVERNMENT WILL CALL ELECTIONS SOON

PA200449 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 17 Aug 80 pp 11, 27

[Excerpts] This government will soon call elections to have the people choose their destiny. Leftwing groups will have the opportunity to participate and tell the people their opinion without bullets and death, but just by plainly expressing their views, Jose Napoleon Duarte, revolutionary government junta member, said in a televised speech night before last.

Durate said that the counterrevolutionary and subversive sectors have lost the concept of history because they do not realize that what they are doing is against the people's interest. "No one can carry out a revolution without the people's support, because the people are the ones who make the revolution and those sectors seem to have forgotten the people," Durate said.

Duarte invited the subversives to join the process and to not block the possibilities of making possible agrarian reform in our country.

Majano's Comments

PA190359 Paris AFP in Spanish 0219 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Aug (AF)--Col Adolfo Majano, member of the Salvadoran Government junta, today said that it would be unwise to call for general elections within less than 1 and 1/2 years in an eagerness to solve the country's sociopolitical situation.

Majano said that before talking about elections, the government must strengthen social and economic reforms because these reforms will be the structural basis for the democracy that the Salvadoran people want. The military officer praised the agrarian reform decreed by the government and noted that if there are any mistakes they will be gradually corrected.

With these statement, Majano expressed the opposite of what the other junta members had told opposition groups, saying that they must wait for the presidential elections which will be held soon so that they can legally aspire for the government.

Colonel Majano also blamed ultrarightist groups today for many acts of violence that have occurred in the country lately. He affirmed that the government must adopt drastic measures against them because they are the main enemies of the people.

Moreover, political violence continued this afternoon in San Salvador when four urban transport buses were burned by leftist groups who exploded several bombs at the outskirts of the city.

In addition, guerrilla groups dynamited the bridge over the Sumpul River today. This river is located on the border with Honduras, where the guerrillas and the army engage in frequent clashes.

Junta Members Comments

PA201450 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 19 Aug 80 pp 3, 20

[Text] There will be political changes in our country within the new government structures that will regulate the future course of the nation, it has been announced by members of the revolutionary government junta.

Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez and Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich have announced that studies are already underway for a new electoral law that will guarantee radical changes that will be truly democratic for a just and broad process truly democratic for a just and broad process truly free from all fears, pressure and abuse.

"It is not that we are going to hold elections right away," the two members of the revolutionary government junta observed. "Before we can hold elections, we must first settle many problems that greatly affect a future electoral process, which will be a guarantee for Salvadoran citizens. Solutions will be achieved and according to this new electoral law, elections will be called. It all depends on the preparations to be made, the solution of problems, total pacification and so forth," they added.

Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano Ramos agreed with them when he told a foreign reporter that it is not yet time to hold elections, but that it is necessary to begin thinking about how they will be held.

ARMED FORCES DENIES FPL REPORT ON CASUALTIES

PA192243 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 18 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] The Armed Forces Press Committee (COPREFA) has denied Farabundo Marti's People's Liberation Front (FPL) reports on the number of casualties it has caused the army. According to COPREFA "it is absolutely false that the army had many casualties in last week's armed clashes in the districts of Miralvalle and Amatepeque, in Soyapango and in other sectors."

COPREFA assures that "we are not hiding anything from the Salvadoran people" when we give figures on the army's casualties. Obituaries are carried by newspapers "in recognition of the patriotic action of those killed in the line of duty."

COPREFA says the armed forces reports on the most recent clashes are true to the facts and nothing is being held back from the public.

On the other hand, FPL sent a communique to EL MUNDO which says, among other things, that a national guard patrol was ambushed on 13 August in El Salitre de Aguilares jurisdiction, suffering seven casualties. On the same day, another military patrol from El Paraiso, Chelatenango, was ambushed in El Almendo de Aguilares jurisdiction, suffering four killed and three wounded. On 14 August, an army truck was ambushed in Miralvalle and reinforcements from the San Carlos military garrison in Ciudad Satelite were also attacked, for a total of 20 dead and 40 wounded.

FPL communique also reports that an explosive charge was placed in a national telecommunications administration (ANTEL) station in Santa Lucia district and that two detectives from the national police were executed in Plan del Pito.

OFFICIAL SOURCE EXPLAINS AIR FORCE ROLE

PA200030 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 19 Aug p 1

[Excerpt] A public security source yesterday explained that the mission of air force planes and helicopters in the struggle against subversion has been to try to locate where the extremists are hiding and never to attack anyone. However, there have been times when helicopters have been forced to repel an attack.

This explanation has been made to deny slanderous reports published abroad about the Salvadoran army, which has been accused of dropping bombs from helicopters and planes. A Mexican newspaper even reported that "a helicopter had bombed the Terraza movie theater when it was full of people."

The authorities admitted that there have been occasions when the helicopters have had to answer to rebels' fire, but this has been in uninhabited areas. Never have planes or helicopters used firearms in populated areas; the pilots, the same source added, have strict instructions in this respect, in order not to hurt innocent people.

GOVERNMENT APPEALS TO EXTREMIST GROUPS

PA200428 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 19 Aug 80 p 13

[Excerpts] Public Works Minister Jorge Alberto Morales Guillen was attacked at noon yesterday by extremist elements en route home from his office.

The citizens must be informed that a wave of rumors began circulating today on alleged attacks against other government officials. This is part of a new criminal campaign based on psychological terror being used by extreme leftists in view of the failure of the strike they called last week.

In the face of these actions, it must be clearly established that the moral and civic spirit of the Salvadoran people and their revolutionary government is solid and represents a decisive force in bringing peace to our country.

Once more, the revolutionary government appeals to those sectors engaged in irrational violence, to change their attitude, assume a spirit of prudence and an objective attitude in relation to the country's current situation, as well as one of pure respect for the most basic principles of human coexistence.

GOVERNMENT DENIES ALLEGED ATTACK AGAINST DUARTE

PA190353 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0225 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--This afternoon the Salvadoran Government denied that an alleged attack was carried out against Jose Napoleon Duarte, the Christian Democratic Party member in the junta.

Rumors of a shooting at Duarte's home began to circulate here after the San Salvador newspapers published a message of sympathy that Duarte was sending to the relatives of Jesus Zepeda, a corporal, on his death.

According to the government house, Zepeda was killed on Sunday when he was captured and tortured by alleged extremists near a town located 30 km north of San Salvador. The official version indicates that Zepeda was returning from Sitaba, 97 km north of San Salvador, after visiting relatives.

A bulletin issued by the information secretariat of the junta today said that "the rumors that have been circulating regarding this are baseless and are part of a misinformation campaign carried out by extremist groups."

According to the secretariat, Duarte and his family were home in San Salvador at the time of Zepeda's killing.

PROPAGANDA BOMBS EXPLODE IN SAN SALVADOR 19 AUG

PA210135 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 0200 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Several propaganda bombs exploded this morning in different neighborhoods of San Salvador, causing alarm among the residents who still have not grown accustomed to the explosion of bombs, the shootouts and other forms of violence.

The propaganda bombs exploded at the Plazuela Zurita, close to the government house, and at the Polytechnical University of El Salvador. There were no victims or material damage.

FOUR BUSES SET ON FIRE IN CAPITAL 19 AUG

PA202345 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1212 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Buses continue to be set on fire in the capital. At least four buses serving urban routes were set on fire yesterday by unidentified individuals, according to a report issued by the firemen corps.

LEFTISTS, SECURITY FORCES CLASH IN APOPA

PA210405 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1840 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Three propaganda bombs of the Revolutionary Democratic Front exploded this morning in the city of Apopa. Several residents said that the bombs exploded at 0700 in the vicinity of the (Vinsinca) ice cream factory. The residents also said that this morning there was a clash between leftists and security agents, but that so far it is not known if there were any casualties.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS IN MEJICANOS ATTACKED

PA210351 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1817 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] The residents of the El Calvario neighborhood of the city of Mejicanos became alarmed this morning when unidentified individuals attacked the police headquarters of that city. The station, on 3d West Street, was attacked at 0120 when a group of heavily armed individuals fired at the station for several minutes. Fortunately no one was injured and property damage was slight. It is not known who is responsible for this attack.

PAPER'S EDITORIAL ON U.S. INTELLIGENCE REPORTS

PA210020 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 20 Aug 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Conspiracy Against Central America Denounced in Washington"]

[Text] It was learned in Washington that military intelligence and political reports that were submitted to U.S. Congress in March and April this year had confirmed the dramatic escalation of communist subversion in Central America since the fall of Somoza, due to the Cuban Government ambition to become the dominant power in the Caribbean region. These reports had been kept secret for months and are now being released in a condensed version.

According to Col Rafael Martinez Boucher, a spokesman for U.S. Army Intelligence, "The Sandinist victory over Somoza's regime is perhaps the most dramatic and significant event in the area in recent years, and has restored to Cuba the role of exporter of revolutions in the Caribbean." Martinez Boucher also disclosed that Marxist groups are preparing for action in many countries in the near future, convinced that no force will oppose them. He says that much of it depends on the attitude assumed by the United States, which so far has been either neutral or subconsciously favorable to the plans of Havana.

Subversive activities in most cases have taken cover behind what is being called "wars of liberation," which use as pretext the economic and social conditions existing in most countries and "structural injustice," which allegedly is affecting Latin America.

The "liberationist" thesis has contributed to the support that many organizations and newsmen throughout the world are giving to subversion without any knowledge of the reasons for the problems troubling our countries. They sympathize with these movements in good faith, but they have not analyzed the situation very carefully.

It also has helped other groups, such as Amnesty International, to carry out an intensive campaign in favor of what they call "the process of transformation," which has obtained some backing from various governments.

However, in view of the magnitude of the conspiracy, the U.S. Republican Party and some regimes in South America and Europe have already taken the first steps toward setting up a defense system to regain the ground shamelessly lost. [paragraph continues]

The Bolivian coup d'etat, which may count on the undisguised support of its neighbors, was the result of this attitude. It is obvious that behind the alleged democratic front which the government of Lidia Gueiler presented and behind Siles Zuazo's platform there was a large scale extremist movement promoted by Cuba and the USSR which would have spread like a cancer throughout the Southern Cone.

Therefore, it is not surprising that the countries that backed the Sandinists with arms and money were the first to protest against Garcia Meza's coup.

GUATEMALA

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY OFFICIAL KILLED IN SAN MARCOS

PA202139 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1836 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 20 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Ruben Merida, a leader of the Christian Democratic Party, was assassinated this morning in San Marcos Province, in the north.

The crime occurred in the national school of the provincial capital, where the victim used to work as teacher. A group of armed men entered the classroom where Merida was holding a class and fired at him several times, killing him in front of his pupils.

The victim was director of the party's branch in San Marcos Province and in the 1978 national elections ran for deputy of that region.

NICARAGUA

FIRST MEMBERS OF HEALTH MINISTRY'S MILITIA SWORN IN

PA201403 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] The first contingent of Health Ministry militias was sworn in during a political-cultural event held yesterday at the heroes and martyrs of the health workers plaza. Sixty companeros who work in the Health Ministry were sworn in and six of them were praised for their discipline.

Deputy Health Minister Adolfo Chamorro Tefel was present at the event. He saluted the formation of the Sandinist peoples militias and talked about their role in defending the revolution. After Dr Chamorro's speech, the new militia members staged a military parade.

COURT CONVICTS SEVEN ANTICOMMUNIST ARMED FORCES MEMBERS

PA201505 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Seven members of the so-called Anticommunist Armed Forces [FARAC] were found guilty by the 2d criminal district judge in the state trial against them for crimes against public order and security.

Andres Espinoza Neyra, FARAC recruiter, was sentenced to 6 years in prison. Absalon Morales Olivares, Juan Antonio Paz Cardenas, Porfirio Gonzalez Rodriguez, Andres Garcia Vasquez, Santos Basilio Mejia Ponce and German Paz Cardenas were sentenced to 3 and 1/2 years in prison.

All of the lawyers who participated in the trial were state-appointed because the prisoners did not appoint one within the time stipulated by law. Most were brigade members of Jalapa and Leon. According to the attorney general's charge they received training in camps of Somozist guards in Honduras.

According to documents presented, their plans were to sow chaos in the northern part of the country through harrassment, the organizing of counterrevolutionary cells and the rescuing of the imprisoned genocidal guards both in the free zone and in Leon.

They were captured in Jalapa when they entered the country from Honduras and were turned over to the judge on 9 August. The ruling was handed down yesterday in the 2d criminal court in the special trial established by the revolutionary laws.

This is the second group of counterrevolutionaries sentenced by our justice. On Monday, a group of 12 of the so-called Democratic Armed Forces were sentenced. Five of them were acquitted.

MAJOR FIRE BREAKS OUT IN MANAGUA ARMY DEPOT

PA182219 Paris AFP in Spanish 2120 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Managua, 18 Aug (AFP)--Managua's fire department has reported that a big fire broke out at 1430 today at the main military installation of the Nicaraguan Army, located in the extreme southside of the city. This used to be called Tiscapa Hills, but was renamed El Chipote.

A large quantity of ammunition has blown up and, according to reports, there are many persons injured. So far, firemen have been unable to get close to the fire due to its size. Large explosions and bursts of small arms fire, apparently set off by the fire, can be heard in every direction. The fire can be seen from the other end of the city.

According to reports, the fire started in a place called Cantagallo, half way up in the hills, but this has not been confirmed.

The army's ammunition, arsenal and armored equipment depots are in the installations which the fire is burning to ashes.

Supported by a heavy rain, 15 fire trucks from four stations are trying to put out the fire.

Communique on Fire

PA191732 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Three people were burned during the unfortunate accident in El Chipote this afternoon when a fire broke out in an ammunition depot. The fire was quickly brought under control through the great efforts of the Managua firemen who estinguished the fire shortly after it broke out. There was a great movement of civilians and soldiers in the area as a result. Among those burned are welder Jose Juis Mojica and an individual identified as Arnoldo Garcia. The name of the other burned individual has not yet been released. Here is the Interior Ministry's official communique on the fire:

To the Nicaraguan people: The Interior Ministry dutifully reports to the citizens that at around 1400 today, 18 August, a regrettable accident occured in the El Chipote installations. The accident occurred during remodeling work on some of the installations when the workers were soldering the roof's metallic structure. Due to the carelessness of a worker, a piece of soldering iron fell on a sack of ammunition stored in the building. As a result of the explosion, a fire broke out. It was quickly controlled by the heroic actions of the Managua Fire Department. Despite efforts to avoid a greater tragedy, we must lament the fact that two companero workers who were in the building sustained serious burns. Fortunately, neither the troops nor the prisoners in El Chipote installations were injured.

Managua, 18 August 1980. Interior Ministry.

SEVEN CUBANS IN U.S. INTERESTS SECTION SURRENDER

PA210241 Paris AFP in English 0206 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Havana, Aug 21 (AFP)--Seven of the 147 Cubans still taking refuge in the "American Interests Section" here have surrendered themselves to local authorities, diplomatic sources said Wednesday.

The seven--five men and two women--are former political prisoners or parents of prisoners. They had been in the American Interests Section--which represents the United States in Cuba in the absence of official diplomatic relations--since May 2.

HAVANA REPORTS ON PLIGHT OF REFUGEES IN U.S., PERU

PA202249 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Manuel Rodriguez, a 19-year-old antisocial of Cuban origin, died in [words indistinct] medical center, as a result of blows he had received on the head. Rodriguez was seriously injured when U.S. authorities violently suppressed the riots which broke out in Indiantown Gap, Indiana, [as heard] on 5 August. There are more than 6,000 antisocials of Cuban origin in this overcrowded camp who are restless over the delay of U.S. authorities to relocate them.

The Canadian newspaper LE DEVOIR reports that one out of every six of these individuals has managed to get a job, but the rest are swelling the ranks of the unemployed.

Meanwhile, from Lima, Peru, it has been reported that terror and anarchy is reigning in San Luis Camp in Lima, where the antisocials are living in tents in deplorable conditions. Arturo Cornejo Huayapa, the camp director, indicated that the antisocials have caused damages of approximately $5 million.

UN ENVOY DENOUNCES U.S. PRESENCE IN PUERTO RICO

FL201036 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Cuba has reasserted that the general peoples' liberation movement against colonial, racist and imperialist domination and for independence and social progress is the setting for the Puerto Rican people's struggle.

Speaking during the special UN Committee on Decolonization's debate on Puerto Rico, Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri said that the committee's sessions are taking place at a difficult historical juncture in the midst of the progressive deterioration of international relations. Roa said that the anticolonialist struggle encompasses that of the fishermen of the island municipality of Vieques, bombarded daily by the U.S. Navy, and of the patriots who are fighting with all their means against the imperialist power oppressing Puerto Rico.

My delegation takes note of the charges by the Puerto Rican petitioners who have appeared at this forum concerning the escalation of repression by imperialism and its local lackeys against the Puerto Rican patriots, Roa stressed.

Commentary on Puerto Rico

FL201219 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 20 Aug 80

["Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information" program commentary]

[Text] The Democratic Party's national convention held last week at New York's Madison Square Garden once more brought out into the open Washington's annexationist interests concerning Puerto Rico. A group of presumed delegates from the island set up a poster at the door of one of the halls where the convention was taking place that depicted U.S. annexationist plans for Puerto Rico. The poster, as well as other signs, showed a map of the island in blue on a white background and cynically proclaimed: Puerto Rico, 51st state. This cannot be viewed as a simple occurrence; it is very serious and critical because in so openly coming out for the annexation of the island, those individuals only presented a very dangerous opinion.

So far, the dispute in the United States over the destiny of Puerto Rico had been based on two possible alternatives: so-called statehood--which is nothing more than annexation--and the status quo--that is, the so-called associated free state.

Reagan's Republicans stated in their platform that they will try to resolve the matter through only one means--annexation.

Meanwhile, Carter's and Kennedy's Democrats considered both options. With the marked intent of winning the island's primaries over Kennedy, Carter made use of the theatrical effects of his demagoguery and said: The people of Puerto Rico should decide their own destiny. In this way, Carter won the majority in the island, winning one more delegate than Kennedy. In later statements, however, Carter seemed to forget his words. At present, the President and candidate for reelection has openly identified himself with the supporters of annexation.

The Democratic convention recently held was the setting for what some experts have been calling a psychological strategy to win over supporters for the idea of statehood contained in the Democratic platform and which is nothing more than annexation.

Carlos Galliza, president of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, alleged: They all insist on U.S. domination over our fatherland. Neither Carter, Kennedy nor Reagan seriously talks about respecting the national rights of the island. Reagan is more insolent when talking about his intention of annexing Puerto Rico. Carter and Kennedy have done so more subtly. The Puerto Rican leader also said that the so-called self-determination of Puerto Rico included in the Democratic platform is an attempt to deceive the people and the world because it ignores the basic requirement of U.S. transfer of power to the Puerto Rican people.

Therefore, it can be concluded that whoever of the U.S. presidential candidates wins the final elections will continue to be a danger for Puerto Rico because, subtly or not, he favors annexation. Now, those gentlemen who want to live in the White House must be asked whether they have taken the will of the Puerto Ricans into account when talking about annexation. Those who forget the lessons of the history of the peoples of our America and underestimate their spirit of struggle are in the end abruptly brought back to reality. Puerto Rico wants its independence. Ultimately, its people will be the ones to have the final say.

COMMENTARY ON LORD CARRINGTON'S VISIT TO REGION

PA170210 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 16 Aug 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] British Foreign Secretary, Lord Peter Carrington, recently toured several Latin American countries. He had the opportunity to witness the misery, the exploitation and the imperialist domination being experienced by the people in these countries. He was also able to see that these people, with just cause, are rebelling with increased energy against their situation just as they rebelled in the past against colonial domination, including British domination, in our America.

However, since there is none so blind as he who does not want to see, the British foreign secretary only saw what he wanted to see and made a statement which makes him look ridiculous. He said that Cuba is the reason for the destabilization in Latin America. We do not believe that Lord Carrington made this statement out of ignorance. He knows very well that the disturbing factor in Latin America is, unless he wanted to say that Cuba is a disturbing factor for the imperialists--the looters of the wealth and the work of our people and the invaders of our lands.

The truth is that those who have been disturbing and destabilizing Latin America since the previous century are the U.S. imperialists. The British, Spanish and Portuguese colonialists were the ones doing this before. They were the ones looting the natural resources of our America then.

The U.S. imperialists are disturbing Latin America when they support with all their resources the tyrants who murder the people and protect the interests of the oligarchy and imperialism. This is what is happening in El Salvador, Guatemala, Bolivia, Paraguay and Haiti and this is what has happened before in Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada.

The U.S. imperialists are the ones who destabilized the Chilean constitutional government of the Popular Unity Party. They promoted in Chile the reactionary subversion that culminated with the overthrow of that legally constituted government and the assassination of President Salvador Allende and thousands of Chilean patriots.

Are not the Yankee imperialists the ones who established the Somoza dynasty, which massacred the Nicaraguan people up to last year, in Nicaragua almost 50 years ago? The destabilizing maneuvers carried out by the U.S. imperialists and their pressure mechanisms against the government of Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley are very recent. Lord Carrington and his ancestors were the ones disturbing Jamaica before.

Who intervened in Mexico, Nicaragua, Haiti, Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic and other Latin American nations with their Marines and their soldiers? Lord Carrington knows--because he is experienced in this type of thing--that the U.S. imperialists are the ones doing so with the exploitation of their transnationals, their military invasions, their threats of invasion, their CIA, their military bases, their colonialist domination in Puerto Rico, their nuclear blackmail and their support to all the reactionary regimes in the continent.

It is possible that Lord Carrington, the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries in the world feel disturbed because Cuba, just like other truly free and sovereign countries, maintains an unshakable policy of principles of confrontation against imperialism, colonialism or any type of domination and because other people in our America are fighting with similar determination to attain their true and final independence.

MORA HERMAN ALLEGES U.S. SPECIAL FORCES IN EL SALVADOR

FT210102 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Text] The presence in El Salvador of U.S. Special Forces, South Vietnamese, Israeli, Somozist and Argentine mercenaries, and counterrevolutionaries of Cuban origin adds an element of enormous significance to the tense situation that prevails in that country.

These Special Forces and mercenaries are taking part, with the troops of the Christian Democratic junta, in the genocide of the Salvadoran people. Precisely today, reports from San Jose, Costa Rica, say that San Salvador's suburban and outlying areas awakened practically under a state of siege. Heavily armed troops surrounded the area and proceeded to make careful searches in homes under the command of officers who spoke exclusively in English and gave their orders through interpreters.

The army did not allow photographers in the area and journalists were kept at some distance although they were able to see that the officers who were directing the operation were not Salvadoran citizens and spoke in English, were using arms that are different from the ones used by Salvadoran troops and were obeyed submissively by Salvadoran military personnel.

All this completely confirms the charges being made for sometime regarding Yankee intervention in El Salvador. A secret U.S. document prepared by the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington expresses the great concern which the United States has over regional stability in Central America as a necessary way to protect its interests. The United States, according to the document, currently is committed to guaranteeing the survival of the Christian Democratic junta and is prepared to provide substantial economic and military assistance as well as advisers to El Salvador.

The United States has delivered about $5 million in weapons to the Salvadoran junta this year and another $5 million will be delivered in 1981. The United States has trained 1,971 Salvadoran officers and 448 policemen. About 200 Yankee military advisers and instructors currently are operating in El Salvador distributed in three antiguerrilla airborne troop bases located in the regions of Chalatenango, Zacatecoluca and the northern part of the country. This is the exact angle of the borders with Guatemala and Honduras.

The aggression plans of U.S. imperialism against El Salvador have been denounced repeatedly by the united directorate of the Salvadoran revolutionary movement. Washington is trying by all means to prepare an intervention force to use it if the junta fails in its intention to contain the popular advance. The imperialist plans are being actively prepared and they include direct aggression as well as the formation of a mixed force composed of soldiers from Honduras, Venezuela, Costa Rica and Colombia under the command of the United States.

It is necessary to recall what James Carter's adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, said in the capital of the empire that Washington will use any method, even the most reproachable, so that what happened in Nicaragua is not repeated in El Salvador. That is why U.S. leaders, although involved militarily and politically in El Salvador, use their lackeys and all the mass communications media at their disposal on the continent to spread manipulated reports daily that speak of the presence of Sandinists and Cubans in El Salvador. They want to create a pretext to intervene in that country. They are not going to succeed in preventing the popular triumph of the Salvadoran people just as they were unable to prevent it in Nicaragua where they also used the lie that Cuban revolutionaries were involved there.

ANTIGUA

GOVERNMENT TAKING STEPS TO FORESTALL LEFTIST COUP

PA201611 Paris AFP in English 1602 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Aug 20 (AFP)--The government of the self-governing Caribbean state of Antigua is taking steps to forestall any post-independence leftist coup in the island.

Radio reports monitored here said that government's action follows police information that extreme leftists were preparing to overthrow the government after Britain grants the island independence next year. The Antigua Government is adequately prepared to defend itself against "leftist elements" operating in the country who plan a coup d'etat, minister without portfolio Lionel Hurste has warned.

Premier Vere Bird's ruling Antigua Labour Party won 13 of the 17 parliamentary seats at the April 1980 general elections. The leftist Antigua Caribbean liberation movement led by Tim Hector failed to win a single seat.

GRENADA

BISHOP URGES SUPPORT FOR MAJOR PROJECTS

FL182357 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Brother Maurice Bishop has urged the democratic and progressive forces of the country to put forth their efforts into making sure that the four major projects undertaken by the government and people of Grenada succeed. [Words indistinct] at the rally held honoring [words indistinct] anniversary of the birth of Jamaican-born Caribbean hero Marcus Garvey.

[Begin Bishop recording] We have undertaken four massive projects (?calling) for all of the energy of our people and, therefore, the party, the progressive leadership in the country, the democratic and popular forces in the country must see [words indistinct] getting out there and insuring that the (?center) for popular education succeeds, that a land reform program goes forward, that the people's militia that we are building is built and built quickly, that the Sunday morning community work brigades continue to grow in strength and move even faster and faster to being a powerful mass organization. These are the tasks. These are the things that Garvey would have liked to see done today. These are the things that he would himself have given as lessons for the people of the Caribbean. [end recording]

BRIEFS

VENEZUELAN AID--Venezuela has presented Grenada with a new nondirectional navigational radio beacon to be used at Pearl Airport. The equipment was handed over at a ceremony here last Saturday. The new nondirectional navigational radio beacon replaces an older type model which was in use since the 1940's. The new beacon has a power rating of 1,000 watts, twice as powerful as the one it replaces. The original vertical 1806 antenna will be also in use with the new radio beacon. [Text] [St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2030 GMT 18 Aug 80 FL]

AIR ROUTE AGREEMENT--Venezuela and Grenada have signed an agreement to set up a commercial air route between the two countries. Reports say planes from Grenada will begin flying to Venezuela in November, while the Venezuelan Airlines will do the same a few weeks later. [Text] [Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 14 Aug 80 FL]

JAMAICA

MANLEY BLAMES 'IMPERIALISM' FOR ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

FL200036 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley has accused imperialism of being directly responsible for the economic problems of the world today. Imperialism divides and destroys, said Manley before thousands of persons, recalling that as a result of the international economic crisis there are today almost 12 million persons unemployed in the United States, Great Britain and Canada.

Referring to the current political situation in Jamaica, Manley criticized the small minority in the security forces which believes that it can be above the law.

PNP TO PROPOSE ANTIVIOLENCE MEASURES TO CABINET

FL181819 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1803 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] The ruling People's National Party [PNP of Jamaica will propose to the cabinet new measures to end the political violence that it taking place in that country. The proposals were decided upon this weekend during a closed-door meeting of the PNP's highest leadership organ in the mining city of Mandeville.

Although no details of the agreed-upon proposals have been released, PNP General Secretary Donald Duncan indicated the measures include firepower for the security forces. Delegates from the island's six regions participated in meeting in which Jamaica's current political situation and preelectoral activities also were discussed.

MANLEY APPOINTS ACTING MINISTER OF SECURITY

FL201510 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 16 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] The Hon. Carlyle Dunkley, minister of public utilities and transport, has been appointed to act as minister of national security in place of the Hon. Dudley Thompson, who has been hospitalised with a recurring heart ailment.

Appointment of Mr. Dunkley was made by Prime Minister Michael Manley and announced by Jamaica House yesterday.

The announcement said that Mr. Dunkley, in addition to acting as minister of national security, would perform his duties as minister of public utilities and transport.

It added that the attorney general and minister of justice, the Hon. Carl Rattray, who had previously acted as minister of national security, was off the island attending an international law conference in Lagos, Nigeria.

Mr. Rattray had been acting as minister of national security since June. Subsequently, when Mr. Thompson went on three weeks' sick leave, Mr. Rattray continued to act, and did so up until yesterday.

Meanwhile, the condition of Mr. Thompson, who has been confined to hospital since Monday to enable his doctors to conduct tests because of a recurring heart ailment, was yesterday described as "stable".

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 165 22 August 1980

CONTENTS

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza, Other Junta Members Promoted C 1
Brazilian Paper Reports Banzer May Replace Garcia Meza C 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 21 Aug]
EL DIARIO Denies Being Government Mouthpiece [17 Aug] C 2
Military Reportedly Maims Labor Leader Reyes C 3
Amnesty International Denounces Attack on Mining Town C 3
Episcopal Council Supports La Paz Archbishop C 3
Italian Citizens Expelled After 27 Days in Prison C 4
Finance Ministry To Renegotiate Foreign Debt C 4
Withholding of Loan Impairs Natural Gas Sales C 4

BRAZIL

Videla Holds Press Conference in Brasilia 20 Aug D 1

COLOMBIA

Government Denies Recognition of Bolivian Junta F 1
M-19 Reiterates Rejection of Amnesty Offer F 1

PANAMA

Joint Training of National Guard, U.S. Forces Announced N 1
[MATUTINO 21 Aug]
President Royo To Visit Venezuela 22 Aug N 1
Demonstrators in David Protest Bus Fare Hike N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Premier Price Leaves for U.S. Visit P 1

COSTA RICA

Decision To Maintain West Jerusalem Embassy Explained P 1
Presidential Delegation To Leave for Nicaragua 22 Aug P 1
Talks on Banana Strike To Resume P 2

EL SALVADOR

Power Company Strike Blacks Out Country P 2
Morales Ehrlich Address Nation on Recent Strike P 3
Commentary Cites Government Junta 'Differences' P 7

Junta Member Majano Visits Agrarian Reform Area P 8
Combined Military Operation Eliminates 'Guerrilla Cells' P 8
[EL MUNDO 20 Aug]
17 Guerrillas Killed [DIARIO DE HOY 21 Aug] P 9

GUATEMALA

Foreign Minister Defends Absence From Managua Meeting P 9
Rumor on Belizean Unilateral Independence Discounted P 10

NICARAGUA

Junta Protests VOA Report to U.S. Ambassador P 10
Reportage on Nonaligned News Agencies Meeting P 11
'Slander Campaign' P 11
Meeting 'Successful' P 11
TANJUG Report P 13
Panama's Royo Arrives For Literacy Campaign Conclusion P 14
Technical Personnel Training Pact Signed With Cuba P 14
FRG Social Democratic Leader Reaffirms Support P 14
[BARRICADA 13 Aug]
Junta Member Cordova Speaks on 'Direct Line' P 15

CUBA

Cooperation Protocol Signed With Guinea Q 1
Garcia Frias Conducts Inspection Tour of Ports Q 1
Venezuela, U.S. Said To Be Operating 'Spy Network' Q 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

CHILE

Israel Embassy To Be Moved to Tel Aviv V 1
Frei Calls for Transition Government, Assembly V 1

PARAGUAY

Nicaraguan Diplomats Leave at Government's Request V 1

URUGUAY

Government Issues Decree on November Plebiscite V 2

MEXICO

Policy on 200-Mile Economic Zone To Be Maintained V 2

GARCIA MEZA, OTHER JUNTA MEMBERS PROMOTED

PY211924 Paris AFP in Spanish 1732 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 21 Aug (AFP)--It was reported here today that Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza has been promoted from brigadier to major general through a decree signed by the three commanders of the armed forces (air, naval and army).

Air Force Commander Waldo Bernal Pereira has been promoted to major general, and Navy Commander Ramiro Terrazas has been promoted to vice admiral.

A decree signed by Garcia Meza, Bernal and Ramiro Terrazas reveals that remaining promotions and appointments will be notified by means of memoranda to be delivered to the person concerned in order to prevent the enemies of the fatherland from learning the details of the armed forces' internal organization. However, it was learned that the officers posted on the borders will be assigned to the main cities and that they will be replaced by the officers from the cities.

BRAZILIAN PAPER REPORTS BANZER MAY REPLACE GARCIA MEZA

PY220003 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Aug 80 p 11

[By Hugo Martinez]

[Text] Buenos Aires--Argentine Government sources have disclosed that former Bolivian President Hugo Banzer held a meeting with Argentine President Videla before departing for Sao Paulo last week.

According to these sources, General Banzer went to the Olivos presidential residence, located on the outskirts of Beunos Aires, where he lunched with Gen Jorge Videla. During the meeting they evaluated the Bolivian situation, which they described as "delicate."

Banzer reportedly expressed his concern over General Garcia Meza's irritable personality and stated his opposition to the violent methods that the present Bolivian president is using. He reportedly added that Garcia Meza's methods are sometimes completely "unnecessary and even self-defeating." Banzer also reportedly criticized the way in which Garcia Meza handles relations with the Catholic Church.

General Videla, who has expressed his sympathy with Garcia Meza's regime, is able to maintain an open dialogue with General Banzer because he is his personal friend. The former Bolivian president studied at the Argentine military school, and he is the classmate of several Argentine generals who are younger than President Videla.

Moreover, Banzer reportedly stated that despite Garcia Meza's difficult position "it is necessary to support him in his administration, since otherwise a civil war would break out which would have to be confronted by a divided army."

A few hours after the luncheon, General Banzer and his entourage left by airplane for Sao Paulo, where he avoided contact with the press.

According to a diplomatic source, General Banzer said that the region's international policy experts had suggested that a careful replacement operation be planned in Bolivia. This policy would keep General Banzer far away from the center of Bolivian problems and, therefore, neither the disruption of Bolivian union organizations, the closure of universities, nor the conflict with the church will harm him.

Banzer was advised to come to Brazil and explain the Bolivian situation to top-level Brazilian officials. Furthermore, he was told to be prepared for an eventual operation that will reportedly replace General Garcia Meza with General Banzer, who will reportedly be installed in power by a group of supporters of the constitution.

The replacement will reportedly take place after the so-called dirty work that Garcia Meza is carrying out is over. This phase will coincide with the end of General Videla's term in the presidency. Since during his government Banzer tried to adopt democratic solutions, he did not have any conflicts with the church and, moreover, he was able to maintain U.S.-Bolivian relations at an acepetable level. Banzer, therefore, is reportedly the proper person to lead the second phase of the Bolivian coup.

This plan was reportedly discussed during the meeting that President Videla held yesterday afternoon in Brasilia with General Figueiredo. This, moreover, would explain why the Argentine foreign minister believes that the Bolivian situation is delicate and why he was annoyed when questions on this issue were raised.

The "replacement operation" may take place around the month of November.

EL DIARIO DENIES BEING GOVERNMENT MOUTHPIECE

PY220152 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 17 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] There were changes of government in several countries before U.S. President Carter decided to instigate the emergence of Marxist regimes in Latin America. In international press commentaries all of them were considered to be deplorable political events that were confined within the borders of each country.

The government that emerged on 17 July has been looked upon with a different view. It is the government that has caused the most rage in the U.S. and USSR Governments. The agreement of their viewpoints regarding Bolivia merits an extensive analysis in order to discover the real reasons for that rage.

"Journalists" have undertaken with a special determination to release information regarding our country, and they have not only demonstrated their partiality but also their determination to distort reality. And there are agencies that close ranks for the dissemination of exaggeration and lies and the distortion of events.

Some sources in Europe have stated that EL DIARIO is the official mouthpiece of the government of the military junta. Absolutely false. EL DIARIO has been and will be fully independent. It has been accused by the leftists of being pro-Yankee imperialist. And now? We do not need to rectify such an irresponsible statement.

Undoubtedly EL DIARIO is a newspaper that supports Bolivia's cause, the laws of the legal framework and order. It has never and will never support the agents of extremism, and it has always fought them head on.

It was the victim of governments such as those of Ovando and Torres that represented extremism, morally and materially taking over the institutions. But noble causes always impose themselves.

We have not changed our position. It is EL DIARIO of Bolivia for the Bolivians, and nobody and nothing will change this.

MILITARY REPORTEDLY MAIMS LABOR LEADER REYES

PY202207 Paris AFP in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Paris, 20 Aug (AFP)--According to information that has been received from La Paz, Bolivian labor leader Simon Reyes, who has been in detention since the 17 July coup, "has lost an eye and is semiparalyzed due to torture."

After making this charge, the French chapter of the Bolivian National Committee for the Defense of Democracy (CONADE) urged all French political, labor, humanitarian and religious organizations and parliamentarians to intervene in order to save the life and gain the release of the leader of the miners union.

CONADE indicates that according to information from La Paz, Simon Reyes was arrested at the headquarters of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) on the day of the coup and is currently suffering from very serious internal and external injuries.

Reyes is being held in utmost secrecy in a cell of the department of political order of the military junta in very precarious and unhealthy conditions, the CONADE communique adds. According to this organization, the military junta--and especially the interior minister, Col Luis Arce Gomez--is responsible for the physical state of Reyes.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL DENOUNCES ATTACK ON MINING TOWN

PY212159 Paris AFP in Spanish 1247 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] London, 21 Aug (AFP)--The humanitarian organization Amnesty International today denounced the disappearance of 900 inhabitants of a mining locality after a violent attack by the armed forces. The soldiers committed murder, rapes and kidnappings during their attack on 4 August against Caracoles, 266 kilometers southeast of La Paz, Amnesty International asserts, quoting eyewitnesses of the attack.

According to reports received by the organization, the Max Toledo Regiment bombarded the locality using artillery, planes and armored vehicles. The inhabitants were shot down as they escaped, and beheaded bodies were loaded onto trucks.

Amnesty International adds that in the very center of this mining locality, which is known for its opposition to the new regime, one miner was killed by the explosion of a load of gunpowder that had been placed in his mouth.

EPISCOPAL COUNCIL SUPPORTS LA PAZ ARCHBISHOP

PY212202 Paris AFP in Spanish 1742 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 21 Aug (AFP)--The permanent episcopal council released here today a strong pronouncement of support for the archbishop of La Paz, Msgr Jorge Manrique, due to the repeated government attacks against the prelate. A few days ago the interior minister, Col Luis Arce Gomez, maintained that Manrique has not been arrested due to his age, but that there is a limit to everything.

The document of the episcopate asserts: In view of the frequent and baseless attacks against Manrique, we reiterate our [words indistinct] of La Paz and at the same time protest the ignoble campaign that has been unleashed against such a worthy and fervent pastor.

ITALIAN CITIZENS EXPELLED AFTER 27 DAYS IN PRISON

PY211610 Paris AFP in Spanish 2245 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 20 Aug (AFP)--Two civil servants of the Italian Government arrived here today on their way to Rome after being imprisoned for 27 days by the rightist government of Gen Luis Garcia Meza in Bolivia.

Primo Silvestre, a sociology professor at the San Andres University, and Alfonso Cazotto, a newspaper specialist working under contract for the La Paz Catholic newspaper PRESENCIA, said that three priests--two Spaniards and one Italian--continue under arrest in the El Alto neighborhood prison where they were kept during their imprisonment. The names of these priests were not revealed.

FINANCE MINISTRY TO RENEGOTIATE FOREIGN DEBT

PY211359 Paris AFP in Spanish 2355 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 20 Aug (AFP)--It was officially announced here today that a mission of the Bolivian Finance Ministry will soon travel to New York in order to negotiate deferred payment of the debt which the country has with international bankers, $160 million of which must be paid in the course of 1980.

Finance Minister Gen Jose Sanchez Calderon disclosed this information and indicated that this operation does not imply renegotiation of the foreign debt, since negotiations in this regard will be carried out later. Bolivia's contracted foreign debt amounts to $3.5 billion, while overall yearly exports amount to only $0.9 billion.

In one of his first speeches to the nation, President Luis Garcia Meza indicated that the servicing of the foreign debt could be equivalent to as much as 68 percent of the exports for this year. Due to this the finance minister defined Bolivia's economic situation as very delicate.

WITHHOLDING OF LOAN IMPAIRS NATURAL GAS SALES

PY211938 Paris AFP in Spanish 0347 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 19 Aug (AFP)--According to information released today by the afternoon daily ULTIMA HORA of this capital, due to the stalemate in the negotiations for a $32 million loan from the World Bank and the IDB, Bolivia cannot assess its reserves of natural gas.

This information was disclosed right after Brazilian Foreign Ministry spokesman Bernardo Pericas had just reported that his country will not purchase Bolivian gas until the reserves of the selling country are evaluated.

In the meantime, as long as these reserves remain an unknown quantity, the World Bank and the IDB will not grant the loans necessary to build the gas pipeline from Santa Cruz (Bolivia) to Corumba (Brazil), which will cost over $1 billion.

Gen Luis Garcia Meza has repeatedly stated that he wants to sell gas to Brazil as soon as possible. In addition to this, official sources have explained that for the time being no date has been set to renegotiate, at the level of bilateral commissions, the price of the natural gas which Bolivia is selling to Argentina.

VIDELA HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN BRASILIA 20 AUG

FY211433 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0035 GMT 21 Aug 80

[By Jorge Brinsek]

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 20 Aug (NA)--Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla this afternoon told Brazilian journalists, regarding the status of persons missing in Argentina, that "the Argentine people are the only judges (regarding what has been done during the anti-subversive struggle). The Argentine people have accepted the situation and therefore there is nothing more to talk about."

Videla, who held a 30-minute press conference with Brazilian journalists during his last day in Brasilia, refuted the reports that Argentine had interfered in the military coup which ousted Lidia Gueiler's constitutional Bolivian administration.

Videla expressed his belief that a peaceful and lasting solution for the border conflict with Chile will be found by means of the pope's mediation and reaffirmed that the only objective of the Argentine Armed Forces is to bring democracy to the country.

Videla asked the Brazilian journalists to forgive him for the short time available for the press conference: "I would have liked to spend much more time with you, but unfortunately the many engagements of my agenda preclude this," he stated.

The press conference was also attended by Argentine journalists who are covering the presidential trip. Basically what Videla did during the press conference was reaffirm to the Brazilian press the positions which are well known in Argentina, through earlier statements of the president himself on the occasion of other press conferences, in connection with human rights, the Bolivian issue and the pope's mediation.

In view of the short time available for the press conference only 7 of the 30 Brazilian journalists who attended the conference were able to ask questions.

In response to a question, Videla categorically rejected the possibility that his recent remarks to the effect that Argentina views the Bolivian coup d'etat in a favorable light will harm relations between Brazil and Argentina.

"First of all, I would like to make clear," Videla said, "that Argentina did not interfere with this military uprising beforehand, because we believe that it is an exclusively Bolivian issue."

Videla added that "once the uprising took place and became an irreversible fact steeming from a given situation, Argentina recognized the new Bolivian Government by way of expressing support to a brother nation; and Argentina has promised, in addition to the purely political act of recognition, economic support should this be necessary in view of the needy situation which this brother country is experiencing."

Videla went on to say: "I believe that Brazil's attitude has not been very different from ours because it has also recognized the Bolivian Government; therefore, I do not see how this can cause a cooling of relations with Argentina. The fact that I am here after the event is proof that no such things has happened, and I must say that I have received from both the Brazilian Government and people an attentive and affectionate welcome."

Videla was then asked about the opinion of his military government about the progressive institutional normalization in Latin American countries which had previously been ruled by military regimes.

After explaining the reasons which led the Argentine Armed Forces to take over the power in 1976, Videla said that steps are being taken to gradually reestablish democracy in Argentina.

"Argentina is not afraid of democracy. Neither Argentina, nor the Argentines, nor the current Argentine Government are afraid of democracy. On the contrary, we all want democracy as soon as the conditions for it are right."

In connection with the recent installation of President Fernando Belaunde Terry's constitutional administration in Peru, Videla said that this "shows that when there is a will to reach democracy, the peoples can do it, as long as the conditions are right. The Peruvian case is an example for Argentina, because after a military government Peru has been able to attain democracy, and Argentina believes that the outcome of our process will be the same."

When another journalist asked him whether Argentina would reject the ruling of the pope on the border conflict with Chile, should the verdict be unfavorable to Argentina, Videla said that the mediator "is not a court of arbitration" and therefore there can be no ruling.

Videla described the current stage of relations between Argentina and Brazil as "brilliant" and explained that all countries, especially neighboring countries, have to go through a process of ups and downs "which happily have been overcome in this case." After recalling that all prior differences had been resolved after the reconciliation of the disagreements regarding the utilization of the resources of the Parana River, which is commonly owned by Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil, Videla forecast a promising future for bilateral relations and expressed hopes that "this situation will continue for a long time."

Talking about the intervention of the armed forces in Argentina's political life, Videla reviewed the achievements between 1976 and the present.

A journalist of an international news agency accredited in Brasilia asked Videla about the measures which his government had implemented to resolve the status of the persons which are missing in Argentina as a result of the antisubversive struggle.

Videla outlined Argentina's situation during the terrorist attacks "aimed at changing our way of life and taking over power through violence" and explained that "the armed forces and the Argentine people had accepted the challenge and had prepared themselves for the fight.

"It was a war which we neither looked for nor wanted. Among its consequences are fatalities, missing persons and prisoners. We do not rejoice in the sorrow of others. We share the sorrow of those who have lost loved ones. The two sides had to pay the price. We share the sorrow of those who have no news about some loved one. We echo this sorrow and feel it as if it were our own, because it is the sorrow of all Argentines."

In conclusion Videla was asked about his speech yesterday at the Itamaraty in which he mentioned the creation of an ideological and harmonious front against the countries which harass those nations which are struggling against terrorism.

Videla said that what he had said must be considered with the understanding that Argentina is not advocating the creation of any specific bloc. On the contrary Argentina believes that all nations and especially Western nations must realize that this aggression does not stop at anything in its efforts to change the way and meaning of our lifestyle."

P

GOVERNMENT DENIES RECOGNITION OF BOLIVIAN JUNTA

PA192126 Paris AFP in Spanish 1844 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota, 19 Aug (AFP)--Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe denied here today reports that Colombia has recognized the new military regime in Bolivia.

In a statement to newsmen, Uribe said that the fact that the Colombian ambassador is remaining in his post in La Paz does not mean that the Julio Cesar Turbay government has recognized the military junta which overthrew President Lidia Gueiler. The foreign minister thus denied reports from La Paz that Colombia had tacitly recognized the de facto government in Bolivia.

M-19 REITERATES REJECTION OF AMNESTY OFFER

PA201733 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0207 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota, 19 Aug (EFE)--The Colombian guerrilla group, 19 April Movement (M-19), has confirmed that it will not accept the amnesty proposed by the national government because it does not reflect the country's current economic, political and social situation.

In a communique sent to the media, the M-19 members currently being tried in a verbal court-martial state that attempts are being made to turn the initiative into "the Liberal Party's great lever for the presidential elections of 1980."

According to them, the amnesty project has been proposed so that "overnight, thanks to a formal touch-up, the ugly face of antidemocracy can again smile and gain votes, but we political prisoners say no to that."

The amnesty has been rejected ever since President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala announced it because the various armed groups want those who have already been sentenced or who are being tried to also be pardoned.

Last week, after kidnapping Congressman Simon Bossa Lopez and four newsmen, the M-19 turned in a document proposing the total reorganization of the current social, political and economic systems in order to accept the amnesty. The government has flatly rejected this proposition.

JOINT TRAINING OF NATIONAL GUARD, U.S. FORCES ANNOUNCED

PA211528 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 21 Aug 80 pp 1A, 8A

[Communique issued by the Panamanian Ministry of Government and Justice--no date given]

[Text] The Government and Justice Ministry reports that an instruction and training program of units of the Panamanian National Guard and the U.S. Armed Forces will begin on 22 August 1980 to prepare them for the protection and defense of the Panama Canal in accordance with the provisions of the Panama Canal treaty signed in 1977 and which took effect on 1 October 1979.

The program includes exercises by both forces, in U.S. military areas by Panama National Guard, and in the Republic of Panama by the U.S. Armed Forces. The members of each force who participate in the exercises will also receive training from the other force. For the first time, the maneuvers and training are being organized and supervised by the combined board created by the Torrijos-Carter treaties and directly responsible for the protection and defense of the canal after consulting with the respective governments.

[Signed] Ricardo Alonso Rodriguez, government and justice minister.

PRESIDENT ROYO TO VISIT VENEZUELA 22 AUG

PA220356 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] President Aristides Royo will make a 10-hour visit to Venezuela tomorrow to meet twice with his colleague, Luis Herrera Campins, and sign a $100 million credit to be invested in public works in Panama.

Royo, who will visit Venezuela for the first time since he became president, will be received at 1100 by the Venezuelan president at Simon Bolivar Airport and will hold his first meeting 1 hour later.

Although the agenda has not been published, official circles revealed that the two presidents will discuss the Central American, Caribbean and international situations. They will also talk about implementation of the Venezuelan and Mexican agreement signed at the beginning of this month to supply the Central American and Caribbean countries with petroleum.

Half an hour later President Royo will sign the $100 million credit agreement granted by Venezuela to Panama for public works. Most of the credit will be spent on a bridge over the Panama Canal to join Panama City and the Pan-American Highway. The loan will also serve to build three overpasses in Panama City and a highway to the canal bridge.

DEMONSTRATORS IN DAVID PROTEST BUS FARE HIKE

PA192027 Panama City Circuito RPC-Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Today some 500 persons demonstrated on the streets of David, Chiriqui Province, to protest the 5-cent rate increase in transportation fares effective today. Reliable sources told this station that all activities at the schools in Pedregal, Revolucion and La Primavera, on the outskirts of David, were suspended. Meanwhile, traffic to the Enrique Malek International Airport and other neighboring communities is being blocked. Residents participating in the movement told this station the protest will continue until the authorities contact them to discuss the issue.

BELIZE

PREMIER PRICE LEAVES FOR U.S. VISIT

FL220114 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Premier Price, accompanied by the honorable V. H. Courtenay [minister of state in the premier's office] has left Belize for a visit to the United States.

COSTA RICA

DECISION TO MAINTAIN WEST JERUSALEM EMBASSY EXPLAINED

PA211656 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus has stated that the Costa Rican Embassy in West Jerusalem will remain there. He pointed out that that embassy has been in that city for several years and, therefore, the government finds no important reason to transfer it elsewhere.

The problem stems from the fact that many countries have decided to transfer their embassies from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv. The report adds that the countries which have withdrawn their embassies from Jerusalem and relocated them in Tel Aviv have done so fearing the reaction by the Arabs, and have warned that any country that recognizes Jerusalem as the capital of the Jewish state is placing itself in a state of war with the Arab world, which could lead to the suspension of the supply of oil or the breaking of diplomatic relations.

Jerusalem was a divided city for many years. Part of it was under the Israeli flag and the other part was under the Jordanian flag. The situation there changed after the 6-day war.

The Costa Rican decision does not imply approval of the Israeli decision. In a press communique, the Foreign Ministry notes that the decision to maintain our embassy in Jerusalem does not at all imply that our government approves of the Israeli Government's measures. It adds that the Costa Rican Goverrment has agreed that Ronaldo Fernandez, its ambassador to that country, will not visit those offices of the Israeli Government which are opened in East Jerusalem; that is, in the part of that city which for years was under the sovereignty of Jordan, the Arab state which together with Egypt and Syria lost the 6-day war.

PRESIDENT, DELEGATION TO LEAVE FOR NICARAGUA 22 AUG

PA200407 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo will go to Nicaragua on 22 August for a 3-day official visit. The main reason for this visit is to participate in the closing events of the national literacy crusade which will end on Saturday. It has been reported that President Carazo will be accompanied by Presidency Mirister Jose Rafael Cordero, Education Minister Maria Eugenia Dengo de Vargas and Human Promotion Minister Marina Volio. Other ministers who will accompany the president will be Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus, Public Works and Transportation Minister Rodolfo Mendez and Planning Minister Wilburg Jimenez. Thus, President Carazo will have visited Nicaragua twice in less than a week. As it may be recalled, he visited Masaya on Sunday on a private visit to participate in the coronation of Our Lady of the Assumption held in Monimbo. The president will return to the country at noon on Sunday.

TALKS ON BANANA STRIKE TO RESUME

PA211840 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Telephone report by Hugo Espinoza from Ciudad Neilly--live]

[Excerpts] A group of Golfito Workers Union members headed by Edwin Oviedo, the union's secretary general who had been detained in the southern police post, went last night to the capital to join the talks which are scheduled to take place early this morning to resolve this difficult labor problem in the southern region.

It was learned that he will hold talks with the government and that these talks will be based on several proposals of the government, the banana company and the workers union.

Meanwhile, it has been reported that the government has arranged in the past few hours for the arrival of helicopters and more antiriot equipment from the United States so patrolling of the strike can be done from the air, thereby avoiding direct contact with the strikers, and maintaining a broader and quicker control of those points where any conflict might break out.

Regarding the zone of La Estrella Valley the situation is normal. However, there are serious problems in the Bandeco farms. Colonel Munoz announced that the police will arrive today to try to impose order in all those sectors.

Therefore, in the past few hours there has been no violence in the southern region of the country. We are awaiting the results of the talks which will be resumed early today and it is firmly hoped that this banana conflict may be completely solved by the end of this week.

EL SALVADOR

POWER COMPANY STRIKE BLACKS OUT COUNTRY

PA220148 Buenos Aires LATIN Spanish 0108 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 21 Aug (LATIN)--The distribution of electric power was completely suspended today throughout El Salvador after the power company workers union declared a strike to demand the release of political prisoners.

The strike has begun to affect telecommunications and the distribution of drinking water, because the pumps are stopped.

The armed forces general staff and the chiefs of the security corps throughout the country were called into an immediate emergency session at the National Defense Ministry to analyze the grave situation, a military spokesman told LATIN.

The leadership of the union on strike warned that it will remain on strike indefinitely until the government and the company give in to its demands. In addition to the release of political prisoners, the striking workers are demanding the rehiring of 30 trusted workers who were fired by the company yesterday for participating in two recent national strikes called by the left in its struggle against the government junta.

Union and company spokesmen announced that negotiations were begun immediately between representatives from both sides to find a solution to the grave conflict.

MORALES EHRLICH ADDRESSES NATION ON RECENT STRIKE

PA212253 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Speech to nation by Government junta member Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich--live]

[Text] Good evening, dear friends. In line with the revolutionary government's policy of being constantly in touch with the people, tonight I will speak in the name of my associates to continue with that exchange and analysis and to continue on this path which can lead us to a social system of peace, justice and brotherhood.

On this occasion, I must refer to the incidents which have just occurred so we can use them as experience and then act as an entire nation on a specific path which will guarantee that new society of which we have spoken so much.

We all know that on 13, 14 and 15 August the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR]--or better said, the Coordinating Board of the Masses because the front is nothing but the Coordinating Board plus one or two people--announced a nationwide general strike. They made a number of preparations and they announced the strike 6 or 7 days before it was held. They invited newsmen from throughout the world. About 100 foreign newsmen arrived. They made a number of preparations so that there would be a climate of great tension and so they would achieve their objective of paralyzing the country and stopping people from going to work and to stop the businesses and factories from opening. That was the objective of all those preparations.

I repeat, they called newsmen from all over the world and they held a news conference at the office of the Human Rights Commission. I take advantage of this opportunity to make the following observation: I don't think the human rights office is really the most adequate location for announcing general strikes, for announcing terrorist acts, street disturbances, attacks and so forth. I think that is a negation of human rights.

Well, at that same news conference, these people said that a 5-day strike would be held and that it would be accompanied by activities in all neighborhoods and by street action. They said that if at any time the people were forced to work they would then use all their military equipment [equipo militar] and so on. They announced terrorist acts.

I think all of us know well that the famous strike of 13, 14 and 15 August was not successful. It was really a failure. What the people did--and we must understand it like this--by going to work was to say: Gentlemen, enough of violence. Let us take a new path. It is not true, as the Coordinating Board or these leftist people say, that the people want a war here. This is not true. The people want peace. That is how we must view that strike. It was a failure. In other words, it was a victory for the people in the struggle to achieve peace, to find a path in which ideas can be expressed and discussed and to decide, within pluralism, what is most advisable for the society.

Since the labor strike was not successful because the Salvadorans went to work, there was an attempt to turn the strike into violence. Many members of the media, although they accepted that the strike was a failure--the entire world knows it was a failure--began to immediately stress that there had been 60, 80 or 100 dead as the various newsmen reported.

In truth, gentlemen, I think it is time that we think about this. Since so many foreign newsmen came, I had the opportunity to talk with some of them, some communists, some French and so forth. They agreed that when they were called to that news conference by the leftists in which they were invited to witness the departure of the government junta--that was how the invitation was made--they noted that either these boys of the front are not great political analysts--because they thought they had a huge popular support and in truth they did not have it--or as a newsman told me, something really big was going to occur that night which would paralyze activities the following day. Nothing happened. The people went to work. All that they had planned failed.

The problem that we have is that all of this is being done for export. I think the lack of popular support for the left is increasingly more evident. They are waging an international battle. That is why there are reports abroad indicating that we are in the middle of a full-fledged war, that everything is changing here, that the strikes have been successful.

I can give you an example. Please focus the cameras on this cable dated 13 August. It states: El Salvador. Deaths. San Jose, 13 August, AFP. At least 80 leftist militants were killed by the Salvadoran Armed Forces in clashes which occurred in the suburbs of San Salvador during the first day of general strike. It was confirmed here tonight by Father Benito Tovar, a member of the Salvadoran Marxist People's Revolutionary Bloc [BPR]. Tovar, who is in exile in Costa Rica, stressed that the strike called by the left is a great success, at least in rural areas, where the strike was 100 percent successful, quoting the BPR as source.

Father Tovar added that reports coming out of San Salvador are false. One hundred percent of industry is at a standstill as well as 90 percent of commerce, although 25,000 troops of the armed forces were mobilized, [he said].

As you can see, we are really witnessing schemes that cause us to sit down and think. It is obvious that the leftists have reached a point where they can export violence by making the world believe that they are involved in civil strife, in civil war in this country in which all the people are at war with the government, in which all the peasants went on strike, as this gentleman says. I do not know if Father Tovar is still active in the priesthood; he lives in Costa Rica. But, when he says that not a single peasant went to work, that all industries were paralyzed, that 90 percent of commerce--you who are now listening to me: Can you say this man is right? Or is he a political fanatic? Or is he lying openly?

But gentlemen, this is the point we have reached. I really believe they are going to fall prey to their own propaganda.

What has happened these days? There has been much damage, a lot of it. Physical damage. But there have also been deaths and this must be regretted.

I wish to explain something. I want you to think about this and then you'll say I'm right.

Who called the strike? The Coordinating Board of the Masses. Who made all the preparations? Who called in the newsmen? Who outlined the objectives to be attacked? The towers that were going to be blown up? The trucks that were going to be ambushed? The stations and electrical substations that were going to be attacked? They did. What about the buses that were going to be burned? They did. They prepared, they acted, they attacked, they used their military materiel and they lost.

This is something that foreign reporters also thought about.

There were deaths, and this is regrettable. There should not have been any. There were about 100 deaths during that weeklong strike. Some were security agents or members of the army. But mostly, they were guerrillas who participated in attacks. There were also political assassinations. I will talk about this later.

All this demonstrates poor military technique on the part of these gentlemen. They came, they attacked and they lost. But they caused deaths, and it is these deaths that are being exploited abroad. This is what makes it appear as though the situation were disastrous here in this country, as though it were falling apart. You, who have lived through these days, have seen how an entire nation wanted to work and everything possible was done to stop people from going to work.

Eight electricity pylons were blown up to put out the lights, which is why there were outages. Buses were burned. Attempts were made to scare people. Rumors were begun to stop people from working. But we all did go to work.

We must also analyze another aspect of the strike. There was property damage. On the first day, four buses were burned. The idea was to put out lights, and this is why seven or eight pylons were blown up. They were unable to achieve their goals; the pylons were repaired. Then, they turned to transportation. During the 3 days of the strike, 24 buses were burned: 3 on the first day, 17 on the second and 4 on the third.

Gentlemen: This is a very high price. A great many people have been left out in the cold. But things did not stop there. And this is what I would like all Salvadorans to see. After that, reprisals began. The strike did not succeed. It was a failure. Then, these gentlemen began to apply sanctions, punishment and so forth. There were attacks, like the attack on the minister of public works, whom they tried to kill. His security guard was killed.

Political assassinations. I wish to emphasize assassinations, because when a group of guerrillas seizes a bus and sets it on fire, with a man inside; when they arrive at a restaurant such as La Carreta, invite reporters to witness the affair and then shut people up inside to burn to death; when they assassinate a watchman, take people off buses and kill them then and there, this is political assassination. It is terrorism.

Buses. So far, 83 buses have been set on fire. A short time ago, I told you that 24 had been burned during the 3 days of strike and 70 more since the strike ended. All across the nation, they are setting buses on fire out of rage, out of rancor.

Abductions. They have begun to abduct industrialists. It will not be long before they do it to others.

Theft; extortion; stores, pharmacies and so forth have been shamelessly robbed.

What is this?

Gentlemen: It is a futile scheme of desperation, of defeat. It implies defeat and it also implies an effort to frighten people, but people are no longer frightened.

But then, they began these acts of vandalism, of burning buses, because, if in the future it occurs to them to strike again, they are going to say: We have already frightened these people.

Gentlemen: What happens then to the people who are now without work, with the millions of colones the burning of these buses and the blowing up of towers and repairs have cost? Think of how much all the workers and peasants, working from sunup to sundown, how much all Salvadorans are going to have to work to recover this 10 or 12 million which the 3 days of strike cost. (?It is these people) who work, because those who (?stop others) from working do nothing. They have grown used to living at the expense of others, to destroying everything. It is up to you to build again what they have destroyed.

It is time to reflect and decide that this is not the path.

That is the reason for this system of exportation [as heard]. Here, we have reality, and those gentlemen abroad wander around happily, speaking with horror about this country. They have the money to do it. But here again, this shows a lack of political analysis.

While they wander around abroad, without knowing the reality of El Salvador back here, other young people and other guerrilla-type persons go around committing acts that destroy any movement that may have emerged from a good cause.

What is the consequence? The degeneration of popular organizations. We can no longer say it is the product of desperation. No, gentlemen. We have reached the limits of hypocrisy. It is being said that rights are being defended, but all human rights are being attacked. It is being said that liberty is being defended, but an entire nation is being dominated and scared. In a word, life is being defended, but there are deaths galore.

Another consequence is the increase of common crime. The leftwing is to blame for this, for having given arms to these common criminals. We have come to the point where nobody knows if we are dealing with leftist organizations or with mere common criminals engaged in all kinds of misdeeds. This is a struggle that concerns us all.

With their crimes they have prevented a government action against rightist terrorism. Because all this terrorism exists and we condemn it strongly. It is not right in this country for anybody to appoint himself judge and determine the fate of a human being. Today, I learned that other bodies were found in a park in Ilopango. This shows me a tendency toward sadism and [words indistinct].

Naturally, when the emotions are stirred up and increased, then comes the war of the extremes, and this type of action causes the greatest harm to the government because it mars its image and prevents it from operating, while frustrating many people. Who suffers the most for this? The people are the big losers. The unemployed drivers and the people who have lost their small businesses. In all, the cost of this recovery also includes the constant fear in which the people live.

Gentlemen, we believe all Salvadorans must be clearly aware that we must avail ourselves of the experience obtained from all that is happening in the country. We are not going to speak of victories, not at all. Nobody can claim victory over others, much less we as a government.

The decision of the Salvadoran people means that the governing junta has a great obligation with respect to the people and with respect to you.

The people, and you as part of that people, have chosen the path of peace, of revoution in freedom, of a social justice without violence, and that decision, we say to you, commits us even more. We tell you that we are with you; that we are with the people. There is a new path, and it is that path along which, as a revolutionary governing junta, we are struggling. These are the facts. This government has designed a different nonviolence scheme for El Salvador, within which we can all participate and build a new, different, humane, and equal society.

I also want to issue an appeal to the left, to tell them, gentlemen of the Coordinating Board in the various fronts: In contrasting what you said years ago at the beginning with what is taking place now, with the Salvadoran reality, I say to you that you are counterrevolutionaries. Analyze the action of the Coordinating Board of these groups of youths on the streets. It is holding up change and the revolution, and that is counterrevolutionary.

They are merely looking for a fight over political power; to kill and destroy to gain power, disregarding the suffering of an entire people. Gentlemen: I think it is time we realize very seriously and sincerely that this is a struggle for power, because they are obeying other interests. We, as the revolutionary governing junta, are concerned for your interests, for the people's interests, and that is what we are fighting for.

I also want to issue an appeal to the left, to tell them: Gentlemen, do not continue with this scheme. You are losing popular support. You do not have popular support. You have reached a stage of vandalism. The movement has degenerated into terrorism, assassination, the negation of all those values for which the struggle began. I want to tell them: You are Salvadorans. You also have the right to live in El Salvador. As a government, we tell them that we are not designing a democratic system within which [words indistinct] but within the rules of the democratic game, try to use popular support. We also work for that popular support.

To the people we say that it is not a matter of intransigency. That we must not seek extermination but the path where we may all be able to participate, respecting the rules of the democratic game, which were designed precisely so that the people may express themselves. Let us put a stop to violence, to armed confrontation, as there is no reason to continue in this daily death race.

Finally I want to appeal to all, especially the young people, and tell them that the future of this country hinges on you. I have heard some young people who have joined the extremes say that here there is no place for a democratic scheme; that every effort has been made to struggle within a climate of freedom but that the government has not permitted it. Gentlemen, this is false. [Words indistinct] but now, the junta has designed a scheme within which one may participate, may take action and may influence the political decisions of the people in a peaceful and effective manner. The junta is guaranteeing this. The people who struggled in the past for these rights now guarantee you that such rights are going to be fulfilled to serve the people, the youths, to all.

Friends, I conclude by making a final appeal. Let us follow the democratic scheme. All forces desiring peace must join forces to support this process, to rally with the people to support it, to accept what little violence will still affect them but which will abate [words indistinct] and finally, with all the people create that new society we all desire with justice, humanity and dignity. Thank you and good night.

COMMENTARY CITES GOVERNMENT JUNTA 'DIFFERENCES'

PA220331 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 2123 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Commentary: "Colonel Majano's Statements"]

[Text] The newspaper EL MUNDO yesterday published an AP item on statements that Colonel Majano had made to that international news agency. We were also able to listen to more of Colonel Majano's statements through a Spanish radio broadcast. From what we read in EL MUNDO and heard in the Spanish radio, we concluded that Colonel Majano has a different opinion of the country's situation from those of the other members of the government junta, the armed forces high command and the U.S. Embassy. Consequently, his solution to the nation's problems is also different from theirs.

If we add to this the fact that Colonel Majano kept out of the public eye during the nationwide strike so that no one could use his personal prestige to attack the strike or the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], we can easily deduce that there are basic differences among the members of the government junta over the following issues:

1. The country's disastrous situation with its violence, repression, poverty and injustice cannot be blamed exclusively on the leftwing or on subversives. The extreme rightwing is chiefly to blame for this situation because it has ruled the country for many years and still has a powerful grip on the government and the army.

2. The leftwing should not be the main target of a punitive action. This action should be carried out against the extreme right, contrary to what is being done now. The action needed consists of profound economic reforms, such as those being carried out now as well as political and military reforms not yet initiated.

3. The situation in the country is so serious and abnormal that the elections proposed by Duarte, the high command and the U.S. Embassy are not the solution. The solution is to have all sectors of the population participate in the government. Among these sectors, the most important is the FDR with which it is necessary to start a dialogue and perhaps reach a social agreement.

4. If in reality the military cannot establish contacts with leftiwng groups, then it should establish contact with the FDR, a non-military organization having contacts with armed leftwing groups.

5. It is important for the army to modify its conduct which did not happen after 15 October as promised. Thus seriously compromising the ideals expressed on that occasion. Military justice is far from fulfilling its promises.

These are the strong differences which still exist among members of the junta, the armed forces high command and the U.S. Embassy, which through its ambassador has reiterated its support for junta's democratization and pacification plan. These differences are what kept Colonel Majano from showing up at San Carlos headquarters since the promises made on 15 October have not been kept.

As it stands now, neither the FDR, with all the broad sectors of the population which forms it, nor the dissident Christian Democrats, nor the progressive sectors of the armed forces who are with Colonel Majano, are in favor of the government's plan. What is so serious about the situation are the facts that the two trends within the government are irreducible and that it is not Colonel Majano's group which is in control, but his adversaries'. This makes the possibility of a dialogue as well as a nonviolent solution to the situation much more difficult. Therefore, we are recommend that our radio listeners take notice of this situation and start forming their own opinions of what is really happening and what could be the best solutions for the country.

JUNTA MEMBER MAJANO VISITS AGRARIAN REFORM AREA

PA211937 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] San Salvador--A member of the revolutionary government junta visited farms where the agrarian reform program is being implemented in various parts of the republic. Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano presided over a meeting of more than 2,000 peasant delegates at the Salvadoran Agrarian Reform Institute to analyze the results obtained from the new land holding system. Colonel Majano also attended a general assembly of the savings and loan cooperative of (Sapotitan). He was accompanied by Minister of Agriculture and Livestock Octavio Orellana Felix. They both discussed the benefits which peasant families have already obtained by becoming the owners of the land they are now tilling.

COMBINED MILITARY OPERATION ELIMINATES 'GUERRILLA CELLS'

PA212250 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 20 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] Several guerrilla cells operating between the Lempa River and the San Vicente Department litoral were eliminated yesterday afternoon by a combined search operation carried out by the armed forces and security corps, military press committee spokesmen said today.

The operation, they said, was begun yesterday morning from two points, from the Cuzcatlan Bridge on the Lempa River and the San Vicente litoral zone. The forces came together at several ranches which have been incorporated into the agrarian reform process. The ranches are located in the northern part of San Vicente Department. Counter-guerrilla forces of military detachment No 5 of the San Vicente garrison participated in the operation. Reports say that the operation should be completed this afternoon.

Several groups were discovered yesterday afternoon and last night. These fled through the jungle with the army in pursuit.

The Armed Forces Press Committee communique says in conclusion that interdepartmental transport service buses were attacked in various sectors of Aguachapan, Santa Ana, Sonsonate and other departments. The army has begun a new series of patrols to keep these attacks to the minimum.

17 Guerrillas Killed

PA212224 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 21 Aug 80 pp 2, 21

[Excerpts] Seventeen guerrillas were killed yesterday between 0200 and 1300 while resisting a combined military operation in Piedras Blancas and El Pilon--known as Gavilan Heights--near Lake Olomega.

At the end of the operation, 17 unidentified bodies were found and it is believed that the wounded were removed by the retreating guerrillas. Some 300 chlorate bombs were found at the place and detonated on the spot because of the danger involved in handling them. Electric wire and a large amount of the 28 February People's Leagues' propaganda was found at the site. The military operation involved Olomega, El Carmen and Intipuca.

Military spokesman said that air force helicopters had been attacked from Cochagua Heights by terrorists firing G-3 and Galil rifles. The helicopters were not hit.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER DEFENDS ABSENCE FROM MANAGUA MEETING

PA212032 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan ambassador to Guatemala yesterday insinuated that Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras boycotted a meeting of foreign ministers scheduled to be held in Managua. Guatemala Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez commented on this today, indicating that the nation should invest its efforts in things that yield better results:

[Begin recording] Our Foreign Ministry was very clear concerning the meeting when it indicated that adequate conditions for the meeting did not exist. We believe that Guatemala should participate in any meeting where the time and work invested by the Guatemalans will result in something, even if it is small, that will benefit our Central American peoples. [end recording]

Castillo Valdez also reported that there are still almost 20 refugees in the Guatemalan Embassy in Nicaragua: [Begin recording] There are still 19 Nicaraguan refugees in our embassy in Managua. We have not received any information on whether the Nicaraguan Government has decided to grant the safe-conducts so they can leave. [end recording]

RUMOR ON BELIZEN UNILATERAL INDEPENDENCE DISCOUNTED

PA201914 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Strong rumors circulated yesterday in Belize that that Guatemalan territory might obtain a unilateral independence from the English Government. This version was propagated by the local papers, which reported on the issue profusely.

Although no official comment was made here, no importance has been attached to this rumor, which might be merely part of a campaign launched by Premier Price.

According to Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez, the talks with the English commission will continue in September and October, as agreed with the acting [as heard] UK Foreign Minister, who recently visited this country. Minister Castillo Valdez added that many hours of work are needed to resolve the Belizean issue, which dates back to many years before the independence of Central America.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA PROTESTS VOA REPORT TO U.S. AMBASSADOR

PA211513 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government junta has protested to the U.S. ambassador the distortion by the Voice of America, the official voice of the U.S. Government, of the law that prohibits Christmas advertisements.

Here is the text of that protest which also demanded a rectification of the report which was broadcast:

Mr Ambassador Lawrence A. Pezzullo, U.S. Embassy

Dear Ambassador:

A Voice of America report aired yesterday at 2030 Nicaraguan time indicated that the National Reconstruction Government junta had issued a decree prohibiting commercial advertisements that promote the sale of Christian-inspired objects and images at Christmas.

On the instructions of the National Reconstruction Government junta, I am addressing this letter to you to protest such a misrepresentation of the real decree issued by our government which was widely disseminated inside tne outside Nicaragua. This protest is being filed in light of the fact that the Voice of America is an official station of the U.S. Government and its correspondent in Nicaragua is a U.S. Embassy employee, Mr Conrado Godoy.

Far from prohibiting the sale of Christian-inspired objects and images, the National Reconstruction Government junta has issued this measure to preserve the true spirit of solidarity and fraternity which the festivities of the birth of Christ should embody and to remove those celebrations from commercialism and mercantile manipulation. We hope that through this measure we can also set an example for other countries which as a result of past influences have bequeathed to us the distortion of our Christmas festivities and the substitution of their popular meaning and symbols for others which are completely alien to our tradition.

We hope that the Voice of America will issue to its audience a sincere rectification of the falsehood of the aired report because it deeply harms the image of our revolution.

Free fatherland or death!

Emilio Baltodano Cantarero, minister-secretary of the government junta.

REPORTAGE ON NONALIGNED NEWS AGENCIES MEETING

'Slander Campaign'

PA191525 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] At the meeting of the coordinating committee of the nonaligned countries' agencies pool oday, Nicaragua charged that imperialism is perpetrating a slander campaign against the Sandinist revolution. Nicaragua made the charge during the important meeting being attended in Managua by 14 delegations of news agencies and observers of several countries and international organizations. Nicaragua is seeking international solidarity to confront the campaign which has essentially been unleashed in the United States.

Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the National Reconstruction Government junta, and Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, spoke on this campaign to the meeting.

Sergio Ramirez made an interesting analysis of the reactionary press organs' effort to present to the world public a distorted view of events in Nicaragua. He explained that Nicaragua is waging a war on two fronts: Internationally, it defends the principles of its revolution, showing the fairness of the process being undertaken, while domestically, it combats the ideological harassment of the sectors which have been displaced from political power. The Sandinist leader said that these two situations are the expression of the struggle against an anti-Nicaraguan plan promoted by the most reactionary sectors of international capitalism. He noted that the struggle is not between a new and an old journalism but between a new and an old society. He also explained that the Nicaraguan revolution's concept of freedom of the press is nothing like the one held by the IAPA and other organizations which respond to similar interests of the management.

Like Ramirez' speech, Commander Nunez' speech was loudly applauded. Speaking on behalf of Nicaragua's political vanguard, Nunez asked for the support of the new organs which defend a truly honest journalism.

The false reports spread by the U.S. press regarding an alleged arms trafficking through Nicaraguan territory to the Salvadoran revolutionaries are clear proof of the Sandinist leaders' charges.

Observers attending the fifth meeting of the nonaligned pool stressed the impact caused by the Nicaraguan charges and forecast that Nicaragua would receive effective solidarity in the information field.

Meeting 'Successful'

PA211801 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] The fifth meeting of the coordinating committee of the nonaligned countries' news agency pool was adjourned at [time indistinct] this afternoon in Managua. The meeting was held at the Intercontinental Hotel. The final resolution will be announced at 1000 tomorrow.

Pool President Companero Pedro Ivacic expressed his gratitude to the Sandinist National Liberation Front's [FSLN] national leadership, to the governing junta of national reconstruction, to the Union of Journalists of Nicaragua, and particularly to the campanero members of the NEW NICARAGUAN NEWS AGENCY, for having made possible the success of the fifth meeting of the pool's coordinating committee.

The following is the statement by William Grigsly, the Nicaraguan delegate to the meeting [words indistinct]:

[Begin recording] I believe that one of the most positive results for the NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY as well as for Nicaragua and the Sandinist popular revolution is the fact that this was the first meeting of its type ever held in our country. In fact, it was the first of its kind to be held in Central America.

This has special significance for our country at this time when the revolution is going through a difficult phase and the transnational news agencies are depicting our revolution with a false, slanderous campaign, harmful to our people. This meeting has been emphatic in its opposition of such a campaign. For examale, it scored AFP for circulating a slanderous report involving our government in a fire that seriously damaged the El Cipote military installations.

The meeting has also been highly significant to the NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY as it served to establish close bonds with several agencies. In fact, we have signed two important agreements with Yugoslavia's TANJUG and Cuba's PRENSA LATINA. In addition, we are about to sign, probably tomorrow, a new agreement with NOTIMEX, of Mexico. Thus, the meeting has been highly significant from all viewpoints. [end recording]

After having heard Companero William Grigsly's message, we can say that this was a day of great activity for our Sandinist leaders as Comdr Tomas Borge Martinez and Comdr Bayardo Arce, both attended the meeting.

The following is the statement of Companero Carlos Garcia, member of the State Council and director of the NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY, at the closing session:

[Begin recording] This fifth meeting of the coordinating committee of the nonaligned countries' news agency pool has been particularly gratifying to our news agency and to our country. It is the first event of its kind ever held in Central America. As you know, the Nicaraguan revolutionary government and the FSLN have attributed great significance to this fifth meeting. The visit of Sergio Ramirez, member of the governing junta, and of Comdrs Carlos Nunez, Bayardo Arce and Tomas Borge Martinez fully confirmed the importance which our vanguard, the FSLN, and the Government of Nicaragua gave to this meeting.

We are deeply moved at this moment because we realize it is the culmination of great efforts on the part of our agency, with the full support of the Sandinist government, to bring this meeting to a successful conclusion. I want to take advantage of this occasion to express our deep appreciation and gratitude to the Cuban companeros who with their cooperation made the success of the meeting possible. We also want to thank the PRENSA LATINA leadership's contribution on this occasion. [Passage indistinct] as well as Yugoslav companeros. To all of them, in the name of the NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY and the people of Nicaragua, we say thank you.

We know that we have made many mistakes; that we were not able to offer all the facilities you deserved. Nevertheless, although we do not intend it as an excuse, we must explain that these miscues were basically due to our lack of experience and to the critical economic situation affecting our country as a result of the nefarious Somozist military dictatorship. We hope our apologies in this respect will be accepted.

We hope to have the opportunity to meet with you again in our country, confident that our pool will constantly grow and produce new information alternatives.

Long live the nonaligned movement! Long live Nicaragua! Thank you very much.
[end recording[

TANJUG Report

LD211230 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1114 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Managua, 21 Aug (TANJUG)--The fifth meeting of the coordinating committee of the non-aligned countries' news agency pool ended here in Managua yesterday evening. Consensus has been reached on all agenda items and the report on the implementation of the conclusions of the second pool conference, held in Belgrade last year, adopted. The report was submitted by the coordinating committee chairman.

The coordinating committee has adopted a resolution on the development of communications systems of non-aligned countries' news agencies in cooperation with UNESCO and on the non-aligned countries' news-agency pool's cooperation with the non-aligned countries' broadcasting organizations pool.

The committee has called on non-aligned countries' news agencies to prepare programmes for the observance of the 20th anniversary of the first non-aligned summit held in Belgrade in 1961.

The committe devoted special attention to forming new and developing the newly formed news agencies of non-aligned coutries.

All participants particularly stressed their satisfaction with the meeting being hosted by a Latin American country. The Managua meeting was the first coordinating committee meeting in Latin America. The NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY and the Government of Nicaragua devoted outstanding attention to the meeting. The meeting was addressed by ranking officials of the Sandinist Front and National Reconstruction Government.

The meeting participants were welcomed and addressed by Revolution Commander Carlos Nunez and junta member Sergio Ramirez. At the closing session, the participants were addressed by State Council Chairman Bayardo Arce.

The participants in the non-aligned countries' news agency pool coordinating committee meeting met with Nicaragua Internal Affairs Minister Tomas Borge and Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto offered a luncheon in their honour.

The conclusions adopted by the news agency pool coordinating committee point to Africa as a continent the most heavily affected by poorly devolped communications. One of the coming coordinating committee meetings will be devoted to the above problem and held in Africa. With the assistance of UNESCO, non-aligned countries' news agencies will work to contribute to the solution of communications problems in Africa.

Closing the meeting coordinating committee chairman Pedro Ivacic stressed the great success of the meeting made possible by the constructive spirit which all participants contributed to reaching concrete accords. Ivacic paid recognition to the NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY and thanked the National Reconstruction Government and the Sandinist Front for the great care and support devoted to the meeting.

The next meeting of the non-aligned countries' news-agency pool coordinating committee will be held in New Delhi in the first half of next year.

PANAMA'S ROYO ARRIVES FOR LITERACY CAMPAIGN CONCLUSION

PA211951 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Managua--Panamanian President Aristides Royo arrived today. He has been invited to attend the celebrations marking the close of the crusade against illiteracy.

The Panamanian chief of state was welcomed at Cesar Augusto Sandino International Airport by the members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the cabinet.

President Royo stated that he felt deep emotion visiting this territory which has been liberated from an opprobious dictatorship which once had the rare privilege of having all of the world's democratic leaders against it. He added that the people of Nicaragua are respected in the entire world and that it is necessary to view this in an unbiased way and unde stand its active policy to accomplish the nation's reconstruction. The Panamanian head of state adds that the struggle of the Nicaraguan people is the struggle of all of America. He noted that the Nicaraguan economy is suffering the consequences of material destruction and that the Nicaraguan process should have the solidarity of the Panamanian people.

Regarding the literacy campaign, he commented that the results of the Nicaraguan campaign will be seen in the future. He added that there are 200,000 illiterates in Panama.

TECHNICAL PERSONNEL TRAINING PACT SIGNED WITH CUBA

PA211459 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Cuba and Nicaragua, in coordination with the Pan American Health Organization, have signed an agreement to fully develop the national programs for the training of medium-level technical and auxiliary personnel in health sector. The agreement will start to be implemented later this month. The agreement includes the training of approximately 1,500 health technicians and auxiliaries who, at the conclusion of the course, will be sent to those areas where their services are required.

FRG SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LEADER REAFFIRMS SUPPORT

PA191918 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 13 Aug 80 pp 1, 5 no 2

[Excerpt] The solidarity of the German social democrats with the Nicaraguan revolution will continue tomorrow as it existed in the past and does today," said Mr Peter von Oertzen, member of the executive committee of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] and president of the commission of political training of that same European party.

Mr Von Oertzen also confirmed the flat rejection of the Socialist International to the request by the group of Robelo which sought to "join" that international political organization. His visit to Nicaragua was to inspect activities of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation of his party in Latin America whereby solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolution is manifested.

He has held talks with Sergio Ramirez of the government junta and with Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano to learn more of the progress of the Nicaraguan revolution. They have reviewed topics such as the political situation and economic difficulties encountered by the revolution. He said that he has a picture of the position of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and of the government junta on the matter of "elections" requested by the small groups affiliated with the private enterprise council.

They analyzed the various political forces that make up the revolutionary process and the need for a broad and frank discussion of national problems. They also discussed the mixed economy character of our government "which he considered will be of great importance in the future of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process," he noted. [sentence as published]

Asked if the solidarity of the German social democracy with the Nicaraguan revolution will continue unconditionally, Mr Peter von Oertzen replied: "We must make it clear that for the German SPD and for the Socialist International, the FSLN was the political friend which we supported. That is how it was in the past, how it is now and how it will be in the future."

"I am quite sure," he added, "that the SPD, the German Government and the Socialist International will continue to render their support in the future. We are in principle against intervention in the affairs of any country and we apply this to Nicaragua so as to not hinder its revolutionary process."

It is bad to exert influence from abroad on a revolutionary process such as this because it destroys not only coexistence between the countries but harms world peace as well, he noted.

He also referred to the democratic movement of Alfonso Robelo saying that his application to join the Socialist International was turned down in a session on 14 June of this year and the decision had been virtually unanimous.

Mr Peter von Oertzen stated that he has been quite impressed not only with the technical capacity of the national literacy crusade but by the level of organization, discipline and revolutionary spirit.

JUNTA MEMBER CORDOVA SPEAKS ON 'DIRECT LINE'

PA152209 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 15 Aug 80

["Direct Line" phone-in program with junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas, leader of the Democratic Conservative party]

[Excerpts] [Cordova] Good evening, free people of Nicaragua. It's a pleasure to be on this program to answer the many listeners' questions truthfully and logically. I would like to congratulate the program director for the great success of this program.

[Question] My name is Rene Cano. I salute you and want to ask three questions. I am 50 years old and never saw the traditional parties--conservative and liberal--hold elections where the true will of the people was expressed. For that reason I never voted. Please tell me if I was mistaken.

What will the future elections in the new Nicaragua be like and when is the revolutionary government going to convoke them?

[Answer] You were not wrong when you said there have been no free elections in the country for 45 years. Fake elections were held and many barbaric actions were perpetrated during them. The culmination of this was the contest between Enoch Aguado and Leonardo Arguello. Arguello was Somoza's candidate and he only received a little over 10,000 votes in those elections, while Enoch Aguado received 420,000 votes. But, all Somoza had to do was to switch the result of the elections. Some 27 days later, he was forced to get rid of Leonardo Arguello, whom he had falsely elected.

As to future elections, we must be very careful. They will be free and orderly elections and, most importantly, the results will be respected. The people's will will be respected whenever they decide to vote. The Nicaraguan people can be sure that the revolutionary government, the governing junta of national reconstruction, will accept the free vote of the Nicaraguans.

[Question] My name is Alfonso Martinez. Dr Cordova Rivas, what do you think of Mr Reagan's statement that if he becomes President of the United States he will stop all aid to Nicaragua? What do you think of his political maturity?

[Answer] We should not interfere or give an opinion on U.S. elections because we would not like anyone to do the same concerning the elections in Nicaragua. Mr Reagan, however, referred directly to the case of Nicaragua and that gives us the right to express our opinion on his election. I frankly believe that while he made good cowboy films he is now making a very poor political showing. I believe that as a rightwing extremist, he will not obtain the necessary votes to be elected to president of the United States.

In the remote possibility that he should be elected, you must remember that candidates promise many things they later fail to do when in power. The people remain while the politicians pass on.

[Question] I am Enoch Marin and I would like to ask three questions: First, what do you think about holding truly free elections [words indistinct] in Nicaragua; second, do you agree that a group should request that the state apparatus be used for electoral campaign activities; and, third, do you agree with the [words indistinct] campaign against the daily LA PRENSA?

[Answer] Well, the law of rights and duties of the Nicaraguans states in article 1: The Nicaraguan people have the right to freely and fully establish their political condition and, likewise, contribute to their economic, social and cultural development. The state shall guarantee through this law the direct national and local participation of the people in the nation's fundamental activities.

The revolutionary government program also states in its article 1: The necessary legislation shall be promulgated to organize a regime of effective democracy, justice and social progress that will fully guarantee the right of all Nicaraguans to politically participate in free elections and in the organization and functioning of political parties without ideological discrimination, except for those parties or groups which may seek the return of Somozism. In other words, the two most important documents of our revolution clearly establish the right and bases to hold free elections.

Corrupt elections will probably never again be seen in this country because of the literacy campaign. The majority of the population will be able to read and will be aware of what they must do when casting their vote.

It will no longer be a vote of someone who knows nothing of what he is doing and who for a drink of liquor and a crumb of food or for 20 cordobas will change his vote.

The Nicaraguan of today is fully aware of what this revolution is doing for him. Now, it is natural and logical for those who led the people to victory to try to organize their political party. Of course, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] is consolidating itself as a political party and has the right to engage in political campaigns, just as the Social Christians, the Independent Liberals, the Democratic Conservatives and others do.

Concerning the question on LA PRENSA, which I did not catch fully, I can say that the law and the governing junta itself establish the free dissemination of ideas.

In a country like Nicaragua, where democracy and freedom rule, there is nothing to prevent a newspaper from opposing the government. We are living in a free country where anyone has the right to express an opinion.

[Question] My name is Filiberto Obando and I want to ask two questions: First, since we, the Nicaraguan people, consider the FSLN to be our legitimate vanguard, why then are some parties trying to undermine the FSLN's vanguard role? Second, what do you think about the demand by some political parties for elections?

[Answer] First, I don't believe that the FSLN's role as the true vanguard of the people's struggle for freedom can be undermined because everybody recognizes that the front led the Nicaraguan people at a historic moment which constituted the most important aspect in the destruction of Somozism.

It is so important for all the people now to join forces against Somozism, because now, when they talk of counterrevolution, we have a most powerful weapon against it, namely, the people in arms. When the people are up in arms they do not recognize any party leadership because we are all Nicaraguans and we are all going to defend this revolution that cost 50,000 lives. It is not a matter of being an Independent Liberal, a Conservative, a Sandinist, a Socialist or anything.

We are all with the revolution and we are all going to defend this revolution with the people in arms since there is nothing that can resist such a mightly force. Let us remember that we defeated one of the best equipped armies of Latin America, one which claimed to have a perfect military organization.

As to the second question on the elections, I believe I already answered it when I referred to the government program's article 1 which establishes that there must be elections. When, how and where is something else. As a professor once told me: To win a case it is necessary to have the right, to know how to request it and have it given to you. We already have the right to hold elections. It is up to us to know how to convoke them and to consider the historic moment in which that right is to be granted to us.

We are still faced with many urgent problems. We have to continue working in the reconstruction of the country and altogether eliminate illiteracy in the country. In addition, other problems such as the Bolivian crisis must be dealt with. However, it is possible that by 1982 we may be able to hold municipal elections and after that, general elections.

It would be impossible, after 45 years of not knowing how to vote, to hold elections overnight. First, we must build the country's infrastructure in order to hold elections. So we must keep calm because we will have elections once the proper conditions are established.

[Question] My name is Rosario Beltran Calero. What measures will be adopted against the counterrevolutionaries trying to boycott our revolution?

[Answer] Although it is quite general, I will try to answer your question in the best possible manner. The measures to be adopted, which are being adopted against the counterrevolutionaries, are the same ones as those adopted by any state when it is attacked politically and basically. The counterrevolutionary is someone working against state security; therefore, such a person must be captured, if at all possible, and brought before a court to be tried according to the law. No individual has the right to try by force to change the present system of our country. Any ruler will try to defend his legal and established system against those who may make attempts against it by force.

[Question] I am Ramiro Palacios. When is the government going to get rid of the opportunistic elements in the administration?

[Answer] Frankly, this is one of the maladies of our revolution. There are many Sandinists who on 19 July wore the olive green uniforms to commit all types of abuses and they are still doing so. The state, however, will gradually eliminate that harmful element. In fact, it is one of the main obligations of the young Sandinists, Conservatives, Liberals, and any other political groups, to report those Somozists still prowling in some sectors. We must admit there are still opportunists in the administration, although we have eliminated many of them. It is one of the main tasks of the revolution to cleanse the nation of these elements.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH GUINEA

FL211824 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] A signing ceremony of the scientific and technical cooperation protocol between the governments of Cuba and the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea was held today at the Sierra Maestra Hotel in Havana. Signing for the Cuban side was Comrade Raul Donas Santana, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and for Guinea Marcel Cros, secretary of state for international cooperation.

The protocol provides for technical assistance between the two countries in the branches of education, agriculture, sports, health, fisheries, construction and others as well as scholarships, training of cadres, exchange of technical documentation and delegations. The protocol will be in effect from 1980-1981.

GARCIA FRIAS CONDUCTS INSPECTION TOUR OF PORTS

FL201746 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] In the port-transportation-domestic economy network the Cuban workers' response has been very positive to the work of Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias, who has been touring the country's ports, meeting with workers and leaders and examining the problems in each place.

Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of transportation, has termed positive the results attained so far this year by Granma Province in the port-transportation-domestic economy network. Accompanied by Roberto Damian Alfonso, first party secretary in Granma, Garcia Frias toured the port and transportation installations in the area. He called for making good use of the country's railroad service and added that as long as there is an empty box or flatcar, it must be used immediately with any type of cargo. At the port of Manzanillo, Garcia Frias chatted with the workers and administrative leaders and urged them to continue to work hard to recover rapidly from the setbacks caused by Hurricane Allen.

Earlier in the day, Garcia Frias chaired in Camaguey City a meeting to examine the efforts made by the province's ports. Also present in the meeting were PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Jorge Risquet and Lazaro Vazquez Garcia, first party secretary in Camaguey. Mercedes Duque Estrada, vice president of the people's government provincial assembly, recounted the work accomplished during the first part of August in Camaguey and Ciego de Avila Provinces. Some unfulfillments reported in Nuevitas were examined. In his speech Risquet congratulated the units participating in the port-transportation-domestic economy network in Camaguey for the results achieved in June, when they fulfilled all tasks efficiently.

VENEZUELA, U.S. SAID TO BE OPERATING 'SPY NETWORK'

FL211159 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 21 Aug 80

["Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information" program commentary]

[Text] The current Venezuelan Government headed by Luis Herrera Campins continued to move toward absolute collusion with imperialism in plans prepared by the White House against the Latin American peoples. It need not be stressed that this administration joined in the plot to make it easy for Cuban antisocial individuals to break into its embassy, as did Peru's, in an attempt to denigrate and campaign against the Cuban revolution.

But that was not an isolated case. In recent times, the Venezuelan Government has systematically made the participation of its armed forces more frequent in war maneuvers and exercises in the Caribbean area in conjunction with the United States. These maneuvers and exercises have been condemned in the region because of their aggressive and provocative designs.

In recent weeks, charges have been repeatedly made about the Yankee plan to form an inter-American force for a probable military intervention in El Salvador. Venezuela is among the plotters. Now, it has just been revealed that this South American country, in cooperation with the U.S. CIA, has created an espionage network based in El Salvador covering several Central American countries. The operation is called "Centaur". In fact, this operation began with an intelligence and counterintelligence course that CIA experts taught to 24 Venezuelan agents. They were instructed in espionage activities. According to the charges, these spies operate in El Salvador, Costa Rica, Grenada and Jamaica. In some cases they pass themselves off as diplomats.

Venezuela was accused some days ago by Panama's MATUTINO newspaper of being the direct cosponsor of the crimes the Salvadoran Christian Democratic-military junta commits against the Salvadoran people because it supports the junta not only with spies but also with arms, credits and advisers who instruct and lead the fascist hordes that daily massacre the Salvadoran people. It is evident that Washington is trying to wash its hands before the world of its responsibility for the crimes committed in El Salvador and is using Venezuela for this purpose. Venezuela is revealing itself as an active ally in such an enterprise.

While Herrera Campins and his aides spend their time in this anti-Latin American endeavor, what is going on in Venezuela itself? In June political prisoners went on a hunger strike to protest the repression unleashed against popular sectors and declare solidarity with the relatives of prisoners missing at the hands of police forces.

In July, the committee in support of Venezuelan political prisoners charged that they were subjected to torture, brutal beatings and electrical burns on feet and hands and their most sensitive parts. But there is more: Some days ago, the National Guard prevented peasants in the west-central region of the country from marching in protest because the government has not paid them money it owes amounting to nearly $163 million.

Venezuela is oil-rich. It is one of the world's largest exporters. Nevertheless, the people are hungry and needy. It was reported that last year 20 percent of the poorest segment of the population shared in only 3 percent of the national income, whereas the richest 5 percent had 26.5 percent of the country's income.

Even members of parliament have declared that social insecurity is one of the already dramatic and alarming problems in Venezuela. The government is accused of the mass dismissal of workers, for an increase in the prices of basic articles, such as foodstuffs. The cost of living in January-July 1980 rose 25 percent over that of 1979. In recent days, the textile industry was paralyzed by a strike of its 25,000 workers, who demand wage and work improvements and a new labor agreement. Meanwhile public health is said to be experiencing the worst crisis in the history of Venezuela.

This is the reality of a country that has enormous natural resources but with a government which, instead of facing and solving these pressing problems, centers its activity on helping imperialism to prevent the liberation of the peoples of our America.

CHILE

ISRAEL EMBASSY TO BE MOVED TO TEL AVIV

PY211851 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The Foreign Relations Ministry this morning issued a brief communique stating that the Chilean Embassy in Israel will be transferred from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv.

The communique states that the Chilean Government has decided that its embassy in Israel will be established in Tel Aviv, where most of the diplomatic missions accredited in that country are presently located. It should be recalled that the Chilean Embassy, which had been based in Tel Aviv since 1952, was transferred to western Jerusalem in 1965. The communique points out that this change will in no way affect the cordial relations between Chile and Israel.

The decision of the Chilean Government is based on the 31 July resolution of the Jewish parliament, which named the holy city the eternal and indivisible capital of the Hebrew state.

FREI CALLS FOR TRANSITION GOVERNMENT, ASSEMBLY

PY211234 Paris AFP in Spanish 0328 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 20 Aug (AFP)--The Chilean Christian Democratic leader Eduardo Frei today called in this capital for the immediate installation of a transition government and a constituent assembly.

"We want a democracy; we want a constituent assembly; we want an immediate installation of a transition government," Frei said during a meeting with a group of young professionals. Frei pointed out that the plebiscite of the military government offers no options for the 11 million Chileans in case the proposed constitution is rejected. "We should have the right to submit the option of those who do not share the position of the government," Frei said. "President Pinochet stated last week that the choice would be to approve the new constitution or go back to 10 September 1973, the day before Allende was overthrown. "What is this about going back to 10 September? Are we going to resurrect the dead and find the missing ones?" Frei asked. "Seven years have gone by and everything done in this country has been worthless because in one single day we can go back 7 years," the former Chilean president concluded.

PARAGUAY

NICARAGUAN DIPLOMATS LEAVE AT GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST

PY211951 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2026 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Asuncion, 21 Aug (TELAM-LATIN)--Nicaraguan diplomats Alberto Nunez Rodriguez and Nidia Escobar left the country today at the request of the Paraguayan Government. The Nicaraguan diplomats were given 24 hours to leave the country yesterday and they did so at 1430 today on a Paraguayan airlines flight to Buenos Aires.

URUGUAY

GOVERNMENT ISSUES DECREE ON NOVEMBER PLEBISCITE

FY211912 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Decree law issued by Uruguayan President Aparicio Mendez in agreement with the ministers of interior and national defense in Montevideo on 21 August]

[Text] Whereas on 30 November 1980 a plebiscite will be held to ratify the draft of the new constitution which is currently being studied by the Council of State and considering:

1. That the voters must be given the opportunity to express their free will;

2. That the national Electoral Court has requested an urgent decision to be able to take the necessary steps within its scope of action;

3. That it is believed necessary for the citizenry to vote "yes" or "no" with regard to the approval of the draft which will be submitted in the plebiscite, and since a decision in this regard is not provided for by institutional act No 2 and does not fall within the prerogatives of the national Electoral Court;

The president of the nation decrees:

Article 1. During the plebiscite scheduled for 30 November 1980 in connection with the approval of the draft constitution, the votes cast will indicate either "yes" or "no";

Article 2. It is so ordered.

MEXICO

POLICY ON 200-MILE ECONOMIC ZONE TO BE MAINTAINED

PA191455 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] The Mexican Fisheries Department has announced that Mexico will uphold its policy of absolute sovereignty over the rights that it has in its 200-mile exclusive economic zone for the exploration, exploitation and conservation of its natural marine resources. It also announced that once foreign ships have accepted these regulations, the government will continue to collect fees and [a percentage] of the catch for fishing permits to commercially exploit certain species of (?marine life) in our territorial waters. The fishing department stated that once these ships comply with the requirements established by presidential decree, the causes of the so-called tuna war between Mexico and the United States--as recently described by certain international news agencies--will disappear.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 166 25 August 1980

CONTENTS

BOLIVIA

President Garcia Meza Sends Message to Pope C 1
Clandestine Government Issues First Decree C 1
Banzer Reportedly Not To Participate in Current Government C 2
Interior Minister Admits Deaths in 'Political Incidents' C 2
Siles Zuazo's Brother Detained Briefly C 3
Siles Denies Torture Report C 3
Interior Ministry Releases Lists of Detainees C 4
Tarija District List [EL DIARIO 11 Aug] C 4
Santa Cruz List [EL DIARIO 13 Aug] C 4
Cochabamba List [EL DIARIO 16 Aug] C 4
Domestic Oil Reserves Called Sufficient for 10 Years C 4
Finance Minister Discusses Inflation, Economic Policy C 5

BRAZIL

Demonstrations Against Videla; Joint Communique Signed D 1
Argentine Minister on Bolivia D 1
Videla Meeting With Ambassadors [CLARIN 20 Aug] D 1
Demonstration in Rio de Janeiro D 2
Demonstration in Sao Paulo D 2
Porto Alegre Incidents D 2
Joint Communique D 3
Videla Departure D 4

PARAGUAY

Expelled Nicaraguan Diplomat 'Surprised' at Decision [ULTIMA HORA 21 Aug] H 1
Reasons for Expulsion [ABC COLOR 22 Aug] H 1

VENEZUELA

Panamanian President Arrives for Brief Official Visit L 1
Construction Agreement; Herrera Remarks L 1
Joint Press Conference L 2
Royo's Departure for Spain L 2
Haitian Mines Minister Arrives for 2-Day Visit L 2
Briefs: New Oil Wells L 2

PANAMA

Paper Praises Joint Military Training With U.S. [LA REPUBLICA 21 Aug] N 1
Military Exchange Begins N 1
National Guard Representative Marks Rio Hato Base Return N 2
Student Leader's Comments N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Workers Federation Calls General Strike in Atlantic Region P 1
Continuing Reportage on Banana Workers Strike P 1
PLN Deputy's Report P 1
Some Strikers 'Cubans' P 1
23 Aug Summary P 2
Arms Smuggling on Panamanian Border Reported P 2
Men Allegedly Training Nicaragua Invasion Force Arrested P 3

EL SALVADOR

Continuing Reportage on Power Workers Strike P 3
Power Workers Communique P 3
Duarte Address to Nation P 4
Restoration of Power P 6
Junta's Communique P 6
Morales Ehrlich Speech P 8
Duarte's 23 Aug Speech P 10
Some Workers Still on Strike P 12

GUATEMALA

Head of Secret Police Resigns; New Chief Named P 12

HONDURAS

Armed Forces Announce Command, Adviser Changes P 12

NICARAGUA

Ortega: Junta Will Stay in Office Until 1985 P 13
Costa Rican President Arrives; Ortega, Carazo Speak P 14
Government-in-Exile Announced in Guatemala P 15
Speeches Made at Closing of Illiteracy Crusade P 15
Royo Address P 15
Costa Rican President's Speech P 16
Ortega Saavedra Speech P 17

CUBA

Castro Presides Over Cuban Women's Federation Meeting Q 1
Provincial FMC Anniversary Activities Q 1
Deputy Foreign Minister Discusses UN Vote, Puerto Rico Q 1
Cooperation Talks Open With Libyan Delegation Q 3
Cuba-Kampuchea Association Condemns Thai Attacks Q 3
Briefs: Donation to Jamaica Q 3

PRESIDENT GARCIA MEZA SENDS MESSAGE TO POPE

FY220350 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has released a communique on the message sent by President Luis Garcia Meza to Pope John Paul II. This is the text of the communique:

His excellency the president of the republic, Luis Garcia Meza, has sent a note to Pope John Paul II. The Foreign Ministry sent the note to the Vatican secretary of state through our embassy in the Vatican. The note states that the Bolivian Government is inspired by the principles advocated by the Catholic Church; therefore, it respects and protects these principles because it believes its basic and permanent duty to be respect for traditional beliefs of the Bolivian people. The note explains that if at some period of the historic process the country is experiencing it was necessary to adopt some measures which affected a very limited number of church members, it was not necessarily because of their being priests but because they assumed sectorial political positions of the type which were recently censured by the pope during his visit to Brazil.

The temporary measures reluctantly taken by the government have been limited to a few cases in view of the need to safeguard the peace and security of the community.

The note also states that government officials, in an effort for prudence and harmonious coexistence, want very much to prevent any (misunderstanding) with church officials or clergymen.

In conclusion, the note says that, as apostolic nuncio Msgr Alfio Rapisarda and the people know, the few cases of arrests that have taken place were resolved with the best of good will and a spirit of cooperation and justice.

CLANDESTINE GOVERNMENT ISSUES FIRST DECREE

FY221742 Paris AFP in Spanish 2153 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 21 Aug (AFP)--The clandestine government **headed** by Hernan Siles Zuazo, leader of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] has issued its first decree, which was distributed in the form of leaflets in this city.

The decree, numbered 001/80, is printed on paper bearing the seal of the republic and reads as follows:

1. The national unity government in clandestinity has received labor and democratic support in cities, mining and peasant sectors.

2. The national destruction government has proceeded to stamp out the freedoms of association and expression, to disband labor organizations, to gag radio stations and to force newspapers into self-censorship.

3. The struggle of national and popular resistance in which the Bolivian people is involved under the leadership of the clandestine government of national unity is aimed at recovering the democratic freedoms granted by the constitution.

In the exercise of its legitimate functions, the national unity government decrees:

1. All labor, political and press freedoms are reestablished on this date.

2. The protection of the freedoms of labor and political association, as well as freedom of the press.

3. The recognition of the confederation of private businessmen of Bolivia and all its affiliate organizations, as well as that of all professional colleges and associations legally established prior to 17 June 1980.

4. The recognition of fronts, coalitions and parties that were registered under provisions of the electoral law.

5. Authorizes private legally established radio stations, especially those owned by labor organizations of mine, factory and railroad workers, to resume normal broadcasting, and calls upon national and local newspapers not to practice self-censorship so as to provide the Bolivian people with true and objective information on national affairs.

The state ministers of the national unity cabinet and the labor and political organizations mentioned above are charged with the implementation of this decree.

Signed: Hernan Siles Zuazo, constitutional president of the republic.

BANZER REPORTEDLY NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN CURRENT GOVERNMENT

FY221620 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0430 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 22 Aug (TELAM-LATIN)--The daily LOS TIEMPOS reported that former Bolivian President Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez has decided not to participate in the current government and that he had pointed out to the junta the advantages of a future political opening in Bolivia.

According to yesterday's issue of LOS TIEMPOS from Cochabamba, the former chief of state and leader of the Rightist Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN] informed the members of the junta, who took over power on 18 July, of his decision during a meeting recently held in Santa Cruz, 430 km southeastern La Paz.

Sources closely associated with his party asserted that Banzer Suarez, who governed the country for 7 years--first with civilian support and later on representing the armed forces until 1978--is currently making a private visit to Brazil.

The newspaper article stated that before starting his visit, which include a short stopover in Buenos Aires, the former president stated his points of view regarding the new political process in a meeting with the commanders held during the first days of August.

The newspaper adds that it has learned the contents of a note giving details of the aforementioned meeting which was written by the head of the ADN and was delivered to all the leaders and members of the party.

INTERIOR MINISTER ADMITS DEATHS IN 'POLITICAL INCIDENTS'

FY221748 Paris AFP in Spanish 1712 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 22 Aug (AFP)--Bolivian Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez today admitted that 30 persons have died as a result of the political incidents which have taken place in the country since 17 July. The minister made his statement to a group of U.S. journalists who have described themselves as democrats and anti-Castroists.

Arce Gomez indicated that 6 persons had died in La Paz, while the other 24 had died in the mining districts. He insisted that there are only 500 political prisoners, but admitted that arrests are continuing.

He said that officially 45 persons have sought asylum for political reasons, but explained that several embassies have not reported on this issue so far. Diplomatic sources believe that the embassies cannot issue notes about people who have sought asylum because this would imply a tacit recognition of the new military government. This seems to be the case of the Mexican, Venezuelan, Peruvian, Colombian Embassies among others.

SILES ZUAZO'S BROTHER DETAINED BRIEFLY

PY221146 Paris AFP in Spanish 1919 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Lima, 21 Aug (AFP)--Former Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo's brother Jorge Siles Salinas was detained in La Paz yesterday by the state security police and released hours later after being physically mistreated, it was reported here today by sources close to his family. Jorge Siles, a former university professor, is a leading intellectual personality of the country and one of the civilians close to the church hierarchy.

The same sources reported that his captors did not give any reason for his detention. Even though it is presumed that his detention was due to his close friendship with the archbishop of La Paz, Msgr Jorge Manrique, who has been the target of harsh journalistic attacks by the government.

Jorge Siles was detained despite the fact that he is one of the founders of the rightist Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB), which is implicitly supporting the regime headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

Siles' detention coincided with the release of a list of 121 political prisoners by sources opposed to the government. The list includes the name of Victor Andrade Uzquiano--a former Bolivian foreign minister and ambassador to the United States--who, according to official circles, was released several days ago. Andrade Uzquiano was elected Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] senator for the La Paz Department in the recent 29 June elections.

The list also includes the names of the top leader of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), Juan Lechin Oquendo, and of other COB leaders such as Uruguayan Libert Forti, Victor Lima and Max Toro Blechner; Guevara Arze's former Interior Minister Jaime Aranibar and Lidia Gueiler's former urban and housing minister Rene Higueras del Barco. It also includes names of personalities such as Oscar Pena Franco and Fernando Salazar Paredes who formerly were also President Lidia Gueiler Tejada's aides.

Eusebio Giron, a teachers leader; Carlos Flores, a former deputy for the Revolutionary Workers Party (Trotkyist and Posadist); and Juan Paz Claros, former director of La Paz Radio Continental, are also being held in police cells.

Siles Denies Torture Report

PY230328 Paris AFP in Spanish 0103 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 22 Aug (AFP)--Bolivian citizen Jorge Siles Salinas flatly denied here today that he had been mistreated by local police when he was arrested last Wednesday. Siles Salinas is the brother of Adolfo Siles Salinas, a former Bolivian president, and of Hernan Siles Zuazo, also a former president and now the clandestine leader of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP].

Siles told AFP by phone that it is a biased and ill-intentioned report and that "I will not allow anybody to play games with me, with the police or with the press." Siles Salinas was detained last Wednesday morning and freed that same evening.

INTERIOR MINISTRY RELEASES LISTS OF DETAINEES

Tarija District List

FY220051 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 11 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] The Interior Ministry, through the appropriate department, yesterday released the list of political detainees in the Tarija District.

The list is as follows: Antonio Benitez Huays, Manuel Agustin Castillo Diaz, Juan Cuevas Aguilera, Edmundo Calderon Miranda, Hernan Diaz Sossa, Victor Goitia Rodriguez, Omar Garay Sasal, Arturo Liber Baldivieso, Julio Medina Ortiz, Ricardo Millan de la Oliva, Julio Pizarro Gosman, Jose Antonio Ochoa Tarija, Mario Franco Ortiz and Luis Carrasco.

Santa Cruz List

FY220057 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 13 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Santa Cruz authorities have reported 19 detainees, according to an official list that was released last night by the pertinent authorities of the Interior Ministry.

The following is the list: Heriberto Farina Salazar, Federico Burgoa Veizaga, Luciano Martinez Ramos, Pedro Estenato Hurtado, Juan de Dios Oporto, Oscar Contreras Ballesteros, Carmelo Terrazas T., Carlos Nogales Estrambasaguas, Luciano Lines Choque, Florin Huallas Avillos, Martin Reynaga Rivas, Enrique Hurtado Gonzales, Edimarco Rocha Espinoza, Julio Joaquin Arce Torricao, Dario Alvaro Jordan Medrano, Jose Justiniano Burgos, Wilfredo Rea Zapata, Sabino Martinez Solar and Julio Villalobos Rana.

Cochabamba List

FY220103 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 16 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] There are only 11 detainees in Cochabamba, according to an official list that has been sent to the Interior Ministry by the authorities of that department.

Following is the list that was given to this newspaper by the appropriate department of that ministry: Hugo Calvimontes Arias, Florencio Penarrieta Villca, Elsan Aguilar Delgadillo, Jose Pinto Ramirez, Alvaro Moscoso Balnco, Jose Jaime Polo Najera, Walter Martin Camacho, Emar Selum Yabeta, Roberto Rodas Revollo, Jaime Marquina Camacho and Alfredo Valdivia Montano.

DOMESTIC OIL RESERVES CALLED SUFFICIENT FOR 10 YEARS

FY220314 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2140 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 19 Aug (TELAM)--Energy and Hydrocarbons Minister Lider Sossa Salazar said today that Bolivia will be able to meet its oil needs from domestic reserves for the next 10 years. He added that this conclusion is based on an energy policy that has been drafted for a rational consumption of fuels, in addition to a proper use of national resources.

Answering a questionnaire submitted by TELAM, the minister said that UPFB [Bolivian Government Oil Deposits] is installing the necessary facilities to stimulate the massive use of liquid and natural gas in the domestic, transportation, and national production sectors.

Lider Sossa noted that the UPFB estimates on Bolivian gas reserves surpass 5.5 billion cubic feet. He said that these estimates do not include condensed gas deposits that have recently been discovered and which have not yet been estimated.

Regarding domestic consumption, he noted that it will be less than 3.35 billion cubic feet in the next 30 years. He added that Bolivian gas supplied to Argentina will total 1 billion cubic feet before the contract is fulfilled.

Asked about the negotiations to sell gas to Brazil and other Latin American countries, the minister said: Once domestic consumption is guaranteed and the existing export commitments are met, we think that we will have a considerable surplus of natural gas that will be exported to other countries. He noted that this surplus of natural gas will be larger than the present one since it is thought that present gas reserve estimates will be increased as a result of the present exploration program.

Regarding the geothermal deposits that have been detected in the copper sulphate [lipes] located in the southern region of the country, the minister said that a feasibility study has been carried out on the first stage of exploration. He said: this study yielded positive results and, therefore, we are seeking to assess the real possibilities of this energy source that is considered an alternate source of energy in the overall medium- and long-term energy plan.

FINANCE MINISTER DISCUSSES INFLATION, ECONOMIC POLICY

FY231213 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2255 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 19 Aug (TELAM)--Finance Minister Gen Jose Sanchez Calderon today told TELAM that inflation reached 17.8 percent for the first half of the year and estimated the rate for the second half will be 20 percent.

With regard to the economic policy to be implemented, the minister stated that appropriate measures will be adopted to promote the development of strategic sectors, such as agriculture, livestock and mining.

After stating that integration guidelines will be observed to foster those industries that will be instrumental in substituting imports in the region, he noted that protection will be given to those industries on which the country may use its own funds. which are considered to be essential for achieving economic development since they will create jobs, will promote technological effectiveness and high profits.

Regarding the credit policy to be implemented, the minister said that effective support will be given to those industries generating savings of hard currencies, which will thus strengthen the country's international purchasing power.

In reply to a question, the minister said that the government's policy seeks to openly promote foreign investments, especially direct foreign investment.

Finally, asked about the policy that will be adopted for price controls, Minister Sanchez Calderon said that he will adopt a policy that will be primarily designed to promote production in strategic sectors.

DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST VIDELA; JOINT COMMUNIQUE SIGNED

Argentine Minister on Bolivia

PY211329 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1147 GMT 20 Aug 80

[By special correspondent]

[Text] Brasilia, 20 Aug (NA)--The Argentine foreign minister has termed "impertinent" a question asked by a Brazilian journalist to the effect that the Argentine Government might have consulted with Brasilia before recognizing the new Bolivian regime.

"Were you not a lady I would have told you that your question is impertinent," Pastor answered. "How can you possibly believe that I will answer you on an issue which is so sensitive that just mentioning it implies interference with the internal affairs of a friendly nation?"

This answer perceptibly cooled down the Brazilian journalists who had surrounded Pastor in the press hall of Itamaraty where the minister had gone only to briefly inform Argentine journalists on the first meeting between Videla and Figueiredo.

The Brazilian journalists had mainly directed their questions at finding out whether the two presidents had discussed the Bolivian issue.

"The two presidents have discussed general issues which have to do with bilteral relations, international relations and current problems," Pastor said. He added that Videla and Figueiredo had expressed satisfaction over the creation of the Latin American Integration Association [ALADI], which he defined as "the ideal channel for our regional needs."

The Brazilian journalists persisted about the Bolivian issue and the possibility that the two presidents had discussed it. To this Pastor said once again that the two presidents and the two foreign ministers had discussed "general international problems."

At that point one of the Brazilian journalists asked whether Argentina "had consulted with Brazil before supporting Gen Luis Garcia Meza's coup d'etat" to which she received Pastor's above-mentioned reply.

"All your questions will be satisfied by tonight's speech and tomorrow's press conference of President Videla," Pastor said when the questions of the Brazilian journalists cooled down after his answer.

Videla Meeting With Ambassadors

PY220159 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 20 Aug 80 p 4

[By special correspondent]

[Text] Brasilia, 19 Aug--President Jorge Rafael Videla has held meetings with Bolivian Ambassador to Brazil Gustavo Medeiros Querejazu and U.S. Ambassador to Brazil Robert Sayre. These meetings have elicited speculation. Videla held separate meetings with them during the traditional greetings of the diplomatic corps.

The Bolivian ambassador, who was neither confirmed nor dismissed by the new government, told the press: "Both President Videla and I are concerned about the Bolivian situation, which is still very serious." He added that during the brief meeting with President Videla they talked about Bolivia and Argentina, where he served as Bolivian ambassador for many years.

The Bolivian ambassador blamed "the international defamation campaign" for the isolation of his country.

Details of the meeting Videla held with the U.S. ambassador were not disclosed.

Demonstration in Rio de Janeiro

FY220400 Paris AFP in Spanish 2028 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 21 Aug (AFP)--Rio de Janeiro police today broke up a demonstration that human rights organizations were trying to hold in front of the local Argentine consulate to protest the visit Gen Jorge Videla is making to Brazil.

The demonstrators tried to break into the Argentine consulate to deliver a note repudiating the visit Argentine President Jorge Videla is making to Rio de Janeiro, the second leg of his official 5-day visit to Brazil.

In the note the demonstrators denounce the disappearance of several Argentine political prisoners and the tortures they are subjected to at the hands of Argentine security agents. They even charge that three Brazilians who lived in Buenos Aires have disappeared.

The demonstration was held when President Videla laid a wreath at the monument of Argentine hero General San Martin, which is located in the Lagoa neighborhood in the southern part of Rio de Janeiro.

This is the first hostile demonstration held in Brazil against the visit the Argentine president is making.

Demonstration in Sao Paulo

FY222353 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2135 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Sao Paulo, Brazil, 22 Aug (LATIN)--A group of approximately 200 women all dressed in black held a silent demonstration here today to demand that Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla explain the missing persons situation in Argentina. The group, led by Brazilian actress Ruth Escobar, gathered in front of a downtown Sao Paulo hotel and started to march toward the "Largo de San Francisco" located almost 700 meters away.

The women, who were in strict mourning, wore white kerchiefs on their heads and were carrying placards with the names of persons who disappeared (?in what Videla has described as) "an internal war against subversion." The demonstration, the first in Brazil since the arrival of the Argentine president [as received] was held several kilometers from where Videla was staying.

The Argentine president, who arrived in Sao Paulo this afternoon on the third leg of his official visit to Brazil, was placing a wreath at the monument honoring the libertator Gen Jose de San Martin, which is located in the outskirts of Sao Paulo.

Porto Alegre Incidents

FY231652 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1612 GMT 23 Aug 80

[By Jorge Brinsek, special envoy of NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS]

[Excerpt] Porto Alegre, Brazil, 23 Aug (NA)--President Jorge Videla's arrival in this southern Brazilian city today, where he will end his 5-day visit to Brazil, was surrounded by strict security measures adopted by the authorities in order to avoid incidents.

Yesterday university students, who carried out a demonstration against Videla, clashed with the military police at the Plaza Argentina situated in front of the state university, which has 15,000 students.

The clash resulted in four wounded. One of them was Mauro Riveiro, member of the executive board of the engineering faculty academy.

This incident determined the cancellation of the protocol reception which was to take place at the Plaza Argentina. The authorities decided to hold all the ceremonies at the provincial government palace which was literally surrounded by troops and police.

President Videla's departure from Sao Paulo to Porto Alegre, where he will end his 5-day visit which he started on Tuesday in Brasilia, was thus postponed for half an hour.

Videla finally arrived at 1135 at Salgado Filho Airport where he was met by President Joao Baptista Figueiredo, who traveled specially from Brasilia to bid his Argentine counterpart farewell this afternoon.

Joint Communique

FY231800 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1220 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Porto Alegre, 23 Aug 80 (TELAM)--The joint communique issued here at noon today by the presidents of Argentina and Brazil states that the two chiefs of state held talks on bilateral subjects in an atmosphere of great cordiality and exchanged points of view on important regional and world events.

The text of the communique follows:

(?1) Accepting an invitation from his excellency the president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Joao Baptista Figueiredo, his excellency the president of the Argentine nation, Gen Jorge Rafael Videla, Ret, made an official visit to Brazil accompanied by his wife from 19 through 23 August 1980.

2. President Videla visited Brasilia and Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul where he met with Governors Aime Lamaison, Chagas Freitas, Paulo Maluf and Augusto Amaral de Souza.

3. During his stay in Brasilia, President Videla was received by Congress in a solemn joint session and visited the federal supreme court where he was also received in a solemn session.

4. In an atmosphere of great cordialty, the Argentine and Brazilian heads of state held talks on bilateral questions and exchanged views on important current issues of regional and world relevance.

5. The two presidents were satisfied with the excellent state of fraternal relations, understanding and cooperation between their countries.

6. During President Videla's visit, Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro and Argentine Foreign Minister Brig Carlos W. Pastor, Ret, exchanged views on questions which are relevant for the two countries.

7. Likewise, the Argentine secretaries of state who were members of the presidential delegation met with their Brazilian counterparts to examine questions of interest in their respective areas.

8. The two presidents noted with satisfaction the real development of bilateral cooperation and the high degree of effectiveness and sense of cooperation with which the instruments signed in Buenos Aires on 17 May 1980 are being implemented.

9. In the context of ample and fruitful cooperation between the two countries, the two presidents presided over the signing of the following bilateral instruments:

A. An agreement, through an exchange of notes, creating a joint work group to examine the possibility of supplying Argentine gas to Brazil;

B. An agreement on social security;

C. An agreement, through an exchange of notes, creating an ad hoc commission to study a plan on tourism;

D. An agreement, through an exchange of notes, forming a technical commission to prepare an accord on maritime transport; and

E. An agreement, through an exchange of notes, to enforce the protocols signed between the Brazilian National Nuclear Energy Commission and the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] for the exchange of nuclear information and training of personnel.

10. The two presidents stressed the fact that the agreement creating a joint work group to study the supply of Argentine gas to Brazil marks the beginning of promising cooperation in a sector of high priority.

11. The two presidents expressed special satisfaction over the development of bilateral cooperation in the nuclear field and over the documents signed and the understanding reached between NUCLEBRAS and the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission regarding the loan of uranium, the manufacturing of fuel rods for Brazilian high-powered reactors by the Argentine CNEA and the supply by NUCLEP [NUCLEBRAS Heavy Equipment, Inc] of heavy components for Atucha II. They also underscored the fact that the nuclear program of both countries pursue peaceful uses of nuclear energy exclusively.

12. The Brazilian and Argentine presidents expressed satisfaction over the progress of studies for the construction of a bridge over the Iguazu River, thus permitting the call for bids for the final engineering project of that bridge in the near future.

13. The two presidents stressed the importance of the agreements complementary to the basic agreement on scientific and technological cooperation which was signed on 15 August 1980 in Brasilia as a testimony to the stage reached in the bilateral exchange in these fields. The complementary agreements refer to telecommunications, reforestation, weight and measure standards, agricultural research and cooperation between the Brazilian National Council for Scientific and Technological Development and the Argentine National Scientific and Technical Research Council.

14. The two presidents noted the importance the two governments attach to a meeting to be held in November by the joint commission created through the cultural exchange agreement and to a scientific symposium to be attended by experts, researchers and scientists of both countries.

15. The Brazilian and Argentine presidents stressed the relevant role to be played by the Brazilian and Argentine businessmen community in the intensification of bilateral economic and commercial exchange, and expressed their satisfaction with the positive results of the meeting held in the context of this visit.

Videla Departure

PY232033 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2020 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Porto Alegre, 23 Aug (TELAM)--Argentine President Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla and his party left for Buenos Aires at 2000 GMT, thus ending his 5-day official visit to Brazil. The Boeing 707 took off from the Salgado Folho Airport where a short farewell was given to President Videla by President Joao Figueiredo.

EXPELLED NICARAGUAN DIPLOMAT 'SURPRISED' AT DECISION

FY221401 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 21 Aug 80 p 8

[Excerpts] Before leaving for Buenos Aires Nicaraguan charge d'affaires Nunez Rodriguez told ULTIMA HORA that the decision [to expel him] had surprised him "because relations were resumed last June and were developing in a friendly manner." He then said that he could not understand the attitude of the Paraguayan Government, because "we were given no explanation. We expect that our Foreign Ministry will be told about the reasons for our expulsion." The Nicaraguan diplomat also said that yesterday "at approximately 1130 three members of the police arrived at our residence and indicated that we had to leave the country in 24 hours. I was very surprised because in any case we had to be notified by the Foreign Ministry first. I asked about this but later I went to see the minister and he told me that we had to leave the country because the relations between the governments of our two countries had been declared severed."

Nunez also pointed out that he was sure that he had made no mistakes. "We never made any statements," he said. He added that the Nicaraguan Embassy had not requested Somoza's extradition. "We did not have any instructions in this regard and furthermore our government explained to us that this could not be done because there is no bilateral extradition agreement between Nicaragua and Paraguay."

It is worth pointing out that an unexpected increase in the staff of the Nicaraguan Embassy, some of whose members entered the country without diplomatic status, had apparently led to the decision of the Paraguayan Government to expel the heads of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Asuncion. It is also known that the Paraguayan ambassador to Central American countries, Juan Alberto Llanes has not been accredited to the Nicaraguan revolutionary junta. In response to our queries the Paraguayan Foreign Ministry denied having told the Nicaraguan charge d'affaires that relations between the two countries have been severed. The source explained that he merely had been told that he and Nidia Escobar had been declared "personae non gratae."

Reasons for Expulsion

FY221413 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 22 Aug 80 p 11

[Excerpts] High-ranking Paraguayan Government sources have indicated that Alberto Nunez Rodriguez, accredited in Paraguay as the Nicaraguan charge d'affaires, and Nidia Escobar, attache of the Nicaraguan Embassy, had been actively involved in Nicaraguan subversive movements, even when General Somoza was still president. It was reported that Nunez Rodriguez had led a group which had perpetrated several kidnappings in Nicaragua thus obtaining funds to finance guerrilla movements which operated in that Central American country. According to information obtained last night, both Nunez Rodriguez and Nidia Escobar had taken a training course in Cuba where they had been taught subversive tactics. According to reports, the two persons had performed outstandingly during the revolt which ended with the ouster of General Somoza and this had led to the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry employing them as diplomats to other Latin American nations.

Official spokesmen also confirmed last night that the two persons in question had installed at their residence--2044 Espana Street--a powerful transmitter capable of linking them with nations far from ours. It seems that all these facts had led the Foreign Ministry to declare them personae non gratae and to invite them to leave the country within 24 hours, which they did yesterday.

Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues, asked about the Foreign Ministry decision, indicated that "reasons of state and motivated the declaration of persona non grata and the invitation to leave the country." Asked for further details about the matter, he refused to comment.

PANAMANIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR BRIEF OFFICIAL VISIT

PA221836 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas--Panamanian President Aristides Royo arrived here at 1115 for a 10-hour official visit, during which time he will sign an agreement for the construction of a new bridge over the Panama Canal and three other overpasses in the city of Panama. The Panamanian chief of state was greeted at Simon Bolivar Airport in Maiquetia by his colleague Luis Herrera Campins.

During his brief stay in the Venezuelan capital, Royo will meet with Luis Herrera Campins twice. The two leaders will analyze the present situation in Central America and the Caribbean, as well as the application of the Mexico-Venezuela agreement for oil assistance to the nations of the area.

The loan to be granted by Venezuela to Panama will be used to construct several public works projects in Panama, particularly the new bridge over the canal. The construction of the bridge joining the capital with the interior of the country has been criticized by opposition circles, but official sources said the government had considered for several years the realization of the project because it is necessary.

President Royo is accompanied by his wife, Adela Ruiz de Royo, and the ministers of foreign relations, Carlos Ozores; finance, Ernesto Perez Valladares; public works, Julio Mock; and planning and economic policy, Gustavo Gonzalez.

Yesterday the Panamanian chief of state paid a brief visit to Managua to attend the celebration of the closing of the literacy campaign in Nicaragua.

Construction Agreement; Herrera Remarks

PA231406 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Ernesto Vegas report]

[Text] President Dr Luis Herrera Campins and his Panamanian counterpart, Dr Aristides Royo, signed an agreement for the construction of a bridge over the Panama Canal and of a freeway in Panama. President Herrera Campins' remarks on this occasion follow:

[Begin recording] The purpose of this visit [by the Panamanian President] is to attend the signing of the agreement financing the construction of a 1,400m-long steel bridge over the Panama Canal and of a 17km-long freeway. With the financing agreed on by the Venezuelan fund for export financing, these will be constructed by Venezuela's Van Dam Company and Panama's Sosa y Barbero Company.

Thus, we are attending a ceremony at which international cooperation is actively and specifically benefitting both our countries. This international cooperation has an extraordinary influence on inter-American relations.

This will be a great feat of engineering under the responsibility of a Venezuelan and a Panamanian firm. This is why both sides are obliged to do their best in this joint enterprise. This project will test our two countries' highly advanced construction technologies. Thus, the project has immense importance, aside from its significance in the area of financing.

Joint Press Conference

PA242314 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0137 GMT 23 Aug 80

[By Rafael Higueras]

[Excerpts] Caracas, 22 Aug (EFE)--The Panamanian Government is not afraid that Ronald Reagan might be elected president of the United States, but should he reach the presidency and turn his statements as candidate into a reality, "Latin America and the world would experience very delicate situations."

This was Panamanian President Aristides Royo's response to a question posed by this agency at the news conference that the president held today at the end of a short official visit to Venezuela.

Both Herrera Campins and Royo described this day as "historic" in the areas of the relations between the two countries and of inter-American cooperation.

The two presidents also spoke in favor of holding a summit meeting of Central American leaders in order "to bring peace and social calm in these countries."

Royo's Departure for Spain

PA230309 Paris AFP in Spanish 0244 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, 22 Aug (AFP)--Panamanian President Aristides Royo left tonight for Spain after completing a brief official visit to Venezuela and witnessing the signing of a Venezuelan credit to Panama for $100 million.

HAITIAN MINES MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 2-DAY VISIT

PA231332 Paris AFP in Spanish 0222 GMT 22 Aug

[Text] Caracas, 22 Aug (AFP)--Fritz Pierre-Louis, Haiti's minister of mines, resources and energy, is currently making a 48-hour visit to Venezuela. Today he met with Jose Ignacio Moreno Leon, deputy mines and energy minister of Venezuela.

According to Fritz Pierre-Louis, the Venezuelan-Mexican agreement signed in San Jose to supply oil to the Caribbean and Central American countries is very positive. Haiti was not included in this agreement, signed on 3 August, according to which Venezuela and Mexico promised to supply 160,000 barrels of oil per day beginning on 1981 to nine Central American and Caribbean countries: Barbados, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Managua, Panama and the Dominican Republic.

Regarding the probable purchase of Venezuelan oil by Haiti, the visiting minister said this will be known in 4 or 5 months.

The Venezuelan foreign minister met today with Fritz Pierre-Louis, who is also scheduled to meet a number of Venezuelan political and economic personalities.

BRIEFS

NEW OIL WELLS--Maraven has drilled 11 wells in the Orinoco oil belt, 9 of which have turned out to be productive. The 11 wells, which were sunk early this year, have an average depth of 4,500 feet. These wells serve as important indicators of the hydrocarbon reserves found in the Orinoco oil belt. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 22 Aug 80 PA]

PAPER PRAISES JOINT MILITARY TRAINING WITH U.S.

PA232123 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 21 Aug 80 p 4A

[Editorial: "Joint Instruction"]

[Text] Government and Justice Minister Ricardo Rodriguez has issued a communique announcing that as of Friday there will be a training and instruction program for units of the National Guard and U.S. forces. The purpose of the program is to develop readiness for the defense of the canal under the provisions of the Torrijos-Carter treaty. All the country's various sectors are pleased with the announcement.

This is one more step in the application of the treaty since the objective of these exercises is to make the armed forces of the two countries aware that they share responsibility for the defense of the canal, and therefore the military commands of the two countries have the obligation of preparing their troops for any emergency.

Just as the Canal Commission works to solve administrative problems to guarantee the operation of the canal, both the National Guard and the U.S. forces in the canal area have to be ready to check any threat to the security of the canal.

As the communique states, this is why the program includes exercises by the National Guard at U.S. bases and exercises by U.S. troops in Panama. The idea is to obtain full harmony by the two sectors. These exercises, which are taking place for the first time, will be supervised by the combined board created by the Torrijos-Carter treaties. This board is responsible for the protection and defense of the canal after consultation with the two governments.

Military Exchange Begins

PA230243 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] An exchange program of U.S.-Panamanian military exercises was started this morning when Company B of the 504th Infantry Battalion of the 82d Airborne Division from Fort Bragg arrived at Albrook to participate in a jungle survival course at the National Guard's Panajungla School. They arrived by military parachute drop. Col Armando Contreras, G-3 of the National Guard General Staff, Gen Wallace Nutting, chief of the Southern Command, U.S. officers and Ambler Moss, U.S. ambassador to Panama, were present at Albrook to greet the U.S. troops.

Subsequently, the soldiers and their hosts were taken to a room at the Albrook airfield where Colonel Contreras and General Nutting discussed their missions in Panama. Chaplain Velarde gave the blessing at the event. Tomorrow at 0600, 170 Panamanian guardsmen will go to Fort Bragg to receive training in airborne operations, infiltration, rescue operations and mortar use. The Panamanian guardsmen will be headed by Capt Wilfred Nipold. Col Florencio Flores of the General Staff will bid farewell to our troops.

The Panamanian soldiers will also arrive at Fort Bragg by parachute drop.

The 176 members of the 82d Airborne Division will study edible roots and the use of wild animals for jungle survival. The exchange is based on Article 4 of the Torrijos-Carter treaties which refers to the joint protection and defense of the Panama Canal. This is the first time that the training maneuvers for the U.S. and Panamanian military units have been organized and supervised by the Panama Canal Joint Defense Board, an organization created by the Torrijos-Carter treaties which is responsible for the protection and defense of the Panama Canal.

NATIONAL GUARD REPRESENTATIVE MARKS RIO HATO BASE RETURN

PA222016 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Speaking at the commemmoration of the return of the Rio Hato military base to Panama, Maj Pacifico Saavedra, chief of the 4th Military Zone, as representative of the National Guard, said:

[Begin recording] The return of the Rio Hato base is not an isolated incident in our patriotic history and it is not an event dimmed by time or buried in a mountain of dust and oblivion. On the contrary, the date 22 August 1970 is indelibly etched into the minds of the Panamanian people, who again see our flag flying high in masts that were once occupied by foreign banners, and who feel that the land that foreign soldiers once trampled on is again ours, genuinely ours.

Even though the presence of those foreign forces had its explanation, to be able to breathe again an air of freedom is the reward for the constant efforts of our people. I recall that on that occasion the then president of the republic, Demetrio Lakas, declared: This is the victory of dignity and decorum, of patriotism and courage of a nation that never spares sacrifices when it knows its ideals are pure, its struggle is honest and its aspirations are altruistic. It is the victory of a nation of honest and correct people.

I solemnly declare, with the testimony of all those present, that with the same emotion with which I came here 10 years ago to symbolically receive the Rio Hato military base and to sign the document that returned what was always ours, today I renew my faith in the republic, in my superiors and comrades in arms, in the ideals of Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, and in [illegible] patriotism of the Panamanian people.

I come to declare as a militaryman and as a fellow countryman that our fatherland shall never permit smudges or cracks in our national sovereighty; that the National Guard, an institution to which I proudly belong, will always guarantee the nation's dignity. I reaffirm my conviction that as long as we remain united around the high ideals of our democratic coexistence our flag shall continue flying high, telling the world that Panama continues to be, as one of our immortal poets said, the land where the skies are clearer and the sun is brighter. [end recording]

Student Leader's Comments

PA222030 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The return of the Rio Hato military base to Panama constituted the patriotic recovery, the beginning of what is now being implemented: the recovery of the former Canal Zone, said Mario Panther, secretary general of the Federation of Panamanian Students [FEP], on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of that significant event. Speaking before the officials of the 4th and 6th Military Zones of the National Guard, civilian personalities, professors and students of the Tomas Herrera Military Academy, the student leader said:

[Begin recording] Today, imperialism knowns it has little time left, that it has bought its presence in our country, It knows that although the new treaties establish that the last North American soldiers must leave on 31 December 1999, it also knows that the new military in our country, the students in our country, if necessary, will expel them from our territory way before the year 2000.

Together with all of you present here and with all the progressive forces, the FEP is on the march and nothing or nobody can stop us. Thank you. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

WORKERS FEDERATION CALLS GENERAL STRIKE FOR ATLANTIC REGION

PA220334 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Limon Workers Federation [FETRAL] leader Carlos Luis Chacon has just informed us that the federation has called a strike beginning at 0000 on Sunday. That is to say that, starting at midnight Sunday FETRAL will stop activities all along the Atlantic coast. This includes the Bonifacio Hospital, the Costa Rican oil refinery, the Atlantic National Railroads, the banana cardboard box factories--in short, the Atlantic region will be paralyzed starting at 0000 hours.

We contacted civil guard authorities and other labor officials and have been informed that [words indistinct] also have stopped their activities, so the situation has become complicated in regards to the strike.

At the (Imperio) ranch we have been informed that the railroad is blocked. Authorities are being asked to prevent this type of problem.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON BANANA WORKERS STRIKE

PLN Deputy's Report

PA221415 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] National Liberation Party [PLN] Deputy Armando Arrieta today termed the present situation in the country's southern zone as a state of siege following the 44-day-old strike called by the banana workers.

The legislator returned to the capital city following a tour of the area which he undertook along with five other deputies, where according to his report, a situation of repression, violence and chaos exists. Arrieta pointed out that the government and labor unions which are struggling for political power will be held responsible for future events in the region. He also said that the government should hold a dialogue with the labor leaders in order to prevent the strike from becoming the source of unforeseeable events. According to Deputy Arrieta, only 5 percent of the agricultural workers returned to their jobs after the government's intervention in the plantations of the Costa Rican Banana Company, which is a subsidiary of the U.S. United Brands Company.

The intervention was intended to put an end to the strike, which according to estimates has resulted in losses amounting to over $8 million. The government's control over labor relations and the company's production was imposed [words indistinct] at the same time that Costa Rican civil guards entered in action to allegedly guarantee the workers' right to work.

Opposition Deputy Arrieta stated that the government has unleashed a repressive action in response to the workers' attitude. They will not end the strike until the conflict which has only managed to infuriate them, is solved.

Some Strikers 'Cuban'

PA231302 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Three communist Cubans have been found among the refugees in Costa Rica. They were participating in the La Estrella Valley strike, and the immigration department is arranging for their deportation to Cuba.

The public security [words indistinct] Rodolfo Quiros Cedeno said that the authorities discovered the Cubans taking an aggressive stance among the striking workers. These Cubans are in our country as refugees. Since they are endangering national stability and because they are believed to be Fidel Castro's spies, they will be expelled.

23 Aug Summary

PA231743 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Beltran Meza report]

[Excerpts] This is an overall summary of the events that took place in the south today, the 43d day of the banana strike.

We talked with executives of the banana company, who said that they are pleased with the course the conflict has taken because the workers are slowly returning to their jobs. They said some 300 reported for work today, which they consider a success.

According to Mr Paniagua, a company executive, the document the company presented to the workers, which was signed by one of them, notes that they will not lose their rights if they return to their jobs and abide by the presidential decree of 14 August. Banana harvesting operations are expected to be resumed early next week. Spoiled bananas will also be cleaned up.

Meanwhile, agents of the criminal investigations directorate at noon today began a search which ended in the capture of the head of the group that seized the train at farm No 3 in Palmar Sur. She is Lidia Alvarez Sanabria, a 19-year-old student. Alvarez was on the farm where the locomotive and several cars were seized and two guards escorting it were taken hostage. The guards were later threatened with being burned in the car in which they were kept.

According to reports, many of the guards who were reinforcing the commands in the south have returned to the city in view of the possibility of a strike settlement. This morning, a detachment of (?over 100) guards left for the Atlantic region to retake some of the arms seized by the strikers. The rural guard detachment that was in (?Conalsur) has left for its headquarters in Guapiles, its commander, Maj Oscar Barrantes, reported. [passage indistinct]

It is reported that a meeting will be held Sunday at the (?Coto) farms to tell the workers to return to the farms and possibly settle the conflict between their union and the banana company.

ARMS SMUGGLING ON PANAMANIAN BORDER REPORTED

PA242312 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Beltran Meza report]

[Text] We are reporting from the southern region in connection with the pursuit operations by air and land forces that began this morning in the nation's extreme south. They are investigating a possible armed group that could be in Punta Burica on the border with Panama. There have been reports from there about arms in the home of an American. The reports state that many heavy weapons have been discovered.

One group left this morning by land and another left by air in a helicopter assigned to the Southern Command. The operation is under the command of Colonel Ulate and its mission is to liquidate any subversion that may arise and to halt any arms smuggling going on here in the southern region.

According to the report, these arms were unloaded in the southern region.

Here in the southern region, people are commenting on the visit to Coto by Deputy Mario de Bandas. Reports from the office of the commander state that De Bandas has asked the striking workers to continue striking for another 4 days. He said he is aware of their difficult financial situation, however, 4 days will be enough for their cause to win, Captain Rios, who also attended a meeting Mr De Bandas held with the workers, reported this. Captain Rios said Mr De Bandas had also told the workers that they would be receiving help from the Catholic Church.

The troops engaged in the Punta Burica operation will be returning this afternoon. We will have more reports on their activities when they return. Arms smuggling was also reported yesterday in Plantation 5 in El Palmar. It was reported the weapons were being passed from one rural vehicle to another. Officials of the criminal investigations office were dispatched immediately and began to track them down, but the vehicles disappeared among the banana plants. A vehicle similar to the ones reported has been detained, but there is no assurance it is the one in question. The case is being investigated.

Regarding the situation here, it was reported that 30 percent of the banana workers are already on the job. It has been announced that fruit cutting will begin on Tuesday. We have observed the workers on the job at the plantations. They are being protected by the civil guards, one for every two workers.

It has been announced that two ships will be arriving, one on Tuesday and one on Wednesday. They will bring fertilizer and load the cut fruit, possibly next week.

MEN ALLEGEDLY TRAINING NICARAGUAN INVASION FORCE ARRESTED

PA231319 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Judicial investigation officials arrested two Nicaraguans and a Costa Rican who allegedly have been training an army to invade Nicaragua. The men have been identified as Colonels Marcos, Chamorro and Murillo. Two revolvers and several rounds of ammunition of various calibers were taken from them.

These men are former members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] who deserted when they saw that the organization was leaning to the left. They said they had decided to form a group called the 11 November Movement.

It has not been ascertained if they have a training camp in the country but it was learned that they had a list of 200 persons who would allegedly join the movement.

EL SALVADOR

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON POWER WORKERS STRIKE

Power Workers Communique

PA221455 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1620 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Communique issued by Workers of Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission announcing strike; no date given--read by unidentified workers spokesman--live or recorded]

[Text] Communique to the working class and the people of El Salvador and the world:

In view of the company's intransigence, the workers of the Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission [CEL] have declared an indefinite strike to demand the following:

1. The reinstatement of the more than 30 dismissed workers and payment for the days they have not worked,
2. The transfer of workers who are under contract by appointment and who are working for technical services to individual work contracts,
3. The payment of wages withheld on the days of (?7), 25 and 26 July and (?7), 13, 14 and 15 August,
4. The payment of wages for the days on strike,
5. The completion of the analysis of job positions,
6. No reprisals against the workers who participate in the current conflict,
7. The release of the political prisoners, in this specific case, the companeros of the transport industry union who were arrested in July,
8. The distribution of work checks arbitrarily withheld from some workers.

We hope that the company will accept these requests. If it does not, we will be forced to take more serious measures that we hope we will not have to take. Therefore, we ask the exploited and oppressed people for their understanding and support of this just struggle. We issue an appeal to the popular organizations so they will be alert regarding any acts of repression against the CEL workers. CEL Executive Director Francisco Granadino, Deputy Executive Director Sandoval Guerra, Engineer Abraham Rodriguez and Administration Chief (Leoncel) Rodriguez will be responsible for any act of provocation which makes us carry out actions which cause chaos for all the Salvadoran people.

For work, unity and social justice.

[Signed] CEL Workers Union.

Duarte Address to Nation

PA221726 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Statement to the nation by Salvadoran junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte--live]

[Text] Good evening, Salvadoran people. A few hours ago, leaders of the Union of Workers of the Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission [STECEL] without warning shut off the entire nation's power system, causing a series of very grave and serious problems. Factories had to shut down, the citizens are without electricity in their homes and there are grave problems in hospitals--all of this is a result of this unthinking action by the people of STECEL. But why are they doing this? What do they seek? It is obvious that a few days ago the Salvadoran people repudiated violence, but these persons have lost all sense and have launched themselves on a horrible campaign of terrorism. They are burning buses, killing people, threatening others, shutting off power so that there will be no water; in short, they are doing things that are simply increasing the repudiation of the Salvadoran people of this type of violent action. However, they do not want to understand this. They are committing a serious mistake because they are becoming more alienated from the Salvadoran people.

They believe that in this way they will erase the image which the people have given that they do not want violence. They want to show the other countries of the world that they have sufficient power to control the country and to keep it terrorized. In short, they are using all the Marxist-Leninist tactics to disrupt the country. They no longer care about the social chnages. They no longer care about being vindicated. They no longer care about the lives of the workers, but simply want to create terrorism and, thus, achieve power in this way. But they also know that the people are not willing to continue with this process of violence and reject it. In view of this situation, the government of the republic is acting calmly. These persons have taken over all the energy plants in the country, which is illogical, illegal, and unconstitutional. But they do not care. Therefore, the government must think first of the people. And for this I have come tonight to tell the Salvadoran people to be calm, to have trust in the government.

We are taking all the necessary measures so that the country will be as calm as possible.

Therefore, dear listener, I ask you to help us, to participate, to contribute with your serenity so that this situation which these persons are trying to create will not come about. Therefore, we ask you not to despair, to trust your government, to remain calmly at home and rest tonight, to take a minute to think about the damage these persons are doing to the nation. By rejecting this action, people can contribute greatly to stopping this kind of thing from continuing.

Meanwhile, the cities are going to be protected by the armed forces. A system for protecting the cities is already in effect. There will be controls so that no problems will arise. The nation will be guarded and so will you, each one of you calmly at home, trusting and thinking that the government is vigilant and working for the security and the tranquillity of the people.

We will remain permanently on this radio network to keep you informed so you can closely follow the instructions we will be giving on radio. Your contribution is important for resolving this problem.

We want to tell the persons who have staged this action that in addition to gaining the rejection of the Salvadoran people, they are making another mistake because they are becoming further estranged from the people. They should reflect on this, because this action contributes in no way to social justice but simply creates unrest, terror and fear among the people, which in no way helps to achieve their objectives.

I ask these gentlemen to reflect, that it would not cost them anything to turn the power on so that everyone will be calm and thus, without pressure, continue the logical thing, which is dialogue, an exchange of impressions to find solutions to the problems. There is a way to solve everything; there is no need for threats. They do not need to be committing this type of thing because they will not achieve anything with the actions they have taken.

Therefore, I invite them to restore the power. We are here always ready to exchange opinions and to find dignified solutions, even for them, because we have no desire to create or generate problems for them. But it is important that they understand this. The Salvadoran people must know that the government will not permit a situation such as this to go on. It is logical that we are giving them the opportunity so that they can reflect, so that they will see that we are not acting rashly. We are acting calmly and serenely. We are appealing for production. We are asking them to reconsider, but this does not imply weakness because we will not permit the people to suffer, and the people know this. Therefore, Salvadoran people, be assured that we will take all the measures so that this problem may be solved as soon as possible.

Therefore, I will repeat for those who tuned in late to this broadcast: The members of the STECEL have gone on strike. They have gone on strike because they want to create a climate and to maintain a climate of violence in the country and that is why they are committing such horrible things, killing people in the streets, killing motorists, trying... [Duarte changes thought] They have burned many buses. Now they have shut off power and want to cut off the water and this is generating serious problems for the people. It is the people who suffer, it is the children of the hospitals who will die. These persons do not care if children die at the hospitals. If there are patients who cannot be operated on, if there are people who suffer, if there are old persons, persons out on the street afflicted, scared, just as long as they achieve their ends. They do not care about all this because what they seek is simply to maintain a climate of terror in the country. And the people know this and this is why the people reject them and they will continue to reject them because the people no not want any more violence, more killings, more bloodshed; the people want tranquillity.

That is why I have come to speak to tell the Salvadoran people to be calm, to stay quietly at home, and to remember always that the government institutions such as the Red Cross, the hospitals, the security corps are always ready to receive any call wherever any type of assistance is needed. In these emergency cases, there are always ways of helping those needing assistance.

Stay at home and help each other out in the districts, just as we did, do you remember, at the moment of the earthquake and during the time of war when we experienced similar circumstances. Therefore, the Salvadoran people are experienced in this sort of thing. They will not be scared, will not panic and will be calm. They will stay at home calmly and in the meantime, the government will protect the citizens. The army is going to patrol the streets, will have checkpoints; in short, it will take the necessary security measures so that there will be no problems in the country.

Therefore, have confidence and be assured that the government, in addition to appealing for prudence on the part of these unthinking and irresponsible persons to stop this sort of thing, is urging them to restore the power and stop committing these crazy things. At the same time, the government is telling them that it will enforce the law and protect the country and the citizens. This is the duty of the Salvadoran people, that is, the duty of the government in support of the Salvadoran people.

We will be transmitting information permanently and any report or anything that the Salvadoran people need. Remember the telephone numbers of the armed forces which have been given and the various assistance and security centers of the country so that we can take care of you in the best possible way. Good night and rest assured that your government is here to take care of the Salvadoran people.

Restoration of Power

PA222228 Paris AFP in Spanish 2147 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Aug (AFP)--Electric power was suddenly restored today throughout El Salvador, just 24 hours after it was cut off by the power workers union to demand the rehiring of 30 workers.

No official announcement of any agreement reached between the union and the electric power company has been released but life has returned to San Salvador, the people commented with satisfaction.

"This city is crazy," was the frequent comment heard today in different parts of the city, where 80,000 cars formed interminable traffic jams for lack of stoplights.

The complete absence of radio and television broadcasting, the lack of paramedics and the closing of industries for the lack of electric power helped to create a strange and difficult atmosphere in San Salvador. The workers went to the factories to wait for the return of electric power while economic losses ran into the millions, according to preliminary estimates.

Junta's Communique

PA230436 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 2215 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Government communique to the Salvadoran people--read by announcer]

[Text] On Thursday 21 August the leaders of the Union of Workers of the Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission [STECEL], encouraged by the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] and the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM], cut off the supply of electricity to the whole country.

This was done with neither prior notice to the public nor to the service entities, and for the sole purpose of fulfilling a political objective. It was an act of revenge against the people by the aforementioned extremist organizations in response to the people's rejection of last week's labor strike.

This irresponsible action brought negative and tragic consequences in emergency wards and in urgent surgical operations which could not be carried out in clinics and hospitals. In addition, it also affected family economies, which experienced the loss of large amounts of foods which require refrigeration. There were problems in the mobilization of vehicles and people. People became uneasy and the activities of all productive sectors were paralyzed with consequent losses for the national economy.

In view of this situation, the revolutionary government adopted a cautious attitude in order to find a peaceful solution to the problem caused by the lack of electricity. It was announced over a radio network that the actions of the extremists and of those who orchestrated the electricity cutoff were affecting only the people, that it was a serious mistake and that as a result, the people would only repudiate them more.

Revolutionary government junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte himself urged the labor leaders over the aforementioned radio network to revise their attitude in favor of the people. The revolutionary government displayed at every moment a willingness for dialogue, and transmitted to the citizens a message of confidence so that prudence would overcome rashness, and good judgment would predominate over injustice. What is more, in view of the proposals made by the labor leaders, the government, at the request of the officials of the Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission [CEL], authorized these officials to negotiate with flexibility, always with the intention of finding a just, peaceful, reasonable and legal solution. The government's prudent attitude vis-a-vis the irresponsibility of those who organized the electricity cutoff unfortunately was not reciprocated by those leaders in its just dimensions.

In view of the petitions made by the labor leaders, the CEL took into account the fact that, in these negotiations, the parties involved must compromise to find a solution to problems posed, and accepted the reinstatement of the dismissed workers. Nevertheless, the petitioners adopted an intransigent attitude, made unacceptable impositions, and attempted to impose impossible conditions on the government and the people.

The revolutionary government reiterates that its duty is to defend the interests of the majority of Salvadorans and that the armed forces are obliged to guarantee public order and uphold constitutional rights.

Based on the foregoing statements, the revolutionary government has taken the pertinent measures to solve this problem which has deeply affected the people. These measures are geared toward the immediate restoration of electricity. On reporting this situation, the revolutionary government once again urges the population to remain calm and not to let themselves be surprised by baseless speculations and rumors. To this end, the government and armed forces' information offices will make known the different aspects of the situation. Finally, the citizens are urged to have faith and trust in the revolutionary government and its armed forces which are upholding the unyielding purpose of guaranteeing the people's safety and not allowing the extremist groups to continue their attempted revenge against the people through criminal acts and increased violence and terrorism.

San Salvador, 22 August 1980.

Morales Ehrlich Speech

PA230158 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 2252 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Speech to the nation by junta member Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, from his office--live]

[Text] Good afternoon. I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to explain to the Salvadoran people the latest developments in the power workers strike and to perhaps set the guidelines that we should follow to overcome these crises.

I think all of you are aware that we cannot continue to tolerate this sort of unilateral action in the country, in which one group wants to impose whatever it feels like. To the contrary, we must all respect the rules of the game which allow us to participate, exert influence, or make our presence felt.

Regarding the strike, I would like to tell all Salvadorans that it truly took us by surprise. Late yesterday morning the Union of Workers of the Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission (STECEL] announced that it was going to cut off the supply of electricity at 1500 and made a number of demands. In reality, there was no reason for it not to have given us more time for reflection.

STECEL was demanding the reinstatement of several workers and payment for all the days they had been on strike. These workers had been fired because they went on strike, did not show up for work for 3 days, and so forth. STECEL wanted all of these workers to be paid, made other demands regarding labor issues and made political statements, such as one on the violation of human rights and so forth. Then electrical power was cut off. After learning of this, the first thing the junta did was appeal to STECEL and ask it to please turn the power back on, because we thought it was absurd and irrational to immediately cut power off, inflicting damage on an entire people. This was no longer related to labor problems; it was an imposition because their entire petition implied not enforcing law Decree No 296 against those who went on strike or who participated in violent actions during the 3 days of the abortive strike.

We told STECEL that the best thing it could do is turn the power back on, because poor people especially would be affected. When there is no power there is no water, food spoils, and many activities come to a standstill. There are great losses, and work comes to a halt. We are all aware of the discomforts and problems caused by the lack of electricity.

[Word indistinct] the STECEL members were unmoved, bold, and even insolent. They said that they were not going to turn the power back on, and that if the workers were not reinstated power would be suspended indefinitely.

Such being the state of things, the officials of the Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission [CEL] on their own initiative, as they told us, to keep the people from suffering the consequences of the strike, agreed to negotiate. First, they reviewed the cases of those who had been fired so that the power would be turned back on. STECEL would not accept this. After that CEL offered to reinstate the fired workers to try to get them to turn the power back on so that the Salvadoran people could stop suffering the consequences of their strike. When it finally agreed to a meeting, at 0800 today, STECEL came out and said that it no longer wanted the reinstatement of the workers, that to even discuss this, it was demanding a number of political actions by the government. It wanted us to fully guarantee that no action would be taken against it. It wanted the CEL to issue a statement denying engineer Duarte's words last night. In short, it made a purely political proposal and refused to even negotiate the reinstatement of the workers. Since the original demand was reinstatement, the CEL, for the sake of the public's welfare, agreed to it. Then STECEL decided not to accept and presented another set of pretexts and demands. This truly revealed the contempt STECEL has for the Salvadoran people.

I want all Salvadorans to understand this clearly: When someone cuts the power off and does not care what might happen to a country, he is truly demonstrating contempt for the most sacred values of that country and its people. Additionally, we, as members of the government junta, first exhausted all means of conciliation, all peaceful means, so that this could be solved without further problems, because other means sometimes bring violence and bloodshed and we truly do not want this to continue happening in our country.

I would also like to say that the attitude of the people last night was one of understanding. They stayed home all night. The city was extremely calm and there were no problems. This morning everyone went to their jobs and life began to take its normal course. This revealed the people's understanding of the problem and their desire for a prompt and peaceful solution to this state of affairs.

Therefore, in view of the intransigence of the STECEL representatives, their contempt toward the people and the fact that we could not even negotiate because of their arrogance, brashness, and desire to profit politically abroad, the revolutionary junta decided to militarily occupy all of the power centrals in the country.

This is how the decision was made and at 1145 today it began to be implemented. In a few minutes we were in control of all the electricity centrals in the country, and I would like to tell the people that there was no violence, no one was killed or injured, and one could see that the majority of workers had been compelled to strike through psychological pressure and even threats by some union leaders. The majority of workers have resumed their tasks and work has now returned to normal.

I would like to ask all Salvadorans--just like engineer Duarte asked them last night to have confidence in his government and told them that we were going to try to solve the problem--now that electrical power has been restored to continue to maintain this same confidence [in the government].

I know that, of those who are listening to me, since there are different trends of thought, some would not have wanted us to intervene militarily, but there are others who will be criticizing us for having waited too long to do so. We would like to tell all Salvadorans: It is true that we have been suffering without electrical power for close to 20 hours, but we wanted mainly to avoid bloodshed and to give the STECEL people time to think things over. We truly wanted to resolve this problem in the best possible manner.

Since they did not even want to think things over or give up any of their demands, we were compelled to act and to occupy the installations. All of the necessary precautions were taken so that not even one drop of blood would be shed, and up until now, according to all the reports we have received, there was no violence or death. Things were carried out in the best possible fashion, many workers immediately returned to their tasks, power is already being restored to the entire country, and we hope that be sometime this afternoon the situation throughout the nation will be back to normal.

I would like to seize this opportunity to tell all good CEL workers to trust us and to continue working, and to say that we are going to take steps to punish those who have caused this damage. It is not fair for any one person or group of leaders to want to take over and do as they please.

We know, and would like to tell the Salvadoran people, that these are not isolated actions. These people probably had prepared another plan. It is quite probable that some other labor union that supports the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses and promoted the national strike did not want to lose this opportunity to unleash more strikes and more violence throughout the country.

We have been told that the social security labor union seems to want to go on strike to support the STECEL strike. I really believe that they would be making a mistake, and would like to make the following appeal: Gentlemen, this is no time to continue de facto actions against the law and against the people's interests. I would like to tell all Salvadorans, all workers and peasants that, now more than ever, we must be united, that now is the time we must all not only foster changes but find a road to understanding and the democratization of this country so that all of us, with our individual ways of thinking, can (?live) with one another and participate in and build the Salvadoran society.

I would like to ask all Salvadorans to ignore any action that would cause unrest. The electricity problem has been resolved. Others may be trying to create other conflicts, and we all know that many will still want to continue creating problems. I assure you, the country is recovering. Activities return to normal more and more each day. It is more peaceful with each passing day, and to the extent to which these people are making these last ditch attempts, the Salvadoran people must begin solving these problems and these escalations of violence in a calm and peaceful manner, so that little by little they will no longer be able to take actions that go against the people.

Therefore, dear brothers, and all Salvadorans: This is the time to keep as calm as possible, to tell those persons and organizations that want to take a violent, mad and absurd path, to think things over, to reflect, to stop inflicting blows because this people might want to settle accounts with them later.

It is time for all of us to join the people, to work with the people and for the people, and to struggle for the betterment of all Salvadorans. Everything seems to be returning to normal. Let us hope that we won't have any problems this weekend and that each minute that goes by will be 1 minute toward the pacification of the country.

Thanks to all Salvadorans, and I wish you all a happy weekend.

Duarte's 23 Aug Address

PA241947 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0155 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Statement to the nation by Salvadoran Junta Member Jose Napoleon Duarte--live]

[Text] Good evening, Salvadoran people. Once again I am addressing you in the wake of events yesterday, when the workers of the Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission [STECEL] and the members of the coordinating board of the masses and of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], adopted a terrorist and subversive attitude, seeking to destabilize the country. The situation got to the point where they had already advised the socialist and communist information media, such as Radio Moscow, Radio Havana and the media in Nicaragua and Costa Rica, as well as other socialist media, that this strike would definitely overthrow the revolutionary government junta. This is obviously part of a plan which, as my companion Antonio Morales said a few hours ago, (?failed) when the Salvadoran people showed that they do not want violence and rejected the counterrevolutionary and subversive FDR's convocation to a general strike last week.

But when the strike failed because the people rejected it, they were filled with hatred and rancor and sought revenge. So they made a different plan. This plan called for carrying out terrorist activities at all levels. In the past few days they have burned more than 83 buses. They wanted to leave the country without electrical energy and without water. Doing this implied a number of risks and dangers--dead children, disease and many things in addition to the material and economic losses that this would generate. This was the plan. What they wanted was to force a strike, force it through terrorism.

But, thank God, last night I had to appeal to the Salvadoran people to ask them to remain serene. I was sure that the people would respond very well because of our past experiences. You may remember that last night I said that during the war and during the earthquake we had also had similar moments of crisis and the people had responded very well. Well, last night, the people responded marvelously. Our reports from the military posts and from the military patrol groups that circulated through the cities are encouraging because people stayed peacefully at home and there were no crimes or problems. Thus, the people helped, cooperated and participated in the struggle against these counter-revolutionary and subversive gentlemen.

These gentlemen did not want to accept the possibility that a dialogue might be held to resolve the problem. These gentlemen wanted to oust the government. They wanted to create panic, to create terror. But when the people did not respond last night either, they became even more furious and sought to carry out terrorist activities. They wanted to blow up the radio stations; they wanted to carry out activities to destroy the plants. This is why at a given point the STECEL leader himself said on radio: This is going to explode like a bomb and it will destroy everything. In other words, they were determined, without caring about the good of the people or the harm that they would cause to people.

As Antonio Morales has already said, we even tried to hold a dialogue. We discussed things serenely. We instructed the representatives of the Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission to hold dialogues with them in an effort to find a logic and sensible solution. We asked them to reflect. Last night I myself asked them to reflect. But these gentlemen did not understand. They do not understand what is happening. They are out of their senses. And they are merely thinking about violence and death without reflecting on the harm that they are causing the people, which is why the people repudiate and reject them. This is why, in order to protect the people, the revolutionary government junta instructed the armed forces to take over all the electrical energy control centers--the dams, the stations and the substations. A plan was drawn up which the armed forces have faithfully followed. This plan indicated what was to be done, even though it was feared and presumed that these gentlemen were armed, had electrified all the fences and could kill people with the thousands of volts they had transferred to the fences. The armed forces, nevertheless, acted very sensibly, and very carefully carried out the operation seizing each and every one of the installations. I feel immensely pleased to tell you that not a single person died in the course of this operation. I want to repeat this becuase this is very important. Not a single person died in the course of the operation carried out by the armed forces to evict these subversive gentlemen; and this is very important. You Salvadorans can see how both the government and the armed forces are daily gaining greater control over the actions being carried out. You have witnessed three or four operations--Monsignor Romero's funeral, Labor Day, the previous strike and this strike--that show how the armed forces are carrying out this process of democratization. This process aimed at making the armed forces the instrument of the Salvadoran people's fundamental protection.

In the name of the revolutionary government junta and, I am sure, in the name of the entire Salvadoran people, I cast my joyful vote because this operation has concluded without problems. I congratulate the armed forces as well as all the secotrs which one way or another have fulfilled their duty.

Of course, the reason I am addressing you today is to further congratulate the Salvadoran people, because through these actions they are defining their own destiny. Everyone want to work today and that is the way I like it. We must all go to work; we must go out on the street. We must show that we are no longer fearful, that we are no longer afraid, that we are going to work and that we are going to produce, that we do not want violence. That is what we have to do and that is what the people have done. That is why I am very satisfied and very happy that there is a point of convergence between what you, dear listener, think and what the government thinks, between what you want the government to do and what the government is doing. Because we are exclusively at your service.

So let all of us Salvadorans, participating together, let us defeat the terrorist plan that these subversive gentlemen of the GDR have established. Let all of us Salvadorans show that we do not want violence. Let us show that we want pacification and let us head for democratization in order to stabilize the social changes. The justice and the freedom that represent the fundamental aspirations of the Salvadoran people. Thanks to all of you. I congratulate you. Let us all move ahead, for we will win battle after battle every day. Finally, all those sectors will realize that they are mistaken. Without hatred or fear we will then open our doors so they too can participate in this democratic process. Good evening, congratulations and thank you very much.

Some Workers Still on Strike

PA232235 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1752 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 23 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--According to reports reaching ACAN-EFE this morning, there are still some areas in the country where power workers are on strike. However, the remaining power cuts are not due to this but to damage to the transmission systems from dynamite attacks in the past 15 days.

This morning at least six San Salvador stores were damaged by bombs. No underground leftist or rightist group has assumed responsibility for the bomb attacks, which have caused only material damage so far.

San Salvador is tense although apparent calm was restored following the resumption of electric services. The government has not revealed the number of casualties suffered by its troops.

GUATEMALA

HEAD OF SECRET POLICE RESIGNS; NEW CHIEF NAMED

PA240435 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1818 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 23 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The police department today reported that Col Manuel de Jesus Valiente Tellez, head of the Guatemalan Secret Police, has resigned.

In Guatemala the Secret Police is one of the main security forces. It is in charge of investigating crimes throughout the country.

Valiente Tellez said he resigned in order to head a private detective agency.

The police department said Col Pedro Garcia Arredondo has been appointed new chief of the secret police. Garcia was formerly head of Command 6, another security branch of the Guatemalan police.

HONDURAS

ARMED FORCES ANNOUNCE COMMAND, ADVISER CHANGES

PA221653 Paris AFP in Spanish 1451 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 22 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--It was reported here today that the Honduran Armed Forces last night decided to reorganize their command cadres at the directive level of their combat units.

It was also reported that other important appointments were made in the armed forces.

Col Amilcar Zelaya Rodriguez, former police chief and former triumvirate member; Col Domingo Alvarez Cruz, former air force chief and former triumvirate member; and Col Jose Matias Hernandez, former navy chief were appointed advisers of the armed forces headquarters under the command of provisional President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia.

Col Gustavo Alvarez Martinez was appointed commander of the public security force (police).

The navy is now under the command of Col Ruben Humberto Montoya and Col Walter Lopez Reyes is commander of the air force.

Col Efrain Gonzalez was appointed director of the Command and Staff School.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA: JUNTA WILL STAY IN OFFICE UNTIL 1985

PA240048 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2302 GMT 23 Aug 80

[FSLN official proclamation on elections, read by Defense Minister Humberto Ortega at literacy victory rally at 19 July Plaza in Managua--live]

[Text] Official proclamation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate on the electoral process under the Sandinist revolution. To all people of Nicaragua and friendly nations of the world:

1. To the Sandinist Front, democracy is not measured only in the political field or reduced only to the people's participation in elections. Democracy does not consist merely of elections; it is something more--much more. To a revolutionary, to a Sandinist, it means the people's participation in political, economic, social and cultural affairs. The more a people participates in these fields, the more it will be democratic. [applause]

We must say once and for all that democracy does not begin or end with elections. It is a myth to try to reduce democracy to this condition. Democracy begins in the economic field when social differences begin to weaken, when the workers and peasants improve their standards of living. Here is where true democracy begins, and not before. [applause]

Once these objectives have been achieved, the scope of action is expanded to other fields so that the people influence the government and determine who shall be the government, regardless of who may like it or not. However, within a more advanced stage, democracy means worker participation in the management of factories, ranches, cooperatives and cultural centers. [applause]

In short, democracy means participation by the masses in all aspects of social life. We say this to define the principles which the FSLN understands as democracy. Nevertheless the FSLN accepts constructive criticism as the only positive criticism. Disagreements and pluralism shall continue to be essential within the Sandinist democracy, but it states that the only criticism which must be heeded is criticism made by the workers because they are the most unselfish, truly sincere and revolutionary. [applause]

2. The FSLN National Directorate reaffirms to the people of Nicaragua and the world that the revolutionary process existing in this country will not retreat and will continue its march to the end. There must not be the least doubt that a revolution exists in Nicaragua, and this was why the FSLN, at the head of the people, seized power on 19 July 1979 after 18 years of struggle and at a cost of over 100,000 lives.

3. This was the responsibility we assumed when we led the liberation war, and it led us to analyze the specific reality of our country.

This was how we realized the state of backwardness and economic, social and moral destruction which the triumphant revolution would find.

For these reasons we said that after the victory we would begin a national reconstruction process as the first great step of the peoples Sandinist revolution.

4. Once in power, I repeat, once in power, the Sandinist Front as the authentic vanguard and as the leader of the Nicaraguan people installed a government junta to organize and head the government's efforts, based on the work of the people, to carry out national reconstruction.

5. A year after the revolution, we can say responsibly that the underdevelopment and the economic, social and moral destruction in the country is so great and extended that we cannot expect the country to be rebuilt before 1985. Therefore the FSLN National Directorate has decided that the government junta will have to continue in power until 1985. [applause, chanting]

Do we agree that they should stay until 1985? [shouts: "Yes!"] This is democracy. This is elections. This is the popular vote. [applause] Let us raise our hands, those of us who are in agreement. [chants]

6. Therefore I repeat, our working people, our workers and peasants, our youths and women, our patriotic professionals and businessmen dedicated to the national reconstruction should prepare to vote on the government program in 1985 and the best men in the country who shall assume the government to continue promoting the task of our revolution. [applause]

7. The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, in order to insure that this conquest of the people of Sandino is fulfilled, should begin the electoral process in January 1984 through which Nicaraguans shall decide the government which will continue building the new Nicaragua that Sandino, Rigoberto Lopez and Carlos Fonseca dreamed of. [applause, chants]

Free fatherland or death! Sandino yesterday, Sandino today, Sandino forever! FSLN National Directorate.

COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES; ORTEGA, CARAZO SPEAK

PA221950 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] A few minutes ago, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo arrived in Nicaragua. He is accompanied by his wife, ministers and special guests. The Costa Rican president will attend the great event tomorrow to declare Nicaragua free of illiteracy. Here is a report from the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport. We will first hear the welcoming speech by Commander Daniel Ortega and then the reply by Companero Rodrigo Carazo.

[Begin Ortega recording] Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo: Once again the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican peoples reaffirm their eternal ties of friendship and solidarity. For those who have dreamed of dividing our people, and those who have dedicated themselves to sowing discord between us this is one more proof of the good relations between the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Governments and peoples.

At this time when we are about to celebrate the great victory won by that literacy army comprised of students and workers, we are happy to have President Carazo in our country. On behalf of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the National Reconstruction Government junta and of all the Nicaraguan people, we welcome Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo and his distinguished party. Thank you very much. [end recording]

[Begin Carazo recording] ... thank the members of the national reconstruc ion government junta and the government officials, expressing to them the deep feelings of friendship and extending to the Nicaraguan people cordial greetings. We are here to celebrate a victory which is also the victory of all the Latin Americans. We are here to celebrate the victory of a literacy campaign carried out by a people who were determined to make a supreme effort to make up for lost time. We are here with the hope that the permament friendship between Costa Rica and Nicaragua will also result in the permanent [word indistinct] of freedom, democracy, human solidarity and social justice. On arriving on Nicaraguan soil, I feel proud to be a Central American. In conveying a message to you of Costa Rican solidarity and cordiality, I am sure that I am expressing the feelings of my people and that we (?all agree) on the permanent friendship that should make us strong in the present and secure in our future.

I wish to express my best wishes to the Nicaraguan people and government. I wish to express cordial greeings to all the representatives of friendly countries who have come here to welcome me. I want to ask them, as witnesses of a Nicaraguan rebirth, to tell the entire world that all Latin Americans, particularly the Central Americans, feel proud because the literacy campaign has been the first great battle won in Nicaragua's reconstruction. Thank you very much [end recording]

GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE ANNOUNCED IN GUATEMALA

PA221824 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] A Nicaraguan government-in-exile has been formed. In a recent statement, Francisco Urcuyo Maliano announced that the Nicaraguan government-in-exile has been formed and that he is heading it in his capacity as president appointed by his country's congress. Urcuyo was the president for 36 hours after Gen Anastasio Somoza resigned. However, Urcuyo also left Managua for Guatemala because of the Sandinist advance.

It has been reported that the government-in-exile will visit several South American countries to outline the current situation in Nicaragua and to ask for the necessary support to establish itself on Nicaraguan soil. It was also indicated that the government will have a mobile seat somewhere but will not compromise any country, especially Guatemala, which granted diplomatic asylum to its members following last year's events.

SPEECHES MADE AT CLOSING OF ILLITERACY CRUSADE

Royo Address

PA231423 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Thousands of fists were held high this afternoon at the Espana Sports Stadium as Managua Department Territory was declared free from illiteracy. This place is being purified by the presence of the Nicaraguan workers, Revolution Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra said in referring to a meeting held here by certain enemies of the Sandinist peoples revolution.

Let us listen to Ortega Saavedra's as well as Panamanian President Aristides Royo's speeches at this event:

[Begin recording] [Ortega Saavedra] For this reason when we were greeting President Royo this morning, the first thing that came to my mind was the action in which we took over the national palace.

We told him at the airport: Today, 22 August, we are proud to receive you President Royo because on 22 August, the National Palace action served to strengthen the solidarity of the people and Government of Panama with the people and Government of Nicaragua. [applause]

A few months ago a meeting was held here by the enemies and [word indistinct] of the literacy campaign, those who never cared if the peasants [word indistinct] and read. They met here to slander the revolution and [word indistinct] this place is being purified today by the presence of the Nicaraguan people and your presence, literacy workers. [applause]

In the name of our national directorate and the government junta I want to leave you with President Aristides Royo, honorable representative of the people of Panama: [applause, slogans, cheers]

[Royo] Gentlemen, members of the Nicaraguan Government junta and of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, ladies and gentlemens, Nicaraguan students, workers and peasants:

When we have to return to Panama tonight and I am asked how I found Nicaragua, I will reply that I found Nicaragua at war. And when I am asked what kind of war am I talking about and what kind of weapons I saw, I will say that I saw 28 weapons of various calibers which are the 28 letters of the alphabet and a tremendous war against illiteracy in this country. [applause]

The truth is that it is a war because the way you are implementing it has [words indistinct] and just as you have a Sandinist National Liberation Army, which is responsible for the defense and the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution, you have a literacy peoples army, the EPA, [applause, slogans] and on the other hand you have, also at war against illiteracy, the workers literacy militias [applause, slogans]. With the kind of lesson that the Nicaraguan youth, the ruling youth, and the people, who are working and carrying out the literacy campaign are teaching, with that kind of lesson, I repeat, never let anyone from abroad come here to teach you or tell you what to do. Do not allow this Nicaraguans. [applause, slogans]

I would like to tell you why I am saying this to you: Because a little bit of concern has been expressed in the press about [words indistinct] and why this odious campaign is being carried out against Nicaragua. I want to tell you the following: If the Sandinist government would have been [word indistinct] if this government had not joined the non-aligned movement, this bad press would also have criticized the Nicaraguan Government junta and if the junta had sent a congratulatory message to the coupist Bolivian Government, this bad press would also have sent a congratulatory message to the [words indistinct]. [applause] [end recording]

Costa Rican President's Speech

PA232344 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2133 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Speech by Costa Rican President Carazo at literacy victory rally at 19 July plaza in Managua--live]

[Excerpts] I thank the Costa Ricans who participated in this crusade because they brought the warmth of brothers, of teachers and of the Costa Rican people to the brotherly people of Nicaragua. [applause]

I have only one credential that allows me to bring a message from the Costa Rican people, the credential granted by the human rights spirit which says that a man can represent and have authority within a people if that people appointed him in open and free elections.

Costa Rica has profited from the teaching of history that the people's will is expressed at the electoral polls. [applause] Costa Rica is the brotherly country which speaks with the frankness of history and which extends its open and sincere hand because it knows that it has a common future with its neighbors and no one can scare Costa Rica with offenses or threats, and the tyrant Somoza had clear proof that Costa Rica is the sister of the Nicaraguan people. [applause]

Nicaraguans, the future belongs to those who strive. The will to struggle comes from enthusiasm, but it is created with the permanent spirit of work.

I also offer you the eternal friendship of my people, a people who, together with the Nicaraguan people, fought valiantly a century ago and who also fought valiantly a year ago. I pay homage to you as a free nation and invite you to live always as a permanently free people, able to seek, with your permanent will, the path of freedom, democracy, justice and peace. Thank you. [Chants: "We Don't Want Elections"]

Ortega Saavedra Speech

PA241247 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2154 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Speech by Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra at Literacy victory rally at 19 July Plaza in Managua--live]

[Excerpts] Brothers of the National Directorate of our historic vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]; companeros of our junta of the Government of National Resconstruction; companeros of the Sandinist Front National Secretariat; brothers of our government and revolutionary power; companero president of the sister country of Costa Rica, Rodrigo Carazo; Companero Monsignor Sergio Mendez Arceo, Mexican brother and Bishop of Cuernavaca; Companero deputies:

Many of you went to the mountains, towns, rural areas and poor areas. You went as children and returned as youths, because in your meeting with our historic reality you have truly become men. You not only taught the alphabet to our people, but you also learned from them the meaning of exploitation and oppression and you, with this great campaign, have strengthened the anti-imperialist, classist and peoples spirit of this revolution because you have realized how terrible all exploitation and repression can be for our poor Latin American peoples.

Besides the great victory represented by the end of the abysmal ignorance imposed by the exploiters and the oppressors, we must also strengthen your victory. You have strengthened your rebel and revolutionary youth. What happens now? To the extent that this revolution has been advancing and winning battles like this one, in which the Nicaraguan youth showed its revolutionary spirit, to the extent that our working classes, with its vanguard, the Sandinist Front, still continues advancing this process--to this extent the counterrevolution and reactionaries will attack us.

We must warn you that the counterrevolution will be here, battling our process to the extent that this process continues to be revolutionary. This means that we must be always ready to confront the counterrevolution and crush it at any moment, because this revolution, because of its condition and its people, will not cease to expand the process.

This means, however, that our people's revolutionary determination faces a grave danger, a great one. But we would rather follow the path of sacrifice and dignity, emerging from ignorance and making our revolution, rather than accepting the materialism of those who bow to their reactionary and imperialist masters. Our people do not want materialism and neither does our revolution. [applause]

It is true that the campaigns waged by imperialism against our people scare some people. But you are not afraid, are you? [shouts: "No"] Who is afraid then? Those who hesitate and pessimists. Those are the ones scared by counterrevolutionary and reactionary campaigns.

The famous $75 million that the Yankees have used to pressure us have scared some people, but not us. We want to note that imperialism uses not only economic pressure to impose their conditions on revolutionary governments and peoples; they also use political threats. We should use this forum to note the seriousness of the threats by some reactionary sectors within the U.S. Government, like a so-called Reagan, who promotes imperialism, armaments and fascism to try to halt the advance of peoples who suffer exploitation and oppression. They also use other maneuvers such as press campaigns to discredit our revolution and confuse sectors in progressive regimes who help us so that they will not help us any more.

What do the imperialists reactionary sectors of the U.S. Government use to wage their campaigns? They must have a social base. What is the Yankees' social base? You know very well--it is Somozism, Somozism in exile and the counterrevolution, the reactionaries and the traitorous bourgeoisie still in our country. These are the allies of imperialism, the ones who want to turn back the wheel of history and return to conditions of exploitation, repression, shame and slavery. [applause].

We see this here every day. What do the domestic reactionaries do? What do the unpatriotic businessmen do? What do the unpatriotic farmers do? They decapitalize their firms, promote armed counterrevolutionary groups, those cowardly groups murdered seven literacy workers. These cowards attack our agrarian reform officials. These criminals and cowards harass us constantly and are sponsored by reactionaries abroad and at home.

What other things do these reactionaries, who are your enemies do? They are against you, the people and our revolutionary process.

They are very active in what is known as political and ideological diversionism to confuse our people, business sectors, honest businessmen and responsible clergy who are with the revolution. They are trying to destabilize the process. Why do they want to create anarchy in the country? It is to justify an armed aggression from abroad, an armed aggression supported by imperialism, if our country suffers from the anarchy promoted by domestic counterrevolutionaries. All these maneuvers are linked.

When the traitorous bourgeoisie creates expectations and confuses some sectors of our people, they are participating in maneuvers by imperialists, who pretend to introduce their interventionist forces through any crevice to crush this revolution--a true revolution which will never be to the liking of imperialists. [applause]

What must we, who are harassed by counterrevolution, do? Should we say now that we are not anti-imperialists so that the imperialists lend us the $75 million tomorrow and so that they will not continue promoting the counterrevolution?

We are going to continue being anti-imperialists. [applause] Are we going to deny the democratic and popular nature of this revolution so those who disagree with our country can be happy and will give us a job in their factories as charity? [people answer: "No"] Then this revolution must continue being democratic and popular. [chanting] Are we going to deny our deeply internationalist and Sandinist. [applause] The revolutionary essence of our process, even if it is not to the liking of those against us, will continue to fundamentally benefit our humble people, our workers and peasants whom you taught to read and write. They are the classes which are neglected, exploited and oppressed by Somozism, imperialism and the liberal and conservative oligarchy. [applause] [people chant: "We Don't Want Elections"]

We also want to announce that we will form a large brigade of militiamen from the Sandinist peoples' militia throughout the country. This brigade will be called the Commander Ezequiel Brigade in honor of this hero who died in an automobile accident. He was a hero of the Benjamin Zeledon Southern Front. This brigade, which will bear the name of Commander Alvaro Miguel Mendez [as heard], will go to the mountains in the northern part of the country where most of the crimes have occurred. It will be commanded by the chief of the national militia, Commander Eden Pastora Gomez. [applause]

We are not vengeful men. We are just. We are going to hunt down these criminals to bring them before the people's justice. [applause] We also want to say that we shall continue strengthening positions at the Latin American level to oppose bloody interventions against our peoples.

We shall continue being anti-interventionists. We shall continue defending progressive and democratic processes in Latin America. We shall continue supporting active struggles, not merely wars of pamphlets, for human rights so that our working people will not keep being massacred as they are being massacred in some of our sister countries. We shall also continue striving against armamentism and for world peace. We shall continue supporting a new economic order to benefit poor undeveloped peoples. We shall continue striving so that small countries understand each other better and unite against those who would exploit us and against the great transnationals which want to continue exploiting us as they have always done.

In the international sphere, we shall also continue to fly the flag of international democratic dignity. We want to say, even though reactionaries may not like it, that we shall continue to show total solidarity with the Salvadoran people, [applause] with this heroic people which is being massacred in the streets by a junta which calls itself democratic and Christian.

We shall continue condemning the Bolivian gorillas. We shall continue condemning gorilla Pinochet in Chile. We shall continue showing solidarity with the heroic people of Tupac Amaru, the heroic people of Uruguay and Paraguay and with our brothers in Guatemala and in El Salvador. Only the armed strength of the people can put an end to the regimes' careers in crime. This was learned by our people. In order to halt these aggressors, whom some (defend), more must be done than just painting protests on the walls. They must be taken before the firing squad. [applause]

We also want to say, and this must be heard here well, that this revolution is deep and is seriously threatened because it is [word indistinct]. Yes, in El Salvador, that brother country, there is a crisis and some press sectors, having sold themselves to the reactionaries, say that we, the Nicaraguans, are responsible because we are sending Soviet weapons and even tanks to El Salvador.

Why then do they do this? Don't they realize that the Salvadoran people are sufficiently courageous to crush their tyrants? If the Salvadoran people triumph, it will not be because of the weapons they have but because of their morale and determination to win. [applause]

But why do they say this? They say this to justify an armed intervention against the Salvadoran people and, as of now, we tell them that we shall be the first ones to repudiate these maneuvers.

We shall be the first to show solidarity with the Salvadoran people in their struggle against intervention, which is the only thing that can delay the assured victory, sooner or later, of the heroic, revolutionary, democratic and popular Salvadoran process. [applause]

We are sure that the Costa Rican people continue to be anti-interventionist and that they will be on the side of our Central American brothers in the struggle against danger and against invasion itself.

Sandino said that Central America must unite against the invader instead of supporting governments that make alliances with foreigners. We are sure that the democratic and progressive peoples of this continent will not make alliances with imperialism. On the contrary, they have already made alliances with the revolution. [applause]

With their positions, those peoples deal blows at imperialism every day. Peoples like those of Mexico, Panama, Costa Rica, Grenada, Cuba, Jamaica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador and the other Andean Pact countries, who no longer want to continue being, or accepting the role of, mere challengers of their imperialist masters and of the exploitative transnationals. Those peoples are on the side of those currently suffering under exploitation and oppression.

Today we are faced with economic hardships. We must not think that we will soon obtain the material fruits of the sweat of our working class. The economic program for 1981 is basically aimed at consolidating the bases of this revolution, at uniting the entire nation around these bases and at expanding the difficult war, the difficult crusade and the difficult battles for national reconstruction. The program is also aimed at defeating backwardness and underdevelopment. This war is going to be very difficult because we have a lot of underdevelopment. Despite its difficulties, our program for 1981 fundamentally seeks to satisfy the basic needs of Sandino's working people, a people who, through their effort and sweat, are guaranteeing a future society of great material wealth.

Our economic process, contemplated in the 1981 plan, will permit the struggle that will enable us to gradually break away from the dependence to which imperialists have traditionally subjected us. Devotion, sacrifice and modesty in the hard march toward reconstruction is what our revolution demands from our youths and our people. We must struggle against waste; we must struggle against the consumerism to which we had been accustomed by the previous consumer society. We must intensify our vigilance over production and administration, and over economic and government activities. We must improve our organization, our efficiency, discipline, control and planning in order to achieve a higher degree of productivity from our creative efforts.

CASTRO PRESIDES OVER CUBAN WOMEN'S FEDERATION MEETING

PA250141 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, Fidel Castro, presided over the central ceremony held in Havana on Saturday, on the 20th anniversary of the creation of the Federation of Cuban Women.

During the ceremony Vilma Espin, president of the federation and member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, said that its members have the same spirit shown in 23 August 1960 and will continue to uphold and defend our principles.

Provincial FMC Anniversary Activities

FL221029 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Activities and tasks continue in salute to the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC] which will be celebrated tomorrow.

FMC President Vilma Espin and Provincial First Party Secretary Miguel Cano Blanco, both members of the Central Committee, chaired the ceremony in Holguin to mark the FMC anniversary. Some 12,000 Holguin FMC members and the most outstanding members from the other municipalities in the province, attended the ceremony at the (Fernando Dedieu Bunuel) Atheneum.

The province's main ceremony in Guantanamo was held last night. It was attended by thousands of FMC members and was chaired by Alfonso Hodge, member of the party Central Committee and its first secretary in the province. (Nieves Alemany), secretary general of the Guantanamo FMC, said that there is no task, regardless of its difficulty, whether in the political, economic or social sphere, where the firm and enthusiastic attitude of the Cuban woman is absent.

The FMC anniversary celebration in Las Tunas Province was the occasion to urge the people to strive to win the distinction for the province of hosting the 26 July festivities.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES UN VOTE, PUERTO RICO

PA221402 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Interview with Ricardo Alarcon de Quezada, Cuban deputy foreign minister, on 21 August in Havana--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Alarcon, what's your opinion concerning the importance of the resolution approved by UN Decolonization Committee?

[Answer] I think it is a very important resolution for several reasons: first, for the things it stands for; second, for the support it received and third, for the occasion on which it was approved.

Regarding the contents of the resolution, it clearly reiterates the right of Puerto Ricans to achieve their independence and categorically states the obligation of the United States to transfer all powers to the Puerto Rican people. It also demands that the United States submit as soon as possible a plan for the decolonization of Puerto Rico according to Resolution 1514 of the UN General Assembly, which since 1960 has demanded all imperialist powers to take immediate measures to restore all rights to colonized countries so that they can have full independence.

The resolution also establishes that any other measure which attempts to modify the status of Puerto Rico without the consent of its people is unacceptable.

Therefore, the resolution is a direct and effective blow to the annexationist plans and maneuvers of U.S. imperialism and of those sectors which currently are in charge of the colonial government in Puerto Rico. The resolution was approved last Wednesday by the UN Decolonization Committee and it would [be] illegal, illicit and inadmissible to disregard it in any way; as would be the case, for example, if the plebiscite which Romero Barcelo, Puerto Rico's colonial governor, has announced for next year--assuming that he is reelected in the next colonial elections--were to be disregarded.

The resolution also represents an opposition to the annexationist intentions expressed in the U.S. Republican Party platform, to Mr Reagan's positions and to all maneuvers that these people might try to carry out in the future and which already have been condemned by the United Nations.

This resolution is of great significance for the Puerto Rican people because they have the assured international solidarity which is necessary in the event of an annexationist attempt in the immediate future. It is also worth mentioning that the committee, which has been examining the case of Puerto Rico since 1972, has been more clearly defining every year its points concerning the measures to be taken to decolonize Puerto Rico. It has also been more categorical in demanding that the United States accept the UN's anticolonialist policy. In addition, the resolution has been receiving more support. In other words, far from diminishing the support in favor of Puerto Rico's independentist struggle, as the international arguments become stronger, this support has increased and this year it has been more definite.

This, of course, has been the result of the changes which have been taking place in the world among progressive people and of the increase in the people's support in Latin America for Puerto Rico's independence struggle. All this makes governments, members of the United Nations and of the Decolonization Committee take the people's feelings into more consideration and to take positions which are more consistent with the situation. This resolution, also clearly condemns U.S. naval activities on the island of Vieques, where it has been carrying out provocations affecting the lives of Puerto Ricans who live on the island. There are some Latin American regimes which have been collaborating with the Yankees in these activities. The resolution also condemns all U.S. military activities in Puerto Rico and the repression unleashed by U.S. authorities against Puerto Rican patriots. It also demands that the United States accept a UN mission to investigate the situation on the island.

[Question] Alarcon, you also said that the time when this UN resolution was approved was important. Why?

[Answer] Because the resolution was being discussed during the pre-election period in the United States. The United States exerts strong pressure to prevent the adoption of decisions contrary to its interests. This pressure generally makes people avoid confrontations or make decisions clearly antagonistic to the United States. However, this factor evidently did not change things because the resolution which was more definite than previous ones was approved by more votes than before.

The resolution has been approved before the U.S. elections and before knowing who the next president will be. As everyone knows, there is the possibility that a highly reactionary element like Reagan and the members of the republican party, which, among other things, seeks the annexation of Puerto Rico, can be elected president of the United States. By approving the resolution now, a restraint, a wall is being set up, against the colonialist and annexationist purposes that the United States could try to carry out after the elections. The Puerto Rican patriots now have in their hands an additional instrument to be used in their struggle for independence and to prevent the annexationist objectives of imperialism.

COOPERATION TALKS OPEN WITH LIBYAN DELEGATION

FL212220 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2202 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Levi Farah Balmaseda, Cuban Government minister in charge of construction overseas, has received at the Union of Caribbean Construction Enterprises a Libyan delegation headed by ('Abdallah Mukhtar Isma'il), Secretary of the Tobruk People's Committee. The Cuban delegation initiated talks with the Libyan delegation concerning cooperation between the two countries in the construction field.

The delegation of the fraternal country headed by ('Abdallah Mukhtar Isma'il), secretary of the Tobruk People's Committee, today arrived at the Jose Marti International Airport in this capital for an official visit. The Libyan delegation includes (Sa'ad 'Ali Masid), secretary of the People's Committee for Education, and (Muhammad Ahmad Sahab), secretary of the People's Committee for Health, who, along with the other members of the delegation, will be visiting some construction projects and places of historic and cultural interest in our country.

CUBA-KAMPUCHEA ASSOCIATION CONDEMNS THAI ATTACKS

FL231919 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1905 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] The Cuba-Kampuchea Friendship Association has condemned the air and ground attacks conducted against territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea by troops which came from Thailand. In a declaration issued in Havana the association denounces to world public opinion the concentration of troops on the Thai side of the border with Kampuchea and calls on peace-loving countries to unite against those maneuvers.

The document adds that the Thai Army supports the remnants of the criminal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary army which, trained and armed by the Chinese and Yankee imperialists, are trying to destabilize and overthrow the legitimate Kampuchean Government. The Cuba-Kampuchea Friendship Association reiterated its support for the efforts aimed at reducing tension and transforming the Kampuchean-Thai border into an area of peace and friendship.

BRIEFS

DONATION TO JAMAICA--Cuba has donated to Jamaica construction materials valued at tens of thousands of dollars. The materials are aimed at providing jobs for Jamaican youths who have received technical training in Cuba. The delivery was made yesterday at the physical education teacher's training school which Cuba built a month ago for the Jamaican people in the community of Ariguanabo. The materials include 15,000 feet of lumber, 250 sacks of cement, 60 gallons of paint and two prefabricated houses to be used as warehouses. The Cuban donation responds to the urgent need to alleviate the unemployment of 1,500 Jamaican youths who were trained in Cuba. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0105 GMT 23 Aug 80 FL]

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 167 26 August 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Navy Commanders Conference Opens in Quito A 1
Roldos Welcoming Statement A 1
CPUSTAL Meeting Closes With Antidictatorship Document [Havana] A 2
Riobamba Summit Meeting To Take Place 10 Sep A 2

BOLIVIA

El Salvador Recognizes Military Government C 1
Mexican Ties With Bolivia 'Not Suspended' C 1
Garcia Meza Reaffirms 'Military-Peasant Pact' C 1
Bolivia To Attend Energy Meeting in Grenada C 1

BRAZIL

New Political Party Founded in Sao Paulo D 1
O ESTADO: Nuclear Agreement With Argentina Only Political [22 Aug] D 1
Figueiredo: Brazil Has Freedom of Press, Expression [JORNAL DO BRASIL 23 Aug] D 2

CHILE

Government Replies to Frei Petition on Constitution E 1

COLOMBIA

Government Reestablishes Relations With Nicaragua F 1
Further Details F 1
Police Seize U.S. Plane Loaded With Weapons F 1
Defense Ministry Reports Results of Antidrug Operations F 1
Government Forces Mount Campaign Against FARC F 2
Attack on FARC Headquarters F 2
Eastern Area Sweep F 2
M-19 Leaders Reportedly Split on Amnesty Bill F 3

VENEZUELA

Bolivia's Paz Zamora Arrives; Says 2,000 Missing L 1
Visiting Cuban Official Says Crime on Increase in L.A. L 1
Armed Forces To Block Entry of Illegal Aliens L 2
Briefs: New Aviation School Director L 2

MEXICO

Petroleum Production Estimate Announced M 1
Bolivian Ambassador Leaves Embassy, Joins Resistance M 1
PCM Expresses Solidarity With Polish Strikers M 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

FECAMCO Condemns Violence in El Salvador P 1
UDCCA Supports Salvadoran Christian Democracy P 2

COSTA RICA

Labor Minister Announces End of Banana Strike P 2

EL SALVADOR

Government Denies Reported Overthrow of Junta P 3
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 25 Aug]
Text of 21 Aug Decree on State of Emergency P 3
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 25 Aug]
FDR Charges Junta With Repression During Strike P 4
ERP Communique Says Struggle Will End Soon P 5
Authorities Search for Foreign Extremists [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 18 Aug] P 5

NICARAGUA

Official Comments on Diplomats' Expulsion From Paraguay P 6
Pastora Discusses Campaign Against Insurgents P 7
Borge Affirms Unity of FSLN Directorate Members P 8
Party Leaders Agree With FSLN's Election Plans P 9
Socialist Leader's Comments P 9
Social Christian Leader's Remarks P 9
Arce Speaks to State Council About Businessmen P 10
Junta Members Express Optimism on Economic Situation P 11
Four Parties Demand Elections, Democratic System P 12

CUBA

FMC Anniversary Commemorated in Havana Q 1
FAR Chiefs, Officers Honored in Week of Activities Q 2
Awards Ceremony Q 2
Panamanian People's Party Leader Arrives Q 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

ECUADOR

Ecuador Refutes Israeli Statement on Embassy Transfer V 1

GUYANA

Jagan Calls For Free Elections, Criticizes Carrington V 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 9 Aug]

SURINAME

Military Authorities Deny Reports on Death of Sital V 2
High-Level Cuban Delegation Not Allowed To Land V 2

URUGUAY

Socialist Party Leaders Reportedly Detained V 2

NAVY COMMANDERS CONFERENCE OPENS IN QUITO

PA260315 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] The 10th inter-American conference of hemispheric naval commanders was opened by Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos in Quito. It will deal with naval problems and issues concerning marine development and pollution. The meeting will also study possible alternatives in the hypothetical case of the closing of the Panama Canal.

The meeting is being attended by the navy commanders of Ecuador, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, the United States, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela and representatives of the Inter-American Defense Board headquartered in Washington.

On the occasion of the meeting, the Ecuadorean Navy commander in chief, Rear Adm Raul Sorroza referred to the controversial national security law. In a statement over television, Sorroza rejected the attacks on the law by some members of the national congress. Various political parties and labor and student organizations.

Roldos Welcoming Statement

PA252203 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Raul Zambrano report]

[Excerpts] This morning President Jaime Roldos Aguilera inaugurated in Quito the 10th inter-American naval conference, an international event that will be held in the capital and will be attended by the commanders in chief of the continental navies.

The conference will analyze and stimulate the strengthening of permanent professional relations among ranking Latin American navy commanders in order to promote continental solidarity.

President Jaime Roldos' statement on this occasion follows:

[Begin recording] Just as I do not accept depersonalization, just as I do not think it is (?possible) to have frontiers of opposition between civilians and military [words indistinct] of a single society and integral parts of a whole, I do not accept the actions carried out or the words uttered in accordance with (?individualistic stands). Neither do I believe in the partial truths of those who speak only to please their listeners.

Let all of us, within the orbit of our respective functions, make the man of our America--which is both one and plural and which we want to keep democratic forever--climb one step up the infinite staircase of progress every day, without leaving a despoiled mankind behind him--paradoxical as this may sound--as a result of automation through technology.

I do not believe this 10th inter-American naval conference will be marked only by the mechanical handshake of a pro forma greeting. To the contrary, it will represent a firm step toward linking feelings and wills in order to gradually find, with our respective orbits, the makings of a more democratic America with more solidarity. As both you and I know, this is possible only when man is respected and when we make ourselves respected as men.

For the success of your activities, for the prosperity of our brothers gathered here and for your personal happiness as well, be welcome. [applause] [end recording]

CPUSTAL MEETING CLOSES WITH ANTIDICTATORSHIP DOCUMENT

PA232019 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] The Latin American Workers Permanent Congress for Trade Union Unity [CPUSTAL] closed its seventh meeting in Mexico City with the unanimous decision to redouble efforts to fight against the continent's fascist military dictatorships. Leaders of the labor unions of 27 countries agreed that the climate of violence that has been imposed in Latin America has been promoted by the insatiable rapacity of U.S. interests.

In its final communique, the CPSUTAL points out that despite repression, tortures, crime and systematic attacks against their organizations, the workers are standing up to terror. It adds: Thus, the increase of revolutionary labor struggles is seen in El Salvador, Guatemala, Bolivia, Uruguay, Chile, Argentina, Paraguay, Haiti and Honduras.

Concluding, the document delineates the aggressive presence of the United States in the Caribbean and reiterates its decision to support the right to independence of the seven territories in this area occupied by foreign powers: Puerto Rico, Belize, Cayenne, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Aruba and Curacao.

RIOBAMBA SUMMIT MEETING TO TAKE PLACE 10 SEP

PA242203 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2334 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Quito, 21 Aug (EFE)--It was officially announced today that six Latin American presidents will hold a 2-day meeting in the city of Riobamba beginning on 10 September. All the preparations have already been made.

The presidential summit meeting is to take place on occasion of the 150th anniversary of the first political constitution of Ecuador. The presidents who will participate in this meeting are: Rodrigo Carazo of Costa Rica; Aristides Royo of Panama; Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela; Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala of Colombia; Adolfo Suarez of Spain and Jaime Roldos of Ecuador.

EFE has been told that national and municipal authorities as well as Foreign Ministry officials and members of the armed forces have already organized all the details of the ceremony, including security measures and guarantees for the activities of journalists covering the event.

On their arrival in Quito on Wednesday, 10 September, the presidents will be welcomed by President Jaime Roldos and in the afternoon there will be individual meetings between the visiting chiefs of state and the Ecuadorean president. In the evening, they will attend a private dinner in honor of the visitors and their wives.

On Thursday morning, 11 September, the presidents will go to Riobamba where a solemn ceremony to commemorate the anniversary will take place. That afternoon the visiting presidents will return to their respective countries from Quito.

EL SALVADOR RECOGNIZES MILITARY GOVERNMENT

FY230023 Paris AFP in Spanish 0009 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 22 Aug (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that El Salvador has become the 14th country to recognize the Bolivian military government. The Salvadoran ambassador to La Paz, Florencio Iraheta, expressed his government's desire to continue diplomatic relations with Bolivia. After having been called by his government for consultation, Iraheta returned to La Paz today and immediately met with the foreign minister, Gen Javier Cerruto Calderon, to tell him the decision of the Salvadoran military junta.

MEXICAN TIES WITH BOLIVIA 'NOT SUSPENDED'

FY260146 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Mexican Ambassador Plutarco Albarran Lopez today paid a call on the foreign minister, Gen Javier Cerruto Calderon, and notified him that the Mexican Government has not suspended its diplomatic relations with Bolivia, in strict compliance with the Estrada doctrine, which had been conceived by a distinguished former Mexican foreign minister. Proof of the Mexican recognition, a Foreign Ministry report states, is the fact that the Mexican ambassador continues at his post in Bolivia and the visit he paid on Foreign Minister Cerruto Calderon.

GARCIA MEZA REAFFIRMS 'MILITARY-PEASANT PACT'

FY231830 La Paz Radio Illimani National Network 1200 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Excerpt] When I come to talk with Bolivian peasants, I want to talk with you as General Barrientos used to do, with the sentiment of a truly nationalist citizen and the spirit of a brother peasant who understands your needs. his remark was made by junta President Luis Garcia Meza at a rally of peasants in the town of (Acaboco) in Cochabamba Department where the military-peasant pact was reaffirmed after those who were gathered there en masse promised their material and moral support to the government of the armed forces.

BOLIVIA TO ATTEND ENERGY MEETING IN GRENADA

FY211659 Paris AFP in Spanish 0358 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 19 Aug (AFP)--The Bolivian Ministry of Energy and Hydrocarbons reported here today that Bolivia will attend the meeting of the Permanent Executive Board for Energy Balances [Consejo Directivo Permanente de Balances Energeticos] which will be held in Grenada next week. The meeting has been called by the OLADE [Latin American Energy Organization] and Bolivia will be represented by economist Reynaldo Vila Zeballos.

NEW POLITICAL PARTY FOUNDED IN SAO PAULO

PY251440 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] A new political party has been launched in Sao Paulo. It is called PIN, the National Integration Party [Partido do Integracao Nacional]. Our reporter (Bahia Filho) will now report on the new party's plans and ideology:

[Begin recording] A team of Bandeirantes newsmen is now interviewing the founder of the party, (Agripino Ribeiro da Silva).

[Question] Why did you decide to launch this new political party?

[Answer] After a detailed analysis of the political sector and parties, we came to the conclusion that the conditions for becoming members of a political party were not to our liking. We prefer a philosophy that is neither to the right nor to the left; we prefer the center.

[Question] And what is your party's platform?

[Answer] The party platform is one of adhering to the objectives that stem from its philosophy, which has already been outlined, of attending to the most important needs of the Brazilian community.

[Question] Is the party confined here to Sao Paulo or do you have branches in other parts of the country?

[Answer] In Sao Paulo, Fortaleza and Mato Grosso.

[Question] And when does the new party plan to register?

[Answer] We intend to obtain our provisional registration once the party's statute and program have been published in the Official Bulletin, which we hope will be on 7 September. After we have obtained our provisional registration we will then continue to work for our permanent registration in accordance with the law.

[Question] Will the party stress opposition?

[Answer] No, I have already said and I will repeat; our party is in the center; we are different.

[Question] Will the party have well-known names which will help it advance?

[Answer] That depends. If well-known people like our philosophy and understand it, then the party will have them. Our arms are open to receive all those who wish to help us with our national task.

[Reporter] We have just concluded an interview with the president of the PIN Provisional National Commission, (Agripino Ribeiro da Silva). [end recording]

O ESTADO: NUCLEAR AGREEMENT WITH ARGENTINA ONLY POLITICAL

PY232006 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Aug 80 p 3

[From "Notes and Information" page: "Limitations of Agreements With Argentina"]

[Text] The nuclear agreement signed between Brasilia and Buenos Aires ends a long period of misunderstanding which began in 1957 when the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] chose Brazil to participate on its board of governors in the belief that Brazil was ahead of Argentina in the field of nuclear research.

Argentina reacted strongly to that choice and demanded that two countries represent Latin America on that board or that international arbitration be charged with determining the technical progress of one or the other country. The situation improved only in 1964 when through a gentlemen's agreement the two countries were chosen to participate on the IAEA Board of Governors.

The signing of agreements between Brazil and Argentina after the latter surpassed the former in nuclear development thus has a special significance from the political standpoint.

The agreement does not have much economic or industrial significance for either country. Brazil asked "to borrow" uranium (although it has 200,000-ton reserve of this mineral) because exploratory work of the Pocos de Caldas mines is 1 year behind schedule. We would have had to buy uranium from some country anyway and it would be better to get it from Argentina, not only because of distance considerations but because of the possibility of consolidating a common front vis-a-vis other countries with atomic capacity which are not inclined to assist Brazil inasmuch as our country wants to gain a uranium reprocessing capability. As far as the sale of zircalloy rods by Argentina is concerned, that country is in a position to meet only part of our needs. Each Angra II type reactor requires 45,548 fuel rods, each 4.84 meters long, thus requiring 220,452 meters of rods each. Argentina will only be able to supply 180,000 meters--that is, only enough for one Angra I type reactor, which represents only half of the generation power provided for by the nuclear agreement with the FRG (1.2 million kW). As for the manufacture of the bottom part of the reactor vessel for the Atucha plant by Brazil, there are also limitations regarding the future industrial complementation in the nuclear field. Argentina is already beginning the construction of Pescarmona (a plant identical to NUCLEP) which in a few years will be able to manufacture the heavy components the Argentine nuclear program needs; and what is more, that program calls for the construction of just 3 more reactors by the year 2000.

Therefore the Brazilian-Argentine nuclear agreement has an essentially political significance represented by at least a temporary alliance between the two countries who are nonsignatories of the nonproliferation treaty, namely, Brazil and Argentina, facing widespread opposition, are acquiring the technology for the full uranium cycle, although through different processes: Brazil is doing it through the use of enriched uranium, while Argentina is doing it through the use of natural uranium and heavy water. What has been said proves the real significance of the nuclear agreement between Brazil and Argentina and it will not significantly alleviate the economic and financial cost of the Brazilian nuclear program.

FIGUEIREDO: BRAZIL HAS FREEDOM OF PRESS, EXPRESSION

PY251841 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 23 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] President Joao Figueiredo has asserted in Bauru that freedom of expression and the press are fully in force in the country and said with regard to the newspapers that "in addition to publishing the facts the government needs to know about, some of them attack us with repeated lies and slander." He repeated that he will keep the promise of restoring democracy and said: "God will do justice to my attitude."

A parade of students reached a point approximately 500 meters from the bus terminal where Figueiredo was speaking. The DOPS [Department of Political Order] director, delegate Romeu Tuma, convinced the 200 demonstrators to go to the steps of the town hall where, after marching down Rodriguez Alves Avenue they held a meeting without police interference.

GOVERNMENT REPLIES TO FREI PETITION ON CONSTITUTION

FY251230 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0126 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Memorandum from Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez to former President Eduardo Frei Montalva]

[Text] From: The minister of the interior

To: Mr Eduardo Frei Montalva

Reference is made to your note requesting the government's appropriate authorization to hold a public meeting at the Caupolican Theater next Wednesday, 27 August, at 1900, and to broadcast over a national radio and television network the speech you intend to deliver on that occasion.

You base your request on your desire to let the Chilean people "know the various points of view on such a significant issue for their future."

The supreme government has time and again publicly emphasized the importance it attaches to the promotion of a broad debate of the new constitution and, accordingly, an intensive debate has taken place over the past 2 years. It has also been noted that this broad debate has no limitation other than that needed to prevent the actions of some who, under the guise of debate, may seek to question the legitimacy of the government, may violate the political recess or seek to obtain legal recognition to participate in Chilean civic life for those who disseminate doctrines or from totalitarian movements.

In line with the decision that the new constitution be broadly debated within the above-mentioned framework, which we are certain will be respected at the meeting you are sponsoring, and despite the fact that you have publicly expressed disapproval of the plebiscite, the supreme government authorizes the meeting for the day, time and place requested.

Since a national radio and television network is traditionally intended only for very special occasions, the government has decided to reject your request in this regard. The government itself, observing self-restraint, has minimized the use of networks because we understand that they mean not only the imposition of an unfair burden upon certain communications media, but temporarily impair the people's right to freely choose the media they wish to listen to. To accept your request in this case would mean to extend the same right to all citizens of this country, all of which would worsen the above-mentioned negative facts.

Your status as a former president of the republic, which you have invoked, has been fully recognized by the government as evidenced in the fact that you are entitled to a seat on the Council of State, had you wished, you could have expressed your opinions in that high body on this vital issue of our civic life. Unfortunately you have voluntarily refrained from doing so.

Of course, the communications media may widely broadcast your opinions if they deem them important for the country.

Signed: Sergio Fernandez Fernandez, minister of the interior.

GOVERNMENT REESTABLISHES RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA

PA251900 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota--The national government has ordered the immediate return of Fernando Navas de Brigard, Colombia's ambassador to Nicaragua, to Managua. Navas de Brigard was in Bogota carrying out a mission. President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas issued decree No 2116 of August 1980 ordering the diplomat back.

Navas de Brigard left for Managua this morning to resume his activities as ambassador of this country. He had been staying in Bogota since early 1980 when he was recalled by the Turbay Ayala administration for consultations, the Foreign Ministry reported. It also reported that the foreign minister will hold a news conference with local and foreign correspondents in the next few days to discuss the Nicaraguan claims.

Further Details

PA260236 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0211 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Bogota, 25 Aug (EFE)--The Colombian Government today normalized its diplomatic relations with Nicaragua and ordered its ambassador to Nicaragua, Fernando Navas de Brigard, to go back to Managua.

The two countries started to drift apart early this year when the "Sandinist" government decided to claim for itself San Andres and Providencia Islands and Roncador, Quitasueno, Serrana and Serranilla Cays, in the Caribbean Sea. In view of this claim, Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala called Navas de Brigard back for consultation and did not allow him to go back until today.

POLICE SEIZE U.S. PLANE LOADED WITH WEAPONS

PA250252 Paris AFP in Spanish 0113 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Cartagena, Colombia, 24 Aug (AFP)--A U.S. plane with a large cargo of weapons was seized by the police here today, it was officially announced. The plane, a DC-3 which landed secretly in the local airport, had flown from Miami, the police reported. In spite of police efforts, the arms traffickers managed to escape from the plane which is also used for smuggling marijuana into the United States, it was said. The police said tonight this is the fourth U.S. plane to land in similar circumstances this week at Colombian Caribbean coastal airports.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS RESULTS OF ANTIDRUG OPERATIONS

PA232152 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Defense Ministry communique--no date given]

[Text] During operations against drug traffickers in the country 18-22 August, the following results were obtained:

Guajira Department: 10 Colombians were arrested. Arms seized included five revolvers of various calibers, a .45-caliber pistol, two 16-gauge shotguns, a .22-caliber rifle. Other arms and materials seized included 36 cartridges of various calibers, a clip [vainilla], 50 marijuana bundles, 3 VHF radios, 2 [word indistinct] trucks, 404 coffee bags, a Toyota jeep, 10,012 hectares of marijuana, and a (?Kawasaki)-100 motorcycle.

North Santander Department: A Colombian national was arrested. Armament seized: a 3.57 revolver.

Atlantico Department: A Colombian national was arrested. Various were items seized, including 51 cartridges of various calibers.

Cesar Department: Six Colombians arrested. Items seized included a DC-3 plane, registry number N777K; 1 F-350 truck, 1 F-100 station wagon and 117 marijuana bundles.

Magdalena Department: Three Colombians were arrested. Weapons seized: a .22-caliber pistol, a .22-caliber revolver. Sundry items seized: one pistol clip, four hectares of marijuana.

GOVERNMENT FORCES MOUNT CAMPAIGN AGAINST FARC

Attack on FARC Headquarters

PA260311 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota--The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] today suffered the worst reverse in its history. What was left of this group practically [words indistinct] had to flee in a hurry. Combined government forces found the headquarters of the guerrillas' staff and attacked it with A-72 rockets. There was a lot of fuel at the site. This resulted in fires and explosions.

The government forces seized 50 M-1 carbines, pistols, knives and revolvers. There was a training field, a target-shooting area and a well-built airport. The government forces also found food, drugs, tobacco and regular army uniforms.

During the clashes, the insurrectionist kidnapped, tortured and murdered Cpl Carlos Agudelo. His body was mutilated and his testicles were torn off and burned. He had knife wounds and was beaten. Cpl Francisco Montoya and soldiers Orlando Hernandez, Henry Vargas Munoz and Jorge (Llandel) were wounded. According to official reports, several guerrillas died in the encirclement operation but the survivors took the bodies with them.

The regions of El Papo and El Guayabero [words indistinct] were seized on 18 August by the 9th, 7th, 1st and 6th units of the Military Institutes Brigade. The attack was decided on after a patrol of the Vargas Battalion of Granada was attacked by the guerrillas. On that occasion, three soldiers were killed and four others were wounded.

In the government forces' operation, the authorities found Communist Party documents, armories and arsenals. In fleeing, the guerrillas abandoned farms and fuel. They also left a trail of blood along the way.

The army noted that government forces had not carried out an action of this nature before because of fears of FARC reprisals against the peasants of the region.

Eastern Area Sweep

PA232134 Paris AFP in Spanish 0441 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota, 21 Aug (AFP)--Three procommunist guerrillas apparently died in combat with the army recently in eastern Colombia, radio reports stated tonight. Military sources neither confirmed nor denied the rumor but did say there had been some contacts with rebels and pointed to the lack of communications in these jungle areas.

Despite this, Gen Gustavo Gomez, commander of the 7th Brigade, said pursuit of the pro-Soviet Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] in the area of Guayabero, El Meta Department, and in the Intendency of Caqueta, 400 km from Bogota, continued in accordance with plans and that so far there had been no casualties among the troops. He said slightly over 100 FARC members are trying to escape the encirclement and planes, helicopters and (more than) 3,000 troops are also participating. The FARC ambushed a patrol on Monday, killing three soldiers and wounding four others.

It was also reported unofficially here tonight that the 12 soldiers captured by the FARC on that day were released today by the rebels in order to make their escape easier.

Barefoot and showing signs of mistreatment, the soldiers today turned up at a forward position of the 7th Brigade in Guayabero. They had all been relieved of their rifles, bayonets, grenades, boots and ammunition by the extremists, who took them by surprise while they were resting during a routine patrol.

General Gomez said regular troops control at least 60 percent of the territory once dominated by the guerrillas, advancing in a horseshoe toward the area presumably occupied by the FARC. He said some outcome to the operation is expected in a few days.

M-19 LEADERS REPORTEDLY SPLIT ON AMNESTY BILL

PA240242 Paris AFP in Spanish 1442 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota, 23 Aug (AFP)--Observers here claim that apparently a deep rift has split the M-19 Movement.

A few hours ago the M-19 high command issued a communique signed by Carlos Toledo Plata, Jaime Bateman and Ivan Marino disavowing the recent counterproposal on the amnesty bill presented to the Colombian Government by the National Base Coordination Board.

On 13 August the coordinating board kidnapped Senator Simon Bossa Lopez and four newsmen and gave them a communique regarding amnesty for subversives to be forwarded to the national congress. Now the three M-19 leaders claim that the name of the M-19 Movement was usurped. They said: We reject this communique. It was not a result of broad debate and does not represent the interest of the people. We are only responsible for political statements approved by our national directorate and signed by the high command.

It is being said here that the kidnapping of Bossa Lopez and the newsmen was a foul blow dealt by the middle-level commands of the M-19 to the high command, which had planned on kidnapping Dario Ortiz, another congressman in charge of studying the amnesty bill.

The M-19 high command says: In view of the confusion which might arise from actions like the delivery of the document--ill-advised and not in line with the country's political reality--the M-19 repeats its unwavering decision to struggle for a fatherland for Colombians.

The M-19 has been one of the most active rebel movements in Colombia. It has dealt several spectacular blows, the last of which was the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota and the holding of 20 diplomats hostage for 2 months at the beginning of the year.

BOLIVIA'S PAZ ZAMORA ARRIVES: SAYS 2,000 MISSING

PA251609 Paris AFP in Spanish 1246 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, 25 Aug (AFP)--Bolivian Vice President-elect Jaime Paz Zamora says that more than 2,000 persons have died or have been missing since the 17 July military coup. Paz Zamora, running mate of clandestine president Hernan Siles Zuazo, arrived in Caracas last night for a 3-day visit to report on the Bolivian situation.

The leader of the Bolivian Movement of the Revolutionary Left has already visited Nicaragua, Peru and Ecuador with the same purpose. He has announced that he will continue his tour through Latin America to as far north as Mexico.

VISITING CUBAN OFFICIAL SAYS CRIME ON INCREASE IN L.A.

PA260121 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Ernesto Vega Report]

[Text] Former Cuban President Osvaldo Dorticos has told this station that crime in his country had notably decreased after the victory of the revolution. He added that in Latin America there is an increase in the worst kind of crime--crime against revolutionaries. The former Cuban president heads the Cuban delegation attending the sixth UN congress on crime prevention and treatment of criminals, which was opened today by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins at the Central Park.

[Begin recording] [Question] Dr Dorticos, what is the position paper which Cuba is bringing to this international meeting?

[Answer] It is a very modest but significant contribution on the success of our struggle against crime. It explains (?situations) which might be useful in developing the meeting.

[Question] How do you view crime in Latin America?

[Answer] It depends on socioeconomic development and changes in the structures in Latin America.

[Question] How do you think it can be decreased?

[Answer] I think that before anything else, socioeconomic structures must be changed and development must be promoted.

[Question] What about counterrevolutionary crime?

[Answer] In our country, counterrevolutionary crime has been reduced to a minimum. That is to say, development of the revolutionary victory has been the ideal and best way to eradicate counterrevolutionary criminality.

[Question] What is your view of capital punishment?

[Answer] What is of concern is death without sentencing. That is, the deaths caused illegally, without sentencing by a court, as done by some dictatorships in Latin America and other countries.

[Question] Do you oppose the death penalty for common criminals?

[Answer] I don't understand the question.

[Question] Do you favor the death penalty for common criminals?

[Answer] In a limited sense for some criminal figures.

[Question] How is the crime rate in Havana, Cuba?

[Answer] It is notably decreasing. It has decreased throughout the revolutionary process.

[Question] What about criminality as a result of administrative corruption?

[Answer] I am unaware of it in my country.

[Question] What can you specifically say about the situation of Bolivia, Chile and Argentina?

[Answer] That there is an increase in the worst kind of crime, that committed by the government.

[Question] Do you think human rights are daily violated in those countries?

[Answer] Notoriously so, without doubt.

[Question] Do you want to say hello to the Venezuelan people?

[Answer] I want to convey very fraternal and friendly greetings to them.

[Question] Will you meet with Venezuelan political sectors?

[Answer] No, I have come only to attend the meeting. I will stay only a few days since I have to return to my country quickly because of the demands of my work. [end recording]

ARMED FORCES TO BLOCK ENTRY OF ILLEGAL ALIENS

PA230228 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] The national armed forces have launched a special operation at the border zones to curb a massive influx of foreigners into the country. Because of the announced census [and subsequent legalized status] of foreigners illegally residing in this country. Many people are (?entering) Venezuela through the border.

The operation includes stricter vigilance along the borders, particularly on the Colombian border. Armed forces planes and special personnel today began helping with the registration process, which is slated to begin tomorrow. Sunday is expected to be the most intensely active day, according to the information office of the presidency, which [words indistinct] will direct this process.

BRIEFS

NEW AVIATION SCHOOL DIRECTOR--Brig Gen Leonidas Marqina Dugarte will assume the directorship of the Military Aviation School in Bocas del Rio, Maracay, tomorrow. He is replacing Brig Gen Luis Martinez Lazaro. [Caracas Radio Rumbos in Spanish 2100 GMT 21 Aug 80 PA]

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION ESTIMATE ANNOUNCED

PA250405 Paris AFP in Spanish 1558 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Aug (AFP)--The Mexican Petroleum Enterprise (PEMEX) announced today that at the end of 1980, Mexico will be producing 2,750,000 barrels daily. The production statistics were reported to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo during the president's visit to the Campeche petroleum area, about 1,300 km southeast of Mexico City.

Pemex director Jorge Diaz Serrano advised that Mexico does not want to be a petroleum country, to have its development depend solely on hydrocarbons, or to restrict its activities, aspirations and achievements solely to petroleum. Actually, Mexico is not a petroleum country, but a country with petroleum, Diaz Serrano emphasized.

A project to install 34 offshore oil rigs in an area of 700 sq km, with a network of oil pipelines covering 64 km from the sea to the mainland is being carried out in Campeche. PEMEX (a government organization) reported that the average production achieved in this area is the highest obtained from offshore oil rigs throughout the world, that is, 31,000 barrels daily per well.

BOLIVIAN AMBASSADOR LEAVES EMBASSY, JOINS RESISTANCE

PA222020 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0303 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Aug (EFE)--Javier Torres Goitia, Bolivia's ambassador to Mexico, today abandoned his country's embassy "to officially become ambassador of the national unity government." Torres Goitia told EFE that he has done this "to avoid doubts and confusion" regarding whom he represents. The diplomat disavowed the Bolivian military government since it seized power in July and proclaimed himself "ambassador of the resistance," recognizing President-elect Hernan Siles Zuazo as legitimate. According to Bolivian residents here, Torres Goitia left the embassy to facilitate the departure of almost 100 people who have asked for political asylum in the Mexican Embassy in La Paz. According to that version, the Bolivian military regime had demanded that the ambassador abandon the embassy as a condition for granting the safe-conducts.

PCM EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH POLISH STRIKERS

PA240003 Paris AFP in Spanish 1032 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Aug (AFP)--The Mexican Communist Party (PCM) last night expressed its full solidarity with the striking Polish workers, and its interest in what it calls a demonstration of autonomy and awareness by the Polish working class. The PCM declaration says it is now clear that the events in Poland are not merely a salary demand but a movement by which the Polish workers are showing their participation as a decisive force in the construction of socialism.

According to the declaration, the events are even more relevant because, in the first place, there has been a change in the old system whereby the workers of a country which has overthrown capitalism and is building socialism cannot and must not strike under the risk of being labeled as enemies of the new social system. In the second place, the Polish Government and party have refused to adopt repressive measures, are starting talks, are accepting many of the workers' demands and are discussing others. The executive committee of the PCM Central Committee warns imperialist and reactionary circles not to have any illusions about the strike being a protest against socialism.

FECAMCO CONDEMNS VIOLENCE IN EL SALVADOR

PA252356 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1416 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The Board of Directors of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the Central American Isthmus [FECAMCO] held its 43d meeting on 22 August 1980 at the headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce and Industries of Tegucigalpa, Honduras, and whereas:

1. The Chambers of Commerce of Central America and Panama have been following with concern the serious political, economic and social situation in the sister republic of El Salvador, where the majority of the Salvadoran people are victims of the violence provoked by extremist organizations that want to install a totalitarian regime in that country and want to impose their ideological beliefs on Salvadoran society by force;

2. These acts of violence have resulted in a large number of victims that neither participate in the clashes nor support any of the contending groups;

3. The damage caused by the violence provoked by these groups has also affected private enterprise, which has been guilty only of the crime of keeping its commercial, industrial and agricultural establishments open to continue providing the jobs that the Salvadoran people so much need;

4. The Chamber of Commerce and Industries of El Salvador has clearly rejected and condemned violence regardless of the ideology that motivates it, and has noted that terrorist attacks against enterprises not only hurt the owners but leave many persons unemployed, thus aggravating the unemployment situation in that country;

FECAMCO cannot remain indifferent in view of the tragedy affecting our Salvadoran brothers and resolves:

1. To condemn the violence promoted by extremist groups in El Salvador regardless of where violence comes from or its political and ideological motivations;

2. To fully back the Chamber of Commerce and Industries of El Salvador and the productive sector of that country in their struggle to consolidate and strengthen the democratic system and to achieve a climate of peace and calm that will allow full individual liberties and an economic system in which the enterprise sector will be a cornderstone of democracy;

3. That the FECAMCO chambers lobby with their respective governments so that they, while respecting the principles of nonintervention and self-determination, will cooperate to safeguard the existence of Salvadoran free enterprise as an indispensable factor in the democratic life of El Salvador.

4. To publish this communique in all the countries of the Central American isthmus and to recommend that the FECAMCO chambers of commerce inform the people of their respective countries, as often as necessary, about the situation in the Salvadoran productive sector, especially whenever this sector is either threatened or attacked by extremist organizations.

[Signed] Tegucigalpa, August 1980, FECAMCO

UDCCA SUPPORTS SALVADORAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY

PA250118 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1847 GMT 24 Aug 80

[By Antonio Martinez]

[Excerpts] Panama City, 24 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The Christian Democratic Union of Central America (UDCCA) reiterated here today its support for the work that the Christian Democratic Party of El Salvador is doing in governing that country and for the policy it is implementing.

In a communique drafted at the end of 2 days of meetings to analyze the Central American situation, the UDCCA backs the process of change being promoted by the Salvadoran Christian Democrats and calls on all the political groups of that country to seek the road of dialogue and peace, rejecting the road of violence.

The Christian Democratic leaders of Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala met in a Panama City hotel. The meeting was presided over by Guatemalan Vincio Cerezo, secretary general of the UDCCA and of the Christian Democratic Party of Guatemala.

The meeting was also attended by former Venezuelan Foreign Minister Aristides Calvani, secretary general of the Christian Democratic Organization of the Americas.

The final communique, which is undergoing final editing today, congratulates the parties of Panama and Honduras for having recently secured legal status. Regarding Guatemala, the UDCCA notes its solidarity with the Christian Democrats of that country because they are suffering persecution and many have been killed.

The UDCCA will hold its next congress in San Salvador. That congress will take place on 6-8 November this year.

COSTA RICA

LABOR MINISTER ANNOUNCES END OF BANANA STRIKE

PA251940 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Carmen Pohl telephone report from the Labor Ministry]

[Excerpts] The Banana strike has ended. It began on 10 July when the Costa Rican Banana Company and the Golfito Workers Union [UTG] were unable to agree on alleged violations to a collective labor contract and a 7-35 percent wage increase.

Labor Minister German Serrano Pinto announced the agreement that ended the conflict:

[Begin recording] The government has held talks with all the parties involved in this conflict and has made explanations in connection with certain questions that were asked in connection with executive decree No 11748 dated 13 August. A note was sent to the UTG explaining some of the points on the decree, thus ending the banana strike in the southern zone and the solidarity strikes called in other places.

With these explanations, the labor unions have agreed to call off the strike in the southern zone and the workers will return to work. In addition, the strike that had been announced by the Federation of Workers of Limon has been canceled as well as the solidarity strikes being staged in Siquirres, Huapiles, La Estrella Valley, Rio Frio and other areas in Costa Rica. We believe that this is another victory of social justice, a victory of the principles that regulate social laws and the labor situation in Costa Rica.

We expect all the parties involved in this confict and the general public will analyze the final results and meditate on the consequences of this labor-management confrontation as well as the consequences that could have resulted from a lack of dialogue or intransigence and that in the future, there will be no repetition of situations such as this, which have endangered republican life, liberty and the peace of Costa Rica. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT DENIES REPORTED OVERTHROW OF JUNTA

PA260128 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 25 Aug 80 pp 3, 58

[Communique issued by the Information Secretariat in San Salvador on 22 August 1980]

[Text] The Salvadoran Government has sent the following message to the media of various countries, where a false report on the overthrow of the revolutionary government junta was disseminated:

A campaign of lies regarding El Salvador has been promoted by the USSR, Cuba and other nations under their influence. It has failed internationally because of the very nature of the lies circulated.

The revolutionary government junta firmly is continuously developing an in-depth, democratic, non-Marxist revolution and daily strengthening its social base.

The agrarian reform program, for example, is already providing direct benefits to over 2.7 million Salvadoran peasants in this country with a total population of 4 million.

The people support the democratic revolution and its aims. The increase in agricultural production at present makes it possible to export grain to Guatemala, Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

The strike which the leftist extremists sought to impose last week through terrorism was a crushing failure. We Salvadorans smiled when Moscow radio announced that a half million workers in the capital were on strike, because there are not that many workers in the entire country. News correspondents in this country made that radio station look ridiculous.

The Salvadoran people reject the radical minorities' violence and the strategy of terrorism. These activities increasingly alienate such groups from the majority of our people, who are tired of the assassinations, attacks, kidnappings, destruction and threats staged by groups affiliated with the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], groups that have definitely been defeated.

The political solution proposed by the revolutionary junta is a test to which the FDR and its Marxist coordinating board do not wish to submit. It calls for free, guaranteed, even supervised elections, in which the people themselves would express their will.

San Salvador, 22 August 1980.

TEXT OF 21 AUG DECREE ON STATE OF EMERGENCY

PA252305 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 25 Aug pp 9, 28

[Decree No 43 issued by the Salvadoran Government junta on 21 August 1980]

[Text] The executive branch of the Republic of El Salvador, considering:

1. It is the state's obligation to protext the stability of its institutions and the lives, health, education and tranquillity of its inhabitants;

2. In order to meet these goals, it has taken charge of the public services and created the necessary organizations to run them;

3. Many public service workers, offering various excuses, have carried out actions affecting the normal operation of these services, some of which are vital to the security of the state and its inhabitants;

4. These actions have caused disorder in the public administration and fear among the people. Thus, appropriate measures must be taken in order to remedy this;

Therefore, using the powers granted by decree No 1 of 15 October 1979 published in the Official Gazette No 191, part 265 of the same date and based on article 110 of the constitution, decrees:

Article 1. A state of national emergency is declared in El Salvador.
Article 2. The civilian public services rendered by the following government institutions and autonomous agencies are hereby placed under military control: the National Water and Sewer Administration, the National Telecommunications Administration, the Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission, and the autonomous Executive Port Commission. The control of these agencies is assigned to the Defense and Public Security Ministry which is authorized to take the necessary measures to maintain these services.
Article 3. All the workers and employees of the public services mentioned in this decree are hereby incorporated into the armed forces. When this decree becomes effective these employees and workers will carry out their duties in the place assigned to them by the defense and public security minister. He will issue the pertinent instructions to implement this decree.
Article 4. This is a temporary decree and will become effective on the day it is published in the Official Gazette.
Issued at the presidential house in San Salvador on 21 August 1980.
[Signed] Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano Ramos, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrette, Jose Napoleon Duarte, Interior Minister Jose Ovidio Hernandez Delgado and Defense and Public Security Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia.

FDR CHARGES JUNTA WITH REPRESSION DURING STRIKE

PA260427 Paris AFP in Spanish 0306 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] San Jose, 25 Aug (AFP)--The Salvadoran Government junta resorted to threats, murder, blackmail and persecution of the people to foil the national strike of last week in this country, according to the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), which groups all the opposition forces in El Salvador.

In a communique published here today, the FDR noted that during the strike, whose objectives were to show the national rejection of the present governing junta and the genocide which has been going on for some time in El Salvador, the Salvadoran armed forces made use of coercive, repressive and illegal means.

According to the FDR communique, the military chiefs of all the Salvadoran departments threatened to murder the leaders of the labor confederations supporting the strike and to fire the workers who joined the movement, in the public as well as the private sectors.

Despite all threats, the communique added, the strike received greater support than all other strikes called by the FDR.

It was also noted that the government intimidation was carried out by means of a number of military operations in the capital and other cities of El Salvador.

The communique indicated that some 50 clashes during the 3 days of the strike resulted in the death of 300 members of the army, a few members of the popular organizations and an undisclosed number of civilians practically murdered by the self-styled defenders of public order.

Armed forces helicopter gunships and fighter planes went into action in the capital on those days to attack the guerrillas, according to information received, causing casualties not only among the rebels but also among the civilian population, a measure condemned by the acting archbishop of San Salvador, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, who pointed out that the army had gone too far in its repressive action.

The FDR added in its extensive document that, if the people have not yet made use of their fighting capacity, it is because they are reserving and amassing it for the decisive moments.

The Salvadoran opposition group also said that the governing junta is dominated by overt Yankee intervention, confirmed by the statements of a U.S. officer who, with 35 other colleagues, offers advice and directs the work of extermination of the Salvadoran people.

Finally, the document demanded the release of Salvadoran political leader Luis Alberto Dias who, according to reports, was arrested by the armed forces on 15 August.

ERP COMMUNIQUE SAYS STRUGGLE WILL END SOON

PA260334 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The Salvadoran people's struggle will soon end in victory. In a communique, the Peoples Revolutionary Army [ERP] has said that the revolutionary process will soon end with the military-Christian Democratic junta. It indicated that great qualitative steps have been achieved in the revolutionary process. Among these, it mentioned the establishment of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses and more recently, the Unified Revolutionary Directorate which has now become the politico-military vanguard.

The ERP added that significant advances have been achieved in the establishment of important military structures through the organization of battalions which constantly operate in the northern area of Morazan and Chalatenango departments. Within that context, the ERP said that it maintains constant activity by four columns. These are: The Commander Rafael Antonio Arce Central Front, the Commander Leonel Arevalo Martinez Mideastern Front, the Commander Miguel Angel Gamez Eastern Front and the Commander Edgar Antonio Salmeron Western Front.

In the communique, the ERP also reported the actions carried out by those fronts in the various areas where they operate. It mentioned the seizure of several towns, particularly in Soyapango, Mejicanos and Cuscatancingo. It also reported 13 clashes with army troops, which have sustained many casualties.

AUTHORITIES SEARCH FOR FOREIGN EXTREMISTS

PA190035 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 18 Aug 80 pp 2, 11

[Text] The Salvadoran Army and other security forces are searching the country for mercenaries from Cuba, Nicaragua, Panama and other Central American and Caribbean countries, official sources have disclosed.

There is plenty of evidence that foreign extremists have entered the country clandestinely in the past few years and that this penetration has increased just recently, based on the number of extremists killed whom no one have been albe to identify.

Proof of this penetration is the number of Cubans, Nicaraguans and Panamanians that has been arrested and whom the Salvadoran authorities have only accused of violating the country's immigration laws.

In the past 3 years, the persons who have harangued the crowds during the occupation of churches, embassies and radio stations, have been persons with foreign accents.

Just before the occupation of the University of El Salvador, armed groups were constantly breaking into the university to harangue the students, who reported that they talked either like Cubans, Panamanians or Nicaraguans. The would give instructions on how to use different weapons, how to make explosives, how to carry out an attack, a kidnapping, a holdup or other subversive activities.

The authorities are constantly patrolling the coasts and private airfields toprevent the landing of mercenaries, arms smuggling other illegal activites.

The army and security forces are also patrolling urban and rural zones in an effort to control or reduce violence to a minimum.

The purpose of these activities is to control the wave of violence unleashed by the extremists and to restore the normalcy required for carrying out programs which will bring about the profound transformations needed by the country.

Some persons who witnessed last Thursday's clash in Ciudad Satelite told the police and military authorities that foreign newsmen were following the guerrillas in a car.

An armed forces spokesman said that the authorities are aware of this situation and are investigating the activities of some of these newsmen.

Some Ciudad Satelite residents said that the newsmen who were following the guerrillas got out of the car, at approximately 50 meters from the guerrillas, ready to cover an ambush of a military convoy.

A similar situation was denounced by several pesons when La Carreta Restaurant was set on fire. The witnesses said that several foreign newsmen were waiting for the leftwing extremists who were going to set fire to the restaurant to arrive. Police officer Antonio Hernandez Morales was killed in cold blood during the action.

NICARAGUA

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON DIPLOMATS' EXPULSION FROM PARAGUAY

PY221410 Paris AFP in Spanish 2157 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Managua, 21 Aug (AFP)--After explaining that relations between the countries continue, Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry spokesman Eligio Alvarez said that the summary expulsion of two Nicaraguan diplomats from Paraguay is a form of aggression against Nicaragua.

Alvarez further said that the expulsion of the diplomats only reflects the status of relations between the two countries, relations strained by the presence of former dictator Anastasio Somoza in Paraguay and by the influence he exerts on the ditatorial government of Alfredo Stroessner.

They only gave the Nicaraguan diplomats barely enough time to take care of personal matters, Alvarez said, commenting on the manner in which the Paraguayna Government decreed the expulsion of Alberto Nunez, Nicaraguan charge d'affaires in Asuncion, and Nidia Escobar, a diplomatic aide.

No decision has yet been made astto the attitude to be adopted by the Managua government in view of this expulsion and whether to send a new charge d'affaires to Asuncion, Alvarez explained. Alvarez also said that another possibility is to ask the Mexican Embassy in Asuncion to temporarily handle Nicaraguan affairs in Paraguay.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry spokesman added that his country would never send an ambassador to Paraguay because the type of relations maintained between the two countries does not make such an appointment necessary. The Paraguayn ambassador to the Sandinist government resides in El Salvador.

PASTORA DISCUSSES CAMPAIGN AGAINST INSURGENTS

PA251649 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] The dispatching of militia members to the north under Comdr Eden Pastora's command pursues two objectives: One of them is military; the other economic.

Thousands of armed and organized Nicaraguans will go to the north to fight the bands of resentful counterrevolutionaries. Pastora, national commander of the people's militias, will explain to our people this morning the reasons for the creation of the Ezequiel Brigade announced Saturday during the celebration at 19 July Plaza. The announcement was cheerfully received by the people, who also voiced support for the decisions of our vanguard.

Pastora said during an interview: [Begin recording] More than addressing itself to the people--because the people have a clear grasp of things--the National Directorate has addressed itself to those people who apparently wish to continue bloodying the fatherland. These people do not seem to have a clear political view of the situation in our country. Since the Sandinists were successful in their long struggle [words indistinct], since the Sandinists are now in power, and appear on television, radio and the press, they now want [words indistinct] to play the role of the Sandinist leaders [words indistinct].

What we want is to tell these people in the mountain to change course before the people (?go up there), because they will be facing the entire Nicaraguan people, organized and armed, and that will be something serious.

Between 150,000 and 180,000 literacy workers with a great revolutionary awareness have just come down from the mountains. They came down loving the peasants even more than when they went up. These companeros of the glorious People's Literacy Army [EPA] now have a disciplined mind and a military structure because, if I am not mistaken, they were organized into brigades, which were in turn subdivided into platoons and squads. These companeros of the EPA will transfer to the militias, and I think I will receive between 50,000 and 80,000 more militiamen. When added to the forces now organized under the Sandinist people's militias, they will comprise a tremendous force.

These counterrevolutionary bands will be facing these people, an entire armed and organized people. These bands must realize once and for all that they will not be fighting against the Sandinist People's Army. As I have repeatedly said, they will be fighting the other, large number of people who are not under uniform, i.e. the Sandinist People's Militia [MPS].

[Question] [Words indistinct] your appointment by the National Directorate to direct these operations?

[Answer] I think it stems in part from a desire to take advantage of our companeros' experience in guerrilla warfare, of the experience we gained in the long struggle for the liberation of Nicaragua and of our people. In this case, therefore, [they wanted] to take advantage of our experience as guerrillas because this brigade will be a guerrilla troop. The troops will carry [word indistinct] food. They will carry their cereal [pinolillo] and sugar, a piece of cheese. [Words indistinct] and their small plastic (?bag). Thus, we will go there to neutralize these small bands, taking advantage--modesty aside--of our vast experience as guerrillas.

We will fight fire with fire. As Comdr Humberto Ortega said, we are not a warmongering people but we know how to fight. If the members of these small bands do not get the verbal message, they will understand the message of action. It so happens that the EPA companeros went to the mountains to accomplish a revolutionary task. They carried a primer and a pencil as weapons to teach our peasants how to read and write. Yet, our companeros of the EPA were killed.

Now, as part of the MPS, the companeros of the EPA will not carry a pencil and a primer but a rifle to avenge the blood of our companeros who fell while performing the revolution's literacy task, to avenge the blood of Giorgino Andrade, of [name indistinct] Gadea Pastora, the [word indistinct] companera and the four other companeros killed by the bands of Somozists and resentful political misfits. We will not allow them to continue killing our defenseless literacy workers. [end recording]

BORGE AFFIRMS UNITY OF FSLN DIRECTORATE MEMBERS

PA240348 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2323 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Speech by Interior Minister Tomas Borge at literacy victory rally at 19 July Plaza in Managua--live]

[Excerpts] You, within the originality of the Nicaraguans in their revolution, have contributed with something more, and it is eliminating illiteracy in less than 1 year and within 1 year. This revolution has been characterized by its originality and by its substantial contributions to the Latin American revolution: the generosity, the political flexibility and the unbreakable unity of the Sandinist revolutionary movement.

However, I want to refer to one more contribution of our revolution, and that is the collective leadership of this revolution process. The members of this political leadership, each member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, has a specific area for which he is responsible. However, the makers of the revolutionary strategy are all the companeros together. For this reason, and it is very important that you do not forget this, when one of the members of the National Directorate speaks, he is speaking for the entire directorate. Never forget that the words spoken by each one of us is the voice of the National Directorate. The National Directorate does not have two voices or nine voices; it has a single voice and nine men to express it. [applause]

PARTY LEADERS AGREE WITH FSLN'S ELECTION PLANS

Socialist Leader's Comments

PA251653 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] We agree with the decision of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] concerning elections and we will wait until 1985 to participate in the elections. This statement was made by Gustavo Tablada, leader of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN], while commenting on the FSLN directorates's decision concerning elections.

[Begin Tablada recording] Some time ago the political commission of the PSN had [words indistinct] a specific [word indistinct] about the problem of elections in Nicaragua. In first place, we feel that elections per se are a necessary instrument for the Nicaraguan people to express their sovereign will and a means to practice democracy, in addition to the direct participation the people will have in all state efforts and in all organizations (of the) country.

We also feel that under the present circumstances, in view of the era in which we are living, [words indistinct] the great economic crisis resulting in [word indistinct] problems. What we fundamentally need is to make the necessary efforts to bolster Nicaragua's economy [passage indistinct]. We believe about 3 years [passage indistinct]. We are conscious of the needs at this moment and [words indistinct] participate actively in Nicaragua's electoral process. [end recording]

Social Christian Leader's Remarks

PA260337 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] The position taken by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] in announcing that no elections will be held until 1985 has been well received by our people.

Radio Sandino interviewed Edgard Macias, a leader of the People's Social Christian Party, who said the document issued by the FSLN National Directorate on Saturday afternoon is based on an accurate analysis of our true situation. Macias also discussed the concept of democracy expressed in the aforementioned document. Let us listen to Macias' opinion: [Begin recording] [Macias] It is a document based on an in-depth, serious analysis of our true situation. I might say that in this analysis of the situation the FSLN has acted bravely. In view of the constant pressure exerted in the past few months by rightist sectors which are serving as a screen for the imperialist, anyone would think that the FSLN and the leaders of the revolution would be intimidated and call for elections soon or at least in the not too distant future.

However, the position taken is a brave and serious one, one which involves risk to the revolution. The deferment of elections until 1985 also points to the basic concept underlying all this--the fact that the junta presently governing us is one of reconstruction and not merely a junta of transition that is simply political and adminstrative in character. We feel it is important to keep this in mind. This is a junta of national reconstruction. What does this mean? It entails the reorganization of the country to lay the groundwork for the new economy and the new country. This is a task that cannot be completed in 1 year, given the conditions that we inherited.

[Question] In one part of the document, the FSLN expressed the concept that democracy does not begin or end with elections and that true democracy will be achieved when workers and peasants participate in political, economic, official and other areas. What is your opinion of this concept of democracy?

[Answer] It is a concept of a permanent democracy, a democracy of participation. It conceives of democracy as a continuing process in which the great majorities participate in the country's basic tasks and also exercise influence and make decisions in the execution and guidance of those tasks.

The democracy presented to us in the past was a simple political democracy, one in which it was considered democratic if elections were held every 6 years. This is a very superficial concept of democracy which very often is actually a cover for antidemocratic ideas. The fact that there are elections in a country does not necessarily mean that country is democratic. There are countries which have elections every 6 years, but which lack economic or social democracy. There is discrimination, segregation and domination. There is domination by a number of sectors which benefit from the manner in which that country is governed. Therefore, while voting should be an element of democracy, it is not necessarily always the case. [end recording]

ARCE SPEAKS TO STATE COUNCIL ABOUT BUSINESSMEN

PA211924 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Statement by Comdr Bayardo Arce Castano at the State Council session of 20 August--recorded]

[Text] The managerial representatives know only too well that the economy of this country is a [word indistinct] economy, that it is indebted abroad and that we have had to continue incurring more debts in order to survive.

The businessmen know very well how the financial system operates. There is not a single nationalized bank in a sound economic position. All of them were [as heard] bankrupt. The financial system was bankrupt. Why? How many uncollectible accounts does the financial system have?

It is easy to say now that you can do anything if the state provides the funds. The state is making money available for production and will continue to make it available to private business for production. But it is only fair to expect that the earnings will be spent in a socially just manner.

Let no one think that all earnings must remain in the hands of entrepreneurs and that the state has to continue providing financing in order to do social justice, thereby enabling the entrepreneurs to look very just and generous with the money belonging to the people which the state is administering.

It is perhaps for this reason, because production [passage indistinct] another path, the path on which the state will participate in such solution in order to solve the problems.

And if the businessmen do not find this appropriate, let them begin implementing social justice with the accumulated earnings because they are not going to tell me that they do not have any accumulated earnings. Furthermore, we have talked--and few like it--about a turncoat bourgeoisie. When we speak of a turncoat bourgeoisie, we refer to a managerial sector that is fortunately in the minority and has no qualms about entering into dealings with the transnational companies in order to drain the earnings, the result of the toil of our workers, out of this country.

What sort of dealings can exist between these owners of banana farms and the transnational Standard Fruit Company allowing the case of bananas to be sold, according to the books, at $3 and the company to sell it on the world market at $35. What sort of arrangement can exist in this case?

How can a managerial sector that pretends to be patriotic or nationalistic continue playing into the hands of a transnational company and give it $31 for each case of bananas amid a nationalistic and anti-imperialist revolution like ours which is defending our raw mateials and natural resources? Where is the nationalism and patriotism of those national banana producers? Isn't this a way of selling out our fatherland, and not just in an abstract way, but in a way that involves the nation's wealth, the nation's work and the people who toil and spill their blood to uplift the nation?

We feel that these companeros should think about this. We have repeatedly told the representatives of this council and more directly the representatives of the managerial section, that they must be careful about defending certain managerial members, that they must be careful because we know that there are patriotic members in the managerial sector. [sentence as heard] A managerial policy does exist concerning this objective of the revolution. However, there are also a number of enterpreneurs whose actions are indefensible and the patriotic sector must avoid being confused with the turncoats who are still in Nacaragua.

JUNTA MEMBERS EXPRESS OPTIMISM ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

PA240016 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Nicaragua's credit capacity is guaranteed by a people ready to exploit the country's great economic potential, Daniel Ortega, member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, told RPC television in an interview by Santamaria Llama.

The Nicaraguan reconstruction process will not slow down, or much less halt its advance, because of propaganda by enemies at home and abroad. This was said by Nicaraguan junta members Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Daniel Ortega.

During talks with both leaders, during a brief pause in the President Royo's tour of several Nicaraguan provinces at the invitation of the Nicaraguan Government, both Ortega and Ramirez emphasized the working and productive capacity and the nationalist spirit of the Nicaraguan people.

Commander Ramirez said: [begin recording] I believe we would first have to ask about the philosophy and ideology of those who question the revolutionary process. These are minority groups in the country who have lost their privileges and lost what Somozism gave them. And now they are waging a campaign to discredit the revolutionary process. [end recording]

Daniel Ortega referred to the visit of the Panamanian delegation and Panamanian support and said: [begin recording] When it is a matter of Panamanian representatives, such as President Royo, we believe the close ties between Panama and Nicaragua are unbreakable. There are always those who would break these ties. This is logical, this has always happened. There is always a difference of opinion and there are those who are not in agreement with a certain policy. But speaking of economic matters and possible investments by Panamanians in our country, our doors are open to Panamanian investments. Also Panama can give us assistance in agriculture and other matters.

[Question] In your opinion, what are Nicaragua's priority needs?

[Answer] In our economy we have priorities dealing with returning the economy to normal. We intend to plant 150,000-1,0,000 manzanas of cotton. We are striving to do this, thereby creating a situation of economic emergency which may last 2 or 3 years. The best efforts of all the nation and the economic sectors will be channeled towards reactivation of the national economy. [end recording]

In regards to Necaragua's credit capacity, Ortega said: [Begin recording] The Nicaraguan economy must be backed by the Nicaraguan people's determination to produce and to wrest wealth from the earth and exploit all our country's economic potential. Our greatest guarantee is the Nicaraguan people, determined to attain these conquests.

FOUR PARTIES DEMAND ELECTIONS, DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM

PA221249 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Statement by the Democratic Conservative Party, the Social Democratic Party, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement and the Social Christian Party dated 20 August 1980--read by announcer]

[Text] The Democratic Conservative Party, the Social Democratic Party, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement and the Social Christian party inform the entire Nicaraguan people that they agree on the need for the prompy calling of municipal and national elections for the following reasons:

1. In the first proclamation it issued in July 1979 to the heroic Nicaraguan people, the brotherly peoples of the world and the democratic governments, the Government of National Reconstruction pledged to establish a truly democratic system in our fatherland.

2. The program of the Government of National Reconstruction establishes in its first point that the necessary legislation will be enacted to organize an effective democratic system that will provide for social progress and fully guarantee the right of Nicaraguans to engage in politics, universal suffrage, and the organization and operation of political parties without ideological discrimination except for the parties and organizations advocating the return of Somozism.

3. On 12 July 1979, the government junta sent a letter-commitment to the OAS, of which paragraph five reads as follows:

[Word indistinct] to call Nicaraguans to the first free elections to be known by our fatherland during this century, to elect their representatives in the municipalities and [word indistinct] a constituent assembly and the country's highest authorities at a later date.

4. Nicaragua signed and the present government is bound to respect the American declaration on the rights and duties of man, the American convention on human rights, the universal declaration on human rights and the international agreement on civic and political rights. All of these documents recognize the right of citizens to vote in direct, secret, periodic, free elections and their right to be elected.

5. Chapter five of the nation's constitution provides that general elections will be held and a law on elections will be promulgated.

6. In article 25, the statute on rights and guarantees of Nicaraguans textually provides the following:

All citizens will enjoy, without restrictions, the right to:

A. Organize political parties or organizations and be a member of them.

B. Participate in the handling of civic affairs directly or through freely elected representatives.

C. Individually or collectively, to submit written requests to any technical official, official entity, and the right to obtain a prompt solution.

D. [passage indistinct].

7. The much-touted argument that the economic reconstruction work in which the country is engaged prevents the holding of elections because of the cost of such elections and the [words indistinct] has absolutely no validity. First, the country's reconstruction must be integral, or in other words, both economic and political because the crisis (?produced) by the dictatorship [words indistince] political roots.

Second, for the economic reconstruction to be successful it is indispensable to create a policy conducive to that end. Such a policy can only be obtained by holding free and democratic elections and creating [words indistinct] and legal mechnism to correct the mistakes made in the government's plans and programs.

Third, regarding this there is a very costly political activity [words indistinct] and to make it worse it is accomplished with the state's resources for the exclusive benefit of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]; ignoring the pluralist structure of the revolution which is consecrated in its basic legal documents.

8. Similarly, there is no validity to the argument that elections cannot be held as long as there are illiterates in the country, especially now, after a national literacy crusade has ended successfully.

Besides, the Nicaraguan people have the right to freely elect their authorities without regard for their degree of schooling, just as they had the right to rebel and overthrow the government after [words indistinct].

Because of the foregoing reasons, the political parties which sign this document agree to:

1. Demand that the Government of National Reconstruction quickly decree a law of political parties and rights and duties of citizens which was presented at [words indistinct] by 13 members of organizations belonging to that [word indistinct].

2. Demand that the [word indistinct] establish in the constitution the enactment of an electoral law so as to establish the right to participate in the elections for those political parties that belong to the State Council as well as those that can gather a minimum of 10,000 adherents, with the exception of those parties that are in favor of a return to Somozism or [words indistinct] the government program.

3. Demand also the enactment of a law that will regulate the operation of municipalities but will respect the autonomy of said municipalities as established in the government program.

4. Demand that an immediate call be made for municipal and [word indistinct] elections in all of the municipalities in the country, including Managua, and that these elections be held during the last quarter of 1981 to elect [word indistinct] mayors for a 3-year period.

5. Demand that during the last quarter of 1982 elections be held for a national constituent assembly, so that it can proclaim a new constitution for Nicaragua and issue a call for elections to appoint the supreme authorities of the republic.

6. Demand that to guarantee the impartiality of the elections the government request technical assistance from countries with more democratic experience which supported and continue to support the Nicaraguan revolution such as Costa Rica and Venezuela. These countries have [words indistinct] governments like the one Nicaraguans would like to have in our country.

Because of this, considering the nationalist spirit of the general of free men, Augusto Cesar Sandino, [words indistinct] the third [word indistinct] of his struggle was the [word indistinct] to watch over Latin America.

7. Demand that all of these elections be truly democratic and that the people be allowed to exercise their right to vote freely and in a personal, direct, secret and [word indistinct] manner.

To achieve this the government must promote the right climate for elections by implementing as soon as possible all the measures needed to establish the required separation between the state and the FSLN party, to allow unrestricted freedom of the press by eliminating the [word indistinct] of the television and the radios which are in the hands of the FSLN party, and to keep the members of the army from carrying out political proselytizing activities [words indistinct] of the government program.

These demands are made within the spirit of national unity that should prevail in this historic stage of the Nicaraguan revolution.

Managua, 20 August 1980. The Democratic Conservative Party, the Social Democratic Party, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, and the Social Christian Party.

Signed by [name indistinct] deputy coordinator; Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, political secretary of the Democratic Conservative Party; Wilfredo Montalvan and Luis Rivas of the Social Democratic Party; Alfonso Robelo for the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement; and Adan Fletes for the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party.

FMC ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED IN HAVANA

FL240149 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 0030 GMT on 24 August carries live color coverage of main commemoration of the 20th founding anniversary of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC] being held at Havana's Karl Marx Theater. PCC Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura is the announced main speaker.

As coverage opens the camera pans the audience and the stage as the curtains are raised. Among those sitting on the dais are President Fidel Castro, FMC President Vilma Espin, PCC Politburo members Ramiro Valdes, Guillermo Garcia Frias, Arnaldo Milian Castro, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Sergio del Valle, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Armando Hart Davalos and Pedro Miret Prieto as well as other party and government leaders. Army Gen Raul Castro is not mentioned by the announcer in his introductory statement and is not seen sitting on the dais.

After the national anthem is played, the announcer reports the names of some of the officials sitting at the presidium and explains the occasion being commemorated. The announcer introduces Vilma Espin who begins speaking at 0035 GMT. In her speech, Espin refers to the accomplishments of the FMC members during the past 20 years. She mentions all activities to which the Cuban women have devoted their efforts in defense of the revolution. Quoting Fidel Castro, Espin says: "The Cuban women must occupy the position which rightfully belongs to them in the work of the revolution." Espin praises Fidel Castro for the trust he has placed in the FMC members for their efforts. In closing her 15-minute speech, Espin pledges all FMC members will continue to defend the revolution with their lives and work.

The announcer introduces Armando Hart who reads a Council of State decree awarding the Ana Betancourt Medal to several FMC members. Hart finishes reading the decree at 0059 GMT. Fidel Castro is seen pinning the medals on the FMC members.

The announcer introduces PCC Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura who begins speaking at 0106 GMT. Machado Ventura says that Fidel Castro's decision to incorporate the Cuban women in the work of the revolution has been proved to be correct and essential. He then mentions the example set by some Cuban women who shared "the responsibility of the war of independence and the dangers of the guerrilla warfare." He mentions the names of Haydee Santamaria, Celia Sanchez and Clodomira [no last name given] as examples of dedication and courage.

Machado Ventura mentions the work of the FMC and the development it has maintained. He says that the organization continues to grow and from all indications there is no end to its membership. He praises the work of the women who have contributed their efforts to education, health, agriculture and all spheres of social activity. He says the FMC in "a prestigious institution with an established reputation throughout the world." He adds that the organization daily overcomes structural difficulties and its cadres lead the membership through new ways and new methods.

The PCC Politburo members states that even though some prejudices still prevail, no longer the Cuban men can exclude the women from the responsibilities of building a new society. He adds that women are essential in the sphere of education and large numbers of women are fulfilling duties abroad as teachers. He says that women also are engineers, physicians, economists and many other professions from which they were excluded in the past. He says that vigilance will make it impossible for those who still discriminate women.

Machado Ventura then says that when the PCC holds its second congress in December, the women will play an important role in party work at that historic meeting. In his 29-minute speech Machado Ventura congratulates all Cuban women on the anniversary of the FMC and wishes them many successes in their future endeavors.

At 0135 GMT the announcer reports that the political segment of the ceremony has concluded and that immediately following there will be a performance by the Cuban National Ballet with prima ballerina Alicia Alonso. The curtains are lowered to prepare the stage for the performance of the Cuban ballet at 0139 GMT.

FAR CHIEF, OFFICERS HONORED IN WEEK OF ACTIVITIES

FL231159 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] The week honoring chiefs and officers who are 1979-1980 Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] vanguard members began yesterday with a welcoming ceremony at the far central house in Havana. Col Armando Saucedo, deputy chief of the FAR central political directorate, congratulated them on behalf of the far minister and exhorted them to continue to work with the same attitude which has made them worthy of such honorable distinction. The week's activities will end next Wednesday.

Awards Ceremony

FL252039 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2013 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Division Generals Abelardo Colome Ibarra, member of the PCC Central Committee and first deputy minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces--FAR [as heard]--and Francisco Cabrera Gonzalez, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee and deputy FAR minister, pinned the Vanguard insignias on the 142 chiefs and officers who won the designation for the year 1979-1980. The ceremony, which was held at the entrance of the Museum of the Revolution, was also attended by Brig Gen Ulises Rosales del Toro, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of the western army, and other FAR officers.

The ceremony began with the playing of the national anthem, followed by a parade of flags. Div Gen Francisco Cabrera Gonzalez conveyed to the Vanguard chiefs and officers congratulations from the FAR minister.

The successful fulfillment of the missions and tasks assigned to you during this training year, the resolute and continuing dedication to Marxist-Leninist training and the consistent attitude maintained as creators and educators of new troops have made you worthy of the highest award of socialist emulation, Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra stated in his keynote speech. He state that the role of chiefs and officers is directed at improving increasingly more the knowledge and skills of military equipment and arts in accordance with current development. He referred to the need for having a thorough knowledge of our Marxist-Leninist theory, for achieving closer ties with the troops, for reinforcing military discipline and for strengthening combat and political preparedness.

PANAMANIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY LEADER ARRIVES

FL252201 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] At the invitation of the PCC Central Committee, Ruben Souza, secretary general of the People's Party of Panama, is visiting our country. The Panamanian leader will remain in Cuba several days.

ECUADOR

ECUADOR REFUTES ISRAELI STATEMENT ON EMBASSY TRANSFER

PA221432 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] The Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry has rejected the statement by the minister of foreign affairs of Israel, who attributed the transfer of the Ecuadorean diplomatic mission from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv to pressure from the Arab countries.

The Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry recalls that Ecuador is a friend of Israel and has not hesitated to defend the existence of that state, the creation of which Ecuador supported with its vote in the United Nations.

It emphasizes that Ecuador is guided, with all freedom and sovereignty, by the principles of international law, the resolutions of the United Nations and the norms on peaceful coexistence.

GUYANA

JAGAN CALLS FOR FREE ELECTIONS, CRITICIZES CARRINGTON

FL141350 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 9 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Former Guyana Premier Dr. Cheddi Jagan urged Caribbean government's to pressure the government of Prime Minister Forbes Burnham into holding free and fair elections.

Dr. Jagan, now parliamentary opposition leader and general secretary of the People's Progressive Party (PPP), noted in Barbados that elections had been twice postponed in Guyana since 1978, and that British television had presented evidence of rigging in previous polls by the ruling People's National Congress (PNC).

He passed through Barbados from Grenada on his way to Britain and Europe where he said he will be mobilising public opinion to speak out against the current situation in his country.

Dr. Jagan criticised British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who ended a visit to Barbados last Sunday, for failing to specify Guyana as one of the Caribbean countries where human rights are violated.

"Lord Carrington talked of violations of human rights and democracy in the Caribbean. He said only one territory violated democracy and human rights. Why didn't he say something about Guyana"? said Mr. Jagan.

Previous Tory (Conservative) governments have raped democracy in Guyana in collaboration with the CIA (the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency), Dr. Jagan added, an apparent reference to previous allegations of British-American collusion to get his government out of office in 1964.

Dr. Jagan announced that the PPP will be starting talks shortly with the smaller Guyana opposition Working People's Alliance (WPA) about launching a campaign to ensure free and fair elections in Guyana.

He declined to say exactly what form the campaign will take but said the talks between his party and the WPA would be followed by completion of an evaluation of its strategy by the WPA.

The WPA undertook this evaluation after one of its leaders, Dr. Walter Rodney, was killed in a bomb blast in a car in central Georgetown last June 13.

Dr. Jagan repeated allegations that the PNC and the U.S. CIA were involved in Dr. Rodney's death.

SURINAME

MILITARY AUTHORITIES DENY REPORTS ON DEATH OF SITAL

PA222236 Paris AFP in Spanish 2021 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Georgetown, 22 Aug (AFP)--The military authorities of Suriname today denied the persistent rumors about the death of Sgt Maj Badressein Sital, former president of the National Military Council.

According to certain radio broadcast from Paramaribo, the military has confirmed that Sital and several other former council members are under arrest awaiting trial for their participation in several countercoups staged during the past 4 months.

According to those reports, neither Sital nor any of the other prisoners have been tortured or molested. Former Prime Minister Henck Arron is among these prisoners.

The Paramaribo radio station also said that current Prime Minister Dr Chin-A-Sen has ffirmed that all of Suriname's economic problems will quickly disappear if all citizens unite to resolve them.

HIGH-LEVEL CUBAN DELEGATION NOT ALLOWED TO LAND

PA240316 Paris AFP in Spanish 0247 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Georgetown, 23 Aug (AFP)--It was learned here today that a high-level Cuban delegation was denied access to the international airport in Suriname's capital and had to return to Georgetown, Guyana.

The Cuban delegation included to senior government officials and acting Cuban ambassador to Guayana Silvio Gonzalez.

A few days ago in Paramaribo, Cuba was officially accused of being involved in the plot uncovered [words indistinct].

Colonel Buterse said Wednesday Cuba was involved in the plot in which Sgt Maj Bradresseing Sital, former president of the National Military Council, was arrested. He was accused of having close contacts with Cubans.

URUGUAY

SOCIALIST PARTY LEADERS REPORTEDLY DETAINED

PY242259 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2352 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Montevideo, 23 Aug (LATIN)--Jose Pedro Cardozo, a leader and former senator of the Socialist Party, was detained here last night, sources close to the politician have reported. Cardozo, 74, a psychiatrist, was taken from his residence by plainclothes men who identified themselves as Interior Ministry officers. The same sources indicated that German Delia, another Socialist leader, was also detained. The Socialist Party and other Marxist parties, such as the Communist Party, were banned in 1973 in the wake of the dissolution of the Uruguayan Congress.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 168 27 August 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

ALADI Secretary General Views Integration Issues [Asuncion ABC COLOR 19 Aug] A 1

ARGENTINA

President Videla Returns Home From Brazil [HERALD 24 Aug] B 1
Videla Receives Visiting Guatemalan Foreign Minister B 1
Argentina Increases Wheat Donations to Bolivia B 1
Agriculture Official Downplays Bayh Bill B 1
Argentine Grain Board President Leaves for PRC B 2
CNEA Chairman on Cooperation With Brazil, Bomb Potential [O GLOBO 25 Aug] B 2
Interior Minister Enumerates Arrested, Charged Persons B 2

BOLIVIA

Mexico Officially Recognizes Garcia Meza Government C 1
Garcia Meza Addresses Military College Staff [EL DIARIO 21 Aug] C 1
Foreign Ministry Questions Legality of Andean Parliament C 1
Bolivia Receives 'Fewest Benefits' of Andean Group C 2
Briefs: National Security Council Secretary C 2

BRAZIL

Salvadoran Foreign Minister Arrives for 2-Day Visit D 1
Brazil To Buy Eight Nuclear Reactors From FRG D 1
Figueiredo Visits to Chile, East Europe Planned D 1
Ecuadorean President Expected in November [O GLOBO 25 Aug] D 1

CHILE

Government To Protest VENPRES Commentaries E 1
Former Junta Member Leigh Criticizes Draft Constitution E 1
Popular Unity Appeals for Boycott of Referendum [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 20 Aug] E 1

COLOMBIA

'Fierce' Fighting Continues Between FARC, Troops F 1
Government Recognizes Opposition Labor Unions F 1
Air Force To Participate in Joint Relief Maneuvers F 1

PERU

Municipal Elections To Be Held 23 November [EL COMERCIO 16 Aug] J 1
Chamber of Deputies 'Deplores' Bolivian Coup J 1
Labor Confederation Supports Polish Workers J 1

PANAMA

Embassy in Jerusalem To Be Moved to Tel Aviv N 1
Air Transportation Agreement With Cuba Extended N 1
Jurist Says U.S. Troops for El Salvador Violate Treaty N 2
[LA REPUBLICA 20 Aug]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Banana Company Rejects Negotiated Wage Increase P 1

EL SALVADOR

Government Denies Recognition of Bolivian Regime P 1
Paper Notes Mexican Support for Salvadoran Left P 1
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 26 Aug]
Reportage on Aftermath of Nationwide Power Strike P 2
Promoters To Be Tried P 2
17 To Face Court-Martial P 2
Detainees' Release Demanded P 3
International Solidarity Expressed [San Jose] P 3
Havana Radio Carries FARN Report on Activities P 3
FARN Reports on Activities During Strike 12, 13 Aug P 4
'Revolutionary' Leader Reportedly Arrested 15 Aug P 4
Radio Stations Report Continued Nationwide Violence P 5
Communist Paper Interviews Party Secretary General P 5
[Paris L'HUMANITE 12 Aug]
Mayor of San Salvador Interviewed on Divers Subjects P 7

GUATEMALA

Foreign Minister, Belize Prime Minister Meet in Miami P 8
Stern Warning Issued to Nicaraguan Exiles P 9
Police Report 25 Killed Over Weekend P 9

HONDURAS

Striking Peasants Demand Meeting With President P 9

NICARAGUA

Government Willing To Start Talks on Relations With PRC P 10
Nonaligned News Agencies Support Salvadoran 'Struggle' P 11
Closing Session of Meeting P 11
Cuba Offers Scholarships To Encourage Fishery P 12
Junta Member Ramirez Announces New Bills, Deputy Ministry P 12
Several FAD Members Sentenced to 14 Years Imprisonment P 13

CUBA

Seven Refugees Enter Venezuelan Embassy by Force Q 1
26 Cubans Leave U.S. Interests Office Q 1
U.S. Policy of 'Warmongering Hysteria' Denounced Q 1

U.S. Accused of Backing Brazil's 'Hegemonic' Aspirations Q 2
Havana Links Caracas Government to Espionage Network Q 3
Cuban Workers in Angola To Return Home Sooner Q 3
Garcia Frias Urges Continued Work on Docks Q 3
Cuba Joins Multinational Fertilizer Enterprise Q 4
Briefs: Economic Management Meeting; Journalists Week Q 4

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Bishop Charges 'Imperialism' Promoting Violence [Havana] S 1

JAMAICA

Four Killed in Attack on PNP Celebration [Havana] S 1
Deputy Premier Comments on Cuba-Jamaica Cooperation [Havana] S 1

ALADI SECRETARY GENERAL VIEWS INTEGRATION ISSUES

PY261649 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 19 Aug 80 p 9

[Text] Julio Cesar Schupp, who has been recently appointed secretary general of the Latin American Integration Association [ALAD] said yesterday in a press conference that "to establish an awareness of partnership in the region is no easy matter." He added that "there must be constant activity with the objective of establishing a Latin American common market; and because this is a long-term objective, we must be careful--we cannot risk another failure."

He explained that the ALADI will invert the process that was started by LAFTA, since it is now unanimously believed that LAFTA established an excessively multilateral mechanism that brought about the failure of the organization in its first stage.

Schupp added: "The objective of establishing a free zone from Mexico to Tierra del Fuego was utopian. It was impossible to include in one organization countries having such varied characteristics and which are separated by long distances."

Asked whether the present increasing trend to politicize international organizations may affect ALADI, Schupp answered that the new agreement includes the basic principle of respecting the sovereignty and self-determination of nations. He noted: "Moreover, pluralism will be a basic condition to generate a concentrated action in the economic sector beyond the peculiarities of each country."

Asked whether the great number of Latin American economic organizations--(SELA), (AILA) [Latin American Manufacturers Association], (ECLA), etc--will not undermine inter-American relations because of increasing bureaucratization, Schupp answered that each organization has its own sphere of action.

He added: "I believe that although there are many Latin American economic organizations we must strive to combine their actions and to achieve a proper coordination so that each of them may yield a maximum of benefits for the development of the region."

Asked whether the ALADI proposal to establish subregional agreements with the objective of achieving regional integration will not create country blocs that may undermine the process, Schupp said: "No it will not. The idea is to promote agreements between countries that share a similar objective and a specific geographic area, since they will be able to establish better contacts and communications. In the end this will be a great aid to achieving the integration of all parties that will later create a Latin American common market." He admitted, however, that the latter is "a long-term objective."

He said that this is a long-term objective because "we must work on this idea and start assembling the puzzle. We have to create an awareness of the meaning of our activity." He said: "It is not easy to establish companies in Latin American countries because we have yet to create an awareness of partnership in the region."

He noted: "There must be a high degree of trust on both sides to establish a partnership, and the countries that make up ALADI must also trust each other. We must overcome a series of obstacles, some of which are already present and others of which will result from our partnership. We cannot disregard any stage: We must confront each of them in a careful and firm manner. We cannot risk another failure."

Schupp attributed his appointment as secretary general of ALADI to Paraguay's constant activity to change the structures of LAFTA. He said that on his 1976 visit to LAFTA President Alfredo Stroessner had noted the need to make substantial modifications within LAFTA to achieve a more dynamic organization.

PRESIDENT VIDELA RETURNS HOME FROM BRAZIL

PY242304 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 24 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpt] President Jorge Rafael Videla returned yesterday from a five-day visit to Brazil during which ties between Argentina and that country were consolidated through the signing of several agreements.

The aircraft in which Videla and his party travelled, landed at the Palomar military airport at 6 pm. He was welcomed by high ranking government officials and representatives of the armed forces. These included Interior Minister General Albano Harguindeguy, who had been acting president during Videla's absence.

VIDELA RECEIVES VISITING GUATEMALAN FOREIGN MINISTER

PY270313 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2005 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Aug (TELAM)--Argentine President Gen Jorge Rafael Videla today received in his office at government house the protocol visit of Guatemalan Foreign Mirister Rafael Castillo Valdez.

Castillo Valdez, who is visiting the country in response to an invitation extended to him by the Argentine Government, today paid a courtesy call on President Videla. He was accompanied by his Argentine counterpart, Gen Carlos Pastor (Ret), and by Guatemalan Ambassador Humberto Pacay y Pacay.

ARGENTINA INCREASES WHEAT DONATIONS TO BOLIVIA

PY202032 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1922 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 19 Aug (LATIN)--Official sources reported here today that the Argentine military government has decided to increase its wheat donations to Bolivia.

The embassy of that country, the first to recognize the junta of commanders that was installed in this country on 17 July, announced that an initial donation of 7,000 tons will be increased to 10,000 tons.

The delivery, which is part of a food aid agreement for wheat, will be made in "the immediate future and the transport costs will also be covered by the Argentine Government," the report adds.

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL DOWNPLAYS BAYH BILL

PY270035 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1900 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Aug (TELAM)--Agriculture and Livestock Secretary Jorge Zorreguieta has downplayed the request for sanctions against Argentina made by a U.S. senator, by stating that the request is only a proposal submitted to the U.S. Congress and, therefore, it does not reflect the U.S. position toward our country.

A bill submitted by Indiana Democratic Senator Birch Bayh proposes a ban on imports of canned food and processed meat from Argentina in protest of the long-term grains sale contract the latter signed with the USSR. According to the contract with the USSR, Argentina agrees to sell 4.5 million tons of corn, sorghum and soybeans to the USSR yearly for 5 years. Senator Bayh states that this amount accounts for 33 percent of Argentina's total annual crop, which will thus be committed to one single country for 5 years.

Zorreguieta today refuted Bayh's statement by saying that if we use 1979 as a reference, the 4.5 million tons of grains would account for about 15 percent of our production and for 25 percent of our exports for that year, and not 33 percent of our production, as Senator Bayh has erroneously stated.

Zorreguieta admitted that if the bill is enacted, it will cause us some damage. He added, however, that the United States itself should be the most interested party in not enacting this type of sanction since while we exported goods worth about $600 million to the United States in 1979; in the same year, our imports from there were worth about $1.9 billion.

ARGENTINE GRAIN BOARD PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR PRC

FY261518 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] David Lacroce, president of the Argentine Grain Board, left yesterday for Beijing to renegotiate the grain agreement with the PRC. The grain agreement provides for the supply of 1 million tons of wheat and corn.

David Lacroce is visiting China in response to an invitation extended by the China Food Company.

CNEA CHAIRMAN ON COOPERATION WITH BRAZIL, BOMB POTENTIAL

FY261401 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] Brasilia--The chairman of the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA], Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, reported yesterday that the 240 tons of uranium that Brazil will receive from his country will be returned in the future with an accrued interest of 6.5 percent. According to the chairman, the bilateral agreement between the two countries has the objective of "self-sufficiency in the nuclear field, which is very extensive."

It is precisely this extensiveness, he explained, that minimizes the fact that the two countries have different types of reactors: the Argentine system uses natural uranium, while the Angra dos Reis plant will use enriched uranium.

Asked about the explosion limit [limite-explosao] of a nuclear device for peaceful ends, taking into account the extensiveness of the cooperation between the two countries, Castro Madero said that the subject was not discussed during the recent meetings, although potentially the bomb could be an outcome in the future.

INTERIOR MINISTER ENUMERATES ARRESTED, CHARGED PERSONS

FY211728 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0231 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 19 Aug (NA)--Today Interior Minister Albano Harguindeguy during a meeting with members of the Justicialist Party, within the framework of the political dialogue, revealed that there are 420 arrested persons at the disposal of the executive branch.

This was reported by neurosurgeon Paul Matera during a press conference that he held after his meeting with Minister Harguindeguy. Matera added that the interior minister had told him that there are an additional 400 people at the disposal of the executive branch with charges against them, and that 400 people had already been sentenced.

MEXICO OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZES GARCIA MEZA GOVERNMENT

PY261937 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1921 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 26 Aug (TELAM)--The Mexican Embassy in La Paz today announced that Mexico has officially recognized the new Bolivian Government. This decision has been conveyed to the Bolivian foreign minister, Javier Cerruto Calderon de la Barca, and local circles believe that this decision is very important.

Mexico has been facing a delicate situation because its embassy is hosting the largest number of persons who have sought asylum. It has been reported that 75 persons have been living for over a month in only 3 rooms. The lack of recognition precluded the Mexican ambassador from asking for safe-conducts for the refugees.

GARCIA MEZA ADDRESSES MILITARY COLLEGE STAFF

PY261535 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 21 Aug 80 p 3

[Excerpts] The president, on stressing that the government of national reconstruction is combating criminal extremism, not the moderate left, urged the commanders and officers of the army military college to put into practice extremist infiltration during the 5 years that the military career lasts. [as published]

The call was made yesterday during a working breakfast that was held in that military institution, where the president met with commanders, officers and other ranks, thus continuing the program of visits to various military units and institutions of the armed forces.

On his arrival at the Irpavi fortress, the commander of the "Col Gualberto Villarroel" Army Military College, Col Celso Torrelio, welcomed the chief of state and expressed his satisfaction regarding the direct contacts that he is maintaining with the officers of the armed forces.

It was then the president's turn to address, in an improvised speech, the commanders, officers, other ranks and administrative personnel of the military institution. He expressed his satisfaction and thanks for the demonstration of affection that had been given to him and for the support of the government of national reconstruction.

He stressed that it is highly satisfactory for him to visit military units. "But in this case," he said, "it is different because we are returning to our home, where the cult of and respect for our national symbols is practiced and preached."

He indicated that the military college is an "exemplary temple of patriotism, because year after year it encourages the officers who educate the future officers to do so with loyalty, discipline and patriotism."

FOREIGN MINISTRY QUESTIONS LEGALITY OF ANDEAN PARLIAMENT

PY261239 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] This afternoon the Bolivian Foreign Ministry issued the following declaration:

The Foreign Ministry and the General Integration Secretariat have received reports that the first session of the Andean Parliament has been called. An invitation to this effect has been extended to the Bolivian general integration secretary, who is currently the president of the Cartagena Agreement Commission.

Under the circumstances, the declaration adds, it must be stated that the treaty signed in La Paz on 25 October 1979 creating [the] Andean Parliament outlines some requirements that must be met before the treaty goes into effect. Article 20 of the treaty states: This treaty will be subject to the ratification of all signatories and will go into effect 30 days after the respective ratifications. Each instrument of ratification will be deposited at the Bolivian Foreign Ministry, which will notify all other signatories.

The public is hereby informed that no signatory of the treaty creating the Andean Parliament has yet ratified that treaty. Bolivia, which is the depository member, has received no instruments of ratification from the other signatories.

Therefore, the Foreign Ministry declaration adds, the Bolivian Government considers that the above legal requirements must first be met to allow the Andean Parliament to function legally.

The Bolivian Government hereby reiterates that its participation in the Cartagena Agreement is in keeping with its desire for integration, since the rallying Latin American economic process, both at the regional and subregional levels, seeks to create the necessary mechanisms and instruments to foster the socioeconomic development of each country of the continent, without political bias or ideological conditions.

The declaration adds: Any organization or action which may transcend this collective objective would distort the goals that inspired the signing of the Cartagena Agreement.

The Foreign Ministry declaration concludes by indicating that, it is nevertheless believed that in the course of the integration process, and to the extent that it is furthered and promotes solidarity and deeds, one may expect agreements of a different nature in the future, which may be translated into mechanisms and procedures which should be thoroughly studied and which should be adjusted to reality.

BOLIVIA RECEIVES 'FEWEST BENEFITS' OF ANDEAN GROUP

PY261538 Paris AFP in Spanish 1645 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 23 Aug (AFP)--According to an evaluation that has been made of the Andean Group's activities over a period of 10 years that was released here today, Bolivia is the country that has obtained the fewest benefits.

The evaluation of the integration process drafted by the organization's secretariat indicates that only Peru imports from Bolivia considerable amounts of tin, whiskey, minerals and pneumatic tools. Moreover, imports from Peru are confined to preserved foods, fish, medicines, fuses, synthetic textiles and vehicle parts.

Bolivia only exports tin to Venezuela, while its imports from that Caribbean country are also insignificant.

Bolivian imports from Colombia mainly include textiles, tires, disinfectants, fungicides, medicines and small planes, while its exports are confined, once again, to tin.

Trade with Ecuador is limited to the sale of whiskey and compressors, in exchange for the import of some articles.

BRIEFS

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL SECRETARY--President Luis Garcia Meza has installed Walter Nunez Rivero as permanent secretary general of the National Security Council [Consejo Nacional de Seguridad--CONASE]. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 13 Aug 80 p 7 PY]

SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 2-DAY VISIT

PY270001 Paris AFP in Spanish 2333 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Brasilia, 26 Aug (AFP)--Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena arrived here today on a 2-day working visit. The Brazilian Foreign Ministry has reported that El Salvador is interested in Brazilian technical cooperation, especially in the field of alcohol production.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman told the press that El Salvador has not expressed any interest in buying Brazilian arms. He added that the objective of this visit is to exchange viewpoints and that neither country will make any specific proposal to the other.

Chavez was to be received today at 2030 GMT by his Brazilian counterpart Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro.

BRAZIL TO BUY EIGHT NUCLEAR REACTORS FROM FRG

PY270357 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] The Brazilian Government will fully comply with the nuclear cooperation agreement it signed with the FRG, Planalto Palace spokesman Alexander Garcia has said, commenting on recent remarks attributed to Planning Minister Delfim Neto. Garcia said Neto did not mean that Brazil will buy only four of the eight nuclear reactors included in the agreement. Garcia added that the eight nuclear plants will be necessary to allow the national industry to produce all nuclear components until complete plants are developed.

FIGUEIREDO VISITS TO CHILE, EAST EUROPE PLANNED

PY261603 Paris AFP in Spanish 0328 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Brasilia, 25 Aug (AFP)--One of the president's spokesmen, Marco Antonio Kraemer, announced here today that President Joao Figueredo will make an official visit to Chile from 8-10 October 1980.

Since he became president in March 1975, Figueiredo has made official visits to Venezuela, Paraguay and Argentina. A visit to France, probably in January 1981, is also planned.

According to certain well-informed circles, the Brazilian chief of state also plans to make official visits to Romania and Yugoslavia during the course of the next year.

ECUADOREAN PRESIDENT EXPECTED IN NOVEMBER

PY261759 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 Aug 80 p 5

[Excerpt] Brasilia--Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos is expected to visit Brazil in November, thus becoming the first Ecuadorean chief of state to visit our country. Brazilian foreign policy will concurrently be consolidating another advance to the north after a stage of rapprochement with Southern Cone countries.

As yet there is no fixed date for the arrival of Jaime Roldos, but the Brazilian and Ecuadorean Foreign Ministries are already undertaking the first steps so that the presidential visit will have a notable political and historical significance for the two nations.

GOVERNMENT TO PROTEST VENPRES COMMENTARIES

PA261732 Paris AFP in Spanish 1532 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, 26 Aug (AFP)--The Chilean Government will formally protest to Venezuela on VENPRES transmissions of political commentaries on the Chilean situation. Alberto Beza, the Chilean ambassador, reported this in referring to dispatches by Ignacio Carranza, VENPRES chief editor, which according to the diplomat have greatly displeased General Pinochet because VENPRES is the official news agency of a country that is a great friend. Beza also said he was displeased with statements by Venezuelan politicians which have been transmitted by VENPRES describing the plebiscite scheduled for 11 September in Chile as a parody, a caricature, a falsehood and fascist. The Chilean ambassador said the constitution which will be voted on in the plebiscite is a basic one for the creation of a new Chilean institution. He noted that it is a well-constructed constitution guaranteeing complete freedom and democracy not only with words but deeds.

FORMER JUNTA MEMBER LEIGH CRITICIZES DRAFT CONSTITUTION

PY230248 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1712 GMT 22 Aug 80

[By Rene Oviedo]

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 22 Aug (LATIN)--Former President Eduardo Frei and former military junta member Gen Gustavo Leigh (Ret) today criticized the draft constitution on which Chileans will take a position on 11 September. Frei termed the draft constitution an absurd proposal; Leigh described it as dictatorial and absolutist.

In General Leigh's opinion the draft constitution "seeks to institutionalize, through a decree, a transitional period we really do not know how long will last." Leigh, who has stayed away from political activity since he left his high post as a member of the military junta, today broke his silence. He said: "A constitution that will go into effect 8 years from now forces us to consider two entirely different issues: first, the constitution itself, and secondly the perpetuation in office of a military regime with totalitarian powers embodied in a single person." Leigh noted that the draft constitution "is widening divisions among Chileans. While hatred is growing, the possibilities of achieving coexistence and unity required to reach normalcy in Chile are fading away."

POPULAR UNITY APPEALS FOR BOYCOTT OF REFERENDUM

AU221459 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] In a statement disseminated in Berlin the Popular Unity Executive Secretariat has called upon all Chileans to reject the alterations of the fundamental law proposed by the fascist junta at the "referendum" on Pinochet's draft constitution on 11 September. Shortly before the planned "plebiscite", the junta myrmidons have stepped up their oppression against the population at a rate hitherto unknown, the statement says. Murder and abduction are part and parcel of everyday life. Victims of the new terror campaign are above all trade union officials, democratic politicians, women and young people as well as prominent representatives of the Catholic Church. There is only one answer to the present maneuvers of the dictatorship--the uniting of all forces advocating the elimination of the dictatorship in Chile. The Executive Secretariat stresses that the Chilean people will only have a genuine new constitution if and when there are safeguards for the forming of a constitutional assembly.

'FIERCE' FIGHTING CONTINUES BETWEEN FARC, TROOPS

PA270243 Paris AFP in Spanish 2156 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Bogota, 26 Aug (AFP)--Sources close to the Defense Ministry have told AFP that fierce fighting between thousands of regular government troops and pro-Soviet guerrillas was still going on today in eastern Colombia. The sources said that the guerrillas are receiving arms and food by air.

This is the most important operation ever against the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). At least 5,000 soldiers have strengthened their positions in a vast region of Meta Department, over which the seditious group had been maintaining control for many years.

The army took control of a hill today in the Guayabero region where the top leader of FARC, the legendary Manuel Marulanda (alias Tirofijo), had his general headquarters. According to the sources, it has been confirmed that Richard Starr, a U.S. biologist, was held prisoner by the guerrillas in that area. Starr was released a few months ago after a huge ransom was paid in dollars.

Since the beginning of the large antiguerrilla operation last week, at least 50 soldiers and guerrillas have died and 50 seditious elements have been made prisoners, the sources said.

Not far away from Guayabero is the La Macarena Mountains where, according to charges from some sectors, a U.S. base has been functioning for a long time. These charges have been repeatedly denied by the authorities.

GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES OPPOSITION LABOR UNIONS

PA231518 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] In an unprecedented move, the government has unexpectedly recognized the opposition Colombian Workers Trade Union Confederation [CSTC] and General Labor Confederation [CGT], inviting them to participate actively in forums and seminars and thus contribute their views for solving the nation's social and labor problems. The announcement was made by Deputy Minister Carlos Enrique Marin Velez, outlining the government's policy of broadening its views.

(Arturo) Perez and Efren Delegado, presidents of the CSTC and CGT, respectively, will attend a forum on family compensation to be held in Barranquilla from 11 to 13 September. Senators Jorge Valencia Jaramillo and Estanislao Quiezada Velez will be special guests at this conference to discuss amendments to the family subsidy law.

AIR FORCE TO PARTICIPATE IN JOINT RELIEF MANEUVERS

PA221645 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Bogota--The Colombian Air Force has confirmed that it will participate in joint disaster relief maneuvers to be held by American air forces in Argentina next week. Air units from Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, the United States and Uruguay (?will participate). The maneuvers, called Argentina 80, are aimed at promoting coordination and efficacy among the various air forces in case of need. The exercises, involving mainly Hercules C-130 planes and helicopters, will include population evacuation and airlift operations as well as searches for lost planes.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS TO BE HELD 23 NOVEMBER

PA252241 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 16 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Immediately upon returning to Lima President Fernando Belaunde Terry called for nationwide municipal elections on 23 November, carrying out the plan he had announced in Arequipa. At the same time, he repeated that human rights and freedom of the press should never again be abridged in Peru.

The president stated that mayors chosen in November will assume their positions on 1 January as the "legitimate successors" of the councilmen appointed by the Interior Ministry.

Upon returning to Lima, President Belaunde Terry used the powers granted him by paragraph 5 of article 211 of the constitution and signed decree No 011-80, in calling for the election of district and provincial councilmen.

The municipal elections will be held according to article 253 of the constitution and the provisions of laws 14250 and 14669 and their addenda and amendments.

The decree calling for elections is also signed by Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES 'DEPLORES' BOLIVIAN COUP

PY221617 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] In supporting a move which deplores the acts of repression being carried out by the Bolivian military junta, yesterday the Chamber of Deputies also condemned the military coup which ousted President Gueiler.

The Chamber of Deputies' repudation to the unjust imprisonment [as heard] of Lidia Gueiler and the Peruvian intention to maintain the right of asylum for all Bolivians was endorsed in the motion proposed by the Popular Action (AP) bloc.

LABOR CONFEDERATION SUPPORTS POLISH WORKERS

PY261825 Paris AFP in Spanish 1832 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Lima, 24 Aug (AFP)--The Confederation of Workers of Peru (CTP), one of the country's four Labor federations, has expressed its solidarity with the Polish workers that are carrying out an heroic struggle to achieve improved economic levels and respect for their labor rights.

The communique, which leans toward the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA] position, was released yesterday, and it urges all international organizations to use their pressure to stop any other country within the socialist orbit from violating Poland's sovereignty.

The CTP communique agrees with a motion that was approved unanimously in the Senate 3 days ago which expresses best wishes for the triumph of democracy and freedom and asks the Polish Government to attend to the just demands of the working class.

The document and the motion that was submitted to the Senate were signed by Senator Julio Cruzado, who is also currently secretary general of the CTP.

EMBASSY IN JERUSALEM TO BE MOVED TO TEL AVIV

PA250336 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] The Panamanian Government informed Israel's ambassador in Panama today about its decision to abide by the UN Security Council resolution that orders the withdrawal of all embassies in the city of Jerusalem to other places in Israel. The same information was also given in New York to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. The UN resolution was approved last week, with the United States abstaining. The resolution condemns the Israeli annexation of the Arab sector of Jerusalem, which has been occupied by the Israelis since the 1967 war. Israel has declared the city the eternal and indivisible capital of the Jewish state.

Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores has stated that Panama based its decision to transfer its embassy from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv on the UN Security Council resolution because we believe that the Security Council's decisions are binding as the UN statutes establish. The least we can do is obey the resolutions.

Ozores emphasized that the Panamanian decision is not the result of any Islamic pressure. The Panamanian Foreign Minister recalled that in a threatening note 2 months ago the Islamic Conference had requested that Panama withdraw its embassy from Jerusalem. Panama responded at that time by calling the Israeli ambassador to the Foreign Ministry to reaffirm to him that the Panamanian Embassy would remain in Jerusalem. He noted: That is where it would still be were it not for the Security Council.

Panama and 12 other countries have been the only ones that have maintained their embassies in Jerusalem in recent times. Nine of these 13 countries have decided to transfer their embassies to Tel Aviv during the past week.

Meanwhile, Hanan 'Olamy, Israel's ambassador to our country, characterized the Panamanian decision as painful, sad and unnecessary. The diplomat said: I have passed the information to my government. I have nothing else to say at this moment.

Jose Guillermo Ros-Zanet, president of the Panama-Israel Committee, has noted that the decision was to be expected because small countries find it difficult to resist Islamic pressure.

Diplomatic observers believe that fundamentally the Panamanian decision is in line with the country's Middle East policy. Panama has always supported Resolution 242 of the Security Council that orders the withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967. This includes the Arab sector of Jerusalem.

AIR TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENT WITH CUBA EXTENDED

PA270204 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Today Panama and Cuba extended the air transportation agreement signed in 1975, during a ceremony held at the Panamanian Foreign Ministry. Cuban Ambassador to Panama Miguel Brugueras del Valle and Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores exchanged the corresponding notes.

The ceremony, held in the Yellow Room of the Foreign Ministry, was attended by Foreign Ministry and civil aeronautics officials and representatives of the Cuban Embassy.

During the same ceremony, Ambassador Brugueras presented the instruments of ratification of the agreement to establish the multinational enterprise for the marketing of fertilizer.

JURIST SAYS U.S. TROOPS FOR EL SALVADOR VIOLATE TREATY

PA211636 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 20 Aug 80 pp 1, 6-A

[Secundino Torres Gudino article: "Defense of the Canal, Doctrine of Support for 'Status Quo'"]

[Text] The charge has been made that the United States has established troops in the territory adjoining the Panama Canal, troops which will be used to strengthen the weakened Government of El Salvador, and that this attitude entails a flagrant violation of the 1977 treaty.

In fact, article IV of the treaty concerning protection and defense, establishes that both the Republic of Panama and the United States are committed to protecting and defending the canal, to confronting the danger resulting from an armed attack or other actions which threaten the security of this canal; but one cannot accept in any way that the existence of an armed civil conflict in a neighboring country constitutes a threat for the security of that waterway.

This concept of security or the doctrine of national security is based in golbery [as published] on defining the national security policy as "that which seeks to assure the achievement of permanent vital objectives of the nation against any opposition, be it internal or external, avoiding war if possible, but whenever necessary carrying it out to the best possible result." ("The Doctrine of National Security and the Political Role of the Armed Forces," Jorge Tapia, NEW SOCIETY, March-April, 1980, p 26)

The principles of the doctrine of national security are aimed at avoiding, according to the aforementioned author, the weakening of the hemispheric defensive system as a result of the direct impact of subversive action or through the simple deteriorating effect of social changes. The doctrine points to the need to strengthen the state in the face of threats stemming from social changes and, hence, political changes. This led its theoreticians to shape a type of militarism of a durable and permanent character.

The recent protest by the Government of Panama when a U.S. law on territorial waters--which again is contrary to the treaty, which has been subject to infinite violations--included the waters adjoining the canal is a consequence of that Pentagonic mentality which prevails in the treatment of the canal territory and the situation of the neighboring countries.

The doctrine of national defense cannot be placed above the treaty. There exist clear provisions which indicate the destiny of the territory, which cannot be given an orientation different than that agreed upon. However, regarding the equality of the states, the respect of international pacts will always prevail in the criteria for action of the most powerful states, such as the United States.

The placing of troops destined for El Salvador or any other country of Latin America for the sake of national defense is and constitutes a violation of the treaty. In that territory which we share militarily until the year 2000, there can only be troops destined to protect and defend the canal. There cannot be military forces destined to render support to any government of the area.

COSTA RICA

BANANA COMPANY REJECTS NEGOTIATED WAGE INCREASE

PA270236 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The Costa Rican Banana Company this afternoon rejected the agreement under which the government and the labor unions--the Golfito Workers Union and the General Workers Confederation--negotiated a wage increase that will cost the company 26 million [no currency given] annually.

Alvaro Madrigal, legal adviser for the company, said the agreement is a violation of the 13 August executive decree and is arbitrary. The Costa Rican Banana Company said today that if the government insists and forces it to pay the increased wages, the case will automatically be taken to court. Madrigal said the company will accept the fuling of the courts and will faithfully honor it.

The director [as heard] of the banana company said the company believes in the spirit of the law and, in view of the fact that the executive branch disregarded the 13 August decree, the company is in the right. After stating that the banana company accepts the other demands of the workers listed in the 13 August executive decree, Madrigal reiterated that the company will not agree to the wage increase, since it is not provided for in the decree.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT DENIES RECOGNITION OF BOLIVIAN REGIME

PA270128 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1932 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Foreign Ministry today denied that El Salvador has recognized the new Bolivian regime.

Reports from La Paz last week indicated that Salvadoran ambassador to Bolivia, Florencio Iraheta, had expressed to the Gen Luis Garcia Meza regime his government's desire to continue its relations with Bolivia.

However, an official communique by the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry today indicated that such a recognition had not taken place. "The revolutionary government junta supports the statement of the Salvadoran foreign minister to the effect that the coup in Bolivia interrupted a democratization process in Latin America," the communique said.

In previous statements, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said that the coup was worthy of condemnation because it had occurred after an electoral process had been held in Bolivia.

The Foreign Ministry confirmed today that recognition of the Garcia Meza regime in Bolivia is still under study by the Salvadoran Government junta.

PAPER NOTES MEXICAN SUPPORT FOR SALVADORAN LEFT

PA270145 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 26 Aug 80 pp 1, 19

[Excerpt] Latin American political and economic observers have stated that the interventionist attitude of the Mexican Government with regard to the internal affairs of El Salvador--characterized among other thing by the unilateral support offered by Mexico to leftist Salvadoran groups in Mexican territory, is dangerously threatening one of the Mexican economy's significant markets.

In the past few years of the acute political, economic and social conflict being experienced by that overpopulated Central American nation of El Salvador, the government of President Lopez Portillo has let Mexico become a base for the international publicity offensive being waged by Marxist groups such as the Revolutionary Democratic Front in order to discredit and eventually destabilize the Salvadoran Government junta, made up of military personnel and leaders of the Christian Democratic Party.

REPORTAGE ON AFTERMATH OF NATIONWIDE POWER STRIKE

Promoters To Be Tried

PA260439 Paris AFP in Spanish 2312 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The government junta announced over the weekend that it will submit the promoters of the 24-hour blackout for trial on Thursday and Friday due to the damage caused to the national economy. The business sectors have estimated that losses from the blackout amount to $30 million.

17 To Face Court-Martial

PA260448 Paris AFP in Spanish 0242 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Aug (AFP)--Public security authorities announced here today that 17 Salvadoran labor leaders will face a court-martial as a result of the 24-hour suspension of electric service last week.

The labor leaders were inside the power plants when the army entered them last Friday after declaring a state of emergency in the entire country.

A public security source told AFP today that the labor leaders will be tried before a military judge on charges of interrupting a public service and illegal possession of arms.

One of the accused is Hector Bernabe Recinos, secretary general of the Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation (FENASTRAS) comprised of more than 30 leftist labor unions.

The government has charged the labor leaders with possession of G-3 rifles, uzi pistols, sawed-off shotguns, fragmentation grenades and MO-959 type bombs. It is believed here that the trial will take 2 to 3 months.

Meanwhile, the illegal Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) today sent the newspapers a communique announcing that all the illegal leftist groups in the country are operating under a single leadership, the so-called Unified Revolutionary Directorate (DRU). The document also reports that last week, these groups inflicted 366 casualties on the military while they lost only 21 killed.

The communique notes that during the strike, the leftist organizations erected 117 barricades, carried out 75 ambushes, seized 12 towns, carried out 11 sabotage attacks on the economy, and on the communications and electric utilities and took over 13 radio stations.

Only 10 years ago, the FPL document notes, the government could laugh at the leftist groups but this is no longer the case. The communique notes that on 13, 14 and 15 August--the days of the strike--the people scored a general triumph since there were factories where only 6 percent of the workers showed up. Our people, the communique points out, are forging their army, arming themselves and fighting the enemy.

Detainees' Release Demanded

PA262344 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1938 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Aug (LATIN)--The Human Rights Commission of El Salvador yesterday evening demanded the release of 17 labor union members who have been put at the disposal of a court-martial and accused of being responsible for the blackout that left the entire country without power last Thursday.

The Human Rights Commission demanded an end to the control the military exercises in state water and power plants and telecommunication centers. The commission also called for the repeal of the state of martial law in effect in the country since 5 March when the agrarian reform was instituted.

The accused will be tried by a court-martial as a result of last Thursday's strikes and the consequences it had on the Salvadoran economy, and for being in possession of government arms, among other charges.

International Solidarity Expressed

PA270314 San Jose Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] International solidarity has been expressed with the union leaders of the Salvadoran electric power workers who have been arrested. The Italian Union Unity Federation today asked the director of the ILO in Geneva to act immediately to obtain the release of several labor leaders imprisoned by the military-Christian Democratic regime. In a telegram, the workers organization expressed solidarity with the Salvadoran workers and people. It demanded that the ILO make efforts to obtain the release of the secretary general of the federation of electric workers and other labor leaders imprisoned in El Salvador after the recent suspension of electric services.

In a note addressed to the Italian Government, the federation asked the Italian Government to issue a protest against the repression against the Salvadoran people. It asked the Italian Government and the democratic forces of Italy to carry out the necessary steps in the EEC and at other levels to (?eliminate) the reactionary forces in the small Central American nation.

While international protests are already being heard over the arrest of the leaders of the electric workers, reports from El Salvador indicate that 17 leaders will be tried by a military court under the state of siege in effect. They will be charged with harming the public services. According to the reports, if this decision is implemented, civilian justice would take second place in this case. A well-known leader, the secretary general of the Salvadoran workers' National Union Federation, is among those arrested. According to an AP report, the arrest of the labor leaders has provoked the reaction of the revolutionary organizations which have set off several bombs and have clashed with the security forces.

HAVANA RADIO CARRIES FARN REPORT ON ACTIVITIES

PA242158 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] A war bulletin released by the Salvadoran political-military Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] reports that commands of that organization have executed Fabian Ventura, one of the leaders of the paramilitary nationalist democratic organization. The bulletin adds that in other armed actions carried out in areas close to San Salvador and in the capital city suburb of San Antonio Abad, the regime's troops have sustained 13 casualties and lost a large amount of war materiel.

According to the bulletin, these actions once more demonstrate to the Salvadoran people and to other nations the combative capacity of the Salvadoran revolutionary organizations currently leading the liberation war against the Christian Democratic-military junta.

Meanwhile, it has been reported that armored vehicles and trucks carrying long-range weapons and armored helicopters are carrying out extensive patrols of the Salvadoran capital, where the regime has decreed a state of emergency and has placed the public services, such as water, telecommunications, electricity and ports under the control of the military.

According to other reports, at least eight union leaders are under arrest in San Salvador, as Col Eugenio Vives, director of the repressive National Guard, has admitted. The Salvadoran Human Rights Commission has said that those arrested include union leaders Jose Arnulfo Grande and Hector Bernabe Recinos.

FARN REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES DURING STRIKE 12, 13 AUG

PA262307 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1811 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] The headquarters of the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] has sent to the Sonora newscast a communique entitled War Bulletin No 25, in which the FARN reports on its military activities staged in support of the insurrectional strike called by the revolutionary Democratic Front.

The FARN states in the communique that, on 12 and 13 August, several militia squads destroyed tower No 59 at the Zacacoyo intersection, which caused a total halt in industrial activities in Sonsonate for 3 days; tower No 71 in Nejapa; the Apopa tower, an operation in which two FARN members lost their lives; two streetlights [postes] in Mariona, on Nejapa Street; a streetlight in San Antonio Abad to permit the FARN to engage in propaganda activities under the cover of darkness, and the tower of the psychiatric hospital in Soyapango for the same purpose.

In the communique sent to Radio Sonora, the leftist organization also reports on other activities staged on 12 and 13 August.

'REVOLUTIONARY' LEADER REPORTEDLY ARRESTED 15 AUG

PA211523 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] The delegates attending the fifth meeting of the nonaligned countries' news agencies pool today learned of the arrest of Luis Alberto Diaz, leader of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses, CRM, of El Salvador. Diaz was captured at 1730 on Friday by units of that country's repressive army during a raid of El Escalon neighborhood.

The information was revealed by Salvadoran Jose Rodriguez, attending the pool meeting, who emphasized that the fascist junta is conducting a bloody repression against the population through massive captures, killings and disappearances. He added that the recent general strike constituted a heavy blow against the fascist junta and the Salvadoran reactionaries, and a significant victory for the revolutionary movement.

He pointed to the silence and distorted reports released by the imperialist news transnationals concerning the cause of the Salvadoran people.

Companero Pedro Ivacic, president of the nonaligned pool, exhorted the delegates present to give prominent display to the report of Jose Rodriguez and to the reality of the liberation struggle of the Salvadoran people.

RADIO STATIONS REPORT CONTINUED NATIONWIDE VIOLENCE

PA262228 [Editorial Report] Salvadoran radio stations on 26 August 1980 carry the following reports on incidents of violence in the country over the past 24 hours:

Radio Cadena Central in Spanish reported at 1245 GMT that communications equipment belonging to the National Telecommunications Administration was destroyed by some 200 members of the People's Liberation Forces who occupied the town of San Antonio les Ranchos in Chalatenango from Sunday through Monday evening.

At 1530 GMT, Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish reported that unidentified persons, after raiding a small cosmetics store on Jose Matias Delgado Avenue in Santa Ana, proceeded to detonate an incendiary bomb on the premises, causing considerable destruction to the store and to a neighboring watchmaker's shop.

Radio Cadena Central reported at 1605 GMT that Gil Ovidio (Guadron) Castro, the manager of a sports center in Santa Ana, was shot and killed in the Santa Barbara neighborhood earlier in the day.

Finally, Radio Cadena Central reported at 1813 GMT that several propaganda bombs exploded in different sectors of downtown San Salvador. The bombs contained propaganda about the activities of the Revolutionary Democratic Front and reports condemning the recent arrest of several FDR members by security agents.

COMMUNIST PAPER INTERVIEWS PARTY SECRETARY GENERAL

LD210917 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 12 Aug 80 p 6

[Jean Ortiz interview with El Salvador Communist Party Secretary General Schafik Jorge Handal: "General Strike in El Salvador 13-15 August"--date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] The El Salvador Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], which includes all patriotic and democratic forces in the country, recently called for a general strike on 13-15 August: a general work stoppage to protest against massacres perpetrated by fascist bands and the Christian Democratic-military junta, which owes its survival only to U.S. Government support; a strike decided on by those who represent El Salvador's future and hope.

During an interview which he was kind enough to give our special correspondent, Schafik Handal, El Salvador Communist Party secretary general and member of the unified revolutionary leadership, stated: "We want to end this regime of terror and achieve social justice and independence."

El Salvador Communist Party Secretary General Schafik Jorge Handal heads the list of revolutionaries sentenced to death by the Secret "Anticommunist Army" which, in fact, is "secret" only in name. Links between this organization and the dictatorship's repressive apparatus are known.... The El Salvador Communist Party has played a leading role in the process of unifying El Salvador's revolutionary and antifascist forces.

Schafik Handal lives and fights in his country. Clandestinely. He is a member of the unified revolutionary leadership and one of the four members of the El Salvador revolution general command.

This is what he told our special correspondent Jean Ortiz: "The process of unification of the revolutionary movement has reached a very high level which is almost decisive for a revolutionary victory in our country. By setting up a unified revolutionary leadership in May, the El Salvador revolutionary movement acquired a single political and military command.

"It has at its disposal powerful mass organizations and numerous armed forces tempered in combat against ferocious enemies. All democratic and patriotic forces in the country have rallied to the revolutionary movement and jointly formed the Revolutionary Democratic Front, which includes various political and ideological movements from all major social sectors.... The FDR is undoubtedly the true representative of the entire nation and its vital interests. No other organization or institution is so representative of or so effectively supported by the people.

"Its forces are now capable of achieving power and ensuring democracy, real national independence and social progress. There are some sincere friends of the El Salvador people who, concerned by difficulties and the great suffering imposed by a bloody regime, entertain doubts about our struggle's victorious conclusion. I want to tell them that our forces are great. Our determination to pursue the struggle is inexhaustible and our belief that we will achieve victory is well founded."

Referring to any direct or indirect U.S. intervention, Schafik Handal stated:

"Following the success in Nicaragua and i e with the prospect of victory by the El Salvador revolution, reactionary forces in Central America have become hysterical, threatening and provocative and have started preparations for aggressive action in order at any cost to prevent our people's victory.

"The extremely aggressive and adventurist turn in U.S. global policy in the region has encouraged reaction. It must be added, however, that throughout Central America there are increasingly strong revolutionary and democratic forces which support our struggle and, together with international solidarity, represent a serious obstacle to Yankee imperialism.

"There can be no doubt that in the event of aggression our people will resolutely resist any invaders. We feel sure that we have in our country sufficient forces and bases and an adequate organization to withstand any foreign intervention for a long time. The aggressors would get bogged down here in a long war which could become the Vietnam of Central America.

"However, the danger of American and foreign intervention is neither unavoidable nor inevitable. The balance of forces on a world scale can prevent such an intervention.

"In fact, since January when the military and Christian Democratic junta was set up, the U.S. Government has been intervening militarily in our country. The number of Pentagon military advisers has increased from 36 to 200. And I would like categorically to repudiate here the reformist image which the American Government wants to give to the El Salvador junta, a junta which allegedly has to "face up" to violence on the part of both extreme right and extreme left. This is absolutely untrue.... Close alliance and concerted action exist among the oligarchy, its fascist bands, the armed forces and the junta. All these sectors are officered by the American military and receive large quantities of weapons. They are waging a real war of extermination against our people. They kill people indiscriminately in order to cut off the revolutionary movement from its base.

"These massacres are perpetrated also for external reasons--it is a question of creating an impression that the revolutionary movement is losing ground and, therefore, of discouraging international solidarity. Lately, the enemy has invented the thesis of an alleged status quo between the forces of the left and the dictatorship's armed forces, a status quo which apparently prevents any solution.... Imperialism is thus trying to justify any possible intervention by dressing it up as a "peace force" needed, allegedly, to prevent a bloodbath.

"We clearly differentiate between the war of extermination waged by imperialism, the oligarchy and the junta and the just war which our people have to wage to end the horror of the present situation. There can be no negotiations between the people and their murderers.

"Anyway, I would like to take advantage of L'HUMANITE's columns to appeal to the international community and the United Nations. Thousands of refugees living in camps both inside and outside the country urgently need aid.

"We want to end this regime of terror and achieve social justice and independence for our country and to form as soon as possible a revolutionary, democratic and national government."

MAYOR OF SAN SALVADOR INTERVIEWED ON DIVERS SUBJECTS

PA241746 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Interview with Julio Adolfo Rey Pi , Mayor of San Salvador and Deputy Secretary of the Christian Democratic Party by Station News Director Mario Velasquez, place and date not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] How much truth is there to the report that a war situation practically exists in some parts of the interior, where clashes--battles, we might say--are occurring between leftist guerrillas and the army?

[Answer] That is totally untrue. In El Salvador, there are urban guerrillas. Up to this moment, they have never controlled a single inch of territory for over 2 hours. They come, attack and withdraw.

[Question] Do you consider that Marxist, leftist guerrilla warfare in El Salvador is internationally linked, say with Cuba?
[Answer] There is no doubt it is linked with the international Marxist movement, especially because deep changes, which have no Marxist overtones, are being implemented in El Salvador and these groups cannot allow the victory of a revolution that has no Marxist connotation. That is why they are making all kinds of efforts, both domestically and abroad, to disparage the revolution and to stop changes from occurring in El Salvador.

[Question] What about the Army? From a political viewpoint, who controls the army, which traditionally has been at the service of these Salvadoran oligarchic interests?
[Answer] The army is no longer at the service of oligarchic sectors, which have practically disappeared. Who controls the army? We could say that at this moment, it is jointly controlled by the civilian sector of the junta, the military sector of the junta and a new army leadership. However, at this time, the army is also fighting because it has been threatened, because it is being attacked. Therefore, it is also waging a struggle for survival, we could say, although it is not in danger in any way. It reacts to the violent attacks of which it is a victim at the hands of the leftist guerrillas.

[Question] Do you interpret the strike's failure as support for the government's program? Or as a rejection of violence?
[Answer] I would say that it was more a rejection of violence and of those who called the strike than true support for the government. Mass support by the peasants who benefited directly from agrarian reform now is beginning to emerge and there is beginning to be comprehension. I could say that if we conduct a survey, most of the Salvadoran people see the junta and the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] as the only hope for a peaceful solution of this country's problems.

[Question] In your opinion, what is the true situation of armed leftist groups?
[Answer] How so?

[Question] As regards numbers, strength, the capacity to create incidents through armed actions?
[Answer] I think they have very little capacity for creating incidents through armed actions. However, they do have a great capacity for terrorism. That is, it is very easy to place a bomb anywhere in the dark of night or to blow up 7 of the 700 electricity towers that exist in the nation and which there is no way to protect unless all the people are armed to protect them. We do not want to do this, but probably we will have to arm the people to protect their factories, their lands and even their electricity systems. It is easy for these groups to plant a bomb and destroy a building. I have always said that over there in Nicaragua, Somoza destroyed the cities. But in El Salvador, it is the leftist guerrillas, who are basically terrorists, who are destroying the cities and destroying the national economy. That is why it is difficult to fight terrorism per se. Now, they have very little military capacity for confrontation and, as I said at the onset, they have never controlled a single inch for more than 2 or 3 hours.

[Question] Mr Mayor, having held the post of secretary general and legislator for many years in the PDC, and currently holding the post of deputy secretary in the PDC, what is your reaction and the reaction of your party to the fact that democratic circles in Latin America are criticizing Salvadoran Christian Democracy because of its participation in the present Salvadoran Government, which in turn is also being termed a repressive government?
[Answer] Several factors must be borne in mind. In the first place, a small party with social democratic characteristics, which in El Salvador does not even represent 5 percent of the votes--practically a coffee house party--is lending the other opposition groups a democratic pretense. This party, the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] and its leader Guillermo Ungo, has been lending this appearance to the other parties, all of which are declared Marxist-Leninists. It is a coalition of four Marxist military sectors with a tiny party which has no popular force in El Salvador. A party with social democratic characteristics. This constitutes the opposition to the present regime. All across Latin America and the entire world, they have begun a campaign of disparagement against the Salvadoran revolution, against the revolutionary government junta, and have tried to stop the ongoing process of change in El Salvador. This is the true situation. It has undoubtedly affected the minds, confused the minds, of a great number of persons of democratic bent, persons who are always ready to back democratic and human rights positions. These persons are confused by this information, and that is why there has been reaction from democratic sectors, due to these worldwide campaigns.

[Question] Thank you very much, Julio Adolfo Rey, for your statements to TV-2. They are definitely very illustrative in connection with your country's situation.
[Answer] Thank you very much for this interview.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER, BELIZE PRIME MINISTER MEET IN MIAMI

PA261506 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2341 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 25 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez and Belize Prime Minister George Price met in Miami and discussed the Belize problem, the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry reported this afternoon. According to an official Foreign Ministry report, the two officials met 22 August.

The "informal" meeting was held during stopover the Guatemalan foreign minister made in Miami on his way to Argentina, where he is now on an official visit.

The Foreign Ministry said that "The meeting provided the opportunity for the two officials to meet each other and to converse in general terms [about] the present state of the Anglo-Guatemalan controversy over the territory of Belize."

Guatemala is claiming Belize as part of its territory because it has been held by Great Britain by force for more than 100 years.

Prime Minister Price said the meeting with the Guatemalan foreign minister is part of a move to have Belize declared an independent territory and has enlisted Britain's support for this purpose.

Britain says the solution to the territorial dispute will be attained through negotiations between the parties involved and maintains a military presence in Belize to guarantee the territory's security.

The Guatemalan Government has agreed to a negotiated solution on the condition that its historical and legal rights over Belize be recognized and that only Britain and Belize be involved.

STERN WARNING ISSUED TO NICARAGUAN EXILES

PA262107 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1715 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 26 Aug (LATIN)--The government warned today that it will expel Nicaraguans who do not respect the right of asylum and who cause problems for Guatemala. The warning was made by Government and Interior Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz after a group of exiles announced the formation of a Nicaraguan government-in-exile.

This government, according to the announcement, would be headed by Francisco Urcuyo Maliano, who headed a short-lived government after President Anastasio Somoza left the country in July of last year when the Sandinist forces took control of Managua. After the government fell, many followers of ousted President Somoza received diplomatic asylum in the Guatemalan Embassy in this capital.

"In Guatemala the laws are very clear and Nicaraguan exiles will be obliged to respect them by not engaging in politics or in any other action which could threaten the tranquillity of the Guatemalans," the minister stated. He added that Guatemala "is respectful of the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other states, and within this framework it cannot permit at any moment the formation here of this government-in-exile."

POLICE REPORT 25 KILLED OVER WEEKEND

PA252000 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1436 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 25 Aug (LATIN)--Police sources today reported that 25 persons were killed during a new weekend of political violence. Most of these murders, committed by unidentified individuals, were carried out in cities in the interior. The only victim in this capital was Luis Alberto Jimenez, who was machinegunned while riding in his car by individuals who were riding a motorcycle. According to eyewitnesses, one of them got off of the motorcycle and gave him the coup de grace. The police did not give any details on the other murders.

HONDURAS

STRIKING PEASANTS DEMAND MEETING WITH PRESIDENT

PA261602 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2102 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Bajo Aguan, Honduras, 25 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Some 21,000 peasants who have received the benefits of the Honduran agrarian reform went on strike last Thursday to demand a meeting with Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, Honduran provisional president and armed forces chief.

The harvest and processing of African palm nuts and citrus and the activities at a grapefruit packing plant and two oil extracting plants have been paralyzed, causing losses estimated as of today at 150,000 lempiras ($75,000).

The peasants went on strike to protest Decree 774 by which the state created the African Palm Agro-Industrial Cooperative (Coapalma). The peasants consider this a violation of the agrarian reform law, which establishes that the legitimate beneficiaries of the agrarian reform are the farm businessmen, owners and workers.

The strikers contend that the cooperative makes them simple peons, without any advantages, almost like slaves of the board of directors, whose members are all state officials.

The board includes the ministers of natural resources, economy and commerce, finance and public credit and the National Agrarian Institute.

Bajo Aguan represents the major enterprise carried out by the Honduran agrarian reform since 1962. Approximately 160 million lempiras ($80 million) have been invested in this project.

The project consists mainly of the settlement of peasants. Approximately 5,000 families from different parts of the country have been relocated here.

The largest African palm plantation and nursery in Latin America is here along with agro-industrial cooperatives, companies and peasant leagues engaged in growing basic grains, citrus fruits, bananas, maracuya, grapefruit, castor beans, soya and other agricultural experiments.

The peasants are affiliated with the Honduran Peasants National Association (ANAH), the Federation of Honduran Agrarian Reform Cooperatives (FECORAH) and other organizations.

They claim that "it is outrageous and illogical, what the government is doing to us. Nevertheless, we are willing to hold a dialog if the results are positive."

The government has estimated that some 20,000 hectares are paralyzed by the peasant strike and a peasant delegation is expected in Tegucigalpa to start conversations.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT WILLING TO START TALKS ON RELATIONS WITH PRC

PA221933 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Nicaragua is prepared to open negotiations in order to formally establish diplomatic and trade relations with the PRC. This statement was made by the deputy foreign minister of the republic, confirming the broad foreign policy line of the Nicaraguan Government:

[Begin recording] We [word indistinct] diplomatic relations with the government of Taiwan.

Based on a decision of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, there is currently a tour [as heard] headed by the foreign trade minister [passage indistinct] trade relations, which include such countries as the Philippines, South Korea and the PRC. I understand the delegation [words indistinct] in the next few days and we would reestablish our trade relations at a level to be agreed upon by the two delegations.

Concerning diplomatic relations we are prepared to maintain relations with any country always provided this does not [words indistinct] any type of conditions. The fundamental problem is that the PRC has based our diplomatic relations on the premise [en el marco] that we would have to break our relations with the Republic of China, which would violate one of our foreign policy principles of not accepting conditioned relations.

We would be willing, on the basis of the trade agreements, and on the basis of the reality of our relations with Taiwan, to (?open any type of negotiation) involving the establishment of relations with the PRC. This is the initial position expressed in the Foreign Ministry communique [words indistinct]. [end recording]

NONALIGNED NEWS AGENCIES SUPPORT SALVADORAN 'STRUGGLE'

PA221423 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] The meeting of the pool of nonaligned news agencies has condemned the campaign to discredit the liberation movements. The proposal was made by Nicaragua and was approved at the end of the meeting held in Managua.

In the fifth meeting, the coordinating committee of the nonaligned news agencies pool decided to support the Salvadoran people's liberation struggle. It also condemned the transnational news agencies' ill-willed campaign against the real situation in El Salvador.

The meeting also decided to intensify efforts to implement cooperation projects in the nonaligned countries for the creation and strengthening of national press agencies, the [word indistinct] of reduced rates for the exchange of news reports and aid among the agencies which are members of the pool.

Closing Session of Meeting

PA231548 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The closing session of the fifth meeting of the coordinating committee of the nonaligned news agencies pool concluded yesterday in this capital amid a climate of friendship among the delegates.

This event of such international importance was held in Latin America for the first time. Nicaragua was honored as the site because of the confidence and sympathy that our revolution has won all over the world. It was another example of recognition for the heroism and courage of the Nicaraguan people who ousted a bloody and genocidal dictatorship, an offspring of U.S. imperialism, last year.

The importance of holding this meeting in Nicaragua was expressed by Cmdrs Bayardo Arce Castano, Tomas Borge Martinez and Carlos Nunez of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front as well as Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman and the delegates who attended the meeting which was presided by Pedro Ivacic.

Companero (Bostra Rafayivic), Yugoslav representative and secretary of the meeting, summarizes the final resolution for us in the following recording:

[Begin recording in progress] [(Rafayivic)] An organization but a system of exchange among the domestic agencies [words indistinct].

2. The pool does not have funds from [words indistinct] budget [words indistinct] direct aid from [words indistinct] of the political will for changes and this was achieved. We agreed on saying that the main thing among the nonaligned nations is to help those without national agencies.

We want to help them and we want to open their windows to the world. According to our reports there are about 28 or 30 countries which lack the information media which is needed to make their voices heard.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] No. But it is one of the decisions that can boost the member countries, the pool, to try to mobilize first, the funds; second, the techniques and technology and [word indistinct]. This cannot be done in 1 or 2 years but this is our program.

Over the past 5 years, we founded some 35 news agencies, some of which are very efficient although very new. One of these is the new ANN, which is not only efficient and professional, but is so well organized that it has hosted a meeting such as this.

In the second place, we have the bilateral, reciprocal, multilateral and international assistance for the existing agencies but without the adequate technical base. This is one of the most debated issues. It is not a disruptive issue, but a rich one in the sense that the debate was broadened with the discussion of the relations with UNESCO. We have been cooperating with UNESCO for many years, ever since our creation. Now we are going to ask UNESCO to recognize us as a nonprofit, nongovernment, professional organization. This recognition would afford us certain opportunities such as: 1. Attending UNESCO debates. 2. Participating in conferences and seminars where decisions are made and [words indistinct] funds for aid. [end recording]

CUBA OFFERS SCHOLARSHIPS TO ENCOURAGE FISHERY

PA270041 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Cuba has offered Nicaragua 52 free scholarships to encourage the fishing industry in the country as a new show of solidarity by the Cuban Government and people with the popular Sandinist revolution.

The 52 scholarships, already received by the Nicaraguan Fishery Institute, include training in electromechanics, radio navigation, sea piloting, ship engineering, coast operations, industrial fishing, fishing biology, and other specialties. Applicants are required to have completed grade school and high school courses. The studies, to last 4 years, are absolutely free.

The chosen students are expected to leave the country to start their studies on 29 August.

JUNTA MEMBER RAMIREZ ANNOUNCES NEW BILLS, DEPUTY MINISTRY

PA240442 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2351 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Speech by Junta Member Sergio Ramirez Mercado at Literacy Victory Rally at 19 July Plaza in Managua--live]

[Excerpts] Today, a little over 1 year after the victory, and as we commemorate this second victory of our revolution, on behalf of my companeros of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, I say that we accept this mandate of the Nicaraguan people to continue with this Government of National Reconstruction. [applause]

Now that our people can read and now that you have taught these people--the sad and humble people of the small towns, villages and mountains--to read, now we can talk with them about democracy.

Now we can tell them that we are voting for the first just electoral law that the republic has ever had in all of its history since our independence; this electoral law, signed by almost 500,000 humble Nicaraguans--poor peasants, factory and plant workers, laborers and small farmers--who were taught to read and write by you. [applause]

We believe this society must be based on human solidarity. For this reason we issued a decree that bans the commercial use and exploitation of Christmas so that the celebrations of the birth of Christ will again have the feeling that our people had given it before the invasion of the false idols of the capitalism of the transnationals. We want to give Christmas a sense of popular festivities, of family gatherings, of solidarity in the name of [applause] He who was the son of a carpenter and a laundress and not of a landowner.

The revolutionary government is willing to defend the right to democracy obtained by our people first with their blood and later on with the alphabet. We believe in freedom of the press as a right won by the people, and we must defend it as such. If the citizens' peace, liberty and security and their access to staples are also conquests of the Sandinist revolution, then we must also defend those rights and conquests. For this reason, we will send a bill to the State Council regulating reports and news regarding the country's defense and its internal security [applause] because this is the security of all Nicaraguans and this peace that we must defend is the peace of all Nicaraguans.

We will also submit a bill regulating reports on staples and news that speculate on prices and on the articles of these staples. [applause] We will not continue to tolerate the irresponsibility of those who acquire staples for speculation.

The revolutionary government is also concerned about the future of those who were recently taught to read and write. We would not have done anything, the efforts and sacrifices made during this crusade would be nothing if we do not decide to create a system of popular education that incorporates the brothers who were recently taught into the world of education and culture. We want Nicaragua to become a great popular school. We want it to be a continuous school to which the literacy workers can return as teachers when asked to serve as such and go to the places they are assigned to. For this reason, we are announcing today the creation of the Deputy Ministry of Adult Education, which will be in charge of giving continuity to the crusade, [applause] guiding this new and revolutionary school, and continuing to reduce the illiteracy rate to less than the 12.96 percent which we now have and which will continue to decrease with the teaching of our brothers, the Miskitos, the Sumos and the Ramas, in their own languages.

SEVERAL FAD MEMBERS SENTENCED TO 14 YEARS IMPRISONMENT

PA260437 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Carlos Garcia Solorzano, one of the top leaders of the so-called Democratic Armed Forces [FAD] and founder of the Somozist national security office, was sentenced to 14 years in prison for various crimes against state security.

Besides Carlos Garcia, the following people were given the same sentence: Julio (Anton Olida) Mendoza, Luis Alberto Perez Gutierrez, Carlos Jose Castillo Ortega, Arnoldo Leman Lacayo, Cristobal Martinez Ramirez, Jaime Canuto Membreno, Rito Gonzalez Lumbi, Juan Alberto Miranda Rodriguez, Leopoldo Castillo Ortega, Alberto Miranda Rodriguez, Antonio Gonzalez Bello, Roger de Jesus Miranda Jaime, Andres Medina Romero, Victorino Toledo Romero, Emilio Treminio Rodriguez and Lucinio Enrique Gonzalez. All of them were sentenced to 14 years in prison, except for Arnoldo Aleman Lacayo who was sentenced to 7 years.

SEVEN REFUGEES ENTER VENEZUELAN EMBASSY BY FORCE

PA261530 Paris AFP in Spanish 1518 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Havana, 26 Aug (AFP)--Seven Cubans took refuge at noon today in the Venezuelan Embassy after overpowering one of the guards, it was learned here from a diplomatic source.

This incident, the first since the outbreak of the crisis involving the 10,000 refugees who took refuge in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, has occurred while there are still 12 Cubans in the Venezuelan Embassy who entered the diplomatic mission 5 months ago by breaking through the gate in an armored vehicle and a bus.

Two of the seven new refugees managed to overpower a Cuban guard in front of the main entrance of the embassy, located some 100 meters from the former Peruvian Embassy on 55th Avenue in Miramar.

While the policeman was held, the only woman in the group managed to open the gate and enter the grounds of the embassy, followed immediately by the other Cubans. The guard, who was pushed away violently, did not fire on the refugees.

26 CUBANS LEAVE U.S. INTERESTS OFFICE

PA262313 Paris AFP in Spanish 1827 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Havana, 26 Aug (AFP)--Diplomatic sources here have reported that 26 of the 65 Cuban refugees in the U.S. Interests Office in Havana turned themselves in today to Cuban authorities. Of these, 23 are former political prisoners and 3 are their relatives. They have been in the U.S. Interests Office since 2 May in the wake of clashes with revolutionary militants when the former political prisoners and their relatives gathered in front of the U.S. Interests Office to demand their prompt departure for the United States. There are only 39 refugees left in the U.S. Interests Office out of the original 387.

U.S. POLICY OF 'WARMONGERING HYSTERIA' DENOUNCED

PA220440 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Aug 80

["World Events" commentary]

[Excerpts] While the USSR makes great efforts to reduce international tensions and establish a constructive dialogue between Eastern and Western countries, the United States and its NATO allies continue the arms race at full speed and increase their plans to strengthen their military installations in every corner of the world.

The Soviet press agency APN pointed out that the indefinite wait for the ratification of SALT II contributes to the worsening situation and to the failure of any measures aimed at ending the arms race. APN added that the plans to install the Pershing-2 and Tomahawk nuclear rockets in some European countries would create a new strategic situation on the Old Continent and suggests that NATO give up such plans as a positive step toward the initiation of negotiations.

APN said that the USSR maintains its proposal to unilaterally reduce its medium-range rocket installations. So far, neither U.S. authorities nor their European partners have answered the invitation extended by the USSR for a dialogue. On the contrary, the big capitalist powers have become more provocative and threatening.

The United States is now studying the possibility of stationing B-52 strategic bombers in Australia for the purpose of future military actions in Asia. A high-level delegation from the U.S. Air Force visited Australia last July for that purpose. According to an article published by the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, the Pentagon is also trying to use Australian territory for stationing U.S. Army and Navy units to reinforce the troops it has in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Not satisfied with the number of troops it has in those areas, the U.S. Government is negotiating with Australian officials for the construction of a naval base in Cockburn Town near Perth, which would be the home port of the U.S. 5th Fleet in the Indian Ocean. With this installation, the United States would substantially strengthen its presence in the Indian Ocean because it would serve to protect the U.S. military base on the island of Diego Garcia, the ones being built in Oman and Kenya and one in Somalia which is still is under study.

In this manner the U.S. military-industrial complex replies to the USSR'S proposals for detente and disarmament and to the nations' hopes for peace.

U.S. imperialists and their allies pursue a policy of blackmail, aggression and violence which is unequalled in history. Those demonstrations of warmongering hysteria and prepotency are extremely dangerous and represent a challenge to mankind. But international public opinion condemns the warmongers and their arms race and the forces struggling for progress, peace fraternity among men will know how to put an end to the threats of U.S. impeialists and their allies.

U.S. ACCUSED OF BACKING BRAZIL'S 'HEGEMONIC' ASPIRATIONS

PA270257 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 26 Aug 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] Ever since the April 1964 coup, the Brazilian military gorillas have been aspiring to play a hegemonic role in Latin America, particularly in South America. Their aspiration has been encouraged by the United States, which named Brazil its favorite partner in Latin America, although it actually is nothing more than the main satellite of the United States and its imperialist gendarme in the area.

Following the 1964 coup, the Brazilian military gorillas began talks of what they describe as ideological or living borders; that is, borders that move according to the interests of the mightier. Thus, the borders between Brazil and Paraguay were moved and Brazilians pilfered thousands of square kilometers from Paraguay around the huge Itaipu Dam, which is still under construction.

One year after the coup, the de facto Brazilian president, Humberto Castello Branco, proclaimed the need to substitute the concept of geographic borders for that of ideological borders which, according to him, extend beyond normal borders.

A document issued later by the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, stated that "the physical borders between American nations are obsolete and demand the sacrifice of portion of national sovereignty." Naturally, to the Brazilian gorillas it is the other countries that have to make such sacrifices.

The control of the rich basins of the River Plate and the Amazon, as well as a leading role in the planned South Atlantic treaty organization are also principal objectives in the hegemonic policy of the Brazilian military rulers, a policy stimulated and controlled by U.S. imperialists.

HAVANA LINKS CARACAS GOVERNMENT TO ESPIONAGE NETWORK

PA260310 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 25 Aug 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] The peoples of our America, particularly the Venezuelan people, have been angry for quite some time over the general support being offered by the government of President Luis Herrera Campins to the Salvadoran Christian Democratic-military tyranny which is responsible for the deaths of thousands so far this year.

Such Venezuelan support to the genocidal Salvadoran regime aligns the Caracas government with U.S. imperialism's Central American policy designed to frustrate at all costs the liberation struggle being waged with exceptional heroism by the Salvadoran people.

Apparently, Venezuela's alignment with Washington's positions goes beyond the El Salvador and extends to all of Central America and the Caribbean. Such is the logical conclusion following serious charges made a few days ago by the president of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front, Enrique Alvarez Cordova. He stated that Venezuela, with the aid of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, has created a broad espionage network covering several countries in the area.

At the same time these charges were being voiced by Alvarez Cordova, the Central American magazine FARABUNDO MARTI in its first issue accused Venezuela of being the right hand of U.S. intervention in El Salvador and the main supporter of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic-military tyranny after the United States. President Luis Herrera Campins, the magazine said, is deeply committed to the U.S. State Department and is clearly acting as the U.S. imperialism's junior gendarme on our continent.

CUBAN WORKERS IN ANGOLA TO RETURN HOME SOONER

FL261455 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Cuban construction workers in Angola will salute the second PCC congress by finishing 60 housing units, urbanization for another 26 units and the expansion of the (Pifangondo) water station in the outskirts of Luanda. This information was given in Havana by Ivo Conde, secretary general of the Cuban Construction Enterprise Trade Union in Angola, which groups 2,431 workers engaged in this type of work by virtue of commercial agreements between the two countries.

Conde pointed out that a program was recently implemented in Angola on an experimental basis by which Cuban construction workers will return to our country as soon as they finish the assigned task and not at the end of 18 months as previously stated. He added that this has yielded very favorable results inasmuch as productivity and quality in the work have increased notably. At the same time, the program allows the workers to devote their efforts to new endeavors in their fatherland or in any other country requiring them.

GARCIA FRIAS URGES CONTINUED WORK ON DOCKS

FL251120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has urged in Pinar del Rio that the current rate of work be maintained in the port-transportation-internal economy network so as to tackle current and future tasks. Garcia Frias chaired a plenary meeting of the forces of that network in the province.

Party Central Committee Secretariat member Jorge Risquet and Jaime Crombet, member of the Central Committee and party first secretary in Pinar del Rio, attended the meeting.

Transportation Minister Garcia Frias said it was imperative that mobile brigades be created to work on loading and unloading merchandise outside regular work hours and thereby eliminate the need for permanent [port] personnel to do the work at night and on holidays. The official explained that strict control be maintained on the relationship between wages and merchandise loaded or unloaded because the money paid for the cargo must be based on the established quantity of products.

Making the closing remarks, Jorge Risquet congratulated Pinar del Rio Province for the magnificent work it is doing in the network. He stressed that a tremendous push was made ever since the country was declared on a state of emergency [as heard] in June. He emphasized that loading and unloading work must be systematized since it is year-round work because it is so necessary to the country's merchandise importation plan.

CUBA JOINS MULTINATIONAL FERTILIZER ENTERPRISE

FL271017 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Cuba has ratified effective yesterday, Tuesday, its membership in the Multinational Enterprise for Marketing of Fertilizers--MULTIFER--which has its headquarters in Panama. Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores received from Cuban Ambassador to Panama Miguel Brugueras the instruments of ratification of the MULTIFER association agreements.

Upon delivering the instruments, Ambassador Brugueras said that the creation of the enterprise, in which several countries of the area participate, represents a break with dependence on the big transnational companies which controlled the production and marketing of fertilizers. For his party, the Panamanian foreign minister hailed the position of Cuba and of his own country which, he added, shows the desire of governments to prevail over the interests of foreign companies.

Cuba is a full member of several multinational enterprises and organizations of the area such as the Caribbean Multinational Shipping Line, the Latin American Energy Organization, the Latin American Economic System and now MULTIFER.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT MEETING--The first national meeting of the economic management schools system has opened in Havana. It was reported that at the close of the current 5-year period, nearly 2,000 cadres have trained at the schools. This is an overfulfillment of the commitment made with the second party congress. (Wilde Llanes), deputy director of the Higher Economic Management Institute, read a report on the schools' work since their creation in 1976. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 26 Aug 80 FL]

JOURNALISTS WEEK--Several political and cultural activities will held 2-8 September 1980 throughout the country to celebrate the International Day of the Journalist Against Imperialism. This year, (Julius Yusic), Lenin, Jose Marti and Ernesto Guevara will be honored. Also honored will be all the journalists assassinated for defending the people's interests all over the world and all those who are in prison or persecuted for the same reason. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 26 Aug 80 FL]

GRENADA

BISHOP CHARGES 'IMPERIALIST' PROMOTING VIOLENCE

FL230118 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0103 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has charged in St George's that imperialism is executing a plan against the Caribbean and is promoting violence, terrorism and assassination in the region. The warning was made during an activity of solidarity with Jamaica on the occasion of the 93rd birthday anniversary of Jamaican national hero Marcus Garvey. Bishop also reminded the Grenadian people of the pyramid plan which the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency prepared against Grenada last year.

Bishop added that with all these actions imperialism is trying to turn the Caribbean region toward the right and isolate the revolutions of Grenada, Cuba and Nicaragua. It cannot be denied, said Bishop, that today we are experiencing a dangerous period in the Caribbean. He called on vanguard parties to make the greatest efforts to raise the people's politico-ideological consciousness.

JAMAICA

FOUR KILLED IN ATTACK ON PNP CELEBRATION

PA262007 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Four died and 17 have been wounded in South Kingston during an attack staged by 4 unidentified persons who fired at random from a passing automobile on the participants in a party of the ruling People's National Party.

A communique issued in Kingston asserts that the attack is a further violation of the principles contained in the joint declaration signed by Prime Minister Michael Manley and opposition leader Edward Seaga in order to conduct a peaceful election campaign.

DEPUTY PREMIER COMMENTS ON CUBA-JAMAICA COOPERATION

FL222125 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2104 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Cooperation between Cuba and Jamaica is based on principles and it includes participation in programs of mutual benefit, Jamaican Deputy Prime Minister Percival J. Patterson has declared in Washington, United States. Patterson, who is on an unofficial 1-week visit to the United States, added that Cuban assistance to Jamaica has been primarily in the fields of education and public health.

The Cubans, he said, have built two schools, and two more are under construction with the use of special techniques developed in Cuba and taught to Jamaican workers for the purpose of training them in this type of construction. At the same time, Patterson emphasized that Jamaica has helped Cuba in areas such as research work in sugarcane disease and technical training on the tourist industry.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 169 28 August 1980

CONTENTS

BOLIVIA

Withdrawal From Andean Pact Under Study C 1
Garcia Meza Presides as Cabinet Approves Budget C 1
Indonesia Conveys 'Desire To Continue Cordial Relations' C 1
AFP Journalist Detained by Intelligence Service C 2
AFP Protest C 2

BRAZIL

Rightist Group Claims Bomb Attacks in Rio de Janeiro D 1
Figueiredo Statement D 1
Sonda III 'Probing Rocket' Launched D 1

CHILE

Frei Emerges as 'Leading Opposition Figure' E 1
Frei's Rally Reportedly Controlled by Marxists E 1

COLOMBIA

Colombia To Transfer Embassy From Jerusalem to Tel Aviv F 1
Use of Force To Defend Cays Not Dismissed F 1

PERU

Foreign Minister Comments on Relations With Bolivia J 1
Foreign Minister Deplores Arrest of AFP Journalist J 1
Interior Minister Opposes Armed Peasant Patrols J 1

VENEZUELA

Conflict With Mexico on El Salvador Denied L 1
Foreign Minister Pledges Protection to Cuban Refugees L 1

PANAMA

Foreign Minister Denies Asking U.S. To Study New Canal N 1
Briefs: UN Cooperation Agreement; Agreement With Japan; Animal Vaccination Campaign N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Embassy To Be Moved From Jerusalem to Tel Aviv P 1
Business Sector Issues Communique on Strike Settlement P 1

EL SALVADOR

Government Confirms Transfer of Embassy to Tel Aviv P 2
FARN Attacks, Damages Soyapango Power Plant P 2
Over 30 Killed P 3
Human Rights Commission Condemns Strike 'Repression' P 3
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 20-21 Aug]
Officials Say 'Extremists Have Lost Their Way' P 4
FPL Leader Says Popular Victory Inevitable P 4

GUATEMALA

Havana Radio Carries Interview With Rebel Leaders P 4
Terrorist Actions Reported in Quiche Department P 5

HONDURAS

Names of New Armed Forces Commanders, Staff Published P 6
[TIEMPO 22 Aug]

NICARAGUA

Protocol on Technical Assistance Signed With Bulgaria P 6
Junta Decrees on Elections, Press P 7
Central Bank President Confident of Economic Recovery P 10
Imports From Central American Nations Restricted P 10
Several Defendants Acquitted in FAD Trial P 10
Commentary Denounces Anti-Sandinist Radio Commentaries P 11
Echeverria, Borge Meet Secretly in Managua P 11

CUBA

More Cubans Leave U.S. Interests Office Q 1
Castro Message to Romanian Leaders on National Anniversary Q 1
[Bucharest SCINTEIA 25 Aug]
Party Delegation Leaves for Libya Solidarity Conference Q 1
Justice Minister Explains Decrease in Criminality Q 1
Vice Agriculture Minister Addresses FAO Committee Q 2
Briefs: New Thermoelectric Plant Q 2

CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA

Manley Meets With Zimbabwe's Mugabe in New York S 1
[DAILY GLEANER 25 Aug]
PNP To Monitor Security Forces Actions S 1
[DAILY GLEANER 19 Aug]

WITHDRAWAL FROM ANDEAN PACT UNDER STUDY

PY280209 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] The government has been studying Bolivia's possible withdrawal from the Andean Pact, President Luis Garcia Meza said today at government house shortly before attending a working breakfast with officers, noncommissioned officers and corporals of the La Paz garrison.

On making the announcement, President Garcia Meza made it clear that no decision will be made until the conditions conducive to promoting unity among countries of the Southern Cone are created. He said that, in any event, the Southern Cone will offer more advantages to the country that the Andean Pact. He concluded by conveying his support for the Argentine president's idea of creating a bloc of countries sharing the same ideology.

GARCIA MEZA PRESIDES AS CABINET APPROVES BUDGET

PY271333 La Paz Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The national cabinet, presided over by President Luis Garcia Meza, met yesterday morning and approved a national budget of 100,812,000,000 Bolivian pesos. This information was released by Press and Information Minister Fernando Palacios. He explained that this budget should have been approved by the national congress of the previous administration in order for the government to work normally, but that due to the negligence of the previous administration and its congress, the budget was not approved.

Palacios also said that the cabinet was briefed by the foreign minister regarding the 16 countries which have recognized the Bolivian Government. Bolivia maintains a total of 28 embassies; therefore, there are only a few countries which have yet to recognize the national government.

The foreign minister also reported on the activities carried out by our embassies abroad to deny the false information about Bolivia released by some biased press organizations. He also said that some legal measures are currently under study to apply against officials who, while holding diplomatic positions abroad, acted incorrectly, violating laws of the national constitution, the regulations of the Bolivian foreign service and the penal code. The cases of officials of the embassies in Paris, Mexico, London, Caracas and Tokyo were given.

Palacios also said that, according to the report given by Interior Minister Luis Arce to the cabinet, there is absolute normalcy throughout the country.

INDONESIA CONVEYS 'DESIRE TO CONTINUE CORDIAL RELATIONS'

PY280247 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] The Indonesian Government, through its ambassador, who serves concurrently in Brasilia, has notified the Bolivian Foreign Ministry of its desire to continue the cordial relations existing between the two countries.

The Bolivian Foreign Ministry has reported that the Indonesian recognition brings to 17 number of countries that have expressed their desire to continue relations with Bolivia.

AFP JOURNALIST DETAINED BY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

PY261141 Paris AFP in Spanish 1114 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Paris, 26 Aug (AFP)--AFP's special correspondent in La Paz, Albert Brun, was detained in the Bolivian capital yesterday, Monday, by seven persons who identified themselves as members of the armed forces intelligence service. Brun was in his room at the Sheraton Hotel, where AFP's office has been provisionally operating since the 17 July coup.

The French ambassador, who has submitted an energetic protest to the authorities, arrived at the hotel after the raid had taken place and while Brun was being taken to the Interior Ministry. The French ambassador indicated that the Bolivian security agents had taken personal documents, a TELEX machine and a camera from Brun's room.

AFP's general directorate in Paris has protested to the Bolivian Government regarding the violation of the freedom to report and has asked for the release of Brun and guarantees which will allow him to continue with his task.

Some weeks ago, the foreign correspondents in La Paz had received guarantees from the interior minister, Col Luis Arce Gomez, after a number of incidents had occurred. During the coup, the military had destroyed the installations of the radio station where AFP had its office. AFP's permanent correspondent in La Paz at that time, Eduardo Perez Iribarne, was obliged to seek refuge in the Peruvian Embassy, where he remains.

Since that time, other journalists have been detained, and a U.S. woman journalist has been expelled from the country.

AFP Protest

PY262039 Paris AFP in Spanish 1913 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Paris, 26 Aug (AFP)--In a telegram sent to Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza, AFP President and Director General Henri Pigeat voiced a strong protest today over the detention of an AFP reporter yesterday, Monday, in La Paz.

Pigeat stated in his telegram: Through this telegram I want to express my profound surprise at the communique published on 26 August by the Bolivian Interior Ministry announcing the detention and impending expulsion from the country of Albert Brun, AFP regional director and special envoy to Bolivia.

I wish to strongly protest this measure that has been taken against a reporter in the exercising of his professional functions, which is an attack on the freedom of information; and I ask you to intervene before the appropriate organizations to seek the release of Albert Brun, he added.

Pigeat added: I hereby confirm that the accusations included in that communique are not in line with the text of the report sent from La Paz by AFP on 21 August regarding Dr Jorge Siles Salinas.

In addition, AFP only cited witnesses, according to the professional ethics. AFP also published the consequent denial, when one came, Pigeat stated.

The AFP director general also asked the Bolivian president to have the announced measure cancelled and the actual facts determined. Pigeat concluded by expressing confidence that a quick solution will be found, and added: I take this opportunity to extend my greetings to you.

RIGHTIST GROUP CLAIMS BOMB ATTACKS IN RIO DE JANEIRO

PY280113 Paris AFP in Spanish 0006 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Exerpts] Rio de Janeiro, 27 Aug (AFP)--The underground extreme right organization New Fatherland Falange [Falange Patria Nueva] this afternoon claimed responsibility for the three bomb attacks perpetrated in Rio de Janeiro today which resulted in one person dead and seven wounded.

These attacks were perpetrated against the Brazilian Bar Association (OAB), the Rio de Janeiro city hall and the leftist weekly TRIBUNA OPERARIA.

This underground organization also threatened the Brazilian Press Association (ABI), the Rio de Janeiro legislative assembly, the opposition TRIBUNA DE IMPRESA and the journalists union with bomb attacks.

The buildings where these organizations are located were evacuated immediately after spokesmen of the extremist organization made telephone calls saying that bombs had been placed in the buildings.

The first attack came early this morning against the TRIBUNA OPERARIA building. The building was damaged but no casualties were reported.

Figueiredo Statement

PY280026 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] In referring to the bomb attacks which took place in Rio de Janeiro this afternoon, the president of the republic stated during a meeting with deputy (Sergio Amoreira) that these incidents do not promote the political opening being carried out in the country.

President Figueiredo also stated that the Brazilian Government will investigate these cases.

SONDA III 'PROBING ROCKET' LAUNCHED

PY280126 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] A Sonda III rocket was launched today at the Barreira do Inferno base in Natal, in Rio Grande do Norte State. According to experts of the Aerospace Activities Institute and the Barreira do Inferno base, the Sonda III is a two-stage probing rocket with a structure made of steel and alloys, it is propelled by a solid fuel with 90 percent Brazilian-made components, and it can climb up to 610 kilometers at a speed of 11,000 kilometers per hour.

FREI EMERGES AS 'LEADING OPPOSITION FIGURE'

FY271755 Paris AFP in Spanish 1437 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 27 Aug (AFP)--Christian Democratic leader Eduardo Frei today became the leading opposition figure, just 2 weeks before the plebiscite called by the Chilean Government headed by Gen Augusto Pinochet.

While Pinochet today started a tour through the northern region of the country to explain the importance of what his government calls the constitution of freedom, Frei is getting ready to preside over a massive rally to be held in a few hours in Santiago in which he will repudiate the constitution that has been proposed, as well as the holding of a plebiscite.

Pinochet has stated that if the constitution is not approved, the 11 million Chileans will return to the judicial and political situation that existed 7 years ago, prior to the military coup. Some experts believe that in the hypothetical case that this indeed happens, it should be Eduardo Frei's turn to assume the presidency, since 7 years ago he was president of the Senate.

In an interview published in the Wednesday issue of HOY magazine Frei said: The people will vote, but I am sure that the result of the vote count will not reflect the real results.

The former president in addition to refuting the validity of the plebiscite also criticized the draft constitution which, if approved, will establish the continuation of the Pinochet government for another 16 years.

Frei, moreover, denied with annoyance reports issued by government sources which states that he has political ambitions and that he wants to return to the presidency. He added that these statements are very funny, since they are precisely issued by those who want to perpetuate themselves in power.

In general [words indistinct] Frei summarizes what other opposition sectors believe, since it groups people who range from conservatives to communists. According to them, Chile does not need a plebiscite; what it needs is a provisional government that will call a constituent assembly and restore democracy.

FREI'S RALLY REPORTEDLY CONTROLLED BY MARXISTS

FY280325 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Marxist elements have taken complete control of the political meeting that is being held tonight at Caupolican Theater. Former President Frei was welcomed in the theater by an audience that shouted the old slogans of the defunct Popular Unity [UP]. Similar events took place on the streets adjacent to the theater, where demonstrators sought to provoke security personnel.

The only speaker thus far has been Manuel Sanhueza, former justice minister under the UP regime, who urged the citizenry to vote "no" on 11 September.

Speaking over Radio Moscow last night, former Communist Senator Volodia Teitelboim urged his comrades and companeros to set up a UP-Christian Democrat alliance, which became evident tonight at the Caupolican Theater and its adjacent area. He also called for Marxist mobilization in favor of the meeting held tonight, where the leading actor was former President Frei.

COLOMBIA TO TRANSFER EMBASSY FROM JERUSALEM TO TEL AVIV

PA272150 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2004 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota, 27 Aug (EFE)--The Colombian Government today ordered its ambassador to Israel, Cesar Castro Perdomo, to transfer the Colombian Embassy from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv. The measure was adopted after the Israeli Knesset passed a law declaring Jerusalem its only and indivisible capital.

Columbia is the third Latin American country [as received] to transfer its embassy to Tel Aviv. The Venezuelan and Uruguayan Governments have already done so.

USE OF FORCE TO DEFEND CAYS NOT DISMISSED

PA271815 Paris AFP in Spanish 1740 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota, 27 Aug(AFP)--Colombia, through Foreign Minister Diego Uribe, reaffirmed here today its total sovereignty over an island and three cays in the Caribbean which Nicaragua has claimed, and did not dismiss the use of force to insure these rights.

Uribe, releasing to newsmen a white paper in response to one the Nicaraguan Government recently published, stresses the unquestionable Colombian soverignty over San Andres Island and Serrana, Roncador and Quitasueno Cays which, he said, historically belong to Colombia.

According to the foreign minister, Nicaragua maintains an arbitrary position and its claims, in the light of international law, lack validity. Queried by AFP whether a threat of force exists on the part of Nicaragua, Uribe replied: I do not think so.

Replying to a question by another newsman as to whether the Nicaraguan Government insists on its claims and would even resort to arms, the foreign minister tacitly agreed that an armed conflict between the two countries cannot be dismissed. What would you do as a patriot? Uribe asked.

The foreign minister was emphatic in affirming that Colombia will not agree to have the matter taken before an international court because in its opinion Nicaragua has no claim.

The white paper stresses that the arguments exposed on 4 February by the Nicaraguan junta of national reconstruction, which sought to denounce the treaty on territorial matters between the two countries, in effect since 1930, are for the most part vague and inadmissible.

According to the Colombian text, the Nicaraguan claim violates the fundamental principle of international law of pacta sunt servanda. According to this, every treaty binds the parties and must be fulfilled by them in good faith. This constitutes the cornerstone of relations between states because without recognition of the axiom that treaties must be given faithful and strict fulfillment, peace and international security would be seriously threatened.

Colombia, the white paper notes, is alert and watchful to demand and enforce respect for the rights and obligations which, in conformity with international law, stem from the treaty on territorial matters with Nicaragua.

In sum, the text stresses that Colombia will fulfill its obligations and will demand respect for the rights stemming from this instrument.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH BOLIVIA

PY271454 Buenos Aires Latin in Spanish 0116 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 26 Aug (LATIN)--Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella today said that Peru has not yet made "any decision" regarding the recognition of the Bolivian military government. During a press conference Arias asserted that the relations between the two countries "have a different connotation" as related to the other members of the Andean Pact: Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela.

He explained that a "great" sense of "brotherhood" exists between Peru and Bolivia because they are neighboring nations and said: "We have a continuous exchange of trade."

The foreign minister said that Peru's position with regard to the government of Gen Luis Garcia Meza "is similar to that of other countries of the Andean Pact."

"We are in continual consultation with the Andean countries, making an analysis in accordance with the declaration of the presidents," Arias said.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPLORES ARREST OF AFP JOURNALIST

PY271503 Paris AFP in Spanish 1400 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 27 Aug (AFP)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella today deeply deplored the arrest in La Paz of journalist Albert Brun, AFP special correspondent and regional director.

"As foreign minister of a democratic government which respects absolute freedom of the press, I deeply deplore the arrest of Albert Brun, AFP correspondent in Peru, and I hope that his freedom will be ordered as soon as possible," the minister stated.

The head of the Peruvian National Information System, Miguel Alva Orlandini, yesterday condemned the arrest of AFP's special correspondent and indicated that such attitudes can only take place under coupist governments incompatible with the freedom of expression and the press.

INTERIOR MINISTER OPPOSES ARMED PEASANT PATROLS

PY271624 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1227 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 27 Aug (TELAM)--The Peruvian Interior Minister has stated his opposition to the proposal to give legal status to peasant patrols [rondas campesinas]. He indicated that giving them legal status would mean paving the way for very dangerous paramilitary organizations. This opinion of Minister Jose Maria de la Jara y Ureta has been shared by Gen Juan Balaguer, director of the civil guards, who emphasized the danger inherent in this sort of organization.

The proposal to grant legal status has been submitted by the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA] with leftist support but was turned down by the progovernment majority in congress. The interior minister also told the press that his ministry is implementing measures to preclude any action which could be viewed as subversive. He also said that there has not been enough of this type of action to endanger social peace.

As to the ultra-Maoist group Luminous Path [Sendero Luminoso], which has been charged with terrorist attacks in the central mountain region, the minister indicated that this group is not very powerful: "It is active but under control and surveillance."

CONFLICT WITH MEXICO ON EL SALVADOR DENIED

PA272344 Paris AFP in Spanish 1648 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, 27 Aug (AFP)--The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry denied here today that a geopolitical confrontation exists between the Governments of Mexico and Venezuela concerning El Salvador.

Deputy Foreign Minister Oswaldo Paez Pumar emphatically denied the statement made in Tegucigalpa by Carlos Hipolito Murillo, president of the Chamber of Industries and Commerce of San Salvador, who said that Salvadoran businessmen have noticed a geopolitical confrontation between Mexico, which is fighting against the Christian Democrats in the government, and Venezuela, which supports them.

Paez Pumar said the programs being carried out by Venezuela in cooperation not only with El Salvador, but also with other Central American and Caribbean countries, to facilitate oil purchases, have always seemed to be a frank and open hand of assistance to brother peoples.

He later said that Venezuela merely proposed that the Mexican Government participate in those programs. The Mexican reply was immediate and very positive. Now the two countries are participating in this program of cooperation.

The deputy foreign minister said if the alleged competition existed, Venezuela would not have invited Mexico to participate. On the contrary, in such a situation, any country would consider acting individually.

Paez Pumar also denied that there is a struggle underway between the Christian democrats and the social democrats to impose their political influence in the area. He said that, in this regard, our position conforms to doctrine and the concept that Christian democracy is pluralist.

He then said: We are not going to deny that within Venezuela, the Christian democrats are struggling to obtain supremacy and the people's favor. This is the case in each country in which there is a Christian democratic movement and a social democratic one. However, to use this as a basis for stating that the Venezuelan Government is involved in an international activity at variance with its own concepts is simply mere speculation.

FOREIGN MINISTER PLEDGES PROTECTION TO CUBAN REFUGEES

PA280402 Paris AFP in Spanish 0259 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, 27 Aug (AFP)--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano said today that his country upholds the right of asylum and is therefore prepared to grant diplomatic protection to the seven Cubans who took asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana on Monday night.

The foreign minister told newsmen: We are examining the situation carefully, but as long as Cuba takes a negative position, we will have to consider protecting them. The minister said these cases will be handled like previous ones in which Havana's refusal to grant safe-conducts brought relations between the two countries to their lowest level because of their different concepts of the right of asylum.

Referring to Venezuela's relations with Cuba, the Venezuelan chief diplomat said: We have clearly demonstrated that we appreciate and attribute importance to those relations. The minister said there has been no reply from Havana regarding these last seven refugees, but he hinted that he hopes they do not multiply like the others did.

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES ASKING U.S. TO STUDY NEW CANAL

PA280225 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores today told this station that Panama has not asked the United States to begin studies for a sea level canal as international news reports indicated. According to the reports, the request was made by Jose Amado, new Panamanian ambassador to the United States, when he presented his credentials to President Jimmy Carter. Here is the statement by Foreign Minister Ozores:

[Begin recording] [Question] According to international news reports, Panama formally asked the United States to carry out the studies on the sea level canal. According to the reports, this request was made by the new ambassador in Washington. Can you comment on this?

[Answer] In the message that Ambassador Juan Jose Amado took to Washington, there was mention of the studies on a sea level canal but not so much asking the U.S. Government to begin them, but rather asking for its approval, so to speak, so that the Japanese Government will be the one to begin these feasibility studies.

Even though the Japanese Government is interested in beginning the studies, it is also aware that this is a very serious project which is of concern to the Panamanian Government and people and which requires additional studies other than merely the feasibility and engineering studies. The Japanese Government has accepted our proposal that it finance a very special study that is very important for Panama. It is a study on the social and economic implications that a second canal would bring to Panama. The Japanese Government has stated that it is willing to finance these studies. They would not necessarily have to be undertaken by Japanese companies. The Panamanian Government could contract local or international enterprises, the University of Panama, the Panamanian Chamber of Construction, the Panamanian Association of Engineers and Architects or whatever firms Panama wants to contract. The Japanese Government would pay for these studies because it is aware that Panama cannot agree to the construction of a second canal if there are no assurances on the economic and social consequences that this would involve. [end recording]

BRIEFS

UN COOPERATION AGREEMENTS--The UN Food and Agriculture Organization and the Panamanian Ministry of Agricultural Development today will sign two cooperation agreements for a total of 324,104 balboas as part of the FAO's technical and financial aid program to Panama. One agreement deals with rural administration training and private activities, while the second one is on support for the Department of Colonization and Development of Renewable Natural Resources in Darien Province. [Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 21 Aug 80 pp 1a, 6a PA]

AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN--The Panamanian and Japanese Governments have signed an agreement for improvement of urban transportation in the metropolitan area. Planning and Economic Policy Deputy Minister Abdiel Julio and Makoto Ishikawa, chief of the mission sent by the Japanese Agency for International Cooperation, signed the agreement dated 15 August. The Japanese mission carried out preliminary studies on the improvement of urban transportation in phases. [Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 18 Aug pp 1, 6a PA]

ANIMAL VACCINATION CAMPAIGN--A total of 13,000 horses will be vaccinated against encephalomyelitis in Herrera Province this week to prevent the spread of the disease, which is now plaguing both Herrera and Los Santos Provinces, a spokesman for the Agriculture Development Ministry has reported. Cattle and their handlers are also being vaccinated in Colon Province against Bovine rabies, of which there are small periodic outbreaks in the area, the official added. [Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Aug 80 p 2 PA]

COSTA RICA

EMBASSY TO BE MOVED FROM JERUSALEM TO TEL AVIV

PA271523 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] The government decided yesterday to transfer its embassy in Israel from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv, Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus has reported. The decision fulfills the resolution approved by the UN Security Council Wednesday urging all countries to remove their embassies from Jerusalem. Costa Rica had previously announced it was not planning such transfer.

BUSINESS SECTOR ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON STRIKE SETTLEMENT

PA280409 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1000 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] As a result of the government's solution to the labor conflict between the Costa Rican Banana Company and the communist unions, the Costa Rican Union of Private Enterprise Chambers and Associations has issued a communique condemning President Carazo's actions. Here is the communique: The Costa Rican Union of Private Enterprise Chambers and Associations has issued the following statement following a special general assembly today: Whereas:

1. The strike affecting the Costa Rican Banana Company was declared illegal by the courts,

2. With the declaration that the strike was illegal, the strike movement and its leaders were automatically left outside the law,

3. The Costa Rican Government issued Decree 11748-PSS through which an attempt was made to find a harmonious solution in line with the laws and the court rulings to the labor conflict affecting the Costa Rican Banana Company,

4. The final paragraph of article 2 of the aforementioned decree stated that the control established over the company does not involve financial or commercial intervention or general administration of the company,

5. Without the participation or representation of the banana company and disregarding the court rulings, the aforementioned decree and the country's laws, the Costa Rican Government unexpectedly opened secret negotiations with the union leasers, negotiations which culminated with a settlement that violates the country's legal order,

6. The case of the banana company is not isolated since it is practically identical to the one which affected the [name indistinct] company in which the government tried to negotiate with the communist unions behind the backs of the company.

Therefore, the Costa Rican Union of Private Enterprise Chambers and Associations has decided:

1. To express our most vigorous protest to the Costa Rican Government over the way that this case has been handled in light of its labor, social and political implications,

2. To express our most vigorous protest over the way that the Costa Rican Government and the communist unions solved this case, thus violating the country's legal order,

3. To alert the Costa Rican business sector and public over the inadvisable way that the government has been handling and solving the labor conflicts by negotiating with the communists behind the backs of the companies,

4. The government can be sure that with the same strength that we are now protesting the illegality of the settlement of the strike in the southern zone, we will likewise support it when it fulfills the country's laws to guarantee the country's institutionality,

5. To ask for a meeting with the president to further discuss the aforementioned situation and to express additional views in this regard.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT CONFIRMS TRANSFER OF EMBASSY TO TEL AVIV

PA271459 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1833 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Excerpt] San Slavador, 26 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The Foreign Ministry confirmed here today that the Salvadoran Embassy in Jerusalem will be transfered to Tel Aviv. An official bulletin indicated that the transfer is being effected in conformity with the UN Security Council resolution calling for all countries to transfer their embassies from West Jerusalem to Tel Aviv.

FARN ATTACKS, DAMAGES SOYAPANGO POWER PLANT

PA280306 Paris AFP in Spanish 0219 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Aug (AFP)--Violent clashes broke out this afternoon in Soyapango, 8 km east of San Salvador, when a guerrilla command of the Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) attacked and set fire to an electric powerplant.

The fighting between guerrillas and army troops, who reinforced their action with helicopter gunships, extended for over 1 hour in downtown Soyapango causing at least five dead among the rebel ranks.

The FARN action was described here as the strongest attack of the leftist groups in the last few months in El Salvador.

In a lightning operation, a large guerrilla group attacked the Soyapango electric plant on several sides and hurled incendiary bombs, producing a fire which soon reached the gas and diesel tanks spreading the fire throughout the northern part of the installations. The installations were heavily damaged, although electricity was restored in Soyapango in the early evening and the service to the eastern sector of the Salvadoran capital was restored. The FARN guerrillas also shot at the troops occupying the plant.

The soldiers repelled the attack in a violent confrontation which extended throughout the town for over 1 hour.

The military forces called for reinforcements and with the participation of helicopter gunships and other combined forces neutralized the action of the guerrillas throughout the city.

The number of dead or injured on both sides has not yet been released, but newsmen saw the bodies of five youths, with the faces covered with red and black handkerchiefs, lying in the streets.

Prior to its attack on the Soyapango plant, the FARN cell also erected barricades and set fire to tires in all roads leading to the town.

With the outbreak of fighting, traffic was completely paralyzed throughout the eastern sector of San Salvador. Long lines of automobiles formed on the outskirts of the capital and drivers took as long as 1/2 hours to travel the 8 km between Soyapango and San Salvador.

By evening, the situation in Soyapango was under the control of the army. Heavily armed military patrols toured the entire sector, maintaining strict vigilance, but detonations by the insurgents were heard sporadically. Meanwhile, leftist groups today set fire to buses in various parts of the outskirts of the capital, where other violent incidents also occurred.

In this manner, the number of buses set on fire in San Slavador by leftists in the past 2 weeks climed to over 100, with losses to transporters of over $8 million. In addition, seven bodies showing signs of violence were found today in various parts of the city.

Education Ministry employees on Wednesday morning occupied ministry installations for some minutes to demand the reinstatement of several coworkers who were fired 2 weeks ago for having participated in a nationwide strike.

The increased violence in El Salvador was considered here to be the response of the leftist groups to the military measures taken by the government to control the situation. These measures were challenged on Sunday by Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas.

Over 30 Killed

PA280434 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0414 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 27 Aug (LATIN)--Over 30 guerrillas were killed this afternoon in a clash with army troops on the outskirts of the neighboring town of Soyapango, 3 [as received] km east of this capital city.

The attack followed an incendiary attack on two diesel fuel tanks of the Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission (CEL) at this town. According to official spokesman of the CEL, losses were estimated at least at $400,000.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION CONDEMNS STRIKE 'REPRESSION'

PA271449 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 20-21 Aug 80 p 3

[Excerpts] The Salvadoran Human Rights Commission [CDHES] has denounced the repression as a result of the general strike called by the revolutionary Democratic Front.

All week long the people have been intimidated by the security and army forces through their patrols, military takeover of zones, searches of individuals and homes and so forth, the CDHES added. In view of this, the CDHES condemned the acts which constitute obvious violations of human rights, specifically the right to live.

The commission condemned the killing of many people who were captured by the security forces and army and later found dead. It demanded that people who have been captured for various reasons be released immediately or be turned over to the courts if there are charges against them and that their lives be respected.

OFFICIALS SAY 'EXTREMISTS HAVE LOST THEIR WAY'

PA272246 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, defense minister, and Col Nicolas Carranza, under secretary of defense, said yesterday that the extremists of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] are continuing their violent actions. They said that the extremists have lost their way and have become counterrevolutionaries since we, the officials said, are carrying out the real revolution through the changes that favor the masses.

The officials analyzed the country's general situation and expressed their opinion regarding the violent acts which the extremist groups affiliated with the FDR continue to carry out. They are talking of more strikes without realizing that the Salvadoran people do not want more strikes and violence and need to work and live in peace, Colonels Garcia and Carranza said.

They added that instead of dedicating themselves to looting, assaults, kidnappings, terror and other negative actions, the FDR militants should join the process of changes if in truth they desire the well-being of the Salvadoran people.

FPL LEADER SAYS POPULAR VICTORY INEVITABLE

PA280333 San Jose Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] The victory of the popular forces in El Salvador is inevitable. The Salvadoran popular forces have already organized their first army corps, with battalions of up to 600 soldiers each, operating in various regions of the country. The above statement was made by Cayetano Carpio, leader of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces [FPL], to the Mexican magazine PROCESO.

Carpio added that the single revolutionary leadership also has 100,000 militiamen engaged in a war of demoralization and attrition which the enemy cannot resist.

This military structure, according to the FPL top leader, responds to the tactical concept of struggle of the various revolutionary organizations of El Salvador which are taking part in the combined armed and political activity.

Cayetano Carpio said that in its so-called intent to pacify the country, the Christian Democratic junta intends to murder 200,000 persons. The leader praised the unity of the various revolutionary groups now represented in the single leadership.

Referring to the U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of El Salvador, Carpio said 8 warships, 2,000 marines and 1 aircraft carrier have been located in Pacific waters. He noted that the menace of the U.S. presence in El Salvador is real not only to El Salvador, but to other Central American countries.

GUATEMALA

HAVANA RADIO CARRIES INTERVIEW WITH REBEL LEADERS

PA271755 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Radio Havana Cuba presents an interview with three leaders of the Rebel Armed Forces of Guatemala [FAR]. This interview was granted to a Latin American journalist somewhere in Guatemala and sent to us through friendly channels.

[Begin recording] [First speaker] In the present political and revolutionary situation in Guatemala, the FAR, as a revolutionary organization, considers that the unification process of the FAR, the EGP [Poor People's Guerrilla Army] and ORPA is, and must be, a guarantee for the victory of the revolution in our country.

There is an important element in the history of the Guatemalan revolutionary movement: Since the revolutionary organizations in our country first made their appearance there has always been an exchange of information among its forces. In our case, beginning in 1971, the FAR posed the need for unification in political activities, in the struggle for power and in the development of the revolutionary process in order to achieve a single leadership for the revolutionary and political forces in Guatemala. But only a year ago did conditions of an increase in the people's movement allow the start of a unification process. This process has laid the foundations for the coordination of the mass movement as well as for the work of political and military organization by these masses in the struggle to gain power and establish of a revolutionary, democratic and popular government.

These bases of the unification process must be bolstered with a joint debate in a broad spirit of criticism and self-criticism whereby the revolutionary organizations may offer the Guatemalan people a real, objective alternative with the victory of the revolution.

[Second speaker] The present unification process underway in Guatemala, which we enthusiastically describe as a definitive process, is quite different from other concepts of unity in the history of the Guatemalan revolutionary movement. It is totally different from other initiatives of the past to achieve unity. First it is based on the increase in the mass movement in Guatemala and the growing development of the revolutionary movement in Central America and the Caribbean. It is also based on objectives different from those in the past.

In this unification process there is absolutely no electoral interest or any other superficial motive. It is taking place at a time when our people have the historic need not only to join forces but to multiply their forces in order to advance and to reach one of our objectives, namely, gaining power.

[First speaker] In conclusion, the unification process consists of the formation of, or the search for, a single leadership capable of leading the popular and revolutionary movement, while being flexible with the participation by other democratic and progressive sectors in the struggle against the military dictatorship to final victory.

[Third speaker] This is important because although the reactionary forces have their differences. They agree in combating the popular movement, and this unites them. Thus we revolutionaries must be aware of the present historic moment. Unity is the watchword of the day. In the national and international context, to be against unity at this time is to be a counterrevolutionary. [end recording]

TERRORIST ACTIONS REPORTED IN QUICHE DEPARTMENT

PA272151 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Army troops are patrolling the streets of Nebaj, Quiche, where shooting constantly occurs, particularly at night. Individuals arriving from that municipality have reported that the military patrols are demanding identification documents from pedestrians and drivers. The army is also using helicopters to watch over the population. Firemen are afraid to answer calls. They are hesitant to provide service in Nebaj because they think their lives are in danger.

Teacher Macario Alberto Garzona Jerez, director of the school in the village of Paloc, was killed yesterday. His body was brought out of the village on horseback since there is no road to the village.

In the departmental capital of Quiche, terrorists set fire to the home of Andres Giron Galicia last night. Since no firetrucks arrived, the nearby houses were evacuated and neighbors extinguished the fire.

HONDURAS

NAMES OF NEW ARMED FORCES COMMANDERS, STAFF PUBLISHED

PA272028 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 22 Aug 80 p 4

[Honduran Armed Forces Communique No 036 issued in August 1980 in Tegucigalpa]

[Text] The Armed Forces Public Relations Office announces that under article 34 of the armed forces bylaws, the high command has made the following appointments effective 1 September 1980:

Col Amilcar Zelaya Rodriguez, Col Domingo Alvarez Cruz and Col Jose Matias Hernandez, assistants to the armed forces general staff,
Col Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, commander of the Public Security Forces (FUSEP),
Col Ruben H. Montoya, commander of the naval force,
Air Force Col Walter Lopez Reyes, commander of the air force,
Lt Col Juan Ramon Pena Paz, General Staff Personnel Department chief,
Lt Col Leonel Riera Natti, Operations and Training Department chief,
Lt Col Marcial Enamorado Perez, Civilian Affairs Department chief,
Col Efrain Zavala Funez, Public Security Forces General Staff chief,
Col Efrain L. Gonzalez, Command and General Staff School director,
Col Marco Abella, "General Francisco Morazan" Military School director,
Col Humberto Bodden Caceres, 1st Infantry Batallion commander,
Col Rodolfo Bonilla Blanco, 2d Infantry Batallion commander,
Col Jose A. Bueso Rosa, 3d Infantry Batallion commander,
Col Roberto Martinez Avila, 4th Infantry Batallion commander,
Col Humberto Regalado Hernandez, 5th Infantry Batallion commander,
Col Victorio Sanchez Cruz, 6th Infantry Batallion commander,
Lt Col Roman Tabora Bogran, 7th Infantry Batallion commander,
Col Danilo Ferrera Suazo, 10th Infantry Batallion commander,
Col Daniel Bali Castillo, 11th Infantry Batallion commander,
Col Luis Alonso Cardona, 1st Engineer Batallion commander,
Col Rigoberto Regalado Lara, 1st Artillery Batallion commander,
Lt Col Lufti Azzab Matute, 2d Artillery Batallion commander,
Lt Col Hector Aplicano Molina, 3d Artillery Batallion commander,
Lt Col Carlos Hernan Garcia, Signal Corps commander,
Lt Col Wilfredo Sanchez Valladares, Logistic Support Command commander,
Col Rene Paz Alfaro, Defense and Public Security deputy minister,
Lt Col Alvarado Castro Palma, Defense and Public Security Ministry senior officer,
Lt Col Jose Antonio Madrid, liaison officer to the U.S. military mission,
Col Esteban Elvir Argenal, liaison officer to the OAS,
Col Francisco Zepeda A., air force general staff chief,
Lt Col Edgardo Mejia, Air Force Personnel Department chief,
Maj Alberto Ursina, "Col Armando Escalona Espinal" Air Force Base commander,
Maj Luis I. Aguilar, "Col Hector Carraccioli" Air Force Base commander,
Col Ramon Reyez Sanchez, military aide to the Honduran Embassy in the United States.

NICARAGUA

PROTOCOL ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

PA252224 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Aug 80 p 7

[Text] A Nicaraguan Energy Institute [INE] news bulletin has reported that several days ago a Bulgarian mission composed of two top-level engineers visited Nicaragua to determine what technical assistance the People's Republic of Bulgaria can offer this country.

"These engineers work for TECNOIMPORT, Bulgaria's state engineering enterprise. Several energy development projects were submitted to them, such as the Rio Ye-Ye hydroelectric center. This project would supply energy to the Bonanza, Siuna and Rosita mining regions, in addition to the communities and settlements which the Ministry of Settlements and Housing and the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute are establishing in this mining region," the bulletin states.

At present the mining region's electricity is produced by diesel equipment at an extremely high operational cost. This method also involves transportation difficulties. Obviously these conditions directly affect the cost of energy production. In contrast, the Rio Ye-Ye hydroelectric project will provide energy at a low cost that will not be affected by continuous petroleum price increases and will thus avoid the heavy outflow of foreign exchange.

Another Project

A project expanding nine substations was also submitted to the Bulgarian technicians. This project calls for renovating substations and installing more transformers and other energy-transmission equipment to cope with the increase in loads which will be experienced in the next 5 years. Among the substations to be expanded are the Los Brasiles, Masaya, La Oriental, and the southern substations.

The report also states that the "establishment of a transformer repair shop was also discussed. At present, whenever a transformer requires repair it must be sent to Costa Rica and this results in a considerable loss of foreign exchange. The Bulgarian mission showed great interest in the installation of this shop in Nicaragua."

2-Month Wait

The projects along with pertinent information were delivered to the members of the mission and it is expected that within 2 months they will be sending a specific proposal. To this end the head of the Bulgarian mission, Mikhail Milev, and the general director, Emilio Rappaccioli B., signed a protocol on Saturday, 2 August, which is the first step in negotiating the aforementioned technical cooperation.

JUNTA DECREES ON ELECTIONS, PRESS

PA271618 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, empowered by the country's basic statute, officially announced tonight that nomination of candidates and political campaigns are prohibited prior to 1984. This takes into consideration the destruction of the social and economic bases of our country. The electoral organization that will be created will be in charge of setting the date for the electoral process to elect the authorities to lead the revolutionary process that will culiminate in 1985 with the general election.

Junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas will read the decree, but prior to that you will hear an announcement by Commander Daniel Ortega:

[Begin recording] [Ortega] Good evening, Nicaraguan brothers: Today our junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, interpreting the sentiments of the Nicaraguan working people, the honest businessmen and the medium and large producers who are truly working for the country's well-being, announces three bills that will be sent to the State Council tomorrow to be debated.

These bills concern first the climate of tranquillity needed by our country to face up to the economic limitations left by the dictatorship and to truly move forward with the process of economic reactivation.

We are referring to a matter that deals with the election issue. For this reason, we recall article 28 of the basic statute, which says: As soon as the conditions of national reconstruction allow, general elections will be held in conformity with the call of the government junta.

This means that after these conditions exist, we will call elections. Meanwhile, we believe the working people should not be distracted by party confrontations, the drafting of lists of candidates and that sort of thing but must concentrate their efforts on production and on the country's economic reactivation. The other bills deal with the defense of the revolution, the activities of the counterrevolution which we know are occurring and, most of all, the new values which appeared with the revolutionary process and which force us to abide by new rules of conduct.

Now here are the companeros of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, who will read these decrees.

[Cordova Rivas] The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, whereas:

1. One year after the beginning of the Sandinist people's revolution and after a thorough analysis, it has reached the conclusion that the country's economic, social and moral backwardness and destruction is of such extent that reconstruction cannot be achieved before 1985,

2. Economic democracy begins when social inequalities begin to weaken and when the workers and peasants improve their living conditions,

3. Our working people, the professionals, the patriotic businessmen and the other social sectors have dedicated themselves to the reconstruction of the country.

Therefore, in using its powers, it decrees the following law which establishes the period of the electoral process:

Article 1. The electoral process through which the Nicaraguans will determine the government that will continue to build the new Nicaragua will begin in January 1984,

Article 2. The elections which will be the culmination of this electoral process will be held in 1985,

Article 3. Therefore any nomination or appointment of candidates for the general elections made before 1984 is hereby prohibited until authorized by the electoral organization that will be appointed in that year for that purpose, without detriment to the free political activity guaranteed in the basic statute [word indistinct] rights and guarantees of the Nicaraguans. The violation of this article will be punished with the penalty established in Article 4 of the Law on Public Order and Security under the procedure established by the same law.

Article 4. This law will go into effect when it is published by any means of communication without detriment to its subsequent publication in the official gazette.

[Arturo Cruz] The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the republic of Nicaragua, whereas:

1. Access to staples is a victory for the Sandinist revolution, which will have to defend itself from negative interests that seek to act in certain circles in the new Nicaragua to obstruct access to these staples through the publication of biased news reports.

Therefore, using its powers, it decrees the following:

Law to Regulate Information on Reports of an Economic Content:

Article 1. The communications media of the republic, whatever their goal, will not be permitted to disseminate news or issue information regarding shortages of staples because this would lead to speculation with the prices of these products. They will not be permitted to disseminate news or issue information on matters that go against or damage the country's economic stability without confirming the truth of these reports with the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction or the Domestic Trade Ministry,

Article 2. The coordinator general of the communications media will issue a report on cases of violations of the preceding article, and if a case calls for it he will order publication of the pertinent rectification by the media which violated the article with the same characteristics and length [extension] of the original publication if he deems it necessary,

Article 3. The coordinat r will send a copy of this report to the Justice Ministry for the assignment of responsibility in conformity with the Law on Public Order and Security and the other penal laws of the republic,

Article 4. This decree will go into effect upon its publication by any means of communication without detriment to its subsequent publication in the official gazette.

Issued in Managua 26 August 1980, the year of the literacy campaign. [Signed] Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Moises Hassan Morales, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Rafael Cordova Rivas and Arturo J. Cruz.

[Sergio Ramirez] The following is the text of the bill regulating reports on internal security and national defense that the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction announced on 23 August on occasion of the rally closing the national literacy crusade. The bill states:

The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, whereas:

1. Freedom of press is a victory for the Nicaraguan people, so all media must seek the truth of reports for the sake of national unity, the defense of the nation and the consolidation of the revolution.

Therefore, in using its powers, it decrees the following law to regulate reports on internal security and national defense:

Article 1. The communications media of the republic, whatever their nature, will not be able to disseminate news or issue reports on aspects of the country's internal security or that jeopardize or attack our national defense without verifying them with the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction or the Defense and Interior Ministries. This type of report includes the dissemination of news or reports such as armed confrontations, attacks on government officials and similar situations,

Article 2. It will be up to the coordinator general,of the communications media to issue a report on cases of violations to the preceding article, and if the case calls for it he may order the violator to publish a rectification with the same characteristics and length of the original publication,

Article 3. He will immediately send a copy of this report to the Justice Ministry for assignment of penal responsibilities in conformity with the Law on Public Order and Security and the other penal laws of the republic,

Article 4. This decree will enter into effect upon its publication by any means of communication without detriment to its subsequent publication in the official gazette.

Issued in Managua 26 August 1980, year of the literacy campaign.

This is signed by the members of the junta of the government of national reconstruction. On these two bills which refer to the means of communication, the government junta wants to clearly note that we are not creating extraordinary measures concerning journalists or the free exercise of journalism guaranteed by revolutionary laws. These decrees simply contain preventive measures to contribute to a climate of national tranquillity in order to devote ourselves to increasing production and developing the country's economy in this period that will last until 1985 when general elections will be held. These laws are not creating penalties for those who violate them, but are referring violators to the regular laws of the penal code and the Law on Public Order and Security which have been issued already. [end recording]

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT CONFIDENT OF ECONOMIC RECOVERY

PA270107 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 0[illegible] GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] In a brief statement to the press, the president of the Central Bank, Alfredo Alaniz, said the country's economic recovery is in very good condition and continues to improve steadily, conforming to the progress estimates made when drafting the economic recovery programs. He expressed confidence that the economic situation would continue to improve in view of the prospective increase in exports and decrease in imports.

The bank official said the nation's productive sectors, particularly the commercial, industrial and agricultural sectors, have received considerable support in view of the Central Bank's policy of giving them special attention, as these sectors are an important part of the nation's economic recovery program.

IMPORTS FROM CENTRAL AMERICAN NATIONS RESTRICTED

PA272337 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Nicaragua has had to turn to credits of up to $25 million from both Guatemala and Honduras and to credits from Costa Rica totaling $35 million because of our trade balance situation with the rest of the area. Nicaragua has showed a $[illegible]1,713,000 cash deficit with Guatemala. The deficit with El Salvador amounts to 12,418,000 cordobas, with Honduras 6,327,000 cordobas and with Costa Rica $11,365,000. All of this adds up to more than $80 million in cash. In addition, up to 76 million [no currency specified] of the aforementioned credits with Guatemala, El Salvador and Costa Rica have been used. All of this was to replace the inventories of businessmen and industrialists after the liberation war and the Somozist looting. For this reason, the government had to be flexible in the use of credits, a measure that has endangered our economy.

Therefore, the government is now forced to restrict imports of luxury items from the Central America area. There are no problems in obtaining important products from outside this area because a system exists in these cases for obtaining foreign currency.

SEVERAL DEFENDANTS ACQUITTED IN FAD TRIAL

PA260444 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Several people charged with involvement in the activities of the so-called Democratic Armed Forces [FAD] were acquitted. They are:

Walter Moller Christianson, Francisco Jose Urbina Serrato, Jose Augusto Velasquez Aguilar, Fernando Enrique Davila Ruiz, Miguel Mendoza Rodriguez, Antonio Urbina Ramirez, Jose Dolores Arauz Valle, Miguel Angel Guzman Loaisiga, Roberto Gonzalez Bello, Jose Luis Urbina Calero, Gerardo Garcia Gomez, Federico Guzman Urbina, Isaldo Torres Martinez and Carlos Suarez Martinez.

They were all acquitted by the judge. An order for their release was issued today since the judge did not find sufficient proof of their guilt. In this way, our justice shows honesty and impartiality as well as generosity since some of these individuals were truth peasants deceived by counterrevolutionary adventurers who only sought to destabilize the country's domestic order.

COMMENTARY DENOUNCES ANTI-SANDINIST RADIO COMMENTARIES

PA271858 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] In the past few days some radio stations, and Radio Corporacion in particular, have been referring to the reactionary parties as democratic. "Sucesos" newscast has been using the term "democratic parties" in referring to the Conservative Party, Social Christian Party, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN) and others. "Sucesos" says: The democratic parties want elections. Fabio Gadea, owner of Radio Corporacion, told Radio Mundial in an interview that the democratic parties were willing to hold talks with the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

Their game is obvious. They want to make it look as if their groups, the bosses' parties, are democratic and the FSLN is not. This is absolutely untrue. We denounce their ill-intentioned and hypocritical maneuver. In fact they are the ones who are not democratic because they represent the interests of a privileged minority. On the other hand, the FSLN is democratic because it is struggling for the people and its aim is to rescue the exploited majorities from oppression. The FSLN is democratic because it is trying to build a democratic state in which the people have direct and full participation.

The game some radio stations are playing is obvious; they are pretending to be honest but in reality they are trying to confuse the people by playing with words and using cheap and hypocritical phrases without any real content.

ECHEVERRIA, BORGE MEET SECRETLY IN MANAGUA

PA271522 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] [Interior Minister] Tomas Borge has met secretly with Echeverria. The meeting was held over the weekend at the Intercontinental Hotel.

Juan Jose Echeverria, our former security minister, met Sunday behind closed doors with Borge during his visit to Nicaragua on the occasion of the closing of the literacy crusade.

It has been learned that the chief topic of discussion during the meeting at Managua's Intercontinental Hotel was the arms smuggling case, which has hurt Echeverria so much politically. Also discussed was Nicaragua's support for Echeverria, it was said.

MORE CUBANS LEAVE U.S. INTERESTS OFFICE

PA272115 Paris AFP in Spanish 2048 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Havana, 27 Aug (AFP)--A diplomatic source has reported that another 15 cubans who had taken refuge in the U.S. Interests Office in Havana turned themselves over to the local authorities today. Seven of them are former political prisoners, one is an adult relative and seven others are not former prisoners.

In the U.S. office there are still 24 people of the original group of 387 who sought refuge there as a result of confrontations with revolutionary militants on 2 May. The other 363 people have been gradually turning themselves over to the local authorities.

CASTRO MESSAGE TO ROMANIAN LEADERS ON NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

AU270945 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Aug 80 p 5

[Congratulatory message addressed by Fidel Castro to Nicolae Ceausescu and Ilie Verdet on Romanian's national anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

To Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

In the atmosphere of great elation in which the Romanian nation celebrates the 36th anniversary of the liberation from the fascist yoke, we take pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of our people, the Communist Party, the Council of State and the Government of the Republic of Cuba, sincere congratulations and fraternal greetings, which we ask you to convey in turn to the people, Communist Party, State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

I take this noteworthy opportunity to wish you new and great successes in building the socialist society. We hope that the friendship and cooperation between our peoples, parties, states and governments will continuously develop.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, president of the Council of State and of the Government of the Republic of Cuba.

PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR LIBYA SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

FL271143 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1128 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] A Communist Party of Cuba delegation headed by Central Committee member Omar Iser Mojena has left for Tripoli to participate in the world conference of solidarity with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

JUSTICE MINISTER EXPLAINS DECREASE IN CRIMINALITY

FL272338 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Cuban Justice Minister Dr Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado has stated that our country's general social growth, whose doer and beneficiary is man himself has contributed to diminishing criminality.

Dorticos Torrado made the statement in a speech at the sixth UN congress on crime prevention and treatment of criminals being held in Caracas.

The statement by Cuba's justice minister was in reference to paragraph 51 of the agenda, "Tendency of Crime and Strategy To Prevent It," in which it is pointed out that in Latin America available figures indicate that a growth in crime always accompanies economic development. Dorticos stated that the problem is not an easy one and that it is not a matter of arguing if development, that is any development, contributes or not to a decrease in criminal behavior in today's world.

What occurs, Dorticos indicated, is that it is not a matter of development in the traditional and classical conditions of economic assessment of the gross national product. It is a matter of the general social growth whose doer is man himself. Dorticos stated that the development of education in our country, the elimination of illiteracy, the eradication of unemployment, school attendance by nearly 100 percent and the education of adults as a universal continuation of the people's general education are phenomena included in our type of development which explain this situation.

Dorticos added that the success achieved in Cuba through technical or jurdical crime prevention means have been possible because their operational mechanisms have been developed as part of the socioeconomic life and in the profound and revolutionary reforms of our social, economic, cultural and ethical structures.

VICE AGRICULTURE MINISTER ADDRESSES FAO COMMITTEE

FL272032 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1906 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Cuban Vice Minister of Agriculture Miguel Rodriguez Mayea has addressed the FAO preliminary meeting on soil conservation and food production in Latin America, which is holding working sessions in Havana's Palace of Conventions.

In his speech the Cuban delegate noted that beginning in 1959 our country's agrarian structure underwent radical changes. He stressed that once freed of the heavy load of socioeconomic structures which were causing an accelerated erosion of the natural resources, Cuba has conducted profound social changes and a true agrarian reform. The Cuban vice minister of agriculture added that the creation of those conditions made it possible for the implementation of effective and concrete programs aimed at developing the economy in an integral manner and putting an end to 4 centuries of colonial exploitation.

Elsewhere in his speech, Rodriguez Mayea referred to the efforts made in our country to improve soil fertility. In that sense, he said that during the years of revolutionary power 802 dams and microdams with 5.7 billion cubic meters of water capacity have been built. He added that such quantity is 100 times the damming capacity existing in our country in 1958. Rodriguez Mayea stressed that the construction of dams has made the irrigation and drainage of large areas of cultivation possible.

BRIEFS

NEW THERMOELECTRIC PLANT--The largest thermoelectric plant that Cuba will have in the immediate future which will be built near the Havana municipality of Santa Cruz del Norte has been declared a priority project of the Union of Young Communists. The plant will have 12 large generators or 4 more than the largest thermoelectric plant in Cuba today--the Mariel thermoelectric plant. Construction of the plant, one of the biggest projects in the next 5-year period [1981-85], will cost 100 million pesos, and this does not include its equipment. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Aug 80 FL]

JAMAICA

MANLEY MEETS WITH ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE IN NEW YORK

FL271745 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 25 Aug 80 p 11

[Text] Prime Minister Michael Manley yesterday afternoon held talks in New York, lasting over one hour, with Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

A statement from Jamaica House said: "The leaders exchanged views on a number of international political and economical issues. They discussed at length the current situation in southern Africa, particularly in Namibia. It was the first meeting between the two prime ministers since Mr Mugabe took office earlier this year. The Zimbabwean prime minister took the opportunity to brief Mr Manley on developments in his country.

"Prime Minister Manley expressed on behalf of the government and the people of Jamaica sincere pleasure at the fact that Zimbabwe would be admitted to the United Nations tomorrow. He also expressed best wishes to Prime Minister Mugabe on the occasion of his address to the U.S. General Assembly tomorrow.

Mr Manley brought the Zimbabwean head of state up to date on the political and economic situation in Jamaica. Both leaders expressed satisfaction at the talks. Associated with Mr Manley at the talks were Jamaica's ambassador to the UN Mr Don Mills and Jamaica's ambassador to the USA; Mr Alfred Rattray. Associated with Mr Mugabe were his minister of foreign affairs and minister of economic planning.

"Prime Minister Manley will tomorrow be delivering the keynote address at the UN non-governmental organization special meetings to launch its development drives for the decade of the eighties".

He returns home tomorrow.

PNP TO MONITOR SECURITY FORCES ACTIONS

FL251400 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 19 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpts] The National Executive Council [NEC] of the People's National Party is to monitor actions of the security forces for what it describes as "abuses of power by both the police and the military."

A statement from the party's general secretary Dr D.D. Duncan said:

"The National Executive Council of the People's National Party met in Mandeville Sunday to discuss the question of the present political situation and the party's manifesto for the coming general election.

The NEC, in discussing the political situation, spent a considerable time on reports from the constituencies about the conduct of the security forces in general and, in particular under the supression of crime act.

Several members of the NEC both from the corporate area and rural Jamaica, presented lists of abuses of power by both the police and the military. Special mention was made of the "plight of urban youths, particularly in the ghetto areas of Kingston". After a lengthy discussion, the NEC decided that there should be constant monitoring of the actions of the security forces, and the abuses should be catalogued and published.

The NEC, while condemning these abuses by those members of the security forces who perpetrated the acts, expressed its willingness to do everything in its power to ensure law and order."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 170 29 August 1980

ARGENTINA

Junta Approves Guidelines for Next Presidential Term [LA OPINION 23 Aug] B 1

BOLIVIA

Interior Minister Blames Carter for Drug Trafficking C 1
AFP Journalist To Be Expelled From Country C 1
Exchange of Correspondence With Venezuela Restricted C 1

BRAZIL

More Bombings, False Alarms in Several Cities D 1
Deputies Believe Terrorism Aimed at Ousting Figueiredo D 1
Planning Minister Comments on Nuclear Plant Construction D 1

COLOMBIA

Defense Minister Sees Decline in Guerrilla Activity F 1
Turbay To Pay 2-Day Visit To Ecuador 10 Sep F 1
Congress Confirms New Presidential 'Designate' F 1
General Landazabal New Army Commanding General F 1

PERU

Group of Cuban Refugees To Travel to Canada J 1
AFP: Cuban Hijackers Hold Plane, 12 Hostages in Lima J 1
One Killed, Three Wounded by Dynamite Attack in Cuzco J 1
University Used as Terrorist Training Center [EXPRESO 14 Aug] J 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Possible Multinational Defense Force Foreseen [THE REPORTER 24 Aug] P 1

EL SALVADOR

Foreign Ministry Recalls Ambassador to Mexico P 1
LP-28 Reports U.S., Honduran 'Intervention' P 1
Military Units 'Keeping Tight Control in Soyapango' P 2

GUATEMALA

Transfer of Embassy From Jerusalem Being Studied P 2
Police Suspect Seized Vessel Carried Contraband P 2

HONDURAS

President in Poor Health; Illness Undisclosed P 3

NICARAGUA

Situation in Relations With Colombia Explained P 3
State Council Approves Laws on Elections, Information P 4
Expelled Diplomats Return Home From Paraguay P 4
Student Leader Comments on Situation in El Salvador P 5

CUBA

Cuban, Angolan Construction Talks Open in Havana Q 1
SWAPO 'Armed Struggle' Anniversary Commemorated Q 1
Rodriguez Llompart Meets With FAO Director Q 1

JUNTA APPROVES GUIDELINES FOR NEXT PRESIDENTIAL TERM

PY270251 Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 23 Aug 80 p 13

[Text] A short version of document prepared by the military junta setting guidelines for the 1981-84 government period within the National Reorganization Process [NRP] was released last night.

The text of the short version follows:

"The military junta has established the guidelines to which the Nation's Executive Branch [NEB], with the necessary freedom of action, will adjust its administration during the 1981-84 presidential term.

"The objective implicit in every one of these guidelines is to ensure the continuity and stability of the NRP and the establishment of conditions to make possible the achievement in due time of the nation's institutional reorganization.

"In accordance with geopolitical, political and sectorial guidelines given in this document, the NEB will develop its activities in line with the following concepts:

"--Maintaining and enhancing legal security and order, and the integral defense of the national sovereignty (territorial, maritime and air space).

"--Continuing actions leading to a stable, solid and responsible political system and order following directives to be issued by the military junta.

"--Creating an integral educational system appropriate to the national reality.

"--Asserting the role the nation should play at the international level.

"--Reorganizing the public administration, in accordance with the law of ministries, in areas of sectorial competence in accordance with a national planning system to be established.

"--Implementing, reviewing or reaffirming economic measures in sectorial areas seeking to effectively achieve the objectives set on 24 March 1976, and to promote the transfer of state enterprises into the private sector to enforce the principle that the state has only a subsidiary role.

"--Striving for the development of the Patagonia and outlying areas, following a special geopolitical concept in specifically economic areas, establishing preferential systems that are reasonable, just and stable so as to induce their settlement by people who would thus have motivation and incentive.

"--Consolidating the reorganization of the labor area and union structure in accordance with law 22.105 and other laws to be passed to complete the necessary legislation.

"--Creating a social security system and social works under existing and pending laws.

"--Implementing judicial reform and bringing existing legislation into line with the national reality."

The document also sets down the guidelines which the NEB will have to follow in preparing and executing its action plans, giving special treatment and priority to questions which are of particular concern for the armed forces. These quetions can briefly be stated as follows:

"Interior and Institution Area

"--Proceeding with the dialog as a useful method to gather information on aspects related to the application of the political basis, expanding civilian participation and seeking common viewpoints with social, cultural, economic and religious sectors and with the leadership of the political parties to be created under the new legal order.

"--Proceeding with the reorganization of the state to strengthen its authority and to reduce its intervention in areas that more properly belong to private initiative, as well as with the modernization of the state's functional, administrative and judicial structures.

"--Implementing the national planning system.

"--Promoting a significant increase in the rate of demographic growth to narrow interregional imbalances and to promote the settlement of border areas.

"--Regulating the functions of the state regarding its own agencies, on one side, and regarding private agencies, on the other, so as to strengthen and promote social activities, intermediary group action and private initiative, all of which are to function for the common good.

"--Strengthening the principles of justice with full enforcement of juridical order, by insuring the effectiveness, security and promptness of the implementation of such principles.

"Cultural and Educational Area

"--Consolidating the national identity, culturally integrating the nation's territory through appropriate measures to promote and affirm our best human characteristics and qualities and our traditional values stemming from a Christian outlook on life.

"--Preserving, defending and expanding the cultural patrimony through an appropriate legal system.

"--Coordinating the state's cultural action with that of the private sector.

"--Completing basic educational legislation to reorganize the system on a federal basis, delineating national and provincial juridsictions and reorganizing on the basis of centralized regulations and decentralized enforcement.

"--Promoting completion of education at the elementary school level and upgrading educational programs at all levels so as to provide a good general education, with emphasis on moral and civic principles and on labor skills to round out the ecucation of youth in particular.

"--Restructuring the system of higher education effectively, through the harmonious coordination of state and private subsystems and through regional complementation.

"--Promoting the educational activity of the private sector, bearing in mind the objective of the system.

"--Continuing to promote the professionalism and quality of career teachers through a policy of incentives, technical and scientific training opportunities and recognition of the teachers' social importance.

"--Encouraging the social communication media to promote the restructuring and renewal of social life, placing emphasis on the fundamental values of a Christian concept of life, consolidating national identity, stimulating cultural integration and providing incentives for individual and family improvement as the basis for achieving the same objectives in the social community.

"--Completing legislation to regulate the social communication media in order to enhance the content and quality of the programs broadcast.

"--Promoting private enterprise and emphasizing the subsidiary role of the state, which will keep for itself the function of control and regulation over the social communications media in accordance with existing laws.

"Social Area

"--Reinvigorating the social body through the gruadual and cautious transfer of social responsibilities from the state onto the intermediary private organizations in line with the principle that the state's role is only subsidiary.

"--Restructuring and reorganizing labor activities in compliance with legal instruments which have been promulgated to safeguard real representativity and full participation in labor problems and problems involving workers and employers.

"--Proceeding to put in order the labor area through the application of existing laws and the promulgation of others that become necessary.

"--Preparing a labor code completing legislation regarding labor contracts and collective bargaining.

"--Modernizing and unifying the social security systems and extending their coverage of the individual against social contingencies which partially or totally limit his activities or impose on him extra economic burdens, in line with the idea that social security systems must be universal, integral, solidary and subsidiary.

"--Establishing and promoting a realistic and modern policy to find a solution for the housing problem.

"--Promoting the integration and improvement of health care systems and services.

"--Completing feasibility and opportunity studies for reducing the cost of social benefits [cargas sociales] both in the public and private sectors.

"--Completing the implementation of the new social works law at all levels.

"Scientific and Technological Areas

"--Introducing a high degree of technology in the nation's production sector, especially in those areas where the conditions of available resources are advantageous, internationally competitive and permit high added value.

"--Determining the fields and priority areas which will benefit the most from research efforts to develop a domestic technology, keeping in mind the needs of the productive sector and of those areas in which the country can gain international status.

"Economic Area

"--Continuing to conduct the economy by the economic concept stated in the armed forces' political basis for the national reorganization process, with the flexibility necessary to solve unforeseen problems.

"--Adjusting the economic plan to that political line of thinking so as to lead the country toward the achievement of those objectives that have not yet been reached and that are indispensable from the socioeconomic standpoint.

"--Continuing to provide support for the border and outlying areas of our territory, especially in strategic ones, in order to promote the country's rational growth with a geopolitical outlook.

"--Promoting the productivity and efficiency of the economic system both in the public and private sectors, realigning the allocation of resources toward more appropriate production sectors.

"--Improving substantially the efficiency of the nation's port system.

"--Preparing plans for the communications, transport and energy systems.

"--Preparing and implementing an energy conservation plan, so as to make a more rational use of energy in all sectors of national activities by offering appropriate incentives to that effect.

"--Reducing the state's participation in the economy with due regard for national interests and security and for the principle that the state's role is only subsidiary. To this effect, the transfer of services and production now in the hands of the state to the private sector must continue whenever the latter is in the position to accept that transfer.

"--Improving along rational principles the functioning of state enterprises to enhance their efficiency.

"Geographical Area

"--Promoting a rational distribution of the population and productive activities in order to narrow the existing imbalance in the occupation of the national territory.

"--Implementing the reorganization and modernization of the production and services infrastructure to meet the objectives chosen for their socioeconomic, security, political and strategic values.

"--Promoting the improvement of the standard of living of the population by permitting access to goods and services to meet essential needs in the areas of housing, public health, culture, education and recreation.

"International Area

"--Diversifying the relations of Argentina with international society, broadening its freedom of action and its possibilities for self-determination.

"--Consolidating a significant role for Argentina in the concert of nations and an influential one in the regional context."

INTERIOR MINISTER BLAMES CARTER FOR DRUG TRAFFICKING

PY282018 Paris AFP in Spanish 1618 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 28 Aug (AFP)--In a statement he made here today, Bolivian Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez blamed the administration of U.S. President Jimmy Carter for allowing a greater amount of drugs from Bolivia to enter the United States.

He added that this conduct is undermining the health of the American people and that according to DEA (a U.S. organization that is in charge of combating drug traffic) the cocaine that is produced in Bolivia is sent to Colombia, then to Panama, then to Mexico, from where it is introduced in the United States.

Arce Gomez made this statement during a ceremony held in his office during which he issued a $30,000 indemnization award to the widow of a police officer who was killed in a clash with drug traffickers.

The interior minister also warned those who are circulating rumors against the government--whom he described as coffee shop strategists--that they will be punished with the same harshness as extremists.

He said: I have instructed intelligence department officers to go to all coffee shops and to arrest these people.

Colonel Arce Gomez added that to continue with the struggle against the foreign subversives that are in Bolivia, all persons must carry their identification papers whenever they are on the streets.

AFP JOURNALIST TO BE EXPELLED FROM COUNTRY

PY290009 Paris AFP in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 28 Aug (AFP)--Albert Brun, regional direction of the AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE, who was arrested in this city more than 72 hours ago by agents of the state intelligence service will be expelled from the country tomorrow, Friday, on the regular Braniff flight at 2220. This information was given here today to French ambassador to La Paz, Raymond Cesaire, by Mrs Rosario Poggy, secretary general of the Interior Ministry.

EXCHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE WITH VENEZUELA RESTRICTED

PY262113 Paris AFP in Spanish 1659 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 26 Aug (AFP)--The La Paz post office administration reported here today that by direct request from the Venezuelan Post Office, no correspondence, money orders or registered mail addressed to that country will be received.

It explained, however, that the exchange of ordinary correspondence will continue normally.

The post office communique explains that this situation is the result of a special request made by the Venezuelan Post Office to the International Postal Union, and that it has nothing to do with the current political situation in the country.

MORE BOMBINGS, FALSE ALARMS IN SEVERAL CITIES

FY290218 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0005 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 28 Aug (TELAM)--The emergency meeting being held by the Executive Board of the Brazilian Bar Association (OAB) was interrupted this evening when the existence of a bomb in the building, located in downtown Rio de Janeiro, was detected. The police deactivated the bomb which arrived in a parcel addressed to OAB President Eduardo Seabra Fagundes and was delivered to the building's porter.

The OAB Executive Board had been summoned for an emergency meeting to analyze the bomb attack against its headquarters which resulted in the death of secretary Lyda Monteiro da Silva, 65, who had 40 years service for the OAB.

The federal police in Rio de Janeiro revealed that there have been more than 50 false alarms claiming the existence of bombs in public buildings in Sao Paulo, Brasilia and Porto Alegre. One of those false alarms resulted in the evacuation of the Nuclear Energy Center Building in the Botafogo neighborhood as well as the Planning Secretariat Building in the commercial area of this city.

The police also reported that two bomb explosions in the Espiritu Santo Association, an organization which handles the Sao Paulo human rights cases, caused no casualties.

This evening, in the midst of a tense atmosphere, the Rio de Janeiro City Council released a statement stating that those attacks, whether they stem from the extreme left or extreme right, are aimed at interrupting the redemocratization process of Brazil.

DEPUTIES BELIEVE TERRORISM AIMED AT OUSTING FIGUEIREDO

PY290105 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Porto Alegre, Jorge Uequed, federal deputy of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party (PMDB) stated that the wave of terrorism registered in the country proves the existence or intentions to establish a parallel government to harass Figueiredo's regime. He also stated that the nation repudiates terrorism and demands a decision from Planalto Palace.

Alberto Hoffman, federal deputy of the Social Democratic Party (PDS), believes that this terrorist wave is a very well organized plan to oust Figueiredo. He also asserted that it has become very difficult to identify the terrorists and even to determine whether they are leftists or rightists. Moreover, he asserted that its objective is to prevent Brazil's advance toward democracy.

PLANNING MINISTER COMMENTS ON NUCLEAR PLANT CONSTRUCTION

PY271335 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 1200 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Brasilia--The planning minister has once again repeated that Brazil can build 10, 20 or 30 nuclear plants in the future, but at the present time there are only sufficient funds for the construction of the four plants provided for in the agreement that has been signed with Germany. Delfim Neto refused to comment on the problem of inflation as related to the Brazilian nuclear program, saying that he is not concerned with that aspect because we have sufficient resources for four nuclear plants.

DEFENSE MINISTER SEES DECLINE IN GUERRILLA ACTIVITY

PA290247 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva today claimed victory in the struggle against subversion. The minister said that the ability of the leftist forces to commit criminal acts has recently been considerably reduced. The armed forces, through the necessary military and police operations, have restricted the activity of subversive groups, despite efforts to stage publicity-seeking activities, the minister said.

The defense minister made these statements in the introduction to the report which he presented to the congress today.

The minister states that one indication of a decline in the rebels' activity is the fact that, despite the situation created by the subversives' occupation of a diplomatic mission and the restraints thus imposed on the armed forces, the latter were nevertheless able to guarantee absolute calm during the elections and, thereby, reaffirm before all the world the democratic convictions of Colombians and the maturity of their military institutions.

TURBAY TO PAY 2-DAY VISIT TO ECUADOR 10 SEP

PA290212 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2225 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota, 28 Aug (LATIN)--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala will leave on 10 September for Quito on a 2-day official visit, according to a government palace announcement today. The chief of state will attend the Andean Pact presidents meeting in Riobamba on 11 September.

Julio Anibal Riano, Colombian Foreign Ministry official, will travel to Quito on Monday to arrange President Turbay Ayala's visit, the official announcement added.

CONGRESS CONFIRMS NEW PRESIDENTIAL 'DESIGNATE'

PA280100 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] The congress in plenum has confirmed the appointment of Victor Mosqera Chaux as first designate to the presidency of the republic. In a joint session this afternoon in the Elliptical Room, the legislative chambers unanimously approved the appointment of the president of the National Liberal Directorate as Gustavo Balcazar Monzon's successor.

Mosquera Chaux will serve as president of the republic during the absence of the incumbent, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, for reasons of travel or illness.

GENERAL LANDAZABAL NEW ARMY COMMANDING GENERAL

PA290144 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2230 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota, 28 Aug (LATIN)--Gen Fernando Landazabal Reyes today was appointed as new commanding general of the Colombian Army, according to presidential palace reports. Landazabal Reyes replaces Gen Jose Francisco Forero Delgadillo who was promoted to the post of commander of the armed forces.

The changes in the high command are the result of the retirement of Gen Jaime Sarmiento Sarmiento, who asked to be relieved from active service.

The new commanders will review the troops during a military parade on Monday.

GROUP OF CUBAN REFUGEES TO TRAVEL TO CANADA

PY231615 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] After a meeting with the Council of Ministers, Foreign Relations Minister Javier Arias Stella reported that the first group of 130 Cuban refugees, to whom Peru had granted asylum, will travel to Canada. [passage indistinct]

AFP: CUBAN HIJACKERS HOLD PLANE, 12 HOSTAGES IN LIMA

PY291254 Paris AFP in Spanish 1244 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Lima, 29 Aug (AFP)--A large group of Cuban refugees early this morning hijacked a Braniff plane at the Lima international airport and is demanding to be taken to the United States.

The 159 Cubans are holding 12 passengers hostage on board the plane, while at the airport the Peruvian prime minister and several other ministers are negotiating with the U.S. ambassador for the departure of the refugees to the United States.

ONE KILLED, THREE WOUNDED BY DYNAMITE ATTACK IN CUZCO

PY282344 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0850 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Cuzco, Peru, 28 Aug (TELAM-EFE)--The terrorist attacks that have been hitting Peru for a month yesterday claimed the first human life as a dynamite attack killed one and left three seriously wounded in this city.

Two other attacks with explosives took place earlier today in Limatambo, in the Anta district, which is located 300 km north of the city of Cuzco, causing damage but no casualties.

The worst terrorist attack, which took place at 1230 local time (1730 GMT) just six blocks away from the Cuzco parade ground, caused the death of Raul Martinez Mendoza, 30, who was hit by a dynamite explosion, and seriously wounded Antonio Flores Soto, 26; Feliciano Quispe, 36 and Liborio Serpa Gonzalez, 42.

The dynamite exploded near the office of an interprovincial bus line a few minutes after several passengers had left the bus. The police of the city of Cuzco, located 1,170 km southeast of Lima, have raided the place in order to identify and capture the perpetrators of the attack, who are presumably leftist extremists.

UNIVERSITY USED AS TERRORIST TRAINING CENTER

PA222343 Lima EXPRESSO in Spanish 14 Aug 80 p 4

[By special envoy Eduardo Salas]

[Excerpt] Ayacucho, Peru--The San Cristobal National University school of humanities has been turned into an extremist ideology indoctrination center. Illegal people's schools operate within the campus.

"Armed struggle" classes are given at the university and terrorist methods are being taught, one of the leaders of recent attacks which have rocked this department informed EXPRESO.

BELIZE

POSSIBLE MULTINATIONAL DEFENSE FORCE FORESEEN

FL281355 Belize City THE REPORTER in English 24 Aug 80 p 8

[Text] This month's CARIBBEAN CONTACT, the newspaper of the Caribbean put out by the Caribbean Council of Churches, states that a number of countries are reported to favour providing troops for a multinational defence force for Belize.

Among those countries, states CARIBBEAN CONTACT, are Jamaica, Panama and Nicaragua.

"There are also indications," states CONTACT, "of a British willingness to leave behind some kind of military presence after independence."

Quoting a Belmopan source CARIBBEAN CONTACT reports:

"Now the government of Premier George Price believes that the moment for independence is at hand, and the opportunity to move forward must not be missed. People here who are in the know strongly believe that 1981 is freedom year."

CONTACT also reports that during Price's recent visit to Nicaragua on the occasion of the first anniversary celebrations of the overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship, Price shared the platform in Managua with Nicaragua's Daniel Ortega, Cuba's Fidel Castro, and Grenada's Maurice Bishop.

EL SALVADOR

FOREIGN MINISTRY RECALLS AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO

PA290255 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] The Salvadoran military-Chrisitan Democratic junta does not hide its desperation. Spokesmen of the Foreign Ministry have reported that the regime has recalled its ambassador to Mexico, Guillermo Paz, thus ending his mission at the head of the Salvadoran representation in that country. The measure was taken as a reprisal for Mexico's withdrawal of its diplomatic representative in San Salvador after the killing of the newspaper UNO MAS UNO correspondent which caused a wave of indignation in Mexico.

LP-28 REPORTS U.S., HONDURAN 'INTERVENTION'

PA281957 San Salvador AFI NEWS in Spanish Vol 2 No. 148 pp 1309-1315

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Aug (AFI NEWS)--The 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] has charged that the United States is intervening in our country and claims that the intervention no longer includes only military aid and advice but physical intervention.

U.S. military mercenaries have been advancing toward Morazan Department since 7 August. More mercenaries are coming in across the Honduran border with the overt complicity of the Honduran Army, which has been sending its soldiers to fight the forces of the People's Revolutionary Army, which is fighting a heroic struggle and inflicting many casualties on the Salvadoran bourgeoisie army. The army has sought the support of the Honduran Army and Yankee mercenaries with the approval of U.S. imperialism, the LP-28 said.

The LP-28 is asking the democratic governments and other peoples of the world, especially the Honduran people, to ask the OAS and the United Nations to intervene to force the Yankee mercenaries to leave the country and to ask the Honduran Army to stop interfering in the heroic struggle of the Salvadoran people for their final liberation.

MILITARY UNITS 'KEEPING TIGHT CONTROL IN SOYAPANGO'

PA281932 Paris AFP in Spanish 1627 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 28 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Military units are keeping tight control in Soyapango. in the eastern suburbs of San Salvador, this morning after leftist guerrillas engaged them in fierce combat yesterday afternoon.

Unofficial reports say at least 35 persons were killed in Soyapango during the clashes after the leftists dynamited fuel tanks at an electric substation.

The clandestine Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) today claimed responsibility for the attack on the substation which resulted in losses initially estimated at 500,000 colones ($200,000) just with the burning of the fuel tanks.

A FARN communique today stated that the attack was carried out to protest the state of siege implemented in El Salvador since 6 March and the "State of National Emergency" decreed Friday. The FARN also said Wednesday's attack was part of the "street actions of the masses" announced to protest the arrest of 16 labor leaders at the Rio Lempa hydroelectric plant.

GUATEMALA

TRANSFER OF EMBASSY FROM JERUSALEM BEING STUDIED

PA282241 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1925 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Alfonso Alonso Lima has reported that the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry is carefully studying the UN request on the transfer of its members' embassies from Jerusalem. He said that in view of this request, Guatemala is studying the possibility of transferring its embassy from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv.

POLICE SUSPECT SEIZED VESSEL CARRIED CONTRABAND

PA290323 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2348 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 28 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The Panamanian merchant vessel captured this week on Guatemala's Pacific coast may have been carrying contraband which was probably thrown overboard, according to Guatemalan police authorities here this afternoon. The authorities reported that a team of frogmen is searching the area of Las Lisas where the vessel was seized for the cargo that the arrested crew may have jettisoned.

The Guatemalan police consider it unusual that at the time of its seizure the vessel should have been almost empty, especially since it is a merchant ship.

The port authorities as well as the police have already obtained the testimony of the arrested crew's captain, Constantinus Logetetis, who claims the ship suffered mechanical troubles and drifted into Guatemalan waters without permission.

Logetetis and his crew are at the port of San Jose in the Guatemalan province of Escuintla where they were taken when the vessel was captured.

At first, the port authorities were willing to release the crew upon payment of a fine, as they were only charged with violating the nation's sovereignty. The police, however, disagreed and have ordered a more detailed investigation of the matter because they suspect Constantinus Logetetis and his crew are not telling the truth.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT IN POOR HEALTH; ILLNESS UNDISCLOSED

PA282151 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1650 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 28 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--It was learned here today that Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, Honduran provisional president and armed forces chief, has been in poor health since last week.

Neither officials from the presidential palace, the Armed Forces Public Relations Office nor the presidency's press secretariat have issued any report on this matter. However, General Paz Garcia has not been attending any of the scheduled official ceremonies. The president's absence was most obvious today when Public Health Secretary Juan Andonie Fernandez gave excuses on his behalf at the inauguration of the 25th Health Ministers Assembly being held in this capital.

It is not known what illness is afflicting President Paz Garcia, who usually arrives punctually at all official ceremonies in which he is to participate.

NICARAGUA

SITUATION IN RELATIONS WITH COLOMBIA EXPLAINED

PA282242 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Calmly fielding questions by newsmen present at the Foreign Ministry today, Deputy Foreign Minister Companero Jacinto Suarez said that all that has happened with Colombia in the last few days is that its relations with Nicaragua have returned to normal, contrary to interpretations by the transnational news agencies, which have even tried to stir the ghost of war. All the warmongering news reporting has boiled down to a tempest in a teacup. Suarez said:

[Begin recording] First of all, we must explain the reason for these reports. Yesterday morning, the Colombian Government officially delivered through its ambassador a position paper outlining its stance concerning the litigation on the Islands of San Andres and Providencia, which are part of Nicaragua's territory but have been occupied by Colombia under a fabricated treaty, the Barcenas Meneses-Esguerra Treaty, which has been disavowed by our Government of National Reconstruction.

This has led some news agencies to see a confrontation between the two governments in this case. We want to make it clear that this is an absolutely normal development. Colombia should be delivering documentation supposedly containing arguments to justify its occupation of the cays and islands. Far from involving a confrontation, the arrival of the Colombian ambassador in Nicaragua means a return to normal relations. As everybody knows, the Colombian ambassador withdrew in February and visited Nicaragua only once since. He has now returned to resume his functions. This means a normalization of relations rather than a confrontation. [The matter] is being manipulated, as usual, by transnational news agencies bent on creating conflicts or seeing conflicts where none exist. [end recording]

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES ON ELECTIONS, INFORMATION

PA281658 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Fernando Centeno report from the State Council]

[Excerpts] The council approved three very important laws today. The three laws were forwarded by the government junta and all were announced by the junta yesterday during a nationwide hookup. Some amendments were made. They include a law that establishes the length of the electoral process, which we will summarize as follows:

Naturally, approval of this law called for a lengthy debate, which lasted almost 5 hours. Representatives of the private sector and the bourgeoisie attempted to impose their views to the effect that these elections, or the electoral process, should not begin in 1984 but in 1982 or 1983. One representative even proposed that the process begin next year, in 1981.

Other laws having to with control of information, in connection with the press libertinism now occuring in our country, were also approved. One of them is on regulating information on internal security and the national defense.

This article caused some debate since some persons moved for an addition stating that journalists could release such reports as long as they had proof to back up their statements. A vote was taken and the result was 22-19. This proves the pluralist and democratic way in which the council's sessions are held.

EXPELLED DIPLOMATS RETURN HOME FROM PARAGUAY

PA282257 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1900 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Managua, 28 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--It was announced today that the Nicaraguan diplomats recently expelled by the Stroessner government in Paraguay are already back in this country.

Alberto Nunez, who was serving as charge d'affaires, and Nidia Juarez, an attache, are the diplomats who returned to Nicaragua on Tuesday after spending 2 months in Paraguay.

Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues obviously did not disclose the reasons for expelling the Nicaraguan representatives. However, Nunez said, we have learned from various sources that the Stroessner decision was influenced by the following factors: Somoza's presence in Paraguay, "my stay in Cuba, and an alleged 'large transmission antenna'".

Nunez added that there was indeed a small television antenna at the Nicaraguan Embassy in Asuncion to capture broadcasts from television stations in Buenos Aires. "However, they (the Paraguayan Government) mistakenly believed the television antenna to be a nonexistent transmission antenna," Nunez said.

In answer to an ACAN-EFE question, Nunez said the Stroessner government has shown no special interest in sending diplomats to an embassy in Managua. He noted that relations between Nicaragua and Paraguay have historically been low-level. In the past, Nicaragua assigned one ambassador concurrently to Paraguay and Bolivia, with residence in Bolivia. For its part, the Paraguayan Government has gone no further than to assign a woman to Nicaragua as consul.

Before the sandinist victory, the Somoza government had appointed former Lieutenant Colonel Roger Jerez as ambassador to Paraguay.

Nunez added that Nicaragua's official business as well as its other affairs in Paraguay are being discharged by the Mexican Embassy in Paraguay. On the other hand, he said the Paraguayan people's position with respect to Somoza's presence in their country "is passive."

However, he said it has been learned from international sources that Somoza has been involved in incidents in Asuncion, including an incident with a Paraguayan newsman.

He added that, apart from the Somozists, there are no Nicaraguans of other persuasions in Paraguay.

STUDENT LEADER COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN EL SALVADOR

PA290213 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Oscar Bonilla, president of the General Association of Salvadoran University Students [name and title as heard] and participant in the 13th Congress of Central American Students, has told Radio Sandino: Our people are facing a genocidal war promoted by Yankee imperialism and supported by the Salvadoran Christian Democrats. The student leader said news agencies have sought to misrepresent the events of recent days during which the Salvadoran people inflicted 180 casualties upon the army, downed 7 helicopters and destroyed 2 personnel carriers. The people have also been victorious in the strikes staged this month.

Let us listen to the important statements made by Oscar Bonilla with regard to the sociopolitical situation in El Salvador:

[Begin recording in progress] The situation in my country, where we are facing a genocidal war promoted by U.S. imperialism and its allies within the Christian Democratic Party in El Salvador and where there has been an attempt to misrepresent the successes achieved on 13, 14 and 15 August. These continue to be an overwhelming success for our people, in which the enemy suffered 810 casualties, 7 armed helicopters were downed and 2 personnel carriers were burned by our people, organized into various revolutionary units.

We feel that despite all the imperialist maneuvers in El Salvador, our people will triumph. I feel that when the people rise up in arms to defeat imperialism and all forms of domination in El Salvador, neither a government structure, nor imperialist maneuvers will deter them.

We believe that at present there is great international solidarity with and support for the Revolutionary Democratic Front. All this is the result of the intensifying of the revolutionary struggle in El Salvador. We will win our liberation sooner rather than later.

At this Central American students congress, dedicated to the liberation of the Salvadoran people, we wish to ask for help and for a great amount of solidarity. All the member organizations have expressed solidarity with our efforts to obtain our freedom more quickly, defeat U.S. imperialism and establish a revolutionary democratic government with the sole feature of popular participation. This can bring the country out of its political, economic and social crisis.

CUBAN, ANGOLAN CONSTRUCTION TALKS OPEN IN HAVANA

FL281741 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Talks between the minister of construction and housing [not identified] of the People's Republic of Angola and Levi Farah, Cuban minister for construction abroad, began today. The first meeting took place at the offices of the Union of Caribbean Construction Enterprises, UNECA, in Havana. Other members of the delegation accompanying the Angolan minister on his visit to Cuba also took part in the meeting as did Comrades Enrique Comendeiros, UNECA director general; Arnaldo Diaz, director of the Cuban construction enterprise in Angola; and other Cuban Government officials.

The Angolan delegation arrived at the Hose Marti International Airport at dawn today. They will stay in our fatherland until 1 September and visit several centers involved in the development of construction in Cuba.

SWAPO 'ARMED STRUGGLE' ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

FL271139 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1121 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] The 14th anniversary of the armed struggle of the South-West African People's Organization--SWAPO--has been commemorated in Havana with a politico-cultural activity at the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples [ICAP]. ICAP President Rene Rodriguez reaffirmed the support of the Cuban revolution for the liberation war which the Namibian people are waging to achieve their independence. He also condemned the imperialists attempts to ignore SWAPO.

Rodriguez noted that since the founding of the SWAPO on 26 August 1966, Namibia undertook a heroic path to free itself from the South African racist yoke.

(Simon Histia) spoke on behalf of SWAPO. He recalled the history of the long struggle for independence which goes back to the First World War when Africa was divided by the imperialist powers.

RODRIGUEZ LLOMPART MEETS WITH FAO DIRECTOR

FL282329 Havana Domestic Service in Sapnish 2300 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Hector Rodriguez Llompart, president of Cuba's State Committee for Economic Cooperation, has met at the United Nations with Edouard Saouma, director-general of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization--FAO. The talks, which were held in a cordial atmosphere, were useful for the exchange of views on cooperation between Cuba and FAO.

The meeting was held within the framework of activities being conducted by the president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation at the UN Headquarters, who is heading our country's delegation to the 11th General Assembly meeting. Rodriguez Llompart will make a speech at that meeting next Tuesday to outline our country's views on the topics of the new international strategy for development as well as the global negotiations to be discussed by the conclave.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 171 2 September 1980

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza Accuses Carter of Interest in Countercoup C 1
Garcia Meza Charges New Conspiracy of Politicians C 1
President Says 'Process Neither Rightist Nor Leftist' C 1
Foreign Ministry Communique on Jerusalem Embassy Move C 2
AFP Journalist Freed; Diplomatic Relations Still Suspended C 2

BRAZIL

Figueiredo: Bombings Will Not Cause Policy Change D 1
Armed Force Support Figueiredo D 1
Details of Sonda III Rocket Launching Reported [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 28 Aug] D 1

CHILE

Frei Proposes Transitional Government, Challenges Pinochet E 1

COLOMBIA

President Speaks on Domestic, Foreign Issues F 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

JDCCA Communique on 22-24 August Meeting in Panama P 1

COSTA RICA

Taiwan Prime Minister Arrives on 5-Day Visit P 2
Received by President Carazo P 2
Sun Delivers Chiang Invitation P 3
Taiwanese Offer Aid P 3
Sun Meets With Grillo P 3
Honduran Foreign Secretary Interviewed During Visit P 4

GUATEMALA

Vice President Villagran Submits Resignation P 5
Nicaraguan Government-in-Exile Not Recognized P 5
[PRENSA LIBRE 23 Aug]

HONDURAS

President Calls Peasant Leaders to Emergency Meeting P 6

NICARAGUA

Honduran Foreign Secretary Arrives in Managua P 6
Communique Issued on Talks With PRC on Ties P 6
State Council Replies to Warsaw Pact Request P 7

Ambassador to United States To Be Reassigned P 7
D'Escoto Sees No Intervention in El Salvador P 7
Journalists Union Backs Government Media Controls P 8

CUBA

Refugee in U.S. Interests Office Surrenders to Officials Q 1
U.S. Accused of 'Trying To Revive Cold War' Q 1
Angolan Minister, Delegation Visit MICONS Exhibit Hall Q 1
Construction Cooperation With Libya To Increase Q 1

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 172 3 September 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Reportage on FAO Regional Conference in Havana [Havana] A 1
Dignitaries' Arrival A 1
Opening Session A 1
Castro Speech A 2
FAO Director General's Comments A 7
Interview With Nicaragua's Wheelock A 7
Wheelock Address A 8
Andean Parliament Meeting in Bogota Ends A 8

ARGENTINA

Joint Declaration on Guatemalan Foreign Minister's Visit B 1
Argentina, Canada Sign Nuclear Plant Agreement B 1
Graffigna Stresses 'No Changes' in Next Administration [HERALD 29 Aug] B 2

BOLIVIA

Bolivia Refuses To Acknowledge Andean Parliament C 1
Minister Charges Carter Policy 'Distorting' Andean Pact C 1
Interior Ministry To Recommend Extension of Death Penalty C 2
Garcia Meza Reportedly Meets With Former President Banzer C 2
Payment of Foreign Debt Installments Deferred C 2

BRAZIL

Brazil To Buy Eight Nuclear Plants From FRG D 1
PETROBRAS Suspends Oil Purchases From Iran [O GLOBO 28 Aug] D 1
Golbery: Terrorist Attacks Harm Political Opening D 1

CHILE

Pinochet Notes 'Alliance' of Marxists, Christian Democrats E 1
Christian Democrats Claim Marxists Infiltrated Frei's Rally E 1

COLOMBIA

Top Officials To Visit Disputed Islands F 1
Turbay Speaks on State of Siege, Workers' Demands F 1
Military Continues Campaign Against FARC Guerrillas F 1
Meta-Caqueta Operation F 2
'Strategic Withdrawal' by Guerrillas F 2
'Heavy' Rebel Casualties F 2
Briefs: Ambassador to PRC F 2

PERU

Refugees Assault Journalists After Hijacking Fails J 1
More Attempts Threatened J 1
Bombing Attacks Continue; Leaders Reac' J 1
Attacks Attributed to Maoists J 2
Interior Minister Warns Terrorists J 2

URUGUAY

Tupamaro Leader To Be Tried Publicly by Military Court K 1
New Electoral Law To Be Implemented in 1981 K 1
Political Parties Meet With Armed Forces' Commission K 1
Christian Civic Union Meeting K 1
Blanco Party Commission Meeting K 2
Israel's Rabin Deplores Transfer of Uruguayan Embassy K 3
Members of International Human Rights Organization Expelled K 3
Flores, Fifty Politicians Freed From Ban on Activities K 3

VENEZUELA

President, COPEI Discuss Census of Illegal Aliens L 1
100,000 Foreigners Register in Portuguesa State L 1
Explosion Destroys Lawyers, AD Offices in Zulia L 1
Briefs: Soviet Envoy's Credentials L 1

MEXICO

Lopez Portillo Delivers Annual Report to Congress M 1
International Relations M 1
Oil Policy M 2
State Workers Wage Hike M 2
Praise for Army M 2
Support for Nicaragua M 3
Economic Growth Rate M 3
Decrease in Population Growth M 4
Pipeline Break Causes Oil Production Reduction M 4

PANAMA

Honduran Foreign Secretary Meets With Foreign Minister N 1
UN Officials Arrive To Discuss Marine Academy N 1
[MATUTINO 28 Aug]
New Director Announces Canal Improvements Division N 2
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 31 Aug]
FRENO Scores Opposition for Participating in Elections N 2
PDC Official Scores Progovernment Use of Public Funds N 3
LA PRENSA Criticizes Government Bid for Sea-Level Canal [1 Sep] N 3
Stude ts Call Meeting on U.S. Military Bases, Pacts N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

Reorganization of CACM Discussed at Managua Meeting P 1
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 23 Aug]

COSTA RICA

President Carazo Accepts Invitation To Visit Taiwan P 2
Security Ministry Orders Controls at Airports P 2

EL SALVADOR

Crisis Splits Military Command, Junta Members P 2
Rumors of Resignations P 4
Commentator Says U.S. Policy Embraces Left P 4
[DIARIO LATINO 28 Aug]
FARN Says U.S. Officer Killed in Action P 4
ERP Communique Reports Actions, Government Casualties P 5
Students Say Venezuela Increasing Aid to Junta [Havana] P 5
Workers Federation Announces Indefinite Strikes P 5

GUATEMALA

Congress Appoints New Vice President P 6
New Communications Minister Sworn In P 6

HONDURAS

President Paz Garcia Makes Inaugural Speech P 6
[TIEMPO 21 Aug]
Peasants Set Deadline To Resolve Demands P 8
Earthquake Shakes Northwestern Region of Nation P 9

NICARAGUA

Reportage on Foreign Minister D'Escoto's FRG Visit P 9
Talks With Officials [cross-reference] P 9
Return to Managua P 9
Costa Rican President Interviewed While in Managua P 10
[LA PRENSA 23 Aug]
Government To Establish New Juridical Order P 11
Police Announce Creation of Auxiliary Forces P 11
IPU President Arrives, Makes Statement P 12
Concern Expressed for Nationals in El Salvador, Guatemala P 12

CUBA

Cuba, Angola Sign Construction Cooperation Protocol Q 1
Cuban, SDAR Parties Hold Talks in Havana Q 1
L.A. 'Personages' Issue Document Supporting Cuba Q 1
Fernandez Addresses Plenum on 1979-1980 School Term Q 2
Garcia Frias Participates in Port Workers' Drive Q 2
Port Workers' Output Q 2

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Government Welcomes Mexico-Venezuela Oil Agreement S 1

GRENADA

Deputy Premier Urges Youth To Unite Against Imperialism S 1

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Island-Wide Strike Scheduled in Tobago S 1

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 173 4 September 1980

CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Reportage on Anticommunist Confederation Congress A 1
Opening of Congress [HERALD 1 Sep] A 1
Paraguayan Absence A 2
First Session [HERALD 2 Sep] A 2
Presidential Greetings A 2
Denunciation of Torrijos [HERALD 3 Sep] A 3
Conclusion of Congress A 3
River Plate Basin Fund Begins Meeting in Bolivia A 3

BOLIVIA

Military Government 'Officially' Joins OAS C 1
EL DIARIO Criticizes U.S. 'Offensive' Against Bolivia [28 Aug] C 1
Siles Zuazo Envoy Speaks to Andean Parliament C 2
Ten Refugees Reported in Asylum at Peruvian Embassy [EL DIARIO 24 Aug] C 2

CHILE

Alternative to 11 Sep Plebiscite Proposed E 1
Communist Party States Opposition to Plebiscite E 1

COLOMBIA

Bolivian President May Be Invited to Andean Group Summit F 1
M-19 Ready To Accept Amnesty With Conditions F 1
Cuban Arms Trafficker Arrested in Puerto Lopez F 1

PERU

Interior Minister Says Peasant Groups Under Control [EXPRESO 26 Aug] J 1
Peasants Declare Chota Province 'Independent' Zone J 1
Foreign Minister Hopes Bolivia Stays in Andean Group J 1

PANAMA

Classes Suspended at High Schools After Disorders N 1
Details of 3 Sep Disorders N 1
Taiwan Premier Arrives for Official Visit N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Official Spokesmen Deny Rumors; Junta Meets P 1
Duarte Reports on Meeting P 1
MNR's Ungo Claims Insurrection Total; Coup Likely P 2
[ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 3 Sep]
FARN Says Majano Organized Coup in August P 4
Guardsmen, Guerrillas Clash in San Martin P 4

Revolutionaries Report 1,000 Government Casualties P 5
Army Searching for Foreign Mercenaries [DIARIO LATINO 28 Aug] P 5
FPL Inflicts Heavy Casualties on National Guard P 6
Managua Airs More Details of ERP War Bulletin P 6
Over 200,000 Flee From Violence in 1980 P 6
Further Report P 6
Officials Promise December Plebiscite on Elections P 7
FDR Demands Release of Electrical Workers' Leaders P 7
FDR Denies New Strike Planned for 15-17 Sep P 8
BPR Outlines Demands Made of Government Junta P 9
FDR Platform Addresses Business Concerns P 9
[API NEWS Vol II No 151]
FDR Organization, Membership Explained [BARRICADA 25 Aug] P 10

GUATEMALA

U.S. Embassy Machinegunned; No Injuries Reported P 11
Military Patrol Attacked in Amatitlan P 12
Revolutionary Party Group Analyzes Crisis, Supports Garcia P 12
[PRENSA LIBRE 23 Aug]
Havana Interviews Former Guatemalan Vice President P 13

HONDURAS

President To Direct Talks With Striking Peasants P 13
Foreign Secretary Ratifies Neutrality Policy P 14
Group Denounces Unloading of U.S. Arms in Honduras P 14

NICARAGUA

Ortega Claims Media Paid To Create Staples Shortage P 15
Junta Members Discuss Conditions With Banana Workers P 15
Sandinist Forces Clash With Counterrevolutionaries P 16
Nueva Guinea Area P 16
Costa Rican Border Area P 16
PSD Leader Montalvan: No Democracy Without Free Elections P 17
[LA PRENSA 25 Aug]
Arce Criticizes U.S. Loan Before State Council P 18

CUBA

Cuba, Madagascar Open Cooperation Talks in Havana Q 1
Havana Comments on Nicaraguan Elections Q 1
Condemnation of Bolivia, Other Regimes Urged Q 2
Vietnamese Liberation Anniversary Commemorated Q 2

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 174 5 September 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

FAO Regional Conference Continues in Havana A 1
Second Day's Activities [Havana] A 1
Regional Center Proposal [Havana] A 1
ECLA Secretary's Arrival [Santa Clara] A 1

ARGENTINA

Argentina, Colombia Sign Nuclear Cooperation Agreement B 1
Details of New Grain Deal With PRC Outlined B 1

BOLIVIA

Press Secretary Denies Cabinet Crisis C 1
Bolivian Government Announces Economic Plan C 1
Ten Political Prisoners Freed in Santa Cruz [EL DIARIO 26 Aug] C 1

BRAZIL

Congress Approves Postponement of Municipal Elections D 1
President Figueiredo To Visit France in January 1981 D 1
Status of Refugees at Embassy in La Paz Reported D 1

CHILE

Christian Democrats Deny Alliance With Communists E 1
More Groups Support Plebiscite Alternatives E 1
Measures To Keep Order During Plebiscite Announced E 2
Human Rights Commission Denounces Arrest of 69 E 2
Chilean Spies Reportedly Detained in Peru E 2

PANAMA

No Agreement Reached Over Student Conflict N 1
Seminar Denounces 'Imperialist' Armies in Hemisphere N 1
Supreme Court Rejects Suit Against Canal Treaty N 1
[STAR & HERALD 4 Sep]

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Premier Price Returns From Visit to UK P 1
THE REPORTER on Guatemalan Reaction to Independence Moves P 1
[31 Aug]

COSTA RICA

Justice Minister Claims U.S. Withholding Narcotics Data P 1

EL SALVADOR

Military Crisis Reportedly Worsens; Majano Comments P 2
'Intense Struggle' P 2
Havana Reports Crisis P 2
Majano Issues Communique P 3
Majano Explains Position P 3
Radio Station Seized P 5
CITPA Commander Outlines Position P 6
High Command Holds Consultations P 7
San Salvador Station Comments P 7

GUATEMALA

Foreign Minister: Country Can Solve Own Problems P 9

NICARAGUA

Foreign Ministry Denies Official Travel Restricted P 9

CUBA

President Castro Inaugurates 1980-1981 School Term Q 1
Havana Announces Gromyko Visit in September Q 11
Cuba, Madagascar Sign Cooperation Agreements Q 11
Economic, Scientific, Cultural Accords Q 11
Trade Cooperation Agreement Q 11
Vietnamese Vice Defense Minister Visits Santiago Q 11

CARIBBEAN

Caribbean Foreign Ministers Conference Postponed S 1
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 30 Aug]

GRENADA

Coard Reports on Agreements With USSR, Eastern Europe S 1
Briefs: Grenadian Students To Cuba S 2

JAMAICA

Manley Confident of Election Victory S 2
Thompson Returns From Cuba, Ordered To Rest S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 30 Aug]

OTHER COUNTRIES

ECUADOR

Roldos Speaks at Taura Combat Wing Ceremony V 1

PARAGUAY

Defense Minister Admits Tacit Southern Cone Alliance V 1
[HOY 2 Sep]

PERU

Universities on Strike for Better Salaries V 1

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 175 8 September 1980

CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Energy Cooperation Meeting To Be Held in Caracas 10-11 Sep A 1
Brazilian Official: Operation Mercurio Still in Force A 1
Reportage on 16th FAO Regional Conference in Havana A 1
Warning on EEC Expansion [Havana] A 1
Discussion of Energy Problem [Havana] A 2

ARGENTINA

Justicialist Source Denies Rumors of Mrs Peron's Death B 1
General Says UK Has Designs on Antarctica [HERALD 7 Sep] B 1

BOLIVIA

Siles Zuazo Predicrs Imminent Fall of Government C 1
Gueiler Charged With Illegal Collection of Bonus Money C 1
Request for Gueiler's Release C 1
Radios Not Joining Government Network To Be Punished C 1

BRAZIL

Foreign Minister Affirms Political Asylum Principle D 1
Congress To Push Amendment Extending Terms of Office D 1
Government Allots Unlimited Funds For Investigations [O GLOBO 2 Sep] D 1
Briefs: New Industrial Federation President D 1

COLOMBIA

President Reaffirms Sovereignty Over Disputed Islands F 1
President Returns to Bogota F 2
Minister Says Nation To Trade With Cuba F 2
Border Delineation Talks With Venezuela Recess F 3
Peasants Flee Meta, Caqueta; Fear FARC Reprisals F 3
Defense Minister Denial F 3
President: Public Order 'Delicate' F 3
Jungle Area in Northwest Reportedly Militarized F 4
Police Report 560 Killed by Death Squad in 1980 F 4

PERU

Civil Guards Chief Sees Left Seeking Chaos; Press Comments J 1
Interior Minister Rejects Chief's Statement J 1
Civil Guards Chief Replaced J 2

PANAMA

Reportage on Taiwan Premier Sun's Official Visit N 1
Medals Exchanged N 1
Sun Holds Press Conference N 1
Two Panamenist Party Officers Arrested 6 Sep N 1
Party State of Emergency N 2
Party Official Speaks [LA PRENSA 7 Sep] N

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Premier Price's London Visit Detailed P 1

COSTA RICA

President Carazo Meets With Nicaragua's Arce P 1
Carazo Holds 2-Hour Meeting With Venezuela's Caldera P 2
Search for Nicaraguan Counterrevolutionaries Ordered P 2
Further Details P 2
Workers Accuse Banana Company of Violating Agreement P 2
Puntarenas Dockworkers Stage Work Stoppage P 3

EL SALVADOR

Army Heads Meet; Crisis Reportedly Resolved [EL DIARIO DE HOY 6 Sep] P 3
Talks Between Factions Continue P 4
Civilian 'Commanders' Visit Garrison P 4
General Order Cited [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 5 Sep] P 5
Managua Airs Report on Violence, Political Conflict P 5
Government Extends State of Siege for 30 Days P 6
Foreign Ministry Stops Issuing Passports P 7
Violence Continues; Death Toll Mounts P 7
Authorities Examine Bodies P 7
PRTC Claims Responsibility for Nightclub Fire P 8

GUATEMALA

Government Communique on Explosion Near National Palace P 8
Interior Minister Comments P 9
Bomb Said Foreign Made P 9
Lucas Criticizes Carter at Rally After Bombing P 9
Foreign Minister Castillo Receives Honduran Counterpart P 10
Guatemala, Dominican Republic Transfer Embassies to Tel Aviv P 11
Confrontations With Guerrillas Reported in Quiche P 11
Further Details on Casualties P 11
Democratic Front Protests Repression of Quiche Peasants P 11

HONDURAS

Foreign Minister Leaves for Guatemala P 12
Agreement Ends Bajo Aguan Peasant Strike P 12
Constituent Assembly Pardons 800 Prisoners P 13

NICARAGUA

Leaders Comment on Rejection of U.S. Loan P 13
Sergio Ramirez Explanation P 13
Tomas Borge Speech P 14
Relations Established With Saharan Democratic Arab Republic P 14
Ambassador to Guatemala Recalled 'For Consultations' P 15
Ministry Reports on Clash With Counterrevolutionaries P 15
Officials Announce Limits on Import of Luxury Items P 15

CUBA

Castro Awards Marti Order to Fabio Grobart Q 1
Increase in Aid to Developing Countries Urged Q 1
Foreign Minister Malmierca To Visit Denmark 9-10 Sep Q 1

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 176 9 September 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Continued Reportage on FAO Conference in Havana A 1
Cuba, FAO Aid Pacts [Havana] A 1
New Consultative Group [Havana] A 1
Conference Ends [Havana] A 1

ARGENTINA

Continuing State of Siege Sharply Criticized [HERALD 8 Sep] B 1
Threats to Editors Continue [HERALD 8 Sep] B 1
Army Secretary General Denies Pact With Neighbors B 2
Union Leaders Advocate Return of CGT B 2
Estimated Fuel Import Figures Announced [CLARIN 4 Sep] B 2

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza Urges Hard Work To Fight Economic Blockade C 1
Further Remarks C 1
Unit Commanders Meeting C 2
Opposition Leaders Denounce Crimes Against Miners [Havana] C 2
Exiles Report Regimental Rebellion Against Junta C 2
[Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL 8 Sep]
Bishops Analyze Relations With Government C 3
Mining Sector Receives Soviet Equipment C 3
Swiss Government Denies Recognizing Military Regime C 3

BRAZIL

Workers Party Leader Receives Death Threats D 1
Wave of Terrorism Spreads Fear Among People D 1

CHILE

Government Affirms Opposition Access to News Media E 1
Interior Ministry Denies Detention of Opposition Elements E 1
Corvalan Arrives in Romania for Official Visit [cross-reference] E 1

COLOMBIA

AFP: Cuba, USSR Reported Helping Guerrillas F 1
Venezuelan Embassy Denies Complicity in Drug Case F 1
First Ambassador to Iraq To Take Up Post F 2
General Says FARC Controls Bajo Pato Region F 2
Peasant Exodus F 3
Mines Minister Speaks on Need To Save Energy F 3
Guerrillas Reportedly Hold Summit on New Activities F 3
President Rules Out Amendments to Amnesty Bill F 4

PARAGUAY

Eaton's Trip Said Intended To Forestall Southern Bloc [LA TRIBUNA 7 Sep] H 1
Opposition Party Denounces Southern Cone 'Tacit Pact' [ABC COLOR 5 Sep] H 1

PERU

Civil Guard Reportedly in State of Rebellion J 1
Interior Minister: Situation Normal J 1
President Comments on Dismissal of Civil Guard Chief J 1
Police-Type Tear-Gas Bombs Used Against Newspaper Offices J 2

URUGUAY

Foreign Minister Terms Eaton Visit 'Positive' K 1
Armed Forces Commission Meets Colorado Party Leaders K 1

VENEZUELA

Chilean Residents Occupy Consulate To Protest Plebiscite L 1
End of Occupation L 1
Red Flag Guerrillas Rob Securities Company of Money, Weapons L 1

PANAMA

Communique Issued at End of Visit of Taiwan Premier N 1
[LA REPUBLICA 6 Sep]
Continued Reportage on Arrested Panamenist Party Leaders N 2
Detainees Released N 2
Accusation of Subversion [MATUTINO 8 Sep] N 2
Minister Says Government Rejects Military Bases [MATUTINO 6 Sep] N 3
Report on Graham Green Interview With Torrijos N 4
[LA REPUBLICA 31 Aug]
Paper Says Treaty Violates Nation's Sovereignty [LA PRENSA 7 Sep] N 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Economy Minister Discusses Commercial Activities P 1
Entry Requirements for Salvadorans Outlined P 1
Refinery Investigating Panel Censures Carazo P 2
Security Ministry Makes Changes in Police Commands P 2
Foreign Ministry Official To Visit Africa 20 Sep P 2

EL SALVADOR

Civilian Junta Members Address Message to Nation P 3
Majano Says Armed Forces Crisis Not Over Yet P 4
'Young' Salvadoran Officers Issue Communique P 6
Women in Mexican Embassy To Get Special Passports P 6
'Wave of Violence' Claims Additional Lives P 7

GUATEMALA

President Lucas Addresses Peace Rally P 7
Radio Says 500,000 Attended 7 Sep Rally P 10
Sabotage To Disrupt Rally P 10
Government To Regulate Sale of Explosives P 10
Interior Ministry Official Revealed as EGP Member P 11
'Spectacular News Conference' P 11
Torture, Plots Charged P 12
Ambassador to Panama Accused [Panama City CRITICA 5 Sep] P 13
Interior Minister Reacts To Barahona's Charges P 13
Former Vice President Denounces Government P 13
Army Reports on Guerrilla Attack in Quiche P 14

HONDURAS

Bilateral Commercial Agreement With Nicaragua Extended P 14

NICARAGUA

Ortega Says Nicaraguans Unsafe in Neighboring Nations P 15
Foreign Minister 'Not Able To Receive' Colombia's Turbay P 15
Borge Speaks at Human Rights Commission Installation P 16
Armed Forces Member Dismissed for 'Abuses' P 18
'Counterrevolutionaries' Enter Country From Honduras P 18
Havana Reports Clashes With 'Counterrevolutionaries' P 18
Literacy Crusade Congress Meets in Managua P 19

CUBA

Reportage on Former Guatemalan Official's Visit Q 1
Harassment of Newsmen Q 1
Solidarity With Guatemalan People Q 1
News Conference Q 2
Foreign Minister Malmierca To Visit Switzerland Q 3
Forum on Energy 'Rationalization' in Sugar Industry Opens Q 3
Castro Chairs Internationalist Teachers Seminar Q 3
Briefs: Sugar Harvest Seminar Q 3

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

UN Delegate Urges Economic Order in Developing Countries [Havana] S 1

JAMAICA

Export of Clothing to USSR Announced [DAILY GLEANER 3 Sep] S 1
Security Men Leave on Secret Mission to FRG [DAILY GLEANER 3 Sep] S 1

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 177 10 September 1980

ARGENTINA

U.S. Ambassador's Appointment Viewed With Reserve [CLARIN 7 Sep] B 1
Government Protests Chilean Interference With Oil Rig B 1
Junta Meeting B 2
Second Communique B 2
PSD Opposes Creation of 'Few Large Parties' [LA RAZON 6 Sep] B 3
More Papers, Ad Agency Harassed, Vandalized [HERALD 9 Sep] B 4
'National Congress' Backing Mrs Peron Scheduled [HERALD 9 Sep] B 4
Briefs: Grains to USSR; Tin Exports B 4

BOLIVIA

Bomb Explodes in La Paz; No Casualties Reported C 1
Interior Minister Releases Partial List of Detainees C 1
More Than 60 Drug Traffickers, Consumers Arrested C 1

CHILE

Foreign Ministry Communique on Argentine Oil Rig E 1
Armed Forces Warn Against Disrupting Plebiscite E 1
NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Interview With Luis Corvalan [4 Sep] E 2
Cardinal Silva Calls For 'Guarantees' for Plebiscite E 4
Antiplebiscite Disturbances in Santiago, Valparaiso E 5
Demonstrators Against Proposed Constitution Arrested E 5

COLOMBIA

President Discusses Development Plans for Guajira Area F 1
Turbay: State of Siege To Be Lifted if Bills Approved F 2

PARAGUAY

U.S. Envoy Eaton To Arrive Amid 'Climate of Expectation' H 1
LA TRIBUNA Speculates on Objectives of Eaton Visit [9 Sep] H 1
Agrarian Peasant Leagues Member Released From Jail [ABC COLOR 6 Sep] H 1

PERU

New Director General of Civil Guard Sworn In J 1
Civil Guard, Investigative Police Reported in Conflict J 1
APRA Leaders Promise To Struggle For Party Unity J 1

URUGUAY

Military Completes First Series of Talks With Parties K 1
General's Comments K 2

MEXICO

Castaneda Terms Relations With Cuba 'Good' [Havana] M 1
Cuba's Rodriguez in Mexico City for Development Symposium [Havana] M 1
Pemex Director on Tour To Discuss Oil Production M 1

PANAMA

Budget for 1981 To Total 350 Million Balboas N 1
Cabinet Authorizes Purchase of ITT Properties N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Military Sources Cited on Civil-Military Junta Crisis P 1
Majano Accepts General Order on Transfer of Officers P 1
Majano Asks For Defense Minister's Resignation P 2
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 6-7 Sep]
Church Leader Opposes Foreign Intervention [EL DIARIO DE HOY 8 Sep] P 3
Customs Policeman Kills Soviet Sailor in Argument P 3
Violence Continues To Claim Lives Throughout Country P 4
Peasants 'Executed' P 4
Bodies Found in Cities P 4
Deaths, DRU Activities Reported P 4

GUATEMALA

Government Issues Communique on Barahona's Charges P 5
[Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 9 Sep]
Anti-Guatemalan Terrorism Allegedly Coordinated Abroad P 6
Arms Smuggler Arrested on Border With Mexico P 6
Managua Reports Disappearance of Escuintla Bishop P 6
Murder, Disappearance, Bridge Demolition Reported P 6

HONDURAS

Clash With Sandinists Reported; Salvadoran Talks Due P 7

NICARAGUA

Delegation Obtains Aid at FAO Regional Meeting P 7
Ambassador to Guatemala Returns to Managua P 8
Commentator Attacks CIA Map of Nicaragua P 8
Sergio Ramirez Stresses Importance of Literacy P 9
Fernando Cardenal Transfered to Sandinist Youth [LA PRENSA 31 Aug] P 9
Coffeegrowers Statements Termed 'Reactionary' P 10
Union Says Government Officials Abusing Authority P 10
Briefs: Human Rights Conference Delegation P 10

CUBA

CIA Accused of Involvement in Drug Trafficking Q 1

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Taiwan Premier Arrives on Official Visit 8 Sep S 1

JAMAICA

Venezuelan Envoy Hails Castro as Great Leader [DAILY GLEANER 5 Sep] S 1

ST VINCENT

Premier Cato Heads Delegation to UN General Assembly S 1
[St George's Radio Free Grenada]

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 178 11 September 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Chilean Embassy Denies Rumors of Ambassador's Departure B 1
Foreign Ministry Silent B 1
Oil Platform To Remain B 1
Paraguayan Communist Party Members Reportedly Arrested B 1
Police Prohibit 'National Congress' for Mrs Peron B 2
YPF President Promises Oil Self-Sufficiency by 1982 B 2
Paper Considers Possible 'Southern Cone Bloc' [CLARIN 5 Sep] B 3

BOLIVIA

Armed Forces Issue Document on Goals, Projects C 1
Interior Minister Links UDP With Argentine Montoneros C 2
Foreign Ministry Studying Position on Andean Pact C 2
Spain To Maintain Relations With Garcia Meza Regime C 3
Finance Minister To Head Delegation to IMF Meeting C 3
ASBORA Negotiating Domestic Network Suspension C 3
Briefs: Argentine Credit for Railway C 3

BRAZIL

Opposition To Oppose Figueiredo's Visit to Chile D 1
Chilean Envoy Expresses Interest in Nuclear Agreement D 1
Uruguayan Foreign Minister Arrives on Visit D 1
Lula Charges Government Orchestrating Opposition Attacks D 1
Federal University Professors Call Strike D 2
Offshore Platform Accident Cuts Oil Production D 2
Briefs: Oil Production; Trade Deficit; Cost of Living D 2

CHILE

AFP: Torture of British Student Threatens UK Relations E 1
Ambassador in Argentina Comments on Oil Rig Incident E 1
Ambassador Recalled E 2
Negotiations To Resume E 2
State of Emergency Extended for Six More Months E 2
Finance Minister Sees 'Promising' Economic Future E 2
Valparaiso Bishop Supports Constitutional Draft E 2
PDC Leader Terms Upcoming Plebiscite 'Fraud' E 3
Violence, Arrests Reported in Downtown Santiago E 4
10 Bombs Found E 4

COLOMBIA

Meat Shipments to USSR To Proceed as Scheduled F 1
Strict Security Maintained in Neiva To Avert Violence F 1
Classes Suspended F 1
Briefs: Trade Agreement With Spain; Start of Coal Project; Oil Exploration Contracts F 1

ECUADOR

Arrival of Latin American Presidents Reported G 1
Government Seeking To Stabilize Price of Crude G 1
Texaco Told To Return 4.5 Million Barrels of Oil G 1

PARAGUAY

Press Reports U.S. Envoy Eaton Begins 'Significant' Visit H 1
[PATRIA 10 Sep]
HOY: Visit Stimulates Conjecture [10 Sep] H 1
Ambassador Lane's Tour of Country Lauded [HOY 10 Sep] H 1

PERU

Civil Guard Crisis Reported Solved by Three-Way Agreement J 1
Vice President To Represent Belaunde at Andean Summit J 1
Deputies Call For Chile's Return to Democratic Rule J 2
Paper Advises Caution in Normalizing Relations With Chile J 2
[EXPRESO 3 Sep]
Government Approves International Human Rights Agreements J 2

MEXICO

Communist Party Leader Martinez Verdugo Interviewed in Bucharest M 1
[Bucharest LUMEA 4 Sep]
Diplomatic Relations Established With North Korea [Havana] M 3
Cuba's Rodriguez Speaks at Planning Symposium [Havana] M 3

PANAMA

Industrial Cooperation Agreement Signed With Taiwan N 1
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 9 Sep]
Paper Says Attack on Minister Shows Cabinet Dispute N 1
[LA PRENSA 10 Sep]

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Price Urges Peaceful Settlement of UK-Guatemala Dispute P 1

COSTA RICA

President Carazo Announces Oil Prospecting Plans P 1
Support for Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Reiterated P 2

EL SALVADOR

U.S. Reportedly Planning More Aid to Junta P 2
San Salvador Airs Fuller Version of 8 Sep Resolution P 3
Majano Supports Action Against 'Extreme Rightist' Groups P 4
'Peasants' Seize Cathedral; Junta Meets With Ministers P 4
FDR Leader Urges Young Officers To Join Struggle P 4
Managua Reports Appointment of FDR Representative P 5
Thirty Civilians Killed in San Pedro Perulapan P 5

GUATEMALA

Officials Discuss Latest Subversive Acts P 5
Counterinsurgency Acitivity P 6
Managua Reports Military Forces Bomb Indian Town P 6
Terrorists Said To Be Using Austrian-Made Weapons P 6
Security Forces Disarm Large Quantity of Explosives P 6
Terrorist Dies in 7 Sep Amatitlan Highway Explosion P 6
ORPA Claims Credit for Attack on Former Police Chief P 7
Judge, Secretary Murdered by Unidentified Assailants P 7
Guatemalans Seek Refuge in Foreign Embassies P 7

NICARACUA

Officials Comment on Economic Concerns, Other Issues P 8
PRC Offers To Purchase Total Cotton Production P 15
Defense Ministry Denies Clash on Honduran Border P 16
MAP, FO, MILPAS Ask To Fight Counterrevolutionaries P 16
[LA PRENSA 2 Sep]
State Council Debates Disolution of Special Commission P 16
Cattleman Speaks Out on Behalf of Private Enterprise P 17
[LA PRENSA 2 Sep]
Briefs: Ambassador to Cuba; Ambassador to Japan P 17

CUBA

Castro Attends Ceremony To Honor Textbook Writers Q 1
Castro Greets Nicaragua on Independence Day [Radio Sandino] Q 1
Bulgaria's Zhivkov Receives Greetings Telegram From Castro [Sofia] Q 2
Guyana Minister Calls FAO Meeting Results Vital Q 2
Drive of Solidarity With Puerto Rico Begins Q 2
Machado Discusses Need for Good Sugar Harvest Q 3
Briefs: Libyan Revolution Anniversary Q 4

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

UN Envoy Stresses Need for New World Economic Order S 1

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Reportage on Taiwan Premier's Visit S 1
Increased Cooperation S 1
Ceremonial Award for Guzman S 2

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Self-Government Drive Gets Little Support S 2
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 5 Sep]

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 179 12 September 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Government Weighing Reply to Chile on Oil Rig Incident [HERALD 11 Sep] B 1
Oil Rig Operating Normally
Former Bolivian President Banzer Arrives B 1
Venezuelan Envoy Denies Existence of 'Southern Cone Pact' B 1
Briefs: Brazilian Air Mission B 1

BOLIVIA

Former FSB Presidential Candidate Denied U.S. Visa C 1
AFP: Government Silent in Face of Church Criticism C 1
Briefs: Andean Development Corporation Meeting; Gas Pipeline; Ambassadors Confirmed C 1

BRAZIL

Uruguayan Foreign Minister Opposes Rightist Pacts D 1
Federal Deputy To Be Tried Under Security Law D 1
Drought Situation Continues in Northern States [JORNAL DO BRASIL 9 Sep] D 1

CHILE

Pinochet Will Leave Presidency in 8 Years E 1
AFP: Voting in Plebiscite Normal Throughout Country E 1
Government Claims Opposition Plans To Distort Vote Results E 1
Pinochet Predicts Victory in Plebiscite E 2
Report on Pinochet Plebiscite Victory Speech E 2

COLOMBIA

Public Order Reestablished in Neiva F 1
Discussion of Extradition Bill Postponed F 1

ECUADOR

Visiting Presidents Attend Riobamba Anniversary Meeting G 1

URUGUAY

Army Chief Explains Refusal To Attend Eaton Meeting K 1
Navy Commander Sees U.S. Seeking 'Rapprochement' K 1
Briefs: Trade Balance Figures K 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

Integration Ministers Discuss CACM Organization P 1

EL SALVADOR

FDR Issues Communique on Majano, Gutierrez 'Feud' P 1

NICARAGUA

Former Defense Minister Larios Arrested P 2
Assassination Plot Denounced P 3
State Council Dissolves Commission on Professions P 4
Managua Mayor, Delegation Visit Prague P 5

CUBA

Malmierca Restates Support for Namibia in Paris Q 1
MPSP Marks Allende Ouster, Neto's Death Q 1
Statement on Chile Q 1
Message to Angola

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 180 15 September 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Reportage on Summit Meeting in Ecuador A 1
Joint Discussions A 1
Coffee Price Concern A 3
Code of Conduct A 3
Riobamba Declaration A 4
Royo's Comments [Panama City MATUTINO 13 Sep] A 5

ARGENTINA

Government Agrees to Appointment of New U.S. Envoy B 1
Galtieri Hints at 'Other Measures' in Beagle Conflict B 1
Peronists Concerned for Mrs Peron's Well-Being [HERALD 11 Sep] B 1
Catholic University Rector Admits Marxists in Church [HERALD 11 Sep] B 1
Martinez de Hoz Extols Free Enterprise System [HERALD 11 Sep] B 2
Annual, Monthly Inflation Rates Decline B 2

BOLIVIA

Interior Minister Announces Gueiler Can Leave C 1
Garcia Meza: Government To Sue Washington POST C 1
Banzer Supports Garcia Meza, Views Southern Cone Pact C 1
AFP: Banzer May Join Government C 2
Foreign Minister To Head Delegation to UN Next Month C 3
Bishops Issue Document on Relations With Government C 3
Security Forces Seize Subversive Literature in Tarija C 4

BRAZIL

Cooperation Agreements Signed With Uruguayan Minister D 1
President Decrees CSN May Have Civilian Members [JORNAL DO BRASIL 12 Sep] D 1
PT Leader Da Silva Charged Under Security Law D 1
Deputy Charged With Offending Generals Attacked D 2
Senator Repudiates Leftist, Rightist Campaigns D 2
Energy Minister Hails Results of OLADE Meeting D 2
Briefs: International Petroleum Risk Contract D 2

CHILE

Venezuelan Embassy Denies Harboring Refugees E 1
Reportage on Plebiscite Vote, Followup Events E 1
Final Tally E 1
Newspapers' Comments E 1
Pinochet Press Conference E 2
More on Press Conference E 3
Briefs: International Reserves, Trade Figures E 4

COLOMBIA

Colombian, Venezuelan Presidents Comment After Talks F 1
AFP: Army Prepares Offensive While Peasants Flee F 2

PERU

Vice President Terms Chilean Plebiscite 'Dubious' J 1
Foreign Minister Sees No Southern Cone Pact J 1
Occupation of Venezuelan Embassy Ends Peacefully J 1
Foreign Minister Comments J 1

PANAMA

Royo Summit Proposal Gains Regional Support N 1
LA PRENSA Attacks Royo for 'Selling False Image' [14 Sep] N 1
Tribunal Presid[illegible] [illegible]vites Foreign Counterparts to Elections N 1
[CR[illegible] [illegible]2 Sep]
Paper Says [illegible] others Sending Supplies to EL Salvador N 2
[illegible] [illegible]CA 13 Sep]

CENTRAL AMERIC[illegible]

Common Front on Coffee Prices To Be Formed P 1

EL SALVADOR

Christian Democrats Say Worst of Crisis Now Over P 1
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 11 Sep]
Security Strict at Gutierrez Home After Machinegun Attack P 1
150,000 Out on 12 Sep Strike Called by CUTS P 2
Labor, Business Activities 'Normal' P 2
Bus Owners Call Indefinite National Strike P 2
Military Begins 'Intensive' Antiguerrilla Operations P 2
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 13 Sep]
Government Troops Guarding Public Offices [Havana] P 3
FARN Leader on Army Crisis, Revolutionary Unity P 3
FARN Spokesman Explains Relationship With DRU P 4
Bombings, Fires, Kidnappings, Deaths Reported P 6

GUATEMALA

Foreign Ministry Has No Comment on Landau Appointment P 7
Nestle Pays $4.7 Million Ransom for De Lima's Release P 7
Stations Report Bombings, Murders, Disappearances P 7

HONDURAS

Sandinist Militia Attack on Las Manos Reported P 8
Minister: Cannot Confirm Report P 8

NICARAGUA

Cordova Rivas Speaks on U.S. Loan, Foreign Relations P 9
[LA PRENSA 7 Sep]
Paper Asks Clarification of U.S. Loan Conditions [LA PRENSA 5 Sep] P 11
Officials Hold News Conference on Larios Case P 11
Lenin Cerna Report P 11
Question Period P 12
New Testimony Links Larios With Somozists Abroad P 17
EPS Spokesman Terms Border Incident 'Unimportant' P 17

CUBA

Reportage, Reaction on Fatal Shooting of UN Diplomat Q 1
Interim Foreign Minister Comments Q 1
Roa Kouri Protests Q 2
Commentary Blames U.S. Q 3
Jamaica's Manley Talks With Castro on Brief Stopover Q 4
Bulgarian Deputy Trade Minister Heads Visiting Delegation Q 4

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICA

Government Refuses Cuban Scholarship Offer S 1
[Kingston DAILY GLEANER 9 Sep]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Joint Communique on Cooperation With Taiwan Signed S 1
End of Visit S 2

JAMAICA

Manley To Visit Venezuela for Oil Talks, Award S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 10 Sep]

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 181 16 September 1980

BOLIVIA

Foreign Ministry Reports Recognition by USSR, GDR C 1
Government To Protest 'Interventionism' at UN C 1
Interior Minister To Meet With Lidia Gueiler C 1
Garcia Meza Interviewed on Range of Topics C 1
Clandestine Government Represented at Andean Summit C 2
Arce Gomez Says Curfew To Be Maintained Indefinitely C 3

BRAZIL

Finance Ministry Concludes Trade Agreements With Poland D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 13 Sep]
Foreign Minister Defends Arms Sales to Iraq D 1
Visiting Italian Trade Official Favors Joint Ventures D 2
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 13 Sep]
Briefs: Delegation to UN Assembly; Drought in Bahia State; Consular Office in Argentina D 2

CHILE

Minister, Under Secretaries Submit Resignations E 1
Foreign Minister Condemns Attack on Lisbon Embassy E 1
Brazilian Army Minister Arrives, Comments on Figueiredo Visit E 1
New Law Reduces Sentences of Selected Prisoners E 1

COLOMBIA

Defense Minister: More Than 1,800 Guerrillas in Country F 1
Military Spokesmen on Amnesty F 1
Troops Control Four Major Cities on Strike Anniversary F 1

URUGUAY

Foreign Minister: We Do Not Support Southern Cone Pact K 1
Former Army Commander Meets With U.S. Envoy Eaton [EL PAIS 10 Sep] K 1
Socialist Party Members Arrested for Subversive Activities K 2

PANAMA

Groups Call for Recognition of El Salvador's FDR, DRU [Havana] N 1
Groups Hold Demonstrations N 1
Opposition Leader Voloj Demands Totally New Government N 1
Briefs: Entry Restriction on Salvadorans; Six-Month Public Debt Figure N 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Authorities Request Gunrunning Data From Panama P 1

EL SALVADOR

Gutierrez Reiterates Commitment to Peaceful Change P 1
ERP Official Says Final Offensive Near P 2
Junta Charged With Planning Mexican Newsman's Death P 2

HONDURAS

Havana: 30 U.S. Officers Arrive To Advise Regime P 3
Negotiators Continue Meetings With Salvadorans in Miami P 3
Brief: Naval Base Ceremony P 3

NICARAGUA

Officials Hold News Conference on Human Rights, Other Issues P 4
Cruz Says Lawyers Studying U.S. Government Loan Agreement [Havana] P 8
FSLN Releases Communique Reorganizing Cadres P 8
Ramirez Condemns LA PRENSA Support for Larios P 10
Interior Ministry Reports Counterrevolutionaries' Arrest P 12
Former EPS Member Granted Asylum in Costa Rican Embassy P 12
BARRICADA Reporters To Appear on Radio Moscow Program P 12
[BARRICADA 6 Sep]

CUBA

Gromyko Arrives in Havana on Official Visit Q 1
Rodriguez Delivers Funeral Oration for Slain Diplomat Q 1
Castro Congratulates Ethiopia on Revolution Anniversary Q 2
Special Ethiopian Envoy Arrives for Talks Q 2
Meeting With Castro Q 2
News Conference Q 2
Further Comments Q 3
FAR Celebration Q 4
SRV Deputy Defense Minister Demands U.S. Leave Guantanamo Q 4
U.S. Aid, Support for Honduras Outlined Q 5

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 182 17 September 1980

ARGENTINA

Naval Commander: Oil Rig Incident Was Chilean Provocation [CLARIN 14 Sep] B 1
Truckers Reportedly Harassed by Chilean Carabineros B 1
Foreign Ministry Denies Participation in Southern Pact B 2
Military Delegation To Visit Brazil 18 Sep [LA OPINION 13 Sep] B 2
Human Rights Group Reports Continuing Violations B 2
Regional Labor Groups Demand Reestablishment of CGT B 3

BOLIVIA

Gueiler Reportedly To Travel to Buenos Aires 18 Sep C 1
Foreign Ministry Rebuffs Andean Pact Position C 1
Paz Zamora Praise C 1
Clandestine Government Calls For Civil Disobedience C 2
Arce Foresees Resumption of U.S. Narcotics Aid C 2
[Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 16 Sep]

BRAZIL

Soviet Union Offers To Finance Two Hydroelectric Dams D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 13 Sep]
Foreign Minister Views Law of Sea Draft Agreement D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 10 Sep]
Government To Express Frustration With North-South Talks D 2
Comexport Firms Up Textile Deal With Poland [JORNAL DO BRASIL 11 Sep] D 2
Energy Minister Cals To Visit Czechoslovakia D 2
President Vows To Crack Down on Terrorists D 2

CHILE

Pinochet Reconfirms Cabinet Ministers, Vice Ministers E 1
Christian Democratic Leader Alleges Plebiscite Fraud E 1
Foreign Ministry Denies Secret Pact With Argentina E 2
French Embassy Disclaims Knowledge of Tank Deal E 2
Air Force Chief Lauds New Mirage Fighters E 2
Courts Override Military, Authorize Magazine E 2

COLOMBIA

Diplomatic Relations Established With Indonesia F 1
President Turbay Ayala Criticizes Amnesty International F 1
Nation To Import Oil Until Year 2000 F 1
Strict Military Controls Ordered For El Pato, Guayabero F 1
Violence Continues with Bombing in Medellin F 2
M-19 Mobile TV Unit Broadcasts Message F 2

PARAGUAY

Opposition Leaders Meet With Assistant Secretary Eaton H 1
[ULTIMA HORA 11 Sep]
Eaton Meeting Discusses Paraguayans Missing in Argentina H 1
[ULTIMA HORA 11 Sep]

Columnist Asks Purpose of Eaton Visit [HOY 12 Sep] H 2
Eaton Visit Linked To Soviet Interest in Yacyreta [HOY 15 Sep] H 2
Comment on Statement by New U.S. Ambassador [PATRIA 12 Sep] H 3

PANAMA

FER Leader Denies Links With Political Parties [LA PRENSA 10 Sep] N 1
FRAMPO Leader Calls For In-Depth Political Debate [LA REPUBLICA 14 Sep] N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

ERP Says It Used Chinese Rockets in Attack on U.S. Embassy P 1
FPL Claims Credit for Attack on Guatemalan Embassy P 1
New Group Threatens To Kill 'Enemies of the People' P 1
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 9-10 Sep]
Radio Roundups of Bombings, Shootings, Finding of Bodies P 1
15 Sep Roundup P 1
16 Sep Roundup P 2
Terrorists Reportedly Besiege Ciudad Delgado 14 Sep P 2
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 16 Sep]
200 Alleged Guerrillas Surround Aguilares, Later Withdraw P 3
Martinez Commando Unit Claims Credit for 11 Killings P 3
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 16 Sep]
Majano Calls for 'New Methods of Governing' P 3
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 16 Sep]

GUATEMALA

Grenade Hurled at Nicaraguan Embassy P 4

NICARAGUA

Further Report on Armed Clash on Honduran Border P 4
Defense Ministry Communique P 4
Speeches at Ceremony Commemorating Nandaime Heroes P 5
Carlos Jose Zamora P 5
Bayardo Arce Castano P 6
Victor Tirado Lopez P 8

CUBA

GRANMA Announces 'Drastic Measures' Against Hijackers Q 1
Trade Talks With Bulgarian Minister End With Agreement Q 1
Commentary Hails Upcoming Soviet-Cuban Space Mission Q 1
Briefs: Soviet Cosmonaut's Arrival; Visiting Czechoslovak Official; Teachers in Nicaragua; Delegations to CDR Anniversary; Port Work Review Meeting Q 2

CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA

Manley: Elections To Be Held When Machinery Ready S 1
[DAILY GLEANER 11 Sep]
Changes in Crime Act Regulations Introduced in House S 1
[DAILY GLEANER 11 Sep]
Manley Meets Algerian President Bendjedid 15 Sep S 2
[cross-reference]

AUSTRALASIA

Australia Threatens Boycott of European Defense Items M 1
Fraser: Australia Recognizes World Energy Role M 1
Briefs: Australian Uranium Project M 1

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Amir of Kuwait Continues Official Talks O 1
Meeting With Hussein [AFP] O 1
Briefings by Rithauddeen O 1
Zakaria Calls for UN-Supervised Kampuchean Election O 2
Delegation To Attend Islamic Conference in Morocco [AFP] O 2
Briefs: Austrian, Belgian Envoys' Farewell O 3

SINGAPORE

Government To Extend Territorial Sea Limit O 3
Dhanabalan Comments on Kampuchean Election, UN Vote O 3
STRAITS TIMES Cautions Against Hanoi Peace Moves [15 Sep] O 4

PHILIPPINES

Proposal Being Expedited for Marcos' Emergency Powers [AFP] P 1
Cardinal Sin on Bombings, Opposition to Marcos [AFP] P 1
Terrorist Group Uses Bomb Threat To Get Radio Spot [AFP] P 2

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 183 18 September 1980

CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Socialist International Meeting Ends in Caracas A 1

BOLIVIA

Gueiler Allegedly Refuses To Travel to Argentina C 1
President Says Church-State Relations Harmonious C 1
Garcia Meza Swears In New Supreme Court Members C 1

BRAZIL

Security Forces Linked To Recent Wave of Terrorism D 1
PDT Deputy To Seek Amnesty for Union Leaders D 1
Electoral Court Grants PDT Provisional Registration D 2
Army Charge Against Deputy Sent to Attorney General D 2
Justice Minister Warns Against Verbal Excess D 2
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 14 Sep]
Political Leaders Term National Situation 'Serious' D 2
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 16 Sep]

CHILE

Brazilian Defense Minister Meets With Pinochet E 1
Military Sources Deny Purchase of French Tanks E 1
Ambassador Says No Problems in Chile for Argentine Trucks E 1
Reaction to U.S. Court Decision on Letelier Case E 1
Briefs: Cooperation Agreement With Gabon E 1

COLOMBIA

International, Domestic Telex Outage Reported F 1
President Meets With Negotiators on Border Dispute F 1
Briefs: Uranium Potential; Meat Exports to USSR; Loan From Japan F 1

PARAGUAY

Reportage on 17 Sep Murder of Nicaraguan Ex-President Somoza H 1
Interior Ministry Communique H 1
Government Closes All Borders H 1
Airport Reportedly Paralyzed H 1
Report on Last Depar H 1
Aircraft Rumor Denied H 2
Reward Offered for Information H 2
Argentine ERP Terrorists Suspected H 2
Possible Killer Reported Seen H 2
Argentine Embassy Denies Asylum Report H 3
Four Suspects Detained H 3
List of Recovered Weapons H 3
Terrorists Reportedly Filmed Attack H 3

PERU

Minister: Peru-Bolivia Relations Depend on Gueiler Situation J 1
Diplomatic Ties Established With Papua New Guinea, Fiji J 1
University Student, Professor Demonstrations Continue in Lima J 1
Student Riot Reported J 2
Mines Minister Reports Oil Reserves Dropping Rapidly J 2
[EXPRESO 4 Sep]
Briefs: World Bank Loan; New Zealand Ambassador J 2

PANAMA

President Royo Meets With SDAR Interior Minister N 1
[MATUTINO 17 Sep]
Foreign Minister Terms Reagan Statements 'Absurd, Impossible' N 1
[CRITICA 17 Sep]
Salvadoran Brigade To Stage 'Self-Defense' Acts in Panama N 1
Further Details N 2
Paper Calls Panama 'Center of Aggression' Against Salvadorans N 2
[MATUTINO 17 Sep]
Briefs: New Energy Commission; Legislators to GDR N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Official Leaves for Parliamentary Conference in Zambia P 1

COSTA RICA

OIJ Official Denies Arms Investigation in Panama P 1
Nicaraguan Boat Seized for Illegal Fishing P 1
Cattlemen Complain of Nicaraguan Rustlers P 1
Authorities Investigate Sale of Passports P 1
Public Security Minister Exhibits Arsenal to Press P 2
Polisario Front Delegation Pays Goodwill Visit P 2
[LA NACION 9 Sep]

EL SALVADOR

Reportage on Occupation of OAS Offices P 3
Two Reported Dead P 3
Leftists' Demands P 3
OAS Officials Among Hostages P 4
Situation 'Normal' P 4
12 Hostages in Offices P 5
FDR Letter of Demands P 5
Telephone Contact P 6
Morales Ehrlich on Son's Trial, Attack on U.S. Embassy P 6
CRM Communique Explains FAPU Withdrawal P 7
[EL MUNDO 16 Sep]
Group Occupies Church To Celebrate Somoza's Murder P 8

GUATEMALA

EL IMPARCIAL: U.S. Helps Promote Marxism in Central America P 8
[17 Sep]
Coffee Association Replies to Villagran Boycott Call P 9

Violence Claims Lives of Additional Officials P 10
Military Commissioner [EL IMPARCIAL 9 Sep] P 10
Planning Official, Bodyguard P 10

HONDURAS

Bus Fare Protest Turns Into Bloody Clash P 10

NICARAGUA

Somoza Assassination Causes Widespread Reaction P 11
Celebrations Urged P 11
Junta Member Cordova Comments P 11
FSLN Communique P 11
Borge Comments P 12
State Council Member's Remarks P 12
Government Studying Attack on Embassy in Guatemala P 13
Carlos Nunez Expected To Be New State Council Head P 13
Briefs: Ambassadorial Appointments; Soviet Book Exhibit P 13

CUBA

Havana Cites TASS Report on Gromyko-Castro Talks Q 1
Castro Attends Mexican Embassy Reception Q 1
Foreign Minister Malmierca Ends European Tour Q 1
U.S. Blamed for 'Failure' of Special UN General Assembly Q 2
Hijacked Delta Airliner Returns to U.S. Q 2
Briefs: Oil Byproducts Meeting; Sugar Workers Salary Fund Q 2

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 184 19 September 1980

ARGENTINA

Police Issue Communique on Missing Paraguayan Communists B 1
Agreement Reached With Paraguay on Corpus Dam Construction B 2
Central Bank Accelerates Peso Devaluation B 2

BOLIVIA

Banzer Allows Followers To Participate in Government C 1
[PRESENCIA 15 Sep]
Arce Blames ELN for Attack on La Paz Bank C 1
Church Official Reconfirms Human Rights Violations C 1

BRAZIL

President Accepts Invitation To Visit Colombia D 1
Electoral Court Registers Workers Democratic Party D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 17 Sep]
Bar Association Upset at Police Kidnapping Investigation D 1
Briefs: Eletrobras President Resigns; Loan for Fishing Sector D 1

CHILE

Opposition Rejects Government Call for Unity E 1
Briefs: Import Figures; State Council President Resigns E 1

COLOMBIA

Rights Committee, El Pato Peasants Visit President F 1
Turbay Reply F 1

PARAGUAY

Continued Reportage, Reaction to Murder of Nicaragua's Somoza H 1
Argentine Montoneros Thought Involved H 1
AFP: Terrorists Flee to Argentina H 1
Killer Visits Argentine Home [HOY 18 Sep] H 2
Reward for Information Increased H 2
One Terrorist Killed, One Captured H 2
Borders Reopened for 'Merchandise' H 3
Scheduled Airline Flights Resume H 3
Border Restrictions Enumerated H 3
Somoza's Family Arrives H 3
Somoza's Body Sent to Miami H 4
Interior Minister Blames Marxists H 4
Ruling Party Issues Communique [ABC COLOR 18 Sep] H 4
Dissidents Charge Government Involvement H 5
Political Leaders on Assassination [HOY 18 Sep] H 5
Ruling Party Paper Comments [PATRIA 18 Sep] H 7
Second Paper Deplores Assassination [ABC COLOR 18 Sep] H 7

Editorial on Visits of Carter, Reagan Aides [EL PUEBLO 18 Sep] H 8
President Stroessner To Visit Taiwan 8-11 Oct [ABC COLOR 13 Sep] H 9
Briefs: New Australian, Colombian Ambassadors H 9

URUGUAY

Sources: Hopes for Immediate Political Opening 'Vanish' K 1
Antigovernment Group Accused of Creating Problems Abroad K 1

VENEZUELA

Government Sets Conditions for Attending November OPEC Summit L 1
Charges Dropped Against Four in Cuban Plane Explosion L 1
Briefs: New Guarico Governor; Oil Production Figures L 1

PANAMA

President Royo Comments on Somoza's Death N 1
Joint Communique Signed With Saharan Minister [CRITICA 18 Sep] N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carazo Declines To Comment on Somoza Death P 1
Government Silent P 1

EL SALVADOR

Police, Green Cross Confirm No Dead in OAS Takeover P 1
FDR Negotiating Commission P 1
Radios Report Shooting Incidents, Bombing P 2
Increased Military Patrols P 2
Communist Party Leader Says People's Victory Near [Havana] P 2
FDR Leader Asserts 'Struggle' in 'Final Stage' [Havana] P 3
National Resistance Group Explains Break With DRU P 4
FDR Releases Statement Hailing Somoza's Execution P 7

NICARAGUA

BARRICADA Assails LA PRENSA's Coverage of Larios Case P 7

CUBA

Hijackers To Be Returned to U.S. 'Immediately' Q 1
GRANMA Reports on Trial of Cuban Plane Saboteurs Q 1
Castro, Gromyko Hold Talks on 16-17 Sep Q 1
Gromyko Departure Q 2
TV Coverage of Cuban-Soviet Space Shot Outlined Q 2
Soviet Coverage [cross-reference] Q 3
Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Vrhovec Arrives Q 3
Castro Greets Bulgarian Leaders on Anniversary Q 3
[Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO 11 Sep]
Briefs: Teachers to Nicaragua Q 4

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 185 22 September 1980

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza Government Recognized by Austria, Hungary C 1
Soviet Charge d'Affaires Confirms Establishment of Relations C 1
Travel Association Concerned Over U.S. Tourism Restrictions C 1
Labor Federation Building Demolished; Leader Undergoes Surgery C 1
Former Minister Salazar Seeks Asylum in Argentina C 2
Salazar Leaves Argentina, Flies to Peru C 2
Bolivian Refugees Deny Arrival of Siles Zuazo in Lima C 2
Paz Zamora: Elected Government To Be Restored by 'Countercoup' C 2
[Paris LE MONDE 12 Sep]

BRAZIL

Police Reportedly Seize Ammunition Destined for Somoza D 1
Investigation of Somoza Murder Criticized D 1
Attorney General Asks for Indictment Against Deputy D 1

COLOMBIA

M-19 Interrupts TV Show, Launches 'Subversive' Harangue F 1
AFP Reports Army Thwarts Planned M-19 Summit F 1

PARAGUAY

Continued Reportage, Reaction to Murder of Nicaragua's Somoza H 1
Police Continue Search H 1
Assistance of Argentine Police H 1
Background of Woman Terrorist [HOY 21 Sep] H 1
Report on Yrurzun Shootout [HOY 19 Sep] H 2
Background of Terrorist Yrurzun H 2
Police: No Terrorists Arrested [HOY 19 Sep] H 3
Borders Remain Closed [ABC COLOR 20 Sep] H 3
Strict Control of Highways H 3
International Airline Flights Resume H 4
Argentine, Brazilian Papers Seized H 4
[Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL 20 Sep]
Radio Itapiru Broadcasts Suspended [HOY 20 Sep] H 4
Stroessner Presents Condolences [ABC COLOR 19 Sep] H 4
Senate Motion on Assassination [ABC COLOR 19 Sep] H 5
Political Parties Condemn Assassination [ABC COLOR 19 Sep] H 5
Stroessner Congratulates Nicaraguan Junta on National Day H 5
[LA TRIBUNA 16 Sep]
Briefs: Import-Export Figures H 5

PERU

Prime Minister Ulloa Comments on Somoza Assassination J 1
Students Occupy UN Information Office 18 Sep J 1
Copper Workers Call 48-Hour Strike 19 Sep J 1

MEXICO

Honduran Economic Secretary Arrives for Trade Talks M 1
President Says Country To Be Self-Sufficient in Food M 1
Political Parties Blame CIA for Somoza Death M 1

PANAMA

Government Will Not Recognize Bolivian Regime [CRITICA 20 Sep] N 1
President Lists Conditions for Building New Canal N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President, U.S. Envoy Meet To Discuss Regional Concerns P 1
Government Declares National Emergency Due to Cacao Disease P 1

EL SALVADOR

Reportage on Occupation of OAS Offices P 1
Hostages' Status Clarified [EL DIARIO DE HOY 16 Sep]
Most FDR Demands Rejected P 2
OAS Envoy Appointed P 2
Further Details [EL DIARIO DE HOY 20 Sep] P 2
Junta Members Comment on Current Topics P 3
Morales Ehrlich Interviewed P 3
Majano, Gutierrez Quoted P 4
Armed Forces To 'Use All Resources' To Fight Terrorism P 5
FDR Claims Responsibility for Church Occupations P 6
DRU Communique Analyzes Internal Army Crisis P 6
[API NEWS Vol II, No 163]
New Anticommunist Death Squad Established P 7
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 20 Sep]

GUATEMALA

New Guerrilla Front Begins Operating in Huehuetenango P 7
Coca Cola Security Chief Shot to Death P 8

HONDURAS

Foreign Secretary To Go to UN; Continue Border Talks in Lima P 8
Foreign Secretary Denies Reports on Demarcation Remarks [TIEMPO 4 Sep] P 9
President Appoints Cabinet Under Secretaries P 9

NICARAGUA

Government Recalls Diplomats To Forestall Attacks P 10
Borge To Respond to Charges on Somoza Killing P 10
Junta Member Cruz Comments on $75 Million U.S. Loan[LA PRENSA 14 Sep] P 11
Officials Discuss Labor-Management, Somoza Moneys P 12
Briefs: Unemployment Rate Drop P 14

CUBA

Brezhnev, Castro Congratulate Soviet, Cuban Cosmonauts Q 1
Havana Radio Contrasts Space Mission, U.S. Statements Q 1
Havana Radio Notes Fate of Hijackers Returned to U.S. Q 2
Decision of Venezuelan Military Prosecutor Attacked Q 2
Briefs: Peace Parliament Delegation; International Tourism Seminar Q 2

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 186 23 September 1980

CONTENTS

BOLIVIA

Czechoslovakia Recognizes Garcia Meza Regime C 1
Ambassadors to Argentina, Uruguay, EEC Appointed C 1
Possible Siles Zuazo Presence at UN Denounced C 1
President Garcia Meza Outlines Government Policies C 2
Cardinal Terms Meeting With Garcia Meza 'Positive' [PRESENCIA 18 Sep] C 6

BRAZIL

Foreign Ministry Source: Arms Sales to Iraq To Continue D 1
Rio de Janeiro Papers on Somoza's Death, Brazilian Arms D 1

COLOMBIA

New 'Irregularities' Surface in Soviet Beef Deal F 1
AFP: Border Agreement With Venezuela To Be Signed 10 Nov F 1
Amnesty International Seeks Torture Investigation F 1
Board Changes Country's Monetary Policies F 1
M-19 Communique States Conditions for Surrender F 1
Briefs: Railroad Debt F 1

PARAGUAY

Continued Reportage, Reaction to Murder of Nicaragua's Somoza H 1
Government Reportedly Discusses Murder [HOY 20 Sep] H 1
Opposition Leader Discusses Murder [HOY 22 Sep] H 1
Four More Suspects Identified H 1
LA TRIBUNA Questions Eaton's View of Communist Infiltration [13 Sep] H 2
Briefs: Cost of Living H 2

PERU

Ulloa To Request Increased Funds From World Bank J 1
Strike Movement Spreads to Various Inland Cities J 1
Government Warns Against Disorder J 1

PANAMA

Panama To Demand OAS Resolve Cuban Participation Issue [MATUTINO 19 Sep] N 1
Salvadoran Commandos Threaten Violence at U.S. Installations [LA PRENSA 19 Sep] N 1
Paper Reports on U.S. Training, Arms for El Salvador [Havana] N 1
President Remarks on Food Shortages, Salvadoran Situation [CRITICA 19 Sep] N 2
Opposition Candidate Charges Administrative Corruption N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Finance Minister Comments on 'Positive' European Trip P 1

EL SALVADOR

Government Not Participating in OAS-FDR Talks P 1
Commentary Analyzes U.S. Ambassador's 'Mistaken' Views P 1
Majano Backs Armed Action Against Rightist Groups P 3
[Madrid EL PAIS 10 Sep]
Armed Forces To Protect Harvest Workers P 3
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 18 Sep]
FARN Ernesto Jovel Killed in 'Accident' P 4
FARN Issues 'War Bulletin' on Latest Activity P 4
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 22 Sep]
New Group Attempts To Occupy Apostolic Nunciature P 5
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 22 Sep]
New Organization Calls for Amnesty Bill P 5
Briefs: Ambassador to Brazil P 5

GUATEMALA

Army Conducts Antiguerrilla Operation in Quezaltenango P 5
Five Military Policemen Ambushed, Killed P 6

HONDURAS

Deputy Foreign Secretary: No Peace Treaty This Year P 6

NICARAGUA

Minister Leaves for Miami To Negotiate Extraditions P 7
Officials Discuss Problems, Call For Sacrifices P 7
Borge on Problems P 7
Cruz on Austerity P 9
State Council Approves Amendment to Labor Code P 10
Political Parties Issue Advertisement on Elections P 10
[LA PRENSA 14 Sep]
COSEP Refutes Charges of Involvement in Larios' Plans P 12
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 13 Sep]
Students Set To Depart for USSR, Hungary P 12
Briefs: Swedish Aid P 12

CUBA

Reportage On 18-21 Sep Visit of Yugoslavia's Vrhovec Q 1
Malmierca, Vrhovec Meeting Q 1
Malmierca, Vrhovec Dinner Toasts [TANJUG] Q 1
Island of Youth Visit [TANJUG] Q 3
Meeting With Castro [TANJUG] Q 3
Vrhovec Departure [TANJUG] Q 4
Foreign Ministry Statement Q 4
GDR Defense Minister Makes Brief Stopover Q 5
Aranaburo Discusses Interparliamentary Union Meeting, U.S. Q 5

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 187 24 September 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Foreign Ministry Annoyed With Bolivian Interior Minister B 1
Interior Minister Briefs President on Political Activity B 1
Wheat Harvest Estimated To Be 10 Million Tons B 1
Air Force Chief Stresses Importance of Air Power B 1
Unitas 21 Naval Maneuvers Begin Off Atlantic Coast B 2
Justicialist Party Vice President Detained by Police B 2

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza Comments on Communism, Soviet Aid C 1
Former Press Minister Pena Franco Released C 1
Former Banzer Ministers To Attend IMF Meeting C 1
Government Launches 'All-Out War' Against Drugs [EL DIARIO 12 Sep] C 2
Former Minister Denies Government Drug Trafficking C 2
Swedish Labor Leader, Others Reportedly Detained C 3
Foreign Union Leaders Expelled C 3

BRAZIL

Government Not Worried About Iranian-Iraqi Conflict D 1
Petrobras May Implement Fuel Rationing Due to Iran-Iraqi War D 1
UAE Minister Pledges To Supply Petroleum D 1
Visit Cut Short D 1
Government Signs Cooperation Accord With EEC D 1
Trade With EEC D 3
Briefs: Balance of Payments Figures; Petroleum Prospecting Contract; Argentine Natural Gas; Gasoline Consumption D 3

CHILE

Presidential, Junta Functions Outlined E 1
Pinochet: 'Dark Days of the Past Are Over' E 1
Briefs: Delegation to UN Assembly; New Ambassador to Sudan; Japanese Youth Delegation E 1

ECUADOR

Bolivian Exile Siles Zuazo Visits Quito G 1
Airport Press Conference G 1
Presidential Meeting, Departure G 1
Minister Notes 'Positive Results' of OPEC Meeting G 2

PARAGUAY

President Stroessner Postpones Visit to Taiwan H 1
Continued Reportage on Aftermath of Somoza Assassination H 1
Border With Argentina Reopened H 1
Special Crossing Permit Required H 1
Army Joins Search for Assassins H 1
Accused Argentines Deny Involvement H 1
Accused Assassin's Alibi Denied H 2
Chief Investigator's Press Conference H 2

PANAMA

Salvadoran DRU Clarifies Anti-U.S. Operations Warning N 1
President Royo Interviewed on Upcoming Elections N 1
Electrical Workers Meet Royo, Assail Salvadoran Junta N 2
Briefs: New Indian Ambassador N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Energy Minister Says No Foreign Contracts for Oil Extraction P 1
Agriculture Minister Denies Black Sigatoka Outbreak P 1

EL SALVADOR

Reportage on Continued Occupation of OAS Offices P 1
Beginning of Negotiations P 1
Occupiers' Criticisms P 2
Hostage's Comments on Conditions P 2
Junta Members Explain Plans, Goals to People P 2
National Guard Patrol Attacked From Cathedral P 4

GUATEMALA

No Plans To Withdraw Ambassador in Nicaragua P 4
Machinegunning, Bombing Noted as Violence Continues P 4

HONDURAS

Government Approves New U.S. Ambassador P 5
Education Group Denounces Officer's Ties to Somozists P 5
[TIEMPO 11 Sep]

NICARAGUA

Nicaragua To Ask United States To Extradite Somozists P 6
Tomas Borge Comments on Christianity, Revolution P 6
Ambush on Border Kills Two Soldiers, One CDS Member P 7
Official Outlines Aims of Proposed Work-Study Program P 7
Correction to FSLN Communique on Cadre Reorganization P 8

CUBA

Malmierca Leaves for Iraq, Iran With Castro Messages Q 1
Last 11 Cubans at U.S. Interests Office Leave Q 1
Raul Castro Lauds First Cuban in Space Q 1
Briefs: Holguin Party Assembly; Villa Clara Party Assembly Q 2

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 188 25 September 1980

ARGENTINA

Interior Minister Sees Continued Military Rule [LA PRENSA 12 Sep] B 1
Politicians Criticize Police Chief's Communique [CRONICA 20 Sep] B 1
Habeas Corpus Filed on Behalf of 329 Persons B 2
New Broadcasting Law Prompts Sale of 66 Stations [HERALD 16 Sep] B 3
Briefs: Cooperation Agreement With Haiti; Brazilian Apostolic Nuncio; Taiwan Exhibition B 3

BOLIVIA

Mexican Embassy Obtains Safeconducts for 36 Refugees C 1
'Extremists' Attack Army Patrol; Three Killed C 1
Uranium Concentration Plant Begins Operations C 1

BRAZIL

Foreign Minister Addresses UN General Assembly [O GLOBO 23 Sep] D 1
Semi-Annual Trade Figures for Latin American Countries D 3

CHILE

Ex-President Frei Proposes Democratic Formula for Nation [Madrid EL PAIS 12 Sep] E 1
Briefs: New Navy Appointments E 2

PARAGUAY

Foreign Ministry Sources Expect Break With Nicaragua H 1
Press Commentaries on Assassination of Nicaragua's Somoza H 1
'National Agreement' Organization Criticized [PATRIA 21 Sep] H 1
Columnist on Nicaraguan Role [PATRIA 21 Sep] H 2
Disruption of Peaceful Society Unjustifiable [ULTIMA HORA 17 Sep] H 2
Closure of Borders Criticized [ABC COLOR 22 Sep] H 3
Columnist Sees Lesson To Be Learned [ABC COLOR 21 Sep] H 4

PERU

Soviet Envoy: USSR Holds to Proposal on Olmos Project J 1
Government Pledges To Pay Off Foreign Debt J 1
National Bank Workers End Strike, Resume Work J 1
Briefs: Public, Private Sectors Pay Raise J 1

URUGUAY

Land Claim Made to Brazil To Be Updated K 1
Defense Minister Regrets Somoza Assassination K 1
Possibility of Election Postponement Raised K 1

MEXICO

Anniversary of Relations With USSR 'Celebrated' M 1
Official Comments on Energy Plan, Sales Contracts M 1
President Reaffirms Protection of Pacific Economic Zone M 1
M 1

PANAMA

FRENO Communique Explains Stand Against Elections N 1
Briefs: Trade Accord With Guatemala N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Safeconducts Sought for Guatemalans in Embassy P 1
Leftist Groups Pledge To Aid Salvadoran Guerrillas P 1
Costa Rican Vanguardist Youth Conclude Congress [Havana] P 1
Briefs: Rice Sales P 1

EL SALVADOR

Official Asks FDR To Respect OAS Hostages' Rights P 2
Peace Treaty With Honduras Expected by November P 2
COPREFA Reports on Guerrillas' Activities P 2
FPL in Morazan [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 23 Sep] P 2
'Subversion' in La Libertad [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 23 Sep] P 3
'Surprise Attack' on Guadalupe [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 23 Sep] P 3
Actions in Various Departments [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 24 Sep] P 4
FAPU Members Occupy Church To Support OAS Occupiers P 4
Extremists Harass Coffee Workers in Some Sectors [EL MUNDO 23 Sep] P 5
Foreigners Seen Among Guerrillas in San Vicente [EL DIARIO DE HOY 23 Sep] P 5
New Group Vows To 'Wipe Out' Guerrillas P 5
ISTA Condemns Attempt on Life of Its President P 6
ANDES, School Groups Call for End to School Year P 6

GUATEMALA

Church in Exile Denounces Army Massacres [Havana] P 6
'Powerful' Terrorist Bomb Explodes in Office P 7

HONDURAS

Flood Damage Estimated at $2.5 Million P 7

NICARAGUA

Foreign Ministry Official on Iranian-Iraqi Conflict P 7
Operation Against 'Counterrevolutionary Groups' Planned P 8
Army Kills 'Counterrevolutionary' Leader P 8
Carlos Nunez Elected State Council President P 9
Christian Solidarity Council With El Salvador Formed P 9
International Human Rights, Unemployment Seminar Opens P 9
More Than 1,000 People Critically Affected By Floods P 10
Ministry Official Discusses Antimalaria Program P 10

CUBA

Castro Sees Malmierca Off on Trip to Iraq, Iran Q 1
Arrival in Syria [Damascus] Q 1
Raul Castro Visits Soviet Union 17-24 Sep [cross-reference] Q 1
U.S. Decision To Send 'Antisocials' to Puerto Rico Noted Q 1

CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA

Manley Returns Home, Comments on Trip [DAILY GLEANER 19 Sep] S 1
Incumbent Party's Manifesto for Elections Published [DAILY GLEANER 19 Sep] S 1

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 189 26 September 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Economy Minister Leaves for Meetings in United States B 1
EL ECONOMISTA Analyzes Foreign Debt Situation [5-11 Sep] B 1
Energy Secretariat Expects No Fuel Shortages [LA OPINION 25 Sep] B 2
FIP Protests Action Against Former La Rioja Governor B 2

BOLIVIA

ICFTU To Sue Interior Minister for Stolen Funds C 1
Police Arrest 300 for Lack of Identification Papers C 1
Briefs: Hydrocarbons Agreement With Colombia; Tin Shipment to Colombia; Trade Balance Figures; Cost of Living Increase

BRAZIL

Petroleum Imports To Be Reduced by $1 Billion D 1
Supplies From Iraq Suspended D 1
Chamber of Deputies Approves Figueiredo Trip to Chile D 1
Rumors Link Somoza to 'Mysterious Cargo' to Paraguay [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 24 Sep] D 1
Anticommunist Organization Accused of Bomb Attacks [JORNAL DO BRASIL 19 Sep] D 2
Report on Interview With Former Communist Party Chief [O GLOBO 20 Sep] D 3
Briefs: Foreign Loan Situation D 3

COLOMBIA

Important M-19 Leader Arrested by Army F 1
Arrests in Bogota F 1
Regional Leaders Arrested F 1

PARAGUAY

Continued Reportage on Aftermath of Somoza Assassination H 1
Security Forces Intensify Dragnet [ABC COLOR 25 Sep] H 1
Police To Register Foreigners [HOY 25 Sep] H 1
Border Traffic Reported Normal [ABC COLOR 25 Sep] H 1
Accused Terrorist Denies Role [HOY 25 Sep] H 2
EL PUEBLO Scores Media 'Hypocrisy' in Somoza Coverage [25 Sep] H 3
Briefs: Foreign Minister to UN; Military Delegation to Uruguay; Commerce-Industry Minister Reinstated; Aluminum Plant Project H 4

PERU

Bolivia Accused of Detaining Foreign Union Leaders J 1
Mining Minister Sees Oil Reserves Exhausted in 3 Years J 1
Eleven Justices Dismissed in Supreme Court Shakeup J 1
Minister Denies State-Owned Agencies To Go to Private Hands [EXPRESO 17 Sep] J 2
Government To Pay Compensation to Media Owners J 2
Briefs: Cuban Refugees to Canada J 2

VENEZUELA

Government Offers To Mediate Between Iran, Iraq L 1
No Deadline Set for Colombian Border Agreement L 1
Energy Minister Hints OPEC Summit Meeting Unlikely L 1

PANAMA

Liberal Officials Report Electoral 'Irregularities' [LA PRENSA 23 Sep] N 1
Paper Says Regime Prevents Arias From Speaking to Nation [LA PRENSA 25 Sep] N 1
Station Denies Report N 1
Political Union Calls For Abstaining From Voting [LA PRENSA 25 Sep] N 2
Columnist Scores U.S. 'Violations' of Canal Treaty [MATUTINO 22 Sep] N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Rice Surplus, Sales to Nicaragua Increase P 1

EL SALVADOR

Junta Member Duarte Appeals for People's Unity P 1
Duarte Comments on Left's 'War of Attrition' P 2
Government Condemns Attack on Land Reform Official P 3
Government Dissolves Electrical Workers Union P 3
Violence Death Toll Climbs to 60 in Past 48 Hours P 3
Explosions, More Deaths P 4
Extremists Attack Treasury Police Post in Guazaba [EL MUNDO 24 Sep] P 4
Paper Views Internal War Among Leftist Groups [EL DIARIO DE HOY 25 Sep] P 4

GUATEMALA

Literacy Campaign, Social Programs Planned P 5
Measures Taken Against Coffee Rust Near Border P 5

HONDURAS

Salvadoran Helicopter Attacks Refugees in Border Area P 6
Government Acting To Deal With Nicaraguan Guardsmen P 6
Minister Denies Presence of Coffee Rust P 6
Businessmen Said Concerned Over Nicaraguan Import Reduction P 7
Briefs: Governors Sworn In P 7

NICARAGUA

Junta Member Cruz on 1981 Reactivation Plan, Devaluation P 8
Eden Pastora Views Somoza Killing, Related Matters P 9
Commentary: Reagan Continues Advocating Use of Force P 9
State Council Demands Controls on Somozists in Honduras P 9
Relief Efforts Being Organized for Flooded Areas P 10
Sandinist Youth Announces First National Assembly P 10

CUBA

Rodriguez Llompart Hails Soviet-Cuban Cooperation Q 1
Embassy Reacts to Dominican Refusal of Scholarships [Radio Free Grenada] Q 1
Commentary on Carter Popularity, Reagan Difficulties Q 2
Briefs: Puerto Rican Anniversary; Soviet Exhibit Q 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

GUYANA

Joint Fishing Company To Be Set Up With Libya [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 22 Sep] V 1
U.S., Others Blamed for Failure of UN Session V 1

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 190 29 September 1980

ARGENTINA

Bomb Reported Deactivated in Front of U.S. Embassy B 1
Incidents Reported Affecting Relations With Chile B 1
Navy Seizes Chilean Trawler B 1
Boat Escorted Into Port B 1
Chilean Army Officers Detained B 1
Argentine, Chilean Foreign Ministers Discuss Relations B 2
Briefs: Trade With Spain B 2

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza Government Recognized by India, Sweden C 1
Junta Statute: Junta, Not President, To Lead Nation C 1
Government Decree Requests Citizenry's Cooperation [PRESENCIA 19 Sep] C 2
Government Decree Declares 1967 Constitution in Force [PRESENCIA 19 Sep] C 2
Commission To Advise President Created [PRESENCIA 19 Sep] C 3
Briefs: Agricultural Cooperation With Taiwan; Wheat Imports From Argentina C 4

COLOMBIA

President Turbay Explains View of Amnesty Law F 1
Letter Says M-19 Willing To Accept Proposed Amnesty F 1

PARAGUAY

Continued Reportage on Aftermath of Somoza Assassination H 1
Police: Killers Still in Country [LA TRIBUNA 26 Sep] H 1
Antiterrorist Dragnets, Raids Continue [ABC COLOR 27 Sep] H 1
Montonero Leader Denies Involvement [ABC COLOR 26 Sep] H 1
Accused Peronist Denies Involvement [ABC COLOR 26 Sep] H 1
Status of Borders Reported [ABC COLOR 27 Sep] H 2
Interior Official on Registering Foreigners H 2
Documentation Requirements Clarified [HOY 26 Sep] H 3
Control Measures Irritate Argentina [HOY 27 Sep] H 3

VENEZUELA

Indicted Terrorists Absolved in Cuban Plane Bombing L 1
Herrera Campins Reject Castro Criticism L 1
Cuba 'Virtually Breaks Relations' L 1
Minister Outlines New 5-Year Oil Production Plan L 1
Red Flag Guerrillas 'Resurface' in Attack on Clinic L 2

PANAMA

Torrijos Comments on Elections, Relations With El Salvador N 1
Government-Owned Newspaper Offers Space to Arias [LA REPUBLICA 25 Sep] N 2
PDC Candidate: Government Must Not Win by Default [LA REPUBLICA 23 Sep] N 2
Student Pressure Forces Relocation of Voting Booths [LA PRENSA 26 Sep] N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carazo Lists Measures To Deal With Trade Deficit P 1

EL SALVADOR

FDR's Occupation of OAS Offices Continues P 3
Hostage Released P 3
FDR Scores Increased U.S. 'Interventionism' [EL MUNDO 23 Sep] P 4
Majano Comments on Future of Salvadoran Process [San Jose LA NACION 19 Sep] P 4
Military Reports 20 Guerrillas Killed in Clash P 6
FDR Notes 18 Armed Clashes Occurring 27 Sep [Havana] P 6
FPL Denounces Junta's 'Genocidal' Plans P 6
Bishopric Official Charges Church Persecuted by Right P 7

GUATEMALA

U.S. Will Not Seek Approval for New Ambassador P 8
Salvadoran Navy Vessel Attacks Fishing Boat P 8
Minister Warns Nicaraguan Exiles About Activities P 8
No Arrests Made in Killing of Departmental Official P 8

HONDURAS

Officials Silent About Alleged Salvadoran Incursion P 9
Army Patrol Repels Sandinist Platoon, Kills Three P 10
Nicaraguan Residents To Be Relocated Far From Border P 10

NICARAGUA

Leaders Comment on Iran-Iraq Conflict, Other Issues P 10
Junta Members Answer Clergy Representatives' Questions P 11
Culture Minister Discusses Communism, Sandinist Revolution P 15
Cruz Comments on Self-Sufficiency, Other Issues [LA PRENSA 17 Sep] P 16
Bayardo Arce Discusses New FSLN Internal Structure [BARRICADA 17 Sep] P 17
Plan To Boycott Sugar Harvest Thwarted P 20
Briefs: Meat Exports P 20

CUBA

Public Rally Marks CDR Anniversary 27 Sep Q 1
Castro Speech Q 2
Ugandan Chief of State Arrives on Official Visit Q 9
El Salvador's Majano Termed 'U.S. Ace To Be Played' Q 9
Briefs: Delegations to CDR Anniversary Q 10

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 191 30 September 1980

ARGENTINA

Chilean Official Discusses Trawler, Army Officers Incidents [HERALD 28 Sep] B 1
Energy Secretary Assesses Impact of Iran-Iraq Conflict [HERALD 28 Sep] B 1
Foreign Minister Addresses UN General Assembly Session B 2
Editorial Criticizes Pastor Speech [HERALD 26 Sep] B 4
Briefs: Maritime Secretary to FRG; Business Executives to Antarctica; British Agriculture, Fishing Minister; Costa Rican Economy Minister; Oil Prospecting Contracts; Increase in Oil Production, Imports; Gross Domestic Product Growth B 5

BRAZIL

Petroleum Imports From Iraq Drop by 80 Percent [JORNAL DO BRASIL 24 Sep] D 1
Petrobras Begins To Use Strategic Oil Reserve [O GLOBO 27 Sep] D 1
Minister: USSR May Prospect for Oil Under Risk Contract [JORNAL DO BRASIL 28 Sep] D 1
Central Bank President Advocates Use of Petrodollar Loans [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 16 Sep] D 2

PARAGUAY

Press Comment on Aftermath of Somoza Assassination H 1
Regime Must Learn Lesson [EL PUEBLO 25 Sep] H 1
Government Should Not Overreact [LA TRIBUNA 27 Sep] H 2
Argentine Paper's View Rejected [HOY 26 Sep] H 3

PERU

Ulloa Says Cuba Will Be Readmitted to IMF, World Bank J 1
Navy To Build Two Missile-Launching Ships J 1
Briefs: French Interest in Oil Exploration J 1

VENEZUELA

Foreign Ministry Issues Communique on Castro Statement L 1

MEXICO

Arabs Said To Favor 'Unlimited' Investment in Country M 1
Hurricane Hermine Causes Drop in Oil Production M 1
Government To Increase Oil Exports in 1981 M 1
PCM Denounces 'Unjustified' Arrest of Former Guerrillas M 1

PANAMA

PRD Wins 12 of 19 Legislative Seats in Elections N 1
Irregularities, Disorganization Reported [STAR AND HERALD 29 Sep] N 1
Salvadoran Workers Reportedly Tortured After Departure [LA REPUBLICA 25 Sep] N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Banana Worker Details Labor Union Abuses [LA NACION 24 Sep] P 1
Agriculture Minister: Banana Disease Under Control P 2
Briefs: New Public Works Minister P 2

EL SALVADOR

Diplomatic Sources Urge Proof of Mercenary Claims P 2
Violence Claims 33 Lives in Past 24 Hours P 3
FARN Commander Comments on Revolutionary Struggle P 3

HONDURAS

Governor Reports Armed Clash With Nicaraguans P 5
Organizations Demand Expulsion of Nicaraguan Guardsmen P 5
Workers Demand Constitution Favorable to Majorities P 6
Peasant Groups Break With Agrarian Reform Institute P 6

NICARAGUA

Security Chief Cerna on Counterrevolutionary Plans P 7
[BARRICADA 23 Sep]
Ministry Reports Actions Against Counterrevolutionaries P 8
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 21 Sep]
Police Ask Citizens To Turn In All Weapons P 9
Guatemalan Explanation of Martinez Death Sought P 9
Exiles Form Anti-Sandinist Movement To Regain Power P 10
Students Will Be on Vacation for Christmas [EL NUEVO DIARIO 19 Sep] P 10
Briefs: Aid to Flood Victims; Magazine for New Readers P 10

CUBA

Castro, Other Officials Attend CDR Reception Q 1
Soviet, Cuban Cosmonauts Decorated by Council of State Q 1
Raul Castro Arrives in Havana After Moscow Visit Q 1
Visiting Ugandan Delegation Tours Country Q 1
Jose Marti Honored Q 1
Visit to Isle of Youth Q 2
Agenda Approved for Nonaligned Countries' Meeting at UN Q 2
Venezuelan Acquital of Accused Airline Saboteurs Criticized Q 2
Territorial Militia To Be Organized on Isle of Youth Q 3
Castro Comments on 'Progressive' Religion in Nicaraguan Magazine Q 3
[Radio Sandino]
Briefs: Soviet Education Specialists Q 3

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Deputies Give Warning of No More Commercial Loan Approvals S 1
Group Seeks 'Refuge' in Costa Rican Embassy S 1
Ambassador Denies Asylum Request S 1

GRENADA

Antigovernment Pamphlets Appear in St George's S 2
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 23 Sep]

JAMAICA

Bank To Receive Oil Facility Loan From Venezuela S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 25 Sep]

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 171 2 September 1980

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza Accuses Carter of Interest in Countercoup C 1
Garcia Meza Charges New Conspiracy of Politicians C 1
President Says 'Process Neither Rightist Nor Leftist' C 1
Foreign Ministry Communique on Jerusalem Embassy Move C 2
AFP Journalist Freed; Diplomatic Relations Still Suspended C 2

BRAZIL

Figueiredo: Bombings Will Not Cause Policy Change D 1
Armed Force Support Figueiredo D 1
Details of Sonda III Rocket Launching Reported [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 28 Aug] D 1

CHILE

Frei Proposes Transitional Government, Challenges Pinochet E 1

COLOMBIA

President Speaks on Domestic, Foreign Issues F 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

UDCCA Communique on 22-24 August Meeting in Panama P 1

COSTA RICA

Taiwan Prime Minister Arrives on 5-Day Visit P 2
Received by President Carazo P 2
Sun Delivers Chiang Invitation P 3
Taiwanese Offer Aid P 3
Sun Meets With Grillo P 3
Honduran Foreign Secretary Interviewed During Visit P 4

GUATEMALA

Vice President Villagran Submits Resignation P 5
Nicaraguan Government-in-Exile Not Recognized P 5
[PRENSA LIBRE 23 Aug]

HONDURAS

President Calls Peasant Leaders to Emergency Meeting P 6

NICARAGUA

Honduran Foreign Secretary Arrives in Managua P 6
Communique Issued on Talks With PRC on Ties P 6
State Council Replies to Warsaw Pact Request P 7

Ambassador to United States To Be Reassigned P 7
D'Escoto Sees No Intervention in El Salvador P 7
Journalists Union Backs Government Media Controls P 8

CUBA

Refugee in U.S. Interests Office Surrenders to Officials Q 1
U.S. Accused of 'Trying To Revive Cold War' Q 1
Angolan Minister, Delegation Visit MICONS Exhibit Hall Q 1
Construction Cooperation With Libya To Increase Q 1

GARCIA MEZA ACCUSES CARTER OF INTEREST IN COUNTERCOUP

PY020010 Paris AFP in Spanish 2345 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 1 Sep (AFP)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter is interested in unleashing a countercoup in Bolivia, therefore, he is intervening in the internal affairs of the country and he is even trying to buy off some consciences. These remarks were made by President Gen Luis Garcia Meza here today to chiefs and officers of two garrisons in this city.

On this occasion, Garcia Meza said that the U.S. President is very angry with Bolivia because he was not heeded when he demanded the continuance of democracy in order to promote his political campaign and demagogy.

The chief of state said: It has turned out that Bolivia behaved toward the U.S. Government like a rebellious daughter since she did not bow to the U.S. desire to impose certain policies. He emphasized that the country is fulfilling all the precepts of the United Nations and that it is defending the principles of noninterference and peaceful coexistence.

GARCIA MEZA CHARGES NEW CONSPIRACY OF POLITICIANS

PY291724 Paris AFP in Spanish 0235 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 27 Aug (AFP)--Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza warned here today that in the last few days political sectors have again started to seek out members of the armed forces to conspire against the government, to assume power and to put the army in second place.

Talking to the chiefs and officers of the La Paz military garrision, who were attending a breakfast meeting at government palace, the president charged that politicians have again started to seek out militarymen in the belief that they are inclined to listen to their sirens' songs.

Gen Garcia Meza said that they have not realized that the officers, cadres and soldiers [words indistinct] have changed our mentality and that we now think first about the army and the fatherland, because we have always been deceived by politicians. He noted that the armed forces had turned over the government to the politicians in a silver chalice, but that the politicians failed because they were only able to spread chaos, anarchy and demagogy.

In his speech Garcia Meza said that people were used to doing whatever they pleased, thus changing [words indistinct] where there was none. Because of the special situation the fatherland in experiencing, he advised the officers to stay away from places where they may be provoked.

In the final part of his speech, the Bolivian president noted that the war against subversion is a long one and that it is just starting. He noted that, therefore, the armed forces will never let their guard down and that they will always be ready to defend the Bolivian people.

PRESIDENT SAYS 'PROCESS NEITHER RIGHTIST NOR LEFTIST'

PY010350 Buenos Aires Telam in Spanish 2314 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 30 Aug (TELAM)--Gen Luis Garcia Meza said during a Rotary Club luncheon in La Paz that this institutional process is neither rightist nor leftist, therefore it cannot be labled with these terms. It does not respond to individualist concepts and has nothing to do with socialist doctrines which put the state over the individual, destroying the individual and weakening the state.

The president, who was a special guest, indicated that the armed forces advocate an overall internal reorganization and moral awareness to carry out the great task of national development. He also said that the nation demands from government leaders and the people a patriotic and responsible attitude to achieve the sustained growth of the economy necessary for the well-being of the Bolivian people and that private enterprise must assume an attitude of open commitment to its people.

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON JERUSALEM EMBASSY MOVE

PY301251 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Aug 80

[:t] The Bolivian Embassy in Jerusalem will be moved to Tel Aviv. The Bolivian Foreign Ministry has issued a communique explaining the decision of the government of national reconstruction to move the Bolivian Embassy in Israel from its current location in Jerusalem to Tel Aviv. This is the communique:

Since 1948, Bolivia has been supporting the existence of the State of Israel, with which it has maintained the most cordial relations of friendship and cooperation.

The national reconstruction government has been informed that the Israeli Government has delcared Jerusalem the capital of that nation. Taking into consideration that Jerusalem has places which are holy for three religions--Christian, Muslim and Jewish--it is believed that this city's situation must be established through an accord aimed at protecting these holy places and the access to them for all those who want to practice their faith.

An acceptable agreement in this regard will be a positive contribution to the efforts which are being made to bring a just and lasting peace to the Middle East.

In view of the above, the Bolivian Government has decided to move its embassy accredited to the Israeli Government from its current location in Jerusalem to the city of Tel Aviv.

AFP JOURNALIST FREED; DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS STILL SUSPENDED

PY300347 Paris AFP in Spanish 0001 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 29 Aug (AP)--Albert Brun, regional director of AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE, was released here this afternoon after being under arrest for 96 hours. Before his release Brun underwent a medical checkup which proved that the French journalist is in perfect health and that he had not been mistreated during his arrest. French Ambassador Raymond Cesaire was present during the medical checkup.

For his part, Ambassador Cesaire disagreed with the charges against his fellow countryman and stated that the Bolivian Government and the French Embassy have different ideas about freedom of the press.

He also stated that the diplomatic relations between France and Bolivia continue suspended.

Brun's trip to Lima (where he is posted) was scheduled for 2220 local time (0220 GMT) on a Braniff flight. Brun was relased at 1530 local time (1930 GMT).

FIGUEIREDO: BOMBINGS WILL NOT CAUSE POLICY CHANGE

PY300248 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Uberlandia--During an impromptu speech at the inauguration of a housing complex in this city President Figueiredo stated the now criminals are murdering innocent persons, persons who have nothing to do with government decisions.

Figueiredo then asked the criminals to direct their acts against him and stop murdering innocent people.

Referring to the policy of outstretched hands he has been offering since his electoral campaign, President Figueiredo stated that it has been turned down by his opponents, this time with brutal acts, as a sign that they are not interested in reconciliation.

Figueiredo added that those opponents are mistaken if they believe that by exerting pressure they are going to get him to change the way he is, thinks and believes about Brazil. He then pointed out that those who are looking for a violent reaction from him will not find it, but that they will find the law which will be in charge of punishing them. Figueiredo expressed his disgust and repudiation of the terrorist attacks.

Armed Forces Support Figueiredo

PY012111 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2250 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro, 29 Aug (TELAM)--The Brazilian Armed Forces today expressed their repudiation of the wave of terrorist attacks and reaffirmed their support of President Joao Figueiredo's policy for a return to democracy.

The federal police, that have been charged with the investigation of the attacks that shook Rio de Janeiro 48 hours ago and which caused the death of one person and injuries to six others, have reported that three of the four bombs that exploded on Wednesday had been sent through the post as parcels. The communique indicates that it was the work of professionals and that the devices had a system similar to that used by the Palestinians and the Irish IRA.

DETAILS OF SONDA III ROCKET LAUNCHING REPORTED

PY011610 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Aug 80 p 18

[Excerpts] Fully developed by the Sao Jose dos Campos Space Activities Institute (IAE) and designed to carry a payload of 128 kilograms, the eighth rocket of the Sonda III series was launched at 1200 yesterday at the Barreira do Inferno rocket launching center in Natal. The rocket went up 245 kilometers and then came down in the ocean 10 minutes after its launching.

The Sonda III is a 2-stage rocket. It is 8,379 meters long and weighs 1,525 kilograms, of which 126 are payload and 900 propellant. The rocket can fly as high as 600 kilometers, but yesterday's experimental flight was intended to test its solar and magnetometric sensors, pneumatic steering, rotation-braking system and payload recovery system.

The Sonda III experimental flights will be continued for another year and a half, when experimental flights of the Sonda IV rocket will begin. The Sonda IV is the largest Brazilian-made rocket, the first stage of which weighs 5,000 kilograms versus 900 kilograms for the Sonda III. Afterwards, the IAE will begin to experiment with the satellite launching vehicle (VIS) to have it ready for putting a satellite in orbit by the end of the decade.

FREI PROPOSES TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT, CHALLENGES PINOCHET

FY291428 Paris AFP in Spanish 0202 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 27 Aug (AFP)--Chilean Christian Democratic leader Eduardo Frei proposed here today the immediate formation of a transitional government with the participation of the armed forces to replace the regime which for 7 years has been headed by Gen Augusto Pinochet.

Frei, who was Chile's president between 1964 and 1970, made this proposal as a political alternative to the constitutional plebiscite called for by General Pinochet, which must be held within 2 weeks. Frei denied the validity of that plebiscite and termed illegal the new constitution which will be submitted to the voters on 11 September, the seventh anniversary of the military uprising which overthrew the late Socialist President Salvador Allende (1970-73).

Frei was the main speaker at a crowded rally held at the Caupolican Theater in Santiago--authorized by the Interior Ministry--which its organizers called the meeting of free Chileans.

Denying that the alternative to approving the constitution prepared by the government junta would be a return to chaos, the top leader of the Christian Democratic Party proposed the immediate organization of a transitional civilian-military government.

He indicated that its basic objectives would be to create, within a maximum period of 2 to 3 years, the conditions to patch up past wounds, to reestablish unity and peace among all Chileans, to recover the full exercise of the democratic regime and to guarantee the country's domestic and external security.

Once this provisional government is formed, civil liberties must be restored and a constituent assembly, representative of all sectors, should be formed.

Frei's Christian Democratic Party and the leftist parties have been declared illegal by the government of the military junta, but the political recess went to pieces on 10 August when President Pinochet called for a plebiscite.

In his proposal tonight, which is in line with the guidelines of other political trends of the opposition, Frei called for a national consensus or social pact which would guarantee democratic coexistence. I am sure, he said, that these general guidelines will make possible the formation of a great agreement with the participation of the Chilean people and also the armed forces which belong to Chile and which should not be committed to certain political or economic models.

Frei, who is 69 years old, rejected government accusations of political ambitions to return to the presidency which he occupied until 1970 because, he said, he has already received all honors a man can hope for.

Nevertheless, he challenged General Pinochet to a public debate on this new alternative, which would withdraw the initial proposal to have a plebiscite.

PRESIDENT SPEAKS ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN ISSUES

PA302344 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1728 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Speech by Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala during tribute to him in Pasto, Narino Department--live; intercepted in progress]

[Excerpts] I know that as president of one of the few Latin American democracies I can tour the length and breadth of the vast and varied national territory, I can feel satisfaction in this contact with the humble and also because I am being accompanied by the presidents of the democratic confederations. However, at this time I am aware that there are agitators belonging to the extremist forces who are speaking of the possibility of staging a strike. I know that operatives of the Independent Workers Revolutionary Movement, the National Opposition Union, the National Liberation Army and who knows how many other organizations are saying the people must be ready for a strike. They don't say when it will be held but they are supposedly preparing the people in outlying neighborhoods for it. This is the work of agitators of communist and other organizations in all departments and municipalities. After talking to the members of the democratic confederations, answering their questions and becoming aware that we have a long list of topics to discuss and work on, I can give some bad news to the agitators: There will be no general strike, at least not one called by the democratic confederations and the communists cannot put a halt to democracy in Colombia. [applause and shouts]

I know that the future of our democracy is one of the most promising in Latin America. I cannot overlook, however, the fact that we are experiencing an international situation which is not entirely favorable, especially for coffee-producing nations which draw most of their foreign exchange from coffee exports. The immediate future does not look promising. Fortunately Colombia has practiced a policy which, despite the drop in prices on the internatinal market, permits coffee growers to retain reasonable domestic prices.

The national integration plan, with its public works projects, will of course, bring welfare and progress. I know that some people with good intentions and good judgment are saying the integration plan is inflationary. I know that every progressive project, any project that requires an investment, increases the flow of money and this in turn is inflationary. We cannot, however, abandon progress, social welfare and the achievement of valid projects which various areas have been awaiting for a long time simply because certain investments are considered to be inflationary. What one has to have is a way of controlling inflation and keeping it within certain limits. The government can report success in the major struggle we have waged to curb the inflation rate. The growing inflation rate has dropped. The past 3 months show that the cost of living is under control. And it is possible that the coming months will bring similar results.

From this podium in Narino I also want to tell our partners in the Andean market that I hope that during the upcoming meeting of Andean presidents in Ecuador on 11 September we will further promote the integration process. If well administered, this is the best way for the regional nations to overcome their difficulties, to increase their foreign trade, to further genuine integration and to achieve Bolivar's dream of turning this area into the most prosperous and [words indistinct] in the hemisphere.

In 2 days I will have the opportunity to meet members of the Andean Parliament in Bogota. This is a new group that has been formed to make the system more dynamic and more operational. Here in Pasto I renew my faith in American integration, in the integration of the nations of the Andean subregion, and my conviction that, if the difficulties of the nations involved in this community effort are well understood, we will soon see that the nations in the subregion greatly benefit from this. [shouts of Viva Narino!]

UDCCA COMMUNIQUE ON 22-24 AUGUST MEETING IN PANAMA

PA310015 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 26 Aug 80 p 68

[Text] We present the communique issued by the Christian Democratic Union of Central America [UDCCA] which met in Panama from 22 to 24 August 1980.

The meeting was attended by the following delegates:

Guatemala: Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, secretary general; Dr Rodolfo Maldonado, national steering committee member, and Dr Alfonso Cabrera.

El Salvador: Dr Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, joint secretary general and mayor of San Salvador.

Costa Rica: Dr Jorge Poveda, of the National Directive Committee and presidential vice minister.

Nicaragua: Dr Adan Fletes, national president.

Honduras: Dr Orlando Iriarte, vice president, and Prof Adan Palacios, national secretary.

Panama: Guillermo Cochez, secretary general and Luis E. Veces, Political Committee member.

The meeting was also attended by Dr Aristides Calvani of Venezuela in his capacity as secretary general of the Latin America Organization of Christian Democrats

Communique of UDCCA meeting, held in Panama on 22, 23 and 24 August 1980:

The meeting was satisfactory and highly successful because of the parties' adoption of a united strategy and some tactical objectives stressing the importance of the Christian Democratic movement within the democratization processes in Central America.

The significance for regional democratization efforts of the Panamanian and Honduran Christian Democratic Parties [PDC] electoral registration in the face of government resistance was also noted. This is proof of popular support for the PDC and of the fact that they have become logical alternatives for change within the two countries, now on the path to democracy and freedom.

Regarding the role of the Salvadoran PDC, the Central American parties have reasserted their trust in the good faith of the Salvadoran PDC leaders' efforts to establish democracy and social justice in that country. The UDCCA regrets the stubborn and negative attitude of leftist Marxist sectors which refuse to participate in the national dialogue proposed by the Salvadoran PDC leaders. This negative leftist attitude prolongs the bloodshed and hampers the peaceful development of the structural changes already in progress. The unyielding attitude of the Salvadoran rightist fascist sectors which attempt to force a return to the past, condeming the people to oppression and misery, was also denounced.

It was also agreed to express solidarity with the political resistance waged by the PDC in Guatemala to keep the hope of a democratic and peaceful solution alive despite the open repression tolerated and promoted by the Lucas Garcia military regime. The murder of 16 PDC leaders and the persecution of ther democratic and people sectors was also condemned.

It was also agreed to encourage the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party to persist in its struggle to build a pluralism in which the Nicaraguan people can, by means of free elections, bury the memory of a shameful dictatorship forever.

The UDCCA also recognizes and encourages the guiding role of the Costa Rican PDC in its efforts, within the national unity, to promote Christian Democratic principles which are the only valid way to allow this country to maintain and perfect its democracy.

The UDCCA emphatically condemns the Bolivian coup d'etat and the existence of dictatorial regimes on this continent, as well as the existence of regimes which call themselves democratic but continue being autocratic and, therefore, dictatorial.

Panama, 25 August 1980.

Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, permanent secretary general of the UDCCA.

COSTA RICA

TAIWAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES ON 5-DAY VISIT

PA300230 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Sun Yun-hsuan, prime minister of Taiwan, arrived this afternoon at the Juan Santamaria International Airport on an official 5-day visit.

The prime minister, accompanied by a large delegation, was received by Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus and Vice Presidents Rodrigo Altmann and Jose Miguel Alfaro.

On his arrival the prime minister said that the purpose of his visit was to improve the relations between Costa Rica and Taiwan and to meet with government leaders to exchange opinions on matters of mutual interest and on the world situation.

The prime minister will leave next Wednesday for Panama where he will meet with President Aristides Royo. He will then go on to the Dominican Republic where he will conclude his Latin American tour.

Received by President Carazo

OW311419 Taipei CNA in English 1401 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] San Jose, Aug. 30 (CNA)--The Republic of China's premier, Sun Yun-hsuan, and Mrs. Sun were received in an audience by President Rodrigo Carazo Odio at his office Saturday morning.

During the audience, Premier Sun presented a personal letter of President Chiang Ching-kuo to President Carazo and conveyed his warm greetings and best regards to the Costa Rican leader.

"Tsing Hwa No. 4" electric power car was presented to President Carazo by Premier Sun on behalf of the Government of the Republic of China.

The premier also met with Carazo for their first round of talks after the audience exchanging views on matter of common interest and cooperation between the two countries.

Also present at the meeting were Costa Rican first vice president, Rodrigo Altmann, second vice president and concurrent minister of economy, Jose Miguel Alfaro, Chinese Minister of Economy Chang Kwang-shih, Vice Foreign Minister Frederick F. Chien and Ambassador Wu Wen-hui.

Premier and Mrs. Sun visited Costa Rican national insurance bureau at noon and attended a state banquet hosted by First Vice President and Mrs. Altmann.

Sun Delivers Chiang Invitation

PA311248 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] In a written message conveyed by Prime Minister Sun Yun-hsuan, Republic of China President Chiang Ching-kuo has sent an official invitation to President Rodrigo Carazo to visit Taiwan. Restating the common intentions of the two nations and their ties of friendship, President Chiang Ching-kuo tells President Carazo that China and Costa Rica identify with each other in their love and defense of democracy and freedom.

Expressing his thanks for the invitation, President Carazo said he would study the matter, since this trip would take several days. The president didn't say if he would make it early next year, but he noted the possibility that he might accept the invitation after setting some national affairs.

If Carazo does go to China, he will be the first Costa Rican president ever to accept an invitation from an Asian government.

Taiwanese Offer Aid

PA310419 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Energy specialists accompanying Taiwan's Premier Sun Yun-hsuan have offered the Costa Rican Government technical and financial assistance to install an alcohol distillery on the Atlantic coast.

Taiwan has ample experience in the energy field and has recently made positive advances in the search for petroleum fuel substitutes. Part of Taiwan's assistance to Costa Rica will include the services of energy technicians in our country, not only to install the alcohol distillery, but also to produce electric automobiles according to a development corporation project.

During the first working meeting today, Chinese technicians and Costa Rican officials also agreed to expand technical assistance programs in the agricultural field.

The Chinese have given Costa Rica technical assistance in agriculture and fishing. Now assistance will be expanded to other fields.

Sun Meets With Grillo

OW020413 Taipei CNA in English 0249 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] San Jose, Sept. 1 (CNA)--The Republic of China's Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Monday morning called on Dr. Rafael Angel Grillo Rivera, Costa Rican president of Legislative Assembly, to exchange views on matters of common interest between the two countries.

During their meeting, Grillo praised the Republic of China's achievements in many fields and expressed appreciation for its assistance and cooperation. He said the Republic of China and Costa Rica share the same ideal and make efforts for the common goal. He said that he is confident that people of the two countries will not only struggle for their common goal--freedom and democracy--but also strive for world peace and progress.

Premier Sun told Grillo that the Republic of China and Costa Rica will cooperate in assisting small-scale farmers and industries, such as agricultural product processing, which set the foundation for economic development. He said that the project is being discussed by both sides and he hoped the legislative assembly will support it. The premier pointed out that cooperation between the two countries is not to gain profit but to let people of the two countries enjoy a free and happy life.

Also present at the meeting were members of the premier's entourage and First Secretary of the Legislative Assembly Mario Romero Arrendondo and Deputy Huberth Rojas Araya, Guillermo Ulloa Varela and Martin Rolando Brenes Aguilar.

Earlier, the premier laid wreaths at the monument of unkonwn heroes to pay homage to the Costa Rican war dead and visited the inter-American institute of agricultural science at noon. Accompanied by Mrs. Robrigo Altmann, wife of the first vice president, Mrs. Sun visited the golden museum of the Central Bank Monday morning and was entertained by Mrs. Altmann and the second vice president's wife, Mrs. Jose Miguel Alfaro.

HONDURAN FOREIGN SECRETARY INTERVIEWED DURING VISIT

PA300019 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Aug 80

[William Cespedes Report from Costa Rican Foreign Ministry--live or recorded]

[Text] Honduran Foreign Secretary Cesar Elvir Sierra has arrived in Costa Rica for an approximately 6-hour visit during which he will meet with Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus. This is his first official visit to Costa Rica. Here is an interview with the Honduran Foreign Secretary:

[Begin recording] [Sierra] Thank you very much for the opportunity to speak to the Costa Rican people. The objectives of my visit are to strengthen ties with the peoples of the Central American region and to provide a general report on the new phase which has begun in Honduras. [Words indistinct] the elections and the installation of the Constituent Assembly. In this new phase we have a government of national integration (?with the) participation of the political parties. (?The same) is occuring in the municipal governments.

[Question] Is it possible that during your talks you will arrange for a visit of Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia to Costa Rica?

[Answer] I do not know if the Costa Rican Government has decided to issue an invitation so I could not give you an affirmative reply. I can tell you that the Honduran president (?is interested) in strengthening ties.

[Question] How is the situation with El Salvador? The Honduran and Salvadoran foreign ministers have met in Costa Rica for peace negotiations two or three times in the past.

[Answer] The negotiations continue. I want to state that [words indistinct] and this will be held in Lima, Peru.

[Question] Are you bringing any specific statement regarding our government's new foreign policy?

[Answer] I am not bringing any specific statement. In truth, the government in this new phase has merely indicated that it desires that (?national and international issues) be resolved peacefully and with mutual respect. [end recording]

Those were the statements of the Honduran Foreign Secretary during his brief visit to Costa Rica. He has just begun a meeting with Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus. The meeting should end at approximately 1200 when he will return to his country.

GUATEMALA

VICE PRESIDENT VILLAGRAN SUBMITS RESIGNATION

PA020400 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Guatemalan Vice President Francisco Villagran Kramer today submitted his irrevocable resignation to President Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia and to the National Congress through a telex sent this morning from Texas. He has been in the United States for the past 2 months for health reasons.

In telex No 292 which Vice President Villagran Kramer sent to the president, he said he decided to resign because he was never able to reach agreement with the president since they had always had differing opinions despite the fact that they agreed on some work plans during the elections.

In his resignation, Villagran Kramer said that the political opening needed for a healthy development had been destroyed with the assassination of center and leftist political leaders. He also stated that trade union development and collective bargaining between management and labor have been deeply harmed by the systematic persecution and killing of labor leaders and quite a number of businessmen.

Villagran Kramer added that social integration, as an option for social development, has been seriously affected by the constant harassment of the country's Indian sectors. He said that the defense of the country's economic patrimony has suffered serious setbacks due to the lack of an overall nationalistic vision.

He indicated that culture and its highest institutions, including the San Carlos University, have been the target of attacks, thus affecting the future cultural and technical development. He said there are efforts to have a culture which is ideologically identified with the regime.

In his resignation Villagran Kramer said that the country's current crisis is serious. The new generations show their discontent and their banners can be seen on the horizon. The country demands great national agreements which will make room for those youths and their hopes, for the free interplay of ideologies and respect of the citizens' essential rights. The country does not need the construction of barricades for trenches since history shows that such a path is erroneous.

In the final part of his resignation, Villagran Kramer said: In view of the disagreements with the president and the absence of institutional forums to debate the country's serious problems, my withdrawal from the vice presidency is necessary. Therefore, I have respectfully submitted to the National Congress my irrevocable resignation to the post of vice president.

NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE NOT RECOGNIZED

PA012106 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 23 Aug 80 p 16

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Alfonso Alonso Lima said yesterday that Guatemala could not support an alleged Nicaraguan Government set up in exile because that would be interfering in the internal affairs of other nations.

The official was questioned about the Nicaraguan Government-in-exile led by Dr Francisco Urcuyo Maliano who has asked for recognition and support by the free and democratic countries. He said: We understand very well that Nicaragua's internal affairs should be solved by Nicaraguans. On the basis of the principle of nonintervention, we could not support or recognize the government-in-exile.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT CALLS PEASANT LEADERS TO EMERGENCY MEETING

PA300030 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1952 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa--The president of Honduras today called peasant leaders to an urgent meeting in this capital to discuss the peasants' proposals, according to an official spokesman. The spokesman said that the Honduran president met last night with the state ministers involved in the organizing and administration of the African Palm Agricultural and Industrial Cooperative to discuss measures to be adopted to solve the problem.

Meanwhile, 10,000 families have gone on a total strike, protesting what they have called government measures that violate agrarian reform resolutions.

The workers have restated their nonnegotiable position of maintaining the strike until the government satisfies their just demands and gives them effective participation as owners of the agricultural and industrial enterprise that is a result of the cooperative work of the peasants.

NICARAGUA

HONDURAN FOREIGN SECRETARY ARRIVES IN MANAGUA

PA301655 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Col Cesar Elvir Sierra, Honduran foreign secretary, arrived this afternoon in Managua to meet with members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua and Foreign Ministry officials. He is accompanied by Policarpo Calleja, Foreign Ministry adviser; Jorge Coello, protocol chief; and Adolfo Facuz, Honduran private enterprise representative.

Elvir Sierra, who replaced Eliseo Perez Cadalso, is visiting Central American countries. Elvir Sierra and his retinue were greeted at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport by Acting Foreign Minister Jacinto Suarez and other Foreign Ministry officials.

At a reception tonight in his honor, Minister Elvir Sierra is expected to talk with Junta member Arturo Cruz, State Council President Bayardo Arce and Industry Minister Federico Cerda.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON TALKS WITH PRC ON TIES

PA291727 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Aug 80 pp 1, 12

[Foreign Ministry communique issued on 21 August 1980]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry hereby dutifully reiterates our revolutionary government's foreign policy position, which has always been firm and is amply demonstrated, on maintaining relations with all the nations and peoples of the world without any discrimination, including the case of the Republic of Taiwan.

Regarding the People's Republic of (continental) China, our revolutionary government, faithful to the aforementioned foreign policy, would be most willing to start the opening of negotiations to formalize diplomatic and trade relations with it as long as these relations do not imply any previous conditions.

[Signed] Eligio Alvarez Montalan, in charge of press and information for the Foreign Ministry.

STATE COUNCIL REPLIES TO WARSAW PACT REQUEST

PA300129 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] In yesterday's session, the State Council expressed its rejection of the arms race which squanders the resources of mankind and keeps the world in a constant state of anxiety. The statement is contained in a message the council sent to the parliaments and parliament members of the states that make up the Warsaw Treaty in reply to a message received requesting support in this regard. In the same document, the State Council reaffirmed the country's foreign policy of nonalignment, peace, and solidarity with the peoples and states that are fighting for the ultimate victory of being free and able to progress on this earth. In another part of the statement, the State Council said that it opposes the imperialist intervention in the domestic affairs of peoples and countries. The council rejected any provocations aimed at sabotaging world stability and justifying the increase in the arms production. The document concluded by noting that it is very important to promote a new international order, the independence and right of the people to determine their own destiny by choosing their way of life and their economic, social and political organization. The State Council members approved this document unanimously.

AMBASSADOR TO UNITED STATES TO BE REASSIGNED

PA291735 Managua Radio Corporation in Spanish 2100 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry confirmed today that Nicaragua's ambassador to Washington will be removed.

Acting Foreign Minister Jacinto Suarez confirmed that Rafael Solis will soon be removed as ambassador to the United States. Thus far, it is not known who will replace him.

Solis will be removed because militants are reshuffling their cadres and, since they are disciplined, they accept the positions assigned to them. In addition, it should be stressed that Solis is an officer of the Sandinist Armed Forces on loan to the Foreign Ministry. He has accomplished his mission and will now return to the armed forces, Suarez said.

Suarez denied Father Fernando Cardenal will fill Solis' position.

Referring to the conflict with Colombia over the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrano Cays and the islands of San Andres and Providencia, Suarez said he does not feel the controversy will result in arbitration by the International Court at The Hague. [passage indistinct]

D'ESCOTO SEES NO INTERVENTION IN EL SALVADOR

PA012220 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1933 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota, 31 Aug (EFE)--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman warned today about the danger of an inter-American peacekeeping force intervening in El Salvador and a process of Vietnamization of Central America.

In statements to the Bogota morning newspaper EL ESPECTADOR, D'Escoto said he expects neither the Andean Pact nor any country to go along with such a step. "However, I am absolutely convinced, I am thoroughly convinced, that Ecuador will never lend itself to this," he said.

Regarding the violence in El Salvador, the Nicaraguan minister said that there is insurrection in that nation. "We think that the death toll that may result in that country if it breaks out could be even greater than the one that resulted in Nicaragua," he said.

"It is a very small country with a high [population] density. There is no space in El Salvador for shots in the air. The repression of the most reactionary sectors in that country only serves to make more people fight in favor of the revolutionary forces that advocate really deep and lasting changes," he added.

Asked if a political solution can be found in El Salvador at this stage, D'Escoto said: "I felt more comfortable when I was asked the same question about Nicaragua. I can only view things from a distance. However, it may already be too late."

JOURNALISTS UNION BACKS GOVERNMENT MEDIA CONTROLS

PA310313 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Statement by Union of Nicaraguan Journalists--date not given]

[Excerpts] Message to Our Nicaraguan Brothers

With the military victory, and with the victory of our nation's oppressed and exploited on 19 July 1979, a new order was established. It was in accord with the revolution but was founded on the relentless struggle of national journalism, on its maze of information systems and its fighting and martyred journalists, on the voiceless people and on the battle to liberate the communications media which had been subject to publicity manipulation and company interests.

We consider that the two latest laws, on reporting about basic consumer goods and national defense, have always been and will continue to be held by our members as principles and axioms. It is precisely because of those who never committed themselves to the struggle of the Nicaraguan people and who now call themselves journalists and because of those who are part of a plan of international dimensions to destabilize our revolution that the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has been forced to legislate something that should be a part of the professional training of all journalists in Nicaragua.

We support the measures that have been taken and we stress that there has been no intent to set up courts or establish penalties for journalists. These are principles for which we fought very hard and which are established in Article 8 of the General Law of the Communications Media.

The possibility of unintentionally breaking the law, as through error, has also been reduced. The news media coordinator's correction process and the Justice Ministry's analysis of the complaint will determine if there was the intent to break the law by publishing or broadcasting false information. This is independent of the decisions of regular courts or judges.

Finally the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists seeks greater responsiveness from the aforementioned ministry as a source of information covered by the two laws as well as from the Government Junta Information Office. This should ensure reliable information and avoid delays or obscuring of national events.

REFUGEE IN U.S. INTERESTS OFFICE SURRENDERS TO OFFICIALS

PA292250 Paris AFP in Spanish 2222 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Havana, 29 Aug (AFP)--A diplomatic source has reported that a Cuban who had taken asylum in the U.S. Interests Office in Havana turned himself over to the local authorities today.

He is a former political prisoner who was part of the group of 387 Cubans that initially entered the office as a result of confrontations with revolutionary militants on 2 May. There are still 18 Cubans in the office.

U.S. ACCUSED OF 'TRYING TO REVIVE COLD WAR'

FL012119 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2011 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Cuba has accused the United States of trying to revive the cold war in a flagrant attack on the rights to independence, self-determination and territorial integrity. Speaking at the first congress of the National Committee for the Defense of Panama's Sovereignty and Peace, Jesus Reyes, executive secretary of the Cuba's Movement for Peace and Sovereignty, denounced U.S. warmongering.

Among its bellicose actions, he mentioned the alarming U.S. military budgets, the production of new arms for mass extermination, the deployment of 572 nuclear missiles in Western Europe and the deployment of military contingents in the Indian Ocean and the Caribbean. The Cuban delegate also stressed that along with these, the U.S. Government is practicing a policy of cohesion and blackmail against the Americas.

ANGOLAN MINISTER, DELEGATION VISITS MICONS EXHIBIT HALL

FL292057 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2042 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Angolan Construction and Housing Minister Manuel Mangueira and his delegation today visited the exhibition hall at the Ministry of Construction [MICONS] in Havana. They examined sample products from the MICONS' miscellaneous products enterprise. These represent the output of the 22 MICONS' shops involved in the furnishing and general decoration of apartment buildings and hotels. The ultimate purpose of the Angolan delegation's visit to the MICONS' exhibition hall is to contract for the best sets [conjuntos] to be used in the E-15 and (Onda)-1 buildings currently under construction by Cuban workers in Angola. The furniture exhibited in the hall is inexpensive and may be knocked down. It is made of heavy wood, plastic and other materials.

CONSTRUCTION COOPERATION WITH LIBYA TO INCREASE

FL291114 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] The talks on construction [cooperation] between ('Abdallah Mukhtar Isma'il), chief of the Libyan delegation and secretary of the Tobruk People's Committee, and the Cuban side headed by Levi Farah Balmaseda, government minister in charge of construction overseas, have concluded in Havana. Levi Farah emphasized that currently there are 1,300 Cuban construction workers in the Tobruk area alone and that cooperation will expand in the next few years.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 172 3 September 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Reportage on FAO Regional Conference in Havana [Havana] A 1
Dignitaries' Arrival A 1
Opening Session A 1
Castro Speech A 2
FAO Director General's Comments A 7
Interview With Nicaragua's Wheelock A 7
Wheelock Address A 8
Andean Parliament Meeting in Bogota Ends A 8

ARGENTINA

Joint Declaration on Guatemalan Foreign Minister's Visit B 1
Argentina, Canada Sign Nuclear Plant Agreement B 1
Graffigna Stresses 'No Changes' in Next Administration B 2
[HERALD 29 Aug]

BOLIVIA

Bolivia Refuses To Acknowledge Andean Parliament C 1
Minister Charges Carter Policy 'Distorting' Andean Pact C 1
Interior Ministry To Recommend Extension of Death Penalty C 2
Garcia Meza Reportedly Meets With Former President Banzer C 2
Payment of Foreign Debt Installments Deferred C 2

BRAZIL

Brazil To Buy Eight Nuclear Plants From FRG D 1
PETROBRAS Suspends Oil Purchases From Iran [O GLOBO 28 Aug] D 1
Golbery: Terrorist Attacks Harm Political Opening D 1

CHILE

Pinochet Notes 'Alliance' of Marxists, Christian Democrats E 1
Christian Democrats Claim Marxists Infiltrated Frei's Rally E 1

COLOMBIA

Top Officials To Visit Disputed Islands F 1
Turbay Speaks on State of Siege, Workers' Demands F 1
Military Continues Campaign Against FARC Guerrillas F 1
Meta-Caqueta Operation F 2
'Strategic Withdrawal' by Guerrillas F 2
'Heavy' Rebel Casualties F 2
Briefs: Ambassador to PRC F 2

PERU

Refugees Assault Journalists After Hijacking Fails J 1
More Attempts Threatened J 1
Bombing Attacks Continue; Leaders React J 1
Attacks Attributed to Maoists J 2
Interior Minister Warns Terrorists J 2

URUGUAY

Tupamaro Leader To Be Tried Publicly by Military Court K 1
New Electoral Law To Be Implemented in 1981 K 1
Political Parties Meet With Armed Forces' Commission K 1
Christian Civic Union Meeting K 1
Blanco Party Commission Meeting K 2
Israel's Rabin Deplores Transfer of Uruguayan Embassy K 3
Members of International Human Rights Organization Expelled K 3
Flores, Fifty Politicians Freed From Ban on Activities K 3

VENEZUELA

President, COPEI Discuss Census of Illegal Aliens L 1
100,000 Foreigners Register in Portuguesa State L 1
Explosion Destroys Lawyers, AD Offices in Zulia L 1
Briefs: Soviet Envoy's Credentials L 1

MEXICO

Lopez Portillo Delivers Annual Report to Congress M 1
International Relations M 1
Oil Policy M 2
State Workers Wage Hike M 2
Praise for Army M 2
Support for Nicaragua M 3
Economic Growth Rate M 3
Decrease in Population Growth M 4
Pipeline Break Causes Oil Production Reduction M 4

PANAMA

Honduran Foreign Secretary Meets With Foreign Minister N 1
UN Officials Arrive To Discuss Marine Academy N 1
[MATUTINO 28 Aug]
New Director Announces Canal Improvements Division N 2
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 31 Aug]
PRENO Scores Opposition for Participating in Elections N 2
PDC Official Scores Progovernment Use of Public Funds N 3
LA PRENSA Criticizes Government Bid for Sea-Level Canal [1 Sep] N 3
Students Call Meeting on U.S. Military Bases, Pacts N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

Reorganization of CACM Discussed at Managua Meeting P 1
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 23 Aug]

COSTA RICA

President Carazo Accepts Invitation To Visit Taiwan P 2
Security Ministry Orders Controls at Airports P 2

EL SALVADOR

Crisis Splits Military Command, Junta Members P 2
Rumors of Resignations P 4
Commentator Says U.S. Policy Embraces Left P 4
[DIARIO LATINO 28 Aug]
FARN Says U.S. Officer Killed in Action P 4
ERP Communique Reports Actions, Government Casualties P 5
Students Say Venezuela Increasing Aid to Junta [Havana] P 5
Workers Federation Announces Indefinite Strikes P 5

GUATEMALA

Congress Appoints New Vice President P 6
New Communications Minister Sworn In P 6

HONDURAS

President Paz Garcia Makes Inaugural Speech P 6
[TIEMPO 21 Aug]
Peasants Set Deadline To Resolve Demands P 8
Earthquake Shakes Northwestern Region of Nation P 9

NICARAGUA

Reportage on Foreign Minister D'Escoto's PRG Visit P 9
Talks With Officials [cross-reference] P 9
Return to Managua P 9
Costa Rican President Interviewed While in Managua P 10
[LA PRENSA 23 Aug]
Government To Establish New Juridical Order P 11
Police Announce Creation of Auxiliary Forces P 11
IPU President Arrives, Makes Statement P 12
Concern Expressed for Nationals in El Salvador, Guatemala P 12

CUBA

Cuba, Angola Sign Construction Cooperation Protocol Q 1
Cuban, SDAR Parties Hold Talks in Havana Q 1
L.A. 'Personages' Issue Document Supporting Cuba Q 1
Fernandez Addresses Plenum on 1979-1980 School Term Q 2
Garcia Frias Participates in Port Workers' Drive Q 2
Port Workers' Output Q 2

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Government Welcomes Mexico-Venezuela Oil Agreement S 1

GRENADA

Deputy Premier Urges Youth To Unite Against Imperialism S 1

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Island-Wide Strike Scheduled in Tobago S 1

REPORTAGE ON FAO REGIONAL CONFERENCE IN HAVANA

Dignitaries' Arrival

FL011154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] The 16th FAO regional conference will open today at Havana City's Palace of Conventions. The Cuban delegation to the conference will be headed by Arnaldo Milian Castro, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of agriculture. Delegations from 29 Latin American countries and observers from other nations and international specialized organizations will participate in the conference.

Prior to the start of the conference, two technical committees, one specialized in the conservation of soils and food production and another which examined the region's fishing development, held preliminary meetings.

Cuba is attending the conference with a broad experience in the development of fisheries, a sector in which more than 38,000 Cubans are working. We can also talk about a broad program of construction of dams and irrigation systems as well as efforts in the conservation of agricultural soils in the livestock-agricultural sector.

Numerous Latin American delegations have arrived in Havana to participate in the FAO conference. Comdr Jaime Wheelock, Nicaragua's minister of agricultural development and member of the Sandinist National Directorate, heads his country's delegation to the important international conference. Arriving aboard the same aircraft were FAO deputy director and chief of its agricultural department (Bomart) and Bernardo Diaz (Acevedo), executive director of the world food program.

Opening Session

FL021041 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] FAO Director General Educard Saouma made a speech at the opening session of the 16th FAO regional conference for Latin America, in which he called for supporting a new world food production order. Saouma warned the conference about the worsening situation in food supplies. It is feared that this year the production of cereals in the poorer countries will drop by 14 million tons. He added that globally self-supplying is falling behind and at the same time dependence on foreign imports is increasing.

The FAO director general recalled that developing nations are being crushed by debts amounting to more than 370 billion dollars, and added that aid from developed countries languishes despite good-will statements which are constantly renewed.

In its opening session the FAO regional conference being held at this capital's Palace of Conventions examined the topic "Situation and Future of Agriculture and Food Production in Latin America." The first work session was chaired by Cuban Agriculture Minister Arnaldo Milian Castro, who was elected chairman of the conference by acclamation.

Last night Commander in Chief Fidel Castro headed the reception hosted by the Cuban Government in honor of the delegations attending the FAO conference. Fidel met the guests at the entrance to the reception hall in Cubanacan, among them Educard Saouma, FAO director general.

Castro Speech

FTO21440 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at 1 September opening session of the 16th FAO regional conference for Latin America at Havana's Palace of Conventions--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed friend Edouard Saouma, distinguished delegates, guests: The people of Cuba and their government are grateful to you for the opportunity to hold on our island this 16th FAO regional conference for Latin America and, in welcoming you, they greet your presence among us.

Nothing could have pleased Cuba more than hosting this conference in which Latin America and the Caribbean are associated with FAO activities. Latin America's feeling about the future is well known. We firmly believe that beyond the divisions that occasionally put us at odds and the social systems which each country chooses, the history which gave us a common root, our own geographic enclave and which has placed us against the same enemies, calls on the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean to undertake jointly the task of liberation, progress and justice. And on this path, one of the immediate requirements is that of undertaking in most, if not all, our land. the great social and technical transformations urgently required in agriculture. The FAO has been and, we hope, will continue to be of valuable assistance in that great task.

The regional conference allows us to publicly recognize how much our countries and all the others in the various parts of the world which share the tasks of development with us owe to the FAO. The FAO has consistently contributed--with its technical assistance, direct assistance and its current and complete scientific and technical programs and information--to the development of agriculture. It would have to be said that the FAO assistance also has been valuable for economically developed countries which use the FAO's participation and research. The FAO has also provided the setting for world and regional analyses of the problems of agriculture, promoting agrarian reform as an indispensable social change without which mere technological transformations would only give circumstantial and short-lived results.

We consider it important that at such a decisive time in the struggle for development in which the FAO is trying to carry out its obligations in this field, there is a man of the Third World at the head of the FAO--our esteemed friend Edouard Saouma.

The 16th regional conference is being held at a time when its work will help to show once again the enormous importance which agricultural development has for mankind under current conditions. Five years have already passed since all the world's countries met in Rome to hold the world conference on food. The urgency of solving the food problems of mankind was emphasized at that time in a dramatic manner and, although at that time there was a feeling of frustration in the face of stingy commitments which certain big developed countries, above all, the United States of America, presented at that conference, there were, however, organizational, political and technical plans outlined. If these had been implemented with the collective participation, especially of those that should contribute with their surplus wealth to diminish hunger in the world, there would have been progress in the solution of the grave problem of undernourishment which most of the nations of the co-called Third World are experiencing.

Unfortunately, hunger persists. It has not become as devastating and spectacular as it was in past times in various parts of the world, without excluding Europe; however, it is showing a more systematic and subtle nature which is affecting persistently hundreds of millions of men and women.

At the time of the world conference, the FAO estimated that there were 450 million persons suffering from malnutrition--the modern form of hunger. In numerous cases this malnutrition means premature death and, something that is even more bitter, it condemns hundreds of millions of youths and children suffering from it to being human beings marked by all types of physical deformities and ills for their entire lives.

It could not be said that technical advances in agriculture have been lacking over recent years. The green revolution gave an opening of hope. The discovery of new varieties [of plants] and more efficient pesticides, the scientific method of utilizing fertilization, irrigation and drainage gave a hopeful perspective. However, hunger persists because, as it has been said, hunger is a phenomenon of poverty. And we should add that poverty and hunger go hand in hand with underdevelopment.

In this way, each time we meet to examine the world's food and agriculture problems, the tasks of development appear before us as undeniable and urgent. Latin America is not exempt from this historic urgency.

At the beginning of the 5-year period [presumably 1976-80] the World Bank recognized that almost 40 percent of the rural population in Latin America was at a poverty level. We would have to add to that figure tens of millions of Latin Americans whom rural poverty has forced to the cities, to live--in the well-known sharty towns and ghettos of the continent--a life of semi-indigence [semi-indigencia]. The great tragedy--rural unemployment--cannot be solved by the weak urban economies of Latin America.

Agricultural backwardness not only represents poverty and suffering for the hundreds of millions who have no access to the required nutrition. It also imposes on our countries the need for importations just to remain within the outer limits of malnutrition. These importations, as the FAO has said, are unmanageable because of their proportions and are becoming a new aggravating factor in their negative balance of payments which places them in conditions of bankrupcy.

Naturally, all this worsens with unequal trade which subjects the countries which produce agricultural raw materials to unequal and unstable price conditions that sometimes make productivity efforts useless. Speaking with complete honesty, at this time the future prospects for the immense majority of mankind is a gloomy one. Practically all studies made by researchers, analysts and scientists of the developed Western countries recognize this, and these countries have benefitted the most from the exploitation of our natural resources and, in every sense, have the greatest moral responsibility for the seriousness of the present and future situation of the world.

More than 1 million people are added to the world's population every 5 days. Of this increase, 90 percent takes place precisely in the underdeveloped countries which have the least wealth, are technically backward and have the least resources for food production. The world population which currently is 4.3 billion will increase to approximately 6.4 billion in the next 20 years. Of this total, 80 percent--in other words, more than 5 billion--will be in the countries which currently form the so-called Third World.

The magnitude of the effort weighing on the world community is understood when one thinks of the inescapable moral need and duty to feed, provide adequate housing, clothe, provide health care, educate and employ in an extremely brief period of history those billions of human beings. Regardless of how much countries advance in future years in the application of a correct population policy, this growth already is inevitable. There are presently scores of countries where one out of every four children dies before completing his first year of life. It is estimated that approximately 25 million children under the age of 5 die every year in underdeveloped countries, the immense majority of them from curable diseases and from starvation.

According to estimates of the World Health Organization, the necessary cost to immunize every newborn child in the underdeveloped world against the most common children's diseases would be $3.00. [figure as heard, not otherwise specified] Furthermore, in most of these countries, in more than 30 of them, 80 percent of the population is illiterate.

The developing countries, which imported about 20 million tons of grain in 1960, had to import 80 million tons in 1978, and it is estimated that the figure will be doubled in the next 10 years. The number of persons without resources to acquire adequate daily nutrition amounts to 800 million.

Will this dramatic picture improve in the next two decades? Everything indicates the opposite. The current trend of the world's reality aims at a worsening situation. I refer to the underdeveloped countries. In the developed countries, which in general are well fed, food production will increase at a much greater rate than in the rest of the world. They have and will have the resources, investments, technologies, machinery, fuel, high-yield varieties, fertilizers and pesticides. With only a fourth of the world's population, the industrialized countries consume three-fourths of the minerals produced in the world and, in essence, are the consumers of energy.

The higher prices of oil and gas, which are the fundamental basis for the production of fuels, fertilizers and pesticides, will increase the cost of food production. Access to these resources will become much more difficult for non-oil-producing underdeveloped countries and the real prices of food will almost double in the next 20 years.

At a time when forests are being diminished at a rate of almost 20 million hectares per year, a process that is taking place primarily in underdeveloped countries, the possibility of replacing firewood with other fuels is diminished for hundreds of millions of families which today have no other means to prepare their meager food or to obtain a little bit of heat. There is nothing to assure them today that in the future they will have firewood or fuel. The forests of these countries will be reduced to almost half in the next 20 years.

At a time when they have less land per capita, less fertility in the land and mineral fertilizers are less accessible, hundreds of millions of tons of manure, the natural and historic fertilizer of soil, have to be used as fuel every year.

The deserts and dry regions, because of erosion, loss of organic material, salinification and other factors, are growing at a rate of millions of hectares each year or the equivalent of Cuba's entire farming area.

With the increase in population, the loss of soil as a result of causes I have mentioned and the growing utilization of fertile land for urban and industrial uses, the world's agricultural land per capita--which 10 years ago was almost 0.5 hectares--will have been reduced to 0.25 hectares in the next 20 years. Every human being will have to subsist from that small area in the year 2000. It is doubtful that in that period there can be per-capita increases in the production of sea and river products. On the contrary, this production already tends to be dropping. Neither the hectares of fertile land nor the seas nor the rivers nor the material resources are equally accessible to all countries. In other words, the per capita will not even be such for the immense majority of mankind.

So as not to speak too long, I do not mention other factors such as the growing need for water whose requirements will increase 200 percent in that period; the contamination of the environment due to the increasing use of pesticides and chemical products; the potential threats of plant diseases; the prolonged droughts; the ecological changes and the other disconcerting difficulties which man will have to face.

These concerns reach all the world's statesmen equally but few concerns regarding the environment will reach those who starve to death because they do not have a piece of bread to eat.

The irritating and shameful gap between developed and underdeveloped countries grows wider each year. Resignation to this is impossible. Being a realist does not mean being a pessimist. Reality should make us all work harder and with a greater sense of historic responsibility. The truth is that agrarian reform in each of our countries is essential and indispensable. We cannot think of solutions with oligarchic methods and extensive agriculture. The battle against hunger and poverty can never be won if there is no social justice.

I also think that small farming and simple subsistence farming are unproductive. There is need for extensive agriculture with socially just and efficient methods of production and distribution. However, experience has shown that agrarian reform is just the first step. Without a certain degree of mechanization and chemical usage, there can be no productive agriculture and, therefore, there can be no agricultural production to satisfy the local and international needs of this world which is increasingly threatened by hunger.

It is here where the agricultural problem is coupled with the general development problem and where the urgency that the world solve the tasks imposed by the march toward a new international economic order is presented.

In speaking a year ago at the United Nations on behalf of the nonaligned countries movement and presenting there the conclusions of the sixth summit conference of the movement's chiefs of state and government, I had the opportunity to discuss problems that still prevail and which are related to development, particularly to agriculture. I recalled figures, many of them from the FAO, which indicated that in the next 10 years it would be necessary to cultivate approximately 76 million hectares in the developing countries and irrigate more than 10 million additional hectares, while the irrigation systems for another 45 million hectares of land require repairs. When I spoke of the 76 million hectares, I was referring to new hectares.

From this we deduced, based on international estimates that are quite modest, that just to obtain reduced rates of agricultural growth of 3 to 4 percent the developing countries would have to invest in their agriculture from $8 million to $9 million annually.

A few months after that speech, the Brandt Commission report presented figures which on this and other aspects confirm the statements I made.

How will this dramatic problem, which undoubtedly is one of the most urgent mankind has to face, be solved? Well, as I said at that time, it is closely linked to the biggest problem of our times, the problem of peace, since if there is no development there can be no peace either.

At that time I maintained that if the problems of unequal trade were resolved, if the farm goods and other raw materials which developing countries supply industrialized countries received fair prices, there would be a decisive contribution to our countries' self-financing of development. I also noted at that time, and I repeat today, with regard to the gigantic military expenditures in the world, that with $300 billion there could be built in one year 600,000 schools with room for 400 million children, or 60 million comfortable housing units with a capacity for 300 million persons, or 30,000 hospitals with 18 million beds, or 20,000 factories capable of generating jobs for more than 20 million workers, or irrigation to 150 million hectares of land could be provided which with an adequate technical level, could feed 1 billion persons.

Lastly, I proposed--and I want to reaffirm it now because the proposal has been supported by the 34th UN General Assembly and has been confirmed in Havana and New Delhi by the Group of 77 which, along with the nonaligned countries movement, represents the developing world--that in the strategy for the new international development decade it was necessary to guarantee as part of said strategy that developing countries receive an additional flow of resources of not less than $300 billion in those 10 years with annual contributions that could begin with sums of no less than $25 billion.

At this time when this 16th FAO regional conference for Latin America is being held, work has begun at the special UN General Assembly aimed at the formulation of this third decade. Unfortunately, the international circumstances are not the most propitious to get the necessary results from that session.

As international tensions increase, as the gloomy panorama of a cold war again emerges and as the arms race grows, it is doubtful that there will be any change in the lack of political will which the developed capitalist countries have shown in discussing in various international forums--including the United Nations--relations between what has been improperly called the North and South.

In a recent and well-documented report prepared at the urging of the U.S. Government by a commission of U.S. specialists concerning the serious problems mankind will be facing in coming decades, they, after going into the frightening perspectives, assert: The required changes are beyond the capability and responsibility of this or any other nation acting alone. It is indispensable that there emerge an era of unprecedented cooperation and commitments.

I ask myself: If there is a need for an era of unprecedented cooperation and commitment to save mankind from certain disaster, what is the sense of the arms race, the cold war, the policy of strength and the sharpening of international tensions? Isn't this perhaps extraordinary insanity? As I said once, bombs can kill the hungry, the sick, the illiterate, but they cannot kill hunger, disease and ignorance.

But the difficulties of the international atmosphere cannot stop this battle for new and more just international economic relations. This is a struggle which, above all, is forced on us by the needs of our peoples and the intolerable conditions of life of those hundreds of millions of hungry and backward men and women who are in obligation of the international community. But it is also a struggle that is essentially linked to the efforts for international peace and cooperation. As I have reiterated, the development of backward countries is the only path through which the crisis of the world capitalist economy could find a road to solution.

Mr Chairman, members of the delegations to this conference: Cuba will continue to perform its duties and will be on the frontline of combat for development. The Cuban delegation to this 16th conference will cooperate with a constructive spirit in the discussion of the important agenda you have for your consideration. Moreover, our country places at your disposition its modest experience in the field of social and technical transformations made as a result of a persevering, unrenounceable and promising effort to develop a highly productive and modern agriculture on the basis of fair social bases.

With an annual export of more than 6 million tons of sugar, a population of less than 10 million and approximately ½ hectare of farming land per capita, Cuba is perhaps the country with the highest per capita food exports in the world. Each nation has the duty to do its utmost on its own and to cooperate to the maximum with others. Only in this way will our nations be able to win this difficult, decisive and vital battle we have before us. Thank you very much. [applause]

FAO Director General's Comments

FL0113-2 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1239 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] FAO Director General Eduoard Saouma has told Radio Reloj in an exclusive interview that he was very pleased to meet again with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. The chairman of the nonaligned countries movement attended the welcoming banquet hosted by the Cuban delegation in honor of the FAO director general.

Saouma said it was not the first time he had met with Fidel inasmuch as this is his third trip to Cuba, a good demonstration of his relations with our country, he added. The top FAO leader noted that it is very stimulating to talk with Fidel because he is a person who knows very well his country's problems as well as those of the world in general.

Elsewhere in the interview, Saouma stressed that Fidel has a profound knowledge of agricultural problems, both at national and world levels. The FAO director general said the Cuban president had assured him that the government would facilitate and adopt the necessary measures so that the conference's work would be efficient and all delegates would feel as if they were at home. He added that Fidel Castro's last year speech at the United Nations had great objectivity and an extraordinary perspective on the future.

The FAO director general revealed that Fidel Castro's proposal to create a $300 billion fund for developing countries will be discussed by the United Nations next year.

Eduoard Saouma said Cuba has always been a very active country in FAO work and its representatives have had a positive participation. He stated that he was very happy that the 16th FAO regional conference was being held in Cuba, a country which has made an extraordinary effort to improve its food production. The FAO director general said he wished to express his gratitude to the Cuban people and to their government for the hospitality accorded him. In closing, Saouma noted that numerous delegates have expressed their desire to talk with Fidel, the man who has made a profound and intense effort for the well-being of his people.

Interview With Nicaragua's Wheelock

PA021635 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Interview with Jaime Wheelock, Nicaraguan farming and livestock development minister; date, place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Wheelock] At this conference, in which various Latin American countries are participating, Nicaragua must participate because our revolutionary people and government are implementing a large project aimed at solving several problems which are being discussed at this conference.

We are also interested in coming to Cuba and backing, with our presence, the determination that the Latin American countries and the FAO had when they selected Cuba as the site of this meeting.

We are pleased and feel very well represented with the election of Arnaldo Milian, Cuban agriculture minister and member of the PCC Politburo, as president of this 16th FAO meeting.

[Question] In inaugurating this meeting, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro briefly analyzed the international situation concerning nutrition and agriculture. We would like to hear your comments about this speech.

[Answer] I feel that Commander Castro's speech at the opening of the meeting was very opportune because he went right to the core of the problems and analyzed the reasons for the very serious situation regarding the scarcity of food and resources in the Third World, the increasingly higher interest rates and prices of imports, the decreasing prices for our exports and at the same time the problem of overpopulation, environmental contamination and the fact that by 1985 the foreign debt of our countries will reach $700 billion, which is practically unbearable. This will result in chaos--a financial crack [in English]. If this trend continues, enriching some countries and impoverishing ours, we will face a world debacle.

Therefore, we feel that Castro's speech was very opportune and important, particularly his suggestion to have the United Nations deal with this problem. The whole world should try to solve these problems, particularly those of the Third World and the nonaligned countries--the progressive and revolutionary countries--which are the ones trying to solve these problems with the support of the people.

Wheelock Address

FL021756 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Commander of the Nicaraguan revolution Jaime Wheelock, minister of agrarian reform of that country, spoke this morning at the 16th FAO regional conference:

[Begin Wheelock recording] It is the opinion of our revolutionary government that all countries of the so-called Third World, especially ours of the Americas, have to get together for vigorous action on a new international economic order, a new order which in fact begins to work on specific problems, on problems such as improving and solving the already extremely serious problem of deterioration of trade between the powerful and the (?weak), and to take, as soon as possible, collective action which unites the will of all countries of the Americas so as to obtain equitable treatment with regard to oil supplies. I should point out that my country has obtained preferential treatment thanks to the solidarity and understanding of the government and people of Mexico and the government and people of Venezuela.

The Nicaraguan delegation proposes at this conference that the formation of a special multilateral mechanism be recommended to deal with the oil problem and find alternatives with oil-producing countries. We do not think it difficult for us to form a real front for defense of the economic [?security] of the continent and of our people's right to food. [end recording]

ANDEAN PARLIAMENT MEETING IN BOGOTA ENDS

PA030326 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay is at this moment closing the meeting of the Andean Parliament at the Colombian Senate. The 3-day meeting of the Andean Parliament analyzed the political, economic and social situation of the area's countries.

The subregional body condemned de facto regimes and discussed the situation of the developing countries. The Andean Parliament expressed its firm support of the decisions of the Cartagena Agreement Board regarding the preferential treatment that is granted to Bolivia. It also urged the promotion of the measures and mechanisms to encourage Bolivia's participation in the Andean integration process.

In his speech, Turbay Ayala is referring to the integration measures his administration is implementing.

JOINT DECLARATION ON GUATEMALAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

FYO1177-3 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2055 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Aug (TELAM)--Argentina and Guatemala have reiterated their invariable support for the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states and their respect for the principle of political pluralism in bilateral relations, in a joint declaration signed today in this capital by their respective foreign ministers, Carlos Pastor and Rafael Castillo Valdez, who also signed a scientific-technological cooperation agreement.

The declaration conveys the Argentine-Guatemalan agreement on the need to set up in the long term, in a gradual and progressive manner, a Latin American common market.

The two governments express their concern over the intensification of terrorist activities characterized by kidnappings and threats on the life and property of both nationals and foreigners, who often end up being murdered by their captors.

The declaration states that these crimes violate man's most sacred rights, such as the right to life, and that under the state of law these crimes can in no way be justified from the political viewpoint, since they are merely common crimes, regardless of the motive claimed for perpetrating them.

The two governments express their satisfaction over the task of promoting regional agreement undertaken by the Latin American Economic System (SELA) and agree to take the necessary steps to have the UN assembly adopt specific measures in favor of the developing countries, which are now enduring the heaviest impact of the current international economic crisis.

They also agreed to create a joint Argentine-Guatemalan commission to discuss measures and procedures designed to promote trade between the two states.

For its part, the cooperation agreement is designed to promote scientific and technical advancement and to effectively contribute to the socioeconomic development of the two countries through the exchange of scientific and technological know-how in areas and sectors of mutual interest and benefit.

Finally, Foreign Minister Castillo Valdez decorated Foreign Minister Pastor with the grand cross of the Order of the Quetzel.

ARGENTINA, CANADA SIGN NUCLEAR PLANT AGREEMENT

FYO21730 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2252 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 1 Sep (TELAM)--Today during a press conference Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), reported that this enterprise has become the main contractor for the construction of the Embalse nuclear plant. The agreement signed by James Donnelly for Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd, (AECL) and Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero for CNEA allows the subcontracts signed by AECL with various local firms for the construction of the Embalse plant to be transferred to CNEA.

The Canadian delegation, which had been visiting Argentina since 2[illegible] August, ended its stay in this country last Friday with the signing of the above-mentioned agreement.

During their visit to Argentina the delegation held meetings with CNEA authorities to discuss the construction of the Embalse plant and the future cooperation of Argentina and Canada in the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The visit of the Canadian delegation is in line with the agreements signed in Ottawa last April when Castro Madero visited Canada.

The Ottawa agreements have already yielded positive results. The Canadian delegation's agenda included a visit to the Embalse construction site, where they evaluated the positive results of CNEA's taking over as main contractor for construction in the nuclear sector. The CNEA intervention was one of the agreements signed in Ottawa, and it ensure the most efficient coordination of the remaining work for the construction of the vapor supply system.

GRAFFIGNA STRESSES 'NO CHANGES' IN NEXT ADMINISTRATION

PY291903 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 29 Aug 80 p 11

[Text] Cordoba (NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS)--Junta member and Air Force Commander-in-Chief Brigadier Omar Graffigna stressed that there would be no changes in the goals and philosophy laid down by the present government when the next military president and his cabinet take office in March 1981.

Speaking at the annual luncheon of the Argentine Rural Confederation (CRA) in Ascochinga, Cordoba, Graffigna said: "We are close to a new stage in the national reorganization process, which will be entered upon with new enthusiasm, but it will not imply changes in the final goal or the objectives being pursued."

He added, "It is my duty to disillusion all those nostalgic people who still dream of a return to any selfish and paralyzing interventionalist model of any kind whose inevitable sequel, desired or not, is despotism, massification and poverty."

Graffigna also spoke of "the process of social dissolution through which our beloved country was on the point of falling into the claws of totalitarian Marxism."

According to Graffigna, "the individual fought against society, the poor against the rich" and "the country was set against the city, rural production was opposed to industry, and trade was against everyone."

But, he said, "happily those times have passed."

Graffigna reminded the farmers that they had been the first to benefit from "the change produced on March 24, 1976", but he added, "I'm not trying to say that the rural producers are now resting on a bed of roses."

"There are still many difficulties which have to be resolved," he admitted.

In relation to these problems, some of which were internal and some caused by "the complicated international economic and political situation", Graffigna warned that "there is an important aspect that is forgotten by people of indisputable patriotism and sincerity who press for finding effective and durable solutions in simple and speedy ways."

He then recalled the period prior to the coup which he said "not only produced spiritual and material pain, but also a pathological social state--a war of all against all, in which the slogan 'each man for himself' was the rule, because the welfare of each person was based on the misery of everyone else."

BOLIVIA REFUSES TO ACKNOWLEDGE ANDEAN PARLIAMENT

PY021437 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0256 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 1 Sep (TELAM)--Bolivia does not acknowledge the creation of the Andean Parliament, according to information disclosed this afternoon by the Bolivian foreign minister during a press conference.

Gen David Cerruto Calderon stated that the main objective of the nation within this process had been to strengthen national integration to move later toward Latin American integration. Further on, the foreign minister released a note which has been sent to Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas stating that Bolivia laments and views as improper the installation of the Andean Parliament. Minister Cerruto Calderon also released an official declaration.

The most salient portion of the latter states that under the current circumstances, and in line with national concerns, the Bolivian Government is currently examining the Andean Pact to see whether it has maintained the principles and philosophy which motivated its creation. It is also trying to establish whether at least some initial steps have been accomplished toward reducing differences among the nations by means of a harmonious and balanced development. The declaration concludes by stating that the government is studying to see whether the country has fulfilled its desires within the mechanism of the Andean Pact.

Cerruto said: The Bolivian Government believes that if it finds out that the principles and guidelines of the Andean Pact have been distorted, it will review Bolivia's participation in this pact. Bodies which fail to fulfill their integration-oriented objectives, interfering in the domestic affairs of member countries, cannot help strengthen the coexistence and solidarity of the subregional group, because they would be distorting their original goals by seeking to thwart the legitimate and just aims of integration.

MINISTER CHARGES CARTER POLICY 'DISTORTING' ANDEAN PACT

PY022231 Paris AFP in Spanish 2131 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 2 Sep (AFP)--The members of the Andean Group are following U.S. President Jimmy Carter's policies of distorting the genuinely economic objectives of the Cartagena Agreement by replacing them with political objectives, said here today Bolivian Energy and Hydrocarbons Minister Lider Sosa.

Sosa, who made a stopover in Lima on his way to Buenos Aires--where he went to expand the agreement on Bolivian gas sales to Argentina--said that this is a bad policy unfavorable to his country which is now being attacked by an international campaign.

Regarding these attacks, he said that every country is free to chose the government it desires. He denied that there was a coup in Bolivia. He said that the 17 July event was the result of chaos the country was experiencing.

Sosa did not confirm or deny Bolivia's withdrawal from the Andean Pact, whose members Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela condemned the military coup headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza. He revealed, however, that the La Paz government is inclined toward the Southern Cone pact announced by Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla last month.

He also indicated that considering that former President Lidia Gueiler has all her documents in order to leave the country, some internal provisions must be clarified before she leaves the country.

Sosa, who said that he came to Lima to board a plane for Buenos Aires after missing a flight to that city from La Paz, privately talked with six Bolivians before talking to the local press. Prior to this, two Bolivian Embassy officials in Lima came to the airport to present their protocol greetings to the minister.

INTERIOR MINISTRY TO RECOMMEND EXTENSION OF DEATH PENALTY

PY021916 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2325 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 1 Sep (LATIN)--The military government today announced its decision to extend the death penalty to crimes linked to terrorism, extremism, theft, drug trafficking and speculation. This information was released to ULTIMA HORA by Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez, who stated that his ministry will make recommendations in this regard. The constitution provides for the death penalty only in cases of treason to the fatherland in times of war, first degree murder and parricide.

According to the press report, Colonel Arce Gomez, said that, in addition to the cases provided for by the constitution, that the death penalty would be applied for crimes linked with terrorism, the production and marketing of cocaine, the organization of conspiracies and speculation. The minister justified the adoption of radical measures by stating that we can no longer tolerate the disastrous stituation in which Bolivians live.

He then discussed the unprecedented revolution being carried out by the military regime installed on 17 July, which seeks to build a new Bolivia on the basis of in-depth changes in the moral standards. Arce Gomez explained that the recommendations regarding the death penalty that his ministry will submit to the executive branch faithfully reflect the new spirit of the armed forces.

GARCIA MEZA REPORTEDLY MEETS WITH FORMER PRESIDENT BANZER

PY030333 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0210 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 2 Sep (TELAM)--The military junta and former President Hugo Banzer have already met twice from 17 July to 31 August. These remarks were made by a reliable spokesman closely associated with the former president.

Political observers were aware of the noticeable withdrawal of the former president from the current government. Practically none of Baner's close collaborators accepted key positions. [Words indistinct] who acquired experience during his government, appear until now to be staying away from the process. The confirmation of the two meetings, both held in Santa Cruz de la Sierra and kept secret, now creates speculation as to whether the meetings were just a formality or to overcome frictions.

Many observers believe the latter. If this is true, the imminent cabinet crisis talked about in more than one official circle will serve to prove how much the frictions have disappeared and [words indistinct].

PAYMENT OF FOREIGN DEBT INSTALLMENTS DEFERRED

PY021922 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Bolivia has managed to postpone the payment of $160 million until January 1981. This amount corresponds to the installments of the debt which Bolivia has with foreign banking enterprises. This deferred payment has been arranged by a Bolivian delegation before representatives from 98 foreign banks who met in New York.

BRAZIL TO BUY EIGHT NUCLEAR PLANTS FROM FRG

FY270357 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] The Brazilian Government will fully comply with the nuclear cooperation agreement it signed with the FRG, Planalto Palace spokesman Alexander Garcia has said, commenting on recent remarks attributed to Planning Minister Delfim Neto. Garcia said Neto did not mean that Brazil will buy only four of the eight nuclear reactors included in the agreement.

Garcia added that the eight nuclear plants will be necessary to allow the national industry to produce all nuclear components until developing complete plants.

PETROBRAS SUSPENDS OIL PURCHASES FROM IRAN

FY011551 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 Aug 80 p 23

[Excerpt] After several unsuccessful attempts to have the Iranian National Oil Company (NIOC) remove the additional fees for oil, PETROBRAS this week decided to suspend oil imports from Iran. The last Iranian shipment will arrive by the end of this month, but there are possibilities for a new agreement in the future.

Iran, which last year supplied Brazil with 200,000 barrels per day as the second-largest supplier after Saudi Arabia, has reduced its oil supply quotas to a low of 60,000 barrels per day in recent months. By unilaterally applying a $2 surcharge on a barrel of oil, Iran's oil became one of the world's most expensive oils, at $35 per barrel, without any improvement in quality. Japan, Great Britain and Brazil reacted to that surcharge, and Brazil sent a mission to Tehran to negotiate with the NIOC, but to no avail.

GOLBERY: TERRORIST ATTACKS HARM POLITICAL OPENING

FY291622 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Excerpts] General Golbery do Couto e Silva has condemned the recent terrorist attacks, asserting that they do not help the country and that they harm the political opening process of the Figueiredo government.

The chief of the civilian household was interviewed in Brasilia by journalist (Carlos Rodrigues). During the interview, the general stated his position on the matter:

[Begin (Rodrigues) recording] General Golbery do Couto e Silva, chief of the civilian household of the presidency, has asserted that the extremists want to sabotage the political opening project of the Figueiredo presidency.

Minister Golbery, during his first press conference, termed the attacks pitiful actions. He also said that they can become very serious if the government cannot find out who is to blame. It is the minister's opinion that the attacks are made with the intention of interrupting the political opening project, and that there can be no other motive.

The general believes that the federal police and the police of Rio de Janeiro State should join forces in order to discover the persons who carried out the attacks. He also said that paramilitary groups could be involved in the attacks. [end recording]

PINOCHET NOTES 'ALLIANCE' OF MARXISTS, CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS

PY291920 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Excerpts] An enthusiastic crowd in Temuco today welcomed President Pinochet at the start of his tour through the 9th and 10th regions. Official reports stated, however, that the president will not at this time visit Collaique and Punta Arenas.

Here is a special relay from Temuco by (Graciela Contreras), who will give us details on the presidential tour:

President Pinochet said here today: The plebiscite will be held, because the government wants all Chileans to give their opinion on the new constitution. We do not want this constitution to be imposed on the people; we want it to be approved by all Chileans. He added:

[Begin Pinochet recording] Shortly after calling the people to a plebiscite on the new constitution, the same old faces came out of hiding. But I believe that in the end this has yielded favorable results, since by speaking out they have taken off their masks; they have shown their true intentions. They have disclosed what we have always warned the people: that Marxists are behind them and deceiving them. We have witnessed this week that a group of Marxists and pseudo-Christian Democrats have established an alliance. [applause, cheers] I would never have thought it possible that those same people who said they were defending freedom would today ally themselves with the totalitarians. This is the truth. This is the truth that astonished Chileans are witnessing. [end recording]

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS CLAIM MARXISTS INFILTRATED FREI'S RALLY

PY292049 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] It is becoming more evident day by day that the rally held last Wednesday at the Caupolican Theater was controlled by the Marxist elements. Jorge Santibanez, former deputy from Valparaiso and Aconcagua; and Carlos Salinas, former deputy for Vina del Mar; have expressed their categorical support for the plebiscite and the constitutional draft and noted the many communist slogans that were heard during Frei's speech.

Santibanez added that he has received many telephone calls from people who have expressed their disappointment at what was heard during the rally and added that this has only made the people show more support for the government and the constitutional draft. He noted that it was regrettable to see a party that was established as an alternative to Marxism ending up sharing slogans and points of view with the same sectors that it had formerly fought against.

Furthermore, Salinas, who was also secretary of the Christian Democratic Party, noted that Chile is confronting a dilemna that will affect its future. He, moreover, invited his friends--particularly those who, like him, share Christian Democratic ideals--to vote in favor of the 11 September plebiscite. He stated that Marxism is the natural enemy of any democratic process and that it is, therefore, the obligation of all Christians to disdain any personal ambition at a time when the destiny of the fatherland is at stake.

He said: I have witnessed with sadness and regret how a group of Christian Democratic leaders are allying themselves with communist forces. It was painful to witness how Eduardo Frei was welcomed with the slogan: The people united will never be defeated. We cannot forget that this was the same slogan that Marxists used against us 7 years ago.

Both members of the disrupted Christian Democratic Party reasserted their appeal for all Chileans to support the new constitution and the government that is striving to restore normality with security in Chile.

TOP OFFICIALS TO VISIT DISPUTED ISLANDS

PA021850 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Bogota--The full administration will travel over the weekend to San Andres and Providencia Islands to analyze the administrative decentralization programs. The programs are aimed at attaining the development goals set by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

The presence of the high-ranking government officials on the islands will constitute an act of reassertion of national sovereignty and a testimony of the islanders' allegiance to the fatherland.

TURBAY SPEAKS ON STATE OF SIEGE, WORKERS' DEMANDS

PA311726 Paris AFP in Spanish 0307 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota, 30 Aug (AFP)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala announced today that he will maintain the existing state of siege as long as subversion prevails and attacks against the legally constituted authorities persist.

The president defined his position in a memorandum which he addressed to the Colombian Democratic Trade Unions in response to a document which raised the issue of the country's socioeconomic problems and possible solutions.

Turbay noted that his government, which completed 2 years in office this August, will do everything possible to create the conditions that will permit the lifting of the state of siege which has existed for almost 30 years.

He explained that his government cannot renounce the duties stemming from the state of siege because the lives of the citizens and the president's unshakeable constitutional duty to preserve the republican system and institutions are at stake. He said that in order to strengthen peace, the government has proposed a conditional amnesty to those who are rebelling and he recalled that the subversive groups have disrupted order and security through a systematic subversive campaign.

In another portion of his message, Turbay announced that he will not freeze the prices of food and public services as the trade unions have requested, but announced that late this year a revision of the minimum wage scale of workers will be made.

MILITARY CONTINUES CAMPAIGN AGAINST FARC GUERRILLAS

PA300216 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota--Today the army expressed confidence of its fight against the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] guerrillas in the Meta region and stated that despite any risks it will build roads in that region.

After announcing new successes against the guerrillas along the border between Caqueta and Meta, the Defense Ministry said that next week it will begin to build roads in various areas. It said a road linking San Juan de Arama with Uribe in Meta and the (Valsivias-San Vicente) road in Caqueta Intendancy will be built. In other areas, the army will organize civic action brigades to provide all kinds of help to the peasants.

Meta-Caqueta Operation

PA300226 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Florencia, Caqueta--Today the army dealt another blow to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC]. It captured five guerrillas, confiscated a number of weapons and discovered a training camp and a marijuana field.

The operation was carried out during the army's pursuit of the guerrillas in southern Meta and northern Caqueta, regions which until recently were guerrilla strongholds. The main operation was carried out in (Chiguiro) where five guerrillas were captured along with a big arsenal. The army confiscated rifles, submachineguns, pistols and a large amount of ammunition.

The army also discovered a big marijuana field which had been planted and harvested by the guerrillas. The guerrilla camp was also used to train peasants in the use of weapons. The peasants had been forced to join the guerrillas under the threat of death.

'Strategic Withdrawal' by Guerrillas

PA312358 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2112 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota, 31 Aug (EFE)--Well-informed military sources have announced in Bogota that army troops and guerrilla commandos today are still fighting in the rugged terrain of the Colombian southwest. A spokesman for the army operation has revealed that the army has suffered no casualties as a result of its attacks in regions of Meta Department and Caqueta Intendency.

The guerrillas have begun a strategic withdrawal into the mountains where army air units are attacking them, the military source said here.

The most bitter fighting has taken place in the Chiguiro area, in the country's southeast region. The number of casualties among the guerrillas is unknown. Less than a week ago, the army bombed bases and training camps of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia killing six guerrillas and seizing ammunition and arms.

'Heavy' Rebel Casualties

PA020308 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota--New clashes between the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, and regular troops were reported today in El Guayabero, south of Meta. The information, supplied by the National Defense Ministry, did not mention any victims but said the rebels again suffered heavy losses. The report announced the capture of several guerrillas and a large amount of war material.

According to a FARC spokesmen, thousands of army troops have for the last few days been pursuing rebel groups, after a patrol belonging to the Vargas Battalion in Granada was ambushed. Three soldiers were killed and several others wounded.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO PRC--Bogota--Julio Mario Santodomingo, Colombia's first ambassador to the PRC, has said he could not refuse the challenge of serving there. Ricardo Samper was named first counsellor of the same embassy and has already assumed his post. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 21 Aug 80 PA]

REFUGEES ASSAULT JOURNALISTS AFTER HIJACKING FAILS

PY301414 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0842 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 30 Aug (LATIN)--An atmosphere of tense calm prevailed at the Cuban refugee camp today after 162 refugees carried out an abortive attempt to hijack a Braniff DC-8 airliner and force its pilot to take them to the United States. After 20 hours of negotiations starting at 0800 GMT yesterday, the Peruvian Government managed to dislodge the refugees from the plane after convincing them that Jimmy Carter's government had refused to grant them asylum and promising them that they will be resettled in other countries and given jobs and another place of residence.

Upon leaving the plane the Cubans shouted slurs against the Peruvian and U.S. Governments, saying that they had been "betrayed" and "deceived." When they entered the halls of the international airport, which approximately 200 Cubans have turned into a giant dormitory, the hijackers began to hit journalists with their fists and tried to destroy the cameras of photographers and TV cameramen. After repelling the attack, the journalists were forced to run away and seek refuge under the stairs, break into offices for shelter or climb to the upper floor under police protection. The correspondent of this agency was hit and kicked several times. After causing this uproar, without calming down the hijackers took to the streets around the airport and crowded into taxis whose drivers they apparently forced to take them to the camp where they have been staying ever since they arrived from Havana.

Transport and Communications Minister Fernando Chavez Belaunde, who witnessed the outrages, said in a press conference that the government will resettle an unspecified number of Cubans at the Huampani vacation camp, 40 km east of Lima, where the sun shines all year. He also said that a study will be conducted on offering the Cubans jobs at textile, metalworking and other kinds of factories.

The Cubans justified their actions by claiming that they are suffering from the cold and the humidity of the Peruvian capital and that the tents of the Tupac Amaru Camp outside Lima are not provided with the facilities they need.

More Attempts Threatened

PY011519 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2114 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 31 Aug (LATIN)--Spokesmen for the Cuban refugees today reiterated their decision to leave Peru by any means and to go to the United States. They threatened to hijack another plane or to capture a ship to accomplish their objective. In a statement to the press at the refugee camp, the spokesmen blamed Manuel Antonio Barona, an anti-Castro exile who is visiting Lima, for the failure of their attempt to hijack a Braniff DC-8 early last Friday.

BOMBING ATTACKS CONTINUE; LEADERS REACT

PY291600 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1330 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Lima, 29 Aug (TELAM-DPA)--Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry yesterday deplored here the wave of terrorism which is plaguing the country. Early this morning a timebomb exploded in a crowded bus, killing the driver and his helper. The new terrorist attack took place at a bus station on the highway between Ayacucho and Cusco, when the driver and his helper climbed onto the roof of the vehicle to take down some luggage. At that point a bomb placed in the luggage exploded. While driver Raul Martinez and his unidentified helper were blown up, the 38 passengers of the bus--which was left with an enormous hole in its roof--were miraculously saved.

Still unapprised of this fact, but talking about other attacks which have taken place in the last 48 hours, President Belaunde said shortly before leaving for Tacna on the border with Chile that the perpetrators of these attacks want to gain the support which they were unable to obtain in the May elections. The Peruvian president added that these are isolated incidents which the authorities are fighting with the full force of the law. Belaunde is visiting Tacna to participate in the celebrations to commemorate the 51st anniversary of this city's reincorporation into Peru after having been under Chilean control for 50 years as a result of the Pacific war which the two countries waged a century ago.

Attacks Attributed to Maoists

PY290400 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2216 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 27 Aug (TELAM)--The explosion of a bomb at the door of the Tarma Provincial Council (Junin Department) brought to 19 the number of attacks perpetrated during the last 30 days in several parts of the country, causing damage estimated at $710,000. According to police and civil guard reports, the attacks are attributed to the extremist Maoist group Luminous Path [Sendero Luminoso]. Eleven members of this group are in prison. The attacks began in the second half of July when the extremists broke into the Agriculture Ministry's dynamite depot and took 1,000 sticks of dynamite and other equipment. Attacks were perpetrated against municipal buildings, an ENTEL-Peru transmitting plant, high-voltage stations in Mantaro and Arequipa and a water reservoir in Ayacucho. The newspaper LA PRENSA today reports that the subversive attacks--in which (Yang Yongcheng), second secretary of the Chinese Embassy, is reportedly involved because his personal business card was found in the possession of a detainee--have continued in August with dynamite attacks against a bank and an attack on a radio station aimed at broadcasting subversive slogans.

Interior Minister Warns Terrorists

PY022018 Paris AFP in Spanish 1731 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 2 Sep (AFP)--Following a series of terrorist attacks which started last July, three dynamite explosions took place yesterday in two cities in central Peru. In the meantime, Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara y Ureta warned the terrorists that they must not mistake tolerance for weakness and that the government will resort to legal measures to preserve order. Despite lack of proof, yesterday's attacks were attributed to the extreme leftist Maoist group Luminous Path, which has claimed responsibility for similar attacks in Ayacucho Department, southeastern Peru.

The city hall and superintendency of Chilca District, near the city of Huancayo 400 km east of Lima, were dynamited early yesterday morning. No casualties were reported. The mayor's office, the secretaries' office and the public registry office were destroyed by the explosion whose violence was compared to an earthquake by a neighbor. The attack on the superintendency took place from the roof where the dynamite caused great damage. The police were not able to capture the terrorists. Another bomb explosion damaged the door of the Huancavelica trial court in Huancavelica Department, about 150 km south of Huancayo.

Luminous Path, which has certain influence within Peruvian universities, claimed responsibility for the dynamite explosions in Ayacucho and stated that they are part of a strategy aimed at starting a people's war in Peru. The group, repudiated even by other groups of the extreme left, has been termed insane by Lima publications, which have requested the government to take more energetic measures to repress terrorism. The interior minister stated that thanks to the police more than a dozen members of the Luminous Path group have been arrested in Ayacucho proving that the situation is under control.

TUPAMARO LEADER TO BE TRIED PUBLICLY BY MILITARY COURT

PY012141 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1712 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Montevideo, 1 Sep (LATIN)--The top leader of the National Liberation Movement-Tupamaros [MLN], Raul Sendic, will be subject to a public military trial on 15 September, press circles asserted today. Sendic, who was detained on 1 September 1972 after a shootout with security forces in the downtown area and in which he was shot in the face, will be tried together with eight other members of the guerrilla movement, which was broken up 8 years ago.

The newspaper EL PAIS stated that in addition to Sendic, the following persons will also be tried publicly: Jose Alberto Mujica; Julio Angel Marenales; Juan Almiratti; Engler Golovchencko; Mauricio Rosencof; Adolfo Wassen Alaniz; and two more extremists whose names were not given in the report.

The MLN reached its zenith at the end of the 1960's when it introduced urban guerrilla warfare to Uruguay. The trial of the nine MLN leaders will take place in the headquarters of the Superior Military Court and it will be the second and deciding stage of their trials.

NEW ELECTORAL LAW TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 1981

PY301932 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] A new electoral law will be implemented during 1981, based on principles contained in the new constitution. These principles establish that absolute congressional majority will be given to the party which wins the elections. These elections will be held on the basis of departmental electoral districts. Each department must be represented proportionately to the number of voters in the department, but by at least one legislator. According to the figures of previous elections, Montevideo could have as many as 20 legislators, but there are other departments which would be unable to obtain a single legislator on the basis of the vote total. For these cases the new electoral law will provide complementary formulas.

POLITICAL PARTIES MEET WITH ARMED FORCES' COMMISSION

Christian Civic Union Meeting

PY271636 Paris AFP in Spanish 1528 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Montevideo, 27 Aug (AFP)--An official source today revealed that the constitution which will be submitted for a plebiscite on 30 November and the drawing up of a statute for political parties were discussed by the military and representatives of a political party on Tuesday.

On that occasion, delegates of the Christian Civic Union and representatives of the armed forces, that is, the Armed Forces Commission for Political Affairs [COMASCO] (made up of high-ranking officers), met for the first time all political activities were banned in 1973.

One of the Christian Civic Union leaders, Juan Vicente Chiarino, who participated in the talks, explained that his party stated its disagreement with the statute on political parties, especially the requirements which must be fulfilled before the electoral court to obtain party tickets and the final registration of the party.

He indicated that the draft includes provisions which have never been used in this country, and these requirements preclude the possibility of creating a third party even it there were a will to do so.

According to the timetable of the armed forces, the constitutional plebiscite scheduled for 30 November will be followed by the rehabilitation of the two traditional parties, the Colorado and the Blanco, aimed at the presidential elections which will be held at the end of 1981 to ratify a candidate chosen by the two parties and approved by the armed forces.

Although the meeting held on Tuesday did not yield any decisions, Chiarino acknowledged that the dialogue had been friendly and effective and had given rise to an exchange of ideas which could lead to certain changes in the statute on political parties and the draft constitution.

Regarding the latter issue, Chiarino stressed that the main concern conveyed by the Christian Civic Union to the COMASCO had been that should the constitution be approved the executive branch will be the only power in the nation. He added that he would like to see the establishment of effective controlling mechanisms for the executive branch and stated his opposition to the weakening of the legislative branch.

He concluded by saying that his party hoped for "a fully independent judicial branch endowed with total freedom of action, which we do not have under the current regime and which the constitutional guidelines do not provide for firmly enough."

Blanco Party Commission Meeting

PY021935 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] The issues discussed during a meeting held between the Armed Forces Commission for Political Affairs [COMASCO] and the temporary Commission for the Unity of the Blanco Party have been disclosed. The latter commission has stated its position favorable to the lifting of all political bans and to discussing with the members of the Council of State the constitutional guidelines and the draft statute for political parties. This information has been disclosed by the secretary of the Commission for the Unity of the Blanco Party, (Hector Payse Reyes).

[Begin recording] We held a lengthy dialogue to exchange information and ideas in a constructive spirit. The Blanco Party Commission emphasized the need for the political parties to have freedom of action after the draft statute of political parties is studied and approved. We also pointed out that political pacification would be helped by the review of the system of political bans, applying them only to those who have violated preestablished laws.

When asked about the opinion of the Blanco Party Commission about constitutional guidelines, we answered that valid judgment could be passed only after studying the draft and holding talks between the commission and various sectors of the party. The commission stated that it would be useful to publicly discuss the draft of the constitution with the members of the Council of State, the Colorado Party and the Civic Union in order to reach conclusions which would then be submitted for the consideration of the COMASCO.

We also asked for permission to hold ceremonies to honor the memory of Aparicio Saravia at the Cordobes [presumably a restaurant] and in front of Aparicio Saravia's monument in Montevideo. The latter ceremony would include a speech by his daughter.

The two parties resolved to leave the dialogue open on the above-mentioned issues, and we received the texts of the draft statute of political parties, the constitutional guidelines and other related documents for further analysis. [end recording]

ISRAEL'S RABIN DEPLORES TRANSFER OF URUGUAYAN EMBASSY

PY221900 Paris AFP in Spanish 1514 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Montevideo, 19 Aug (AFP)--Former Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said here last night that Israel has asked Uruguay to reconsider its decision to transfer its embassy from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv and has also stated its disappointment at the Uruguayan attitude. Rabin arrived primarily to participate as the main speaker at a ceremony of solidarity with Israel in connection with the Holy City issue. He said that all the Israeli people support the government in its request for reconsideration of the Uruguayan decision.

Rabin added that the so-called Jerusalem law has not changed the situation which has prevailed for 13 years and indicated that I cannot understand how all the people who believe in the holiness of the city--for Christians, Jews and Muslims--can allow it to be divided by means of barbed wire, minefields and surrounded by artillery."

He said that the struggle underway among the nations is not only about Jerusalem but "about Jerusalem as the embodiment and the symbol of the very essence of the existence of the Jewish people in Israel." Last week, claiming that it was a matter of principle and in order to protest the basic law which converted Jerusalem into Israel's capital, Uruguay decided to transfer its embassy to Tel Aviv.

MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATION EXPELLED

PY030307 Paris AFP in Spanish 0124 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 2 Sep (AFP)--A Chilean and an Austrian physician, who allegedly are representatives of international human rights organizations, tonight were expelled from the country for violating provisions of their visas as tourists. Reinhard Dorflinger and Claudio Weber Castillo, the latter a Chilean who had adopted Austrian nationality arrived here in recent days, duly authorized to investigate the health of some arrested persons and to prepare a report on the country's sanitary situation. According to the official communique, the two physicians held several meetings with relatives of imprisoned guerrillas in the Austrian consulate and in the hotel where they were staying. They also held talks with members of labor unions and persons of different religious persuasions to gather testimony.

FLORES, FIFTY POLITICIANS FREED FROM BAN ON ACTIVITIES

PY301844 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1734 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Montevideo, 30 Aug (LATIN)--The Interior Ministry today released a list of 51 citizens who were allowed to resume their political activities last week. Only one of the persons mentioned in the list is a political figure of some relevance in recent years, namely Venancio Flores, former foreign minister and legislator, member of the Civic Union, which is a conservative Catholic group. Flores was foreign minister during Jorge Pacheco Areco's administration (1967-1972) and was later an ambassador to the Vatican.

The rehabilitation of these politicians, most of whom are former parliamentarians, has reduced to slightly over 200 the number of citizens who do not belonging to Marxist parties and have no electoral links with Marxism but are still banned from political activities under an institutional act issued 4 years ago. The Marxists and their possible allies make up another group of banned politicians, and the parties of this ideological leaning were proscribed in 1973.

PRESIDENT, COPEI DISCUSS CENSUS OF ILLEGAL ALIENS

PA270000 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Ernesto Vega report]

[Excerpt] The census of people living in Venezuela without legal documents was the main subject of President Luis Herrera Campins' meeting with the members of the COPEI national committee at La Casona presidential residence. The interior minister presented a report on the registration of illegal aliens in Venezuela. COPEI Vice President Aristides Calvani reported to the press on the meeting:

[Being recording] The main subject to today's meeting was the regularization of the situation of the people who are in Venezuela illegally. They are commonly known as people without documents. I do not like that description because it makes the country which they have illegally entered seem responsible for the fact that they do not have documents and this is not so. The people without documents are in reality foreigners who have entered the country illegally or who remain in the country without fulfilling the requirements that the law establishes. The interior minister attended the meeting to give a detailed report on the census.

I want to stress the importance of this measure. In my view, it is unique in our continent. For 4 months, illegal aliens are granted the opportunity to normalize their situation. The census or registration permits those who have been registered to begin normalizing their situation. They will have a period of time to place all their documents in order and they will then be given the necessary (?documents) to legally live in the country. [end recording]

100,000 FOREIGNERS REGISTER IN PORTUGUESA STATE

PA030009 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Elcicio Saavedra, chief of the regional immigration office in Portuguesa State, has announced that approximately 100,000 foreigners who had no identification papers have been registered in that state so far. Saavedra has said he is happy with the success of the registration effort. The official said that approximately 100 persons come to his office each day. Saavedra noted that 90 percent of the registered foreigners are Colombians.

EXPLOSION DESTROYS LAWYERS, AD OFFICES IN ZULIA

PA020119 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The Zulia State Police are investigating an explosion in a lawyers' office located next to the Democratic Action [AD] headquarters in Mene Grande. One person was killed and 10 were injured as a result of the explosion. The dead man was identified as 49-year-old Pedro Alejandro Perez Ferrer. The explosion destroyed the lawyers' office and the AD headquarters located on (Carnefati) Avenue in Mene Grande. The causes of the explosion have not been established.

BRIEFS

SOVIET ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS--The new Soviet ambassador to Venezuela, Vayno Iosifovich Vyalyas, has presented his credentials to Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 29 Aug 80 PA]

LOPEZ PORTILLO DELIVERS ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

International Relations

PA011541 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1440 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Sep (LATIN)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo affirmed today that the only alternative to violence and poverty in the world is the reform of international "disorder" through the concerted action by all countries.

Delivering his fourth report on the work of the government before the congress, the president accused the great powers of reviving the shadows of a new cold war era and of creating conflicts which are spread throughout the world. "Engaged in imaginary crusades, their logical policy has become a historical contradiction," he said.

As an example of this concerted action, he noted a worldwide energy plan which Mexico proposed in 1979 to solve the problems faced in the energy field by most countries of the world which promote "the ever-increasing imbalances and difficulties of the international economy."

Within this plan, he cited, as an example, the agreement reached with Venezuela to guarantee a supply of oil to the Central American and Caribbean countries. According to this agreement, Mexico and Venezuela will sell oil to Central America and the Caribbean at market prices, authorizing them credit for 30 percent of the price. The credit will be used for the formation of funds to be used at a soft interest of 4 percent and over the long term in development projects.

"We believe that this effort should therefore stimulate, by way of example, other states to fulfill similar ones, not only in oil matters, but in all fields of development, of mutual respect and international justice," he said.

Lopez Portillo referred to relations with the United States saying that these have gained clarity, "finding themselves within the natural logic of the neighborliness we want, reciprocal, useful, face-to-face, and cordial." At the same time he insisted on the mutual respect and independence of Mexico. "We want a dignified and upright place in the world and not a seat in an area of influence."

Regarding the tuna problem with that country, he voiced his confidence that reason and right will prevail, but warned that "against threats, embargoes and abuses, Mexico will maintain its principles unchanged, because if tuna is a matter of economic interests for others, for Mexico it is also a problem of sovereignty. Neither now nor ever will we be willing to negotiate it."

The tuna problem with the United States emerged 2 months ago when Mexico decided to enforce respect for its 200-mile economic zone. The capture of seven U.S. trawlers in that zone prompted Washington to respond with an embargo of tuna imports from Mexico.

He stated that his country continues to support all the regional economic integration movements and "we trust a common stand may be consolidated to facilitate the solution of the economic problems of our region."

After noting the reactivation of Mexico's foreign policy. Lopez Portillo refuted the idea that it should pursue hegemonic ends by stating that "we seek neither to subdue nor to teach anyone, nor do we surrender in the face of foreign powers and prestige."

On concluding his chapter on foreign policy, Lopez Portillo affirmed that the best guarantee for peace is respect: "The pluralism which we practice domestically is also our norm of conduct abroad, between compatriots, although [words indistinct].

Oil Policy

PA011604 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1505 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Sep (LATIN)--Mexico has increased its oil reserves by 20 percent and has become the fourth largest world oil producer, President Jose Lopez Portillo announced here today.

Speaking before the Congress to deliver his fourth report on the work of the government, Lopez Portillo said that now the proven reserves of Mexican hydrocarbons are 60.1 billion barrels. Only 6 months ago Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) had announced that reserves had increased from 45.8 billion barrels to 50 million [as received].

The president said that, aside from proven reserves, Mexico has probable reserves of 38 billion. In March, these probable reserves were 40.4 billion. Meanwhile, Mexico's potential reserves are 250 billion, that is, an increase of 25 percent over previous estimates.

Lopez Portillo stated that daily production is now 2.3 million barrels and that the production goal of 2.7 million barrels set in March will be achieved early next year. He noted that, according to these figures, Mexico has oil to satisfy its development needs for 60 years. (The new oil reserves confirmed are 10 times above those announced in 1976).

The chief of state criticized the squandering of fuel in the country and warned about the need of rationalizing and using energy in a responsible manner.

He explained that, as a result of the worldwide increase in the price of fuel, state subsidies for domestic use had also increased. The cost of fuel has been maintained unchanged in this country for the past 4 years and one liter of premium or high-grade gasoline here costs 4 pesos (a little more than $0.17).

"We are being inefficient and wasteful; we must correct this," he said. According to Lopez Portillo, Mexico currently uses more gasoline than Italy and will soon reach levels of consumption similar to France and Great Britain.

State Workers Wage Hike

PA011616 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1545 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Sep (LATIN)--President Jose Lopez Portillo announced wage hikes today averaging 23 percent for workers in the three state branches, in addition to the armed forces. He made the announcement in his message to the Congress reporting on the 4th year of his government term. The increase also includes teachers, military and civilian pensioned workers and those subsidized by the state.

Praise for Army

PA011755 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1650 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Sep (EFE)--Never as now has the Mexican Army been so efficient, imaginative and honest, President Jose Lopez Portillo stated today in his fourth report to the nation. He affirmed that it was very satisfying "in these times of betrayals and deviations" to see the unswerving and dedicated loyalty of the armed forces at the service of the country and its development, making the maximum use of the new resources that the country can provide.

He said that in addition to being mindful of Mexican sovereignty, it contributes institutionally to achieving planned development with civic education campaigns, struggling against drug trafficking, helping out in civil defense disasters, in distributing water to zones affected by droughts and in reforestation programs.

Mexico today faces the need to modernize and expand its armed forces, which have insufficient units and obsolete materiel. However, the president said nothing about this subject during his report on the government work. In subsequent paragraphs he noted, however, that today Mexico has only two alternatives for the future: "Either we continue advancing with our democratic vocation or we will find ourselves with regimes which still persist and are spreading in the continent."

The Mexican president expressed the consideration that the first formula is achieved by working, curbing demographic growth, generating wealth, distributing it and maintaining political stability on the basis of justice, liberty and security. As for the second, he said, these regimes "with their repression secure arbitrariness, the welfare of a few, the favorable balance for the unjust, the liberty of those who are enslaved and subdued by the force of power and those who (?commit) the indignant, irresponsible and inhuman manipulation." [sentence as received]

This is the third time that President Lopez Portillo has warned the country of the risk of falling to a totalitarian military regime if it does not struggle to maintain democracy on the basis of responsibility, work and order.

Support for Nicaragua

PA011849 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1654 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Sep (EFE)--Mexico's support for the creation of an inter-American organization to assist Nicaragua was reiterated here once more by President Jose Lopez Portillo in his presidential address.

"We discovered, in the anonymous faces of the people gathered in Managua, the faces of youths who stood staunchly at the brink of death and who cross our memory to remind us, with their sacrifice, of our responsibility toward new generations," the president stated. Jose Lopez Portillo affirmed that "in Nicaragua we attended the birth of a society intent on respecting its plurality and seeking to blend liberty and justice."

Concluding, the Mexican president stated that his country is offering its unconditional support on that occasion, in keeping with its economic position.

Economic Growth Rate

PA011825 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1657 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Sep (LATIN)--Mexico has reached a growth rate of 8 percent in 1979, the same as in the previous year, President Jose Lopez Portillo announced today. "This is unprecedented. It is the result of the country's vitality and everybody's effort," the president said during the government's fourth annual report to Congress.

He said that in order to maintain the growth trend, an increase in investments of 35.5 percent over those of 1979 had been authorized this year.

He admitted, however, that inflation--which last year was over 20 percent--had been higher than estimated. It is estimated at 25 percent this year. "We are growing rapidly and are now suffering the problems of an accelerated development, no longer problems of stagnation or decadence," he said. He indicated, however, that the net increase in the country's foreign debt has been an average of $3 billion in the last 3 years, for a total balance of $32 billion as of 30 June.

Lopez noted that "by improving our ability to pay, we improve our ability to negotiate and consequently the terms of foreign borrowing: The debts payable in less than 1 year did not exceed 5 percent of the total. This amount was 4 times higher 5 years ago, in relative terms. "Its burden on the gross internal product decreased from 2.94 to 2.3 percent (over 20 percent) in 1980. Over 40 percent of the contracts were based on terms of over 9 years.

Lopez added that the country's gross reserve amounted to $6,268,300,000 on 31 August, whereas collections of indirect taxes grew 33.8 percent in 1979. He announced also that industrial growth in 1979 was 9.9 percent, including oil and the construction industry. "We expect to surpass this rate in 1980," he said.

Decrease in Population Growth

PA011707 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1553 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Sep (LATIN)--Mexico managed to reduce its annual demographic growth rate from 3.6 percent to 2.9 percent, President Jose Lopez Portillo reported today in his 4th report before the congress. With a population of approximately 60 million, Mexico was up to now one of the countries with the highest growth rate in Latin America. Of that population, 48 percent is made up of youths under 14 years of age whose contribution to the development of the country is minimal.

However, thanks to a family planning campaign which has been promoted in the past few years, this population growth has been reduced to less than 2.9 percent annually, he said. "Thus we are approaching the figure of 2.5 percent set for 1982," the president added. According to plan, Mexico should not surpass 104 million inhabitants until after the end of the century.

Meanwhile, in the past 20 years the illiteracy rate, which was more than 50 percent, has been reduced to approximately 28 percent. Also, student enrollment has increased, as have education opportunities, which have been extended to a large part of the population. "In 1960 the national education system had 5.5 million enrolled, 4.8 million of which were in primary schools. Now there are 21.7 million enrolled, 15 million of which are in ("?primary) [school].

PIPELINE BREAK CAUSES OIL PRODUCTION REDUCTION

PA012137 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2359 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Mexico City, 31 Aug (EFE)--Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) announced today that an accidental "break" in a pipeline made it necessary to reduce national oil production by 60,000 barrels a day. Mexico's production, which is currently some 2.5 million barrels of crude a day, was reduced when it became necessary to close four wells near Campeche yesterday.

In another quarter, PEMEX General Director Jorge Diaz Serrano has said that there are "encouraging" signs of the possible existence of oil in the state of Michoacan, in the northeastern part of the country. Diaz Serrano indicated that although it cannot be definitely stated that there is oil in the area, all exploration carried out so far indicates its presence.

HONDURAN FOREIGN SECRETARY MEETS WITH FOREIGN MINISTER

PA290236 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Honduran Foreign Secretary Cesar Elvir Sierra and Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores today discussed subjects of bilateral interest and Central American affairs. They met at the Foreign Ministry at noon today shortly after Colonel Sierra arrived in Panama.

The Honduran foreign secretary was accompanied by Honduran Ambassador Salomon Ciliezar and members of his special mission. Sierra and Ozores also discussed Latin American and international affairs.

UN OFFICIALS ARRIVE TO DISCUSS MARINE ACADEMY

PA300451 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 28 Aug 80 pp 1-a, 8-a

[Article by Roberto R. Rodriguez]

[Text] A plan sponsored by the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) of the United Nations and possibly to be financed by the German Government which involves converting the Panama marine academy into a subregional school for Central America might be realized after the third mission from that organization has evaluated the marine training facilities in our country.

The UN mission, comprised of Captain E. Moat and E.R. Hodge, an engineer, has arrived in our country to continue talks and evaluations. Its members met yesterday with officials in charge of administering Panama's marine academy with the objective of having the academy converted into a first-class school with a new policy on the American Continent. It will be designed to train marine machinery officials and personnel for the merchant marine and sailors.

The plan also calls for the United Nations, through the IMCO, to provide the necessary technical support to reorganize the marine academy and make modern marine technology available to it.

It was learned that, due to Panama's characteristics as a maritime country and the existence of the canal, the UN Development Program (UNDP) has assigned priority to Panama for the establishment of the subregional academy for Central America.

The first phase of the project could cost 1 million balboas, which would be used to provide equipment and to expand dormitory facilities for the students and possibly to purchase a ship for practice purposes.

The new marine academy could begin operation some 7 or 8 months after the plan is approved.

In recent weeks, the present marine academy in Panama has been the subject of public debate. It was noted that the academy is faced with a number of problems. However, businessmen and marine experts feel that it produces highly qualified officers. The main difficulty is that in this field, Panama is some 20 years behind. "The quality of teaching is good, the professors have excellent training and the students are highly motivated and dedicated," one authorized official said.

NEW DIRECTOR ANNOUNCES CANAL IMPROVEMENTS DIVISION

PA010055 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 31 Aug 80 pp a-1, d-13

[Excerpts] The establishment of the division for canal improvements within the planning commission has been announced by its newly appointed director, Administrator Guillermo van Hoorde Jr, who has been in charge of the administration and planning division's evaluation program since 1974.

The main responsibility of the canal improvements division will be to make studies and draft reports related to maritime operations and to canal improvement and maintenance programs. The division will also draft program studies on canal improvement proposals and will assist the long range improvement committee of the Canal Commission's board of directors as well as other groups investigating matters related to the efficiency of canal operations.

Acting within the division's canal improvement program, Van Hoorde will direct special engineering and industrial administration studies which should result in new administrative procedures, greater economy and the increased effectiveness and efficiency of the administrator, deputy administrator and planning office director. These studies should include an analysis of the existing methods, review of the locks and channel maintenance programs, as well as determination of optimum use of the existing equipment and the mechanization of operations. The expected industrial life of the existing equipment and its implications for canal improvements will also be studied.

As chief of the canal improvements division, Van Hoorde will direct and implement the guidelines of the committee, evaluate its findings and make recommendations to the committee based on the results of his studies and on those carried out by the commission directorates or developed by the operational forces. He will also recommend priorities, present and coordinate capital program projects related to canal improvements.

FRENO SCORES OPPOSITION FOR PARTICIPATING IN ELECTIONS

PA012151 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1233 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Panama, 1 Sep 80 (ACAN-EFE)--The National Opposition Front (FRENO) has reiterated its decision to refrain from participating in the legislative elections to be held in Panama on 28 September.

The confirmation of the party's policy of abstention, along with criticism of opposition parties which have launched candidates and will participate in the elections, came yesterday in Tonosi, a town in the interior of Panama, at the end of a special meeting of FRENO leaders. The FRENO is comprised of the country's main opposition parties, headed by the Panamenist Party that is led by former President Arnulfo Arias Madrid.

The Christian Democrats and one faction of the Liberal Party are the only opposition groups that will go to the polls. The FRENO extended its criticism to opposition politicians who have announced their candidacies to legislative posts as "independents."

FRENO President Luis A. Barletta, a leader of the Agrarian Labor Party (PLA), harshly attacked the government in Tonosi. "It is sad that we should have had a government of bad faith in these last 12 years, while our people have shown more than their share of good faith, good will and a willingness to work," the opposition leader said.

Elections have been scheduled for 28 September to chose 19 members--one-third--of the National Legislation Council. In addition to liberals, Christian Democrats and some independents, two progovernment parties will compete for the 19 seats: the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), to which President Aristides Royo and most of his ministers belong, and the Popular Broad Front (FRAMPO).

PDC OFFICIAL SCORES PROGOVERNMENT USE OF PUBLIC FUNDS

PA020336 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] The secretary general of the Christian Democratic Party of Panama [PDC], Guillermo Cochez, today sent a letter to the nation's comptroller general, Damian Castillo, requesting a public explanation as to why that public officer is not controlling the official mass publicity to which the public is being unduly exposed.

In his letter Cochez reminds Castillo that one of the functions of the comptoller's office is to inspect, regulate and control the handling of all public funds and assets to assure that they are properly handled according to the law. In his letter Cochez notes that the public is being subjected to the biggest campaign ever witnessed in the history of our country on the part of the government and its respective agencies and institutions which, in a hasty and irresponsible manner, are trying to explain the achievements of the regime which on 11 October will celebrate its 12th anniversary. Cochez points out that it is not coincidental that this unbelievable and massive campaign should coincide with the political campaign of the 28 September elections and that it is obvious that all the publicity is being financed with state funds. Cochez demands an explanation of this from the comptroller's office and concludes by noting that the objective of this entire publicity campaign is designed to favor the progovernment candidates participating in the upcoming electoral contest.

LA PRENSA CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT BID FOR SEA-LEVEL CANAL

PA021756 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Sep 80 p 1

["Today" column]

[Text] International news dispatches have cited the difficult economic situation the country is facing as the main reason for the Panamanian Government to have "eagerly" asked President Carter to begin making arrangements to build a sea-level canal. Our experience shows that necessity can be a very bad adviser. It was out of necessity that the regime compromised our sovereignty by signing canal pacts contrary to the national interest. Now the government, which has paralyzed the country's growth and saddled future generations with a huge debt, needs to continue drawing the Panamanians' attention with solutions and projects that it is incapable of undertaking. It is not fair for the outcome of the ineptitude and inefficiency of the group that has scoffed at the nation for 12 years to be posited as a necessity with the usual stealth, behind the people's backs. Enough talk of new 'bridges'!

STUDENTS CALL MEETING ON U.S. MILITARY BASES, PACTS

PA020416 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Panamanian students have called for participation in a seminar on U.S. military bases and pacts in Latin America.

The Federation of Panamanian Students [FEP] has issued a communique urging Panama's popular organizations to participate in a congress on this matter. The congress will be opened tomorrow in Panama City. FEP has attributed great importance to the event because it will take place at a time when the United States is using blackmail and pressure on Panama to violate the new canal treaties. The seminar, which will be attended by more than 30 organizations from the American Continents, will discuss the role of student organizations in the struggle against imperialist military bases and treaties in Latin America and the Caribbean.

REORGANIZATION OF CACM DISCUSSED AT MANAGUA MEETING

PA291906 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 23 Aug 80 pp 1, 10

[Text] The revolutionary government took positive steps with the holding of the 27th meeting of the Central American deputy ministers for economic integration held at the Central American Business Administration Institute here yesterday. Very important topics on the reorganization of the famous Central American Common Market [CACM] were discussed at this meeting.

Alvaro Guzman, deputy foreign trade minister and the person responsible for integration affairs, told EL NUEVO DIARIO that this meeting is very important. The meeting was called by the secretariat of Central American economic integration to discuss operational aspects of the integration as well as the problem of the prices, sizes and retreading of tires.

Without diminishing the importance of these topics, the important thing was that the deputy integration ministers met for the first time to discuss the problems of the reorganization of the CACM so that it can truly benefit the masses and the poor classes, not like the CACM os the past which only benefitted the large businessmen and the transnationals.

The results of these talks were very positive and encouraging for the progress of trade exchange among the Central American countries.

The Salvadoran deputy integration minister said that the meeting was very important because the meeting laid the groundwork for work programs that the integration ministers approved 1 month ago.

"It is my opinion that the problem of the reorganization of the CACM lies on the structural changes suffered by the Nicaraguan and Salvadoran Governments, which must adjust to the new political situation existing in Central America now," Deputy Minister Arturo Guzman Trigueros said.

The deputy minister described the "nationalization of banks and the agrarian reform of El Salvador" as great changes. The progressive Social Christian leaders have charged that this agrarian reform only serves to repress the peasants.

He noted that substantial changes are needed in the CACM just as structural "changes" have been carried out in El Salvador in order to benefit the majority.

He confirmed that Salvadoran trade has decreased because of the political situation in his country and because the large private interests have not responded to the "reforms" in a positive manner.

He added that several Central American countries are experiencing a critical economic situation because of the increase in oil prices and the problems in the balance of payments.

The Salvadoran deputy minister dodged questions concerning the repression and the war that the people are waging for their true liberation. He smiled and said he hoped the struggle would be solved soon. He did not say how.

The Guatemalan deputy minister, Gilberto Corso, confirmed that his country has diminished imports and exports with El Salvador because of the latter's political problems, but in general terms, he described the free trade between the two nations as normal.

Regarding the political situation in his country, he said that it is affecting the exchange of free trade and reported that during a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Central American Bank of Economic Integration, the board agreed to give loans to the countries in the areas that have trade deficits.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CARAZO ACCEPTS INVITATION TO VISIT TAIWAN

OW010308 Taipei CNA in English 0251 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, Aug. 31 (CNA)--President Rodrigo Carazo of Costa Rica and his distinguished wife Estrella de Carazo will effectuate an official visit to the Republic of China on Taiwan. President Carazo has accepted a formal invitation of the Government of the Republic of China extended to him through Chinese Premier Sun Yun-hsuan who is paying an official visit here to strengthen the traditional friendship and technical and economic cooperations between the Republic of China and Costa Rica. President and Mrs. Rodrigo Carazo were invited by the Government of the Republic of China to visit Taiwan at a date to be decided at their convenience.

SECURITY MINISTRY ORDERS CONTROLS AT AIRPORTS

PA021429 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] The Public Security Ministry has ordered tight controls at the country's airports in view of reports that certain planes have landed in the country without following the proper procedures. It was officially reported that narcotics agents, in coordination with the Criminal Investigation Department, discovered a secret airstrip where several suspicious light planes had landed.

EL SALVADOR

CRISIS SPLITS MILITARY COMMAND, JUNTA MEMBERS

PA030128 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0050 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--It was learned here today from Western diplomatic sources that a crisis within the Salvadoran Armed Forces might have serious repercussions on the present government. Informed sources told ACAN-EFE that the crisis reportedly developed as a result of an attempt by military command officers to displace progressive sectors of the army.

According to the consulted sources, the action was apparently designed to undermine support among armed forces officials for Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, one of the military members of the Salvadoran Government. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish at 1231 GMT on 3 September repeats this report, rewording the above paragraph as follows: "According to the consulted sources, the action was reportedly one of support among armed forces officers for Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, one of the military members of the Salvadoran Government."]

The information was first obtained from sectors linked to the government and later confirmed by diplomatic sources, which stated: "We are closely following the development of events." ACAN-EFE learned this afternoon that the crisis originated with the release of a "general order of the armed forces" by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, the other military member of the governing junta. The junta also includes three civilians, two of them members of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC].

The "general order" is the document in which the movements of armed forces chiefs and officers are noted. The document is issued monthly by authority of the armed forces general headquarters, which is the government junta.

The sources said that the legality of the order issued on Monday was disrupted by Majano.

It is reported that the officer sent messages to the various military units, informing them that he "had not been consulted" by Gutierrez.

Additionally, according to Majano, the civilian members of the government junta "were not consulted."

Majano's message to the officers immediately led to a movement in the garrisons which supported Majano's position. They reiterated their support for that officer.

ACAN-EFE also learned from diplomatic sources this afternoon that the PDC was meeting at an undisclosed site to discuss the position that the party will take with regard to the conflict within the armed forces.

The movement would emphasize a number of charges made against Majano, whose progressive position has been harshly opposed by rightist sectors in El Salvador.

A minority sector of the Armed Forces High Command reportedly proposed last week that Majano be brought to trial on charges of "treason against the armed forces."

The High Command is comprised of the commanders of the various military units in the country.

The charges would be based on recent statements made by Majano to the effect that for an effective political change to be achieved in El Salvador, it would be necessary, among other things, "to modify the conduct of the armed forces."

These statements, according to those who reportedly sought to bring Majano to trial, were sufficient basis for a military trial of the junta member. This attempt was apparently not successful.

In recent months, Majano has been linked to alleged attempts to carry out coups d'etat which sought to bring the opposition Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) to power.

The FDR includes moderate and radical leftist sectors which oppose the current Salvadoran junta.

Majano has denied he had begun secret negotiations with any Salvadoran political sector.

A diplomat questioned by ACAN-EFE said that "it would be a mistake to try to remove Majano from the junta," as appears to be the intention of the general order, by reducing his support within the army.

Some army officers consulted by ACAN-EFE described the order issued on Monday as "unfortunate" and aimed at "breaking up the 15 October movement."

Majano is viewed as the leader of numerous officers who support socioeconomic and political changes in this Central American country.

These were the officers who on 15 October 1979 carried out an insurrectional movement in the armed forces to overthrow the regime of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero, whom they accused of "violating human rights."

Unconfirmed reports indicate that both Gutierrez and Majano have barricaded themselves in garrisons which support them.

The reports have not been confirmed by diplomatic sources which said "they are waiting to see what happens."

"We don't know much more than what you know," the diplomats replied when ACAN-EFE questioned them on this. [ACAN 1231 GMT report omits last three paragraphs]

Rumors of Resignations

PA030149 Paris AFP in Spanish 0110 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 2 Sep (AFP)--Reliable sources have reported that persistent rumors have been circulating here this afternoon regarding a crisis at the highest level of the Salvadoran Government.

Some reports indicated that Col Adolfo Majano and Christian Democratic leader Antonio Morales might resign from the government junta.

However, newsmen and correspondents were unable to contact Majano, who apparently spent the entire afternoon attending meetings and did not answer any phone calls.

COMMENTATOR SAYS U.S. POLICY EMBRACES LEFT

PA021802 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 28 Aug 80 p 6

[Commentary by Sidney Mazzini, former Salvadoran ambassador to the OAS: "None Is So Blind As He Who Will Not See"]

[Excerpts] According to the writers of the article [in the Washington POST, "Carter Options in the Caribbean"], U.S. diplomats in Central America, and particularly in Nicaragua and El Salvador, have been instructed to embrace the left and turn their backs on the right.

We feel the Pentagon has adopted a realistic and not a theoretical position in this heated dispute between it and the State Department under the certainty that--when the decisive hour arrives with confrontations and clashes--it will have to seal the fate of the armies while political theorists will be safely sitting in snug armchairs in bombproof offices.

The dispute may set the pace and even determine the result of the heated election campaign soon to begin. This means that U.S. public opinion is seriously taking note of events in Central America, and most particularly in El Salvador, because consequences are already foreseeable. For this reason we tell those who cannot or do not want to see things clearly that none is so blind as he who will not see.

FARN SAYS U.S. OFFICER KILLED IN ACTION

PA030309 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0130 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] There is new evidence of the actions of U.S. military advisers in El Salvador. In a communique, the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] stated that during its actions in the past few days it killed a U.S. officer. His name was not disclosed. Meanwhile, the U.S. Embassy in El Salvador said it did not have any information in this regard.

From another quarter, the People's Liberation Forces [FPL] released to the local press its latest war bulletin which indicated that it carried out at least 79 attacks against the military-Christian Democratic regime's troops, inflicting on them at least 810 casualties. The revolutionary organization said that it lost 31 combatants in those actions.

ERP COMMUNIQUE REPORTS ACTIONS, GOVERNMENT CASUALTIES

PA300343 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Report from correspondent in El Salvador]

[Text] The People's Revolutionary Army [ERP] revealed in its latest war communique that devastating blows have been dealt the armed forces of the military-Christian Democratic regime and paramilitary groups. The communique which consists of an incomplete report on the military operations of the ERP's people's militias, mentions 161 operations and gives proof of the advance of a general offensive in El Salvador.

The communique says that the information is incomplete because all reports from the two war fronts have not been compiled yet. The ERP emphasizes the importance of recent actions against the government junta, especially in operations to paralyze the supply of energy, seize Lourdes and neighboring districts and the clashes on San Jacinto Hill and ambushing of army troops which have sustained many casualties. The three latest operations, the war communique says, included the organization's contribution to the general strike called by the Revolutionary Democratic Front. The following is a chronology of the antidictatorial offensive:

Actions implemented by the Commander Rafael Antonio Arce Central Front include the recent occupation of Mejicanos, which lasted almost 2 hours. At this same place a clash occurred between this revolutionary group and the army, which sustained eight casualties.

In another clash in the San Jacinto sector, government troops suffered 20 casualties and in the towns of Lourdes and Miraflores government troops suffered another 16 casualties.

Although it has not been confirmed, it was said that an aircraft was shot down. Meanwhile, the communique adds that the Commander Miguel Angel Gamez Eastern Front participated in heavy fighting when troops tried to take the revolutionary camp in San Fernando. On this occasion, the communique says, 20 soldiers were killed. This armed clash followed an ambush in Coatiqua in which 14 soldiers were killed and 15 wounded.

STUDENTS SAY VENEZUELA INCREASING AID TO JUNTA

PA301816 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Oscar Bonilla, secretary general of the Salvadoran University Students Association, has accused Luis Herrera Campins' administration in Venezuela of increasing military and economic aid to the military-Christian Democratic junta in El Salvador. Bonilla, who is attending the 13th Central American University Students Congress in Managua, also accused Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo of providing assistance to the repressive Salvadoran regime even though it is guilty of thousands of deaths. He added that revolutionary warfare has spread throughout El Salvador and that the regime's annihilation operations against the popular movement are now meeting with organized resistance which has taken up positions throughout the 14 departments. Meanwhile, the People's Revolutionary Army has released a second war bulletin noting that during fighting on the eastern and western fronts in August, it has killed at least 58 and injured 15 members of the Salvadoran repressive regime's troops.

WORKERS FEDERATION ANNOUNCES INDEFINITE STRIKES

PA310445 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] The Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation has announced that indefinite strikes will be carried out next week in El Salvador.

The objective is to pressure the authorities in charge of the trial for the workers responsible for last week's blackout.

The blackout caused by 17 workers, members of the labor movement, resulted in losses of approximately $40 million. Meanwhile, the examining judge has placed the accused workers under military detention. The judge has announced that in the next 15 days it will be decided if the persons under arrest will be tried by a court-martial or released.

GUATEMALA

CONGRESS APPOINTS NEW VICE PRESIDENT

PA022331 Paris AFP in Spanish 2112 GMT 2 Aug 80

[T xt] Guatemala City, 2 Sep (AFP)--The Guatemalan congress today appointed Col Oscar Mendoza Azurdia as new Guatemalan vice president to replace Francisco Villagran, who yesterday submitted his irrevocable resignation.

Colonel Mendoza held the post of vice president of the state council, a type of senate which falls under the vice presidency of the republic and which is in charge of proposing or vetoing laws. Mendoza does not have a well-known political ideology, but official circles commented that the new vice president will work in complete harmony with President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia.

Government sources also said today that Villagran Kramer's resignation will not have subsequent implications in the international field for the current regime.

In his resignation letter, Villagran claimed he disagreed with President Lucas on the country's policies and indicated that in Guatemala there are currently no institutional forums to debate the country's serious problems.

NEW COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER SWORN IN

PA012057 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1720 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] The first change in President Romeo Lucas' Cabinet took place in Guatemala this morning. Gregorio Villalta took office as communications minister in place of Otto Block who has been appointed president of the National Electrification Institute.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT PAZ GARCIA MAKES INAUGURAL SPEECH

PA011348 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 21 Aug 80 p 2

[Honduran President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia's inaugural speech to the nation on 20 August 1980, broadcast from the presidential Blue Room]

[Excerpts] It is my honor to present to this distinguished gathering, and the people of Honduras who see and hear us, the national cabinet that will share with me the difficult state administrative responsibilities.

It is appropriate to express, on my own behalf and on the behalf of the Honduran Armed Forces, the deepest gratitude to the honorable national Constituent Assembly for the issuance of decree No 2, which gave the armed forces of the nation a vote of confidence. The decree also recognized the military government junta which I am honored to head. I am also grateful for having been appointed president of the republic until, under the new constitution, a new, popularly elected constitutional president can be inaugurated.

Honorable representatives of the people, you can be sure that the armed forces appreciates your gesture and through me expresses its determination to honor this trust expressed in your decree.

On this occasion, as we begin a new state in our country's institutional life, I must express some opinions as leader, soldier and citizen, in regard to the political, economic and social problems we must face, which demand the greatest responsibility and consideration by those charged with making decisions.

The decade of the eighties, so filled with dire forebodings, could well be defined as either the era of generalized violence in Central America, or as a unique opportunity to make those corrections demanded by social justice and to make changes which are no longer postponable.

Although I am the first to admit that there are interests outside the hemisphere which seek to promote instability, unrest and violence, I am also the first to admit that these interest can, and should, be rapidly neutralized through popular measures to meet the just demands of the majority for a more just, open and cohesive society.

Thanks to the influence of several factors, such as our gradually attained political maturity, Honduras is still enjoying a relatively peaceful climate. As I have said in various forums in the United States, however, we are not vaccinated against violence. Accepting this threat does not mean looking at the future pessimistically. It means that all Hondurans, regardless of their status, are committed to the maintenance and consolidation of peace. It also means that the country's political, economic, social and military forces must form a national front capable of assuring the country secure and sovereign borders and a domestic climate which allows us to confront the challenges of the poverty, underdevelopment, disease, unemployment, ignorance, isolation, and the creation of a pluralistic and progressive political regime with solid foundations.

I invite you to break the mold of underdevelopment and assume a united attitude to serve national interests. Let us unite and abide by the will of 1 million of our countrymen who expressed their desires on 20 April. The executive power is being organized under the principles of national integration, acceptance of the popular will as expressed at the polls and the determination to continue changes begun during the past decade. These changes must be expanded and improved during this decade.

Hondurans:

At this point of the analysis we must soberly and responsibly define, for the sake of the administration's future stability, the real role or basic purpose of this administration concerning political policies.

According to the armed forces, the fundamental political missions of my administration, free from all sectarian biases, are the following:

1. To build a solid platform as a base for the success and stability of the coming constitutional government.

2. To ensure effective participation by all interested political forces in the electoral process by assuring them, not only of the impartiality of the armed forces, but also of equal opportunity to express and channel the people's political opinions.

3. To assure the voters of ample time and an honest, credible method of technically and politically carrying out the electoral process and making the postelection tallies.

4. To anticipate, by legal means, situations which may occur during the electoral process which will otherwise require improvisations in the field, and during the process, which will not always satisfy political parties and the voters. We saw this during the past elections when situations arose that had not been foreseen by the law or by the political parties.

5. To create a climate in which all political organizations can present their respective ideological platforms and government programs. This will create a more aware voter, better prepared to consolidate a democratic government system.

6. To establish other measures foreseen by the experience of political leaders or deduced from difficult situations in the past.

If through haste, party commitments or other reasons, we hasten the electoral process, we may have, as a result, a weak government of doubtful popular support. Therefore, after having made an analysis of all the operations involved in the electoral process before us, we believe that the time required to complete the return to constitutional order cannot be less than 18 months. To hasten this process would run the risk of undermining it. This is a risk which we are trying to avoid and which we shall not take.

As part of the commitment to fulfill Honduras' political reorganization, the government will guarantee truly democratic, clean elections for the coming constitution national government. In this manner we shall be faithful to the policy which we followed on 20 April, and we shall act according to the mandate given by the national constitution.

In order to facilitate this purpose, improve the climate of detente within the Honduran family, and not have a single political prisoner we are in favor of a pardon that will return full citizen's rights to all persons tried for crimes based on social or agrarian conflict. The extension or limitations of this decree would be determined by the honorable national Constituent Assembly.

Finally we want to inform Honduras and the rest of the world that this government will respect its international commitments and will adjust its foreign policy to the principles of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of states and friendship with all peoples of the world.

I expect and request from the Hondurans their maximum support and the highest degree of harmony and civic-mindedness. From God we expect his blessing and wisdom, and the strength of his power.

Thank you.

PEASANTS SET DEADLINE TO RESOLVE DEMANDS

PA020202 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1429 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 1 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Some 40,000 striking peasants have given the Honduran Government 3 days to solve their demands favorably.

The strike broke out 2 weeks ago at the Bajo Aguan Valley, on the Atlantic coast, where the Honduran Government is conducting its greatest agrarian reform experiment at a cost of over $150 million.

A cooperative was created there for the exploitation of the African palm and other similar products, but the peasants were not allowed to directly participate. This triggered the strike.

Peasant leaders and their advisers today noted in this capital that if their demands are not met in 3 days, "all agricultural activity will be paralyzed in Honduras."

The peasants fail to see what the benefits to them are since they are only paid $1.50 daily and they only have the right to speak but not to vote in the Administration Council.

This is the most serious problem the Honduran Government has confronted, and it is being investigated by a committee of the national Constituent Assembly.

EARTHQUAKE SHAKES NORTHWESTERN REGION OF NATION

PA022118 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1502 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Santa Rosa de Copan, Honduras, 2 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--A tremor of regular intensity shook the northwestern region of Honduras today.

In this city of Santa Rosa in the western Department of Copan it lasted approximately 30 seconds.

The Departments of Lempira, Ocotepeque, Cortes, Yoro and Atlantica also reported the tremor but did not give any details of property or human losses.

It is suspected that the epicenter of the earth tremor was located on the border between Guatelama and Belize.

Honduras does not have a seismologic network, which prevents knowing the intensity of the tremor. This tremor did not cause material losses, but panicked the people.

The Honduran territory has no volcanos but has numerous geologic faults, in addition to being located between the large fault in the Caribbean and the Zone of Fire in the Pacific.

NICARAGUA

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTER D'ESCOTO'S FRG VISIT

Talks with Officials

For reportage on Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman's talks with FRG officials on development aid, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 29 August Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Return to Managua

PA311350 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman returned to Nicaragua today after a 2-day visit to the FRG. The Nicaraguan delegation believes the visit had positive results.

Shortly before leaving for Managua, D'Escoto and Haroldo Montealegre, Nicaraguan International Reconstruction Fund minister, had a working meeting with [name indistinct] and Democratic Liberal Foundation leaders who expressed their willingness to continue aid projects and expand cooperation to others.

Carlos Chamorro, Nicaraguan Government cabinet chief, told PRELA that Minister D'Escoto is very pleased with the results of his visit to the FRG. The Nicaraguan delegates were asked to explain, in detail, the Nicaraguan Government's attitude toward various matters and were assured that the FRG Government and other organizations will continue to help the Nicaraguan reconstruction.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister, Chamorro said, is very pleased with the understanding and interest in the Central American situation expressed by his FRG colleague, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, during the two meetings held here.

D'Escoto also attributed great importance to his talks with Hans Verguen Distulich, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party, and with Dieter Wuerzen and Carl-Werner Sanne, secretaries of state of the Economics and Economic Cooperation Ministries respectively, Chamorro said.

Minister Montealegre also believes that his meeting with Von Wuerzen was positive since the West German official promised that the FRG will continue to help solving Nicaragua's foreign debt problem.

Von Wuerzen showed interest in Nicaragua's attitude toward West German private investments and was informed that a law is being drafted to regulate them, Chamorro said. He said that the meeting held with the Social Democratic Foundation was cordial and that this foundation will continue helping Nicaragua. Chamorro also said that the most useful meeting was held with leaders of the Konrad Adenaur Christian Democratic Foundation.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister, Chamorro said, spoke very clearly to the Christian Democratic leaders about the Nicaraguan and Salvadoran situation and apparently our point of view was understood.

It was explained that the Nicaraguan Government is not opposed to holding elections but that it believes that in light of the existing emergency situation it is advisable to postpone them until 1985, Chamorro said.

COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED WHILE IN MANAGUA

PA300507 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Aug 80 pp 1, 12

[Interview with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio on 22 August at the LA PRENSA office]

[Excerpts] [Question] Is a joint channeling of the San Juan River included in the agreement recently concluded by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the Costa Rican Government?

[Answer] It was decided to link subsidiary tributaries which both Nicaragua and Costa Rica have on the Atlantic coast. Costa Rica's channel is in Limon, on the Colorado River, and Nicaragua's is in areas already known to the Nicaraguan people.

The design will be prepared jointly, but each sector will work individually on its own portion.

[Question] What would be the effect on Costa Rica of the installation of a Marxist-Leninist, pro-Soviet government in Central America.

[Answer] All nondemocratic governments affect all the world's countries. Nicaragua believes in democracy. Opinions on internal policies should not be expressed because it is not proper for a government to express an opinion on other countries. However, in my relations with the Nicaraguan people, I have noted a very great desire for the functioning of a democracy of social justice.

[Question] Minister Crocceri of Costa Rica has said that guerrillas have no prospects for success in Costa Rica. Do you share that opinion?

[Answer] Indeed. I believe that there are no prospects for guerrillas in Costa Rica. The people have ample opportunity for civic expression to meet all their aspirations without resorting to violence.

GOVERNMENT TO ESTABLISH NEW JURIDICAL ORDER

PA311616 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1911 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] San Jose, 28 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Justice Minister Eduardo Castillo Martinez announced here that the Nicaraguan Government intends to establish a new juridical order.

Before a group of professors of the law school of the University of Costa Rica, Castillo announced that they are still using legal procedures of the former Somozist regime.

He admitted that there are still some laws in effect of the former government, such as the one which establishes large fines for tax evasion, "with the difference that formerly they were not applied and now they are," he said. He indicated that all the laws which hindered the march of the revolution have been repealed.

"With the new laws and decrees issued by the Government of National Reconstruction, we are marching toward a Sandinist juridical regime," the Nicaraguan official stated.

POLICE ANNOUNCE CREATION OF AUXILIARY FORCES

PA021638 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Companero Enrique Schmidt, responsible for the Sandinist Police in Managua, has announced the creation of auxiliary forces to make the fight against crime more effective. Here is what Schmidt said:

[Begin recording] We think that there are several ways that our people can cooperate with the police. One is through the creation of auxiliary forces, the people performing police duties. Those duties will be performed without pay in the people's time off. They will perform surveillance and even traffic police duties for the police stations.

This project has been discussed before, but it is no longer just a theory; it is being implemented. I don't know if you have been to the Eastern Market recently. In addition to the policemen from the fourth station, a certain number of people from the market are performing day and night watch duty and they have even arrested criminals.

Furthermore, we have talked with the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] to ask them for information. For instance, our experience with the barroom problems has been good. We have been and are still open to charges on vice centers where criminals hang out and make noise. A large number of bars have been closed and are being closed because of those reports.

We have also asked the people, through the press, to help us solve crimes. We recently experienced that with the attack on Capsa. When a crime is committed, many curious people rush to the scene. This often hurts the investigation work because they come up and sometimes take bullets or touch the places where we might find the criminals' fingerprints.

So once again we ask, especially the CDS, that when a crime has been committed and no police patrol has shown up, to help us by preventing curious people from going to the scene and erasing evidence that might help us catch the criminals. [end recording]

IPU PRESIDENT CALDERA ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

PA030322 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Excerpts] All the peoples of Latin America have their eyes on Nicaragua and hope that it will serve as an example for providing solutions to the traditional problems of integration. This statement was made this morning by former Venezuelan President Rafael Caldera, president of the IPU, on his arrival in Nicaragua.

Caldera said that he is well aware of the suffering, the harsh, convulsed and painful experiences endured by our people throughout history.

On his arrival in Nicaragua at 0945 today, Caldera said he was grateful for the welcome accorded him.

CONCERN EXPRESSED FOR NATIONALS IN EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA

PA021659 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry and the revolutionary government are concerned over the fate of Nicaraguans who must visit El Salvador and Guatemala. The Sandinist revolutionary government has expressed its deep concern for the fate of Nicaraguan students and others who for any other reason have to travel to El Salvador and Guatemala. This concern has increased as a result of the still unexplained death of Dennis Martinez Cabezas, secretary general of the Nicaraguan National Autonomous University, who visited Guatemala last weekend and was found dead Sunday morning along with Guatemalan teacher Guadalupe Navas.

Relatives of Martinez Cabezas and government authorities have rejected official versions that the two teachers committed suicide by swallowing barbiturates. Why should Martinez Cabezas commit suicide? He was serious, responsible and on an official visit for the Nicaraguan University.

Companero Orlando Castillo of the Central American Department of Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry issued the official concern for the fate of Nicaraguans in El Salvador and Guatemala, countries in which both government and private sectors have been frankly hostile toward Nicaraguan citizens since the victory of the people's Sandinist revolution. [passage omitted]

CUBA, ANGOLA SIGN CONSTRUCTION COOPERATION PROTOCOL

FL020045 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] The Governments of the Republic of Cuba and the People's Republic of Angola today signed a protocol of cooperation in the area of construction. Levi Farah, minister in charge of construction abroad, signed for the Cuban side. The Angolan construction minister, Mr Manuel Mangueira, signed for Angola. The protocol includes a building program extending to 1981. Of note in this program are the building of housing in Luanda, the construction and assembly of two mosaic and brick factories, several bridges and a dam.

The ceremony was attended by Rafael Francia Mestre, member of the party Central Committee and Cuba's ambassador to Angola.

CUBAN, SDAR PARTIES HOLD TALKS IN HAVANA

FL021621 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] PCC Politburo member Pedro Miret Prieto has chaired the talks held in this capital between our party and the Polisario Front, whose delegation was headed by Maafudhoud Larosi, member of that organization's executive committee and interior minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR]. Other members of the Cuban delegation were Jesus Montane, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of its General Department of Foreign Relations, and Rafael Polanco, deputy chief of that department.

L.A. 'PERSONAGES' ISSUE DOCUMENT SUPPORTING CUBA

PA030256 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 2 Sep 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] One by one, Cuba has defeated the maneuvers which U.S. imperialism and some of its lackeys on the continent have staged against our country concerning the invasion of the Peruvian and Venezuelan Embassies in Havana by antisocical elements.

One of the objectives pursued by Washington was the plan to discredit Cuba in the eyes of Latin America and the world. However, once again, as has happened an infinite number of times in the past 20 years, imperialism suffered an overwhelming defeat at the hands of the Cuban revolution, which on this occasion, was not lacking in the generalized solidarity of the progressive and genuinely democratic forces of our America.

We have recently received a copy of a valuable document in which over 150 political, cultural, labor and religious personages of Latin America and the Caribbean reiterated their unreserved solidarity with the Cuban revolution, in the face of constant threats and provocations from the common enemy of humanity.

The document, published by the Mexican magazine ESTRATEGIA and entitled "Why We Support Cuba," states that the events which took place in the Peruvian and Venezuelan Embassies in Havana, as well as the provocation naval and land maneuvers that the Pentagon sought to carry out in the Caribbean, were designed to present the image of a totalitarian and repressive Cuba to the world.

However, this gross lie, the document adds, was overturned by the reasoning and the boldness of the Cuban people and government and the solidarity received from all sides.

We support Cuba, the Latin American personages state, because the triumph of its revolution has demonstrated that no geographical causes prevent our peoples from being independent and free and because, although it is a small, underdeveloped country which is poor in basic natural resources, in just a few years it had ended illiteracy and has guaranteed its people a healthy and dignified life.

In defending Cuba, they stated finally, we defend our own integrity and our right to independence, progress and a better life for our peoples. History is on the march and it will not be deterred by calumny, blackmail or aggression.

FERNANDEZ ADDRESSES PLENUM ON 1979-1980 SCHOOL TERM

FL292344 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education, made the closing remarks at the plenum which reviewed the 1979-1980 school term held today in Havana. Others presiding at the ceremony were Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the PCC Secretariat and first party secretary in Havana City Province, and Oscar Fernandez Mell, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the People's Government Provincial Assembly.

Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez express gratitude for the efforts made by teachers, professors, political and mass organizations and education cadres, who made it possible for the school term's results to be superior than those of the previous year. Referring to the next school term, the minister urged all to make greater efforts and make it an example for future generations.

In the report to the meeting, the positive situation of the upcoming term is a guarantee of the conditions needed for the students to conduct their studies. It was announced that the next school term's material base is in better conditions inasmuch as textbooks and notebooks as well as supplies for laboratories for new schools have been delivered well ahead of time.

GARCIA FRIAS PARTICIPATES IN PORT WORKERS' DRIVE

FL011049 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of transporation, has participated in Sunday's national work drive which the port workers devoted to empty maritime terminals. The transportation minister helped in the unloading of newsprint from the Soviet freighter Volkhov, which is docked at the Juan Manuel Diaz wharf of the Port of Havana.

Port Workers' Output

FL011113 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] The Cuban port workers plan to surpass in August the amount of 746,000 tons of cargo handled in unloading operations by the country's ports, PCC Secretariat member Jorge Risquet announced in Cienfuegos. Notwithstanding the results of Sunday's national drive of volunteer work in the port-transportation-domestic economy, by Saturday the port workers had handled more than 715,000 tons of cargo, Jorge Risquet announced.

BARBADOS

GOVERNMENT WELCOMES MEXICO-VENEZUELA OIL AGREEMENT

FL282100 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2030 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Barbados has officially welcomed the Venezuela-Mexico oil concessions package for the Caribbean. But, the Barbados Government says it is still awaiting details on how the program will work. A Foreign Ministry statement described the program as a positive indication of the friendship and cooperation between Mexico and Venezuela and the rest of the oil-consuming countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. Under the program, Barbados and seven other countries in the region will pay only 70 percent of the normal price for oil coming from Mexico and Venezuela.

GRENADA

DEPUTY PREMIER URGES YOUTH TO UNITE AGAINST IMPERIALISM

FL020141 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] The objective of imperialism always remains the same but its strategies for reaching its goals vary from time to time as the situation requires. This was stated yesterday by this country's deputy prime minister and minister of finance, Brother Bernard Coard, as he addressed the second general meeting of the NJMYO [New Jewel Movement Youth Organization] held in St Andrew's.

Brother Coard said the declared objective of imperialism is to maintain its stronghold and continue exploiting the resources of Third World countries. [words indistinct] Brother Caord said. Imperialists at times use military force; other times they use terror. He also pointed out that recent victories by progressive forces around the world have left imperialism [word indistinct].

Against this background, the finance minister pointed out to the recent victories witnessed in countries such as Grenada and Nicaragua. Brother Coard also told the delegates that they must continue their unity to offset whatever attack comes from imperialism and its agents.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

ISLAND-WIDE STRIKE SCHEDULED IN TOBAGO

FL020230 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] An island-wide strike in Tobago is (?scheduled) to being tomorrow. The strike has been called by the Democratic Action Congress, an opposition party which says the industrial action is part of the struggle to bring internal self-government to the people of Tobago. That opposition party claims that the central government in Trinidad is neglecting the sister island and only internal self-government can improve the economy and the standard of living of Tobagonians.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 173 4 September 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Reportage on Anticommunist Confederation Congress A 1
Opening of Congress [HERALD 1 Sep] A 1
Paraguayan Absence A 2
First Session [HERALD 2 Sep] A 2
Presidential Greetings A 2
Denunciation of Torrijos [HERALD 3 Sep] A 3
Conclusion of Congress A 3
River Plate Basin Fund Begins Meeting in Bolivia A 3

BOLIVIA

Military Government 'Officially' Joins OAS C 1
EL DIARIO Criticizes U.S. 'Offensive' Against Bolivia [28 Aug] C 1
Siles Zuazo Envoy Speaks to Andean Parliament C 2
Ten Refugees Reported in Asylum at Peruvian Embassy [EL DIARIO 24 Aug] C 2

CHILE

Alternative to 11 Sep Plebiscite Proposed E 1
Communist Party States Opposition to Plebiscite E 1

COLOMBIA

Bolivian President May Be Invited to Andean Group Summit F 1
M-19 Ready To Accept Amnesty With Conditions F 1
Cuban Arms Trafficker Arrested in Puerto Lopez F 1

PERU

Interior Minister Says Peasant Groups Under Control [EXPRESO 26 Aug] J 1
Peasants Declare Chota Province 'Independent' Zone J 1
Foreign Minister Hopes Bolivia Stays in Andean Group J 1

PANAMA

Classes Suspended at High Schools After Disorders N 1
Details of 3 Sep Disorders N 1
Taiwan Premier Arrives for Official Visit N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Official Spokesmen Deny Rumors; Junta Meets P 1
Duarte Reports on Meeting P 1
MNR's Ungo Claims Insurrection Total; Coup Likely P 2
[ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 3 Sep]
FARN Says Majano Organized Coup in August P 4
Guardsmen, Guerrillas Clash in San Martin P 4

Revolutionaries Report 1,000 Government Casualties P 5
Army Searching for Foreign Mercenaries [DIARIO LATINO 28 Aug] P 5
FPL Inflicts Heavy Casualties on National Guard P 6
Managua Airs More Details of ERP War Bulletin P 6
Over 200,000 Flee From Violence in 1980 P 6
Further Report P 6
Officials Promise December Plebiscite on Elections P 7
FDR Demands Release of Electrical Workers' Leaders P 7
FDR Denies New Strike Planned for 15-17 Sep P 8
BPR Outlines Demands Made of Government Junta P 9
FDR Platform Addresses Business Concerns P 9
[API NEWS Vol II No 151]
FDR Organization, Membership Explained [BARRICADA 25 Aug] P 10

GUATEMALA

U.S. Embassy Machinegunned; No Injuries Reported P 11
Military Patrol Attacked in Amatitlan P 12
Revolutionary Party Group Analyzes Crisis, Supports Garcia P 12
[PRENSA LIBRE 23 Aug]
Havana Interviews Former Guatemalan Vice President P 13

HONDURAS

President To Direct Talks With Striking Peasants P 13
Foreign Secretary Ratifies Neutrality Policy P 14
Group Denounces Unloading of U.S. Arms in Honduras P 14

NICARAGUA

Ortega Claims Media Paid To Create Staples Shortage P 15
Junta Members Discuss Conditions With Banana Workers P 15
Sandinist Forces Clash With Counterrevolutionaries P 16
Nueva Guinea Area P 16
Costa Rican Border Area P 16
PSD Leader Montalvan: No Democracy Without Free Elections P 17
[LA PRENSA 25 Aug]
Arce Criticizes U.S. Loan Before State Council P 18

CUBA

Cuba, Madagascar Open Cooperation Talks in Havana Q 1
Havana Comments on Nicaraguan Elections Q 1
Condemnation of Bolivia, Other Regimes Urged Q 2
Vietnamese Liberation Anniversary Commemorated Q 2

REPORTAGE ON ANTICOMMUNIST CONFEDERATION CONGRESS

Opening of Congress

PY012005 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 1 Sep 80 p 9

[Text] [NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS]--Anti-communists from 20 Latin American countries will begin three days of deliberations on strategies for combating "Marxist subversion on the continent" today at the General San Martin Municipal Theatre.

The 5th congress of the Latin American Anti-Communist Confederation (CAL) is being held under government auspices and is headed by former Army Chief-of-Staff Carlos Suarez Mason.

Mexican Professor Rafael Rodriguez, secretary-general of the confederation, said yesterday that "communism has created a very difficult situation in Central America, where Nicaragua has already fallen victim and other countries are being caught in Soviet-American claws."

Rodriguez accused U.S. President Jimmy Carter of "encouraging communist subversion" through his human rights policy which, he said, has "no other objective than tying the hands of those who want to defend themselves against communist agression."

Around 200 delegates will be attending the congress, whose sessions are expected to be secret. Workshops are scheduled to be held on Marxist infiltration of education, religion, economy, work, commerce, culture and social life.

Notables attending will include Uruguay's army commander-in-chief General Luis Queirolo and two envoys sent by Bolivian President General Luis Garcia Meza: Press Minister Fernando Palacios and Deputy Minister of Worship Luis Rojas.

There will also be Cuban and Nicaraguan exiles participating in the congress.

The CAL is a private orgainzation that was created in Mexico in 1972, but its recommendations are generally taken into account by anti-communist governments in the Americas.

Exiled Panamanian National Guard officer Luis Carlos Muller was one congress delegate to arrive yesterday. He told reporters that "a large number of Montoneros and members of the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) form part of the shock troops of Omar Torrijos."

Muller also said that communism "keeps growing in Latin America" and that the situation has worsened in the last five years.

The Panamanian added that "positive guidelines for uprooting communism from Latin America will emerge from this congress, and the measures taken will be effective measures and not just words."

The situation in Bolivia is expected to be discussed. Referring to that country congress spokesman indicated that "there are many priests on the continent who prefess Marxist ideas and methods."

Raimundo Guerrero, a Mexican delegate, said the confederation "isn't an anti-terrorist organization, nor is it particularly pacifist. This congress will discuss concrete plan for confronting communism."

Paraguayan Absence

PY012217 Paris AFP in Spanish 2126 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 1 Sep (AFP)--The Paraguayan defense minister, Gen Marcial Samaniego, said here today that Paraguay will be absent from the Latin American Anticommunist Confederation congress being held in Buenos Aires. Samaniego said: I must take clear, however, that my country, the government, the people and the Paraguayan political parties are anticommunists.

First Session

PY032212 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 2 Sep 80 p 11

[Text] (NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS)--The fourth congress of the Latin American Anticommunist Confederation began in Buenos Aires yesterday with harsh words for U.S. President Jimmy Carter and his human rights policy.

Two hundred delegates from 20 countries were assembled for the opening session of the congress yesterday at the San Martin Municipal Theatre. President Jorge Videla sent a message to the group which was read at the opening ceremony.

Videla said government work "impeded his presence and participation in the opening day" of the congress, but he noted the importance of the work of the congress for "liberty and human dignity."

Argentine General Carlos Suarez Mason, the congress's president, told the group in his opening address that "we aspire more to convince than materially conquer." But a political leader from El Salvador, Luis Angel Lagos of the Conciliation Party of his country, said "We are in a permanent fight under the slogan that the only good communist is going to be a dead communist," referring to the situation in El Salvador.

Mario Sandoval Alarcon, a former vice-president of Guatemala, claimed that "worse than the Red militant alliance is the alliance of useful fools." He counted Carter and the Governments of Costa Rica, Panama, Mexico, Venezuela and those of the Andean Pact, outside of Bolivia, in the latter category.

A leader of the Afghan resistence to the Soviet invasion of that country, Homayoun Shah Assefy, was also present at yesterday's opening session. He warned that if "the Soviets are not stopped in Afghanistan they will not be stopped anywhere, but if they are stopped there, the myth, the superstition, of Soviet invencibility will be broken."

Assefy, who is a member of the Islamic Council for the Liberation of Afghanistan, said the Soviets indiscriminantly bomb civilians and use toxic gases prohibited by international agreements.

Presidential Greetings

PY040222 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1640 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 1 Sep (TELAM)--With former army joint chief of staff Gen Carlos Guillermo Suarez Mason, ret, as chairman, the fourth congress of the Latin American Anticommunist Confederation opened here today. A message from Gen Jorge Rafael Videla was read at the opening ceremony. Messages sent by Argentine President Videla, Bolivian President Garcia Meza, Paraguayan President Stroessner and Uruguayan Army Commander in Chief Gen Luis Queirolo were read.

Denunciation of Torrijos

PY032233 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 3 Sep 80 p 11

[Text] (NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS)--Heads of the fourth congress of the Latin American Anti-Communist Confederation yesterday issued a statement to the press which claimed that members of the opposition to the regime of General Omar Torrijos were being brain-washed and re-educated in Panamanian jails.

This charge was included in a letter addressed by Panamanian Army Lieutenant Luis Carlos Muller to the director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). The text of the letter is accompanied by photocopies of part of the report of the Organization of American States, which two years ago investigated the violation of human rights in Panama.

Part of the commission's report, transcribed by Muller, reports that his own wife, Maria Rita Diamantino de Muller, was arrested on April 24, 1975 in a hotel in Panama City. She was taken to the office of G-2, the Panama National Guard intelligence service, where she was "savagely tortured."

The delegates yesterday visited the Campo de Mayo military garrison and inspected the subversion museum. They also rendered homage to those fallen in the struggle against terrorism in Argentina. They were luncheon guests of the garrison military authorities and in the afternoon returned to the federal capital to continue their meetings at the San Martin Municipal Theatre.

Conclusion of Congress

PY040214 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS 1508 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 3 Sep (NA)--At the closing of its fourth congress held in this capital, the Latin American Anticommunist Confederation [CAL] has resolved to ask Latin American anticommunist governments "to expel immediately all the Marxist neocolonialist Jesuit priests to demonstrate to the world that the Latin American Christian anticommunism is incompatible with the Marxist theology of liberation."

The congress also resolved to fully support Chilean President Augusto Pinochet and Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza, while denouncing "the intervention of the social democracy in Latin America."

Through another resolution, the CAL congress "denounced the foreign policy of the Carter administration as an instrument of a Marxist neocolonialist plan against Latin America."

The CAL also expressed its "support for the valiant posture assumed by Argentina," and gave "a vote of confidence to the Governments of Argentina, Guatemala, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile and Bolivia for their valiant stand not letting themselves be intimidated by slanderous campaigns waged against them or by the threats of the Carter-communism."

RIVER PLATE BASIN FUND BEGINS MEETING IN BOLIVIA

PY010301 Paris AFP in Spanish 0440 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 27 Aug (AFP)--The 15th meeting of the River Plate Basin Financial Fund [FONPLATA], in which representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay are participating, began today in Santa Cruz, 1,000 kilometers east of La Paz. Relations between the organization and the IMF, EEC and IDB will be analyzed during the meeting.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT 'OFFICIALLY' JOINS OAS

PY040048 Paris AFP in Spanish 1743 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Washington, 3 Sep (AFP)--The Bolivian military regime today officially joined the Organization of American States (OAS) in a cold atmosphere and with a violent protest made by the Bolivian representative against the OAS Permanent Council's resolution of 25 July which, by a majority of 16 votes, condemned the military coup in Bolivia.

The first appearance of the Bolivian representatives at the inter-American forum was not marked by the traditional welcome speech given by the president of the council. Referring to this unprecedented event in the history of the OAS, Quiroga said at the beginning of his speech that this attitude proves that courtesy is no longer regarded as a virtue.

The president of the council is Panamanian Ambassador Jose Manuel Castulovich.

EL DIARIO CRITICIZES U.S. 'OFFENSIVE' AGAINST BOLIVIA

PY040326 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 28 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "This Is Good To Know"]

[Text] The United States--Washington and New York--has become the main center for originating press reports, and other types of reports also, about Bolivia and the political atmosphere that has been created since 17 July. It is a real political and economic offensive against the military junta government and the Bolivian people. Prior to that date, without the use of news reports, nonnews reports and imagined reports, the U.S. Government had the pleasure of naming and displacing presidents, of supporting those who were the most reactionary and antipopular, or in the event, simply not recognize them or remain silent.

That is not the case now. It now presents itself as an interested party in the internal affairs of Bolivia. This open interference is accompanied by the semiofficial support of statements, official acts and publications in the press. The enmity, proclaimed and disseminated throughout the world, has permitted newspapers and radio stations to occupy themselves every day with the Bolivian case, with banner headlines larger than those used during the long period of the cold war with Russia or on the disasters of Vietnam or Iran.

In last Saturday's press agency dispatches we repeatedly observed the accusation that the change of government had been made in order to defend the drug traffic. In one dispatch transmitted from the United States we found the following phrase which intimates a suspicious irritation: "ferocious U.S. attack against Bolivia," "a practically unknown situation" in its international policy. At the same time it is recalled that in the past when it was known that the PRC was sending opium to the West, the Washington government "did not accuse those who govern China." At the same time Argentina is attacked for having recognized the Bolivian regime.

In the same press agency dispatch, this sentence can be read: "On the other hand, the way the Department of State is acting in the Bolivian case would give one the impression that it is bent on exerting all the pressure it can so that the present regime in Bolivia will be completely rearranged." The Department of State program is, then, to destabilize Bolivia by laying hands on all the means at the disposal of a superpower. This imperialist attitude, as a general attitude toward Latin America, has been denounced by the Latin American Anticommunist Confederation [CAL] in a document issued on 10 July 1980, that is, before the new government took over in Bolivia. [paragraph continues]

In that document, under the subhead of "Recommendations for the Delegates to the Fourth CAL Congress, Point 2," the following can be read: "Attitude in View of the Carter Administration's Strategy of Intervening in Latin America To Favor the Establishment of Marxist Governments." This shows that the prevailing tendencies of the Carter government not go unnoticed.

The United States attacks the Argentine Government because the latter does not want "the emergence of a country like Cuba on its doorstep." It is said that that was the reason the under secretary of state for Latin American affairs did not visit Buenos Aires "as had been announced well in advance."

The real reason for the irritation of Carter and his aides is given in a dispatch dated last Saturday: "The truth is that the United States is not merely concerned with the cocaine traffic, but also with the emergence of a power pole opposed to the United States in the Southern Cone of the American Continent."

That concern--the real concern of the U.S. Government--springs from the fact that somebody has dared not to subserviently and docilely bow his head to the economic and political power that it has grown used to exerting and imposing. It is worthwhile to recall what the United States demanded from its Latin American "allies" during World War II, and how it treated them in the economic area in the postwar period. Bolivia experienced the drama of the tin prices and the sale of noncommercial tin reserves that the United States built up by paying no more than $0.60 per pound.

The chief reason for the Carter government's irrepressible irritation is the possibility of a power pole in the Southern Cone, an irritation that the United States disguised with indirect arguments, such as human rights, democratic regimes, etc. These are pseudopaternalistic reasons wielded by the colonial center [metropoli] reluctant to admit the existence of a power other than its own. This is good to know.

SILES ZUAZO ENVOY SPEAKS TO ANDEAN PARLIAMENT

PA030314 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] The underground Bolivian government has expressed its views tonight during the closing session of the preliminary meeting of the Andean Parliament in Bogota. It indicated that Bolivia's legitimate government and its people support Andean integration and will continue to form part of the Andean Group. This position was expressed by Bolivian Deputy Antonio (Arancivar Quiroga) who 48 hours ago left an undisclosed location in Bolivia after consulting with Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo. The deputy confirmed once again the presence in his country of the victorious Popular Unity candidate whose assumption of power was blocked by Garcia Meza's military coup.

The deputy arrived in Bogota today. His speech to the Andean Parliament was loudly applauded by his fellow legislators who had previously condemned the interruption of Bolivia's democratic process.

TEN REFUGEES REPORTED IN ASYLUM AT PERUVIAN EMBASSY

PY291816 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 24 Aug 80 P 5

[Text] Lima, 22 Aug--The government has confirmed today that there are 10 Bolivian refugees at the Peruvian Embassy in La Paz.

A government source reported that the Peruvian Embassy in La Paz has requested the Bolivian Government headed by General Garcia Meza to issue the safe-conduct papers needed to transfer these refugees, whose identities have not been disclosed, to Lima.

ALTERNATIVE TO 11 SEP PLEBISCITE PROPOSED

PY040034 Paris AFP in Spanish 1752 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, 2 Sep (AFP)--A group of jurists and academicians asked here today for the suspension of the constitutional plebiscite called by the Chilean Government of Gen Augusto Pinochet for next week.

Instead of the plebiscite, which is described as not valid, the group of constitutional studies has proposed that a referendum be held within 3 months so that Chileans can decide whether they want to continue under the current military regime or under a provisional government which will reestablish democracy within a period of 2 years.

The group of constitutional studies, which is made up of intellectuals, jurists, scientists and university professors whose political leanings range from conservatives to Christian Democrats and communists, today reiterated its rejection of the plebiscite and echoed the Catholic Bishops' objections to the procedures to be followed for its implementation. Upon requesting the postponement of the plebiscite for 3 months, the group suggested the appointment within 10 days of an electoral court, independent of the government, to organize a referendum which would follow the procedures outlined in the current constitution.

If the outcome of the plebiscite, to be announced by the electoral court, were favorable to the government, its draft constitution would be considered as approved and would be enforced, the group noted. If the outcome were unfavorable to the government, a transitional period toward democracy would immediately begin and a civil-military government would assume power within the following 24 hours--and the current authorities would relinquish their posts to this new government.

The constitutional studies group indicated that this provisional government will have a 2-year deadline to restore peace and unity among the Chileans, and the full exercise of democracy and to guarantee the country's internal and external security. This new government would be made up of representatives of the armed forces and civilian personalities appointed from among former ministers, congressmen and university rectors. According to this proposal, in order to restore democracy, the people will elect a constituent assembly which will draft the final constitution.

COMMUNIST PARTY STATES OPPOSITION TO PLEBISCITE

PY301425 Paris AFP in Spanish 0404 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, 29 Aug (AFP)--It was reported here that the outlawed Chilean Communist Party (PCCh) today expressed its opposition to the plebiscite called for 11 September by the military government to approve a new constitution. In a communique issued to the local press media, the PCCh states that the plebiscite lacks any moral or judicial validity. It also calls on all Chileans to vote against the plebiscite on 11 September.

The communique states: Since the state of emergency is still in force, since there is no voter registration or qualified electoral court, since there are no political parties, since there is no access to the press, and since there is no freedom, there are no guarantees for a plebiscite.

The PCCh communique states that the unity and consensus of the antifascist and democratic opposition is today the main concern of all Chileans. It adds that the objective of the majority of the political and social forces is to defeat the dictatorship and to form a provisional government that will strive to achieve the full restoration of democracy and freedom.

BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT MAY BE INVITED TO ANDEAN GROUP SUMMIT

PY010245 Paris AFP in Spanish 0536 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota, 27 Aug (AFP)--The Colombian foreign minister, Diego Uribe, indicated here today that he did not deny the fact that the chief of the Bolivian military junta, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, will be invited to a summit of Andean Group presidents to be held in December in Santa Maria Port, Colombia. We will see what happens between now and then, the foreign minister said during a press conference.

The meeting of the presidents will take place on 17 December in that Caribbean port on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the death of the liberator Simon Bolivar.

M-19 READY TO ACCEPT AMNESTY WITH CONDITIONS

PA032323 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1923 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 3 Sep (LATIN)--The 19 April Movement (M-19) has announced that it is willing to accept the amnesty proposed by the Colombian Government to rebels if it is extended to persons accused of kidnappings and political assassinations.

The M-19's position with regard to the bill presently being debated by the legislature was announced yesterday by M-19 leaders under arrest in Bogota to two legislators who visited them in jail. The legislators made the announcement to the press.

Andres Almarales, Alvaro Fayad and Afranio Parra, the most important leaders of the subversive group who are currently in prison, met for 3 hours with legislators Dario Ortiz Davila and Simon Bossa Lopez, who sponsored the bill.

The government proposal calls for amnesty for rebels who were not facing trial or who were not under arrest before 20 July 1980. The amnesty would benefit only those who had participated in acts of armed rebellion.

The M-19 said it is prepared to accept the amnesty on the condition that the coverage by expanded to include those who are presently under arrest or facing trial and persons charged with "atrocities" such as kidnapping or political assassination.

In April, 1973, the guerrilla group claimed credit for kidnapping and killing labor leader Jose Raquel Mercado. Additionally, it claimed to have kidnapped important national and foreign industrial leaders.

CUBAN ARMS TRAFFICKER ARRESTED IN PUERTO LOPEZ

PA311908 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1351 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Puerto Lopez, Colombia, 30 Aug (EFE)--A Cuban arms trafficker, Luis Fernando Quintero, was arrested here today with a large arsenal of modern weapons, police have reported. Quintero had arms and ammunition, presumably destined for use by guerrillas, stashed away in a farm in eastern Puerto Lopez.

Quintero entered Colombia illegally and he was apparently involved with an extremist organization. Police found him in possession of weapons, ammunition, military uniforms and subversive propaganda.

INTERIOR MINISTER SAYS PEASANT GROUPS UNDER CONTROL

PA031728 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 26 Aug 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara y Ureta yesterday expressed complete disagreement with efforts to legalize the so-called Peasant Patrols [Rondas Campesinas] because, he said, they can be regarded as "potentially dangerous paramilitary groups."

The minister said the patrol groups do exist but are completely under control. He added that the Popular Action-Popular Christian Party parliamentary bloc has already taken a stand on them and he does not believe the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance and the leftwing are taking any concerted action to legalize these groups. De la Jara said work in his ministry is proceeding normally, and announced that "appropriate steps are being taken to block subversive activities."

On the topic of municipal elections, the minister said the 3 months left to hold them are sufficient to make full preparations. He added that the elections will be free from coercion of any kind. He also said: "No order has been given to prefects to support any particular candidate."

Questioned about the activities of the organization called the "Luminous Path," [Sendero Luminoso] De la Jara said: "It is very powerful and active but is being brought under control."

PEASANTS DECLARE CHOTA PROVINCE 'INDEPENDENT' ZONE

PY040117 Paris AFP in Spanish 1757 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 3 Sep (AFP)--Groups of armed peasants today declared Chota Province in the north Andean region of the country an independent and free zone of Peru, the newspaper extra reported this afternoon.

The groups, whose leader is a member of the extreme left, according to the newspaper, are known as "Peasant Patrols" and were created by the inhabitants of that region to fight cattle rustlers. The newspaper reports that, according to dispatches from Cajamarca--capital of the department in which Chota Province is located--the heads of the Peasant Patrols mete out justice to those who want to call in the authorities.

This is the first time that the activities of the Peasant Patrols have been published in a newspaper since their legalization was asked in congress by the APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] with the support of extreme leftists. The request was turned down by the progovernment majority on the grounds that the existence of an authority parallel to the legal authroity, which bears arms to boot, cannot be permitted.

The proponents of the bill argued that it is just a matter of giving legal status to a de facto situation and that the Peasant Patrols are not politically motivated.

FOREIGN MINISTER HOPES BOLIVIA STAYS IN ANDEAN GROUP

PY010330 Paris AFP in Spanish 1824 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 31 Aug (AFP)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella said here today that Bolivia's withdrawal from the Andean Group would create a serious problem for this subregional organization. The foreign minister told the local press that, considering that reports on this matters are not too clear, there is confidence that the Bolivian military junta will refrain from making such a decision. Arias then said: I have read in the newspapers that the government of Gen Luis Garcia Meza is considering Bolivia's withdrawal from the bloc of Andean countries. I hope this does not happen.

CLASSES SUSPENDED AT HIGH SCHOOLS AFTER DISORDERS

PA031743 Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Report by Joaquin Maison]

[Text] The Education Ministry has informed the parents of the students of the public schools of the Paitilla area--Isabel Herrera Obaldia, Richard Neumann and Jose Antonio Remon Cantera High Schools--that the schools will be closed this afternoon as a result of this morning's incidents which have upset school activities.

This is a precautionary measure to protect the safety of the students while educational and school officials take action. Parents are asked not to send their children to school this afternoon.

Details of 3 Sep Disorders

PA040254 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Students of this capital for the 2d straight day staged acts of vandalism against state property. On this occasion students of the Jose Antonio Remon Cantera High School, in the Paitilla area, blocked the roads in Israel Avenue in front of the school area. The students not only blocked traffic in the sector, but proceeded to break the windows of official vehicles passing by and later burned them.

The students' action, according to their spokesmen's statement to reporters, was in solidarity with the National Institute students who yesterday broke all the windows at the Education Ministry. They also protested the ministry's failure to meet their demands of several weeks ago, which included the dismissal of the director of the Remon Cantera High School.

Constantino Arosemena, director of the school, and Rodrigo Rodriguez, the ministry's director of student affairs, tried to convince the students to stop their vandalism. Five official vehicles, belonging to various government institutions, were destroyed by fire. At 1100, the professional school suspended classes and the students went to their homes without joining the demonstration. The students continued their vandalism until noon without the intervention of the National Guard. Police only diverted traffic from the area to avoid further incidents.

TAIWAN PREMIER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

PA040207 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Taiwan Premier Sun Yun-hsuan arrived at Tocumen International Airport at noon today accompanied by several state ministers for a 6-day official visit to Panama.

Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores, representing President Royo, greeted the distinguished visitor. Ramon Sieiro, Panamanian ambassador to Taiwan was also present at the airport. The Chinese Premier is accompanied by Chang Kwang-shih, minister of economic affairs; Tseng Hsien-hsuei, Taiwan ambassador to Panama; and other high-ranking government officials.

Following the protocol greetings by Foreign Minister Ozores, Premier Sun Yun-hsuan reviewed the honor guard and was greeted by the government officials present at the airport. The main objective of the Taiwan mission in Panama is to bolster the friendly bonds and increase the commercial relations and technical cooperation between the two countries.

EL SALVADOR

OFFICIAL SPOKESMEN DENY RUMORS; JUNTA MEETS

PA031937 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] The five members of the revolutionary junta are currently meeting at the presidential palace in a work session, presidential spokesmen said at noon today.

This is being announced, they said, to avoid speculation that may get people confused and which could eventually be used by extremist groups in their attempt at misinforming the world.

It was said that the various government organizations are operating normally and, in conclusion, that some of the news media have disseminated reports that are not true; therefore, the people are urged to ignore rumors.

'Differences of Opinion' Settled

PA032256 Paris AFP in Spanish 2215 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Sep (AFP)--The crisis which occurred yesterday within the Salvadoran Armed Forces was solved today, the five government junta members said.

The junta admitted that there had been differences of opinion but said that they had been settled.

The crisis was caused by the dismissal of a certain number of intermediate ranking officers who support Col Adolfo Majano, a junta member believed to be the representative of the army's progressive and moderate wing.

Colonel Majano had protested the dismissals which, according to him, had been ordered, without his consent, by Col Abdul Gutierrez, also a junta member and armed forces commander in chief.

Meanwhile, the dismissed officers have rejected the high command decision and have demanded that an armed forces general assembly study the case.

The presidency said in a brief communique, without mentioning the crisis, that the junta was holding a routine meeting.

Duarte Reports on Meeting

PA032020 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1920 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Message to the Salvadoran people by junta member Napoleon Duarte--live or recorded]

[Text] The revolutionary government junta has been meeting in its conference room. For a factual briefing of the people, it is now 1220, 3 September. We were discussing the basic matters that the junta must decide, including the fundamental problem of transportation. As the people know, during the past few days terrorists have taken it upon themselves to damage and burn buses. With this they are hurting the Salvadoran people and seriously hurting not only the country's economy but also the pocketbooks of the workers, who then have to waste more money [words indistinct].

We are working on this, and we think we can tell you that the revolutionary government junta has the possibility of acquiring sufficient equipment to insure that we will be able to supply transportation for the country. In the next few weeks we are going to sign a contract with an international agency to obtain [words indistinct] for this project.

This is advance information on the matters we are discussing [words indistinct]. The problem of electric power is also being discussed and we are speeding up repairs of all the damage caused by these persons to the country.

The people know well that lately rumors have circulated, but let the Salvadoran people be assured that the revolutionary government junta is working together to solve all problems which arise and in this fashion [words indistinct] to be calm and not to believe the rumors because this is a mistake.

We are confident that the Salvadoran people know who their government junta is, who their government is and who the armed forces are [words indistinct] respect and desire to cooperate so that this process of change, democracy and participation will be a success. I am sure the people will understand and that they will be calm and confident in the solutions the government is making to assure the success of this process.

MNR'S UNGO CLAIMS INSURRECTION TOTAL; COUP LIKELY

PA031711 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 3 Sep 80 pp A-1, A-10

[Text] Dr Guillermo Manuel Ungo, leader of the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] and a former member of the Salvadoran Government junta who is here in Panama, has said that "the insurrection underway includes every way of fighting; political, trade union and military."

The only alternative in El Salvador is between "the peace of cemetery or the victory of the front, which will lead to a democratic, pluralist government in which all political trends are involved..."

El Salvador, he said, "is a nation with no other alternative; otherwise the people will continue to be killed."

Ungo, who is here after touring Ecuador, Peru and Colombia, feels that "it is no euphemism to say we are experiencing a genuine war."

There have been over 5,000 deaths in 7 months (of rule by the military junta) and the government, which wants to destroy the people's organizations, is being confronted by the people, who no longer are a silent majority but a majority that is on the warpath. Either side's victory will lead to peace."

The Salvadoran attorney, whose office was dynamited in El Salvador, added that "insurrection has already started."

"There are four war fronts," he stated, "and the government has stepped over thousands of peasants to conduct its operations."

"We cannot set a deadline, but we can speak in political terms. The final outcome will be a matter of months, not years. The political, economic and military crumbling of [lines dropped in publication].

He thinks the current junta led by Col Arnoldo Adolfo Majano is staying in power with the support of the U.S. Government.

"The only thing that can make the people's struggle harder, more spontaneous and bloodier is greater direct intervention by the U.S. Government." "Without U.S. support the government will fall and the progressive officers will be able to joint the front."

"We are not anti-American," he stressed, "but anti-imperialist. That is why we have the solidarity of trade union, religious and civic U.S. groups."

He said he would not accept either U.S. or Cuban support to topple the junta but "the peoples' solidarity." He depicted that solidarity as "support for the principle of self-determination, that is, the struggle of the majority of the people, and for the international condemnation of human rights violations."

He called involvement by the OAS "direct and disguised" and called the current alliance between the army and Christian Democrats "political suicide."

"What (Colonel Majano) is not saying is where the right is," he said about a recent statement by the junta member, whom he described as an officer who "supposedly represents a progressive military sector which has lost political power."

"That colonel," he said, meaning Majano, "just said a few days ago that over 5,000 people have been killed this year and 80 percent of those deaths have been claimed by the right."

"Everyone knows," he stated, "that the right is with the government, a government which expresses itself mainly in military and not in political terms...in the context of a war of extermination in which the army, the security forces and the paramilitary bands are meshed in together."

Since 1931 El Salvador has been ruled by military governments, but the country "became internationally known under Col Arturo Armando Molina's administration."

Since 1972, when Col Fidel Sanchez Hernandez was elected president, "democratic channels began closing...through electoral fraud upon electoral fraud" but this became international news under Molina.

If the popular insurrection wins..."those who have massacred the people will have to answer."

It was reported from San Salvador last night that a rift in the civilian-military junta was revealed yesterday when two of its key members, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez and Colonel Majano, became engaged in an outright controversy over an order issued by Gutierrez.

Unofficial sources said that the order covers important changes in the upper echelons of the army, but no details have been disclosed.

According to reports, after Majano's argument with Gutierrez, both went to the main army units, El Zapote garrison and the 1st Brigade.

The leftist guerrilla Armed Forces of National Resistance released a communique 2 days ago denouncing Colonel Majano's attempt to stage a coup d'etat along with some sectors of the Revolutionary Democratic Front. Majano was not asked about that at the time.

Radio stations are saying Majano has agreed that there is a crisis and he blames Gutierrez for it.

This is occurring amid persistent rumors of a planned coup d'etat.

FARN SAYS MAJANO ORGANIZED COUP IN AUGUST

PA031723 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] In a report dated 31 August revealed in San Salvador today, the self-styled Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] denounced what is described as plans for a new coup d'etat, saying it was reportedly organized by Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the civilian-military junta, but it did not explain why it was not carried out.

According to the report, Majano, whom the FARN described as a discredited colonel, is seeking to awaken ambitions for power among certain members of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, an alliance of leftist organizations, but Majano could not be contacted to confirm this report.

The FARN also reported on a plan called Operation 'Centaur,' by which the U.S. and Venezuelan intelligence agencies had trained at least 24 officers between October and December 1979 to carry out aggression and charged that there are 8 warships, 1 aircraft carrier and 2,000 U.S. Marines in the Pacific ready to launch military aggression against the armed Salvadoran people. A U.S. Embassy source in San Salvador denied this.

GUARDSMEN, GUERRILLAS CLASH IN SAN MARTIN

PA012301 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1637 GMT 1 Sep 80

[By Adrian Roberto Aldana]

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Sep (LATIN)--It was officially reported that leftist guerrillas wearing olive green uniforms today clashed with the National Guard in the nearby city of San Martin. At least three extremists were killed.

The clash occurred at the same time that the police found the bullet-riddled bodies of five people in San Salvador and unidentified groups attacked buses on the Panamerican Highway, 120 km from here.

An official spokesman said that the confrontation between guerrillas and security forces in San Martin, 18 km east of here, began when a large number of extremists began to search people entering or leaving the city. When they went to investigate the situation, the members of a National Guard patrol confronted the extremists in a 30-minute shootout which ended with the death of three extremists, the spokesman said.

He added that the people of San Martin cooperated with the extremists' search because they thought the guerrillas were members of the armed forces since they were wearing olive green uniforms. The spokesman did not disclose the number of casualties the security forces sustained.

Meanwhile, official sources said that an extreme rightwing group might have been responsible for the killing of five people whose bodies were found in the streets of San Salvador at dawn. An official spokesman reported that all the unidentified bodies appeared with gunshot wounds.

Extremist groups, meanwhile continued their constant attacks against public transportation services in the capital and the interior of the country.

Official sources indicated that a bus was set on fire today when it was traveling from San Miguel, 140 km from here, to San Salvador. There were no reports of casualties in the incident.

The attack occurred despite the fact that the authorities have intensified the military patrols to prevent the burning of urban and rural buses. More than 130 buses have been destroyed or burned in the past 2 months.

Despite the new outbreak of violence, the situation was normal today in this city which did not appear to have obeyed the strike call issued by the leftist Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR).

Government sources said that bus owners and drivers were threatened in the past few days so they would paralyze their services today.

Nevertheless, transportation service in San Salvador was normal this morning and commerce, banks and ministries were operating without incident.

REVOLUTIONARIES REPORT 1,000 GOVERNMENT CASUALTIES

PA301654 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Heavy fighting, ambushes and clashes recently have claimed over 1,000 casualties among the repressive troops of El Salvador's Christian Democratic junta, it is reported in war bulletins issued by that nation's revolutionary organizations.

The strong offensive is being carried out by revolutionary organizations known as the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces, the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] and the Revolutionary People's Army throughout the territory of El Salvador.

In Soyapango, El Salvador's industrial sector, the FARN announced that 40 soldiers had been killed when they tried to repress the workers of the Union of Workers of the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission in the powerplants. Several union leaders are being tried in military courts and this is why the guerrillas are continuing their activities.

United revolutionary forces in El Salvador are succeeding in (?avoiding) government forces and are engaging in daily combined action across the nation.

ARMY SEARCHING FOR FOREIGN MERCENARIES

PA300324 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 28 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Official spokesmen of the security and army forces have reported that searches for mercenaries from Panama, Nicaragua, Cuba and other Central American and Caribbean countries have already begun.

The armed forces have proof that extremists from various countries have been constantly entering the country during the past few years but their presence has been more evident as a result of the many recent cases of dead extremists who have not been identified by relatives or friends.

Further evidence of the presence of mercenaries can be seen in the cases of Cubans, Nicaraguans and Panamanians who have been captured and have been deported on the charge of violating immigration laws. It is known that several of these individuals are currently under arrest.

During the occupation of churches, embassies and radio stations in the past 2 years, voices with Cuban, Panamanian, Nicaraguan and other accents have been heard. This is considered clear proof of the presence of the mercenaries.

FPL INFLICTS HEAVY CASUALTIES ON NATIONAL GUARD

PA300318 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 0230 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] On 13, 14 and 15 August, the militiamen of the People's Liberation Forces [FPL] staged various operations in which they inflicted heavy casualties on the combined government military forces, as follows:

On the highway to Ilobasco, in (?Coyutepeque), National Guard trucks were ambushed, resulting in 11 casualties; a National Guard patrol was ambushed on the road to the cemetery in Zacatecoluca, and sustained 5 casualties; in El Copinol Canton, the National Guard sustained 16 casualties; on the San Vicente Highway of Toluca, 10 casualties; on the Panamerican Highway, at the Santa Cruz Michapa exit, 20 casualties and between Rio Lempa and San Juan Tierra Blanca, 8 casualties. An army convoy was also attacked on theSantaa Ana-(Guachapan) highway at kilometer 90, resulting in eight casualties among government troops.

MANAGUA AIRS MORE DETAILS OF ERP WAR BULLETIN

PA311629 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa--The People's Revolutionary Army of El Salvador released its sixth war bulletin here disclosing 167 operations conducted from 8 to 15 August. The operations include contact bomb detonations, sabotaging traffic lights and power substations, erection of barricades, placing of delayed action bombs, recovery of weapons, harassment of so-called army and police informers, and confrontations with the army. The bulletin says that during their military training guerrillas were led into a confrontation on the slopes of San Jacinto Hill where they broke the army's encirclement after 35 minutes of fighting. Commander (Lito) was killed during that action on 13 August. Then Commander Freddy's forces became active in Lourdes, Miraflores, Santa Marta, San Luis, Francisco Morazan, La Chacra and Ciudad (Credisa) where many infantry and air force troops were involved. The guerrilla bulletin says that the confrontation lasted until 1600 and that Companeros Freddy, Oscar and Virgilio died while 16 army members, 14 soldiers and 2 officers, were killed.

[Words indistinct] the people say that a plane was downed at San Jacinto Hill. The communique mentions at least 10 other army casualties in other actions throughout El Salvador, including fighting at guerrilla training camps that the regular forces were unable to enter.

OVER 200,000 FLEE FROM VIOLENCE IN 1980

PA300305 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 0230 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] So far this year, slightly more than 200,000 Salvadorans have left the country. Fleeing the climate of government repression, they have sought refuge in the United States, Mexico, Costa Rica and Panama. In this regard, the General Immigration Office has reported that it issues an average of 1,000 passports daily, which adds up to a total of 30,000 passports issued or renewed per month.

Further Report

PA030330 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] According to reports by the Revolutionary Democratic Front, more than 30,000 Salvadorans have arrived in Mexico during the past few months after fleeing the repression unleashed by the regime.

The worsening of the political crisis in the small Central American nation has led to the immigration of thousands of Salvadorans. Many of them have traveled to Panama, Costa Rica and Mexico. A PRELA report indicated.

OFFICIALS PROMISE DECEMBER PLEBISCITE ON ELECTIONS

PA020222 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1257 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] San Jose, 1 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--In December, Salvadorans will decide in a plebiscite whether or not they want elections soon. This statement was made here today by members of an official Salvadoran mission on their way to Havana, where they will attend an FAO meeting.

The officials, headed by Agriculture and Livestock Minister Octavio Orellana Solis, said that the people must decide whether or not they want elections soon. If so, at the end of 1982 a constitutent assembly will be elected to appoint a provisional president and elections will be held in 1983.

They stressed that the Salvadoran people alone are the only ones who should decide on their own destiny. They said, "We demand nonintervention in our affairs, because this kind of process attracts general attention and creates international interest."

They said that they are sure that "violence will decrease to the same extent that the government advances on the path to democratization."

FDR DEMANDS RELEASE OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS' LEADERS

PA030027 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] The Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation [FENASTRAS] began a (?series of) strikes today to demand that the fascist military-Christian Democratic junta release 16 union leaders who were arrested recently as a result of the strike which left El Salvador without electric power. We have established telephone contact with newsman Francisco Ramirez of the Salvadoran newspaper EL INDEPENDIENTE who will give us more details:

[Begin recording] [in progress] another communique stated that during a news conference, representatives of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] demanded the release of union members, including the FENASTRAS secretary general [words indistinct]. During the news conference, which was held over the weekend, they analyzed the country's political situation. During the past few days, the FDR stated, the country's economic, political and social situation has worsened. The class struggle of our people [words indistinct].

[passage indistinct] the organized people and the labor class clearly understand the goals for which they are struggling: the establishment of the democratic revolutionary government. Since the nationwide strike staged on 13, 14 and 15 August did not achieve the dimension that the people and the world had expected, the military-Christian Democratic junta loudly announced that it had been victorious. [words indistinct] that the Salvadoran situation was solved as if by magic. Nevertheless, the combative spirit of the masses and the military activity of the growing people's army have [words indistinct] the junta's repressive apparatus.

While at all times we are told that the country has entered into a process of stabilization and pacification, the junta carries out a number of repressive actions as a reply to the participation of different sectors in the [word indistinct].

The most prominent actions are the artillery attacks on the rural areas of San Vicente and Morazan, the raids in San Antonio Abad during which eight companeros were captured and [word indistinct] by the repressive forces, the dismissal of a large number of workers and the murder of companeros of the [words indistinct].

[Word indistinct] to the Struggle

In this intense class struggle [words indistinct] the companeros of the Union of Workers of the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission [STECEL] carried out a power blackout as the working class' legitimate reply to the government junta's repressive attacks [words indistinct] have left a toll of 15 companeros dead so far this year, 30 dismissed in the past 15 days and many threatened with dismissals, as well as threats against the lives of the union leaders.

The military-Christian Democratic junta's measures--the military intervention in the power plants of the Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission [CEL] and the subsequent militarization of all public services and such entities as the CEL, the National Telecommunications Administration [ANTEL] and the National Administration of Waterworks and Sewers [ANDA]--clearly unmask the political maneuver that it had been [word indistinct].

In 1 week, the Salvadoran people have shown the world that the revolutionary process is growing and is quickly advancing to victory, thus politically isolating the military-Christian Democratic junta [words indistinct] so that its desperate measures to halt the advance of the revolutionary and democratic movement clearly show its dictatorial, repressive and antipopular character.

In the face of this important advance in the quality of the political process in our country, the FDR expresses to our people and to our brother peoples its most vigorous condemnation of the military intervention in the CEL power plants and the arrest of union leaders and members, the militarization of public services--ANDA, CEL, ANTEL and the Autonomous Executive Port Commission--which flagrantly violates the right to unionization and to strike. The reprehensible murder of the seven companero leaders of the [words indistinct] of the transporation union and the intensification of the war of extermination that the military-Christian Democratic junta has been carrying out against the civilian population in a useless attempt to destroy the Salvadoran people's movement.

The FDR, as the authentic representative of the Salvadoran people, demands that the military junta release the companero leaders and members of the STECEL, that it release the companero political prisoners and that it immediately repeal repressive decree No 296 and the decree establishing the militarization of the public services. [end recording]

FDR DENIES NEW STRIKE PLANNED FOR 15-17 SEP

PA040405 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] For the time being, the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] has not planned a new nationwide strike. We are evaluating the results of the previous strike. In addition, we are working on solutions to some of the problems which it caused, an official FDR spokesman told us in clarifying a report that appeared in a local daily to the effect that the FDR has planned another strike for 15 to 17 September. The spokesman emphasized that, for the moment, this is not true.

BPR OUTLINES DEMANDS MADE OF GOVERNMENT JUNTA

PA040411 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] The People's Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] has issued its press release No 83 in which it lists the demands that it wants the military-Christian Democratic junta to meet.

Some of these demands are: an end to the violation of human rights in El Salvador; the recognition of the Revolutionary Democratic Front and the Unified Revolutionary Directorate as belligerent forces in El Salvador; and end to the repression of the nation's teachers; the immediate return of the University of El Salvador to its authorities and the demilitarization of the nation's production centers.

FDR PLATFORM ADDRESSES BUSINESS CONCERNS

PA310154 San Salvador AFI NEWS in Spanish 28 Aug 80 Vol II No 151 pp 1355, 1356

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 28 Aug [AFI]--"The capitalist system's political and economic crisis in our country and the strength of the peoples' movement have combined effectively giving birth to a democratic revolutionary process and to the establishment of conditions that will allow the people to assume power."

This was said by the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] in an article published in its official newspaper PATRIA LIBRE. The publication objectively analyzes the proposed revolutionary governmental platform and discusses the willingness of small and medium-sized businesses to support the new government.

"The revolutionary democratic government will be built on an ample social and political base composed primarily of the working class, the peasants and the progressive middle class. All social sectors willing to promote the building of the new society, that is to say, the owners of medium-sized businesses in the industrial, agricultural, commercial and service sectors will have a secondary place.

This has been specified in the platform of the FDR which emphasizes the basic role of the small and medium businesses in the people's projects.

Oligarchy and imperialism have been attempting to distort these principles in order to separate the middle class from the people's movement program and to attract them to their reactionary and conservative positions and, thereby, form a social base of support for the existing repressive regime.

However, neither the platform nor the democratic revolutionary project presents any threat to the existence of the small and medium businesses.

The platform says that only oligarchic enterprises and international monopolies are incompatible with the people's project because they and they alone make the national economy serve alien and minority objectives and attract some medium and small national concerns to their ranks."

Pluralist and Democratic Government

"The new government will be based on completely different principles which constitute the best guarantee for small and medium Salvadoran businesses. It will be a government of the majorities and for the majorities, naturally including most Salvadoran businessmen.

"It will be a pluralist and democratic government serving the just interests of all Salvadorans and naturally of those concerns not part of the oligarchic sector currently in power.

"The realm of small and medium property will harmonically coexist with the social property sector, thereby creating a dynamic climate for the development of both."

Policy Favoring Small and Medium Enterprise

"In short, the revolutionary democratic government platform will be expressed in policies systematically favoring small and medium private enterprises. The platform includes the following:

"A. Elimination of anarchy and unnecessary risks in investment and operation of the small and medium enterprises by means of planning.

"B. Guarantee of flexible and convenient operation with free access to financing, supplies, raw materials and spare parts for small and medium enterprises.

"C. Promotion of capitalization, modernization and technological development of small and medium enterprises.

"D. Promotion of cooperation, association and voluntary consolidation of small and medium enterprises."

FDR ORGANIZATION, MEMBERSHIP EXPLAINED

PA311905 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 25 Aug 80 p 2

[Article: "What Is the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador?" taken from the 28 February People's League Magazine EL SALVADOR]

[Text] The formation of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) has not only cornered the governing military junta which is backed by six or seven obsolete and farcical Christian Democratic leaders, but it has internationally destroyed the belief that in the country there is only "a fierce struggle between the extreme leftwing and the extreme rightwing."

This deceptive image was not even created by the "geniuses" in the government. It is the work of U.S. State Department advisers and permanently disseminated by news agencies controlled by imperialism.

The recent tour of FDR representatives to 19 countries helped to put things in perspective: to inform and analyze the country's real political situation, to obtain moral and effective support for the heroic struggle of our people and to begin to make cooperation plans and establish relations with the new government.

The FDR was formed on 18 April 1980. It emerged from the fusion of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses (CRM); the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), a full member of the Socialist International, led by Dr Guillermo Manuel Ungo; and the Social Christian Movement [Movimiento Social Cristiano--MSC], formed by former members of the Christian Democratic Party of El Salvador (PDC) an accomplice of the military tyranny. Some members of this new movement are: Roberto Lara Velado, a founder of PDC and its first secretary general; and Hector Dada Hirezi, former member of the government junta. Other organizations which are members of the movement are: the Independent Movement of Progressive Professionals and Technicians of El Salvador [Movimiento Independiente de Profesionales y Tecnicos de El Salvador--MIPTES], formed by more than 400 high-level professionals, most of whom have resigned government posts because they disagree with the junta; the Association of Salvadoran Bus Owners[Asociacion de Empresarios de Autobuses Salvadorenos--AEST], which controls the country's bus services; the Committee for Trade Union Unity [Comite de Unidad Sindical--CUS], to which the majority of workers are affiliated; the two most important universities: the Jose Simeon Canas Central American University and the University of El Salvador together with its student organizations.

The peasants are part of FDR through their powerful organizations in CRM, inasmuch as peasant trade unions organizations are prohibited in the country.

Enrique Alvarez Cordoba, MIPTES organizer, was appointed president of this important and signficant organization.

The FDR's final objective is to seize power for the people, Alvarez Cordoba indicated, inasmuch as all its sectors are represented in it.

Currently, all technicians and members of FDR are planning the emergency measures to be implemented immediately after power is seized, as well as medium- and long-term measures to be carried out to meet the programatic platform of the revolutionary democratic government, he added.

The government junta, Alvarez Cordoba said, is facing a mainly political crisis. Also in a crisis--and not just recently--is the economy of this country. Thus, the political and economic problems together have caused a crisis which has no solution.

The other governments and peoples of the world must know that the Salvadoran people will no longer tolerate these conditions and are determined to change their situation. We have the ability and leadership to really solve our own problems and we will establish a democratic and truly revolutionary government because we are convinced that only a government that is the product of the victory of the people can, through its agencies, make the real changes this nation needs.

The FDR is already executing the new government's plans. An executive committee has been created abroad. It is headquartered in Mexico City and it is made up of FDR President Enrique Alvarez Cordoba, Ruben Zamora Rivas, Pablo Castillo, Hector Oqueli Solindres, Jose Napoleon Rodriguez, Juan Chacon, Enrique Guatemala and Farid Handal.

Four secretariats have also been establishe[illegible] Hector Oqueli Colindres is in charge of international relations, Jose Napoleon Ro[illegible]ez is in charge of information and press, Juan Chacon and Enrique Guatemala are in c[illegible] of finance.

The FDR will also establish offices in Spain, Belgium, Austria, Sweden, Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, Ecuador, Venezuela, the United States, the FRG, Canada, the Deminican Republic, Algeria and Czechoslovakia. These offices will, in turn, have representatives in Portugal, France, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, England, Switzerland, Italy, Yugoslavia, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Grenada, Barbados, Trinidad-Tobago, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Libya, Iraq, Syria, the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, the GDR and the USSR.

GUATEMALA

U.S. EMBASSY MACHINEGUNNED; NO INJURIES REPORTED

PA032146 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1505 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The U.S. Embassy in Guatemala was attacked this morning by a group of unidentified men who opened fire with machineguns. There were fortunately no injuries since the employees had not yet arrived. However, the building sustained considerable damage.

According to reports, the attack against the embassy, located on La Reforma Avenue in zone 10, occurred at 0300 or 0400. The security guards of the embassy building said they first heard the engine of a speeding car and then two or three bursts of machine-guns. The automobile was traveling south to north. The assailants began to open fire when they reached the area where the press and information office and the waiting room for entering the embassy are located. The embassy's large windows were shattered. Other shots hit the area where the consulate and the visa waiting room are located. It is fortunate that no one was wounded since some visa applicants sometimes arrive very early.

The U.S. Embassy officials whom we tried to interview refused to give any statement on the machinegunning of the embassy. They merely confirmed that the embassy building was attacked from a moving car early this morning. It has been noted that unidentified individuals also opened fire on the embassy last year. The embassy has not yet reported the attack to the Guatemalan Government. It will probably do so sometime today at the Foreign Ministry.

MILITARY PATROL ATTACKED IN AMATITLAN

PA022125 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] A military patrol was attacked near the Amatitlan Lake electric powerplant last night, the same place where another military police patrol had previously been ambushed. According to reports, the wounded were transferred to San Salvador by military ambulance.

No official information could be obtained last night on the attack against the military patrol. It is expected, however, that an official version of what happened in Amatitlan will be obtained this morning.

REVOLUTIONARY PARTY GROUP ANALYZES CRISIS, SUPPORTS GARCIA

PA012215 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 23 Aug 80 PP 20, 52

[Text] A group of Revolutionary Party [PR] members have said that Guatemala's fate should, under no circumstances, be decided by means of a confrontation between the extreme right and left because this alternative only serves to prevent peace and development.

After stating that most Guatemalans are aware that "essential reforms must be implemented but the right rejects them and the left tries to impose them through violent and radical means," the aforementioned group said that the principles which the PR inherited from the 20 October 1944 revolution are still valid.

We are concerned, they said. Guatemala has suffered a bloodbath which has taken the lives of the best men on both sides in a futile struggle. Unfortunately the dissident PR deputies have assumed an unfortunate and dangerous attitude against the entire party.

Since the PR represents our concerns, we should strive for the conciliation of the Guatemalan family. Dissident PR sectors have no right to assume violent attitudes lacking the elemental respect due Jorge Garcia Granados, who is the PR secretary general and whose political position deserves the support he gave these deputies so that they would attain their position.

The PR group says that another plot is being hatched against the party by the same persons and groups which have attacked it to serve their own interests.

The PR group concluded its declaration in the following manner:

"We emphatically reject the attitude of a group of deputies calling themselves "blue and white" and ask our party members not to be deceived by the vile slander of those who have deserted our ideals.

"We also remind them that there are mechanisms in our bylaws for the succession of party officials in 1983. These mechanisms operate without detriment to our institution and without heed to those who have strayed and seek only to grasp power to the detriment of an entire tradition of service to the country."

The PR group reasserts its support for Secretary General Garcia Granados and the PR authorities in "the decisions they have taken or may take for the best solution of problems caused by the rebel deputy group to our party's discipline."

HAVANA INTERVIEWS FORMER GUATEMALAN VICE PRESIDENT

FL040115 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpt of telephone interview by PRELA correspondent in Montreal (Alberto Ravilota) with former Guatemalan Vice President Francisco Villagran; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Villagran, you resigned on 1 September as vice president of Guatemala. Could you tell us the reasons for your resignation?

[Answer] Yes, I did send my letter of resignation to the Guatemalan Congress yesterday as well as a cable addressed to President Lucas informing him of my resignation. Basically, I feel that the role, positive or not, that the vice presidency might have played in the process of national confrontation taking place in Guatemala has been exhausted.

[Question] What do you think of Washington's responsibility and of reports that say there is interest in the United States in replacing General Lucas Garcia with a government more or less similar to the Salvadoran junta?

[Answer] In regard to the former, it should be said that the greater part of the responsibility for what is happening in Guatemala really lies in ourselves, the Guatemalans. Of course, there has been an effect for many years caused by the 1954 intervention when President Arbenz was ousted. Concerning the latter, really, after the Salvadoran experience, I do not believe that the U.S. Government is in a position to be considering a strategy to change the Guatemalan Government.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT TO DIRECT TALKS WITH STRIKING PEASANTS

PA032128 Paris AFP in Spanish 1817 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 3 Sep (AFP)--Honduran President Policarpo Paz Garcia last night assumed responsibility for the negotiations with peasant leaders of the Bajo Aguan agrarian reform project following the failure of a top-level government commission. The peasants have been on strike for 13 days.

The strike, which involves some 10,000 peasant families, was called to demand annulment of government decree 774, which reduces the peasants' role in the project to that of simple salaried workers.

Thus far, the strike in this agrarian reform project on the Atlantic coast, financed with a government contribution of $150 million and funds supplied by the Inter-American Development Bank, has resulted in losses of over $250,000.

It was officially reported that, in view of the dragging out of the strike and the failure of the negotiations, the president of the republic will take charge of talking with the peasant leaders to find an adequate solution to the problem.

FOREIGN SECRETARY RATIFIES NEUTRALITY POLICY

PA012116 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1723 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Managua, 31 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran Foreign Secretary Cesar Elvir Sierra ratified his country's policy of neutrality during his visit to Nicaragua this weekend.

The Honduran official told newsmen that the elements who had entered Nicaragua and attacked Nicaraguan border guards "don't operate from Honduran territory."

He said that on the Honduran-Nicaraguan border there is a special situation because of the great length of the border and the virgin jungles in the region, but he stressed: "We will not allow our country to be used for harassment operations against Nicaragua."

Responding to other questions from the journalists, Elvir explained why former Somozist guards move freely in Honduras while the Sandinists lacked this privilege prior to the overthrow of Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle. "Those are different situations," he said. The Sandinists, he explained, "were passing through Honduras. They were coming from other countries, while the former guards who arrived in my country after having fled from theirs are residing in Honduras."

Regarding his tour through Central America, Elvir, who has already visited Panama and Costa Rica, said that he has been delivering a message from the Honduran Government and that the message is based on the concepts of peace, mutual respect and friendly cooperation.

GROUP DENOUNCES UNLOADING OF U.S. ARMS IN HONDURAS

PA310405 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 0200 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Communique by the Honduran Committee of Solidarity With the Salvadoran People; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] The Honduran Committee of Solidarity With the Salvadoran People of the People's Revolutionary Union, in order to confirm the charges bravely filed by the clergy of the diocese of Santa Rosa de Copan regarding the massacre of 14 May against our Salvadoran brothers, announces to the Honduran people and to the world, the following:

1. The denounced massacre had been planned jointly with the Honduran Army. Evidence of this obvious fact can be seen in the loudspeakers taken by the Honduran soldiers who took up positions on this side of the river with orders to frighten the Salvadorans by saying that if they crossed the river they would be killed.

2. We strongly denounce that a similar maneuver is being planned now. This maneuver consists in allowing the Salvadoran National Guard an army 2 km inside Honduras for a specific period of time to kill our Salvadoran brothers and to introduce paramilitary agents who would form a cordon around the border area: a) To assassinate any Salvadoran brother crossing the border; b) to cut off any form of solidarity; c) to serve as a base for counterrevolutionary operations after the victory of the Salvadoran people.

All this will take place the moment gringo imperialism decides Honduras and El Salvador should renew their relations so that agents of the paramilitary organizations may be legally recognized as refugees. These agents would then be in our territory.

3. We reject all cordon-type operations carried out by the Honduran Army, which has built an infrastructure for these operations consisting of: a) a missile base; b) three clandestine airports; c) a brigade in Marcala; d) 10 Pentagon helicopters of the type used in Vietnam; e) two gringo submarines in the Gulf of Fonseca; f) landing of arms from Puerto Rico in Puerto Cortez, Honduras; g) night unloading in Toncontin of arms from the United States.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA CLAIMS MEDIA PAID TO CREATE STAPLES SHORTAGE

PA310417 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Speaking on the government junta's "Face the People" program in Chinandega yesterday, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega told hundreds of workers that certain segments of the media are being paid by reactionaries to blame the nation's financial situation on our revolution. These segments have led our people to believe that our revolution is to blame whenever there is a shortage of meat, sugar or oil.

Here are excerpts of what he said yesterday in Chinandega:

[Begin recording] We are not producing much. Production is essential. Production is no fable, it is reality. Production is the only thing that can liberate us. When there is production, problems are swiftly solved. If there is production, workers should have good housing, even if employers do not want to build them. The government will build them and then [words indistinct] the employers.

Now then, what is the problem with sugar and meat?

The enemies of the revolution come along and [words indistinct] especially because they (?influence) LA PRENSA, for example. I remember a banner headline in LA PRENSA which read: There is no sugar. It was an alarmist headline. They know the harm they are doing with these headlines.

But no critical situation existed. There was only less sugar then before. Not that there was an abundance of sugar, but we had some sugar. Then along came LA PRENSA and some radio newscasts which are being bought. They are being paid to [words indistinct]. We know of radio reporters who receive money, of [words indistinct] of workers in [words indistinct] all over Nicaragua receiving money from them to advertise their democracy. They are presenting a poor image of the revolution by giving the impression that as soon as the revolution occurred there was a shortage of sugar, the price of meat went up, and the revolution is to blame for everything.

The purpose of this propaganda is to increase speculation. People who were not aware of these things scurried to buy sugar thinking that soon it would disappear. Then, instead of buying a pound a day, they bought 5 to 10 pounds and put it away. Some even bought large quantities and then resold it. This is how shortages occur.

JUNTA MEMBERS DISCUSS CONDITIONS WITH BANANA WORKERS

PA302029 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said today during the "Face the People" program that this revolution is strong not because the Sandinist Front is at its vanguard but because the people are the backbone and support of the Sandinist people's revolution. Junta members Ortega, Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Moises Hassan appeared on the program along with the Chinandega banana workers.

The workers asked economic, political and social questions which centered around obtaining pay claims, better health conditions, homes and food. The workers told the junta members that some workers do not even earn 300 cordobas a month. They also discussed their terrible health and working conditions and they particularly noted on-the-job health hazards. They also cited the decapitalization of enterprises and the transnational boycott in refusing to purchase bananas which [words indistinct].

The junta members responded that they will try to get the Standard Fruit Company to pay benefits to the workers and if this is not settled Nicaragua will seek other customers. But we will initially suggest to the company that it make a radical improvement in the workers' status, Ramirez Mercado told the workers.

The banana workers asked how they could cooperate with the Salvadoran people's struggle. Hassan told them that they could do this through moral solidarity without giving imperialism an excuse to attack our revolution for attempting direct interference. The Nicaraguan revolution is facing a number of threats and one of them is the economic threat posed by imperialism, he added.

Asked what the political model of our revolution will be, Ortega replied that Sandinists understand democracy as befitting our own situation without receiving advise on what to do from anybody. He said that the reactionaries understand democracy as a way for a specific class to recover power: the democracy of dog kennels that the banana workers had to live in and to which the reactionaries want to return. Ortega added that the Nicaraguan people alone should decide the kind of democracy they want and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] feels that it is backed by the people who are not going to let power be taken away from them and that the only defender of the interests of the people is the FSLN.

SANDINIST FORCES CLASH WITH COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

Nueva Guinea Area

PA291710 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] The Sandinist forces have smashed counterrevolutionary bands which were sowing death and terror in the area of Nueva Guinea, according to a communique issued last night by the Interior Ministry.

The communique indicates that after heavy fighting between the Sandinist forces and the counterrevolutionary bands in the area of Nueva Guinea, 4 of these elements were killed, 1 was wounded and 18 were taken prisoner.

The communique notes that on 22 August at approximately 0200, members of the Sandinist police and the Sandinist people's militias engaged counterrevolutionary elements in the localities of (El Cocal), El Almendro, [words indistinct]. The counterrevolutionaries, who had committed crimes against private individuals and property since 5 August, lost four members who were well-known dangerous criminals. In addition, 14 counterrevolutionaries with long criminal records were captured.

According to the Interior Ministry communique, the dead counterrevolutionaries are (Expectacion) Garcia (?Alegre), [name indistinct] Pastor Martinez, Efrain Calero, alias La Sierra, and Margarita Granados.

[Name indistinct], commander of the Sandinist police in Nueva Guinea, was wounded in one shoulder. Apparently all those captured are natives of the area and therefore know their place of operation very well. Those arrested are Tomas Beltrano, [name indistinct], Manuel Reyes Duran, Carlos Martinez Blanco, Manuel [name indistinct] Martinez, Justino Espinosa Mejia, Jose Davila Sanchez, Juan Arquin Duarte, Juan [name indistinct], [names indistinct], Noel Sanez Buron, Justo Herrera and Jose Herrera Hernandez.

Costa Rican Border Area

PA312019 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1926 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] San Jose, 31 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--New shooting has occurred between Sandinist Army patrols and elements opposed to the Nicaraguan regime on the Costa Rican border. The sound of machinegun and light rifle fire was heard for several minutes yesterday.

In 2 days there have been two clashes between Sandinists and counterrevolutionaries in Nicaragua territory close to the Costa Rican border. However, no further details on the clashes have been given. The Costa Rican authorities have limited themselves solely to recognizing that in fact the clashes have occurred.

Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas Le Franc said, however, that since they were isolated incidents he did not consider the adoption of any type of measures necessary. The police command posts near the Nicaraguan border have been instructed to immediately report any change or abnormal situation that occurs on the border.

PSD LEADER MONTALVAN: NO DEMOCRACY WITHOUT FREE ELECTIONS

PA291404 Nicaragua LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Aug 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] Wilfredo Montalvan, secretary general of the Social Democratic Party (PSD), was interviewed by LA PRENSA shortly after the conclusion of the event held in the 19 of July Square to celebrate the culmination of the national literacy campaign. Montalvan expressed his disagreement with the position of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] regarding the elections.

Montalvan said: "It is now suitable to call an emergency meeting of the PSD National Executive Council and to request a meeting with the other political parties and democratic sectors to discuss this problem." Montalvan then made the following comments on what happened on 23 August:

"I would like to make three observations: First, I would like to point out the excellent speech delivered by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, who with the moral authority of someone who has been elected by a popular vote, as is the norm in democratic countries, gave us Nicaraguans fraternal advice on how to secure a lasting and fruitful peace. The second point is that the junta of the government of national reconstruction was not given the treatment it deserved because, with the exception of President Carazo, all the speakers addressed first the FSLN and not the country's highest authority, which we believe it is still the junta of the government. The third point is the obvious absence of spiritual guidance for the Nicaraguans--Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo--from the ceremony. We do not know why the prelate did not participate in the ceremony, but this can be easily deduced."

Regarding the statementsof the FSLN, Wilfredo Montalvan said: "That armed political party is not the one to decide how the elections should take place in this country, or to determine the date when they should take place. This is up to the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, which the Nicaraguans continue to view as the highest authority of the nation."

However, Montalvan added, we must consider the FSLN statements because we cannot and do not want to disregard either the tremendous importance that the FSLN has had in the struggle of the people against the dynasty or the determining influence it has in this revolutionary process. Montalvan noted: I would like to make the following comments regarding the FSLN statements: "First, the statements completely disregard the commitments the FSLN made to the people and the international community to back the program of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. These commitments clearly involved free elections and not rallies such as that of 23 August during which it was absurdly said that the people were voting. This undermines credibility and trust in the FSLN and does not help the national conciliation which is so badly needed in this phase of Nicaraguan reconstruction.

Second, if we abide by those statements, a military dictatorship is on the way here because, keeping matters in the proper perspective, an effort is being made here to give us a Pinochet-type deal [Pinochetazo]. Pinochet said he would govern until 1989, and here we are told that steps will not be taken until 1984 to hold elections. We are already being told how the elections will be, just as is done in Cuba and in other totalitarian countries. I am convinced the Nicaraguans will not permit this. Third, regarding their definition of "democracy," we, the Social Democrats, believe that if there is no freedom to elect our rulers, then there is no democracy."

Wilfredo Montalvan concluded by stating his concern with the press law announced by Sergio Ramirez. Montalvan said: "This will make things worse because now we won't even have the right to protest."

ARCE CRITICIZES U.S. LOAN BEFORE STATE COUNCIL

PA040356 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Speech by State Council President Bayardo Arce at special State Council session attended by IPU President Rafael Caldera in Managua--live; intercepted in progress]

[Excerpts] That is why today, with the dignity we achieved through so many years of struggle, warfare and bloodshed, we can vigorously oppose any type of impositions or conditions on our relations and the cooperation that we need. For example, today we have received the news that the most reactionary sectors which are the majority in the U.S. Congress have decided to stop the delivery of the now famous $75 million loan granted to Nicaragua. Why have those reactionary sectors halted the aid that had already been approved? The reason is that when they decided to grant us the aid and when the U.S. President decided to deliver that aid, they came here to tell us that we had to sign a contract in which we had to accept several impositions which harmed our dignity, sovereignty and independence. And with the dignity that cost us so much to achieve we told them: get out of here with your impositions and when you bring that aid without conditions then we will talk, because you may be more powerful but we are more honorable than you.

What has been the result of this? They have just halted the loan. The ones who say they are the model of democracy, who say they are the model of freedom, what is it that they want with their economic power which is the result of looting us? They have not only stolen $75 million from the Nicaraguan people, they have taken many more millions through their sacking of our mines, lumber, bananas, meat, cotton and coffee. And to grant us that loan--it is not a gift, it is a loan--they want to trample our freedom and our sovereignty by saying what we have to do in Nicaragua. We don't want either that kind of democracy or that freedom. We would dare to tell them not to give us the loan, to keep it or to use it to produce more missiles to continue their arms race.

Dr Caldera told us yesterday during the luncheon with the government junta about the intense efforts that the president of Esso carried out to convince him that the nationalization of Venezuela's petroleum would be the worst tragedy that could occur in Venezuela. And now they are trying to convince the Mexicans that the establishment of the 200-mile territorial sea is the craziest thing that they could do. These are the enemies of our situation. Thay is why the integration of those of us who are poor, who are underdeveloped, who have limited resources to grow is necessary.

That is why we speak of a new situation in Nicaragua and that is why we know that every word and concept must be clarified. For example, when we speak of a mixed economy we are not saying that the state should administer the people's assets to solve the people's problems and that private businessmen should administer the private assets for their own benefit. The businessmen also have a right to their profits but that profit is not only the result of their work but also of the work of their workers and employers. A substantial part of that profit should be used for the social benefit. We want to find that path. We want to find the social, economic and political structure that will essentially function to benefit our people economically, socially and politically. We think that all those people, regardless of their ideology, who share this view can contribute and strengthen unity.

That is why now that we receive the news that the enemies of our people in the congress are indefinitely blocking necessary aid, Dr Caldera will understand that we have the right to reproach those gentlemen for the damage they have done to us from the first day of the revolution by mocking our hopes that we would be given effective aid through that loan. We must remember that this latest mockery is part of the chain of aggressions and humiliations which they have historically submitted our people to. As a result of this, Dr Caldera can understand why we praise the disinterested aid without conditions that other peoples of the world give us. This is why we call others friends and why we don't call these either our friends or friends of mankind.

Those are the reasons that motivate us. We will continue to make an effort. We are sure that the real friends, the true lovers of democracy, the true lovers of pluralism and freedom will continue to help us without telling us that we will get their aid if we don't receive the aid of the others. We are aware that we have an essential commitment that we will carry to its ultimate conclusion and that we are going to create our own model.

On behalf of the State Council, we tell Dr Caldera that we will officially request admission as observers in the IPU. We will see if we can send a delegation to observe the next meeting of the conference and council in Berlin this month or next month. We want to learn and know about other experiences so we can use them in our own efforts.

We want to tell Dr Caldera that we have become closer to other legislatures with which we have etablished some form of contact. We replied to the appeal of the Korean People's Assembly in support of the just cause of the peaceful reunification of Korea. We received the appeal of the legislatures of the Warsaw Pact countries in support of their efforts for disarmament, the ratification of the SALT II treaties which are being held back by the United States, for international detente, and for the search of world peace. We believe in world peace and we believe that regardless of the origin of these initiatives we must support them.

We want to take our State Council's concerns to the other legislatures and we want to hear their concerns and learn of their experiences. In this way we will be able to improve the quality of this institution of our revolution and we can bring to the organizations that we represent and to our people in general all the experiences of today's world which, after being analyzed, can enrich our own identity.

CUBA, MADAGASCAR OPEN COOPERATION TALKS IN HAVANA

FL031218 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] On Monday in Havana, talks got under way between Cuba and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to coordinate cooperation between the two countries. They are being presided over by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and his Madagascar counterpart Remi Christian Richard. The sessions will end Thursday with the signing of a general agreement on trade and other documents on cooperation and culture. Monday's session dealt with cooperation possibilities in sugar, agriculture, education and sports.

HAVANA COMMENTS ON NICARAGUAN ELECTIONS

PA040246 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 3 Sep 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] As the Sandinist people's revolution advances and becomes more profound in the sister republic of Nicaragua, it also has to face up to reactionary forces which are desperate because of the loss of their privileges that were based on the exploitation of the great majority of the people.

In the past months, Nicaragua's conservative forces have been clamoring for the prompt holding of elections in the traditional manner; that is, with a view toward establishing in the country the interplay of the so-called representative democracy that in reality has nothing in common with a genuine democracy and does not seek to give representation to the people, but rather to the exploiting classes.

In making this demand, the Nicaraguan reactionaries had the public support, not to say encouragement, of U.S. Ambassador to Nicaragua Lawrence Pezzullo, who has interfered intolerably in that Central American country.

However, thousands upon thousands of Nicaraguans did not give their lives in the anti-Somoza struggle just to have the country again fall into the hands of the bourgeoisie and the landowners, but rather to achieve true independence, freedom and social justice. The Sandinist people's revolution is the work of the people, of the workers, and consequently is being developed for the benefit of the workers, peasants and other working classes. This is why the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] of Nicaragua, the indisputable vanguard of the revolutionary process underway in the fatherland of Augusto Cesar Sandino, has emphatically stated that when elections are held in the country, they will be very different from the elections used in the past by the exploiters to preserve their domination of the majority of the people.

Recently, the FSLN decided that the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction should continue its administrative efforts until 1985 because in the coming years priority should be given to the task of freeing the country from the economic and social destruction in which it was submerged as a result of over 4 decades of Somozist terror and misgovernment.

This decision, which has been enthusiastically supported by all of Nicaragua's popular sectors, requires that the electoral process not begin before January, 1984, when the people will prepare to elect, the following year, those who can best represent them.

The FSLN decision was announced by Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega during the rally held to close the national literacy campaign.

The hundreds of thousands of Nicaraguans congregated there raised their arms in a sign of approval, while they booed Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo when, during the same ceremony, he advocated the holding of traditional elections in Nicaragua.

The 1985 elections, Humberto Ortega said, will be designed to improve the revolutionary government, because those who are clamoring for traditional electoral processes should know that there is not retrogression in the Sandinist revolution and that the revolution will continue to advance to its culmination.

Democracy, Humberto Ortega said, is not measured solely by the act of casting votes. Instead, it begins to be implemented when economic inequalities are reduced and the working conditions of workers and peasants are improved.

In a more advanced phase of the revolution, Ortega added, democracy will consist of the participation of the workers in the administration of the factories, estates and cultural centers, and of the participation of the masses in all aspects of social life.

Ortega, who is also head of the Sandinist People's Army, announced during the same rally the creation of a special militia brigade that will go to the mountains in the northern part of the country to apply revolutionary justice to the bands of criminals active there and to defend the country's territorial integrity from any possible foreign aggression.

Like all true revolutions, the Nicaraguan revolution has internal and external enemies. However, each new venture by the counterrevolution will come up against a firm response by the Nicaraguan people and their vanguard, the FSLN.

CONDEMNATION OF BOLIVIAN, OTHER REGIMES URGED

FL031129 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Cuba has requested that the Sixth UN Conference on Treatment of Criminals and Prevention of Crime issue a condemnation of the drug traffickers who, wearing military officers uniforms, today govern Bolivia for the murders that have perpetrated in that country. The president of Cuba's People's Supreme Court, Jose Garcia Alvarez, submitted the proposal when referring to the topic "Crime and Abuse of Power--Crimes and Criminals Beyond the Reach of the Law." The Cuban jurist added in his speech that the United Nations should denounce the crimes being perpetrated by the Christian Democratic-military junta in El Salvador as well as those taking place in Guatemala, Chile and South Africa.

VIETNAMESE LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

FL021629 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The anniversary of Vietnam's liberation from French imperialism was commemorated in this capital yesterday with the attendance of PCC Politburo members Armando Hart and Sergio del Valle. PCC Secretariat member Leonel Soto made the closing remarks at the ceremony held at the Universal Hall of the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces. Nguyen Huu Ngo, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to Cuba, also spoke at the ceremony.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 174 *5 September 1980*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

FAO Regional Conference Continues in Havana A 1
Second Day's Activities [Havana] A 1
Regional Center Proposal [Havana] A 1
ECLA Secretary's Arrival [Santa Clara] A 1

ARGENTINA

Argentina, Colombia Sign Nuclear Cooperation Agreement B 1
Details of New Grain Deal With PRC Outlined B 1

BOLIVIA

Press Secretary Denies Cabinet Crisis C 1
Bolivian Government Announces Economic Plan C 1
Ten Political Prisoners Freed in Santa Cruz [EL DIARIO 26 Aug] C 1

BRAZIL

Congress Approves Postponement of Municipal Elections D 1
President Figueiredo To Visit France in January 1981 D 1
Status of Refugees at Embassy in La Paz Reported D 1

CHILE

Christian Democrats Deny Alliance With Communists E 1
More Groups Support Plebiscite Alternatives E 1
Measures To Keep Order During Plebiscite Announced E 2
Human Rights Commission Denounces Arrest of 69 E 2
Chilean Spies Reportedly Detained in Peru E 2

PANAMA

No Agreement Reached Over Student Conflict N 1
Seminar Denounces 'Imperialist' Armies in Hemisphere N 1
Supreme Court Rejects Suit Against Canal Treaty N 1
[STAR & HERALD 4 Sep]

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Premier Price Returns From Visit to UK P 1
THE REPORTER on Guatemalan Reaction to Independence Moves P 1
[31 Aug]

COSTA RICA

Justice Minister Claims U.S. Withholding Narcotics Data P 1

EL SALVADOR

Military Crisis Reportedly Worsens; Majano Comments P 2
'Intense Struggle' P 2
Havana Reports Crisis P 2
Majano Issues Communique P 3
Majano Explains Position P 3
Radio Station Seized P 5
CITFA Commander Outlines Position P 6
High Command Holds Consultations P 7
San Salvador Station Comments P 7

GUATEMALA

Foreign Minister: Country Can Solve Own Problems P 9

NICARAGUA

Foreign Ministry Denies Official Travel Restricted P 9

CUBA

President Castro Inaugurates 1980-1981 School Term Q 1
Havana Announces Gromyko Visit in September Q 11
Cuba, Madagascar Sign Cooperation Agreements Q 11
Economic, Scientific, Cultural Accords Q 11
Trade Cooperation Agreement Q 11
Vietnamese Vice Defense Minister Visits Santiago Q 11

CARIBBEAN

Caribbean Foreign Ministers Conference Postponed S 1
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 30 Aug]

GRENADA

Coard Reports on Agreements With USSR, Eastern Europe S 1
Briefs: Grenadian Students To Cuba S 2

JAMAICA

Manley Confident of Election Victory S 2
Thompson Returns From Cuba, Ordered To Rest S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 30 Aug]

OTHER COUNTRIES

ECUADOR

Roldos Speaks at Taura Combat Wing Ceremony V 1

PARAGUAY

Defense Minister Admits Tacit Southern Cone Alliance V 1
[HOY 2 Sep]

PERU

Universities on Strike for Better Salaries V 1

FAO REGIONAL CONFERENCE CONTINUES IN HAVANA

Second Day's Activities

FL031029 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] The second day of working sessions of the 16th FAO regional conference being held in Havana concluded with a reception hosted by that UN organ which was attended by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers.

During the morning session the delegates concluded the discussion on "The Situation and Future of Agriculture and Foodstuffs in Latin America," and the majority of the 12 delegations which actively debated the topic agreed that there is a need for creating an emergency foodstuffs fund. During that same session Comdr Jaime Wheelock, member of the Sandinist National Directorate and Nicaraguan minister of agricultural development, submitted a proposal creating a special multilateral instrument to confront the world energy crisis.

Other interesting speeches were made by the Grenadian delegate who termed grave the world food production situation, and the Jamaican delegate who offered his country's experiences and solidarity to mobilize the world financing institutions. The Mexican delegate called for increasing aid in foodstuffs to Latin American countries and creating a foodstuff program which should be compulsory.

Regional Center Proposal

FL041028 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] The delegates to the 16th FAO regional conference for Latin America holding working sessions in this capital today will visit the National Animal Health Center--CENSA--and a citrus fruit farm in Jaguey Grande, Matanzas Province.

During yesterday's session of that important meeting, the participants, by majority decision, expressed support for the creation of a regional center of agrarian reform and rural development, a proposal made during the discussions of that topic. In that respect, Leopoldo Ariza, vice president of the national association of small farmers, speaking on behalf of the Cuban delegation, stressed the need for rapidly increasing the agricultural resources, adding that this center will be of great importance in that effort. Considering the usefulness that said regional center would have for this continent, Ariza proposed that a meeting be held in Havana from 8-11 September to finalize the details for the creation of that institution.

The Mexican delegate also made an interesting speech on the same topic and, on behalf of his country, offered a broad cooperation in founding the center on Mexican territory. He stressed that the Mexican delegation believes that, in matters dealing with agrarian reform, there should be no steps backward and, instead, better and greater efforts by all peoples in the region.

ECLA Secretary's Arrival

FL041629 Santa Clara Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Enrique Iglesias, executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), arrived this morning in Havana to participate in the 16h FAO regional confernce being held at the Palace of Conventions in the Cuban capital. He also will participate in the round table on energy and agriculture that is scheduled to be held as part of the conference.

ARGENTINA, COLOMBIA SIGN NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT

PY050330 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2350 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Sep (NA)--It was officially reported today that the Argentine and Colombian Governments signed an agreement here aimed at intensifying bilateral cooperation in the atomic energy sector.

The document was signed by Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) and Ernesto Villarreal Silva, chairman of the Colombian Nuclear Affairs Institute (IAN).

The agreement, which reaffirms a similar agreement signed by the two countries in 1978, establishes the plan of action for 1980-1981 and provides the appropriate mechanisms for their bilateral cooperation in the nuclear sector.

The document also establishes the possibility of Colombia importing radioisotopes produced by the CNEA and to obtain Argentine technology on the peaceful use of atomic energy.

DETAILS OF NEW GRAIN DEAL WITH PRC OUTLINED

PY050233 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1410 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Sep (NA)--David Lacroze, chairman of the National Grain Board [JNG], has announced that Argentina has signed a new grain sale agreement, including soybeans, with the People's Republic of China which extends the previous agreement's term to 4 years and increases the maximum quantity to 1.5 million tons.

Lacroze returned today, thus ending the tour he began on 25 August through China and the Soviet Union for the purpose of expanding the markets for grain exports.

Lacroze, who held a brief meeting with journalists at Ezeiza Airport, regarded his negotiations in China as "successful" since "we replaced the old agreement with one which is far more important."

He said that the duration of the old agreement, which was originally 1 year, was extended to 4 years, while the quantity was increased from a minimum of 1 million to a maximum of 1.5 million tons of grains.

Lacroze noted that the agreement "opens a new market for Argentine soybeans, which are also included in the agreement."

He said the negotiated quota will consist of a minimum quantity of 700,000 tons to a maximum of 1 million tons of wheat and that the remaining quantity will be made up of corn and soybeans "at the buyer's option."

He said that, taking into account the average grain sales of the past 3 years, "the Argentine grain sale agreements cover between 25 and 30 percent of our total production."

Lacroze indicated that Argentina "does not have any problem with selling its grains, especially the upcoming winter grain crop" because "the wheat to be harvested in December is already all sold."

PRESS SECRETARY DENIES CABINET CRISIS

PY050326 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0055 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 4 Sep (TELAM)--There is no crisis in the Bolivian cabinet a spokesman of President Luis Garcia Meza's government in this capital said here tonight. Fernando Palacios, minister secretary of press and information, responded to the press question about an alleged cabinet crisis in La Paz. He emphatically denied it--at least for the time being, as far as I know, he said.

These remarks were made at the conclusion of President Garcia Meza's meeting with several ministers and aides during which basic aspects of future foreign policy guidelines and internal development and planning were discussed. In conclusion, Palacios reported that General Garcia Meza will leave for Cochabamba tomorrow to attend several demonstrations in support of his government.

BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES ECONOMIC PLAN

PY040105 Buenos, Aires TELAM in Spanish 2257 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 3 Sep (TELAM)--A just redistribution of wealth and a solution to the current crisis are the basic objectives of the Bolivian economic policies announced today by the military junta which has been governing this country for 50 days.

According to officials of the Ministry of Coordination and Planning, the overall plan establishes a new strategy: to be historically and politically possible and socially just.

Under a formula of overall development, the experts are aiming for greater employment of the country's human potentials and better redistribution of national income, thus ensuring the majority of the population a minimum standard of living. It was revealed that the plan has two essential provisions regarding regional and institutional objectives. The regional objectives are intended for harmonious development to eliminate the possibility of profound economic differences in the country.

The officials stated that the institutional objectives are related to political aspects because their purpose is the consolidation of the new government through the elimination of all threats to destabilize the process which started on 17 July.

The economic crisis Bolivia is currently confronting is one of the main concerns of Gen Luis Garcia Meza's government and this is why the solution of this crisis is mentioned as a priority in the overall plan. The main indicators of the crisis are a foreign debt of approximately $3.5 billion, the reduction of exports during the last 2 years, the high rate of unemployment, the decrease in productive activity, and inflation.

TEN POLITICAL PRISONERS FREED IN SANTA CRUZ

PY291803 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 26 Aug 80 p 6

[Excerpt] Santa Cruz, 25 Aug (EL DIARIO)--The president [as published] of Santa Cruz Department, Oscar Roman V., has reported that 10 political prisoners have been freed, and that all their personal rights have been restored. He added, moreover, that the proper organizations are studying the situation of other political prisoners, and that if possible they will be released soon.

CONGRESS APPROVES POSTPONEMENT OF MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

PY041528 Sac Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpt] During a session which ended at 0400 this morning, the National Congress decided to extend the terms in office of mayors and councilmen. Reporter (Carlos Rodrigues) now confirms this report directly from Brasilia, and gives further details:

With the approval of the Anisio de Souza constitutional amendment proposal during the first and second rounds of voting early this morning, mayors and councilmen throughout the country will have their terms in office extended for 2 years until January 1983. The congressional session, which lasted approximately 13 hours, ended at 0400 this morning.

Agitation in the corridors by those opposing the postponement of municipal elections and fistfights at the congressional plenary session characterized the session, which has been termed the most tumultuous session in the past few years. Discussions were interrupted several times.

During the first round of voting, which began early this morning, 217 PDS [Social Democratic Party] deputies, 1 opposition deputy who opposed the (?emergence) of the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] in Goias, and 36 PDS senators voted for the postponement of municipal elections. During the second round of voting, 218 deputies and 36 senators again definitely approved the Anisio de Souza amentment proposal.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO TO VISIT FRANCE IN JANUARY 1981

PY040130 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2256 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 3 Sep (LATIN)--Jean Beliard, French ambassador to Brazil, today announced that President Joao Baptista Figueiredo will officially visit France on 28-30 January 1981. The French ambassador told journalists that the Brazilian president will visit his country during those 3 days, but did not elaborate any further.

STATUS OF REFUGEES AT EMBASSY IN LA PAZ REPORTED

PY050015 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Percias today reported that the Bolivian officials had issued the appropriate safe-conduct to Luis Fernando Arce Chavez, former general manager of the Bolivian television enterprise, who has been in asylum at the Brazilian Embassy in La Paz. Arce Chavez is expected to arrive today in Rio de Janeiro.

Pericas also reported that Flavio Machicado Saravia, who was the vice presidential candidate in the ticket headed by Walter Guevara Arze in the recent election, had sought asylum at the Brazilian Embassy in La Paz. During the administration of President Juan Jose Torres, Machicado was first planning minister and the finance minister. He intends to reside in Colombia.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS DENY ALLIANCE WITH COMMUNISTS

PY041926 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1632 GMT 4 Sep 80

[By Re Oviedo]

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 4 Sep (LATIN)--The Chilean Christian Democratic Party (PDC) today denied having signed a pact with the Communist Party to vote against the military government's draft constitution. It also accused the government of not allowing its leader, former President Eduardo Frei, to talk during meetings in the interior to explain his position on the new draft constitution.

Andres Zaldivar, finance minister during Frei's government, asserted that the PDC's critical position is not the result of an alliance with the left, "but a coincidence of ideas." He then stated that it is "not the result of a political pact; it is a concordance which our propositions find with groups of persons and other political parties."

The charges against the PDC increased after Jose Cademartori, finance minister during the leftist government of Salvador Allende, stated in Caracas that the opposition parties had agreed to request a civil-military government. He stated that all the Chilean opposition parties already have an economic and political plan on which groups inside and outside Chile are working for the transition toward democracy.

Denying the existence of a pact, Zaldivar said that "ideologically we reject the communist ideology and revolution. Politically speaking we reject an alliance with the Communist Party."

Zaldivar also accused the military government of not allowing Frei to talk during the meetings scheduled for Monday in Valparaiso north of this capital, and for tomorrow in Concepcion south of Santiago. Zaldivar stated that despite the ban "Frei will go to the two cities" to voice his points of view on the draft constitution and plebiscite.

He also announced that Frei will meet with a group of union leaders in Santiago tonight at the same time President Pinochet is attending a public meeting in Valparaiso where he will end his tour of several regions of the country to explain the draft constitution.

MORE GROUPS SUPPORT PLEBISCITE ALTERNATIVES

PY042012 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1743 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 3 Sep (LATIN)--The dissolved Chilean Christian Democratic Party [PDC] today backed the new alternatives opposed to the new constitution proposed by the military government, and reported the arrest of 76 members for carrying out political campaigning.

Former PDC President Patricio Aylwin announced his support for the new alternative prepared by a group of dissident jurists, which provides for the postponement for 120 days of the plebiscite called for by the government to approve its draft constitution, and to organize a provisional government junta.

The Christian Democratic Youth [JDC] also reported that 76 of its members have been detained in various parts of the country during the past 10 years for distributing political propaganda.

The proposal presented by the group of jurists and supported by the PDC foresees the postponement of the plebiscite for 120 days and the implementation of several measures before it takes place, including the formation of an electoral court, specification of methods of voting and polling places, the government's cancellation of the current state of emergency which is in effect throughout the country, and permission to use the communications media to carry out political campaigns.

This proposal is more or less similar to the proposal presented a week ago by former President Eduardo Frei during a rally held here in this capital, but which was downplayed by the military government by calling it a "propaganda trick."

MEASURES TO KEEP ORDER DURING PLEBISCITE ANNOUNCED

PY301851 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Gen Carlos Morales, the chief of the metropolitan area and the San Antonio Province emergency zone, has issued the proper measures to keep public peace and order during the plebiscite.

The decree establishes that from midnight to 2000 on 11 September all shows and sports events will be suspended; all permits to carry guns will be canceled; all shops, with the exception of those that sell food, will be closed; and the sale of alcoholic beverages will be forbidden.

The decree establishes, moreover, that any shop that violates these orders will be closed for an (?undetermined time).

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION DENOUNCES ARREST OF 69

PY041929 Paris AFP in Spanish 2245 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 3 Sep (AFP)--The Chilean Human Rights Commission here today denounced the fact that 69 persons were arrested distributing pamphlets urging Chileans to vote against the constitution. The arrests took place in this capital and other cities during the past 3 weeks after President Augusto Pinochet's government announced the plebiscite to be held on Thursday, 11 September. The commission reported, however, that most of the arrested persons had been released.

CHILEAN SPIES REPORTEDLY DETAINED IN PERU

PY041830 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry is not aware of the detention of two alleged Chilean spies in Peru. This report has been released by a reliable Chilean Foreign Ministry source. According to a report from Lima, the alleged spies are (Luis Ruben Guzman Gallego) and (Hector Ortiz Barriento), who have confidential information on weapons, maps of Peruvian territory and addresses of high-ranking Peruvian military officers. (Guzman Gallego) has been detained in Tacna, while (Ortiz Barriento) has been detained in Arequipa.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED OVER STUDENT CONFLICT

PA050105 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The various organizations represented at a meeting this morning at the Jose Remon Cantera School to seek a solution to the student conflict that occurred yesterday in the Paitilla area agreed that Panamanian education, particularly at that school is afflicted with an acute leadership crisis.

While the Education Ministry representative in charge of student matters called for the absolute elimination of political groups from schools, noting at the same time the possible risks of such a measure, the parents opposed the measure and blamed the Education Ministry for the crisis in national education.

As of noon today, no agreement had been reached in discussing the problem which requires a prompt solution to permit the resumption of classes in peace and harmony.

SEMINAR DENOUNCES 'IMPERALIST' ARMIES IN HEMISPHERE

PA031510 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Under the title, "Role of Student Organizations in the Struggle Against Imperialist Military Bases in America and the Caribbean," an international student seminar opened at the National University auditorium here today.

The objective of the seminar is to denounce again the presence of imperialist armies in Latin America and violations of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

Organizations participating include the International Students Union, the Federation of University Students of Central America, the Latin American Continental Organization of Students and the Federation of Students of Panama. Some of the countries represented are El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua, which also participated in the recent 13th Congress of Central American University Students.

The opening ceremony was attended by Dr Diogenes Cedeno Cenci, rector of the National University, and other university authorities.

A communique issued by the students from Panama said not only imperialist influence in Central America will be denounced, but also the threat implied by the constant acquisition of new weapons on the part of the big powers.

SUPREME COURT REJECTS SUIT AGAINST CANAL TREATY

PA041403 Panama City STAR & HERALD in English 4 Sep 80, p 1

[Text] A suit filed by Panama City Attorney Miguel A. Bernal to declare the two-year-old exchange of treaty documents unconstitutional, has been turned down by the supreme court. Bernal had pointed out that ratification of the documents following amendments introduced by the U.S. Senate "was unconstitutional". But, the high court ruled Monday there was nothing in the nation's magna carta that bore out the charge....

BELIZE

PREMIER PRICE RETURNS FROM VISIT TO UK

FL050111 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Premier Price returned to Belize today after a visit to London. The premier was accompanied by minister of state, the honorable V.H. Courtenay, and the minister of health, Assad Shoman. During his absence, the deputy premier, honorable C.L. Rogers, acted as premier and minister of finance. The premier left Belize on Sunday, the 31st of August.

THE REPORTER ON GUATEMALAN REACTION TO INDEPENDENCE MOVES

FL021905 Belize City THE REPORTER in English 31 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpt] This week, following the meeting between the premier of Belize, Mr. Price and the Guatemalan foreign minister, Ing. Rafael Valdez, Guatemalan press and radio reports have come out strongly in favour of Guatemala retaining her claim to all the territory of Belize.

The new militancy has been provoked by reports that Belize is moving towards a sort of defence arrangement which will make it possible for the country to achieve independence by September 1981.

Congressman Roberto Alejos Vasquez, one of the hawks of the Guatemalan claim, has once more brought up the constitutional objection, insisting that Guatemala is bound by her constitution which says that Belize is part of Guatemalan territory.

"There can be no parliamentary negotiation over the matter of territory," he said.

New talks on the future of Belize are expected to take place between British and Guatemalan negotiators later this month following celebrations in Belize celebrating September 10 and those in Guatemala commemorating September 15.

The Belize Government, in a recent resolution passed by the House of Representatives, has promised that there will be a referendum or some adequate consultation over what, if any, concessions are to be made to the Guatemalans.

COSTA RICA

JUSTICE MINISTER CLAIMS U.S. WITHHOLDING NARCOTICS DATA

PA050401 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2358 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] San Jose, 4 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican Justice Minister Elizabeth Odio has claimed that U.S. narcotics police have refused to supply information to the Costa Rican Government. She said that a trip by several Costa Rican investigators to Miami had to be postponed because the U.S. authorities did not want to reveal information they have on a Costa Rican plane captured with a large load of marijuana.

The minister has accused Costa Rican agencies of exerting pressure on the U.S. police to withhold information. She stressed that the executive branch has at no time hindered investigations by the judicial police on drug trafficking. In addition she said, "No conflict exists between the exectuive and judicial branches, although some people are interested in creating one." She said that the Justice Ministry and the government are merely interested in thoroughly investigating any drug trafficking.

EL SALVADOR

MILITARY CRISIS REPORTEDLY WORSENS; MAJANO COMMENTS

'Intense Struggle'

PA041505 Paris AFP in Spanish 1134 GMT 4 Sep 80

[By Paul Rutler]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 4 Sep (AFP)--Observers stressed here today that behind Tuesday's crisis in the Salvadoran Army there is an intense struggle between those who defend the present program of changes and those who are determined to eliminate the leftist guerrillas. The reformist sectors, headed by Col Adolfo Majano of the government junta seem to have suffered another setback when the conservative army command dismissed several moderate officers on Monday. Colonel Majano, who was not consulted, protested the measure taken against these officers, who support him. The measure was only signed by Col Abdul Gutierrez, who is also a junta member and the commander in chief of the army.

In addition, according to sources close to the Salvadoran Armed Forces, the air force withdrew its support for the program of changes and therefore, from Colonel Majano. The same sources noted that at a time when the country is living on the brink of civil war, a split within the armed forces could only prompt a rapid victory by the leftist guerrillas.

The junta, which, [in addition to its military members] also includes three members of the Christian Democratic Party, yesterday noted that the differences could be overcome and that the junta was continuing to work for the changes.

Havana Reports Crisis

PA041721 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] The high-ranking Salvadoran officers removed from their posts on 1 September rejected Wednesday the decision adopted by the armed forces high command and demanded that a general assembly of that body be held to review their individual cases.

Political observers coincide in stating that this decision further worsens the crisis that erupted in El Salvador when Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez ordered the dismissal of some military supporters of Col Adolfo Majano, member of the military-Christian Democratic junta. The two officers mutually accused each other of monopolizing power after the Armed Forces of National Resistance of El Salvador accused Majano of involvement in a plan to provoke a coup d'etat with assistance from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the Venezuelan secret services.

In a bid to shrug off the acute military crisis in El Salvador, U.S. State Department spokesman John Tratiner said in Washington that the Salvadoren military officers are now meeting exclusively to discuss internal problems. He added that the recent coup attempt in that Central American country must not affect the present government's line. Meanwhile, the Salvadoran military-Christian Democratic junta has only reported the existence of a virtual state of alert across the country, noting that it will censor all reports connected with the crisis.

Central American stations have reported that at least 30 have died in recent hours in El Salvador as a result of the confrontation between the two rival military factions. At the same time it was reported that Salvadoran Deputy Foreign Minister Alejandro Gomez will leave next week for Washington to discuss the modalities of the increase in U.S. aid to El Salvador [as heard].

Majano Issues Communique

PA042222 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2156 GMT 4 Sep 80

[By Adrian Roberto Aldana]

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Sep (LATIN)--Col Adolfo Majano, member of the Salvadoran Government junta, today rebelled against his orders and stated that the internal crisis "is worsening by the hour."

"There is a serious military crisis of unforeseeable consequences. Commanders and officers of all the garrisons in El Salvador are practically on alert," he said.

Majano, considered to be the most progressive member of the government junta, called a news conference to announce his rejection of an order issued by Col Abdul Gutierrez, commanding general of the armed forces, who is also a member of the junta. The order discharged several young officers and troops who overthrew Gen Carlos Humberto Romero in October of last year in a coup which brought the junta to power.

In a communique read to newsmen, Majano said that Colonel Gutierrez' position "is unjust and illegal, and for this reason I am obliged to oppose it, along with most of the officers." However, Majano said that his stance is that of "a disciplined man who respects the law and regulations, but who cannot do so with regard to the order in question because it is illegal."

Majano's news conference was held at the Armed Forces Telecommunications Instruction Center [Centro de la Instruccion de Telecomunicaciones de la Fuerza Armada--CITFA] shortly after the officer left the presidential palace.

Majano said that the illegality of the order resides in the fact that "it was not signed by each and every member of the revolutionary junta of government, who equally share functions and responsibilities. Since the signature of one of them was lacking, the order is illegal.

Majano did not permit questions. He merely read the communique in which he outlined his position. Explaining that he has not yet resigned from the junta, Majano admitted that he could possibly withdraw from his government positions to avoid a serious confrontation. "As long as just and realist solutions are not taken, those of us directly involved in this crisis that is worsening by the hour, must be prepared to withdraw voluntarily for the sake of military unity," Majano said.

The CITFA is located only some 100 meters from the presidential palace. Until 20 years ago, this building was the logistical center of most coups d'etat. It was the headquarters of the 1st Infantry Brigade, which is now based in the town of San Opico, some 45 km west of here.

Majano Explains Position

PA050206 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 2000 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Statement by Col Adolfo Majano at Press Conference at former El Zapote Garrison on 4 September 80--recorded]

[Text] It is a pleasure to have the opportunity to speak to you again. We are now confronting a military crisis which has emerged within the armed forces. I believe that this crisis reflects the national situation.

Last July I presented a memorandum to the other members of the revolutionary government junta in which note I referred to its powers to act as the armed forces general command. I was under the impression that my memorandum had been approved because I felt [words indistinct] as established in our regulations, laws and [words indistinct].

In this memorandum I referred to the exercise of the junta's powers as the armed forces general command and gave them my opinions on the situation and also some thoughts on the climate of fear, our responsibility to overcome and control this situation, as well as some aspects on the immediate and efficient measures to overcome this situation.

However, specifically, paragraph 4 of this memorandum said textually: Military policy and the general command of the armed forces, are not [word indistinct] of the government revolutionary junta, even though they fall within its functions.

An example of this is the general armed forces order which has been issued illegally in the name of the junta without consultation regarding the contents of the same. Regarding this important document giving reassignments within the armed forces, the effective compliance with the original principles of the proclamation and the process begun on 15 October 1979 is desirable.

This paragraph amply explains the background of the problems existing today. Naturally with the general order of 1 September, a number of changes are being made in the assignments of chiefs and officers, which on the basis of the concept I have just explained, are illegal because they were not decided by the revolutionary government junta and because the motivations are the most important factor in this case.

The motivations and reasons for these changes serve purposes alien to military service. In addition, they are unjust.

An agreement approved by the government junta and approved by the former civilian members of the revolutionary junta, provided in article 1 that the armed forces general command be limited to the five members of the revolutionary government junta. As you can see, this point has never been incorporated in our laws. Precisely this point was approved or ratified on 9 January 1980 during the readjustment of the armed forces proclamation, on the occasion of the pact with the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] to join the new government.

Point 3 of the agreement, which the junta made recently, tries to ratify the general order which appeared or was issued recently. Therefore, it has not been approved by the five junta members. Therefore, this order is illegal.

I am likewise convinced of the need for unity within all institutions of the state, and especially in the case of the armed forces in which personal interests play no special role.

But one cannot permit injustices to be committed for reasons unrelated to the service, such as I have just mentioned, against comrades who are commanders, and officers because these actions create large fissures within institutional unity.

This line of reasoning would be [words indistinct] so as to have more background on the reasons for this military crisis, which has deep repercussions on the country's political life. It is, therefore, of interest to all of us, to all our sectors, for the purposes of channeling political-military decisions of the junta. It has been established that there is a (?consensus) that the junta is represented by the other military member of the junta.

This decision was taken in May during a general officers' vote. However, this does not deprive the junta of its powers to act as the general command. That is to say, it has direct responsibility.

The junta's decisions constitute the fundamental principle of hierarchy without which no institution can survive. (?Any person trying) to seize absolute power should reflect on the following fact because it is closely linked to with the process we have been advancing: It is that the efforts of any sector trying to exercise absolute power should be rejected, because they are not compatible with the goals which have been pursued by the present administration. They are the objectives and the scope of the proclamation, which truly shaped the birth of our democracy--the birth of an authentic democracy in El Salvador.

These efforts also disrespect the principle of hierarchy and discipline seriously endangering the unity of the military institution.

As a matter of fact, this problem can be solved by means of dialogue. We are willing to seek solutions which can lead this problem to a satisfactory solution. Naturally we respect as a special prerequisite, the objectives of the proclamation. Only in this manner can we achieve the armed forces unity.

Yesterday I told you emphatically that there is no commitment to any political sector or organizations, of any persuasion whatsoever. This is a problem which occurred objectively, and I must emphasize that no [political] persuasion is involved in this situation. It is important to emphasize this because this frequently leads to confusion. For some days rumors have circulated linking this problems with the armed forces to political groups or leftist sectors or other sectors completely unrelated to the armed forces.

I would like to make another observation. This could contribute an element of judgment that is important not only for resolving this situation but also to be able to confront situations which may emerge. All the sectors involved directly in this crisis, which is worsening by the hour while just and realistic solutions are not taken, should be prepared to step aside, voluntarily for the sake of military unity and for the sake of the good operation of the government and for the sake of the successful development of the process. Naturally, this does not preclude willingness to contribute all our efforts until we reach the goals to the benefit of our beloved and long-suffering Salvadoran people.

These are the explanations I wanted to give you, which the press requested and which in part we owe you. I want to inform you, since there were also rumors that I had resigned, that we are trying to find a way to definitely solve this problem and at the same time face any other kind of problem by establishing firm bases for a good operation of the government.

This is all for today and I thank you for your attention.

Radio Station Seized

PA050220 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0144 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Officers supporting government junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, seized a San Salvador radio station this afternoon to broadcast information on the Salvadoran military crisis. These officers are apparently displeased by the control imposed by the government on information media which have broadcast abundant material saying that "the crisis has been settled."

At noon today Majano said that he still believes that the order issued, according to him, without consultation, by another junta member, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, was illegal. Majano said at a news conference in "El Zapote" army base, one of his main bulwarks, that "a large number of officers believe the order is illegal." Officers standing by Majano during the news conference said that the situation "was balanced" and that some of the main army bases support Majano's attitude.

U.S. diplomatic sources said here this afternoon that the balance apparently favored Gutierrez. However, this statement was rejected by "pro-Majano" officers consulted. "We stand firm on our decision. The order is illegal," the officers said.

Majano's attack did not elicit an immediate response from Gutierrez or from the other civilian members of the government. Majano said that the civilians had offered a compromise: If Majano ratified the order that was issued on Monday, he would be consulted about all future orders. Majano told ACAN-EFE, however, that "the document (presented by the civilians) has not been approved."

Those who support Majano also denied persistent rumors that Salvadoran Army officers had voted on the issue on Wednesday. One of the officers who was asked emphatically replied: "No vote has been taken. The order is illegal." The commander of the garrison where Majano held the conference said that his attitude "is not of rebellion. We only want the armed forces proclamation to be fulfilled."

That document and news agency reports, whose source could not be identified by the officers who support Majano, are being read every so often over the radio station that was occupied Thursday afternoon.

Majano's counteroffensive might cause a conflict of grave proporations in the present administration, diplomatic sources here believe. The Salvadoran capital is relatively calm. There has been a decrease in violence over the past few days, ever since the current military crisis surfaced.

CITFA Commander Outlines Position

PA050548 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1935 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Statements by the commander of the Armed Forces Telecommunications Instruction Center at news conference held by Col Adolfo Majano--live or recorded]

[Text] I wish to state solely that the position of the Armed Forces Telecommunications Instruction Center [CITFA] is not one of rebellion or of insubordination. Instead it is a position of defending the legitimacy of the 15 October proclamation, in order that we may achieve the peace that all the people desire and that the armed forces in particular wishes to find.

We have no commitment to leftist or rightist organizations. We are not prepared to attack any garrison or any comrade in arms. We also wish to explain that it is not true that we are going to open the doors of our garrison to popular organizations only.

[Question] Commander, how many other garrisons are supporting this movement that you have just announced?

[Answer] I can speak only for my garrison.

High Command Holds Consultations

PA050454 Paris AFP in Spanish 0434 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Sep (AFP)--A reliable source has reported that the Salvadoran Armed Forces High Command is conducting consultations with the 25 garrison commanders throughout the country in order to evaluate their position regarding the crisis arisen between Colonels Abdul Gutierrez and Adolfo Majano, members of the government junta.

The high command will adopt a definite decision within the next few hours, according to the consultation, or might convoke a general assembly of commanding officers, according to the source.

The meeting of officers would reportedly study three proposals: to discipline Colonels Gutierrez and Majano, dismiss one of them from the government junta or dismiss both of them, according to an army officer who did not wish to be identified. "In this case," he noted, "there would simply be an exchange of persons, because the army would remain at the head of the government."

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran press tonight circulated the report that five of the main military garrisons had already given their support to Col Adolfo Majano.

Majano reportedly described as illegal and unjust, the removal of some 15 young officers from their posts by an order issued by the armed forces high command on 1 September.

Mentioned among the military units which reportedly support Majano's position was the 1st Infantry Brigade, known as the San Carlos Garrison, from which Majano and Gutierrez directed the coup d'etat against Gen Humberto Romero on 15 October. Also mentioned were the 2d and 3d Brigades, at the Santa Ana and San Miguel Garrisons, the Chalatenango headquarters and the Zapote headquarters, the center of communications instruction of the armed forces.

A high ranking military source questioned by AFP just replied that "there is some truth to it but not to all of it." The officer said that "most of them are neutral" and added that there is concern among the high-ranking officers because "the name of the armed forces is being bandied about too much."

Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez refused to comment on the armed forces crisis "until I have more information on the matter."

San Salvador Station Comments

PA050227 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 1850 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Station commentary: "The Government-Military Crisis Continues Unresolved"]

[Text] The newspapers which yesterday denied or concealed the crisis today headlined the government's resolution of the crisis. This is how well informed we are. According to our official spokesmen there was no crisis yesterday and today the crisis has been overcome.

We said yesterday that there was a serious government crisis. Today with the same objectivity and truth we say that the crisis has yet to be resolved. Reliable sources yesterday reported that progressive officers had aired a communique over a San Salvador radio station. In an international news agency report the same officers protested the discharge of Lt Col Ricardo (Pleno) Navarrete, one of the most well-known critics of the current military command.

The [word indistinct] of the crisis are very clear. In the latest general order, Colonel Gutierrez and his supporters decided to wage the final battle against Majano's supporters and the officers who disagree with the repression and the way that the Revolutionary Democratic Front is fought. The next step would have been the removal or retirement of Majano. In this way they would have full power to undertake the turn to the right and the militarization process begun on 15 October. It is false that the October coup was promoted by Gutierrez. What occurred was that he joined it and was appointed a member of the junta after a bitter battle with Major Guerra y Guerra in second place [words indistinct] Colonel Majano. Only later with the support of the officers who supported Romero and D'Aubuisson did Gutierrez (?win over) Colonel Majano in an election in mid-May when the members of the Christian Democratic Party were already in the Junta.

There has been a rightwing coup through the general order. What is surprising is Duarte's statement that he supports the general order which represents one more step in the turn to the right. Colonel Majano is not and cannot agree with that order. Several months ago, Colonel Majano sent a note to the junta members expressing that he believed that an order issued by anyone other than the revolutionary government junta is illegal. He also said that if others had refused to participate in the approval of that order he had not done so. [sentence as heard]

Colonel Gutierrez is not the commander in chief of the armed forces. The full junta is. To abandon this obligation is to remove from the junta one of its main powers.

Yesterday there was activity in the garrisons to obtain the approval of the order by the largest possible number of officers. All types of pressures and deceit were being used. The news media were [words indistinct] this official position of four members of the junta and the high command to convince the officers that only a few militarymen were not obeying the order. Last night, Duarte admitted that there were problems but that solutions were being sought. Neither the 1st Brigade, the 2d Brigade, part of the 3d Brigade nor El Zapote Garrison were willing to be defeated by a [words indistinct]. There was even talk last night of a possible military deployment.

It is clear that both sides are afraid to reach the stage of an armed confrontation. They want to solve with votes what they do not dare to solve with weapons. It has been said that Colonel Majano has proposed five points to reach a solution. These include the withdrawal of the order. If the order is implemented, the only alternative for Majano would be to resign. It is unlikely that he would be happy with promises about the future.

However, although Colonel Majano has fewer votes than his opponents, he does not have less military power than they do and he has the political support of Panama, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. If Christian Democracy abandons the government, it will only have the support of the most rightist faction of the armed forces. But regardless of what occurs, several things are clear: 1) that there is increasingly a smaller number of people who are satisfied with the current political-military leadership of the government junta and the high command; 2) that a considerable sector of the army which cannot be called leftist believes that the positions of the military-Christian Democratic government are too rightist and will only lead to a definite military confrontation which would completely destroy the country; 3) that the Christian Democratic faction in the government supports Gutierrez' rightist line more than Majano's progressive line; the same is true of the U.S. Embassy--although it might change its attitude if it was that Majano might be victorious--and 4) that in general the officers do not want to risk their positions.

The position that the popular forces adopt is important in the outcome of the crisis. They view as positive this new test of the incoherence and the stability of the current government formula which is full of contradictions.

However, not all of them view as positive the fact that the most rightist line appears to be winning because this might mean that the people and the progressive sectors which are not in the underground would have to pay a very high price in blood and repression.

It does not seem, however, that the crisis is as serious [words indistinct] although it is possible that the progressive sector will impose its line. But the most likely thing for now is that the progressive sector only hopes that it will not be defeated which is very different from being completely victorious. What is certain is that after this crisis nothing will be the same.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER: COUNTRY CAN SOLVE OWN PROBLEMS

PA042246 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez has returned from Buenos Aires where he had gone on an official invitation. Upon his arrival, he commented on a statement made by former Vice President Francisco Villagran Kramer who suggested the visit of a human rights delegation to Guatemala.

[Begin recording] Regarding any statement demanding that consuls, proconsuls, [word indistinct] or whatever come to Guatemala, as one of the Indians of our country, I personally believe that we, the Guatemalans, are able to study, learn and attend universities abroad without losing our nationality or our identity as true Guatemalans. Whatever Villagran Kramer's opinion, my view is that Guatemala must solve its own problems. The Guatemalans have enough human, technical, scientific and other resources to find our own path. [end recording]

Castillo Valdez then explained the talks that he had with Belizean Prime Minister George Price in Miami recently:

[Begin recording] We feel that we are on the way to finding a solution to this conflict between Guatemala and Great Britain. We feel that great accomplishments can be made if views are exchanged with all the persons in one way or another involved in this. The meeting with George Price gave both of us the opportunity to establish personal contacts. We believe that this will somehow help in finding the avenue toward good results. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES OFFICIAL TRAVEL RESTRICTED

PA042206 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry today denied that it is imposing restrictions on government officials to travel to Guatemala and El Salvador. The Foreign Ministry explained that it had only recommended that any official going to those countries advise the Foreign Ministry beforehand in order to request security measures for them from the aforementioned countries.

PRESIDENT CASTRO INAUGURATES 1980-1981 SCHOOL TERM

FL020010 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2229 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at the San Jose de las Lajas National Animal Health Center to declare the 1980-1981 school term open--live]

[Text] Comrades: It looks as if the rains want to visit us this afternoon. Even though the water is welcome, above all during these months of August and September, for the sugarcane and livestock, perhaps we will have to get a little wet today. I will try to be as brief as possible but I have to say some things about this new center. [crowd yells "No"]

This year we open the school term not at a rural secondary school, or a vocational school, or a school for sports activities, or a teacher training school, or a technological institute. We are doing it at what is perhaps one of the most beautiful and fruitful efforts of the revolution. We are opening the school term at this scientific institution and doing it with this scientific institution. We could not say in reality that the institution is being dedicated precisely today, because this institution has been operational for several years. It has been more than 10 years since the first comrades were selected for training for future work here. We can remember perfectly the enthusiastic response from several comrades. They were graduates from the school of medicine.

They began their training at the National Scientific Research Work Center when this, as well as other institutions, were on the drawing board. Prior to that, the Animal Nutrition Center had been created. In this same area, where the school of agronomy was going to be located, where it is being built and where it is already partially located, [as heard] there were going to be three research centers: one for animal health, another for vegetable health and another was an agricultural research center, and the animal nutrition center would have to be the fourth. There has been an ongoing effort here on research work dealing with vegetable health and also agricultural research work, even though the country has several agricultural research work centers.

Nevertheless, today we can dream about the day when there will be an institution such as this for vegetable research. I believe no one doubts the great importance of the need for protecting our agriculture, our livestock in general from all kinds of diseases for a country in whose economy and in whose well-being agriculture plays a fundamental role. Perhaps if this statement had been made 10 or 15 years ago, it would not have been understood as it is today. During this one year, we have been affected by three serious plagues, one of which is the sugarcane rust which must have cost hundreds of millions of pesos to the country in foreign currency, since the damage caused to the harvest in our judgment amounts to nearly one million tons of sugar. Not only did it reduce practically by half the yield of one of our best cane varieties, but it also diminished by approximately 30 or 40 percent that cane's yield in sugar. The damage was even greater than we had initially estimated.

During this same year, we had the problem of the blue mold in the tobacco crop which destroyed 85 percent of the tobacco production. This same year we have had the swine fever. Fortunately it has already been controlled, for the second time in our country. We know that when that plague has penetrated other countries, be it Brazil, or the Dominican Republic, or Haiti, to cite just a few, they have been successful in controlling it. You all know the contagious nature of that epidemic and the terrible damage it can cause to our livestock, to the swine herds. But livestock, which plays a fundamental role in the material well-being of our people and in feeding our people, is exposed to various diseases, some of them very grave.

Thus, it was elementary commonsense and elementary to the revolution's responsibility to create the material and technical means as well as the personnel needed to protect agriculture from these dangers. I believe that in future years history will record the value of a project such as this and the usefulness it represents for the country. But what is being completed today is the process of construction of the center.

In reality, we can say that we are dedicating it because this year it was completed, even though some items are still missing. I can say that the auditorium has no curtains and the film projectors are missing. Another thing which is very important, the treatment plant, has not yet been installed. I can assure you that the treatment plant will be installed just as the auditorium will have its curtains and projectors. [applause]

We have also examined some problems which could emerge in the operation of the center, such as spare parts and maintenance of that enormous amount of highly sophisticated equipment which you have in this center. Today we learned, even though the x-ray equipment cannot yet be used, it needs an essential tube. I believe that in a very few weeks that part will be completed, but it is very important to maintain this equipment and to have a flexible and rapid mechanism to solve all problems that might come up with the spare parts and the chemicals also. We all know that some of the chemicals that you use have an expiration date of 3 months in some cases, and it is necessary to have chemicals available in adequate conditions.

We are going to examine [the problem] and seek practical and flexible formulas so that we do not have to listen to complaints, such as "there are no spare parts for the equipment or we do not have chemicals and work materials."

We were greatly pleased to see the technical equipment you are manufacturing in this center's shop. This equipment is very useful in agriculture. Perhaps, if we keep trying, the shop could produce other badly needed equipment. Maybe we might even export some of that equipment. This does not mean that we are going to have here a technical equipment factory but, in a sense, you have already transformed the shop into a small factory.

Equipment costing us $500 ot $600 abroad could possibly be produced by you for $100 or $150. That is quite a saving. By producing that equipment the country saves a lot of money. It saves foreign currency. Doubtlessly, the most important thing, what pleases us the most, is the spirit of the center's workers. The center has been rededicated and is being rededicated with a new spirit, a new concept. First of all, the center is tied to production as the fundamental thing. To understand, to know, to be aware of the fact that this center must be at the service of production, that research is conducted to support production is extremely important. Research is not conducted for no reason at all. Sometimes there are cases of research called pure. I believe that is the terminology used in this case. But that is somewhat important.

Research for production and as support for production should never be underestimated. In this field we have traversed some distance already. Not always have research, researchers or the institutions been aware of that problem. We have learned of cases of research which were totally alien to production, centers which were divorced from production and the problems that our country needed to solve. I am absolutely sure that not always, almost as a rule, we have not made full use, not made correct use of the installations, equipment and resources we have for research.

I believe we have the obligation of going deeper into these problems. Those who have given greater dedication, who have a better record and more potential should be assigned to research. It is not a matter of assigning a graduate to a research center just because he is a graduate. We know that in the field of research there have even been cases of some who do not even have an aptitude for research.

But because of a certain degree of rigidity, some of these personnel or those personnel who could be useful to the country in other activities are not used in other activities and remain at the centers, I would say, as ballast, as dead weight. I would say that they do not have the soul of a researcher's soul or a scientist's soul. They do not like research.

There are others for whom research is something related to absolutely personal aspirations. The researcher must have the vocation, the clear consciousness of serving the country and, at the same time, of course, satisfying the need for discovering new things, creating new things. But if you ask a revolutionary researcher, his response would unquestionably be that science and the effort at the service of the country are above everything. In this center we believe we see that philosophy of working for the country.

There are a large number of new cadres whose average age is promising. There is a group of very young researchers. Ninety six of them are party members and many of them are members of the Communist Youth. I asked about party progress and I was told it is doing well. This is of great importance in a center such as this one. Generally, the party makes better progress in a factory than in a center with many intellectuals. We intellectuals usually have--even though I do not count myself among the intellectuals, I say this because I do not want to sound as if I were boasting--we usually have more difficulties, more petit bourgeois habits, fewer proletarian habits and less proletarian awareness. That is the truth. Sometimes there are more problems among party militants in the intellectual sphere. Nevertheless, the true fact is that there is a great revolutionary quality among our intellectuals. [applause]

We can cite the example of our teachers. That is a sector having a great revolutionary quality. It has been demonstrated. [applause] It has been demonstrated not only by selfless work, by the great successes achieved in the field of education in our fatherland, but also by their exemplary internationalist attitude. [applause] We have the example set by our physicians and the fact that nearly 2,000 physicians and health workers, more than 1,000 of them physicians, are providing internationalist services. [applause] They leave the country for 1 year, and 1 and 1/2 and even 2 years. Some of them have gone abroad several times. The same thing happens when we need an architect to fulfill an internationalist mission, or an engineer, or a veterinarian. In other words, we have proof of the revolutionary spirit of our intellectual workers. [applause]

It was explained to me that there are no problems of that type in this center, of the type to which I was referring. This was excellent news for us. That is why on a day like today the warmest wish that we can express is that the proletarian spirit may always prevail among this center's scientists. [applause]

While chatting with you during our tour of the center, we got the impression that this is the case. We expect that it will become a vanguard center. [applause] I feel that all conditions necessary for that are present. I believe that you are highly stimulated by the gains you have been attaining, by results. You are full of enthusiasm over the work.

Our country knows that if it were possible to eradicate African swine fever in a very short period of time despite the fact it had spread to several provinces, it was thanks to this center's rapid and efficient work. [applause] If that gain would be the only one attained, we could say that with such a service they have more than paid for this research work center. [applause] Its cost was approximately 20 million pesos, equipment included. We also know about many other efforts of great usefulness you are currently putting forth for our livestock, not only cattle but also swine and poultry. We know of the struggle for decreasing pulmonary diseases in calves and we know of the results attained. Your efforts, your struggle against brucellosis, tuberculosis, mastitis and a number of other diseases which could cause great losses to the economy and considerably affect production are known to us.

The great success achieved by Havana Province's cattle industry, which over a period of several days attained a production well over 1 million liters [applause]--five times the production of 10 years ago--in part is due to this center's work.

But, for the country to have a center such as this is a guarantee that the fulfillment of the pledges delivered to me today by the cattle industry workers will be a reality and that the level of milk production will continue to increase in this province and the entire country. I repeat, this center represents a guarantee to the attainment of such goals. [applause] It is a guarantee for being able to eradicate diseases and prevent new ones. Studies and plans on what to do in the case of any new disease are conducted here so that they may be applied immediately if needed. The cadres have specialized not only in diseases existing in our country but in diseases existing in other countries. [applause]

It is not just a matter of solving problems but something more important--avoiding problems. There is talk not only of remedial medicine in livestock but also of preventive medicine, a concept which has been so valuable for the enormous success of our revolution in the field of public health. [applause] They have applied the same principle. It was not in vain that 29 researchers of this center, including the director, studied human medicine. I believe that this combination of veterinary specialists and physicians who have become specialists in animal health must bear fruit.

We must keep up the pace of medicine with respect to animal production in the same manner as we do in the field of human medicine, not only because it is the most efficient thing to do, but also because to a great degree human health depends on nourishment and thus depends on animal health. These two things are closely related. The center is making a great effort in the reduction of the number of barren cows, in all problems related to reproduction. This is of an enormous economic importance. It also makes a great effort in the care of calves, in the prevention of calf diseases.

You all know that one of the greatest efforts being made in our country today is directed at increasing the number of births and at reducing the death rate of calves or in breeding in general. Without this center, without all the research and analyses conducted here, no matter how great an effort is made and attention given by livestock workers, it would be impossible to obtain successes in this field.

The research projects conducted by the center already number in the hundreds; the scientific and technical services provided by the center to production enterprises amount to hundreds. Today's newspapers published a broad report on the center so I am not going to give details. Also very important, very important, is the work conducted by this research center in training, or we could state it better by saying in improving, technical personnel working in livestock enterprises. I know that hundreds of comrades from throughout the country train at this center and take courses of study here. With that type of activity this center becomes a forge of technicians. It forms researchers, scientists. The specialists who train here and those who come from the production centers to train here represent a service of the highest value to the country. We recommend that you continue to give the greatest attention to this.

It is necessary to solve the problem of housing for those students attending this center. We must seek a practical formula. This brings to mind the problems related to housing in this center because it is located many kilometers from the city. We know that many of you have to travel a long distance. We also know that the first apartment building is already under construction. We expect this will be only the first one, that others will be built in the area near the center. Nothing could be more reasonable than to begin to give attention to this problem, to the construction of housing in areas near the center.

We believe that another important matter is transportation. I expect that in coming years these two problems will be solved, that these needs will be met. I believe that no other place is more proper, no other time more propitious to inaugurate the new school term than this center and this moment. [applause]

It is necessary to discuss the school term itself, using some figures I have with me. This is an activity in which we feel promising successes are being achieved. Perhaps I should express a thought before I continue on this subject. It is something related to the center. We believe, or we are sure, or we know, that there is nothing like this center in all of Latin America. It is also very possible and almost certain that no underdeveloped country, that none of the countries of the so-called Third World has a center like this one, with the resources this center has, with the personnel this center has. [applause]

But we are located in a tropical zone. We are located in the area of underdeveloped countries. I mention this because of the efforts being made here. All this is related to the creation of new breeds in which you are working very actively. All this is related to the struggle against disease. This center is of great value not only to Cuba. It has a great value to all of Latin America and to all underdeveloped countries. [applause] It is necessary to be aware of the fact that whatever is done here will not only benefit our country, but could also benefit hundreds, more than hundreds, thousands of millions of people who live in countries such as ours. None of those countries today has anything like this center.

Coincidentally, an FAO regional conference is taking place in Cuba attended by several agriculture ministers and vice ministers as well as technical personnel from all Latin America and Caribbean countries. This morning when we declared the conference open, we examined the circumstances that within the next two decades the world population will grow from the present 4.3 billion to approximately 6.4 billion. Every 5 days the population increases by 1 million. That occurs every 5 days. Every year approximately 75 million people are added to the world population. By the year 2000, 100 million people will be added each year. Some 90 percent of that increase in population is located in the area of underdeveloped countries. That is 90 percent. This means that within 20 years, 2 decades, more than 5 billion people will be living in the presently underdeveloped countries.

We know what this means in efforts to feed and dress all those people. We know what it means in medical attention, education, housing, employment for those billions of people. I believe this should stimulate our sense of historic responsibility. It is not yet known how the world community will confront these problems. You, this center's workers, and our country may have the satisfaction that the effort you are making today is an important contribution to solution of the problem. For example, we might make great progress in the development of milk-producing breeds. We could even develop a tropical Holstein breed--we know that we can do it--as well as new stock derived from crossbreeding. This idea of a tropical Holstein is important because we have a large number of them.

And it could be even quicker than new breeds because for new breeds you have to work by means of genetic combinations, and with a Holstein breed we would have to work by means of selection with the large number available. Let me cite just one example of the many that could be cited which give us an idea about how much we can help with the research we are doing in the solution of the food problems of those thousands of millions in the Third World. Yes, it would be a modest contribution but a valuable one, because science will have to play a very important role in the solution of the problem. The agricultural research centers will have to do as much. They work in the development of new varieties. They are the ones who study plant genetics, plant diseases, the function of plants, the results that can be achieved through the optimal application of technology.

We would sincerely like--if there were enough time--for the FAO delegates here to make a brief visit to this center. It would be a useful visit. It is not that we want to show off the center. Rather, we would like to express to them, communicate to them the efforts we are making to see in what way these efforts could be of use to other countries in this hemisphere. [applause]

Concerning the school year: This past year registration was 3,453,000 students. This includes the mid-level centers attached to other organs and at the university level, the students abroad taking military courses, party courses and those enrolled in correspondence courses. This means that for every 2.3, 2.83 [Castro corrects figure] inhabitants there is one enrolled at a study center. And these figures do not include short training courses, only full training courses for workers and technicians.

This school year which has just ended, 40,000 more students have graduated at the middle level than at the elementary level. That is, 281,200 mid-level students graduated, and 240,600 students graduated from elementary school. It is interesting to see how at this time our country is graduating more middle level students than elementary students. Of course, this has to do with the structure of the population. But it has a lot to do with the huge effort made in our country in these past years. During the past 5-year period, 1976-80, 1,290,000 students have graduated from sixth grade. This figure is 5.6 times the number of graduates in the first 5-year period of the revolution, 1959-65 [as heard], three times the number from the 1965-70 period and almost double the number of graduates in the previous 5-year period, 1971-75. Those are figures for sixth grade graduates.

During this 5-year period, 574,800 students have graduated from basic secondary school, a figure which is 10.4 times higher than that of the first 5-year period from the triumph of the revolution, and 12.9 times the figure for the 1966-70 period, and 7.2 times higher than the previous 5-year period. During this 5-year period, 105,100 students have graduated from preuniversity school, a figure 6 times higher than that of the previous 5-year period, 4.9 times the number of graduates in the 1966-70 period, and 4.3 times those graduates during the 1971-75 period. This year, 30,200 students graduated from preuniversity schools. In adult education since 1962, 1,397,700 have graduated from sixth grade; 115,400 have graduated from ninth grade and 52,700 from worker-peasant faculties.

This year, 103,200 [pauses, asks someone in the podium] I said worker faculty, from worker-peasant education. 103,200 graduated this year: 22,300 from secondary schools and 8,500 from faculties. Since the 1960-1961 School year to date, 285,100 middle-level technicians and skilled workers have graduated. During this 5-year period, there have been 6.1 times more graduates than during the first 5-year period, 4.1 times more than in the previous 5-year period, 1970-75. This year, 50,300 graduated. In the last 5-year period, 67,900 elementary school teachers graduated, 25,700 from teacher training schools and 42,200 from off-campus courses [estudios por encuentros]. This figure is 3.6 times that of the previous 5-year period. Likewise, 23,500 university-level teachers have graduated, a figure 5.3 times that of the 1970-75 period. This year, 20,700 students graduated from universities and higher institutes, [figure indistinct] of whom belong to higher pedagogical institutes.

Enrollment in elementary education is 1,550,300. This is 2.48 times higher than the figure prior to the revolution and 76,700 fewer students than the previous year. The number of students is going down at the elementary school level. An enrollment of 1,480,000 is expected for 1980-1981. In the 1979-1980 school year, the enrollment in middle-level education is 1,150,300. This is 13 times higher than the enrollment at this level prior to the triumph of the revolution. It is 76,000 more students than the previous year. An enrollment of 1,159,000 students is expected for 1980-1981. The enrollment in special education is 2,600 students more than the year before. An enrollment of 29,000 students is expected for 1980-1981 at this level

Enrollment in adult education went from 507,700 to 392,000. Thus, it declined by 113,000 students. This is because the sixth grade battle is ending and the ninth grade battle has not yet acquired all the desired impetus. An enrollment of some 35,000 students of all kinds is expected for 1980-1981 in adult education, additional students. You give me the figures, Fernandez [minister of education] but you also have to explain them to me because your zero here is not too clear. [laughter] The enrollment is 350,000. Your typewriter is out of whack. [laughter]

Higher education rose by more than 50,000 students as compared to the previous school year. This is largely because of correspondence courses in certain areas of study.

Enrollment in nursery schools is 95,800 students as of June 1980. An enrollment of 106,000 is expected for December. Ninety-eight point five percent of the children between 6 and 12 years of age attend school; 81.1 percent of young people between 13 and 16 years of age attend schools; 92 percent of children and young people between 6 and 16 years of age attend school. Out of each 100 students, 55.3 attend elementary school, 38.1 attend middle-level school and 6.6 attend the universities.

To sum up, the expected enrollment for the 1980-1981 school year is as follows: 120,000 in preschool; 1,480,000 in elementary school; 1,159,000 in middle-level school; 29,000 in special school; 13,000 in youth movement; 350,000 in adult education; 215,000 in higher education.

Graduation figures for the school year just concluded have in general been satisfactory: 93.9 in elementary school; 92.8 in basic secondary school; 93.4 in preuniversity school; 95.9 in technical and professional education; 97.6 in teacher training schools. In general these figures are higher than for the previous school year.

At the elementary school level, the provinces with the percentage above the nation's average were Havana City, Matanzas, Sancti Spiritus, Ciego de Avila, Camaguey, Holguin, Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo. Santiago had the highest number of graduates at the elementary school level. [applause]

At the basic secondary level, the provinces with percentages above the nation's average were Pinar del Rio, Havana City, Matanzas, Villa Clara, Cienfuegos, Sancti Spiritus, Holguin and Santiago de Cuba. [applause] The highest number of graduates were in Holguin, Santiago de Cuba and Villa Clara. They are above 97 percent.

At the preuniversity level, the provinces above the national average were Havana, Havana City, Matanzas, Villa Clara, Cienfuegos, Las Tunas, Holguin and Santiago. [applause] The largest number of graduates belongs to Villa Clara, which had 97.1 percent. [applause]

In technical and professional education, the provinces with graduation figures above the national average were Pinar del Rio, Havana, Villa Clara, Cienfuegos, Holguin and Santiago de Cuba. [applause] Holguin graduated almost all its students: 99.8 percent. [applause]

In teacher training schools, graduation figures were satisfactory in all provinces. It was above 91 percent in all instances and in many instances exceeded 95 percent. [applause]

Working in education are 212,678 teachers and professors in centers of all types and levels--212,678. Of these, 91,317 are elementary teachers; 80,188 are middle level teachers; 4,936 are special education teachers; 24,201 are adult education teachers; 10,736 are university professors.

This figure of 212,000 [as heard] is approximately 9.4 times the teaching personnel prior to the triumph of the revolution and 95,891 more than at the beginning of the decade of the seventies. [applause] Today all elementary teachers working in the classrooms have degrees. All of them, 100 percent. [applause]

In the recently concluded term there were 152,407 students studying in the single network of pedagogic personnel. Of these, 49,276 were students and 103,131 were workers. This gives an idea of the improvement efforts carried out by our professors and teachers.

In July 1980, 38,406 professors and teachers, 20,846 students and 26,580 workers graduated. A significant fact is that this year, 2,848 elementary school teachers completed the preparatory course and have begun to study for their elementary education degrees. [applause]

We must now undertake the task of improving the standard of the elementary teachers who started their training with a sixth-grade education. You will remember that for a long time they entered their elementary teacher training with a sixth-grade education. For the past several years, however, they are starting with a ninth-grade education; therefore, an improvement effort must be made with the teachers who graduated after starting their careers with a sixth-grade education. They must all complete their training in 2-year courses, which will raise their level to the current study plan.

Now all this has had the great advantage of graduating many teachers. It has given us sufficient teachers to send on internationalist missions, chosen among certified teachers. Thus we have not only met the objective of having certified teachers for all elementary schools, but also of having thousands available who are now serving on internationalist missions. [applause]

Having an additional number of teachers, we can easily carry out the improvement of those teachers who graduated with a sixth-grade education, because we can afford to send a teacher to study for a whole year and he will be temporarily replaced by a new teacher. Thus, now the path ahead will be easier. In fact I believe we have already left behind the most difficult part of the program.

The large number of scholarships available in high school teaching prompted the enlistment by many teachers who were not graduated to work on this level. An example of this were the 30,000 elementary teachers who passed on to high schools to prevent these classrooms from being without teachers. A few years from now all grade school teachers will have completed the degree of elementary teacher.

During 1979-1980 there were 10 courses offered for cadres, with a total of 984 students, which raises the figure to 5,317 cadres who have received some kind of a course in the (Fulgencio Oroz) National School. It is important to note that in the past school term, 1,506 teachers took some kind of postgraduate course.

The makeup of the 13 internationalist detachments of students and teachers should be noted: The Che Guevara Internationalist Teachers Detachment, which is serving in the sister republic of Angola, is made up of 424 students; [applause] the Frank Pais Contingent of Elementary Teachers is made up of 394 Cuban teachers who are working in Angola [applause]; and the Augusto Cesar Sandino Contingent of Elementary Teachers has 2,000 elementary school teachers, all of whom will be in Nicaragua in the next few days.

It is necessary to emphasize that this year there will already be over 3,000 internationalist teachers and that, particularly the teachers serving in Nicaragua do so under difficult conditions in the most remote areas, living among the peasants and the Indians, and are directly familiar with the deplorable conditions of exploitation to which the people had been subjected.

Compliance with the entry plan and continuity of the studies:

For this school course we have prepared a new entry plan which guarantees the continuity of studies for the 240,000 students graduated from the sixth grade, and the 177,000 students graduated from the ninth grade. Of the 240,000 graduates of the sixth grade, some 16,000 will participate in qualified labor courses in the polytechnic centers and the rest will continue studies in basic high schools. The 177,000 students graduated from the ninth grade will be distributed approximately as follows: some 70,000 for preuniversity studies and some 60,000 for technical and professional education, some 10,000 for teachers schools, and the rest for schools of various organizations.

Compliance with the plan in certain schools is significant:

Schools for Nurses: Of a plan with 4,422 openings, 5,846 were granted. I want to take this opportunity to tell you also that the curriculum of the school of nursing has been changed. We were trying to do the impossible. In 3 years the students became nurses, received their high school diplomas and in addition they needed the on-the-job training. An analysis of the hospital situation and the opinions of doctors, the more experienced nurses showed that it was impossible to comply with this program and that it was detrimental to the practice of the profession. The new program provides for an increase of 1,000 for on-the-job training.

Of course, it is possible for nurses as well as teachers to get their degrees. However, in this case it will be necessary for the nurse to obtain a certificate through more postgraduate studies for improvement [estudios de superacion]. It is impossible to acquire practice in the nursing field in addition to obtaining a high school diploma. This is impossible in practice. That is why we feel that what has been done is just right: completely changing the concept and the program that was being implemented.

Some 5,846 students will enter nursing schools this year. We consider it very necessary for the country to continue expanding this type of school because of the great importance of the nursing profession.

Regarding schools for teachers, of a plan of 10,420, 11,622 scholarships were granted. In the Camilo Cienfuegos Vocational-Military Schools, of a plan of 3,235 openings, 3,318 were granted. The enrollment for the Manuel Ascunce Domenech Pedagogic Detachment was higher than in previous years. The enrollment plan of 7,000 students for this detachment was practically met. The enrollment requests for special fields of study such as physics, chemistry and mathematics are still very low, and this is a disgrace.

For the 1979-1980 school period, enrollment in technical and professional courses was 180,494, of which 42.2 percent were women. For the current period, enrollment will be 220,000, which is 12 times greater than before the revolution. Of this number, 80,000 students are enrolled in night schools for workers. More than 50,000 graduated from polytechnical schools last term; 42,000 were regular students and some 8,500 were workers. From the total number of graduate students, 27,500 are in the category of second class technicians and 22,700 are qualified workers.

Regarding the cost of education, we are in a position to announce that the budget for education in 1980 is 1,340,800,000 pesos, which is 16 times higher than the year prior to the revolution. [applause] A total of 12 pesos per capita were alloted in the budget for education for the 1959-1960 school period. The amount we assigned for education for 1980 was 137. [applause]

As I mentioned before, enrollment in the universities is over 200,000. As you all know, a wage increase is being implemented which in one way or another will also benefit the teachers.

The following are some aspects which require special attention during the current school period: The educational process in general; the need to improve discipline, social habits and good manners; respect for community and individual property; improvement of the quality of teaching and education; special attention to methodological training of personnel in charge of teaching; elevation of the scientific, pedagogic and political-ideological level of teachers; family and organizational support for school activities; reactivation of the school councils; participation of parents and other members of the family in cooperating with educational objectives; ensuring that the objectives of education are fulfilled. School organization is highly important for everyone--teachers, professors, workers in general and students--who must know what they can and cannot do; seeing that everything goes right from the beginning of the course, such as schedules, school organizations, an orderly way of study and life. Everyone should be at his job, laboratories and workshops installed, playgrounds clean and well-conditioned, in other words, everything ready to carry out an orderly job. Granting the importance it deserves to physical education and sports in school; the same for artistic education. Athletic and cultural activities must be intensified because of their high educational value.

Importance of giving individual attention to students:

Students must be encouraged to give full attention to studies from the beginning to the end of the school period. We must oppose every manifestation of finalism and superficiality. One studies to learn, not just to get a grade. The participation of studies in productive tasks is an achievement of education. We must insist on the great value of education, and for this reason we must be demanding in the organization of every form of education applied in our country in combination with work, such as school orchards in elementary schools, rural schools, and university extensions in rural areas, relations with polytechnical schools with industrial, agriculture and livestock development centers.

We must increase the task of training students in vocational and professional studies, mainly through circles of scientific-technical interest. The Council of Ministers Executive Committee has issued decree 63 to have other organizations participate in the establishment and operation of these scientific-technical circles in order to awaken an interest for science and technology, for investigating and experimenting--disciplines we must encourage among Cuban youth.

We must improve school attendance. During the 1978-1979 school period the loss of textbooks was less than in the previous year, according to reports. On the other hand, in the 1977-1978 school period, a total of 4,172,000 textbooks were missing, while in 1978-1979 it was 1,194,000. There is no reason for books to get lost, and the country does not have the means to replace that quantity of textbooks every year. For the current school period more effective measures will be implemented to cut down the loss of books. Those who do not take care of or return textbooks will be punished.

We must work for the establishment and operation [applause] of all laboratories and workshops. There are schools which still do not have laboratories and technological centers which need workshops.

We need to be more demanding and be more efficient in every way. We must demand that decrees 32 and 34 are applied correctly. We must not accept negligent behavior. We must act with responsibility and firmness in the formation of the future generations. A communist formation of the young generation is an aspiration of the state, the political social and mass organizations, the family and the community. All of these must work together to promote and develop the ideological values of dedication to the causes of socialism and communism in the children. Fatherland or death. We shall win. [applause]

HAVANA ANNOUNCES GROMYKO VISIT IN SEPTEMBER

FL042309 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] CPSU Politburo member Andrey Gromyko will pay an official visit to our country in mid-September. Gromyko, who is also the Soviet foreign minister, is responding to an invitation from the Cuban party and government.

CUBA, MADAGASCAR SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

Economic, Scientific, Cultural Accords

FL042207 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] The foreign ministers of Cuba and Madagascar, Isidoro Malmierca and Christian Remi Richard, respectively, have signed in this capital an economic and scientific-technical agreement between the two countries. They also signed a cultural agreement. The agreements are the outcome of talks during the first meeting of the intergovernmental committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Cuba and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar which concluded today.

Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca stated that with the visit of the Malagasy foreign minister were were confident that the results of the meeting would be an important contribution to the development of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. For his part, Foreign Minister Christian Remi Richard said that the large number of agreements was the product of the work of the two delegations, whom he warmly congratulated. He reiterated his confidence that the ties binding Cuba and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar will continue to grow stronger.

Trade Cooperation Agreement

FL050040 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] A trade cooperation agreement that provides for the exchange of lists of products of interest for the Republics of Cuba and Madagascar was signed today at the Sierra Maestra Hotel. The documents were signed by Mr Christian Remi Richard, Madagascar's foreign minister, and Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban foreign minister. A cultural agreement was also signed by the two countries which regulates cooperation in the artistic, scientific, educational and literary fields as well as in architecture, moviemaking, philately and the press.

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca asserted that the documents signed are an important contribution to the development of relations between the two nations which are based on their similar positions in face of common enemies.

VIETNAMESE VICE DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS SANTIAGO

FL041907 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Lt Gen Le Quang Hoa, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice minister of national defense, and his delegation have laid a wreath at the monument to Jose Marti. The Vietnamese delegation also visited the 26 July Museum at the old Moncada Barracks where they learned about the struggle of the Cuban people from colonial times to the present. This morning they visited the mausoleum erected in honor of the combatants who fell at the Frank Pais second eastern front.

CARIBBEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE POSTPONED

FL041405 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 30 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Georgetown, Guyana, Friday (CANA)--The sixth conference of foreign ministers of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) scheduled for next month in Grenada was today postponed because a majority of countries failed to answer the invitation to attend.

A spokesman for the CARICOM Secretariat said there had not been "enough formal responses to justify holding it on the scheduled dates"-September 9-12.

The secretariat is now planning to schedule the meeting for October or November.

GRENADA

COARD REPORTS ON AGREEMENTS WITH USSR, EASTERN EUROPE

FL040215 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] At a press conference this morning at the Ministry of Finance, Brother Bernard Coard, minister in that ministry, told Radio Free Grenada that on different trips to the East European countries, Grenada received much needed assistance. Brother Coard said that on the trip to the Soviet Union earlier this year, that country agreed to provide free of charge equipment to the tune of $3 million which is to be shared between the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Cooperative Development Agency, NACDA. This equipment includes 16 tractors, 12 six-ton trucks, 20 irrigation pumps and 16 jeeps. Apart from this, Brother Coard said that the Soviet Union has also agreed to provide two years worth of spare parts and technical training in the use and maintenance of the equipment. He said that a trade agreement was also signed between the two countries that would seek to provide a good market for our goods and the possibility of importing goods from that country at better prices. He said there were good prospects for the development of such a market:

[Begin recording] The Soviet Union and Grenada have no trade with each other; in other words, we do not sell the Soviet Union any nutmeg, to be more precise. Yet the Soviet Union buys from Holland, a country which produces no nutmeg of its own whatever. They don't even know what a nutmeg tree looks like. The Soviet Union buys from Holland 1.3 million pounds of nutmeg every year, and purely by accident is this: Grenada sells to Holland 1.3 million pounds of nutmeg every year. Just imagine that. So the Soviet Union is buying 1.3 million pounds of nutmeg from Holland every year, a country that produces no nutmeg, and Grenada is selling Holland 1.3 million pounds of nutmeg every year. But Grenada is not selling the Soviet Union any nutmeg every year. So clearly a trade agreement with the Soviet Union directly is a means of bypassing the middleman and hopefully getting a better price for the Grenada farmer and the Grenada worker in the nutmeg industry. This will be the eventual objective of the exercise. That's why the having of a trade agreement; it's the legal basis for trade between the two countries that is so important. [end recording]

Brother Coard said that an agreement providing for credit for the purchasing of equipment from the Soviet Union was also signed. The government will be able to purchase at a four-percent interest rate over a period of 10 years. The private sector will also benefit from this agreement:

[Begin recording] And I'd also add, by the way, that the four and a half [as heard] percent interest is what is charged if the equipment is being purchased by the Government of Grenada. If the private sector wishes to purchase any machinery and equipment from the Soviet Union, this agreement also covers them. And they'll only have to pay this [word indistinct] percent interest. So the private sector in Grenada, too, can benefit from this agreement. Because the private sector could never (?get this low) interest from the traditional sources of financing. [end recording]

The possibility of such an [passage indistinct] [begin recording in progress] so that we will have enough ice to stock these boats so when they go out to fish way out into the sea and they catch the fish, they would be frozen immediately by being put in the ice so that they return in good condition (?to sell) locally as well, of course, for export, as well as for canning and salting and all the different purposes which as you know Comrade Whiteman and the comrades in the Ministry of Fisheries have been doing and have been developing in recent months. So these ice-making plants are very crucial because unless and until we get those ice-making plants, we are not able to generate the vast quantities of ice--40 tons a day--which are required to stock all of the 10 large ships, fishing ships, with ice so that they can go way out to sea and catch large quantities of fish for the local, export as well as the process markets. [end recording]

Brother Coard says the German Democratic Republic has agreed to provide Grenada with $80,000 worth of [word indistinct] and medical equipment while Hungary has agreed to give Grenada $2 million worth of credit for the purchase of medicines. He said that all the countries have agreed to give scholarships to Grenadians to study in their countries.

BRIEFS

GRENADIAN STUDENTS TO CUBA--Some 69 Grenadian students left the country today for Cuba to pursue studies in a range of subjects in that country. Thirty-eight of the students have already spent one year in Cuba learning the language of the country, which is Spanish. Reports say that these 38 students were vary outstanding in their performance, coming high on the list of students from (?other) countries. The new students now in Cuba will pursue studies in the areas of mechanical and (?chemical) engineering, agriculture, dentistry and medicine, among others. These studies will last for a period ranging from three to six years. The students were scheduled to arrive in Cuba at 1800 hours. [Text] [St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 2 Sep 80 FL]

JAMAICA

MANLEY CONFIDENT OF ELECTION VICTORY

FL042053 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2030 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Jamaica's Prime Minister Michael Manley says he wants a third term in office to continue the revolution started by his People's National Party in 1971. General elections in Jamaica are expected to take place next month. Mr Manley told a rally in Kingston that he was confident of victory since there were more progressives in Jamaica than rightwing elements, Mr Manley said that the PNP, which has been in power for two terms, wanted to better execute its programs such as land reform since it had learned from experience. The prime minister, commenting on charges of bias by his security forces, urged them to act in an impartial manner.

THOMPSON RETURNS FROM CUBA, ORDERED TO REST

FL041400 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 30 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpt] The Hon. Dudley Thompson, minister of national security, who has been away from the island in Cuba and in hospital for a recurrent heart complaint, has been discharged from that institution and ordered to take a month's "complete rest."

Mr. Thompson left the island on Tuesday, August 19 accompanied by Dr. Winston Davidson, his personal physician and another doctor.

ECUADOR

ROLDOS SPEAKS AT TAURA COMBAT WING CEREMONY

PA292327 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Report of speech by President Jaime Roldos Aguilera at a military ceremony at the Taura airbase marking the 25th anniversary of Taura Combat Wing No 21]

[Text] President Roldos said: Many have tried to produce or aggravate differences between civilians and the armed forces. However, we have all understood that the mission of making our country great, the mission of permitting it to progress and while progressing to safeguard human dignity--because progress for its own sake is not justified and the welfare of mankind is the objective of all social action--consists of meaningful actions by both these sectors of Ecuadorean society. These sectors represent complementary facets of a single expression, a single manifestation of the fatherland.

That is why, within this 1st year of constitutional government, we have been able to prove that our fully representational system can build democracy and bridge the chasms of misunderstanding. We are constructing a nation which the petty minded and the ignorant have sought to destroy.

PARAGUAY

DEFENSE MINISTER ADMITS TACIT SOUTHERN CONE ALLIANCE

PY021715 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 2 Sep 80 p 9

[Excerpt] Paraguayan Defense Minister Marcial Samaniego, who yesterday left for Buenos Aires at the invitation of his Argentine counterpart, David Horacio de la Riva, shortly after his arrival in Buenos Aires stated that "although we cannot speak of an alliance for the defense of the Southern Cone, a tacit pact has existed for a long time." He was referring to persistent rumors of a Southern Cone alliance or pact.

According to an AFP report, Samaniego indicated that there is an understanding among those countries (of the Southern Cone) and that, in general, "the common objective is seeking development and peace." According to AFP, Samaniego stated that between Argentina and Paraguay "everything is fine and they are on their way to achieving more cooperation and understanding, seeking to solve the problems which they something have to face."

PERU

UNIVERSITIES ON STRIKE FOR BETTER SALARIES

PY030304 Paris AFP in Spanish 1938 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 2 Sep (AFP)--Plagued by multiple problems, Peruvian universities went on an indefinite strike today in demand for budget increases and salary increases for their personnel.

The strike was decided by the presidents of 33 universities, their 11,000 professors, their students and their employees--that is, by a total of 300,000 persons who are also demanding the passage of a new university law.

A couple of months ago, the military government granted a slight increase in the salaries of professors. They were not satisfied with those increases and are now demanding salaries no lower than 242,000 soles per month ($800).

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 175 8 September 1980

CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Energy Cooperation Meeting To Be Held in Caracas 10-11 Sep A 1
Brazilian Official: Operation Mercurio Still in Force A 1
Reportage on 16th FAO Regional Conference in Havana A 1
Warning on EEC Expansion [Havana] A 1
Discussion of Energy Problem [Havana] A 2

ARGENTINA

Justicialist Source Denies Rumors of Mrs Peron's Death B 1
General Says UK Has Designs on Antarctica [HERALD 7 Sep] B 1

BOLIVIA

Siles Zuazo Predicrs Imminent Fall of Government C 1
Gueiler Charged With Illegal Collection of Bonus Money C 1
Request for Gueiler's Release C 1
Radios Not Joining Government Network To Be Punished C 1

BRAZIL

Foreign Minister Affirms Political Asylum Principle D 1
Congress To Push Amendment Extending Terms of Office D 1
Government Allots Unlimited Funds For Investigations [O GLOBO 2 Sep] D 1
Briefs: New Industrial Federation President D 1

COLOMBIA

President Reaffirms Sovereignty Over Disputed Islands F 1
President Returns to Bogota F 2
Minister Says Nation To Trade With Cuba F 2
Border Delineation Talks With Venezuela Recess F 3
Peasants Flee Meta, Caqueta; Fear FARC Reprisals F 3
Defense Minister Denial F 3
President: Public Order 'Delicate' F 3
Jungle Area in Northwest Reportedly Militarized F 4
Police Report 560 Killed by Death Squad in 1980 F 4

PERU

Civil Guards Chief Sees Left Seeking Chaos; Press Comments J 1
Interior Minister Rejects Chief's Statement J 1
Civil Guards Chief Replaced J 2

PANAMA

Reportage on Taiwan Premier Sun's Official Visit N 1
Medals Exchanged N 1
Sun Holds Press Conference N 1
Two Panamenist Party Officers Arrested 6 Sep N 1
Party State of Emergency N 2
Party Official Speaks [LA PRENSA 7 Sep] N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Premier Price's London Visit Detailed P 1

COSTA RICA

President Carazo Meets With Nicaragua's Arce P 1
Carazo Holds 2-Hour Meeting With Venezuela's Caldera P 2
Search for Nicaraguan Counterrevolutionaries Ordered P 2
Further Details P 2
Workers Accuse Banana Company of Violating Agreement P 2
Puntarenas Dockworkers Stage Work Stoppage P 3

EL SALVADOR

Army Heads Meet; Crisis Reportedly Resolved [EL DIARIO DE HOY 6 Sep] P 3
Talks Between Factions Continue P 4
Civilian 'Commanders' Visit Garrison P 4
General Order Cited [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 5 Sep] P 5
Managua Airs Report on Violence, Political Conflict P 5
Government Extends State of Siege for 30 Days P 6
Foreign Ministry Stops Issuing Passports P 7
Violence Continues; Death Toll Mounts P 7
Authorities Examine Bodies P 7
PRTC Claims Responsibility for Nightclub Fire P 8

GUATEMALA

Government Communique on Explosion Near National Palace P 8
Interior Minister Comments P 9
Bomb Said Foreign Made P 9
Lucas Criticizes Carter at Rally After Bombing P 9
Foreign Minister Castillo Receives Honduran Counterpart P 10
Guatemala, Dominican Republic Transfer Embassies to Tel Aviv P 11
Confrontations With Guerrillas Reported in Quiche P 11
Further Details on Casualties P 11
Democratic Front Protests Repression of Quiche Peasants P 11

HONDURAS

Foreign Minister Leaves for Guatemala P 12
Agreement Ends Bajo Aguan Peasant Strike P 12
Constituent Assembly Pardons 800 Prisoners P 13

NICARAGUA

Leaders Comment on Rejection of U.S. Loan P 13
Sergio Ramirez Explanation P 13
Tomas Borge Speech P 14
Relations Established With Saharan Democratic Arab Republic P 14
Ambassador to Guatemala Recalled 'For Consultations' P 15
Ministry Reports on Clash With Counterrevolutionaries P 15
Officials Announce Limits on Import of Luxury Items P 15

CUBA

Castro Awards Marti Order to Fabio Grobart Q 1
Increase in Aid to Developing Countries Urged Q 1
Foreign Minister Malmierca To Visit Denmark 9-10 Sep Q 1

ENERGY COOPERATION MEETING TO BE HELD IN CARACAS 10-11 SEP

PA022108 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1642 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Caracas, 2 Sep (LATIN)--The energy ministers of Mexico, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Ecuador, Brazil and Argentina will meet here next week to discuss the drafting of an inter-American energy cooperation program with their Venezuelan colleague, Humberto Calderon Berti.

Calderon Berti held a news conference last night at Miraflores presidential palace to explain the informal meeting to be held 10-11 September in Caracas to consider a Venezuelan proposal on energy problems of the region. From these talks "could emerge a joint position by all the countries with respect to this program", said Calderon, who added that "it is very important from the political viewpoint."

Venezuela and Mexico are the principal oil-producing countries in Latin America and, at the beginning of August, they signed an agreement to assure the supply of oil and advantageous payment terms to the Central American and Caribbean countries. At the same time Venezuela is a founding member of OPEC and is the Latin American spokesman for OPEC.

BRAZILIAN OFFICIAL: OPERATION MERCURIO STILL IN FORCE

PY061410 Paris AFP in Spanish 2341 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 5 Sep (AFP)--A joint action among security organizations of Southern Cone countries was disclosed here today by Eduardo Seabra Fagundes, president of the Brazilian Bar Association [OAB]. Seabra Fagundes indicated that evidence of this joint action was produced at the last meeting of the OAB council when one of its members displayed a document sent to the council by mistake by the federal police department.

In the document, which should have been sent to federal police headquarters in Brasilia, the federal police department requested further information about Paraguayan citizens Celsa Ramirez and Carlos Jorge Salavera, who are accused of involvement in communist activities. According to the document, these young people are currently in Brazil on their way to Moscow where they will study at the Patrice Lumumba University, under a scholarship granted them by the Paraguayan Communist Party.

Arthur Miller, a member of the Brazilian Bar Association, stressed that the federal police mistake confirms once again that Operation Mercurio is still in force. Operation Mercurio is a mutual cooperation agreement among several repressive organizations of Southern Cone countries. Miller noted that this document must be made public in order to prevent kidnappings similar to those of Lilian Celiberti and Universindo Diaz, who were kidnapped in 1978 by an Uruguayan police-military commando that took them from their residence in Porto Alegre to Montevideo, where they are now detained.

REPORTAGE ON 16TH FAO REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR LATIN AMERICA

Warning on ECC Expansion

FL061150 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Important proposals for agrarian and general development of the region were made at the latest session of the 16th FAO Regional Conference for Latin America being held in Havana.

Pedro Moral Lopez, FAO deputy director general and Latin America's represenetative to that organization, warned at the session of the critical situation of the area countries which worsens as a result of higher importations and lower exports. He noted that this translates into deterioration of the rate of regional self-sufficiency in agricultural products and less favorable agriculutural balance of trade.

Cuba called on Latin American countries to undertake joint action against the unfavorable effects which would result from the planned geographic expansion of the European Economic Community. The Cuban delegation to the conference outlined the problems and harmful effects on the Latin American export trade from the aforementioned plan of the European Economic Community, adding that the plan would obstruct acquisition of the foreign exchange necessary for techological development.

Discussion of Energy Problem

FL061442 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] The energy problem is a world responsibility and a challenge to the international community, Enrique Iglesias, secretary general of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), has declared in Havana. Iglesias spoke yesterday at a special round table on energy and food organized within the framework of the 16th FAO Regional Conference for Latin America.

Iglesias uged participation of the international community so that assistance in energy investments is shared vigorously. Regarding Latin America, he called on countries of the area to cooperate more effectively in matters of supplies because, he said, such cooperation gives the region a more significant opportunity which would be identical in the field of technologies or financing. [sentence as heard]

After referring to problems which the subcontinent will face in its development as a result of higher oil prices, the ECLA secretary general asserted that Latin America will have a period of growth at much higher costs than that of the entire industrial world. In this regard, he emphasized that to achieve real development in Latin America, it is of great importance to have world and regional cooperation and to obtain technological facilities.

We are faced with two important options, he said, national energy planning and agricutural planning linked to the former. After noting that the countries of the region should be aware that they will require more energy to develop agriculture, the ECLA secretary general mentioned some statistics which demonstrate this reality. In this regard, he said 10 percent of economic units use mechanical power, 34 percent use mechanical and animal power and 56 percent feed ther energy resources with manpower and animal traction.

The ECLA secretary general concluded by noting that the process of agricultural modernization requires greater use of energy sources and if we want to tackle an accelerated agricultural development, he said, this will be one of the essential requirements and one of the greatest concerns of this round table.

JUSTICIALIST SOURCE DENIES RUMORS OF MRS PERON'S DEATH

PY052045 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1712 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Sep (NA)--Justicialist sources this afternoon firmly denied insistent rumors to the effect that former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron has died. The rumors, which even went so far as to indicate that the former president had committed suicide, swiftly penetrated all political circles and even got the new media on the move. However, a high-ranking Justicialist spokesman told this agency that after holding a "direct contact" he was now able to assure us that the rumors are "absolutely false and groundless."

GENERAL SAYS UK HAS DESIGNS ON ANTARCTICA

PY072204 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 7 Sep 80 p 11

[Excerpts] (NA) Mar del Plata--General (ret) Jorge Leal said here that he does not believe that Chile wants to extend its Antarctic sovereignty in the Argentina area, but that Great Britain is claiming large tracts of territory in those zones.

Leal, when a colonel, led an army patrol which reached the South Pole by land, the first Argentine group to do so. He expressed his optimism at the eventual solution of the controversy with Chile.

Leal spoke to newsmen following a lecture he gave in this city. He said he did not believe Chile would try to extend its sovereignty in the Antarctic to the detriment of Argentina. Leal said documents signed by the two governments in 1947 and 1948 were specific with regard to the territorial rights, and also mentioned that the Puerto Montt Act signed by Argentina and Chile defined the area now under discussion and that this did not include the Malvinas (Falkland) and other islands, and the Antarctic.

The general said, however, that Great Britain was claiming all the territory now claimed by Argentina and Chile as well as a slice on each side of this sector.

Leal said that all current problems would have been avoided if the Spanish-American countries had not allowed themselves to be divided, and Balkanised by other interests.

He added that these countries had been divided so that they could not amount to anything, and that the solution to the problem was for a union of all the nations of the continent.

Leal said he was confident the pope would find a solution to the Beagle Channel problem. He also spoke of the tremendous natural resources of the Argentine Antarctic sector, as it had valuable mineral and oil deposits, on which foreign powers are casting their eyes.

Speaking in Buenos Aires, Social Welfare Minister Rear Admiral (ret) Jorge Fraga said he was confident of the outcome of the Beagle Channel controversy and expected there would be a just and honourable solution. "The pope will surely recognise our rights" he said when speaking at a meeting of the Public Relations Association in Buenos Aires.

Fraga added that the fundamental question was the control of the access to south Atlantic waters and not that of "three small" islands.

SILES ZUAZO PREDICTS IMMINENT FALL OF GOVERNMENT

PY080213 Paris AFP in Spanish 0120 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 7 Sep (AFP)--The leader of the Bolivian clandestine government for national unity, Hernan Siles Zuazo, has granted an interview to the Peruvian press and stated that his country's occupation by its own armed forces will not last more than a few weeks because, he said, the people are getting organized for resistance.

Siles Zuazo told the Peruvian journalists that he has decided to remain underground to lead the resistance after rejecting General Garcia Meza's offer of safe-conducts out of the country to all politicians.

GUEILER CHARGED WITH ILLEGAL COLLECTION OF BONUS MONEY

PY062006 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1829 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 6 Sep (LATIN)--Official sources disclosed today that the office of the Bolivian comptroller general has charged former President Lidia Gueiler with illegally collecting $472 and has ordered that her movements be restricted to the country. The office stated that the former president, ousted on 17 July and currently residing at the Apostolic Nunciature, collected the money illegally. It added that the $472 represented an extra end-of-year bonus for her as a former deputy of the country.

The official report states that as a consequence, the comptroller's office has decided upon court action, the restriction of movement, the retention of funds in the banks of the republic, and the filing of papers with the property registration office.

Mrs Gueiler, who celebrated her 55th birthday at the nunciature on 28 August, is unable to leave the country by order of the military government, which is accusing her of having violated the norms of the right of asylum. The restriction of her movements and the freezing of her bank accounts legally reinforce her compulsory stay in Bolivia.

Request for Gueiler's Release

PY051317 Paris AFP in Spanish 1959 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 4 Sep (AFP)--UNESCO Director General Amadov Mahtar M'Bow has requested of the Bolivian Government the release of former President Lidia Gueiler, former Integration Minister Fernando Salazar Paredes, and former Information Minister Oscar Pena. The information was released here today by the UN information center for Bolivia and published by the morning Catholic newspaper PRESENCIA.

RADIOS NOT JOINING GOVERNMENT NETWORK TO BE PUNISHED

PY061532 Paris AFP in Spanish 0348 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 5 Sep (AFP)--Mario Ichazo, a high-ranking Information Ministry official, reported today in Santa Cruz, a city 1,000 km West of La Paz, that all Bolivian radios that do not hook up to the official government network will be severely sanctioned. Santa Cruz Prefect Oscar Roman Vaca and the local branch of the Bolivian broadcasting association had requested that all radio stations be allowed to broadcast their own news programs without being forced to broadcast the government newscasts as they are now doing.

FOREIGN MINISTER AFFIRMS POLITICAL ASYLUM PRINCIPLE

PY052052 Paris AFP in Spanish 1813 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 5 Sep (AFP)--Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro stated here today that the Brazilian Government rejects political discrimination when granting diplomatic asylum.

After pointing out that the Brazilian Government has signed and respects the Caracas Convention, Guerreiro stated that the act of granting asylum does not affect relations among the governments of Latin American countries.

In answering a question on the significance of the asylum granted to the relatives of Siles Zuazo and other Bolivian citizens, Saraiva Guerreiro denied that by receiving these people the Brazilian Government is trying to show its disapproval of the military movement which ousted Lidia Gueiler's government.

The Brazilian Embassy in La Paz has granted diplomatic asylum to Bolivian politician Flavio Machicado Saravia, who had been a vice presidential candidate during the recent elections. Machicado Saravia is the seventh Bolivian politician who has sought asylum at the Brazilian Embassy in La Paz since General Garcia Meza took power after the ouster of President Lidia Gueiler.

CONGRESS TO PUSH AMENDMENT EXTENDING TERMS OF OFFICE

PY051745 Paris AFP in Spanish 0451 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 4 Sep (AFP)--The constitutional amendment which extends the terms of office of current mayors and councilmen in all Brazilian states will be promulgated next week by the leaderships of the two congressional chambers, according to information disclosed here today. The amendment was approved early this morning by the majority of the officialist Social Democratic Party after an 18-hour debate with the parliamentarians of the five opposition parties.

GOVERNMENT ALLOTS UNLIMITED FUNDS FOR INVESTIGATIONS

PY051705 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Forty members of the federal police are working in Rio under special conditions. They have been granted an unlimited amount of money--for which they do not even need to account--to buy information or even informants on the attacks which took place last week. This information was released by a reliable government source. The government believes that the seriousness of the case and the difficulties of the investigation permit the adoption, during the course of the investigations, of a measure which would not be in keeping with the standards of an exceedingly strict moralist. According to the same source, the government's main concern is the effectiveness of the investigations since it could even mean a way to decrease terrorist actions.

BRIEFS

NEW INDUSTRIAL FEDERATION PRESIDENT--Luis Eulalio de Bueno Vidigal Filho yesterday was elected president of the Sao Paulo State Federation of Industries [FIESP]. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 6 Sep 80 PY]

PRESIDENT REAFFIRMS SOVEREIGNTY OVER DISPUTED ISLANDS

PA070335 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2110 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Speech by Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala at San Andres governors' meeting--live]

[Excerpt] Today in San Andres we reaffirm our interest in serving this archipelago in the best way possible, putting into service all the available instruments and fiscal means to turn this beautful part of our country into the garden we all desire. San Andres and Providencia certainly have a great attraction and continental Colombians have always followed the development of this integral part of our territory.

I do not want to become involved in useless polemics, or give much importance to the words of the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister who very irresponsibly said that our meeting in the archipelago represented a provocation against his country.

We have no intention of provoking anyone, including Nicaragua. We have special esteem for this country. We helped the present regime in Nicaragua through the Andean forum and we have no interest in becoming involved in futile disputes. On the contrary we would view with great satisfaction the consolidation of democratic institutions in Nicaragua, according to the aspirations of its people and progress in its reconstruction process in a satisfactory manner.

The Colombian Foreign Ministry has recently published an official statement which reaffirms and confirms the traditional rights it has held over the archipelago since early times. We are, therefore, not trying to hold here a nationalist affirmation ceremony to intimidate Nicaragua. I would, however, advise the military junta government to silence its loquacious foreign minister a little, so he would not say so many foolish things which could affect the good relations existing between Colombia and Nicaragua. [applause]

We have come to San Andres invited by its dynamic intendant, Ana (?Kresh), just as we have gone to Cartagena, Bucaramanga, Cali or Medellin. We have also met in Bogota and shall surely do it in other Colombian provincial capitals.

There is nothing special about out meeting here. However, it is true that we came deliberately to San Andres and Providencia. We want them to feel that the site of the central government is here and that all its ministers and governors are also here sharing the concerns and problems of the archipelago. Nothing could be more satisfactory for us than to hold this meeting of governors in San Andres as well as to hold the Council of Ministers in Providencia. [applause]

All the ministers of the present administration, according to their responsibilities, work to show their concern for the archipelago. Some months ago we created a commission to make a thorough study of the projects to be implemented in the San Andres and Providencia Islands to improve the standard of living of its inhabitants and to ensure the important goals of development and welfare.

During today's public session, presidential economic secretary [words indistinct] will read the report of this commission as its coordinator. I hope that this report will satisfy the local residents and that once again we can express our interest within the integral concept of our development, as it has been clearly defined in the [word indistinct].

We do not believe that the country can develop if we neglect certain sectors where the standard of living differs from the rest of Colombia. We are implementing the old thesis that the country cannot be divided into Colombians of various classes.

Our plan consists mainly in promoting depressed regions, taking into consideration the interests of outlying regions and trying to link all Colombians to the tasks of progress, not leaving anyone aside.

We are not, however, just referring to social sectors and the various geographical regions of our territory. This is why, here in San Andres, I call your attention, not so much to a nationalist feeling, but to the strategies of development which compels us to give equal attention to all and each area of the nation and especially to our border regions.

The country should wage a vigorous border policy and, to the extent of its economic capability, it should give priority to these places where by their nature the concept of sovereignty is reaffirmed.

Whatever we do in this territory has a double meaning. It will serve its inhabitants, as as well as the national interests of each and every Colombian. I can assure the islanders that on the mainland there is a special affection for the islands and that no Colombian would feel badly about the special attention given San Andres and Providencia.

President Returns to Bogota

PA080014 Paris AFP in Spanish 1931 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 7 Sep (AFP)--President Julio Cesar Turbay and his ministers returned here today from San Andres Island in the Caribbean after reaffirming Colombia's sovereignty there and over three cays which are also claimed by Nicaragua.

For 3 days the chief of state, his ministers and governors discussed important national topics,and reiterated Colombian sovereignty over that territory which, according to the revolutionary junta of Managua, was ceded to Colombia in 1928 under "U.S. pressure."

Newspapers in Bogota today highlighted the statements by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto regarding the alleged Colombian military deployment in the islands, as an alleged "panic reaction" by the government of Bogota.

Apparently, D'Escoto was ruffled by Turbay's statements asking the Managua junta to "silence its loquacious foreign minister," to prevent a deterioration in the relations between the two countries.

MINISTER SAYS NATION TO TRADE WITH CUBA

PA071227 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0612 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] San Andres Island, Colombia, 5 Sep (EFE)--Colombia and Cuba will trade agricultural products in the future in order to strengthen their commercial relations, it was learned here from government sources.

Agriculture Minister Gustavo Dager returned from Havana and said that he discussed this economic issue during his conversations with Cuban President Fidel Castro.

"President Castro is interested in strengthening economic relations with Colombia," the government official said.

He disclosed that both countries will explore the possibilities of increasing their cooperation in the international trade field based on agricultural products.

"The possibilities are very good," Minister Dager concluded.

BORDER DELINEATION TALKS WITH VENEZUELA RECESS

PA080355 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0114 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, 7 Sep (EFE)--Venezuelan and Colombian negotiators who met in this city to continue discussing aspects of the delineation of surface and underwater areas between the two countries returned home today.

The negotiators, headed by Venezuelan Gustavo Planchart and Colombian Julio London Paredes, will brief their presidents, Luis Herrera Campins and Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, respectively, on the terms of the talks in preparation for new talks to be held this coming week in Ecuador.

The fifth round of talks began Monday and lasted until today in Cartagena de Indias and Rosario Islands.

Although optimistic about the results, Venezuelans and Colombians alike abstained from making any statements to newsmen. Only Planchart hinted that the dispute will have a happy ending before 7 months' time.

PEASANTS FLEE META, CAQUETA; FEAR FARC REPRISALS

PA030309 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Neiva--More than [number indistinct] peasants who live in the mountainous areas of Meta and Caqueta have fled the region due to their fear of reprisals by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC]. Three peasants said today that the rural areas of (Uriba) and Guayabero are being massively evacuated by peasants as a result of the army's pursuit of the FARC guerrillas. They said that the guerrillas have told them to leave the region and have threatened to kill them. The peasants have asked for the help of the government and the army since they have had to abandon their land.

Defense Minister Denial

PA060156 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Riochacha--National Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva denied here today that there has been a mass flight of peasants to cities as a result of the military action in the areas affected by guerrilla activity. We are actively working in those areas and the military forces are aware of their role, the minister said. He added that the army will continue to work for the ratification of some regions and the peasants understand this.

President: Public Order 'Delicate'

PA070348 Paris AFP in Spanish 1917 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] San Andres Island, Colombia, 6 Sep (AFP)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala described public order in his country as "delicate" and harshly criticized the guerrilla groups.

Turbay Ayala said that although they pose no threat for the stability of the government, the guerrillas continue to create a delicate public order situation.

Referring to a proposed amnesty for the rebels being discussed in the national congress, the president said that while the government is offering a hand to the guerrillas, they "reply with weapons."

The Colombian president also said that the possibility of lifting the state of seige depends on the course of events and on a decision by the guerrillas to lay down their weapons.

Turbay Ayala is on this Caribbean island with his cabinet to discuss important national issues and to reaffirm Colombian sovereignty over the islands and three adjacent cays which Nicaragua is also claiming.

JUNGLE AREA IN NORTHWEST REPORTEDLY MILITARIZED

PA032122 Paris AFP in Spanish 1729 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 2 Sep (AFP)--It was reported here that the government had militarized a jungle region in northwestern Colombia where Indians allegedly backed by guerrillas have engaged in a violent confrontation with military policemen.

According to responsible sources, 500 policemen were flown to Alto de Andagueda, between Antioquia and Choco Departments, in the past few hours. Alto de Andagueda was the scene of confrontations that resulted in two Katio Indians killed and one policeman wounded.

The reason for the armed clash has not been fully established although unofficial reports reveal that at least 5,000 Katio Indians are being backed by the pro-Soviet Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) in their attempt to recover gold mines claimed by powerful landowners.

These reports claim that Col Miguel Angel Blanco, the police commander in Choco Department, had said that the region had become a subversive center due to the Indians' support for the guerrillas. However, Colonel Blanco rejected reports saying that Alto de Andagueda and nearby areas had become an independent republic dominated by the FARC.

The officer said that an arsenal that was in the hands of the Katio Indians was seized after Sunday's armed clashes. According to Blanco, this proves the particiation of the guerrillas in this subversive incident.

For their part, the Katio Indian leaders, Hugo Tequia and Raul Murillo, went to Bogota to make charges before the government of an alleged military attack against their comrades.

POLICE REPORT 560 KILLED BY DEATH SQUAD IN 1980

PA072348 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0859 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Pereira, Colombia, 4 Sep (EFE)--About 560 people have been killed by the dreaded death squad in this southwestern Colombian city in an 8-month period, according to police records.

"The massacre," as police officials have called it, began early this year and all the victims have been killed under similar circumstances on principal thoroughfares.

All the victims had been shot in the head as part of what seems to be a wave of "hits" by the drug mafia.

The death squad kills its victims on the outskirts of the city and then dumps them from a moving vehicle on the Technological University grounds, a police spokesman reported.

Other victims have been found in the Olympic Villa, bound hand and foot and also shot in the head.

CIVIL GUARDS CHIEF SEES LEFT SEEKING CHAOS; PRESS COMMENTS

PY041834 Paris AFP in Spanish 2351 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 4 Sep (AFP)--The chief of the Peruvian police has accused the extreme left of trying to unleash chaos in the country, while several newspapers have asked the government to control violence and strikes calmly and firmly. The police chief and the newspapers were referring to the various terrorist attacks perpetrated over of the past few weeks in rural areas of the country attributed to an ultraleftist group, and also the strikes which bank employees and some universities are staging.

Gen Juan Balaguer, director general of the Civil Guards (uniformed police force) has reported that the extreme left is carrying out a premeditated plan which includes strikes, attacks and conflicts to unleash chaos and create confusion. The general explained that the extreme left is resorting to these methods because it lost the general elections held in May, and stated his opposition to the so-called peasant patrols [rondas campesinas] made up of farmers to prevent rustling. General Balaguer indicated that these patrols are usurping the powers of the police who are charged with guaranteeing tranquillity among the people.

Meanwhile, the progovernment newspaper LA CRONICA has published an editorial stating that extremists have been carrying out acts of violence and disrupting public order throughout the country ever since the constitutional government came into power. The daily indicated that the people will not accept bullying attitudes and that everything is set for peaceful coexistence, but it is quite possible that the state will resort to the use of force which it is legitimately entitled to do.

In turn, the morning paper CORREO blames the terrorist attacks in rural areas of the country on the insane minds of a Maoist group. It goes on to say that the entire ultraleft is advocating social upheavals which severely harm Peruvian democracy. This can be seen in the strike of the bank employees where the hand of communism is obvious. CORREO points out that these social upheavals, which seek to undermine the reemerging democracy, must be stopped strongly and firmly but without resorting to repression.

It states, furthermore, that the terrorist actions of the ultraleft seek to hamper the development of democracy, a task in which it goes hand in hand with the ultraright. CORREO concludes by stating that all acts of violence must be repressed because the Peruvian people cannot tolerate political adventurism either from the ultraright or the ultraleft.

EL COMERCIO asks the government to put an end to the strike of bank employees, exercising understanding, because the national economy is being severely harmed.

Interior Minister Rejects Chief's Statement

PY051835 Paris AFP in Spanish 1044 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 5 Sep (AFP)--Peruvian Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara has refuted the statement made by the chief of the Civil Guards (uniformed police force), Gen Juan Balaguer, to the effect that the left is carrying out a premeditated plan which involves subversive acts.

The minister stated last night that General Balaguer isnot authorized to make political statements and that the one he made in connection with the left had not been cleared with the minister. He acknowledged, however, that there are certain subversive groups, but their size does not allow them to represent the left as a whole.

General Balaguer's statement dealt with the terrorist attacks perpetrated in the past few weeks in various parts of the country and several strikes which are being sponsored by unions with leftist leanings. Minister de la Jara said that the terrorist attacks were perpetrated by an extremist group which has been identified by the authorities as a Maoist faction called Sendero Luminoso.

The Senate had earlier decided to summon the interior minister, who had jurisdiction over the police, to clarify the meaning of General Balaguer's remarks.

Civil Guards Chief Replaced

PY061420 Paris AFP in Spanish 0244 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 5 Sep (AFP)--Gen Juan Balaguer, chief of the Peruvian Civil Guards, who has censured last night by Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara, was replaced today by Gen Humberto Catter Arredondo, it was officially reported here. The interior minister questioned statements made by Balaguer, who said the Peruvian left was carrying out a deliberate plan of subversive actions. The Interior Ministry stated today that Balaguer has lost the minister's confidence, and that Interior Ministry officials are not authorized to make political statements, since this is the exclusive prerogative of the interior minister.

The minister stated that the dynamite attacks were made by a small extremist group and cannot be attributed to the left as a whole. He added that there is no a deliberate plan to create a climate of terrorism.

REPORTAGE ON TAIWAN PREMIER SUN'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Medals Exchanged

OW051421 Taipei CNA in English 1358 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Taipei, Sep 5 (CNA)--Premier Sun Yun-suan of the Republic of China, on behalf of President Chiang Ching-kuo, Friday presented the Medal of Brilliant Jade to President Aristides Royo of Panama in appreciation of his contributions to promotion of the relations between the two countries.

According to a special dispatch of the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY from Panama City, the medal was presented at a banquet which was hosted by President Aristides Royo at the capital city in honour of Premier and Mrs. Sun. President Royo also presented Premier Sun with the Medal of Balboa in return.

In the afternoon, Premier Sun, Minister of Economic Affairs Chang Kwang-shih, Vice Minister of Economic Affairs Chang Hsuin-shuen, Deputy Director General of the Board of Foreign Trade V.C. Siew, and ranking officials of the Panama Government took part in a meeting on how to promote technical cooperations between the two nations at the Ministry of Commerce and Industrial Affairs of Panama.

Sun Holds Press Conference

OW060309 Taipei CNA in English 0259 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Panama City, Sep 5 (CNA)--The Republic of China and Panama are studying the feasibility for the establishment of a joint venture to explore the petroleum deposit in Panama, Premier Sun Yun-suan of the Republic of China said Friday in a press conference in Hotel Panama Hilton in Panama City.

Premier Sun, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of China, signed a joint communique with Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores of Panama before the press conference.

Premier Sun said that he had exchanged views with Panamanian President Aristides Royo on joint exploration of petroleum resources in Panama. They also discussed the possibility for the Republic of China to provide technical assistance to Panama for the establishment of an alcohol distillery.

Premier Sun also disclosed in the press conference that the Government of the Republic of China is planning to rent a 1,300-sq meter land in the Colon free trade zone to build warehouses for products from the Republic of China. The project is scheduled to be carried out in January next year.

Premier Sun and his entourage are scheduled to leave for David, the third largest city in Panama, Saturday for a two-day stay at the invitation of the David Chamber of Commerce and Industries.

TWO PANAMENIST PARTY OFFICERS ARRESTED 6 SEP

PA060356 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0330 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Spokesman for the Panamenist Party reported that Hildebrando Nicosia Perez, secretary general of the Panamenist Party, and Louis Martinz, international press secretary of the party, were arrested this afternoon.

The spokesmen indicated that so far the reasons for the arrest are unknown. The two party members are being held at the offices of the National Department of Investigation.

The authorized spokesmen for the Panamenist Party announced tonight that it is calling for a general alert of all its members in the national territory as a result of this arrest.

Party State of Emergency

PA061254 Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 1208 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] The Panamenist Party hereby declares a state of emergency throughout the country and calls on the Panamanian people to stand firmly united following the arbitrary, despotic and violent arrest of party secretary general Hildebrando Nicosia and assistant press secretary Louis Martinz. The party's upper echelons hereby inform all provincial and district boards and Corregimiento executive committees that nothing justifies these leaders' arrest. Such an oppressive action is due only to the organized abstention campaign to say no to the election which the glorious, majority Panamenist Party has conducted throughout the country to repudiate the electoral farce undertaken by the dictatorship as further mockery of genuine democracy.

Total unity is building the homeland! No to the electoral farce! No to treason!

[Signed] Panamenist Party National Coordination Committee

Party Official Speaks

PA080406 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Uncertainty and concern gripped the nation yesterday when it was learned that Hildebrando Nicosia and Louis Martinz, secretary general and assistant under secretary for the press of the Panamenist Party, respectively, had been arrested along with student leader Ramiro Fonseca Palacios, secretary general of the America Institute's Federated Association, and Ricardo Garcia Pezet, a Panamenist Party member.

Nicosia was arrested at home at 1400 Friday after the assistant prosecutor and a large party threatened to take violent action against him.

Interviewed by LA PRENSA, Nicosia said that the aim is to intimidate the party members into abandoning the election boycott the party has been promoting.

"They are feeling the pressure of a people who do not want to go along with the electoral farce and they want to frighten us," Nicosia added, "but we are not afraid. We are struggling and will continue to struggle to regain power legally. If they feel really secure, let them call an honest election for president and deputies and they will find out that the people don't want them."

Nicosia explained the details of the charges made by Fonseca Palacios who, visibly nervous and physically exhausted, also implicated Louis Martinz and Garcia Pezet during questioning by prosecutor Isaac Chang Vega. He then took back his accusations.

According to our source, the entire farce fell apart when the student leader stated that he had not been allowed to correct his deposition before signing it since he was not satisfied with it. He added that it was not true that the people he accused were involved in the student disturbances.

BELIZE

PREMIER PRICE'S LONDON VISIT DETAILED

FL060124 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Premier George Price has returned from London following talks with the minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, Mr Nicholas Ridley. He was accompanied during the discussions by the minister of health, housing and cooperatives, Assad Shoman, and minister of state, the Honorable V. H. Courtenay.

The premier visited London in an endeavor to help the United Kingdom Government to carry out the directives of the United Nations' resolution passed at the 34th session of the General Assembly on 21st November 1979. It is recalled that the resolution urged the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Island, acting in close consultation with the Government of Belize and the Government of Guatemala, to continue their efforts to conclude the negotiations without prejudice to the rights of the people of Belize to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity.

The meeting in London this week explored further possibilities of reaching a settlement in keeping with the United Nations resolution to respect the rights of the people of Belize to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity. It was one of a series held this year, the British minister of state, Mr Ridley, came to Belize on two occasions. Premier Price visited London twice and other meetings in the series were held in Bermuda, New York and Miami.

The premier, on his return to Belmopan today, confirmed the press reports that another round of talks will be held between Britain, Guatemala and Belize within the next six weeks.

Though the details of the talks just concluded are kept confidential, there is hope that some formula may be worked out to enable Guatemala to respect the independence of Belize.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CARAZO MEETS WITH NICARAGUA'S ARCE

PA061920 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Comdr Bayardo Arce, president of the Nicaraguan State Council, and Commander [name indistinct] Tijerino of the Sandinist Front General Command have met with President Rodrigo Carazo Idui, President Carazo gives us some of the details of this meeting:

[Begin recording] Commander Arce explained matters concerning the government, especially regarding the joint declaration signed [words indistinct] and Costa Rica about the possibility of the development of the Atlantic region as well as trade aspects.

We also spoke of the possibility of their selling to Costa Rica any surplus they may have in the corn harvest in Nicaragua. Commander Arce also gave us his opinion of the Nicaraguan situation and he offered general comments on the Salvadoran problem as the junta members and the Sandinist Front see it. [end recording]

CARAZO HOLDS 2-HOUR MEETING WITH VENEZUELA'S CALDERA

PA050118 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Excerpt] This morning, President Rodrigo Carazo met for over 2 hours with former Venezuelan President Rafael Caldera, with whom he discussed, according to Carazo himself, the situation prevailing in Latin America. Caldera is in Costa Rica to chair the meeting of the international committee of the University of Peace which will be held here until 8 September.

SEARCH FOR NICARAGUAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES ORDERED

PA080001 Panama City Acan in Spanish 1626 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] San Jose, 6 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc has ordered an investigation to find any counterrevolutionaries opposed to the Sandinist regime who might be in Costa Rica.

Criminal Investigations Directorate officials are looking for groups which supposedly are training here to topple the Nicaraguan regime.

Several armed clashes have been reported in the past few days between Sandinist army patrols and counterrevolutionaries in areas very close to the border. It was reported that public force officials are pursuing a group of 15 men, allegedly former Somozist guardsmen operating in the area.

Arguedas le Franc reported that he ordered the investigation even though he doesn't think it is necessary at this time to send reinforcements to the border. He said the work will go on until it can be determined if there are counterrevolutionary groups on Costa Rican territory.

Further Details

PA080002 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1938 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] San Jose, 7 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Inhabitants of the area on the border with Nicaragua have reported hearing continued gunfire in an area close to Costa Rica during the last few days. They presume it involves shooting between counterrevolutionary groups and Sandinist Army units.

However, the Nicaraguan authorities have preferred to maintain silence on this armed activity which is taking place in a sector very close to Costa Rican territory.

The public security minister has ordered a careful investigation to determine whether or not the counterrevolutionary groups are operating from Costa Rica. As part of the operation a search is being made of all vehicles that appear headed toward the Nicaraguan border.

In addition to exercising control to prevent the actions by the enemies of the Sandinist revolution, the government is taking advantage of the opportunity to investigate alleged cattle rustling operating between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

WORKERS ACCUSE BANANA COMPANY OF VIOLATING AGREEMENT

PA041856 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] The Standard Fruit Company is not abiding by the agreement that settled the strike its workers had declared in solidarity with the banana workers on the Pacific side, and has dismissed approximately eight workers, Herminio Dover, secretary general of the Federation of Agricultural and Plantation Workers (Fentrap), has reported.

Dover stressed that the assessment signed to end the strike stipulates that no reprisals will be taken against the workers and their leaders because of it.

The issue of reinstatement of the dismissed workers will be a key point on the agenda of negotiations with the Standard Fruit Company. For months, company executives and union leaders have been discussing alleged violations of the present collective labor contract and the agreement that ended the strike of late last year. The talks were interrupted on the occasion of the strike in solidarity with the Pacific side workers, but will be resumed Monday.

PUNTARENAS DOCKWORKERS STAGE WORK STOPPAGE

PA041834 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Approximately 450 Puntarenas dockworkers yesterday declared a work stoppage from 1800 to 2100 to demand a salary increase of 300 colones [words indistinct].

The request for a salary adjustment was filed with the Costa Rican Pacific Ports Institute [INCOP] several months ago but it was not heeded, union leader Jesus Garganzo said.

The workers will call new work stoppages in the next few days and will eventually go on a general strike if the INCOP board does not change attitude.

The workers staged a demonstration yesterday afternoon in front of the INCOP offices of Puntarenas demanding the salary increase of 300 colones. The board was asked to receive a negotiating commission but it refused, Garbanzo said, adding that the salary increase for the INCOP workers must be 300 colones, according to the recommendations of the Labor Ministry.

EL SALVADOR

ARMY HEADS MEET; CRISIS REPORTEDLY RESOLVED

PA062159 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 6 Sep pp 5, 17

[Text] The three civilians in the government junta have acted as mediators between the two military men in the same junta to end the crisis that arose between the two, according to statements made yesterday by apparently well-informed sources.

According to government junta sources, a general assembly of garrison commanders was convoked to take a vote. On that occasion the majority voted to specify the functions of the members of the government junta. As the constitution of the republic establishes, all the junta members will be general commanders of the armed forces and exercise their functions as such.

Regarding armed forces general orders establishing changes, the Defense Ministry, as an administrative body, will submit them for the consideration of the junta. Orders will be valid only with the signature of the five members. It will be this way as of today.

In addition, the specific functions of Colonel Gutierrez have been established. He, as the armed forces delegate in the junta, will be in charge of coordinating administrative, primarily administrative, the sources said, functions.

At the assembly meeting of the officers, it was agreed to maintain the validity of the 1 September order so as not to break the authority principle.

After consultations with the various military commands, the three civilians, who are a majority in the junta, in agreement with the army have decided that the junta will remain as it stands now unless any member voluntarily decides to withdraw. In such eventuality, a member of the armed forces, as the superior organization, will take his place.

It has been said that there are no winners or losers in this solution to the problem. Everyone remains at his post. The Salvadoran people are the only victors since government programs will continue on course.

It has also been noted that when the Christian Democrats formed part of the government their commitment was with the armed forces and not with any person in particular, so they will continue cooperating with the armed forces to reestablish national peace.

Talks Between Factions Continue

PA072117 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1848 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 7 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--A military source who asked not to be identified said here today that the military crisis which broke out in El Salvador on Monday is on the way to being solved and that everything seems to indicate that "Majano's position is becoming consolidated."

It has been learned here that talks between representatives of the military factions which support Gutierrez and Majano have been held in the past few hours.

"We have received much more support from our comrades in arms than we originally thought we had," an officer who supports Majano's position said over the telephone.

"Colonel Majano's position will be consolidated tomorrow," the officer said.

The conflict has drawn reaction from the Salvadoran Catholic Church today. In his Sunday sermon, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, apostolic administrator of San Salvador, urged the government junta "to begin a frank and critical dialogue that will benefit the majority of the people." Rivera y Damas said that "the spirit of the armed forces proclamation" must be borne in mind to resolve the crisis.

Details of the negotiations between the two factions of the army have not been disclosed.

Civilian 'Commanders' Visit Garrison

PA072302 Paris AFP in Spanish 2215 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Excerpt] This morning the three civilian members of the junta visited El Zapote Garrison in front of the presidential house. The garrison houses some of the military men affected by the transfer order who support Majano.

The visit was to explain to the "moderate" officers that the government considers closed with the granting of validity to the disputed order No 10 of the Defense Ministry announced last Monday.

The decision was made after consulting the army officers and confirmation of the changes ordered therein could end the crisis.

However, as a counterpart, the five members of the junta had reportedly been given the status of commanders in chief of the armed forces, demanding in the future their signatures to enforce this type of military measure.

On Monday it is expected that Colonel Gutierrez will appear on television accompanied by the high command of the armed forces to define his stand, reliable sources stated here. Gutierrez has not voiced his opinion during the crisis, but it is believed that he will support the Defense Ministry order.

General Order Cited

PA052304 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 5 Sep 80 pp 3, 46

[Text] The armed forces general order that gave rise to the differences among the military members of the government junta was issued on 1 September. This general order includes the transfer and discharge [bajas] of several army officers.

Such armed forces general orders are issued periodically. They establish the organization of military services in barracks, military posts, and so forth.

Supposedly, as we were told yesterday, the changes contained in the order were rejected and protested by government junta member Col Adolfo Majano.

These are the changes: Lt Col Julio A. Trujillo, commander of the Instruction Center of the Armed Force (CIDFA), was transferred to Venezuela as military attache. He was replaced in the CIDFA by Lt Col Adolfo Blandon.

Maj Francisco Samayoa, executive of the CIDFA, had been appointed military attache in Santiago, Chile. He was replaced by Maj Dionisio J. Machuca.

Maj Adrian Ticas has been transferred from the San Carlos Barracks to the La Union Barracks. Maj Orlando Cepeda is taking his place.

Capt Jaime Guzman has been transferred from the military school to the Usulutan Military Garrison. Capt Mario Molina, from the national police, has been transferred to Cojutepeque.

The general order includes the discharge of army Lt Col Bruno Navarrete who had been working in the military hospital. These were the most important changes that were made.

MANAGUA AIRS REPORT ON VIOLENCE, POLITICAL CONFLICT

PA061829 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Report by Francisco Ramirez Abelar, reporter of San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE, by telephone from San Salvador--live]

[Excerpts] EL INDEPENDIENTE reports that members of the Human Rights Commission in El Salvador visited Platanillos District, La Libertad Department, Friday morning to corroborate the report that the entire population of Platanillos was massacred Thursday night by army units. The members of the commission were able to confirm that the report was true.

It also reported that members of the security forces raided the church in Huizucar capturing three youths: Omar Sosa, Jose Antonio Palacios and Salvador Martinez. The three youths are missing.

Another report says that Santos Aurelio Portillo, a worker in Ponelca, was dragged out of his home by national guardsmen and was tortured in his back yard in front of his family. Huizucar is 12 km southwest of San Salvador.

Security forces also captured Pablo Ramirez Molina, Alonso and Mario Gomez in their homes. Mario Gomez was killed approximately 1 km from Huizucar. Alonso Gomez was killed near the school in the village of Ojo de Agua. Pablo Ramirez was killed near the bridge over Ojo de Agua River and the body showed signs of torture. Flysheets distributed in Huizucar accused the security forces and the Death Squad for the death of these men.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the people's forces and guerrilla regular forces which virtually control some departments such as Chalatenango, Morazan, and the high zone of Cabanas, in the northeastern part of the country, are waiting for the outcome of the military crisis which is about to erupt violently. Bursts of machinegun fire and of heavy artillery were heard around 2300 last night in the northern part of San Salvador. Although reports were unconfirmed, a military garrison was apparently attacked. The gunfire could be heard near the University of El Salvador and San Carlos Military Garrison.

Sources close to Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, the dissident member of the Salvadoran Government junta, said that Majano had set forth his position last Thursday in an effort to solve the crisis. Colonel Majano, the sources say, demands the reopening of the University of El Salvador, the resignations of Defense Minister Guillermo Garcia and Deputy Defense Minister Nicolas Carranza and the annulment of the order issued on 1 September removing some of his friends from important military posts. Colonel Majano is also demanding a television confrontation with Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez to discuss the nation's situation with church officials acting as moderators. Colonel Majano said that these points are not negotiable and expressed his total disgust with the intransigence of the other military men.

Apparently, Colonel Majano is hurt because his personal friends have been removed by the 1 September order. The civilians who favor Colonel Gutierrez have asked Colonel Majano to accept the order of the day this time and promise to consult him more in the future.

In the meantime, Defense Minister Garcia and Defense Deputy Minister Carranza left the national guard headquarters to visit other garrisons to try to resolve the conflict in a political manner. Colonels Garcia and Carranza are trying to get the support that will prove that the majority of officers are opposed to the annulment of the 1 September order of the day. According to reports, they will obtain a majority support as was the case when Colonel Gutierrez was elected as chief of the armed forces. Moreover, reactionary military chiefs have distributed a note threatening to court-martial the rebels.

Colonel Majano's group seems to be getting stronger. And anyway, one can always expect more radical groups than Majano's to emerge, groups which apparently would not mind going over his head. Majano's supporters seized three radio stations last Thursday in order to give their own version of what is happening. It was also learned that the military men loyal to Majano are trying to get other garrisons to undertake illegal acts so that they cannot back down in supporting Majano. Majano's group is waiting to be attacked so that they can answer in the same manner. No one seems to believe that this situation can go on indefinitely and a military solution to the conflict could take place in the next hours.

GOVERNMENT EXTENDS STATE OF SIEGE FOR 30 DAYS

PA060219 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0617 GMT 5 Sep 80

[By Adrian Roberto Aldana]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 5 Sep (LATIN)--The Salvadoran Government has extended the state of siege for one more month, at a time when a military crisis posed by Col Adolfo Majano in rebelling against his superiors is continuing.

The government announced today that it has decided to extend the state of siege for 30 days, because the conditions reigning when it was first established in March still exist. The measure was adopted to protect several agrarian reform and banking measures being applied at a time when the country is wracked with violence.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STOPS ISSUING PASSPORTS

PA061507 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1402 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Many people went to the Foreign Ministry passport section yesterday to try to get a passport and were surprised to find out that the issuance of passports had been stopped. Section sources reported they did not know when the issuance will be resumed.

They said the suspension was due to the fact that an official gazette was received yesterday which contains the government decision to charge 80 colones per passport as of 26 August. Passports used to cost 10 colones.

Section officials do not know when the issuance of passports will be resumed. It has been reported that about 500 people show up every day asking for passports and about 220 come asking for visas and other papers. It had been reported that the passport costs more than in the other Central American nations but no reason had been given for this.

It was also reported that there are still over 61,000 passports printed at the previous price. A similar amount will have to be printed at the new price and the ones already printed will not be used. That would be an additional expense.

VIOLENCE CONTINUES; DEATH TOLL MOUNTS

PA062325 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1216 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Yesterday in El Salvador at least eight persons were killed, the San Bartolome Perulapia municipal building was attacked and the government situation remained uncertain. Four bodies were found inside a bus in Sonsonate. The victims appeared to have suffered violent deaths. They were identified by their relatives as Francisco Alberto Quinquecullo, 22; Victor Enrique Quinquecullo, 20; Eduardo Tepate, 21; and Sixto Julian Cinto Avila, 19. The four bodies were taken to Izalco.

On Km 29 of the road leading from Izalco to La Libertad the bullet-riddled bodies of a young man and a young woman were found. The Zaragoza justice of the peace examined the bodies, which could not be identified because they did not carry any personal documents.

In an empty lot in Monte Bellos District, San Salvador, the bodies of two young men were found. They were covered by a red flag with the following inscription: ERP [People's Revolutionary Army]--for collaborating with the Death Squadron.

Yesterday, during the early morning hours, the San Bartolome, Perulapia municipal building was attacked. Only property damage was reported.

Authorities Examine Victims' Bodies

PA070350 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1810 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] The judicial authorities of San Salvador have announced that this morning they examined the bodies of 10 persons, most of whom were murdered.

They examined the bodies of 41-year-old Pedro Garcia Perez and Jose Manuel Lopez Castillo at Bosales Hospital. The body of 53-year-old Col Mauricio Ramirez Ramos was examined at 27th Street West and 17th Avenue North, Laico neighborhood.

The body of Rogelio Florez was examined at the Salvadoran Red Cross headquarters. In the San Antonio neighborhood, the authorities examined the bodies of three young men murdered last night. The other three bodies were examined in various parts of the capital.

PRTC CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR NIGHTCLUB FIRE

PA070124 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1216 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Last night the La Rosita Nightclub was gutted by fire in San Salvador. The operation was carried out by members of the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers [PRTC], according to a telephone call received by this radio station.

The PRTC members compelled all persons to leave the premises and then threw incendiary bombs at the building. The fire broke out immediately and the building was burned to cinders. The 15th and 22d fire brigades fought the blaze which endangered nearby buildings.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE ON EXPLOSION NEAR NATIONAL PALACE

PA060318 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Criminals who are devoted to subversion and who have operated in the country for some time, exploded a high-powered bomb at 6th Avenue and 6th Street in Zone 1, adding more names to their list of victims and causing considerable property damage in the downtown area.

The bomb exploded at 0935 among automobiles parked close to the central park, killing 7 adults and a child, injuring an as yet unknown number of persons, destroying 14 vehicles and severely damaging 27 more. The shock wave caused alarm for several blocks around the blast site and broke windows at the national palace and many other nearby buildings.

The attack by terrorists dedicated to destruction and social disintegration occurred at a time when shops and government offices were crowded and the flow of people around the central and Centenario parks was at its peak.

The subversives have dared to attempt to deal a decisive blow to the government in broad daylight and close to the national palace, showing a supreme contempt for the lives of citizens peacefully going about their daily tasks and for the women and children who normally pass through the area. The scope of the attack makes one think that it was not planned or executed solely by Guatemalans. Guatemalans would not kill their own people or destroy their own country.

The government of the republic, in reporting this criminal attack by persons who may be classified as terrorist criminals and who obviously hold both human life and the security forces in contempt, announces that it has taken the necessary measures in order to investigate and fully identify the persons responsible. They will feel the full weight of the law.

The Guatemalan people can be assured that the government will make a satisfactory reply to the condemnations and petitions received shortly after this criminal attack and will use all its resources to maintain law and order and to restore peace among the population.

Finally, the government urges the people to remain calm, since it will devote all its energy to stopping subversive criminals and will maintain law and order.

Interior Minister Comments

PA052100 Paris AFP in Spanish 1758 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 5 Sep (AFP)--Anonymous phone calls have been received at the Red Cross and the fire department saying that more bombs will explode in Guatemala City, and therefore the downtown area is deserted and there is great tension.

The streets close to the national palace, headquarters of the government, have been blocked off by the security forces.

The Government Ministry has announced that a communique on the bomb explosion will be issued this afternoon. However, Government and Interior Minister Donaldo Alvarez already announced that he feels the bomb explosion seeks to discourage the people from participating in a progovernment March scheduled for Sunday.

Bomb Said Foreign-Made

PA070016 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1743 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpts] The bomb used in yesterday's terrorist attack in central park was made abroad, not domestically, experts from the detective department of the national police have said.

The experts consulted believe that it was a time-bomb containing at least 20 sticks of dynamite. The bomb was of the TT [expansion unknown] type, which is very powerful. The conclusion that the bomb was made abroad was reached when the detectives discovered an electronic detonation mechanism in a second bomb which they defused.

The three experts agree that the bomb was set off in a pickup truck that transported it. The pick-up had been parked ahead of time on a manhole. The experts believe that the bomb was not put into the manhole because had that been the case the effect would have been even greater. The bomb caused major damage to buildings two blocks from the site of the explosion.

LUCAS CRITICIZES CARTER AT RALLY AFTER BOMBING

PA072141 Paris AFP in Spanish 2027 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 7 Sep (AFP)--Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas today harsly criticized President Jimmy Carter's administration during a rally in support of the Guatemalan Government held in front of the presidential palace. Speaking a few meters away from where a powerful bomb went off on Friday killing 8 people and injuring over 100 others, Lucas said in a belligerent tone that "gringos are not going to teach us what democracy is."

Intent on a violent anticommunist campaign and referring to the intensification of the wave of violence in the country--for which he blames the leftwingers but which his opponents blame on the army and the paramilitary groups--Lucas voiced satisfaction over the turnout of about 100,000 demonstrators at the square.

However, the government had estimated that 300,000 would turn out. Therefore, Lucas said today "the presence of so many Guatemalans encourages me to keep on fighting for peace in Guatemala," but he also mentioned "the many others who didn't show."

The rally was called by the government and business sectors and demonstrators shouted anticommunist and progovernment slogans for about 2 hours. Dozens of placards accused President Carter of being a "communist agent," as part of a new escalation of attacks against the U.S. President, whom official sectors reproach for pressuring the Guatemalan Government (?for) violating human rights.

A single incident occurred during the rally despite the tension felt in the capital the last 2 days following several bomb explosions downtown. The rumor that another bomb would explode at the park caused some panic among the demonstrators. According to initial reports, a tumult in leaving the area left 20 people bruised, though not seriously.

General Lucas also referred to elements who outside the country "want to damage Guatemala by making false accusations." Some thought this was a reference to Vice President Francisco Villagran's recent resignation. In Washington last Monday he asked for commerical sanctions to be imposed on Guatemala.

Despite such campaigns, General Lucas stated "I won't be ousted as Somoza was," referring to the Nicaraguan president who had to leave the country in July 1979 after his defeat by Sandinist guerrillas.

Elsewhere in his extemporaneous speech, Lucas also strongly attacked the new Nicaraguan Government, calling it "a great farce and a lie."

"In Nicaragua," he said, "we have an example of what communism does. The country is poor and has slavery, while in Guatemala we have a strong economy and we have monetary reserves. This will permit us to survive despite the Carter administration's measures."

Finally a Catholic priest gave a prayer for peace in Guatemala, even though the government has had serious confrontations with church sectors which even decided to leave El Quiche diocese recently because the bishop and several priests had been attacked.

There was tight street surveillance today. Anonymous phone calls were received at various media reporting the explosion of other bombs this afternoon.

FOREIGN MINISTER CASTILLO RECEIVES HONDURAN COUNTERPART

PA061855 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Honduran Foreign Secretary Cesar Elvir Sierra said (?he brought) a message of peace, harmony and coexistence from his people and government to respected and beloved fraternal Guatemala. The foreign secretary met with his Guatemalan counterpart, Rafael Castillo Valdez, yesterday morning at the national palace. Many newsmen were in attendance.

The guest said that the new Honduran Government wants to uphold those three principles.

GUATEMALA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC TRANSFER EMBASSIES TO TEL AVIV

PA060044 Paris AFP in Spanish 0039 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 5 Sep (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that the governments of Guatemala and the Dominican Republic, the last two countries still having embassies in Jerusalem, have decided to transfer them to Tel Aviv, according to Guatemalan foreign minister Rafael Castillo.

The Foreign Ministry said that the foreign ministers of the two countries, after a detailed study of the situation, today announced their decision to the Israeli Government.

CONFRONTATIONS WITH GUERRILLAS REPORTED IN QUICHE

PA061844 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] The army spent the afternoon in a futile pursuit of 10 guerrillas who fled after an armed confrontation in Nebaj, El Quiche. The clash occurred in (Clavelina) and four guerrillas who used explosives to ambush a military patrol died. It has been unofficially reported this evening that another armed confrontation took place at (Chitalul), Nebaj. Some guerrillas reportedly were killed, but this has not been confirmed.

Further Details on Casualties

PA060351 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1415 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] A new clash between guerrillas and the army has occurred in Quiche Department, leaving four guerrillas dead. The four individuals were killed in an armed clash in [name indistinct] when a patrol was ambushed. It was learned last night that other incidents occurred in the interior of the country. The official communique stated: Regarding the clash which left a toll of four dead in the hill called [name indistinct], the army officially reported that four men [words indistinct] were killed. The incident occurred when an explosive charge was set off when a military truck passed over the aforementioned route. The personnel in the truck were fortunately not injured. They immediately reacted and repelled the aggressors, who sustained four casualties before being forced to flee.

DEMOCRATIC FRONT PROTESTS REPRESSION OF QUICHE PEASANTS

PA060359 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] The Democratic Front Against Repression of Guatemala reported in San Jose that the Guatemalan Army is forcing an exodus of residents of the (El Cid) area in the northern part of Quiche Department, where some 50,000 persons live.

A document issued by the front states that the troops sent to the area practice unrestricted repression. The document states that in late July an operation was launched to crush towns and entire zones in that part of the Guatemalan territory. It maintains that after killing 60 males in front of the inhabitants of Cotzal, the army gave all residents of the town a deadline of 1 month to leave the town, their homes and land and evacuate the area.

The document states that 60 percent of the residents of Cotzal are already on the way to the southern coast of Guatemala, while the other residents are getting ready to follow suit. It adds that in addition to the massacre, the peasants of the (El Cid) area are being subjected to a process of isolation, which was increased in the past few weeks in the towns of Chajul, Nebaj and Cotzal.

HONDURAS

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR GUATEMALA

PA051743 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa--Honduran Foreign Minister Cesar Elvir Sierra left for Guatemala today to meet with his colleague Rafael Eduardo Castillo Valdez. Sierra is thus completing a tour of Central America to introduce himself to the Central American foreign ministers and exchange views on common foreign policy problems. He visited Panama, Costa Rica and Nicaragua last week. He did not visit Guatemala then because the Guatemalan foreign minister was out of the country. Sierra was accompanied by Foreign Ministry adviser Policarpo Gallegas, presidential protocol chief Jorge Coelo and Enrique Pellecer, Guatemalan ambassador to Honduras.

AGREEMENT ENDS BAJO AGUAN PEASANT STRIKE

PA062307 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Report on agreement ending labor problem in Bajo Aguan--read by Edgardo Zuniga Rodezno, executive director of the National Agrarian Institute--recorded]

[Excerpt] Government officials, legal counsel, cooperative members and representatives of agricultural organizations, hereby declare:

1. That an agrarian conflict was created in the Bajo Aguan region, following the enactment of the law on cooperative enterprises in the agricultural industry, included in decree-laws 774 and 810; that a commission appointed by the president of the republic and the representatives of the aforementioned peasant cooperatives met on 29 August and 1-5 September to make a thorough analysis of the stand assumed by these cooperatives concerning the aforementioned decree-laws. As a result, a document was drafted which drew from minutes of the meeting all the reforms and additions needed to repeal the aforementioned decree-laws.

This document meets the demands of the peasant cooperative groups involved in the conflict and also satisfies the government of the republic, since it includes solutions which benefit those affected by the law.

2. As a result of this agreement, both the representatives of the president of the republic as well as of the peasant organizations declare that the demands of both parties have been fully met in the dispute over the enactment of the agrarian cooperative reform law included in decree-laws 774 and 810.

The parties therefore agree that the representatives of the government of the republic will present the draft document as soon as possible to the corresponding legislative organization for its consideration and approval. In the document the peasant organizations' representative also calls for an end to the strike and the resumption of work in the Bajo Aguan project as soon as possible.

The document is signed in five originals in Tegucigalpa, at the Finance and Public Credit Ministry Building, on the afternoon of 5 September 1980.

Finance Minister Valentin Mendoza, Natural Resources Minister Rodrigo Castillo, Economy and Commerce Minister Ruben Mondragon, Executive Director of the National Agrarian Institute Edgardo Zuniga Rodezno, Sigfrido Burgos, Alberto Discua and others signed for the government.

The following persons signed for the peasants: Benjamin Zandoval, vice president of the Federation of Honduran Agrarian Cooperatives [FECORAH]; Mercedes Ramos, regional central president of Bajo Aguan cooperatives; German Enrique Ayala; Ruben Erazo; Florencia Moncada; Efrain Diaz Galeaz, FECORAH president; Raymundo Reyes, secretary of the San Isidro cooperative; Juan Eduardo Argueta, president of Zalamas cooperative; Hidalgo Acosta, Maximo Villalobos, Alexis Santos, Francisco Gomez and Larcama Fonseca Zuniga.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY PARDONS 800 PRISONERS

PA051700 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] The Honduran National Constituent Assembly has issued general pardons and declared an amnesty for approximately 800 prisoners, the majority of them peasants accused of occupying land illegally, according to AFP. The decision was approved by 71 deputies from all three political parties represented in the assembly.

The reasons given for the decision include the country's desire to establish measures to promote a climate of peace and work for internal development. The motion was submitted 10 days ago by Liberal Deputy Orlando Gomez Pineros and was subsequently backed by many civic, journalist and professional organizations.

According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, the amnesty was very broad and unconditional and applies to persons arrested for political or common crimes committed since September 1979.

The National Constituent Assembly also ordered the courts to release 22 persons accused of rebellion in October 1976 against the military regime of Gen Juan Alberto Melgar Castro.

NICARAGUA

LEADERS COMMENT ON REJECTION OF U.S. LOAN

Sergio Ramirez Explanation

PA071434 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] During the "Face the People" program tonight, the residents of Acahualinca asked the government junta members questions on the controversial $75 million loan that the U.S. Government does not want to grant to our country, which it helped to destroy. Junta member Companero Sergio Ramirez Mercado said that the United States has set a number of conditions on the loan which the revolutionary government has not accepted because they affect Nicaragua's sovereignty and freedom. Here is Ramirez Mercado's reply to our brothers of Acahualinca:

[Begin recording] We accept aid from anyone as long as that aid does not include conditions. The aid offered by the United States has been delayed because we have been rejecting conditions that it has tried to impose on that aid. We have always insisted that we will receive the $75 million as long as it is free of [words indistinct] or conditions.

Today we read the editorial the newspaper LA PRENSA referring to the speech by Commander Bayardo Arce, president of the State Council, on the day that Venezuela's Dr Rafael Caldera visited Nicaragua. Arce referred to the $75 million loan. LA PRENSA said it was interested in knowing what conditions were imposed on the loan. The story of the conditions is very lengthy. Each time the loan has been discussed in Congress, some senators have said that this money wouldn't be given to Nicaragua if Nicaragua did such and such a thing. They said that the money wouldn't be given if Soviet ships came here or if we established Soviet bases in Nicaragua. They said a number of absurd things which only people with reactionary minds can say. There are reactionaries here in Nicaragua who pay attention to them. Reactionaries understand each other very well.

When that loan finally passed after a lengthy process in the U.S. Congress and they sent us the loan contract, we saw that it still included conditions which we were not willing to accept. We rejected those conditions and sent back the contract. We have yet to receive definite notification of the date when they will come here to sign the contract without conditions. [end recording]

Tomas Borge Speech

PA071533 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Excerpt of speech by Interior Minister Tomas Borge at event to mark 20th anniversary of death of Ajax Delgado at police headquarters on 5 September--recorded]

[Excerpt] If they could buy us with $75 million or with $1 billion we would stop being revolutionaries. We revolutionaries would rather starve if necessary before falling on our knees in the face of Yankee imperialism. [applause] Let them refuse once and for all to give us the $75 million. [applause] They think we are going to beg. How little do they know the Sandinists. They think we are going to go with our palms out to ask them for charity. It is a loan, not a gift. If they had to (?compensate) us for all the harm they have done they would have to give us billions of dollars. Not even that could make up for all the affronts to the Nicaraguan people. How could they pay for Sandino's blood? Sandino's blood has no price. [applause] Weren't thousands of Nicaraguans killed with U.S. weapons? Are they going to pay us for that blood with dollars? We do not sell ourselves for a handful of dollars. [applause]

Father D'Escoto was once questioned on the issue of the $75 million loan. They wanted to set conditions on it as a result of some international problem at that time. Father D'Escoto replied: You can shove it. And I say you can shove it where Father D'Escoto said. [applause]

RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH SAHARAN DEMOCRATIC ARAB REPUBLIC

PA070315 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2214 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Managua, 6 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government today established diplomatic relations with the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. A delegation of this African nation traveled to Managua for the ceremony. The delegation includes Interior Minister Mahfud Larossi, Ambassador to Cuba Ulahe Mohamed, and Ambassador to Panama and Mexico Bujari Ahmed. All these persons are members of the Politburo of the Polisario Front.

The document establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries was signed today at the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry. Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman signed the document on behalf of the Nicaraguan Government, while Minister Larossi signed on behalf of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. Both nations voiced their willingness to open embassies in each others' countries as soon as possible.

AMBASSADOR TO GUATEMALA RECALLED 'FOR CONSULTATIONS'

PA070103 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2242 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Managua, 6 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman announced today that the Nicaraguan Government has recalled its ambassador to Guatemala for consultations.

He also said that Ambassador Alejandro Castillo Masis has been recalled because the situation for Nicaraguans in Guatemala has become extremely critical.

Father D'Escoto Brockman warned that any Nicaraguan, whether an official or a private citizen, regardless of the reasons he may have for traveling to Guatemala "should think twice about it."

Foreign Minister D'Escoto Brockman emphasized that "we are not able to make any guarantees to Nicaraguans traveling to Guatemala."

He then said that many crimes are taking place in Guatemala, not only against the Guatemalan people, but also against the Nicaraguans visiting that country.

MINISTRY REPORTS ON CLASH WITH COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

PA051750 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Communique issued by the General Directorate of State Security of the Interior Ministry on 5 September 1980]

[Text] A clash between members of the General Directorate of State Security and the people's militias and a gang of counterrevolutionaries occurred in San Juan de Telpaneca at 1700 yesterday. Francisco Javier Jarquin, one of the gang's members, was killed in the fighting, while Hermes Gadeas Zeledon was wounded and captured. Reinelio Mendez Ruiz was also arrested. He had participated in the murders committed in Quilali. Weapons, military supplies, medicines and other items were seized.

OFFICIALS ANNOUNCE LIMITS ON IMPORT OF LUXURY ITEMS

PA041940 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Report by Carlos Jose Guadamuz]

[Excerpt] I want to make a brief report on an important meeting held at the government house today in which junta member Arturo Cruz, Foreign Trade Deputy Minister Alvaro Guzman, Domestic Trade Minister Dionisio Marenco and Industry Minister Federico Cerda held a news conference to tell newsmen about certain economic measures that will be implemented on Monday, 8 September 1980.

The measures include the establishment of a prior permit for imports for certain perishable and nonperishable products which are not essential for the Nicaraguan people. This measure seeks to save on our foreign exchange and to balance our balance of payments.

Companero Arturo Cruz and Deputy Minister Guzman were very clear in specifying that this decision on the prior permit for imports will not affect any basic, necessary or essential products. The only products that will be affected will be those which do not fill any basic needs, such as expensive liquors and luxury items such as chocolate, candy and so forth.

CASTRO AWARDS MARTI ORDER TO FABIO GROBART

FL032346 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Report by Carmen (Caaminas)]

[Excerpt] Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro today awarded the Jose Marti Order to Fabio Grobart, member of the party Central Committee, in recognition of his contribution to the Cuban revolutionary process. Modesty, (?leadership), firmness in combat and his role as a symbol of proletarian internationalism are the basic characteristics of this great revolutionary fighter.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo, gave the keynote address. He noted the firm position of Fabio Grobart during more than 60 years of hard battle against the enemies of the working class and recalled his broad experience as a trainer of political cadres, as a teacher and as complete revolutionary.

INCREASE IN AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES URGED

FL030000 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Cuba today reiterated the need to increase the resources already earmarked for developing countries during the forthcoming decade by raising these to not less than $300 billion. The minister president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, Hector Rodriguez Llompart, was speaking at the 11th UN Special General Assembly.

He said that this transference should be in the form of donations and soft credits to meet the needs for financing and human and material resources for development. Rodriguez Llompart recalled that this proposal was made by Cuban President Fidel Castro in his historic speech to the UN General Assembly last year in the name of the nonaligned nations movement.

In his speech, Rodriguez Llompart refuted U.S. statements to the General Assembly concerning the responsibility of underdeveloped countries for the misuse of resources. We have not come here to listen to sermons from those who, posing as saviors of the world, are trying to dictate formulas for progress of their own devising, the Cuban minister asserted.

Rodriguez Llompart also noted the importance of cooperation among developing countries. In this respect Cuba has contributed with technicians and experts in various fields. He also underscored the need to halt the arms race in order to use the resources thus released for development.

FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA TO VISIT DENMARK 9-10 SEP

FL041623 Santa Clara Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Comrade Isidoro Malmierca will visit Denmark on 9 and 10 September at the invitation of Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen and will exchange views on matters of mutual interest and on the international situation.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 176 9 September 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Continued Reportage on FAO Conference in Havana A 1
Cuba, FAO Aid Pacts [Havana] A 1
New Consultative Group [Havana] A 1
Conference Ends [Havana] A 1

ARGENTINA

Continuing State of Siege Sharply Criticized [HERALD 8 Sep] B 1
Threats to Editors Continue [HERALD 8 Sep] B 1
Army Secretary General Denies Pact With Neighbors B 2
Union Leaders Advocate Return of CGT B 2
Estimated Fuel Import Figures Announced [CLARIN 4 Sep] B 2

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza Urges Hard Work To Fight Economic Blockade C 1
Further Remarks C 1
Unit Commanders Meeting C 2
Opposition Leaders Denounce Crimes Against Miners [Havana] C 2
Exiles Report Regimental Rebellion Against Junta C 2
[Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL 8 Sep]
Bishops Analyze Relations With Government C 3
Mining Sector Receives Soviet Equipment C 3
Swiss Government Denies Recognizing Military Regime C 3

BRAZIL

Workers Party Leader Receives Death Threats D 1
Wave of Terrorism Spreads Fear Among People D 1

CHILE

Government Affirms Opposition Access to News Media E 1
Interior Ministry Denies Detention of Opposition Elements E 1
Corvalan Arrives in Romania for Official Visit [cross-reference] E 1

COLOMBIA

AFP: Cuba, USSR Reported Helping Guerrillas F 1
Venezuelan Embassy Denies Complicity in Drug Case F 1
First Ambassador to Iraq To Take Up Post F 2
General Says FARC Controls Bajo Pato Region F 2
Peasant Exodus F 3
Mines Minister Speaks on Need To Save Energy F 3
Guerrillas Reportedly Hold Summit on New Activities F 3
President Rules Out Amendments to Amnesty Bill F 4

PARAGUAY

Eaton's Trip Said Intended To Forestall Southern Bloc [LA TRIBUNA 7 Sep] H 1
Opposition Party Denounces Southern Cone 'Tacit Pact' [ABC COLOR 5 Sep] H 1

PERU

Civil Guard Reportedly in State of Rebellion J 1
Interior Minister: Situation Normal J 1
President Comments on Dismissal of Civil Guard Chief J 1
Police-Type Tear-Gas Bombs Used Against Newspaper Offices J 2

URUGUAY

Foreign Minister Terms Eaton Visit 'Positive' K 1
Armed Forces Commission Meets Colorado Party Leaders K 1

VENEZUELA

Chilean Residents Occupy Consulate To Protest Plebiscite L 1
End of Occupation L 1
Red Flag Guerrillas Rob Securities Company of Money, Weapons L 1

PANAMA

Communique Issued at End of Visit of Taiwan Premier N 1
[LA REPUBLICA 6 Sep]
Continued Reportage on Arrested Panamenist Party Leaders N 2
Detainees Released N 2
Accusation of Subversion [MATUTINO 8 Sep] N 2
Minister Says Government Rejects Military Bases [MATUTINO 6 Sep] N 3
Report on Graham Green Interview With Torrijos N 4
[LA REPUBLICA 31 Aug]
Paper Says Treaty Violates Nation's Sovereignty [LA PRENSA 7 Sep] N 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Economy Minister Discusses Commercial Activities P 1
Entry Requirements for Salvadorans Outlined P 1
Refinery Investigating Panel Censures Carazo P 2
Security Ministry Makes Changes in Police Commands P 2
Foreign Ministry Official To Visit Africa 20 Sep P 2

EL SALVADOR

Civilian Junta Members Address Message to Nation P 3
Majano Says Armed Forces Crisis Not Over Yet P 4
'Young' Salvadoran Officers Issue Communique P 6
Women in Mexican Embassy To Get Special Passports P 6
'Wave of Violence' Claims Additional Lives P 7

GUATEMALA

President Lucas Addresses Peace Rally P 7
Radio Says 500,000 Attended 7 Sep Rally P 10
Sabotage To Disrupt Rally P 10
Government To Regulate Sale of Explosives P 10
Interior Ministry Official Revealed as EGP Member P 11
'Spectacular News Conference' P 11
Torture, Plots Charged P 12
Ambassador to Panama Accused [Panama City CRITICA 5 Sep] P 13
Interior Minister Reacts To Barahona's Charges P 13
Former Vice President Denounces Government P 13
Army Reports on Guerrilla Attack in Quiche P 14

HONDURAS

Bilateral Commercial Agreement With Nicaragua Extended P 14

NICARAGUA

Ortega Says Nicaraguans Unsafe in Neighboring Nations P 15
Foreign Minister 'Not Able To Receive' Colombia's Turbay P 15
Borge Speaks at Human Rights Commission Installation P 16
Armed Forces Member Dismissed for 'Abuses' P 18
'Counterrevolutionaries' Enter Country From Honduras P 18
Havana Reports Clashes With 'Counterrevolutionaries' P 18
Literacy Crusade Congress Meets in Managua P 19

CUBA

Reportage on Former Guatemalan Official's Visit Q 1
Harassment of Newsmen Q 1
Solidarity With Guatemalan People Q 1
News Conference Q 2
Foreign Minister Malmierca To Visit Switzerland Q 3
Forum on Energy 'Rationalization' in Sugar Industry Opens Q 3
Castro Chairs Internationalist Teachers Seminar Q 3
Briefs: Sugar Harvest Seminar Q 3

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

UN Delegate Urges Economic Order in Developing Countries [Havana] S 1

JAMAICA

Export of Clothing to USSR Announced [DAILY GLEANER 3 Sep] S 1
Security Men Leave on Secret Mission to FRG [DAILY GLEANER 3 Sep] S 1

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON FAO CONFERENCE IN HAVANA

Cuba, FAO Aid Pacts

FL051034 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Cuba's Agriculture Minister Arnaldo Milian and FAO Director General Eduoard Saouma have signed two aid packages for Cuba's economic development. One of the projects is for improving the production of forage and pasture and the other for the development of stable cattle systems in the Sierra Maestra area. The FAO is contributing $100,000 for the first one and $119,000 for the second. The signing ceremony took place yesterday at the new FAO offices in Cuba, which were inaugurated at the same time.

The working sessions of the 16th FAO Regional Conference for Latin America will be resumed today at this capital's Palace of Conventions. No sessions were held yesterday because the chiefs of delegations attending the forum visited the national animal health center in San Jose de las Lajas and the citrus fruit project in Jaguey Grande, Matanzas Province.

New Consultative Group

FL061742 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Cuba has been elected by acclamation, along with Colombia, to the FAO consultative group for the region. This was announced today at the morning session of the 16th FAO regional conference being held at the Palace of Conventions. The closing session of the 16th FAO Regional Conference for Latin America is scheduled for today.

At the latest working session, the delegates participating in the conference held a roundtable debate on the topics of energy and food and a report of the FAO regional director for Latin America, Pedro Moral Lopez, concerning the FAO's program for the region.

Moral Lopez said that agricultural importations in Latin America continue to increase progressively as a result of the insufficiency or absence of production of wheat, milk and oils. He added that along with this, the region's exports are barely expanding and continue to be characterized by a concentration of markets and traditional products.

Rene Penalver of the World Federation of Trade Unions called for the promotion of structural and socioeconomic changes for the benefit of the people, radical and democratic agrarian reforms, real participation of workers in economic and social development and support for the struggle against the harmful activities of transnational companies and imperialism.

Conference Ends

FL081219 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The 16th Regional FAO Conference for Latin America has concluded in this capital with great success. Twenty-five member countries participated in the conference, as did six nations with observer status and representatives of 18 international organizations.

Edouard Saouma spoke at the closing session and expressed, in the name of all Latin American representatives present, how honored the FAO and its members were with the special attention Commander in Chief Fidel Castro gave to the conference. The FAO conference agreed to convey to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro its deepest and sincerest gratitude for the inspired concepts with which he was kind enough to open the deliberations.

CONTINUING STATE OF SIEGE SHARPLY CRITICIZED

PY082120 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 8 Sep 80 P 8

[Editorial: "Why the State of Siege?"]

[Text] Argentina is today--as full-page government advertisements in the press remind us for time to time--a country whose citizens live in relative peace and security. Buenos Aires is a city in which it is comparatively safe to walk the streets in practically any neighbourhood and at any hour of the day or night without fear of attack by desperate junkies or bands of hoodlums. Granted, a few years back, political violence was practically as common as traffic accidents. People died or disappeared daily in this nightmarish wave of terrorist activity and delinquent thugs of both left and rightwing tendencies circulated in the streets of this city, armed to the teeth and ready to kill anyone who did not happen to see things their way. Determined military action--although it has left a bitter taste in the mouths of many on both ends and in the middle of the political spectrum--has hacked leftwing terrorism's strength in this country down a small fraction of what it once was and the fully restored order and partially restored legal process, since the defeat of leftist subversion has brought rightwing terrorism nearly to an end and has meant that greater control is being exerted over abuses of power in law enforcement activities.

Why, then, should the citizens of this country still be living under the conditions of the "state of siege" decree? The state of siege is, after all, an emergency measure, a modified form of martial law to be applied when the overall peace and security of the nation are at stake. It is a measure which temproarily suspends many of the constitutional rights of the country's inhabitants, rights which the people must theoretically forfeit for a time for the sake of the nation as a whole, so that the country's security forces--under the strict control of the nation's leaders--may act swiftly and freely against whatever the threat to national security might be. Responsibly applied, the state of siege--while certainly not the most desirable state under which a people can live--may be seen as a short-term measure, designed to pull a country out of a security crisis and as a means of quickly and effectively restoring law and order. Left in force for long periods as if it were a permanent legal regime, however, the state of siege tends to lead to--and in the case of this country obviously has led to--broad abuses of authority and violations of human rights.

The state of siege was implemented by the Peronism regime in the mid-1970s and was used by Peronist leaders as a license to employ unlimited power in trying to achieve questionable goals. The military government which took over in 1976 let the state of siege stand in order to wage war against wide-spread leftist subversion. But the Peronists have come and gone and leftwing subversion has suffered an enormous defeat. Letting the state of siege stand in a country which is at peace will, whether justifiably or not, cast doubt, both at home and abroad, on the sincerity of the government's intentions to turn Argentina into a free, law-abiding and democratic nation.

Threats to Editors Continue

PY082110 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 8 Sep 80 P 9

[Text] (NA)--The threats campaign against the Buenos Aires HERALD has been condemned by the Association of Newspaper Owners (ADEPA) which has asked the authorities to "redouble efforts" to prevent any further threats against the newspaper. In a statement signed by ADEPA President Carlos Ovidio Lagos the association says: "It is time the authorities redouble efforts to prevent unscrupulous persons from going on with this intimidatory practice which seriously endangers the press."

Last Thursday, HERALD editor James Nielson received a call from a man who spoke in broken Spanish mixed with Portuguese telling him that the HERALD would be blown up "and you will die" if he was not out of the country by Wednesday. ADEPA said the threats against the HERALD and Nielson "directly endanger freedom of expression."

ARMY SECRETARY GENERAL DENIES PACT WITH NEIGHBORS

PY082058 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1945 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 6 Aug (NA)--Gen Reynaldo Bignone, secretary general of the army, today left for Rome. Shortly before his departure, he stated that "at this time, there is a special rapprochement among Southern Cone countries," but he denied that this would mean the existence of any pact between Argentina and its closest neighbors.

UNION LEADERS ADVOCATE RETURN OF CGT

PY090001 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1216 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Sep (NA)--The union leaders of the entire country who met today in this capital called upon "all sectors of the Argentine labor movement" to move toward "final unity by means of a single organization, the CGT [General Labor Confederation], in order to draw up a general strategy free from factionalism which is causing suspicious delays."

A declaration released at the end of the meeting states: "The country is on the eve of the fifth year of military government caused by the disruption of the constitutional regime in line with the age-old practice of coupism to enslave popular will." It adds: "In view of this situation we believe it to be imperative to present a unity proposal for the recovery of social justice, thus implementing the unity of all labor cadres of the country, who incomprehensibly have been kept dispersed." This has allowed "a doctrine based on crude capitalist liberalism of an obvious international nature to disrupt the country, thus heightening the possibility for its peace-loving people resorting to violence."

The meeting was attended by CGT delegations from Lujan, Mercedes, Chivilcoy, Bragado, Mar del Plata, San Luis, Mendoza, Cordoba, Salta, Tandil, Moron, San Martin, Quilmes, Zona Norte (greater Buenos Aires), La Matanza and Avellaneda. The CGT was disbanded by the current regime.

ESTIMATED FUEL IMPORT FIGURES ANNOUNCED

PY051318 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 4 Sep 80 p 14

[Excerpt] The under secretary of fuels has given CLARIN the energy secretariat's estimate of fuel imports during 1980. Engineer Osvaldo Calcagno estimates that 31 million cubic meters of crude and liquid byproducts, excluding natural and liquid gas and coal, worth about $680 million estimated at the current price, will be imported this year. The import of natural gas will reach $200 million and liquid gas from $100 to $150 million.

The official said that crude imports will reach $545 million this year as compared to $353 during 1979. This represents an increase of 54.4 percent. Regarding volume, it will go from 2 to 2.5 million cubic meters, which represents a 25-percent increase.

Imports of liquid byproducts will reach $135 million this year as compared to $468 million during 1979. The volume imported (excluding natural and liquid gas and coal) will be from 0.6 to 1.6 million cubic meters.

GARCIA MEZA URGES HARD WORK TO FIGHT ECONOMIC BLOCKADE

PY080349 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0356 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 6 Sep (TELAM)--The Bolivian president, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, has called upon the people to work harder and produce more to overcome the international economic blockade which is weighing Bolivia down.

Garcia Meza yesterday attended a peasant rally in Potosi Department, 598 km south of this capital, where he reaffirmed the pact between military men and peasants.

In a rural village of the area, the president of the Bolivian junta stated: "We can show the entire world that international blockades do not worry us and this country will get ahead because the Bolivians and their brother peasants [as received] want this to be so." The president of the military junta also expressed his satisfaction over the confirmation of the military-peasant pact and announced that his government will support agrarian plans based on the needs of the peasants.

The document signed by the peasant leaders of the area and the president states that the parties propose to turn the pact into an instrument for the liberation of the people. It also reaffirms the desire to resurrect national institutions, eradicating imperialist penetration and Marxist alienation, seeking to give the nation a personality of its own.

Further Remarks

PY081725 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] During a speech made on Saturday at Villa Tunari, President Garcia Meza requested the Bolivian workers to work intensively. He also stated that there will be no holidays, no departmental festivities, because Bolivia needs its sons and it needs their work. We do not need any rest; we have already had a 3-year rest during the governments of the political parties. [recorded passage indistinct]

The president was met by peasant workers of the area, carrying Bolivian flags with patriotic slogans. He praised the fact that they had revived their patriotism and said that it makes the armed forces very happy. He then stated: Today we have not come here empty-handed. We have brought equipment for the local hospital and for other sanitary units of the Chapare area. For the children we have brought enough benches for 20 schools. These measures are aimed at freeing the brother peasants from worries.

The president went on to point out: The brother peasants and Bolivian people should not expect to be given everything, because they also have their duties in the Bolivian reconstruction, and their duties are a fruitful endeavor in the areas under their responsibility. This is how we should face all of Bolivia's problems, how we should face the blockade many countries--which ignore Bolivian reality--have or are setting up against our country. Garcia Meza once again requested the cooperation of all Bolivians to overcome the present circumstances.

The president further stated: The government will make sure everyone becomes aware of the significance of his work. We should all work for the fatherland and God. Everyone should respect something supreme, and that is what we all believe in. Extremism has tried to distort the traditions we have inherited from our forefathers, but now we must return to reality, and we must remember that we are a Catholic country. We are Christians because this is what we have been taught and this is how our parents have educated us, stated President Garcia Meza. [Recorded passage indistinct]

Unit Commanders Meeting

PA082234 Paris AFP in Spanish 2048 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 8 Sep (AFP)--President Luis Garcia Meza said here today that after the economic and social development of the country and the strengthening of the military have been achieved, the conditions will exist for guiding the country's institutions in their normal functioning.

In a speech delivered during a meeting of commanders of large units that was inaugurated this morning, Garcia Meza indicated that his government inherited serious problems and that their solutions had been purposely postponed by the previous regimes. He recalled that Bolivia had spent millions of dollars in three useless elections and other large sums of money for the functioning of an obsolete congress.

Garcia Meza said that Bolivia is now at the crossroads of becoming a country or continuing to be a colony in this 20th century. He criticized the countries which pretend to defend human rights and people's freedom, when these countries are the first to violate these principles. He called for total unity within the armed forces as the only means to confront extremism and defend Bolivia.

The meeting of commanders of large units and military institutes, the first held by Garcia Meza's government, will conclude after an extensive debate on the national and military situation of the country.

OPPOSITION LEADERS DENOUNCE CRIMES AGAINST MINERS

PA072108 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Bolivian labor leaders who have gone underground have revealed that as result of the 17 July fascist coup, the military regime headed by Luis Garcia Meza has murdered over 800 miners and is holding from 1,500-2,000 political prisoners. They urged that international solidarity campaigns be held to obtain the release of the executive secretary of the outlawed Bolivian Labor Federation, Juan Lechin Oquendo, and communist leader Simon Reyes, both savagely tortured by the fascist junta.

EXILES REPORT REGIMENTAL REBELLION AGAINST JUNTA

PY090006 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 8 Sep 80 p 5

[Excerpt] Lima--Bolivian exiles stopping in Lima on their way to Mexico reported yesterday that the Tarapaca regiment revolted against President Gen Luis Garcia Meza demanding the convocation of a national constituent assembly. The Interior Ministry of Bolivia reported yesterday that there are 297 political prisoners in the country.

Maria Soledad Quiroga, daughter of Socialist leader Marcelo Quiroga who was murdered by the military, said that the rebellion took place last Friday [5 September]. She revealed that her father was killed in cowardly fashion and his body was then hung on a meat hook in the stable of the army joint staff. She also said that the clandestine government led by Hernan Siles Zuazo, head of the left-center coalition Democratic and Popular Unity, is organizing the resistance somewhere in Bolivia.

BISHOPS ANALYZE RELATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT

PY081947 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1702 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Cochabamba, Bolivia, 6 Sep (LATIN)--The Bolivian Catholic bishops concluded here today their special conference in which they analyzed the situation of the country and church relations with the military government. Authorized sources have anticipated, however, that the final document "is being drafted slowly and carefully" and that its contents "will be published shortly."

The episcopate, which is presided over by the head of the Catholic church, Cardinal Jose Clemente Maurer, began on Tuesday its second special conference since the beginning of the military regime on 17 July.

The bishops of the several Bolivian ecclesiastical jurisdictions submitted their respective reports to the conference, which is making an "evaluation at the national level," it has been reported in this capital, which is located 430 km southeast of La Paz.

The Permanent Episcopal Council has held a "broad dialogue" with members of the National Conference of Nuns and Priests [Conferencia Nacional de Religiosos y Religiosas] "about the situation of the church in the country," the sources added.

In a communique released on 27 July, the Catholic church, through its bishops, expressed regret at the interruption of constitutional order and reported "serious human rights violations" by paramilitary groups.

MINING SECTOR RECEIVES SOVIET EQUIPMENT

PY081709 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The Bolivian Mining Bank has received from the Soviet Union the material necessary for the installation of an emergency machine shop which will solve typical problems such as the wearing out of mining machinery subjected to heavy work.

The bank has also received a new shipment of jeeps from the Soviet enterprise Auto Export, which will be used by the private mining sector. These jeeps are similar to the ones which have already proved to be very durable in various parts of Bolivia.

SWISS GOVERNMENT DENIES RECOGNIZING MILITARY REGIME

PY081256 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] The Swiss foreign minister has denied that the Swiss Government has recognized the new Bolivian military regime. According to a Swiss Government spokesman, Bolivian Government authorities misunderstood a statement issued by the Swiss ambassador in La Paz, who expressed his hope that Bolivia and Switzerland will continue to maintain diplomatic relations.

The Swiss Government spokesman noted that in principle Switzerland recognizes countries, not governments. He added that the Swiss Government aid programs to Bolivia are still under study.

WORKERS PARTY LEADER RECEIVES DEATH THREATS

PY060336 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Carlos Rodrigues' report from Brasilia]

[Excerpt] Deputy Airton Soares, leader of the Workers Party, has received death threats by telephone from the New Fatherland Falange [Falange Patria Nova], he reported today at the plenary session of the Chamber of Deputies.

WAVE OF TERRORISM SPREADS FEAR AMONG PEOPLE

PY052135 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1743 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Brasilia, 5 Sep (LATIN)--Several false alarms that bombs have been placed in various buildings spread fear among the population of this capital today.

At least six primary and high schools stopped their activities yesterday and today after having received phone calls indicating that explosive devices had been placed in their buildings. But the threats proved to be false, and the police did not find anything.

The people have lived in fear since two terrorist attacks killed one person and injured six in Rio de Janeiro last week.

During the last 2 months, several newspaper and magazine stands have been attacked throughout the country. The owners of these stands totally lost their investments, because their stands were set on fire and destroyed.

The government has announced that it will make the utmost effort to investigate the attacks, but it seems incapable of putting an end to the countless telephoned false alarms made every day in various cities throughout the country.

The government has disclosed that three persons have been arrested and charged with causing explosions in Barbacena and Antonio Carlos in the state of Minas Gerais. One of the accused is also charged with belonging to the Trotskyite Socialist International Organization [Organizacion Socialista Internationalista]. The government explained that these explosions were not related to the ones in Rio de Janeiro.

Former Sao Paulo public security secretary and current Federal Deputy Erasmo Dias yesterday told a congressional investigative committee that the attacks in Rio de Janeiro could have been perpetrated by the extreme right.

Those attacks have raised fears among politicians that the political opening which the government is carrying out could be halted or reversed. However, President Joao Figueiredo has guaranteed that Brazil will attain democracy "regardless of the 4, 20 or 1,000 bombs that could be thrown at our heads."

The investigations of the federal police in Rio de Janeiro continue, but Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel has stated that so far no information on progress in the search for the perpetrators of the terrorist attacks can be disclosed.

GOVERNMENT AFFIRMS OPPOSITION ACCESS TO NEWS MEDIA

PY082043 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0359 GMT 80

[Text] In view of certain protests to the effect that opposition sectors have no channels to voice their positions, official sources have indicated that this is not true because for some time now groups opposed to the government have had the use of various news media.

The sources recalled that there are at least three radio stations--Cooperativa, Chilena and Santiago--which maintain a sustained aggressive attitude toward the military regime and that all of them operate normally. They even go as far as to join in a network with various provincial radio stations. At the same time, the magazine HOY, which belongs to members of the Christian Democratic Party, circulates freely despite the fact that it has violated the law many times.

INTERIOR MINISTRY DENIES DETENTION OF OPPOSITION ELEMENTS

PY060231 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0911 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] In a communique, the Interior Ministry has flatly denied rumors about the detention of opposition elements disseminated by sectors which attempt "to distort the Chilean reality by seeking abroad the support they cannot find in the country."

To cite an example, responsible sources of the Interior Ministry mentioned that no one was detained in connection with the rally held by opposition groups at the Caupolican Theater last week, thus denying recent charges to this effect.

The same sources stressed the fact that, within the current legal framework, opposition sectors have had ample facilities to explain their positions, evidence of which is the rally held at the Caupolican Theater.

They also mentioned the fact that Santiago newspapers today carried front-page reports that tonight former President Eduardo Frei will address his followers over a radio network and that this afternoon he will preside over a political meeting at the building of the national association of government employees.

Regarding the charges made by former leaders of the dissolved Christian Democrats that the government had not authorized them to stage a rally in conception, the sources termed these charges as a "clear case of political chicanery." The sources added that the Christian Democrats submitted their request on Monday but withdrew it before the minimum 48-hour time limit only to be able to charge the government with restricting freedom.

Regarding a similar situation which occurred in Valparaiso, the sources indicated that while no request has been submitted by Frei, a request submitted by the regional sector of the so-called "Group of 24" has been approved.

CORVALAN ARRIVES IN ROMANIA FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

For reportage on the visit to Romania by Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party, see the Romania section of 9 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

AFP: CUBA, USSR REPORTED HELPING GUERRILLAS

PA082234 Paris AFP in Spanish 0204 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 7 Sep (AFP)--A high-ranking official of the Colombian Army said here today that Colombian guerrillas receive tactical and military support from Cuba and the USSR.

Brig Gen Luis Enrique Rodriguez, commander of the 9th Army Brigade, based in Neiva, capital of the southeastern province of Huila, made the statement. The officer told Cadena Radial Caracol of Bogota that several persons who were released after being kidnapped by the guerrillas had confided these facts to him.

According to the released victims, the guerrilla groups select several youths to be sent to Cuba and the USSR for tactical and military instruction. After several months, they return to Colombia to implement what they have learned in combat with the Colombian Army.

General Rodriguez' statement came at a time when the army is starting a large-scale operation in the jungles of Neiva and Caqueta against the (?communist) Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC).

The pursuit began after a group of guerrillas attacked a military patrol 1 month ago, killing three soldiers.

For years, the FARC occupied an area known as El Pato. There they maintained a central operations base among the peasants, a base which has now been invaded by the army.

Because of the military presence, some 2,000 residents have left the region, some 1,500 km southeast of [words indistinct] above Neiva to seek protection from the government.

One of the peasants, who had been dominated by the guerrillas for several years, explained that the townspeople were going to the cities because in its antiguerrilla operation the army does not differentiate between guerrillas and residents. Men, women and children participated in the march, leaving their homes, [word indistinct] and plots of land.

VENEZUELAN EMBASSY DENIES COMPLICITY IN DRUG CASE

PA082058 Paris AFP in Spanish 1447 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 8 Sep (AFP)--Col Federico Navas, Venezuelan Embassy attache here, has nothing to do with the confiscation of some cocaine Sunday near Bogota, it was reported at the diplomatic mission here today.

The name of Colonel Navas was confused with that of Jose Idilio Carreno, one of the supposed owners of the cocaine processing laboratory dismantled by secret service agents at Cajica. A married couple and their daughter were captured in connection with the drug traffic.

Colonel Navas refused to make any comment to reporters on what embassy spokesmen described as "an unfortunate mistake."

In principle, and according to radio reports, the case was about to provoke a "diplomatic scandal."

FIRST AMBASSADOR TO IRAQ TO TAKE UP POST

PA090301 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] The Colombian Government today announced that it will establish [formal] diplomatic relations with the Republic of Iraq before the end of the present month. Jaime Posada Diaz has been appointed Colombian ambassador to that country and has been instructed to leave for Baghdad after 15 September to present his credentials to that government.

GENERAL SAYS FARC CONTROLS BAJO PATO REGION

PA080215 Paris AFP in Spanish 1328 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 6 Sep (AFP)--According to armed forces commanders, a "communist system" exists in the conflict-torn remote southeast region of Colombia and thousands of fearful settlers are fleeing the area.

According to Gen Rodrigo Botia, commander of the 9th Brigade headquartered in Neiva, the capital of Huila Department, "there has not been legal authority" in the Bajo Pato jungle region for approximately 14 years and the pro-Soviet Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] control the area.

The general noted that some fronts of FARC "intimidate" the settlers and expropriate their lands and this is a main reason for the settlers' flight from the area. The number fleeing increases daily despite the guarantees offered by the army to the civilian population.

Speaking from an "advanced post" near the town of Balsillas, which houses many peasant families who have been forced to leave their lands, General Botia noted: "There is no legitimate government" in Bajo Pato and nearby areas.

According to travellers, the peasants, who have been forced to leave their lands, are in sad physical condition, especially the children and are awaiting the arrival of food and medicine that the Colombian human rights committee has requested from the International Red Cross.

The sources said that most of the settlers insist that the troops be withdrawn so they can return to their lands but the military high command has not commented on this. Military spokesmen consulted by AFP believe that a withdrawal at this moment is not probable because the operations against FARC, the most important guerrilla group in the country, must continue to establish a legitimate authority in the region.

The spokesman noted that an important antiguerrilla operation is continuing in Meta Department and in the Caqueta intendency from where FARC units escaped toward El Pato after being pursued by regular forces.

In the latest fighting between guerrillas and the army, three soldiers and two guerrillas died and the regular forces have occupied the "general headquarters" of FARC's top leader Manuel Marulanda, alias Tirofijo, was able to escape.

There is no information on what tactics the Colombian armed forces will use in El Pato or what attitude they will assume in view of the settlers' flight.

The guerrillas and the army blame each other for the difficult situation of the people of El Pato who, according to observers, are caught between two fires.

It has been recalled that the Marquetalia region in the neighboring department of Caldas was a FARC empire until 1964. The FARC had to leave the area as a result of the bombing and merciless persecution by the army. This, according to reports, resulted in many peasants dead or wounded.

easant Exodus

PA081542 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Neiva--The military authorites have authorized the exodus of peasants from El Pato and Guayabero regions. The decision was adopted as over 1,000 peasants are expected to arrive in Neiva from those sectors where military operations are underway to locate several columns of the self-named Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia.

Reports here told this radio reporter that the peasants heading for this city spent the night at the Balsilla community and are resuming their trip this morning after learning of the authorities' decision.

Meanwhile, the national government said the peasants' exodus from El Pato is directed by extremist elements in an effort to stop the army's intervention in an area which for 14 years was dominated by them. El Pato and Guayabero, some 60 km southeast of Neiva, has recently been the scene of heavy clashes between the armed forces and the rebels.

Some 1,200 peasants are expected to arrive in Neiva this morning, after walking 14 days to reach the Huila capital to ask the government to stop the military operations in their communities.

MINES MINISTER SPEAKS ON NEED TO SAVE ENERGY

PA062218 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] San Andres, Colombia--Colombian Mines and Energy Minister Humberto Avila Mora said today that the government is trying to maintain the present fuel prices. He explained that Colombia is the only country in the world where oil is purchased at 90 cents [per gallon] and sold at 65 cents, which means that we must develop an intensive and effective campaign to save fuel.

In a speech during the inauguration of the sixth summit of department governors, in which Cabinet ministers and intendants and police chiefs are also participating, the mines and energy minister said that Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's administration will increase electric power generation, especially to benefit rural sectors. He said that differential rates will be established to benefit the families living in rural Colombia. He explained that these rates will benefit the inhabitants of the farms as well as in medium-size cities.

Urban centers, which benefit from the electric power programs promoted by the government, will pay higher rates. In his speech Avila Mora announced that a determined impetus will be given to Colombians who have not benefited from the great advances made by civilization in electric power and energy generation.

A great educational campaign to prevent the Colombian people from wasting energy and fuel, which Colombian Government imports with great difficulty, will be developed by the Mines and Energy Ministry through an agreement to be signed with the national apprenticeship service, said Avila Mora.

GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY HOLD SUMMIT ON NEW ACTIVITIES

PA071718 Paris AFP in Spanish 1911 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Cali, Colombia, 6 Sep (AFP)--The newspaper EL PUEBLO has reported that a guerrilla summit to discuss new seditious activities in mountain regions was held this week in western Colombia. The report was filed by the newspaper's correspondent in Popayan, the Cauca Department capital.

The guerrilla summit, according to the source, was held in a camp improvised in that area and was attended by the top leaders of the pro-Soviet Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] and the pro-Castro National Liberation Army.

According to the report it is believed that the guerrillas agreed on future plans and actions to increase their activity in mountainous regions of Colombia and to establish new fighting fronts.

They said that during this week FARC members occupied several towns in the department, including Belen, Callelarge and Santamaria as well as a rural area of Guapi, where they harangued the inhabits and distributed large quantities of "subversive propaganda."

The same source said that the guerrillas had appealed to the peasants of the region to join the seditious organizations with the objective of "taking power for the people."

Finally, the newspaper said that apparently members of the FARC are gathering in areas of Cauca Department as a result of the pursuit by army troops in other departments, such as Meta, in eastern Colombia.

PRESIDENT RULES OUT AMENDMENTS TO AMNESTY BILL

PA082250 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0340 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] San Andres, Colombia, 7 Sep (EFE)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today ruled out the possibility that his government may introduce amendments to the amnesty bill that was presented to the legislature to allow guerrillas to return to civilian life.

During a talk with newsmen on this island, where he met with his closest aides for 3 days, Turbay Ayala said that if the legislature approves the amnesty and the guerrillas accept it, it will no longer be necessary to maintain the state of siege.

The government's proposal only covers those guerrillas who are not facing trial or have not been convicted of activities against legitimately established institutions.

However, the guerrillas and important economic, industrial, political and religious sectors have requested that the amnesty be general and that the bill be accompanied by social legislation to avoid a continuation of the conditions that have caused the struggle.

In any case, President Turbay Ayala emphatically said that the latest acts of subversion "are an indication that when you give them a hand in this country, they respond with an armed fist."

EATON'S TRIP SAID INTENDED TO FORESTALL SOUTHERN BLOC

PY080258 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 7 Sep 80 p 3

[Excerpt] The current tour encompassing four South American countries by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Samuel Eaton last week coincided with the recrudescense of speculations to the effect that the United States would try to thwart the creation of a political bloc in the Southern Cone. Last week Eaton traveled to Brazil to attend a meeting of the Forum of the Americas sponsored by the OAS in Sao Paulo. This meeting ended on Friday. Eaton's agenda also includes visits to Uruguay, Paraguay and Peru.

The high-ranking U.S. official will arrive in Asuncion on Tuesday, 9 September, and during his stay, which will last until 11 September, he will hold talks with government officials and representatives of the private sector.

Sources in the State Department reported in Washington last week that the trip of this high-ranking official was designed to discuss bilateral relations with the countries he will visit. In his talks Eaton will also discuss the situation stemming from the military coup through which Gen Luis Garcia Meza became president of Bolivia.

The sources indicated that this was a "routine trip". However, diplomatic circles in Washington are theorizing that one of the objectives of Eaton's mission is to make a precise evaluation of the possibilities of an alliance of military governments in the Southern Cone of the continent, which would reduce the traditional political influence which the U.S. has in the area.

The same source indicated that, should this be the case, it would suit the United States to dissuade the possible participants from going on with the project.

OPPOSITION PARTY DENOUNCES SOUTHERN CONE 'TACIT PACT'

PY082205 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 5 Sep 80 p 14

[Text] The executive board of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA] has denounced a "tacit pact" between Southern Cone governments by means of a communique released yesterday.

The communique discusses the statement of Minister Marcial Samaniego concerning the existence of a "tacit pact" among the governments aimed at resolving Southern Cone problems, and states that the remarks of the minister "make the government historically responsible in admitting interference, which belies its claims of nationalism and nonintervention."

The communique goes on to point out that by being "tacit" the pact reveals that its partners "are aware of their guilt" and "shows the true nature of these regimes which draw up secret convenants, whether tacit or not, violating the democratic principle of free information, in order to keep their peoples ignorant and oppressed."

The communique goes on to say that "this expressed acknowledgement appears to confirm the existence of the 'Condor' operation, the exchange of political prisoners, the disappearance of Paraguayans in exile and the fluid cooperation for repression among governments of the same brand. Equally credible become the charges made against the Argentine Government for participation in the military coup against the constitutional government of the Bolivian people."

CIVIL GUARD REPORTEDLY IN STATE OF REBELLION

PY090214 Paris AFP in Spanish 0011 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 8 Sep (AFP)--The Peruvian Civil Guard (uniformed police) was in a virtual state of rebellion this afternoon against Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara when they refused to recognize their new chief, it was learned from reliable sources.

The ceremony installing Gen Humberto Catter as the new director of the Civil Guard was announced for 0900 local time (1400 GMT), but it was then officially announced that it was postponed until further notice. Reporters' access to the La Campina police instruction center, south of Lima, where the ceremony was to be held, was also unexpectedly curtailed. It was learned, however, that the unit chiefs of the guard refused to attend the installment of Catter, who was appointed by Minister de la Jara last Friday.

This morning, police agents ousted members of the investigations police (detectives) from the offices they occupy in the headquarters of the Lima police and from at least another two precincts.

Official sources only announced that a communique will be released in the next few hours.

Interior Minister: Situation Normal

PY090236 Paris AFP in Spanish 0003 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 3 Sep (AFP)--Peruvian Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara said here today that there is complete order and normality in all activities of the Civil Guard (uniformed police). De la Jara added that there are no disagreements or confrontations with the civil guard. He said that the new police director, Gen Humberto Catter, told him that political activity is going on normally in the country.

He also reported that General Catter has not yet been installed as the director of police forces. He added that a new date for the installment will be fixed in the next few days. Catter's installment was announced for this morning but was not held. It was learned that high-ranking police officers held a meeting until late in the afternoon and then left without making any comments.

De la Jara also said that General Balaguer has not yet been given another assignment. Some sources are sure that Balaguer will be named police attache to the Peruvian Embassy in Washington. It was only today that the official newspaper published a resolution creating the position of police attache in the Peruvian Embassy.

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON DISMISSAL OF CIVIL GUARD CHIEF

PY081357 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0107 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 6 Sep (LATIN)--President Fernando Belaunde Terry today stated that the "disagreement" between Interior Minister Jose de la Jara and the former director of the Civil Guard, Lt Gen Juan Balaguer, "has been totally settled." He indicated that all of the 30,000 members of the Civil Guard are performing their military duties normally, thus refuting alleged revolts in rural provinces caused by the disagreement between the interior minister and General Balaguer, which have been reported by some of the local morning papers.

Approximately 3,000 high-ranking officers yesterday expressed their total support for the former director of the Civil Guard at the parade grounds of the Interior Ministry when apprised that Gen Humberto Catter had been apppointed to the highest position in the Civil Guard. Catter last night went to the headquarters of the Second Police Region, where he met with the highest officers of this body. No information was disclosed about this meeting, which lasted several hours. The meeting took place after President Belaunde Terry met with the generals who support General Balaguer.

Belaunde held a press conference at the No 8 military air base and said that General Balaguer has been given a new assignment because he is a "distinguished leader." He added: "Any disagreement with the minister (De la Jara) will be settled if the integrity and ability of the persons involved are not at stake." He added: "It is with pleasure that I laud the sense of discipline and institutional procedure observed by police officers, who have given us the most complete assurance that they will continue to carry out their duties. Both my government and I will continue to maintain close relations with the police, which I regard as an important institution."

Belaunde regarded it "unnecessary" to further "elaborate" on the case of the former director, stating that "everything has been totally settled." He declined to state whether the generals who had visited him at government palace had requested the resignation of the interior minister for having dismissed Belaguer.

POLICE-TYPE TEAR-GAS BOMBS USED AGAINST NEWSPAPER OFFICES

PY081904 Paris AFP in Spanish 1608 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 7 Sep (AFP)--It was reported here today that three tear-gas bombs, similar to those used by the police, were simultaneously thrown inside buildings of a newspaper located at the downtown area of Jiron de la Union. Although no damage was reported, they caused consternation among the personnel who were working at that time. One of the bombs was thrown into the printing company Peru-Helvetica, where a newspaper is printed, disrupting activity for more than an hour.

A source noted that the bombs could not have been homemade because they require a number of chemical compounds, many of which are not available to the public. It was reported in police circles that only police and Republican Guard personnel are authorized to use such bombs.

FOREIGN MINISTER TERMS EATON VISIT 'POSITIVE'

PY081830 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Samuel Eaton, deputy assistant secretary [of state] for inter-American affairs, this morning met for more than an hour with Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle Martinez at the Foreign Ministry building.

Foreign Minister Folle Martinez has told El Espectador that Eaton expressed interest in the Uruguayan institutional process. He said he will hold similar contacts with Eaton in the United States at month's end when he goes to New York to attend the UN General Assembly. From New York, he will go to Washington to meet Eaton.

Foreign Minister Folle Martinez said:

[Begin recording] This was my second meeting with Mr Eaton this year. As I stated on the occasion of our previous meeting, I regard it very productive and positive to hold personal contacts with high-ranking officials of the State Department. Mr Eaton thus has a chance to get a firsthand view of our reality and of the evolution that has taken place since his last visit in January--as I pointed out to him--in the political field, especially the contacts that are being held; the detailed, informative study of the constitutional guidelines not only by members of the Council of State who have been touring the interior but also through the contacts that are being held by members of the Armed Forces Political Committee with prominent leaders of the traditional political parties.

We also, of course, discussed basic bilateral issues, not only those of a political nature but also those of an economic nature, and we trust our dialogue will be resumed in Washington on the occasion of the trip I will make to New York to attend the UN General Assembly. [end recording]

ARMED FORCES COMMISSION MEETS COLORADO PARTY LEADERS

PY081833 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Members of the Colorado Party and the Armed Forces Political Commission [COMASPO] this morning met for more than 2 hours at the Joint Staff Building. The meeting, which began at 1030, has just ended.

The Colorado leaders went to the COMASPO headquarters within the framework of the talks that are being held by the COMASPO with representatives of political parties. The Colorado delegation consisted of Carlos Manini Rios, Eduardo Jimenez de Arechaga, Jose Luis Batlle, Maximo Gurmendez and Enrique Tarigo.

CHILEAN RESIDENTS OCCUPY CONSULATE TO PROTEST PLEBISCITE

PA081642 Paris AFP in Spanish 1556 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Caracas, 8 Sep (AFP)--Some 300 Chilean residents of Caracas occupied the Chilean Consulate here at 1430 GMT today to protest the plebiscite called by Gen Augusto Pinochet, according to information supplied to AFP here. The Chilean Embassy refused to comment on the incident, claiming to know about nothing about it, while spokesmen of the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry cautiously said "the incident apparently took place." AFP was told that although the initial number of occupants was 300, that figure could increase considerably during the course of the day. The rejection of the plebiscite called for 11 September was unanimous here in Chilean as well as Venezuelan political circles, which accuse General Pinochet of wanting to perpetuate himself in power.

End of Occupation

PA082136 Paris AFP in Spanish 1917 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Caracas, 8 Sep (AFP)--Approximately 100 Chileans who are residents of Caracas peacefully occupied the Chilean Consulate here for 2 hours to protest the plebiscite convened by President Augusto Pinochet for 11 September. The occupation occurred at 1430 GMT without incident, except for the pushing of Chilean Consul Florencio Galleguillos Martinez by one of the occupiers. An informant told AFP that it was expected that the number of occupiers would increase considerably but the timely intervention of Venezuelan authorities, particularly the Foreign Ministry, caused the occupiers to stop their occupation.

They accused Chilean President Augusto Pinochet of wanting to perpetuate himself in power through the plebiscite. It was reported today that most persons who occupied the consulate were Chilean refugees.

RED FLAG GUERRILLAS ROB SECURITIES COMPANY OF MONEY, WEAPONS

PA072027 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2238 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Caracas, 6 Sep (EFE)--Ten men claiming to be members of the Red Flag guerrilla organization stole some 50 light weapons and close to $2 million in a robbery of a securities firm in Valencia, some 200 km west of Caracas. The alleged guerrillas kidnapped an executive of the company last night and then went to the company's building. Armed with four grenades, two machineguns, two revolvers and two military rifles, they subdued the chief of the plant and 12 guards who were supervising the transfer of securities. The assailants tied up the guards and took their weapons. The executive was forced to open the company's vault containing some 8 million bolivares ($1.9 million), which the assailants took, along with 12 shotguns and 38 revolvers taken from the guards.

Some of the alleged guerrillas wore stocking caps over their faces, while others wore face paint. They used military tactics in their operation. They announced that they were going to return to the people the money that had been stolen from them. After locking the executive and the chief of the plant in the vault, the assailants fled in a station wagon. Despite a large-scale search operation, the police have been unable to locate them.

The Red Flag group is the only guerrilla movement which did not take advantage of the pacification policy of Luis Herrera Campins' administration. It is continuing an armed struggle, which was at its peak in the 1970's.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT END OF VISIT OF TAIWAN PREMIER

PA072226 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 6 Sep 80 pp 1, 8-A

[Joint communique on visit to Panama by Republic of China Premier Sun Yun-hsuan, issued in Panama City on 5 September 1980]

[Text] His Excellency Sun Yun-hsuan, premier of the Republic of China, at the invitation of His Excellency Dr Aristides Royo, president of the Republic of Panama, visited Panama from 3 to 7 September 1980, accompanied by a high-level delegation, for the purpose of reaffirming the ties of friendship and cooperation that exist between the two countries.

His excellency the premier of the Republic of China and the members of his retinue stayed in the country as official guests of the government and received a most warm welcome from the government and people of Panama as an expression of the traditional friendship and sympathy that unites the people of the two states.

During his visit, the premier, accompanied by Foreign Minister Dr Carlos Ozores Typaldos, paid his respects to the president of the republic and took advantage of the opportunity to present greetings from his excellency the president of the Republic of China, Mr Chiang Ching-kuo.

The two parties considered the meeting a happy occasion for reaffirming the traditional ties of friendship that unite the two countries by intensifying relations on the basis of the common interest of their respective people and governments.

During the meeting held by the two statesmen, President Royo expressed his satisfaction with the decided support that the Republic of China has given to the Republic of Panama in the international field.

Believing that technology is fundamental to obtaining better levels of development and well-being for the people, the two agreed that the less developed nations must have access to technological achievements to be able to offer better living conditions to their people.

The two statesmen noted their firm decision to broaden scientific cooperation between the two nations and to assure the best application of science and technology to achieve adequate levels of development.

They expressed their common purpose of strengthening and intensifying bilateral economic relations. Toward this end, plans were made for the adoption of policies that will facilitate an increase, improvement and diversification of trade.

Afterwards, the premier met with the commerce and industries minister and the agricultural development minister, Arturo Melo and Francisco Rodriguez respectively, to evaluate the projects being carried out in various sectors of the country with the assistance of Taiwan technical missions. During the meeting it became evident that these projects should be expanded and enhanced.

As a result of this meeting, the two parties decided the following:

To establish a system that will allow an increase in the exchange of technological and scientific knowledge between the two countries. In this regard, the government of the Republic of China will give as much assistance as necessary for the intensification and expansion of the agricultural projects being developed in the country, and economic and technical cooperation for the organization of small industries sea resources research, the agroindustrial sector, and in the field of culture.

To promote these objectives, the two parties agreed to broaden already existing agreements.

The premier of the Republic of China, His Excellency Sun Yun-hsuan, on behalf of his government and the members of his delegation, thanked Dr Aristides Royo, president of the Republic of Panama, and the government and the Panamanian people for the friendly welcome and the cordial hospitality they enjoyed during their visit to Panama.

Issued in Panama City on 5 September 1980.

[Signed] For the Government of the Republic of Panama;
For the Government of the Republic of China

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON ARRESTED PANAMENIST PARTY LEADERS

Detainees Released

PA082023 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] All of the Panamenist Party and student leaders who had been arrested for having organized last week's student disturbances have been released, Assistant Attorney General Isaac Chang Vega reported today.

Chang Vega added that the persons involved might be called in to testify again, depending on the investigation that is underway.

The following persons had been arrested in connection with last week's disturbances: Hildebrando Nicosia, secretary general of the Panamenist Party; and his fellow party members, Louis Martinz Andersen, Ricardo Garcia Pezet, Emiliano Aguilar, and Juan de Dios Chevalier, as well Jose Ramiro Fonseca Palacios, secretary general of the Federated Association of the Instituto America and secretary general of the Christian Student Movement.

Accusation of Subversion

PA090308 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 8 Sep 80 pp 1-A, 8-A

[Text] Well-known local politicians Hildebrando Nicosia, Louis Martinz, Emiliano Aguilar, Ricardo Garcia Pezet, Pepe Munoz, Jorge Pacifico Adames and Juan de Dios Chevalier were accused by student Jose Ramiro Fonseca Palacio of financing a local subversive plan to create a state of unrest in the community. Fonseca said he was the point of contact with the students.

There were two subversive plans: One drafted by Ricardo Garcia Pezet and the other by Panamenist Party member Hildebrando Nicosia.

The subversive acts were planned to be carried out the week immediately following the students' return from mid-term vacations. The plans consisted of using the students from different high schools to demonstrate against the authorities at the Education Ministry.

The subversive plans were thoroughly planned by politicians Garcia Pezet and Nicosia, behind the back of Panamenist Party leader Arnulfo Arias. The activities were to have started at Remon Cantera High School with a number of demands on the first day of class on 1 September. This was to have alerted the American High School students, who were supposed to go into the streets. However, they only went on a 24-hour stoppage.

The subversive plan continued on 2 September when the students from the National Institute went to the streets and threw rocks at the Education Ministry's windows and doors. On 3 September, following the subversive plan to create unrest and student demonstrations throughout the city, the Remon Cantera High School students went into the streets to deliberately cause street disturbances.

According to reports, all these plans were drafted by Garcia Pezet and Fonseca in an office located in Tumba Muerto. Fonseca then communicated the plans to Remon Cantera High School and National Institute student leaders.

The second plan was drafted by Hildebrando Nicosia and the plan was named Allen, the same as the recent hurricane in the Caribbean and the southern part of the United States.

The Allen plan was drafted in the home of Puchingo Endara and its main objective was to cause disturbances a week before the 28 September elections. It was to have begun on 15 September and gone on through 26 September and was to be accompanied by demonstrations in the three aforementioned high schools under the leadership of the following student leaders: Marchosky, Pinto, Ng, Cedeno, Luis Gonzalez and Fonseca.

Evidently, these acts were planned by the political group Panamenist Reaffirmation and the student groups Revolutionary Students Front 29, SED and MED [expansions unknown] which would receive M-1 arms and ammunition as Garcia Pezet promised them.

Nicosia and Martinz were financing the plan: Martinz admitted to providing money to carry out the plan.

MINISTER SAYS GOVERNMENT REJECTS MILITARY BASES

PA072120 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 6 Sep 80 pp 1-A, 8-A

[Article by Reinaldo Labastide]

[Text] Government and Justice Minister Ricardo A. Rodriguez said yesterday that "Panama will support all peoples who are struggling for their liberation." He made the statement during the closing ceremony of the International Student Seminar.

In addressing the international students and delegations in attendance, the government minister said the government is as radical as the students themselves as concerns the non-existence of military bases in other countries. He said the bases which exist in our country are the result of a pact which was imposed upon us. Hence, in principle, Panama is opposed to the presence of bases in our territory and in the Caribbean area.

Mentioning that our country was born as a result of imperialist intervention, Rodriguez said: "The struggle to eradicate imperialism in our fatherland and outside of its borders."

He added that Panama is grateful to all peoples for having supported our struggle for liberation in all the forums in which the Panamanian cause was aired.

Participants in the international student seminar adopted a special resolution on Panama in which they resolved to denounce those military bases that are used by the United States against the subversion of the Salvadoran and other peoples. [sentence as published] They also urged the student movement to redouble solidarity with the other peoples and condemn the continuous violations of the Panama Canal treaty.

For his part, Mario Panther, secretary general of the Federation of Panamanian Students, emphatically stated that the students demand a firm and vigorous attitude on the part of the government toward the United States.

REPORT ON GRAHAM GREENE INTERVIEW WITH OMAR TORRIJOS

PA072311 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 31 Aug 80 pp 2-A, 8-A

[Report on a Conversation between Graham Greene and Omar Torrijos by Alvaro Menendez Franco]

[Excerpt] Greene Asks Omar About the Yankee Elections

The novelist wants to know whether the victory of former movie cowboy Reagan would provoke astonishment, concern or changes in Panama. Torrijos tells him: "Listen, Greene, although I cannot claim to be an electoral prophet, I would say that Carter will win by a slight margin. Emotionally, however, I would prefer it if Reagan would win so that I could again put on my spurs and see if he is as much of a fighting cock as he says he is." And he added: "Many of the current problems regarding the interpretation of the new treaty would have to be solved in a less legalistic arena. I know that the Panamanian students and the revolutionaries agree with me on this. However, I have no doubts about Carter's victory."

Greene asks and poet Jose Jesus Martinez translates: "Do you mean that the days of January 1964 would return?" The Panamanian leader replies: "The issue would return with rocks and escalate from there to bullets and martyrs. This time there would be no civilian martyrs because the National Guard would not stay in the garrisons. It would come out to defend sovereignty and national dignity. It would be a spectacular situation and perhaps it would shorten the waiting period for our liberation. But this carries a very high price which the world would have to consider." Greene agrees and the conversation now turns to Guatemala and El Salvador. Omar Torrijos states: "The situation in Guatemala constitutes a drain of its best minds through attacks, murders or disappearances. I remember Fuentes Mohr. I begged him not to go. He was an excellent 42-year-old statesman and politician. He was like a son or a brother to me. But he went, as in your novels, to be on the scene and they killed him. Guatemala is experiencing a situation in which its best minds and the best figures of all groups are being killed in the wave of violence. The situation is more serious in El Salvador. There is no leadership there. It is a situation in which each soldier thinks he is his own general, so no one leads. The rightwing is led by people who don't understand that the world changes, that even the rightwing changes. The leftwing is led by stubborn people who do not yield an inch in their positions. Therefore, there is no leadership, no flexibility and no dialogue is possible. I already have given up my role of mediator because nothing can be done with dogmas. The progressive measures of the current government have come too late." "It is too late," Graham Greene agrees as when redemption arrived for the priest in "The Power and the Glory."

PAPER SAYS TREATY VIOLATES NATION'S SOVEREIGNTY

PA090332 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "Capitulation and Scrap"]

[Excerpt] By the time the negotiation process for a new treaty began with the United States, after an inexplicable delay, a negotiation framework had already been agreed to between the countries, which were concerned over the historical events of January 1964. Agreement had been reached to seek "a prompt elimination of the causes of conflict between the two countries," such causes actually being the remnants of the 1903 canal treaty and the traditional and continuing unilateral interpretation of agreements by the United States.

The so-called Torrijos-Carter treaty, negotiated by Panamanians who were newcomers to inner diplomatic circles, is a wretched document that violates the nation's sovereignty. In essence, it is a colonialist instrument because it turns Panama into a sort of U.S. protectorate, significantly straying, in the last analysis, from the historical objectives of Panama's struggle for recovery. Technically deficient in its contractual context and fraught with academic distortions which are particularly noticeable in the chapter referring to the institutions of neutrality, the Torrijos-Carter treaty was signed 3 years ago in a colorful international setting. All it has propagated--as a germ of which its mentors can be proud-- is the acquisition within a couple of decades of an obsolete canal and all the scrap that supports its structure, which will have to be transformed not only because of the economic needs of the "process" but because of the dynamics of the service it must render.

The negotiation for a sea-level canal proposed just a few weeks ago by government officials reinforces our thesis that not only is the Torrijos-Carter treaty harmful to the vital interests of our nation but that, in its context, it subtly embodies the specter of future concessions concerning the sovereignty of our country. This has been evidenced by new historical circumstances with a promptness that the persons involved in these irresponsible negotiations would have hardly admitted a scant few months ago.

The men of the "process" have devoted themselves to discrediting and playing down the importance of the nation's historic efforts in connection with the canal treaties courageously and nobly carried out by the generations that preceded the coup d'etat of 1968. All that is left today, as a negative balance of the Torrijos-Carter treaty, are the faded "glories" resulting from the capitulation of its negotiators symbolized by the scrap that will be inherited by the generations of the year 2000.

COSTA RICA

ECONOMY MINISTER DISCUSSES COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

PA291918 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Jose Miguel Alfaro, economy minister and second vice president of the republic, said that the country's economic and institutional development was completely incoherent, at least until 1978. He said this at a dinner given yesterday in his honor by the North American Chamber of Commerce at the Colon International Club.

Minister Alfaro believes that the situation has been chaotic because the only time our trade balance was favorable was during the 4 years immediately after World War II and that was because there was not much to buy abroad.

He said that Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo had referred to Costa Rica as the eye of a hurricane and with regard to that Minister Alfaro pointed out that Costa Rica can easily be swept away by the hurricane. Alfaro was referring to the violence in Central America. If we want to have peace, we have to be more just, Alfaro indicated.

Alfaro termed communism as a force of small groups whose mission, objectively speaking, is to harass our system. He cited the banana workers strike as a good example of Marxist-Leninist activities in our country.

He said that our exporting system had not changed much from the time it was a colony and that we were badly in need of more income from abroad. In this respect, he said that a drop in meat and coffee exports in order to wait for better prices in the international market, plus the banana strike and other factors equally significant, had substantially decreased the flow of foreign exchange the country badly needs to meet its demands.

However, he said that Costa Rica will shortly receive two loans, one for $40 million and another for $190 million, which will increase the flow of foreign currency into our midst.

He also mentioned the fact that the oil negotiations with Mexico and Venezuela will help to save $80 million during the rest of the year. This, plus the regulation and importation of luxury and nonessential goods, and the substitution of oil for another source of energy, are factors which will allow the government, according to its estimate, to increase its monetary reserves.

Minister Alfaro urged local businessmen to seek new markets for their products. Finally, he said that Costa Rica's situation could not be better and that despite the state of unrest in Central America, its commerce shows a positive trend. He also suggested that commerce should be more diversified and that delivery should be more efficiently and rapidly done.

ENTRY REQUIREMENTS FOR SALVADORANS OUTLINED

PA081403 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Assistant Immigration Director Enrique Goyenage has said that all Salvadorans coming to Costa Rica must do so as tourists. He added that they must bring a minimum of $150 and return fare to El Salvador; otherwise, they will not be allowed to enter the country. After they meet these requirements, they must make the usual arrangements to obtain their residence if they wish to have such status. To do so, they must first apply for a temporary residence permit while the pertinent documentation is processed.

REFINERY INVESTIGATING PANEL CENSURES CARAZO

PA051541 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] The Costa Rican Oil Refinery [RECOPE] investigating commission has censured President Rodrigo Carazo.

The first recommendation of the report delivered yesterday by Deputies Monge, Roman and Barrientos [words indistinct], members of the investigating commission, says the following:

Based on proven findings Nos 11 and 12 of this report concerning the construction of an interoceanic oil pipeline, we ask the president of the republic to abstain from promoting or recommending the participation of his relatives in official business transactions. According to the findings referred to, Carazo asked RECOPE to negotiate with a firm represented by his sons.

In the findings section, the commission's report says that Carazo phoned lawyer Lara Eduarte [not further identified] and told him that the talks should be held at RECOPE's offices, which was done in the afternoon. The economy, industry and commerce minister and Alvaro Carazo Zeledon, coordinator of the group interested in the pipeline construction transaction were present. On 31 March 1980, Carazo told RECOPE to go on with the negotiations and that day we [as heard] received Alvaro Carazo Zeledon, lawyer for Industrial and Petroleum Development, Inc, representatives of the French [public works] Societe Entrepose.

Carazo capriciously disposed of RECOPE's earnings.

Another finding which the commission says was proved is that listed as No 4. It reads as follows:

Jose Antonio Lara Duarte reported at the meeting of 27 May that since the financial statements reflected earnings of 43 million colones on 31 March 1980, President Carazo has already decided that the earnings be transferred to the Housing Ministry, which must meet very substantial obligations, estimated to be 50 million colones. Therefore, we must now find ways to transfer this money so it can begin implementing its projects, Lara told the RECOPE board.

SECURITY MINISTRY MAKES CHANGES IN POLICE COMMANDS

PA051616 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc has made several changes in his ministry in order to make it more dynamic.

Colonel Fernandez Mondragon, who commands the Puntarenas naval base, will become head of the first police station. Maj Max Cayetano Vega will be commander of the Puntarenas naval base.

Col Guillermo Rojas will be transferred to the second police station with the rank of commander. Col Campos of Limon will also become commander of a police station.

Another transfer will involve Major Ortiz, who will be placed in charge of the section at the Juan Santamaria International Airport, Minister Arguedas said.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL TO VISIT AFRICA 20 SEP

PA090210 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] The trip to Africa that Deputy Foreign Minister Mario Fernandez had planned to make tomorrow has been postponed until 20 September. He will go to Senegal, Nigeria, Tanzania, Kenya and other African nations in search of support so Costa Rica can get a seat on the UN Security Council.

EL SALVADOR

CIVILIAN JUNTA MEMBERS ADDRESS MESSAGE TO NATION

PA090352 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0045 GMT 9 Sep 80

["Important Message to the Nation"]

[Text] Jose Napoleon Duarte, Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich and Dr Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete [civilian members of the Salvadoran Government junta] do hereby inform the Salvadoran people that during the current situation they have presented the following solution to the armed forces and the nation as a whole: Whereas

1. For the best development of the revolutionary process undertaken, it is necessary for the armed forces to be united and for each of its members to have confidence and security in the reasonable and rational guidance of the junta;

2. It is necessary to promote and uphold the institutionality of the armed forces to ensure the revolutionary process underway and the constant improvement of the armed forces and thus avoid any effort to use it as a tool;

The revolutionary government junta in the use of its powers and as general commander of the armed forces decides:

1. To inform the defense and public security minister that the general orders issued by this ministry must be known and previously approved by the revolutionary government junta as general commander of the armed forces;

2. That junta member Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez is hereby appointed to perform the duties of communicating, coordinating and controlling the branch of defense and public security;

3. That general order No 10 dated 1 September 1980 is hereby confirmed and it should be enforced.

Released by the presidential house in San Salvador on 3 September 1980.

Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano Ramos, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, Dr Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete, Jose Napoleon Duarte.

Signed: Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, Jose Napoleon Duarte, Dr Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete

Not signed by: Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez

San Salvador, 3 September 1980
Messrs chiefs and officers of the Salvadoran Armed Forces:
Very Dear Sirs:

We, Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete, Jose Napoleon Duarte and Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, civilian members of the revolutionary government junta, most respectfully inform you of the following:

1. We are completely convinced that to cope with the hard work required by the revolutionary process of profound socioeconomic changes and national democratization and the pacification process needed by all Salvadorans, which includes the structuring of strategies not just to achieve changes but also to cope with a prolonged people's war and popular insurrection that antagonistic forces are undertaking right now, it is ab solutely necessary for all political, social and military forces supporting the process to be united and, within them, for the armed forces to be really and effectively united as the fundamental pillar of the process.

2. We are also convinced that the armed forces should retain and strengthen its institutional nature and as such should follow the fundamental guidelines of the revolutionary process rather than personalistic or subjective views of any sort. This institutional nature is the only thing that can ensure its survival and continuous improvement thus ensuring the achievement of changes and the democratization process, the pacification of the country and the consolidation of the government and of a social system that is democratic, fair and [word indistinct].

3. We also consider that each and every member of the armed forces should be certain that his stay, future and actualization within the forces is ensured by the armed forces institutional nature and the reasonable guidance of the revolutionary government junta. For the foregoing reasons, the civilian members of the revolutionary government junta today present the attached agreement which contains three main portions. The first portion based on the constitution confirms the armed forces proclamation and the 9 January 1980 commitment that the revolutionary government junta will perform the duties of general commander of the armed forces. Thus, the general orders issued by the Defense Ministry must be previously known and approved by the revolutionary government junta. This provision seeks to overcome the subjective actions that may trigger personal or other reactions that might, in turn, endanger the armed institution.

It should be understood that for operational reasons such decisions can be made through a majority vote. It is unnecessary to say that the foregoing provision not mean that the revolutionary government junta will assume the duties of the Defense Ministry, but the duties that constitutionally pertain to it as commander general of the armed forces which will guarantee objectivity and equanimity in the guidance of the forces within the revolutionary process and the achievement of the goals outlined.

The second portion reflects the majority feeling of the armed forces concerning the united leadership needed for the relationship between the revolutionary government junta as general commander of the armed forces and the armed institution so that it can be orderly and logical. Thus, junta member Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez is appointed to coordinate and control the defense and public security area.

MAJANO SAYS ARMED FORCES CRISIS NOT OVER YET

PA082220 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1820 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Report on interview with Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the government junta, by Rene Hurtado, following a meeting of members of the junta at San Carlos Barracks in San Salvador on 8 September]

[Text] As he emerged from San Carlos Barracks following a working meeting, Colonel Majano stopped his vehicle when he saw a group of newsmen and proceeded to make the following statements. He was asked about the situation concerning the crisis in the armed forces. He replied:

[Begin recording] [Majano] The crisis that existed is not over yet. What I said last Thursday still holds. However, I believe that the problem may be overcome very soon since we are seeking an adequate agreement for the armed forces and for the nation.

[Unidentified questioner] There is talk that many sectors of the armed forces are consolidating themselves around your position. Can you explain what the situation is at this time?

[Majano] I have clearly explained the political situation in connection with this problem, just as I stated last Thursday. I only wish to say that it is about to be settled, perhaps during the course of the day. [end recording]

Majano was asked about the way the dialogue is being conducted and he replied:

[Begin recording] [Majano] Yes, a dialogue. [sentence as heard] Precisely now, at this moment, I am about to hold a meeting to discuss these problems.

[Hurtago] Why are you visiting San Carlos Barracks, Colonel?

[Majano] A working meeting. [sentence as heard]

[Hurtado] Last week, we learned that the civilian members of the junta had issued an order affirming Colonel Gutierrez [as heard], but it was not signed either by yourself or Colonel Gutierrez. What is the truth about this note sent to the barracks?

[Majano] It is a draft agreement. As a draft agreement, they wanted to sound out the opinions there could be in the armed forces regarding the views they had. But there has been no official notification or definite agreement yet regarding this issue. I can only tell you that the problem itself does not involve a general order or how it was carried out. The problem involves the outcome, the objectives this general order may have. But these are precisely the points we expect to clear up. In any event, I wish to add that the least crisis can do is to strengthen positions so that the government can have better leadership and so that the nation may have a clearer definition of all the policies of the government. [end recording]

Further on, Colonel Majano expanded his concepts regarding the dialogue being held by the members of the government junta as follows:

[Begin recording] When we say dialogue, we mean that the two parties are talking about a possible solution. You will have to excuse me because at this very moment they are here. [end recording]

Concluding and referring to a publication in the nation's morning papers regarding a vote that had been taken in the armed forces, Colonel Majano said:

[Begin recording] [Majano] This is untrue. It is speculation or unofficial reports. But in time, when the problem is settled, we are going to give you complete information.

[Hurtado] Then there was no meeting, as was reported, among officers in....

[Majano--interrupting] Yes, there was, but it was not a general assembly to make decisions. it was only a meeting of chiefs and officers of the central zone here.

[Hurtado] But this meeting was to inform you, right?

[Majano] Yes. An information meeting. But at this moment, there is no official or definite solution to the problem.

[Hurtado] Thank you. [end recording]

You have just heard exclusive statements made by Colonel Majano, member of the government junta, as he emerged from the San Carlos Barracks here in San Salvador, regarding the crisis within the Salvadoran Armed Forces.

'YOUNG' SALVADORAN OFFICERS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

PA090419 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Communique issued by young Salvadoran Army officers on 8 September 1980 in San Salvador]

[Text] On 15 October 1979, the chiefs and officers who rebelled against Romero's opprobrious regime said at the time that the main reasons for our action was, first, to restore the armed forces' position as the guarantor of the people's ideals and, second, to make amends for the bad use made of it by previous regimes.

Under these guidelines, all the conscientious officers responded without any fear of failure because we realize that he who loses in the military field must bear the stigma of many dishonorable epithets. Nevertheless, this did not stop us, even though this could have brought us the severest military punishments.

Also, on that occasion, we believed, in order to be professional in our leadership, to delegate the power to genuine representatives of the ideas which the movement put forth in behalf of justice.

We also took care on that occasion, as we do now, to pay no attention to rank, to the nonpolitical nature of the armed forces and to the institutional order which existed. These were the factors that were the obstacles to the highest patriotic objectives of political, social and economic order established in the 15 October declaration.

It was for this reason that we decided to [words indistinct] but of course, in different people, who unfortunately did not grasp the deep meaning of the 15 October declaration. [Words indistinct] to continue using the traditional methods of governing and obviously the results have been totally contrary to what we intended when we assumed power.

We are not determined and have never thought of forcefully imposing our ideals on the members of the armed forces because there were many chiefs and officers who supported the 15 October coup. On the contrary, we categorically and strongly express to all our colleagues that our ideals are essentially democratic which under the present situation can be easily distorted by the extremists and by those who without knowing anything are even apt to consider us extremists.

Just as you do, we realize that it is absolutely obligatory for a soldier to honor his word. We both know that a vow is a soldier's highest responsibility. For this reason, we reiterate that our declaration has been broken, that the present leaders do not understand the aspirations which on October encouraged us. Based on the vow that every soldier takes, we tell you that a soldier never goes back on his word. Think carefully and you will understand the deep reason which moves us. We are not and will never be communists, but we do have strong democratic beliefs and it is for this reason we continue to believe that only by eradicating poverty, disease, injustice and illiteracy can the fatherland, with all its sons united, reach the high goals that history places ahead. We cannot quit because once we give our word we must fulfill it. This is all we want, for you to fulfill your word.

San Salvador, 6 Septmeber 1980.

WOMEN IN MEXICAN EMBASSY TO GET SPECIAL PASSPORTS

PA070133 San Salvador Radio YSKL in Spanish 1135 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] The three women who have sought asylum at the Mexican Embassy in San Salvador are not victims of political persecution, Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said referring to the safe-conducts requested by Mexico for Mrs Mayra Lizeth Diaz, Lidia Aguilar Galeano and Gabriela Maria Pino Chacon Gonzalez. The latter is a Costa Rican.

Chavez Mena emphasized that they are not being persecuted and, therefore, will not be granted the requested safe-conducts. They will, however, be issued special passports so they can leave the country with full guarantees.

'WAVE OF VIOLENCE' CLAIMS ADDITIONAL LIVES

PA072148 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1935 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--At least 15 persons have been killed in various incidents during the past 24 hours in the uncontrollable wave of violence which has shaken El Salvador for the past 2 years.

The tragic toll is headed by athlete Saturnino Baltazar Osorio, 30, known to the football world as "Ninon Osorio," who played for the Alianza team of this capital. Alianza is trying to make it to the finals of the major Salvadoran football tournament.

"Ninon Osorio" was shot to death this morning, Sunday, while he and a young woman were riding in his car through Mejicanos in the outlying sector north of San Salvador. Osorio and his companion were killed on the spot.

Four more persons were killed Saturday night in a shooting in Mejicanos, 3 km north of the Salvadoran capital.

Six were killed in various acts of violence in different sectors of the capital, according to judiciary authorites.

In Acajutla Port, 84 km south of San Salvador, a seaman, presumably a foreigner, was killed Saturday night when he was attacked by unidentified persons, according to eyewitnesses. The port captain's office neither confirmed nor denied this report.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT LUCAS ADDRESSES PEACE RALLY

PA081808 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1725 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Speech by President Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia during peace rally at Central Park in Guatemala City--live]

[Text] Fellow citizens, your presence here greatly encourages me and I thank you because the Guatemalan Government is ready to keep peace at all costs. [Indistinct shouts, applause]

The sacrifice that you have made is praiseworthy. It is worthy of the Guatemalan president's acknowledgment. [shouts of "Viva", applause]

Your presence, the presence of the Guatemalan people at this century-old park, belies all the slander that bad Guatemalans have hurled outside and inside the country, but no one pays attention to them here because you know that they are lies and because the Guatemalan people know that in Guatemala the people are democratic, the government is democratic and gringos are not going to come teach us what democracy is [shouts of "Viva", applause] because Jimmy Carter's democracy, as one of the placards here reads, is linked to Russia and [words indistinct] the Latin American peoples. [applause]

By historic tradition, Guatemalans are defenders and lovers of peace. From the conquest in the west [words indistinct]. Also at this crucial time that the world is experiencing [words indistinct] had Guatemalans who want to sell Guatemala out to Russia, to Cuba. [indistinct shouts, applause]

Guatemala is a free, sovereign, independent nation and it has a popularly elected government. That government will end its term because I will not be taken out of the palace as Anastasio Somoza was. [indistinct shouts, applause]

Through your presence, I can see that the people and the government will never be defeated in Guatemala. [shouts of "Viva", applause]

No previous administration has done the work that is being done. I don't mean to say that we have finished doing it but we are building projects, schools, hospitals, hydroelectric plants, the Pacific port, and we will build a road network for the development and progress of our country. [shouts of "Viva", applause]

There is still some land in the north on which to prusue agrarian development, but a positive and not a demagogic development as the one that has been achieved on other occasions. I want to tell you that each week I sign a number of property titles that are being delivered to peasants who at one time were deceived. They were told they would be given land and they were given the land without titles. Now, my government is a positive government because we are personally delivering the titles to the peasants so they will work the land, to erase from the minds of those foreigners and bad Guatemalans who want to sell us out to Russia the image that we are not doing anything. We are doing a lot more.

[Words indistinct] in Nicaragua, it is a farce. It is a lie. It is a fabrication to say that they are eliminating illiteracy. That literacy campaign will not bear fruit, because they only teach them to make quick scribbles. Of what use is this, if the people will not be able to continue acquiring culture?

Here in Guatemala we have a literacy plan that will be implemented in the next few days. It is a mass literacy plan for Guatemala, but it will also have the cooperation of the teachers who are here present, because they are the first to answer the call of the fatherland. [indistinct shouts, applause]

Everyone knows that many Guatemalans would rather die than let communism enter Guatemala. You are proof of this. [applause]

I am aware that only half of those who should have been here are here because the enemies did all they could. They planted bombs on the railroad tracks but they were defused by our security officials. They also dug big holes along the road to Taxisco. A bomb was set off in Los Encuentros and so the people from the west are not here but they are present in the hearts of Guatemalans because everyone knows that you, we, are against communism. [applause, shouting] and proof that communism is evil, that it is not good for our people, can be heard from the poor Nicaraguans who were offered the world and in the end received nothing. Nicaraguans are [words indistinct]. Crops are not enough to feed the people. Why? Because [words indistinct]. The government is enslaving the people and there is no way to get good crops to feed everybody. The economic situation in the nations that come under communism is critical. Fortunately, in Guatemala we have a rather solvent economy. We still have reserves. We have monetary reserves which will permit us to survive even though the United States is boycotting us. It does not want to buy our beef. It wants to lower the price of our coffee and it objects to everything. We are producing. We are a (?beautiful) country. Guatemala has its resources and everyone who comes to Guatemala says he would like to live here because one lives in freedom here, in a magnificent (?climate). That is why, by defending democracy and by seeking peace, you are defending our country, our beauty, our treasure, and we should not let anyone invade our homeland.

I see that many people came from all the regions in the country--east, west, south and north--and many others could not come because of lack of transportation. I regret that they could not come, because there would have been many more here to show those people that the bombs--such as the one they set off in front of my office last Friday and which was aimed right at me--cannot intimidate them. These bombs will not scare them or this leader because this leader is never willing to turn his back on his people. [Words indistinct [indistinct shouts, applause]

I ask all of you here not to let yourselves be deceived. They just (?probably threw a bomb) or something like that. [Words indistinct] they are liars [words indistinct] to spread rumors. I hope that you will not believe them. They are masters of lies and I hope you will realize the damage that these people are causing. Friday's martyrs should not have suffered the consequences of the fears [words indistinct] they did all that to prevent you from coming but you have shown that you have enough courage to face the communist attacks. [indistinct shouts, applause] Democracy is what Guatemala wants. It does not want communism because it is evil. [indistinct shouts, applause]

The Government of Guatemala wants to have fraternal relations with all the countries in Central America, the continent and the world. However, we want reciprocal relations based on friendship and nonintervention. We want to be friends with Central America and Mexico because (?they are our neighbors), but we want friendship with dignity and without pressure because Guatemala is a dignified nation. [indistinct shouts, applause]

Unfortunately, there are certain clergymen in certain areas of the country who have engaged in [words indistinct] but these gentlemen must either devote themselves to guiding souls or we will have to expel them from Guatemala [applause] and this applause and this enthusiasm that I have witnessed here reaches me like a petition. My government is determined to maintain democracy and to oust communism. [indistinct shouts, applause]

As I was saying, this gathering here, your desire for peace in Guatemala, a peace for Guatemalans to work in tranquillity, [words indistinct] is a sacrifice that you have made to come here to back the government of the republic. The government sees this as a plebiscite and an order to defend Guatemala from communism no matter what. [applause]

A proof that communism is no good, denigrates the individual, is atheist and an enemy of all the religions and freedom--and many have said that there is no freedom in Guatemala--is that people in communist countries have to ask permission to move from one block to another.

In Guatemala we have freedom of speech and freedom of the press. Although some say that there is no freedom of the press, I tell you there is freedom of the press and even licentiousness because many things have been said in the press about the president and the authorities and we have never complained about it. [applause]

In Cuba and the socialist countries, they cannot publish anything against the government because whoever does this ends up in mental hospitals, jails or doing hard labor in Siberia. In sum, the people who oppose the communist hierarchs lose their lives gradually and their families are exterminated. Therefore, I do not want this for Guatemala and you do not want this either. [indistinct shouts, applause] We want freedom and we will have it under the Lucas government. I swear that on my honor and because I have said that I will not abandon this country even if the communists attack me. [more indistinct shouts]

All those people who have come to Guatemala from Nicaragua, El Salvador and other [word indistinct] countries where they are [words indistinct] socialist governments are being installed, are coming to Guatemala.

Guatemala is a country which through its constitution, considers that every Central American who comes here is a Guatemalan and has welcomed all. However, there are limits to this. We ask the Central Americans who have come here that, in order not to cause us any problems and for us to respect what we have always said about not interfering in the affairs of other countries, they refrain from establishing governments in exile because that would hurt our government. We are democrats, but we do not want to interfere in other countries, so that there will be no pretext for interference in the affairs of Guatemala. [applause]

I hope that all of you, even those in the farthest parts of this plaza, have heard. I do not want to tire you, because I could say many more things about communism. But I see that our people have made a great sacrifice [words indistinct] that my government is democratic, anticommunist and we will not tolerate an invasion from any other people who want to impose communism here in Guatemala. I thank you all for your presence and allow me to address the [words indistinct--continues in Kekchi language].

RADIO SAYS 500,000 ATTENDED 7 SEP RALLY

PA082309 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] No less than 500,000 Guatemalans expressed their support for the government during the rally to support peace and to repudiate communism which was held yesterday morning in Guatemala City. Persons from all social backgrounds of Guatemala City and the interior of the country gathered at Central Park, in front of the national palace. The people were carrying signs and national flags to express their feelings against the wave of violence which is affecting the country.

Sabotage To Disrupt Rally

PA081720 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Following a day of many terrorist actions, which began with the tragic explosion in front of the national palace, the government confirmed on Friday night that the rally was going to be held.

The police reported that between yesterday and today, many acts of sabotage were staged to disrupt the travel of persons who were to participate in the rally.

The army reported that it deactivated 32 sticks of dynamite on the railroad bridge in Aguas Caliente. According to the authorities, 5 trees were used to block the highway in Chichicastenango, El Quiche. In Escuintla, the railroad tracks were damaged and a bomb was placed, but the police deactivated the bomb in time. In Villa Nueva, tacks were strewn along the main highway and over 70 vehicles were stopped. Tacks were also strewn in Siquinala, Santa Lucia, [word indistinct] Escuintla.

In Amatitlan, a bomb was set off which damaged the highway. In El Quiche, a bomb destroyed a wooden bridge on the San Antonio-(Monostenango) Road. In Esquipulas, Chiquimula and Zacapa, tacks were also strewn along the highways and the saboteurs caused landslides using explosives. Holes were dug into the asphalt of the road to Taxisco, and a terrorist bomb exploded in Los Encuentros.

GOVERNMENT TO REGULATE SALE OF EXPLOSIVES

PA082032 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The authorities have decided to take control of the sale of explosives as a result of the fact that TNT was used in last Friday's terrorist action at Central Park.

Explosives such as TNT will be strictly controlled at all factories by the National Defense Ministry. They will not be sold to private citizens, and control measures will be extremely strict. Those who sell explosives will be held responsible.

INTERIOR MINISTRY OFFICIAL REVEALED AS EGP MEMBER

PA041811 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1608 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Panama City, 4 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Elias Barahona y Barahona, a Guatemalan newsman, who was up to now press chief at the Guatemalan Interior Ministry, today disclosed in Panama that he is a member of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP), which is fighting against the Romeo Lucas Garcia government.

Barahona y Barahona, who is 37 years old. fled the country a few days ago, telling Interior Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz that he was going to take a 1-week vacation abroad.

He said that he had infiltrated the government apparatus in 1976 following EGP orders and that he has had access to many government plans to eradicate the guerrillas.

He revealed that Guatemala is receiving the aid from Israel, Argentina and Chile through the United States.

He also described the actions of the Secret Anticommunist Army and the "Death Squad" which, according to him, are promoted by the army and the police and are responsible for approximately 2,000 murders in Guatemala over the past 2 years.

'Spectacular News Conference'

PA050538 San Jose Radio Noticias del Cortinente in Spanish 0100 gmt 5 Sep 80

[Excerpts] An x-ray of the antipopular Guatemalan regime. This could be the title of the spectacular news conference held this morning by a member of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] in Panama.

Elias Barahona y Barahona was appointed 4 years ago to the post of press officer of the Guatemalan Interior Ministry. The EGP took advantage of the opportunity for one of its members to infiltrate the highest spheres of the dictatorial regime of Guatemala.

For the past 4 years, the revolutionary leader appeared to the public to be one of the most prominent servants of the government, an image which made it possible for him to become one of the trusted aides of Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz. Only today did he reveal his actions in the Guatemalan political process when he held a news conference in Panama City.

The death squads are directed from the presidential palace. The member of the EGP, an organization which has been dealing harsh blows to government troops, said that two groups of paramilitary troops operate with impunity in his country. These, he said, are the Secret Anticommunist Army [ESA] and the Death Squad [EM]. He said that these two terrorist organizations are responsible for the deaths of 2,000 citizens of all social strata in the past few months. Barahona y Barahona said that the government plans to kill another 1,000 Guatemalans during the rest of the year. These deaths form part of what the government has termed the pacification program to eradicate communism.

Subsequently, the EGP member, who managed to remain a trusted aide of the interior minister for 4 years, said that the extermination plan was suggested by the U.S. Government. The charge, made during the news conference, added that the person in charge of making the assassination program was Gen David Cancinos, who was chief of the army General Staff until November of last year, when he was executed by the EGP.

Romeo Lucas Garcia promoted the extermination plan. Newsmen who attended the news conference this morning in Panama also learned that the main objective of the killings promoted by the Guatemalan Government is to cut off any popular protest at the roots and keep the military regime in power.

Barahona said he learned of the operation in mid-1978 when the interior minister informed him of some aspects of the plan and instructed him to use the proper publicity media to justify this large number of killings.

The EGP fighter added that the Alvarez Ruiz plan was to blame clandestine extreme rightist and leftist groups for the murders and kidnappings which occur daily in that Central American nation. At the same time, he would portray the government of Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia as a victim which desired to find peaceful solutions.

Another prominent aspect of the news conference held by the EGP member in Panama was his description of the interventionist objectives of General Lucas Garcia's regime. Elias Barahona said the government is training over 2,000 Somozists based in Guatemala to invade Nicaragua. In addition, he is promoting a plan for the union of his army with that of Honduras to fight against the Sandinist troops.

The EGP member said that over 2,000 Guatemalan Army troops are deployed in the area of the Salvadoran border to help the troops of the military-Christian Democratic junta at any time to check the advance of the democratic and revolutionary forces of El Salvador.

Continuing his account of the Guatemalan regime's policy with regard to the area, Elias Barahona said that on instructions from the U.S. Government, Lucas Garcia plans to enchain Belize through the creation of mechanisms for colonial domination. In this regard, he added that the foreign secretary of Great Britain had pressured the Belizean Government to cede a part of its territory to Guatemala and also permit the establishment of military bases within its borders.

The revolutionary also gave details regarding the massacre carried out by the Guatemalan Army in the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala. He emphasized that the orders to assassinate the peasants from Quiche inside the embassy came from President Romeo Lucas Garcia, who instructed the troops to carry out the act of genocide and refused to listen to Spanish Ambassador Maximo Casales.

Torture, Plots Charged

PA051257 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1821 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Panama City, 4 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan newsman Elias Barahona y Barahona, 37, who until yesterday served as press officer of his country's Interior Ministry, today confessed in Panama that he infiltrated the government apparatus, beginning in 1976, by order of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP), of which he is a member.

Barahona y Barahona said that the ESA [Secret Anticommunist Army] has its headquarters on 7th Avenue between 4th and 5th Streets and that there are torture chambers near Villa Guadalupe (Zone 10 of the capital), on Hincapie Avenue and in La Florida neighborhood. He added that the ESA kills with firearms, while the EM [Death Squad] uses knives, daggers and nylon wires to carve up the victims. He said that the EM is headquartered in the rear of the detective headquarters on 8th Avenue.

Barahona y Barahona said that both the ESA and the EM have cladestine cemeteries in Comelapa, 60 km from the capital, and in other cities such as Cuilapa and Quetzaltenango.

According to Barahona y Barahona, relations between the Guatemala and the human rights policy applied by Carter, has deteriorated seriously [as received] and both William Bowdler and James R. Cheek, of the U.S. State Department, have tried to contact Francisco Villagran Kramer, who recently resigned from his post as vice president, and Rene de Leon Shloter, secretary general of the Christian Democratic Party, to seek an alternative to Romeo Lucas.

In the face of deteriorating relations with Carter, Romeo Lucas has received Roger Fontaine, one of Ronald Reagan's advisers, who has promised all kinds of aid to Guatemala.

Barahona y Barahona accused a number of Guatemalan dignitaries of being CIA agents. They include high-ranking officials and newsmen.

He also accused the Guatemalan Government of helping Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries headed by former Nicaraguan President Francisco Urcuyo, who resides in Guatemala, and said that the Guatemalan Army is in collusion with the Honduran Army to bolster the Salvadoran Army.

With regard to Belize, Barahona y Barahona said that "basically the United States and Guatemala are worried about the establishment of an independent, popular, democratic and progressive government in that territory."

Ambassador to Panama Accused

PA070443 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 5 Sep 80 p 8

[By Carlos J. Nunez L.]

[Excerpt] The Guatemalan ambassador to Panama betrays progressive newsmen and passes a great deal of military and political information to the Guatemalan Army, Mr Elias Barahona y Barahona, a professional newsman and up until yesterday a trusted official of the Guatemalan Interior Ministry, has announced during a news conference.

Barahona y Barahona, who might become "the spy of the century in Latin America," infiltrated the repressive forces of the Guatemalan Army 4 years ago under orders of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army.

In his meeting with the national and international press, he gave names, places and dates where Guatemalan newsmen were tortured and murdered because they condemned government atrocities.

"Ask the Guatemalan ambassador in Panama about the many newsmen whom he has denounced and whom he himself has led to torture, Barahona y Barahona added.

INTERIOR MINISTER REACTS TO BARAHONA'S CHARGES

PA050558 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1921 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Panama City, 4 Sep (LATIN)--In an immediate reaction to the [Barahona] charges, Guatemalan Interior Minister Alvarez Ruiz said that his country's security forces were fully aware of the real political identity of Barahona "who allegedly worked as public relations officer of the government ministry."

In a statement to newsmen in Guatemala, Alvarez Ruiz added that "Barahona was a paid informer and he was considered as such. Therefore, he did not have access to any government plans as you yourselves can confirm."

Regarding the accusations, the minister only said that "the Guatemalan Government respects the principle of noninterference in the affairs of other states and demands that it likewise be respected."

He said that Guatemala maintains cordial relations with South American and European countries "but this does not mean the formation of axes or fronts to subvert the order of other countries."

FORMER VICE PRESIDENT DENOUNCES GOVERNMENT

PA051520 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Former Guatemalan Vice President Francisco Villagran Kramer has asked for a boycott against his country to put an end to the massacre and crimes against his people.

Villagran Kramer has asked all countries of the world which have commercial or diplomatic relations with Guatemala to suspend them to stop the massacre and crimes against his people. According to Villagran Kramer, this measure, the blockade of Guatemala, would pressure the military government to end human rights violations in Guatemala.

The number of deaths from murder, massacre, missing persons and kidnapings surpasses more than 70,000 in recent times in suffering Guatemala.

ARMY REPORTS ON GUERRILLA ATTACK IN QUICHE

PA082022 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Concerning the armed clash in Chajul, Quiche, the army's Public Relations Office has issued the following communique:

The military garrison in Chajul municipality, Quiche Department, repelled an attack by a subversive group yesterday at 1230 hours, with a death toll of 9 criminals and one soldier. Two members of our garrison were also wounded and were immediately taken to the military hospital.

The personnel at the garrison, which is situated just outside the town of Chajul, repelled the attack launched by the group, at the service of international communism, which tried to seize the garrison.

The army bulletin regrets the death of soldier Juan Lopez Samayoa, from (Machachapa) Zapotitlan municipality, Jutiapa Department. His body will be sent home for Christian burial. The Guatemalan Army offers its condolences on the death of one of its soldiers, who now joins the list of those worthy men in the service of the fatherland who have fallen while doing their duty fighting the subversive movement. Military patrols are combing the area in a search for the rebel group and will report in due time, the army bulletin concludes.

HONDURAS

BILATERAL COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT WITH NICARAGUA EXTENDED

PA062235 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1410 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Honduran Economy Minister Ruben Mondragon and Nicaraguan Foreign Commerce Minister Alvaro Guzman [name as heard] yesterday agreed to extend the existing bilateral commercial treaty for 4 months. An exchange of notes at the highest level has saved the treaty only 24 hours before it was scheduled to expire. The treaty has regulated the exchange of consumer goods between the two countries since 1972.

The extension period runs from tomorrow through 6 January 1981. During that period joint commissions of businessmen and industrialists will discuss the Nicaraguan proposals for a complete change in the legal premises of the treaty. The extension brought a sigh of relief to the Honduran businessmen who enjoy advantages in the trade with Nicaragua. The current agreement has led to a trade balance in Honduras' favor of more than 10 million lempiras in the last 6 months.

The secretary general of the National Association of Industrialists said that the measure is sound and a great part of the success was due to our side's negotiations. The extension will give us time to study and negotiate the Nicaraguan proposals, he added.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA SAYS NICARAGUANS UNSAFE IN NEIGHBORING NATIONS

PA071500 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] The government junta tonight spoke with the residents of Acahualinca in the Church of the Mousignor Lezcano neighborhood. Commander of the Revolution Companero Daniel Ortega, member of the government junta and of the National Directorate of the Sandinist Front, said that the Guatemalan and Salvadoran Governments do not provide any guarantees for the safety of Nicaraguans who travel to those countries. Here is Daniel Ortega's statement:

[Begin recording] We have to remember that our revolution is seen with hatred and fear by those who represent the rightist and exploitive sectors in Central America. Those people were the friends of Somoza. They were his allies. They formed part of his same family. These people are plotting against our revolution. We also know that many Somozist criminals were able to flee to several Central American countries and to Miami. All these people continue to plot. They dream that they will defeat this revolution and that they will reestablish their democracy of exploitation. Since these people enjoy freedom and are permitted to plot in some Central American countries or elsewhere, the rulers of those governments are incapable of controlling those criminal gangs which are many time linked to government or military sectors. Therefore, all Nicaraguans who travel to Guatemala and El Salvador are in danger of being killed by those terrorist gangs which are enemies of our process and which are plotting against our process.

A former Interior Ministry official of the Guatemalan Government, who is linked with the Guatemalan guerrilla movement and who recently resigned his post, has made a number of charges on the Guatemalan government's complicity in plots against the Nicaraguan revolution. He has charged that the Interior Ministry is training Somozist guardsmen.

This forces us to make the various (?protests) which [words indistinct] but above all we must strengthen the defense of our revolution. That is the most important ting. Independent of the protests that we file, we must strengthen the defense of our revolution. Strengthening the defense of our revolution means increasing production, strengthening the army and our armed forces and further developing the Sandinist peoples militias, because they will guarantee the future of this revolution. The armed, organized and producing people are going to enable us to defeat any type of aggression that these enemies of our revolution would dare to launch against us.

In view of specific crimes--there have been cases of missing persons in Central American countries, some Nicaraguans are missing in El Salvador and Guatemala while others have been killed--we visit those countries. However, we know that this is useless because the Somozists, the rightists and the exploiters have a great deal of power in those countries. The governments are virtual accomplices of these activities. Therefore, we have to prepare for an eventual aggression by these people. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER 'NOT ABLE TO RECEIVE' COLOMBIA'S TURBAY

PA070340 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2024 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Managua, 6 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan foreign minister Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman said today: "I regret that a protocol commission was not able to receive (the Colombian president) as a foreign official should be greeted in our territory." In this manner, the foreign minister answered reporters' questions concerning Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's weekend visit to San Andres Island.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister also told newsmen: Since he (President Turbay Ayala) is so near to Managua, I send him my cordial greetings." However, he said that "under the present circumstances, unfortunately, a Nicaraguan protocol group cannot be sent to receive him."

He also commented on the statements made by Turbay Ayala when he asked Nicaragua to "shut up its loquacious foreign minister," referring to statements D'Escoto Brockman had made about Nicaraguan sovereignty over the Caribbean islands and cays.

Father D'Escoto Brockman emphasized that he has not protested the Colombian president's visit to San Andres Island, but if he had done so, it would have been done through the proper channels.

However, he said that a foreign newsman had telephoned him to talk about the president's meeting and the strong Colombian military display in the area of San Andres. "About the military display, I said that it seemed to me that it was a panicky reaction of Colombia, but I did not say this about President Turbay Ayala's visit," he added.

Besides, Foreign Minister D'Escoto Brockman said, the government junta has not received any note from the Colombian Government in any respect. "Therefore," he emphasized, "we have not protested President Turbay Ayala's meeting with 13 ministers and 22 governors on San Andres Island."

The Nicaraguan Government is claiming from Colombia San Andres and Providencia Islands, as well as the Roncador, Serrana and Quitasueno Cays "as part of the territory of Nicaragua." Colombia also claims the islands and cays.

BORGE SPEAKS AT HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION INSTALLATION

PA021822 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The Nicaraguan Human Rights Commission was officially installed today following all the guidelines established by the United Nations. The chairman and members of the Human Rights Executive Committee were elected today. This committee is already operating and any Nicaraguan who feels that his rights have been violated can go to the commission offices at Las Palmas Square in Managua.

Junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas and Commanders Tomas Borge and Luis Carrion, interior minister and deputy minister, respectively, participated in the ceremony opening the offices.

Here is a report on this by our companero, Fernando Centeno Chong:

[Begin recording] The first Executive Committee of the Nicaraguan Human Rights Commission was formed a few minutes ago. This committee is chaired by Leonte Herdocia, national coordinator and national commissioner of human rights in Nicaragua. The Executive Committee is made up of Danilo Aguirre Solis, Ismael Reyes, a delegate of the Mothers of Sandinist Martyrs, Rene Vivas, Gilberto Aguirre, Mariano Fiallos Oyanguren, Marisol Morales and a nun. The offices of the commission were officially inaugurated today. This commission has the full support of the government junta and the Sandinist National Liberation Front. Therefore, any person who feels his rights have been violated can go to these offices at Las Palmas Square in Las Palmas neighborhood in Managua.

The commission was officially installed today with the participation of members of mass organizations, humanitarian institutions and other institutions involved in the respect and promotion of human rights in Nicaragua. Junta member Cordova Rivas spoke as member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

He stressed the need to have this commission work because other people are manipulating the attitudes of citizens who feel their rights have been violated and who have resorted to the press, which is not the right method to solve their problems.

Leonte Herdocia also spoke, explaining the goals of the commission and the rights Nicaraguans have to resort to it to solve their problems.

Commander Tomas Borge also spoke at the event. He recounted how human rights were violated during the Somozist regime and compared this to the efforts of the Sandinist government to alleviate this situation. He described as "liars, wicked people and criminals" those who try to compare respect for human rights during the Somozist regime and the way the Sandinist government is respecting these rights.

[Borge] Sometimes it is said that we have people in jail and that we must release them, as if releasing them would be to be in line with respect for human rights. It would only mean violating human rights, because what would we do with these criminals in the streets? What would they do? It is simple--they would kill again; they would join the criminal counterrevolutionary gangs. We would simply be endangering the lives of our citizens.

If we were tolerant toward the ill-treatment of prisoners, then why did we make a revolution? If we permitted torture in our country, then why did we carry out this revolution?

We have the moral authority to speak about this, not because we were tortured together with many more in this country, but because we have the political will to eliminate these evils forever. We can say that at the present time in our country--aside from very few exceptions, and we have been very harsh with those who have violated this principle--ill-treatment and torture of prisoners have been eliminated forever. We can affirm this categorically. We have been vigilant about this. We visit jails and prisoners' investigation centers unexpectedly, at all kinds of odd hours during the day and night, seeing that these principles are complied with. We can note that the companeros in charge of investigations of criminals and counterrevolutionaries were chosen because of their human and revolutionary qualities.

Therefore, this commission should focus its attention not only on the problems of the jails. There will be a time when it will have no work in this regard because we are planning to have jails where the prisoners will work, earn money to help their families, improve their education and practice their religion and will not be isolated from their families. We, who were isolated for a long time, know how hard it is to go without seeing one's relatives and we do not want to do the same to them.

Therefore, the Human Rights Commission will eventually not have any work to do in the jails, but this is not going to be right away because it has not been that easy to create the infrastructure for this. We have to prepare the companeros so that they can work within this new scheme. When we get all of this done, the Human Rights Commission will have no work to do in this area, just as it has not work to do in the area of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners. The Human Rights Commission can have access at any time of the day or night to any jail.

We trust [words indistinct] and our companeros so that truth will not be distorted, because the truth is one thing and the wickedness and ill intentions of certain statements and charges made by some individuals are another. There are certain things which are very obvious, and anybody who is intelligent enough can see the difference between a correct charge and an ill-intentioned charge.

They try to compare us with Somozism when there are no grounds for comparison. I read a charge in EL NUEVO DIARIO yesterday about a member of the Interior Ministry who caused an accident. It was a correct and fair charge. It was easy to see that from the text of the report. When a charge is based on good intentions, it is an aid to the revolution. However, trying to establish a wicked comparison between the past and the present is not telling the truth; to do so is to use wicked falsehoods, to use the situation we have experienced and which we have been the first to admit against the revolution and the people of Nicaragua. [end recording]

ARMED FORCES MEMBERS DISMISSED FOR 'ABUSES'

PA051639 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge has said that according to the strict norms of discipline and conduct established for the armed forces, he has dismissed several members of the armed forces after it was determined that they committed a number of abuses and serious deviations from revolutionary conduct. The Interior Ministry said any officials who commit irregularities will be prosecuted.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' ENTER COUNTRY FROM HONDURAS

PA041445 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] The Defense Ministry reported this afternoon that a counterrevolutionary group made up of 20 men carried out an armed incursion last Sunday in our territory.

The report says that the counterrevolutionaries crossed the Honduran border into Nicaraguan territory in the sectors of Tapaichi and Boqueron and that they were seen on the property of Francisco Rayo. A Sandinist people's army border patrol unit located the counterrevolutionaries. After a brief encounter, they crossed the Poteca River which separates Nicaragua from Honduras and hid in a house owned by Pedro Sosa in Honduran territory. The Defense Ministry report does not mention any casualties on either side.

According to reports from persons living in this sector, these armed groups are using Honduran territory as a base to carry out their incursions into our territory. The Sandinist people's army will continue patrolling the zone and will keep the public informed of developments, the Defense Ministry indicated.

HAVANA REPORTS CLASHES WITH 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES'

PA080223 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] The Sandinist People's Militia today successfully fought a counterrevolutionary band in the Nicaraguan city of Jinotega and captured a bandit who was wounded in the clash. According to Managua reports, the subversive elements attacked a vehicle of the National Agrarian Reform Institute that was transporting more than $50,000 but they were repelled by the six militiamen guarding the vehicle.

It has also been reported that the Sandinist police in the Nicaraguan city of Chinandega had an encounter with counterrevolutionary elements in the San Agustin neighborhood. In that action, Juan Vallecillo was wounded and captured. The other attackers were able to escape.

LITERACY CRUSADE CONGRESS MEETS IN MANAGUA

"A061759 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] The fact that the literacy crusade had fulfilled its objectives and would continue doing so was one of the issues stressed at the Second Literacy Crusade Congress which opened yesterday at the Ruben Darío People's Theater. More than 1,000 people are attending the congress which is discussing the new objectives and general policy of the literacy crusade as well as the valuable experiences obtained during the crusade. Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman opened the congress in which he stressed the importance of the period following the crusade that just ended.

Fernando Cardenal, literacy crusade coordinator, said that he had learned a great deal from the literacy crusade.

Companero Francisco Lacayo was appointed adult education deputy minister. Sergio Ramirez, Carlos Nunez and other literacy crusade leaders were appointed members of the Adult Education board.

The following is a statement by Francisco Lacay:

[Begin recording] First, we must realize that the adult education program of the Sandinist people's revolution began with the national literacy crusade and that now that this first stage has ended and the teachers have returned for a little rest, we need to maintain what has been achieved. This period will last until the end of the year and during this time we are going to see that no one will forget what he has learned and that the habits of studying, reading and writing will be promoted. Every means of communications will be used for this purpose. There is a radio station conducting a literacy campaign.

Teachers will be back in rural areas in October and together with approximately 1,000 traveling teachers, they can further the educational program of the Sandinist people's revolution.

We need to consolidate as well as to maintain the achievements of the crusade. This consists of the new educational programs for those who wish to further their studies without in any way interfering with their private life.

We are also preparing for a literacy campaign in English, Miskito, Sumo and Rama, which will begin by the end of September and which will last approximately 6 months.

We are also planning to start in a few months a literacy campaign by departments and municipalities for those who for some reason or other could not attend classes or could not complete their studies. The plan is to permanently continue the literacy campaign and to have it develop into different interrelated programs. At this moment, the process is apparently at a standstill, but in October some 6,000 teachers will return to rural areas and the campaign will continue. In the city, the literacy crusade teachers are willing to work during their free time.

Regarding the organizational aspect of the literacy crusade, we are going to establish thousands of people's education centers [colectivo de education popular] throughout the country. These centers will be mobile units which will continue the literacy campaign in times of war or peace, rain or shine, regardless of the time of year. The people in the units will use the experiences obtained from the revolutionary process, transforming these experiences into education. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON FORMER GUATEMALAN OFFICIAL'S VISIT

FL061758 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1732 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Elias Barahona y Barahona, former press and public relations adviser to the Guatemalan Interior Ministry, this morning arrived in our country. Barahona, who also is a member of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army of Guatemala, infiltrated the government in that country at the instruction of the guerrilla organization and spent 4 years obtaining important information on repressive activities.

Following instructions of the guerrilla army's national directorate, he left his government position and told the world about the plans of the Romeo Lucas Garcia government to eliminate 1,000 more persons as part of the so-called pacification program suggested by the United States. This program, he added, will conclude in 1981, and it includes special lists with the names of opponents to be eliminated.

Harassment of Newsmen

FL081658 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Guatemalan newsman Elias Barahona, a combatant of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army who worked undercove for 4 years in the Guatemalan Interior Ministry, has charged in Matanzas that there is no press freedom in his country and that what he called "censorship by death" is applied. In this way, honest newsmen are harassed, arrested, tortured and murdered with impunity.

In statements to the national news agency, he blamed the Lucas Garcia government for this and said that repression in Guatemala has taken root as a consequence of the organized struggle of the people. He also denounced the support of the governments of the United States, Israel, Chile and Argentina for the Guatemalan tyranny. Elias Barahona explained that the journalist who does not accept the corruption imposed on him by the government and persists in following a patriotic and democratic line is prevented from working, branded a communist and persecuted unceasingly.

The Guatemalan journalist said that the military government and the bourgeoisie of his country are preparing blacklists with the names of newsmen who refuse to collaborate with the campaign of misinformation and are circulating them with the signature of the Secret Anticommunist Army or the Death Squad, which are used as facades behind which they deceive the people. Barahona explained that the journalists' associations in Guatemala are controlled by the owners of the large mass media and the government is trying to destroy the social communications workers trade union. He disclosed that from April to June 1980, 18 journalists had gone into exile. He pointed out that during three repressive governments, 23 Guatemalan journalists were murdered, 15 of them by the Romeo Lucas tyranny.

Solidarity With Guatemalan People

FL081930 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Experts] Guatemalan newsman Elias Barahona, a combatant of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] who worked undercover for 4 years in the Guatemalan Interior Ministry, has made statements in Matanzas to the NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY--AIN.

On behalf of the EGP, Elias Barahona requested the international solidarity of journalists and democratic governments to openly denounce the terrorist and genocidal nature of the Romeo Lucas regime.

He called on them to urge the U.S., Israeli, Chilean, Argentine and Honduran peoples to demand from their respective governments that they cease their intervention in Guatemala in support of the tyranny which massacres the Guatemalan people.

He asked journalists to report through all means the struggles of the Guatemalan people and he asserted that definitive victory is getting closer each day. Lastly, Guatemalan newsman Elias Barahona said that the EGP has declared the governments of the United States, Chile, Israel, Argentina and Honduras as assassins of mankind.

News Conference

FL082243 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2202 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] The Guatemalan Government maintains troops on the border with El Salvador prepared to intervene in that country when the United States orders it. The revelation was made by Elias Barahona y Barahona at a news conference held today at the Union of Cuban Journalists (UPEC) headquarters in Havana.

Barahona, a combatant of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] who worked undercover for 4 years in the Guatemalan Interior Ministry, refuted before the national and the foreign press accredited to Cuba the denial by the Romeo Lucas regime of chargeshe made in Panama. The Government of Guatemala is trying to attribute its genocide to internal clashes among its opponents but I assert that this is not true and that the Lucas Garcia regime is the only one responsible for the thousands of assassinations that have occurred in my country, Elias Barahona added. The Guatemalan guerrilla asserted that the safe of the Interior Ministry contains documents with the letterheads of the Death Squad.

With the strength which the 4 years he spent infiltrated in the Guatemalan Interior Ministry gives to his words, the Guatemalan guerrilla combatant accused the Central American government of high crimes against the Guatemalan people. Elias Barahona y Barahona added that if shown photographs of the Guatemalan officials, he could identify each one by name and whether he belongs to the Death Squad of the Secret Anticommunist Army.

At the news conference held today at the UPEC headquarters on 23d [Street] in Vedado, the Guatemalan guerrilla asserted that the interior minister himself of that Central American country is a CIA agent. Other known agents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency are Guatemalan Government officials (Sandoval Alarcon), (Leonel Sisnaga), (Miguel Ortiz) and (Turbio Lukarov), among others.

Elsewhere in his statements, Guatemalan guerrilla Elias Barahona y Barahona said the government in power in his country is receiving total logistical support form Argentina, Chile, Israel and the United States. This fascist axis is preparing to intervene at any moment in El Salvador and is trying to defeat the triumphant revolution of Nicaragua, added Elias Barahona. In Guatemala, it is quite common to see mercenaries as agents of the extreme right selling bonds publicly for the so-called army to rescue Nicaragua composed of more than 7,000 Somozists trained in that Central American Country, said the Guatemalan guerrilla who was infiltrated in the government for 4 years.

Elias Barahona y Barahona read a document to the national and foreign press acccredited to Cuba which stresses the terrorism that prevails in Guatemala and requests solidarity with his people.

FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA TO VISIT SWITZERLAND

FL081624 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca will visit Switzerland on 14-15 September at the invitation of the Swiss foreign minister, Mr Pierre Aubert. Malmierca will hold talks of mutual interest on international issues during his 2-day visit to Switzerland.

FORUM ON ENERGY 'RATIONALIZATION' IN SUGAR INDUSTRY OPENS

FL081745 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The seminar on the rationalization of energy in the sugarcane industry opened this morning. It is sponsored by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Latin American Energy Organization, the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries [GEPLACEA] and the Government of Cuba. It will meet at the Habana Libre Hotel until 13 September with the participation of over 15 countries. The opening remarks were made by Enrique (Estremaidoiro), executive secretary of the GEPLACEA.

CASTRO CHAIRS INTERNATIONALIST TEACHERS SEMINAR

FL081147 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, on Saturday chaired a seminar for the 2,000 internationalist teachers who will leave for Nicaragua. The activity was held at the Karl Marx Theater in Havana. Also present were the members of the first Cesar Augusto Sandino contingent of teachers who are currently vacationing in Cuba.

The oath of the new internationalist teachers was read by (Ana Luisa Ordaz Garrido), from the Giron Martyrs Elementary School in Guanabacoa. The document states that the Cuban internationalist teachers are ready to do their work with renewed energy.

The members of both contingents held an amiable talk with the officials presiding over the ceremony. Among these officials were Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez and Commander of the Sandinist Revolution Victor Tirado Lopez. The latter spoke at the ceremony, underscoring the importance of the Cuban teachers' role in the educational development of the sister nation. The seminar was closed by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

BRIEFS

SUGAR HARVEST SEMINAR--The fifth national seminar on information and propaganda for the 1980-81 sugar harvest has opened at the Pedro Diaz Cuello Provincial Party School in Holguin Province. The seminar is chaired by Miguel Cano Blanco, member of the party Central Committee and party first secretary in Holguin Province. Orlando Fundora, chief of the Central Committee's Department of Revolution Orientation (DOR), made the opening remarks. Fundora said the purpose of the seminar is to gain from the experiences of all the forces involved in the sugar harvest so as to do better organizational and propaganda work. He said the important aspects of propaganda this year include everything concerning the planting and weeding of sugarcane. Fundora stressed that propaganda work is effective when there is good administrative work. After evaluating the work done by the news media with regard to the sugar harvest, Fundora described it as good. More than 250 delegates are attending the seminar which ends tomorrow. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 8 Sep 80 FL]

GRENADA

UN DELEGATE URGES ECONOMIC ORDER IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

FL061448 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] United Nations--Grenada has urged the developing countries to recognize the need for the existence of a new economic order in each of them so that the development process can be undertaken.

(Caldwell Taylor), chief of the Grenada delegation, said at the General Assembly that the developing countries should always be willing to struggle against neocolonialist control over their economies and exercise control over the imperialist monopolies which threaten their development.

JAMAICA

EXPORT OF CLOTHING TO USSR ANNOUNCED

FL061545 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 3 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Jamaica is to export clothing to the Soviet Union and contract for the sale is to be signed by the middle of this month, the API [Agency for Public Information] said yesterday.

According to the API, this was announced at the first conference of production pioneers held at the Ruhaway Bay Hotel, on Saturday by local government and community development minister, the Hon. Ralph Brown. He said that the contract will allow production pioneers to sell an unlimited amount of garments to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.), under the community enterprise organization programme.

According to the agreement, Mr. Brown explained, the USSR will, in turn, be exporting to Jamaica agricultural implements including forks, hoes and machetes to cover the value of the clothing.

SECURITY MEN LEAVE ON SECRET MISSION TO FRG

FL061550 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 3 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Nine members of the security forces and the permanent secretary in the Ministry of National Security, Mr. Easton Douglas, left Jamaica by Air Jamaica on August 27 for Frankfurt, West Germany. All ten travelled without revenue to Air Jamaica on the instructions of the Acting Minister of National Security Mr. Carlyle Dunkley.

The GLEANER understands that they are due to travel from Frankfurt to London by Air Jamaica on September 6 and to return to Jamaica on September 11.

The GLEANER has been unable to ascertain the names of those who left and the purpose of their visit.

The police have confirmed that several of their staff did leave last week.

Efforts to find out the purpose of the mission from the Ministry of National Security were unsuccessful.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 177 10 September 1980

ARGENTINA

U.S. Ambassador's Appointment Viewed With Reserve [CLARIN 7 Sep] B 1
Government Protests Chilean Interference With Oil Rig B 1
Junta Meeting B 2
Second Communique B 2
PSD Opposes Creation of 'Few Large Parties' [LA RAZON 6 Sep] B 3
More Papers, Ad Agency Harassed, Vandalized [HERALD 9 Sep] B 4
'National Congress' Backing Mrs Peron Scheduled [HERALD 9 Sep] B 4
Briefs: Grains to USSR; Tin Exports B 4

BOLIVIA

Bomb Explodes in La Paz; No Casualties Reported C 1
Interior Minister Releases Partial List of Detainees C 1
More Than 60 Drug Traffickers, Consumers Arrested C 1

CHILE

Foreign Ministry Communique on Argentine Oil Rig E 1
Armed Forces Warn Against Disrupting Plebiscite E 1
NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Interview With Luis Corvalan [4 Sep] E 2
Cardinal Silva Calls For 'Guarantees' for Plebiscite E 4
Antiplebiscite Disturbances in Santiago, Valparaiso E 5
Demonstrators Against Proposed Constitution Arrested E 5

COLOMBIA

President Discusses Development Plans for Guajira Area F 1
Turbay: State of Siege To Be Lifted if Bills Approved F 2

PARAGUAY

U.S. Envoy Eaton To Arrive Amid 'Climate of Expectation' H 1
LA TRIBUNA Speculates on Objectives of Eaton Visit [9 Sep] H 1
Agrarian Peasant Leagues Member Released From Jail [ABC COLOR 6 Sep] H 1

PERU

New Director General of Civil Guard Sworn In J 1
Civil Guard, Investigative Police Reported in Conflict J 1
APRA Leaders Promise To Struggle For Party Unity J 1

URUGUAY

Military Completes First Series of Talks With Parties K 1
General's Comments K 2

MEXICO

Castaneda Terms Relations With Cuba 'Good' [Havana] M 1
Cuba's Rodriguez in Mexico City for Development Symposium [Havana] M 1
Pemex Director on Tour To Discuss Oil Production M 1

PANAMA

Budget for 1981 To Total 350 Million Balboas N 1
Cabinet Authorizes Purchase of ITT Properties N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Military Sources Cited on Civil-Military Junta Crisis P 1
Majano Accepts Ceneral Order on Transfer of Officers P 1
Majano Asks For Defense Minister's Resignation P 2
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 6-7 Sep]
Church Leader Opposes Foreign Intervention [EL DIARIO DE HOY 8 Sep] P 3
Customs Policeman Kills Soviet Sailor in Argument P 3
Violence Continues To Claim Lives Throughout Country P 4
Peasants 'Executed' P 4
Bodies Found in Cities P 4
Deaths, DRU Activities Reported P 4

GUATEMALA

Government Issues Communique on Barahona's Charges P 5
[Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 9 Sep]
Anti-Guatemalan Terrorism Allegedly Coordinated Abroad P 6
Arms Smuggler Arrested on Border With Mexico P 6
Managua Reports Disappearance of Escuintla Bishop P 6
Murder, Disappearance, Bridge Demolition Reported P 6

HONDURAS

Clash With Sandinists Reported; Salvadoran Talks Due P 7

NICARAGUA

Delegation Obtains Aid at FAO Regional Meeting P 7
Ambassador to Guatemala Returns to Managua P 8
Commentator Attacks CIA Map of Nicaragua P 8
Sergio Ramirez Stresses Importance of Literacy P 9
Fernando Cardenal Transfered to Sandinist Youth [LA PRENSA 31 Aug] P 9
Coffeegrowers Statements Termed 'Reactionary' P 10
Union Says Government Officials Abusing Authority P 10
Briefs: Human Rights Conference Delegation P 10

CUBA

CIA Accused of Involvement in Drug Trafficking Q 1

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Taiwan Premier Arrives on Official Visit 8 Sep S 1

JAMAICA

Venezuelan Envoy Hails Castro as Great Leader [DAILY GLEANER 5 Sep] S 1

ST VINCENT

Premier Cato Heads Delegation to UN General Assembly S 1
[St George's Radio Free Grenada]

U.S. AMBASSADOR'S APPOINTMENT VIEWED WITH RESERVE

PY100218 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 7 Sep 80 p 23

[Excerpts] According to official sources, the Argentine Government has accepted the appointment of Harry Schlaudeman as new U.S. ambassador to Argentina.

Schlaudeman's appointment by the U.S. Government and his acceptance by the Argentine Government will not be officially announced until the U.S. Senate ratifies the appointment. Schlaudeman is currently U.S. ambassador to Peru and will replace Raul Castro as U.S. ambassador in Buenos Aires.

Diplomatic analysts believe that the extreme reserve surrounding the appointment of the new U.S. ambassador indicates that Washington and Buenos Aires prefer to move in "short but sure steps" in their strained [enrarecida] bilateral relations.

Argentine official sources stated that there are signs of improvement in the strained bilateral relations, adding that "anyway, everything will move through normal diplomatic channels," in an attempt to solve problems without resorting to "special missions" similar to the one headed by Gen Andrew Goodpaster last January.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS CHILEAN INTERFERENCE WITH OIL RIG

PY091600 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1622 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Sep (TELAM)--Regarding an incident that took place in the Strait of Magellan, the Argentine Government, in view of this act of provocation, has made it known to Chilean officials that any recurrence of similar actions will elicit an Argentine response, and that the Chilean Government will be held entirely responsible for such a response.

The Argentine communique was prompted by an incident that took place in the area of the Strait of Magellan, when Chilean Navy forces attempted to prevent oil prospecting operations of the platform Interocean II in Argentine waters.

The following is the text of the communique:

On 7 and 8 September, a Chilean Navy ship entered Argentine territorial waters and attempted to interfere with and prevent, with the support of a helicopter, the activities of the platform Interocean II, which had been operating east of the eastern mouth of the Strait of Magellan (latitude 52°45' south and longitude 68°18' west), in Atlantic waters.

In view of this act of provocation, the Argentine Government has made it known to Chilean officials that any recurrence of similar actions will elicit an Argentine response, and that the Chilean Government will be held entirely responsible for such a response.

The national government also makes it known to the public that it continues to calmly follow the development of this incident and to take the appropriate measures to safeguard Argentine sovereign interests.

Junta Meeting

PY091738 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1641 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 9 Sep (NA)--A government spokesman has reported that the military committee, made up of President Jorge Videla and the members of the military junta, held an unscheduled meeting today at noon to discuss the incident involving Chilean Navy units that was reported in the eastern area of the Magellan Strait in Argentine territorial waters.

The meeting was held at noon today in the Libertador Building, where the members of the military junta at 1000 held a previous meeting to discuss the presidential succession. President Videla, who this morning was at government house, went at noon to the Libertador Building to joint the military junta meeting.

Second Communique

PY091827 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1629 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Sep (NA)--The Argentine Foreign Ministry has released a new communique on the incident which took place east of the Strait of Magellan which expands the communique released previously at approximately 1200. The new communique which was published at 1314, reads as follows:

"Expanding on the previous communique regarding the incident which took place in the eastern region of the Strait of Magellan, the Argentine Government makes known to the public the following:

"1) The position of the platform Interocean II does not hinder or obstruct access to the eastern mouth of the Strait of Magellan.

"2) The following is added as additional information:

"A) The existing distance between the position of the platform and the 10-brace isobar [isobara de 10 brazas] (60 feet or 18 meters to the north) is approximately 7 miles, and toward the southeast it is approximately 9.5 miles. [sentence as received]

"B) The distance between the platform and the low tide line of Cape Espiritu Santo and Punta Dungenes if approximately 11 miles.

"C) The naval hydrography service has released the following reports to international navigators: Navarea [naval area message] No 122 of 2 September 1980, indicating the navigation of the platform; Navarea No 126 of 6 September 1980, indicating that the platform was operating in the current position; Navarea No 127 of 8 September 1980, similar to the previous one and forbidding navigation for 1 mile around the platform as a security margin.

"D) The location of the platform is not arbitrary but was chosen by the contracting group due to geological reasons which are necessary for the task.

"E) The platform has been placed in position by means of the Syledis radio direction-finding system, through the use of three coastal radio stations, with an accuracy of 29.9 meters. The exact location is latitude 52°34'44.5" south and longitude 68°17'58.9" west.

"Argentina is entirely responsible for the security of navigation, because it is in the jurisdictional waters of Argentina."

PSD OPPOSES CREATION OF 'FEW LARGE PARTIES'

PY100010 Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 6 Mep 80 p 5

[Text] The Argentine Socialist Democratic Party [PSD] has issued a significant declaration extolling the tasks performed during this century by the minorities and responding to the proposal from certain sectors to create large political parties, a proposal which is also among the most important "guidelines" issued at one time by the government.

The declaration pointed out that "it would seem that in order to give continuity to the goals of the process beyond the period of military government it will be necessary to artificially channel political tendencies, be it by advocating the fusion of allegedly friendly parties or by creating a party which will tend to be official but will not be presented as such. Nothing has been said about the fact that the muliparty system would be reduced to two or three parties at most, but it is obvious that the idea is to create obstacles which will favor the organization of a new large parties. The significance of the parties is not reflected by the number of its members," the PSD warned.

After listing historical lessons taught by the large parties in government, the PSD stated that "if the matter is viewed from the point of assembling the majority necessary for the sustenance of a government, we could say that legitimate majorities can be assembled in a variety of manners: either spontaneously by democratic decision of the people; through free alliances among the parties; or by means of a two rounds of voting [doble vuelta] electoral system based on proportion of votes and single name tickets [sistema de lista y forma uninominal] which is used in other countries. It would be a mistake to believe in the compulsory fusion of parties or in the creation of an official party," the declaration stated.

Further on it explained that the "deep-rooted crisis has not been caused by the small parties but by the large parties," and recalled that the former "did not promote the violence and subversion which strongly attacked the armed forces." On the contrary, the declaration added, the perpetrators of so much evil came from the large parties and were indoctrinated by Third World ideologists, regressive nationalists, ideological revolutionaries and Montoneros, and had received instruction and leadership from military officers some of whom had been decorated at one time."

The declaration reviewed the task fulfilled by PSD Deputies Alfredo Palacios (1904-1908), Nicolas Repetto (1930), and the attitude of this "small" group during the 1945-1955 period. It emphasized that "the large parties, the self-styled leftists and the leftists and the oligarchy massively supported the ticket of the couple [Peron-Peron] in 1973," and wondered whether "the small parties will have to disappear to give rise to an official party which will not appear as such."

The declaration concluded by stating that "joint efforts must be aimed at the attainment of a commonly accepted solution which must be institutionalized. It will be necessary to draw up an electoral law which will allow the creation of majorities by means of elections, will ensure represtativity for the minorities and will guarantee congressional seats for the parties which participate in the elections and obtain at least 2 percent of the votes."

It suggested that the military junta draw up a firm proposal for a solution prior to May 1983," [quotation mark as published] and that "the government engage in a strong and systematic campaign to clear up the causes of the evil which has led us to such a dramatic status quo and provide the basis for an organized and constructive path toward a stable and democratic government."

MORE PAPERS, AD AGENCY HARASSED, VANDALIZED

PY091938 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 9 Sep 80 P 11

[Text] The offices of the Buenos Aires subscription news sheet FUENTE RESERVADA were broken into Friday night by seven men who claimed to belong to the federal police and who said they were following orders from the municipal authorities, it was reported yesterday by the magazine's editor Carlos Tortora.

After cutting the telephone lines, breaking furniture and office equipment, opening locked drawers, and otherwise disturbing the premises, the group made off with the latest edition of the publication which was ready to be sent to its subscribers.

The raid took place at 9:30 pm on Friday night, but was first discovered yesterday morning.

The stolen edition, issue Number 41, included an article entitled "An Interview Between Viola and Reagan?" and other news item titled "Diz Attacks the Economic Leadership", "A Third World Tour?" and "Rethinking Buenos Aires Peronism."

Tortora said this was not the first attack against the Peronist-leaning publication. He said a patently false edition had been distributed at one time and later there had been threats by people claiming to be Montoneros.

Meanwhile arsonists Friday night attempted to burn the offices of the Nadya Advertising Agency which handles the account of the newspaper EL DIA of La Plata and DIARIO POPULAR of Avellaneda and other publications, sources close to the company reported yesterday.

A fire at the agency's offices located on the first floor of a building at Cordoba 958 in the federal capital was started when a paper impregnated with an inflammable substance was slipped under the door, the sources reported.

The flames did not spread and only the door was damaged. A fire squad and police agents were at the scene.

Agency workers were not informed of the fire until yesterday morning when a police officer blocked their access to the offices saying that police had still not finished their work there.

'NATIONAL CONGRESS' BACKING MRS PERON SCHEDULED

PY092032 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 9 Sep 80 P 11

[Text] A national congress of solidarity for former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron is to be held in the federal capital next Monday, according to a press communique from the congress.

BRIEFS

GRAINS TO USSR--Santa Fe Port officials have reported that 260,572 tons of sorghum and 8,019 tons of corn have been shipped to the USSR this year. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 7 Sep 80 P 4 PY]

TIN EXPORTS--Salta, 7 Sep (TELAM)--The Altos Hornos Zarla industrial plant in Jujuy Province has reported that the first shipment of 720 tons of Argentine tin production has been shipped to the Chilean province of Antofagasta. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0022 GMT 8 Sep 80 PY]

BOMB EXPLODES IN LA PAZ; NO CASUALTIES REPORTED

PY090334 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2354 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 8 Sep (TELAM)--A homemade bomb exploded at 1815 downtown today. There were no victims. The device exploded in the Paseo del Prado, making a great deal of noise. Army forces immediately came to the site and occupied it.

According to witnesses, no arrests have been made. It was learned that two youngsters were reportedly seen near this area just before the explosion.

INTERIOR MINISTER RELEASES PARTIAL LIST OF DETAINEES

PY092330 Paris AFP in Spanish 1638 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 9 Sep (AFP)--The Bolivian interior minister today released to the media a partial list of 235 arrested persons, among which workers' leader Juan Lechin Oquendo and another 10 national well-known persons are mentioned.

In addition to the executive secretary of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) Juan Lechin Oquendo, other well-known leaders of the COB such as Simon Reyes, Argentine citizen Germinal Liber Forti, Noel Vasquez and Max Toro Blechner are mentioned on the list. The same list also includes former Integration Minister Fernando Salazar Paredes and former Information Minister Oscar Pena Franco who served during ousted President Lidia Gueiler's government.

The list also mentions Col Manuel Cardenas Mallo (ret), secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement One (MNR-1), who is regarded as Hernan Siles Zuazo's righthand man.

The list also discloses the arrest of Father Julio Tumiri, president of the Bolivian Human Rights Permanent Assembly, and Bishop Mortimer Arias, who is the leader of the Methodist Church in Bolivia.

The list does not mention the names of any journalists, although it has been learned unofficially that at least two of them, Carlos Soria and Hernan Luduena, have been taken to the far northern area of the country. Guatemalan citizen Gilberto Aquino Garcia is also mentioned in the list.

Apart from Lechin and Cardenas, no other leaders of political parties who were active prior to the 17 July 1980 coup are mentioned.

MORE THAN 60 DRUG TRAFFICKERS, CONSUMERS ARRESTED

PY092237 Paris AFP in Spanish 1801 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 9 Sep (AFP)--The prefect of Santa Cruz Department Oscar Roman Vaca has reported that more than 60 drug peddlers and consumers have been arrested in Santa Cruz, 1,000 km east of La Paz.

The government of Gen Luis Garcia Meza is doing its best to expand the struggle against drug trafficking in order to counteract the negative foreign campaign which has been unleashed against Bolivia's regime in this field.

The office of Santa Cruz prefect also informed that the police of this city has killed Argentine citizen Eduardo Bernardoni and Brazilian citizen Denny Palmieri for disobeying the order to stop given by state security officers. No information was disclosed concerning the place where the shooting took place or the background of the victims.

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON ARGENTINE OIL RIG

PY100055 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The Chilean Government has reasserted its desire to safeguard the freedom of navigation through the approach to the Magellan Straits, in view of the problem with the Argentine drilling platform which had been installed at the eastern outlet of the southern passage.

In an official communique, the Foreign Ministry explained that in view of the installation of the drilling platform which is hampering access to the eastern outlet of the Straits of Magellan, the commander of the Third Naval Zone ordered on 7 September, as a measure to safeguard the freedom of navigation, the ship Kasma to contact the captain of the drilling platform to inform him that his presence at that location was hampering free and secure international navigation through this interoceanic passage.

The communique of the Foreign Ministry emphasized that at no point has there been a desire to stage a provocation or to disrupt harmony which must prevail in this area.

It explained that notices of similar nature take place normally between ships whenever it is believed that the rights of a country are being violated or bypassed. It also pointed out that these sorts of notices do not have the status of communications between governments.

It went on to add that, in view of this, the event, far from being a provocation, is merely an expression of the desire of the Chilean Government to safeguard the freedom of navigation through the accesses to the Straits of Magellan which may at one point be hampered by the presence of fixed drilling platforms. This freedom of navigation is expressly provided for by the 1881 treaty between Argentina and Chile which the two countries are compelled to respect.

Finally, the document of the Foreign Ministry states that, in line, with the above, the Chilean Government will continue abiding by the above-mentioned treaty in the usual framework of respect within which its foreign actions have been evolving.

At the same time, the Argentine ambassador to Chile, Hugo Mario Miatello has downplayed the news media reports in this capital in connection with the alleged incident in the waters of the Straits of Magellan.

The diplomat indicated that he had no official knowledge in this regard and added that he was awaiting futher information. The Argentine ambassador visited Foreign Minister Rene Rojas and explained that any problem between the two countries must be resolved through dialogue and in the friendly atmosphere which has always prevailed between the two countries.

ARMED FORCES WARN AGAINST DISRUPTING PLEBISCITE

PY092135 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2121 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile 9 Sep (LATIN)--The Chilean armed forces warned today that they will neutralize and thwart any attempt from the opposition to disrupt the constitutional plebiscite scheduled for Thursday on the government's constitutional draft. This warning was issued by means of a communique released by the Defense Ministry stating that "public order will be maintained throughout the national territory before, during and after the plebiscite."

The communique stressed that "the armed forces will give preferential protection and security to persons, public services and voting stations, in order to allow the citizenry to freely express their will."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND INTERVIEWS CP LEADER LUIS CORVALAN

AU081523 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Sep 80 p 6

[Jochen Preussler interview of Luis Corvalan, general secretary of the Chilean Communist Party, in his apartment in Moscow--no exact date given--on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the 4 September Popular Unity election victory]

[Text] Question: What is the topical importance of the anniversary?

Answer: The triumph of the Popular Unity and the election of its candidate Dr Salvador Allende as president of the Republic of Chile precisely 10 years ago met with a strong response throughout Latin America and the rest of the world. Thereby a process of far-reaching changes was touched off in Chile, changes that were of an anti-imperialist and antioligarchic nature. It is true that fascism, which has been raging in our country for 7 years, has eliminated the achievements of the Allende government, but nevertheless the mentioned changes are today more than ever in line with the interests and wishes of the Chilean people.

The importance of the victory of the Popular Unity and of President Allende's work lies in the fact that here an example was set for a revolutionary democratic development for the benefit of the people. Democrats and revolutionaries in many countries have studied it, have learned from the successes, but have also drawn lessons from shortcomings and mistakes.

The date 4 September 1970 and the achievements of President Allende live among the people. This is a date which most deeply touches all democrats of Chile far beyond the ranks of the Popular Unity parties, and this holds true all the more in view of Pinochet's decision to have a fascist constitution ratified by a so-called referendum, and thus to definitively break with old democratic traditions of our country.

Question: How does the Popular Unity work and struggle at present?

Answer: The Popular Unity parties have never given up their ideals and goals even after the putsch. They have closed their ranks and remained united. This was not achieved without problems in view of the complicated situation--I am frankly admitting that, but it must be said that the various parties belonging to the Popular Unity continue to wage a courageous and sacrificing struggle against fascism and at the same time have analyzed the experiences of the 2-year Popular Unity government, studied the reasons that made possible the fascist putsch, and drew their conclusions. The Popular Unity parties--each by itself as well as jointly--have studied the changes that have resulted from the rule of fascism in the country's economic and social structure, and they are working out their strategy and tactics proceeding from a realistic assessment.

The decisive aspect is now to concentrate on their common interests, on the antifascist struggle, on the overthow of the dictatorship, on fundamental democratic changes and--as a long-term goal--on a future of socialism. The Popular Unity is omnipresent in Chile, it is constantly seeking contacts with other forces in the country, including the Christian Democrats, so as to rally all opponents of the Pinochet dictatorship in joint actions.

Question: How is Chile's economic and social situation?

Answer: The Pinochet dictatorship has introduced an economic model of the "Chicago school" that has restored the influence of U.S. imperialism and its concerns, that has led to the concentration of capital and wealth in fewer and fewer hands and at the same time has created extreme poverty for broad strata of the Chilean population.

Unemployment increased, real wages declined, and social contradictions were exacerbated. This economic model is benefiting--at the expense of the working people--only a small clique of domestic financiers and the multinational concerns. Chilean fascism has allied itself with imperialism, and its dependence on imperialism is constantly growing.

The effects are felt not only by the workers class--which of course feels them most of all--but also by the medium strata and even by the nationalist nonmonopolist bourgeoisie, in other words, groups which at the beginning supported the dictatorship but later turned against the regime.

Question: What is behind Pinochet's attempt to give the country a new constitution?

Answer: The political situation in Chile is at present characterized by Pinochet's intention to force upon the country a new fascist-type constitution. And what is more, he announces his intention to have this botchwork confirmed by a so-called referendum.

For Chile's democratic forces the choice of that date, on which as you know the bloody putsch took place 7 years ago, is an unheard-of provocation. The new constitution is to institutionalize fascism in Chile. It is a constitution which in its articles inter alia stipulates that Pinochet is to stay in power until 1989, and even after that the military junta is to have the right to choose the new president. Who is that to be? Of course again Pinochet. Thus the regime and Pinochet himself intend to maintain their rule nearly until the end of the 20th century. The legislative and the executive remain in the hands of the junta, and all those holding different opinions are "constitutionally" chucked out.

These and other aspects of the new constitution have touched off a strong resistance among all sectors of the opposition, including the Christian Democrats and even in rightist circles.

Certainly Pinochet will carry out the "referendum", certainly he will claim afterwards that he was victorious, because he can manipulate at will, because there are no freedoms in Chile. As before, there is the state of emergency, persecution of democrats, and terrorism. More than 1 million Chileans are in exile, there are no voters lists, no arbitration bodies for the elections. Who then is to control such a referendum?

Thus it is downright deception of the Chilean people, and nothing but a farce. It is a referendum without any alternative. The communists are actually in favor of an active boycott, but at this moment when I am talking about it, it is not yet decided what will be concretely done. Our comrades in Chile are also considering other possibilities, for example, to vote with "no." Their decision will in any case proceed from the need for the entire opposition to act jointly in order to prevent this fraud.

Question: How is the Chilean Communist Party working for a broad alliance of all opponents of the dictatorship? What are the possibilities for also including the Christian Democrats?

Answer: Our party, the Chilean Communist Party, has suggested in an appeal as early as 1 month after the putsch--in October 1973--that all antifascist forces, all democrats, all opponents of the dictatorship conclude an agreement, irrespective of the position that some of these forces, such as, for example, the Christian Democrats, had adopted in the era of the Allende government. This struggle for the unity of all antifascist forces has been continued by us to this day, and we have scored considerable successes in this struggle.

It is a pity that the Christian Democrats, who are in opposition to Pinochet, have for a long time refused to come to a political agreement with us, although many members and sympathizers of this party are struggling together with us. [paragraph continues]

But life is stronger, it is pushing toward unity, and I am confident in that respect. The new constitution is now leaving no other way but to struggle until the overthrow of the dictatorship. The fraud against the people will deprive the last few that are still wavering of their illusions. The liberalization proclamations of the junta have disappeared like smoke. Now--this can safely be said--a new situation has developed in Chile which compels all opponents of the dictatorship to decide in favor of joint action. Not a single day has passed since the putsch without struggle. I am sure that will be so even more today and tomorrow. And this struggle will include more and more patriots.

Question: How do you see Chile's future on 4 September 1980, and what is the importance of solidarity for the Chilean people?

Answer: Peoples that are temporarily cruelly oppressed by the reaction, as is the case in Chile, always have had a good prospect for their future, as is proved by history. Those who do not have such prospects are the enemies of the people. They are doomed to perish sooner or later. There is no doubt in Chile, either, that the people will be victorious. And there is also no doubt that Pinochet will not stay in power as long as he himself claims. Fascism in Chile does not have any future. It has no future in Latin America--for this the peoples, such as in Nicaragua, have already set conspicuous examples.

The new situation favors the unity of all opponents of the dictatorship. The Chilean people have no other alternative than to overthrow the dictatorship in order to live freely and under democratic conditions, and to achieve social justice. It is to this goal that we aspire. We are ready to adopt this path despite all difficulties.

In our endeavors the solidarity aid of the peoples is very helpful to us. We particularly thank the GDR people and the SED who are in the front rank of this movement. This solidarity is extraordinarily valuable for our further struggle, and it means a great deal to every Chilean patriot.

CARDINAL SILVA CALLS FOR 'GUARANTEES' FOR PLEBISCITE

PY090306 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1901 GMT 5 Sep 80

[By Rene Oviedo]

Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 5 Sep (LATIN)--Chilean Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez today voiced his support for the Catholic bishops who had demanded "guarantees of correct behavior" from the military government in the plebiscite of the new constitutional draft.

"I praise and support the statement of my brothers of the episcopate for their calmness and their firm doctrinarian basis," the cardinal said, when speaking during a press conference about the draft constitution which the military government will submit to a plebiscite on 11 September.

The cardinal had been abroad when the bishops stated on 23 August that "laws which guarantee and reflect true national will must be maintained" and demanded full guarantees of correct behavior in all the stages of the plebiscite.

The attitude of the Chilean bishops displeased the military government, and President Augusto Pinochet stated during a public ceremony that he viewed this request for guarantees as offensive to the armed forces.

The bishops said 2 days later that they had not wanted to offend the armed forces. "Neither did we want to cast doubts on the honor of any person. We merely spoke about the laws which provide the framework for the plebiscite."

The cardinal stated today that "no one can take the people for granted; and to obtain their support the plebiscite which is being called must offer certain conditions and certain guarantees which are indispensable."

The cardinal explained that "by demanding these conditions the church doubts no one, but rather wants all Chileans to have no doubts about the honesty of the plebiscite."

The head of the Chilean church indicated that if the plebiscite is going to be a true expression of the national will, it must abide by five basic conditions. In his opinion these conditions must be: A) The meaning and the legal consequences of the plebiscite must be clearly established in a legally valid document; B) Totally different aspects must not be grouped together for a single answer; C) The various trends of opinion must be guaranteed sufficient information and equitable access to news media; D) Freedom, secrecy and security in the casting of votes must be guaranteed; E) There must be full guarantees of correct behavior in all stages of the electoral process.

Cardinal Silva Henriquez also said that some of the legal principles set forth in the constitutional draft which will be submitted to the plebiscite "are not in line with Christian values and the values of the church's social doctrine."

He did not specify which articles or principles set forth in the draft are being rejected by the Catholic Church. He also avoided answering a journalist's question about his definition of the military regime, by indicating that "the regime has already defined itself."

In any case he reasserted that he was against dictatorships because "as a man and a Chilean I am and have always been a democrat."

ANTIPLEBISCITE DISTURBANCES IN SANTIAGO, VALPARAISO

PY092200 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2114 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile 9 Sep (LATIN)--The police today arrested nine students for staging demonstrations in downtown Santiago. Thus the number of persons arrested throughout the country 2 days before the constitutional plebiscite called by the military government has now reached 90. The incidents took place after the students chanted slogans against the government and held short meetings in downtown Santiago.

Similar incidents took place last night during which 6 persons were injured and 54 arrested by the carabineros, according to an official announcement issued by the carabinero headquarters.

At the same time, in Valparaiso, 140 km northeast of Santiago, 25 persons were arrested after staging violent incidents during the night. The demonstrators had attended a meeting of port workers with former Christian Democratic President Eduardo Frei (1964-1970). At the end of the meeting many of the participants tried to stage a march which was disbanded by the regular police.

DEMONSTRATORS AGAINST PROPOSED CONSTITUTION ARRESTED

PY091437 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Last night groups opposing the new constitution held several demonstrations, as a result of which several persons were arrested. Several times carabineros dispersed the demonstrators, who were trying to create disorder along (Ahumada) Boulevard. Despite the calm displayed by the carabineros during the demonstration, there were 15 arrests, including two women. Moreover, three of the demonstrators were slightly injured during clashes with groups favoring the approval of the new constitution.

In addition to issuing pamphlets, the demonstrators shouted slogans against the government.

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR GUAJIRA AREA

PA071959 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Excerpts] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has announced that $3 billion, or 150 billion pesos, will be invested in the most ambitious project for the exploitation and export of coal from the Cerrejon mines that has ever been attempted by a government.

In making the announcement, the president said that this is the largest individual investment ever made by the country in all its history. It is, therefore, he said, with special joy as president and a Colombian, that I announce to the country from this capital of La Guajira that, after so many years, after such prodigious effort by many administrations, at last the export and exploitation of coal from the Cerrejon mine will become a reality.

The president made the following statement:

[Begin Turbay recording] Let us see, even if in a very summarized manner, just why I believe that the Atlantic coast, and La Guajira in particular, are the proper choice of venue for such ambitious plans.

To make my statement easier, I have divided the causes that will determine the resurgence of the Atlantic coast into four groups of factors.

The first concerns mining and energy. The second deals with transportation and communications. The third is related to industrial development. The fourth concerns the social sector.

As you know, these four sectors are included as basic priorities of the national integration plan to achieve well-being at the national level.

It may be seen here that the priorities of the Atlantic coast cannot, of course, be different from those of the nation as a whole, except that in the specific case of the Atlantic coast, as we shall see, those priorities take on a special dimension--that of mining and energy.

The exploitation and export of the coal from Cerrejon will require an investment of close to $3 billion, that is, no less than 150 billion pesos. Figures of this magnitude have no precedent in our history and this entire investment will be made not in a distant or indeterminate future, but almost immediately.

Although I could extend my talk with numerous comments on the specific investments to be made in La Guajira Department as a result of the exploitation of Cerrejon, I will mention, for the sake of brevity, only the most significant. First, a railroad will be built for approximately 150 Km between the mine and the port from which the coal will be exported. Second, a totally new port will be built in Bahia Portete with the capacity to receive ships of up to 100,000 tons. In Barranca, no less than 3,000 housing units will be built and an entire electrification and communications network will be established in the region. In addition, a highway will be built between the mine and Bahia Portete. Essentially, the entire necessary infrastructure will be provided for the exploitation of what will be one of the largest mines in the world. We have decided to build a petrochemical plant in La Guajira, unless you yourselves would prefer another location.

In the area of energy, it is important to point out that this indispensable element for industrial, commercial and even social activity which was always in such short supply on the coast, thus limiting its development for so many years, will be available in large quantities before the end of this administration.

The region's present capacity is some 600 megawatts, that is 600,000 kilowatts. It will be increased to over 1,000 megawatts in the next 2 years.

In the area of transportation and communications, the development of the coast will be very favorably strengthened as a result of various projects and programs. These include the restoration of the central and western trunk highways and the Caribbean transversal highway, the work on the Magdalena River and the Canal del Dique and the eventual construction of a new railway between Bogota and Puerto Salgado. Even the Darien Highway will benefit the coast, because when the Caribbean trunk highway joins the Darien Highway, a direct route to Central America will have been established.

The improved capabilities of these routes and these means of transportation will end the traditional isolation of the Atlantic coast. Henceforth, it will be able to exploit its excellent geographical situation, as a means, for example, of importing raw materials at low prices, processing them in its factories and, after providing jobs for its people, sending manufactured goods to the central parts of the country.

The Magdalena River, the best and most efficient means of transportation for long distances, is the target of an ambitious rehabilitation program, thanks to a loan from the IDB. This will also result in special benefits to the Atlantic coast.

In the area of communications, I must not fail to mention the new airports of Barranquilla and Los Pedros in Uraba. These two projects, particularly the former, will give the Atlantic coast the indispensable domestic and international air link which it needs to acquire prominence in the country and the Caribbean.

Although it will not become a reality in the short term, I must not fail to mention a project of great importance which will establish a special link between Cesar Department and the development of coal mining. It is the railroad that will eventually have to be built from the San Roque region in the northeast, passing through Las Animas, La Jagua and Beteril until it joins the line that will carry the coal from Cerrejon to Bahia Portete.

As I indicated during my visit to Barranquilla in August of last year, the development of the Atlantic coast will be ensured through the implementation of the following main projects: the assembly plant for campers in Barranquilla, the direct reduction plant located in the Cienaga area, the industrial complex on the right bank of the Magdalena River, the widening of the Colombia-Venezuelan [word indistinct] and the secondary port. [end recording]

TURBAY: STATE OF SIEGE TO BE LIFTED IF BILLS APPROVED

PA100220 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota--The government today invited the legislature to create the climate needed to lift the state of siege as soon as possible by approving the bills that would expedite this action. This was learned following the meeting which the joint congressional committee members held with chief of state Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala. It was reported that the president told the congressmen that he wants to lift the state of siege as soon as possible, as long as the Congress passes the social, economic and security bills that will set the stage for this action.

Turbay Ayala particularly recommended approving the bills on amnesty, security police, plan regulations and foreign debt. Senator Norberto Morales Ballesteros said the chief of state seemed willing to lift the state of siege as long as the bills are approved.

U.S. ENVOY EATON TO ARRIVE AMID 'CLIMATE OF EXPECTATION'

PY091536 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1350 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] The arrival of Mr Samuel Eaton, deputy assistant secretary for inter-American affairs of the State Department, will undoubtedly be the news of the day. His visit, which is part of a tour of several countries of our region, has elicited questions and speculation as to its objectives.

The lack of information on Eaton's trip has contributed to furthering the climate of expection over his mission. Local and South American press circles have indicated, however, that this mission would be that of sounding out the existence and eventual significance of a pact of nations of the Southern Cone, that is to say, something related to the alleged weakening of traditional U.S. influence in the area and, most important of all, to the consolidation of a power center in the alleged pact of nations harboring autonomist desires.

What attracts one's attention is the fact that the visit is made on the eve of the U.S. election, which may result in a Republican administration.

In any case, it is known that after meeting with the president of the republic, Mr Eaton will hold talks with several political sectors of the country.

LA TRIBUNA SPECULATES ON OBJECTIVES OF EATON VISIT

PY091501 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 9 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Samuel Eaton's visit to our country raises some questions regarding his real motives, since the negotiating capacity and influence of the Carter administration in Latin America appears to be diminished due to the uncertain electoral prospects of the current U.S. president.

Some of the unofficially published interpretations of his motives refer to the alleged U.S. concern over the establishment of a "Southern Cone pact," a subject ballyhooed by the press during the past few weeks due to remarks made by Bolivian President Luis Garica Meza. It is hard to believe, however, that this idea may cause concern in the United States, knowing that it is only a "balloon" released by Garcia Meza, who is desperate due to the domestic and international isolation of his government.

A more reliable supposition is that the U.S. diplomat has more positive subjects regarding the political future of our country on his agenda, including the issue of elections to be held in February 1983. In this regard, the political contacts during his visit will reflect the importance given to each sector of opinion in our country by State Department analysts. The meetings which Eaton will carry out with leaders of the different political sectors will be very significant.

AGRARIAN PEASANT LEAGUES MEMBER RELEASED FROM JAIL

PY081544 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 6 Sep 80 p 22

[Excerpt] Judge Carlos Candia Llanes, of the first criminal court of Encarnacion, has ordered the release of Eulogio Constantino Coronel on the grounds that he has already served his jail sentence. Coronel stood trial on charges of criminal association, attempted murder and battery.

Coronel, a member of the Agrarian Peasant Leagues, was sentenced to 17 months' imprisonment. Since he has already served his term, the judge has ordered him released.

The judge also held Coronel liable for civil damage stemming from the above crimes.

NEW GENERAL DIRECTOR OF CIVIL GUARD SWORN IN

PY100301 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2314 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 9 Sep (LATIN)--Gen Humberto Catter Arredondo today became the new general director of the Civil Guard, thus seemingly ending the conflict which arose between the two Peruvian police forces which are traditional rivals.

Catter was sworn in at a ceremony held at the Civil Guard college outside Lima which was attended by some 600 officers. He will replace Gen Juan Balaguer Morales, who was dismissed on Friday by Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara.

CIVIL GUARD, INVESTIGATIVE POLICE REPORTED IN CONFLICT

PY091929 Paris AFP in Spanish 0353 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 8 Sep (AFP)--A television station announced here tonight that the Peruvian investigative police (detective corps) decided to withdraw all its members from Civil Guard (uniformed police) precincts.

It was indicated that the decision, which is aimed at avoiding confrontations between the two police corps, was adopted after a number of incidents which took place in this capital today.

Television Channel 5 reported that policemen riding in an armored assault vehicle and several patrol cars threw tear gas bombs inside the offices of the Peruvian investigative police (PIP), which operates jointly with several police precincts of the nearly port of Callao.

In the morning, similar incidents took place in three other Lima police precincts and in the prefecture of the department. Tear-gas bombs were also thrown at the newspaper LA PRENSA and at a printing shop.

There is a certain degree of tension among uniformed policemen because their director, Gen Juan Balaguer, was dismissed last Friday by Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara.

The new chief of police, Gen Humberto Catter, has not yet been recognized by the Civil Guard units.

APRA LEADERS PROMISE TO STRUGGLE FOR PARTY UNITY

PY090348 Paris AFP in Spanish 1830 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 8 Sep (AFP)--The most outstanding leaders of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance Party have undertaken a commitment to struggle for the unity of the party created by Haya de la Torre, unity which has been in jeopardy since last August.

Only Andres Townsend, former candidate for vice president in the general elections held in May this year, has kept aloof from the commitment which provides for a general convention to be held in February next year.

At the end of an unscheduled plenary national meeting held yesterday, the leaders signed a declaration promising to defend the unity of the party based on ideological, democratic and revolutionary principles.

Among others, the document was signed by De Sanchez, Priale and Ramos Alva, and by other leaders who have been defending the validity of the Trujillo congress.

MILITARY COMPLETES FIRST SERIES OF TALKS WITH PARTIES

PY091659 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1857 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Montevideo, 8 Sep (LATIN)--The government today affirmed to the Colorado Party, one of the traditional parties, its objective of reestablishing democracy in Uruguay, but it dismissed any idea that organized political activities can be renewed in the immediate future, party sources said.

The military political commission spoke for more than 2 hours to 5 representatives of the Colorado Party, thus completing a first series of contacts in which the Blanco Party, the other traditional party, and the Civic Union, a conservative Catholic group, participated.

Carlos Manini Rios--director of the newspaper LA MANANA, a former minister and former ambassador to Brazil--one of the Colorado Party representatives, said that the group cf which he is a member represented all of the sectors of the Colorado Party in the talks.

In addition to Manini, the following persons participated in the dialogue: Eduardo Jimenez de Arechaga, former member of the International Court of Justice in the Hague; Maximio Gurmendez, from the sector that is headed by former president (1967-1972) and current ambassador to the United States Jorge Pacheco Areco; Jose Luis Batlle, former presidential candidate from the sector he heads; and Enrique Tarigo, lawyer and journalist, from the group of former presidential candidate Amilcar Vasconcellos.

Tarigo said that the group basically stressed the need for immediate freedom of action for the parties and the lifting of [words indistinct], for the last 4 years.

Manini said that the meeting with the military commission, which is headed by Gen Abdon Raimundez, was constructive, and that the purpose of the Colorado delegation, was that of doing everything possible for the benefit of the country's future.

The delegation urgently asked for freedom of action for the political parties to allow their reorganization.

He added, nevertheless, that it does not seem that the parties will immediately [words indistinct] the statute that will rule their internal functioning, and that they can only do so in an organized way for the national elections at the end of 1981.

The military political commission has this statute under study. The statute was drafted after the drafting of the guidelines for a new constitution which will be put to a plebiscite on 30 December had been concluded.

Manini told the press that the party delegation had not asked for a postponement of this plebiscite.

The group's spokesman said that during the talks political matters of a general nature and deadlines were discussed, and that the immediate task of the delegation is that of informing other Colorado Party leaders about what was discussed.

A 10-member delegation of the Blanco Party, which together with the Colorado Party traditionally gets more than 80 percent of the vote in national elections, held a similar meeting last week with the armed forces.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the Blanco Party stated that it had demanded the immediate renewal of party activities and the deletion of some of the concepts and basic points of the constitutional project because they merit strong opposition, but it did not specify which concepts.

According to party sources, among the questioned points of the constitutional project that is currently under study by the state council, the legislative power, is that of the creation of a constitutional court to be named by the president that will have absolute authority to arbitrate among the state powers, creating a relative dependency of the judicial branch with regard to the executive branch.

Party and political activities were recessed 7 years ago when then President Juan Maria Bordaberry dissolved Congress with the support of the armed forces. Bordaberry was overthrown 3 years later when he decided that there would be no political parties in the country's future. In 1977 the current government, headed by President Aparicio Mendez, announced a political plan for a return to democracy which includes this year's plebiscite for a new constitution and national elections at the end of 1981.

General's Comments

PY091852 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Undated exclusive interview with Gen Abdon Raimundez, chairman of the Armed Forces Political Commission, COMASPO, in Mandonado--recorded]

[Text] [Raimundez] As is a rule in this type of meeting, the politicians talked about the country's problems, especially those affecting political parties, the plebiscite, the political parties statute. They all conveyed high spirit in their expressions. I truly believe the dialogue we held was quite interesting.

[Question] General, have you already completed the contacts with political leaders, or will there be more meetings?

[Answer] Well, this was a first step in which we talked about view points. It was made quite clear that in no way will we go back to the past, nor will we revert to negative aspects which may result in the deterioration of the political situation. Everyone has understood that we have to build a new future and everyone is well aware of his mission and of the obstacles we will have to overcome. Thus, I believe this was just the beginning and we will carry on. There will be greater advantages to holding meetings so that they may start organizing political parties. We may state that this is already underway. I wish to make it clear again that in no way should we repeat errors of the past and that we will have work on new bases.

[Question] You said meetings will be allowed. Will these be public meetings at which speakers will be authorized?

[Answer] Well, of course. Yes. They could hold these meetings! The only requirement will be to request the appropriate police authorization. There is no prohibition against holding meetings; we may say that meetings are authorized, politicians will naturally begin to gradually make contacts, to exchange ideas. I believe they will gradually make progress in this field.

[Question] A last question, general. Has the COMPASPO received any joint proposal from the three groups of politicians with whom you met: Radical, Colorado and Blanco party members?

[Answer] Well, they all made the same proposal, naturally. They are all extremely interested in the political parties, the constitutional guidelines, the normalization of political parties, and how they can normalize their political activities. They all greatly desire to organize in the future. They are all aware that we are entering a transition period and that we should gradually advance in this field.

CASTANEDA TERMS RELATIONS WITH CUBA 'GOOD'

FL031229 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] The Mexican-Cuban friendship ties have been further strengthened as a result of the recent meeting held by Presidents Jose Lopez Portillo and Fidel Castro, Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda has said in statements to Mexican newspapers. Castaneda said that President Lopez Portillo's recent visit to Cuba is part of Mexico's foreign policy of maintaining excellent relations with countries in all continents of whatever ideological persuasion and type of political regime.

Castaneda stated that the Cuban-Mexican cooperation and friendship relations have always been good and will remain so despite the fact that other countries might attribute some other significance to them.

CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ IN MEXICO CITY FOR DEVELOPMENT SYMPOSIUM

FL091015 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] The victory of the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua broadens the prospects that similar changes will take place in Latin America in the near future. This was stated in Mexico City by the vice president of the Cuban Council of State, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, who is heading our country's delegation to the international symposium on development planning.

The Cuban leader said that freedom and development have the same substance and hence in tyrannical regimes, where individual freedom is virtually nonexistent, there can be no development. I am convinced, he said, that the future of Latin America lies in its democratic development and that the occasional economic advances that some military tyrannies might briefly accomplish cannot serve as stimulus to the peoples of the region. On the contrary, Carlos Rafael added, our history has shown that no country has ever achieved its objectives, much less advanced in the area of developing, by choosing subordination to military dictatorships.

The Cuban vice president will submit a report today on the practical problems of centralized planning.

PEMEX DIRECTOR ON TOUR TO DISCUSS OIL PRODUCTION

PA021705 Paris AFP in Spanish 0430 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Sep (AFP)--PEMEX Director General Jorge Diaz Serrano today began a tour of Saudi Arabia, Austria, Yugoslavia and the Low Countries. The trip will take 15 days, and Diaz Serrano's mission will formalize contracts with oil exploitation organizations.

A communique released today says that worldwide oil production and conservation will be discussed with Saudi officials.

BUDGET FOR 1981 TO TOTAL 350 MILLION BALBOAS

PA091942 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] The budget director of the Planning and Economic Policy Ministry has said that the 1981 budget will amount to approximately 350 million balboas, which represents a 7-percent increase over the 1980 budget. He told our reporter (Lenus) Ungo:

[Begin recording] No budget is the same as that of a previous year because the needs of the community and the state are always increasing, particularly during this period of economic problems in the world in view of inflationary pressures. Public expenditures tend to increase for these reasons. Therefore the 1981 budget cannot be the same as for 1980; there has to be a slight increase, as the deputy minister [of planning and economic policy] has said.

[Question] Will it be a much larger budget?

[Answer] The 1981 budget will increase in regard to the 1980 budget, as the deputy minister said, because of inflation, the recession and all the increases in the resources of the state to fulfill the services it grants. This is something that happens every year, but sometimes it is more drastic than in others. We are experiencing a serious economic situation in the work, and Panama is no exception. The budget to be approved for 1981 will be slightly greater, by 7 percent, than the one ending on 31 December 1980. [end recording]

CABINET AUTHORIZES PURCHASE OF ITT PROPERTIES

PA100348 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Excerpts] President Aristides Royo, Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella and the Cabinet ministers met today for 5 hours to discuss problems calling for immediate action.

The cabinet meeting approved the purchase of the installations of the ITT subsidiary in Panama for the amount of 5.7 million balboas.

The issue was explained by Rafael Aleman, general manager of the National Telecommunications Institute [INTEL].

[Begin recording] [Question] Following this meeting, we would like to know the decisions of the government regarding the ITT negotiations?

[Answer] An historical step, in my opinion, was taken at today's Cabinet meeting by approving the purchase of ITT, that is, ITT's subsidiary in Panama, which consists of the ITT Central America Cable and Radio and the All America Cables and Radio. It was decided to purchase all of the ITT's properties in Panama, including the submarine cable, which is extremely important and right now gives us the greatest possible communication with our biggest clientele in the United States.

[Question] What is the official price of this equipment?

[Answer] The official cost will be 5.7 million balboas. The ITT originally asked for 7.1 million balboas. After several months of negotiations, we have settled for 5.7 million, half of which will be paid on 1 October 1980. The other half will be paid in equal amounts in 1981 and 1982. However, the deferred payments will not have interest charges. Thus, we have estimated that the transaction will be more or less 5.4 million balboas [figure as heard]. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

MILITARY SOURCES CITED ON CIVIL-MILITARY JUNTA CRISIS

PA100010 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2307 GMT 9 Sep 80

[By Mauro Espinoza]

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--A definite agreement for the solution of the military crisis in El Salvador could be reached in the next hours, military sources announced here today.

Without mentioning the terms of the agreement, the same sources told ACAN-EFE that it would definitely put an end to the differences which started on 1 September-following a military order issued by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, member of the government junta. Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, also a member of the government junta, did not accept the order, alleging that he had not been consulted by Gutierrez or by the other three civilian members of the junta.

Christian Democrats Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich and Jose Napoleon Duarte and independent Ramon Avalos, submitted a formula of mediation to the two military men. The formula was rejected by Majano and accepted by Gutierrez. The formula established that the 1 September order would be accepted, but that in the future Gutierrez would have to consult the other members of the junta.

Both the civilians in the government group and the Defense Ministry said Wednesday that the crisis "has been solved." However, on Monday morning, 8 September, Majano said that the crisis still existed and that no agreement had been reached.

Meanwhile, Col Nicolas Carranza, deputy defense minister of El Salvador, said here today that "the military transfers (including the order objected to by Majano) are taking place." In today's edition, the evening newspaper EL MUNDO quotes Carranza as stating that "the situation that resulted from the general order will be definitely solved this week."

According to the newspaper, Carranza said that the order has been obeyed in line with the principle of authority and discipline of the military institution. The opinion of the officers who back Majano and that of Majano himself has not been secured yet. Apparently, according to what Carranza told the evening newspaper, the transfers "cannot take place as fast as they should because inventory materiel has to be delivered in some military institutions affected by the changes."

Carranza noted that "some officers affected by the transfers have been abroad on foreign service so their transfers will also take time since certain procedures have to be completed."

A solution to the problem would end one of the most difficult situations faced by the Salvadoran regime.

MAJANO ACCEPTS GENERAL ORDER ON TRANSFER OF OFFICERS

PA100141 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0114 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Unidentified correspondent's report from San Salvador--live via telephone]

[Text] The crisis which arose over a week ago involving the armed forces has been resolved. Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano has finally accepted general order No 10 on the transfer and dismissal of military officers, an order which he had challenged as unfair and illegal.

A few minutes ago the revolutionary government junta unanimously issued a document which included Col Majano's signature and which, after some considerations and after stating that it was discussed by all the army chiefs and officers, says among other things:

[Begin unidentified Salvadoran spokesman recording] Therefore, the junta agrees: The defense and public security minister is hereby ordered to enforce order No 10 dated 1 September 1980 and to inform the armed forces of the content of that resolution. Dated in San Salvador on 8 [date as heard] September 1980.

Signed: Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano Ramos, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, Dr Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete, Jose Napoleon Duarte [end recording]

Thus, the stalemate within the army has been overcome. A sharp division had occurred between the young officers and the so-called more conservative officers. As we have been reporting, Majano was dissatisfied with the changes up to the last minute but since no statement from him has been obtained this afternoon it is being speculated that [words indistinct] the order which he considered illegal so as to preserve the unity that should exist within the ranks of the armed forces.

Still to be expected is the reaction of some young officers affected by the order who were openly saying yesterday that they would not accept being moved, let alone [words indistinct] the national territory. It is believed they would rather ask to be relieved from duty than accept the change.

Summing up, therefore, it can be stated that the view of the conservative military has won even though Majano's attitude had won some sympathy among the people.

MAJANO ASKS FOR DEFENSE MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

PA092359 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 6-7 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, hurt because his personal friends were discharged [dado de baja] by the armed forces 31 August [date as published] general order, which is not even legal because it was not signed by the real commander in chief of the army, demanded the reopening of the University of El Salvador, the resignation of the defense minister, Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, and the defense under secretary, Col Nicolas Carranza Jr., the cancellation of the order of the day--which would mean the annullment of everything in it--and a televised debate to discuss the present state of affairs. He said none of the points are negotiable since he has no interests in his own welfare.

Mediating in this situation are the three civilians in the government junta, who are trying to convince Colonel Majano to accept the order of the day just this once promising that "they will not do it again" and that he will be taken into account by "the government" in the future.

It was reported that Garcia and Carranza, both of whom had been confined to quarters [encuartelados] in the national guard, have been making visits to garrisons in the interior in an effort to convince the other officers and to settle the conflict.

They want a military plebiscite to determine whether the order, which was issued exclusively by the Defense Ministry and Gutierrez, should be withdrawn.

It was also reported that circulars are being sent out to find out how many officers want the order withdrawn. The circulars threaten to court-martial all those who want the order withdrawn on charges of "insurrection."

One radical group says it will go over Majano's head to get the order implemented. Several officers "seized a radio station to state their position," and were surprised to find they had much more support than they thought. Majano's group wants its opponents to attack so it can retaliate and thus settle things once and for all.

CHURCH LEADER OPPOSES FOREIGN INTERVENTION

PA982923 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 8 Sep 80 pp 8, 15

[Text] The Catholic Church yesterday expressed opposition to foreign intervention in Central America. During his homily at the Metropolitan Cathedral, apostolic administrator Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas referred to the U.S. presidential candidates' statements on the situation in Central America.

Republican candidate Ronald Reagan has even said that the United States should intervene militarily in Central America if necessary to prevent the establishment of communism. Without mentioning Reagan by name, the Salvadoran bishop referred to this statement.

Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas said that a few days ago His Holiness Pope John Paul II voiced opposition to foreign intervention as a result of the strikes. "Similar views are applicable in this area," Monsignor Rivera said, referring to Central America's political situation.

He said Salvadorans want a peace won by the Salvadorans, "but not a peace won with weapons."

Monsignor Rivera y Damas condemned what he described as persecution of the Carmelite nuns of Ciudad Barrios in San Miguel. He demanded that they be respected. He denounced the attack on the Human Rights Commission headquarters, stressing that such institutions should be supported by everyone.

Referring to the crisis among the officers of the government junta, he said that it remains to be seen who holds power. That is all, that is the situation, he said. He noted that there were problems in the past and that this isn't new since the problem has existed since the first resignations in the government. He urged that the problem be resolved through a sincere and honest dialogue without favoring any specific sector. He reminded the armed forces that they should fulfill the principles of the 15 October proclamation which contains ideas that give the Salvadoran people confidence.

He asked the clandestine groups to release kidnap victims Victor Keilhauer and Ambassador Archibald Gardner Dunn, who has been held by the People's Liberation Forces for almost 11 months.

He also said the members of the Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation have complained of persecution by the authorities. He asked for guarantees for them.

He also asked that an ILO representative come to El Salvador to verify that labor rights are being violated in the country.

CUSTOMS POLICEMAN KILLS SOVIET SAILOR IN ARGUMENT

PA091711 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0044 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Sep (LATIN)--The police have reported that a Soviet sailor was shot during an argument with customs policemen in Acajutla Port, on the Pacific coast, 85 km southwest of here. The sailor belonged to the crew of the Novgorod, a cargo ship that arrived to load coffee for the Soviet Union, the report indicated.

According to the police, the dead sailor and two other crewmembers had a fight with a woman and beat her. When the customs police intervened in the fight, one policeman's gun went off. According to the police report, the other two sailors were arrested and later turned over to the captain of the ship.

VIOLENCE CONTINUES TO CLAIM LIVES THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

Peasants' Executed'

PA092243 Paris AFP in Spanish 2153 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Sep (AFP)----At least 60 peasants were executed today in San Pedro Perulapan by men wearing olive green uniforms, according to the authorities from that town, 25 km east of San Salvador. According to the sources, the peasants "were executed when they were shot by guerrillas who had held summary trials after charging the peasants with being collaborators of the government."

Approximately 200 well-armed men took the town yesterday, according to the authorities. They then went from house to house with lists of the names of persons they accused of being either members of the Nationalist Democratic Organization--a paramilitary organization of the extreme right--or collaborators of the government.

According to the authorities, those peasants the guerrillas were able to identify were taken from their homes to the town's square, where they were executed. Salvadoran security forces later went to the place but when they arrived, they only found many bodies. According to reports, 22 of these bodies have already been identified.

Meanwhile, homemade bombs are still being used to destroy traffic lights on the most important streets of the capital. This has created difficulties for vehicles in San Salvador since yesterday. The explosions, which are being attributed to new actions of the left, have also affected local businesses.

Bodies Found in Cities

PA091340 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1807 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] The judicial authorities of the metropolitan area have examined at least 11 bodies. All were victims of violence in the last few hours. Two of them were found in the neighborhood of the IVU [Urban Housing Institute]. The body of a young man was found on the west side of the Salvadoran lyceum. Another two were found in the Guadalupe neighborhood in Soyapango. Three persons died at Rosales Hospital after they were taken to the emergency room for treatment for bullet wounds. Another three bodies were found in various parts of the capital.

It was also reported this morning that several bombs had exploded at traffic lights in the capital. As a result of one of the explosions, the light at 49th Avenue North and Franklin Delano Roosevelt Avenue were destroyed, causing serious traffic problems along this important street.

Deaths, DRU Activities Reported

PA092124 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica--The guerrillas of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU] of El Salvador are controlling Santo Tomas, Central American stations reported today. The guerrillas controlled the situation in this town, located 20 km from San Salvador, last night.

Meanwhile, the United Popular Action Front, a DRU member, called on the people to be ready for a new general strike. Reports from this country also revealed that at least 10 bombs exploded in San Salvador and that there were new confrontations between army forces and urban guerrillas of the DRU.

Part of the electricity service was affected after a group of guerrillas dynamited a powerplant on the road to Cojutepeque, 55 km northwest of San Salvador. Another explosion caused large losses in a store located in downtown San Salvador but there were no casualties. An official spokesman admitted that 25 persons were killed last night due to various reasons, adding that Oscar Miron, a soccer player, and Virginia Sonia Fuentes, a student, were killed when they did not respond to the order to halt by a military checkpoint.

The increase in fighting coincides with the internal crisis affecting the junta since Monday. Despite the official attempts to lessen the importance of this, two junta members, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, chief of the armed forces, and Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, are insisting on their efforts to increase their influence in the leadership.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON BARAHONA'S CHARGES

PA091745 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 9 Sep 80 p 7-B

[Official communique of the Guatemalan Government on statement by Elias Barahona y Barahona to Panamanian press--issued by Public Relations Secretariat of Guatemalan presidency in Guatemala 5 September]

[Text] In view of the insidious statements by newsman Elias Barahona y Barahona against the Guatemalan constitutional government which clearly seek to harm the country's image and misguide the Panamanian public, the Guatemalan Government is forced to reject them and to state the following:

That Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz was always aware of the political affiliation of newsman Barahona y Barahona and for this reason he was hired to serve as liaison and informer on the communist Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] group.

That the valuable information Barahona y Barahona supplied to the government's security forces during his 4 years of service was so effective tha on several occasions it prevented the assassination of government officials, such as the cases when there were attempts on the life of the government minister and national police director, Col German Chupina Barahona.

That Minister Alvarez Ruiz regrets the absence of informer Barahona y Barahona. Nevertheless, the minister hopes that he will return to Guatemala soon so he can provide new information on his contacts abroad.

That informer Barahona y Barahona's flight from Guatemala is only due to the fact that his EGP comrades learned about him and are looking for him to "execute" him. He went to Panama to distort Guatemala's image in order to ingratiate himself with them.

The Guatemalan Government regrets that it has to report that members of the guerrilla group to which Barahona y Barahona belongs today set off a powerful terrorist bomb in front of the national palace. The bomb killed nine humble citizens who were obtaining documents at the palace offices.

The explosion of this terrorist bomb, which constitutes a flagrant violation of human rights, also injured seven persons and heavily damaged the palace and 14 vehicles parked in front of Central Park.

This inhuman act seeks to intimidate peaceful people, who have organized a mass demonstration to repudiate international communism. However, despite this action, the demonstration will be held with the participation of approximately 300,000 citizens at 1100 on 7 September.

ANTI-GUATEMALAN TERRORISM ALLEGEDLY COORDINATED ABROAD

PA070415 Guatemala City Domestic Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] International radio stations of well-known totalitarian tendenices have broadcast distorted reports about the criminal action of subversive sectors close to the national palace and which left eight dead and many wounded.

Because of the irresponsible manner in which [words indistinct] its dispatches, the relationship existing between this criminal attack on the people and the activities of Guatemala's enemies abroad.

[Words indistinct] the false charges made in the United States by a former president of the republic, the confessions of guerrilla Barahona in Panama and the decision of the dean of the School of Architecture of the San Carlos University, Gilberto Castaneda, who announced he was joining the guerrillas. At the same time they reported on the criminal events this morning in this city, giving them a distorted interpretation.

The coincidences existing in the attitude of the enemies of our country abroad and today's attack against the people, clearly shows that it is a coordinated criminal action, planned from abroad against the constitutional order. This means they have abandoned a dialogue in favor of violence.

The government and the army remain strongly united with the people. In view of this, extremist subversives can do nothing, even though, disregarding respect for their country and human rights, they do not hesitate to continue sowing terror and unrest. The people know them well and will defeat them.

ARMS SMUGGLER ARRESTED ON BORDER WITH MEXICO

PA042250 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] The rural police have arrested an alleged arms smuggler in Ciudaddel Carmen on the border with Mexico. Fernando Benito Martinez Valdez was arrested as he was getting in his car, with Los Angeles, California, license plates. The authorities seized guns, shotguns and rifles of various calibers and boxes containing ammunition.

MANAGUA REPORTS DISAPPEARANCE OF ESCUINTLA BISHOP

PA082034 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Enrique Rios Montt, bishop of Escuintla, Guatemala, has disappeared mysteriously after he denounced the kidnapping of 16 labor leaders and charged that the government had arrested them. So far it has not been possible to find him, leading to fears for his life.

After his remarks Bishop Rios received death threats from sinister paramilitary forces which are murdering people with impunity in Guatemala. If Bishop Rios has been assassinated, the number of clergymen killed, already more than a dozen, will increase.

MURDER, DISAPPEARANCE, BRIDGE DEMOLITION REPORTED

PA092002 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] In El Peten this evening, Military Commissioner Victor Manuel Rodriguez was shot to death by unidentified persons. A council member of Santiago Sacatepequez, Fernando (Camey), disappeared yesterday after attending the Central Park peace rally. Saboteurs have destroyed a wooden bridge at Km 120 of the Rabinal-Alta Verapaz road.

HONDURAS

CLASH WITH SANDINISTS REPORTED; SALVADORAN TALKS DUE

PA092116 Paris AFP in Spanish 2002 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 9 Sep (AFP)--Some radio stations have reported today that an armed clash has taken place between members of the Sandinist army and the Honduran Army stationed in the border sector of Las Manos. The report did not say if there were any casualties.

The report says that the Sandinist soldiers opened fire from Nicaraguan territory against the military post of the Honduran Customs House in Las Manos and that there was a shootout with Honduran soldiers which lasted approximately 45 minutes. Although the radio reports in this capital do not mention any casualties, an official report to this effect is expected at any moment.

This is not the first incident that has taken place in the border area between the two countries. Since the victory of the Sandinist revolution, former national guardsmen devoted to deposed dictator Anastasio Somoza have been operating in the region harassing the Sandinist army. There are also smugglers, primarily rustlers, operating in this area and today's clash could have been with some of these smugglers.

Meanwhile, it was announced that Honduran Foreign Minister Col Cesar Elvir Sierra will be leaving for Lima this weekend to continue with his Salvadoran colleague the conversations being held with mediator Jose Luis Bustamante, former Peruvian president, for a solution to the border problems between the two countries. All indications are that Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto's visit to Tegucigalpa this weekend will have to be postponed.

NICARAGUA

DELEGATION OBTAINS AID AT FAO REGIONAL MEETING

PA071319 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan delegation which attended the 16th UN regional meeting of the FAO has just returned from Havana. The Nicaraguan delegation was headed by Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock, who, on his arrival in Nicaragua a few moments ago, made important statements concerning the aid obtained by Nicaragua during this important meeting.

Commander Wheelock said aid totalling $30 million has been obtained from the United Nations, and that aid was offered by other international organizations. Let us hear Commander Wheelock's statements made a few moments ago:

[Begin recording] As a part of the World Food Program, Nicaragua was granted a sum close to $29 million. We also obtained an offer concerning the development of the dairy industry. It consists of the practical donation of a considerable amount of powdered milk, which will be sold to the people and will allow us to create a fund for the development of the dairy industry.

We also spoke to Edouard Saouma, director general of the FAO, and have established a number of programs, including one signed in Havana for the substantial improvement of the seed industry.

Within the UN program for development, we also discussed technical assistance to update all the Nicaraguan agricultural programs and projects.

We also obtained additional technical assistance, valued at several hundred thousand dollars, to begin studies leading to the development of very important projects for Nicaragua, such as the African palm oil project, and a project for the manufacture of pulp and paper, in which the UN would give us technical assistance for the studies, and would help to develop the beef and dairy industry.

With the FAO's help, we also established contacts with agents of financial cooperation institutions, which have offered $18 million for the development of Nicaraguan agriculture, and with World Bank officials who are willing to cooperate with us in agriculture and, specifically develop agroindustries.

Nicaragua, together with other countries, was elected to the vice chairmanship of the conference. As you know, the host country is elected to the chairmanship. [end recording]

AMBASSADOR TO GUATEMALA RETURNS TO MANAGUA

PA100409 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan ambassador to Guatemala arrived in Managua today at 0940. Ambassador Alejandro Castillo Masis was recalled by the revolutionary government for consultations after the situation of Nicaraguan citizens in Guatemala became critical. Eight Nicaraguan citizens are missing in Guatemala and our authorities do not know where they are because the Guatemalan authorities have not issued any information in this regard. Alejandro Castillo Masis will report to the members of the junta of the government and to the foreign minister. Later, he will speak to the news media to clarify news on Nicaraguans as reported by international news agencies.

COMMENTATOR ATTACKS CIA MAP OF NICARAGUA

PA071619 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Sep 80

["Finger on the Sore" commentary by Wilfredo Lopez Balladares]

[Excerpt] The sinister CIA, with unlimited power to kill and to carry out counterrevolutionary plans anywhere in the world, has prepared and printed a special map of Nicaragua with secret but evidently hostile objectives against the revolutionary process.

We are not saying this just to attack the CIA but, bearing in mind the reason the CIA was established and its sinister history, we infer that the publication of this map with its minute details is not exactly for innocent U.S. children to learn about Nicaragua's geography. It is a map for subversion, for the sabotage of bridges, factories and roads so that the imperialist agents can harm the country's economy and for military purposes such as landings, troop transporation and other interventionist actions.

This CIA map, which was obtained thanks to the information service of a friendly country like the GDR, clearly indicates the location of the Puerto Sandino-Managua oil pipeline, the Managua petroleum refineries and important industrial enterprises in Chinandega, Leon, Managua, Granada and Matagalpa.

Let not the bourgeois democrats now say in their radio stations and newspapers that we are slandering their allies, that we are seeing threats everywhere we look. Let them not call for a reconciliation between the hawks and the doves. The truth is that there are two converging tactics in imperialist strategy: the public and [word indistinct] tactic with diplomatic statements about friendship and nonintervention and the other secret and subversive tactic which includes a counterrevolutionary plan as like they had in Chile and other countries. The secret CIA map is the real face of imperialism. It is the ugly face of counterrevolutionary subversion.

SERGIO RAMIREZ STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF LITERACY

PA071647 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] During the second national literacy congress, government junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado made two important announcements. He announced that Father Fernando Cardenal has been admitted into the 19 July Sandinist Youth and that Francisco Lacayo has been appointed deputy minister for adult education. Here is Ramirez's statement to the congress:

[Begin recording--in progress] ...of teaching supplied with all the necessary books printed on the most inexpensive kind of paper; to urge the best students of these people's schools to (?obtain) a technical education and to promote this system. This is not an easy task. But if the world admires us because we have won the historic battle of the literacy campaign, it will continue to watch us to see how we resolve this challenge of not abandoning or frustrating the result we have obtained from the campaign. We have the challenge of not abandoning our brothers who are now literate, so they will become freer still through the people's education. Through the education of all the people we will show that this revolution is truly irreversible.

We will not be threatened with the past, a past in which the illiterates were used to make possible the [words indistinct] of those who had kept them illiterate. Now that they cannot prevent the people from being literate, they want to decide what the people should be taught to read, that is, to domesticate the people through their own scale of values and cultural models, which have always been imported. This is another battle that we will have to win. We cannot separate teaching and the people's education system, which our people through the revolution have chosen, from the context of political contradictions, from contradictions in interests that we will have to face in the future as part of an overall struggle. This is a conflict between an old system of privileges and the emergence of a new system, a new awareness, a new freedom. This new system has concepts and a framework of action which are our history of struggles and victories, and it has a vanguard which is the Sandinist National Liberation Front. [end recording]

FERNANDO CARDENAL TRANSFERED TO SANDINIST YOUTH

PA080027 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 31 Aug 80 p 7

[Text] Jesuit Fernando Cardenal, until a few days ago national coordinator of the literacy crusade, has been transferred to the 19 July Sandinist Youth under the orders of Carlos Alberto Carrion, responsible for organizing the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) Party.

During an assembly meeting, held in what was formerly the John XXIII Auditorium and now is the Neysi Rios Auditorium, at the Central American University, Cardenal announced the transfer to the departmental delegates of the crusade and Education Ministry officials.

Carrion, who was sitting at the chairmanship table, said that Cardenal is an accomplished FSLN militant and that it is an honor for revolutionary Nicaraguans to be in the vanguard.

Our reporter asked Father Cardenal how he could be involved in party politics if Pope John Paul II has banned priests from partisan activities. He replied that that is not true and that he was too busy to go into detail.

The 19 July Sandinist Youth is an FSLN Party group.

COFFEEGROWERS STATEMENTS TERMED 'REACTIONARY'

PA082304 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] A group of coffeegrowers, manipulated by UCAFENIC [presumably, the Union of Nicaraguan Coffeegrowers], met yesterday at the Margot Theater to outline their positions with regard to the present situation.

In order to have an idea of their reactionary beliefs, let us look at some of the things they said: They do not want to be called companeros, because everyone is equal. They do not want young students to help them cut coffee during their vacations. They do not want the Farmworkers Association (ATC) to work on their estates, they criticized CONARCA [coffeegrowing development program] for the way it has been handling the renovation of coffee plantations. They continously called for free enterprise and demanded higher price guarantees. They also criticized the bureaucracy of some ministries and banks.

In short, the coffeegrowers had nothing positive to say.

They naturally included a large number of intermediaries who have already lost their production capacity. There were also importers of production elements, such as the UNCAFENIC president, who will no longer be able to exploit the small producers through the use of high prices.

Some of the criticism was valid, such as the criticism of a lack of access to roads in the north. However, in summary, we could describe the position of the coffeegrowers as frankly reactionary. At this point in time, the coffeegrower, who is one of the main beneficiaries of the revolution, should be aware of his role.

It is also worthy to note that some months ago, the revenue office considered revising the minimum support prices for coffee producers.

UNION SAYS GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ABUSING AUTHORITY

PA092129 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Mercedes Gonzalez, leader of the National Union of Employees [UNE] in Managua, has said that this organization which is made up of the public employees is carrying out a campaign in all the government agencies to put a stop to the abuse of authority by many companeros who hold positions of responsibility.

She noted that there are officials in many ministries who are not acting with the revolutionary humility and fraternity that characterize the good Sandinists. She said that the fact that a companero was a good Sandinist in the struggle against the dictatorship does not give him the right to adopt an overbearing attitude or to abuse his authority. She said that if they acquire a true revolutionary spirit they will change their attitude, which is a result of the system of domination of the past.

BRIEFS

HUMAN RIGHTS CONFERENCE DELEGATION--The revolutionary government will be represented at a UN human rights meeting for the first time. The meeting will begin on 12 September in New York. The Nicaraguan delegates are Leon Serdocia and Ambassador to the United Nations Victor Tinoco. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Sep 80 PA]

CIA ACCUSED OF INVOLVEMENT IN DRUG TRAFFICKING

PA061255 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Sep 80

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] To the lengthy list of crimes, sabotage and many other criminal activities carried out by the U.S. CIA, we now have to add those that stem from its direct participation in the international trafficking of drugs.

According to a report published by the Canadian DAILY GAZETTE, the CIA was involved in the creation of a bank which was used to finance the heroin traffic and it was involved in a number of killings related to these illegal practices.

CIA participation in these activities was uncovered during an investigation of the death of Australian banker Frank Newman, whose bullet-riddled body was found on 27 January. The banker was president and cofounder of the (Newman-Hand) Bank, which has its home office in the Cayman Islands in the Caribbean. This bank has branches in several countries.

It has been verified that the stockholders list includes the names of several CIA agents and former agents, including Mike (Hand), cofounder of the bank, who before becoming a banker had performed several special services for the CIA during the years of the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam.

It has been repeatedly charged that during those years, the CIA exerted great control over those areas of Southeast Asia where opium is cultivated. Everything seems to indicate that the (Newman-Hand) Bank was the organization that financed the heroin traffic.

Approximately 12 persons have died in matters involving the operations of this bank. Now we can include the death of the bank's president.

Meanwhile, nothing is known about Mike (Hand), who mysteriously disappeared without a trace after announcing the bankruptcy of the financial institution. The methods used by those trying to hide the true reasons for the bankruptcy of the (Newman-Hand) Bank and the series of killings that have taken place in connection with the activities of this entity are characteristic of the CIA.

The CIA uses bribes, blackmail, threats, lies, theft, murder and whatever is necessary to attain its goals.

The CIA has been using these methods for many years to cover up its activites in Asia, Africa and Latin America. It has used these methods to try to overthrow legitimate governments and to promote counterrevolution in the countries that have freed themselves from imperialism. It has used these methods in Guatemala in the 1950's and in Cuba, Vietnam and Afghanistan. It is using these methods now in Central America to try to drown the revolution in Nicaragua and prevent the victory of the people of El Salvador.

As the CIA and the Washington government see it, any method is fair as long as it achieves the objectives of imperialism and promotes the existence and strengthening of the multinational enterprises, thus yielding more exploitation and more earnings for the monopolies.

The death or disappearance of some CIA collaborators does not matter if it results in benefits for big U.S. consortia.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

TAIWAN PREMIER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT 8 SEP

FL091317 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] President Antonio Guzman has said that he is absolutely certain that the visit of the premier of Taiwan will fully benefit the Dominican Republic's [word indistinct] in that region. The prime minister, Sun Yun-hshan, arrived yesterday afternoon in the company of his wife, Yu Hui-hsuan, and an entourage comprising high-ranking government officials.

In his welcoming speech, President Guzman said that Taiwan has rendered services to the country which speak well of international cooperation. He said that Taiwan and the Dominican Republic are kindred nations that distinguish themselves by their love for freedom and because they fight against all obstacles [words indistinct].

The Taiwanese premier and his delegation are here at the official invitation of the Dominican Government. In his speech, President Guzman said that the Dominican Republic can learn a good deal from Taiwan in several fields, especially in the organization of its economic production and in agricultural self-sufficiency. [passage indistinct]

JAMAICA

VENEZUELAN ENVOY HAILS CASTRO AS GREAT LEADER

FL091535 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 5 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Cuban President Dr Fidel Castro is "the greatest leader today of the Third World" according to Venezuela's Ambassador to Jamaica Dr Abdelkader Marquez Garcia, who was speaking in Montego Bay on Tuesday.

According to a STAR report yesterday, the ambassador reaffirmed Venezuela's commitment to assist Caribbean developing countries.

Dr Marquez said that while Venezuela was not compelled to help its neighbours in the Caribbean, Venezuela considered it its duty to extend such assistance, "because our wealth is a gift of God."

The Venezuelan envoy said oil-rich Venezuela worried when oil prices increased, because of his country's concern for poorer nations.

ST VINCENT

PREMIER CATO HEADS DELEGATION TO UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FL092350 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Prime Minister Milton Cato of St Vincent is at the head of a three-man delegation from that island which left today to attend next week's 36th session of the United Nations General Assembly. The high power delegation also includes the country's external affairs minister, Hudon Tannis.

During the assembly, St Vincent will be formally admitted to the world body. The country's application for membership to the UN was processed early this year by the Security Council.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 178 11 September 1980

ARGENTINA

Chilean Embassy Denies Rumors of Ambassador's Departure B 1
Foreign Ministry Silent B 1
Oil Platform To Remain B 1
Paraguayan Communist Party Members Reportedly Arrested B 1
Police Prohibit 'National Congress' for Mrs Peron B 2
YPF President Promises Oil Self-Sufficiency by 1982 B 2
Paper Considers Possible 'Southern Cone Bloc' [CLARIN 5 Sep] B 3

BOLIVIA

Armed Forces Issue Document on Goals, Projects C 1
Interior Minister Links UDP With Argentine Montoneros C 2
Foreign Ministry Studying Position on Andean Pact C 2
Spain To Maintain Relations With Garcia Meza Regime C 3
Finance Minister To Head Delegation to IMF Meeting C 3
ASBORA Negotiating Domestic Network Suspension C 3
Briefs: Argentine Credit for Railway C 3

BRAZIL

Opposition To Oppose Figueiredo's Visit to Chile D 1
Chilean Envoy Expresses Interest in Nuclear Agreement D 1
Uruguayan Foreign Minister Arrives on Visit D 1
Lula Charges Government Orchestrating Opposition Attacks D 1
Federal University Professors Call Strike D 2
Offshore Platform Accident Cuts Oil Production D 2
Briefs: Oil Production; Trade Deficit; Cost of Living D 2

CHILE

AFP: Torture of British Student Threatens UK Relations E 1
Ambassador in Argentina Comments on Oil Rig Incident E 1
Ambassador Recalled E 2
Negotiations To Resume E 2
State of Emergency Extended for Six More Months E 2
Finance Minister Sees 'Promising' Economic Future E 2
Valparaiso Bishop Supports Constitutional Draft E 2
PDC Leader Terms Upcoming Plebiscite 'Fraud' E 3
Violence, Arrests Reported in Downtown Santiago E 4
10 Bombs Found E 4

COLOMBIA

Meat Shipments to USSR To Proceed as Scheduled F 1
Strict Security Maintained in Neiva To Avert Violence F 1
Classes Suspended F 1
Briefs: Trade Agreement With Spain; Start of Coal Project; Oil Exploration Contracts F 1

ECUADOR

Arrival of Latin American Presidents Reported G 1
Government Seeking To Stabilize Price of Crude G 1
Texaco Told To Return 4.5 Million Barrels of Oil G 1

PARAGUAY

Press Reports U.S. Envoy Eaton Begins 'Significant' Visit [PATRIA 10 Sep] H 1
HOY: Visit Stimulates Conjecture [10 Sep] H 1
Ambassador Lane's Tour of Country Lauded [HOY 10 Sep] H 1

PERU

Civil Guard Crisis Reported Solved by Three-Way Agreement J 1
Vice President To Represent Belaunde at Andean Summit J 1
Deputies Call For Chile's Return to Democratic Rule J 2
Paper Advises Caution in Normalizing Relations With Chile [EXPRESO 3 Sep] J 2
Government Approves International Human Rights Agreements J 2

MEXICO

Communist Party Leader Martinez Verdugo Interviewed in Bucharest [Bucharest LUMEA 4 Sep] M 1
Diplomatic Relations Established With North Korea [Havana] M 3
Cuba's Rodriguez Speaks at Planning Symposium [Havana] M 3

PANAMA

Industrial Cooperation Agreement Signed With Taiwan [LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 9 Sep] N 1
Paper Says Attack on Minister Shows Cabinet Dispute [LA PRENSA 10 Sep] N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Price Urges Peaceful Settlement of UK-Guatemala Dispute P 1

COSTA RICA

President Carazo Announces Oil Prospecting Plans P 1
Support for Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Reiterated P 2

EL SALVADOR

U.S. Reportedly Planning More Aid to Junta P 2
San Salvador Airs Fuller Version of 8 Sep Resolution P 3
Majano Supports Action Against 'Extreme Rightist' Groups P 4
'Peasants' Seize Cathedral; Junta Meets With Ministers P 4
FDR Leader Urges Young Officers To Join Struggle P 4
Managua Reports Appointment of FDR Representative P 5
Thirty Civilians Killed in San Pedro Perulapan P 5

GUATEMALA

Officials Discuss Latest Subversive Acts P 5
Counterinsurgency Acitivity P 6
Managua Reports Military Forces Bomb Indian Town P 6
Terrorists Said To Be Using Austrian-Made Weapons P 6
Security Forces Disarm Large Quantity of Explosives P 6
Terrorist Dies in 7 Sep Amatitlan Highway Explosion P 6
ORPA Claims Credit for Attack on Former Police Chief P 7
Judge, Secretary Murdered by Unidentified Assailants P 7
Guatemalans Seek Refuge in Foreign Embassies P 7

NICARAGUA

Officials Comment on Economic Concerns, Other Issues P 8
PRC Offers To Purchase Total Cotton Production P 15
Defense Ministry Denies Clash on Honduran Border P 16
MAP, FO, MILPAS Ask To Fight Counterrevolutionaries P 16
[LA PRENSA 2 Sep]
State Council Debates Disolution of Special Commission P 16
Cattleman Speaks Out on Behalf of Private Enterprise P 17
[LA PRENSA 2 Sep]
Briefs: Ambassador to Cuba; Ambassador to Japan P 17

CUBA

Castro Attends Ceremony To Honor Textbook Writers Q 1
Castro Greets Nicaragua on Independence Day [Radio Sandino] Q 1
Bulgaria's Zhivkov Receives Greetings Telegram From Castro [Sofia] Q 2
Guyana Minister Calls FAO Meeting Results Vital Q 2
Drive of Solidarity With Puerto Rico Begins Q 2
Machado Discusses Need for Good Sugar Harvest Q 3
Briefs: Libyan Revolution Anniversary Q 4

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

UN Envoy Stresses Need for New World Economic Order S 1

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Reportage on Taiwan Premier's Visit S 1
Increased Cooperation S 1
Ceremonial Award for Guzman S 2

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Self-Government Drive Gets Little Support S 2
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 5 Sep]

CHILEAN EMBASSY DENIES RUMORS OF AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE

PY101649 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1626 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Sep (NA)--The Chilean Embassy has denied that the ambassador will leave this afternoon for Santiago, recalled by the Chilean Government, as indicated by a rumor which circulated this morning.

Foreign Ministry Silent

PY101340 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1250 GMT 10 Sep 80

[text] Buenos Aires, 10 Sep (NA)--According to a reliable source, the Argentine Foreign Ministry will not "for the moment" issue any answer to the Chilean communique on the incident which took place on Monday when Chilean air and naval forces tried to interfere with an oil rig operating in the national epicontinental seas.

The source added that this does not mean that an answer could be issued later today or in the coming days. [sentence as received] He indicated that Argentina is not obliged to issue an immediate answer "due to the ambiguity of the Chilean Government communique" and because the national Foreign Ministry already released a communique yesterday which was "categorical regarding the patriotic feeling" in the country.

Regarding the Chilean answer, he said that "it only refers to acts of maritime administration which, of course, Argentina does not accept because it took place in the jurisdictional waters of Argentina, in the Atlantic Ocean.

Oil Platform to Remain

PY102144 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Rio Galleos--The Interocean II platform maintains its position and is not planning to move since it is located in Argentine jurisdictional waters, where it has started drilling for petroleum as had been planned previously.

PARAGUAYAN COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS REPORTEDLY ARRESTED

PY101255 Paris AFP in Spanish 2047 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Sep (AFP)--The Paraguayan Communist Party has reported here the disappearance of its members Antonio Maidana and Emilio Roa and has demanded that the Argentine Government investigate this incident.

In a communique released in this capital, the Paraguayan Communist Party reports that party First Secretary Antonio Maidana, 63, and Paraguayan citizen Emilio Roa, 52, were arrested by unknown persons on 27 August in one of the neighborhoods of this city.

After asking the Argentine government to investigate the incident--of which the Argentine police professed to be unaware--the Paraguayan Communist Party stated that negotiations are underway to hand Maidana over to the Paraguayan Government of Alfredo Stroessner.

POLICE PROHIBIT 'NATIONAL CONGRESS' FOR MRS PERON

PY110331 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1433 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Sep (NA)--According to former Peronist legislator Alberto Stecco, who is a member of the organizing committee, the federal police have prohibited the holding of the "National Congress of Solidarity With Mrs Maria Estela Martinez de Peron" scheduled for next Monday in this capital.

Stecco reported that Gen Juan Bautista Sasiain, head of the federal police, decided to prohibit the congress because he considers it a political act and not one of solidarity.

The former deputy added that the police based its decision on law No 1,368 which establishes the state of siege.

Stecco also announced that the organizing committee will protest this decision during a meeting it has scheduled with the interior minister.

The congress of solidarity with the former president has received the support of the "Group of 25," the Peronists Union Movement (MSP), the Peronist labor groups as well as the recently held plenary session of regional groups of the General Labor Confederation (CGT) of all the country.

The meeting, which was to be held at the Savoy Hotel in this capital next Monday, was going to start at 0800 and last until 2000. Work commissions were going to be established to analyze the following points: the political prosecution against the leader of the Justicialist movement, Mrs Maria Estela Martinez de Peron; the courts and special commissions which are prohibited by the national constitution; the state of emergency as a necessary measure in view of Mrs Peron's exceptional situation; respect for Mrs Peron's and the Argentine people's human rights.

YPF PRESIDENT PROMISES OIL SELF-SUFFICIENCY BY 1982

PY082035 Paris AFP in Spanish 1033 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Sep (AFP)--The president of the state-owned Government Oil Deposits, (YPF) Carlos Maria Benaglia, has revealed here that the Argentine Government will outline the country's future oil policy after attaining self-sufficiency, which will allow Argentina to save the foreign currency which it now spends to purchase crude oil, in 1982.

Next year Argentina will import only 1.5 million cubic meters of oil, the official said, refuting the criticisms which the YPF is currently receiving for importing crude.

He said: "We are selling many byproducts abroad" and explained that "we are closer to self-sufficiency because self-sufficiency means being able to export certain products and import others."

He revealed that Argentina exported gas oil for the first time in its history this year.

According to official sources, the government believes that this year Argentina will import 3.1 million cubic meters of crude oil and other liquid byproducts in addition to natural gas and liquefied gas and coal.

At current international prices, fuel imports will cost approximately $680 million. Gas purchases will amount to $200 million and liquefied gas will cost between $100 and $150 million.

PAPER CONSIDERS POSSIBLE 'SOUTHERN CONE BLOC'

PY091511 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 5 Sep 80 p 8

[Editorial: "A Southern Cone Bloc?"]

[Text] A spate of rumors on the formation of a bloc of Southern Cone countries has been circulating in recent weeks. According to those rumors, the bloc has no official existence but exists tacitly or implicitly, and--since it results from the nature of things--it does not need to be institutionalized.

What will the nature of this bloc be? A spokesman for the current Bolivian regime has said that his country may quit the Andean Pact to join a new organization. Of course this new organization will not be economic in nature, but would rather reflect a concurrence of thinking about lifestyles. The usefulness of the Cartagena Agreement (if it ever had any) as an economic tool has already been lost for some time, and now it represents a political formulation hinging on the desire that democratic and, if possible, representative governments should prevail in the area.

The Southern Cone bloc would then have a clearly ideological purpose. It would in some way disregard U.S. leadership, which is considered obsolete while in the hands of President Carter, and adopt positions just in case Ronald Reagan should win (a real probability for the propounders of the new bloc). Although the results of a Reagan victory may not meet the expectations of those who are putting the bloc together, it is presumed that a grouping of several countries with identical postures would strengthen each of the bloc members, as well as, of course, the bloc. This would explain the gleeful acceptance of the idea in some capitals such as Asuncion, where there is a natural apprehension over the political future, since it may be different from the present leadership of President Stroessner.

Nobody (of sufficient status) is formally admitting the formation of the bloc, but rumors are in the air. What is noteworthy about this bloc is that it would depart from the traditional positions of Latin American diplomacy. It is also widely separated from the postures taken by the Argentine Foreign Ministry at important times in the spectrum of governments throughout that country's history.

What does a country seek to attain in the area to which it belongs? Border security? Influence over neighboring countries? A fluent world trade? Investments and financial assistance? Influence in the American and world forums? Prestige for its intelligentsia? The introduction on the best possible terms of factors of change so as not to fall behind contemporary civilization? The preservation of world peace? The implementation of improved forms of law? Equity in the distribution of the responsibilities of power? Appropriate rules for the activities of the large consortiums? Any of these objectives can be considered a traditional one (and consequently secondary) vis-a-vis the proposals of the Southern Cone bloc, which can be summed up in the unanimous rejection of subversion and the assertion of the right to fight it with all the means at the disposal of the state.

Neither the need to fight subversion nor the methods to fight it require the formation of a bloc, nor is a bloc necessary to enjoy internal peace after suffering an internal war that has been won. At any rate, any measure is desirable to guarantee order and security, but the measures must be in keeping with a renewed and strengthened democracy with the necessary material underpinnings to ensure the nation's greatness, which cannot be tied to ideological illusions.

ARMED FORCES ISSUE DOCUMENT ON GOALS, PROJECTS

PY100320 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The meeting of commanders of large units and directors of military institutes called by the Bolivian Armed Forces joint command has ended. The closing ceremony, which took place at the main hall of the 3d Army Division Miraflores headquarters, was attended by Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza and by Navy and Air Force Commanders in Chief Vice Adm Ramiro Terrazas and Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira in addition to state ministers and commanders of large units and military institutes. The 2-day meeting started at 0800 last Monday and ended at 1830 today.

A document stating their conclusions related to the national status quo was issued at the end of the meeting, providing the framework for the first actions of the government for national reconstruction.

It is worth pointing out that the document also outlined the main goals and projects which will be carried out by the armed forces government. This is the document read by the Press and Information Minister Secretary Fernando Palacios:

[Begin Palacios recording] Armed Forces of the Nation
Junta of Commanders,
La Paz, Bolivia
General Command, La Paz 9 September 1980
Conclusions:

As a nation, Bolivia must channel its actions toward national objectives established by the government for national reconstruction seeking to fulfill its true historical continental role. For this it declares:

1. That it will abide by the will of the general, marshal of Ayacucho, by defending the sovereignty of national power;

2. That humanist and Christian nationalism is the basic doctrine of the historical project of the government for national reconstruction;

3. That it will seek to strengthen accords and relations with the brother nations of the continent, to expand contacts with countries similar in culture and economy, and promote worldwide unity;

4. That it will struggle against immorality and drug trafficking because they are incompatible with the traditions and ethics of the Bolivian people;

5. That it will strengthen the military-peasant pact;

6. That the worker is the symbol of national reconstruction;

7. That it will reinvigorate the national economy, increase national production, eradicate smuggling and establish a policy of austerity within the government;

8. That it will create the conditions necessary to establish in the southeast the bases for the national iron and steel program: MUTUN;

9. That it will stimulate all sectors of national production on the basis of short and medium-term plans;

10. That it will counteract the international extremist propaganda by changing groups [nucleos] which will explain the Bolivian status quo [as received];

11. That it will improve the cultural level of the people by eradicating illiteracy as the best means to attain the overall liberation of the Bolivian man;

12. That it will stimulate industry as an essential factor in the country's production;

13. That it will establish an integrated social security system in the country. [end recording]

This document is signed by: Gen Luis Garcia Meza, army commander in chief; Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, air force commander in chief; Vice Adm Ramiro Terrazas Rodriguez, navy commander in chief.

INTERIOR MINISTER LINKS UDP WITH ARGENTINE MONTONEROS

PY101318 Paris AFP in Spanish 0317 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 9 Sep (AFP)--The Bolivian interior minister, Col Luis Arce Gomez, tonight disclosed that the Argentine Montonero movement has maintained close and friendly ties with the Bolivian Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP).

To prove his statement, the minister released a copy of a letter dated Latin America, 10 June 1979, addressed by Tupamaro [as received] Commander Mario Firmenich to Hernan Siles Zuazo, UDP candidate elected in the presidential election held on 29 July. Firmenich tells Siles Zuazo that both the Montoneros and the UDP have a long way to go before they can attain their common objectives.

The carrier of the letter was the leader of the Argentine guerrilla organization, Roberto Barba Narbaja, according to the minister. Arce Gomez indicated that the letter proves the extremist ties of the UDP and its aim to impose a radical direction on the country.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STUDYING POSITION ON ANDEAN PACT

PY101912 Paris AFP in Spanish 2359 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 9 Sep (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that the Foreign Ministry is studying whether the Andean Pact, from its creation, has been able to achieve the social and economic development of the region. This is one of the parameters that will determine whether Bolivia stays or withdraws from the Cartagena Agreement.

The two other parameters will be established by evaluating whether the gap between the greater and lesser economically developed countries in the region still exists, and whether member countries still believe that economic integration is one of the main objectives established in the agreement.

The Bolivian Foreign Ministry report notes that Bolivia has an integrationist tradition and that this is proved by its contribution to the creation of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), and in the River Plate Basin Agreement and the Amazon Pact.

Some experts believe that the Foreign Ministry has chosen only retrospective parameters to define the Bolivian position on the Andean Pact, and that this may facilitate its withdrawal from the pact.

They add that if Bolivia studies its perspectives within the Cartagana Agreement it may find other arguments that will justify its permanence within the pact.

SPAIN TO MAINTAIN RELATIONS WITH GARCIA MEZA REGIME

PY101300 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Spain will continue its relations with Bolivia. The Spanish ambassador in Bolivia, Tomas Lozano Escribano, has visited the Bolivian Foreign Ministry. His visit was motivated by his desire to convey to the Bolivian Government that in line with Spain's traditional adherence to the Estrada doctrine, his government has not severed diplomatic relations with the Bolivian Government.

Lozano Escribano stated that his embassy continues to negotiate bilateral issues with the Bolivian Government, which implies normality in the diplomatic relations between the two countries. The Bolivian Foreign Ministry conveyed to the Spanish ambassador the desire of the government of national reconstruction to tighten further the bonds of friendship between the two countries.

Including Spain, 19 countries have so far expressly stated their desire to maintain diplomatic relations with Bolivia.

FINANCE MINISTER TO HEAD DELFGATION TO IMF MEETING

PY052037 Paris AFP in Spanish 1825 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 5 Sep (AFP)--It was officially announced here today that the Bolivian finance minister, Gen Jose Sanchez Calderon, will head the Bolivian delegation to the meeting of IMF governors scheduled to be held in Washington on 19 September.

Sanchez Calderon said that he will take advantage of the opportunity to explain the true status of Bolivia's economy and its attitude toward the annoying problem of the nation's foreign debt. He explained that the Bolivian delegation will be made up of representatives of private and state-owned banking enterprises.

ASBORA NEGOTIATING DOMESTIC NETWORK SUSPENSION

PY051537 Paris AFP in Spanish 0447 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 4 Sep (AFP)--The Santa Cruz branch of the Bolivian Radio Broadcasting Association (ASBORA) is negotiating with the government over the suspension of the domestic service network for all radio stations in the country after the 17 July military uprising. This information was published today by the newpaper EL PAIS of Santa Cruz, 1,000 km east of La Paz. ASBORA representatives claim that the radio stations are forced to pay salaries to individuals who used to prepare the newscasts but who now have nothing to do. At the same time the radio stations are not receiving the income they used to have from the sponsors of the newscasts.

BRIEFS

ARGENTINE CREDIT FOR RAILWAY--Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 5 Sep (LATIN)--Argentine Transport and Public Works Secretary Federico Camba, who is visiting this city, today announced that his government has promised a $27.5 million credit for Bolivia for the construction of the third stretch of the Santa Cruz-Trinidad railway. Camba, who will discuss the cooperation between the two countries for the development of communications systems with his Bolivian counterpart, stated that the fourth stretch of the above-mentioned railway can also count on Argentine financing. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1555 GMT Sep 80 PY]

OPPOSITION TO OPPOSE FIGUEIREDO'S VISIT TO CHILE

PY100232 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Brasilia--Congressmen of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party (PMDB) and Labor Party (PT) have confirmed that the opposition bloc intends to oppose a request for leave for President Figueiredo to visit Chile at the beginning of October. Although the leaders of the Popular Party (PP) have unofficially disagreed with the request, the party has not yet announced its position.

CHILEAN ENVOY EXPRESSES INTEREST IN NUCLEAR AGREEMENT

PY091714 Paris AFP in Spanish 1526 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Brasilia, 8 Sep (AFP)--Fernando Zegers, the Chilean ambassador in this capital, revealed here today that Chile is interested in signing a nuclear cooperation agreement with Brazil. Zegers made this announcement when commenting on the visit Brazilian President Gen Joao Baptista Figueiredo will make to Santiago from 8 to 10 October, during which several agreements to expand bilateral cooperation will be signed.

Zegers added that the Chilean authorities are not concerned about the number of agreements to be signed but with their scope, since their main objective is to intensify Brazilian-Chilean political and economic relations.

URUGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

PY101932 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Uruguayan Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle-Martinez will meet with the Brazilian president this afternoon. The meeting, which will be held in Brasilia, is one of the high points of the visit Foreign Minister Folle-Martinez is making to Brazil.

As is known, Folle-Martinez left yesterday for Brazil on a mission primarily designed to reestablish a climate of greater cooperation and rapprochement between Uruguay and Brazil. This morning Foreign Minister Folle-Martinez met with his Brazilian counterpart, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, and this afternoon he will meet with President Joao Baptista Figueiredo, to whom he will deliver a message from President Mendez.

Tomorrow the two foreign ministers will sign a number of documents and will dedicate the new Uruguayan Embassy building in Brasilia.

LULU CHARGES GOVERNMENT ORCHESTRATING OPPOSITION ATTACKS

PY110245 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Porto Alegre, the president of the Workers Party (PT) has accused the opposition of dancing to the tune played by the government.

Luis Inacio da Silva, nicknamed Lulu, has also stated that the attacks are a tactic of the government itself, aimed at diverting the people's attention from other problems such as the extension of terms in office of mayors and councilmen and the law on foreigners.

Pedro Simon, senator of the Rio Grande do Sul Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party (PMDB) agreed that the opposition is dancing to the government's tune. He explained that at present there is only an (?apparent) unity behind the projects passed by the national congress. Simon believes that there is a lack of teamwork within the opposition hindering anticipation of the government's maneuvers. To make his point, the senator mentioned the district vote, which will be approved at the end of next year, aimed at smashing the opposition.

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS CALL STRIKE

PY091936 Paris AFP in Spanish 1433 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 9 Sep (AFP)--Professors of 22 Brazilian federal universities decided here today to stop all activities to demand a 48-percent wage increase. Luiz Pinguelli Rosa, president of the association of professors of the Rio de Janeiro Federal University, said the movement is fully supported by the students, who are tired of the authorities' failure to meet the demands of the 30,000 professors of the federal universities.

Asked about the movement, Education and Culture Minister Eduardo Portella said that while he considers the professors' demands to be just, he disapproves of the strike, which is a decision that should be taken only when there is no longer any possibility of holding talks.

In addition to the immediate 48-percent wage increase, the Brazilian university professors demand biannual readjustments and the submission to the national congress of the draft law on the teachers'career which was drafted by experts of the Education and Culture Ministry.

The strike by the Brazilian professors will be in force until Friday, 12 September.

OFFSHORE PLATFORM ACCIDENT CUTS OIL PRODUCTION

PY091544 Paris AFP in Spanish 1247 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 9 Sep (AFP)--It was reported here today that Brazil will experience a loss of $1.2 million daily for the next 2 months due to an accident which destroyed part of the petroleum system in the Campos Basin, north of Rio de Janeiro. A spokesman of the Brazilian petroleum corporation, Petrobras, stated that a processing tower of the Campos Basin system, on the continental platform, sank to a depth of 83 meters, totally paralyzing the petroleum production currently estimated at 39,000 barrels daily.

Petrobras production director Jose Marques Neto has given assurances that the system will resume operations within 60 days. Petrobras has predicted an average national production of 230,000 barrels daily this year. Twenty percent of the national production of crude oil comes from the Campos Basin.

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION--Rio de Janeiro, 6 Sep (AFP)--Petrobras officials have reported that Brazilian oil production during the first 8 months of this year reached 46,807,531 barrels, representing a 16-percent increase over the same period last year. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1557 GMT 6 Sep 80 PY]

TRADE DEFICIT--Rio de Janeiro, 5 Sep (AFP)--The foreign trade department of the Brazilian Bank has reported that Brazilian trade with the United States during the first half of this year shows a deficit of $213,232,000. During this period, Brazilian exports reached $1,631,605,000 and imports $1,844,837,000. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0333 GMT 5 Sep 80 PY]

COST OF LIVING--Rio de Janeiro, 8 Sep (LATIN)--The Getulio Vargas Foundation, an independent institute responsible for watching the Brazilian economy, has revealed that the cost of living, based on the first 8 months of this year, will reach 109.1 percent by 31 December. During August the cost of living increased by 6.9 percent. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2225 GMT 8 Sep 80 PY]

AFP: TORTURE OF BRITISH STUDENT THREATENS UK RELATIONS

PY102129 Paris AFP in Spanish 1950 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Excerpt] London, 7 Sep (AFP)--Observers revealed here today that a new case of torture arose at a difficult time for the British Government which recently normalized its diplomatic relations with Santiago, 5 years after having suspended them for similar reasons. This new case of torture was reported by a British student who asserted having been ill-treated in Chile.

The Sunday newspaper THE OBSERVER mentioned the case of 21-year-old student Claire Wilson, who has dual British-Chilean citizenship, who was tortured on 16 July 1980 together with her Chilean classmate Jose Miguel Benado by the police in Santiago.

In a communique published today the Foreign Office stated that it had protested against her arrest to the Chilean foreign minister immediately after it took place.

In the message delivered to the Chilean authorities by the British Embassy in Santiago, the British authorities express their concern over the methods used to question the arrested persons and point out that Claire Wilson seems to have been mistreated and subjected to considerable psychological pressure.

The student. released almost immediately, claimed having been threatened with sexual violence and being forced to give up her British citizenship.

These disclosures immediately drew strong reactions from the Labor sector, and many deputies of this opposition party requested Lord Carrington, foreign affairs secretary of state, to carry out a thorough investigation of this case.

The organization for the defense of human rights, Amnesty International, reported that the head of its department for British affairs, Cosmas Desomond, will ask Nicolas Ridley, deputy foreign affairs minister, to carry out an investigation after the student, who is still under medical treatment in Santiago, explains her case.

AMBASSADOR IN ARGENTINA COMMENTS ON OIL RIG INCIDENT

PY102141 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2025 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 10 Sep (NA)--Chilean Ambassador in Argentina Sergio Jarpa Reyes, today stated that the incident in the Straits of Magellan has been "concluded" and denied that it had been a political maneuver aimed at gaining the favor of Chilean public opinion to get a favorable vote in the plebiscite called by President Augusto Pinochet for tomorrow.

The diplomat expressed his opinion that the incident between the two countries was over. The incident took place on Sunday and Monday when a Chilean patrol boat carrying missiles and an unarmed helicopter of the Chilean Navy ordered a semisubmersible oil rig hired by Argentina to leave the waters of the Magellan Straits.

Asked whether this incident would complicate the negotiations which Argentina and Chile are conducting with the help of the pope to overcome the border conflict over the Beagle Channel, the ambassador said "No, because these problems crop up between neighboring countries, but do not have much influence on bilateral relations."

He said: "In fact, I do not believe that either bilateral relations or the negotiations which are underway in the Vatican will be jeopardized."

Ambassador Recalled

PY101608 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTIANAS in Spanish 1505 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Sep (NA)--The Chilean ambassador to Argentina, Onofre Jarpa Reyes, will travel to Santiago today. He has been recalled by his government, it has been learned from responsible sources. The diplomat plans to make the trip on a Chilean National Airline (LAN) flight which leaves Ezeiza Airport at 1700.

Despite the fact that nothing has been revealed, it is believed that Jarpa has been suddenly recalled by his government to report on the naval incident that occurred on Monday in the Atlantic facing the mouth of the Magellan Strait, when Chilean fleet air arm units tried to stop the movements of an oil rig that was operating with Argentine authorization.

Negotiations To Resume

PY110105 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Excerpt] A new round of negotiations on the southern border conflict between Argentina and Chile will start in the Vatican around the 20th of September. These negotiations will be carried out in the presence of the pope's representative Cardinal Antonio Samora. A source at the Foreign Ministry reported that the Chilean delegation, headed by Under Secretary Ernesto Videla, will leave for Rome in the middle of next week, possibly on the 18th.

STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENDED FOR SIX MORE MONTHS

PY101404 Paris AFP in Spanish 1356 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 10 Sep (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that the Chilean military government has extended for another 6-month period the state of emergency which has been in effect in the country for 7 years, since the overthrow of the late socialist President Salvador Allende.

FINANCE MINISTER SEES 'PROMISING' ECONOMIC FUTURE

PY101430 Paris AFP in Spanish 0226 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 9 Sep (AFP)--The Chilean finance minister, Sergio de Castro, said today that the country's economic future will be clear and promising if there is perseverance in the just and efficient economic policy that is being stimulated by President Augusto Pinochet. The minister indicated that the 7 years of military government and the new constitution that is to be put to a plebiscite on Thursday are the necessary bases that will guarantee a promising future for the 1980's.

De Castro, who defined this period as directed toward an ever-increasing reduction of state participation in the private sector, stressed that the state's participation is still very extensive. According to the minister, in order to achieve this objective it is necessary to maintain the current political leadership.

VALPARAISO BISHOP SUPPORTS CONSTITUTIONAL DRAFT

PY091312 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0305 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 7 Sep (TELAM-LATIN-EFE)--Valparaiso Bishop Emilio Tagle today expressed his support for the constitutional draft proposed by Gen Augusto Pinochet's government and defended the plebiscite on the new Chilean constitution which will be held on Thursday, thus openly opposing the episcopate of the country, which has questioned the plebiscite.

Speaking to the press in Valparaiso, 140 km northeast of Santiago de Chile, Bishop Emilio Tagle said that the plebiscite epitomizes a concrete reality, a recent history full of lessons concerning the real problem which must be taken into account in order to reach a responsible decision.

Msgr Emilio Tagle made these remarks 15 days after Chilean Catholic bishops publicly demanded from General Pinochet's government guarantees of correct behavior for the plebiscite scheduled for next Thursday.

PDC LEADER TERMS UPCOMING PLEBISCITE 'FRAUD'

PY101926 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1949 GMT 9 Sep 80

[By Rene Oviedo]

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 9 Sep (LATIN)--Andres Zaldivar, president of the disrupted Christian Democratic Party [PDC] charged today that the military government is preparing a fraud for the plebiscite on the constitution that will be held on Thursday. Zaldivar made this charge a few hours after the government announced that the results of the plebiscite will be made public.

Zaldivar, who was finance minister during the PDC government led by Eduardo Frei (1964-1970), made these charges during a conference in which he also charged that President Augusto Pinochet is an enemy of democracy.

Zaldivar, who joined other PDC leaders, leftist parties and several other opinion sectors in their opposition to the plebiscite, said that the plebiscite is not valid since it does not comply with the proper judicial prerequisites.

He noted the enforcement of the state of emergency, the lack of voter registration and the lack of a body in charge of scrutinizing the votes.

Zaldivar charged that high-ranking executives from private banks and enterprises have been appointed to preside at voting tables in Santiago popular neighborhoods. After disclosing a list of those executives that have been appointed to these tables, he said that the government is trying to control the popular vote in this manner.

He added: "We hold those who today are blind responsible for trying to impose this approval on us and thus give themselves an undisputed victory."

Zaldivar announced that he has submitted before the National Comptroller's Office a charge of misappropriation of funds against the government for using government funds in a publicity campaign in favor of the approval of the plebiscite.

Zaldivar said that Jovino Novoa, the government secretary general himself, has admitted that large summs of money have been spent for this purpose.

He reasserted that the government curtailed the freedom of expression of dissident sectors when it denied them access to the media.

Out of 12 million Chileans, only 6,753,656 will be eligible to vote in the plebiscite.

More than 11,000 voting tables have been distributed in 184 voting locations throughout the 34 districts of the country.

VIOLENCE, ARRESTS REPORTED IN DOWNTOWN SANTIAGO

PY101900 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1445 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile 10 Sep (LATIN)--The police reported here today that 6 persons were injured, 2 of whom are journalists, and that 11 others were arrested during violent incidents here last night. The police also reported that there were four bomb attacks on local banks.

The carabineros corps has reported that, during the disorder in downtown Santiago, there was a clash between groups opposing and supporting the government, and that they had to be broken up.

The incidents took place after youth groups from leftist parties and the Christian democracy held a demonstration during which they shouted slogans against the government and questioned the plebiscite on the constitutional draft that will be held tomorrow. When antagonist groups answered these slogans with other anti-Marxist slogans, a clash ensued between the two groups and this forced carabineros to intervene and break it up.

Several local journalists covering the incident were injured in the clash. Antonio Pavez, a journalist of the ORBE government news agency, was seriously injured. Moreover, Roberto Gonzalez from the newspaper EL MERCURIO, and four other demonstrators, including a young woman as yet unidentified, were slightly injured.

The police arrested 11 persons who are being held in various places.

Furthermore, extremists placed four homemade bombs in the branches of banks located in four different neighborhoods. Two of the bombs exploded, but the other two were deactivated by the security services. No victims were reported in the bomb attacks. The damages, however, have not yet been assessed.

The rest of Chile,however, was completely calm and tranquil. There were no meetings or public demonstrations.

10 Bombs Found

PY101841 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The security forces had a difficult task last night, when they had to deactivate 10 bombs that had been placed in various parts of the capital by extremists. Luckily, there were no victims and there was very little damage. The alerts lasted from 1945 to 0340.

Security forces were dispatched to the following places: Hacienda Insolita, located at 3015 O'Higgins Ave; San Pablo and Walker Martinez Streets; 1106 Soberania Street; 26 San Alfonso Street; Mexico and Recoleta Streets; [name indistinct], and, finally, Rancagua and Seminario Streets.

Terrorists had announced that they had placed explosive devices at all these addresses.

MEAT SHIPMENTS TO USSR TO PROCEED AS SCHEDULED

PA101540 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The Agriculture Ministry has said that the beef shipments to the USSR are practically an accomplished fact and that Colombia will not lose money in the sale as some of the country's cattlemen charged yesterday.

The ministry said the prices agreed upon, which were described by some sectors as very low, were based on the prevailing prices at the time the negotiations began, in the summer, when prices were high.

The other allegation made as a basis for requesting suspension of the meat shipments is the difference in prices charged by Argentina and Colombia. However, it must be noted that Argentina already has an established market, which is what Colombia is seeking.

A total of 12,000 tons of meat will be sent to the USSR, covered by two contracts for 6,000 tons each--the first at $2,000 a ton, while the price for the second contract has not been determined.

STRICT SECURITY MAINTAINED IN NEIVA TO AVERT VIOLENCE

PA101444 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Strict security measures were in place today in Neiva, capital of Huila Department, to forestall disorders upon the arrival of a large number of peasants from El Pato region.

Military forces assigned to the 7th Brigade, based in Neiva, and units of the National Police were zealously guarding the government palace. Although the situation was tense, it appeared it would return to normal in the new few hours.

Classes Suspended

PA101439 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Classes in high schools in the city of Neiva and at the University of Huila will remain suspended until the state of public order is back to normal, a government spokesman said this morning.

In addition, it has been learned that the peasants who remain on the ground floor of the Huila governor's office will be transferred to Neiva's main park in the next few hours.

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN--The Congress has approved a trade agreement between the Governments of Colombia and Spain to increase reciprocal trade and financial activities in line with the development needs of the two countries. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Sep 80 PA]

START OF COAL PROJECT--President Turbay Ayala will launch the ambitious Cerrejon coal exploitation project on 5 September during his visit to La Guajira Department. Assembly work will begin immediately. By the close of the century Colombia will export 50 million tons of coal [?annually]. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Sep 80 PA]

OIL EXPLORATION CONTRACTS--The government today signed contracts with three private companies for a large-scale oil exploration program in the Cocorna area in Antioquia, where new probable oil reserves have been detected. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Sep 80 PA]

ARRIVAL OF LATIN AMERICAN PRESIDENTS REPORTED

PA101952 [Editorial Report] Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish in its 1730 GMT newscast on 10 September reports the arrival of the following Latin American presidents to participate in ceremonies marking the 150th anniversary of Ecuador's first constitution: Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala of Colombia, Rodrigo Carazo of Costa Rica and Aristides Royo of Panama.

The arrival time of the individual chiefs of state is not given, but the station reports that the arrival ceremony in each case was the same. The visiting heads of state were each received with a 21-gun salute and welcomed by President and Mrs. Roldos, several ministers, including the foreign minister, and several military chiefs. After the Ecuadorean Army Band played the anthems of Ecuador and that of the visiting chief of state, the visiting president and his host reviewed the honor guard.

Each of the visiting presidents then made a brief statement expressing pleasure on having the opportunity to participate in the upcoming ceremonies and to reiterate their commitment to the democratic form of government.

GOVERNMENT SEEKING TO STABILIZE PRICE OF CRUDE

PA101918 Paris AFP in Spanish 1646 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Quito, 10 Sep (AFP)--It has been officially reported that Ecuador is seeking to stabilize the price of its crude in the international market at $32 per barrel as long as the present crisis that is affecting the oil-producing countries continues.

Jose Carvajal, manager of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE), revealed that for this reason, he has been in contact with certain OPEC fiscal enterprises in a search for measures to help Ecuador keep the price established for this emergency at $32.

He denied a report disseminated abroad saying Ecuador was selling its crude at $28 per barrel when in reality it was selling it at $33.45.

He said the report was a pretext for companies to lower their offers to less than $30.

He said through contacts with Venezuelan firms it has been established that what is occurring in Ecuador is part of an attack by intermediary companies against the country "to weaken it and break the OPEC position."

TEXACO TOLD TO RETURN 4.5 MILLION BARRELS OF OIL

PA051613 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Texaco will have to turn over 4.5 million barrels of oil to replace so-called overliftings of oil.

In his capacity as special judge on hydrocarbons, former Natural Resources Minister Jose Corsion Cardenas issued a ruling on 30 July, a few days before he resigned, ordering the Texaco petroleum company to return 4.5 million barrels of oil to the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation.

PRESS REPORTS U.S. ENVOY EATON BEGINS 'SIGNIFICANT' VISIT

PY101530 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 10 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] The deputy assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, Samuel Eaton, arrived yesterday afternoon on another significant visit to Paraguay, his second trip within a relatively short time.

It was revealed in official circles that the high-ranking official of the U.S. State Department will be received today by President Stroessner in an audience to be held at the Lopez Palace.

Mr Eaton arrived from Montevideo, where he had been visiting during the course of his trip to several South American countries.

The chief of U.S. policy for Latin American countries was received at Asuncion's international airport by members of the U.S. Embassy and by high-ranking officials of the national government.

During the course of his visit to Paraguay, which will conclude on Thursday, the dominant subject of his meetings with high-ranking national authorities will be a review of U.S.-Paraguayan relations in order to increase and stimulate them in accordance with what was revealed by the new U.S. ambassador when he defined the precise scope of the diplomatic mission that he has begun in Asuncion.

HOY: Visit Stimulates Conjecture

PY101815 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 10 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] The "Eaton mission" is interpreted in various ways by different circles, and many are those who believe that he is really coming to express interest in the general political situation and especially in Carter's battle horse, human rights. Others feel that the United States is more interested in learning about the economic projections of the South American countries. The conjectures are various and of different colors.

(Analysts and observers have been commenting on the Eaton visit but, as usual with the visit of a U.S. official, very little clear information has been obtained).

AMBASSADOR LANE'S TOUR OF COUNTRY LAUDED

PY101750 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 10 Sep 80 p 8

[From the "Between the Lines" column]

[Text] "Yesterday the new U.S. ambassador to Paraguay, L.F. Lane, said some very nice things, especially about his awaiting with great expectation the time when he will tour other parts of the country so that he can learn about the everyday life of Paraguayans at all social levels and thus personally observe the changes that are taking place in this great country. It was also very nice of him to offer his fraternal and professional cooperation as a symbol of the traditional friendship that has linked Paraguay and the United States."

(Observers have discussed Lane's statement and have expressed their hope that his mission will be a truly friendly and fraternal one that will strengthen the ties between our countries and not weaken them by distorting the real situation in Paraguay as his predecessor did).

CIVIL GUARD CRISIS REPORTED SOLVED BY THREE-WAY AGREEMENT

PY101349 Paris AFP in Spanish 1915 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 9 Sep (AFP)--It was reported this morning that President Fernando Belaunde's government has overcome the virtual state of rebellion of the Civil Guard (uniformed police) which had also clashed with the investigations police.

The crisis--the first of this magnitude in the short period since the reestablishment of democratic order--arose last Wednesday and, according to information obtained, ended tonight with a three-way agreement. The government, the Civil Guard and the investigative police took part in the negotiations. Gen Oscar Olivares (ret) of the Civil Guard, who is a current deputy of the Popular Christian Party (PPC), played an important role in the negotiations.

According to authorized sources, the agreements refer to future relations among the Civil Guard, the president of the republic and the interior minister. It was disclosed that the uniformed police will discuss the most important issues directly with the chief of state in view of the animosity with Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara y Ureta, leader of the officialist Popular Action Party (AP). It was also agreed that the investigative police, which had been operating in the offices of the Civil Guard, will move out and establish its own offices. Regarding the Civil Guard, it was stated that it has withdrawn its demand for the interior minister to resign, and ousted director Gen Juan Balaguer has accepted an appointment as police attache in Washington.

Yesterday, when it was believed that the crisis had been settled, the country learned that it was continuing and that new police Chief Gen Humberto Catter had not been recognized. Several tear gas bombs were set off inside the offices of the investigations police in the Civil Guard.

The Civil Guard, which has not been on good terms with the investigations police for many years, felt humiliated by the support that chief of investigations General Ipinze gave the interior minister during the crisis.

The crisis was overcome after two long meetings held by the officers of the uniformed police, whom General Balaguer requested to maintain discipline. He also requested them to recognize his successor and to support the constitutional government, which is supporting the Civil Guard. He told them that he had accepted his appointment as attache in Washington.

The problem with the investigative police was settled during a night meeting between General Catter and General Ipinze at the Interior Ministry. It was agreed that the detectives should move out of the civil police offices, and the establishment of a joint commission to investigate the tear gas bomb attacks was approved. An officer of the civil guard stated that everything has been resolved. Another one stated: "We have given in for the sake of the country."

VICE PRESIDENT TO REPRESENT BELAUNDE AT ANDEAN SUMMIT

PY101402 Paris AFP in Spanish 0209 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 9 Sep (AFP)--Peru's participation in the Andean Group summit meeting to be held in Riobamba, Ecuador, was coordinated here today between Foreign Minister Javier Arias and Vice President Javier Alva. Alva will represent President Fernando Belaunde at the meeting of the chiefs of state that will take place in Riobamba on Wednesday and Thurdsay of this week on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of Ecuador's first constitution.

The second vice president will travel tomorrow to Quito, where he will meet with Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos, to whom he will convey the Peruvian president's greetings. Alva will remain in Ecuador until next Saturday, it has been indicated.

DEPUTIES CALL FOR CHILE'S RETURN TO DEMOCRATIC RULE

PY101902 Paris AFP in Spanish 0453 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 9 Sep (AFP)--The Peruvian Chamber of Deputies tonight approved a motion of solidarity with the Chilean poeple on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the interruption of the constitutional regime in that country next Thursday. The motion, which was submitted by Deputy Roberto Ramirez del Villar of the rightist Popular Christian Party, was approved with some changes by all the political groups of the congresss. The unanimously approved text states: "On the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the interruption of the Chilean constitutional regime on 11 September, the Peruvian Chamber of Deputies greets a brotherly people of Latin America and conveys its solidarity with their fight for freedom and expresses its wishes for their prompt return to the democratic path of America. "

PAPER ADVISES CAUTION IN NORMALIZING RELATIONS WITH CHILE

PA101826 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 3 Sep 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Peruvian-Chilean Relations"]

[Text] Forgetting the ambiguous attitude of chief of the staff of the Chilean Navy Vice Adm Luis de los Rios, who declined to get off his Santiago bound plane to receive a greeting from Peruvian Vice Adm Francisco Mariategui Angulo on Monday, we consider it advisable to note certain matters which the government should consider regarding the much-heralded, imminent raising of the level of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Although we have no proof that the Chilean naval officer's action was a deliberate snub and even if we give him the benefit of the doubt, the importance establishing full diplomatic relations between Peru and Chile necessitates a calm evaluation of other factors.

In the first place, it is stated that Sergio Jarpa, the Chilean sailor who was caught spying at the Talara air base last year, not only has escaped the punishment promised by the government of the southern country, but has, according to reliable reports, been promoted. If this should be confirmed, it would constitute a continuing offense to this country.

In addition, as the government of Gen Augusto Pinochet is planning a "plebiscite" which is, by all standards, invalid, it would not be advisable for the Peruvian Foreign Ministry to step up the process of full normalization of diplomatic relations with Chile because the situation there necessarily requires a close observation of the course of events in that neighboring country.

It is necessary to keep in mind, in this regard, that any action to improve relations with the Pinochet regime could be used by that regime as a political dividend in its favor. Therefore, we are obliged to act with the appropriate caution dictated by our consideration for other friendly nations in the area.

In any case, the Chilean Government must first demonstrate, with deeds, the sincerity of its intention to normalize relations with our country.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS AGREEMENTS

PY101845 Paris AFP in Spanish 0210 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 9 Sep (AFP)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella reported today that the Peruvian Government has approved the international treaties on human rights. Arias Stella said that these are the San Jose or American Convention Human Rights Agreement, and the protocol of the International Civilian and Political Rights Agreement.

COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER MARTINEZ VERDUGO INTERVIEWED IN BUCHAREST

AU091525 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 36 4 Sep 80 p 9

[LUMEA reporter Ileana Scipione interviews Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, general secretary of the Mexican Communist Party, PCM, about his Romanian visit--date and place not given]

[Text] Question: You have met with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP [Romanian Communist Party] secretary general. Would you please give us your impressions about the talks you conducted?

Answer: I have always regarded the meetings with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu as particularly pleasant and eloquent. This time we discussed different aspects of our countries' development, of relations between our parties and of current international developments--a subject that revealed a basic coincidence of opinion in connection with the mode of broaching problems and with the tasks incumbent upon the leftist, democratic forces in our countries. This meeting was also a further contribution to strengthening the relations that have existed for very many years between the RCP and the PCM.

Question: As far as I recall, you had a talk with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also during the visit the head of the Romanian state paid to Mexico.... What do you think in this context, of opportunities to develop our relations both at a party level and between the two countries?

Answer: I believe that opportunities for cooperation in various fields between our countries are very good and extensive; in my view, new opportunities have opened in Mexico for closer and more active cooperation in the economic field which is such an important field. I also believe that new opportunities exist now to deepen political relations along with cultural and scientific ones, which have had a certain tradition, relations which are generally viewed positively by the Mexican public opinion that wishes to develop them at all levels.

Question: A great deal is said about the affinities of language and culture between the Romanians and Mexicans, but, apart from them, another feature that may be equally viewed as a defining feature for our people, I am thinking of the ideal of asserting independence deeply advocated by Romania and Mexico....

Answer: Yes, I believe that this is a very wide-ranging field in which our targets coincide and which permits the establishment of a solid foundation for broad cooperation. Indeed, similar concerns and a favorable foundation exist so that cooperation at a state level may develop in this field, too, and within the United Nations and other international bodies, especially within the current political activity.

Question: Broad and longstanding relations exist between the RCP and PCM. What is your opinion about their development prospects after this visit to Romania?

Answer: I believe that all possibilities exist for these relations to continue to strengthen and to become more active and intense. We are interested in this both at a party level and that of all our people and I have noted the same interest by our Romanian comrades; in Romania I have also noted a constant interest in the situation in our country and I appreciate the solidarity shown with our concerns and with the political problems in our area.

Question: Since we are talking of Mexican problems, what is your assessment of the current domestic situation, of the place and role of the PCM in the current circumstances? What are the immediate targets of the struggle waged by the Mexican communists?

Answer: In actual fact, a new situation exists in Mexico: A political reform has come into force permitting the reactivation of national political life. Following this reform, the PCM gained complete political rights, of which it had been deprived over the past 33 years. Thus, we recorded a substantial participation in the elections last year and following them, a communist faction was formed in the house of representatives. This also influenced the general political situation. Certainly certain aspects of the political life still require a more democratic opening. The PCM believes that this is a major requirement of its activity and that of a great part of the people--to open new prospects for the country's democratic development and to achieve a more active, more direct and more influential participation of the masses in all areas of the national political, economic and social life. This is an important task that requires an upsurge in the democratic struggle and an opening for new prospects. We are carrying out intensive activity to defend the economic interests of the workers class, of the masses in general, under difficult conditions due to the high inflation rate felt especially by the working masses; it is therefore necessary to channel resources--along with the emergence of new possibilities for capitalizing on resources, as well as on oil and methane gas--so that we are able to resolve certain of the people's basic problems; of labor, public health and education, fields in which great demands are made. The possibility exists now to use part of these resources for this end. A fact that requires more decisive action on the basis of the unity among leftist and democratic forces. We practice a policy of broad alliance between the anti-imperialist and democratic forces to resolve these problems and to strengthen the country's independence and progress on the road to our own economic development in the people's interests. We have recorded successes in our unity of action, although I believe that much work is still required to achieve our party's uniform goals. In the light of these goals, we are preparing the PCM's coming congress cheduled to take place in November. We want it to lead to the development of communist party's influence among the ranks of the workers class, the peasants and to the creation of broader ties between the democratic and leftist forces in our country, so that their role in the overall political life may increase.

Question: Extending the topics of our discussion, would you please tell us what, in the PCM's view, are the priority problems of the international communist and workers movement?

Answer: I believe that the communist and workers movement must now exert all its influence to stop the deterioration of the international situation, to resolve the conflicts in various parts of the world and to create better conditions for establishing a lasting peace. I believe that of great importance is the struggle for defending each country's independence and for stopping any tendency of interference in the internal affairs of other countries, for creating a situation that will ensure the direct and autonomous participation of all countries in international life, including the achievement of a new effective and democratic international order that will recognize the needs and aspirations of the developing countries. This also requires the strengthening of the policy of peaceful coexistence, the concentration of all efforts so that international tensions lessen and that the peoples are really independent and that they are able to establish truly new forms of cooperation among themselves.

Question: In light of the talks you conducted with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in your opinion, what should be the communist and workers parties' contribution? How do you view their development and cooperation in this respect?

Answer: Our joint communiques have expressed, for many years now, the desire to contribute to establishing in the world a new type of relations and to increasing correct relations--I am referring to mutual respect for each party's activity, for the parties' complete independence and sovereignty to independently decide their political line and position. It seems to me that in this field our parties are able to exert an increasingly important influence, apart from the struggle we are waging in our countries to give an impetus--in Romania--to socialist development and--in Mexico--to the development of the democratic, leftist forces, so that our countries are able to play a more and more efficient role at an international level.

Question: This is not your first visit to Romania....

Answer: That is right. I have been in Romania several times and thus I am able to compare, and first and foremost I realize that the successes recorded by Romania are substantial in the field of the people's living standard; the workers' living standard has especially improved. I appreciate the indexes recorded in industrial and agricultural development and generally in Romania's economic relations which demonstrate that your country is going through an important process of economic and cultural development and, I want to repeat, at the level of the working people's living standard--a major goal of socialist construction. It is an extraordinary and very eloquent thing for the manner in which the political leadership and the general orientation of the Communist Party and of the Romanian state are being achieved.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH NORTH KOREA

FL101953 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1948 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The Maxican Foreign Relations Secretariat has announced that relations have been established with the DPRK at the embassy level. According to the official announcement released in Mexico City, the decision was motivated by the interest of the two countries to maintain friendly relations based on mutual respect.

CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ SPEAKS AT PLANNING SYMPOSIUM

FL101048 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Underdeveloped countries will not attain true development and self-sustained and socially satisfactory growth as long as they lack a centrally-planned economy, Council of State Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has said in Mexico City. Carlos Rafael, who met with President Jose Lopez Portillo, spoke at the plenary session of the international development planning symposium meeting in the Mexican capital.

He said that all true centralized planning is designed on a long-term basis and, whether or not it is carried out under socialist precepts, is intended to solve the social problems of underdevelopment. So that simple economic growth can become development, so that a more abundant production does not mean making a local minority and the transnationals richer, he said, structural changes, harmonious development and a drastic increase in consumption by popular sectors, which are the weakest because of their pitiful earnings, must take place.

He criticized decentralization and self-management which he said restores its deforming role to the market, introduces financial imbalance, establishes inequalities in the distribution of benefits to workers and thereby reproduces the disadvantages of capitalism.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH TAIWAN

PA101914 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 9 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] An industrial cooperation and trade promotion agreement was signed yesterday by Republic of China Economic Affairs Minister K.S. Chang and Panamanian Commerce and Industries Minister Arturo D. Melo. Under the agreement Panama will receive technical assistance for its economic and industrial development. The agreement establishes that the Government of the Republic of China will send experts to Panama to cooperate in fishing programs and in a feasibility study for the processing and marketing of precious and semiprecious stones.

The agreement also establishes that the Chinese Government will send a technician to review and evaluate the possibilities of petroleum exploration in Panama, particularly in the areas of Darien and Bocas del Toro.

Regarding industrial development, the Chinese Government will send an expert to provide technical assistance in the use of bamboo as a raw material for the production of furniture and crafts. A Chinese expert will also be sent to study the use of sugarcane husks and several types of lumber for the production of paper pulp.

Regarding the development of small enterprises, the Chinese Government will provide advice to small factories which produce food products made of meat, fruits and vegetables as well as advice on the purchase of equipment and production processes.

Regarding financial activities, the Panamanian Government will send officials to China to study the operations of that country's stock market.

As a basis for future trade, it was agreed that the Panamanian Government will offer facilities to the Chinese Government for the installation of new banks in addition to the International Commercial Bank of China. The Chinese Government agreed to accept the Panamanian proposal to establish a Panamanian Bank in the Republic of China.

The agreement clearly establishes that mechanisms will be sought to reduce the trade imbalance. Among these are the identification of the Panamanian products which can be exported to China and Panama's participation in the exhibition of Latin American products soon to be held in China.

PAPER SAYS ATTACK ON MINISTER SHOWS CABINET DISPUTE

PA110002 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpt] The front-page publication of a caricature of a minister accompanied by serious charges in brief but sarcastic verses has led to a public and angry reply from the Public Works Minister Julio Mock.

According to information obtained by this newspaper, the publication to which we refer reveals the internal differences which have emerged among the members of President Royo's cabinet as a result of certain procedures which are being followed in implementing the government's policy in the public works sector.

According to our sources, the attack against Minister Julio Mock in one of the government newspapers is the result of orders issued to the director of the morning newspaper to carry out a campaign to discredit the public works minister so he will have to resign.

We have been told that President Aristides Royo has ordered an "investigation" to find out who is responsible for the publication no matter how high the individual's post.

BELIZE

PRICE URGES PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF UK-GUATEMALA DISPUTE

FL110124 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Premier Price delivered the [10 September] National Day address in which he welcomed those present and also those [passage indistinct]. The honorable premier went on to say that we have advanced as a people despite the unfounded Guatemalan claim.

The premier said that the resolution passed by the House of Representatives has declared that Belize belongs to the people of Belize and it supports the Government of Belize to oppose any arrangement which would include land sessions or the erosion of our sovereignty [words indistinct] with or without the consent of the Guatemalan Government.

He noted that the government was seeking a peaceful settlement of the dispute and the Belize Government was doing everything possible to help the United Kingdom and Guatemala settle their differences. He continued:

[Begin recording] As a right-thinking people, we wish a peaceful settlement of the Anglo-Guatemalan dispute and we continue to struggle and to work to achieve this objective. This is why we extend the hand of friendship to the people of Guatemala. We have done so on many occasions and we have proposed a fruitful cooperation in the economic and social fields on an equal basis of sovereignty and friendship. All we ask of the people and the Government of Guatemala is to accept our inalienable right to self-determine our future as a sovereign and securely independent nation with all our territory. [applause]

As a freedom-loving and God-fearing people, we cannot allow the fulfillment of our human rights to be obstructed. We will endeavor to help the United Kingdom and Guatemala to continue their efforts to conclude their negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the Anglo-Guatemalan dispute. This must be reached in accordance with the United Nations resolution without prejudice to the rights of the Belizean to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity. But, at the same time, we must move onward to reach our just objectives. [end recording]

The honorable premier went on to say that Belize will send a delegation to the United Nations again. He said we have come far because of the support of the Belizean people which was necessary for the secure independence with all our territory (?and) we can reach a higher level of economic development and increase our resources for all to share and live a life of more sufficiency and more dignity. He thanked those who helped to organize the celebrations.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CARAZO ANNOUNCES OIL PROSPECTING PLANS

PA101716 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpts] President Rodrigo Carazo announced today during a news conference that the state will take charge of oil prospecting and exploitation. He did so after reading a letter he sent to the legislative assembly to withdraw the bill on hydrocarbons. The law would have allowed transnational companies to conduct research in this field in Costa Rica.

Carazo notes in the letter that following an in-depth study of decisions by oil-producing countries and by the Costa Rican Government in recent months, their impact on the nation's economy and future prospects, it was decided to withdraw the bill. He added that it was sent to the assembly before the signing of the joint declaration with the presidents of Mexico and Venezuela, which opened new possibilities to Costa Rica in the field of energy.

Carazo recalls that the bill was proposed when Costa Rica's energy situation demanded that immediate measures be taken even if these entailed sacrifices.

The bill was drafted with two important considerations in mind. One of them was the fact that the state did not have sufficient economic resources to engage in oil prospecting or exploitation. The second reason was that the country did not have the technology to do this work. It was also argued that Costa Rica could spare no efforts or sacrifices to attain self-sufficiency in oil. The survey results made by the transnational companies were never made known to the Costa Rican public.

In the letter addressed by Carazo to the president of the legislative assembly, it is noted that the nation's efforts in regard to hydrocarbon prospecting and possibly exploitation date back to the last century but that such efforts were not coordinated and yielded no benefits to Costa Ricans.

Carazo notes in the letter that during his visit to Costa Rica Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo agreed to provide tehcnical assistance based upon the availability of the required personnel at Mexican Petroleum [Pemex]. Following a number of talks, Pemex experts said oil could be found in Costa Rica and it was decided to assist our government immediately. It was then agreed to launch the operation known as Talamanca Project.

The decision adopted by our government today can be described as a harsh blow to the oil transnationals.

SUPPORT FOR SAHARAN DEMOCRATIC ARAB REPUBLIC REITERATED

PA102000 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Costa Rica has reiterated its support for the Polisario Front and the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. This was stated by Deputy Foreign Minister Mario Fernandez Unga after receiving a delegation from that African country yesterday.

The delegation, headed by the Western Saharan interior minister, will spend this week in our country while on a tour of several countries on the continent.

EL SALVADOR

U.S. REPORTEDLY PLANNING MORE AID TO JUNTA

PA101542 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The forces of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU] have renewed their activities while the political-military crisis and the difference within the Christian Democratic-military junta is getting worse.

The authorities in San Salvador reported more than 10 explosions last night in public and private buildings and damage to all traffic lights in the capital.

According to AFP the announcement made last night by the three civilian members of the junta in relation to the crisis created by the armed forces general order of 1 September, have only made things worse.

Newsman Eduardo Vasquez Becquer quoted unidentified sources who indicated that this announcement had diminished the possibility of a peaceful solution to the crisis. In their announcement the three civilians of the junta, Ramon Avalos Navarrete, Jose Napoleon Duarte and Antonio Morales Ehrlich, said they recognize Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez as the administrator of military affairs in the junta; they also requested that the defense minister, Col Guillermo Garcia issue no more orders related to military personnel without consulting with the junta and finally they said that the armed forces general order transferring the young officers from their posts should be upheld.

On the other hand, the United States is trying to breathe life into the dying regime. It was disclosed in Washington that the United States is planning to grant an additional $20 million to El Salvador. The aid already given to El Salvador adds up to $75 million.

The opposition has been complaining that the United States is meddling in El Salvador's internal affairs. The Armed Forces of National Resistance issued a war bulletin published by PRELA, indicating that a U.S. military adviser has been killed in combat in Santa Ana.

Analysts of the political and military situation in El Salvador have indicated that in this bloody struggle affecting the country the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador is supporting the extreme conservative position of Colonels Garcia and Gutierrez.

SAN SALVADOR AIRS FULLER VERSION OF 8 SEP RESOLUTION

PA102309 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Resolution issued by the Salvadoran revolutionary government junta, dated 8 September 1980 in San Salvador]

[Text] 1. On 3 September 1980, the revolutionary government junta issued an unnumbered resolution containing the following decisions:

1. To inform the defense and public security minister that the general orders issued by this ministry must be known and previously approved by the revolutionary government junta as general commander of the armed forces;

2. That junta member Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez is hereby appointed to perform the duties of communicating, coordinating and controlling the branch of defense and public security;

3. That general order No 10, dated 1 September 1980, is hereby confirmed and it should be enforced.

2. This resolution was made known to all the chiefs and officers of the armed forces asking them to fully support it.

3. In reply to this request, the majority of chiefs and officers of the armed forces announced their full support of the aforementioned resolution. Therefore, the Defense and Public Security Ministry is hereby ordered to enforce order No 10 dated 1 September 1980 and to apprise the armed forces of the content of that resolution.

Dated in San Salvador on 8 September 1980.

Signed: Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano Ramos, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete and Jose Napoleon Duarte

MAJANO SUPPORTS ACTION AGAINST 'EXTREME RIGHTIST' GROUPS

PA101910 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Madrid--Col Adolfo Majano, member of the Salvadoran Government junta, has told the Spanish newspaper EL PAIS that he supports armed and direct actions to combat extreme rightist paramilitary groups.

In a report published in Madrid today, Colonel Majano replied to a question on his confrontation with junta member Col Abdul Gutierrez, leader of the army's hardliners, stating that the only thing I can say is that I was brought here [presumably to the junta] by a large number of officers who were confident that I could represent their ideas. We cannot permit a shift to the right, he said.

'PEASANTS' SEIZE CATHEDRAL; JUNTA MEETS WITH MINISTERS

PA110254 Paris AFP in Spanish 0021 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 10 Sep (AFP)--About 20 persons who appeared to be peasants today seized the San Salvador Cathedral to protest the arrest and trial of 17 electrical industry union leaders. The occupants closed the doors of the church and put up posters of the leftist United Popular Action Front and used loudspeakers to demand the release of the labor leaders.

While the cathedral was being occupied, some 2,000 judiciary branch employees walked out at noon and during 2 hours joined the protests over the arrest of electricity workers labor leaders who were arrested 3 weeks ago in the wake of a 24-hour cutoff of services.

Meanwhile, the government junta today held a council of ministers to explain the settlement of the military crisis and evaluate the continuation of work programs.

FDR LEADER URGES YOUNG OFFICERS TO JOIN STRUGGLE

PA101506 Paris AFP in Spanish 1147 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] San Jose, 9 Sep (AFP)--The Salvadoran left today appealed to all young officers and moderates in the country, "including Col Adolfo Majano," member of the junta of the government, to join the revolutionary struggle.

Oscar Bonilla, member of the leadership of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR]--a coalition that comprises all of the opposition--told AFP in San Jose that "there are honest military men in El Salvador but these young officers are not strong enough to implement their policies."

According to Bonilla, the internal crisis affecting the armed forces for the past week, is an "apparent" crisis. "Colonel Majano cannot impose his moderate points of view on his colleague Col Abdul Gutierrez--who like Majano is a junta member--or on Defense Minister Col Guillermo Garcia." "For this reason, we have never had faith in the coup d'etat of last October," the FDR leader noted. He added: "The Salvadoran Armed Forces have always been controlled by the extreme right."

Last week's crisis arose when Colonel Gutierrez decided to discharge young officers who back Colonel Majano. Colonel Gutierrez made the decision without consulting Colonel Majano. According to Bonilla, the result of this crisis can be nothing but more repression.

Meanwhile, the left is preparing to step up the fighting. "Soon it will initiate decisive battles; that is, it will pass from guerrilla warfare to conventional war with the armed forces," Bonilla said. "Of course," he added, "this will not be the final offensive. But it will not be long before we achieve victory." "Our struggle is easier because of the economic crisis in the country, the state of emergency suffocating the people and especially because of the repression that increases every day. For the repression to be total, all that would be needed is for the Salvadoran Air Force to bomb the civilian population," he noted.

Bonilla accused the United States of "intervention" in the internal affairs of his country. He said: "It is not a massive intervention but it is just as real. With a $5.7 million loan from Washington, the junta has bought 2 helicopter gunships, 20 transport helicopters, 20 small planes and communications equipment." According to Bonilla, a U.S. Marine mobile reconnaissance unit is supporting the junta's forces.

Bonilla could not say how many men are in the U.S. mobile unit but noted that the guerrillas killed five "marines" in San Francisco Gotera and another five in Morazan.

Regarding the forthcoming U.S. presidential elections, Bonilla said that regardless of who wins, the U.S. policy toward El Salvador will remain the same: "With Carter or with Reagan, it will be always imperialism."

MANAGUA REPORTS APPOINTMENT OF FDR REPRESENTATIVE

PA101557 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] has appointed Santiago Ruiz as its representative in Nicaragua to meet the need for better communication between the Nicaraguan people and the heroic Salvadoran people. Ruiz was [as heard] a collaborator of Enrique Alvarez Cordova, the current FDR president.

THIRTY CIVILIANS KILLED IN SAN PEDRO PERULAPAN

PA101252 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1530 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Official reports obtained by this station this morning confirm that about 300 armed individuals last night entered Tecoluca, La Esperanza, El Rodeo and San Francisco, all located in San Pedro Perulapan, about 25 km northeast of the capital. It was reported to San Pedro Perulapan officials this morning that about 30 civilians were killed there. According to official reports, those people were members of the canton patrols [vigilantes].

We also received reports on the difficult situation faced by about 3,000 refugees in Las Tres Calles, San Vicente, because they ran out of food and drugs several days ago.

GUATEMALA

OFFICIALS DISCUSS LATEST SUBVERSIVE ACTS

PA101358 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Government officials, mainly members of the cabinet, have discussed the acts of sabotage, intimidation and terrorism carried out by subversive groups over the weekend. The groups tried to prevent a large rally in support of the government and the army from being held.

The government said there was intensive sabotage activity, including attempts to blow up bridges, block roads, cut off telephone and telegraph communications and otherwise disrupt public order.

Counterinsurgency Activity

PA101355 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Security forces are continuing their patrol and investigation activities throughout the country to prevent disruptions of public order, official sources have reported. The government will use every possible means to guarantee tranquility and the normal development of the activities of honest Guatemalans exclusively devoted to their work and families. This is the main reason the security forces are working unceasingly, the sources said.

MANAGUA REPORTS MILITARY FORCES BOMB INDIAN TOWN

PA101610 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] A great campaign of genocide has been carried out in Guatemala. Towns are being bombed, including Ixpil, an Indian town. This peasant town is being destroyed by the Guatemalan military forces. Torn bodies are being thrown in the streets. The peasants are being massacred; their wives are being raped and their homes and fields burned. The peasantry is the sector most affected by this repression. For its part, the Poor People's Guerrilla Army issued a communique affirming that the people's reply will be to fight the regime to stop the extermination.

TERRORISTS SAID TO BE USING AUSTRIAN-MADE WEAPONS

PA101937 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The police have revealed that part of the explosive [as heard] material used in recent terrorist actions in Guatemala comes from Austria. A detective described how a terrorist attack was thwarted at the Hotel Conquistador Sheraton:

[Begin recording] Since we had instructions to [word indistinct] I saw him escaping as we approached the place [words indistinct]. In his flight he left behind a brown leather suitcase. We searched it and found a submachinegun with a magazine containing 30 unspent cartridges and a U.S.-made fragmentation grenade. The submacinegun is an Austrian-made weapon of the (Betsaish) brand.

SECURITY FORCES DISARM LARGE QUANTITY OF EXPLOSIVES

PA110257 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Officials weighed today the explosive material in three powerful bombs placed at the Sheraton Hotel, the explosive material at the parking tower at the Military Welfare Institute on 5th Avenue and 11th Street in Zone 1, and the explosive material in the bombs placed on the railroad at the town of Agua Caliente, Km 32 on the route to the Atlantic. The bombs contained 300 pounds of dynamite and mercury fulminate. According to explosives experts, the power of the 3 bombs was much greater than the bomb that exploded in Central Park last Friday and could have killed at least 1,000 persons in addition to causing a great deal of damage.

TERRORIST DIES IN 7 SEP AMATITLAN HIGHWAY EXPLOSION

PA110237 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The security forces believe that the human remains found strewn in the trees on the Amatitlan Highway belonged to one of the terrorists who placed the bomb in order to block the passage of vehicles on Sunday morning.

The authorities pointed out that the human remains found both in the debris and the remains found in the trees belong to the same person. The security forces' theory is based on the fact that the terrorist did not have time to escape and was blown up in the explosion.

ORPA CLAIMS CREDIT FOR ATTACK ON FORMER POLICE CHIEF

PA070327 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1743 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpts] Arnoldo Argueta Rodriguez, 49-year-old former chief of the detective department of the national police, was ambushed yesterday on the Los Laureles Farm, in Retalhuleu, 180 km from Guatemala City. Four persons died in this attack and the former police chief was seriously wounded.

Last night, the illegal Armed People's Revolutionary Organization [ORPA] claimed credit for the attack, according to official sources. The wounded man is being treated at a private clinic in Retalhuleu. He is under heavy guard by local police, according to reports.

JUDGE, SECRETARY MURDERED BY UNIDENTIFIED ASSAILANTS

PA101952 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Enlarging on our report yesterday, a lower court judge and his secretary were murdered by armed men who ambushed them on 17th Avenue and 27th Street in Zone 5. Third Court Judge Jaime Rafael Marroquin Garrido and his secretary, Cristobal Arnulfo Villagran Vives, died at the spot where they were attacked by men riding on a motorcycle.

According to reports obtained at the murder site, the unidentified men stopped the judge's car and demanded documents. They were shot at point-blank range by their assailants who fled. Several persons in the vicinity sounded the alarm but when firemen arrived the two judicial employees were dead, as we reported yesterday.

Dramatic scenes took place at the site of the murder when the relatives of the victims arrived. The security forces cordoned off the area in order to conduct investigations. The assailants, however, fled at full speed on the same vihicle on which they were traveling.

Eyewitnesses said the killers could not be identified because of the speed of the events. The two motorcycle riders stopped the vehicle, opened fire and fled. Others said they had been seen a half hour earlier turning near an automobile which is believed to have participated in the murder too.

After news of the crime reached the court, it was reported that Judge Marroquin had received death threats on several occasions but that he had shrugged them off.

GUATEMALANS SEEK REFUGE IN FOREIGN EMBASSIES

PA041856 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Guatemalan journalist Fernando Noriega has taken asylum in the Nicaraguan Embassy in Guatemala City because he has received death threats. Noriega works for the newspaper LA TARDE and cited the killing of 12 journalists by paramilitary gangs in the last few days in Guatemala as his reason for seeking asylum.

Meanwhile, the Costa Rican Embassy in Guatemala said that Professor Jose Alberto Garcia and university student Cesar Augusto Ramirez, both from San Carlos University, have taken refuge in its embassy.

NICARAGUA

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON ECONOMIC CONCERNS, OTHER ISSUES

PA091336 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2335 GMT 8 Sep 80

[News conference by junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas; Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock, minister of farming and livestock development; Joaquin Quadra, minister of finance, and Alfredo Cesar, president of the National Financial System, in Managua--live]

[Excerpts] [Daniel Ortega] Today we want to discuss some aspects of the Nicaraguan situation, the future of our country and the foreign debt, one of the most important subjects we want to discuss. As everybody knows, Nicaragua has been negotiating its foreign debt. This is in line with the government plan which establishes that the large foreign public debt acquired by the Somozist dictatorship, which has been estimated at more than 13 billion cordobas, will be restructured and renegotiated. The renegotiation of the foreign debt will include its rearranging in terms, conditions and deadlines most favorable to the national interests. This will be closely linked to the economic recovery process and to a gradual recovery of its capacity to pay.

We want to announce that on the basis of this spirit, Nicaragua has been able to bring the renegotiation of the foreign debt to a good conclusion. We have had a team working on this full time. Meetings have taken place in Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama. The members of that team are here with us; they are Companero Alfredo Cesar, Dr Joaquin Cuadra and Dr Arturo Cruz, who is now in the government junta and who also played a major role in the negotiations. As a result of the efforts of the government renegotiating team and of the flexibility, maturity and responsibility of the banks in question, we can affirm today that we have reached a happy end in these negotiations. Nicaragua has obtained a 12-year deadline and a grace period of 5 years.

The companeros who were involved in the negotiations are now going to expand this report.

[Cesar] On 14 December 1979, following junta and [Sandinist Front] National Directorate instructions and aware of the commitment made even before the victory of the revolution, an ad hoc team began negotiating with private international banks. The Nicaraguan delegation suggested the following to the banks: We told them that, as they would surely realize, the new Nicaragua cannot and should not accept solutions that will condemn it to working solely to pay the debt contracted by the Somozist regime. We told them that we appealed to the pragmatism of the banks so that our political project could become a lasting reality, instrumental to future relations with them, and that we hoped to reach solutions that would permit both our development and the meeting of the commitments on the payment of the foreign debt.

This is the spirit in which the negotiations were carried out in six meetings held in about 9 months and we reached an agreement with the banks' negotiating committee, which includes 13 banks representing more than 115 creditor banks. As Commander Ortega pointed out, the most salient points in the agreement are first consistent with our payment capacity, which is gradually recovering as the economy is recovering. So this is the only way--and the banks understood this during the negotiations--that we could responsibly commit ourselves to repay the debt according to our ability.

This covers a total 12-year period ending in 1992. The first 5 of those years are grace years as concerns amortizing capital. Therefore, during those years we will just be paying interest and we will begin amortizing capital in the 6th year. We also think it is important to tell our people that while the negotiations were underway Nicaragua was not paying either interest or capital, since our position did not permit it. The shortage of foreign exchange did not allow us to service the debt while we were neogtiating. Therefore, some interest payments have been accumulating from the victory of the revolution until December 1980.

When the new loan contained in the renegotiation agreement becomes official, we will pay interest consistent with our economic emergency position of the past few months, which is much lower than the interest rate effective for the rest of the world during that time.

You will recall that especially during the first half of this year the international interest rate was above 20 percent in some cases, and this was one of our main concerns. We could not tackle the payment of the debt at such a rate. Therefore, the agreement covers future interest, including interest up to December 1980.

We can say that negotiation was very difficult throughout the 9 months. The banks, of course, were defending their interests: We were defending the interests of the Nicaraguan revolution, but it was an educational experience to the extent that they became aware of the facts and limitations of our economy and aware that our positions were consistent with those limitations. Therefore, even though both sides held difficult positions, an agreement was finally reached which contemplates [words indistinct] our country's payemnt capacity and which also includes the problems that they faced during the negotiations, let us say. This is a summary of what we might consider the most salient terms of the agreement reached with international private banks on Nicaragua's foreign debt.

[Oretga] I think it is fitting to discuss two aspects relating to the favorable conclusion of the negotiations. The first concerns the deadline. Both the deadline to pay the entire amount and the grace periods. The deadline to pay the debt is 12 years starting on 15 December 1980. Added to the previous 1 and 1/2 years starting in July or April 1979 up to 15 December 1980, this give a grand total of 13 and 1/2 years. The grace period to amortize capital, which is 5 years starting on 15 December 1980, actually totals 6 and 1/2 years then.

Another noteworthy aspect is the understanding and confidence that the private banking sector throughout the world, and especially in the United States, has shown toward our revolutionary process through this agreement. We Nicaraguans must feel very satisfied that such a pragmatic sector, generally so selfish in its financial principles, has shown such confidence in our revolution.

As the Sandinist Front's National Directorate and the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction have responsibly faced this problem of refinancing the debt, with that same responsibility the front's National Directorate and the government junta are analyzing the issue of the $75 million. We are referring to the loan pending completion of disbursement by the U.S. Government. It has been pending for over a year and right now it is experiencing great pressure from the most reactionary sectors in the U.S. Congress, the U.S. Senate. We all know that it has been systematically obstructed. We are calling attention to this fact and informing you that we are studying this because we are thinking... [changes thought] because we have made the decision to make public a document to be sent to the President of the United States, U.S. congressmen, U.S. senators and the U.S. people on behalf of the Nicaraguan people. In that document we will establish our position regarding the loan. We believe enough time has gone by and that our dignity is being trampled on one way or another by the delay and especially by some clauses which the sectors that disagree with the loan have been trying to impose. Therefore, in the next few days we will make public a document in which we, the Sandinist Front National Directorate and the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, will establish our position regarding the $75 million loan.

[Cruz] I would like to touch on two other topics. Complementing what Comdr Daniel Ortega has said about the $75 million loan, I want to say that even though the U.S. Congress approved the loan in early July and we have received what I would call a token $15 million disbursement, due to the attitude of conservative U.S. sectors--it has been reported--the delay has become not just offensive to the national dignity of the Nicaraguan people but also obstructive to our financial plans. We should make public what Commander Ortega mentioned.

Second, I would like to refer to a phrase used by the Companero president of UNCAFENIC [Union of Nicaraguan Coffee Growers], Companero Franklin Vendano. He uttered the phrase yesterday during a national coffeegrowers meeting. He said he attributes what he calls a precarious coffee industry situation basically to two things: lack of mutual credibility between producers and the government, and lack of communication between producers and the government sectors.

Regarding the first, we officials of this revolutionary government attach a great deal of credibility to the coffee producers, both as citizens and producers. We regret that Vendano does not feel the same toward us. Regarding the lack of communication with us government officials, I think Vendano is not being too fair because we have constantly met not just with his association but also with all the other organizations of the Union of Nicaraguan Agricultural-Livestock Producers.

We have already discussed the insufficient financing. He claims this endangers the coffee harvest and that his group has been unable to discuss this with the government's financial sector. I have here before me a letter addressed to Vendano by the Nicaraguan Financing Corporation on 3 September in which it explains to him that several applications have been received for expansion and rehabilitation of the coffee sector but that since we are setting the country's financial situation in order, no immediate attention can be given to them, that a study is being made and its results will be relayed to them as soon as possible.

In addition, I told Vendano Friday morning that a request from his sector for a review of the industry's costs up to the FOB level had been sent by us to the Planning Ministry and that the planning minister had told me he was issuing instructions for such a review to be made. Therefore, we have always been open to a dialogue with the coffee sector. The government was represented at the meeting in the Margot Theater by the director of the Nicaraguan Coffee Enterprise. On Thursday, at the [words indistinct] we continued reviewing the situation of the coffee [word indistinct].

To a certain extent, in reference to refinancing questions, I personally, as a member of the junta and as the person responsible, have met and talked on the phone with Vendano on countless occasions. I must state frankly that if there is anyone who has refused to establish contact it has been the producers. Just to mention an example, we issued an invitation to a live television program, "Face the People," where the members of the National Directorate and the junta could have talked with the producers, but the producers refused to go on the program.

[Jaime Wheelock] I wish to mention that the Farming and Livestock Development Ministry [MIDA] has been organizing the coffee commission for several months. This body was created by the revolutionary government in a bid to establish, in conjunction with the various sectors involved in coffee production, the most advisable financial, salary and other policies required for a development of coffee production. We invited the UNCAFENIC to participate in this commission, but have met with some reluctance on the part of the members of this sector.

Just to cite some examples of cooperation from other areas of Nicaragua's production, a few days ago we reached an agreement with the cottongrowers, the Agricultural Workers Association, the state production sector [la produccion estatal] and the Nicaraguan Cotton Exports Enterprise. A meeting was held successfully in the main auditorium of the national university in Leon. With the cooperation of everyone connected with coffee production, we reached an agreement on a number of issues of great importance to production, such as the topic of food, salaries, working hours, financing and so forth. In other words, a collective agreement was reached whereby the state, the private producers and the workers came to terms in regard to the 1980-1981 harvest.

However, in the case of the coffee commission, which is dealing with this problem, we have experienced a complete lack of cooperation from the UNCAFENIC. And not only that: They have withdrawn from some meetings, virtually leaving the large coffee producers without representation.

We at MIDA are preparing a statement to be released tomorrow in answer to Avendano, who has virtually accused our institution of failing to support the coffee producers.

We definitely feel that his speech yesterday was basically political and that he took advantage of the presence of some small coffeegrowers who have no great knowledge of the relationship [as heard] and efforts being made by the state to help medium and small producers.

[Elsa (?Yanez) of Radio Sandino] Just as our National Directorate and the Government of National Reconstruction assumed responsibility for paying the foreign debt, they also said loans used to purchase arms would not be paid. I would like to know what the countries involved have [words indistinct]. I would also like to know your opinion of the Guatemalan president's recent statement to the effect that our government junta and our revolution are a farce.

[Sergio Ramirez] Regarding the first part of your question, I must state that the negotiation just concluded was carried out with the private banks to which the government is indebted and that, insofar as debts of a military nature are concerned, we have consistently upheld the revolution's decision not to honor any debt with any country arising from the purchase of military supplies. We have complied with this decision and will continue to do so in the future.

As far as the statements by President Romeo Lucas, we could not expect any other type of statement from him. So far we have respected the Guatemalan Government because of the formal nature of the relations we maintain with it. The statement by Lucas is nothing but an unwarranted attack against the Nicaraguan Government, which has respected the Guatemalans thus far. As the Nicaraguan people know, we have been the victims of attacks. Nicaraguans in transit through or living in Guatemala have either been murdered or have disappeared. The most recent case is that of Dennis Martinez Cabezas, secretary general of the University of Nicaragua, who was in Guatemala City on an official mission.

The world knows that the Guatemalan terrorist organizations are connected with the official circles of that country. We are not inventing this; in all international circles and among news agencies it is common knowledge that these terrorist groups are protected by the Guatemalan Army and by other power groups inside the Guatemalan Government.

The Guatemalan Government has also allowed statements to be made by Somozist groups headed by that clown Urcuyo Maliano, who has organized a government-in-exile. A press secretary of the Guatemalan Interior Ministry who had infiltrated that ministry stated recently in Panama that a military expedition is being organized in Guatemala with former members of the Somozist National Guard, with the blessing of the Guatemalan Government and using Guatemala as a base. We have not invented this either. This was stated by a person who until recently, had been working the Guatemalan Interior Ministry.

Naturally we wish to maintain the most normal relations possible with countries like Guatemala. But to the same extent that these unjustified verbal attacks occur, we are obliged, to reply because of the support the revolution gives us, by the dignity we are obliged to maintain, because we truly represent a people and because we are not impósters of the people's will, because we are not here representing the people by brute force or by the force of repression or genocide, but because a revolution has occurred here which has decided a people's destiny.

[LA PRENSA reporter] First, the commanders of the revolution have been saying that the revolution should be deepened in the future. What kind of preparations exist to prepare for this, since there is talk of economic limitations regarding [words indistinct] or the delay of international loans, above all the $75 million from the United States? Second, can the honorable government junta tell us if there are clashes or shootouts in the southern zone, as reported by San Jose news agencies?

[Arturo Cruz] Yes. The deepening of the revolution (?must be seen) above all with regard to justice, with regard to the redistribution of wealth. Anything else would be pure rhetoric. We must also (?view) it from the viewpoint of the conscience of the Nicaraguans, all those who say they are Nicaraguans. It could be that tomorrow, as the situation of workers and peasants improves, even though there is no $75 million, the Nicaraguans may have changed their mentality. Those who have rotten minds, those who would be in a condition to sell the nation for lesser amounts, will have changed their mentality. This would be a deepening of the revolution. Or perhaps tomorrow, for example, we will not have newspapers like LA PRENSA, which are saying, or insinuating to the American reactionaries, that the $75 million is not coming [words indistinct] of the energetic positions LA PRENSA terms extremist in the speeches of the commanders of the revolution.

To the same extent that we advance in the redistribution of wealth and in the increased awareness of the men of this country, we will elminate the economic poverty and the moral poverty of those who have treacherous mentalities, we will deepen this revolution. The best weapon we have is the determination of the people, the spirit of sacrifice of the people, the conscience of these people to face up to difficulties and to be able to progress despite these difficulties.

Regarding the shooting, there have been some new reports and already the proper organizations, the Interior Ministry and the Defense Ministry, have explained this and denied it. As of this moment, there is no information to this effect. These are reports that have emerged around here--we do not know where from--but [words indistinct].

We want to add that, regarding the (?$60) million that still remain of the $75 million that, contrary to what is happening (?in Boston), that loan, the international organizations, the governments of Western Europe, even the private banks of the community of national [word indistinct] are maintaining credits that have been approved and are offering us additional credit. So this loan from the United States, if it is delayed, would not only (?offend) the [word indistinct] national dignity, but would also be detrimental to our financial program. We must point out to the people of Nicaragua that we have made our plans, with out without the $75 million.

[NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY reporter] The coffeegrowers met on Sunday and asked the government to suspend the coffee export tax as well as the stabilization fund, leaving only the income tax. They also asked the government to return (?50) percent of the stabilization fund, and requested an increase of 150 cordobas on each quintal of coffee delivered to the Nicaraguan Coffee Institute [INCAFE]. What about this?

[Cruz] I think the proposals by Vendano which you have just mentioned give us an idea of the motivation of some gentlemen who claim they support the revolution and desire the well-being of the majority of our country. They say they are willing to help so that those who are being exploited will have greater access to the benefits of progress. Yet they want taxes eliminated. Taxes that are paid in this country are relatively very low, and those who have more money and resources are those who can contribute more to the development of the country, to the redistribution of income in the country.

While they talk about improving the living conditions of the poor people in this country, at the same time they wish they did not have to pay a single penny in taxes. This clearly shows that there are some people in this country who would like to see that the old order of things is never changed and that the pyramid of distribution continues, that is, where a few at the top have everything, do not pay taxes, or pay only minute amounts, pay their employees the salary they feel like paying and receive the benefits of this country's resources, while many at the bottom have to pay so that these few can enjoy all these benefits.

It is also symptomatic, and it is worth mentioning, that some of these gentlemen have had employees living on their estates in subhuman conditions for many years, in conditions that are an insult to their dignity as human beings.

[La Voz de Nicaragua reporter] While he was aware that coffeee is one of the most important sectors of our economy--this is to complete the question by the companero because it was somewhat incomplete--this Vendano said that if the price of coffee was not increased to 150 cordobas, they would not pick coffee this year but would let it go to waste and leave the farms. What position would the government take on this?

[Unidentified speaker] According to what Vendano said yesterday, production costs for the harvests have been estimated closely by the national development bank and by other organizations. With these estimates, we calculated the amounts that will be necessary for the [words indistinct] of coffee. We on the coffee policy commission have been studying this information and we have said that some reforms, not too significant but ones that will contribute to improving the amount of resources required by the small and medium coffee growers, (?are necessary).

Regarding large growers, we have established that there is a fairly large sector of growers who have 100 or more manzanas of land and that does not require major financing. We have insisted that they present their aspirations as cottongrowers have done. But we have noticed they cannot defend their position. Before, when we spoke with cattlemen, we noted that there are two paths for the agricultural and livestock sector. One path is mutual cooperation and coordination. On this path the revolutionary state would help producers with all its resources. The other path is the path of persons who want to confront the revolutionary government for strictly political and ideological reasons, because they are opposed to the revolution, and who have tried to drag the small and medium producers over to their positions.

We would like to point out to them again that our government, our revolution, would rather take the first path, the path of cooperation and solidarity, to improve the country and implement national reconstruction. But we will take into account the position of anyone trying to drag our peasants, workers, our humble workers into a confrontation. A decision on this will be made in the near future.

[Guy Gugliotta, Miami HERALD] I would like to know if the gentlemen could make a statement on last Friday's arrests of three alleged Cubans who had Nicaraguan passports.

[Unidentified speaker] Our government was informed by Nicaraguan consular authorities in Miami that three Nicaraguan citizens had been arrested at the airport there and that this afternoon they appeared before a federal court on two charges. We want to note that these three Cuban-born Nicaraguan citizens received their Nicaraguan citizenship papers at the beginning of the year based on a resolution of the government in line with our naturalization procedures. As a result of this, they were issued regular Nicaraguan passports by the immigration directorate and the Interior Ministry. The passports establish that these Nicaraguans were born in Cuba.

These three persons are crewmembers of a Lear jet owned by the Aero-Taxi Corp. This is a Nicaraguan firm that abides by our laws on corporations. According to our information, Aero-Taxi rented this plane to a company in Panama. Therefore, this is a Nicaraguan-registered plane being held in the United States. We have instructed our consular authorities in Miami to give the three persons all the assistance to which they are entitled as Nicaraguan citizens. We have also initiated the necessary demands to secure the return of the plane, which is legally registered in Nicaragua.

According to our information, two different charges have been filed against these three citizens. One is that they did not give truthful information when visas were requested. The other charge, filed by the FBI, accuses them of being Cuban intelligence agents.

We do not want to enter into a discussion on the merits of these charges, but we find it peculiar that at this moment a court, based on charges by a U.S. investigating agency, is handling a case involving an accusation that civilian pilots of a civilian airline--who were born in Cuba but who are Nicaraguan citizens--are intelligence agents. With the United States it is impossible to separate events from the election heat.

[Filadelfo Martinez of ACAN-EFE and "Sucesos" newscast] What were the average rates obtained in the renegotiation of the foreign debt? How much will Nicaragua pay yearly and how will Nicaragua replace--it seems that a movement in this regard is presently underway--the $75 million loan that the U.S. Government is not willing to grant?

[Unidentified speaker] Regarding the first part of the question, the agreement is a very complex one in the sense that over the 12 years of the loan there are variations in the annual amortization due to the fact that our exports are recovering progressively. In other words, the loan, which we begin to amortize after the 6th year, is amortized from the 6th to the 12th years in unequal and progressive installments that increase as the country's capacity for payment improves. Therefore, it is very difficult to give an exact annual figure.

On the other hand, we can say that we have reached an agreement on the basis, as we mentioned earlier, of the country's capacity for payment. The average rate cannot be calculated, since it is an average of rates that vary according to the year in which the loan is being paid.

In international terms, this means that we obtain the rates that are given to the countries that have the best payment capacity or the best credit ratings. Those are the rates we have agreed on.

We can also add that 80 percent of the banks with which we have reached an agreement are U.S. banks and that the list also includes a number of European, Japanese and Canadian banks. Specifically, the 13 banks who make up the negotiating committee that was working with us for a 9-month period include the main banks of the world, such as Citibank, Bank of America, Wells Fargo, Manufacturers Hanover Trust and a number of banks which represent most of the international banking operations.

They have told us that this is the beginning of new relations with (?our) bank and that, at the Central American level, they consider us to have the best credit rating for new loans. These are the banks with which we have reached an agreement. We will refer the other part of your question to our companero here.

[Unidentified speaker] As far as that part of your question concerning how we are going to compensate for the U.S. loan if it is not finalized, you will recall that the loan has basically two purposes from the financial viewpoint, as far as Nicaragua is concerned: first, to help with the balance of payments--because when the loan funds are actually disbursed the country's reserves are increased. We can use this for imports. Second, the cordobas that will be generated by the loan have been earmarked to finance a number of projects--for example support for small and medium commercial and industrial enterprises, some infrastructural projects, and so on.

Therefore, the first replacement that will have to be made is in supporting the trade balance, and we are going to obtain this basically, as our companero was saying, by bank financing and other arrangements for short-term financing. As regards the part which is already programmed as investment for development, that is, for the implementation of development projects, we will seek a replacement from international organizations and friendly governments.

[Ortega] Are there other questions? Would the companeros like to add anything?

[Unidentified speaker] We wish to add only the following, and this is addressed to certain groups that have been assuming dangerous positions recently, positions which only promote hatred and divisions in this country, positions which act against the economic development and stability of Nicaragua:

In the first place, we are referring to some professionals, not all, but some professionals, who have been saying they are going to stage boycotts or have been talking about leaving. They speak of civil disobedience or they speak of leaving Nicaragua to go to Miami. We wish to make it clear that the Nicaraguan revolution will not permit attitudes of this kind. Under the dictatorship, they did not dare to complain when abuses were committed by the system. But now they want to blackmail this revolution. This is as serious as the propaganda being promoted by LA PRENSA and some radio stations, like Radio Corporacion, and the attitude of some coffeegrowers, who have talked about not harvesting the crop. The crop will be harvested. It will be harvested because this is the will of the revolution and the will of the people. This should be clear to those who have been saying that the crop will not be harvested, as well as the fact that they will not be allowed to heat up this revolution. They will not be allowed to pressure, blackmail or threaten this revolution.

Moreover, let them be very careful about information, because it must be realized that those who are repeating statements of this kind and those who are encouraging statements of this kind are acting against the economy of this country, which is a weak, poor economy and, in the final analysis, those who suffer the consequences are the workers, the peasants and the poor people, who have no reserves, because the other sectors have reserves with which to maintain themselves, even when our economy is facing the greatest difficulties.

[Unidentified speaker] All I wish to add to this, Ortega: When someone says that he is not going to harvest his coffee crop, he is in no way representing the interests of small or medium coffee producers, because we are sure the latter groups are prepared to harvest their crops.

[Unidentified reporter] I would like to know what conditions were imposed on the $75 million loan. I would also like to know whether there will be a boycott of the current coffee harvest if the [words indistinct].

[Unidentified speaker] We will issue an official statement on the conditions in the next few days. Nicaragua only wants the United States to treat Nicaragua in the same way it has treated other countries. That is what Nicaragua wants. It is not demanding privileges or anything like that. However, Nicaragua is not willing to set a precedent by accepting onerous conditions or to (?revive) precedents of the past, like when the conservatives and liberals [words indistinct] or the LA PRENSA editorial writers who say Nicaragua should not say anything about Britain because it has donated $350,000. We cannot accept this type of precedent in a new loan contract. We want a loan contract under normal terms. That is what we are demanding.

Regarding the coffee harvest, we are sure the popular sectors, the thousands of small owners, the poor peasants who have a small piece of land where they plant coffee, will harvest their coffee crop. As Sergio Ramirez said, the revolutionary government is willing to help the [words indistinct] gentlemen to help them harvest the coffee crop. The important thing is not to lose this coffee crop.

PRC OFFERS TO PURCHASE TOTAL COTTON PRODUCTION

PA101614 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text0 The PRC has offered to buy all of Nicaragua's 1980-81 cotton production, estimated at approximately 400,000 bales. The Chinese made the offer to a Nicaraguan trade delegation, headed by Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez, which recently visited the PRC.

The prices of the Nicaraguan cotton will be established this month under conditions which the Nicaraguan foreign trade minister believe to be advantageous to the national economy. The PRC produces 11 million bales of cotton but it consumes 15 million bales so it has a deficit of 4 million bales. Communist China has traditionally been a buyer of Nicaraguan cotton.

The Nicaraguan mission also visited Japan, Taiwan, Thailand and Canada. Nicaragua's average production has been 500,000 bales a year but the civil war significantly reduced production.

DEFENSE MINISTRY DENIES CLASH ON HONDURAN BORDER

PA101535 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The Defense Ministry has denied an AFP report on alleged confrontations on the Honduran border. In a communique issued by its public relations office, the Defense Ministry emphatically denied an AFP report on alleged clashes on the Honduran-Nicaraguan border.

The communique said that yesterday, 8 September, the electrical power system in Las Manos, a post on the Honduran-Nicaraguan border, suffered slight damage. When the power outage occurred some shots were heard but the authorities confirmed that this was an accident. Therefore, there was no clash or an exchange of gunfire as AFP had reported, speculating on an unimportant event.

MAP, FO, MILPAS ASK TO FIGHT COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

PA101726 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Sep 80 p 9

[Text] On 1 September the directorate of the People's Action Movement (MAP) asked the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front for permission to join the Sandinist forces going to fight in the north.

The request was also made to the Directorate of the Sandinist People's Militias.

Workers Front [FO] spokesman Alberto Enriquez said that along with the disbanded groups of the Anti-Somozist People's Militias [MILPAS], they could increase the number of troops which will fight in the north.

Enriquez said that in view of the presence of the counterrevolutionaries who are disrupting peace and harming the revolution in the north, we who fought so much during the insurrection are willing to send some of our reserves to fight there.

The FO spokesman said: "The former members of the MILPAS will go fight anywhere we are needed as soon as we receive a positive reply because although they have disappeared as an organized group they are still ready to defend the revolution."

STATE COUNCIL DEBATES DISSOLUTION OF SPECIAL COMMISSION

PA110122 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The State Council is currently discussing a proposal by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] which calls for the dissolution of the special commission appointed by the State Council to analyze a bill regulating professions. The FSLN has proposed the dissolution of this commission because although a long time has elapsed, the commission has been unable to conclude a bill. Four drafts have been prepared and they have served as weapons for the reaction and have been manipulated by the reactionary elements in our government [as heard] in an effort to destabilize the regime and to set professionals against our current revolutionary process.

A letter has been received from the government junta in which it advises the State Council that the Nicaraguan Social Democratic Party's request to join the State Council has been rejected because that party is not sufficiently representative.

CATTLEMAN SPEAKS OUT ON BEHALF OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

PA101709 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Sep 80 pp 1, 9

[Excerpts] The Federation of Cattlemen's Associations of Nicaragua met in the city of Granada on Sunday and discussed matters of utmost importance to the association, as well as the association's contribution to the country.

Among the most important points discussed were the occupation of estates, confiscations, the lack of financing, delays in banking procedures and the great effort to improve the cattle industry, which was ravaged by looting.

Felix Pedro Espinoza Briones, the delegate from Esteli, said initially: "I am going to speak of politics, although we cattlemen are not politicians...but given the circumstances in which we Nicaraguans find ourselves--and we know that the problem is political--we must and should talk of politics."

Espinoza Briones said the progressive men of private enterprise will continue to give their unconditional support to the process of national reconstruction as long as, he said, "this government does not become a totalitarian communist government."

I bring you a message, he added, from the thousand-time heroic city of Esteli, from the city which suffered in the times of the dictatorship and also in the times of General Sandino, to whom it also gave its support. "In Esteli, gentlemen, people are demanding the heads of the men of private enterprise and demanding the firing squad for the thinking men and for the free and democratic men of Esteli. Man can be mistaken. They may err, but they can also rectify matters and to rectify is not to err," Espinoza Briones said.

In closing, he said:

"We are subjected to threats. We are subjected to insults." In Esteli demonstrations are staged to demand the heads of all cattlemen, of the businessmen, of the private ranchers and in particular my head.... However, I respond by ignoring fear, by defending private enterprise, by defending cattlemen and by defending Nicaragua's democracy.

We believe that through private enterprise, on the basis of free enterprise, we can save Nicaragua from its current chaos. This chaos is not only the product of the (Somozist) past. It is also the product of poor administration and the disorder today (heavy applause and shouts of "Viva").

Compatriots, cattlemen, we will be brave. Let us overcome fear. Let us struggle against totalitarianism. Let us make the cattle industry move forward. Let us make private enterprise successful in Nicaragua. Let us defend democracy even at the cost of our own lives, if necessary. (The entire audience gives the speaker a standing ovation).

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO CUBA--The Foreign Ministry today announced the appointment of Marcos Antonio Valle Martinez as the new Nicaraguan ambassador to Cuba. Valle Martinez has been serving as ambassador to Panama. [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 4 Sep 80 PA]

AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN--The revolutionary government today appointed its first plenipotentiary ambassador to Japan. The new ambassador is Jorge Huezo Castillo. Although the government did not have a diplomatic mission in Japan, good commercial and diplomatic relations with that country were never suspended. [Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Sep PA]

CASTRO ATTENDS CEREMONY TO HONOR TEXTBOOK WRITERS

FL091205 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Council of State and Government, yesterday attended a ceremony held by the Ministry of Education [MINED] to honor the comrades who took part in the preparation of textbooks that will be used in the mid-level general, polytechnic and labor education improvement program. Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education, attended the ceremony, which also honored the journalists who cover this sector, it being the international journalists day.

Fidel signed the diplomas presented to a group of methodologists, teaching personnel and specialists who participated in the textbook project. (Olga Ramos Sierra), of the MINED, and Juan Kouri Flores, director of the National Scientific Research Center, spoke at the ceremony. Both highlighted how responsible and beautiful was the task undertaken and expressed their readiness to continue to improve education in our fatherland.

Jose Ramon Fernandez made the closing remarks; afterwards, Fidel conversed at length with the participants. The minister of education said that the changes in the structure of the educational system have been significant, because they make possible planned and programmed training for the technical-professional cadres, skilled workers, mid-level technicians and teaching cadres that the country needs, at at least a ninth grade educational level.

CASTRO GREETS NICARAGUA ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

PA102116 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Message to the junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction from Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Cuban Council of State, on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the proclamation of the Nicaraguan independence; no date given--read by announcer]

[Text] Members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction:

On the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the Republic of Nicaragua from Spanish colonialism, I am pleased to express, on behalf of the Cuban people and government, our warmest and most heartfelt congratulations on this date which is being commemorated within the glorious framework of the victorious revolution that has opened a future of hope for your hard-working and noble people and has set a formidable example for the oppressed and exploited peoples of our America.

I want to express our loyal and unbreakable solidarity and our decision to continue to give you our modest support in the enormous tasks for the reconstruction of the country.

I take this opportunity to reiterate our wishes for prosperity and success in the arduous task that the heroic Nicaraguan people are undertaking for the development and strengthening of the revolution headed by their vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Please receive the greetings and admiration of all our people.

Signed: Commander Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Council of State and Government of the Republic of Cuba

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV RECEIVES GREETINGS TELEGRAM FROM CASTRO

AU101918 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The telegram sent by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and the State Council of the Republic of Cuba, points out the steady development of fraternal relations, the cooperation and solidarity of the Bulgarian people and its BCP with the Cuban people in the most difficult moments for Cuba.

This is precisely why our relations represent an example of truly fraternal relations, based on the consistent application of Marxist-Leninist principles and proletarian internationalism.

GUYANA MINISTER CALLS FAO MEETING RESULTS VITAL

FL102331 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Interview with Guyanese Minister of State for Agriculture Ralph van Sluytman, conducted by Roberto Natchar; questions in Spanish and answers in English with consecutive respective translations]

[Text] Ralph van Sluytman, Guyana's minister of state for agriculture, has declared in Havana that the results of the 16th FAO Regional Conference for Latin America are vital for the development of agriculture in the region. In an exclusive interview for this newscast, the Guyanese minister asserted that in spite of the fact that the world's wealth is concentrated in the majority of Third World countries, these countries are poor and lack the technology to explore and exploit such resources. [begin recording]

[Van Sluytman] There is a long struggle ahead for us to equalize ourselves with the developed countries.

[Question] And what do you think will be the solution for Third World countries on this matter?
[Answer] By joining forces together in a united effort to put pressure on the developed world, so that we will get a fairer deal.

[Question] What do you think about Cuba?
[Answer] We have spent from the evening of the 22d of August to now and we hope to spend another day or two. We are leaving Wednesday. And, as far as we have seen, the government and people of Cuba are quite hospitable. They are on the move for development. All the areas that we have visited have shown tangible efforts for development.

DRIVE OF SOLIDARITY WITH PUERTO RICO BEGINS

FL101928 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] A broad plan of activities will be conducted throughout the country on the occasion of the days of solidarity with Puerto Rico which opened today and will last until 24 September. This was announced at a news conference held at the Cuban Institue for Friendship With Peoples (ICAP) with the attendance of (Felipe Cirino Colon), delegate of the permanent mission in Cuba of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party.

The days of solidarity with Puerto Rico organized by the ICAP emerges as a historic need of our patriotic and solidary identity with the heroic Puerto Rican people's struggle to gain their full sovereignty and independence. The primary objective of this new drive of solidarity is to denounce to the world the colonial status of that island and the plans of Yankee imperialism and the most reactionary sectors to annex it to the United States.

(Felipe Cirino Colon), delegate of the permanent mission of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party in Cuba, said the start of this drive is a symbol of the renewed continuation of the Cuban people's solidarity with the patriotic Puerto Rican people. He stressed that Cuba's firm, consistent and militant solidarity with the heroic Puerto Rican people's prolonged struggle for self-determination and independence has been the driving force of the struggle.

The Puerto Rican leader asserted that a real solution to the crisis being experienced by his country is being forged slowly by the working and young masses led by their patriotic and revolutionary vanguard--the working class and its political organization.

ICAF Vice President Jorge Gallardo attended the conference.

MACHADO DISCUSSES NEED FOR GOOD SUGAR HARVEST

FL101908 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Party Politburo member Jose Roman Machado Ventura has made the closing remarks at the fifth national seminar on sugar harvest information and propaganda which was held at the Pedro Diaz provincial party school in Holguin.

Machado Ventura pointed out in his speech that the sugar harvest is the most important economic activity our country faces each year and that its success depends on many organizational and management factors, and on the discipline, sense of responsibility and enthusiasm of the masses. To this he added the degree of exigency, inspection and control exercised over harvest work by the cadres and organizations responsible for the conduct of the harvest.

He explained some of the current considerations concerned with the status of preparations for the next sugar harvest. He said that the sugarcane planting plan for the first half of the year was fulfilled and 154,680 caballerias were weeded to counteract the negative effects of rust disease. He emphasized that repaid of the agricultural equipment that will be used in the harvest should be guaranteed--the sugarcane combines, hauling equipment and others--as well as the repair and maintenance of roads in sugarcane fields.

In the industrial sector, he said, we are working on investments and expansions, on the installation of new sugarcane collection and preprocessing centers, on the maintenance and repair of railroad equipment and railways and on essential repairs for the sugar industry.

Machada Ventura said that along with these tasks, work is being done to organize the next harvest, stressing that the strategy to be followed during this harvest will be that all sugar mills begin grinding operations on the scheduled date and remain grinding at maximum capacity from the beginning. He then noted that to achieve this objective it is necessary that plans for the cutting, lifting and hauling of sugarcane be made with the required objectivity and that they require uninterrupted sugarcane supplies to the mills. As a prior guarantee to fulfill this objective, it is necessary that technicians, specialist and cadres of sugarcane agriculture make objective sugarcane estimates, including all sugarcane that can be ground, Machado Ventura said. Furthermore, work must be done for an optimum cutting plan so that sugarcane is ground during its maximum maturity period. This last aspect is part of the strategy to complete the harvest early or on scheduled dates so that then we can concentrate all the human and technical resources freed from the harvest to the big spring planting and weeding of sugarcane, (?he added).

Elsewhere in his speech, the Politburo members examined a subjective aspect which he described as highly important--organization of the harvest. He said that 350,000 men participate in the harvest and that it is impressive to see the number of links in this productive network and the number of factors involved in one or another part of the process. He noted that the number of men and machinery used in the harvest should be linked to a single plan which clearly specifies the task that each worker must perform each day, and that systematic control and daily demands for its fulfillment are required.

He added that the responsibility for drafting the harvest plan, executing it and demanding its fulfillment has been assigned to the sugar industry ministry, its provincial delegations and its sugarcane and sugar enterprises. He asserted that the sugar workers trade union has to play a valuable and decisive role in this great productive task.

Referring to propaganda work, he said it should be aimed at ensuring that the harvest is organized correctly and then, that each worker, leader or technician fulfills his own job every day.

He referred to the selection of canecutters that will participate in the next harvest, adding that the principle to be followed should be that the comrades assigned to canecutting really be the most productive. He stressed that to this end, the results of previous harvests and their [canecutters] pledges for the current harvest should be kept in mind. They should be the most disciplined comrades and, in general, the ones who make the greatest contribution to the harvest, he said.

He spoke of the need to explain to the workers the pay methods used in the harvest. He announced that at this time new methods of payment are under study which will offer an economic incentive to this activity and will help the entire process.

Machado Ventura emphasized the need to keep in mind two important factors--first, that the men working the harvest should rest in an organized manner and, second, that the harvest is an uninterrupted process that requires planned volumes of sugarcane on a daily basis. He stressed the importance which socialist emulation has in the entire agricultural-industrial process and called for its organization and implementation during the harvest.

He went on to say that the draft on economic and social guidelines for the 1981-85 5-year period, which will be submitted for approval of the second party congress, raises the need to increase the agricultural yields of sugarcane to 70,000 or 80,000 arrobas per caballeria and, in some provinces, up to 90,000. He added that these aspirations can only be realized if we now set specific and objective bases in agriculture as well as in the industry. The foundation has been laid, he said, and the only things needed now are a conscientious attitude, systematic exigency, rigorous control, foreseeing on time each stop that should be taken so that high and stable yields are guaranteed throughout the harvest, quality of sugar and savings of raw materials.

He recalled that the approaching harvest will begin a few days before the second party congress, adding that the beginning of canecutting work should represent a call on and commitment of the workers to make an optimum harvest.

BRIEFS

LIBYAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY--The 11th anniversary of the Libyan revolution has been commemorated with a political-cultural activity at the Arab [Friendship] Society in Havana chaired by Government Minister Levi Farah. Libyan Ambassador ʿAli Sunni al-Muntasir said a new development phase emerged as a result of the end of colonialism and the new social changes in his country. We regard highly the visit of Comrade Fidel to Libya which opened a new phase of sincere cooperation between the two nations. He concluded his remarks, saying: We admire the internationalist spirit of the sister Republic of Cuba, its support for the heroic Palestinian people and Comrade Fidel Castro's wise leadership of the nonaligned countries movement. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1822 GMT 9 Sep 80 FL]

BAHAMAS

UN ENVOY STRESSES NEED FOR NEW WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER

FL101946 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Dr Davidson Hepburn, the Bahamas' ambassador to the United Nations, told that body's special assembly yesterday that there could be world disaster soon if there is a complete breakdown in dialogue between industrialized and developing nations over a new world economic order. Dr Hepburn said that developing countries have their backs against the wall in those negotiations.

At the recent regional conference of the FAO, the director general, Dr Edouard Saouma, declared that a new world food order is a precondition for any new international economic order. He stressed the African proverb; The hand that holds the bread holds your dignity, to stress the urgency of a new world food order.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

REPORTAGE ON TAIWAN PREMIER'S VISIT

OW101433 Taipei CNA in English 1352 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, Sept. 10 (CNA)--Dominican Foreign Minister Dr Emilio Ludovino Fernandez and his wife hosted a banquet to welcome Chinese Prime Minister Sun Yun-hsuan at Garden Hall of the Foreign Ministry last night.

Dr Ludovino Fernandez, in his welcome speech, said "it is a great honor and proud for me to greet prime minister of the Republic of China and his distinguished wife here tonight. Many countries in this world verbally vow to respect the international principles, or consolidate with their allies, but never fulfill their words. Only the government of the Republic of China is one of few countries, demonstrates its true friendship with actions. Free China helps the Dominican Republic with its full strength as it does to in its own country. Let me say once again, Mr Prime Minister, thanks for your frequent aid. Thanks a lot."

Increased Cooperation

OW101439 Taipei CNA in English 1412 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, Sept. 10 (CNA)--The Sino-Dominican economic and technical cooperation meeting was held here Wednesday in order to get concert conclusion to amplify the existing cooperations between Dominican Republic and the Republic of China.

Discussions at the meeting were based on an accord reached by Chinese minister of economy, Chang Kwang-shih, and Dominican Minister of Technics Ramon Martinez Aponte during the latter's visit in Taipei last August.

Today's meeting is aimed at strengthening cooperation in agricultural, commercial, technical, industrial, fishing and cultural fields.

Ceremonial Award for Guzman

OW110345 Taipei CNA in English 0319 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, Sept. 10 (CNA)--The Republic of China's Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Thursday conferred, on behalf of President Chiang Ching-kuo, the Grand Order of Brilliant Jade on Dominican President Silvestre Antonio Guzman Fernandez expressing sentiment of friendship and admiration.

The decoration ceremony was held at the presidential palace at 500 pm. Premier Sun was accorded with full military honors when he arrived at the palace accompanied by members of his official party.

Premier Sun said the Sino-Dominican agricultural technical cooperation agreement was signed in 1963 when President Guzman was secretary of agriculture. Cooperation in agriculture between the two countries has obtained evident results.

He said the decoration is to recognize his contribution to the promotion of friendship and cooperation between the Republic of China and the Dominican Republic.

President Guzman said in reply that the Republic of China and the Dominican Republic have made efforts in strengthening friendship and cooperation and in keeping world peace, economic development and cooperation and in keeping world peace, economic development and social stability as brother countries. The conferring of Grand Order of Brilliant Jade symbolizes the friendship between the two countries. He requested Premier Sun to convey his best regards and appreciation to President Chiang Ching-kuo.

The ceremony was attended by Vice President Jacobo Majutla Azar, cabinet members, and members of the diplomatic corps.

Premier Sun was later conferred the Grand Cross of Columbus golden plaque by President Guzman at the state banquet.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

SELF-GOVERNMENT DRIVE GETS LITTLE SUPPORT

FL091520 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 5 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Scarborough, Tobago, Thursday (CANA)--The Democratic Action Congress (DAC) which controls the two Tobago seats in the Trinidad and Tobago parliament has so far made no comment on the lack of response by Tobagonians to a DAC strike call yesterday, to push claims for self-government.

It was business as usual on the ward island and no firms reported any disruption caused by absent employees.

Hotel workers, represented by the oilfield workers trade union which supported the DAC stand were among those turning up for work.

The latest rebuff for the party followed the disappointing turn out of about 200 Sunday for its 18th independence anniversary rally in the capital, Scarborough, to dramatise its call for improved conditions in the 116 square-mile island that is administered by the central government in Port of Spain.

DAC information officer Jeff Davidson had told the meeting that the struggle for internal self-government was now in the hands of Tobagonians.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 179 *12 September 1980*

ARGENTINA

Government Weighing Reply to Chile on Oil Rig Incident [HERALD 11 Sep] B 1
Oil Rig Operating Normally
Former Bolivian President Banzer Arrives B 1
Venezuelan Envoy Denies Existence of 'Southern Cone Pact' B 1
Briefs: Brazilian Air Mission B 1

BOLIVIA

Former FSB Presidential Candidate Denied U.S. Visa C 1
AFP: Government Silent in Face of Church Criticism C 1
Briefs: Andean Development Corporation Meeting; Gas Pipeline; Ambassadors Confirmed C 1

BRAZIL

Uruguayan Foreign Minister Opposes Rightist Pacts D 1
Federal Deputy To Be Tried Under Security Law D 1
Drought Situation Continues in Northern States [JORNAL DO BRASIL 9 Sep] D 1

CHILE

Pinochet Will Leave Presidency in 8 Years E 1
AFP: Voting in Plebiscite Normal Throughout Country E 1
Government Claims Opposition Plans To Distort Vote Results E 1
Pinochet Predicts Victory in Plebiscite E 2
Report on Pinochet Plebiscite Victory Speech E 2

COLOMBIA

Public Order Reestablished in Neiva F 1
Discussion of Extradition Bill Postponed F 1

ECUADOR

Visiting Presidents Attend Riobamba Anniversary Meeting G 1

URUGUAY

Army Chief Explains Refusal To Attend Eaton Meeting K 1
Navy Commander Sees U.S. Seeking 'Rapprochement' K 1
Briefs: Trade Balance Figures K 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

Integration Ministers Discuss CACM Organization P 1

EL SALVADOR

FDR Issues Communique on Majano, Gutierrez 'Feud' P 1

NICARAGUA

Former Defense Minister Larios Arrested P 2
Assassination Plot Denounced P 3
State Council Dissolves Commission on Professions P 4
Managua Mayor, Delegation Visit Prague P 5

CUBA

Malmierca Restates Support for Namibia in Paris Q 1
MPSP Marks Allende Ouster, Neto's Death Q 1
Statement on Chile Q 1
Message to Angola Q 1

GOVERNMENT WEIGHING REPLY TO CHILE ON OIL RIG INCIDENT

PY112121 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 11 Sep 80 p 11

[Text] (NA)--The Argentine Government is analyzing the Chilean answer to its protest at the interference of a Chilean boat and helicopter with a Shell Oil rig operating in Argentine waters in the Strait of Magellan on Sunday and Monday. Government sources said that Argentina may issue a counterreply today or tomorrow but that the Chilean statement had been "ambigious" enough not to merit an immediate one.

Oil Rig Operating Normally

PY111429 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0124 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Rio Gallegos, 10 Sep (TELAM)--The petroleum rig Interocean II is continuing its normal research and exploration activities in the zone of the Strait of Magellan designated by Government Oil Deposits for the private company that is operating the rig. Army sources denied journalistic rumors that local military units are in a state of alert.

FORMER BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT BANZER ARRIVES

PY111726 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1340 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Sep (NA)--Former Bolivian President Hugo Banzer Suarez arrived in Argentina at 1330 today on, he stated, a private trip. He arrived aboard a regular flight of Lloyd Bolivian Airlines (LAB). In answer to a question at Ezeiza Airport, Banzer stated that the government of Gen Luis Garcia Meza is consolidating itself in Bolivia and that he is trying to reorganize national policy to structure a new political model.

VENEZUELAN ENVOY DENIES EXISTENCE OF 'SOUTHERN CONE PACT'

PY111835 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Undated interview with Venezuelan Ambassador to Argentina Jorge Dager in Buenos Aires--recorded]

[Text] [Question] There are persistent rumors about the creation of a Southern Cone pact which is reportedly aimed at replacing the Andean Pact. What is the position of your Foreign Ministry on this topic?

[Answer] I cannot give you an opinion on our Foreign Ministry's position, since there has not been any statement on the creation of a Southern Cone pact. So far, the only report we have is a statement attributed to an official of the current Bolivian Government, who said that Bolivia might join that pact. I share the view expressed by high-ranking Argentine officials, and I contend that such a pact does not exist. It could only exist in the mind of the Bolivian official who mentioned it. The Argentine Government and the Brazilian Government promptly denied the rumor on the existence of a Southern Cone pact. Therefore, I cannot give you my opinion on the pact because it does not exist.

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN AIR MISSION--Cordoba, 6 Sep (TELAM)--A Brazilian Air Force mission is in Cordoba to meet with Argentine aeronautical officials to discuss mutual cooperation. The Brazilian officers are interested in getting familiar with the production process of the Argentine I-A Pucara airplane. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1437 GMT 6 Sep 80 PY]

FORMER FSB PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE DENIED U.S. VISA

PY112221 Paris AFP in Spanish 1512 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 11 Sep (AFP)--Carlos Valverde Barbery, former presidential candidate for the Bolivian Socialist Falange party (FSB), said here today that the U.S. Consulate denied him an entry visa to the United States.

The decision was based on a U.S. law which bans the issuance of visas when the State Department or the attorney general knows or has reasons to believe that the entry of the applicant into the United States may be detrimental to the public interest or may endanger the social well-being or the security of the United States.

In view of this attitude, Valverde Barbery sent protest notes to President Gen Luis Garcia Meza, to the Bolivian representative to the United Nations, to the American people and to the president of the Human Rights Commission.

In these notes, Valverde Barbery said he was proud that President Jimmy Carter's administration had denied him an entry visa to the United States, since this is proof of his anti-imperialist position.

AFP: GOVERNMENT SILENT IN FACE OF CHURCH CRITICISM

PY111653 Paris AFP in Spanish 1520 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 11 Sep (AFP)--The various organizations of the military government are observing strict silence regarding the harsh criticism unleashed by the special conference of the Bolivian Episcopate against the regime on Tuesday.

The bishops maintain in a document that the government that came to power on 17 July has violated human rights, committing various actions that violate human dignity.

State television last night slipped in a subtle commentary in which it indicated that the church has pendular movements that go from the defense of abstract religion to a so-called constantinism through which it seeks to interfere in politics in a direct way.

BRIEFS

ANDEAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION MEETING--Bolivia attended the meeting of the board of directors of the Andean Development Corporation (CAF) held in Caracas on 29 August. Among the subjects discussed was the postponement of payment of 10 loans this organization had granted Bolivia. Bolivian Integration Minister Francisco Mariaca, who is the head of the CAF for 1980, was represented by (Hernan Reyes) since Mariaca was unable to attend the meeting because of a heavy workload. [La Paz Radio Illimani in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Sep 80 PY]

GAS PIPELINE--Bolivian Government Oil Deposits (YPFB) will install an 18-km gas pipeline from the town of Senkata to Viacha. The former will supply the latter with 133 tons of liquified petroleum gas per day. This project, which is part of a plan to substitute gas for heavy petroleqm byproducts that are scarce in Bolivia, will require an investment of $270,000 and will be finished by March 1981. [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 30 Aug 80 p 3 PY]

AMBASSADORS CONFIRMED--La Paz, 9 Sep (AFP)--The Bolivian Foreign Ministry announced here today that it has confirmed the following ambassadors: Luis Alberto Alipaz in the FRG; Santiago Maese Roca in Paraguay; Antonio Zelaya in Israel; Roberto Pacheco in Japan; and Jorge Escobari Cusicanqui in Argentina. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0252 GMT 10 Sep 80 PY]

URUGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTER OPPOSES RIGHTIST PACTS

PY111705 Paris AFP in Spanish 1508 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Brasilia, 11 Sep (AFP)--Uruguayan Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle-Martinez stated here last night that his country is against the formation of pacts or alliances to fight leftist ideologies which are threatening the Latin American countries.

Folle-Martinez, who is making an official visit to Brazil, made this statement when he was asked about the impact on the Uruguayan Government of the ideas of Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza regarding the creation of a bloc of Southern Cone countries.

The Uruguayan foreign minister stated that his country is not ready to join pacts or alliances, although it has been a victim of domestic and foreign aggressions, and demanded greater effectiveness from the international organizations in fighting the leftist ideologies. He added that Uruguay is now defending a new reality, and that the members of his civilian-military government have succeeded, magnificently and firmly, in overcoming the situation and defeating subversion. Folle-Martinez concluded by indicating that the way has been paved for a truer, stronger, more effective and more unassailable democracy. He will hold a meeting today with the presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, Luiz Vianna Filho and Flavio Marcilio, respectively, and will hold a second meeting with his Brazilian counterpart Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro.

FEDERAL DEPUTY TO BE TRIED UNDER SECURITY LAW

PY111344 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The federal Supreme Court yesterday accepted the attorney general's accusation against Sao Paulo Deputy Joao Cunha, deputy leader of the Workers Party [PT]. The court also accepted the attorney's request that the deputy be brought to trial.

The congressman spoke to reporter (Carlos Rodrigues) in Brasilia and explained how he received the court's decision to bring him to trial under Article 33 of the National Security Law, alleging that his speech was an offense against the president.

[Begin Cunha recording] I have received this decision, as have my people, with a lot of bitterness. I say with bitterness, because at this time--respecting the court's decision, because it is a constituted power which I have always respected--the immunity of congress has been affected. [end recording]

DROUGHT SITUATION CONTINUES IN NORTHERN STATES

PY111734 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 9 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] Recife--According to information received by Sudene [Superintendency for Development of the Northeast] and disseminated by the executive organizations of the emergency program and by Sudene experts themselves, the drought situation continues in the states of Piaui, Ceara, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraiba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe and Bahia.

The drought has caused tremendous losses in northeastern agriculture, which is recording a drop in the production of corn (18 percent), tomatoes (11 percent), pineapples (7 percent), bananas (5 percent), sisal (2 percent), tobacco (3 percent) and castol oil (24 percent).

There are now 676 municipalities under the state of emergency decreed by the state governments and approved by the Interior Ministry encompassing an area of 729,000 square km which corresponds to 76.47 percent of the area affected by drought.

PINOCHET WILL LEAVE PRESIDENCY IN 8 YEARS

PY111936 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0309 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet today ruled out the possibility of staying in office for another 8-year term beyond the transitional period established in the temporary articles of the draft constitution that will be submitted to a plebiscite tomorrow.

President Pinochet also said it is not true that he intends to perpetuate himself in office, as some of his detractors have charged. He said: "No, Gentlemen, I will be here while I can fulfill the mission, and after the next 8 years I may no longer be here. This office will no longer be a job for me, but for some one else."

He added: "Some people who have not read the constitution have charged the military government with attempting to perpetuate itself in office. The military government will be in office as long as it is necessary for the country, but the president who is now talking to you will no longer be here in 8 years."

President Pinochet made this statement in response to greetings of ministerial under-secretaries on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the Government of National Unity which is tomorrow.

AFP: VOTING IN PLEBISCITE NORMAL THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

PY111549 Paris AFP in Spanish 1527 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 11 Sep (AFP)--It has been observed here, 3 hours after the start of the balloting, that Chileans are quickly and peacefully turning up at the balloting booths to vote on the new constitution that has been proposed by the military government of Gen Augusto Pinochet. The Interior Ministry has indicated that voting is normal throughout Chile. In Santiago, where one-third of the 6.75 million voters are concentrated, AFP reporters have observed an unexpected avalanche of voters during the first 3 hours of voting.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS OPPOSITION PLANS TO DISTORT VOTE RESULTS

PY112318 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The government Social Communications Agency [DINACOS] Director Jorge Fernandez has issued an official declaration stating as follows:

The DINACOS wishes to inform the citizenry that it has detected a maneuver orchestrated by members of the disbanded Christian Democratic and Communist parties aimed at confusing public opinion concerning the results of the plebiscite. This maneuver operates in the following manner: Through a special command created for this purpose these parties will release today a partial count from voting tables in various regions of the country, selecting those tables where they have ordered their supporters to vote en masse. Thus, although these results will not be false as far as the individual tables which they will mention goes, they will clearly distort the overall panorama.

To this maneuver is added the action of radio stations which oppose the government. Throughout this morning these radio stations have been engaged in creating, through a distorted panorama of the status quo, the impression that a number of irregularities are taking place at the voting stations. The government calls upon the public to avoid being deceived by these maneuvers which are merely a desperate attempt designed to cast doubts on the civic honesty of the Chileans, the plebiscite which is taking place and its results.

PINOCHET PREDICTS VICTORY IN PLEBISCITE

PY120001 Paris AFP in Spanish 2254 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 11 Sep (AFP)--Chilean President Augusto Pinochet today forecast his government's victory in the constitutional plebiscite prior to the release of the first official results. Speaking with the press, the president said that he had no definite figures, but that he could say that "Chile has won." General Pinochet stated that the country has clashed with Marxism both abroad and at home and that, at the domestic level, the marxists have had the support of figures who have gone blind. The observers interpreted these words as an indirect reference to former Christian Democratic President Eduardo Frei (1964-1970) who has headed the opposition to the military regime and the plebiscite which General Pinochet called on 10 August.

REPORT ON PINOCHET PLEBISCITE VICTORY SPEECH

PY120329 Paris AFP in Spanish 0256 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 11 Sep (AFP)--Chilean President Gen Augusto Pinochet today requested his partisans to form a great civil-military movement to support his administration during the next 8 years. Pinochet made these statements tonight before an ethusiastic group of supporters who were celebrating the victory of the official sector in the plebiscite which had concluded an hour before. The official partial count indicates that 69.15 percent of the voters approved the constitution which will permit Pinochet to continue in the presidency until 1989.

The referendum was held on the seventh anniversary of the military movement which established the current regime after overthrowing deceased socialist President Salvador Allende.

I ask that tomorrow you register in the municipalities to form the great Chilean civil-military movement, said General Pinochet in an improvised speech from the Diego Portales Building, the government headquarters, while his symphatizers were waving torches and chanting his name.

In an emotional statement, the chief of state thanked them for their support for the constitution of freedom and stated the guidelines of his new 8-year government. He said: First of all, a million new jobs will be created, a million sources of work. We will build, during this period, (?90,000) houses and at the same time we must carry out an overall social security reform. We also visualize that at the conclusion of this period, one of every seven Chileans will have an automobile, said Pinochet in the mist of the applause of the people listening to him. Of every five, one will have a television set and of every seven, one will have a telephone: these are the targets we have established.

Referring indirectly to the ouster of socialist President Allende which took place on 11 September 1973, President Pinochet stated: "Through today's referendum we have repudiated totalitarian Marxism once again." He warned, however, that the enemy has not been totally defeated yet and guaranteed that the military junta is today more united than ever. He said: "After this heroic struggle there are no losers or winners. This, I call upon the Chilean citizenry to unite under the wing of this government."

Speaking in a roundabout manner about the Catholic Church and the sectors which have expressed some reservations about the validity of the plebiscite and the new constitution, Pinochet said: "I invite those who have questioned the purity of this act to give up their attitude and acknowledge the legitimate victory of the Chilean people."

The Chilean president concluded by saying: "We have shown the world that this nation is democratic and needs lessons from no one, because today we taught the world a lesson."

PUBLIC ORDER REESTABLISHED IN NEIVA

PA110443 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Neiva--The public order situation has improved markedly following the peaceful dislodging of the settlers who had been cramped in the lower floor of the governor's building; but the city remains under strict military control.

Alvaro Sanchez Silva, governor of the department, has said that the situation is completely normal and that the troops have started a special operation to prevent terrorists and professional activists from promoting disturbances. He said that all the peasants staying at the Urdaneta (Ardelai) Sports Center are being well looked after. They are being supplied food and drugs and are receiving medical attention.

DISCUSSION OF EXTRADITION BILL POSTPONED

PA110452 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota--The second commission of the Chamber of Representatives has postponed until next week the discussion of the bill on an extradition treaty with the United States in order to be able to listen to statements on the subject by the foreign minister and the nation's attorney general.

The congressional commission has pointed to articles in the bill that could complicate the application of Colombian laws.

Carlos H. Morales, who presented the motion to postpone the discussions to the Foreign Relations Commission has made some comments on this:

[Begin recording] [Morales] This is not easy. The very moment the treaty is approved, Colombian criminals who according to U.S. laws [words indistinct] would acquire the right to demand that they be extradited by the Colombian Government. We not only have the problem of a shortage of prisons and of means to repress crimes, but also our laws are more lenient, less punitive and less drastic than the U.S. laws.

We will then have the amazing situation that all those under arrest in the United States will come to Colombia as a result of favors from pressure groups who have great economic power to obtain their release.

[Question] I understand that this bill was presented last year but was not passed.

[Answer] No. The bill was presented by the foreign minister to the Senate and in the Senate the bill was debated twice as the rules establish: once in the Senate's second commission and once in a plenary meeting of the Senate. The opinion was that the bill would reach the Chamber of Representatives in 1979. The president at that time offered me [words indistinct] but since the bill did not reach the chamber before 16 December [1979], it was postponed for handling by this legislature. [end recording]

Carlos H. Morales also noted that if the bill is approved as it stands now, it would facilitate a massive return to the country of drug traffickers who have been sent [as heard] abroad, especially to North America.

VISITING PRESIDENTS ATTEND RIOBAMBA ANNIVERSARY MEETING

PA112040 [Editorial Report] Quito Domestic Service in Spanish at 1512 GMT on 11 September begins live coverage of the arrival of Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos and other heads of state and dignitaries at the Riobamba airport for the meeting commemorating the 150th anniversary of the first Ecuadorean constitution.

President Roldos arrives shortly after 1515 GMT and is greeted by local and national officials before he and his party depart for the Pedro Vicente Maldonado School, site of the adoption of the first constitution, where they will await the arrival of the representatives of the other Andean Pact nations.

At 1550 GMT the other dignitaries arrive on a special plane. Presidents Aristides Royo of Panama, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala of Colombia, Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela and Peruvian Vice President Javier Alva, representing President Fernando Belaunde Terry, arrive accompanied by their wives and government officials. Also in attendance are U.S. Ambassador Raymond E. Gonzales and the representative of the Spanish State, Secretary of State Carlos Robles Piquer. The announcer names all of the national officials in attendance and discusses protocol and seating arrangements in the various meetings.

The announcer notes that Bolivia is conspicuously absent from the ceremony at which an Andean nations code of conduct on human rights, proposed by President Roldos, will be signed. The dignitaries leave for the school and the broadcast site is switched to a park outside the school.

As the presidents and their parties arrive, each is greeted by fanfare from the military honor guard. Other dignitaries also arrive at this time. The announcer then notes that following the welcoming ceremony the guests will go to the hall where the first Ecuadorean constitution was signed 150 years ago.

The announcer says that the solemn program is about to start inside the main hall and announces the order of speakers: Mayor Edelberto Bonilla Oleas of Riobamba will begin; followed by Dr Jorge Salvador Lara, director of the National Academy of History; President Herrera Campins, who will speak on behalf of the visitors; and finally President Roldos.

At 1707 GMT the mayor of Riobamba begins to speak. He discusses Latin American problems as well as local concerns.

Historian Dr. Jorge Salvador Lara begins to speak at 1719 GMT and places Riobamba in the context of Ecuadorean and Latin American history. He finishes speaking at 1735 GMT.

President Herrera Campins begins his speech almost immediately after this and recalls the heroes and struggles of the past while calling for democracy and justice in the present. He ends his speech at 1735 GMT with an optimistic vision of an awakened, developed Latin America.

President Roldos then begins his remarks by emphasizing the special nature of the day, the location and the document to be signed there. Roldos thanks the visitors for sharing in the celebration of the constitution and says that the best way to commemorate the hopes and ideals expressed this day will be to sign the code of conduct for the Andean nations. "We want this code of conduct to reflect our belief. We want human rights--an expression so much in vogue today--to be put into practice with our example."

The Ecuadorean president concludes his remarks at 1820 GMT. The announcer then states that this is the end of the ceremony and again names the speakers.

ARMY CHIEF EXPLAINS REFUSAL TO ATTEND EATON MEETING

PY111257 Paris AFP in Spanish 1228 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Montevideo, 11 Sep (AFP)--The Uruguayan generals have refused to attend a meeting with Samuel Eaton, deputy assistant secretary [of state] for inter-American affairs, because he also invited a person who has been in contact with sedition.

This statement was made by Lt Gen Luis Queirolo, Uruguayan army commander and member of the civilian-military government, who added that the generals felt that it was not convenient for them to be put on the same level as a man who, until yesterday or perhaps until today, has been our permanent enemy or an ally of our enemy.

Eaton, who at the beginning of the week was here on a 48-hour visit to find out about the Uruguayan political process, met with the authorities and various political personalities.

Queirolo stressed that he could not believe it when Eaton spoke with people that the U.S. Embassy knows are not worthy interlocuters of the government or of the government's authorities because they are citizens stripped of their rights.

Moreover, he referred to the meetings that the Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission had granted to representatives of the traditional Colorado and Blanco Parties, whose activities have been suspended since 1973. These parties have demanded the reactivation of the parties, freedom for the press, freedom to meet and the lifting of every type of political prohibition.

He stressed in this respect that there is a slight mistake in coming and asking for conditions; conditions are not asked of the winners. [sentence as received] He concluded: "What they want to do is to change the political schedule of the armed forces, change it with these meetings and with the demand for conditions; but it will not be changed."

NAVY COMMANDER SEES U.S. SEEKING 'RAPPROCHEMENT'

PY111314 Paris AFP in Spanish 1233 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Montevideo, 11 Sep (AFP)--Uruguayan Navy commander Vice Admiral Hugo Marquez has stated that the United States now needs Uruguay and is radically changing its policy and taking the necessary steps to seek rapprochement. Marquez, who is a member of the civilian-military government, stressed the U.S. interest in the Uruguayan political process and stated that President Jimmy Carter now sees the Latin American situation with different eyes.

According to Marquez, ever since Carter assumed the presidency, the United States has maintained a policy of aggression toward Uruguay. He added that Jimmy Carter is no longer the same as in 1977, because he has received very tough punishment.

Regarding the possible reelection of President Carter, he stated: I am not worried whether he or another will have the presidency, but I would be worried if Carter's successor had similar ideas to those he had in the beginning, making us start all over again, returning to the same carousel (merry-go-round).

BRIEFS

TRADE BALANCE FIGURES--Montevideo, 4 Sep (TELAM)--The Central Bank has reported that trade during the first half of this year showed a deficit of $357 million. Exports during this period reached $424 million and imports $782 million. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1318 GMT 4 Sep 80 PY]

INTEGRATION MINISTERS DISCUSS CACM ORGANIZATION

PA112252 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] The deputy ministers of economic integration of Central America have concluded their 2-day meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica, this week. During this meeting, they identified the topics they will work on to reorganize or modify the Central American Common Market [CACM]. With the goal of updating the CACM, based on the economic situation of area countries, the following topics were chosen: a free trade zone, a common foreign tariff, an industrial policy, an agricultural and livestock policy, a foreign economic policy, the issues of energy, transportation, science and technology, an investment policy, the development of farming for agricultural industries, the physical integration of the infrastructure, the Central America monetary zone through a Central American clearinghouse [as heard] and the effective participation of Panama in the integration of the region.

The deputy ministers also discussed the social aspects of this Central American unity as an ancillary topic. A deputy minister from each country will appoint a work group for each area to be reorganized, and these groups will attend meetings to discuss specific topics.

Once the deputy ministers have agreed on the 13 topics, they will submit a report to a meeting of economic ministers, where a final agreement based on a consensus of all the countries will be reached. This document or draft to change the treaty on integration will then be submitted to the legislatures of the countries involved for their approval. This will create a political framework for the new legal structure of integration.

As we all know, Nicaragua and El Salvador have said that they will abandon the CACM if no specific agreement to reorganize it is reached by June 1981. Costa Rica has expressed a similar intent. However, integration experts feel that this is not enough time to draft the document, so the deadline will have to be extended. Nicaragua currently has a trade deficit with all the countries in the area. It cannot allow this situation to go on for too long, despite the serious efforts that its government and people are making to reactivate its economy by boosting the production of exports.

EL SALVADOR

FDR ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON MAJANO, GUTIERREZ 'FEUD'

PA111516 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Here is the analysis that the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] has made about the crisis between the military officers:

The internal crisis within the Christian Democratic junta is proof of the failure of the project of "pacification and democratization" implemented by U.S. imperialism, the FDR has affirmed.

The FDR, an organization comprised of all opposition forces in El Salvador, has issued a communique on the feud between the military faction headed by Col Abdul Gutierrez and Col Guillermo Garcia and the faction headed by Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano who is leading an alleged group of moderate officers. This conflict is another piece of evidence, and there probably will be more serious ones, of the uncontrollable and accelerated deterioration of the oligarchic power in El Salvador. This situation is gradually destroying the core of the military structures which despite their power cannot delay or stop the Salvadoran revolution, the communique stresses.

The FDR accuses the United States of promoting the Gutierrez-Garcia faction, which supports greater pacification efforts by the armed forces, and the Majano group, which has carefully shown a reformist image abroad in order to sell their inefficient structures and hide the complete decadence of the old oligarchic society in El Salvador.

The FDR describes the internal feud of the junta as a maneuver that stems from the core of U.S. imperialism to confuse the people abroad, lessen international support for the popular movements and conceal the massacres and abuses against the people.

The FDR communique denounces these imperialist attempts to stop the revolutionary process and urges the international public not to be confused and to close ranks in order to develop the most powerful movement of solidarity with the Salvadoran people's struggle.

The FDR urges all the democratic and revolutionary movements in the world to express their highest solidarity with the Salvadoran revolution and the campaign to attain immediate goals such as the abolition of the nefarious decree 296 which prohibits the formation of unions and the mobilization of public employees; the abolition of the decree declaring the public services under military control; the lifting of the state of siege, the demilitarization and turnover of the Salvadoran university to its legitimate authorities and the release of more than 100 political prisoners, many of whom have been declared missing, and others who are in danger of undergoing a court-martial.

The communique, signed by the Foreign Commission of the FDR Executive Committee, praises the revolutionary trend taken by the Salvadoran masses through their united entities: the FDR, the Coordinating Board of the Masses and the Unified Revolutionary Directorate. The latter is made up of the four political-military forces operating in El Salvador.

NICARAGUA

FORMER DEFENSE MINISTER LARIOS ARRESTED

PA111721 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] The State Security Office has arrested Bernardino Larios, former defense minister of the revolutionary government. Guerrilla Commander Lenin Cerna, chief of the State Security Office, tonight confirmed that Larios and other individuals have been arrested.

Here is a more detailed report by Companero Roberto of the NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY:

[Begin Roberto recording] 10 September, ANN--Lenin Cerna, chief of the state security of Nicaragua, today announced that Bernardino Larios, former Somozist colonel and defense minister of the Government of National Reconstruction until January 1980, was arrested last night.

Commander Cerna did not elaborate on the reasons for Larios' arrest and only limited himself to saying that a news conference will be held tomorrow to present one person and to explain the reasons for Larios' arrest. He said that other individuals, whom he did not identify but who are allegedly connected with Colonel Larios, were being arrested.

Local press circles have speculated that Larios was directed by the CIA. Colonel Larios was a member of the Somozist Guard until August 1978 when he was arrested for promoting a plot against Somoza in the National Guard. After he was released, Larios went into exile in Costa Rica where he was called to join the cabinet of national reconstruction as defense minister. In January of this year, Larios was replaced by Humberto Ortega, commander in chief of the People's Sandinist Army. [end recording]

Assassination Plot Denounced

PA120109 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1715 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Statements by Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez at a news conference held at the auditorium of the Interior Ministry--live]

[Text] We have reports about [Col Bernardino Larios'] talks in Miami with former national guardsmen Col Enrique Bermudez, leader of the so-called Nicaraguan Opposition Front, Colonel Lee Wong, Col Noel Genie Amaya and Eduardo Roman, who is the manager of Alexis Arguello [a Nicaraguan boxer] and about his conversations with Guillermo Mendieta. He was very careful not to mention this because he did not want others to be involved [por razones de compartimentacion]. It seems that Bernardino at least has an idea of what it means to be involved. In addition, when we talked to Larios this morning, we asked him why, although he is a Christian, he planned to murder, not kidnap, the nine members of the national leadership [of the Sandinist National Liberation Front]. He said he had simply said that, but never thought of doing it; that he had merely mentioned that in his plans.

The truth is, however, that he intended to murder or kidnap, as circumstances would permit, the nine members of the [FSLN] leadership.

Consequently, Bernardino Larios has not been arrested for his disagreement with Sandinist ideology, for being Christian or for not being a Marxist. If we had to arrest all the Chirstians and all the non-Marxists in this country, then we would have to arrest almost everybody in Nicaragua. Nobody is forced to stop believing in God in this country. Nobody is forced to stop being a Christian and become a Marxist. Our revolution has guaranteed the most absolute freedom of beliefs, as everybody knows. We have repeated this many times. What is not allowed in Nicaragua is to engage in counterrevolutionary activities, to plan murders or kidnappings and to conspire against the people's interest. This cannot be allowed. Bernardino has not been arrested for his Christian beliefs. He has not been arrested for not being a Marxist. I am sure that many newsmen present here are Christians and are not Marxists, and it has not crossed our minds to arrest them for that. However, those who plot against the revolution and plan murders must be stopped. There can be no revolution, if it is a true one, without a defense. And we will defend this revolution, because the interests of the nation, our people and the future of Nicaragua are at stake.

Larios says that he is a person who does not think the way we do. We are not going to arrest anybody for thinking differently from us. He was trying to create the hasty image that he was going to seek refuge in an embassy and was going to publish this letter which he had turned over to a man whose last name is Diva. This was his plan. His letter was mostly aimed at the public abroad. This letter was going to be sent so that the news agencies, AFP and the other agencies, would start to disseminate this throughout the world and make him look like a victim. Of course, this was to be done while he was in an embassy. However, since we knew what he was doing, step by step, we got ahead of him and arrested him. He was trying to create a situation similar to that which he created during the Somoza times, but there is a vast difference between the past and the present.

They tried to create this situation for their own benefit, and there you have the confessions of his deputy, former National Guard Lt Francisco Martinez. He could not have made up this whole story. He has not been in jail for 4 days but for 3 days. Nobody has touched a hair of his head. Nobody has touched him or anybody else. We must repeat that, in our country, for the first time in its history, ill treatment of prisoners has vanished. We are very proud to say that the prisoners speak here without any pressures, without being ill-treated and without our touching a single hair of their head. Moreover, we have promised the world that this will never happen in Nicaragua again. According to Martinez, they had planned to get the compitas [national guardsmen] free. They had planned to get the guardsmen released, then arm them and with the guardsmen in the street seize power again.

They are very naive. They do not realize what a national guardsman means to our people. They do not realize what the idea of restoring the power of the National Guard means. They do not have one idea of what it means to think of bringing El Chiguin [Anastasio Somoza's son] back. What a poor concept they have of these people. These people who, practically unarmed, were able to destroy them, these people who, with nails and teeth, were able to annihilate and oust them. They are dreaming that the national guardsmen will return to power. I do not know if they even dream--although they must doubt that our people would support them--that the people would support the guardsmen. For this reason, he, in a shameful way, was saying: Don't tell them that we are recruiting guardsmen.

We have imprisoned some of the former guardsmen involved in this. The plan mainly involved the participation of former national guardsmen.

However, I would say: You'd have to be crazy. You'd have to be an idiot to think that the national guardsmen and the enemies of the revolution could seize power here again.

If there were 15,000 national guardsmen before we took over, what would happen here with 10, 100 or 1,000 national guardsmen? There are 6,000 national guardsmen in jail. If they were let loose in the streets armed, what would happen to them? I do not think they would return to jail because the rage of our people would be such that they would not be given the chance to return to jail. We, who have been so careful and generous, would have to see ourselves helpless in the face of the people's rage. This would happen if they ever tried to free the prisoners and arm them. We are saying this just in case there is somebody out there thinking about that historical idiocy.

Therefore, Bernardino Larios has been arrested because of what Martinez said. He was arrested because he planned to form nine groups, with 25 men in each group, to kill the members of the political leadership of this country. That man who speaks about Christianity is planning assassinations.

Saint Francis of Assisi--the pure, the clean and the Christian--planned to kill the leaders of this revolution, who are not boasting of being good Christians, and have never assassinated anybody or given the order to kill anybody. We, who are not boasting about any of that, have just said the opposite. We never want anybody killed in Nicaragua. And not only that, we do not want anybody mistreated. What have we told our companeros, the policemen and the members of the army and the state security? We have told them: You must show deeply respect for the people. Those who abuse this in any way will be punished. We have demonstrated this in practice, and as the days go by, there are less violations to these disciplinary rules. The moment will come in which these violations will disappear, because we want Nicaragua to be a bright example of the deepest respect for human dignity, so that when human dignity is mentioned in the world, everybody will turn their eyes to Nicaragua and let it stand as an example. This is our dream and our hope.

Bernardino Larios talks about human rights violations, but plans to kill or kidnap nine men who are completely devoted to serving their people. I am not going to mention how and where this letter was published. I do not know if Lenin [Cerna] mentioned it. I will not refer to it. I will not even mention Diva, who according to LA PRENSA, had received Larios' letter a few hours before he was arrested. I will not mention this because we have perhaps shown more respect for them than they have shown for us.

STATE COUNCIL DISSOLVES COMMISSION ON PROFESSIONS

PA120314 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] The State Council today approved a resolution dissolving the commission appointed to draft a bill regulating professions in Nicaragua.

Upon submitting a report, Father Alvaro Arguello, president of the commission, said that four bills had been drafted but that none were approved.

In today's session it was said that the commission's work had been practically sabotaged by reactionary groups trying to take advantage of the situation to put the professionals against the revolution for a law which still had not been drafted.

The motion to dissolve the commission was submitted by Comdr Omar Cabezas, who is a member of a special commission of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) which is holding conversations with professionals to study the possibilities of drafting a bill. It was Cabezas who analyzed some problems that professionals have been complaining about during meetings they have held. Cabezas also made serious charges during the State Council meeting against certain organizations and businessmen who practice certain professions who were exploiting university graduates. The following are Comdr Omar Cabezas' statements to the State Council:

[Begin recording] I wish to denounce irregularities in the practice of professions unknown to the authorities and to congressmen. For this reason they do not appear in the draft you have. To give two examples, which are very notorious, I wish to refer to the case of public accountants who have a serious problem with transnational accounting firms. These firms are represented here by local accountants who do auditing work for the government, which goes to the foreign accounting firms they represent.

In summary, this implies that transnational accounting firms, which have been strongly criticized at international congresses such as the one recently held in Venezuela, can obtain with no problem insight into the country's private and public economic situation, which should be of a confidential nature. This is a problem we have in our country. It has been reported that these transnational firms are paying Nicaraguan accountants $20 per hour, as opposed to $40 per hour to accountants from the firm's headquarters.

We have another situation with engineers. The construction consultant and architecture firms are hiring engineering and architecture students to do the work of professionals, but are not paying them regular fees for their services. This is an injustice to our professionals and students.

We also wish to denounce to the State Council, the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, the Construction Ministry and the Interior Ministry a practice which is considered a fraud here or anywhere else in the world. It consists of a construction company submitting three, four or five bids, each signed by a different team of engineers, to obtain a contract with the government. [end recording]

MANAGUA MAYOR, DELEGATION VISIT PRAGUE

PA091952 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] An agreement on cooperation and development between the capitals of Czechoslovakia and Nicaragua is the result of a visit by Samuel Santos Lopez, minister of the Managua reconstruction junta, to Prague.

A delegation from the city of Managua, headed by Mayor Samuel Santos Lopez, has left for home after visiting Czechoslovakia. The party, which stayed in Prague for 4 days, toured the old section of the city and visited several projects being built and various industries.

According to the local press, the visit by the Managua delegation served to lay the groundwork for development and cooperation between the two capitals and the Czechoslovak and Nicaraguan people.

MALMIERCA RESTATES SUPPORT FOR NAMIBIA IN PARIS

FL112326 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca today reaffirmed the support of our country and the nonlaigned countries movement for the Namibian people's struggle for their liberation. Malmierca was the third speaker at the inaugural plenary session of the International Conference of Solidarity with the Namibian People that will be held in Paris until Saturday.

On behalf of Nonaligned Countries Movement Chairman Fidel Castro, the Cuban foreign minister expressed support for the Namibian people's struggle for their freedom, independence and territorial integrity. The countries that support South Africa, while falsely advocating human rights ideals, do not have the slightest scruple in enjoying the profits generated by the exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia, Malmierca said.

Malmierca went on to say in his speech that in recent months the Pretoria regime has undertaken numerous efforts to expand its diplomatic relations, especially in South America where reactionary governments like the fascist military juntas of Chile and Bolivia have allied themselves with South Africa.

The Cuban foreign minister emphasized that there is no doubt that any commercial, economic or political tie with Pretoria keeps Namibia's independence away and increases the suffering of the people which in southern [as heard] Africa endure the consequences of racism.

At the same time, Malmierca referred to South Africa's threats to the frontline countries and cautioned that Pretoria should understand that if it undertakes aggressive actions against its neighbors these countries will not be alone.

Lastly, the Cuban foreign minister reiterated that the nonaligned countries movement will fulfill its commitments of solidarity with Namibia and the people of South Africa, and he asserted that the South-West African People's Organization always will have in the Cuban people and their revolutionary leadership firm and determined comrades-in-arms.

MPSP MARKS ALLENDE OUSTER, NETO'S DEATH

Statement on Chile

FL101132 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] has condemned the actions of Chile's fascist/military junta and reiterated its solidarity with the struggle of patriots in that country. In a statement issued in Havana on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the coup d'etat that toppled the Popular Unity government, the organization notes that the history of these past seven years under a regime of permanent terror is one of tens of thousands of people murdered, missing and jailed.

Message to Angola

FL101146 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] has sent a message to the sister nation of the People's Republic of Angola on the observance on 11 September of the first anniversary of the death of beloved President Agostinho Neto. The letter reasserts, on this painful date, the indestructible solidarity and friendship between Cuba and Angola.

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 180 *15 September 1980*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Reportage on Summit Meeting in Ecuador A 1
Joint Discussions A 1
Coffee Price Concern A 3
Code of Conduct A 3
Riobamba Declaration A 4
Royo's Comments [Panama City MATUTINO 13 Sep] A 5

ARGENTINA

Government Agrees to Appointment of New U.S. Envoy B 1
Galtieri Hints at 'Other Measures' in Beagle Conflict B 1
Peronists Concerned for Mrs Peron's Well-Being [HERALD 11 Sep] B 1
Catholic University Rector Admits Marxists in Church [HERALD 11 Sep] B 1
Martinez de Hoz Extols Free Enterprise System [HERALD 11 Sep] B 2
Annual, Monthly Inflation Rates Decline B 2

BOLIVIA

Interior Minister Announces Gueiler Can Leave C 1
Garcia Meza: Government To Sue Washington POST C 1
Banzer Supports Garcia Meza, Views Southern Cone Pact C 1
AFP: Banzer May Join Government C 2
Foreign Minister To Head Delegation to UN Next Month C 3
Bishops Issue Document on Relations With Government C 3
Security Forces Seize Subversive Literature in Tarija C 4

BRAZIL

Cooperation Agreements Signed With Uruguayan Minister D 1
President Decrees CSN May Have Civilian Members [JORNAL DO BRASIL 12 Sep] D 1
PT Leader Da Silva Charged Under Security Law D 1
Deputy Charged With Offending Generals Attacked D 2
Senator Repudiates Leftist, Rightist Campaigns D 2
Energy Minister Hails Results of OLADE Meeting D 2
Briefs: International Petroleum Risk Contract D 2

CHILE

Venezuelan Embassy Denies Harboring Refugees E 1
Reportage on Plebiscite Vote, Followup Events E 1
Final Tally E 1
Newspapers' Comments E 1
Pinochet Press Conference E 2
More on Press Conference E 3
Briefs: International Reserves, Trade Figures E 4

COLOMBIA

Colombian, Venezuelan Presidents Comment After Talks F 1
AFP: Army Prepares Offensive While Peasants Flee F 2

PERU

Vice President Terms Chilean Plebiscite 'Dubious' J 1
Foreign Minister Sees No Southern Cone Pact J 1
Occupation of Venezuelan Embassy Ends Peacefully J 1
Foreign Minister Comments J 1

PANAMA

Royo Summit Proposal Gains Regional Support N 1
LA PRENSA Attacks Royo for 'Selling False Image' [14 Sep] N 1
Tribunal President Invites Foreign Counterparts to Elections [CRITICA 12 Sep] N 1
Paper Says U.S., Others Sending Supplies to EL Salvador [CRITICA 13 Sep] N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

Common Front on Coffee Prices To Be Formed P 1

EL SALVADOR

Christian Democrats Say Worst of Crisis Now Over [EL DIARIO DE HOY 11 Sep] P 1
Security Strict at Gutierrez Home After Machinegun Attack P 1
150,000 Out on 12 Sep Strike Called by CUTS P 2
Labor, Business Activities 'Normal' P 2
Bus Owners Call Indefinite National Strike P 2
Military Begins 'Intensive' Antiguerrilla Operations [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 13 Sep] P 2
Government Troops Guarding Public Offices [Havana] P 3
FARN Leader on Army Crisis, Revolutionary Unity P 3
FARN Spokesman Explains Relationship With DRU P 4
Bombings, Fires, Kidnappings, Deaths Reported P 6

GUATEMALA

Foreign Ministry Has No Comment on Landau Appointment P 7
Nestle Pays $4.7 Million Ransom for De Lima's Release P 7
Stations Report Bombings, Murders, Disappearances P 7

HONDURAS

Sandinist Militia Attack on Las Manos Reported P 8
Minister: Cannot Confirm Report P 8

NICARAGUA

Cordova Rivas Speaks on U.S. Loan, Foreign Relations [LA PRENSA 7 Sep] P 9
Paper Asks Clarification of U.S. Loan Conditions [LA PRENSA 5 Sep] P 11
Officials Hold News Conference on Larios Case P 11
Lenin Cerna Report P 11
Question Period P 12
New Testimony Links Larios With Somozists Abroad P 17
EPS Spokesman Terms Border Incident 'Unimportant' P 17

CUBA

Reportage, Reaction on Fatal Shooting of UN Diplomat Q 1
Interim Foreign Minister Comments Q 1
Roa Kouri Protests Q 2
Commentary Blames U.S. Q 3
Jamaica's Manley Talks With Castro on Brief Stopover Q 4
Bulgarian Deputy Trade Minister Heads Visiting Delegation Q 4

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICA

Government Refuses Cuban Scholarship Offer S 1
[Kingston DAILY GLEANER 9 Sep]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Joint Communique on Cooperation With Taiwan Signed S 1
End of Visit S 2

JAMAICA

Manley To Visit Venezuela for Oil Talks, Award S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 10 Sep]

REPORTAGE ON SUMMIT MEETING IN ECUADOR

Joint Discussions

PA121553 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] The subject of democracy and its protection in the hemisphere emerged in the city of Quito as a matter of the greatest importance for the summit meeting of Latin American presidents.

The problem, which has become more acute with the military coup in Bolivia, was the main topic of the conversations that Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos Aguilera has held with his colleagues from Venezuela, Colombia, Costa Rica and Panama, the vice president of Peru, and a special delegate of the Spanish Government.

At the end of the meetings in the presidential palace, Voz de los Andes sought the opinion of the distinguished visitors. Let us listen first to Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo:

[Begin Carazo recording] We talked about economic and important regional political matters in both South America and Central America. We discussed the foreign policies of our respective countries and the Bolivian affair. I have given him my position on the situation in El Salvador, noting that we are optimistic that peace will be re-established in Central America. We also talked about coffee and banana prices in the international market because our countries, which produce these two products, are being affected. We also discussed the problems of cacao prices. We talked about the need for having a price agreement between Ecuador and Costa Rica.

[Question] Is there any specific news on the case of [words indistinct]?

[Answer] Of course, we issued a joint statement a short time ago in Guayaquil. The situation is the same. [end recording]

Here is Dr Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, president of the Republic of Colombia:

[Begin recording] [Turbay] It was a very positive and cordial dialogue on matters common to our two countries and to the Andean subregion. I believe we have already made great advances regarding the declarations that will be made tomorrow jointly by all the presidents invited to this great historic meeting.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I believe this will serve to strengthen the democratic system and to renew the will of these nations to move forward having freedom and representative democracy, that is, with unlimited broad popular participation.

[Question] Mr President, how is the human rights situation in your country?

[Answer] I believe we have greatly improved our control over illegal abuses by sur-ordinates. While on my way here from Bogota, I read in the plane a news report which might console you. According to this report, an opposition leader in England has filed suit against Mrs Thatcher because he believes she is involved in torture cases. [end recording]

Another distinguished visitor, Venezuelan President Dr Luis Herrera Campins, spoke to the newsmen of Voz de los Andes, after his talks with the Ecuadorean president:

[Begin recording] [Herrera] We are old friends, President Roldos and I. We talked all about the political situation in the area, especially the situation of the Andean Pact countries, and that of Central America because all of us are concerned with it. We would like to see an end to that sort of latent civil-war situation.

[Question] Regarding the situation in Bolivia?

[Answer] We are discussing the matter. But this is a subject we are not going to resolve today. We have to talk with other presidents and delegates.

[Question] [Words indistinct] differences with Colombia?

[Answer] I am going to meet with President Turbay, probably on Friday, of course we will discuss the sea limits issue.

[Question] What do you think of the Ecuadorean [words indistinct]?

[Answer] I think it is good. Better than any dictatorship.

[Question] Did you discuss the code of conduct?

[Answer] This is a proposal the Ecuadorean Government has submitted to the other governments of the Andean Pact. I believe that in this regard our foreign ministries have made considerable progress. [end recording]

The Spanish minister of state, Dr Carlos Roble, after speaking for 30 minutes with Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos, told newsmen:

[Begin recording] [Roble] I have had a very cordial talk with the president. He informed me about Ecuador's policies and we jointly analyzed the situation in America.

[Question] Will you sign the code of conduct document?

[Answer] You know that as observers we agree with the principles of the document and, therefore, we [words indistinct] at the moment of signing.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We talked in general about Spanish-American matters and we mentioned some countries that are of special concern to the president. He gave me his points of view on [words indistinct]. [end recording]

The second vice president of Peru, Javier Alva Orlandini, spoke to newsmen at the end of his meeting with the president of Ecuador:

[Begin recording] [Alva] We discussed matters related to the objective of the meeting, the conduct document of the Andean countries.

Question] The Bolivia case?

[Answer] We also discussed the Bolivian matter.

[Question] Was there any resolution?

[Answer] Probably [words indistinct].

[Question] Is there any change in the Peruvian position on [words indistinct].

[Answer] No. There is nothing new. It is going to be a decision [words indistinct] of the Andean Pact countries.

[Question] Has democracy been consolidated in your country?

[Answer] Completely. President Belaunde not only represents all those who voted for him, but has the support of democratic and [words indistinct] political parties.

Coffee Price Concern

PA121440 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] The presidents of Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Costa Rica and Panama and the Peruvian Government representative have signed a declaration stating their deep concern over the drop in the price of coffee in the international market.

The declaration states that this development is destabilizing the economy of producers, as well as their political systems and social welfare.

According to the document, the rulers of these countries trust that consumer countries will fully understand the duties that democratic solidarity imposes on all members of the international community. The document notes that producing countries also have important obligations and that their governments must be as determined as their peoples to form a single front in order to defend their vital interests.

The decision to publicize the text of this declaration in all producer and consumer countries and at the next producers meeting in London was announced.

Code of Conduct

PA122315 Quito La Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Five Latin American chiefs of state and delegates of the Governments of Peru and Spain signed in the city of Riobamba, capital of Chimborazo Province, a formal commitment in defense of democracy, social justice and human rights in the continent. The historic commitment consists of the fundamentals of a so-called code of conduct, on the initiative of Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos Aguilera, and is designed to be a contribution by the Andean community to international law.

The 11-point document, signed at the Riobamba Municipal Palace, which today commemorated the 150th anniversary of the Ecuadorean Constitution, was read by the chief of protocol of the Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Cesar Valdivieso Chiriboga.

[Begin recording]

Code of Conduct

1. Procurement of a subregional political order based on a defined, popularly-based democracy without detriment to the principles of self-determination of the people, nonintervention and ideological pluralism.

2. Promotion of new schemes of integral development which, inspired by principles of social justice, may permit change in the existent unjust structures.

3. Reiteration of the solemn commitment that respect of human, political, economic and social rights shall constitute a fundamental norm of the internal conduct of the states of the Andean Group and that their defense is an international obligation of the states. Therefore, joint action exercised in defense of such rights does not violate the principle of nonintervention.

4. Promotion of solutions to existing controversies and those that could arise between the Andean Group nations, or between these and third nations, through the peaceful procedures established by international law.

5. Promotion of subregional and regional disarmament which, based on the postulates of the Ayacucho declaration, may constitute an effective contribution to general and complete disarmament and may permit to generate resources for the economic and social development.

6. Confirmation of the sovereign right of the states to the free disposition of their nautral resources as a substantive norm of international coexistence.

7. Solidarity in the face of any threat or economic coercion affecting any of the Andean subregional group nations as a means to consecrate the collective economic security of these states.

8. Promotion of greater participation of the Andean subregion nations in the negotiation of political, ecnomic problems affecting the international community, particularly those referring to security, safety and the new international economic order, in cooperation with the other Latin American and Third World nations.

9. Exertion of effort toward the adoption of common policies in the economic, social, labor, educational, cultural, technological and health sectors, among others, as well as for the rapproachement of the respective national legislations.

10. Application of the instruments of the Andean integration scheme, inspired by the principles of international social justice, so that they may yield equitable benefits to member nations, including preferential treatment for nations of lesser relative economic development, as established in the Cartegena accord.

11. Contribution to [words indistinct], freedom, social justice and democracy, through compliance with the Andean commitment to apply the fundamental principles established, among other international instruments, in the UN Charter and OAS Charter, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of Nations, in the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, in the Mandate of Cartagena of 28 May 1979, in the Quito Declaration of 11 August 1979, in the Panama Act of 1 October 1979 and in the Lima Declaration of 29 July 1980.

The Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry will be the depository of the original document, in view of which the present code of conduct is signed in the city of Riobamba on the 11th day of the month of September, 1980.

[Signed] Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, president of the Republic of Colombia, Jaime Roldos Aguilera, president of the Republic of Ecuador; Luis Herrera Campins, president of the Republic of Venezuela; and Javier Alva Orlandini, personal representative of the president of Peru

The presidents of Costa Rica and Panama and the personal representative of the president of Spain, adhere to the spirit and purpose of this document.

[Signed] Rodrigo Carazo, president of the Republic of Costa Rica; Aristides Royo, president of the Republic of Panama, and Carlos Robles Picard, personal representative of the president of the Government of Spain [applause] [end recording]

Riobamba Declaration

PA140214 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Sep 80

[By Francisco Jose Restrepo]

[Text] The presidents from the Andean Pact and the representatives of the president of Peru and of the prime minister of Spain yesterday signed the Riobamba declaration. The presidents of Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama and Venezuela and the presidential envoys from Peru and Spain, meeting on the 150th anniversary of the Riobamba constituent congress which approved the Ecuadorean Constitution of 1830 reviewed the main aspects of their bilateral relations and the regional and international situation. They then approved the following declaration:

We reaffirm that our government's actions will be aimed at maintaining and strengthening democratic life based on the idea that since sovereignty resides exclusively in the people, it is an obligation to respect the people's freely expressed will whether such expression is in the form of democratic elections or similar process. We reiterate our irrevocable decision to serve man and the community's highest interests based on social justice and the defense and promotion of human rights. We reiterate the Lima Declaration of 29 July 1980 after analyzing the situation of Bolivia and we hope for a positive reorientation which would guarantee full respect for human rights in that sister country. We will promote the subregional integration processes as a common objective and as an obligation which cannot be accidentally undermined. We support every action and measure taken to implement a new international economic order in which international relations evolve within a framework of peace and justice and which abolishes the glaring disparity between the principles set forth by industrialized countries and the practices which gradually impoverish developing countries. We will continue the contacts of the Andean Group with the European Economic Community, Spain, Argentina and Brazil and to resume them with Mexico according to the Lima Declaration of 29 July 1980. We will seek a new direction in relations with the United States to attain broader and more definite commitments in terms of international cooperation with Latin America. We reiterate that a fruitful and constructive America demands the solution of problems which still exist by establishing justice. We reiterate our decision to support all efforts to put these noble objectives into effect.

Signed: Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, president of Colombia; Rodrigo Carazo, president of Costa Rica; Jaime Roldos Aguilera, president of Ecuador; Aristides Royo, president of Panama; Luis Herrera Campins, president of Venezuela; Javier Alva Orlandini, special envoy of the president of Peru and Carlos Robles Piquer, special envoy of the Spanish Government

Riobamba, 11 September 1980

Royo Comments

PA141253 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 13 Sep 80 pp 1a, 8a

[Excerpts] Panama City, 12 Sep (PANAPRESS)--Speaking at a dinner in Riobamba on occasion of the 150th anniversary of the first constitution of Ecuador, which was attended by four presidents and two presidential envoys, one from Peru and the other from Spain, President Aristides Royo said, among other things, that too much emphasis is being placed on the struggle against communism, and not enough against fascism.

President Royo said that many scientists, intellectuals and artists are in Latin America's political prisons and this is a breeding ground for communism. It is an illusion to think that communism is the root of all our problems. Communism breeds in an environment in which there is no social justice and freedom, Royo pointed out.

By taking measures to eradicate social evils, we will be eradicating communism, President Royo indicated. He referred to poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, malnutrition and also to the lack of a feeling for social justice which is necessary in a democracy.

Royo praised the signing of the document which establishes a new international order and in which the United States is reminded of its responsibility toward Latin America. He said that he understood that reading between the lines this means respect for just prices for our products and for nonintervention in our internal affairs. We think we are independent because we have anthems, borders and flags, but we must feel independent so we can think in freedom and we can decide who are our friends, because in our times we should not have enemies.

GOVERNMENT AGREES TO APPOINTMENT OF NEW U.S. ENVOY

PY122143 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1955 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 12 Sep (TALAM)--The Argentine Government has agreed to the appointment of Mr Harry W. Schlaudeman as the new U.S. ambassador to our country.

GALTIERI HINTS AT 'OTHER MEASURES' IN BEAGLE CONFLICT

PY120243 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0138 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Mendoza, 11 Sep (NA)--The commander in chief of the army, Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri stated here today that Argentina will continue using diplomatic channels to find a solution for the border conflict with Chile, but warned that "should the time come when words are no longer enough, there are other measures we can take."

He then stated that he "was not prepared" to say whether Argentina would reply to Chile's answer to Argentina's strong protest at the incursion into Argentine jurisdictional waters by Chilean Navy and naval air force units which interfered with the operation of an oil rig.

PERONISTS CONCERNED FOR MRS PERON'S WELL-BEING

PY112136 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 11 Sep 80 p 11

[Text] (NA)--The feminine branch of the nationalist Peronist movement has asked the military junta for an explanation of the sound of a shot heard in the early hours of the morning at the San Vicente home, where former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron is being held. At the same time it played down reports that Mrs Peron had attempted to commit suicide.

The statement issued by the feminine branch claims the junta is responsible for the security of Mrs Peron.

The statement adds that it completely discounts the rumours that Mrs Peron had tried to commit suicide because under no circumstances would she attempt to do so. On the other hand, in view of the fact that people living in the vicinity of the house heard the sound of a shot from inside the building, the Peronists would like to be told exactly what did happen, the statement concludes.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY RECTOR ADMITS MARXISTS IN CHURCH

PY112144 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 11 Sep 80 p 11

[Text] (NA)--Father Anibal Fosbery, rector of the Catholic University of Tucuman, said in Buenos Aires yesterday that although the charges made recently by an anti-communist congress in Buenos Aires condemning the entire Jesuit order were somewhat exaggerated, there was no doubt there was a great Marxist infiltration in the churches of Latin America.

Fosbery spoke to newsmen at Ezeiza International Airpot on his return from Brussels where he participated in a world congress of Catholic educators.

The fourth Latin American Anti-Communist Congress recently held a three-day meeting in Buenos Aires. In a final statement it asked anti-communist governments on this continent to expel Jesuit priests on the grounds that with the pretext of evangelisation they were promoting guerrilla movements. Fosbery said that although he believed the charges against the Jesuits were a trifle exaggerated, this did not mean that the church in Latin America did not have any problems.

Fosbery told reporters that a couple of years ago he had published a report in which he detailed Marxist infiltration in the Catholic church in Latin America.

He recalled that Belgian Jesuit priest Jean Sonet, a vice rector of the Cordoba Catholic University had said he did not object to being branded as a communist if this meant taking an interest in the problems of the common people. Fosbery then went on to insist that Marxist infiltration within the church was still a very serious problem. He insisted however that he could not toally agree with a declaration involving the entire company of Jesus as an institution within the church.

Fosbery said that his presence at the Belgian congress, and that of other Catholic representatives from Argentina, prevented the congress from passing a resolution condemning all the military regimes in Latin America.

He added that his main task as the congress was to endeavour to show the European delegates the advances which were being made in Argentina, and refute the campaign carried out by the press in that continent against the Government of Argentina.

MARTINEZ DE HOZ EXTOLS FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM

PY112131 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 11 Sep 80 p 11

[Text] (NA)--A bad cold which has left him almost voiceless didn't prevent Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz from delivering a nearly hour-long lecture on the political basis of the government's free enterprise economic programme at the Buenos Aires University Club yesterday.

"We believe freedom is one and indivisible," Martinez de Hoz said, maintaining that economic and civic freedoms are inherently related to one another.

"The government of the armed forces realize the need for a total change in policies."

"In the economic field this is manifested through carryout out this change of basic structures, emphasizing the spirit of initiative, freedom, competition and responsibility once again, he added.

"The people will demand the next government to continue on this same road," the minister said.

He said he could not bring himself to doubt the success of the government's economic policy "because I don't believe Argentina is a country which wants mediocrity."

He said that, during this period of military government which will precede a return to "a normal political regime," the armed forces "are convinced of the need for stability and continuity."

ANNUAL, MONTHLY INFLATION RATES DECLINE

PY072050 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1629 GMT 5 Sep 80

[By Ricardo Ritter]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 5 Sep (LATIN)--Argentina, believed to be one of the most expensive countries in the world, registered this month one of the lowest inflation rates in 5 years. The official cost of living index that was published today noted that the inflation rate for August was 3.4 percent. The Economy Ministry stated that this 3.4 inflation rate means that for the first time since June 1975 the annual inflation rate has fallen below 100 percent. The 3.4 inflation rate resulted in a cumulative inflation rate of 88 percent for the last 12 months.

INTERIOR MINISTER ANNOUNCES GUEILER CAN LEAVE

PY130157 Paris AFP in Spanish 0123 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 13 Sep (AFP)--At the end of a lengthy cabinet meeting, Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez announced here today that former President Lidia Gueiler Tejada will leave the country next week. Arce Gomez did not specify which country she could travel to. Lidia Gueiler has been in the Apostolic Nunciature since the military coup on 17 July 1980 ended her term in office.

Lidia Gueiler's trip should have taken place more than a month ago, but it was postponed due to statements she made to the newspaper LA TERCERA DE LA HORA of Santiago, Chile, in which she said that she had been forced to resign.

GARCIA MEZA: GOVERNMENT TO SUE WASHINGTON POST

PY130311 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Excerpt] In an interview published in Buenos Aires, the Bolivian president reiterated that his government would probably join any future pact of the Southern Cone. At the same time, he stated that his government is going to sue the newspaper Washington POST, which accused the Bolivian military regime of being involved in the trafficking of cocaine.

Gen Garcia Meza added that former President Lidia Gueiler was not ousted; he asserted that she left her post voluntarily.

BANZER SUPPORTS GARCIA MEZA, VIEWS SOUTHERN CONE PACT

PY122229 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1945 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Sep (TELAM)--Former Bolivian President Hugo Banzer Suarez, who arrived in this country at noon today, said that the Bolivian Government is gradually consolidating its position. He said he hopes the armed forces will fulfill their objectives and desires.

He emphasized that he hopes democracy will be reinstated in accordance with a Bolivian model and not an imported one. He said it is regrettable that the United States associated the cabinet with possible drug trafficking organizations.

General Banzer Suarez, who made these remarks at the Ezeiza International Airport, said that he is here on a strictly private visit [words indistinct] to the press about the current situation in his country. In this regard, he said that the current situation is absolutely normal. In relation to the communique released by the Bolivian church yesterday, he said that this was a viewpoint of the church stating its particular opinion.

He said that the party he headed had indicated at all times and all over the country what would happen if a series of defects in the democratic process were not corrected and if foreign interference, ideology and economic policies were not stopped. He said that, in other words, they had predicted the armed forces institutional process that has emerged. He then said that the armed forces was the only institution which could have handled the situation prevailing at that time. He said: I believe that the armed forces are now engaged in normalizing the country in order to reorganize democracy in accordance with a Bolivian model and not an imported one. He also revealed that many countries are recognizing the Bolivian Government.

Regarding U.S. criticism about a possible link between drug traffickers and government officials, he emphasized that it is regrettable that an accusation without any serious basis was made.

He said that the press campaign being carries out against the Bolivian Government is against the country, against all Bolivians, and that it is also unjust and undeserved.

He explained that there are good and bad people all over the world, good and bad citizens. We have them in Bolivia just as you have them here. He added: But this does not mean that all Bolivians and the entire government are involved, and that the armed forces of the nation are a crooked institution committed to activities foreign to the armed forces.

In relation to remarks made by General Garcia Meza about the possible integration of countries of the Southern Cone into a pact, he said: I believe that there was never any serious conversation about it, but there is no doubt that there are common interests among the countries of the Southern Cone.

He said that among these interests he has found points of agreement among these countries to carry out economic and social development. He said that there are points of agreement, but there was never any talk about a pact. He said that perhaps what General Garcia Meza expressed was only a desire or an intention, a purpose and nothing else.

In conclusion, he refused to reveal whether Bolivia would withdraw from the Andean Pact, saying that only the government knows that.

AFP: Banzer May Join Government

PY130359 Paris AFP in Spanish 1632 GMT 12 Sep 80

[By Andres Soliz Rada]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 12 Sep (AFP)--According to various sectors of opinion, the participation of the Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN), the political party headed by former President Hugo Banzer Suarez, in the current government structure has become the important news in the Bolivian political arena this week.

During the last few hours there have been persistent rumors that the Banzer group is getting ready to join the government of General Garcia Meza. In this regard Jorge Tamayo Ramos was mentioned as candidate for finance minister, Hector Ormachea as industry and commerce minister and Raul Boada as planning minister. Tamayo Ramos was with the Banzer ticket in the 1980 elections. Hector Ormachea was industry and commerce minister during the Banzer administration, and Raul Boada was under secretary of finance during the same administration.

ADN during the 29 June 1980 elections became the third political force in the country, with approximately 200,000 votes, which represents about 16 percent of the electorate.

Despite the fact that Banzer participated in the 1979 and 1980 democratic elections, it should be recalled that the pressure of the Carter administration played an important role in his withdrawal from the government around the middle of 1978.

Banzer, by supporting General Garcia Meza's regime, has reportedly found a way to take revenge for the U.S. pressure which contributed to his downfall. It is presumed that the meeting of high military commanders which concluded in La Paz 72 hours ago suggested the need to enlarge the social basis of the current government, and that this would be achieved with the support of the ADN, a party with known technocrats, industrialists and importers.

With Banzer's support, Garcia Meza may strengthen his own position and counteract the emergence of a potentially discontented military chief. Furthermore, General Banzer, who it was believed would obtain U.S. support in future elections, has reportedly come to believe that it is impossible to get to the presidency by that method; therefore, he prefers to join in the search for a Bolivian-style democracy.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO HEAD DELEGATION TO UN NEXT MONTH

PY121350 Paris AFP in Spanish 0206 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 11 Sep (AFP)--It was officially announced here today that Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto Calderon will head the Bolivian delegation to the UN General Assembly to be held in October. The report adds that Fernando Ortiz Saenz, Bolivian permanent representative to the United Nations, will also join the delegation along with Mario Rolon Anaya, Franz Ondarza Linares and Agustin Saavedra Weisse. Most of those who will accompany Foreign Minister Cerruto Calderon worked in the administration of Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez (1971-1978).

BISHOPS ISSUE DOCUMENT ON RELATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT

PY121518 Paris AFP in Spanish 2205 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 10 Sep (AFP)--The Bolivian Catholic Church has tied its future relations with the government to having the latter supply them with a list of all persons arrested, exiled, under house arrest, dead and missing. This request is stated in a document which has been judged the most critical since Gen Luis Garcia Meza took power.

The document, published in full by the Catholic morning paper PRESENCIA, was issued at the end of an unscheduled conference of the national episcopate held in Cochabamba, central Bolivia, which was attended by a cardinal and 22 bishops from all over the nation.

The conference pointed out that a dialogue between church and political regimes can exist only when human rights and the rights of the nation are respected and conditions for the development of religious activities remain normal.

The document states that "during the last few weeks we have learned, with sorrow, of the violent deaths of citizens, arrests, physical and psychological torture, raids, thefts, destruction of radio stations, threats against innocent persons, mass dismissals of employees and workers, refusals to grant safe-conducts to persons who have sought asylum, banishments, exiles and other abuses."

Speaking about the problems experienced by the church, the document states that numerous priests and nuns have been arrested, approximately 30 church buildings have been raided, many of them pillaged, and many priests and nuns have had to hide because of the threats they have received.

In its list of offenses, the Bolivian Episcopate recalls that certain church news media have been silenced or intimidated by the authorities and added that several journalists have been arrested and some of them tortured. The document adds that the maintenance of military zone status throughout the country keeps the people in a constant atmosphere of tension and unrest, and stressed that the lack of complete lists of persons arrested, banished or in asylum causes unfair and unnecessary anxiety to their relatives. At the same time the dismissal of many employees without administrative proceedings has placed several families in a difficult economic situation.

The bishops believe there is a lack of true and complete information about what is happening in the country, and this leads to the dissemination of exaggerated reports abroad, thus tarnishing Bolivia's image. Expanding on this point, the document maintains that the state media, especially radio and television, are being used with manifest partiality and with an exclusively official orientation.

It denounces the existence of irregular armed groups (paramilitary) and terms them uncontrollable through legal means, which stamps this stage of our history with an attitude of a lack of confidence in those who have granted impunity to these groups which are terrorizing the population.

Asserting that all that has been said up to this point can be proved with documentation, the conference indicated the lack of legal resources against abuse, which is the most regrettable factor, leaving the citizen completely open to any type of violation of his rights.

The bishops termed unacceptable the intention of certain authorities foreign to the church to dictate norms to the pastors as to how they are to preach the Gospel. They also rejected the intention of separating the clergy born in Bolivia from those who were not born in this country. They also recalled that the church is universal in essence because the mission of the pastors makes them the brothers and servants of all the people in the world.

After noting that God is the only absolute being for the church, which is why it rejects capitalist liberalism and Marxist collectivism, the document stresses that the doctrine of national security places the individual at the unleimted service of an alleged total war against cultural, social, political and economic conflicts and, through them, against the threat of communism. Citing the documents of Puebla, Mexico, it recalls that the doctrine of national security is present as an absolute factor, and in its name the lack of individual security is institutionalized.

The bishops concluded the exhortations with a call for the unity of the Catholic people to demonstrate an image of clergy and laymen united in the faith and in the quest for common good.

The last paragraph of the church document states: "The most Holy Virgin, whose birth we celebrate today, must be the motive for happiness and the source of hope, and we ask her to ask Jesus to support the Bolivian people so they can put aside hatred and vengeance and so they can see peace, fraternity and love reborn."

SECURITY FORCES SEIZE SUBVERSIVE LITERATURE IN TARIJA

PY120232 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Tarija--The security services of this district have seized much subversive material during an inspection carried out in various public administration offices.

The prefect of the department called a press conference to give the official version of the operation which resulted in the confiscation of a lot of extremist propaganda such as books, magazines, leaflets, pamphlets and cladestine newspapers.

According to the prefect, this material belonged to the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] and was being used as educational material at the institute of higher education in this district.

Lt Col (Carlos Crespo Pacheco) told the press that this action is in fact treason against the fatherland and all necessary measures will be taken to punish the persons involved. He urged the citizenry to avoid being deceived by the leftist elements who are working secretly to attain their well-known objectives which are harmful to the country.

Further, the prefect emphasized that the government will be inflexible with these proponents of extremist politics and that the state security law will be fulfilled to the letter in order to thwart any subversive attempts.

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH URUGUAYAN MINISTER

PY120307 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Uruguayan Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle-Martinez and his Brazilian counterpart Saraiva Guerreiro in Brasilia today signed six cooperation agreements between their two countries.

The first agreement ratifies a previous agreement on social security; the second agreement provides for the establishment, in the future, of norms to promote mutual tourism; the third one approves modifications on agreements previously signed on air transport; the fourth agreement deals with nonscheduled air freight transport; the fifth agreement provides for administrative adjustments for the implementation of the social security agreement previously signed by Uruguay and Brazil and the sixth agreement refers to cooperation in the health field between Brazil and Uruguay.

Foreign Ministers Saraiva Guerreiro and Folle-Martinez also signed a joint communique which reasserts the intention of the two countries to work to promote closer ties and eliminate the distance existing between developed and developing countries.

They also exchanged opinions on the meeting of foreign ministers of the River Plate Basin to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina in December.

PRESIDENT DECREES CSN MAY HAVE CIVILIAN MEMBERS

PY141953 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 12 Sep 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Brasilia--The Planalto Palace released a decree yesterday signed by President Joao Figueiredo last Tuesday reorganizing the Secretariat General of the National Security Council [CSN]. The new regulation allows the integration of civilian officials into the council, where two lawyers and a diplomat are already officially working.

The objective of the Secretariat General is to coordinate activities in the interest of the CSN, which is made up of the president, the vice president, all ministers and the chiefs of the armed forces general staff. With the approval of the new regulation, the only post within the Secretariat still exclusively military is that of the secretary general, occupied by the chief of the military household.

According to the new regulation, which is made up of six chapters, the members of the CSN Secretariat General and the members of groups and commissions within the CSN will be designated by the president of the republic from proposals by the secretary general. If civilians are appointed, they must have a higher education.

Currently the secretary general of the CSN, who has a staff of more than 50, is Gen Danilo Venturini. Col Ruben Ludwig is chief of the secretary general's cabinet. According to the new regulation, this latter position may also be filled by a civilian.

PT LEADER DA SILVA CHARGED UNDER SECURITY LAW

PY130206 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Luiz Inacio da Silva, president of the Workers Party [PT], was charged with having violated Article 36, Sections 2 and 4, of the National Security Law, that is, with having instigated collective disobedience of the laws and violent class struggle on the occasion of a rally staged in Acre on 27 July. PT Secretary General Jaco Bidart, who participated in the rally, was also charged.

DEPUTY CHARGED WITH OFFENDING GENERALS ATTACKED

PY130050 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Army Minister Gen Walter Pires has sent a note to the Justice Ministry asking that Deputy Genival Tourinho be brought to trial under Article 154, sole paragraph, of the constitution, that is to say, he is charged with having offended constitutional officials, namely generals.

Deputy Tourinho, of Minas Gerais State, was attacked later at Brasilia airport and the briefcase in which he had private papers on charges he has been making in the Chamber of Deputies was taken at gunpoint.

SENATOR REPUDIATES LEFTIST, RIGHTIST CAMPAIGNS

PY121602 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2254 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Brasilia, 11 Sep (LATIN)--Jarbas Passarinho, leader of the government Social Democratic Party (PDS), has stated in the Senate that the right and the left are seeking to destabilize the government, but warned that President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo has decided to reestablish democracy in Brazil. The PDS senator stated last night that the right "cannot put up with the political opening proclaimed and established" by Figueiredo, and "is seeking to take possession of power through a rightist dictatorship in the country."

He charged the right with carrying out a revanchist task, trying to discredit the officials and military officers and to promote a campaign for a constituent assembly. Passarinho stated that the right "does not want to lose the privileges and positions it has achieved," and accused it of creating "a furious, primitive anticommunism capable of mistaking communism for either democratic socialism or a reformist party such as the PDS."

He said the left is attacking the officials with unfounded verbal aggression, promoting strikes and publishing in small periodicals "alleged lists of torturers, including high-ranking military officers." He warned that despite all this, "President Figueiredo's disposition to build a stable democracy in the country is indestructible."

ENERGY MINISTER HAILS RESULTS OF OLADE MEETING

PY130021 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals toady outlined the results of his visit to Venezuela, where the reorganization and strengthening of the Latin American Energy Organization [OLADE] was discussed. He emphasized the approval of Brazil's proposal that Latin American oil suppliers give preference to customers of the region so that Latin America may attain self-sufficiency in oil supply.

For Brazil, the first positive result of this decision is that Venezuela will increase its oil sales to Brazil from 50,000 to 100,000 barrels daily as of the end of the next year. Furthermore, he says, Brazil will be able to diversify its sources of oil. The region as a whole will also save long-distance freight costs through this new procedure.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM RISK CONTRACT--The Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (Petrobras) has just signed its 59th risk contract for petroleum prospecting. The contract, which was signed with a consortium of Spanish, Canadian and FRG enterprises, provides for prospecting for petroleum on the coast of Maranhao State. [Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 13 Sep 80 PY]

VENEZUELAN EMBASSY DENIES HARBORING REFUGEES

PY111459 Paris AFP in Spanish 2020 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 10 Sep (AFP)--The Venezuelan Embassy in Chile today denied that there are any political refugees at its mission in Santiago. The secretary of the Venezuelan Embassy, Alvaro Carnevali, stated when he issued the denial that there are no guests or refugees in the embassy.

REPORTAGE ON PLEBISCITE VOTE, FOLLOW-UP EVENTS

Final Tally

PY131700 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0732 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] The Ministry of the Interior has released the final count of the plebiscite held throughout the country yesterday, resulting in the following figures:

Total "yes" votes:	4,203,615	or	67.06 percent
Total "no" votes:	1,891,332	or	30.17 percent
Total invalid votes:	173,705	or	2.77 percent
Total votes:	6,268,652		

Newspapers' Comments

PY131338 Paris AFP in Spanish 1352 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Santiago, 12 Sep (AFP)--The local press today termed a triumph for Chile the support obtained by Chilean President Augusto Pinochet on the new constitution which was submitted to a plebiscite yesterday.

The progovernment newspaper LA NACION says the Chilean people have guaranteed their future in approving the new constitution by an unprecedented majority. It stresses that the Chilean people have approved a constitution which will both lead their institutional life toward full democracy and provide the appropriate and indispensable safeguards against extremist actions and Marxist totalitarianism. According to the final vote count supplied by the Interior Ministry, the draft constitution was approved by 68.4 percent of the votes, while 29.62 percent of the 5,837,941 votes were against it. LA NACION also indicates that the new constitution will permit the continuity of the plans of action designed to take Chile out of its underdeveloped stage and to set it on the path of its great destiny.

EL MERCURIO says in its editorial that in the plebiscite the citizenry has fully approved the constitution proposed by the government junta. The influential morning newspaper addes that the plebiscite has legally consolidated both the Chilean regime established on 11 September 1973 and the constitutional appointment of President Augusto Pinochet for 8 more years. According to EL MERCURIO, it would be almost impossible at this time for yesterday's plebiscite to be accepted without reservation by some foreign governments which are important to Chile.

Finally, the popular newspaper LA TERCERA DE LA HORA reports that the full support given to the government of the armed and police forces after 7 years in office is proof that all Chileans--men, women and young people--have understood the great recovery task carried out in past years and the necessity to further it to build a solid new nation. The newspaper indicates that the military government will not continue in office with the official approval of the people who 7 years ago demanded its intervention to save the country from chaos. It adds that now the military government will have to include many civilians in order to effectively implement the guidelines of the transitional period.

Pinochet Press Conference

PY122050 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Excerpt] President Pinochet indicated this morning that the civilian-military movement will be created very slowly. He also said that it will be a work movement and not a political one.

The chief of state met with foreign correspondents and journalists today and then attended a thanksgiving mass. (Graciela Contreras) will now report from government house.

The chief of state said today that the call he made last night for the creation of a civilian-military movement is something that must be developed very slowly with help from everyone so that everyone can participate in what he termed as a great national movement, with the objective of uniformly moving the country toward the great goals that have been outlined.

When asked how this movement is going to be operated and who is going to direct it, his excellency indicated that we are taking the first step. He added that it will be very difficult to get the people to register in [words indistinct] at the level of their participation. Those are the people who will make up this movement. He also indicated that this is a work movement and not a political one.

He made these remarks this morning to the national media and to the reporters who have come from all over the world to cover the plebiscite, with whom he met in the Diego Portales Building, clarifying for them some points regarding Chile's future.

For example, when he was asked what would have happened if the negative votes had prevailed in Chile, his excellency told the international media:

[Begin recording] [Question] [Words indistinct] What would have happened if the vote had been the other way around--no instead of yes? What preparations were made? [words indistinct]

[Pinochet] I will tell you. The military government would have continued in power for a very short time. Elections would have been called for a certain person and we would have returned to our garrisons.

[Words indistinct] I wish to add something. If you read my 10 August speech, which I gave here in Chile to the Chilean population, you will be able to observe and prove that the speech is made up of two parts. In the first part I say, at the beginning of my speech, I tell the population: Gentlemen, we have arrived at a crossroads; a path that is marked for us by the new constitution and which will lead us to progress and well-being, and another path that would lead us back to the old constitution and which, in the long run--and listen to what I am saying--would return us to the same sufferings that we had during the Popular Unity [UP] period, in other words, that of the communist government.

And at the end of my speech I reaffirmed that idea. We would return to 11 September. But what did those who did not study the matter appropriately do? They went straight to the end of the speech--we would return to the 11th--but they did not link the beginning of the speech with the end of it. [end recording]

Later on this morning another representative of the international media asked the president: Do you believe that everything relating to human rights has been applied with justice in Chile?

His excellency answered: In the first place, we have been very respectful of human rights. There is a difference. The Marxists feel that their human rights are affected and therefore they shout and speak out anywhere they can. There is then a snowballing effect throughout the world.

Another journalist asked: With your win in this plebiscite, what message would you wish to send to the U.S. Government, with which you do not have good relations? The following was his answer:

[Begin recording] [Question] (Lew Archer Marker) from the New York TIMES. Currently you do not have good relations with the U.S. Government, partly because the administration of President Carter sponsors the defense of human rights. With your win in this plebiscite, what message would you wish to send to the U.S. Government?

[Pinochet] Only one. We have always had good relations, and I find whay you say surprising. And, secondly, I will tell you only one thing: Leave us alone.

Let us work in peace. With us working in peace we are more of a service to the United States than they can imagine.

It did not cost the United States one dollar, one bullet or a war to kick the communists out of Chile. When we needed something, instead of helping us, they hit out at us. So the only thing we ask of you is to leave us in peace to work, because we are doing a lot of things in accordance with our idiosyncrasy, believing that we are doing it well.

Leave things as they are. But this does not mean to say that we do not have affection and sympathy for the U.S. people whom I admire and whom I love very much. I consider them to be a great people. Regrettably, their government criticizes me because I do not interfere in other governments. But look here: Their government is very well pictured in a book that is entitled "The United States," written by Lenin. Read it, because it is very interesting. [end recording]

Another international journalist asked General Pinochet whether military governments are beneficial for kicking Marxism out of Latin America. The answer was: The only governments that are capable of facing Marxism are civilian-military governments or authoritarian governments.

More on Press Conference

PY131943 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Relay from government house by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpts] The government is studying the plans and programs it will implement during the next few years, placing special emphasis on the social, economic and educational sectors, including, of course, the health and social security programs, and it is very possible that in time the labor law may be modified. This was reiterated yesterday by the chief of state during his press conference with national and international media. He clearly explained to both groups the path that will be followed in applying the new constitution, a document approved by the majority of Chileans on a day that is today the object of highly laudatory commentaries throughout the world, and without any doubt in the countries friendly to Chile.

Yes, the Chilean people, as his excellency stressed, are mature in civic affairs--an attitude he stressed yesterday to the foreign correspondents, whom he especially asked to tell the truth when the time comes and not to tell only half truths. And it was this truth that he demonstrated yesterday in the face of a variety of questions.

If we wish to recount these questions, we can mention, for example, the first question: What, he was asked, is the first step that must be taken to unite the Chilean family, and who must make this first step?

The president's answer was: The government is opening its arms to receive them, all of them. Now, it is they who must come, because two things must be differentiated: The government could subject itself to what they want, but this is something we do not accept. You come here, he said, and we will receive you with open arms. We are making it easy for you, but place yourselves beside us, not us at your side, and this means that we are not going to subject ourselves to them. This is how I understand things, the president said speaking out very clearly.

Another international journalist asked: Why, only 1 day before the plebiscite, did you declare that you would not be a candidate in 1989?

President Pinochet's answer was: I have never declared that I will not be a candidate. I have said that I will not be here. That day you mention is a mistake. He reminded the journalist that he has said more than 500 times that he does not aspire to reelection because a man more than 70 years old does not have the efficiency for a post like this one. This is not the first time, he repeated, but I reaffirm it. I have said it in meetings with workers, with labor leaders and with many people.

Another question was: Will there be changes in foreign affairs? In this respect, Pinochet added that nothing will be changed. The reorganization of our diplomats is always made at the end of the year.

Following these answers, someone asked: Will exiled Chileans be able to have the hope of returning under the new constitution? The answer was categorical: No, sir.

Finally, someone also asked what will happen about the state of emergency in March 1981. Will it be extended? The following is the president's answer: Look here, that problem must be studied at that time, and at that time I will be able to tell you, but at this time, nothing.

This was the course the president's press conference took. We have hope that this time the international media will tell the truth, starting with what they observed before the call for a plebiscite and through the day of the plebiscite, textually citing from President Pinochet's press conference given at the Diego Portales Building.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, TRADE FIGURES--Javier Vial, president of the Chilean Bank Association, has reported that Chilean international reserves amount to approximately $4 billion. He also disclosed that Chilean foreign trade should reach $11 billion in 1980 and approximately $14 billion in 1981. It is believed that the Chilean balance of payments this year will register a $1.2 million surplus. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Sep 80 PY]

COLOMBIAN, VENEZUELAN PRESIDENTS COMMENT AFTER TALKS

PA130330 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Quito--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala stated here today that, before his term is over, he will have achieved not just one, but several agreements with his Venezuelan colleague Luis Herrera Campins, with whom he held a private meeting here this morning.

At the close of the meeting, which the presidents themselves described as fruitful, cordial and friendly, the two heads of state talked to reporters, commenting on some of the issues discussed.

[Begin recording] [Herrera] We have reviewed the negotiations on the delineation of marine and submarine areas. We are optimistic about their final results. We believe the previously set schedule is being observed. As you know, the next meeting will be held 6 October in Caraballeda, Venezuela.

We have also examined some issues of common interest to both countries, particularly the issue of steel within the Andean Pact, which is of prime importance for both Colombia and Venezuela.

In addition, [there is] the reopening of talks in connection with the cattle agreement. Our ministers and other high-ranking officials are going to discuss common hydrographic basins, a problem of conservation of renewable natural resources which affects both countries.

Generally, as you can see, it was a very friendly and cordial conversation. I am really pleased.

Another point we discussed is the matter of the meeting we presidents of the Andean group countries will hold on 17 December in Santa Marta, and I am happy to know the Colombian Government is working on the patriotic and republican ceremony with which we will commemorate the 150th anniversary of our common father and liberator, Simon Bolivar. This will be extremely important for the civilian and democratic future of our countries.

[Question] Mr President, how much importance do you attach to this meeting?

[Turbay] A lot. The same importance President Herrera Campins attaches. I believe we have made positive strides and, as he says, we can view with optimism the future of Colombian-Venezuelan relations, which will be as fluid and as cordial as our two peoples what them to be.

[Question] Do you believe an agreement with Venezuela will have been achieved by the end of your 4-year term?

[Turbay] We will have reached several agreements before the end of the term.

[Question] Mr President, how do you view the situation in the area of El Pato, where a difficult situation exists in connection with tenant farmers?

[Turbay] The government is interested in guaranteeing them a safe return to their land. These peasants left the land to talk to the government and to find out what would happen to them.

[Question] Mr President, you proposed two solutions yesterday to Bolivia's landlocked situation and to the problem of democracy. What was discussed with the presidents attending the summit and what steps will be taken in the future?

[Turbay] In our statements, we ratified our determination to stay within the representative democratic system and to stimulate all these movements without violating the principle of nonintervention. We outlined our good intentions to help Bolivia resolve its two great difficulties, that is, its lack of an outlet to the sea and the impossibility of its immediately taking the course of democracy. Bolivia must be given a chance to have both.

[Question] Would either Peru or Chile foster this outlet to the sea?

[Turbay] I think that we would first have to foster democracy so that we could speak the same language.

AFP: ARMY PREPARES OFFENSIVE WHILE PEASANTS FLEE

PA140129 Paris AFP in Spanish 1743 GMT 11 Sep 80

[By Farid Camel]

[Text] Bogota, 11 Sep (AFP)--While thousands of settlers continue to flee an area in southeast Colombia which has been almost completely taken over by both the army and procommunist guerrillas, regular troops are preparing to launch a large-scale offensive against seditious elements in other parts of the country, it was learned today.

According to unofficial but reliable sources, in the past few hours the army has been carrying out an impressive deployment in Uraba and middle Magdalena, in central Colombia, to break up one of the main fronts of the pro-Soviet Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). According to the source, at least 2,000 men have reinforced the regular troops and have taken to the mountains to fight the FARC.

Military planes and helicopters will participate in these operations against FARC's fifth front. The attacks will be concentrated on the semijungle areas of the west and the northeast, in Antioquia Department.

According to the source, [words indistinct] large operations similar to those currently underway in other extensive and [word indistinct] areas such as those of Meta, Caqueta and Juila. In Huila, there has been an exodus of peasants who fear bombings and violent armed clashes between [word indistinct] of FARC and the army.

The military commands have explained that the contested area of El Pato has been under FARC control for 14 years. Now the troops are trying to rescue it from the "communist yoke," they stressed.

The situation in that area is so tense that very few peasants have stayed, and both the army and the guerrillas are in a state of alert for the eventual onset of hostilities. Several newsmen who recently visited them were able to confirm this.

In Neiva, capital of Huila Department, some 2,000 settlers who had fled the area a few days ago were sheltered temporarily in a gymnasium after being evicted from the government building.

These settlers, as well as thousands of others who had followed their example and fled to other areas, insist that this delicate problem will be solved only if the troops withdraw completely, but the military commands and Government Minister German Zea have reiterated that the army will withdraw from El Pato only after wiping out FARC.

The situation of those who have fled the area is desperate, because they abandoned their possessions hastily. Now they refuse to return as long as the troops remain there.

VICE PRESIDENT TERMS CHILEAN PLEBISCITE 'DUBIOUS'

PY122121 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1901 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 12 Sep (LATIN)--Javier Alva Orlandini, second vice president of Peru, today stated that the plebiscite held in Chile yesterday was dubious. During a press conference at Lima airport upon arriving from Quito, where he attended a summit conference with the presidents of Ecuador, Venezuela and Colombia, Alva Orlandini said: "I have my doubts that the plebiscite held in Chile yesterday had the necessary guarantees." The vice president and senator of the Popular Action Party added that the plebiscite will have no influence on democratic countries if the current regime in Chile remains in office.

FOREIGN MINISTER SEES NO SOUTHERN CONE PACT

PY111511 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0425 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 10 Sep (TELAM)--The Peruvian foreign minister has tacitly denied the existence of a Southern Cone pact. Speaking to the press, Javier Arias Stella said: We think that a pact among a group of countries might not as received require a similarity of situations. He added that although it is evident that Argentina, Chile, Bolivia and Uruguay are countries cited in this category, they do not have similar political situations, a similar organization of the state or similar compositions of their current governments.

Arias Stella said that while Chile is on the threshold of a plebiscite, Argentina is taking the first steps in a power transfer process, and Uruguay will be doing something similar soon. Bolivia is facing different circumstances. He added: Therefore, I have never thought that there existed the required similarity to form a group.

OCCUPATION OF VENEZUELAN EMBASSY ENDS PEACEFULLY

PY150259 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0023 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 14 Sep (LATIN)--The 12 unemployed persons who had peacefully occupied the Venezuelan Embassy in Lima since Wednesday to demand the reinstatement of approximately 8,000 workers dismissed over the past 3 years today left the embassy, a diplomatic spokesman reported. He added that the embassy was vacated without incident when Red Cross doctors confirmed the poor health condition of some of the occupants, who had been on a hunger strike for 72 hours while exposed to the intense cold and humidity. The Red Cross interceded at the request of Venezuelan Ambassador Idelgar Perez.

In July 1977 the military government authorized enterprises to dismiss those workers who joined strikes or stoppages. President Fernando Belaunde, who initiated the restoration of democracy in Peru on 28 July, recently repealed the above authorization.

Foreign Minister Comments

PY131303 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2317 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 12 Sep (LATIN)--Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella today termed "wrong" the attitude of 11 persons who have occupied the Venezuelan Embassy in Lima to demand the rehiring of several thousand of workers. At the end of a cabinet meeting the foreign minister stated: "We are trying to convince them that their attitude is not justified and we are trying to persuade them in a friendly manner to leave the embassy since this is undoubtedly the wrong way to make any type of demand."

After pointing out that the workers' requests are being studied by the Labor Ministry, Arias Stella stated that most of the strikers are union leaders of the private and public sector. The minister noted the peaceful attitude of the persons who have occupied the embassy and stated that their presence has not interrupted embassy activities.

ROYO SUMMIT PROPOSAL GAINS REGIONAL SUPPORT

PA130013 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Panama has secured support from the Governments of Costa Rica, Ecuador and Venezuela concerning the proposed summit of heads of state to analyze the area's political problems. Nicaragua, El Salvador and Honduras also seem to be interested in the summit. Guatemala's position is being sounded out. The idea of the summit was thought up by Panamanian President Aristides Royo who said that peace in Central America right now calls for an understanding among government leaders.

If the meeting is not held, at least the attempt to hold it will have been made and we will have set a precedent, Royo said last night on his arrival from Ecuador.

LA PRENSA ATTACKS ROYO FOR 'SELLING FALSE IMAGE'

PA150015 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Sep 80 p 1

["As of Today" column]

[Text] Riobamba served as a framework for President Royo to speak in favor of democracy in America. His statements have been applauded by those who forget that the president has chosen to defend abroad what he attacks here in Panama and to attack abroad what he defends here at home. He attacked illiteracy, without noticing that our schools and rural areas are devoid of teachers as a result of government neglect. He fought unemployment while heading a government that keeps more than 160,000 people jobless. He criticized malnutrition while the statistics of both the children's hospital and Santo Tomas Hospital reveal the truth about a starving people.

Barely a few days before his trip, the electoral tribunal denounced the government's scandalous political partiality, which turns the upcoming election into a mockery that the president himself insists on endorsing--an old practice of the dictatorship--with foreign observers. What he did do well--and that much one must admit--was to sell a false image of our country and its government in order to preserve Panama as a mirage before the eyes of the continent.

TRIBUNAL PRESIDENT INVITES FOREIGN COUNTERPARTS TO ELECTIONS

PA132053 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 12 Sep 80 pp 40, 18

[Text] According to reports received from high-ranking electoral tribunal officials, Luis Carlos Noriega Hurtado, president of the tribunal, has invited the presidents of the electoral tribunals of Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Peru, the Dominican Republic and Mexico to be observers at the 28 September elections.

According to the same source, to take advantage of the visit of these distinguished foreign officials, a seminar has been organized for 26 September, at which they will outline for the community in general their most outstanding experiences during elections in their respective countries.

The prominent visitors are scheduled to arrive on Thursday, 25 September. During their stay on the isthmus, they will be the guests of honor of the Panama Electoral Tribunal.

PAPER SAYS U.S., OTHERS SENDING SUPPLIES TO EL SALVADOR

PA131930 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 13 Sep 80 p 4

["Bona Fide" column by Camilo O. Perez: "That Which Was Unknown"]

[Text] Today? Yes, what we are going to publish today we can prove, although we expect negative responses. And it will not be accidental that these reservations and denials will come from the sector that is playing a double game; that is, while this sector gives the impression abroad of doing certain deeds, internally they are playing for the highest stakes for the benefit of the sector that, because of its desperation, continues to kill many people because more important to them than human lives is the preservation of wealth and opposition to the right of others to share that wealth.

We know war materiel is being sent from Panama to support the sectors that continue to kill the people. And we make this charge against the U.S. mission and the officers of the Pentagon who are working in Panama. As well as against some Panamanians who are lending themselves to this game. The supply has already been discovered. The Salvadoran armed forces must be taken over by conscientious officers. Otherwise there will be no solution and the chaos will have repercussions on the democratic world.

The person revealed to be the coordinator in charge of the supply, from his office at Howard Air Force Base, as Col M.T. Candray, who is of Salvadoran origin. The worst of the matter is that he could not care less about the fate of the U.S. families residing in Guatemala, Antigua and San Salvador.

The following is the first list of names of Salvadoran pilots who are heading contingents of national guardsmen to be trained in counterinsurgency at Ft Gulick: Col O. Bolanos and Majors Zelaya, Conde, Varela Martinez, Connenberg, and others. The recently appointed military attache at the U.S. Embassy in Panama is coordinating these training trips with the Salvadoran military attache, Lt Col Salvador Beltran Lopez, who resides in a luxurious apartment at Ft Amador.

On the other hand, the type of support promised by William Bowdler, Jimmy Carter's emissary, to the spurious military-Christian democratic junta of El Salvador last January consisted of a large quantity of used trucks for transporting troops sent from Rodman Naval Base to ports on the Salvadoran Pacific coast. In addition to 60 military vehicles, including jeeps, which left from the Atlantic side for Puerto Barrios and Puerto Cortes.

Thousands of M-16 rifles, ammunition, mortars, 105-mm guns and even knives and switchblades [navajas] are delivered by air transport (C-47's and even Hercules planes), using military airports on El Salvador's Espiritu Santo Island, Santa Rosa de Copan in Honduras and Zacapa and La Aurora in Guatemala.

The donation of 12 armed helicopters promised for last August has apparently not materialized, despite the fact that domination and harassment operations have been intensified in the central and northern sectors of that brotherly country.

We in Panama who are interested in having peace prevail in El Salvador publicly charge all this in order that the people may be apprised of this information and, since proof exists, that a discussion may be held somewhere in the country to reach conclusiolns on ways to prevent the enthroning of fascism in Central America. On Monday our questions will be sensational. We have the names of Panamanians who are involved and who meet in the Regency Building in this capital.

COMMON FRONT ON COFFEE PRICES TO BE FORMED

PA150444 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2102 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] San Jose, 14 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Central American countries will form a common front to defend coffee prices at the international coffee organization's meeting slated to begin tomorrow in London.

The decision was made by the officials of each of these countries at a meeting held in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, it has been learned here. Because the meeting was held with some reservations, its results had not been announced until today.

The Central American nations will oppose the implementation of the quota system, at both the directorate's meetings and those held by the International Coffee Council.

Since Central America, Mexico, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Ecuador and Ethiopia have increased their annual exports, if the quota system is implemented a considerable amount of coffee will have to be retained. The Central American countries are not economically able to retain unforeseeable amounts of the beans.

EL SALVADOR

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS SAY WORST OF CRISIS NOW OVER

PA121323 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 11 Sep 80 pp 3, 19

[Excerpt] "Problems may arise in the future, but the worst is now over because there has been explicit acceptance by the armed forces regarding the general armed forces command," several members of the ruling Christian Democratic Party's executive council commented yesterday morning while discussing last week's crisis within the revolutionary government junta.

Now, they added, command must be exercised as skillfully as possible for the good of the armed forces.

SECURITY STRICT AT GUTIERREZ HOME AFTER MACHINEGUN ATTACK

PA142024 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1815 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Many guards remained posted today around the residence of Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, member of the Salvadoran Government junta who was attacked with machineguns on Friday night by unidentified persons. There are troop roadblocks on all access routes to the area in which Gutierrez lives. All vehicles are stopped and searched and occupants are requested to show identification.

Gutierrez lives in a residential area that is mainly occupied by military personnel. There has always been considerable vigilance in the area, known as the Gen Manuel Jose Arce neighborhood, but this did not prevent the unknown persons from firing at no less than five national guardsmen who were guarding Gutierrez' residence on Friday. The shooting caused no casualties, although bullets caused some damage to neighboring homes. No terrorist group from either the left or the right has claimed credit for the attack so far.

This was the third case of machinegunning of the homes of officers in the course of the week. Previously, the homes of the two main chiefs of the Salvadoran National Guard were attacked by members of the clandestine People's Liberation Forces. There were no casualties on those occasions.

150,000 OUT ON 12 SEP STRIKE CALLED BY CUTS

PA131302 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] API NEWS reports that at least 150,000 workers joined the strike yesterday by the Unified Confederation of Salvadoran Workers [CUTS] to demand the release of 17 electrical industry union leaders imprisoned since 23 August.

It also reports that with the standstill in the economy, the organizations that are members of the United Revolutionary Directorate are engaged in military operations against the regime.

The town of San Martin was the target of the operations by the political-military organizations. Some 200 members of the Armed Forces of National Resistance attacked the National Guard post and inflicted heavy losses on the troops there.

Labor, Business Activities 'Normal'

PA121330 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2312 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 11 Sep (LATIN)--Despite the national strike called by the powerful Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation (FENASTRAS) to demand the release of 17 imprisoned leaders, labor and commercial activities were apparently carried out normally in El Salvador today.

The authorities did report several terrorist activities here in the capital and in other towns in the interior. Although the political violence rocking El Salvador has continued, no casualties have been reported. According to government sources, the 48-hour strike begun today has not affected either public or private activities.

BUS OWNERS CALL INDEFINITE NATIONAL STRIKE

PA142320 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1915 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--An indefinite national transportation strike which will begin tomorrow was announced by the Salvadoran Bus Owners Association today. An association spokesman said that the strike is to protest the killing of more than nine drivers and other bus workers and also seeks "to pressure the government into meeting previous promises to the owners."

The government promised to pay for the buses burned by leftist groups during a foiled national strike promoted by the opposition Revolutionary Democratic Front. According to the association, the government has not kept its promise and over 50 buses were burned from 13 to 15 August. The dead were drivers belonging to leftwing unions. They were killed after the strike had ended.

While transportation is vital to capital city activities, the strike will pose no major problem tomorrow because it is a holiday marking Central American independence.

MILITARY BEGINS 'INTENSIVE' ANTIGUERRILLA OPERATIONS

PA140057 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 13 Sep 80 pp 4, 40

[Excerpts] Combined army and security forces began yesterday a number of intensive military operations that extended all the way to Cinquera, Cabanas Department, and Suchitoto, in Cuscatlan, an official source has announced.

According to the spokesman, the operations began in wake of the bloody incidents in San Pedro Perulapan and San Martin. Their main goal is to wipe out the subversives' centers that the authorities have recently detected in those areas. The subversives are trying by all available means to keep the peasants from harvesting basic grains. Two objectives are thus being achieved, the source added. "The necessary protection is provided so peasants can peacefully dedicate themselves to their agricultural activities and extremist activities are eliminated."

According to the official spokesman, upon learning yesterday that the subversives were trying to regroup in Perlapia, government units promptly showed up in that community and forced the extremists to flee through mountains and valleys.

The military source added that although the government forces met with some resistance, they managed to expel the extremists even from places considered impregnable.

Finally the source said that peasants in those areas where military operations have been carried out have asked that permanent posts be established there because, according to them, this is the most effective way to prevent terrorist activities in those areas.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS GUARDING PUBLIC OFFICES

PA150420 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Since this morning, officials of the Salvadoran military-Christian Democratic regime have put a guard on almost all public office buildings in the capital, in view of the intensification of the attacks staged by urban guerrilla commando units on the properties of the Salvadoran oligarchy and state agencies. Central American radio stations monitored in San Jose have reported that armored cars and tanks are being used to reinforce surveillance.

It has also been learned that at least a dozen soldiers died on Saturday when guerrilla units ambushed two vehicles transporting government troops near Chalatenango. In Soyapango, about 15 km from San Salvador, forces of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate destroyed about 15 tractors and trucks earmarked for private enterprises.

Some 27 bodies were found on the outskirts of the capital yesterday. Most of them showed signs of torture and had their thumbs tied behind their backs.

FARN LEADER ON ARMY CRISIS, REVOLUTIONARY UNITY

PA141527 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Ernesto Jovel, commander of the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN], told the NEW NICARAGUAN NEWS AGENCY in an exclusive interview that revolutionary unity is being strengthened in El Salvador. Several news agencies have distorted his statement. Here is a report on the main passages of his news conference, directly from El Salvador:

[Begin recording] The crisis in the armed forces and its possible implications for the Salvadoran political process, rumors that the revolutionaries are divided and the people's military alternative--these are some of the issues FARN leader Ernesto Jovel discussed in an exclusive interview for ANN.

The Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU] remains fully united and rumors of a break are only rumors, the top-ranking FARN leader affirmed. The FARN helps comprise the DRU along with Salvador Cayetano Carpio, of the People's Liberation Forces [FPL]; Joaquin Villalobos, of the People's Revolutionary Army [ERP]; and Jorge Handal of the Communist Party of El Salvador.

He admitted that there have been problems in connection with unity, but he added that they are part of a normal and natural process of unification among revolutionaries, both here and abroad.

Commander Ernesto Jovel also denied any official relationship between his organization and the progressive sectors within the army. There is political identity when the interests of the democrats and revolutionaries coincide. But because of the military caste system, there is no close relationship.

Although the FARN commander said there are sectors and groups in the army who hold truly democratic positions, he added that they have no great chance of reemerging as a solution to the profound crisis currently affecting the system.

In a clear reference to the crisis that occurred in the armed forces in wake of an order to transfer officers close to Col Adolfo Majano, the FARN leader stressed that that type of situation is of very little consequence for the revolutionaries. By now the democratic and progressive sectors within the army have been completely neutralized by the fascist elements within the armed forces, Jovel stressed.

As for Colonel Majano, the DRU commander noted that Majano has been a junta member for quite some time now, and we do not think he has any chance as such. Even if he resigned, he would still not elicit any favorable reaction from the revolutionary movement because his position is too ambiguous. He is a democrat, Jovel admitted, but even if he resigned he could not do anything for our people's struggle.

Guerrilla activities have intensified throughout this small Central American country of 6.5 million. Groups of armed men in olive green uniforms have been attacking military detachments, taking over small towns, haranguing their inhabitants and executing informers.

Our purpose is to make the armed alternative a form of struggle for our people in order to enter a stage of attrition and annihilation of enemy forces. From there, we will go on to the stage of overthrowing the junta, Jovel affirmed. Although, he said, it is difficult to set a date for the insurrection, he added that we can nonetheless foresee the beginning of great insurrectional struggles this year. These struggles will go from the simple to the complex and will depend on a number of developments. To the extent that the people participate in the armed struggle, they will generate more revolutionary activity.

Jovel defined as pluralist the democratic and revolutionary government that will be established once the current civilian-military regime is overthrown and expressed confidence that all forces would participate in the future Salvadoran political process. [end recording]

FARN SPOKESMAN EXPLAINS RELATIONSHIP WITH DRU

PA150403 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 2020 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Here is an explanation of the internal situation of El Salvador's Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU]. Our correspondent in that Central American nation has sent us the following report:

The DRU, founded in late May, says in a communique that the voluntary withdrawal of the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] in late August constitutes a painful and deplorable development. The communique adds that the decision was the result of profound conflicts derived from the individualistic, hegemonic and adventurous stands adopted by the FARN leaders, who did not accept the agreements reached by the majority. The communique deplores the decision made by the FARN leaders, who represent an important Salvadoran sector.

The DRU, comprised of the People's Liberation Forces, the People's Revolutionary Army, the Communist Party of El Salvador and the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers [PRTC], urges the Salvadoran people to strengthen the unity and solidarity among our organizations.

The mimeographed 3-page communique reports that a joint general staff has been appointed and that unique military strategies have been prepared. Struggle fronts have also been organized in the country's western, central, near-central and eastern zones.

Finally, the DRU urges FARN to once again join the unitarian current irreversibly and indissolubly, without adopting antihistorical positions. There is only one objective: to defeat the enemy. The march toward liberation calls for a single process and a single unified directorate, the communique says in conclusion.

In order to provide further information on the DRU's current situation, we phoned FARN spokesman Marcos Alcala. The following is our interview, direct from El Salvador:

[Begin recording] [Question] We would like to know what you have learned about a DRU document that announces FARN's voluntary withdrawal from that body. What could you tell us about this?
[Answer] FARN has not withdrawn from the DRU. Due to a process of internal discussion, we may be at a standstill, typical of the dialectical process of unity, but this in no way means that, because of our differences with the other forces within the DRU, we have withdrawn from that organization. Differences, mostly concerned with procedures, exist at present, but this is a logical development. These differences are not in principle. We continue to uphold the principles that we pledged in May along with the other sister revolutionary organizations.

[Question] Mr Alcala, the document accuses FARN of having adopted individualistic, hegemonic and adventurous positions. More important, it charges that FARN did not accept the agreements reached by the majority. What can you tell us about this?
[Answer] That is precisely what I was referring to above. In matters of principle we have maintained the same line upheld in the unity document that we signed jointly in May. But in the periodical discussions within the DRU, there have been differences of procedure, with which we do not agree. In other words, we believe that an agreement cannot be reached or a decision made merely on the basis of a simple majority. Solutions should be reached by consensus among forces, and the views shared by all should prevail in the form of a synthesis of each organization's views and proposals.

[Question] Do you think the mimeographed document released by the DRU in San Salvador is authentic?
[Answer] We cannot say. Yesterday, the NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY released another report that is somewhat different from the one you just read to me. Even the tone of the terms applied to us, the tone of the accusations made, is somewhat different. For instance, yesterday's report said that the FARN had asked for a position at the coordination level alongside the PRTC. We have never requested such a thing. What we did say was that consensus, rather than simple majority, should prevail in decisionmaking. The report you now have in your hands says that the PRTC is already a part of the DRU. So there are differences. For this reason we question somewhat the validity of that document. We would like to receive a document signed by the DRU members before responding to the peoples of the world and, more importantly, to our Salvadoran people, who expect the wisest historical decisions from us. We are responsible before our people and all others whose attention remains fixed on our country's revolutionary process.

[Question] Mr Alcala, is there anything else you would like to add?

[Answer] Yes, sir. We are fully confident that the present crisis will be resolved. We expect that the solution given to this problem will make our unity even stronger than that which we all pledged in May.

The responsibility of finding a solution to this problem does not lie with FARN exclusively, but with all the revolutionary forces that comprise our heroic DRU. In other words, the responsibility lies with all of us. We believe that dialogue and negotiation have not yet been completely exhausted. We are currently engaged in talks, and the enemies of our revolution, the enemies of the libertarian processes of our peoples, will not have reason for rejoicing too long. We have the historic responsibility to resolve this problem as soon as possible, and we will continue the struggle in order to defeat the dictatorship that has oppressed us for so many years. [end recording]

BOMBINGS, FIRES, KIDNAPPINGS, DEATHS REPORTED

PA132319 [Editorial Report] Radio stations in San Salvador on 12 and 13 September carried several reports on violence in that country. Radio Cadena Sonora reported at 2135 GMT on 12 September that a group of unidentified individuals set fire to the "ADOC" bargain center at about 2125 GMT. Radio Cadena YSKL reported at 1325 GMT on 13 September that Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission personnel at the Agua Caliente plant have asked the station to inform the citizenry that the fact that the second diesel storage tank was practically blown up in the morning does not mean that San Salvador or the nearby townships are going to go without power.

The same station added that at around 1200 GMT on 13 September there was an attack on La Voz Panamericana studios in Domus Maria, Mejicanos. "According to Curia reports, the assailants planted five dynamite charges in an attempt to blow up the entire station but fortunately only one went off. The station has been off the air this morning and it is unknown how much longer it will remain off the air."

Back on the air at 1845 GMT, La Voz Panamericana reported that following the dynamite attack on the studios in Mejicanos many messages of solidarity were received from the people and from their organizations and leaders, as well as from representatives of international organizations and diplomats accredited in El Salvador. Despite the attack, "we will continue broadcasting the truth to the nation," the station said.

Radio Cadena Sonora reported at 1345 GMT on 13 September that around 1000 GMT about 15 unidentified individuals attacked the mayor's office in Cuscatancingo and fled. Two not very powerful bombs had been planted there. According to reports, the attack lasted about 5 minutes and resulted only in property damage. At 1200 some unidentified individuals also barricaded the entrance to Cuscatancingo with a bus.

Radio Cadena YSKL reported at 1735 GMT on 13 September that seven heavily armed men, together with two women, riddled the garage door of house No 2043 with bullets. The house caught fire and so far it has been confirmed that two men burned to death inside. None of the area residents knew its occupants.

Radio Cadena Sonora at 1800 GMT on 13 September reported that spokesmen for the Rayones company union have charged that Secretary General Jose Santos Serrano Garcia, 23, was kidnapped by unidentified individuals riding in a red automobile yesterday as he was leaving the company in Ilopango. At 1807 GMT the same station added that 13 bodies were found along the road north this morning.

At 1805 GMT on 13 September Radio Cadena YSU reported that Col Enrique Palomo and his wife had been killed. This station reported earlier this morning that they had been kidnapped by unidentified individuals. Their bodies were found in a vehicle in Apopa. Eight bodies were also found in Santa Tecla.

Radio Cadena Central at 1817 GMT reported that an extremist was killed and two others wounded in a clash with security forces. According to reports, the extremists opened fire on a security post along the road to Ayutuxtepeque. When nearby officers fired back, the extremists fled.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTRY HAS NO COMMENT ON LANDAU APPOINTMENT

PA122326 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez has said it is normal for a Foreign Ministry to recall an ambassador and give him instructions on diplomatic policies to be pursued. He said this when asked about the possibility of freezing relations with Nicaragua, since the [Nicaraguan] ambassador has been urgently recalled.

No comment has been made at the Foreign Ministry concerning the refusal to accept U.S. Ambassador George Landau's appointment and concerning the U.S. attitude on the proposal for a new ambassador to Washington. Although this may mean the freezing of relations between the two countries, no comment has been made on the matter.

NESTLE PAYS $4.7 MILLION RANSOM FOR DE LIMA'S RELEASE

PA150231 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1830 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 14 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Swiss company Nestle paid $4.7 million for the release of Jose A. de Lima, its representative in Central America, Guatemalan newspapers reported today. Nestle also committed itself to donating 1 million cans of powdered milk to be distributed among children in rural areas of Guatemala. Jose A. de Lima was held captive for 3 months by the Rebel Armed Forces (FAR), a Guatemalan ultraleftwing organization.

In addition to the ransom and the promise to donate powdered milk, the company is arranging for the publication of a FAR manifesto in Bonn, Paris and London.

Jose A. de Lima was released last week, it was reported here Thursday, and he was flown immediately to Mexico where he is recovering from his ordeal.

STATIONS REPORT BOMBINGS, MURDERS, DISAPPEARANCES

PA122121 [Editorial Report] Guatemalan stations on 12 September 1980 carried the following reports on acts of violence committed in the country in the last 24 hours:

At 0400 GMT on 12 September, Radio-Television Guatemala reported that eight propaganda bombs went off last night in Guatemala City. Most of these bombs exploded in Zones 2 and 9. One of them exploded at 10th Avenue and Martin Street, Zone 2, and damaged a car in a repair shop. A shootout ensued immediately and a few meters away on 4th Street, Zone 2, during which Miguel Angel Gonzalez was killed and a man and small girl who were not identified were wounded.

In El Quiche, armed men entered a house, kidnapped Manuel (Tipaz) and fired at Victor (Tipaz), Candelario (Shash) and Manuel (Tipaz). In Santa Rosa de Lima, Maximo Garcia Solares and Genaro (Donisuarez) were fatally shot in front of their house in the presence of their relatives.

In (Solola), Jose Efrain Artiga, secretary of the local Justice Department office was killed in a cafeteria. Two agents of the finance guard were involved in this incident.

Radio Nuevo Mundo at 1200 GMT on 12 September reported that a bomb exploded last night in Zone 11 causing damages. Also last night after 2000, at 15th Street and 5th Avenue in Zone 11, a medium-sized bomb was detonated by unidentified men who fled, avoiding arrest. Fortunately, there were no casualties; only slight damage to property was reported.

The station also reported the disappearance of student leaders Victor (?and) Edgar Lopez Cifuentes. Saturday, they had left for (Cuatepequez), Quetzaltenango, to do some research in connection with their studies and they did not reach their destination; therefore, their relatives fear they have been kidnapped.

In El Boqueron, a hamlet of Palo Gordo, San Marcos, the bodies of brothers Marvin Romeo and Mauselito Aquilin Perez Orozco were found. The two had been kidnapped by unidentified individuals at Champollan hamlet, 15 km from the place where their bodies were found.

HONDURAS

SANDINIST MILITIA ATTACK ON LAS MANOS REPORTED

PA121249 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1620 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] The problems on the Nicaraguan-Honduran border worsened Tuesday night when the Sandinists attacked the Honduran town of Las Manos after first depriving the town of the electric power supplied by the Nicaraguan power company ENALUF.

The action took place at 2100 Tuesday when Sandinist soldiers who were apparently drunk cut the powerline supplying Las Manos. Honduras has a contract under which ENALUF supplies power for the border towns of El Paraiso Department, Honduras, and in turn the Honduran National Electric Power Company supplies electric power to the towns near Guajaule, Choluteca Department. The action is viewed by Honduran international observers as a Sandinist provocation which endangers the precarious relations between Honduras and Nicaragua.

The reported Sandinist attack occurred at 2110 when Sandinist militiamen opened fire with automatic weapons. The interruption of electric power by the Sandinists alerted the soldiers of the 6th Infantry Battalion stationed in the area to protect the sovereignty of the country. Apparently, when the Sandinists get drunk they shoot at Honduran customs installations. The Honduran soldiers returned fire and the ensuing gun battle lasted approximately 30 minutes. Military spokesmen did not say whether there were any casualties among the Honduran soldiers.

Approximately 8 days ago other acts of provocation by Nicaraguan militiamen occurred in the recovered area of Tapalca when they indiscriminately fired on Honduran towns under the pretext of capturing counterrevolutionaries. Nevertheless, a military spokesman who asked not to be identified said that the real intentions of Sandinists is to capture Honduran soldiers to take them to Nicaragua and use them as a pretext to accuse our country of interfering in its internal affairs.

Minister: Cannot Confirm Report

PA122309 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1410 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Regarding the alleged clash between troops of the Sandinist army and Honduran soldiers, Minister of Government and Justice Oscar Mejia Arellano reported that, as of this moment, the Ministry of Government and Justice has no knowledge of this issue.

He explained that, if it is true that it occurred, perhaps it was not reported either to the Foreign Ministry or the Ministry of Government, since this is being handled solely by the Honduran Army.

On the issuance of reports about the attitude of several former Nicaraguan guardsmen who are committing crimes in this country, he stressed that they must be punished by members of the public security forces, because they are charged with enforcing the law in this country. He added that these former Somoza guardsmen cannot be expelled from Honduras, since they have the status of residents, but it is necessary to punish them, just as any Honduran committing these crimes would be punished.

He concluded by saying that he does not know if the courts have continued with these investigations since, in this case, they are responsible for solving this problem.

NICARAGUA

CORDOVA RIVAS SPEAKS ON U.S. LOAN, FOREIGN RELATIONS

PA132259 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Sep 80 pp 1, 12

[Interview with government junta member Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas]

[Text] "As far as I know, no condition has been set for the U.S. Government to grant us the rest of the $75 million loan," said Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas, a member of the reconstruction government junta.

"The problem," he went on, "is that the loan has become a controversial issue within the framework of the U.S. elections.

"This happened the minute Reagan mentioned Nicaragua.

"One supposes then, that for President Carter it is not easy to force his representatives in Congress to grant the loan, because he would lose many of the votes he probably has now. That is the problem," Cordova Rivas added.

Harsh Statements

"It has been suggested that the harsh statements that several commanders have made against the United States may have [lines dropped in publication] simply, because if it were, it would not tolerate the kind of crime currently taking place in its territory.

"Guatemala has always had an absurdly extreme right. I will never forget that they had a picture of Dr Pedro Joaquin Chamorro in Guatemala's police directorate, or security investigation office, as we say here. A caption under the picture read: The most dangerous man in Central America: Capture or kill him wherever found."

Psychosis About Sandinism

"Guatemalans have a psychosis about Sandinism and have taken many elements from the genocidal National Guard into their ranks. They and the 'White Hand' committed that crime and are responsible for the disappearances.

"I do not believe that the Guatemalan Government is interested in that kind of crime, which does not favor it at all.

"Genocidal guardsmen, the 'White Hand' and perhaps a few military killed Dr Martinez."

And What About El Salvador

Dr Cordova, it is interesting to note that the same thing seems to be happening in El Salvador.

"The situation is different in El Salvador. A virtual civil war is taking place there. Since international news is manipulated by certain newsmen or interested agencies, they claim that Nicaragua is helping the Salvadoran revolutionaries, thus creating an anti-Nicaraguan feeling. Even though Nicaraguans have nothing to do with this, any Nicaraguan is their enemy.

"I would advise Nicaraguans not to go to either El Salvador or Guatemala, because both countries are dangerous places for us. Any person can disappear there or be killed due to the circumstances prevalent in those countries."

With Honduras

Do we have any problems with Honduras? It seems that being a Sandinist is also taboo there.

"I do not accept such a general question. Nicaraguans are not welcome in either El Salvador or Guatemala, but we maintain good relations with Honduras. It is not the desire of Hondurans, their government or President Paz Garcia to create friction with Nicaragua, and if they could prevent certain situations, they would have done so already.

"Let us not forget that 4,000 or more [Nicaraguan] guardsmen are currently there and that a number of minor Honduran authorities have maintained strong ties and intimate connections with them. But none of that exists at the higher levels.

"Foreign Minister Elvir, who was here, and Ambassador Roberto Suazo Tome have both said that the incidents that have occurred have been isolated and do not represent the will of either the government or the Honduran people."

Small Things

Dr Rivas, should we make light of the capture of several Honduran soldiers in Nicaragua and of a number of Miskitos in Honduras, and of what happened to Ambassador Ricardo Wheelock Roman, the consecutive machinegunning of the consulates in Choluteca and the two bombs planted in our embassy in Tegucigalpa?

"Yes. I think so. They are small things. Besides, the border area is a refuge for cattle rustlers on both sides, and it is difficult to control them and their activities. It is a big area and it is therefore hard to keep watch over it."

The Television, Press and Radio in Both Panama and Costa Rica Have Been Bought

How are we doing with Costa Rica? Was anything out of order when President Carazo came?

"Our relations with the Costa Rican Government are good, cordial and friendly. If there was any problem when President Carazo came, it was not worthy of attention.

"The main idea is to sidestep the fact that Somoza sent many dollars to Central America to infiltrate the Panamanian, Costa Rican and Honduran press, in order to destabilize the revolutionary government, as least newswise.

"There is enough evidence of that. Large sums of money are at stake.

"Somoza even bought an hour of television time in Costa Rica and allegedly even bought a television station and formed a company under another person's name, but such things are never known for sure. It is very difficult to follow the track.

"Somoza won in that respect, because the Panamanian and Costa Rican press was, or perhaps still is, bought off and turned against the Nicaraguan revolution, at least most of it is. But certain papers have maintained their independence and for that we are grateful. These independent papers did not reach the extremes reached by certain papers, certain radio stations and even certain television stations which opposed our revolutionary regime in those two countries."

The Elections

How do you visualize the elections in the upcoming political struggle?

"I think that the Nicaraguan people must have confidence in the country's political development. They must be confident that the electoral period will begin in 1984 and will conclude in 1985. One thing you and all Nicaraguans can be sure of is that I will not go beyond that date as a member of the junta, because that is the deadline set by the Sandinist Front and the government junta. In other words, on 1 January 1986, other authorities should already have been elected, or perhaps some government junta member or whoever, but I will not be there."

PAPER ASKS CLARIFICATION OF U.S. LOAN CONDITIONS

PA121858 Managua LA PRFNSA in Spanish 5 Sep 80 P 2

[Editorial: "Questions for Commander Arce"]

[Text] During a speech at the plenary session of the State Council Wednesday, Commander Bayardo Arce charged in connection with the controversial $75-million loan that U.S. officials had come to Nicaragua "to get us to sign a contract which was definitely harmful to our sovereignty and independence." He added that "we told them to leave because even though we are poor, we have more dignity than they have." Arce added that "our country definitely does not wish and cannot accept this type of financing under conditions that jeopardize our sovereignty." He concluded by saying that " we do not accept conditioned loans or impositions from anyone."

We believe it would be highly beneficial for all Nicaraguans to learn the terms of the contract and what the U.S. officials wanted because the United States demands are not clear from statements made to date. It is not clear what the United States demanded in exchange for their aid.

We cannot clearly perceive if Nicaragua rejected the loan in view of such conditions, in which case there was no sense in the U.S. Congress continuing to discuss it, or if Nicaragua demanded that the harmful conditions be stricken out. If the latter is the case, on what terms of the contract did the United States and Nicaragua reach agreement?

OFFICIALS HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE ON LARIOS CASE

Lenin Cerna Report

PA121309 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1715 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Opening statement by Guerrilla Commander Lenin Cerna, in charge of state security for the Interior Ministry, at a news conference held at the Interior Ministry Auditorium—live]

[Excerpt] We want to report to you about certain information regarding the case of former Somozist guard Col Bernardino Larios who was arrested by the State Security Office in the past few hours. Larios' arrest has been widely covered by the newspaper LA PRENSA.

To start this conference, we want the people of Nicaragua and the world to know about a matter which has drawn our attention and it is the presentation of Larios' letter in which he reveals all the counterrevolutionary content and essence that caused the concern of the general directorate of the State Security Office concerning Larios' activities.

What LA PRENSA does not mention--but we are sure that [words indistinct]--is Larios' plans against the leaders of this revolution. He had planned this jointly with prominent criminals of the Somozist guard whose plans included the liberation of hundreds of guardsmen, criminal killers, who are being tried by our people. For some time, Larios and other forces, which we know very well, had been getting ready to attack the Nicaraguan revolution, the vanguard of our people and the general interests of the Nicaraguan people.

Our attention is drawn to the fact that when we captured Bernardino Larios' main leaders, they--whose plans included the destruction of not only this letter but another one--were planning to seek asylum in an embassy whose name we know perfectly well. We also know about Larios' negotiations with certain officials of this embassy. LA PRENSA published this letter. We also know perfectly well that the man to whom Larios gave the letter is Cesar Diva. We know who Cesar Diva is, just as most people in Nicaragua, particularly newsmen, know who he is. Those who know about the reactionary trends in our country also know who he is. This is a detail which is very significant to us. It allows us to express to our people our concern over the relationship between LA PRENSA and the plotters headed by Larios. Here is the proof. This letter is proof of this. Now, LA PRENSA has tried to convey [words indistinct] and this is the problem of the reactionary trends. By summarizing the situation, LA PRENSA makes hasty conclusions when it analyzes Larios' attitude in the past and the outlook for the future without realizing that a revolution succeeded here and that [words indistinct].

LA PRENSA talks about Larios and establishes that he was arrested at midnight last night and that he is supposedly a good military officer, a courageous man and a considerate man who does not agree with Marxism-Leninism. LA PRENSA comes to the conclusion that we were putting him in jail because he is not a Marxist-Leninist. We ask here: How many non-Marxist-Leninists have been arrested in this country? We would like to ask: Can you imagine what it would mean for us to arrest everybody who is not a Marxist-Leninist? However, LA PRENSA conveys the idea that we arrested Larios because he is not a Marxist-Leninist and because he does not agree with communism.

It is interesting to analyze how far LA PRENSA will go. When LA PRENSA published this letter on 9 September it did not ask why Larios did not flee. If Bernardino Larios was being persecuted, why didn't LA PRENSA ever mention that before? If LA PRENSA knew about all this, about all of Larios' tragedy why did it [words indistinct] at this last minute? We are asking ourselves these questions. Anyway, we are continuing our investigations and will continue to work to determine the relation [of LA PRENSA] not only in the case of this man--who is the enemy of the Nicaraguan people and who played an important role [words indistinct]--whom we did not think would act like this.

Question Period

PA121257 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1715 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Question period held by Interior Minister Tomas Borge and Guerrilla Commanders Lenin Cerna and Walter Ferreti, chief and deputy chief of State Security respectively, at news conference in the Interior Ministry auditorium--live]

[Text] [Agustin Fuentes of Radio Noticias] Commander, does this mean that in your conversation with Bernardino Larios he admitted that he had planned this, at least concerning the kidnapping?

[Borge] No, No. He confessed this morning that there were going to be murders. We asked him: If you talk about Christianity, why were you planning to kill us? Then he said: I just said it. To whom did he say this? To his accomplices. We understand that Martinez [former National Guard lieutenant] talks about kidnappings and not murders because he may be exaggerating, but we will not beat him to get the truth out of him. You can be completely assured that no prisoner will be pressured to say what we want him to say. He must be spontaneous in what he says.

[Filiberto Aleman of EL NUEVO DIARIO] Martinez spoke about a contact and Commander Cerna also spoke about a contact with an embassy. Which embassy was it?
[Borge] We prefer not to mention which embassy it is. You must bear in mind that we are very careful about our international relations.

[Roberto Gonzalez of Radio Sandino] Although we do not know which embassy it was, what kind of connections or relations did he have with this embassy?
[Presumably Cerna] I do not believe that I have mentioned participation by any embassy.

[Gonzalez] Well, weren't they going to seek asylum in that embassy?
[Borge] We would rather not talk about that. Bernardino spoke about certain things. For example, he mentioned certain friends of ours in Central America. He referred to Torrijos. He said that Torrijos does not agree with the leaders of this revolution, but that his country was not going to be [word indistinct]. We are sure that Torrijos has never said that. I think that was a way for Larios to get his supporters all excited. We know General Torrijos very well and we know that he is an honest and frank man. If he did not agree with us, and there have been many times he hasn't, he has told us about it and we have discussed it with him. We respect his views just as he respects ours. We see no reason to think that what Larios told Martinez is true.

[Question by unidentified newsman] Commander, according to the prisoner, Bernardino was the military chief of the Democratic Armed Forces [FAD] and Carlos Garcia was the FAD coordinator.

[Borge] They are two different organizations which had ties with one another. Let us see Chombito [referring to Ferreti] explain this to them very well.

[Ferreti] What Martinez said was that he has had ties with various counterrevolutionary organizations. He said that his first contact was with Carlos Garcia and the FAD. Then later on, when we started to capture FAD members in order to disband these individuals and eliminate their organizational work, Martinez was left up in the air. Later on, he started to contact Bernardino and to plot with him. While involved in this activity, they started to meet with other counterrevolutionaries, such as the gang that he mentioned and others in small groups which they started to organize for their organization.

[Borge] The FAD has now been disbanded. It was liquidated. We once said that we were not interested in destroying men but their negative actions and attitudes. The revolution is pondering what to do with the individuals who belonged to the organizations that have been liquidated. Do not forget that our revolution is strong and generous. The stronger it gets, the more generous it becomes. We will be more explicit about this some other time.

[Juan Velasquez of the newspaper LA PRENSA] [Question indistinct]
[Borge] Where are you from?

[Velasquez] LA PRENSA. Will former Colonel Larios be presented to the local press?
[Borge] Will Colonel Larios what?

[Velasquez] Will former Colonel Larios be presented to the local press?
[Borge] He will be taken to court.

[Rafael Baez of (name indistinct)] Commander, you said he will appear in court. When will this be?
[Borge] What?

[Baez] When will Larios be taken to court?
[Borge] Well, if we are still investigating him--he was only arrested yesterday, I believe--we still have not even thought about that yet. We are questioning him at this time. We are not scheduling that. It has to be according to the circumstances and the laws of this country.

[Unidentified newsman] I understand that by now, Commander Borge, you must know who the individuals of the private sector are who are involved in this problem. What kind of participation does LA PRENSA have in all this? Commander Lenin said that there was some kind of relation or coincidence between these individuals and the newspaper LA PRENSA.
[Borge] No organization investigating a case will reveal everything. Consequently, we will not add anything more regarding Larios' activities. We do not believe that LA PRENSA as such is involved in Bernardino's activities, although there could be a certain person who could be involved in this machination. However, this does not mean that LA PRENSA, as an organization, is involved in Bernardino's activities. Of course, the manipulation of these things stem from political reasons.

[Agustin Fuentes of Radio Noticias] The newspaper reported that a young man was arrested with Bernardino. It said that he was his son or nephew. What is his participation in all this?
[Presumably Cerna] Larios' nephew was arrested with him. We have reports which reveal that the nephew played a role in the meetings that Bernardino held in his home. It is very interesting to note how Larios' life was deteriorating. When we ordered his arrest because we knew he was going to seek refuge in an embassy, we only found his nephew at his home. There was no furniture in the house. This proves that Larios was going to flee the country. He confirmed this to us. His nephew is being investigated. His statements are being analyzed. The statements of the others are also being analyzed, because they said that the nephew played a role in the meetings that were held in Larios' home. We will subsequently decide the degree of his responsibility in this.

[(William Rogers) from La Voz de Nicaragua] Commander Borge, I believe you said that Larios was going to be placed at the disposal of the courts. When is he going to be tried?
[Borge] We only arrested him last night. We have no idea yet.

[(Rogers)] Would you please more thoroughly explain that situation which was mentioned in the letter concerning the ideological aspect, in the sense that he was arrested for not being Marxist-Leninist.
[Borge] Are you a Marxist, eh? [Words indistinct] Marxist?

[(Rogers)] Well, a little bit. [laughter]
[Borge] Is everyone here a Marxist? Are you a Marxist?

[Question indistinct] [more laughter]
[Borge] I thought you raised your hand to say that you are a Marxist but I see that is not so. This means that you are not Marxist. Are you a prisoner? Do you feel threatened? Well then, there must be thousands and thousands and thousands here who are not Marxists. Aren't the majority of our people Christians? Are we going to arrest Christians? If we were going to arrest those who admire some of Christ's moral principles, I believe they would even have to arrest me.

[Question by unidentified newsman] Commander Borge, the prisoner Martinez specifically mentioned the COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise] as being part of the conspiracy and that it was in collaboration with Bernardino Larios.

This indicates, according to the prisoner's statement, that the COSEP has been conspiring. Will you give us your opinion on this change of tactics by the COSEP?

[Borge] I do not believe that the COSEP as an entity is conspiring. It is just like the case of the newspaper LA PRENSA. It is not LA PRENSA which is conspiring. LA PRENSA has political positions and the COSEP has political positions which do not coincide with the positions of the revolution. This does not mean that some member of the COSEP could by himself--I am not referring to his political positions but to the context of the conspiracy--be involved in some way in these activities. We have no accusations in this respect against the COSEP.

[Juan Velasquez from LA PRENSA] This morning a Mrs Arguello Martinez came to the newspaper LA PRENSA to report that her sister, Socorro Arguello Martinez, was arrested last night by members of State Security. (?Will you explain what happened)?
[Presumably Cerna] Yes, Socorro Isabel Arguello Martinez is under arrest and being investigated in connection with the meetings which were held in the home of former Somozist Colonel Larios. She is being detained for investigation.

[Borge] Now, all relatives of former national guardsmen who are under arrest will now probably go to LA PRENSA. We ask the gentlemen of LA PRENSA to ask us for any information, which we will give with pleasure. I do not believe that they will go to BARRICADA or to EL NUEVO DIARIO, but in any case, we are prepared to serve any newspaper which wishes to have information on the persons under arrest--most of them former national guardsmen, who wish to know about their relatives. We assure you that they will be well treated and that we will guarantee their dignity as human beings which, by the way, is something they never did for us.

[(?Lidia) Torres from the program "Sucesos"] The prisoner mentioned that a group of some 82 had managed to organize. What about this group? Are the majority under arrest?
[Presumably Cerna] In that respect we are proceeding to verify the information and we are making some arrests and carrying out operations to control these groups. It is important also to explain that some of Martinez' information, as Commander Borge said, has been embellished by (?Mrs) Larios to stimulate and augment the participation of the individuals who conspired with him. We know about the groups and the guardsmen who are going around. We have even arrested several of them and we have told the relatives of others to tell them to come forward to prevent harsher measures against them, because we are going to be harsh with them. Everyone who tries to kill a revolutionary leader will be dealt with with extreme measures. In answer to your question, we are proceeding to collect, analyze and control that information.

[(Name indistinct) from EL NUEVO DIARIO] If Bernardino was trying to find asylum, this means that his plans were crumbling, by deduction, right? Did the organization which he was forming have a name?
[Presumably Cerna] We have never affirmed that there was anything conclusive, especially in the phase which we are now. What Bernardino did know is that we had begun to arrest the individuals who were closest to him. He had begun to realize that this country, this revolution and the defense organs of this country could not be toyed with. He realized that and he immediately began to implement a mechanism, which we are investigating to determine its degree of complicity with that information media to make a fuss and take asylum in an embassy. Those are the specifics.

Regarding the name of the organization, we said that they were trying to gather names because an organization as such did not exist here as far as we have any knowledge. In coordination with Carlos Garcia Bernardino was trying to strengthen what they called the FAD.

They were making contacts with the [word indistinct] in Miami, the people in Honduras, with the larcenous guardsmen who left here and are now beginning to fight among themselves in Miami, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras for the aid which some individuals are giving them. They were trying to strengthen these forces to serve as support for this plan which they naively considered to be (?quick).

Proof of this is the arrest of Luis Ramon Sanchez Andrade, who was captured with information which he was bringing for Bernardino Larios from the counterrevolutionary groups, the gangs of cattle rustlers and the murders of crusaders who operate on the borders of our country. He was bringing information for Larios. We captured him and that is why we know who is active on the other side, in Miami, in Costa Rica, in El Salvador.

[Borge] This courier was a former national guardsman at the Basic Infantry Training School, from the elite, this man whom we have arrested, and he came from Honduras.

[Unidentified PRELA correspondent] Commander, I would like to know to what extent Larios' group managed to establish these groups [words indistinct].
[Presumably Cerna] We have followed the formation of these groups for several months and what we have done is to arrest the principal individuals who were organizing them. We know and are arresting others who were already part of some group but they did not accomplish anything because when we hit the FAD, they lost their means, let us say in their plans, to organize these groups. We also hit a few small groups which were going around and we have also hit some gangs which have operated in northern Nicaragua. We have been practically decimating them. Therefore, we are now arresting the individuals whom we know are members of some groups, and the leaders, including Martinez who is responsible for the Managua Department. We are on the tracks of others--the northerner whom they mention, and others. At this moment we have in our sight 11 or 12 of these individuals who were supposedly in direct contact in Managua with Bernardino, through Martinez.

[Unidentified newsman] Has it been found that this conspiracy had any connection with the U.S. CIA or any other U.S. intelligence organization, or that of any other country?
[Presumably Cerna] Well, as a revolutionary people we know that the CIA's hands may be behind any of these things. We continue to investigate. It is not an easy task. The contacts with the embassies have drawn our attention. Bernardino's contacts with certain embassy officials have attracted attention. Logically, and we do not make this up, but it has been written by CIA individuals that the CIA works mostly through certain embassy officials. Therefore, we do have serious suspicions that CIA elements are behind this plot by Bernardino Larios and the national guardsmen who are in this country.

[Unidentified newsman] I would like to know--since Larios is also former defense minister--whether you have any proof that he has sent any information on the composition of the Nicaraguan Armed Forces abroad or to counterrevolutionary groups?
[Borge] What is the name of your medium?

[Newsman] The newspaper [name indistinct] of (?Denmark).
[Borge] Yes, when Larios was appointed defense minister we did not try in any way to investigate him or to monitor his activities. We believed that he was a man who had been entrusted with responsibility and that we should respect it. Therefore, at that time we did not investigate Larios and we cannot say if he has passed information to anyone. We assume from his present attitude that it is very probable that he has passed some information to which he had access. However, we have no proof of that.

[Unidentified newsman] The individual mentioned the name Wenceslao Mayorga. Has he been arrested? Do we know whether he is involved?

[Borge] Wenceslao Mayorga has not been mentioned as a conspirator but as a person whom Bernardino said had to be contacted.

[Fidel (?Fernandez) from EL NUEVO DIARIO] There is a series of names of leaders and guardsmen who are outside the country conspiring. Who is the principal leader of this movement. [Borge] It must be El Chiguin [nickname given to Anastasio Somoza's son]. Bravo [referring to former National Guard officer Pablo Emilio Salazar, also known as Commander Bravo] used to be the leader but he no longer exists. There are a number of leaders, but they are divided. Lenin [referring to Cerna] said that they are fighting over the loot and they have in fact fallen like buzzards on the economic resources that they manage to obtain from their friends abroad.

We know very well who the guardsmen are. Everyone knows. What did the guardsmen do here? They held parties, stole, corrupted and satisfied the most selfish appetites human beings have. We do not assume that they have become saints since they left the country. They are probably doing the same, getting drunk, living the sweet life and when they get money in their pockets, they use it to satisfy these desires and not to invest in the famous counterrevolution. They are going around like cats and dogs, fighting over scraps of meat which they buy with the resources supplied by the enemies of the revolution.

[Announcer] This is the end of the news conference held by Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge and Guerrilla Commanders Lenin Cerna and Walter Ferreti, members of State Security, in connection with the arrest of National Guard Col Bernardino Larios and the statements given by former National Guard Lt Francisco Martinez.

NEW TESTIMONY LINKS LARIOS WITH SOMOZISTS ABROAD

PA121647 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Francisco Antonio Martinez, a former member of the Nicaraguan National Guard, yesterday offered ample information on former Col Bernardino Larios' contacts in a plot to kidnap or murder the nine leaders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. Larios traveled to Panama on several occasions where he met with former National Guard member Guillermo Mendieta. Larios had also traveled to Miami, where he met with Enrique Bermudez, Eduardo Roman, and other Somozists linked to the counterrevolutionary plans.

EPS SPOKESMAN TERMS BORDER INCIDENT 'UNIMPORTANT'

PA141304 Paris AFP in Spanish 2304 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Managua, 13 Sep (AFP)--Capt Roberto Sanchez, spokesman for the Sandinist People's Army [EPS], said here today that "the most cordial relations exist" between the Nicaraguan and Honduran armed forces.

Sanchez made the statement while explaining the slight incident, which he termed "unimportant," which took place around the middle of last week between military patrols of the two countries on the border. The incident had also been confirmed by Jose Leon Talavera, Nicaraguan ambassador in Tegucigalpa.

The Sandinist military man explained today that to avoid accidental conflicts between the two armies a communications system has been established so patrols can communicate with one another when they approach the border. Sanchez said the incident this week was caused by a failure in the communications system.

"The Sandinist patrol opened fire believing that it was a band of counterrevolutionaries, but when communications were restored both parties identified themselves and the incident ended immediately," Sanchez said.

REPORTAGE, REACTION ON FATAL SHOOTING OF UN DIPLOMAT

FL121220 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Cuban diplomat Felix Garcia Rodriguez, accredited to the Cuban mission to the United Nations organization, was shot to death in New York yesterday afternoon. Garcia Rodriguez was shot twice while driving a car on Queens Boulevard and 44th Street. According to reports, the murder of diplomat Garcia Rodriguez was carried out from another car. The first shot hit him on the neck and after his car crashed, the criminals finished him off with a second shot to the head. After the crime, an individual speaking in English phoned the U.S. news agency, UPI, and ascribed the crime to the small counterrevolutionary terrorist group, Omega-7. The individual also told UPI that this is the first in a series of killings they would commit and that the next attack would be on Raul Kouri, Cuba's ambassador to the United Nations.

The body of Comrade Felix Garcia Rodriguez was taken to the Manhattan morgue. The revolutionary government is arranging for the diplomat's body to be transferred to Cuba as soon as the obligatory formalities are over.

Donald McHenry, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, contacted the Cuban ambassador, Raul Roa Kouri, following the incident. He expressed his condolences and told him that he had informed the highest authorities in the U.S. Government about the incident.

This cowardly murder tragically confirms the repeated charges made by our country at the United Nations about the impunity with which the small counterrevolutionary terrorist groups act in the United States. These groups are the authors of many attacks on our diplomatic representative at the United Nations. It must be noted that at no time have the guilty parties been arrested.

On countless opportunities, Cuba has stressed that the United States, as host country to the United Nations, is under the obligation to give guarantees and afford adequate protection to the missions accredited to the United Nations. Our country will energically denounce this crime at the United Nations, demand the capture of the guilty parties and press the U.S. Government to take the necessary measures to guarantee the security of Cuban diplomatic personnel working in that country.

Comrade Felix Garcia Rodriguez was 41 years old when he died. Of humble origins, he had to work from an early age to support his family. Prior to the 1 January triumph, he worked with the 13 March Revolutionary Directorate and with the 26 July Movement. He was arrested twice for taking part in demonstrations at the University of Havana. From 1 January 1959 on, he carried out many revolutionary tasks. He participated in many mobilizations in defense of the revolution as a member of combat battalion militias. He also worked in the Foreign Ministry construction microbrigade. Felix Garcia Rodriguez worked at several state organs. He was a journalist on the paper VICTORIA on the former Isle of Pines and on JUVENTUD REBELDE. Felix Garcia was also a graduate of the Foreign Service School. He held several posts at the Foreign Ministry. In 1977 he became attache at the Cuban mission to the United Nations.

Interim Foreign Minister Comments

FL122322 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Excerpts] An activity to repudiate the murder of Cuban diplomat Felix Garcia in New York was held at noon today at the Foreign Relations Ministry.

Interim Foreign Minister Dr Rene Anillo Capote made the closing remarks at the activity held to repudiate the murder of Felix Garcia in New York.

[Begin Anillo recording] We feel deep grief and pain since we have gathered because of the death of a comrade-in-work, a comrade involved in the work of our foreign service who was murdered by counterrevolutionary gangsters [rendered in English] who are gunmen for fascism, reaction and imperialism. [end recording]

Anillo examined the continuous acts of agression against our diplomats overseas and concluded his remarks with these vibrant words:

[Begin recording] The voice of Cuban revolutionary diplomacy will be heard loudly with more force and vigor at the United Nations, defending and carrying on the causes which the Cuban revolution raises and defends. [end recording]

Roa Kouri Protests

FL131512 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Raul Roa Kouri, Cuban ambassador to the United Nations, yesterday, Friday, condemned at the UN General Assembly the murder of Cuban diplomatic officer Felix Garcia Rodriguez. We now give you the complet text of Raul Roa Kouri's speech:

Comrade Felix Garcia Rodriguez, Cuban diplomatic attache assigned to Cuba's permanent mission to the United Nations, was murdered in cowardly fashion yesterday afternoon, Thursday, in New York City. His murderers--counterrevolutionaries of Cuban origin living in the United States--cynically informed the New York press that it was the action of one of the gangs composed of a small group of stateless terrorists which operates in this country, and they said that this would be the first of a number of attacks.

These groups of professional murderers who not only attack representatives of revolutionary Cuba but also impose their terrorism against all who defend Cuba's rights, have various offices in the host country of our international organization.

Their members and leaders, continued Raul Roa Kouri, make public statements in New York's Spanish-language press and hold meetings in the streets grossly boasting of their criminal intentions against the diplomatic representatives of the Cuban revolution. They are the same ones who over the past 2 years exploded five bombs in the offices of the Cuban permanent mission causing serious damage to the building which the mission occupies and endangering the lives and safety of not only the Cuban diplomatic and administrative officials but also of innocent passers-by and of New York policemen who guard the mission. In sum, they are the same ones who 2 months ago placed a powerful plastic bomb in the car of the Cuban permanent representative to this organization. Now they have brutally murdered diplomat Felix Garcia on a public street, in his own car, when it was still daylight and just a quarter of an hour's drive from the United Nations headquarters.

In his speech a the UN General Assembly to condemn the murder of Comrade Felix Garcia, the Cuban permanent representative to the United Nations added: They have acted with complete impunity. They also acted with the treachery, skill and security of those who have been trained to carry out all types of criminal activities against the Cuban revolution and its leaders and representatives abroad. But, above all, they acted with the cowardice which characterizes these miserable gangsters. Encouraged by the impunity they have enjoyed and still enjoy despite the repeated charges of our permanent mission to the UN secretary general and the commission for relations with the host country, they decided to murder Comrade Felix Garcia, first making sure that he was alone and defenseless. Such is the nature of the enemies of Cuba. Such are their despicable methods. With such disregard, they carry out their misdeeds.

Raul Roa Kouri, Cuban ambassador to the United Nations, then said: The Cuban permanent mission has received the condolences of the government of the host country for this unspeakable murder.

The permanent representative of the United States added that necessary actions would be taken to guarantee the safety and physical integrity of the Cuban diplomats and our mission and that all efforts would be made to apprehend the murderers of our Comrade Felix Garcia. But unfortunately, Felix Garcia is dead and his cowardly murderers remain unpunished for their previous crimes.

Roa Kouri went on to say: Therefore, it is an elemental duty to denounce what has occurred before this august assembly and to reiterate the imperative need to put an end to the impunity which these terrorists and murderers enjoy and that the host country, in accordance with its obligations based on the UN convention with the U.S. Government, completely guarantee the physical safety of diplomatic personnel accredited to this organization and their missions and properties.

In his speech at the UN General Assembly to condemn the murder of Comrade Felix Garcia, the Cuban ambassador to that organization, Raul Roa Kouri, said: The international community cannot fold its arms in the face of the repeated attacks and terrorist acts against the diplomatic missions and personnel in New York City. From the deepest part of our hearts, we pay homage to the comrade who fell victim while performing his duty. No member of the Cuban diplomatic mission can be intimidated. My government, added Raul Roa Kouri, demands that the authorities of the host country take the necessary measures to apprehend and prosecute the murderers of diplomat Felix Garcia and expects that the member states of this organization will demand strict compliance with the standards and conventions which regulate the work of our missions and their personnel as diplomatic representatives accredited to the United Nations and, for that reason, residents in the territory of the host country.

Commentary Blames U.S.

FL131234 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 13 Sep 80

["Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program" commentary]

[Text] Counterrevolutionary terrorists again have taken it out on a son of our nation and taken his life treacherously. The murder of Cuban diplomat Felix Garcia Rodriguez is part of the history of crimes and acts of aggression of imperialism and its followers against our people as one more action aimed at trying to uselessly defeat our fierce will to struggle.

The Cuban mission to the United Nations has been systematically denouncing the misdeeds of the imperial eagle against our country and against other countries of the world. Our Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri, as well as his predecessors, has not hesitated in unmasking more than once the sinister nature of the imperialist plans and in blaming their authors and executors for their tragic consequences.

The Cuban mission to the United Nations always has been a forward post of combat of our people at the international level. The employees who work there are devoted anti-imperialist combatants.

It is logical that the imperialist enemy increases its hatred of our people and their diplomatic mission at the United Nations because of the existence itself of Cuba as the first socialist country on this hemisphere, because of the respect and admiration which fraternal nations feel toward our revolution, because of the example set by our principled and internationalist actions and because of Cuba's role at the United Nations and as chairman of the nonaligned countries movement.

This is not the first aggression we have suffered in our diplomatic mission to the United Nations and it will not be the last, because with these criminal acts the enemy takes out the anger which it is unable to vent on this alligator bristling with rifles. It lacks the courage to attack us face to face and it murders our officials in a treacherous and cowardly manner.

Although the perpetrators of these terrorist actions over recent times have been counter-revolutionaries of Cuban origin, the real body responsible for such actions is the U.S. Government. The CIA organized and trained these small groups of unscrupulous murderers. These gangs of criminals act with impunity in U.S. territory and in some puppet countries of Latin America with the complicity of the CIA and the White House.

The United States, as host country of the United Nations, has the obligation to guarantee the safety of the diplomatic missions of UN member countries. Cuba and other states of the socialist community repeatedly have denounced crimes, acts of aggression and other terrorist attacks against diplomats on U.S. territory. The U.S. Government should adopt the necessary measures so that such actions are not repeated, the safety of the Cuban delegation working in that country is guaranteed and the persons responsible captured and punished.

However, our enemies should not think that this new crime will intimidate our people or their representatives at the United Nations. As Raul Roa Kouri, chief of the Cuban mission to the United Nations, said when interviewed on the "Political Information Program," we are performing and will continue to perform the tasks which our government, our party and our commander in chief assign us--today, tomorrow and always.

JAMAICA'S MANLEY TALKS WITH CASTRO ON BRIEF STOPOVER

PA141957 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and of Ministers, bade farewell at Jose Marti International Airport in Havana to a Jamaican delegation headed by Prime Minister Michael Manley which left for Algeria after visiting our country yesterday.

During the visit, Michael Manley and Fidel Castro had a fraternal exchange of views regarding the international situation, the work of the movement of nonaligned countries and efforts to achieve a new international economic order. Special attention in this analysis was given to the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Jamaican head of government is accompanied by Finance and Planning Minister Hugh Small; Special Assistant Paul Robertson; John (Pekerskill), director of the economic division of the Foreign Ministry and other officials.

On his arrival in our capital, Manley was welcomed at the airport by President Fidel Castro, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba and vice president of the Councils of State and of Ministers; and Jesus Montane, Manuel Pineiro Losada and Jose Naranjo, members of the PCC Central Committee.

BULGARIAN DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER HEADS VISITING DELEGATION

FL121504 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1414 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Georgi Pirinski, deputy minister of foreign trade [position as heard] of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has arrived in Havana to begin official talks on a trade agreement with Cuba for the 1981-85 period. Other members of the delegation are (Pavel Ivanov), director for trade policy, and Yancho Ganchev, trade counselor.

DOMINICA

GOVERNMENT REFUSES CUBAN SCHOLARSHIP OFFER

FL131635 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 9 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Sept 8 (CANA)--The Dominican Government has refused six scholarships offered by Cuba, because of a stipulation that the students must include Marxism-Leninism in whatever course they pursue, it has been announced here.

In a weekend statement, the government said that it had also taken two other reasons into consideration for not accepting the scholarships in medicine and journalism at a Cuban university.

The statement added that proper communications or liaison had not been established between Cuba and the Dominican Government on the matter of scholarships and "no official report has yet been received on the present holders of scholarships."

"Government cannot accept the stipulation that all students regardless of fields of study that they are pursuing are compelled to study Marxism-Leninism" the statement said.

The Cuban Government earlier this year offered 62 scholarships to various Caribbean islands. A statement from the Cuban Embassy in Grenada had stated that the scholarships would include full tuition, books, accommodation and living expenses, plus tutoring in the Spanish language.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON COOPERATION WITH TAIWAN SIGNED

OW121525 Taipei CNA in English 0306 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, Sept. 11 (CNA)--President Antonio Guzman of the Dominican Republic and Premier Sun Yun-hsuan of the Republic of China signed a joint communique Thursday and reaffirmed the greater [as received] of the existing agricultural and economic cooperation of the two friendly countries.

The joint communique was signed at the presidential palace, witnessed by the Chinese delegation and international and local newsmen. The main part of the joint communique is as follows: Both parties emphasized their firm position to uphold the principles of international [as received] and agreed to ensure democracy and freedom through joint efforts within their respective jurisdictions;

Recognized the constructive efforts and distinguished results in the agricultural, industrial and commercial fields which have done [as received] to the Dominican Republic by the Government of the Republic of China, and agreed that is necessary to fortify the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries;

Declared that as commercial interchange is increasing, it is convenient to promote commerce for further mutual benefit to both sides;

On technical coopeation, ratified those terms of agreement elaborated between the Dominican minister of technics, Ramon Martinez Aponte, and Chinese minister of economic affairs, Chang Kwang-shih, during the first headed mission visited the Republic of China [passage as received] in August 1980; through that accord the Government of the Republic of China will provide technical assistance to the Dominican Republic in the following fields:

1. Two experts to collaborate in planification, organization and development of fishing and pisciculture of marine species;

2. Three specialists and additional consultative services to assist in small dam construction, river basin management, storage dam operation and other aspects of irrigation and drainage;

3. An interdisciplinary group for collaboration in the planification of mechanization of the plantation of sugarcane, the improving of sugar refineries and of the system of railroad tie production;

4. An interdisciplinary group to analyze the increment of productivity, personal training and diversify the productivity of state-owned industries;

5. Three experts for improvement of the operation of the Dominican national airlines in aspects of cargo, passengers, human resources, routes, replacement parts and other administrative elements;

6. Experts to plan the selection of appropriate machinery for rice production, and planification of reestablishment of hog culture;

Declared also to base on artistic exposition for strengthening cultural interchange and to better understanding between peoples of the two countries.

It is learned that apart from this joint communique, a work meeting record relating to details of above-mentioned technical assistance terms was also inked.

End of Visit

OW131031 Taipei CNA in English 1008 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 12 Sep (CNA)--Premier Sun Yun-hsuan of the Republc of China concluded Friday his successful 15-day official visit to three countries in Central America and Caribe, and was seen off by Dominican President Antonio Guzman with a solemn ceremony of military salute, and 19 shooting of saluting guns.

Sun and his wife and his retinue accompanied by Chinese Amb. Tung Tsung-san and wife, Dominican chief of protocol of the President Office, Dr. Alvaro Logrono, Chinese military attache and Chinese Embassy staffs and leaders of Overseas Chinese Association drove to Santo Domingo international airport Friday morning.

Sun's delegation aimed to further strengthen the cooperations among friendly nations in the Caribbean and Central America left for home Friday.

JAMAICA

MANLEY TO VISIT VENEZUELA FOR OIL TALKS, AWARD

FL121345 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 10 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Michael Manley is to go to Venezuela tomorrow, the GLEANER learned yesterday. He will be accompanied by some officials of the P.N.P. [People's National Party] and will receive in Caracas an award from the Socialist International.

While in Caracas, Mr. Manley will hold talks on the development of the Venezuela-Mexico oil facility.

Reports are that concern is being expressed about the working out of the scheme, as it does not now appear as advantageous in certain respects as it had at first appeared.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 181 16 September 1980

BOLIVIA

Foreign Ministry Reports Recognition by USSR, GDR C 1
Government To Protest 'Interventionism' at UN C 1
Interior Minister To Meet With Lidia Gueiler C 1
Garcia Meza Interviewed on Range of Topics C 1
Clandestine Government Represented at Andean Summit C 2
Arce Gomez Says Curfew To Be Maintained Indefinitely C 3

BRAZIL

Finance Ministry Concludes Trade Agreements With Poland D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 13 Sep]
Foreign Minister Defends Arms Sales to Iraq D 1
Visiting Italian Trade Official Favors Joint Ventures D 2
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 13 Sep]
Briefs: Delegation to UN Assembly; Drought in Bahia State; Consular Office in Argentina D 2

CHILE

Minister, Under Secretaries Submit Resignations E 1
Foreign Minister Condemns Attack on Lisbon Embassy E 1
Brazilian Army Minister Arrives, Comments on Figueiredo Visit E 1
New Law Reduces Sentences of Selected Prisoners E 1

COLOMBIA

Defense Minister: More Than 1,800 Guerrillas in Country F 1
Military Spokesmen on Amnesty F 1
Troops Control Four Major Cities on Strike Anniversary F 1

URUGUAY

Foreign Minister: We Do Not Support Southern Cone Pact K 1
Former Army Commander Meets With U.S. Envoy Eaton [EL PAIS 10 Sep] K 1
Socialist Party Members Arrested for Subversive Activities K 2

PANAMA

Groups Call for Recognition of El Salvador's FDR, DRU [Havana] N 1
Groups Hold Demonstrations N 1
Opposition Leader Voloj Demands Totally New Government N 1
Briefs: Entry Restriction on Salvadorans; Six-Month Public Debt Figure N 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Authorities Request Gunrunning Data From Panama P 1

EL SALVADOR

Gutierrez Reiterates Commitment to Peaceful Change P 1
ERP Official Says Final Offensive Near P 2
Junta Charged With Planning Mexican Newsman's Death P 2

HONDURAS

Havana: 30 U.S. Officers Arrive To Advise Regime P 3
Negotiators Continue Meetings With Salvadorans in Miami P 3
Brief: Naval Base Ceremony P 3

NICARAGUA

Officials Hold News Conference on Human Rights, Other Issues P 4
Cruz Says Lawyers Studying U.S. Government Loan Agreement [Havana] P 8
FSLN Releases Communique Reorganizing Cadres P 8
Ramirez Condemns LA PRENSA Support for Larios P 10
Interior Ministry Reports Counterrevolutionaries' Arrest P 12
Former EPS Member Granted Asylum in Costa Rican Embassy P 12
BARRICADA Reporters To Appear on Radio Moscow Program [BARRICADA 6 Sep] P 12

CUBA

Gromyko Arrives in Havana on Official Visit Q 1
Rodriguez Delivers Funeral Oration for Slain Diplomat Q 1
Castro Congratulates Ethiopia on Revolution Anniversary Q 2
Special Ethiopian Envoy Arrives for Talks Q 2
Meeting With Castro Q 2
News Conference Q 2
Further Comments Q 3
FAR Celebration Q 4
SRV Deputy Defense Minister Demands U.S. Leave Guantanamo Q 4
U.S. Aid, Support for Honduras Outlined Q 5

FOREIGN MINISTRY REPORTS RECOGNITION BY USSR, GDR

PY160251 Paris AFP in Spanish 2351 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 15 Sep (AFP)--The Bolivian Foreign Ministry announced here today that the Soviet Union has implicitly recognized Gen Luis Garcia Meza's regime, while the GDR has explicitly done so.

The Foreign Ministry reported that when Carlos Serrate Reich, former Bolivian ambassador to the Soviet Union, ended his mission to Moscow he was feted at an official luncheon by Deputy Foreign Minister Zemskov and seen off by protocol director Nikiforov. Serrate explained that the Soviet officials have decided to continue the economic agreements with Bolivia and even to conclude new bilateral agreements. He added that, as concurrent ambassador to the GDR, he had met Director General Naumann of the GDR Latin American Department, who told him that Bolivian-GDR relations remained unchanged.

The satisfaction at the Foreign Ministry over the Soviet and GDR recognitions was clearly shown. Many of its officials maintained that the recognition of Bolivia by the remaining countries of the Eastern bloc will not take place. On the other hand, it was foreseen that there would be concern at the U.S. Department of State in view of the danger that the Argentine-Bolivian axis may improve its relations with the Soviet Union.

GOVERNMENT TO PROTEST 'INTERVENTION' AT UN

PY151313 Paris AFP in Spanish 1616 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 13 Sep (AFP)--The foreign minister announced here today that at the UN General Assembly Bolivia will protest attempts at interventionism. It was also announced that the national delegation, which will definitely be appointed next Monday, will express the government's respect for international agreements and treaties.

The Foreign Ministry also disclosed that another subject Bolivia will bring up at the assembly will be to reiterate its right to an outlet to the Pacific Ocean.

The UN General Assembly is scheduled to meet next Tuesday.

INTERIOR MINISTER TO MEET WITH LIDIA GUEILER

PY151905 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1542 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 15 Sep (TELAM)--The Bolivian interior minister, Col Luis Arce Gomez, will meet this afternoon with former President Lidia Gueiler Tejada at the Apostolic Nunciature in Bolivia, where the former president has been given asylum. The interior minister said he will discuss with Mrs Gueiler the date of her departure, which will probably be sometime before next Thursday. He said she will be using the passport granted her by the Bolivian Foreign Ministry and that she will probably go to Argentina aboard an Argentine airliner. The interior minister did not give any further details about the time of his visit or about the alleged departure.

GARCIA MEZA INTERVIEWED ON RANGE ON TOPICS

PY151828 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2247 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 12 Sep (TELAM)--During a lengthy exclusive interview in which the Bolivian president discussed Bolivia's internal political problems, as well as the most important aspects of relations between Bolivia and Argentina, Gen Luis Garcia Meza asserted today that (?the cultures and economies) of Argentina and Bolivia are complementary.

President Garcia Meza told TELAM that his government's program is aimed mainly at the Bolivian peasant sector and that although the Bolivian authorities are well aware of the speed with which changes take place in the modern world, it would be deceitful to talk about deadlines for the fulfillment of the objectives of the 17 July movement. He then pointed out that among Bolivia's main concerns are the problems related to regional integration, which he termed a two-way path. Garcia Meza then explained that the mechanism of integration is based on the premise that the parties give up something in order to obtain what they lack.

Referring to the Bolivian Armed Forces, the president pointed out that the unity of this institution is indissoluble and that the armed forces have proved that this unity is based on their support of national symbols and ideals. He then stated: We Bolivian soldiers devote our lives to serve the country's interests.

The president said that the economies and cultures of Argentina and Bolivia are complementary when he referred to the links between the two nations, and emphasized that we can offer Argentina minerals for its industry in exchange for technology and manufactured products.

Regarding foreign policy, Garcia Meza believes that the international blockade against Bolivia is due to a lack of information about the prior situation in the country on the part of those nations that still have not recognized the current Bolivian Government. The president pointed out that we have not built a wall around Bolivia. On the contrary, we have invited other countries to send people to Bolivia to learn about its present reality.

Answering a question about the basic guidelines of his foreign policy, Garcia Meza stated that they are based on respect for international agreements and nonintervention in the internal affairs of other sovereign countries. Asked about the reasons for the international aggression victimizing Bolivia, Garcia Meza answered that the infiltration of instigators, not only in the international press but even in certain foreign ministries, is no mystery, and we are well aware of who felt frustrated by the military coup of 17 October [as received].

Garcia Meza also stated that the military coup prevented our country from becoming another bridgehead in the heart of South America and a fateful threat to the peace, order and well-being of the states which surround Bolivia. To end the subject of the international situation, he stressed that we do not give more, nor do we ask for more than we give.

Returning to the situation of Argentine-Bolivian relations, the Bolivian president pointed out that they are becoming better and more fraternal since there is a high level of understanding and cooperation between the two countries.

CLANDESTINE GOVERNMENT REPRESENTED AT ANDEAN SUMMIT

PA121816 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Bolivia, isolated diplomatically by its four associates within the Andean Group, is not present at the Andean summit, but is being symbolically represented by Jaime Paz Zamora, vice president of the clandestine government presided over by Hernan Siles Zuazo.

Paz Zamora arrived in Riobamba and said that the summit meeting will greatly influence the solution of the Bolivian problem. Bolivia, he said, is an important member of the Andean Pact and cannot be isolated from the subregion.

The Andean Pact presidents, particularly Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos have adopted a very clear stand in demanding the prevalence of democracy throughout the subregion, he added. Our presence here, he went on, is proof of the Andean decision that our peoples should be present at the integration process.

Last night in parliament, Paz Zamora received an agreement rejecting the coup staged by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, which interrupted the process for the reestablishment of democracy that was to have culminated on 6 August. In expressing his gratitude over this agreement, Paz commented that Ecuador is devoting considerable effort to Latin America's democratic cause. This event, he indicated, leads one to reflect on the continent's democratic process and awakens the consciences of the peoples.

He added that he had brought both the salute and the gratitude of Lernan Siles Zuazo, president of the clandestine Bolivian Government. According to the secretariat of that clandestine government, which carries out its activities here in Ecuador, Paz Zamora will represent Bolivia at the Andean summit.

ARCE GOMEZ SAYS CURFEW TO BE MAINTAINED INDEFINITELY

PY151838 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1720 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 15 Sep (TELAM)--Bolivian Interior Minister Luis Arce announced here today that the curfew will be maintained indefinitely to discipline the population.

He also said that former President Banzer is a staunch supporter of nationalism and democracy and denied that political parties exist in the current government framework. He said that only true nationalists are participating.

When he announced the decision to maintain the curfew indefinitely--this measure has been in effect since 18 July--the minister also reported that a draft state security law has been submitted to the cabinet through which the government is seeking to attain the established objectives of the national reconstruction.

Colonel Arce finally stated that the government's immediate objective, as established by the military junta, is to improve the moral standards of public services and increase the effectiveness of public administration in general.

FINANCE MINISTRY CONCLUDES TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH POLAND

PY160034 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 13 Sep 80 P 16

[Text] Eduardo de Carvalho, secretary general of the Finance Ministry, has reported that the Brazilian Government has received from the Polish Government the guarantees for an anticipated trade discount, at the international market, of the negotiable invoice copy [duplicata] resulting from the growing trade surplus with Poland, which favors Brazil by some $600 million right now, an amount which may reach $1 billion during the next few years.

De Carvalho, who this week returned from a trip to Poland heading a Brazilian delegation, stated that the guarantee granted by the Polish Government will facilitate the continuation of bilateral trade relations. In Warsaw the Brazilian delegation negotiated a contract for the supply of 4 million tons of sulfur worth $4 million.

The contract provides for the supply of sulfur by Poland over a period of between 10 and 12 years. The first 175,000 tons will arrive in 1981. The contract also establishes that as of 1982 the amount will increase by 50,000 tons yearly until it reaches 350,000 tons, after which it will remain stable. The finance secretary general feels that the contract represents an important step for Brazil to maintain a rate of imports from Poland in order to reduce the surplus which Brazil has in its trade balance.

It has also been agreed with the Polish Government that Brazil will open a line of credit for $150 million, $120 million in loans from the Bank of Brazil for the opening of new sulphur mines in Poland and $30 million to finance the purchase of Brazilian exports.

Poland will open a line of credit for the same amount, $100 million to finance exports of special ships and $50 million to allow Brazil to import machinery and equipment, the main products Brazil is purchasing from Poland.

Regarding naval industry, De Carvalho explained that "Poland is one of the strong candidates to supply special ships to us." These special ships (roll-on-roll-off ships [rendered in English] for the transport of gas and petrochemical products) will only be purchased if Brazil receives 100-percent financing guarantees, a grace period equal to the period of construction and interest from the international market.

The finance secretary general stated that the Polish Government has agreed with these clauses, and that it must give an answer by the end of the month. Although the negotiations on the ships was parallel to the purchase of sulfur, the Poles will not reject the proposal as long as Brazil finances the purchase of spare parts and components which may have to be imported for the construction of ships, which would total eight in number.

In addition to these subjects, the Brazilian delegation signed a contract for the financing of textile products worth $200 million for a period of 5 years, and discussed with the Polish Government the conditions of price and the period for the supply of 200,000-300,000 tons of cement to Brazil.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEFENDS ARMS SALES TO IRAQ

PY160125 Paris AFP in Spanish 0016 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Brasilia, 15 Sep (AFP)--Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro stated here today that nothing justifies a limitation of Brazilian arms exports to Iraq. The minister said that the Brazilian arms exported to Iraq have no connection with the conflict between that country and Iran. He added that Brazil does not believe that there will be a war between them.

The Brazilian foreign minister expressed hopes that the situation between Baghdad and Tehran will not become worse and asserted that his country examines requests for arms on an individual basis.

The arms exported by Brazil to Iraq are mostly tanks.

VISITING ITALIAN TRADE OFFICIAL FAVORS JOINT VENTURES

PY160149 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 13 Sep 80 p 16

[Excerpt] Brasilia--Italian Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Roberto Palleschi has proposed to Brazil the formation of "joint ventures" [given in English] between Italian and Brazilian medium- and small-sized companies seeking to operate in third markets.

This type of joint operation is one of the innovations in Brazil-EEC relations which will be ratified through a new agreement next week, after the negotiations in Brussels to replace the old strictly trade agreement signed in 1974.

Palleschi held meetings in Brasilia with Finance Minister Ernane Galveas, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and Industry and Commerce Ministry Secretary General Marcos Jose Marques, in addition to maintaining contacts with Sao Paulo businessmen.

Palleschi stated that Italy is not worried about the trade balance deficit with Brazil, but feels that there is a need to increase that trade (totaling approximately $1 billion--$700 million of Brazilian sales and $292 million of Italian sales--in 1979), taking advantage of both countries' potentials.

Palleschi does not see the economic difficulties as impediments to increasing trade, as long as areas such as agriculture, the textile industry, the leather and furniture industries and the chemical-pharmaceutical industry are rationally exploited.

As an example of the cooperation possibilities, he cites the northeast development project prepared by the Italian Foreign Trade Institute and SUDENE [Superintendency for the Development of the Northeast] which includes the production of fruits, vegetables, milk, meat, oily seeds, cacao and sisal especially intended for export.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO UN ASSEMBLY--President Joao Baptista Figueiredo today signed a decree designating ambassador (Celso Antonio de Souza e Silva) to head the Brazilian delegation to attend the second UN General Assembly to discuss the prohibition and restriction of certain conventional weapons which cause excessive wounds or indiscriminate effects. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 15 Sep 80 PY]

DROUGHT IN BAHIA STATE--The drought in Bahia State is expanding to other areas, especially toward the northeast. In Bahia State, 55 counties have been placed on emergency status and 17 have requested to be placed on this status. Thirty million cruzeiros in aid has been requested to help the affected counties. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 15 Sep 80 PY]

CONSULAR OFFICE IN ARGENTINA--Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo today signed a decree creating the Brazilian consular office in Mendoza, Argentina. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 15 Sep 80 PY]

MINISTERS, UNDER SECRETARIES SUBMIT RESIGNATIONS

PY151800 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Dinacos [the government social communications agency] has just issued a communique reporting that the Cabinet members and under secretaries submitted their resignations today in order to leave President Pinochet freedom of decision in this new stage the country is undertaking. The resignations will be sumbitted to President Pinochet through Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez.

FOREIGN MINISTER CONDEMNS ATTACK ON LISBON EMBASSY

PY122156 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2125 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 12 Sep (LATIN)--Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames today condemned the dynamite attack against the Chilean Embassy in Lisbon, Portugal. He also confirmed press reports from Portugal that although the attack did not cause casualties, it caused considerable damage.

BRAZILIAN ARMY MINISTER ARRIVES, COMMENTS ON FIGUEIREDO VISIT

PY160254 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Brazilian Army Minister Gen Walter Pires has arrived in the country, especially invited by the army to participate in the independence day celebrations. General Pires was received at the international airport by Defense Minister Gen Cesar Raul Benavides and members of the Brazilian diplomatic mission headed by Ambassador Raul de Vicenzi.

Asked about a possible refusal of the Brazilian Congress to let President Joao Baptista Figueiredo come to Chile, General Pires said: I believe Congress will deny its authorization for the chief of state's trip. Thus, I do not even think we should comment on it. General Pires also stressed the existing friendship between the Chilean and Brazilian Armies.

NEW LAW REDUCES SENTENCES OF SELECTED PRISONERS

PY152236 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Excerpts] This information will probably benefit about 5,500 persons. It is about a new pardon law aimed at decreasing sentences and eliminating entries in the police records. This new law has been under study for a long time and is in keeping with new government guidelines aimed at modernizing the judicial branch. It was announced by the president in 1979. The law points out that those persons sentenced to up to 5 years' imprisonment who have already served or will serve half their sentences within the next 6 months will be released.

In order to benefit from this law, the person must be a first offender. Those on parole and those whose sentences have been remitted will also benefit from law No 3,482 which is now at the Justice Ministry before being submitted to the attorney general of the republic for implementation. It is believed that this law will be in force as of 18 September, depending on how long the attorney's office takes to approve it.

This new law will not pardon those who have been sentenced for parricide, incest, statutory rape, rape, embezzlement of public funds, driving under the influence of alcohol, kidnapping of minors, and other crimes. Neither will it benefit those sentenced under state security, taxes and services law, the arms control law, the military code, etc.

According to a report issued by the Justice Ministry, 5,500 persons will benefit from this law. Some of them will be released, the sentences of others will be considered served and the rest will be able to clear their police records. But it must be made clear that this law will only be implemented once; it will not benefit future cases.

DEFENSE MINISTER: MORE THAN 1,800 GUERRILLAS IN COUNTRY

PA150435 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 14 Sep (EFE)--Colombian Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva stated today that there are 1,812 guerrillas in the country with 1,000 weapons and he believes that they comprise only six subversive groups. Camacho Leyva said that in such circumstances, the guerrillas have only one weapon for every two men, but he refrained from commenting on the numbers and weapons of the urban commands.

According to the military officer, in Colombia there are the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) which has 773 men and 408 weapons, the 19 April guerrilla movement (M-19) with 531 members and 288 weapons, and the Workers Self-Defense Movement (MAO) with 20 men and 15 weapons. He also lists the People's Liberation Army (EPL) with 60 members and 50 weapons, the "Pedro Leon Arboleda" command of the EPL with 309 men and 220 weapons and the Army of National Liberation (ELN) with 38 members and 36 weapons.

However, in other government circles it is estimated that the guerrillas in the country number 10,000 men and some 200 women. This coming week the parliament will debate a government bill which grants amnesty to the guerrillas, in keeping with the objective of national authorities seeking to pacify the country.

Military Spokesmen on Amnesty

PA151543 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota--Military spokesman have said the guerrilla groups are not prepared to accept the amnesty proposed by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's administration. Based on the most recent events in the country, which are public knowledge, it can easily be surmised that the guerrillas will persist in their insurrectional activities. Therefore, no solution to the problem, which is affecting Colombia's economy, can be seen, the military leaders said.

TROOPS CONTROL FOUR MAJOR CITIES ON STRIKE ANNIVERSARY

PA150200 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2038 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 14 Sep (EFE)--The four most important cities of Colombia--Bogota, Cali, Medellin and Barranquilla--were militarized today, and hundreds of undocumented persons have been arrested as part of a gigantic search operation. The stringent military and police controls were augmented today on the occasion of the third anniversary of the nationwide civic strike organized by the Inter-Union Committee (grouping the four most powerful labor unions in the country) which left a toll of more than 30 dead, dozens wounded and several buses burned. The strike 3 years ago paralyzed all activities in Colombia and was aimed at protesting the spiraling increase in the price of staple goods and at demanding wage hikes.

EFE was able to establish that in Bogota regular troops are maintaining control of the city after a guerrilla command of the M-19 group last night interrupted television channels to broadcast antigovernment slogans. The troops have arrested dozens of undocumented persons, while at various strategic points, the passes of vehicles without license plates are checked.

In Bogota, the anniversary is being celebrated with a public rally on the outskirts of the capital and with meetings in buildings which house the Confederation of Workers of Colombia (CTC), the Colombian Workers Union (UTC), the General Labor Confederation (CGT), and the Colombian Workers Trade Union Confederation (CSTC). In other cities, the government has authorized public gatherings at a single place, but has not allowed any demonstrations, because it felt that they could disturb the peace.

FOREIGN MINISTER: WE DO NOT SUPPORT SOUTHERN CONE PACT

PY151920 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2240 GMT 10 Sep 80

[By Juan Javier Zeballos]

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 10 Sep (LATIN)--Uruguayan Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle-Martinez stated today that Uruguay does not support the creation of a Latin American Southern Cone pact which was recently mentioned by the Bolivian president, Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

Folle-Martinez who today began a 2-day official visit in Brasilia, held a 1-hour meeting with his Brazilian colleague, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro. His scheduled meeting with Preident Joao Figueiredo was canceled because of the severe flu that is affecting the Brazilian president.

Answering journalists' questions during an impromptu press conference at the end of his meeting with Saraiva Guerreiro, Folle-Martinez said: "I have stated many times that Uruguay does not support the creation of ideological blocs." Regarding a statement made 2 weeks ago by Garcia Meza, who said that Bolivia will support a Southern Cone pact, Folle-Martinez explained that the fact that countries in the region share similar points of view on certain issues sometimes leads people to mistakenly believe that there is such a pact.

The Uruguayan foreign minister declined to comment on the proposal made by Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla for indestructible cohesion among South American nations that share the same ideals. Folle-Martinez added that although it is true that "leftist elements have been active in all of our countries," some countries, such as Uruguay, have overcome this problem. He noted, furthermore, that "there are international organizations on which we may rely in this matter."

Folle-Martinez also referred to the alleged kidnapping of Uruguayans Universindo Dias and Liliana Celeberti in Porto Alegre in 1978. He noted that these two persons are at the disposal of Uruguayan military courts on charges of participating in subversive activities.

He added that the Uruguayan Government abides by its statement that the two had entered Uruguayan territory secretly. He said he does not know if an investigation is underway to establish the validity of the charge that the couple was kidnapped in Porto Alegre by Brazilian and Uruguayan military officers. According to charges submitted to the courts, which have already sentenced two policemen for their involvement in the case, the Uruguayan couple was kidnapped in Porto Alegre where they were handed over to Uruguayan authorities.

Folle-Martinez said that during his meeting with Saraiva Guerreiro they discussed "in depth" almost all bilateral issues. He added that they discussed both bilateral economic and political issues and the work of the current joint commissions.

FORMER ARMY COMMANDER MEETS WITH U.S. ENVOY EATON

PY121336 Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 10 Sep 80 pp 10, 11

[Text] Yesterday after seeing Samuel Eaton, U.S. deputy assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, the former Uruguayan army commander in chief, Lt Gen Gregorio Alvarez, stated that "I believe the political, economic and social development is being carried out within the basic political framework for which the armed forces promptly disclosed a timetable as a sign of democratic reassertion to the Uruguayan people, whose opinion at present is the only valid one. The people are the only ones entitled to judge." Alvarez held a 1-hour breakfast meeting with Eaton at the request of the latter.

The meeting "greatly pleased" Eaton and was "satisfactory" to Lt Gen Alvarez.

The former Uruguayan Army commander in chief said: "I am aware that the Uruguayan problems will be solved among Uruguayans," adding that during the meeting "we discussed well-known topics which the media always report to the nation."

After stating that Uruguay's problems must be solved by its people, Alvarez stated: "The pushing, pressure and maneuvering of the politicians and their supporters who were ousted in 1973 can obviously be sensed inside the country and from abroad. They are the same politicians who, by improperly representing the people's will, caused the loss of faith in the institutions and jeopardized the future of the country. The same politicians who are trying to regain their representativity, which is as hollow as their reputation is sordid, are the same ones who were neither supported nor followed by the people and who were marked as corrupt by the armed forces in the preamble of institutional act No 4. With these politicians there is no room for dialogue or compromise. They are the same politicians who were admonished by the armed forces in February 1973 when they were resorting to similar maneuverings: 'Beware that you not bind the hands of institutions that have dignity.'"

Ending the interview, General Alvarez, asked about the possibility that relations between the civilian-military government and the politicians could improve in the near future, emphatically replied: "I believe that what I have said is irreversible."

SOCIALIST PARTY MEMBERS ARRESTED FOR SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

PY131849 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Several persons have been detained because of their connections with subversive operations of the proscribed Socialist Party [PS]. One of those arrested is former PS Secretary General Dr Jose Pedro Cardozo, who, because he is suffering from a heart ailment, has been interned in a Montevideo hospital.

Another of those arrested, according to an official communique, is Eduardo Fernandez Farias, an employee of the Bank of the Republic. He was taken into custody while trying to enter Brazil by the Rivera-Livramento border-crossing. It was he who revealed the existence and underground activities of the organization. The organization relied on a propaganda apparatus that used the offices of the Paso Carrasco development commission as a facade. It has also been confirmed that it had very close ties with leaders and organizations abroad.

According to the official communique, Fernandez Farias had in his possesion a handwritten letter from Cardozo addressed to a Brazilian politician whose name was not revealed. A large number of documents were also found in Cardozo's house and are now being analyzed by the joint forces because they demontrate the real intensity of the clandestine activities carried out by those who have been arrested. A report on the documents will be released in due course.

Finally, the official communique indicates that some of the confiscated documents reveal the very close connection Cardozo had with leaders of several countries. Cardozo used these connections to direct, from our country, the movement of Uruguayan propaganda agents from one country to another on various types of missions.

GROUPS CALL FOR RECOGNITION OF EL SALVADOR'S FDR, DRU

PA151907 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT Sep 80

[Text] Some 100 labor, peasant, student and women's organizations of Panama have asked the Panamanian Government to recognize the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador as the sole, authentic representative of that Central American country.

In a document delivered to the Panamanian Foreign Ministry, the organizations condemned the repression being practiced by the present military-Christian democratic junta of El Salvador against popular sectors and U.S. support for those violations of human rights.

The document also denounced the training of Salvadoran military personnel in the former Canal Zone and demanded that official recognition also be extended to the Unified Revolutionary Directorate of El Salvador.

It is necessary, the document said, for the Panamanian Government to participate more actively within the OAS in actions against the present Salvadoran regime and to show a more effective solidarity with the people of that country.

Groups Hold Demonstrations

PA160340 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] On the anniversary of the independence of the Central American nations, two demonstrations were held in our capital to protest the situation in Guatemala and El Salvador. Members of the Panamanian Committee of Solidarity with the Guatemalan People and of the National Committee for the Defense of Sovereignty and Peace picketed the Guatemalan Embassy on Via Espana this morning to protest repression in that country. The demonstrators condemned the crimes and persecution of newsmen, teachers and political leaders by the military regime of that country. Speakers of the two protesting groups delivered speeches in front of the embassy reporting proven cases of repression in Guatemala and voicing local solidarity with the Guatemalan people. The demonstration was uneventful.

Popular groups have asked the government to take a consistent position of solidarity on the Salvadoran problem and to recognize the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR]. Such a request was presented to Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores today by the Panamanian Committee of Solidarity with El Salvador, which is composed of several popular organizations. Members of these groups gathered in front of the Foreign Ministry as National Guard antiriot units looked on. The demonstrators carried placards voicing solidarity with the Salvadoran people and denouncing repression by the civilian-military government.

The repudiation of the Salvadoran junta and the request for Panama to recognize the FDR as the legitimate representative of the Salvadoran people are included in a note delivered to Foreign Minister Ozores. The note also asks for more active national involvement at the OAS. Upon receiving the note from a group of demonstrators, Minister Ozores reported he would convey it to President Aristides Royo.

OPPOSITION LEADER VOLOJ DEMANDS TOTALLY NEW GOVERNMENT

PA120318 Panama City Circuito RPC in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Statement by Panamenist Leader Juan Carlos Voloj Pereira, on political program presented by the party]

[Excerpts] The decision to hold an election on 28 September is not a decision in which all Panamanians participated. It is a characteristically arbitrary decision made solely by the present regime without consulting anyone.

The objectives of this exclusive decision favor only the current rulers' intentions to perpetuate themselves in power in an allegedly popular and electoral manner through their official party, the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD].

Those legislators favored for their usefulness to the present regime's goal of prolonged tenure in power represent no advantage or victory at all for the great majority of Panamanians who seek a true and genuine path toward an authentic and representative democracy in our fatherland.

Because of the present regime's ignoble nature, its irregularities and its lack of regard for demands for an authentic and effective democracy here in Panama, we Panamanians do not trust its intentions and consider the election slated for 28 September ill intentioned. A thorough, objective, patriotic and sincere analysis of the motives, goals and scope of this election in connection with the progress, political health and civic satisfaction of Panamanians shows that they do not in any way fulfill the civic and political aspirations of the great majority of Panamanians who, repeatedly over a long period, have asked the National Guard to convene a constituent assembly and to hold free elections in order to choose the president of the republic through honest elections honorably regarded by all the citizens of this fatherland.

Several questions must be answered immediately. We ourselves have asked these questions publicly since 1968 and again in 1973 in our open letter to Omar Torrijos. These questions are: (for the National Guard) Will the legislators favored by the regime on 28 September, as well as those already designated as such from among the corregimiento representatives, vote to reform the constitution that enables the president of the republic elected in 1984 to be reelected in the 1980 elections [sentence as heard]?

Is it true that Omar Torrijos Herrera will be the PRD's candidate in 1984? Is it true that the legislators will ratify the provisions of the 1972 constitution which confirm the National Guard as an aggressive force in the government that participates in the administration of the state rather than a mere custodian of the laws, state security and the legitimately constituted governments, as ordered by the previous constitutions of the republic?

If the National Guard officially, publicly and formally announces that presidents cannot be reelected; that the legislators will not vote in favor of the previously mentioned law; that Omar Torrijos will retire as he should have done more than 6 years ago; that he will withdraw to the garrisons and will not be the PRD candidate in 1984; that the National Guard will no longer be an aggressive ruling party as established in the 1972 constitution, but will withdraw to the garrisons to guard public order and national security as befits well-intentioned armies patriotically fulfilling their military duties; and that elections will be called to choose a group of fit, capable, flawless and honorably eligible Panamanians of conspicuous moral and political stability, who will draft a new constitution representing the will of all Panamanians, then and only then will have authentic proof of the National Guard's good intentions toward the Panamanian people's unflagging hopes and democratic fervor. Panamanians are demanding a constituent assmbly and presidential elections conceived, organized, directed and judged by Panamanians acting as guardians of the honesty of the vote, shielded by the patriotism, honesty and incorruptible fulfillment of the National Guard's sacred duty to guard the public order and the nation's domestic security.

Once again, as on 8 September last year, we Panamanians tonight demand and we request from the National Guard General Staff a dialogue to define the great political and social crisis burdening our fatherland. The regime has failed in its administrative, political, social and economic efforts and it is necessary to have a new government.

For this reason, the Panamanian people once again ask the National Guard for an honorable dialogue marked by civic spirit in order to resolve the national crisis.

This is the letter we read on 8 September 1979, which we tried to take to the central headquarters of the National Guard, but were unable to. But here is the letter. I am reading it because it has constant, everyday applicability. The Panamanian people, therefore, invite the National Guard General Staff to an honorable dialogue marked by civic mindedness to resolve the national crisis.

As we tried to do that day, we will once again present a list of demands so that the military institution can respond to the following democratic desires: First, the Panamanian people demand the resignation of the entire government; second, the Panamanian people demand that Omar Torrijos Herrera retire as he should have done more than 6 years ago and that he definitely resign from the National Guard; the Panamanian people demand the dissolution of the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives; the Panamanian people demand a provisional government headed by five well-known citizens of confirmed democratic tradition, notable civic spirit and flawless moral, civic and personal stability; the Panamanian people demand the ministers of state in the new cabinet not be designated by either the National Guard General Staff or by the junta of notables heading the provisional government, but that they be designated by the various unions or groups representing the Panamanian professionals whose work turns the wheels of agricultural, livestock, industrial, commercial, professional and educational production here in Panama.

Thus, the education minister will be designated by teachers and parents. The health minister will be designated by the doctors, nurses and related personnel. The government and justice minister will be appointed by the lawyers. The government and justice minister will receive the National Guard's unrestricted support. The labor minister will be designated by the workers; the commerce minister by the Federation of Chambers of Commerce. The economy minister will be designated by the National Council of Private Enterprise and by the Panamanian Business Executives Association. The housing minister will be appointed by the Panamanian Association of Engineers and Architects. The ministers of finance and treasury and of foreign relations will be designated by the junta of notables and by the ministers designated above. The comptroller general of the republic will be appointed by the junta of notables and by the entire cabinet.

The Panamanian people demand the resignation of all the members of the Supreme Court of Justice as well as its reorganization by a commission of jurists designated by the junta of notables and by the entire cabinet. The justices of the provisional government will be designated by the junta of notables and by the cabinet.

The Panamanian people demand that once the provisional government is organized, a constituent assembly should be convened. Fifty citizens of confirmed moral stability, honorable civic spirit and flawless professional and civic tradition will be elected to this constituent assembly. Twenty-five of those elected to the constituent assembly will be lawyers of honorable conduct. The other 25 will represent the workers sector, the doctors, businessmen, teachers, farmers and cattlemen, the bankers and professionals of other sectors. The 1972 constitution, which is currently in effect, would thus be abolished.

The Panamanian people demand free and honest elections--organized, conducted and counted by the United Nations. The Panamanian people would thus elect the president of the republic, two vice presidents, the mayors and councilmen and a congress or national assembly of deputies.

The elections would be held 2 years after the establishment of a provisional government, and only those Panamanians of confirmed moral and civic stability would be able to aspire to electoral office.

All political groups of any ideology or tendency could aspire to participate in these elections, but they would exercise the rights won through the election only if, once their votes are counted, they amount to at least 3 percent of the total number of votes cast by voters on election day.

It is thus understood, gentlemen of the National Guard General Staff, that the above is merely the basis of the dialogue that we, the Panamanian people, want to hold with you once all the citizens of this fatherland, gathered alongside the National Guard General Staff, have obtained a definitive response to our natural and legitimate right to determine our own political destiny.

In order to make it clear that the person writing this document, citizen Juan Carlos Voloj Pereira, is not planning to struggle for this list of aspirations because of personal ambitions, I solemnly declare that I refuse to participate in the government junta or in the cabinet and that I refuse to hold any government post or become a candidate to the constituent assembly. I do not want to be a constitutent assembly member. But I also solemnly declare that I will not give up the struggle for the establishment of an authentic democracy in my fatherland and that I will not rest until this list of democratic aspirations of the Panamanian people becomes a reality.

It will be evident that the responsibility to either make Panama march toward the full enjoyment of peace, progress and justice or plunge it into the abyss of chaos and fratricidal confrontations remains in the hands of the National Guard. May God illuminate all of us so that we may take communion together in the understanding that we will only be able to achieve peace through understanding, tolerance, humility and truth. Our fatherland's political problem will not be resolved by electing 19 legislators. The National Guard will show its good will the day it lets all of us help organize an electoral system in which we can freely participate to draft the laws, to draft the constitution and to devise a way to elect the president of the republic directly and honestly.

Panamanian people, for all the above reasons we will abstain from participating in the 28 September elections. We urge everyone to reflect on this matter and to realize that there is only one way in which both this government and the National Guard can show their good will, their authentic, genuine and patriotic good will to resolve the current political problem and crisis: by convening a constituent assembly immediately. Honest elections should be held later to elect the president of the republic.

Long live my dear Panama! Long live Panamanians! May God illuminate all of us, especially the National Guard, so that together we may reach the joyful field of unity and may jubilantly sing the anthem of our dear fatherland. [applause]

BRIEFS

ENTRY RESTRICTION ON SALVADORANS--Panama City, 11 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Elias Castillo, director of the Immigration Department of the Government and Justice Ministry, today reported that the Panamanian Government has restricted the entry of undocumented Salvadorans into this country. The Foreign Ministry recently canceled the exemption from visa taxes granted to Salvadorans who come to our country and reduced the period for which a tourist visa is valid from 3 months to 1 month. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1641 GMT 10 Sep 80 PA]

SIX-MONTH PUBLIC DEBT FIGURE--Panama City, 1 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Damian Castillo, comptroller general, has reported that Panama's public debt amounted to $2.81 million for the first 6 months of 1980. Of this figure, $621 million is for local debt, while $2.182 million represents foreign debt. He said $126 million was paid in interest rates and $157 million was paid to amortize capital. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1339 GMT 1 Sep 80 PA]

COSTA RICA

AUTHORITIES REQUEST GUNRUNNING DATA FROM PANAMA

PA131429 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1523 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] San Jose, 11 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The commission from the Costa Rican legislative assembly investigating the arms traffic today asked the Panamanian Government for more information regarding arms trafficking in Central America.

The Costa Rican deputies are asking for more information on a report filed by the Panamanian authorities based on statements by the Panamanian pilot who crashed in El Salvador with a planeload of arms and ammunition for the Salvadoran guerrillas.

The deputies feel they lack important facts that would help eliminate the arms traffic. The commission says that at least it is necessary to know the names of the pilots who accompanied the Panamanian pilot to El Salvador.

Today the commission will call the investigator appointed by the government and the administrative director of the public security aeronautics section, who is said to be involved in the sale of 80 75-mm shells.

EL SALVADOR

GUTIERREZ REITERATES COMMITMENT TO PEACEFUL CHANGE

PA152109 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Speech to the nation by government junta member Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez from Gerardo Barrios Military Academy to mark the cadets' oath of allegiance ceremony on the 159th anniversary of independence--live]

[Excerpts] Comrades of the revolutionary government junta, members of the cabinet, representatives of the diplomatic corps, military attaches, distinguished special guests, esteemed parents, cadets:

We men of arms were aware of our historical commitment and our responsibility to put an end to an unjust state of affairs. We knew that the existing situation had generated social conflicts, aggravated by the population growth and by the unchecked inflationary spiral. And when the future seemed uncertain, the bloodless insurrection of 15 October 1979 was staged to clear away the clouds and indicate a new path. On that occasion, the armed forces published its revolutionary proclamation, which was immediately accepted throughout the country.

As a logical consequence of this, the ousted groups made every effort to recover their positions by attempting to create among the people a climate of confusion, mistrust and skepticism regarding the motives of those of us who had staged the movement.

For their part, the radical leftist groups, after their initial surprise, reacted in a negative manner. Both of these groups, equally opposed to any possibility of structural change, initiated a multimillion colon campaign of misinformation and lies inside and outside the country. The extremists have resources and accomplices beyond our borders providing support that is surely not being offered without a commitment to pay a price.

To some, the objectives of those groups may be confusing and self-contradictory. On the other hand, the Salvadoran revolutionary government has outlined its objectives clearly and emphatically: to democratize the country politically, economically and socially, on ethical and moral bases, by means of an authentic revolutionary process, peacefully and with liberty.

We have already reclaimed the land for the peasants who work it and today the country's banks serve all Salvadorans. Many other far-reaching measures have also been decreed. The process is difficult, but with the resolute support of the people we will move forward in the construction of the new society in which there is broad participation and greater opportunities for education and employment and better health and progress for all.

We are committed to raising a feeling of solidarity and fraternity in order to arrive at a state of coexistence in peace and justice. Our non-Marxist model of revolution may cause concern to those who think in materialist ways and who, by their selfish attitudes, become dependents of their ambition and slaves to their fanaticism.

We trust that this concern will be converted into a positive element and will open to them the path of understanding and reason. No one can continue to cling to concepts which run contrary to the desires for peace and the social reality of the Salvadoran people. In the new society which we have begun to build, there is room for all Salvadorans who truly wish to participate in the nonviolent construction of a better destiny for the fatherland, which the forefathers of 1821 foresaw as being free, sovereign and independent.

To consolidate the Salvadoran revolutionary process in order to make this dream a reality is the inescapable duty of the armed forces which all its members must keep in mind.

ERP OFFICIAL SAYS FINAL OFFENSIVE NEAR

PA160334 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Juan Jose Medrano, member of the Salvadoran revolutionary party's Central Committee and of the general command of the People's Revolutionary Army's [ERP] general staff, affirmed in exclusive statements for the NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY [ANN] that the conditions for launching a final offensive are practically given now.

He added that the ERP has organized several guerrilla fronts, outstanding among these is the northeastern front, which includes the areas between Morazan and La Union, 190 km from San Salvador; the southern front, which covers the Pacific zone; and the central front in San Salvador. Mobile forces are kept in other areas, Medrano told ANN.

Commenting on the organizatinal aspects, the ERP leader stressed that a single directorate with a single position and a joint war plan is now practically a reality.

Finally, he said that the mass front can organize the people and the militia while the local guerrilla army and the regular army are being consolidated.

JUNTA CHARGED WITH PLANNING MEXICAN NEWSMAN'S DEATH

PA121409 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Salvadoran newsman Jorge Pinto has charged in Mexico that the Salvadoran junta planned the death of Mexican newsman Ignacio Rodriguez. Pinto, director of the Salvadoran newspaper EL INDEPENDIENTE whose printing machines were recently destroyed by a bomb, maintained in the Mexican capital that the Salvadoran Army high command ordered Rodriguez' death to intimidate foreign newsmen.

Pinto said he is returning to El Salvador to continue opposing the guerrillas. He said that it is a newsman's duty to be on the frontline, no matter the conditions. Pinto added that the paper will come out again even if they have to put it together by hand. He said that when a government muzzles the press, it is promoting its own downfall. Pinto said that the recent throat surgery he underwent will not stop him from reporting the truth and accusing the Salvadoran Armed Forces of murdering the Mexican newsman.

Pinto mentioned the name of another newsman murdered in El Salvador: Anguel Suarez, LA CRONICA chief editor, was murdered because he strongly criticized the members of the junta and by doing this he signed his own death warrant.

He said that there are several lists with the names of local and foreign newsmen who have been sentenced to death by the paramilitary groups. I am number 112 on one of those lists, Pinto indicated. LA CRONICA photographer Jaime Suarez was torn apart after they killed him to try to intimidate us. Our newspaper EL INDEPENDIENTE will publish again and we newsmen will do our duty until they kill us all, Pinto concluded.

HONDURAS

HAVANA: 30 U.S. OFFICERS ARRIVE TO ADVISE REGIME

PA150258 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Thirty more U.S. officers of the so-called special mobile forces have arrived in Honduras as advisers to Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia's regime, according to Honduran press reports. The report adds that the officers are staying at the Alameda Hotel in downtown Tegucigalpa.

The Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR recently reported that the U.S. military advisers were training Honduran Armed Forces counterinsurgency commando units with the permission of the U.S. Congress, which has allocated $5 million for this activity.

Eyewitness reports say that large shipments of weapons from Venezuela earmarked for the Salvadoran military-Christian democratic junta began arriving in Honduras early this month. The shipments are being received at the Honduran port of Cortes on the Atlantic, from which they are taken to Toncontin Airport and are later sent to El Salvador.

NEGOTIATORS CONTINUE MEETINGS WITH SALVADORANS IN MIAMI

PA131451 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1410 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Col Cesar Elvir Sierra, Honduran foreign affairs minister, left yesterday for Miami to continue the negotiations on the border conflict with El Salvador. He was accompanied by Pedro Pineda Madrid, Andres Alvarado Puerto, Ramon Valladares Soto, Luis Martinez Figueroa, who replaced Camilo Gomez y Gomez, and Salomon Jimenez Castro, members of the Honduran commission.

In Miami they will continue the talks that have been going on for the past months with Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena and members of the Salvadoran negotiating commission.

They will stay in Miami until 14 September. On that date Minister Elvir Sierra, accompanied by Pedro Pineda Madrid, chairman of the Honduran negotiating commission, will fly to Lima to talk to mediator Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero. Elvir Sierra and Chavez Mena are supposed to meet in Lima to report to Bustamante on the results of the conversations in Miami.

According to Eliseo Perez Cadalso, former Honduran foreign minister, the negotiations are well advanced and this indicates that peace between the two countries could be achieved by the end of the year.

BRIEFS

NAVAL BASE CEREMONY--At a change of command ceremony at the naval base at Puerto Cortes last Saturday, attended by President Policarpo Paz Garcia and the members of the Superior Council of the Armed Forces, (?Capt) Ruben H. Montoya assumed command of the installation. In a speech at the ceremony General Paz Garcia noted that the navy will soon begin operating in the Pacific. [Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Sep 80 PA]

NICARAGUA

OFFICIALS HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS, OTHER ISSUES

PA140142 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1719 GMT 12 Sep 80

[News conference by government junta members Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Rafael Cordova Rivas, Attorney General Dr Ernesto Castillo, Supreme Court Chief Justice Dr Roberto Ruiz Hurtado and Dr Leonte Herdocia, president of the National Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, at the press room of government house in Managua--live]

[Excerpts] [Cordova Rivas] The purpose of this news conference is to present the report of the International Jurists Commission of Human Rights in Nicaragua yesterday and today.

We are going to give a brief summary of this report, which is highly favorable to the Nicaraguan Government, the revolutionary government, the Sandinist government, because the government junta is going to ask the International Jurists Commission for 400 copies in Spanish and 200 copies in English, which will be arriving soon.

The text of the report is divided into two parts. The first part is the introduction on human rights under the Somoza regime and the second part is on human rights under the present regime. The recommendations are then made and the conclusions drawn.

The preface, where everything is more or less summarized, speaks of the help that the Government of Nicaragua has given to this international law commission and draws some conclusions, a small paragraph of which I am going to read.

For example, it states: The International Jurists Commission wishes to express its recognition of the frank and open way in which its mission was received as well as the cooperation and assistance offered by the authorities at all levels to make the task easier.

As will be seen in the report, the mission obtained a favorable impression of the efforts being made to establish a genuinely democratic regime and assure the full protection of human rights. The new government had to face enormous difficulties as a consequence of the prolonged war it was necessary to wage to put an end to the hated dictatorship, which cruelly and tenaciously clung to power.

During the first days following the fall of Somoza, perhaps it was inevitable that excesses should occur. But it is true that the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction succeeded in quickly establishing its authority and bringing the persons guilty of crimes committed under the protection of the previous regime to justice. The fact that capital punishment was eliminated immediately following the revolutionary triumph shows the humanitarian concern of the government.

This is signed by (Nean Cernos), secretary general of the International Jurists Commission on Human Rights.

Among the conclusions and recommendations, point three states: Such violations of human rights were not the result of the excesses of the National Guard out of government control, but the result of a policy ordered and directed by the highest spheres.

Point 6, which refers to the present government, states: The present Government of National Reconstruction has shown a high sense of humanitarianism and frank adherence to respect for human rights, ratifying a series of international instruments protecting these rights and signing into law legislation leading to and enforcing effective respect for the rights. It has also abolished capital punishment in all circumstances. The concern of the government is evident in connection with preventing the torture or mistreatment of prisoners.

A climate of freedom and guarantees prevails in this country which generally allows the rights recognized by law to be exercised. Broad freedom of speech and of the press exist. The right to private property, which at the onset appeared to have been forgotten, is now protected by law. It is also a positive aspect that a group of repressive laws approved by the previous government has been abolished.

In the commission's recommendations, it states: The government should carry out a policy to guarantee and strengthen the independence of the judicial branch and guarantee its preeminence over the executive branch in everything related to jurisdictional matters and in the control of and respect for human rights. It would be advisable to undertake efforts to [word indistinct] and to make the principles known among the population and the civilian and military authorities.

Accordingly, the government junta has invited the Inter-American Human Rights Commission to visit our country. Like the visit of the International Jurists Commission, its visit will be widely accepted and no obstacles will be placed in its path. It will be able to speak with anyone it wishes, with any official or individual, and will be able to receive any complaints.

This Inter-American Human Rights Commission is already establishing three offices in Nicaragua with Telex, copy machines, typewriters, secretaries and so forth. That commission will visit Nicaragua from 5-11 October. It will meet with the government junta, the the Sandinist Front's National Directorate, the Supreme Court, the human rights commissioner and any other authorities they might wish to meet.

[Ramirez] You have just heard the most important parts of the report on human rights in Nicaragua past and present by the International Jurists Commission. I must state that the International Jurists Commission is one of the most respected bodies in the world which has been concerned about the respect for human rights. It is headquartered in Switzerland. This more than 80-page report has been printed and I understand that the companero newsmen will receive a summary of it. At the government secretariat we have copies of the full report for review. You can arrange this with Companero Manuel Espinoza.

The conclusions in this report definitely silence those who have wanted to use the subject of human rights in Nicaragua as a political weapon to discredit the government. We know that there is a so-called Nicaraguan Human Rights Commission which tries to promote a climate of mistrust inside and outside the country regarding this regime's respect for human rights. That commission works on behalf of criminals. It tries to confuse the public by presenting these criminals along with Sandinist martyrs in paid advertisements and it calls them all brothers. It defends people such as the famous homosexual forger from the (El Alba) shelter on the southern highway. It mixes human rights with partisan and personal interests.

We believe that such an impressive report as this one by the International Jurists Commission will help to put in their place those who, having few facts behind their arguments, slanderously discredit the achievements of the Sandinist people's revolution in human rights which, as Dr Cordova Rivas pointed out, are not limited to the physical integrity of individuals but include other rights established in the revolution's charter of guarantees and its fundamental charter.

This report also contradicts the poisonous propaganda being spread in the world against our revolution. Just to cite a recent case, we have here a page of the 1 September issue of the U.S. magazine BUSINESS WEEK. It is a false and slanderous report on Nicaragua by a magazine which presents itself as a serious magazine for businessmen. In the last paragraph of the report it states that the Sandinists are purging their enemies, killing an average of 25 a day.

It is hard to understand how a serious magazine can print such a report. It also says that there are armed groups organized in Honduras which are killing teachers of the literacy campaign directed by the Cubans and that this type of action is the same as the Sandinists' actions in seizing power. According to this magazine, it is fine to kill teachers because the campaign is directed by Cubans and because the Sandinists took power through assassinations. This is the type of reports issued by the so-called serious press in the United States against our revolutionary process.

Fortunately, we know that there are serious organizations such as the International Jurists Commission which, through its report, can tell the world that this government respects human rights. We are proud that we are not the only ones saying this. A small group of people disguised as defenders of human rights in order to defend old privileges and small parties' interests cannot contradict such a report. Responsible and prestigious international organizations are stating that human rights are respected in Nicaragua as the Nicaraguan people fully realize.

[Question] Oscar Perez Valdivia of Radio Corporacion. It seems that when referring to the report, my dear friend Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas said something about the judicial branch's independence from the executive branch. I had always wanted to ask how the revolution is going to interpret the traditional concept of the independence of the government branches.

[Answer by unidentified speaker] It is true that the International Jurists Commission recommended in its report that the judicial branch will be independent regarding its jurisdiction and the subject of human rights. It recommended that the juciaial branch be distinct from one of the three branches which existed in the past but that it watch over the human rights established by laws. Only the judicial branch can defend human rights through the legal mechanisms established by law. An example of this is the right to habeas corpus. The judicial branch currently has power to try officials who violate human rights and who have committed arbitrary acts in the use of their powers.

[Question] Fernando Centeno of Radio Sandino. I would like to ask the junta members what they think about how the so-called Nicaraguan Human Rights Commission supports itself financially. How does it pay for advertising in a reactionary newspaper? Don't you think that some organizations or some countries which are financing this campaign to discredit Nicaragua are backing this commission?

[Cordova Rivas] There are a number of organizations in the world which are concerned about human rights. We cannot deny that the Human Rights Commission which has existed in Nicaragua played a great role during the Somozist regime. But it seems that with the end of the need to denounce human rights violations, it has continued to systematically charge the revolutionary government and the Sandinist regime with violating human rights.

[Ramirez] To add to what Dr Cordova Rivas has said, I just want to make one comment. It is alleged that the Human Rights Commission is a commission of citizens whose interest is the protection and promotion of human rights. Supposedly, this interest is above so-called political passions and specific interests not only in politics but in the defense of certain economic privileges and interests. My attention is drawn to the fact that one of the persons who appears as a member of the Permanent Human Rights Commission is a gentleman whose name is Cesar Divas, who works at LA PRENSA. Mr Bernardino Larios had given him a farewell letter. Divas was aware of this letter and therefore of what Larios was doing, that is, preparing a plot to kill leaders of the revolution. I would like to know whether a person who defends human rights can do so with sufficient objectivity if he has such ties. When LA PRENSA published this letter it said that Bernardino Larios had quickly given it to a LA PRENSA reporter in the street. LA PRENSA now has to admit that Cesar Divas was the one who was given this letter, since the Interior Ministry authorities have proven this through their investigations.

So one would have to see if one can separate the Permanent Human Rights Commission and its members from the plots to destabilize this regime and even assassinate leaders of the revolution.

[Question] Leon Gabriel of [name indistinct]. Since you mentioned the name of Bernardino Larios, I would like to know when he will be turned over to a judge and if newsmen will be able to interview him.

[Ramirez] The security authorities yesterday presented the first individual involved in this plot. Mr Bernardino Larios is being investigated by the state security authorities. Once this process ends, he will be presented to the public and turned over to the courts along with all the other persons who might be involved in this affair. Those people who have been mentioned in the various declarations will have to reply to justice. All this will be done as soon as possible.

[Question indistinct]

[Ramirez] Well, we could not answer that at this time. We cannot say whether this gentleman will be directly turned over to the court or whether he will be presented to the press before this happens.

[Question] Manuel Espinoza Rivera of the Sandinist Television System. I would like to know the government junta's opinion on relations with Guatemala since, in an interview with the Nicaraguan ambassador to Guatemala today, he told us that relations are quite cool in view of recent statements by Guatemalan President Lucas. What is your opinion?

[Ramirez] The revolutionary government has considered that it is not worthwhile to maintain an ambassador in Guatemala and risk his physical safety in that country. Therefore, we have decided to recall our ambassador to Guatemala and we are not going to send him there again. Companero Castillo Macis, the current ambassador to Guatemala, has done an excellent job there. He has risked his life in Guatemala because to be Nicaraguan ambassador in Guatemala is to risk your life. We have asked the Honduran Government to approve Macis' appointment as ambassador to Honduras.

[Question by unidentified speaker] Does this mean a break in relations?

[Ramirez] It is not a break in relations. But if, during a public anticommunist rally organized by the Guatemalan Government, it was said that the Nicaraguan Government is a [word indistinct] or something like that and if more than 10 Nicaraguans have disappeared or been killed in Guatemala in the past month, what else could we do but recall our ambassador and stop risking his life? This does not mean that we are going to break off relations with Guatemala. We maintain diplomatic and commercial relations with Guatemala. Our two countries are in the common market. In order to send its merchandise to Costa Rica, Guatemala has to send it through Nicaragua. That is a reality. Therefore, diplomatic relations with Guatemala will continue. We have not sought the deterioration of those relations. Mr Lucas, in a position we cannot understand, has decided to damage those relations. This revolutionary process and government greatly respect our dignity and our sovereignty. The times when Nicaragua could be humiliated diplomatically are over. We greatly value our dignity, independence and sovereignty.

[Question] Agustin Fuentes of Radio Noticias. Who will be charge d'affaires in Guatemala? Where will current Ambassador to Honduras Talavera go? Do you think Mr Barahona y Barahona's statements in Panama and Havana that there are 2,000 former national guardsmen training in Guatemala to invade this country are true?

[Ramirez] Companero Talavera will return to work with us in government house. Companero Macis will become ambassador to Honduras if the Honduran Government approves his appointment. A charge d'affaires will remain in Guatemala. We do not have his name here with us.

Regarding your other question, an individual who held the post of director of information for Guatemalan Government Minister Alvarez Ruiz stated in Panama that, under the Guatemalan Government's protection, men were being trained to invade our country. Everyone is aware that there are many former guardsmen in Guatemala, that newspapers have published photos of Urcuyo along with Mr Sandoval Alarcon, the leader of the White Hand in Guatemala. He is one of the main figures of the Guatemalan Government and chief of the sinister White Hand. We don't doubt that these people, who are dreaming of returning here to regain power and commit the crimes they have been unable to commit since 19 July, have some official protection. We view this situation with serious concern. We cannot say that we are disregarding this situation. Those charges are serious and we must be on the alert regarding these kinds of charges.

CRUZ SAYS LAWYERS STUDYING U.S. LOAN AGREEMENT

PA151749 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Arturo Cruz, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, has reported that the text of the agreement that the country will sign with the United States to make the $75 million loan official is being studied by lawyers in order to avoid any clauses that might impinge on Nicaraguan sovereignty. He added that as soon as the document is signed, Nicaragua will receive $40 million. It will then receive $20 million a few weeks later. He recalled that the country has already received an advance of $15 million.

However, he warned that the loan is not a solution to Nicaraguan problems. For this reason, the regulation on the use of foreign exchange to import luxury items will continue in effect. He stressed that the successful renegotiation of the foreign debt with international banks has strengthened the country's credit internationally.

FSLN RELEASES COMMUNIQUE REORGANIZING CADRES

PA160317 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2214 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Communique of Sandinist National Liberation Front read by front National Directorate Secretary Rene Nunez at the event honoring the Nandaime martyrs during the closing of the third national assembly meeting in Jose Benito Escobar Hall of Sandino Central in Managua--live]

[Text] From the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate to the members and the entire Sandinist people of Nicaragua:

The FSLN National Directorate summoned the members of the departmental executive committees, the executive (?boards) of the Sandinist Workers Central, the Farmworkers Association, the Sandinist Defense Committees, the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Nicaraguan Women's Association, the 19 July Sandinist Youth, the representatives of the state's and the armed forces' partisan bodies, the representatives of the Indian communities and other national sectors to participate in the third national assembly meeting of FSLN cadres and militants, named after the Nandaime heroes, on 13 and 14 September 1980. After the program was approved by the committees and the resolutions were adopted, and in view of the importance of those resolutions, the plenum decided to inform our militants and the Nicaraguan people the following steps (?toward) the strengthening of the organization and the party:

1. The "Heroes of Nandaime" national assembly meeting of cadres and militants confirms that our National Directorate is the supreme leadership body and the basic authority body of the FSLN and of the Sandinist people's revolution. [applause, shouts] This confirmation is merely the reflection of the confidence and authority that our organization has won among the Nicaraguan people throughout its fighting history.

2. The Sandinist Assembly is hereby created. It is composed of representatives of the best cadres and outstanding militants of the FSLN. It is a consultative body to help our National Directorate in the making of major (?decisions), such as the approval of the FSLN program and statutes, its revolutionary strategy, its international and economic policy, its merger policy, its mass, education and militancy promotion guidelines and the yearly report that the National Directorate shall make to all the members [passage indistinct].

The members of the Sandinist Assembly are: [applause follows announcement of each name] Glenda Monterrey, Noel Escobar, Lumberto Campbell, Flor de Maria Monterrey, Dora Maria Tellez, Agustin Lara, Darma Lila Carrasquilla, Marta (Crancho), Mauricio Valenzuela, Leticia Herrera, Carlos Zamora, Elias Noguera, Manuel Morales, Oswaldo Caldera, Adilia Eva Solis, Wilfredo Barreto, Harry Chavez, Francisco Sanchez, Alonso Porras, Augusto Quintana, Maria (Wohl), Javier Lopez, Oswaldo Lacayo, Hugo Torres, Julio Ramos, Leopoldo Rivas, Eden Pastora, Hilario Sanchez, Joaquin Cuadra, Doris Tijerino, Lenin Cerna, Juan Jose (Ubeda), Rene Vivas, Jose Valdivia, Marco Somarriba, Sergio Mendoza, Sergio Ramirez, Moises Hassan, Lea Guido, Luis Enrique Figueroa, Salvador Mayorga, Federico Cerda, Ernesto Castillo, Dionisio Marenco, Vanessa Castro, Carlos Coronel, Miguel D'Escoto, Ernesto Cardenal, Victor Tinoco, Alvaro Ramirez, Ricardo Wheelock, Marcos Valle, Gloria Carrion, Lucio Jimenez, Edgardo Garcia, Fernando Cardenal, Patricia Orozco, Maria Lourdes Giron, Federico Lopez, Nathan Sevilla, Leonel Espinoza, William Ramirez, Monica Baltodano, Omar Cabezas, Julio Lopez, Carlos Carrion and Rene Nunez.

3. Convinced that the National Directorate committees, which will operate until today, have achieved the objective for which they were created and that the organizational development and the many and complex tasks that we have to cope with require organizations that have new and more functions, it has been decided:

A. The Political Committee of the National Directorate is created in place of the Executive Committee. This committee will represent the National Directorate during its recesses and it will organize the internal and public relations of the directorate. It will coordinate the State Committee and Defense and Security Committees, and it will guide and control the work of all other FSLN bodies.

The members of the Political Committee are: [applause follows announcement of each name] coordinator, Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano; Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock Roman; Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra.

B. The State Committee is being created in Lieu of the Government Committee [comision estatal]. Its main task is to guarantee the proper implementation of the economic and social programs of the Sandinist people's revolution and to orient and control all the Sandinist organizations of the government.

The State Committee is comprised as follows: [applause follows announcement of each name] Coordinator, Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock Roman, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz Hernandez, Companero Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Moises Hassan Morales, Lea Guido, Dionisio Marenco, Federico Cerda; Ernesto Castillo and Vanesa Castro.

C. The Defense and Security Committee is created to replace the Military Committee. It becomes the Sandinist organization whose basic duty is the development and strengthening of the defense of the nation and the revolution in the face of threats of domestic or foreign aggression. It also orients and controls Sandinist organizations in the armed forces.

The members of the Defense and Security Committee are: [applause follows announcement of each name] Coordinator, Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez, Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion Cruz, Brigade Commander Joaquin Cuadra, Brigade Commander Eden Pastora, Guerrilla Commander Lenin Cerna, Guerrilla Commander Rene Vivas and Guerrilla Commander Hugo Torres.

4. The National Secretariat of the FSLN is strengthened by the inclusion of two members of the national leadership. The National Secretariat will be headed by the coordinator of the Political Committee, the organization on which this committee vests for auxiliary and executive support in order to guarantee the control and development of the organization's work plans and vigilance in the comprehension and application of the principles, lines and policies of the FSLN.

The National Secretariat is comprised of the following companeros: [applause follows announcement of each name] Commander of the Revolution Victor Tirado Lopez, Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, Guerrilla Commander Dora Maria Tellez, Guerrilla Commander William Ramirez, Companero Rene Nunez Tellez, Guerrilla Commander Monica Baltodano, Guerrilla Commander Omar Cabezas, Companero Julio Lopez and Companero Carlos Carrion.

5. The secretariats of the FSLN are abolished except for the Secretariat of the National Leadership. In their place, the following departments of the National Secretariat are created: Organization and Mass Work, Propaganda and Political Education and International Relations. Each of these departments will be in charge of handling control and work relations as their names indicate under the direct orientation of the National Secretariat.

6. The following companeros, members of the FSLN, are appointed to head the following departments: [applause follows announcement of each name] Labor Organization, Sandinist Workers Federation and Agricultural Workers Association, Commander of the Revolution Victor Tirado Lopez; Propaganda and Political Education Department, Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez; Organization and Mass Work Department, Guerrilla Commander Monica Baltodano; Mass Organizations, Sandinist Defense Committees, Luisa Amanda Espinoza Association of Nicaraguan Women, Federation of Health Workers (FEDSALUD), Guerrilla Commander Omar Cabezas; 19 July Sandinist Youth and National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers, Companero Carlos Carrion; International Relations Department, Companero Julio Lopez.

7. The Sandinist delegation to the State Council is reorganized as follows: [applause follows announcement of each name] Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, alternate, Rene Nunez Tellez; Guerrilla Commander Omar Cabezas, alternate, Companero Julio Lopez; Guerrilla Commander Dora Maria Tellez, alternate, Guerrilla Commander Monica Baltodano; Companero Carlos Zamora, alternate, Guerrilla Commander Leticia Herrera; Companero Federico Lopez, alternate, Sebastian Castro; Companero Rafael Tijerino, alternate, Guerrilla Commander Elias Noguera.

[Dated] 15 September 1980. Sandino yesterday, Sandino today, Sandino forever. Free fatherland or death. National leadership of the FSLN.

RAMIREZ CONDEMNS LA PRENSA SUPPORT FOR LARIOS

PA131641 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Another step has been taken in the exercise of effective democracy. The government junta today talked with the members of the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] of the Eastern Market as part of the "Face the People" program. Here is the report:

Some 300 persons gathered this afternoon in the Domitila Lugo section of the Eastern Market, where members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and several ministers had come to participate in the "Face the People" program. As usual, the people--anxious to find out about the political situation in the country and how the economy is progressing, as well as to clarify many rumors--overwhelmed the members of the junta with questions.

The government junta was represented at the Eastern Market by Commander Daniel Ortega, Arturo J. Cruz and Sergio Ramirez, as well as by Ministers Dionisio Marenco, Alejandro Martinez Cuenca and Miguel Vigil, ministers of domestic trade, foreign trade and housing, respectively, and by representatives of the Transportation Ministry and of the Managua reconstruction junta.

Various topics of interest to the market vendors and the government were discussed. Most noticeable were the lack of guidance and the alarming amount of false reports circulated daily by individuals seeking to confuse the people. Among such alarming false reports were that there would be no sales at the wholesale market, that market stalls would cost thousands of cordobas, that prices of staples will be increased by up to 30 percent and other such rumors.

Commander Daniel Ortega and Sergio Ramirez informed the vendors that they should not believe these rumors. He said they only cause unrest and confusion, which is precisely the goal sought by the individuals who start such rumors.

One CDS member from the Eastern Market noted his concern over what he described as the confusion being caused by the newspaper LA PRENSA in its reports that are antagonistic toward the Sandinist people's revolution. Here are the comments made in reply by junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado to his question:

[Begin recording] [CDS member] I wish to ask only one question. Excuse me for reading slowly, but I have only recently learned to read. [applause] What measures is the government taking with regard to LA PRENSA? What measures are you taking, companero, with regard to LA PRENSA, which is speculating, deceiving and misleading the people? Thank you. [applause]

[Ramirez] We have insisted clearly that for the first time in Nicaragua freedom of the press be respected. In the past, freedom of the press was available only to a few persons, but now it is at the service of many more people, because the working people, the poor people, also have the right to that freedom of the press, to the freedom to be heard, to have their voices heard over the radio, to have their opinions broadcast over television. This was one of the achievements of the revolution. However, in contrast to this freedom of the press is the question of which persons in the country make use of this freedom and how they make use of it. In this regard, the companero has mentioned here the example of LA PRENSA, which is a very important example to be considered.

It is not on our own initiative that we are saying that this newspaper is an enemy of the revolution. By its actions, this newspaper is showing itself to be an enemy of the revolution. You will have noticed that yesterday--and this is an example of crossing the line--LA PRENSA reported the arrest of Col Bernardino Larios. It extols and praises Col Bernardino Larios as if he were a great hero or a great patriot who had been arrested for no reason. LA PRENSA did not take the trouble to ask either the Interior Ministry or the government junta why he was arrested.

In view of this, we have the right to wonder where LA PRENSA is heading with reports of this kind, and whether it is not really in agreement with people like Bernardino Larios. This is something that should be answered by LA PRENSA itself. It is one thing for LA PRENSA to express as many opinions as it wishes, to criticize the revolution as much as it wishes, but it is another thing for it to side with or protect persons who are conspiring to assassinate the leaders of the revolution. This is no longer something simple. It is a matter that transcends what we are prepared to guarantee as freedom of the press in Nicaragua.

Therefore, it is up to us to call on that newspaper, to call on those who publish it, to reflect seriously and realize that the path they are taking is one that endangers the stability of this revolutionary process. It is one thing for there to be a democratic regime here that respects civil rights--for as the Human Rights Committee has discovered, we do not practice torture or abuses of individuals here--and it is another thing for a person to seek to kill the leaders of the revolution and for a newspaper to side with such a person, maintaining that this individual had been arrested only because he is a Christian and is opposed to Marxism-Leninism.

This is not a charge that LA PRENSA has made for the first time; it is something it has been repeating for some time in articles, editorials and news reports--that in this country there is opposition to Christians and to persons described as democrats because they are not Marxist-Leninists and that those in government are Marxist-Leninists and are persecuting Christians, and that all this was the cause of the arrest of Bernardino Larios.

These matters should lead to reflection on the part of all of us who really believe in freedom of the press. The companero who asked this question here has asked it because he really believes in freedom of the press, but a true freedom of the press, because the moment that an attempt is made to take advantage of the existing freedom of the press to destabilize and destroy the revolutionary process, the defense of the revolution and the survival of this revolution will take precedence over what those gentlemen call freedom of the press. [end recording]

INTERIOR MINISTRY REPORTS COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' ARREST

PA121327 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Communique issued by the Interior Ministry on 11 September 1980 in Managua]

[Text] It is the duty of the Interior Ministry to inform the people that our state security bodies, responsible for the defense of the Nicaraguan people and revolutionary justice, have totally dismantled a counterrevolutionary band which was operating in the regions of San Jose de Bocay, San Miguel and El Tabaco in Jinotega Department. During the military operation which ended in a clash with members of the band yesterday, one of the leaders of the band, Catalino Fonseca Lopez, was killed and the rest of the band captured. They have been identified as Lucas Blandon Herrera, Juan Perez Davila, Jesus Martinez, Agueda Pereira, Martin Rodriguez Chavarria, Emilio Reyes, Digna Hernandez, Estanislao Lopez Rivera, Juan Espinoza Fuentes, Santiago Hernandez Palmas, Guillermo Diaz Herandez and Julio Rodriguez Chavarria.

FORMER EPS MEMBER GRANTED ASYLUM IN COSTA RICAN EMBASSY

PA121652 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Managua--The Costa Rican Embassy in Nicaragua has granted asylum to Oscar Lindo, a Nicaraguan citizen. According to the local press, Lindo is a former member of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] who sought refuge at the embassy several weeks ago after he was involved in the death of a Cuban citizen at the EPS communications center where he used to work.

BARRICADA REPORTERS TO APPEAR ON RADIO MOSCOW PROGRAM

PA131528 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 6 Sep 80 p 12

[Excerpt] Radio Moscow will carry an interview and roundtable on 6, 7, 14 and 15 September with our companeros Onofre Guevara and Juan Jose Lacayo, who were invited by Radio Moscow as representatives of BARRICADA during a cultural exchange visit by our newspaper staff to PRAVDA.

GROMYKO ARRIVES IN HAVANA ON OFFICIAL VISIT

FL152313 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, the USSR's foreign minister and member of the CPSU Politburo, arrived this afternoon in Cuba at the invitation of our party and state. The Il-62M carrying the Soviet foreign minister stopped its engines at exactly 1700.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of Ministers and State and member of the party Politburo, received Gromyko at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport. Also there to welcome Gromyko were Jesus Montane, member of the party Central Committee, and Vitaliy Vorotnikov, the USSR's ambassador in Cuba. The foreign minister last visited Cuba in January 1973. He was a member of the high-ranking delegation headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Andrey Gromyko will begin official talks with the Cuban side tomorrow. He will leave on Thursday.

RODRIGUEZ DELIVERS FUNERAL ORATION FOR SLAIN DIPLOMAT

PA151233 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] If Felix Garcia's death were to put an end to the dastardly actions of those who want to stifle the revolution, intimidate its representatives and strike its defenders, this would be Felix' best service to the nation and to socialism, which he loved so well, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba, has stated. The vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers gave the eulogy at the funeral of the diplomatic official accredited to the United Nations this morning at the Colon Cemetery in Havana.

Thousands of people accompanied Felix Garcia's remains to the FAR cemetery. Rodriguez said the crime committed in downtown New York was the result of desperation in the face of defeat; a brutal and futile vengeance by those who know they have been forever uprooted from this land they betrayed. These gangster cliques know only two well, he said, that nothing will sway the course of the Cuban revolution; they are convinced that the hope that the revolution would be undermined by foreign threats or domestic decomposition was dashed long ago. We know that no revolutionary combatant will falter because his brothers have been killed.

Rodriguez added that the counterrevolutionaries who killed the Cuban diplomat in New York are looking for someone to hire them to carry out mob activities and when they see regressive forces calling for a return to violence and heavyhandedness toward Latin America surface on the U.S. political scene, they rush to show that they can be called on to implement such a policy.

The Cuban leader stressed that those terrorists equally hate Cuba's official representatives and those Cubans who as children were taken away from their nation by their relatives and now are defending the Cuban revolution and disseminating its achievements in the United States. That is why, with the same cowardice, they killed Carlos Muniz Varela, who through the Antonio Maceo Brigade was helping to provide a better understanding of the meaning of socialist Cuba, Rodriguez recalled.

Felix Garcia's death angers our people because of the impunity with which the crime was Committed, the Cuban leader stated. He added that being the site of the UN headquarters carries with it obligations and requires that the representatives of the nations belonging to this international organization have guarantees that cannot be toyed with by gangsters.

Rodriguez noted that the U.S. Government has publicly condemned this crime and even sent a condolence message by President Carter. He added that the Cuban people are waiting for evidence and showed their anger and renewed their fighting spirit during the multitudinous show of grief over Felix Garcia's death in response to the miserable people who killed him and those in the United States who are announcing future aggressive policies against Cuba.

CASTRO CONGRATULATES ETHIOPIA ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

PA140316 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, said that the Ethiopian revolution is an important contribution to the national liberation and social struggle of African countries. This he said in a congratulatory message to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the victory of the Ethiopian revolution which was celebrated yesterday.

In his message Castro says that the militant solidarity between Cuba and Ethiopia has been forged in the common struggle of our peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, Zionism and racism and especially in the just cause for the defense of sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ethiopia against imperialist aggression.

In his message to Mengistu Haile Mariam, Castro adds that despite the threats against it, socialist Ethiopia will continue advancing in the construction of a new society, conquering all obstacles that imperialist reactionary sectors are trying to interpose in its path.

SPECIAL ETHIOPIAN ENVOY ARRIVES FOR TALKS

Meeting With Castro

FL121120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met with Dawit Wolde Giorgis, member of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia. Dawit Wolde Giorgis arrived in our country at the head of a delegation as the special envoy of President Mengistu Haile Mariam. He is the bearer of a message from the head of the Ethiopian Government to our commander in chief.

The meeting was held in a very fraternal and friendly atmosphere. Various aspects of the international situation and matters of mutual interest were discussed.

News Conference

FL122045 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2032 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] The delegation led by Dawit Wolde Giorgis, member of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, has held a news conference in Havana in which it condemned the existing situation in the Horn of Africa.

Wolde Giorgis said at the news conference that the purpose of his delegation's trip to Cuba is to report the tension created in that region by the Somali-U.S. agreement and to deliver a personal message from Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

He added that at this time several Ethiopian delegations are visiting many countries to convey the appeal of this Ethiopian chief of state and people to exercise as much as possible their influence on the U.S. Government to prevent a human catastrophe. He emphasized that such a catastrophe could be the result of the crisis created in the Horn of Africa by the Somali-U.S. agreement. During the news conference in Havana, Wolde Giorgis recalled that when the colonialists were going to leave Somalia, Ethiopia recognized the Somali people's call for independence. He emphasized that Ethiopia was one of the few countries to promote Somalia's independence and reiterated that his country has no territorial ambition with regard to its neighbors.

He went on to say that the Somali Government has refused to accept all types of international standards and laws. He recalled that when the Organization of African Unity was created in 1963, it established the basic principles of understanding among all peoples of the world and particularly the people of the African Continent. Wolde Giorgis added that these principles were ratified in 1964 by the chiefs of state of the nonaligned countries.

Elsewhere during the news conference held in Havana, the chief of the Ethiopian delegation emphasized that this new tension created in the Horn of Africa cannot have any result other than a victory for the Ethiopian revolution. Wolde Giorgis immediately asserted: Our revolution is in a process of consolidation. Ethiopia does not want war with any country. We want to live in peace and to create an atmosphere of peace not only in Ethiopia but also throughout the Horn of Africa.

He went on to stress the solidary assistance given by Cuba and the Soviet Union to the struggle against the Somali invader at the request of the Ethiopian Government. He emphasized that sufficient assistance was received from these countries at the right time. Lastly, Wolde Giorgis recalled that now there are many Cuban doctors, economists and advisers in Ethiopia doing extremely valuable work for which the Ethiopian people are extremely grateful.

Further Comments

FL130057 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The responsibility of the United States for the current crisis in the so-called Horn of Africa was denounced in Havana today by Dawit Wolde Giorgis, member of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Ethiopian Workers Party. We now carry for you the statements made by Comrade Dawit Wolde Giorgis to national television news and portions of the news conference which the distinguished visitor held in Havana today.

[Begin recording, in English with consecutive Spanish translation] As we all know, new developments have taken place in the Horn of Africa. America has decided to establish military bases in Berbera and Kismayu, only 150 km from our border. American establishment of military bases (?and) establishment of quick intervention forces inside Somalia at an assault position of only 150 km from our border constitutes a great danger to the Ethiopian revolution and Ethiopian territorial integrity. This delegation has come here precisely to inform Comrade Fidel Castro about this new crisis in order to exert influence on the American Government to stop this adventurism . There are a number of delegations that are being sent to a number of heads of state taking [words indistinct] to the chiefs of state and to all peace-loving peoples to as much as possible play a role in decreasing the tension in the Horn of Africa. [end recording]

The chief of the Ethiopian delegation now in Cuba told the press that any force which dares challenge the principle of territorial integrity of Ethiopia will face decisive forces that will fight them. Answering a question from a foreign newsman, he asserted that Ethiopia reserves the right to request assistance, if that were necessary, to fight foreign aggression. He called on the international community to condemn the imperialist actions against his country.

FAR Celebration

FL121224 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] The main ceremony of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] to celebrate the 6th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution was held yesterday at a tank unit presided over by Brig Gen Giraldo Mora Orozco and Wondimagegnehu Aemero, Ethiopia's ambassador to Cuba.

The Ethiopian ambassador and Col (Hector Fernandez Pardo), administrative officer at the FAR Ministry, spoke at the activity. Colonel (Fernandez) spoke of the revolutionary situation in Ethiopia 6 years ago and the process to consolidate the revolution during these 6 years. He also noted the measures the Ethiopian revolution had taken and the implementation of the wide-ranging program of economic, political and social achievements carried out in that country in the Horn of Africa. He mentioned the aggressions against that nation and pointed out that they were an attempt to halt the advance of the revolution, prevent the strengthening of militias and exclude Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam from the government's leadership. The mobilization of the masses, he said, foiled the reactionary plans. He added that a huge demonstration of more than half a million persons supported the unquestioned leader of the Ethiopian revolution, asking for arms to defend the revolutiolnary process. Cuba's FAR and our people, he said, feel as brothers and are satisfied with having an ally, a true revolution that is one of the firmest bulwarks of the world's revolutionary movement.

On his part, Wondimagegnehu Aemero alluded to the brave struggle of the Ethiopian people against the aggressor and underscored the fundamental achievements attained by the revolution in the past 6 years. He also noted the advances in literacy. He said that illiteracy will disappear from the country within 7 years. He denounced the Somalian Government's agreements with the United States which have encouraged the former to continue its aggression against Ethiopian territory. He said that the revolution is marching firmly forward and that the frustration of imperialism and its lackeys is increasing. He gave as an example the recent establishment of U.S. military bases in the Indian Ocean. He added that the revolutionary Ethiopia will never be intimidated and will never yield to any pressures; the people are ready to defend the revolution to the end.

[Begin recording, in English with consecutive Spanish translation] Cuba and Ethiopia are true friends. The foundation for their friendship is firm and the ties that keep them close are strong and indestructible. Both Cuba and Ethiopia are fighting against forms of imperialist domination and exploitation. Both firmly support just causes and struggles, sustained by justice, freedom and equality. Both are struggling for peace and socialism. [end recording]

SRV DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER DEMANDS U.S. LEAVE GUANTANAMO

PA140326 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] We strongly condemn the acts of sabotage being committed against Cuba and the criminal blockade imposed by U.S. imperialism. We demand a halt to espionage flights over Cuban territory and a U.S. withdrawal from the naval base at Guantanamo, Lt Col Le Quang Hoa, member of Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and deputy defense minister, said in Havana.

He said this during a news conference marking the 35th anniversary of the SRV. He briefly outlined his country's history and gave a report on the current situation in Vietnam. Le Quang Hoa said that the Vietnamese people maintain a magnificent combative spirit despite China's constant aggression and are working hard to build a country 10 times more beautiful than before as Ho Chi Minh, the unforgettable Vietnamese leader, used to say.

U.S. AID, SUPPORT FOR HONDURAS OUTLINED

FL130150 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Jorge Timossi commentary]

[Excerpts] The propaganda, the image is presented as follows: Honduras, a lake of peace in the convulsive Central American waters.

Among the reforms, moderizations and foreign capital investments, the Honduran Armed Forces are following a strange and dangerous path. Actually, Honduras has to be a lake of peace and it has much to do with the structure of a Central American Bunker. [rendered in English] Basically, this began on 24 February of this year when Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, a man addicted to the esoteric Rosicrucian sect and on a complete alcohol rehabilitation plan, was invited to the United States by the Council of the Americas, an important business organization.

This business trip in which General Policarpo went to sell his country had an important political definition. He met with William Bowdler, secretary of state for foreign relations, who the month before had been in Tegucigalpa with Gen Robert Frazier of the Defense Department. He met with former NATO Commander Alexander Haig. And, lastly, he met for half an hour with U.S. President James Carter. At that meeting, Carter said: The Honduran Government is a big ally of the United States.

Thereafter and coinciding with the policy of changes through repression in El Salvador, the U.S. administration changed its assistance to Honduras, placing at the level of some $160 million, including economic plans and military modernization, plus $5 million of direct assistance to the three branches of the armed forces. The first shipment of various armed helicopters and planes corresponds to these plans. This shipment adds to the Honduran air potential which in prior years already was the most powerful in the region.

According to what has been published in London, this was the list up to 1979: 12 French Supermystere planes assembled in Israel; 6 A-37B counterinsurgency planes; C-54, C-45 and C-47 transport planes; 3 Arava planes; 1 Westwind plane; 4 Cessna (180-185); 6 T-6 Trainers; 12 T-18F; 5 T-41A; 3 RT-33; 1 Alouette III helicopter; and 2 UH-19D helicopters.

There is another bit of information not yet well known. There are at the new Hotel Alameda in Tegucigalpa at least 30 U.S. military advisers who are specialists in various fields. They are in addition to the established mission of experts which, as in El Salvador, is part of what the Pentagon calls a mobile strategic force.

Meanwhile, the advisers of provisional President Policarpo Paz Garcia say that U.S. military assistance is to prevent communist infiltration and to reinforce the protection of national security and territorial integrity. But General Policarpo is wrong and so is the United States. The bunker is the best way to destroy the image of the lake of peace. One should not forget that in Honduras itself there is a secret organization of junior officers-- the "osos" [bears]--operating there on the side of the progressive forces. This organization repeatedly has declared that the U.S. theory of counterinsurgency has been absolutely eliminated. If in the rapid succession of events a spark from the Central American fire falls on Honduras, Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia cannot be saved by the United States, not even by the Rosicrucians.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 182 17 September 1980

ARGENTINA

Naval Commander: Oil Rig Incident Was Chilean Provocation [CLARIN 14 Sep] B 1
Truckers Reportedly Harassed by Chilean Carabineros B 1
Foreign Ministry Denies Participation in Southern Pact B 2
Military Delegation To Visit Brazil 18 Sep [LA OPINION 13 Sep] B 2
Human Rights Group Reports Continuing Violations B 2
Regional Labor Groups Demand Reestablishment of CGT B 3

BOLIVIA

Gueiler Reportedly To Travel to Buenos Aires 18 Sep C 1
Foreign Ministry Rebuffs Andean Pact Position C 1
Paz Zamora Praise C 1
Clandestine Government Calls For Civil Disobedience C 2
Arce Foresees Resumption of U.S. Narcotics Aid C 2
[Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 16 Sep]

BRAZIL

Soviet Union Offers To Finance Two Hydroelectric Dams D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 13 Sep]
Foreign Minister Views Law of Sea Draft Agreement D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 10 Sep]
Government To Express Frustration With North-South Talks D 2
Comexport Firms Up Textile Deal With Poland [JORNAL DO BRASIL 11 Sep] D 2
Energy Minister Cals To Visit Czechoslovakia D 2
President Vows To Crack Down on Terrorists D 2

CHILE

Pinochet Reconfirms Cabinet Ministers, Vice Ministers E 1
Christian Democratic Leader Alleges Plebiscite Fraud E 1
Foreign Ministry Denies Secret Pact With Argentina E 2
French Embassy Disclaims Knowledge of Tank Deal E 2
Air Force Chief Lauds New Mirage Fighters E 2
Courts Override Military, Authorize Magazine E 2

COLOMBIA

Diplomatic Relations Established With Indonesia F 1
President Turbay Ayala Criticizes Amnesty International F 1
Nation To Import Oil Until Year 2000 F 1
Strict Military Controls Ordered For El Pato, Guayabero F 1
Violence Continues With Bombing in Medellin F 2
M-19 Mobile TV Unit Broadcasts Message F 2

PARAGUAY

Opposition Leaders Meet With Assistant Secretary Eaton H 1
[ULTIMA HORA 11 Sep]
Eaton Meeting Discusses Paraguayans Missing in Argentina H 1
[ULTIMA HORA 11 Sep]

Columnist Asks Purpose of Eaton Visit [HOY 12 Sep] H 2
Eaton Visit Linked To Soviet Interest in Yacyreta [HOY 15 Sep] H 2
Comment on Statement by New U.S. Ambassador [PATRIA 12 Sep] H 3

PANAMA

FER Leader Denies Links With Political Parties [LA PRENSA 10 Sep] N 1
FRAMPO Leader Calls For In-Depth Political Debate [LA REPUBLICA 14 Sep] N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

ERP Says It Used Chinese Rockets in Attack on U.S. Embassy P 1
FPL Claims Credit for Attack on Guatemalan Embassy P 1
New Group Threatens To Kill 'Enemies of the People' P 1
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 9-10 Sep]
Radio Roundups of Bombings, Shootings, Finding of Bodies P 1
15 Sep Roundup P 1
16 Sep Roundup P 2
Terrorists Reportedly Besiege Ciudad Delgado 14 Sep P 2
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 16 Sep]
200 Alleged Guerrillas Surround Aguilares, Later Withdraw P 3
Martinez Commando Unit Claims Credit for 11 Killings P 3
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 16 Sep]
Majano Calls for 'New Methods of Governing' P 3
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 16 Sep]

GUATEMALA

Grenade Hurled at Nicaraguan Embassy P 4

NICARAGUA

Further Report on Armed Clash on Honduran Border P 4
Defense Ministry Communique P 4
Speeches at Ceremony Commemorating Nandaime Heroes P 5
Carlos Jose Zamora P 5
Bayardo Arce Castano P 6
Victor Tirado Lopez P 8

CUBA

GRANMA Announces 'Drastic Measures' Against Hijackers Q 1
Trade Talks With Bulgarian Minister End With Agreement Q 1
Commentary Hails Upcoming Soviet-Cuban Space Mission Q 1
Briefs: Soviet Cosmonaut's Arrival; Visiting Czechoslovak Official; Teachers in Nicaragua; Delegations to CDR Anniversary; Port Work Review Meeting Q 2

CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA

Manley: Elections To Be Held When Machinery Ready S 1
[DAILY GLEANER 11 Sep]
Changes in Crime Act Regulations Introduced in House S 1
[DAILY GLEANER 11 Sep]
Manley Meets Algerian President Bendjedid 15 Sep S 2
[cross-reference]

NAVAL COMMANDER: OIL RIG INCIDENT WAS CHILEAN PROVOCATION

PY161733 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 14 Sep 80 p 5

[Excerpt] Rear Adm Niceto Echauri Ayerra, commander of the southern naval area, pointed out that the notification given to the "Interocean II" platform to move out of the waters it was operating in "CONSTITUTES A PROVOCATION OF THE CHILEAN GOVERNMENT MADE IN EXCLUSIVELY ATLANTIC WATERS, THAT IS, IN EXCLUSIVELY ARGENTINE WATERS."

Adm Echauri stated that the current instruction he has received through the natural chain of command are to "CONTINUE DEFENDING THE FREEDOM OF WORK IN ARGENTINE WATERS" and he asserted that the Atlantic, "from the River Plate to Cape Horn," will continue to be Argentine.

He also stated that the official notice presented by a uniformed frigate captain, who was backed by a ship and helicopter of the Chilean Navy, constitutes an absolute act of provocation and a violation of jurisdictional waters, since they never requested permission to go to the platform." [Quotation marks as published]

Echauri Ayerra made these statements to the newspaper PREGON from Azul, Buenos Aires Province, in Ushuaia where he is posted. His duties comprise the jurisdiction of the insular region to Cape Horn.

Regarding the "strategic importance" of the capital of Tierra del Fuego and the neighboring area he stated "it is the duty of us Argentines to develop the area and NOT ALLOW FOREIGN "USURPATION."

TRUCKERS REPORTEDLY HARASSED BY CHILEAN CARABINEROS

PY161358 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2128 GMT 15 Sep 80

[excerpts] Buenos Aires, 15 Sep (NA)--An official spokesman stated today that the Argentine Foreign Ministry "will not comment" regarding the difficulties that, according to reports published in Bahia Blanca, Argentine trucks are meeting when traveling to Tierra del Fuego over Mount Aymond in Chile.

This information was published yesterday by the Bahia Blanca newspaper LA NUEVA PROVINCIA which stated that "difficulties are again met" in the passage of trucks through Chilean territory.

According to the newspaper, "many truckdrivers" said that the control exercised by "Chilean carabineros at the Mount Aymond pass is discriminatory." It added that Chilean carabineros "make through load inspections and they sometimes refuse to permit some trucks to continue their trips to the south when they consider that the goods they carry can be labeled as war materiel."

The report also noted that "the Getti Company was one of those that were harmed by such actions, since it could not even obtain authorization to take through Chilean territory a power generator that had been bought by the Rio Grande electrical cooperative" which is located in Tierra del Fuego.

The trucks must go to Tierra del Fuego through Chile at Mount Aymond about 100 km from the Straits of Magellan, which they have to cross in Chilean ferries, on which Chilean trucks are usually given priority. After crossing the straits, the trucks pass through Chilean territory for about 80 km before reentering Argentine territory.

In 1978, "the war of trucks" took place between Argentina and Brazil because the Argentine Government ordered control of the transport of "strategic materiel" from Brazil to Chile through Argentine territory.

This problem was solved with the signing of a transport agreement between Argentina and Brazil last year within the framework of the 10th meeting of the special Argentine-Brazilian coordinating commission.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES PARTICIPATION IN SOUTHERN PACT

PY160333 Paris AFP in Spanish 1835 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Montevideo, 15 Sep (AFP)--Argentina has rejected reports indicating that it intends to curtail its foreign policy by restricting its actions within the framework of a bloc and has stressed that it will stay away from anything that might entail confrontation and exclusion, according to an Argentine Foreign Ministry communique released here this afternoon by the Argentine Embassy.

The communique has thus denied reports of an alleged Argentine sponsorship of a Southern Cone agreement or treaty aimed at creating ideological solidarity, defensive precautions and shared economic views among Latin American countries.

The Foreign Ministry made it clear that Argentina only seeks cooperation and regional integration, and that in keeping with its world-oriented foreign policy, it will continue to diversify and intensify its relations with all Latin American countries, irrespective of their political and economic systems.

The communique noted that as a result of an open economic policy, Argentine imports from Latin American countries increased by 76 percent in 3 years, that is, from $870 million in 1976 to $1,527,000,000 in 1979. Furthermore, Argentina has signed far-reaching agreements with Brazil, Mexico, Paraguay, Bolivia and Uruguay, and has intensified its contacts with Chile within the context of an overall framework of solutions for their future coexistence.

MILITARY DELEGATION TO VISIT BRAZIL 18 SEP

PY162214 Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 13 Sep 80 p 10

[Text] Brasilia (EFE)--A delegation of 76 military officers from the Argentine National Defense School will visit Brazil on Thursday, it was officially announced yesterday.

On the day of their arrival, the Argentine military officers will attend a conference in Brasilia to be given by the deputy chief of staff of the armed forces, Adm Ibsen de Gusmao Camara, on "how the armed forces staff advises the president."

During the afternoon, the delegation will be received by Planning Minister Delfim Netto, who will give a talk on "the policy of Brazilian planning and economic relations."

Local sources indicate that the visit by the Argentine military officers comes within the framework of increasing bilateral relations.

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP REPORTS CONTINUING VIOLATIONS

PY161818 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2135 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Sep (NA)--The Permanent Assembly for Human Rights [APDH] has reported that it has received charges regarding "arbitrary detentions for political reasons" and "the disappearance of people" despite the "repeated statements by national authorities that (such incidents) had ceased."

A communique, signed by the APDH vice president--Augusto Conte MacDonnel--and the organization's secretaries--Jose Maria Sarrabayrouse and Jaime Schmirgeld, recounts that at 0500 on 1 September "personnel in army uniforms and civilians with army "vehicles" raided a house located at 65 Intendente Ballester Street in the suburb of San Andres, General San Martin County. It adds that those who took part in these events, "after raiding the house and carrying out similar actions at other houses in the neighborhood, they arrested 14 people. Among those arrested were the following young people: Eduardo Baro; Miguel Alegre; Silvia and Claudia Baro; Graciela da Rocha de Baro; and Raul Navarra and his brother."

The communique also adds that in another operation carried out in Mendoza on 26 August, "Rafael Baez and Jorge Aliste were also detained and placed at the disposal of the 8th Infantry Brigade," adding that "in view of the persistent demands of their relatives it was possible to ascertain that the military authorities report that they are drafting and indictment of precaution [sumario de prevencion].

"Regarding the missing persons," the report further indicates, "the organization makes known that on 26 August Paraguayan citizens Antonio Maidana and Emilio Roa disappeared in this city," the former after having just concluded a 20-year sentence in his country, and it adds that "during the course of the year, charges regarding the disappearance of 11 people have been registered with the APDH, the most recent regarding Mr Gervasio Martin Guadix, who left his home on 26 August and has not returned.

"The APDH," the communique states in conclusion, "believes that these serious incidents do not contribute toward the peace which everyone so wishes, and it obliges the authorities managing the government to strengthen measures in order to prevent incidents of this nature."

REGIONAL LABOR GROUPS DEMAND REESTABLISHMENT OF CGT

PY162212 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0102 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Sep (NA)--Union members from the interior of the country today announced their decision to officially reestablish the dissolved General Labor Confederation (CGT) if the three sectors into which the Argentine workers movement is divided do not "rapidly" achieve union unity.

Leaders of the liaison committee of the union regionals of the country's interior said that they have made a peremptory call to national union members to "achieve unity," and that they will again call a plenum of regionals to analyze the results of their negotiations. They complained about the lack of acceptance given the call they made to natiolnal union members, and they did not rule out the possibility that the regionals of the interior would assume union leadership "on their own," and that they would implement "a plan of action" if unity is not achieved.

The leaders of the Commission of 20, the Commission of 25 and the Work Commission met at the headquarters of the metropolitan brewery workers union to continue the study of the unity of the Argentine workers movement, but no concrete resolution was adopted, and it was decided to call a recess until the day after tomorrow.

Initially, the national union members refused to meet with their colleagues from the interior, but after negotiations they decided to listen to them. The leaders of the regionals charged that it was the representatives of the Commission of 20 and the Work Commission that were slow in receiving them.

The delegation of union members from the interior included representatives from the CGT regionals of Moron, San Martin, Quilmes and the northern zone (all located in greater Buenos Aires), representatives from the Buenos Aires Province cities of Tandil and Mar del Plata and representatives from Salta.

GUEILER REPORTEDLY TO TRAVEL TO BUENOS AIRES ON 18 SEP

PY170015 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2330 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Sucre, 16 Sep (TELAM)--Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez said here today that Lidia Gueiler Tejada will travel from La Paz to Buenos Aires on Thursday, and that her former Ministers Oscar Pena Franco and Fernando Salazar Paredes will accompany her.

In a statement to TELAM, Arce Gomez said he met yesterday afternoon with the former president at the Apostolic Nunciature where she has been in asylum since 19 June [as received]. The minister said Gueiler had expressly asked to go to Buenos Aires. He added that he did not know which flight she would take. It is believed, however, that the former president will take the Argentine airlines Flight 281, which is scheduled to take off from El Alto Airport at 1200.

The Bolivian reality, Arce said, is known to all honest journalists who are visiting or have visited Bolivia. What Mrs Gueiler might have to say is not important at all, because I believe that with the detention of the two journalists who lied we have produced evidence of the fallacies in some reports. Whatever remarks she might make, he said, they will in no way affect us.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REBUFFS ANDEAN PACT POSITION

PY161400 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The Bolivian Foreign Ministry has reiterated its position regarding the principle of self-determination and nonintervention in the internal affairs of other nations.

The Foreign Ministry reiterated the Bolivian Government's declaration of 31 July 1980 answering the Andean Pact's statement about the Bolivian political situation. As is public knowledge, the presidents of the member countries of the Cartagena Agreement again referred to Bolivian internal affairs last week.

Paz Zamora Praise

PY161822 Paris AFP in Spanish 1652 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 16 Sep (AFP)--Bolivian political leader Jaime Paz Zamora said here today that the Andean Pact has taken an important new step by condemning Gen Luis Garcia Meza's regime in Riobamba, Ecuador.

The Bolivian vice president-elect, in a stopover in this capital, said that the Riobamba presidential meeting was a success because it established that there will not be an Andean agreement without the restoration of democracy in Bolivia.

He added that he has just visited Canada and that the Canadian foreign minister told him that his government will follow the Andean Pact policy regarding Bolivia and that Ottawa will support whatever decision the Andean Pact makes regarding the La Paz government.

Paz Zamora said that he will travel to the United States today to negotiate for UN and U.S. intervention to expose the situation prevailing in Bolivia.

He also said that he will then travel to London at the invitation of the Labor Party and Amnesty International to defend the democratic cause.

He labeled as "bravado" General Garcia Meza's intention to take Bolivia into a Southern Cone pact. He also said that Gen Hugo Banzer would commit a serious error if he joins the Bolivian dictatorship.

CLANDESTINE GOVERNMENT CALLS FOR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

PY161912 Paris AFP in Spanish 2135 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 10 Sep (AFP)--Hernan Siles Zuazo, Bolivian president-elect and leader of the clandestine government, in a document released today in this capital, ordered civil disobedience and nonrecognition of credit and investment commitments signed by the current regime.

The Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) also released from underground a series of tasks for its members in resisting Gen Luis Garcia Meza's government. It states that, despite the military victory, this regime does not have political support or economic potential and this makes it a very unstable government.

The decrees signed by Siles Zuazo state that any citizen can legitimately defend itself from attacks by paramilitary groups until the public power, legally constituted, can process the criminals through the ordinary courts.

In its article No 1, one of the documents indicates that the Bolivian people will not recognize or admit any obligation resulting from foreign credit and investment operations or commitments affecting the country's natural resources negotiated by the facto government which took power on 17 July 1980.

The COB calls on its members not to recognize the labor relations officials appointed by the government to replace union leaders. It also reports on a COB underground meeting calling on workers, miners and peasants to organize themselves. It also demands international solidarity with Bolivian democracy.

After making an evaluation of the situation, the document states that the temporary military victory of fascism does not have the necessary political support and lacks economic potential; therefore, its military consolidation and stability are very poor.

In another declaration, the Committee for the Coordination of the Defense of Democracy, signed by Domitila Barrios de Chungara in the name of the housewives committee, calls for support of the COB, the defense of democracy, the organizing and carrying out of resistance and the creation of dozens of similar committees around the world.

ARCE FORESEES RESUMPTION OF U.S. NARCOTICS AID

PY170155 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Sep 80 p 10

[Text] Bolivian Interior Minister Luis Arce has announced that the United States will soon resume its programs designed to help suppress drug traffic in Bolivia. These programs were suspended in the wake of the 17 July military coup. Arce said his government has received a U.S. note indicating that the U.S. policy toward Bolivia is being revised.

SOVIET UNION OFFERS TO FINANCE TWO HYDROELECTRIC DAMS

PY160347 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 13 Sep 80 p 16

[Text] Brasilia--The Finance Ministry secretary general reported yesterday that the Soviet Government has offered to the Brazilian Government financing in cash for the purchase of equipment for the construction of two hydroelectric dams. He added that Brazil will give an answer to the Soviet Union by the end of the year.

Although he revealed the name of one of the two dams--that of Ilha Grande, Parana State--Eduardo de Carvalho was quite reticent about commenting on the subject. But he reported that 2 weeks ago he held a meeting with representatives of ABDIS (Brazilian Association of Machine Industries), and ABINEE (Brazilian Electronic Industry Association), at which the participation of national industry in the construction of the dams was assured.

According to the Finance Ministry secretary general, the Soviet proposal--if approved--could advance the construction date of the hydroelectric dams. Mines and Energy Ministry sources also reported yesterday that the second hydroelectric dam could be that of Xingo, to be built on the Sao Francisco River, on the border between Pernambuco and Bahia.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS LAW OF SEA DRAFT AGREEMENT

PY170232 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Sep 80 p 6

[Excepts] Foreign Minister Saravia Guerreiro admitted yesterday before a Chamb r of Deputies plenary session that he is not totally satisfied ("and I believe none of the other countries is") with the preliminary text approved recently in Geneva by the Conference on the Law of the Sea that will continue to be studied and discussed until the end of next year. "There is, however, a general feeling that our vital interests have been met, and that what should be studied now is whether it should be approved or not."

Guerreiro stated that "it would be dishonest to say that we are automatically giving up something, and it would be irrational to reject the final study of the negotiations before finding out whether they meet our interests." He repeated several times: "We are not going to give up the 200-mile territorial sea, but we are going to study whether, instead of making a unilateral statement on the sovereignty over this territorial sea, it would not be better to submit the new conditions to international approval, to some kind of world opinion."

The foreign minister made a point of stating that Brazil is not losing anything essential in the conference being held in Geneva: "The process is rational and objective, and we have even won in some points. We are going through a process of negotiation which will continue until the end of next year. We have some doubts on several points (which are not essential), and if a proposal that seems appropriate comes up at the end, we are not going to lose. We must view the problem rationally."

Saraiva Guerreiro suggested that the great powers, including Japan, the United Kingdom Germany and the United States, were forced to give up their initially inflexible positions. "They were forced to accept the position of the coastal countries. In the case of the United States, there was even a contradiction between the interests of its east and west coasts, but the interests of the east coast have prevailed. They established a fishing zone. Today they would not have political or moral authority to try to establish extremely inflexible positions." But the minister added the following: "I do not say that there is no chance of an accident; there always is."

GOVERNMENT TO EXPRESS FRUSTRATION WITH NORTH-SOUTH TALKS

PY161421 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2217 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Brasilia, 15 Sep (LATIN)--Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, who will start a trip to New York, Canada and Belgium tomorrow, stated here today that Brazil will express its frustration in view of the deadlock reached by the North-South dialogue during the next regular session of the UN General Assembly.

During a press conference today, he stated that Brazil will maintain its traditional position on the various international issues to be discussed during the UN General Assembly, but that it will place emphasis on the deadlock of the North-South dialogue.

Saraiva Guerreiro disclosed that he will express Brazil's frustration at the lack of positive results from the dialogue in his speech at the UN assembly. He also pointed out that Brazil will vote for Costa Rica, which is one of the candidates for the vacant post in the Security Council.

Guerreiro said that one of the most important issues during his visit to Brussels is the signing of an economic and industrial cooperation agreement between the European Economic Community (EEC) and Brazil, which will expand the relations between the two parties.

He explained that his trip to Canada will serve to make initial contacts with the authorities of that country, which is giving more emphasis to its relations with Latin America.

COMEXPORT FIRMS UP TEXTILE DEAL WITH POLAND

PY170135 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 11 Sep 80 p 16

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo--Comexport (foreign trade company) has firmed up with the Polish company Textilmpex a contract for the export of textiles worth $200 million. Comexport director Jean Herscovici, one of the members of the Brazilian mixed trade commission that visited Poland, yesterday stated that this was the largest operation in this sector this year.

Comexport, the largest textile exporter in the country, began its participation in this sector a few years ago when the EEC and the United States imposed restrictions by establishing special taxes. Comexport sought alternate markets, especially in Eastern Europe.

ENERGY MINISTER CALS TO VISIT CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PY161350 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Brasilia--Cesar Cals will seek closer ties with Eastern Europe. Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals has traveled to Czechoslovakia where his main objective will be to strengthen trade relations.

PRESIDENT VOWS TO CRACK DOWN ON TERRORISTS

PY170159 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Brasilia--In a telegram sent to the Brazilian Press Association, President Figueiredo today reasserted his decision to identify and to punish the perpetrators of bomb attacks. He described those responsible for the attacks as citizens who insist on disrupting both the peace of the Brazilian people and their unwavering march toward democratic fulfillment.

PINOCHET RECONFIRMS CABINET MINISTERS, VICE MINISTERS

PY161830 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Excerpts] During a meeting held early this morning in his office, President Pinochet reconfirmed all his ministers and under secretaries in their posts.

As is public knowledge, all the ministers and under secretaries of his cabinet yesterday submitted their resignations in order to give him freedom of decision in this new stage that the government has undertaken.

During the meeting, the president stated that he interpreted their decision as another demonstration of their loyalty to him. He thanked them for their decision, pointing out that they had done a good job, and that we will continue to work as we have done up to date.

Regarding the Ministry of the Family, the president stated that we will have to study it with Minister (Roberto Guillar), chief of the advisory committee.

He finally reiterated that they were all confirmed in their posts, referring to the ministers and under secretaries.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC LEADER ALLEGES PLEBISCITE FRAUD

PY170048 Paris AFP in Spanish 1621 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 15 Sep (AFP)--Andres Zaldivar, president of the Chilean Christian Democratic Party [PDC] has reported here that several kinds of fraud were perpetrated during the plebiscite which last week gave General Augusto Pinochet the support of the majority. Andres Zaldivar recalled that Adolf Hitler had received a similar victory among the inmates of the Dachau concentration camp in Germany.

Speaking during the TV program "Testimonio," directed by journalist Cesar Hildebrandt, who had traveled to Chile to cover the plebiscite, Zaldivar warned that should the dictatorship remain in power much longer the process may lean sharply toward violence, and the PDC does not wish the country to reach a situation similar to that prevailing in Central America or Nicaragua. [as received]

Zaldivar added that his party will continue struggling for democracy even though the government has rejected a proposal for a civilian-military regime. He said that even if repression should be aimed at the PDC, the party is ready to pay the price because "there is no crossing the creek without getting one's feet wet."

After pointing out that the drawing up of the constitution which was submitted for the vote--the system by which one could only vote "yes" or "no"--and the entire process was controlled by the government, Zaldivar reported a number of frauds which took place during the plebiscite and indicated that it cannot yield a valid result.

He said that 11 million ballots had been printed for only 6 million voters, and that the PDC had detected, among other irregularities, that some voting stations had processed 400 or 500 votes, while the maximum established was only 300 votes.

He indicated that in a well-to-do neighborhood, of the 110 voting tables for women only 6 collected the 300 votes established by the law. The indelible ink turned out not to be indelible at all and could be washed away with water. Thus, one could vote as many times as one wanted, he added, while the TV camera was showing evidence of his remarks.

Zaldivar recalled that the 12,000 mineworkers of Chuquicamata elected their leaders 2 months ago. None of these leaders were progovernment; they were all of the opposition. He pointed out that recently the miners reached an agreement to vote "no"; however, the official count shows that 77 percent of them voted "yes."

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES SECRET PACT WITH ARGENTINA

PY161853 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Excerpt] A usually well-informed source of the Foreign Ministry termed the alleged existence of a secret pact between Chile and Argentina as absolutely false.

This was stated in Buenos Aires by Gen Isaac Rojas (Ret), who pointed out that the two countries signed a document in Montevideo by which his country gave up some territory.

General Rojas also disclosed that the Foreign Ministry is investigating the expulsion of 11 Chileans from Rio Grande, Argentina.

FRENCH EMBASSY DISCLAIMS KNOWLEDGE OF TANK DEAL

PY162150 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1752 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 16 Sep (TELAM)--Reliable sources close to the French Embassy in Santiago yesterday told the EFE news agency that their embassy knows nothing about the alleged purchase of 100 AMX-13 tanks that the Chilean Government is about to agree on with a French enterprise. According to Paris economic and political circles, Chile is reportedly interested in buying these tanks from the French enterprise Creusot Loire.

This purchase of 100 combat tanks will reportedly replace the purchase that Chile was going to make from Austria, which was recently suspended by the socialist government of Bruno Kreisky.

The Chilean Air Force last year purchased 16 Mirage-50 planes from the French enterprise Avions Marcel Dassault. The first 2 Mirage-50's yesterday gave an exhibition at Arturo Merino Benitez Airport to commemorate their incorporation into Air Force Squadron No 4.

AIR FORCE CHIEF LAUDS NEW MIRAGE FIGHTERS

PY162115 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0054 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Gen Fernando Matthei, commander of the Chilean Air Force and member of the government junta, said that the power of the Chilean Air Force will increase by 50 percent with the new Mirage-50 fighters purchased by Chile. Four of these fighters, out of a total of 16, were assembled in Chile. Two of them flew at noon today, showing their magnificent qualities during a ceremony in which Group No 4 received its combat flag.

COURTS OVERRIDE MILITARY, AUTHORIZE MAGAZINE

PY161651 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2024 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 13 Sep (LATIN)--The civilian courts have revoked a military decision that was stopping the publication of a magazine. The Santiago appeals court has authorized the Araucaria Limited Enterprise, which is linked to Christian Democrat interests, to publish the GENTE ACTUAL magazine, thus leaving without effect the ban that had been ordered by the state of emergency zonal chief in the Chilean capital.

On accepting the appeal submitted by Araucaria Limitada, which currently publishes the opposition magazine HOY, the court declared invalid the military authority's resolution which had denied the circulation of the first issue based on current rules and regulations.

The editors have said that GENTE ACTUAL will be a magazine that will appear every 15 days and that it will deal with international events.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH INDONESIA

PA151921 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The Governments of Colombia and Indonesia today established diplomatic relations for the first time. The establishment of relations at the level of non-resident ambassador was announced in a communique simultaneously released in Bogota and Jakarta at noon.

PRESIDENT TURBAY AYALA CRITICIZES AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

PA161413 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has stated that Amnesty International's attitude towards Colombia has been biased and is not based on the desire to truly defend human rights. The president has sent a message to Gustavo Balcazar Monzon, Colombian ambassador to Great Britain, referring to the Amnesty International report issued on 28 August which has yet to be released to the public.

NATION TO IMPORT OIL UNTIL YEAR 2000

PA150132 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1339 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 14 Sep (EFE)--Colombia will import oil until the year 2000, the Oil Industry Information Center [Centro de Informacion de la Industria Petrolera--CIIP] announced today in Bogota. The announcement is the result of several studies now published which show that, approximately on that date, Colombia will become self-sufficient.

According to CIIP, the Cocorna and Castilla deposits, two heavy crude oil deposits which, because they are located near the eastern plains, have not been exploited, plus several small oil pockets located in other regons, might begin producing 50,000 barrels of oil per day in 1985.

According to CIIP, the production of these deposits will gradually increase to 98,000 barrels of oil per day in 1990. This producton figure is expected to remain unchanged until the year 2000. By then, CIIP explained, synthetic production might be supplying 146,000 barrels of oil per day. As a result of this, crude oil imports would no longer be necessary.

CIIP adds that, in accordance with the normal national rates of demand and consumption, Colombia will have to import 72,500 barrels of oil per day next year. This volume will continue to increase, reaching a maximum of 101,500 barrels per day in 1984. Imports will drop to 53,100 barrels per day in 1985 and to 52,000 barrels in 1990.

STRICT MILITARY CONTROLS ORDERED FOR EL PATO, GUAYABERO

PA121503 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Neiva--Huila Governor Alvaro Sanchez Silva has officially announced that special military controls will be established in the areas of Guayabero and El Pato, in Caqueta. Sanchez said that, at a meeting with the high military command it was agreed to launch a campaign to clean out the extensive 140 square km area once and for all. The governor said the measure will be strictly enforced with or without the peasants' consent because under no circumstances can an independent republic be declared or maintained.

VIOLENCE CONTINUES WITH BOMBING IN MEDELLIN

PA1304[illegible] Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 12 Sep 80

[(?Marino) Restrepo Amaya report]

[Excerpt] Medellin, Colombia--The wave of terrorist attacks continued here today with the planting of a powerful explosive in one of the laboratories of the Marco Fidel Suarez National School. The explosion did not cause any casualties and material losses were low, but it did create chaos among the students, who were in their classrooms at the time. The 1,500 students inside the school left their classrooms in terror. In the ensuing commotion, many of them fell. As a precautionary measure, the school's directors decided to send the students home.

M-19 MOBILE TV UNIT BROADCASTS MESSAGE

PA1423[illegible] Madrid EFE in Spanish 1512 GMT 14 Sep 80

[By Libardo Aguirre Saenz]

[Text] Bogota, 14 Sep (EFE)--A technical commando unit, expert in communications, of the 19 April guerrilla movement (M-19), has staged perhaps its most important criminal action by intercepting the frequencies of television channels to launch harsh criticism of the government. The action did not involve the takeover of the studios of Channels 7 and 9. It was carried out with the use of a very small, mobile, 500-watt transistorized transmitter which was placed in a vehicle.

Those who on Saturday night were able to watch the situation on their sets at home said that a man and a woman who claimed to belong to the M-19, read slogans of the group addressed to President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and related to the amnesty. In their message, they demanded a broad and total guerrilla amnesty for those who are fighting and who have been arrested or sentenced, to achieve the country's pacification. However, the television viewers did not fully expand on what said in the program.

The interception of the television channels caused partial power outages late Saturday night in some sectors of Bogota and close to where the studios are located in the downtown sectors and the zone of the National Administrative Center (CAN) in western Bogota.

An engineer of the National Radio and Television Institute (Inravision) reported that the abnormal situation in the programming of channel 7 began during a musical program. At that time, the television viewers unexpectedly heard the playing of the national anthem which suspended normal programming. Then power was shut off, perhaps to prevent the situation from continuing.

Minutes after the action on Channel 7, Channel 9 was also intercepted for the same purpose, during the Television World newscast which was interrupted on eight occasions. Then power was cut off again in vast sectors of Bogota. The M-19 slogans were the same ones as those transmitted on Channel 7.

The state security corps were alerted and at first they thought it was a takeover of the television studios. A secret operation was staged with negative results.

According to the television technicians, the guerrilla slogans were heard on the channels by inhabitants of no less than 10 sectors of Bogota.

Impressed by the action, the engineers of Inravision also alerted the operators of the Manjui relay station to prevent the guerrillas from occupying the installations. In this way the slogans were [not] heard throughout the country. The government technicians explained that it takes 2 hours to track down a transmitter when it is stationary. In the case of the mobile transmitter, they added, it is virtually impossible to find it through technical means.

The guerrilla action apparentlywas in onnection with the third anniversary today of the nationwide strike which paralyzed the nation and left more than 30 dead and 50 wounded in Bogota.

OPPOSITION LEADERS MEET WITH ASSISTANT SECRETARY EATON

PY112213 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 11 Sep 80 p 10

[Excerpts] The Paraguayan opposition leaders have reciprocated the interest shown by Samuel Eaton concerning the opinion of the parties about the Paraguayan status quo and the chances to help the process [as published], according to what some of these leaders who have met with the U.S. deputy assistant secretary for inter-American affairs told ULTIMA HORA.

Mr Eaton met separately with the leaders of the Liberal Party, the Radical Liberal Party and the political groups which make up the "National Agreement." These meetings, which were held at the U.S. Embassy, began around 1530 and lasted until 1900.

Generally speaking, the politicians left the meeting with Eaton satisfied and emphasized that the fact that the visiting official believes the issues to be important has been proven by the duration of the meetings. The group of "National Agreement" leaders was granted more than an hour.

The president of the coordinating board of the "National Agreement," Luis A. Resk, explained to Eaton the guidelines of the "agreement" and the parties which make up the agreement; Eaton was accompanied by Ambassador Lyle Lane and other officials of the U.S. Embassy.

It was learned that Eaton had asked questions about the possibility of the "agreement" parties joining the process to help the implementation of democracy in the country. The political leaders pointed out to him that the problems persist and the conditions are not right for such participation. Eaton compared the current situation to the one prevailing at the time of his prior visit, and Domingo Laino reportedly told him that the conditions have not changed.

Eaton then asked about the reasons for the various splits within the Liberal Party and whether the situation could be overcome.

The politicians who talked with us stressed that they had not gone to make "querulous petitions." They added: "We did not go to ask for anything and Mr Eaton offered us nothing."

The leaders of the various parties had reportedly said that the solutions to Paraguay's problems "will be provided by ourselves. We have faith in our efforts. We have faith in the future which we are capable of building," they told Eaton.

The meetings were held in the following order: first the representatives of the Liberal Party headed by Fulvio Hugo Celauro, then the Radical Liberals headed by German Acosta Caballero; the final meeting was with the people of the "National Agreement."

EATON MEETING DISCUSSES PARAGUAYANS MISSING IN ARGENTINA

PY112323 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 11 Sep 80 p 10

[Text] Radical Liberal Deputy Ligia Prieto de Centurion has told ULTIMA HORA that she met with Mr Samuel Eaton at the U.S. Embassy this morning. She stated that she was accompanied by relatives of "Paraguayans who have disappeared in Argentina" and mentioned Mrs Idalina de Tatter.

Mrs de Centurion stated that the meeting lasted over 1 and 1/2 hours. "The talks dealt with two issues: the problem of Paraguayans arrested and missing in Argentina and the political, social and economic situation prevailing in the country," the deputy said.

COLUMNIST ASKS PURPOSE OF EATON VISIT

PY121554 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 12 Sep 80 p 9

[From commentary column by Cesar Avalos, Jr.: "Why Did Mr Eaton Come?"]

[Text] I attended the press conference called by Samuel Eaton, deputy assistant secretary for inter-American affairs. I must confess that I attended with the best of intentions and wanted to know the many answers to the questions that have arisen as a consequence of current Paraguayan-U.S. relations.

Regrettably I left with as many doubts as when I arrived. Undoubtedly proficient, diplomatic, he answered what he wanted to answer and when there was a burning question, he excused himself with the best of smiles.

There were great expectations regarding this visit, and in the end we still do not know why he came. Therefore we will have to presuppose the same things we did before his arrival, multiply the hypotheses, invent our own answers and arrive at our own conclusions.

He denied from the beginning that he had any knowledge of a Southern Cone pact. He insisted on this during the press conference and with triumph he showed a press report in which an Argentine military chief denied the existence of such an agreement.

Moreover, [Paraguayan Defense] Minister Marcial Samaniego himself stated the contrary in Buenos Aires. Surprised, Eaton could only say: "I do not believe that was exactly what he said." He refused to consider the possibility, treating it as a simple conjecture. He said the human rights policy has yielded good results. Moreover, it just happens that it is the countries most affected by those measures (Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, perhaps Bolivia and Brazil) that are overtly or covertly asserting the existence of such an agreement, something that would make the United States happy. We still do not know what he discussed with the president or with the opposition parties. We only learned that he likes Paraguay, that he has been here several times, that he likes its people, but he did not say if he considers the national government to be democratic. He also said he does not know if there have been any cuts in military aid to the country as a consequence of that policy.

He stated that there has been progress, that he does not suppose things will change if Reagan comes to power and that he feels satisfied with the economic advance that will be brought by progress in the political and social sectors. He referred to El Chavo [Mexican television comedy popular in Paraguay] and acknowledged that he is more a diplomat than a politician. In other words, the same things we knew before we went to the press conference.

It was an unusual kind of afternoon. We waited 40 minutes so he could finish shaving (that is what he said). I enjoyed two coffees and the pleasant and smiling company of Donna Oglesby [chief of USICA in Paraguay]. I met some colleagues I had not seen for some time, and I returned with the same questions I had before--especially one: "Why, in fact, did Mr Eaton come?"

As El Chavo would say: It's just that, just that, just that we wanted to know....

EATON VISIT LINKED TO SOVIET INTEREST IN YACYRETA

PY151533 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 15 Sep 80 p 8

[From the "Between the Lines" column]

[Text] Mr. Eaton came to Paraguay mainly as a representative of U.S. economic sectors interested in participating in Yacyreta. This is because there was a rumor in the United States that the Russians were going to compete in Yacyreta on the basis of their experience with the Middle Parana Dam. [paragraph continues]

That is why they sent Eaton on a sort of "reconnaissance" mission so they may learn what their position is and thus put themselves ahead of the increasing Soviet escalation in the field of technology transference.

(That is what a smiling executive of an enterprise--not American--said about the reason for Eaton's visit.)

COMMENT ON STATEMENT BY NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR

PY121901 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 12 Sep 80 p 7

[Commentary by Bacon Duarte Prado: "An Interesting Statement"]

[Text] The statements a diplomatic representative makes upon assuming his duties in the country he has been appointed to become a sort of guideline and parameter of his future actions. They are promises that cannot be disregarded unless he wants people to think he is shallow and not very serious. It is, therefore, a commitment he makes to himself, to the country in which he will carry out his duties, and to the country he is representing.

If we have before us a diplomat who employs direct, clear and precise language and avoids ambiguous terms and an evasive tone, we can say that this is a person who will probably perform an excellent mission in compliance with his duties as a linking factor between two countries.

This is what we are led to believe from the statement issued by the new U.S. ambassador recently accredited to our country. In clear and categorical language he explained what we may call "his philosophy," or a pragmatism that befits a person with good intentions, without any biased ideas, subjective stereotype beliefs or any other limiting prejudices.

From what we have been told, we can infer that the ambassador will relay true reports, will be fair in his assessments and will be well-informed on everything that takes place in this small but great country of ours which is experiencing a vital time in its history. He has to do all this keeping in mind our country's present demands and development. All of this is very important.

So many things have been said about our country in the United States that many corrections will have to be made. This rectification should be based on the truth and on an objective evaluation of the deeds, personalities and situations our country is experiencing.

All good Paraguayans want their country and its people to be known, but they want their government and the opposition groups to be measured with the same yardstick. The balance should be right in the middle and both good actions and mistakes should be computed honorably and freely beyond any factional prejudices.

This is what those involved with Stroessner's government and the Colorado Party hope for because we firmly believe that the truth will always favor our image, both in our country and abroad. And this is what we are also hoping for from the new representative of the leader of the western, democratic and Christian world.

Any international relationship, if it is to be firm and solid, must be based on the knowledge of what each nation is and does, on the kind of government each nation has and on the political and social objectives of each government. This mutual knowledge depends chiefly on the manner in which the diplomatic handles his mission. But because this diplomat is a human being he may be blinded by the propaganda of partisans from opposing factions and thus lose his objectivity by joining one of the causes to the detriment of the other, or others. But this cannot be. In this, as in other matters, a diplomat must be just and levelheaded and observe the issues not only in a superficial manner. He must also study the grounds of the case, its implications, and the scope of its overall structure.

FER LEADER DENIES LINKS WITH POLITICAL PARTIES

PA102215 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Luis Gonzalez, leader of the Revolutionary Students Front (FER-29), has said that "because we take responsibility for our acts, we take responsibility for the 4 September and 6 September events and we deny we are linked with any political party in the country."

In a statement issued over a local radio station, the student leader of the National Institute referred to his organization's acts. He said that "the government is trying to make the Panamanians believe there is a link between us and political parties any time we protest against the problems of national education."

"Our organization is antioligarchic and antimilitarist. To call for abstaining from voting in the next elections which we view as a mockery of the people is not the same as what the opposition parties have demanded," Gonzalez said, denying that the two positions are identical.

He said that the people are apathetic about the forthcoming elections and he added that proof of this is the fact that thousands of 18-year-old youths have not been interested enough to obtain their identification cedulas.

In his statement, Gonzalez said the Federation of Panamanian Students (FEP) is linked to the current government. He said this was shown by the fact Education Minister Gustavo Garcia de Paredes immediately accepted the invitation of a group of students from the arts and crafts school who are members of the FEP while the other student groups have had to resort to pressure to obtain their just demands.

The FER-20 leader attacked the huge state expenditures on publicity in favor of the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) while the students, through repression, are denied the essential things for the normal operation of their schools.

FRAMPO LEADER CALLS FOR IN-DEPTH POLITICAL DEBATE

PA151229 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 14 Sep 80 pp 1-A, 10-A

[Text] According to Dr Renato Pereira, secretary general of the Popular Broad Front (FRAMPO) and candidate for representative from Panama Province, "This campaign is characterized by a total lack of in-depth political debate over the problems affecting Panama."

At the outset of the campaign FRAMPO challenged the leaders and outstanding figures of the other political parties to become their parties' candidates so they could come out on the public forum in order to turn this election into a great national political debate. Unfortunately, Dr Pereira explained, neither the leaders nor the outstanding figures in the other parties accepted the challenges, preferring to hide behind candidates of lesser importance.

As a result, he added, the great duel over meeting the problem of the country's 150,000 unemployed has not yet taken place in 2 months of campaigning.

No candidate has explained how he or his party visualizes the solutions to the country's economic and social underdevelopment, which is reflected in a frankly bankrupt agricultural and livestock economy that stems from the absence of modern techniques, the lack of imagination shown by those responsible for the national economy.

It is painful to see that although this is to be a parliamentary election, most of the candidates do not even know how to speak and several of them even tremble before a microphone.

Acording to the FRAMPO secretary general, many of the candidates do not measure up to our people's level of political culture.

EL SALVADOR

ERP SAYS IT USED CHINESE ROCKETS IN U.S. EMBASSY ATTACK

PR162314 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2245 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--U.S. Embassy sources reported that the U.S. Embassy in this capital was attacked this afternoon by leftwing guerrillas.

Immediately after the Chinese-manufactured antitank rockets were fired at the U.S. Embassy, located, in the northern part of San Salvador, members of the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) claimed credit for the attack.

U.S. Embassy sources told ACAN-EFE that one of the rockets hit one of the offices in the third floor, causing considerable damage but no casualties, and that the other hit the roof.

This is the first attack of such magnitude launched against the U.S. Embassy in this capital. The guerrillas told local news media that they used an RPG-2 rocket launcher to fire the rockets.

FPL CLAIMS CREDIT FOR ATTACK ON GUATEMALA EMBASSY

PA130051 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] The People's Liberation Forces [FPL] today claimed responsibility for the fifth attack so far this year against policemen guarding the Guatemalan Embassy in El Salvador. The attack was not reported on Thursday because the authorities refused to confirm the incident. There were no casualties in the shootout. The FPL also claimed credit for the bomb explosion at a coffee processing plant in Santa Tecla, 12 km west of San Salvador. An FPL spokesman reported that they had carried out sabotage at an auto dealership in western San Salvador.

A spokesman for the Armed Forces of National Resistance said in a telephone conversation that on Thursday they seized San Martin, 18 km east of San Salvador. According to reports, at least 20 persons were killed in the clash between the guerrillas and the troops as the latter tried to maintain control over this town. The firing lasted several hours.

NEW GROUP THREATENS TO KILL 'ENEMIES OF THE PEOPLE'

PA122146 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 9-10 Sep 80 p 9

[Excerpt] "The Shadow" will take care of the killing of the enemies of the people, particularly "the informers," who identify the persons who are later on captured and then killed. We are not members of any political, popular or guerrilla organization. We are almost 100 rational people who will try to protect the Salvadoran people. Let the enemies of the people not be surprised over the avenging visit of "The Shadow," an anonymous voice who called the offices of EL INDEPENDIENTE has said.

RADIO ROUNDUPS OF BOMBINGS, SHOOTINGS, FINDING OF BODIES

15 Sep Roundup

PA161238 [Editorial Report] Salvadoran radio stations on 15 September carried several reports on violent incidents throughout the country. At 1213 GMT Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish reported that a bomb was set off at the Siemens office at 0250 GMT. The bomb caused considerable property damage but no one was injured. At 1358 GMT Radio Cadena Sonora, reported that an anonymous caller who claimed to represent the People's Liberation Front said the organization claims responsibility for the attack on Siemens.

Radio Cadena Sonora reported at 1420 GMT that a bomb explosion caused a fire at a gas station in Santa Ana around 0345 GMT. Damage has been estimated at about 60,000 colones. No casualties were reported.

At 1427 GMT Radio Cadena Sonora reported that San Juan Nonualco officials had told the station that three bodies were found on the banks of the Tapetayo River in Las Delicias, San Juan Nonualco. According to reports, the three had been taken out of their homes by heavily armed individuals. They have been identified as Luis Argueta Miranda, 42; Juan Pablo Quintanilla, 37, and (Rusbelio) Tolosa Alvarado.

Radio Cadena Central at 1803 GMT reported that seven bodies have been found in the western part of the country. Three were found next to a Shell station and had a placard with the initials of the Death Squad. Two more bodies were found along a street next to Santa Ana Stadium. Another body was examined near the (Frenkel) store. In Chalchuapa, heavy gunfire was heard around the Benito Juarez School last night and the body of Marcos Retana, 19, was found this morning.

At 1812 GMT Radio Cadena Central reported that the Metapan courthouse has said two bodies were identified in (Rio Tahuilapa), (San Antonio la Junta) in Metapan, this morning. Their names are Guadalupe Mejia, 60, and Rene Martinez, 16. Other Mejia-Martinez family members were killed by unidentified individuals 15 days ago.

16 Sep Roundup

PA170118 [Editorial Report] San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish at 1414 GMT 16 September reported that a group of persons, who later claimed to be members of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces, carried out a brief attack on the police station in Sacamil colony, Mejicanos, during the previous night. The same station reported that around 0200 GMT, a powerful bomb exploded at the Salvadoran Cooperatives Development Institute located on 27th Street East in the capital. The station added that a shooting incident ensued shortly afterward on Espana Avenue, where shooting continued as far as the San Miguelito market. The station also reports that a second bomb exploded 15 minutes later at the Insinsa textile plant on Heroes Boulevard. The station reported that both bombs caused heavy damage.

The same station added that another shooting incident occurred later on the road to Ciudad Delgado and that a brief attack was carried out against the Shell Company's Aguacaliente substation in Soyapango. The radio adds that two bombs exploded and caused slight damage at the Shell Company office on the road to La Libertad port in Santa Tecla jurisdiction.

San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish at 1604 GMT 16 September reports that two bodies were found in the city of Apopa. One was a youth approximately 15, who had been found in the downtown area. The other was a young man, about 22, who was found in the area known as Tamayate Bridge. The report says that one of the youths had died this morning.

TERRORISTS REPORTEDLY BESIEGE CIUDAD DELGADO 14 SEP

PA170401 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 16 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Some 100 terrorists stopped the train at the Ciudad Delgado station, placed buses across the main approaches [to the city] and took over the city for half an hour on Sunday afternoon.

According to reports, the unidentified masked individuals came to Ciudad Delgado in a pickup truck around 1830 and the train returning to San Salvador was going by at that time. A group of terrorists got on the train and, according to reports, planted bombs in the engine so that it had to stop.

A birthday party was being held at a house in San Sebastian neighborhood at the time. The individuals approached the house and took everybody out. "This is no time for parties because the country is at war," they shouted. The hooded people put seven Route 4 buses across the roads leading in and out of the city while many of them strolled along Juan Bertis Avenue with submachineguns. It was reported that they fired shots for 5 minutes. The residents sought protection in their homes for fear of the gunfire. Fortunately, there were no casualties. When the unidentified individuals found out the authorities were approaching, they fled to the northeast toward Plan del Pino. The people were scared by the threatening presence of the hooded people. Explosive experts defused the bombs they had planted in the train and everything returned to normal.

200 ALLEGED GUERRILLAS SURROUND AGUILARES, LATER WITHDRAW

PA161212 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1422 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Early yesterday morning a large number of alleged leftwing guerrillas surrounded Aguilares and then attacked the National Guard station and the mayor's office. The incident began at 0410 and ended around 0530. No casualties have been reported. According to reports, the attachers totaled about 200 armed persons. They withdrew as military reinforcements began to arrive. The city is under heavy military guard this morning.

MARTINEZ COMMANDO UNIT CLAIMS CREDIT FOR 11 KILLINGS

PA170350 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 16 Sep 80 pp 2, 13

[Excerpt] A self-styled "Gen Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez" commando unit has announced that it will put an end to all gangsters in the country and that its activities are now focused near Apopa. This unit has claimed credit for killing 11 individuals who were found shot and burned on Saturday at Km 11 of the northern road. On that occasion the aliases of other criminals in that area who will be killed "next time" were mentioned, according to reports obtained by the authorities.

Apopa court Judge Miguel Gomez Soto and his secretary, Eugenio Martinez, said yesterday that the bodies were found by the side of the road and that according to the resident's reports it is believed they were shot and killed right there at midnight and then burned, since some charred wood was also found. Eyewitnesses said they first heard volleys of fire and then sporadic shooting as well as an apparent gasoline explosion which they think is how the bodies were set on fire. The commando unit has also been committing other mass murders in the hinterland. Reports to that effect have been received from Chalchuapa, Santa Ana, San Miguel and other major cities.

MAJANO CALLS FOR 'NEW METHODS OF GOVERNING'

PA170322 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 16 Sep 80 pp 3, 13

[Excerpts] The ruling junta's democratic convictions have been spelled out by Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano during the National Congress of Peasant Organizations held at the Central American pavilion of the international fair. Discussing the crisis between him and Colonel Gutierrez which took place a few days ago, he said that to think this crisis involved mere transfers of officers is a mistake. To think that the crisis was due to the personal positions of the military members in the junta is to maliciously misinterpret the problem. [He said:] These crises concern us all. They reflect obstacles to the state administration that must be removed. All must be attentive to the various problems that arise so we can try to solve them because this will affect us one way or the other. It is necessary to use new methods of governing, breaking away from all those vices of traditional past procedures.

GUATEMALA

GRENADE HURLED AT NICARAGUAN EMBASSY

PA170003 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1422 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Two policemen were injured in a criminal attack by unidentified persons last night when a grenade was hurled at the Nicaraguan Embassy in Guatemala. The diplomatic mission is located on 2d Street and Las Americas Avenue, Zone 3. The wounded men are Hilario Hernandez Diaz and Carlos Humberto Aceituno. Several persons who requested diplomatic asylum are inside the Nicaraguan Embassy. According to the report released to the Inter-Central American Radio Organization in Guatemala, the attack was perpetrated by unidentified persons in a vehicle. The policemen repelled the attack but apparently did not hit their target since the attackers quickly got away. The embassy was considerably damaged by the explosion of the grenade, as was a vehicle inside which is used by the Nicaraguan ambassador in Guatemala. As can be supposed, the attack puts more pressure on the relations between Guatemala and Nicaragua, it was said.

NICARAGUA

FURTHER REPORT ON ARMED CLASH ON HONDURAN BORDER

PA162039 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] The Interior Ministry has not confirmed that an armed clash occurred a few kilometers from the Las Manos customs post on the border with Honduras, Nueva Segovia department, on Saturday. According to reports, several Sandinist People's Army troops were killed in these incidents. However, this version has not been confirmed by the Interior Ministry spokesmen because the information office is closed at this hour.

The newspaper LA PRENSA today ran a headline saying "Heavy Fighting in the Northern Area." The item attributed statements on the matter to Rafael Cordova Rivas and reported an armed clash near Macuelizo. It also reported that the funerals for two members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front killed in the fighting was held in Ocotal yesterday. The reported attack was carried out by Somozists who came into the territory from Honduras and occurred in Mata de Platano. In Cordova Rivas' statements to LA PRENSA, he said that it is possible that the Honduran Government is permitting these counterrevolutionary gangs to operate in the border region.

Defense Ministry Communique

PA170055 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Communique issued by the Defense Ministry; no date given; read by Capt Roberto Sanchez, Sandinist People's Army official spokesman--recorded]

[Text] The Defense Ministry reports:

1. A band of approximately 25 counterrevolutionaries crossed the Honduran border at 0230 on 14 September 1980 into Nicaraguan territory through the sector of Mata de Platano, Nueva Segovia Department, where they clashed with a Sandinist People's Army border patrol unit. The band returned to Honduran territory approximately at 0700 the same day, carrying with them two of their wounded colleagues.

Ruben Diaz Benavides, chief of the border patrol, and Pedro Joaquin Palma, were killed during the clash. Another border patrol soldier was wounded but he is recovering, the authorities reported.

2. We exhort the Honduran Government and military authorities to take the necessary measures to prevent former Somozist guardsmen from using Honduran territory to attack our country. We are sure that responsible Honduran authorities will comply with our request so that these acts, which can affect the relations between our countries, do not recur.

Defense Ministry Foreign Relations Section.

SPEECHES AT CEREMONY COMMEMORATING NANDAIME HEROES

Carlos Jose Zamora

PA161305 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2244 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Speech by Carlos Jose Zamora, member of the State Council and political secretary of the Chinandega Department direction committee, at ceremony commemorating Nandaime heroes at the Jose Benito Escobar Hall in the Sandinist Workers Central in Managua--live]

[Text] Companeros [words indistinct] of the Sandinist Front, companero members of the National Reconstruction Government Junta, companero members of the Supreme Court, companero members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Secretariat, companero members of the Sandinist Assembly, companero members of the Sandinist Front's departmental direction committees, companero participants at the third assembly of cadres and militant heroes of Nandaime, companero ministers, vice ministers and chiefs of autonomous institutions, companero representatives of friendly countries and organizations: This third assembly of cadres and militant heroes of Nandaime has been a historic event for our people, for our revolution and for our vanguard. It is significant not only for our country and for our revolution, but also for Latin America's revolutionary movements and for the peoples fighting today to throw off the forms of oppression that imperialism has been maintaining.

Important steps have been taken in connection with fundamental restructuring and consolidation. These steps were discussed and unanimously accepted by all of us at the meeting. The structures, the mechanisms, the new organizational forms resulting from this assembly will definitely help us obtain better guidance and will help us better understand and resolve the revolution's problems through a single, firm vanguard determination. Once again the FSLN is reaffirming and finding the path to continue guiding our people in new struggles, as it did in the struggle against the dictatorship, this time against dependence, underdevelopment and backwardness.

It is within these new structures and organizations that we want to frame the creation of the Sandinist Assembly, a body representing the FSLN militants and cadres which will constructively participate in our revolutionary leadership's strategic decision-making. This body will enable our national directorate to learn the thoughts and receive the valuable contributions of a representative group of Sandinist militants. This in turn will force us to make increasingly wise and correct decisions in connection with the difficult problems of our revolution.

I am honored to represent this assembly here today and to speak in the name of this body, the Sandinist Assembly. We are sure that it will worthily carry out the tasks assigned to it. In its name, we would like to tell our national directorate, our FSLN militants and our people that we accept with a profound sense of responsibility the new and complex tasks assigned to us. The distinction bestowed on us represents a challenge, because it involves an enormous improvement effort and the Sandinist devotion to work. The fulfillment of these new responsibilities implies a greater sacrifice, which we are ready to make. We trust that we will know how to strengthen and perfect our wills and our abilities, aware that in accepting this challenge we are fully and unavoidably responding to the FSLN's interests, which are the interests of our people.

We will know how to fulfill our duty with firmness and discipline and our greatest satisfaction will be in our humble contribution to our people, our America and mankind as a whole that they might walk along the paths of peace and social progress.

Long live the heroes of Nandaime! [shouts of "viva"] Long live the September heroes! [shouts of "viva"] Long live the FSLN! [shouts of "viva"] Free fatherland! [shouts of "or death"] [applause]

Bayardo Arce Castano

PA161606 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano during ceremony commemorating Nandaime heroes at the Jose Benito Escobar Hall in the Sandinist Workers Central in Managua--live]

[Text] Brothers of the National Directorate, companeros of the government junta, leaders of the State Council, the Supreme Court, brothers of the National Secretariat of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], of the departmental leadership committees, representatives of friendly parties and political forces, companeros of the cabinet, brother militants:

First, we must express our regrets that our brother in the National Directorate, Henry Ruiz, cannot be here with us tonight enjoying the significance of this event since he is on a mission of extreme importance for the revolution. His work, however, is part of this improvement in quality begun today in the Sandinist Front.

The internal discussion process we are completing today represents the first great step in an improvement which the FSLN proposes in order to serve its people and the revolutionary cause of all the world's peoples.

We did not take a mere 2 days to work out these measures. We worked for almost a month holding meetings almost daily between the national leadership and representatives of various parts of the revolution. This permitted us to summon the representatives of our main cadres and militants to outline a number of political, economic and organizational proposals which will allow us to continue the Sandinist people's revolution.

The measures adopted at this heroes of Nandaime assembly will allow us to optimistically face the people and confront all the complex problems our country inherited from imperialism and dictatorial domination. We are trying to respond with concrete proposals for the economic, social and cultural development of Nicaragua. We are trying to apply creative, scientific principles and technical organizational methods in accordance with our specific process.

We think that these new organizational dispositions approved by our national leadership and ratified by the heroes of Nandaime assembly of cadres and militants will make it possible for the vanguard of Nicaraguan workers and peasants and the vanguard of the Nicaraguan people, our FSLN, to attain greater organization of its talents, its potential and its energy. They will provide greater coherence and greater discipline in the fulfillment of each of the small and large tasks that together make up the activities of our revolution.

Only by achieving new levels of order and coherence in our internal and external communications and new levels of discipline in our work will we successfully and more efficiently execute the complex and difficult tasks of the national reconstruction.

We have always said that a revolution is not forged by a government. Revolutions are forged only by the working masses. The government is only a point of reference and coordination for channeling the masses along the course of building their own future and these masses, in order to best utilize their energy, lower the cost of their efforts and agree on the terms of the solution to their problems need increasingly better vanguards to lead them along the best path toward their future.

That is why the reorganization of the FSLN leadership is a reply to this need of the revolutionary process in which our working masses are now involved. Only to the extent that the FSLN can express its ability to properly join and lead the masses, only to that extent will the government's efforts, together with those of the masses, arrive at the solution to the problems.

The future our country is facing is also very difficult, complex and problematic. Reconstruction is an arduous task. But we are sure that with the organizational strides we are making today, we can more efficiently meet the challenge.

We are not doing anything other than articulating our power. We are doing nothing sensational. We are only using our human resources in what we consider a better way under the present circumstances. All we are doing is entrusting the main tasks of guiding and running the FSLN to a number of organizations, a number of collegiate bodies in which the contributions of the various companeros are all merged into one. Thus we hope to offer the most adequate solutions to today's problems. We are merely applying the old organizational principle of the FSLN: We are not merely a number of individuals, but a complex system of living organisms.

Those of us who have been selected today to each organization being created or restructured frankly feel honored for the confidence that the national leadership and the heroes of Nandaime assembly of cadres and militants have expressed in us.

More than just honored, we all feel a sense of responsibility. We know that we are not being singled out. We know that we are not being given privileges. We know that we are being given work, more work. This is, however, beautiful work; we will be working with our people to lift them up from the Somozist heritage and the imperialist domination which kept them down. This is the satisfaction we feel in assuming these responsibilities. What we feel is that each one of us, as a result of these organizational steps, becomes a greater servant of our people. As a result of these organizational measures, we are mere servants of our workers, peasants and other workers and now, having been grouped in functional organizations, we can better channel our energy and abilities so that our people, with the FSLN as their vanguard, will find the solution to so many problems facing us.

What encourages us, those of us who today have a new responsibility or whose previous responsibility was modified, is to give strength to each of the organizations of the FSLN, to give strength to all our organization to consolidate its role as vanguard and to give solid support to our people to forge their destiny.

But, in addition to this, in addition to the possibility of serving our workers in the reconstruction of our country, we believe that we, like all the members of the FSLN, like all the men of Nicaragua who aspire to be members of FSLN, will open the way to a real possibility of burying the past and emerging as new men.

The possibility has been opened for all of us to achieve that goal of the Sandinist militant which at the opening of our heroes of Nandaime assembly of cadres and militants was so properly described by our brother, Commander Tomas Borge.

As a result of the commitment of those of us who today have responsibilities in the various organizations created or restructured, as a result of the commitment of those of us who are members of the FSLN toward our organization and toward our people and as a result of the commitment of vanguard organization which precedes the revolutionary process of all the peoples of the world, we would like to again define the goal to which we aspire as men.

Tomas said: What qualities must FSLN members have?

Individual qualities must be in harmony with the qualities of the nation as a whole, just as the qualities of the nation as a whole must influence the qualities of the individual. Those who consider work as a reward and not a punishment; those who are aware that discipline is an honor and not a burden; those who know well that to be militant is not a privilege but a responsibility; those who practice simplicity, modesty, revolutionary humility and who become, by express will, instruments of the interests of the workers and the people; those who, like Carlos Fonseca, Jorge Navarro and Camilo Ortega, among others, bring back the light of happiness in the middle of the struggle in order to encourage the qualities of their brother combatants who were not petty, envious, egotistical, but who were apostles of unity, personal purity and complete unselfishness; those who are able to always tell the truth, to criticize straightforwardly pointing out to their brothers their defects and errors without being the least bit overbearing, vain or ill-intentioned; those who understand that it is the majority that makes decisions and who submit to the will of the majority even though they may still have their same beliefs; those who never forget responsibility, duty and the need to keep themselves closely linked to the masses and to the desires and aspirations of the people, and who seek out workers like fish seek water; those who do not become dismayed in their struggle against their defects and negative habits, against the persistent remnants of egotism, personal vanity and primitive appetites; those who are fraternal and extend a helping hand to those who were mistaken and who do not even conceive of the possibility of destroying those who one way or another committed mistakes and those who give greater importance to the efforts of today, the strength of today's principles than to the weaknesses of yesterday; those who have a big enough soul not to judge but to criticize, to give opportunities to those who sincerely wish to vindicate themselves; those who are capable of suffering, withstanding pain and challenging the enemy no matter how powerful--these are the true sons of Sandino, the true brothers of Carlos Fonseca and the only persons worthy of being members of the FSLN. [applause]

In expressing thanks for the confidence which our national leadership and the heroes of Nandaime assembly placed in those of us in each of the organizations, we wish, here before you and before the struggling peoples of the world, to promise to be true examples of these persons whom we have described as being Sandinists.

Therefore, with strength, with confidence, with sentiment, we reaffirm: Sandino yesterday, Sandino today, Sandino always! Free fatherland! [shouts of "or die"] [applause]

Victor Tirado Lopez

PA161610 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2312 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Speech by Commander Victor Tirado Lopez at ceremony commemorating Nandaime heroes in the Jose Benito Escobar Hall of the Sandinist Working Center in Managua--live]

[Text] Brothers of the national directorate, Nicaraguan people: First I want to stress that I have been chosen to speak on behalf of the National Directorate in this ceremony adjourning the commemoration and it is an honor and a distinction I will always remember. [applause] I think there are other companeros who deserve this distinction.

I will be brief. I will try to summarize what this meeting has accomplished. I could not begin the adjournment ceremony of the third national assembly of members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] heroes of Nandaime without referring to a date so important to our history as today, 15 September, the anniversary of our national independence. At the same time, we would do well to recall 14 September, the date on which the intervention by U.S. imperialism was first defeated in Central America. [applause]

We proclaimed our sovereignty 159 years ago. This sovereignty was mostly nominal, and throughout our history we had to defend it with arms until it was fully achieved last year on 19 July. The independence, the sovereignty of a small, weak country like Nicaragua, with great economic problems, is not won once and for all, it has to be defended every day, every hour, every minute, every second. The struggle for independence and sovereignty is unending.

Now we are a genuinely independent country. This was not so during the three centuries of Spanish domination, nor during this century because, be it directly or indirectly, the reactionary forces of U.S. imperialism controlled Nicaragua's destiny. But I repeat, as of July 1979, all intervention in our domestic affairs ended. Since then the Nicaraguan people, led by their vanguard, the FSLN, have been ruling the country's destiny. [applause]

We must point out, however, how the propaganda agencies of imperialism and the reactionary forces of Nicaragua are systematically spreading the rumor that Cuba now rules in this country, and that through Cuba, the USSR is strengthening its influence in Nicaragua. Naturally, these rumors are accompanied by false reports like those claiming that Soviet military bases are being set up here, that weapons from Cuba are being unloaded here to be supplied to revolutionary movements in Central America and other countries. Time and again those reports have been denied. Not before the revolution, nor during the revolution, nor after the revolution, have either Cuba or the USSR dictated the policies of the FSLN [applause] or of the Nicaraguan people. [applause]

We have not been pressured or threatened by our Cuban and Soviet friends. From them we have only received selfless aid without conditions. From them we have received respect for our autonomy and sovereignty. They did not tell us, nor could they tell us, how to assume power, how to organize the armed struggle to lead the revolution. They did not tell us how to carry out the 1980 economic recovery plan, nor how to solve the complex political problems posed by this revolution. We draft our own revolutionary projects, using our own heads. Otherwise, we would not have led this revolution. [applause]

We repeat, this is a sovereign country and those responsible for what happens in Nicaragua are to be sought inside the country and not abroad. As leaders we assumed responsibility for this revolutionary process, for better or worse. That is why we repeat that now the sovereign Nicaraguan people, led by the FSLN, dictate Nicaraguan policy.

The third national assembly of members of the FSLN, heroes of Nandaime, discussed two topics: the country's economic situation and the restructuring of the FSLN directorate and its organization in general.

As to the country's economic situation, it cannot be examined without bearing in mind the twin negative legacies we inherited from Somozism; one was the result of destruction caused by the war; the other was structural. At the risk of repeating what we all already know, I must recall that on 19 July 1979, when the revolution won, the country was suffering economic chaos, spiraling inflation, unemployment, the destruction of industrial and business establishments, our devalued currency, the bankrupt economic system, a $1.5-billion foreign debt. In general the economy had sunk to 1963 levels. To this we had to add other painful and dramatic facts: 40,000 dead, 100,000 wounded, 1 million brothers barely subsisting.

There was also an ugly moral legacy: a dependent and underdeveloped capitalist economy. There was one agricultural sector engaged in exporting and another engaged in producing goods for domestic consumption. The latter was very backward and served as a source of cheap labor for the former. This allowed the dynamics of amassing capital at the expense of exploitation of peasants and farmworkers. Industry, operating in a small market, sought to supply foreign demand and to provide the luxuries of the petit bourgeois elite.

Unemployment, illiteracy, disease, lack of hospitals, doctors, housing, transport[illegible], and all the great social imbalances were the logical consequences of such a stru[illegible]. This was the starting point to build the new national economy. Ever since it as[illegible] power, the FSLN has been engaged in building a completely different economy from t[illegible] of Somozism, an economy without great imbalances, which will be increasingly inde[illegible]nt and logically will have less social imbalances.

The first problem we faced was renegotiation of the foreign debt. There were t[illegible] alternatives: To increase our indebtedness to refinance the debt: to declare a b[illegible]rium, refusing to pay, or to refinance it under conditions favorable to the revolution. [illegible] followed the latter. The importance of our recent success in refinancing the deb[illegible]s not only in the years of the grace period, nor the long-range terms achieved, but [illegible] that it smashed a plan by the most reactionary imperialist sectors to dominate t[illegible] revolution through financial strangulation.

The strategy of refinancing the debt was launched together with the first general out-lines of a Sandinist economic program and an operation for economic reactivation i[illegible] 1980. Now, more than 6 months later, we ask: How is the economic reactivation program going?

Nicaragua's economy is beginning to be rebuilt. During the first 6 months of the first year agriculture, fishing and part of industry have been reactivated. By the end [illegible] 1980 we will have achieved 85 percent of the 1978 GNP, which is according to our schedule. We have managed to install a system of distribution of staples to pre[illegible] the shortages, sometimes real, sometimes fictitious, that caused great suffering [illegible] our people. As we expand this system, speculation and a shortage of staples wil[illegible] crease considerably until they disappear.

One of our greater achievements has been the decrease in unemployment, which has [illegible] creased from almost 40 percent in July 1979 to our traditional levels of 17 perc[illegible] In 1 year we have created more than 90,000 jobs. Many of those jobs have been cr[illegible] in nonproductive sectors such as public administration and utilities.

The consolidation of the financial system in the last few months is possibly t[illegible] important step we have taken so far to curb the great imbalances produced in th[illegible]. Some branches in the private sector have progressed, while others have not. Busi[illegible] for example, has progressed, and so has the cotton, coffee and cattle sectors. In [illegible] latter cases, reactivation has been achieved through state financing. Parts of t[illegible] private industry have been reactivated, while other parts are semiparalyzed.

In view of the fact that the economy will not be reconstructed this year, the reacti-vation plan will continue in 1981, with great internal and external difficulties. For this reason, greater sacrifices will be necessary, as well as more discipline and austerity on the part of the people, their leaders and rulers. The idea is to program the 1981 economy, taking into account the experiences of 1980 to avoid repeating this year's mistakes. The basic lines for the 1981 program will be:

A. Investment will be channeled mainly toward productive areas, even though investment in social projects like health and education will not be reduced.
B. Labor discipline will be created to increase production in strategic areas of the people's property. We will need more willpower, more sacrifices, more discipline, increased production capacity from workers, and at the same time an increase in the capacity of the people's real property.
C. From now on we have to stress the creation of not just any job but of productive jobs.
D. Imports of luxury items will be restricted, and at the same time we will slightly increase the people's basic consumption. With this we will achieve two purposes: t[illegible] help stabilize our balance of payments and to redistribute national wealth in a more equitable way.

E. Domestic financial austerity will continue to be one of the Sandinist state's basic functions. This means maintaining budget expenses in 1981 at the 1980 level. It also means a certain decrease in the number of government employees. This will be accompanied by an increase in capacity and efficiency of government employees remaining. In addition the state must apply strict control over the financial aspects and the productivity of the people's property area.

G. [as heard] To us, the people's property area has priority because it is aimed at solving social problems rather than raking in large profits. However, we will stimulate the private sector, especially the patriotic businessmen who are not seeking large profits or are devoted to speculation to try to take advantage of the economic difficulties for their own personnal interests. We will try to normalize the wholesale market of basic grains, medicines and imported products to protect the interests of the majority.

The members, cadres and leaders of the FSLN considered that the main problem in Nicaragua today is the economic problem and not the political or much less the electoral one. What must be discussed is how to solve the problems of health, housing, inflation, unemployment and malnutrition of the Nicaraguan people. We must discuss how to increase production and productivity. The top priority in this country is economic reactivation. What must be presented, and the FSLN has done this, is a body of solutions to the great national problems. [applause]

The FSLN is willing to discuss this problem with anybody [applause] but it is not willing to waste time on sterile talk about elections. We left this matter very clear on 23 August. Those who insist on bringing up the election issue have not shown any interest or the least concern for the country's economic reconstruction. They have not presented any solutions to the problems of the workers and the peasants.

This is symptomatic and revealing. This proves that the economic and social problems of the masses are of no interest to them. They are only trying to divert the people's attention toward electoral games which the country does not demand or need. Therefore, the watchword of elections now has been fully identified with the minority and reactionary sectors. The FSLN reiterates that the electoral process will not begin until 1984. The FSLN will devote all its efforts, energy and capacity to the constructive task of solving economic and social problems. [applause, shouting of indistinct slogans] Of course we are not against elections. We oppose the holding of elections at a time when they would be detrimental to the country's progress.

The third assembly of FSLN cadres and members has served to reinforce the unity, and above all to reorganize the tasks of our organization. Companero Rene Nunez already explained the reorganization in detail. We believe this reorganization will be very positive and will serve to improve the political work of the vanguard of the Nicaraguan revolution.

The FSLN--more vigorous and united than ever, with eyes on the future and always on the future because it does not want the past to return--urges the workers, the peasants, the students, the professionals and the patriotic businessmen to remain united because we will succeed in the reconstruction just as we did in the insurrection.

Sandino yesterday [shouts of "Sandino today, Sandino always"] Free fatherland! [shouts of "or death"] [applause]

GRANMA ANNOUNCES 'DRASTIC MEASURES' AGAINST HIJACKERS

FL161110 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] The newspaper GRANMA, official organ of the party General Committee, in today's edition publishes a note under the headline "Bitter Disappointment and Definite Warning," whose text we now read:

Although for quite a while we have not published front-page news about the antisocials despite the fact that the news are many and of much interest, this time it is imperative to do so.

The scum have become disappointed. After bitter experiences in the Yankee paradise, thousands of them want to return to Cuba. It is necessary to reiterate that the trips of those who leave the homeland are final. At this time, none of them would have a home where to live or a job to hold even if any of them would really want to work. Moreover, our people unanimously are opposed to their return.

However, since 10 August or in less than 5 weeks, nine U.S. civilian airlines planes full of passengers have been hijacked in flight by antisocial elements of Cuban origin using bottles of gasoline, threatening to burn the planes in a desperate attempt to return to Cuba and forcing the crew to land at the airport in Rancho Boyeros.

Cuba is not willing to allow such vandalic actions because of its international responsibilities and its repudiation of the fact that innocent people, including U.S. women and children, could be victims of these criminal activities, as much as because of our country's unanimous repudiation of these adventurous and antisocial elements.

Although the authors of these hijackings were arrested immediately and are in prison, the hijackings continued. The Government of Cuba has decided to warn categorically through GRANMA that if new plane hijackings take place to return to our country, Cuban authorities will adopt drastic penal measures against the hijackers or else they will be returned to U.S. territory to be prosecuted in that country. Let no one claim later that he has not been warned clearly and definitely.

TRADE TALKS WITH BULGARIAN MINISTER END WITH AGREEMENT

FL161625 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Talks have ended in Havana between the vice ministers of foreign trade of the Bulgarian People's Republic and Republic of Cuba, Georgi Pirinski and Jose de la Fuente, respectively. It was announced that in agreement for exchange of merchandise and an agreement of prices for the 1981-85 period will be signed in Sofia in a few days by the foreign trade ministers of the two countries. Meanwhile, Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas has received Bulgarian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Georgi Pirinski. They examined the status of exchange of merchandise and prospects for trade expansion in the 1981-85 5-year period between the two countries.

COMMENTARY HAILS UPCOMING SOVIET-CUBAN SPACE MISSION

FL161904 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program Commentary]

[Excerpts] The forthcoming joint Cuban-Soviet space shot will undoubtedly be one of the most salient events in the long and beautiful history of relations between the two countries and peoples.

The fatherland of Lenin, which gave us its solidary aid in the difficult days of Giron and the October crisis, which has given us the moral and material support necessary to carry out the socialist revolution less than 90 miles away from U.S. imperialism, now affords us the opportunity, along with the other members of the Intercosmos program, to participate in a joint space flight. This fact is immensely important for us because through the Intercosmos program, our country begins in earnest to work together with the scientists and specialists of the socialist community in the exploration and utilization of the cosmos for peaceful ends.

By virtue of the Intercosmos program, Cuba sent a group of pilots to the Soviet Union to be trained as cosmonauts. After selection, training and several kinds of tests, there are at present two candidates for the joint mission with a Soviet cosmonaut. Either of these two fellow countrymen will know how to fulfill this complex flight program because he will have been properly taught and trained by Soviet experts with a good deal of experience. Only in the socialist system is it possible to achieve the high degree of development that characterizes the Soviet space program and to carry out the programs of cooperation among several countries that the Intercosmos program is able to provide.

BRIEFS

SOVIET COSMONAUT'S ARRIVAL--Soviet cosmonaut Vladimir Lyakhov this morning arrived in Havana from Moscow at the invitation of the National Commission for the Joint Cuban-Soviet Space Flight. He was welcomed at the air terminal by Jose Altshuler, chairman of the National Committee for the Intercosmos Program and vice president of the Academy of Sciences of Cuba. The Soviet cosmonaut was also welcomed by Pedro Gomez Valle, section chief in the party Central Committee, and Ovidio Cabrera, director of information of Cuban television. [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Sep 80 FL]

VISITING CZECHOSLOVAK OFFICIAL--Party Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero has had a fraternal meeting in Havana with Zdenek Snitil, director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee. Snitil is visiting our country at the invitation of the Institute of History of the Communist Movement and Socialist Revolution. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Sep 80 FL]

TEACHERS IN NICARAGUA--Chanting slogans of solidarity with NIcaragua, 156 Cuban elementary school teachers have arrived in Managua. This is the first group of the Augusto Cesar Sandino contingent. The Cuban teachers will be assigned to the departments of Rivas and Granada in southern Nicaragua. Other groups will continue to arrive until 30 September. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2032 GMT 16 Sep 80 FL]

DELEGATIONS TO CDR ANNIVERSARY--Twenty-one delegations from socialist and other countries have been invited to participate in festivities in Cuba marking the 20th anniversary of the committees for the defense of the revolution. The delegations will begin arriving in our country on 23 September and will attend the main commemoration at Plaza de la Revolution on 27 September. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Sep 80 FL]

PORT WORK REVIEW MEETING--Guillermo Garcia, member of the party Politburo and minister of transportation, has urged maximum utilization of resources and organization and participation of the masses for efficiency of the port-transportation-domestic economy network. He made the call at a meeting held in Santa Clara [Villa Clara Province] to review such work in the three central provinces. Secretariat member Jorge Risquet also spoke at the meeting. He noted that progress has been made in the three provinces with favorable results in the fast unloading of ships although some delays still exist. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Sep 80 FL]

JAMAICA

MANLEY: ELECTIONS TO BE HELD WHEN MACHINERY READY

FL161335 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 11 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Michael Manley said last night that the general election will take place "as soon as the chairman of the electoral advisory committee advises me that he can conduct an election because he is satisfied that his electoral machinery is in place."

A statement from the office of the prime minister quoted Mr Manley also saying that the election would take place, too, "when I am satisfied that the new official voters list is safely in the possession of the Jamaica Labour Party and the People's National Party."

Mr Manley said he had noted a recent statement by opposition leader Edward Seaga, at a public meeting and an editorial in yesterday's GLEANER concerning the date of the election.

"Let me assure both the leader of the opposition and the editor of the GLEANER that nothing either says or writes is going to have the slightest effect on the date of the election," the statement said.

At a press conference yesterday, the People's National Party said that there was no plan to postpone the elections until February of next year.

Replying to an allegation by the leader of the opposition that there was a move within the P.N.P. for such a postponement, P.N.P. deputy general secretary, Dr Paul Robertson, said the P.N.P. was "anxious for the elections."

CHANGES IN CRIME ACT REGULATIONS INTRODUCED IN HOUSE

FL161340 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 11 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Sweeping changes have been made in the regulations under the Suppression of Crime Act. They deal with powers with respect to search and arrest given to the security forces under the act.

The regulations were tabled by the acting minister of national security, the Hon. Carlyle Dunkley, in the House of Representatives on Tuesday. Under the law, the minister has power to make such regulations which do not have to be approved by the house but are subject to negative resolution by the House.

Three of the original, or principal, regulations under the act have been amended. The new regulations have to do with the matter of search, custody or disposal of things detained, powers of arrest, persons held in custody with order for remand, treatment of persons arrested, among other provisions.

Question of Search

One of the more far-reaching of the new regulations has to do with the matter of search. This new provision requires, at all stages of the search, the attendance of the owner or occupier of the premises, place or vehicle being searched.

Under the new regulations relative to arrest, no persons shall be arrested unless "the authorised person" (i.e. a police officer) in charge is satisfied that there is reasonable ground for the arrest of such person.

When any such arrest is made, such person shall immediately be told the reason for his arrest, and must be taken immediately before a justice of the peace who shall determine whether or not there are reasonable grounds for the arrest.

There was no debate on the new regulations in the House on Tuesday, but is is expected that the opposition will seek an opportunity to discuss them when the house meets again on September 30, at the end of the latest 21-day extension of the special measures under the Suppression of Crime Act which was approved on Tuesday night.

According to the acting minister of national security, the 21-day period will give the government an opportunity to see the effectiveness of the new regulations.

MANLEY MEETS ALGERIAN PRESIDENT BENDJEDID 15 SEP

For Algerian reportage on the visit of Prime Minister Michael Manley to Algeria and his meetings with President Chadli Bendjedid, see page I 1 of the 16 September Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 184 19 September 1980

ARGENTINA

Police Issue Communique on Missing Paraguayan Communists B 1
Agreement Reached With Paraguay on Corpus Dam Construction B 2
Central Bank Accelerates Peso Devaluation B 2

BOLIVIA

Banzer Allows Followers To Participate in Government C 1
[PRESENCIA 15 Sep]
Arce Blames ELN for Attack on La Paz Bank C 1
Church Official Reconfirms Human Rights Violations C 1

BRAZIL

President Accepts Invitation To Visit Colombia D 1
Electoral Court Registers Workers Democratic Party D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 17 Sep]
Bar Association Upset at Police Kidnapping Investigation D 1
Briefs: Eletrobras President Resigns; Loan for Fishing Sector D 1

CHILE

Opposition Rejects Government Call for Unity E 1
Briefs: Import Figures; State Council President Resigns E 1

COLOMBIA

Rights Committee, El Pato Peasants Visit President F 1
Turbay Reply F 1

PARAGUAY

Continued Reportage, Reaction to Murder of Nicaragua's Somoza H 1
Argentine Montoneros Thought Involved H 1
AFP: Terrorists Flee to Argentina H 1
Killer Visits Argentine Home [HOY 18 Sep] H 2
Reward for Information Increased H 2
One Terrorist Killed, One Captured H 2
Borders Reopened for 'Merchandise' H 3
Scheduled Airline Flights Resume H 3
Border Restrictions Enumerated H 3
Somoza's Family Arrives H 3
Somoza's Body Sent to Miami H 4
Interior Minister Blames Marxists H 4
Ruling Party Issues Communique [ABC COLOR 18 Sep] H 4
Dissidents Charge Government Involvement H 5
Political Leaders on Assassination [HOY 18 Sep] H 5
Ruling Party Paper Comments [PATRIA 18 Sep] H 7
Second Paper Deplores Assassination [ABC COLOR 18 Sep] H 7

Editorial on Visits of Carter, Reagan Aides [EL PUEBLO 18 Sep] H 8
President Stroessner To Visit Taiwan 8-11 Oct [ABC COLOR 13 Sep] H 9
Briefs: New Australian, Colombian Ambassadors H 9

URUGUAY

Sources: Hopes for Immediate Political Opening 'Vanish' K 1
Antigovernment Group Accused of Creating Problems Abroad K 1

VENEZUELA

Government Sets Conditions for Attending November OPEC Summit L 1
Charges Dropped Against Four in Cuban Plane Explosion L 1
Briefs: New Guarico Governor; Oil Production Figures L 1

PANAMA

President Royo Comments on Somoza's Death N 1
Joint Communique Signed With Saharan Minister [CRITICA 18 Sep] N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carazo Declines To Comment on Somoza Death P 1
Government Silent P 1

EL SALVADOR

Police, Green Cross Confirm No Dead in OAS Takeover P 1
FDR Negotiating Commission P 1
Radios Report Shooting Incidents, Bombing P 2
Increased Military Patrols P 2
Communist Party Leader Says People's Victory Near [Havana] P 2
FDR Leader Asserts 'Struggle' in 'Final Stage' [Havana] P 3
National Resistance Group Explains Break With DRU P 4
FDR Releases Statement Hailing Somoza's Execution P 7

NICARAGUA

BARRICADA Assails LA PRENSA's Coverage of Larios Case P 7

CUBA

Hijackers To Be Returned to U.S. 'Immediately' Q 1
GRANMA Reports on Trial of Cuban Plane Saboteurs Q 1
Castro, Gromyko Hold Talks on 16-17 Sep Q 1
Gromyko Departure Q 2
TV Coverage of Cuban-Soviet Space Shot Outlined Q 2
Soviet Coverage [cross-reference] Q 3
Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Vrhovec Arrives Q 3
Castro Greets Bulgarian Leaders on Anniversary Q 3
[Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO 11 Sep]
Briefs: Teachers to Nicaragua Q 4

POLICE ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON MISSING PARAGUAYAN COMMUNISTS

PY182246 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2335 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] The federal police have answered the claims about the disappearance of two Paraguayan Communist Party [PCP] leaders in Buenos Aires which have been echoed by various politicians in an open letter published by metropolitan dailies. The federal police pointed out that the circumstances under which various leaders of different political parties have signed a petition about an event of which they have no knowledge, involving persons whose presence or stay in our country they had neither been aware of nor checked, are extremely curious.

The communique, which is signed by the chief of the Argentine federal police, Maj Gen Juan Bautista Sasiain, states:

"In connection with a statement published by various news media requesting the swift clarification of the disappearance of Paraguayan Communist Party Secretary General Antonio Maidana and another leader of that party, Emilio Roa, which took place in this capital, signed by the following leaders: Paulino Niembro, Julio Barbaro and Ricardo Falu (Peronists); Raul Alfonsin and Roberto Cabiche (Radicals); Eduardo Norbis (Developmentist); Oscar Alende, Raul Rabanque Caballero, Marino Lorences, Rafael Marino, Diego May Zuviria and Miguel Valles (Intransigents); Nestor Vicente and Guillermo Frugoni Rey (Popular Christians); Otelo Zamponi (Christian Revolutionary); Simon Alberto Lazara, Marcelo Oconnor, Alberto Gabetta and Edmundo Sposito (United Socialists); Vicente Solano Lima (Popular Conservative); Victor Garcia Costa, Nestor Martinez Eraso, Horacio Veronelli and Santos Russomanno (Popular Socialists); Jorge Eneas Spilimbergo (Popular Leftist); Alberto Asseff (Yrigoyenist); and Athos Fava, Ruben Iscaro, Fernando Nadra and Roberto Vallarino (Communists); the Argentine federal police headquarters has summoned these leaders, and their statements have led to the following conclusions:

1. It is obvious that everything related to the petition published by the metropolitan dailies was arranged by the Argentine Communist Party;

2. The talks aimed at obtaining the signatures of the various political leaders started at a meeting held at an embassy accredited in our country at which most of the persons who signed the petition were present.

3. None of the signatories, except those of the Argentine Communist Party, was aware of the presence in our country of the allegedly missing leaders or of the fact that they have disappeared, since it has been established that they agreed to sign the petition in the belief that it was an act of solidarity toward a fellow human being and that they took the presence and later disappearance of Maidana and Roa for granted due to the comments which they heard during the banquet and/or, in some cases, from telephone calls from members of the Communist Party or from copies of a petition which they received bearing signatures of other political leaders.

4. The various statements are marked with curious memory gaps experienced by some of the signatories concerning the identity of the persons who advocated the drawing up of the petition at the embassy banquet.

5. Despite the above paragraph, the leaders of the Argentine Communist Party appear to be the advocates of the petition.

6. The circumstances under which various leaders of different political parties have signed a petition about an event of which they have no knowledge, involving persons whose presence or stay in our country they were neither aware of nor checked, are extremely curious.

7. The power to call upon the leaders of other political sectors for help exercised in this opportunity by the Argentine Communist Party is highly remarkable.

8. In conclusion, and on the basis of the above-mentioned facts, it would seem that the signatories have unscrupulously failed to take into account the impact or harm which the reporting of facts which they neither checked nor investigated could have for our country at the international level.

The federal police are continuing with the appropriate investigations.

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH PARAGUAY ON CORPUS DAM CONSTRUCTION

PY171412 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2226 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Sep (TELAM)--Argentina and Paraguay have agreed on the construction of the Corpus hydroelectric and multiple purpose project in the Itacua area, north of the Argentine Carupa stream, near Km 1597 of the Parana River.

The agreement was concluded through an exchange of notes made simultaneously in Buenos Aires and Asuncion by the respective ministers of foreign relations, Carlos W. Pastor and Alberto Nogues. The agreement was based on the recommendations made by the Argentine-Paraguayan Parana River Mixed Commission.

CENTRAL BANK ACCELERATES PESO DEVALUATION

PY171727 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1208 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 17 Sep (NA)--The Central Bank has ordered an increase in the pace of devaluation of the peso in relation to the U.S. dollar and frozen the regulations on a proposal to have zero devaluation in March 1981, according to a bulletin of the Central Bank, which has established a 1 percent per month devaluation as of October.

This unexpected measure, which is apparently aimed at preventing more foreign currency from leaving the country, is established in bulletin RC 907 and directed to organizations authorized to operate exchange offices.

BANZER ALLOWS FOLLOWERS TO PARTICIPATE IN GOVERNMENT

PY180357 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 15 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Santa Cruz, 14 Sep (PRESENCIA)--Interior Minister Col Luis Arce has stated here that no political party is participating in the government and that "the armed forces do not need political parties, only the cooperation of true nationalists."

Arce has been in this city since Friday holding meetings with officials. During a press conference, Colonel Arce said that Gen Hugo Banzer, head of the Nationalist Democratic Action, has granted his supporters permission to participate as plain citizens in the restructuring of the country. This does not mean that the political party itself participates in the government. The interior minister termed former President Banzer a banner bearer of nationalism and democracy.

Replying to other questions, Colonel Arce indicated that the curfew will continue in force in the country indefinitely, since the main purpose of this measure is "to discipline the whole Bolivian people." According to the minister, his ministry has submitted to the cabinet a state security draft law, and he announced that it is "severe" but said that through this measure the government will try to attain its outlined objectives. Colonel Arce announced that the departmental authorities, prefects and mayors, enjoy the confidence of the government, and that there are no plans to replace them, at least until the end of the year. Minister Arce stated that the immediate job is instilling morality in all branches of the state, and that the government will be inflexible in this.

In the last few hours, Minister Arce evaluated the situation in Santa Cruz with authorities, including the president of the pro-Santa Cruz committee. On this occasion, Colonel Arce stated that General Garcia Meza has extended an invitation to several nationalist citizens to cooperate with the government for national reconstruction, among them some members of General Banzer's party, "but not as a political party."

ARCE BLAMES ELN FOR ATTACK ON LA PAZ BANK

PY181721 Paris AFP in Spanish 1710 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 18 Sep (AFP)--The Bolivian Interior Ministry reported here today that a thwarted attack against a bank in La Paz, which in the beginning was thought to be the work of common criminals, was really directed by the Army of National Liberation (ELN).

According to the authorities, those involved in the attack are: Windsor Gonzalez Pozo, who seriously wounded a bank employee and Adhemar Inchausti Parada, who is believed to be the ELN's link with the religious group "Faith and Happiness."

CHURCH OFFICIAL RECONFIRMS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

PY182210 Paris AFP in Spanish 1944 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 18 Sep (AFP)--Msgr Alejandro Mestre, secretary of the episcopal conference, reconfirmed here today that many citizens were subjected to physical and psychological torture after the 17 July military uprising.

The religious leader in this manner responded to remarks made by President Luis Garcia Meza, who has stated that such claims are only rumors.

Mestre stated that the president's statement can be justified only because of his lack of information, and he added that the bishops are ready to furnish evidence on the denunciations of human rights violations contained in the pastoral letter of 8 September 1980.

PRESIDENT ACCEPTS INVITATION TO VISIT COLOMBIA

PY180256 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0135 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Brasilia, 17 Sep (LATIN)--It has been officially reported that Brazilian President Gen Joao Figueiredo today accepted "with special satisfaction" the invitation extended to him by his Colombian counterpart, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, to visit Bogota.

The letter which President Figueiredo sent to his Colombian colleague in answer to the invitation was published in a communique released by the Brazilian Foreign Ministry. In his letter, Figueiredo termed the invitation made by President Turbay Ayala as a "feeling of cordial and close friendship." He added: "I am fully convinced that the personal dialogue will lead to firming up very soon the broad perspectives which are opening for the development of Brazilian-Colombian relations." He stated that it "will benefit the continual rapprochement and will strengthen the friendship ties which unite our two countries."

The date when Figueiredo will visit Colombia has not yet been set, although diplomatic sources stated that it could take place in October, after his trip to Chile.

ELECTORAL COURT REGISTERS WORKERS DEMOCRATIC PARTY

PY182204 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 17 Sep 80 P 4

[Excerpt] Brasilia--The Superior Electoral Court [TSE] yesterday registered the Workers Democratic Party [PDT] of former Governor Leonel Brizola and granted him a period of 1 year to organize his party in at least 9 states in order to obtain the final registration. The decision was unanimous, according to TSE spokesman Souza Andrade.

BAR ASSOCIATION UPSET AT POLICE KIDNAPPING INVESTIGATION

PY171406 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The Brazilian Bar Association [OAB] has withdrawn its support for the investigation into the assault, kidnapping and aggression against lawyer Dalmo de Abreu Dallari.

Overall dissatisfaction over the lack of police inefficiency in the investigations the alleged reason given by the OAB for withdrawing its support, according to its president.

BRIEFS

ELETROBRAS PRESIDENT RESIGNS--President Figueiredo has accepted the resignation of Mauricio Schulmann as president of the Brazilian Electric Power Companies, Inc [Eletrobras]. [Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 17 Sep 80 PY]

LOAN FOR FISHING SECTOR--Brasilia--Brazil has signed a $66.4-million loan with the IDB in order to strengthen the Brazilian fishing sector. The loan will be used for the purchase of fishing vessels and the construction of a fishing terminal in Maranhao State. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 Sep 80 PY]

OPPOSITION REJECTS GOVERNMENT CALL FOR UNITY

PY182158 Paris AFP in Spanish 2055 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 17 Sep (AFP)--The Chilean Christian Democratic Party today rejected the call for unity which the president of the military government, Gen Augusto Pinochet, has made to the opposition.

At the same time, the Christian Democrats reiterated their claim that the plebiscite, held in Chile 1 week ago to approve the new political constitution which will allow Pinochet to stay as president until 1989, is not valid.

Once the results of the plebiscite--which according to the official count favored the government by 67.6 percent of the votes--became known, General Pinochet stated that there were no winners or losers and invited the opposition to change their attitude. These words were interpreted as being aimed at sectors of the Christian Democratic Party, which together with the banned leftist party makes up the Chilean opposition, despite the political recess implemented by the military 7 years ago.

The leaders of the Christian Democratic Party have issued a communique stating that government calls for unity and reconciliation must be judged on the basis of facts and not words.

They warned that "as long as the system of repression, the exile of Chileans, the absence of social and cultural freedom and the use of every kind of force are maintained, all these calls will be useless."

When describing what they called the basic irregularity of the plebiscite held on Thursday 11 September, the Christian Democratic leaders pointed out that this act was organized, presided over and implemented by a government which has been maintaining the country under a state of siege ever since the last Socialist President Salvador Allende was overthrown in September 1973.

They pointed out that the referendum was marked by pressures and obvious bias. At the same time, they emphasized that the new constitution is not a step toward the establishment of a state of law but toward the strengthening of the current regime.

The opponents insisted on the proposal made on 27 August by former Chilean President (1964-1970) Eduardo Frei to create a new civilian-military government which would restore democracy in 2 years. "We are convinced that any other course of action will do nothing but strengthen the false authoritarianism and fuel a reaction so that in the future state-originated violence will be counteracted by individual violence," the communique concluded.

BRIEFS

IMPORT FIGURES--According to a report issued by the Central Bank, during the first 8 months of this year Chile imported tools and machinery worth $818 million, which represents an increase of 63.2 percent compared to the same period last year, which amounted to $501 million. The most important increase was registered in the importation of transport equipment, which increased by 131.7 percent, followed by breeder livestock, which increased 26.2 percent, and machinery and equipment, up by 22.3 percent. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Sep 80 PY]

STATE COUNCIL PRESIDENT RESIGNS--The former president of the republic, Jorge Alessandri Rodriguez, has submitted his resignation as president of the State Council. The reason he gave was that he has to attend to his private interests. [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Sep 80 PY]

RIGHTS COMMITTEE, EL PATO PEASANTS VISIT PRESIDENT

PA181804 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Report by Edgar Francisco Astubillo]

[Excerpt] The Committee for the Defense of Human Rights headed by former Foreign Minister Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa yesterday accompanied the peasants of El Pato and Guayabero to a meeting with President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala to explain their position and reiterate their request that the army leave the area.

Good morning, Dr Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa. What can you tell us about your meeting with the chief of state yesterday?

[Vasquez Carrizosa--live telephone relay] Several members of the Human Rights Committee, Gerardo Molina, Apolinar Diaz Callejas, [name indistinct] Nieto de Ponce, Socorro Ramirez, Hernando Hurtado, Humberto Criales de la Rosa and I went to the presidential palace jointly with a commission of peasants from El Pato and Sumapaz. The two commissions appointed their spokesmen to state their demands to the president, the government minister and the top military commanders. I can tell you that they were unanimous in requesting that the army not occupy the peasant areas. They said that they are willing to abide by the orders of the civilian authorities. They presented the president with a written request to that effect. They noted that past experiences have shown that the presence of the army creates unrest in the region and that they have lost property and have been mistreated as a result of the army occupation.

Turbay Reply

PA182307 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1651 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 18 Sep (EFE)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today stressed that the government will keep army troops in areas controlled by the guerrillas in order to protect the life, honor and property of the country's peasants and farmers.

The chief of state received a commission of farmers of the El Pato and Guayabero regions (in central-southern Colombia) at Narino Palace. These farmers abandoned their land 1 month ago fleeing from armed clashes between the regular army and the rural guerrillas.

Turbay Ayala reiterated to the peasants that the army will remain in those and in other areas where the guerrillas have taken control in order to guarantee public peace and to recover the territories which have belonged to the farmers for many years.

The El Pato and Guayabero farmers refuse to return to their parcels of land until the executive branch withdraws the army.

Meanwhile, Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva backed the president's decision and reiterated that the day the government permits the creation of "independent republics," the country will be dissolved.

After the meeting with the president, the farmers returned to Neiva where more than 1,500 peasants are still assembled at a stadium after being evacuated by the police from the courtyard of the Huila government building.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE, REACTION TO MURDER OF NICARAGUA'S SOMOZA

Argentine Montoneros Thought Involved

PY181620 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1555 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Sep (TELAM)--Former Costa Rican Foreign Minister Gonzalo Facio has stated that in his opinion the perpetrators of the attack against Anastasio Somoza, carried out in Asuncion yesterday, belong to the Montoneros terrorist group whose leader Mario Firmenich is quite friendly with and well-received by the group of Marxist-Sandinist commanders who rule in Nicaragua.

In a statement made by telephone from Costa Rica to the local radio Rivadavia, Facio also said that Firmenich goes in and out of Nicaragua freely, and on the date of the first anniversary of Nicaragua's revolution he was invited to sit in the place of honor and was wearing the uniform of a Sandinist commander.

AFP: Terrorists Flee to Argentina

PY18155] Paris AFP in Spanish 1353 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Asuncion, 18 Sep (AFP)--Everything seems to indicate that the perpetrators of the bold terrorist operation that put an end here yesterday, Wednesday, to the life of the former Nicaraguan president, Anastasio Somoza, have been able to get out of Paraguay and into Argentine territory.

The terrorists, apparently acting as though they were Argentines, had rented a house in the neighborhood of Somoza's residence, located on the elegant Espana Avenue in one of the most exclusive residential sectors of the Paraguayan capital.

The attack has been linked by observers to the recent expulsion from Paraguay of two Nicaraguan diplomats after it had been confirmed that they were carrying out other types of activities in Asuncion, in addition to their diplomatic activities.

It has been revealed in Asuncion that these diplomats, or at least one of them, is an expert in explosives and, according to reliable sources, there is no doubt that the two men [as received--actually one diplomat was a woman] outlined the plan that was carried out by the terrorists who killed Somoza.

Press circles in Asuncion were speculating today on the hypothesis that the terrorists could have reached Argentine territory in perfectly syncronized operation that has caused amazement because of its brutal nature, while the Paraguayan police, with the support of the military, have launched a vast operation in search of Somoza's murderers.

To date, it is only known that the police found the Mitsubishi car that the terrorists used when escaping. The car was found in the neighborhood of the crime that occurred at the intersection of Espana Avenue and America Street.

Local sources did not hide their surprise regarding the fact that as soon as the fatal attack had taken place, the terrorists were not pursued amidst the subsequent confusion. Meanwhile, it is believed that the Paraguayan Government of President Alfredo Stroessner, which had taken in Somoza, implementing the country's traditional hospitality in view of the disorders in the countries [word indistinct].

Killer Visits Argentine Home

PY181453 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 18 Sep 80 p 5

[Excerpt] A version of an alleged request for asylum at the home of an official of the Argentine Embassy was confirmed yesterday at noon. A reporter of this newspaper made a phone call to the home of Luis Hugelli, adviser of the embassy, and was received by Mrs Hugelli, who stated: "Yes, a wounded person came to our house, but we have already reported this to the police." She did not want to give any details and said: "You will have to forgive me, I am very nervous. Imagine the fright we got. This is why I do not want to talk about it. Ask the police, who already have all the details about any information you want."

Reward for Information Increased

PY181255 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1245 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Excerpt] With regard to the alleged members of People's Revolutionary Army, the police has offered a 5-million-guaranies reward--that is approximately $40,000--to anyone capable of supplying any clue at all which could lead to the capture of the persons involved in the murder of former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza.

One Terrorist Killed, One Captured

PY190643 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0540 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Asuncion, 19 Sep (LATIN)--A police source confirmed early this morning that Hugo Alfredo Yryrzun, the Argentine guerrilla who is charged with being a member of the terrorist commando that killed former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza Debayle 2 days ago, was killed during an intense shootout with security forces.

Hugo Candia Gomez, a spokesman of the intelligence department, told this news agency that Yryrzun died from gunshot wounds he received during a shootout with security forces that took place at the Las Delicias housing development, located in the outskirts of Asuncion about 2 km from the Argentine border.

The spokesman said, moreover, that another yet unidentified subversive who was wounded during the shootout between security forces and several of the members of the commando that killed Somoza was also detained.

When asked about rumors that Yryrzun was not killed in the clash, Candia said: "We have pictures that are at the disposal of journalists that prove that Yryrzun was killed in the clash with security forces."

Witnesses reported that the clash took place at 2200 when the police, who were tipped off by an anonymous call, went to a house and were met with gunfire. Yryrzun, one of the two Argentines that the authorities charge as being members of the guerrilla commando, was killed as he was trying to drive off the security forces with gunfire. The same sources added that there were four very well-armed men inside the house that was occupied by the subversives, but that two of them were able to escape. They noted that the subversives had beds inside the house that they apparently used as a hideout after perpetrating the most spectacular political crime in the history of Paraguay.

The other Argentine member of the commando, who was identified as Silvia Mercedes Hodgers, was not apparently among the subversive group that was discovered last night, since the police could not identify the persons that made up this group.

Borders Reopened for 'Merchandise'

PY181427 Asuncion Radio Paraguay in Spanish 1411 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] We have just had a telephone conversation with the head of the investigations department, Pastor Coronel, who explained the news we have just released on the opening of all the Paraguayan ports and airports. In accordance with the mentioned information, it is made clear that the borders are only open for perishable merchandise so as not to harm the transport of these items to and from the country. The borders are not open to persons.

Scheduled Airline Flights Resume

PY181545 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1530 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Live relay]

[Excerpt] We are now leaving the international airport. It is obvious that everything is normal and some persons have approached our mobile station to thank us for the information which we have provided, because otherwise the flights would have been delayed until noon at least. All scheduled flights for this morning left for their regular destinations. The other flights scheduled for today will depart as planned.

Border Restrictions Enumerated

PY190226 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 0200 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] We confirm the following report which we gave earlier: All border crossings of this country remain closed to vehicle traffic and departures and arrivals of commercial flights at the international airport are also not permitted. Local flights to various points in the interior of the country are not permitted.

At the border posts of Puerto Falcon and Ita Enramada, vehicles are permitted to pass when carrying loads of farm products, and even buses with groups of tourists may pass after being checked by security personnel. No other type of vehicle movements are permitted. This report was given tonight by Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro to Radio Primero de Marzo.

Somoza's Family Arrives

PY190428 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 0310 GMT 19 Sep 80

[From mobile unit by (Mario Ruben Alvarez]

[Text] A person who was inside the house of Anastasio Somoza has just confirmed that the give sons of the late Nicaraguan president have arrived. In one of the cars coming from the airport, there were two women and four boys, although this report has not been confirmed. Some say three boys and two women. It was also said that the first wife of the former Nicaraguan president who was murdered in our capital has arrived.

It is probable that the group will return to the airport even before 0200 to take the body of Somoza to Miami. The plane, which was chartered for this flight, is going through some maintenance work, and that is the only cause of delay, in addition to the appropriate negotiatons on the transfer of the corpse and the delegation and bodyguards to accompany the body. In sum, a bunch of details are still being studied so that later the entire delegation can return to the airport.

The plane is very large, with a great capacity, the kind of plane used by Braniff International, a DC-8. So, within a few minutes there will probably be important news here at the residence of the late Nicaraguan personality.

Somoza's Body Sent to Miami

PY190551 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 0534 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Relay from Asuncion International Airport]

[Excerpts] The body of Gen Anastasio Somoza is leaving Paraguayan territory. The DC-8 charter plane just took off and is now going south. This is a nonstop charter flight to Miami.

Interior Minister Blames Marxists

PY181542 Paris AFP in Spanish 1358 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 18 Sep (AFP)--Paraguayan Interior Minister Sabino Montanaro has told the Chilean Government newspaper LA NACION that Marxist commandos are probably responsible for the murder of Gen Anastasio Somoza which took place in Asuncion yesterday.

The newspaper called Minister Montanaro by telephone last night when the minister was preparing the official statement of the Paraguayan Government, after the attack which resulted in the death of the former Nicaraguan president.

"We attribute this murder to a gang of terrorist criminals, murderers who have no justification whatsoever for their self-proclaimed right to take the life of any person, whether former presidents or common citizens," the minister said.

He added: "My government repudiates this crime from every viewpoint. Respectful as we are of human rights, we repudiate terrorism and those who practice it. So far we are not completely certain of the identity of General Somoza's murderers, but we are fully convinced that they are foreigners."

Finally, Montanaro conveyed his greetings to the Chilean people: "brave as usual and also enemies of the terrorist hordes which are, assuredly, of Marxist-Leninist extraction, communists who are the enemies of all three countries, Paraguay, Chile and also former President Somoza's Nicaragua."

Ruling Party Issues Communique

PY181413 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 18 Sep 80 p 13

[Text of communique released by the Colorado Party Government Junta in Asuncion on 17 September, signed by party President Juan Ramon Chaves]

[Text] "International terrorism has brutally attacked Paraguay in a crime aimed at settling political rancor and revenge from another country. As is public knowledge, former Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza and two other persons who were with him in his car were assassinated on the street. As can be proved by the date and material already gathered, the crime was planned abroad and executed by foreigners with arms brought into the country for that purpose in a clandestine manner.

"The attack, as well as being an insult to the right to asylum so generously practiced by Paraguay from the beginning of its existence as a nation, is an outrage against the hospitality and public peace which all the persons, without exception, who seek refuge within its territory enjoy.

"Aside from its being a political matter, the crime has stained the image of our country through the notoriously sensationalist news of the crime spread throughout the world, to which opportunist propaganda of groups of international extremism have added.

"Therefore, at the same time that I energitically condemn the attack, I request all fellow party members of the republic to cooperate to their utmost with the authorities in order to locate and ensure the arrest of the terrorists at large so that they may be taken to court for trial and sentencing. This will constitute a service to justice and to the highest interests of the country, which lives in peace and order, and which has the duty of zealously defending the public security for all."

Dissidents Charge Government Involvement

PY181740 Paris AFP in Spanish 1658 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 18 Sep (AFP)--A communique released in Paris today by the committee for solidarity with the Paraguayan people expresses its concern regarding the consequences of the attack in which the former Nicaraguan dictator, Anastasio Somoza was a victim, when he was assassinated yesterday, Wednesday, in Asuncion.

Both the weapons that were used and the place and conditions under which the attack took place reasonably lead to the question of whether it was not just a simple settling of accounts between the victim and the gangster political circle that governs Paraguay, the communique states.

The Paraguayan people must not be forced to pay, once again, the consequences of this operation; and the martial law that has been established throughout the country must not serve as a pretext for the Paraguayan dictatorship to unleash another wave of repression, it concludes.

Political Leaders on Assassination

PY182101 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 18 Sep p 9

[Excerpts] Various sectors of the public, especially politicians, have voiced their opinion on the assassination of Gen Anastasio Somoza.

Rafael Eladio Velazquez, former legislator of the Radical Liberal Party (PLR) summarized his opinion as follows:

"The characteristics of this incident are of a purely police nature. I do not support violence as a political arm. But, anyhow, this goes to show that he who lives by the sword dies by the sword. For my part, I am sorry this had to happen in Paraguay."

Velazquez added that "Somoza was no longer a political figure and was not involved in politics; therefore, his death is inconsequential. He was a man with an enormous material fortune, but he was not respected by the world."

Senator Enzo Doldan of the Liberal Radical bloc stated that "POLITICAL DISPUTES CANNOT BE SETTLED WITH BULLETS. IDEAS CAN ONLY BE FOUGHT WITH OTHER IDEAS." Doldan added that "it is regrettable that because the political ideas of certain persons are not shared, people resort to machineguns. That is not the way to settle political disputes," asserted Doldan.

Asked his opinion on the incident, Carlos Levi Ruffinelli explained the position of the Teete Liberal Party [Partido Liberal Teete] as follows: "FOR DOCTRINAL AND PRAGMATIC REASONS, THE PLT IS AGAINST THE USE OF VIOLENCE AS AN ARM FOR POLITICAL STRUGGLE, SINCE HISTORY TEACHES US THAT VIOLENCE INEVITABLY GENERATES VIOLENCE. VIOLENCE, SHOULD IT BE MORAL OR REAL, TAKEN TO A CERTAIN DEGREE BECOMES INTOLERABLE AND LEADS TO EQUIVALENT OR EVEN MAGNIFIED REACTIONS. ANY DICTATORSHIP WHICH EXERCISES ARBITRARINESS, PREPOTENCY AND TORTURE; WHICH COMMITS THE INHUMAN CRIME OF VIOLENCE, WILL INEVITABLY CREATE MORE VIOLENCE, BECAUSE SUCH ACTIONS GENERATE REACTION."

Levi Ruffinelli added: "THE FACTS DO NOT INTEREST US. SOMOZA WAS A BARBAROUS DICTATOR. HE MADE EXTREME USE OF ALL THE PROCEDURES WHICH ARE CHARACTERISTIC OF A DICTATORSHIP: HIS FAMILY AND PERSONS CLOSE TO HIM USED THE ECONOMY OF HIS COUNTRY AS IF IT WERE THEIR EXCLUSIVE PRIVATE PROPERTY, EXCLUDING EVERYONE ELSE; HE FORCED THOUSANDS OF HIS FELLOW COUNTRYMEN TO SEEK ASYLUM AND SUFFER HUNGER. HE SEEMED TO HAVE ESCAPED THE INEVITABLE FATE OF ALL DICTATORS. BUT WHEN EVERYONE SEEMED TO HAVE FORGOTTEN ABOUT HIM, WITH HIS 80,000 HECTARES OF LAND THAT THE AGRARIAN REFORM INSTITUTE (IBR) SOLD TO HIM AS A 'FARMER'--WHICH MAKES HIM SUBJECT TO AGRARIAN REFORMS--A BOMB TURNED HIM INTO BLOODY PULP."

Levi Ruffinelli pointed out that "THIS IS A TRAGIC AND TRANSCENDENTAL WARNING TO THOSE WHO EXERCISE VIOLENCE AND BELIEVE IT POSSIBLE TO ESCAPE FROM ITS UNAVOIDABLE CONSEQUENCES."

He finally stated that: "IF THE DEATH OF SOMOZA SERVES TO CONVINCE EVERYONE, ON THE TOP AND ON THE BOTTOM, THAT VIOLENCE GENERATES VIOLENCE, THAT DEATH LEADS TO DEATH, THEN THIS CRUEL OPPRESSOR OF THE NICARAGUAN PEOPLE WILL HAVE ENDED THE OBSCURE CYCLE OF HIS LIFE WITH A FINAL MESSAGE WHICH IS AS CERTAIN AND BRIGHT AS THE SUNRISE OF EVERY DAY: ONLY LAW AND JUSTICE, VALID FOR EVERYBODY UNDER EQUAL CONDITIONS, CONSTITUTE A GUARANTEE OF LIFE FOR THE ONES ON THE BOTTOM...AND FOR THE ONES ON THE TOP. ALL SECURITY MEASURES ARE USELESS. THE SHREDDED BODY OF THE NEW NATIONAL FARMER AND ALL HIS BODYGUARDS HAVE PROVEN THIS. LET THOSE WHO HAVE SOMETHING TO FEAR START WORRYING ABOUT IT. IT MAY BE LATER THAN THEY THINK."

Other political leaders of the opposition also gave their opinion on the assassination of the ousted Nicaraguan president. Oscar Acuna Torres, current president of the Febrerista Revolutionary Party (PRF) stated that "THE FEBRERISTA PARTY HAS ALWAYS BEEN AGAINST TERRORIST ACTIONS."

He then stated that "the political history of the PRF proves that this party abides by law. "BUT THE PEOPLE MUST ALSO SEEK A WAY TO TAKE REVENGE FOR THINGS THAT HAPPENED IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD. THIS IS SOMETHING WHICH HAS COME FROM FAR AWAY."

In response to our request Miguel Abdon Saguier, secretary of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA) stated: "IT IS NATURAL FOR A MAN WHO MADE USE OF VIOLENCE TO REACH AND MAINTAIN POWER TO END VIOLENTLY."

"Dictators almost always stir up hatred among their people, and I believe that this incident proves it. In this country many things can be obtained with money, and this is a factor in his death. There is no other explanation of how this happened in a country which is practically besieged.

"In referring to this incident, we cannot avoid remembering journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro and many other Nicaraguans who were the victims of the cruel Somoza dynasty. Neither can we forget those who were subjected to tortures and outrages."

Anselmo Gill, president of the United Liberal Party (PLU) gave his opinion on the assassination of Gen Somoza by stating: "IN THE MOST CATEGORICAL WAY I CONDEMN ACTS OF VIOLENCE SUCH AS THE ONE WHICH TOOK PLACE HERE. I AM NOT GOING TO JUDGE WHETHER SOMOZA IS GUILTY, BUT LIBERAL PRINCIPLES CONDEMN THIS TYPE OF VIOLENCE AND SO DO I, AS A PARAGUAYAN, BECAUSE THIS IS SOMETHING PARAGUAYANS DO NOT DO. I believe in the way that human rights are proclaimed and that criminals are entitled to be tried under the same rights. "I NOT ONLY CONDEMN THIS TYPE OF VIOLENCE NOW BUT HAVE DONE SO PREVIOUSLY DURING A PARTY CONVENTION IN WHICH WE PRONOUNCED OURSELVES AGAINST TERRORISM, THE KIDNAPPING OF HOSTAGES AND VIOLENCE WHICH ACTS AGAINST THE NOBLE SPIRIT OF THE PARAGUAYAN PEOPLE."

Ruling Party Paper Comments

PY181823 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 18 Sep 80 p 1

[Commentary: "Repudiation of Terrorism"]

[Text] In Paraguay the govermment and the people have always condemned terrorism, and for this reason it has not been able to take root here. And in addition, it must be mentioned that incipient local outbreaks have failed because the alert eyes of the people have detected such movements.

Yesterday's event, which violently put an end to the life of former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza together with his economic adviser and the driver of the car in which they were travelling, is of foreign manufacture up to its last detail. The general opinion is that it is a question of an operation carried out by professionals in terror tactics based on a prototype adjusted through observations to fit the former Central American president's routine movements.

No matter; the event has merited general repudiation and because it appeared as a bloody move based on hate and bitterness from other latitudes, one which is totally foreign and contrary to the way of life in Paraguay, one that has besmirched the calm environment in the country with a criminal insult to its hospitality.

In the special case of General Somoza and with regard to his residence in Paraguay, it must be taken into account that it [Somoza's exile] has not been contested formally by anyone, nor has there been any type of legal or diplomatic request for taking measures against him.

His residence here, therefore, was peaceful and calm, which makes it even more evident that whoever is to blame for the tragic attack opted directly for violence, in the typical style of international extremism.

As we condemned, at the time, the murder of the Uruguayan ambassador some years ago by Croatian terrorists who had mistaken him for the Yugoslav ambassador, as we have previously condemned the terrorist attack against the Israeli Embassy in which an employee died and others were injured, we also condemn the premeditated and coldly organized assassination of the former Nicaraguan president and of those who were in his company. But, in the same way, we insist in pointing out that the three incidents were planned abroad, that their executors were foreigners and that the motives were always foreign to this country and its inhabitants.

Yesterday's attack is front-page news in all the world's media; and in the news Paraguay and its capital are portrayed as the scene of a savage incident that has unleashed other expressions of savagery, such as the rejoicing of the "terror international."

This makes our repudiation of the attack doubly energetic, because despite the fact that it means an aggression against the country's tranquillity, it is a page of blood that has been ordered from outside and its clarification is demanded by public conscience in the name of human rights and the image of Paraguay, whose peaceful hospitality has been contested by clandestine emissaries of the extremism that has overlapped from other latitudes.

Second Paper Deplores Assassination

PY181654 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 18 Sep 80 p 12

[Editorial: "The Ideology of Hate"]

[Text] The assassination of Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle yesterday in our capital has caused a strong reaction throughout the country, not because General Somoza was particularly hated here or because he was liked, but simply because it meant the direct and immediate contact of our country with the brutal violence of terrorism.

Events such as those that were seen yesterday in Asuncion have become common in several countries. In some countries they still are. In all those countries, in some more than in others, where terrorism is carried out by the governments themselves--such as in Kampuchea--and even in the name of the law--such as in Iran--the hearts of the people have become hardened. Violent, brutal deaths of those who are guilty and of those who are not, make an impression on only a few. Even the capability of distinguishing between those who are guilty and those who are not or between justice and crime--and definitely between lies and truth--has been lost.

On the contrary, this does not happen in our country. In the violent death of Anastasio Somoza Debayle and of the two persons who were on his company at the time of the attack, we Paraguayans, above everything else, observe a crime against three human beings, something for which there is no excuse, no matter what our feelings are toward General Somoza, and which can in no way be mistaken for justice. In order for us to consider something just, our Paraguayan conscience tells us, in effect, that there must always be a trial duly based on the law. Maybe this is why political terrorism, or even political murder, has no precedent in our history and no place in our current lives, because the civic essence of basic law is our natural way of life.

This essence must not change or disappear. We must not lose the capability of clearly and morally calling a crime a crime and justice justice, such a distinctive human idea.

In order that this differentiation be maintained, it is necessary that our institutions be thoroughly authentic. If injustice dresses up as justice; if justified police enforcement turns into an arbitrary and violent procedure; if the law is not equal for everyone; and even there are some for whom the law does not exist at all and there are some whom the law punishes to the hilt; and if in any way we divide the nation between those who govern discretionally and those who have no other alternative but to bow their heads, our gradi-tional essence of rejecting violence could change, something that is dear to mature human beings who feel that they are essentially free and equal, because there could be a penetration of ideologies that are born of hate and which develop in hate.

Without a doubt, yesterday's event can be condemned, but all the political processes that led to it can also be condemned.

EDITORIAL ON VISITS OF CARTER, REAGAN AIDES

PY181941 Asuncion EL PUEBLO in Spanish 18 Sep 80 p 3

[Editorial: "The Echoes of Two Recent Visits"]

[Text] The recent visits of representatives of the two main U.S. political parties to "get the feel of what is really happening in the country" was the important news during the last week. The subject invites a thorough analysis in order to arrive at a correct evaluation of the current national political standing and of the immediate future prospects of the nation itself.

Neither visit was a casual or simple courtesy visit of a protocol nature, as was made evident by their timing, coinciding with the current electoral campaign in the great northern country and the constantly-increasing rapprochement of the contending political parties in the southern countries.

Events show that Democrats and Republicans do not have basic differences, only minor ones, and that their foreign policy strategy is only different in the degree to which they place "emphasis" on the matter of human rights according to the usefulness that this policy can contribuce toward the trade and financial interests of the large corporations that adopt and support them.

It is common and infamous knowledge that in the world-dominating financial centers--those that are called neocolonist--countries such as ours are considered "non-priority" due to their smaller economic development, as they do not have the prospects for the huge profits which they are used to obtaining in the countries that are economically more advanced.

Regarding underdeveloped countries, this means that in the world of high finance the defense of human rights is only skin-tight clothing which is used for its international image. It does not seek real or substantial political changes, and in fact, it goes no further than the intention of simply a greater tolerance toward oppressed national minorities, so that in the end everything continues as usual and their investments are properly safeguarded without the ups and downs that are brought on by social agitation, which could incite the people toward a real democratic opening through orthodox means.

Therefore it is no accident that the "secret diplomacy" proposed by the first of the visitors was received very enthusiastically by the caudillos of the regime, who are already considering it as "carte blanche" for continuing, without punishment, with their traditional policy of oppressing and exploiting the people.

And it is no accident that the other visitor, in an ostensible swing toward the diplomacy of "realistic rapprochement" toward dictatorial regimes had to show himself "impressed by the country's economic progress," although he could not say the same regarding the "social and political" sectors, denying the existence of a "tacit pact" between the military regimes of the Southern Cone, which is publicly acknowledged by their own conspicuous spokesmen.

In view of these reasons, the members of the national accord, who on their own merit had the lengthiest meeting with the representative of the Democrats, maintained an independent posture, which is the fruit of a balanced maturity and confidence in their own forces, defending not only the democratic objectives that are the reason for their existence, but also assuming the dignified, patriotic and nationalist posture that the solution to national problems is in the hands of the Paraguayans themselves.

But yes, it must be mentioned at this time that if the struggle of the democratic forces against the oppression of the dictatorship is to be effective and have durable consequences, then it must necessarily be in union with the intransigent defense of independent development of the national economy, without any foreign domination.

PRESIDENT STROESSNER TO VISIT TAIWAN 8-11 OCT

PY170333 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 13 Sep 80 p 12

[Excerpt] Taipei, 12 Sep (TELAM)--Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner will make a 4-day state visit to Taiwan from 8 to 11 October, the Paraguayan Embassy announced here.

For its part, the Taiwanese Foreign Ministry has announced that Stroessner will meet with his Taiwanese counterpart, Chiang Ching-kuo, to promote relations and closer cooperation between their two countries.

BRIEFS

NEW AUSTRALIAN, COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR--Malcolm John Dan and Juan Jose Rincon Galvins yesterday presented to President Stroessner their credentials as the new ambassadors of Australia and Colombia, respectively. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 9 Sep 80 p 11 PY]

SOURCES: HOPES FOR IMMEDIATE POLITICAL OPENING 'VANISH'

PY180330 Paris AFP in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Excerots] Montevideo, 11 Sep (AFP)--Diplomatic sources said today that hopes for a political opening in Uruguay vanished in the last few hours after the statements issued by high-ranking military officers.

The same sources added that the dialogue, the first in 7 years, that was held in the past few weeks by the Military Political Commission with the traditional Blanco and Colorado political parties and the Christian Radical Union was surrounded by an atmosphere of expectation for a political opening that was larger than reality.

Observers noted, however, that the statement issued by the army commander, Lt Gen Luis Queirolo, brought everyone back to reality.

Queirolo noted that the schedule of the political process will not be changed. He said: "That is what everyone wants, but it will not be changed." He also noted that "The unity of the armed forces will not vanish."

He said that the representatives of political parties must be confused, since they are in no position to put conditions. He said: "(?Generals) do not receive conditions."

Gen Julio Rapelo, chief of the (?2nd) Army Division, noted that there will be no changes in the schedule, "since it is being fulfilled quite well." As for the dialogue with politicians, although he admitted that he was disappointed, he said that he believed that it would have been far more positive to confront the issues from the same viewpoint.

ANTIGOVERNMENT GROUP ACCUSED OF CREATING PROBLEMS ABROAD

PY170117 Paris AFP in Spanish 1502 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Montevideo, 16 Sep (AFP)--The National Bureau of Public Relations (DINARP) has accused the Group of Democratic Convergency [Convergencia Democratica--CD] of disseminating its resentment and of traveling around the world--well supplied with funds--to discredit its country.

The CD was created abroad by Uruguayan refugees to oppose the civilian-military government, and it has representatives in several countries, especially in France, Spain, Mexico and Central America.

In a communique released today, the DINARP stated that the CD is made up of several political leanings which have the common denominator of disappointment and frustration, and said that they are now renewing their misguided plans by encouraging the formation of international commissions to continue creating problems for the recovery of Uruguay.

DINARP added that one of those commissions will condemn the democratic institutional stages outlined by the government at the Organization of American States (OAS) in November. According to DINARP, former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, former Colombian Foreign Minister Alfredo Vazquez Carrizosa, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel Descotto and Jaime Paz Zamora, one of the several Bolivian vice presidential candidates, were invited to join this commission.

DINARP stated that the CD has appealed to foreign regimes and has tried to gain support from high-ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry and the presidency of Mexico to condemn Uruguay at the OAS meeting. It has already received a commitment of support from Panamanian President Aristides Royo, as reported to foreign publications by the head of the group, Juan Raul Ferreira.

GOVERNMENT SETS CONDITIONS FOR ATTENDING NOVEMBER OPEC SUMMIT

PA161518 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1131 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Vienna, 16 Sep (EFE)--Venezuela will boycott the OPEC summit meeting to be held in November if the current OPEC conference does not adopt specific decisions, Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said here today.

In statements to the WAM news agency of the United Arab Emirates, Calderon said his country will not attend the Baghdad meeting if the present OPEC ministerial conference "fails to adopt tangible decisions in regard to the key topics on the agenda." According to him, the main problem with the disarray in oil prices is not the most controversial point on the agenda. The production levels and financial aid to developing countries are also important and worthy of consideration.

The Venezuelan minister said his country wholeheartedly supports the long-range strategy to be submitted to the OPEC heads of state at the summit in November. The ministers of the 13 OPEC countries meeting here today opened the second day of debates of their meeting to prepare the Baghdad "summit."

CHARGES DROPPED AGAINST FOUR IN CUBAN PLANE EXPLOSION

PA171307 Paris AFP in Spanish 2313 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Caracas, 17 Sep (AFP)--A military prosecutor today withdrew the charges against four men accused of causing an explosion aboard a Cubana de Aviacion plane in Barbados 4 years ago. Seventy-three people died in the incident.

Venezuelans Hernan Ricardo and Freddy Lugo were charged with planning the bomb in the plane under instructions from Cubans Orlando Bosch and Luis Posada Carriles. If the permanent court-martial hearing the case accepts the military prosecutor's view, the four may be released in the next few days.

The official prosecutor today read a four-page document stating that, in his opinion, the charges had been refuted during the investigative phase and he must withdraw them. Ricardo and Lugo, along with Posada Carriles, who is a naturalized Venezuelan, had been charged with treason, a charge which could carry a 25-year sentence. According to court-martial circles, the main reason for withdrawing the charges was a technical report prepared by Scotland Yard, according to which the explosion must have occurred in the plane's cargo compartment, to which neither Ricardo nor Lugo had any access.

According to records in the case, the two Venezuelans, cameramen for Carriles Publications in Caracas, flew in the Cuban DC-8 from Trinidad to Barbados, carrying only some hand luggage which they still had with them when they left the plane. During the investigation, it was also verified that the passport that Bosch was using under the name Paniagua had been legally issued to him by the Venezuelan Government under instructions from the political section of the police department.

BRIEFS

NEW GUARICO GOVERNOR--Jose Rodriguez Baez was sworn in today as the new governor of Guarico State by President Luis Herrera Campins. [Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 8 Sep 80 PA]

OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES--Caracas, 13 Sep (LATIN)--The Energy and Mines Ministry has reported that Venezuelan oil production has averaged 2,177,465 barrels a day so far this year, a 9.36 percent decline from the same period last year. Oil exports, as of 4 September, averaged 1.754 million barrels a day, a 13.68 percent decrease from the same period last year. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2144 GMT 13 Sep 80 PA]

PRESIDENT ROYO COMMENTS ON SOMOZA'S DEATH

PA181914 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] The Panamanian Government has described the death of former dictator Anastasio Somoza in Paraguay yesterday as frustrating. Panamanian President Aristides Royo commented on Somoza's death as he left the Atlapa convention center after attending the opening of the meeting of Latin American electric industry workers. In reply to a newsman's question, the president said:

[Begin recording] The most desirable thing would have been if one day he could have been taken from his exile and brought to trial in Nicaragua as the Nicaraguan people and Sandinist government had wanted. The most desirable thing would have been to bring that man to trial in Nicaragua. That is why his death is (?frustrating). [end recording]

JOINT COMMUNIQUE SIGNED WITH SAHARAN MINISTER

PA181611 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 18 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] An important step in the diplomatic relations between Panama and the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] was taken yesterday at the Panamanian Foreign Ministry when Saharan Interior Minister Mahafut Larusi and Panamanian Deputy Foreign Minister Analida Lopez signed a joint declaration reiterating the principle of self-determination of peoples.

Here is the joint communique:

The two governments: Having analyzed the situation of the bilateral relations based on deep and mutual friendship and solidarity with the just and legitimate aspirations for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their two countries and peoples; confirming the need for the authentic respect and application of the universal declaration of human rights, the essential principles of the United Nations and peaceful coexistence, primarily the principles of the self-determination of peoples and the peaceful solution of conflicts and disputes; reiterate:

1. Their desire to further strengthen in all possible fields the already firm relations of friendship and solidarity which unite the two countries and peoples.

2. Their total agreement of views on the colonial nature of the expansionist war that the Moroccan regime is waging. It violates all resolutions and principles of the United Nations, the OAU and the nonaligned countries movement and the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the SDAR, whose people are carrying out a just and legitimate national liberation struggle under the direction of their sole and legitimate representative, the Polisario Front, against the invading troops of Morocco.

3. The need for a definite peaceful solution to the unjust colonial war that Morocco has been waging against the Saharan people. This solution should guarantee the Saharan people's inalienable right to sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity through direct negotiations between the Governments of the SDAR and Morocco to safeguard peace, stability and cooperation in that African region and the world.

They urge all countries and governments which love peace, justice and freedom to provide and increase their support for the just cause of the Saharan people.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO DECLINES TO COMMENT ON SOMOZA DEATH

PA172008 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo has declined to comment on the assassination of former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza. William Cespedes, our writer assigned to the presidential palace, tried to obtain a comment from the Costa Rican chief of state. President Carazo said: Somoza was a private citizen like any other. There is no need for me to say anything about his death.

President Carazo made his laconic statement a few minutes ago to our colleague, William Cespedes.

Government Silent

PA190410 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] The Costa Rican Government has nothing to declare, our country's government officials responded when asked about the execution of former dictator Anastasio Somoza. According to our authorities, the Costa Rican Government sees the incident as a common crime committed in a foreign country against a foreigner. There is no reason, therefore, to issue an official communique.

EL SALVADOR

POLICE, GREEN CROSS CONFIRM NO DEAD IN OAS TAKEOVER

PA171255 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0632 GMT 18 Sep 80

[By Adrian Roberto Aldana--delayed processing]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 18 Sep (LATIN)--The Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) today continued the occupation of the local OAS office, holding its representative in this capital and eight others as hostages, according to police reports.

Yesterday afternoon, the police denied reports about dead and wounded during the shooting that preceded the occupation. The denial was confirmed by the local Green Cross/ The OAS office is on the top floor of a two-story building, in the middle of a business sector in the western outskirts of San Salvador. The area was surrounded by army troops but they were later withdrawn.

FDR Negotiating Commission

PA190158 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1204 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) spokesmen yesterday announced that the members of the commission which will negotiate the evacuation of the OAS office in this capital have been appointed. They are: Eduardo Calles, Leoncio Pichinte, Julio Flores and Enrique Escobar Herrera.

FDR has suggested that the negotiations could be held in one of the following places: the legal aid office of the Archbishopric of San Salvador, the Mexican Embassy or the office of the Human Rights Commission. FDR is also asking that the members of the negotiating commission be granted diplomatic immunity.

RADIOS REPORT SHOOTING INCIDENTS, BOMBING

PA190147 [Editorial Report] San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish at 1515 GMT on 17 September reports that security forces and leftwing guerrillas clashed last night in Mejicanos for approximately 40 minutes. The station adds that the bullet-riddled bodies of two youths, presumably killed in last night's shootout, were found at the entrance of Montegon Gardens. The station also reports that the body of Pedro Valiente Arabia, a Santa Ana National Institute teacher, was identified by his students. The same station reports that two municipal policemen, Feliciano Elias Moreno, 47 years old, and Efrain Avalos, 26 years old, were killed by 35 rebels wearing olive green uniforms, who also caused an explosion in the mayor's office in Quezaltepeque.

San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish at 1427 on 18 September reports that Rogelio Martinez, 68-year-old former mayor of San Marcos, was killed last night by unidentified men in San Marcos.

San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish at 1810 GMT on 18 September reports that a powerline transformer on East 25th Street in Santa Ana was partially damaged by an explosion.

San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora at 1810 GMT on 18 September reports that the decapitated bodies of four men were found along the Pan-American Highway near San Vicente.

Increased Military Patrols

PA171517 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Military patrolling has been increased in El Salvador. According to a PRENSA LATINA report, this action was taken yesterday after 80 percent of the bus service were paralyzed.

Revolutionary actions were reported in seven places in the country. In Santa Tecla, several dynamite bombings seriously crippled telephone service and disrupted railway links with the country's west.

According to the PRENSA LATINA report, commando groups of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU] blew up a section of the railway some 40 km from San Salvador. The People's Revolutionary Army, a DRU affiliate, reported the execution of 42 members of paramilitary bands.

Meanwhile, Salvadoran political prisoners held in various jails have declared an indefinite hunger strike to demand the release of all political prisoners, respect for human rights and the lifting of the state of siege. According to a communique issued by the Committee of Salvadoran Political Prisoners, all political prisoners have joined the strike.

COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER SAYS PEOPLE'S VICTORY NEAR

PA182000 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] The unity of the Salvadoran revolutionary forces is irreversible and is a guarantee for our victory, said Jorge Shafik Handal, secretary general of the Salvadoran Communist Party and a member of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate.

In statements made somewhere in El Salvador and sent to Radio Havana by friendly hands, the Salvadoran leader said the people's victory in his country is near. He also said that firm and constant international solidarity and the determined struggle of the Salvadoran patriotic forces--which are united--are contributing to this triumph.

FDR LEADER ASSERTS 'STRUGGLE' IN 'FINAL STAGE'

PA170419 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Interview with Rafael Menjivar Larino, executive director of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front Foreign Committee, by Pedro Martinez Pides, station reporter, on 16 September 1980 in Havana--recorded]

[Text] [Question] In what stage is the struggle now being waged by the Salvadoran people?

[Answer] We believe that we are in the final stage of the struggle. Soon we are going to begin an important phase, particularly in the military aspect. Politically, the junta is totally isolated. In the diplomatic arena, we have been able to defeat U.S. policy with its ever-present interventionism. At this moment, we believe that the military aspect of the struggle is very important. For this we need the political-military Unified Revolutionary Directorate which has a single war plan which is currently being promoted. We are about to seize power. The objective of the struggle is to seize power and establish a revolutionary democratic government in El Salvador.

[Question] Please tell us something about the unity of the revolutionary forces and of the importance of this unity in defeating the Christian Democratic military regime in San Salvador?

[Answer] We have learned a great lesson from the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. The main leaders of the groups struggling in El Salvador have realized that without the unity of the revolutionary forces under a broad front such as the Revolutionary Democratic Front with the Salvadoran democratic forces, it is going to be difficult to obtain a victory. For us, unity is a process which must be developed day by day because it is a complex and difficult process. Occasionally, there are problems among the revolutionaries just as there are sometimes problems between brothers, but these are matters to be solved in a revolutionary fashion and in now way do they obstruct the process of unity which is essential for the people's victory.

[Question] How is the U.S. Government currently intervening in El Salvador's domestic affairs?

[Answer] The United States has been working in various ways. In the first place, with military aid, with U.S. military advisers, more arms, which we have denounced [words indistinct] an indirect intervention through the Venezuelan Government and it is also establishing a sanitary cordon through Guatemala and Honduras. In this respect, it is worthwhile mentioning that the most recent U.S. plan is to make Honduras into what Nicaragua used to be under Somoza; that is, a counterrevolutionary beachhead against El Salvador and also against Nicaragua. This was recently confirmed when the formation of a peace army--as they were going to call it--collapsed. We also do not reject the possibility of U.S. intervention. Of course, if they make that mistake they will extend our struggle to other regions; they will Vietnamize the struggle. We believe that the cost of creating another center of tension is too great for the United States. It would be a big mistake and we would be ready to face and reject that aggression.

[Question] Elias Barahona y Barahona, a member of the Poor Peoples Army of Guatemala, who for 4 years was infiltrated in the high ranks of Romeo Lucas Garcia's regime, recently charged that the Guatemalan Armed Forces are ready to serve as an instrument of a U.S. intervention in El Salvador. How do Salvadoran revolutionaries see this?

[Answer] We know that two bases have been established in Guatemala in which the army is receiving training for an eventual aggression into El Salvador. We also know that the Guatemalan Government is providing the personnel for the paramilitary groups in El Salvador. In our opinion, what this companero has charged is true. However, we feel that the Guatemalan revolutionary movement has increased its activity. The Guatemalan people are participating and the Guatemalan Government is facing serious internal problems.

[Question] Are you optimistic about the way the revolutionary struggle is turning out in El Salvador?

[Answer] Definitely yes, we realize that we are a few steps from victory which are being taken calmly but in an accelerated manner. Our position is firm. When you have the people's support you have victory.

NATIONAL RESISTANCE GROUP EXPLAINS BREAK WITH DRU

FA190300 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] In the last few days, theinternal situation of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU] has been the subject of speculation in the area's journalistic and political circles. In this broadcast we will present, directly from the sister republic of El Salvador, the full text of the communique issued by the national executive board of the National Resistance [RN], office of the armed forces of national resistance command.

[Begin recording] Our studios [not further identified] have received a communique from the RN to the Salvadoran and world peoples in answer to the communique issued by the DRU 1 week ago.

The communique begins as follows: From the RN to the Salvadoran people and to the people of the world:

On Friday, 12 September 1980, a communique signed by the sister organizations Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL], the Communist Party of El Salvador [PCES] and the Revolutionary Peoples Army [ERP] circulated in our country and abroad. Besides other matters, it announced the "painful and regrettable fact of the RN's voluntary withdrawal from the ranks of the DRU. Concurrently, a wave of rumors was unleashed, including a rumor about an alleged "expulsion" of the RN and the United Popular Action Front [FAPU] from the DRU, the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM] and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], as well as other rumors we would prefer not to repeat and much less answer here.

The RN communique goes on to say: The Salvadoran revolutionary process has reached a point at which a split in its leadership is threatening to prolong the people's suffering rather than attain their final liberation, which is drawing nearer every day.

If there is one thing we wish to stress, states the RN communique, it is the fact that our organization, the RN, in no way regards the sister organizations FPL and ERP as its enemies. We would rather answer the campaign of slander and uncalled-for accusations with with arguments. We believe this is the only truly revolutionary and unified way. As always, we leave it up to history and actions to prove who is right.

The communique then has a subhead which reads: I. On the Need To Construct the Single Party of the Salvadoran Proletariat [Partido Unico del Proletariado Salvadoreno--PUPS]

This document seeks to present a decisionmaking procedure as the cause for our withdrawal, as if the main reason for it were the fact that we will not accept the subjection of the minority to the majority. We Salvadoran revolutionaries would be setting a poor example for our people and for the peoples of the world if we were unable to reach agreement on a simple procedural matter.

The communique goes on to say: In addition, this assertion is absolutely incompatible with the rest of the document. How can anyone explain the fact that, besides outlining the alleged cause of the break, the document also accuses us of being "adventuristic, coup-inclined, individualistic and hegemonistic,".

There is undoubtedly a deep, underlying cause for the differences which the companeros of the FPL, PCES and ERP have opted to ignore. We, on the other hand, will attempt to give an almost chronological account of the true cause of the differences, which the above-mentioned document attempts to magnify.

We refer to the meetings held on 26 and 27 July of this year, at which the members of our national executive board were present, along with the RN's middle-echelon bodies. As is known, the already-organized proletarian parties know this body as the central committee. However, we modestly call it the expanded leadership.

The communique goes on to say: These meetings with the expanded leadership discussed, among other topics, the problem of the DRU and reached the following conclusions:

1. As organized at the time of the meetings, the DRU is, in reality, only a coordinator of political-military organizations. Proof of this is not only the absence of truly joint political and military actions, but also the marked (?refusal) of one of the member organizations to open up its structures in order to construct really unified leadership and rank-and-file bodies.

2. The need to form the PUPS is urgent if the revolutionary process is to be stepped up.

These were the conclusions of the expanded leadership body which were communicated to the rank and file in a document that began to circulate in early September. It is therefore a simple falsehood to say that this position stems from "decisions adopted by some leaders of the RN."

What really happened, the RN states in its communique, is that this position, proposed by the RN, ratified by its expanded leadership and communicated to its rank and file, was in conflict with the positions held by another sister organization, which we can summarize as follows:

1. It is not the proper time to tear down the structures of any organization and, much less, to merge them into a single organization.

2. Each organization will continue to exist with its own structures, its own publications and so forth.

3. In order to conduct united actions, the DRU is an executive organization which must make decisions by adopting the Leninist principle of subordinating the minority to the majority.

Evidently, positions were conflictive and could only lead to an impasse. Our organization, the communique adds, also fostered the stepping up of the formation of the PUPS and will continue to do so. What is utterly unacceptable and we repeat it a thousand times, is the attempt to apply a Leninist organizational principle to a coordinator of organizations, in which each component organization continues to exist individually in a situation that augments conflicts, since conditions for conceptivism [conceptivismo] and hegemonism exist. That is why the counterproposal of our organization, states the RN communique, was and still continues to be that we construct the PUPS and afterward, that we be able to apply, not just one, but all the Leninist organizational principles. All that we say here is on record, signed by delegates to the DRU.

II. Another subtitle appears in the RN communique. It reads: At the Moment the Above-Mentioned Document Appeared

The communique of the comrades of the FPL, PCES and ERP was published at the time a DRU expanded meeting was considering the two above-mentioned proposals. We therefore can say that its publication was hasty.

Realizing that the present class struggle calls for the most absolute clarity regarding the establishment of the identity of the true enemy of the classes, we have tried in all cases to avoid publicizing the conflict in order to prevent divisions which only benefit the common enemy. The publication of this document, therefore, was absolutely antiunitarian.

The RN communique goes on to assert that the positions upheld by our delegates to the DRU are the result of serious and responsible debates held at the expanded leadership organization mentioned above. Therefore, the document from the comrades of the FPL, PCES and ERP, stating that these are the positions of "some leaders" is not only a lie from top to bottom, but is also a futile attempt to create divisions within the RN and its rank-and-file organizations. The language used in this document to which we have often referred reminds us of times we thought behind us, states the document, and reveals which of us really is fighting for the unity of the people and their organizations.

In addition, the communique continues, we consider it necessary to point out that, in order to set up the DRU's leadership, an initial document was approved which established the operation of this organization. The document clearly established that decisions would have to be unanimous, that is, by consensus. The move of a sister organization in the month of July to attempt to revoke this agreement and replace it with another could only lead to delay and to an impasse in the discussion.

All of these facts, the RN communique goes on to state, which the comrades of the DRU knew in detail, were obviously twisted in the document we mention. At the onset, this even set us to doubt the authenticity of the document because we could not understand how such treacherous and slanderous attacks could be launched against us in the name of unity. This is so true that even the CRM had to explain a report which some of its members chose to circulate on that same Friday, the 12th.

Finally, the RN communique states, we have preferred to believe that we find ourselves at a true crossroads in the unity process, for which there exist no historical antecedents. In similar occasions, sister organizations have fostered real acts of piracy, stealing the names of trade unions and even of some ecumenical committees. Today we would be facing a supreme [word indistinct] in which the names of the DRU, CRM and even the FDR would become the property of an organization which takes advantage of the organizational weakness of some and the lack of initiative and political definition of others. In politics, maintains the document, this is called hegemonism. And if indeed we are facing a situation such as we outline, we would have to consider it a masterly, even brilliant, piece of political conniving. But we could never use the terms revolutionary, unitarian or proletarian. Experience has shown that similar [words indistinct] were certain trade unions and committees, today a clear crime will be committed in which the Salvadoran people as a whole will be directly affected.

Of course, in the face of this situation, the RN cannot remain silent.

The communique that arrived in our office goes on in subtitle III, which states: The Salvadoran People March to Victory

As we release this document, we expect the DRU meeting to have reached a definite conclusion in the problem we are considering. We are firmly convinced that only by building the PUPS can we progress in the process more quickly. But we also know that if time does not allow its construction, it will be as a consequence of the revolutionary leaders' inability and not that the Salvadoran people, who have taken up arms with heroism and determination to defeat the common enemy.

The RN, continues the communique, would in this case continue to support the revolutionary process, which has already been fertilized with the blood of the child Milagros Ramirez, Roque Dalton, Armando Arteaga, Carlos Arias, Raul Hernandez, Alberto Carcamo, Mercedes Regions, Oscar Armando Interiano and so many other heroes and martyrs who have recently fallen before enemy fire, along with anonymous children of the people who have generously shed their blood on behalf of the construction of a new society.

The RN communique concludes by stating:

The Salvadoran people can no longer be stopped. Victory is closer.

The RN, with deepest revolutionary conviction and confidence in El Salvador's working masses, reaffirms its decision to accompany this heroic people in seizing power.

Armed struggle, today socialism tomorrow!
For a revolutionary democratic government,
National Executive Directorate of the RN.
Armed Forces of National Resistance General Command.

[Dated] El Salvador, 15 September 1980.

From San Salvador, this has been a report by the correspondent for Radio Noticias del Continente.

FDR RELEASES STATEMENT HAILING SOMOZA'S EXECUTION

PA181938 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] The press and propaganda committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, of El Salvador, here expressed its satisfaction concerning the execution of genocidal Anastasio Somoza Debayle.

In a communique received by this station, it describes the action as another blow inflicted to military tyrants and their supporter, U.S. imperialism, carried out by a heroic and courageous commando of Latin American revolutionaries.

The FDR notes that this action of revolutionary justice, at this time while the Salvadoran people are waging bloody battles against a genocidal junta, fills us with encouragement and enthusiasm to soon overthrow those who are now massacring our brothers.

NICARAGUA

BARRICADA ASSAILS LA PRENSA'S COVERAGE OF LARIOS CASE

PA130139 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Today's issue of BARRICADA reports that former National Guard Col Bernardino Larios was arrested by state security on 9 September. He was promoting an armed conspiracy against the revolutionary government with the support of certain local and foreign reactionaries. He was planning to attack private and state-owned enterprises, infiltrate the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and assassinate all the members of the FSLN National Directorate. In view of the dangerous nature of his plans and the fact that some of the attacks had already been carried out, the Interior Ministry leaders decided to put a stop to it and arrested him and some of his underlings on the aforementioned date. Everybody in Nicaragua knows that if the state security office arrested Larios it was not because of a traffic violation, but because he is seriously involved in counterrevolutionary activities. Everybody knows this except LA PRENSA.

The people at LA PRENSA immediately defended Larios. They did not stop to verify the information with authorized sources as our laws call for. They present Larios as a champion of democracy who is being unjustly persecuted by the totalitarian Sandinists. The fact that LA PRENSA is defending the man who was planning to assassinate our FSLN leaders is very suspicious. However, it is even more suspicious that by mere chance, as LA PRENSA reported, one of its editors, Cesar Vivas, ran across Bernardino Larios that same afternoon and Larios gave him the letter which, by another mere chance, was in his pocket. If the LA PRENSA people continue to come up with all those mere chances, they will soon become the official organ of the counterrevolution and of reactionary terrorism.

The news of Larios' arrest, as reported by LA PRENSA, has been a true provocation. Our people are getting tired of so many slanders, lies and insults. The people do not agree with this kind of press freedom, which distorts the truth and disseminates counterrevolutionary ideas. They demand that the LA PRENSA gentlemen have more respect for the people, the revolution, its institutions and its leaders. The Sandinist people's revolution has been extremely generous. Bernardino Larios has enjoyed this generosity.

Despite his Somozist past and to honor the gesture that he had made by rebelling against Somoza, the FSLN allowed him to hold a position within the revolutionary government. We knew that he was not a revolutionary, but he looked like an honest man with patriotic feelings. He had the right to be given an opportunity. However, Colonel Larios used his high position in the government to restore and maintain relations with former Somozist guardsmen who were in Miami, Guatemala, Honduras and so forth.

He topped it all when he tried to fill key positions with some of these Somozists, disregarding combatants with an unquestionable revolutionary record. When this situation became unbearable and he was given another position, he was given still another opportunity to serve his fatherland and was appointed to the diplomatic corps. This also served to separate him from the dangerous relations he was establishing. This time, however, Colonel Larios rejected the offer of the revolution. Maybe the idea of conspiring against the revolutionary government and the Nicaraguan people was already on his mind.

Bernardo Larios was a former Somozist military officer who, after many years of submission to his master, tried to rebel against him when everything was lost for the dictatorship. Discovered by Somoza, Larios was arrested and later discharged. He then contacted the FSLN because the only ship afloat in Nicaragua at that time was the ship of the Sandinist people's revolution. The first chance he had, he got out of that ship and decided to build his own ship in order to sail against the current.

We will not accuse him of being a traitor. He was never a Sandinist; therefore, he cannot betray a cause which was not his. We will only say that we gave him a chance and he did not take it. He lost it forever. The courts will be the ones to give Larios the sentence that corresponds to his crimes against the security of the state, but this is less important. The legal result is not as important as the fact that Bernardino Larios has fallen into the garbage can of history forever. He has fallen in to join his old comrades of the National Guard. All those who want to follow his path will end up there too.

HIJACKERS TO BE RETURNED TO U.S. 'IMMEDIATELY'

PA181949 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Cuba announced today that the hijackers of the U.S. Delta Airlines plane that was hijacked early Wednesday morning to Havana will be imeediately returned to the United States.

The Cuban daily GRANMA publishes on its front page a note that explains the procedure followed by the hijackers who ignored a warning issued this Tuesday by the Cuban authorities to the effect that drastic penal measures would be enforced against those who hijacked U.S. planes to Cuba, or they would be returned to the United States for trial in that country.

GRANMA points out that it had not even been 24 hours since the Cuban Government's warning was issued when it was ignored, and in order to put a definite end to these actions that endanger the lives of hundreds of innocent persons, our revolution is forced to take the most drastic decision and, therefore, the hijackers will be immediately returned to the United States.

One does not play with the word and honor of the revolution, the Cuban daily said.

At dawn on 17 September two antisocials of Cuban-origin hijacked a Boeing-727 with 111 passengers and 8 crew members which was flying from Atlanta, Georgia to Colombia. The two hijackers were immediately arrested by the Cuban authorities while the plane returned to the United States.

GRANMA REPORTS ON TRIAL OF CUBAN PLANE SABOTEURS

PA182136 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] The Cuban daily newspaper GRANMA today published a report on its front page referring to the decision of Venezuela's military prosecutor to dismiss charges against several persons accused of blowing up a Cubana de Aviacion plane over Barbados in October 1976. This act of sabotage cost the lives of the plane's (?73) passengers and crew.

Under the headline of [words indistinct] decision of prosecutor of the Venezuelan military court trying those guilty of the brutal act of sabotage in Barbados, the report notes that Orlando Bosch and Luis Posadas, counterrevolutionaries of Cuban origin, and Venezuelans Hernan Ricardo and Freddy Lugo, may be freed in the next few days if the court martial takes the opinion of the prosecutor into account.

CASTRO, GROMYKO HOLD TALKS ON 16-17 SEP

FL181012 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has held official talks with Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Politburo and Soviet minister for foreign affairs. The talks were held on 16 and 17 September on the occasion of the official visit which the Soviet foreign minister is making to our country at the invitation of the party and government leadership.

During the exchange of views between the two leaders, they examined the international situation and discussed matters concerning bilateral relations.

At noon on 17 September, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro hosted a lunch in honor of Andrey Gromyko at revolution palace.

Gromyko Departure

FL181740 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, at noon today bade farewell to Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, who concluded an official and friendly visit to our country.

Also at Jose Marti International Airport to see the Soviet official off were Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers; and Central Committee members Jesus Montane, chief of the Central Committee's general department of foreign relations, and Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca.

Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov, members of the Soviet diplomatic mission and officials of the party Central Committee also were present at the Havana air terminal to bid farewell to Gromyko. Others present included a representation of Soviet children living in Cuba who gave flowers to Gromyko and Fidel. The Soviet foreign minister's visit to our country lasted 3 days.

TV COVERAGE OF CUBAN-SOVIET SPACE SHOT OUTLINED

FL182222 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 2105 GMT on 18 September begins a special joint Cuban-Soviet transmission on the launching earlier in the day of the joint Cuban-Soviet space flight, Soyuz 38. Coverage begins with staff announcer Manolo Ortega reporting from Moscow that the launching has taken place and identifying the Cuban "cosmonaut-researcher" as Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez. The Soviet is Yuri Romanenko. The cameras then show two announcers, one speaking Spanish, the other Russian with simultaneous Spanish translation, discussing the shot and events preceding it. Two other announcers are shown, again one speaking in Spanish and the other in Russian with simultaneous Spanish translation, who say they are transmitting from the control center at Baykonur. They, too, discuss the launching and the significance of a Cuban being the first Latin American in space. They say that the cosmonauts have just completed the first orbit and are now over the Pacific Ocean.

At 2129 GMT a film is shown which the announcers say covers preparations over the past several weeks by the two cosmonauts. First they are shown trying on their suits, getting on a bus and reporting to the launching site. Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces Minister Raul Castro is shown greeting them at the site. The actual launching is then shown. Afterwards, the two cosmonauts are seen inside the spaceship. Tamayo sends a message to the Communist Party and Government of Cuba and to the CPSU and Soviet Government in which he expresses gratitude for his selection.

Cameras return to Moscow announcers who say the cosmonauts are doing fine and flight conditions are good. The announcers briefly recall Yuri Gagarin and his trip to Cuba.

At 2147 GMT, the film on the cosmonauts' preparations resumes. The Cuban cosmonaut is featured; he is shown with his fellow cosmonauts studying, exercising, rehearsing, walking around Moscow, partying, etc. Another film shows the rocket being positioned.

Continuing its special program on the Cuban-Soviet space shot in conjunction with Soviet TV, Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish on 18 September includes part of a filmed press conference Tamayo and Romanenko held a few days before launching date in Baykonur. Tamayo reiterates how happy he is to have been selected.

At 2222 GMT cameras return to control center in Baykonur where announcers discuss preparations and Soyuz route. At 2235 GMT, cameras go to Havana for reportage on Cubans' reaction. The first report comes from Caimanera, Guantanamo Province, where Tamayo grew up. The announcer there says that the crowd around him are waiting to go into the home of Tamayo's parents to congratulate them. The announcer interviews relatives and friends who highlight his sense of humor. At 2247, cameras return to Havana, more specifically to La Rampa in downtown Havana where people are seen watching a TV set in a store window. Staff announcer Gretchen Galindo interviews some of the people who express gratitude to the Soviet Union for the opportunity given to a Cuban.

At 2255 GMT, cameras go to the 60th Anniversary of the October Revolution Plant in Holguin which builds KTP-1 sugarcane harvesters. The Soviet engineer at the plant is interviewed on his views about Cuban workers' productivity and the joint space flight. At 2308 GMT, cameras go to the air brigade of the Playa Giron guard, where brigade members are watching the launching on TV. They are Tamayo's fellow pilots and some of them are interviewed on the significance of the mission and about Tamayo. At 2318 GMT, cameras go to the Palace of the Revolution where Cuban President Fidel Castro is seen smoking a cigar and intently watching the takeoff on TV. Politburo members Juan Almeida and Pedro Miret are seen watching with him, as well as other party officials. At 2321 GMT, the Havana announcer says that transmission will continue from Moscow to give announcers there a chance to sign off. They announce that the special programming will continue tomorrow. The program ends at 2329 GMT.

Soviet Coverage

For coverage of the joint spaceflight by Yuriy Romanenko, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR, and Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, researcher-cosmonaut, citizen of the Republic of Cuba, see the Scientific Affairs section of the 19 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

YUGOSLAV FOREIGN SECRETARY VRHOVEC ARRIVES

FL181751 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] The SFRY's federal secretary of foreign affairs, Josip Vrhovec, has arrived in our country on an official and friendly visit. The Yugoslav minister was received at Jose Marti International Airport by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. Accompanying Vrhovec is Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs. Vice Minister Rene Anillo and other Foreign Ministry officials were also on hand to welcome the delegation.

CASTRO GREETS BULGARIAN LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU171852 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have received the following telegram from Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party, chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the liberation of Bulgaria from fascist oppression, please convey to the people of Bulgaria, the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria the most ardent fraternal congratualtions on behalf of the Cuban people, the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, and the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. We particularly rejoice at the steady development of fraternal relations of cooperation and solidarity between the Bulgarian people and Communist Party and our people in the most difficult moments of our life. This is precisely why our mutual relations have achieved such a high level of development in many sectors, and set an example of truly fraternal relations, based on the consistent application of Marxist-Leninist principles and the principles of proletarian internationalism.

We particularly rejoice at the great successes achieved in agriculture and industry within the 36 years of socialist construction in your country, as well as at the ever rising living standards of the Bulgarian people. We are convinced that Bulgaria, which is implementing its noble tasks in building a developed socialist society, will achieve considerable successes in all sectors of life in your country, under the correct leadership of the glorious Communist Party.

We wish you even greater successes in fulfilling the seventh 5-year plan, as well as in the consistent application of the peace-loving policy conducted by the Bulgarian state.

We wish you, dear comrades, success in your responsible work at the head of the Bulgarian party and state, as well as health and personal happiness.

BRIEFS

TEACHERS TO NICARAGUA--The second group of teachers of the Augusto Cesar Sandino internationalist contingent yesterday left for Nicaragua. They will teach classes in the Provinces of Rio San Juan, Masaya and Granada. The group consists of 140 teachers from Sancti Spiritus, Matanzas, Santiago de Cuba, Las Tunas, Camaguey and Villa Clara. They were seen off at the Rancho Boyeros air terminal by Education Ministry officials. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Sep 80 FL]

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 185 *22 September 1980*

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza Government Recognized by Austria, Hungary C 1
Soviet Charge d'Affaires Confirms Establishment of Relations C 1
Travel Association Concerned Over U.S. Tourism Restrictions C 1
Labor Federation Building Demolished; Leader Undergoes Surgery C 1
Former Minister Salazar Seeks Asylum in Argentina C 2
Salazar Leaves Argentina, Flies to Peru C 2
Bolivian Refugees Deny Arrival of Siles Zuazo in Lima C 2
Paz Zamora: Elected Government To Be Restored by 'Countercoup' C 2
[Paris LE MONDE 12 Sep]

BRAZIL

Police Reportedly Seize Ammunition Destined for Somoza D 1
Investigation of Somoza Murder Criticized D 1
Attorney General Asks for Indictment Against Deputy D 1

COLOMBIA

M-19 Interrupts TV Show, Launches 'Subversive' Harangue F 1
AFP Reports Army Thwarts Planned M-19 Summit F 1

PARAGUAY

Continued Reportage, Reaction to Murder of Nicaragua's Somoza H 1
Police Continue Search H 1
Assistance of Argentine Police H 1
Background of Woman Terrorist [HOY 21 Sep] H 1
Report on Yrurzun Shootout [HOY 19 Sep] H 2
Background of Terrorist Yrurzun H 2
Police: No Terrorists Arrested [HOY 19 Sep] H 3
Borders Remain Closed [ABC COLOR 20 Sep] H 3
Strict Control of Highways H 3
International Airline Flights Resume H 4
Argentine, Brazilian Papers Seized H 4
[Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL 20 Sep]
Radio Itapiru Broadcasts Suspended [HOY 20 Sep] H 4
Stroessner Presents Condolences [ABC COLOR 19 Sep] H 4
Senate Motion on Assassination [ABC COLOR 19 Sep] H 5
Political Parties Condemn Assassination [ABC COLOR 19 Sep] H 5
Stroessner Congratulates Nicaraguan Junta on National Day H 5
[LA TRIBUNA 16 Sep]
Briefs: Import-Export Figures H 5

PERU

Prime Minister Ulloa Comments on Somoza Assassination J 1
Students Occupy UN Information Office 18 Sep J 1
Copper Workers Call 48-Hour Strike 19 Sep J 1

MEXICO

Honduran Economic Secretary Arrives for Trade Talks M 1
President Says Country To Be Self-Sufficient in Food M 1
Political Parties Blame CIA for Somoza Death M 1

PANAMA

Government Will Not Recognize Bolivian Regime [CRITICA 20 Sep] N 1
President Lists Conditions for Building New Canal N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President, U.S. Envoy Meet To Discuss Regional Concerns P 1
Government Declares National Emergency Due to Cacao Disease P 1

EL SALVADOR

Reportage on Occupation of OAS Offices P 1
Hostages' Status Clarified [EL DIARIO DE HOY 16 Sep]
Most FDR Demands Rejected P 2
OAS Envoy Appointed P 2
Further Details [EL DIARIO DE HOY 20 Sep] P 2
Junta Members Comment on Current Topics P 3
Morales Ehrlich Interviewed P 3
Majano, Gutierrez Quoted P 4
Armed Forces To 'Use All Resources' To Fight Terrorism P 5
FDR Claims Responsibility for Church Occupations P 6
DRU Communique Analyzes Internal Army Crisis P 6
[API NEWS Vol II, No 163]
New Anticommunist Death Squad Established P 7
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 20 Sep]

GUATEMALA

New Guerrilla Front Begins Operating in Huehuetenango P 7
Coca Cola Security Chief Shot to Death P 8

HONDURAS

Foreign Secretary To Go to UN; Continue Border Talks in Lima P 8
Foreign Secretary Denies Reports on Demarcation Remarks [TIEMPO 4 Sep] P 9
President Appoints Cabinet Under Secretaries P 9

NICARAGUA

Government Recalls Diplomats To Forestall Attacks P 10
Borge To Respond to Charges on Somoza Killing P 10
Junta Member Cruz Comments on $75 Million U.S. Loan[LA PRENSA 14 Sep] P 11
Officials Discuss Labor-Management, Somoza Moneys P 12
Briefs: Unemployment Rate Drop P 14

CUBA

Brezhnev, Castro Congratulate Soviet, Cuban Cosmonauts Q 1
Havana Radio Contrasts Space Mission, U.S. Statements Q 1
Havana Radio Notes Fate of Hijackers Returned to U.S. Q 2
Decision of Venezuelan Military Prosecutor Attacked Q 2
Briefs: Peace Parliament Delegation; International Tourism Seminar Q 2

GARCIA MEZA GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED BY AUSTRIA, HUNGARY

PY200222 Paris AFP in Spanish 0153 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 19 Sep (AFP)--The Bolivian Foreign Ministry reported today that Austria and Hungary have recognized Gen Luis Garcia Meza's government. Last week the Soviet Union and the GDR took the same action. So far 23 countries have normalized their relations with the Bolivian regime.

SOVIET CHARGE D'AFFAIRES CONFIRMS ESTABLISHMENT OF RELATIONS

PY201745 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1710 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 20 Sep (LATIN)--Anatoly Koslov, USSR charge d'affaires in La Paz, reiterated today that his country maintains its diplomatic relations with Bolivia unchanged after the military took over the government on 17 July. The Soviet official made these remarks during a meeting held with Marcelo Ostria, Bolivian under secretary of foreign relations, said the Foreign Ministry. Koslov said to the Bolivian official: We do not need to act specially regarding the takeover by the current Bolivian Government. He added: "We maintain relations with states and with the governments of these states. This is appropriate in international practice."

The Foreign Ministry communique added that the two officials "emphasized the possibilities of further strengthening the friendship between Bolivia and the USSR. During a recent speech, Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza stated his military government's desire to strengthen relations with countries of the socialist bloc.

TRAVEL ASSOCIATION CONCERNED OVER U.S. TOURISM RESTRICTIONS

PY201211 Paris AFP in Epanish 0158 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 19 Sep (AFP)--The Bolivian Travel and Tourism Association indicated here today that U.S. restrictions on tourism toward Bolivia constitute economic aggression against the latter country. The organization explained that the restrictions on tours to Bolivia are implemented by the American Express, which unfortunately pays heed to the distorted reports carried by the international press on the domestic political situation. Official sources also stated that the State Department describes Bolivia as a country which can offer no guarantees and forces tourists to sign a document by which they accept the risks which their presence in Bolivia may entail. It was explained that this situation has driven the most important Bolivian hotels to the verge of bankruptcy.

LABOR FEDERATION BUILDING DEMOLISHED; LEADER UNDERGOES SURGERY

PY191858 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1636 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 19 Sep (LATIN)--As the military government started to demolish the building of the Bolivian Labor Confederation (COB), the detained former union leader Juan Lechin was undergoing an operation. Lechin, a former presidential candidate and the top leader of the dissolved COB, underwent a prostate operation in a military hospital. Government sources indicated that Lechin is no longer in intensive care, but did not state when he was operated on.

Meanwhile, Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez and other government and municipal officials yesterday afternoon attended a ceremony which marked the start of the demolition of the building of the formerly powerful COB. Arce Gomez told the press that the military government that emerged on 17 July had decided to demolish the COB building because the three-story building of old-fashioned architectural design "embodied the deceit that was endured by the Bolivian worker. The demolition of this building opens new perspectives and alternatives to the Bolivian workers."

On the lot now occupied by the COB building, located in the downtown area, the Labor Ministry and the La Paz municipality will build a social center for the workers and a parking lot, whose profits will be ultimately turned over to the workers.

Arce Gomez said: "The workers believe in the government of national reconstruction. This building embodied the chaos and anarchy stemming from mixing labor problems with political issues."

The morning newspaper HOY today published a picture of a healthy-looking Lechin in his bed at the hospital.

FORMER MINISTER SALAZAR SEEKS ASYLUM IN ARGENTINA

PY181747 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1731 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 18 Sep (TELAM)--Authorities of the local El Alto Airport reported that Fernando Salazar, former minister of the previous government, left for Buenos Aires today at 1625 GMT on a regular Aerolineas Argentinas flight. He has gone to Argentina where he has been granted asylum.

Salazar Leaves Argentina, Flies to Peru

PY191804 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1908 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Sep (NA)--Fernando Salazar Paredes, former Bolivian integration minister under the government of Lidia Gueiler, left for Lima in a Braniff aircraft that took off from Ezeiza airport shortly after 1830.

BOLIVIAN REFUGEES DENY ARRIVAL OF SILES ZUAZO IN LIMA

PY180339 Paris AFP in Spanish 0145 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 17 Sep (AFP)--Bolivian refugees have denied rumors published abroad about the arrival in the Peruvian capital of Hernan Siles Zuazo, leader of the Bolivian Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP), who is heading a clandestine government in the city of La Paz.

They explained that Siles Zuazo is resisting the persecution unleashed against him and the attempts to find him, and that he has been spreading slogans on the policy which must be adopted by the opposition to the regime headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, who failed to recognize the result of the 17 July elections which chose the UDP as the party which should govern Bolivia.

PAZ ZAMORA: ELECTED GOVERNMENT TO BE RESTORED BY 'COUNTERCOUP'

LD191525 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Sep 80 p 6

[Bertrand de la Grance interview with Jaime Paz Zamora, chief of foreign relations in Bolivian clandestine "government of national unity": "Mr Paz Believes That the Process of Isolating the Military Is Well Under Way"]

[Text] Montreal--Mr Jaime Paz has met representatives of the Canadian Government, who assured him that Ottawa would not recognize General Garcia Meza's military regime and would align itself with the attitude adopted by Andean Pact countries. Mr Paz Zamora has been given very extensive police protection because he has been threatened with assassination. An attempt on the life of the leader of the Revolutionary Left Movement (MIR) was made at La Paz airport on 2 June, and he still bears marks of serious burns on his hands and face. He told us about the initial results of his contacts with the leaders of several Latin American countries.

"I was very cordially received by the presidents, prime ministers and parliaments of all Andean Pact member states (Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela," he stated. "Last week I was appointed vice president of the Andean Parliament (whose headquarters are in Bogota), despite protests from the La Paz military regime. This is a diplomatic success of extreme importance, even though the Andean countries are unable to recognize us officially as the only legitimate Bolivian Government. What is important for us is the implicit recognition of our legitimacy.

"The attitude of Canada, which has not recognized the military junta, is satisfactory to us. European countries are apparently adopting a similar attitude. West Germany and Spain have already given us considerable support by forcefully condemning the putsch and signing on 29 July an Andean pact document calling on the military to relinquish power in favor of democratically elected civilians."

Mr Paz Zamora emphasized the importance of the role played by Ecuador and, especially, President Jaime Roldos in an attempt to isolate the Bolivian military regime diplomatically and help to restore power to civilians.

"Last month," he stated, "Mr Roldos and Mr Siles Zuazo [head of the clandestine national unity government] were appointed chairmen of the Latin American Association for Human Rights recently created in Quito (Ecuador), which will soon be granted the status of a nongovernmental organization at the United Nations. The permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties (COPPAL)--an even more important organization to which 23 Social Democratic parties of the continent belong--also met in Quito and recognized our national unity government as the only legitimate government."

Now, Mr Paz added, "among COPPAL members there are several parties in power in Latin America, including the Mexican Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI). It is significant that the PRI has so openly supported the elected government, even though Mexican President Lopez Portillo had to recognize the military regime in order to secure the authorization to bring out of the country the 92 people who sought refuge in his La Paz embassy." Mr Paz is to meet the Mexican president in mid-September.

"I am going back to Ecuador to participate in a meeting at which Andean Pact countries, Spain, Mexico and Nicaragua will be represented. It will be a decisive stage in the process of isolating the Bolivian military since I could well represent Bolivia, General Garcia Meza having, obviously, not been invited. This means that we have become the only legitimate representatives of La Paz as far as foreign countries, except Latin American dictatorships which support the military regime, are concerned.

As for the situation inside the country, Mr Paz Zamora, who has regular contacts with Siles Zuazo, believes that the clandestine government enjoys the support of the majority of the population. "Because of ruthless repression, the dissolution of trade unions and the closing down of university, Bolivians cannot openly show their hostility to the military junta. Nonetheless, the miners have caused production to fall 40 percent as a token of protest.

"We would like to use peaceful means as far as possible to achieve power, but a military countercoup will be necessary to make General Garcia Meza leave. A solution will come from the armed forces or, to be more precise, from democratic officers who have now fallen victim to repression and been deprived of their commands. At any rate, the military junta has recently shown its concern about this by accusing the United States of being in favor of a countercoup."

POLICE REPORTEDLY SEIZE AMMUNITION DESTINED FOR SOMOZA

PY200220 Paris AFP in Spanish 2310 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Campo Grande, Brasil, 19 Sep (AFP)--The local news agency ANDA revealed here today that 15 days ago agents of the Brazilian federal police seized a truck carrying ammunition allegedly intended for former Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza. Citing sources of the Federal Police Department, which is under the jurisdiction of the Justice Ministry of Mato Grosso do Sul State bordering Paraguay, ANDA indicated that Somoza was apparently assembling a veritable army in Paraguay to invade Nicaragua and regain power. Accordint to ANDA, the police sources stated that three other trucks loaded with arms and ammunition for Somoza had managed to cross the border.

Investigation of Somoza Murder Criticized

PY192110 Paris AFP in Spanish 1838 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Sao Paulo, 19 Sep (AFP)--Rev Jaime Wright of the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in the Southern Cone countries stated here today that the efficiency of the Brazilian police in investigating a terrorist act which did not take place in Brazil is rather stange and unusual. Reverend Wright made this statement in commenting on the decision of the superintendency of the Federal Police Department in Sao Paulo, an institution linked to the Justice Ministry, to investigate the activities of Argentine and Uruguayan refugees as a result of the assassination of Anastasio Somoza and the possibility that the perpetrators might escape to Brazilian territory.

Reverend Wright indicated that he found this attitude rather strange and unusual because the security organizations do now show such efficiency when they are called upon to investigate the terrorist attacks that take place inside the country, such as the various attacks reported during the past few months which so far have not been cleared up.

The Federal Police Superintendency in Sao Paulo has confirmed that investigations are being carried out in the Southern Cone states among Latin American political refugees, especially Argentines and Uruguayans, in an attempt to find out if the Argentine Montoneros and the Uruguayan Tupamaros had any connection with the murder of the former Nicaraguan dictator last Wednesday in Asuncion where he had been living since he was overthrown in Nicaragua. Some Brazilian leftist organizations such as those with Trotskyist tendencies--the Socialist Convergence and the International Socialist Organization, for example--are also being investigated.

Police Commissioner Romeu Tuma, of the Sao Paulo Department of Political and Social Order (DOPS), the political police, has indicated that his agents are maintaining strict control of travelers arriving here from Argentina and Uruguay and the Brazilian cities of Foz de Iguazu and Campo Grande, because it is believed Somoza's killers have fled to Brazil.

ATTORNEY GENERAL ASKS FOR INDICTMENT AGAINST DEPUTY

PY201428 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The country's attorney general has officially asked the Federal Supreme Court to indict Deputy Genival Tourinho under Article 14 of the National Security Law.

The deputy could be punished with a prison term of between 6 months and 2 years.

M-19 INTERRUPTS TV SHOW, LAUNCHES 'SUBVERSIVE' HARANGUE

PA191929 Paris AFP in Spanish 1803 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 19 Sep (AFP)--The extremist 19 April guerrilla movement (M-19) last night interrupted a Colombian television broadcast to launch subversive slogans for approximately 5 minutes.

The sound interruption on Channel 2, the second similar action in less than 1 week, occurred during the broadcast of a U.S. adventure program.

A female voice said at the beginning that the time had arrived to struggle and was followed by the voice of a man who rejected the amnesty offered by the government to those who are fighting, noting that "the M-19 does not surrender, remain silent, or seek asylum".

The brief harangue was read to the tune of a well-known Colombian folk song.

On confirming the incident, the military authorities limited themselves to saying that they have begun an investigation.

Last Saturday a similar action was staged by the M-19 guerrilla group on the same television channel.

AFP REPORTS ARMY THWARTS PLANNED M-19 SUMMIT

PA220257 Paris AFP in Spanish 0056 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Bogota, 21 Sep (AFP)--The Colombian Army foiled the holding of an eighth summit meeting of the M-19 extremist movement, whose leaders are presently being sought in an area some 100 km southeast of here, it was learned here tonight.

The Colombian news agency, quoting officials sources, said the conference was to be held at a resort near Tocaima, whose owner, U.S. citizen John Charles Gehring, is being held for precautionary reasons.

The report owner told military authorities that he had rented the place for 3 days for $1,000 and that in fact 24 members of the guerrilla organization, posing as students on a vacation trip, appeared Thursday and organized a party that night.

Six others, for whom rooms had been reserved, which apparently included the top M-19 leaders, Jaime Bateman and Carlos Toledo, were scheduled to arrive Friday, but in view of the security measures by the army, they decided against it.

The members of the organization then fled in pairs, many of them diving into the Bogota River, leaving documents, office equipment, hoods and insignias of the M-19 and a large amount of propaganda material.

Apparently the objective of the conference was to analyze the present status of the movement and the amnesty project submitted by the Colombian Government to the national Congress.

Two rebels, a woman and a young man, the latter having been wounded during a shootout, were captured. Unofficial reports claim the woman is the wife of one of the M-19 chiefs, but her identity has not yet been revealed.

It was also denied that the M-19 had planned, for propaganda purposes, to invade a gathering of children which the wife of the president of the republic, Nidia de Turbay, visited uneventfully Friday afternoon.

Five municipalities in the area are presently under military control in the search for members of the terrorist organization by three brigades, air force planes and bloodhounds from the nearby base at Tolemaida.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE, REACTION TO MURDER OF NICARAGUA'S SOMOZA

Police Continue Search

PY220121 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0021 GMT 22 Sep 80

[By Ricardo Gitter]

[Test] Asuncion, 21 Sep (LATIN)--Hundreds of police armed with submachines and rifles took part in a dragnet operation in a popular area of this capital tonight in search of the guerrilla group that assassinated the ex-president of Nicaragua, Anastasio Somoza Debayle. The huge police operation took place some hours after police distributed photographs of three other persons, one a woman, and confirmed that they have sound information on the Argentine guerrilla identified as Silvia Mercedes Hodgers.

The search for the presumed members of the terrorist group was concentrated in the popular area of Fernando de la Mora in southeast Asunction, a few kilometers from the Argentine border. Eyewitnesses said the security forces sealed off several blocks and entered all houses in search of the alleged terrorists.

They added that the operation took place very near the house of Hugo Alfredo Yrurzun, who died after being gravely wounded in a confrontation with police last Thursday 36 hours after the attack. Yrurzun is said to have been the head of the commando which assassinated Somoza and two other persons last Wednesday.

Assistance of Argentine Police

PY192036 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1929 GMT 19 Sep 80

[By Ricardo Ritter]

[Excerpt] Asuncion, 19 Sep (LATIN)--Members of the Argentine intelligence service have been cooperating with the Paraguayan security forces in attempting to solve the assassination of former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza Debayle, reliable sources reported here today. Furthermore, reliable eyewitnesses to the terrorist attack on Somoza have said that a man and a woman who are members of the Argentine State Intelligence Secretariat (SIDE) defused a grenade at the house from which Somoza was attacked with machineguns and bazookas. The sources, who asked not to be identified, said that cooperation between the two security forces intensified from the moment the Paraguayan police discovered that two members of the commando group that killed Somoza were Argentines and members of the decimated People's Revolutionary Army.

Background of Woman Terrorist

PY220303 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 21 Sep 80 p 5

[Excerpts] The search for the terrorists who assassinated the former Nicaraguan president, Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle, last Wednesday continues intensely within the framework of the established plan of action. Authorized sources informed HOY last night that despite there being nothing definite, there "are sound clues" which it is believed could produce decisive news in the next few hours.

Members of the various police branches and the armed forces are jointly taking part in the vast operation, virtually unprecedented in Paraguay, which covers the entire country. According to information received, strict control is being maintained throughout the country, especially in the border areas.

The investigations department released more information last night on terrorist Silvia Mercedes Hodgers (alias Luisa, Diana or Hilda). The information says it has been proved that she traveled with Alfredo Hugo Yrurzun from Nicaragua to Panama and then to Rio de Janeiro under the name of Ana Morales. From Rio de Janeiro she traveled as Ana Aguilar to Curitiba and then to Foz de Iguazu under the name of Ana Morales Aguilar. According to the investigations department she registered at the Premier Hotel, Room No 605, on 28 August. The same day she signed the contract to rent the house at 2241 Generalisimo Franco Street from which the attack on Anastasio Somoza Debayle would take place.

The information adds that she registered at the hotel as 28-year-old Argentine citizen Alejandra Renata Colombo, office clerk, living on the third floor of 438 Corrientes Street, federal capital [Buenos Aires]. She said she belonged to the associated Argentine artists group, which no longer exists, and that she carried a letter from Juan Jose Macedo of that group authorizing her to engage in artistic activities. She is well built, 1.72 meters tall and has blue eyes. She left the hotel on 30 August. The population is asked to cooperate to try to find her.

Report on Yrurzun Shootout

PY191446 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 19 Sep 80 pp 6, 7

[Excerpts] About 2100 last night, a group of well-armed policemen arrived at the house at 18 de Julio and Ingavi. Hugo Alfredo Yrurzun, alias "Capitan Santiago," who was intensively sought for the murder of former President Anastasio Somoza Debayle, was inside the house.

The policemen arrived on the trail of a Brasilia vehicle that had been rented by Yrurzun. The policemen left their vehicle and began to pound simultaneously on the four doors of the house. Yrurzun, realizing he was caught, tried to escape and exchanged gunfire for several minutes with the police.

He then left the house through the back and was able to climb with great agility a 4-meter wall. At this time, several policemen fired machineguns and one of them hit Yrurzun in the hip. After falling, he tried to escape by running across a patio although he was mortally wounded. He was soon surrounded and when he tried to defend himself was riddled with bullets by police units. His body was first taken to the investigations police department and then to the police hospital.

Unconfirmed sources, particularly Argentine officials, indicated last night that Yrurzun has been an active member of the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) and is accused of having participated in the murder of Argentine Captain Humberto Antonio Viola and his daughter in 1970. There are also reports that Yrurzun probably lived in Central America, according to publications found inside the house.

Regarding the woman who had been living in the house until a few days ago, it was emphasized that her description does not fit that of Silvia Hodgers, the other extremist mentioned by the investigations department bulletin as a participant in the murder of Gen Anastasio Somoza and his two companions.

Background of Terrorist Yrurzun

PY191810 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1614 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Santa Fe, 19 Sep (TELAM)--Hugo Alfredo Yrurzun, one of the alleged killers of Gen Anastasio Somoza, who died last night in an armed clash with Paraguayan police forces is reportedly the brother of two terrorist criminals who operated in Santa Fe [Argentina] and who were sentenced by a federal court.

A report released by reliable Santa Fe provincial security sources indicates that the Yrurzuns come from Santiago del Estero, as did the alleged killer of Somoza, which adds to the possibility of their being relatives.

Rene Heraldo Yrurzun was detained in 1976 and was sentenced to a 15-year jail term on grounds of having participated in several terrorist attacks perpetrated in Santa Fe Province by the self-sytled People's Revolutionary Army [ERP].

Margarita Noemi Yrurzun de Poto, a sister of Rene Heraldo, was detained and sentenced to a 4-year jail term in view of her involvement in an ERP cell with her husband, Marcelino Poto, who was sentenced to an 8-year jail term.

It is proper to state that the Yrurzun brother and sister detained in Santa Fe have a brother who is wanted by the Argentine courts and who might be the terrorist who was killed last night in Paraguay. His picture and that of Silvia Mercedes Hodgers were widely disseminated by Paraguayan television, which asked for the people's help to capture them.

Police: No Terrorists Arrested

PY191222 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 6

[Excerpts] Police forces killed last night Hugo Alfredo Yrurzun, alias "Capitan Santiago," who was charged with being one of the terrorists who last Wednesday murdered former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza Debayle

Early this morning, police spokesmen told HOY that no alleged members of the group who murdered the former Nicaraguan president are under arrest.

Borders Remain Closed

PY201533 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 20 Sep 80 p 12

[Excerpt] Police dragnet operations continue in different neighborhoods of this capital and across the nation to determine the whereabouts of the subversive group who murdered Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle. Also, the borders of the country remained closed yesterday.

According to reports, well-armed police patrols are carrying out operations in different residential areas of our capital to determine the whereabouts of the members of the subversive group. Several motels and lodging houses were raided by police forces yesterday. Strict traffic control continued throughout the roads of the country yesterday.

Strict Control of Highways

PY191701 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1145 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Excerpt] At the same time, we want to mention something we have witnessed and this is that strict control has been established on the highways leading from Asuncion. Members of the police force and army, working at different points of the country, have checked all the vehicles passing by in a very polite manner.

The police posted at the branch off to San Bernardino town are carrying out an efficient job. The army and government authorities of Caacupe town are also working at the top of Caacupe hill. Even the highway patrol is cooperating in other parts of the country in this dragnet operation, as we could call it.

International Airline Flights Resume

PY201422 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1405 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Report by (Mario Ruben Alvarez)]

[Text] We were at the international airport a few minutes ago and we were told that all regular commercial flights have been completely normalized, but that internal flights, within the country, are prohibited, particularly private flights. This information was given to us by the operations department of the airport.

Argentine, Brazilian Papers Seized

PY212318 Rio de Janeiro JOURNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 20 Sep 80 p 12

[Text] Asuncion--Brazilian and Argentine newspapers which arrive daily in this capital via air mail have been seized for the past 2 days, apprently due to the reports of the attack on General Somoza, while restrictions were placed on foreign journalists who wanted to send their reports from public offices via telex.

Outgoing flights were also affected by security masures adopted after the attack, but the planes carrying newspapers from Brazil and Argentin arrived normally in the morning. The habit of seizing foreign newspapers has been normal for many years in Asuncion, whenever these papers carry anything that displeases the Paraguayan Government.

Journalists who wish to use the telex to send their messages must first send the text of their copy to a control center of the National Telecommunications Administration (ANTELCO) to receive authorization to send their messages abroad. This had also been a practice for many years here, although it had been suspended for some months, but was reestablished after the attack in which General Somoza was assassinated.

Radio Itapiru Broadcasts Suspended

PY201955 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 20 Sep 80 p 9

[Text] Radio Itapiru of Puerto Presidente Stroessner stopped broadcasting on its AM frequency yesterday noon on instructions received from the National Telecommunications Administration.

Personnel of this radio station confirmed the suspension to HOY. They added that the suspension does not have a deadline.

It was learned that the suspension is a sanction against this border radio station for having broadcast last Wednesday, a report that said members of the Sandinist government of Nicaragua participated in the attack on Anastasio Somoza.

The suspension of Radio Itapiru was not comfirmed in official circles, but some sources said that this situation would be cleared up by Monday.

"The case is still under study, but nothing has been decided yet," said a spokesman to HOY last night.

The fact is, however, that the Itapiru AM station is suspended for the present.

Stroessner Presents Condolences

PY191539 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 13

cerpt] Yesterday morning President Alfredo Stroessner presented his condolences to Mrs Dinorah Sampson at the residence where the funeral of Anastasio Somoza was being held. Finance Minister Gen Cesar Barrientos also attended the funeral of former Nicaraguan President Somoza.

Senate Motion on Assassination

PY191758 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 14

[Excerpts] Yesterday the three political blocs of the Senate proposed and immediately approved a motion. The motion was proposed by the leaders of the Colorado and Radical Liberal party blocs as well as by the deputy leader of the Liberal Party. The following is the text of the senators' motion:

"Loyal to the principles of the constitution, which guarantees freedom within the law for democratic coexistence and repudiates violence as a means for political struggle, the Senate, as its unavoidable duty, states its opinion regarding the terrorist attack which resulted in the death of former Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza, who for reasons which are public knowledge sought refuge in Paraguay, and two other persons who were with him at the time of the attack.

"The national and international law were the proper channels for instigators and perpetrators of General Somoza's assassination to use to settle any claim they may have had against him, but there is no evidence that they resorted to the law, which makes their crime of resorting to terrorist violence and brutal execution on the street even greater. This event is unworthy of civilized human conduct and therefore deserves to be energetically condemned."

Political Parties Condemn Assassination

PY191607 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 14

[Excerpts] Several political parties of our country have voiced their opinion on the attack against former Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza and his two companions. The directorate of the Radical Liberal Party (PLR), headed by German Acosta Caballero, issued a communique in which it repudiates the attack. A similar communique was released by the United Liberal Party (PLU).

The directorate of the PLU stated that "in accordance with the pronouncement of its last convention, it condemns political crimes and acts of terrorism such as the one which took place in our capital recently and which has shocked the citizenry."

STROESSNER CONGRATULATES NICARAGUAN JUNTA ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

PY161617 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 16 Sep 80 p 4

[Excerpts] On the occasion of yesterday's anniversary of the independence of Central American countries, Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner sent several messages congratulating the heads of state of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua.

The message sent to the Nicaraguan Government Junta for National Reconstruction states: "On behalf of the Paraguayan people and government, I congratulate the Nicaraguan nation on the occasion of yet another anniversary of its independence. I greet the members of the honorable government junta."

BRIEFS

IMPORT-EXPORT FIGURES—According to a central bank report, from January to July of 1980 Paraguay exported goods worth $68.3 million, which represents a 28.9-percent decrease compared to exports during the same period in 1979, and imported goods worth $248.9 million, which represents an increase of $35 million. The main goods exported during 1980 were: 34,946 tons of cotton fiber worth $49.6 million; 209,937 tons of soybeans worth $37.5 million; $37.2 million worth of wood; expeller, pellets and meal worth $11.1 million; $6.8 million worth of vegetable oil; and other products such as tobacco and essence. [Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 3 Sep 80 p 8 PY]

PRIME MINISTER ULLOA COMMENTS ON SOMOZA ASSASSINATION

PY200348 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0248 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 19 Sep (LATIN)--Manuel Ulloa, Peruvian prime minister and economy and commerce minister, has stated that the murder of former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza is the result of the abuses of power in which he indulged when he ruled his country. "Dictatorships, arbitrariness, and power excesses create violence, feed on violence and end in violence," the minister said, commenting on Somoza's murder in Asuncion Wednesday. "This is just another piece of historical proof that violence generates violence," Ulloa said during an impromptu press conference at the end of the cabinet meeting he had presided over.

The minister said the late General Somoza had been engaged in political violence and this (murder) "is an example of political violence." He added that democracy, respect for the law and the institutions prevent situations such as "these which we see very frequently now."

STUDENTS OCCUPY UN INFORMATION OFFICE 18 SEP

PY181755 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1717 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 18 Sep (LATIN)--A group of 10 university students today peacefully occupied the UN information center in support of the university strike demanding more resources for the universities.

A UN spokesman said that the young people have indicated that they will remain in the center until a solution to the university problem has been achieved. The center's activities are being carried out normally.

COPPER WORKERS CALL 48-HOUR STRIKE 19 SEP

PY192129 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0251 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 18 Sep (LATIN)--Part of the large Peruvian mining sector was paralyzed today as the result of a 48-hour nationwide strike demanding wage increases and other labor benefits, the National Federation of Mining and Metallurgy Workers has reported. Guillermo Diaz, press secretary of the federation, reported that the strike is being observed by approximately 40,000 workers and is the first step toward an indefinite general strike if the government fails to meet the workers demands.

The leading mining centers of Cuajone and Toquepala, whose joint production accounts for more than 70 percent of the national copper output--which is estimated at 400,000 tons per year--suspended their activities at 1200 GMT, Diaz said. The copper mines are exploited by the U.S. Southern Peru Copper Corporation. The strike also affects a copper refinery located south of Lima and the country's main steel center located in the northern part of the country, both owned by the government, and many small private mines.

Diaz reported that the 16,000 workers of the Central Peruvian Mining Enterprise and those of the Cerro Verde copper mines, the most important government-owned mines, have not joined the strike.

Labor Minister Alfonso Grados charged yesterday that the strike was prompted by political and not by labor motives. Diaz rejected the minister's remarks and added that the federation has been striving for the reinstatement of about 300 workers dismissed over the past 3 years, including Victor Cuadros, secretary general of the federation. He said they are demanding a wage increase in keeping with the cost of living, full enforcement of union freedom and legal recognition of several new unions.

HONDURAN ECONOMY SECRETARY ARRIVES FOR TRADE TALKS

PA210336 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0111 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Sep (EFE)--Ruben Mondragon, Honduran secretary of state for economy and commerce, arrived this afternoon in Mexico with the purpose of strengthening trade between the two countries, official sources have announced.

Honduras will try to obtain, through its representative, a large supply of oil and technological cooperation to install a steel mill in that country.

Humberto Lopez Villamil, Honduran ambassador to Mexico, said that the minister will stay in Mexico for 5 days and that the ties between the two countries are based on their common cultural origin.

The ambassador added that at this moment the trade balance is favorable to Mexico and that the cooperation programs are not subject to the political or economic situation, but respond to a genuine desire for a bilateral participation.

It is expected that the Honduran secretary will meet with President Jose Lopez Portillo, directors of Mexican Petroleum and the Federal Electricity Commission.

PRESIDENT SAYS COUNTRY TO BE SELF-SUFFICIENT IN FOOD

PA191657 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo has said Mexico will very soon be self-sufficient in food. He said that the state will not force anyone to participate in that alliance of the segments of society which represents the path that democracy takes in order to make freedom live and to achieve the great national objectives. This is the path of dignity. There is no other path and efforts will be made to convince everyone of this because the state seeks an alliance with those who want to be free and who want to exercise their freedom every day, the president said.

POLITICAL PARTIES BLAME CIA FOR SOMOZA DEATH

PA210428 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Correspondent Luis Alberto Garcia reports from Mexico]

[Text] Anastasio Somoza's death caused surprise, commotion and joy in Mexico. Since Somoza ruled through violence, it is only logical that he should have died violently or, in other words, he who lives by the sword, dies by the sword, said the representatives of six Mexican parties and political organizations, most of whom agreed that this crime may have been the work of the CIA rather than that of Sandinist revolutionaries. The latter wanted the dictator alive in order to try him for his crimes.

Imperialism's underworld has acted, said popular Socialist Party spokesman Francisco Ortiz Mendoza, who added that Somoza's fate has been that of all Mafia lackeys who stop being useful and become informers. The same thing will happen to Augusto Pinochet in Chile, he said, and to all the military villains who misrule in South America, such as Alfredo Stroessner and Jorge Videla, among others. He added that only a fool can believe that this crime was committed by Nicaraguan revolutionaries, who stood to gain nothing from Somoza's death because they wanted him alive in order to try him.

National Action Party leader Abel Vicente Tovar said that the action is deplorable, but that he who lives by the sword, dies by the sword. He also said that the Paraguayan Government must define responsibilities and must resolve this case as soon as possible.

Mexican People's Party Deputy Santiago Fierro affirmed that Anastasio Somoza's assassination is a warning to the rest of Latin America's dictators. No tyrant, he said, can survive for long. Neither can his crimes go unpunished.

For his part, Workers Socialist Party Deputy Pedro (Etienne) affirmed that Somoza's death puts an end to the project of creating an inter-American force in the Caribbean to attack the Nicaraguan revolution, which is what the dictator had been working on. He indicated that the United States will try to blame the Sandinist revolutionaries for this attack, but that the latter would have been better off capturing Somoza alive in order to try him.

Carlos Barranco, a member of the Leftist Communist Unity, said here that the attack may have been the CIA's work in an effort to get rid of a headache, but he expressed his doubts about the crime. If the body is not shown, he said, perhaps Somoza is not dead and this is only a trick to get him out of the way.

Mexican Democratic Party spokesman Jesus Zamora Flores said that his organization condemns violence, but he admitted that since Somoza ruled through violence, it is only logical that he should have died violently.

The assassination of former Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza Debayle has rocked the international political world. Although we are sad and frustrated because we could not complete the extradition process in order to try and sentence him, we cannot prevent our people's joy, Aldo Diaz Lacayo, Nicaraguan ambassador to Mexico, told this station exclusively.

He explained that, before the assassination, the Nicaraguan Government junta and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] had voiced their interest in keeping the dictator alive because they wanted to set a precedent, imparting justice with the law in hand, something which the Nicaraguan revolution can do because, although young, it is mature. The ambassador, therefore, dismissed the possibility that it had been a group sponsored by either the junta or the FSLN.

Diaz Lacayo indicated that the government had begun the process to extradite Somoza in order to impart justice. The charges against him ranged from embezzlement to homocide, since he left a total of 50,000 victims and was responsible for the near-destruction of Chinandega, Masaya, Leon, Rivas, Matagalpa, Jinotepe and Jinotega and the total destruction of the martyr city of Esteli.

Diaz Lacayo added that the Nicaraguan Government seeks to recover Somoza's property on the basis of Decree No. 3 of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, which concerns the expropriation of Somoza's property regardless of where it may be. It has been estimated that his property is worth anywhere from $500 Million to $2 billion. The diplomat added that more than 150 Somozist chiefs are in the process of being extradited, along with Somoza's son, Chiguin Somoza Portocarrero. The Somozist chiefs are in the United States; Somoza's son is in Guatemala. Diaz Lacayo added that he does not believe this was a political movement sponsored by the opposition, since this development does not help it. He suggested that it might have been Somoza's own people, that is, the national guardsmen, who killed him in revenge for having abandoned them when he left the country. The resurgence of Somozism, the Nicaraguan ambassador continued, may be taking place in the papers, but not at the political level.

Meanwhile, Maria (Erna) Talavera, the person in charge of the Paraguayan Embassy in Mexico during the ambassador's absence, said that her government protected Somoza well because it was aware that he was a dangerous man. The Paraguayan diplomat dismissed the possibility that the Sandinist movement might be responsible for the assassination, commenting that most probably it had been some terrorist group. Maria Erna Talavera described the relations between Nicaragua and Paraguay as excellent.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT RECOGNIZE BOLIVIAN REGIME

PA211939 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 20 Sep 80 p 8

[Article by Carlos J. Nunez L.]

[Text] Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores Typaldos has told this newspaper that Panama will definitely not recognize the present Bolivian regime and will continue to maintain its stand at the OAS for the restoration of human rights in that nation.

The foreign minister added: "There are five or six Bolivian citizens at our embassy in La Paz right now. We have told our ambassador to try to get the respective safe-conducts for these persons who have sought the right to asylum. However, I want to stress that we will not permit any kind of blackmail in order to bring these Bolivians to Panama."

Everything seems to indicate and there are certain rumors saying that the Bolivian authorities are willing to grant the safe-conducts, but only if Panama recognizes the coupist regime.

PRESIDENT LISTS CONDITIONS FOR BUILDING NEW CANAL

PA200349 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2352 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 19 Sep (EFE)--Panamanian President Aristides Royo today listed the five minimum conditions which must be agreed to by any country interested in building a new canal through the Isthmus of Panama.

According to well-informed sources, the new waterway would be a sea-level canal, with much greater capacity than the present one.

Panama's conditions are contained in an article written by President Royo for, and published in today's issue of THE LATIN AMERICAN TIMES magazine, which is published in English in Colombia and is sold in the United States and Europe.

The Panamanian president listed the following basic conditions for building a canal through Panama:

1. Panama must be in charge of the studies jointly with the other participants,

2. Panamanian professionals specializing in engineering, architecture, ecology, geography, economy and finance and foreign affairs must participate in the studies,

3. The studies must not cost Panama anything from the political, economic, financial, or social standpoint,

4. The results of the studies must be made public,

5. Panama will not accept any project resulting from these studies which entails any threat to Panama from the political, economic, military, ecological or social viewpoint, or which would jeopardize Panama's territorial sovereignty and integrity.

President Royo states that the feasibility studies on the canal conducted by the United States must be analyzed so that they can be adapted to present technical and financial conditions.

He also said that the government would consult the people before adopting any final decision.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT, U.S. ENVOY MEET TO DISCUSS REGIONAL CONCERNS

PA191608 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio yesterday met for 1 hour and 45 minutes with the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, James Cheek, to analyze the political situation of Central America. They particularly discussed the current affairs in El Salvador and the course being followed in Nicaragua.

The United States and Costa Rica share common interests, not only in bilateral relations, but in the Central American area, the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state said upon concluding his meeting with Carazo. They analyzed the security of the Central American region and the stand of the two governments concerning the two extremes [sentence as heard]. The United States supports the governments that are capable of maintaining their security based on popular support, moral and political strength, and social and economic development, Cheek said.

James Cheek will also visit Nicaragua and Honduras during his 2-week tour through Central America. He said that his government is very involved [muy metido] in Nicaragua and that in view of President Jimmy Carter's efforts, the United States will give economic aid to that Nicaragua. He also said he had been unable to visit Central America earlier because he was taking care of the Salvadoran situation.

GOVERNMENT DECLARES NATIONAL EMERGENCY DUE TO CACAO DISEASE

PA190400 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] An executive decree signed by President Rodrigo Carazo and by Presidency Minister Jose Rafael Cordero Croceri declares a national emergency because of cacao monilia.

Article 1 of the decree states that a national emergency has been declared in view of the serious crisis affecting the country as a result of the damages caused to the cacao plantations and industry by the cacao monilia.

Article 2 says that those producers who have suffered damages or economic losses as a result of this natural phenomenon may benefit from the law of 4 May 1979, which protects producers.

EL SALVADOR

REPORTAGE ON OCCUPATION OF OAS OFFICES

Hostages' Status Clarified

PA201523 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 18 Sep 80 p 33

["Urgent" communique issued by the Information Secretariat of the presidency on 17 September 1980]

[Text] Regarding our message this afternoon concerning the violent occupation of the offices of the OAS in San Salvador, it is explained that the hostages being held by the terrorists of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] are OAS officials with diplomatic status. They are Salvadorans who were fulfilling duties at the OAS. None of them is an ambassador or representative of an embassy accredited with the Salvadoran Government.

Most FDR Demands Rejected

PA192314 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1325 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Presidential palace sources have announced that most of the demands made by the members of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] who are occupying the OAS offices cannot be granted.

The sources said the demands submitted to the government junta and to the OAS secretary general in Washington must be solved under Salvadoran law.

Regarding the occupation of the University of El Salvador by the authorities, the sources said there is a possibility that the university will be reopened in November or December if the situation is normal. This is one of the demands that the occupiers of the OAS office have submitted.

OAS Envoy Appointed

PA192321 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1816 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] We have been informed that Alberto Salem, OAS special envoy, has left Washington on his way to our country. According to reports, he will hold talks with Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] representatives and Salvadoran Government officials. We do not have any information regarding his arrival here.

Further Details

PA202340 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 20 Sep 80 pp 5, 11

[Text] Reliable sources said yesterday that the negotiations to obtain the release of the 11 hostages being held by a leftist group in the OAS office in San Salvador are being held in total secrecy.

The negotiations are the responsibility of Colombian Col Julio Cesar Blanco, chief of the OAS military observers, who is constantly in touch with Albino Roman y Vega, director of the OAS office, who is one of the hostages.

The negotiating group of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] is headed by Julio Flores of the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) who, on more than one occasion, has been in charge of negotiations when other offices or embassies have been occupied.

It had been said that OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila had decided to send OAS official Alberto Salem take charge of the negotiations, but he apparently changed his mind and decided to leave Colonel Blanco in charge.

A Catholic station said on Thursday night that the GDR negotiating commission had decided that it would not negotiate with middlemen but only with a direct envoy from Orfila. However, the FDR did not send a communique on this to the newspapers. The only communique that was sent to the newspapers was one on the already known FDR demands and on the FDR's support for the prisoners in a hunger strike.

Newsmen asked official sources about this situation yesterday. It was said that the government is willing to hold a dialogue with any sector and that it believes that any talk is fruitful. Further details on this were not issued.

It was said that the government believes that the best way to settle political differences is through suffrage and that if the leftists think they have majority support they should participate in elections. It was also said that if they can reach power in this manner, it will be turned over to them.

JUNTA MEMBERS COMMENT ON CURRENT TOPICS

Morales Ehrlich Interviewed

PA201444 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Our correspondent in El Salvador interviewed Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, member of the Christian democratic-military junta. Here is the text of the interview.

When asked about the current political situation, Morales Ehrlich said: The junta now has more power than before and it has the power to make decisions. Meanwhile, we have a leftwing that has become very intensive and active. This is a time of very important decisions, but time is in our favor, Morales Ehrlich said.

Further on, he said that the history of El Salvador ever since it received independence in 1931, can be defined as the period of oligarchic exploitation. From 1931 to 1969, the oligarchy shared political power with the military which on 15 October undid the system [words indistinct] the new system is not the traditional [words indistinct] it is not Marxist and it does not intend to become a socialist state. Instead, it is seeking a new social system with a communitarian pattern. It is a social system which still has not been organized anywhere else in the world, but which we are experimenting with in our country.

In the political realm, we are going to establish a genuine democracy, individualist, communitarian, participatory, representative and pluralist. It will be individualist because it will give special attention to man as a human being. Christian democracy considers the individual essential to development. We do not see man as an object of a community as socialism and capitalism do. We consider man the center of every social activity. [Words indistinct] development does not depend on a group of businessmen as it has traditionally happened and it does not depend on a political bureaucracy as it has happened in the socialist states. Development will depend on a people organized in all types of communities.

When asked what the government's objectives were, Morales Ehrlich said: Our objectives are to be carried out in a 20-year plan, but progressively. The Marxists are surprised at the advances we have made and we have left many socialist countries behind. We are thinking of a 20-year plan with various stages. The idea is to normalize our economy by 1983. We thought we would have by then, an economic growth of 6 percent; but as things now stand, it will be 2.1 percent. We have managed to stop the downhill trend we were experiencing and we expect that at least by 1983 we will break even, Morales Ehrlich said.

He then added, we believe that we are going to have a great deal of violence the rest of this year and during the first months of next year, before entering a period of pacification [words indistinct] number of plebiscites prior to the 1982 elections and hand over power, when all the changes are underway and all the reforms are well advanced in order to promote the democratic system and to ensure that the rest of the changes and reforms can continue under normal governments. That is why we need to put everything into practice so that the process does not stop. We are not going to hand over things just to any government that emerges.

Later on, Morales Ehrlich was asked how they are going to take care of violence. This was his answer: The plan is clear. The process [words indistinct] but remember that crops must be increased and the leftwing is going to have to destroy them. It is going to try to destroy the crops because if it doesn't, there will be plenty of grain. We will not go hungry. Things will be more just. When we implement the second stage of the agrarian reform, in which 300,000 families will participate, they will have to give up insurrection.

At this point, Morales Ehrlich said, the purchasing power of the peasant will create more jobs and lower the cost of basic goods. Therefore, the left has to decide whether to seize power in these months and conduct its famous final offensive which we do not see anywhere. Violence seems to have increased but their current strategy of harrassment, demoralization and destruction is rather baffling because they are occupying embassies at the same time. This would be understandable at the beginning of a revolutionary movement, but not in the final stages. This is inconceivable. In addition, they are divided and this doesn't help them because it can create rivalries which can cause internal violence. The type of terrorism we are witnessing was never practiced by any guerrilla movement.

When asked what measures are being taken in El Salvador to put an end to violence, Morales Ehrlich answered: At this moment we are working on a normal and general plan to control the situation and to promote the reforms. Remember that this is a political war and not just a military war. We have to take some of the blows dealt by the leftwing until we consolidate the civilian and political levels. Afterwards, we will proceed to neutralize the left which is doing everything to try to demoralize the people.

Regarding the recent crisis created by the armed forces, Morales Ehrlich said that the junta is stronger because individualism has been eliminated. He added that Colonel Gutierrez has accepted the junta as the ruling body and that he is in charge of defense and political security.

When asked about withdrawing the legal status of the Union of Workers of the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission, he replied: It was no longer a trade union. We just have to listen to what the Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation said. In reality they were calling for insurrection and that is no longer part of trade union's activities. They are simply using it as front for all their political-military action and in that case it is absurd to let them act under the pretext of being a legal organization. The same action can be taken against any other trade union.

Morales Ehrlich added that amendments to the labor code will probably be issued next week. The amendments will provide for collective bargaining. They will also facilitate the organization of unions. All obstacles to the establishment of labor unions will be removed. The right to strike will be recognized, but this applies only to labor strikes since we have clearly decided, Morales Ehrlich said, that democratic labor unions will have all opportunities if they accept the juridical system, but acts of force will not be permitted. This is the end of that. We will give the workers every opportunity because private enterprise will have to understand that it must operate within the new social and political order.

Asked about the support that the Salvadoran military-Christian democratic junta received from abroad, Morales Ehrlich said: Basically, our firmest friends are the United States which, above all, provides moral support, the Andean Pact and Costa Rica.

Finally, Morales Ehrlich was asked about the assassination of Somoza. This was his reply: That was to be expected. I believe that it was a part of a struggle in which Somoza had done so much injury to his country, then had mocked it and finally escaped and had to be pursued, if not by Nicaragua, then by other international organizations. We will never accept violence, Morales Ehrlich said, but objectively, it was the culmination of a struggle against a dynasty, a struggle in which he realized that no matter where he might be, he could be the victim of attack, since he continued to be a symbol of exploitation and corruption.

Majano, Gutierrez Quoted

PA220358 Paris AFP in Spanish 2148 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Sep (AFP)--Col Adolfo Majano, member of the government junta, has declared that the Salvadoran Government will continue its program of reforms and democratization despite increasing violence by the extreme left.

He added that the last months of this year, as well as 1981, will be "decisive" for the country.

In an interview granted to AFP this weekend during a tour of La Union region, 200 km east of San Salvador, Colonel Majano expressed the opinion that at present it is necessary to expect a transitional period of upheaval, "but it is necessary for us to win the political war, because otherwise the junta will fail."

"The cause for which we are fighting is of interest to all Central and South American countries," Majano added.

For his part, Colonel Gutierrez, strongman of the Salvadoran Government junta said that the armed forces control the entire country except for three demilitarized zones along the Honduran border, where the leftist guerrillas have taken refuge and which the government troops are unable to penetrate "for the moment. Colonel Gutierrez said he did not believe in the "final offensive" promised by the extreme left for the past several months.

"The growing aggressiveness of the extremists in their violence are only acts of desperation. The destruction of bombs in San Salvador proves nothing, because no great strength is needed for that type of terrorism," he said.

"Moreover, by abandoning their ideological struggle in favor of terrorism, those extremists lost the peoples' support because they are destroying the peoples' sources of employment."

Gutierrez, who is also chief of the Salvadoran Armed Forces, accused Cuba and the USSR of encouraging and aiding the extreme left. "To this aid must be added the participation of international arms smugglers who are supplying the left with weapons and ammunition by plane," he said.

Asked about the (?present) crisis in the junta, Gutierrez said the Salvadoran Army remains "united" and there is no rivalry between himself and Colonel Majano, despite their differences of opinion.

"However, it is true that both the extreme right and the extreme left sought to promote a division within the armed forces. However, I remember that I initiated and commanded the coup d'etat on 15 October (which ousted General Romero's regime.)

Colonel Gutierrez said the country must prepare for a difficult period, the time of the harvest, because the army does not have enough men to guard everywhere and the left will seek to prevent the harvest, which is expected to be very good.

"However, we can hope that the end of the storm may soon be in sight," Gutierrez concluded.

ARMED FORCES TO 'USE ALL RESOURCES' TO FIGHT TERRORISM

PA211250 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1753 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Well-informed sources have reported that the Salvadoran Armed Forces will soon use all their resources to offset the wave of terrorism in the country. The Defense Ministry will control the fight against antigovernment forces in order to restore the political order that has been seriously undermined in the past few days and is threatening to create chaos and anarchy. We will have to use all our military resources since the leftwing extremists leave us no other choice, the sources told this station in conclusion.

FDR CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR CHURCH OCCUPATIONS

PA191745 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1214 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Yesterday members of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] occupied several Catholic churches in an action they described as being coordinated with the occupation of the OAS office in San Salvador. The churches are San Miguel's cathedral and the Rosario Church and San Salvador's cathedral and El Calvario Church. The metropolitan cathedral was occupied by some 20 youths, members of FDR.

DRU COMMUNIQUE ANALYZES INTERNAL ARMY CRISIS

PA192306 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish, Vol II, No 163 pp 1468-1470

[Communique of political-military Unified Revolutionary Directorate dated 13 September 1980--quotation marks as published]

[Excerpts] The political-military Unified Revolutionary Directorate (DRU) composed of the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP-PRS) [as published], the Communist Party of El Salvador (PCES) and the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces (FPL) jointly announce their stand on the present crisis inside the army and its impact on our people's struggle. They state that the crisis in the army results from the growing people's struggle.

In their communique, they state:

"The heroic struggle of our people and the unstoppable development of the people's war has an increasingly profound effect on the worsening of our country's economic, political and social crisis. Within this framework, there is growing evidence of the failure of the military-Christian Democratic junta supported by U.S. imperialism, which is rocking the entire oligarchic power apparatus in our country. The present crisis in the army clearly reflects the process of decomposition in the oligarchic-imperialist power and is clearly a result of the people's struggle.

It is obvious that the military-Christian democratic junta only relies on the support of the production sectors' alliance, Washington and the fascist sector in the army and that it is completely isolated and fighting against the Salvadoran people. Its program of killings and reform has not succeeded in sowing terror among the people, despite the savage terrorism and repression. Neither has it deceived the peasant masses with its demagogic agrarian reform. It is now bent on increasingly bloodying the army, sending it out against its own people in joint operations with the 'security corps,' which have left a toll of death and destruction on all the roads and in all the cities of our fatherland.

"Bodies of patriots savagely murdered by paramilitary bands are found daily. These actions neither deter nor weaken the popular struggle because new arms are being raised every day to continue the armed struggle against the dictatorship and to swell the ranks of the people's army, which is dealing increasingly accurate and destructive blows against the combined forces of the military-Christian democratic junta at the same time that the international prestige of our people's struggle and that of their vanguard, the DRU, is growing.

In the face of this, imperialism is stepping up its policy of intervention in El Salvador's internal affairs and its threats to attack our people directly or indirectly.

"Imperialism's overt and barefaced intervention is becoming increasingly evident through the direct participation of U.S. troops and officers in different military operations against the people. Also, the existence of camps with several thousand mercenaries at places on the borders with Guatemala and El Salvador has already been denounced.

We Tell Our People

It has been demonstrated once more that our struggle is shaking the entire domination structure down to its main bastion--the oligarchic army. This is also a positive effect of our struggle.

The continuity of our political and military actions should further deepen the crisis in the domination structures. There will be crises within the junta, the cabinet and the army. In view of this, imperialism will propose formulas to us to stop our victory. We must be on guard against them in order to be able to understand what our only true paths to our objectives should be. At this moment we must strengthen unity among the people's forces and wage our struggle by seeking unity among all forces. The patriotic military have a place in this union.

The people must rapidly support and strengthen their means of struggle, which are their guarantee of victory.

The people must strengthen and continue joining their associations, unions, popular fronts and the militias and military units of the national liberation army because these are their own means of struggle. They should be at the center of the entire struggle by the forces opposed to the military-Christian democratic dictatorship and U.S. imperialism."

NEW ANTICOMMUNIST DEATH SQUAD ESTABLISHED

PA210000 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 20 Sep 80 p 4

[By Monchiz Serrano]

[Text] Sonsonate, El Salvador--A new anticommunist guerrilla organization has been created in the country. The news of its emergence appeared on handbills found near the bodies of two unidentified individuals located in El Mojon Canton, in Sonzacate. It is the "New Death Squad" (EMN), which claims to have the following brigades distributed throughout the country: 1,000 men in the western zone, where the Atonal Brigade will operate; 1,000 men in the central zone, with the Anastasio Aquino Brigade; and 1,000 men in the eastern zone, where the Francisco Morazan Brigade will operate. The EMN reportedly will also have ten mercenaries "to execute the members of the Revolutionary Democratic Front," so that this organization "stops causing mourning in Salvadoran homes."

The flysheets add that 47 professionals will be "executed."

Finally, the EMN asks parents to watch their children so they will not fall prey to communism.

GUATEMALA

NEW GUERRILLA FRONT BEGINS OPERATING IN HUEHUETENANGO

PA210311 Paris AFP in Spanish 2203 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Guatemala, 20 Sep (AFP)--A heightening of guerrilla activities in the northwestern part of Guatemala was confirmed this week with the announcement that a new guerrilla front is operating in that region of the country.

This new front apparently began politico-military actions in August, but its existence was not disclosed until today when the People's Guerrilla Army (EGP) released a press communique to this effect. The guerrillas have been operating in the southern part of the country through the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization. The EGP, possibly the strongest guerrilla group in the country, has its base of operations in northwestern Guatemala.

The new front created now by that organization which they have called "Ernesto Che Guevara" Front will be active, it was announced, in Huehuetenango Department on the border with Mexico.

According to the information disclosed by the guerrillas, the initial actions staged in the region consist of occupations of towns in which they hold political rallies and distribute propaganda for that organization.

Thus far, Quiche Department is the region where there have been the most clashes between the army and guerrillas, and this is precisely on the border with Huehuetenango, which is why it is believed that the EGP plans to redouble its actions in the whole zone.

In Quiche Department, the army has deployed widely against the guerrillas, a development which has even been labled by church media as the imposition of a virtual "concentration camp" in the department whose inhabitants are peasants and Indians.

National army sources have not commented thus far on the creation of this new front and the apparent escalation of guerrilla activities in the northwestern part of the country. However, military forces have declared that "they are in a position to control subversion."

Meanwhile, President Gen Romeo Lucas reiterated his decision to "fight communism," for which he counts on "the total support of the armed forces," he added.

COCA COLA SECURITY CHIEF SHOT TO DEATH

PA201644 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1938 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] The security chief of the Coca Cola Company was machinegunned to death this morning in southern Guatemala City. Francisco Alvarado Franco, 29, was killed at 0805 today while he was driving his car with his wife, Maria Dalila Calderon de Alvarado. The attack occurred on 19th Street directly in front of house No 1115 in Zone 12. The criminals were traveling in a pickup truck and a motorcycle when they opened fire at close range. Alvarado Franco's wife was seriously wounded and taken to the Roosevelt Hospital and the criminals fled. Alvarado Franco's body was taken to the Social Security Institute Hospital by municipal firemen.

More than 400 policemen immediately carried out a vast operation in Zones 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12. Almost all the pedestrians and cars in the area were searched by the police who were looking for the killers of Alvarado Franco.

HONDURAS

FOREIGN SECRETARY TO GO TO UN; CONTINUE BORDER TALKS IN LIMA

PA191500 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Honduran Foreign Secretary Col Cesar Elvir Sierra will leave for New York on Saturday to attend the 35th regular session of the United Nations General Assembly where he will make an official speech outlining Honduran foreign policy.

He will subsequently leave for Lima with the negotiating commission to continue the talks with the Salvadoran delegates regarding the border conflict. This will be the second meeting with mediator Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero. Bustamante y Rivero met with the delegations on 15 September to discuss the results of negotiations held since February. On that occasion, it was agreed to end the written phase this month in order to start the verbal phase in October.

FOREIGN SECRETARY DENIES REPORTS ON DEMARCATION REMARKS

PA212140 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 4 Sep 80 p 10

[Text] Honduran Foreign Secretary Col Cesar Elvir Sierra yesterday denied statements attributed to him in a Guatemalan newspaper regarding Honduran rights over the Zapotillos Cays. The text of a communique explaining the matter follows:

Regarding a report in the newspaper LA PRENSA on 6 September taken from an unnamed Guatemalan newspaper in which statements are attributed to Foreign Secretary Cesar Elvir Sierra regarding the maritime demarcation among Honduras, Guatemala and Belize, the Foreign Secretariat explains the following:

1. Asked if Honduras had any claims on Belizean territory, the Honduran foreign secretary said that at the present time "we have no problem with Belizean territory; on the contrary, we are pleased to see that Guatemala and Great Britain are holding negotiations."

2. He also said that the subject of maritime demarcation was highly technical and for this reason he would rather not discuss it just now.

3. It is obvious that these statements do not imply any renunciation of the sovereign rights Honduras has over the Zapotillos Cays, rights that will be upheld when demarcation is discussed.

Tegucigalpa, 8 September 1980. Foreign Secretariat.

PRESIDENT APPOINTS CABINET UNDER SECRETARIES

PA201320 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] During a Council of Ministers meeting, President Policarpo Paz Garcia appointed the under secretaries who will be in the new cabinet. They were sworn in at 1800 today as follows:

Under secretary of state for:	
Government and Justice	Jose Angel Lara Lanza
Foreign Affairs	Carlos Lopez Contreras
National Defense and Public Security	
Infantry	Col Rene Paz Alfaro
Administrative Matters at the Public Education Secretariat	Jose Antonio Figueroa Perdomo
Technical Matters at the Public Education Secretariat	Amilcar Rivera Calderon
Finance and Public Credit	Jorge Hernan Galeas Dominguez
Integration and Foreign Trade at the Economy and Commerce Secretariat	Ramon Medina Luna
Industrial and Domestic Trade Affairs at the Economy and Commerce Secretariat	Rolando Funez Cruz
Communications and Transport	Lt Col Rolando Mejia Garrigo
Public Works	Carlos Alvarado
Public Health and Social Assistance	Dr Jorge Rapalo Herrera
Labor and Social Welfare	Jose Roberto Madariaga
Natural Resources	Miguel Angel Bonilla Reyes
Culture and Tourism	Donato Fortin (Mirenze)

Also sworn in were Juan Ramon Mondragon, assistant secretary of the Superior Economic Planning Council; and Roberto Ramon Castillo, deputy director of the National Agrarian Institute.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT RECALLS DIPLOMATS TO FORESTALL ATTACKS

PA220318 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2148 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Managua, 21 Sep (EFE)—It was reported here Saturday that as a precautionary measure the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has recalled Nicaraguan diplomats assigned to various countries. Sunday the morning newspaper NUEVO DIARIO here carried the following headline on its front page: "Emergency in the Foreign Service; Diplomats Recalled." The diplomats have been recalled, the report says, "to avoid having our officials attacked by Cuban worms [gusanos] or former Somozist guardsmen."

Among the officials recalled is Gonzalo Almendarez, Nicaraguan consul in Miami, who is already back in the country. Almendarez left Miami at precisely the same time that the remains of former dictator Anastasio Somoza Debayle were arriving from Paraguay. Somoza was buried in Miami.

Another diplomat recalled by the Foreign Ministry is Ambassador to Honduras Jose Leon Talavera, who was threatened with death in Tegucigalpa this week. An estimated 5,000 former Somozist guardsmen are in Honduras.

It was also reported that Ambassador to Guatemala Alejandro Castillo Masis, who was scheduled to leave for that country, has postponed his departure. Castillo Masis was recalled by the government early this month when it was felt that his life was in danger in Guatemala. Additionally, it was announced that Castillo Masis would serve as ambassador to Honduras.

BORGE TO RESPOND TO CHARGES ON SOMOZA KILLING

PA202213 Paris AFP in Spanish 2123 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Managua, 20 Sep (AFP)—Commander Daniel Ortega, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, announced today that in the course of the coming hours Nicaragua will issue its official stand regarding the charges made against it in Paraguay of having participated in the attack which killed former Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza.

For his part, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto affirmed that the Foreign Affairs Ministry has nothing to comment, because there has been no official statement by the Paraguayan Government containing accusations against Nicaragua.

Commander Ortega announced the official communique would be upcoming after it was learned here that the Paraguayan chief of police, Pastor Coronel, had charged that the Nicaraguan Government had participated in organizing the attack and that the weapons used to kill Somoza were from Nicaragua.

According to these versions, Hugo Alfredo Yrurzun (Commander Santiago), member of the Argentine leftist Peoples Revolutionary Army (ERP), who was one of the perpetrators of the attack according to Paraguayan authorities, fought alongside the Sandinist forces which overthrew Somoza last year.

Meanwhile, the newspaper EL NUEVO DIARIO recalled today certain statements made by former Costa Rican Foreign Minister Gozalo Facio who said 2 days ago in San Jose that the foremost leader of the Argentine montoneros, Mario Firmenich, visited Nicaragua on several occasions and must have been connected with the attack.

With regard to this, it was learned that it is probable that Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge will issue a personal statement responding to Facio's charges during the course of the day.

JUNTA MEMBER CRUZ COMMENTS ON $75 MILLION U.S. LOAN

PA220005 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Sep 80 pp 1, 12

[Article by Adriana Guillen]

[Text] On Saturday we asked Arturo Cruz, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, what the Nicaraguan Government's official position is with regard to U.S. President Jimmy Carter's approval of the $75-million loan.

Cruz' repay was: "As we all recall, the United States has already disbursed, or in other words we have already received, $15 million of the $75 million. There remains $60 million to be turned over."

In July 1980, after a lengthy debate in Congress--a debate in which many Nicaraguans participated as witnesses, a few opposing the loan and the majority supporting it--the loan was both approved and allocated by all the pertinent U.S. bodies, that is, the full House and the full Senate. The U.S. system is complex, Cruz commented.

"There was a consensus of support for the loan. The political parties and the private sector were in favor of approval," Cruz noted. He continued:

"The original idea was for the disbursement to be made all at once. At the same time the Congress was approving the loan, there were precise recommendations to President Carter to effect the disbursement and the use of the loan, based on direct and precise observations of Nicaragua. The Congress has a "Special Act of Cooperation with Central America" of 1979 which examines the explosive situation in Central America and establishes that in the event that a country receiving financial cooperation is proved to be involved in acts of terrorism or to be sheltering groups which carry out such actions it is the duty of the president to stop the disbursement and cancel the loan."

I wish to make it very clear, Cruz continued, THAT THIS IS A DUTY IMPOSED BY THE U.S. LEGISLATURE ON THE PRESIDENT. In other words, it is "their" political problem. The revolutionary government in no way accepts, under any circumstances, any agreement--whether for a loan or financial cooperation--with the United States or with "any" country in the world, not even with the Holy See, that contains any clause that is injurious to the national dignity or that imposes financial conditions of a unilateral nature.

The member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction added that an internal struggle took place within the United States between the reactionary sectors, whose objectives were to stop the disbursement, and the progressive sectors that supported its continuation.

Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher reported to President Carter that there was no obstacle to proceeding with the disbursement. President Carter is already aware that there is no barrier within his government to continuing financial cooperation with Nicaragua.

"The foregoing," Cruz said, "speaks highly of the spirit of President Carter and Ambassador Lawrence Pezzulo and their determination to promote a climate of harmony and relations of mutual respect between the two countries."

I wish to note, Cruz said, that as soon as Congress approved the loan, we were advanced $15 million. When the agreement is signed, we will received $40 million and the rest will come a short time later. The U.S. Embassy in Managua and the Government of National Reconstruction are revising the text of the agreement. When the two parties reach an agreement, the agreement will be signed.

We asked whether agreements and treaties signed with other countries generally indicate the sectors in which the funds are to be applied. He replied that this is indeed the case and this does not constitute a form of foreign imposition. It represents mutual agreement between the contracting parties. And in fact, we mentioned that the economic reactivation plan for 1980, published by the Planning Ministry, had already provided for reactivation of a mixed economy in which 60 percent of the loan would be used for that sector.

In closing, Cruz said that Nicaragua, as a nonaligned country, maintains its political independence of any other country. He said it is not a case of antagonism toward any particular country, but rather a feeling of national independence.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS LABOR-MANAGEMENT, SOMOZA MONEYS

PA211350 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0115 GMT 20 Sep 80

["Face the People" program from Metasa Factory with Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez; junta member Daniel Ortega Saavedra; junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas; Construction Minister Carlos Schutze; Ernesto Leal, director of the peoples industrial corporation; and other lower ranking officials--live]

[Excerpts] [Borge] Good evening, companero workers of Metasa. On behalf of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the junta members, ministers and [words indistinct], we begin this program which, as has been stated, is a [word indistinct] expression of the people's revolutionary democracy that Nicaragua is experiencing. This program is beginning shortly after a revolutionary commando unit has killed the genocidal tyrant and enemy of our people, Anastasio Somoza Debayle. It must be noted that the greatest punishment given Somoza was not his death. The fact that he was killed was not his punishment. His greatest punishment was the joy and jubilation of the people when he died. When a man dies, people usually feel sorrow. This time they felt joy and the people's joy is Somoza's punishment.

We are very pleased to be with the workers. This is a revolution basically carried out to serve the strategic interests of the workers. This is a revolution that is basically geared to benefit the workers and peasants of our country. That is why we are especially pleased and proud to be here among the working class. Greetings and an embrace to all! [applause]

[Question] I am Santiago Espinoza Armas and I work for Quimica Borden Centro Americana. My question is: To what extent are private business workers who have been and are still being exploited going to let these people keep on doing that based on laws which protect private business, contending that workers cannot get involved with management decisions even if those decisions are arbitrary and even though we all know we have won the right to political and economic involvement?

[Answer by unidentified participant] Yes, companero, we have maintained that it is necessary to get workers involved in management. We contend that it is necessary to change previous management-labor relations, but it is one thing to propose that--we have many proposals--and it is something else to implement the proposal. Above all, we need the mature, determined, firm, responsible efforts of the workers in demanding the rights they have won through the revolution. Through their representatives, workers must be kept abreast of the production of the firm. All workers must become acquainted with the status of the firm--how much it is producing, how much production costs, what profit it earns, how much of the profit goes to workers' wages, how much of the profit goes to the workers by way of taxes and how much management keeps.

We oppose aggressive and arbitrary appropriation of the profit by the firm's owners. We want firm owners to invest and become involved in economic reactivation, but without hurting the interests of the workers, so workers not only have to responsibly pressure [words indistinct] management itself but also ensure production. [Sentence indistinct]

Then there are those who are opposed to workers' involvement in management. They (?think) that as soon as management falls in the workers' hands things will go wrong, production will drop, there will be low perforance. Therefore, they think that those who should administer the firm [words indistinct] are the owners. This is their argument here and abroad. This is the historic argument of counterrevolutionaries to deny workers the right to be involved in management and to have control over the firms where they are the key factor in production.

On the other hand, there is management's attitude. There are many businessmen who are unaware that this is a revolutionary change and they want to continue acting as they did under Somoza. This triggers the workers' reaction. They stop work at the firm. They do not accept management and this hurts the revolution.

[Question] Good evening, junta members. My name is Ruth Valdivia. I would like to ask you what action you will take against the reactionary officials now in office. The comptroller general fired all National Employees Union [UNE] members simply because they spoke out against his assistant and now no one wants to get organized in that office.

[Answer by unidentified participant] Look, companera, we must realize that there are some officials in the administration who don't exactly hold a counterrevolutionary, class-oriented position. They are not millionaires or anything like that. Those who have large estates and capital hold a class-oriented position. The people you speak of are employees, many of whom thought as the rich did and defended the interests of the rich. Following the revolutionary victory, we cannot throw those employees out but must look for ways to incorporate them into the revolution because there are many such Nicaraguans.

We find poor workers who think the same way. There are Nicaraguan workers who have been manipulated and are still being manipulated by rightwing unions. They are still being manipulated. Under Somoza there were workers who were manipulated by Somozism. [passage indistinct] When we went to the United States, we visited the United Nations and met this man. We invited him to work in Nicaragua because his specialization is very unique, very ticklish. We suggested that he work here. He started working for [words indistinct] $3,400 which he earned in the United States working for a very prestigious international organization. He came to work here and we must commend him for that.

What was the problem? The UNE companeros at the comptroller's office failed to explain to the workers that their office is special. UNE could not operate there as it does at other government agencies because this is our security apparatus within the state. The comptroller's office is the organization which oversees who is investing appropriately, who is stealing, who has stolen, who, if given money to purchase something, actually uses the money for that purpose, whether that person falsifies his accounts and charges more for the goods than he actually pays for them. This is a very ticklish task.

When all the comptroller's office workers became organized they suddenly wanted to know how things were going. So since the aforementioned companero was issued an autobobile and perhaps he was seen cruising in it, the employees began to complain about the vehicle. They said it was an official vehicle and that it was outrageous that [words indistinct]. Not everyone knew that he had left a big salary, a car and a magnificent position to work with us. He was a very qualified technical expert. We thought this was a positive and patriotic gesture.

It must not be forgotten that there were many individuals in the comptroller's office who worked under Somoza. They are still there. The revolution didn't put them out in the cold because in the final analysis they are employees. But we cannot say we have blind trust in them. We can't say that. We would be dishonest if we did. We do think that many of these employees are honest. But we know that there are some who are still dishonest. Therefore, all these considerations prompted us to firmly back both comptroller Emilio Baltodano and his assistant in the problem that arose.

Companero Lenin Cerna even explained to the employees that this is not just any office, that we have to view it as a security body and state security has to remain on top of it. Why? Because an employee there can be offered money to pass information. He can receive kickbacks. If anybody is doing something wrong and he finds out that the comptroller's office is investigating him, he can look for one of these employees and tell him to pass him some information for a kickback.

Since we do not have complete trust in this personnel, the UNE has to [words indistinct]. The UNE has to be reorganized there. You must realize that the employees who worked under Somoza and are now working for the revolutionary government have not won the confidence of the revolution. That is not an easy thing to do. They have started to win the confidence of the revolution since 19 July with their behavior and their attitude. The revolution has given them an opportunity. The only ones who have won the confidence of the revolution are a few government employees who worked with the revolution before 19 July. They are the only ones and we know that they are very few. Therefore, we have to take these different considerations into account.

[Question] Companeros, I am Cornelio Borge. [passage indistinct] Now that the people are rejoicing over the death of the tyrant, I would like to know what can be done to recover part of the money that the tyrant stole from us.

[Answer by unidentified participant] One must tell the truth about the Somoza's money. It is almost impossible to recover the money that is outside Nicaragua. In some cases that money is being held by single-stockholder companies, for instance, in Panama or in the Bahamas and no one knows who is on the company's board or who owns anything in it. Anybody could set up a corporation with a fake name or set it up according to local laws in those countries in someone else's name and then transfer the stocks. Thus, all knowledge or trace of the Somoza capital is lost.

However, let us forget what the Somozas and the Somozists stole and took away because the economic recovery rate since they have stopped stealing has been fantastic. This is helping the revolution enormously. Don't forget that under the Somozas 30 people became millionaires every 6 months. Let's forget the money stolen by the Somozas. That was dirty money and, as the saying goes, easy come, easy go. Let's look ahead to the future, to what they won't steal now, to what the people won't let anybody steal because revolutionary officials have you watching us and, as Tomas put it, one may stick his foot in his mouth here but one may never stick his hand in the till. [applause]

BRIEFS

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROP--Bayardo Salmeron, director of the employment and salary department of the Labor Ministry, has reported that the unemployment rate for Managua has decreased by 10 percent. He explained that it decreased because of the increase in jobs generated by the revolutionary junta. [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 9 Sep 80 PA]

BREZHNEV, CASTRO CONGRATULATE SOVIET, CUBAN COSMONAUTS

FL191136 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU, and commander in chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, have sent a congratulatory message to the international crew of the Salyut 6, Soyuz 37 and Soyuz 38 scientific research orbital complex and the cosmonauts Popov, Ryumin, Romanenko and Tamayo Mendez. The message says:

Dear comrades: We congratulate you cordially as you begin work aboard the scientific orbital station composed of a new international crew--the Soviet-Cuban crew. The task assigned to you cosmonauts of the Soviet Union and Republic of Cuba will play an important role in the study and conquest of space being conducted by the countries of the socialist community for peaceful purposes within the framework of the Intercosmos program.

The results of your work in space, says the message from Brezhnev and Fidel, will make a great contribution to the progress of science and technology and will contribute to the solution of tasks of the national economy of the USSR and Cuba and of all fraternal socialist countries. On this lies the great practical content of a number of joint research work which have been taking place successfully by the international crews since 3 years ago aboard the Salyut 6 space laboratory.

The message signed by Brezhnev and Fidel to cosmonauts Popov, Ryumin, Romanenko and Tamayo Mendez says: Your flight, dear comrades, also represents a new contribution to the strengthening of Soviet-Cuban friendship. This is a bridge of solidarity across the seas and oceans. The Soviet and Cuban peoples now feel the shoulders of each one even closer and the great force of brotherhood and proletarian internationaism.

The Soviet Union and Cuba, the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere, says the message, along with all the fraternal socialist countries, are making enormous efforts to defend peace, preserve and intensify detente, and they consistently support the affirmation of indepdendence of all nations. We are certain that you will continue the glorious traditions of the international crews of socialist countries and will be worthy of the high trust placed in you.

We wish you, dear Comrades Popov, Ryumin, Romanenko and Tamayo Mendez, successful fulfillment of the flight program and happy return to the beloved earth. Signed: Leonid Brezhnev and Fidel Castro Ruz

HAVANA RADIO CONTRASTS SPACE MISSION, U.S. STATEMENTS

FL201254 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] While millions of people around the world follow the successful joint Soviet-Cuban space mission and the press reports on its repercussions worldwide, Washington news media are strangely silent. It is significant that while the Cuban cosmonaut, Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo, said before the launching that he was proud because Cuba, along with other socialist countries, was participating in the Intercosmos Program in the interest of peace and the good of mankind, statements were issued from the United States that were far from peace-loving.

U.S. President James Carter has said he will not hesitate in restorting the atomic weapons should he find it advisable to do so to defend what he called the freedom and security of Western Europe and the United States. The U.S. President made this statement while a battalion of the U.S. 82d Airborne Division based in North Carolina was making its first transatlantic paratroop jump over Europe as part of aggressive NATO maneuvers in the old continent.

Gen (Sandy Mellow), chief of the airborne brigade, said that with this exercise the U.S. Army has demonstrated the capability to intervene whereever it wants.

While in space Yuri Romanenko and Arnaldo Tamayo are writing a new and beautiful page in the history of socialism, internationalism and the struggle for peace and the good of mankind, a silo housing a Titan II intercontinental missile in Damascus, Arkansas exploded, injuring 10 persons. The Titan II missile housed in the silo where the explosion occurred carried a nuclear warhead. Fortunately, it did not explode and Pentagon press sources reported that no radiation has been discovered so far, although all persons within an 8-km radius have been evacuated.

HAVANA RADIO NOTES FATE OF HIJACKERS RETURNED TO U.S.

FL201604 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1358 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] The antisocial individuals of Cuban origin who diverted a Delta Airlines plane to Havana on Wednesday have been charged with air piracy and jailed in Columbia, South Carolina in the United States. The individuals, aged 26 and 25, were returned by the Government of Cuba, which had already warned about its decision to put an end to those actions that endanger the lives of hundreds of innocent people. The antisocials were taken before a federal judge who set bail at $750,000 each. The trial will be held at the end of this year. They had both arrived in the United States in May via the sea bridge established between Mariel and Florida. This was the 10th plane diverted by antisocials in less than 5 weeks.

DECISION OF VENEZUELAN MILITARY PROSECUTOR ATTACKED

FL201451 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1425 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] The just ideals of the illustrious Patriot Simon Bolivar, the liberator, which are still very much alive at this time of continental revindication, are about to receive an immoral wound in his own country no less. As has been reported, the Venezuelan military prosecutor in charge of the trial against the four perpetrators of the abominable attack on a Cubana airliner in 1976 has decided to dismiss all charges. It is significant that this very same prosecutor is now openly opposed to his initial decision. Two years ago he asked for lengthy sentences for the defendents.

Of course, there are still many followers in Venezuela of Bolivarian ideals and it is precisely they who are demanding that the military court investigate further because, they say, the killing of so many people does not only violate human rights, but all moral precepts.

BRIEFS

PEACE PARLIAMENT DELEGATION--Elena Gil, member of the Central Committee and president of the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples, is heading a Cuban delegation that left for Bulgaria to take part in the World Peace Parliament 23-27 September. The delegation includes representatives of the central organization of Cuban Trade Unions, the Christian Conference, the Ministry of Culture, the People's Government National Assembly and the National Union of Cuban Lawyers, among others. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1511 GMT 20 Sep 80 FL]

INTERNATIONAL TOURISM SEMINAR--An international seminar on tourist facilities has ended in Havana. Delegations from 14 countries participated in the 4 days of sessions, which the participants described as fruitful. The delegations read reports on each country's hotel facilities from a political, social and economic viewpoint, as well as on construction techniques and systems and achievements and prospects in the field of tourism. Nicaragua, Grenada, Angola and Spain participated for the first time. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1515 GMT 20 Sep 80 FL]

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 186 *23 September 1980*

BOLIVIA

Czechoslovakia Recognizes Garcia Meza Regime C 1
Ambassadors to Argentina, Uruguay, EEC Appointed C 1
Possible Siles Zuazo Presence at UN Denounced C 1
President Garcia Meza Outlines Government Policies C 2
Cardinal Terms Meeting With Garcia Meza 'Positive' [PRESENCIA 18 Sep] C 6

BRAZIL

Foreign Ministry Source: Arms Sales to Iraq To Continue D 1
Rio de Janeiro Papers on Somoza's Death, Brazilian Arms D 1

COLOMBIA

New 'Irregularities' Surface in Soviet Beef Deal F 1
AFP: Border Agreement With Venezuela To Be Signed 10 Nov F 1
Amnesty International Seeks Torture Investigation F 1
Board Changes Country's Monetary Policies F 1
M-19 Communique States Conditions for Surrender F 1
Briefs: Railroad Debt F 1

PARAGUAY

Continued Reportage, Reaction to Murder of Nicaragua's Somoza H 1
Government Reportedly Discusses Murder [HOY 20 Sep] H 1
Opposition Leader Discusses Murder [HOY 22 Sep] H 1
Four More Suspects Identified H 1
LA TRIBUNA Questions Eaton's View of Communist Infiltration [13 Sep] H 2
Briefs: Cost of Living H 2

PERU

Ulloa To Request Increased Funds From World Bank J 1
Strike Movement Spreads to Various Inland Cities J 1
Government Warns Against Disorder J 1

PANAMA

Panama To Demand OAS Resolve Cuban Participation Issue [MATUTINO 19 Sep] N 1
Salvadoran Commandos Threaten Violence at U.S. Installations [LA PRENSA 19 Sep] N 1
Paper Reports on U.S. Training, Arms for El Salvador [Havana] N 1
President Remarks on Food Shortages, Salvadoran Situation [CRITICA 19 Sep] N 2
Opposition Candidate Charges Administrative Corruption N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Finance Minister Comments on 'Positive' European Trip P 1

EL SALVADOR

Government Not Participating in OAS-FDR Talks P 1
Commentary Analyzes U.S. Ambassador's 'Mistaken' Views P 1
Majano Backs Armed Action Against Rightist Groups P 3
[Madrid EL PAIS 10 Sep]
Armed Forces To Protect Harvest Workers P 3
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 18 Sep]
FARN Ernesto Jovel Killed in 'Accident' P 4
FARN Issues 'War Bulletin' on Latest Activity P 4
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 22 Sep]
New Group Attempts To Occupy Apostolic Nunciature P 5
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 22 Sep]
New Organization Calls for Amnesty Bill P 5
Briefs: Ambassador to Brazil P 5

GUATEMALA

Army Conducts Antiguerrilla Operation in Quezaltenango P 5
Five Military Policemen Ambushed, Killed P 6

HONDURAS

Deputy Foreign Secretary: No Peace Treaty This Year P 6

NICARAGUA

Minister Leaves for Miami To Negotiate Extraditions P 7
Officials Discuss Problems, Call For Sacrifices P 7
Borge on Problems P 7
Cruz on Austerity P 9
State Council Approves Amendment to Labor Code P 10
Political Parties Issue Advertisement on Elections P 10
[LA PRENSA 14 Sep]
COSEP Refutes Charges of Involvement in Larios' Plans P 12
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 13 Sep]
Students Set To Depart for USSR, Hungary P 12
Briefs: Swedish Aid P 12

CUBA

Reportage On 18-21 Sep Visit of Yugoslavia's Vrhovec Q 1
Malmierca, Vrhovec Meeting Q 1
Malmierca, Vrhovec Dinner Toasts [TANJUG] Q 1
Island of Youth Visit [TANJUG] Q 3
Meeting With Castro [TANJUG] Q 3
Vrhovec Departure [TANJUG] Q 4
Foreign Ministry Statement Q 4
GDR Defense Minister Makes Brief Stopover Q 5
Aranaburo Discusses Interparliamentary Union Meeting, U.S. Q 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA RECOGNIZES GARCIA MEZA REGIME

PY230219 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0130 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Czechoslovakia, through its charge d'affaires in Bolivia, has conveyed to Bolivian Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto Calderon the government's desire to continue diplomatic relations with our country. (Burjan Kicher) told the foreign minister of his government's desire to strengthen relations through mutual cooperation in different fields. Foreign Minister Cerruto Calderon asked the Czechoslovak diplomat to convey to his government Bolivia's feelings of friendship and desire to strengthen the programs of mutual cooperation.

AMBASSADORS TO ARGENTINA, URUGUAY, EEC APPOINTED

PY201215 Paris AFP in Spanish 0156 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 19 Sep (AFP)--Gen Alberto Guzman Soriano has been appointed new Bolivian ambassador to Argentina, the Bolivian Foreign Ministry announced today. It was also reported that Waldo Cerruto, brother of the foreign minister, Gen Javier Cerruto Calderon de la Barca, has been appointed ambassador to Montevideo. Furthermore, Franz Ondarza Linares will travel to Switzerland to take over the Bolivian embassy to the EEC.

General Soriano, Waldo Cerruto and Franz Ondarza are closely connected with former President Hugo Banzer Suarez. During Banzer's administration Guzman Soriano had been foreign minister and ambassador to Argentina while Cerruto had been ambassador to Mexico. In turn, Ondarza is the second-in-command of the Nationalist Democratic Action, the political party led by General Banzer.

POSSIBLE SILES ZUAZO PRESENCE AT UN DENOUNCED

PY222122 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1530 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 20 Sep (LATIN)--The Bolivian deputy foreign minister, Marcelo Ostria, has stated that Bolivia will repudiate the presence of former presidential candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo at the UN General Assembly.

The deputy minister said during a press conference held yesterday evening that the OAS will not debate the change of government that took place in Bolivia on 17 July, thus showing that "good sense and understanding have returned to the members of the OAS."

Siles Zuazo, the candidate who obtained the majority of votes in the Bolivian elections held last June, had announced in Quito his intention of attending the UN General Assembly session that starts on Thursday to challenge the delegation of the military government that replaced the government of former President Lidia Gueiler.

Ostria stated that "the United Nations has shown an eloquent dignity in accepting the true and authentic Bolivian representation and not that of Siles Zuazo's self-appointed roving government." Ostria alluded to the decision of Siles Zuazo to form a clandestine government in Ecuador where he stayed until last week when he decided to move to Peru.

According to Foreign Ministry sources, the Bolivian delegation, which will be headed by Bolivian Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto Calderon, will hold the vice presidency of the UN General Assembly along with Ecuador and Honduras.

About Siles Zuazo's intention to attend the UN General Assembly, Ostria said that the Foreign Ministry "will not tolerate this attitude, since it violates all international treaties, and since the government has disclosed on repeated occasions the reasons that led to the change of government, namely, the resignation of former President Lidia Gueiler.

PRESIDENT GARCIA MEZA OUTLINES GOVERNMENT POLICIES

PY191935 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Speech to the nation by President Luis Garcia Meza from government house in La Paz on 17 September--recorded]

[Excerpts] Members of the government junta, members of the cabinet, Bolivian people:

Two months after the armed forces took over the government due to the serious political situation affecting the country and the resignation submitted by the interim president last July, we must recognize two important facts: The first is an objective appreciation of the consolidation of the government of national reconstruction due to the return of normal activity to the entire national territory. The second is that on 17 July the armed forces had the constitutional responsibility to preserve the integrity of the nation in view of the political and institutional crisis which was gradually worsened by three unsuccessful elections in 1977, 1978 and 1980; and also in view of the sectarian divisions in the political forces and the involvement of union and labor organizations in party politics; and also in view of the persistent foreign influence. This is a contradiction, because Bolivia is accused of committing acts which are actually instigated and applauded in other countries.

That is why, by announcing the historic basis of national reconstruction, I must start by pointing out that the political instability and anguish of dependent countries are the result of this dependency.

The process of national reconstruction which we began last July has the following general objectives:

To concentrate the experience of revolutionary nationalism to overcome domestic and foreign problems which obstruct the process of strengthening the sovereignty and self-determination of the Bolivian people;
To consolidate revolutionary changes necessary to really transform the country and capable of improving the living conditions of the broad peasant and working classes;
To modernize and reorganize the national production system, particularly public enterprises, and provide adequate guarantees to private enterprises in accordance with their social function;
To physically and spiritually integrate the country to defend the cultural values of all national regions and groups;
To improve the living conditions of peasants and take measures to overcome their isolation;
To develop metallurgy and establish areas of development so as to integrate the southeast;
To increase hydroelectric energy sources and begin the use of solar and geothermal sources, since these are now beyond the research state;
To implement revolutionary hydrologic projects for irrigation and the regulation of our rivers and for an agricultural revolution to increase food production;
To integrate education in the country in accordance with the spiritual unity of the Bolivian people;
To reorganize our institutional political system in order to create a real, participant and pluralist Bolivian democracy on a firm, durable and authentic national basis without impositions or alienations;
To promote the civilian participation, not only in politics but also in the economic activity of all our regions and the use of human resources so that the people's rights exist not only in name but in actuality;
To implement an international policy guided by Bolivian interests with full respect for the principle of noninterference in others' internal affairs and the self-determination of peoples and international cooperation.

I have already warned that the country is tired of plans, studies and projects, many of them done with a foreign and even racist mentality at an extremely high cost, which have not always served national development and which show that neocolonialism is responsible for the frustrations of our people. These frustrations are the same in all countries of the Americas. Dependency creates instability and uncertainty in all countries.

National reconstruction requires rapid, pragmatic preparation. It needs more action than theoretical discussions and the adoption of emergency programs in the economic and financial field to recover the rhythm of our national development. It also needs an ordered, coherent and continuous political and institutional order. These programs are now being prepared in accordance with the criteria approved during the last meeting of commanders of large units and military institutes.

Reconstruction is a necessity in view of some real facts encountered by all countries at the end of the decade of the 70's. There must be rectification of a process of transformation which lost its national nature under excessive foreign influence and the deceit created by a development program planned in the 60's imitating the colonialist industrial process, which in fact developed the country very little but has increased its dependency.

Political and social disintegration, the lack of solidarity and institutional disruption aided the intervention of rightist and leftist extremists, thus leading the country to several electoral failtures. There was faulty electoral legislacion and a faulty political party system.

Social anarchy resulted from an uncontrolled spiral of strikes, blockades, violence and other disorders. There was public immorality and administrative inefficiency. This was complicated by the incompatible economic and financial situation of the country created by the deficit of the state enterprises and the coexistence of private enterprise, weak and insufficient and without conditions or guarantees for the industrial development required by the country.

There exists cultural colonization and the replacement of national values for the penetration of Latin America. Foreign drug addiction and the action of an international mafia are foreign to Bolivia and Latin America, but they are inherent to the rich countries and the centers of world exploitation. The world energy and food crisis has effected the nation without defensive precautionary measures in 1974 and without the possibility of achieving a new world economic order to protect the poor nations from the contradictory interests of the rich countries.

The dangerous evolution of the internal political crisis forced the armed forces to resume the leadership of the country in view of colonialist and extremist penetration which jeopardized the sovereignty and self-determination of the Bolivian people, including their essential rights and freedoms. In view of these facts, here are the basic guidelines for reconstruction:

With regard to foreign policy, the government of national reconstruction reaffirms that it will fulfill all international accords and will maintain relations with all countries of the world within the framework of mutual respect for ideological pluralism, self-determination of peoples and respect for sovereignty of individual states.

Our position is anticolonialist and nonaligned toward the great power centers of the world. We extend our solidarity to dependent countries all over the world and reject racism and all other brands of social discrimination. The Bolivian Armed Forces are deeply popular- and democratic-oriented because of their very origin and extraction. The government of national reconstruction not only adheres to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, but also seeks to give real social meaning to the principles which cannot remain mere formulas for international pressure. We believe that these principles must guarantee men and peoples the right not to be exploited, a right which will enable to them to defeat misery and backwardness.

Without detriment to the maintenance of the best relations with the Western powers and especially with the countries of this continent, the armed forces government of national reconstuction is interested in increasing relations with socialist countries whose experience in making changes from starting points of similar backwardness will be very useful for a country like Bolivia, irrespective of political or ideological positions.

The government of national reconstruction is greatly interested in the attainment of the new international economic order, and it firmly believes that continental integration is a means for the liberation of our peoples and not an instrument for the pseudodemocratic maintenance of our dependence.

We reiterate the geographical and political role of our country and its multiple influence in all regions, subregions and basins within the framework of political pluralism which is a confirmed principle for continental coexistence. From our integrationist point of view we are interested in the Andean region whose natural and human core is in Bolivia, in the River Plate and Amazon basins and in the Pacific basin, of which we are sovereign members historically, naturally and inalienably.

The government of national reconstruction rejects the infamous international campaign launched against Bolivia by proimperialist extremism which not only claims the perpetration of genocide, but also offensively accuses us of having ties with the international drug-trafficking mafia, whose headquarters is certainly not in poor countries, but which is part of the colonial system that oppresses the peoples. My government rejects this slander and has ordered outstanding national legal experts to begin the appropriate legal actions demanding suitable compensation for the Bolivian state.

With regard to domestic policy, the government of national reconstruction assigns great significance to the economic and financial situation, which is obviously deteriorating. In view of this, we must implement a strict emergency plan whose general guidelines are the reduction of public expenditures and the exercise of maximum administrative austerity, the reorganization of the state production apparatus and the issuance of guarantees for private activities, the opening of the market for private investments under conditions beneficial to the nation, not aimed merely at plundering national wealth, and the adjustment of fuel prices in line with current international prices. The national emergency plan must provide more jobs, reduce unemployment and redistribute wealth in proportion to the sacrifices the people are making.

Regarding our social policy, the government of national reconstruction hereby rejects another international distortion and states that the armed forces advocate free unions, not unions subordinated to either foreign intervention or party bias. The process of promoting popular participation has a dual purpose for us. It seeks both social and economic purposes and, consequently, is not just a political formulation. But we seek to consolidate it through economic means which will incorporate the great majority of peasants into the national life. The recovery of bureaucratized, anarchic public enterprises which have been experiencing deficits will be undertaken within the emergency plan the government will implement as soon as possible.

One of the major goals of the national reconstruction government is creating a national system which would serve as the basis for a democratic government based on the balanced, integrated participation of military and civilians to modernize our country, promote integration among our people and give stability to our institutions.

The so-called democratic process experienced by our country was not a guarantee for anyone because of its distorted, obsolete procedures based on the old caudillismo style, which was overtaken by factional struggles that made it impossible to maintain its very formal validity.

Basically, a democratic system should be based on the enforcement of guarantees and freedoms for the citizens and institutions through a free exchange of ideas within a context of justice, freedom and order. Today's Bolivian democratic structures cannot be identical to those of 50 years ago. Neither instability, chaos nor economic stagnation can continue to prevail in the life of our republic.

The whole country, overcoming factional interests, should work toward building stable, effective political-institutional structure based on socialogical and cultural tradition, and not on imported models or those imposed by imperialist interests which have been jeopardizing genuine Bolivian initiatives.

The strengthening of the Bolivian people's cultural an historical tradition and their unwavering desire for social transformation and progress will be pillars of a national popular democracy of participation.

The world should be aware that in building this new institutional reality, the Bolivian Armed Forces and the people will no longer indulge in fraudulent elections and foreign bribes which brought our political-institutional life to a standstill.

My government believes that the first step toward reconstruction should be a call for broad national unity with the participation of all citizens without hatred or rancor, without exclusions or privileges, but with a new unbiased nationalist attitude whose patriotic generosity should not be mistaken for institutional weakness.

This call is the first step toward organizing the full participation of the citizenry in the task of reconstruction we mentioned earlier. We also wish this participation to include socioeconomic aspects so that in the future we may have a real, not a formal, democracy, one that would be truly Bolivian and would truly allow participation.

The other step toward reconstruction is the creation of a national civilian-military advisory legislative commission which will eliminate bureaucracy and will have a simple operation, and which could thus adequately study all the structural reforms and could expeditiously implement them within the framework of the guidelines we have outlined.

A third step will be the enforcement of law and order in the country. The fact that the codes approved by an earlier government of the armed forces were neither rejected nor approved by the last congress, which deceived the people, was another ingredient that contributed to the political and socioeconomic deterioration experienced in the country. We also state today that a juridical, legal system is in force to assure the people that their productive and creative activity will be protected.

We also envisaged the establishment of a social pact which will provide guarantees of full employment to workers and employees, the study of an integrated program related to the establishment of the minimum vital wage, to the opening of new jobs, to the orderly functioning of worker-employer relations, and to programs on housing, health, and the technical and cultural training of both workers and their children.

The government of national reconstruction also reaffirms the need for educational integration to overcome the gap between the rural areas and the cities. It seeks to do away with neglect and will provide all Bolivians with a single educational system which will have a much more practical and nationalistic content.

Finally, domestic pacification based on solidarity and understanding among Bolivians is an important means for the task of national reconstruction. As a Catholic, and reaffirming the Christian and humanistic position of the armed forces, I have read the latest pastoral letter of the Bolivian bishops and I full agree with it. It is true that an overall policy imbued with a Christian spirit leads to the improvement of the standards of living of the people; it is true that human rights must be practiced and not merely proclaimed; and it is true that social solidarity must be exercised. We also agree on the rejection of partisan politics which preach social violence instead of understanding and learn toward biased and extremist positions which are therefore against the universal nature of the church.

These politics of lowly, petty hatred are intolerable for the country, especially so if they are practiced without the minimum of Christian restraint and under the influence of antinational interests.

I have issued personal instructions to avoid all sorts of excesses and abuses in the enforcement of public security laws. The pursuit of the pacification which I propose is based on a mutual relationship: It is up to the forces of order but it is also up to the subversive elements whose terrorist actions cannot go irresponsibly unpunished.

As Catholics and Christians, we are sure that the bishops will contribute to the pacification which we propose; and for our part we guarantee that we will give our utmost consideration to the measures which they propose to avoid excesses. This is an opportunity to encourage our comrades, and through them all agencies of public order enforcement, to abstain from excesses in their relations with the citizenry. It is worthwhile recalling that the armed forces reflect the composition and attitudes of the people.

In line with these sincere desires for pacification and understanding, I wish to state that the armed forces government for national reconstruction will not only guarantee but also cooperate with every social project of the Catholic Church, which has done so much for our people.

Fellow countrymen: Creative, generous and intensive action in the quest for national reconstruction demands an attitude of vigorous national unity from the political, social and economic sectors which believe that the destiny of the nation can be forged through the sustained efforts of all Bolivians.

Bolivia wishes to reaffirm that it desires domestic and foreign peace and national and continental integration, and that it hopes to attain its development in a sovereign manner. It has faith in the understanding of the brother peoples of Latin America, who cannot close their eyes to reality.

The similarity of our conditions within the framework of dependency and the contempt of those who exploit us are other moral and human reasons for what we hope will be a more sincere and more operational integration.

We seek understanding and unity among Bolivians. We have launched a new prhase of national recovery. We want a better, happier fatherland, truly sovereign and free, and we long for the friendship and cooperation of all the peoples of the world.

CARDINAL TERMS MEETING WITH GARCIA MEZA 'POSITIVE'

PY222220 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 18 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Sucre, 17 Sep (PRESENCIA)--In a plain statement, his eminence Cardinal Jose Clemente Maurer said that he considers the meeting he held with the president of the republic yesterday beneficial and positive because it served to lesson the tension.

He termed the meeting he held with the president of the republic, the interior minister and the prefect of the department--which also attended by his assistant, Father Teofilo Navarro--as positive, "since meetings of this nature in which dialogue prevails are necessary in these times to lessen the existing tensions." Stating that these meetings should be repeated more frequently to reach a better understanding, he said that "dialogue is positive."

He then said: "I believe I have complied with my duty as archbishop of Chuquisaca and cardinal of Bolivia."

He refused to make any statements on evaluations and commentaries by the media, since he believe- they are capricious. He said emphatically: "I have a clear conscience for having acted in the manner expected of a high dignitary of the church and one acting in the name of the Bolivian church."

FOREIGN MINISTRY SOURCE: ARMS SALES TO IRAQ TO CONTINUE

PY222210 Paris AFP in Spanish 2115 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Brasilia, 22 Sep (AFP)--A source close to the Brazilian Foreign Ministry said, in answer to a question, that Brazil will fulfill its commitment to supply arms to Iraq in accordance with an established contract.

According to the same source, Brazil is very concerned over the Iran-Iraq conflict, which is taking place in an area from where a large part of Brazil's oil imports come.

Iraq supplies 400,000 barrels of oil a day to Brazil, of a total of 850,000 barrels imported daily. Other important Brazilian oil suppliers are Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

It was also recalled in this city that Brazil has sent thousands of workers to Iraq to build roads and a railroad.

In case Iraqi oil imports are greatly reduced due to the conflict, Brazil will request other exporters to increase their supply. Mexico and Venezuela recently agreed to increase their exports.

Brazilian mass media minister Said Farhat has made a call for world peace, emphasizing how important this area of the gulf is for Brasilia.

RIO DE JANEIRO PAPERS ON SOMOZA'S DEATH, BRAZILIAN ARMS

PY221744 Paris AFP in Spanish 1811 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 20 Sep (AFP)--The Rio de Janeiro press reported today that former Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza, assassinated in Asuncion this week, was suspected by the Brazilian Federal Police of directing important arms traffic to Paraguay.

Brazilian agents intercepted a suspicious convoy of four trucks in early September near Bela Vista, in Mato Grosso do Sul State about 2,500 km west of Rio de Janeiro. After heavy firing, one of the trucks crashed into a ditch, while the other three made for the Paraguayan border. However, it was not contraband coffee that was involved, which is very frequent in this region, but military arms.

The newspaper O GLOBO stated that a reliable source close to the Federal Police which controls the region has reported that the police carried out an investigation which reportedly revealed that the former dictator was involved in arms traffic.

The same newspaper also quoted statements by members of the Paraguayan opposition who doubt the report given by the Asuncion police on the identification and death of the Argentine Hugo Alfredo Yrurzun, who was reportedly one of those mainly responsible for the attack in which Somoza was killed. No one was present or heard the alleged shooting which led to the death of the Argentine guerrilla. One hour later, however, as in a well-staged theater play, Yrurzun's corpse was on display to the press at the Rigoberto Caballero Police Hospital. Brazilian correspondents in Asuncion asked themselves what were the objectives of this theatrical staging.

The Brazilian press speculated that observers who could not even imagine the clandestine entry into Paraguay of a command from abroad also ruled out the well-known excesses of the former dictator as a possible motive. Certain special Brazilian correspondents have stressed that Anastasio Somoza could have been just involved in profitable operations linked with cocaine or arms, and believing that he was more powerful or better protected than he really was, fell victim to a simple settlement of accounts.

NEW 'IRREGULARITIES' SURFACE IN SOVIET BEEF DEAL

PA200334 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] New irregularities have surfaced at the last moment in the implementation of the Soviet beef sale contract, according to unofficial reports. It was reported that the agencies in charge of implementing the agreement and the government have been completely silent about the (?situation) and it is expected that the deadline set to begin shipping the beef will not be met.

AFP: BORDER AGREEMENT WITH VENEZUELA TO BE SIGNED 10 NOV

PA200113 Paris AFP in Spanish 0106 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 19 Sep (AFP)--RCN Radio Network, quoting reliable sources, reported tonight that Colombia and Venezuela will apparently sign on 10 November an agreement settling their border conflict.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL SEEKS TORTURE INVESTIGATION

PA222320 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] According to Amnesty International, the issue of torture in Colombia is quite serious. More than 200 pages of a report disclose all kinds of torture. The victims include peasants, doctors, lawyers and other professionals. The methods reported by Amnesty International include rapes, electric shocks, (?drugs), drownings and other tortures. Amnesty International has recommended that the Colombian president investigate and correct these actions since the tortures are becoming very imaginative.

BOARD CHANGES COUNTRY'S MONETARY POLICIES

PA181805 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota--The monetary board overturned the country's monetary policy when it decided to increase the credit supply by 5 billion pesos, permit interbank deposits and increase the UPAC [constant value savings and loan certificates] system to 21 percent. The measures which the board adopted yesterday include the decrease of legal reserves for banks from 50 to 45 percent on the increases registered after 31 January 1980.

M-19 COMMUNIQUE STATES CONDITIONS FOR SURRENDER

PA191547 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota--The self-styled 19 April Movement [M-19] will agree to lay down its arms if a true amnesty law, which would include the pardon and the release of political prisoners, is approved by Congress. In a communique, the M-19 proposed an ongoing dialogue with the government to seek solutions for the country's social problems. The M-19 is willing to surrender and work for Colombia's progress as long as the amnesty law is universal and unconditional, the communique said.

BRIEFS

RAILROAD DEBT--Bogota--National Railroad Manager Alfonso Ortiz Duarte today informed the sixth commission of the Chamber of Representatives that the institution he manages is in a financial crisis. The national railroad owes approximately 300 million pesos in salaries and social benefits to its employees. Ortiz has called for government assistance to refinance the institution. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 11 Sep 80 PA]

CONTINUED REPORTAGE, REACTION TO MURDER OF NICARAGUA'S SOMOZA

Government Reportedly Discusses Murder

PY221515 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 20 Sep 80 p 8

[Excerpts] It was learned from unofficial sources yesterday after the end of the meeting of the National Economic Coordination Council held at government palace and presided over the president that aspects related to the present situation throughout the country as a result of the recent unfortunate events in which former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza Debayle, his economic adviser--the Italian-American Joe Baittiner--and his driver Cesar Gallardo lost their lives were reportedly discussed at the highest government level.

It was also noted that the interior minister gave the president a detailed report of all that has happened in the past few hours, and that he received instructions to take thorough measures for security, control and investigation regarding the events which have disturbed our tranquillity.

Opposition Leader Discusses Murder

PY221525 Asucion HOY in Spanish 22 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] According to reports Buenos Aires newspapers published yesterday, Domingo Laino, president of the Paraguayan Authentic Liberal Radical Party, told correspondent of the Rio de Janeiro newspaper O GLOBO that "the most likely theory is that Anastasio Somoza was killed because of business deals."

According to Laino, Somoza "was legally involved in agriculture, but he was also probably involved in some other illicit deals, and I say 'probably' because I have no evidence to prove it."

The newspaper also states that Laino said "Somoza was involved in the smuggling of plasma in Nicaragua", and "it seems that during his exile in Paraguay he was involved with Bolivian President Garcia Meza in drug traffic."

According to the newspaper O GLOBO, Laino said that "as usually happens in our country, the reports supplied by the police do not explain anything and are not convincing. They are rather an effort to close this very unpleasant case for the government, to satisfy public and international opinion, and to mislead Paraguayans."

According to the same newspaper, Laino also added that Somoza "had a very close relationship with Gen Alfredo Stroessner's regime." He added: "But it is obvious that economic factors have great influence in these friendly relations. All dictatorships are the same throughout the world. They are all corrupt."

Laino said that members of the Argentine People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) could not have been involved in the attack Wednesday because "it has been eradicated; its roots have been completely eradicated in Argentina. I do not believe its militants are still active in Latin America."

Four More Suspects Identified

PY221825 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] The police public relations department has just released the names of four extremists who reportedly participated in the murder of Gen Anastasio Somoza. They are: (Jorge Alberto Ruiz), alias Cacho, a member of the Montonero group, and a peddler who sells rugs and lamps; (Jorge Omar Lewinger), alias Joselito and (Wilfredo Delgado) Montonero member; (Guillermo Victor Thomas), alias Julian and Foca, a member of the Committee for the Reorganization of revolutionary Front 17; (Juan Jose Partini), alias Pepe, Juan and (Jose Gonzalez), a Montonero member, currently cleanshaven.

Thus, six extremists have been identified, including Silvia Mercedes Hodgers and the dead Hugo Alfredo Yrurzun. Seven extremists are believed to have taken part in the attack.

We also want to report that the borders remain closed and there is little hope of their being reopened.

LA TRIBUNA QUESTIONS EATON'S VIEW OF COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

PY230313 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 13 Sep 80 p 8

[Editorial: "With Talking, One Learns"]

[Excerpts] The scheduled press conference by Samuel Eaton, deputy assistant secretary for Inter-American Affairs of the U.S. State Department, was held last Thursday afternoon.

It is obvious that there is nothing new Mr Eaton could say at this stage of the electoral campaign in the United States. His visit, coinciding with the arrival of the new U.S. ambassador, served to enhance this event and, apart from making contacts, especially in circles involved with the hydroelectric projects underway--which he strongly praised--has had very few positive results.

Asked his opinion on communist infiltration, he stated: "I believe that the political future of each country or society depends on the force and factors of its own society. I doubt the effectiveness of an infiltration of foreign ideas, such as communism, from abroad. I believe that each country and each society creates its own policy."

This statement coincides with the statements of other State Department officials, even with those made by the higher-ranking officials.

In our opinion, it is alright as a rhetorical expression of principles, but strictly speaking it is wrong, because by no means does it take the reality of communist action into account.

Communist action does not obey or recognize any inspirations based on the local needs of Latin American countries. This action is inspried, guided and aimed at the execution of Soviet imperialistic goals; and its executors, who may bear a specific nationality, by no means respect the requirements of the society in which they operate. Of course for them the question of "proletarian internationalism," so skillfully used by the Soviets, is a matter of principle.

The following proves what we have said: To what requirement of Cuban society does the presence of Cuban troops in Afghanistan respond? Could somebody assert that those who escape from Puerto Mariel do so because communism is the answer for the Cuban nation?

Moreover, these American conceptual hesitations lead individuals such as Tomas Borges, a declared communist, to denounce an alleged plot, thus beheading the last hope for the reestablishment of democracy in Nicaragua.

Therefore, American officials are warned of the need for a greater and better evaluation of the serious ideological confrontation Latin America is subject to at present. In the end, the saints and the sinners are equally burdened by the errors as a consequence of this superficial evaluation. It is just as pernicious to underestimate a danger which is not potential but real as it is to see specters everywhere.

BRIEFS

COST OF LIVING--The Paraguayan Central Bank has reported that the cost of living rose from January to July 1980 by 7.9 percent. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 6 Sep 80 p 13 PY]

ULLOA TO REQUEST INCREASED FUNDS FROM WORLD BANK

PY221345 Paris AFP in Spanish 1754 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 20 Sep (AFP)--Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias left today for Buenos Aires, Argentina, to attend a meeting of Latin American governors of the World Bank which will open tomorrow in that city. Ulloa, who is also economy, finance and commerce minister, announced that at the meeting Peru will try to achieve a common and coherent position vis-a-vis the industrial countries in order to request an increase of funds of international financial institutions for aid plans to governments.

STRIKE MOVEMENT SPREADS TO VARIOUS INLAND CITIES

PY221708 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0144 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 19 Sep (TELAM)--While groups of strikers are occupying three churches in this city and are staging a hunger strike, labor conflicts are spreading to various cities in the interior of the country.

In Arequipa, about 1,000 km south of Lima, the departmental workers federation has ordered an indefinite strike demanding that the recent increase in public transportation fares not be implemented. It has led to the closing of banks, shops and schools.

Today was the second day of the 48-hour strike called in the mining sector to demand the rehiring of 650 dismissed workers and the cancellation of measures considered to be anti-labor. This strike, which involves about 40,000 mineworkers, has not spread to the iron mines at Marcona, south of Lima.

The state steel and iron plant in the city of Chimbote, 400 km from the capital, was partly affected by the strike. Schools in Cuzco were closed because of incidents on Wednesday night when groups of angry university students stoned public transportation vehicles.

The worst incidents took place in Arequipa, where students attacked a picket of civil guards with molotov cocktails and the door of the traffic board was blown in, probably with a dynamite charge. The university strike which began in Lima 17 days ago continues, while the building of the UN information center was peacefully taken over by a group of students. The 48-hour strike at the national communications enterprise which isolated the capital from the rest of the country has ended, however.

Government Warns Against Disorder

PY221716 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2102 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 20 Sep (TELAM)--The government has issued a strong warning in view of the wave of disturbances and the escalation of subversion taking place in the country. Announcing a decision made by the cabinet, Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa stated that the government has decided to act with all necessary firmness and severity in the defense of constitutional order.

He asserted that the government will not allow acts of violence to be committed or instigated against the liberties of the people or private property. It will also not permit unauthorized meetings of the occupation of privately owned factories and land or other isolated events which have been taking place as a result of instigation toward political ends. Ulloa stressed that the law will be applied strictly and that those found guilty will be punished so the citizens will feel protected by a state of right in which disorder, arrogance and the abuse of the law will not reign.

He confirmed that the government will soon initiate a great national dialogue at all levels to discuss measures and procedures leading to a climate of confidence.

PANAMA TO DEMAND OAS RESOLVE CUBAN PARTICIPATION ISSUE

PA212018 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 19 Sep 80 pp 1-A, 10-B

[Text] At the OAS General Assembly to be held in November, Panama will demand respect for the principle that the OAS lost any competence over Cuba when it expelled it in 1962. Panama cites the customary inclusion of Cuba in the agenda of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission as a violation of this principle.

The Panamanian stand regarding this was announced by Foreign Ministry through a press communique issued yesterday which says:

Foreign Ministry Communique

The OAS does not have any jurisdiction over a state that is not its member. Consequently, the OAS lost any competence over Cuba when it expelled it in 1962. Although this is clear, certain contradicting actions continue to be taken by some OAS organizations which insist on including the Cuban state within their jurisdiction. For this reason, we see that every year the General Assembly is forced to argue about a topic that the Inter-American Human Rights Commission invariably wants to include in the agenda. Since the preparatory commission has no power to give orders to the Human Rights Commission, the problem remains without solution and will continue to be without solution as long as the General Assembly does not establish a definite criteria. If the OAS has decided that Cuba is not a member, all of its organizations must abide by this decision. There is no middle-of-the-road line in this. This fact cannot be ignored or distorted because of biased interpretations. The next General Assembly must clarify this situation in November and this is what the Panamanian delegation will propose.

SALVADORAN COMMANDOS THREATEN VIOLENCE AT U.S. INSTALLATIONS

PA191538 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] A document signed by the "Anastasio Aquino Special Brigade" and received by LA PRENSA notes that: "Although the National Guard's G-2 has restricted the issuance of visas to Salvadoran travelers, three squads of our commandos are already on Panamanian soil. Neither borders, nor passports, nor military intelligence, no matter whose they are, present any obstacle to our brigades. If the gringos do not stop their military aid to the Salvadoran military, we shall take action in that sister nation, regardless of the price."

The text of the document, accompanied by a photograph of a destroyed automobile, indicates that: "If the Department of Defense and its Southern Command in the canal area do not suspend their criminal military aid to the Christian Democratic junta of El Salvador, there will be no hostages or warnings. This shall be the first warning in one of the parking lots of some military front in Panama. What do you think of that? [signed] comandante beto 14/9/80."

PAPER REPORTS ON U.S. TRAINING, ARMS FOR EL SALVADOR

PA211858 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] The Panamanian newspaper MATUTINO reports that the United States has turned the isthmian territory into a center for political and military aggression against the people of El Salvador, who are fighting for their liberation.

In this regard, the paper stresses that the United States is training Salvadoran soldiers at the torture academy named the School of the Americas, which operates at Ft Gulick in the so-called Panama Canal Zone.

The daily adds that C-130's leave from this territory every day carrying all kinds of weapons to previously chosen sites in Guatemala and Honduras.

The Panamanian daily's report is accompanied by the pictures of dozens of persons killed or missing. They are among more than 6,000 dead or missing in the first 8 months of 1980.

PRESIDENT REMARKS ON FOOD SHORTAGES, SALVADORAN SITUATION

PA201753 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 1

[By Carlos Nunez L.]

[Text] The government will act firmly against any hoarding by the companies which supply staple products. In the specific case of the two sugar companies, the government ordered effective control or intervention in the distribution and marketing of such an essential product on Monday. These remarks were made by Panamanian President Aristides Royo yesterday morning after participants in the opening of the electricity workers' meeting in solidarity with the Salvadoran people.

Royo was emphatic when he said that "we will take vigorous measures to prevent the shortage of staple products."

Regarding the Salvadoran problem, the president was cautious, indicating that as far as the recognition of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador is concerned, "the Panamanian Foreign Ministry continues to carefully study the situation in El Salvador."

OPPOSITION CANDIDATE CHARGES ADMINISTRATIVE CORRUPTION

PA221910 Panama City Radio MIA Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Statement by Edgardo Molino Mola, candidate for legislator of the Christian Democratic Party, during "The Opposition in Action" program--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] The legislators of the Christian Democratic Party [FDC], The Green Star Party, will win this Sunday when the people get even with the regime by voting.

We want true democracy where justice, freedom and respect for human life will be the main characteristics. On Sunday, you will be able to get even with these 12 years of corruption and squandering, and we will be receiving your votes. We promise to fight to make public administration more decent because we believe that administrative corruption has reached a level where it can no longer be tolerated. This corruption has reached levels where the highest officials are probably involved. We would not even be surprised if Mr Aristides Royo, president of the republic by order and grace of the spirit of Omar Torrijos, were also involved in all of this corruption.

Those of us who form this group of 14 principal candidates for legislators and 14 alternates are members of a young and strong party which is anxious to fight for a true democracy. Our party supports our campaign, and, therefore, we only have a commitment to the people, to those of you who will vote for us, on Sunday, 28 September.

COSTA RICA

FINANCE MINISTER COMMENTS ON 'POSITIVE' EUROPEAN TRIP

PA222333 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Finance Minister Hernan Saenz has said his trip to Eruope was very positive and has led to substantial benefits for the country. In a brief interview with newsmen, the minister said the following:

[Begin recording] The results were very positive. On Sunday, I had the opportunity to sign a loan agreement in London with a group of Swiss banks, headed by the Orion Bank of England.

On 15 September, I talked with Swiss bankers in Geneva and Zurich about the status of the national economy and our country's political, social and economic status as a part of Latin America, the Caribbean and specifically of Central America.

I was later able to return to London on the 16th or 17th to sign a loan agreement with the (long term credit bank) of Japan. This loan has particular characteristics, because it involves the establishment of certificates of deposit of the (long term credit bank) for a total of $15 million in the Costa Rican Central Bank.

The Swiss loan is important because it is the first time that we will enter that market, which is perhaps the most sophisticated capital market of the world. The placement of our loans there have been exceptionally well received. There was a minimum placement even before the loan agreement was signed.

The operation with the (Deutsche Centrale) Bank had to be postponed because the post office, the German Bundespost, issued a series of bonds for its own financing and the German central bank banned all other issues for securities. However, the Costa Rican operation will be the first to take place on the market after the German postal bonds have been placed in approximately 22 days. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT NOT PARTICIPATING IN OAS-FDR TALKS

PA230341 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1803 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Unofficial sources have reported that the negotiations on the occupation of the OAS office are being held only between representatives of the Revolutionary Democratic Front and the OAS. It is still unknown whether or not the government has appointed a representative so that the situation will be resolved as soon as possible. Some 30 FDR militants have been occupying the OAS office and holding 11 hostages since Wednesday.

COMMENTARY ANALYZES U.S. AMBASSADOR'S 'MISTAKEN' VIEWS

PA211431 San Salvador Voz de la Verdad in Spanish 0230 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Station commentary: "Ambassador White's Mistaken Views"]

[Text] Ambassador White has not been very accurate in the statements he has made either here or in the United States. He has announced the assassination of Juan Chacon, when the secretary general of the People's Revolutionary Bloc was actually holding a news conference, attributed the bombs and the shots fired at Monsignor Romero's funeral to the left and congratulated the Christian Democrats for their work at the helm of the present government and so on and so forth.

Things would not be so important, even last Tuesday's bazooka scare, if it were not for the fact that his mistaken views are causing confusion in the political analysis of what is happening in El Salvador.

The U.S. ambassador's main theory is that the left has lost popular support and consequently, has desperately resorted to terrorism. He simplistically bases his arguments on the loss of support on the fact that after the 22 January mass demonstrations, other demonstrations got smaller and the 1 May demonstration had a very poor turnout.

In line with this argument, he should have also measured the popularity of the Christian Democratic Party when it sponsored a mass demonstration. Although it is the ruling party, which should make it difficult to be unsuccessful in matters of demonstrations, it only attracted less than 200 persons.

The ambassador also thinks that the last strike is another indication that the people do not back the left. This thesis of the U.S. ambassador and the proof he offers are wrong, very wrong. He is wrong both about the facts and their analysis.

If the present government, which the United States protects, has killed over 6,000 leftists and the left is as active as ever; if the announcement of a strike sponsored by the left forces the government to mobilize all its forces, all its financial resources and the communications media; if a state of siege is in effect which does not permit the holding of meetings and a state of emergency that allows no strikes; if students, almost children, are killed during funerals because treasury police make mistakes; if close to 200 peasants are killed every week in rural areas; if all this and a lot more occurs, what does the U.S. ambassador expect to happen?

Let us ask: What is happening?

The truth is something else. Each day, a strong political opposition is growing and uniting. But only one party, that today has become the ruling party, remains in power. All of this democratic opposition has no political channel for expressing itself, for organizing.

Has the U.S. ambassador considered why Ungo and Oqueli, Mayorga and Dada, Enrique Alvarez and Juan Chacon, almost all the ministers and under secretaries in the first administration after 15 October and a good many officials of the second administration are all abroad?

For a very simple reason: They have absolutely no protection in this country and because they are not allowed to participate in democratic political activity in this country.

And, if members of the democratic sector are not allowed this, if the unions are not allowed this, if the university is not allowed this, if the media is not allowed this, what other alternative does the opposition have? If all democratic channels are closed, in what direction are the people being pushed?

On the other hand, what the ambassador describes as terrorist desperation should be analyzed. It should be analyzed because it could mean something else.

The U.S. ambassador should know, through his intelligence services, that the organizations called revolutionary have, whether right or not--well now, this is something else again--a program which they are following fairly closely, they say.

It would be better if the U.S. ambassador analyzed all of this and did not create further confusion. It would be better if he condemned government terrorism and did not justify it with a thousand worthless excuses. Only then would he have moral authority for condemning leftist terrorism whenever it happens--because it does happen, but not like the ambassador says.

MAJANO BACKS ARMED ACTION AGAINST RIGHTIST GROUPS

LD191527 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 10 Sep 80 p 6

[Carlos Maria Gutierrez interview with El Salvador Government junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano: "We Cannot Afford a Rightward Shift"--date and place of interview not specified]

[Excerpt] Question: Are you satisfied with the current process, since 15 October?
Answer: In very broad terms I would say that I am not satisfied. After socioeconomic change comes a second aspect--political change, which requires a new conduct on the part of all citizens and institutions and of the armed forces themselves. For this conduct a new outlook and a different human sensitivity should be combined.

Question: Are there factors in the government which are delaying the progress of the process?
Answer: Yes, there are internal obstacles. They lie within the conditions which were accepted from the outset. All the structures with which this process was started are the same as before.

Question: Do these obstacles lie within the armed forces?
Answer: Not only within the armed forces but also in the public administration. Anybody creating these should be removed from his post.

Question: Why does the junta not adopt definitive measures against the military personnel guilty of repressive excesses?
Answer: You touch on a very delicate point. The junta has defined its military policy, opting for a gradual and quite slow change, a revolution (which cuts the Gordian knot at a stroke).

Question: What prevents the junta, on the other hand, from dismantling the extreme rightwing paramilitary groups?
Answer: My personal stance is that we should combat these groups with armed and direct actions.

Question: And has this been carried out?
Answer: Instructions have been issued, but....

Question: Within the junta, your current is confronting that of Colonel Gutierrez. In internal ballots some months ago, Gutierrez achieved a majority within the army. So can one speak of currents?
Answer: This ballot was held to establish unity of command. I can only tell you that, if there are problems, I am struggling to ensure that we surmount them.

Question: Do you believe that you have sufficient support within the armed forces to prevent a definitive rightward shift in the government?
Answer: All I can tell you is that I was brought here by a large number of officers, who were confident that I could represent their ideas. We cannot afford a rightward shift.

Question: I was told by a moderate section of the opposition that a possible solution to prevent civil war would be a "retaking" of power by the most progressive groups in the armed forces, headed by yourself, and the formation of a government of participation with the democratic front's program. What comment would you make?
Answer: Every problem has more than one solution: There is always a political solution. No social sector can be excluded.

ARMED FORCES TO PROTECT HARVEST WORKERS

PA201513 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 18 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] The armed forces general staff is preparing guard cadres to protect the coffee harvesting process and, thereby, enable some 200,000 coffee bean pickers to harvest the crop in a secure environment.

At the end of the present month, thousands of workers who specialize in harvesting coffee beans, cotton and sugar will go from place to place to harvest the crops.

"In view of the fact that in the past few weeks extremist groups have been attempting to interfere with the country's labor activities in order to cause panic and economic chaos, the armed forces high command has issued precise instructions to prevent a delay in the rate of work in the countryside," government spokesmen said yesterday.

Normally, there are between 300,000 and 400,000 laborers involved in the harvest. Because of the present abnormal situation, it is expected that at least some 200,000 will carry out their routine annual harvesting jobs. Government officials and employees of the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry have described the crops ready for harvesting as excellent.

Troops, security forces and detectives will be on guard at highways, streets, access roads, coffee processing sheds, sugarmills and collection centers to allow the thousands of peasant workers to work in complete safety, according to our sources.

FARN'S ERNESTO JOVEL KILLED IN 'ACCIDENT'

PA230303 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Direct report from correspondent in El Salvador]

[Excerpt] This afternoon our offices in San Salvador received a communique signed by the National Resistance [RN] and the Armed Forces of National Resistance, [FARN], in which they announced the death of Commander Ernesto Jovel to the Salvadoran people and to all the world's peoples.

The war bulletin, numbered 34, states the following:

The general headquarters of the FARN informs the Salvadoran people and all the peoples of the world of the death of our comrade Commander Ernesto Jovel, secretary general of the RN and first commander of the FARN.

Today we are obliged to confirm one of the saddest reports for our organization and the Salvadoran people. Our comrade Ernesto Jovel, top leader of the FARN and one of the most solid pillars of the Salvadoran revolution, has fallen; in the course of completing a most important task he met with an unfortunate accident, the causes of which are being investigated.

FARN ISSUES 'WAR BULLETIN' ON LATEST ACTIVITY

PA230031 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 22 Sep 80 pp 2, 22

[Text] In a communique which they call war bulletin No 31, the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] reports its latest actions.

The FARN gives many details of the second takeover of San Martin on 11 September by the Comandante Lil Milagro Ramirez Central Front. The operation was staged "on the anniversary of the death in battle of Comrade President Salvador Allende of Chile and in solidarity with the heroic struggle of the comrades of the Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation who were on an 8-hour general strike."

The bulletin also reports the death of members of the Nationalist Democratic Organization and of the Death Squad. The FARN claims credit for the death of Antonio (?Lemus) Penate, an engineer, and accuses him of having identified labor leaders of Union of Workers of the Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission who later were found dead.

The FARN reports on actions of the "Commander Raul Hernandez" northeastern front, including military attacks on Cacaopera, Corinto and at the camp of the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation.

Finally, the FARN states that the combat zones will be expanded to incorporate the entire country.

In an accompanying document, the FARN explains that it has removed itself from the Unified Revolutionary Directorate, DRU, because it advocates the construction of the Single Party of the Salvadoran proletariat, an idea opposed by the other leftist organizations.

NEW GROUP ATTEMPTS TO OCCUPY APOSTOLIC NUNCIATURE

PA230355 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 22 Sep 80 pp 9, 15

[Excerpts] A group of clergymen and so-called Christian members of certain congregations attempted to occupy the premises of the Apostolic Nunciature in the Escalon neighborhood here on Friday afternoon. However, the operation was foiled because of the vigilance exercised at the site.

According to reports, the new group, called the "Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero" National Coordinator of the People's Church, planned to occupy the Apostolic Nunciature "in order to have a place from which to publicize its messages internationally."

The operation was meant to protest the expulsion of foreign priests from the country, the harassment and arrest of seminarians, threats made against nuns, accusations that priests were interfering in politics, searches made without warrants and other points.

The group also asks the pope to publicize their protest against what they call "repression of the Salvadoran people by the government."

NEW ORGANIZATION CALLS FOR AMNESTY BILL

PA211259 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1814 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Leaders of the Democratic Popular Unity have said that this newly created organization, which unites several political and popular groups, has requested an amnesty bill for all political prisoners. They said that on several occasions several organizations have requested the political prisoners' release. This has happened so often, it is being seen as a popular request which the government leaders must heed.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL--Gregorio Contreras Morales has been appointed new Salvadoran ambassador to Brazil. [San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 3 Sep 80 p 2 PA]

GUATEMALA

ARMY CONDUCTS ANTIGUERRILLA OPERATION IN QUEZALTENANGO

PA221948 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] With the support of an air force helicopter, the Guatemalan Army is conducting an operation in Quezaltenango, searching for the guerrillas who last week occupied San Juan Ostuncalco, where they harangued the population and killed a policeman who tried to stop them.

According to reports, a citizen who peeked out a window in his home was shot by a stray bullet. He was identified as Enrique Perez Suarez, 22. The army is maintaining strict control over the highways leading to Quezaltenango. Several towns are being carefully guarded to prevent more guerrilla activities.

FIVE MILITARY POLICEMEN AMBUSHED, KILLED

PA230423 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa Network in Spanish 1926 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Sercano network]

[Excerpts] This morning, five bodies were found along the highway to Santa Catalina (Pinula), some 2 km from El Cruce, on the road to El Salvador in the eastern section of Guatemala City. The bodies had many bullet wounds.

At 1800 today, it was confirmed by the Defense Ministry that the five individuals were members of the mobile military police who had been ambushed by subversives, that is, members of some guerrilla group. They were members of a military patrol in charge of routine surveillance in the eastern section of Guatemala City.

Two of the bodies were indentified as Abundio (Dubon) Garcia and Hugo Ernesto Ramirez Alvarez.

The official Defense Ministry report indicates that the appropriate investigation has been initiated to find those responsible for this crime.

HONDURAS

DEPUTY FOREIGN SECRETARY: NO PEACE TREATY THIS YEAR

PA230337 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1416 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Deputy Foreign Secretary Carlos Lopez has stated: A peace treaty with El Salvador cannot be signed this year. The deputy foreign minister now believes that the possibilities of reaching a general peace agreement between Honduras and El Salvador by the end of the year are scant. In his opinion, there is much to be done yet in the talks to take place between the two countries and Jose Luis Bustamante Rivero, the mediator.

The Honduran official said Friday that despite some discouraging circumstances, Honduras still maintains fair hopes that there will be an agreement ending the differences that 11 years ago resulted in a war between the two nations.

The Honduran deputy foreign secretary noted: We still have work to do. However, he added, we believe we will reach some agreement. There can be no other road at the conclusion of the mediation period, he noted. The general peace treaty will either be signed, or the mediator will issue recommendations that could take the case to The Hague International Court of Justice.

Lopez does not believe that the record of proceedings signed by him and his Salvadoran counterpart in Miami, on 17 April, shoud be submitted to the Constitutent Assembly yet. That record of proceedings, according to Camilo Gomez Gomez, goes against the national interests. Lopez has noted in this regard: Foreign Secretary Col Cesar Elvir Sierra has more authority than I to comment on this. However, I was the negotiator on that occasion and I don't see why anyone could say that the act of proceedings harms the interests of Honduras.

Gomez Gomez has asked the Constituent Assembly to annul the document but Lopez does not believe it is necessary to do this. I don't believe, he said, that this matter is being discussed by the assembly. Colonel Sierra, during the secret meeting of last Friday, must have told the deputies something on this matter, he said.

Lopez also denied reports from Peru referring to an alleged disagreement by mediator Bustamante Rivero with the negotiations that have taken place. I don't think that is correct because Honduras has always negotiated seriously. I don't know, he added, what are the basis for those rumors.

Lopez noted that so far Honduras has not received the U.S. approval for a new Honduran ambassador in Washington. In this regard he said: No decision has been made to appoint a substitute for Ambassador Ricardo Midence, who resigned from his post.

I do not know why he resigned and I can state that Honduras treats all its diplomats in a similar manner, without preference, Lopez said. This statement by Lopez takes on more meaning when the newspaper articles noting the post of ambassador to the United States implies special privileges and, for this reason, is a cherished assignment, are taken into account.

NICARAGUA

MINISTER LEAVES FOR MIAMI TO NEGOTIATE EXTRADITIONS

PA221609 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Somoza's burial helped to locate many Somozists who fled the country but whose whereabouts were unknown. These Somozists include former ministers and army officers who had been hiding but who emerged to pay homage to the genocidal dictator. These Somozists also include El Chiguin [Anastasio Somoza's son].

Our justice minister left for Miami right away in order to negotiate the extradition of Somoza's older son, not only because of his participation in the looting and genocide, but because of the murder of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro.

Other extradition requests are ready. These requests are for Fausto Zelaya, Carlitos Tubon and other thieves who ransacked our treasury. There is an arrest warrant out even for a priest, Leon Pallais, Somoza's cousin. He is accused of embezzling public funds and his extradition will also be requested.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS PROBLEMS, CALL FOR SACRIFICES

Borbe on Problems

PA211515 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] The bourgeoisie continues using hoarders to create a food shortage and to try to destabilize the revolution, Tomas Borge said today on the "Face the People" program, which was held in Metasa.

Emilio Solis, president of the Union of Workers of Metasa, an industry located in Tipitapa, where the "Face the People" program was held tonight, talked to the government junta and to the ministers accompanying it about the serious problems affecting workers.

How can a worker increase production if when he seeks medical attention, he can get no medicines, if the [word indistinct] is increased in the market and shoes cost him 30 cordobas. Yet when he asks for a wage increase he is told that the Labor Ministry has forbidden it, the labor leader asked.

Tomas Borge, interior minister and commander of the revolution, answered him. Borge explained about the country's economic problems, comparing them to a family's economic problems.

Commander Borge's explanations follow:

[Begin recording] The companero talks about food shortages and about wage readjustments. I will try to explain by analogy. Many of you were affected by the earthquake. Or a family may be affected by a tragedy--their house has burned down; the father died.

Let us compare what a family is to what a country is. A family has a given income; the father receives a certain amount of money. The same thing happens in a country. A country receives a certain amount of revenue. Let us suppose then that a family receives 1,000 cordobas a month and that, unexpectedly, their house is either partially or totally burned. In addition, they are indebted--and I remind you that Nicaragua owes $2 billion and that Nicaragua was destroyed. This family, or in this case Nicaragua, is being reconstructed with all the limitations that a head of a family would have in trying to rebuild his house. He has to rebuild the house. Perhaps he lost his job and he has to find a new job. Perhaps he no longer has his past income and he must find a source of income. That is what has happened here in Nicaragua.

But the local bourgeoisie says that there is a food shortage and then it uses hoarders to create an artificial food shortage. In this historic struggle it is not only a matter of resolving the people's problems but also of confronting their enemies. And the enemies of the people are resorting to 50,000 arguments and 50,000 subtleties to destabilize the revolutionary process.

Harvest time in our country, companero, came after the revolutionary victory and the agricultural cycle coincided with the war. This forced the government to buy huge amounts of food abroad because we could not produce them here. In addition, the enemies of the revolution have waged a number of internal campaigns. For instance, they have hoarded sugar and have used publicity campaigns to create a kind of panic in connection with sugar. They have hoarded sugar and have created an artificial shortage.

Who can honestly doubt that this revolution is trying to resolve our people's material problems? But are we perhaps magicians to pluck answers out of a hat? There was talk of production. Of course we ask for greater productivity, precisely to leave behind the economic crisis that we inherited from the past. Of course we are demanding greater efforts and greater sacrifices. What does a parent do in order to return to the same [word indistinct]? A parent works hard so that his children can have a better life. The country must work hard so that new generations can have a better life.

Nobody can make up answers and we would be politicking and resorting to demagoguery if we said that the problems of this country will be resolved in 1 month or 1 year. It will take a very long time to resolve both the inherited and the new problems of this country. We will be solving some problems gradually. We must attack the health problem. We must attack the education problem. Illiteracy has been virtually eliminated in this country. How can we deny this?

We still have serious difficulties in solving the medical problem. However, what is occurring here? In this country, medicines are expensive and scarce. There are intermediaries which are in charge of selling medicines. The laboratories that produce them are foreign. Then there are firms that distribute these medicines and which make profits from them. Then there is also the drug salesman who advertises the product, thus increasing its price. The drugstore must also make a profit. What must be done in the long run is to create a system in which there will be no intermediaries, so that we can use the infrastructures we have in Nicaragua to create our own medicines so they will not be a heavy financial burden on this country, particularly in foreign exchange.

Therefore, we must seek the solutions in conjunction with the interest of the masses. We must find solutions in the specific realities of everyday. The responses to all these problems take a long time. Consequently, we cannot give responses right away.

The statements of this companero, at least objectively, are similar to views of certain bourgeoisie in this country who have raised similar questions. The interests of the working class are our priority, but their problems must be solved realistically.

We must solve their problems through specific actions and not just words. Production here is as important as production in other places. Production must be developed across the board. We must also promote production centers to end unemployment in Nicaragua, which is another evil we inherited from the past. We inherited the traditional unemployment and to this we added the unemployment that resulted from the war. So we must give general responses to the problem, to the working class in general. And this is not that easy. We would have to use the energy of all the Nicaraguan people and the revolution in order to do this. [end recording]

Cruz on Austerity

PA221639 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The year 1981 will be the year of austerity and efficiency. It is clear to have a good idea what austerity and efficiency mean. Certain reactionaries have tried to confuse austerity with rationing. Therefore, it must be established that austerity is not the same as rationing.

During the assembly of cadres of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] held on 15 September, Companero Victor Tirado Lopez explained the FSLN economic and political guidelines for 1981 by making one thing very clear: Nicaragua's problem is not political but economic. What does this mean? It means that our people must have a greater awareness to courageously face the problems that will arise in 1981. It also means that we must increase our knowledge of the country's economic reality. It means that we must participate in the solution of our problems. It means that we must make suggestions in our industries, job centers, businesses and even in our own homes on how to carry out the austerity and work efficiently. One cannot be separated from the other.

We want our listeners to know what our government means by austerity, how we must all interpret austerity and what our contribution is to solving the country's economic problems which are increasingly burdensome. As a result, we will present to you an interview with Arturo Jose Cruz, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, who will explain what austerity is.

[Begin recording] [Cruz] As everybody knows, austerity means that one is strict with others and with oneself. This is the first concept I want to stress. In other words, the government will be austere, but it will begin with itself. I also want to note that the government will be selective in implementing this austerity. This does not mean that the Nicaraguan working people will be subjected to stringent living conditions. Austerity also means going without luxuries. From the government viewpoint and within the framework of its economic reactivation programs, austerity means that we must keep investments and consumption in line with the country's economic capacity. Austerity also means the rational use of our resources. To be more specific, we must emphasize productive investments and implement social programs according to our financial capabilities.

[Question] Could you give us an example of austerity in a specific sector of production in the country?

[Answer] Austerity means that we will boost the production of exportable goods which will give us substantial foreign exchange to facilitate the import of essential products for Nicaraguans. This also means that we will give priority to productive investments that will result in more jobs and a greater use of local raw materials. However, I must stress that we will not be a government that will implement harsh measures that would affect the people's basic needs. The perfect example of this is the regulations that were issued recently to control the import of consumer goods. What we are doing with this is to supply foreign exchange--at a 10 to 1 exchange--for staples needed by the Nicaraguans, particularly the poor classes. We will not jeopardize the availability of funds for the import of medicines and staples which are not being supplied locally. Of course, all luxury items, such as liquors, will be restricted.

[Question] Therefore--and this is very important for our listeners, Companero Cruz--austerity does not mean the rationing of such staples as rice, beans, sugar, oil and so forth?

[Answer] Not at all, we have definitely committed ourselves to promoting the production of these staples. This is what we are doing. We are involved in financial programs through the financing system to boost the production of basic gains. The main reason for this is to meet the country's needs and to reach production levels that will allow us to export as soon as possible. [end recording]

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES AMENDMENT TO LABOR CODE

PA192018 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Excerpt] An important amendment to the labor law was approved by the State Council today. It is a reform in article 22 of the labor code authorizing the Labor Ministry to participate in the negotiation and approval of collective agreements signed in the future. Lester Mendieta will summarize the topics discussed at the State Council today.

[Begin Mendieta recording] An important amendment to the current labor code was approved this afternoon. The amendment authorizes the Labor Ministry to participate in the negotiation and approval of collective agreements signed between the workers and the management from now on. [end recording]

POLITICAL PARTIES ISSUE ADVERTISEMENT ON ELECTIONS

PA221506 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Sep 80 p 5-B

[Paid advertisement by the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, the Social Democratic Party and the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party]

[Text] The Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua [PCDN], the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN], the Social Democratic Party [PSD] and the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party [PSC], hereby announce to the people of Nicaragua and the people and democratic governments of the world our reaffirmation of the concepts expressed in our declaration of 20 August, and note the following:

I. That we agree on the following concept of democracy.

A) A participatory and pluralist democracy involves the political, economic and social sectors and it promotes equal opportunities for all citizens and for all political beliefs without distinction in its search for a higher social order that will benefit the majority, except those parties and organizations that may try to return to Somozism. (I. 1. [as published] government program).

B) This democracy establishes equality before the law. It is based on periodic and effective universal suffrage and on the right to have an education, housing, health, an honest job and the chance for personal improvement. It is based on freedom of speech and freedom of the press; on the respect for private, collective, state and mixed property (with emphasis on the social function of all property); that is, on the respect and recognition of all individual and collective rights.

C) Democracy seeks to eliminate class differences which create privileges and which prevent the equal development of a humanistic society. Democracy promotes the effective participation of the workers in economic and political activities. This participation by all the people in the country's economic and political life necessarily implies: [paragraph continues]

1) Our people's total awareness which will permit them to personally analyze their environment and to offer their creative contribution; 2) the existence of political structures between the state and the individual, in which the entire population may freely organize and participate permanently in the activities of the country, and 3) the existence of an authentic freedom of expression and association and, consequently, the existence and promotion of an authentic political and ideological pluralism to aid in the search for the truth, which mainly involved the confrontation of viewpoints. This confrontation cannot be achieved either by force or the compulsive exclusion of other ideas.

D) In this model of a pluralistic, communitarian and participatory democratic society, with which we identify ourselves, the will and decision of the entire population can only be freely expressed, without coercion, through the direct and secret vote of each citizen.

E) The political parties are the proper instruments for channeling, promoting and proposing lists of citizens who will be chosen to occupy positions through elections that will lead to an effective representation of the population.

II. That the statements made on 23 August by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] Party concerning the elections and the subjection of the governing junta of national reconstruction to that party, and the decree published on 25 August on the law that determines the time of the electoral process, have seriously confused the nation's juridical order because the governing junta of national reconstruction, being the highest authority established in the fundamental statute, has been limited to legalizing the political instructions issued by the Sandinist Front, which is identified as an armed political party. Because of the serious effects of this process on the national and international level, all this negatively affects the process of national reconstruction.

III. The decree that sets the date for the general elections, issued by the governing junta of national reconstruction and approved by the State Council on 27 August, does not clash with any of the seven demands included in our declaration of 20 August, but rather they complement each other. However, the decree if deficient because it fails to create the climate of trust necessary to engage in the tasks of national reconstruction and the democratization process since it neither states how general elections will be conducted nor determines the date for the municipal and national constituent assembly elections, which would lead to the truly free elections of the highest authorities, to which the decree refers.

In view of the above, we patriotically demand of the governing junta of national reconstruction the following:

1) That in conformity with the provisions of the government program and the fundamental statute, the governing junta of national reconstruction, through and official declaration, explain to our people the junta's hierarchy in the structure of our government, and thus clear the confusion in the nation's juridical order.

2) That in order to complete the aforementioned decree, a bill be drafted concerning the municipal and constituent assembly elections, which logically must precede the elections of the nation's top officials.

3) That in the same spirit as above, the following laws be promulgated:

A) A law of political parties, guaranteeing ideological and political pluralism, and establishing the functioning of these entities essential to democracy.

B) The electoral law, guaranteeing the honesty of the suffrage and the institutionalization of democracy in that aspect.

C) The law of municipalities, guaranteeing their autonomy, thus contributing to the normalization of the nation's economic and political recovery.

4) Finally, that, meanwhile we will continue to exercise our right to: organize ourselves as political parties; propose alternative electoral laws; conduct electoral registration so as to keep on demanding prompt municipal elections; and conduct all activities aimed at increasing our recruitment campaign, thereby helping to prepare for the elections.

For the PCDN, Mirian Arguello M., assistant coordinator, and Adolfo Calero P., political secretary;

For the MDN, Frank Zampieri, national coordinator, and J. Enrique Corea, national executive secretary;

For the PSD, Wilfredo Montalvan, secretary general, and Luis Rivas Leiva, political secretary;

For the PSC, Adan Fletes V., president, and Agustin Jarquin, secretary general

COSEP REFUTES CHARGES OF INVOLVEMENT IN LARIOS' PLANS

PA211942 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 13 Sep 80 pp 1, 10

[Text] The various organizations of the private sector which make up the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) met yesterday and issued a communique protesting the references made by the prisoners presented by the Interior Ministry Thursday linking COSEP to a sinister plan headed by Bernandino Larios.

The COSEP described these statements as ill-intentioned and affirmed that COSEP would be the first to go up fron to fight against the counterrevolution or any other attempt at stopping the country's economic reactivation.

The COSEP added that it is working with the revolution and is ironing out differences with it for the benefit of the fatherland.

STUDENTS SET TO DEPART FOR USSR, HUNGARY

PA192030 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The National Council of Higher Education today reported that the departure for the USSR of the first group of 39 Nicaraguan scholarship students is scheduled for Monday [22 Sep] at 1100.

Ronald Tenorio told us that the Nicaraguan students who will study in the Soviet Union will seek careers in automotive and petroleum engineering, the textile and fishing industries, biology, lumber, mining and forestry studies, geology, physics, agronomy and agricultural sciences. The 10 Nicaraguans who will go to Hungary will go into aviation engineering, electronic engineering, telecommunications, teletrometric [teletrometrica] engineering, electroenergetic engineering and other careers.

BRIEFS

SWEDISH AID--Through the international reconstruction funds, the Swedish Government signed a $7.2 million aid agreement with Nicaragua for the period 1980-1981. Upon signing the agreement, Swedish charge d'affaires in Nicaragua, Mr Dahl, stressed Sweden's solidarity and cordial relations with Nicaragua. The funds will be used to finance various programs and projects, including the construction of a children's hospital, the purchase of insecticides, machinery and vehicles for a number of forestry projects and the implementation of a better fiscal collection system at the Finance Ministry. [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 3 Sep 80 pp 1, 5 PA]

REPORTAGE ON 18-21 SEP VISIT OF YUGOSLAVIA'S VRHOVEC

Malmierca, Vrhovec Meeting

FL191020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Official talks between the foreign ministers of Cuba and Yugoslavia have opened with a meeting between the respective delegations led by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and his Yugoslav counterpart Josip Vrhovec.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, yesterday received Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec. At the meeting, they discussed matters concerning the international situation, the nonaligned countries movement and bilateral realtions between Cuba and Yugoslavia.

Malmierca, Vrhovec Dinner Toasts

LD192158 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1608 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Havana, 19 Sep (TANJUG)--Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca held a dinner last night in honor of his Yugoslav guest, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs. At the dinner, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Isidoro Malmierca and Josip Vrhovec exchanged toasts.

Addressing his guest, Minister Malmierca said:

"Esteemed Comrade Vrhovec, esteemed comrades from the Yugoslav delegation, it is a great pleasure for all of us to have the opportunity to receive Comrade Vrhovec and his associates in Cuba within the framework of their friendly and working visit and to have the opportunity to receive them with merited hospitality and discuss the state of relations between Cuba and Yugoslavia, as well as the contrbution which can be made by our two countries in the direction of strengthening peace and security in the world, the economic and social development of the developing countries and the realization of the decisions of the sixth nonaligned countries summit.

"Barely a year ago, the unforgettable leader of the Yugoslav peoples, Josip Broz Tito, honored us with his presence. He was a leader who by means of his direct participation at the first gathering of nonaligned countries held in the Western Hemisphere contributed to its success.

"Tito's death has deprived us of his usual and everyday activity in international relations, but the memory of his personality and untiring struggle will always remain with us.

"You are visiting us, Comrade Vrhovec, at a time when serious tension and threats, it seems, are leading the world toward a cold war, aggression, the arms race and a real delay in international cooperation.

"These are times when not only peace is threatened, but when the economic crisis is manifesting its worst consequences among the developing countries and when the unequal distribution of the natural resources of our planet and the unjust international trade and financial structure are leading to danger and the bare maintenance of life in many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

"In this context, the imperialists and reactionaries try to divide and hinder groupings of developing countries, primarily the movement of nonaligned countries, so as to hinder the movements continuation of its positive and active role in international relations.

In this context Yugoslavia and Cuba--as founder-countries of the movement actively involved in the international sphere--have the inevitable responsibility of fighting for and contributing to the end and withdrawal of those who--with their belligerent intentions--are trying to destroy the sensitive structure of peace and security in the world, a structure which has been forged by progressive forces in past decades.

It is our task to defend the interests of the developing countries, to search for the necessary changes in international relations which will enable these countries to develop economically and socially and to overthrow all forms of colonialism and necolonialism which are still hindering the free expression of desires of the peoples of the underdeveloped world.

As a guideline and basis for our joint action we have the declaration and resolutions of the sixth summit, which were adopted by Fidel and Tito and which have been shown to be a correct analysis and good program of action in the current circumstances.

"Our bilateral relations can and must reach a new level in our cooperation, particularly in the economic sphere, where there is still much room for it. We are ready for such cooperation.

I raise my glass to the happiness and well-being of the people of Yugoslavia and to the successes which have been achieved in the building of a new society, to the further strengthening of the unity and struggle of the nonaligned movement, the development of relations between our peoples, parties and governments, the good health of Josip Vrhovec and the health of all present."

Vrhovec replied with the following words:

"Esteemed Comrade Minister, comrades: It gives me special pleasure to have the opportunity again of visiting your beautiful country and of thanking you for your kind words and warm welcome.

"This meeting and exchange of views on questions of joint interest mean a new contribution to the development of friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Cuba. We believe that the all-round development of bilateral relations is in the interest of the peoples of our countries. In this we also see our joint contribution to the further affirmation of the principles and aims of the policy of nonalignment and the strengthening of equitable cooperation in the world.

"I still remember vividly the privilege of accompanying President Tito to the Sixth Nonaligned Countries Summit a year ago and attending his talks with President Fidel Castro. Meanwhile, we have lost Comrade Tito but found comfort and encouragement in the immortal work which we built up with him and which he left us as an inheritance.

"Among his most important work was precisely the policy of nonalignment of which he was one of the founding fathers. In the policy of nonalignment we see the expression of the greatest needs and most just aspirations of mankind.

"I wish to stress that for Yugoslavia and the policy of nonalignment has the value of one of the basic pillars of its general social essence. in consistently carrying out this policy, in all-round cooperation with nonaligned countries and in Yugoslavia's activities in the nonaligned movement we see a strong instrument of strengthening Yugoslav sovereignty and independence, as well as the best way of making our contribution to a world of peace, justice and social progress.

"I value in particular the opportunity for us to exchange views on the state of international relations. This is a time which fills us with serious concern. The world is passing through a period of great uncertainty. Many dangers hang over our small planet.

"Examples of serious crises such as those in southern Africa, the Middle East and Southeast and Central Asia best confirm this, and many other regions of our globe--from the Caribbean and the Indian Ocean to the Mediterranean--are pounded by the waves from the storm.

"The tendency toward the use of force, interference, pressures and interventions, relations of exploitation and various forms of foreign domination and hegemony constantly bring into question the possibility of detente and the stability of the world.

"The path which leads peoples to their freedom, independence and peaceful and secure life is still difficult.

"However, no one must be denied these rights. The nonaligned movement has achieved great prestige in the world, precisely because in the last 20 years it has fought to defend and implement these rights consistently and resolutely.

"We must eliminate resolutely the causes which lead to the sharpening and creation of dangerous hotbeds of crisis in the world. Therefore we think that there is no alternative to peaceable coexistence, and it is our firm conviction that the UN's role is irreplaceable in its realization.

"In order to build a world in which a spirit of community and cooperation in the interests of the well-being of all might predominate, we will continue to make ever greater efforts so that the arms race might end and so that we might turn toward the direction of building up a new international economic order with more resolve, but also with political realism.

"These are major challenges of our time. The policy of nonalignment has offered us the opportunity of successfully coming to grips with them. Naturally, the movement still has the obligation to be equal to this historic task in its work and--as an independent and autonomous political force in the contemporary world--not to betray the expectations and hopes which it has awakened in mankind.

"Comrade Minister, finally I hope for the successful development, progress and well-being of the friendly Cuban people. I wish to toast President Fidel Castro, you personally and your associates."

Island of Youth Visit

LD201904 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1639 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Havana, 20 Sep (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec currently on an official visit to Cuba today visited the Island of Youth. Vrhovec toured a former penitentiary, now [words indistinct] in which at a time Cuban revolutionaries were imprisoned.

Tomorrow Vrhovec ends [his] visit to Cuba and leaves for New York to head the Yugoslav delegation to the U.N. General Assembly regular session.

Meeting With Castro

LD211834 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Havana, September 21 (TANJUG)--President of the Council of State and Prime Minister of Cuba Fidel Castro last night received Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, with whom he had an extensive talk. The talk pertained to the further development of bilateral relations, the present international situation, the activity of non-aligned countries and the atmosphere prior to the forthcoming 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

During the talk, dangers stemming from the present sharpening of relations in the world were particularly pointed to. The need was stressed to invest efforts for the renewal of detente and the strengthening of it as the basis of relations among countries. Also emphasized was the necessity of solving the problems of economic development and those concerning the disarmament.

Vrhovec Departure

LD211834 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Havana, 21 Sep (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, today ended his official visit to Cuba and left Havana for New York where he will lead the Yugoslav delegation at the 35th Session of the UN GeneralAssembly.

In addition to official talks with the Cuban minister of foreign relations, Isidoro Malmierca, our foreign secretary also met Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers. Josip Vrhovec was also received by Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of Cuba. These meetings took place in a friendly atmosphere.

During the official talks Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec and Cuban Minister Isodoro Malmierca discussed questions of bilateral relations and noted with pleasure that the mutually useful cooperation between the SFRY and Cuba is developing successfully. Both sides stressed their wish and readiness to go on promoting this cooperation in all the areas.

It is understood that Vrhovec and Malmierca held a thorough exchange of views on topical questions of international relations. They paid special attention to the forthcoming activities and to the joint activity of the nonaligned countries at the 35th session of the UN General Assembly. Both countries stressed their readiness actively to contribute to the examination of the agreed priority questions which are of interest to all nonaligned countries and to the consolidation of their unity and solidarity.

The ministers stressed that full attention should be paid to the preparations for the forthcoming nonaligned ministerial conference which will be held in New Delhi at the beginning of February 1981.

Ignac Golob, assistance federal secretary of foreign affairs; Zivojin Jazic, SFRY ambassador to Cuba; Murat Agovic, chef de cabinet of the federal secretary; and other personalities, took part in these talks which, it is stressed, took place in a friendly and open atmosphere.

Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec invited Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban minister of foreign relations, to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia. It has been learned that the invitation was accepted with pl asure.

Foreign Ministry Statement

FL221640 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Foreign Ministry release on the official visit to Cuba made by Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs]

[Text] The Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, Josip Vrhovec, made an official visit to Cuba 18-21 September. The Yugoslav secretary for foreign affairs was received by the president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Fidel Castro, and by the vice president of the Council of State and Ministers, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez. They had extensive exchanges about the international situation.

Official talks were held at the Ministry of Foreign Relations. Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, First Vice Minister Rene Anillo, [Vice Minister] Jose R. Viera, and directors and other ministry officials participated for the Cuban side. Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec, Assistant Secretary Ignac Golob, Ambassador Zivojin Jazic and other Yugoslav officials participated for the Yugoslav side. A broad range of important topics concerning the work of the nonaligned countries movement, measures against inequalities in international economic relations and the struggle to defend detente and peace were the object of a fruitful analysis between the two ministers.

The visiting secretary and his delegation visited places of economic, educational, historic and tourist interest in the Isle of Youth, Varadero and Havana.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs, Josip Vrhovec, invited Minister Isidoro Malmierca to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

GDR DEFENSE MINISTER MAKES BRIEF STOPOVER

FL221035 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany's Politburo and minister of defense of the GDR, has made a brief visit to Cuba in transit to his country. The GDR defense minister arrived in this capital from Mexico where he led his country's delegation to the celebration of the Grito de Dolores. The GDR military delegation held a cordial meeting with high ranking Cuban military officers. Various topics of mutual interest were discussed.

ARANABURO DISCUSSES INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION MEETING, U.S.

FL222141 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2112 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The problems of peace, disarmament, detente and people's self-determination will be examined at the 68th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union which will be held in Havana in September 1981. Jose Aranaburo, secretary of the People's Government National Assembly and chairman of the Cuban delegation to the 67th conference being held in Berlin, GDR, since last Tuesday, has made the announcement at a news conference.

Aranaburo said that at the Havana conference Cuba will push for sessions aimed at discussing, within the topic of colonialism, the types of colonialism that exist in Latin America. The Cuban deputy said that since the United Nations has declared 1981 the year of the physcially handicapped, this topic should be on the agenda of the Inter-Parliamentary Union [presumably 68th conference] and that Cuba is in favor of it.

Answering a question on prospects for Cuban-U.S. relations, the Cuban People's Government National Assembly secretary, Jose Aranaburo, said the blockade, spy flights and illegal occupation of the Guantanamo Naval Base continue. The Cuban deputy added that it is difficult to sit to talk with someone who is brandishing these weapons. The changes that might take place depend on the result of the presidential elections in the United States, asserted Aranaburo who then added: We believe that changes will be more difficult if Reagan wins.

The chief of the Cuban delegation expresses the satisfaction of his compatriots with the Soviet-Cuban space flight in which the first Latin American is participating.

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 187 *24 September 1980*

ARGENTINA

Foreign Ministry Annoyed With Bolivian Interior Minister B 1
Interior Minister Briefs President on Political Activity B 1
Wheat Harvest Estimated To Be 10 Million Tons B 1
Air Force Chief Stresses Importance of Air Power B 1
Unitas 21 Naval Maneuvers Begin Off Atlantic Coast B 2
Justicialist Party Vice President Detained by Police B 2

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza Comments on Communism, Soviet Aid C 1
Former Press Minister Pena Franco Released C 1
Former Banzer Ministers To Attend IMF Meeting C 1
Government Launches 'All-Out War' Against Drugs [EL DIARIO 12 Sep] C 2
Former Minister Denies Government Drug Trafficking C 2
Swedish Labor Leader, Others Reportedly Detained C 3
Foreign Union Leaders Expelled C 3

BRAZIL

Government Not Worried About Iranian-Iraqi Conflict D 1
Petrobras May Implement Fuel Rationing Due to Iran-Iraqi War D 1
UAE Minister Pledges To Supply Petroleum D 1
Visit Cut Short D 1
Government Signs Cooperation Accord With EEC D 1
Trade With EEC D 3
Briefs: Balance of Payments Figures; Petroleum Prospecting Contract; Argentine Natural Gas; Gasoline Consumption D 3

CHILE

Presidential, Junta Functions Outlined E 1
Pinochet: 'Dark Days of the Past Are Over' E 1
Briefs: Delegation to UN Assembly; New Ambassador to Sudan; Japanese Youth Delegation E 1

ECUADOR

Bolivian Exile Siles Zuazo Visits Quito G 1
Airport Press Conference G 1
Presidential Meeting, Departure G 1
Minister Notes 'Positive Results' of OPEC Meeting G 2

PARAGUAY

President Stroessner Postpones Visit to Taiwan H 1
Continued Reportage on Aftermath of Somoza Assassination H 1
Border With Argentina Reopened H 1
Special Crossing Permit Required H 1
Army Joins Search for Assassins H 1
Accused Argentines Deny Involvement H 1
Accused Assassin's Alibi Denied H 2
Chief Investigator's Press Conference H 2

PANAMA

Salvadoran DRU Clarifies Anti-U.S. Operations Warning N 1
President Royo Interviewed on Upcoming Elections N 1
Electrical Workers Meet Royo, Assail Salvadoran Junta N 2
Briefs: New Indian Ambassador N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Energy Minister Says No Foreign Contracts for Oil Extraction P 1
Agriculture Minister Denies Black Sigatoka Outbreak P 1

EL SALVADOR

Reportage on Continued Occupation of OAS Offices P 1
Beginning of Negotiations P 1
Occupiers' Criticisms P 2
Hostage's Comments on Conditions P 2
Junta Members Explain Plans, Goals to People P 2
National Guard Patrol Attacked From Cathedral P 4

GUATEMALA

No Plans To Withdraw Ambassador in Nicaragua P 4
Machinegunning, Bombing Noted as Violence Continues P 4

HONDURAS

Government Approves New U.S. Ambassador P 5
Education Group Denounces Officer's Ties to Somozists P 5
[TIEMPO 11 Sep]

NICARAGUA

Nicaragua To Ask United States To Extradite Somozists P 6
Tomas Borge Comments on Christianity, Revolution P 6
Ambush on Border Kills Two Soldiers, One CDS Member P 7
Official Outlines Aims of Proposed Work-Study Program P 7
Correction to FSLN Communique on Cadre Reorganization P 8

CUBA

Malmierca Leaves for Iraq, Iran With Castro Messages Q 1
Last 11 Cubans at U.S. Interests Office Leave Q 1
Raul Castro Lauds First Cuban in Space Q 1
Briefs: Holguin Party Assembly; Villa Clara Party Assembly Q 2

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOYED AT BOLIVIAN INTERIOR MINISTER

PY190204 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2345 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Sep (TELAM)--San Martin Palace has reportedly expressed its displeasure at the statements made by Bolivian Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez in connection with former Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler's trip to Argentina.

It could be ascertained that the displeasure of the Argentine Foreign Ministry refers to statements by Colonel Arce Gomez, who asserted that Mrs Gueiler refused to go to Buenos Aires because she did not believe that she would have the necessary guarantees there.

INTERIOR MINISTER BRIEFS PRESIDENT ON POLITICAL ACTIVITY

PY231909 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1620 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 23 Sep (NA)--It has been officially reported that Interior Minister Albano Harguindeguy today briefed President Jorge Videla on "the increasing activity of political party sectors in holding congresses meetings, gatherings, etc., thus violating the law in force." The communique issued this afternoon by the public information secretariat does not give any further explanation.

WHEAT HARVEST ESTIMATED TO BE 10 MILLION TONS

PY231856 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 15 Sep 80 p 10

[Text] In a statement issued in the town of Jesus Maria in Cordoba, Camilo Aldao, under secretary of agriculture, has said that "if we have the right amount of rain our wheat harvest will be about 10 million tons, but this is not a very good volume."

Aldao talked with journalists at the end of a conference on the prospects of the grain trade. He noted that "although we are experiencing difficult weather conditions because our fields need rain, we will be able to reap an average of 17 quintals per hectare, which means we will be able to produce 10 million tons of wheat."

Asked about the impact of the extension of the value added tax, he said that "the simplification of the system is a practical thing because agricultural producers will now have to spend less on accountants. As for their income, almost all agricultural products will have a fixed export price and exports do not pay the value added tax."

AIR FORCE CHIEF STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF AIR POWER

PY231847 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1215 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Sep (TELAM)--Gen Omar Domingo Graffigna, commander in chief of the air force, announced today that the air force is working on the development of a basic training jet plane with exceptional characteristics which will go into production in 1984. He also said that air force experts are studying the possibility of constructing a fighter plane for the decade of the 1990's. General Graffigna made these statements during an interview in the Nuestra Esencia program broadcast over Radio El Mundo in which he referred to several aspects of aeronautical activity.

General Graffigna said that regarding rocketry, the air force is developing its own vectors which will make possible the use of its own satellites for peaceful purposes in the future.

Regarding the aeronautical industry, he noted that the military aircraft factory is being adequately equipped and converted into a decentralized body so it can better compete in the development of aeronautical materiel and other related products.

He added that the private sector is also being encouraged because we want to have a strong and powerful civil aeronautical industry as a contribution to the country, he asserted.

General Graffigna further announced that a Landsat data processing station to detect meteorological phenomena, natural resources and communications [as received] will be inaugurated at the Aeroparque Metropolitan Airport on 13 October.

Regarding manpower in aerospace activity, General Graffigna said that aeronautical technicians and engineers are currently under training in technologically advanced countries and in air force schools. General Graffigna also mentioned that courses on the importance of aerospace power have begun for civilians who hold important public posts.

He concluded by stressing the importance of air power, which is made up of both military men and civilians. Therefore, he added, we always talk about the indivisibility and entirety of this power.

UNITAS 21 NAVAL MANEUVERS BEGIN OFF ATLANTIC COAST

PY232131 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] The Unitas 21 maneuvers, carried out in the waters off the Argentine Atlantic coast by units of the Argentine and U.S. Navies, have started.

The U.S. fleet, commanded by Rear Adm Peter K. Cullins, and the Argentine fleet, commanded by Capt (Ventura Juan Reverte), are carrying out the scheduled exercises, which among other things include antiaircraft, antisubmarine and landing maneuvers, as well as logistical operations.

JUSTICIALIST PARTY VICE PRESIDENT DETAINED BY POLICE

PY231842 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1500 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Sep (INA)--Justicialist Party sources have reported that this morning Deolindo Felipe Bittel, first vice president of the Justicialist Party, was "invited" to the offices of the Federal Police political division. It is now known whether Bittel is being detained by the police.

According to the same source, the police operation took place at 0915 at a hotel located in the once district where the political leader usually stays when in Buenos Aires. The sources added that a police officer came to the hotel and "invited" Bittel to accompany him to police headquarters, which he did after a short discussion.

Peronist lawyers immediately went to police headquarters to verify Bittel's legal situation. The sources noted that once Bittel's legal situation is known the party will probably issue a communique.

Asked about the incident, the police public relations department said "it did not have any knowledge of the incident."

This is the second incident in 4 days involving a Peronist Party figure. Carlos Menem, the former governor of La Rioja, was detained last Friday.

Bittel had come to Buenos Aires to study Menem's situation. Menem was banished to the locality of Las Lomitas in Formosa by order of the Executive Branch. Menem was included in the "Institutional Act" in 1976 along with other Peronist officials and he remained at the disposal of the Executive Branch until August 1978 when he was benefited by that law. At that time Menem established his residence in Mar del Plata, but he was later able to travel throughout the country.

GARCIA MEZA COMMENTS ON COMMUNISM, SOVIET AID

FY232240 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1915 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 23 Sep (TELAM)--Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza said in Bogota last night that he does not fear communism, but rather extremism. He also announced that he will accept any aid from the Soviet Union.

Garcia Meza, who took over the government after overthrowing President Lidia Gueiler, said that his government is carrying out an open confrontation with international extremism, whether right or left.

If there is any kind of economic, financial or other type of aid, we are willing to accept it, said Garcia Meza during the television program "Let us See." He explained that his does not mean that the Soviet Union is interfering in Bolivia affairs. He added: The Soviet Union is not the only country which can give us aid. Other countries can also do it. He revealed that his government is implementing emergency programs so that the country can stand on its own with its own means.

He dismissed the idea that Bolivian-U.S. relations will continue to deteriorate as in the past.

He said that politicians were not able to govern Bolivia because they did not fulfill the programs they were trying to implement or because they partially implemented them.

He indicated that he does not believe that Siles Zuazo's clandestine government is any threat to the current military government in power in Bolivia because it will need help from abroad.

Regarding Lechin, he said that he is a false leader who deceived workers for many years. He is a wealthy man who has money invested in factories in Venezuela.

He also dismissed any division in the Bolivian Armed Forces.

FORMER PRESS MINISTER PENA FRANCO RELEASED

FY240037 Paris AFP in Spanish 2332 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 23 Sep (AFP)--Oscar Pena Franco, former minister of press and information during the administration of Lidia Gueiler Tejada, has been released, according to a statement made by his relatives to AFP.

Pena Franco, who is also vice president of the Latin American Journalists Federation, requested to the military government not to be sent into exile as was former Minister of Integration Fernando Salazar Paredes, who left the country last weekend.

According to unofficial reports, Gueiler has refused to leave the country while her ministers remained under arrest. The former president is in asylum in the Apostolic Nunciature. Now that Salazar has gone into exile and Pena is free, the last obstacle for Gueiler to leave the country--which she may do in the next few days--has supposedly been overcome.

FORMER BANZER MINISTERS TO ATTEND IMF MEETING

FY230357 Paris AFP in Spanish 0032 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 22 Sep (AFP)--Jorge Tamayo Ramos and Carlos Calvo, former ministers under Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez' regime, will attend the International Monetary Fund (IMF) governors assembly in Washington. They will attend the meeting as advisers of Finance Minister Gen Jose Sanchez Calderon. This information was officially released here today. It was also pointed out that the meeting is of great importance to Bolivia.

GOVERNMENT LAUNCHES 'ALL-OUT WAR' AGAINST DRUGS

FY231757 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 12 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] The all-out war against drug traffickers has now been extended to drug consumers and to the coca trade.

The dangerous drugs department has reported that drug traffickers who attacked narcotics department personnel in the town of Koana in Los Angeles on the border with Peru were arrested on Saturday, 6 September, during a raid.

As a result of this raid the authorities confiscated 1,790 grams of cocaine chloralhydrate. The authorities detained Juan Gomez Chambilla, who was in possission of 900 grams of cocaine chloralhydrate; Dionisio Charana Huanapa, who had in his possession 390 grams of cocaine chloralhydrate; Remigio Alabe Vonifacio, who was in possession of 500 grams of cocaine chloralhydrate; and Sergio Charana Apaza and Gregorio Gomex Chambilla.

These men will be severely punished on charges of having resisted the authorities and for their activities in drug trafficking.

Dangerous drug department officials have stated that they will not tolerate actions of this nature which endanger the lives of police personnel.

They added that there is an all-out war against drug trafficking and that raids are being carried out throughout the country to combat drug traffic and consumption. They also noted that they are controlling coca production and trade.

During a raid these authorities carried out in the Tajibos region in Santa Cruz, they discovered a cocaine factory hidden in two trenches.

During this raid, the authorities confiscated 10 grams of cocaine chloralhydrate and all the tools used to produce the drug. The police also burned all the drugs found in the place on orders given by department authorities.

Drug department officials also found an abandoned cocaine factory a few kilometers from the town of Warnes.

The police have identified the owner of the factory but they are still trying to capture the other members of the gang.

FORMER MINISTER DENIES GOVERNMENT DRUG TRAFFICKING

FY222103 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2200 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 19 Sep (LATIN)--Fernando Salazar Paredes, former Bolivian integration minister, affirmed here in a press conference that the military government of his country does not have any connection with an international ring of drug traffickers, as was reported in the United States. Salazar added: "it is a campaign against my country. The government is not involved in any drug cases." He arrived last night in Lima from Santiago, Chile, after being detained for 64 days after the fall of former President Lidia Gueiler.

The former minister blamed the old political leaders for the military coup which took place in Bolivia on 17 July, since "in their effort to perpetuate themselves in power, the politicians did not permit democratic renewal in Bolivia."

In a talk with the press early today, Salazar said that his country cannot be divided between military and civilians. Asked his opinion on the Bolivian Forces, Salazar stressed: "The military has done good things and bad things."

Salazar said that he will stay in Peru for some days and added that he will possibly assume a post at the International Center of Higher Journalism Studies for Latin America (CIESPAL).

The former minister said that to arrive in Lima, he had to follow an itinerary of La Paz, Buenos Aires and Santiago, Chile, which is the same one that was offered to former President Lidia Gueiler who refused it "for not offering guarantees for her life."

Salazar was skeptical about the possible Bolivian withdrawal from the Andean Group, as voiced in a threat made by President Gen Luis Garcia Meza. He added: "I do not believe that Bolivia will withdraw from the Andean Pact because it would lose an excellent place within the integration system."

Salazar said that after the coup which ousted President Lidia Gueiler he was detained in the same cell with labor leader Juan Lechin, former Information Minister Oscar Pena and former president of the Bolivian Human Rights Commission, Father Julio Tumiri.

Salazar, who arrived with his wife Silvia and three children, was a representative for the UN Development Program (UNDP) in Havana. He also worked for international organizations in Peru and the Dominican Republic before his appointment as integration minister.

SWEDISH LABOR LEADER, OTHERS REPORTEDLY DETAINED

PY221941 Paris AFP in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Stockholm, 22 Sep (AFP)--Ulf Asp, a swedish labor leader, stated when he returned here that the Bolivian inerior ministers and the policemen who questioned the delegates of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICETU) detained in La Paz last Thursday shared among them the $10,000 the delegates carried. The money was initially meant to help Bolivian labor leaders, according to Asp, who was detained for 24 hours in La Paz.

Asp was one of a five-member ICFTU delegation which arrived officially in Bolivia to study the situation from the point of view of labor rights and to try to assist their imprisoned Bolivian counterparts. Accused of subversive activities, the five men were detained by the secret police last Thursday.

Two of them Asp and Italian labor leader Enzo Friso, were released, but the other three, Luigi Cal, Venezuelan Tomas Alberti and Colombian Alberto Moncada, remained in detention. Asp said the Colombian labor leader was tortured. He could observe that he walked with difficulty after he was questioned.

Asp stressed in statements published by the Swedish press today that there is particularly violent repression against labor union representatives in Bolivia and that one of the goals of the coup, which seems to have been planned and supported in Argentina, was to break the powerful Bolivian labor movement.

Foreign Union Leaders Expelled

PY221847 Paris AFP in Spanish 1910 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 20 Sep (AFP)--It was reported here today that Swedish union leader Ulf Asp was expelled last night from Bolivia for having tried to establish contact with members of the outlawed Bolivian Labor Federation (COB). This information was supplied to AFP by Interior Ministry authorities who noted that the four other foreign union leaders and two Venezuelan television reporters were also expelled. They boarded a plane for Buenos Aires.

GOVERNMENT NOT WORRIED ABOUT IRANIAN-IRAQI CONFLICT

PY231506 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Itamaraty feels that the current situation in the Middle East is not a cause for concern because Brazil can find other supply alternatives in other petroleum-producing countries.

PETROBRAS MAY IMPLEMENT FUEL RATIONING DUE IRAN-IRAQ WAR

PY231230 Paris AFP in Spanish 0334 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 22 Sep (AFP)--Sources of the state-owned company Petrobras stated here today that a gradual fuel rationing will be implemented in Brazil if the war between Iran and Iraq curtails the oil supply from that area of the world. The sources indicated that of the total 850,000 barrels of oil per day which Brazil imports from the various Middle East and Latin American countries, 400,000 barrels come from Iraq. They added that Petrobras is closely following the development of events in that area of the world, and two oil tankers of this state-owned company are currently there. The same sources reported that Brazil has oil reserves for 90 days.

UAE MINISTER PLEDGES TO SUPPLY PETROLEUM

PY231401 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] If the supply of petroleum is suspended as a consequence of the conflict between Iran and Iraq, the United Arab Emirates is in a position to meet the needs of friendly countries. This statement was made in Brasilia by Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and natural resources of the United Arab Emirates, after a lecture at the local university. Al-'Utaybah feels that the situation in the Persian Gulf is quite touchy and that the most important thing at this moment is to follow the development of the conflict.

Visit Cut Short

PY240022 Paris AFP in Spanish 2253 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 23 Sep (AFP)--It has been learned from a source close to the Brazilian Foreign Ministry that the petroleum and natural resources minister of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Mani ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, decided to cut short his official visit to Brazil in view of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

Al-'Utaybah who was received by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo (during an out-of-turn audience that did not figure on the official agenda), left Brasilia tonight for the United Arab Emirates aboard his private plane.

GOVERNMENT SIGNS COOPERATION ACCORD WITH EEC

PY182222 Paris AFP in Spanish 1740 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Brussels, 18 Sep (AFP)--Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro stated here today that the new accord which provides the framework for the cooperation between his country and the EEC is the beginning of a new phase in the relations between the two parties.

Saraiva Guerreiro made these remarks during the ceremony held for the signing of the accord and indicated that the fact of moving from a simple commercial accord to an accord which provides the framework for cooperation is proof of the political will which Brazil and the EEC have to broaden and deepen their relations.

The minister emphasized the remarkable expansion of economic relations between the EEC and Brazil in the last 10 years and expressed his belief that the results--trade has increased fivefold from $1.7 billion to $7.7 billion--are an eloquent indication of the enormous potential which remains to be exploited in the economic cooperation between Brazil and the EEC.

Saraiva Guerreiro drew a parallel between the EEC's expansion and Brazil's development regarding the opportunities for foreign cooperation which the two parties can generate. He said: "The process of European integration yields benefits such as the expansion of the market, the level of productivity and the production scales and opens new possibilities for positive cooperation with other regions of the world. In the same manner, Brazil's development--because of the country's size, its expanding domestic market and its immense natural resources--is bound to create interesting opportunities for mutual ties."

Saraiva Guerreiro also said: "We must develop our exports to be able to pay for the imports which we need for the development of our economy. We cannot be satisfied with a status in which we would be unable to take advantage of our growing competitiveness in various industrial sectors."

He added: "We hope that the other parties will understand that our participation in the world market is not disruptive, that we are still minor suppliers and that we can offer a meaningful contribution in various fields to the highly industrialized countries in their struggle against inflation and the growing obsolescence of certain industries."

The minister stressed that Brazil's huge mineral and agricultural resources, only partially exploited, are obviously a good field for cooperation between the EEC and Brazil.

The chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, Gaston Thorn, who also signed the cooperation accord, indicated that this accord begins a stage which "I hope will be decisive for strengthening our cooperation."

He said: "I hope that actions such as this one will help to further the process of democratization currently underway in Brazil and Latin America."

During his visit, which will end tomorrow, the Brazilian minister will meet with the chairman of the European Commission, Roy Jenkins, and the commissioner in charge of foreign affairs, Wilhelm Haferkamp.

The EEC-Brazilian accord replaces the commercial accord, which has been in force between the two parties since 1974, and creates a joint commission charged with studying concrete possibilities for cooperation.

In the field of commerce, the two parties undertake the commitment to reciprocally implement the most-favored-nation clause, to grant the best facilities for commercial transactions and to cooperate for the solution of commercial problems of common interest, including those affecting raw materials and to cooperate for the solution of commercial problems of common interest, including those affecting raw materials and semimanufactured products.

The parties have also decided to bear in mind the needs and interests of the two parties in connection with the access to resources and their processing, the access to markets for semimanufactured products, the facilities for contacts among the businessmen of the two parties and the studies aimed at recommending measures for commercial promotion capable of stimulating imports and exports.

As far as economic cooperation is concerned, the agreement will seek the development and prosperity of European and Brazilian industries, stimulate scientific and technological progress, open new sources of supply and new markets, and, generally speaking, help the development of the economies of the contracting parties and the improvement of their standards of living.

This cooperation will be applied in the fields of science, technology agriculture, energy, investments and relations between the industrial enterprises of the two parties in the manner of joint ventures.

Trade With EEC

PY240158 Paris AFP in Spanish 0320 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 5 Sep (AFP)--It was reported here today that Brazilian trade with the members of the European Economic Community (EEC) during the first 6 months of 1980 registered a surplus of $960,258,000.

According to the Bank of Brazil's Foreign Trade Department (CACEX), during the aforementioned period Brazilian exports to the EEC amounted to $2,645,005,000 and imports from EEC member countries amounted to $1,684,747,000.

The trade with each member country, in dollars, is as follows:

Country	Exports	Imports
FRG	635,249,000	743,350,000
Belgium-Luxembourg	170,589,000	88,379,000
Denmark	67,856,000	12,101,000
France	425,685,000	225,221,000
Ireland	11,692,000	7,713,000
Italy	493,867,000	173,100,000
The Netherlands	554,791,000	119,932,000
Great Britain	285,276,000	214,848,000

BRIEFS

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS FIGURES--Brazil's balance of payments deficit at the end of August amounted to $146 million, approximately 8,176,000,000 cruceiros. The deficit for the first 8 months of the year, therefore, amounts to $2,465,000,000 or approximately 138 billion cruceiros. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 22 Sep 80 PY]

PETROLEUM PROSPECTING CONTRACT--Rio de Janeiro, 15 Sep (AFP)--A contract which provides for oil prospecting on the seacoast of Ceara State, northeast of Brazil, was signed today by the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (Petrobras) and U.S. Husky Oil International, Ltd. The prospecting will be carried out in a 3,069 square km area, 150 km south of Fortaleza City. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2237 GMT 15 Sep 80 PY]

ARGENTINE NATURAL GAS--Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals today presided over the ceremony in which the joint Argentine-Brazilian work group was installed. This group will analyze the conditions and viability of Argentina selling natural gas to Brazil. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 23 Sep 80 PY]

GASOLINE CONSUMPTION--Rio de Janeiro, 12 Sep (AFP)--A spokesman of the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (Petrobras) disclosed here today that gasoline consumption in Brazil during the first 8 months of the year amounted to 7.8 billion liters, which represents a decrease of 15.1 percent over the same period in 1979. Gasoline consumption during August reached 7[illegible].2 million liters, which represents a 39-percent reduction over the consumption during August 1979. Overall consumption of petroleum byproducts during the same month reached 5,255,000,000 liters, which represents a decrease of 9.3 percent over August 1979. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0107 GMT 13 Sep 80 PY]

PRESIDENTIAL, JUNTA FUNCTIONS OUTLINED

PY231345 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1112 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet will remain in power 8 more years to complete the tasks established for the period of transition. The president of the republic will not form [integrar] the government junta. The senior army officer will represent the army. The government junta will exercise constituent and legislative powers, but any constitutional amendment will have to be approved by plebiscite.

PINOCHET: 'DARK DAYS OF THE PAST ARE OVER'

PY192142 Paris AFP in Spanish 1504 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 19 Sep (AFP)--Chilean President Gen Augusto Pinochet asserted here today that with the support of the armed forces he will face any problem that may appear in order to achieve the progress of his country. In a message addressed to the army officers, Pinochet stated that neither difficulties nor sacrifices frighten me. I am well aware of your support, your backing and your solid unity.

Referring to the government of the late socialist President Salvador Allende, who was ousted by the military 7 years ago, the chief of state asserted that those dark days of the past are over and now Chile has taken the path that will lead it to the eternal spring of progress, well-being and fraternal union among all Chileans.

The message of General Pinochet, commander in chief of the army since August 1973, was broadcast over the national radio network on the occasion of the army's Day of Glories within the celebration of 170 years of Chilean independence.

General Pinochet also made reference to the plebiscite held on 11 September which approved the political constitution that will maintain him in government until 1989. He said that in this month of September, Chile has restated its full support for us and its confidence in us. It has illuminated our path so we may continue toward the goals of progress, organization and well-being.

The president added that the permanent campaign of the external enemy and the ambitions of displaced politicians have clashed with our arms, which have been honesty, patriotism, constancy and faith.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO UN ASSEMBLY--Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames will head the Chilean delegation to the UN General Assembly. The delegation will consist of the chief of the Multilateral Policy Department, Diego Valenzuela; the chief of the Foreign Ministry Cabinet, Favio Vio; Secretary Pedro Suckel; and the chief of Foreign Ministry Information Department, Jaime Valdes. The Chilean delegation will travel to the United States on 20 September. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1017 GMT 18 Sep 80 PY]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SUDAN--New Chilean Ambassador to the Sudan Jorge Leon Villarreal has presented his credentials to the Sudanese president. He will be concurrent ambassador to the Sudan, since he also represents Chile in Egypt. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1205 GMT 18 Sep 80 PY]

JAPANESE YOUTH DELEGATION--The youth secretariat today at noon received a Japanese youth delegation that is on a good-will tour through countries on the Pacific. The members of this Japanese delegation, who were appointed by the Japanese prime minister, have started their tour through Latin America in Chile. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Sep 80 PY]

BOLIVIAN EXILE SILES ZUAZO VISITS QUITO

PA182013 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Hernan Siles Zuazo, the constitutional president of Bolivia, arrived in Quito this morning from Lima. The Latin American Human Rights Association invited him to come to the country. He made statements to the local press this morning.

Airport Press Conference

PA190417 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Excerpt] At a news conference held at Quito airport on his arrival in Ecuador, Hernan Siles Zuazo confirmed the Argentine regime's participation in the overthrow of Bolivia's constitutional government and in the subsequent repression unleashed by the military.

According to Siles Zuazo, the Bolivian dictatorship is supported by Argentine advisers and torturers. He insisted that Garcia Meza's coup was planned by Argentines who are continuing their activities, and even participate in the interrogations and tortures of those arrested.

Nevertheless, the Bolivian politician added, if the movements that repudiate the regime influence the military's progressive sectors directly, there will be divisions within the Bolivian Armed Forces.

Siles Zuazo will leave this week for Washington, where he will intensify the campaign against dictator Luis Garcia Meza's regime. Afterward, he will return to Quito, where the government of the resistance in exile will be installed.

Presidential Meeting; Departure

PA202143 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Hernan Siles Zuazo, the presidential candidate who won the Bolivian elections that were later overturned by a military coup and who heads his own government-in-exile, last night had dinner with Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos in the national palace.

Siles Zuazo came to Quito at the invitation of the Latin American Human Rights Association, which has its headquarters in this capital.

In his first news conference in exile, Siles Zuazo said that his absence is temporary and that he will return to his country to head the resistance and the struggle against the regime of Luis Garcia Meza.

Siles Zuazo also talked with Raul Vaca Carbo, president of the national Congress, and had a number of meetings with Bolivian exiles.

Before taking his plane for New York, Siles Zuazo said the following to newsmen at the Mariscal Sucre Airport in Quito:

[Begin recording] [Siles Zuazo] Actually, in my talks with the young statesman, Roldos, we discussed matters of common interest to the Latin American democracies, one of which is proceeding as quickly as possible to stage a democratic struggle against governments which (?disregard) the people's will. There is a shared interest in this.

In addition, there is interest in having the Andean presidents repudiate dictatorial regimes, particularly the Garcia Meza government. This is an area that will continue to be explored.

[Question] You are now on your way to New York to attend the UN General Assembly. Will Ecuador support your mission there?

[Answer] I presume that there will be support, not just from Ecuador, but from all the Andean countries, and actually, from all countries that have democratic governments. The (?support) of Ecuador has special significance for us because democracy has been strengthened here and the overall Latin American image of President Roldos will make it possible for Ecuador to continue to be a center of democratic affirmation which influences the rest of Latin America.

[Question] Where will you go after New York, Mr President?

[Answer] I will return to my country. I will return to Bolivia. [end recording]

The Bolivian president-in-exile said he is going to New York to challenge the legitimacy of the Bolivian delegation at the United Nations. Siles Zuazo is accompanied by Jaime Paz Zamora, the candidate who obtained the greatest number of vice presidential votes in the Bolivian elections.

MINISTER NOTES 'POSITIVE RESULTS' OF OPEC MEETING

PA231817 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera Valverde has discussed the OPEC meeting with this station noting that it issued positive results for Ecuador and its oil policy. He left open the possibility that the Ecuadorean president will attend the Baghdad meeting now that financial considerations were dealt with in Vienna.

[Begin Barrera Valverde recording] On previous occasions, even the Ecuadorean delegates had not always left OPEC meetings with favorable impressions. But we have good news to report concerning the most recent meeting and I want to tell you why.

First, there was coordination. The corresponding ministries worked together and they planned a strategy. We knew what objectives we sought and I can pinpoint some of these objectives. For instance, we needed more specific data on world production, including the OPEC countries' production. This is what we got during the Vienna meeting. We now have not only the figures but even information regarding the OPEC members' production policy. This is directly related to prices. We also outlined matters related to prices and we have a rather clear picture concerning the price policy. Therefore, the country will have more secure guidelines to follow. I don't know to what extent those guidelines are (?optimistic) but they are sure guidelines and better than what we expected.

Finally, I want to point out that Ecuador had previously not actively participated in OPEC due to several circumstances and limitations but this time Ecuador's position was clearly outlined. Ecuador was heard and frequently understood. Ecuador's standpoint is simple: Since the OPEC members are talking to the developed, industrialized countries and they are also talking to the developing countries, there should be fair, balanced, overall development within OPEC. Therefore, every possible action should be taken to eliminate differences and injustices within OPEC. So, for the first time Ecuador was able to suggest this view and it was welcomed. I would say that as far as Ecuador's position is concerned, the Vienna meeting was (?a success). [end recording]

PRESIDENT STROESSNER POSTPONES VISIT TO TAIWAN

PY231714 Asuncion Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] The director of the state ceremony office has announced the postponement of President Alfredo Stroessner's scheduled official visit to the Republic of China. A new date will be set by mutual agreement between the two friendly governments.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON AFTERMATH OF SOMOZA ASSASSINATION

Border With Argentina Reopened

PY231338 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1325 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Test] We have an official announcement: The Paraguayan-Argentine border has been reopened at Puerto Falcon. All vehicles, both entering and leaving the country, can now cross the border at that point.

Special Crossing Permit Required

PY231701 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1615 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Osvaldo Palacios, chief of the police public relations department, has just announced that both public and private vehicles may leave the country only with a special permit issued by either the Interior Ministry or the Foreign Ministry.

Army Joins Search for Assassins

PY232335 Asuncion Primero de Marzo in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] We wish to point out that at 1000 this morning members of the Paraguayan Army officially joined the dragnet operation searching for the terrorists involved in the attack which resulted in the death of Gen Anastasio Somoza.

As of the time mentioned, and at this very moment, 8,000 members of the armed forces, together with the police forces, are carrying out a dragnet operation in a determined part of the country which has not been disclosed for security reasons. Nevertheless, it was disclosed that the dragnet operation involving 8,000 members of the army and the police forces continues throughout the country in order to arrest the persons involved in the assassination of General Somoza.

Accused Argentines Deny Involvement

PY232149 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2050 GMT 23 Sep 80

[By Agustin Fuentes]

[Text] Managua, 23 Sep (LATIN)--Two of the four Argentines that the Paraguayan police have said are involved in the assassination of former President Anastasio Somoza today refuted the accusation and asserted that when he was killed they were not in Asuncion. In a press conference they indicated that the four of them were in Costa Rica and Nicaragua at the time of Somoza's death in Ascunsion last week.

One of those allegedly involved in the operation, Guillermo Victor Thomas, said today in a press conference that "the Paraguayan Government is inventing charges with a dual purpose: to eliminate Argentine patriots and to try and harm the revolutionary government of Nicaragua." He added that he had arrived in Nicaragua in April 1980 and that he was in Managua on Wednesday of last week, "the day of Somoza's execution."

Thomas works for the Nicaraguan Telecommunications and Post Office Organization (TELCOR) and he asserted that all the personnel of this organization can testify that he did not leave the country last week. "On that day, the 17th, I began work at 0730, as can be confirmed at the personnel office, and hours later, on learning of the report regarding the execution of the tyrant, I joined the rest of the personnel in the celebrations," he said. He added that the day before he had registered in the Central American University of Managua and showed the corresponding registration numbers.

Meanwhile, the newspaper EL NUEVO DIARIO of Managua reported today that it had received a telephone call from Jorge Omar Lewinger, another of the four persons that Asuncion has said were involved in Somoza's assassination. According to the newspaper, Lewinger phoned from San Jose, Costa Rica, to report that he has been there for some time working for Radio Noticias del Continente. Lewinger expressed, according to the newspaper report, that he can "without any doubt prove his whereabouts before the 17th, on the 17th and after the 17th."

On expressing its "happiness" over Somoza's death, the Nicaraguan Government denied any type of involvement in the operation. The highest-ranking members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) also denied any involvement.

Accused Assassin's Alibi Denied

PY240116 Paris AFP in Spanish 0014 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Managua, 23 Sep (AFP)--EL NUEVO DIARIO has said here that the Paraguayan police report about the alleged identity of the murderers of former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza lost credibility when it was learned that one of the men charged is in Managua, where he arrived last February.

It has been proven that Guillermo Victor Thomas, accused by Paraguayan officials as being a militant of the Argentine Montoneros organization and a member of the group that killed Somoza, is an official of the Nicaraguan National Telecommunications Company (TELCOR) and did not leave the country in the last few days or on the date of the attack on the former dictator.

EL NUEVO DIARIO also indicates that another individual accused by the Paraguayan police, Jorge Omar Lewinger, is in Costa Rica. The newspaper reported, however, that Lewinger works in that country for the shortwave radio station Radio Noticias del Continente, which Costa Rican conservative sectors have been trying to link for several months with the Argentine Montoneros organization.

Asked by AFP, the radio station directorate categorically denied any links between the radio station and Lewinger. It has not been proven if this Argentine citizen is actually in Costa Rica.

It was stated in San Jose that the report that Lewinger allegedly participated in the attack against Somoza and that he is linked with Radio Noticias del Continente may be part of a maneuver by sectors opposing the radio station who are trying at this time to get the Costa Rican Government to order the closure of the station.

Chief Investigator's Press Conference

PY200121 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 2150 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Press conference given by Pastor Milciades Coronel, chief of the Paraguayan Investigations Department, in his office--live]

[Text] [Coronel] It has been said that we have called a press conference, but this is not true. But since you are here, I receive you with much pleasure. There is not much we can add to what has already been reported or to what you already know.

We are still investigating the incident and we are receiving much cooperation from all the public, as we always do. And I also want you to know that as soon as we have something important to report, we will do so gladly. We have an interest in informing the public about what we are doing because we work with the cooperation of all the people. All people of good will of this country, who are in the majority, are cooperating with us. It is therefore in our interest to let them know how the investigation process is going. But there are things linked with the investigation which should be kept secret in order to insure the success of the operation. Are there any questions you wish to ask?

[Question] Is anyone being detained?
[Answer] Gentlemen, there are persons in detention, but they are here for the sole purpose of being identified. Others do not have their documents in order or are in this country illegally. These are the people in detention right now at the investigations department.

[Question] And the woman who was allegedly detained this morning?
[Answer] She is not the person we are looking for. She is not the one directly involved in the incident. It is another woman, a foreigner, a Uruguayan. It seems she has nothing to do with the incident.

[Question] Did architect Julio Eduardo Carbone identify the deceased Yrurzun, who was allegedly the chief of the terrorist commando?
[Answer] We have not turned to the architect Carbone, but to other persons with whom he had more contact for a longer time. A great many people recognized the photograph we obtained and this led to the detention of that individual.

[Question] How was Yrurzun's identikit obtained?
[Answer] It was not an identikit; it was an authentic photograph of Yrurzun. We have photos of people who are involved in subversion and who were in Argentina.

[Question] How could you (?establish) so soon, in only 4 hours, the nationality, the name and the photo of that person? And why, because this is something difficult to explain, would he stay in his house after his photograph had been published in the newspapers? If he was linked to a paramilitary group, such as the one that made the attack against Somoza, why should he act in the way he did?
[Answer] Look here, gentlemen. This individual arrived in this country in July. He looked around, rented houses and when a vehicle appeared in the attack we immediately found out who had sold the vehicle and they told us it was bought by a tall person of such and such characteristics. We showed them the photo we had and he was identified at once as the person who bought the vehicle.

[Question] Is it known exactly how many persons participated in the attack on Somoza?
[Answer] We do not know exactly so far.

[Question] How was it that the security guards that were accompanying Somoza did not know how many members were included in the group, as they are trained security officers?
[Answer] Miss, to know how many persons participate in this kind of operation--the bodyguards saw five or six persons, but there may be many more, because it should be supposed that they were supported by others in their turn. So there should be more people.

[Question] Do you rule out the participation of Paraguayans?
[Primero de Marzo announcer] The chief of investigations replies that he absolutely rules out participation by Paraguayans.

[Question] Why were they not pursued?
[Answer] Look here, the bodyguards were there toprotect the general and to safeguard him. In case of attack, they should try to repulse the attack, and if the attackers flee they should not pursue them because they would then abandon the person they are protecting. Therefore, under any condition they could not pursue the attackers. They are not authorized to do that.

[Primero de Marzo announcer] Don't you think that professionals (?brought this off)? This question was asked by the New York TIMES correspondent.
[Answer] The truth is that we are not used to this type of event. Nothing like this has ever occurred in this country. It is the first time in the history of this country that such an atrocious crime has taken place, a crime of this type. We do not know how these people operate--that is, we know it from reports and from what we hear and see in the press and the reports we get. It is clear that they had great interest in insuring the absolute success of the operation, and that is why so many people participated.

[Question] On the basis of what legal evidence is it said that Yrurzun was the chief of the terrorist commando?
[Answer] On the basis of the following: In the first place, money was found in his possession. In the second place, he was behind everything to have this operation carried out. From all the things we have found out, we know that it was he who was giving the instructions to his companions as to how they should act and where they should shoot, etc.

[Question] What exactly happened last night, officer?
[Answer] We received the information last night and by carrying out the investigations into the activities of this individual we were able to find the house where he lived. The security forces arrived there and immediately afterward there was a reaction on the part of the individual, who not only tried to defend himself, but also tried to escape.
[passage indistinct]

[Question] What arms were used?
[Answer] We do not yet want to report on the arms which were used, because we are inspecting a very interesting weapon right now.

[Question] There are neighbors who say that Yrurzun was taken alive, and also that a woman was detained with him.
[Answer] No, it is not true. In fact, at the very moment Yrurzun fell, he was not yet dead, but on the way here he died.

[Question] And what is known about the woman? It is said that a woman was with him. Who is the woman?
[Second question] People say they saw the police take away a woman who was accompanying Yrurzun.
[Answer] No, no, it is not true. That woman has not been detained yet, and we even ask you to say so because that woman has not been detained.

[Question] Did she escape?
[Answer] We have been to the homes of some of the neighbors to whom them photographs of women, and they are they are almost sure that the woman whose photograph was published seems to be the same woman who was living with him. So it might be the same woman.

[Question] How do you know it was Yrurzun? Did he have relatives here?
[Answer] We have his dossier. We know who he was. Apart from this, I can give you the information that Yrurzun was a man who fought with the Sandinista guerrillas and that he came from Nicaragua.

[Question] Do you have evidence to verify this?
[Second question] Yes, that is a key point.
[Answer] He was in Nicaragua. And I also assure you that we know the arms they brought in came from Nicaragua.

[Question] Those diplomats that were expelled from Paraguay in August, would they have a connection with this attack?
[Answer] It is almost certain, almost certain. Not only because of their background, because those people were trained guerrilla fighters and came here to this country as diplomats, but that was not their role.

[Question] Being a professional of that category in order to carry out what they did, that was why they acted as novices at the time of the police operation.
[Answer] So it seems to you that it is an act of novices to blow up a car completely and commit that type of crime?

[Several voices speaking simultaneously--indistinct]

[Answer] He was living here in secret, but as any normal person. That is how people enter the country. [passage indistinct] After his photograph was published, he could not leave his house. The fact that his photograph was published so quickly undoubtedly immobilized him in his house without the possibility of moving around.

[Question] What about the four or five other people who also attacked Somoza?
[Answer] We are looking for them intensively. We expect to continue to receive cooperation from all the people in capturing them.

[Question] The identity of the others?
[Answer] We cannot answer that question because we want to keep it secret.

[Question] Do the police have any clues?
[Answer] We have very good clues.

[Question] What is known about the introduction of the weapons into Paraguay?
[Answer] We know they were brought in because they are here, but not how it was done. We are investigating this.

[Question] Could you explain who identified Yrurzun as a participant in the attack on Somoza?
[Answer] No, gentlemen. We cannot tell this for reasons of the security of the people who gave us help.

[Question] How may persons identified Yrurzun?
[Answer] At least five or six people.

[Question] Mr Chief of Police, do you believe they are still in the country?
[Answer] We are absolutely sure they are still here in this country.

[Question] Mr Chief of Police, how many people are in detention, please?
[Answer] Right now, about 60 persons are being detained, but that number will probably be reduced tonight because they are being released as they are being properly identified.

[Question] How many have been released so far?
[Answer] About 30 persons have been released.

[Question] More or less when will the border be opened?
[Answer] That depends, gentlemen, on the progress of our investigations.

[Question] You said no Paraguayans are involved in the crime [words indistinct].
[Answer] Gentlemen, we are looking for them right now, but we have not been able to capture them. We know who one of them is, and another possible participant is the woman whose identity we know, but we can say nothing about the others.

[Question] Are police from neighboring countries participating in your investigations?
[Answer] We are working here with our own resources and with our own personnel. It is true that when, for example, we request the verification of the identity of an individual, we approach the police in friendly neighboring countries.

[Question] The ERP--People's Revolutionary Army--in Paris has denied that it is the perpetrator of this attack. What can you tell us about this?
[Answer] I cannot confirm that the Argentine Revolutionary People's Army [ERP] set up the organization which carried out the attack, but the man who died was an ERP man.

[Question] Is the architect Carbone incommunicado?
[Answer] Yes, right now he is.

[Question] How is it known that he was in the war in Nicaragua?
[Answer] We know it, gentlemen, because we have a full report that he participated in the war in Nicaragua.

[Question] Was it architect Carbone who identified Yrurzun?
[Answer] We have not listened to Carbone. We have listened to other people, because not much faith can be placed in Carbone as he was very much shaken. It happened very suddenly when they practically threw him out of the car, and he would not be the best person to identify anyone.

[Question] But why is Carbone incommunicado?
[Answer] We cannot reveal that. We cannot tell that, please.

[Question] Mr Chief of Police, you have told us that the Sandinistas could possibly be the planners of this. What about that?
[Answer] Well, we know that the man came from Nicaragua and we know that the arms came from Nicaragua. It is to be supposed, therefore, that everything to carry out this operation came from there.

[Question] Could this lead to a conflict in Paraguayan-Nicaraguan relations?
[Answer] This will have to be seen, gentlemen, because many persons still have to be detained and we need further testimony. That man, in fact, could not give any testimony since he was killed in the action and he could not make any statement or tell us what people or organization sent him. From the information we have, we know for certain, however, that he was acting with the Sandinista guerrillas.

[Question] [Words indistinct] was brought for questioning and explanations regarding the renting of houses?
[Answer] He first rented his house to the Nicaraguans who came as diplomats, and later (Vargas) rented the house that was used in the operation.

[Question] Is Mr Pacifico Montero de Vargas in detention?
[Answer] He was brought in for questioning and to explain about the rental of houses, because Mr Montero de Vargas rented his house in the first place to the Nicaraguans who came as diplomats and then another Montero de Vargas rented the house that was used for the operation.

[Question] Is it true that the wife of Somoza's economic adviser has died? There are rumors. Could you confirm or deny them?
[Answer] I know nothing about that, gentlemen. I don't know.

[Question] It has been said in news reports that Firmenich was the real leader of this operation--the well-known guerrilla leader who was involved in killing Aramburu in Argentina.
[Answer] Well, we do not place much faith in reports we receive through the news agencies, because they may be biased or even sent with the intention of confusing us. We neither confirm nor rule this out. As I have told you, we are compiling all this and we believe we will later know with certainty who was the head of the operation. We cannot rule out or confirm if there is a higher boss behind him, such as Firmenich.

[Question] How many more people do you presume are on the run?
[Answer] That is not possible to know.

[Question] How long will the borders be closed?
[Answer] Until this situation is cleared up. Gentlemen: For us this is a question that we must clear up because we have to respond to our people, who are indignant at this incident that has occurred in our country. We will do this. We will clear it up and we will cleanse our country of subversion, if there is any. This is the reality, gentlemen, above all you foreigners.

[Question] Mr Chief of Police, when the Sandinistas entered Managua it was announced that the next objective of the Latin American guerrilla would be Paraguay. Do you believe the attack on Somoza might be the beginning of such an attempt?
[Answer] There will be no guerrilla action here because 90 percent of the people support President Stroessner's government, and anyone who comes here with intentions of guerrilla activities will be eliminated immediately.

You may be perfectly sure that all the Paraguayan people, particularly the Colorado people who support President Stroessner's government, will never permit those people to come here and organize themselves and infiltrate this country. Then there are the armed forces as a reserve, if needed. But we are talking about the people, because it is among them that they usually receive cooperation in their activities. There are no conditions for this in this country because the people do not agree with that kind of operations of those people, particularly those of the murderous left who act under the name of guerrillas.

[Question] Mr Pastor Coronel, are the armed forces of this country cooperating with the police forces in this operation?
[Answer] Yes, sir, the armed forces are cooperating by being on the alert and being ready for action in case they are needed. Our armed forces are the most important reserves we have because they are loyal and firm men who are ready to defend the peace and tranquillity of the country.

[Question indistinct]
[Answer] All the Colorados of the republic.

[Question] You have said that apart from the girl who has been fully identified, you have another person. That means that you have three well-identified persons: the one who died, the girl and another person. Did you not say so?
[Answer] No, no. I did not say I have identified three persons. Two have been identified. We are holding back on the third and we will not tell if he has been identified or not. We are continuing to investigate. I take this opportunity to request the radio stations above all not to spread false alarming reports. I ask you to call our office here to have your reports confirmed before broadcasting them. The issue is very delicate and people become alarmed. There is talk of shootouts and bomb explosions in various areas, and no such things are happening, gentlemen. I request this of you so that all the people who are now cooperating with us, as well as the security forces, should not get any false reports from the radio stations of the country.

[Question] On behalf of Radio Nanduti, which we believe has a certain backing among the people, we ask you to appoint, if possible, a person in charge, apart from Mr Candia, who can give us the news so we can correct the mistakes we seem to have made. It would be useful if one person at least could help us.
[Answer] You may rest perfectly sure that we will open a special office. The police public relations office is already there where we can go and receive information. We will appoint a person who can immediately tell you whether a report you receive is true.

[Question] Is the 5-million-guarani reward still valid?
[Answer] It is more valid than ever. The 5-million-guarani reward is still offered and may be increased, because there are people who have told us they would increase the amount of the reward.

[Question] Will any measures be taken to control the entry and departure of foreigners into this country, where it is so easy to enter even with weapons of that caliber?
[Answer] This is a landlocked country. We have borders with three countries--Argentina, Bolivia and Brazil. There are open land borders. It is difficult to control all the borders. In addition to this, ours is a hospitable country and the people receive cordially all foreigners who arrive here. Therefore, an incident of this type makes us really indignant. All the people are indignant because this incident is not in keeping with the hospitality of the Paraguayan people and their traditional hospitality toward foreigners. We expect foreigners to come and enjoy our peace, our climate, the marvellous nature of this country and the hospitality of the Paraguayan people. But we do not expect them to come and throw bombs and bullets indiscriminately against persons living in this country.

SALVADORAN DRU CLARIFIES ANTI-U.S. OPERATIONS WARNING

PA232044 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2018 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Panama City, 23 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU] Anastasio Aquino Special Brigade has announced it is not opening a new front in Panama and will only act against U.S. bases on the banks of the canal.

Commander Danilo states in a communique sent to ACAN-EFE that the brigade is on Panamanian territory, but that it will not carry out actions that would affect public order or peace in this country.

"Our psychological harassment operations against the military and civilian personnel on U.S. posts and bases on this beloved Panamanian soil for now do not include acts of terrorism or sabotage," adds Commander Danilo.

"We have succeeded in smuggling a quantity of arms and ammunition, uniforms and revolutionary insignia from a neighboring country to meet any emergency. I can assure you that these supplies are no longer on the Panamanian side, but are at various points in the canal area still under the hated Yankee heel," states the document forwarded to ACAN-EFE.

PRESIDENT ROYO INTERVIEWED ON UPCOMING ELECTIONS

PA240355 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Interview with President Aristides Royo by Jose Hernandez, station reporter, on 23 September 1980 in Panama City--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, we would like to know what guarantees the government is going to give for the 28 September elections.

[Answer] The government is going to give all the guarantees it has promised. We have said on several occasions that the right to vote will be respected. This is a right and a civic duty of all Panamanians. All the authorities in the country will see that this constitutional right is respected. The National Guard and Lt Col Ruben Dario Paredes have often said that the right to vote will be respected. Every administrative authority in the country, the National Guard, the 505 Corregimiento representatives, mayors and other government authorities, will be watching on that day to see that this sacred right is respected by every Panamanian.

[Question] Mr President, when you mention the National Guard's participation in the elections, can you tell us, will the National Guard participate as a guarantor of the elections or as a hostile party?

[Answer] The National Guard is not going to participate as a hostile party. Its participation will consist of maintaining public order and preventing abuses, violations and frauds. Each member of the National Guard will participate in the elections by voting for the candidate of his choice.

[Question] Mr President, what importance do you attach to these elections, let us say, for the year 1984?

[Answer] I firmly believe that these elections represent a beginning. Although I have seen some unfortunate incidents taking place, as a general rule I feel that a civil attitude prevails among candidates in the manner in which they are conducting their campaigns, rallies, meetings and propaganda. I can sense a new attitude among citizens on what an election should be. I see a civil and peaceful attitude which is very important. We do not have acts of violence. We have the impression that Panamanians believe in a different type of election, like those we have had in recent years, peaceful and without resentment and violence.

[Question] Does this include the opposition?

[Answer] Yes, the opposition is organizing motorcades, meetings and even protest demonstrations in a civil manner and making use of the freedom of expression and democracy we have in our country.

[Question] Finally, Mr President, getting away from domestic issues and referring to the Central American situation, will Panama continue to insist on a meeting of Central American presidents to try to find a solution to the Salvadoran civil war?

[Answer] Well, the idea of a meeting of Central American presidents, which originated here, has met with the approval of some governments. The only holdout is the Guatemalan Government. Other countries have expressed their approval of such a meeting. Colombia and Venezuela have looked with favor on such a meeting. Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins publicly declared himself in favor of it as did Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos.

Yesterday, U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, during a meeting with Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores at the United Nations, expressed the satisfaction of all the American nations, and particularly of the United States, with the possibility of holding a meeting for peace in our country.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS MEET ROYO, ASSAIL SALVADORAN JUNTA

PA191626 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] The Latin American electrical workers' meeting opened here today with President Aristides Royo, Cabinet ministers and other officials in attendance.

The meeting, which will last 4 days, is being held at the convention center in our capital. It is being attended by some 300 delegates from over 15 Latin American and Caribbean countries. President Royo was accompanied at the opening ceremony by Labor Minister Oyden Ortega, Finance and Treasury Minister Ernesto Perez Balladares; Edwin Fabrega, general director of the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification [IRHE] and Rafael Aleman, general director of the National Telecommunications Institute.

The session began with a speech by Fernando del Rio Gaona, secretary general of the Union of IRHE employees. He stressed that one of the purposes of the meeting was to protest the military takeover of the Salvadoran electricity enterprise and the persecution unleashed by the Salvadoran Christian Democratic-military junta against the leaders of electrical workers in that country.

Del Rio demanded that the national government sever or limit its relations with the Salvadoran junta in solidarity with the fraternal Salvadoran people. He also asked Latin American workers to express solidarity with Panama in its struggle for full independence and sovereignty and denounced internal attempts to destabilize President Royo's government.

Jose Manuel Meneses, secretary general of the National Central of Panamanian Workers, also spoke on the situation in El Salvador and on domestic topics.

Aleman opened the meeting after President Royo designated him to do so in his name.

BRIEFS

NEW INDIAN AMBASSADOR--Mandan Lal Suri, new Indian ambassador to Panama, presented his credentials to President Royo yesterday. [Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Sep 80 p 2 PA]

COSTA RICA

ENERGY MINISTER SAYS NO FOREIGN CONTRACTS FOR OIL EXTRACTION

PA240312 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Costa Rica will not sign contracts for the extraction of oil with any foreign company if new explorations being carried out by the Costa Rican Government should be positive, Energy Minister Altmann Ortiz said today. The minister made this statement during a roundtable held at the National Insurance Institute at which the possibility of oil being found in this country was discussed.

Minister Altmann added that during the next few days, 15 more Mexican experts will arrive in Costa Rica to advise and assist national experts in the research that is underway.

In addition, the energy minister said that over $1 million will be invested in the new studies of the oil possibilities of the Baja Salamanca region on the Atlantic Coast. Studies completed so far by the research team of the Energy Ministry and by Mexican and Venezuelan experts show evidence of the existence of oil in Costa Rican territory, Altmann Ortiz said.

As we have reported, a number of geophysical studies based on seismic tests are underway as part of the first in-depth exploration of the Atlantic area, where there is the greatest possibility of finding oil.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER DENIES BLACK SIGATOKA OUTBREAK

PA231500 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Agriculture and Livestock Minister Hernan Fonseca Zamora reported this afternoon that as far as he is concerned there has been no official outbreak of black sigatoka on the Atlantic coast so far.

The minister added that if the disease had really appeared, there would be no reason for so much concern over this disease that attacks bananas because, ever since it first appeared in the San Carlos region, it was expected to spread. He added that if the disease were really to appear, the companies are prepared to control it.

Additionally, the minister said that all the Agriculture Ministry can do is impose quarantine measures. He said some nations live with this disease, as is the case of Honduras which, despite the presence of the disease, is third in the world in banana production.

EL SALVADOR

REPORTAGE ON CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF OAS OFFICES

Beginning of Negotiations

PA230450 Paris AFP in Spanish 2116 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Sep (AFP)—The Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] said here today that negotiations have begun with an OAS representative to vacate the OAS offices in San Salvador which have been occupied for the past 5 days.

The FDR spokesmen reported the arrival in San Salvador of a special emissary of OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila with whom "we have already established initial contacts."

Although the FDR did not identify the OAS emissary, in press circles it was said that the negotiator is Alberto Salem, director of the secretary general's office, and that the talks are being held in great secrecy at the archbishopric of San Salvador.

Despite the fact that the FDR reported the initiation of the negotiations, it was said here that Salem, according to his own statements, has no power to negotiate and that he has come to San Salvador solely as an emissary to gather information on the situation and that the FDR has been apprised of this.

The members of the FDR today accused the Salvadoran Government junta of "delaying the negotiations" and held it responsible for any possible consequences. The FDR also charged that approximately 15 of its members, who were captured last week by the security corps during their eviction from several churches in El Salvador, have been found dead. The leftist coalition charged that 29 political prisoners who have been on a hunger strike for 1 week at the Santa Tecla jail to demand their release are being subjected to "psychological pressure."

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran junta through its under secretary of foreign affairs, Alejandro Gomez, today appealed to the occupants of the OAS offices "to respect the human rights of the diplomats, women and workers whom they are holding as hostages."

Gomez said that the government is giving "its full cooperation by providing them with food and medicines, but is not involved in the negotiations."

Occupiers' Criticisms

PA240304 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1802 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] The occupiers of the OAS office have said that the OAS legal channels are too slow and respond to partisan and government interests of the member countries. During an impromptu news conference in the OAS office, the occupiers said so far the negotiations have remained stalemated because the OAS Secretariat General has not given the Salvadoran political crisis the urgent attention it needs. A spokesman of the occupiers said they have a right to demand an OAS investigation of human rights in El Salvador.

Hostage's Comments on Conditions

PA231903 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Radio Noticias del Continente has held a telephone interview with the Nicaraguan OAS representative, Albino Roman Vega, who is being held hostage in the OAS office in San Salvador. He discussed the way they have been treated since 17 September. Here is what he said:

[Begin recording] Well, we are with the companeros at the OAS General Secretariat office in El Salvador but they are not bothering us and we don't bother with them either. The OAS office has been peacefully occupied. We hostages have not had any problems or lacked anything. We have not lacked food or water. We are all right. Thank God we are in good health and are getting along fine. [end recording]

He then discussed how the evenings go by at the OAS office in San Salvador. [Begin recording] Thank God we have slept peacefully. I say this because I snore. We have had no problems in the day or night except for, as the companeros say, [words indistinct] by some individuals dressed in plainclothes. But we are sleeping peacefully. [end recording]

JUNTA MEMBERS EXPLAIN PLANS, GOALS TO PEOPLE

PA231743 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] [Passage indistinct] was held at the installations of the Salvadoran Railroad Institution in Cutuco, La Union Department. Members of the revolutionary junta implemented a new type of dialgue with the people during this event.

Clergymen, teachers, professionals, union leaders, market vendors, peasants and other people attended this meeting. The junta members explained the social development plans being implemented by the revolutionary government.

Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrette and Cols Jaime Abdul Gutierrez and Adolfo Arnoldo Majano--accompanied by the education, agriculture, labor and planning ministers as well as the under secretaries of defense and interior--talked with the people of the area for a long time and listened to their suggestions. The junta members will draw their conclusions from these suggestions in order to establish how the process of change is being accepted in El Salvador.

The governor of La Union Department, the local commander, the mayors of the various cities in this department, the peasants, the market vendors and all the sectors that make up the active forces of the area had a chance to talk to the junta leaders and their ministers who explained the goals of the armed forces proclamation.

This is an irreversible process that nobody can stop. It will lead us to the complete democratization that the country needs to pull out of this situation of crisis and violence, Colonel Majano said.

Colonel Majano said that the junta hopes to achieve a greater identification with the people through this kind of meeting which will be held in the country's 14 departments. The junta wants the people to learn about its tasks so that they can participate in them. He reaffirmed that this is a transition government which is on its way to democratization, but socio-economic and political changes must be made first in order to establish a true democracy where all of us can participate in the decisionmaking process. We will be stronger so we can remain united and in this way we will make our rights prevail, Majano reiterated.

In addressing the crowd, Morales Ehrlich said that this process cannot step back. He said: We have changed the country's structures completely. We have changed the economic, social and political structures and have turned them over to the people. For this reason we have come here. We want to explain our stand to you because we have fought for it. We are not trying to change your political views for our benefit but we do want you to understand and accept our changes for the common good of the poor people. We are seeking to meet this goal but in a different way. We do not want what was done before when plans were drafted but never carried out. This is why we have a national crisis, Morales Ehrlich said. This is why, he went on, we are building a true democracy in which the organized people will produce and promote a new society that will satisfy their needs. Morales Ehrlich emphasized the importance of having the people and the government promote these changes. He said that when the people and the government walk hand-in-hand and defend their rights, nobody can stop their work for the benefit of the people.

In describing the agrarian reform as the main goal of this government, Colonel Majano said that it is basically aimed at dignifying the peasants. In further explaining the success of these changes, he said that 263 major plots of land have been affected. These plots were turned over to 263 cooperatives that are made up of thousands of families. Only about 200 families benefitted from these lands before. For this reason, he reiterated, you will be the ones to promote these reforms, Majano concluded.

Colonel Majano also referred to the main goal of the junta: the country's total democratization where all can participate in the government. He stressed that the Salvadoran Government is becoming more consolidated as the days go by. However, there are still adverse conditions which we have not been able to overcome because of the lack of understanding and the blindness of extremists who do not want peace and tranquillity in the country. One of these factors, he added, is violence.

Regarding this, Gutierrez said that the government does not understand how the terrorists can burn the people's job sites, their vehicles and their other means of livelihood, such as the public services, thereby denying them the right to live and work in peace.

Planning Minister Atilio Vieytez also addressed the crowd to explain the government's economic plan. Regarding the agrarian reform, he said that it has been fully successful because a record will be set in the production of basic grains. Regarding the cotton production, he said that 97,000 manzanas were planted in 1980 while in 1979 we planted 93,000. He added that the construction industry will be reactivated. The government has allocated 1.1 billion colones for this. There are plans to build 16,000 housing units in record time. He said that 262 million colones were granted in loans for the manufacturing sector which generates more than 150,000 jobs. He said that the factories have not been closed and that new ones will be opened soon.

NATIONAL GUARD PATROL ATTACKED FROM CATHEDRAL

PA232327 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 0120 GMT 23 Sep 80

[National Guard communique--read by National Guard press department official--live]

[Text] At 1530 today a National Guard patrol protecting the commercial area of San Salvador passed through Eastern Second Street directly in front of the main gate of the metropolitan cathedral where it was fired upon by terrorists of the Revolutionary Democratic Front who are currently occupying the building. The patrol was attacked by individuals firing weapons of various calibers. According to ballistics experts, the fire from various parts of the cathedral was returned by the moving convoy. The subversives apparently suffered some casualties; however, their number and conditions are unknown.

The armed forces informs the general public that this unfortunate incident merely demonstrates the criminal intentions of these terrorists groups. They not only use places such as the cathedral, built for the people to express their religious devotion, for their attacks, but, in pursuit of their objectives, they do not care if they endanger the lives of men, women and children passing through the area.

San Salvador, 22 September 1980

GUATEMALA

NO PLANS TO WITHDRAW AMBASSADOR IN NICARAGUA

PA232347 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1425 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Distributed by Inter-American Radio Organization]

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Alfonso Alonso Lima, who is currently acting foreign minister, has said that the Guatemalan Government is not planning to withdraw its ambassador to Nicaragua, a post currently held by David Tercero Castro. Lima said that Foreign Minister Castillo Valdez has already clarified the Foreign Ministry's position on the withdrawal of the Nicaraguan ambassador to Guatemala. He said that the foreign minister has indicated that this is a decision of the Nicaraguan Government and that the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry has no comment.

MACHINEGUNNING, BOMBINGS NOTED AS VIOLENCE CONTINUES

PA240014 [Editorial Report] Two Guatemalan radio stations report the following recent violent incidents:

Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala at 0400 on 23 September 1980 reports that an unidentified man was machinegunned on the evening of 22 September in Guatemala City at 34th Street and 11th Avenue in Zone 8 by a group of individuals who had been following him.

Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo at 1200 on 23 September 1980 reports that five propaganda bombs exploded in the municipal park at Santa Lucia Cotzumalguapa, in Escuintla Department, spewing large quantities of subversive propaganda into the area.

The same station reports that two unidentified, bullet-riddled, male bodies were found at km 200 of the Inter-American Highway. The station adds that the driver of a military vehicle was wounded when a military convoy on its way to Poptun, Peten, was machinegunned by unidentified persons.

The station also reports that Lucila Rodas de Villagran, director of the National Western School for Girls, is in critical condition after being machinegunned by an unidentified male as she was leaving the school.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT APPROVES NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR

PA232348 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1410 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Distributed by the Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpt] Honduras has already granted its approval to the appointment of Mr Jack Binns as new U.S. ambassador to Honduras. His appointment has yet to be ratified by the U.S. Senate. The final decision should be adopted next week.

EDUCATION GROUP DENOUNCES OFFICER'S TIES TO SOMOZISTS

PA211813 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 11 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Mauricio Lopez, leader of the Professional Association for the Improvement of Teaching in Honduras (COLPROSUMAH), yesterday denounced several irregularities committed by military and municipal authorities of the Mosquitia region.

Lopez reported that the COLPROSUMAH Board of Directors visited Mosquitia recently to hold a regional meeting and this visit allowed them to learn about the participation of Capt Leonel Luque in counterrevolutionary activities against the Nicaraguan Government.

The COLPROSUMAH leader said that Captain Luque is linked to this counterrevolutionary activity through former Somozist guardsman Jose Felipone, who is a member of a counterrevolutionary network that operates in Mosquitia and has contact with a person in Tegucigalpa whose last name is Zapata.

Lopez said that "Felipone has even brought many unlicensed vehicles into the country with symbols of Nicaraguan Government institutions on them. These vehicles circulate freely in the region."

Professor Mauricio Lopez added that Constantino Startar, the mayor of Puerto Lempira, is also involved in this because "he has been issuing birth certificates to several former national guardsmen such as Juan Yunidini and Rafael Largaespada."

He also accused the military authorities of capturing three Nicaraguans who had gone to that community to carry out religious activites. These persons are being held captive and are being tortured because they were said to be Sandinists."

He said that Captain Luque will send Fernando Brow, a clergyman, to another area because he lodged the Nicaraguans. In addition, Luque has been harassing Brow and threatening to seize his radio station.

NICARAGUA

NICARAGUA TO ASK UNITED STATES TO EXTRADITE SOMOZISTS

PA231504 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] The justice minister and vice minister have arrived in Washington to submit to a federal court the documentation for the extradition of not less than 25 Somozists now living in the United States, including Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, Carlos Dubon, Fausto Zelaya, Jose Somoza and others who misappropriated funds and killed our people.

The documentation constitutes the first part of the extradition requests which the Justice Ministry will file with the U.S. Government on the basis of a treaty signed in 1907 which is still in effect. The issuance of arrest warrants will be requested once these officials submit the documentation to the federal court. What remains to be seen is whether the court will agree to issuing them.

TOMAS BORGE COMMENTS ON CHRISTIANITY, REVOLUTION

PA231814 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpts] An event just ended a few minutes ago which should clearly prove to our people that the Sandinist people's revolution will never be against religious beliefs, whether they be Catholic, evangelical or any other Christian sect.

Tomas Borge Martinez, commander of the revolution and member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], made an appearance as a guest of the parish priest of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, patron saint of the church, before the Catholics of the Larrinaga sector of the capital to speak on the controversial issue of Christians in the revolutionary process.

Borge was clear and specific when he said that in effect, there are Christians who are with the revolution, but there also those who are not and are reactionaries. However, he said, he preferred not to mention the name of this sect.

There was a bourgeois who also walked with Christ. He was the person who sold him for only 30 pieces of silver, said Borge, affirming that it is these same Christians who now try desperately to play off the church against the revolution.

It was a true lesson for reactionary turncoats because right in their house, he removed the masks of the local people who wield Catholicism against the revolution, which they cannot disparage for conducting a literacy crusade, for seeking to improve our people's social conditions.

It was indeed an instructive and positive meeting for the Catholics who attended the Larrinaga church today.

Following the program prepared by Father Antonio Castro, parish priest of this church, tomorrow's speaker will be Rev Javier (Corriziaga), a Ministry of National Planning adviser.

Listen to what Commander Tomas Borge had to say in a part of his speech:

[Begin recording] [Passage indistinct] and if our people are Christians and they prove that we are the enemies of Christianity, then logically, our people will not sympathize with the revolution. And this is what they are trying to do. They want to separate the revolution [word indistinct].

They want to confront Sandinist revolutionaries with Christians. They wish to establish two (?camps): on the one side, the Christians and on the other, the Sandinists. This is what they are trying to do.

And that is why the exploiters, those who exploited the workers, those who satisfied and still continue to satisfy their [word indistinct] appetites, those who never remembered the people, those who never have been consequential with the [words indistinct] go around beating their chests with a little medal, going to communion frequently, praying to the Virgin. [applause]

We only believe in the Christians who practice their beliefs. We only believe in the Christians who do not exploit the people. We believe in Christians who do not utilize Christ as a smokescreen to hide their vices.

We only believe in the Christians who identify with the interests of the people. We believe in the Christians who are like Christ's apostles who told everyone to follow Him. We believe in fishermen, we believe in workmen because Christ's apostles were workmen and the only bourgeois among them was one named Judas, and you know what Judas did to Christ.

For 30 silver coins, 30 coins, Judas sold Christ. Some of these same kinds of people want to sell the fatherland.

AMBUSH ON BORDER KILLS TWO SOLDIERS, ONE CDS MEMBER

PA210009 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2231 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Managua, 20 Sep (LATIN)--The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry reported this afternoon that three men were killed in an attack at the Honduran border, which is attributed to counterrevolutionary groups.

The communique states that two border guards and one member of a Sandinist Defense Committee (CDS) were killed in an ambush laid by 20 counterrevolutionaries who crossed the Honduran border at Wamblan, near Wiwili, some 200 km north of this capital.

By the time Sandinist Army patrols had reached the zone, the assailants had already returned to Honduras after killing soldiers Cesar Dario Cerna, Joaquin Altamirano and CDS member Augusto Fernandez, the communique states.

The same ministry reported several days ago that 25 counterrevolutionary elements from Honduras had killed two Sandinist soldiers and had recrossed the border before the army arrived. On that occasion, the Defense Ministry asked the Honduran authorities to adopt measures to prevent incidents of this sort "which undermine the good relations between the two countries," but today's communique does not reiterate that request.

OFFICIAL OUTLINES AIMS OF PROPOSED WORK-STUDY PROGRAM

PA240017 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] In a statement to this newscast, Deputy Education Minister Miguel de Castilla denied reports being circulated by sectors opposed to the revolutionary process which have misinterpreted the work-study integration program.

This program, implemented after many talks with parents, students and workers, seeks to turn the formerly unproductive vacation period into a productive period to the benefit of the fatherland. This does not necessarily mean, as the many rumors have maintained, that the students will have to work in the mountains. Students who live in the cities may remain there to work in factories, production centers, study centers or in their own neighborhoods.

Here is the recording of our talk with Deputy Minister Miguel de Castilla:

[Begin recording] One of the goals of the revolutionary government with regard to the use of free time is that the vacation period, which formerly was totally unproductive, should now be made productive.

In this regard, when we proposed that all the country's adolescents, both literate and illiterate, should participate (?in this program), we were also thinking of the rear guard of the literacy program, because we cannot allow ourselves the luxury of having the elementary school students, the students who in 4 years to [words indistinct] left outside of the state's educational activity. That is why the rear guard was planned.

Now then, technically what has been planned? As classes begin in the month of September or October--about 6 October--and there are holidays between semesters, it is our desire to see that the Christmas and New Year holidays not be (?useless) but be in some way productive for the reconstruction of our fatherland [sentence as heard].

That is why we have said that--when we were planning this we spoke of going from school to the countryside--little by little, in talks with the parents, with students with teachers, we have improved the model of the program for incorporating productive work into schools.

This means that high school students will not necessarily have to go to the mountains, or pick cotton or cut cane on the estates, and so forth. They could stay and work, for example, in factories in the cities or in handicraft centers. They could work in their schools, taking care of the educational centers. They could remain to work in their communities, doing clean-up work, or working in public health and environmental health programs in the communities.

In other words, the aim is to use work as a method of (?teaching). Of course, to some minds, the only place where one can learn is in school and through the methods common to the old society and these persons are frightened by the thought that a human being may develop, be trained and be educated through work. [end recording]

CORRECTION TO FSLN COMMUNIQUE ON CADRE REORGANIZATION

The following corrections to the item entitled "FSLN Releases Communique Reorganizing Cadres," published on page P 8 of the 16 September DAILY REPORT, are supplied from the Managua BARRICADA of 16 September:

The second line of the second paragraph should read "the national executives of the Sandinist Workers Central,"

In the last line of the second paragraph, substitute "to achieve" for the word "toward" in parentheses.

The third line of the fourth paragraph should read "in the making of major decisions,"

In the last line of the fourth paragraph, substitute for [passage indistinct]: "to this effect, the following committees are established within the Sandinist Assembly: International Policy, Organization, Economy and Production, Propaganda and Cadre Formation and any other committee considered necessary. The Sandinist Assembly will be headed by the National Directorate and will meet regularly once a year and will hold expanded sessions with special guests from the various organizations of the FSLN who have been outstanding in the fulfillment of their jobs."

MALMIERCA LEAVES FOR IRAQ, IRAN WITH CASTRO MESSAGES

FL232340 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Late news reports indicate that Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca this afternoon left for Iraq and Iran as bearer of messages from Councils of State and Ministers President Comrade Fidel Castro as chairman of the nonaligned countries movement for the chiefs of state of the two countries.

Cuba thereby undertakes action aimed at putting an end to the current military fighting between two member countries of the nonaligned movement which has grave consequences for both, for Third World countries, for the nonaligned countries movement and for the interests of international peace and security.

Malmierca is accompanied by Arturo Barber, director for North Africa and Middle East in the Foreign Ministry, and Cuban ambassador to Iraq Juan Carretero.

LAST 11 CUBANS AT U.S. INTERESTS OFFICE LEAVE

PA231604 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1557 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Havana, 23 Sep (EFE)--The 11 Cubans who have been at the U.S. Interests Office since 2 May left today, EFE has learned from diplomatic sources.

This was the last group of people, 9 men and 2 women, out of the 386 who burst into the office on that day after a violent confrontation with sympathizers of the Cuban revolution.

RAUL CASTRO LAUDS FIRST CUBAN IN SPACE

FL190216 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Message from the minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba, Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, on the occasion of the joint Soviet-Cuban space flight on 18 September]

[Text] To the generals, admirals, officers, junior officers, cadets, midshipmen, sergeants, soldiers, sailors and civilian workers of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR]:

The launching of the Soyuz-38, carrying on board pilot-cosmonaut Yuri Romanenko, hero of the USSR, and cosmonaut-researcher Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, first Cuban citizen to participate in a space flight, is not only a new scientific-technical achievement in the conquest of the cosmos, but also a genuine expression of socialist internationalism. It is a source of extraordinary pride for our people that a Cuban has become the first Latin American to achieve this feat, but it is doubly significant for the FAR, to whose glorious ranks he belongs.

Coming from the humblest sectors of our people, Comrade Tamayo is an model of perseverance, dedication and firmness for Cuban youth. He personally experienced the rigor imposed by the capitalist system on the masses. With the triumph of the revolution, the huge possibilities for betterment which our young have enjoyed since the people's triumph of 1 January 1959 opened to him. Only since have Cuban youths been able to massively devote their efforts and talent to creative activities, channel their concerns, materialize their aspirations and realize their dreams. In Tamayo's case, his dreams were fulfilled in a military career, as pilot and leadership cadre of the FAR's pursuit aviation. When still very young, he joined the FAR. Determined to give the best of himself to the people's revolutionary cause, he rapidly completed his cultural and technical requirements.

With serious and tenacious effort, he compiled a brilliant service record, on which must be entered today that he has become the first Cuban to leave this planet to wave in space the undefeated flag of the first state of workers and peasants in the Western Hemisphere.

Officers with such a magnificent record are a model for the current generations and they embody the achievements and conquests of our people since the beginning of the triumph of the socialist revolution.

Only in this exceptionally humane and just system, where man is the owner of his destiny and is free to achieve his own aspirations in conjunction with the interests of society, can a citizen raise himself above the bygone and exploited social strata to which he belonged before the triumph of the revolution and reach the infinite cosmic heights in only two decades.

The fulfilment of this important mission by a FAR officer reaffirms the high sense of duty with which our combatants are trained. They are educated in the best revolutionary traditions of the people, in unlimited fidelity to the Communist Party, consistent with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and with the interests of the working class. Our country joined the Intercosmos Program by virtue of the fraternal relations that bind us to the beloved Soviet Union, whose policy of principles is based on multifaceted cooperation among states, and of the possibilities afforded by the revolution for the development of science and technology.

The date of the joint Soviet-Cuban flight is a significant one and becomes another of our most beautiful combative traditions. The high honor achieved by Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez is shared by all the people and is a source of honor for our glorious FAR. Let us then be equal to the significance of this feat, bringing our revolutionary pride to successfuly fulfill the assigned tasks and missions, consolidate discipline, reach higher levels and obtain better results in operative, combative and political training.

In the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the commander in chief and my own, I congratulate you for this success which we all share and I urge you to celebrate it as an example of the perseverance, tenacity, courage and decorum that characterize the revolutionary soldier. Long live the indestructible friendship between the peoples of Cuba and the USSR; long live the Communist Party of Cuba; long live the FAR; long live our commander in chief. Fatherland or death. We shall win.

[Signed] Minister of the FAR, Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz

BRIEFS

HOLGUIN PARTY ASSEMBLY--Politburo member Ramiro Valdes is chairing the first session of the party evaluation, election and/or reelection assembly in Holguin Province at the Maj Gen Calixto Garcia Technological Institute. The Holguin Communists joyfully hailed the joint Soviet-Cuban space flight and Holguin's victory in winning the 6th grade battle by graduating more than 60,000 workers. The main report centers on the sugar harvest. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1913 GMT 20 Sep 80 FL]

VILLA CALRA PARTY ASSEMBLY--Politburo Members Sergio del Valle and Arnaldo Milian are chairing the party evaluation, election and/or reelection assembly in Villa Clara, which began its sessions this morning. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1914 GMT 20 Sep 80 FL]

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 188 25 September 1980

ARGENTINA

Interior Minister Sees Continued Military Rule [LA PRENSA 12 Sep] B 1
Politicians Criticize Police Chief's Communique [CRONICA 20 Sep] B 1
Habeas Corpus Filed on Behalf of 329 Persons B 2
New Broadcasting Law Prompts Sale of 66 Stations [HERALD 16 Sep] B 3
Briefs: Cooperation Agreement With Haiti; Brazilian Apostolic Nuncio; Taiwan Exhibition B 3

BOLIVIA

Mexican Embassy Obtains Safeconducts for 36 Refugees C 1
'Extremists' Attack Army Patrol; Three Killed C 1
Uranium Concentration Plant Begins Operations C 1

BRAZIL

Foreign Minister Addresses UN General Assembly [O GLOBO 23 Sep] D 1
Semi-Annual Trade Figures for Latin American Countries D 3

CHILE

Ex-President Frei Proposes Democratic Formula for Nation [Madrid EL PAIS 12 Sep] E 1
Briefs: New Navy Appointments E 2

PARAGUAY

Foreign Ministry Sources Expect Break With Nicaragua H 1
Press Commentaries on Assassination of Nicaragua's Somoza H 1
'National Agreement' Organization Criticized [PATRIA 21 Sep] H 1
Columnist on Nicaraguan Role [PATRIA 21 Sep] H 2
Disruption of Peaceful Society Unjustifiable [ULTIMA HORA 17 Sep] H 2
Closure of Borders Criticized [ABC COLOR 22 Sep] H 3
Columnist Sees Lesson To Be Learned [ABC COLOR 21 Sep] H 4

PERU

Soviet Envoy: USSR Holds to Proposal on Olmos Project J 1
Government Pledges To Pay Off Foreign Debt J 1
National Bank Workers End Strike, Resume Work J 1
Briefs: Public, Private Sectors Pay Raise J 1

URUGUAY

Land Claim Made to Brazil To Be Updated K 1
Defense Minister Regrets Somoza Assassination K 1
Possibility of Election Postponement Raised K 1

MEXICO

Anniversary of Relations With USSR 'Celebrated' M 1
Official Comments on Energy Plan, Sales Contracts M 1
President Reaffirms Protection of Pacific Economic Zone M 1
M 1

PANAMA

FRENO Communique Explains Stand Against Elections N 1
Briefs: Trade Accord With Guatemala N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Safeconducts Sought for Guatemalans in Embassy P 1
Leftist Groups Pledge To Aid Salvadoran Guerrillas P 1
Costa Rican Vanguardist Youth Conclude Congress [Havana] P 1
Briefs: Rice Sales P 1

EL SALVADOR

Official Asks FDR To Respect OAS Hostages' Rights P 2
Peace Treaty With Honduras Expected by November P 2
COPREFA Reports on Guerrillas' Activities P 2
FPL in Morazan [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 23 Sep] P 2
'Subversion' in La Libertad [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 23 Sep] P 3
'Surprise Attack' on Guadalupe [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 23 Sep] P 3
Actions in Various Departments [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 24 Sep] P 4
FAPU Members Occupy Church To Support OAS Occupiers P 4
Extremists Harass Coffee Workers in Some Sectors [EL MUNDO 23 Sep] P 5
Foreigners Seen Among Guerrillas in San Vicente [EL DIARIO DE HOY 23 Sep] P 5
New Group Vows To 'Wipe Out' Guerrillas P 5
ISTA Condemns Attempt on Life of Its President P 6
ANDES, School Groups Call for End to School Year P 6

GUATEMALA

Church in Exile Denounces Army Massacres [Havana] P 6
'Powerful' Terrorist Bomb Explodes in Office P 7

HONDURAS

Flood Damage Estimated at $2.5 Million P 7

NICARAGUA

Foreign Ministry Official on Iranian-Iraqi Conflict P 7
Operation Against 'Counterrevolutionary Groups' Planned P 8
Army Kills 'Counterrevolutionary' Leader P 8
Carlos Nunez Elected State Council President P 9
Christian Solidarity Council With El Salvador Formed P 9
International Human Rights, Unemployment Seminar Opens P 9
More Than 1,000 People Critically Affected By Floods P 10
Ministry Official Discusses Antimalaria Program P 10

CUBA

Castro Sees Malmierca Off on Trip to Iraq, Iran Q 1
Arrival in Syria [Damascus] Q 1
Raul Castro Visits Soviet Union 17-24 Sep [cross-reference] Q 1
U.S. Decision To Send 'Antisocials' to Puerto Rico Noted Q 1

CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA

Manley Returns Home, Comments on Trip [DAILY GLEANER 19 Sep] S 1
Incumbent Party's Manifesto for Elections Published [DAILY GLEANER 19 Sep] S 1

INTERIOR MINISTER SEES CONTINUED MILITARY RULE

PY230339 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Albano Harguindeguy has said that much of the criticism unleashed from various sectors of the nation, particularly against the economic policy, is a result of the expectation created by the impending appointment of the president for the 1981-84 period. He said that "in view of the eventual change of power, of possible changes or corrections in political and economic policies, interested sectors are making their voices heard in an effort to influence these changes."

He added that when the name of the future president is announced, and after he outlines the general guidelines of his administration, criticism will lessen, particularly the dramatic tone used to describe problems which are not really so dramatic.

Regarding the objectives of the process of national reorganization, General Harguindeguy said that "if the objectives are fulfilled, there will be no need for another military government after 1984," and that "the slower we go, the longer it will take to fulfill the objectives," but that "it would be difficult" for the objectives to be fulfilled during the forthcoming period.

General Harguindeguy made these remarks during a luncheon organized by the Government House Press Club, at which he was the special guest.

General Harguindeguy said that "the government is not blind or deaf; it gathers criticism, screens them and tries to correct mistakes." He gave as an example the crisis suffered by Mendoza and San Juan Provinces as a result of the Greco Group case, in which the national government "came out in support of the provinces in view of the problems that this case may have created." He added, however, that this government measure was criticized. He said: "This means I gave my hand to a drowning man to help him out of the water because he did not know how to swim, and then he shouted at me for giving him a hand."

He was also asked, during a conversation which lasted nearly 3 hours, if the 1981-84 government would be the last military government in the country.

He said: "This is a very difficult question to answer." He then said that "if the objectives could be fulfilled in 3 years-which I believe would be very difficult--I could say that this would be the last military government."

Regarding the need to produce extensive debates in the mass media concerning national problems, Harguindeguy said that "it would be very healthy to start a great debate in the media as long as they reacted objectively and as long as opinions were disseminated equally."

The minister said that one of the unfulfilled objectives is the political parties statues. He said that this is now under study for the renewal of the country's political life.

POLITICIANS CRITIZE POLICE CHIEF'S COMMUNIQUE

PY231809 Buenos Aires CRONICA in Spanish 20 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Leaders of the various parties who publicly expressed their concern over the disappearance in Buenos Aires of Paraguayan Communist leaders Antonio Maidana and Emilio Roa have answered the communique issued on this matter by the federal police chief, Gen Juan Bautista Sasiain.

General Sasiain stated in his communique that "everything related to the petition (of the political leaders) published by the metropolitan dailies was arranged by the Argentine Communist Party."

The text of the declaration, which is not signed by any member of the Communist Party, reads:

"In view of the remarks made by the federal police chief with regard to a declaration issued by the undersigned requesting the investigation into the disappearance in our country of Paraguayan Communist leaders Antonio Maidana and Emilio Roa, we wish to state that:

"1. If we wish to follow the path of freedom and democracy. it is dangerous precedent for the police to summon the signatories of a public declaration and question them to determine their intentions and to judge their behavior.

"2. The declaration we signed did not respond to any interest other than that of conveying our solidarity and respect for the most basic human rights, and those who might seek to distort it are only pursuing the deplorable objective of turning our country into one which lacks both sensitivity and solidarity.

"3. The federal police have not said anything about the whereabouts of the two persons whose disappearance was reported, just as they never said anything about the hundreds of similar reports and habeas corpus petitions submitted through the courts.

"The important thing here is not to pass judgment on the declaration but to clarifying the whereabouts of the missing persons. The federal police have sidestepped the main issue and have focused on the secondary issue--the declaration--without clarifying what investigations they are carrying out.

"4. The country is not offended by declarations, but by deeds."

The declaration is signed by Paulino Niembro, Julio Barbaro, Roberto Gabiche, Nestor Vicente, Otelo Zamponi, Simon Lazara, Alberto Gabetta, Marcelo O'Connor, Edmundo Esposito, Vicente Solano Lima, Oscar Alende, Raul Rabanaque Caballero, Mariano Loences, Rafael P. Marino, Jose Luis Valles, Diego May Zuviria, Victor Garcia Costa, Nestor Martinez Eraso, Moracio Veronelli, Santos Russomanno and Edgardo Norbis.

HABEAS CORPUS FILED ON BEHALF OF 329 PERSONS

PY232230 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1453 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 23 Sep (NA)--A joint plea for habeas corpus on behalf of 329 persons who are currently held at the disposal of the national executive branch was filed today before Judge Pedro Carlos Narvaiz' federal court which the sponsorship of 37 local lawyers. The filing of the plea also brought approximately 200 persons to the Palace of Justice to confirm the signatures should it have been necessary.

In their plea, the sponsoring lawyers discussed the treatment which the prisoners are receiving, describing it as "inhuman" and demanded the implementation of the right to an option [presumably the right to choose between going to prison and leaving the country]--and the appropriate court supervision on arrests and imprisonments.

The plea pointed out that in line with article 95 of the constitution, the president of the nation is forbidden to impose punishments which constitute a penalty, because only the courts have that right.

The signatories of the joint plea for habeas corpus stated that they feel the need to express not only their indignation at the inhuman treatment of the prisoners but also their anxiety for the life of each one of the persons on whose behalf this plea is being submitted.

They recalled that according to the national constitution "If any measure, under the pretext of security, leads to the humiliation of the prisoners, and is not strictly necessary to preserve security, the judge who authorizes it will be held responsible."

NEW BROADCASTING LAW PROMPTS SALE OF 66 STATIONS

PY201620 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 16 Sep 80 P 11

[Excerpts] (NA)--A new broadcasting law approved and put into effect yesterday by the national executive provides for the denationalization of 66 radio and television stations now owned by the state and for the licencing of 800 frequencies not not in operation.

Bidding for licences of the 66 commercial radio and television stations will be extended over a 36 month period which began yesterday.

Parallel to the privately owned stations an Official Broadcasting Service (SOR) made up of the stations operated by Radio Nacional will also operate under the direction of the Communications Secretariat. These government stations will not carry advertising except in regions where they are the only stations operating.

The new law (Number 22,285) establishes the Federal Broadcasting Committee (COMFER) which will be under the supervision of the national executive as the sole authority for receiving applications for licences.

COMFER will have seven members, one from each of the three armed forces, one from the Communications Secretariat, one from the Public Information Secretariat, one representing the television stations licences and one representing the radio stations. It will operate as an advisory body and will only meet to act on concrete matters brought to its attention.

Channel 7 in the federal capital will continue to be operated by the state through the SOR, and it will carry advertising.

Provincial governments will be permitted to keep AM radio stations as long as they do not carry advertising (except in areas where they are the only station) but their television stations will be bid on by private operators.

Licences will be granted for 15 years which may be extended another 10 years. In border areas the licences will be for 20 years and may also be extended 10 years more.

Besides the 66 commercial stations open for bidding which are currently operated by the state, another 800 AM frequencies will also be bid for. As of now there are 159 radio stations operating in the country.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH HAITI--Port-Au-Prince, 16 Sep (AFP)--Argentina and Haiti have signed a scientific, technical and cultural cooperation agreement. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1804 GMT 16 Sep 80 PY]

BRAZILIAN APOSTOLIC NUNCIO--Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor has met with the Brazilian apostolic nuncio, Msgr Carmine Rocco, who is making a visit to Argentina on invitation by the foreign minister. [Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Sep 80 P 7 PY]

TAIWAN EXHIBITION--A trade mission from Taiwan is taking part in the world trade exhibition being held in Palermo. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 11 Sep 80 P 6 PY]

MEXICAN EMBASSY OBTAINS SAFECONDUCTS FOR 36 REFUGEES

PA250426 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] The 36 political refugees who were in the Mexican Embassy in La Paz, Bolivia, have been granted safeconducts to leave the country. According to reports 15 left during the weekend the other 21 had left before.

On the other hand, persons who have taken refuge in the embassies of Venezuela, Peru, Panama and Ecuador, cannot leave because these countries do not have diplomatic relations with the Bolivian regime. So far, the Bolivian Interior Ministry has not provided the number of political refugees in the country.

'EXTREMISTS' ATTACK ARMY PATROL; THREE KILLED

PY221912 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1327 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 22 Sep (LATIN)--The army has reported that a soldier and two civilians were killed in clash midnight Saturday when two extremists attacked a military patrol.

A communique released last night stated that the incident took place when the patrol, which was enforcing the curfew in the country, was attacked with firearms and that Private Edwin Suarez Sardon, 18, was killed. His comrades repelled the attack, which came from a nearby house. During the confrontation civilans Gabriel Mejia Rojas and Luciano Pacheco were killed, the report added.

The Interior Ministry stated an Argentine-made, Tala-brand .22-caliber pistol and a box of ammunition were found at the scene of the clash.

Army headquarters regretted the ruthless aims of extremist subversion and the fact that extremism responds with blood and death to the high intentions which motivate the armed forces.

The curfew has been in force between 2300 and 0600 local time since the military assumed power on 17 July.

URANIUM CONCENTRATION PLANT BEGINS OPERATIONS

PY201641 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Bolivia has begun producing uranium in semi-industrial quantities. The minister of energy and mines and officials of the Bolivian Nuclear Energy Commission, COBOEN, inaugurated the uranium concentration plant in Cotaje mine, Potosi Department last Thursday.

The plant will produce from 60 to 70 percent uranium of commercial value. The new installation will produce 4,000 kg of uranium per year with 8 hours of work daily. The investment made to build the plant reached $500,000. We should point out that the design and assembly of the plant was by Bolivian technicians. COBOEN director Capt (Edgard Andobus) said that this is a special occasion in Bolivia because semi-industrial production of uranium in large quantities has begun.

This shows an effort by and patriotism of Bolivian technicians who have demonstrated that there are no great differences between Bolivian technology and the technology of other countries.

The current price of uranium is $100 per kilogram; therefore, it can be predicted that this income will guarantee the continuity of the country's uranium program.

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PY240307 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 23 Sep 80 p 7

[By special correspondent De Luis Martins]

[Text] United Nations--Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro yesterday made an energetic 45-minute speech on opening the 35th session of the UN General Assembly regarding the serious lack of perception of the developed countries in the process of creating a new international economic order. Guerreiro's speech had an essentially Third World slant.

Guerreiro, who was applauded many times, urged the Third World countries to unite in order to impose a more just world reality whose bases, he asserted, are now beginning to be created, despite attempts at sabotage by the industrialized nations that insist on maintaining old privileges.

The Brazilian foreign minister acknowledged the failure of the negotiations between developed and developing countries, which were closed recently within the 11th special session of the UN General Assembly, and which have now become the most important discussions that, have dominated the North-South dialogue over the years.

According to Guerreiro, the developing countries, through their pronouncements in the UN, have already clearly demonstrated "their decision not to become pawns on the chess board, and they have reaffirmed their faith in nonintervention, dialogue and the reduction of tensions." He also said that developing countries will continue to undertake a "constructive role," despite their idiosyncrasies.

The current crisis makes even more necessary the cohesion of the countries of Latin America, Africa and Asia in a common effort to seek a revision of the guidelines of their relations with the North, Guerreiro asserted, at the same time highlighting the need for political action by these countries in order to carry out the pioneering work of forging "effective partnerships."

The foreign minister recalled that last year when he spoke at the opening of the UN session he observed that the world's economy was entering the decade of the 80's under conditions of general uncertainty. He then asserted that the situation during the past 12 months has become even more serious.

It is his opinion that "there is a deep, systematic and all-embracing crisis that is affecting industrialized economies. And this fact increases the distortions and imbalances of their links with the developing world."

Moreover, he called attention to the fact that the energy crisis, no matter how overriding and dramatic it may be, must be acknowledged for what it truly is: "It is a symptom of a more extensive and lasting structural crisis."

On making this analysis, he revealed that from the viewpoint of the Brazilian Government the equation of the relations between the highly developed countries and those of the developing world has a much greater priority than that of the energy crisis itself.

Brazil's position, which is very clear in Guerreiro's speech, is a direct answer to the ideas that have been voiced in the summit meeting of the industrialized countries, "which place the responsibility for the burdens which the world economy is now suffering on the increase in the cost of oil" and "give less and less attention to the structural problems of North-South relations."

Guerreiro also denounced the maneuvers of the industrialized countries for introducing a "category of restrictions for the developing countries," in accordance with the level of their profitability or industrialization, or in accordance with their importing or exporting of oil.

Guerreiro pointed out an extensive arsenal of "divisive and diversifying" concepts that are basically an additional demonstration of the "protectionist attitude" of the developed nations and of their "lack of interest in perceiving the phenomenon of underdevelopment in the entirety of its economic, technological and social aspects."

On more than one occasion, he clashed directly with the positions of the highly industrialized nations. The foreign minister expressed his desire that the overall negotiations of the North-South dialogue be channeled by the international community. The foreign minister understands that parceling out the debate to various agencies and forums only strengthens the decision structures of an exclusive nature.

When referring to the recent failure of the negotiations between rich and poor countries, Guerreiro also criticized the text of the document that was drafted by the 11th special session, terming it unfavorable for developing countries.

That text, according to the evaluation made by my government, is not satisfactory because it does not even incorporate substantial advances regarding prior commitments that have already been agreed upon in other forums, and it will be subject to reservations and interpretive declarations of a restrictive nature by the developed countries, he stated.

He clearly acknowledged that the Third World has conquered a significant position despite the obstacles set up by the developed countries, namely: The proliferation of "new, effective ways of protectionism" (customs barriers), the transfer of inflationary trends and the increase of interest rates in the capital market.

The technological, industrial and financial potential existing today in the Third World and its large natural and human resources open highly promising prospects of a direct relationship among countries of the three developing continents (Latin America, Africa and Asia), thus eliminating the often politically and economically burdensome mediation of the large countries.

Although his speech clearly focused on the structure of economic relations, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro also emphasized political issues which have been thoroughly discussed at the UN sessions, especially those related to the injustices that take place in the economic sector.

About world peace, he said: Peace is not a state of unsteady balance among heavily-armed nations. A just, reliable international order will never be achieved without development. And development is not just the economic growth of some areas, but the effective elimination of imbalances among nations. Only thus will peace be achieved.

Guerreiro also advocated a new international order in which no country may--irrespective of how strong it might be--attempt to act as "if it were a suzerain," by setting up rules for the world.

Guerreiro pointed out the paradox posed by the fact that while the large majority of nations seek to live in peace, the great powers continue to expand both in quantity and quality their nuclear arsenals. He charged these countries with focusing their scientific and technological know-how on the research and development of "increasingly sophisticated deadly weapons."

He then devoted two paragraphs to the issue of the ocean resources, a matter than took him recently tothe national congress where he outlined the reasons why Braz il will agree to maintain full sovereignty up to only 12 miles, instead of 200 miles, as long as Brazil receives assurances that its economic resources within the remaining 188 miles--to be added to the territorial sea--will be respected. At this time, the foreign minister pointed out the existence of vacuums in the document drafted in Geneva last month. He said the draft of the future convention will have to be improved to avoid, for instance, the enactment of unilateral laws about the exploitation of the seabed.

Although acknowledging the existence of political, economic and cultural differences in Latin America, Saraiva Guerreiro said Latin America seeks a democratic, fair, reliable plan of coexistence, without hegemonies, axes or blocs.

Saraiva told the UN plenum that President Joao Figueiredo has sought to promote unity and that to this end he already visited Venezuela, Paraguay and Argentina and hosted the presidents of Peru, Mexico and Argentina.

Saraiva then reasserted one of the main positions of Brazilian foreign policy, that is, its condemnation of the fascist South African regime and its military aggressions against Angola and Zambia.

Saraiva also conveyed Brazil's repudiation of the unilateral measures designed to change the international status of the city of Jerusalem--proposed by Israel--and reiterated the Brazilian position on the Middle East which can be basically summarized as follows: complete withdrawal of all occupation forces from all Arab territories, the respect for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, the PLO's participation in the peace talks, the recognition of the right each state has to exist within its recognized boundaries.

He made a "special reference" to the tragic situation of Lebanon, "a country from which have come so many Brazilians who have contributed to improving the national life."

Saraiva welcomed into the United Nations two new members--Zimbabwe and St Vincent and the Grenadines--and concluded his speech by pledging that Brazil will make its best efforts to creating conditions conducive to a better dialogue among all nations.

SEMIANNUAL TRADE FIGURES WITH LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

PY240156 Paris AFP in Spanish 0237 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 5 Sep (AFP)--Brazilian trade with the 10 member countries of the Latin American Free Trade Association (ALALC) during the first 6 months of 1980 registered a surplus of $132,723,000.

The ALALC was replaced by the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) through a treaty signed on 12 August 1980 in Montevideo, Uruguay. For Brazil the ALADI will become effective as an organization 30 days after this country is admitted as member.

According to a report issued by the bank of Brazil's Foreign Trade Department (CACEX), during the first 6 months of 1980 Brazil exported goods to the ALALC member countries worth $1,485,288,000 and imported goods worth $1,352,565,000.

Brazilian trade with the ALALC member countries, in dollars, is as follows:

Country	Exports	Imports
Argentina	478,523,000	462,203,000
Bolivia	65,987,000	34,712,000
Chile	149,269,000	216,141,000
Colombia	56,870,000	4,383,000
Ecuador	18,692,000	3,077,000
Mexico	220,294,000	164,723,000
Paraguay	188,666,000	50,783,000
Peru	36,224,000	63,635,000
Uruguay	144,302,000	69,706,000
Venezuela	86,452,000	283,202,000

EX-PRESIDENT FREI PROPOSES DEMOCRATIC FORMULA FOR NATION

LD1913-3 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 12 Sep 80 P 2

[Jesus Ceberio undated interview in Santiago with Chilean Christian Democratic Party leader Eduardo Frei: "Neither Communists Nor Military Junta Have Any Place in Future Transitional Government"]

[Text] Santiago de Chile--in former Chilean President Eduardo Frei's opinion, neither the communists--"they realize this"--nor the soldiers belonging to the governing junta have any place in the civilian-military government which the Christian Democratic leader has proposed as a formula for finding a democratic solution to the current situation in the country. In the past few weeks Frei, who was Chilean president from 1963 through 1970, when he surrendered the post to Salvador Allende, has become the linchpin of the entire dissident movement.

Whether or not they agree with his proposal, all the Chilean political forces from the most hardline right to the parties of the Popular Unity are analyzing his proposal and issuing pronouncements on it.

Although at present he holds no official position within the Christian Democratic Party, he is a key man in Chile's present difficult situation. His small two-floor house in the elegant part of Santiago facing the Andes has been visited recently by newsmen from all over the world and western ambassadors seeking direct acquaintence with his alternative for this country.

The prominent Christian Democratic politician displayed in exclusive remarks made to EL PAIS his conviction that the government will win the referundum. "There is no chance," he said, "that those of us who reject it will see the country's real will reflected." But then he added that his formula, already accepted by the Social Democrats, radicals and major unions, is unlikely to be stifled. "It will continue working on the country's awareness and one day it might prove effective."

Thought his alternative for transition offers a space to the armed forces, he denied that he has never had any contact with the military, but opined that it represents "a good solution both for the country and for the armed institutions." Nevertheless, he believes that the present members of the junta should not join this civilian-military government. "Change is essential for more peaceful solution."

Risk of Violence

Eduardo Frei is afraid of violence exploding in Chile following the approval of the new constitution presented by the junta: "I believe it is one of the major risks involved in presenting the referendum as it is, without giving the country the slightest opportunity for consensus. I am afraid that the rejection of a reasonable solution might prompt an even deeper radicalization and split in the country. We might find that many people turn to the path of violence in desperation. I believe that if this happened it would be a major disaster and a great mistake."

The national consensus which Frei proposed on 17 August at the Caupolican Theater should embrace a large majority of Chileans but this is quite distinct from the specific government formula, which implies a policy agreement, and in this connection he specified a clear separation from the communists:

"I do not believe that any formula at present envisages the communists' participation," he said, striding around his small study. "I believe that they themselves realize this." With regard to the socialists' possible inclusion, he answered: "It depends. We do not know how many socialist parties there are, how many representatives they have nor what their present commitments are. Frei stressed the need to hold talks with everyone, but that the Christian Democratic Party will only sign pacts with parties that have a real democratic tradition and undertake to maintain it.

Nevertheless, the future constitution must not, in his opinion, exclude anyone for ideological reasons or for membership of a party, "but we are in favour of there being, as in Germany, a constitutional court to establish the possible existence of plans or acts against democracy. It must not be the government that does this, but an independent tribunal created by the constitution."

Eduardo Frei refused to admit that during his 7 years in power he remained silent, though when listing his public appearances during this period he had to limit himself to listing his books published or interviews granted. He cited his book "The Mandate of History and the Requirements of the Future," which sold 56,000 copies in 1974 and prompted a harsh military reaction. Even members of the junta attended a meeting held at the military academy at which a reply which Frei described as "extremely violent" was drafted.

Even then he proposed a democratic alternative, which essentially is no different from the present one. "Latin America, Evolution and Hope" and "New World" are two other publications presenting his political offer, which he reiterated on the eve of the referendum organized by General Pinochet on 4 January 1978 to reject the UN condemnation of the Chilean regime.

Nevertheless, he acknowledged that the announcement of a referendum did create new opportunities for expression, which prompted him to present a more specific political alternative: "Since I did not regard the referendum as valid, I took the opportunity to present the viewpoints I have held for the past several years."

Popular Endorsement

Popular response to his proposal surprised Frei, who was not expecting such decermined endorsement, but his greatest surprise, he admitted, came from the workers, with the offer of a social contract for the transition presented by 37 trade union federations. "This reveals an almost heroic wisdom, maturity and common sense on the part of those who have suffered most over the years. It shows a generosity and patriotic spirit which makes me confident about this country's future."

The former president opined that the real support on which the military regime can count is no more than 30 percent of the population. "Basically they depend on force and money, which are no small consideration, but traditionally the Chilean right has not gained more than 20 percent of the votes."

He does not lend too much credit to the suggestion of splits within the government team. LA PRENSA has identified two groups: the doves and hawks. To understand them somewhat they could be compared with the "Azules" and "Technocrats" who used to contend for Franco's governments in the late Sixties. "I believe," Frei said, "that these two positions do not imply an internal split that could lead to a rupture with the government; furthermore, I believe that each group is trying to show that its support is the strongest. In fact the rivalry is over who is most loyal to the government."

BRIEFS

NEW NAVY APPOINTMENTS--Capt Adolfo Carrasco Lagos, chief of the Naval Transport Command, has been appointed new navy chief of staff to replace Capt Victor Larenas Quijada, who has been appointed navy under secretary. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0109 GMT 23 Sep 80 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTRY SOURCES EXPECT BREAK WITH NICARAGUA

PA250337 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0244 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Asuncion, 24 Sep (LATIN)--Foreign Ministry sources said today that Paraguay reportedly will break relations with Nicaragua because the Sandinist regime reportedly is somewhow involved in the assassination of Anastasio Somoza Debayle.

The sources said the Foreign Ministry is gathering information on the alleged direct or indirect participation of the Nicaraguan Government in the terrorist attack on 17 September as a result of which Somoza, his adviser Joe Baitiner, and his driver Cesar Gallardo died.

At a recent news conference, investigations chief Pastor Milciades Coronel said that everything "came from Nicaragua: the arms, the men, the support." Coronel also said that it is "almost certain" that Nicaraguan diplomats Alberto Nunez Rodriguez and Nidia Escobar, who were expelled from Paraguay last month, "are involved in the attack."

Nicaragua's affairs are presently being handled in Paraguay by Mexican Ambassador Guillermo Albert Robles. This diplomat today told LATIN that he has received no official information from the Paraguayan Foreign Ministry regarding an alleged break in relations.

The Paraguayan police have stated that the persons responsible for the terrorist attack are the Argentines Jorge Omar Lewinger, Jorge Alberto Ruiz, Juan Jose Partennir and Guillermo Victor Thomas, all of whom belong to the "Montoneros" guerrilla organization. The police also noted that Silvia Mercedes Hodgers, also from Argentina and a member of the People's Revolutionary Army, was a member of the group. The police said Hugo Alfredo Yrurzun, an Argentine who was killed by police agents on Thursday when he tried to escape, was the chief of the group.

Asuncion's papers today published denials from Lewinger and Thomas, who stated that they were in Costa Rica and Nicaragua, respectively, at the time of the attack. The two have said that they had nothing to do with the assassination of Somoza. The Paraguayan police made no comment on the denials. Reliable police sources have noted, however, that the information at hand is being put in order and according to it, it is obvious that the terrorist attack was planned and organized in Nicaragua. The information has been given to the Foreign Ministry.

Meanwhile, hundreds of Argentine and Uruguayan tourists, who were here at the time of the assassination and were unable to leave for their countries because of the closing of the borders, have been leaving for Argentina since yesterday after they are carefully identified.

The tourists are leaving for Puerto Falcon, in the Argentine city of Clorinda. On the border with Brazil, between the cities of Presidente Stroessner and Foz de Yguazu, the departure of tourists also continues without problem. The police have said that there are many foreigners who do not have their papers on order and they will be expelled in the next few days.

PRESS COMMENTARIES ON ASSASSINATION OF NICARAGUA'S SOMOZA

'National Agreement' Organization Criticized

PY221546 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 21 Sep 80 p 1

[Commentary]

[Text] No sir, there has been no unanimity. We should not deceive ourselves. There has been no unanimity in condemning the macabre terrorist attack perpetrated in our country. There have been no statements. Two sectors have kept silent. And this silence speaks louder than the chiming of bells. [paragraph continues]

Such is the silence maintained by the National Agreement, which has not issued a single word condemning the attack. Such is the unusual silence maintained by the human rights commission, which has not issued a single word either, thus contradicting its tradition "to enter the arena" for any ridiculous reason. No one is telling them that they should not hate General Somoza if they want to. But behind all this there is the respect that the Paraguayan citizen deserves a nation of refuge, hospitality and peace. There is also the principle of human rights, of the right to live. These are sacred values which have been drastically violated.

But the National Agreement has remained quiet. And the people ask themselves: Does the National Agreement agree with the terrorist attack perpetrated in our country? And they wonder: Does Dona Coca [Carmen de Lara Castro, president of the Paraguayan Human Rights Commission] agree with the horrible murder of three human beings? Are there no statements out of fear of annoying the international organizations that finance subversion in Paraguay? And there are more questions. Why has an alleged "independent" press that has even gone to the extreme detail of interviewing the owners of the neighborhood local supply store about the terrorist attack forgotten to interview or request the opinion of the National Agreement and the Human Rights Commission? That is why we say there has been no unanimity in condemning the deed. There are two sectors that have kept a cowardly and suggestive silence, two sectors that have remained silent, but which should also condemn this crime as the people have done. Silence shows assent.

Columnist on Nicaraguan Role

PY221322 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 21 Sep 80 p 5

["Very Private Line" column]

[Text] We listened to the press conference given by investigations chief Pastor M. Coronel on Friday afternoon. Before that we had read a report published by our colleague ULTIMA HORA on the "curriculum" of the two Nicaraguan diplomats who were asked to leave the country. According to the report, they had been thoroughly trained in Cuba.

The picture thus became complete when Mr Pastor M. Coronel said he had proof that the arms came from Nicaragua and that the dead guerrilla fighter had fought with the Sandinista forces.

We "owe" this attack to Nicaragua despite the prompt washing of hands that took place there and the echos in Costa Rica of that handwashing.

Furthermore, we are not gullible.

Who, apart from the Nicaraguan Sandistas, could have an interest in killing Somoza?
Who clamored for vengeance? Who promised to finish him off "within 3 months?"
Who always declared they would ask for Somoza's extradition but never did?
Wasn't Mario Firmenich the "guest of honor" at the first Sandinista anniversary celebrations in Managua as chief of the People's Revolutionary Army [ERP]?
Isn't the leader of the attack, killed in Asuncion, a known ERP member?

Summing up: We are a kind, loyal and hospitable people, but we are not gullible.

Disruption of Peaceful Society Unjustifiable

PY190302 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 17 Sep 80 p 8

[Commentary: "Reprehensible Crime"]

[Text] Judging by its characteristics and bloody result, the barbarous incident in which Gen Anastasio Somoza and two companions died by the action of a presumed terrorist group on Espana Avenue in this capital is an unprecedented criminal case in the country [paragraph continues]

The immediate effect of this event is tremendous surprise to the entire population of our capital, as can be easily presumed, thus breaking the usual tranquillity which exists in our country.

Without a doubt, the brutal attack is unusual and reprehensible, regardless of the judgment and opinion deserved by the persons who have been living under the protection of our laws as refugees. Any criminal event is absurd and unjustifiable in a peaceful society where there is respect for the life and physical integrity of the people, whether they are citizens or foreigners sheltered by the country's institutions; and from that essential point of view, the criminal act which took place is reprehensible in every sense.

Still unaware of the precise manner in which the criminal operation was carried out and who the members of the terrorist group who perpetrated the crime are--presumably they are foreign elements mobilized for this brutal action--it is appropriate to indicate that this misfortune can be attributed to a plan prepared with great care and executed with a savage will to kill at any price. An event of this nature has been practically unthinkable for a long time in Paraguay, and this very fact leads us to think about it as treachery which, of course, is a characteristic of any act of terrorism.

This shows us how barbarous is the path planned by the subversive mentality, which stops at nothing in its cruel plans to achieve its goals, which must place us on permanent alert against destructive attacks on the lives and property of our community. We can, then, do no less than express our repudiation of similar episodes which distrub the spirit of the people and provoke the most sincere condemnation.

Closure of Borders Criticized

PY221930 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 22 Sep 80 p 12

[Editorial: "The Closure of the Borders"]

[Text] The closure of the borders ordered a few days ago is not a measure of an institutional nature, but merely a police order. Just as the appropriate formal steps were not followed in ordering the closure--that is, no official, public written order was issued stating clearly the scope and duration of the closure and the name of the authority who ordered it--it has not and will not be enforced in a consistent manner. For instance, while international flights are permitted, domestic flights are forbidden; while river navigation is banned--with all the negative economic impact this will have on the country--a boat of the Argentine maritime prefecture was able to take a small group of--privileged?--Argentines out of Encarnacion; while the roads linking our country with Brazil and Argentina are closed, the city of Pedro Juan Caballero and also perhaps Salto del Guaira are not affected.

The procedure followed to order the closure of the borders is, in fact, abnormal from an institutional standpoint. The closure, which has hurt virtually the entire Paraguayan nation and many foreigners who came to our country as tourists in good faith, has neither been formally announced nor has any law been invoked to justify it. Therefore, the closure makes us look to the world like a country in which government officials can take any actions they wish. And this is the worst advertisement that could be made against our country, since the event that prompted the closure could be only an extenuating circumstance, and there has obviously been an overreaction.

It may be contended that it is very important to capture the murderers of General Somoza, not so much because of the crime itself, but because it was a terrorist attack. While this may be true, one cannot conclude that it could justify sacrificing the legitimate interests of both Paraguayans and well-intentioned foreigners, especially the country's own legal system and its own existence as a republic. Furthermore, while the exaggerated measure adopted--and others which will follow--may seem helpful to deter and prevent any further terrorist attacks in our territory, it could also be construed as an indication that terrorist attacks will elicit extremely harsh repressive measures, which in turn would inevitably create animosity and rancor against the officials who ordered and enforced them. These measures will thus end up being ineffective in achieving the goal for which they were intended.

[paragraph continues]

One must not forget that political terrorism as a rule does not seek the immediate seizure of political power. Its prime objective is to undermine the institutions of the country it is attacking, especially its legal system. This is why the means chosen to fight terrorism are of the highest importance.

Columnist Sees Lesson To Be Learned

PY221315 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 21 Sep 80 p 12

[By Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle]

[Text] The assassination of Somoza must teach us a lesson. From now on we must be more selective in offering our hospitality and pay more attention to unanimous voices.

Our parliamentarians have rightly termed the attack that took place on Espana Avenue as "aggression on Paraguay." But this aggression began the same day Somoza stepped onto Paraguayan soil. All sectors of the country voiced their protest at that very moment. It was a just, general indignation at the presence of a man who was bringing the hatred of his and other countries with him. We shut our ears to those voices of protest, and Somoza settled in our country. And here we have the consequence. We have allowed our peaceful tradition to be stabbed in the heart. Deaf to the general protest, we have allowed violence to be unleashed in a country which rejects it.

It would have been naive not to have considered the possibility of an attack. Somoza was not just anybody. He was not a dictator of the Latin American type. He was different. He had been sentenced to death, as the newspapers reported in due course. The execution of that sentence would be carried out at any place and at any moment--that is, wherever Somoza was residing, and unfortunately he was in our country. And here is the consequence. We should not have shouldered such a burden, because we are a peace-loving people without any desire or training for violence. Let us be hospitable, but not imprudent.

It will be said perhaps that it is no longer of any use to say that "we should have...." It is. With this experience, our country should never again be opened to anyone who could bring the possibility of violence with him.

The abuses attributed to Somoza should have been enough for us to have known that his enemies would not leave him alone. And for this lack of foresight we now have a country with its borders closed; a general fear, with or without reason, but a fear nonetheless; a police "dragnet" operation which we have never seen before; and everything else we are experiencing these days. It is a shame. Our country does not deserve all this. Somoza's record did not recommend his presence among us. We did not take it into account, and here we have the consequence.

We are too generous with people who are not acceptable in other countries. Our hospitality draws no difference between the desirable and the undesirable. It is now time to begin drawing differences and being selective, being cautious. We should not jeopardize our peaceful tradition for anyone, much less for people whose behavior is questionable. The tranquillity of our country must be defended above any consideration. We must now protect our generous hospitality so it may yield better fruits for the country. Let us continue extending our arms to welcome anyone who will not generate violence, to any foreigner who may not be a fugitive from justice--and not just to foreigners. The country must also open its doors to our compatriots who are forced to live abroad while they should be able to live among us, compatriots whose presence here would by no means generate the things we are experiencing now.

The assassination which took place on Espana Avenue has adversely affected the whole country. May it serve as a lesson to us then, and may God never allow such an incident to take place again.

SOVIET ENVOY: USSR HOLDS TO PROPOSAL ON OLMOS PROJECT

PY241859 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Interview with Soviet Ambassador Leonid Kuzmin at Jorge Chavez International Airport on his arrival from Moscow on 23 September--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Are there new guidelines for Peruvian-Soviet relations, Ambassador Kuzmin?
[Answer] Well, we feel Soviet-Peruvian relations are always very friendly [words indistinct].

[Question] Ambassador Kuzmin, the project Peru is concerned about is the Olmos hydroelectric project.
[Answer] I am not up to date on this subject. I know there was a debate in congress a few days ago, but frankly I am not up to date on this problem now.

[Question] Does the Soviet Union hold to its proposal on this project?
[Answer] Yes, yes, we hold to our proposals and [words indistinct].

[Question] Is a visit of a Soviet delegation scheduled to intensify industrial relations?
[Answer] That is up to the Peruvians.

GOVERNMENT PLEDGES TO PAY OFF FOREIGN DEBT

PY241824 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Economy, Finance and Commerce Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias has confirmed that Peru will pay on schedule its foreign debt contracted by the military government. He indicated that Peru will increase production and exports in an effort to decrease its $9.37 billion debt. He made it clear that [words indistinct] more long-term credits will be obtained by mutual agreement with [words indistinct]. Minister Ulloa Elias also said he will go to Washington next week to attend meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. He made this statement upon returning from Buenos Aires where he attended the Latin American World Bank governors meeting. Minister Ulloa Elias concluded by saying that Argentine Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz was elected president of that high-level body.

NATIONAL BANK WORKERS END STRIKE, RESUME WORK

PY241901 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Nine thousand workers of 526 branches of the national bank have resumed their activities after a 25-day nationwide strike. The central bank in our capital opened to the public from 0830 to 1245. During the early hours many people began economic and financial operations. The strike was lifted after the signing of a conciliatory act between the national union of bank workers and the national bank. (Noe Ugarte Ochoa), secretary general of the union, said the bank will deduct the days not worked from the workers' salaries in six installments beginning this month.

BRIEFS

PUBLIC, PRIVATE SECTORS PAY RAISE--Manuel Ulloa Elias, minister of economy and finance, announced yesterday that the government has agreed to make pay raises effective for public and private workers on 1 September. The minister explained that the pay raise in the public sector will total 18 percent and that in the private sector the minimum wage will go up by 15 percent. [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 23 Aug 80 p 3 PA]

LAND CLAIM MADE TO BRAZIL TO BE UPDATED

PY170318 Paris AFP in Spanish 1405 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 16 Sep (AFP)--An official source announced today that Uruguay is ready to update a claim made to Brazil regarding 25,000 hectares that were granted to that country by error.

The director of the military geographical service and chief delegate of the joint border and characterization of the Uruguayan-Brazilian Frontier Commission, Col Hilario Garcia, asserted that the above-mentioned hectares were put under Uruguayan sovereingty by the 1851 border treaty but were effectively given to Brazil by a geographical error committed during the 1856 border demarcation.

DEFENSE MINISTER REGRETS SOMOZA ASSASSINATION

PY192049 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1215 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 19 Sep (TELAM)--We regret what has happened in Paraguay because we have never advocated violence, but we know that events such as this can take place anywhere in the world given the funds terrorists can count on, Uruguayan National Defense Minister Walter Ravenna said here today.

This kind of attack could take place anywhere in the world since terrorism operates worldwide and considering who finances it and who supports it. We believe that this typical terrorist attack perpetrated in Asuncion could take place anywhere, Ravenna said. We regret the attack because we have never advocated violence, and no person with sound judgment could support violence taken to such extremes by these terrorist attacks. Uruguay, like all countries and persons of sound judgment, is against violence, especially murder at pointblank range such as the one perpetrated in Asuncion. Although we try to prevent incidents of this nature in Uruguay, no country can be considered safe from terrosim, Ravenna said.

He pointed out that through the security measures taken a long time ago, Uruguay has been experiencing a period of tranquillity, and we believe that our country has not fostered such deep hatred that might unleash actions of this kind.

POSSIBILITY OF ELECTION POSTPONEMENT RAISED

PY231514 Paris AFP in Spanish 1242 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Montevideo, 22 Sep (AFP)--A high-ranking officer has stated that the general elections set for the end of next year will be postponed and the armed forces political program modified unless the results of the constitutional plebiscite on 30 November are positive.

Gen Julio Rapela, commander of the 2d Army Division and member of the Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission (COMASPO), told the press today that the political timetable will have to be modified unless the population approves the text of the constitution which will be submitted to a plebiscite in November. He added that in this case the elections will not be held earlier but, on the contrary, will be postponed.

General Rapela said, however, that he felt optimistic about the approval of the constitutional reform elaborated by the armed forces, the final text of which has still not been revealed in detail to the population.

The general further revealed that contrary to what the armed forces had expected, the traditional Blanco and Colorado Parties have not succeeded in appointing a representative group for a dialogue with COMASPO since they have once again dissolved into splinter groups and formed a variety of factions, some of which are strongly antagonistic.

ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS WITH USSR 'CELEBRATED'

PA240432 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The 56th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Mexico and the USSR was celebrated here. It is an example of peaceful coexistence between two nations with different political regimes.

The anniversary was marked by a ceremony held at the theater of the dance of the Bosque Art Center in Mexico City. The ceremony was attended by the Soviet ambassador and Ambassador Roque Gonzalez Salazar, who represented Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda.

The two ambassadors [words indistinct] more beneficial trade in the future as well as expanded bilateral relations.

The ceremony was attended by several representatives of diplomatic missions accredited in Mexico.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON ENERGY PLAN, SALES CONTRACTS

PA121712 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] This administration's decision regarding the energy plan has been an implicit act of sovereignty and is strictly in line with the needs of the Mexican Government's development programs.

This was stated by Gustavo Romero Kolbeck, director general of the Bank of Mexico, who added that there is great demand for Mexican oil products abroad and that although our country could also participate in speculation with these products, the government has decided only to sell through contract.

PRESIDENT REAFFIRMS PROTECTION OF PACIFIC ECONOMIC ZONE

PA240405 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] During his tour of Guadalupe, Cedros and Coronados Islands, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo reaffirmed his country's strong position on the protection of its economic zone in the Pacific.

The president said that U.S. boats at present have licenses to fish for tuna in Mexican coastal waters and are making the payments required by Mexican law. In this manner, President Lopez Portillo said, Mexico is exercising its sovereign rights, despite the pressure and threats from the United States.

The president's visit to the small Pacific islands in the westernmost section of Mexican territory was described by the Mexican press as an important political action to underline the nation's rights in its exclusive economic zone.

FRENO COMMUNIQUE EXPLAINS STAND AGAINST ELECTIONS

PA240405 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Communique of the National Opposition Front]

[Text] The National Opposition Front [FRENO] is the conjunction of the political parties which constitute the real opposition to the autocratic regime which decides the country's destiny against the desire and will of the great national majorities. Aware of our responsibility to the opinion sectors we represent, we reiterate our firm position of repudiation of the partial elections of September and we denounce them as a farce and one more mockery which seeks to deceive the Panamanian people.

The FRENO communique adds: With the alleged democratization of the government system through the deceitful device of anemic constitutional reforms without any substantial value, the current regime is trying to appear before the country and the world as a government that abides by the citizens' decisions through their vote.

In reality, the real source of power is not being risked as the national majorities are demanding. The Panamanian people are demanding the election of the president of the republic through the direct vote of citizens as well as the direct election of all the members of a legislative body which should have the essential powers of an authentic legislative body.

The FRENO communique adds: As is well known, the government of the process already controls and is not risking two-thirds of the members of the Legislation Council who have not been elected by popular vote. The elections are for only one-third of the members of the Legislative Council.

Exercising a power which the Panamanian people never granted it, since its power is the result of usurpation, and having no authority to exercise it legitimately, the government of the dictatorship is facing the clear disaster to which it has led the country. Panama is suffering the worst social, economic and political crisis in its republican history.

The Panamanian nation urgently demands deep constitutional reforms which will promote the establishment of a de jure state and a government of laws which will once and for all eradicate caprice, improvisation, waste and greed, which are the ulcers of the current misgovernment.

As we stated in our manifesto to the country on 5 June, our decision not to participate in the elections does not mean we will adopt an attitude of accomplice passivity and inactivity. On the contrary we have assumed a belligerent position of active and combative militancy of patriotic denunciation and repudiation.

Panama, 23 September 1980. [Signed] FRENO President Luis A. Barletta

BRIEFS

TRADE ACCORD WITH GUATEMALA--Panama and Guatemala have reached an agreement on a list of goods that are subject to free trade in both countries. Under the terms of the agreement Panama will be able to place 31 items on the Guatemalan free trade market, and three others will be given preferential treatment. Guatemala will be able to place 28 items on the Panama market. Included among the items listed are liquors and manufactured goods from Panama, food, medicine and consumer goods made in Guatemala. [Text] [Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 19 Sep 80 p A-1 PA]

COSTA RICA

SAFECONDUCTS SOUGHT FOR GUATEMALANS IN EMBASSY

PA241229 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry is trying to obtain safe-conducts for six Guatemalans who have taken refuge in the Costa Rican Embassy in Guatemala City. The Guatemalans who have taken asylum are: Jose Antonio Garcia, Oscar Andres Ramirez, Marena Ramirez, Oscar Ileazar, Julio Bosquez and Rafael Brandt. The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry is waiting for the Guatemalan Government to issue the safe-conducts so that the refugees can travel to Costa Rica.

LEFTIST GROUPS PLEDGE TO AID SALVADORAN GUERRILLAS

PA241233 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica--Representatives of leftist groups of 30 countries agreed here to extend material and moral support to the Salvadoran armed struggle.

During a meeting organized by the communist bloc [as heard], the delegates pledged to carry out in their respective countries campaigns of solidarity with the guerrillas of El Salvador and to collect funds, clothing and medicine for those participating in the struggle.

The communists held a news conference to announce the agreement. They were accompanied by Luis Alonso Posada, a lawyer, and Father Benito Escobar, who participated as representatives of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] of El Salvador. The two have resided in Costa Rica for some time.

The two FDR spokesmen said that they are here to promote the solidarity of the Costa Rican people with the aims of the Salvadoran guerrillas. They said that the People's Liberation Army of their country is made up of over 8,000 Salvadoran fighters of all political and ideological persuasions. They also said that, paradoxically, they obtain their weapons from the United States, since, they said, we take them away from the Salvadoran soldiers during ambushes, fighting and other confrontations.

COSTA RICAN VANGUARDIST YOUTH CONCLUDE CONGRESS

PA240425 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The third congress of the Costa Rican Vanguardist Youth concluded today in San Jose, the Costa Rican capital. This congress of young Costa Ricans was dedicated to Roberto Castellanos, a Salvadoran-born revolutionary and communist militant who lived in Costa Rica. He was assassinated.

At the closing ceremony, Popular Vanguard Party [PVP] leader Eduardo Mora Valverde noted the trust that the PVP has placed in the Vanguardist Youth. Cesar Tolano, secretary general of the youth organization, expressed his group's solidarity with the struggle of the Salvadoran people. He noted that in this struggle, internationalism is an ideal that has been positively reaffirmed. The two leaders praised the role of the Soviet Union in the international community and its fraternal relationship with the communist movement.

BRIEFS

RICE SALES--Five thousand metric tons of rice will be sold to Nicaragua on a government-to-government basis, without intermediaries. This advantageous deal is expected to yield 22 million colones for Costa Rica. The 5,000 tons, part of the harvest surplus, are in the process of being exported. Two weeks ago 2,000 metric tons of the grain were also sent to Nicaragua. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Sep 80 PA]

EL SALVADOR

OFFICIAL ASKS FDR TO RESPECT OAS HOSTAGES' RIGHTS

PA240436 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 23 Sep 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Foreign Under Secretary Alejandro Gomez Vides, who is currently acting foreign minister, yesterday asked the members of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) who are holding 11 hostages, including 3 women, to respect the hostages' human rights.

The official noted that the opposition political groups in El Salvador have spoken about the respect for human rights and have charged that their opponents violate human rights. "It would be very opportune if they set the example," he said.

The official said the government has not officially received the FDR's demands. It is concerned about the situation of the hostages and, therefore, requests that the human rights of the officials, the three women and the two office boys be respected, he added.

PEACE TREATY WITH HONDURAS EXPECTED BY NOVEMBER

PA242316 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2245 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] There are rumors that peace with El Salvador will be signed in November. The signing of a peace treaty between El Salvador and Honduras, which severed relations in 1969 as result of a short war, will introduce a new factor in the political struggle in El Salvador, Salvadoran military chiefs have admitted.

Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Salvadoran Government junta strongman, told Central American newsmen that a peace agreement could be signed in November. Colonel Gutierrez' statement is the first indication that negotiations between the two countries, under the mediation of Peruvian jurist Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, are so advanced that a solution to the problem is near.

If a peace treaty, which could not be reached in more than 10 years of negotiations, is signed now, it could mean a serious blow to the Salvadoran guerrillas. All that exists so far is an agreement signed in San Jose, Costa Rica. It put an end to the war between the two countries and established the demilitarization of six zones in dispute along the northern border. According to Salvadoran military observers, the guerrillas are very active in at least in three of those zones. The OAS has a military mission in these zones acting as observers.

For El Salvador a peace treaty represents not just the settlement of an international conflict with Honduras, but also a necessity in order to fight the guerrillas who are operating in those zones. Salvadoran deputy defense minister, Colonel Carranza, said that if a peace treaty is signed with Honduras, El Salvador can then increase its military operations against the guerrillas in that region. According to Colonel Carranza, the Salvadoran Armed Forces are prepared to launch an offensive in November against the guerrillas operating in the northern part of the country.

COPREFA REPORTS ON GUERRILLAS' ACTIVITIES

FPL in Morazan

PA241855 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 23 Sep 80 pp 2, 27

[Text] The Armed Forces Press Committee [COPREFA] has reported in a communique that subversives are forcing many peasants to leave San Sebastian and Santa Barbara Cantons in Jutiapa, Morazan Department.

According to the COPREFA communique, extremists identifying themselves as members of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces [FPL] have forced the legitimate owners of land, crops and properties to leave by threatening to kill them and their relatives.

Posters were found on one of these properties that read: "None of this may be touched. It belongs to the FPL."

The communique adds that it is a known fact that there is a store in the hamlet of Santa Ana Montes in Santa Barbara Canton in which food is being sold to subversives.

'Subversion' in La Libertad

PA242040 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 23 Sep 80 pp 3, 24

[Excerpts] A report issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee [COPREFA] states that the authorities have discovered a pocket of subversion at El Jicaro Ranch in San Vicente Canton, Tamanique, La Libertad Department.

According to the information gathered, it is known that some 800 heavily armed subversives gather and take refuge in El Murcielago Cave in the hamlet of Miramar, jurisdiction of Comasagua. From there, they set out to commit all types of felonies, assaults, thefts, seizures and other acts of vandalism. The report states that they have been seen carrying .359-caliber, special .38-caliber and .38- and .22-caliber magnum revolvers, automatic .22-caliber Cal rifles, .12-gauge Cal shotguns, sawed-off shotguns and granades.

The report added that these subversives had also burned buses and that they plan to seize Comasagua, Tamanique and the port of La Libertad.

The COPREFA report also states that approximately 600 members of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces, the Salvadoran Christian Peasants Federation and the Salvadoran Workers Union, who were heavily armed with sawed-off 12- and 16-gauge shotguns, M-1 carbines, .22-caliber and .45-caliber pistols and molotov cocktails and who were dressed as soldiers in olive drab uniforms, attacked Huizucar Canton in Nueva Trinidad, injuring several persons and sacking their homes.

Concluding, COPREFA reports that a large group of subversives ambushed a territorial service [servicio territorial] patrol belonging to Aguilares while the patrol was on its way to San Francisco Morazan, Chalatenango Department. Two patrolmen were killed in the ambush and two other patrolmen were later wounded and taken to the military hospital.

'Surprise Attack' on Guadalupe

PA240413 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 23 Sep 80 p 9

[Excerpts] The Armed Forces Press Committee has reported that the local National Guard headquarters, the house of the justice of the peace, the National Telecommunications Administration Building and the municipal building of Guadalupe, San Vicente Department were attacked by a large group of extremists who killed five patrolmen.

Civilian and military authorities have confirmed that the extremists used bazookas, incendiary bombs, machineguns and rifles.

The surprise attack occurred on Sunday night and early Monday morning, causing great alarm among the residents of the town.

The perpetrators of this attack fled in the direction of San Emigdio Canton and the slopes of the San Vicente Volcano.

Actions in Various Departments

PA240355 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 24 Sep 80 pp 2, 29

[Text] The Armed Forces Press Committee had reported four extremist actions by leftist organizations in San Lorenzo, Chatelpique, San Miguel and Tecapan.

These actions have caused considerable property damage. Five persons have been kidnapped while four of the assailants were killed, according to the reports.

The text of the communique of the Armed Forces Press Committee follows: "The Armed Forces Press Committee reports on some incidents in the past 24 hours in various parts of the country.

"About 20 members of the FPL [Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces] subversive group, armed with pistols and shotguns, dynamited and set fire to the San Lorenzo police station and the ANTEL [National Telecommunications Administration] buildings in San Vicente Department. The damage to the installations has interrupted communications. According to the official communique, no persons were injured.

"In Potosi, San Jeronimo Canton, jurisdiction of Chatelpique, San Miguel Department, the authorities reported that a fight, provoked by a group of armed persons during a local celebration dance, resulted in the death of the first commander of the canton patrol, while the second commander was wounded. Their names were given as Jose Mauricio Portillo and Orlando Ernesto Portillo, respectively. They were on patrol duty.

Also killed in the same action was Mauricio Moritz, reportedly wanted by the authorities on charges of murder. He was also involved in subversive activities.

At the Hato Nuevo Canton, in San Miguel, subversive elements opened fire on a treasury policy patrol during a raid of a residence occupied by the subversives. The police patrol repelled the attack, killing three guerrillas and seizing their weapons.

In the early hours of the morning yesterday in Cerro Verde Canton, Usulutan Department, subversive elements constantly harassing the honest residents, kidnapped Rafael Alfredo Rivera, Rodolfo Caceres Rivera and Carlos Alfredo Rivera. The hoodlums also kidnapped Jose Israel Castanedas and Antonio Magdaleno Rivera. The residents of the area condemned the action as all the victims are well-known honest persons and could become victims of criminal actions on the part of their captors."

FAPU MEMBERS OCCUPY CHURCH TO SUPPORT OAS OCCUPIERS

PA240428 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2132 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 23 Sep (LATIN)--The occupiers of El Rosario Church evacuated it today but were immediately replaced by 20 militants of the United Popular Action Front (FAPU), church spokesmen have reported.

On entering the church they said their occupation is intended to support the demands of those who last week seized the OAS headquarters in this capital.

Up until noon, the church had been occupied by groups belonging to "Christian communities." The FAPU is one of the ultraleftwing groups that make up the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses (CRM) which is fighting to overthrow the revolutionary government junta.

EXTREMISTS HARASS COFFEE WORKERS IN SOME SECTORS

PA250327 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 23 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Armed extremist groups have been occupying coffee plantations in Santiago de Maria and the Cerro Verde Canton, Usulutan Department, to intimidate the workers into abandoning their activities. They have also stolen arms and other valuables, according to spokesmen of the security forces in that city yesterday.

Other reports from Santiago de Maria revealed that there have been no incidents of importance while activity continues normal in the urban sector. It was explained that several disturbances have taken place in the rural areas, mainly on the coffee plantations, where armed groups are warning the workers to quit their activities. The extremists are warning them that if they continue working on the coffee plantations, they will be killed. This has intimidated some peasants who have moved to other areas.

In the jurisdiction of Tecapan, the extremists have reportedly been continuing terrorist activities, mainly in Cerro Verde, which they visited several times last week to demand of the residents to abandon their homes.

In view of the situation in the canton, many families have abandoned their homes to seek refuge in Tecapan and Santiago de Maria. Yesterday the army and security forces reportedly carried out an operation in the Cerro Verde Canton against rebel forces.

The residents of the area have told the military authorities that they will not return to their homes until the threat is gone. The armed forces have promised them guarantees for returning to their farming chores, it was reported.

The Catholic authorities in Santiago de Maria, consulted by telephone yesterday afternoon, said all is calm in the city. There have been no problems in urban areas. Episcopal residence spokesmen indicated the city is calm, and pointed out that the Cerro Verde Canton problems are the only disturbances in that eastern area.

FOREIGNERS SEEN AMONG GUERRILLAS IN SAN VINCENTE

PA241934 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 23 Sep 80 pp 2, 15

[Excerpts] It has been reported that several hundred subversives are hiding in the hills near San Sebastian, San Vincente Department, and on another hill known as El Guayabal, which is near Tonacatepeque and the town of El Guayabal. It was also said that residents of the area say these hills are being used as training camps.

The sources also reported that there are persons of "fairly strange" appearance in these hills, adding they could be Cubans, Panamanians or Nicaraguans who are in charge of training subversives.

NEW GROUP VOWS TO 'WIPE OUT' GUERRILLAS

PA250255 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2344 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 24 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The self-styled ultrarightwing terrorist group "Eastern Antiguerrilla Bloc" [Bloque Antiguerrilero de Oriente--BAGO] has announced here that it has "seven [as received] mercenaries to wipe out the guerrillas," According to a communique broadcast by a radio station in the eastern part of the country.

The "BAGO" stated on Radio Chaparrastique of San Miguel, (138 km east of the Salvadoran capital), that it had killed 14 alleged leftist guerrillas, including 5 who apparently were responsible for various dynamite attacks on the eastern city.

The "BAGO" reiterates it will wipe them all out, because today it has seven mercenaries who will do away not only with the guerrillas, but also with the thieves and collaborators of subversion," the terrorist group states in its communique.

ISTA CONDEMNS ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF ITS PRESIDENT

PA250058 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1215 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation (ISTA) condemns the cowardly attempt on the life of its president, Jose Rodolfo Viera, and denounces through its adviser, Leonel Gomez Vives, this deplorable incident which is just another of the many crimes committed against the people. This attempt on the life of a peasant, who is at the moment ISTA president, only serves to strengthen the obligation that Viera and Gomez have assumed with the peasants and sugar mill workers to see that the agrarian reform is carried out. Beware, sooner or later the people will demand justice for those who have fallen in the struggle.

ANDES, SCHOOL GROUPS CALL FOR END TO SCHOOL YEAR

PA240242 San Salvador Radio Codena Central in Spanish 1840 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] The General Societies of Popular High School Organizations and the Salvadoran National Teachers Association [ANDES] today demanded that the school year end on 24 September.

The agreement was adopted this morning during a news conference held at Casa del Maestro. The step was taken to safeguard the lives of teachers, students and parents since more than 99 teachers and 480 students have been murdered and another 53 have been abducted this year.

The end of the school year has also been demanded because of the continued raids on student centers. In the past few months, the military has raided 46 high schools and as a result of these raids students have been arrested.

The high school organizations and the ANDES stated that they have the support of 11,000 teachers throughout El Salvador.

GUATEMALA

CHURCH IN EXILE DENOUNCES ARMY MASSACRES

PA250150 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] The Guatemalan church in exile revealed in San Jose, Costa Rica, that the Guatemalan Army is carrying an indiscriminate massacre of peasants in El Quiche Department and other regions of that Central American country.

The priests, who have witnessed these actions, stressed that the Guatemalan Army has carried out massive bombings against the communities of Acajutla, Nebaj, Cotzal and Sacapulas, after which it rounded up all Indians over 18 years of age and segregated them into groups of men and women.

The witnesses added that the Guatemalan Army then executed groups of 20 men for each negative answer received from the peasants on questions about the presence of guerrillas in the area, their movements and camps. They revealed that three Indian peasants had been crucified at a military post, two of whom died. The third was released after 7 days of torment, during which he became totally insane.

These charges were made during a solidarity meeting with the priests who have been forced to abandon El Quiche Department in view of the repression unleashed by the Guatemalan regime.

'POWERFUL' TERRORIST BOMB EXPLODES IN OFFICE

PA241848 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Unidentified terrorists planted a powerful bomb in the offices of the Caranto Ltd at 1310 today. The offices are located on the third floor of Tivoli Building on 11th Street, Zone 9. Municipal firemen helped with this emergency and according to them, there were no casualties, but some important damage was done to the entrance to the office and in the lobby.

HONDURAS

FLOOD DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT $2.5 MILLION

PA241832 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2128 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 22 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The toll of the weekend flooding on the northern Honduras coast is 4 dead, 4,000 affected [dammificados], and $2.5 million in damages. The damages refer, for the time being, to the grain crops, the U.S. transnational fruit companies, "standard" and "Tela Railroad" have not yet assessed the damage in their fields.

Most of the affected persons are from the lower areas of the city of El Progreso, Yaro Department, which is a city on the Ulua River. These people refuse to return to their homes.

The water level seems to be returning to normal and the national weather bureau's warning about the tropical storm "Hermine" affecting the Atlantic coast is over. The relief teams, however, are on the alert and are keeping a close surveillance of the areas of the rivers to prevent any catastrophe. In addition, a program to provide food for work has been initiated to include all those persons who can work, mostly in the reconstruction of their damaged homes.

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON IRANIAN-IRAQI CONFLICT

PA242150 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Nicaragua favors neither Iran nor Iraq. They are both friendly countries and members of the nonaligned movement, an official of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has said. Companero Ernesto (Aloma) Sanchez, in charge of Middle East affairs in the Foreign Ministry, has commented on the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq. The official stressed that Nicaragua maintains friendly relations with the two governments and that there is no reason for the war. Here is his statement:

[Begin recording] The Foreign Ministry is not in favor of either country. They are nonaligned and Third World countries which are friends of Nicaragua. We are, therefore, not going to be in favor of one or the other. We think this war is a disaster for the Arab world in general because the only ones to benefit from this war will be U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism. They alone want these two countries to militarily and economically weaken themselves because both countries are anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist. The countries which will be affected are the countries of the area, the Arab countries and the nonaligned countries. Nicaragua will be affected, since, for example, Iraq is a country which has always expressed desire to help us. It has asked Nicaragua to send a delegation to implement certain aspects of economic aid. We were going to send a high-level delegation to Iraq to conclude the details concerning this aid. Therefore, this war is negatively affecting us because we will not be able to send the delegation. We will have to wait until the end of the war and see if Iraq can provide the aid it had planned to give us before the war. [end recording]

OPERATION AGAINST 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY GROUPS' PLANNED

PA241942 Paris AFP in Spanish 2257 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Managua, 22 Sep (AFP)--Within the next few days the Nicaraguan Army will launch an operation against the counterrevolutionary groups operating in the northern part of the country bordering with Honduras, Capt Roberto Sanchez, army spokesman, disclosed today.

The information office of the Sandinist army distributed today photographs of counterrevolutionary chief Pedro Joaquin Gonzalez, alias "Dimas," who was reportedly killed last Thursday, it was said today.

However, it was said that other armed groups operating in the northern area continue to be active.

An Interior Ministry communique reported today that two members of the Sandinist army and a civilian were killed in an ambush with former Somozist guards last Saturday in Wanblan, 7 km from the Honduras border.

The band formed by former Somozist guards ambushed a Nicaraguan patrol in this area, according to a communique.

The official report said that Cesar Dario Cerna and Joaquin Altamirano, of the Nicaraguan military, had been killed as well as civilian Augusto Altamirano.

"Dimas," who died in a clash with the Nicaraguan Army, was a comrade-in-arms with Sandinist Commander German Pomares. German Pomares was considered to be a Sandinist hero during the war. However, after the revolution triumphed, "Dimas" rebelled and last July attacked the Sandinist garrison at Quilali, 300 km northeast of Managua.

The rest of the band led by "Dimas" fled to the Honduran border, according to the official communique.

The state security office also reported that Felix Pedro Gomez, alias "Pocoyo" and believed to be the chief of another counterrevolutionary band which is being pursued, has been captured.

The official report added that "Dimas" had contacted the former officers of the former National Guard, who are in asylum in Honduras and El Salvador and who had given him money, food and weapons for his activities.

Army spokesman Roberto Sanchez said that carefully chosen militiamen will join the army in "Operation Ezequiel," which is aimed against the counterrevolutionary bands still active in the northern part of the country and which will begin shortly.

ARMY KILLS 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY' LEADER

PA241549 Paris AFP in Spanish 0244 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Managua, 23 Sep (AFP)--The daily newspaper BARRICADA, official organ of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, today reported that another leader of the counterrevolutionary bands operating in the area bordering with Honduras, in the northern part of the country, was killed today in a new clash with members of the Nicaraguan Army. Quoting Lenin Cerna, chief of the State Security Office, the newspaper reported in its afternoon edition that Alberto Fajardo, who was chief of the group, was killed. The clash took place in Wiwili municipality, 250 km northwest of Managua, it was reported.

The newspaper pointed out that Asuncion Valdivia, a deserter of the Sandinist army, and two Navarrete brothers are also members of the band. BARRICADA added that Cerna reported that the survivors of the clash fled north, leaving behind canvas bags, which were used to keep food supplies, and some weapons.

CARLOS NUNEZ ELECTED STATE COUNCIL PRESIDENT

PA242153 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpt] We are reporting directly from the State Council to give you a summary of the subjects discussed at the 20th session of the council which began at approximately 1010. The first point in today's session was the election of the new president of the State Council. Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, was elected president of the State Council.

Commander Nunez was initially nominated by the representative of the Farm Workers Association and subsequently received the support of the companeros of the Sandinist Workers Central, the (?Luisa Amanda Espinosa Association of Nicaraguan Women), the Higher Education Council and the Patriotic Front of the Revolution in whose name Plutarco Anduray spoke.

CHRISTIAN SOLIDARITY COUNCIL WITH EL SALVADOR FORMED

PA242244 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpt] A news conference was held today in the Valdivieso Center in Managua by the members of the recently formed Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero Christian Council of Solidarity which is made up of Catholic and Protestant believers commited to the people's spiritual and social liberation. Its members include the youth base communities, the church base communities, Catholic working youth, the Valdivieso Center, Fifth Baptist Church, the Baptist churches of [name indistinct] and others.

The participants in the news conference announced several acts of solidarity with the Salvadoran people, particularly the Salvadoran Catholic Church which is being persecuted. A march will be staged at 1530 GMT on Saturday in memory of martyr Bishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero. It will start at the Monsignor Lezcano parish and end at the San Pablo parish in 14 September neighborhood. Here is part of the news conference by the promoters of the council:

[Begin recording] Here is Companera Alva Luz Rodriguez of the Evangelical Church who will begin this news conference:

[Rodriguez] Good morning, companeros. This news conference is being held by the Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero Christian Council of Solidarity which is made up of youth base communities, the church base communities, the Catholic working church, the [words indistinct] Baptist church and [names indistinct]. Our objective is to express solidarity with the Salvadoran people and other Latin American brothers who are struggling for their liberation. This council has an ecumenical character. Catholics and Evangelicals have joined together so that in a coordinated manner we can promote the denunciation of exploitation, massacres, tortures, repression and all the abuses promoted by imperialism against peoples. We have focused our efforts on our brothers of El Salvador at this time since they are waging an insurrection to defeat the ruling class protected by the Christian democratic junta. [end recording]

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS, UNEMPLOYMENT SEMINAR OPENS

PA241533 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The Latin American Foundation for Human Rights and Social Development [FUNDALATIN] has opened in this capital its first international seminar on unemployment and human rights. The event is scheduled to conclude on 26 September. This international seminar is sponsored by FUNDALATIN and the Central American University. Present at the event are professionals, students and social and religious leaders from Brazil, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, the United States, the UK, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Panama, Peru and Venezuela.

MORE THAN 1,000 PEOPLE CRITICALLY AFFECTED BY FLOODS

PA241650 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Over 1,000 people including children and adults are in a very critical situation because they have been left homeless or without belongings in the wake of the flooding of the El Gallo, Negro, Guasaule, Tecomapa and Cofradia Rivers. Their small homes were totally swept away, as were their crops and household goods. There were times when the peasants feared for their lives and their children's lives.

Palo Grande has been worst hit. The only way to communicate with that area is to swim across the river and this was how most of the residents in the area have been rescued. Medical teams, Sandinist People's Army members, Sandinist Air Force helicopters, the Sandinist Defense Committees, Sandinist neighborhood and social welfare committees, as well as firemen and the Red Cross are working together to help the victims. The situation is becoming critical because no bridges were left standing in some areas and the ones that are still standing, such as the Palo Grande Bridge, are damaged. Telephone and power lines have also been swept away by the current. So far, the only means of transportation are helicopters. The flood victims are staying at Sandinist locales and nearby schoolhouses.

MINISTRY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ANTIMALARIA PROGRAM

PA241910 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The Health Ministry will implement a vast emergency plan to fight malaria in our country in the next few days. Companero Rene (Darce), who is in charge of the ministry's preventive medicine department, announced.

[Begin recording] The Health Ministry is making huge efforts to control this disease, one of our country's most serious health problems. In our efforts to fight this disease, we have tried to use all the resources available. We have sought ties with the mass organizations and have made use of the national literacy crusade to make crusaders work to control this disease.

Malaria represents a serious problem in our country because in the past it had been totally neglected. During the liberation war, the program's funds were used to repress the people. The [word indistinct], the instruments were destroyed (?during a raid) and now we are [word indistinct] that malaria should become a serious problem.

We want to make people aware that we will have a high incidence of malaria this year because, unfortunately, whenever these programs are suspended for a time, the number of cases greatly multiplies.

The Government of National Reconstruction has given top priority to this program and the Health Ministry has given top priority in 1981 to the malaria programs. We have tried to [word indistinct] and detect the areas where there is the highest incidence rate and we have detected 70 percent of the malaria cases in Chinandega, Leon and Managua. So most of our resources will be used in those places in an effort to effectively control this problem.

[Question by unidentified speaker] Companero, how will the ministry try to fight malaria?

[Answer] We will try to fight the carrier, the anopheles mosquito. We will spray houses in the most affected areas with insecticides that affect this type of mosquito because the anopheles mosquito has built up a resistance to a large number of insecticides. We will also provide systematic treatment for all those persons (?affected by the disease) in places where malaria is frequent, that is, in Leon, Chinandega and Managua. We will declare an emergency zone in the neighborhoods located on the shores of Lake Managua because that is where we have found the highest incidence of malaria. [end recording]

CASTRO SEES MALMIERCA OFF ON TRIP TO IRAQ, IRAN

FL241020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has left for Iraq and Iran with messages for the heads of state of the two countries from the president of the Councils of State and Ministers, Fidel Castro, acting as chairman of the nonaligned countries movement. Isidoro Malmierca received last-minute instructions directly from President Fidel Castro at the Jose Marti Airport. The commander in chief and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, saw Malmierca off.

Arrival in Syria

JN241945 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Damascus--Isidoro Octavio Malmierca, Cuban minister of foreign relations, arrived here this evening on a short visit to the country.

He was met at the airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

RAUL CASTRO VISITS SOVIET UNION 17-24 Sep

For reportage on the visit to Moscow by Army Gen Raul Castro, first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, see the Latin America section of the 17 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

U.S. DECISION TO SEND 'ANTISOCIALS' TO PUERTO RICO NOTED

FL241137 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The people of Puerto Rico must not allow the island to become the garbage can of the Caribbean, said the secretary general of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, Juan Mari Bras, commenting on the U.S. State Department decision to relocate the antisocials who left for Yankee territory through Mariel, to several places in its colony in the Caribbean. The U.S. decision, approved by Colonial Governor Carlos Romero Barcelo, has caused a wave of indignation in Puerto Rico, according to reports from international news agencies.

Practically the whole country, [as heard] with the exception of the colonial governor, Carlos Romero, has expressed indignation over the U.S. Government decision and it is expected that demonstrations will be staged in front of the colonial government's offices and at several points in San Juan and Ponce to repudiate this decision and demand that the U.S. Government revoke it.

According to reports from Washington, the U.S. Government plans to send to Puerto Rico more than 4,000 antisocials of Cuban origin who have been stirring up trouble at the several concentration camps where they are being held. The antisocials reportedly will be settled on the old Fort Allen military base near Ponce, the biggest city in southern Puerto Rico, and on the old Ramey Air Base in Aguadilla. Protest demonstrations occurred all day yesterday in both Ponce and Aguadilla, not only because of the criminal tendencies of the scum the United States plans to dump there but also, as local leaders pointed out, because the arrival of those individuals will aggravate the already dramatic unemployment existing in Puerto Rico, where more than 40 percent of the population able to work are unemployed.

JAMAICA

MANLEY RETURNS HOME, COMMENTS ON TRIP

FL231425 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 19 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Michael Manley told a brief press conference yesterday at the Norman Manley Airport shortly after his return from visits to Algeria, Cuba and Venezula, that certain technical problems had arisen with the Venezuelan oil facility assistance.

Mr. Manley said that the main problem was that originally Venezuela had planned to provide the facility alone, but that since the announcement the Mexican Government has sought to assist and this had created a problem of working out how much each of the countries should put into the facility.

He said that among other problems which had arisen was the question of the quality of Mexican oil compared to Venezuelan oil and those technical problems had to be dealt with before the facility could come on stream.

He said the suggestion that the facility would have been in place by the end of this month was "an educated guess", and that a definite time for the introduction of the facility could not be given until the technical problems had been dealt with.

He denied that the facility was in question because of opposition from a wing of the ruling Christian Democratic Party of Venezuela.

On Tuesday, the GLEANER published a report from a special correspondent that the Herrera government had refused Mr. Manley's request to activate the oil facility before the Jamaican elections, and that both the Venezuela Government and the wing of the opposition Action Democratic Party opposed to Carlos Andres Perez, Mr. Manley's close friend and former president were unhappy about what they saw as the use of the oil facility as a part of the PNP's [People's National Party] election strategy.

Mr. Manley said that his trip to Algeria was "extremely constructive and extremely useful", as the Algerian Government was one of the most influential in the North-South dialogue.

He said it was extremely useful to have been given the opportunity to explain to an influential oil producer the need to set in context the development countries' point of view in preparation for an effective presentation at the mini-summit of North-South leaders suggested by the Brandt Commission and proposed for March 1981.

He said that he had managed to reach a "tremendous degree of understanding" with the Algerian leader, President Chadli Bendjedid, who promised to look at the matter.

He said that his visit to Cuba was to discuss with President Fidel Castro Jamaica's ideas about dealing with the developing countries' problems at the proposed mini-summit, which he said could only be effective with tremendous preparatory talks.

He said that his talks with Mr. Castro, Mr. Chadli and Venezuelan President Herrera Campins were "extremely useful".

INCUMBENT PARTY'S MANIFESTO FOR ELECTION PUBLISHED

FL231455 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 19 Sep 80 p 14

[Text] The prime minister and president of the People's National Party, the Hon. Michael Manley, yesterday presented that party's manifesto for the forthcoming elections to members of the press at the party's headquarters on Old Hope Road, Kingston.

Making the presentation, Mr. Manley said the main areas of focus in the manifesto were employment and violence in the society and that it represented a call to further struggle by the people.

"I want to make it clear that it (the manifesto) contains nothing dramatic or startling but rather attempts to deal with the present economic reality of the country which dictates that there can be no magic solution to the problems," Manley said.

The manifesto, he said, was a recommitment of that party to self-reliance, economic independence and the maximum development of the human and material resources of the country.

Stating that the experience of other countries had shown that socialism could not be built in a few years, but was a process which took time, Mr Manley said the PNP manifesto reflected the seriousness with which the party viewed the stage of the process which the country had reached. It also reflected the challenges which face us to see that the process continues to unfold and to us represents a call to sacrifice, dedication and hard work." [quotation mark as published]

The manifesto, the specific platform on which the party will campaign, will be circulated along with the document "Principles and Objectives of the PNP," which represents the policies and philosophies of the party, Mr. Manley said.

Turning to the forthcoming general election, Mr. Manley said that the 1980 election is going to be "one of the most decisive in our history. There has been no other time when the Jamaican people have had so clear a choice before them," he said.

He said the elections would have to determine whether the PNP would be continuing on the road toward a democratic socialist transformation or whether there was going to be a process of the reversal of the "progress" which had been made by the people.

He said that in the last eight years, the government of the PNP had always implemented programmes and policies within the framework of its declared philosophies and principles, During this period, he said, the government had been unequivocal in its struggle on behalf of the poor and disadvantaged in Jamaica and in the world.

On the other hand, he said, the opposition Jamaica Labour Party had made "an iron commitment to attempt to revert the development of the country along exploitative capitalist lines." That party he said was equally committed to governing not by widening to include the majority but by an elite minority.

The issues in the election, he said were sharply defined and he felt that the elections themselves ought to be fought on the basic issue of who will bring genuine progress to the people.

Speaking on the performance of his government over the last eight years, Mr. Manley said that in the third term, the government needed to build solid structures on the foundation which were already set by his government.

This, he said, meant efficient planning and mangement of the state machinery, increased production and the investment of the surplus of production into more productive enterprises, the development of a well-trained and responsive bureaucracy as well as increased commitment and performance on the part of the political leadership.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 189 *26 September 1980*

ARGENTINA

Economy Minister Leaves for Meetings in United States B 1
EL ECONOMISTA Analyzes Foreign Debt Situation [5-11 Sep] B 1
Energy Secretariat Expects No Fuel Shortages [LA OPINION 25 Sep] B 2
FIP Protests Action Against Former La Rioja Governor B 2

BOLIVIA

ICFTU To Sue Interior Minister for Stolen Funds C 1
Police Arrest 300 for Lack of Identification Papers C 1
Briefs: Hydrocarbons Agreement With Colombia; Tin Shipment to Colombia; Trade Balance Figures; Cost of Living Increase

BRAZIL

Petroleum Imports To Be Reduced by $1 Billion D 1
Supplies From Iraq Suspended D 1
Chamber of Deputies Approves Figueiredo Trip to Chile D 1
Rumors Link Somoza to 'Mysterious Cargo' to Paraguay [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 24 Sep] D 1
Anticommunist Organization Accused of Bomb Attacks [JORNAL DO BRASIL 19 Sep] D 2
Report on Interview With Former Communist Party Chief [O GLOBO 20 Sep] D 3
Briefs: Foreign Loan Situation D 3

COLOMBIA

Important M-19 Leader Arrested by Army F 1
Arrests in Bogota F 1
Regional Leaders Arrested F 1

PARAGUAY

Continued Reportage on Aftermath of Somoza Assassination H 1
Security Forces Intensify Dragnet [ABC COLOR 25 Sep] H 1
Police To Register Foreigners [HOY 25 Sep] H 1
Border Traffic Reported Normal [ABC COLOR 25 Sep] H 1
Accused Terrorist Denies Role [HOY 25 Sep] H 2
EL PUEBLO Scores Media 'Hypocrisy' in Somoza Coverage [25 Sep] H 3
Briefs: Foreign Minister to UN; Military Delegation to Uruguay; Commerce-Industry Minister Reinstated; Aluminum Plant Project H 4

PERU

Bolivia Accused of Detaining Foreign Union Leaders J 1
Mining Minister Sees Oil Reserves Exhausted in 3 Years J 1
Eleven Justices Dismissed in Supreme Court Shakeup J 1
Minister Denies State-Owned Agencies To Go to Private Hands [EXPRESO 17 Sep] J 2
Government To Pay Compensation to Media Owners J 2
Briefs: Cuban Refugees to Canada J 2

VENEZUELA

Government Offers To Mediate Between Iran, Iraq L 1
No Deadline Set for Colombian Border Agreement L 1
Energy Minister Hints OPEC Summit Meeting Unlikely L 1

PANAMA

Liberal Officials Report Electoral 'Irregularities' [LA PRENSA 23 Sep] N 1
Paper Says Regime Prevents Arias From Speaking to Nation [LA PRENSA 25 Sep] N 1
Station Denies Report N 1
Political Union Calls For Abstaining From Voting [LA PRENSA 25 Sep] N 2
Columnist Scores U.S. 'Violations' of Canal Treaty [MATUTINO 22 Sep] N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Rice Surplus, Sales to Nicaragua Increase P 1

EL SALVADOR

Junta Member Duarte Appeals for People's Unity P 1
Duarte Comments on Left's 'War of Attrition' P 2
Government Condemns Attack on Land Reform Official P 3
Government Dissolves Electrical Workers Union P 3
Violence Death Toll Climbs to 60 in Past 48 Hours P 3
Explosions, More Deaths P 4
Extremists Attack Treasury Police Post in Guazaba [EL MUNDO 24 Sep] P 4
Paper Views Internal War Among Leftist Groups [EL DIARIO DE HOY 25 Sep] P 4

GUATEMALA

Literacy Campaign, Social Programs Planned P 5
Measures Taken Against Coffee Rust Near Border P 5

HONDURAS

Salvadoran Helicopter Attacks Refugees in Border Area P 6
Government Acting To Deal With Nicaraguan Guardsmen P 6
Minister Denies Presence of Coffee Rust P 6
Businessmen Said Concerned Over Nicaraguan Import Reduction P 7
Briefs: Governors Sworn In P 7

NICARAGUA

Junta Member Cruz on 1981 Reactivation Plan, Devaluation P 8
Eden Pastora Views Somoza Killing, Related Matters P 9
Commentary: Reagan Continues Advocating Use of Force P 9
State Council Demands Controls on Somozists in Honduras P 9
Relief Efforts Being Organized for Flooded Areas P 10
Sandinist Youth Announces First National Assembly P 10

CUBA

Rodriguez Llompart Hails Soviet-Cuban Cooperation Q 1
Embassy Reacts to Dominican Refusal of Scholarships [Radio Free Grenada] Q 1
Commentary on Carter Popularity, Reagan Difficulties Q 2
Briefs: Puerto Rican Anniversary; Soviet Exhibit Q 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

GUYANA

Joint Fishing Company To Be Set Up With Libya [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 22 Sep] V 1
U.S., Others Blamed for Failure of UN Session V 1

ECONOMY MINISTER LEAVES FOR MEETING IN UNITED STATES

PY251520 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2056 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Sep (NA)--Economy Miniter Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz left for the United States at 1749 today to attend international meetings. He was accompanied by the under secretary of foreign investments, Federico Dumas, and other aides. Martinez de Hoz made no statements at Ezeiza Airport, where he arrived by helicopter.

EL ECONOMISTA ANALYZES FOREIGN DEBT SITUATION

PY240335 Buenos Aires EL ECONOMISTA in Spanish 5-11 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Concern Over Foreign Debt"]

[Text] In the last 2 weeks the economic leadership has taken significant trouble to report in detail on various aspects of the structure of the foreign debt.

It is obviously trying to counteract the impact caused a few months ago by the central bank, when it released an advance summary of its 1979 yearly report. It became known then that the foreign debt had reached $19,034,000,000 because of the 116 percent increase of the commitments of the private sector and the 51 percent increase of those of the public sector, in both cases compared with the situation on 31 December 1978. The foreign commitments of the two sectors had thus risen to $9,074,000,000 and $9,960,000,000, respectively.

Foreign debt development so far this year has only contributed to making comments on the subject more critical. Although there was an increase in the total amount of foreign reserves in the weeks following the economy minister's message of 10 July, which compensated for the losses suffered during the banking crisis in the early months of this year, those new gains do not offer any firm ground of security, because they have their origin in very short-term foreign debts. It is known from unofficial sources that the private short-term debt alone, which was $950 million on 10 July, increased during 1 and 1/2 months to $2.3 billion through 90-day maturity loans. The foreign debt problem has thus taken a different turn because, according to the last central bank balance sheet, the inflow of foreign currencies via short term loans seems to have reached an end. The comment has been made that to maintain the flow of short-term private foreign loans, and chiefly to head off a dangerous exodus of capital, a foreign exchange insurance would be instituted, the same type of insurance that served as a guarantee for "swaps" [word in English] late in 1975.

Meanwhile, Martinez de Hoz took pains to explain that the figures must not be a cause for alarm because they are the most ample and generous in the world, since the figures represent both state and private obligations--whether the latter are guaranteed or not by the state--even including short-term commercial debts which climb as the economy opens. The economy minister even noted, if there were any need for him to do so, the substantial improvement of the foreign debt as the result of persistent activities before international organizations and the main financial markets.

A great deal of emphasis was given to the ratio between foreign reserves and foreign debt. which went up almost sevenfold to 0.55 since 1975. Of course, this ratio would have been even greater if the foreign debt had not been considerably increased by the inflow of short-term capital which was encouraged by prospects in the local market, an inflow that still continues despite the decline of nominal interest rates on time deposits in banks. These rates seem to have reached the lowest point since the process began.

There are many people who are wondering whether those credits which came in so easily would not go away swiftly in the factor comprised of imported inflation and the exchange rate (devaluation of the peso) were allowed to approximate too closely the internal inflation (internal prices)--a mechanism that has been vaunted under the name of "convergence" in Argentina.

On the other hand, nobody doubts that this is one of the alternatives, given the nature of short-term financing for importing goods and the flow of financial capital.

The central bank supposes that those obligations rotate by nature, and it insists that the level of reserves provides an adequate margin for maneuver.

For those reasons, the central bank considers that it can even be advantegeous that overall trade should go as high as $16 billion this year and that the trade balance should close without a large surplus but rather with a deliberate equilibrium.

Although currently reserves are below the $10.48-billion mark they reached on 31 December 1979--representing more than 19 months of imports--the monetary authorities are not concerned over the mounting obligations. The attitude is the same about short-term obligations--especially those that have to be paid next year, because nobody is thinking of converting them into medium-term obligations. The tranquillity seems to rest on the fact that more than 30 percent of the total obligations will come to maturity in more than 5 years, and that about $3 billion in foreign debt are rotating obligations. Moreover, the foreign reserves are there....

ENERGY SECRETARIAT EXPECTS NO FUEL SHORTAGES

PY252102 Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 12

[Text] Officials on the Energy Secretariat stated last night that "in view of the existing fuel stocks imported during the first half of the year, the Persian Gulf conflict will not affect Argentina directly. This statement was made in view of the concern expressed by most nations over the rapid worsening of the situation in which incidents have developed into an undeclared war.

The Argentine officials pointed out that Argentina imports only 10 percent of the oil it consumes and that early purchases have allowed the country to stockpile fuels to the extent that no major problems are foreseen before the end of the year. The problem is truly serious in Brazil, which depends on imports for 80 percent of its oil.

FIP PROTESTS ACTION AGAINST FORMER LA RIOJA GOVERNOR

PY251441 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2050 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Sep (NA)- The Popular Leftist Front made public today "its strongest protest of the arbitrary detention and internal banishment of Carlos Menem, former La Rioja governor."

In a brief communique signed by FIP President Adelardo Ramos and other prominent leaders, the FIP states that "the government is trying once more to punish men like Carlos Menem and women like former President Isabel Peron for the popular madate which was bestowed upon them."

The FIP concludes by demanding "the immediate release" of Menem and stating that telegrams to this effect were sento to the military juntay, President Jorge Videla and Interior Minister Albano Harguindeguy.

In addition to Ramos the communique was signed by Luis Maria Cabral, Alberto Guerberoff, Blas Manuel Alberti, Horacio Casarini, Pablo Fontdevila, Alberto Giobergia, Carlos del Campo, Hugo Stratta, Simon Gomez, Raul Dargoltz and Carlos Santander.

ICFTU TO SUE INTERIOR MINISTER FOR STOLEN FUNDS

PY251825 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2302 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Brussels, 24 Sep (LATIN-REUTER)--The world's largest noncommunist labor group today stated that it will sue the Bolivian interior minister for stealing from members of a delegation which recently visited Bolivia. In a press release, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions [ICFTU], which claims to have 56 million members, stated that Minister Arce Gomez himself collected part of the $28,900 which the delegates were forced to hand over.

POLICE ARREST 300 FOR LACK OF IDENTIFICATION PAPERS

PY251519 Paris AFP in Spanish 0040 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 24 Sep (AFP)--Men and women today lined up before the La Paz offices of the personal identification department to obtain identification papers. This concern of the population is due to the fact that yesterday between 0900 and 1200 (1300 and 1600 GMT) police arrested approximately 300 persons who did not have identification papers.

According to the authorities, Bolivians must carry their identification papers at all times, in addition to the appropriate military document, while all foreigners must register at the immigration bureau of the Interior Ministry. All airlines, bus lines and railroad companies are requesting identification papers before selling tickets.

BRIEFS

HYDROCARBONS AGREEMENT WITH COLOMBIA--La Paz, 23 Sep (AFP)--Jose Fernandez Isaza, president of Colombian Petroleum Enterprise (ECOPETROL), and Antonio Velez, commercial manager of Bolivian Government Oil Deposits (YPFB), today signed a preliminary agreement which provides for the sale of 150,000 barrels of Bolivian gasoline to Colombia, as well as the exchange of knowledge and experts on hydrocarbons. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1644 GMT 23 Sep 80 PY]

TIN SHIPMENT TO COLOMBIA--La Paz, 19 Sep (AFP)--The National Smelting Enterprise (ENAF) has disclosed that for the first time in his history Bolivia has delivered a shipment of tin by air. Bolivia shipped 34,963 kg of tin to Colombia on a Bolivian Lloyd Airline flight. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1747 GMT 19 Sep 80 PY]

TRADE BALANCE FIGURES--According to information provided by the technical division of economic studies of the Bolivian central bank, the 1979 trade balance reflected a $102,348,000 deficit. The total value of imports amounted to $961,800,000, while exports amounted to $859,452,000. The most important supplier was the United States, from which Bolivia imported goods worth $268,951,000 and to which it exported $238,734,000 worth. The trade balance with the FRG is highly negative for Bolivia: $80,916,000 worth of imports against only $40,233,000 of exports. The trade balance with the LAFTA shows that imports amounted to $227,931,000 while exports totalled $207,149,000. Bolivia bought from Andean Group countries $32,187,000 and sold them $23,296,000 worth of merchandise. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 7 Sep 80 p 9 PY]

COST OF LIVING INCREASE--La Paz, 18 Sep (LATIN)--The national statistics institute reported that the cost of living in Bolivia during the month of June reached 5.53 percent, which is the highest monthly increase reached in the past 10 years. That represents an increase of 1.78 percent over the same month in 1979. The Bolivian inflation rate during the first 6 months of the year reached 13.8 percent, as compared to 6.08 percent for the same period in 1979. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2245 GMT 18 Sep 80 PY]

PETROLEUM IMPORTS TO BE REDUCED BY $1 BILLION

PY241449 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] In view of the development of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, the Brazilian Government will reduce by $1 billion its petroleum imports until the end of this year. This report has been released by Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals, who stated that this would be the way to maintain the trade balance deficit in less than $2 billion. Then, we must only await the development of events to take new measures.

This government decision has been made at a meeting held with the participation of the ministers of planning, mines and energy, and finance and the Petrobras [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] president. Meanwhile, the supply of petroleum will be guaranteed by the available storage which is enough for 110 days, according to the mines and energy minister.

The minister added that byproducts are included in that storage, which are available for the refineries; and there is still the oil stored in tankers, without mentioning the domestic production which totals approximately 190,000 barrels daily.

Supplies From Iraq Suspended

PY251553 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Iraq has suspended the supply of 400,000 barrels of petroleum daily to Brazil as a consequence of Iran's control of the Straits of Hormuz. This report was released by Vice President of the Republic Aureliano Chaves and Petrobras President Shigeaki Ueki.

They also indicated that Iraq has proposed a new alternative to supply petroleum [words indistinct] by the Brazilian Government. Aureliano Chaves, who is presiding over the National Energy Commission, reported that deciding on the withdrawal of tankers from [words indistinct]. Chaves added that the government must assess all details of the crisis before deciding on a policy that may be more appropriate for the country's interests.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES APPROVES FIGUEIREDO TRIP TO CHILE

PY242322 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 24 Sep 80

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Excerpts] The Chamber of Deputies today authorized the president to travel to Chile. With (?274) favorable votes, 20 against and 8 abstentions, the plenum has authorized the president to leave the country and travel to Chile during the first 15 days of October.

RUMORS LINK SOMOZA TO 'MYSTERIOUS CARGO' TO PARAGUAY

PY251903 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Sep 80 p 15

[By Luis Fernando Emediato]

[Excerpts] At the very moment when Paraguay reopened its border on the Bridge of Friendship linking Foz de Iguazu with Puerto Presidente Stroessner, federal agents began to search through dozens of boxes, whose contents are still unknown, shipped from Miami and Europe to Paraguay, and presumably addressed to dictator Anastasio Somoza, who was assassinated on Wednesday in Asuncion.

The boxes were carried in six trailer trucks, which were also transporting some automobiles and (according to the agents) "spare parts of tractors." They were withheld by the Federal Revenue Department on the same day Somoza was assassinated. Nothing had been revealed on the subject before yesterday, when O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO discovered the cargo and practically precipitated the process of breaking the sealing wax on the boxes.

There were fantastic rumors circulating on the border 2 days ago that Somoza was killed not for political reasons but because of his obscure businesses, and that one of the reasons for his assassination was that mysterious cargo. It is true that the cargo exists. It consists of square boxes laid out in six trailer trucks, four of which have Paraguayan license plates (two of which have the numbers 10-6021 and 33-0641), and two of which have Brazilian license plates.

In other trucks there are two Mercedes-Benz cars, as well as a Jaguar that is said to be armored and (according to the most popular rumors) have two machineguns built into the doors. As far as we could find out, one Mercedes-Benz belongs to Paraguayan Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro. Since it was published in Paraguay that Somoza had presented a Mercedes-Benz as a gift to Montanaro, the rumors were that this was the car.

But, anyhow, regardless of whether the rumor is absurd or not, it is true that on the very day that Somoza died Minister Montanaro sent a representative to Foz de Iguazu to look for the Mercedes-Benz. Since the Federal Revenue Department has refused to relinquish the car, the minister himself (a federal agent confirms) went to Foz de Iguazu, from where he returned very irritated, because he did not achieve anything, either.

To complicate things even more, some angry Brazilians organized a picket line at noon in the middle of the Bridge of Friendship linking the two countries. This picketing was to prevent Paraguayans from crossing to Brazil, since Brasilians are not allowed to cross to the Paraguayan side. Paraguayan soldiers tried to attack the demonstrators, and a serious confrontation was imminent, when the commander of the [Brazilian] 1st Border Battalion, Col Felipe Jorge da Silva, sent his troops to the bridge. Fortunately, by order from Asuncion, the border was reopened less than 2 hours later.

Although one of the guards (they rotate each day) in front of the shed sheltering the six trucks referred to the cargo as "Somoza's business," Lazaro da Costa, head of the Foz de Iguazu Federal Revenue Department, stated that the theory that the cargo belongs to the assassinated dictator is "absolutely absurd and fantastic."

ANTICOMMUNIST ORGANIZATION ACCUSED OF BOMB ATTACKS

PY232208 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 19 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] The federal police believe that the 27 August bomb attacks in Rio de Janeiro against the OAB [Brazilian Bar Association], where employee Lyda Monteiro was killed, and against the town hall, where employee Jose Ribamar de Freitas was killed, were carried out by a rightist organization that is called the Vanguard of Communist Hunters [Vanguarda de Cacadores Comunistas] (VCC).

The main lead that is being followed up by the federal police is a letter that was sent to Radio Jornal do Brasil on 27 August in which the terrorists, even before the bombs exploded and without knowing the results, claimed that they were responsible for the attacks against lawyer Seabra Fagundes and against Councilman Antonio Carlos Carvalho, (PMDB) [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party].

The OAB's president, Seabra Fagundes, said in Rio de Janeiro that the justice minister has informed him that the investigation into the bomb attack against the OAB "is progressing very well." [paragraph continues]

Seabra remarked that he did not know what was being investigated, "but I reserve the right to ask the minister for more concrete information regarding the investigation."

In Brasilia, the former industry and commerce minister during Geisel's tenure, Severo Gomes, again asserted that in 1976 Governor Paulo Egydio told him that Col Erasmo Dias knew the names of the persons responsible for the attack against the CEBRAP [Brazilian Analysis and Planning Center]. Egydio at that time said: "Col Erasmo Dias has already telephoned them (the perpetrators of the attack), and he told them that if they set off any more bombs he would arrest them." Severo Gomes recalls that the attacks did in fact stop.

REPORT ON INTERVIEW WITH FORMER COMMUNIST PARTY CHIEF

FY231826 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 20 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] Sao Paulo (O GLOBO)--Luis Carlos Prestes, former secretary general of the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB], has stated that resolutions approved by five state committees support all his positions. He then asked those who continue under his guidance to "learn how to break with the rightist and immobilist guidance of the central committee."

In an interview with the newspaper HORA DO POVO, Prestes stated that "the absence of communists as a unifying factor in the democratic front and their weak participation in events, their subordination to the most hesitant sectors of the opposition, and their political immobilism are the consequence of the rightist policy of the current PCB Central Committee."

Tenorio de Lima, member of the Executive Board of the PCB Central Committee, stated that Prestes' criticism shows that the "former secretary general is experiencing a profound crisis and is therefore seeking to divide the communists."

Life has already proved that division does not give the future to anyone. We have the examples of Marighela, Camara Ferreira and Mario Alves, who went astray and became lost. It is a pity that this comrade (Prestes) is walking on the same path.

Condemning the launching of the newspaper A VOZ OPERARIA by Luis Carlos Prestes--"the worst of all news"--Tenorio stated that "he insists on parallelism, fighting for a party which has nothing to do with ours."

"The organization, the entity, always survives, never the individual. He has not learned this yet and we regret it very much."

Tenorio also regretted the fact that Prestes does not want a dialogue with the current Central Committee.

This seems a great contradiction to me: He talks of a dialogue, but avoids it.

The newspaper VOZ OPERARIA was reedited at national level at a price of 10 cruzeiros and issued with the number 161 dated the month of September.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN LOAN SITUATION--Brazil had already succeeded in getting foreign loans worth $8.52 billion as of Monday, and by the end of the year it must reach $10 billion. This is the argument to be taken by the Brazilian delegation to the IMF General Assembly to be held from 30 September to 3 October in Washington, seeking to prove that there is "an improvement in the country's economic situation." The Brazilian delegation will be headed by Planning Ministry Secretary General Flavio Pecora. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 17 Sep 80 p 1 PY]

IMPORTANT M-19 LEADER ARRESTED BY ARMY

PA250431 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota--The army today captured Luis Francisco Otero Cifuentes, who is listed as one of the most important members of the 19 April Movement [M-19]. His name has often been mentioned in connection with the seizure of the Dominican Embassy and it has even been said that he was the one who directed this action.

The military intelligence service later said that Otero belonged to a different M-19 front. He is known by the alias of Rafael. He is 36.

Arrests in Bogota

PA241814 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota--Nineteen persons presumably linked with the self-styled 19 April Movement [M-19] have been arrested in Bogota in the last 24 hours during raids staged by the intelligence corps of the Brigade of Military Institutes [BIM] in the Restrepo and Teusaquillo districts.

The BIM public relations office reported that handguns, rifles and other items exclusively used by the armed forces were confiscated.

Regional Leaders Arrested

PA260249 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0131 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 25 Sep (LATIN)--Four leaders of the 19 April Movement (M-19) who were being court-martialed in absentia are among those arrested recently near Bogota, military sources confirmed today.

They were captured between Friday and yesterday after a military operation in the rural sector of Tocaima, approximately 120 km south of Bogota, which thwarted a conference of the leaders of the subversive movement.

Those captured were identified as Isidro Antonio Merchan, chief of information of the M-19; Luis Francisco Otero Cifuentes, regional director of the movement; Antonio Jose Navarro Wolf and Jose Yamel Riano, in charge of the finances of the subversive group.

The subversives captured by troops of the 10th Brigade in the departments of Tolima and Cundinamarca, were turned over to the president of the verbal court-martial, Major Celestino Gomez Galvis told this agency.

The brigade chief of staff said nine other subversives were captured along with the four leaders. They were identified as Ricardo Leon Vargas, William Ramirez, Diego Canarete Velez, Digna Morales, Luis Emilio Roa, Rodrigo Restrepo Valencia, Rafael Navarro Wolf, Ricardo Lopez Hernandez and Laureano Rodriguez Dias.

All of the regional guerrilla leaders had been called to the meeting scheduled for Friday, 18 September, in Tocaima.

The "summit" was to be opened by the foremost M-19 leaders, Jaime Bateman Cayon and Carlos Toledo Plata, who have presumably left the country, a military spokesman said.

The presence of the subversives was discovered the day before the meeting by the military, prompting the escape of the guerrillas.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AFTERMATH OF SOMOZA ASSASSINATION

Security Forces Intensify Dragnet

PY251802 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 13

[Excerpt] Military and police forces yesterday carried out a vast operation at the points of access to Asuncion and in the outskirts of the city, with the objective of capturing the subversives that killed Gen Anastacio Somoza Debayle last Wednesday at Espana and America Streets. Police and military forces raided several houses, and many people were arrested.

According to reports, checkpoints have been established at Km 9 of Eusebio Ayala Avenue, at General Santos and Felix Bogado Avenues, at Madame Lynch and Aviadores del Chaco Avenues and on Quinta Avenue. Small groups of military officers and policemen are carrying out operations in the neighborhoods located on the outskirts of the city. They are visiting houses to identify their occupants.

The proper authorities have noted that they have intensified dragnet operations in the Asuncion metropolitan area and on the outskirts of the city in response to several recommendations issued by the security organizations that are cooperating in the search for the terrorists.

They added that the city has been divided into two areas, and that strategic checkpoints have been established in those sectors where the assassins of General Somoza could be hiding. The police and military forces are checking the identification cards of all citizens and all cars that pass through the checkpoints.

Police To Register Foreigners

PY251145 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 12

[Text] The public relations department of the metropolitan police issued a notice yesterday to all foreigners living in Paraguayan territory. The 5-item communique states:

1. All foreigners living in Paraguay must appear before the police investigations department, foreigner registration bureau, with their personal documents for identification.

2. The foreigner registration bureau will supply each citizen with a card certifying that he has fulfilled the above requirement. The card will be valid for 30 days, after which all foreigners will have to repeat the procedure.

3. The cards issued to the persons will guarantee their movement within Paraguayan territory.

4. The cards will be issued only and exclusively to foreigners with permanent residence, foreigners with temporary residence or who are seeking temporary residence, and those foreigners who have not yet taken any steps to obtain residence.

5. Tourists will follow the appropriate legal procedures.

Those to whom these instructions apply must appear at the offices of the above mentioned police bureau between 0700 and 1100 and between 1500 and 1700.

Border Traffic Reported Normal

PY251910 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 13

[Excerpts] Security personnel at the international airport have said that domestic flights of private aircraft are still banned. The ban on these flights has been in force since Wednesday, 17 September.

The Military Air Transport (TAM) Company is making regular flights throughout the national territory, but are carrying only Paraguayan citizens as passengers, airport personnel reported.

International airlines, however, can operate normally, with the usual number of passengers. The number of guards at the international airport has been increased.

Border traffic with Brazil at Presidente Stroessner is normal for Paraguayan and Brazilian citizens, but not Argentine, Uruguayan and other countries' citizens.

Control is still very strict at customs in Encarnacion, and only a few persons are allowed to cross the river to Posadas, Argentina.

According to customs authorities, those persons cross the river habitually, such as "those who engage in trade across the border or those working for the Yacyreta project."

The situation in Pilar is the same as last week, when customs were closed. Policemen are patrolling the port and customs facilities.

The border crossing at Ponta Pora has not been closed at any time, but police and army personnel have been exerting tight control over persons and cars moving in either direction.

Accused Terrorist Denies Role

PY252044 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 11, 12

[Excerpts] Yesterday at about noon time we were able to establish contact with a telephone number in Managua. After waiting for several minutes we were answered by a man who assured us that he was Victor Thomas, the man who the Paraguayan police have charged is one of the subversives involved in the killing of Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle. During a 45-minute telephone conversation he answered all our questions. Although we have not confirmed his identity we believe we may be able to do it today.

[Question] How long have you been in Nicaragua?
[Answer] I arrived in Nicaragua on 23 February 1980, about 6 or 7 months ago.

[Question] Did you ever leave Nicaragua during this period?
[Answer] I have never been out of Nicaragua or even toured the interior of the country.

[Question] Have you ever been in Asuncion before this period?
[Answer] I was in Asuncion when I was about 14 years old.

[Question] How old are you now?
[Answer] I am 26 years old.

[Question] When did you leave Argentina?
[Answer] Around the time of the world soccer championship in 1978.

[Question] What was your involvement in the Argentine extreme leftist movement?
[Answer] Look, I only want to talk about my alleged involvement in the assassination of General Somoza to show that the Nicaraguan Government was not involved in the killing of Somoza, as some are charging. I do not want to make any other sort of statement.

[Question] If you were not involved in the attack, how were the Paraguayan authorities able to identify you so quickly, to have your picture and your records?
[Answer] That is precisely what I do not understand. Today the Nicaraguan newspaper NUEVO DIARIO publishes an article entitled: "Thomas Cannot Get Over His Astonishment." What I say in this article is that I am completely taken by surprise by my being suddenly involved in such a deed.

[Question] Do you know any of the other persons who have been identified by the Paraguayan police?
[Answer] I do not remember the names.

[Question] Jorge Omar Lewinger....
[Answer] I have not met any of them personally. I have never seen them.

[Question] How about Hugo Alfredo Yrurzun, the leader of the group?
[Answer] No, I really do not know him.

[Question] Do you mean that you were not involved with these persons?
[Answer] No, I was not.

[Question] What other alibi can you give us to prove that you were not in Asuncion on the date of Somoza's assassination?
[Answer] The best evidence I can give you is the testimony of my coworkers who witnessed that I have not been absent from work a single day. I am working here at TELCOR, and I am also trying to finish my electrical engineering studies here in Managua. On 16 September I was complying with all the requirements of the subject. I signed all the forms in the presence of a Jesuit priest.

[Question] What are the other two names?
[Answer] I am just telling you what the newspaper reports are saying. Omar Lewinger is working in a Central American country. I do not remember the name of the other companero who is reportedly under arrest, serving some sentence in some Argentine jail.

[Question] Are you going to make any other statement to explain your position?
[Answer] I have said very little to NUEVO DIARIO. It was an initiative that I took to try to explain that I was not involved in an action of such a nature. I want to make clear that they deliberately issued false information to involve the reconstruction government of Nicaragua in the killing of General Somoza. This is why I want to deny that I was involved.

[Question] But you have been identified by the alias of Julian or Foca and by your involvement in the reorganization committee of the 17 October Revolutionary Front?
[Answer] I want to note that the real name is 17 October. I am not denying the fact that I sympathize with the Argentine People's Popular Demand Movement [Movimiento de Reivindicacion de la Argentina], which is made up of a series of organizations and political groups that want to overthrow President Videla. As for the other charges, I have not been involved in any other movement. I would define myself as another member of the popular movement.

[Question] A source reports that you have attended training schools in Cuba since you disappeared in 1978 and only reappeared in 1980.
[Answer] That is completely false. It is crazy. My movements are perfectly documented. When I left Argentina in 1978 I was in Brazil for approximately 1 year. Because of my precarious income, the church, justice and peace [movement] paid for my trip to the Netherlands, where I taught wood and metal carving.

[Question] How did you end up in Nicaragua?
[Answer] Since I like to play the guitar, I always played at the solidarity movements sponsored by the local parishes. One of these movements was in support of the Sandinist movement, which at that time was just becoming well-known in Nicaragua. Since I got along so well with the group, I decided to visit Nicaragua.

EL PUEBLO SCORES MEDIA 'HYPOCRISY' IN SOMOZA COVERAGE

PY251958 Asuncion EL PUEBLO in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 1

[Commentary: "Hypocrites"]

[Text] Enough of an uproar has been made regarding the latest criminal events--the violent death of former dictator Somoza and those accompanying him. It is a planned and synchronized uproar, with its respective sensationalism, with the intention of covering up unjustified and unnecessary acts of violence. Nothing has been clarified, and it has only served to cause general alarm, panic and enormous harm to tourism and the farming sector, which has already suffered price cuts and even the loss of perishable export goods.

Up to here, everything comes within the framework of the official and police actions that everyone knows about; but there is one other aspect: The local media, which calls itself independent, has smothered the country with its mournful and loathsome load of news--sometimes true, sometimes doubtful--with a touch of hypocrisy that has drawn a lot of attention.

What has powerfully attracted our attention is the pathetic tone of their newscasts, which saturate the country 24 hours a day, regarding the death of the great jackal. This reminds us of a different type of conduct--silent and listless--regarding criminal events that were very much closer to us and much more criminal, because they were officialized and unpunished and were completedly hused up by the local press and radio media, some because of complicity with the regime, others out of cowardice. The media were badly needed for the defense of innocent victims in events such as the razing of peasants' houses in Jejui, the 10 criminal deaths in Caaguazu at the hands of the regime's supporters and the police and similar events that have filled us with terror. And we have felt alone, unprotected, without media solidarity.

When we needed the friendly Paraguayan hand of the radio and press media in those days when we desperately invoked the enforcement of laws on individual security and human rights and when we protested against officialized violence, denouncing the death of honest citizens in police offices of the capital and the cowardly mistreatment and humiliatioln of hundreds of Paraguayans for defending their rights--in those days we only found a desert of silence. The radio stations and the majority of the press were silent, as though they were accomplices of the crimes.

Today we do not protest about the solidarity that has been demonstrated regarding the assassination of the great Nicaraguan jackal, but we do have a right to call them hypocrites without any solidarity for the Paraguayan people in their times of anguish facing officialized terror.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTER TO UN--Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues yesterday left for New York where he will attend the UN General Assembly, heading the Paraguayan delegation. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 11 PY]

MILITARY DELEGATION TO URUGUAY--Montevideo, 3 Sep (TELAM)--A Paraguayan military delegation made up of 42 officers headed by Brig Gen Raimundo Florentin, director of the Paraguayan command and general staff college, is visiting Uruguay. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0127 GMT 3 Sep 80 PY]

COMMERCE-INDUSTRY MINISTER REINSTATED--The National Executive Branch yesterday issued a decree reinstating Delfin Ugarte Centurion as industries and commerce minister. During his absence on sick leave the post had been held by the finance minister, Gen (Ret) Cesar Barrientos. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 18 Sep 80 p 9 PY]

ALUMINUM PLANT PROJECT--The British group Hill Samuel Developments Limited of London has proposed to the Paraguayan Government to build an aluminum plant which would produce 135,000 tons of aluminum per year and could begin operating in 1984 using the power generated by the first turbine of Itaipu Dam. [Asuncion LA TRIBUNA In Spanish 17 Sep 80 p 1 PY]

BOLIVIA ACCUSED OF DETAINING FOREIGN UNION LEADERS

PY221842 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1852 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 20 Sep (LATIN)--The Confederation of Workers of Peru (CPT) charged today that the Bolivian military government has detained five foreign union leaders who had been invited to Bolivia to corroborate alleged human right violations.

The CPT states in a communique that the union leaders will be tried by a "military court" since the Bolivian interior minister has said they are "agents of international subversion and because they have been involved in creating disorder in the country." The union leaders, who had been invited by their Bolivian counterparts, are members of the Special Commission for the Defense of Human Rights of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU).

The communique, signed by the CPT secretary general, Julio Cruzado Zavala, makes an appeal to international union centers to exercise pressure "to avoid the perpetration of a shameful deed that has been repudiated by governments and workers."

According to the CPT, the detained union leaders are Italian Enzo Friso, director of the WFTU public relations department; Luigi Cal, the WFTU's Italian representative; Alberto Mondaca, Colombian representative to the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT); Tomas Alberti, Venezuelan representative to the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers (CTV); and Ulf Asp, representative to the Confederation of Swedish Workers (LO), which also includes labor unions from Norway and Denmark.

In addition to condemning and repudiating the violation of human rights, the CPT also requests the intervention of international organizations such as the United Nations, the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the OAS.

MINING MINISTER SEES OIL RESERVES EXHAUSTED IN 3 YEARS

PY190330 Paris AFP in Spanish 0102 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 12 Sep (AFP)--Mining and Energy Minister Pedro Pablo Kuczynski yesterday reported to the Senate that Peruvian oil reserves, estimated at 750 million barrels, would be exhausted in just 3 years. He added that the only way to stave off this serious threat, which would force Peru to convert from a hydrocarbon exporting country to an importer, thus greatly reducing its international currency reserves, is to implement a plan of action with three basic points.

In a report to a Senate commission, the minister said that his plan covers the exploration of reserves in areas adjacent to the oil pipeline from the Amazon jungle, secondary (?exploitation) of the Talara oil deposit (located in the northern part of the country) andthe exploration of new fields in Madre de Dios in the Amazon region. In addition, the minister said, we should implement a national electrification plan to promote the development of towns in the interior of the country, which are really forgotten.

Finally, he announced that the current mining law would be modified to update it to the requirements of the current mining situation. He added that this year the country will collect $2.6 billion through mineral and oil exploitation.

ELEVEN JUSTICES DISMISSED IN SUPREME COURT SHAKEUP

PY251644 Paris AFP in Spanish 1636 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Summary] Lima, 24 Sep (AFP)--The Peruvian Senate last night dismissed 11 justices of the Supreme Court and confirmed the remaining 8, in line with the cleanup of the judiciary branch provided for in the new constitution.

The dismissal of the 11 justices, including the chairman of the Supreme Court, Cesar Fernandez, was based on their lack of independence from the executive branch and on the fact that they had not only been appointed by the military government but also had served its interests, rejecting even the most legally justified requests of the opposition.

MINISTER DENIES STATE-OWNED AGENCIES TO GO TO PRIVATE HANDS

PA221856 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 17 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] Energy and Mines Minister Pedro Pablo Kuczynski yesterday said: "The government will not turn over the Peruvian State Mining Enterprise, the Peruvian State Electric Power Enterprise or the State Petroleum Agency to private enterprise. There has been a mistake and things have been misinterpreted."

He added that these agencies will keep their present structure, even though they will be given more autonomy so that they can freely hire technicians and professionals without having to wait for decrees.

In his appearance before the chamber mining commission at the legislative palace yesterday, he praised the successes of the Peruvian State Mineral Marketing Company [MINPECO] in developing new markets, especially in China and Latin America.

Unfortunately, he said, this marketing agency had to paid high sales commissions which, added to bad administrative practices, especially in the past year, resulted in $80 million in losses.

Kuczynski said that MINPECO must be changed to eliminate its monopolistic nature, but it should keep its right to market the production of the public sector furnished by the Peruvian State Mining Enterprise, the Peruvian Iron Mines Enterprise and the Central Peruvian Mining Enterprise.

GOVERNMENT TO PAY COMPENSATION TO MEDIA OWNERS

PY190529 Paris AFP in Spanish 2100 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 17 Sep (AFP)--Justice Minister Felipe Osterling has stated that the owners of Peruvian newspapers and radio and television stations which were nationalized during General Juan Velasco's regime will be compensated for damage to their properties.

The minister said that this will be one of the measures implemented by President Fernando Belaunde's government as soon as he receives the special powers requested from Congress to solve the problems created by the confiscation of these media.

The minister said that before discussing compensation, all laws promulgated by the military government on communications media will have to be annulled. He said that the situation of each medium will then be discussed with the owner.

The 120-day special power requested by the president may be granted tonight by the Chamber of Deputies. The bill will then be passed to the Senate, where the government also has a majority.

BRIEFS

CUBAN REFUGEES TO CANADA--Lima, 21 Sep (AFP)--It was reported here today that a group of 26 male and 22 female Cuban refugees traveled to Canada early this morning, where they will join 236 other Cuban refugees. The departure, which was overseen by members of the police forces, the Red Cross, officials of the Peruvian Foreign Ministry and the Canadian Embassy, was uneventful. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1353 GMT 21 Sep 80 PY]

GOVERNMENT OFFERS TO MEDIATE BETWEEN IRAN, IRAQ

PA251851 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1317 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Caracas, 25 Sep (LATIN)--According to an official communique, Venezuela offered last night to mediate between Iran and Iraq, its two OPEC partners, to end the armed confrontation which started 4 days ago.

The communique issued by the secretariat general of the presidency noted that chief of state Luis Herrera Campins "has followed the deplorable course of events between Iran and Iraq, nations with which we have close international ties, with serious concern and interest."

Iran, Iraq and Venezuela are three of the OPEC founding members and the communique said that the Venezuelan Government "is expressing its willingness to cooperate so that violence can end and peace can be restored between the people of Iran and Iraq."

NO DEADLINE SET FOR COLOMBIAN BORDER AGREEMENT

PA230410 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2048 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Caracas, 22 Sep (EFE)--The Venezuelan Government reaffirmed today that there is no deadline for the signing of an agreement with Colombia on the demarcation of the maritime and under water areas.

Acting Foreign Minister Oswaldo Paez Pumar expressed his government's position in reply to a dispatch from Bogota, according to which the agreement would be signed on 16 October 1980 in Caraballeda, Venezuela. Paez Pumar emphasized that it is "impossible to predict" when the negotiations on the Gulf of Venezuela will end, although he conceded that the talks have been positive. The information referred to by the acting foreign minister emphasized that members of the Colombian delegation negotiating with Venezuela on the dispute "forecast a definite agreement" by the time of the Caraballeda meeting.

The acting foreign minister said that great strides have been made in the talks for a definite understanding but that no deadline can be set yet.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the Colombian delegation will discuss the results of the forthcoming 6 October meeting with the armed forces and congress. Reports from Cucuta, a Colombian city near the Venezuelan border, state that a draft of a possible agreement is ready and will be discussed with the sectors represented in the Colombian Congress. If an agreement is reached, said those reports, it would be signed on 17 December in Santa Marta, Colombia, during the summit of heads of state which will be held there to commemorate the 150th anniversary of liberator Simon Bolivar's death.

ENERGY MINISTER HINTS OPEC SUMMIT MEETING UNLIKELY

PA260326 Paris AFP in Spanish 2112 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Caracas, 25 Sep (AFP)--The war between Iraq and Iran has virtually canceled the summit of OPEC chiefs of state scheduled for 4 November in Baghdad on the occasion of its 20th anniversary, it was stated here today. Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said the climate is not proper for the meeting due to the hostilities between the two member countries of the organization. However, he said Rene Ortiz, OPEC secretary general, told him that he was going ahead with plans for a European meeting of the OPEC energy ministers scheduled for 14 October. At that meeting the ministers are to draft papers for the Baghdad summit.

Calderon said the current circumstances advise a process of consultation of the OPEC countries during the coming week to examine the viability of the two meetings as he told Ortiz. He added that no definitive decision has been made yet on the two meetings, hinting that this will be decided during the consultations in the coming week.

LIBERAL OFFICIALS REPORT ELECTORAL 'IRREGULARITIES'

PA251857 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Sep 80 p 1-A

["As of today" column]

[Text] Two prominent National Liberal leaders, one of them president of the party, have just filed serious charges of daily irregularities occurring during the electoral campaign in Herrera Province. This charge, together with that filed by provincial teachers, is just one small indication of the overt electoral partiality of the regime and it confirms the suspicion of all Panamanians concerning the value of the official promises to hold clean elections. The Liberal leaders' charge includes specific data on the sinister scope of the fraud being planned. It is beginning to show in the intention to purchase votes upon instructions from higher office, to transport voters from other provinces in official vehicles and to intimidate the people into voting for the official candidates. We have received similar reports from many parts of the country and they all point to the same thing: a large-scale fraud to offset opposition votes and a high rate of expected voter abstention due to the marked lack of popular interest in a dishonest election.

PAPER SAYS REGIME PREVENTS ARIAS FROM SPEAKING TO NATION

PA260348 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 1-A

["As of Today" column]

[Text] No one can believe the government's repeated promises that it will preside over honest elections when its own acts deny this with an almost monotonous regularity. The most recent and perhaps the most serious of these actions is the regime's pressure on the television channels to prevent Dr Arnulfo Arias from addressing the country to explain his position and that of his party regarding Sunday's elections in view of the confusion which has been deliberately created by interested sectors. Dr Arias has been president of the country three times and is leader of Panama's majority party. No one, not even his most bitter enemies, dare deny that he is the country's most representative political leader. The regime has clearly revealed to everyone the true nature of the forthcoming elections. There is an attempt to overwhelm the voters with the "realities" of the regime while the spokesman of broad sectors of the public is silenced. Nevertheless, no coercion of publicity tricks can hide the antidemocratic character of a government which prevents those who oppose it from expressing themselves and which plans to hold elections while it prevents the leader of the most important opposition political party from stating his position.

Station Denies Report

PA260218 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Local press reports have indicated that efforts to buy television time for a speech by Arnulfo Arias Madrid have been unsuccessful in view of the refusal of the two television stations, which were subjected to the government's pressure. Such reports are groundless. Televisora Nacional wishes to make it clear to the public that at no time has either Arnulfo Arias Madrid, three times president of Panama, or the National Directorate of the Panamenist Party or some of its members of supporters approached the general management of the news department of this enterprise to request paid or free time so Dr Arias could address the country to explain his position.

POLITICAL UNION CALLS FOR ABSTAINING FROM VOTING

PA260419 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 8C

["Manifesto to the Panamanian people from the Union of the Revolutionary Left"]

[Text] The Panamanian state is in a profound crisis that affects the nation's economic, political and social order.

Today our country is bound hand and foot to the interests of the U.S. transnationals, the external debt strangles our economy, the Torrijos-Carter treaties legalize the Yankee military bases, allow intervention in perpetuity and force Panama to be an ally in the U.S. warlike activities in the continent and in the rest of the world. In addition, our men, women and children in the cities and the fields suffer increased unemployment, low wages, high living costs, lack of medicine and hospitals, a housing shortage, the destruction of education, illiteracy, malnutrition, higher fares and scarcity of transportation. At the same time, the geneficiaries of the financial, banking, national and foreign insurance groups, have multiplied....

The inability of the military regime at the service of the bourgeoisie and U.S. imperialism to solve the present serious problems is obvious, as well as its repressive, brutal, antidemocratic and antiworker nature.

In their desperation to hide the scandalous failure of their social, economic and political initiatives, they now seek through a restricted "democratic opening" to sell our people the false belief in electoral processes which have been vitiated beforehand and which do not even permit the voices of the lower classes to be heard. Only the wealthy and those enjoying the government's blessing can register a party. To participate in the "election" of nonlegislating legislators means to believe in individual solutions and to lend oneself as an instrument to forge false illusions.

The present poses a challenge to the progressive and revolutionary groups to close ranks and raise the banner of the true aspirations of the people.

Our obligation as organizations commited to the historic project of the working classes does not allow us to remain aloof from the political scene. That is why we have agreed to join efforts, tasks and actions during the development of the so-called "electoral process" to combat, on the side of our people, the electoral illusions, the military regime and the false prophets who, disguised as "revolutionaries" or "opposition", only seek a readjustment of the situation to continue profiting through our people's suffering.

Our organizations, the Socialist Labor Front (ML), the Panamanian Anti-Imperialist Front (MAP) and the Socialist Revolutionary Movement (MSR), have decided to build a union in this struggle, based on a revolutionary program and concept, to organize and lead the masses under the following watchwords:

1) To fight for democratic freedoms; 2) to fight against the high cost of living and for a progressive wage scale; 3) to fight for a general wage increase; 4) to fight for the derogation of Law 95, job stability, the right to strike and against unemployment; 5) to fight for the right to health, housing and a complete and integrated education; 6) to fight for an authentic agrarian reform and for the right to the land by whoever works it; 7) to fight for the authentic recovery of our principal natural resources, the canal, the wrongly called Canal Zone, and for the expulsion of the military bases from our territory.

A priority task for our organizations in this historic period is to participate jointly with the masses, instruct and guide them to understand the scope and presumptions of the military regime, the protector of the capitalist system, with its electoral farce of September 1980, to abstain from participating in it and, on the contrary, to demand on the streets, in factories, stores and districts, the true, effective favorable solutions to the great ailments affecting us all.

[Signed] For the Union of the Democratic Left: the Socialist Labor Front, the Panamanian Anti-Imperialist Movement, the Socialist Revolutionary Movement.

COLUMNIST SCORES U.S. 'VIOLATIONS' OF CANAL TREATY

PA260340 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 22 Sep 80 pp 1, 8-A

[Luis Restrepo Rosas column: "Patriotic Concern"]

[Text] Juan A. Tack, like all Panamanians patriotically committed to our country, has asked a question which is certainly of concern to Panama and the entire world: In his column in this newspaper on 17 September, Tack asked: What is happening to the signatories to the Panama Canal neutrality treaty?

In the same article, former Foreign Minister Tack indicated that "the historic truth is that the United States, regardless of who is president, was not and is not interested in the neutrality of the Panama Canal... If it signed the aforementioned treaty it was precisely due to the give and take characteristic of all diplomatic negotiations."

That is the truth. Proof of this is that after having signed and approved the Torrijos-Carter treaties, the United States has openly violated those treaties without caring about Panama's opposition or the world's reaction.

In the case of the Panama Canal neutrality treaty, the Panamanians are aware that an entire program of aggression against Latin America is being launched from Panama. Despite the communiques of the Southern Command arguing the opposite, it is known that the U.S. military bases in the Panama Canal area are a center of conspiracy against Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama and other Latin American nations on the State Department's "doubtful" list. Aggression against the Caribbean is also maintained from the U.S. military bases in the Panama Canal area. Cuba, Jamaica and Grenada are countries in the Pentagon's imperialist strategy as ones "which will disappear the moment U.S. military planners deem it necessary."

This will occur with Carter, Reagan, Anderson or any other U.S. president. We must recall President Carter's furious reaction because the Soviets got ahead of him in Afghanistan, whose occupation by U.S. armed forces had been planned with the cooperation of Pakistan and other neighboring countries. As far as the neutrality of the Panama Canal is concerned, President Carter will not hesitate one second to unleash from the U.S. military bases in the Panama Canal area a war against Central America and the Caribbean. Neither would President Carter hesitate to unleash actions against Panama similar to the ones of 1917 when the country was occupied by the U.S. Army.

The nations of the world know this, Tack. That is why countries are hesitant to sign the Panama Canal neutrality treaty.

The leaders of the world's nations know it is a document with no real value for the United States. The entire world views the Central American events and it knows about the massive military aid the United States is sending to the military-Christian Democratic junta which is killing the Salvadoran people. It is known that despite some disagreements with the Romeo Lucas government in Guatemala, the Guatemalan military are receiving economic and military aid, experts and all that they need to continue to murder the Guatemalan young people.

In light of this and the announced U.S. aggression in the Caribbean, very few nations have decided to sign the Panama Canal neutrality treaty. For the leaders of the nations of the world, that treaty is nothing but a hypocritical mask used by the United States to try to hide its aggressive plans.

The Panamanians would like the Panama Canal to be a canal for peace. But while the United States can get its way, the Panama Canal will be a canal for war, and very few nations will be willing to become the Pentagon's accomplice in that objective.

COSTA RICA

RICE SURPLUS, SALES TO NICARAGUA INCREASE

PA251652 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Costa Rica has sold 5,000 metric tons of this year's rice harvest to Nicaragua. Carlos Eduardo Robert Gongora, executive president of the National Production Council, said this year's harvest has been estimated at 210,000 metric tons.

Commenting on the sale to Nicaragua, Robert said last year's crop was the largest crop in the country's history. Since 1974, our country has had a surplus for export and we must sell it quickly, Robert said.

The increase in the contract with the Nicaraguan Government totals 5,000 tons of rice. The contract was originally signed for 2,000 tons but yesterday afternoon it was increased by [as heard] 5,000 tons of shelled rice, Robert added. We feel the country can export a larger amount because it has a much larger surplus for export.

Exports last year totaled 42,000 [figure as heard] metric tons. Bearing in mind that 5,000 metric tons [figure as heard] were exported last year, it can be realized that this first export sale authorized by the council is quite conservative.

The sale is a government-to-government sale, Robert said. This is a direct sale with no middleman involved. The council is making the sale to the institution that acts as its counterpart in Nicaragua.

EL SALVADOR

JUNTA MEMBER DUARTE APPEALS FOR PEOPLE'S UNITY

PA252330 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Speech to nation by junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte in San Francisco Gotera, Morazan Department, 25 September--recorded]

[Excerpts] I speak to you on behalf of the revolutionary government junta to greet you on this day in which the revolutionary government has decided to visit the city of San Francisco Gotera to discuss with you some important issues of national life which are part of the historic times in which we are living.

On 15 October the armed forces made a decision. They said: We do not want to continue to be participants in injustice. We want to struggle to give freedom to the people. We want to give the people the opportunity to live in justice and with dignity.

This was the armed forces decision. That is why the armed forces called on all who love and desire freedom to help them govern. This is why you have here a group of men determined to struggle alongside the armed forces so the people will have those two essential things: Justice and freedom. As part of that effort, we have promoted a plan, a plan that will change the fundamental structure of the country, because to resolve the problem of violence one must destroy the root of the problem. The root of the problem is the abandonment of the people. It is the abandonment of the youth who have no opportunities. Therefore, we must use all the resources in our reach so there will be justice in our fatherland. That is why the revolutionary government has decided to undertake the essential structure changes that the fatherland needs.

But this is not enough. In the short term we must solve the problem which all of us, and perhaps you more than others, are facing. That is the problem of violence. How many young men do you see with hearts filled with hatred and who only understand violence and who are carrying rifles, ready to kill or be killed?

Why? Perhaps because of an ideal--an ideal that can be achieved with these reforms and this revolution without the need for death or blood. That is why it is important that we believe that there is still a path of hope, the path of the peaceful revolution, the path of the democratic revolution, the path of opening doors, the path of dialogue, the path by which all Salvadorans can express their viewpoints without fear, without rancor or hatred, without death and bloodshed. This is perhaps the most important change we have to achieve in our fatherland.

Ladies and gentlemen: Those who still harbor in their hearts the belief that they can crush [words indistinct] think about what you are doing. Think of the harm you are doing to the Salvadoran people. Think that it is no longer a time for personal privileges and that all Salvadorans must be united.

It does not matter how we thought 1 month ago, 1 year ago or 10 years ago. The important thing is that all Salvadorans who believe in freedom and justice united and work together because in this way we will be able to face these problems which have gone beyond national levels. I think all of you are aware that El Salvador has become a center of international insurgent struggle because Cubans, Nicaraguans, Panamanians and people from other (?Latin American) countries want to come to our country to kill Salvadorans. (?We cannot permit this) and we cannot be the [word indistinct] tools of [word indistinct] and death. Instead, we must unite to work together so we can overcome this violence and death.

DUARTE COMMENTS ON LEFT'S 'WAR OF ATTRITION'

PA251904 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0215 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Sep (EFE)--The Salvadoran left has been "defeated" and it is now engaging in a "war of attrition," Jose Napoleon Duarte said in San Salvador during an interview with the Mexican newspaper EL UNIVERSAL GRAFICO. The paper reported here today that the Salvadoran Christian democratic junta member has said that "El Salvador is going through a war of attrition as a result of the razing and destruction promoted by the extreme left."

He said that the leftwing organizations "would like to cause a nationwide panic." He added that some time ago "they wanted an outright military confrontation and expected the junta and the army to respond militarily." However, he went on, "the main response was political" on the part of the government. "We have forced them to change their own strategy and this may be the beginning of their defeat," Duarte noted.

According to EL UNIVERSAL GRAFICO, the Christian democratic leader stated that "our objective is to isolate the extreme leftists and extreme rightists in order to set up a government of the people."

Duarte added that the "communists" are to blame for destructive actions and that they have caused "damage and panic among the people." "In no civilized nation in the world," he said, "do the laws allow a few to harm the majority but this is what is happening in my country."

He remarked that "the extreme leftwing is philosophically trying to create a socialist state in El Salvador." "If the Salvadoran people wanted this type of society," he asserted. "Nothing could stop the masses."

"The basic problem for the left is that the large majority of the people don't want Cuban- or Soviet-style communism and this has placed the local left in a quandary as to how to capitalize on its initial gains and how to stage total insurrection and to implant communism," he contended.

To Duarte, according to the Mexican newspaper, the left has (?lost) "a lot of ground in the past few months," although he admitted that it has also achieved some partial objectives such as "frightening part of the population even though some have realized what is happening and are ready to fight."

Duarte said that the presidential election in the United States will not change that country's policy toward El Salvador. "I think the American people are aware that whoever wins, the Democrats or the Republicans, the country's foreign policy will not experience radical changes as far as Latin America is concerned."

He added that regardless of whether Ronald Reagan or James Carter wins, neither "will go against a democratic government because that would amount to going against the democratic spirit of the American people themselves and against their own beliefs and convictions."

He finally noted that the current regime in El Salvador wants to have elections "in a reasonable amount of time" so that "the people can speak their minds concerning the formation of a new government."

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS ATTACK ON LAND REFORM OFFICIAL

PA251639 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1758 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The government has strongly condemned the criminal attack on Jose Rodolfo Viera, a peasant leader and president of the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation, in Santa Tecla yesterday, according to a bulletin issued by the presidency's Information Secretariat. The bulletin says that this new terrorist attack deserves total disapproval by the government and all honest citizens. The revolutionary government notes that such desperate actions will never stop land reform or the pacification and democratization efforts underway. The government once again asks the Salvadoran people for their solidarity with the revolutionary process.

GOVERNMENT DISSOLVES ELECTRICAL WORKERS UNION

PA251633 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0452 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 25 Sep (LATIN)--Last night the civilian-military government junta announced the official decision to disband the Union of Electrical Workers of the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission for violating a decree when it strayed from labor concerns and took political actions "prohibited in the constitution." The decision came as 16 union leaders are under arrest to be tried for attacking public services and possession of weapons. The government has also ordered the freezing of all the union's funds in the national banks and credit institutions.

VIOLENCE DEATH TOLL CLIMBS TO 60 IN PAST 48 HOURS

PA260133 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2345 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 25 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The toll of deaths caused by political violence today in El Salvador reached 30 victims, authorities have reported here.

Although dynamite attacks by leftwingers have diminished in the Salvadoran capital, authorities reported today the discovery of at least 20 bodies in the metropolitan area. Some eight bodies were found in Ciudad Arce, 40 km west of San Salvador, and two more were found in a rural sector of Cabanas, a mideastern department.

The occupation of a departmental radio station in San Vicente, 56 km east of San Salvador, was reported today by military authorities in the area. The reports indicate that those responsible for the occupation were members of the "Movement of Revolutionary High School Students" (MERS), affiliated with the leftist People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR).

The 30 deaths today increases to at least 60 the victims of political violence in the past 48 hours.

Meanwhile, the occupiers of the metropolitan cathedral in San Salvador charged today that the Catholic church was machinegunned this morning by unidentified persons. There were no victims among the occupiers, who belong to a committee of mothers of political prisoners demanding the release of the prisoners by the government.

The metropolitan cathedral and three other Catholic churches in the capital have been occupied by leftist militants since Wednesday the 17th, the day the OAS offices in San Salvador were invaded by a group of militants of the opposition Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR).

Explosions, More Deaths

PA251908 [Editorial Report] Two radio stations in El Salvador reported bombings and other violent incidents on 24 September. Radio Cadena Central reports at 1250 GMT that a bomb damaged the building of La Universal Auto Distributor along the road to Santa Tecla last night. No injuries were reported and the amount of the damage and the identities of the responsible parties are unknown.

Radio Cadena Sonora at 1805 GMT reports that a powerful explosive device went off around 2000 on 23 September at the regional livestock office in Usulutan. The bomb partially destroyed the office but there were no casualties. It is unknown who was responsible for the attack, the National Guard reported.

Radio Cadena Central reports at 1825 GMT that judicial authorities have reported finding six bodies in various parts of San Salvador this morning. Among the dead are Police Inspector Gerardo Fernandez Martinez, Jose Ricardo Duran Vasquez and Roberto Salazar Rodesno.

EXTREMISTS ATTACK TREASURY POLICE POST IN GUAZAPA

PA252335 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 24 Sep 80 p 3

[Excerpts] More than 100 extremists who came from Guazapa will attacked the city of Guazapa from midnight to 0400 today. They destroyed the treasury police office and set fire to the mayor's office. It was reported that several extremists, policemen and civilians were killed.

According to a report from the treasury police command, the attack was mainly directed at the treasury police post. The extremists first used bazookas and then powerful weapons to kill the personnel.

Treasury police headquarters also reported that a police patrol returning to San Salvador was attacked by another extremist group at approximately 0600.

It was also reported that the bodies of four extremists were found near the police post in Guazapa. Galil rifles were found near their bodies. In the suburbs of the city bloodstains were also found, so it is believed the extremists took several wounded comrades away with them. It was also said that some private homes were attacked by the extremists.

PAPER VIEWS INTERNAL WAR AMONG LEFTIST GROUPS

PA252150 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 25 Sep 80 pp 3, 11

[Excerpts] Political circles said yesterday that the internal war among the extreme leftist groups has reached such an extent that they have eliminated Ernesto Jovel, one of the top leaders of the Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN), and it would not be farfetched to think that they also destroyed the facilities of the radio station YSAX.

They recalled that a few days ago a communique of the People's Liberation Forces (FPL), which was published in more than one newspaper which has ties with the left, harshly criticized Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, leader of the Salvadoran Catholic Church. The FPL accused him "of having forgotten the position assumed by Monsignor Romero."

The same circles said it would not be farfetched to think that they would be trying to silence the voice of the church. By doing so they would be achieving two objectives: to blame the attack on official sectors and to silence the voice of a potential enemy, since the church has not assumed radical position.

This is how the leftists act. They speak of human rights and condemn foreign intervention when it is not in their favor, but when it is they applaud it. That is how shameless they are. the political circles said.

GUATEMALA

LITERACY CAMPAIGN, SOCIAL PROGRAMS PLANNED

PA251706 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] The Education Ministry is making plans for the national literacy campaign and there are great plans ahead for the social development programs that will be implemented during this campaign. These programs include a house of culture, nontraditional programs, rural developments, education for the (?national) groups, programs for the minority ethnic groups, and other activities which are part of the Education Ministry's program for next year.

International organizations such as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Agency for International Development, the International Reconstruction and Development Bank and others will lend technical and financial assistance for these plans, according to Leopoldo Colon Molina, deputy minister for culture at the Public Education Ministry who has commented recently on his trip to the United States.

The official added that he brought up three important topics during his visit: First, he reported on the development of the development of the educational and cultural programs being implemented; second, he checked up on the negotiations for other programs being discussed; and, third, he presented new proposals for other technical and financial assistance programs for our country, proposals which everyone welcomed with great interest.

MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST COFFEE RUST NEAR BORDER

PA251945 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] The coffee rust disease is 40 km away from the Guatemalan-Salvadoran border, said Agriculture Minister Edgar Ponciano. He admitted that the fight against the disease is related to the political problems of El Salvador.

[Begin recording] We have adopted all the measures in the book, so to speak. The quarantine posts have been fumigated. Fumigations have been intensified and a 2-km zone has been established near the Salvadoran-Honduran border, which is totally free of coffee rust disease [word indistinct] 60 technicians from the Agriculture Ministry and from the technical division of the National Coffee Association. We also have received aid from the Mexican Government in accordance with the Mexican-Guatemalan coffee rust agreement. These are the measures we are adopting here in Guatemala; the regional international organization for plant protection and animal health is adopting measures at the Central American level.

In El Salvador, the coffee rust problem is basically connected with politics. Until the Salvadoran Government and people solve their political problems, it will be very difficult to resolve their agricultural problems, among them coffee rust disease. This is because few enterprises are being developed, and no one is responsible for the coffee plantations. So until the government and the banks give their full support to the Salvadoran coffeegrowers, the growers will not be able to do much. [end recording]

HONDURAS

SALVADORAN HELICOPTER ATTACKS REFUGEES IN BORDER AREA

PA252120 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1405 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] A serious violation of Honduran sovereignty and a new massacre of Salvadoran refugees by the Salvadoran National Guard was revealed yesterday by the regional committee for assistance to refugees in Santa Rosa de Copan diocese.

According to reports obtained yesterday, at 0830 on Sunday a Salvadoran Air Force helicopter machinegunned a hill known as Etilot Hill. The helicopter then returned to Salvadoran territory toward Arcatao village, where the strafing continued, according to the report.

GOVERNMENT ACTING TO DEAL WITH NICARAGUAN GUARDSMEN

PA252008 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa--All the national officials are aware of the problems being caused by several Nicaraguans living in Honduras, Col Leonel Gutierrez Minera, population and immigration policy director, said today. Gutierrez Minera added that ways are being sought to employ the Nicaraguans without hurting Honduran workers.

In the past few days, there have been several unfavorable reports about the Nicaraguans living here, mostly former Somozist guardsmen, who are organized in armed bands that loot the Nicaraguan border area. The National Constituent Assembly has studied a report on former guardsmen who are attacking some small border towns. A group of popular organizations has set up a committee to investigate the situation and it has confirmed the existence of at least two camps of armed former guardsmen.

Gutierrez Minera said that a census of the Nicaraguans living near the border is being conducted so that should the Honduran Government so decree, it could force them to move inland. He added that any foreigner who is found guilty of committing a crime will immediately lose his resident status and will be expelled from the country.

MINISTER DENIES PRESENCE OF COFFEE RUST

PA251937 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Natural Resources Minister Rodrigo Castillo today denied reports published in a San Pedro Sula newspaper and aired on a Tegucigalpa radio station saying that there is coffee rust in our country. According to the official, there would be no reason to deny the existence of the coffee rust if it existed, but it doesn't. He said that the disease has not entered our country and that he is basing his statement on technical reports that were recently delivered to him.

Castillo said that there are other blights which are affecting the country's coffee plantations such as the leaf disease [ojo de gallo], the stalk borer and mildew, but not coffee rust. If we did have coffee rust here, we would be obligated to tell the coffeegrowers about it and show them how to fight it. Also, this would not mean that there would not be any coffee produced because in countries such as Brazil the coffeegrowers have learned to live with it. He also said that the quarantine measures have been increased particularly in the areas where it was said that the rust had entered. Control points have been established in neighboring areas where there is an influx of Salvadorans coming into Honduras.

BUSINESSMEN SAID CONCERNED OVER NICARAGUAN IMPORT REDUCTION

PA251758 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1410 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Distrubuted by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Businessmen are alarmed. Honduran exports to Nicaragua have been restricted. Recently, conditions adverse to Honduran businessmen and industrialists have arisen as a result of the Nicaraguan decision to impose high taxes on Central American imports considered by the Nicaraguan Government to be luxury items.

The restrictive measure also applies to the other nations with which Nicaragua maintains commercial relations. The decision affects area countries most because it is in this area where Nicaragua registers its highest trade volume.

The Nicaraguan decision has had its greatest effect on the monetary and exchange systems. The Central Bank of Honduras has not yet commented on the matter because its board of directors is out of the country.

Many of the products which Honduras exports to Nicaragua have been affected by the resolution. So far, neither the Honduran industrialists nor the government have reacted to the situation. It has been reported that the National Industrialists Association [ANDI] is scheduled to meet on Thursday to study the situation which has restricted the currency exchange flow between the two countries and contracted bilateral trade. The contraction resulting from the drop in Nicaraguan imports of Honduran goods has caused a shift in the trade balance which in the past 6 months had favored Honduras by 10 million lempiras.

Even with the renegotiations of the bases for a new bilateral trade treaty reportedly to be signed by the two countries in January of next year, it is probable that the decrease in the exports to Nicaragua will continue as a result of that country's efforts to bolster the restrictive measures being applied to improve its economy which was largely destroyed as a result of last year's most intense revolutionary struggle.

In Guatemala, for example, the effects of the restrictions have already been felt. Guatemalan Deputy Foreign Minister Gilberto (Oporto) announced yesterday that there has been a decrease in Nicaraguan imports from his country. The reduction in purchases not only from Guatemala but from Honduras as well has been spurred by a lack of currency exchange and this of course harms all those who export goods to Managua.

Apparently, the products most affected by the Nicaraguan action are textiles, shoes, some food and medical items and some raw materials.

In view of this situation, fruitless efforts were made yesterday to determine the positions of the Central Bank of Honduras, of the secretary of the Honduran Private Enterprise Council and of ANDI. Apparently, no one wants to talk about the subject, at lease not at this time. Today officials and businessmen willing to discuss this delicate situation in order to illuminate the real state of commercial relations with Nicaragua can probably be found.

BRIEFS

GOVERNORS SWORN IN--The government minister swore in 12 new governors yesterday afternoon. The new governors were Hortensia Esmeralda Ordonez for Olancho Department, Dioses Sarmiento for Yoro, Alfredo Faraz for Choluteca, Matilde de Miralta for Atlantida, Cesar Gomez for Colon, Arturo Mejia for Comayagua, Antonio Roja for El Paraiso, Jorge A. Paguada for Intibuca, Alfonso Gonzalez for Valle, Glen Reaslomon for Islas de la Bahia, Ramon Resa H. for Santa Barbara and Rigoberto Alvarado for Copan. [Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Sep 80 PA]

NICARAGUA

JUNTA MEMBER CRUZ ON 1981 REACTIVATION PLAN, DEVALUATION

PA252221 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Government junta member Arturo Cruz defined next year's reactivation plan in two words: austerity, efficiency.

[Begin recording] The Planning Ministry authorities have been working very hard to draft this plan and publicity [words indistinct] 1980 reactivation plan. The principal characteristics of this program are austerity and efficiency.

By austerity we mean a very rigorous and demanding policy for both the government itself and the other sectors. We will be very careful in our investments and consumption. We will stress productivity; that is essential if the economic development plans are to be carried out satisfactorily. We must add one more element: honesty. That element is being provided by the comptroller's office, which has a double function, so to speak. It must be the public administration's conscience and it must also guide the honest behavior of all citizens.

[Question by unidentified speaker] [Words indistinct] could you tell us how the plans outlined by our revolution have worked? Have they been fulfilled?

[Answer] The results have been very satisfactory. Our experiences with the 1980 reactivation plan will give us a better idea of how to proceed in 1981.

Our basic objectives are being achieved. Success has been even greater in certain sectors, for instance in the agricultural and livestock sector. As to the industrial sector, the general studies currently underway (are managing) to update those sectors where we have not achieved the expected results and where our level of activities has been less than that of 1978. This is why we have adopted a number of measures, including recent regulations on the import of consumer goods. These measures are aimed at defending the balance of payments while strengthening the national production. [end recording]

During the interview Dr Cruz also discussed the situation of the cordoba. Our currency is solid and we do not foresee any devaluation, he affirmed.

[Begin recording] Our currency is solid, and I would like to deny all rumors about a possible devaluation of the cordoba. A devaluation of the cordoba would be aimed at two fundamental objectives centered on the key idea of strengthening the Nicaragua's position in foreign trade. In other words, we would make imports more expensive in order to reduce them and make them more competitive in the international (export market).

As I said yesterday at a meeting with Bank of America officials, we know very well that Nicaragua's staples, such as meat, coffee and cotton, constitute markets over which we have very little control. In other words, conditions in those markets are given, and the most we can do is join associations of countries in order to implement reforms regulating those products. But a devaluation would not help us. On the contrary, we should seek to increase our productivity. [Words indistinct] a normal harvest of 500,000 bales merely represents [words indistinct].

Now, who would benefit from a devaluation? Only a very small group, only big exports. But we would cause great harm to the people. The Nicaraguan people can be absolutely sure that the revolutionary government is not planning to devalue the currency. [end recording]

EDEN PASTORA VIEWS SOMOZA KILLING, RELATED MATTERS

PA251935 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0040 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Sep (EFE)--Sandinist leader Eden Pastora, "Commander Cero," said here today that those who killed former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza "carried out the will of many people." The newspaper LA PRENSA published an interview with Pastora who spent a few days in Mexico on personal business visiting several relatives.

In his statements, Pastora denied that the Nicaraguan diplomats who were expelled from Paraguay had any involvement in Somoza's death. "The tyrant was killed by a group of international revolutionary commandos who dispensed justice. Justice may take a long time, but it never forgets," Pastora added.

After describing Somoza as "the greatest criminal in Latin America," the Nicaraguan leader described the Nicaraguan Government's chances of obtaining Somoza's extradition as having been very slim. He added that the Nicaraguan Government will claim the money that Somoza took out of the country but he conceded that it would be hard to get.

Eden Pastora left Mexico yesterday. He had come to pick up his daughter, Claudia Pastora Lamas.

COMMENTARY: REAGAN CONTINUES ADVOCATING USE OF FORCE

PA251651 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan had to talk more than usual this week to shake off Carter's charge that he is too belligerent. The thing is that whenever Reagan talks, his advisers tremble, because they later have to correct everything he has said.

President Carter gained some points by saying that on 4 November the voters will choose between war and peace. Because of the war between Iran and Iraq, the president had to suspend his campaign briefly and head for the White House for an emergency meeting with his secretaries, ambassadors and military and economic advisers.

Meanwhile, Reagan's popularity suffered from Carter's statement and his lead declined. He met with his political advisers, revised his strategy and thought about all that he has said in the past, which enabled his opponent to directly attack him. Reagan is still talking, talking and talking. He has been delivering speeches in which he advocates the use of force in Cuba, Panama, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Zimbabwe, Cyprus, Lebanon, Pakistan, Korea and the Middle East--yes, even the Middle East, where there is already fighting.

Let us hope that Reagan's blah-blah [as heard] does not spoil Carter's efforts to reach an agreement.

STATE COUNCIL DEMANDS CONTROLS ON SOMOZISTS IN HONDURAS

PA260002 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Managua--The State Council has voted to demand that the Honduran Government take immediate action to control the former Somozist guardsmen now living in that country.

A proposal in this connection was submitted yesterday to the council by the Luisa Amanda Espinosa Nicaraguan Women's Association. The Foreign Committee of the State Council was placed in charge of writing the note in final form. The note will state that former members of the defunct Nicaraguan National Guard are using Honduran territory to attack Nicaraguan civilians and soldiers.

RELIEF EFFORTS BEING ORGANIZED FOR FLOODED AREAS

PA252148 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The National Supply Committee of the Social Welfare Ministry, working with the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute, the Farming and Livestock Development Ministry, the Sandinist Air Force, the Red Cross, the Sandinist police, the 19 July Sandinist youth, the Sandinist Defense Committees and the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Nicaraguan Women's Association, is trying to send relief to the victims of the floods in Somotillo, Palo Grande, El Cuadro and other townships. About 150 families, including 2,544 people--1,652 adults and 892 children, have been affected by the floods. They have been moved to safer areas, where they will be given the bare essentials so they can survive.

The flood victims from Palo Grande have been taken by helicopter to Santa Paula Farm, where they can be reached by car. The Somotillo and other victims have been relocated in the homes of family and friends. So far damage has been estimated at 150 homes and 300 manzanas of basic grain crops.

Deputy Minister Claudia Belli yesterday left for the area with a ministry team to gauge the damage and expedite the sending of relief by the Social Welfare Ministry. The deputy minister urges the people to channel all donations to the victims through Companera Marcia Ramirez at the ministry in Managua.

In turn, the Nicaraguan Red Cross has reported that five volunteer brigades, including 60 people, were involved in evacuating the victims of the flooding of the Rio Grande in Matagalpa around 1900 on 24 September. The brigades took the victims to safety and gave them shelter. Now they are trying to estimate the number of people affected and what their immediate need for clothes, blankets, food and cooking appliances are since the river swept away their belongings.

In the south the damage has been estimated as follows: 42 homes flooded, 1 of which is totally destroyed, and a total of 331 victims of flood damage; in the northwest; 20 homes flooded, 2 destroyed and 121 people affected; in the north, 15 homes flooded, 1 destroyed and 74 victims. Some 180 people asked for and were given protection at the Red Cross station in Matagalpa. Sixty of them are minors. Another large group of people have been housed at the (?sawmill) next to the Matagalpa (?stadium).

These people left the Red Cross station today to see if they could recover some of their belongings since the water level is back to normal. La Hielera Brigade was also destroyed and the master pipeline that serves the city was broken. Therefore, the Red Cross, along with the Reconstruction Minister and the fire department, is sending water trucks to supply the city until service is restored.

SANDINIST YOUTH ANNOUNCES FIRST NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

PA252142 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement will hold its first general assembly on 1 and 2 October. One thousand delegates will participate in the assembly representing the organization's 45,000 members. Companero Carlos Carrion, in charge of the Sandinist Youth, provides further details:

[Begin recording] This first national assembly of the Sandinist Youth will include a general report on the Sandinist Youth's activities since its creation. It will also include a report on the fundamental aspects of the country's political and economic situation as well as on the basic tasks the Sandinist Youth is to carry out next year. In addition, we will introduce the companeros who will assume major responsibilities within the movement.

It is important to note that 1,000 representatives will attend. They were elected directly from the movement's rank and file. [end recording]

RODRIGUEZ LLOMPART HAILS SOVIET-CUBAN COOPERATION

FL252008 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2032 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] The political and economic support of the USSR for the Cuban revolution when imperialism undertook acts of aggression and blockade against our country has been highlighted by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, at a press conference held this morning.

At the press conference held at the Palace of Conventions, Rodriguez Llompart emphasized the big development assistance which Lenin's homeland offers, the trade relations and the big credits which the USSR has granted our country. He stressed that relations between Cuba and the Soviet Union have been presented by international reaction as selfish. The truth is that they are an example of solidarity and cooperation between two peace-loving nations, he said.

Rodriguez Llompart added that the largest volume of credits have been used to cover the trade imbalance between the two countries.

The agreement signed in 1972 meant the beginning of an important phase in the expansion of Cuba-USSR cooperation, Rodriguez Llompart went on to say at the press conference. Under this agreement, he emphasized, long-term amortization credits have been granted [to Cuba]. Referring to the intergovernmental agreement of 1965, he said its total value doubles all [presumably previous] credits and the agreement stipulates, among other matters, the construction and installation of the first nuclear powerplant in addition to oil refineries and textile, nickel and sugarcane harvester plants as well as the training of Cuban technicians.

Rodriguez Llompart stressed that Cuba joined CEMA in 1972 and this opened new prospects for economic cooperation.

At the press conference held at the Palace of Conventions today, Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, said the Intercosmos program aimed its activity on various fields of science, technology and economy. The program, he said, has been a valuable contribution which justifies the substantial investiments made on research work.

Rodriguez Llompart went on to discuss the significance of the Soviet-Cuban joint space flight for our country and Latin America. Cuban-Soviet cooperation will continue to expand in various sectors in the next 5-year period [1981-85], he asserted. He also said that cooperation for the training of cadres and specialists, many of whom have studied in the Soviet Union, is very important.

EMBASSY REACTS TO DOMINICAN REFUSAL OF SCHOLARSHIPS

FL222357 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] The Embassy of the Republic of Cuba in St George's has issued a statement in response to a news report from the CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY on Dominica's decision to refuse six scholarships to Cuba.

The CANA report stated that the Dominican Government refused the scholarships on the grounds that the students would be compelled to study Marxism-Leninism while in Cuba. It also stated that the Government of Cuba had established no proper communication with the Government of Dominica concerning the scholarships.

The release from the Cuban Embassy said that while Marxism-Leninism is taught in all the universities in Cuba as well as in other nonsocialist countries, it is not a compulsory course for foreign students.

The students may enroll if they wish to do so. The release went on to say that the Cuban Government had communicated the scholarship offer to the Government of Dominica through its embassy in St George's according to the normal channel and language described by international diplomatic protocol. The statement ended by saying that although it is [words indistinct], Cuba now has 6,000 foreign students attending its universities.

COMMENTARY ON CARTER POPULARITY, REAGAN DIFFICULTIES

FL251458 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1352 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] While Carter's tactic is to convince the public that his work is extremely difficult and that no problem has a simple solution, his opponent, Ronald Reagan, says there is a simple solution to all problems. Seven weeks from the U.S. presidential elections, Carter is leading in voters' preference according to a SBC [as heard]-New York TIMES poll.

Though Carter is ahead in public support--albeit by a slim margin--he could lose favor for refusing to take part in the television debate with Reagan and Anderson in Baltimore, Maryland. On the eve of the debate, the President held a press conference at which he announced new talks between the Soviet Union and the United States, something that had been recently requested in a letter by Leonid Brezhnev.

In the opinion of experts, former movie actor and Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan is making good use of his stage presence and ability to speak in public, learned during his Hollywood years, although he is too old and hard of hearing for the presidency. Reagan says that he is hard of hearing because a gun was fired too close to his ear but doctors say the condition is a problem of age. He is close to 70 years old; he would be 70 during the first month of his term if elected. Some people compare Reagan to William Henry Harrison, who became president in 1841 at age 68, caught pneumonia at the inauguration ceremony and died a month later. However, the candidate's greatest difficulty is not his age or his hearing loss, which he hides very well. It is the loss of stage presence when reporters ask him something specific. In a word: There is no one deafer than he who does not want to hear.

BRIEFS

PUERTO RICAN ANNIVERSARY--A cultural event, part of the days of solidarity with the struggle of the Puerto Rican people, has been held at the offices of the Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization [AALAPSO] in Havana. AALAPSO official Juan Pardo read a communique on the 112th anniversary of the Grito de Lares which reiterates AALAPSO's firmest support for the just cause of the people of Betances and Albizu Campos. The AALAPSO Executive Secretariat urged the world's revolutionary and progressive parties, organizations and movements to demonstrate with all kinds of mass actions their support of the Puerto Rican separationists. It also demanded the immediate release of all Puerto Rican political prisoners and asked for the repudiation of U.S. attempts to reinforce its colonial system in the Caribbean island. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 25 Sep 80 FL]

SOVIET EXHIBIT--The special container ship (Skutor Konetko) will arrive in Cuba soon from the Soviet Union carrying the exhibit "The Cosmos at the Service of Peace and Progress." The exhibit will be inaugurated in October at the Cuban pavillion in Havana covering an area of 2,000 square meters. A mockup of the Salyut 6-Salyut Progress space research station will occupy the central place of the exhibit. A special place will be devoted to international cooperation of the countries of the socialist community within the Intercosmos program. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2006 GMT 25 Sep 80 FL]

GUYANA

JOINT FISHING COMPANY TO BE SET UP WITH LIBYA

FL251600 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 22 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sunday, (CANA)--Guyana and Libya have agreed to set up a fishing company in which Guyana would have 51 percent of the shares, Libyan Charge d'Affaires in Georgetown Taher Daloub disclosed yesterday.

Each country would have three representatives on the board of directors for the joint company which would have a Libyan as general manager and a Guyanese as the chairman of the board, Mr. Daloub told CANA.

Final agreement on the joint venture was reached here this week during talks between a two-man team from the Libyan Secretariat of Light Industries and Guyana Government fishery officials.

Dr. Daloub said the size of initial capital outlay of the company was still confidential but disclosed that each side agreed to deposit 30 per cent of the figure as a starting account before the first board of directors meeting to get the project off the ground.

The board of directors is to have its inaugural meeting early December in Guyana when questions on the size of the fishing fleet, the extent of the work force and site headquarters would be settled, he said.

Guyana has already been agreed on as the base of operations and two state fisheries operations have been suggested as possible offices for the headquarters.

According to Mr. Daloub, the company is expected to become operational by mid-1981, when fishing trawlers and new equipment for the company are expected to be delivered here.

Guyana has already named its three representatives for the board of directors but the names have not been disclosed here. Libya is to appoint its representatives when the two-man team returns home.

Initial agreement on the proposed company was reached in January this year when a Guyana team headed by permanent secretary in the Foreign Ministry Harry Dyett visited Libya. Guyana has already incorporated the company as a legal entity and Mr. Daloub said the discussions this week have settled all other details, including the granting of licences, areas of opeations and operational details.

The establishment of the joint company comes under an economic cooperation programme drawn up when a Libyan team visited Guyana in April last year.

Agreement on the fishing company is the first major cooperation project being undertaken under the cooperation scheme, which also envisages the export of Guyana bauxite, rice and sugar to Libya.

U.S., OTHERS BLAMED FOR FAILURE OF UN SESSION

FL230100 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Guyana has blamed the United States and some developed countries for the failure of the recent United Nations special session on a new international [economic] order to make any progress. A Guyana Foreign Ministry statement said it was universally acknowledged that the discussions were disappointing in their achievement with the result of a definite standstill to global negotiations. The statement said this was caused by determined opposition from the United States and other countries which revealed increasing hardening of positions in areas of vital economic interest.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 190 *29 September 1980*

ARGENTINA

Bomb Reported Deactivated in Front of U.S. Embassy B 1
Incidents Reported Affecting Relations With Chile B 1
Navy Seizes Chilean Trawler B 1
Boat Escorted Into Port B 1
Chilean Army Officers Detained B 1
Argentine, Chilean Foreign Ministers Discuss Relations B 2
Briefs: Trade With Spain B 2

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza Government Recognized by India, Sweden C 1
Junta Statute: Junta, Not President, To Lead Nation C 1
Government Decree Requests Citizenry's Cooperation [PRESENCIA 19 Sep] C 2
Government Decree Declares 1967 Constitution in Force [PRESENCIA 19 Sep] C 2
Commission To Advise President Created [PRESENCIA 19 Sep] C 3
Briefs: Agricultural Cooperation With Taiwan; Wheat Imports From Argentina C 4

COLOMBIA

President Turbay Explains View of Amnesty Law F 1
Letter Says M-19 Willing To Accept Proposed Amnesty F 1

PARAGUAY

Continued Reportage on Aftermath of Somoza Assassination H 1
Police: Killers Still in Country [LA TRIBUNA 26 Sep] H 1
Antiterrorist Dragnets, Raids Continue [ABC COLOR 27 Sep] H 1
Montonero Leader Denies Involvement [ABC COLOR 26 Sep] H 1
Accused Peronist Denies Involvement [ABC COLOR 26 Sep] H 1
Status of Borders Reported [ABC COLOR 27 Sep] H 2
Interior Official on Registering Foreigners H 2
Documentation Requirements Clarified [HOY 26 Sep] H 3
Control Measures Irritate Argentina [HOY 27 Sep] H 3

VENEZUELA

Indicted Terrorists Absolved in Cuban Plane Bombing L 1
Herrera Campins Reject Castro Criticism L 1
Cuba 'Virtually Breaks Relations' L 1
Minister Outlines New 5-Year Oil Production Plan L 1
Red Flag Guerrillas 'Resurface' in Attack on Clinic L 2

PANAMA

Torrijos Comments on Elections, Relations With El Salvador N 1
Government-Owned Newspaper Offers Space to Arias [LA REPUBLICA 25 Sep] N 2
PDC Candidate: Government Must Not Win by Default [LA REPUBLICA 23 Sep] N 2
Student Pressure Forces Relocation of Voting Booths [LA PRENSA 26 Sep] N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carazo Lists Measures To Deal With Trade Deficit P 1

EL SALVADOR

FDR's Occupation of OAS Offices Continues P 3
Hostage Released P 3
FDR Scores Increased U.S. 'Interventionism' [EL MUNDO 23 Sep] P 4
Majano Comments on Future of Salvadoran Process P 4
[San Jose LA NACION 19 Sep]
Military Reports 20 Guerrillas Killed in Clash P 6
FDR Notes 18 Armed Clashes Occurring 27 Sep [Havana] P 6
FPL Denounces Junta's 'Genocidal' Plans P 6
Bishopric Official Charges Church Persecuted by Right P 7

GUATEMALA

U.S. Will Not Seek Approval for New Ambassador P 8
Salvadoran Navy Vessel Attacks Fishing Boat P 8
Minister Warns Nicaraguan Exiles About Activities P 8
No Arrests Made in Killing of Departmental Official P 8

HONDURAS

Officials Silent About Alleged Salvadoran Incursion P 9
Army Patrol Repels Sandinist Platoon, Kills Three P 10
Nicaraguan Residents To Be Relocated Far From Border P 10

NICARAGUA

Leaders Comment on Iran-Iraq Conflict, Other Issues P 10
Junta Members Answer Clergy Representatives' Questions P 11
Culture Minister Discusses Communism, Sandinist Revolution P 15
Cruz Comments on Self-Sufficiency, Other Issues P 16
[LA PRENSA 17 Sep]
Bayardo Arce Discusses New FSLN Internal Structure P 17
[BARRICADA 17 Sep]
Plan To Boycott Sugar Harvest Thwarted P 20
Briefs: Meat Exports P 20

CUBA

Public Rally Marks CDR Anniversary 27 Sep Q 1
Castro Speech Q 2
Ugandan Chief of State Arrives on Official Visit Q 9
El Salvador's Majano Termed 'U.S. Ace To Be Played' Q 9
Briefs: Delegations to CDR Anniversary Q 10

BOMB REPORTED DEACTIVATED IN FRONT OF U.S. EMBASSY

PY270002 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2322 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Sep (TELAM)--It was reported tonight that a bomb of regular power placed inside an abandoned automobile left in front of the U.S. Embassy in this capital was deactivated this afternoon by the explosives brigade of the federal police. The bomb was placed inside a Peugeot parked on Cervino and Colombia Streets, near the U.S. Embassy.

INCIDENTS REPORTED AFFECTING RELATIONS WITH CHILE

Navy Seizes Chilean Trawler

PY271717 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1628 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Sep (TELAM)--In connection with the seizure and subsequent towing to an Argentine port of the Chilean fishing boat Mino, engaged in illegal operations in Argentine jurisdictional waters, the Argentine Navy this afternoon issued a communique giving details about the place where the ship was seized, the load it was carrying and the crew. This is the text of the communique.

"The commander of the Argentine Navy reports that the Chilean fishing boat Mino captured in Argentine jurisdictional waters while engaged in illegal fishing operations, was commanded by a Chilean captain, Manuel Duran Silva, and a Spanish fishing expert, Maximo Salemeterio Perez, and was carrying a crew of 26 Chileans and 37 Spaniards.

The ship was carrying 450 tons of fish and 135 tons of flour. It was scheduled to arrive in Punta Arenas on 31 October at the end of its fishing operations. The ship left Punta Arenas on 23 August. When it was captured, while using drag nets in the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, its position was 52° 30" south and 60° 34" west. The ship Mino is being towed to an Argentine port for appropriate legal action and is escorted by the destroyer Rosales.

Boat Escorted Into Port

PY282256 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2100 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Sep (TELAM)--The Chilean fishing boat Mino, which was fishing illegally in Argentine jurisdictional waters, was handed over to the naval prefecture in Puerto Deseado this afternoon for investigation. In this connection, naval headquarters has released communique No 4, which says:

Naval headquarters reports that the Chilean fishing boat Mino was handed over to the naval prefecture in Puerto Deseado at 1705 today for an investigation of the illegal fishing operations it carried out in Argentine waters. The fishing boat was escroted by the destroyer Ara Rosales. They had originally taken a course for Rio Gallegos but later changed it for Puerto Deseado for meteorological reasons. After this has been accomplished, the destroyer Ara Rosales will return to sea to continue activities ordered by the naval operations command.

Chilean Army Officers Detained

PY261731 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1532 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Rio Gallegos, 26 Sep (TELAM)--Two officers of the Chilean Army have been detained by police forces on the outskirts of the city of Comandante Luis Piedrabuena, on national route No 3, some 260 km north of this city. They were caught at 0330 last Wednesday taking pictures with Soviet-made, high-precision cameras. The building of the 11th Artillery Group is being constructed in that area.

The Chilean officers were identified as Lt Ismael Aranada Pazo, who serves in the telecommunications branch of the Aisen Brigade, at Coyahique, and 2d Lt Ricardo Bravo Carreno, of the 14th Aisen Infantry Regiment at Coyahique.

Both officers entered the country at border marked No 45 and after staying for 2 days in Comodoro Rivadavia continued their trip to the city of Caleta Olivia and later toward the south of the country, heading for Rio Gallegos. Upon entering Argentine territory they declared their desire to visit Comodoro Rivadavia and return again to Chile. In Comodoro Rivadavia, they changed their course and decided to head for Rio Gallegos and then continue to Rio Turbio, having as their final destination the city of Puerto Matales, Chiles.

Upon being caught at 0330 in the morning taking pictures near the 11th Artillery Group and after not being able to give valid answers to the questions of the police agent assigned to the post of Isla Pavon, they were detained. The police agent stated that he was alerted to the presence of the Chilean officers by the flash bulbs of the camera.

Aranda Pozo and Bravo Carreno are being held at the 15th penitentiary unit in Rio Gallegos, and the case is in the hands of Federal Judge Federico Manuel Pinto Kramer. They could be charged with violating the national security law.

ARGENTINE, CHILEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS DISCUSS RELATIONS

PY271921 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1156 GMT 27 Sep 80

[By correspondent Luis Alberto Cousillas]

[Excerpt] United Nations, 27 Sep (NA)--Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor has said that he met with his Chilean colleague Rene Rojas Galdemes and that they had agreed to make "the greatest effort" to facilitate the task of Pope John Paul II "in reaching an acceptable solution" as a mediator in the southern conflict between their countries.

Pastor also said that they had also agreed on the need to avoid incidents which could upset "the spirit of and the climate for negotiations."

Pastor met with Galdames yesterday afternoon, as he had been doing with other foreign ministers who are attending the UN General Assembly.

Pastor told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that during his meeting with Galdames, they first talked about the multilateral problems which are being discussed at the UN General Assembly, multilateral problems on which Argentina and Chile have common positions.

Pastor then said: "Of course I cannot hide that we did talk about our bilateral relations as far as they are affected by the difference over the Beagle Channel, a difference which should be handled with respect for the holy see's provisions," adding that "I agreed with Galdames that, since the mediation has entered into a decisive stage, we must make the greatest effort to make it possible for the holy father to reach an acceptable solution."

Pastor finally said that "the idea is to avoid any problem that may interfere with reaching an acceptable solution; and so we must make every effort to avoid incidents such as the ones we have had and which may well disturb the spirit of and the climate for negotiations."

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH SPAIN--Parana, 16 Sep (TELAM)--The Argentine ambassador to Spain, Jorge Washington Ferreira, said here today that the trade between Argentina and Spain has been growing explosively for the past 3 years. According to the ambassador, Argentine exports to Spain reached $555 million in 1979 against $434 million in 1978, while imports from Spain went from $166 million in 1978 to $490 million in 1979. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1654 GMT 16 Sep 80 PY]

GARCIA MEZA GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED BY INDIA, SWEDEN

PY261513 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao has sent a telegram to Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto Calderon requesting Bolivian support of the Indian candidacy of Mr (Piloko Natkaul) as member of the UNESCO Executive Council. According to the report released by the Foreign Ministry public relations office, the elections will be held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. It was said that the Bolivian Government has given a favorable reply to the request, saying that it will support it, it should be pointed out that this exchange of telegrams means that diplomatic relations between the two countries have returned to normal as of today.

It was also reported that the Swedish Embassy in Bonn, FRG, informed our ambassador in that capital, Luis Alberto Alipaz, that the government of his country wishes to continue its normal diplomatic relations with Bolivia. The norms for the foreign policy of the Kingdom of Sweden say that it recognizes states rather than governments.

Including these two new recognitions, 26 countries have now established normal diplomatic relations with Bolivia.

JUNTA STATUTE: JUNTA, NOT PRESIDENT, TO LEAD NATION

PA281711 Paris AFP in Spanish 1558 GMT Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 28 Sep (AFP)--The junta of the armed forces commanders, and not the president of the republic, is the supreme organ of the Bolivian state and will lead the process of national reconstruction. The government statute procleaimed here today establishes this and says that the military regime will remain in power for 3 years, effective today, with the possibility of an extension after a pertinent evaluation.

The spirit of this statute is aimed at established a depersonalized government, detached from any one-leader image attempts which are likely to result in personal dictatorships.

The first regulation in the statute establishes that the junta of the armed forces commanders, made up of the general commanders of the army, the air force and the navy, is the supreme organ of the state. It adds that the junta is to inspire, promote and support the branches of the state so that they will act with historical authority, moral integrity, competence, efficiency and punctuality in the process of national reconstruction. It stresses that the junta is in charge of appointing a force commander to the position of president of the republic and then goes on to say that his decision will be established by simply majority. This will require the unanimous vote of the three junta members.

The junta, the statute says, will appoint the members of the Supreme Court. It gives the legislative and executive functions to itself, although it recognizes the opinion of important advisory organizations. It adds that if the president becomes ill or permanently incapacitated, his position will be temporarily filled by the force commander with the most seniority until the junta unanimously approves the appointment of a new president. It also establishes that in the event of permanent incapacity, the force commander will be replaced by the chief of staff of the respective armed forces branch.

Various observers have agreed that the statute reflects the balance of the trends within the armed forces which have agreed to institutionalize the government. In conclusion, the new statute indirectly bestows the top military echelons with political power.

GOVERNMENT DECREE REQUESTS CITIZENRY'S COOPERATION

PY262020 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 9

[Text of decree No 17,606 issued in La Paz by the national reconstruction government on 17 September]

[Text] Whereas:

The cycle of revolutionary nationalism, which began with the 1930 reforms and was defined through several transformations from 1939 to 1952, has historically concluded;

It has once more become the task of the armed forces to accept the high historical responsibility of resuming the institutionalization process of the country, to enforce internal order and safeguard national sovereignty in order to reconstruct the nation and attain the unity of cultural and economic integration of the republic and to create internal conditions for a future participative democracy of national scope;

The tasks for national reconstruction require the participation of the whole citizenry, regardless of social status or ideological positions and these are the unrelinquishable duty of the national citizenry, who are conscious of the historical need for national unity in order to overcome internal disintegration and external dependence;

That the historical mission of the armed forces, in the new period of national reconstruction, initiates a renewed cycle in democratic nationalism;

The Council of Ministers decrees:

Sole article. All the citizenry, social organizations, national and regional civic organizations, peasants and workers and especially Bolivian nationalists are called upon to carry out jointly with the armed forces the tasks for national reconstruction in a historical patriotic mobilization.

The ministers of the interior, migration and justice and national defense are in charge of the implementation of and compliance with this decree law.

Made at government palace in the city of La Paz on 17 September 1980.

GOVERNMENT DECREE DECLARES 1967 CONSTITUTION IN FORCE

PY252318 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] The government military junta decided to enforce the constitution of 2 February 1967, "augmented by the basic objectives of the process of national reconstruction."

Decree No 17,607, approved Wednesday, states:

Whereas:

The armed forces of the nation, fulfilling the constitutional mandate of defending and preserving national independence, the security and stability of the republic and the honor and sovereignty of the nation, have assumed the control of the nation to carry out the great task of national reconstruction;

Despite the succession of interim governments and the normal functioning of the national Congress, they have not enforced the basic laws of the country to guarantee the rule of law;

In order for the government of national reconstruction to fully carry out its duties, it requires a national juridical reorganization to get a correct administration at all levels of Bolivian activities;

The Council of Ministers decrees:

Article 1. The constitution of 2 February 1967 is to be enforced along with the basic objectives of the process of national reconstruction.

Article 2. The following laws are confirmed as laws of the republic;

A. The civil code promulgated by decree No 12,760 of 8 August 1975.
B. The code of civil procedure promulgated by decree No 12,760 of 8 August 1975.
C. The penal code promulgated by decree No 14,426 of 23 August 1972.
D. The code of penal procedure promulgated by decree No 10,426 of 23 August 1972.
E. The family code promulgated by decree No 10,426 of 23 August 1972.
F. The code for minors promulgated by decree No 12,538 of 30 May 1975.
G. The commercial code promulgated by decree No 14,379 of 25 February 1977.
H. The law of judicial organization promulgated by decree No 10,267 of 19 May 1972.

Article 3. All legal and administrative dispositions which have not been expressly changed or abolished are hereby confirmed.

The respective ministers are in charge of implementing and enforcing this decree.

Approved in the government palace of La Paz on 17 September 1980.

COMMISSION TO ADVISE PRESIDENT CREATED

PY262230 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 8

[Text of decree-law No 17,608, issued by the government for national reconstruction in La Paz on 17 September]

[Text] Whereas:

It is necessary to obtain the orderly and organized participation of the citizenry in the national reconstruction process, presided over by the armed forces of the nation;

The basic objectives of that process should be achieved by intermediate stages evaluated according to the real situation of the nation;

It is necessary to establish a permanent system of coordination and advice in order to reach those objectives;

The Council of Ministers decrees:

Article 1. The National Advice and Legislation Commission [Comision Nacional de Asesoramiento y Legislacion--CONAL] is created, comprised of 12 military and civilian members, appointed by the president of the republic in consultation with the junta of commanders of the armed forces.

Article 2. CONAL will have the following duties:

A. To give advice to the president of the republic and the junta of commanders on political-institutional, economic, social and foreign affairs questions;
B. To participate in the writing and revision of the laws, decrees and other resolutions which have a bearing on the basic objectives of the national reconstruction process;
C. To study projects and draw up plans;
D. To participate in all matters which the president of the republic or the junta of commanders believes to be suitable.

Article 3. When requested by CONAL, the president of the republic may order the attendance of ministers and under secretaries, or of high officials authorized to represent them, for reporting, advising or other purposes.

CONAL may also invite leaders of the economic, social and civic sectors to its meeting for such purposes.

Article 4. CONAL will be presided over by one of its members as appointed by the president of the republic. When temporarily absent, his place will be taken by the most senior military member.

Article 5. CONAL will entrust the responsibility for its general secretariat to one of its members, elected for a 1-year period.

Article 6. CONAL will fulfill its duties through four subcommissions:

A. For political and institutional affairs;
B. For economic affairs;
C. For social affairs;
D. For foreign affairs.

The subcommission may be formed by the number of advisers which is the most suitable for the fulfillment of their duties.

Article 7. CONAL decisions should be made in the presence of at least two-thirds of its members and with the affirmative vote of an absolute majority among those present.

Article 8. CONAL will fulfill its legislative duties according to the following procedure:

A. From the presidency it will receive copies of draft laws drawn up by any ministry or state branch. It may also receive draft laws or other tasks from the junta of commanders or from any of its members.
B. After the draft laws have been registered by the CONAL general secretariat, they will be assessed by a plenary session within 24 hours and submitted to the corresponding subcommission which should make its decision after no longer than 72 hours.
C. In case of draft laws which are complex because of their content or length, the time limit for rendering a decision may be extended to 25 days.
D. The subcommission decisions will be discussed at plenary CONAL sessions, which will give their final opinion within a maximum of 5 days and submit them to the presidency of the republic.
E. If there are discrepancies between the original draft law and the final CONAL opinion, the latter will submit its reasons in writing and the decision will be made by the president of the republic or the junta of commanders.

Article 9. The commission, in order to carry out the other functions established in Clauses A and C of Article 2, will act under its own responsibility in permanent coordination with the presidency or the junta of commanders.

Article 10. CONAL has power over tasks assigned by the president and the junta of commanders within the basic framework of the process of national reconstruction, and under no circumstances will it substitute for the specific administrative functions of the National Economic and Planning Council [Consejo Nacional de Economia y Planificacion--CONEPLAN] and CONAPOL (expansion unknown].

Article 11. CONAL will carry out its functions in the building of the national Congress with the minimum required personnel and with the appropriate funds.

The ministers are left in charge of enforcing and implementing this decree.

Approved in the government palace in La Paz on 17 September 1980.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH TAIWAN--Bolivia and Taiwan yesterday exchanged notes for cooperation in the field of agriculture in line with a technical and scientific accord signed between the two countries on 18 December 1971. According to these notes, Taiwan will send a mission of agriculture experts to Bolivia for 2 years. [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 20 Sep 80 p 1 PY]

WHEAT IMPORTS FROM ARGENTINA--La Paz, 24 Sep (AFP)--Bolivia will import 50,000 tons of Argentine wheat per year, according to information disclosed here today. A special government commission is getting ready to travel to Buenos Aires to arrange the purchase. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1902 GMT 24 Sep 80 PY]

PRESIDENT TURBAY EXPLAINS VIEW OF AMNESTY LAW

PA272157 Bogota Deomstic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Speech by President Julio Cesar Turbay Aayla at 119th anniversary of founding of Mosquera municipality; place not given, announced as recorded]

[Excerpts] I also wish to take this occasion to refer to another issue of national interest: amnesty. The way I understand it, amnesty cannot be granted by a weak and hesitant government but only by a strong government which, because of its very strength, can be generous. The way I understand it, amnesty represents a government's best expression of a desire for concord. It is a bridge for those who have risen up in arms to invite them to rejoin the process and to struggle in the camps of democracy within republican competition.

Of course I do not lack the generosity to grant it, but my generosity cannot go beyond the limits or frontiers of the public good or the national interest. I not only have to think of the persons who could eventually benefit from the grace of amnesty, but also of the 27 million Colombians over whom I rule and whose fate I cannot surrender in a fit of generosity and thus create dangers for the institutions and society. [applause] Of course I wish to say that I conceive of amnesty as an instrument at the service of peace and not at the service of subversion. Some people believe that generous latitudes can be allowed in this field. I believe excesses of generosity can make an amnesty lose its characteristics as an instrument of peace and convert it, even unintentionally, into a vehicle at the service of subversion.

Let us see how: I conceive it for those who have risen in arms, to grant it to them with loyalty, without any evil purpose, without any harmful intention, so that when those persons receive amnesty we may then be able to lift the state of siege and all the state decrees issued under it, which represents true amnesty to the other persons today under arrest for political crimes.

My strategy is that with the turn-in of the arms, conditions will be created so that by virtue of our laws those persons in prison charged with these crimes may be released. But not the other way around--first releasing those who are now in jail to rejoin and strengthen the guerrillas--because I do conceive of amnesty as an instrument at the service of subversion but as an instrument at the service of peace. [applause]

Who can guarantee that if those people are released first they will not decide to go to the field where the subversives are fighting against our democratic organizations?

As ruler, I also need guarantees. I urge the approval of amnesty, and we do not do this with haughtiness, with arrogance; we do it with democratic simplicity, thinking of peace, thinking of the need to strengthen our institutions, thinking that Colombia has the best future in the concert of free nations of America. And I want to create the opportunity for all Colombians to contribute, with the light of their intelligence, with their patriotism, with their energy and their effort, to give the republic the place of honor and dignity it deserves and for which all of its children should work to assure. [applause]

LETTER SAYS M-19 WILLING TO ACCEPT PROPOSED AMNESTY

PA261700 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota--According to the Military Institutes Brigade, the cadres of the self-styled 19 April Movement (M-19) have been fully identified.

The M-19 is reportedly willing to accept the government's proposed amnesty for armed rebels, but only if it is allowed to participate in the congressional debates on this subject. The above is contained in a letter that the M-19 has sent to President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON AFTERMATH OF SOMOZA ASSASSINATION

Police: Killers Still in Country

PY261943 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Police headquarters states through its investigative department that so far there is unsufficient evidence that those persons who have been identified as perpetrators of the criminal attack in which General Somoza was killed have left our country.

In addition, the persons whose photographs have been published by the news media did commit the attack; they have been adequately identified by several persons, and they are still in the country.

Furthermore, a new member of the group has been adequately identified by other persons. His real name is Daniel Oscar Racconto, alias Toto, who belongs to the ERP [People's Revolutionary Army] and the PRT [Revolutionary Workers Party] and has Argentine identification document No 10,039,744.

Antiterrorist Dragnets, Raids Continue

PY271842 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 27 Sep 80 p 13 PY

[Excerpts] Military and police personnel yesterday continued carrying out dragnet operations in areas of access to the capital and suburban neighborhoods, searching for the subversives who killed Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle on Wednesday 17 September at the corner of Espana and America Streets. Raids were also carried out in buildings located on 15 de Agosto and General Diaz Streets and on Tacuary and 25 de Mayo Streets in downtown Asuncion.

It was also reported that the dragnet which military and police forces are carrying out currently is moving toward the river and Isla Enramada, which is believed to be the area chosen by the extremists to hide from the authorities.

Montonero Leader Denies Involvement

PY262112 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p 13

[Text] Mexico, 25 Sep--Mario Eduardo Firmenich, leader of the Argentine guerrilla group the Montoneros, denied the participation of his organization in the assassination in Asuncion of former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza, according to an interview published here today in the morning newspaper EXCELSIOR.

The interview, held "somewhere in South America" with Mexican journalist Mario Menendez, quotes Firmenich as saying that the Montoneros movement does not operate outside of Argentina.

The interview is published with a photograph of the Montonero leader sitting behind a desk. In the background an Argentine flag and a photograph of Evita Peron can be seen.

Accused Peronist Denies Involvement

PY262043 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p 13

[Text] Madrid, 25 Sep (EFE)--The Peronist Jorge Alberto Ruiz stated to EFE today, Thursday, that he had not participated in the attack against former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza, which took place on 17 September, because on that day he was in Guadalajara (Spain) selling books.

Jorge Alberto Ruiz does not know the reasons why the Paraguayan police gave his name to the media, as he has never been in that country; therefore, he believes that "the Argentine security forces have had something to do with this false identification."

Status of Borders Reported

PY271916 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 27 Sep 80 p 13

[Excerpts] A smooth transit of persons and vehicles was observed yesterday from Puerto President Stroessner to the Brazilian town of Foz de Yguazu. It is expected that all activities will return to normal in the next few days.

In the meantime, spokesmen of the international airport yesterday reported that flights by private airplanes were still forbidden. The sources indicated that they did not know when this measure will be discontinued.

The border between Encarnacion and the Argentine city of Posadas remains closed, although there is considerable movement of persons and vehicles across it. All those persons whose identity has been duly checked by the investigations bureau of the government of Itapua Department are issued permits which allow them to cross the border.

Reliable spokesmen for the checkpoint which operates in the local customs house also indicated that trucks carrying several products were allowed to cross the border yesterday. The source said that trucks carrying wood and other goods crossed to Argentina yesterday.

In Pilar the situation has not changed since Wednesday, 17 September when the borders were closed. However, the local government branch has issued special permits to several persons to cross the border to Puerto Cano (Argentina).

The borders between Ponta Pora (Brazil) and Pedro Juan Caballero have remained open since 17 September, but police and military personnel are enforcing strict control of persons who cross there.

Interior Official on Registering Foreigners

PY271813 Asuncion Radio Paraguay in Spanish 1620 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Interview granted by Interior Ministry Under Secretary Miguel Angel Bestard on 27 September--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Bestard] As you know, foreign citizens staying in the country are either tourists, who can stay for 3 months, or temporary residents or permanent residents. If a foreigner does not fit any of these three categories, he is staying in the country illegally and the Paraguayan Government has the right to order him to return to his home country. In the wake of the terrorist attack, the situation of foreigners in Paraguay has been thoroughly investigated and many of them were found to be here illegally, and so were ordered to leave the country.

[Question] Are all of them Argentines?
[Answer] A list will be issued by the police public relations office in due time, but I can say that they were about 50.

[Question] Are all of them Argentines?
[Answer] Yes, Argentines.

[Question] No Uruguayans or Brazilians?
[Answer] Not so far. Only Argentines have so far been found to have been here illegally.

[Question] What can you say about the Argentine Government's recommendation for Argentine citizens not to visit Paraguay in view of recent developments?
[Answer] Well, the Argentine Government has the right to recommend that Argentine citizens stay away from Paraguay. But personally I believe that Paraguayan citizens have patiently agreed to abide by much stricter security measures instituted by the Argentine Government when that country was involved in insurrection. Nevertheless, the Paraguayan Government never recommended that its citizens not go to Argentina.

[Question] Do you believe that Paraguayan-Argentine relations will suffer because of this situation?

[Answer] I do not believe so. The Argentine Government is represented quite well in Paraguay and we are working with the Argentine Embassy to permit the departure of Argentines who were prevented from returning home when our borders were closed; and Argentine permanent residents in Paraguay can go to Argentina with permission from the Interior Ministry and after investigation of their records through the Argentine Embassy.

We have very good relations with Argentina. We have important bilateral projects. This is just a circumstantial situation that I believe the Argentine Government understands very well. But as I told you, the Argentine Government may think that it is not appropriate to travel to Paraguay, although we did not think so in 1974 when Paraguayans had to stand on long lines during their trips to Argentina and our suitcases were opened even when we were carrying diplomatic passports.

Documentation Requirements Clarified

PY262100 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p 8

[Excerpts] Moreover, the intelligence department has reported that it is issuing to foreign residents who lack the proper Paraguayan identification papers a card that is valid for 30 days from the date it is issued.

With this card these persons will be able to move freely, but they must get the proper identification card before the deadline.

Foreigners who have their Paraguayan identity cards do not need the card [issued by the intelligence department]. Tourists who have the proper papers do not have to carry this card, either, and they may leave the country whenever they wish to do so.

The intelligence department reminds foreign citizens who came to Paraguay either to work or to enjoy our hospitality and tranquillity that they will always be welcome. But this is not the case for those who have either criminal or political records.

Note: Foreign citizens who have their Paraguayan identity papers and members of the deiplomatic corps accredited to our country are exempted from these requirements.

Control Measures Irritate Argentina

PA282228 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 27 Sep 80 p 11

[Excerpts] The strict control measures taken by the government against foreigners after the terrorist attack in which Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle was killed on Wednesday, 17 September, have caused irritation among Argentine officials. According to some well-informed sources, the communique released by the Interior Ministry of our neighboring country was an expression of that feeling.

The Argentine Interior Ministry did, in fact, issue a communique through various news media yesterday, saying the following: "It is recommended that the population refrain from travelling if possible to Paraguay at the present time to avoid the trouble caused by the control measures being taken by officials of that country as a consequence of the events known to the public."

Argentine diplomatic circles in Asuncion have reportedly expressed disgust at the rigorous control of Argentine citizens, a great number of whom have been detained to verify their identities and examine their documents.

It has been confirmed that Paraguayan officials have expelled from the country a number of Argentine citizens, estimated at about 50 persons, who were here illegally.

INDICTED TERRORISTS ABSOLVED IN CUBAN PLANE BOMBING

PA271435 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] The Caracas Permanent Council of War today absolved anti-Castroite leader Orlando Bosch and three others indicted 4 years ago in connection with a terrorist action against a Cuban airline plane. Concerning the sentence, Col Ramon Bastidas Hernandez, head of the military court, said Venezuela had no participation in the criminal action which resulted in 73 victims, mostly Cuban athletes.

Bosch, Cuban-Venezuelan Luis Posada Capriles and Venezuelan photographers Freddy Lugo and Hernan Ricardo, were absolved of the charges of homicide and high treason. Cuban Doctor Orlando Bosch, 53, was given 4-12 months for carrying forged documents. The court authorities, however, considered the sentence as having already been served because Bosch has been imprisoned for nearly 4 years. The decision of the Council of War must now be reviewed by the Court Martial for a final ruling.

Herrera Campins Rejects Castro Criticism

PA282019 Paris AFP in Spanish 1950 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Biscucuy, Venezuela, 28 Sep (AFP)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins today vigorously rejected here the terms used by Cuban chief of state Fidel Castro yesterday when he severely criticized a Venezuelan court-martial's acquittal of the four persons implicated in the sabotaging of a Cuban plane 4 years ago in which 73 persons died in Barbados.

In addition, Castro ordered the withdrawal of the staff of the Cuban Embassy in Caracas, stressing that relations with Venezuela are maintained for the time being and that his country has no intention of asking another country to take charge of its interests in the event of a break. A total break is considered imminent by the local press and by observers. Meanwhile, Herrera Campins announced that the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry would issue a communique on this issue today.

Cuba 'Virtually Breaks Relations'

PA281520 Paris AFP in Spanish 1402 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Caracas, 28 Sep (AFP)--The front pages of Venezuelan newspapers today say that Cuba and Venezuela virtually broke their relations after President Fidel Castro's speech on Saturday. Meanwhile the Cuban Embassy here was left empty last night when all its personnel flew to Panama following instructions from the government in Havana.

The Cuban reaction occurred after a Venezuelan military court acquired the four persons charged with the explosion of a Cubana de Aviacion plane on 6 October 1976, in which 73 persons aboard were killed.

MINISTER OUTLINES NEW 5-YEAR OIL PRODUCTION PLAN

PA271334 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0818 GMT 26 Sep 80

[By Emilio Crespo]

[Text] Caracas, 26 Sep (EFE)--Venezuela's new oil policy for the next 5 years calls for maintaining its daily oil production at 2.2 million barrels, in line with the reduction trend in effect during the past few months. The new oil policy has just been announced. Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti has made a preliminary presentation of the 1981-1985 oil plan. He presented the 5-year plan to a civic association. In his presentation he noted that a budget increase will be necessary to implement this plan.

He said it is believed big investments will be made in the oil sector as part of the general development of the nation's sixth economic plan being completed now. Calderon said: In 1980, the oil industry absorbed $6 billion; in the next few years the investment will be $20 billion.

The official noted that 1/7 of the oil production will come from the so-called Orinoco oil belt, an area rich in heavy crude oil. It is the richest in the world, according to experts. This region is on the northern bank of the Orinoco River.

The belt is still being explored. As part of the 5-year plan, full exploitation of the belt will begin next year. This will demand a great effort from the petroleum industry. The 5-year plan includes the urban development of the 42,000 square km jungle area which has, according to initial estimates, fields with 50 or 60 billion barrels of heavy oil (of lower quality).

Calderon noted the new oil marketing concept that the plan will introduce: Supplies will be guaranteed in exchange for the purchasing country paying not only with money but also with cooperation in Venezuelan development.

The official noted the case of the oil agreement with Italy, a country that in addition to paying for the 100,000 barrels a day it purchases from Venezeula is committed to fulfilling various housing and agricultural development programs.

Oil production in the 5-year plan will be below that of 1980, which is 2,222,000 barrels daily, and represents a decrease of almost 10 percent compared to production in 1979.

Venezuela is presently exporting 1,754,000 barrels daily. This represents a 13.68 percent reduction compared to its oil sales of last year. This will be maintained in the new 5-year plan. This country was listed as the fifth largest world producer of hydrocarbons until 2 months ago when Mexico, thanks to the increase in its production and to the reduction policy of Venezuela, passed Venezuela to occupy that position.

RED FLAG GUERRILLAS 'RESURFACE' IN ATTACK ON CLINIC

PA241255 Paris AFP in Spanish 0110 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Caracas, 23 Sep (AFP)--Ultraleftwing guerrilla commandos, which operate in eastern Venezuela, resurfaced today when they attacked a medical clinic in the small town of Clarines, 200 km east of Caracas, the local INNAC news agency reported.

The group of 10 guerrillas armed with machineguns overpowered the personnel on duty at the clinic on Tuesday and made off with a large quantity of medicine and surgical equipment.

During the attack they identified themselves as members of the Red Flag, a self-styled Marxist-Leninist guerrilla organization that rejected the pacification policy which has been proposed to guerrillas by the Social Christian government of Luis Herrera Campins since March of 1979.

The guerrillas reportedly fled toward a dense jungle region some 300 km from Caracas. The military was quickly deployed there to pursue them.

Meanwhile, cattlemen of the region said that guerrilla groups often attack farms and steal cattle which they use for feeding the commandos that are fighting in the region.

In the city of Cumana, a bit more to the northeast, two bank assaults stated recently with a take of $1 million were attributed by police circles to the same subversive groups.

TORRIJOS COMMENTS ON ELECTIONS, RELATIONS WITH EL SALVADOR

PA282315 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1558 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Interview with Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, national guard commander in chief, by unidentified station reporter on 28 September at the Belisario Porras School, Panama City, where Torrijos cast his vote in legislative elections--recorded]

[Text] [Question] General Torrijos, now, 12 years after the onset of a process which you started, are you pleased with the results so far?
[Answer] Yes, I am pleased. As a reflection of this gratification I have come to fulfill a duty and exercise a right--the right to vote. I believe that one of the most significant aspects of our political system is that it provides opportunities for change without the need to resort to the violent methods to which people turn when all the peaceful ways to solve their problems are closed to them.

[Question] General, if the results of the elections today or tomorrow [as heard] are overwhelmingly in favor of the Revolutionary Democratic Party [PRD], would you consider it to be a real PRD victory, or an indication of apathy because of what people describe as poor choices in the opposition?
[Answer] All this could also be due to a lack of practice in these electoral affairs. However, the results that will be revealed tomorrow will represent a clear indication of our people's intimate feelings. I, who know these people well, have never been able to predict how to calculate their intimate thoughts. Tomorrow there will be many surprises; there will be many things not foreseen by political observers.

[Question] Would you interpret widespread abstention, as a rejection of the government, as a refusal to support the government?
[Answer] No. I believe that such an abstention could have many causes. It could be the result of the fact that we are changing only one part of one main branch of the state. However, our people have a great inclination toward voting and if there is no abstention even in the selection of a beauty queen, then it is even less likely that there will be abstention in a matter as important as the election of one-third of the members of the legislative body.

[Question] There are those who say that you are a lame duck within the PRD because, although you are its creator, you remain in the background without participating, without allowing the PRD to actively utilize the image, the voice, the person of General Torrijos. What do you say to that?
[Answer] The structure has been set up; the principles have been established. I wish--over the long term I intend, within a strategic political plan to demonstrate that when a political structure is based on conviction, on ideological principles, on the deeper thoughts of man, there can be Torrijism without Torrijos, just as there can be a procession without the patron saint.

[Question] Can there be Torrijism without "PRD-ism"?
[Answer] I don't know. I don't know. We will let political developments show us whether that can be.

[Question] What is General Torrijos' position regarding the Salvadoran civilian-military junta and the atrocious actions that the leftwing claims it is carrying out?
[Answer] Our attitude is that of repudiation toward those groups, governments, or trends that, in order to remain in power, have no scruples and would even use all the destructive capacity of their armed forces. However, in the Salvadoran case, the blame is very much dispersed because there is a total lack of people who want to hold a dialogue in El Salvador. There is a group of leaders in that country who believe that the protest groups can be silenced by murdering, harassing and repressing them. There is, but to a lesser degree, a certain trend within the leftist groups who think that they can destroy the armed forces. Those who believe this are mistaken and are only prolonging both the killing and a trend toward crime that is becoming almost pathological.

GOVERNMENT-OWNED NEWSPAPER OFFERS SPACE TO ARIAS

PA261913 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 1-A

[Article by Jose Franco, director of LA REPUBLICA "Invitation for Dr Arias"]

[Text] True to its policy of respecting freedom of expression and of defending the rights of all men in this nation, the staff of this newspaper hereby offers in a most respectful and patriotic way its pages for any statement former President of the Republic Arnulfo Arias Madrid may wish to issue. The staff does this in view of the fact that prestigious leaders of the Panamenist Party said this morning that the communications media have denied the sacred right of public expression to the distinguished fellow citizen, Dr Arias.

The staff of this newspaper not only wishes to reiterate this announcement, but feels that it is an honor to publish in our newspaper statements made by a person who--regardless of political differences which are transitory--is an outstanding part of Panamanian history.

PDC CANDIDATE: GOVERNMENT MUST NOT WIN BY DEFAULT

PA262217 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 23 Sep 80 pp 1-A, 6-A

[Article by Franklin Bosquez d'Giovanni]

[Text] The charge of unconstituionality filed against the Christian Democratic Party is "fabricated" and "lacking in juridical foundation," because it purports to "confuse the people in line with the government strategy of promoting electoral abstention, since the government fears repudiation by Panamanians at the polls on 28 September."

This statement was made by Jose Antonio Sossa, candidate for the legislature from Panama Province, who is one of the leaders of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC),

Sossa said Honorio Quezada, who filed the charged of unconstitutionality with the Supreme Court of Justice, has elected himself representative in Panama of the terrorist organization known as the PLO. "Quezada is one of the individuals who have been our adversaries ever since our university days. He, like Renato Pereira, Ascanio Villlalaz, Adolfo Ahumada and so many other leaders of the process and their parties and progovernment groups, at the time were active representatives of the communist groups, while we were already active in the Christian Democratic youth and we debated each other."

The "Green Star" candidate maintains that today those same individuals, distributed among the Popular Broad Front (FRAMPO), the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), the Communist Party and the announced Federalist Party that is allegedly to be headed by Quezada, continue to maintain these opposed to the Christian Democrats.

"However," he added, "unlike us, who stand up and defend our thesis directly, they present themselves behind different facades, with dirrerent names of organizations and parties to fool the naive, confuse the citizens and incorporate into their plans even representatives of private enterprise who, in search of gain, readily joined the government ranks in the manner of accomplices and opportunists."

All these individuals, Sossa said, who confuse and divide the citizens with tricks, including writs of unconstitutionality, have the same goal, which they have expressed more or less with phrases such as "the first duty of a government is to stay in power" and "they to put up with us." That goal is to maintain power, whether or not Panamanians like it, by imposing a totalitarian system that, shielded by ideological arguments regarding a false defense of classes, "prevents us Panamanians from living and developing in freedom, fraternity and social justice."

"This is another reason," Sossa said, "why the Christian Democrats believe it is necessary to oppose their intentions now while we still can and fight with all our might to have the country directed toward a true democracy."

Since this regime refused for 12 years to subject itself directly to the critical judgment of the people, Sossa emphasized, "we cannot--now that the opportunity has been made available--abandon the fight, leaving them alone and allowing them to win by 'forfeit.' [word published in English]

"The excuse that the rules imposed on us in this electoral contest are full of tricks and deceit cannot keep us from fighting, because despite all the tricks, we must face up to them with the confidence and certainty that the Panamanian people are fed up, are ready to say 'enough' and to joint those of us who promote possible paths of civic and peaceful solutions to the growing, distressing national problems."

"Because of all this," Sossa said, "we are certain we will defeat the regime on 28 September. It will be a victory for the people, for whom the PDC is no more than--and this is as the PDC wants it--a path for their own expression."

"We must block the Torrijos regime, which today is masked by Royo like it was partially masked by Lakas in the past, and say to it, with the social and moral strength that come from the vote, that we do not want it, that we are tired, distressed and desperate as a result of 12 years of irresponsibility, of mismanagement of the national destiny and the nation's goods," the PDC candidate said.

"We wish," Sossa said, "to build a government based on the people, which will be exercised through strong democratic parties and executed through the organs of the state--executive, legislative and judicial--that are legitimately constituted through the respected expression of the people's will, without having this sovereign expression subjugated to an (?armed) institution manipulated for the convenience of a few."

STUDENT PRESSURE FORCES RELOCATION OF VOTING BOOTHS

PA262304 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Pressure from students at the National Institute, who threatened yesterday morning to take to the streets to protest over the placement of voting booths on their campus, forced the electoral tribunal to transfer the booths in the afternoon. The measure was announced to the local media, but the report made no mention of the true reasons for the move.

In a communique issued yesterday to the news services, the electoral tribunal states that "in order to offer greater facilities to voters who were scheduled to vote at booths at the National Institute, it is announced that the booths have been placed at the Justo Arosemena Legislative Palace and the San Vicente High School."

"In this manner," the communique states, "voters scheduled for those areas will be protected from inclement weather."

The attitude of the national guard, which since Wednesday morning has posted troops around the Justo Arosemena Legislative Palace and near the Ricardo Arango fire station at 28th Street and Cuba Avenue, indicated to the public that something was about to happen near the National Institute. And something was indeed about to happen when the youths of the "Eagles' Nest" [the National Institute] angrily, but with great composure, demanded the removal of the voting booths. The magistrates of the tribunal, understanding the situation, ordered the removal.

Although the electoral tribunal has ordered the placement of the booths at the legislative palace at San Vicente High School, the students at the institute will remain on guard at their school to make sure that the booths are not returned.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO LISTS MEASURES TO DEAL WITH TRADE DEFICIT

PA261821 San Jose Domestic Service in Spanish 0203 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Speech to the nation by President Rodrigo Carazo Odio--live]

[Excerpts] Today, in light of the difficulties in the world economy and the problems of Costa Rica, I want to inform you about the decisions that the government has adopted in coordination with the Central Bank of Costa Rica.

The message I delivered to the legislative assembly on 1 May 1980 is fully applicable now in view of low coffee prices and of the continuous increase in the prices of what we import.

We have to act to defend our currency. It has become a habit these days not to make decisions. I must note what I have always said: Procrastination results in irreparable damage. Three important sources of foreign exchange have been seriously affected: Coffee prices have seriously dropped, banana exports have been reduced because of strikes, and loans have been affected by legislative procedural delays.

During the political campaign that concluded on 5 February 1978, I repeatedly said that the best days of our economy were gone, that we should be prepared to make sacrifices because difficult days were coming. We have faced and solved problems. In view of a lack of decisionmaking by everybody, we have assumed our responsibilities with courage and are working and are aware of the fact that Costa Rica deserves the best care and protection [words indistinct].

The time has come for fewer imports, lower consumption, and less travel. Meanwhile, exports are being encouraged and everybody's efforts will benefit Costa Rica's development.

I will now read, and comment on, the agreement reached by the Central Bank, which has been ratified by the cabinet and communicated to the legislative assembly. This document will go into effect immediately.

The board of directors of the Central Bank of Costa Rica met on 24 September 1980 and has decided the following:

1. The effort to adjust the imbalance in our foreign trade by establishing fiscal order--an effort initiated in May 1978--has had positive results. There has been a considerable decrease in imports and the real import figure is now lower than it was in 1979. However, since 1970, the deficit in the current account of the balance of payments has been increasing and the deficit is now higher than it traditionally has been. In 1979, it was $578 million; this year, it is expected to reach $681 million.

Because of the inflation afflicting the industrial countries and the continuous price increase of oil and its derivatives, import prices have been continuously increasing. As a result, the import price index registered a 14.8 percent increase in 1979, compared to the 5.9 percent increase in 1978.

3. [as heard] The increase in the price of oil and its derivatives represents an ever-increasing burden on the cost of the country's imports.

Yes, the estimated oil price increase for 1980 represents a direct and indirect additional expense of $115 million. This should be compared with the total value of oil imports which will be about $240 million annually.

4. Despite efforts to stop import expenditures, such as the efforts to reduce the physical volume of imports in 1980, costs will be higher as a result of what has already been mentioned.

In other words, we will be economizing, but since foreign products have become more expensive, our economizing in the purchase of articles will not mean any savings in the amount of dollars spent.

5. The prices of our exports, especially with regard to agricultural products such as coffee, have not been satisfactory since 1978. These prices have not been in line with the inflation in the purchasing countries. All this has resulted in real harm for the country as its foreign exchange income has been reduced and, as a result, its capacity to make purchases abroad has been reduced.

6. The volume of banana exports was negatively affected as a result of the recent banana strikes. This together with other situations typical of the agricultural sector--such as the big drop in the export prices of such products as coffee--has resulted in unsatisfactory increase in the total exports of the country.

7. As a result of what has been stated in the two previous points, it is necessary to establish measures that will allow a vigorous and sustained development of our non-traditional exports, which lately have appeared to have an important potential.

8. The serious economic difficulties being faced by the industrialized countries--from where private capital has traditionally come--together with political problems in other Central American countries, have negatively affected Costa Rica since there has been a decrease in the amount of this type of capital coming into our country, especially with regard to direct investments.

9. The signing of contracts by the government to secure foreign resources to finance important economic development programs and to strengthen the international reserves fund has been considerably delayed in the legislative assembly and many of these contracts still have to be approved.

Meanwhile, the government and its institutions have been forced to continue paying interests on, and redeeming, the foreign debt acquired years ago, often under very burdensome conditions.

10. Because of the high interest rates that prevail in the international financial markets, large payments have to be made on the private and public debt.

11. As a result, the international monetary funds have been decreasing and this presents a threat to the stability and convertibility of the colon.

12. The foreign currency shortage has forced the Central Bank to postpone the availability of dollars necessary to pay for imports and other expenses abroad.

13. In view of the paternalism being experienced in foreign sales, an effective effort is needed to promote the country's exports and to reduce imports to a level compatible with the country's economic possibilities.

Based on the various economic, political and social factors that affect our economy, this board has deemed it necessary and opportune to adopt several regulations according to the powers granted to it by the charter of the Central Bank of Costa Rica, particularly articles 94, 95 and 96. These regulations, approved by the unanimous vote of the board members, are the following:

1. The Central Bank will not grant foreign exchange to cover expenses for trips abroad.

2. The import of cars or parts for cars to be assembled here which have engines larger than 1,250 cc is hereby banned. This does not apply to the import of buses or taxis used for collective transportation or cargo vehicles with more than a 1,000-pound capacity.

Noted: The government has decided that Costa Rican diplomats abroad will not be allowed to bring into the country vehicles with engines larger than 1,250 cc. In order to protect those who have already brought such cars, their vehicles will have to be registered at the Foreign Ministry within 15 days by showing the pertinent purchase documents. The foreign minister will be in charge of this task. He will work jointly with the treasury minister to establish a procedure to register all the vehicles acquired by Costa Rican diplomats abroad within a period of 15 days.

3. The Central Bank will recommend to the government that:

A. It make all the government entities give preference to purchases of goods produced in the country when their prices and quality are competitive with those from abroad.

B. It ban public entities from importing consumer goods except when they are donations. Regarding this, the president and the second vice president have issued the following decree through the Economy and trade Ministry:

The state, autonomous or decentralized institutions as well as the municipalities and all public agencies must give preference to products imported from the Central American industries and especially the Costa Rican industries as long as the price is the same or less than that of the imported products or as long as their quality is comparable.

Regarding this, public officials must be aware of the responsibilities implied in this law when they sign contracts in order to take the established preferences into account for the benefit of the Central American products. This decree was signed today.

All agreements signed here today are of a transitory nature and will be changed according to the country's external or internal circumstances and will become effective immediately.

EL SALVADOR

FDR'S OCCUPATION OF OAS OFFICES CONTINUES

PA272025 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1807 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Guillermo Pino, assistant OAS director in this capital, will be released this afternoon from the OAS offices. This information has been confirmed by the occupiers of those offices, members of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], who have explained that Pino is a cardiac patient and that captivity might seriously impair his health.

They also said that the government junta has promised to allow the arrival of an OAS human rights commission in this country as soon as possible. They did not say, however, when this commission is expected to arrive or when the junta will permit this.

They added that the crisis generated by the occupation will be resolved Monday at the sixth meeting between the OAS negotiating commissions and the FDR occupiers on the basis of this and other requests made during the occupation of the OAS office. The talks will continue at the archbishopric. It was also learned that this afternoon OAS Director Alvino Roman y Vega will read to the OAS assembly in Washington a letter submitted by the committee of mothers of political prisoners and missing persons.

Hostage Released

PA280048 Paris AFP in Spanish 2358 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Sep (AFP)--Guillermo Pino, 53-year-old hostage, was released this afternoon by the members of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) who for 11 days have been occupying the OAS headquarters in El Salvador, it has been learned here.

Pino, assistant OAS director, is a cardiac patient, which is why the OAS conducted urgent negotiations for his release, to which the FDR agreed.

There are still 10 hostages inside the OAS headquarters, including Alvino Roman y Vega, chief of the office.

Meanwhile, the FDR reported that 31 political prisoners on a hunger strike since 15 September in various prisons in the country called off their hunger strike today, without giving any further details.

FDR SCORES INCREASED U.S. 'INTERVENTIONISM'

PA250439 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 23 Sep 80 p 2

[Excerpt] "U.S. interventionism in our country has become shameless as has been confirmed by the latest statements of the U.S. ambassador in El Salvador, Robert E. White, who is trying to judge the Salvadoran revolutionary process, using as a pretext, an attack on the embassy building," the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, told a news conference yesterday.

FDR members were asked if they had noticed an greater interference by the United States in Salvadoran internal affairs as result of the occupation of the office of the Organization of American States, OAS. They answered that "the North American attitude has not originated from any one action in particular; that their interventionism is part of a policy designed to maintain its political and economic domination over these countries."

Interventionism, however, said the FDR leaders, "has increased during the past year to uphold a government which lacks popular support. The increased number of marines and the greater economic aid to El Salvador are examples of such intervention," they said.

MAJANO COMMENTS ON FUTURE OF SALVADORAN PROCESS

PA272107 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 18-A

[Interview with Col Adolfo Majano, member of the revolutionary junta of the Government of El Salvador, by correspondent Demetrio Olaciregui--date, place not given]

[Excerpts] San Salvador--The Salvadoran process has not yet been adequately channeled and events of the coming days will determine where things are really headed. This admission was made during an exclusive interview with Col Adolfo Majano, who so far has been the leader of the moderate officers who led the bloodless movement of 15 October.

Col Adolfo Majano acknowledged that the dispute 2 weeks ago with regard to a military order transferring moderate officers to bureaucratic or diplomatic posts with little real power and placing conservatives in key commands "has been one of a series of events that have sounded the alarm to ensure the process is authentic."

"What has been at stake in this crisis is the fact that without a genuine political change the socioeconomic change has no chance of success," the colonel added. Majano, 43, has apparently been removed from command by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, a conservative, who is presently commander in chief of the armed forces.

During the almost 1-year period that it has been in office, the junta has faced several crises. Colonel Majano commented on the latest one:

[Question] Will it be necessary to wait until the new military order is issued on 1 October to determine whether the process is being rechanneled?

[Answer] Perhaps. But the junta has pledged to correct and remedy beforehand those illegal and unjust aspects of not only the 1 September order, but also of previous orders.

[Question] What would happen, Colonel, if those remedies are not applied?

[Answer] If they are applied there might be an even greater difficulty. But let's not think of that, because the process can probably be channeled properly.

[Question] Do you believe that civilians now have more authority in the junta and in the armed forces?

[Answer] It is possible that they may have greater influence or authority to put their influence into practice, although I cannot say to what extent. What I can guarantee is that I personally do know how the armed forces can and should be managed and that I have not delegated my powers at any time.

[Question] How are your relations with Colonel Gutierrez?

[Answer] Personally, I get along well with him, because our disputes are neither personal nor individual but are matters of conviction. The proclamation must be totally fulfilled; otherwise, our promise to the people will be broken.

[Question] Do you believe a new mentality can still prevail in the armed forces?

[Answer] Indeed, the armed forces need a complete internal reorganization and above all they need the belief that they should identify with the most oppressed classes. This is the area on which we should concentrate our efforts.

It is a very harsh and difficult job and I do not seek to impose a particular mentality on the armed forces. I would rather stimulate and develop this mentality because there is a very large population with a broad political future, which must be understood by all of the armed forces.

[Question] What is your position with regard to the right wing?

[Answer] The government now has an even greater reason to seek credibility in the eyes of the world, because the public associates the rightist organizations with the security forces. From my point of view, this is something that should be completely eliminated.

[Question] And what about your possible resignation, Colonel?

[Answer] For the moment I do not plan to even speculate about resigning, because I still have the chance to influence the government's decisions and to guide the armed forces. Naturally, if the time should come when it would be impossible to channel the process there would be no point in my remaining in this post, although I would always be willing to help my country.

[Question] What is your opinion of the current dissension among the Salvadoran Marxist guerrillas?

[Answer] I would not venture to assess its consequences, but it is a situation that reduces the guerrillas' fighting strength and means a loss in positions they hold.

[Question] Finally, Colonel, there is much talk of an imminent U.S intervention in El Salvador. Is there any basis for these rumors?

[Answer] I do not believe it is possible, because I have seen no specific indication of it. I believe it would be an improper position and one of disrespect for our sovereignty. Moreover, we do not need it, because we can solve our own problems here without permitting a situation of that kind.

MILITARY REPORTS 20 GUERRILLAS KILLED IN CLASH

PA270232 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1826 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Sep (LATIN)--Twenty leftwing guerrillas were killed in a clash last night with security forces in a mountainous region 90 km north of here, a military spokesman reported today.

The spokesman did not give any other details, nor did he indicate whether the government troops suffered any casualties.

The spokesman said eight other persons were killed in the past few hours in spiraling violence in various parts of the Central American country.

Human rights officials estimate that more than 4,000 persons have been killed so far in El Salvador, where a virtual civil war is being waged between leftwing guerrillas and government forces supported by rightwing groups.

FDR SAYS NOTES 18 ARMED CLASHES OCCURING 27 SEP

PA281908 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] has supported that at least 18 armed confrontations and 14 attacks against properties owned by the government and the olgarchy were carried out in San Salvador on Saturday. The FDR added that junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte admitted that there are several areas in Morazan and Chalatenango Departments where the regime's troops can only enter in convoys because these areas are virtually in the hands of revolutionary forces.

SCHOOLS IN SOYAPANGO RECEIVE TERRORIST THREATS

PA261419 San Salvador Radio Cadean Central in Spanish 1503 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Students from several schools in Soyapango were sent home because of anonymous calls threatening to machinegun the schools if the students continue to attend. The San Antonio and the Alfredo Espino Schools are among those which have received such anonymous calls. Some parents condemn this tactic because they feel that they and their children are the ones who would be affected if classes were suspended.

In the meantime, the National Association of Salvadoran Educators, ANDES, announced that school year would end on 24 September because the situation in the country does not offer any guarantees for the students' safety. This year, more than 100 teachers and 500 students have been killed.

At the same time, the Educational Ministry says that classes must continue until the 220 school days are completed. The ministry says it will not pay the salary of teachers that do not continue working. According to an observer, the teachers are caught between the devil and the deep blue sea.

FPL DENOUNCES JUNTA'S 'GENOCIDAL' PLANS

PA251423 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] The Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Front (FPL) has issued a communique in which it charges that the Salvadoran regime is preparing another genocidal war against the Salvadoran people. The FPL, a member of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate (DRU) of El Salvador, says in its communique published by PRELA that the Christian Democratic-military junta is trying by all means to halt the advances made by the Salvadoran people in their struggle.

The genocidal plan consists of massacring the civilian population who support the guerrillas. The FPL communique says that the genocide has already been approved by the junta, the armed forces high command and U.S. Government as the only way to solve the problem posed by the ever-increasing people's mass movement.

The FPL communique says that the regime knows that it is not only fighting the guerrillas, but the entire population which is waging a war through daily combat.

According to the FPL, in the next few days the Salvadoran dictatorial regime will be receiving the most complete and sophisticated military equipment.

The FPL says in its communique that the plan is inhuman. It adds that U.S. imperialism is supporting it because the ruling class cannot stop the people in their struggle.

Finally, the FPL urges the Salvadoran people to oppose the regime's counterrevolutionary actions by supporting the revolutionary organizations. It also appeals to the people of Central America and of the rest of the world to support the Salvadoran people in their struggle.

BISHOPRIC OFFICIAL CHARGES CHURCH PERSECUTED BY RIGHT

PA290110 Paris AFP in Spanish 2040 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Sep (AP)--In his homily here today during the Mass at the Sacred Heart Basilica, Father Fabian Amaya, charged that the Catholic Church is being persecuted by the extreme rightwing groups operating in this country. Father Amaya offered the homily today in the name of the acting archbishop of San Salvador, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, the homily is eagerly awaited by the Salvadorans every Sunday since they are used to receiving an analysis of the Salvadoran situation as slain Msgr Arnulfo Romero used to do every Sunday.

Father Amaya, who is in charge of the San Salvador Bishopric's media, said the destruction of the Catholic radio station YSAC, ehich was dynamited late last week, the fire in the Guazapa Convent several days ago and the raiding of other Catholic establishments, are evidence that "persecution of the church does exist." The priest asked for an investigation of these actions which point to the rightists. "Somber shadows darken the Salvadoran skies," Amaya noted, referring to "the bloodshed that today causes the people of this country to mourn."

Amaya also pointed to the fact that although the church does not support the occupation of churches of other places as a way to pressure the government, it also does not support the violent eviction of these places "as the life of any human being is more valuable than any building," he emphasized.

Concerning the occupation of the OAS offices here for the past 12 days by the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), Amaya noted that Monsignor Rivera y Dames is not mediating in the case; that he merely offered a place for negotiations. Guillermo Pino, 1 of the 11 hostages held at the OAS offices, was released yesteday by the occupants due to his heart condition, according to reports.

The Salvadoran clergyman also charged that the armed forces evict guerrillas from rural communities through military operations during which the civilian population is "indiscriminately killed." He referred to one such operation on Friday in Arcatao, Chalatenango Department.

Lastly, Amaya insisted that the confrontation between the leftist groups and the government gives the impression that a "major operation is being prepared." He said that he believed that instead of improving the situation is getting considerably worse, and he predicted that "somber shadows darken the Salvadoran skies."

GUATEMALA

U.S. WILL NOT SEEK APPROVAL FOR NEW AMBASSADOR

PA241852 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The United States will not request approval for a new ambassador, it was learned last night. Robert White, the current ambassador to El Salvador, will reportedly also serve here. The U.S. Government has made this decision in view of the fact that the Guatemalan Government did not approve the appointment of Ambassador George Landau.

SALVADORAN NAVY VESSEL ATTACKS FISHING BOAT

PA282348 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2011 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 28 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan fishing boat "Santa Ana" was machinegunned by a Salvadoran Navy boat, wounding one person and causing damage to the vessel, members of the crew reported here today.

Antonio Chemas Cordoba, manager of the firm that owns the boat, said the incident took place Saturday when a Salvadoran Coast Guard unit entered Guatemalan waters along the coastal province of Esquintla on the Pacific where the fishing boat was operating.

The "Santa Ana" was able to reach Las Lisas in Esquintla Province, where it ran aground. Damage to the boat has not yet been estimated. The captain of the boat contacted his bosses today, 24 hours after the attack. So far, the Guatemalan authorities have issued no statements on the incident.

MINISTER WARNS NICARAGUAN EXILES ABOUT ACTIVITIES

PA281435 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1736 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 27 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz today reiterated to the Nicaraguan exiles that they will not be allowed to carry out activities against the Sandinist government here. This government announcement was made after Nemen Nader, coordinator of the Movement for the Recovery of Nicaragua [Movimiento Pro-Recuperacion de Nicaragua], announced that the Nicaraguan exiles have decided to unite to start an armed struggle against the Sandinists.

The government minister warned the exiles that this country intends to respect the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other states and for this reason, it will not permit any local action against the government of another country.

The Guatemalan authorities issued a similar warning to Francisco Urcuyo Maliano, former provisional president of Nicaragua who resides in this country. The anti-Sandinist exiles consider Urcuyo their leader.

NO ARRESTS MADE IN KILLING OF DEPARTMENTAL OFFICIAL

PA280150 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1737 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The police have reported that no arrests have been made in connection with the assassination of Manuel Guillermo Aguilar Sandoval, 34, secretary of government for Jalapa Department. Aguilar was shot several times in one of the streets of Esperanza neighborhood. Official reports indicate that Aguilar Sandoval was shot down before 0100 and was found 1 hour later by persons who notified the authorities.

HONDURAS

OFFICIALS SILENT ABOUT ALLEGED SALVADORAN INCURSION

PA262226 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1410 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpts] Foreign Under Secretary Carlos Lopez Contreras said yesterday that so far there is no official information on the violation of Honduran airspace by Salvadoran planes which supposedly flew over Guarita municipality, Lempira Department, Sunday.

He said there is no report on the incident. He added that yesterday morning he spoke with several armed forces staff officers, who were unable to confirm the report. Lopez Contreras said he was unable to cofirm the incident after making several telephone calls. However, he said he will continue to investigate the matter.

As is known, the country's newspapers have published a new charge by the priests of Santa Rosa de Copan Diocese. The priests said that on Sunday four Salvadoran planes dropped powerful bombs on the border area, specifically near (Arcatao), La Canada and (Dos Filos). Everything seems to indicate that the foreign under secretary, who is acting foreign secretary due to the absence of Col Cesar Elvir Sierra, has made all possible efforts to find out the truth of the report.

The Foreign Secretariat announced yesterday that the investigations will continue through the OAS military observers who are patrolling the area in which the bombing supposedly occurred.

Defense and Public Security Secretary Mario Flores Theresin and Under Secretary Rene Paz Alfaro have remained silent about the charges against the Honduran Army and about the latest incursions into Honduras by the Salvadoran Air Force.

The two officials yesterday refused to meet with newsmen who sought the armed forces' official report. Under Secretary Paz Alfaro even had the nerve to tell newsmen through his secretary that they should speak with a low-ranking official who does not have access to official affairs.

Meanwhile, Flores Theresin's secretary denied that that official was in his office. This breaks the precedent set by his predecessor, Col Diego Landa Celano, who was always willing to meet with newsmen. Observers noted that this attitude by the Defense Secretariat officials does not help the Honduran Army's image since the news media only sought the official report of the incidents to inform the public and prevent confusion.

As is known, international news agencies have disseminated a report issued in San Jose, Costa Rica, by Salvadoran Priest Benito Tovar, who charged that the Honduran Army is in collusion with its Guatemalan and Salvadoran counterparts in a plot to crush guerrilla activity on the Salvadoran borders with the two other nations.

Santa Rosa de Copan Diocese has also issued its charge about the incursion of Salvadoran planes which bombed towns near the border, killing several Honduran civilians.

The Defense Secretariat officials are apparently not concerned about the two charges, which have been described as very serious by Central American observers. The officials have adopted the an ostrich-like position on the issue. The armed forces public relations office has also remained silent. Such an attitude is not surprising since Julio Armando Pabon, the chief of that office apparently is never in his office because his secretary always says he is out.

ARMY PATROL REPELS SANDINIST PLATOON, KILLS THREE

PA272146 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1720 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] Troops killed three Sandinists in an armed confrontation at noon on Thursday at the (Magale) estate in Duyure municipality, Choluteca.

According to a report received by Juan Ramon Aguilera, our correspondent in Choluteca, and confirmed by Col Daniel Bali Castillo, commander of the 11th Infantry Battalion in the southern zone, at 1145 on Thursday the army repelled a platoon of 30 Sandinists, forcing the group to leave Honduran territory.

The Sandinist platoon had penetrated 10 km into Honduran territory, specifically to the (Magale) estate in Duyure municipality, presumably in an attempt to locate counter-revolutionaries. The Honduran patrol, coming across the Sandinist platoon, intensively returned its fire, which forced the Sandinists to leave the area and return to their country, carrying the bodies of their three fallen comrades.

The Honduran unit did not sustain any casualties. The headquarters of the 11th Infantry Battalion has reported that for the past several days the army has maintained close vigilance on the border to forestall activity by counterrevolutionary individuals and violation of this national territory.

NICARAGUAN RESIDENTS TO BE RELOCATED FAR FROM BORDER

PA271431 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] [Words indistinct] continues being respectful of the sovereign rights of peoples and would hever lend itself to maneuvers of that type.

According to Government and Justice Minister Oscar Mejia Arellano, Honduran authorities maintain strict control over all the activities of former Somozist guardsmen currently living in Honduras. I have been hearing about this counterrevolution for a long time, but the strange thing is that it never happens. I believe, therefore, that all this is mere speculation, Mejia Arellano stated.

As a preventive measure, the Honduran Government had decided that all Nicaraguans living in Honduras should move to towns in the interior, away from the border between the two nations.

Minister Mejia Arellano says he favors the expulsion of all Nicaraguans proven to have engaged in illicit activities. Relocating them in other places, however, would be the best alternative, he said.

NICARAGUA

LEADERS COMMENT ON IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT, OTHER ISSUES

PA290208 Paris AFP in Spanish 2308 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Managua, 28 Sep (AFP)--The "capitalist economy is being seriously menaced by the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq," Henry Ruiz, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), said here today. At an improvised news conference offered in a popular restaurant in the southeastern part of Managua, Ruiz said the world oil reserves could disappear if the oil flow from Iran and Iraq should be interrupted. This "would create an extremely dangerous situation."

"Nicaragua," he noted, "is not directly affected because we have a supply agreement with our Mexican neighbors and with Venezuela, but it is possible that the oil quotas of these countries could be reduced as demands increase in the Western industrialized nations."

Referring to the Nicaragua's economic situation, Ruiz noted that the economic recovery planned by the Nicaraguan Government for 1980 has confronted difficulties, but the objectives are being met. "I believe," he said, "that the estimated material growth of the program will be reached and surpassed."

He said that according to the latest information, the goal for employment has been almost reached and he predicts that approximately another 90,000 persons will soon be employed.

Comdr Daniel Ortega, who also participated in the improvised conference, said that plans to sabotage the sugarcane harvest in the western part of the country have been uncovered.

Ortega also referred to the activities of counterrevolutionary groups in northern Nicaragua, noting that with the elimination of counterrevolutionary leader Pedro Jose Gonzalez, "Dimas," whom he described as an important leader of the movement, "the situation in that sector is now under control."

The Sandinist commander pointed out that the Honduran Government must exercise control over the Somozists living in that country. He affirmed that a camp of Somozist exiles was detected 10 km inside Honduran territory, from where they presumably plan to enter Nicaraguan territory to harass the border communities.

Ortega added that Nicaragua is waiting for a positive attitude on the part of the U.S. Government concerning the extradition of Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero and other Somozists, for whom, he said, the corresponding requests have already been filed.

Another member of the governing junta, Sergio Ramirez, announced that the government had postponed a number of pardons that will benefit women over 50, old men and small proprietors who had been drafted into the former Democratic Armed Forces (FAD), a counterrevolutionary group that rose up in arms last July in the northeastern sector of the country. These pardons were going to be effective in the next few days, Ramirez explained, but the date was postponed until December to avoid giving the impression that the visit to the country of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission in October may have influenced the decision.

JUNTA MEMBERS ANSWER CLERGY REPRFSENTATIVES' QUESTIONS

PA272350 MAnagua Domestic Service in Spanish 0107 GMT 27 Sep 80

["Face the People" program, from Fatima Church in Centroamerica neighborhood, Managua, with junta members Moises Hassan, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Dr Arturo Cruz answering questions by clergy representatives--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] I am Father Francisco Oliva, of the Central American Historical Institute. This year we Christians have been working hard to eliminate the contradiction that existed between being a Christian and being a revolutionary. This has been the most important work carried out this year. It has been difficult. Regarding this, I would like to express my gratitude for the times that the commanders, the government and the front members have helped us through their words of their activities, which confirmed all that we were saying to change the existing image. A year has now elapsed and our problems are different. I would like to ask Commander Daniel Ortega to please explain or repeat something which I could not hear in full on a previous occasion. It had to do with constructive criticism , as protagonists that we all are of the revolution. So my question is, could you shed some light on the meaning of positive criticism from within the revolution, of the work we are all carrying out together?

[Ortega] When we talk about constructive criticism we are referring to the need to help develop everything that we are trying to do. We know that he who walks stumbles. Not pointing out hindrances to the one who is stumbling is simply equivalent to abetting the stumbling and therefore abetting the mistakes commited.

Constructive criticism is not aimed at annihilating, annuling or sinking the one who stumbled. It is not a matter of lying in wait, as some understand criticism. That is what we call destructive criticism, a criticism that is neither fraternal nor Christian. But there are those who hide behind this type of criticism and yet claim to be Christian. Their criticism, however, is totally destructive and selfish and seeks to destroy the person, group of persons or organization that make a mistake. But the idea is to gradually correct mistakes, to gradually point out mistakes so they can be corrected.

[Question] I am Father Domingo (Datsi), a Franciscan from the Church of San Francisco [words indistinct]. First, I would like to congratulate those who have organized this event because we are all part of the Nicaraguan people. My question is: There is concern among priests over the specter of communism, about which much has been said, and over the possibility that in organizing the feast of the Virgin and (?children's day), efforts should be made to remove the religious spirit from this. [words indistinct] Christmas. I would like for any of you to dispel this doubt.

[Ramirez] [Words indistinct] using the most primitive weapons in an effort to discredit [words indistinct]. Because the charge that the revolution wants to put an end to either Christmas or religious festivities in order to turn them into civic or political festivities is a very primitive weapon. It is just as primitive as saying that the revolution wants to take parental authority away from parents. I say these are primitive weapons because they are almost childish. They have been designed to frighten the most backward sectors of society, which are susceptible to this kind of propaganda.

The matter of Christmas has been used as a weapon against the revolution because the revolution has adopted measures which, as Commander Ortega has explained without trying to politically take over the Christmas holiday, seek to preserve the true meaning of Christmas for Christians. Because if the people of Nicaragua have profound Christian feelings, the political task of the revolution is to preserve the true nature of these feelings, of these beliefs, and the revolution is not doing this from the outside, since within the revolution there are many Christians who are part of the revolution, who are protagonists of the revolution.

The revolutionary government has banned the mercantilistic use of Christmas symbols and dates to promote sales. Then, in December, when the coffee harvest is taking place, there is a plan for young people and children to carry out voluntary field work. This is not new because the participation of young people in the literacy crusade was based on the relationship among learning, teaching and work. In Nicaragua, young people have learned to till the soil, to lead oxen, to plant, to harvest, to [words indistinct] corn. None of this is new for the more than 90,000 young people who participated in this literacy crusade.

So, from a very reactionary standpoint, these elements have been connected in an effort to discredit the revolution, suggesting that the revolution is trying to eliminate the true meaning that Christmas has for us. I insist that these are extremely childish elements aimed at the less conscientious and more backward sectors of the population, which can be susceptible to this type of propaganda. The best antidote for this propaganda is a true understanding between the revolutionary government and the revolutionary church. [applause]

[Question] My name is Father Francisco Rodriguez Chavez, priest in La Libertad, Chontales. Since many young people are going to the Soviet Union for training, parents are concerned whether they are going to train in short technical careers or whether they are going to train--and I do not think this is bad either--in Marxism-Leninism as a science or scientific method. My question is: What is the purpose of all these young people who are going abroad to study Marxism in order to come back here to teach it? Personally, I think Marxism is needed in our universities--not a distorted and erroneous Marxism, not philo-Marxism, but scientific Marxism.

[Cruz] Father Rodriguez Chavez asked whether the Nicaraguan young people who go to study in the socialist countries are going to obtain professional training and learn a trade or if they are going to be ideologically indoctrinated.

My dear Father, I do not want to give you an extremely long answer, but I will say two things:

The first thing is that the difference between a cultured, advanced society and a backward society is simply that one has had the chance to receive education and the other has lacked that chance. It is our obligation as a state, as a government, to make use of all the opportunities offered to us by the entire world to train our people. Those who formally harbor those doubts are those who find a conflict between being revolutionaries and being Christians.

I must admit that one does not have to be a Marxist-Leninist in order to be a revolutionary. There is a great pluralism within the revolutionary attitude. But since most revolutions and most of the peoples who have been transformed have chosen this path, they have come to be almost synonymous. I would say it is very difficult to be a good revolutionary, just as it is very difficult to be a good Christian. Both face enormous challenges. In order to be either a true revolutionary or a true Christian, one must be humble, one must love his neighbor. Both tend toward spiritual perfection, and the truth is that in most cases what we find are ritualist--revolutionary ritualists who shout and profess to be revolutionaries. There are also Christian ritualists. We go to church, but we are not true Christians.

But more specifically, Father, the young people studying in the socialist bloc countries are studying careers and trades. Some are studying medicine, others are learning to become metalworkers. These are excellent opportunities that we cannot waste.

Let us bear in mind that we also have a number of students in the United States. But there is one difference: In most cases, or in all of them, those young people studying in the socialist bloc countries are there with scholarships granted by those governments or they are young people whose studies we are sponsoring. In certain cases, we have used the technical cooperation of international organizations. But the Sandinist state and government are also paying for the studies of several young people in the United States who are there getting their masters or doctors degree. So I would like to stress that it is not true that we are only sending young people to study in socialist bloc countries. It is not so. We are sending them all over the world, wherever there is a chance for them to complete their professional careers or trades. The idea is to train them [words indistinct]. [applause]

[Question] Marta (Deyanira Fres) Lopez, missionary at Santa Teresita College in Matagalpa. The people are concerned because the FSLN and certain political parties are using our Catholic faith and our Christianity. A sector of our people and the church are concerned because some priests are working with the government and playing the role of useful fools. Our people are concerned because priests and religious people are being used. These people feel that once the FSLN has consolidated its political ideology they will be told thank you and so long, we will not see you again.

Specifically, I think the FSLN will not do so because the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution resulted from the active participation and unconditional support given by our people to our Vanguard, the FSLN, and its platform, which was supposed to benefit the vast majority. I am not concerned if they are being used as instruments because if they are being used as instruments to serve our people and the underprivileged majorities, blessed be they, then, for being so used. [applause]

I would like to tell these people who are so concerned over Nicaragua's future. To tell those pious Christians, that this is not the time to be worried about whether our revolution will be Christian or Marxist. I would like to tell those pious Christians that we face a challenge in this Nicaraguan revolution and it is to give birth to Nicaragua's new man. What is going to be waged here is a great battle between Marxists and Christians. The challenge is: Who is going to work more to promote man integrally, Christians or Marxists? Being Christian is no theory; it is a task, a revolutionary task. Thank you. [applause]

[Question] Father Raul Hernandez, of Rene Rivas Parish. I am a trainer of literacy workers. First of all, I wish to congratulate the members of our national reconstruction junta for the beautiful "Face the People" program [word indistinct] in Monimbo with the people and several junta members in friendly dialogue. On this occasion, I want to ask two questions: First, many brothers have come from the Republic of Cuba to help us educate Nicaraguan children. Personally, it does not bother me (?if they mingle) with our people. I have tried to help our Cuban brothers by taking them to various places and all those who are there in the area of the [word indistinct] parish are my friends, perhaps even my best friends.

However, I find that a sector of our people is very concerned and harbors doubts about the presence of our Cuban brothers here. On 19 July, when I was at Dolores Park in San Francisco, California, together with my friend, Companera Aura (Beteta), who is our consul general, I said among other things that our Cuban brothers were not even in my fatherland, Nicaragua, at that time because they were on vacation in Cuba under instructions from the Cuban Education Ministry. Therefore, they were not even part of the literacy drive. The great guerrillas of the literacy drive were we Nicaraguans and the brave young people with help from brothers from Spain, Venezuela and other countries. We were at the forefront of the literacy drive during those 2 or 3 months our Cuban brothers were out of the country.

Second, I wish to tell you that in my parish there were over 100 national guardsmen. I visited them many times because my very same companeros told me to visit them. I did so with much affection, even though in my parish they had beheaded over 40 people who, together with the martyrs of Tola, sealed the liberation of my fatherland, Nicaragua. They also destroyed our Paris Building. It was the most thoroughly destroyed building in the entire southern front in Nicaragua.

Despite this, I even took them cigarettes. I gave them beverages, bread and everything I could. When I said this at Dolores Park in San Francisco, someone shouted at me from the crowd of Nicaraguans: You should have given them some poison instead. However, I said I was giving these fraternal former guardsmen breakfast, lunch and dinner because we have not had an execution wall [paredon]. Our revolution has been kind to these brothers.

[Answer by unidentified speaker] Father, I would like first to tell you that I share your view that this is a very beautiful dialogue. This is one case in which the "Face the People" program constitutes a true dialogue because those who participate on behalf of the government do so not only to answer questions but to learn. We have learned a great deal from you.

One of the most difficult things is for a man to free himself from prejudice. That is terrible. Except for our youth, who have always been very meritorious, I mean, who constitute one of the most meritorious group of young people in Nicaragua's history, we Nicaraguans had not realized until recently, I would say until 19 July, that we could build a truly free country and not be under anyone's sphere of influence, or, in other words, have a true right to self-determination and not be pawns in the chess game of any superpower.

As a result of this backwardness, we had, [changes thought] there are sectors in Nicaragua which feel that anything not fitting their traditional ideology, customs and so forth is bad. There are also many myths. For instance, there are people who sincerely believe that children are eaten in Cuba. That is not so. Who knows what some people think about Yugoslavia, and yet it is a cheerful and very beautiful country where there are churches and one can go to Mass Saturday afternoon or Sunday morning.

(?They) are concerned because many Cuban brothers are helping us rid our people of ignorance. This is very beautiful (?gesture). I wish there were more. It is said they total 2,000. I do not know--1,200, 1,500. I wish there were 5,000. There are also Costa Ricans, and Canadians are welcome. And Western Europeans would be welcome. We had several Spaniards here for the literacy crusade

Therefore, those who are concerned (are either) going to make progress, let us say spiritually--I would say spiritually, not only mentally--and are going to free themselves from their prejudices or will live like the Cubans in Miami, that way, without accepting the right to be free. That is, being free means that one is open to all peoples on earth, to all ideologies, to all currents, without this means that one would lose one's individuality.

Let me make a confession to you: I'm not a Marxist. I have no Marxist training. I do not think I could be a Marxist. This is a matter of opinion, of ideology, but I am not the least afraid of Marxism. I bless the opportunities I have had to visit a few socialist countries--unfortunately, I have not been able to visit many--because I have realized that people lead normal lives in these countries, that man's condition is improved there, if you will.

Now, Father, as to this matter of national guardsmen being fed, if I understood you, and given cigarettes and food, I congtatulate you because this a humanitarian gesture worthy of a priest. I said a while ago that Christians are very much like revolutionaries because they have the same tendency toward solidarity and devotion.

CULTURE MINISTER DISCUSSES COMMUNISM, SANDINIST REVOLUTION

PA261657 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Statement by Culture Minister Father Ernesto Cardenal druing "Direct Line" program on 25 September--recorded]

[Excerpt] Regarding what you ask me about Christianity and communism, I cannot give you a simple answer because I do not know what you mean by communism. It is a word with many meanings--five, six, seven different meanings.

Somoza and NOVEDADES [Somoza's newspaper] gave it one meaning when they used to speak about Aguero-communism. Another meaning is everything that pertains to communist parties. Another is Marx's usage of the term: a society of the future which has gone through the socialist stage. Yet another meaning is the common ownership of property. In this respect, the first Christians were communists because they owned everything in common. Therefore, the religious orders are communist. For this reason, I would have to know what you mean by communism when you ask me what is the relationship between communism and Christianity.

Regarding your second question about Che Guevara, I can tell you that our revolution is a Sandinist and Nicaraguan revolution. It does not need any labels. There are many who are not happy to hear us say that our revolution is Sandinist and Nicaraguan. They want a further definition as if that were not enough of a definition. As if we did not know what Sandinism means. If we read something about General Sandino and his writings we would know. As if the Nicaraguans did not know what it means to be a Nicaraguan. When we say that a revolution, ours, is Sandinist and Nicaraguan, it is very clear to us.

There are some who want us to say something else. For example, they want us to say that our revolution is Cuban. Then, maybe they would understand it better. However, we cannot say this is a Cuban revolution because it is not. We must say that our revolution is Nicaraguan. It is a new revolution in the world.

The Salvadorans would not say that their revolution is Nicaraguan. When their revolution succeeds and they start to implement it, they will say that their revolution is Salvadoran. We feel ours has been correctly defined when we say that our revolution is Sandinist and Nicaraguan.

CRUZ COMMENTS ON SELF-SUFFICIENCY, OTHER ISSUES

PA262001 Mangua LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] The National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) recently said in a long speech, among other things, that we would be economically independent in 1981.

Considering this to be a very interesting affirmation, journalist Adriana Guillen interviewed several Nicaraguan economists, among them, Arturo J. Cruz, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. The following are our questions and the answers he submitted in writing:

Question No 1
Will we be economically independent in 1981? Also, would this independence mean that
A) We will be self-sufficient like Albania?
B) We will leave the U.S. orbit and join CEMA?
C) Our national production will be so great that we will be able to pay off our foreign debt in 2 years?

Answer
The revolutionary government has been promoting an independent economic policy since 19 July 1979. By this I mean that through the use of the national means of production we are seeking to diversify our products and our market in order to satisfy our people's essential needs and to finance the nation's integral development. We plan to avoid any dangerous dependence on one crop, one market or one source of financing. This is a very big effort; therefore, 1981 does not seem to be a very realistic deadline to achieve all the results we want.

The possibility you suggest that we lock ourselves in and, as you say, become self-sufficient is only an interesting hypothesis. But, if someday the national dignity made this necessary, I am sure that the Nicaraguan people would be willing to make any sacrifice. Of course, the revolutionary government, with its sense of realism and its love for its people, is fully aware that a country's economic self-sufficiency is very hard to achieve. With a pragmatic orientation, it seeks to expand and strengthen our trade with other countries.

Our obligations with the international organizations are being duly met.

Perhaps by the time this interview is published you will have read a communique on the conclusion of the renegotiation of our foreign debt with commercial banks.

We do not belong to any orbit. That is the essence of this revolution's economic and political independence.

Very seriously speaking, the damages caused by the unpatriotic intransigence of the previous regime and the burdensome internal and external debt it left us are equivalent to twice our GNP. So we would need some gift from God (locating huge oil wells or something like that) in order to be able to pay off the foreign debt in a short time. The sensible and patriotic thing to do at this point is to realize very clearly that unless Nicaraguans consolidate the national unity soon and strive with the utmost fraternity to push economic production, we will create a miserable situation for us and our children.

Question No 2
Is there any plan to establish here in Nicaragua a currency similar to that of Cuba, which has no equivalent abroad?

Answer
I will not go into your appreciation of the Cuban currency and perhaps it would be advisable if you would request the appropriate information from the embassy of that sister country.

With regard to the cordoba, I would like to point out that Nicaragua is a member of the IMF. The parity of our currency is based on the dollar and is expressed in terms of the special drawing rights, which involve a monetary pool made up of the 15 most important currencies in international trade. In addition, we abide by article 8 of the IMF articles of agreement. This means that we guarantee the convertibility of the cordoba.

I do not know of any plan to change this system.

Question No 3
How are we going to sell basic grains to Costa Rica if our production is low and does not satisfy the internal demand?

Answer
The Nicaraguan Basic Foods Enterprise is not planning to export any grains for the time being. But I do want to make it very clear that our plans envisage the production of an exportable surplus in the future.

Question No 4
Are you in favor of human rights and do you believe in defending them?

Answer
I agree with them fully. Man's fundamental rights are of divine origin. Man's life, freedom and dignity must be respected by the governments and by the states. Like any civilized state, our revolutionary government acts in accordance with these principles.

BAYARDO ARCE DISCUSSES NEW FSLN INTERNAL STRUCTURE

PA270028 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 17 Sep 80 p 3

[Interview with Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the Political Committee of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front--date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] In your speech at the closing of the third national assembly of cadres and militants of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] you said that by strengthening its directorate structures the FSLN is meeting our reality and its own characteristics. Can you explain this further? How does the FSLN value the classic experiences of the construction of a revolutionary party and how does it combine them with its own experience and the current reality?

[Answer] First, there is something that we pointed out yesterday. It is that revolutions are the work of the people and they cannot be viewed as the action of a government. We Sandinists are convinced of this.

Governments play the role of an axis of coordination and of reference for the effort of an entire people. This explains the activity of the Sandinist Front as vanguard of our people. That is to say, it is the political organization which guides the participation of all our people in tasks which will enable them to meet their historic objectives.

We have analyzed the problems of our country and we see in the current circumstances and in the economic plan we outlined for the future the type of problems we must resolve. We see that we must guarantee the more effective participation of our people.

To guarantee that effective participation of our people, through which the workers, peasants and all sectors of the country can contribute their best potential, we had to structure the Sandinist Front in such a way that we would have closer ties with the workers, so that we would undertake more effective work within the masses so we could reach that objective. This explains the reorganization, the need to have better ties with our workers, peasants and people in general to lead them in the very big efforts we must undertake to solve the social, economic and cultural problems we face. Therefore, we have appointed companeros to specific tasks. [paragraph continues]

There is greater rationalization of our own efforts and a greater specialization in work. This will permit greater coherence, greater discipline, greater fruits from our own efforts and an improved organizational machinery.

Now then, what does this have to do with the classic construction of a revolutionary party and so forth? We have always said that one of the characteristics of our revolution is that on the one hand we are constantly learning from the experiences of the peoples of the world and on the other hand we are aware of our own reality.

We have studied the ways partisan organizations have been formed in other countries, the ways other parties have been formed and we have also seen our own problems. In general terms, all parties are either centralist or democratic or are centralist-democratic; and when they are centralist-democratic sometimes they are more democratic than centralist and other times more centralist than democratic.

These are the characteristics or types of political organization of parties. As we can see, we have chosen a centralist-democratic structure. In this phase, there is a more centralized level of direction and leadership, but it already has a number of democratic forms so that the centralized directorate will function better. This is what experience has taught us; this is how we have been able to develop as a partisan organization.

[Question] For example, to what specific needs does the Sandinist Assembly respond within the strengthening of the organization?

[Answer] The institutionalization of the Sandinist Assembly is precisely one of the ways to further democratize the life of the Sandinist Front as a vanguard political organization.

We have a 67-member assembly which includes representatives of our best cadres and also representatives of good militants of important areas within the revolution.

We cannot state that the assembly includes the best cadres of the FSLN. Why can't we say this? Because we have been unable to develop sufficient methodological mechanisms of evaluation to categorically say this on technical or scientific grounds.

However, it does include many of our best cadres. It also includes a number of good militants who represent very sensitive areas of the revolutionary administration who, perhaps if we had a system of evaluation for cadres, would not be included.

What occurs is that we wanted a means of democratic consultation through which we can hear all the voices of our best cadres and also of all areas. For example, if we had a very important area and in it we did not have a good cadre, a class a cadre let us say, then we would not have the view of that sector. So, although we do not have that class a cadre, at least we should have a good militant there. So then, that militant goes to the assembly.

This is not just functional representation or political representation. Instead, we are trying to handle both things to have a consultative body which will even be open to expanded sessions if on specific occasions it is believed that this representation is insufficient to make a decision.

[Question] On the other hand, we noted that with the elimination of the secretarial positions and the inclusion of two members of the National Directorate in the Secretariat with specific responsibilities the Directorate acquires a different form. Could you explain more about the Secretariat and its role?

[Answer] The Secretariat is an organization of executive leadership. Obviously, the Secretariat receives guidelines and general guidance from the National Directorate.

The Secretariat will then have to implement these guidelines. As we said yesterday, the Sandinist Front has always tried to be guided by the idea that it is made up of a group of organizations rather than of individuals.

We try to develop collective forms of leadership at all levels, to ensure that decisions are not made on the basis of the wisdom of a single man but rather by a group discussion.

Now, what have we done? We have placed this Secretariat, which is led by a group of 10 members (I preside over it as the delegate of the National Directorate) in charge of party work within the mass organizations. It is a collective group that leads these organizations.

It is the collective body that directs the political work within the mass organizations. It directs international relations, propaganda and political education and it directs organizational work, despite the fact that the collective body establishes individual responsibilities in such a way that one of the members will carry out each act in implementation of the agreements of the body.

It is no longer a case of a companero thinking up a propaganda line and developing it. Instead this is done by a collective which moreover has a general framework designed by the Directorate. This obviously represents a qualitative step forward, because previously the Secretariat did not function as an organization and there were directors or individuals in charge in each area.

This exposed us to more risk because the errors of one companero could compromise even the organization. This is no longer so. With nine persons thinking over each problem together, errors can be avoided.

[Question] Regarding the internal functioning of the committees of the FSLN National Directorate, what in your opinion are the advantages and main contributions of the new structure to revolutionary leadership?

[Answer] The committees and the Secretariat itself make that step forward toward more democratic forms of participation within the Sandinist Front.

There also we are establishing a collective leadership as regards specific areas of work with the members of the National Directorate participating along with other cadres and other prominent militants who are involved in sensitive areas of study and solution of the problems that emerge at that level.

The National Directorate does not provide solutions on its own to those problems. Instead it has the support of other cadres and militants who are directly in charge of some of these sensitive tasks, are more familiar with the problems and in this regard contribute to their solution.

From our viewpoint, there is the step forward of introducing more democratic forms of leadership and the step which permits collective leadership at all levels of the FSLN.

[Question] When will the change of some members of the FSLN delegation to the State Council take place?

[Answer] The State Council regulations provide for a 10-day advance notification of a change in delegate. Since we made this decision on the first day of the assembly, official notification was sent to the Secretariat of the State Council on the same day.

That is, the changes will take place on the 23d, when the nine FSLN delegates are scheduled to arrive.

In this case, it will be Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez. My face will still be seen there tomorrow.

Comdr Monica Baltodano will replace Comdr Dora Maria Tellez.

[Question] In Commander Tirado's talk about the assembly discussions all attention was centered on the economic issue. Could you expand on the links between these matters and aspects of the national political situation, the policy of alliances and international policy?

[Answer] We will release this information in a gradual and timely manner. The results of the assembly are a practical guide for our work for the entire year.

In the future we will shape our actions to these dec ions. We looked at the political problem and concluded that the main problem is the economic one, that the political problem is secondary.

We are going to concentrate on these economic relations. Obviously, to achieve our economic objectives we have to follow a special political activity. On the one hand we have to mobilize our people to carry out that part of our plan that pertains to the workers. In implementing those plans, we will have to join politically with private enterprise and other organizations in order that they may participate in these economic achievements.

We will have to establish guidelines that will counter any attempt to boycott, sabotage or hinder the achievement of those economic objectives, which are the only objectives that can help our people to resolve all the problems and the crises left by Somozism.

From these economic guidelines will come our political relations, because we are now, as Commander Tirado said, prepared to discuss this with anyone. We can hold political discussions with the parties and with business organizations on how to carry out this economic plan, the best way of doing so, and of course we are going to prevent attempts to sabotage this.

We are going to try to keep countries that are not our friends from underming us or harming those economic objectives. That is why so much emphasis was placed on the economic factor, because it is on the basis of these goals that we will guide our future domestic and international political relations. We are going to establish friendship and good links with those national or international forces that will help us to put this into practice and we are surely going to clash with those national or international forces which try to undermine this plan.

PLAN TO BOYCOTT SUGAR HARVEST THWARTED

PA262002 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Excerpt] In a news conference held this morning, Guerrilla Commander Sergio Mendoza, top Interior Ministry official for the 2d Military Region, reported that the state security authorities discovered and thwarted a counterrevolutionary plan to boycott the sugar harvesting period at the San Antonio sugarmill.

Roger Escobar Zelaya and Luis Hernandez, pseudolabor leaders, had gone to the San Antonio sugarmill to carry out counterrevolutionary actions in the area and to try to destabilize our revolutionary process through a boycott of the sugar production. They were arrested in Leon and will be presented to the press as soon as the investigations are completed. They had planned to declare a strike on 22 September taking into account that the sugar harvest there starts in the first week of October.

The state security authorities of the 2d Military Region were investigating several acts of sabotage carried out by counterrevolutionaries at the San Antonio sugarmill. These counterrevolutionaries are linked to the other counterrevolutionaries operating in the country.

BRIEFS

MEAT EXPORTS--As of 15 September the Nicaraguan Meat Enterprise had exported 30,885,705 pounds of meat at $1.29 per pound. These exports have amounted to $42,079,285. [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 25 Sep 80 PA]

PUBLIC RALLY MARKS CDR ANNIVERSARY 27 SEP

FL272244 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 2154 GMT on 27 September begins a live broadcast from Havana's Plaza de la Revolucion of the main commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the committees for the defense of the revolution (CDR). According to earlier announcements, Cuban President Fidel Castro is the scheduled main speaker.

Color television coverage opens with a closeup of the Jose Marti monument and the CDR insignia superimposed on the screen. The announcer notes that a portrait of Che Guevara appears on the side of the Interior Ministry building as the cameras focus on it. CDR members in the crowd are wearing red berets. The national library building is adorned with a banner reading: "Against the blockade, against the naval base, against spy flights."

Fidel Castro arrives on the dais at 2200 GMT and the people applaud and wave red and Cuban flags. Fidel and Raul Castro briefly speak with a Soviet officer who is on the dais. The Cuban national anthem is played at 2202 GMT and the cameras focus on the flag, then cutting to a shot of officials on the dais. Armando Hart and other Politburo members are seen on the dais.

Television announcer Manolo Ortega acts as master of ceremonies and sets the scene. He says that Fidel Castro is presiding over the ceremony "and other members of the Politburo." Ortega announces that Ugandan chief of state Paulo Muwanga is on the dais heading an official delegation of his country.

Ortega reports that 1,032 outstanding CDR members also are on the dais along with the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba. Ortega notes the presence of Soviet cosmonaut Lyakhov who receives applause from the crowd.

CDR national coordinator Armando Acosta is introduced and begins speaking at 2207 GMT. Acosta immediately notes that Commander in Chief Fidel Castro 20 years ago called for the creation of the CDR, stressing Castro's confidence in the masses. After 20 years, he says, we are the same people ready to fight the enemy. He adds that it is a source of pride to be members of the CDR. Acosta recalls Fidel Castro's "history will absolve me." He says that more than 5 million CDR members today express gratitude to Fidel "for the trust" he has had in them. Acosta goes on to mention the tasks and missions of CDR members against enemies of the revolution and for the security and safety of the people, as well as their struggle against crime.

Citing other CDR achievements, he notes their contributions to the country's political and social development. He says the CDR have become an effective mechanism to support economic, educational and social development of the country. He specifically cites the CDR efforts for the institutionalization process of the country. The CDR "always have offered solutions to administrative and organizational tasks" with responsibility. Our pride, he says, is that "we are worthy heirs of the ones who have died in the struggle."

At 2223 GMT, Acosta reads the convocation of the second CDR congress scheduled to be held from 26 to 28 September 1981. He then refers to "imperialist campaigns" and "dangers," adding that "we are not afraid" and our homeland is ready to face them. We can tell the imperialists, he says, "that all of Cuba is a trench." Acosta says the red berets represent our militancy and hardened spirit. Our people, he says, are determined to build socialism and communism at any cost. He finishes his remarks at 2234 GMT. Castro then shakes his hand and they talk briefly.

Manolo Ortega then announces a message from "the first cosmonaut of Cuba and of Latin America," Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez. The face of Col Tamayo is shown superimposed on the screen as he conveys his message, apparently also carried over loudspeakers at the rally.

At 2237 GMT, two outstanding CDR members, representing all CDR members, present Fidel with an album representing the 20 years of CDR work. Fidel Castro is then introduced and begins speaking after applause subsides at 2241 GMT.

Castro Speech

FL272345 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 2241 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro marking 20th anniversary of the committees for the defense of the revolution (CDR) at public rally held at Havana's Plaza de la Revolucion--live]

[Text] Your Excellency Mr Muwanga, chairman of the revolutionary Military Commission of Uganda which leads that country, distinguished guests, CDR members, compatriots, [Castro interrupted by crowd chanting "Gorra, gorra, gorra" and Castro removes his fatigue hat and puts on the CDR red beret; applause]: The 20 years [of the CDR] are not reached today, that will be precisely tomorrow. Our party leadership decided to celebrate it today so as not to sacrifice the day of rest tomorrow for the CDR members and people of Havana. [applause] That is why today we are celebrating the 20th anniversary in this plaza and what a way to celebrate it. Before arriving here, we saw in the streets of our city the same image of a total absence of people that we saw during the marches of the militant people on 19 April or 17 May or 1 May. [as heard] We had imagined that there never again would be such a big event as the one on last 1 May. [applause] However, once again showing the enthusiasm of our people and the strength of the CDR, we can see that this rally is as large as the one on 1 May.

This formidable and mighty mass organization over these 20 years has written a beautiful history of service to the country and to the revolution. Throughout many years, we used to gather in this plaza--on another dais--to commemorate every 28 September until the reasonable decision was made to hold the big mass rallies every specific period. Throughout each one of those celebrations, we examined the successes of the CDR over their first years and the work of each year. It would be impossible to conceive the history of our revolution without the CDR, [applause] in the first place, because of their service in defense of the revolution during the most difficult years when the enemy's hostility was the greatest, when its plans of aggression, subversion and sabotage were most intensive. That was, is and will be, I repeat, was, is and will be, the first task and the first duty of the CDR [applause] because the struggle changes in aspect, in forms, and tomorrow, as Armando [Acosta, CDR national coordinator] was saying, difficult days could return again. And this, as he noted, could depend on what happens in the forthcoming elections in the United States--on whether a platform of war wins or a platform of peace. On this will depend the prospects for our country, Latin America and perhaps the world to aim again themselves toward detente and peace or toward a cold war and even a hot war.

However, no one can predict the future. And it is for this reason that we should always be prepared to face the most difficult circumstances. But, in addition to this first and fundamental duty of the CDR, this organization has provided extraordinary service to the country in all fields--in the development of the political and revolutionary consciousness of the broadest masses of our people, in the constant mobilization of our masses every time it was necessary, in public health. Who knows how many thousands of lives the CDR has helped to save. One must not think that the symbol can be found only on a day like today when a young girl born on the same day of the creation of the CDR is here. I am certain that here and throughout the country there are tens of thousands of youths and persons who preserved their lives thanks to the work of the CDR. [applause] [The CDR has helped] in the struggle against epidemics, in the struggle against such terrible and painful diseases as poliomyelitis, tetanus and others; in the struggle to prevent diseases or to detect them on time.

The CDR has worked in production, in preparing sugarcane fields--to cite an example--for mechanization on sugar harvests, on agricultural plans, on weeding sugarcane fields, on planting trees. The CDR has worked on the beautification of our cities, on the recovery of raw materials thereby saving the country tens of millions of pesos in foreign exchange. The CDR has worked to organize all the big activities that have been held in our country.

The CDR not only defends the revolution, it also defends the wealth of the people, and this is reflected in the fact that every night there are regularly--not counting extraordinary circumstances--30,000 men and women of the people who belong to The CDR mounting guard in our factories, [applause] in our public installations and in our homes. [applause]

Therefore, the services provided by this organization to the revolution and to the country can be classified as extraordinary. Furthermore, it contributes not only to political and interior defense, but also to the defense against exterior aggression to the extent that its works creates superior conditions and improves combat possibilities in the material as well as in the moral field of our revolutionary armed forces. [applause] However, the importance and merits of this organization should not be measured only in its services. It implies something more and more deeply. It implies, first of all, an experience which other fraternal people have begun to apply. It implies and extraordinary political experience. It implies what a revolution truly needs to defend itself and to be strong. It implies what a Marxist-Leninist party can never forget, and it is the closest link to the masses. [applause]

The CDR, along with our valuable trade unions, along with the Federation of Cuban Women, along with the National Association of Small Farmers, along with the student organizations, along with the pioneer organizations, means an extremely powerful and insuperable mechanism and instrument to link our party to the masses. [applause] And I would dare say, I would dare say, that it is a unique case in the world. [applause] It is not that many other revolutions and many parties lack a link to the masses because all truly revolutionary parties have always characterized themselves by this link. I mean to say that, in our country, we have the most complete mechanism of link between the party and the masses and in that link, the CDR is one of its fundamental bulwarks. [applause] And events show, events show and experience shows that a Marxist-Leninist party can never, I repeat, never neglect the link to the masses. [applause] This Cuban reality gives us much confidence in the future of our revolution. And our revolution no longer is newborn. It is not 2 years old, or 5, 10 or 15, it already is over 20. [applause] And the CDR today is 20 years old, and the Cuban revolution one day will tell its history and celebrate its victories every 20 years, every 50 and why not also say every 100 years. [applause]

It is a lie, it is a lie that time weakens enthusiasm. Our own experience has shown that time multiplies enthusiasm and it also adds consciousness.

Our enemies months ago had illusions about the strength of the revolution but the people showed their fist and they showed it in such a way that equanimity had to be asked of the people. [applause] The people showed their spirit, they showed their consciousness and today the revolution is stronger than ever. [applause]

With a party closely linked to the masses, with a just policy, with an honest policy, a revolution is indestructible. [applause] And we Cuban revolutionaries of this and future generations, the current leadership of our party and the future generations of leaders should always preserve this--the link to the masses, a just policy, and an honest policy. [applause] Our revolutionary generation could have make mistakes and it did make mistakes, but the purpose of a just policy never was lacking and honesty in policy was never lacking. [applause]

And these are thoughts that come to mind on a day like today.

The CDR already has more than 4,350,000 members [someone sitting behind Castro says" more than 5,350,000" and Castro corrects himself], more than 5,350,000 more than 5 million. Thank you very much, there are almost 81,000 CDR committees and, if I remember correctly, almost 10,000 zones, but the important thing is 5,350,000; in other words, practically 80 percent of the country's adult population. And there are not more because over recent years the organization has been zealously watching quality. [applause] This explains why one day on a relatively small avenue 20 years ago in front of the old palace [of government] the CDR was created and today, after 20 years, CDR members almost do not fit into this gigantic plaza. [applause] And it is not a case of theoretical millions but millions of men and women present. It is a case of the degree of commitment. And when I read that the CDR was planning to have more than a million [members], it seemed doubtful to me, and today we can see here more than a million. [applause]

You know very well that we do not like to exaggerate and ceremonies like this one can only be seen from the tower, from the top of the tower [of the Jose Marti monument] or from the air in a plane or in a helicopter, but I believe that the photographs of this rally will enlarge the beautiful history of the CDR. [applause]

In recent days, our people have had one of their happiest, most emotional and most brilliant experiences. They have experienced days of maximum satisfaction and maximum pride because of the lofty fact, the extraordinary feat of being able to send a man to space. [applause] We are not going to consider ourselves exclusive authors of that feat. We are not going to praise ourselves. We know how many things have been necessary so that our country could have that opportunity and that honor of being the first country of Latin America to send a man to space. [applause] And when we say Latin America, we can also say Latin America and Africa because Arnaldo Tamayo represented in space not only Cuba; he also represented Latin America. [applause] He represented Africa, [applause] and he represented the Third World. [applause]

Yet how many things preceded that chance! We could go back in the first place, to the glorious October Revolution, [applause] to the extraordinary creative effort and heroism of the Soviet people, [applause] to their extraordinary scientific-technical progress, to the tens of millions of workers who with their sweat were able to create the huge resources that are needed for activities of this magnitude, of this complexity. [applause] We would have to recall, in the first place, the work of tens of millions of scientists, engineers and technicians in general who made possible the development of those powerful and perfect machines. [applause] We would have to go back to predecessors such as Gagarin [applause], that brave and heroic young man who one day was here with us on this very square. [applause] We would have to recall the scores of Soviet cosmonauts who paved the way for space flights. [applause] They enriched our experience, refined the instruments. We would have to name many who died in their attempt to go into space or during their descent from space, because many of the first Soviet cosmonauts died. They gave their lives in that endeavor. I do not mean many in terms of absolute numbers but one day, while visiting the gallery of martyrs I noticed that the percentage was relatively high before flights were made safer. And here among us, we are honored to have someone who holds the record for time in space. [prolonged applause] He is someone you know perfectly well because he has been in our country for several days and our press and mass news media have widely reported his activities.

We would have to recall many things. Ultimately, the internationalist spirit of the Soviet Union [applause] which has given small countries such as Cuba, Vietnam and others this opportunity and this honor. But it could not have been possible for a Cuban to travel in space at this time without our revolution; [applause] without the heroic struggle of our people during these past 20 years; without Cuba's internationalism; without the principled policy of our revolution; [applause] without the justice and the opportunities our revolution afforded the young, without the revolution, what would have become of that humble and proud young man who today is a hero in our fatherland and an international figure? [applause]

What it has meant for hundreds of thousands, for millions of citizens of this country, where 20 years ago there were hundreds of thousands of illiterates and millions of illiterates; what it has menat for this country where no one talks about illiteracy anymore. Now we talk about a 6th grade minimum and a high school minimum.

For Tamayo, the revolution meant what it meant for tens of thousands of persons who are now physicians, engineers, researchers, technicians, administrators, and so forth. Our revolution made possible this miracle of sorts because it took the best minds, educated them and developed them. And hence Tamayo is a source of pride for our people since he represents the spirit of our youth, the courage of our youth, the honesty of our youth, and the heroism of our people. [applause] Today we can say with pride that our people represent a multitude of Tamayos. [applause] Hence we shall take to the streets in a few days, on 10 October, to give the welcome they deserve [applause] to the heroes, Arnaldo Tamayo and Yuriy Romanenko. [applause] Our country will award them the title of heroes of the Republic of Cuba [applause] which they will add to the title of heroes of the Soviet Union. [applause] Our party and government leadership also plans to award these titles to the two Soviet cosmonauts who worked with them in space. [applause] because those men are undoubtedly a source of pride for all of humanity. The Camilo Cienfuegos Order will also be awarded to the other [Cuban] cosmonaut [applause] because although he did not make the trip, Jose Armando Lopez was perfectly prepared and ready to fulfill the mission as ordered. [applause]

We feel compelled today to mention certain international situations. Firstly, I must mention the dangerous situation created in the Middle East by the war between Iraq and Iran. You will recall that in this very square on 1 May we voiced our concern about this danger and our exhortation toward preventing a war between the two countries inasmuch as it is a war between two nations that are carrying out revolutionary processes. They are two Islamic nations, two nonaligned nations, two Third World countries which, besides, are located in one of the nerve centers of the planet. It is said that through that area more than 60 percent of the West's oil supplies are transported. It is a war between two large oil-producing countries. That war is dividing the forces confronting imperialism. That war is dividing the forces that confront Zionist aggression. That war is dividing the forces of the nonaligned countries and the so-called Third World. That war weakens both countries, causing considerable destruction to the two sides.

In addition, that war can have catastrophic consequences for underdeveloped, non-oil-producing countries which are already paying more than $30 for a barrel of oil, an astronomic figure which is already practically beyond the means of those countries. If a prompt political and just solution is not found to that war, the economic consequences could be disastrous for many countries of the Third World and could aggravate the already critical international economy. That is why, consistent with these principles and considering its position as chairman of the nonaligned movement, Cuba is making efforts given our relationship with the two countries toward a political and just solution to that conflict. It is well known that when nationalistic feelings and emotions are aroused, it is sometimes much more difficult to search for peace than to make war. Hence, along with other progressive forces and international organizations, we will do our best to reach those objectives and will not falter regardless of the difficulties that we encounter in the search for that noble and humanitarian objective. [applause]

There is also at this time some bitter, painful news that concerns us deeply. We are speaking of the decision of the military prosecutor in Venezuela not just to withdraw charges or to abstain from filing charges but to ask for the acquittal of the authors of the monstrous murder of 73 persons who were traveling in an airplane of 6 October 1976. And then the news that some days later the criminals were acquitted by the military court. We still remember this square. We remember the day we came to pay final respects to our brothers who were so atrociously murdered. We remember the pain and tears of all our people, and while the blood of the victims is still warm, while the cheeks of our people are still wet because of that infinite pain, we receive this news.

At the very moment when our country has just made an extraordinary contribution to put an end to air piracy--an effort that has been recognized by all countries, since air piracy practically began in Cuba when the enemies started hijacking our planes--it is possible that the recent measures adopted by Cuba with the highest sense of international responsibility may also mean the beginning of the end of air piracy. And in these very moments we hear of this action which in our opinion is as monstrous as the crime itself, more monstrous than the crime itself, because if on that occasion the crime was committed by a group of crazed terrorists full of ha this time the crime is being committed by a state, and it is committing this crime cold-bloodedly, deliberately.

It is even more serious than the crime itself and has worse consequences than the crime itself, because if a group of criminals was able to carry out that kind of sabotage, the fact that they will go scot-free after having been in the hands of the authorities, after having been in jail, may greatly encourage a repetition of similar actions, and then nations will have to mourn such atrocities 10, 20, 100 times. [applause]

There is no room for excuses or pretexts of any kind. Everyone knows that they were the ones who committed the sabotage. Everyone knew from the first, and the evidence was irrefutable. The Venezuelan authorities know that they are acquitting guilty persons, but we also knew, months ago, what the Venezuelan Government's intentions were regarding these criminals.

We knew of the intention to release them. We knew and we know of the measures which were planned to protect them once they were released and to what country they planned to send them, at least the principal ones--to which country they would send the main culprit. It is precisely Chile, with whose regime those individuals maintained and continue to maintain optimum relations.

The pretext or the sophistry of the alleged independence of powers is not admissible. We remember very well that in those days of 1976, when pressure began to be exerted to protect those responsible for the sabotage, former President Carlos Andres Perez, whose political and ideological differences with our revolution are well known, acted nevertheless with an absolute sense of responsibility and with profound concern for the national honor of his country and took vigorous and firm measures to halt and prevent the plans and pressures to protect those responsible.

In this case the president of the republic is the commander in chief of the armed forces. But in addition, the president of the republic, according to article 28 of the Venezuelan Military Code, is the top official of military justice in Venezuela. It is obvious, it is unquestionable and it is well known that the prosecutor of the military court received instructions from above to request the acquittal of the assassins. That same prosecutor, in the first days and in the first months, acting in this military court, and taking into account the evidence, requested a sentence of 30 years for the assassins, and now suddenly he requests acquittal.

Everyone knows what scheming is involved, what chicanery is involved, to be shielded later by the pretext of an alleged independence. The mechanism was most repulsive. The prosecutor of the court-martial was simply instructed to request the acquittal of the defendants, which means virtually that they will be absolved.

The impunity of such a crime will be a permanent smear on the Venezuelan Armed Forces, the Venezuelan state and the Venezuelan Government. If the authors of this repulsive and monstrous crime are actually released, Cuba will consider the prosecutor, the court and especially the Government of Venezuela responsible for the monstrous crime of 6 October 1976. [applause]

What justification can this provocation against our country have? And it is not the only one, because as we all know, the problems in the embassies, the protection of antisocials, criminals and lumpen began at the Venezuelan Embassy. In fact long before the occupation of the Peruvian Embassy. At the Peruvian Embassy, however, the accident took place that caused the life of one of our fighters. These problems, however, started in the Venezuelan Embassy, which still harbors 21 antisocials who got through the gates of that embassy.

The Venezuelan Government still has the opportunity to avoid this monstrous behavior because on 11 October the court-martial is scheduled to make the final decision. We will wait for the final decision of the court, the authorities and the Government of Venezuela but nobody can expect our peoples ever to forget or forgive such an insult, such an injury, such an aggression, and let those who do not have the least respect for international principles and laws not complain or protest Cuba's actions in defense of its dignity, of its children, of its legitimate rights. [long applause] For now, even though official relations are still being formally maintained, we have instructed our diplomatic personnel, our scholarship students and the other Cuban staffers involved in some activity there--27 in all--to return to Cuba. [long applause] The embassy has been closed and of course if relations are severed we have no intention of asking any country--I repeat we have no intention of asking any nation--to take over Cuba's interests in Venezuela. [long applause]

I believe world opinion will be able to compare the attitudes of the two states, as the Cuban Government takes decisive steps to put an end to air piracy while the Venezuelan Government takes steps that may encourage not only further air piracy but monstrous crimes such as that of Barbados. Latin American and world opinion now have evidence of the shameless, cynical and indecent manner in which the provocations and the aggressions against our country are carried out. [applause]

It could be said that a government that supports the genocidal junta of El Salvador, like the Christian Democratic government of Venezuela is doing, which cares little for the fact that the Salvadoran genocidal junta already has murdered over 7,000 Salvadorans so far this year, is capable of absolving the killers of 73 human beings in an act of sabotage.

We have no problem with the Venezuelan people. At the time the Venezuelan people unanimously condemned that crime and we now know that the Venezuelan people profoundly disapprove of the monstrous decision to absolve the criminals. Many political leaders, many Venezuelan public figures have very vigorously condemned both the behavior of the prosecutor and the behavior of the court and the government. Whatever the facts and the provocation of the pharisaical and hypocritical COPEI clique in power there we will always consider the Venezuelan people a noble and fraternal people. [applause; shouts]

Our country is going to tackle important tasks in the immediate future. Just as before when, while we were engaged in a number of measures to improve effectiveness and raise demands, provocations began at the Peruvian embassy. Now as we are involved in other important tasks and as we are preparing jubilantly to welcome our hero and the Soviet hero, provocations are taking place again. But let no one think that they are going to sway us from our course. Our country and our revolution on more than one occasion have known how to fight more than one battle at the same time. [applause] If it is necessary to mobilize ourselves, we will mobilize. We won't do something unwarranted but if we are faced with provocations, the militant people are ready to fight. [applause] However, the enemy will not make us lose our tranquillity and equanimity. [laughter, shouts] I was talking about very important future tasks. One is preparation of the next 5-year plan. The other one is the second congress of our party. [applause]

During the past few years, during the past 5 years, our country has made a major organization and institutionalization effort. How many things for such a brief period of time! The constitution of our socialist state approved by over 90 percent of our people, the political-administrative division, which is a solid fact today, the establishment of the people's power, which is now working with increasing efficiency, the implementation of a number of measures for the gradual establishment of the system of directing and planning the economy. Financial and economic controls have multiplied. In the next 5-year period, we will begin to see the results of the decisions made by the first party congress which have been implemented throughout this 5-year period.

Many industrial installations have been built, which have begun to produce or will begin to produce in coming periods. Other important installations will be completed in the next 5-year period. These new industries increase our productive capabilities, and our stock of products important to the economy.

Let us say, for example, that cement production has increased noticeably, the capacity for the production of steel for construction, textile capabilities, to cite some cases. A realistic plan is being drawn up for the coming 5-year period. We hope that with the experience acquired and the measures taken, it will be possible to meet our commitments fully. The standards of living of our people, although they will not increase spectacularly, will improve progressively in the next 5-year period. For example, we will have many more electrical appliances. There will be approximately 1 million new television sets available to our people in the coming 5 years. Hundreds of thousands of refrigerators, hundreds of thousands of washing machines, large quantities of fans, some tens of thousands of Soviet-made air conditioners [applause]. Fifty-eight thousand automobiles will enter the country in those 5 years. These will also be basically of Soviet origin. Of these, 15,000 will be used to replace some of the present taxis. Some 30,000 will be distributed among, or sold to, the people. Another portion will be used for institutional purposes.

The construction of housing is increasing to a considerable extent, in greater numbers each year. Taking into account our available materials, preferential attention will also be given to the problem of repairs. A special effort will be made in the production of foodstuffs--fruits, vegetables and other food products. With the agreements reached for the coordination of plans, we have already ensured all the fuel that our country needs in the 5-year period. [applause] We will not lack fuel, but [that] will not exonerate us from the obligation to make a maximum effort to conserve it.

Also guaranteed is the availability of many other raw materials for the 5-year period--increasing quantities of laminated materials, chemical products, fertilizers and so forth. There is guaranteed availability of the necessary vehicles to transport cargo and passengers and of equipment and implements for agriculture.

I believe I can assure you that if we maintain the efficiency we are achieving and which we have achieved in the past months, with the transportation of passengers, transportation in the city of Havana will not face criticial difficulties. [Applause] Some months ago there were only 19,000 trips, now there about 26,000, and if the workers and the administration of the bus companies accompany us in this just goal, we hope to reach 29,000 trips daily by the end of the year. [applause]

Despite this, given the fact that we only have bus transportation, that this city of over 2 million inhabitants does not have an underground rail system, for example, which is used in large cities, the fact that we depend solely on buses will always be a certain problem in the transportation of passengers.

The number of doctors, which is now 16,000, will be 24,000 at the end of the next 5-year period. [applause] Although our educational needs are basically being met, as are our hospital needs, polyclinics, dental clinics and a number of hospitals will continue to be built. Construction of schools will continue, although in a much smaller number, given the level we have at present, but medical services will continue to be improved. Educational services will continue to be improved. Our general services will continue to be improved. Internal services will continue to be improved by the measures which have been taken.

Our Revolutionary Armed Forces will continue to improve their fighting capability. [applause]

Territorial militias will be established. [applause] Financial and economic controls will have to be considerably developed. The system of directing and planning the economy will be fully established. It is to be expected that the next 5 years will bring about an important advance. We hope that discipline will improve not only as a result of the last legal actions taken through the efforts of our party, our labor and mass organizations, through greater information and awareness. We also hope that as a result of the legal measures adopted and as a result of the efforts of the party and the state, the effectiveness and the sense of responsibility of administrators will improve. We hope that not a minute will be wasted but that demands will continue to be made on them. [applause]

Although there are international problems and risks, although we cannot dismiss the idea that the already serious international situation could get even worse, we don't have the right to be pessimistic. We must not renounce the duty to struggle and place even a grain of sand in favor of international detente and peace. The world needs peace. [applause] Our country needs peace to devote itself to creative tasks.

Vis-a-vis the international economic crisis, we have the advantage of our economic relations with the socialist camp, and sugar prices have improved this year. It is to be expected that perhaps we will have another year of good prices, which would be a contribution to our development and to the achievement of our economic plans. We cannot harbor illusions that since prices are going up we have to spend money now. No, now that prices are going up we have to save and administer those funds better than ever. [applause]

The greatest cleanup of the entire revolutionary era was made this year. I don't mean the cleanup of the scum, which was a mammoth one, but the cleanup of the cane fields. These fields were given better care than ever before in the entire revolutionary era. According to the data available, the spring crops were also the best in the revolutionary era, offsetting the effects of the rust, and a special effort has been made for all sugar centrals to begin working on time to ensure and improve the sugarcane harvest. Now that prices have gone up we have no right to waste one grain of sugar. Therefore we must prepare ourselves in every sense to collect the best harvest.

That is important. It is decisive. These are the immediate prospects. In this frame of mind, with this spirit, with this enthusiasm and with this fighting spirit, we will march toward the second congress of our party [applause] with a strength of about 400,000 militants and candidates for party membership. [applause] With a powerful youth organization, a strength of 400,000 revolutionary combatants is a really sizeable and extraordinary thing especially if one bears in mind the zealousness with which the party keeps up its quality and the zealousness with which the party has worked in the past few years to raise the number of militant workers directly linked to production and services. Four hundred thousand vanguard combatants are a sizeable strength, especially if one bears in mind that a vanguard people are also marching alongside it [applause], a people who include millions of men and women such as yourselves. [applause] That is what gives an indestructible force to and that is what gives strength to, our revolution. We have practically everything. We just need those who have responsibilities to measure up. [applause] With you, our unionized workers, our peasants, our women, our students and our children, we will march on and so, on a day like today, we have the right more than ever to say: Fatherland or death. We shall overcome! [shouts "We shall overcome," applause]

UGANDAN CHIEF OF STATE ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

FL271743 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Paulo Muwanga, chairman of the ruling Military Commission of Uganda, arrived in this capital late this morning for an official visit. He was received at the Jose Marti international air terminal by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and other officials. The Ugandan chief of state heads a high-level delegation that includes Foreign Minister Otema Alimadi and other senior officials of the government and national liberation front of that African country.

EL SALVADOR'S MAJANO TERMED 'U.S. ACE TO BE PLAYED'

PA290346 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Sep 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The bestiality of the military-Christian Democratic regime of El Salvador has reached its peak.

Just 2 days ago, the human rights committee of El Salvador reported that over 6,000 persons have been killed in recent months by the repressive forces of the tyrants or by the many paramilitary organizations that they sponsor.

To this figure must be added the thousands of persons who have disappeared and the others who at present are in prison and are being subjected to brutal torture.

With these barbarous methods of repression, the tyrants not only seek to annihilate the revolutionary fighters with whom they are confronted, but also try to intimidate the average citizen to keep him from joining the struggle or from supporting the insurrectionists.

To carry out this bloody repression, the military-Christian Democratic junta of El Salvador receives abundant U.S. military aid which includes, not only modern weapons and war materiel, but also advisers to train the antiguerrilla groups and other forces specialized in applying the most refined methods of torture.

But those who pull the strings to the Salvadoran tyranny also use other crafty methods to obtain the none too successful results that have been achieved with increased repression. These are unsuccessful because far from halting the impetus of the revolutionary forces, the latter are today stronger than ever and are dealing crushing blows in both rural and urban areas, including San Salvador, the capital.

The Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces issued a declaration on 9 September noting the failure of other attempts to exalt alleged reformist figures within the military-Christian Democratic junta as a way of leading some sectors of the population into the hope that there would be changes in the power structure and that the repression would end.

The guerrilla organization emphasized that Col Arnoldo Majano, who was the main figure in this alleged reform plan, is actually just another ace to be played by U.S. imperialism. Although he seeks to appear progressive or liberal, this officer is completely committed to the genocidal policy of the Salvadoran fascist officials.

Incredible as it may seem in the climate of repression prevailing in the country, some officials of the military-Christian Democratic regime have spoken of the possibility of holding elections in El Salvador.

In a statement made recently to the PRENSA LATINA news agency in Montreal, Canada, Francisco Diaz, leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] of El Salvador, said that while denying all forms of political expression to the popular forces, the tyrants are permitting and are even promoting the emergence of organizations that might oppose the FDR. To this effect, Diaz said, the propaganda which the regime directs abroad seeks to give the impression that the FDR does not have the support of the majority of the Salvadoran people. These maneuvers are also aimed at raising new, and no less false hopes of a political liberalization in order to undermine the popular support of the organizations which today are struggling, weapons in hand, against the tyrants and to promote dissension among them.

However, in a communique issued early this month in El Salvador, the Unified Revolutionary Directorate declared that the process of unity among the revolutionary organizations is at its peak at this time and that the organizations have reaffirmed their unyielding determination to march in unity to combat the tyrants until final victory is won.

BRIEFS

DELEGATIONS TO CDR ANNIVERSARY--Delegations from Vietnam, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Poland have arrived in Havana at the invitation of the national directorate of the committees for the defense of the revolution--CDR--to participate in the main commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the mass organization. Delegations from Nicaragua, Grenada and Jamaica will arrive shortly. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 25 Sep 80 FL]

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 191 30 September 1980

ARGENTINA

Chilean Official Discusses Trawler, Army Officers Incidents [HERALD 28 Sep] B 1
Energy Secretary Assesses Impact of Iran-Iraq Conflict [HERALD 28 Sep] B 1
Foreign Minister Addresses UN General Assembly Session B 2
Editorial Criticizes Pastor Speech [HERALD 26 Sep] B 4
Briefs: Maritime Secretary to FRG; Business Executives to Antarctica; British Agriculture, Fishing Minister; Costa Rican Economy Minister; Oil Prospecting Contracts; Increase in Oil Production, Imports; Gross Domestic Product Growth B 5

BRAZIL

Petroleum Imports From Iraq Drop by 80 Percent [JORNAL DO BRASIL 24 Sep] D 1
Petrobras Begins To Use Strategic Oil Reserve [O GLOBO 27 Sep] D 1
Minister: USSR May Prospect for Oil Under Risk Contract [JORNAL DO BRASIL 28 Sep] D 1
Central Bank President Advocates Use of Petrodollar Loans [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 16 Sep] D 2

PARAGUAY

Press Comment on Aftermath of Somoza Assassination H 1
Regime Must Learn Lesson [EL PUEBLO 25 Sep] H 1
Government Should Not Overreact [LA TRIBUNA 27 Sep] H 2
Argentine Paper's View Rejected [HOY 26 Sep] H 3

PERU

Ulloa Says Cuba Will Be Readmitted to IMF, World Bank J 1
Navy To Build Two Missile-Launching Ships J 1
Briefs: French Interest in Oil Exploration J 1

VENEZUELA

Foreign Ministry Issues Communique on Castro Statement L 1

MEXICO

Arabs Said To Favor 'Unlimited' Investment in Country M 1
Hurricane Hermine Causes Drop in Oil Production M 1
Government To Increase Oil Exports in 1981 M 1
PCM Denounces 'Unjustified' Arrest of Former Guerrillas M 1

PANAMA

PRD Wins 12 of 19 Legislative Seats in Elections N 1
Irregularities, Disorganization Reported [STAR AND HERALD 29 Sep] N 1
Salvadoran Workers Reportedly Tortured After Departure [LA REPUBLICA 25 Sep] N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Banana Worker Details Labor Union Abuses [LA NACION 24 Sep] P 1
Agriculture Minister: Banana Disease Under Control P 2
Briefs: New Public Works Minister P 2

EL SALVADOR

Diplomatic Sources Urge Proof of Mercenary Claims P 2
Violence Claims 33 Lives in Past 24 Hours P 3
FARN Commander Comments on Revolutionary Struggle P 3

HONDURAS

Governor Reports Armed Clash With Nicaraguans P 5
Organizations Demand Expulsion of Nicaraguan Guardsmen P 5
Workers Demand Constitution Favorable to Majorities P 6
Peasant Groups Break With Agrarian Reform Institute P 6

NICARAGUA

Security Chief Cerna on Counterrevolutionary Plans P 7
[BARRICADA 23 Sep]
Ministry Reports Actions Against Counterrevolutionaries P 8
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 21 Sep]
Police Ask Citizens To Turn In All Weapons P 9
Guatemalan Explanation of Martinez Death Sought P 9
Exiles Form Anti-Sandinist Movement To Regain Power P 10
Students Will Be on Vacation for Christmas [EL NUEVO DIARIO 19 Sep] P 10
Briefs: Aid to Flood Victims; Magazine for New Readers P 10

CUBA

Castro, Other Officials Attend CDR Reception Q 1
Soviet, Cuban Cosmonauts Decorated by Council of State Q 1
Raul Castro Arrives in Havana After Moscow Visit Q 1
Visiting Ugandan Delegation Tours Country Q 1
Jose Marti Honored Q 1
Visit to Isle of Youth Q 2
Agenda Approved for Nonaligned Countries' Meeting at UN Q 2
Venezuelan Acquital of Accused Airline Saboteurs Criticized Q 2
Territorial Militia To Be Organized on Isle of Youth Q 3
Castro Comments on 'Progressive' Religion in Nicaraguan Magazine Q 3
[Radio Sandino]
Briefs: Soviet Education Specialists Q 3

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Deputies Give Warning of No More Commercial Loan Approvals S 1
Group Seeks 'Refuge' in Costa Rican Embassy S 1
Ambassador Denies Asylum Request S 1

GRENADA

Antigovernment Pamphlets Appear in St George's S 2
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 23 Sep]

JAMAICA

Bank To Receive Oil Facility Loan From Venezuela S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 25 Sep]

CHILEAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES TRAWLER, ARMY OFFICERS INCIDENTS

PY300022 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 28 Sep 80 p 11

[Text] (NA)--The arrest of two Chilean officers in the southern part of the country and the capture of a Chilean fishing trawler by an Argentine Navy ship were described as "problems that appear among (neighbouring) countries," yesterday by the Chilean undersecretary for foreign relations, Commander Ernesto Videla, who added that "we are sister countries, and must find the solutions to our problems through dialogue."

Videla remained at Ezeiza Airport for two hours, on his way to join the Chilean delegation which, together with the Argentine, will be received tomorrow by Cardinal Antonio Samore, the papal representative in the Beagle Channel conflict mediation. Chilean Ambassador Sergio Onofre Jarpa Reyes was also at the airport, and during a brief dialogue with the journalists there said that the latest events which took place down south "will very soon be cleared up."

Videla did not take a definite position on the events, argumenting that "we do not have the exact details."

Referring to the influence that the capture of the fishing trawler and the two Chilean officers can have on the pope's mediation, he said that the latter was a very precise and clear thing. "These are normal events within the context of neighbouring countries, and of course the ideal is that they would never occur."

Videla added that for the time being, the Argentine delegation to Rome had not mentioned these events, and that he expects that they will be solved soon.

Referring to the dialogue held in New York by the foreign ministers of the two countries, Carlos Washington Pastor and Rene Rojas, Videla described it as "highly positive and interesting," and added that "the dialogue is highly appreciated by us, because it is a very important step in the relations of both countries.

ENERGY SECRETARY ON IMPACT OF IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

PY300030 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 28 Sep 80 p 11

[Text] (NA)--Energy Secretary Daniel Brunella said yesterday that Argentina could export some petroleum derivates to Brazil, in view of the situation created in that country by the war between Iran and Iraq, "but we cannot sell crude to Brazil, as we have been importing part of it from Iraq ourselves."

Brunella considered that the war does "not affect us at all for the time being," and added that "we are not only receiving oil from Iraq, but also from Saudi Arabia, and small quantities as the ones we request are always available."

Brunella said this at the Ezeiza Airport, after arriving from Rio de Janeiro, where he attended the second Western energy seminar.

When asked if he considered that the war in the Middle East was going to make foreign investment in Argentine oil fields increase, Brunella said that "the country offers many opportunities, both to service companies, as well as to those who are willing to come and take the risk which the business implies."

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

PY261349 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1952 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 24 Sep (TELAM)--The foreign minister, Air Force Maj Gen Carlos Pastor (ret), has expressed his concern about the escalation of tensions and about the warlike activities between Iraq and Iran, something that can have grave consequences, place the region's peace in danger and even escalate to encompass a larger area. He also supported the UN secretary general's call to the parties in conflict to reach an understanding that will preserve the region's peace.

On outlining Argentina's position at the 35th UN General Assembly, he called for respect for equal, nondiscriminatory and efficient bases that will allow us to advance once and for all toward a general and complete disarmament, and he asserted that the reasonable level of legitimate defense has been greatly surpassed for some time now, compromising the security of all nations without offering any more guarantees than the arbitrariness of a few persons or the doubtful security that can be provided by complex electronic devices, which are as fallible as those who operate them.

He stressed that not only has the ratification of the SALT II agreements been dept pending but that it seems that the prospects for the beginning of the negotiations for future SALT III agreements are very far away, and he said that the import of these signs is therefore negative and denotes the desires of the states that have the most numerous and sophisticated nuclear armaments to continue to impose a type of tutelage of nuclear terror upon the rest of the world.

Pastor affirmed Argentina's well-known position of supporting the undeniable rights of the Palestinian people to exercise self-determination, establish a sovereign state, have representation and decide their future in freedom. At the same time, he rejected the unilateral and arbitrary measures of Israel in the territories that have been occupied since 5 June 1967, indicating that the city of Jerusalem must be subject to a special administration that is acknowledged by all parties in accordance with the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

He urged both the Israelis and the Palestinians to yield and to acknowledge each other's legitimate rights, and he urged the involved parties to make every effort to seek peace in Lebanon, expressing his hope that that suffering nation would completely preserve its territorial sovereignty, independence and integrity and that all acts of violence against its inhabitants stop.

He believes that the independence of Zimbabwe was not followed by other positive events in southern Africa and that the international community is still awaiting an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia, which should have full sovereignty over its territory. He repeated categorically his total rejection of apartheid and any other type of racial discrimination, which offends the moral conscience of every nation.

The foreign minister criticized unacceptable attempts to try and take political advantage of humanitarian questions, and he added that the seriousness of this attitude is even greater when the argument is applied in a selective way and where the strategic risks of the accusers are of a minor nature.

He maintained that the internal political evolution of each nation, with its achievements and difficulties, is the sole and exclusive responsibility of that nation, and that those who intend to teach lessons from outside are committing an error, the consequences of which are increasingly difficult to forget.

He also urged that more decisive action be taken regarding the total elimination of criminal attacks against diplomatic representatives and offices, attacks which are increasing alarmingly throughout the world.

Year after year, Argentina has repeatedly demonstrated its moderation and patience regarding the United Kingdom's usurpation by force of a part of its national territory--the Malvinas Islands--the foreign minister stated, and he highlighted the ample international support that Argentina's rights have received. It is our intention to achieve, as soon as possible, a solution through negotiations that will conclude with the definite acknowledgement by the United Kingdom of Argentina's sovereignty over that territory.

He stressed the support that has been received from nonaligned chiefs of states or governments and from the UN urging the two countries to continue with the negotiations that will lead to an end of the occupation of the islands, and he concluded by saying that it precisely at this time, on the 20th anniversary of resolution No 1,514, when we must reaffirm the support of its principles and redouble our efforts to definitely put an end to colonialism throughout the world. He finally said that Argentina has displayed a series of efforts in order to satisfy the interests of the small group of inhabitants on the Malvinas Islands, and it has offered them corresponding safeguards.

Pastor was categorical in expressing that all nations, especially the two great powers, must abstain from violating the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of nations and that these basic principles of international relations must not be disavowed by any nation or by any intergovernmental organization, no matter what the motive or pretext.

He went on to say that only total respect for these principles will give rise to lasting understanding and true cooperation among the states. He added that the ineffective paternalism of those who seek to impose their views, thrusting aside the sovereign will of other peoples, leads to international tensions which harm efforts being made toward peace and development.

Pastor called for the equality of all member countries and stated his opposition to every action implying a violation of the political rights of the states and, therefore, a violation of the UN Charter. He indicated that the situations which crop up in the world continue to be the result of the ambitions of and the tensions between the superpowers, and said that the power of these nations seems to be aimed at no other goal than to retain supremacy forever and to expand, sometimes at the expense of the rights of other states and of the possibilities of the other nations, which represent the majority of the world population.

"We do not believe that the elements essential for human life, such as food and medicine, should be used as means of political and economic pressure," the foreign minister said, speaking about peace and development. He added that the enjoyment of lasting peace implies that each nation should have its own laws, its own resources to develop its economy, the possibility of trading with other nations and the means to provide health care and education to its people and to enjoy a dignified life of work and freedom.

He indicated that the most serious attempt at changing the international economic order was thwarted a few days ago because of the inflexibility of certain developed countries. However, he reaffirmed Argentina's desire to continue its efforts toward attaining a genuine consensus of the international community on the various aspects related to the preparation of the round of overall negotiations proposed by the Group of 77 to be held in 1981 within the framework of the North-South dialogue.

Finally, Pastor recalled that Argentina, the only developing country which is a member of the food aid agreement, has donated significant quantities of grains to various nations and has shown its solidarity toward countries faced with emergency situations by sending them food and medicines.

Pastor urged the movement of nonaligned countries, in view of the serious risks which humanity is facing, to continue fulfilling its mission without straying from its original principles, which implies the strengthening of independence and nonalignment, the bases on which the movement was created, principles which must be preserved whatever the cost if the movement is to have an influence on world affairs in line with the demands of our times.

With regard to Latin America, Pastor outlined several constructive events such as the creation of the Latin American Integration Association [ALADI], comprised of 11 nations whose foreign ministers signed the treaty creating the ALADI in August, and the actions aimed at strengthening the bonds of solidarity and cooperation among these countries as a result of this accord.

He also emphasized the high level reached in relations between Brazil and Argentina, the projects for physical integration between the River Plate basin countries and the increase of imports from these states by almost 80 percent in the last 4 years. He especially mentioned the undeniable and substantial progress attained at the latest session of the Law of the Sea Conference held in Geneva.

Finally, Pastor reiterated Argentina's gratitude to His Holiness Pope John Paul II for the sustained and invaluable assistance which he has been giving to the Argentine and Chilean Governments in the search for an equitable and honorable solution of the southern conflict, in compliance with the provisions of the Montevideo treaty signed on 8 January 1979.

At the beginning of his speech, Foreign Minister Pastor congratulated the chairman of the 35th UN General Assembly, Rudigar von Wechmar, and praised the chairman's country, the FRG, with which, he said, Argentina maintains strong ties of friendship and cooperation. He also praised the outstanding performance of Ambassador Salim Ahmad Salim of Tanzania, who presided over the previous UN General Assembly.

Editorial Criticizes Pastor Speech

PY262200 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 26 Sep 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Third Position Revisited"]

[Text] At the start of the process, the military regime promised it would do its best to integrate Argentina more fully into the Crhistian West to which it felt it belonged. Indeed, the process was in large measure conceived as an attempt to reverse the slide that had taken Argentina out of the Western mainstream and left it on the fringes of the Third World. But, unfortunately, the actual policies that have been pursued since the 1976 coup have not brought this admirable objective any nearer. Instead, they have had the opposite effect. After 4 and a half years of military rule in which a great deal has been subordinated to the fight against Marxism in Argentina, the country is not making common cause with the West in its desperate struggle against the Soviet Union in the international arena. On the contrary, after the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, it ensured that the costs would be minimal by undermining the U.S. grain embargo, even when it had to leave off supplying traditional customers in order to do so. I has also shown no inclination at all to support the West in its difficult confrontation with the mainly left-wing dictatorships of the Third World. Argentina remains a dutiful member of Fidel Castro's "non-aligned bloc" and its representatives are showing an increasing tendency to repeat the platitudinous, frequently misleading, and invariably self-serving accusations that are regularly hurled at the West by Third World chieftains. The overall stance this adds up to resembles nothing so much as the "third position" adopted by the various Peronist governments the country has known. But, despite the crisp designation the Peronists gave to it, it did not represent a coherent foreign policy elaborated to serve the country's interests: It was simply a matter of drifting with the fashionable tide as manifested at such international gathering points as the UN. This posture was vigorously reaffirmed by the country's foreign minister, Carlos Washington Pastor, at the UN on Wednesday in an address that sounded little different from the thousands that have been churned out by Third World orators in recent decades. [paragraph continues]

If it reflected official thinking about foreign policy, it is plain that the original ideals of the process have been well and properly discarded.

At the UN, the foreign minister blamed the United States and the Soviet Union impartially for causing the world's problems, thus conveying the impression that as far as the government in concerned there is nothing at all to choose between the Soviet Union, which has subjugated Eastern Europe, is subjugating Afghanistan, and is helping terrorism in Western or pro-Western countries, and the United States, whose imperialism consists largely in the government's eyes of criticizing the military's human rights record in public. The minister also informed his listeners that "peace cannot be reached without development," a proposition that is virtually meaningless, and called for a rearrangement of the world economic system because the present one is "unjust," being based, according to him, on the welfare of a few and the penury of the rest, a Marxist notion that is manifestly false. It is, moreover, a curious position for the spokesman of a relatively rich country whose standard of living would nosedive if world resources were redistributed in a "just" manner. His address, in other words, suggested that the Argentine Government has definitively abandoned its First World aspirations and resigned itself to being a member of the Third World. This is not, one might have thought, what the process was all about.

BRIEFS

MARITIME SECRETARY TO FRG--Buenos Aires, 21 Sep (TELAM)--The Argentine secretary for maritime affairs, Rear Adm Carlos Noe Guevara, today left for Hamburg, where he will attend an international fair on ships, machinery and maritime technology. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1944 GMT 21 Sep 80 PY]

BUSINESS EXECUTIVES TO ANTARCTICA--Buenos Aires, 21 Sep (TELAM)--A group of representatives of Argentine state and private companies who are participating in a course on the significance of Argentine aeronautic and space power will travel tomorrow to the Lt Col Marambio antarctic base. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1350 GMT 21 Sep 80 PY]

BRITISH AGRICULTURE, FISHING MINISTER--Buenos Aires, 19 Sep (TELAM)--British Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Peter Walker arrived here today. The objective of the minister's trip is to examine Argentine food processing techniques and exchange information in the areas of food and agriculture. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1316 GMT 19 Sep 80 PY]

COSTA RICAN ECONOMIC MINISTER--Costa Rican Economy Minister Jose Alfaro Rodriguez arrived in Argentina yesterday to participate in the fourth Latin American symposium on small and medium-sized industries. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 16 Sep 80 p 11 PY]

OIL PROSPECTING CONTRACTS--Buenos Aires, 22 Sep (TELAM)--The national executive branch has issued a decree approving the contracts signed between the state-owned government oil deposits and Shell Hydrocarbons Besloten Vennootschap, Petrolar S.A. and Shell Compania Argentina de Petroleo S.A. to prospect for, develop and exploit hydrocarbons in the areas of central and northern San Jorge, in the San Jorge Gulf basin. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2316 GMT 22 Sep 80 PY]

INCREASE IN OIL PRODUCTION, IMPORTS--According to information released by the State Energy Secretariat, oil production increased 5 percent between January and August this year, compared to the same period of last year. At the same time, it is indicated that oil imports increased by 22 percent in the same period and gas imports increased by 9 percent. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 7 PY]

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT GROWTH--Buenos Aires, 17 September (TELAM)--The Finance Ministry reported yesterday that during the first 6 months of this year the gross domestic product increased by 0.2 percent compared to the same period in 1979, thus reaching an overall level slightly higher than that of last year, the highest recorded in history. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0934 GMT 17 Sep 80 PY]

PETROLEUM IMPORTS FROM IRAQ DROP BY 80 PERCENT

PY261840 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 24 Sep 80 p 17

[Text] Brasilia--Petrobras President Shigeaki Ueki reported yesterday that Iraq and Iran have suspended all petroleum shipments from their terminals on the Persian Gulf. Iraq is maintaining only the shipments from its terminal on the Mediterranean Sea. He added, however, that the transport capacity of the oil pipeline which links the producing region of Kirkuk with Syria is between 800,000 and 1 million barrels daily, while total Iraqi production is 3.8 million barrels daily.

Ueki stated that although Petrobras receives most of its Iraqi petroleum from the Persian Gulf, 20 percent is loaded on the Mediterranean Sea. Therefore, Brazilian imports of petroleum from Iraq would drop from 400,000 barrels daily to 80,000 barrels daily, which represents on overall loss of 36 percent of the petroleum imported by Brazil.

He also gave assurances that all of the petroleum in transit from the Persian Gulf to Brazil is loaded in ships under Brazilian control, although not all of them belong to FRONAPE [national tanker fleet]. He added that four Brazilian ships were in the Persian Gulf yesterday, loading from terminals of other exporting countries. A fifth ship, which belongs to DOCENAVE [Rio Doce Valley Navigation, Inc], which had carried iron ore east, is on its way to the gulf to load petroleum.

PETROBRAS BEGINS TO USE STRATEGIC OIL RESERVE

PY292047 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 27 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Petrobras yesterday began to use its strategic oil reserve--which will last 110 days--since Iraq gave notice of the suspension of its oil exports. For the first time since the beginning of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, Iraq announced the suspension of its oil exports on grounds of the force majeure clause included in the contract it signed with Brazil.

The National Nuclear Energy Commission will meet at Planalto Palace on Monday to discuss the situation. Petrobras has drawn up an emergency plan to call in its executives at any time should the Persian Gulf conflict become worse. Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals has reported that Brazil is trying to obtain oil from Venezuela, Mexico and Ecuador to compensate for the 400,000 barrels daily it has been receiving from Iraq.

MINISTER: USSR MAY PROSPECT FOR OIL UNDER RISK CONTRACT

PY300130 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 28 Sep 80 p 39

[By Noenio Spinola]

[Excerpts] Brasilia--Planning Minister Delfim Neto has said he does not see any problem to letting the Soviet Union participate in risk contracts for prospecting for oil in Brazil. Petrobras President Shigeaki Ueki said in Rio de Janeiro that he was going "to brief" the Soviet ambassador in Brasilia on the conditions for bidding in the northern/northeastern areas. While the invitation is formally unnecessary--since the biddings are public--it will obviously have a political significance since it will indicate that Moscow will hardly have any restrictions considering the background of Brazilian-USSR relations, Ueki said: "Our interest in having all types of bidders for the prospecting of our oil could justify even the opening of new areas for the USSR."

Both energy costs and the impact of the crisis--which is old--have been instrumental in doing away with preconceived ideas. Overcoming every obstacle, the risk contract system--which was then considered a sin--was established 7 years ago. Today, even the most potentially critical barriers are beginning to fall.

The Soviets, who can produce between 2 and 3 million barrels of oil more than Saudi Arabia, have in recent months been quietly conveying their interest in selling their technology to Brazil. Petrobras, according to its president, has conducted comparative studies of the USSR potential with that of other countries, having concluded that even large Western enterprises had exported technology to the USSR.

Be that as it may, the new thing is that Petrobras is now expressing interest in holding talks with a country which has thus far remained away from the competition for oil prospecting in Brazil due to various reasons. Obviously, any expression of interest on the part of the Soviets will have an immediate impact on the other bidders and will perhaps speed up the race after a raw material which today is as valuable as gold.

It has been reported that the latest specific contacts between the Soviets and Petrobras took place in Brazil between 8 and 12 months ago, when the USSR ambassador visited the Brazilian enterprise. No agreement was reached then because Brazil wanted to buy oil while the Soviets alleged that their commitments to traditional customers and their limited production prevented them from expanding their sales.

Approximately 10 days ago, Petrobras turned down an offer from Moscow for the sale of 300,000 tons of oil at $34 per barrel, contending that it could obtain the same type of average oil at $31 from other suppliers and because the Soviets did not respond to its counterproposal to provide regular oil supply in 1981.

Ueki said: "We were not interested in buying from the 'spot' market at that moment because there were large stocks on the world market." Apparently, for the same reason, the Soviets wanted to sell their surplus oil but without any special interest in continuing the supply. The Soviet offer left some experts with the impression that, despite the volatile situation prevailing in the Persian Gulf and the repeated border incidents between Iran and Iraq, no one was expecting the sudden crisis that has broken out in recent days.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT ADVOCATES USE OF PETRODOLLAR LOANS

PY292223 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Sep 80 p 27

[Excerpts] Central Bank President Carlos Geraldo Langoni wants Brazil to obtain a large amount of petrodollars from Arab countries either directly or through "institutional" channels such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. He acknowledged yesterday that Brazil, as a chronic borrower of foreign resources, has been withstanding mounting pressure from large international banks and from the central banks of Europe, the United States and Japan to obtain loans in petrodollars.

Langoni reported that the number of meetings held by Brazilian economic officials with leaders and representatives of foreign banks are designed to put an end to "the great misinformation" of foreign bankers about Brazilian monetary, fiscal and energy policies. He admitted, however, that these bankers had sought to press Brazil to accept a higher annual "spread" (risk rate) than the current 1.5 percent, and amortization periods under 8 years.

Langoni conceded that Brazil, a country which has been experiencing a process of "steady imbalance" in its external accounts, has no alternative but accept the conditions of the market. Yet, while Brazil agrees to the mounting "spread," it does not agree to the reduction of the amortization period. With regard to the activities of the IMF and the World Bank, Langoni said Brazil advocates the participation of these banks in recycling petrodollars since the regular financial channels now reflect excessive interventionism on the part of the governments.

On its own initiative, Brazil should move ahead in its direct negotiations with the Arab countries in the face of its initial success in obtaining Kuwaiti investment in Volkswagen do Brasil and the $200 million "stand by" credit (resources which are made available) obtained from a "pool" of Arab countries.

PRESS COMMENT ON AFTERMATH OF SOMOZA ASSASSINATION

Regime Must Learn Lesson

PY252217 Asuncion EL PUEBLO In Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Under the Terror of the Bazooka Shot"]

[Text] The unexpected terrorist strike which put an end to the capers of the Caribbean jackal in Paraguay with a bazooka shot disrupted the monotony to which we have become accustomed by the dictatorship's stagnation.

Those like us who, true to our attitude of staunchly defending human rights in keeping with the [Febrerista Revolutionary] Party's political line, do not accept terror as a method to settle political controversies of any sort, and we must learn the lesson left by this recent brutal experience in order to erradicate the motives behind it.

Prepared with cold premediation and carried out with mathematic precision to its successful completion, the event that shook the world last week continues today to puzzle the representatives of the regime who, due to their incurable shortcomings, gave us this present of sorts which affects the entire population.

Really, the former Nicaraguan dictator fell victim to his own game of brutality and violence which was turned into an oppressive system to strangle Sandino's heroic people, a game of horrible crimes which made Somoza the most undesirable international political fugitive in the Free World.

By giving shelter in our land to this travelling problem, a walking time bomb, out of the misguided solidarity based on political affinities, the government committed a horrible mistake which sooner or later it was bound to regret.

The government's huge repressive apparatus, its monstruous security machine with its "especially trained watchdogs" so efficient to discover and repress the slightest democratic opposition, was useless and powerless to anticipate, prevent and repress a real terrorist action launched by "half a dozen" true terrorists.

Events have proved that no political personality, no matter how powerful, is impervious to guerrilla attacks, and the fact that nothing similar has ever occured in our political circles only proves that what the forces of "law and order" used to persecute as terrorism were nothing but acts of popular resistance to dictatorial oppression and abuse of power.

The old policy of seeking scapegoats to cover up police inefficiency convinces no one anymore and the public is not deceived by the publicized identification of an awkward bearded terrorist leader who was not seen by any neighbor or by witnesses at the place of the attack and who was killed in a suspicious confrontation, which is always a good smokescreen since "the dead cannot talk."

At the moment of truth the thing is that the investigations have made no progress whatsoever. It is not yet possible to say if it was a terrorist attack from the left or the right, because no international terrorist organization made any claim for the attack. On the contrary, they have denied their participation as did the Nicaraguan Government and the Sandinista National Liberation Front and even the extremists (see independent newspapers, 24 September 1980 issues) who were allegedly identified through brainy "desk work"--pulled out easily from the abundant police repertoire which works like a magician's hat.

If the chief of the investigation department, in a press conference on 19 September 1980, gave "strong assurances that there will be no guerrillas here because conditions for their operation do not exist in the country," why then do we continue to stuck in the dictatorial quagmire, under a permanent state of siege?

It is high time for the regime to learn lessons from history, to act in a way that is consistent with facts it recognizes and to phase out the chronic institutional abnormality in which we live. It is high time for the regime to get rid of "half a dozen" official extremists who cannot coexist with a democratic course of action, and thus to initiate the historical transition from dictatorship to democracy, freedom and legality.

Government Should Not Overreact

PY291859 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 27 Sep 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Rejection of Totalitarism"]

[Text] It has been repeatedly pointed out, apparently supported by facts many times, that democratic governments are not prepared to confront the attacks of terrorists or of the enemies of open societies in general.

This is a dangerous viewpoint which tends to justify dictatorships, setting them up as models of good government, order and security--in other words, as the only way to be ready to defend the heritage of Christianity and Western civilization. According to this particular viewpoint, only regimes of exceptional rules which depart from the republican format would be able to protect the values of our civilization.

That conclusion can be inferred from an article carried by the Buenos Aires daily LA NACION the day before yesterday. The article says that the attack against Somoza reflects more than anything else cracks in the Paraguayan political regime, and attempts to establish similarities between our institutional regime and regimes which have emerged from the use of naked force.

To any careful observer, things are not quite that way.

And the proof that things are not quite that way can be seen in the fact that the terrorist attack, truly speaking, caught us almost defenseless. According to public evidence, the weapons used in the attack were of a degree of sophistication unknown in this country and the methods of the attack operation were so strange and unusual that an adequate response to it has not yet been found.

It cannot be asserted that our institutional system is a model, but no one could reasonably deny the strong efforts which are being made to develop toward an ever more improved system. But this is a task we Paraguayans are realizing at the same time we are passionately seeking better spiritual and material horizons in accordance with our own ideas and without anyone having recourse to criminal excesses.

Methods of that nature do not occur at any level. When passions have boiled over, we have faced each other in an open and clean struggle, but we have never used the stealthy attacks typical of terrorism. All political sectors have publicly and responsibly expressed their condemnation of such methods.

This attack was the act of foreigners using weapons which have only been employed by groups especially trained for this type of action. This kind of incident is therefore unheard of in Paraguay, and we cannot accept, for any reason or under any circumstance, the conclusion which some people want to draw.

No society based on the force of arms can create a climate of civilized coexistence in which the values of our Western culture flourish. It is not true that only regimes of exceptional harshness are able to defend the state.

Terrorism is certainly an act of brutal force, but it develops only when conditions are at hand which make it possible. To a civilized man, a man polished by education and culture, nothing is more contemptible than the treacherous and criminal violence of the terrorist, with whom he will never compromise, unless he is possessed with some particular madness.

Neither could this kind of incident occur in a society in which new horizons of material prosperity are constantly being opened. As new opportunities are opened to the vision of the working man, there is less and less motivation for violent reaction or criminal adventure.

This does not mean, of course, that the democratic state is free from these criminal acts. On the contrary, it is the main target of attack by the totalitarians who aim at destroying it. As the moral foundations become stronger, however, their probabilities of success diminish and in the end they disappear, unless people fall into the trap and follow their example.

This attack can never signify any breakdown in our republican structure, since it was not done by Paraguayans. It is a very clear attempt to destroy this structure in which we would decisively cooperate by making us inadvertantly fall into a trap. It should therefore be hoped that good sense will prevail and that a climate of rational awareness of the values of democracy will aid all Paraguayans in defending their principles by setting the political morality of free men against the freedom destroying irrationality of terrorism.

Argentine Paper's View Rejected

PY261937 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p 14

[From the "Between the Lines" column]

[Text] The Buenos Aires newspaper LA NACION said yesterday in a commentary that "the Asuncion crime has been such a strong slap in the face of the Paraguayan president that he will not be able to forget it quickly," and it adds that in Buenos Aires there are many people who ask the question of how such a large operation as the attack against Somoza could be mounted "without there being any cracks at some level in the old Colorado regime of Paraguay."

The commentary has been termed "treacherous" in Paraguayan official circles, which reject its contents, adding that the Argentine newspaper has no reason to make such an assertion.

ULLOA SAYS CUBA WILL BE READMITTED TO IMF, WORLD BANK

PY300138 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0026 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 17 Sep (LATIN)--Manuel Ulloa, president of the Council of Ministers and economy and commerce minister, left today for Washington to participate in the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and to continue the credit negotiations initiated by Peru with the World Bank.

In a press conference, Ulloa stated that at the governors meeting of those international organizations, the readmission of Cuba to the IMF and the World Bank would be approved at the request of that country.

Ulloa said that at the Latin American governors meeting recently held in Buenos Aires the readmission of Cuba to both international organizations was agreed upon in principle.

Peru has requested from the World Bank loans of up to $1 billion which will be granted in $200 million yearly increments until 1985, the year Fernando Belaunde Terry's presidential term ends.

In a press conference given at the international airport, Ulloa said that the credit will be long-term with low interest rates and a period of grace. He added that this criterion should prevail when negotiating credits, since Peru has a foreign debt of about $10 billion.

Ulloa said that President Fernando Belaunde Terry signed in Lima today a $100-million loan with the representative of the Agency for International Development (AID). The loan will be used for the development of the central jungle region, food imports, increased funds for the housing bank and to put into operation the construction materials bank, which will be in charge of promoting the construction of houses for the poorest sectors of the population.

NAVY TO BUILD TWO MISSILE-LAUNCHING SHIPS

PY300311 Lima LATIN in Spanish 0022 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 29 Sep (LATIN)--Navy Minister Vice Adm Mario Castro revealed today that Peru is building two missile-launching ships to equip the Navy with the best possible modern technology.

The minister said that the ships are being built by the Navy Industrial Service which has developed a high degree of know-how technology that will enable it to build other ships for the Peruvian Navy.

Minister Castro said that two missile launching ships recently bought from France will arrive tomorrow in the El Callao port. These ships bear the names of Velarde and Santillana, two Peruvian heroes who fought in the Pacific war between Chile and Peru in 1879.

BRIEFS

FRENCH INTEREST IN OIL EXPLORATION--The ELF-Aquitaine Company, the largest oil exploration and marketing company of France, has expressed interest in carrying out exploration and prospecting activities 500 km off Lima in an area located between Chimbote and Trujillo. The company does not guarantee that oil will be found in the area. [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 17 Sep 80 p 4 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON CASTRO'S STATEMENT

PA300220 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text on Foreign Ministry communique issued 28 September--read by Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco--recorded]

[Text] The Government of Venezuela, in view of the statement made by Dr Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, concerning the ruling handed down by the Permanent Council of War, wishes to make the following considerations:

1. The Government of Venezuela has always rejected violence and condemned the use of terrorism as a method of political struggle. It is sufficient to recall that Venezuela has suffered from various acts of terrorism in the past, particularly hijackings.

2. The Government of Venezuela, through its regular jurisdictional organs, has always been prompt to punish, without regard to political ideologies, anyone involved in terrorist activities.

3. The democratic Government of Venezuela, born of the freely expressed will of the people as established by the law, has maintained, maintains and respects the independence and autonomy of the various branches of government as mandated by the national constitution. Therefore, it honors the decisions of the judicial branch within its jurisdiction according to its powers.

4. The government and people of Venezuela reject as false, disrespectful and unacceptable the statement made by Dr Fidel Castro yesterday, and cannot but express their surprise for the presumptions of the Cuban chief of state that Venezuelan justice should conform to the criteria of the Cuban president of the Councils of State and Ministers. The Government of Cuba cannot understand that Venezuela is proud of its respect for the law and therefore, the defendant's right to their defense is guaranteed and they can only be found guilty or absolved according to confirmed evidence and not according to what other governments may think or decide. Thus, the reckless and malicious charges made against the Government of Venezuela on an alleged intervention in the decision adopted by the Permanent Council of War can only be explained because they come from a regime such as Cuba's, where the omnipotent will of the president of the Councils of State and Ministers prevails and which now resorts to the expediency of attributing Cuba's procedures to others.

5. The government and people of Venezuela emphatically reject the insulting and slanderous references to the armed forces of the republic, whose loyalty to the constitution and to the laws makes all Venezuelans proud.

6. The Government of Venezuela has observed with responsible coolness the aggressive and challenging conduct of the Cuban Government. The Government of Venezuela has limited its answers to what is necessary as is demanded by the nation's dignity, an attitude that has not been followed by the Cuban Government.

7. The Government of Venezuela reiterates its firm line of conduct in favor of full respect for human rights, which include the right of defendants to their defense in the courts, and reaffirms its adherence to the right of asylum, which has been so undermined by other countries.

8. The Government of Venezuela reaffirms its firm support of the principles on non-intervention, the free determination of peoples and the effective and permanent solidarity with the purposes and ideals of peace and coexistence between nations.

9. The government and people of Venezuela reaffirm their fraternal friendship with the Cuban people and express their unswerving loyalty to the common history and destiny of our nations.

Caracas, 28 September 1980.

ARABS SAID TO FAVOR 'UNLIMITED INVESTMENTS' IN COUNTRY

PA271411 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1016 26 Sep 80

[Text] Mexico,D.F. 26 Sep (EFE)--The Arab nations are willing to engage in "unlimited" investments in Mexico, according to businessmen from Iraq, Lebanon, and the United Arab Emirates here. The representatives of Iraq, 'Abd al-Hadi, of the United Arab Emirates, Sa'id al-Utaybah, and of Lebanon, George 'Usayli, pointed out that the fields for coinvestments between Mexico and the Arab nations are very extensive.

They said they are willing to make "unlimited" investments in the fields of construction and industry in general and, above all, in the country's tourism sector, although they explained they do not have any specific projects outlined as yet. 'Usayli explained that they are willing to place "unlimited" capital in Mexico because the Arab nations are seeking to expand their scope of investments, primarily in the developing countries.

HURRICANE HERMINE CAUSES DROP IN OIL PRODUCTION

PA251407 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Mexico City--Strong winds from Hurricane Hermine have caused a drop in oil production in the area of Campeche, it was learned here today. This morning Hermine was some 100 km southeast of Veracruz and headed toward the Texas coast in the United States at a speed of 30 to 90 kmh. Meteorological sources said it is expected to pick up speed today. Pemex has reported that the port of Coatzacoalcos has had to be closed and two tankers have had to suspend operations in the Campeche area because of weather-related problems.

GOVERNMENT TO INCREASE OIL EXPORTS IN 1981

PA291727 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0104 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Sep (EFE)--Patrimony and Industrial Development Minister Jose Andres de Oteyza announced here today that Mexico will increase its petroleum exports up to 1.5 million barrels a day in 1981. He explained that of the crude sold abroad, almost 50 percent or 730,000 barrels will be earmarked for the United States, Mexico's main hydrocarbons customer.

De Oteyza indicated that Mexico currently produces approximately 2.3 million barrels of crude a day. Of this figure, 1 million barrels are for export to the United States, Israel, Spain, Brazil, France, Yugoslavia, and the Central American and Caribbean region. He also said that Mexico does not have the means to increase short-term petroleum exploitation.

PCM DENOUNCES 'UNJUSTIFIED' ARREST OF FORMER GUERRILLAS

PA211635 Paris AFP in Spanish 1846 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Sep (AFP)--The Mexican Communist Party (PCM) today denounced the unjustified arrest of several former guerrillas who has benefited from the amnesty decreed by the Mexican Government in 1978. A PCM communique notes that the arrests, "carried out under the pretext that subversive propaganda had been found in the detainees homes," were made on 18 September in Jalisco, Leon and Michoacan States. The PCM adds in its communique that "there were no arrest warrants" and that those involved in the arrests "are leading normal lives, working and are far removed from underground activities. They were arrested in their homes." Those arrested include Armando Renteria Castillo, Daniel Barba and Manzano Perez, known locally for their previous guerrilla activities and currently connected with the PCM.

PRD WINS 12 OF 19 LEGISLATIVE SEATS IN ELECTIONS

PA291309 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1204 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Panama City, 29 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The ruling Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) won 12 of the 19 legislative seats chosen in yesterday's elections. The opposition Liberal Party won five seats. The Christian Democrats, also of the opposition, won one seat. The other legislator will be an independent.

According to unofficial figures, the abstention promoted by the opposition sector led by octogenarian former President Arnulfo Arias, elected president and overthrown three times, reached 40 percent. Government sources attribute this abstention to defects in the organization of the elections at the beginning of the vote and in the voters' lists.

In Panama Province with almost half of the country's population, the two PRD candidates, former Housing Minister Tomas Gabriel Altamirano Duque and Corregimiento Assembly Vice President Raul Montenegro were elected.

Irregularities, Disorganization Reported

PA291459 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 29 Sep 80 pp 1A, 6A

[Text] Panamanian citizens enthusiastically went to the polls yesterday disposed to cast their votes to elect one third (19) members of the legislative council, but they encountered irregularities obstacles and a manifest lack of organization in the voting precincts.

In the capital city as well in the interior communities a lack of organization by the voting officials caused the general disgust of people by the hundreds who did not appear in the electoral lists, and therefore were not able to exercise their citizens' right to vote.

In some precincts the voting process was not started until after 11:30 a.m., three hours after the originally appointed time, and in Cocle Province, Liberal Party candidate Targidio Bernal reported that the 50,000 voting tickets of his party had not arrived.

Bernal said that in view of this irregularity, he had placed the reserve of 10,000 tickets in as mary precincts as he has been able to distribute at that late hour. He termed the elections as "dirty" and warned that if the will of the people is not respected, "the government is going to encounter problems." Bernal added, that in view of the irregularities which have become evident in the elections, he may decide to request the annulment of the elections and demand that new elections be called for the Province of Cocle.

The elections were held in an atmosphere of peace and quiet, and even the weather helped as the sun shone throughout the day after a week of almost continuous rainshowers. No incidents were reported aside from a neighborhood problem in 17th Street Rio Abajo, where Vielka Zapata, 30, was attacked with a bat by an unknown man who is still at large, and a fight in 12 of October Street, involving a girl, 15, two women, Lina Hamilton and Susana Elizabeth Cane, and Jose Antonio Small.

Complaints about the elections began as soon as the precincts began their work, as people walked from one "table" to the other trying to find the place where his name appeared so that he would vote. These were the first free elections held here in 12 years, in which political parties participated. It also marked the first instance in which votes were cast within the former Canal Zone area. Mrs. Maria Esther Rodriguez Concepcion, a resident of Los Rios, was the first to cast a vote within an area that was under the control of the United States of America for 76 years.

National Guard commander and former chief of government General Omar Torrijos Herrera voted at Precinct 14 within the Belisario Porras School in San Francisco de la Caleta, in this city. Torrijos stressed that the elections aimed at choosing one-third of the members of the legislative council poses within the Panamanian political structure the possibility of changes without havng to resort to violence.

Referring to the possibility of a significant abstention from the voting, patronized by the powerful Panamenista Party and other influential political organizations, he said: "If there are not abstentions in the voting for the choosing of a beauty queen, there is much less of a chance for abstentions in the elections for legislators."

Asked about the possibilities of the Revolutionary Democratic Party (the government party), the general said: "There will be many surprises tomorrow." On his part, President Aristides Royo, who voted at Precinct 9 within the Ricardo Miro School in the Bella Vista District, said that yesterday's electoral process was a beautiful forerunner for the 1984 presidential elections.

President Royo cast his vote around 10 a.m. and was accompanied by Vice-President Ricardo de la Espriella, cabinet ministers and a group of international observers. After voting, Royo visited several voting precincts throughout the city and at the San Miguelito District he visited the precincts installed at the state of Israel and "Severino Hernandez" schools.

Several persons are presently in Panama as special guests of the national government, to act as observers of the election process. These are: Max L. Friedersdorf, president of United States electoral tribunal, Manuel Rafael Iglesias Echeverria of Costa Rica, Carlos Delgado Chepellin of Venezuela, Eustorgio Mendoza Cubillo of Ecuador, Manuel Rafael Garcia Lizardo, Dominican Republic, and Daniel Magana Mendez, Mexico.

Political party leaders of the continent are also here to observe the Panamanian elections they are: Jose Gilberto, of the Democratic Action Party of Venezuela; Carlos Ugalde, National Liberation of Costa Rica; Commander Bayardo Arce, of the Sandinista National Liberation Front of Nicaragua; Teunio do Santo, of the Brazilian Trabilista Party; Dr. Alfredo Buendia Nunez, of the Ecuador Democratic Left Party; Damaris Williams, of the Jamaican People's Party; Hector Turner Turpial, of the Venezuelan COPEI Party; Dr. Carlos Gallardo F. of the Socialist Democratic Party of Guatemala; Anselmo Sule, of the radical party of Chile; Carmen Pintado and Alonso Guerra of the P.S.O.E. [Spanish Socialist Workers Party] of Spain; Mario Bouduane of the National Revolutionary Leftist Movement of Bolivia; Federico Lopez, of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, of Nicaragua, and Teodoro Petkoft, of Montevideo.

In the provinces of Veraguas, Herrera and Los Santos, the attendance of the polls was massive, but the lack of organization was evident everywhere. At the Santiago de Veraguas Juan Demostenes Arosemena Normal School, the precincts within the school were still to be installed at 7 a.m. There were no tables, poll urns nor party representatives visible at that time, and the people, eager to exercise its right to vote, impatiently awaited until things finally came to order much later.

In Chiriqui, a province noted for its opposition tendencies, a certain apathy was evident at the start of the journey, as citizens approached the voting precincts; however the process was held normally.

SALVADORAN WORKERS REPORTEDLY TORTURED AFTER DEPARTURE

PA270316 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 2-A

[From the "Topics, Photos and Comments" column by Erich Rodriguez Auerbach]

[Text] The electrical workers who came from El Salvador to participate in an important congress in Panama were arrested and tortured on returning to their fatherland. Await reactions.

COSTA RICA

BANANA WORKER DETAILS LABOR UNION ABUSES

PA292309 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 24 Sep 80 p 6-A

[Text] Banana worker Charles W. Allette has asked President Rodrigo Carazo Odio's administration to put an end to "the anarchy imposed by labor leaders in the Rio Frio region."

The charge, however, was denied by the General Labor Confederation [CGT] which said that this was a Standard Fruit Company maneuver.

Allette said that 80 percent of the workers do not want to go on strike or have anything to do with the union, but that they are repressed by the leaders.

"I have been persecuted and have even been imprisoned and beaten simply because I want to be a free worker," he added.

He mentioned the cases of workers Misael Rojas, Jose Garcia, another man named Molina, the wife of Collin Sinclaire and others whom Allette claims to have been attacked in various ways.

He also charged that the Rio Frio banana union "is completely politicized" and claimed that on one occasion the workers had been asked to contribute 60 colones each to finance the Salvadoran leftist guerrillas."

He also said that when a group of Salvadorans, who were later expelled by the government, had stayed at Rio Frio, there had been an abundance of weapons in evidence in the region.

He also said that international guerrilla chiefs had also visited this region.

"We are, therefore, asking the government to send an advisor to the region so that we can form a union of democratic and not Marxist workers. The government is duty-bound to protect us," he said.

Regarding the presence of government authorities, he said that there are only three rural guards in the region and that there is very little they can do to protect them.

Commenting on rumors of a new strike being organized against the Standard Fruit Company, he said that it would be advisable to have a plebiscite in which most of the workers would vote aginst the strike.

Allette is 30. He has a wife and four children. He has been working for Standard Fruit for 12 years. "I know that these statements can cause me a lot of trouble but the time has come for someone to speak frankly about what is happening at Rio Frio. We cannot allow a minority to impose its will on the majority by means of terror," he concluded.

"Standard Fruit Maneuver"

CGT Secretary General Luis Carlos Montero said he rejects all of Allette's charges and that "the whole thing was just a Standard Fruit maneuver."

"What Standard Fruit intends to do is to organize a group of disgusted workers opposed to our union in Rio Frio," he added.

The Union of Agricultural, Livestock and Related Trade Workers of Heredia [SITAGAH] mentioned by Allette is a CGT member.

Montero said, "we do not persecute anyone and the workers join the union willingly. He also said deductions must be authorized and signed by the workers. He added that a worker just has to sign his name to withdraw from the union."

"What irks these people is that the SITAGAH has not entered into dubious deals with the management of the fruit company," he said.

He also said the CGT supports the "liberation guerrillas" in El Salvador and that it had asked for a contribution to send help to that country. "But that the contribution is completely voluntary and that no one was compelled to pay it.'

He also added that it is not true that guerrillas are being trained in Rio Frio and that there are weapons there. "What is more, the Public Security Ministry conducted and investigation in the region and did not find anything." he said.

"The labor union does not train anyone. This is not our policy. Actually, there is a contractor who sells bamboo to the fruit company. He has Salvadoran workers with the proper permits, "he indicated.

In conclusion he said, "we do not go on strike by fiat. The majority decides in a general assembly. As a matter of fact this is a plebiscite. However, there are persons who are ignorant of this procedure. It is not true we are planning a new strike. However, there are differences which are being discussed at the Labor Ministry."

AGRICULTURE MINISTER: BANANA DISEASE UNDER CONTROL

PA300339 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Based on a study carried out by the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry's Forest Sanitation Department, Hernan Fonseca Zamora, agriculture and livestock minister, reported that the virulence and speed with which the black sigatoka was spreading has been controlled. He said that one can live with the disease if properly controlled.

Minister Fonseca Zamora said the campaign to control black sigatoka has been coordinated with the banana companies and that they have asked the Public Works and Transportation Ministry to repair airfields in Huapiles, Guasimo and Rio Frio so they can continue fumigating the plantations with the small planes they are using now, instead of having to use larger ones, which have to take off from larger airfields.

BRIEFS

NEW PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER--Mario Fernandez Ortiz has been sworn in as the new public works minister to replace Rodolfo Mendez Mata who is resigning to participate in political activities. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Sep 80 PA]

EL SALVADOR

DIPLOMATIC SOURCES URGE PROOF OF MERCENARY CLAIMS

PA300148 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0730 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Sercano Network]

[Text] During the recent hours, violence in El Salvador has claimed 10 more victims. Reports say that a Jose Simeon Canas Catholic University teacher was murdered early this morning in eastern San Salvador.

Meanwhile diplomatic sources in this capital have expressed their displeasure at the repeated statements by Jose Napoleon Duarte and other members of the Salvadoran Government junta who claim that Cuban, Panamanian and Nicaraguan guerrillas are operating in the country.

Diplomatic sources said that the junta should present evidence of the existence of mercenaries in the Salvadoran leftist movements, especially in the guerrilla forces. The sources added that the government must act with a sense of responsibility to prevent the cooling of relations with Panama and Nicaragua.

VIOLENCE CLAIMS 33 LIVES IN PAST 24 HOURS

PA300137 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2008 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Sep (LATIN)--At least 33 persons have been killed in the most recent acts of political violence that have occurred in the country during the past 24 hours, official sources reported today.

The most serious clash occurred near the city of Zacatecoluca, 60 km to the east, where 17 leftists were killed in a clash with security forces. An official spokesman said that the group which clashed with the security forces belonged to the extreme leftwing Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Force (FPL). The spokesman did not say whether the security forces sustained casualties or injuries in the incident.

The bodies of the other 16 victims of political violence, which has caused more than 5,000 deaths this year according to sources of the organizations for the defense of human rights, were found in the streets of this capital and cities of the interior, according to the sources.

Meanwhile, the occupation of the OAS headquarters in this capital remained unchanged today. The OAS headquarters was occupied Wednesday, the 17th, by 25 members of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) to demand an end to repression, the lifting of the state of siege and the release of political prisoners. The FDR members are holding the hostages inside, although on Saturday they released the assistant director of that office, Guillermo Pino, who was suffering apparently from a cardiac ailment.

FARN COMMANDER COMMENTS ON REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE

PA300416 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Recorded passages in quotation marks]

[Text] Radio Noticias del Continente interviewed Commander Ferman Cienfuegos of the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] of El Salvador. One of our correspondents in that fraternal country managed to reach the revolutionary leader by telephone in the Salvadoran capital.

At the beginning of the interview, Ferman Cienfuegos referred to the status of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU] of El Salvador. These were his statements:

"I believe that it is generally known that there is an impasse in the area of unity. Given the maturity and the sense of responsibility of the revolutionary leaders in the country, however, we are working intensively to provide a positive solution to this situation, since we, all the revolutionaries, are willing to continue fighting as a unit to defeat the Christian Democratic junta. In this regard, we can assure you that we are working to bring about a solution to this problem as speedily as possible and before the eyes of the world, we can say that we have strengthened our unity."

Asked whether the FARN still feels that it is necessary for there to be revolutionary unity in El Salvador, Commander Ferman Cienfuegos replied:

"Yes, indeed. The FARN has always said that unity is necessary to defeat the Christian Democratic junta. In this regard, we reaffirm this position and we believe that revolutionary unity is the guarantee of triumph. The FARN considers its obligation and its historical responsibility to struggle for unity."

Subsequently, our correspondent asked Ferman Cienfuegos whether the FARN at any time had withdrawn from the DRU. This was his reply:

"In this regard, the answer would have to be more complex. Actually, we have not withdrawn from the DRU. This could lead to many rumors and much distortion. Actually, it was never our intention at any time to withdraw from the DRU."

Later, in the same telephone interview by Radio Noticias del Continente in El Salvador, Commander Ferman Cienfuegos referred to the unification process and the establishment of a single party of the Salvadoran revolution:

"Yes, we began the process of unification in the country. It has been very complex and we had actually reached a high degree of strategic and tactical coordination. In this regard, we proposed an internal discussion. It should be noted in passing that many aspects of this discussion have become public. We believe that it is feasible and possible to discuss the problem of whether or not we will take the step forward of forming the single party of the revolution in the country. This is what we could call the main aspect of the problem."

Subsequently, the FARN commander said that many elements will be involved in determining the launching of a general offensive against the Salvadoran regime:

"Regarding the matter of when to launch the military offensive, a general offensive, we believe that this will always depend on internal decisions of the revolutionary movement and leadership. In other words, in this regard, that decision is to be made by the revolutionary leadership of the movement. We could not, therefore, speak of an advance or a delay. This is a problem of evaluation, of the balance of forces and of the political moment which is rather complicated because of the very situation prevailing in the world at this time--the Iraq-Iran conflict."

In another of the outstanding paragraphs of the telephone interview carried out by one of Radio Noticias' correspondents in El Salvador, the National Resistance [RN] commander referred to the death of the top leader of that revolutionary organization--Commander Ernesto Jovel. Let us listen to his statements.

"I would like Radio Noticias del Continente to allow me to expand on these events, since we are especially interested in informing you about this.

"I could say that our national executive directorate informed the peoples of the world and the Salvadoran people that the top FARN leader, Commander Ernesto Jovel Funes, died in an accident. We had promised to expand on this information, giving the main details. On this occasion, for Radio Noticias del Continente, we say that our Commander Ernesto Jovel Funes was involved in an accident in a privately-owned twin-engine plane. He was on his way to Panama where he was to attend important meetings.

"Our investigations have led us to report that the accident was caused by a defect in one engine followed by the failure of the other. The plane crashed into the sea a few miles off the coast. This was verified by oil streaks at one point along their route in the area of Veraguas, Panama. The Panamanian Air Force and a U.S. rescue group from the Canal Zone participated in the search to locate the site of the accident.

"Commander Ernesto Jovel Funes was accompanied by Augusto Coto, an official in charge of international relations of the general staff, who also served as FARN chaplain, since he was a protestant minister, and our Comrade Ana Guadalupe Ramos, a member of the FARN communications center.

"We deny every biased report or rumor regarding this irreparable loss and we vigorously deny any divisionest or confusing version that seeks to undermine the unity of our organization and its biological strength [robustez biologico]. In this regard, we say to you that this has been an irreparable loss."

Next, asked who will become top leader of the National Resistance [RN] now that Ernesto Jovel is dead, Ferman Cienfuegos said:

"Under the bylaws and regulations of the executive directorate and the general headquarters, our organization has seven top officials. Undoubtedly, with the death of the top official, the other officials will assume the vacant functions. This situation, within our bylaws, is an internal rule. This new situation must be resolved by a council of delegates of the RN."

Later, Ferman Cienfuegos sent a message in the name of the FARN to the Salvadoran Communist Party, the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces [FPL], the People's Liberation Army [ERP] and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] of El Salvador. These were his words:

"First of all, we would like to send a message to the members of the Salvadoran Communist Party, the leadership of the FPL and the ERP, to reaffirm our willingness to solve the problem of unity, to struggle together, to march toward the final victory and to strengthen the revolutionary movement.

"Before the eyes of the world we can say to them that we are most willing to march together and to solve any problem. This is our position. This is our tradition.

"To the members of the FDR, we say that at this time the FDR represents the only popular alternative. It is the only popular force in the country that can guarantee the establishment of a democratic revolutionary government. In this regard, we say to the FDR and to the Salvadoran people that this is the only option and that the unified revolutionary movement and the FDR are moving together toward the final victory."

Finally, Commander Ferman Cienfuegos delivered his organization's message to all the peoples of the world.

"We say to all the peoples of the world that our people are very happy with the great international support. We have noted that all the peoples of the world, particularly the peoples of Latin America, have expressed their sympathy and their great active solidarity with and support for the struggle, the war and the insurrection of the revolutionary movement. In this regard, we can say that this solidarity must be redoubled in favor of our people and in favor of all peoples who are struggling for their definitive liberation."

HONDURAS

GOVERNOR REPORTS ARMED CLASH WITH NICARAGUANS

PA300020 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1410 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpt] Michael Wall Ramos, governor of Gracias a Dios Department, reported that the Honduran Army has had several armed clashes with members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front FSLN, along the border with Nicaragua. According to Governor Wall, members of the Sandinist army are constantly crossing the border into Honduran territory to steal cattle and these activities are motive of great concern by the people in the region. Governor Wall said security in that region has been doubled and measures have been taken to defend the nation's sovereignty. However, he added, the task is not easy because most of the region is covered by dense jungle. This makes it almost impossible to totally control it, especially where the Sandinists are active.

Governor Wall said in his department they are having problems with the Sandinists. In Choluteca and El Paraiso with former Somozist guardsmen and in Lempira with Salvadoran guerrillas and soldiers.

In conclusion, Governor Wall accused the central government of neglecting the region of Gracias a Dios, which he termed as the most underdeveloped in the country.

ORGANIZATIONS DEMAND EXPULSION OF NICARAGUAN GUARDSMEN

PA281401 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2223 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 27 Sep (LATIN)--Honduran political, labor, peasant, student and professional organizations today demanded that Government and Justice Secretary Oscar Mejia Arellano expel more than 25 former top officers of the Nicaraguan National Guard from the country.

A delegation representing 25 organizations delivered a special document to Mejia Arellano denouncing "the existence of a counterrevolutionary movement headed by these Nicaraguan citizens who are exiled in Honduras."

According to the document, former Somozist guardsmen and Nicaraguan civilians "are constantly holding meetings, sponsoring paramilitary actions and financing counterrevolutionary activities against the new Nicaraguan Government." The document includes a list of 25 former National Guard officers and Somozist civilians who are involved in these activities.

"These 25 Nicaraguans are the top leaders of the counterrevolutionary groups that operate under the names Special Anticommunist Guerrilla Forces, the Nicaraguan Liberation Army [Ejercito Nicaraguense de Liberacion--ELN] and the newest group, the Nicaragua Revolutionary Democratic Association [Asociacion Democratica Revolutionaria Nicaraguense--ARDEN] to carry out criminal attacks against Nicaraguan diplomats in Honduras," the document said.

According to the document, these Somozist counterrevolutionaries operate here, in Choluteca, in southern Honduras, and in Danli, in the country's eastern region.

WORKERS DEMAND CONSTITUTION FAVORABLE TO MAJORITIES

PA271544 Paris AFP in Spanish 2353 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 25 Sep (AFP)--Eighty labor organizations in Honduras have demanded the national Constituent Assembly draft "a political constitution totally favorable to the interests of the nation's forsaken majorities."

The demand is included in a document issued by the Honduran workers and peasants national assembly held yesterday in this capital.

The document notes that "deputies are compelled to satisfy our demands over any interest of the economically powerful minority, whose ideas and actions are designed to perpetuate the underdevelopment which they and their foreign allies have imposed on us."

The document also points out the need to "reaffirm the nation's sovereignty and independence politically, economically and culturally." The workers and peasants also demanded that the national Constituent Assembly ensure that "the new constitution guarantees an eminently civilian, popular representative, responsible and alternating government in the exercise of power."

They also demand a number of social guarantees established in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the effective implementation of the nation's agrarian reform process.

In conclusion, they voiced "decisive support" for the National Autonomous University in its campaign for 6 percent of the national budget, so that it may become the guiding organization of higher education in Honduras.

PEASANT GROUPS BREAK WITH AGRARIAN REFORM INSTITUTE

PA271956 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] A crisis developed in Honduran agriculture after 650,000 peasants broke off all relations with the National Agrarian Institute [INA] in this neighboring country.

(URACAN) [no expansion given], a federation of 80 peasant organizations with some 350,000 members, today released a document in which it declares it is breaking off all relations with this government agency. In the document, the peasants request the reinstitution of Carlos Arrutia, the deputy director of the INA, and of Miguel Angel Gomez Murillo, director of the INA's peasant training program. Both were recently fired by the government as part of an administrative reorganization program.

In addition, the peasants are demanding the immediate solution to all of their farming problems as well as credit, technical aid and adequate communications means.

The peasants' break of relations with the INA occurred because INA Director Edgardo Zuniga Rodesno refused to hear the peasants' demands.

Meanwhile, (Benjamin Garmendia), secretary general of the Federation of Cooperatives for the Agrarian Reform [Federacion de Cooperativas para la Reforma Agraria] pointed out that these measures had [word indistinct] since the government began the reorganization. The peasant leader cautioned that they are willing to face any situation that may arise, even the ultimate consequence.

NICARAGUA

SECURITY CHIEF CERNA ON COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY PLANS

PA292210 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 23 Sep 80 pp 1, 5

[Quotation marks as published]

[Text] Guerrilla Commander Lenin Cerna, chief of the General Directorate of State Security, has disclosed that the death of "Dimas" thwarted a vast counterrevolutionary plan known as the "October Plan" which sought among other objectives, the unification of all counterrevolutionary groups and gangs of bandits which operate in northern Nicaragua.

The October Plan would have combined terror, through the murder of peasants and the robbing of farms of the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute (INRA), with attacks on military posts on the border with Honduras.

In an interview, Guerrilla Commander Lenin Cerna disclosed how "Dimas" was linked with the Somozists in Honduras and with other groups such as the "11 November" group led by Chamorro Rapacciolli and Diego Manuel Robles.

Here is the interview with Guerrilla Commander Lenin Cerna:

B.--Commander Cerna, how did the counterrevolutionary band headed by "Dimas" operate?
L.C.--The band led by "Dimas" operated in the area bordering with Honduras where it carried out its criminal actions and then would flee to the Somozist camps in Honduras. This criminal freely moved about in those areas which were his bases of supplies and refuge. On one occasion "Dimas" even held a news conference in Choluteca, Honduras where he said "he did not want a patron-state in Nicaragua." These statements were applauded by the most reactionary sectors of Honduras.

"Dimas" also visited Guatemala where he met with well-known Somozist counterrevolutionaries.

He was also in touch with Carlos Rodriguez, assassin of the people and former member of the Basic Infantry Training School. "Dimas" met him in Choluteca. He also helped exploiter Chatan Pinell who had set fire to a house of peasants in northern Nicaragua in the first few days after the revolutionary victory.

When "Dimas" was killed, the counterrevolutionaries were trying to unite into a single front so that the discontented, criminals and Somozists in neighboring countries would come and provoke chaos in our country.

B.--Commander, did they have a specific plan to attack our people?
L.C.--Yes, they were trying to carry out a criminal plan against our people which consisted in attacks on our border posts which are our weakest posts combined with holdups of the INRA farms.

With the fall of "Dimas" and other bands we have dealt a serious blow against them. Our people should work on the tasks outlined by the revolution but they should be prepared and alert in the face of these criminal provocations.
B.--How did they plan to implement the October Plan and what forces did they have?

L.C.--As I said earlier, they were trying to unite all the groups. We know that in that northern region there have always been criminal gangs involved in cattle rustling, stealing from peasants and so forth. During the Somozist dictatorship, the National Guard killed their members. Now with the revolution and the absence of justice of the peace, these individuals act with greater freedom. Except for "Dimas'" band which has political objectives, the rest are just criminal gangs.

We also have information that in Honduras and Costa Rica there are counterrevolutionary forces which are plotting against our country. In Costa Rica, there is the "11 November" opportunistic group which used to call itself anti-Somozist and which is now linked with the Somozist groups abroad that are plotting against our people. The leaders of the "11 November" group include an individual surnamed Chamorro and Diego Manuel Robles. They have met with Justiniano Perez, Somoza's aide and former henchman of the National Security Office, and with Dimas in Costa Rica and Honduras.

B.--Are they united in a single armed group?
L.C.--No, so far they have been unable to organize a strong armed group because we have not let them operate. The so-called Anticommunist Armed Forces and the Democratic Armed Forces were annihilated from the beginning and they were unable to unite.

They had planned to unite all their forces with the October Plan.

B.--Is there some relationship between the October Plan and Larios' plan?
L.C.--There is a relationship. Of course, Dimas was unaware of the plan but he was part of it. They acted separately. Larios did know of the plan and some counterrevolutionnaries in Managua were working for this big plan. Some of them had met with Dimas.

B.--Why did Dimas move about with such ease?
L.C.--First, he knew the area, since he was a former fighter. He knew the border posts and used a place known as Trojo. He used this place to go to Honduras which was his operations base where he obtained the necessary supplies. After he committed all his crimes in Nicaragua, he used that place to enter Honduras where the former Somozist guardsmen gave him support and he was able to freely move out.

B.--Besides Dimas, who are the other leaders of the counterrevolutionary bands?
L.C.--The two most important leaders of these counterrevolutionary bands are a former national guardsman by the name of Melgaran and a criminal named Herrera. We have identified all the members of the bands and they will soon be captured by the Sandinist Armed Forces to be tried by our people for their crimes and thefts against the peasants of the area. Twenty-two members of Dimas' band are currently being held by the revolutionary authorities. One of his pals, "Pocoyo," is among those captured. "Pocoyo" organized a criminal gang which committed crimes and holdups with youths who are almost children. The pretext used by "Pocoyo" was that the Sandinist people's revolution was going to kill all the children. This gang held up a station wagon of the INRA and the bank branch in El Cua.

Our people should be ready to fight against these criminals and be alert to eliminate any counterrevolutionary group. These criminals use our revolution's economic problems to deceive some of our people.

MINISTRY REPORTS ACTIONS AGAINST COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

PA270208 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 21 Sep 80 pp 1, 10

[Interior Ministry communique issued 20 September]

[Text] On 13 September in Jinotega Department members of the General Directorate of State Security captured Felix Pedro Gomez Chavarria, alias "Pocoyo," leader of a counterrevolutionary band which operated in the areas of Vilan, Aguas Calientes, Guapinol, Saragal, Pita del Carmen, Pavona Arriba and Pavona Abajo. [paragraph continues]

He had participated in attacks on peasants, the El Castillo and La Sorpresa state farms, the Asturias Highway Department installations and private farms.

Continuing with the operation against this and other bands, a clash occured on 19 September between forces of the general directorate of State Security, the Sandinist People's Army and the Sandinist People's Militia and a counterrevolutionary band near Quilali, Nueva Segovia Department. Pedro Joaquin Gonzalez, alias "Dimas," leader of the band, an assistant named Tinoco and several other members of the group were killed, a Galil rifle, an M-16 rifle, a Garand rifle and provisions were confiscated. The rest of the band was able to escape to the border area with Honduras.

Counterrevolutionary "Dimas" had established contacts with officers of the former Somozist National Guard and other counterrevolutionaries in Honduras and El Salvador, who supplied him with financial aid and military supplies so he could continue his crimes and attacks.

He led the group that attacked the town of Quilali on 23 July. During that attack four people were killed. They included Adolfo Cruz Montenegro, a member of the state security, and Juana Cruz Centeno, a health brigade member. The operations by our armed forces continue.

Press and Information Department of the Interior Ministry.

POLICE ASK CITIZENS TO TURN IN ALL WEAPONS

PA292215 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] The General Directorate of the Sandinist Police appeals to all the citizens to voluntarily turn in all the war weapons they may have in their possession with or without a permit. The weapons must be surrendered at the permits and license office of the Sandinist Police which will issue documents to verify the voluntary surrender of weapons.

This appeal will be in effect from 30 September to 30 November of this year. At the end of this period, arms will be seized and the persons possessing them will be taken to court in line with the criminal law in effect.

For the will-being of everybody. [Signed] The Sandinist Police

GUATEMALAN EXPLANATION OF MARTINEZ DEATH SOUGHT

PA251358 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0204 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Managua, 24 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan State Council Wednesday demanded "a satisfactory explanation" from Guatemala of the 30 August killing of Nicaraguan Professor Denis Martinez Cabezas in that country.

Martinez Cabezas, who was secretary general of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua (UNAN), was found dead in a room in the Cortijo de las Flores Hotel in Antigua, Guatemala along with a Guatemalan professor.

In a resolution approved tonight, the auxiliary legislative body of the junta of the government also agreed to demand explanations from the Guatemalan Government for "a chain of disappearances of Nicaraguan youths" in that country.

The State Council also agreed to demand "guarantees for the Nicaraguan citizens who visit Guatemala."

The State Council Exterior Committee [as received] was also charged with the task of consulting with pertinent authorities for the final draft of the statement.

The auxiliary legislative body also agreed to send a note to the Guatemalan parliament to prompt an investigation of Martinez Cabezas' killing and of the Nicaraguans missing in Guatemala.

EXILES FROM ANTI-SANDINIST MOVEMENT TO REGAIN POWER

PA271435 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0032 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 26 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Diverse organizations of Nicaraguan exiles have united in an anti-Sandinist movement to regain power in Nicaragua, Nemen Nader, coordinator of the movement, stated today in Guatemala.

The groups which comprise this organization are the Nicaraguan Liberal and Conservative Parties in exile and the so-called Nicaraguan Revolutionary Front, Nader said.

The leader indicated that he has established direct contact with Fernando Aguero Rocha, foremost leader of the Nicaraguan Conservative Party, who voiced his support of the movement.

Nemen Nader has also contacted Francisco Urcuyo, another important anti-Sandinist figure and leader of the Nicaraguan Liberal Party in exile who is also in agreement and around whom the anti-Sandinist organizations are grouped.

Nader affirmed that the movement is already carrying out operations in Nicaraguan territory and is conducting intense recruiting of Nicaraguan exiles intent on regaining power in Nicaragua. According to the coordinator of this movement, its activities have no fixed headquarters and are being carried out in all Latin American countries where there are Nicaraguan anti-Sandinist exiles.

STUDENTS WILL BE ON VACATION FOR CHRISTMAS

PA262352 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 9

[Excerpts] The school-to-work integration period in the 1980-1981 school calendar will not affect the Christmas and New Year festivities because this integration period will run from the beginning of December to December 20 and there will be vacations from 21 December to 4 January, the Education Ministry has stated.

In a communique, the Education Ministry notes that as of 1 November each education community--teachers, students and parents--will try to determine the best way to implement this integration period, taking into account that it will include only fifth and sixth grade children and high school students.

Only students from rural schools who have experience in picking cotton and coffee and in cutting sugarcane and the residents of coffee regions where there is a shortage of workers during harvest time, will go to the countryside. Harvest time traditionally results in children leaving their schools to help their families financially.

This rule is based on agreement 90-AA of 20 August 1980 which made void the agreement of 9 June 1980 which established a period of school in the countryside from 1 December to 4 January.

The objective is to develop in the students the awareness of a person who produces social goods and to start creating conditions for eliminating prejudices arising from the division of work between manual labor and intellectual work.

BRIEFS

AID TO FLOOD VICTIMS--An emergency committee made up of the Matagalpa directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the municipal government junta, the fire department, the Red Cross and mass organizations will coordinate the aid to the 700 victims of the Matagalpa River flood. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Sep 80 PA]

MAGAZINE FOR NEW READERS--The Education Ministry is publishing 600,000 issues of the magazine 19 JULY which is reading material for the companero workmen and peasants who recently learned to read and write and through this maintenance phase are preparing to strengthen their knowledge as part of the adult education program. [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 27 Sep 80 PA]

CASTRO, OTHER OFFICIALS ATTEND CDR RECEPTION

FL291035 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, attended the reception hosted by the National Directorate of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] to mark their 20th anniversary. Also present were Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers; Jorge Risquet, of the Secretariat; and Armando Acosta, member of the party's Central Committee. Outstanding CDR members and families in the 1979 emulation, foreign guests and representatives of the diplomatic corps participated in the reception. A 30-cent stamp was issued yesterday honoring the CDR's vigilance and health fronts.

SOVIET, CUBAN COSMONAUTS DECORATED BY COUNCIL OF STATE

FL271223 Havana D mestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, the first Cuban cosmonaut, has been awarded the title of hero of the Soviet Union by decree-law of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He also will be awarded the Lenin Order and Red Star Medal. Tamayo has been awarded the decorations for the successful completion of the space flight and for the courage and heroism he displayed. Col Yuriy Romanenko, pilot-cosmonaut of the Soviet Union and hero of the Soviet Union, also was awarded the Lenin Order and his second Red Star Medal for the same reasons.

Likewise, the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba by virtue of its authority granted in Paragraph K of Article 88 of the Constitution of the Republic and other provisions, has approved the following resolution:

First: [as heard] To award the title of hero of the republic of Cuba to pilot-cosmonaut Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez in recognition of the heroic performance of his mission as member of the crew of the Soviet-Cuban joint space flight. Pilot-cosmonaut Yuriy Romanenko, hero of the Soviet Union, is also awarded the title of hero of the Republic of Cuba for the successful completion of the space flight and for having displayed courage and heroism during that mission.

RAUL CASTRO ARRIVES IN HAVANA AFTER MOSCOW VISIT

FL251008 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Together with other Cuban leaders, the first secretary of the party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, was on hand to receive the second secretary of the Central Committee, Army Gen Raul Castro, who returned to our country at dawn today following an official and friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

VISITING UGANDAN DELEGATION TOURS COUNTRY

Jose Marti Honored

FL292009 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2002 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Paulo Muwanga, chairman of the ruling Military Commission of Uganda, and the delegation that is accompanying him on his official visit to Cuba laid a floral wreath at the monument to the national hero Jose Marti in Revolution Square. Acting Foreign Minister Rene Anillo Capote accompanied Muwanga on his homage to the hero of our independence.

Visit To Isle of Youth

FL291059 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Paulo Muwanga, chairman of the ruling Military Commission of Uganda, and his delegation have extensively toured areas of industrial, historic and educational development on the Isle of Youth. The distinguished guests visited the (Karramarah) school for Ethiopian youths and another school that Namibian students attend. The delegation also visited the Presidio Modelo Museum and National Monument and the Primero de Enero Ceramics Factory as well as the citrus fruit complex, the basic economic industry in the territory.

AGENDA APPROVED FOR NONALIGNED COUNTRIES' MEETING AT UN

FL271236 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] The Nonaligned Countries Coordinating Bureau today approved the agenda for the extraordinary meeting of foreign ministers and chiefs of delegations which the nonaligned countries movement will hold at the United Nations in early October.

The approved agenda includes a report from the chairman on activities of the nonaligned countries movement in fulfillment of decisions made at the Sixth Summit Conference held in Havana. The ministers and chiefs of delegations will also discuss the strategy to be adopted by the movement during the current UN General Assembly session on political and economic matters, as well as renewal of mandates for the working groups that work at the United Nations.

The extraordinary meeting has been tentatively scheduled for 1 and 2 October and should be chaired by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca who currently is making efforts for a peaceful settlement of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict as envoy of the nonaligned countries chairman, Fidel Castro.

VENEZUELAN ACQUITAL OF ACCUSED AIRLINE SABOTEURS CRITICIZED

FL271210 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Excerpt] A new report received in Havana from Caracas indicates that a Venezuelan military court presided over by Col (Jose Ramon Bacias) has made the unworthy and shameful decision to acquit the instigators of the sabotage in flight of a Cubana de Aviacion plane that had left Barbados. It caused the horrendous death of the 73 persons aboard, including 57 Cubans, 11 Guyanese and 5 North Korean citizens.

The persons responsible for the brutal sabotage--Orlando Bosch and Luis Posada, counterrevolutionaries of Cuban origin; and Venezuelans Freddy Lugo and Herman Ricardo--were exonerated of guilt by the court after the prosecutor, Navy Lt (Antonio Jose Moros), on 17 September asked for dismissal of the instigators of the crime which occurred on 6 October 1976.

The decision will now be reviewed by the Venezuelan court martial [as heard] but the attorneys for the defendants are fully convinced that the acquittal will be upheld. The court claimed it had no jurisdiction, saying that Barbados did.

The monstrous outcome of the brutal crime could be seen in the wake of the hostile policy toward Cuba and self-rightous and hypocritical attitude of the Christian Democratic clique that rules in that country.

TERRITORIAL MILITIA TO BE ORGANIZED ON ISLE OF YOUTH

FL291837 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1806 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] The process of organizing erritorial militia troops will begin on the Isle of Youth on an experimental basis on 1 October. This was announced by Lt Col Sergio Fernandez, member of the party committee in that special municipality and chief of the political section of the military region on the island.

He added that work is now in progress to create the subcommittees in charge of developing the structural process at the grassroots. These subcommittees will be subordinate to a municipal committee chaired by the people's government leadership in that territory.

Lastly, Lt Col Sergio Fernandez said that on this new task of the revolution of creating the territorial militia, they will have the enthusiastic and active participation of all the people and mass organizations of the Isle of Youth.

CASTRO COMMENTS ON 'PROGRESSIVE' RELIGION IN NICARAGUAN MAGAZINE

PA241919 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The militant who gives of himself and sacrifices himself for others has to be both a Marxist and a Christian, Commander Fidel Castro says in a special report for the magazine YA VEREMOS. In its latest issue, the magazine carries an interview with Commander Fidel Castro Ruz in which he says that the progressive religious sectors in Nicaragua are saying that Marxist-Leninists and Christians should be united. Commander Castro Ruz says that the unity of those forces and their human endeavors would make the revolution invincible in Latin America.

Comparing the Cuban revolution to the Sandinist people's revolution, Commander Castro explains that in his country the church was different. It focused its attention on large landowners and the wealthy. It was never in touch with peasants and workers. However, the Cuban president says, the Cuban revolution did not attack the church. There was not a single priest killed as there are in El Salvador and Guatemala. The only priests who were asked to leave Cuba were those who opposed land and educational reform, Commander Castro noted.

In Cuba, he said, we were always respectful of religious beliefs because we regard them as a sacred individual prerogative. The perfect communist that we want to train, Castro added, a militant who gives of himself and sacrifices himself for others, must be both Marxist and Christian. The new man we want to have in Cuba is like the thousands of comrades who are teaching or healing people in distant places in Africa, Asia and in Nicaragua. They are like missionaries and men devoted to their neighbors, as are many priests and monks whom we know, Commader Castro finished telling YA VEREMOS.

BRIEFS

SOVIET EDUCATION SPECIALISTS--A new group of Soviet specialists has arrived at the Universidad Central [Santa Clara, Villa Clara Province] to help in the education and science fields as part of the fruitful exchange between Cuba and the USSR. The 29 professionals and their relatives were welcomed by university officials led by University Rector Juan Manuel Diego Cobelo, member of the provincial party committee. It was announced at the welcoming ceremony that the professors from the fraternal country will work with students and advise the university staff. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1811 GMT 29 Sep 80 FL]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

DEPUTIES GIVE WARNING OF NO MORE COMMERCIAL LOAN APPROVALS

FL251333 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Fulgencio Espinal, spokesman for the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] majority in the Chamber of Deputies, has warned the president of the republic that the loan to the State Sugar Council was the last one the chamber would approve. In statements for listeners of Radio Mil Informando, Espinal said that the approval of the 90 million dollar loan had been like a painful childbirth for the PRD bloc. He pointed out that no one could deny that the State Sugar Council officials had incurred serious deficiencies but that the upcoming sugar harvest could not be jeopardized because of this. Deputy Espinal, an avowed follower of Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco's party line, said:

[Begin recording] This loan closes the book on commercial loans approved by the Chamber of Deputies. And this is a warning to financial officials in the government not to count on the PRD vote for any more commercial loans that they have to [word indistinct]. [end recording]

Espinal said that the practice of taking loans to cover running expenses [passage indistinct].

GROUP SEEKS REFUGE IN COSTA RICAN EMBASSY

FL241337 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Six persons who yesterday morning entered the Costa Rican Embassy in this capital were still there yesterday afternoon although the head of the diplomatic mission has denied it.

Radio Mil Informando has information that the persons seeking refuge in the Costa Rican Embassy are five men and one woman, only one of whom has been identified: [First name indistinct] (Chega), a native of San Francisco de Macoris. Our reporters' efforts yesterday to have direct contact with Costa Rican Ambassador Virgilio Chaverri proved fruitless.

It is said that the leader of the group, (Chega), is a former member of the Dominican Popular Movement, MPD. It was also learned that several years ago this same individual sought political asylum in the Panamanian Embassy in this capital and lived in Cuba for several years.

Radio Mil Informando reporters also tried to speak with the Costa Rican consul yesterday afternoon but the diplomat refused to receive them and a maid at the consulate said she was not in. The authorities have set up a discreet watch on the Costa Rican Embassy located at 39 Andres (Q de Aybar), Street, in Ensanche Piantini. Persons close to the embassy said that though the head of the diplomatic mission denies it, he is negotiating the group's exit from the country.

Ambassador Denies Asylum Requested

FL251158 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] [Passage indistinct] The Costa Rican ambassador in our country, Virgilio Chaverri, had denied that these persons had asked for asylum at the [words indistinct] the group of refugees is made up of people with economic problems. They were (?doing) one thing: Asking the ambassador to please help them find work; now they are being labeled asylum-seekers, the diplomat said, adding: An asylum request, however, has to be backed up by evidence that there is a reason for asylum and then asylum is granted; otherwise it is not.

GRENADA

ANTIGOVERNMENT PAMPHLETS APPEAR IN ST GEORGE'S

FL271615 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 23 Sep 80 p 11

[Text] St. George's, Grenada, Monday, (CANA)--Anti-government pamphlets attacking Grenada's ties with Cuba have suddenly appeared here, with no indication of who is responsible. Headlined "Getting To Know You", the pamphlets turned up in the capital, St. George's--the first such literature to be seen since the leftist New Jewel Movement took power in a bloodless coup 18 months ago. Observers say the leaflets bear striking resemblance to similar literature distributed by the NJP [New Jewel Movement] when it was in opposition.

The pamphlet states: "A new awakening has now been instilled in the minds of our people in these times. We have seen the truth, the reality and orchestration of a dictatorial regime". Grenadians, it added, had hoped the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) would return the administration of the state to "some level of sanity" after the repressive regime of Sir Eric Gairy.

"But the Red Bishop (Prime Minister Maurice Bishop) soon started to chart his course," the pamphlet says. "Forward ever to Russia via Cuba and backward never." (The slogan of the PRG is forward ever, backward never). Cuban bigotry led us to believe on the wait-and-see attitude in which he caught many of us. This is how he was able to consolidate his military arsenals and betray his own Grenadian people", the pamphlet added.

Making strongly-worded references to Prime Minister Bishop, it says Bishop knew that if he had had elections there would have been checks and balances, so he preferred "one man, one gun elections forever, to stay in power as baptised, christened conformed and married to comrade leaders Brezhnev and Castro."

The pamphlet says that "you can brainwash some people some of the time, but you cannot brainwash all of the people all the time". It told Bishop, "we love you, but the voice of the people is the voice of God". There had been official reaction to the appearance of the anti-government pamphlets.

JAMAICA

BANK TO RECEIVE OIL FACILITY LOAN FROM VENEZUELA

FL271620 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 25 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpt] The Venezuelan Government is to advance another $10 million as a loan to Jamaica in anticipation of the oil facility which is to come into effect after Jamaica's elections expected to be held next month. On Tuesday, a deputy governor of the Bank of Jamaica left for Caracas to sign for the $10 million loan from Venezuela's investment fund.

This will be the second advance loan made to Jamaica. The first $10 million was made in May of this year when Ambassador Abdelkadar Marquez handed over a draft for $10 million which had arrived by special courier by special plane from Venezuela. The ambassador said then that a further advance of $15 million was to be made soon. The $10 million U.S. which is to be made available this week is a part of that further advance. When the Venezuelan-Mexican oil facility becomes available after Jamaica's elections, the total advance of $20 million will be discounted from the expected $50 million loan from the facility for the whole of 1980. The oil facility agreement will be signed after Jamaica's elections. A technical team from Venezuela was in Jamaica earlier this week and had discussions with the prime minister and minister of mining and other officials on the progress of the Venezuela-Mexico oil facility. They are visiting other Caribbean islands which will also benefit.

DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 192 1 October 1980

ARGENTINA

Announcement of New President Postponed for 10 Days B 1
Government Considering Withdrawal From Nonaligned Movement [HERALD 30 Sep] B 1
Atomic Energy Chief Urges Transfer of Technology B 1
Authorities Release Chilean Youth Charged With Espionage B 2
Air Force Chief Views Current Political Situation B 2
Labor Organizations Announce Reestablishment of CGT [CLARIN 27 Sep] B 3

BOLIVIA

Government Says Tacit Recognition Given by UN C 1
Bolivia To Attend Cartagena Agreement Meeting in Lima C 1
Garcia Meza Warns of Drastic Economic Measures C 1
Government Decree on Preparing Development Plans [PRESENCIA 19 Sep] C 1
New Law on Salaries, Right To Work To Be Drafted [PRESENCIA 19 Sep] C 3
Briefs: Oil Agreement With Colombia C 3

BRAZIL

Foreign Ministry: No Plans To Send Forces to Persian Gulf D 1
President Figueiredo To Travel to Chile on 8 Oct D 1
Deputy Comments on Demands of Striking Sugarcane Workers D 1
Briefs: New Army Appointments D 1

CHILE

Foreign Ministry Checking on Argentine Arrest of Officers E 1
Army Communique E 1
Three More Argentines Arrested for Photographing Installations E 1
Government To Protest Argentine Detention of Fishing Vessel E 1
International Court Reportedly Possibility in Beagle Dispute E 2
Energy Minister Confident of Continued Oil Supply E 2

COLOMBIA

Official Expresses Optimism on Venezuelan Border Agreement F 1
M-19 Members Reportedly Seek Asylum in Mexican Embassy F 1
Embassy Denies Asylum Requested F 1
Defense Minister Blames FARC Guerrillas for Problems in El Pato F 2
Intelligence Units Capture Top M-19 Female Guerrilla F 2
F-2 Arrests ELN Members, Including Two Sentenced in Abstentia F 2
Fourth Political Leader Killed in Trujillo F 2
FARC Holds Education Official Hostage for 12 Hours F 3
FARC Raids Eastern Plains, Takes Farmer Hostage F 3
FPL, ELN Stage Propaganda Events in Bucaramanga, Medellin F 3
Arms Cache Discovered in Cundinamarca F 3
Briefs: Increased Oil Expenditures F 3

ECUADOR

OPEC Finance Ministers Meeting Postponed Indefinitely G 1
CEPE Manager Predicts Oil Price Increase to $40 per Barrel G 1

PARAGUAY

Opposition Political Leader Laino Reportedly Arrested H 1
Febrerista Revolutionary Party President Dies in Uruguay [ABC COLOR 27 Sep] H 1
Argentine Lawyer Protests Detention in Paraguay [ABC COLOR 30 Sep] H 1
Argentine Citizen Reports Ill-Treatment by Police [ABC COLOR 30 Sep] H 1
Briefs: Delegation to ALADI Meeting H 1

VENEZUELA

Energy Minister Announces No Rise in Petroleum Production L 1
Official Denies Reporter's Charges on Acquittal of Cubans L 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

FDR Denies Report of Impending Release of Hostages P 1
Revolutionaries Claim 250 U.S. Advisors Help Junta P 1
[Managua BARRICADA 24 Sep]
Radio Sandino Reports 60 Bodies Found Over Weekend P 1
Productive Alliance Suggests Ways To Achieve Peace P 2
[DIARIO LATINO 26 Sep]
PDC Reaction P 3
FDR Seeks Disapproval of IDB Loan to Government P 3
Briefs: New Ambassador to Italy P 4

GUATEMALA

Police Report 12 Deaths in Last 24 Hours P 4
Authorities Implement Coffee Disease Control Measures P 4

HONDURAS

Foreign Minister Comments on Mediation, Other Issues P 5
Minister Sees Difficulties in Trade With Nicaragua P 5
Peasants Association Chooses New President P 6

NICARAGUA

Bluefields Residents Protest Presence of Foreign Advisors P 6
Riots Ensue P 6
Colombian Involvement Hinted P 7
Anti-Cuban Demonstrations Staged P 8
Media Restraint Urged P 8
Somoza's Son, Aides Charged With Embezzlement P 8
Defendants Named P 9
Nemen Nader Becomes Head of Anti-Sandinist Opposition P 9
[Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE 26 Sep]
BARRICADA Reports Somozists Training on Honduran Farm P 10
Sandinist Youth Official Explains Movement's Work [BARRICADA 21 Sep] P 11
Briefs: Media Accord With USSR P 11

CUBA

Fidel Castro Appraises Nicaraguan Revolution in Interview Q 1
[Managua BARRICADA 23 Sep]
Colombia Signs 5-Year Cooperation Agreement Q 3
Ugandan Delegation Continues Visits, Official Meetings Q 3
Alamar Housing Project Q 3
Rodriguez Meeting Q 4
Castro Meeting Q 4
Los Naranjos Livestock Farm Q 4
Montane Receives Visiting Afghan Party Official Q 4

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 193 2 October 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Joint Beagle Channel Communique Says Disagreements Remain A 1
Briefs: Opening of ARPEL Meeting A 1

ARGENTINA

Foreign Minister Terms Talks in U.S. 'Positive' B 1
Foreign Ministry Issues Communique on Papal Mediation B 1
Agreement Reached With Bolivia on Natural Gas Price B 2
Failure To Name President Causes 'Shock Waves' in Country B 2
[HERALD 1 Oct]
President Videla Defends Junta's Record Since 1976 B 3
[Paris LE FIGARO 29 Sep]
Briefs: Welfare Minister to Philippines; UK Agriculture, Fishing Minister; New Ambassador to Barbados; New Turkish Ambassador; World Bank Oil Loan; Trade Balance Deficit; New Airline Service; Sentences for Two 'Extremists'; Election of Communist Youth leader B 5

BRAZIL

Minister: Agriculture Not To Be Affected by Energy Crisis D 1
Commerce Minister: No New Sugar Exports Due to Drop in Oil Supply D 1
Army May Join in Investigations of Terrorist Attacks D 1
Briefs: Ambassador to Gambia, Senegal; Inflation Rate D 1

CHILE

Government Protests Argentine Seizure of Fishing Boat E 1
Commandos Claim Credit for Attacks on Business Firms E 1
Terrorist Group Threatens To Kill Police Chiefs E 1

ECUADOR

CEPE Manager Says Demand for Country's Oil Increasing G 1
Roldos Calls Off Visits to Provinces; No Reason Given G 1
Foreign Trade 'Markedly' Increases 27.1 Percent G 1

PARAGUAY

Diplomatic Relations With Nicaragua Reported Severed H 1
Police Continue Search for Somoza Assassins [LA TRIBUNA 30 Sep] H 1
Editorial Analyzes Carter's Foreign Policy if Reelected H 1
[PATRIA 28 Sep]

PANAMA

Ceremonies Mark Anniversary of Treaty, Officials Comment N 1
Royo Address to Nation [LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 1 Oct] N 1
Canal Administrator's Comments N 2
Southern Command's Actions in Central America Questioned N 2
[MATUTINO 27 Sep]

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Minister at UN To Charge Foreign Meddling P 1
Duarte Notes Efforts To Prevent Abuse of Authority P 1
Majano Condemns Paramilitary Organizations P 1
Junta Members Say ORDEN No Longer Exists P 1
'Bitter Fighting' Waged Between Guerrillas, Army P 2
[EL MUNDO 30 Sep]
FPL Says It Killed Jovel, Other FARN Leaders P [illegible]
[DIARIO LATINO 30 Sep]

HONDURAS

U.S. Trawler Detained by Navy 26 Sep P 3
Banana Workers in Higuerito Stage General Strike P 3
Former Somozist Guardsmen Relocated in North P 3

NICARAGUA

Reportage on Disturbances in Bluefields P 4
Cordova on Civil Disobedience P 4
Official Communique P 5
Rejection of Mediation Request P 5
CDS Communique P 6
Health Workers Message P 6
Teachers Association Communique P 7
Situation 'Returning to Normal' P 8
Official Confirms Attacks Along Honduran Border P 8
PCD Group Seeks To Expel Cordova Rivas From Party [LA PRENSA 25 Sep] P 9
Human Rights Committee To Request Release of Women [LA PRENSA 21 Sep] P 10
Briefs: Visiting Bulgarian Official; Income From Exports P 10

CUBA

Diplomatic Personnel, Students Return From Venezuela Q 1
GRANMA Notes Statements by Venezuelan Journalist Q 1
UNEAC Urges Condemnation of Venezuelan Court Ruling Q 2
Venezuelan Support for 'Genocidal' Salvadoran Junta Criticized Q 3
Embassy in Panama Issues Note on Canal Treaty Q 3
Group of 77 Schedules 1981 Economic Cooperation Conference Q 4
Castro Conveys Greetings to UNESCO Director Q 4
Visiting Ugandan Minister Signs Cooperation Agreement Q 4
Italian Ambassador Signs Cooperation Agreement Q 4

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Dismissal Recommended for Military Involved in Smuggling Case S 1

GRENADA

Bishop Assails Counterrevolutionary Activities S 1
Diplomatic Ties Established With Western Sahara S 2

JAMAICA

Seaga Denies Charges of 'Negotiating' With IMF S 2

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 194 *3 October 1980*

ARGENTINA

Interior Minister Addresses IMF Assembly B 1
CLARIN: Nicaraguan Diplomats Left Unexpectedly B 1
Briefs: Unitas Naval Operation; Customs Duties Reduction B 2

BOLIVIA

Government Announces Two Foreigners Killed in Battle 1 Oct C 1
Government Statute Sets Forth Powers of Junta [EL DIARIO 28 Sep] C 1

BRAZIL

Government Denies Receiving Iraqi Request for Arms D 1
Foreign Ministry Announces Acceptance of Soviet Petroleum Offer D 1
Government Rejects Rationing, Increases Fuel Prices D 1
Paper Calls for Realistic Approach to Oil Problem [O GLOBO 1 Oct] D 1
Unrestricted Trade Reported Opened With Eastern Europe [JORNAL DO BRASIL 2 Oct] D 2
President Receives Invitation To Visit Canada [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 1 Oct] D 2

COLOMBIA

Disturbances Force Closure of National University F 1
Situation 'Under Control' F 1
Eight Bolivian Refugees To Leave For Bogota Next Week F 1
M-19 Agitators Arrested While Distributing Propaganda F 1
Minister Reports FARC Kills 103 Peasants in El Pato F 1
Briefs: Ambassador to United States F 1

PARAGUAY

Foreign Ministry Issues Communique on Split With Nicaragua [PATRIA 2 Oct] H 1
UN Economic Mission Offers Financing for Itaipu Project [ABC COLOR 27 Sep] H 1
Government Extends State of Seige Law for 90 More Days [ULTIMA HORA 1 Oct] H 1
Further Reportage on Arrest of Opposition Leader Laino [HOY 1 Oct] H 2
National Agreement Board Supports Laino [ABC COLOR 2 Oct] H 2
Police Ordered To Produce Laino H 3
CPT President Protests Arrest of Union Leaders [HOY 2 Oct] H 3
Government Decree Suspends Opposition Journal EL PUEBLO [PATRIA 2 Oct] H 3

PERU

Cuban Refugees Occupy U.S. Embassy, Leave Peacefully J 1
Peruvian, Chilean Foreign Ministers Meet at Lima Airport J 1
President Signs Decree Creating Journalists Board J 1
Briefs: Oil Exploration Agreement J 1

URUGUAY

Division Commander Rapela Comments on Political Process K 1
Police Cooperation Accord With Argentina Ratified K 1
Energy Official Comments on Loss of Iraqi Supplies K 1
Political Prisoner Gladis Yanes Dies in Prison K 1

VENEZUELA

New Reply to Castro on Sabotage Case Being Prepared L 1
Court-Martial Officials Reportedly Threatened L 1
Foreign Minister Scores Cuba's Pro-USSR Afghan Policy L 2
Diplomats in Havana Await Instructions After Castro Speech L 2

PANAMA

Royo Accuses United States of 'Nonfulfillment' of Treaties N 1
Justice Minister Notes Lack of Anti-U.S. Violence N 1
Newspapers Comment on Treaty Implementation After 1 Year N 2
MATUTINO Cites Deficiencies [1 Oct] N 2
LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA Comments [1 Oct] N 3
LA PRENSA Criticizes Treaty [1 Oct] N 4
U.S. Shrimp Boat Reportedly Detained on Atlantic Coast [CRITICA 1 Oct] N 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Government, ASI Deny FDR Charges on Factory Shutdowns P 1
Educators Blame Ministers for Death of Teachers P 1
Violence in Various Areas Claims Additional Lives P 2
South African Envoy's Sons Publish Letter to FPL P 2

GUATEMALA

Police Announce Finding Illegal Burials P 2
Five Purported Guerrillas Killed in Western Region P 3
EGP Guerrillas Hang Three Comrades for Treason P 3
Briefs: Increased Exports P 3

HONDURAS

FUSEP Denies Police Killed Peasant in Hospital P 3

NICARAGUA

Junta Releases Statement on Counterrevolutionary Acts P 4
Calm Restored in Bluefields; 'Agitators' Arrested P 6
Departmental Committee Communique P 6
Junta Members Comment on Bluefields Incidents P 7
Borge Analysis P 7
Ramirez Remarks P 8
New Charge to Argentina Appointed; Relations Normal P 9
Radio Sandino Lauds Paraguay's Break in Relations P 9

CUBA

Uganda's Muwanga Meets With Castro Before Departure Q 1
Airport Press Conference Q 1
Comments on Cooperation Q 1
Castro's Farewell Q 1
Juan Bosch Criticizes Venezuelan Court Action Q 2
WFTU Members Urged To Condemn Venezuelan Action Q 2
Rodriguez Attends Meeting of Third World Economists Q 2
Afghanistan's Qader Talk With PCC Officials [Kabul] Q 2

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Forde Urges Greater Cooperation Among Caricom States S 1
Team To Visit Venezuela To Discuss Oil Purchases S 1

JAMAICA

DAILY GLEANER Cites Possibility of Additional Venezuelan Funds [28 Sep] S 1
Munroe Warns of 'General Social Revolution' [Voice of Cuba] S 1

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 195 *6 October 1980*

ARGENTINA

Junta Issues Communique Appointing Viola Next President B 1
Province Leaders' Reactions B 1

BOLIVIA

Former President Lidia Gueiler Allowed To Leave Country C 1
Stops Over in Lima C 1
Makes Statement in Paris C 1
Government Officials Deny U.S. Version of Gueiler's Departure C 1
Another 35 Political Refugees Allowed To Leave Country C 2
Agreement With Paraguay To Fight Extremism Jointly C 2
Interior Minister Explains Case of Confiscated Union Money C 2

CHILE

Foreign Ministry Protests Spanish TV Show on Plebiscite E 1
Foreign Minister: Country Has 'Favorable Image' Abroad E 1
Briefs: New Egyptian, Swiss Ambassadors; Investment in Mining Sector E 1

COLOMBIA

Foreign Minister Denies Participation in Bluefields Incidents F 1
Economic Minister Scores Andean Pact Trade Policy Violations F 1
Court-Martial Sentences Two More M-19 Guerrillas F 1

VENEZUELA

Herrera Gives New Reply to Castro on Sabotage Case L 1
Diplomats in Havana Await Recall From Government L 2
Venezuela Seeks Country To Handle Interests in Cuba L 2
Maritime Boundary Negotiations With Colombia Postponed L 2
Energy Minister: OPEC May Not Reduce Production by 10 Percent L 2
LAGOVEN Solicits Bids To Exploit Orinoco Petroleum Belt L 3
30,000 Students March for Higher Education Budget L 3

MEXICO

Police Seize Arms Shipment for El Salvador, Drugs M 1
Pemex Corrects 'Erroneous Interpretations' on Oil to Japan M 1
Navy Secretary: Arab Oil Curtailment May Lead to Attack on Mexico M 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Foreign Minister Niehaus Leaves for United Nations P 1
Parents Concerned Over Salvadoran Guerrilla Recruiting P 1
Salvadoran BPR Charges Junta Agents Persecuting Exiles P 1
Salvadoran Refugees Continue To Arrive, Face Problems P 2

EL SALVADOR

Government Extends State of Siege for 30 Days P 2
FARN Leader Says U.S. Plans Changes in Junta [Havana] P 2
U.S. Embassy Spokesman's Comments P 3
Majano Denial P 3
Majano Calls for Dialogue, End to Terrorism [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 3 Oct] P 3
Duarte Urges Migrant Workers To Join Harvest [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 3 Oct] P 4

Clash in San Salvador Leaves 14 Dead, Many Wounded P 4
Further Details P 4
Army Search for Extremist Cells Continues [EL MUNDO 3 Oct] P 5
ANDES Reports 109 Teachers Killed This Year P 5
PDC Executive Committee Resigns for Reorganization P 5

GUATEMALA

Mass Meeting Held in Support of Government, Army [PRENSA LIBRE 27 Sep] P 6
Death Toll Increases as Violence Continues P 7
3 Oct Report P 7
4 Oct Report P 7
5 Oct Report P 7

HONDURAS

President Makes Speech To Mark Soldiers Day P 8
Foreign Minister Leaves For Verbal Phase of Negotiations P 8
Official Confirms Salvadoran Airspace Violation P 9
Labor Ministry Commission Travels to Banana Strike Area P 9
URP Announces Beginning of Political Struggle P 9

NICARAGUA

Junta Explains Clampdown on Counterrevolution P 10
FSLN Leadership Voices Support for Junta Statements P 12
Pastora Warns Foreigners Against Intervention P 12
Carrion Cruz Promises Country Will Arm Itself Better [BARRICADA 1 Oct] P 13
Arce Says 'Party Is Over' for Counterrevolutionaries P 14
Ramirez Affirms Situation Under Control in Bluefields P 14
Interview With Minister P 15
Armed Forces Communique P 16
Junta Member Ramirez Mocks LA PRENSA Censorship Charge P 17
Police Chief Reports on Bank Robbers, Arms Smugglers P 17
Members of Inter-American Human Rights Commission Arrive P 18
More Doctors, Teachers Requested From Colombia P 18
Briefs: New Vehicles From GDR P 18

CUBA

Talks With GDR Party Delegation Open in Havana Q 1
Talks Held on Deepening Cooperation With GDR in Electronics Q 1
Peace Movement Condemns Venezuelan Decision on Saboteurs Q 1
Cuban Representative Chairs Nonaligned Group at UN Q 1
Delegate Urges UN Commission To Act Against Colonial Powers Q 2
Castro To Represent Santiago de Cuba at PCC Congress Q 2
Seminar on Young Communists in Armed Forces Opens Q 2

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Government Announces Death Penalty for Terrorists S 1

JAMAICA

Cuba's Montane Arrives To Attend PNP Conference [Havana] S 1

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Prime Minister Williams Sees CARICOM on 'Last Legs' S 1
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 30 Sep]

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 196 7 October 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Ministers, Party Leaders, Others React to Viola Appointment B 1
Foreign Minister Praises Appointment B 1
Economy Minister on Foreign Impact B 1
PDP Communique Expresses Concern B 1
UCR Leader: 'Wait and See' B 2
CRA President Praises Appointment B 2
Economy Minister Denies Opposing PRC Entry Into World Bank B 2
Argentina Reportedly Bars Entry of European Paliament Delegation B 3
Socialist Confederation Reports Detention of Uruguayan Socialists B 3
Judge Orders Paraguayan Communist Leaders Brought to Trial B 3
Judge Orders Release of Former Peronist Official B 3

BOLIVIA

Former Prefect, Family Seek Asylum in Colombian Embassy C 1
Exiles Seek To Form United Fronts in Foreign Countries C 1
Communist Party's Rodriguez on Resistance to Regime C 1
[Paris L'HUMANITE 23 Sep]
Briefs: Spanish Technical Assistance; Decrease in Tin Sales; New Mining Corporation Manager; Microwave Communications Links C 2

BRAZIL

President Figueiredo Interviewed on Political, Economic Situation D 1
[O GLOBO 5 Oct]
Petrobras Contracting for Oil From Various Sources D 7
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 3 Oct]
Energy Minister Rules Out Possibility of Fuel Rationing D 7
Mexican Ambassador Believes Oil Supply Could Be Increased D 8
Communist Paper Resumes Underground Circulation D 8
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 2 Oct]
Briefs: Swampland Reclamation Program D 8

CHILE

Official Says Beagle Talks Uninfluenced by Incidents E 1
Briefs: Educational Materials From Japan; Cost of Living; Industrial Production; Daylight Saving Time E 1

URUGUAY

President Mendez Speaks on Current Political Process K 1
Briefs: New Delegate to UNESCO; August Inflation Figures; IDB Loan K 3

PANAMA

Royo Criticizes U.S. Compliance With Canal Treaties N 1
Royo Comments on Elections, Canal Operation N 1
'Irregularities' Prompt Request for New Elections N 2
[MATUTINO 6 Oct]

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Morales Ehrlich Urges People To Join Peaceful Process P 1
Army Says U.S. Military Intervention Unnecessary P 2
33 Violent Deaths Reported in Past Few Hours P 2

NICARAGUA

Commander Cabezas Discusses Bluefields, LA PRENSA P 2
Ortega Answers Sandinist Youth, Criticizes LA PRENSA P 5
Violeta Chamorro Replies P 7
FSLN Sends Top Commanders to Atlantic Sector P 8
Wheelock Remarks P 8
Cotton Harvest Not Committed to Eastern Bloc P 8
Briefs: New Cordoba Bill P 8

CUBA

Indian Foreign Minister Rao Arrives in Havana Q 1
Official Talks Open Q 1
Nicaraguan Domestic Trade Minister Arrives for Talks Q 1
Cuba To Host CEMA Domestic Trade Ministers Conference Q 1
Fidel Castro Congratulates Cyprus on Anniversary Q 1
GRANMA Attacks Venezuelan Government for Saboteurs Ruling Q 2

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Diplomatic Ties Established With Western Sahara S 1

JAMAICA

Prime Minister Announces Elections for 30 Oct S 1
Cuban Delegate Addresses PNP Party Conference [Havana] S 1
Meeting With Manley [Havana] S 1

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 197 8 October 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Leftist Front Leader Objects to Method of Choosing President B 1
Army Chief of Staff Discusses Creation of IV Corps B 1
Briefs: Cost of Living Increase B 1

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza To Crack Down on Extremists C 1
Gueiler Comments on Coup, Popular Resistance C 1

BRAZIL

Figueiredo Urged Not To Invite Pinochet To Visit Brazil D 1
Transportation Minister: Oil Supply To Last Until July D 1
Deputy Blames U.S. Aid Agency for Educational Problems D 1
Briefs: Figueiredo's Popularity Declines D 1

COLOMBIA

Government: Middle East War Costing Colombia $100,000 Daily F 1
Venezuelan Border Closure Affects Shipments of Food F 1
Senate Commission Visits San Andres Area F 1
Military Court Acquits Six Alleged Guerrillas F 1

ECUADOR

Human Rights Group Protests Venezuelan Action on Saboteurs G 1
Guayaquil Political Party Headquarters Fired On G 1
Briefs: Oil Rigs From Mexico; Japanese Oil Purchase; Oil Discovery in Pungarayacu G 1

PARAGUAY

Foreign Minister Nogues Condemns Somoza Killing at UN [LA TRIBUNA 3 Oct] H 1
Argentine Special Envoy To Look Into Situation of Argentines [HOY 4 Oct] H 1
Government Decrees 20-Percent Fuel Price Increases H 1
Police Hold Laino Under Article 79 of Constitution [ULTIMA HORA 3 Oct] H 1

PERU

President Belaunde Comments on Appointment of Argentina's Viola J 1
Peru Asks Argentine Help for Ship Trapped by Iran-Iraq War J 1
Foreign Minister on Efforts To Improve Relations With Chile J 1

VENEZUELA

President Herrera on Trip to Dominican Republic L 1
Government Closes Border With Colombia To Take Census L 1

MEXICO

Indian External Affairs Minister Arrives on 3-Day Visit M 1
State TV Says Price of Oil To Remain Unchanged for 1980 M 1
PRI Labor Deputies Propose Thorough Economic Reforms M 1
Budget Official Denies Plan To Nationalize Economy M 1

PANAMA

MATUTINO Editorial Hails 1 October as Patriotic Milestone [1 Oct] N 1
LA PRENSA Claims Election Was 'Reverse' for Government [3 Oct] N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Foreign Minister Asks UN for Council Seat, Peace University P 1
Carazo Granted Permission To Travel Abroad P 1
National Democratic Party Legally Established P 2
Salvadoran PDC Secretary General Seeks Asylum P 2
Political Asylum Granted to 13 Nicaraguan Families P 2
Briefs: Favorable Trade Balance P 3

EL SALVADOR

Leftists Leave OAS Offices; No Details on Demands P 3
Junta Members Address Citizens of San Vicente P 3
Duarte on 'Internatioal Plot' P 3
Gutierrez Appeal for Cooperation P 4
Archbishop Excommunicates Desecrators, Comments on Events P 5
'Special Forces' Seek Guerrilla Camps, Mercenaries [EL MUNDO 6 Oct] P 6
Guerrilla Commandos Reportedly Seizing Harvests P 6
PDC Elects Executive, Political Committees [EL DIARIO DE HOY 6 Oct] P 7

GUATEMALA

Foreign Minister Addresses UN on Various Issues P 7

HONDURAS

Elvir Sierra Says Settlement of Conflict May Be Near P 8
Students Occupy Cathedral To Protest U.S. Advisers [Havana] P 8
Group Denies Aiding Nicaraguan Counterrevolutionaries P 9
Briefs: New Guatemalan Ambassador P 9

NICARAGUA

Reportage on OAS Human Rights Commission Visit P 9
Official Welcome P 9
Visit Agenda P 10
Meeting With Local Officials P 11
Nicaraguan Committee Complaint P 12
Minister Terms Bluefields Case 'Educational Experience' P 12
FSLN Communique States Position Regarding Church P 13
FSLN Message Marks Opening of New School Year P 14
Culture Minister Leaves for FRG To Receive Prize P 14
Briefs: Flood Damage P 14

CUBA

India's Minister Rao Continues Visit, Meets Leaders Q 1
Meeting With Rodriguez Q 1
Talks With Castro Q 1
Discussion With Cabrizas Q 1
Departure of Delegation Q 1
Rodriguez Llompart Receives Grenada's Coard Q 1
Delegates Arrive for CEMA Domestic Trade Ministers Meeting Q 2
Opening Session Q 2
Government Offers Opinion to UN on Nuclear Weapons Q 2
Bulgarian Construction Troops Delegation Arrives Q 2
Raul Castro Chairs Santiago Party Meeting Q 3
Delegation Leaves for Trade Union Leaders Meeting in Mexico Q 3
UJC National Committee Begins 9th Plenum Q 3

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Venezuelan President Herrera Arrives on Visit S 1
Venezuelan Firm Finds High Grade Petroleum Deposit S 1

GRENADA

Prime Minister Bishop Calls Terrorist Threats 'Sinister' S 1

JAMAICA

Security Minister Returns From Medical Treatment in Cuba S 1
[DAILY GLEANER 2 Oct]

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 198 *9 October 1980*

ARGENTINA

Israel's Ehrlich Arrives, Discusses Wave of Antisemitism B 1
Former Chief of Staff on Hopes for Viola Presidency B 1

BOLIVIA

Interior Minister Holds Talks With ILO Official C 1
ENAF To Defy Boycott, Smelt All Minerals in Country C 1

BRAZIL

President Figueiredo Leaves for Visit to Chile D 1
Message to Chilean People D 1
Petrobras Obtains More Oil From PRC, USSR, Angola D 1
Mines Minister on Arab Decision To Increase Oil Production D 1
No Extension of Deadline Allowed for Use of Petroleum Substitutes D 2
Kuwaiti Finance Minister Announces Opening of Bank Branch [O GLOBO 8 Oct] D 2
Yugoslav Minister Arrives for Joint Trade Discussions D 2
Government Creates Security Program for Nuclear Plants D 2
New Site Selected for Angra-3 Nuclear Plant [JORNAL DO BRASIL 3 Oct] D 2

CHILE

Brazilian President Figueiredo Arrives for Visit E 1
Air Force Plans To Build Two More Airfields in Antarctica E 1
Briefs: Railway Agreement With Spain; Total Cattle Population E 1

COLOMBIA

Panamanian Fishing Boat Seized; Crew Arrested F 1
Minister Confirms Closure of Part of Venezuelan Border F 1
Government Authorizes Transfer of Oil Rights Between Companies F 1
EFE Reports 'Gold Fever', Warfare Between Whites, Indians F 1
El Pato Farmers Meet With Zea Hernandez, List Demands F 2

ECUADOR

CEPE Manager Explains Oil Prices, Contracts G 1
President Roldos To Visit Mexico 26-29 Oct G 1

PARAGUAY

Anonymous Official: Viola Appointment Augurs Well for Relations [HOY 6 Oct] H 1
Argentine Envoy Sees 'Excesses' Since Somoza's Murder [ULTIMA HORA 7 Oct] H 1
Human Rights Commission Leader Reports on European Tour [LA TRIBUNA 6 Oct] H 1
Laino's Lawyers Reiterate Habeas Corpus Request [ABC COLOR 5 Cot] H 2
Parties Condemn Laino Detention [LA TRIBUNA 4 Oct] H 2

MEXICO

Indian External Affairs Minister's Agenda Reported M 1
Oil Exports to Japan May Increase if Investments Also Rise M 1
Students Occupy Agricultural Research Institute M 1
Police Evict Students M 1

PANAMA

New U.S. Stategy Termed Menace to Third World N 1
Column Challenges U.S. Authorities on El Salvador [CRITICA 8 Oct] N 2
Tribunal Appoints Panel To Probe Election Results N 3
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 7 Oct]
Some Election Winners Receive Credentials [STAR AND HERALD 8 Oct] N 4
LA PRENSA Columnist Says Election Proved Discontent [7 Oct] N 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

U.S. Technicians Not Permitted To Dismantle Plane P 1
Regulations on Granting of Visas To Go Into Effect P 1
OIJ Searching for Missing Chinese Rockets P 1
First Lady Elected to UNESCO Executive Council P 1

EL SALVADOR

Junta Agreements With FDR Lead to OAS Hostages' Release P 2
Further Details P 2
Foreign Minister Chavez Mena Addresses UN P 2
Army Launches Large-Scale Operations in Two Cantons [EL MUNDO 6 Oct] P 3
Kidnapped Human Rights Committee Member Found Dead P 3
Cathedral Occupiers Report Attacks Against Them P 4
[DIARIO DE HOY 6 Oct]
LP-28 Holding Second Congress 30 Sep-16 Oct [API NEWS Vol 2, No 174] P 4

GUATEMALA

Managua Reports Leftist Merger, Violence in Guatemala P 4
Army Commissioner, Labor Leader, Newscaster Murdered P 5
Nationalist Authentic Central Opens Headquarters P 6
Briefs: Flood Emergency in Coban P 6

HONDURAS

U.S. Propaganda Against Nicaragua, El Salvador Scored [Havana] P 6
Oil Truckers Strike Following Workers' Dismissal P 6
Briefs: Health Cordon P 7

NICARAGUA

Borge Charges Spanish Diplomat Involved in Plot P 7
OAS Rights Commission Members Meet With Journalists P 7
FSLN Communique Guarantees Religious Freedom P 8
Contract Signed for Construction of Geothermal Plant P 10
Correction to Minister's Comments on Bluefields Case P 10

CUBA

Foreign Minister Malmierca Travels to Baghdad Q 1
Sierra Leone Foreign Affairs Minister Arrives Q 1
GDR Mission Meets With Rodriguez, State Committee Q 1
GDR Embassy Reception Q 1
Cuba, Vietnam To Step Up Fishing Industry Cooperation Q 1
JUVENTUD REBELDE Claims Uruguay Sends Assassins Abroad Q 2
[San Jose Noticias del Continente]
Cuba Continues To Denouce Sabotage of Cubana Airliner Q 2
Alfredo Guevara Elected UNESCO Executive Council Member Q 2
UJC Plenum Calls For Better School Work Q 3
Interior Minister Chairs MININT Party Meeting Q 3
Soto Chairs National Meeting on Work Organization Q 3
Briefs: Ambassador to FRG Q 3

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

President Guzman Welcomes Visiting Venezuelan Counterpart S 1
Herrera Campins Decorates Guzman S 1
Briefs: Outgoing Honduran Ambassador S 1

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 199 10 October 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Progressive Democratic Party Comments on Viola Appointment B 1
Union Leaders Request Release of Jailed Members B 1
Lawyer Challenges Exile of Former La Rioja Governor [HERALD 8 Oct] B 1

CHILE

Brazilian President Figueiredo Continues Visit E 1
Figueiredo, Pinochet Press Conferences E 1
ERCILLA: Chileans Suspicious of U.S. Ambassador's Visit [30 Sep] E 2
Pinochet Congratulates Argentina's Viola on Appointment E 2
Foreign Ministry Recognizes New Government of Suriname E 2
Government Recognizes Evren Administration in Turkey [ERCILLA 7 Oct] E 2
Briefs: Egyptian, Swiss Ambassadors E 2

COLOMBIA

Contents of Draft Martime Treaty With Venezuela Reported F 1
Diplomatic Relations Established With Dominica F 2
Government Troops To Stay in El Pato Region F 2
Armed Forces: FARC Killed More Than 100 Peasants F 2
FARC Reportedly Collected Ransom for Kidnapped American F 2
Defense Ministry: FARC Commandos Kidnap, Execute Seven F 3
Police Report FARC Commando Kills Provincial Politician F 3
MAO Activist Escapes Jail on Forged Release Orders F 3
MAO Guerrillas Occupy Cemetery, Steal Weapons F 3
Briefs: Purchase of Soviet Trolleys F 3

PARAGUAY

New Law Requires Registration of Foreigners [HOY 9 Oct] H 1
Exceptions to Law H 1

VENEZUELA

President Herrera Returns From Visit to Dominican Republic L 1
Press Remarks on Cuban Relations L 1
Further Report on Cuban Remarks L 1

MEXICO

Lopez Portillo To Visit India in January M 1
New Zealand Prime Minister Arrives on Official Visit M 1
Government Seeks Participation in Belize Independence Effort M 1
Conference Discusses Prospects for Foreign Trade M 1
Rival Student Groups Clash at Yucatan University M 1

PANAMA

Government To Issue Statement on Salvadorans' Training N 1
CRITICA Columnist Asks Who Is Behind Salvadoran Brigade [9 Oct] N 1
Refusal To Allow Armed U.S. Troops on Train Applauded [MATUTINO 8 Oct] N 2
Students Protest Canal Treaty Violations, School Issues N 3
Training Accord With Japan Implemented N 4
Briefs: Panamanians at WPC N 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Reported Arms, Drugs Seizure by Mexico Denied P 1

Minister Defends Government's Economic Measures P 1
Briefs: New Australian Ambassador P 1

EL SALVADOR

FPL Executes South African Ambassador Dunn P 1
Verbal Phase of Mediation With Honduras Begins P 2
Morales Ehrlich Addresses Nation on Junta's Behalf P 2
Church Calls for Investigation Into Recent Attacks [EL MUNDO 8 Oct] P 4

GUATEMALA

Guatemala Rejects Jamaican Colonialist Charges at UN P 4
Economy Minister Scores Costa Rican Protectionism P 5
Consultations With Salvadorans P 5
EL IMPARCIAL Notes Improvement in Relations With U.S. [1 Oct] P 6
New Vice President Says Country's Situation 'Stable' P 7

HONDURAS

Students Release 12 Hostages at Occupied Ministry P 7
Archbishop Orders Cathedral Occupiers Locked In P 8
Army Maneuver Against Salvadoran People Denounced P 8
700 Salvadoran Refugees To Be Resettled in Panama P 9
Nurses, Paramedical Personnel Begin Indefinite Strike P 9

NICARAGUA

Details on Borge Charges Against Spanish Diplomat P 10
LA PRENSA Director Protests Restrictions on Reporting [LA PRENSA 2 Oct] P 10
State Council Abolishes Union Law for Newsmen [BARRICADA 2 Oct] P 11
Special Courts Try 1,587 Prisoners Since 1979 P 11
Briefs: French Economic Aid P 11

CUBA

Cuba Sends Note to Waldheim on Venezuelan Court Ruling Q 1
Cuba Condemns Naval Base, Spy Flights, Blockade Q 1
Sierra Leone Foreign Affairs Minister Continues Visit Q 1
Meeting With Rodriguez Q 1
Foreign Ministry Reception Q 1
Cuban, USSR Trade Ministries Sign Cooperation Pact Q 2
Cuban, GDR Television Sign Cooperation Agreement Q 2
Rodriguez Meets Chiefs of Delegations to CEMA Meeting Q 2
Briefs: Cattle to Ethiopia; Sugar Sales to Mexico Q 2

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Venezuelan President Concludes Visit; Joint Declaration Signed S 1
Venezuelan Oil Sales Offer S 1
Oil Exploration Aid S 1
Herrera Foreign Policy Remarks S 1
Joint Declaration Signed S 2
Pena Gomez Vows Not To Return to National Palace S 2

JAMAICA

Assassination Attempts on Manley, Thompson Reported [Havana] S 3
Algeria To Provide $10 Million in Economic Aid [Havana] S 3

OTHER COUNTRIES

GUYANA

Burnham Becomes President Under New Constitution V 1

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 200 14 October 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Negotiators to Beagle Talks Return for Consultations [HERALD 12 Oct] B 1
Detained Chilean Officers Transferred to Army Unit B 1
Former Vice President Charges Paraguayan Corruption in Dam Project [LA NACION 8 Oct] B 1
Briefs: Antarctic Radio Station Schedule B 1

BOLIVIA

Interior Minister Scores Gueiler Statements in France C 1
Gueiler Attends Human Rights Meeting in Paris C 1

CHILE

Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo Continues Visit E 1
Copper Plant Accord E 1
Decoration Ceremony E 1
Two Bolivian Army Officers Deported From Northern Town E 1

PARAGUAY

Foreign Minister Rejects Argentine Charges on Yacyreta Dam [ULTIMA HORA 9 Oct] H 1
Dam Authority Issues Communique [ULTIMA HORA 9 Oct] H 1

VENEZUELA

Former President, Exiles Arrive From Embassy in Bolivia L 1
Energy Ministry Announces Increase in Oil Production L 1
Energy Minister Comments on Talks With Yamani L 1

MEXICO

Official Claims Pemex 'Unable' To Increase Oil Production M 1
Newspaper Criticizes 'U.S. Plan' for Latin America M 1

PANAMA

Leaders Criticize U.S. Handling of Treaty in Assembly Speeches N 1
Royo Foreign Policy Address N 1
New Assembly President de Leon Arias N 6

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

New Round of Talks on Belize Begins in New York P 1

COSTA RICA

Carazo Views Central American Political Trends P 1
[Madrid EL PAIS 8 Oct]
Government Arranging Economy Ministers Meeting P 2
Briefs: Ambassadorial Changes P 2

EL SALVADOR

Duarte Says 'Leftist Contingent' Intervening in Region P 3
Government Communique Says Extremists Have Lost Militarily P 3
Press Secretariat Denies Civil War in Country P 4
Death Toll in Week's Political Violence Rises to 160 P 4
FPL Communique on Execution of South African Ambassador P 4
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 10 Oct]
New PDC Executive Committee Secretary Murdered P 5
Junta Member, ERP Exchange Charges of Atrocities P 5
DRU Announces United Army for Final Offensive P 6
FMLN Charter Document P 6
FARN Communique Denounces New Military Operation in South P 6

GUATEMALA

Foreign Ministry Rejects UN Speech of Nicaragua's D'Escoto P 7
PGT Kills Lawyer; Anticommunists Raid University P 7

HONDURAS

Nurses Strike Ends; Dialogue To Be Resumed P 8
Former ANACH Leader Forms New Peasant Alliance P 8

NICARAGUA

Junta Members Comment on Education, Freedom of Speech P 8
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 4 Oct]
Human Rights Commission Concludes Fact-Finding Tour P 10
CIDH Meeting With Borge P 11
CIDH Communique P 11
Security Officials Arrested for Overstepping Authority P 12
Spanish Diplomat Departs for Costa Rica P 12
Literacy Crusade in Other Languages To Start 15 Oct P 12

CUBA

AFP Cites Cuban 'Sources' on Release of U.S. Prisoners Q 1
Castro Chairs, Adresses Havana City Party Meeting Q 1
Offers To Harvest Siberian Timber [AFP] Q 1
Castro Advice on Main Report Q 2
Castro Speech at Closing Session Q 2
Further Report on Speech Q 3
Agreement Signed With GDR To Develop Ceramics Factory Q 4
Castro Receives GDR Delegation Q 4
Voice of Cuba Reports Training of Salvadorans in Canal Zone Q 4
Briefs: Nicaraguan Agricultural Delegation Q 4

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 201 15 October 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

President Videla Meets With Papal Envoy, Discusses Beagle Talks [HERALD 14 Oct] B 1
Popular Socialist Party Questions Appointment of Viola B 1

BOLIVIA

Government Creates Legislative Advisory Commission C 1
Composition of Commission C 1

BRAZIL

President Figueiredo Returns From Visit to Chile [JORNAL DO BRASIL 12 Oct] D 1
O GLOBO Notes Deficit in Trade Balance With Chile [5 Oct] D 1
Embassy Families Evacuated From Tehran, But Not Baghdad [O GLOBO 14 Oct] D 1
Cape Verde Foreign Minister Arrives for 10-Day Visit D 1

CHILE

Brazilian President Figueiredo Concludes Visit, Departs E 1
Text of Communique [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO 11 Oct] E 1
Details of Bilateral Agreements [Rio Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL 11 Oct] E 5
Figeuiredo Speech [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 11 Oct] E 6
Pinochet Speech [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 11 Oct] E 7
Figueiredo Press Conference [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL 11 Oct] E 7
Departure for Brazil E 8

PERU

Expelled Bolivian Citizens Arrive in Lima From La Paz J 1
More Exiles Arrive J 1
Expelled Journalist Arrives J 1
Journal: New U.S. Ambassador 'Offensive to Peru' J 1

PANAMA

Royo Says Government Does Not Support Training of Salvadorans [LA REPUBLICA 10 Oct] N 1
National Interests To Play Role in Aviation Talks With U.S. [LA REPUBLICA 7 Oct] N 1
National Guard Commemorates Anniversary of Revolution [LA REPUBLICA 10 Oct] N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Nicaraguan, Panamanian Officials Temporarily Detained P 1
Columnist Scores Ambler Moss for New York Speech [LA NACION 6 Oct] P 1

EL SALVADOR

Duarte Calls For Austerity During Chalatenango Meeting P 2
Economy Minister Notes Reforms 'Without Communism' P 2
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 10]
Further Details on Formation of Liberation Front P 3
[API NEWS Vol 2, No 178]
Radio Sandino Reports on Continuing Violence P 3
'Leftist Extremists' Release Kidnap Victim Keilhauer P 3

HONDURAS

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Arrives for Brief Visit P 4

NICARAGUA

Junta's Cruz Discusses Various Issues of Current Concern P 4
[LA PRENSA 4 Oct]
Interview Continues [LA PRENSA 5 Oct] P 8
Pastora Announces Operation Against Counterrevolutionaries P 10
GDR-Nicaragua Joint Commission Begins Trade Talks P 11
Ambassadors Named to U.S., OAS; None to El Salvador P 12
Social Democratic Party Hopes To Be in Power in 1985 P 12
[LA PRENSA 5 Oct]
Briefs: Phone Service With Cuba P 12

CUBA

U.S. Prisoners in Cuba Reportedly Not Political Prisoners [EFE] Q 1
CSSR Deputy Premier Hula Arrives for Talks Q 1
UN Delegate Criticizes Recognition of Pol Pot Regime Q 2
Sierra Leone Foreign Minister Ends Official Meeting Q 2
Talk With Castro Q 2
Conteh's Departure Q 2
CEMA Domestic Trade Meeting Ends; Protocol Signed Q 2
Veiga Says Workers Will Fulfill Goals Despite Statistics Q 3
Oil Just 'Pretext' for U.S. Intervention in Middle East Q 3

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Guzman Comments on Upcoming Summit, Venezuelan Agreements S 1
Chamber President de Camps Denies Congress To Be Dissolved S 1

JAMAICA

Deputy Security Minister Roy McGann Assassinated S 1

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 202 16 October 1980

CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Andean Pact Subregional Group Meets, Faces Problems A 1
Venezuelan Delegate Sees Serious Crisis A 1
Bolivian Delegate: Not Satisfied A 2
SELA To Create Fishing Cooperation Organization A 3
Briefs: OAS Permanent Council Chairman A 3

ARGENTINA

Vatican Sources Cited on Chile's 'Negative Attitude' in Talks [CLARIN 12 Oct] B 1
V Corps To Hold Maneuvers Near Chilean Border 18-26 Oct B 1
Government Communique on Awarding of Nobel Peace Prize to Perez B 1
Navy Commander Sees Secure Future, Important World Role B 3
Communist Party Rejects Chief of Police Statements B 3

BOLIVIA

Exiles Criticize Garcia Meza Government C 1
Foreign Ministry Requests Extradition of Consul in FRG C 1
International Meeting on Drug Traffic Proposed C 2
JORNAL DO BRASIL on Coca Production [5 Oct] C 2
Presidential Decree Creates Aeronautics Ministry C 2

BRAZIL

Import, Export Agreements Signed With Yugoslavia D 1
Soviet Delegation Proposes Metallurgy Cooperation [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 9 Oct] D 1
Hungarian Group Views Agro-Industrial Investments [O GLOBO 7 Oct] D 1
Report on Cape Verde Foreign Minister's Visit D 2
Gabon Increases Shipments of Oil by 8,000 Barrels a Day D 2
Agriculture Minister: Less Foodstuffs To Be Imported D 3
Planning Minister To Seek Loans Abroad [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 9 Oct] D 3
Briefs: New Gas Field; Oil Exploration Contracts; Guatemalan, Salvadoran Ambassadors; Wheat Crop Loss D 3

CHILE

Pinochet Comments on Constitution, Brazilian Relations [Rio De Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL 8 Oct] E 1
Envoy to OAS Charges U.S. Trade Barriers Harm Economy E 3
Briefs: Bomb in Cathedral E 3

PARAGUAY

More Arrests in Somoza Assassination Reported [HOY 12 Oct] H 1
President Laino of Authentic Liberal Radical Party Released H 1

PERU

Terrorist Attacks Reported in Capital, Other Areas J 1
Lima Looting, House Bombing J 1
Explosions in Downtown Lima J 1
Attacks in Various Areas J 1

New Marxist-Leninist Political Group Inaugurated [EXPRESO 4 Oct] J 1

VENEZUELA

Oil Prices To Remain Unchanged Pending OPEC Decision L 1
Brazil To Receive 30,000 More Barrels of Oil Daily L 1

PANAMA

Electoral Tribunal Announces Results of Elections N 1
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 14 Oct]
PRD Official Vernaza Claims 'Treason' in Elections N 3
[LA PRENSA 12 Oct]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Government Protests Sandinist Leaders' Illegal Entry P 1
Colonel Links Government to Arms Trafficking P 1

EL SALVADOR

Junta Announces 1982 Elections, Amnesty for Terrorists P 2
Defense Minister Garcia Discusses Violence, Causes P 3
Majano Decries Army's Rightwing Sympathies P 4
Police Report 100 Violent Deaths in Past 24 Hours P 4
Leftist Activities on Junta's First Anniversary P 5
Catholic Church, Private Sector Criticize Junta P 5
Archbishop Deplores Violence, Attacks on Churches P 5
Spokesman Denies FDR Links With Panamanian Brigade P 6
[Panama City CRITICA 14 Oct]
FPL Denies Part in PDC Executive Secretary's Death P 7

GUATEMALA

Official Forsees Discovery of Oil Deposits in Peten P 7
Government Institutes Gasoline Price Reduction P 8
Government Assumes Fight Against Coffee Rust P 8

HONDURAS

Nicaragua's D'Escoto Meets With Top Officials P 8

NICARAGUA

FSLN, Junta Members Speak at San Carlos Festivities P 9
Interior Minister Borge Says Armed Forces Sufficient P 10
Government Denies Giving Ranch to Fidel Castro P 10
Judge Rules in 'Spanish Package' Somoza Embezzlement Case P 11
Case Against Ambassador Dropped P 12
Extradition Papers Against Somoza Portocarrero P 12
Daniel Ortega Announces Pardon for Female Prisoners P 12
Additional Releases Planned P 13
Planning Ministry Says Reactivation Program Successful P 13
[BARRICADA 7 Oct]
Briefs: Workers Federation Joins WFTU; Youths to Bulgaria; P 15
BCIE Loan; Reactivation of Mines; Development Bank Loans

CUBA

Foreign Ministry Note Announces Pardon of U.S. Citizens Q 1
Leaders, People Honor Soyuz 38 Cosmonauts Q 1
Welcoming Ceremonies Q 1
Awards Ceremony Q 2
Raul Castro Speech Q 2
Reception for Cosmonauts Q 4
Visit to Museum of the Revolution Q 4
Meeting With Soviet Workers Q 5
Meeting With Raul Castro Q 5
CDR, CTC Activities Q 5
Seychelles Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit Q 6
Party Talks Open Q 6
Meeting With Rodriguez Q 6
Angolan Official Braz da Silva Visits CTC Q 6
UN Development Program Regional Director Arrives for Visit Q 6
Daries Rodes Holds Talks With ISO Official Q 7
Commentary Expresses Support for PNP in Jamaican Election Q 7
Hart Chairs Ceremony Commemorating Ties With Bulgaria Q 8
Rodriguez Marks Nationalization of Banking Industry Q 8
Perez Herrero Chairs Meeting on Propaganda Q 8
CTC Hosts Ceremony Commemorating WFTU Anniversary Q 9
Direc Hiring of Workers To Start 1 Nov Q 9
Risquet Praises Santiago de Cuba Port Workers Q 9

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Government Concerned Over Israeli Arms Sale to Guatemala [ADVOCATE-NEWS 1 Oct] S 1
Briefs: Relations With Spain S 1

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

New Faction Emerges Within Revolutionary Party S 1

HAITI

Christian Democratic Party Founder Arrested Again S 1

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 203 17 October 1980

ARGENTINA

Spokesmen Deny Reports on Videla-Pinochet Meeting B 1
Government Official B 1
Papal Envoy B 1
LA PRENSA Discusses Viola Plans for Presidency [12 Oct] B 1

BRAZIL

Venezuela To Increase Petroleum Supply D 1
Arabs To Invest in Agriculture, Financial Sectors D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 14 Oct]
AFP Reports Torrijos' Stay in Belem D 2
Southern Cone Transport Ministers Meeting Opens D 2
Briefs: Last Political Prisoner; UNE Congress D 2

COLOMBIA

Disturbances Erupt Over Government Hike in Fuel Prices F 1
Bomb Explosion at Energy Ministry F 1
Student Demonstrations; Unions' Comments F 1
Security Measures F 1
University Disturbances F 1
Riots in Barranquilla F 2
Foreign Minister Criticizes Nicaraguan Stance on Islands F 2
Verdicts Issued in Ministerial Assassination Case F 2

PARAGUAY

Police Edict Expands Registration of Foreigners [PATRIA 14 Oct] H 1
Detention of U.S. Citizens Seen as Straining Bilateral Ties H 1
[Sao Paulo VEJA 8 Oct]

VENEZUELA

Energy Minister Comments on Cuba-USSR-Spain Oil Agreement L 1
Additional Comments L 1
Improvements in Oil, Gas Exports Expected by Oil Official L 2
Prospecting for Oil To Begin in Apure State L 2
Government Submits Record Budget to Congress L 2

PANAMA

PRD Executive Committee Backs Royo on Canal Issue N 1
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 15 Oct]
Panama Endorses UN Effort on Ships Trapped in Persian Gulf N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Premier Price Returns From UK-Guatemalan Talks P 1

EL SALVADOR

Junta Members Speak on First Anniversary of Revolution P 1
Majano Speech P 1
Duarte Speech P 2
Gutierrez Speech P 4
Revolutionaries Reject Government's Peace Urging P 6
LP-28's Pichinte on Morazan Clashes, Peace Treaty P 6
Clash Between Army, Guerrillas Claims 40 Lives P 6
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 16 Oct]
16 Bodies Found Today Throughout Country P 7
Red Cross Reports on 'Serious' Refugee Situation P 7
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 11 Oct]
Government Suspends Housing, Population Census P 7
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 13 Oct]

GUATEMALA

Acting Foreign Minister Says Country Firm on Belize P 8
'Unexpected Turn' in Talks P 8

HONDURAS

Visiting Salvadoran Minister Says Treaty To Be Signed P 9
News Conference P 9
Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Meets With Paz Garcia P 10

NICARAGUA

Financial Delegation's Trip Results in Foreign Aid P 11
News Conference P 11
Donations From Canada P 11
OPEC Loan P 12
Writ of Habeus Corpus Filed For Bluefields Prisoners P 12
[LA PRENSA 9 Oct]
Briefs: Norwegian, Hungarian Envoys; French Loan; FRG Aid Agreement; International Aid; Viral Grippe Epidemic P 12

CUBA

Foreign Ministry Note Cites 'Friendship,' 'Mutual Respect' for U.S. Q 1
Leaders Honor Cosmonauts at Special Ceremony Q 1
Fidel Castro Speech Q 1
UN Envoy Urges Peaceful Solution to Iraq-Iran Conflict Q 8
Castro Congratulates Yemeni Leader at End of Party Congress Q 8
Fidel Castro Sends Condolences After Algerian Earthquake Q 8
Rodriguez Meets With UN Development Program Official Q 8
Nicaraguan Construction Minister Visits Holguin Province Q 8

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 204 20 October 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Soviet Ambassador Discusses Trade, Technical Cooperation B 1
Relatives Appeal to Junta for Missing Professionals [LA RAZON 15 Oct] B 1
Minister Says No Provision for Labor Confederation B 1

BOLIVIA

Interior Minister: All Political Detainees Will Be Freed C 1
Briefs: Oil Deposit Losses C 1

BRAZIL

Report on Torrijos News Statement, Visit D 1
O ESTADO Analyzes Current Trade Balance Deficit [15 Oct] D 1
Bill To Restore Congressional Privileges Rejected [O GLOBO 16 Oct] D 2
Briefs: Naval Equipment Enterprise; Vehicle Production Figures D 2

CHILE

Pinochet Denies Meeting Scheduled With Argentine Counterpart E 1
Chile Begins Exporting Arms to Latin American Countries [EL MERCURIO 3 Oct] E 1
Government Communique Barring Return of Opposition Leader E 1
Mexican Paper Regrets Role E 2
Santiago: Paper Admits Misquoting E 2

PARAGUAY

Relations With Argentina Labeled Cordial, Sound H 1
Ambassador's Statement H 1
LA TRIBUNA Comment [10 Oct] H 1

PERU

Foreign Minister Comments on Regional Relations J 1
Several Mining Sectors Threaten Strikes J 2

PANAMA

Torrijos Report in Brazil on Business Trip [LA PRENSA 17 Oct] N 1
LA PRENSA Asks Who Pays for Torrijos' Private Trips [19 Oct] N 1
Columnist Critizes PRD, Opposition Stands on Treaty Violations [CRITICA 15 Oct] N 1
MATUTINO Columnist Calls U.S. Envoy to El Salvador 'Proconsul' [18 Oct] N 2
Saudi Oil Price Increase Predicted To Have 'Marked Impact' [STAR AND HERALD 19 Oct] N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Commentary Urges Unity Against Guatemalan Claims P 1

COSTA RICA

Nicaraguan Note Regrets Pastora Incident P 1

Armed Groups Reportedly Harassing People in North P 2
Policemen, Workers Clash in Guapiles Region P 2
Briefs: West German Loan P 2

EL SALVADOR

Rightist Officers, Others Reportedly Preparing Coup P 3
[Panama City LA REPUBLICA 19 Oct]
Church Offers To Mediate Between Government, Leftists P 4
CDHES Demands Venezuelan President End Intervention P 5
FDR Leader Terms Situation 'Favorable' for Leftists [Havana] P 5
FARN Accuses Police of Killing Political Leader P 6
PDC Executive Council Reorganized Due to Differences P 6
New Refugees Arrive in Sociedad; Little Aid Available P 6

GUATEMALA

Foreign Ministry Comments on Anti-Guatemala Campaign P 7
Police Arrest Nicaraguan Counterrevolutionary Leader P 7
Nine Policemen Killed in Wave of Leftwing Violence P 7
Briefs: Meat Sales to Mexico; Flood Emergency P 7

HONDURAS

Guatemalan Economy Minister Arrives for Official Talks P 8
Meeting With Mondragon P 8
LA PRENSA Reports on D'Escoto Trip Seen as Contradictory P 8
Students Vacate Ministry After Agreement Reached P 9
Police Seize Arms Shipment Bound for Tegucigalpa P 10

NICARAGUA

Document Signed For $75 Million U.S. Loan P 10
Government Asks El Salvador To Return Prisoner P 10
Sandinists, Somozists Clash at Northern Outpost P 11
20,000 Left Homeless in Rio Coco Flooding P 11
FSLN Issues Statement on Adult Education Project P 11
Government Plans To Open Embassy in Canada P 12

CUBA

Soviet Official Visits Trade Union Offices Q 1
Talks Begin With Czechoslovakia on Socioeconomic Plans Q 1
Politburo Member Milian Attends Bulgarian Embassy Reception Q 1
UN Envoy: Cuba Opposes International Conference on Kampuchea Q 1
Economic, Technical Agreements Signed With Seychelles Q 2
Castro Receives Czechoslovak, Seychelles, UN Officials Q 2
Revolutionary Armed Forces Honor Cuban, Soviet Cosmonauts Q 2
Cosmonauts Visit Melena del Sur Q 3
Decorations for Popov, Ryumin Q 3
State Council Approves Decree on Direct Hiring Q 3
Exile Leader Matos Addresses Anti-Castro Congress in Caracas [EFE] Q 3
'Cuban Patriotic Board' May Sell Bonds To Overthrow Castro Q 4
[Quito Voz de los Andes]
Briefs: Broadcasting Aid to Grenada; Friendship With France Groups; Agreements With Interparliamentary Union Q 4

CARIBBEAN

CARICOM Information Ministers Meeting Opens in Antigua S 1
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 10 Oct]
Antiguan Minister's Address [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 10 Oct] S 1

JAMAICA

Seaga Says JLP Government Would Expel Cuban Envoy S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 11 Oct]
Briefs: Mortality Rates S 2

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 205 21 October 1980

ARGENTINA

Paraguayan Embassy Denies Mistreatment of Argentines B 1
Interior Ministry Official Arrives From Paraguay B 1
Argentine-Spanish Commission Discusses Trade, EEC B 2
Energy Chief Describes Uranium Refining Plant B 2
Briefs: Outgoing Portuguese Ambassador B 2

BOLIVIA

Foreign Minister Will Attend Amazon Pact Meeting C 1
President Garcia Vows To Destroy 'Extremism' C 1
Exile of Opposition Leaders C 1
Interior Minister To Request Extradition of Predecessor C 1
Former Human Rights Commission Chairman Released [PRESENCIA 11 Oct] C 2
Police Investigate Dynamite Explosions in Oruro C 2
Shortages, Price Increases in Foodstuffs Reported C 2
Briefs: Balance of Payments Figures; Trade With Peru; Purchase of Argentine Wheat C 2

CHILE

Foreign Ministry on 'Routine Transfers' of Ambassadors E 1
Agreement Signed With PRC on Electricity, Rice Production E 1
Official Results of 11 Sep Plebiscite Released E 1
Editorial Rejects State Department Declaration on Plebiscite [LA NACION 14 Oct] E 1
Pinochet Announces Several Government Appointments E 2
Briefs: Petroleum Imports E 2

COLOMBIA

Turbay Ayala Comments on Seabed Talks With Venezuela F 1
Colombia, USSR To Discuss Increasing Bilateral Trade F 1
Judges Demand Greater Protection Against Assassination F 1
Another Judge Murdered F 2
Government Asks Communist Party To Help Stop Violence F 2
M-19 Again Interrupts TV Broadcast, Airs Message F 2

ECUADOR

Roldos Cancels Visits to Mexico, European Countries G 1
Roldos on State of Country, Need To Improve G 1
Official Denies Issuing Passports to Bolivian Exiles G 1

PARAGUAY

Salvadoran Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives [HOY 20 Oct] H 1
Argentine Citizen Seeks Asylum at Mexican Embassy [HOY 12 Oct] H 1

VENEZUELA

Herrera Postpones Visits to Romania, Yugoslavia, Italy L 1
Mines Minister Confirms Brazil To Get More Oil L 1
No Deadline Set for Talks With Colombia on Sea Limit L 1
Talks Suspended Until 10 Nov L 1

PANAMA

Panama, Costa Rica To Analyze Effect of Trade Measures N 1
Industry Said Hurt by Restrictive Costa Rican Measures N 1
Vacamonte Port Official on Cuban Ship Traffic [LA PRENSA 15 Oct] N 1
National Assembly Selects Legislative Commission Members N 2
[STAR AND HERALD 17 Oct]
New Radio Network Intends To Cover Entire Country [CRITICA 17 Oct] N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Former Official Says No Arms Received From Cuba P 1
Security To Investigate Shooting on Nicaraguan Border P 1

EL SALVADOR

Church Offers Mediation for Prompt, Lasting Peace P 1
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 20 Oct]
Military Operations 'Seriously' Affect Morazan P 2
Security Forces, CIA Charged With Persecution [Havana] P 2
Women, Children Die in Continuing Violence P 2

GUATEMALA

Killing of Policemen, Guerrilla Attacks Reported P 3
Briefs: International Coffee Quota P 3

HONDURAS

Salvadoran Citizens Arrested as Guerrillas P 4

NICARAGUA

Human Rights Commission Report on Missing Persons [LA PRENSA 9 Oct] P 4
Interior Ministry Criticizes Action by Security Agents P 9
[EL NEUVO DIARIO 11 Oct]
Government Press Director Scolds LA PRENSA Chief P 10
[EL NEUVO DIARIO 11 Oct]
Robelo Sees Totalitarian Tendency in Government [LA PRENSA 12 Oct] P 11
Frenica Coordinator Affirms Liberation Goal P 11
Parents Protest Child Labor as Part of Curriculum [LA PRENSA 9 Oct] P 12

CUBA

Roa Denounces Lack of Action Against Attackers of UN Staff Q 1
5-Year Planning Accord Signed With Czechoslovakia Q 1
Deputy Premier Ends Visit Q 1
Castro Greets GDR's Honecker, Stoph on National Day Q 1
[East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 8 Oct]
Seychelles' Hodoul Comments on Meeting With Castro Q 2
SELA Secretary, Benin Foreign Minister Arrive in Havana Q 2
CTC National Council Opens 20-21 Oct Meeting Q 3
Wage Reform, Education Stressed Q 3
Briefs: Census, Surveys Resolution Q 3

CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA

Manley Presents Evidence in McGann Murder Case [Havana] S 1
Seaga Charges Government Defaults on Foreign Loans S 1
[DAILY GLEANER 11 Oct]
Official Denial [DAILY GLEANER 12 Oct] S 2
Manley Files Libel Suit Against Seaga, Publicist [Havana] S 2

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 206 22 October 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Army Plans Maneuvers Near Chilean Border B 1
Mrs Peron-Solidarity Congress Meets Despite Police Ban B 1
Interior Ministry Communique Warns Agrarian Leader B 1
Tax Imposed To Prevent 'Dumping' From Brazil, East Europe B 2

BOLIVIA

Foreign Ministry: Ecuador Lied About Siles Zuazo Passport C 1
Garcia Meza Installs New Aeronautics Minister C 1
Briefs: New Guatemalan Ambassador C 1

BRAZIL

Southern Cone Transport Ministers End Meeting D 1
Planning Minister on Changes in Banking System D 1
Briefs: Paraguayan Business Delegation; Exposition in Warsaw; Inflation Figures; New Electrobras President; Radio Tupi Sold D 1

CHILE

Argentine Politician To Discuss Beagle Issue With Pinochet E 1
Argentina Wages 'Bellicose Campaign' [EL MERCURIO 13 Oct] E 1
Argentine Missionary Arrested on Espionage Charges [Buenos Aires HERALD 18 Oct] E 2
Finance Minister Comments on Brazilian 'Protectionist Tendency' E 2
Pinochet Signs Decree Promulgating New Constitution E 2

COLOMBIA

Wave of Student Unrest Disrupts Bogota, Barranquilla F 1
Barranquilla Under Military Control F 1
National University Closed F 1
University Under Military Control F 1
Official: Public Order Restored F 1
Students Call For National Demonstration F 2
Safe-Conducts Requested for Refugees in Mexican Embassy F 2
Briefs: Coffee Export Quotas; Coffee Ban Along Borders F 2

PERU

EXPRESO Discusses Brazilian President's Visit to Chile [13 Oct] J 1
Government Denies Taking Land From Indians J 1

PANAMA

Spadafora Discusses International Brigade for El Salvador [LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 20 Oct] N 1
Columnist Blames U.S. 'Bad Faith' for Canal Backlog [MATUTINO 20 Oct] N 2
Television, Press Comment on Training of Salvadorans N 3
Government Should Explain Training N 3
Columnist Denounces Training [MATUTINO 11 Oct] N 3
Second Columnist Unconcerned [MATUTINO 13 Oct] N 4
U.S. Colonel Cited on Courses [LA PRENSA 15 Oct] N 5

TO VIMA Editorial S 5
I KATHIMERINI Editorial S 6
ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS Editorial S 7
Industrial Cooperation Protocol Signed With Syria S 7

TURKEY

Foreign Minister on Greece's Reintegration Into NATO T 1
International Energy Agency To Supplish Turkish Oil Needs T 1
One Terrorist Killed, Others Captured in Antalya T 1
VOTCP Denounces U.S.-Turkish Defense Industry Agreement T 1
Briefs: Population Statistics T 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

AUSTRIA

Briefs: New Burundi Ambassador; Raids Against Neo-Nazis; Casino for Budapest; Wheat, Rye for Poland Z 1

BELGIUM

LE SOIR Report on Prospects for New Government [17 Oct] Z 1

FINLAND

Briefs: Tankers to USSR; Nuclear Fuel Z 2

SPAIN

Madrid Radio on U.S.-Soviet Dispute over EC CSCE Proposal Z 2
Results of Findings on 'Legionnaire's Disease' Reported Z 3

SWEDEN

AFP: Motion To Censure Government Defeated Z 3

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 207 23 October 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Politician Expresses Concern Over Viola Nominating Process B 1
Agrarian Leader Volando Receives Support B 1
Briefs: Loan for Bolivia; Meeting With Pope B 1

BOLIVIA

Exiled President-Elect Forecasts Downfall of Regime C 1
Paz Zamora: Military Regime Not Yet Consolidated C 1
PRESENCIA Commentator Questions Coca Regulations [15 Oct] C 2
Briefs: Interim Information Minister C 2

BRAZIL

O ESTADO Reports Arab Interest in Weapons Technology [21 Oct] D 1
Fourth Division Commander on Communist Infiltration D 2
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 22 Oct]

CHILE

Foreign Minister Hopes For Better Relations With United States E 1
Pinochet Declines To Meet With Argentine Politician Manrique E 1
Government Communique on Arrest, Release of Argentine Priest E 2
Government Sets Conditions for Zaldivar To Return E 3
Interior Ministry Reports Detention of Six PCCh Members E 3

COLOMBIA

Draft Agreement With Venezuela on Maritime Boundaries F 1
Turbay: Treaty Must Have Congressional Approval F 3
Briefs: Ambassador to Vatican; Ambassador to Haiti F 3

ECUADOR

Navy Detains Three U.S. Trawlers for Illegal Fishing G 1
Indian Tribe Rebels, Occupies Town, Demands Land G 1
Landless Peasants Occupy Cattle Ranches in Manabi G 1
Government Minister Warns Against Further Occupations G 1

PARAGUAY

Intruder Enters U.S. Embassy Grounds H 1
Further Reportage H 1
Sentences of Internal Banishment H 1
Police Remove Checkpoints; Registration Continues H 1

PERU

Honduras-El Salvador Peace Treaty To Be Signed in Lima J 1
Foreign Minister Rejects Internationalization of Amazon J 1
Prime Minister on Terrorists; Senator on 'Left' J 1
Terrorism Prompts Government to Submit Antisubversion Bill J 2
University Strike Ends; New Wage Scale Granted J 2
Briefs: Mineral Production J 2

URUGUAY

War Forces Uruguay To Purchase Oil on Spot Market K 1
New Bolivian Ambassador on Possible Oil-Gas Talks K 1
Salvadoran Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives 21 Oct K 1
Government Preparing Constitution for 30 Nov Plebiscite K 1

VENEZUELA

Defense Minister on Consultations on Colombian Disputes L 1
President Reiterates Support for Salvadoran Junta L 1

PANAMA

Ships With Perishables To Receive Preference in Canal Transit N 1
Columnist Expands on Charges of U.S. 'Bad Faith' on Canal [MATUTINO 21 Oct] N 1
Chiriqui Workers Strike To Protest Elections [STAR AND HERALD 16 Oct] N 2
Briefs: Nicaraguan Ambassador's Credentials; Bovine Rabies Outbreak N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Gunfire From Nicaragua Reportedly Threatens Medics P 1
Paper Implies Government Approval of Leftist Actions [LA NACION 13 Oct] P 1

EL SALVADOR

Guerrilla Accuses Honduran Army of Aiding Junta P 2
Revolutionary Organizations Continue Offensive P 2
Communist Party Leader Views Salvadoran Situation [cross-reference] P 2

GUATEMALA

Israeli Advisers Reportedly Instructing Police P 3

NICARAGUA

Junta's Cordova Rivas Comments on PCD, FSLN Policy [EL NUEVO DIARIO 17 Oct] P 3
Paper Claims Somozists Destroyed Sandinist Post P 5
Ausberto Narvaez Militia Battalion Established P 5
Swearing-in Ceremony P 5
Clergy Comment on Episcopal Conference Document P 6
U.S. Hercules C-130 Arrives for Relief Work P 7
CST, Bulgarian Unions Sign Cooperation Agreement P 7

CUBA

Solidarity Events Held for Visiting Guatemalans Q 1
OCLAE Condemns Guatemalan Government Repression Q 1
Nicaraguan Construction Minister on Visit, Cooperation Q 1
Nicaraguan Interior Minister Visits Isle of Youth Q 1
Cooperation Plan Signed With Peruvian Trade Union Q 2
SELA Permanent Secretary Continues Official Visit Q 2
Foreign Ministry Contacts Q 2
Discussions With Trade Minister Q 2
Talks Open With Benin Government Delegation Q 2
Visit to Economics School Q 3
Reportage on Garcia Frias' Visit to Mongolia [cross-reference] Q 3
Castro Receives Cosmonauts at Revolution Palace Q 3
Soviet Delegation's Departure Q 3
Briefs: Havana City CTC Secretary Q 3

CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA

Manley Appeals for End to Violence, Smooth Election S 1
Havana Reports More Acts of Violence S 1

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 208 24 October 1980

CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Foreign Ministers Meet in Belem To Implement Amazon Treaty A 1
Latin American Integration Association Officially Founded A 1
Uruguay First To Ratify Treaty A 1
Briefs: Space Flight Medicine Congress A 1

ARGENTINA

Political Leader Explains Failure To Meet Pinochet B 1

BOLIVIA

Silas Zuazo: Ecuador President Gave Safe-Conduct C 1
Foreign Minister Leaves for Amazon Treaty Meeting C 1
Miners Claim U.S. Sales Lower Price of Tin C 1
Briefs: Gas Agreement With Argentina; New Potosi Department Prefect C 1

CHILE

Argentine Warplanes Overfly Chilean Territory E 1
Foreign Ministry Denies Blocking Pinochet-Manrique Meeting E 1
President Authorizes Promotions in Army E 1

COLOMBIA

Turbay Ayala Deplores World Economic Order, Urges Changes F 1
Soviet Delegation Arrives, Seeks Meat, Other Farm Products F 3
Defense Minister Speaks on Soviet, Cuban Aid to Guerrilla Groups F 3
Students Expel Troublemakers From Free University F 4
National University to Reopen F 5
Army, Subversive Groups Clash in Puerto Berrio Region F 5
Storms Cause Floods, Landslides, Deaths Throughout Country F 5
Relief Supplies Requested F 6
More Deaths Reported F 6
African Bees Said Threat to Cattlemen, Poultry Farmers F 6

PERU

Foreign Minister Denies Interceding for Mrs Peron J 1
Terrorism Increases in Central Mountain Region J 1
Briefs: New Honduran Ambassador J 1

URUGUAY

Salvadoran Deputy Foreign Minister: 'Excesses' Did Occur K 1
Human Rights Leader on Plan to Murder Political Prisoners K 1

MEXICO

Joint Meeting With USSR Set for 27-29 Oct M 1
New Zealand Prime Minister Calls Visit Successful M 1
Former Guerrillas Return To Participate in Politics M 1

PANAMA

Visiting Costa Rican Official Discusses Economic Measures N 1
Recent Salvadoran Air Traffic, Crashes Questioned [LA PRENSA 2[illegible] Oct] N 2
Opposition Party Front Communique on National Situation N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Materiel Left After Nicaraguan War To Be Destroyed P 1
Weapons, Explosives Imports Temporarily Suspended [LA NACION 18 Oct] P 1
'Cleansing' Operation To Be Carried Out in North P 2

EL SALVADOR

Honduran Foreign Minister Arrives for Peace Talks P 2
Government Forces Seize Station, Deny Rebel Communique [EL MUNDO 21 Oct] P 4
'Intensive Operations' by Army Continue in Morazan P 5
Towns Besieged P 5
Strafing Reported P 5
Cayetano Carpio Comments on U.S. Intervention P 6
ERP Reports Foreign Elements on Fighting Fronts P 7
[API NEWS Vol 2, No 184]
FARN Denounces Junta's Contradictory Call for Talks P 7
ERP Reports Successful Campaign on Southeast Front P 8
[API NEWS Vol 2, No 184]
FMLN Claims Credit for Terrorist Activities [EL MUNDO 21 Oct] P 8
Commission Condemns Violations of Human Rights P 8

GUATEMALA

Foreign Minister Satisfied With Talks on Belize P 9
Further Details P 9
Military Reports Allegedly Omit Casualties P 9
Ernesto Guevara Guerrilla Front Reportedly Established [Havana] P 9
Further Details P 10

NICARAGUA

U.S. Warned Against Intervention in El Salvador P 10
Humberto Ortega Warns of Imperialism's Maneuvers [Havana] P 10
State Council Criticize IAPA in Debate P 11
Japanese Delegate Arrives To Discuss Momotombo Project P 12
Delegation Visits Vatican, Meets With Cardinal P 12

CUBA

Intersputnik Directorate Delegation Arrives in Havana Q 1
Objectives of Council Meeting Q 1
Rodriguez Receives SELA Permanent Secretary Q 1
Del Valle Receives Benin Foreign Minister Q 1
PCC's Montane Receives British Labor Party Official Q 1
Rodriguez Receives New Lao Ambassador Q 2
Cuba To Host Interparliamentary Union Conference in 1981 Q 2
Havana Celebrates Day of Cuban Culture Q 2
Risquet Addresses Sancti Spiritus Meeting on Economy Q 2

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Ministry Announces 12-Week Amnesty for Illegal Immigrants S 1
Ship Provided To Return Haitians S 1

JAMAICA

Manley Reaffirms Election Date, Denies Seaga Allegations S 1

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 209 27 October 1980

CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Amazon Foreign Ministers Meet in Belem, Sign Declaration A 1
Brazilian Minister Opens Meeting A 1
Bolivian Minister's Address A 1
Report on Declaration A 2

ARGENTINA

Beagle Negotiators Return to Rome for More Talks B 1
[HERALD 26 Oct]
Salvadoran Foreign Ministry Official Arrives B 1

BOLIVIA

Political Prisoners To Be Released, Banished C 1
Lechin Oquendo Departure Delay
Official Warns of Use of Children by Subversives C 1
Composition of Legislative Advisory Commission Noted C 1

BRAZIL

Planning Minister Obtains Loan From France D 1
Colombian Priest Arrested in Belem Demonstrations D 1
Justice Minister: No Marxist Doctrine in Church D 1
[O GLOBO 24 Oct]
Supreme Court Suspends Expulsion of Italian Priest D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 23 Oct]
Navy, Air Ministers State Support for Political Opening D 2
Workers Party Requests Provisional Registration D 2
[O GLOBO 23 Oct]
Minas Gerais Metalworkers Go on Strike D 2
[O GLOBO 23 Oct]
Enterprise Set Up for Nuclear Plant Construction D 2
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 24 Oct]

CHILE

Christian Democrats Call for Zaldivar's Return E 1
Polict Arrest Financial Backers of 'Subversive Activities' E 1
[Buenos Aires LA RAZON 11 Oct]

COLOMBIA

Security Council Adopts Measures To Preserve Order in Medellin F 1
Special Protection Corps F 1
Judges, Magistrates Resign F 1

PANAMA

Three M-19 Members 'Forced' To Return to Colombia N 1
Government Concerned Over Slowed Canal Operation N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

Countries Ask Nicaragua To Withdraw UN Candidacy P 1

COSTA RICA

Search Operation Scaled Down for Security Reasons P 1
Investigation of Missing Ammunition Ordered P 1

EL SALVADOR

Leftist Leader Explains U.S. Intervention Strategy P 2
FDR Accuses United States of Supplying Arms to Junta P 3
Weapons Reportedly Smuggled Via Gulf of Fonseca P 3
Swedish Citizen Held; Search for Mercenaries Continues P 4
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 24 Oct]
Swede To Be Expelled P 4
Army Continues 'Clean-Up Operation' in Morazan P 5
200 Guerrilla Deaths P 5
LP-28 Report P 5
FMLN Communique [AFI NEWS 21 Oct] P 5
Aid for Refugees P 6
Nicaraguan Embassy Machinegunned; No Casualties P 6
Another Human Rights Commission Member Murdered P 6
Episcopal Conference Reiterates Mediation Offer P 6
Archbishopric Officer Condemns Government 'Repression' P 7
Businessmen Analyze Commercial Ties With Honduras P 8

GUATEMALA

President Says U.S. Trying To Impose Policy P 8
Further Report P 9
Foreign Ministry Studying Cases of Refugees P 9

HONDURAS

Talks To Continue With El Salvador After Treaty Signing P 9
Summit Planned P 9
Trade Talks Scheduled P 10
Army Chiefs Meeting P 10

NICARAGUA

Cruz Outlines Plans for $75 Million U.S. Loan [BARRICADA 18 Oct] P 11
Radio Sandino Calls Reagan 'Warmonger' P 12
Nicaragua Continues To Seek Support for Security Council Seat P 12
Foreign Ministry Denies Costa Rican Envoy Expelled P 13
LA PRENSA's Chamorro Warns Against Anti-IAPA Campaign P 13
Briefs: BCIE Loans; Swedish Delegation Visit P 14

CUBA

Malmierca Signs Agreements With Benin Foreign Minister Q 1
Bulgarian Military Training Delegation Visits Santiago Q 1
Mexican Bank Official Arrives for Cooperation Talks Q 1
Rodriguez Meets Mexican Delegation Q 1
Venezuelan Socialist League Officials Visit Santiago Q 1
Nicaragua's Borge Addresses Isle of Youth Students Q 2
SELA Secretary Alzamora Ends Visit After Talks Q 2
Commentary Criticizes U.S. Election Apathy, Lack of Choice Q 2
Camacho Aguilera Meets With Refinery Workers Q 2
Culture Minister Hart Tours Guanabacoa Cultural Centers Q 3
Education Minister Fernandez Urges Continued Study by Youth Q 3

Dorticos Praises Granma Province for Educational Achievements Q 3
Delegate Flores Praises Women's Conference in Copenhagen Q 3

CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA

Seaga Pledges Fight for Better U.S. Tariffs, Quotas S 1
[DAILY GLEANER 20 Oct]
Labor Party Calls for Surveillance of Cuban Officials S 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

GUYANA

President Burnham Dissolves Legislature V 1
Suriname, Guyana Set To Ratify Agreements V 1
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 20 Oct]

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 210 *28 October 1980*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Planning Congress Opens Meeting in Venezuela A 1
Cartagena Agreement Board To Meet in Bogota A 1
Official at Tuna Conference Decries U.S. Fishing Violations A 1

ARGENTINA

Manrique's Thwarted Meeting With Pinochet Explained [LA RAZON 25 Oct] B 1
Withdrawal From Party Board Requested B 1
Briefs: Communications Delegation to Italy B 1

BRAZIL

Sao Paulo Cardinal Discusses Political Opening D 1
Congressional Committee Approves Draft on Direct Elections D 1
Uranium Reserves Reevaluated Upward by 10 Percent D 1
Briefs: Petrobras Profits D 1

CHILE

Government Declaration Justifies Barring Zaldivar's Return E 1

COLOMBIA

Policemen Killed, Injured as Student Protests Continue F 1
Two Bombs Explode in Bogota Without Casualties F 1
Two Men Die, Others Wounded in Conservative Fractional Dispute F 1
ELN Guerrillas Loot Hamlet, Distribute Propaganda F 1

ECUADOR

Defense Minister Comments on Fishing Violations; U.S. Boats Fined G 1
CONADE Official Notes Trade Pacts With East Europe G 1
Police Arrest 79 Students at Guayaquil Disturbances G 1

PARAGUAY

Salvadoran Official Presents Draft Trade Agreement [HOY 21 Oct] H 1
Authorities Release Suspect in Somoza Killing [ABC COLOR 23 Oct] H 1
'Dragnet' Operations Resume in Asuncion [ABC COLOR 25 Oct] H 1
Investigations Chief Linked to Melgarejo-Vernon Case H 2
Concepcion Bishop Reports on Peasants Arrest H 2

PERU

Government Leaders Report Escalating Subversion J 1
Antisubversion Bill Faces Marxist-APRA Opposition J 1
Briefs: Mineral Production Plans J 1

MEXICO

'Large Quantity' of Oil To Be Sold to Philippines M 1
Canada To Receive 50,000 Barrels of Crude Daily in 1981 M 1
Earthquake Leaves Some 150,000 Homeless Southwest of Capital M 1

PANAMA

Royo, Officials Meet Guaymit Indians, Comment on Lands [CRITICA 19 Oct] N 1
Youth Group Urges Recognition of Salvadoran Revolutionaries N 1
Local Union Opposes Pay Scale Study by Canal Commission N 2
Canal Official Comments on Increased Canal Operations, Backlog [LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 25 Oct] N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Former Minister Comments on Somoza, El Salvador P 1
Radio Noticias del Continente Not To Be Investigated P 1

EL SALVADOR

Duarte, Majano Comment on Domestic Situation Belize P 1
Morales Ehrlich Speaks in Sonsonate Department P 2
Leftist Leader Warns Against U.S. Intervention P 2
Guerrilla Communique Reports 21 Guardsmen Killed P 3
Guardsmen Raid Home of EL INDEPENDIENTE Publisher P 4
Cross Asked To Help 3,500 Refugees in Berlin P 4

GUATEMALA

Official Comments on Cuba, Honduras-El Salvador Treaty P 4
Briefs: Cardamom Production Threatened P 4

HONDURAS

Foreign Secretary Explains Treaty With El Salvador P 5
Station Asks For Unity Against Communist Threat P 7
Presidential Press Secretary Padgett Resigns P 7

NICARAGUA

Ramirez: U.S. Foreign Policy Cannot Change Revolution [Havana] P 8
Cordova Rivas Says PCD Must Help Solve Problems P 8
Two Counterrevolutionaries Killed in Jinotega Clash [Havana] P 9
State Council Rejects IAPA's 'Interfering Attitude' P 9
UPN Chief Discusses LA PRENSA, Freedom of Press P 10
LA PRENSA Urges Revolution To Pursue Humanistic Ideals [22 Oct] P 13

CUBA

Nonaligned To Seek Settlement of Iraqi-Iranian Conflict Q 1
Pardoned U.S. Citizens Depart on Special Flight to Miami Q 1
Further Details [EFE] Q 1
Ninth Intersputnik Council Meeting Opens in Havana Q 2
Officials Attend Signing of Benin Cooperation Agreement Q 2
Montane Returns From Berlin 'Scientific' Conference Q 2

CARIBBEAN

Mexico, CARICOM Hold Meeting in Barbados S 1
Results Reported S 1

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Guzman Invites Mexican President To Visit S 2

President Has Checkup for Muscular Pains S 2
Delegate Explains Energy Agreements With Venezuela S 2
Official Has No Comment on Missing UPA Leader S 2
Briefs: New Provincial Governor S 2

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 211 *29 October 1980*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Amazon Treaty Member Countries Issue 'Charter of Belem' A 1
[Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 25 Oct]
School of Americas Issue Brought Up at OAS Meeting A 3
Royo Speaks at Opening of Sugar Exporters Meeting A 4
[Panama City STAR AND HERALD 28 Oct]

ARGENTINA

Formosa Governor Comments on Polcomayo River Problem B 1
Official Notes Dates for Nuclear Plants Operation B 1
[LA RAZON 21 Oct]
Army Commander in Chief Addresses Reservists B 2
Briefs: Military Official Back From China; New Polish Ambassador B 2

BOLIVIA

Traffic Service Imposes Control on Internal Travel C 1
Authorities Denounce Subversive Activities C 1

BRAZIL

Foreign Ministry Mentions Possible Muskie Visit D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 28 Oct]
Weapons Sale to South Africa Denied; Paraguay Accused D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 28 Oct]
Ships Involved in Unitas Exercises Arrive in Salvador D 1
Former PCB Head Refuses To Appear Before Police D 2
NUCON To Take Over Construction of Nuclear Plants D 2
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 28 Oct]
Briefs: Belgian Ammunition Factory; Arms Exports D 2

CHILE

Navy Commander Plays Down Argentine Naval Maneuvers E 1
MIR Leader Discloses Group's Activities, Ties With Others E 1
President Suspends Activities Due to Influenza E 1

COLOMBIA

FARC Releases U.S. Businessman After Family Pays Ransom F 1
Unions Begin Meetings To Form Single Labor Central F 1
Police 'Death Squad' Activity Reported in Medellin F 1
FARC 'Arsenal' Uncovered in Mountains F 1

ECUADOR

Two More U.S. Tuna Trawlers Detained, Others Fined $1 Million G 1
Industries Minister Announces Halt to Andean Pact Measures G 1

PARAGUAY

Interior Minister on Press Restrictions, Somoza Case [ABC COLOR 24 Oct] H 1
ULTIMA HORA Voices Concern Over Pilcomayo Issue [24 Oct] H 2

PERU

Official Reports on Joint Fishing Enterprises J 1
Prime Minister Reiterates Position on Terrorism J 1
Briefs: Australian, Polish Envoys J 1

URUGUAY

Portion of New Constitution Facing Plebiscite Released K 1
Government To Enforce New Energy Conservation Measures K 1

VENEZUELA

Increases in Heavy Fuel Prices Take Effect L 1
Government Agreement With CTV Averts Administration Strike L 1
Briefs: Egypt, Trinidad Ambassadors L 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

Honduran, Salvadoran Ministers To Sign Treaty 30 Oct in Lima P 1

COSTA RICA

Echeverria Assumes Responsibility for Arms Traffic P 1
Classes Suspended at Cartago Institute Due to Disorders P 1

EL SALVADOR

'Growing Violence' Continues To Claim Lives P 2
Havana Report P 2
Station Occupations, Deaths P 2
National Liberation Front Issues War Bulletins P 3
Bulletin No 1 P 3
Bulletin No 2 P 4
Swedish Newsman Leaves Country After Arrest [EL MUNDO 28 Oct] P 5
ANDES Protests Murder of Human Rights Group Member P 5

GUATEMALA

New Oil Shipment Scheduled for Mid-November P 5

HONDURAS

Businessmen Threaten Investment Freeze; Coup Rumored [Havana] P 6
Country Begins Recovering From General Blackout P 6

NICARAGUA

Nicaraguan Fishing Boat Hijacked to Honduras P 6
Last Phase of Foreign Debt Negotiation Announced P 6
Officials Comment on Security Council Seat Issue P 7
CDS Reorganization Begins in Managua, Other Areas P 9

CUBA

Malmierca Reports to Nonaligned Nations on Iran-Iraq Trip Q 1
CEMA Official Popov Arrives for Intersputnik Meeting Q 1
Montane Receives Hungarian Party Official Berecz Q 1
Benin's Ogouma Denounces Release of Cubana Suspects, Departs Q 1
Austrian Envoy Says Relations With Cuba 'Very Good' Q 2
Fidel Castro Visits Matanzas Party Offices Q 2
Food Minister Discusses Milk, Bread, Beer Production Q 2

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

People's Militia Set To Be Restructed S 1
[Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS 12 Oct]

HAITI

Government Confirms Arrest of Sylvio Claude [Havana] S 1

JAMAICA

Dudley Thompson Keeps House of Representatives Seat [Havana] S 1

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 212 30 October 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Mexican, Central American, Caribbean Communist Parties Meet A 1
Protocol Signed To Create Inter-American Human Rights Institute A 1

ARGENTINA

LA PRENSA Comments on Relations With Washington [22 Oct] B 1
President Videla Calls for National Unity B 2
Commander Denies Charges of Psychological Warfare B 3
First Radical Congress Opens In Buenos Aires [LA RAZON 25 Oct] B 3
Briefs: Peruvian Ambassador B 3

BRAZIL

Justice Minister Fires Mato Grosso do Sul Governor D 1
Newspaper Examines New Subsidiary of Nuclebras D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 25 Oct]
Council Approves Use of Vegetable Oils as Fuel Source D 2
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 22 Oct]
Briefs: Copper Project With Chile; Export Increase; Intelligence Official D 2

CHILE

Envoy in Buenos Aires Discusses Ties With Argentina E 1
'Observers,' Correspondents Comment on Argentine Army Maneuvers E 1

COLOMBIA

Army Continues Operations Against FARC, Insurgents F 1
Guerrillas Captured in Medellin F 1
Hideout Discovered F 1
Four Killed as FARC, ELN Groups Clash in Arauca F 1

ECUADOR

Bomb Explosion in Quito Bank Kills Two, Injures Several G 1
Government Minister's Statement G 1
New Trade Routes Sought To Bypass Panama Canal G 2
Foreign Minister Reports Results of Amazon Region Meeting G 2
Settlement Reached With Indians; Settlers Leaving G 2
Briefs: New Oil Well G 2

PARAGUAY

Groups Respond to Interior Minister's Statements H 1
Radical Liberal Party [ABC COLOR 26 Oct] H 1
Human Rights Commission [HOY 27 Oct] H 1

PANAMA

Royo Regrets No Mention of Latin America in U.S. Debate N 1
Royo Message Urges Urgent OAS Action on El Salvador N 1
380 Salvadoran Refugees To Arrive From Honduras N 1
Leader States FRAMPO Undergoing Reorganization N 1

LA PRENSA Reports 1979 Commercial Accord With USSR [28 Oct] N 2
Briefs: New Nicaraguan Ambassador N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

Salvadoran, Honduran Ministers Meet With Peruvian President P 1

COSTA RICA

President Carazo Denies Rumors of Possible Coup P 1
Cooperation Agreements With USSR, CSSR Ratified P 1
Security Minister on Technological Institute Incident P 2

EL SALVADOR

Junta Members Receive Dominican Politicians P 2
FDR Rejects Episcopal Conference Mediation Offer P 2
DRU-PM Broadcasts Communique on Unity P 2
National University Rector Succumbs to Wounds P 4
Junta Condemns Murder P 4
Newspapers, Radio Stations Report Violence 28, 29 Oct P 4
Press Reports P 4
Radio Reports P 5
Teachers Group Confirms Early Conclusion of School Year P 5

GUATEMALA

Government Rejects UN Authority Over Belize's Future P 6
Government Planning To Build Oil Refinery P 6
Minister Denies Delay in Processing Safe-Conducts P 7
Police Mobilization Seen As Preventive Measure P 7

HONDURAS

TIEMPO Reportedly Calls Treaty 'Act Forced by U.S.' P 7

NICARAGUA

Nicaragua, Panama Seen as Targets of Republican Party P 7
Goals of 1980 Reactivation Plan '97 Percent Fulfilled' P 8
Cordova Rivas Comments on PCD Role in Revolution P 8
Managua Radio Reports Black Hand Activities in Leon P 9

CUBA

Fidel Castro Reports on Mediation Efforts in Iraq-Iran War Q 1
Malmierca Visit to Iraq [cross-reference] Q 1
Ambassador in Jamaica Replies to JLP Charges [Kingston DAILY GLEANER 27 Oct] Q 1
U.S. Charged With Intervention in Jamaica Before Elections Q 2
CSSR To Step Up Cooperation in Geology Q 3
National Sugar Workers Congress Opens in Havana Q 3
Officials Mark 21st Anniversary of Cienfuegos' Disappearance Q 4
Del Valle Chairs Closing Session of Camaguey MINSAP Meeting Q 4
Briefs: Ambassador to Trinidad-Tobago Q 4

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Settlement With Cuba on Warship Sinking Seen Near [TRIBUNE 24 Oct] S 1
Briefs: Death of Cabinet Secretary S 1

DOMINICA

Former Premier John Arrested, Charged With Fraud S 1
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 21 Oct]

JAMAICA

Official Says Cuban Doctors Received Threats S 2
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 23 Oct]
Police Seize Arms Shipment; JLP Leader Involved [Havana] S 2
JWP Leader Charges Police Tried To Kill Him [Havana] S 2
Police Confirm Arrest of Workers Party Members S 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

GUYANA

Burnham Sets General Elections for 15 Dec V 1
[Kingston DAILY GLEANER 27 Oct]
French Geologists Report Possible Uranium Deposits V 1
[GUYANA CHRONICLE 6 Oct]

SURINAME

Government Announces New Communications Policy V 1
[Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE 23 Oct]

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 213 31 October 1980

BRAZIL

Supreme Court Upholds Expulsion of Italian Priest D 1
PRC Trade Delegation Expresses Interest in Steel D 1
[O GLOBO 30 Oct]
Petrobras Discovers New Oil Well in Campos Basin D 1
[O GLOBO 30 Oct]
PCB Leader Appears Before Police, Testifies D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 30 Oct]
Briefs: Iron Ore Project D 1

CHILE

EL MERCURIO Calls for Better Relations With U.S. [25 Oct] E 1
Envoy to OAS Scores U.S. Protectionist Policy E 1
Foreign Ministry Official Calls PRC Relations 'Excellent' E 2
Christian Democratic Magazine Banned by Supreme Court E 2
Briefs: Uranium Production; Silver Production; E 2
Military Governor Appointed; Exports Increase

ECUADOR

Coast Guard Captures Two More U.S. Fishing Vessels G 1
CFP Leaders Refute Government Accusations on Land Takeovers G 1
Upward Cost of Living Spiral Noted G 1

PARAGUAY

Foreign Ministry Communique on Pilcomayo River H 1
[PATRIA 29 Oct]
Ita Enramada Port Remains Closed to Traffic H 2
[ULTIMA HORA 29 Oct]
Briefs: New Ambassadors; Brazilian Air Delegation; Municipal Elections; H 2
Cost of Living Increase; Balance of Payments; Foreign Debt;
Alcohol Plant

URUGUAY

Additional Provisions of New Constitution Disclosed K 1
Governmental Organization K 1
Articles on Judicial Branch K 2

VENEZUELA

Energy Minister Claims Gulf War Used To Wreck OPEC L 1
Envoy to St Lucia Criticizes Cuban Comments on Bombing L 1
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 20 Oct]

PANAMA

Legislature To Discuss Commercial Accord With USSR N 1
Venezuela, Mexico Agree to 'Steady' Crude Oil Supply N 1
[STAR AND HERALD 30 Oct]
Govenment Accused of Complicity With Salvadoran Rulers N 1
[LA PRENSA 30 Oct]
Panamenist Party Directorates Meet To 'Reactivate' Movement N 3
[LA REPUBLIC 27 Oct]
'Missing' Indian Leader Appears in PDC Leader's Office N 3
[LA REPUBLICA 23 Oct]

CENTRAL AMERICA

El Salvador, Honduras Sign Peace Treaty in Lima P 1

EL SALVADOR

New Leftist Offensive Against Regime Reportedly Underway P 2
'Revolutionary Government' P 2
FDR Reaffirms Rejection of Talks With Junta P 3
'Mass Desertions' Reported Among Military P 3
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 27-28 Oct]
'Violence Continues To Claim Lives, Damage Property P 4
Clash With Leftists P 4
Attack on ANTEL Offices P 4
Train Robbery, Attacks, Bombings P 4
ERP Charges Founder Arrested by Honduran Troops P 5
Armed Forces To Guard International Fair P 5

GUATEMALA

Belize Issue Continues To Stir Controversy P 5
Mexican Proposal Rejected P 5
No Ties To Be Broken P 6
Deputies Favor Diplomatic Breaks P 6
Kidnappings, Murders, Occupations Continue P 7
27-29 Oct Violence Report P 7
30 Oct Report P 7
Town Seizures P 8

HONDURAS

Unidentified Group Attacks U.S. Embassy; No Casualties P 8
Mexico, Venezuela Agree To Supply Equal Amounts of Oil P 8
Peasants Protest Dismissals, Army Intervention P 9

NICARAGUA

U.S. Aid Compared With Cuban Assistance P 9
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 23 Oct]
USSR Donates Supplies for Adult Education Program P 9
Somoza's Son Said To Be in Costa Rica P 9
Arrest Warrent Issued Against LA PRENSA General Manager P 10
[LA PRENSA 24 Oct]
State Council Acts on Bills as Session Nears End P 11

CUBA

Iraqi Envoy Arrives With Message for Castro [INA] Q 1
Report on Carter-Reagan Debate Cites Statements on Force Q 1
Montane Holds Talks With Hungarian Party Delegation Q 1
GDR Education Secretary Arrives To Attend Conference Q 1
Rodriguez Holds Talks With Afghan Communications Minister Q 1
Rodriguez Discusses Trade Prospects With Croatian Official Q 2
Madagascar Culture Minister Arrives for Visit Q 2
Closing Session of Sugar Industry Congress Begins Q 2
Final Resolution Approved Q 2
Closing Ceremonies Q 3
Raul Castro Closes Geodesic Services Conference Q 3

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Prime Minister Comments on Reagan, Seaga Elections S 1
[Kingston DAILY GLEANER 28 Oct]
Talks on U.S. Relations S 1
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 23 Oct]

JAMAICA

Seaga's Labor Party Wins 'Sweeping Majority' S 2
Further Report S 2
Partial Returns S 2
Kingston Shooting Incident Mars Elections S 3
Police Station Fired On; Two Officers Die S 3

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Diplomatic Relations Established With Greece S 3
[Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS 12 Oct]

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 192 1 October 1980

ARGENTINA

Announcement of New President Postponed for 10 Days B 1
Government Considering Withdrawal From Nonaligned Movement [HERALD 30 Sep] B 1
Atomic Energy Chief Urges Transfer of Technology B 1
Authorities Release Chilean Youth Charged With Espionage B 2
Air Force Chief Views Current Political Situation B 2
Labor Organizations Announce Reestablishment of CGT [CLARIN 27 Sep] B 3

BOLIVIA

Government Says Tacit Recognition Given by UN C 1
Bolivia To Attend Cartagena Agreement Meeting in Lima C 1
Garcia Meza Warns of Drastic Economic Measures C 1
Government Decree on Preparing Development Plans [PRESENCIA 19 Sep] C 1
New Law on Salaries, Right To Work To Be Drafted [PRESENCIA 19 Sep] C 3
Briefs: Oil Agreement With Colombia C 3

BRAZIL

Foreign Ministry: No Plans To Send Forces to Persian Gulf D 1
President Figueiredo To Travel to Chile on 8 Oct D 1
Deputy Comments on Demands of Striking Sugarcane Workers D 1
Briefs: New Army Appointments D 1

CHILE

Foreign Ministry Checking on Argentine Arrest of Officers E 1
Army Communique E 1
Three More Argentines Arrested for Photographing Installations E 1
Government To Protest Argentine Detention of Fishing Vessel E 1
International Court Reportedly Possibility in Beagle Dispute E 2
Energy Minister Confident of Continued Oil Supply E 2

COLOMBIA

Official Expresses Optimism on Venezuelan Border Agreement F 1
M-19 Members Reportedly Seek Asylum in Mexican Embassy F 1
Embassy Denies Asylum Requested F 1
Defense Minister Blames FARC Guerrillas for Problems in El Pato F 2
Intelligence Units Capture Top M-19 Female Guerrilla F 2
F-2 Arrests ELN Members, Including Two Sentenced in Abstentia F 2
Fourth Political Leader Killed in Trujillo F 2
FARC Holds Education Official Hostage for 12 Hours F 3
FARC Raids Eastern Plains, Takes Farmer Hostage F 3
FPL, ELN Stage Propaganda Events in Bucaramanga, Medellin F 3
Arms Cache Discovered in Cundinamarca F 3
Briefs: Increased Oil Expenditures F 3

ECUADOR

OPEC Finance Ministers Meeting Postponed Indefinitely G 1
CEPE Manager Predicts Oil Price Increase to $40 per Barrel G 1

PARAGUAY

Opposition Political Leader Laino Reportedly Arrested H 1
Febrerista Revolutionary Party President Dies in Uruguay [ABC COLOR 27 Sep] H 1
Argentine Lawyer Protests Detention in Paraguay [ABC COLOR 30 Sep] H 1
Argentine Citizen Reports Ill-Treatment by Police [ABC COLOR 30 Sep] H 1
Briefs: Delegation to ALADI Meeting H 1

VENEZUELA

Energy Minister Announces No Rise in Petroleum Production L 1
Official Denies Reporter's Charges on Acquittal of Cubans L 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

FDR Denies Report of Impending Release of Hostages P 1
Revolutionaries Claim 250 U.S. Advisors Help Junta P 1
[Managua BARRICADA 24 Sep]
Radio Sandino Reports 60 Bodies Found Over Weekend P 1
Productive Alliance Suggests Ways To Achieve Peace P 2
[DIARIO LATINO 26 Sep]
PDC Reaction P 3
FDR Seeks Disapproval of IDB Loan to Government P 3
Briefs: New Ambassador to Italy P 4

GUATEMALA

Police Report 12 Deaths in Last 24 Hours P 4
Authorities Implement Coffee Disease Control Measures P 4

HONDURAS

Foreign Minister Comments on Mediation, Other Issues P 5
Minister Sees Difficulties in Trade With Nicaragua P 5
Peasants Association Chooses New President P 6

NICARAGUA

Bluefields Residents Protest Presence of Foreign Advisors P 6
Riots Ensue P 6
Colombian Involvement Hinted P 7
Anti-Cuban Demonstrations Staged P 8
Media Restraint Urged P 8
Somoza's Son, Aides Charged With Embezzlement P 8
Defendants Named P 9
Nemen Nader Becomes Head of Anti-Sandinist Opposition P 9
[Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE 26 Sep]
BARRICADA Reports Somozists Training on Honduran Farm P 10
Sandinist Youth Official Explains Movement's Work [BARRICADA 21 Sep] P 11
Briefs: Media Accord With USSR P 11

CUBA

Fidel Castro Appraises Nicaraguan Revolution in Interview Q 1
[Managua BARRICADA 23 Sep]
Colombia Signs 5-Year Cooperation Agreement Q 3
Ugandan Delegation Continues Visits, Official Meetings Q 3
Alamar Housing Project Q 3
Rodriguez Meeting Q 4
Castro Meeting Q 4
Los Naranjos Livestock Farm Q 4
Montane Receives Visiting Afghan Party Official Q 4

ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW PRESIDENT POSTPONED FOR 10 DAYS

PY301526 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1203 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Sep (NA)--The military junta has decided to postpone for another 10 days the announcement of the name of the retired military chief who will become president of the nation in March 1981 to replace Lt Gen Jorge Videla.

The junta has released a communique stating that this decision is based on the fact that it only started to analyze the subject of the presidential succession on 9 September.

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERING WITHDRAWAL FROM NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

PY301807 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 30 Sep 80 p 11

[Text] United Nations (NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS)--Argentina could change its position on staying in the non-aligned nations movement if some of the countries in that organization persist in activities that go against the movement's principles, an Argentine Government spokesman announced here after Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor spoke with his Egyption counterpart Butrus Ghali yesterday.

Pastor, who will hold talks with U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and Under Secretary for Latin America [as published] William Bowdler today, also held a meeting with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir yesterday.

After the Ghali meeting, it was announced that the question of future Argentine involvement in the nonaligned movement had been discussed, and that the Argentine position was that if some of the countries in the movement persisted in activities that went against the principles of that group, then it would review its membership in that organization.

The annexation of Jerusalem was also discussed, and Pastor promised to support the Egyptian plan to deal with the question within the framework of the Camp David talks after the November elections.

ATOMIC ENERGY CHIEF URGES TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

PY301549 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1630 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Sep (TELAM)--Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, president of the National Atomic Energy Commission, CNEA, has said that the negative actions of the member countries of the so-called London Club in restricting the transfer of technology have paralyzed the international market in goods and services and technical equipment. These remarks were made when he arrived in this capital from Munich, FRG, where he attended the World Energy Conference as vice president of the nuclear energy section.

Regarding the results of the meeting, Carlos Castro Madero said that this was expected, and that it shows the limitations of current oil reserves. He said that due to demand, oil production will increase from 3.6 million tons per year to 9.6 million tons for the year 1990, and that it will then begin to decrease.

The CNEA president said that at the same time an increase of energy demand for the year 2020 by six times for the developed countries and by two and a half times for the industrialized countries is expected. [sentence as received] He added: It can then be predicted that new energy demands will increase two and a half times more, thus creating a problem for the world, particularly a responsibility to the industrialized countries. Castro Madero also said that the problem of capital to finance large energy projects, which must be channeled through world credit organizations, was also discussed. A call was also made to the industrialized countries to carry out transfer of technology to the developing countries so that these countries can face the challenge of the future.

He said: I believe that it will all be based on a tripartite dialogue among developed countries, oil producing countries and developing countries to establish the basis of international cooperation to solve the energy problem.

AUTHORITIES RELEASE CHILEAN YOUTH CHARGED WITH ESPIONAGE

PY301958 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] (Emilio Figueroa Birks) has been released from jail after paying bail. The Chilean youth, who was detained in Salta, Argentina on charges of espionage, has been released after the Chilean consul, (Francisco Cruz), deposited 1 million Argentine pesos, about 20,000 Chilean pesos.

(Emilio Figueroa Birks) was detained 3 months ago along with another Chilean, (Luciano Quesada Morales), who was released last weekend.

The Chilean youths were detained in Salta on charges of espionage while they were on their way to Brazil.

AIR FORCE CHIEF VIEWS CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION

PY301617 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1538 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Lt Gen Omar Graffigna, commander in chief of the Air Force, asserted today that the armed forces will retain power "as long as necessary" and condemned the "pseudodemocratic clamoring" from those who, "brandishing false flags of human rights," seek "the premature reestablishment of the forms of democracy which will open possibilities for Marxism and subversion to gain power."

Graffigna also maintained that "we should prepare ourselves to set up adequate legislation" regarding "the limits of dissent" in order to "put an end, once and for all, to the absurd idea--of a clearly Marxist origin--that there is some kind of a right within freedom and democracy and that by exercising that right, democracy and freedom can be finished off legally and with impunity."

In the speech he gave to directors of the Institute for the Development of Executives in Argentina (IDEA), he added: "In short, if we bow to the pressures of those who are anxious to reestablish the outer forms of the republican system but who do not worry about its essential content, we will again find ourselves snared in the nets of demagoguery by which we will be called to the ballot boxes from time to time in order to decice--supposedly--the future of the nation, while in fact losing the right to decide our own everyday destiny."

He continued: "On the other hand, if we have the necessary sense and wisdom to establish that legislation, we will have put an end to the defenselessness of democracy and the active political life it requires in order to prosper will develop in a fruitful and beneficial way, as we all wish."

At the beginning of his speech Graffigna said that "we are progressively and faithfully fulfilling the goals we undertook on 24 March 1976."

Graffigna stated: "Today we can proudly show the world a renewed country where peace, freedom and justice reign." He added: "It is clear for all those who want to see that Argentina is again on its feet, that it is a country that has returned to its tradition and that it is again listened to, respected and admired in the concert of nations."

He noted that "Argentina has returned to its lifestyle. Argentina is again a civilized, hard-working and prosperous society that knows how to enjoy the peaceful and calm atmosphere that has been restored at the expense of great sacrifices, because this is a rare privilege that few nations in the world can enjoy."

Graffigna said: "It is true that we can still hear adverse sectors which, brandishing false flags of human rights--and I say false since it seems that these rights are only valid for a few subversives and not for society as a whole--are trying to block the path of the process that is certain of final success."

He warned that "these sectors should know that we are perfectly aware of their ulterior intentions. These sectors seek in our country, as in others, the premature reestablishment of the forms of democracy which will open possibilities for Marxism and subversion to gain power."

Graffigna said: "This explains, then, the recent pseudodemocratic clamoring which, in addition to its previous achievements, still cherishes the hope of achieving the same result with the national reorganization process."

He noted: "But this time their efforts are doomed to fail, because the process is based on a specific program; because it is a program that is consistent with the feelings, beliefs, and ideals of the Argentine people; and because the armed forces have jointly decided to fulfill it as soon as possible, but taking as long as necessary to remove all the obstacles that are put in its path."

Graffigna said that "the moral, political, economic and legal principles that guide our government are not negotiable. Their purpose and objectives are irrevocable. The armed forces are firmly committed to fulfill them by retaining power as long as necessary, that is, while the national and international situations compel the armed forces to retain power, and while those instituations that will later enable the restoration to Argentina of a republican, representative and federal democracy that is suitable to the reality and demands of the evolution and development of the Argentine people have not been consolidated."

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS ANNOUNCE REESTABLISHMENT OF CGT

PY301925 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 27 Sep 80 p 6

[Excerpt] The representatives of the three main branches of the labor union movement announced yesterday that they had achieved the unity of the labor movement through the reestablishment of the General Labor Confederation [CGT], although they did not explain how the confederation will function.

The announcement--published on the day before the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the CGT--was made by representatives of the National Labor Commission [CNT], the commission of "the 25" and the commission of "the 20" after a meeting held at the office of the private petroleum workers union.

Their communique says that "the unity of the labor movement has been confirmed, and a commission has been appointed to implement the methods of action and the plan of future tasks to be undertaken by the CGT as the authentic and genuine expression of the Argentine working people."

The communique of the joint commission of the sectors concludes by stating that "on the 50th anniversary of the creation of our labor central, we believe that we have done our duty to all by achieving the goal of unity."

Yesterday's meeting was attended by leaders Carlos Godoy (petroleum workers), Saul Ubaldini (brewers), Osvaldo Borda (rubber workers) and Roberto Digon (tobacco industry employees) for the commission of "the 25", Antonio Baldassini (Federation of Postal and Telecommunications Workers--FOECYT), Jorge Triaca (plastic industry workers) and Ruben Marcos (metalworkers) for the CNT, and Luis Etohezar (the Fraternity) for "the 20."

GOVERNMENT SAYS TACIT RECOGNITION GIVEN BY UN

PY302157 Paris AFP in Spanish 1744 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 30 Sep (AFP)--The Foreign Ministry stated here today that the fact that the Bolivian permanent delegate to the United Nations, Fernando Ortiz Saenz, presided over the work meeting of the General Assembly last Friday means tacit recognition of the Bolivian military government by the world organization.

BOLIVIA TO ATTEND CARTAGENA AGREEMENT MEETING IN LIMA

PY291901 Paris AFP in Spanish 1641 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 29 Sep (AFP)--It was officially announced here today that Bolivian Integration Minister Francisco Mariaca Salas will preside over the 30th regular meeting of the Cartagena agreement commission to be held in Lima, Peru 13-16 October. This information definitely discards the possibility of Bolivia's withdrawal from the Andean Pact as announced by President Luis Garcia Meza at the beginning of September.

GARCIA MEZA WARNS OF DRASTIC ECONOMIC MEASURES

PY291759 Paris AFP in Spanish 2200 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 26 Sep (AFP)--President Luis Garcia Meza has warned that his government is preparing for drastic economic measures which may be labeled unpopular, but which do not imply a devaluation of the currency. During a speech delivered today, in Cobija, Pando Department, 850 kilometers north of this capital, Garcia Meza warned that the country's economic situation is critical and that government subsidies for fuels and other products cannot continue.

He said, however, that his government is concerned about improving the basic salary of Bolivians, because if the price of fuel and other oil byproducts is increased, it will affect the cost of transportation thus creating an overall increase in the cost of living, other items such as sugar, flour and other essential products of the family basket are also subsidized by the state.

The chief of state did not give the exact date when the announced economic measures will be implemented.

GOVERNMENT DECREE ON PREPARING DEVELOPMENT PLANS

PY301336 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 1

[Text of decree-law No 17,609 issued by the government of national reconstruction in La Paz on 17 September 1980]

[Text] Whereas: The armed forces of the nation have taken over the government of the country to head the process of national reconstruction with the basic objectives fixed in the guidelines;

The democratic process which began in 1977 interrupted the implementation of development plans and did social, financial and economic harm to the country;

It is necessary to guarantee national development in accordance with the great basic objectives of national reconstruction through the application of dynamic and permanent regulations;

The Council of Ministers decrees:

Article 1. Recommendation is made for the preparation of 1981-1990 overall strategic plan within 60 days with the purpose of guiding the process of national reconstruction on the following basis:

I. The creation of a truly democratic and genuinely Bolivian political and institutional system as the basis of national unity.

II. The physical, economic, cultural and spiritual integration of the country.

III. An accelerated, self-sustained, harmonious and balanced economic and social development based on the country's internal potential.

IV. The affirmation of national sovereignty through a drastic reduction of the conditions of dependence and economic vulnerability.

V. The return to the sea through dialogue, peace and rational participation in the Latin American integration process.

Article 2. In line with the strategic objectives of the national reconstruction process, a national emergency plan, urgently required, will be approved within 30 days. This plan will basically include:

I. The reactivation of the nation's productive structure.

II. The stimulus for productivity and the encouragement of national and foreign investments.

III. The control and efficient management of public expenditures, especially with regard to remunerations in public and decentralized enterprises.

IV. The study of foreign financing programs and the conditions for the renegotiation of foreign debt.

V. The rational management of the economy and finance as well as efficiency of public services by establishing an operation control for state enterprises.

VI. The reduction of the deficit in the balance of payments, strict repression of contraband and the adjustment of imports and exports to the nation's productive structure.

VII. The restructuring of taxes and the formulation of a financial program.

VIII. An incentive program for small rural landowners within a realistic agricultural policy.

IX. The increase of employment through the reactivation of the construction and other sectors of economic activity.

X. The implementation of an adequate regulation for supply and commercialization of products to fulfill family needs.

Article 3. The basic objectives, strategy, policies and priorities for the 1981-85 term must be established within 90 days, keeping in mind the basic objectives of the process of national reconstruction.

Article 4. The economic program of Article 3 must consider the basic objective of using massive manual agricultural labor, not only to give impulse to the military-peasant pact but also to increase rural employment in infrastructure and transport.

Article 5. The 1981-85 plan will adopt the strategic regionalization of the country established by decree-law 14,198 of 10 December 1976 to promote balanced national development.

Article 6. The government of national reconstruction will use all its powers to guarantee the enforcement of the 1981-90 plan, the 1981-85 economic and social development plan and the national emergency plan to fulfill the objectives of the process started on 17 July 1980.

The ministers are in charge of implementing and enforcing this decree-law and the armed forces of the nation, through their organic structure, are in charge of watching over the fulfillment of this decree.
Approved at government house in La Paz on 17 September 1980.

NEW LAW ON SALARIES, RIGHT TO WORK TO BE DRAFTED

PY262008 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] The government has ordered the drafting of a social program to be enforced within the national reconstruction process. This social program will guarantee the minimum salary, the right to work, more new jobs, and the normal operation of unions and business organizations.

Decree law No 17,610

Whereas:

The national reconstruction process must establish just instutional conditions to achieve the development of labor union activities and to take the necessary precautions to avoid the interference of political parties in union activities;

A social program aimed at the improvement of living conditions and job resources must be established in the country;

Since it is necessary for businessmen and workers to join efforts in the national reconstruction process;

The Council of Ministers decrees:

Article 1. A social program for the national reconstruction process is hereby ordered. This social program will encompass:
A guarantee of a minimum salary,
A guarantee of employment and more new jobs,
A guarantee of social security and proper administrative control,
A guarantee for the education and technical training of workers and their families,
A guarantee of the normal operation of labor union and business organizations,
A guarantee of housing and social centers.

Article 2. A social agreement is established between businessmen and workers of both the private and government sectors on the basis of previous commitments made within the framework of the presently enforced laws.

Article 3. Private enterprises are obliged to maintain their employment level and salaries with the guarantees offered by the government so that they may carry out their normal activities.

The respective ministers are in charge of the exercise and fulfillment of the present decree law.
Issued at government house in La Paz on 17 September 1980.

BRIEFS

OIL AGREEMENT WITH COLOMBIA--A preliminary agreement has been signed by the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits and the Colombian petroleum enterprise on an exchange of technology and personnel. Further meetings between executives of the two state enterprises will be held in the future, according to the agreement. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Sep 80 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTRY: NO PLANS TO SEND FORCES TO PERSIAN GULF

PY301442 Paris AFP in Spanish 1358 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Brasilia, 30 Sep (AFP)--Brazilian Foreign Ministry spokesman Raul Taunay has denied that Brazil is planning to send forces to the Persian Gulf. In answering a question, he stated that contrary to certain press reports, Brazil is not planning any operations of that sort as a consequence of the conflict between Iran and Iraq.

The spokesman said that certain statements by Brazilian Navy Minister Adm Maximiano Fonseca have been distorted. According to Taunay, the minister did not say that Brazil is getting ready to send naval forces to the gulf, but only that the Navy is always ready for any necessary action.

Moreover, a Navy Ministry spokesman explained that the mission of the Navy consists only of defending Brazil and not of intervening abroad.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO TO TRAVEL TO CHILE ON 8 OCT

PY301402 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Excerpt] President Figueiredo will leave for Chile on 8 October. This trip will fall within the framework of rapprochement with all Latin American countries. Otavio Bonfim, spokesman for government house, yesterday made the following statement to Radio Bandeirantes journalist (Carlos Rodriguez).

[Begin Bonfim recording] The trade between Chile and Brazil is clearly favorable to the former because Brazil is one of Chile's main copper buyers. Thus it is obvious that one of the main objectives of the trip will be the signing of several accords allowing Brazil to sell more goods to Chile in order to balance our trade with that country. [end recording]

DEPUTY COMMENTS ON DEMANDS OF STRIKING SUGARCANE WORKERS

PY300239 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 29 Sep 80

[From "The Congressional Report"]

[Excerpts] Deputy Fernando Lira, of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party, has called the attention of Brazilian officials to the status of 240,000 workers of the Pernambuco state sugarcane plantations who, through their 42 rural unions, have called a strike which is regarded as legal.

Lira said the sugarcane workers are merely demanding a base pay of 6,000 cruzeiros--since the average monthly wage is now 3,500 cruzeiros--and written contracts for thousands of workers who do not have their contractual obligations clearly established.

He also criticized the violence used against the workers at the end of the negotiations and reported the arrest of union leaders (Manuel Santana), (Paulo Santana), (Luiz da Silva) and others, who were wounded during clashes with the police.

BRIEFS

NEW ARMY APPOINTMENTS--Brig Gen Jose Pinto dos Reis yesterday took over as head of the army engineering materials department. Gen Jose Pinto dos Reis has been transferred from the transport department, where he has been replaced by Brig Gen Oswaldo Moniz Oliva. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Sep 80 p 6 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTRY CHECKING ON ARGENTINE ARREST OF OFFICERS

PY262027 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Foreign Ministry sources reported that information is being gathered regarding the alleged detention of two Chilean military officers in Argentina. The same sources indicated that until now only press reports on this matter are known. According to the newspaper LA NUEVA PROVINCIA of Bahia Blanca, Argentina, two Chilian army officers have been detained in Rio Gallegos for taking pictures on the site where an artillery unit is going to be installed.

Army Communique

PY271637 Paris AFP in Spanish 2254 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 26 Sep (AFP)--A communique of the Chilean Army issued today stated that the two Chilean military officers who have been arrested for taking pictures of military installations in the southern part of Argentina were carrying out private activities.

The communique indicated that Lt Ismael Aranda Pozo and 2d Lt Ricardo Bravo Carreno, arrested by the Argentine police in Rio Gallegos, left Chile last Saturday and crossed the border through the Coyhaique customs checkpoint to spend their leave in the city of Comodoro Rivadavia, Argentina. These officers belong to the Aysen Military Brigade headquartered in Coyhaique, 1,800 km south of Santiago de Chile.

The communique went on to add that this private trip had been duly authorized by the brigade commander and the persons involved crossed the border into Argentina as regular tourists.

News agencies reported today that the lieutenant and the second lieutenant were arrested when taking pictures of the installations which will soon accomodate the 11th Artillery Group of the Argentine army.

The Chilean military communique added that the appropriate queries have been addressed to the Argentine authorities and the army has ordered an investigation.

THREE MORE ARGENTINES ARRESTED FOR PHOTOGRAPHING INSTALLATIONS

PY291511 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1854 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Punta Arenas, Chile, 28 Sep (LATIN)--Three Argentine citizens have been arrested and are being held in the Punta Arenas jail for taking pictures of military installations, officials of the Magellan Region said today. The official report states that the persons arrested are German Ivo Chininger Nardalet and engineers Hugo Callery Busto and R. Monteagudo. The report adds that Chininger Nardalet, an Italian nationalized Argentine, was caught taking pictures of Chilean Air Force installations 20 kilometers from Punta Arenas. The report also states that Callery Busto was caught in possession of a large number of strategic photographs and that Monteagudo was arrested in Puerto Natales taking pictures. Chininger Nardalet and Callery Busto work for the Argentine Lopresti Meatpacking Plant which has a slaughterhouse near Carlos Ibanez Airport in Punta Arenas.

GOVERNMENT TO PROTEST ARGENTINE DETENTION OF FISHING VESSEL

PY300320 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] The Chilean Government will probably submit a protest note to Argentine officials tomorrow on the detention of a Chilean fishing vessel which was detained by the Argentine Navy while sailing toward Punta Arenas for refueling.

Javier Illanes, director general of the Foreign Ministry, has announced that the protest note will be submitted to the Argentine Embassy in our capital.

It was learned that a representative of the company that owns the Mino fishing vessel, which is operated by a joint Spanish-Chilean company, left for Argentina to investigate the incident. The company's representative will contact the captain of the ship and will submit to the Argentine officials a document drafted by the Chilean Navy at the time of the detention of the Mino.

Javier Illanes said that the Foreign Ministry has been concerned about the Mino incident. The vessel was detained last weekend near the coast of the British Falkland Islands. The Mino is operated by the Interfish Joint Company which has 95 percent Spanish capital and 5 percent Chilean.

The Mino obtained permission from Chilean officials to fish in international waters, not in territorial waters of Argentina or of any other country. Quoting the owners of the vessel, Illanes said that it was on the high seas sailing toward Punta Arenas for stocking its cold storage with freon gas. The director of the Foreign Ministry said: Therefore, the owners of the vessel affirmed that the Mino was not fishing at the time of its detention by the Argentine Navy.

INTERNATIONAL COURT REPORTEDLY POSSIBILITY IN BEAGLE DISPUTE

PY251532 Paris AFP in Spanish 0321 GMT Sep 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 25 Sep (AFP)--The metropolitan daily EL MERCURIO pointed out today that the possibility of taking the 100-year-old conflict between Chile and Argentina over the Beagle Channel before the International Court of Justice at The Hague is still open. In its Thursday editorial the influential morning daily pointed out that ever since the talks with Argentina started Chile has been offering the government of that country the possibility of going before the above-mentioned court in line with a treaty between the two countries signed at the request of the Argentine Government and in accordance with a model proposed by it. When Chile suggested the mediation of a friendly government, it did so without giving up the possibility of going before the court, and this position was not changed, the daily added.

ENERGY MINISTER CONFIDENT OF CONTINUED OIL SUPPLY

PY252047 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Chilean Mining Minister Carlos Quinones has indicated that Chile has enough fuel to cover its short and medium-term needs. He said that the Chileans can be sure of their supply for an acceptable period. He added that Chile has signed contracts which guarantee supplies until the end of the year, and negotiations to assure the supply during 1981 are underway.

At the same time, he said that local production is being increased, 34 percent of the crude oil which Chile consumes is being produced locally and it is expected that in 1981 local production will surpass 40 percent of the local consumption. This increase will depend, among other things, on domestic needs and international fuel prices

With regard to the conflict between Iran and Iraq the minister said that this war will not seriously affect the worldwide oil supply as long as it does not expand beyond these two countries. He explained that the OPEC countries had agreed to reduce their production by 10 percent as of October, but in view of the current events they were planning to maintain present levels. He said that, therefore, the slight reduction in the worldwide oil supply would not have much effect and is unlikely to affect the price of oil.

OFFICIAL EXPRESSES OPTIMISM ON VENEZUELAN BORDER AGREEMENT

PA301641 Paris AFP in Spanish 2326 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 29 Sep (AFP)--It was officially announced here today that Colombia and Venezuela are very close to concluding an agreement that will definitely solve their border dispute.

A bulletin issued by the Office of the Press Secretary of the Presidential Palace points out that the agreement will be ready for the next meeting of the two delegations, scheduled to be held in Caraballeda, Venezuela, on 13 October.

According to the official document, President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas, Colombia's Ambassador to Washington Jorge Mario Eastman, the Colombian delegation to the negotiations with Venezuela and a Foreign Ministry Advisory Commission met today in this capital.

At the end of the 3-hour meeting Congressman Ricardo Barrios Zuluaga, member of the advisory commission, expressed his optimism and said that Colombia and Venezuela "are on the threshold of an agreement we believe could be definite." The congressman noted: "The only information I am authorized to give the country is that the Colombian commission negotiating the sea borders with the neighboring Republic of Venezuela has provided a detailed report on what has been done until now. This negotiating commission has received full support from the advisory commission because of the successful negotiations which have led to the threshold of an agreement we believe could be definitely concluded at the meeting to take place on 13 October in the City of Caraballeda, Venezuela."

Finally, Barrios Zuluaga noted that "the Colombian position, adroitly presented by our commission, also has the unanimous support and the trust of the advisory commission and the backing of the president of the republic and of his foreign minister."

It should be recalled that the border dispute began 15 years ago and involves potentially oil rich areas of the Gulf of Venezuela. Neither Barrios nor any other member of the commissions gave any details regarding the agreement. However they noted that they hope to be able to go to Santa Marta, Colombia, the city which on 17 December will celebrate the 150th anniversary of the death of liberator Simon Bolivar, with either a definite agreement, or with one ready to be signed by the heads of state of Venezuela and Colombia and witnessed by the other Andean Pact heads of state.

M-19 MEMBERS REPORTEDLY SEEK ASYLUM IN MEXICAN EMBASSY

PA301428 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota--The Mexican Embassy in Bogota has remained absolutely silent in regard to the alleged asylum request by two members of the 19 April Movement [M-19]. According to circles close to the Foreign Ministry, a couple managed to enter the embassy yesterday and ask for political asylum. The sources insisted that the couple belongs to the M-19 but the report could not be confirmed in view of the strict silence maintained by Mexican Embassy officials.

Embassy Denies Asylum Requested

PA010313 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0057 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 30 Sep (LATIN)--The Mexican Embassy in Bogota today denied that two guerrillas of the 19 April Movement (M-19) had requested asylum in that diplomatic mission. "Nobody has requested asylum," Carlos Tirado Olvera, embassy counselor, has stated. The newspaper EL TIEMPO reported today that a young couple had arrived at the embassy offices yesterday in search of asylum, but gave no further details.

DEFENSE MINISTER BLAMES FARC GUERRILLAS FOR PROBLEMS IN EL PATO

PA010418 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] National Defense Minister General Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva blamed the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] for the anguishing situation existing among the settlers of El Pato Region in El Huila Department. Speaking tonight at the Senate in a debate initiated by Senators Olga Luke de Ospina and Julio Bahamon, Camacho Leyva said that El Pato region had been selected by the FARC guerrillas for retraining and rest, as well as for launching attacks from there. Camacho Leyva said that military operations in this region were for the purpose of restoring law and order and to reassure the settlers in the region.

INTELLIGENCE UNITS CAPTURE TOP M-19 FEMALE GUERRILLA

PA281448 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0815 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 28 Sep (EFE)--A top official of the 19 April Movement [M-19] was captured by military intelligence units during an operation in which the woman fired at the patrol in the outskirts of Bogota. The woman is Ariela Osorio Duque. According to the authorities, she was a member of the group which attacked the newspaper EL CALENO in Cali last year and participated in the building of a people's jail in the same city.

Although the authorities did not reveal where the woman was arrested, it was reported that several automatic weapons, pistols and ammunitions were found there. A military spokesman told EFE that Osorio Duque, better known as "Mariela," lived with Antonio Navarro Wolf, another top leader of the M-19. He was captured early this week along with other M-19 regional leaders who had fled from Tocaima where the army thwarted a guerrilla summit meeting.

The military intelligence service arrested 54 alleged M-19 members during the week. They are being interrogated by Bogota units. Four managers of the Potosi resort, in Tocaima, in central Colombia, were released yesterday after the military court confirmed that they were not involved in the thwarted M-19 summit.

F-2 ARRESTS ELN MEMBERS, INCLUDING TWO SENTENCED IN ABSENTIA

PA302123 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Medellin--Three members of the self-styled National Liberation Army [ELN] were arrested at dawn today by members of the F-2 intelligence group in Antioquia Department. They were caught painting ELN slogans at various places in Medellin. Those arrested, who were turned over to military authorities attached to the 4th Brigade, were identified as Freddy de Jesus Lopera Lopez, Libardo Antonio Gil Martinez and Nelson Roberto Plaza Nino. Gil and Plaza had previously been tried in absentia by a 4th Brigade military court and sentenced to 6 months in jail for subversion. After their links with the rebel group and their identity had been determined, the prisoners were turned over to the military authorities.

FOURTH POLITICAL LEADER KILLED IN TRUJILLO

PA282108 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1336 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Cali (Colombia), 28 Sep (EFE)--Teofilo Moreno, a Colombian political leader, was shot to death today as he was on his way to Trujillo to visit his ranch. Moreno was the top Conservative Party leader in Trujillo and he was ambushed by unidentified individuals who shot him four times. The police said they do not know the reason for the killing. Three political leaders of this region have been killed in obscure circumstances in this past month.

FARC HOLDS EDUCATION OFFICIAL HOSTAGE FOR 12 HOURS

PA261825 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] [Place-name indistinct]--Ivan Gonzalez, secretary of education of El Sapo, was held hostage for 12 hours by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC]. According to reports, several FARC members held Gonzalez hostage and interrogated him about the [word indistinct] policy in that part of the country. After his release, the official said that the rebels had told him that they have planned big and significant operations (?in the area).

FARC RAIDS EASTERN PLAINS, TAKES FARMER HOSTAGE

PA302119 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Villanvicencio--The eastern plains have been raided by approximately 30 heavily armed men linked to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC], which has its base of operations in national territories [as heard] and Meta Department, the general police directorate has reported. The rebels, who stayed in the town of Lejania, seized a farm owned by Marco Antonio Barreto and took a considerable amount of food and various medicines, the report adds. The guerrillas took farm owner Barreto as a hostage when they fled. Police patrols have been dispatched from various operation centers to press the search for the insurgents. The FARC members, who were dressed in olive drab and carried automatic weapons exlcusively used by the armed forces, left a large amount of FARC propaganda material and slogans in the area.

FPL, ELN STAGE PROPAGANDA EVENTS IN BUCARAMANGA, MEDELLIN

PA280146 Paris AFP in Spanish 1443 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 27 Sep (AFP)--Two propaganda operations by urban guerrillas were staged in the past few hours in two Colombian cities, police reported here. In northwestern Medellin six members of the Maoist People's Liberation Army (EPL) today occupied a naval district office for several minutes and scattered propaganda leaflets, snatching the gun from the guard before escaping. In Bucaramanga, in the eastern part of the country, a propaganda bomb exploded in a downtown building, strewing leaflets but doing no damage. The leaflets announced the creation of a new front of the Castroite Army of National Liberation (ELN) in the region. There are no injuries or arrests in either case, sources added.

ARMS CACHE DISCOVERED IN CUNDINAMARCA

PA261712 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota--Scores of firearms were seized on a ranch located about 10 km from San Juan de Rio Seco municipality, in Cundinmarca. The arsenal, which consisted of rifles, sub-machineguns, pistols, carbines, revolvers, explosives and large amounts of ammunition, was found in the place known as El Jordan, in the same area. Three old men, who were in charge of the place and of the weapons, were turned over to the military authorities. It is not yet known whether the matter is connected to the subversive groups or to the drug rings.

BRIEFS

INCREASED OIL EXPENDITURES--Bogota, 27 Sep (AFP)--Jose Fernando Isaza, president of the Colombian Petroleum Enterprise, reported here tonight that Colombia will be forced to increase by $40 million a year its expenditures for the purchase of petroleum due to the international oil price increases. He said this increase is a result of the Iranian-Iraqi war. The government is currently studying an increase in the domestic price of fuels which will probably be announced next week. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0135 GMT 28 Sep 80 PA]

OPEC FINANCE MINISTERS MEETING POSTPONED INDEFINITELY

PA010010 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] The OPEC finance ministers meeting, which was scheduled to be held in this capital on 6 and 7 October, has been indefinitely postponed, due to the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq. This was requested by delegations of the two countries at war which are attending the World Bank and IMF meeting in Washington. The following are statements to the nation made by economist Estuardo Salazar, Finance Ministry technical assistant secretary, during an interview by our reporter:

[Begin recording] [Question] What are the reasons for postponing this meeting?

[Answer] The Iraqi delegation requested a postponement of the finance ministers meeting in Quito due to the situation known to the world. There was another similar petition by the Iranian delegation. Inasmuch as the OPEC finance ministers are attending a meeting of the World Bank and of the IMF, they met this morning and decided to postpone indefinitely the meeting which was to be held in Quito. Nevertheless, the most urgent issues which were going to be discussed here in Quito will possibly be discussed in Vienna during a special meeting. The OPEC finance ministers meeting in Washington was presided over by Rodrigo Paz, as vice president of the Ministerial Council of the OPEC fund, in the absence of the Algerian finance minister, who is the president of the OPEC fund.

[Question] Does the indefinite postponment of the meeting imply that OPEC's unity is being shattered as result of the conflict between Iran and Iraq?

[Answer] I do not think so. What they have asked for is simply a postponment of the meeting. Their real interest is to continue acting as a group and to maintain OPEC's united policy.

[Question] Will this meeting be held in Quito when it is scheduled again?

[Answer] Yes, in principle it has been agreed that some of the subjects will be discussed in Vienna and the others at a future meeting in Quito, which could possibly take place during the first months of next year.

[Question] Finally, we would like to know if the other countries who were going to attend the meeting have already been informed of this decision?

[Answer] It was precisely OPEC's finance ministers who made the decision so they are already informed of it. [end recording]

CEPE MANAGER PREDICTS OIL PRICE INCREASE TO $40 PER BARREL

PA250155 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0120 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Quito, 24 Sep (EFE)--The price per barrel of oil will increase to at least $40 as of November, Jose Carvajal, manager of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE) predicted today. The ranking official believes the decisions adopted by the recent OPEC ministers meeting held in Vienna and the Iran-Iraq conflict will determine the increase. The multinational companies take advantage of these circumstances, Carvajal noted in statements to the evening newspaper LA RAZON, admitting that Ecuador, a modest OPEC member, will also benefit from them. Meanwhile, CArvajal dismissed the possibility of sentimental reasons being behind a sudden interest shown by the U.S. company Texaco, which works as a partner with CEPE, to normalize its exports. During recent weeks, Texaco had refused to export its share of the crude produced and tried to cancel a former debt with the Ecuadorean state for excess exports made in 1977. Its refusal was due to the price drop in the international market. According to Carvajal, Texaco's sole interest is to benefit from the new market circumstances caused by the Arab conflict. Ecuador produces some 200,000 barrels daily and exports approximately 100,000 daily.

OPPOSITION POLITICAL LEADER LAINO REPORTEDLY ARRESTED

PY302311 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Domingo Laino, president of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, was detained this afternoon. This report was given by some members of his party who said that the reasons for his arrest are not yet known.

FEBRERISTA REVOLUTIONARY PARTY PRESIDENT DIES IN URUGUAY

PY301426 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 27 Sep 80 p 11

[Excerpt] Carlos Caballero Gatti, president of the Febrerista Revolutionary Party, PRF, died last night in Punta del Este, Uruguay, from a heart attack. His body will be brought to our capital and is expected to arrive at 1100. The funeral will be held at PRF headquarters.

ARGENTINE LAWYER PROTESTS DETENTION IN PARAGUAY

PY301906 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 30 Sep 80 p 13

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 29 Sep (EFE)--Argentine lawyer Raul Pinero has asked that "it be demanded that Paraguayan officials immediately stop measures harmful to the honor of Argentines."

The lawyer--who returned from Oslo, Norway, where he represented the Argentine Lawyers Federation during the meeting of the International Union of Lawyers--said that he was detained for 48 hours in Asuncion, Paraguay, when his airplane made a stopover en route from Miami.

The detention--reported by Pineiro in Resistencia, 1,017 kilometers north of Buenos Aires--was the result of the controls being carried out in Paraguay in an effort to find the murderers of former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza.

ARGENTINE CITIZEN REPORTS ILL-TREATMENT BY POLICE

PY301939 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 30 Sep 80 p 13

[Excerpts] An Argentine citizen, who identified himself to this newspaper, described the aggravations he experienced with 50 other people of different nationalities in the investigations police department, where he was detained for 48 hours "for an identity check" during the investigations to find the murderers of Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle.

Our informant said that he was detained on the night of 22 September and released on the 24th, also at night. He said: We were all in a room of about 25 to 28 square meters, all standing up without a place to rest. To sleep we took turns reclining against the wall. There was only one toilet, but it was clogged. He said that a state of great fear prevailed, due to the psychological torture they were experiencing.

The Argentine citizen said that this wicked situation, at times even tragic, could have been easily avoided by verifying the identity of the persons, without the need to jail anyone or apply psychological torture or physical ill-treatment. He added that when he entered the jail on 22 September there were 50 persons, and that when he left on 24 September there were 90 persons.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO ALADI MEETING--A national delegation has left for Montevideo to meet with ALADI [Latin American Integration Association] officials to discuss prior agreements signed by Paraguay with LAFTA and their transfer to ALADI. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 30 Sep 80 p 10 PY]

ENERGY MINISTER ANNOUNCES NO RISE IN PETROLEUM PRODUCTION

PA302309 Paris AFP in Spanish 2155 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Caracasm 30 Sep (AFP)--Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said here today that his country will not increase its petroleum production by 300,000 barrels a day, in order to compensate for a possible deficit caused by the Iran-Iraq conflict. The minister said that at the recent OPEC meeting in Vienna, a gentleman's agreement had been reached, at the request of Ecuador and Gabon, to reduce production by 10 percent, because a surplus in the market had forced prices down. However, he added that in view of the existing circumstances, this agreement must be reviewed at the London meeting on 18 October, because the Iran-Iraq conflict had reduced the existing supply by 4 million barrels a day.

Calderon Berti said "it was premature to speak of price increases." He recalled that it was agreed in Vienna to freeze prices until December, but he admitted that, "it would be unrealistic to think that this conflict will not affect OPEC." He said that "some signs of panic have been noticed" on the international market, and that this became evident in the increase of spot market purchases. He added that the panic, "may have unpredictable consequences, especially among industrialized countries." In conclusion he revealed that Venezuela's offer to mediate between Iran and Iraq was not accepted by these countries.

OFFICIAL DENIES REPORTER'S CHARGES ON ACQUITTAL OF CUBANS

PA300252 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2135 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Caracas, 29 Sep (EFE)--Remberto Uzcategui, director of the Venezuelan Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services [DISIP] said that newswoman Alicia Herrera, who made serious charges in Mexico against the Venezuela Government, is a "Cuban spy." The newswoman, who disappeared mysteriously from Venezuela 5 months ago together with her husband, said in a news conference in Mexico City that "the Venezuelan Government pardoned the men responsible for the bombing of a Cuban plane in Barbados, even though it knew they were guilty." Herrera had directed the magazine PAGINAS and was directing the magazine KENA when she disappeared.

The newswoman's statements were made shortly after a court-martial in Caracas released the four men charged with having dynamited a "Cubana de Aviacion" aircraft on 6 October 1976. Seventy-six persons died in this terrorist attack.

According to the newswoman, two of the accused, the Cubans Orlando Bosch and Luis Posasas, had admitted to her that they had been the instigators of the sabotage. She also claimed that the other two, the Venezuelans Freddy Lugo and Hernan Ricardo placed the bomb aboard the aircraft. The newswoman based her statements on her recent visits to the four men in prison. She claims to have "won their trust." She added in her press conference that "the Venezuelan Government had, according to the accused, promised to release them through legal channels and had even paid them a salary." Alicia Herrera said that the salary was paid the men through a DISIP agent.

Police Director Remberto Uzcategui told newsmen today, in a hasty news conference called at the Interior Ministry, that Alicia Herrera was a "Cuban spy." Uzcategui denied that the DISIP paid the accused a salary and said that the actions of the newswoman will be analyzed to determine if they include the crime of treason against the country. Alicia Herrera's news conference held Saturday in Mexico City was her first public appearance since she disappeared in Caracas.

Yesterday, the Venezuelan Government rejected Fidel Castro's statements as "false, disrespectful and unacceptable," but Venezuelan Deputy Foreign Minister Oswaldo Paez Pumar has said that Cuba will have the last word.

EL SALVADOR

FDR DENIES REPORT OF IMPENDING RELEASE OF HOSTAGES

PA301931 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1858 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The 10 hostages at the OAS offices in San Salvador will remain captive at least 3 more days, it was learned today, since the special OAS ambassador has left the country and will return Friday. The 10 hostages entered their 14th day in captivity today following the seizure of the OAS offices on Wednesday, 17 September, by some 30 opposition leftists of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR).

FDR spokesmen told ACAN-EFE today that a report carried by international news agencies that the OAS offices would be vacated today is false. "Negotiations will resume Friday when (OAS delegate) Alberto Salem returns to the country," the spokesmen said. According to them, the government has asked Salem for 48 hours to respond to the FDR's demands. The FDR spokesmen said this was a new government ploy to continue stalling the negotiations.

The FDR has demanded that the government release some 60 political prisoners and provide information of the whereabouts of over 300 people arrested by previous administrations. Other demands involve and end to repression as well as the lifting of the states of seige and national emergency in effect in this Central American country.

The FDR said Salem has assured them that the government would not try to attack the occupied offices during his absence.

REVOLUTIONARIES CLAIM 250 U.S. ADVISORS HELP JUNTA

PA010240 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 24 Sep 80 P 2

[Excerpt] San Jose--BARRICADA--Salvadoran revolutionaries revealed yesterday in this capital that 250 U.S. military advisers are now directing the most important counterinsurgency operations in El Salvador. The revolutionaries also said that the U.S. authorities have placed a security cordon around El Salvador and for this purpose they have used Honduran and Guatemalan territory and employed military officers from other countries.

The above statements were made by attorney Luis Alonso Posada and Father Benito Tovar, who are in this city as representatives of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) of El Salvador to promote the solidarity of the Costa Rican people with the aspirations of the Salvadoran revolutionaries. They noted that the People's Liberation Army of El Salvador has more than 100,000 fighters from all the political and philosophical tendencies.

RADIO SANDINO REPORTS 60 BODIES FOUND OVER WEEKEND

PA301454 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] It has been reported that the bodies of 60 alleged opponents of the military-Christian Democratic junta were found in El Salvador over the weekend. There are also reports of a communications outage with the regions of Arcatao and Las Vueltas, 75 km north of San Salvador, where paramilitary groups have killed dozens of peasants in the past few days.

Radio station reports indicate that 16 people were killed in San Salvador on Saturday and Sunday by paramilitary groups in the service of the ruling junta. In San Miguel, 136 km east of the capital, 13 youths, allegedly opponents of the regime, were killed by the repressive forces. In the same city, members of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate set off powerful dynamite charges in a bottling plant owned by one of the 14 families which controls the country. The bodies of seven youths were found on a road in western El Salvador. In Apopa, 15 km north of San Salvador, the bodies of three cooperative members were found.

It has also been reported that five unidentified individuals were killed during the holdup of a bank in Chalchualpa, 78 km southwest of San Salvador. Reports indicate that six individuals who held up the bank exchanged shots with the police before fleeing.

Reports from San Salvador indicate that efforts to obtain communication with the towns of Arcatao and Las Vueltas have been useless so far since authorities are preventing newsmen from entering the area which they have declared a zone of operations. Last week, Honduran church spokesmen reported that the Salvadoran Air Force had bombed that area where thousands of peasants have taken refuge.

PRODUCTIVE ALLIANCE SUGGESTS WAYS TO ACHIEVE PEACE

PA281342 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p 12

[Paid advertisement with proclamation by Salvadoran Productive Alliance--25 Sep 80]

[Text] The Productive Alliance [Alianza Productiva] which unites large sectors involved in agricultural, industrial, commercial activities and services, as well as professionals, employees, technical personnel and workers in general, has been increasingly concerned over the fact that violence has swept the country with its ensuing destruction, bloodshed, sorrow and death.

Instead of finding ways to reach an understanding, some political parties and other conflicting groups, have polarized and radicalized their stands to achieve thier objectives, mindless of the toll of many Salvadorans of all ages and social status lost in the most irrational bloodshed in our country's history.

Instead of reactivating the economy and making it grow at a steady pace so wealth can be generated and distributed democratically, the economy is experiencing a crisis in which the productive sectors are trying just to keep the job sites going.

In this chaos all conscientious national sectors have realized that, as the episcopal conference has put it, "the armed forces must use weapons to abide by the constitutional mandate to keep public order and ensure the citizens' rights" (LA PRENSA GRAFICA 20 September 80). Our organizations support this view and want to fully support our armed forces so long as they stay within the law.

Promising young people, workers and peasants have been caught up in the escalation of violence. Marxist agitators have gotten them involved in the struggle against the national institutions in various ways, taking advantage of their lack of experience, their economic needs or their idealism. Many have realized that they are being used as tools to carry out criminal or destructive activities against their fellow human beings and against their country. The productive alliance believes that these people have to be offered a peaceful way of incorporating themselves to the noble task of rebuilding the nation with peace and freedom.

As the concern over violence grows, the people are growing uneasy in their awareness that the de facto regime is prolonging its rule without any government hint that the necessary steps will be taken to return to consitutional rule. As the Judicial Studies Center has publicly stated (EL DIARIO DE HOY 17 September 80), laws "rife with vices, inconsistenies and even contradictions" have been enacted in an improvised way. These affect key aspects of our economic and social life. The institutional vacuum we are experiencing has been used by several foreign influences to try to impose certain political structures in our country regardless of the will or the peculiarities of the Salvadoran people.

For the foregoing reasons, the Productive Alliance thinks it is necessary to make a clear proposal so all Salvadorans can recover the peace we so long for and return to a de jure regime, since reason and the spirit of solidarity should always prevail over the interests of any groups of organizations. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, we submit the following proposal to the Salvadoran people, the government and the political, religious, social and union organizations:

1. That the government decree amnesty so those who have taken the route to violence can lay down their weapons and iron out their political differences in a peaceful way. This amnesty should be decreed for all Salvadorans who accept the democratic process, abide by the law and accept the armed forces as the only legal institution that can enforce public order with the means available to it.

Amnesty would seek to cover all those who want to stop their subversive activities within a set deadline but it would not cover those who are guilty of committing common crimes disguised as political activities.

2. That a democratization process be instituted as soon as possible indicating the government's intention to return to constitutional rule. We suggest that citizens who can guarantee that the electoral process will be impartial, free and honest be appointed to the central election council. We also suggest that a deadline be set for all political organizations to decide how to participate in this process, legalizing their status according to procedures to be set forth.

3. That the government refrain from enacting laws on key economic and social issues without consulting the views of the Salvadoran people. It will also have to try to effectively implement the reforms already decreed for the benefit of the large majority by issuing the necessary bylaws.

In instititutionalizing the political, economic and social life or spelling out any change or modification in it, the will of the people should be sounded out through an election for a national constituent assembly. The Productive Alliance suggests that a date be set for holding that election as soon as possible.

4. The social, unionized, political and other sectors should unite to give full force to the principle of people's self-determination so Salvadorans can solve our problems without foreign intervention.

The Productive Alliance discloses the foregoing proposals with the constructive intent of trying to recover the climate of peace and tranquillity within a de jure state which is what all Salvadorans of good will want.

[Signed] Salvadoran Productive Alliance

PDC Reaction

PA292317 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Elections for a constituent assembly or the presidency are not an immediate solution, said a spokesman for the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] who was questioned in this regard.

The spokesman said that those who are presently demanding immediate elections, such as the businessmen of the Productive Alliance, for many years permitted the actions of past regimes with which they openly plotted to prevent a triumph of the people.

The PDC spokesman said emphatically that no members of the Productive Alliance can assume for himself the right to speak in the name of the people, whose rights the businessmen have always denied.

FDR SEEKS DISAPPROVAL OF IDB LOAN TO GOVERNMENT

PA261445 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1605 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] The Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, has asked the Inter-American Development Bank not to grant a $150 million loan to the Salvadoran Government.

The FDR request was supported by a document drafted by the Independent Movement of Salvadoran Public Accountants, an FDR member organization. According to the FDR, the granting of the loan under the present conditions in the country would violate sound management principles. Besides, the FDR adds, there are no guarantees that the money would be used properly or that the programs for which the loan is being requested would be feasible or beneficial.

Finally, the FDR says that after the victory, its government will be the one guaranteeing and recognizing all debts contracted by that institution.

The FDR petition was addressed to Antonio Ortiz Mena, IDB president, in Washington, D.C.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ITALY--San Salvador, 23 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Foreign Ministry today announced that the Italian Government has granted its approval for the appointment of Ivo Priamo Alvarenga as the new Salvadoran ambassador to Italy. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0426 GMT 24 Sep 80 PA]

GUATEMALA

POLICE REPORT 12 DEATHS IN LAST 24 HOURS

PA010029 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2004 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 30 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan police today reported that 12 persons were murdered during the last 24 hours. One of the victims was businessman Hector Pinto, 35, who was machinegunned downtown this morning by unidentified men. Another victim, who has not been identified, was shot along the highway to the municipality of San Raimundo.

The police report adds that men with machineguns opened fire last night at a group of pedestrians in La Nethania District, killing three young people and wounding three others.

Army 2d Lt Domingo Sosa Castaneda was shot to death by unknown men in Izabal Department. The body of Carlos Ovidio Garcia, 22, was found in Salca, Baja Verapaz Department, under some posters of the clandestine communist Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT).

The bullet-riddled body of Sarbelio Maldonado, 24, was found along a rural road. It showed signs of torture.

In Jutiapa Department Noe Sura, 45, was shot to death by unknown men who took away his truck loaded with soap from El Salvador.

Unidentified men killed Roberto Mendez Chavez in the village of Quebrada Honda, Jalapa Department.

An unidentified man was killed in El Palmar, Quezaltenango Department and a woman in Salama, Baja Verapaz Department.

AUTHORITIES IMPLEMENT COFFEE DISEASE CONTROL MEASURES

PA301607 Guatemala City Radio Mundial Network in Spanish 1419 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The Guatemalan authorities have ordered three measures carried out immediately to prevent the coffee rust disease from spreading from El Salvador into Guatemala, Jorge Anibal Escobedo, an official of the Agriculture Ministry's Forest Sanitation Department, reported. These measures are: More vigilance at control posts along the border; inspection of coffee plantations next to Salvadoran plantations and copper [sulfate] fumigation in coordination with the national coffee association before the harvest period begins. This is to prevent possible contamination from Salvadoran workers who will be coming to Guatemala to work on the coffee plantations. Man is thought to be main carrier of the disease from one plantation to another.

HONDURAS

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON MEDIATION, OTHER ISSUES

PA302340 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1410 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Foreign Minister Col Cesar Elvir Sierra announced yesterday that on 10 November, when the mediation efforts of Dr Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero come to an end, it will be known whether or not a peace treaty will be signed by Honduras and El Salvador. The official said that he met recently in Washington with his Salvadoran counterpart, Fidel Chavez Mena, with whom he discussed the presence in Honduras of Salvadorans fleeing from the serious sociopolitical situation existing in their country.

In addition, the two foreign ministers reached an agreement regarding the remaining meetings to be held before beginning the oral phase in Lima, Peru.

Col Cesar Elvir Sierra will leave for Lima on 2 October where the technical committees and the foreign ministers of the two countries will meet in the presence of the mediator. The talks to be held in the course of that phase will culminate in late November. The mediator will make his recommendations, which will not be binding on either party, and the two governments will decide whether or not they will sign a general peace treaty.

The two governments both have good intentions regarding the signing of a peace treaty to resolve the situation existing between their two countries, which have not maintained relations since July 1969, when there was a 100-hour war between them with tragic results for both. However, so far, it is (?only) a possibility that the two countries will decide to sign the treaty. However, there is a willingness to do so.

The foreign minister also announced that at present consultations are underway regarding the possible meeting of Central American foreign ministers expected to take place this year. It is not yet known where the foreign ministers will meet because although Managua was the initial choice there may be a change.

The foreign minister indicated that the U.S. Government has already been asked to approve the new ambassador to Washington, but no names could be given since diplomatic rules accord to every country the right to reject proposed ambassadors.

MINISTER SEES DIFFICULTIES IN TRADE WITH NICARAGUA

PA302346 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 0245 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Economy Minister Ruben Mondragon has announced that difficulties in trade relations with Nicaragua have arisen because of the restrictive measures imposed by the Sandinist government on products described as luxury items.

Mondragon returned to the capital from Mexico on Friday. He was immediately briefed by his closest aides on the pressure which local industrialists are beginning to exert to have this impasse settled at the highest level.

A few days before leaving for Mexico, Mondragon was informed of the concern of the National Association of Industrialists, but during his absence, Economy Ministry officials announced that trade relations with Nicaragua were not impaired.

The Honduran minister said that this serious problem will also place Nicaraguan in confrontation with Guatemala, El Salvador and Costa Rica because their trade relations are governed by the rules provided by the General Integration Treaty.

He added that Honduras is particularly being hurt because of the restrictions on its exports of shirts, pasta, shoes and other products that the Sandinist authorities consider to be luxury items.

PEASANTS ASSOCIATION CHOOSES NEW PRESIDENT

PA301538 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Peasant leader Julian Mendez, currently an Innovation and Unity Party deputy in the National Constituent Assembly, has been elected president of the Peasants National Association during its ninth annual convention in Choleuteca. He received 399 votes and his closest opponent, Reyes Rodriguez Arevalo, president for the past 10 years, got 106 votes. There were eight abstentions.

The convention was held in a calm atmosphere. Aristides Mejia Castro, labor and social welfare secretary, delivered a speech of profound social significance. He asked the peasants to shun violence, selfishness and personal interests and opt for peace, constructive work and the serious and honest pursuit of unity within the association.

The labor secretary told the peasants that the current historic situation in which our country is an oasis of peace leads us to say that we can forge ahead only through the tripartite efforts of the government, management and workers.

NICARAGUA

BLUEFIELDS RESIDENTS PROTEST PRESENCE OF FOREIGN ADVISORS

Riots Ensue

PA301924 Paris AFP in Spanish 1858 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Managua, 30 Sep (AFP)--Government junta member Rafael Cordova said today that riots broke out in the city of Bluefields, 500 km southeast of Managua. Cordova said that the presence of Somozist infiltrators could have contributed to the situation.

The city was left completely without communications at 1100 when all the flights to Bluefields were suspended. The Sandinist army has been forced to send reinforcements to the city.

The incidents, which started 3 days ago apparently to protest the presence of foreign advisers--particularly Cuban and Soviet advisers in the fishery and health areas--have intensified and the city was isolated from the rest of the country today.

Bluefields, on the Atlantic Coast, with a black population of Caribbean culture who speak a dialect heavily influenced by English, has traditionally been forgotten by previous governments. Bluefields is linked with the rest of the country solely by river and air since there are no roads leading to the port.

The city of about 15,000 was totally isolated today when the demonstrators prevented the ship connecting it to the heart of the nation from leaving, impeded airport landings and occupied public office buildings.

Cordova said that the situation might trigger "an appropriate reaction from the government" and revealed that militiamen have been deployed to reinforce the city forces. The reinforcements had to fly to Puerto Cabezas, north of Bluefields. From there they will set out for the port by boat.

Labor activities are at a standstill. Meanwhile, for the third consecutive day the demonstrators demanded the expulsion of the foreign advisors who have been working in the city.

There are Cuban doctors working at the Bluefields Hospital while dozens of teachers are helping in the literacy tasks in the area where there are many inhabitants who do not speak Spanish.

There were reports that four persons were arrested. However, they were apparently released shortly thereafter.

Colombian Involvement Hinted

PA010142 Paris AFP in Spanish 0049 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Managua, 30 Sep (AFP)--Nicaraguan Government junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas said here that the Colombian Government could be involved in today's civil disobedience outbreak in the port of Bluefields on the Atlantic coast. Cordova recalled tht "Colombia has been giving asylum to persons displeased with the revolutionary regime who have reached Colombian territory through Corn Island, located off Bluefields, and other parts of the Nicaraguan Atlantic coastline."

Nicaragua has claimed two islands and three cays located in that Atlantic region. This has caused a coolness between the two nations.

Today, the demonstrators seized public buildings in Bluefields, 500 km east of Managua, and halted river and air traffic with the capital, thereby isolating the region from the rest of the country. All shops and the four main fishing companies controlled by the government closed their doors. The crowds even compelled the closing of the Atlantic Coast Ministry headed by Comdr William Ramirez. This ministry was created by the Sandinist government to attend the affairs of this, previously neglected Nicaraguan region.

The demonstrators asked for the immediate departure of Cuban teachers and doctors, as well as of the two Soviet technicians who head the government's fishing industry in this port.

Cordova said that "the central government cannot tolerate this incipient rebellion in which, he said, Somozists could be involved and is taking the pertinent steps to restore order." With regard to this, Cordova reiterated that "these movement might also be instigated by Somozists and natives of the Atlantic coast who still have a hankering for British colonialism."

In the past century, the British Crown dominated the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua, inhabited mostly by blacks and by the indigenous Miskito, Sumo and Rama Indians. The British governor of Jamaica controlled the region through a puppet Indian king who became known as "the king of the flies." The coast was reintegrated at the turn of the century to national territory by Nicaraguan patriot Rigoberto Cabezas. Under the half-century dictatorship of the Somoza family, however, it was abandoned to poverty and was under the control of foreign companies which, among other things, exploited the region's gold mines.

The Sandinist revolution has tried to integrate the Atlantic coast into the rest of the nation, both culturally and economically and in the first 14 months of revolutionary government, it has been linked by telephone and integrated to the state television system, services which it lacked in the past. But the Costenos [coastal inhabitants], as they are known in the Pacific region, continue to be very regionalist and refer to the other inhabitants of Nicaragua, principally the white persons and mestizos, as "the Spaniards."

On many occasions in years past, some coastal leaders have hinted that the Atlantic coast is a totally different region which cannot operate as a part of the rest of Nicaragua. This feeling could be exploited now both by Somozist groups as well as by Colombia in its border dispute with Nicaragua, according to Cordova's statements.

The pretext of the revolt has been the presence of foreign technicians, particularly Cubans and Soviets in the zone, proclaimed by the Sandinist government as "the awakening giant." The opposition members have displayed slogans during the demonstrations replying with irony to that slogan with "The Atlantic coast, a giant which has awakened."

Anti-Cuban Demonstrations Staged

PA010157 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0033 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Managua, 30 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Groups who identified themselves as "anti-Cubans" and "anticommunists" staged street demonstrations today in Bluefields, an important city on the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast. According to information learned today in this capital, the demonstrators claim that the demonstrations are against Cuban teachers and Cuban internationalist doctors.

A smaller demonstration was staged last Sunday, but today the groups managed to create a climate of tension in the city of Bluefields. The police in the city have adopted the pertinent measures to prevent disorders or any incident.

The newspaper BARRICADA of Managua, official organ of the FSLN, reports today that a group of demonstrators occupied the municipal palace of Bluefields demanding the presence of a member of the Nicaraguan junta of national reconstruction. The report adds that religious leaders took part in the demonstration as did "other persons and sectors of the population who were dragged into it by the confusion." The reports also indicate that some demonstrations have also thrown stones at the houses lodging Cuban internationalists.

Media Restraint Urged

PA010435 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Official communique issued in Managua on 30 September]

[Text] The Information and Press Directorate of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, based on article 1 of article 511, approved on 10 September and published in official gazette No 213 on 17 September, hereby urges the communications media to refrain from publishing information regarding the recent events in the city of Bluefields, unless the veracity of such reports has been reliably confirmed beforehand by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction or the Ministries of the Interior or Defense.

The Government of National Reconstruction will keep the Nicaraguan people informed about the development of those events.

[Signed] Manuel Espinoza Henriquez, director of information and the press of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction

SOMOZA'S SON, AIDES CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT

PA301548 Paris AFP in Spanish 2240 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Managua, 29 Sep (AFP)--A son and 11 close aides of recently assassinated former Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza Debayle were charged here today with having criminally misappropriated $50 million in a business deal with the Spanish Government in 1973.

The 12 people accused, including Col Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, were summoned by Managua Criminal Judge Alfonso Davila to reply to charges of theft, fraud misappropriation of public funds, embezzlement and conspiracy to commit crimes.

The accusation is part of the recent local legal process in Justice Ministry efforts to extradite Somoza Portocarrero and to recover the fortune left by his father who was assassinated in the Paraguayan capital on 17 September.

The most prominent aides of the former Nicaraguan president who have been called to appear before the court include Luis Debayle, Somoza Debayle's uncle; Byron Garcia, business agent of the Somoza family; Adonis Porras, former chief of the presidential guards, and former Development Minister Luis Valle.

The accusation also mentioned Spaniard Carlos Ramil as the contact of the Somozists and the Spanish Government which in 1973 granted the Nicaraguan regime a large credit for the purchase of construction materials. The credit was to help reconstruct Managua which had been destroyed by the 23 December 1973 earthquake.

Criminal prosecutor Alberto Gamez said today that he plans to prove that Col Somoza Portocarrero stole $6 million in illegal commissions. Gamez said that the other officials also stole huge sums of state money when they made deals with private Spanish firms.

Defendants Named

PA301906 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Various charges have been pressed against 12 Somozists before the first criminal court judge in the famous "Spanish package" case. The accused include Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, "El Chiguin," and Luis Pallais Debayle. Here is first court judge Dr Alfonso Davila Barboza to explain the reports:

[Begin recording] They have been charged with theft, (?extortion), embezzlement and a number of other serious crimes. The accused are Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, Jaoquin Sacasa Gomez, Benjamin Elizondo Aviles, Medardo Perez Palma, Leon Debayle Larios, Byron Garcia, Guillermo Cano, Carlos (Rami y) Astorga, Adonis Porras, Mario Arturo Acosta, Luis (B.) Olivares and (Arnel) Gonzales.

After studying the case, I ordered the secretary to press charges and then ordered the provisional arrest of the people I have mentioned. The prosecutor ordered that the warrants be sent to the police. The warrants were sent to Commander Schmidt and, since the accused are not in Nicaragua, he was asked to prepare a document so stating. He has done so.

I am waiting for the response of the [words indistinct] to see what it says and so establish a number of future procedures. Concerning the charges made by (Game Ortega), I can tell you that the total sum involved is $50 million. That is a sizeable figure and the documents which I will study tomorrow and which I hope will be published will show how these people bargained with the honest toil of the Nicaraguans and how they created bogus companies to wring money out of the people.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] For now, yes, but I have received news from the prosecutors that there are othe documents which will be forwarded to other courts. This is what I have received so far. I can tell you that charges are also going to be pressed against Luis Pallais Debayle, former NOVEDADES director.

NEMEN NADER BECOMES HEAD OF ANTI-SANDINIST OPPOSITION

PA302202 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 26 Sep 80 pp 2, 63

[Text] The Nicaraguan Liberal and Conservative Parties and the Revolutionary Front [Frente Revolucionario--Frenica] have joined forces to intensify the struggle in exile and intend to recover Nicaragua, today in the hands of the Sandinists, Nemen Nader, coordinator of the movement, told PRENSA LIBRE.

In a telephone call from Miami, Nader told this newspaper that he had succeeded in meeting with Dr Fernando Aguero Rocha, top leader of the Nicaraguan Conservative Party [PCN], who had been enthusiastic about joining the struggle to recover Nicaragua.

Nader noted that after the death of former President Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle, Dr Francisco Uruyo Maliano had assumed the leadership of the party and that he also agrees to uniting all the Nicaraguan groups and committees today living in exile following the Sandinist-communist victory.

The coordinator of this movement explained that the struggle is intensifying with the merging of Frenica, the Army of National Liberation, the Anticommunist Patriotic Front, the Liberal Party and other groups with the PCN, which is already practically backing the decisions of the Nicaraguan government of national unity.

Nader added that Dr Aguero Rocha had promised to discuss his decision with the other leaders of his party. He also offered to go to Guatemala, where he is sure he can count on protection as a citizen.

Nader reported that fighting had increased considerably in the interior of Nicaragua because citizens had united with former Sandinist combatants who reject the communist and Marxist doctrine.

The shock front [frente de choque], he added, is advancing daily and will be strengthened very soon, exactly when the adequate moment for the final offensive arrives.

We wish to state clearly, he noted, that we never had either contact with or support from General Somoza Debayle. We are beginning our struggle under the slogan "Neither Somozism nor Communism." We can describe ourselves as strictly democratic lovers of revolution, who propose to save Nicaragua and the Nicaraguan people from the claws of communism.

We regretted Somoza's death and we so stated it by condemning the way he was assassinated. However, the figure of the general will no longer be an excuse for the Sandinists-Communists to accuse us of fomenting a Somozist movement, he stated.

In another part of his statement, Nader said that the battle front in the interior of Nicaragua bears the name of the unfortunate newsman Pedro Joaquin Chamorro.

We want to remember Chamorro who always proclaimed himself as a lover of democracy, not a lover of communism or Marxism as the Sandinists have, he concluded.

BARRICADA REPORTS SOMOZISTS TRAINING ON HONDURAN FARM

PA270321 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2334 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Managua, 26 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Some 200 former Somozist Guardsmen are receiving military training on a Honduran farm, from where they carry out attacks against the Nicaraguan authorities, according to Managua's FSLN paper BARRICADA today. In a front-page headline the newspaper notes: "Former National Guard Band Fully Located."

The information establishes that it is located on the El Rodeo Farm owned by Manuel Sanchez, 10 km from El Paraiso (in the eastern region of Honduras), where 200 former national guardsmen train from 0500 to 1700. It adds that prior to their arrival at the farm, the former guardsmen were located in the Arenas Blancas and Las Brisas regions.

Gonzalo Acuna, "El Garrobo", is mentioned as the liaison between those sending aid from abroad to the former guardsmen, who also have the support of Cristobal Rodriguez, Humberto Duarte and Rafael Romero. The latter are described by the report as "anti-communist reactionaries," apparently members of the National Party of Honduras.

Efraim Vallejos, sportscaster from El Paraiso, is mentioned as spokesman of the former Somozist guardsmen, whom he often interviews.

The BARRICADA report affirms that El Rodeo camp, where training is conducted without weapons, was the starting point for the groups that attacked the Mata de Platano region in the Nicaraguan Department of Jinotiga, and killed peasant Esteban Reyes Olivas in Jalapa. The report also blames Gonzalo Acuna, "El Garrobo", for the machinegunning of the Nicaraguan consulate in Danli several weeks ago.

FIDEL CASTRO APPRAISES NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION IN INTERVIEW

PA301418 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 23 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Under the title "A Few Minutes With Fidel," the current edition of the magazine YA VEREMOS No 3 publishes an interview by Angelita Saballos with Commander Fidel Castro. Due to the importance of Commander Castro's comments on various aspects of our revolutionary work and of the journalistic work carried out by our colleagues, we are publishing this item from YA VEREMOS, which is currently circulating here and in other countries in the area.

"...He knew this was a conversation with people who respect people, so he answered us calmly. He spent 30 minutes during his return trip from Nicaragua to Cuba [talking to us] and we ended our talk only because the plane was landing. He went on answering us, talking to us. The crew was signaling for us to return to our seats and fasten our seat belts. There we were sitting around his work table while his ministers stood around waiting to get their seats back, but he would not let us go.... "So we stayed with Fidel. We did not want to go either. It was a pleasure to be at his side, to listen to him, to see him. He is a real man, both inside and out. His nails were clean and he was dressed in military green. He has won important battles, yet he goes without the medals, braids and decorations that others dare wear. His thick beard has some white hairs in it and looks like a halo at the bottom of his face. The inevitable cigar was in his mouth. Smoke enveloped him. His body is always strong. He is broad-shouldered and of imposing height. He communicates and expresses himself hour after hour, all day long...."

This is how Angelita saw Fidel. Her interview follows:

[Question] You mentioned the break between salaries and production as one of the initial mistakes of the Cuban revolution?

[Answer] We made idealistic mistakes and we established a great egalitarianism in the matter of wages. We neglected economic controls which really violate the socialist principle of payment in accordance with work. That is not supposed to be the communist formula. The communist formula is: to each according to his needs. The socialist distribution formula is to each according to his work. The truth is that the laws for the construction of socialism cannot be violated because when it seems that one is advancing more rapidly, one is really advancing more slowly. In a revolutionary process one cannot skip stages. We have been efficiently and successfully correcting our mistakes. The construction of socialism, however, does not depend exclusively on the principle of giving to each individual in accordance with his work. It is essential to develop revolutionary conscientiousness as well. That is why we also attach great importance to voluntary work and to the spirit of unselfish contribution to the development of the country's economy and to the solution of its problems. We are enjoying the advantage of implementing formulas suitable to our current socialist phase, while having a powerful cooperation movement and voluntary work by the people. In our view, the existence of those two factors enriches the process, creates awarness and helps the revolution extraordinarily. Of course, when we send a doctor or a teacher, for instance, the ingredient in that case is not the salary, but his revolutionary and internationalist attitude of solidarity.

[Question] You said you had come to learn from the Nicaraguan revolution. After only 1 year, what can this revolution teach the Cuban revolution?

[Answer] I think the Nicaraguan revolution has carried out extraordinary work in its first year, more than we did in our first year. Nicaragua was more devastated by the war than Cuba was. In a way, it was plundered more than Cuba. We conducted our literacy campaign during the third year of our revolution, while Nicaragua has conducted it during its first year. The Sandinist Front and the mass organizations have advanced more here than they did in Cuba during their first year. The army's organization has advanced a lot. I do not want to compare it with Cuba because we organized the army during the war, but the advance made in the area of defense during this first year has been very great, very notable.

Agriculture has advanced a lot this first year and I think that you will have a good year agriculturally, with good production. I think that you organized a collective directorate more quickly than we did. It is a collective directorate comprised of very young companeros, who earned great merit within the revolution. Those companeros are very valuable. They are very mature companeros.

I think that for a revolutionary process it is a privilege to have a directing team like that of the Sandinist Front. You also have a good government team. It is a magnificent government team comprised of experienced and mature men. There is great unity between the front and the people and there are magnificent relations between the front and the reconstruction government. I think that these are extraordinary achievements. There is no selfishness, there are no divisions. There are no personal ambitions and the cadres are entirely dedicated to their work, which they carry out efficiently. They are good political strategists and good tacticians. From the standpoint of the experience that I said I had come to obtain, I have really learned a lot, first of all because of my interest in revolutionary political processes, my interest in history and my interest in the future of the peoples of Latin America. So I greatly appreciate the contribution made by the Nicaraguan revolution, which is a combination of popular insurrection with armed guerrilla struggle. That is a contribution of the Sandinist revolution.

The wisdom of the Sandinist political project interests me. It is very intelligent and absolutely new. I am interested in seeing how it is carried out.

It is a new experience which will undoubtedly encounter obstacles and difficulties. It will test the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) leadership. It will have enemies, but everything will turn out normally. It will be a success. It was encouraging to see these qualities among Latin people and it builds up my hope for the future of the people of what Marti called our America, including the Caribbean.

[Question] Can it be considered a vanguard process at the Latin American level?

[Answer] I would not call it that. All Latin American revolutionaries are the vanguard: the Sandinists and Cuban revolutionaries. There are many other vanguards in Latin America. I think that each country has its vanguard. When we talk of the Nicaraguan or Cuban case, we are talking about Latin American examples, but not necessarily the Latin American vanguard, even if we are in the battlefront against imperialism. There are many parties and organizations in other Latin American countries that maintain a vanguard position.

[Question] You spoke of discipline. You said the government must continue to be demanding because otherwise the people slow down and production decreases....

[Answer] I believe that any revolutionary process must be demanding. Demands must be made of the cadres. The cadres in turn must set an example in carrying out their tasks so that they can make demands of their subordinates. Cronyism and favoritism must be eradicated. Discipline is indispensable in a revolution. No important social tasks can be carried out without discipline.

[Question] Could you talk about Christianity and the revolution?

[Answer] I have discussed that thoroughly. I talked about it when I met with the progressive religious leaders of Chile and Jamaica. I also talked to prominent religious leaders in Nicaragua. I believe that Christians and Marxist-Leninists must be strategic allies. However, certain prominent religious cadres who are very progressive have said that there must be something more than a vanguard. They said that there should be unity between Marxist-Leninists and Christians. I believe that the unity of those forces and their human endeavors would make the revolution invincible in Latin America.

More About Christianity

We discussed this and Castro said that "he believes that Christians and Marxist-Leninists must be strategic allies."

Regarding prominent progressive religious cadres, he recalled that some of them "call for something more profound."

"They say that there must be unity between Marxist-Leninists and Christians. I believe that the unity of those forces and their human endeavors would make the revolution invincible in Latin America," Fidel said.

He said that this was not the case in Cuba. He explained that in his country the church was different. It focused on large landowners and the wealthy. It was never in touch with peasants and workers. However, the Cuban president says, the Cuban revolution did not attack the church. There was not a single priest killed as there have been in El Salvador and Guatemala.

Regarding this, Commander Castro noted in a meeting with Nicaraguan clergymen that the Cuban process had problems with certain priests who were opposed to the agrarian and educational reforms. This prompted the government to ask them to leave the country. "However, we were always very cautious in our relations with the church," Castro said.

"Not only out of respect for religious beliefs, which we viewed as a sacred prerogative of the individual, but because we did not want our revolution to appear antireligious to the rest of Latin America because this would diminish the possibility of support by the deeply religious Latin American people for our anti-imperialist revolutionary process," Commander Castro told the Nicaraguan clergymen.

"Perhaps the perfect communist that we want to form is a militant who gives of himself and sacrifices himself for others. He must be both Marxist and Christian."

"The new man we want to have in Cuba is like the thousands of comrades who are teaching or healing people in distant places in Africa, Asia and here in Nicaragua. They are like missionaries and men devoted to their neighbors, as are many priests and monks whom we know," he concluded.

COLOMBIA SIGNS 5-YEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT

FL301845 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1814 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] The governments of Cuba and Colombia have signed a 5-year economic, scientific and technical cooperation agreement. It is the first of its type between the two countries. The agreement was signed in Havana by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and Jose Arias Carrizosa, Colombian ambassador to Cuba. It covers agriculture, fisheries, sports and the sugar industry, among other fields.

Rodriguez Llompart said the agreement establishes the basis for joint work between Cuba and Colombia on Latin American cooperation. For his part, the Colombian diplomat said that from now on prospects are enhanced for the two nations to expand cooperation for mutual benefit.

UGANDAN DELEGATION CONTINUES VISITS, OFFICIAL MEETINGS

Alamar Housing Project

FL301814 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Paulo Muwanga, chairman of Uganda's Revolutionary Military Commission, this morning visited the Alamar Housing Project in this capital.

The Ugandan delegation was accompanied by Vice Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras. At the Alamar suburb's protocol house, the visitor and members of his entourage were briefed extensively on the development of construction work in that area by comrades of the Construction Plan Directorate. Mr Muwanga expressed interest on the system of [construction] microbrigades and their functions as well as future plans for the Alamar suburb.

During the briefing it was noted that currently 10,973 dwellings are occupied and that a total of 394 buildings, one preuniversity institute, one polyclinic 13 child care centers, eight primary schools and the school of geography as a branch of the university system have been completed. Subsequently, the delegation and those accompanying it toured the entire Alamar suburb.

Rodriguez Meeting

FL301011 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] The high-level official delegation from Uganda headed by the chairman of the Military Commission ruling the country, Paulo Muwanga, has met with the member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez. The meeting dealt with important aspects of bilateral relations, especially those concerning cooperation. The Ugandan leader and his delegation also laid a wreath at the Jose Marti Monument in Revolution Square.

Castro Meeting

FL301108 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Paulo Muwanga, chairman of the Military Commission that governs Uganda, have held talks within the framework of the visit that the African leader is making to Cuba. The Ugandan leader also held a friendly meeting later in the evening with Fidel, the members of the party Politburo and Secretariat, and the vice presidents of the Councils of Ministers. Ugandan Foreign Minister Otema Alimadi and other members of the delegation have accompanied Chairman Paulo Muwanga at all these activities.

Los Naranjos Livestock Farm

FL010040 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Paulo Muwanga, chairman of the Military Commission of Uganda, this afternoon visited the Los Naranjos Livestock Breeding Enterprise in Havana Province. Joaquin Valdes, director of the enterprise, gave a detailed briefing to the Ugandan delegation on the objectives, composition and production of the enterprise. In this regard, he noted that the enterprise is fulfilling its milk production 105 percent and that it expects to complete the year's plan by 20 December in tribute to the Second Party Congress. Chairman Muwanga and his delegation were accompanied by Foreign Vice Minister Pelegrin Torras. They toured the various installations of the Los Naranjos Enterprise.

MONTANE RECEIVES VISITNG AFGHAN PARTY OFFICIAL

FL301201 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1141 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, member of the party Central Committee and chief of its General Department of Foreign Relations, has received Gen 'Abdol Qader, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan's Central Committee. Gen 'Abdol Qader, who is also a member of the Presidum of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's Revolutionary Council, is in our country attending the celebrations to mark the 20th anniversary of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 193 2 October 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Joint Beagle Channel Communique Says Disagreements Remain A 1
Briefs: Opening of ARPEL Meeting A 1

ARGENTINA

Foreign Minister Terms Talks in U.S. 'Positive' B 1
Foreign Ministry Issues Communique on Papal Mediation B 1
Agreement Reached With Bolivia on Natural Gas Price B 2
Failure To Name President Causes 'Shock Waves' in Country B 2
[HERALD 1 Oct]
President Videla Defends Junta's Record Since 1976 B 3
[Paris LE FIGARO 29 Sep]
Briefs: Welfare Minister to Philippines; UK Agriculture, Fishing Minister; New Ambassador to Barbados; New Turkish Ambassador; World Bank Oil Loan; Trade Balance Deficit; New Airline Service; Sentences for Two 'Extremists'; Election of Communist Youth leader B 5

BRAZIL

Minister: Agriculture Not To Be Affected by Energy Crisis D 1
Commerce Minister: No New Sugar Exports Due to Drop in Oil Supply D 1
Army May Join in Investigations of Terrorist Attacks D 1
Briefs: Ambassador to Gambia, Senegal; Inflation Rate D 1

CHILE

Government Protests Argentine Seizure of Fishing Boat E 1
Commandos Claim Credit for Attacks on Business Firms E 1
Terrorist Group Threatens To Kill Police Chiefs E 1

ECUADOR

CEPE Manager Says Demand for Country's Oil Increasing G 1
Roldos Calls Off Visits to Provinces; No Reason Given G 1
Foreign Trade 'Markedly' Increases 27.1 Percent G 1

PARAGUAY

Diplomatic Relations With Nicaragua Reported Severed H 1
Police Continue Search for Somoza Assassins [LA TRIBUNA 30 Sep] H 1
Editorial Analyzes Carter's Foreign Policy if Reelected H 1
[PATRIA 28 Sep]

PANAMA

Ceremonies Mark Anniversary of Treaty, Officials Comment N 1
Royo Address to Nation [LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 1 Oct] N 1
Canal Administrator's Comments N 2
Southern Command's Actions in Central America Questioned N 2
[MATUTINO 27 Sep]

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Minister at UN To Charge Foreign Meddling P 1
Duarte Notes Efforts To Prevent Abuse of Authority P 1
Majano Condemns Paramilitary Organizations P 1
Junta Members Say ORDEN No Longer Exists P 1
'Bitter Fighting' Waged Between Guerrillas, Army P 2
[EL MUNDO 30 Sep]
FPL Says It Killed Jovel, Other FARN Leaders P 2
[DIARIO LATINO 30 Sep]

HONDURAS

U.S. Trawler Detained by Navy 26 Sep P 3
Banana Workers in Higuerito Stage General Strike P 3
Former Somozist Guardsmen Relocated in North P 3

NICARAGUA

Reportage on Disturbances in Bluefields P 4
Cordova on Civil Disobedience P 4
Official Communique P 5
Rejection of Mediation Request P 5
CDS Communique P 6
Health Workers Message P 6
Teachers Association Communique P 7
Situation 'Returning to Normal' P 8
Official Confirms Attacks Along Honduran Border P 8
PCD Group Seeks To Expel Cordova Rivas From Party [LA PRENSA 25 Sep] P 9
Human Rights Committee To Request Release of Women [LA PRENSA 21 Sep] P 10
Briefs: Visiting Bulgarian Official; Income From Exports P 10

CUBA

Diplomatic Personnel, Students Return From Venezuela Q 1
GRANMA Notes Statements by Venezuelan Journalist Q 1
UNEAC Urges Condemnation of Venezuelan Court Ruling Q 2
Venezuelan Support for 'Genocidal' Salvadoran Junta Criticized Q 3
Embassy in Panama Issues Note on Canal Treaty Q 3
Group of 77 Schedules 1981 Economic Cooperation Conference Q 4
Castro Conveys Greetings to UNESCO Director Q 4
Visiting Ugandan Minister Signs Cooperation Agreement Q 4
Italian Ambassador Signs Cooperation Agreement Q 4

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Dismissal Recommended for Military Involved in Smuggling Case S 1

GRENADA

Bishop Assails Counterrevolutionary Activities S 1
Diplomatic Ties Established With Western Sahara S 2

JAMAICA

Seaga Denies Charges of 'Negotiating' With IMF S 2

JOINT BEAGLE CHANNEL COMMUNIQUE SAYS DISAGREEMENTS REMAIN

PY011832 Paris AFP in Spanish 1758 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Vatican, 1 Oct (AFP)--In a joint communique released today by the Holy See, Argentina and Chile acknowledged that disagreements remain in the Beagle border conflict.

The communique explained the development of the pope's mediation, which is being handled by Carcinal Antonio Samore, and stated that it is necessary to concentrate efforts to arrive at the solution stipulated in the first Montevideo accord.

According to the communique: "The only authorized source of information concerning the mediation, Cardinal Antonio Samore, last week reported to Pope John Paul II the status of the mediation and has issued some guidelines to the two delegations in the last 48 hours."

These guidelines will be submitted for the consideration of the two governments in order to prepare a work plan aimed at overcoming the problems.

The communique indicated that the next steps to be taken in the negotiations will be released in due time.

BRIEFS

OPENING OF ARPEL MEETING --Bolivian Energy and Hydrocarbons Minister Lider Sosa opened a meeting of the Latin American Petroleum Industry Mutual Aid Association [ARPEL] in La Paz this morning. The meeting is being attended by representatives of Argentina, Uruguay, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Paraguay, Colombia, Brazil and Mexico. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Sep 80 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER TERMS TALKS IN U.S. 'POSITIVE'

PY011915 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1340 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (NA)--Foreign Relations Minister Carlos Pastor stated today that he "has a feeling" that high-ranking U.S. Government officials could arrive in Argentina "at any time" to resume the series of talks started at the beginning of the year with the visit of Gen Andrew Goodpaster, but he pointed out that the visits would not take place during the remainder of this year.

Minister Pastor said that "at this time of the year, not only the United States but most countries are very busy, with full agendas; therefore, all activities must be planned well ahead."

These statements were made by Minister Pastor in New York this morning during a telephone interview with Radio Belgrano. During the interview he was asked about the talks he held yesterday with U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs William Bowdler.

He took advantage of the opportunity to say that the fact that Secretary Bowdler unexpectedly cancelled his visit to Argentina in July after the national government announced its intention to recognize the Bolivian military government which ousted President Lidia Gueler was unimportant.

Pastor said: "I believe this subject has been dramatized more than necessary." He then stated that the talks held with U.S. Government officials yesterday were "positive," since with Muskie as well as with Bowdler "we were able to analyze all the aspects of our relations [passage indistinct] of several countries, within the framework of our bilateral relations."

Special importance was given to the meeting Pastor held with Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames, but the Argentine minister stated that he could not reveal any details of their conversations about the southern border conflict, "since we should be prudent, and there is an agreement with the Vatican of not discussing or making public any subjects involved with the mediation itself."

He acknowledged that the Beagle issue had been discussed during the meeting and that "in general terms we agreed on the need to make a last effort to reach a just solution for the two countries and to avoid incidents which could disturb the current negotiations and cause a bad impression before the holy father."

Pastor stated that they also took the opportunity to discuss "other bilateral subjects, among them the steps being taken for physical integration and trade agreements."

Finally, he dismissed the possibility of Argentina withdrawing from the nonaligned nations movements, unless it should lean "to one extreme or the other."

He added that "we belong to that group of countries as we belong to other groups, because they have principles which coincide with our principles and because there is an organization where our opinion on many world problems can be heard by a qualified group of countries."

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON PAPAL MEDIATION

PY020046 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Communique issued by the Foreign Ministry in Buenos Aires on 1 October]

[Text] In August, the Argentine and Chilean Governments and Cardinal Antonio Samore continued to study the basic issues involved in the Argentine-Chilean dispute over the southern region.

The talks were resumed on 1 September, and since then the representatives of the mediator held many meetings with the delegations of both countries. Despite all these activities, it was not possible to settle the issues on which the two parties still disagree, and on which they must concentrate their efforts to reach the solution envisaged in the first agreement of Montevideo.

Also in September, Cardinal Antonio Samore briefed His Holiness Pope John Paul II on the current status of the mediation. Later, during a joint meeting held on 29-30 September, he gave both parties some recommendations for their respective governments, that is, a work plan designed to overcome their disagreements.

At the appropriate time, the future activities will be announced through the usual joint communiques, which are the only authorized sources of information about the mediation.

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH BOLIVIA ON NATURAL GAS PRICE

PY302155 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1645 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Sep (TELAM)--Energy secretariat sources have confirmed that Argentina reached an agreement with Bolivia regarding the price of the natural gas it exports to Argentina. A report from La Paz sent by the TELAM correspondent in that capital notes that an agreement was reached and that the price to to into effect for the next 6 months will be $2.80 per 1,000 cubic feet. The increase will thus be $0.30 per 1,000 cubic feet as compared to the old price.

Bolivian President General Garcia Meza will be briefed today by the Bolivian hydrocarbons minister on the result of the negotiations, and then the Bolivian public will be informed of the agreement.

FAILURE TO NAME PRESIDENT CAUSES 'SHOCK WAVES' IN COUNTRY

PY012020 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 1 Oct 80

[Excerpts] (NA)--The military junta has failed to agree on the appointment of the successor to President Jorge Videla next March, and yesterday announced that its self-imposed deadline for the naming of the next president has been extended ten days from yesterday.

The news sent shock waves through economic and political circles, where it had been discounted that former army commander-in-chief, retired General Roberto Eduardo Viola, would be named Videla's successor.

The volume of sales at the stock exchange dropped when dealing resumed after the news.

The junta announced that it would take 10 more days to agree on the appointment after a meeting at the Navy Command yesterday morning.

The three members of the junta, Army C-in-C General Fortunato Galtieri, Air Force C-in-C General Omar Graffigna and Navy C-in-C Admiral Armando Lambruschini, had lunch together afterwards, but President Jorge Videla did not lunch with them, as is usual on such occasions.

Government sources reported that Viola had demanded "greater flexibility" for the next president, to which the Navy is opposed.

There were reports on disagreements of "certain changes" proposed concerning the economic policies of Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Mantinez de Hoz.

Other souces maintained that the Navy had proposed other Army candidates for the succession, but none of them Viola, who was reportedly the main candidate of the Army and the Air Force.

Vila's appointment had been so certain in recent weeks that the former Army commander had retired to Concordia, Entre Rios, to be out of the public eye.

PRESIDENT VIDELA DEFENDS JUNTA'S RECORD SINCE 1976

LD010951 Paris LE FIGARO in French 29 Sep 80 p 4

[Irene Jarry "exclusive" interview with Argentine President Gen Jorge Rafael Videla: "Videla Defends the Argentine Military's Line"--date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] Question: Mr President, in December 1979 the military junta submitted to you an "armed forces' political plan" which indicates that path should be followed to restore democracy. Could you tell us how long it will take to implement this plan?

Answer: The document which you have mentioned and whose exact title is "The Armed Forces' Political Bases for the National Reorganization Process" defines the armed forces' thought and contribution toward the initiation of the stage of politico-institutional normalization.

It is not a question of restoring the kind of democracy which was in force until recently. For many years, the country lived merely under an apparently democratic regime which was fundamentally unstable and unsatisfactory and which hampered national development. We will create a system whose basic principles will guarantee the establishment of genuine democracy based on stable institutions, which is the only way to achieve the comprehensive development of the nation's entire potential.

There is no timetable for this process; there are only objectives among which the political parties' return to normality should be mentioned. The country will devote itself to this task once the first stage of political dialogue concerning the document's structural aspects is concluded. Finally, it should be explained that there is no need to legalize trade unions, since these organizations have never been illegal. They exist and operate within the legal framework in force.

Question: What are relations like betweem the government and the Peronist party and what does that party now represent?

Answer: Political activities by parties have been suspended by legal action. This suspension applies to all parties. Therefore, the government has no relations with any of them at a political level. However, it must be said that we have stated that political parties are irreplaceable instruments and institutions as far as the creation of a strong. stable and strong democracy is concerned. In order to establish the republican democracy which we desire, the government has been engaged in a political dialogue to which it has invited party leaders who would like to participate in this venture.

Provided it accepts the legal regime governing political parties which will be determined by the government, the "Justicialist" Party (the latest official name of the Peronist party) will be able to participate in the restoration of democracy and its representatives will depend on its real electoral strength.

Question: Certain Argentine personalities have asserted that your economic policy has led to recession and inflation. What do you think of these accusations?

Answer: First of all, this shows that the legitimate right to dissent can be exercised and is one proof among many that the armed forces' government has kept its promise to fully restore public freedom.

As far as criticisms are concerned, it should be observed that, in the face of recession, Argentina has the lowest unemployment rate in the world (1 percent). As for inflation, the inflation rates recorded prior to 1976 have gradually and continually fallen as a result of our economic policy.

Question: Since 1974, Argentina has been accused of engaging in repression which has affected both guilty and innocent people. According to the Argentine Human Rights Commission, 20,000-30,000 people have disappeared, many people have died and there are many political prisoners. What do you think of these assertions and these figures?

Answer: These accusations are part of a campaign aimed at denigrating Argentina which has been organized abroad by the terrorist groups which have sought refuge there after the military defeat which they suffered in the country.

It should be remembered that terrorist organizations have jeopardized not only the Argentinian people's peace and security, but also state structures by creating an emergency situation which forced the armed and security forces and police to act, with our people's full support, with a view to meeting this challenge and this has led to real warfare. This war, which we neither wanted nor sought, resulted in a number of people being killed or wounded. Many have disappeared. This is the price which we had to pay for the peace we now enjoy.

The figures which you have mentioned are far from accurate and are undoubtedly consistent with the desire to make murders look like victims.

As for political prisoners, they are in fact common criminals connected with terrorist activities. There are now some 1,200 people in jail who have been arrested on this basis.

(LE FIGARO note): This figure has been challenged by various international organizations. One of them--the "Permanent Assembly of the Families of Missing Persons and Political Prisoners" with its headquarters in Buenos Aires and with no political affiliation--has identified some 2,500 political prisoners. Furthermore, it should be remembered that 13 French nationals have so far "disappeared" in Argentina. Some information suggests that at least three of them--Francoise Dauthier, Jean-Yves Domergue and Jean-Marcel Soler--are still alive. So far, all representations made by the Elysee, the Quai d'Orsay and the French Embassy in Buenos Aires have been rejected. In May 1980, Mr Giscard d'Estaing and Mr Stirn submitted a list of missing people to Argentine Economy Minister Martinez de Hoz during his visit to Paris, together with a request that an inquiry be instituted.

Question: Is there any hope that the four French nationals who are still imprisoned in Argentina will be released soon?

Answer: According to available information, there is only one French national in jail. He is Florial Canalis, a man of French-Spanish extraction, who was arrested for terrorist activities and sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment. His term of imprisonment expired on 28 March 1978, From that time he has been exclusively at the executive power's disposal. As far as other prisoners are concerned, I can state that there are many Argentines whose fathers are French. In our view, these gentlemen are Argentines.

(LE FIGARO note): The Argentine Government has, in fact, been blamed, among other things, for placing people at the executive power's disposal, which makes it possible to detain for an indefinite period of time any person considered a "subversive criminal." Furthermore, four French nationals are, in fact, in Argentinian jails. It is surprising that the Argentine authorities have recognized that Florial Canalis, who is of French-Spanish extraction, is a French national but have refused to recognize that Michel Lhande, Michel Ortiz and Julio Piumato, who are French-Argentines, are French nationals. The French Government has also made many representations on their behalf.

Question: Mr President, in the sphere of international policy, by refusing support any embargo on the sale of grain to the USSR in accordance with a U.S. request, you have joined the ranks, if not of pro-Soviet countries, at least of adversaries of the United States. Is Argentina's attitude in this case consistent with its normal support for the Western cause?

Answer: Our country's decision with respect to the grain embargo was exclusively based on national interest. At no time have we intended to engage either in any unfriendly action against the United States or, a fortiori, in any pro-Soviet action. It is just that no nation in the world should make any unilateral decision and assert that other countries support it without being consulted beforehand. In addition to our national interest, our dignity as a nation was at stake.

Finally, the attitude which we have assumed is in no way inconsistent with Argentina's traditionally favorable position with respect to the Western cause. In the defense of the Western cause, no country can impose on other countries the obligation to either support it or be subordinate to it without the consent of the nations concerned. Such a state of subordination is accepted in some other systems, but not in ours.

BRIEFS

WELFARE MINISTER TO PHILIPPINES--The Argentine social welfare minister, Rear Adm Jorge Fraga, ret, today left for Manila, the Philippines, where he will attend the world conference on tourism. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 5 PY]

UK AGRICULTURE, FISHING MINISTER --President Rafael Videla received today in audience Peter Walker, UK minister of agriculture, fisheries and food, who is on an official visit to Argentina to improve bilateral relations. He was accompanied by Anthony James Williams, UK ambassador to Argentina. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Sep 80 PY]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO BARBADOS--Buenos Aires, 26 Sep (TELAM)--The Government of Barbados has approved the appointment of Roberto Dellepiane Rawson as the new Argentine ambassador. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1451 GMT 26 Sep 80 PY]

NEW TURKISH AMBASSADOR--Buenos Aires, 29 Sep (TELAM)--The Argentine Government has accepted the appointment of Ali Binkaya as ambassador of Turkey to Argentina. Binkaya has been a career diplomat since 1945. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0130 GMT 30 Sep 80 PY]

WORLD BANK OIL LOAN--Buenos Aires, 25 Sep (NA)--The executive branch has approved a $27 million loan agreement signed between government oil deposits and the World Bank. The loan will be used to finance several hydrocarbon projects. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0310 GMT 26 Sep 80 PY]

TRADE BALANCE DEFICIT--Buenos Aires, 12 Sep (AFP)--The Argentine trade balance experienced a $628-million deficit during the first half of 1980, whereas in the same period of 1979 it had shown a surplus of $1,334 million, according to the preliminary estimates of the Argentine Economy Ministry released here today. This change is caused by the increase in imports as a result of the lifting of customs restrictions and the overvaluation of the Argentine peso. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0114 GMT 13 Sep 80 PY]

NEW AIRLINE SERVICE--Buenos Aires, 12 Sep (TELAM)--The national executive branch has authorized the airline Transportes Aereos Bruselas owned by Lorenzo Soto to operate an irregular freight and passenger service with small planes. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1318 GMT 12 Sep 80 PY]

SENTENCES FOR TWO 'EXTREMISTS'--Cordoba--Local Federal Judge Manuel Gonzalez Pizarro has sentenced extremists Jose Maria Gonzalez and Edgardo Antonio Gonzalez to 9 years of imprisonment, charging them with illegal association, aggravated robbery and illegal possession of arms and ammunition. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 20 Sep 80 p 10 PY]

ELECTION OF COMMUNIST YOUTH LEADER--Buenos Aires, 24 Sep (NA)--It was officially reported here today that Patricio Echegaray has been appointed secretary general of the Communist Youth Federation (FJC). The communique adds that Echegaray was elected last weekend and will replace Jorge Pereyra, who has been promoted to the post of organization secretary of the Communist Party. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1845 GMT 24 Sep 80 PY]

MINISTER: AGRICULTURE NOT TO BE AFFECTED BY ENERGY CRISIS

PY020055 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Agriculture Minister Amaury Stabile assured the Brazilian farmers today that the agricultural sector will not be affected by the economic measures to overcome the energy crisis. He added that the government has a definite position to support agriculture, seeking to expand this sector by 50 percent. The agriculture minister also said that he expects a production of 70 million tons of grain during the next harvest.

COMMERCE MINISTER: NO NEW SUGAR EXPORTS DUE TO DROP IN OIL SUPPLY

PY020212 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2242 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Brasilia, 1 Oct (LATIN)--The industry and commerce minister has reported that the Brazilian Government today decided to suspend temporarily the signing of new sugar export contracts. The official spokesman of this ministry stated that this measure has been adopted as a consequence of the Iranian-Iraqi war.

He added that if the situation worsens in the Persian Gulf, with an aggravation of the crisis in supplying petroleum to Brazil, the Brazilian sugar could be turned into alcohol to be used as fuel for transport vehicles.

This is the first of a number of measures to be adopted within the next few hours, including a substantial increase in the prices of petroleum byproducts to discourage their domestic consumption. According to unofficial sources, gasoline price will be increased by 18 percent.

ARMY MAY JOIN IN INVESTIGATIONS OF TERRORIST ATTACKS

PY010018 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Sorocaba--The army may intervene in investigating terrorist acts in the country. This possibility has been raised by the commander of the second military region within the II Army. General (?Nogueira) stated that the army will investigate these terrorist attacks only if the security secretary (?feels) unable to clear up these events.

Stressing that the possibility of an army intervention is still remote, General (?Nogueira) stated that military circles are worried about the wave of terrorist attacks.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO GAMBIA, SENEGAL--President Joao Baptista Figueiredo today signed a decree designating Renato Bayma Denys as concurrent Brazilian ambassador to the Gambia and Senegal. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 30 Sep 80 PY]

INFLATION RATE--According to the Brazilian Economic Institute of the Getulio Vargas Foundation, the August inflation rate was 6.8 percent, against 8.4 in July. This means that current inflation for 1980 is 62.9 percent, and that for the last 12 months it is 109.1 percent. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Sep 80 p 1 PY]

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS ARGENTINE SEIZURE OF FISHING BOAT

PY011506 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] The Chilean Government has submitted a protest note to Argentine authorities for the detention of the Chilean fishing vessel Mino. Last weekend an Argentine Navy unit detained the Chilean ship near the Falkland Islands which are under British sovereignty. Ambassador Jaime Lagos, director of the Foreign Ministry bilateral policy department, delivered the protest note to (Augusto Pacholi), the Argentine minister-counselor in Santiago. The Mino, which is under the management of the joint Chilean-Spanish Interfish Company, was detained while sailing to Punta Arenas for refueling. The Chilean ship was on its way to the southernmost Chilean port for stocking its cold storage with freon gas, which is indispensable for its cold storage. The officers on board have noted that the Mino was not fishing at the time of its detention by the Argentine destroyer.

COMMANDOS CLAIM CREDIT FOR ATTACKS ON BUSINESS FIRMS

PY012114 Paris AFP in Spanish 1718 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 1 Oct (AFP)--It was reported here today that subversive commandos have set fire to some 20 business firms and public service buildings in the Chilean capital during the past month. Manuel Beals Marquez, 2d commander of the Santiago de Chile firemen's corps, stated that they are people trained abroad who are trying to attack the centers of economic power by means of a new form of terrorism.

In an interview published today by the popular morning paper LA TERCERA DE LA HORA, Beals revealed that there is concern over the increase of these attacks and stated that the perpetrators plan to set the stores afire when there are no people inside, and therefore there have been no casualties so far. They are not common criminals, but people trained outside the country, Beals added. Reports released during the past few days stated that several stores in downtown Santiago and the higher sector of the city have been affected by the fires caused by the explosion of bombs during the night.

Last Saturday, a clandestine organization of the Popular Militia claimed responsibility for 27 attacks with bombs which had taken place in this capital during the past few weeks. In a message sent to the communications media, the extremists indicated that they will continue carrying out these attacks as part of the struggle against the government headed by Gen Augusto Pinochet.

TERRORIST GROUP THREATENS TO KILL POLICE CHIEFS

PY011201 Paris AFP in Spanish 1909 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, 30 Sep (AFP)--It was reported here today that a clandestine commando has threatened to kill police chiefs who cooperate with the Chilean military government and has called for disobedience and insubordination in these services. Although there was no immediate official reaction, the action of this clandestine group has been interpreted as a response to a wave of political kidnappings in which several investigative police officers (civilian police) were found to be involved. The popular newspaper LA TERCERA DE LA HORA reported today that the new commando, which bears the name of Eduardo Paredes Barrientos, has revealed its existence through messages sent to several units and police brigade chiefs. The newspaper indicated that in addition to inciting subversion, the clandestine commando mentioned the names of high-ranking police officers who are cooperating with the government. Special Judge Alberto Echavarria, who is investigating the kidnappings that are attributed to COVEMA [Avengers and Martyrs Command], is summoning victims who have been released for a fact-to-face meeting with the arrested policemen in order to identify their captors.

CEPE MANAGER SAYS DEMAND FOR COUNTRY'S OIL INCREASING

PA291749 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Jose Carvajal, manager of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE], has reported that several countries are interested in obtaining Ecuadorean oil but that no immediate negotiations have been held on this.

The increased demand for crude is the result of the war between Iran and Iraq, which were exporting 650,000 and 3.4 million barrels per day respectively. However, almost all of their production and sales have come to a standstill and the fighting is endangering other areas in the Middle East which are strategic for the marketing of oil. It is estimated that approximately 2 million barrels per day are not being exported to the east because of the conflict. The situation is becoming desperate for certain industrialized and developing countries which survive thanks to the oil supply from that region of the world. Consequently,these countries have resorted to new suppliers, including Ecuador which exports 200,000 barrels per day.

The Brazilian newspaper O GLOBO of Rio de Janeiro consulted the Ecuadorean Government through the newspaper EL COMERCIO on possible oil exports by Ecuador and on possible quantities. O GLOBO explained that Iraq cut Brazil's oil supply and for this reason Brazil's consumption [as heard] has dropped by 45 percent. Brazil was importing 400,000 barrels per day from Iraq.

Ecuador replied through the CEPE manager who said that the country is interested in supplying oil to Latin American countries especially to friends like Brazil. For this reason, negotiations for the sale of an undetermined quantity were recently concluded. This sale may possibly become effective in mid-1981

ROLDOS CALLS OFF VISITS TO PROVINCES; NO REASON GIVEN

PA302110 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] President Jaime Roldos Aguilera has canceled his scheduled visits to several projects under construction in the country's various regions. No official reason has been given for the cancellation.

Roldos will not travel to Loja today to inspect the work being done by PREDESUR [not further identified] in the provinces of Loja, El Oro and Zamora-Chinchipe as initially scheduled, a Guayaquil newspaper has reported. He also called off a trip scheduled for Wednesday to the provinces in the Amazon area to inspect the work being performed by (Incrae), [name indistinct] says. According to the original schedule, Roldos was supposed to be in the Galapagos Islands on 3 October for a review of the programs being implemented by the Galapagos Development Institute. However, this visit has also been canceled.

In turn, it was officially reported yesterday that Roldos will travel to Cuenca Friday, 3 October, to inspect the works being performed by the Center for Rehabilitation of the South, the first part of which was inspected last week.

FOREIGN TRADE 'MARKEDLY' INCREASES 27.1 PERCENT

PA262027 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Ecuador's foreign trade markedly increased the first half of this year compared to the same period in 1979, according to the city bank's economic magazine. Exports totaled $1,183,300,000 for a 27.1 percent increase over the same period in 1979. [Words indistinct] imports totaled $778 million for a 4 percent increase. Oil is still the main source of revenue in the country since [passage indistinct].

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA REPORTED SEVERED

PY012229 Paris AFP in Spanish 2153 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Asuncion, 1 Oct (AFP)--The Paraguayan Government has suspended its diplomatic relations with the Sandinista regime of Nicaragua due to the murder of former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza, a reliable source reported here today. Interior Minister Sabino Montanaro, who is acting foreign minister, today summoned the Mexican ambassador, who is in charge of Nicaraguan affairs in Paraguay, to inform him of the Paraguayan decision to sever relations, it has been reported in high sources. The breaking of Paraguayan-Nicaraguan diplomatic relations was caused by an attack perpetrated recently in Asuncion--on 17 September--when six Argentine terrorists, following orders of the Sandinista regime, murdered former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza and two other persons.

POLICE CONTINUE SEARCH FOR SOMOZA ASSASSINS

PY011317 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 30 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Dragnet operations continued yesterday in this capital. This time they took place in the area surrounding Madame Lynch Street, on the highway to the airport, on Ultima Street, and in the suburbs of Lambare, Cuatro Mojones and Fernando de la Mora.

In the area close to the highway to the airport, members of the 14th Infantry Regiment checked the identity papers of all persons riding in buses or private vehicles. In Cuatro Mojones and Fernando de la Mora, similar actions were performed by members of the Air Force, together with local police officers. All identity papers were strictly checked.

The objective of these operations is to find the extremists who killed former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza and two other persons who were riding in the car with him on 17 September. The national government is sure that the perpetrators of the attack are still in the capital, which is why dragnets take place every day in areas where the authorities believe the extremists may be. Last week two of the extremists identified as perpetrators of the attack denied any participation in it.

EDITORIAL ANALYSES CARTER'S FOREIGN POLICY IF REELECTED

PY020202 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 28 Sep 80 p 5

[Editorial: "About Carter's Program"]

[Text] Press agencies dispatches published in the local press reported that one of U.S. President Jimmy Carter's chief advisers gave a preview of some planks of Carter's platform should he be reelected.

The dispatches mentioned those aspects without going into details. But since we have experience with the platform under the current Carter administration, it does not seem too risky to make some comments in good faith about them.

The dispatches announce "the continuation of the policy of defending human rights in the hemisphere." This seems fine to us because if it is a question of enhancing the value of the individual, the differentiation between the political philosophies in the Free World and those behind the totalitarian curtains must begin at this point. As champion of the Free World, the United States is duty-bound to watch over the enhancement of the individual's value, which is embodied in human rights.

Unfortunately, according to those dispatches, that policy will be restricted to "human rights in the hemisphere." This phrase seems to stake out some sort of private backyard because mankind is a whole, indivisible and equal, and "the hemisphere" is only a minor portion thereof. Looking at other powers in the rest of the world, and especially at the other superpower, it seems that whatever happens will be of no importance, and if it is, it would be better to ignore it.

Viewing the human rights question in another way, it would be desirable for the policy for their defense to have better local defenders in the countries "of the hemisphere" since, at least as far as our country is concerned, the "eyes and ears" have been quite bad. Without going any further, here we have the hare-brained "human rights commission" with which we have had to put up with stoical fidelity to freedom and democracy. Everybody knows that this commission is nothing but a subservient auxiliary branch of a political faction and that its main leaders are members of the same faction which is ideologically extremist and potentially violent. Regarding its concept of human rights, it is worth recalling that this "commission" was closely connected with a political faction which sought through influence in Washington, to cause discrimination against Paraguay in cooperative development projects. Driven by their political passion, they set as their highest objective the restriction of aid that the Paraguayan people deserve, aid which was always honored by the efficiency and perseverance of our own efforts.

In another point, the dispatches announce "support for the transition of military governments into democratic governments in free elections." This does not concern us but, at any rate, it is not very clear how this "support" will be carried out, since it will be difficult to implement it in harmony with basic principles uniformly upheld by the countries of the "hemisphere." Regarding our country, its legitimate constitution and democratic representative government elected by the vote of the majority, it is well off. Multiparty activity is currently a reality, but if an effort is made to find something abnormal, it can be no other than the radicalized factions headed by a small minority which, of their own will, have stayed away from elections to disguise their lack of popular support. This party, which calls itself "revolutionary," does not want democracy--it wants power, the same as the factions which broke away from their respective parties only to take the political struggle into another area, an area which does not involve democratic opposition and periodic elections to establish the will of the people.

The program also says: "We encourage peaceful political and social changes and economic reforms such as the agratian reform." We are certainly pleased with this because it does not aim to stimulate factionalism, but on the contrary aims to strengthen the coherent and representative opinions of the people. This political change is necessary to put an end to opportunist factions, inwardly seditious and objectively incapable of acting democratically, as proven by their incompatibility with the parties from which they broke away due to personal conflicts and cliquish ambitions, not to mention for the reason of "buttering their own bread."

Regarding reforms, particularly agrarian reforms, ours have been completely developed through our own efforts. For various reasons, our agrarian reforms have particular merit because of the government's far-sighted policies strongly based on the love of the people for the land and on their ability to make it produce. If so much progress has been made with very little foreign support--in most cases without any support at all in this field--and considering that the most difficult part of the changes has taken root, it is easy to predict what achievements will be made with the promised support and cooperation.

In conclusion, according to the same source, Carter is proposing in his program "to struggle against terrorism and violence." This is in accord with human rights and the news is stimulating because it means that criminal and subversive extremism will no longer get the easy apologies they have been receiving. It is well said that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights imposes duties and obligations not only on the states, as is generally accepted, but also on groups and even persons (Article 30). If decisive support is given to this program and aggression is discouraged it will be enough to make repression unnecessary. If the causes and effects are intelligently understood, the policies implemented will be adequate so that normality will prevail, in order and freedom, with legal protection and justice for all.

CEREMONIES MARK ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY, OFFICIALS COMMENT

PA020329 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] President of the Republic Aristides Royo, cabinet members and other ranking government officials this morning attended main parts of the program at Ancon Hill commemmorating the first anniversary of the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

President Royo, escorted by Gonzalo Rodriguez Marquez, president of the Supreme Court of Justice, Blas Celis, president of the National Assembly of Representatives, and Carlos Ozores, foreign minister, raised the Panmanian flag while the national band played the national anthem. The ceremony at Ancon Hill was simple, without speeches or proclamations.

Following this part of the celebrations, President Royo and his wife, Mrs Adela de Royo, attended the opening of the new Historic Heritage Museum of the National Institute of Culture on top of Ancon Hill. The museum includes such attractions as the Panama exposition, the interoceanic route, with photos, and maps and documents of great historical value. The museum keys were presented to the first lady by Dr Marcia Arosemena, of the National Institute of Culture.

Following the cermony at Ancon Hill, Aristides Royo began a tour of the former Canal Zone visiting such places as an educational center and the Pedro Miguel and Paraiso Health Center to participate in the celebration of its first year of operations by Panamanians. Later, the presidential delegation visited the Gamboa penitentiary which was recently transfered to Panama. Finally, President Royo went to the canal commission administration building where he was greeted by canal administrator Dennis McAuliffe who informed the chief of state about some of the technical and personnel problems which were expected to be solved promptly. McAuliffe praised the Panamanian participation in the canal administration through which many improvements have been achieved.

Royo Address To Nation

PA012219 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Today is the first anniversary of the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, the first step in the decolonization process of the former Panama Canal Zone. On the occasion of this historic date, President Aristides Royo has issued the following address to the Panamanian people:

One year ago, the Panamanian people civilly, patriotically and enthusiastically entered that part of our territory known until then as the "Canal Zone." When the Torrijos-Carter treaties went into effect on that date, there were many expectations and doubts over our capacity to meet the responsibilities which we were assuming. Today we can say with satisfaction that during the period in which the new treaties have been in effect, we Panamanians have responded in a spirited and professional way in order to be equal to our responsibilities. We are proud of this because we regard this new relationship as a challenge, as a way of honoring the memory of the many Panamanians who offered their lives in the struggle for our full sovereignty, and as a commitment to the generations that began what our generation consolidated with its efforts under the leadership and inspiration of Gen Omar Torrijos.

Relations between Panamanians and Americans developed normally and without incident during the past year. But we must point out that we have had to make charges concerning violations of the treaty. We have done so publicly, with the authority granted us, since we have fulfilled what the agreement between the two nations. We will not relax in our efforts because we have committed ourselves to fulfilling, and we demand the fulfillment by the other party, of all that is established in the treaties. We will continue to defend our rights because we are sure that reason is on our side and in this respect we will make all the necessary efforts at the appropriate times and forums.

We trust that the treaty will be executed in accordance with what was agreed, that the violations and erroneous interpretations will be resolved preemptorily and that we will be able to show the world an exemplary coexistence between a small country and a world power, in which the dignity and independence of each one of them is respected. With this hope we celebrate the first anniversary of the Torrijos-Carter treaties and we trust that order, a sense of civic duty, good faith and respect will prevail while it is in force.

[Signed] Aristides Royo
President of the Republic
1 October 1980

Canal Administrator's Comments

PA010246 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Ivan Zurita interview with Panama Canal Deputy Administrator Fernando Manfredo; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Deputy Administrator Manfredo, now that a year has passed since the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaty, how would you assess our presence in the Canal Zone?

[Answer] I feel that no matter what yardstick is used, the results are positive. I believe that in every area in which Panamanians have had to act here, they have done so with great efficiency. One should consider, for example, that today the Panamanian Government agencies have replaced the Canal Zone government in providing public services and have done so with great efficiency. The port authority has replaced the Panama Canal Company in the operation of ports, the railroad and maritime operations. Despite the initial difficulties, it has managed to overcome them and today these services are being performed to the satisfaction of the users. Considering that here at the Panama Canal Commission, we have managed a record number of canal transits with the participation of Panama, I believe that we Panamanians have good reason to feel very satisfied with the job which has been done.

[Question] What can you tell us about some attempts by U.S. sectors to violate the spirit or the letter of the treaties?

[Answer] Law 9670 of 27 September 1979 was definitely an attempt by the conservative sectors of the United States to distort the treaty, to return to the concept of a government within a government, to return to the same power structures and canal management that existed in the past. There is a manifest intention to reduce Panama's presence in the administration of the canal. However, the president of the republic has made very firm and emphatic statements to the United States, indicating that Panama will not permit implementation of that law to violate what Panama won at the negotiating table.

SOUTHERN COMMAND'S ACTIONS IN CENTRAL AMERICA QUESTIONED

PA280433 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 27 Sep 80 p 4-a

[Luis Restrepo Rosas column: "A Canal for War?"]

[Text] In open violation of the Panama Canal neutrality treaty, the United States is using its military bases in the Panama Canal area to reinforce the government that is killing the people of El Salvador. From the canal area aid is being provided to those committing genocide against the Salvadoran people. The Southern Command has been denying increasing charges by intellectuals and various popular groups to the effect that its military bases in the former Canal Zone are serving as a ramp for supplying the armies of the region. Why then has the Military Airlift Command (MAC), made up of C-130 Hercules and C-141 planes, flown from Panama, almost 136 supply operations to El Salvador in less than 45 days?

Since it is cynically maintained that the only support given to El Salvador consists of communications equipment and ambulances, as well as medical equipment, all coming from the

United States, what kind of material is being sent from the Southern Command bases in Panamanian territory?

How does the Southern Command explain the fact that units of the 197th Communications Group in Panama are responsible for the monitoring and listening stations established in the towns of Santa Ana, La Libertad and recently in San Miguel and the Gulf of Fonseca (Salvadoran territory)?

How does it explain the increasing presence of Salvadoran pilots who have been trained at Howard in handling, operation, bombing and strafing with UH-1 Cobra helicopters which later underwent their "trial by fire" in the destruction of settlements close to the Salvadoran capital because of the inability to contain urban guerrilla operations?

Can the Southern Command deny that units from Company "A" of the 7th Special Forces (Green Berets) from Ft Gulick were responsible for directing the joint Guatemalan-Salvadoran operations to prevent the use of the border area for armed struggle?

How to deny the often repeated fact that in La Libertad, San Miguel, Rio Lempa and other areas, training camps have been established with military advisors used for special operations selected from Hispanic personnel in the infantry units?

What is the purpose of the communications stations established in Liberia (Costa Rica) by the Southern Command?

Why were large combat units sent to Panama, allegedly to participate in Operation Black Fury, broken up and later reported in various Central American countries, particularly in Guatemala?

What is the explanation of the presence of U.S. Navy units off the Guatemalan coast?

What has been the role played by Sgt Maj William A. Connelly in the military training of the special units assigned to cover operations in the Central American countries?

Why has there been silence regarding acts of rebellion at the 210th Aviation Battalion at Howard when some of its units discovered that the state of alert on which they had been placed was indicative of possible participation in an expedition to Central America?

Why are the Bravo Artillery [as published], the Red Devils, the 4th Mechanized Battalion, the 3d Battalion (5th Infantry) and the 210th Aviation Battalion units being kept on alert?

How to explain the constant spy flights occasionally using F-4A-D multipurpose Phantoms [as published] over the Nicaragua-Honduran border and other parts of Central America?

Why is there continuous reinforcement of the fighter group at Howard?

Why does Col Ronald E. Nickerson, chief of the Inter-American Air Forces Academy, keep the Salvadoran units, which are taking intensive war courses, in strict isolation?

Can the Southern Command deny that there is an increasing number of Argentine planes at its bases in Panama, where they are loaded with Israeli weapons to be taken to El Salvador?

Why has Quarry Heights become the site of meetings of high-ranking officials of the Southern Command and their counterparts from El Salvador and Guatemala, meetings which often include General Tanguy, even though he has already been replaced as chief of the U.S Air Force? [as published]

Why have units of the former Somozist army been trained at Ft Sherman in infiltration, sabotage and later used in operations within the border with Nicaragua? [sentence as published]

Why has there been no report of the casualties the U.S. Army is sustaining in Central America, which are later taken to the morgue at the Ft Clayton Hospital?

EL SALVADOR

MINISTER AT UN TO CHARGE FOREIGN MEDDLING

PA020035 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2357 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--El Salvador is preparing to make charges at the United Nations concerning intervention by foreign countries in the sociopolitical conflict affecting this Central American country, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena stated today.

Without giving details of any proof which the government might have for this charge, Chavez said that this would be one of the key aspects of the speech which he, as head of the Salvadoran delegation, will deliver Tuesday the 7th before the UN General Assembly.

In the past few weeks, government spokesmen and even some members of the government junta have reiterated references to the presence of "mercenaries" among the leftist groups. Cuba, Nicaragua and the Soviet Union are reportedly the three countries that are collaborating with the leftwing groups in this Central American country.

For its part, the Salvadoran left accuses the United States of meddling in the internal affairs of El Salvador. The accusations of the leftwing groups have been denied by the U.S. Embassy in El Salvador and by the U.S. State Department.

DUARTE NOTES EFFORTS TO PREVENT ABUSE OF AUTHORITY

PA020347 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1820 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] During a recent visit to Sensuntepeque, Cabanas Department, government junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte noted that special attention is now being paid to preventing any abuse of authority.

He said that the armed forces are faithfully complying with their constitutional mission of defending the citizens and their property every minute. In his speech, Duarte stated that foreign mercenaries have arrived in the country to plot and to fight on the side of the subversive left.

The junta member said that the revolutionary government junta has ratified its position in favor of a democratic revolution that respects human dignity, having as its goal justice and liberty.

MAJANO CONDEMNS PARAMILITARY ORGANIZATIONS

PA020413 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1805 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Any clandestine organization which tries to impose its system on the country is leading to violence and must disappear, Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano told newsmen yesterday. The nightmare created by the Death Squad and White Warriors Union must disappear immediately from the country, Colonel Majano said. Meanwhile, in a recent news conference at the archbishopic the church said that the armed forces should fight the rightwing terrorists with the same intensity as it does the popular groups. In view of the situation, a strong action is expected because the Death Squad has been credited with the constant murdering of youths, particularly students and teachers.

JUNTA MEMBERS SAY ORDEN NO LONGER EXISTS

PA020352 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1428 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Textq In a recent trip by members of the government junta to Sensuntepeque, Cabanas Department, the junta members said that the members of Nationalist Democratic Organization [ORDEN] were deceived by the governments with which they had relations.

The junta members said that ORDEN now no longer exists. They said ORDEN's former members can very well understand and should try to understand and join the government's patriotic process together with peasants and workers. They must realize that paramilitary organizations are no longer permitted to subdue the people, the members of the junta indicated. ORDEN does not exist and there should be no resentment; the people are the ones who rule, they said.

'BITTER FIGHTING' WAGED BETWEEN GUERRILLAS, ARMY

PA020408 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 30 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] The armed forces have reported that many extremists died at dawn today in clashes in the rural areas of San Vicente, Santa Ana and Sonsonate. The armed forces said this was a result of "real battles between army units and well-armed guerrillas." The Armed Forces Press Committee [COPREFA] confirmed the fighting but noted it still does not have any information on subversive casualties.

The most bitter fighting took place in the Candelaria Canton, 3 km south of San Cayetano Istepeque, San Vicente Department. It has been reported that the extremists surrounded the canton at 0400 and attacked it with arms of various sizes as well as with bazookas. The attack was repelled by local troops and townspeople who used pistols, revolvers and .22-caliber rifles. Their action bought enough time for reinforcements from military detachment No 5 to arrive, at which time a true battle ensued. The armed forces staff expects to receive reports today on the results of this battle.

In the clashes that took place in Santa Ana and Sonsonate, COPREFA spokesmen noted that information is being sought. They noted that troops specialized in antiguerrilla warfare have been sent to the departments where most of the armed clashes are taking place. The spokesmen said that, generally speaking, those troops have the subversive situation under control.

It has been reported from San Vicente that the townspeople of the Candelaria Canton have captured some persons and that these persons are being questioned by armed forces experts to establish to what organization they belong, and where they come from.

FPL SAYS IT KILLED JOVEL, OTHER FARN LEADERS

PA012346 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 30 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] A communique issued by the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces (FPL) and which was circulating this morning in this capital, says the the "FPL is not and never will be a repressive force, as the traitors from the National Resistance Armed Forces (FARN) are accusing it of being. However, we do claim credit for the killing of FARN traitors, such as Ernesto Jovel, Roque Dalton, Armando Arteaga and others."

Ernesto Jovel was the main leader of the FARN and according to rumors, he was in disagreement with Salvador Cayetano Carpio, leader of the FPL. This disagreement has led to the aforementioned killings.

Further on, the FPL communique says: "The FPL will kill all FARN members who follow Ernesto Jovel's guidelines." The FPL is also demanding the release of political prisoners.

The FPL communique adds: "The FPL also claims credit for the destruction of radio station YSAX and warns Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas to maintain the same line as that held by the late Msgr Arnulfo Romero, who always told the truth and who was in favor of our struggle."

The FPL communique appeared this morning in various streets and districts of the capital. This confirms that there is a division among the leaders of terrorist organizations which for some time have been causing serious problems in the country.

The FPL communique clears all speculations regarding the death of FARN leader Ernesto Jovel and the explosion that damaged the transmitter plant of Catholic radio station YSAX. It also makes it very clear that the FARN and the FPL are in conflict.

HONDURAS

U.S. TRAWLER DETAINED BY NAVY 26 SEP

PA012115 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1818 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 1 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Navy stopped a U.S. trawler in the Pacific near Isla del Tigre in the Gulf of Fonseca on Friday. The "John L. Winter" was in Honduran waters when it was boarded by a gunboat crew. The captain was asked to show papers and to go to Amapala, a port on Isla del Tigre.

The Honduran Navy gave details of the seizure when the rumor spread that a U.S. Navy gunboat had been caught in Honduran waters while it thought it was in Salvadoran waters.

The "John L. Winter" captain told Honduran officers he set out from San Lucas Port, Mexico, on 19 September with orders to head for Islas de la Bahia, a Honduran insular department in the Caribbean.

Capt Richard Charles said he went to Amapala to get provisions and to see the Pacific side of Honduras since his orders said to go to the Atlantic side. His papers showed that he was going to deliver his ship to the Mariscos Bahia Fishing Company in Roatan. His itinerary included passage through the Panama Canal.

BANANA WORKERS IN HIGUERITO STAGE GENERAL STRIKE

PA020017 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1437 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 1 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--A thousand workers of independent banana plantations began the 3d day of a general strike today in central Higuerito on the northern coast of Honduras.

The workers accused management of having a feudal mentality, of not paying the minimum wage set by law and of not dealing with a number of petitions which would improve the standard of living on the farms. They said that the strike is supported by major labor organizations and that it might be extended if their claims are not promptly heeded.

The workers said that they have been working under the same circumstances for 20 years and it is high time to protest and to obtain gains attuned to modern times.

FORMER SOMOZIST GUARDSMEN RELOCATED IN NORTH

PA011900 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1611 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 1 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--A contingent of 206 former Somozist guardsmen who had been living on Honduran territory bordering Nicaragua have been transferred to the northern part of the country.

The army was in charge of the move, which was carried out on instructions from the government. The latter wants to improve its tense relations with Nicaragua in the wake of operations allegedly carried out by Somozist elements against the Sandinist government from Honduran territory.

The group of former Somozists includes six women and several children. They have been temporarily relocated in a pasture on the southern outskirts of San Pedro Sula, Honduras' second leading city.

Several of the former guardsmen have already received their Honduran documents and the immigration office is working quickly to provide documents for the rest of them.

The former Somozist guardsmen and their relatives will reportedly be employed in agroindustrial activities in the country's northern Atlantic region. They will also be closely watched and anyone found pursuing activities not in accordance with the tasks planned for them will be deported.

Several civilian and religious organizations are helping the Honduran Army not only in feeding the Somozists, but also in providing other types of assistance and in keeping watch over them.

Some 5,000 former national guardsmen and others once loyal to the ousted and assassinated Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle live in Honduras at present.

Hondurans were becoming experts in handling refugees because more than 1 year ago they received some 120,000 Nicaraguans in their territory and at present they have more than 10,000 Salvadorans.

NICARAGUA

REPORTAGE ON DISTURBANCES IN BLUEFIELDS

Cordova on Civil Disobedience

PA011709 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1607 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Managua, 1 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Government junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas has described as a "riot or revolt" the disturbances which occurred in Bluefields as a result of demonstrations by groups demanding that the Cubans in that Atlantic coast city leave. During the disturbances on Sunday and yesterday, the demonstrators stoned the residences of the Cuban teachers and doctors who arrived after the Sandinist victory. Through the street demonstrations, the people of Bluefields expressed their fears of being displaced in their jobs by the approximately 300 Cubans in the city. The people of Bluefields live mainly from the fishing enterprises which were paralyzed by yesterday's riots.

"One has to very careful with Somozist influence in all these movements and with disrespect toward the judges of the appeals court and other state officials as well as with seizure of state property which is equivalent to civil disobedience," Cordova Rivas told the Managua newspaper LA PRENSA.

It was reported in Managua today that the demonstrators seized the state-owned Radio Zinica in Bluefields, closing the studios and preventing the station from broadcasting the communiqués against the street marches.

It was also said that Cuban teachers raised their country's flag over one of the houses where they live but that they subsequently had to take it down because the action further angered the demonstrators.

Civilian transportation (by airplane, boats and other vessels) has been paralyzed as a result of the disturbances. It has been unofficially reported that three people were wounded under undisclosed circumstances.

Yesterday Comdr William Ramirez, minister of the Atlantic Coast Development Institute, went to Bluefields to try to bring peace to the city. A church-state commission was formed late yesterday to hold talks with the leaders of the movement who were intially described as religious leaders.

Meanwhile, Sandinist sources have attributed the disturbances to the "anticommunist bombardment" that the residents of the Atlantic Coast receive from Costa Rica. Channel 2 of San Jose, Costa Rica is specifically mentioned as the medium which airs interviews with "anticommunist Cuban leaders who state that the Cuban teachers are agents who have come to establish communism in Nicaragua." Other local sources say that an unidentified "Caribbean country" is also encouraging the disturbances in Bluefields. The city has about 14,000 residents, mostly blacks. There are also Miskito Indians.

Meanwhile, the government junta, through Press and Information Director Manuel Espinoza, has warned "the communications media to refrain from publishing information regarding the recent events in the city of Bluefields unless the veracity of such reports has been reliably confirmed beforehand by the National Reconstruction Government junta or the Interior and Defense Ministries." "The government will keep the Nicaraguan people informed on the development of those events," Espinoza added.

Newspaper reports indicate that the leaders of the protest are Anglican ministers Gayland Vance and Willie Allena and Professors Winnie Narcisco and Teofilo Archibold.

EL NUEVO DIARIO of Managua described the demand for the withdrawal of the Cuban "internationalists" as "crazy." The newspaper said that the Cubans have gone to the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast to help solve the problems which no government in the past was interested in resolving including those in the health and education areas.

Official Communique

PA011732 Bluefields Radio Zinica in Spanish 1628 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Communique signed by William Ramirez, minister for the development of the Atlantic coast, and Lumberto Campbell, deputy minister for the development of the Atlantic Coast; undated]

[Text] During the past few days, groups of people have been promoting street disturbances and abusing others. They have also threatened to burn down the homes of those who don't cooperate with their counterrevolutionary activities. Companera Virginia Cordero, who is pregnant, was struck as was Companera Marta Medina. Companero Lloyd Forbes, together with Companera Paula Caceres, had nooses placed around their necks in an effort to strangle them.

Weapons were taken from (Copesnica) and (Pescanica) yesterday afternoon and Sandinist People's Army [EPS] members who were patrolling the streets were fired at early this morning. Therefore, several people have been arrested, many of whom have been released while others will have to be punished for their crimes. As of today the EPS will enforce control and disciplinary measures so the situation can return to normal.

[Signed] Guerrilla Commanders William Ramirez and Lumberto Campbell

Rejection of Mediation Request

PA012138 Paris AFP in Spanish 2024 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Managua, 1 Oct (AFP)--The Nicaraguan Government today turned down the request for mediation which was put forth by the Bluefields opposition groups as a condition to end the civil disobedience which has existed in that Caribbean port since last Sunday.

Rafael Cordova, member of the Nicaraguan junta, announced this morning that the mediation was not accepted because the government believes that a dialogue can be conducted directly without mediators.

The uprising by discontented groups broke out in Bluefields on Sunday when persons carrying posters demonstrated demanding the dismissal of Cuban medics and teachers and Soviet experts, especially those working in fishing companies promoted by the Sandinist government.

According to government officials, "the uprising could have been triggered by infiltrated Somozist elements and even by Colombian agents interested in creating disorder in this area," the most isolated region of Nicaragua.

The governing junta met this morning to consider the mediation proposal and decided to turn it down. The decision was announced by Cordova Rivas to Wilfredo Montalvan, secretary of the opposition Social Democratic Party, who was one of the proposed mediators.

Other proposed mediators were Ismael Reyes, president of the Nicaraguan Red Cross, and Managua Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo.

Elsewhere, it was learned here today that the daily LA PRENSA sent the government a note protesting the decree of 10 September which regulates the publication of news on military activities which, according to the paper, obstructs the free flow of information.

CDS Communique

PA020012 Bluefields Radio Zinica in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Communique of the executive municipal committee of the Bluefields Sandinist Defense Committee]

[Text] Brothers, receive our firm Sandinist greetings today as we are advancing in the education field, covering areas and opening new paths where the bread of knowledge had never entered.

We address our people to express our happiness and the unconditional support that we give to all the internationalist brothers, particularly the Cuban teachers, who have returned to continue to teach the ignorant, to continue to support the revolutionary objective of combatting the ignorance we inherited from Somozism. They have come to give love and set a revolutionary example in areas where Somozism and imperialism cultivated hatred and scorn, deceiving and confusing our people. We must honestly learn from their beautiful lesson of going to teach in those communities which were forgotten throughout the shameful past, they made the revolutionary decision of leaving their loved ones to go teach anywhere in the world where there is illiteracy, underdevelopment and a shortage of teachers.

We stress the affection expressed toward the companero Cuban teachers by the communities where they have worked. This is public recognition of the great educational work they have carried out.

We are concerned and enraged about the attitude and conduct of some people who boast of being intellectuals and who call themselves defenders of the communities but who hinder development and deceive and confuse the poor people, rejecting actions which benefit our people and supporting anything that smells of Somozism, imperialism and obscurantism.

We state that we work shoulder-to-shoulder with all Christians who love mankind and their fellow men and who are willing to sacrifice themselves for education. We are determined to build the new Nicaragua.

Long live the brother peoples of Nicaragua and Cuba!
Literacy efforts mean revolution!
Free fatherland or death!

Health Workers Message

PA020004 Bluefields Radio Zinica in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Mesage to people of Bluefields from health workers of San Pablo Hospital in Bluefields]

[Text] During an emergency meeting as a result of the counterrevolutionary maneuvers of a group of nonconforming individuals who threaten the people's interests by manipulating a sector of the people through deceit, the health workers of the San Pablo Hospital in Bluefields have issued the following statement:

Whereas:

1. The internationalist companeros who work in this hospital were attacked even though everyone knows that they have no political, economic or social motives.

2. We are aware of how valuable the international and revolutionary movement of solidarity is to our people. The Nicaraguan people know what an essential role this movement played in the struggle to overthrow the genocidal ruler and his traitorous clique of exploiters as well as the invaluable aid this movement has provided to help overcome the (?enemies) of progress which we inherited from the overthrown Somozist regime, that is, poverty, ignorance and disease.

These maneuvers seek to weaken our revolutionary, popular and anti-imperialist process.

Our process has established an open-door policy toward all the progressive and revolutionary sectors which want to provide solidarity without any kind of conditions. The solidarity of all peoples of the world continues to be of incalculable value for our revolutionary process.

We have decided:

1. To express solidarity with the internationalist workers and to promise to defend them in any battle.

2. To see them as an example of a real revolutionary.

3. To firmly condemn any maneuver to destroy our people's achievements.

4. To support and accept any aid from any country of the world as long as it comes without any political, economic or social conditions. At the same time, we condemn all those pseudodemocratic and fascist governments which have demagogically tried to appear as being in the forefront in giving aid to our country.

We unconditionally support all past and future measures adopted by the National Reconstruction Government junta and our vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

National Directorate, you order!
Free fatherland or death! Fatherland or death! We shall win!

Teachers Association Communique

PA020228 Bluefields Radio Zinica in Spanish 2028 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Communique issued by the Bluefields branch of the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers in Bluefields on 30 September]

[Text] To the people of Bluefields:

Brothers: Accept our fraternal and revolutionary greetings at this moment when our entire nation is preparing to receive education in rural areas, mountains and cities from national and international teachers. The Bluefields branch of the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers, whereas:

1. The events of the past few days have obstructed the work necessary for the next school year and language seminars,

2. There was a lack of Spanish teachers during the literacy campaign and presently only 64 of 115 persons registered for the language seminars are actually attending the course, which shows a lack of education personnel,

3. Tourism to these coasts is being adversely affected by the transport strike and by the discourteous way that the passports are being requested from the tourists,

4. Anarchy is being promoted in our dear town when public establishments, factories, bars, restaurants and so forth are forcefully shut down under the threat of destruction,

5. Our people are being manipulated through imperialist slogans,

6. The Cuban companeros have left behind their children, wives and families to come to mountains and to share hunger and poverty with our peasants to give health and education to our people,

Resolves: 1. To appeal to our people to meditate and not to let themselves be manipulated through imperialist slogans,

2. To condemn the demonstrations against our Cuban brothers since these demonstrations go against the health and education that our people should receive,

3. To support the presence of our Cuban brothers here because this means support for education and medical attention for our deserving people.

Bluefields, 30 September 1980.

Sandino yesterday, Sandino today, Sandino always!

Situation 'Returning to Normal'

PA020224 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0127 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Managua, 1 Oct (LATIN)--The Sandinist police have arrested 30 persons, including several Anglican priests, who have all been accused of heading yesterday's disturbances in the city of Bluefields on the Atlantic coast of the country, it has been reported officially.

Interior Minister Comdr Tomas Borge stated at a news conference that the arrested priests are foreigners. He did not mention their nationality, but he affirmed that if their participation in the disturbances is proven they will be expelled from the country.

Bluefields, a city of some 15,000 innabitants, who are mostly blacks, and which is located 400 km east of here, was the scene yesterday and today of street disturbances accompanied by the paralyzation of the commercial and industrial activities to protest the presence of Cuban teachers and doctors working in the area.

According to Borge, during the incidents which began yesterday unidentified persons stole 11 semiautomatic rifles from various work centers. The rifles were to be used by guards.

However, Borge affirmed that the city was calm this afternoon, that the situation is under control and that things are returning to normal.

The interior minister said that "obviously" there had been intervention by foreign agents "whose tracks we are following," and indicated that leaders of the pro-U.S. Single Central of Workers [Central Unica Sindical], who apparently took part in organizing the disturbances, are being investigated.

Borge added that the Sandinist police were warned that similar disturbances are being planned in other cities of the country "probably" coinciding with the Inter-American Human Rights Commission's visit to Nicaragua this coming week.

"We are not disposed to having the revolution manipulated. These persons obviously confuse revolutionary democracy with weakness on the part of the revolution," Borge told newsmen.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMS ATTACKS ALONG HONDURAN BORDER

PA012225 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Capt Roberto Sanchez, who is in charge of the Defense Ministry's public relations and international affairs section, today confirmed that an attack took place on a patrol along the northern border where several people were killed.

[Begin Sanchez recording] At (0600) on the 27th between [name indistinct] and El Tablazo, 35 km northwest of (Huanblan), a group of about [figure indistinct] counterrevolutionaries attacked a small border guard patrol of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS]. Isidro Castro Rugama and (Lalo Herrera Musa) died in this cowardly action; a similar action had occurred earlier in the same area. Companero (Tomy de Castro) Cardenal was wounded. A civilian was also killed and the army killed one of the counterrevolutionaries.

These groups have been operating in (Huanblan) and a few days ago they killed another EPS member and a member of the Sandinist defense committees. They are operating along the Honduran border. After they carry out an operation, they cross the border. The army is trying to arrest these criminals because they are not just (?ambushing) small patrols in a cowardly manner but they are also robbing and abusing peasants in the area. [end recording]

PCD GROUP SEEKS TO EXPEL CORDOVA RIVAS FROM PARTY

PA012023 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Sep 80 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] A plan which sought to expel Rafael Cordova Rivas, prominent member of the Democratic Conservative Party (PCD) and member of the reconstruction government junta, from the PCD was unsuccessful this week.

It has been established that an unspecified number of prominent PCD members met in Granada on 21 September to expel Cordova Rivas from the party.

The secret meeting was initially scheduled to be held some islet in Lake Nicaragua but it was finally held either at the house of Nicolas Morales or that of Silvio Sandino.

The Democratic Conservatives who say that Cordova Rivas' position in the party is incompatible with his post as member of the government junta include members of the party who belong to the so-called Southern Cone faction from the Nicaraguan Pacific region which includes the departments of Carazo, Rivas and Granada.

Lengthy discussions were held on whether Cordova Rivas could politically exercise the dual function. Everything seems to indicate that the democratic conservatives who attended the meeting agreed that the two positions are incompatible and Cordova Rivas should leave the party.

It is not known what these PDC members seek to gain by the expulsion of Cordova Rivas from the party but it is known that there is clear concern within the party regarding his visible tilt toward the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN).

It has also been established that there is a group in the PCD which is urging greater aggressiveness in the party and a more nearly pure political position.

Questioned about the Southern Cone faction's plan to expel him, Rafael Cordova Rivas said he was completely unaware of this.

[Question] Does it seem that some of your fellow party members think that you are tilting too much toward the FSLN?

[Answer] The only thing I can say is that I maintain what I said in my speech at the Blanco Theater and that is that the party should accept and support this revolution and be tolerant [consecuente] of the FSLN's mistakes but not of its abuses. This is in essence the statement I made and many ambassadors have asked me for a copy of it. The real problem is that I must confess that with the death of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, I am in essence the leader of the PCD. Furthermore, I am a conservative and even if they expel me I will continue to be one.

I do not know what the objective of this political maneuver against me is, but I do not think they are trying to make me resign from the junta.

For their part, several PCD leaders, including Adolfo Calero Portocarrero and Emilio Alvarez Montalvan, described the situation as "absurd" and added that the party's leadership does not support the proposal being promoted.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE TO REQUEST RELEASE OF WOMEN

PA282343 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Sep 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] Leonte Herdocia, who heads the official committee for the promotion of human rights in Nicaragua, has reported that all women who are in jail at the rehabilitation centers for political crimes will be released.

These women are being held in Managua, Granada and other departments.

A request in this regard will be sent to the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and will be processed according to the law.

Herdocia said he is negotiating for the speedier processing of safe-conducts for persons who are in asylum.

At present, there are 48 safe-conducts pending. It is expected that through the offices of the human rights committee they will be processed in the next few days.

A total of 945 safe-conducts have been issued by the Foreign Ministry to Somozist individuals who sought asylum following the triumph of the revolution.

BRIEFS

VISITING BULGARIAN OFFICIAL--Khamdi Mustafov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party and secretary of the Fatherland Front council, is visiting Nicaragua. This afternoon, he held a meeting with members of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution [FPR], which outlined its platform and historical significance within our revolutionary process. Comrade Mustafov commented that his country's Fatherland Front is very similar to Nicaragua's FPR, even regarding the problems they encountered with reactionary fascist parties in the early years of the revolution. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Sep 80 PA]

INCOME FROM EXPORTS--Nicaragua's coffee exports to 24 countries from January to date have totaled 1,004,942 quintals. The foreign exchange income from these sales was $181.9 million. The main buyers being the FRG, the United States, the Netherlands, Spain and Belgium. Estimated coffee production is 1.2 million, of which somewhat less than 200,000 quintals will be devoted to domestic consumption. In addition, a source from the national cotton enterprise has reported that approximately 90,000 bales, 45,266 quintales of sesame and other cotton byproducts were exported during the same period. The income from these sales was $34 million. [Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Sep 80 PA]

DIPLOMATIC PERSONNEL, STUDENTS RETURN FROM VENEZUELA

FL011538 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1425 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] The Cuban diplomatic personnel, students on scholarships and other Cubans doing any type of work in Venezuela have returned to Havana in fulfillment of the orders issued by our government. During the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the committees for the defense of the revolution, Fidel announced the imminent return to Cuba of all Cuban officials who were in Bolivar's fatherland because of the Venezuelan Government's decision to set free the perpetrators of the Barbados crime.

For the time being, diplomatic relations between the two countries are continuing although the Cuban Embassy in Caracas has been closed. The Venezuelan Government can still stop the consummation of such a monstrosity because on 11 October the military court will have to make the final decision. There is still time to avoid the blot with which the reactionary elements of that South American country are attempting to disgrace the Venezuelan Army.

GRANMA NOTES STATEMENTS BY VENEZUELAN JOURNALIST

FL011418 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Cuban daily GRANMA's 1 October editorial titled "COPEI (Social Christian Party) Clique Unmasked--Crushing Statements by Venezuelan Journalist"]

[Text] Latin American and world public opinion have learned about new and important revelations on the incredible and repugnant deal hatched in Caracas, with the direct responsibility of that country's government, to acquit the perpetrators of the monstrous Barbados crime.

Alicia Herrera, a professional journalist in Venezuela, who conducted an investigation of some aspects of the Cuban aircraft's sabotage with the jailed criminals themselves over a long period of time, has openly accused the COPEI clique governing that South American country of contriving a shameful plot to exonerate from all charges the four assassins. This journalist's denunciation is a complete report which also reveals the pharisaic and hypocritical nature of Venezuela's Christian Social government, a government which boastfully announces in international forums and organizations and asserts in official statements a phony defense of human rights when in reality it protects and stimulates monsters, who are human by chance, capable of perpetrating the most brutal crimes.

The action taken by the prosecutor, military court and, especially, Venezuela's government has been so shameless, repugnant and immoral that journalist Alicia Herrera has dared to risk her life to explain the truth to world public opinion because she felt that dignity and justice were being trampled on by the COPEI clique and that an attempt is being made to let a monstrous crime, which has been condemned by mankind, go unpunished.

Despite the fact that our people have closely followed Caracas' judicial process of assassins Orlando Bosch, Luis Posada, Hernan Ricardo and Freddy Lugo and have received extensive information on the full responsibility of those criminals in the sabotage of the Cubana airliner on 6 October 1976, the new aspects revealed by the Venezuelan journalist in her press conference in Mexico have been received with extraordinary interest abroad, as well. Her revelations add other irrefutable evidence on the participation of the defendants in the monstrous Barbados crime and uncover the horrendous official deception, the complicity of Venezuela's government in the military court's decision to exonerate from charges the confessed assassins.

The criminals' ties with Venezuelan security agencies, the alterations made to the defendants' records and the pressures exerted on the witnesses to fabricate juridical pretexts and shield themselves behind an alleged freedom of powers has been proved. But there is more. In her statements the Venezuelan journalist clearly demonstrated the participation of the terrorist group and, particularly, of its leader in other crimes against Venezuelan aircraft, and revealed that among the principal plans of assassin Bosch after being released from jail was one to kill former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, with whom he wanted to get even. It is known by all that Carlos Andres Perez, who was Venezuela's president when the defendants in the Barbados crime were arrested, adopted energetic and firm measures aimed at checking and impeding plans and pressures to protect the assassins. He acted with an absolute sense of responsibility and profound concern for national honor. His political and ideological differences with our revolution are well known.

The current Venezuelan Government, the military court and the prosecutor, in attempting to set free the perpetrators of the repugnant Barbados crime, not only know that they are absolving the guilty persons of that brutal act, not only are they committing a vulgar and unforgivable provocation against Cuba but, with absolute disregard for hopes of peace and security in the hemisphere, they are also opening the way and giving free rein to terrorism, crime and murder without borders and without nationalities, because, as Fidel has said, the fact that the perpetrators go unpunished after having been held in prison by the authorities could extraordinarily stimulate the repetition of similar acts and, then, instead of one time, it could be 10, 20 or 100 times that the people have to shed tears over such atrocities.

The great responsibility being assumed by the Venezuelan Government has not gone unnoticed by international public opinion and was also denounced by journalist Alicia Herrera in her press conference. She stated: I wish to reiterate my denunciation that if the four assassins responsible for the Barbados crime and numerous other terrorist acts are set free, the Herrera Campins administration will be an accomplice and, in the eyes of the world, will be responsible for the crimes that these despicable elements perpetrate in the future.

Alicia Herrera's action indicates what the defense of national honor is capable of doing when unscrupulous elements, such as those attempting to set free the perpetrators of the Barbados crime, trample on those values. The courageous and honorable stand taken by the Venezuelan journalist confirms our people's judgment of the noble and fraternal sentiments of the Venezuelan people. In the midst of these people, who were capable of violently expelling from their land such a tyrant as Perez Jimenez with the aid of honorable and honest soldiers we are sure there are hundreds of persons, including many decent and honest soldiers who, independent of their ideologies or beliefs, are not willing to associate themselves with such a monstrous and shameful action as setting free a group of assassins who coldly blew up in flight an aircraft carrying 73 defenseless persons abroad.

GRANMA's editorial states in closing: As the Venezuelan journalist asserted, the decision of her country's Social Christian government, of the military court and of the prosecutor to absolve the criminals is an affront to justice and human dignity, and that government, that court, that prosecutor should not forget that there are many men and women in Venezuela who have a high regard for justice and dignity.

UNEAC URGES CONDEMNATION OF VENEZUELAN COURT RULING

FL012027 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2018 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] The National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists--UNEAC--this morning released a statement strongly condemning the unusual and cynical ruling of the Venezuelan military court to acquit the masterminds and executors of the 6 October 1976 sabotage of the Cubana de Aviacion plane.

The UNEAC notes in the statement that in spite of the obvious guilt of the accused, the current Venezuelan Government turned the trial into a bloody farce. In this way, adds the statement, the assassins of the 73 Koreans, Guyanese and Cubans will enjoy impunity to continue to commit new crimes. The UNEAC, on behalf of Cuban writers and artists, calls on the world's organizations of writers to express firm and public condemnation of the ruling which is affront to human dignity.

VENEZUELAN SUPPORT FOR 'GENOCIDAL' SALVADORAN JUNTA CRITICIZED

FL301416 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1212 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Juan Bacallao Padron commentary: "An Ignominious Regime"]

[Text] One of the bloodiest regimes in Latin America where the law of terror admits not the slightest sign of freedom, democracy or respect for the most elemental principles is that of the military-Christian Democratic junta in El Salvador against the people of that Central American nation.

The crimes of the Salvadoran junta amount to tens of thousands and touch all segments of society. The Salvadoran National Guard and paramilitary gangs have only one objective: to kill. To kill Indians, peasants, students and workers. To kill women, children, the elderly, the religious and the nonbeliever. They will kill the whole nation if necessary just so that their petty interests are not affected. But the regime has had to resort to its imperialist friends, the fascist Chilean regime and the Venezuelan Government.

Paradoxically, one of the few Latin American governments to support El Salvador's military-Christian Democratic junta is the one now in power in Venezuela, the land which gave birth on 24 July 1783 to one of its greatest men, Simon Bolivar, who, sword in hand, gave five countries in the continent their independence.

The ties between the Venezuelan Government and the Salvadoran military-Christian Democratic junta have been revealed by several political figures and organizations. Some months ago, El Salvador's Revolutionary Democratic Front charged that Venezuelan intelligence officers work in the CIA station in San Salvador to prop up the regime and to repress the people who are fighting for their definitive liberation. In March 1979, Venezuelan Deputy Jose Vicente Rangel warned that his country and the United States were preparing a project to safeguard the stability of the Salvadoran junta. This project emphasized military and intelligence assistance. Later, Rangel charged that Salvadoran police agents were training in Caracas and that the Salvadoran regime recruits men in Venezuela. Rangel stressed that the commitments made by the Luis Herrera Campins government are bring about a deplorable involvement by Venezuela in the Salvadoran crisis, the consequences of which are unforseeable.

Despite this support, the people of El Salvador are fighting for their definitive liberation. The governments of the United States and Venezuela will then have to answer to the peoples of our America for this aid.

EMBASSY IN PANAMA ISSUES NOT ON CANAL TREATY

PA012357 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Panama, which is celebrating the first anniversary of the signing of the canal treaty with the United States, is remaining vigilant to ensure that the treaty is completely fulfilled, the Cuban Embassy here has stated. The note released today charges that conservative U.S. forces are trying to carry Canal Zone history back to the days of the inauspicious 1903 treaty. The note adds that Panamanians know that each step in the liberation of the zone around the interoceanic waterway must be brought with sacrifices and struggles. The embassy urges all countries to continue showing their solidarity with Panama, until it achieves total sovereignty in the canal area.

GROUP OF 77 SCHEDULES 1981 ECONOMIC COOPERATION CONFERENCE

FL011958 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1942 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] The Group of 77 foreign ministers have agreed to convene in 1981 a high-level conference of developing countries to deal with economic cooperation among these nations. The convocation is contained in a communique approved by the ministers at the conclusion of their fourth annual meeting to prepare for the examination of issues during the 35th General Assembly session.

The conference will serve to intensify and assure the implementation of various programs and decisions on economic cooperation among developing countries in a concrete and coherent manner. The communique notes that given the current difficulties in international economic relations and the impasse in negotiations between industrialized and underdeveloped countries, it is necessary to strengthen cooperation among developing countries.

CASTRO CONVEYS GREETINGS TO UNESCO DIRECTOR

FL250114 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0102 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Jose R. Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Education of Cuba, has conveyed greetings from Cuban President Fidel Castro to UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'bow. Fernandez, who heads the Cuban delegation to the 21st UNESCO conference being held in Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia, met with the director general of this specialized UN agency. According to reports, the UNESCO director general and the Cuban Council of Ministers vice president discussed matters concerned with the conference and UNESCO activities in the world. They also discussed Cuba-UNESCO cooperation. M'bow asked Fernandez to convey greetings and best wishes to Fidel Castro, president of Cuba and chairman of the nonaligned countries movement.

VISITING UGANDA MINISTER SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENT

FL020033 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] A scientific and technical agreement between the Governments of Cuba and Uganda, including the general conditions that will rule the expansion of cooperation between the two countries, was signed this afternoon at the Cubanacan Protocol hall.

Signing the agreement for Cuba was Hector Rodriguez Llompart, member of the party Central Committee and minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, while Ugandan Foreign Minister Otema Alimadi signed for Uganda. Rodriguez expressed the conviction that the agreement was the basis for and the beginning of fruitful cooperation between Cuba and Uganda. For his part, Alimadi expressed satisfaction with the signing of the document.

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENT

FL020046 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Cuba and Italy this afternoon signed a cooperation agreement in the fields of education, science and culture. Carlos Zamora, director for press, information and cultural relations at the Cuban Foreign Ministry, and Salvatore Porcari Li Destri, chief of the Italian delegation and that country's ambassador to Cuba, signed the agreement. The signing ceremony marked the conclusion of the third meeting of the joint commission for implementation of the cultural agreement between Cuba and Italy. The meeting was held for 3 days at the Sierra Maestra Hotel in Havana. The agreement calls for exchange of information and programs and the promotion of artistic groups of both countries, among other aspects.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

DISMISSAL RECOMMENDED FOR MILITARY INVOLVED IN SMUGGLING CASE

FL251302 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Summary] Secretary of the Armed Forces Lt Gen Mario Imbert McGregor has submitted to the executive power his recommendation that the military men directly involved in the failed escape attempt on board the cargo ship Virginia Express be dismissed. He said that the board of generals investigating the case had recommended the dismissals and he had, in turn, approved its recommendation. Imbert McGregor said he had also approved the board's recommendation that the state officials indirectly involved in the case be suspended from their posts. He added that the military personnel involved would be severely punished because the armed forces had to set the example.

GRENADA

BISHOP ASSAILS COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

FL270056 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Prime Minister Brother Maurice Bishop has said that the recent activities of counterrevolutionaries in the island is an indication that imperialism has not given up in its efforts to turn back the Grenada revolution. Brother Bishop was at the time addressing a parish council meeting in the Parish of St Patrick. He said that the recently published counterrevolutionary pamphlet is an indication of this.

[Begin recording] Many of you probably saw this large pamphlet that is circulating and flowing around the streets. [Words indistinct] as usual, they are attacking Cuba. As usual, they are challenging our links to Cuba, the same country that has sent its technicians to help to build the international airport, that has given over 40 million dollars worth of equipment free, the same country that has sent 12 doctors and dentists that in 1 year attended to more than 56,000 Grenadians free of cost, the same country that has sent us fishing boats. They attack Cuba. They attack our friends. You will read every line of the pamphlet (?and) you wouldn't see one word attacking Gairy, attacking [word indistinct], attacking the bombers and the terrorists, attacking the imperialists, attacking the criminals and the murderers, attacking the counterrevolutionaries. Their game is clear: Attack us; attack our friends; try to roll the revolution back so that they can bring about what they are really hopeing to bring about, to return us to the days of Gairy [word indistinct] and to the stranglehold of imperialist domination. That is the plan. That is their game. So they come out with their pamphlets and they throw it on the streets, and these pamphlets are being distributed in the thousands right through our country. It is quite clear what the aim of these pamphlets is. The aim is to further confuse people. The aim is to spread nasty, malicious lying propaganda aimed at making our people lose confidence in themselves, lose confidence in their government and lose confidence in their ability to move forward and to solve their problems. That is the aim. The aim is to prepare the way for the return of the counterrevolutionary elements. And we have to be clear about this comrades, and we have to see it as one of the signs of the times. [end recording]

Brother Bishop went on to say that the reactionary press was happy to report on the pamphlets and even went so far as to publish nearly the entire articles. He also took the opportunity to take a look at the methods used by the counterrevolutionaries in their activities.

[Begin recording] I want you to observe carefully, comrades, that our party, formed as we were in 1973 and from then on as the vanguard of the people of our country, never once had to resort to the methods of terror in our struggle against Gairy because we [words indistinct] and we also had confidence in the people and, therefore, understood that a force of a united, conscious and organized people is a force that no petty dictator can (?obstruct). And, therefore, we did not have to go and resort to putting bombs below the stage (?right where) you are sitting. When we moved on March 13th, we bared our chests and picked up our arms and faced the green beast and then we called on our people to support [words indistinct] [applause]. [end recording]

DIPLOMATIC TIES ESTABLISHED WITH WESTERN SAHARA

FL012354 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] The revolutionary Government of Grenada and the Government of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic have established diplomatic relations. The agreement was signed in St George's (?today) [words indistinct]. The communique issued after the signing ceremony says both countries agreed to establish diplomatic ties based on the principles of equality, mutual benefits and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. The document also says both countries view the agreement as the beginning of a period of meaningful cooperation and [words indistinct] mutual interest.

JAMAICA

SEAGA DENIES CHARGES OF 'NEGOTIATING' WITH IMF

FL011430 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 27 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] The JLP had not entered into any verbal or written negotiations with the IMF, opposition leader Edward Seaga said yesterday.

He was replying to a news report of Finance Minister Hugh Small seeking clarification from the IMF of a reported quote in the WALL STREET JOURNAL stating that Mr. Seaga was negotiating with the IMF in anticipation of winning the general elections.

Mr. Seaga's statement said:

"I have taken note from a report in this morning's DAILY GLEANER that Mr. Hugh Small has sought clarification from the International Monetary Fund on a quote by John Huey in the WALL STREET JOURNAL attributing to me a statement that "I am already negotiating with the IMF in anticipation of winning the general elections."

"The JLP has not entered into any verbal of written negotiations whatsoever with the IMF.

"The opposition has been accustomed to holding periodic discussions with the IMF over the past three years, the appointments for which in most instances were set up by the Jamaican Government.

"These discussions were to allow the opposition to state its views and to hear the thinking of the IMF.

"Since the government discontinued its negotiations with the IMF I paid a courtesy call on the IMF in Washington during which time the Jamaican situation was discussed in an attempt to probe the IMF's policies and to outline our own thinking.

"John Huey, who interviewed me at the end of July to do a feature story for a new column called "Profile" in the international section of the WALL STREET JOURNAL, published his interview in early August and there was no such statement atributed to me in that full length interview (since re-printed in the DAILY GLEANER).

"I am afraid that Mr. Huey in his more recent report must have misinterpreted the term 'discussion with the IMF' to mean 'negotiations with the IMF.'

"An opposition party has no status to 'negotiate' with any international institution, as is well known. The opportunity does exist, however, to 'discuss' matters of mutual interest and the JLP has availed itself of that opportunity in the past and will continue to do so in the limited period which remains in which it will be in opposition."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 194

3 October 1980

ARGENTINA

Interior Minister Addresses IMF Assembly B 1
CLARIN: Nicaraguan Diplomats Left Unexpectedly B 1
Briefs: Unitas Naval Operation; Customs Duties Reduction B 2

BOLIVIA

Government Announces Two Foreigners Killed in Battle 1 Oct C 1
Government Statute Sets Forth Powers of Junta [EL DIARIO 28 Sep] C 1

BRAZIL

Government Denies Receiving Iraqi Request for Arms D 1
Foreign Ministry Announces Acceptance of Soviet Petroleum Offer D 1
Government Rejects Rationing, Increases Fuel Prices D 1
Paper Calls for Realistic Approach to Oil Problem [O GLOBO 1 Oct] D 1
Unrestricted Trade Reported Opened With Eastern Europe D 2
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 2 Oct]
President Receives Invitation To Visit Canada D 2
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 1 Oct]

COLOMBIA

Disturbances Force Closure of National University F 1
Situation 'Under Control' F 1
Eight Bolivian Refugees To Leave For Bogota Next Week F 1
M-19 Agitators Arrested While Distributing Propaganda F 1
Minister Reports FARC Kills 103 Peasants in El Pato F 1
Briefs: Ambassador to United States F 1

PARAGUAY

Foreign Ministry Issues Communique on Spl[illegible]ith Nicaragua [PATRIA 2 Oct] H 1
UN Economic Mission Offers Financing for [illegible]pu Project [ABC COLOR 27 Sep] H 1
Government Extends State of Seige Law for [illegible] More Days [ULTIMA HORA 1 Oct] H 1
Further Reportage on Arrest of Opposition Leader Laino [HOY 1 Oct] H 2
National Agreement Board Supports Laino [ABC COLOR 2 Oct] H 2
Police Ordered To Produce Laino H 3
CPT President Protests Arrest of Union Leaders [HOY 2 Oct] H 3
Government Decree Suspends Opposition Journal EL PUEBLO [PATRIA 2 Oct] H 3

PERU

Cuban Refugees Occupy U.S. Embassy, Leave Peacefully J 1
Peruvian, Chilean Foreign Ministers Meet at Lima Airport J 1
President Signs Decree Creating Journalists Board J 1
Briefs: Oil Exploration Agreement J 1

URUGUAY

Division Commander Rapela Comments on Political Process K 1
Police Cooperation Accord With Argentina Ratified K 1
Energy Official Comments on Loss of Iraqi Supplies K 1
Political Prisoner Gladis Yanes Dies in Prison K 1

VENEZUELA

New Reply to Castro on Sabotage Case Being Prepared L 1
Court-Martial Officials Reportedly Threatened L 1
Foreign Minister Scores Cuba's Pro-USSR Afghan Policy L 2
Diplomats in Havana Await Instructions After Castro Speech L 2

PANAMA

Royo Accuses United States of 'Nonfulfillment' of Treaties N 1
Justice Minister Notes Lack of Anti-U.S. Violence N 1
Newspapers Comment on Treaty Implementation After 1 Year N 2
MATUTINO Cites Deficiencies [1 Oct] N 2
LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA Comments [1 Oct] N 3
LA PRENSA Criticizes Treaty [1 Oct] N 4
U.S. Shrimp Boat Reportedly Detained on Atlantic Coast [CRITICA 1 Oct] N 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Government, ASI Deny FDR Charges on Factory Shutdowns P 1
Educators Blame Ministers for Death of Teachers P 1
Violence in Various Areas Claims Additional Lives P 2
South African Envoy's Sons Publish Letter to FPL P 2

GUATEMALA

Police Announce Finding Illegal Burials P 2
Five Purported Guerrillas Killed in Western Region P 3
EGP Guerrillas Hang Three Comrades for Treason P 3
Briefs: Increased Exports P 3

HONDURAS

FUSEP Denies Police Killed Peasant in Hospital P 3

NICARAGUA

Junta Releases Statement on Counterrevolutionary Acts P 4
Calm Restored in Bluefields; 'Agitators' Arrested P 6
Departmental Committee Communique P 6
Junta Members Comment on Bluefields Incidents P 7
Borge Analysis P 7
Ramirez Remarks P 8
New Charge to Argentina Appointed; Relations Normal P 9
Radio Sandino Lauds Paraguay's Break in Relations P 9

CUBA

Uganda's Muwanga Meets With Castro Before Departure Q 1
Airport Press Conference Q 1
Comments on Cooperation Q 1
Castro's Farewell Q 1
Juan Bosch Criticizes Venezuelan Court Action Q 2
WFTU Members Urged To Condemn Venezuelan Action Q 2
Rodriguez Attends Meeting of Third World Economists Q 2
Afghanistan's Qader Talk With PCC Officials [Kabul] Q 2

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Forde Urges Greater Cooperation Among Caricom States S 1
Team To Visit Venezuela To Discuss Oil Purchases S 1

JAMAICA

DAILY GLEANER Cites Possibility of Additional Venezuelan Funds [28 Sep] S 1
Munroe Warns of 'General Social Revolution' [Voice of Cuba] S 1

INTERIOR MINISTER ADDRESSES IMF ASSEMBLY

PY021951 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1138 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (NA)--Argentine Interior Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz has advocated coordination of international economic policies to attack inflation. He noted that the critical situation of developing countries that do not produce oil (?is undermining) the balance of the international economic system.

The text of the speech that the economy minister delivered in his capacity as governor for Argentina yesterday at the IMF assembly held in Washington was disclosed in Buenos Aires by the Economic Ministry.

In his speech Martinez de Hoz referred to the representation of the bloc of Latin American and Caribbean countries. He also warned that the effects of the present international situation on these nations, such as a fall in the levels of economic activities, a general increase of the inflation rates, a decrease in the growth of trade and an increase in the deficits of their balance of payments.

He also noted "the important effort that many nations are making to decrease" their inflation rates. He added that any development in this area can only be achieved through the coordination of policies at the international level since isolated measures may worsen even more the balance of payments problems.

He criticized "the trend to resort to or to increase protectionist tariffs as a number of countries are doing," since this may decrease international trade and consequently may pose difficulties for maintaining "acceptable levels of growth."

As for the imbalance of the balance of payments between groups of countries, Martinez de Hoz stated that the oil-exporting nations will have a $110 billion surplus, while industrialized countries will have $65 billion deficit and the developing countries that do not produce oil a deficit of $72 billion.

He added that "the perspectives for 1981 are not very attractive since estimates for the deficits of non-oil producing countries total $80 billion."

He noted that there is a trend for developing countries to appeal to the international financial centers. He said: "We believe that there are some circumstances which may hinder the process of financial mediation," such as "the excessive restrictions imposed because of the risks involved and the financial controls that are imposed."

CLARIN: NICARAGUAN DIPLOMATS LEFT UNEXPECTEDLY

PY020246 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1154 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (NA)--The two diplomats who had been in charge of the Nicaraguan Embassy in this capital unexpectedly left Argentina about 20 days ago, it was learned today through a press report, but the San Martin Palace has not yet released any official information on the matter.

According to the newspaper CLARIN, which quotes responsible sources, the diplomatic personnel of that embassy unexpectedly left the country without any apparent reason."

The Argentine Foreign Ministry was not notified of the departure of the Nicaraguan diplomats. However, it received a note from the Panamanian Government indicating that the Panamanian Embassy in Buenos Aires will take over the representation of Nicaraguan interests in Argentina.

The newspaper adds that the Argentine Government had rejected the Panamanian note because it considers the procedure inadequate, since Argentine still maintains formal representation in Managua through Ambassador Marcelino Chuburu Lastra.

The San Martin Palace sources, quoted by the newspaper, stated that relations between the two governments are currently "excellent."

Although the sources could not give exact information on the date the Nicaraguans left the embassy, they noted that they left before the assassination of former President Anastasio Somoza in Asuncion, Paraguay, on 17 September.

the embassy, they noted that they left before the assassination of former President Anastasio Somoza in Asuncion, Paraguay, on 17 September.

The embassy was made up of two diplomats; one of them was Rafael Castellon, who was designated as charge d'affaires by the junta for reconstruction of Nicaragua. Both diplomats arrived in Buenos Aires last June and made their first public appearance at the 9 July Te Deum, dressed in shirts and blue jeans, which forced Argentine officials to ask them to leave the cathedral.

BRIEFS

UNITAS NAVAL OPERATION--The joint Argentine-U.S. Unitas XXI operation has ended after 6 days of maneuvers in the south Atlantic which included antisubmarine operations, naval combat and logistical support. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 29 Sep 80 p 12 PY]

CUSTOMS DUTIES REDUCTION--Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (NA)--The Economy Ministry today approved an overall customs reform by which imported products will not be taxed over 55 percent; therefore, Customs duties on imports will be reduced by 8 to 20 percent. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1128 GMT 1 Oct 80 PY]

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES TWO FOREIGNERS KILLED IN BATTLE 1 OCT

PY030019 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1658 GMT 2 Oct 80

[By Gerardo Irusta]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 2 Oct (LATIN)--The Bolivian military government reported today that two foreigners have died in battle and that five others have been expelled for their participation in an alleged subversive plan. An official report released by the Interior Ministry indicates that a Brazilian and an Argentine, both identified as members of the clandestine Montoneros movement of Argentina, were killed by security agents last night in Santa Cruz, a city located 900 km southeast of here. At the same time, these sources confirmed the 19 September expulsion order affecting a Colombian, a Venezuelan, two Italians and a Norwegian, all of them members of international labor organizations. The official report indicates that these persons are charged with open intervention in domestic affairs and with preparing a subversive plan.

The two foreigners killed in Santa Cruz were officially identified as Denis Palmieri, Brazilian, and Eduardo Bernardini, but the details of the confrontation have not been released.

Interior Ministry Under Secretary Daniel Salamanca Trujillo explained last night during a press conference the reasons for the expulsion of the five foreigners, who are representatives of international union organizations. Salamanca stated that Colombian Jose Alberto Moncada, Venezuelan Trinas Allurtoy, Italians Cal Rengioso and Frisco Enzo, and Norwegian Juan Ulf entered the country at the beginning of August as tourists and without notifying the officials that they were members of the International Conference of Free Trade Union Organizations (ICFTUO) and of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT). Salamanca told the press that the five foreigners chose a downtown hotel as their "operation base" in La Paz to carry out intensive activity, even sending coded cable information abroad directly, distorting the real situation of the political process which exists in the country.

The under secretary labeled this attitude as an "open intervention in the domestic affairs of the country" and described their actions as a "frank commitment with a subversive plan" against the government of Gen Luis Garcia Meza. He added that the five foreigners were arrested by the state security organizations on 19 September. Their documents were seized and a few hours later they were expelled from the country. "Among the documents there are receipts for money given to subversive elements," he added.

GOVERNMENT STATUTE SETS FORTH POWERS OF JUNTA

PY011958 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 28 Sep pp 1, 5

[Text of government of national reconstruction statute issued in Miraflores headquarters, La Paz, on 18 July]

[Text] The junta of commanders in chief of the national armed forces, in its role of constituent power, decrees that the Bolivian Government will direct its actions and will lead the efforts of all Bolivians toward the fulfillment of the basic objectives of the process of national reconstruction in compliance with the "Declaration of Participation of the National Armed Forces in the Political Process of National Reconstruction" dated 17 July 1980. For this purpose, the 1967 constitution has been put into effect, in addition to the above-mentioned objectives and the rules for the operation of the government outlined herein.

Article 1. The junta of armed forces commanders made up of the commanders in chief of the Army, the Air Force and the Navy, is the supreme body of the Bolivian state and the leader of the process of national reconstruction.

The junta of commanders inspires, encourages and supports the state branches helping them to perform with authority moral integrity, ability, effectiveness and historial timeliness within the framework of the process of national reconstruction. The junta of commanders is the commander in chief of the national armed forces, and appoints a commander of a service branch to occupy the presidency of the nation.

Article 2. In case of illness, leave or temporary absence of any of the junta members, the chief of staff of the respective branch will be appointed as interim commander and member of the junta.

Article 3. In case of the permanent disability or death of the president, the most senior branch commander of the junta will be appointed president until the junta of armed forces commanders can appoint a new president of the nation.

Article 4. When the president of the nation travels abroad or is given leave of absence by the junta, the presidency will be entrusted to the most senior branch commander and member of the junta. The acting president will take over as such following the same procedures as those observed when swearing in the president of the nation.

Article 5. The junta of commanders will meet at the request of any of its members and will be able to do so only if all three members are present, except in the case provided for in Article 2, that is, the temporary absence of one of the members. Decisions will be made on the basis of a simply majority. On essential issues and the bases provided for in Articles 1 and 11, the vote must be unanimous. The post of general secretary of the junta of commanders in chief will be entrusted to the chief of the General Staff of the armed forces.

Article 6. The junta of commanders will appoint the members of the Supreme Court, the national attorney general, and the national comptroller general. The junta will also exercise the powers of the legislative branch established by Article 59 of the constitution. Together with the president of the nation, it will exercise all international and military powers and make the appointments in other branches of government, especially the powers established in clauses 2, 3, 7, 14, 16, 19, 22 and 23 of Article 96 of the national constitution.

Article 7. The president of the nation, in addition to those powers and prerogatives established in the national constitution, will assume those of each of the legislative chambers provided for in Articles 62 and 66 of the constitution.

Article 8. In drawing up laws, the junta of commanders will take into account the suggestions of the National Economic and Planning Council (CONEPLAN), the CONAPOL [expansion unknown] and the National Advisory and Legislative Commission (CONAL).

Article 9. The junta of commanders will decide on how many ministers are needed to effectively conduct the affairs of the national administration and will establish the specific functions of these ministers.

Article 10. Each of the members of the junta of commanders will enjoy the same privileges and immunity as the president of the nation.

Article 11. This statute and all the basic documents of the process of national reconstruction can be amended only if such is unanimously decided upon by the members of the junta of commanders.

Article 12. This statute will go into effect upon being signed and be valid for a period of 3 years. At the end of this period the junta will evaluate the results attained by the process of national reconstruction on the basis of which it will decide on the extension of this statute's validity.

Issued in the Miraflores headquarters, city of La Paz, on 18 July 1980.
Signed: Brig Gen Luis Garcia Meza Tejada, Army commander in chief;
Brig Gen Waldo Bernal P., Air Force commander in chief;
Rear Adm Ramiro Terrazas R., Navy commander in chief

GOVERNMENT DENIES RECEIVING IRAQI REQUEST FOR ARMS

PY020257 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2046 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Brasilia, 1 Oct (TELAM)--The Brazilian Foreign Ministry has flatly denied having received a request for Brazilian arms from the Iraqi Government.

The Army Materiel Department (IMBEL) also denied having received any request for Brazilian arms for Iraq.

Brazilian officials have thus denied rumors originated in London indicating that the Iraqi Government has been negotiating with several countries, including Brazil, to obtain arms and ammunition for its army that is waging a war against Iran.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES ACCEPTANCE OF SOVIET PETROLEUM OFFER

PY021348 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1259 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Brasilia, 2 Oct (LATIN)--The Foreign Ministry has reported that Brazil has accepted a Soviet offer to sell Brazil 300,000 tons of petroleum by the end of the current year. Brazilian authorities estimate that the Soviet offer represents a supply of 24,000 barrels of petroleum per day during the last three months of this year.

According to the Foreign Ministry, Brazil will pay the Soviet Union approximately $33.75 per barrel.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS RATIONING, INCREASES FUEL PRICES

PY021248 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Excerpt] In view of the oil crunch resulting from the conflict between Iran and Iraq, the Brazilian Government will not implement fuel rationing; however, a liter of gasoline will cost 45 cruzeiros as of tomorrow, which represents an increase of 18.4 percent. At the same time, bottled gas will now cost 235 cruzeiros per 13-kg bottle, diesel oil will cost 13.70 cruzeiros per liter and fuel oil will cost 10.50 and 13.10 cruzeiros per liter. Aviation kerosene will cost 15.50 cruzeiros per liter, but there will be no increase on kerosene for household uses.

PAPER CALLS FOR REALISTIC APPROACH TO OIL PROBLEM

PY021527 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 1 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Oil Figures"]

[Text] The economic difficulties which Brazil faces as a result of the Persian Gulf war are certainly serious, but nothing could be worse at this time than exaggerating them.

Briefly, this is the scope of the problem: Brazil has been importing 1,040,000 barrels of oil per day. Of this quantity, it used 840,000 barrels and saved 200,000 to build up its stocks.

Therefore, with the loss of the 400,000 barrels per day that we used to receive from Iraq, consumption has been affected only to the extent of 200,000 barrels.

In the meantime, between 150,000 and 160,000 barrels have already been guaranteed by other suppliers. It has been reported that these suppliers will receive their normal prices, that is, slightly higher than the oil which we received from Iraq, where Brazil had obtained special treatment, but considerably lower than spot market prices.

This is the true picture. It shows that the crunch is worrisome but not frightening. We must save oil byproducts and do it seriously and earnestly, but there should be no fears that economic activity will be restrained.

UNRESTRICTED TRADE REPORTED OPENED WITH EASTERN EUROPE

PY030200 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Brasilia--The Brazilian Government has decided to open trade with Eastern European countries without any restrictions, encouraging private companies to carry out joint operations with state companies. Rubens Barbosa, coordinator for COLESTE [Coordinating Group for Trade With the Socialist Countries of Eastern Europe], stated yesterday that "more business has been done with Eastern Europe during the past 3 months than during the past 20 years."

He indicated that the positive development of negotiations with Eastern Europe is in line with "slow, secure and gradual" policies. He recognized that there have been difficulties for a long time in view of ideological differences, stressing that businesses "are also political." But he added that private businessmen are quite interested in doing business because they feel that something has changed."

The socialist market in Europe is quite favorable for textile products, shoes and iron ore, in addition to their being good suppliers of basic material for fertilizers and technology for the research and processing of coal.

The Polish COPEX has already joined a Santa Catarina state group to exploit deep coal mines. There are current discussions with Romania on cooperation in the exploitation of open-mit mines. Negotiations are being carried out now with Czechoslovakia for the supply of technology and equipment for the construction of thermoelectric plants running on coal. And there is the possibility of purchasing from the Soviet Union technology for the use of peat and the gasification of coal, in both cases at private initiative.

COLESTE has used private initiative to overcome the difficulties imposed by ideological differences.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES INVITATION TO VISIT CANADA

PY021352 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Oct 80 p 5

[By special correspondent Teresa Goulart]

[Excerpt] Quebec--The Canadian Government is interested in strengthening its relations with Brazil and has invited President Joao Figueiredo to visit Canada. This invitation was conveyed yesterday by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau to Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro during a meeting which they held in Ottawa. At this meeting they discussed bilateral issues and exchanged information on world events, such as the development of the North-South dialogue in which Canada has played a significant role.

DISTURBANCES FORCE CLOSURE OF NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

PA021406 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota--A temporary 2-day closure has been ordered at the national university starting today. The closure will last until Monday. It is due to student disturbances on campus, where a powerful bomb planted by terrorists went off last night. This attack caused two serious injuries and several thousand pesos worth of damage. University activities will resume on Monday, the rector said.

Situation 'Under Control'

PA030323 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] The army and the police have the situation at the national university under control following rioting by university students. Damage at the university has been estimated at 100,000 pesos. Two vehicles of the district's bus enterprise were attacked with rocks but no one was injured. This afternoon the university was still under police and military control to prevent new incidents. Meanwhile, classes are still suspended. They will be resumed only when the causes of the suspension have been removed.

EIGHT BOLIVIAN REFUGEES TO LEAVE FOR BOGOTA NEXT WEEK

PY010309 Paris AFP in Spanish 1922 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 30 Sep (AFP)--The Foreign Ministry reported today that eight Bolivians who sought asylum 3 months ago at the Colombian Embassy in La Paz, received their safeconducts and will leave for Bogota next Saturday. Two union leaders and three children are among the refugees. Five other refugees at the Colombian Embassy will be authorized next week to leave for Colombia, the Foreign Ministry stated.

M-19 AGITATORS ARRESTED WHILE DISTRIBUTING PROPAGANDA

PA291535 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota--The six agitators of the self-styled 19 April Movement, M-19, caught yesterday distributing subversive propaganda among those attending the dedication of the overpass located between 68th Street and Avenue of the Americas, will be turned over to the Military Institutes Brigade within the next few hours. The M-19 members were caught distributing fliers about their movement. Those arrested have been identified as Luis Ruben Camacho, Luis Antonio Portela, Hector Felipe Icaza Santiesteban, Andres Ramiro Pineda, Jesus Castillo and Marta Rojas.

MINISTER REPORTS FARC KILLS 103 PEASANTS IN EL PATO

PA011504 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota--Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva has asserted that 103 peasants have been killed in the last few months by communist guerrillas of the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC]. The senior military officer said that guerrillas have constantly intimidated the peasants of El Pato and, as a result, many of them have had to leave the area and ask for official protection. Camacho added that the troops will not be withdrawn from the area. He said they have a mission to fulfill there, namely, to protect the lives, honor and properties of the settlers.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO UNITED STATES--Jorge Mario Eastman was appointed ambassador to the United States today through decree 2586, which was signed by President Julio Cesar Turbay and by Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Sep 80 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON SPLIT WITH NICARAGUA

PY021344 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Text of communique issued by the Foreign Ministry in Asuncion on 1 October]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry reports that on 1 October 1980 the Paraguayan Government decided to sever official relations with the Nicaraguan government junta for national reconstruction. This decision was made on the basis of many strong indications that Nicaragua's Sandinist movement participated in the attack perpetrated in Paraguay against former President Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle.

This participation was further aggravated by the reckless and ill-intentioned statements of a member of the Nicaraguan government junta for national reconstruction, Rafael Cordova Rivas, who on 17 September insulted and severely threatened the president of Paraguay, which is an offense against the Paraguayan people, who elected him as chief of state by an overwhelming majority in free elections.

The facts we mention here have been duly proven by irrefutable evidence which the Paraguayan Government has and constitute an open violation of international law and respect for the dignity and sovereignty which must prevail between nations and peoples that seek peaceful coexistence.

Prior to the events mentioned in this communique, the Paraguayan Government had expelled two members of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Asuncion in view of information received about their criminal records and the suspicious activities which they were carrying out. These suspicions have unfortunately been confirmed in full by many and reliable statements and by events which are well known.

UK ECONOMIC MISSION OFFERS FINANCING FOR ITAIPU PROJECT

PY302053 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 27 Sep 80 p 11

[Excerpt] British businessmen expressed interest yesterday in financing the transmission of electric energy from Itaipu through our territory, as well as other infrastructure projects, such as the building of airports in the interior of the country and the modernization of the national railway system.

During a meeting held yesterday at the industry and commerce ministry, the members of an economic mission headed by Lord Merivale, chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the House of Lords, made an assessment of their activities in this country during this week.

The visiting businessmen mentioned, among other projects, the following which they may finance in this country: the modernization of the Carlos Antonio Lopez railway and the building of the future soybean railway which will be connected with the Brazilian railway system for the specific purpose of providing an outlet to Atlantic ports for Paraguayan products.

GOVERNMENT EXTENDS STATE OF SIEGE LAW FOR 90 MORE DAYS

PY021701 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] The Interior Ministry has submitted a note to the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies in which it informs them that the government has decided to extend the state of siege law, exclusively in Asuncion, for another 90 days. The Interior Ministry note is attached to a copy of the decree law through which the executive branch orders another extension of the state of siege. The note was submitted today, but is dated 27 September. This information and the decree will be discussed in regular sessions of both chambers that will be held on Thursday. As in the past, they will be filed later.

The Interior Ministry note, however, does not state the reasons for this decision. It is not known whether the killing of Somoza is one of the causes for this extension.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ARREST OF OPPOSITION LEADER LAINO

PY011703 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p 11

[Excerpts] Domingo Laino, president of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA] was detained yesterday at about 1530. He was later taken to the 3d Police Precinct building and finally to the police intelligence department building where, according to what high-ranking intelligence department officials told this newspaper, Laino will be held for "questioning."

Miguel Abdon Saguier, secretary general of the PLRA, charged that Laino was arrested at about 1530 by about 10 men dressed in civilian clothes when he was about to get into his Ford Escort to go downtown. Abdon Saguier said that Laino was later taken in a black Opala to the 3d Police Precinct building.

When Mrs Rafaela Guanes de Laino was asked about the details of her husband's arrest, she said that "this morning (yesterday) at about 0515 police and military officers proceeded to carry out a dragnet operation throughout the neighborhood. At about the same time, some 15 men came to our house. They went through the entire house, but they were very kind and were always excusing themselves. They did not have a police warrant to enter the house, but this is something we are used to in our country."

Mrs Laino categorically stated that "once again the government is responsible for the physical and psychological well-being of my husband."

A communique issued later by the PLRA vice president and secretary general, J. Manuel Benitez Florentin and Manuel Abdon Saguier, respectively, gives the details of Laino's arrest. It states, moreover, that "those that have arrested Laino have neither disclosed the charges against him nor showed a proper arrest warrant."

The communique adds: "This procedure clearly violates the present constitutional laws. The PLRA borad, therefore, categorically protests this arrest. Under the pretext of carrying out dragnet operations, the government is abusing, threatening and frightening the people, thus carrying out a virtual terrorist activity in our country."

National Agreement Board Supports Laino

PY021536 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 2 Oct 80 p 14

[Excerpts] The national agreement board has issued a statement signed by its president, Luis A. Resck, in which it repudiates the arrest of Laino and the raid perpetrated on his house.

The statement says: "This raid and the dragnet operation that is being carried out throughout the country is causing anguish among the people, since its only objective is to threaten citizens. This is a serious attack against the dignity of all men and a flagrantly illegal search."

It adds: "These irrational and insulting measures, which only lead to the dehumanization of the present structures, not only expose the repressive system but also the existence of a sort of government terrorism that is the result of an autocratic regime that governs it with lies, social injustice and corruption."

The national agreement board has expressed its solidarity with Laino, and it holds the authorities responsible for his well-being. Moreover, it demands Laino's prompt release and it "reasserts its irrevocable position to struggle for a state of rights."

Police Ordered To Produce Laino

PY022335 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 2150 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] The Supreme Court today sent a note to the chief of police ordering him to present Domingo Laino to the court tomorrow at 1000. The court issued the order in response to a habeas corpus petition filed by two lawyers on behalf of Laino, who has been detained at the 3d Police Precinct.

CPT PRESIDENT PROTESTS ARREST OF UNION LEADERS

PY021600 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 2 Oct 80 p 17

[Excerpts] The Executive Committee of the Paraguayan Workers Federation [Confederacion Paraguaya de Trabajadores--CPT] has released the following communique:

"The CPT publicly repudiates the unfriendly attitude shown by Raul Dutreleau toward the workers and the union of the Cocotera San Roque Company of Roque Gonzalez de Santa Cruz and the systematic persecution carried out by Dutreleau against union leaders of this company. It also holds Dutreleau reponsible for the unjust detention of Ceferino Cuenca, secretary general of the union, and three members of the union executive board now held by investigations police."

Regarding this problem, CPT Secretary General Modesto Ali sent a letter to Pastor Coronel, chief of the investigations police, stating: "I am writing this letter in the name of the CPT to appeal for your personal intervention for the immediate release of Ceferino Cuenca, secretary general of the union of the Cocotera San Roque Company, and of the members of the executive committee who have been held for the last 8 days in the vigilance and crimes department."

"The CPT states its concern over this regrettable event and, knowing your feelings of friendship toward workers and the CPT, it expects a solution favorable to the union leaders."

GOVERNMENT DECREE SUSPENDS OPPOSITION JOURNAL EL PUEBLO

PY021729 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Decree No 658, through which the printing and distribution of the weekly EL PUEBLO is suspended until further notice.

Asuncion, 1 October 1980

Whereas: The latest issues of the weekly journal EL PUEBLO, the official mouthpiece of the Revolutionary Febrerist Party, in clear violation of established laws, disregarding the most elemental sense of humanity and in open violation of the principles of human rights, has expressed through its pages its support for crime, something which is prohibited by article 17 of the constitution;
And whereas it has also deliberately contested the proceedings of government institutions that are aimed at guaranteeing the security of persons and the defense and establishment of the peace and order that our country is experiencing;
And since rude criticism and defamatory and slanderous articles against government officials and members of the armed forces are characteristics of this journal;
And since it is the responsibility of the government to safeguard citizens from those who hide behind the freedom of the press guaranteed by the constitution and national laws to commit abuses that are characteristic of the licentiousness of the press and by so doing violate the right that any society has to rely on a serious, responsible and truthful press;

The interior minister has, therefore, ordered:
Article 1. The suspension of printing and distribution of the journal EL PUEBLO until further notice.
Article 2. It is so ordered.

Signed: Sabino A. Montanaro, interior minister

CUBAN REFUGEES OCCUPY U.S. EMBASSY, LEAVE PEACEFULLY

PY020301 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0213 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 1 Oct (LATIN)--Four Cuban refugees today peacefully occupied the U.S. Embassy in Lima and after 65 minutes they were talked into voluntarily leaving the embassy, according to diplomats of the U.S. Embassy.

The Cubans demanded that Ambassador Harry Schlaudeman speed up their requests for visas to travel to the United States. An embassy spokesman said the diplomat told the Cubans that if they continued to occupy the embassy, they could complicate the issuance of their visas. He added that the refugees left a memorandum explaining "the critical situation" which is being experienced by approximately 500 Cubans who have been in Lima since April when they were received by Peru.

PERUVIAN, CHILEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET AT LIMA AIRPORT

PY030049 Paris AFP in Spanish 1652 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 2 Oct (AFP)--Today the foreign ministers of Peru and Chile discussed here the importance of the forthcoming meeting of the joint cooperation commission. Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas, who made a short stopover at Jorge Chaves International Airport on his return trip from New York, held a cordial meeting with his Peruvian counterpart, Javier Arias.

According to eyewitnesses, the two ministers talked about international and inter-American problems, especially about the need for the meeting of the joint Peruvian-Chilean commission, which should discuss economic and trade matters and the movement of people at the border area of the two countries.

Chilean diplomatic circles regarded the meeting, which is the fourth held by the two ministers, as very important for improving bilateral relations, because it reflects their interest in strengthening relations until their normalization by an exchange of ambassadors.

PRESIDENT SIGNS DECREE CREATING JOURNALISTS BOARD

PY021529 Lima Radio America in Apsnish 1200 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Excerpt] After signing decree No 23221, which created the Peruvian Journalists Board, President Belaunde reiterated the complete and unrescricted freedom of press in the country. In a solemn ceremony at government house, which created great expectation among the members of the press, the president of the republic approved the aforementioned decree, which is something national journalism deserved.

President Belaunde pointed out that during his previous administration he had decreed freedom of expression and therefore, he said, we have not undertaken a second government to ruin what (?we have already established) by altering a policy which we now ratify and promise the Peruvian people.

He stated that [words indistinct] for national journalism, not only because of its own merits and because of the sacrifices a great number of its members have endured but, above all, because of its cooperation in fulfilling the desires, aspirations and expectations of the government.

BRIEFS

OIL EXPLORATION AGREEMENT--Lima, 27 Sep (AFP)--Shell of Peru, a subsidiary of Dutch Shell, has signed a preliminary agreement with the state petroleum agency for oil exploration in the Madre de Dios area in the southeast. The final agreement will be signed in November. Shell of Peru plans to invest $100 million in this exploration. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1644 GMT 27 Sep 80 PY]

DIVISION COMMANDER RAPELA COMMENTS ON POLITICAL PROCESS

PY271926 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Gen Julio Rapela has stated that next week the Armed Forces Commission for Political Affairs [COMASPO] will meet with a group of politicians, although he did not specify the political leanings of the group. The commander of the 2nd Division indicated that there are disagreements with the groups with which the COMASPO has already held meetings. These disagreements are related to the political parties' statute. General Rapela, who is a member of the COMASPO, indicated that the political process is following its normal course.

[Begin Rapela recording] Well, I would say that everything is normal, the process is pursuing its course and the important events are getting nearer as everybody knows. [end recording]

Rapela added that the draft constitution could well be amended, although these amendments would not affect its essence.

[Begin recording] I believe--in fact, I am sure--that there will be amendments, because, after all, it is just a draft and since new opinions are heard it is quite possible that the draft will experience some changes. [end recording]

POLICE COOPERATION ACCORD WITH ARGENTINA RATIFIED

PY011244 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0320 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Montevideo, 30 Sep (TELAM)--The Uruguayan Government tonight issued a law ratifying the accord for exchanging police records and other related information with Argentina. Uruguayan President Aparicio Mendez, in agreement with acting Foreign Minister Julio Cesar Lupinaccy and Justice Minister Fernando Bayardo Bengoa, approved the agreement on exchange of information and police records signed between the Uruguayan and Argentine governments. The accord was signed in Montevideo on 17 July 1980 by Argentine and Uruguayan justice ministers.

ENERGY OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON LOSS OF IRAQI SUPPLIES

PY251816 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The cruel war between Iran and Iraq will force our country to implement a fuel-saving plan. This announcement was made today by the president of the National Fuels, Alcohol and Cement Administration (ANCAP). At the same time, the Uruguayan Navy announced that the tanker Lavalleja, which is currently sailing near the area of the conflict, will seek a port away from the dangerous Persian Gulf. While Iran and Iraq engage in battle, Brig Gen Jorge Borad has revealed that a plan to save oil is being prepared because Iraq is one of Uruguay's main suppliers. The ANCAP chairman indicated that there are reserves for 90 days, but that there is hardly any hope that the next shipment of crude will arrive.

POLITICAL PRISONER GLADIS YANES DIES IN PRISON

PY292153 Paris AFP in Spanish 1623 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Porto Alegre, 27 Sep (AFP)--The justice and human rights movements for Southern Cone countries reported here today that political prisoner Gladis Yanes died in Punta Rieles Prison, Montevideo, on 11 September. Lawyer Jair Kriscke, president of the movement, noted that last July the Uruguayan authorities informed Gladis Yanes' relatives of her delicate health and that here relatives asked them for permission to bring her home, but to no avail. According to Kriscke, Gladis Yanes was a prisonmate of Brazilian student Flavia Schilling who spent 7 years in Punta Rieles Prison accused of engaging in subversive activities in Uruguay.

NEW REPLY TO CASTRO ON SABOTAGE CASE BEING PREPARED

PA030022 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2148 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Caracas, 2 Oct (EFE)--Enrique Aristiguieta, deputy foreign minister of Venezuela, stated today that the Venezuelan Government is preparing a new reply to Cuban President Fidel Castro.

Castro's appraisal of the case of those tried for blowing up a Cubana de Aviacion airliner in 1976 was termed by the government official as being "harmful and unacceptable." Castro said recently that the acquittal of the four suspects--two Cubans and two Venezuelans--was "monstrous."

Aristiguieta referred to the new attacks against President Luis Herrera Campins' government which were published in GRANMA, the organ of the Communist Party of Cuba, on Wednesday. Before this, the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry had replied in clear terms to Castro and had specifically mentioned that the Venezuelan Government does not interfere in affairs that pertain to the tribunals.

Spokesmen for some opposition parties have expressed the fear that a deterioration in the relations between Cuba and Venezuela might result in the reemergence of Venezuelan guerrilla movements which have been virtually wiped out in this country.

Deputy Foreign Minister Aristiguieta said today that there is no possibility of a resurgence of subversive movements, as happened in the 1960's. He underlined that up to now the situation has been completely under control and that there are only a few guerrillas cells which have not yet become integrated into the institutional life of the country.

He noted that President Herrera's government remains firm in its pacification policy so that these persons who have still not rejoined democratic life may do so gradually. He reminded Fidel Castro that in Roman law there exists a maxim which stipulates that if there is lack of proof or doubt, the ruling must favor the prisoner.

"Fidel Castro and his government--Castro because he is a lawyer and his government because the sovereignty of a Venezuelan tribunal affords all guarantees of legality--should remember this principle," he concluded.

COURT-MARTIAL OFFICIALS REPORTEDLY THREATENED

PA030211 Paris AFP in Spanish 1603 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Caracas, 2 Oct (AFP)--It has been gathered from statements by Jose Ramon Bastidas Hernandez, president of the court-martial, that the members of that court who ruled on the case of the explosion of the Cuban plane have been threatened with death.

Bastidas Hernandez is a lawyer and a Venezuelan Armed Forces colonel who was a judge in the case involving the Cuban plane that was blown up in 1976 resulting in the deaths of 73 persons.

According to unofficial sources, the members of the military court were threatened with death after they acquitted Cubans Orlando Bosch and Luis Posada Carriles and Venezuelans Freddy Lugo and Hernan Ricardo who were involved in this case.

Bastidas Hernandez said: "I have not received any calls but I know from other sources that there are threats against us. I am not afraid. My conscience is clear and I did my duty as a lawyer."

Regarding the development of the proceedings which have been called the "Cuban case," he said that Bosch's and Ricardo's lawyers yesterday appealed their defendants' sentence of 4 months and 22 days in prison for "using a false passport."

He added that "for this reason, the case will be taken to the court-martial for consultation and appeal. The court has scheduled two hearings for this; it has already conducted one and another is pending. Perhaps, the case will be sent to the court on Friday."

The high official denied that he had been pressured by the Venezuelan Government. He said: "I have never acted under pressure. There cannot be any doubt or the slightest suspicion regarding this. I could not be a lawyer and accept anything others wanted to impose on me."

He stressed: "I based my decision solely on what was in the records of the case and what was stated and proven. I repeat, I did not receive any calls from any government organization and I would not have accepted them either because I honor my profession and my job as a judge."

Asked about the decision that the three judges jointly made at the preliminary court-martial he said: "I am not interested in that now. I have no idea as to what the final decision of the last military court of appeals will be; the superior tribunal can confirm it or revoke it. I can only answer for our decision."

FOREIGN MINISTER SCORES CUBA'S PRO-USSR AFGHAN POLICY

PA011613 Paris AFP in Spanish 0311 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Caracas, 30 Sep (AFP)--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Alberto Zambrano Velasco returned here last night after receiving the chairmanship of the group of 77 Third World countries at the United Nations.

In a statement to the state-run televison station, Zambrano attacked Fidel Castro's regime both for its current diplomatic dispute with Venezuela and for its conduct within the nonaligned movement.

Upon receiving the chairmanship in New York, Zambrano gave thanks for the honor done to Venezuela and he said he would seek the unity of the movement to ensure its effective action.

He also strongly attacked Cuba, current chairman of the nonaligned movement, noting that in the wake of the Afghanistan invasion Cuba tried to "align" the movement with the Soviet position.

On this arrival in Caracas, the foreign minister touched on the tense diplomatic situation between the two countries. Confirming his New York statement that "personality cult regimes such as Cuba's are incapable of understanding democratic principles."

He was referring to Cuba's discomfort and protest over the recent acquittal by a military court here of four people accused of dynamiting a Cuban plane over the Caribbean, killing 73 people, in 1976.

DIPLOMATS IN HAVANA AWAIT INSTRUCTIONS AFTER CASTRO SPEECH

PA281256 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0333 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Havana, 27 Sep (EFE)--The Venezuelan diplomatic mission in Havana greeted with "great concern" Fidel Castro's speech today in which he harshly attacked the Venezuelan Government for acquitting four persons accused of sabotaging a Cuban aircraft. "We are awaiting instructions from Caracas," Luis Navarro, Venezuelan Charge d'Affaires since Ambassador Rondon Lovera was withdrawn last April, told EFE.

Cuban security members tightened security this afternoon at the Venezuelan Embassy and the ambassador's private residence where 19 [number as received] persons are still inside the two buildings. The same diplomatic sources stated that the Venezuelan colony in Cuba is very small, "scarcely 20," and that they had no instructions on their withdrawal back to their country. Castro announced this evening that he had recalled to Cuba the 27 Cuban residents in Venezuela, after assailing Herrera Campins' government and hinting of the possibility of a diplomatic break.

ROYO ACCUSES UNITED STATES OF 'NONFULFILLMENT' OF TREATIES

PA021610 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2017 GMT 1 Oct 80

[by Jose Montano]

[Excerpts] Panama City, 1 Oct (LATIN)--President Aristides Royo today charged the United States with "nonfulfillment, anomalies and deficiencies" concerning the application of the Panama Canal treaties, whose first anniversary was marked with low-keyed celebrations throughout the country.

Present at events at which a mammoth Panamanian flag was hoisted atop Ancon Hill, Aristides [as received] said the government's criticisms had already been communicated to U.S. President Jimmy Carter. He added that he will shortly submit a report to the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives (Congress) outlining the two countries' situation regarding the canal problem.

One of the problem concerns the application of Panama's labor laws in the Canal Zone. However, Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores expressed optimism about a prompt settlement of the problems, noting that "the U.S. side will pay due attention to Panamanian demands." He said he had noticed "good will...to make coexistence and cooperation as intense as possible."

For his part, Labor Minister Oyden Ortega said that "fortunately, (U.S. citizens) realize that Panamanian labor laws are fully in effect in this area of our nation." They have understood that "enforcing its laws throughout the nation's territory is part of the Panamanian state's sovereignty," he stressed.

The celebration of the event was in sharp contrast with festivities last year to mark the initiation of the treaties' implementation.

JUSTICE MINISTER NOTES LACK OF ANTI-U.S. VIOLENCE

PA022356 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Statements by Ricardo Alonso Rodriguez, Panamanian government and justice minister and member of the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission, on the first anniversary of the canal treaty implementation; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] As a Panamanian, I am pleased to commemorate this first anniversary of the legal, physical, political and social incorporation of the Canal Zone into our national territory. I am also very pleased because in the days preceeding 1 October 1979, people all over the world, particularly the U.S. citizens in the former Canal Zone, thought that we would take revenge, that violence would ensue and that the security of the U.S. citizens in the sector would be threatened. In other words, there was the impression that, come 1 October 1979, the Panamanian people would go wild unleashing the feelings they had restrained ever since the 1903 treaty was signed.

However, today, in my capacity as government minister in charge of security and order, I am very proud to say that none of this has happened. On the contrary, we have demonstrated that we not only respect law and order and security in the canal area but we have also been sincere and loyal friends of the U.S. citizens in this area. In other words, our people and government have behaved like partners in the task of operating the canal until the year 2000. There has been no act carried out by any Panamanian to the detriment of canal security or the physical safety of the U.S. citizens. This, which may seem to be a simple and normal fact of our institutional life, is evidence of good will and a sign of our people's maturity and of the growth we have experienced during this revolutionary process.

We hope that this will continue in this way and that the Americans will reciprocate. We hope that they will continue to act within the bounds of law, order and friendship as befits foreigners within the territory of another country. We also expect them to do everything they can to abide by the 1977 Torrijos-Carter treaties loyally and effectively.

During this past year, we can point to certain deeds and actions of the U.S. Government which are not in accordance with the Torrijos-Carter treaties. President Royo has stressed these in written messages and has noted carefully what these actions involved. However, the problems have been solved gradually. We expect that the two governments will establish a policy in accordance with the spirit expressed in the treaties as soon as possible. Our government will continue to denounce any situation which contradicts the agreements.

Therefore, with this anniversary, the republic is moving 1 year closer to 31 December 1999 when our flag, our fatherland and our territory will be occupied, defended, protected and developed exclusively by Panamanian nationals without the presence of foreign troops.

This is our message of hope, faith and friendship for today. This message is for all, for the Panamanians and the North Americans.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON TREATY IMPLEMENTATION AFTER 1 YEAR

MATUTINO Cites Deficiencies

PA030249 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p A-4

[Luis Restrepo Rosas article: "First Anniversary of the Treaty"]

[Text] One year after the treaty went into effect, it is fitting to analyze what has transpired not so much in terms of how many ships have transited the canal or how much they paid in tolls but in terms of the United States' observance of the letter and spirit of the 1977 canal treaty.

Here are some of the developments:

1. On 1 October 1979 the United States put into effect the so-called "1979 Panama Canal Act," labeled Public Law 96-70 of 27 September 1979 which, in open and flagrant violation of the treaty, resurrected the Canal Zone government and the Panama Canal Company with the same power structure that existed before the treaty went into effect, thus nullifying Panamanian participation.

2. President Carter took 9 months to appoint the executive board which should have been designated by 1 October 1979.

The sole purpose of the delay was to consolidate the power structure created by Public Law 96-70 to a point beyond that agreed to in the treaty.

3. President Carter took 10 months to appoint the Panama Canal Consultative Committee which Public Law 96-70 turned into a "diplomatic forum." Therefore it has met only once in an unimportant session devoid of substance.

4. Pursuant to a federal law, the United States imposed an oath and a code of conduct on the Panamanian Government representatives to the executive board and the administration in violation not only of the treaty but of Panamanian sovereignty as well.

5. By virtue of their majority on the executive board, U.S. officials approved bylaws permitting the representative of the U.S. defense secretary to be chairman of the board during the life of the treaty and to hold sessions without Panama's representative since, according to the bylaws, Panama's presence is not needed to have a quorum.

6. By virtue of their majority on the executive board, U.S. officials imposed an officer of the department of the army, Col Michael Rhodes, as executive board secretary.

7. Throughout the year, the Panama Canal Commission failed to submit bylaws setting terms and conditions of employment, including pay scales, to the executive board for consideration. Instead, in open violation of article 9 of the treaty, U.S. labor legislation is being applied as watered down by Public Law 96-70. The pay scale for the commission employees who came on duty on 1 October 1979 was set by a board composed of representatives of the Panama Canal Company, the Canal Zone Government, the U.S. Southern Command, the Air Force, the 193d Infantry Brigade, the navy and the U.S. Embassy, ignoring the treaty provisions and the commission executive board.

This pay scale is substantially lower than the ones in effect up to 30 September 1979. Thus Panamanian workers are subsidizing the ships transiting the canal.

8. The United States has ignored Panamanian jurisdiction and the commission is not observing Panamanian law regarding national holidays except for those listed in the Canal Zone code, which is still in effect in violation of the treaty. The United States refuses to comply with Panamanian court rulings on deductions for child support, back rent and so forth.

9. In open violation of the treaty, the United States is applying provisions of the veterans' employment preference laws to jobs in Panama.

10. The United States is retaining privileged status for Zonians at the expense of canal operations. While there is no money for necessary canal investments and while efforts are being made to lower Panamanian employees' wages, about $40 million is being charged to the canal to support those parasites.

11. The federal labor authority tribunal held hearings on labor matters at the Ancon Court this year in violation of the treaty and the local inspectors board is still operating in Panama.

12. The United States has refused to pay the social security service the third installment of the 13th month bonus payment. It wants Panamanian employees to be charged for that payment.

These and many other violations make up the balance of the year just ended and the lesson that Panamanians should learn is that they should not let down their guard or count on the good will of the United States. The Panamanian Foreign Ministry, the Labor Ministry and the canal affairs office should adopt a more forceful attitude with regard to all these arbitrary actions and injuries to Panama's dignity and sovereignty.

LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA Comments

PA021717 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p A-4

[Editorial: "An Important Anniversary"]

[Text] Today is the first anniversary of the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, approved during a plebsicite by a very significant majority of the Panamanian people after finding out all the facts and arguments for and against the treaties.

Last 1 October was marked with great jubilation and dignity by all Panamanians, and the hundreds of thousands who participated in the ceremonies or saw them on television will never forget the solemn and moving moment when our flag was hoisted on Ancon Hill, which has become a symbol of our nationality.

The implementation of the treaties has not been an easy task. The United States did not show the good will or the spirit of cooperation which is at the core of the agreement so there can be harmonious coexistence between the two nations. The buildings, installations and equipment were returned to Panama in poor condition, contrary to what had been agreed upon. The U.S. Government also took several months to appoint its representatives to the executive board of the Canal Commission, thus causing an unnecessary delay.

However, the Panamanian Government has assumed major responsibilities and it has gradually overcome certain initial difficulties. We can cite the work at the ports of Balboa and Cristobal, which have a direct effect on the national economy. During the first few months everything did not go well and it became necessary to purchase more modern equipment. Customers complained several times but now there is efficient service and good relations between the workers and the port authority directors.

The reverted areas are still not being given the best use but the fact is that the chaos or speculation forcast by many is not noticeable either. We know this takes time and great care because no doubt this is the best land in the nation.

We are pleased to see the new Colon plan which will begin soon. It will improve the standard of living in Colon, which suffered most from the disappearance of the Canal Zone. Let us hope this project will serve as a model to continue making the best use of what the new treaties offer if the work involved is done.

LA PRENSA Criticizes Treaty

PA012353 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p 1

["As of Today" column]

[Text] One year after the implementation of the Carter-Torrijos treaties, history, the sole teacher of all truths, has dispelled the demagogic mirages and is clearly revealing the consequences of the agreements. Without resolving the causes of the existing conflict between the two countries--the main purpose of the negotiations--the treaties have turned out to be an inexhaustible source of new discrepancies. Because of the lack of an effective arbitration clause to justly resolve these discrepancies, the treaties wind up making decisions that are favorable to the United States. The Panama Canal Commission, like its predecessor, the former canal company, is an official U.S. Government agency regulated by the laws that the U.S. Congress has passed and will pass in the future. Panama's participation in the commission loses political importance due to the minority status of its representatives. It is also morally limited because these are officials proposed by Panama, but appointed by the United States, which can also remove them. In addition, the turning over the canal to Panama in the year 2000 reveals itself as a Pyrrhic victory in view of the need, proclaimed by the Panamanian Government, to sign new agreements for the construction of a sea-level canal. In short, these are treaties of the United States, by the United States and for the United States.

U.S. SHRIMP BOAT REPORTEDLY DETAINED ON ATLANTIC COAST

PA011825 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p 30

[Excerpt] The U.S. flag shrimp boat "Miss Rena" was recently detained by National Guard coast guard cutters in Panama's Atlantic waters, it has been reported in Bocas del Toro port, where the boat is being held. During a recent visit to Bocas del Toro Province this reporter found out that the "Miss Rena" is moored at that Atlantic port. The boat had been chartered by some Florida residents for a ride which extended to Bocas del Toro's coasts. Meanwhile, Clanrad Bilanfantly, administrator of Bocas del Toro port, said in his official capacity that at the time of the boat's capture for violation of international laws on territorial waters there was no indication it had caught any type of seafood. The crew of the "Miss Rena" has been turned over to immigration officials.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT, ASI DENY FOR CHARGES ON FACTORY SHUTDOWNS

PA021654 Paris AFP in Spanish 2203 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 1 Oct (AFP)--It was officially reported here that three youths died today in a clash with authorities in a neighborhood in eastern San Salvador. According to the official report, the youths were killed during a shootout which lasted more than 15 minutes. It is not known whether the police sustained any casualties.

It has also been reported that the National Association of Salvadoran Educators (ANDES) has declared that the school term has ended to protest the many murders of teachers throughout the country. The decision was provoked by the machinegunning of two teachers from the San Jose Jesuit School on Tuesday.

Interior Minister Ovidio Hernandez said here last night that the authorities are studying the possibility of holding a plebiscite or elections either for a constituent assembly or mayors. Hernandez, member of the Christian Democratic Party leadership, reiterated his party's decision to turn over power to the winner in future elections. He also said the social reforms begun by the government are being implemented and "have the support of the people, particularly the peasants, who have produced a record harvest."

The government and the Salvadoran Industrialists Association [ASI] today denied statements by members of the foreign commission of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) in Mexico yesterday that 150 factories have closed down in El Salvador in the past 2 months. In a note sent to AFP, the Information Secretariat of the junta described the statement that there has been a mass closure of factories in the country as "false."

"The factories which have been forced to close their operations in the months prior to August have done so due to the direct violent action, the threats and situation created by the extremist guerrilla groups which officially form part of the FDR," the note added.

"If 150 factories had closed down, as the FDR charges, the country would be paralyzed and this situation would be impossible to hide," the noted indicated.

The government blamed the left for the labor problems, the destruction of industries with bombs and "other desperate acts against the country's economy."

A similar denial was issued by the ASI in a note signed by ASI President Eduardo Mendez. The organization "categorically and emphatically" denied the statements of the representatives of the FDR foreign commission. It said that although "this country has been shaken by terrorism during the past 2 years, the companies affected do not even come close to the aforementioned number, and much less during the past 2 months.

The ASI invited the world press, particularly the Mexican press, and the Mexican businessmen to visit El Salvador so they "can learn the truth."

EDUCATORS BLAME MINISTERS FOR DEATH OF TEACHERS

PA020454 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1822 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] The National Association of Salvadoran Educators [ANDES] has said that the education minister and vice minister are responsible for the death of three teachers in the past 24 hours. ANDES claims that any opposition to the closing of schools permits rightwing terrorists, whose barracks have been identified, to go hunting for teachers.

The professors of the San Jose boarding school, who were killed yesterday at noon when they left the school, were on their way to the National Commerce School where they worked. Very soon, many others will die, just because the minister wants it this way.

VIOLENCE IN VARIOUS AREAS CLAIMS ADDITIONAL LIVES

PA020429 [Editorial Report] San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish at 1400 GMT 1 October reports that the naked body of an unidentified youth was found on the morning of 1 October in the parking lot of Santa Ana National Institute in El Palmar District of this capital. The report says the victim had both hands tied to a palm tree and showed signs of torture. The victim was probably a student of the institute, but he was difficult to identify because he was disfigured.

In another report, in the same newscast, Radio Cadena Central reports that eight more bodies were found on the morning of 1 October in different parts of the capital: four near the toll gate in the new road to the airport; three in Ciudad Credisa and another in East 29th Street next to the Torraza movie theater.

San Salvador Radio Cadena Central at 1816 GMT 1 October reports that six more bodies were located on the highway to Sonsonate on 1 October. The radio says they all had bullet wounds and still have not been identified. According to the radio, the authorities do not know if they were killed there or thrown from a car. The radio adds that another body was found near the women's prison where it has been for more than 24 hours.

SOUTH AFRICAN ENVOY'S SONS PUBLISH LETTER TO FPL

PA021957 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1705 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 2 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The three sons of South African diplomat Archibald Dunn today published a call to the central command of the People's Liberation Forces (FPL) in the Salvadoran papers. The FPL kidnapped Dunn on 28 November 1979.

It is clear from the text of the open letter that the diplomat's family has apparently already delivered a ransom to the FPL.

The public message says "we have already complied with everything you wanted us to do within our capacity and resources."

It seems that the last communication the kidnappers had with Dunn's relatives was a letter they sent on 10 September. There have been no other contacts since this one.

GUATEMALA

POLICE ANNOUNCE FINDING ILLEGAL BURIALS

PA021246 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1925 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] In Rio Grande, Zacapa Department, police have found an illegal cemetery. It is belived that at least 20 bodies had been found in the river. Some others were buried on the banks of the river. Three bodies were found yesterday in a state of advanced decomposition. All had machete wounds.

Two volunteer firemen from Zacapa were asked to recover the bodies. According to initial investigations, most were of persons murdered in other regions and apparently brought to this site.

The three most recent were buried near the river, said a spokesman. Police are continuing the investigation.

According to reports, Dr Armando Andrino, who is in charge of the autopsies at Zacapa Hospital, said it will be better to do the autopsies on the site because of the decomposition of the bodies.

FIVE PURPORTED GUERRILLAS KILLED IN WESTERN REGION

PA030356 Paris AFP in Spanish 1556 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 2 Oct (AFP)--Five purported guerrillas were killed yesterday after attempting to hold a political-military meeting in a ranch in San Marcos Department in western Guatemala. The alleged guerrillas, according to official sources, arrived at the Argentina Ranch in order to speak to the peasants, but armed guards of the ranch opened fire killing five of them. Shortly after, the security forces conducted a mop-up operation in the area but did not come in contact with the guerrillas.

EGP GUERRILLAS HANG THREE COMRADES FOR TREASON

PA021635 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] According to police, three alleged guerrillas were shot and hung from a tree in Chicanal, Quiche Department. The victims were Sabino Tristan Pacheco and Jorge and Nicolas Castro, brothers, who were allegedly killed by other members of the People's Guerrillas Army [EGP]. A sign saying "They were traitors. EGP." was left by the bodies.

The police also reported that last night nine peasants were shot at the Buenos Aires farm in San Pablo, San Marcos Department. The victims had been tortured and shot several times. They had been kidnapped before they were killed, a police spokesman said.

Police are trying to identify the bodies of five young men found at the Argentina Ranch in Maracatan, San Marcos Department.

BRIEFS

INCREASED EXPORTS--Carlos Toledo Vielmann, public relations secretary of the presidency, has announced to foreign correspondents that Guatemala's exports increased by 37 percent during the first 6 months of this year in comparison with the same period in 1979. Exports that increased most were unrefined sugar, 98 percent; nontraditional products, 54 percent; and coffee, 47 percent. [Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 10 Sep 80 PA]

HONDURAS

FUSEP DENIES POLICE KILLED PEASANT IN HOSPITAL

PA021253 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1410 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Concepcion Romero Soza, a peasant, who was recovering at the medical school hospital in Olancho from wounds he received last Sunday, was finished off by men dressed as policemen, a Public Security Forces [FUSEP] spokesman said. This occurred yesterday afternoon in the hospital's intensive care unit, where his killers shot and stabbed him to death.

According to Romero's family, he had been wounded by four policemen when he pulled a machete on them when they tried to arrest him. They also say that they took him to the hospital and that he was recovering.

But a FUSEP spokesman says the men who killed Romero were not policemen and he gives another version of what really happened last Sunday when Romero was wounded. According to the FUSEP spokesman, Romero was stopped by three armed men disguised as policemen, who shot him, took his gun and money and threw him in the river near Concordia. He was rescued and brought to the hospital, where he was killed by unidentified men.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA RELEASES STATEMENT ON COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTS

PA0 30439 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Statement to nation by the junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, read by junta member Arturo Cruz at government house--live]

[Text] In these days when we commemorate the death in battle of Gen Benjamin Zeledon, national hero and forefather of the anti-imperialist struggle, the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction is addressing this message to the people of Nicaragua today to discuss some matters occurring at this moment in our fatherland.

The Government of National Reconstruction wants to present profound decisions on situations that are seriously affecting our revolutionary process.

The existence of counterrevolutionary bands that have sanctuary in neighboring territories; the anticommunist campaign being waged despite the pluralistic character of this process to create fear and ill-will against the revolution; the shameless use of religion and other values--that our revolution has made efforts to safeguard--for blackmail purposes; the plans that the government has already detected in some labor organizations to initiate land seizures, strikes, and the paralyzation of production in the next few weeks; and other acts of violence--all this is clear evidence of destabilizing efforts and of the decision to challenge the government and the revolutionary order.

Faced with these activities, the revolutionary government cannot remain unmoved. Up to now, we have maintained an unprecedented policy of great tolerance and generosity. People who have been responsible for armed counterrevolutionary activities and who have been involved in plots have repeatedly been released. Persuasion has been used to deal with strikes and the seizure of work centers. No harsh measures have been applied in dealing with decapitalization and other destabilizing maneuvers.

Now we want to discuss the incidents that have taken place in Bluefields in the past few days. Behind these activities which have been geared toward the weakening of authority through acts of vandalism, there is a plot to destabilize the revolutionary government and to challenge the power of the revolution.

In order to discredit the country at a time when the Inter-American Human Rights Commission is about to visit the country at our request, we know that some persons and groups in the country, in an effort to defend their own interests, are spreading all sorts of lies about the revolutionary process and are taking advantage of the political backwardness, ignorance and prejudices of some sectors of our people--sectors that Somozism kept in ignorance in order to better dominate them.

One obvious sign of this is the campaign unleashed sometime ago against the presence of internationalist teachers and technicians from Cuba and many other nations. Those who have been blindly preaching anticommunism have a profound hatred and fear of the advances of the revolution and of the consolidation of its achievements, which are truly popular achievements. They are trying to destabilize the country, to obstruct economic activities and to promote disorder and financial chaos at a time when we have to double our production efforts. They have tried to do this so that they can tell foreign and gloomy forces, which deeply distrust our process, that an intervention in our internal affairs is necessary.

We already know the meaning of the pacification forces that several ideologists of the counterrevolution have in mind. They want to deploy these forces to guarantee their interests even if the interests of the country and national sovereignty--which is another achievement of the revolution--are trampled.

The time has come to state firmly, counting on the support of a revolutionary people determined to defend their revolution, that no threat to order, to the stability of the country or to the production process will be tolerated any longer under any circumstances.

We are not creating any unusual situation and we are not suspending any guarantee, but revolutionary laws will be applied rigorously to anyone promoting or inciting civil disobedience, to anyone disregarding the authorities, and to anyone preventing officials from carrying out their functions or anyone seizing public offices or sites. Disorder, riots, aggressions and disrespect for members of the armed forces or the national police will not be tolerated.

The seizure of factories or of any production or work center will not be allowed. Illegal strikes and actions that impede the leaving of products from the factories will not be allowed.

The interruption or blocking of traffic of public transport vehicles will not be allowed. This includes buses, trucks, ships, airplanes and so forth.

The seizure of land, farms or ranches will not be tolerated. Neither will the interruption of work in those places be tolerated. Whoever has an agrarian claim must present it to the Nicaraguan National Institute for Agrarian Reform.

The seizure of houses for housing programs will not be tolerated. Cattle theft and any other form of rural theft will be firmly persecuted without hesitation. The decapitalization of enterprises will not be tolerated. Laws on this type of action will be strictly enforced.

Reports on counterrevolutionary actions, disorders, attacks on the authorities, riots, strikes, the interruption of public services, and the seizing of land, farms and ranches are actions included in the considerations of decrees 511 and 512. [as heard]

Persons found responsible for any of the actions already described will be pursued and brought to trial without privileges. The generosity of the revolution ends where the revolution itself is attacked.

There should be no doubt that this revolutionary process and its achievements and popular advances, the stability of the country and national peace, the guarantee of participation in work and the march of production will be protected and defended to the end.

The revolutionary government cannot avoid its historic responsibility for safeguarding the revolutionary achievements that have cost so much blood and pain to our people and for securing a framework of order and social peace to carry forth the process.

Our firmness at this moment is an important factor in the stability of the process and the country. This has been achieved thanks to the moral and political strength of the revolution and to popular support.

Those who may want to endanger this stability and disregard the national interest, those who may want to look only at their private interests and ignore the harm they do to our people, should know that the time of hesitation has ended and that the generous revolution which promotes the transformation of the country and the creation of a new society is prepared to face those trying to stop it.

For this purpose, we have the laws of the revolution, reason and justice. The Government of National Reconstruction, in giving this answer is interpreting the feeling of responsibility with which the Nicaraguan people have assumed the great task of reconstruction of Nicaragua.

Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Rafael Cordova Rivas, Moises Hassan, Arturo Cruz.

Government house, 2 October 1980.

CALM RESTORED IN BLUEFIELDS; 'AGITATORS' ARRESTED

PA021519 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Official spokesmen have reported that peace and calm have returned to Bluefields, capital of Zelaya Department, after 2 days of disturbances provoked by counterrevolutionary agitators. The spokesmen said the residents of Bluefields listened to reason after a dialogue with Guerrilla Commander William Ramirez and Commander Lumberto Campbell, minister and deputy minister for the Atlantic coast.

Counterrevolutionary instigators, some of them foreigners, wanted the Bluefields residents to disavow the authority of Commander Ramirez and attack the historic achievements the Sandinist revolution has obtained in essential areas such as health, education and transportation. Another objective of the agitation was to protest the presence of Cuban doctors and teachers, who, as everyone knows, have come to Nicaragua to cooperate as internationalist workers in the solution of our people's problems.

Our authorities have found that the events in Bluefields the past 2 days have international ramifications, originating in other countries, and are part of a campaign to destabilize our revolutionary process.

Calm has returned to the region after a dialogue between the authorities and residents and a joint Sandinist army-police operation which led to the capture of 20 agitators. Authorities also seized several weapons stolen by the agitators. These individuals have been transferred to Managua for investigation. They sought to bring terror and disorder to Bluefields, but the people did not heed them and instead listened to the local authorities. The government has said that revolutionary justice will be firmly applied to those individuals.

Departmental Committee Communique

PA021419 Bluefields Radio Zinica in Spanish 1330 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Communique to the people of Bluefields by Sandinist National Front Departmental Leadership Committee; undated]

[Text] The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], as the legitimate revolutionary vanguard with the irrevocable authority granted it by the Nicaraguan people, taking into consideration the provocations and acts of aggression of counterrevolutionary demonstrators, which included direct attacks on regional officials, stealing 13 rifles from (Copesnica) and direct armed attacks on the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] forces, considers:

1. As a result of the disturbances staged by these people, it is impossible to conduct normal activities today since many leaders have not been arrested yet and the weapons that were stolen have not all been recovered.

2. In view of the activities of these Somozist antisocials, it will be difficult to supply food since it could not be brought in from Managua. However, efforts are being made to bring in the food as soon as possible.

3. The EPS will stay in the area as long as necessary, until the weapons are recovered, the rest of the leaders are arrested and everything is back to normal.

4. It calls on the people in general, the working class, youth from the coast, women and other inhabitants to defend the revolution by reporting agitators who are threatening and attacking the people and want to create disorder and anarchy.

Free fatherland or death!

[Signed] FSLN Departmental Leadership Committee

JUNTA MEMBERS COMMENT ON BLUEFIELDS INCIDENTS

Borge Analysis

PA022338 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] At a news conference held yesterday, Comdr Tomas Borge broadly discussed the Bluefields problem and cited enough details to demonstrate how national and international reaction are treating this matter to the detriment of the revolutionary process.

Commander Borge described the demands made in connection with the Cuban doctors and teachers in Bluefields as inconceivable, idiotic, crazy and stupid.

I want to announce, he said, that some 30 people have been arrested in Bluefields. The issue of the Cuban doctors and teachers is nothing but a smokescreen concealing the true intentions of counterrevolutionaries in the region. They are after other things, such as the removal of all Sandinist Front cadres from the area. They want us to leave Bluefields and they question the agrarian reform, our health and educational programs and so forth.

We must make it clear that these are not the Atlantic coast people, but groups manipulated by foreign agents. We are on the trail of these foreigners and we will disclose this information, Commander Borge continued.

All foreigners who participate in counterrevolutionary activities in this country will be expelled regardless of who they are, Commander Borge stressed. We already know a few names, he said. There is a Canadian and we know that some members of the Single Central of Workers, CUS, have also arrived. They should not think that we do not have their names. We have the names of both the foreign and the domestic reactionary activists and we will disclose them. The foreigners will leave Nicaragua and they will leave for good, Tomas added.

Commander Borge also said yesterday that the minute the counterrevolutionaries conceived of this type of separatist movement, they began trying to drive a wedge between the Atlantic coast and the rest of the country. A campaign against us in this area began among the Costa Rican reactionary and rightwing communications media. As is known, Costa Rican radio and television stations are on the air more often than ours. The Voice of America and the Colombian radio stations also began reporting. It was a whole program, a combined plot involving several evangelical pastors and Somozists.

The CUS is also involved with foreign agents posing as pastors. They may not be evangelical pastors, but they could be Protestants, the Commander explained. Several [word indistinct] are also implicated, Borge added.

Counterrevolutionaries managed to paralyze work in Bluefields. They wanted to set fire to the houses of those who wanted to work. The minister also confirmed that these elements had stolen 11 semiautomatic rifles as well as several Garand rifles and shotguns from a factory. The counterrevolutionaries also threatened to set fire to some ships, thus alarming the sailors. According to the commander, people were terrified. The police had to be prudent so these elements were acting practically without restraint. But we gave instructions to adopt firm measures, which is why the leaders, including several Protestant ministers, were detained.

Tomas then stressed that foreigners, regardless of their citizenship, will be expelled from this country for good. He also warned that saboteurs will be taken to court. Some people believe they can mess around with the revolution, confusing revolutionary democracy with weakness, he added.

Yesterday, Commander Borge also revealed the names of several persons involved in counterrevolutionary plots. There is a man in Matagalpa named Omar (Alum); there is another named Jorge Armando Chavez. We know, Borge said, where they meet. They meet on Humberto Madariaga's farm, at the house of Jose Esteban Vasquez and at a number of other locations.

We want them to know that we have the names of all who meet there. They are planning to protest the presence of Cubans there, to sabotage the cotton harvest and to demand elections, among other things. We are saying this so they will not believe that we are aware of what is happening. We know what they are doing there and everything else. They have underestimated the meaning of a revolution and what it can cover. A revolution supported by the people has more eyes than they imagine, Borge added.

Commander Borge revealed the names of other elements involved in counterrevolutionary activities in other parts of the country. We already know, he said, about their activities in San Rafael del Sur. The activities they are planning in the health centers. We already know about this, Mrs (Arquin Guembes), Sanchez, Valverde and Garcia. We also know about the activities they are planning and have carried out in Chinandega. They have said absurd things there. For instance, they claim that one of those implicated in Bernardino Larios' criminal activities is now my secretary, Borge commented. They even say that he is a relative of mine.

Going back to the problem of the Cuban doctors, Commander Borge said that in the past, 200 out of every 1,000 children born in Nicaragua died. Those who want the doctors to leave want these children to die. They are the children of the workers and the peasants, not of the wealthy. Those who want these internationalists to leave are the murderers of these children, who are dying because of a lack of medical attention, the commander affirmed.

Ramirez Remarks

PA021720 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] According to junta member Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, the counterrevolutionary maneuvers in Bluefields are being directed by Stone Age individuals who do not want any changes in Nicaragua and yearn for the days of exploitation.

Dr Ramirez Mercado affirmed that the big campaign currently being waged in Bluefields against the internationalist doctors and teachers is the work of counterrevolutionary elements.

Those Stone Age individuals are manipulating our Atlantic coast brothers like puppets in order to continue subjecting them to the exploitation to which they were subjected for so many years. They are horrified because all traces of theft and exploitation have disappeared under the revolution and they can no longer live off the people's blood, Dr Ramirez added.

Here is Ramirez Mercado's statement on the Bluefields situation at the inaugural session of the first national assembly of the 19 July Sandinist Youth:

[Begin recording] As regards the Atlantic coast issue, the revolution has been calling for national unity because we are convinced that the country's reconstruction must be brought about within a framework of unity of efforts and of wills. But for some, that is just a cry in the wilderness. The revolution is being attacked every day. We accept an ideological struggle waged with dignity, but the enemies of the people's cause often stoop to lies, blackmail and falsehoods.

For days now we have been hearing that the Cubans are taking over the country and that the Soviets will be next. Those who for years accepted owners for this country, those who consented to the most opprobrious submission to imperialist domination, those who to the end tried to save the remnants of that submission in order to keep us from becoming truly indepencent and sovereign like we are today, insist every day that our study plans are copied from Cuba and that the Cuban professors in our universities are taking the place of our own professors and taking away their bread. What they do not say out loud, they say in a low voice that we are sending our sugar to Cuba, that the Cuban doctors are inexperienced apprentices, that the Cuban teachers come here only to indoctrinate us. These blind and irresponsible statements, this campaign of lies and unjustified attacks, have begun yielding fruit.

A few disoriented people, whose attitudes result from the confusion and backwardness instilled in them by Somozism and by today's rabid anticommunists, have dedicated themselves to promoting disorders in Bluefields under the pretext that Cuban doctors and teachers must be expelled from Nicaragua. We insist: That is just a pretext.

We want to tell those gentlemen, who promote these actions from platforms from their tribunes guaranteed by the revolution's pluralism and by the press freedom we enjoy here in Nicaragua, tha if we have Cuban doctors and teachers here in Nicaragua, that if we have Cuban doctors and teachers here in Nicaragua, as well as of many other nationalities, it is because we need them. Hundreds of rural communities had never seen a doctor before. Last year, for the first time in the history of this country, a brigade of Nicaraguan doctors arrived in Tortuguero, in southern Zelaya, to control a measles epidemic. Never before in our history has the Atlantic coast received as much attention as much support and as many resources as today. [end recording]

NEW CHARGE TO ARGENTINA APPOINTED: RELATIONS NORMAL

PA021641 Paris AFP in Spanish 0217 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Managua, 1 Oct (AFP)--Today Nicaragua announced the appointment of Horacio Melendez Uriza as Nicaragua charge d'affaires in Argentina and at the same time noted that its relations with Argentina are normal.

Norma Penalba, Foreign Ministry spokeswoman, refuted reports in the newspaper CLARIN of Buenos Aires that the Nicaraguan diplomats in Argentina had left unexpectedly and that the Panamanian Embassy was taking over Nicaraguan affairs. Norma Penalba explained that Nicaragua recalled its representatives in Buenos Aires for consultations. These representatives are Rafeal Castellon, charge d'affaires, and Daniel Montenegro, military attache. Castellon, Penalba added, was replaced by Melendez, who was the first secretary at the Nicaraguan Embassy in the Soviet Union. Norma Penalba noted that Melendez will represent her country in Argentina until a new ambassador is appointed.

RADIO SANDINO LAUDS PARAGUAY'S BREAKS IN RELATIONS

PA021607 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] The dictatorial government of Paraguay today announced it was breaking relations with Nicaragua. News reports from Asuncion indicate that the Stroessner government's decision is based on the Sandinist government's attitude regarding the execution of Stroessner's friend and colleague, dictator Anastasio Somoza.

This afternoon the Paraguayan Foreign Ministry reported the decision to Mexican Ambassador Albert Robles, who is in charge of Nicaraguan affairs in that unfortunate Southern Cone country. The Paraguayan dictatorship insists on blaming our country for the actions of the guerrilla group which collected part of the debt Somoza owed to the Nicaraguan people, whom he killed and looted as he pleased.

The official Paraguayan note also stated that there was bad faith in the statement of Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas, conservative member of the reconstruction government junta, when he commented on the execution of Somoza. According to the Paraguayan Government, he slandered and threatened dictator Stroessner.

That dictatorship, which is a disgrace to Latin America, had already declared persona non grata and expelled the diplomats of the Sandinist government, so the break of relations with our country does not surprise anyone because the popular revolutionary Nicaraguan Government is a thorn in Stroessner's side. He is afraid the Paraguayan people will follow the Sandinist example and then things will be spoiled for him. The break in relations enables the Nicaraguans to breathe cleaner air. Good news! Stroessner broke relations with the Nicaraguan people!

UGANDA'S MUWANGA MEETS WITH CASTRO BEFORE DEPARTURE

FL021353 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1302 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of Cuba's Council of State and Government, last night held talks with Paulo Muwanga, chairman of Uganda's Revolutionary Military Commission, at the Palace of the Revolution. During the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, the two leaders examined various aspects of the international situation as well as diverse topics related to possible forms of cooperation between the two countries.

Also present in the talks were Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Uganda's Foreign Minister Erifasi Otema Alimadi. The Federal Republic of Uganda is a member of the nonaligned countries movement. That country's visiting delegation has signed a scientific and technical cooperation agreement between the two nations.

Airport Press Conference

FL021748 Havana Domestic Television in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Prior to his departure, Mr Paulo Muwanga, chairman of Uganda's Revolutionary Military Commission, held a press conference at the Jose Marti International Airport, during which he termed his visit to Cuba as a happy event. He thanked Fidel and other members of the PCC Politburo for their personal participation in the talks, and noted that the Cuban experience has demonstrated that the creative energy of a nation led by a good administraton constitutes an invincible force.

Comments on Cooperation

FL021844 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1822 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Minutes before taking the plane that was returning him home, Chairman Muwanga told the press that the visit was the beginning of a new era between his country and Cuba. The Ugandan leader emphasized that relations of cooperation between his country and Cuba will be expanded in the future in the various fields of economic development.

Paulo Muwanga, chairman of Uganda's Revolutionary Military Commission, asserted that the Cuban experience offers one of the best examples of self-determination and national construction of all times.

Castro's Farewell

FL021744 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, today bade farewell to Mr Paulo Muwanga, chairman of Uganda's Revolutionary Military Commission, and the delegation he heads. The Ugandan delegation visited our country for several days and held meetings with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and members of the PCC Politburo and Councils of State and Ministers.

An agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the two sides and the general conditions governing the development of relations between Cuba and Uganda was signed yesterday.

The visitor and the delegation accompanying him were also seen off at the Jose Marti International Airport by PCC Politburo member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Foreign Minister and interim Rene Anillo and Vice Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras.

JUAN BOSCH CRITICIZES VENEZUELAN COURT ACTION

FL021439 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1429 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] In an exclusive interview for Radio Reloj in Havana, the prestigious Latin American intellectual, Juan Bosch, condemned the Venezuelan Government's decision to set free the perpetrators of the Barbados crime. The former Dominican president noted that setting those criminals free is part of the world battle between capitalism and socialism, and stressed that the Venezuelan action coincides with the release in the United States of three of the defendants in the assassination of Orlando Letelier. Bosch stated that such action will cause serious problems to the Venezuelan Government, which in a very short period of time has lost public trust, both national and international. In closing, Juan Bosch reiterated his firm solidarity with the Cuban revolution in the face of such a shameless decision of Venezuela's Social Christian government.

WFTU MEMBERS URGED TO CONDEMN VENEZUELAN ACTION

FL021733 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Cuba has asked all the world's trade unions to condemn the Venezuelan decision to acquit the persons guilty of sabotaging a Cuban plane in 1976. Jesus Escandel, member of the executive secretariat of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions (CTC), made the appeal to the delegations that are attending the 31st meeting of the WFTU General Council being held in Moscow.

We urge, Escandel said, that demands be made on the Venezuelan Government and on that country's military court to give the punishment deserved to the persons who murdered 73 innocent persons in the gruesome crime.

The Cuban representative called for joint action of workers and trade unions in the face of Yankee and NATO actions to increase the arms race. He asked for solidarity with the peoples of El Salvador and Bolivia and offered Cuba as host of the 10th World Trade Union Congress scheduled to be held in November 1981. If the council approves this Cuban proposal, Escandel added, our people will spare no effort to guarantee the success of the congress.

RODRIGUEZ ATTENDS MEETING OF THIRD WORLD ECONOMISTS

FL021619 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] The committee being sponsored by the Second Congress of the Association of Third World Economists was established at the World Economy Research Center with the attendance of Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, who heads the committee. At the ceremony it was learned that the Second Congress of the Third World Economists will be held in Havana from 26 to 30 April 1981.

AFGHANISTAN'S QADER TALKS WITH PCC OFFICIAL

LD012244 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Jesus Montane, member of the PCC Central Committee met with Gen 'Abdol Qader, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and member of the Revolution Council Presidium of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan who is visiting that country to attend the 20th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the Cuban Defense Committee. During the meeting both sides discussed topics of mutual interest in an atmosphere of warmth and sincerity.

BARBADOS

FORDE URGES GREATER COOPERATION AMONG CARICOM STATES

FL260104 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Barbados Foreign Affairs Minister Henry Forde says greater cooperation is needed among member states of the Caribbean community if CARICOM is to survive. He expressed that view while addressing regional Jaycees at their 20th annual convention. Mr Forde reminded the delegates that the decade of the 1970's had exposed the economic fragility of small states such as those in the Caribbean. Against this background, the senior Barbados government minister said the survival of the region lies in the type of cooperation given by CARICOM states. Mr Forde also used the occasion to dismiss [words indistinct] that CARICOM has not worked. He said among the CARICOM institutions which are functioning effectively is the Caribbean Development Bank. Mr Forde ended by saying that the challenges faced by the region in the 1980's must be met with even greater resolve by the people of the Caribbean.

TEAM TO VISIT VENEZUELA TO DISCUSS OIL PURCHASES

FL240102 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpt] A Barbados Government mission leaves that country tomorrow for Caracas to discuss purchases of oil from Venezuela on concessional terms. The delegation is expected to hold discussion with senior officials on the Mexico-Venezuela deal under which oil will be sold to nine countries in the region on easy terms. According to an earlier Venezuelan Embassy announcement, the talks will be aimed at settling the final details of the agreement such as volume of oil to be purchased by Barbados [words indistinct] Barbados storage capacity. An embassy spokesman said today the team will have meetings with Venezuelan Oil Minister Humberto Calderon Berti, and officials from the Foreign and Energy and Mines Ministries.

JAMAICA

DAILY GLEANER CITES POSSIBILITY OF ADDITIONAL VENEZUELAN FUNDS

FL011445 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 28 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Government is likely to get a further U.S.$33.6 million from Venezuela under the Venezuela-Mexico facility when it goes into effect probably in early November. For the facility agreement has not yet been signed, and from all indications will be signed after the Jamaican elections now expected to be held in the last week of October.

But the windfall of a further $33.6 million when the facility goes into effect can be put no higher than a possibility since the Venezuelans had once before backtracked on a facility offered to Jamaica as far back as January this year. What is more, even if they decide to perform this time, they might well deduct the U.S.$20 million already advanced. If this happens the U.S.$33.6 million windfall could well be reduced to a mere U.S.$13.6 million.

MUNROE WARNS OF 'GENERAL' SOCIAL REVOLUTION

FL011208 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Jamaica's Workers Party General Secretary Trevor Munroe has warned in Kingston that if there is a coup on the island, the people will rise up in general social revolution. He was speaking at an event organized by the women's committee for social progress. He said that the political violence going on in the country is part of the reactionary destabilization plot. He charged that (?a change) has weakened government in clearing the way for a military coup. He repeated his party's support for Prime Minister Michael Manley and called for a PNP [People's National Party] vote in next month's elections.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 195 6 October 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Junta Issues Communique Appointing Viola Next President B 1
Province Leaders' Reactions B 1

BOLIVIA

Former President Lidia Gueiler Allowed To Leave Country C 1
Stops Over in Lima C 1
Makes Statement in Paris C 1
Government Officials Deny U.S. Version of Gueiler's Departure C 1
Another 35 Political Refugees Allowed To Leave Country C 2
Agreement With Paraguay To Fight Extremism Jointly C 2
Interior Minister Explains Case of Confiscated Union Money C 2

CHILE

Foreign Ministry Protests Spanish TV Show on Plebiscite E 1
Foreign Minister: Country Has 'Favorable Image' Abroad E 1
Briefs: New Egyptian, Swiss Ambassadors; Investment in Mining Sector E 1

COLOMBIA

Foreign Minister Denies Participation in Bluefields Incidents F 1
Economic Minister Scores Andean Pact Trade Policy Violations F 1
Court-Martial Sentences Two More M-19 Guerrillas F 1

VENEZUELA

Herrera Gives New Reply to Castro on Sabotage Case L 1
Diplomats in Havana Await Recall From Government L 2
Venezuela Seeks Country To Handle Interests in Cuba L 2
Maritime Boundary Negotiations With Colombia Postponed L 2
Energy Minister: OPEC May Not Reduce Production by 10 Percent L 2
LAGOVEN Solicits Bids To Exploit Orinoco Petroleum Belt L 3
30,000 Students March for Higher Education Budget L 3

MEXICO

Police Seize Arms Shipment for El Salvador, Drugs M 1
Pemex Corrects 'Erroneous Interpretations' on Oil to Japan M 1
Navy Secretary: Arab Oil Curtailment May Lead to Attack on Mexico M 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Foreign Minister Niehaus Leaves for United Nations P 1
Parents Concerned Over Salvadoran Guerrilla Recruiting P 1
Salvadoran BPR Charges Junta Agents Persecuting Exiles P 1
Salvadoran Refugees Continue To Arrive, Face Problems P 2

EL SALVADOR

Government Extends State of Siege for 30 Days P 2
FARN Leader Says U.S. Plans Changes in Junta [Havana] P 2
U.S. Embassy Spokesman's Comments P 3
Majano Denial P 3
Majano Calls for Dialogue, End to Terrorism [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 3 Oct] P 3
Duarte Urges Migrant Workers To Join Harvest [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 3 Oct] P 4

Clash in San Salvador Leaves 14 Dead, Many Wounded P 4
Further Details P 4
Army Search for Extremist Cells Continues [EL MUNDO 3 Oct] P 5
ANDES Reports 109 Teachers Killed This Year P 5
PDC Executive Committee Resigns for Reorganization P 5

GUATEMALA

Mass Meeting Held in Support of Government, Army [PRENSA LIBRE 27 Sep] P 6
Death Toll Increases as Violence Continues P 7
3 Oct Report P 7
4 Oct Report P 7
5 Oct Report P 7

HONDURAS

President Makes Speech To Mark Soldiers Day P 8
Foreign Minister Leaves For Verbal Phase of Negotiations P 8
Official Confirms Salvadoran Airspace Violation P 9
Labor Ministry Commission Travels to Banana Strike Area P 9
URP Announces Beginning of Political Struggle P 9

NICARACUA

Junta Explains Clampdown on Counterrevolution P 10
FSLN Leadership Voices Support for Junta Statements P 12
Pastora Warns Foreigners Against Intervention P 12
Carrion Cruz Promises Country Will Arm Itself Better [BARRICADA 1 Oct] P 13
Arce Says 'Party Is Over' for Counterrevolutionaries P 14
Ramirez Affirms Situation Under Control in Bluefields P 14
Interview With Minister P 15
Armed Forces Communique P 16
Junta Member Ramirez Mocks LA PRENSA Censorship Charge P 17
Police Chief Reports on Bank Robbers, Arms Smugglers P 17
Members of Inter-American Human Rights Commission Arrive P 18
More Doctors, Teachers Requested From Colombia P 18
Briefs: New Vehicles From GDR P 18

CUBA

Talks With GDR Party Delegation Open in Havana Q 1
Talks Held on Deepening Cooperation With GDR in Electronics Q 1
Peace Movement Condemns Venezuelan Decision on Saboteurs Q 1
Cuban Representative Chairs Nonaligned Group at UN Q 1
Delegate Urges UN Commission To Act Against Colonial Powers Q 2
Castro To Represent Santiago de Cuba at PCC Congress Q 2
Seminar on Young Communists in Armed Forces Opens Q 2

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Government Announces Death Penalty for Terrorists S 1

JAMAICA

Cuba's Montane Arrives To Attend PNP Conference [Havana] S 1

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Prime Minister Williams Sees CARICOM on 'Last Legs' S 1
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 30 Sep]

JUNTA ISSUES COMMUNIQUE APPOINTING VIOLA NEXT PRESIDENT

PY031717 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1622 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Oct (NA)--At the end of the meeting held by the military junta at the Libertador Building, Gen Reynaldo Bignone, secretary general of the Army, read the following communique:

"Today at 1000 the military junta met at the Libertador General San Martin Building, headquarters of the Army commander in chief.

"During the meeting their excellencies the commanders in chief of the Army, Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri; the Navy, Adm Armando Lambruschini; and the Air Force, Omar Domingo Rubens Graffigna, ended the analysis of the appointment of the new president of the nation for the period 29 March 1981 to 29 March 1984 and at the same time finalized the procedures preceding this appointment.

"The aforementioned analysis and the exchange of opinions which took place were based on the interpretation of the guidelines established in the documents for the process of national reconstruction regarding the procedure to be followed for the appointment of the president of the republic.

"The commanders in chief have agreed that the supreme interests linked to the institutional future of the country and the maintenance of the essential unity of the armed forces for the effective achievement of the objectives and purposes of the national reorganization process are above the different interpretation which exist.

"Therefore, the honorable military junta, as supreme government body and by exercising the powers vested in it, has decided to appoint Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola (ret) as president of the Argentine Republic for the period 29 March 1981 to 29 March 1984."

Province Leaders' Reactions

PY041532 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1350 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Mendoza, 4 Oct (NAP)--Mendoza Province political leaders have expressed a variety of opinions regarding the naming of Lt Gen Roberto Viola (ret) as the nation's future president, although there was a general consensus favoring the country's institutionalization by the end of March 1984.

The president of the Democratic Party (PD), Francisco Gabrielli, indicated that "the announcement, before the end of the 10-day period, is a positive event because it will keep public opinion calm regarding political, economic and social matters." He added that "the selection is without a doubt an important event for the country, but it is necessary to note that the entire population has accepted this nomination made by the process for national reorganization through its junta of commanders as an exceptional measure, and it is expected that in the future it be done through a more suitable political system and within the current constitutional principles."

Guillermo Belgrano Rawson, former Interior Ministry under secretary and current president of the Popular Movement of San Luis, said that "although the selection was made by three persons, the man chosen was a citizen who had been named by a very high percentage of public opinion." And he remarked that "although it may ssem a paradox, since there has not been a popular election, this will be a president who will have a very strong consensus."

Amadeo Frugoli, a PD leader and reportedly one of Viola's advisers, indicated that it is his opinion that "the stage that will begin in March 1981 will have matters of a political and institutional nature as top priorities."

FORMER PRESIDENT LIDIA GUEILER ALLOWED TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PY041549 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1537 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] La Paz, 4 Oct (LATIN)--Witnesses have reported that former Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler left the country today after remaining in asylum in the nunciature for 79 days. Passengers who were waiting to travel abroad at El Alto International Airport saw former President Lidia Gueiler being escorted by Apostolic Nuncio Msgr Alfio Rapisarda aboard Lufthansa airline flight 495 to New York, which has a stopover in Lima. Her departure took place at 1120 local time (1520 GMT).

Stops Over in Lima

PY041815 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1749 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 4 Oct (LATIN)--Former Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler arrived in this capital today on a stopover on her way to New York, after leaving her country, where she stayed in the Apostolic Nunciature for 79 days.

The former president arrived aboard a Lufthansa aircraft at 1205 local time (1705 GMT) and remained on the plane by her own decision, according to Peruvian authorities.

Makes Statement in Paris

PY060126 Paris AFP in Spanish 1754 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 5 Oct (AFP)--Shortly after her arrival in Paris, former Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler stated today that a military countercoup could take place very soon in her country. Lidia Gueiler, who, according to her own remarks, had been held hostage by the current military regime since the coup which overthrew her, reaffirmed her desire to reestablish Bolivia's democratic image.

As a priority task in the political framework, the former president indicated the need to reunite the entire Bolivian family around elected candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo, who has formed a provisional government. According to the former president, the great majority of the Bolivian people are resolutely hostile to the new regime, and although persecuted and having little hope, they are trying to organize resistance.

The situation is very difficult, however. A curfew goes into effect at 2300. Many Bolivians are under arrest and the rare safe-conducts granted to leave the country are given only to women and children.

I was forced to relinquish power against my will. I was forced and compelled, and I regret it very much, she said. Gueiler also expressed the desire to publicly extend her gratitude to friendly countries--namely to France and Peru--for making it possible to leave Bolivia, where the government wanted to keep her hostage.

The former president said she has not decided under what statute to file with the French officials. Lidia Gueiler met her daughter and two grandsons in Paris and she hopes to rest for a few days. She had been at the La Paz Apostolic Nunciature as a refugee.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS DENY U.S. VERSION OF GUEILER'S DEPARTURE

PY060140 Paris AFP in Spanish 1632 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] La Paz, 5 Oct (AFP)--Government officials here today rejected an official U.S. report that former President Lidia Gueiler's trip was surrounded by top secrecy, lest her departure be prevented again by the Interior Ministry. According to the sources, the report seeks to make the former president's journey appear a rescue operation carried out by the United States. In this regard, the minister of press and information explained that Gueiler's departure was surrounded by all the necessary guarantees, and that she was allowed to be accompanied to the airport by Apostolic Nuncio Msgr Alfio Rapizarda.

ANOTHER 35 POLITICAL REFUGEES ALLOWED TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PY041914 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1825 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] LA PAZ, 4 Oct (TELAM)--Thirty-five persons who had sought refuge in the Mexican, Venezuelan and Colombian Embassies left Bolivian territory this afternoon on an Avianca flight that left El Alto International Airport at 1500.

The refugees arrived at 1000 this morning at the airport, and the departure of their flight at 1500 was confirmed by the authorities.

AGREEMENT WITH PARAGUAY TO FIGHT EXTREMISM JOINTLY

PY040222 Paris AFP in Spanish 0158 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] La Paz, 3 Oct (AFP)--At the end of 3 days of talks held in Tarija, southern Bolivia, it was officially reported today that the Bolivian and Paraguayan Armies will conduct joint actions against extremism.

The ceremony closing the talks was attended by Brig Gen Adolfo Samaniego, commander of the Paraguayan 6th Infantry Division, Gen Jorge Aguila Teian, chief of staff of the Bolivian Army and Bolivian Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez.

Unofficial sources indicated that the coordination of tasks aimed at controlling drug trafficking had also been discussed, but no conclusion has been reached in this regard.

The talks were conducted between Gen Benito Juanes Serrango, and Col Faustino Rico Toro, chief of the Bolivian Army intelligence department.

INTERIOR MINISTER EXPLAINS CASE OF CONFISCATED UNION MONEY

PY012100 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Arce Gomez has referred to an article published in the Caracas newspaper EL UNIVERSAL in which a Bolivian minister is accused of having confiscated $25,000. The minister said that this is a new attempt to discredit a truly nationalistic policy in which the interests of the country are put before everything else. Minister Arce Gomez said:

[Begin recording] ...In order to let our people know the lies and slander which again (?are leveled at) those of us who hold government positions. Those people came to Bolivia at the invitation of the president, who invited all world organizations to (?visit) this country in order to learn the truth of what was occurring in the country, so they would not continue publishing lies, as has been done since 17 July.

In fact, those gentlemen came here and talked with the minister secretary [presumably the minister secretary of press and information] and told him about the purpose of their visit. The minister secretary was very pleased, but those gentlement did not fulfill the mission for which they had come For example, they dedicated themselves to violating the right of asylum; they went to the Mexican and Venezuelan Embassies to hand over money to those in asylum without having duly asked for permission. They then began to buy false information and they also started giving money to people who had gone underground.

As long as I am interior minister, I will keep Bolivian dignity above all else, whatever they may say. We have confiscated that money and it will be used exclusively to improve the conditions of those in detention. [End recording]

He then said that he is well-known to all Bolivians and that he is serving the highest interests of the country.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS SPANISH TV SHOW ON PLEBISCITE

PY252108 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has confirmed that the Chilean charge d'affaires in Madrid, (Jaime Prado Huerta) has conveyed a strong note of protest to the Spanish ministry.

The reason for the note was the broadcasting on Spanish TV of a report on the Chilean plebiscite. According to the note of protest, the report was highly offensive and presented President Augusto Pinochet in an undignified manner.

The report had been made by former priest (Luis Conde), a member of the Leftist Workers Revolutionary Organization who visited Chile on the occasion of the plebiscite. The report was based on activities carried out by those who supported a negative vote and ended with the pictures of some youths chained together in front of La Moneda government house.

This scene had been staged on 9 September by well-known democrats and Marxists led by (Guillermo Yunge) and was witnessed by the members of the international press who were visiting Santiago at that time.

FOREIGN MINISTER: COUNTRY HAS 'FAVORABLE IMAGE' ABROAD

PY031434 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Upon returning from New York, where he represented Chile at the 35th UN General Assembly, Foreign Relations Minister Rene Rojas Galdames stated that day by day the nations of the world are beginning to understand the Chilean process better. At Merino Benitez International Airport he pointed out that during his participation in the international meeting he was able to prove that the Chilean image abroad is very favorable.

[Begin Rojas Galdames recording] I believe that Chile's presence at the UN General Assembly this year was very important because our foreign image, our situation and all other aspects which can be appreciated abroad arehighly favorable. They confirm a favorable and positive recovery of the Chilean image in international opinion.

In my speech I had the opportunity to talk about the process, the important ["developments] during this past month of September and especially the plebisicite and the main points of the new constitution, which has had the support of the majority of Chileans, as well as about the Chilean position regarding major international problems. [end recording]

Minister Rojas Galdames also said that he held a very cordial meeting with his Argentine counterpart Carlos Pastor. He added that they had lunch together on two occasions and that [words indistinct] in the General Assembly. He explained that they discussed subjects of bilateral interest, among them the latest developments in the Southern Cone area.

Asked about a statement by Minister Pastor on Vatican mediation, Rojas Galdames stated that he shares the same feelings and that the countries must make a last effort to reach a just solution to the southern border conflict.

BRIEFS

NEW EGYPTIAN, SWISS AMBASSADORS--President Pinochet today received the credentials of Salah Izzat and (Ives Moret) as the new Egyptian and Swiss ambassadors to Chile, respectively. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Sep 80 PY]

INVESTMENT IN MINING SECTOR--The Chilean Construction Chamber has issued a report which states that about $12 billion will be invested in Chile in the next 10 years in mining, industrial and energy programs. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Sep 80 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES PARTICIPATION IN BLUEFIELDS INCIDENTS

PA051452 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1847 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Cali, Colombia, 4 Oct (EFE)--Colombia today denied any participation in the disorders carried out by the civilian population in Bluefields, a port on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua.

Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas referred to this accusation as "another of the many lies we have been hearing from the Sandinist government since it began making territorial claims in the Caribbean Sea" and he added that the accusations are "absolutely false."

Rafael Cordoba Rivas, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, hinted in Managua that Colombia could have had something to do with the civilian population disorders in that city.

Diplomatic relations between Nicaragua and Colombia have been tense since Nicaragua started making sovereignty claims over the cays of Serrana, Roncador and Serranilla and the islands of San Andres and Providencia in the Caribbean Sea, which are Colombia's possessions according to a 1928 treaty.

ECONOMIC MINISTER SCORES ANDEAN PACT TRADE POLICY VIOLATIONS

PA041510 Paris AFP in Spanish 2211 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Cali, Colombia, 3 Oct (AFP)--Colombia strongly criticized here today the nonfulfillment by Andean Pact member countries of the decisions of that subregional market.

Economic Development Minister Andres Restrepo stated that the repeated violations of the decisions of the pact could turn the process into a pitiful scenario of negotiation.

Restrepo, who opened a meeting of the Chambers of Commerce here, urged the creation of an Andean justice tribunal to remedy the violations of the decisions of the Cartagena Agreement.

Restrepo announced that Colombia has decided to eliminate the incentives which were being given to exporters who place their products in the Andean market.

He explained that the measure seeks to develop the programs of free trade in the subregion. Forty-three percent of Colombian exports are directed to the Andean Pact.

In conclusion, he announced that on 30-31 October the five development ministers of the Andean countries will meet in Bogota, the Colombian capital, to evaluate the objectives and results of this subregional market.

COURT-MARTIAL SENTENCES TWO MORE M-19 GUERRILLAS

PA031859 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1749 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 2 Oct (LATIN)--Two members of the 19 April movement (M-19) have been sentences to a total of 20 years in prison in a court-martial, police sources announced today.

They are Hernando Pizarro Gomez and Jose Guillermo Sonorza, who were captured by police on 11 September when, along with four other alleged subversives, they tried to occupy a mayor's office in southern Bogota. They have now been sentenced to 10 years in prison each.

Liliana Hernandez de la Torre and Gerardo Robledo Chaparro, who were identified as extremists, and policeman Obdulio Vargas Pena died in the clash that day.

Police Maj Domingo Antonio Rosas Sayogo, president of the court-martial that tried the M-19 members, said that the guerrillas have been sentenced for the crime of subversion, in accordance with the security statute that has been in effect in Colombia since 1978.

HERRERA GIVES NEW REPLY TO CASTRO ON SABOTAGE CASE

PA040223 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0108 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Caracas, 3 Oct (EFE)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins today has again replied to Fidel Castro's attacks against his government and defended the independence of the judiciary branch and the pluralist democratic system.

The president affirmed that his government "has no other path than to respect the autonomy of the judiciary branch and this is what Fidel Castro has forgotten."

The president of the Cuban Council of State threatened to break relations with Venezuela if the military court of this country confirmed the acquittal of the four, suspected of blowing up a Cuban airliner in 1976, who were court-martialed last week in Caracas.

Herrera Campins addressed his new reply to Castro in a speech which he made today in the interior of the country.

The Venezuelan president recalled that his country condemned on that occasion "in a clear, categorical and unanimous" manner the sabotage, which he labeled "condemnable and savage."

"I am not a dictator, a tyrant, or the head of a totalitarian party which gives orders to the executive branch, to the Congress or to tribunals," he stated.

He alluded with these words to Castro's accusations that through "higher orders," the prosecutor in the case 2 weeks ago had requested the acquittal of the four suspects, when in 1977 he requested 25 years of imprisonment for each one of them.

Castro recalled last Saturday in Havana that Herrera Campins is the commander of the Venezuelan Armed Forces and that the trial had been a military process.

The Venezuelan chief of state noted that the case of the Cuban aircraft, which was blown up while overflying the Caribbean, killing 73 persons, was inherited by the current Venezuelan Government from the former government which initiated it in 1977.

Before the Social Christian administration took office, he added, the case had passed from civilian to military justice, under the Social Democratic mandate.

Castro, who considered the current Venezuelan Government responsible for the "monstrous crime" which the acquittal represented, praised the attitude of Herrera Campins' predecessor, Carlos Andres Perez, regarding the case.

The court-martial which acquitted the accused, Herrera Campins said, was headed by the same official during the former administration.

He added that a president has the duty of ensuring compliance with the constitution and the laws and respecting the autonomy of the public powers.

"We have rejected from the first to the last letter the disrespectful attacks by the Cuban premier and his spokesman GRANMA (official newspaper) against Venezuela for that sentence," Herrera Campins stated.

He also reacted to comments made here by the leftwing about a possible resurgence of guerrilla activities in Venezuela as a result of the crisis with Cuba.

He said that Venezuela fought against subversion in the Sixties and managed to overcome it, but warned that the government "has not lowered its guard and will not lower it in the face of subversion and threats."

The chief of state extolled the values of democracy and liberty and cited the case of Poland, under "the communist yoke," where the workers are struggling for their liberation.

DIPLOMATS IN HAVANA AWAIT RECALL FROM GOVERNMENT

PA032347 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Venezuelan diplomats in Havana are waiting for the Foreign Ministry to recall them to Caracas. They have been unofficially warned by the Fidel Castro regime that as soon as the acquittal verdict of the four terrorists is confirmed they will be expelled.

It has been said in Caracas that the innocence of Bosch has been fully proved. The others, however, have not been mentioned. According to one report, the bomb was placed by CIA agents and this belief has strong support.

The striken Cuban airliner was carrying athletes and Fidel Castro's African G-2 intelligence high command. A radio broadcast heard in Caracas said that since that tragedy Fidel Castro has not meddled in Africa any more and that in this attack the CIA had killed the whole intelligence corps which permitted communist infiltration, especially in Mozambique.

Meanwhile, Cuban broadcasts say that the evidence against the accused is overwhelming and claim that there is a plot to release the four terrorists. The Cuban broadcasts repeat Fidel Castro's threat to dispense justice as was done with Che Guevara's murderers. They also say that the Venezuelan diplomatic mission has been unofficially warned about the consequences if the court martial verdict is confirmed and the accussed are acquitted.

VENEZUELA SEEKS COUNTRY TO HANDLE INTERESTS IN CUBA

PA032353 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Venezuela has begun talks with Mexico, Costa Rica and other countries to pick the country which will handle its interests in Cuba. The break of diplomatic relations between Cuba and Venezuela is imminent.

According to a Foreign Ministry source, the government is holding talks with other countries in order to delegate the representation of our interests in Havana. It was also said that five Venezuelan diplomats are still in Cuba awaiting our country's decision. These diplomats are Luis Navarro Facundes, Nelson Barreto, Ramon Bravo, Lesbia Angula and Fernando Rojas. They are in charge of watching over the safety of the Cuban refugees in our Havana Embassy. The Cuban Government has refused to grant the refugees a safeconduct to leave for Venezuela.

MARITIME BOUNDARY NEGOTIATIONS WITH COLOMBIA POSTPONED

PA031805 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0204 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Caracas, 2 Oct (EFE)--The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry confirmed today that the sixth round of talks on the delimitation of Colombian-Venezuelan maritime and undersea areas has been postponed until 13 October.

In an official communique, the ministry explains that the meeting (originally slated for 6 October) has been postponed by mutual agreement between the two countries' negotiating delegations. The sixth round of negotiations will be held in Caraballeda, near Caracas. According to observers from the two countries, it will serve to conclude an agreement whose imminence has been announced for months.

ENERGY MINISTER: OPEC MAY NOT REDUCE PRODUCTION BY 10 PERCENT

PA032329 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] The OPEC member countries may decide to postpone the decision to reduce their petroleum production by 10 percent. The matter will be discussed at a meeting to be held on 14 October in London.

This statement was made by Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti in Houston, Texas. The OPEC member countries had agreed, during the summit meeting adjourned 17 September in Vienna, to reduce their production by 10 percent.

Calderon Berti said that Venezuela will not take advantage of the situation created by the war between Iran and Iraq. He also said that the other OPEC member countries will not do so either.

LAGOVEN SOLICITS BIDS TO EXPLOIT ORINOCO PETROLEUM BELT

PA040252 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1917 GMT 3 Oct 80

[By Marcel Roo Gonzalez]

[Excerpts] Caracas, 3 Oct (EFE)--The most powerful hydrocarbon international trusts in the region will participate in a multimillion dollar bid for the development of the Orinoco petroleum belt in the Venezuelan southeast. This belt, believed to be the largest heavy-crude petroleum reserve in the world, will be developed in its first stage at the southern Monagas State region.

It was learned today in Caracas that LAGOVEN, a subsidiary of Petroven, has asked a group of foreign concerns to bid. This group includes the most powerful international trusts with great expertise in hydrocarbon matters, such as Bechtel, Kerr-McGee, Lumus, Fluor and Technics.

Venezuelan petroleum industry sources said that the firm which wins the contract will be in charge of the first great research and development project in the Orinoco belt. Its cost has been estimated at $8 billion. The bid, one of the largest in the world, will include a highway, housing and communications system in the region, as well as development of crude production and processive systems. The sources emphasized that the project also includes the building of a petroleum shipping port.

These same sources said that using traditional methods will allow the recovery of 5 percent of the petroleum. The use of secondary methods will permit the recovery of 12 percent, and more sophisticated methods, which include heating the oilfield with steam, will allow the recovery of up to 30 percent.

LAGOVEN expects to produce 125,000 barrels a day in the Cerro Negro unit in Monagas State. Some $5 billion will be invested in this project. This is a gigantic project that will require 10 million man-hours for engineering design alone. It will also require the building of a town to house 50,000 inhabitants. According to LAGOVEN, the Orinoco petroleum belt should be producing 500,000 barrels a day by 1995 and 1 million barrels a day by the year 2000.

30,000 STUDENTS MARCH FOR HIGHER EDUCATION BUDGET

PA261439 Paris AFP in Spanish 0048 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Caracas, 25 Sep (AFP)--More than 30,000 university students marched peacefully today down the main avenues of Caracas demanding a larger education budget for higher education in Venezuela, according to television stations here. State universities and higher education institutes need an additional $350 million before the end of the year, according to education authorities, but the government has allocated less than $200 million for this sector.

Today's march, which excluded the ruling COPEI, was headed by several rectors of national universities, the national student leadership and leftwing congressmen. The march was called the "Takeover of Caracas," because thousands of university students from the provinces arrived here to participate in the demonstration escorted by student brigade members who prevented clashes with the police, who were heavily deployed along the route of the march. Today's march is the largest student demonstration in Caracas since President Luis Herrera Campins assumed power in March 1979.

POLICE SEIZE ARMS SHIPMENT FOR EL SALVADOR, DRUGS

PA060202 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2304 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Acapulco, Mexico, 5 Oct (EFE)--The Mexican police today seized more than 150 kg of cocaine that was part of a contraband shipment intercepted by the authorities in this city. The drugs seized are worth approximately $32 million.

The contraband also included a shipment of high caliber arms. The immediate destination of these arms was Costa Rica. From there they were to be transported to El Salvador, according to official sources in this city in the Mexican state of Querrero. The drugs were found in the yacht "Day Dreamer," a U.S. vessel. The cargo and those transporting it--Central American and U.S. citizens--were put at the disposal of the Mexican authorities.

PEMEX CORRECTS 'ERRONEOUS INTERPRETATIONS' ON OIL TO JAPAN

PA012328 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0600 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Oct (LATIN)--Pemex last night denied it had agreed to increase shipments of crude to Japan to 100,000 barrels a day over previously agreed amounts.

According to a Pemex bulletin, shipments to Japan increased as of today to 100,000 barrels a day in accordance with a contact signed in December 1979. The agreement signed between the Japanese company, the Mexican petroleum import company, and Pemex stipulates that the [words indistinct] sale would be 100,000 barrels a day in staggered increases of 25,000 barrels a day every quarter until the above amount is reached.

The first shipment of Mexican crude to Japan took place on 5 May 1980, although a previous shipment had been made for the Mitsubishi Corporation prior to the signing of the contract. This was done to enable the Japanese refineries to become familiar with the Mexican crude.

According to the Pemex bullentin, its purpose was to clear erroneous interpretations regarding the extra shipment from Pemex to a group of Japanese enterprises, since the amount is the same as is specified on the contract previously signed.

Mexico will have achieved its export (?goal), which was established at 1.1 million barrels a day, by the end of this year. It will mainly go to the United States and other secondary customers, among them Canada, Spain, France, the Low Countries and Israel.

NAVY SECRETARY: ARAB OIL CURTAILMENT MAY LEAD TO ATTACK ON MEXICO

PA031809 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0345 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Oct (EFE)--The possibility of an attack on Mexico will increase if the oil supply from the Arab countries is decreased, Navy Secretary Ricardo Chazaro Lara affirmed here today.

Chazaro Lara reiterated that the Mexican Navy must urgently reveive equipment to forestall any attack. According to him, the federal executive branch is aware of this situation and has authorized a $100.5 million allocation for new ships. According to the Navy secretary, this money will be used exclusively to purchase four ships. The investment is the Mexican Navy's first step toward the purchase of new equipment. It also represents an effort to improve vigilance over marine and energy resources located in the continental shelf.

He added that "large investments are being made in the construction of ports and port infrastructures, such as the Pacific naval base in Lazaro Cardenas, about 570 km northwest of here."

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN MINISTER NIEHAUS LEAVES FOR UNITED NATIONS

PA060212 Paris AFP in Spanish 2359 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] San Jose, 5 Oct (AFP)--Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus left today for New York to define the principal aspects of his government's foreign policy before the UN General Assembly.

Niehaus announced that he will explain in his speech the Costa Rican position on diverse "thorny aspects" of the current international political situation. The crisis of violence affecting Central America; the Mideast problem, heightened at this moment by the Iran-Iraq conflict; Arab-Israeli relations; the cases of Afghanistan and Kampuchea, among others, will be analyzed by the head of Costa Rican diplomacy.

Niehaus noted, however, that the main topic of his speech will be the creation of the university for peace, which the government seeks to establish in Costa Rica. He will also broach other topics dealing with the energy crisis, human rights, and establishment of a new international economic order.

On leaving for New York today, Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus was optimistic about Costa Rica's possibilities for being elected to the UN Security Council by the Latin American bloc. Cuba is also vying for that seat.

PARENTS CONCERNED OVER SALVADORAN GUERRILLA RECRUITING

PA041458 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0035 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] San Jose, 3 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Several parents have charged that an illegal organization has been recruiting young people to fight with the Salvadoran guerrillas. According to reports made today, the recruiters give the boys "get on" money so that they can pay their trip to El Salvador.

The authorities, however, have stated that they have no knowledge of this organization. Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc and national security chief Col Johnny Chaverri have stated they have no information in this regard.

Arguedas said that he will remain alert to this type of report but so far there is nothing. Chaverri noted that some months ago he discovered that some former Sandinist fighters were being recruited in Guanacaste, a province on the border with Nicaragua, but he said he knows nothing about an alleged transporting of young Costa Ricans to El Salvador.

Many parents have stated their concern with this matter because in the past few days, according to them, there has been an increase in the recruiting effort.

SALVADORAN BPR CHARGES JUNTA AGENTS PERSECUTING EXILES

PA021241 Paris AFP in Spanish 0245 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] San Jose, 1 Oct (AFP)--With the purpose of "organizing the persecution, kidnapping and assassination of Salvadoran refugees in Costa Rica, the Christian Democratic-military junta has sent to this country a sophisticated security apparatus," the People's Revolutionary Bloc [BPR], leftwing organization of El Salvador, charged here today.

According to a BPR communique released here today, some 50 members of the Salvadoran National Security Agency [ANSS] are reportedly in Costa Rica "violating the sovereignty of the Costa Rican state."

The BPR, which is part of the Revolutionary Democratic Front which groups all Salvadoran opposition organizations, states that the head of the Salvadoran military here is Major Ochoa, commercial attache of the Salvadoran Embassy.

In its document the leftwing organization accuses Ochoa of being "one of the chief torturers of the national guard and accomplice to the assassination of Monsignor Romero," archbishop of San Salvador killed last March.

The document adds other names of purported members of the ANSS reportedly here, including Eduardo Carcamo, Reynaldo Chicas and the Flores Marabilla brothers, to "take photographs, names and addresses of all Salvadorans who live in Costa Rica," and later "organize their persecution, kidnapping and assassination."

According to the BPR document, last week the ANSS launched an operation commanded by Ochoa against a Salvadoran.

Finally, they charged that the FDR spokesman in Costa Rica, Father Benito Tovar, is being persecuted and pressure is being exerted to have him expelled from the country.

SALVADORAN REFUGEES CONTINUE TO ARRIVE, FACE PROBLEMS

PA030322 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Salvadoran refugees continue arriving in Costa Rica. As a result of the situation in the Republic of El Salvador, about 30 to 50 Salvadoran refugees arrive daily in Costa Rica, according to information released by local immigration authorities. The report indicates that some 230 Salvadorans are located in various communities, at El Murcielago Farm, in Guanacaste. There are 200 more staying in our embassy in San Salvador.

The refugees claim they are having difficulties since they are not allowed to work, adding that if the ban on work here lifted, they could subsist under better conditions.

In view of this situation, Rodrigo Alman Ortiz, first vice president of the republic, who heads a committee studying the situation of the refugees in the country, reported the government is negotiating the purchase of a farm where all the persons coming to Costa Rica would stay as refugees.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMEN EXTENDS STATE OF SIEGE FOR 30 DAYS

PA042146 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1250 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] It has been officially announced that the state of siege in the country has been extended for an additional 30 days, according to a decree issued by the government junta.

The freedom of transit, the freedom of expression, and inviolability of correspondence were suspended because of the situation prevailing in El Salvador.

It was again noted that freedom of assembly and of association are not affected by the decree, as long as these rights are exercised peacefully, without weapons, and for any legitimate purposes.

FARN LEADER SAYS U.S. PLANS CHANGES IN JUNTA

PA040353 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Commander Ferman Cienfuegos, top leader of El Salvador's Armed Forces of National Resistance, FARN, charged that U.S. imperialism plans to carry out several changes in the present Salvadoran dictatorship on 15 October in an effort to improve its image abroad and try to put an end to the revolutionary struggle underway in the country.

In an interview held somewhere in El Salvador and forwarded to this station through friendly channels, Cienfuegos said Washington plans to appoint civilian Jose Napoleon Duarte president of the country, while Colonels Adolfo Majano and Abdul Gutierrez will receive the interior and defense portfolios respectively.

Cienfuegos said the Salvadoran people reject this new maneuver and reiterate their intention to meet with armed action any direct or indirect intervention of imperialism in the internal affairs of the country. The FARN commander also denounced the Venezuelan Government's support of the Christian Democratic junta of El Salvador and the interventionist intentions evidenced by the dictatorships of the Guatemala and Honduras.

Commander Ferman Cienfuegos paid tribute to the memory of Commander Ernesto Jovel, top leader of the Armed Forces of National Resistance, recently killed together with his companeros Anabel Ramos and Augusto Coto in a plane crash.

Our martyrs, Cienfuegos said, teach us to be humble and dedicated and, above all, to strengthen even more our unity with the other revolutionary forces in the drive for final victory.

U.S. Embassy Spokesman's Comments

PA041733 Paris AFP in Spanish 1607 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Official sources have flatly denied the coup rumors that have been circulating in San Salvador. The rumors about a coup sponsored by Col Adolfo Majano with the U.S. Government's support "are totally groundlesss," a U.S. Embassy spokesman in San Salvador told this agency. The U.S. diplomat strongly denied the reports about this, attributed to Salvadoran leftist groups and reported abroad by another news agency.

According to the charge that Salvadoran military officers were planning to stage a new coup, the presence of U.S. Marines and military advisers in El Salvador and warships off the Central American coasts, were part of the coup plot sponsored by Colonel Majano.

"That is false and groundless propaganga, part of a campaign orchestrated abroad by skillful leftist manipulators," the U.S. Embassy spokesman said in conclusion.

Majano Denial

PA032313 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Yesterday, during the visit by the members of the revolutionary government to the city of Cojutepeque in Cuzcatlan Department, Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano was interviewed by a YSKL reporter. He clearly stated that reports sent abroad by an international news agency regarding an alleged coup d'etat staged by Majano against the present revolutionary government junta were mere gossip which is seriously detrimental to the work being done in El Salvador. Colonel Majano said the communications media should not lend themselves to tricks of this kind, since the junta has very good intentions for the country's benefit.

MAJANO CALLS FOR DIALOGUE, END TO TERRORISM

PA040015 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 3 Oct 80 pp 3, 48

[Report on interview with junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano at presidential palace on 2 October]

[Excerpts] Col Majano said that violence cannot be accepted by Salvadorans as a solution to our problems, and that the only favorable option "is for us to sit down to talk and express our opinions and our suggestions." Colonel Majano harshly criticized the terrorist actions of the extreme left and "the equally terrorist crimes of the right-wing, which are so irrationally draining the blood of our beloved fatherland." He said that the struggle against violence at this time has special priority in the eyes of the government, the armed forces and, of course, the Salvadoran people. Colonel Majano said in closing: "Any kind of clandestine organization which seeks to impose a particular system on the country by force generates violence and this must be eliminated from our environment. [paragraph continues]

"The nightmare of the assassinations by the White Warriors Union (UGB) and the Death Squad must promptly be brought to an end in El Salvador...."

DUARTE URGES MIGRANT WORKERS TO JOIN HARVEST

PA032359 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 3 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] In the name of the revolutionary government junta, Jose Napoleon Duarte yesterday issued an appeal to all itinerant workers in the republic to join in the harvest. He reaffirmed that the armed forces will provide the necessary security and protection.

Duarte spoke to thousands of persons gathered at the Cojutepeque municipal office. In mentioning the upcoming period of harvesting cotton, coffee and sugar, he said that the hardworking Salvadoran people should now take action to defend their own interests and begin to join in the harvesting process.

Duarte said that the thousands of Salvadoran migrant workers should feel safe and begin their annual harvesting tasks.

The armed forces general staff has already established the guard cadres to grant security and protection to those participating in the harvest.

We recently reported on this matter, and yesterday Duarte urged all workers to begin their harvesting activities as soon as possible.

Some 500,000 Salvadorans are expected to go to various parts of the republic to join in the harvest.

CLASH IN SAN SALVADOR LEAVES 14 DEAD, MANY WOUNDED

PA031854 Paris AFP in Spanish 1814 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Oct (AFP)--Four persons killed and many wounded is the initial report on the results of an intense shootout which occurred this morning in the vicinity of the Gen Francisco Menendez National Institute, the country's principal secondary school. The clash between army troops and insurgent forces is continuing and traffic has been interrupted in the sector of the city where the institute is located, near the National Guard headquarters, creating panic among that area's population.

Two of the dead are reported to be members of the rebel group, and the other two members of the national guard. The struggle has spread for several blocks around the institute where shooting and bomb explosions can be heard.

The shooting started this morning after security forces raided the institute last night and found propaganda labeled as "subversive" by the authorities, as well as light arms, one 12-gauge shotgun and homemade explosives known as contact bombs. This material was presented to the press this morning at the 1st Artillery Brigade in San Salvador, also known as the San Carlos Garrison.

Also this morning the authorities found (?seven bodies) in the town of Ayutuxtepecque, outside the capital, the victims of the wave of violence which is sweeping El Salvador. The seven were murdered last night in a poolroom by unidentified individuals who machine-gunned the place. The motives for this crime are not known.

Further Details

PA032355 Paris AFP in Spanish 2250 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Oct (AFP)--At least 14 persons were killed in a tragic 4-hour clash which alarmed inhabitants of the Salvadoran capital. Members of an unidentified guerrilla group shot it out with army and national guard troops in the northeast sector of the city near the Gen Francisco Menendez National Institute, the principal secondary school in the country.

Shots, gunfire and explosions were heard all morning and initially it was reported that two guerrillas and two soldiers had been killed. Three hours later 14 bodies had been removed from the zone by the authorities, although the army's casualties are not known.

The guerrillas used buses to block the streets near the institute and interrupted the flow of traffic while the inhabitants in nearby sectors became panic stricken. The guerrilla group which staged this clash, the most serious in recent weeks in the Salvadoran capital, has not been identified.

Calm returned gradually to the sectors affected after the guerrillas fled and the shooting subsided. The army has established checkpoints all over the zone which is also being patrolled by the military, an official communique on the clash is forthcoming.

ARMY SEARCH FOR EXTREMIST CELLS CONTINUES

PA051346 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 3 Oct 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Army troops of the San Vicente 5th Detachment today continued searching in Verapaz, Tepetitan and San Cayetano Istepeque for several extremist cells which recently caused a freight train derailment.

According to reports from army sources, guerrilla training camps in these rural areas have caused problems for the peasants and attacked the military patrols on routine surveillance duty at work sites and in the townships.

Last Tuesday a cell sabotaged the railroad line near Candelaria, 3 km south of San Cayetano Istepeque, causing several cars to derail.

After troops were withdrawn from a work site, extremist groups appeared and attacked patrolmen and civilians. A confrontation ensued. The troops returned and reinforced the patrolmen. The unidentified members of the cell fled. Several people were killed but the official source did not say how many.

ANDES REPORTS 109 TEACHERS KILLED THIS YEAR

PA032308 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1211 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Spokesmen for the 21 June Salvadoran National Teachers Association [ANDES] have reported that in the past 15 days, 20 teachers who are members of the organization have been killed. The report says that so far this year, 109 teachers have been murdered in the wave of political violence with afflicting the country. It is as a result of this situation that ANDES and the high school student coordinating board have called for the closing of the school year. Education Ministry authorities have expressed opposition to this measure.

PDC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE RESIGNS FOR REORGANIZATION

PA042351 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1720 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] resigned en masse to facilitate a reorganization that will permit the party to fulfill its new government duties, according to Juan Ricardo Ramirez Rauda, who has been serving as the party's secretary general.

The party will choose its new executive committee during the final session of the special PDC convention to be held here tomorrow. The convention began on Saturday and continued through Sunday, after which it was suspended. It is to be resumed tomorrow. David Trejo, a top party leader, said the convention has been prolonged because of its extensive agenda which includes important matters such as the approval of new political strategies, the approval of amendments to the bylaws, the discussion of the ideological doctrine and so forth.

Regarding the collective resignation agreed upon by the former executive committee late last month, Trejo said it was a strictly legal procedure. There is no division within the party; the party is firmly united, Trejo said in response to a question from a YSKL reporter.

The collective resignation was announced by Juan Ricardo Ramirez Rauda in a note in which he indicated that, consequently, he is no longer serving as PDC secretary general.

GUATEMALA

MASS MEETING HELD IN SUPPORT OF GOVERNMENT, ARMY

PA042325 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 27 Sep 80 pp 2, 52

[Quotation marks as published]

[Text] The members of a number of peasant cooperatives held a mass meeting yesterday in Ixcan to express their enthusiastic support for the Guatemala Government and Army. In the wake of that important event, the presidency's public relations secretariat has issued the following communique:

"Thousands of peasants representing the cooperatives, settlements and communities of Ixcan, which number more than 25,000 families, held a peaceful meeting in San Juan Efrata, Poligono 19, in support of the Guatemalan Army and President Lucas Garcia. At the event, they condemned the violence and attacks carried out by the criminals subversive groups that have brought about the death of innocent peasants.

"The men and women speakers strongly protested the activities of these bad Guatemalans who have murdered humble men from rural communities. They specifically referred to the fact that the clandestine People's Guerrilla Army recently murdered peasants Jose Sanchez, Manuel Perez, Florencia de Leon and Jose Lopez Ruiz, all residents of Poligono 19. Like those brothers and sisters, they said angrily, many others have fallen.

"We, the men and women of the rural communities, they indicated, also want to join in the support for the Guatemalan Army and Government in order to show President Lucas Garcia that we are with him. Filled with emotion, we heard on the radio his message of Sunday the 7th, in which he historically proved his manliness, valor and courage in his struggle for peace, as we do not want to be ruled by communists.

"Many other companeros were unable to attend this meeting for reasons beyond their control, they added, but we number no less than 25,000 peasant families throughout Iscan. We want to live in freedom and we will defend that freedom."

Through the Air Force, the Guatemalan Army has been extending its protective hand for more than 5 years, so that we can get our products to the nearest markets. The peasants explained that in the past everything was lost.

Today, we can foresee a better future, thanks to the Army, which daily sends planes and helicopters to take our sick for treatment.

Luis Felipe Escobar, president of the National Agrarian Transformation Institute, represented President Lucas Garcia at the event. Escobar expressed his gratitude over the spontaneous gesture of support for and solidarity with the government, the Guatemalan Army and the institutions that work in the projects and programs designed to develop and improve Ixcan.

Escobar said further on that "this demonstration casts doubts on those bad individuals who come here to deceive you, making you believe that this land will never be yours. This confirms that they are lying. You can rest assured, he stressed, that, as a peasant himself, President Lucas knows about and understands your needs. This is why he is most interested in turning this land over to those who till it." As an example, he said that during General Lucas Garcia's regime alone, 19,000 property titles have been given out and surveying is already being conducted in order to give out more land so that peasants can obtain bank credits.

In conclusion, he said: "We know you have other needs here, such as the road that is currently being built and the side roads that were already under construction so you can transport an unlimited amount of your produce to the markets that best suit you. Fortunately, we live in a democratic country and, with everybody's help, we will continue along that path." He added that President Lucas Garcia had been unable to attend, as had been his wish, but through him he had sent his cordial and fraternal greeting. Guatemala, 26 September 1980.

DEATH TOLL INCREASES AS VIOLENCE CONTINUES

3 Oct Report

PA032318 [Editorial Report] Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish at 0400 GMT on 3 October reports that in Jalapa, Roberto Belarmino Castillo was shot to death from a passing car. His son Arturo was wounded. The announcer states that in Quezaltenango, Hugo Alberto Chavez, a student, was shot to death in his car. In Santa Cruz del Quiche, the announcer reports, three persons riding in a vehicle shot a treasury guard to death.

Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish at 1200 GMT on 3 October says that according to reports received on the evening of 2 October, the bodies of two men have been found in a farm in Colomba, Costa Cuca, Quezaltenando Department. The announcer notes that the bodies bore signs of tortune as well as several bullet wounds.

4 Oct Report

PA051354 [Editorial Report] On 4 October Guatemala City radios through two Central American radio organizations, Sercano and the Inter-Central American Radio Organization, OIR, report in Spanish on persons killed during the past few hours. Radio Fabulosa through the Sercano network reports at 1730 GMT that Juan Jose Flores, a 37-year-old policeman, was found dead this morning in Zone 6, in Guatemala City. He had been strangled, tortured and stabbed six times. Flores had been missing since 29 September.

At 1739 GMT Radio Mundial over the OIR newscast reports the following murders: Benito Chang Chou, president of the Mazatenango Chamber of Commerce, by unidentified men who shot him as he was leaving home in the La Union suburb; Freddy Aragon, a member of the Union of Social Security Institute Employees, who was shot five times by two men riding motorcycles in San Miguel Petapa. This same station reported that the bullet-riddled bodies of nine unidentified men were found on the road to Nil, Retalhuleu Department.

5 Oct Report

PA060132 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2148 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Guatemala, 5 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Fifteen [number as received] persons have been shot to death in Guatemala in the past 24 hours, the police reported today, Sunday.

It was reported that university Professor Julio Garcia Alvarez and printer Carlos Humberto Garnica were machinegunned by unidentified persons in the northern part of the capital.

On Km 21 of the highway to the Atlantic, three convicts accused of raping a child were machinegunned. A group of unidentified persons intercepted the police vehicle in which they were being taken to another prison.

Unidentified persons in this captial killed accountant Juan Carlos Hernandez Arias, Carlos Enrique Castillo, Juan Florez de la Rosa, former detective Jose Flores and an unidentified man.

The bodies of two women, Concepcion Santana Reyes and Alicia Mendez Castellanos, were found in the southern metropolitan sector of the city.

In Cajola in Quezaltenango Province, unidentified persons killed peasants Marcelo Luscas Alonso, Eladio Lucas Vasquez and Cruz Yanes.

In Escuintla Province former security agent Eladio Cruz Trujillo was machinegunned.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT MAKES SPEECH TO MARK SOLDIERS DAY

PA042340 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1720 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] President Policarpo Paz Garcia, in making a speech to mark Soldier's Day, said among other things, the following:

[Begin recording] I am particularly addressing the chiefs, officers, cadets, noncommissioned officers, soldiers, sailors and auxiliary personnel who make up our armed institution, wherever they may be in the beloved fatherland, to express to them our highest recognition for their patriotic fulfillment of their fulfillment of their mission of defending the integrity of our territory, our internal peace and the orderly, peaceful and civilized progress or our institutional process.

We interpret the thinking and the aspirations of the Honduran sodier who--walking in step with the people and fully identified with them as a factor of their stability and their armed strength--helps to bring about a new historical period for our country, a period in which the free and sovereign will of the citizens will determine the great and important national decisions taken in the political economic, social, cultural and foreign policy areas. [end recording]

President Policarpo Paz Garcia added that misguided men, who are betraying the spirit of Morazan, are currently causing violence in Central America through bloodshed and terror.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR VERBAL PHASE OF NEGOTIATIONS

PA032259 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1410 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The foreign ministers of Honduras and El Salvador, Col Cesar Elvir Sierra and Fidel Chavez Mena, respectively, today began the verbal phase of negotiations in Lima, Peru, in the presence of Peruvian mediator Jose Luis Bustamante Y. Rivero.

The two governments are politically prepared to sign, before the end of this year, a peace agreement that would normalize relations broken in July 1969, when the two countries confronted each other in a 100-hour war which left hundreds dead.

Foreign Minister Cesar Elvir Sierra yesterday told newsmen that on his return he will report on the agreements reached during the talks, particularly those regarding mechanisms for solving the problems of the delineation of border areas and the emigration of Salvadorans to Honduras once the peace agreement is signed.

The members of the negotiating committees have been meeting from 25 September through the early part of this month. Honduras is represented by Pedro Pineda Madrid, Ramon Balladares Soto, Salomon Jimenez Castro and Andres Alvarado Puerto.

The second part of verbal oral phase of the negotiations is scheduled to take place from 23 October through 2 November in Lima. It is hoped that the two governments will soon sign a just general peace treaty which will definitely solve the problem between the two countries and which will benefit all peoples, according to statements made by many members of both the Salvadoran and Honduran Governments.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMS SALVADORAN AIRSPACE VIOLATION

PA031537 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1405 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Salvadoran Air Force planes and Army troops continue to carry out incursions into Honduran territory. This violation was confirmed by Capt Carlos Rodolfo Aleman, in charge of the regional immigration and population office in San Pedro Sula.

On 24 September, the regional committee to help refugees in the Santa Rosa de Copan Catholic Diocese charged that four Salvadoran airplanes violated Honduras' air space, flying 10 km inside the demilitarized zone between Honduras and El Salvador.

This charge has been confirmed by Captain Aleman, chief of the northwestern immigration police, who said it is true that the Salvadoran Air Force and troops entered Honduran territory on that date. Aleman described the situation in the border region as regrettable. He said he has received the report from the immigration official in the Gurita sector. He said he knew nothing about the diocese's charge that several people were killed and wounded. He said that the investigations are being undertaken by the OAS delegates.

LABOR MINISTRY COMMISSION TRAVELS TO BANANA STRIKE AREA

PA031523 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2005 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] A commission of the labor and social welfare secretariat yesterday traveled to [name indistinct] in Cortes to draft a report for the central authorities on the situation as a result of the strike by almost 500 workers who have paralyzed the independent banana plantations in the area.

The strikers halted work on Monday, arguing that the 86 independent producers have refused to negotiate a collective contract. A large number of independent producers have charged that the strike is being promoted by a group of people who have nothing to do with the labor-management relations in the area. Since Monday, several strike leaders have threatened the workers who are willing to go to work. During an incident yesterday several workers were forcibly removed by the strike leaders from a plantation so they would not work.

URP ANNOUNCES BEGINNING OF POLITICAL STRUGGLE

PA021841 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2030 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 2 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The People's Revolutionary Union (URP) today announced here the beginning of its struggle for "power and for a radical change of the political, economic and social structures of Honduras."

The URP emerged in the national political arena 1 month ago when a group of its militants seized the OAS building in Tegucigalpa. The URP named the operation "A Star Is Born" and the seizure ended peacefully after 2 days of negotiations with the government.

Tomas Nativi, who, along with the national university rector, served as an intermediary at the time of the seizure, has now identified himself as secretary general of the URP. He says: "We are a mass political organization that will wage a struggle aimed at not permitting the most reactionary and oligarchic forces to continue ruling the country."

Although the URP militants wore masks when they seized the OAS building, Nativi says: "We will never act clandestinely. We plan to always confront the military machinery and the bourgeoisie."

The National Constituent Assembly of Honduras is currently debating a new constitutional text that will permit the legalization of the leftist groups that have been banned here since 1955. The URP, however, does not feel that this represents a democratic opening.

According to the URP secretary general, "the constitution that is currently being drafted in accordance with the thesis of a democratic opening, will serve only to allow the leftist organizations to play along with imperialism."

"Our forum will be the streets and that is where we will obtain recognition. We will not give up until our objectives have been achieved," the leader affirmed.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA EXPLAINS CLAMPDOWN ON COUNTERREVOLUTION

PA031752 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Oct 80

[News conference by the five members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction: Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Dr Arturo J. Cruz, Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas and Dr Moises Hassan from government house on 2 October--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] I am Francisco Carranza Chamorro of the radio newscast "La Verdad". Gentlemen of the junta [words indistinct] we would like to know [words indistinct]?

[Answer by unidentified speaker] [Passage indistinct] constantly attacked by individuals who are wittingly trying to take advantage of the logical limitations of the Sandinist people's revolution to destabilize it. The junta statement says that a number of events have occurred.

We note there that some people are acting on their own initiative as if there were no laws, authorities or a revolutionary government here and they try to [words indistinct] their own views. This is an attack on the state apparatus. No state in the world has exhibited the degree of tolerance that we have and this just cannot continue. We can say that in addition to this there have been reports on preparations to undermine production. There are specific plans to stop the sugar mills. There are specific plans to take over factories and [words indistinct] and then are those who are committing the crime of draining capital [words indistinct].

There is also the situation in Bluefields which is nothing new. We all knew the work that some individuals were doing trying to take advantage of Bluefields' backwardness and the lack of involvement in the struggle against Somoza. When we have gone to Bluefields and the Atlantic side in general, we have not seen any anti-Somozism there. They have protested the confiscation of the property of very well-known Somozists and they have been manipulated despite the great efforts of our revolution to integrate the Atlantic side into the mainstream. The interests of those who do not agree with the revolution and the interests of those who want to topple the revolutionary power are at stake. They are using the media in a completely unpatriotic way and they are helping create the climate of destabilization that the enemies of our revolution here and abroad want to see.

For all these reasons which we have tried to outline in the statement, we have come out and decided not to allow the flaunting of revolutionary laws. If we really want national stability and the welfare of the people, then we cannot attack the structures generated by this process. Those structures include the power of the state, the authorities, the government, the laws. As we said in the beginning, no nation can survive without the strict enforcement of its laws and without respect for its [words indistinct].

[Question] I am Alejandro (Gorgoneros) of Radio Corporacion. Gentlemen of the junta, according to the document that has just been read, the situation was very dangerous in Nicaragua.

(?I understand) the authorities are in control of the situation. We would like to know if, in fact, the situation is under control in Bluefields and elsewhere in the country where similar problems are being created.

[Ramirez Mercado] We can say that the situation that some individuals tried to create in Bluefields on Sunday is totally under control. Production activities will resume there tomorrow and businesses will open their doors again. Businesses had been closed upon orders from the authorities to keep order and ensure the safety of the people. The leaders of the destabilization maneuvers are in prison and they will be arraigned in the next few days pursuant to revolutionary laws. It has been confirmed that some foreigners, including some Americans, are in prison and will be arraigned.

[Question] I am [name indistinct] of the news agency INFORMACION ALTERNATIVA ASIA. Are all the incidents that Companero Sergio Ramirez just enumerated in Bluefields and Matagalpa and the forays into the Honduran border part of a single master plan or not and would Bluefields have to be considered within a broader scheme of things including an international connection with the United States or is it just a local problem? I have another question: What is the dividing line now between illegal counterrevolutionary activities and opposition activities, according to the Nicaraguan Government?

[Answer by unidentified speaker] The enemies of this process are perfectly aware of the situation along the Atlantic Coast. Under Somoza it was isolated and backward and those who have undertaken and funded these activities there--because we have evidence that funds have been poured in to carry out these activities--know that such conditions exist there, even though for the first time in Nicaragua's history enormous efforts have been made to incorporate the Atlantic coast into the austere development plan we have in line with our economic capability and the country's development prospects. There is a television station there now. They have telephone service. We have made a major investment in maritime transportation and in agricultural production. But the enemies of the revolution are aware of the backwardness in Bluefields. They know that there are areas where Somozist bosses, gangsters and ringleaders still have clout. They know that some religious sects have a negative hold onthe population. Therefore, all these backward elements are being used to destablize the revolutionary process and we cannot look the other way.

Concerning your other question, the borderline between counterrevolutionary and opposition activities depends on the very people who are in the opposition. Civilian opposition is perfectly well tolerated and insured by national law here. There is the State Council where most of the opposition groups are participating. There is freedom of assembly, political freedom, freedom to engage in political recruitment. What cannot exist is the freedom to try to destabilize the revolutionary process under any disguise and, unfortunately, we have to say that the unprecedented total press freedom thatthe country has enjoyed has been used to poison and try to liquidate the process. We have clarified that this is not freedom of the press but something else that comes under the label destabilization. As we say in the communique, we will not tolerate any more such activities.

[Unidentified speaker] We want to thak newsmen for being here and insist that we are simply exercising the sacred principle of governing. We have not exercised that power in the full sense of the world. We think the time has come to exercise that mandate. This is why revolutionary power is being disrespected from various quarters. We are certain that the Nicaraguan people are sympathetic toward this decision and will support it.

We call on those who, through the media and some political or union organization, are engaged in counterrevolutionary activities--even though they claim not to oppose the revolution--to take a really patriotic position. We call on them to strengthen national unity because it is impossible to allow the breeding of divisionism, strikes, and factory and enterprise takeovers through the media; to defend those who are conspiring against production; to try to justify the vandalism just seen in Bluefields and to give a slanted philosophical and historical explanation to it when [words indistinct] for real historical reasons. We are sure the enemies of our revolution will not change their conspiratorial attitude. Let those who are forever trying to undermine revolutionary power and the state know that we are determined to exercise people's power.

[Unidentified speaker] I would like to add one more thought. The firmness of the revolutionary government does not involve trampling anybody's rights--neither those of the unions nor of businessmen--or suppressing freedom of expression or wanting to curtail political freedom. On the contrary, the attitude of the revolutionary government will ensure the order needed to preserve the rights of all Nicaraguans. The revolutionary government cannot assume the historic responsbility of tolerating chaos, letting production collapse or allowing abuse, (?instead of) letting real justice prevail.

FSLN LEADERSHIP VOICES SUPPORT FOR JUNTA STATEMENTS

PA041558 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Oct 80

[FSLN National Directorate communique--date not given]

[Text] The National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] voices its unlimited support, identification and accord with the pronouncement made by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction on the afternoon of 2 October.

Almost 13 months after the triumph of the Nicaraguan people led by the FSLN over the dictatorship and its domestic and international allies, it has become indispensable to activate all recourses of revolutionary power to halt the desperate efforts of sectors determined to disrupt the peace and social tranquillity created and mainitained throughout this period by the Sandinist popular revolution.

Stability and security stemming from respect for the new revolutionary order are necessary to achieve the goals we have set for ourselves in various fields and to effectively guarantee the satisfaction of the highest aspirations of our people.

In the face of these situations, we must guide our militants, members and sympathizers to carry out with greater impetus the tasks intended to guarantee strict compliance with the dispositions issued by our government junta.

In the government, in enterprises, in factories, in production units and in all work centers, Sandinists must be the example and hub of activities to maintain order and the dispositions of revolutionary power. The Sandinist mass organizations, unions, federations and associations must double their vigilance and preparedness to confirm them as guarantors of the people's conquests and implementators of their growth, strengthening the revolutionary institutions and implementing their dispositions.

Sandino yesterday, Sandino today, Sandino forever!
Free fatherland or death!
[Signed] National Directorate, FSLN

PASTORA WARNS FOREIGNERS AGAINST INTERVENTION

PA051444 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Speech by Deputy Defense Minister Comdr Eden Pastora Gomez at ceremony on 4 October 1980 to honor Sandinist hero Benjamin Zeledon; place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] Today, for the first time in Nicaraguan history, we are truly free, sovereign and independent and we can say to the world that we Nicaraguans are in control of our destiny, even it this does not please a few bad sons of Nicaragua, even it it does not please a handful of selfish, ambitious persons who think only of their personal problems and forget the problems of the great Nicaraguan community.

We Sandinists are committed to the solution, not of personal problems, but the problems of the community, of the great Nicaraguan family, for which Benjamin Zeledon, Augusto Cesar Sandino, Carlos Fonseca Amador, German Pomares and thousands of Nicaraguans died. The great community, the great family, the Nicaraguan family is the same one at Waslala, of (Waspan), of Puerto Cabezas, of Ocotal, Chinandega, Leon, Masaya, Nindiri and is the same Nicaraguan family of Bluefields.

Let the people of Bluefields realize that the popular Sandinist revolution will stand firmly in the defense of the revolution, in maintaining the unity of the Nicaraguan family.

In that area, some overnight politicians, or rather politickers, some illiterate politickers were in Bluefields attempting to raise a foreign flag in Nicaraguan territory. We will never permit this. Here in our fatherland, with the examples left us by Gen Benjamin Zeledon and by Augusto Cesar Sandino, as long as there is a Nicaraguan willing to shed his blood, a foreign flag will never fly in Nicaraguan territory.

Just as we Sandinists were implacable in war, we will again be implacable in the defense of Nicaragua's territorial integrity. Just as we were implacable in war, we will again be implacable with regard to the enemies of the people who dare to endanger the nation's dignity, a dignity for which Benjamin Zeledon and Augusto Sandino died.

Nineteen sons of Catarina died defending this dignity. Fifty thousand sons of Nicaragua died defending this dignity. Thousands of persons crippled in the war are walking the streets of Managua. Thousands of widows and orphans are in mourning as a result of the defense of that sovereignty and we will never at any time permit these overnight politicians to pose the slightest threat to our revolution.

Only a people with sons who could write glorious pages in the history of Nicaragua, such as those written by Benjamin Zeledon, could liberate themselves from U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the Nicaraguan Somozists. Only a people with sons like Sandino, Zeledon, German Pomares, Carlos Fonseca Amador and the 19 sons of Catarina, only such a people could carry out a popular and Sandinist revolution as the Nicaraguan revolution. It was carried out solely and exclusively for the benefit of those who in the past were exploited, neglected: our peasants and city workers.

Therefore, let this be very clear: With the determination to have a free fatherland or death, we, the Sandinists, the Nicaraguan intellectuals of good heart and great thoughts who are willing to build a new society that will be a source of pride of Nicaraguans, who are willing to shed the last drop of blood, like Benjamin Zeledon said, will defend our irreversible Sandinist popular revolution. Let this be clear to the counterrevolutionaries at home and abroad and especially to the foreigners in Bluefields who have been taking advantage of the lack of education, neglect and exploitation to which the people in the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua have been subjected; that we are going to be implacable with them in victory if they continue hindering the revolution of rural and city workers.

Viva Benjamin Zeledon! [crowd shouts "Viva"]
Viva the Sandinist National Liberation Front! [crowd shouts "Viva"]
Free fatherland [crowd completes phrase: "or death!"]

CARRION CRUZ PROMISES COUNTRY WILL ARM ITSELF BETTER

PA052017 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p 12

[Excerpt] In an event held yesterday at the Carlos Aguero School to commemorate the heroic armed forces holidays of September, Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion Cruz, deputy interior minister, said: "Those who want us to disarm and become demilitarized are wrong. We will not disarm ourselves and become demilitarized."

Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, defense minister and chief of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS], Brigade Commander Joaquin Cuadra, chief of the EPS General Staff and deputy defense minister; Guerrilla Commanders Marcos Somarriba of the Political Commission of the Interior Ministry, Omar Hallenslevens and Roberto Calderon and special guests and members of the EPS, the Interior Ministry and the Sandinist police attended the event.

"We could not be true Sandinists if we were not preparing to defend ourselves," Carrion Cruz said. "We cannot ignore the Somozist camps in Honduras or our main enemy, imperialism, which is trying to obstruct the advance of our revolution and is not happy with the victory of our people. [paragraph continues]

"We cannot forget that the counterrevolutionaries are attacking us and killing our best brothers. For all these reasons, we will not disarm ourselves. On the contrary, we are going to arm ourselves with more and better weapons. We will not leave ourselves wide open to the enemy. We are going to fight until the end--until we find the killers of our brother Amador Gallegos."

ARCE SAYS 'PARTY IS OVER' FOR COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

PA031923 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The party is over and not even the slightest damage against the revolution will be tolerated any longer, Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano said at the closing of the First National Assembly of the 19 July Sandinst Youth.

At the Sandinist Youth's request that the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) be firmer with reactionary elements, Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano replied: We agree with you. As of this moment, the party is over. As of this moment not the slightest damage against the revolution will be tolerated. You had the chance to channel your [word indistinct] in an organized and orderly manner toward a better endeavor--the literacy crusade on behalf of our peasant and worker brothers.

But there are others, Commander Arce noted, who exceed the limit of anarchy, who lack discipline organization and authority and this may turn into counterrevolution. Any attempt at sabotage, however, will be crushed immediately. This is a warning, he said further on. We did not send Rigoberto Cabezas to reincorporate the Mosquito Coast. We sent the militiamen, the army and the Sandinist police, he said. That is the beginning and we are issuing this warning because we have learned there are plans to sabotage the coffee production and the sugarcane harvest. We are warning today that any attempt at sabotage will be crushed immediately and we are saying this now that the International Human Rights Commission is about to arrive because we do all these things in order to guarantee the human rights of our people, Commander Arce said.

At this point, Commander Arce noted, reaction had probably begun believing that in addition to being generous, we were also fools. A few of those who tried to give the Atlantic coast its independence, who even dared say that the Atlantic coast was going to become the Guantanamo of Nicaragua, came from among those who felt this way. However, he addded, the most stupid thing about those reactionaries is the fact that they thought they were going to raise the flag of Great Britain on the Atlantic coast.

RAMIREZ AFFIRMS SITUATION UNDER CONTROL IN BLUEFIELDS

PA031638 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Junta member Dr Sergio Ramirez last night said the following about the situation in Bluefields: [Begin recording] The situation that several elements had been trying to create in Bluefields since Sunday is now totally under control. All productive activities will be resumed tomorrow in Bluefields and shops will reopen. They had been closed under the instructions of the authorities, who sought to preserve the order and security of the residents of Bluefields.

The leaders of this destabilizing maneuvers are now in prison and, in keeping with revolutionary laws, will appear in court soon. The presence of foreigners has been confirmed. Several Americans have been imprisoned and will also be turned over to the common courts.

Aside from the situation in Bluefields, which has now been resolved, what we have had elsewhere are attacks by groups of counterrevolutionary thieves, who have been responsible for the death of important Sandinist Front cadres, as was the case with the Amador brothers in Matagalpa. The number of lives that the Sandinists have contributed to this struggle against crime and against the revolution [as heard] is already large and this is something that Nicaraguans should bear in mind.

Of course, this struggle will continue, just as the struggle without mercy that is being waged aginst common crime, something that is unprecedented in the history of Nicaragua. The number of drug rings and gangs of thieves and attackers that we have today never (?existed) in this country under any previous regime. [end recording]

Interview With Minister

PA040105 Bluefields Radio Zinica in Spanish 1534 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Interview with Guerrilla Commander William Ramirez, minister for the development of the Atlantic coast, in Bluefields on 3 October--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] What can you tell us about the events which occurred at dawn today?

[Answer] An operation was carried out at dawn to capture the people who are armed and have not voluntarily surrendered.

During that operation today, some shots were fired into the air. It was not a clash or confrontation with anyone. A companero on the patrol accidentally fired his gun. Therefore, the people can be completely calm and assured that nothing occured at dawn. We have not clashed with the criminals who stole the Copesrica weapons. We have recovered some weapons but not all of them. That is why we are concerned. The people of Bluefields should be aware that as long as these weapons are in the hands of these people who want to separate the Atlantic coast [from the rest of the country, we are going to be worried. All the citizens should also be concerned because weapons in the hands of those individuals means that a confrontation might occur. We do not want deaths or injuries. Thank God that no one has been killed here. There have been some injuries from blows, but not a single death has occurred. We do not want any deaths. However, if there is a confrontation, it is very probable that some of our companeros will be killed or that they will kill some of these people. God forbid this from happening. We do not want any deaths.

[Question] Have the operations to capture these people ended or will they be continued?

[Answer] Well, as long as these people do not turn themselves in we will continue to look for them. That is why we are asking them to turn themselves in.

[Question] According to yesterday's communique, all the stores were to open today. What guarantees will the people's army offer these stores?

[Answer] Listen, we have information that some of the merchants are involved in a counter-revolutionary plan. However, we don't have proof so no one can be said to be guilty until this is proven. We are going to provide them with the protection of the Sandinist People's Army. We are patrolling the entire city to prevent new disorders. We will firmly quell any disorder. We are going to guarantee calm.

The people of the coast have to understand that we have come to help them. We are trying to help them and cooperate with them. There are individuals who tell the people that they should not participate in the revolution and that instead they should separate themselves from the revolution. They are carrying out a campaign against the revolution. They manipulate the people and use the Cubans as an excuse. They spread many lies.

You know that there were 58 Cubans in the Nicaragua Fishing Institute. Do you know how many there are now? There are only five because all the rest have left. They have left because they are not needed any more. Now other people are operating the ships. The five Cubans still here are engine technicians since we don't have any on the coast. These five are teaching companeros of the coast to operate these engines. When they learn to do this, these Cuban companeros will return to their country. But the truth is that we need them here right now.

But these individuals say that the Cubans are taking jobs away from Nicaraguans. This is a lie. It is just the opposite.

Since boats have come, there is more work for Nicaraguans. The Cubans left and Nicaraguans have remained working. So jobs are being opened up. These people take advantage of the situation. Since many of us are not used to analyzing things, we are told something and we immediately believe it.

The people of the coast, the residents of Bluefields should realize that they have been deceived and manipulated. These people say that the Cuban doctors should leave and that they should be replaced by local doctors. So we said, all right, you replace the Cuban doctors with doctors from the coast. Then they said no. Why? Because they know that doctors from the coast don't want to live here. For example, we have invited Dr (Omier) to come work on the coast but he hasn't come and he is from the coast. There are many doctors from the coast who don't want to come here. Many local teachers didn't go to the mountains where the Cuban teachers went. We have received delegations of peasants who have asked that Cuban teachers be sent (?to their communities). The Cuban teachers aren't going to stay in Bluefields. They will be going to the rural communities.

Our people should be aware of all this. Those people who are spreading lies have evil hearts. They are not real Christians. The people should not listen to them because they are lying. The people of Bluefields and the coast should know this. They are a people who should work to develop this area.

We regret that these youths are going around armed. We want them to turn themselves in. We would like to give them an opportunity so they can see they are mistaken. We would be sorry if a confrontation occurs. We do not want deaths. We don't want to kill anyone or to be killed. We want to live in peace. We want to live as Nicaraguan brothers. That is the message of the Sandinist Front.

Armed Forces Communique

PA030435 Bluefields Radio Zinica in Spanish 2210 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Communique issued by the Joint General Staff of the Sandinist armed forces on 2 October in Bluefields]

[Text] The joint command of the Sandinist armed forces, through this communique, informs the people of Bluefields of the following:

The citizens are aware of the events that have been taking place in Bluefields since Sunday, 28 September. These incidents have been provoked by a group of demonstrators who have been organized, disoriented and even threatened by self-styled leaders who would like to see our people continue living in misery. Our Sandinist armed forces, made up of workers and peasants, are present in this city to safeguard the peace of the people and to guarantee that revolutionary progress will continue.

On Sunday and Tuesday, our soldiers were insulted by demonstrators who on Monday went as far as attacking them with rocks to free insubordinate Sandinist policemen and common prisoners. This attack was repelled by our garrison. On Wednesday, 1 October, when our soldiers were on their way to a factory, they were shot at while passing by the (Allpang) and (Luis Holding) neighborhood. This caused us to arrest some residents of those neighborhoods.

On Tuesday, 30 Sepember, a group of demonstrators attacked militiamen from (Copenhika), taking some weapons. We are urging citizens in possession of firearms to present themselves individually at the command post with the arms in their possession. The arms will then be registered and placed under the responsibility of the military forces.

We are asking the citizens to give the command any information that could be useful and could lead to the recovery of stolen weapons. In this way, citizens will contribute to alleviating the present dangerous situation.

Bluefields, Zelaya Department, 2 October 1980.
Joint General Staff of the Sandinist armed forces.
On to victory always! Free fatherland or death!

JUNTA MEMBER RAMIREZ MOCKS LA PRENSA CENSORSHIP CHARGE

PA041446 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, made some statements today in relation to the newspaper LA PRENSA's complaint of alleged press censorship. The following are his statements:

[Begin recording] [Ramirez] It is interesting to see that LA PRENSA is not protesting so much against the junta of the government restricting reports on the situation in Bluefields, as against the decree establishing the restriction. According to LA PRENSA, the decree is unconstitutional. The fact is, however, that the government has the power to determine if the decree is legal. Besides, LA PRENSA's reports on the situation in Bluefields were definitely sensationalist and it was trying to take advantage of the situation by giving a biased political interpretation to the situation. The junta of the government, to prevent things from getting worse, proceeded to implement the necessary measures in view of the fact that some news media were manipulating the incidents in Bluefields and this could have caused serious problems to the country.

[Question] Can this "protest" be considered just another instance of LA PRENSA's slander campaign against our revolution?

[Answer] This protest, a copy of which has probably been submitted to their "mama," the Inter-American Press Society, should not be taken seriously. It is funny how, whenever someone has a complaint, he runs to his parent abroad to denounce what we are doing here. This was a common practice; but now we have a new concept of dignity and sovereignty; something inconceivable abroad. [end recording]

POLICE CHIEF REPORTS ... BANK ROBBERS, ARMED SMUGGLERS

PA031613 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] A total of 82,217 cordobas and $222 of the 400,000 cordobas stolen from the Bank of Central America [BCA] have been recovered by the Sandinist police and turned over to BCA executive Alejandro Paniagua.

This was reported by Comdr Rene Vivas, national chief of the Sandinist police, who also presented Daniel Mena Gurdian, Hector Chavarria Hernandez and Julio Isaac Pasos Casanova as members of the band that held up the BCA. Other highly dangerous bank robbers who are at large are Oscar Danilo Carcamo, Julio Alvarez and Juan Carmona. Vivas said many of these criminals had been arrested during the operation on 19 July but had to be released due to pressures from some sources, even though all they do is harm the population.

Vivas also reported that after their release Alejandro Guido Santana, known as Alex Santana, and Manuel Giron, former Somozist guardsman No 23629, were found dead on a street in the Venezuela District a few days ago.

Santana and Giron had been arrested on 23 September at Km 9 of the southern road for traveling in a vehicle with its lights off and illegally carrying small-caliber arms but had been subsequently released on bail. Several months ago it was proved that Santana and Giron had been involved in arms smuggling activities. The police think the drug-trafficking mafia is behind these killings and are, therefore, continuing their investigations to solve the case.

Ramon Castro, Rigoberto Esteban Segura and Robin Cuadra were also presented by the Sandinist police. They are charged with holding up the CAPSA [expansion unknown] branch in Bello Horizonte and killing Officer Felix Aburto. Charges for Aburto's murder has been lodged against Castro, head of the gang, who fired at Aburto when Aburto tried to find out what was happening at CAPSA while patrolling the Bello Horizonte area.

A fourth criminal called Justo Cuaresma is still at large and the police are on his trail to capture him.

MEMBERS OF INTER-AMERICAN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION ARRIVE

PA051530 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2140 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Managua, 4 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The members of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, who will make an investigation here, are already in Nicaragua.

Last year, the Nicaraguan Government invited the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, in Washington, to send a delegation to observe human rights in Nicaragua.

The members of the commission are: Tom J. Farer from the United States, Gerardo Monroy Cabra from Colombia, Francisco Bertrand Galindo from El Salvador, Carlos A. Dunshee from Costa Rica and Cesar Sepulveda from Mexico. The other members of the commission who are already in Nicaragua are: Edmundo Vargas Cerreno from Chile, David Padilla from the United States, Manuel Velasco Clark from Peru, Christine Cerna from the United States, Elia Dodd from Honduras and Juan Carlos Doldie from Uruguay.

In order to carry out its mission, the Inter-American Human Rights Commission has set up offices in the Camino Real Hotel in this capital, where individuals or groups can report on human rights.

Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge gave assurances this week that the commission can move freely and without any obstacles anywhere in Nicaragua.

Soon after its arrival, the commission will visit the prisons in the country, it was reported.

The visit will officially last from 5 to 10 October.

MORE DOCTORS, TEACHERS REQUESTED FROM COLOMBIA

PA031933 Paris AFP in Spanish 1629 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 2 Oct (AFP)--Nicaragua's Sandinist government today asked Colombia to send 500 doctors and 5,000 teachers to help solve that country's problems in those two areas.

According to conservative junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas, who was interviewed from Bogota by Radio Cadena Nacional newsmen, "that might be the best sign of friendship between our two nations."

According to Cordova Rivas, within the framework of the reconstruction process, there is at present an urgent need for some 500 doctors to attend to the difficulties of the public health sector and for some 5,000 teachers to work in the schools.

The Sandinist leader also commented on the armed confrontations that in recent months have taken place at the border with Honduras. He affirmed that "the Sandinist army has had to defend itself from armed gangs of former members of the now extinct Somozist National Guard."

"Activities at the border with Honduras," have been directed by Commander Cero (Eden Pastora), "after the gangs mentioned earlier killed several literacy crusaders in the back," Cordova Rivas explained. "Those gangs stole dozens of heads of cattle, the property of Nicaraguans," he added.

Cordova Rivas denied that there have been confrontations with Honduran forces, noting that, on the contrary, the Honduran authorities have supported the Sandinists in their fight against the Somozist gangs.

BRIEFS

NEW VEHICLES FROM GDR--Corinto, Nicaragua--A ship has arrived from Rostock, GDR, bringing 270 vehicles for Nicaragua. The vehicles, mostly heavy-duty trucks, will be used for the construction of roads and highways. [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 29 Sep 80 p 7 PA]

TALKS WITH GDR PARTY DELEGATION OPEN IN HAVANA

FL032043 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2036 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] The Socialist Unity Party of Germany delegation led by Hans-Joachim Ruescher has opened talks in Havana with the Cuban side headed by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation. GDR Glass and Ceramics Minister Werner Greiner-Petter is part of the delegation, along with other German officials.

During the first working session, the two sides reviewed the agreements signed by the first secretaries of the Cuban and GDR parties. They also examined the status of scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. Mario Torres, chief of the Supply Department of the party Central Committee, [name and position as heard] and Roberto Ogando, president of the people's government assembly of the Isle of Youth, attended the session.

TALKS HELD ON DEEPENING COOPERATION WITH GDR IN ELECTRONICS

FL041332 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Cuba and the GDR have agreed to continue to deepen cooperation in the fields of electrical engineering and electronics, in accordance with negotiations conducted by officials of the two countries in Berlin. In that sense, GDR Electrical Engineering and Electronics Minister Otfried Steger and his Cuban counterpart of the steelworking industry, Marcos Lage, held a number of talks aimed at further developing cooperation in those fields.

PEACE MOVEMENT CONDEMNS VENEZUELAN DECISION ON SABOTEURS

FL031220 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] has energetically condemned the exoneration of the saboteurs of a Cubana airliner which resulted in the death of 73 passengers in 1976, and has called for the continent's peace councils to express their repudiation of such action. With profound indignation, the appeal of the Cuban organization states, international public opinion denounces the decision of Venezuela's military court of exonerating the perpetrators of such a repugnant and monstrous crime. Likewise, it points out that this contemptible action constitutes a real affront to the fraternal Venezuelan people. This demonstrated impunity could result in the repetition of crimes of this type, the appeal states in closing.

CUBAN PRPRESENTATIVE CHAIRS NONALIGNED GROUP AT UN

FL031254 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Belize's Prime Minister George Price has participated in the extraordinary meeting of nonaligned countries foreign ministers and chiefs of delegations to the UN General Assembly held at the United Nations. Price reported that he will ask the UN General Assembly to set an early date for Belize's independence during its current session.

The meeting of foregn ministers and chief of delegations scheduled to end today is being chaired by Cuba's Vice Foreign Minister Jose Viera at the request of Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. During the opening session of the conclave, Viera explained that Malierca's absence is because he had been sent by Chairman Fidel Castro, who is profoundly concerned by the conflict between two member countries, to meet with the maximum leaders of Iran and Iraq and deliver personal messages.

He referred to the report Chairman Castro submitted to the previous General Assembly on the results of the sixth summit conference and the movement's interest in actively contributing to international peace and security and the progress of mankind.

DELEGATE URGES UN COMMISSION TO ACT AGAINST COLONIAL POWERS

FL031020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Cuba has urged the UN General Assembly to adopt practical measures aimed at achieving the dismantling of military bases and ban of foreign maneuvers in colonial territories. The Cuban delegate to the colonial affairs commission noted that the world body should request from the nations governing those territories concrete decolonization plans.

CASTRO TO REPRESENT SANTIAGO DE CUBA AT PCC CONGRESS

PA060401 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, today was elected Santiago de Cuba's delegate to the Second Congress of the PCC.

A special resolution adopted by delegates to the assembly that studies, renews and ratifies appointments in Santiago de Cuba Province expresses unanimous agreement with Fidel's forming part of the Santiago de Cuba delegation to the Second Congress of Cuban Communists. The document was given to Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC, who presided over the meeting of the Santiaguero Communists, so that he may give it to the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution.

SEMINAR ON YOUNG COMMUNISTS IN ARMED FORCES OPENS

FL021152 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] The national seminar of instructors for the work of the Union of Young Communists in the Revolutionary Armed Forces is being held at the FAR central house. The seminar is being presided over by Col Manuel Penado Casanova, first deputy chief of the Central Political Directorate, and other FAR chiefs and officers.

The seminar opened with a report on the work conducted by the UJC in the FAR during last year's training, which valued very highly important tasks and referred to prevailing deficiencies. The report examined such aspects as internal affairs, UJC work in the political and ideological education of youths, strengthening the combatants' politico-moral and disciplinary attitude and UJC work in the troops' combat readiness and training.

The document notes that it is essential to more effectively use the increasingly greater participation of the UJC in the principal tasks of combat and political readiness and training and consolidation of the politico-moral and disciplinary attitude of the personnel in the units.

The discussion of the main report was marked by the depth of the examination and the critical and self-critical nature of the statements. The seminar's program includes special speeches, examination of governing documents for the change of UJC records, visits to military units and lectures on current topics. During the opening session of the seminar, which will last until 4 October, we interviewed army Capt Jose Caceres Oramas, who talked about the event's importance.

[Begin Caceres recording] For us, this seminar is very important because it constitutes part of the foundation of the 1980-1981 work. We believe that the report submitted to the seminar is very valuable. It contains a most valuable critical and objective evaluation of the work and will notably contribute to improving the organization's work in the FAR. [end recording]

GRENADA

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES DEATH PENALTY FOR TERRORISTS

PA041344 Paris AFP in Spanish 0201 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] St George's, Grenada, 3 Oct (AFP)--The death penalty will be applied to those guilty of terrorism resulting in death, the revolutionary government of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop announced here today. An official bulletin said the government has approved a law to prevent terrorism. It has been under consideration since 19 June when three persons were killed by a bomb explosion under the platform on which Bishop and other government leaders of his party, the New Jewel Movement, were standing. Although the text of the law was not revealed, the bulletin said that terrorists responsible for deaths will be subject to the ultimate penalty once a superior judge, without jurors, tries them. In cases where there is no death, the sentences will range from 10 years to life imprisonment, the official bulletin added.

JAMAICA

CUBA'S MONTANE ARRIVES TO ATTEND PNP CONFERENCE

PA040338 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] The chief of the General Department of Foreign Relations of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, Jesus Montane, arrived in Montego Bay, Jamaica, today to participate in the 42nd conference of the ruling People's National Party to take place over the weekend. The Cuban leader was greeted by PNP President Dudley Thompson and by Hugh Small, member of the party's National Executive Council. The Cuban delegation also includes the Cuban ambassador to Jamaica, Ulises Estrada, and official Osvaldo Cardenas.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

PRIME MINISTER WILLIAMS SEES CARICOM ON 'LAST LEGS'

FL031530 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 30 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 29 Sep (CANA)--Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago Dr Eric Williams has told a gathering of his People's National Movement (PNM) supporters here that the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) "is on its last legs'."

Speaking at the party's 22nd annual convention ending yesterday, Dr Williams lamented the fact that CARICOM excluded a greater part of the Caribbean--Cuba, Puerto Rico, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, the U.S. Virgin Islands. "Such as it is", he added, "the Caribbean Community is deeply divided among its members and the treaty setting it up has been honoured more in the breach than in the observance."

He said that the law of the Caribbean society read similar to "what God has put asunder, let no man join together." He described CARICOM as being "equally unstable" [as] the defunct West Indies Federation, despite its being more indigenous.

Dr Williams also told supporters that as long as the PNM remains in power, there "will not be the slightest signs of dictatorship" in Trinidad and Tobago. Dr Williams said that although much criticism had been levelled in Trinidad and Tobago and elsewhere at the alleged unsuitability and irrelevance of the Westminister model, "the model spells democracy and not dictatorship." He said that in the region the model runs counter to tradition where countries which had between 20 to 50 years of independence were all victims of dictatorship.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 196 *7 October 1980*

ARGENTINA

Ministers, Party Leaders, Others React to Viola Appointment B 1
Foreign Minister Praises Appointment B 1
Economy Minister on Foreign Impact B 1
PDP Communique Expresses Concern B 1
UCR Leader: 'Wait and See' B 2
CRA President Praises Appointment B 2
Economy Minister Denies Opposing PRC Entry Into World Bank B 2
Argentina Reportedly Bars Entry of European Paliament Delegation B 3
Socialist Confederation Reports Detention of Uruguayan Socialists B 3
Judge Orders Paraguayan Communist Leaders Brought to Trial B 3
Judge Orders Release of Former Peronist Official B 3

BOLIVIA

Former Prefect, Family Seek Asylum in Colombian Embassy C 1
Exiles Seek To Form United Fronts in Foreign Countries C 1
Communist Party's Rodriguez on Resistance to Regime C 1
[Paris L'HUMANITE 23 Sep]
Briefs: Spanish Technical Assistance; Decrease in Tin Sales; New Mining Corporation Manager; Microwave Communications Links C 2

BRAZIL

President Figueiredo Interviewed on Political, Economic Situation D 1
[O GLOBO 5 Oct]
Petrobras Contracting for Oil From Various Sources D 7
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 3 Oct]
Energy Minister Rules Out Possibility of Fuel Rationing D 7
Mexican Ambassador Believes Oil Supply Could Be Increased D 8
Communist Paper Resumes Underground Circulation D 8
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 2 Oct]
Briefs: Swampland Reclamation Program D 8

CHILE

Official Says Beagle Talks Uninfluenced by Incidents E 1
Briefs: Educational Materials From Japan; Cost of Living; Industrial Production; Daylight Saving Time E 1

URUGUAY

President Mendez Speaks on Current Political Process K 1
Briefs: New Delegate to UNESCO; August Inflation Figures; IDB Loan K 3

PANAMA

Royo Criticizes U.S. Compliance With Canal Treaties N 1
Royo Comments on Elections, Canal Operation N 1
'Irregularities' Prompt Request for New Elections N 2
[MATUTINO 6 Oct]

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Morales Ehrlich Urges People To Join Peaceful Process P 1
Army Says U.S. Military Intervention Unnecessary P 2
33 Violent Deaths Reported in Past Few Hours P 2

NICARAGUA

Commander Cabazas Discusses Bluefields, LA PRENSA P 2
Ortega Answers Sandinist Youth, Criticizes LA PRENSA P 5
Violeta Chamorro Replies P 7
FSLN Sends Top Commanders to Atlantic Sector P 8
Wheelock Remarks P 8
Cotton Harvest Not Committed to Eastern Bloc P 8
Briefs: New Cordoba Bill P 8

CUBA

Indian Foreign Minister Rao Arrives in Havana Q 1
Official Talks Open Q 1
Nicaraguan Domestic Trade Minister Arrives for Talks Q 1
Cuba To Host CEMA Domestic Trade Ministers Conference Q 1
Fidel Castro Congratulates Cyprus on Anniversary Q 1
GRANMA Attacks Venezuelan Government for Saboteurs Ruling Q 2

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Diplomatic Ties Established With Western Sahara S 1

JAMAICA

Prime Minister Announces Elections for 30 Oct S 1
Cuban Delegate Addresses PNP Party Conference [Havana] S 1
Meeting With Manley [Havana] S 1

MINISTERS, PARTY LEADERS, OTHERS REACT TO VIOLA APPOINTMENT

Foreign Minister Praises Appointment

PY061820 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2033 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Oct (TELAM)--Foreign Minister Carlos W. Pastor has affirmed that the appointment of the next president of the nation shows the coherency of the actions of the military junta and of the objectives it has set for itself.

Minister Pastor said that the appointment of Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola (ret) fulfills the requirement of the periodic changing of the president and of the commanders; thus, it is a step that keeps a promise and therefore deserves all kinds of praise.

Pastor made these statements at the end of the first meeting of fighter pilots of the Argentine Air Force. He made it clear that it is not up to him to make any assessment or judgment on something that is the prerogative of the supreme body of the nation, the military junta, but that it shows coherency.

Economy Minister on Foreign Impact

PY061646 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1522 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Oct (TELAM)--Talking about the appointment of Lt Gen Eduardo Viola as the next Argentine president, Argentine Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz has stated: We are all very happy that the members of the military junta have decided to appoint a man who has been involved with the process until very recently and who is, moreover, fully identified with it.

Martinez de Hoz, who is in the United States, made this statement during a telephone interview he held with the Buenos Aires Radio Rivadavia "Posthaste" [rapidisimo] program.

The economy minister said that Viola's appointment has had a positive impact abroad. By arriving at a quick decision, the military junta has erased all expectations caused by the extension of the 29 September deadline, since many people believed that this postponement was the cause of instability within the government. The announcement of the appointment before the 10-day deadline had expired, therefore, had a favorable impact.

Martinez de Hoz also noted that people in the United States take into account the unity of the armed forces, and that many were wondering whether Videla's successor was going to assure this continuity.

Regarding the continuity of the economic policy, he noted that the members of the military junta have already established the bases of the economic policy for the 1981-1984 period--called the great guidelines--which coincide with the present ones, and that is what matters. Somebody has to make the necessary adjustments. We are responsible for the adjustments made in the last 4 years, but they were always done in accordance with the circumstances. The following government will do the same if it is necessary. The important thing is to keep in mind the policy guidelines that have already been established and issued through the proper statement.

PDP Communique Expresses Concern

PY061931 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1115 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Oct (NA)--The Progressive Democratic Party [PDP] has expressed its concern about Gen Roberto Viola's presidency, hoping it will promote more civilian participation in the government and pleading for a quick normalization of political parties.

In a communique, the PDP states: "In his immediate future, which we imagine we will share, there is no possibility of unilaterally continuing to define vital matters on whose solution the republic has centered its interest."

The PDP also advocates the implementation of "a plan of action designed to satisfy legitimate aspirations and to overcome authentic anguish, by correcting mistakes and affirming principles." It adds: "There is no impatience or haste, but only the natural and logical aspirations common to the whole nation." It also requests that there should be no intolerance or revenge "for those who, with dignity and without retreating, want to serve the country."

The PDP concluded by requesting respect "without aggression" for "dissidence within the clear and sincere rules of the game, which should only exclude extremism and corruption."

UCR Leader: 'Wait and See'

PY041429 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2128 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 3 Oct (TELAM)--Dr Ricardo Balbin, chief of the Radical Civic Union [UCR], has said that the radicals are waiting to see what Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola (ret), named today by the military junta as the second president of the process for national reorganization, has to say regarding the orientation he will give this process that for us must end in the country's institutionalization.

Balbin made this remark to the press and added that the naming did not come as a surprise, because it has been the subject of comment for some time now.

He stressed that we have to wait and see what definitions the new president comes up with, and he repeated his own and his party's previous opinions regarding the country's return to formal institutions.

CRA President Praises Appointment

PY061827 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1530 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Mar del Plata, 4 Oct (NA)--Jorge Aguado, president of the Argentine Rural Confederations (CRA), praised the appointment of Lt Gen Roberto Viola (ret) as the next president and said here that "it is the best appointment that the military junta could have made."

Aguado, who came to this city to participate in a television program, based his appreciation on the opinion that "Viola is a very well-balanced man who evidently listens to reason, not to emotions, and this is very important for governing."

Asked whether he considered Viola a "populist," Aguado said: "No, as far as I know, he is not." He added that "Viola is a well-balanced man and thinks like an Argentine."

On the other hand, Aguado denied rumors that he had been offered the post of minister of agriculture in the next government which will begin on 29 March 1981. He noted: "I have not had any offer."

ECONOMY MINISTER DENIES OPPOSING PRC ENTRY INTO WORLD BANK

PY061940 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1134 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Oct (NA)--Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz has denied that he had ever opposed the entry of Communist China as a member of the World Bank; firstly, because China is already member of the organization, and secondly; because Argentina "was one of the first countries to vote affirmatively" for its entry. Martinez de Hoz made this denial in New York yesterday so that the Finance Office could release it here as a communique.

The communique states that Martinez de Hoz had proposed the need to count on more funds "in order to able to give the credits to be granted to China." Otherwise, "the availability of funds will be reduced for countries which are currently served by the bank."

ARGENTINA REPORTEDLY BARS ENTRY OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION

PY031453 Paris AFP in Spanish 1038 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Brussels, 3 Oct (AFP)--According to Mariano Rumor, representative of the Italian Christian Democrtaic Party and president of the commission he presides over, Argentina has not allowed a European Parliament mission to enter the country. His commission had recommended that the European Parliament send a mission to Argentina in response to a request issued by the relatives of missing persons and political prisoners in Argentina.

SOCIALIST CONFEDERATION REPORTS DETENTION OF URUGUAYAN SOCIALISTS

PY061946 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1645 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Oct (NA)--The Socialist Confederation of Argentina [CSA] reported in a communique released today "the detention of the secretary general of the Uruguayan Socialist Party [PSU], Jose Pedro Cardozo, and other Uruguayan Socialist leaders by the Uruguayan military government." The communique, which includes the names of leaders of that political group, such as Alicia Moreau de Justo, Ramon Soria, Oscar Palmeiro, Hector Polino and Ruben Visconti, states that "we Argentine socialists, who are grouped under the CSA, demand the release of Doctor Cardozo and other imprisoned Socialists detained without due process by the Uruguayan military government." It notes that Cardozo "is 77 years of age, which makes his situation very serious" and it assets that Cardozo "has suffered all kinds of outrages since the start of his imprisonment and is currently hospitalized in the intensive treatment unit of the Montevideo military hospital due to a heart disease which has worsened because of the current conditions he is exposed to."

JUDGE ORDERS PARAGUAYAN COMMUNIST LEADERS BROUGHT TO TRIAL

PY070022 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2322 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Oct (LATIN)--An Argentine judge today ordered that Alfredo Alcorta, secretary of the Paraguayan Communist Party, be brought to trial on charges of having engaged in prohibited political activities and of carrying false documents, judicial sources have reported. Alcorta was arrested along with Hector Enrique Gauna, international relations secretary of the Argentine Communist Party, who was also sent to jail, the sources added. The 67-year-old Paraguayan leader was charged with having illegally entered Argentina with a forged passport which had his picture, but was issued in the name of another person. Alcorta and Gauna were arrested last month in this capital at Alcorta's house while discussing the attitude of the Paraguayan and Argentine Communist Parties toward local and international problems, the sources added.

JUDGE ORDERS RELEASE OF FORMER PERONIST OFFICIAL

PY031444 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1110 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 3 Oct (NA)--According to reliable sources, Federal Judge Martin Anzoategui has ordered the release from jail of Julio Gonzalez, who was technical secretary of the presidency during the last Peronist government. The same sources have reported that Anzoategui may make a similar decision regarding former Under Secretary Miguel Caballero. These former government officials, as well as former President Maria Martinez de Peron, are in preventive custody charged with embezzlement of the presidency's funds.

FORMER PREFECT, FAMILY SEEK ASYLUM IN COLOMBIAN EMBASSY

PA070226 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0128 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 6 Oct (LATIN)--Eduardo Perez Beltran, former prefect (governor) of Cochabamba Province in Bolivia, together with his family took asylum today in the Colombian Embassy in La Paz, the Foreign Ministry reported. Hector de los Rios, private secretary of the Foreign Ministry, told this agency that Perez, his wife Rosario and his children Giovanni and Andres entered the Colombian Embassy in La Paz over the weekend and requested political asylum. The former Bolivian Government official said that his life and that of his family was in danger.

The Colombian Foreign Ministry will contact the Bolivian Government military junta led by Gen Luis Garcia Meza to request the respective safe-conducts, the source stated.

On Saturday eight Bolivians who were under asylum in the Colombian Embassy in La Paz traveled to Bogota.

EXILES SEEK TO FORM UNITED FRONTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

PA060408 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2128 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 5 Oct (EFE)--Twelve Bolivian exiles traveled to Caracas today after a 24-hour stopover in Bogota, a state police source has announced. The exiles included the wife of former Bolivian President Walter Guevara Arce, Helena Guevara.

Eduardo Vasquez, deputy press director of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), told newsmen that in Caracas they will promote new fronts of unity and solidarity with the Bolivian people. In response to a question by an EFE newsman, he insisted that drug traffickers had sponsored the coup in his country.

It was learned that this group of exiles plans to organize in every country and when they are organized they will again launch a struggle against the military government of Garcia Meza. "We will organize a change and soon we will again be back in Bolivia to undertake a struggle to restore democracy," Vasquez stated.

COMMUNIST PARTY'S RODRIGUEZ ON RESISTANCE TO REGIME

LD061339 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 23 Sep 80 p 8

[L'HUMANITE interview with Bolivian Communist Party Central Committee Member Felipe Rodriguez in Paris: "People's Struggle Against the Fascists"--date not specified]

[Text] Bolivian Communist Party Central Committee Member Felipe Rodriguez was in Paris a few days ago on a "brief visit," he told us, to explain his people's struggle against fascism. He spoke to us about resistance to the "government of national destruction," and about repression. He spoke with hope....

"For the past 12 years," Felipe Rodriguez told us, "the political struggle in Bolivia has boiled down to a choice between fascism and democracy--a democracy strong enough to guarantee real participation by the population in the country's political and economic decisions." When we stressed the "putschist" tradition within the Bolivian Army, Felipe Rodriguez did not contradict us, but stressed the difference between the nature of the coup d'etat which took place on 17 July and previous coups. "General Meza's 'golpe' is not 'just another' coup d'etat," he stated. "By giving a majority of votes to the People's Democratic Union chaired by Siles Zuazo--a union which includes the Communist Party--the Bolivian people chose the path to democratic change. The coup d'etat was intended, therefore, to prevent the people from winning power."

[Question] Who are the putschist officers?

[Answer] Meza and his acolytes represent the most reactionary faction in the army "bunker." These officers are linked with the Mafia.

[Question] Did they act alone?

The communist leader confirmed the role played by Argentinian officers and stressed the "rivalry" between Argentina and Brazil--the latter, its seems, having been taken by surprise but not having abandoned hope of coming out on top by counting, with Washington's agreement, on ex-dictator Banzer's possible return to public life.

[Question] Was the U.S. Government involved in the coup d'etat?

"U.S. imperialism has more than one string to its bow," Felipe Rodriguez stressed. "In Bolivia's particular case, a distinction must be drawn between the policy of the Carter administration and that of other U.S. institutions such as the CIA and the Pentagon. According to reliable sources, the coup d'etat was on the agenda at the last meeting of senior U.S. Army officers. Who was holding that meeting, if not the Pentagon? Moreover, Bolivian officers are known to have ties with the CIA. The U.S. agency was, therefore, bound to be informed of preparations, even if it did not directly take the initiative in the coup d'etat. The Carter administration, however, wanted a political solution to bring to power Mr Paz Estenssoro--a man behind whom Washington hoped to unite all the political forces, excluding the communists. That strategy failed. The first plan--the coup d'etat--could then be implemented. The communists," Felipe Rodriguez maintained, "had long been warning about the putsch. Nonetheless, self-satisfaction had created illusions among other democratic political forces.

"We will probably never know the exact number of assassinations and disappearances. According to our estimates, between 3,000 and 4,000 people were killed. The repression in the mines was terrible."

"The resistance," Felipe Rodriguez stressed, "is not laying down its arms. Far from it. Our people have long experience in antifascist struggle and our party in clandestine activity. The coup d'etat has not broken up the political parties' structures, and the combative spirit being expressed throughout the country makes us confident.

"International solidarity means a great deal to us. We are aware of what has been done in France, especially on the PCF's initiative. We ask you to continue your action, notably to secure the release of all political prisoners and our dear Comrade Simon Reyes."

BRIEFS

SPANISH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE--La Paz, 30 Sep (AFP)--The Spanish ambassador to Bolivia has announced that Spanish technical assistance to Bolivia will be extended for another 3 years. The Spanish aid includes assistance in forestry, social security, medicine, labor training and professional training for the army. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0233 GMT 1 Oct 80 PY]

DECREASE IN TIN SALES--La Paz, 29 Sep (AFP)--It has been officially announced that income from metallic tin sales decreased by 8.31 percent from January to July 1980 in relation to the same period last year. The sales of metallic tin during this period this year reached 7,116 tons. The sale of concentrated tin decreased by 13.94 percent during the same period. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1648 GMT 29 Sep 80 PY]

NEW MINING CORPORATION MANAGER--Col Abel Martinez Mendez has assumed the position of general manager of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia, COMIBOL. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Oct 80 PY]

MICROWAVE COMMUNICATIONS LINKS--The national telecommunications company is now connected with the southern microwave system linking Santa Cruz, Chuquisaca, Tarija and Potosi. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 27 Sep 80 p 4 PY]

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO INTERVIEWED ON POLITICAL, ECONOMIC SITUATION

PY061848 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Oct 80 p 8

[Interview granted by President Joao Figueiredo to Santiago, Chile EL MERCURIO, released on 4 October by the BRAZILIAN NEWS CORPORATION--date and place of interview not given]

[Text] [Question] In your opinion, what are the results of the Brazilian effort to achieve a true democracy?

[Answer] It may not be easy to measure the most important and definitive result: the atmosphere of freedom that Brazil is experiencing today. Brazilian society is freely and extensively discussing, without any type of restriction, the shape and structure of its future. The Brazilian project is truly national because it is being implemented with complete popular participation. Therefore, I would say that the greatest result is expressed in the creation of the mechanisms for creating a consensus, which is fundamental for the real existence of democracy.

Evidently, this does not mean that the effort has concluded. Democracy is basically a permanent process of participation and dialogue, and this is our basic proposal. Some concrete measures, such as the amnesty law, demonstrate perfectly the direction of our effort, which rejects restrictions in order to allow all Brazilians to participate responsibly in the political process. Other areas of institutional adaptation to democracy are being debated and considered by Congress, and thus the country's new political shape is being outlined.

Finally, I would like to stress that those who are governing and those who are governed are united in the democratization process and, as I have said on various occasions, nobody will stop me from leading the process of opening up politics in Brazil.

[Question] How is it that your government is determined to achieve a democracy that is compatible with a modern industrial society based on capitalism?

[Answer] In the first place, it is true that democracy is not restricted to the sectors of freedom and political rights. There are factors of social justice and economic equality that are a part, in our days, of the very definition of democracy. In Brazil we are working on all fronts: the implementation of political democracy and the improvement of the living conditions of the population, which is experiencing a strong imbalance with regard to access to economic and social assets.

Therefore, it is necessary to say that our efforts, despite coordination, are not necessarily interconnected. In other words, they have their own driving forces and must depend on themselves. An example: Political democracy is not subordinated to economic undertakings. If this were so, the implementation of political democracy could be postponed indefinitely while awaiting an optimum opportunity in the economic sector.

On the other hand, as political democracy becomes stronger and stronger, it will be much easier to confront economic problems. The support and confidence of the population, allied with its improved understanding of the times in which we are living, allows governments to adopt the tough measures that are required during times of crisis and general difficulties.

The second aspect of the problem has to do with the compatibility of democracy and capitalism. In this case, simple generalizations must be avoided. No law in history indicates that capitalism must necessarily be an exclusive social regime with a strong imbalance in the distribution of wealth and with lopsided social services, etc. On the contrary, I believe that the link between the economic and social regimes is unequivocal and there are numerous capitalist countries that can serve as examples from the social justice viewpoint.

The economic-social-political equation is not simple, and the implementation of social justice will depend on numerous factors, and it is absolutely fundamental that there be effective channels of democratic expression so that democracy can be perfected and implemented.

The third subject of the question is that of the modern industrial society. Here I must stress the fact that Brazil is not an "industrial society" such as those countries that are fully developed. The contrasts are deep. The percentage of people employed in the agricultural sector is high, and social inequality is very marked in some areas. We have regions with critical poverty and at the same time we have a flourishing industrial sector and cities with problems similar to those of big modern metropolises. Brazil cannot be reduced to this "modern Brazil" and think of solutions for emerging problems. On the contrary, it is fundamental that we confront, as much as our resources will allow, the overall Brazilian problem with the contrasts that our society presents, with the existing disparities that exist between the more developed areas and those which are lacking.

To be more realistic, this vision of Brazil reflects the complexity of the social, economic and political problems of a nation that has 8.5 million square hectares and 120 million inhabitants. Understanding the physical and population dimensions of Brazil is the first prerequisite to defining the Brazilian project. And the question of democracy has returned with force within this dimension: With the channels of expression open, the various regions and segments of society are submitting their demands and problems. The overall dimensions of questions regarding development are expanding. Thus, Brazil will begin opening its hands and showing the cards of the modern Brazil.

We are a developing country and our future will demand a common effort and task--of all of us--so that effective bases for social justice and democracy can be built. This is our challenge.

[Question] What kind of experience has Brazil gained from the recent economic situations? Will a "war economy" be necessary, as announced at a certain point? What is the Brazilian future regarding energy dependency, the inflation rate and the commitments resulting from the foreign debt?

[Answer] The different economic situations we have experienced in the recent past and are experiencing today have served as a great lesson to us: that we have to learn how to organize ourselves; to join national efforts and try, without being discouraged, to overcome the difficulties which are adversely affecting us. In the case of Brazil, I feel that these difficulties are circumstantial, and I am confident that we will be able to overcome them. But to do so, a joint national effort is essential. After all, we are not thinking only in short range or localized terms; what we always have in mind is the well-being and better future for all Brazilians.

As far as energy is concerned, Brazil has done a lot of avoid the any negative impact from current petroleum prices. We have successfully implemented development programs for alternative energy sources, such as the "Proalcohol" [alcohol production program] and the nuclear energy program, which will allow us to reduce our foreign dependency in this sector by half during the next few years. Both inflation and our foreign debt are worrying us. Despite the amount, the foreign debt is perfectly manageable because we have the resources and the confidence to keep it under control. Inflation is a world problem whose solution requires, in addition to measures adopted by our own country, the change of certain rules of international economic relations, mainly to prevent the developed countries from passing on to our countries, as they have been doing, a good part of their own inflationary pressures.

[Question] Has there been some change in the basis of the economic policy which may have allowed the "Brazilian miracle?"

[Answer] The question is very broad, and the subject is quite complex. I believe that it would be more appropriate to place things in their own perspectives. The so-called "Brazilian miracle" occurred in another period, in a different situation. In addition to the measures adopted by the Brazilian Government, the international economy was experiencing better times. The petroleum price, for example, had been much more accessible. Today we are experiencing, especially the developing countries, a much more adverse situation that at the beginning of the 1970's.

In theory, then, there has been practically no change in the basis of the economic policy, which is still aiming at the socioeconomic development of the Brazilian people. What is happening is that more definite and more localized priorities are being adopted. If, during that situation, the objectives were broader, more ambitious, today the priority concerns precisely aim at maintaining the economic growth rate, the struggle against inflation, seeking an equilibrium in balance of payments, overcoming our high petroleum debt, construction--in sum, maintaining a more solid base for a new period of accelerated economic development.

Finally, I would like to stress that even under the new difficulties imposed by the energy crisis, Brazil has succeeded in maintaining, throughout the past few years, a real domestic production growth rate above the world average.

[Question] What are the prospects for the explosive growth rate recorded by Brazilian-Chilean trade?

[Answer] Brazilian-Chilean trade relations have experienced increasing progress during the past few years. The level achieved shows the growing interest both countries have in the economic area, and a firm and traditional tendency to integrate our economic-commercial interests. Today a positive development is recorded in different sectors, in addition to commerce, such as the financial, business and transport sectors, which explains and also shows, at least partly, the growth of our trade. Naturally, trade between the two countries will continue to increase if the interest of each country in purchasing products from the other and the desire to always strive for high and balanced levels of trade persists. I believe this is the desire of both parties, so I am optimistic regarding the prospects for more intensive bilateral trade relations.

[Question] Do you think that the unchanging friendship between the peoples of Chile and Brazil has a special nature in Latin America?

[Answer] The history of relations among the Latin American countries, especially in this century, has fortunately been characterized essentially by peace and cooperation. Relations between Brazil and Chile are, in this regard, one of the most complete examples of the predominance of these positive points. Our countries have never had any significant conflicts. I am sure that mutual friendship is a feeling which is always present in the spirits of our peoples.

By its permanent nature, our friendship is, therefore, an example of good coexistence which I feel is valid for the whole continent, especially since we are trying to consolidate strong and durable ties of unity in Latin America in our times.

[Question] What is the political significance of your visit to Chile in October?

[Answer] My visit to Santiago, Chile is a very valuable occasion to repay the presidential visits which my country has had the honor to receive, and to symbolically express the friendly ties which exist between the Brazilian and Chilean nations.

This visit is also part of a greater movement, which is the strengthening of direct cooperation among the Latin American countries, with the objective of strengthening also the autonomy and the solidarity of our region, always based on egalitarian, nondiscriminatory, frank and open foundations.

Thus, in addition to its intrinsic value, due to the opportunities which are opening for the economic development of our economies and the traditional friendship between Brazil and Chile, it is also an important chapter in the task of increasingly turning Latin America into an area of peace, prosperity and mutual cooperation.

[Question] Do you believe that there has been a certain deterioration of certain basic principles of the inter-American system, such as regarding treaties and nonintervention in domestic affairs?

[Answer] I do not believe that there has been any kind of deterioration of the basic principles of the inter-American system. These principles are the result of a long and difficult history of politics and I believe that they are today well-established in our country.

In truth, these principles guarantee the levels of peaceful coexistence between our countries even during inevitable disagreements and incidents. Sharing the understanding of these principles helps to promote and enforce, in a prompt and effective manner, those mechanism that enable us to establish a dialogue, to overcome controversies, differences and disagreements.

The deterioration of these principles or even the slightest threat that is made to undermine their full and strict enforcement will have serious international connotations. But as it states, the inter-American coexistence program is basically a pluralistic program. We repudiate all hegemonies, blocs or dominating actions.

This is why we categorically repudiate all forms of intervention and the violation of treaties. The different levels of power should not be tools for influence, imposition of authority, intervention or domination. This concept applies equally to economy, technology and politics.

I hope this is a fruitful program and that it takes hold through actions that will consolidate the bases of coexistence that will be rules of true cooperation. The Latin American community, if I may use the term, is prepared for this kind of movement; and examples of new and dynamic forms of cooperation are multiplying. The ALADI [Latin American Integration Association] is one example of this. It is, moreover, our policy to give full support to this kind of initiative.

Anyway, I do not believe that there will be any threats that will cast a shadow over the basic guidelines of coexistence in our continent. On the contrary, recent experiences have shown otherwise, and I have no doubt that the situation will remain as it is.

[Question] In view of its present political definition, what does Brazil agree or disagree on with the Andean Pact?

[Answer] Brazil shares with those countries that make up the Andean Pact a cultural tradition, similar historic experiences, ideals and principles, all of which are shared by the Latin American community. Within these factors of agreement we must note the acknowledgement of the need for a permanent Latin American effort to ensure the increasing presence of Latin America in international forums and the need to increase the different ways of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the region with the objective of achieving Latin American integration.

Brazil believes that the Andean Pact can carry out a positive role in the Latin American political and economic sectors. That is why Brazil has actively participated in establishing new ways to promote bilateral relations with the member countries that make up the Andean Pact, with which, moreover, we share traditional ties of friendship.

Among the initiatives that have been achieved in this regard we must note the Brasilia agreement which was signed during the visit to Brazil of Peruvian President Morales Bermudez; the Lima meeting, held between Brazil and the Andean Group in January 1980, and during which a permanent mechanism for dialogue and cooperation was established between Brazil and the Andean Pact Foreign Ministers Council; the official visit of the Cartagena agreement board; etc. [paragraph continues]

We are seeking to establish effective areas of joint cooperation and action and are making and a number of contacts with the objective of benefiting the members involved and the diplomatic process of Latin America as a whole.

[Question] How do you assess Brazil's international image due to its intense relations with black Africa?

[Answer] Brazil has in fact tried to intensify its contacts with African countries in various aspects. We have stepped up trade. We have begun to provide technical service. Cultural exchanges have been greatly increased. Political dialogue is underway. Personal contacts among government officials, businessmen, intellectuals and artists are more frequent. We believe that all of this is an extremely positive and important aspect of Brazil's current foreign policy.

It is important to note that this process of closer ties with Africa is not intended in any way to emphasize Brazil's "international image." Our intention is different: to practice with the Africans a policy of strict equality and mutual respect, jointly seeking to undertake projects of real benefits for the people of the countries involved. We want to support the Africans in their political struggle to eradicate all forms of racism and colonialism. Brazil also has deeply African traits and is highly sensitive to racial problems.

We want to support the Africans in their struggle for national consolidation and economic development, because this struggle is the common denominator of all Third World countries and because the success of this struggle will be the basis for a just and stable international system--a system that will not result from a detente subject to circumstances. I believe that we have made a great deal of progress by following those guidelines. We tore down some barriers that, due to traditionally "vertical" ties, hampered contacts and exchange of experiences among developing countires. We can point out some concrete results, but a fundamental aspect is the establishement of strong channels for rapport and dialogue. The avenue for coexistence is open, friendly and promising.

[Question] After a period of misunderstanding between Brazil and the United States, what is your opinion about the current status of this relation?

[Answer] Brazil and the United States are sovereign countries with a long tradition of friendship and frankness. Our current relation is complex and involves varied aspects--all those that are practically possible in the framework of normal relations between two sovereign countries. We share with the United States some fundamental values of Western civilization.

We thus have a broad spectrum of common interests that are the basis for a extremely profitable and beneficial relationship between the two countries. Our real achievement is perhaps to have attained a degree of maturity and natural self-expression in our relationship so that occasional disagreements can be easily worked out in the context of a broader understanding.

Obviously the United States and Brazil are countries which differ for a series of reasons: their stage of development, traditions, etc. These differences naturally lead each country to have its particular perception of international problems and view of its own interests. There are contradictions in some cases: for instance, the clash of U.S. local interests and protectionism with our interest in expanding the market for our manufactured goods or our views on the reform of the international economic system or our attitudes on nuclear proliferation and disarmament. But we have mechanisms to facilitate dialogue and the solution to circumstantial problems.

[Question] What is the objective derived from Brazil's experience in the nuclear field?

[Answer] It is a little premature to speak of "nuclear experience" in the case of Brazil, because we still do not have a single reactor in operation, except for research purposes. But the objective of our nuclear program is clear and well-defined: the peaceful utilization of this type of energy, especially for generating electricity. Despite our hydroelectric potential, we are concerned about areas of energy shortage that will appear in the coming years, in regions that are very dynamic in terms of economic development. This is the reason for the establishment of the Brazilian nuclear program which emerged from a cooperation agreement with the FRG.

The program has been set up with all the safeguards laid down by the International Atomic Energy Agency. Our traditional and permanent adherance to the principle of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and our participation in the Tlaltelolco Treaty clearly demonstrate the objective of our nuclear program. And we will never depart from the absolutely peaceful objective we have set for that program.

We do not intend to selfishly keep for ourselves any advance we can make in nuclear scientific and technological development. We have already signed cooperation agreements with some developing countries precisely for the prupose of exchanges in a leading area of technological progress. We wish to give shape to the idea that broad and frank cooperation at the international level is an important path for the development of our countries.

[Question] What factors, in your opinion, have contributed in overcoming the differences between Brazil and Argentina?

[Answer] Relations between the two countries are intense, complex, rich and relevant in the context of their foreign policies, in many cases concerning tangible and positive national interests. The important thing is that both Brazil and Argentina maintain a frank and trustworthy dialogue and that the overall context of relations has been positive, promoting the intensification of bilateral ties in all sectors. I also feel that the two countries have been perfectly aware of their own interests, and have shown great understanding of their respective positions and of the permanent desire for conciliation and agreement toward a greater cooperation.

With this spirit of confidence and mutual respect, supported by the conviction that joining efforts favors the achievement of common objectives, it has been possible for Brazil and Argentina to strengthen even more their relations. We are studying the possibility of cooperation in new and important fields, consolidating ties in traditionally important sectors of our trade with a realistic and cooperative spirit. The recent visits which I made to Buenos Aires and the one made by President Videla to Brazil in August are very significant factors within the cordial climate and the high level of our relations.

[Question] Do you think that the absolute freedom of the press in Brazil has resulted in the deterioration of the responsibility of the communications media in view of the errors or abuses they are subject to?

[Answer] The freedom of press allows the realization of a permanent, broad and healthy debate on the various ideas and subjects relevant to national interest.

Obviously, this debate will be really profitable only if all the participants truly seek to contribute to improve Brazilian society, national progress and well-being. This means that all the involved parties must act with responsibility, within the many points of view and positions to be submitted for discussion. If not, the usefulness and goals of the debate would be discredited.

I am convinced that any communications organization is aware of the responsibility it has in the face of its increasingly more profound impact and of its own capacity to motivate and influence social behavior. This responsibility becomes broader in the face of development itself and of the technical and social changes of the world in which we live.

[Question] Is the Brazilian position on international communism unchanging?

[Answer] Brazil has a firm commitment to pluralist democracy and is opposed to any form of international expansionism or hegemony. For these reasons, Brazil is, by principle, against the expansion of any totalitarian system. This obviously does not mean that it cannot have diplomatic and trade relations with socialist countries, based on mutual respect and on adherence to the principles of international law.

[Question] Your Excellency, on what practical instruments do you base the possiblity of democracies defending human freedom without allowing themselves to be undermined by totalitarian ideologies?

[Answer] Being a superior form of political coexistence, democracy normally has better conditions to establish and preserve itself in a climate of peace and liberty than any totalitarian ideology. This does not mean that democratic regimes must assume a passive attitude in the face of efforts which may be made to destroy them. The idea of defending democracy has been present from the very moment of its creation. In modern history, for example, it is present with the principle of separation powers.

The implementation of democratic principles and of the norms of defense of the institutions at the international level in our era, based on the sovereign equality of the states, depends exclusively on the competence of each country. My answer refers, then, to a more generic level than the level of different national realities.

As far as Latin America is concerned, I feel that the best manner to promote and safeguard democratic principles and forms is to stimulate, within coexistence, such elements as the struggle for economic and social development, egalitarian cooperation, defense of human rights, repudiation of hegemonies, respect for the principles of nonintervention and the struggle for the reform of the international economic system.

PETROBRAS CONTRACTING FOR OIL FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

PY060234 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Oct 80 p 9

[Excerpt] Petrobras has contracted for the supply of 117,217 barrels of oil per day for delivery before the end of this year at an average price of $31.50 per barrel--within price limits set by OPEC--in addition to 13,000 barrels per day of liquified petroleum gas, diesel oil and fuel oil. This information was provided yesterday by Petrobras Commercial Director Carlos Santanna, who also explained that the government had authorized Petrobras to contract for the supply of up to 200,000 barrels per day to partially replace the 400,000 barrels that were being imported from Iraq, but that the enterprise thought it was sufficient to sign contracts for the amount mentioned because the price was "reasonable" and because signing contracts for a large amount at this time would be a hasty move.

The contracts were signed with state and private companies--Texaco among them--and the oil will come from Indonesia (45,000 barrels), Gabon (39,000 barrels), Saudi Arabia (20,000 barrels), Ecuador (10,000 barrels) and Venezuela (4,000 barrels). Petrobras is continuing to receive more offers, but it will wait before making a decision to import additional amounts of oil and oil byproducts.

ENERGY MINISTER RULES OUT POSSIBILITY OF FUEL RATIONING

PY070119 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Speaking at the opening of a series of lectures organized by the Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals today ruled out the possibility of fuel rationing due to the Iraqi-Iranian war. He said Brazil will overcome the crisis without major problems.

[Begin Cals recording] I believe we have an adequate reserve of petroleum. Furthermore, the shortage stemming from the suspension of the Iraqi oil supply is only 200,000 barrels daily, since we were already able to reduce the nominal 400,000 barrels daily contracted with that country. If we add to that the 130,000 barrels daily we have already contracted for with other sources and the oil we will save by ceasing our exports of petroleum by-products, we will have a total of between 145,000 and 150,000 additional barrels of oil daily. Thus, with a little more saving of energy, of petroleum byproducts, we will be able to handle the situation. [end recording]

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR BELIEVES OIL SUPPLY COULD BE INCREASED

PY302012 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Mexico could increase its supply of oil to Brazil. This announcement has been made by the Mexican ambassador, who added that the idea is to exchange fuel for Brazilian technology.

Currently Mexico is exporting 40,000 barrels of oil per day to Brazil. Although the ambassador believes that it would be very difficult to increase this quantity by another 50,000 barrels per day, the acting Brazilian finance minister has great hopes that the Brazilian Government will be able to import 200,000 barrels per day from other suppliers.

Eduardo de Carvalho has stated that consumption will have to be reduced by 200,000 barrels to offset the loss of Iraq's oil.

COMMUNIST PAPER RESUMES UNDERGROUND CIRCULATION

PY032003 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2 Oct 80 p 12

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo--The newspaper VOZ OPERARIA [THE VOICE OF THE WORKERS], which claims to be the "mouthpiece of the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB] Central Committee," is back in circulation underground. In its first issue, an editorial and an interview with former Secretary General Luis Carlos Prestes, charge the current PCB leadership with being "rightists" and pursuing a policy of "collusion among the leaders."

The VOZ OPERARIA which has returned without being registered before the commercial board, and having no official record, costs 10 cruzeiros, and is not sold at the stands. In its issue 161, dated September 1980, it carries an editorial which explains that it had "ceased to circulate many times either due to reactionary actions from the police or, as last year, because of the rightist opportunism of the current Central Committee.

VOZ OPERARIA states in its editorial that "we are witnessing the failure of the current PCB leadership."

It emphasizes that for the time being "both for those who have severed relations with the current Central Committee and those who, without severing relations, do not accept the orders of this demoralized leadership, the important thing is to make all necessary efforts to keep the Communists organized in support of the revolutionary positions of their secretary general, Comrade Prestes."

BRIEFS

SWAMPLAND RECLAMATION PROGRAM--Agriculture Minister Amaury Stabile state yesterday that the Provarzeas [swampland reclamation program] will receive resources totaling 18 billion cruzeiros from the IDB to reclaim 1 million hectareas of swampland by 1985. The Provarzeas will also receive 45 million cruzeiros from the national rural credit system to finance, during the same period, the agricultural costs in that new production area. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 3 Oct 80 PY]

OFFICIAL SAYS BEAGLE TALKS UNINFLUENCED BY INCIDENTS

PY041540 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The latest incidents which have taken place in the southern area have by no means influenced the development of the mediation process. This was stated by Foreign Relations Under Secretary Ernesto Videla, who heads the group of experts taking part in the tripartite meetings, upon his arrival in Santiago.

Questioned on the results of the last meeting, he stated that we cannot talk about advances or backward steps in these negotiations, since this is a negotiation being carried out before the Holy See in which the two parties are stating their points of view to the mediator. Therefore, advances or backward steps are evaluated by Antonio Cardinal Samore.

Regarding the guidance given by the mediator to the two parties, Under Secretary Videla said that it will be analyzed thoroughly and that a report will subsequently be submitted to President Pinochet, as has been done on previous occasions.

BRIEFS

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS FROM JAPAN--During a ceremony attended by Japanese Ambassador Genichi Akatani, Public Education Superintendent (Maria Teresa Infantes) and other high-ranking officials of the Education Ministry, the Japanese Government donated to Chile materials for biology laboratories, which will be distributed to various schools run by the government. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Oct 80 PY]

COST OF LIVING--Santiago, Chile, 1 Oct (AFP)--The National Statistics Institute has reported that the cost of living increased by 21.9 percent during the first 9 months of this year. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1728 GMT 1 Oct 80 PY]

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION--According to the Industrial Development Association (SOFOFA), industrial production increased by 4 percent during the period January-August 1980. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Oct 80 PY]

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME--Clocks in Chile will be set forward 1 hour at 2400 on Saturday 11 October, according to a decree issued by the Interior Ministry. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Oct 80 PY]

PRESIDENT MENDEZ SPEAKS ON CURRENT POLITICAL PROCESS

PY061729 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Speech by Uruguayan President Aparicio Mendez on the occasion of inaugurating a sports stadium in the city of Durazno--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Regarding this rally, I say what I always say when we go into the countryside: We would like to say "yes" to all that is requested of us but, unfortunately, this is impossible. Anyway, you can appreciate that many of your requests have already been attended to by all of us who are encouraged by your requests, and that many others will soon be fulfilled. I am sorry that I have not always been able to reply to the affirmative, but on behalf of the government I thank you for the interest you have expressed [words indistinct].

The legal norms and their institutional expressions are, however, just as important as material works, because the latter could not exist without the former. When this process began in 1973, we who were directly involved with it and identified ourselves with it knew very well the nature of the events we had to face and in what direction we should go and by what measures we should insure the survival of the process.

Many people believed--and I (?refuted) this opinion in a speech in Paisandu just after assuming the presidency--that this was just another interruption of the institutional process, a temporary influence; after a short time certain basic objectives would be achieved, the (?chapter) would be closed and we would start again. We were aware that this was not so; we were aware that this was the beginning of the Third Republic.

Our First Republic--apart from the grand attempts made by Artigas, the founder of our nation--was initiated with the constitution of 1830. We must admit that this political charter is philosophically individualistic.

Gradually, the mentality of the people ceased to be individualistic and a political movement occurred which led to the constitutional reform of 1917, which gave the republic forms tending toward socialism, not because of the whims of politicians, but because the conditions for change were at hand.

The constitution which started to be applied in 1919 initiated the Second Republic. The individualism of the 1830 constitution was replaced with a formula of state interventionism. The faults of the 1917 constitution led to its failure, without taking into account the possible results of the pressure of external factors which was new in the history of our republic.

That constitution could not resist the political, economic and social difficulties caused by the gradual change in the country. Had it not been for the intervention of the armed forces and the disbanding of the parliament, we would have disappeared as a democracy and would today be another country in the hands of communism.

Thus, the Second Republic dies and the Third Republic is founded, and we are working on this. What are the characteristics of the new institutional order that we are struggling for, in which we believe we are supported by the people?

I would have to define it as (?based on the) principles [words indistinct] as a liberal regime. Liberalism is the midpoint; it is the point between socialism and individualism. By liberal, we mean a regime which permits the evolution of individualism within a social order; therefore, the evolution of the individual is maintained, but at the service of the community.

Capitalism is not being attacked, only antisocial capital. The individual is not being stopped; he stopped when he crashed against society.

Our liberal regime, therefore, is noted in the first place for the elimination of state control in all its aspects and the return of every type of activity to the individual. The state reserves for itself all activities which by nature are public, and it leaves everything else in the hands of the private persons, with or without being involved with the state, reducing monopoly to a minimum.

We have begun this task, and we are actively carrying it out. One day we hope to have a poor state and a rich nation instead of the poor state, rich in its role, that we had when we faced an impoverished nation.

In the second place, our liberalism presupposes the [words indistinct] of political activity or, if I may use the word, the unification [apontisacion] of the country. But let it be well understood that it is not a question of suppressing political life; it is trying to bring it to a just level and give it its just role, because it can be said that the Second Republic was a paradise for politics and politicians.

There are many things that are much more important--although this may not be believed due to our distorted ideas--than politics in the life of the nation. Politics and politicians must act to insure the recruiting of those who are destined to [word indistinct] and then their function is suspended. It is in the spirit of the Third Republic's process to return politics to their natural level, in no way taking away from the parties what is their own natural function.

Regarding the times in which we live, institutions are not created and do not exist in a (?limbo). The time has arrived to return to the state a part of its nature--unity--and to (?centralize) public power with regard to sovereignty by implementing responsibilities and not powers, because the fragmentation of sovereignty is the denial of it, and this denial turns into chaos.

In summary, liberalism in all its expressions, [word indistinct], unification and strengthening of power. This is the foundation upon which the philosophical concept of the Third Republic is based and which the process has to incorporate into our history. [passage indistinct]

But I would like to stress, concluding this already lengthy speech that there has been a very important and valuable contribution to this process. I am referring to the concept of security. In public law under individualism, the so-called individual rights were subjective, they were [words indistinct]. The home was sacred and (?inviolate) and public authority had its doors (?sealed). The individual had the right to choose the work or profession that he deemed best, with the state not worrying whether that activity of profession benefited the community or whether it was a sacrifice for the majority: individual man first and always.

Currently within our process, with the incorporation of Institutional Act No 5, individual rights are faced in an objective manner; in other words, the act defends the individual--man as man--but within the context of the community. That is why Institutional Act No 5, which I have just mentioned [words indistinct].

Every citizen has a right to internal security, understanding this as an overall tutelage of the state which will guarantee his human rights and the free exercise of individual rights. Consequently, the defense of human rights [word indistinct] man as an individual must be regulated on the basis of internal security, collectively undertaken within political organization and social order.

This civilian-military process is proud of having offered Uruguay the most ample and complete security since Uruguay became an independent country. And if I were asked [words indistinct] and why we have the people's support--of course I do not pretend that it is the support of everyone--and that of the active sectors, it is because of that security. Today Uruguay has a security that is probably at the top of the scale and the most complete in the world; and it is not I who say this, it has been said by all those important people who have visited us.

We have now opened the door for public opinion and the political parties, so that they can help us in the task of [word indistinct] but not to return to the Second Republic and, of course, we cannot even think of the first one. This is a very interesting detail that must be understood, because those who believe that we have made sacrifices over the past years to put an end to [word indistinct] would be very mistaken.

We want the people to help us implement the new institutional order, but we are not asking the political parties to take up the banner and continue on their old paths and with their old antics.

They must stop and realize that this is not an imposition of the government but an historical imposition, and if we are not honest with them now, if we do not show them the reality and do not confront them with facts such as they are, we would soon have what would be a supreme calamity for the nation. A series of readjustment measures which would force us to postpone the long-desired return to institutional order and tranquillity and would force us to repent of what we had done. We want to enter the path of normality, but this path can never be used to return to a normality which has been finished with.

This is why I have spoken about the Third Republic, so that the nation can become aware that we are living in new times, and that we must create institutions that will respond to these new times. He who wants to return to the past has no room and will not go very far. Thank you very much. [applause]

BRIEFS

NEW DELEGATE TO UNESCO--Paris, 15 Sep (AFP)--Martin Martinez, the new Uruguayan delegate to UNESCO, today presented his credentials to UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'bow. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1633 GMT 15 Sep 80 PY]

AUGUST INFLATION FIGURES--Montevideo, 12 Sep (AFP)--The National Department of Statistics and Census of the Economy and Finance Ministry reported today that Uruguay experienced 2.58-percent inflation during August of this year. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0414 GMT 13 Sep 80 PY]

IDB LOAN--Washington, 11 Sep (AFP)--The IDB today announced the approval of a $32.5 million loan to help Uruguay expand and improve its university. The overall cost of the project is $46.5 million. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1950 GMT 11 Sep 80 PY]

ROYO CRITICIZES U.S. COMPLIANCE WITH CANAL TREATIES

PA070323 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] In terse criticism of U.S. behavior, President Aristides Royo said this afternoon that it is difficult to deal with the United States and that although the Americans appeared to be cooperative, they have been egotistical and have haggled over every inch of a variety of issues, including some [Panamanian] gains, as in the case of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

The presidential statement was made on the occasion of receiving a paper from Mexican Government officials on enhancement of the administrative strategy for the implementation of the Panama Canal treaty.

The document, which was handed to the president this afternoon, was drafted jointly by Mexican officials and personnel of the Panamanian Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy's planning and institutional development office.

The material covers various aspects of the joint Panamanian-U.S. administration of the waterway. The work was part of Mexico's offer to help Panama train human resources.

The document was delivered by Alejandro Carrillo Castro, director of the Mexican presidency's office for the coordination of administrative studies.

In a brief exchange of views, President Aristides Royo voiced the strongest criticism of U.S. behavior during the first period of the new administration, especially emphasizing the reversion of property to Panamanian hands.

The presidential statement came less than a week after the first anniversary of the implementation of the new Panama Canal treaty. In addition, his remarks came at a time of increasing criticism over the U.S. attitude of trying to disavow Panamanian gains in the new canal relationship.

President Aristides Royo told the Mexican delegation:

[Begin recording] Nothing is easy with the gringos. Nothing is easy. They have been quite egotistical. They appear to be cooperative, but they are egotistical. I get the impression that...Napoleon once said that they were a nation of shopkeepers. I think they have been haggling inch by inch, even over the conquests we have already made. They have given them to us grudgingly. They have allowed the buildings and installations that were supposed to be turned over to us to deteriorate. I would say they have been damaged some of them so as not to turn them over to us in satisfactory condition.

That is why, if we refer to the attitude of the government, I would say that they are doing this because they are obligated by a general law, the law of the treaties.

In order to defeat them, we must defeat them with good administration in addition to the energy with which we Panamanians pursue what we consider ours. [end recording]

ROYO COMMENTS ON ELECTION, CANAL OPERATION

PA052236 Panama City Circuito RPC-TV in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Oct 80

[News conference by Panamanian President Aristides Royo at opening of police course for National Guard officers 6 October--place not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President, have you met with the magistrates of the electoral tribunal to discuss the irregularities observed during the past electoral process?

[Answer] No, I have neither met with them nor do I plan to do so. The magistrates of the electoral tribunal are independent in their actions.

[Question] How to you interpret the fact that the Revolutionary Democratic Party, PRD, failed to obtain a greater number of seats in the national legislative council?

[Answer] I believe it did obtain the majority of seats, as it won 10 out of 19.

[Question] Would this constitute a drop in the PRD's popular support?

[Answer] I do not think so. It simply signalled the participation of other political parties and tendencies different from the PRD. However, I would prefer not to talk about figures until the vote count has been completed.

[Question] Taking into account the failure in the organization of the elections, does the executive branch plan to reorganize the electoral tribunal?

[Answer] I would not call the elections a failure. It would have been a failure if the people had not gone to the polls. There were, and we must admit this, some problems in the preparation of the voter lists. I believe it will be necessary to redesign and improve the listing system, and that will have to be done before the next election.

[Question] Referring to the Panama Canal, can you tell us how the very rich budget mentioned by Mr Fernando Manfredo will be obtained for canal operations?

[Answer] Well, I believe that since the principal beneficiary is the United States, that country will have to see that the budget is appropriated for the canal operations. If not, the canal will not be able to keep up the pace of 38 vessels per day through the canal, much less increase it. Last week, for instance, instead of the 50 or 52 vessels that usually wait at the Pacific entrance of the canal, there were 104. Either they improve their capacity to speed the transit of the ships through the canal and other required facilities, or the canal becomes obsolete much earlier than expected.

[Question] Mr President, there is talk about unilateral decisions by the U.S. authorities. Is there a presidential position in this respect?

[Answer] Well, the presidential position will be first to stop unilateral decisions in the Canal Commission, despite the fact that we are outnumbered there five to four. We will protest if they make any such unilateral decisions in the future. If they do so, they will be following a style to which they are somewhat accustomed, through the use of force.

'IRREGULARITIES' PROMPT REQUEST FOR NEW ELECTIONS

PA061728 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 6 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Residents of the provinces of Chiriqui, Cocle, Panama, Colon, Veraguas and Herrera have asked the electoral tribunal to hold new legislative elections. Their request is based on a number of irregularities which include the following:

1. The names of many voters did not appear in the electoral registry.

2. The names of voters did not appear in the specific polling places where they were supposed to vote.

3. Discrimination as to who was allowed to participate in the voting as a certain party was able to establish a list of voters while other parties were not.

Those affected by these irregularities believe that credentials should not be issued until new elections are held.

EL SALVADOR

MORALES EHRLICH URGES PEOPLE TO JOIN PEACEFUL PROCESS

PA061929 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Speech by government junta member Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich during government leaders' visit to Cojutepeque, Cuscatlan Department; date not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] You have to think about getting organized. We have not come to ask you to join such and such a party. No, gentlemen. We are not asking anyone to change his views. If you are a communist, continue to be a communist. Organize your party. In the end the people are the ones who will decide. I think this is clear.

The problem is that the minorities do not accept the rules of democracy and instead have chosen the path of an armed struggle. Let us remember that this armed path was initiated 2 or 3 years ago when it was said that there was no democratic solution. The government of that time [words indistinct]. At that time many people said: Gentlemen, democracy has ended here; the electoral path is closed; there is no peaceful solution and the only thing that is left is an armed struggle. Many young people in good faith believed this. Many thought they were doing good.

What is the junta doing? It is showing the people that there is a peaceful path, that the path of armed struggle is not the best path, that the great majority of the people do not want the path of arms.

I am sure that all of you who represent all the sectors of Cuscatlan Department want a peaceful solution. Why? Because a revolution can be carried out, a country can be changed and power can be transferred from an oligarchy to the people as is being done without brothers having to kill each other. This is a new model, a new revolutionary process superior to the well-known Marxist models which involve bloodshed. We want to prevent that bloodshed.

Therefore, gentlemen, participation is essential. So we have come to ask you to participate. This also involves dialogue. Let us talk with each other.

We also have to achieve the pacification of the country. Gentlemen, the country's pacification will not be obtained with bullets. Let us be clear on this. This is a political struggle. I agree it has military aspects, but we want to achieve peace with as little bloodshed as possible. What is the best path to achieve this? The incorporation of all the people in the pacification process. If all the people say: Gentlemen, we want peace, then no extreme leftwing or rightwing group can continue to shoot the people.

I think we are living in crazy times in this country. There are rightwing assassins killing people. There are extreme leftwing assassins killing people in front of their children. That is not a political struggle. It is a degeneration of the political factions which have reached the point of vandalism and criminality. But if the people say: Gentlemen, the path is democracy and peace, then those minorities will be unable to continue harming and shooting the people. And then most of those minorities will understand their mistake and will join the democratic process. I must tell the extremist groups which (?do not understand this) that the junta and the armed forces have a commitment to act against them in defense of all the people.

We have to draft an economic and social development plan which will make possible the establishment of an economic, industrial and agricultural structure based truly on associative [asociativa] property that will be truly of the people. That is the objective. We all have a role in this. We are all involved in this.

To conclude, I want to stress that all that we have mentioned involves a different model. That is why there is expectation in the world about this. That is why this model is also attacked in the world.

It is a revolutionary model which is not Marxist, but which will end the oligarchic models of the past, of traditional capitalism. We are not going to rely on a group of businessmen for the development of a people or on a political group or party to make the decisions. Instead, we want to rely on a people who are organized socially, economically, culturally and so forth. An organized people will be the prime mover of the country's development. That is what we want. That is the objective of our struggle. We ask your help in this. We need to have a social base so that the process can develop. We can do nothing with good intentions or words. If all the people work so that this process will develop, however, then it will march forward. We ask you gentlemen to join the process and struggle within it, respecting democratic laws and viewpoints and having common objectives. Those objectives are achieving the well-being of all Salvadorans, carrying out this process among all Salvadorans and transferring power to the Salvadoran people.

Gentlemen, no nobler cause exists. We are inviting you to join that struggle. We ask you to tell the gentlemen of the rightwing and leftwing that there is a path of peace, that there is a path in which they too can participate because through that path of peace we will all be able to change this country. Thank you very much.

ARMY SAYS U.S. MILITARY INTERVENTION UNNECESSARY

PA062356 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1748 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] It is illogical to think about U.S. military intervention in El Salvador, a Salvadoran Army spokesman said this morning. He said that the charges made by a leftist group reflect its fear of the government forces' advance and the knowledge that their cause is lost. Regarding possible U.S. intervention, the army spokesman said: We do not need it and are quite capable of handling the situation ourselves.

33 VIOLENT DEATHS REPORTED IN PAST FEW HOURS

PA070001 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1812 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] The deaths of at least 33 persons has been reported by government officials during the past hours. Reports say that 14 rural guards were killed by alleged guerrillas Sunday afternoon in Ilobasco. Another seven peasants were also killed Sunday afternoon in Sitio de Nejapa in La Libertad Department.

Meanwhile, San Salvador government officials report that the bodies of at least 12 more persons have been found in various parts of the city.

NICARAGUA

COMMANDER CABEZAS DISCUSSES BLUEFIELDS, LA PRENSA

PA032214 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 Oct 80

["Direct Line" program with Guerrilla Commander Omar Cabezas, member of the National Secretariat of the Sandinist National Liberation Front--live]

[Excerpts] [Question, by unidentified announcer] Could you comment on the latest incidents in Bluefields? Apparently, the situation there is normal and the problem has been solved. We would like you to comment, however, on the statement just issued by the junta.

[Answer] There are problems in Bluefields just as there are problems in the rest of Nicaragua. These are logical in a society experiencing a revolution in which there are people who support it and people who are fighting it. Of course, the people who support the revolution are in the majority and those who oppose it are in the minority. For this reason, the minority has to resort to all kinds of methods to affect the revolution.

Consequently, we could say that the Bluefields incidents are one more link in this long chain of maneuvers orchestrated by local and foreign reactionaries. However, as our junta stated, normalcy has returned to Bluefields.

[Question] I am Francisco Canda. I live beyond Tierra Linda and one block down. My question is the following: I want companero and brother Omar Cabezas to tell me if the government will expel those Protestant clergymen who are stirring up our revolutionary people on the Atlantic coast. My second question is: Companero Tomas Borge has said that many women prisoners will be released. It is true that many women prisoners deserve to be freed because their crimes were minor. They have been punished enough. However, I--as a revolutionary and because I have a son who is a revolutionary, because I support this cause and because I am a member of the BARRICADA collective group--do not agree with the release of Nicolasa Sevilla. She committed many crimes. She did not commit them personally, but she had many people killed in 1946 and 1947.

[Answer] Companero Canda, regarding your first question, Commander Borge was very clear yesterday when he said that all the foreigners who, taking advantage of the freedom in this country, have come here to destabilize the Nicaraguan revolution will be expelled from the country. If these men whom you mentioned are in jail for these reasons, they will surely be expelled from Nicaragua. However, they will not be expelled because they are Protestants or pastors. They will be expelled because they are involved in counterrevolutionary activities and because they are preventing the Atlantic coast from progressing. People are not punished in this country for their race, creed, social condition or political ideas. Everybody can do as they please here. There is freedom for everybody in this country. The only freedom we do not have in this country is the freedom to attack our people. Those who attack our people will be punished. Therefore, if these men are guilty, we trust Commander Borge's statements will be carried out.

Regarding Nicolasa's case, she is a criminal and she is in prison because of it. We are not releasing her because she is a woman. We are releasing her basically because she can no longer damage the revolution. There are also young women prisoners who can still damage the revolution. We have contemplated the possibility, however, of releasing certain women whom we consider to have reformed and therefore represent no threat to the revolution.

[Question by unidentified speaker] How far will LA PRENSA go with its lies [words indistinct]?

[Answer] I must begin to answer your question with an old Nicaraguan saying: Not all the tiger's offspring are striped. While Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal was in the opposition and tried to instill the anti-Somozism in his children and while El Chiquin, Somoza's son, turned out worse than his father, Chamorro Cardenal's son unfortunately did not turn out like his father. This is a problem affecting us now because, as you said, the LA PRENSA of yesterday is not the same as the LA PRENSA of today. The people repudiate LA PRENSA. However, it is still a good deal because I buy the paper to read all the nonsense that LA PRENSA publishes daily in order to be able to defend ourselves.

It is true that LA PRENSA now has an attitude which is openly against the revolution. I am sure that if I told young Chamorro now that it is night and that I am appearing on "Direct Line", he would tell me that it is day and that I am on an "indirect line." LA PRENSA'S policy right now is completely against the revolution and it serves many interests. However, 50,000 dead of this country made freedom of the press possible for us, and this young man claims this freedom to carry out a task which is no longer within its bounds.

The Nicaraguan people are the ones who should decide what to do regarding this. Then the revolutionary government, which responds to the people's interest, will have to implement the measures that the people demand. The Sandinist Front will have to decide what it learned from the demand of the masses. This will be done officially, of course.

The people will have to adopt measures in the future. The government, in interpreting what you just said today, has held a news conference to say that its generosity is over. More correctly, I do not think that the government generosity is over.

To use a popular phrase, people have confused generosity with foolishness. Some have believed us to be fools and have abused our generosity. For this reason, we will be stricter in enforcing a series of measures that our people have been demanding but which we have been holding back for the sake of national unity. However, we are being led to certain situations. As Comdr Eden Pastora once said, the people's patience has limits and of course, the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN] and the Government of National Reconstruction respect this patience.

[Question] My name is Estella Perez of Managua. Companero commander, my question is if it is true that all these religious sects are involved in counterrevolutionary activities in Bluefields--and I do not think they are limiting themselves to that department; I feel they are carrying this out throughout the country--do you believe that they should all be expelled, I mean, not only those in Bluefields?

[Answer] I believe that we cannot do that. We do not doubt that certain individuals of these sects are involved in such activities but we cannot make a general judgment of all of them. It would be unfair. We must be very careful so as not to commit injustices. Some individuals of some sects are involved in these activities. It was even said that certain Americans were involved in this. Strange, isn't it, for Americans to be involved in this? But we are unwilling to expel all the religious sects. To do this we would have to kill every Sandinist.

Freedom of religion is part of our program. It was part of the program before the victory and we maintain it. However, this does not mean that we are going to allow certain individuals who are not Nicaraguans to go around promoting uprisings. Let them go and do that in their own countries. Let them preach there what they are preaching here. Let them disrupt peace there.

[Question] Companero Omar Cabezas, this is Teresa Munoz Ramirez of the Sandinist People's Army's rearguard. I want to know why the FSLN hasn't done something about the counterrevolutionaries and why it hasn't conducted intensive seminars for these reactionaries so that they realize that there is a revolutionary process in progress in Nicaragua.

[Answer] I think there is a slight mistake here. The FSLN is only the people's vanguard and interpretor of the people's will. The FSLN has promised to lead the people wherever they want to go at the risk of the front's own lives. This is not a compliment, a phrase or a slogan. It is something we have in our hearts.

However, instead of putting the counterrevolutionaries in their places, the revolutionary government should use its respective organizations--the state security and the Sandinist People's Army--in the event of an armed attack or a plot to attack our people. It is for the mass organizations and the Nicaraguan people to put these people in their places. Of course, the FSLN will always be leading the people and guiding them at all levels, as we have been doing, to fight the counterrevolutionaries.

What is happening, companera, is that we do not want to make hasty moves. We must be very careful with the steps we take. As the vanguard of this process we must be very responsible. We have been trying to show that we are true revolutionaries, that we are understanding, cautious, calm, mature but at the same time strong and [word indistinct] men. They tried to trifle with our generosity. Thus, you have the reply of the government junta in the communique just issued. This step was not taken before because the conditions were not present for it. This step, this harsh action which was taken now, was done at this time because the times demanded it. The next steps will be taken in their own time and according to the circumstances.

As you see, the communique you just heard--if you did not hear it you will have to listen to it tomorrow or read it in the papers--notes that the soft approach to the counterrevolution has ended here. We will teach the counterrevolutionaries that, just as we can be good friends, we can also be excellent enemies.

ORTEGA ANSWERS SANDINIST YOUTH, CRITICIZES LA PRENSA

FA041954 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Oct 80

["Face the People" program from government house in Managua, with junta members Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Dr Moises Hassan Morales and Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado; Comdr Carlos Carrion, representative of the Sandinist National Liberation Front in the Adult Education Vice Ministry, and Deputy Education Minister Francisco Guzman answering questions by 19 July Sandinist Youth representatives--live]

[Excerpts] [Ortega] Good evening, companeros. First of all, we wish to greet you in the name of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and of the Sandinist Front's National Directorate. We welcome you to this government house and to this program.

After giving its blood and its effort in the struggle against the Somozist dictatorship, Nicaraguan youth has been fulfilling the various tasks that the revolution, their vanguard, has recommended. Outstanding among these tasks is youth's role in the great national literacy campaign. There too, Nicaragua's young people shed their blood, the victim of the attacks and crimes committed by the pro-Somozist counterrevolutionary terrorists, who vented their anger on a few of the crusaders.

Young people have also carried out important tasks by joining the armed forces, the Sandinist people's militias, the Sandinist police and the state's security bodies and by incorporating themselves into production.

Today we are on the eve of the incorporation of thousands of Nicaraguan young people into another great duty, another great task assigned to them by the revolution and the vanguard. It is their incorporation into classes and study, within the new concept of study that this revolution has created and generated.

[Question] Companeros, members of the government junta, revolutionary greetings. Good evening. My name is Dimar Grijaldo Estrada, member of the Sandinist Youth. First, we are willing to participate in the work-study program, for which we see a need. It is something urgently needed for our economic reactivation and for our (?own awareness). I would like to refer to the media. LA PRENSA, for instance, carries yellow press articles aimed at confusing the people. I would like to know what measures would the government junta adopt if people took to the streets, if people demanded the closing of LA PRENSA and of those information media that adopt reactionary stands. Thank you very much. [applause]

[Ortega] The revolution has guaranteed freedom of expression and continues to do so, as this is one of its objectives. With this new freedom of expression established in the wake of the victory of the revolution, we have come across the problem, so to speak, posed by certain media, such as the newspaper LA PRENSA and several radio stations. They respond to their class interests, which are in opposition to those of the nation and of the revolution. Their class interests lead them to lie and to manipulate people through the information they provide in order to seize power and benefit their sector. To do this, they manipulate the various situations that come up, particularly problems, in thousands of ways, (?opposing) any proposal, project or effort made by the revolution. [Words indistinct] remember the number of times that LA PRENSA has openly attacked the Nicaraguan people, the [words indistinct].

Today LA PRENSA headlined the news that milk prices will be hiked in Leon. LA PRENSA is thus violating a recent law by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. They have also been manipulating the religious issue, seeking to bring about a confrontation between Sandinism and religion in order to alienate the people from Sandinism.

They have also been manipulating the presence of internationalist professionals who have come to our country to help us in an unselfish manner.

The companero asks about the possibility that people might demand the closing of LA PRENSA. I think people have a right to express themselves any way they want. However, we feel that it is not a matter of closing LA PRENSA, but of making LA PRENSA behave in accordance with the laws of this revolution.

We will succeed in this. This will be achieved because even if those at LA PRENSA, those who work at LA PRENSA cannot change their way of thinking, if they are not willing to identify with the people now, in the long run with the passing of time, some of them may identify with the people. It would not be the first time an individual, or a person in a reactionary position or an antipopular position, has changed in the face of reality. Change is difficult; it is always difficult. This is the way it is. But they change and that moment comes when they identify with the interests of the people. So this possibility is open. This is the purpose of this revolution: to help man assimilate, not to annihilate man.

Until those in LA PRENSA have learned to understand and assimilated with the people, with the Nicaraguan nationality, however, they will have to submit to the laws the revolution has issued. Let them not think they are going to toy with the revolution. For us, it is an act of abuse and a provocation for them to be publishing these reports about milk in Leon, when a recent decree is in effect.

The important thing is this: It is not a case of closing down LA PRENSA or of closing down any of the media. It is the case of making these media comply with the laws. Just like they want to demand from the revolution. [sentence incomplete] They want laws to exist for the workers. For example, why doesn't the revolution enforce the laws for the workers? They want compliance with the laws with the workers. This is simple. For example, when workers occupy a factory, an enterprise, or when they strike or they seize a house or something like this, they demand a law be issued to this effect. Of course, the revolution is always obliged to guarantee compliance with the laws. Here, no one can take justice into his own hands. If any worker believes that any factory is violating the (?rights) of the workers, it is his duty to use institutionalized channels to resolve the problem. The same goes for the capitalists of this country and the same goes for the organizations like LA PRENSA, which are obliged to respect the law. If they do not agree with something, then they should resort to the proper organizations. Meanwhile, however, they are going to have to abide by the law. Yesterday, we announced that this degree of tolerance which we had allowed is finished. This is going to help fight this obfuscating activity of LA PRENSA, among other media.

[Question] [Name indistinct of the Baptist College] I wish to ask Comdr Daniel Ortega two questions: First, in talks I have had with my companeros regarding the new revolutionary Sandinist education (?with a view to) creating a new man who feels in his heart the needs of our people and who is aware of the national situation, we observed that in the Nicaragua of the Somozist era, education programs were obsolete and [words indistinct]. In a speech by our brother Comdr Bayardo Arce, education and revolution bring up the need for the university to have a room for the study of Marxism. My concern is that in secondary school, we study scientific science [as heard], which is Marxism, to give a better political foundation to Nicaragua's youth. We do this because Marxism, as science of the most universal law in nature, is what gives the knowledge, the thought and ideological weapon for the emancipation of man, whose head is dialectic materialism [word indistinct] and whose heart is the proletariat. Second, we young Sandinists are included, in the face of counterrevolutionary maneuvers [words indistinct] by the enemies of the people against our internationalist Cuban brothers. We also repudiate the political manifesto of the quote anti-imperialist democratic youth unquote which attacks the situation of some Sandinist and (?more times) our people [words indistinct] internationalism. We observe that LA PRENSA is lending itself to counterrevolutionary activities.

Commander, you affirmed that the people's power was [word indistinct]. How will you increase people's power against the antisocials who have been discovered in our security organizations, against those who were going to carry out sabotage and are against an increase in popular power with the lies of the daily LA PRENSA, if they continue to occur in the newspapers of [word indistinct]?

[Daniel Ortega] Well now, we have to say that the study plans that have been developed by public education, by the proper organizations, are study plans which reflect the doctrine we have had all along our historical process. These are the anti-imperialist doctrine, the anti-imperialist sentiments of our people and the reality of our historical process. We are using these as the basis for the education of Nicaraguans. We cannot, therefore, isolate ourselves from the world, from universal thought, and this universal thought tries to reflect [changes thought in middle of sentence] but above all, projecting it on our actual situation.

Regarding the concrete studies of certain thinkers, it will be up to students, whether privately or in groups or whatever, to study, and learn about these universal thinkers.

On the other hand, when the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction brings up the need to put an end to this situation of tolerance, it is simply a case of strengthening the structures of people's power or we were running the risk that these structures would be weakened by a lack of the necessary firmness. This would have given a chance to the counterrevolutionary elements and the decadent elements of our society, who perhaps do not act conscientiously as a counterrevolutionary does, to develop and weaken the foundations of revolutionary power. They are two enemies with a common goal. It is a wave of crime, which must be dealt with firmly. Otherwise, criminals would suddenly begin to be defended as patriots. Then very simply, we would be weakening the structures of the revolution.

Violeta Chamorro Replies

PA051635 Paris AFP in Spanish 2331 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Managua, 4 Oct (AFP)--The newspaper LA PRENSA from Managua, in a front page editorial signed by Violeta Chamorro, today denied rumors and "threats" on a possible closure of the paper.

Violeta Chamorro, former member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said that after 15 months of a total victory shared by all Nicaraguans and which cost so much blood, "the newspaper LA PRENSA, which was a main factor in the 1979 revolution, is now a target."

These were her comments about statements made by Comdr Daniel Ortega, who in the televised program "Face the People" was asked if the Sandinist government would shut down LA PRENSA if the people should demand it.

Ortega said that the measures taken by the government to control some news media, were not intended to shut down LA PRENSA, but to have news media respect the revolutionary laws."

Violeta Chamorro, the widow of newsman Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, asserted in the editorial that the answers and questions in "Face the People" program were prefabricated and, therefore, can be considered as the government's opinion.

Members of the National Confederation of Workers (CNT) independent, today announced that they have turned down an invitation to participate in a workers demonstration whose main objective is to demand that LA PRENSA be shut down.

However, Violeta Chamorro said that "it will be very difficult and hard to take away a deep-rooted right from the Nicaraguan people, who have defended their freedom and know its value after 45 years of struggle against the Somozist dictatorship."

Finally, the editorial says that "no one wants to undermine the revolutionary process, but to forge ahead, guide and help to make Nicaragua an example for all countries in the world, which would not be possible without freedom."

FSLN SENDS TOP COMMANDERS TO ATLANTIC SECTOR

PA061615 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] The National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] assigned Commanders of the Revolution Daniel Ortega and Henry Ruiz to talk to the brothers in the northern coast of Zelaya Department on Saturday. The area they covered was Las Minas, Waspan and Puerto Cabezas. Meanwhile, Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock and Guerrilla Commander William Rodriguez left for southern Zelaya Department, primarily Bluefields, where disturbances provoked by counterrevolutionaries had been occurring the past few days.

Our special correspondent covered an extensive program of visits by the commanders. Wheelock, Rodriguez and Guerrilla Commander Humberto Campbell, a Bluefields resident and deputy minister for the development of the Atlantic sector, visited the Punta Fria, (Goldband) and (Sweet Holden) neighborhoods where the disturbances occurred.

It must be noted that the situation has been calm there since Friday when those who were deceiving the Miskitos were arrested. The telephone lines were restored, the air, land and water transportation resumed and the businesses were conducting their activities normally.

Regarding the fishing activities, it has been reported that 85 percent of the companies had resumed their operations which had been suspended since Tuesday. It is expected that all of them could be operating normally today. The paralyzation of activities resulted in a loss of several million cordobas.

Wheelock Remarks

PA062025 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Comdr Jaime Wheelock has told the Atlantic coast residents that the imperialist, Somozist and reactionary penetration is a chronic evil that must be eradicated from the area. He noted that the penetration of imperialism through foreign radio stations must be eliminated by thoroughly educating people politically, and the Atlantic coast must double its efforts to do this. He added that many people say they are against the Cuban teachers and doctors just because they were brought up that way. However, they are forgetting that these doctors and teachers are there because there were none in the area and because doctors and teachers do not want to go there.

Wheelock told them that they claim there are 800 Cubans in the Atlantic but there are only 80. They claim that the Cubans are taking food away from them when, in fact, the Cubans are paid by Cuba. The truth is that no other country has helped us so much without asking for anything in return, Wheelock concluded.

COTTON HARVEST NOT COMMITTED TO EASTERN BLOC

PA021651 Paris AFP in Spanish 0313 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Managua, 1 Oct (AFP)--Luis Lacayo, director of the National Cotton Enterprise, today denied that Nicaragua has committed parts of its cotton harvest to several socialist countries in exchange for vehicles and other items. "We will sell to anyone who offers a better price," Lacayo said.

He said 100,000 bales of cotton have been promised to the socialist countries but that this is not final and could be sold to other buyers if they offer better prices. "We used to sell to the socialist countries through intermediaries before, but now we sell directly to them and they pay us in dollars," he added.

BRIEFS

NEW CORDOBA BILL--The new 50-cordoba bills will begin circulation in the country on 6 October. They will have the picture of Carlos Fonseca Amador, our revolution's top commander. [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 2 Oct 80 PA]

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER RAO ARRIVES IN HAVANA

FL061028 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Narasimha Rao, external affairs minister of India, arrived in Havana last night for an official and friendly visit to Cuba at the invitation of Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. He was received at Jose Marti International Airport by interim Foreign Minister Rene Anillo; Hector Rodriguez Llompart and Ricardo Cabrizas, ministers of the state committee for economic cooperation and foreign trade, respectively; and Indian Ambassador to Cuba Mohan Malik.

Official Talks Open

FL061736 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Official talks between Cuba and the Republic of India opened today at the main offices of the Foreign Ministry in Havana. The Indian side is headed by External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao and the Cuban by Foreign Minister ad interim Rene Anillo.

Narasimha Rao arrived last night on an official visit at the invitation of Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. Today he will be introduced to the diplomatic corps accredited to our country. He will hold talks with Cuban state and government representatives.

Attending the talks at the Foreign Ministry is Indian Ambassador to Cuba Prit Mohan Singh Malik.

NICARAGUAN DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

FL062239 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Nicaraguan Interior Commerce Minister Dionisio Marenco arrived in our country yesterday at noon for the purpose of exchanging experiences. Cuban Domestic Trade Minister Serafin Fernandez met the visitor at the Jose Marti International Airport.

During his stay in Cuba, Minister Marenco will meet with Cuban officials and conduct activities related to the branch of the economy he heads in his country.

CUBA TO HOST CEMA DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTERS CONFERENCE

FL041751 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] The 12th session of the conference of domestic trade ministers of CEMA member countries will open on 7 October in this capital's Palace of Conventions. The meeting will take up important aspects of tasks ordered by the 24th CEMA meeting on domestic and foreign trade and the work plan for the next 5-year period. This meeting will be attended by ministers and vice ministers of domestic trade from nine socialist countries and will be chaired by Cuba.

Already in Cuba is the GDR delegation headed by Trade and Supply Minister Gerhard Briksa and composed by Deputy Minister of Trade Helmut Neuber, who signed a trade agreement with our country. For the Cuban side the document was signed by Vice Minister of Domestic Trade Oscar Marrero. Domestic Trade Minister Serafin Fernandez attended the signing ceremony.

FIDEL CASTRO CONGRATULATES CYPRUS ON ANNIVERSARY

FL041408 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] The Cypriot media widely reported Cuban President Fidel Castro's message on the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Cypriot Republic.

The message expresses the Cuban people's solidarity with the Cypriot struggle for sovereignty and territorial integrity and for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the country. The message was also signed by Acting National People's Power Assembly President Raul Roa. Other messages were sent by top Soviet leader Brezhnev and leaders of nonaligned countries.

GRANMA ATTACKS VENEZUELAN GOVERNMENT FOR SABOTEURS RULING

FL061224 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The newspapers GRANMA, official organ of the party Central Committee, today, Monday, publishes a two-column front-page editorial titled: "Crime on Top of Crime, Infamy on Top of Infamy," in which it reports and criticizes the exoneration of the criminal saboteurs of the Cuban plane which was destroyed near Barbados.

GRANMA begins by saying that the fourth anniversary of the monstrous crime in Barbados comes under circumstances that make it a thousand times more detestable and contemptible. As confirmed by the recent courageous statements of Venezuelan journalist Alicia Herrera, the four criminals had been told beforehand that nothing would happen to them, that the records would be covered up, that the statements of witnesses would be charged based on pressures and that the military court would in the end declare their acquittal.

GRANMA goes on to say in its editorial today, Monday, that the Venezuelan Government knows that the military court is acquitting guilty persons, it knows that the evidence against them is irrefutable and it knows that they are confessed assassins because one of the persons directly involved in the crime, Hernan Ricardo, as is public knowledge, admitted to Trinidad and Tobago police that he and Lugo had placed the bomb which blasted the Cuban plane in flight.

GRANMA continues: We are certain that this monstrous and provocative action [the acquittal] will have many more profound and serious repercussions than its selfish promoters are capable of foreseeing. Four years ago, a gang of gangsters and mercenaries without country or law murdered 73 defenseless human beings. Today, an established government is coldly murdering justice, trampling the law and scoffing at the conscience of all mankind. The decision to acquit the terrorists is a crime even greater than the sabotage itself. If that crime cost the lives of 73 victims, what the Venezuelan Government is doing today could cost hundreds and thousands of new innocent lives. The bloodthirsty assassins will return to the streets with a free hand and many other similar assassins also will feel encouraged and stimulated to commit the most barbaric acts. That is the ominous role which the Venezuelan Government has chosen for itself.

Those who today--blinded by their hatred of Cuba and incapable of bearing the worthy and prestigious international role of our country--plot such crimes will not have to wait long to see how their shameful actions irremediably turn against them. The people do not forgive such affronts. No honorable military man would like to be associated with such villainy. The noble heroic Venezuelan people will never forgive this offense. The shameless degraders of the national honor and of Venezuela's responsibility to the world community will have to face, as is aready happening to them, the resolute repudiation of all honest Venezuelans and the strongest condemnation of world public opinion.

Lastly, the official organ of the party Central Committee stresses that, meanwhile, the Venezuelan Government will be the only one absolutely responsible for all the consequences that may derive from this event on official relations between Venezuela and Cuba.

For centuries our people will repudiate from the deepest part of their souls the monstrous Barbados sabotage. For centuries they also will remember and abhor the decision of the present Venezuelan Government which multiplies the crimes and multiplies the infamy committed 4 years ago. However, neither the crime nor the infamy will remain unpunished. Moral pygmies pass on; our martyrs will be immortal.

GRENADA

DIPLOMATIC TIES ESTABLISHED WITH WESTERN SAHARA

FL012354 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] The revolutionary Government of Grenada and the Government of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic have established diplomatic relations. The agreement was signed in St George's (?today) [words indistinct]. The communique issued after the signing ceremony says both countries agreed to establish diplomatic ties based on the principles of equality, mutual benefits and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. The document also says both countries view the agreement as the beginning of a period of meaningful cooperation and [words indistinct] mutual interest. [passage indistinct]

JAMAICA

PRIME MINISTER ANNOUNCES ELECTIONS FOR 30 OCT

PA061951 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1748 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Montego Bay, Jamaica, 6 Oct (LATIN-REUTER)--Prime Minister Michael Manley has announced that elections will be held on 30 October. He made the announcement last night at the annual conference of the ruling People's National Party being held in this beach resort in the northern coast.

Manley's administration has had to face serious economic and social problems in recent years and it will have a strong electoral challenge from opposition leader Edward Seaga from the Jamaica Labour Party.

CUBAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES PNP PARTY CONFERENCE

FL061637 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Kingston--We bring you the fraternal and solidary embrace of all Cuban people and our Communist Party and, very especially, the personal greeting of the leader of the Cuban revolution, Comrade Fidel Castro, PCC Central Committee member Jesus Montane has declared. Montane heads the Cuban delegation to the 42d annual conference of the ruling People's National Party [PNP].

In his speech yesterday at a plenary session, Jesus Montane emphasized that the Cuban Communist Party and people regard high the efforts being made by the Jamaican Government under the leadership of the PNP and its leader, Prime Minister Michael Manley, to improve the standard of living of the Jamaican people, to eliminate the longstanding backwardness inherited from colonialism and to strengthen national sovereignty.

Meeting With Manley

FL061815 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1803 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Jamaica's Prime Minister Michael Manley has met with Jesus Monane Oropesa, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of its foreign relations general department. The talks were held in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere and, during the meeting, matters of interest to Cuba and Jamaica were discussed. Jesus Montane Oropesa led the PCC delegation to the 42d annual conference of the ruling People's National Party, which concluded with a mass rally at a Montego Bay plaza.

Osvaldo Cardenas, chief of section of the PCC Central Committee America Department, and the Cuban ambassador to that Caribbean island, Ulises Estrada, also participated in the talks.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 197

8 October 1980

ARGENTINA

Leftist Front Leader Objects to Method of Choosing President B 1
Army Chief of Staff Discusses Creation of IV Corps B 1
Briefs: Cost of Living Increase B 1

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza To Crack Down on Extremists C 1
Gueiler Comments on Coup, Popular Resistance C 1

BRAZIL

Figueiredo Urged Not To Invite Pinochet To Visit Brazil D 1
Transportation Minister: Oil Supply To Last Until July D 1
Deputy Blames U.S. Aid Agency for Educational Problems D 1
Briefs: Figueiredo's Popularity Declines D 1

COLOMBIA

Government: Middle East War Costing Colombia $100,000 Daily F 1
Venezuelan Border Closure Affects Shipments of Food F 1
Senate Commission Visits San Andres Area F 1
Military Court Acquits Six Alleged Guerrillas F 1

ECUADOR

Human Rights Group Protests Venezuelan Action on Saboteurs G 1
Guayaquil Political Party Headquarters Fired On G 1
Briefs: Oil Rigs From Mexico; Japanese Oil Purchase; Oil Discovery in Pungarayacu G 1

PARAGUAY

Foreign Minister Nogues Condemns Somoza Killing at UN [LA TRIBUNA 3 Oct] H 1
Argentine Special Envoy To Look Into Situation of Argentines [HOY 4 Oct] H 1
Government Decrees 20-Percent Fuel Price Increases H 1
Police Hold Laino Under Article 79 of Constitution [ULTIMA HORA 3 Oct] H 1

PERU

President Belaunde Comments on Appointment of Argentina's Viola J 1
Peru Asks Argentine Help for Ship Trapped by Iran-Iraq War J 1
Foreign Minister on Efforts To Improve Relations With Chile J 1

VENEZUELA

President Herrera on Trip to Dominican Republic L 1
Government Closes Border With Colombia To Take Census L 1

MEXICO

Indian External Affairs Minister Arrives on 3-Day Visit M 1
State TV Says Price of Oil To Remain Unchanged for 1980 M 1
PRI Labor Deputies Propose Thorough Economic Reforms M 1
Budget Official Denies Plan To Nationalize Economy M 1

PANAMA

MATUTINO Editorial Hails 1 October as Patriotic Milestone [1 Oct] N 1
LA PRENSA Claims Election Was 'Reverse' for Government [3 Oct] N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Foreign Minister Asks UN for Council Seat, Peace University P 1
Carazo Granted Permission To Travel Abroad P 1
National Democratic Party Legally Established P 2
Salvadoran PDC Secretary General Seeks Asylum P 2
Political Asylum Granted to 13 Nicaraguan Families P 2
Briefs: Favorable Trade Balance P 3

EL SALVADOR

Leftists Leave OAS Offices; No Details on Demands P 3
Junta Members Address Citizens of San Vicente P 3
Duarte on 'Internatioal Plot' P 3
Gutierrez Appeal for Cooperation P 4
Archbishop Excommunicates Desecrators, Comments on Events P 5
'Special Forces' Seek Guerrilla Camps, Mercenaries [EL MUNDO 6 Oct] P 6
Guerrilla Commandos Reportedly Seizing Harvests P 6
PDC Elects Executive, Political Committees [EL DIARIO DE HOY 6 Oct] P 7

GUATEMALA

Foreign Minister Addresses UN on Various Issues P 7

HONDURAS

Elvir Sierra Says Settlement of Conflict May Be Near P 8
Students Occupy Cathedral To Protest U.S. Advisers [Havana] P 8
Group Denies Aiding Nicaraguan Counterrevolutionaries P 9
Briefs: New Guatemalan Ambassador P 9

NICARAGUA

Reportage on OAS Human Rights Commission Visit P 9
Official Welcome P 9
Visit Agenda P 10
Meeting With Local Officials P 11
Nicaraguan Committee Complaint P 12
Minister Terms Bluefields Case 'Educational Experience' P 12
FSLN Communique States Position Regarding Church P 13
FSLN Message Marks Opening of New School Year P 14
Culture Minister Leaves for FRG To Receive Prize P 14
Briefs: Flood Damage P 14

CUBA

India's Minister Rao Continues Visit, Meets Leaders Q 1
Meeting With Rodriguez Q 1
Talks With Castro Q 1
Discussion With Cabrizas Q 1
Departure of Delegation Q 1
Rodriguez Llompart Receives Grenada's Coard Q 1
Delegates Arrive for CEMA Domestic Trade Ministers Meeting Q 2
Opening Session Q 2
Government Offers Opinion to UN on Nuclear Weapons Q 2
Bulgarian Construction Troops Delegation Arrives Q 2
Raul Castro Chairs Santiago Party Meeting Q 3
Delegation Leaves for Trade Union Leaders Meeting in Mexico Q 3
UJC National Committee Begins 9th Plenum Q 3

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Venezuelan President Herrera Arrives on Visit S 1
Venezuelan Firm Finds High Grade Petroleum Deposit S 1

GRENADA

Prime Minister Bishop Calls Terrorist Threats 'Sinister' S 1

JAMAICA

Security Minister Returns From Medical Treatment in Cuba S 1
[DAILY GLEANER 2 Oct]

LEFTIST FRONT LEADER OBJECTS TO METHOD OF CHOOSING PRESIDENT

PY071443 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1433 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Cordoba, 6 Oct (NA)--Carlos del Campo, founder of the Popular Leftist Front (FIP) in Cordoba District, has objected to the method used by "only three persons who arrogated to themselves a right which belongs to the Argentine people" to appoint Lt Gen Roberto Viola (ret) president of the nation.

In a communique issued here today, Del Campo states that "the decision of the military junta to elect General Viola president of the republic was made known, and the people have not taken part in this decision." He added that "only three persons, who arrogated to themselves a right which belongs to the Argentine people, elected a new president."

He recalled that "13 million people took part" in the last national elections on 23 September 1973 and pointed out that "however, 7 years later, only three commanders took part in the elections."

Del Campo said that "it is well understood that since Congress was opened on 22 May 1810 the power to appoint leaders as well as the unrenounceable right to decide on future economic policy, policy which Mr Martinez de Hoz has assured the U.S. bankers will not change, belongs to the Argentine people alone."

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF DISCUSSES CREATION OF IV CORPS

PY080158 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0955 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 7 Oct (TELAM)--Army Chief of Staff Maj Gen Jose Antonio Vaquero has released the names of the new directors of military institutes and chiefs of army units. He also announced that training exercises for reserve personnel will be carried out this month and that the creation of the IV Corps is envisaged for the medium term.

He made these announcements yesterday during his regular Monday meeting with accredited newsmen at the Libertadores Building, the headquarters of the Army commander in chief. He confirmed that a plenum of Army generals will be held. The meeting was also attended by Army Under Secretary Brig Gen Raul Ortiz and by Army Press Secretary Col Jorge Alberto Justo Pellejero.

General Vaquero said that in keeping with the Army's organic evolution, the creation of the IV Corps is invisaged in the medium term. The IV Corps will be headquartered in Santa Rosa, La Pampa Province. He reported that preliminary contacts had elicited great interest and support from provincial officials, despite the concern expressed by some sectors of the population.

He said that several mass media publications have conveyed concern over the problems that would stem from the establishment of a large command in that area and noted that should be opposition persist, the Army commander in chief will consider valid alternatives in other areas of the country for the headquarters of IV Corps.

BRIEFS

COST OF LIVING INCREASE--(NA)--The cost of living index rose 4.5 percent during September, the Ministry of Economy announced yesterday. Wholesale prices rose 2.8 percent and building costs 5 percent. Clothing went up only 2.4 percent and foods and beverages rose 3.6 percent. The September rise brings the cost of living increase for the first three quarters of the year to 60.4 percent. The increase over the last twelve-month period was 84 percent. Agricultural wholesale prices rose 2.2 percent and non-agricultural wholesale prices 3 percent. Imported goods rose 3.9 percent. Wholesale prices rose 44.2 percent during the first three quarters of the year and 54.6 percent over the last 12 months. [Text] [Buenos Aires HERALD In English 7 Oct 80 p 1 PY]

GARCIA MEZA VOWS TO CRACK DOWN ON EXTREMISTS

PY072353 Paris AFP in Spanish 3008 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] La Paz, 4 Oct (AFP)--In a speech delivered yesterday in Cochabamba, in the central part of the country, Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza stated that instead of threatening extremists, he will make them disappear.

Accompanied by the other members of the junta of commanders, General Garcia warned peasants about the threat posed by extremism and appealed to them to keep tighter control over it. He also recommended that they promote both work and unity.

Commenting on the country's economic situation, he said: Those resources that should have been yours, brother peasants, were pocketed by the politicians, including former presidents Walter Guevara Arce and Mrs Lidia Gueiler. He made it clear that the armed forces had taken over the government in view of Mrs Gueiler's resignation.

Commenting on the previous governments and politicians, he said: "They never came to you, brother peasants, with tractors, shovels, mattocks or wheelbarrows, but only to deceive you and to ask you for your votes so that they could cling to power once again."

"Now," he said, "this is a different government which is guided by honesty. This government is not like theirs."

Commenting on the congressmen, he said ironically that they had been smuggling cars across the border.

GUEILER COMMENTS ON COUP, POPULAR RESISTANCE

PY071748 Paris AFP in Spanish 1625 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 6 Oct (AFP)--Former Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler has said that Gen Luis Garcia Meza must be sorry for having staged a coup. She has also denied stating that she lacked the necessary guarantees in Argentina to be able to travel through that country.

The exiled former Bolivian president was interviewed by Peruvian journalist Carlos Paz on Saturday during the flight from Lima to New York aboard the plane that flew her to Frankfurt. This interview was broadcast over Peruvian television and a Lima radio station. It was also published in a local newspaper today.

The former president said that Garcia Meza must now be sorry for having staged a coup. The problem was that the military thought that the extreme leftists were united in Bolivia, that the workers were organized in militias and were armed.

They were wrong. They have already realized that there was no unity among the leftists, nor were there organized militias nor were the people armed. The former president explained that the only arms the people have are their hopes that democracy will reign.

Asked whether it was true that she did not leave the country through Argentina because she believed that there were no guarantees for her in that country, she said that she had never made any statements in this regard--she was not allowed interviews while she was in asylum at the nunciature--but said that she had asked to leave by the Lima route.

She also denied having resigned her post as president voluntarily, still less only 19 days before the Congress elected a new chief of state, and said that she had no desire to get involved in politics after 30 years of public service.

She finally stated her hopes for a return of democracy to her country and said that she will devote the coming months in Paris to writing her memoirs.

FIGUEIREDO URGED NOT TO INVITE PINOCHET TO VISIT BRAZIL

PY070242 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 Oct 80

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Text] Emphasizing that the opposition voted against the visit President Figueiredo will make the Chile, Deputy Iram Saraiva demanded that the president make the following decisions: first, refrain from inviting Gen Augusto Pinochet to visit Brazil and, secondly, ask him about the whereabouts of those Brazilians who have been reported missing in Chile since the ouster of Allende. Saraiva read a list of those missing persons.

TRANSPORTATION MINISTER: OIL SUPPLY TO LAST UNTIL JULY

PY080058 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Brazil will not have oil supply problems until July 1981 if the current supply-consumption rate is maintained, Transportation Minister Eliseu Resende has said. He added that the country has 96 million barrels of oil in stock, of which 142,000 barrels are being used daily to compensate for the suspension of Iraqi shipments. Based on the above figures, Minister Resende concluded that it will take 300 days for the Brazilian oil reserve to plunge to a level considered critical, that is, 45 million barrels of oil.

DEPUTY BLAMES U.S. AID AGENCY FOR EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS

PY080036 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 Oct 80

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Text] Deputy Mario Hato has proposed the creation of a congressional investigation committee to investigate the nefarious consequences the Education Ministry's agreements with the U.S. AID have had for education in Brazil. The deputy from Sao Paulo State has blamed the state of collapse of education in Brazil on the U.S. AID's interference at all levels of the Brazilian educational system, to the point of having control even of the distribution of powdered milk in elementary schools. Deputy Hato added that the U.S. AID-Education Ministry agreements had been kept secret until 1976 and were inspired by that principle which was so properly described by Juracy Magalhaes as follows: What is good for the United States is good for Brazil. As a result of the agreements, a business philosophy was adopted in the educational system, schools became enterprises and the proliferation of isolated institutions was stimulated. Deputy Hato said that these institutions have increased in number since 1973 and were marked by a low level of teaching, which was expensive for poor students and was entirely unrelated to a university education. He said that education cannot be promoted amid misery, ignorance and disease and that the time has come to implement a broad reform to safeguard public schools and to discourage the trend of putting educational responsibility into private hands, thus reversing the principle advocated by the agreements with U.S. AID, which have had painful consequences for the country.

BRIEFS

FIGUEIREDO'S POPULARITY DECLINES--According to a survey of opinion conducted by Gallup among 2,896 residents of urban areas of all Brazilian states from 10 to 28 August, the government of President Figueiredo had in August its highest rate of disapproval since its inauguration on 15 March 1979: 59 percent of those surveyed disapproved of the government, 33 percent are satisfied with the government and 2 percent had no opinion. [Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 7 Oct 80 PY]

GOVERNMENT: MIDDLE EAST WAR COSTING COLOMBIA $100,000 DAILY

PA060353 Paris AFP in Spanish 0220 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Sincelejo, Colombia, 5 Oct (AFP)--The Colombian Government revealed here today that the war between Iran and Iraq is costing this country $100,000 a day, some 5 million pesos.

Minister of Mines and Energy Humberto Avila Mora said that Colombia is being affected by a rise in the prices of gasoline and ACPM (oil and petroleum composite for diesel engine vehicles) in the international markets.

He explained that by absorbing the adjustments in the purchase of these two petroleum byproducts, Colombia is spending $100,000 over budget. He pointed out that although Colombia does not buy petroleum from the Middle East, a 10 percent adjustment on gasoline and 15 percent on ACPM are affecting the nation's economy. The minister said that "this is the thing for which we must pay in the Middle East war."

Avila Mora pointed out that in this situation, the Colombian Government will not be able to continue subsidizing the domestic prices of fuels and hinted immediate raises. These raises, it was said, will occur on Friday, but the government has remained silent regarding the percentage of increase.

VENEZUELAN BORDER CLOSURE AFFECTS SHIPMENTS OF FOOD

PA071253 Paris AFP in Spanish 0125 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 6 Oct (AFP)--Inhabitants of Puerto Carreno on the border with Venezuela have reported that a serious situation has resulted from the closure of the border ordered by Venezuelan authorities in the past few hours. This information was provided by the correspondent for Caracol Network in that town, located 800 km east of Bogota.

According to the inhabitants, the Venezuelan National Guard is preventing Colombians from crossing the Orinoco River, which is the only access route in that zone. This measure also affects inhabitants of Puerto Ayacucho and Puerto Paez. In view of the scarcity of foodstuffs which will result from the restriction of movements, the inhabitants of the region have appealed to the government of Bogota to intercede with the Venezuelan authorities, Caracol added.

SENATE COMMISSION VISITS SAN ANDRES AREA

PA052000 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] San Andres, Colombia--The Atlantic naval forces and members of the second Senate commission flew over the Colombian cays in the Caribbean today. They were on an information-seeking visit of the area. During their stay at the archipelago, the legislators carefully studied the situation of the Colombian military bases and decided that they must be expanded and strengthened through the acquisition of new equipment. The Senate commission will conclude its visit to the Atlantic today.

MILITARY COURT ACQUITS SIX ALLEGED GUERRILLAS

PA051741 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1641 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 5 Oct (EFE)--A Colombian military court today released five [as received] persons accused of being members of the guerrilla organization 19 April Movement (M-19), it was learned here. Their names are: Helena Vargas Samper, America Leonora Vera, Carlos Avila Ramirez, Augusto Sanchez Sereno, Eduardo Enciso and Elizabeth Vidal. These persons who had no relations with the subversive group, were on trial here by a military court together with another hundred persons, presumably members of M-19.

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP PROTESTS VENEZUELAN ACTION ON SABOTEURS

PA040357 Paris AFP in Spanish 0010 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Quito, 3 Oct (AFP)--The Latin American Human Rights Association expressed its serious concern over a Venezuelan court martial's withdrawal of the charges against four persons accused of involvement in the sabotage of a Cubana de Aviacion airliner in which 73 persons died.

This criminal attack on 6 October 1976 cost the lives of 57 Cubans, 11 Guyanese and 5 Koreans as a result of the bombing of the aircraft which was on a regular flight from Caracas to Port of Spain, Barbados, Kingston and Havana.

The Latin American Human Rights Association said that the acquittal of the four accused means amnesty for terrorism and the promotion of this type of criminal attack on human rights.

It is said that the association hopes that the Venezuelan court martial which is deciding the case will reject the verdict of acquittal as a proof of its awareness and respect for the right to life. It adds that the court martial should confirm the arrest of the accused, against whom overwhelming evidence of guilt has been presented.

The association also expresses its best wishes that relations between Latin American and Caribbean countries will be strengthened within a framework of understanding, mutual respect and cooperation so that democratic coexistence can be strengthened.

GUAYAQUIL POLITICAL PARTY HEADQUARTERS FIRED ON

PA072137 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Following a complaint filed at the police station, it was learned that the Change, People and Democracy Movement headquarters in El Guasmo Sur, Guayaquil, was fired upon early yesterday morning by unidentified persons. The submachinegun fire caused damage and great alarm among the families living in the area, who were sleeping at the time.

Briefs

OIL RIGS FROM MEXICO--The Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE] has signed a contract with the Mexican enterprise Industria del Hierro to purchase two drilling rigs to be used in the eastern fields. This machinery will cost over 336 million sucres and will be paid for with a loan from Mexico's Export Bank. [Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Sep 80 PA]

JAPANESE OIL PURCHASES--According to reports from Tokoyo, the Maruzen Oil Company, Japan's largest oil refinery, will import 15,000 barrels of oil a day from Ecuador. Maruzen is the first Japanese private enterprise to purchase oil from our country. Japanese imports had previously been made on a government-to-government basis. A company spokesman said a renewable 1-year contract has been concluded by declined further comment. Japanese oil imports last year totalled 3.8 million barrels. They have increased this year, however, as imports from April to June alone totalled 3.1 million barrels. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 2 Oct 80 PA]

OIL DISCOVERY IN PUNGARAYACU--The Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE] has reported the discovery of an oil deposit in the area of Pungarayacu, near Tena, capital of Napo Pastaza Province. CEPE spokesmen said the discovery was made after drilling a shallow well. The oil stratum is approximately 75 meters thick and the oil is 18 degrees API. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 2 Oct 80 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTER NOGUES CONDEMNS SOMOZA KILLING AT UN

PY031456 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 3 Oct 80 p 1

[Excerpt] In the speech he delivered at the United Nations, Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues strongly condemned the terrorist attack that killed Gen Anastasio Somoza. Nogues condemned the terrorist activity in Paraguay and noted that his country had been a victim of attacks by international communism on several other occasions. The foreign minister also referred to the social and economic growth that Paraguay is experiencing.

In his speech Nogues also reasserted the Paraguayan Government's decision to break relations with the Nicaraguan Government because of the terrorist attack against Somoza. Nogues noted that he has proof that the attack against Somoza was ordered from Nicaragua.

ARGENTINE SPECIAL ENVOY TO LOOK INTO SITUATION OF ARGENTINES

PY080225 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 4 Oct 80 p 9

[Excerpt] An official of the Argentine Foreign Ministry, Carlos Gago, arrived in our country yesterday to look into the situation of Argentine citizens in Paraguay, including the situation of 160 Argentines who were expelled from this country recently. Some of the Argentine citizens who were expelled want to return to Paraguay, since they have personal problems to take care of in Asuncion, and for this reason the Argentine Foreign Ministry is taking the necessary steps so that these individuals can be readmitted to Paraguay.

GOVERNMENT DECREES 20-PERCENT FUEL PRICE INCREASES

PY071859 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1500 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text of decree issued by Industry and Commerce Ministry on 7 October]

[Text] As provided for by decree No 16,597 of 9 June 1980, which establishes the maximum prices for the public sale of petroleum byproducts produced by Paraguay Refineries, Inc (REPSA), and law No 847 of 1962, and in view of REPSA's request to the Industry and Commerce Ministry to adjust the price of fuel, since the price of crude oil and its byproducts, as well as the increase of their import costs, have changed the bases which served to fix the prices decreed by law No 16,597 of 9 June 1980, and in accordance with the agreement granted by the Economic Coordination Board, it is established that the maximum prices for the sale of petroleum byproducts which are imported or produced by REPSA will be the following:

Regular gasoline--120 guaranies per liter, which represents a 20-percent increase;
Premium gasoline--150 guaranies per liter, which represents a 20-percent increase;
Aviation fuel--165 guaranies per liter, which represents a 17.8-percent increase;
Kerosene--70 guaranies per liter, which represents a 16.7-percent increase;
Turbo fuel oil--85 guaranies per liter, which represents a 16.4-percent increase;
Diesel oil--58 guaranies per liter, which represents a 20-percent increase;
Fuel oil--44 guaranies per liter, which represents a 18.9-percent increase.

POLICE HOLD LAINO UNDER ARTICLE 79 OF CONSTITUTION

PY032315 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 3 Oct 80 p 27

[Summary] "Dr Domingo Laino, who was detained last Tuesday by the police, did not appear before the Supreme Court this morning, where he had been summoned through a note sent to the central police chief." His wife was awaiting him in court.

"It is appropriate to point out that the police sent a note to the Supreme Court specifiying that Laino has been detained in light of Article 79 of the National constitution." Article 79 explains the provisions of a state of siege, including the authorities right to detain people without trial if they are suspected of endangering internal security.

PRESIDENT BELAUNDE COMMENTS ON APPOINTMENT OF ARGENTINA'S VIOLA

PY071837 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1657 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 4 Oct (TELAM-EFE)--Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry said here that the new Argentine president, Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola (ret), will have the task of returning Argentina to the path of democracy.

The Peruvian president said that he arrived at this conclusion after having read reports from Argentina on the appointment of Viola, who will replace Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla in March 1981.

Belaunde added: The Argentine Armed Forces have entrusted General Viola with a very important task, similar to the one that the Peruvian Armed Forces fulfilled in Peru when they decided to hold general elections on 18 May.

The Peruvian president said that he was sending very cordial and friendly greetings to Argentina. He also noted that the contacts that the Peruvian and Chilean foreign ministers are holding very promising talks and that these may consolidate the friendship that must reign between two Latin American nations.

PERU ASKS ARGENTINE HELP FOR SHIP TRAPPED BY IRAN-IRAQ WAR

PY071635 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0229 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 6 Oct (LATIN)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella today announced that the Peruvian Government has asked its Argentine counterpart to mediate in the problem involving the ship Mollendo of the Peruvian Navy which is trapped with its 150-member crew in the Persian Gulf as a result of the war between Iran and Iraq.

The minister held a press conference to explain that when he visited New York a few days ago he met with Iranian and Iraqi representatives, asking them to release the ship. He added that after these meetings the only information he has received came from news agencies to the effect that foreign ships have begun to leave an Iraqi port.

"However, we have been unable to find out whether the ship Mollendo is one of these ships that have begun to leave Iraqi territorial waters," the minister said.

Arias indicated that "what we have done is to get in touch with our embassy in Argentina and instruct them to ask the Argentine Foreign Ministry, which has representatives in Iran and Iraqi, to act on behalf of the Peruvian Government and ask the local authorities to release, if they have not done it yet, the ship Mollendo."

In turn, Navy Minister Mario Castro de Mendoza has told the press that the Mollendo is not running any risks because "it is trapped in a quiet area."

FOREIGN MINISTER ON EFFORTS TO IMPROVE RELATIONS WITH CHILE

PY052320 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1008 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 3 Oct (LATIN)--Foreign Minsiter Javier Arias Stella stated here today that Peru "is working" to reestablish relations with Chile at the highest level, but did not mention a date for the normalization of ties between the two countries broken off in January 1979.

The foreign minister said in a statement to TV Channel 4 that the best spirits exist for overcoming the problems that brought about the cooling of Peruvian-Chilean relations and caused them to be maintained at the level of charges d'affaires.

PRESIDENT HERRERA ON TRIP TO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PA071606 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0324 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Caracas, 6 Oct (EFE)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins today explained that the reason for his trip to the Dominican Republic, which begins tomorrow, is to strengthen democracy on the continent. In a speech delivered over radio and television, President Herrera Campins said that the purpose of his 2-day visit to the Dominican Republic is to enhance their friendly relations and to strengthen freedom in America.

"International relations are undergoing deep stress and the threat of war and this calls for immediate action to hold direct dialogues, mainly among friendly governments in the same geographic region," President Herrera Campins said. These dialogues, he added, "are not just to make an honest examination of bilateral relations, but also to try to promote cooperation, peace and international security."

President Herrera Campins said that his government attributes "great significance and importance" to relations with the Dominican Republic, which "is playing an important role in making the Caribbean a zone of peace free from submissive attitude and foreign interventions."

He mentioned the fact that both countries have democratic regimes and that both respect human rights. They both have common objectives, he pointed out, "which are to make the Caribbean into a region of progress and understanding for the harmonious relations among the countries of the continent."

President Herrera Campins referred to "the extremely active mission" that democratic countries, whose strength is based on the law, must carry out in these days "of unrest, threats and disorders." He also mentioned the pride that Venezuelans feel for their state, which is respectful of the law and human rights "and which particularly respects the freedom of expression in the country."

President Herrera Campins praised the diplomacy of "personal contact" among heads of state and added that most conflicts which have altered and threatened world peace could have been prevented or minimized with a sincere dialogue among the heads of state of nations involved. He also referred to the "mutual and spontaneous affection" between the Dominican and Venezuelan peoples as another reason for his visit to the Dominican Republic.

Relations between Venezuela and the Dominican Republic are examples of friendship, understanding and cooperation, President Herrera Campins concluded.

GOVERNMENT CLOSES BORDER WITH COLOMBIA TO TAKE CENSUS

PA072028 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota--The Venezuelan Government has ordered the temporary closure of its border with Colombia until the conclusion of a census of foreigners without documents in Venezuela, according to diplomatic sources in Bogota.

The closure of the border affects agricultural trade through the Arauca intendency and the Vichada community, according to Bogota police sources.

The Venezuelan decision was made effective precisely at a time when the two countries are concerned about the development of a debate concerning the negotiation of their differences about marine and underwater areas in the Caribbean.

The debate started following the hasty announcement of a final settlement over their differences. Today, the Colombian Todelar Radio Network reported that the closing of the Colombian-Venezuelan border implies a setback in relations between the two countries and asserted that the Venezuelan decision was prompted by statements over border differences and an eventual final settlement.

INDIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER ARRIVES ON 3-DAY VISIT

PA080357 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] The Indian external affairs minister has arrived in Mexico City from Havana. He will meet with President Jose Lopez Portillo, the foreign secretary and several other officials. In reporting on his official 3-day visit, the Foreign Secretariat did not disclose the bilateral topics to be discussed.

STATE TV SAYS PRICE OF OIL TO REMAIN UNCHANGED FOR 1980

PA062330 Paris AFP in Spanish 2045 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Oct (AFP)--Mexico has decided not to increase the price of its oil during the fourth quarter of 1980, the state television channel reported today. The current prices of Mexican oil are $34.50 per barrel for the isthmian type and $29 for Maya crude. For its part, Television Channel 2 (private) announced today that after Pemex spoke with its clients, it decided to keep the price of Mexican oil unchanged. Asked about this, Pemex replied it could not confirm or deny the report.

PRI LABOR DEPUTIES PROPOSE THOROUGH ECONOMIC REFORMS

PA071414 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Oct 80

[By correspondent Luis Alberto Garcia]

[Text] Labor deputies of the PRI have proposed the comprehensive reorganization of the national economy. In view of the problems of inflation, unemployment and food scarcities in Mexico, the labor deputies warn of the danger presented by various economic problems which may create social unrest. As a basis for their demands, the labor deputies of the majority Mexican party outlined the situation in the country in which the following evils stand out. There have been great advances in individual guarantees in Mexico, but there are still urban and Indian groups which are neglected and out of the national current.

The proposal emphasizes the need for eductation, specialized training and an equitable distribution of the public wealth, health and nutrition; the right to land; and the right to environmental protection and housing. With regard to the right to land, the proposal said that 10 percent of the peasant population [words indistinct] and that therefore there should be greater agricultural development and more social and community property. With regard to the right to education and specialized training, the PRI initiative says that the people should be trained under the ideals of democracy according to the challenges now facing the country. If the right to education remains only a goal, the other social rights to which it is closely linked will not be possible. The right to work cannot exist without education or the full realization of human creativity or the enjoyment of the public wealth. These are some of the proposals included in the initiative presented by the PRI labor deputies to thoroughly reform the national economy from the bottom up.

BUDGET OFFICIAL DENIES PLAN TO NATIONALIZE ECONOMY

PA080339 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] In view of the fear expressed by the private sector, Mexican programming and budget Deputy Secretary Francisco Labastida denied that the state is attempting to take over the national economy and explained that the government only wants to serve as economic director. This statement was made by the Mexican official in Acapulco at the conclusion of the Mexican construction industry's 13th congress.

The private sector has expressed its concern over the increase in public investment which, in 1979, was 40 percent higher than in the previous year. When interviewed, the Mexcian deputy secretary said that public investment can be understood only if one realizes that if involves schools, hospitals and other support projects for the community.

MATUTINO EDITORIAL HAILS 1 OCTOBER AS PATRIOTIC MILESTONE

PA040148 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p A-4

[Editorial: "A Page in the Calendar"]

[Text] Time goes on through its unending path, its hours marking events of varying significance. Some are fleeting, like a feathery piece of thread carried by the passing wind. Some are serious, permanent events which take root in one's thoughts and become imbedded in the emotions, making them more vivid as time goes by. They are events which are recorded with indelible ink on pages which no jolt can move because they are as heavy and as valuable as gold.

Time wrote one such page a year ago. It chiseled it at Albrook Field, a name which serves as a reminder of an event about which we feel and talk as Panamanians. The event was not written with the tip of a pen but with a waving of flags. One such flag was in a military field where the occupying nation of that time yielded, with a sense of understanding and international justice, its place at the heights so they could be occupied by the natural and sovereign owner of that territory and that area: the Republic of Panama. The other flag was hoisted by several generations of Panamanians atop Ancon Hill, which became a symbol of just as high a patriotic rank as that of the coat of arms the moment those generations saluted from its top, with glee and pride, the world travelers who cover the sea, air and land routes. It is an immovable date with the power to work the miracle of rekindling, strengthening and consolidating the spiritual forces that began dwelling in the soul of all Panamanians the moment they learned of the despoilment created by an antinational and illegal treaty through the simple expediente of force.

Many pages of history's book may move past, fall or be lost. The ink used to write many documents on events which concern Panamanians may fade. However, the ink used to sign those treaties--whose implementation began on a day like this--and used to write the signatures of Omar Torrijos Herrera on behalf of Panama and of Jimmy Carter on behalf of the United States of America can never fade because it is revived every year by the thrilled spirit of an entire people. If this writing, a sacred part of our secular patriotic worship, does not fade neither will this page of the calendar, this unforgettable date, this October 1st [date in boldface] of every year, every century, every millenium...!

LA PRENSA CLAIMS ELECTION WAS 'REVERSE' FOR GOVERNMENT

PA042330 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Oct 80 p 8

[Article by Alonso Villarreal: "The 1980 Elections and Political Trends"]

[Text] The recent elections turned out for some people to be the farce they expected. For others, the elections were a civic exercise, except that they were impaired by censurable defects in organization. Reports received from the entire country would add credence to the theory that these defects were not accidental, but were the result of either deliberate calculation or an obscure plot whose objectives must be analyzed very carefully. For the purposes of this analysis and until the situation is further clarified, the elections can be seen as an indication of the country's political situation and of the most significant trends in the present power struggle.

If the voting is considered from the point of view of the candidates who were presumably elected, the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) won a majority of the seats. It does not matter whether there were 10, 11 or 12. However, if one considers what the votes represent to participating parties and ideological currents, it is obvious that the pro-government sector suffered a clear reverse and that the opposition, divided as it was, emerged triumphant. More than the opposition, it was the majority of the people which made a pronouncement through the vote, asking for a change in a peaceful protest. The political machine, which to date has been invincible, turned out to be not so invincible in most of the provinces and indeed was very vulnerable, particularly if one compares the number of votes with the resources of all kinds that were used to obtain them. The PRD probably did not even receive a number of votes equal to that of its registered

followers (announced as being 175,000). This leaves much room for thought about the quality of the registration, particularly now when the party members have enjoyed the opportunity to express "their intimate truth" at the polls. Had it not been for the candidates--and the million dollar campaign--in Panama Province, the total results of the votes for the supporters of the process would have been absolutely catastrophic. Under these conditions, can there be a Torrijism with or without Torrijos in 1984? A crucial question, if one is considering the option of elections.

The Liberal Party won with some five candidates in the central provinces. It was a resounding triumph obtained in small farming and cattle provinces, based on skillful and high-impact regional campaigns. We do not know what kind of resources were involved, but this was more than the triumph of a party, it was the triumph of the persons who were the candidates of one sector of the Liberal Party. The others failed in the attempt, impairing the position of the old, but still divided party in the rest of the country. [sentence as published] The recently reorganized Christian Democratic Party [PDC] managed to elect two, or possibly three candidates throughout the country. However, it obtained a total of approximately 90,000 votes. While it is true that there were no votes in the elections for parties as such, the PDC developed a party campaign. The figure is notable if one remembers that before 1968, during the times of the "traditional politics," it did not manage to obtain 10,000 votes. Its triumph was resounding in the province with the most political and economic influence in the interior--Chiriqui. Its greatest strength was apparently among the young people, who form the best organized and largest sector of the party in the country.

Of particular significance was the fact that it defeated the (pro-Soviet Communist) People's Party [PDP] in the banana areas, which have been the PDP's traditional stronghold among the unions, and that it showed much strength in Veraguas Province, whose political and social situation sharply contrasts with that of the neighboring Chiriqui Province. (All this will no doubt be the subject of some tearful comments by Isaias and Aunt Tula [characters of "The Guest Pen," a column published by CRITICA newspaper said to be a PDP column]). The Popular Broad Front [FRAMPO] suffered an expected defeat. Its half-hearted criticism against "the official sector" from within the government--or the process, if you will--grew in intensity as the government's preference for the PRD grew. FRAMPO's insistence in remaining under the general's [Torrijos] shadow, its essentially verbose but rather unconvincing campaign may have influenced the PRD's constituents, but barely allowed FRAMPO to receive a number of votes equal to that of its registered followers. Many thought its registration was a farce or perhaps the result of either a show or an extemporaneous and rather subtle political machination for a mostly bureaucratic audience. It was a praiseworthy effort. However, the outcome of this pitiful situation should not be tragic as matters of this sort can always be settled within the party.

The Communist Party demonstrated that it does not have a popular backing or a vast and firm following. This was proved by results from the San Miguelito and Puerto Armuelles districts. It got more support from some sectors in the troubled provinces of Colon and Bocas del Toro. However, the situation in the latter is still extremely confusing and voter turnout (between 25 and 30 percent) in that province, which has again been neglected, was too scant to establish a trend.

The independent candidates in the provinces were a true surprise. The outstanding results they obtained were predictable, bearing in mind that the Panamenist Party followers, or at least some of them, had been left free to vote in the absence of an expected clarifying statement from the party's leader. The returns of the independents throughout the rest of the country were not as expected. Their main function, from a broad political point of view, was to undercut the call for abstension of the opposition parties, many of which carried this call through but not with the expected success. When compared with the votes of other parties in the race, and most particularly the official parties, their results should be "food for thought" for many people in Panama. However, all this should be covered in a separate analysis of the compelling issue of abstention, the efficacy of the system and the style of the political parties in a chaotic as well as a socially and ideologically demanding world.

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN MINISTERS ASKS UN FOR COUNCIL SEAT, PEACE UNIVERSITY

PA080317 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus today confirmed our country's candidacy for the UN Security Council seat which Jamaica is going to vacate. The foreign minister also urged the General Assembly meeting in New York to approve the creation of the university for peace.

[Begin recording] This project reinforces the basic principles of the San Francisco charter and the dignity of the assembly members who approved it through a consensus during the last session. Convinced that no obstacle can excuse us from the historic responsibility to promote peace, the Costa Rican Government will pursue its efforts in this regard. We are convinced that the university for peace will be fundamental to the fulfillment of the noble principles set forth in the charter. [end recording]

One of the topics touched on by Foreign Minister Niehaus and in which the delegates of over 150 nations were most interested concerns Costa Rica's candidacy for the Security Council seat which the Cuban Government is also seeking.

[Begin recording] Among Costa Rica's credentials for becoming a part of the supreme organization concerned with international peace and security is the fact that it is one of the few nations in the world which have opted for unconditional disarmament without waiting for others to take the first step. It has banned the army through a constitutional mandate, in such a way that, even when faced with the immenent risk of war, it has not abandoned (?that decision). Internationally Costa Rica is proud to hold several important records such as being the first country to ratify the international conventions promoted by the United Nations, the OAS, the ILO, UNESCO and other international organizations. It has accepted all international jurisdictions such as those of the International Court of Justice, the UN Human Rights Committee and the Inter-American Human Rights Commission and Court. It has abided by all the decisions and even the recommendations of those organizations. It is also one of the most advanced nations in the subordination of its domestic laws to international law and in incorporating the two in such a way that, through an express constitutional provision, international pacts are immediately applicable as internal laws and have a higher precedence than formal law.

For all these reasons, Costa Rica can be a balancing factor on the Security Council, ensuring its contribution to the establishment of international peace and security by virtue of its voting and work records which show its genuine nonalignment, its loyal observance of the UN principles, its avowed respect for international law and human rights and its additional distinction of being one of the few totally disarmed nations in the world.

The ample acknowledgement of this has drawn widespread support for our candidacy. We are grateful for this support and it strengthens our decision to fulfill our duty in the council honorably if we should receive the majority vote needed to be elected as we hope to do. [end recording]

CARAZO GRANTED PERMISSION TO TRAVEL ABROAD

PA071447 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] The legislative assembly has discussed and approved President Rodrigo Carazo's request for permission to travel abroad.

During the debate, Deputy Ugalde Alvarez said he was voting affirmatively and reminded President Carazo that his attacks against presidential trips during the electoral campaign were mere electoral talk.

Deputy Coto Varela said that soon after devaluating the national currency, the president requested permission to leave the country for 2 weeks, at a time when he should stay to try to solve the nation's problems. He voted against, adding that Carazo during the campaign had said international issues could be settled over the telephone. Deputy Vega also voted against it, explaining he did so in solidarity with retirees. Carazo has vetoed a law improving their pensions, but now will spend money on trip abroad. Deputy Rodriguez Johanson also voted against it.

Another National Liberation deputy, Jimenez Gamboa, said he voted affirmatively since otherwise, the executive branch could issue a decree authorizing the trip anyway. He added that the longer Carazo is out of the country, the better it is for Costa Rica. Deputy Solano Calderon said Carazo could leave on 25 November of this year and return on 5 May 1982. Deputy Arroyo Cordero said the thing to do was to amend the constitution so the president should only need to notify the legislative assembly of his trips. His vote was affirmative.

Deputy Fernandez Saborio said he voted affirmatively so that the trip would enlighten the president somewhat. Deputy Chinchilla also voted affirmatively, even though Carazo had failed to fulfill any of his campaign promises. Deputy Asofeifa Viques said he was voting affirmatively only as a tribute to the Dominican Republic and the United States, with which Costa Rica maintains excellent relations.

Finally, the permission was granted.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEGALLY ESTABLISHED

PA050430 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] The National Democratic Party has legally come into being. In a meeting of its national leadership, the bylaws were approved, the national directorate and political committee established, and the party was legally established. The party's president is Deputy Rodolfo Cerdas Cruz.

The party is made up of four groups: leaders of other parties who are dissatisfied, professionals who hope to cooperate in the country's development, politicians and leaders of other traditional political groups [as heard] and, finally, the popular base, according to Jose Joaquin Chacon.

SALVADORAN PDC SECRETARY GENERAL SEEKS ASYLUM

PA080415 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] The AIP reports that Ricardo Ramirez Rauda, secretary general of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party [PDC] has resigned from his post and sought asylum in Costa Rica because he believes that [the Salvadoran] junta leans more and more to the right.

The PDC and the Salvadoran Armed Forces charge the regime with having killed 7,000 persons in 10 months. Ramirez Rauda's resignation was confirmed today, according to the AIP, and it emphasizes the deterioration of the PDC and the failure of the coupist plan.

POLITICAL ASYLUM GRANTED TO 13 NICARAGUAN FAMILIES

PA050417 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] By resolution of the Foreign Ministry, the benefits of political asylum have been granted to 13 Nicaraguans and their relatives. The heads of the families were members of the Nicaraguan National Guard and arrived in the country without the necessary documentation as a result of the war that ended with the overthrow of deceased Gen Anastasio Somoza.

Pursuant to international treaties, each case was studied and classified before the right of asylum was granted by a Foreign Ministry resolution.

BRIEFS

FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE--For the first 8 months of 1980, Costa Rica had a surplus of $27.2 million in trade with Central America, according to reports issued by the general statistics and census office. Costa Rican trade registered a deficit with Guatemala and El Salvador, and a surplus with Honduras and Nicaragua. [San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Sep 80 PA]

EL SALVADOR

LEFTISTS LEAVE OAS OFFICES; NO DETAILS ON DEMANDS

PA072358 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2315 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--This afternoon leftist activists left the OAS offices in San Salvador which they had occupied on 17 September. So far it is not known whether the leftists demands, such as the suspension of the state of emergency, release of the political prisoners, military evacuation of the University of El Salvador, an end to the repression of the people and an explanation of the disappearance of 300 political prisoners during previous administrations, have been met.

JUNTA MEMBERS ADDRESS CITIZENS IN SAN VICENTE

Duarte on 'International Plot'

PA071240 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Junta member Jose Napolean Duarte defended the Venezuelan attitude toward the recent attacks by the Cuban Government and made a brief analysis of the world, Latin American and Central American political situations.

The Salvadoran leader spoke before a gathering at San Vicente Department where he and other members of the Salvadoran revolutionary junta participated in an open working session in the provinces. The gathering was also attended by Cabinet officials and newsmen. Duarte claimed there is an international plot to dominate regions of geopolitical importance and said that El Salvador and all of Central America are part of the objectives of this plot. He said the following:

[Begin recording] The international plot against El Salvador and its leaders is extensive. We favor respect for human dignity. We want to put an end to all this violence--this is our goal. But there are foreign forces which want to impose their solutions to our problems.

Why? he asked. For geopolitical reasons. A similar situation exists in Saudi Arabia and all the Middle East petroleum region, as well as in Vietnam and other regions. These forces strive to create problems in Central America, an important geopolitical area for world domination. This is why these forces are trying to dominate our region. [end recording]

Napoleon Duarte also said that this is why Fidel Castro makes statements in this regard and why he says that he will help dominate America. He has launched a campaign to do this and he has even violated the sovereignty of other countries. Today, Fidel Castro is attacking Venezuela for one reason: Venezuela is exerting its right to judge some criminals. Fidel Castro pretends to impose his decision on the Venezuelan people and government.

In his comments on the Salvadoran situation, Napoleon Duarte also said that there are injustices which have been inherited from the past 50 years and that all the people must participate in finding solutions.

He said that in other parts of the world it has been said that if the Salvadoran people are having problems, foreign powers will have to interfere to find solutions. I tell them, wherever they are, Duarte said, that we do not accept any kind of intervention because our problems must be solved by us. Duarte said that El Salvador will maintain its right to self-determination and will not allow mercenaries from anywhere to come here because we are going to give them the reply that the Salvadorans have ready for them.

Gutierrez Appeal for Cooperation

PA071959 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Speech by Col Jamie Abdul Gutierrez, member of the Salvadoran government junta, on 4 October in San Vicente--recorded]

[Text] People of San Vicente, the revolutionary government is here today to continue the constructive dialogue throughout the country which it already has carried out in other departments in order to learn more about the great aspirations of the Salvadoran people every day.

About a year ago, the Salvadoran Armed Forces assumed the task of carrying out the aspirations of the Salvadoran people and in the 15 October 1979 proclamation it set forth a program which we thought was going to address those aspirations. The revolutionary process was initiated according to the principles contained in the proclamation. Its main objectives were social changes and the country's democratization.

Since then, the revolutionary government has already implemented the structural changes required to build a new society. We are also initiating the necessary political changes to establish what the government officials who spoke before me, already mentioned. We already know what the principles of the doctrine of the revolutionary process are and we have also listened to the explanation of the model of development that should be carried out. On 15 October 1979 we were basically up against an extremely divided community and, as Morales Ehrlich said before, now the situation is different because each sector is joining the process and giving up violence little by little. There are still small groups which believe that the only solution is violence. They are definitely wrong. This is a good occasion to tell you that only you can put up a decisive front to stop violence in El Salvador. I appeal to all parents and everyone in charge of guiding our youth to change their tone and to lead youths as true youth leaders should. I am referring to teachers, priests, the military and those groups formed by workers or peasants who have some power to lead others.

We cannot consider the Salvadoran problem as exclusively Salvadoran. It is not an eminently Salvadoran problem. We cannot consider it a problem of the Salvadoran state, not even a continental problem; we have to look at it as a world issue, if we realize that over the last 2 years our country has had to face a merciless aggression from international communism, which is planning to seize this strategic zone, as it has already done in other parts of the world. What has taken place in Southeast Asia, what is happening in the Middle East and Latin America, especially in Central America and the Caribbean--all this is the result of the expansionist ambitions of international communism which is trying to strangle the Western world. But against this aggression, the Salvadoran people are struggling on the side of their armed forces.

Now we can see that conditions which existed on 15 October 1979 have noticeably changed. We also can see how this government, despite having to face a crisis each day, is still in power. What is strange about all this is that after each crisis it emerges stronger and every day the people join its ranks because they realize that what the government is presenting is the only feasible and peaceful solution. We sincerely believe that the Salvadoran people must end violence and that they do not want to listen to those who said that it is necessary to destroy everything to build a new society. We are beginning the democratization process and I am offering, as the ones who spoke before me did, the construction of a new society based on a solid and peaceful democracy in which everyone participates.

To conclude, I wish to thank you all for being here and I invite you to participate and to submit questions to the members of the revolutionary government junta and other government officials here with us, ministers and their assistants, so that we can exchange opinions and clarify some ideas which may still not be clear. I am making this invitation and on behalf of the revolutionary government junta I express my deepest appreciation for your presence here. Thank you.

ARCHBISHOP EXCOMMUNICATES DESECRATORS, COMMENTS ON EVENTS

PA052301 Panama City Acan in Spanish 1808 GMT 5 Oct 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Text] San Salvador, 5 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The archbishop of El Salvador announced today, Sunday, that he is excommunicating the government troops who profaned the eucharist at a church in San Antonio los Ranchos, in the north, on 29 September. "The excommunication includes those who gave the order and those who executed it," said Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, the apostolic administrator of San Salvador at the close of today's homily.

Rivera y Damas also said that according to reports of the archbishopric's legal aid office, over 4,700 persons have perished in 1980 in incidents of political violence in El Salvador. Some 3,000 were members of leftist popular organizations, added Rivera y Damas, noting that "it is almost a two to one ratio in comparison with the death of soldiers and paramilitary members of the Nationalist Democratic Organization [ORDEN] at the service of the government." ORDEN, an extreme rightist organization, was officially dissolved by the present government 1 year ago, but it continues to operate.

Rivera y Damas pointed out that in the past 9 months, the archbishopric's legal aid office had registered the disappearance of 289 persons detained by the government, which he compared with the 213 politicians who disappeared between 1976 and 1979. Disrespect for the law is the cause of these disappearances, according to the archbishop. "If someone is guilty of a crime, he should be tried according to law in a de jure regime," he added.

Rivera y Damas said that more than 117 persons had died last week. This figure, plus the number of persons missing, make a total of over 5,000 victims of political violence in El Salvador in 1980.

Continuous raiding of churches and convents are proof of constant harassment against the Salvadoran Catholic Church, said Rivera y Damas. In his opinion, these raids are not isolated cases and are extremely grave.

The prelate showed his disgust for the government's activities, saying that "even pictures of the pope and of the murdered archbishop of San Salvador, Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, are considered subversive."

"Facts should back up the good and cordial relations at diplomatic and official level which they are trying to achieve with the church," said Rivera y Damas in apparent reference to Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena's recent visit to the Vatican.

Chavez Mena stated in San Salvador this week that he had asked the pope to visit this country, but he explained that he had expressed a wish and had not made an official invitation from the government. Apparently, the Vatican has not replied to the Foreign Ministry in any way and has allegedly indicated that political conditions in the area are not appropriate for a visit of John Paul II to this or any other country of the region.

In today's homily, Archbishop Rivera y Damas said that "the time has come for taking a stand and for political participation." However, he explained that his exhortation was not an appeal to take sides and opt for either the alternative of the left or of the government and the right.

"The deterioration of the nation's situation is becoming increasingly evident. The conflict is becoming graver and more complex," said Rivera y Damas.

The popular political participation for which he asked (?should lead) to a national dialogue, said the prelate. But he explained that while the state of siege remains in effect in this country, possibilities for an agreement are minimal.

Rivera y Damas rejected the idea that the government is in a center position, besieged by the extreme right and the extreme left. "It has to be in an extreme position for there to be a possibility of an understanding," he said. In the archbishop's judgment, the left "still has power, perhaps not as much as before, but it still has some force."

Some civilian members of the ruling junta assured recently that the Salvadoran left has already been defeated.

In addition, Rivera y Damas today repeated his appeal to the captors of the former South African ambassador in El Salvador, Archibald Gardner Dunn, and of Salvadoran industrialist Victor Keilhauer to release them. Both Dunn and Keilhauer were abducted by the leftist Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces.

'SPECIAL FORCES' SEEK GUERRILLA CAMPS, MERCENARIES

PA072344 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 6 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Special forces of military detachment No 3 and of the command instruction center carried out an intensive search for guerrilla camps thought to be reinforced by mercenaries. The search was conducted on Saturday and Sunday in the mountainous regions of La Union and Morazan Departments, armed forces spokesmen said.

The operation, led by a tactical command, was organized by the armed forces general staff based on a series of reports obtained by military intelligence in various parts of the country and by the questioning of members of underground organizations on the existence of guerrilla training camps in the Morazan and La Union Mountains.

It was revealed that the special forces were deployed in such a manner that they would join at the spot where the two departments border and where, according to intelligence reports, there are groups of extremists which have been recently reinforced with mercenaries. War materiel smuggled into the country is being stored there as well, according to the reports.

The armed forces spokesman explained that the most detailed information available on this subversive buildup was found by members of La Union forces in a recently discovered camp in the mountainous area of Morazan. These documents gave valuable information on new camps in remote sectors of the two departments. From these camps, armed operations would be launched against populated rural areas and cities.

Finally it was said that the operation was supported by the Salvadoran Air Force. The command instruction center is located in Morazan Department and includes recently updated installations.

GUERRILLA COMMANDOS REPORTEDLY SEIZING HARVESTS

PA080411 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] A new stage of the liberation struggle waged by the revolutionary organizations against the Salvadoran regime has begun. Some 300 guerrillas made the first reported appropriations of staple grains and export products.

In La Haciendita, in the northern part of the country, revolutionary columns carrying automatic weapons and dressed in olive drab seized a significant amount of corn yesterday. They urged us to help them load the cereals and then left, a peasant said. He added that a young woman who arrived with the guerrillas emphasized that the people need the food to continue the war.

Meanwhile, last night 100 peasants seized the Trapichon sugar mill, located 30 km from San Salvador; they also seized the harvest. According to reports from the AIP, the government's army could not prevent the operations.

Some days prior to his death, Ernesto Jovel, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of National Resistance, made an appeal to the Salvadoran people to retain the product of their work from the capitalists and urged them to keep the food to continue the struggle.

Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia said a few days ago that the armed forces will watch so that subversive elements will not seize the harvests. AIP dispatches say that observers in El Salvador believe that the seizure of harvests by the revolutionary forces has been occurring for several days but that the government conceals the facts so that the people will not realize it cannot control the situation.

PDC ELECTS EXECUTIVE, POLITICAL COMMITTEES

PA071742 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 6 Oct 80 pp 8, 55

[Excerpt] The national convention of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] elected the party's executive committee yesterday morning. The convention was attended by delegates from all parts of the country.

Also chosen was the party's political committee, whose members are Pablo Mauricio Alvergue, Fidel Chavez Mena, Julio Alfredo Samayoa Jr., Guillermo Antonio Guevara Lacayo, Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, Atilio Vieytez, Jose Ovidio Hernandez Delgado, Carlos Aquilino Duarte, Roberto Edmundo Viera and Eduardo Molina Olivares.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UN ON VARIOUS ISSUES

PA071941 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] In a speech during the general debate at the 35th session of the UN General Assembly, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez referred to Guatemala's economic situation. Castillo Valdez said that Guatemala's economy has been greatly harmed by the constant increase in the prices of petroleum and its byproducts and by world inflation. He noted that the underdeveloped countries are more vulnerable to the effects of world inflation.

Castillo Valdez stressed that human rights are broadly respected and exercised in Guatemala. The foreign minister also invited the Inter-American Human Rights Commission of the OAS to visit Guatemala.

He added that there are some groups which are inspired by foreign political and economic doctrines and which, instead of channeling their aspirations by participating in political parties, have chosen the path of violence as a way to usurp power. Castillo Valdez said that this behavior is supported and financed from abroad. He said this has led to the promotion of clandestine factions which confront each other and compete in carrying out acts of terrorism and death.

Castillo Valdez also told the United Nations that Guatemala does not accept or recognize any right on the part of Great Britain to unilaterally grant independence to Belize and, according to Castillo Valdez , Guatemala will not permit Great Britain to do so. The foreign minister added that this dispute falls under one of the procedures established in the UN Charter and, therefore, the United Nations should not intervene or issue its view on this issue since instead of helping to solve the problem, it would intervene in the bilateral negotiations by trying to provide a political solution to a territorial dispute.

The foreign minister also criticized the interference of governments which have nothing to do with this issue but which claim the right to make a decision on the issue. He said this violates the principle of nonintervention in the domestic or foreign affairs of other nations.

Castillo Valdez will meet in New York with a British delegation headed by Richard Ridley [name as heard], minister of state for the Foreign and Commonwealth office. The meeting will discuss Belize and will be held on 13-14 October.

The Guatemalan delegation to this new round of talks on Belize includes Foreign Minister Castillo Valdez, Gen Luis Rene Mendoza Palomo, Jose Trinidad (Ducles), Roberto Herrera Ibarguen, Jorge [name indistinct], Hector Alfaro, Ricardo Gomez Galvez, Oscar Lopez Manzanares and Manuel Eduardo Rodriguez.

HONDURAS

ELVIR SIERRA SAYS SETTLEMENT OF CONFLICT MAY BE NEAR

PA072303 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1410 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Foreign Minister Cesar Elvir Sierra announced yesterday that the people of Honduras and El Salvador may have good news in early December regarding a definite settlement of the conflicts which have existed between the two countries for years.

Elvir Sierra returned on Sunday from Lima, Peru, where he held the first round of negotiations with his Salvadoran colleague Fidel Chavez Mena and with the direct participation of mediator Dr Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero.

According to the Honduran foreign minister, the meeting was very positive and significant progress has been made. For this reason, there is a good possibility that the two countries may arrive at a definite agreement after the mediator hands down his recommendations.

Both the Honduran and Salvadoran foreign ministers agreed that the signing of a peace agreement to end the war waged between the two countries in July 1969 could be achieved before the end of this year.

In order to continue with the verbal negotiations, the last phase in the mediation process, Elvir Sierra said he would be leaving again for Lima on 28 October to hold another meeting with the Salvadoran foreign minister and the mediator.

According to the statements of the Honduran foreign minister, everything seems to indicate that the Governments of Honduras and El Salvador will sign a general peace treaty in early December, since the mediation process ends in mid-November.

The committees in charge of the verbal negotiations will hold a series of meetings to discuss the matter directly and will then go before the mediator accompanied by their respective foreign ministers to discuss areas in which partial agreement has been reached. After the foreign ministers' meeting with the mediator, slated for 28 October, they will meet again in mid-November, before the mediator hands down his recommendations, which will be the basis for both countries to arrive at a definite agreement.

STUDENTS OCCUPY CATHEDRAL TO PROTEST U.S. ADVISERS

PA080200 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] For the second consecutive day, university students have occupied the Tegucigalpa Cathedral in Honduras demanding the withdrawal of 37 U.S. military advisers who are part of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force recently created by the Pentagon. According to the students, the U.S. military advisers' mission is to train the Honduran Armed Forces to intervene in El Salvador together with the Guatemalan Army.

After the occupation of the cathedral, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said the U.S. officers will not leave Honduras until next year. The students' action coincided with a 15-minute strike on Monday by municipal employees protesting a delay in the payment of their wages.

GROUP DENIES AIDING NICARAGUAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

PA031917 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1744 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 2 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Committee for the Coordination of Aid to Nicaraguan Refugees in Honduras [COREN] denied today that it is in any way aiding individuals interested in overthrowing the present Nicaraguan regime. COREN is comprised of economically-solvent Nicaraguans who try to get all types of aid for their less fortunate compatriots.

Several popular Honduran organizations have repeatedly charged that COREN aids the former Somozist guardsmen who are launching armed attacks against Nicaragua.

According to COREN Secretary General Manuel Lopez Hernandez, "COREN is a strictly humanitarian organization that distributes food, clothing and medicines among Nicaraguan refugees in Honduras. It has nothing to do with counterrevolutionary activities of any kind."

"We Nicaraguan exiles in Honduras can affirm that the charges made against those accused of counterrevolutionary and criminal activities are groundless. We will never either betray the hospitality that we have been offered here, or imperil the neutrality of this country," Lopez Hernandez affirmed.

BRIEFS

NEW GUATELMALAN AMBASSADOR--The Honduran Government has approved the appointment of Maria Mercedes Marroquin as Guatemalan ambassador to Honduras. [Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization] [Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2005 GMT 2 Oct 80 PA]

NICARAGUA

REPORTAGE ON OAS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION VISIT

Official Welcome

PA061658 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Leonte Herdocia, national commissioner for human rights, yesterday said that the visit of the Inter-American Human rights commission is very important for Nicaraguan citizens and the revolutionary government. We receive the members of this commission with great pride and satisfaction, Herdocia said. We are happy that they accepted the invitation of the revolutionary government to come to Nicaragua.

[Begin Herdocia recording] We believe that this type of visit shows the political will of the government to implement an efficient system to detect human rights violations. Regarding this, the visit of the commission is very important because you may recall that when this commission came 2 years ago, the Somozist government was in power and the commission members were able to witness the horrible crimes. At that time, they presented a report on their visit to the 9th general assembly of the OAS and the 17th consultative meeting [words indistinct].

Now, this Nicaraguan revolution wants them to come and to witness here the difference between the tragedy that Nicaragua experienced then and the regime of freedom we have today. We now have guarantees. We are very pleased with this visit because it is a visit of the top regional organization on human rights. [end recording]

For his part, Tom Farer, president of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, thanked the revolutionary government for the invitation on behalf of the OAS. He said: We can truly say that this invitation is a sign of confidence in the objectivity and capability of this commission. We think that we have earned that confidence from our work in the past and we are confident that we shall continue to earn that confidence.

Visit Agenda

PA071327 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The Inter-American Human Rights Commission which is currently in Nicaragua will hold a meeting at 1900 with representatives of the Nicaraguan Permanent Human Rights Committee chaired by Ricardo (Paiz) Castillo and Jose Esteban Gonzalez. They will discuss vitally important topics and some suggestions that the local committee deems to be of importance will be made to the inter-American committee members. Local committee coordinator Gonzalez has discussed this and other topics:

[Begin recording] [Gonzalez] During its stay, the inter-American committee will make important official contacts with our organization. Around 1900 today we will meet with the inter-American committee. This is a special honor because the permanent committee will be the first nongovernmental organization in Nicaragua to be visited by the inter-American committee. In the next few days, we will advise the people who have requested our assistance to present their cases to the inter-American committee.

We will provide particular assistance in the presentation of cases of minors, the elderly, women and sickly prison inmates. There will also be a technical meeting between Nicaraguan jurists and inter-American committee delegates to discuss and to make an in-depth analysis of the special courts, both their formal juridical structure and the conduct of the courts.

[Question] What kind of views will you as a committee coordinator air to the inter-American committee?

[Answer] There will be various speakers. First, I want to say that the permanent committee has a national chairman, Ricardo (Paiz) Castillo, who will give the main greeting and say the welcoming words to the inter-American committee. Later we will enter into what I would call the data phase in which I will speak. My expose will deal with specific cases, situations that we have been analyzing because we don't think we should air personal views but simply convey the situations that are arising so the inter-American committee can judge.

[Question] You know, sir, that the government, through the Committee on the Defense of Human Rights, which is a government agency, is making a thorough study of a large number of people or prisoners--political prisoners or Somozist prisoners--who will be released. This number includes women and elderly people. Many cannot remain in prison due to their physical condition or for health reasons. In our judgment, this announcement has fanned the hopes of the Nicaraguan people and has given them great confidence in the revolutionary process. What do you think about this?

[Answer] We want to say that the recent government announcement of its desire to grant a pardon or a partial or general amnesty, which remains to be seen, is a very positive idea. First, I would like to explain something you said in your question and which unfortunately is in general use here. People speak of Somozist prison inmates when they refer to the people who are in jail. As committee coordinator I must say that there is a sizeable number of anti-Somozist, democratic, revolutionary people behind bars. This is one of the reasons we have insisted on not taking the issue of the prison inmates lightly. We think the elderly, children, women and the sick should be given special attention and the government is taking very positive action on this. We commend it for that and endorse this wholeheartedly and with great satisfaction.

We also want to point out that a number of cases have to be reviewed. The permanent committee has discussed some of them very carefully, as in the case of architect Alberto (Sur), who was in prison in January. He told the human rights committee and the Supreme Court that he was mistreated while he was in prison and that he had confirmed that other prison inmates were being mistreated. We know that some witnesses have denied what the architect said, but we have also verified that those witnesses were pressured.

The architect was later imprisoned and sentenced in a ruling that discredits and injures revolutionary justice. He was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment for attempted homicide against the Nicaraguan people. I will repeat it so the people can hear it right: He has been imprisoned for trying to kill the Nicaraguan people. Any serious attorney knows that this is a veritable legal aberration and that it is juridically, socially and morally groundless. [end recording]

Meeting With Local Officials

PA071652 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Representatives of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission met today with the national human rights commission. Companero Noel Sanchez Arauz, member of the national human rights commission, was interviewed on this meeting.

[Begin recording] [Sanchez Arauz] The most important subject discussed with the Inter-American Human Rights Commission was the work of the national human rights commission. The members of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission recognized that it is one of the first to be established in America. They realize that its actions have been limited to a certain extent but that it has great prospects. The members of the commission who are distinguished and prominent jurists of the continent referred to the various areas of human rights in their questions to Dr Herdocia, national commissioner of human rights. They asked questions on political, civil, social, cultural and [word indistinct] rights. Dr Herdocia explained to them the work of the national commission in the 4 weeks since it has been functioning. He also explained the work of the government in this area. He also told them that the Nicaraguan revolutionary government is [word indistinct]. He also briefed them on the expansion of human rights in Nicaragua. These not only include the traditional political and civil rights but also the right to education. This is shown by the literacy campaign which enabled the Nicaraguan Government to receive an international prize. There has also been the health campaign and the creation of the adult education (?ministry). The elementary, high school and university classrooms are now filled with students. For the first time in Nicaraguan history, the people are exercising the right to education thanks to the revolution.

[Question] What does Nicaragua hope to achieve with the visit of the commission?

[Answer] The national commissioner of human rights was asked about this by the inter-American commission. He replied that it hoped to achieve what the inter-American commission wanted to achieve--an improvement in the development and implementation of human rights in Nicaragua.

[Question] What are the political repercussions of this visit when we are still organizing ourselves in this country?

[Answer] The political repercussions cannot be measured in simple terms; they may or may not exist. Although the commission has its own guidelines it cannot fail to recognize that we are experiencing a revolutionary process and that traditional human rights might have some limitations. However, [words indistinct] can make suggestions to the revolution as experts.

[Question] Has the commission issued some opinion on human rights in Nicaragua?

[Answer] The inter-American commission has not issued any opinion. The members cannot give an opinion on something that they have come to study. They have come with the specific mission of studying the situation of human rights in Nicaragua. They will understand [words indistinct] a revolution. It is not the situation of an ordinary country but of one experiencing a revolution. [end recording]

Nicaraguan Committee Complaint

PA080058 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] One of the complaints filed with the Inter-American Human Rights Commission which met with the Nicaraguan Permanent Human Rights Committee last night is that attorneys working for the local committee are being constantly appointed public defenders of Somozist prison inmates. According to reports received by our reporters, the attorneys are very necessary to the committee. The local committee's leaders said that the attitude of the special courts is suspicious since, although there are other attorneys, they especially seek out the committee's attorneys. They think this is a maneuver so the attorneys will fall behind in their work and decide to be just defense counsels.

MINISTER TERMS BLUEFIELDS CASE 'EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE'

PA071632 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Comdr William Ramirez, minister for development of the Atlantic coast, has said during an interview with this newscast that the Sandinist Front must be humble and admit errors. He said, however, that the promoters of the disturbances were counterrevolutionary elements. Ramirez discussed the problems on the Atlantic coast for the benefit of our listeners:

[Begin recording] We have viewed this matter with a critical eye and think it was an educational experience for all of us. It taught our people in Bluefields that appropriate procedures and channels must be used to air their concerns with regard to (?our process). Also, it taught the people of Bluefields that they must not allow themselves to be used by leaders like those who cheated them and who had a completely reactionary mentality. Most of the people who participated did not clearly understand or did not know exactly what they wanted.

They even admitted this error to us in public. We went to the black districts--[few names indistinct], Punta Fria and (Golpan)--and they admitted during a Sandinist assembly that they had made a mistake. For our part, we also admitted--with a critical attitude and with the humility that all of us who aspire to be revolutionaries must show--that we had also committed errors, such as not maintaining a constant and ongoing communication with our (?rank and file).

We are positive that the movement was not counterrevolutionary. The ones who were counterrevolutionary were the ringleaders; however, the movement itself was not counterrevolutionary. This has allowed us to see how reaction is subtly working on the Atlantic coast and how the counterrevolutionaries are trying to take advantage of religious mechanisms in a completely senseless way because they are even undermining our people's health and education. This was clearly understood by all of our companeros. Even those who participated in the disturbances said they were wrong. They realize how the leaders had lied to them.

For instance, the leaders said that 800 Cubans were arriving. Actually, the Cuban teachers who were arriving were the same ones, exactly the same ones, who had left on vacation. They are now returning to the rural communities--not to Bluefields. So here alone one can perceive two lies: one, that 800 Cuban teachers were involved and, two, that they were going to stay in Bluefields. Neither of these two things is true.

Where did we fail? We failed in that we, as the Sandinist Front, did not explain that these Cuban teachers were returning here. Our self-criticism concerns the fact that a flow of communication with our people was not permanently maintained. Of course, we totally agree that amends must be made.

Some errors were also committed with regard to the treatment, the verbal treatment, of some sectors of the population. We think it was wrong to say, for instance, Negro. That hurts them enormously.

This has never been the style of the Sandinist Front. We have always respected racial minorities (?because) they have worked with us. The demonstrators themselves said: We are revolutionaries; we are Sandinists; we are not counterrevolutionary. Today, more than ever, we clearly see that this was not a counterrevolutionary movement. The leaders did have a very reactionary attitude.

For this reason, we are reviewing and fixing responsibilities. Of course, those mainly responsible will receive the full weight of the law.

[Question] What [word indistinct] prevails in Bluefields, Commander Ramirez?

[Answer] There is a normal situation as far as production and services are concerned. That is, factories have been reopened and transportation and telephone service are again in operation. In other words, everybody is working normally. However, the return of those being held is pending. We are expediting proceedings. We want the investigation to be stepped up as we want those who played a small role, who did not participate to a great extent, to return to their homes immediately because their responsibility is not the same as that of the ringleaders.

[Question] What role was played in all this by the religious sects and what is their attitude toward the revolution?

[Answer] The main religious sects, that is, the main churches, maintained the right attitude [word indistinct]. We refer to the Moravian Church and the Catholic Church, which are the two major churches, and to the Anglican and the Baptist Churches as institutions. We even met with them after the events and, like us, they expressed concern over these events because they pertain to all of us who are on the Atlantic coast. We pointed out to them that they were morally bound to help us resolve this situation and that they had sort of lost control of it as spiritual leaders of the Atlantic coast, which is very Christian. We pointed this out to them and they admitted that, in effect, more orientation work had to be done. For instance, when the people go to them they must explain the coast's problems a bit more and what the revolution is doing for the people. We have maintained a very cordial, a very close relationship with all churches on the Atlantic coast. This was demonstrated at the meeting in which Commander Wheelock and Guerrilla Commander Humberto Campbell participated.

Now then, certainly two of the ringleaders are religious men. One of them is an Anglican and the other belongs to the Pentecostal Church. However, we are not saying that he represents the Anglican Church. Not in the least. This individual participated but we think it was in a personal sense, and we made this very clear. Therefore, this person is under arrest, not because he is an Anglican but because he adopted a counterrevolutionary attitude that harmed a large number of people who became nervous and suffered emotional instability. Some people are even in jail because of these gentlemen.

Another ringleader is also a religious man. This one is still at large. However, our relations with all churches which are active on the coast are very good. [end recording]

FSLN COMMUNIQUE STATES POSITION REGARDING CHURCH

PA072031 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] BARRICADA, official organ of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], today published a communique from the FSLN's National Directorate setting down the position of the vanguard organization of the Sandinist People's revolution in regard to religion.

The FSLN rejects the reactionary campaign to pit the church against the revolution's interests and recognizes the right of religious people as citizens to participate in the construction of the new society.

It also outlines the position [to be held by] FSLN militants in regard to the issue. No Sandinist militant must give opinions on matters which are the exclusive province of the church, the document notes.

The official FSLN communique is a slap in the face for those who, seizing on a given situation, are trying to harm the revolution by making whimsical interpretations of the revolution's thinking in regard to the church.

The full text of the communique was published in today's issue of BARRICADA.

FSLN MESSAGE MARKS OPENING OF NEW SCHOOL YEAR

PA070406 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Sandinist national Liberation Front National Directorate message to the university community; date not given]

[Text] Companero university students: On the opening of this new school year the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate sends you all a warm Sandinist greeting in the knowledge that the university community will know how to assume with responsibility and maturity the duties that our people and the revolution impose up on it. We want to point out that the role the university students played in the struggle against the dictatorship and particularly for the defense and support of the FSLN policy and strategy was extremely important to the development of the Sandinist ranks and to the raising of the political consciousness of our people.

Student militacny and the abandonment of self by many students to the people's cause has given university life a degree of responsibility that cannot and should not be decreased in the future. The reconstruction of the nation and the construction of a new society call for greater sense of responsibility and discipline in the performance of duty, notably among the members of this community which is the cradle of the future builders of the country and the instructors of the technical personnel. It is they who will put validity into the economic development of our society as demanded by the current process and it is they who will keep that development going.

The integral formation of the university students, the knowledge of our situation, the study of our history, the achievement of effective technical know-how and experience, all take on fundamental importance in this mammoth task. Devotion to study should be the main task on which the entire university community focuses. If in the past political tasks behooved us to curb that devotion to study, at present study is becoming an ever more imperative duty which cannot be interrupted for any reason. The mass involvement in higher education which the victory of the Sandinist People's revolution has brought about should commit us to make all the necessary efforts so the duty to history, the people and the revolution can be done in our country.

Sandino yesterday, Sandino today, Sandino forever!
Free fatherland or death!
[Signed] FSLN National Directorate

CULTURE MINISTER LEAVES FOR FRG TO RECEIVE PRIZE

PA071529 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Father Ernesto Cardenal, culture minister, yesterday left for the FRG where on 12 October he will receive the peace prize awarded by German book publishers every year. Father Cardenal said he will receive the prize in the name of the Nicaraguan people.

BRIEFS

FLOOD DAMAGE--The flooding of the Lindo River has caused considerable damage in Jalapa, Playitas, El Pital, Cerro de Jesus, Santa Rosa, Solonli and El Coyol. Jalapa, in the Neuva Segovia municipality, located 75 km from Ocotal, produces large amounts of tobacco, coffee, rice and beans. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Oct 80 PA]

INDIA'S MINISTER RAO CONTINUES VISIT, MEETS LEADERS

Meeting With Rodriguez

FL071020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao who heads a delegation from his country that is visiting Cuba. At the meeting, they discussed important topics on the international situation and nonaligned countries movement. In this regard, they exchanged views on preparations for the nonaligned movement's ministerial level conference to be held in New Delhi early next year. They also examined the current status and prospects of relations between India and Cuba. Official talks between Cuba and India opened at the Foreign Ministry in Havana. The Indian delegation is led by Narasimha Rao while the Cuban is headed by Interim Foreign Minister Rene Anillo. Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao yesterday was introduced to the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba and visited the Foreign Trade Ministry where he was received by Minister Ricardo Cabrizas.

Talks With Castro

FL071106 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao at the Revolution Palace. During the friendly and cordial meeting, they examined various aspects of the international situation. They also examined matters concerning the nonaligned countries movement, including the forthcoming ministerial level meeting which by mandate of the sixth summit conference will be held in New Delhi next year. The Indian external affairs minister, Mr Rao, delivered to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro a letter from Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Discussion With Cabrizas

FL071123 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Indian External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao has visited the Cuban foreign trade minister where he was received by Minister Ricardo Cabrizas. They emphasized that the economies of the two countries complement each other and, in this regard, they discussed those products, machinery and equipment which could be exchanged on a larger scale. They described the meeting as very positive toward the expansion of relations between Cuba and India and they examined the possibility of reaffirming such ties during the forthcoming visit of an Indian commercial delegation.

Departure of Delegation

FL072132 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The delegation headed by India's External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao departed today after concluding a friendly visit to our country at the invitation of his Cuban counterpart Isidoro Malmierca. The Indian delegation is made up of Vice Minister Eric Gonsalves, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs (E.R. Sarkan) and Foreign Ministry Directors (Detun Kargi) and (N. Munjabi).

RODRIGUEZ LLOMPART RECEIVES GRENADA'S COARD

FL072328 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Hector Rodriguez Llompart, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, today met with Grenada's Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard. The talks were held in an atmosphere of fraternal camaraderie. The two sides examined the relations between Cuba and Grenada in various spheres and their future.

DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR CEMA DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTERS MEETING

FL071128 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Delegations of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and Romania have arrived in Havana to participate in the 12th conference of domestic trade ministers of CEMA-member countries which is scheduled to open today at the palace of conventions. The delegations are headed by the first deputy ministers of domestic trade in their respective nations, (N. Kondrashov), R. Boyadzhiev and Dumitru Petrescu. They were received upon arrival at the airport by Cuban domestic trade vice ministers.

Opening Session

FL071846 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] The 12th session of the conference of domestic trade ministers of the CEMA-member countries opened today at the palace of conventions. The opening was attended by Flavio Bravo, vice president of the Council of Ministers. Also participating are domestic trade ministers and vice ministers of nine socialist countries who will discuss matters concerning the tasks agreed on at the 34th CEMA meeting dealing with domestic trade, the exchange of goods and the cooperation plan for 1981-82. Cuban Domestic Trade Minister Serafin Fernandez spoke at the opening session, noting the tasks carried out during the work period (?since) the 1979-80 conference, the special reports concluded and the results of multilateral cooperation.

GOVERNMENT OFFERS OPINION TO UN ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS

FL072213 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2103 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Cuba has stated that finalizing an international agreement forbidding the deployment of nuclear weapons in states where there are none would contribute to international peace and security. A response offered by the Cuban government to a request by the secretary general of the United Nations notes that such an international agreement would constitute an effective measure in controlling arms. The document explains that such a measure should not be understood in the sense that the existence of nuclear arms in territories of states already possessing them is accepted, and that certain guarantees must accompany the adoption of the measure [dealing with the possession of nuclear arms]. Elsewhere the document states that all states have the right to possess the arms they deem necessary for the defense of their sovereignty.

BULGARIAN CONSTRUCTION TROOPS DELEGATION ARRIVES

FL071815 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Lt Gen Vassil Vassilev, chief of the People's Republic of Bulgaria's Construction Troops, arrived in Havana in the early dawn today at the head of a construction troops delegation. They are in Cuba at the invitation of the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [MINFAR]. Div Gen Rigoberto Garcia Fernandez, member of the party Central Committee and chief of the Youth Labor Army [EJT], was on hand to welcome Lt Gen Vassil Vassilev and his delegation at the Jose Marti International Airport. Col Diego Gonzalez Perez, chief of the MINFAR Foreign Relations Directorate, and Maj Gen Duno Petkov, naval, military and air attache at the Bulgarian Embassy in Cuba, also welcomed the distinguished visitor.

During its stay in our country, the Bulgarian Construction Troops delegation will hold talks with EJT chiefs and officers, visit construction projects where EJT members are engaged, and tour places of historic interest.

RAUL CASTRO CHAIRS SANTIAGO PARTY MEETING

FL061021 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party Central Committee, has made the closing remarks at the party review meeting in Santiago de Cuba. The 381 delegates present at the meeting unanimously elected Commander in Chief Fidel Castro as delegate to the Second Party Congress.

In his closing remarks, the second secretary of the party referred to some economic situations in Santiago de Cuba Province and reiterated the need to tackle them calmly and with a spirit of optimism. Raul went on to note that, as Fidel has declared, we are better prepared than ever on all fronts, the revolution is stronger than ever and, therefore, more is expected from each of us. Regarding future economic development of the province, Raul said that investments of previous years will continue over the 1981-85 period as well as the opening of new sources of jobs. In this regard, he referred to the continuance and conclusion of work in some industrial projects such as the textile mill which will produce 80 million square meters annually, the expansion of the Hermanos Diaz Refinery, the agricultural-livestock packing house and the Soviet engine repair plant.

The army general emphasized that productivity should be increased in the next 5-year period. He added that the general wage reform being implemented under the socialist principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of work will be an enormous contribution to increasing productivity. Lastly and on behalf of Fidel and of the party Politburo, he congratulated the delegates to the Second Party Congress and the newly elected committee and expressed the party leadership's confidence in and resolute support for the people of Santiago.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TRADE UNION LEADERS MEETING IN MEXICO

FL072141 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2104 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Roberto Veiga, Secretary General of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC], today departed for Mexico City heading a Cuban labor delegation which will participate in a working session with leaders of the Latin American Workers Permanent Congress for Trade Union Unity--CPUSTAL. The Cuban labor leader was accompanied by CTC Executive Secretary Jesus Escandel.

UJC NATIONAL COMMITTEE BEGINS 9TH PLENUM

FL071750 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] The 9th Plenum of the Union of Young Communists [UJC] National Committee opened this morning at the national UJC cadres school named after Julio Antonio Mella. The plenum is presided over by Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Politburo; Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the party Central Committee's Secretariat; and Luis Orlando Dominguez, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the UJC.

Ramon Ramon, of the UJC National Bureau, read an evaluation of the results of the work of the UJC, student and pioneer organizations during the 1979-1980 school term. A discussion began a few moments ago around a proposal to make the textile plant under construction in Santiago de Cuba another shock work for youth. Once finished, this plant will produce 80 million square meters of fabric a year.

The plenum will also hear a report on the work by the Federation of University Students, the Federation of Middle School Students and the Jose Marti Pioneers Organization to salute the Second Party Congress. The 20th year of victory pennant will be presented to the UJC National Committee.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT HERRERA ARRIVES ON VISIT

PA071557 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1528 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, 7 Oct (EFE)--President of Venezuela Luis Herrera Campins; his wife, Betty Urdaneta de Herrera; and a delegation of 13 government officials arrived at Las Americas International Airport in Santo Domingo at 1438 GMT today. The Venezuelan chief of state, who will remain in Santo Domingo for a 48-hour official visit, was greeted by Dominican President Antonio Guzman; his wife, Renee Klang de Guzman; Vice President and Mrs Jacobo Majutla; the entire cabinet; the diplomatic corps; and ranking leaders of the Dominican Armed Forces.

VENEZUELAN FIRM FINDS HIGH GRADE PETROLEUM DEPOSIT

PA040007 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] The Venezuelan Las Mercedes Petroleum Company seems to have found petroleum of the finest quality in the Dominican Republic, a Santo Domingo newspaper reported. The news, some of the most important in quite a while in the Dominican Republic, was kept secret for release during the upcoming visit of President Luis Herrera Campins to this country. The newspaper said that the finding would be announced officially during the visit of the Venezuelan president to Santo Domingo next Tuesday. The report does not say in what part of the country the oilfields were found, but it was said that only the precise production level remains to be determined. The Las Mercedes Petroleum Company has been operating in the Dominican Republic for the past 4 years with Venezuelan petroleum specialists.

GRENADA

PRIME MINISTER BISHOP CALLS TERRORIST THREATS 'SINISTER'

PA072027 Paris AFP in Spanish 1853 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] St. George's, 7 Oct (AFP)--Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has disclosed here that terrorists have warned the revolutionary Government of Grenada that all Cubans must leave the island "or there will be war." In a message aired by radio, Bishop said the warning was included in a note left by the terrorists who set off a bomb in St. Patricks, in northern Grenada, on 27 September. The prime minister described the threat as "sinister." He also issued a call to all Grenadian men and women to join the various organizations of the popular militia "and to remain vigilant to detect and report the counterrrevolutionaries." He indicated that the terrorists "know very well that one of the best ways to turn back our revolution would be to break or weaken the firm ties which link us to Cuba." "The truth," he said, "is that our relations with Cuba are better than ever. Our admiration and friendship toward Comrade Fidel Castro are greater than ever. And our need, desire and appreciation for his fraternal and disinterested aid are stronger than ever. The reactionaries can stop their childish attempts to confuse our people in this regard."

JAMAICA

SECURITY MINISTER RETURNS FROM MEDICAL TREATMENT IN CUBA

FL061340 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] The minister of national security, the Hon. Dudley Thompson, returned to Jamaica yesterday from Cuba where he has been receiving medical attention for a heart condition since August 19. According to the API [AGENCY FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION], Mr. Thompson's health has greatly improved.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 198 9 October 1980

ARGENTINA

Israel's Ehrlich Arrives, Discusses Wave of Antisemitism B 1
Former Chief of Staff on Hopes for Viola Presidency B 1

BOLIVIA

Interior Minister Holds Talks With ILO Official C 1
ENAF To Defy Boycott, Smelt All Minerals in Country C 1

BRAZIL

President Figueiredo Leaves for Visit to Chile D 1
Message to Chilean People D 1
Petrobras Obtains More Oil From PRC, USSR, Angola D 1
Mines Minister on Arab Decision To Increase Oil Production D 1
No Extension of Deadline Allowed for Use of Petroleum Substitutes D 2
Kuwaiti Finance Minister Announces Opening of Bank Branch [O GLOBO 8 Oct] D 2
Yugoslav Minister Arrives for Joint Trade Discussions D 2
Government Creates Security Program for Nuclear Plants D 2
New Site Selected for Angra-3 Nuclear Plant [JORNAL DO BRASIL 3 Oct] D 2

CHILE

Brazilian President Figueiredo Arrives for Visit E 1
Air Force Plans To Build Two More Airfields in Antarctica E 1
Briefs: Railway Agreement With Spain; Total Cattle Population E 1

COLOMBIA

Panamanian Fishing Boat Seized; Crew Arrested F 1
Minister Confirms Closure of Part of Venezuelan Border F 1
Government Authorizes Transfer of Oil Rights Between Companies F 1
EFE Reports 'Gold Fever', Warfare Between Whites, Indians F 1
El Pato Farmers Meet With Zea Hernandez Vist Demands F 2

ECUADOR

CEPE Manager Explains Oil Prices, Contracts G 1
President Roldos To Visit Mexico 26-29 Oct G 1

PARAGUAY

Anonymous Official: Viola Appointment Augurs Well for Relations [HOY 6 Oct] H 1
Argentine Envoy Sees 'Excesses' Since Somoza's Murder [ULTIMA HORA 7 Oct] H 1
Human Rights Commission Leader Reports on European Tour [LA TRIBUNA 6 Oct] H 1
Laino's Lawyers Reiterate Habeas Corpus Request [ABC COLOR 5 Cot] H 2
Parties Condemn Laino Detention [LA TRIBUNA 4 Oct] H 2

MEXICO

Indian External Affairs Minister's Agenda Reported M 1
Oil Exports to Japan May Increase if Investments Also Rise M 1
Students Occupy Agricultural Research Institute M 1
Police Evict Students M 1

PANAMA

New U.S. Stategy Termed Menace to Third World N 1
Column Challenges U.S. Authorities on El Salvador [CRITICA 8 Oct] N 2
Tribunal Appoints Panel To Probe Election Results N 3
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 7 Oct]
Some Election Winners Receive Credentials [STAR AND HERALD 8 Oct] N 4
LA PRENSA Columnist Says Election Proved Discontent [7 Oct] N 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

U.S. Technicians Not Permitted To Dismantle Plane P 1
Regulations on Granting of Visas To Go Into Effect P 1
OIJ Searching for Missing Chinese Rockets P 1
First Lady Elected to UNESCO Executive Council P 1

EL SALVADOR

Junta Agreements With FDR Lead to OAS Hostages' Release P 2
Further Details P 2
Foreign Minister Chavez Mena Addresses UN P 2
Army Launches Large-Scale Operations in Two Cantons [EL MUNDO 6 Oct] P 3
Kidnapped Human Rights Committee Member Found Dead P 3
Cathedral Occupiers Report Attacks Against Them P 4
[DIARIO DE HOY 6 Oct]
LP-28 Holding Second Congress 30 Sep-16 Oct [API NEWS Vol 2, No 174] P 4

GUATEMALA

Managua Reports Leftist Merger, Violence in Guatemala P 4
Army Commissioner, Labor Leader, Newscaster Murdered P 5
Nationalist Authentic Central Opens Headquarters P 6
Briefs: Flood Emergency in Coban P 6

HONDURAS

U.S. Propaganda Against Nicaragua, El Salvador Scored [Havana] P 6
Oil Truckers Strike Following Workers' Dismissal P 6
Briefs: Health Cordon P 7

NICARAGUA

Borge Charges Spanish Diplomat Involved in Plot P 7
OAS Rights Commission Members Meet With Journalists P 7
FSLN Communique Guarantees Religious Freedom P 8
Contract Signed for Construction of Geothermal Plant P 10
Correction to Minister's Comments on Bluefields Case P 10

CUBA

Foreign Minister Malmierca Travels to Baghdad Q 1
Sierra Leone Foreign Affairs Minister Arrives Q 1
GDR Mission Meets With Rodriguez, State Committee Q 1
GDR Embassy Reception Q 1
Cuba, Vietnam To Step Up Fishing Industry Cooperation Q 1
JUVENTUD REBELDE Claims Uruguay Sends Assassins Abroad Q 2
[San Jose Noticias del Continente]
Cuba Continues To Denouce Sabotage of Cubana Airliner Q 2
Alfredo Guevara Elected UNESCO Executive Council Member Q 2
UJC Plenum Calls For Better School Work Q 3
Interior Minister Chairs MININT Party Meeting Q 3
Soto Chairs National Meeting on Work Organization Q 3
Briefs: Ambassador to FRG Q 3

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

President Guzman Welcomes Visiting Venezuelan Counterpart S 1
Herrera Campins Decorates Guzman S 1
Briefs: Outgoing Honduran Ambassador S 1

ISRAEL'S EHRLICH ARRIVES, DISCUSSES WAVE OF ANTISEMITISM

PY090110 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0135 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Oct (TELAM)--Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich, who arrived today in the country, said that during his visit he will meet with representatives of the Jewish community in Argentina to brief them on the current situation of Israel in the wake of the wave of antisemitism unleashed last week in several European countries.

In a statement he made at Ezeiza Airport, Ehrlich said that he will also refer to the Israeli resolution declaring Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and to the UN rejection of this decision.

Commenting on a report that Israel had bombed the atomic plant at Baghdad, the capital of Iraq, Ehrlich energetically denied this report, which he regarded as a big lie.

He said: Fortunately, we are taking no part in this conflict. We are supporting neither side.

He finally said that he will stay only one day in Buenos Aires and that he will also visit Rosario and Cordoba before departing for Brazil and Uruguay.

FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF ON HOPES FOR VIOLA PRESIDENCY

PY090222 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1456 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Oct (NA)--The former army chief of staff, Maj Gen Carlos Suarez Mason (ret), said that "we all hope" that the presidential period that will be initiated in March 1981 by Lt Gen Roberto Viola (ret) will be "more active in the social and economic aspects, including even the political aspect...even where it concerns parties, because a dialogue has begun and that must be its conclusion."

Suarez Mason made these remarks when he was asked by Radio Rivadavia what he expects from the new president. He also took the opportunity to give his opinion on economic and political affairs.

Regarding the former, he said that he hoped that there would be "a reactivation of national production that would strengthen the economy" and he said that this would "provoke more relaxation."

Regarding the dialogue between the government and civilians, he believes that "it will lead" to a "more fluid one, with less aggressiveness and seeking the unity of all Argentines, which is the common objective of the armed forces, who do not carry party colors or party leadership, they simply belong to the nation."

Referring to the political opening, he believes that "in this stage we are going to play a bit more on this field," a field on which I could not play when "I was participating, because it was a hard stage of reestablishing security."

He also urged Viola to seek out "the best men for their capability" and common sense to help in the government "because there will be a time when we will have to reach constitutional or institutional normalization, despite the stretches that still have to be covered, and I believe that they are quite a few."

Finally, he said that Viola's nomination by the military junta "is a great hope, a new hope and I believe that the people have realized this and therefore I hope they are not deceived."

INTERIOR MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH ILO OFFICIAL

PY081624 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez said yesterday that the first objective of the national reconstruction government regarding labor unions is to remove the political character of those organization. This will allow their leaders to really safeguard the interests of their members. The statement was made after a meeting he had with Ian Lagergren, deputy head of the ILO department of labor norms and personal representative of the organization's director general.

The meeting between government officials and Mr Lagergren was held in the interim foreign minister's office and on that occasion the visitor talked with representatives of several news media. He asserted that there have been certain complaints from world labor organizations regarding the situation of Bolivian unions, and for that reason the ILO director general had requested permission from the Bolivian Government for a commission to visit the country to verify the truth on the spot. He made it clear that the complaints have not come from Bolivian labor organizations.

In a conversation with the visitor, Minister Arce Gomez stressed that it is obvious the Bolivian people wish to learn through the press of the reasons for the commission's visit. He further asserted that Bolivian citizens want to know this because there have been other organizations which said they would protect the labor movement, but which created unrest in Bolivia by breaking state security rules.

Then, referring to statements made by Mr Ian Lagergren that he was wary of the press, Colonel Arce said: You said at the beginning of this meeting that you were wary of speaking with the press. I am also wary of speaking with the press because it has often distorted the facts. Our Bolivian press is as good and honest as our people, he explained.

He expressed his satisfaction over the visit to the country by the ILO commission because this commission has contacted government officials thus respecting and upholding the principle of the dignity of the people. He announced that all guarantees have been granted to the ILO representatives who may (?freely) visit this country and the mining districts and may even talk with Juan Lechin if he so wishes.

He told the visitor that the first objective of the national reconstruction government regarding the labor unions is to remove their political character so labor leaders can really safeguard the interests of their members. We need agreement between the employer and the worker on the basis of mutual respect and consideration, he said.

He stated that the government will soon (?expel) from the country all those who, disguised as labor leaders, dedicate themselves to political activities. This will lead to a situation in Bolivia in which there will no longer be any people in detention, which is the wish of the junta of commanders and the president.

He concluded by expressing his desire that Bolivia have peace, work, discipline, order, unity and honest labor organizations struggling on behalf of the masses, who are the moving force of labor.

ENAF TO DEFY BOYCOTT, SMELT ALL MINERALS IN COUNTRY

PY090139 Paris AFP in Spanish 1956 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] La Paz, 4 Oct (AFP)--The National Smelting Enterprise (ENAF) can compete with similar enterprises despite the boycott practiced by these against it, it was reported here today.

ENAF has just signed an advantageous agreement with the Bolivian Mining Corporation (COMIBOL) whereby ENAF will smelt as much tin concentrate as possible. It has also been reported that private mines will sell all of their production to ENAF because this is the only way of recovering the mineral byproducts such as gold, silver and others, which are retained by foreign smelters if the mineral is processed outside the country.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO LEAVES FOR VISIT TO CHILE

PY081505 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1439 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Brasilia, 8 Oct (LATIN)--Brazilian President Gen Joao Figueiredo left for Chile almost 13 minutes before the scheduled time. The presidential plane which will fly the Brazilian chief of state to Chile for a 3-day official visit left the military airbase of this capital at 1112 local time (1412 GMT). Figueiredo has turned over the presidency to Vice President Aureliano Chaves.

Message to Chilean People

PY081423 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Message from President Joao Baptista Figueiredo addressed to the Chilean people--recorded, in Portuguese]

[Text] The traditional links of understanding and friendship which exist between Brazil and Chile are well known. These links, established after the independence of our two countries, are now ready to yield advantageous opportunities for economic cooperation.

Our coexistence has always been characterized by understanding, and over time Brazilians and Chileans have developed a relationship characterized by frankness, surrounded by constant praise and enriched by sincere appreciation. With this spirit the contacts between our two countries encompass countless significant sectors. With imagination and creativity we can diversify and cultivate new sources for our joint activities. The proven enterprising capacity of our nations is inspired by appreciation of the solidary and fraternal efforts which are the best means (?to achieve) our common goals of progress and welfare.

An objective evaluation of the relations between Brazil and Chile clearly proves all we have done. Nevertheless, we still see before us extremely promising and varied perspectives on which we can establish countless ways of cooperation that will be mutually advantageous.

It is certain that my talks with President Augusto Pinochet will be profitable and positive. The agreements we reach will undoubtedly contribute to achieving important results in our bilateral relations. I look forward with great satisfaction to the moment of my arrival in Santiago. I want to make contact with the Chilean people and above all experience their charm and extreme cordiality, which are greatly admired by the Brazilians. It is with great happiness that my wife and I will visit Chile, a country for which all Brazilians have great respect and appreciation. Thank you.

PETROBRAS OBTAINS MORE OIL FROM PRC, USSR, ANGOLA

PY080248 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Petrobras has concluded negotiations to purchase oil from two more countries and has renewed its contract for 18,000 barrels daily with the PRC for 2 more months. Petrobras signed two more contracts with the USSR and Angola, also for a 2-month period. Through the new contracts with the USSR, Angola and PRC, plus the 118,000 barrels daily negotiated last week, Petrobras has already compensated for 164,000 barrels daily of the Iraqi shipments, which were suspended due to the Persian Gulf war.

MINES MINISTER ON ARAB DECISION TO INCREASE OIL PRODUCTION

PY081708 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] The mines and energy minister has said that the decision of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait to increase their daily petroleum production is a very important decision for Brazil because it will mean the stabilization of the price on the international market. The minister believes there is sure to be pressure to increase petroleum prices if production is not increased and the war between Iran and Iraq continues.

NO EXTENSION OF DEADLINE ALLOWED FOR USE OF PETROLEUM SUBSTITUTES

PY081703 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] The National Petroleum Council has reported that the deadline given to small industries to suspend their supply of petroleum byproducts will not be extended. The council added that this measure will be implemented as of 1 January 1981, by which time the small industries will have had enough time to substitute other energy sources for petroleum by products.

KUWAITI FINANCE MINISTER ANNOUNCES OPENING OF BANK BRANCH

PY090238 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Oct 80 p 23

[Excerpt] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Kuwait will install a branch of the Arabian-Latin American Bank (Arlabank) in Rio de Janeiro within a month, Kuwaiti Finance Minister 'Abd al-Rahman Salim al-'Atiqi announced yesterday at a meeting with Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Penna. Al-'Atiqi said the bank will handle all Kuwaiti investments in Brazil.

YUGOSLAV MINISTER ARRIVES FOR JOINT TRADE DISCUSSIONS

PY080215 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2222 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Brasilia, 6 Oct (LATIN)--The Brazilian-Yugoslav joint commission will begin tomorrow a 3-day meeting to discuss measures designed to further and to diversify trade between the two countries, the Foreign Ministry reported today. The communique states that Vuko Dragasevic, the Yugoslav minister for cooperation with developing countries [as received] who heads the Yugoslav delegation to these talks, arrived in the country today. The communique adds that bilateral trade and the possibility of new imports and exports between the two countries will be discussed at the meeting, which will end on Thursday. Trade between the two countries is on the order of $78 million annually. Brazil exports mainly coffee, cocoa, soybean meal and imports fertilizers and petrochemical products.

GOVERNMENT CREATES SECURITY PROGRAM FOR NUCLEAR PLANTS

PY081702 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] The Brazilian Government has created a program to guarantee the security of personnel working in nuclear plants, the population and environment near nuclear plants. The government was moved to create a system to protect the Brazilian nuclear program by the fact that the first units of the Angra-1 plant will become operational in the near future.

NEW SITE SELECTED FOR ANGRA-3 NUCLEAR PLANT

PY090214 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 3 Oct 80 p 16

[Excerpts] The Angra-3 nuclear plant will be built in Ponta Grande on a site located approximately 800 meters away from the site selected originally, also on the Itaorna Beach in Angra dos Reis. The plant will be built directly on rocks without fastening stakes, which caused so many problems in building the foundations of the Angra-2 plant and which practically doubled the cost of that plant.

The decision was announced yesterday by Furnas electrical enterprise after concluding a 2-year study on the relocation of the plant, which was to be built originally beside the Angra-2 plant.

The initiation of operations at Angra-3--which is already budgeted at $2,600 per kW--was reprogrammed for 1988. Furnas is already submitting to the National Nuclear Energy Commission, CNEN, its report on the selection of the site. As soon as the CNEN approves the report, a new engineering project will be drawn up by the Nuclebras Engineering Inc and by the German enterprise KWU [KRAFTWERK UNION]. Furnas hopes to begin the implementation of the project by mid-1981.

BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PY082000 [Editorial Report] At 1848 GMT on 8 October Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish begins live coverage of the arrival of Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo at Santiago airport for an official visit to Chile. At 1850 the announcer says that everyone is waiting and that Chilean President Augusto Pinochet has finished reviewing the honor guard and has greeted other eminent personages in the reception party. At 1859 GMT the announcer says that President Figueiredo's plane has touched down. At 1904 GMT Figueiredo deplanes and is greeted by a 21-gun salute, after which the honor guard is inspected and the two national anthems are played. At 1910 GMT, President Figueiredo greets Augusto Pinochet and other Chilean dignitaries.

At 1915 Chilean President Pinochet begins a welcoming speech. After expressing Chile's joy at hosting Figueiredo and stating that the histories of Chile and Brazil have been filled with friendly exchanges, Pinochet states that Figueiredo's current visit will strengthen those ties. He says that their nations have great destinies and both strive for freedom and justice. He expresses confidence that exchanges during the current visit will help both nations in striving to achieve those goals. Pinochet ends his speech at 1918 GMT.

Brazilian President Figueiredo then begins a reply speech in which he lauds traditional Brazilian-Chilean friendship and agrees with Pinochet's preceeding remarks. After praising the beauty of Chile and its historic role in Latin America's freedom struggle, President Figueiredo says that Brazil desires to live in harmony with all Latin American countries. For this, he says, cooperation is necessary, as Latin American cointries strive for mutual objectives. He expresses confidence that the talks to be held during his visit will be fruitful in this regard. President Figueiredo closes by stating that both countries are "on the path of friendship." He stops speaking at 1922 GMT.

At 1924 GMT the two presidents greet each other's delegations and go together to the VIP lounge of the airport. Live coverage ends at 1934 GMT.

AIR FORCE PLANS TO BUILD TWO MORE AIRFIELDS IN ANTARCTICA

PY082046 Paris AFP in Spanish 1629 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Santiago, 6 Oct (AFP)--Chilean penetration in the Antarctic will continue through the construction of two new airfields in that region, it was reported here today. This plan will be implemented by the Chilean Air Force (FACh), which since last year has been operating the first airfield built by Chile within the 1.2 million sq km area over which it claims sovereignty.

Twin-engined Otter and giant Hercules C-130 planes are now landing all year round at the airfield located on King George Island, which is 1,200 km away from the Southern Cone. FACh spokesmen have reported that one of the new airfields will have a base for helicopters. The plan to move down to the South Pole will be accelerated in the next few months, as soon as topographic studies permit the selection of the location of the new airfields, the spokesmen added.

BRIEFS

RAILWAY AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN--The executives of the Chilean and Spanish railways have signed an agreement which provides for the strengthening of relations and mutual cooperation in this area. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Oct 80 PY]

TOTAL CATTLE POPULATION--Agronomist (Herman Klein Garcia) of the Farming Research Institute stated during a conference organized by the agronomy school that Chile presently has 3,500,000 head of cattle. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Oct 80 PY]

PANAMANIAN FISHING BOAT SEIZED; CREW ARRESTED

PA081534 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Barranquilla-- A Panamanian-registered ship which was caught violating Colombian territorial waters has been forced to dock at the Barranquilla pier by the Colombian Navy ship [name indistinct]. The vessel, with seven crewmen abroad, was apparently involved in fishing activities.

When the crewmen were questioned, they said they were lost and wanted help to return to their country. However, the authorities decided to arrest them in order to thoroughly investigate why the ship was violating Colombia's territorial waters.

MINISTER CONFIRMS CLOSURE OF PART OF VENEZUELAN BORDER

PA081539 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] The Colombian Government today confirmed the temporary Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas told this station that the 40-day closure of the border in the Vichada region was decided by the two governments through their Foreign Ministries.

He clarified that Colombian territory has not been violated by Venezuelan troops and that Puerto Carreno will not be isolated during the 40 days because it has land and air links with the rest of the country.

GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZES TRANSFER OF OIL RIGHTS BETWEEN COMPANIES

PA082017 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Bogota--The Colombian Government has authorized the transfer of four petroleum rights held by the Texas Petroleum Company to the Rio Panama Petroleum Company. The decision was adopted through four executive resolutions signed by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and Mines Minister Humberto Avila Mora. The resolutions note that on 30 November 1979, the Texas Petroleum Company transferred to the Rio Panama Petroleum Company all its rights and obligations in concession contracts Orito Norte No 716, San Miguel No 1225, (AKE) Norte No 815 and (AKE) Sur No 716.

EFE REPORTS 'GOLD FEVER', WARFARE BETWEEN WHITES, INDIANS

PA060231 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2308 GMT 5 Oct 80

[By German Acera Espinoza]

[Text] Bogota, 5 Oct (EFE)--Gold fever has once again sparked war between whites and Indians. In August, a police detachment carried out a bloody attack on the territory of Andagueda, in northwestern Colombia, which is populated by the Embera-Katio tribes.

That day, 31 August, three Indians died during a bloody attack in which they had no time to defend themselves from the detachments of mounted police (carabineros) who opened fire on their huts in Alto Andagueda where some 30 families of the Embera-Katio, one of the most peaceful tribes, still exist.

The survivors told the magazine CROMOS that this attack had no other purpose than to deprive the Katio Indians, one of the most traditionalist races in Choco, of rich gold mines discovered in the past.

Governor Enrique Arce reported that the policemen tore down huts and seized all of the Indians' weapons--bows and arrows--and then set fire to the huts.

Three dead Indians were found outside their destroyed huts with numerous bullet wounds which they suffered when they attempted to stop the occupation and then the attack by police commandos armed with submachineguns and automatic weapons.

The attack was ordered by Procopio Rios, judge of the seventh criminal court, who is known in the area as El Negro. Some 150 gendarmes participated in the operation, which left a wake of sorrow and death in a region where Indians have been practically exterminated.

The Labaibe mine, situated in an area of about 50,000 hectares, is considered "a yellow sea of gold." The Indians are not certain if this is one of the nation's richest gold deposits. Its value has not been established precisely.

Because of this immense wealth, war has broken out between the whites and the Indians, several of whom were arrested, gagged and taken to prison in the Andes region, according to the report of Indian Anibal Tascon.

The Indians are so ignorant of the true value of gold that they exchange this valuable metal for alcoholic beverages and smuggled cigarettes. Most of the Indians keep gold dust in boxes under their beds.

Others who do not know what to do with the gold, put it on their teeth and the women, especially the young ones, adorn their heads with hundreds of nuggets of the valuable metal.

Women and children have also died in this apparently endless war, but the exact number may never be known.

EL PATO FARMERS MEET WITH ZEA HERNANDEZ, LIST DEMANDS

PA051949 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota--The farmers of El Pato, the area of disturbances in Huila and Caqueta, have withdrawn their demand that the military forces leave but want greater liberty and economic guarantees in order to resume their farming activities.

The farmers' list of demands was delivered to Government Minister German Zea Hernandez today. A high-level committee made up of members of the Human Rights Commission and delegates of the governor of the department held a long meeting with Zea Hernandez, who promised to ease the military measures in the area.

Boris Cabrera, delegate of the Human Rights Commission, told this station what they accomplished during the meeting:

[Begin recording] The delegation from Neiva, made up of councilmen, delegates of the governor, farmers and two representatives of the Human Rights Commission from Caqueta and Huila met with government Minister Zea Hernandez. They presented a list of demands to the government which is aimed at solving the problems of El Pato residents. The farmers' list include approximately 11 points which focus on guarantees that they want in order to return to the region. These guarantees include not only their right to live but their freedom to move around, to engage in commercial activities and not to be bothered unnecessarily with government demands for special papers, constant searches and unjustified controls. They also demanded new roads, better educational facilities and improved health conditions. They said that if all these demands are met, they promise to return to their region in peace. They also asked the government to have civilian officials visit their area. The farmers are willing to hold talks and to peacefully return home if the government guarantees that it will meet their demands.

Regarding the solution of economic and social problems, the minister said that they will be solved. He promised to hold talks with the military high commands to make sure that military control in the area will not become an element of permanent tension in El Pato. [end recording]

The situation is returning to normal and the farmers have said that they want to return to their plots.

CEPE MANAGER EXPLAINS OIL PRICES, CONTRACTS

PA081945 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 8 Oct 80

[By Nestor Arboleda Teran]

[Excerpts] Jose Carvajal, Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE] manager, has maintained a cautious attitude regarding changes in the price of Ecuadorean oil abroad.

But he was optimistic about new oil deposits found in the eastern central region of Ecuador. These deposits, Carvajal said, increase the country's oil reserves by 136 percent. Here is what Carvajal had to say about the international oil market which also affects Ecuador:

[Begin recording] CEPE was facing a very critical situation as a result of the drop in the prices of crude. It was a juggling game. They tried to pass the buck to me when the budget went wrong.

I have often said that our position is extremely fragile. We are like a tiny boat sailing in an ocean of world speculation which includes oil and international financial resources. Under these circumstances, all we can do is to make the best of a given situation and that is what we have been doing.

CEPE negotiations are based on contracts and not on the spot market. Our spot is [words indistinct] percentage, which we are sure we will grant to Uruguay's national fuels, alcohol and cement administration with which we are completing negotiations. In other words, 100 percent of our crude is sold by contract.

When prices go down, oil companies usually hold back the sale within legal terms and according to what is stipulated in the contracts. Even Texaco did this. Everyone held back their sales because there was no spot market and this was why at a given moment we had more oil that we could store. These are the circumstances which force us to place restrictive clauses in our contracts.

At this moment, when the market is more calm, we still have not reached an ideal point. It is a process in which we are all learning something, we, the companies, each one looking after his own interests.

So, when the market shows an upward trend, we are going to try to increase our prices. But when the trend is downward, we will have to make concessions because of the fragility of our infrastructure. [end recording]

PRESIDENT ROLDOS TO VISIT MEXICO 26-29 OCT

PA131548 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] The Mexican Foreign Secretariat has announced that Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos will visit Mexico in October.

The Foreign Secretariat said Roldos will arrive in Mexico on 26 October and will return to Ecuador on 29 October. It did not give further details on the Ecuadorean president's visit.

ANONYMOUS OFFICIAL: VIOLA APPOINTMENT AUGURS WELL FOR RELATIONS

PY082203 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 6 Oct 80 PY

[From "Between the Lines" column]

[Text] "It is not true that ties with Argentina have become cool; on the contrary, the nomination of General Viola as the future president of that country will permit the overcoming of possible disagreements between sectors because he played an important role last year in the Yacyreta agreement. Therefore, these fleeting headaches are just that: headaches."

(The high ranking official gave his opinion in a high voice of the possible "friction" between the two countries.)

ARGENTINE ENVOY SEES 'EXCESSES' SINCE SOMOZA'S MURDER

PY090038 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 7 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] "The arrival of the minister gave us an opportunity to discuss the events which are known to the public. I found him to be greatly receptive to those problems affecting the interests of those I must defend within the framework of international law." Argentine Ambassador Carlos Enrique Laidlaw said this after meeting with Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues.

Commenting on the recent incident, he said: "I perfectly understand the Paraguyan Government's position, which is shared by the Argentine Government. Just as the Argentine Government has not tolerated terrorism, it cannot be tolerated here. Amid the said circumstances surrounding Somoza's murder, some excesses may have been committed due to the surprise caused by the murder or to the lack of adequate preparation. We have tried to solve and to minimize those problems so that the good relations we maintain with Paraguay may continue at the same level, which is desirable to all."

With regard to problems experienced by Argentine citizens in our country as a result of the criminal attack perpetrated on Somoza, Ambassador Laidlaw confirmed that he had presented a document "stating our viewpoints so that the government may take them into account. While we cannot talk about a protest, we may say that we pointed out certain facts in an effort to cooperate with the government so that, based on this information, it may take the most appropriate actions. He added that after "these talks (with Nogues) things will go much better."

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION LEADER REPORTS ON EUROPEAN TOUR

PY081655 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 6 Oct 80 p 2

[Excerpts] Mrs Carmen de Lara Castro, president of the Paraguayan Human Rights Commission, recently returned from Europe where she visited several countries of the old continent and was especially invited to participate in various congresses.

Regarding the congresses she attended, Mrs Lara Castro said that "the first leg of my trip was Germany, where I was especially invited by the Newmann Foundation. I then toured several cities to contact institutions and individuals. It was an informative trip," she noted.

"The topic of the first congress I attended was the pro-Newmann Foundation on 'freedom and human dignity in the strategy for development'.

"Later an international freedom meeting was held in Berlin where representatives of liberal parties of Europe, Asia and Africa were present. We representatives of Latin American democratic parties attended the meeting as guests."

"The topic of that meeting was 'the future of freedom in the north and in the south.' I then went to Paris to attend a meeting organized by the Human Rights Committee with the participation of representatives of the International League for the Rights of Man, which included the participation of democratic and Catholic jurists. I also attended a meeting of the 'Federation of Feminine Action Workers' [Federacion de los Trabajadores de la Accion Femenina]," she said.

Mrs Lara Castro also noted: "I was really surprised by the fact that the national agreement is very well known in Europe. I also admired the spirit shown by so many Paraguayans who are well off but who dream of coming back to Paraguay; for that dream to come true, a general amnesty is indispensible for all fellow citizens who have studied abroad so they could come to help our nation by applying their acquired knowledge."

Mrs Lara Castro concluded by saying: "That must be the reason we dream so much of Paraguay becoming a democratic country where human rights are respected.

LAINO'S LAWYERS REITERATE HABEAS CORPUS REQUEST

PY082330 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 5 Oct 80 p 12

[Excerpt] The lawyers of the president of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRU], Dr Domingo Laino, have reported that they will reiterate their request to the Supreme Court to the effect that the opposition leader be called before that court. The leaders of the PLRU have also reported that they continue to receive support from the committees in the interior in view of the action that has been taken against Laino.

Drs Nelson Garcia Ramirez and Oscar Aguilera (the lawyers of the detained person) said that Laino's not being brought before the Supreme Court "constitutes contempt of court by the police" and therefore they will persist with their petition.

Parties Condemn Laino Detention

PY090102 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 4 Oct 80 p 2

[Excerpts] The board of the United Liberal Party [PLU] released a communique yesterday in which it condemns every type of political violence and crimes, including "the escalation of repression and intimidation against the population."

Among other things, the communique indicates that "the PLU condemns the arbitrary measure of depriving the president of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA], Dr Domingo Laino, and Paraguayan and foreign citizens of their freedom without placing them at the disposal of the courts in order to investigate their responsibility."

The PLY also "demands that the government take a more calm and sensible attitude in the management of the investigation of the criminal attack that has shaken the country." The document also stresses "that the closing down of the weekly EL PUEBLO and the repressive measures are causing a lack of security and anxiety in the population."

The National Accord [AN] has also released a pronouncement, signed by its president-Professor Luis Aldonso Resck, regarding the detention again of Dr Domingo Laino, a member of the AN's coordinating board.

The communique states: "The AN is remaining in permanent session in order to give Laino its full solidarity at this crucial time that the country is experiencing and it holds the authorities responsible for the fate of its comrade, demanding his quick release." It also reaffirms "its unshakeable position in the struggle for a state of law."

INDIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER'S AGENDA REPORTED

PA090403 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The energy issue and the possibility of holding the North-South dialogue in Mexico are topics on the agenda for the Mexican president to discuss with the Indian external affairs minister who is currently visiting our country.

The Indian official said the North-South dialogue will discuss the climate for the meeting which is greatly needed by the Third World nations. It will discuss a new international economic order. The minister is here on a 3-day official visit at the invitation of our foreign secretary.

OIL EXPORTS TO JAPAN MAY INCREASE IF INVESTMENTS ALSO RISE

PA090410 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The Mexican ambassador to Japan has said that Mexico will increase its oil exports to Japan only if the Japanese increase their investments and tourism in Mexico.

He said that the 100,000 barrels of crude that Mexico began selling Japan this month represent 10 percent of the total oil exports while Japan earmarks barely 3 or 4 percent of its total investments for overseas and the number of Japanese tourists visiting Mexico is less than 1 percent.

STUDENTS OCCUPY AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

PA050424 Paris AFP in Spanish 0154 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Oct (AFP)--The halt to repression "by the army" in the states of Chiapas, Guerrero and Sonora is a key demand of a group of 200 teachers college students who today occupied the National Agricultural Research Institute offices and a branch of the Finance Secretariat in the capital.

The students came from several states and took over a 12-story building where the said offices are located. They are holding 29 people hostage, including institute Director Eduardo Alvarez Luna.

Other demands are: the acceptance of 2,000 students from the countryside, whom the public education secretariat turned away into teachers colleges; a 150-percent increase in a food grant given the students; an increase in the transit service in the rural areas where they live and work; and the withdrawal by the governor of northern Jalisco state of the arrest warrants issued for six teachers and college students in Guadalajara, about 600 km north of Mexico City.

Police Evict Students

PA060124 Paris AFP in Spanish 1957 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Oct (AFP)--A group of 200 teachers college students who had occupied the National Agricultural Research Institute offices were evicted today by the police in the country's capital.

The students were holding 29 persons hostage, including supervisors and employees of the institute.

The group demanded "an end to the repression exercised by the army" in the Mexican states of Chiapas, Guerrero and Sonora.

A notary public, according to the INFORMEX news agency, stated that the police who carried out the eviction "were unarmed."

NEW U.S. STRATEGY TERMED MENACE TO THIRD WORLD

PA081428 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Mario Velasquez commentary]

[Text] Until a short time ago, U.S. political and military strategists considered so-called Soviet aggression the greatest danger for U.S. security. The overall policy of Washington's State and Defense Departments has been designed until now to come to grips with this Soviet expansionism.

However, a new tendency appears to have emerged in the Pentagon in recent months. It affirms that the main danger to the security of the United States lies in the proliferation of uncontrolled disturbances in the Third World. Hence, the birth of a new strategy of intervention in the Third World, as termed by Prof Michael Clark of the Institute of Political Studies of Washington, D. C.

The Pentagon has published a statement of military intention for 1981 in which it maintains that because these disturbances in the Third World threaten vital U.S. interests, particularly oil matters, it is necessary to be willing to use force to defend these resources. In a world of disputes and violence, we cannot allow ourselves to go abroad unarmed, the Pentagon has said. The U.S. military offers some explanations on the causes of these disturbances in the Third World. The Pentagon's report, signed by Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, identifies and announces revolts everywhere, most of them for reasons other than Soviet adventurism.

The disturbances, the threat of violence and the use of force continue to be frequent, states the Pentagon. It then adds that disorders have numerous and varied causes, among them the inability of the United States to supply the essential needs of the populations and to reduce the explosive disparity between wealth and hunger.

The Pentagon report goes on to say that the Soviet Union has added to global instability, trying to exploit these divisions. But the Soviet Union is only a part of the problem, since euqally important are the differences in world distribution of income and natural resources.

This argument, now outlined by the Pentagon's theoreticians, has been proclaimed by many politicians and investiagors into the social situation of nations, who place the blame for the violence and social instability on the traditional ruling groups which, located at the centers of political and economic power, reject the social and economic reforms needed to bridge the abyss of disparity between wealth and hunger, to use the words of the Pentagon.

At the center of this new view is the reality of the United States' growing dependence on foreign markets and sources of raw materials.

The Pentagon report points out that a large-scale suspension of oil supplies could have such disastrous consequences for the United States as the loss of a battle or the loss of a war.

To counter these disturbances, which endanger the supply lines of the American industrial apparatus, the structure which assures the material well-being of this society, the Pentagon recommends measures for economic and political support for the nations facing domestic disorders. But it also recommends the application of military measures.

As we can see, this is where the concept of armed intervention to confront the disturbances of the Third World, of which Professor Clark speaks, enters the picture.

In order to execute this new theory of intervention, the Pentagon outlines the need to rely on military units that can intervene quickly and are capable of making its force felt with discernment and versatility. It is, in practice, the implementation of what was upheld more than 10 years ago by President John Kennedy's Secretary of Defense, the current president of the World Bank, Robert MacNamara who asked for the creation of a "reserve mobile fire brigade" located in some central location, on alert 24 hours a day and ready to be deployed speedily to any threatened region of the world.

Although armed interventionism has never been absent from the policies of the great powers, in this case the novelty is that now, the so-called disturbances of the Third World constitute a danger that is much more significant for the security and well-being of U.S. society than Soviet expansionism. In addition, this theory has a complement: the need for mobile forces to execute this policy of intervention in the Third World.

The interesting as well as ominous aspect of this new form of intervention, dressed in the theory of national security, is that it is outlined in an official Pentagon document. So it is logical to assume that this really is adopted policy put forth, as a nebulous menace to the independence, sovereignty and self-determination of the peoples of the Third World.

COLUMN CHALLENGES U.S. AUTHORITIES ON EL SALVADOR

PA081756 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 4

["Bona Fide" column by Camilo Perez: "What Is Behind White's Refusal?"]

[Text] On instructions from the U.S. Defense Department, the Southern Command stationed in the Panama Canal area and Robert White, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, have denied that war materiel is being sent to the Salvadoran military-Christian Democratic junta and that intensive antiguerrilla training called "Operation 302" is being given to contingents of Salvadoran national guardsmen at Forts Gulick and Sherman in the Atlantic sector of the Panamanian Isthmus.

They briefly and demagogically state that charges made by this command [an apparent reference to himself] are false. But they do not dare to say that there is no G-2 liaison officer named Candray who is coordinating this logistical support to the Salvadoran Army, nor do they explain the purpose of the frequent trips to Panama made by the military pilots mentioned in the report that we sent to the Committee of Solidarity with the Guatemalan [as published] people in Costa Rica (Radio Noticias del Continente) and that of the Salvadoran Civic Committee in Panama.

We again challenge the chief of the Southern Command and Ambassador Moss to deny two other facts that should be known to the people of Panama, El Salvador and the rest of the world: In early October, recently graduated military pilots Mario Hector Aguirre, Freddy Benitez Reyes, Cesar Ramiro Villalta, Jose Coto Ugarte and Ernesto Carcamo will travel to Howard Air Force Base accompanied by Salvadoran Air Force chief Major Avalos. They will receive a preliminary course on Huey helicopters, several of which are already operating in the areas liberated by the unified guerrillas on the Honduran border.

Recently, other pilots (captains and majors) received antiguerrilla combat training in "push/pull" airplanes similar to those which the Southern Command sent to Tachito Somoza in 1978 to liquidate the Sandinist positions in Leon, Esteli, Diriamba, etc.

This command's sappers [as published] have managed to take pictures from a distance of a few meters of the units that have abusively begin to patrol the highways of the area that has reverted to the Panamanian revolutionary government. Copies of these photographs will be sent in due time to the newspapers and television stations that have given credibility to the initial report.

IT IS NOT TRUE [uppercase as published] that a new Salvadoran guerrilla front is being opened in Panamanian territory and its mission does not consist of acts of sabotage and terrorism. Those who are responsible for this command are aware of the rather childish mentality of the U.S. soldier who is trained to defend that which is indefensible and that is enough to permit the achievement of the immediate objectives.

Considering the above, we must note that Panama is playing a very important role as moderator in contributing to the achievement of peace in El Salvador somehow, without excessive cost to the people who are struggling for social justice and that it is proposing an understanding among the progressive forces, which oppose the policies that are advocated by vested interests and the world bourgeoisie.

That is obvious. Considering these facts, we have information that the very forces of the Southern Command have been infiltrated by individuals who foresee the triumph of the revolution in El Salvador in the very near future, to be followed later by Guatemala.

TRIBUNAL APPOINTS PANEL TO PROBE ELECTION RESULTS

PA090025 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 7 Oct 80 pp A-1, A-14

[Electoral tribunal resolution No 440 appointing special commission to investigate results of 28 September elections for provincial representatives]

[Text] The Electoral Tribunal
Exercising its constitutional and legal powers,
Whereas:

On Sunday, 28 September, elections were held to choose provincial representatives to complete the national legislation council;

For the purpose of this election, final lists of electors, known as the updated final electoral register, were drawn up;

Through the various social communications media, political parties, independent candidates and groups of creditable citizens in different parts of the country have harshly criticized the lists, stressing that because of errors and omissions large sectors of the voting population were unable to exercise their legitimate right to vote;

In view of the criticisms, the electoral court ordered a preliminary investigation of these irregularities on Monday, 29 September;

It is the duty of the electoral court to take all measures within its power to carry out an exhaustive investigation of this situation and determine the extent to which the officials who participated in the preparation of the lists may have been responsible [for the irregularities] and whether or not there was any punishable intent in the confusion reported by the news media;

It is resolved:

To create a special investigations commission, which will be presided over by the secretary general of this institution and additionally composed of the general directors of the civil registry and identification card issuance authority [cedulacion] as well as one of the members of the consultations directorate, and to conduct a thorough investigation of all matters connected with the final voter lists, that is, with the updated final electoral register, to determine:

A) If any involuntary errors or omissions resulted from mechnical defects attributable to the court's electronic equipment;

B) If any mistake was made in putting together the pages comprising the lists of the voting precincts;

D) [letter as published] Whether employees of the electoral tribunal committed any willful wrongdoing in the supplying of adequate information to voters or if, on the contrary, the voters did not appear on the lists because of the reasons outlined above, about which the electoral court had issued a prior warning;

CH) [Letters as published] Whether persons who claim they were unable to vote in the last election did not do so because, despite having registered in time, they did not appear on the final lists or if, on the contrary, they did not register during the third electoral census and made no effort to have their names entered in the electoral register;

D) Whether or not there was any punishable intent in the preparation, compilation and final drafting of the updated final electoral register. Any person who may have been guilty of displaying such attitude will be identified.

The special investigations commission will receive technical counseling from local and international computer experts so that the result of its efforts will faithfully reflect facts as they occurred during the last popular election.

Issued in Panama City on October 3, 1980.
(Signed) Luis Carlos Noriega Hurtado, chairman; Arturo Morgan Morales, vice chairman; Rolando Murgas Torraza, voting member; Everardo E. Tomlinson, secretary general

SOME ELECTION WINNERS RECEIVE CREDENTIALS

PA081730 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 8 Oct 80 p A-1

[Text] Winners in the Sept. 28 legislative elections in the provinces of Herrera, Los Santos and San Blas Archipelago received their credentials yesterday. Those in the other provinces must await the outcome of a probe by the electoral tribunal into charges irregularities.

"Credentials will be issued as each case is resolved," said a tribunal spokesman.

Meanwhile, a special commission has been appointed to pinpoint responsibilities for the errors and omissions in the lists of registered voters on election day, as a result of which thousands were unable to cast their votes.

The legislators that are in: Arnulfo Escalona Rios and Cesar Pereira (Herrera), Aristides Ananias Amaya and Dario A. Gonzalez (Los Santos), Dr Alicio Atilio Rivera (San Blas).

LA PRENSA COLUMNIST SAYS ELECTION PROVED DISCONTENT

PA090104 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Oct 80 p 8

[By I. G. Casco Arias: "What To Do After the People's Protest?"]

[Excerpts] Abstention during the 28 September election was huge.

Whatever the reason, discontent exists; it is there. The political system that has been imposed has not been accepted. This fact cannot be concealed; doing so would be as absurd as eating soup with a fork.

The sectors that oppose the government--these are understood to be the genuine opposition sectors whose only commitment is to the great majorities--have made good use of the peaceful protest message. Various groups have been involved, but their protest has been one and invariable.

Protests carried out to hinder political decisions have a higher probability of success than those carried out to promote constructive political renewals. This is obvious, since nobody yields power without offering some resistance.

The protest activity that must be undertaken now is of this latter type. It must be a national protest, an institutional protest, in which all of the country's life-forces must participate. A government of national reconstruction can be peacefully achieved in this manner after holding free, democratic elections that provide us with a constitution that materializes the profound democratic aspiration that lies within the Panamanian soul.

COSTA RICA

U.S. TECHNICIANS NOT PERMITTED TO DISMANTLE PLANE

PA082021 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica--The Costa Rican Government has prohibited several U.S. technicians from dismantling a Pan American plane which suffered an accident some weeks ago when it was landing at the Juan Santamaria Airport in San Jose. Labor Minister German Serrano Pinto said that the foreigners only have tourist visas and not labor permits. He added that there are sufficiently qualified technicians in the country to dismantle the plane which will be taken to the United States in pieces. The North Americans have only been permitted to supervise the work being done by the aeroindustrial services cooperative.

REGULATIONS ON GRANTING OF VISAS TO GO INTO EFFECT

PA071432 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Regulations on the issuance of visas to enter the country will become effective at the end of the week, Foreign Ministry sources have reported. The regulations call for strict control by and express permission from the Foreign Ministry in the granting of visas to avoid abuses by consular officials. Stamps will be required to be bought and adhered to the passport to avoid the sale of visas.

The visas began to be issued when Cuban refugees arrived in the country. The government was offering the enemies of the Cuban regime all sorts of facilities to help them leave Cuba. The government didn't charge anything to grant the visas but the visa permits were reportedly being sold particularly in Miami and at the main immigration office through a private firm's personnel.

When the sale of visas was reported, President Rodrigo Carazo put a halt to efforts to get the Cubans out. The formulation of rules on the granting of visas was ordered and it has now been announced that it will become effective. The government has not been granting visas for foreigners to enter the country for about 2 months.

OIJ SEARCHING FOR MISSING CHINESE ROCKETS

PA090300 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The Judicial Investigation Organization [OIJ] is intensively looking for four Chinese batons [bastones chinos], also known as electrical rockets. These four devices were turned in to a high-ranking Public Security Ministry official when the Nicaraguan revolution was over. The official has denied this. However, eyewitnesses within the public force claim that the rockets were given to him but, instead of putting them in the national arsenal, the official put them in his private car and took them to an unknown destination.

FIRST LADY ELECTED TO UNESCO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

PA090306 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The first lady, Estrella Zeledon de Carazo, was elected today to the UNESCO Executive Council. Mrs Carazo will represent Group 3, which comprises Central America and the Caribbean, for a 4-year period. Regarding this, the second vice president of the republic, Jose Miguel Alfaro, commented that her election represents a recognition of our country, since Mrs Carazo was elected by a vote of 140-5.

The UNESCO Executive Council has 45 members. Of these, 25 are renewed every 2 years. The general conference, however, has decided that as of 1982, the council should be expanded to include seven more members.

EL SALVADOR

JUNTA AGREEMENTS WITH FDR LEAD TO OAS HOSTAGES' RELEASE

PA082032 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Leoncio Pichinte, Julio Flores and other members of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDP], signed an agreement with representatives of the military-Christian Democratic junta for the release of the hostages held at OAS headquarters. Among the terms to which the junta agreed was for a visit to be made in December of this year or in January 1981, by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to observe the horrors being experienced by that fraternal, Central American people. The agreements also included a commitment to report on the status of missing persons and political prisoners within a maximum of 30 days. The junta failed to respond concerning an end to the cease-fire, the eviction of the military from the Salvadoran university and the decrees which restrict labor union activity.

When leaving the OAS offices, the guerrillas rejected the protection of the Red Cross because they have charged on many occasions that it has neglected its humanitarian functions. Instead, they accepted the aid of the Salvadoran Green Cross. The hostages led the exodus, with Albino Roman y Vega, OAS secretary general in El Salvador, in the lead.

Further Details

PA082334 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1249 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] The OAS office was evacuated last night and the seven hostages were released. Three churches occupied by Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] members were also evacuated. According to FDR spokesman, during the last meeting held with Alberto Salem, special OAS envoy, an agreement was signed on the following points: The government junta will file a list of political prisoners and missing persons and the OAS human rights commission will be invited to come to the country at the end of this year or early next year. Other points include the estanlishment of a secretariat of the OAS Human Rights Commission, the turning over of the University of El Salvador and several other items. The hostages and the FDR members were evacuated in privately-owned buses by the Salvadoran Green Cross under the watchful eye of FDR representatives.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHAVEZ MENA ADDRESSES UN

PA080236 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1720 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] Today at 1030 New York time, 0830 Central American time, Salvadoran minister of foreign relations Dr Fidel Chavez Mena made a speech to the 35th General Assembly of the United Nations. The Salvadoran foreign minister's speech was applauded and later favorably commented upon in the corridors of the top universal organization. The following are excerpts of Dr Chavez Mena's speech:

At the Latin American level, El Salvador joins the nations struggling for democratization. In turn, these countries have received considerable signs of solidarity and understanding. We have carried out a dynamic policy in an effort to increase our [diplomatic] ties with positive results. However, we have regretted certain countries' interventionist attitudes, which we firmly reject.

As far as the Central American countries are concerned, we have given priority to finding agreement with our sister republic of Honduras, dedicating a great part of our effort to direct negotiations within the framework of a mediation process which has been efficiently conducted by the distinguished lawyer and former president of the International Court of Justice, Jose Bustamante y Rivero.

The progress achieved constitutes a motive for well-founded optimism and we are sure that very soon. We will arrive at the signing of a peace treaty, which our peoples desire.

Happily, our countries have been able to use peaceful means for the solution of their differences, according to their attitude of respect for the norms and objectives of the charter of our organization and of the charter of the Organization of American States. That organization that has played a salient role in making progress toward understanding and harmony between the two nations.

With regard to our sister republics of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama, said Dr Chavez Mena. We have tried to maintain the best level of relations possible. For this purpose, visits, dialogue and constant communication of our viewpoints and concerns have been fundamental.

ARMY LAUNCHES LARGE-SCALE OPERATIONS IN TWO CANTONS

PA081558 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 6 Oct 80 p 3

[Excerpts] A large-scale military operation was carried out Sunday in San Juan Opico and Quezaltepeque cantons to search for extremists active in the area. The bodies of seven peasants who were shot to death were taken to Quezaltepeque. It is not known if they died in clashes or in other circumstances. They were all identified and turned over to their relatives.

Army elements who were in Quezaltepeque yesterday at noon said that the operation was carried out because several military patrols had been ambushed in cantons north of Quezaltepeque and Opico and that they could fight subversion only with an operation of such magnitude. An officer said: "We are receiving many complaints from people who claim they are not being allowed to work."

KIDNAPPED HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE MEMBER FOUND DEAD

PA081427 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1803 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Here is a noon report from the port of La Libertad to tell you the tragic news that Maria Magdalena Henriquez, 30, member of the human rights committee, was found dead this morning at the side of the highway leading to the Comalapa International Airport, 2 km east of La Libertad.

As a result of reports received by the human rights committee and in response to an invitation from that committee, YSKL's news staff and other members of the local and international press, went to the site near La Libertad, where, a few minutes ago, the body of a woman whose description matched that of Maria Magdalena Henriquez was exhumed. Maria Magdalena, 30, was a student at the polytechnical university and a member of the Salvadoran Human Rights Committee.

After the exhumation, performed by the two peasants who had buried the body on Saturday, Augusto Mendez and other members of the human rights committee, positively identified the body as that of Maria Magdalena Henriques. The body had five bullet wounds from weapons of various calibers.

This morning, human rights committee members have already initiated procedures with the courts of La Libertad to have the remains of Maria Magdalena Henriquez transferred.

In this manner, listeners, there has been a sad epilogue to this kidnapping which took place last Friday evening in the Salvadoran capital. Even Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations, had appealed for the protection of the victim's life in a message to the Salvadoran Human Rights Committee.

CATHEDRAL OCCUPIERS REPORT ATTACKS AGAINST THEM

PA071452 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 6 Oct 80 p 43

[Excerpt] The apparent leader of the group of individuals occupying the metropolitan cathedral in San Salvador has told newsmen that they have been attacked with gunfire six times. The latest attack occurred on Saturday. Four members of the Revolutionary Democratic Front occupying the cathedral have been wounded during the attacks. Two of the attacks occurred during the day and four during the early morning hours.

The newsmean noted the presence of an apparent foreigner among the occupiers. He said his name is Emilio Carlos from Brazil and that he is 16 years old. He said that while in Spain he joined a group of solidarity with the Salvadoran people and that he decided to come to El Salvador where he will stay "until the final victory."

LP-28 HOLDING SECOND CONGRESS 30 SEP-16 OCT

PA082325 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish Vol 2, No 174, pp 1583-1586

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 7 Oct (API NEWS)--The Salvadoran people have termed, the second national congress of the 28 February people's Leagues [LP-28], members of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM] and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], a very important event. The congress will be named after "Companeros Rodolfo Vasquez, Julio Armando Salinas and other companeros who have fallen during the struggle." The congress opened on 30 September and it will close on 16 October.

During the second congress as during the first held last year, the organization is trying to make a more effective contribution to the unity and to the revolution of the Salvadoran people. The congress is being held while the military-Christian Democratic junta, the oligarchy and Yankee imperialism are committing the most atrocious genocide, more than 7,000 deaths so far this year, and are also taking all sorts of actions to subvert the freedoms of assembly and expression of our working people, the LP-28 reported.

However, it added, the enemy will not be able to keep us Salvadorans, masters of our own destiny, from evaluating our revolutionary work in the very trenches of our struggle or from drawing up new guidelines for our political and organizational work.

"The congress will further strengthen our organization and make new contributions to the unity and struggle of our people through the FDR and the CRM along the route to the establishment of the democratic revolutionary government."

GUATEMALA

MANAGUA REPORTS LEFTIST MERGER, VIOLENCE IN GUATEMALA

PA061558 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Just as happened in Nicaragua's past, guerrilla leaders are not being recognized in Guatemala and El Salvador today. However, the clashes between the guerrilla groups and the army are occurring daily in this Central American area. The only thing we know is that we are now united in the struggle, that is, there is unity at this crossroads.

The core of the revolutionary leadership has been able to merge the following underground groups: People's Guerrilla Army, the Armed People's Revolutionary Bloc, the Rebel Armed Forces and the Guatemalan Labor Party. This merger was made during this last month of struggle against the tyrant government of Romeo Lucas Garcia. Death can hit any of the members of these groups but the ideal will live on. Our ideal of liberty with justice cannot be hit by bullets. Our various political ideas move us to take up arms.

Some 24 persons have sought diplomatic asylum in the past 15 days in an effort to leave the country to flee violence and persecution.

According to the Committee for Jesuits and Peace, made up of members of the Guatemalan clergy, four priests have been killed. One has been missing and one nun and two priests have been officialls expelled since 1978. This committee also reported that at least seven priests were forced to leave the country during the first 5 months of this year. In addition, hundreds of catechists are being repressed.

Moreover, it was reported that most eachers in Coatepeque, Quetzaltenango, San Marcos, Totonicapan and Huehuetenango have been threatened by rightist groups that have the armed support of the Lucas Garcia government. Some of these teachers are asking to be transferred to safer places while others have left for Mexico before suffering the consequences.

Due to this, the Lucas Garcia regime is increasingly becoming discredited abroad and the crisis in Guatemala is increasing because of this. This loss of international prestige is, perhaps, what is hurting the government and the nation the most. Guatemalan Government representatives have had strong clashes, through various means and levels, with the United States. Amnesty International is constantly denouncing human rights violations in this country. It stated that at least 1,300 political murders were committed in Guatemala between July 1978 and July 1979. The number of persons tortured and missing over the same period is even greater.

The violence in Guatemala, spread over a territory of 108,889 square km, entered into its last and most serious crisis when Romeo Lucas Garcia assumed power. The killings in streets, theaters, chapels, universities and ranches can happen to a peasant, a teacher, a professional, a student or a soldier.

The famous White Hand installed by former dictator Carlos Arana Osorio has appeared again and the guerrillas are fighting it because part of the root which promotes it is within the Lucas Garcia regime. Perhaps for this reason the flight of capital has become very evident in Guatemala so it would not be surprising to see the quetzal drop and never recover again.

The flight of capital continues at a very fast face although comparatively speaking, there is not much less. It has been said that an average of $25 million is taken out of the country each month, especially during this past year when the political problem increased and the local banks were only paying an annual interest rate of 9 percent. Interest rates in the United States at the same time ranged between 13 and 17 percent and those Guatemalans saving there were getting more.

Carlos Toledo Vielman, the official spokesman of the presidential palace, has admitted that the government is being pressured to make radical changes in the economic and social spheres, particularly since the triumph of the Nicaraguan revolution and the Salvadoran incidents. However, Lucas Garcia and his advisers are stubbornly stating that these incidents will not happen in Guatemala because they have a powerful army and an excellent national police.

ARMY COMMISSIONER, LABOR LEADER, NEWSCASTER MURDERED

PA081927 Guatemala Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Labor leader Blas Gonzalez Gonzalez was killed by machinegun bursts in Esquintla. Gonzalez was ambushed as he was approaching his residence in Madre Sierra Mill, according to reports from authorities. The murder of Gonzalez has caused general concern among the labor class as he was well liked by the workers. Several organizations have demanded that the authorities make every effort to find the criminals.

In Solola, military commissioner Lucas Bosse was killed when five armed men broke into his residence and opened fire on him. His body had 17 bullet wounds.

In El Quiche, newscaster Felipe Zepeda Zepeda's kidnapping has not yet been clearly established. Zepeda's body was found several hours later in the town of Canchon, in Santa Cruz. While some versions indicate that Zepeda was forced out of his residence, others claim he was kidnapped while on duty at the radio station. Funeral services will be held this afternoon, while the authorities continue investigating to determine the causes of the kidnapping and subsequent murder.

NATIONALIST AUTHENTIC CENTRAL OPENS HEADQUARTERS

PA081555 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1941 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] The Nationalist Authentic Central, the party of former President Carlos Manuel Arana Osorio, opened its headquarters yesterday at 941 4th Street, Zone 1, Guatemala City. General Arana presided over the ceremony, during which he gave a speech in which he said that he does not aspire to be a presidential candidate in the coming elections and that the Nationalist Authentic Central would support either a civilian or a military candidate without discrimination, as long as the person is suitable for Guatemala. All the leaders of the party were present, including departmental leaders.

General Arana said that there are still some departments in which he has not organized his party, but said that much progress has been made. Finally, he said that the recent demonstration of support for the government demonstrated that most of the people are anticommunist.

BRIEFS

FLOOD EMERGENCY IN COBAN--Following 72 hours of continuous rain, the municipality of Coban has declared a state of emergency because the Cahabon River overflowed early this morning, causing serious damage in the region. According to last minute reports, over 100 houses on the banks of the river were washed away, along with the belongings of the owners. Although there was no loss of life, these families are in very difficult straits. In addition to being homeless, they are isolated. [Excerpt] [Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1941 GMT 7 Oct 80 PA]

HONDURAS

U.S. PROPAGANDA AGAINST NICARAGUA, EL SALVADOR SCORED

PA090318 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] In Panama City, well-informed sources have reported that the U.S. Embassy in Honduras is carrying out a broad propaganda campaign against Nicaragua and the popular process taking place in El Salvador. According to these sources, the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa shows U.S. films distorting the true Nicaraguan situation and criticizing the Salvadoran revolution. Articles against the Sandinist revolution are also being published in Honduras. These include commentaries that have been published by the Honduran paper EL HERALDO. These commentaries are signed by well-known Somozists.

This campaign against Nicaragua and the Salvadoran people was denounced recently by the Federation of University Students of Honduras. Representatives of this federation have visited the Honduran-Nicaraguan border area and verified the existence of bases of former Somozists guards.

OIL TRUCKERS STRIKE FOLLOWS WORKERS' DISMISSAL

PA081501 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0136 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 6 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The dismissal of six members of the union of transporters of petroleum products today caused a halt in oil shipments in Honduras.

The union accused the transnational Texaco Caribbean Corporation of having dismissed six workers merely because they decided to join the union. The Honduran labor code expressly prohibits dismissal for this reason and the constitution guarantees the freedom to organize. According to the union, the company's management has repeatedly refused to bargain with workers and has even ignored several summons from labor courts. The company maintains that the employees were dismissed for negligence in the performance of their duties. Union members today stopped transporting Texaco Caribbean Corporation products and also threatened to halt shipments of the Esso Standard Company and, finally, to stop hauling energy products throughout the country.

BRIEFS

HEALTH CORDON--Authorities reported today the establishment of a health cordon along the Nicaraguan border to keep a cattle disease out. Luis Alberto Espinoza, director of the animal health program, said that the entire border is under quarantine. He said the government took the action after learning of the alleged outbreak of [words indistinct] which impairs dairy farm production. [Excerpt] [Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1720 GMT 8 Oct 80 PA]

NICARAGUA

BORGE CHARGES SPANISH DIPLOMAT INVOLVED IN PLOT

PA090003 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2247 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Managua, 8 Oct (LATIN)--Interior Minister Tomas Borge stated today that according to testimony from a person under arrest and accused of actions against the security of the state, a Spanish diplomat is involved in an alleged plot to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government.

Borge said during a news conference that Vicente Vazquez, the charge d'affaires of the Spanish Embassy in Managua, "was mentioned" by Hugo Morales--the arrested person--as a participant in counterrevolutionary meetings.

Borge said he will ask the Foreign Ministry to investigate the alleged participation of the Spanish official in the plot and to establish his situation. Borge noted that "there are other diplomats accredited in Nicaragua who have participated in counterrevolutionary activities. Those cases are under study." Borge, however, refused to indentify these diplomats.

So far it has been impossible to find out the reaction of the Spanish Embassy. A secretary at the Spanish Embassy has said that the ambassador and Vazquez are not in their offices.

According to the interior minister, Morales, former manager of an automobile distributing firm in Managua, has confessed that Vazquez participated in meetings where plans were made to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government which resulted from the popular uprising led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front last year in which the late President Anastasio Somoza was overthrown.

At the news conference Borge also presented Hernan Harrison, accused of heading last week's riots in the city of Bluefields on the Atlantic coast. Harrison, who has a bachelor's degree in biology, told the news media that the goal of the riots in Bluefields was to create an independent state and for this purpose they had the support of "several transnationals who, once the movement became victorious, would receive wood, fishery and oil concessions."

Harrison said that his movement had ties with the illegal rightist Democratic Armed Forces. He said he had had meetings with Morales and with the leader of that organization, Col Bernardino Larios, a former defense minister of the Sandinist government who was arrested several weeks ago.

Harrison also said that a U.S. citizen identified only as "Thor..ton" had told him that the U.S. Navy would protect the rebels from any intervention by Cuba or any other socialist country.

OAS RIGHTS COMMISSION MEMBERS MEET WITH JOURNALISTS

PA081758 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] The freedom of expression and the situation of the communication media were discussed today in a dialogue between the Inter-American Human Rights Commission and Nicaraguan journalists. Previously the commission members had met with representatives of the various political parties with whom they discussed the situation in Nicaragua, particularly with respect to political pluralism.

Virgilio Godoy, president of the Independent Liberal Party, said the commission has shown interest in learning about the future possible representation of the political organizations. Godoy told the commission that it will depend greatly on the dynamics of the [political] process and the organizations' ability to remain on the national political scene. He noted, however, that political pluralism is a reality in Nicaragua.

Referring to freedom of expression, the members of the commission were informed that the political organizations have the opportunity to express themselves publicly. The journalists told the commission that the opposition parties have their own oral and written means of public expression, just as the Sandinist National Liberation Front has its own.

FSLN COMMUNIQUE GUARANTEES RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

PA090256 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Official FSLN communique on religion]

[Text] The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] believes that the profession of a religious faith is an unalienable right and is guaranteed by the revolutionary government.

The right was inscribed a long time ago in our revolutionary program and will be maintained in the future. Also, no one in the new Nicaragua can be discriminated against for professing or teaching his religious faith. The same right is held by those who do not profess any religious faith.

Some authors have said that religion is a mechanism used by man to justify exploitation by a powerful class. This statement has a historic validity since in various periods in the past, religions have served to support political domination. Proof of this is the role played by missionaries in the conquest of the Indians in our country.

However, Sandinists say that experience shows that Christians supported by their faith can serve the needs of the people and the revolution. Our experience has shown that one can be a believer and a revolutionary at the same time. The FSLN is the organization of Nicaraguan revolutionaries who have united willingly to change the social, economic and political situation in our country according to a publicly announced program and strategy.

All those in agreement with our objectives and purposes and who meet the personal requirements demanded by our organization are free to participate as members in our ranks, regardless of their religious faith. Proof of this is that there are three Catholic priests in the Sandinist Assembly. There are many Christians within the Sandinist Front and as long as there are Christian revolutionaries in Nicaragua there will be Christians within the Sandinist Front.

Aware of its responsibilities, The Sandinist Front zealously watches over the unity and strength of its organization and the goals it pursues. Among the Sandinist Front parties there is no room for religious proselytizing because it violates the specific nature of our vanguard and introduces dissenting factors since the Sandinist Front includes companeros of various religious beliefs.

Once away from political aspects, Christian members, be they priests, pastors, clergy. nuns or laymen, all have the right to express their beliefs without detriment to their membership within the Sandinist Front or to the trust they have gained by their revolutionary achievements.

The FSLN has a deep-seated respect for all our peoples' religious celebrations and traditions and strives to interpret the real meaning of these festivities and to eliminate the vices and corruption which tainted them in the past. We believe that respect should be expressed not only by guaranteeing the conditions under which these traditions can be properly celebrated, but also by keeping these celebrations from being used for political or commercial purposes.

If any militant Sandinist strays from these principles in the future, and violates the FSLN stand on the matter, if individuals or political parties try to turn peoples' religious activities into political events opposed to the revolution, as has been the case in the past, the FSLN retains its right to defend the people and the revolution.

No Sandinist militant, as such, should express his opinion on the interpretations of religious matters which concern only the various churches. These matters should be settled by the Christians themselves. If a Christian Sandinist participates in debates, he does so on his own and as a Christian.

Some reactionary ideologists have accused the FSLN of trying to divide the church. Nothing could be more devious or distant from the truth. If there are differences among religions this is a matter completely alien to the will and actions of the FSLN. If we go back to our history we can see that the Catholic clery have always taken dissenting and sometimes contradictory stands in regards to the great political decisions.

When the Spanish conquerors came, the church came along, bringing the cross to complete the enslavement of the peoples begun with the sword. However, Fray Bartolome de las Casas, the defender of the Indians, emerged. At the beginning of the past century, many priests strived for Central American independence even with weapons in hand, while on the other hand, other priests defended the privileges of the empire in Latin America.

Once we became free of the colonial yoke, we found the anti-interventionist attitude of Monsignor Pereira y Castellon who called for the defense of regional interests and against U.S. invasion.

During the Somoza regime, Monsignor Calderon y Padilla inveighed against vice, corruption and the Somozas' abuse of power against the poor. In this way we arrived at the mature revolutionary commitment which we find today among revolutionary Christians.

We have already explained the participation of these Christians in the people's revolutionary struggle, but we must also admit that there were some, such as Leon Pallais and others who were beside Somoza to the end. We must not forget that during the Somoza regime there were priests who held high-ranking military positions and official posts. As a matter of fact they have never been asked to leave those posts. In contrast, there is the overpowering presence of Gaspar Garcia Lallana and other Sandinist Christian martyrs.

Today there are many Christians who support and participate actively in the revolution, but there is also a minority which holds political views opposed to the revolution. Naturally, the Sandinists are good friends of revolutionary Christians, but not of counterrevolutionaries who may call themselves Christians.

Nevertheless, the FSLN keeps in touch with the varous churches at all levels, members and hierarchy, and with their political attitudes. We neither promote nor encourage activities which divide the churches. This is a matter pertaining exclusively to Chrisitans and not to political parties.

If there is division the churches should seek the causes within themselves and not blame it on alleged external influences. We frankly state that we would be pleased to see the churches advance along the path of dialogue and participation opened by our revolutionary process.

The FSLN will continue demanding the participation of all laymen and religious citizens whose experience or training can be useful to the revolutionary process. What has been debated lately is the participation by priests and other clergy in the National Reconstruction Government. In this respect we state that every Nicaraguan citizen has the right to participate in the leadership of the country's political affairs, regardless of his civil status and that the National Reconstruction Government guarantees this right which is backed by the law.

The companero priests appointed by the Sandinist Front who hold posts within the government and who fulfill their civic duties, have, so far, done an excellent job, especially since our country has great and serious problems which require the efforts of all patriots. This is especially true of those who have received a higher education.

We hereby want to inform the people that the Sandinist Front will continue to demand the participation in the revolutionary taks, of all laymen and clergy whose training or experience may be useful to our process. If any of our religious companeros decides to leave their government posts because of special reasons this is also their right. The right to participate and fulfill their patriotic duty is a matter of personal opinion.

The revolution and the state have their own origin and operate in a different manner from religion. For the revolutionary state, religion is a personal matter involving churches and private associations organized with religious purposes. The revolutionary state, like any other modern state, is a lay state and cannot support any religion because it represents all the people, believers and nonbelievers alike.

In publishing this communique, the FSLN National Directorate intends not only to clarify the matter, but also to show all the FSLN militant revolutionaries and the churches their duty and responsibility for the building of our country which has suffered 159 years of looting, repression and crime. The building of Nicaragua's future is a historic challenge which goes beyond our borders and encourages other peoples in their struggle for liberation and the integral creation of the new man. This is a right and duty of all Nicaraguans, regardless of their religious beliefs.

Sandino yesterday, today and always! Free fatherland or death!
FSLN National Committee

CONTRACT SIGNED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF GEOTHERMAL PLANT

PA081621 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Moises Hassan, member of the governing junta, provided the following information concerning the signing of a contract for the construction of the geothermal plant.

[Begin recording] We are pleased to announce the signing today of the contract for the construction of the first phase of the Momtombo geothermal plant to begin soon. This project constitutes an important step in our efforts to reduce our dependence on oil to generate energy. Therefore, it is most gratifying for the government to have completed the negotiations that culminate with the signing of this contract, which will open the doors for the use of our own resources to generate the basic energy required by the country at a cheaper cost. [end recording]

CORRECTION TO MINISTER'S COMMENTS ON BLUEFIELDS CASE

The following is a correction to the item entitled "Minister Terms Bluefield Case 'Educational Experience' published in the 8 October Latin American DAILY REPORT:

On page P 12, the second line of the last paragraph should read "...we think it was wrong to say, for instance, black [negro]...."

FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA TRAVELS TO BAGHDAD

FL082323 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca today traveled to Baghdad, the Iraqi capital, after a brief refueling stop in Rome. The Cuban foreign minister's trip to Iraq is part of the actions undertaken by the chairman of the nonaligned countries movement, Fidel Castro, for the purpose of ending the ongoing war between Iran and Iraq.

On 26 September, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca held talks with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti in Baghdad. Several days later he met with Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Rajai in Tehran.

SIERRA LEONE FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER ARRIVES

FL090044 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Sierra Leone's foreign affairs minister, Dr Abdulai Conteh, arrived in Havana today on an official visit at the invitation of the Cuban foreign ministry. The distinguished visitor was welcomed at the airport by Cuba's Foreign Minister ad interim Rene Anillo, Vice Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras and other officials.

GDR MISSION MEETS WITH RODRIGUEZ, STATE COMMITTEE

FL081312 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1259 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, has met in Havana with the GDR delegation that is visiting our country. The visiting delegation is headed by Hans-Joachim Ruescher, department chief in the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, and Werner Greiner-Petter, GDR minister of glass and ceramics.

Earlier, the GDR delegation held a working meeting at the State Committee for Economic Cooperation during which important aspects on the production of ceramics in Cuba were discussed. Views were exchanged at the meeting concerning the supply of equipment, technical assistance, training of specialists and other details of the economic, scientific and technical cooperation which the GDR offers to this industry in Cuba.

GDR Embassy Reception

FL081131 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has attended a reception hosted by the GDR Embassy in our country on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the founding of that state. Others present included Lionel Soto, member of the party Central Committee secretariat; and members of the GDR delegation that is in Havana led by Hans-Joachim Ruescher, department chief in the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee. The visitors were welcome at the entrance to the diplomatic mission by GDR Ambassador to Cuba Harry Spindler.

CUBA, VIETNAM TO STEP UP FISHING INDUSTRY COOPERATION

FL082213 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Hanoi--Cuba and Vietnam have agreed to step up cooperation in the fishing industry, especially in the capture of shrimp. The decision was announced at the conclusion of a visit by Cuban Vice Minister of the Fishing Industry Antonio Carrillo.

While in Vietnam, the Cuban official met with Vietnamese Vice Minister of Maritime Products Vo Van Trac. Carrillo and the delegation accompanying him also toured centers of the fishing industry in Ho Chi Minh City and the port of Haiphong.

JUVENTUD REBELDE CLAIMS URUGUAY SENDS ASSASSINS ABROAD

PA081205 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] A serious charge has been made in Havana by JUVENTUD REBELDE which said that the Uruguayan military regime sends criminals under diplomatic cover, to murder opposition political leaders abroad. The Cuban newspaper quotes a charge recently made by U.S. pastor John (Ellrich), director of the Washington office for Latin America, who said that the Uruguayan regime intends to murder Juan Raul Ferreira, son of Winston Ferreira Aldunate, leader of one of Uruguay's traditional parties.

The newspaper explains that Juan Ferreira is living in the United States and is noted for his determination to unite the opposition in order to overthrow the incumbent Montevideo regime. JUVENTUD REBELDE says that in recent months well-known criminals hired by the dictatorship have been arriving in the United States. These men are protected by diplomatic ummunity. One of these is Uruguayan Army officer Jose (Fong). Another is Miguel (Cofia), who arrived as Uruguayan Embassy Press attache in Washington and Florial Betancourt who acts as consul in Miami.

JUVENTUD REBELDE says that one of the most serious aspects of the matter is the White House complicity in giving credibility to the diplomatic functions of well-known criminals. The Cuban newspaper says that the U.S. Government cannot pretect to ignore the identity of the aforementioned men because all of them have worked for the CIA, or for organizations operating under the U.S. espionage services.

CUBA CONTINUES TO DENOUNCE SABOTAGE OF CUBANA AIRLINER

FL082342 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Cuba today called an act of genocide the criminal sabotage of a Cubana airliner which caused the death of 73 persons on 6 October 1976, and denounced the Venezuelan Government for its complicity in such an horrendous crime. In a speech at a meeting of the juridical commission of the UN General Assembly, Cuban delegate Juana Silvera noted the need for including in the code of crimes against mankind's peace and security--currently under discussion--some provisions on the responsibility of the states in acts perpetrated against the civil aviation.

The Cuban delegate condemned the Venezuelan authorities for not properly administering justice in this case, and noted that after 4 years without holding a trial, the prosecutor of the Caracas military court has requested the acquittal of the defendants.

ALFREDO GUEVARA ELECTED UNESCO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBER

FL082353 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Cuba's vice minister of culture, Alfredo Guevara, today was elected member of the UNESCO Executive Council. Guevara's election took place during a plenary session of the 21st UNESCO conference, at which time the nominating committee submitted the proposals made by the five regional groups. Representatives from five other Latin American and Caribbean countries were also elected. The representatives of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Socialist Republic of the Ukraine were elected from the group of socialist countries. Egypt, which submitted its candidacy from the group of Arab countries, received very few votes and was not elected a member of the UNESCO Executive Council.

UJC PLENUM CALLS FOR BETTER SCHOOL WORK

FL081240 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The ninth plenum of the Union of Young Communists [UJC] national committee was held yesterday at the organization's national cadre school named after Julio Antonio Mella. The ninth plenum examined the work done by the UJC, student and pioneer organizations in the 1979-1980 school term, and very especially the tasks undertaken in honor of the second party congress. It was noted with satisfaction in the evaluation of the results from the past school term that promotion rates were maintained or raised at all levels with the exception of higher education. The plenum noted the need that students and young workers in education, inspired by the celebration of the second party congress, double their efforts in the school term just begun so as to maintain and raise the results achieved in promotion rates.

The ninth plenum's final resolution, which was read by UJC Second Secretary Carlos Lage, states: [begin recording] Cuban youths view the second party congress as their own congress. Our Communist Party, vanguard of the working class, is the natural leader on this march toward socialism and communism. There is no higher aspiration for a young communist than to join the ranks of our glorious party. The trust which Fidel and the revolution's leadership have placed on their youth organization is for us a high honor and lasting commitment. [end recording]

INTERIOR MINISTER CHAIRS MININT PARTY MEETING

FL041625 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of the interior, has chaired the party conference at the Interior Ministry [MININT]. Also sitting at the presidium were Generals Jose Abrahantes Fernandez and Joaquin Mendez Cominches, both members of the PCC Central Committee, other members of the high command, national vanguard members, officials of the PCC Central Committee and other guests.

The conference coincided with the 15th anniversary of the historic establishment of the PCC Central Committee and, during it, the delegates to the Second PCC Congress and nominees for the membership in the Central Committee were elected. The participants expressed great joy over the successful joint Soviet-Cuban space flight in which cosmonaut Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez participated.

SOTO CHAIRS NATIONAL MEETING ON WORK ORGANIZATION

FL041201 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] PCC Secretariat member Lionel Soto has chaired the opening session of the third national meeting on work organization at the building of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC]. The main report, read by Joaquin Benavides, president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security, includes the fulfillment of tasks projected in the annual plan for the development of work organization during the current year. With respect to the application of the general wage reform, it was announced that by 21 September the provincial committees had authorized the application of the system in 132 enterprises and 75 stores and that some 138,000 workers had benefited by it.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO FRG--The Council of State has designated Comrade Luis Garcia Peraza ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the Federal Republic of Germany. Comrade Garcia Peraza was director for North America in the Foreign Ministry until his appointment. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Oct 80 FL]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRESIDENT GUZMAN WELCOMES VISITING VENEZUELAN COUNTERPART

FL081124 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] President Antonio Guzman has welcomed his Venezuelan counterpart Luis Herrera Campins, emphasizing that his arrival in this country comes at a time when his government [presumably Dominican] is working untiringly to consolidate democracy. The Dominican president said in his speech that public freedoms and human rights are scrupulously respected in this country. Guzman stated that the visit of Herrera Campins comes at a time when intensive programs are being undertaken in all areas to help this country reach the highest levels of progress and well-being for the benefit of all Dominicans. The Dominican chief of state then said:

[Begin recording] Mr President, amid a world in turmoil and with enormous economic problems which constantly threaten peace among nations, we are trying to reach prosperity for our nation and happiness for our fellow citizens. [end recording]

In his speech to welcome Herrera Campins, President Guzman said that Venezuela and the Dominican Republic are a magnificent example of two particularly similar nations which geography and history have joined in the indestructible ties of their common origin. Guzman stressed that the two nations distinguish themselves by their love of freedom and their defense of Christian values and the most sacred rights of human beings. The Dominican chief of state indicated that Venezuela and the Dominican Republic are struggling for the maintenance of a representative democratic system. President Guzman then added:

[Begin recording] For us, this visit will be unforgettable because we attach immense value and significance to personal contacts. We are convinced that a (?formidable) friendship and a path toward achieving fruitful agreements of reciprocal cooperation will emerge from these contacts. Again I express the most sincere wish that the visit of Your Excellency, your distinguished wife and the delegation accompanying you will be extremely pleasant. [end recording]

President Luis Herrera Campins arrived at Las Americas International Airport at 1045 yesterday morning accompanied by his wife, Mrs Betty Herrera Campins, and officials of his government.

Herrera Campins Decorates Guzman

FL081207 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has emphasized that democratic governments are increasingly feeling the need to maintain closer ties among themselves. He said this is felt particularly in an area as convulsive as the Caribbean region where the Dominican Republic and Venezuela are located. The Venezuelan president was speaking at a ceremony held yesterday afternoon at the national palace in which he presented the Francisco de Miranda Order in the grade of Grand Cross to President Antonio Guzman.

Herrera Campins said that the attention he has received in this country has been great and that the meetings and exchanges of views he has had with his Dominican counterpart since his arrival have been very fruitful. Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins described Dominican President Antonio Guzman as a democrat in every respect and a proven and sincere friend of Venezuela.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING HONDURAN AMBASSADOR--The outgoing Honduran ambassador to this country today asserted that the Dominican Republic is now experiencing its best period of democracy. Rafael Leiva Vivas today said goodbye to the president of the republic after 6 and 1/2 years in this country as chief of the Honduran diplomatic mission. President Guzman granted a special audience to Ambassador Leiva Vivas, who now becomes chief of the Honduran diplomatic mission in Lima, Peru. [Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 29 Sep 80 FL]

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 199 10 October 1980

ARGENTINA

Progressive Democratic Party Comments on Viola Appointment B 1
Union Leaders Request Release of Jailed Members B 1
Lawyer Challenges Exile of Former La Rioja Governor [HERALD 8 Oct] B 1

CHILE

Brazilian President Figueiredo Continues Visit E 1
Figueiredo, Pinochet Press Conferences E 1
ERCILLA: Chileans Suspicious of U.S. Ambassador's Visit [30 Sep] E 2
Pinochet Congratulates Argentina's Viola on Appointment E 2
Foreign Ministry Recognizes New Government of Suriname E 2
Government Recognizes Evren Administration in Turkey [ERCILLA 7 Oct] E 2
Briefs: Egyptian, Swiss Ambassadors E 2

COLOMBIA

Contents of Draft Martime Treaty With Venezuela Reported F 1
Diplomatic Relations Established With Dominica F 2
Government Troops To Stay in El Pato Region F 2
Armed Forces: FARC Killed More Than 100 Peasants F 2
FARC Reportedly Collected Ransom for Kidnapped American F 2
Defense Ministry: FARC Commandos Kidnap, Execute Seven F 3
Police Report FARC Commando Kills Provincial Politician F 3
MAO Activist Escapes Jail on Forged Release Orders F 3
MAO Guerrillas Occupy Cemetery, Steal Weapons F 3
Briefs: Purchase of Soviet Trolleys F 3

PARAGUAY

New Law Requires Registration of Foreigners [HOY 9 Oct] H 1
Exceptions to Law H 1

VENEZUELA

President Herrera Returns From Visit to Dominica. public L 1
Press Remarks on Cuban Relations L 1
Further Report on Cuban Remarks L 1

MEXICO

Lopez Portillo To Visit India in January M 1
New Zealand Prime Minister Arrives on Official Visit M 1
Government Seeks Participation in Belize Independence Effort M 1
Conference Discusses Prospects for Foreign Trade M 1
Rival Student Groups Clash at Yucatan University M 1

PANAMA

Government To Issue Statement on Salvadorans' Training N 1
CRITICA Columnist Asks Who Is Behind Salvadoran Brigade [9 Oct] N 1
Refusal To Allow Armed U.S. Troops on Train Applauded [MATUTINO 8 Oct] N 2
Students Protest Canal Treaty Violations, School Issues N 3
Training Accord With Japan Implemented N 4
Briefs: Panamanians at WPC N 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Reported Arms, Drugs Seizure by Mexico Denied P 1

Minister Defends Government's Economic Measures P 1
Briefs: New Australian Ambassador P 1

EL SALVADOR

FPL Executes South African Ambassador Dunn P 1
Verbal Phase of Mediation With Honduras Begins P 2
Morales Ehrlich Addresses Nation on Junta's Behalf P 2
Church Calls for Investigation Into Recent Attacks [EL MUNDO 8 Oct] P 4

GUATEMALA

Guatemala Rejects Jamaican Colonialist Charges at UN P 4
Economy Minister Scores Costa Rican Protectionism P 5
Consultations With Salvadorans P 5
EL IMPARCIAL Notes Improvement in Relations With U.S. [1 Oct] P 6
New Vice President Says Country's Situation 'Stable' P 7

HONDURAS

Students Release 12 Hostages at Occupied Ministry P 7
Archbishop Orders Cathedral Occupiers Locked In P 8
Army Maneuver Against Salvadoran People Denounced P 8
700 Salvadoran Refugees To Be Resettled in Panama P 9
Nurses, Paramedical Personnel Begin Indefinite Strike P 9

NICARAGUA

Details on Borge Charges Against Spanish Diplomat P 10
LA PRENSA Director Protests Restrictions on Reporting [LA PRENSA 2 Oct] P 10
State Council Abolishes Union Law for Newsmen [BARRICADA 2 Oct] P 11
Special Courts Try 1,587 Prisoners Since 19.9 P 11
Briefs: French Economic Aid P 11

CUBA

Cuba Sends Note to Waldheim on Venezuelan Court Ruling Q 1
Cuba Condemns Naval Base, Spy Flights, Blockade Q 1
Sierra Leone Foreign Affairs Minister Continues Visit Q 1
Meeting With Rodriguez Q 1
Foreign Ministry Reception Q 1
Cuban, USSR Trade Ministries Sign Cooperation Pact Q 2
Cuban, GDR Television Sign Cooperation Agreement Q 2
Rodriguez Meets Chiefs of Delegations to CEMA Meeting Q 2
Briefs: Cattle to Ethiopia; Sugar Sales to Mexico Q 2

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Venezuelan President Concludes Visit; Joint Declaration Signed S 1
Venezuelan Oil Sales Offer S 1
Oil Exploration Aid S 1
Herrera Foreign Policy Remarks S 1
Joint Declaration Signed S 2
Pena Gomez Vows Not To Return to National Palace S 2

JAMAICA

Assassination Attempts on Manley, Thompson Reported [Havana] S 3
Algeria To Provide $10 Million in Economic Aid [Havana] S 3

OTHER COUNTRIES

GUYANA

Burnham Becomes President Under New Constitution V 1

PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRATIC PARTY COMMENTS ON VIOLA APPOINTMENT

PY091429 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1426 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Rosario, 7 Oct (TELAM)--The Progressive Democratic Party (PDP) has released a communique in connection with Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola's appointment as president for the 1981-84 period. The PDP stated in the communique that it hopes this new period will be the axis of true national recovery. The communique released today by the National Executive Board of this political group stated that the historic committment to implement a pluralist, modern and efficient democracy and to revitalize the national institutions undertaken by the armed forces must come true during this period, which will thus acquire meaning and will not be just a waste of time. The communique added that even though the new phase will be a continuation of the preceeding one, civilian participation must be broadened and a course of action must be implemented designed to fulfill legitimate desires and overcome pressing hardships by correcting mistakes and reaffirming principles. It concluded by stating that the political aspect must be given special attention because this field of national life must be used to channel concrete government ideas and projects.

UNION LEADERS REQUEST RELEASE OF JAILED MEMBERS

PY081818 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2340 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Oct (NA)--Eighty-seven union leaders have requested the "immediate release" of Julio Guillan, former secretary general of the telephone workers federation, and "all union members detained without due process who are at the disposal of the executive branch." The union leaders made the request as a "basic condition for approaching a state of law." The initiative came from "the labor union commission for the release of Julio Guillan and all union members detained without due process," whose spokesmen noted that "it has found immediate support from union representatives of the country" and "solidarity among our Latin American brothers, especially from the Latin American Congress of Communications Workers." The request is signed by Roberto Garcia (taxi drivers), Jose Rodriguez (mechanics), Ruben Marcos (metalworkers), Ramon Ba dassini (FOECYT) [Federation of Postal and Telecommunications Workers], Luis Etchezay (The Brotherhood), Fernando Donaires (paper mill workers), Raul Ravitti (railroadmen), Juan Carlos Taccone (light and power) and Alfredo Bravo, (teachers) and others.

LAWYER CHALLENGES EXILE OF FORMER LA RIOJA GOVERNOR

PY082127 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 8 Oct 80 p 11

[Text] (NA)--Lawyer Hugo Amilcar Grimberg yesterday lodged a complaint in a federal court concerning the arrest and subsequent exile of Carlos Menem, former governor of La Rioja, to the locality of Las Lomitas. Menem was detained on September 19 in the federal capital and then exiled to Las Lomitas where he is living in what is termed as "restrictive freedom." Grimberg has asked Federal Judge Carlos Narvaiz to make clear what this "restrictive freedom" means, since Menem has now been prohibited from receiving visits from friends and relatives.

In Mar del Plata, Carmelo Diaz, private secretary of the former governor, talked to reporters from the newspaper EL ATLANTICO and confirmed that Menem has been banned from receiving visits. He says that formerly Menem had been deprived of his freedom for four years. First he was taken from La Rioja, his native province, and held on board the prison ship "33 Orientales." Later he was transferred to the Magdalena prison. From there to Mar del Plata prison, and finally to another penal establishment in Tandil.

BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO CONTINUES VISIT

PY100224 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Excerpts] On his second day in Chile, Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo this afternoon spoke to Brazilian and Chilean businessmen and emphasized the unique responsibility all businessmen have in promoting development in countries like Chile and Brazil.

President Figueiredo was today honored by the Chilean Supreme Court. The Brazilian president arrived at the Supreme Court at 0900 and was welcomed by Chief Justice Israel Borquez Montero, who termed Brazilian-Chilean relations an example of friendly ties and mutual respect in Latin America.

After leaving the Supreme Court, President Figueiredo visited the monument of liberator Bernardo O'Higgins, where he was welcomed by Chilean Defense Minister Gen Cesar Raul Benavides and by the Santiago garrison commander, Gen Carlos Morales Retamal.

Later, President Figueiredo went to the Diego Portales Building where he held his second meeting with his Chilean counterpart. The following issues were discussed at the work meeting held today by the two presidents: international policy, the energy problem, the consequences of the Iraqi-Iranian crisis and the prospects for mutually beneficial economic cooperation between the two countries.

Figueiredo, Pinochet Press Conferences

PY091955 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Relay from government house by (Graciela Contrera)]

[Summary] Brazilian Press Secretary Marco Antonio Kramer announced at noon today that President Augusto Pinochet had been officially invited to visit Brazil, although no date has been established yet. This announcement was made while President Pinochet and President Figueèdo held a work meeting in the "Blue Room" of the Diego Portales Building, which was also attended by the foreign ministers of the two nations, in which they discussed military, political and international issues, as well as bilateral agreements and the harmonious relations between Chile and Brazil.

As he was leaving government house at 1300 President Figueiredo held an impromptu meeting with the press to whom he disclosed several of the subjects discusses. "Figueiredo stated that they had reasserted the need for a greater cooperation between the Latin American countries. We Brazilians, he pointed out, are always ready to cooperate with the nations of the (?hemisphere), we maintain a close relationship with all the South American countries by correspondence or telephone calls and we need more direct contact." He also disclosed that his next visit might be to Colombia, but this depends on his agenda.

"Figueiredo disclosed that he had discussed with President Pinochet international policy, the energy problem, the war between Iran and Iraq and the consequences it could have on our countries. We talked about mutual benefits, that is, about good things."

"President Pinochet also held an impromptu meeting with journalists and stated that his meeting with President Figueiredo had been very cordial, between friends. He added: Despite our not having a great amount of contact with President Figueiredo, it seems as if we have known each other before; we agree in thought, ideas and concepts, on the respect for self-determination of nations."

President Pinochet, in answering about what subjects they discussed during the meeting, stated that they talked about the interference in the affairs of other nations. "Pinochet stated that each country is free to solve its own problems, because each country has its own problems and own characteristics, its way of life, its way of developing, its way of coexistence, which is never the same system and situation as those of other countries."

Asked whether Figueiredo had made any comments on the new Chilean institutionalization, "President Pinochet stated: He has made no comments, but he is well informed on what is happening in Chile. He is a very capable, intelligent and delightful person."

ERCILLA: CHILEANS SUSPICIOUS OF U.S. AMBASSADOR'S VISIT

PY091810 Santiago Chile ERCILLA in Spanish 30 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] Some people in Santiago have viewed with suspicion the visit Ambassador Walter Landau paid to the Chilean foreign minister as something more than just a cordial visit. Landau was accompanied by the former U.S. ambassador to Bolivia, Martin Weissman, who was introduced to Minister Rojas Galdames. Reliable sources informed ERCILLA at the beginning of the year that Ambassador Landau would leave his post, probably in September.

PINOCHET CONGRATULATES ARGENTINA'S VIOLA ON APPOINTMENT

PY091255 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0449 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet has sent Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola a message of congratulation on his recent appointment as the next president of Argentina.

FOREIGN MINISTRY RECOGNIZES NEW GOVERNMENT OF SURINAME

PY091256 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0450 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] According to a Foreign Ministry announcement, Chile has recognized the new Government of Suriname headed by President Henk Chin A Sen.

GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES EVREN ADMINISTRATION IN TURKEY

PY091806 Santiago Chile ERCILLA in Spanish 7 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] The Chilean Government has recognized the new Turkish Government headed by Kenan Evren.

BRIEFS

EGYPTIAN, SWISS AMBASSADORS--Egyptian Ambassador Salah 'Izzat and Swiss Ambassador Ives Moret have presented their credentials to President Augusto Pinochet. [Santiago Chile ERCILLA in Spanish 7 Oct 80 p 6 PY]

CONTENTS OF DRAFT MARITIME TREATY WITH VENEZUELA REPORTED

PA091358 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Oscar Dominguez report on "Supernews" program]

[Text] The final Colombian-Venezuelan agreement on the delimitation of sea and undersea areas includes a compromise between the middle and equidistant lines. The agreement recognizes 4 miles of territorial seas for the Los Monges Archipelago and it establishes the joint exploitation of oil deposits found along the delimitation line. The signalization treaty, as President Turbay Ayala has called it, also sets forth that the Gulf of Venezuela will be closed to third nations and that Colombia has 4 miles of territorial seas inside the gulf.

"Supernews" has learned that the treaty will not be signed in Santa Marta on 17 December as had been previously reported, but earlier than that in Caracas when the heads of state of the two nations will meet again.

Julio Londono Paredes, chairman of the Colombian negotiating delegation, once again, in the past few hours, explained the draft agreement to the liberal and conservative political directorates, the presidents of the Senate and the Chamber, and the chairmen of the foreign affairs committees of the two houses. President Turbay Ayala also addressed the session. In this way, the government expounded on the report on the status of the negotiations, which is basically what both nations' committees will study in Caraballeda, Venezuela on 13 October.

Colonel Londono's expose was basically what he told the Advisory Foreign Affairs Committee which was recently invited to the palace. The presidents of the political directorates said after the meeting with the chief of state and the negotiating committee at Narino Palace that they agree with the terms of the treaty. Therefore, the government's work has received the approval of the former liberal and conservative presidents, the Cabinet Council, the Advisory Foreign Affairs Committee, the Senate and Chamber presidents, the presidents of the political directorates and the dignitaries of the legislature's foreign affairs committees.

The armed forces have also been amply briefed on the matter through Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva.

Venezuela has been very active, too. Venezuelan negotiator Luis Herrera Marcano was recently in Bogota as this newscast also reported. He told ranking government officials that the commanders of the 120 military garrisons in Venezuela, the Council of Ministers and the main political leaders fully agree with the treaty.

The following are the main points of the agreement to be signed by the Governments of Colombia and Venezuela on the delimitation of sea and undersea areas:

They compromised on the middle and equidistant lines which Colombia and Venezuela, respectively, defend. This means that the final delimitation will be half the middle line and half the equidistant line.

Los Monges is given 4 rather than 12 miles of territorial seas as Venezuela initially requested.

The Gulf of Venezuela will remain closed to third nations and it is regarded as an internal sea of each nation within the range of its respective territorial sea. Colombia is recognized to have 4 miles of territorial seas along La Guajira coast in that gulf. The deposits lying across the delimitation line of the sea and undersea areas will be jointly exploited. The deposits that do not cross the delimitation line will be autonomously and unilaterally exploited by each nation.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH DOMINICA

PA092116 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The Colombian and Dominican Governments have decided to establish diplomatic relations beginning at 1200 today. The Foreign Ministry reported that the decision recognizes the common economic and social ties which link the Caribbean region to which the two countries belong.

The Foreign Ministry communique released today also stated that the measure is based on the hope that all countries of the area will maintain friendly and mutually beneficial relations of cooperation in order to achieve regional solidarity and peaceful social development within a spirit of respect for the autonomy of nations and nonintervention.

The establishment of relations between Colombia and Dominica was achieved after negotiations by their respective diplomatic missions in London.

Dominica is an island of the Lesser Antilles, which is a member of the Commonwealth. Its capital is Roseau.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS TO STAY IN EL PATO REGION

PA091517 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Colombian Government Minister German Zea Hernandez has reiterated that the administration will not withdraw the troops stationed in the El Pato region because they have the special mission of guaranteeing the safety of the residents in the area.

The government minister also said the government feels uncomfortable with the state of siege but there is no other way to maintain order and to defend the country's institutions. He urged guerrillas to accept amnesty and to join the political movements which seek power through means established by the constitution and the laws.

ARMED FORCES: FARC KILLED MORE THAN 100 PEASANTS

PA091525 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMG 9 Oct 80

[Text] The Colombian Armed Forces have reported that more than 100 peasants have been killed by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia in different areas of Colombia in the past few months. This is stated in the editorial of the armed forces newspaper.

The armed forces also complained that a campaign to discredit them is being carried out in the country. The newspaper said that military actions are harshly judged while those of the subversives are not. It added that several soldiers have been burned alive in the Yacopi region in the fight against the guerrillas.

FARC REPORTEDLY COLLECTED RANSOM FOR KIDNAPPED AMERICAN

PA011630 Paris AFP in Spanish 1343 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 1 Oct (AFP)--The pro-communist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) collected 11 million pesos, about $275,000, in ransom for the release of U.S. biologist Richard Star, it was reported here today.

Legislator Olga Duque de Ospina told the Senate that the money was put up by Star's relatives and close associates in February.

Star was captured by FARC in early 1977 and released early this year after the ransom was paid at Las Perslas airstrip in the jungle in southeastern Colombia.

It was reported that an American plane landed in the area and took Star to the United States where he is now. Colombian officials and Star himself had kept quiet about the ransom payment.

DEFENSE MINISTRY: FARC COMMANDOS KIDNAP, EXECUTE SEVEN

PA071830 Paris AFP in English 1756 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, Oct. 7 (AFP)--Seven people were kidnapped and executed by guerrilla commandos at dawn today in two simultaneous operations in western Colombia, the Defense Ministry reported. According to the ministry, seven tradesmen and farmers, accused of having informed the army of guerrilla activities, were executed after a summary trial by guerrillas of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), a pro-Soviet movement.

POLICE REPORT FARC COMMANDO KILLS PROVINCIAL POLITICIAN

PA040409 Paris AFP in Spanish 0008 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 3 Oct (AFP)--A regional political leader was killed by guerrillas in Cimitarra, some 250 km north of Bogota, the police reported here today. The victim, Luis Lugo Aponte, vice president of the municipal council of that town, disappeared last Sunday, but his death was not confirmed until the past few hours. According to official sources, he was executed by rifle shots fired by a commando of the 4th Front of the pro-Soviet Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) which has been active in that region for several years.

MAO ACTIVIST ESCAPES JAIL ON FORGED RELEASE ORDERS

PA301433 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota--William de Jesus Parra Carrillo, activist of the Workers Self-Defense Movement [MAO] has escaped from the national model jail with forged release orders. The state secret services are pressing their search for Parra, who is charged with involvement in the assassination of former Agriculture Minister Rafael Pardo Vuelvas. Meanwhile, the general prisons directorate has ordered a strict investigation to determine if the jail wardens were accomplices in the escape.

MAO GUERRILLAS OCCUPY CEMETERY, STEAL WEAPONS

PA092320 Paris AFP in Spanish 1808 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 8 Oct (AFP)--Extremists today occupied a local cemetery to pay tribute to one of their fallen companeros. The group fled after stealing the watchmen's weapons, police reported here. Fifteen members of the Trotskiyite Workers Self-Defense Movement (MAO) reportedly arrived in the cemetery on Wednesday morning led by a woman. Several of them wore masks. After overpowering two watchmen, they placed a floral wreath on the common grave. They also left a submachinegun and some propaganda about their organization. They later fled toward the southern part of the city, using several vehicles. The secret services confirmed at noon that two alleged members of the group have been detained and are currently being interrogated. Adelaida Abadia, one of MAO's most active leaders, is believed to have led the operation. Abadia recently escaped from a Bogota jail. MAO has been charged with numerous terrorist activities, including the assassination of former Minister of State Rafael Pardo in September 1977.

BRIEFS

PURCHASE OF SOVIET TROLLEYS--Colombia will purchase 200 trolley buses from USSR, Hernan Duran Dusan, the mayor of Bogota, has announced. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 29 Sep 80 PA]

NEW LAW REQUIRES REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS

PY092026 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 9 Oct 80 p 26

[Text] The metropolitan police have set up a register for foreigners who enter the country as permanent or temporary residents. This register will function in all metropolitan police precinct stations. The decree No 4, dated 8 October 1980, states:

In view of the need to conduct a census and to have a register of foreigners for the metropolitan police, so their place of residence and the activities in which they are engaged will be known; and bearing in mind that the police must implement preventative surveillance measures in order to protect the interests of society, individuals and state organizations;

"Therefore--the edict states--in defense of public order and of the constitutional principles on the rights and guarantees of citizens and using the power that is granted him in article 218, clause 5, of law No 309 on 'police organization,' the chief of the metropolitan police resolves: 1) To create a register in all the precincts under the metropolitan police to resister foreigners who enter the country as permanent nature or temporary residents; 2) To demand that those affected by this edict personally present themselves at the precinct which has jurisdiction over their residence in order to be counted and registered, together with their family members; 3) To exempt from this order on foreigners who come under the rules contained in article 3 of law No 407 on migrations, dated 1 January 1975; 4) That the precinct chiefs of the capital and the interior will be charged with setting up the necessary card files in order to enforce this law and will record the following: complete details of the individual, address, number of family members, date of entry into the country, place of entry and his activities. They must also demand that the individual present identity and entry documents and two photographs, and that he report any change of domicile as soon as possible. The registered individual will be given a signed stamped and numbered card with a photograph; 5) To urge the landlords who rent to foreigners, including those who sub-let, to inform the precenct chief of the respective jurisdiction regarding the contracts as soon as possible, 6) The Department of Public Order (D-2) will exercise strict control on the implementation of the above; 7) This edict will come into force on 13 October 1980; 8) It is so ordered. [Signed] Francisco Alcibiades Britez, chief of police; Antonio Cardozo Maidana, secretary general

Exceptions to Law

PY092029 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1320 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Since there is some doubt about decree No 4 issued yesterday by the Asuncion Police Department and since many people have called Radio Primero de Marzo asking about article No 4 of law No 470, we have here with us a copy of this law which states:

The following are exempted from this law:
A. Those representatives of foreign governments that are accredited to the Paraguyan Government and those on official missions; representatives of international organizations that are recognized by the Paraguyan Government and those representatives who arrived in the country on official missions; those administrative and technical employees who fall into one of the aforementioned categories and who are on official missions.
B. Those foreigners who, in compliance with Article 121 of the national constitution and international human rights agreements, are under asylum in the local foreign representations or in other parts of the national territory as political reguees.
C. Family members of those representatives that are mentioned in clauses A, B or C of this article.

This means, therefore, that in accordance with this article diplomats and foreigners who are in Paraguay as refugees are also exempted from decree law No 4.

PRESIDENT HERRERA RETURNS FROM VISIT TO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PA092000 Paris AFP in Spanish 1936 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Porlamar, Venezulea, 9 Oct (AFP)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins arrived this afternoon on the Venezuelan island of Margarita, which is a free port, after an official 48-hour visit to Santo Domingo. In this island city, the chief of state will open the Seventh Congress of the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers (CTV), the largest labor organization in the country. Asked by newsmen about his visit to Santo Domingo, Herrera Campins underlined that the joint declaration signed with his Dominican counterpart Antonio Guzman is the projection of the policies of two democratic governments that defend the ideal of liberty. He emphasized the friendly relations of the two governments despite the fact that the Venezuelan Government is Social Christian and the Dominican is Social Democratic. Regarding the cooperation agreements signed in Santo Domingo, he said that "they cover the most important and urgent topics for both states and open a new phase in bilateral cooperation and exchange in Latin America."

Press Remarks on Cuban Relations

FL091318 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] President Herrera Campins has declared that Venezuela has not sought to break relations with Cuba. It has not been the Venezuelan Government that has sought to cool diplomatic relations with Cuba, Venezuelan President Dr Luis Herrera Campins asserted last night. The South American chief of state said his government is not the one responsible for the current notable deterioration of relations with the socialist government of Fidel Castro. The deterioration of relations began before the massive occupation of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana and everyone knows it, Herrera Campins said. The Venezuelan president observed that his government has been attacked unfairly and suddenly by means of a slander campaign orchestrated through the newspaper GRANMA, spokesman of the Communist Party of Cuba.

Speaking at a press conference at the Hotel Santo Domingo last night, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins asserted that [words indistinct] relations with the Cuban Government. The future of these relations do not depend on us, but on the Cuban Government, the Venezuelan president said categorically. Herrera Campins today ends an official visit to this country which he began the day before yesterday, during which he signed important agreements with his Dominican counterpart Antonio Guzman and was involved in an intensive schedule of activities.

Further Report on Cuban Remarks

PA091710 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1558 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, 9 Oct (EFE)--Shortly before returning to his country, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins said here today that diplomatic relations between Venezuela and Cuba "have reached a state of confrontation 'or freezing' ['o congelacion'] of relations which we have never sought." According to the Venezuelan president, the confrontation began as the result of the issue of the Cuban refugees in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. "At that time, we spoke cordially with the Cuban government regarding an agreement to resolve the situation of some people who had taken refuge in the Venezuelan Embassy and for whom the Cuban Government had insisted on denying or delaying safe-conduct."

Herrera Campins, who today ended an official 48-hour visit to the Dominican Republic, said that despite the fact that Leopoldo Castillo, secretary of the Venezuelan Foreign Affairs Advisory Commission, and Jose Rodriguez, chairman of the Venezuelan Foreign Policy Commission, participated in the negotiations and "although the talks seemed to be going extremely well," they were not fruitful and "we were attacked in an unjust, treacherous and surprising way." "That is when the confrontation of relations began. We have said that we reject the accusations against us by Prime Minister [as received] Castro in some of his recent speeches and in each and every one of the articles which the Cuban Government has published in GRANMA," Herrera Campins said.

LOPEZ PORTILLO TO VISIT INDIA IN JANUARY

PA100401 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] The Indian external affairs minister has announced that President Lopez Portillo will visit his country on 26 January 1981, India's national holiday. He also voiced support for the Mexican president's world energy plan presented at the United Nations.

NEW ZEALAND PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PA100354 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] New Zealand's prime minister has arrived in Mexico on a 5-day official visit. He was welcomed at the presidential hangar by the government secretary and the foreign secretary. The prime minister declined to make a press statement. He met with the Mexican president and then with other state officials and secretaries of state.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS PARTICIPATION IN BELIZE INDEPENDENCE EFFORT

PA100358 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Concerning the negotiations that Great Britain and Guatemala will begin next Monday on the independence of the territory of Belize, the Mexican Government has always believed it has the obligation to get involved in the efforts being made to achieve Belize's independence, all the more so since what happens in Belize affects the peace of the area where our country is located. Therefore, Mexico's position is to help uphold the OAS Charter, which says that the Belize issue should be settled through peaceful means respecting territorial integrity and the people's free determination.

CONFERENCE DISCUSSES PROSPECTS FOR FOREIGN TRADE

PA100405 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Mexico is faced with either being a developed country with a balanced foreign trade or a country with a single export item. The first situation doesn't require a strategy to ensure the presence of Mexican manufactured goods here and out of the country; in other words, stopping the export of surplus items, the secretary of patrimony and industrial development has reported. The country has the oil reserves to change industry and diversify foreign trade, since international crude prices are continuing to rise and demand will not drop, the finance and public credit secretariat's foreign affairs director reported.

Both statements were made during the first meeting of the Forum on the Current Status of Mexico's Foreign Trade.

RIVAL STUDENT GROUPS CLASH AT YUCATAN UNIVERSITY

PA071818 Paris AFP in Spanish 1050 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Merida, Mexico City, 7 Oct (AFP)--Three people were seriously injured and more than 100 slightly injured here today during a clash between rival university student groups. The two student organizations are fighting for control of the University of Yucatan. The clash was between the center-leftist University Student Front and the center-rightist University Student Federation, which is currently in control.

The clash, which led to damage to business establishments in the center of the city, began at the beginning of the voting to elect the group which will run the student government. It is believed that the antagonism will worsen in the next few days since there is general unrest at the University of Yucatan.

GOVERNMENT TO ISSUE STATEMENT ON SALVADORANS' TRAINING

PA100240 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The Washington POST revealed today that the United States is training some 300 Salvadoran officers in the methods to contain guerrilla movements without violating human rights. The training of these 300 Salvadoran Army officers takes place in the School of the Americans maintained by the U.S. Army in the former Panama Canal Zone territory.

White House spokesman (John Trodner) confirmed the report and said that the program is entitled "Human Rights Aspects in Development and Defense." The training program of Salvadoran officers in Ft Gulick has been in operation since 11 August.

In the past the School of the Americas has served as a training center for officers from all Latin American armies. However, it has not been revealed if its present use for these same purposes has been considered within the framework of the new canal treaties. It also has not been revealed if the use of Panamanian territory for the training of Salvadoran Armed Forces had the approval or prior knowledge of the Panamanian Government. In this respect, several lawyers and persons, informed on these matters, believe that the use of Panamanian territory in the Canal Zone to train foreign armed forces, especially from El Salvador which is in a virtual civil war, involves a violation of the Panama Canal's neutrality.

Regarding this, a high-ranking Panamanian Government spokesman informed this station this afternoon that the use of the School of the Americans for this type of program is not in conformity with the new purpose proclaimed by President Royo in which this school should train a new military to serve the progress and development of Latin American peoples and not to serve repression. The same spokesman added that in the near future the national government will make an official statement on this delicate matter.

CRITICA COLUMNIST ASKS WHO IS BEHIND SALVADORAN BRIGADE

PA092115 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 9 Oct 80 p 4

["Bona Fide" column by Camilo O. Perez: "Infiltration Versus Infiltration"]

[Text] We have received a number of communiques from the Aquino Brigade of the Salvadoran guerrilla movement. The information that they have given is interesting. However, perhaps they are sending us only certain parts of the communiques while they withhold other parts which they know we don't agree with. Perhaps they send more complete communiques elsewhere, communiques which cast doubt on the policy which those in charge of Panama's foreign policy are carrying out to prevent needlesss bloodshed [in El Salvador], since a solution can be achieved through dialogue among the various leftist forces.

We have done our part by publishing the front's messages and bulletins. Now, what we want to know is who are the people beind all this, because there is some confusion. We know that there is a Unified Revolutionary Directorate in El Salvador. It is a body which handles actions and events at a certain level. However, below it, among the rank and file, there does not seem to be any coordination.

Since we are willing to contribute directly to the immediate solution of the Salvadoran people's struggle, we would like to see an effective coordination so that certain infiltrations [as published] do not play into the hands of the CIA or of the strategy of certain sectors of U.S. foreign policy.

Our country, which has to endure the Yankee presence on its soil until the year 2000, cannot permit some strategists, who only propose violence, to provoke violence in our territory. Disturbances are being urged in the canal area; terrorists threats have been made. There is an attempt to turn Panama into a combat zone. Terms similar to the ones we use are used but with other objectives, to a certain extent, resemble the destabilization aspirations of U.S. experts.

We cannot fall into this deceptive dilemma. Panama views Central American conflicts and issues from an angle which is very different from that of sectors which do not believe in the policy of persuasion and do not want to set down their weapons. We cannot permit our country to be placed at the crossroads of terrorism and threats, especially in the Panama Canal area. This would weaken our position and would diminish our authority to demand that the United States "keep its hand off El Salvador."

We cannot transfer the battle of El Salvador to Panama because that is precisely what the reactionaries and the extreme leftist sectors want. Therefore, bearing all this in mind and having published all that has been sent to us, we ask that this sector reveal itself because we do not know what line it follows, what its position on the Salvadoran revolution is and why the information they have, which is certainly true, clearly comes from a very concrete infiltration of the ranks of the [revolutionary] process and the forces which view the Salvadoran solution through a more firmly institutional prism.

At this time the war is won by playing ball. [sentence as published] Therefore, one should not encourage difficulties or permit the inclusion of outside elements among the forces involved in an ideological struggle. All work that is carried out without coordination is unauthorized and dangerous work which perhaps fulfills plans which are not part of the strategy that we have outlined, to contribute positively to the Salvadoran revolution and insurgency.

It must be clearly understood that we are investigating and that when we know the source, we will reveal it regardless of the risk this involves.

REFUSAL TO ALLOW ARMED U.S. TROOPS ON TRAIN APPLAUDED

PA100120 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 4-A

[Harmodio Icaza column: "Exercising Sovereignty"]

[Text] The train left the Ancon station on schedule at 0500 and as usual it stopped at the Balboa station to pick up passengers at 0503. It was a routine stop where people who work in the Atlantic area or in places along the train route usually board the train.

A large platoon of U.S. soldiers under the command of the army lieutenant was waiting in the train station. Wearing fatigues and carrying their weapons, the U.S. soldiers were waiting to board the train for Gatun where U.S. Army trucks were ready to take them to the place where they would participate in training maneuvers.

Since the railroad passed into Panamanian hands, the National Guard has deployed a guard aboard the train to maintain order. When he noticed that the U.S. troops were going to board a public train with their weapons, he notified Lieutenant Marcos of the National Guard who was traveling aboard the train.

Lieutenant Marcos asked to speak with the office in command of the platoon and with all due respect told the U.S. lieutenant that his soldiers could not board a public train with their weapons. A Puerto Rican interpreter translated the Panamanian officer's words to the U.S. lieutenant.

Through the interpreter, the U.S. lieutenant replied that his instructions were to board the train without getting rid of weapons. The Panamanian officer then repeated what he had told the U.S. lieutenant. The U.S. lieutenant then replied that he had a memorandum saying that they could board the train with their weapons.

Without losing his composure, the Panamanian officer replied that he was not there to discuss the instructions that the U.S. Army gives its members but to tell him that according to the Torrijos-Carter treaties, U.S. troops stationed in Panama can only carry weapons inside the military bases or during exercises in previously authorized areas but never aboard a public train.

The U.S. lieutenant insisted on the instructions of his memorandum and in view of this insistence the Panamanian officer decided to consult with his superiors. The reply soon came back over the radio... "negativ Lieutenant."

Nevertheless, as an alternative and so the U.S. officer's mission would not be hindered, Lieutenant Marcos suggested that the weapons could be transported in the freight car and that two national guardsmen and two Panama Canal Commission policemen could watch over them. However, the U.S. lieutenant did not accept this suggestion.

The train engineer then asked why the train could not move. Lieutenant Marcos, still without losing his composure, finally told the U.S. lieutenant: Lieutenant, I am sorry but this train has to meet a schedule. Engineer, lets go. And the train left without the platoon.

In Gatun, a long line of army trucks waited in vain for the platoon of U.S. soliders who did not travel in the train because of the stubbornness of a U.S. lieutenant who is still not aware that there is a Torrijos-Carter treaty. This occurred the day before yesterday.

I don't know how the reader feels, but I am legitimately proud of the institution of our armed forces.

STUDENTS PROTEST CANAL TREATY VIOLATIONS, SCHOOL ISSUES

PA091552 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] A group of Jose Dolores Moscote and Panama Commercial Institute students peacefully demonstrated this morning in front of the Education Ministry to protest violations of the neutrality pact in regards to the adequate use by the U.S. Government of military areas in the former Canal Zone and what they called an organized disorder in Panamanian education.

The students, backed by the Federation of Panamanian Students [FEP], demand that President Aristides Royo publicly reveal the treaty violations in his message to the nation on 11 October and clearly define his attitude toward the educational problem. The following is a statement by student Calixto Silgado, member of the FEP and a student of the Jose Dolores Moscote Institute:

[Begin recording] There is a neutrality pact and the national government must insist that it be respected. We publicly define our attitude in this respect. We also ask the president to mention the education problem in his 11 October address. There is an organized disorder in education. There is an education commission which states that it will reply to the students' demands in 1982. We do not see why we should wait until 1982, just because a group of incompetents, who have been appointed to guide us in education, say that they will give replies in 1982. We ask them: What about the half million balboas in the budget? What are they doing? Nothing! There are a great many failures in schools. Also groups of teachers who direct the teachers associations in the various schools assume irresponsible attitudes. Therefore, we are asking the president to make a public statement on this situation, as well as on the violation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. This is what we want.

This morning our two schools have acted jointly. We have not thrown rocks or burned a car. There has been no violence because we are aware of our movements. No one is going to manipulate us.

[Question] There are two schools represented here. Are you planning to include other schools in this protest?

[Answer] The Panama City schools have always acted jointly under FEP leadership. To the extent that our leaders believe it advisable, we will gradually bring in all the other schools. We must guarantee that after so many Panamanians have died for this Canal Zone and the people have voted for the treaties, if the negotiations were open to the public and if the ratification was open, the implementation of the treaties must now be open.

[Question] The teachers have called for a march tomorrow to commemorate the 9 October march. What is the attitude of the students you represent in this march, and are you in agreement with the suspension of classes tomorrow to commemorate this date?

[Answer] We believe that this is a historical date because the people supported the teachers. We fully support the teachers in the economic and other problems affecting the Education Ministry. However, we never agreed with the total elimination of educational reform. We said that it should be reviewed and implemented according to each situation, but that it should not be eliminated. Just look at the disorder and the number of failures which have resulted: not even the teachers themselves had a guideline for education at the beginning of this year.

Take Darien Province as an example. Classes started only 2 weeks ago in Garachine. We have never heard Alarcon, Ortiz or Solis [teachers opposed to educational reform] protest this. They have shown themselves to be completely incompetent to solve educational problems. It does not interest them. We have to make sure this is emphasized. If they celebrate their day tomorrow, it is their business. But we do not agree with the observation of this day as a great national victory when in fact they gave Panamanian education a blow. History will accuse them as inquisitors of our education. History will show who is right. [end recording]

TRAINING ACCORD WITH JAPAN IMPLEMENTED

PA091419 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Panamanian President Aristides Royo and Japanese Ambassador Toru Ishii visited the national professional training center this morning as part of the assistance agreement on professional training signed by the two countries.

The agreement calls for the creation of a Panamanian-Japanese training and productivity institute to open in Janauary. The project will include technical assistance by the Japanese Government in areas such as body work, metal structures, automobile mechanics, electronics and refrigeration.

The Japanese Government will invest $3.5 million in equipment and materials, and the training of Panamanian teachers who will go to Japan to specialize in the various fields. The project which will require a preparation period of 3 and 1/2 years will benefit some 500 workers. It will also benefit some 60 companies, which will receive technical assistance. According to announcements, the project will begin with the visit of a preliminary Japanese mission which will make the evaluation studies in each sector.

The visit to the professional training center was also attended by Oyden Ortega, labor and social welfare minister, and Enrique Reilley, director of the aforementioned training center. It was also revealed that the project will be implemented with the advice of the ILO and a contribution of some 3 million balboas.

This is one of the six cooperation projects to be jointly implemented by the Japanese and Panamanian Governments. The others include the expansion of the cancer hospital, studies on maritime resources, technical assistance on educational television and projects in the field of metallurgy and urban transportation.

BRIEFS

PANAMANIANS AT WPC--Three Panamanians were reelected to WPC leadership positions at the WPC parliament held in Sophia, Bulgaria recently, and attended by more than 124 movements and 2,000 delegates. Camilo O. Perez, president of the National Committee for the Defense of Sovereignty and Peace, was reelected WPC vice president. The other two Panamanians who were reelected were Marcelino Jaen, member of the board of directors, and Nathaniel Hill Arboleda, WPC secretary for Latin America. [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 3 Oct 80 p 8 PA]

COSTA RICA

REPORTED ARMS, DRUGS SEIZURE BY MEXICO DENIED

PA092318 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1537 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] San Jose, 8 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican Government has denied a report that has been circulating since Sunday that the Mexican authorities seized a yacht carrying drugs and arms for Costa Rica. According to the reports circulating in this capital, a U.S. yacht carrying 150 kg of cocaine and a large amount of war materiel that was to be sent to the Salvadoran guerrillas from Costa Rican territory had been seized.

According to the local authorities, no such cargo has been seized. "True, a U.S. yacht suspected of carrying drugs was seized, but it was carrying only 150 grams of cocaine for the personal use of those in the craft, two pistols and a rifle," Col Alven Vega, director of the crime prevention unit and former narcotics director, told this agency this morning. According to him, this was established after contacting the Mexican authorities yesterday.

MINISTER DEFENDS GOVERNMENT'S ECONOMIC MEASURES

PA100332 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Excerpts] In response to some statements by Guatemalan Economy Minister Valentin Solorzano, who criticized Costa Rica for the economic measures adopted, Jose Miguel Alfaro Rodriguez, second vice president of the republic and economy minister, said that these provisions require an understanding attitude by other countries.

According to the Costa Rican official, Guatemala is the only country in the area with a commercial surplus and in order to maintain its advantageous position, it must be flexible and show some understanding toward other countries.

According to Alfaro Rodriguez, this criticism was a gut reaction rather than a rational response, because Costa Rica continues to be one of the best markets in the area for Guatemalan products and by protecting our economic stability, the government is safeguarding this magnificent market. Alfaro added that strengthening the buying countries' economies tends to consolidate the Central American Common Market rather than cause its disappearance.

BRIEFS

NEW AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR--Kevin Ian Gates, Australian ambassador to Costa Rica, will present his credentials to President Rodrigo Carazo at 1500 today. [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 2 Oct 80 p 8-A PA]

EL SALVADOR

FPL EXECUTES SOUTH AFRICAN AMBASSADOR DUNN

PA092106 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2034 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] The Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces [FPL] announced this afternoon in a communique that Archibald Gardner Dunn, the South African ambassador to El Salvador who was kidnapped last 28 November at 1700 as he left his office in the Panamerican Building in San Salvador, was executed since his government had refused to negotiate with the FPL.

The communique says that the FPL will not reveal the place where the body lies or return it since the Pretoria regime refused all negotiations. The communique adds that Archibald Gardner Dunn's relatives will never know where his remains lie.

VERBAL PHASE OF MEDIATION WITH HONDURAS BEGINS

PA092344 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The executive secretariat of the mediation office involved in the dispute between El Salvador and Honduras hereby informs the international public and especially the people in the two nations that:

1. Through a decision by mediator Dr Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, the verbal phase of the mediation has begun with Salvadoran Foreign Minister Dr Fidel Chavez Mena, Honduran Foreign Secretary Col Cesar Elvir Sierra and their corresponding delegations in attendance;

2. The Honduran and Salvadoran delegations, together with the mediator, are jointly drawing up a draft treaty to try to solve the various topics being discussed in the mediation;

3. The draft treaty will be studied during the verbal phase to come with a final draft and end the negotiation process which the two sides have been involved in during the mediation phase and return to full harmony between them.

MORALES EHRLICH ADDRESSES NATION ON JUNTA'S BEHALF

PA100022 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Speech to the nation by government junta member Jose Antonio Morales Erhlich over a radio and television network on 8 October 1980--recorded]

[Excerpts] Salvadoran people, first of all, greetings from the revolutionary government junta.

We wish, on this occasion, to explain to all Salvadorans the position taken and the activities being carried out by the revolutionary government junta which, along the width and breadth of the country is outlining the bases of the Salvadoran political process as well as the plan for national development needed by this country to emerge from its present state of dependent underdevelopment.

The members of the junta, on the basis of the entire historical process which is familiar to all of you, in which there were privileged minorities in this country which took advantage of all that society produced and exploited all the assets, the wealth, and well-being and took advantage of the misery in which the great majorities lived, and on the basis of the present situation, we outline to the Salvadoran people, the plans that we have, as a government, for the remainder of this century. [sentence as heard]

We are living in times in which these people and this government have reached the decision, and have already made this decision a reality, to totally change this country, to go from the former oligarchic system to a system that is democratic, pluralistic, egalitarian and participatory.

What we are explaining to the people at this moment is the role to be played by this government junta in the creation of the bases of this new society--a democratic society, in other words, one in which political, social and economic power will be transferred to the people--and the fact that a step in this direction has already been taken.

It will be a pluralistic society in which there will be room for all ideologies within the democratic process and in which social pluralism. That is, popular organizations, as intermediary organizations of society, will participate and have decisionmaking power in the destiny of this country. It will be an egalitarian society, with this being understood to be one which has the social justice that is so necessary to Salvadoran society. We all have to understand, as the great majority of our people already understand, that all Salvadorans, as human beings, have the same rights and should have the same opportunities, that we must have greater equality and that we must build a society that is much more just.

This plan, which we are outlining to all Salvadorans and which in the future will be presented as a definite program for all Salvadorans, reflects neither the traditional capitalism to which we are accustomed in this country nor Marxist socialism. That is why it is being attacked. However, these very attacks being launched against the political and economic process promoted by the revolutionary government junta demonstrate that it is something new. It is a creation appropriate for these people in an underdeveloped state who must find their own nationality, their own personality and their own self-sustained development with the greatest independence possible.

I wish to say that this attitude, this activity of the junta and this dialogue that has been initiated have been successful and have garnered increasing support from the great popular majorities for a democratic formula, the formula of peaceful revolution in freedom and the democratic revolutionary process. The incorporation of the great majorities is daily becoming more important and more visible and the thrust of the process is being felt increasingly within the country and abroad. So much so that at this point no one is wondering whether or not this process will be successful. It is already a success.

This is encouraging. This is known to the rightwing and the leftwing. Perhaps many of us have not traveled around. But they have done so. They know what is happening in the countryside. They know of the energy of the peasant. They are aware of the vigor of the worker. They know of the progressive pacification and normalization. That is why they are attacking. That is why we see that those groups have been weakened. That is why we hear their voices languishing. They are sounding their last death rattle. They are shouting. They of the rightwing and the leftwing are trying to see what can be done. They are dying out, however, because there is a new thrust that is pulling this process toward the great majorities, pulling it in the good sense of the word.

Now, then, it is regrettable that in this framework of a process that is advancing and of people who are vigorous, there should be irrational violence, shameful violence which, I wish to say, is the result of the extremists' desperation. It is the result of the weakening of the two extremist groups at the hands of a revolutionary process that is demonstrating its own merits.

That is also why we see an absurd escalation of death, pain, blood, a negative, malicious publicity which reveals premeditation. However, we must also take a number of factors into account. We are close to 15 October, which will mark 1 year of this government and 10 months of this new junta, which everyone felt would fall in 10 or 15 days. But it is a year, a year in which the government has received popular support and, on the other hand, has thwarted the illusions and the hopes of many who played a [word indistinct] card and now see a people who are consolidating their support for their government.

We are obliged to mention some cases which have been occurring recently, cases such as the deaths of teachers. Teachers from the San Jose School have been killed, moderate teachers, honest, worthy teachers killed in the street. A teacher was killed in [Chapultepeque), shot down in her home, a Christian Democrat, the secretary general of the women's movement of the Christian Democratic Party for Cabanas Department, a woman who was struggling to keep the schools open to end the school year normally. She was riddled with bullets in her home.

They have killed a priest, a priest who had studied law for 5 years in the Jose Matias Delgado University. A clear-thinking man, who was in no way a fanatic, in no way a radical.

There was the assassination of a member of the Human Rights Committee, and we all know the problem that will bring for this country.

Gentlemen, I ask you as citizens, who could be less interested in having this happen than the government? The government is the last to think of acts of this kind, because they are acts which bring problems to this country.

It is violence that many exploit to act against the government itself. It is irrational violence which gives the impression internationally that we live in a jungle in this country and which portrays the government in a way that you all know is not accurate.

Who is interested in violence? The extremists. They are the only ones who have not yet renounced the path of weapons. Let us not clearly that the rightwing has been (?decimating), massacring [words indistinct] and that the leftists, we must also state clearly, have declared a war, an escalation of armed action, but have been unable to carry it out because there is no climate of insurrection among these people.

I also wish to say that the revolutionary government junta will investigate thoroughly the events that have taken place and that we will punish all those who are found to be involved in these activities, because this blood and this pain of the people cannot be left unpunished.

I say to you, as members of the Salvadoran people, in addition to the efforts that we make as a government to end the escalation of violence, in addition to the efforts to punish, to sanction those who do not wish to understand the true revolutionary process, we also ask you to be aware of your role, of the need for your participation in this process in conjunction with all those who want a democratic, pluralist, egalitarian, humane future and that all together we will continue the effort to consolidate these great reforms, to start all those which are lacking, bring health, education, housing to our people, to continue the entire agrarian reform process, to channel the savings of the people into paths for their own benefit--in sum, to bring out the new society that we have desired so much and for which we have struggled so much in the past and will continue struggling in the future.

A united, involved people are the only ones which can blaze their own path, their own life. We invite you to do this, with the certainty that no one will be able to deter such a people. No one, through violence or any other means can deter them. We are embarked upon this task and we invite you to join us and we hope to meet you on this path. Thank you very much.

CHURCH CALLS FOR INVESTIGATION INTO RECENT ATTACKS

PA092224 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 1

[Excerpts] During an impromptu news conference granted to local and international newsmen who came to the archbishopric today, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, apostolic administrator; Msgr Marco Rene Revelo, and Msgr Ricardo Urioste said that they are expecting "a real investigation" of the attack [on the archbishopric] and the killing of Father Manuel Antonio Reyes Monico, parish priest of Santa Marta Church in the 2 September neighborhood.

Rivera y Damas reported that these attacks have triggered an international church reaction, specifically by the episcopal conferences in Canada and the United States which have voiced their solidarity with the archdiocese. Sao Paulo's Evaristo Cardinal Arns has announced he will stop in El Salvador on his way back from Germany to voice his personal support for the Salvadoran church's apostolic administrator.

GUATEMALA

GUATEMALA REJECTS JAMAICAN COLONIALIST CHARGES AT UN

PA100158 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1410 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Members of the Guatemalan delegation to the United Nations rejected charges of colonialism made by the representatives of Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica and Barbados regarding to the Belize problem.

Eduardo Castillo Arriola, chief of the Guatemalan mission to the United Nations, replied to Jamaican Foreign Minister Percival J. Patterson and said: I am compelled to exert my right to reply, to reject the mistaken insinuations made by the Jamaican foreign minister regarding the Belize problem. Since Jamaica is a member of the British Commonwealth, it must be aware that my country and Great Britain have agreed to seek a peaceful solution to the dispute, according to the UN Charter.

It is true that we are now celebrating the 20th anniversary of the historic UN declaration on the independence of colonies and peoples. My country was one of the contributors to UN Resolution 1514 in this respect. However, this resolution includes a paragraph on maintaining the territorial integrity of member countries.

Regarding the Belize problem, Castillo Arriola said: The administrative power has recognized the rights of this people but has also recognized that Guatemala has a claim on this territory and the two parties have agreed to refer the dispute to the peaceful offices of this organization to resolve it prior to granting independence.

He then emphasized: If it has been said that Belize is ready for independence, Guatemala as a member country of this organization is also ready to defend its territorial integrity and national dignity affected by a dispute which has not yet been settled.

This is why, the chief of the Guatemalan mission said, I formally reject the statement made by the Jamaican representative, who, instead of realizing that we live in a world of violence and on the verge of war, attacks two countries which try to find, through peaceful negotiation, the solution to a problem which is both complex and dangerous.

In this respect and in the name of my government and country, Guatemala, I reject the mistaken statement of the Jamaican minister who says that Guatemala has been imposing its position when all it has done is to exercise its right to defend its territorial integrity and national unity.

We believe, Castillo Arriola said in conclusion, that such attitudes, instead of helping to find an equitable agreement, according to the highest interests of the Guatemalan and Belizean peoples, hamper the negotiations in which my country and government are dedicating their best efforts to attain a solution.

ECONOMY MINISTER SCORES COSTA RICAN PROTECTIONISM

PA100115 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0046 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 7 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan Economy Minister Valentin Solorzano this afternoon strongly criticized the Costa Rican Government for having taken unilateral measures that "will bury the Central American Common Market."

Minister Solorzano said in his office in Guatemala City that the Costa Rican Government, to prevent the devaluation of the Costa Rican colon, has decided to tax Central American imports, thus making them more expensive. This is a typical protectionist and unilateral measure that could lead to similar reactions from the other members of the Central American Common Market, the Guatemalan minister noted. Therefore, he added, Costa Rica could be "burying the Common Market."

Solorzano said he will try to persuade the Guatemalan industrialists to discuss the problem with their Costa Rican clients to make the Costa Rican Government reconsider its protectionist measures. The Guatemalan minister said Costa Rican Vice President Jose Miguel Alfaro, who is also in charge of the Economy Ministry, gave him information listing the taxes on Central American imports. As a result of these taxes, Guatemala's exports to that country have been seriously hurt.

Consultations With Salvadorans

PA100337 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2153 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 9 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemala's Economy Minister Valentin Solorzano and a group of industrialists led by Roberto Velasquez, head of the Guatemalan Chamber of Industries, went to El Salvador today for a round of talks. Minister Solorzano said the talks with Salvadoran industrialists and officials will be informal but he didn't give any details on the aims or duration of the visit.

Unofficial sources reported that such Guatemalan-Salvadoran talks have been infrequent in recent months and that the current Central American Common Market situation and the Salvadoran industry's future might come up during the talks.

EL IMPARCIAL NOTES IMPROVEMENT IN RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PA091815 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial: "A Favorable Change in Our Relations With the United States"]

[Text] One of the concerns of Guatemalans--and we have many caused by the civilian and military feuds in the isthmian area--is the not too friendly policy of the U.S. Government or, better, the ill will of its officials, without premeditation sometimes, but always with a lack of complete and true information or under the influence of enemies of our country. These enemies are always making biased interpretations, distorting facts and, in any case, forgetting the pan-American tradition which advocates a firm friendship based on shared democratic ideas, respect for international law and compliance with the rules of continental coexistence.

However, it seems that these clouds of misunderstanding are beginning to disappear. It is good to see that there are spontaneous voices of irreproachable impartiality which are trying to make others understand that, despite the problems that Central America has had and is experiencing, it has a strategic geographic, historic and economic position. Central America offers promising perspectives to investors and a traditional and sure means for commercial expansion. In this respect, Guatemala can be particularly noted because of its institutional stability, its compliance with international commitments, the quality of its products and its receptivity and openness for trade relations.

As early as the beginning of September, Charles Bartlett, a journalist, stated that the pressure that the Carter administration was exerting on Guatemala was not favorable for our country even if it was moved by good intentions. In the 3 September Washington STAR he said that "the Washington background in dealing with guerrilla movements is a poor excuse for the kind of pressures that the Carter administration is exerting," and its failures in the past--he adds--are not preventing it from telling the Guatemalans "how they should confront a multiphasic insurgence which is rooted in Fidel Castro's effort to control the Caribbean." It leaves room to believe--as many Guatemalans do--that "the rhetoric of the arguments (of the State Department) have led to the suspicion that certain U.S. officials and newsmen are part of a leftist plot." The weakness of U.S. policy lies in the fact that "it offers no solution to the guerrilla problem."

Bartlett criticizes the weakness of the Washington view, regardless of its humanitarian nature, at a time when the guerrillas are trying to destabilize the country and are taking advantage of these arguments. He stresses that "Guatemala has the soundest economy in Central America and that its outlook is strengthened with the recent discovery of petroleum." However, he says, the country is vulnerable to the plundering launched by the guerrilla groups which have undergone training in Cuba since 1962.

EL IMPARCIAL published a statement issued by the Young Republicans of the United States backing Guatemala in its struggle against foreign aggression and warning that our country "has so far maintained a pro-U.S. position despite a procommunist insurrection promoted by the Moscow-Havana axis." [paragraph continues]

This federation voiced its rejection of the restrictive economic measures imposed against our country and the suspension of arms sales to us. In conclusion, it "recognized the imperfections of a democracy similar to that of the United States as well as an unrestricted and total support for the legitimate government of Guatemala in its struggle for freedom and against communist aggression, which is in the national interest of the United States."

However, a favorable change in the attitude of influential officials is surmised. There are even those who believe that conditions for loans and an increase in aid for the Central American area must be improved. They admit that there are excellent perspectives for private investment, particularly in Guatemala. An encouraging sign of this is the resumption of beef exports to the United States although a barter market had already been opened with Mexico. Incidentally, the Agriculture Ministry has reported that our relations with the United States have generally improved.

We believe that Washington must review its policy of economic cooperation precisely because of the situation in Central America. It must be aimed at promoting investments and encouraging U.S. tourists to visit the area instead of trying to block our economies. It should give special drawing rights to the countries of the area so that we can balance our balance of payments and increase our exports. This aid could become a reality with soft loans and the opportune extension of payment terms. We are neighbors and friends and we are all in the same boat.

NEW VICE PRESIDENT SAYS COUNTRY'S SITUATION 'STABLE'

PA090444 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1552 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The new Guatemala vice president, Col Oscar Mendoza Azurdia said today that his country's situation "is stable."

"The Guatemalan Army is united, the business sector is strong and there is a vigorous middle class," said Mendoza Azurdia, recently elected by Congress after Francisco Villagran Kramer resigned. "We admit that Guatemala has problems to resolve, but we are trying to resolve them peacefully and in orderly fashion. The country also has an acceptable economic situation," the official added.

According to the Guatemalan vice president, prospects for the exploitation of oil in this country are good and both traditional and nontraditional exports are increasing. According to Colonel Mendoza Azurdia, the Guatemalan Government's goals are: to increase hydroelectric energy, to build a national road network and a port on the Pacific and to establish a network of hospitals and schools.

HONDURAS

STUDENTS RELEASE 12 HOSTAGES AT OCCUPIED MINISTRY

PA091715 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1546 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 9 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The leftist Federation of High School Students liberated at midnight 12 people it held as hostages in the Public Education Ministry Building.

Juan Almendares, rector of the National Autonomous University of Honduras, and Jose Ochoa y Martinez, president of the Honduran Press Association, achieved the release of the hostages who had been confined to their offices in the Education Ministry since Monday. The two men had offered to be mediators in the conflict which led the students to occupy the ministry where they initially held 200 hostages.

The university rector said today that besides obtaining the release of the hostages he had obtained the military authorities' promise that they will not intervene in dislodging the students from the ministry. The students are demanding that 25 private secondary schools be turned into public schools and that more public schools be built.

Education Minister Rafael Pineda Ponce has said he will not negotiate under pressure and he urged the students to leave the ministry so that a solution can be found to the problem which is an economic one.

ARCHBISHOP ORDERS CATHEDRAL OCCUPIERS LOCKED IN

PA091325 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1736 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 8 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The doors of the occupied metropolitan cathedral were locked today under instructions of Msgr Hector Enrique Santos, archbishop of Tegucigalpa. Six militants of the leftist Revolutionary United Force [Fuerza Unida Revolucionaria--FUR], who began a hunger strike 48 hours ago, are inside the chapel dedicated to the Holy Spirit.

The strike has been called to show solidarity with the Salvadoran leftist groups and to demand the lifting of the state of siege in that country, the return of the university installations and the release of all political prisoners. Banners bearing leftist slogans were hung inside the chapel, but both the congregation and the priests who were in the cathedral at the time forced the students to remove them. The banners are now hanging from the belfries.

There is no information on the condition of the locked-in university students who are staging the hunger strike. A Catholic committee warned today through the radio newscasts that it is determined to evict the occupiers of the cathedral because it is "tired of the profane acts of the leftists." The authorities have not intervened and the Honduran Catholic leaders are very displeased with the FUR militants' actions.

ARMY MANEUVER AGAINST SALVADORAN PEOPLE DENOUNCED

PA090435 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Another maneuver by the Honduran Army aimed at stopping the Salvadoran people's liberation struggle has been denounced. The charges were made in Honduras by the National Coordinating Board of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People. Journalist Alejandro Casco, a member of the Union of Honduran Journalists, will read a communique on this matter:

[Begin recording] A cordial salute to Radio Noticias del Continente. The following is a communique released by the National Coordinating Board of Solidarity with the Salvadoran people entitled: The Honduran and Salvadoran Armies Are Planning a New Massacre.

The National Coordinating Board of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People charges at the national and international level that the Honduran and Salvadoran armies are acting jointly to carry out a new massacre similar to the one carried out at the Sumpul River. This time it will be in Morazan Department, El Salvador.

As may be recalled, on 14 May, the Honduran Army prevented Salvadoran war refugees from obtaining refuge in our territory. More than 600 people, including women, children and old people were exterminated at the Sumpul River.

Border zone residents recently reported that a week ago last Saturday, the Honduran Army sent about 150 soldiers to La Paz, which borders Morazan Department, in an effort to surround the revolutionary forces constantly waging combat against the genocidal military-Christian Democratic junta in El Salvador.

As was the case a few days before the massacre carried out at the Sumpul River, the Honduran Army mobilized troops a week ago last Saturday in Jacaleapa. Early last week, the Honduran military chiefs sent 300 soldiers to Colomoncagua, La Paz Department, to annihilate the Salvadoran people's heroic struggle.

In view of this repressive conduct, the National Coordinating Board of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People is once again showing that the Honduran Armed Forces are the accomplices of the Salvadoran National Guard, thus giving the lie to the much-touted neutrality of the corrupt Honduran officers.

The National Coordinating Board of Solidarity with the Salvadoran people, which comprises more than 30 labor, student and political organizations, condemns the Honduran military officers' collaboration with the bloody Salvadoran junta. The National Coordinating Board of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People demands the punishment of these Honduran officers who have quickly forgotten the hundreds of deaths caused by the war financed in 1969 by the Salvadoran oligarchy through its repressive instrument, the Salvadoran Army.

The National Coordinating Board also denounces the constant violation of the Honduran airspace by the Salvadoran Air Force which occurs with the acquiescence of high-ranking Honduran Army officers.

Because of the above, the National Coordinating Board of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People issues an alert to the popular organizations and to the Honduran people in general so that as a single bloc we can make the Honduran people's solidarity with the heroic Salvadoran people felt. The latter are currently fighting for their final liberation.

No to the Central American Defense Council's intervention in the Salvadoran problem! Out with Yankee intervention in El Salvador and Central America! Let us strengthen solidarity with the Salvadoran people!

National Coordinating Board of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People.
Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 7 October 1980 [end recording]

700 SALVADORAN REFUGEES TO BE RESETTLED IN PANAMA

PA090449 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2217 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 8 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Charles Bazoche, UN commissioner for refugees, has decided to send some 700 Salvadoran refugees to Panama, it was revealed here today. These Salvadorans are now living in Honduras. The Salvadorans will leave for Panama starting next 1 November.

Bazoche made the announcement after having personally toured the Honduran towns bordering on El Salvador. Many Salvadoran and Nicaraguan refugees are living in this sector in precarious conditions. The Honduran Government has declared itself incapable of attending the refugees' needs and has asked for UN help.

There is a growing number of Salvadoran refugees seeking protection at the border to escape from the violence which has claimed so many thousands of victims in their country.

NURSES, PARAMEDICAL PERSONNEL BEGIN INDEFINITE STRIKE

PA092300 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1603 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 9 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran nurses and paramedical personnel began an indefinite strike today after seizing several hospitals and health centers last night.

According to Public Health Minister Juan Andonie Fernandez, "nurses will be responsible for the disastrous consequences of the seizure of hospitals." He explained that he is willing to exhaust his patience in trying to solve the problem that has arisen with the nurses, whom he has asked to return to their normal activities for the good of the people, particularly children.

The nurses began their strike after presenting a 10-point list of economic and labor demands and awaiting a negotiation that never materialized. According to the health minister, the gist of the matter and what most worries the nurses is a reclassification that includes wage scale modifications. He added that nurses were reclassified only 3 months ago. At that time they also received a 40 percent salary increase.

Early today, however, the strikers challenged Minister Andonie Fernandez to prove that their salaries have been raised. They also criticized him and his advisers for not knowing what is happening even in the Public Health Ministry and for treating them, they charged, "rudely and contemptuously."

They also made it clear that their movement will continue until the authorities heed their demands, since their "struggle is being waged to achieve a better place among the health sciences and to improve the scandard of living."

NICARAGUA

DETAILS ON BORGE CHARGES AGAINST SPANISH DIPLOMAT

PA091442 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] A diplomat attached to the Spanish Embassy in Nicaragua has been in contact with counterrevolutionary individuals, according to admissions made by one of these individuals to state security authorities.

Details in this regard were revealed by Interior Minister Comdr Tomas Borge in a news conference this morning. Borge revealed the name of the Spanish diplomat who has been in contact with the counterrevolutionaries, according to one of them who has been arrested. Even the diplomat's license plate number is known.

Comdr Tomas Borge also mentioned other diplomats accredited in our country who have been involved in similar activities. Let us listen to Comdr Tomas Borge giving details of this matter during a news conference this morning at the Interior Ministry:

[Begin recording] Hugo Morales, the former manager of [name indistinct] has informed us that he has been in contact with the trade attache of the Spanish Embassy, whose name is Vicente Vazquez Portales and who uses a car with license plate No CD 1114, as well as with Oscar [name indistinct] who is in asylum at the Honduran Embassy along with his family. At the time he sought asylum, he said he was a member of Bernardino Larios' general staff.

Hugo Morales, who is under arrest and who is our informant, along with Ricardo (Jackson), who fled to Costa Rica with (Allen Bank) and may have taken a fishing boat owned by the people, and [name indistinct] who is under arrest, were responsible for the counter-revolutionary organization on the Atlantic coast.

We have great respect for Spain, profound affection for those brotherly people. We have maintained and continue to maintain magnificent relations with the Spanish Government. Apparently, one official of the Spanish Embassy, Vicente Vasquez, has been linked to activities of this kind, which to us is a very uncomfortable, very difficult, very delicate matter.

It is not the only case, however. There are other diplomats from friendly countries--one cannot say many--but there are some and we are aware of them [words indistinct]. It should be noted that we have no complaints about the great majority of the diplomatic missions in Nicaragua. Quite to the contrary. [end recording]

In his news conference this morning, Commander Borge also reported that the government will be asked to speak with the foreign ministries of the respective countries to clarify the status of those diplomats who appear to be involved with, or linked to counter-revolutionary individuals. These efforts by the government junta would seek to have the pertinent decisions reached in this regard.

LA PRENSA DIRECTOR PROTESTS RESTRICTIONS ON REPORTING

PA091540 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Oct 80 pp 1, 5

[Letter addressed to the Nicaraguan junta members by LA PRENSA director Pablo Antonio Cuadra on 1 October 1980]

[Text] Gentlemen,

Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas, Dr Arturo J. Cruz, Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Dr Moises Hassan Morales, Cmdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra,

Member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction,

We hereby raise our voice of protest against restrictions to the freedom of the press regarding the incidents in Bluefields as set forth in a communique issued by the junta's directorate of information and press which not only applies to restrictions contained in decree no 511 but to any reports on the latest incidents in that city.

We feel that the restrictions contained in decrees 511 and 512 are a violation of the basic statute of the state that guarantees the "unrestricted freedom of the press." However, expanding the restriction of decree No 511 to any reports on the incidents and limiting news reporting to information from official sources through a simple communique is to apply prior censorship in selected areas.

Sincerely,
Pablo Antonio Cuadra
LA PRENSA director
cc: Inter-American Press Association
Managua 1 October 1980

STATE COUNCIL ABOLISHES UNION LAW FOR NEWSMEN

PA091521 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 2 Oct 80 p 14

[Excerpt] The State Council yesterday abolished article 9 of the general provisional law on the means of communication and amended article 14 which established that newsmen had to be members of the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists (UPN) in order to practice their profession.

The amendment presented by the council's defense and interior commission also suspended the regulations establishing compulsory membership in the Association of Public Accountants and the chambers of commerce, agriculture and industry of the country.

Regarding the UPN, it was established that the Ministry of Culture, through the general directorate of communications media, will issue the licenses to newsmen who meet certain minimum requirements. The Ministry of Culture will be in charge of this until a law to regulate professions is issued.

SPECIAL COURTS TRY 1,587 PRISONERS SINCE 1979

PA071638 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] A total of 457 prisoners testified in the special courts of justice in September. It should be noted that as of September, 1,587 prisoners have been brought to trial in the special courts since they were established in December 1979.

Of the prisoners who gave testimony in September, 13 were officers of the Somozist National Guard, 335 were noncommissioned officers, 77 were from the basic infantry training school, 8 were members of the paramilitary forces, 5 were judges, 7 were members of the civil reserve and 1 was a National Guard collaborator. [figures as heard]

It is important to note that in September the special courts issued 12 verdicts of not guilty and that 26 of the prisoners who were tried were sentenced to 30 years in prison, the maximum penalty allowed by the existing penal code.

BRIEFS

FRENCH ECONOMIC AID--Paris--Nicaragua and France today signed a financial protocol which includes 45 million francs to finance a textile factory project and 5 million francs to help Nicaragua's balance of payments. Nicaraguan Finance Minister Joaquin Cuadra and French Economy Minister Rene Monoroy signed the protocol. [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 7 Oct 80 PA]

CUBA SENDS NOTE TO WALDHEIM ON VENEZUELAN COURT RULING

FL091112 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The statements of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, regarding a Venezuelan court's acquittal of the persons responsible for the attack on a Cuban plane were distributed at the United Nations yesterday.

The Cuban permanent mission sent a note to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim which contains parts of the speech made by Fidel on 27 September in which he refers to the Venezuelan Government's action. The note also was distributed to UN member states.

Cuba has described as genocide the criminal terrorist sabotage against a Cuban plane which caused the death of 73 defenseless persons. It also condemned the Venezuelan Government for its complicity. Speaking at the UN General Assembly's juridical commission, Cuban delegate Juana Silvera said it was necessary to include in the future code of crimes against the peace and security of mankind provisions on the responsibility of states for actions committed against civil aviation.

CUBA CONDEMNS NAVAL BASE, SPY FLIGHTS, BLOCKADE

FL091004 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] At a forum of the current UN General Assembly session, Cuban delegate Mirta Rodriguez Calderon has condemned at the commission for social, humanitarian and cultural affairs the maintenance of the U.S. naval base in Guantanamo against the expressed will of the Cuban people and government, the continuance of reconnaissance spy flights over Cuban territory and the maintenance of the criminal U.S. legislation of economic embargo and blockade over 21 years.

She stressed that the Cuban people never have renounced their sovereignty over the strip of national territory occupied by the Guantanamo base or over the airspace being violated by the U.S. SR-71 planes or their rights to exist and trade freely without restrictive impositions stipulated by U.S. legislation, which is unjust, immoral and illegal.

SIERRA LEONE FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Meeting With Rodriguez

FL100043 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, today met with Sierra Leone's Foreign Affairs Minister Abdulai Conteh. During the talks the two sides discussed the international situation and the role played by the two countries as chairman of the nonaligned countries movement, in the case of Cuba, and chairman of the Organization of African Unity, in the case of Sierra Leone. Another matter discussed was the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries to be held in New Delhi at the beginning of 1981.

Foreign Ministry Reception

FL100051 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Rene Anillo, minister of foreign relations ad interim, today hosted a cocktail party at the Foreign Ministry's offices in honor of Sierra Leone's Foreign Affairs minister Dr Abdulai Conteh, who arrived in our country yesterday on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of his Cuban counterpart Isidoro Malmierca. The distinguished visitor and the delegation he heads, together with Rene Anillo, greeted the diplomatic corps accredited to Havana. Official talks between the Cuban and Sierra Leone delegations were held today at the Foreign Ministry.

CUBAN, USSR TRADE MINISTRIES SIGN COOPERATION PACT

FL091613 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The Domestic Trade Ministries of Cuba and the Soviet Union have signed a bilateral cooperation agreement for 1981 to 1985. Signing for the Soviet Union was USSR First Deputy Minister of Trade P.D. Kondrashov, while for Cuba it was First Vice Minister of Domestic Trade Manuel Sanz Farras. This is the second 5-year agreement signed between the two countries in that sector.

CUBAN, GDR TELEVISION SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

FL100103 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] The Cuban Institute of Radio and Television and the GDR State Committee for Television today signed a cooperation agreement for the years 1980 and 1981. The document was signed by Jorge Solis and Kurt Ottersbert, directors for international relations of the two institutions. The signing ceremony was attended by Nivaldo Herrera, president of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television.

The protocol provides for the exchange of artists and programs, joint production of programs and special programs on the occasion of Cuban and GDR national holidays, among many others.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS CHIEFS OF DELEGATIONS TO CEMA MEETING

FL090956 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Party Politburo member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and the chiefs of delegations that are participating in the 12th session of the CEMA countries domestic trade ministers conference have held a fraternal meeting in Havana.

At the meeting, they discussed matters of interest on the expansion of cooperation in domestic trade and the application of scientific and technical advances in that sector. Increased exchange of merchandise between the domestic trade ministries of CEMA countries was another of the topics discussed at the meeting.

Minister of Domestic Trade Serafin Fernandez, First Vice Minister of Domestic Trade Manuel Sanz Farras, representatives of CEMA in Cuba and Vietnamese Ambassador to Cuba Nguyen Huu Ngo also attended the meeting.

BRIEFS

CATTLE TO ETHIOPIA--Cuba has donated to Ethiopia 200 head of Holstein and Zebu cattle valued at almost $1 million. These cattle will serve as the genetic foundation for the development of Ethiopian livestock. The herd was presented to the Ethiopian State Farms Ministry by Cuban Ambassador Buenaventura Reyes at a ceremony presided over by Paul Curbelo Morales, member of the Central Committee and chief of Cuban civilian cooperation with Ethiopia. [Excerpt] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Oct 80 FL]

SUGAR SALES TO MEXICO--Jose Maria Martinez, Mexcian senator and leader of the sugar union, has reported in Mexico City that Cuba will supply Mexico with 555,000 tons of sugar this year and it will supply Mexico with the amount it needs to satisfy the domestic demand next year. He told consumers that the purchases from Cuba will guarantee that there will be no sugar shortage. He also criticized the smuggling of sugar to the United States. [Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Oct 80 PA]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT CONCLUDES VISIT; JOINT DECLARATION SIGNED

Venezuelan Oil Sales Offer

FL091118 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The Republic of Venezuela is prepared to sell oil to the Dominican Republic from government to government and it has no interest in maintaining this commercial relations through intermediaries. Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti made this statement and explained that his country is prepared to satisfy any wish of the Dominican Government in this regard.

Calderon Berti noted that if the Dominican Government establishes a state enterprise for the purchase of oil from Venezuela, his country would negotiate such a formula with pleasure. Venezuela is not interested in maintaining oil relations with the Dominican Republic through intermediaries, the Venezuelan energy and mines minister said.

The Dominican Republic currently markets oil through Shell, an Anglo-Dutch company which is also an important stockholder in the Dominican oil refinery. There was recent talk in this country of establishing a state oil enterprise to negotiate from government to government with Venezuela for the purchase of oil.

Oil Exploration Aid

FL091126 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Azua-Venezuelan President Dr Luis Herrera Campins has said that he is certain that there is oil in the Dominican Republic. At the same time, the president offered Venezuelan technical and financial assistance for the search and exploitation of oil. I am certain there is oil in the Dominican Republic, Herrera Campins said in impromptu remarks at the 19 March Park in Azua.

He declared that Venezuela has pledged to supply oil to nations of the Central American and Caribbean area and to provide them payment facilities.

Herrera Foreign Policy Remarks

FL091206 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The foreign policy being pursued by the current Venezuelan Government is realistic and is characterized by its agreement with what is appropriate and how the government views the world situation. Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins made this statement last night. He also reaffirmed his defense of his government's position regarding the situation in El Salvador. Herrera Campins justified Venezuela's support for the Salvadoran civilian-military government, explaining that his country has done the same with Nicaragua.

The Venezuelan president held a press conference last night at the Hotel Santo Domingo in which local and foreign journalists participated.

Herrera Campins recalled that Venezuela has made every effort for the reconstruction of Nicaragua and he went on to say: There is no other country in the world that has given so much for the reconstruction of Nicaragua as Venezuela has.

Regarding El Salvador, the Venezuelan president said he believes that the rulers of that nation are truly interested in taking that country toward democracy. Herrera Campins said the Salvadoran junta wants to take the country to democracy and it has also undertaken social reforms that have been hidden from world public opinion.

Joint Delcaration Signed

PA091424 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0010 GMT 9 Oct 80

[By Rosendo Sepulveda]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 8 Oct (EFE)--The presidents of the Dominican Republic and Venezuela early this evening signed a joint declaration which signaled the end of talks held during Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins' official visit to the Dominican Republic.

The declaration, signed after President Guzman had conferred the Duarte, Sanchez and Mella Order of Merit in the grade of Grand Cross, Gold Badge, on President Herrera Campins, provides for a broad program of bilateral cooperation. It covers the areas of energy, mining, agriculture, commerce, the environment, renewable natural resources and financing. Under this program, Venezuela will extend advisory services to the Dominican Republic for the exploration of hydrocarbons and will provide technical assistance to the Dominican electric corporation.

In the agricultural sector, emphasis is placed on the development of applied research. There will also be exchanges of agricultural professionals for training in the areas of vegetables, livestock, irrigation and fishing.

In addition, and as a result of the implementation of the Venezuelan-Mexican program for energy cooperation with Central American and Caribbean countries, Venezuela will finance 30 percent of half of the Dominican Republic's oil bill. This will be effected by means of deposits made to the Dominican central Bank to be converted later into long-term loans with an interest rate of 2 percent per annum. President Guzman specified that these resources will be used to develop priority projects, particularly in the area of energy.

In addition, the two presidents agreed to maintain the terms presently in effect for oil supplies until certain commercial agreements go into effect and until experts of the three countries that signed the oil agreement determine what technical changes are necessary to permit the Dominican oil refinery to process other types of crude.

President Guzman said these agreements have established the economic bases that will permit a vigorous and systematic planning of oil supplies to the Dominican Republic and of the production and consumption of fuel in the immediate future.

"This represents," he said, "an important step forward in solving the problems that hinder the development of our energy sector." Finally, after thanking President Herrera Campins for the aid that he is extending, President Guzman said he hoped this agreement would be only the first of many others that will increasingly expand economic cooperation and the ties of friendship between Venezuela and the Dominican Republic.

PENA GOMEZ VOWS NOT TO RETURN TO NATIONAL PALACE

FL091241 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, secretary general of Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), yesterday afternoon reiterated that he will not set foot in the National Palace again. Dr Pena Gomez was asked if he had changed his position of not returning to the National Palace and he answered: I do not have to go to the National Palace. Everything I have to say to the president I can do elsewhere. One cannot speak at the National Palace because everyone is watching. The PRD secretary general said there are people in the National Palace who were always watching every step he took concerning the country's politics. He then asserted: When I have to speak to President Guzman, I will do it anywhere except the National Palace.

The PRD leader spoke with newsmen at the conclusion of a ceremony at the Santo Domingo City Hall in which Venezuelan President Dr Luis Herrera Campins was declared a distinguished guest of Santo Domingo. The ceremony was attended by Santo Domingo Mayor Dr Pedro Franco Badia and other municipal and central government officials.

JAMAICA

ASSASSINATION ATTEMPTS ON MANLEY, THOMPSON REPORTED

FL101020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley has come out unhurt from a terrorist attack by gunmen. The attack was quite similar to one attempted hours earlier against National Security Minister Dudley Thompson.

One of the armed gangsters who fired on the automobile in which the Jamaican chief of government was riding has been arrested after he was wounded in the shootout. The gunman is named (Donald Webb), age 25. He is being held at a hospital under police custody.

The attacks against Manley and the national security minister are part of the terrorist campaign unleashed by forces of the extreme right in Jamaica which press sources attribute to the Jamaica Labor Party led by Edward Seaga, a frequent visitor to the United States. [FBIS editor's note: Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 1045 GMT on 10 October reporting on the attack says it took place "yesterday afternoon."]

ALGERIA TO PROVIDE $10 MILLION IN ECONOMIC AID

FL041458 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1423 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] The Government of Jamaica will receive from Algeria a 10-million dollar loan with concessionary terms to support its balance of payments.

Jamaica's Finance and Planning Minister Hugh Small has thanked Algeria for its solidarity with his country and added that the two countries share a common stand in the struggle for emancipation and for the development of the so-called Third World.

GUYANA

BURNHAM BECOMES PRESIDENT UNDER NEW CONSTITUTION

PA071202 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2334 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Georgetown, 6 Oct (LATIN-REUTER)--Forbes Burnham, prime minister of Guyana during the past 16 years, today became the first executive president of the nation, invested with strong powers.

Burnham, whom the opposition accuses of seeking to perpetuate himself in power, said in an inaugural speech that the new constitution protects the people's rights and grants them free hospital care and other benefits. The ceremony was boycotted by the principal opposition movement, the People's Progressive Party (PPP).

Cheddi Jagan, PPP leader designated minority leader under Burnham's constitution, said that everyone knows that the party of the president, the People's National Congress, is really a 10 to 15 percent minority masquerading as the government. The PPP is the majority.

The new constitution transforms the presidency from a ceremonial post to one in which the head of state can designate or request the resignation of the prime minister and his cabinet, veto parliamentary draft bills, and also hold the post of commander in chief of the armed forces.

The legal body also designates Burnham as executive president "as if he had been elected," until the general elections scheduled before 25 January are held. The elections had been deferred for 2 years.

Until the elections are held, Deputy Prime Minister Ptolemy A. Reid will act as prime minister.

Opposition leaders have repeatedly accused Burnham of attaining power through fraudulent elections. They claim that the new constitution is basically the same as the one left by the British when Guyana won its independence in 1966, except as concerns the presidency.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 200 *14 October 1980*

ARGENTINA

Negotiators to Beagle Talks Return for Consultations [HERALD 12 Oct] B 1
Detained Chilean Officers Transferred to Army Unit B 1
Former Vice President Charges Paraguayan Corruption in Dam Project [LA NACION 8 Oct] B 1
Briefs: Antarctic Radio Station Schedule B 1

BOLIVIA

Interior Minister Scores Gueiler Statements in France C 1
Gueiler Attends Human Rights Meeting in Paris C 1

CHILE

Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo Continues Visit E 1
Copper Plant Accord E 1
Decoration Ceremony E 1
Two Bolivian Army Officers Deported From Northern Town E 1

PARAGUAY

Foreign Minister Rejects Argentine Charges on Yacyreta Dam [ULTIMA HORA 9 Oct] H 1
Dam Authority Issues Communique [ULTIMA HORA 9 Oct] H 1

VENEZUELA

Former President, Exiles Arrive From Embassy in Bolivia L 1
Energy Ministry Announces Increase in Oil Production L 1
Energy Minister Comments on Talks With Yamani L 1

MEXICO

Official Claims Pemex 'Unable' To Increase Oil Production M 1
Newspaper Criticizes 'U.S. Plan' for Latin America M 1

PANAMA

Leaders Criticize U.S. Handling of Treaty in Assembly Speeches N 1
Royo Foreign Policy Address N 1
New Assembly President de Leon Arias N 6

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

New Round of Talks on Belize Begins in New York P 1

COSTA RICA

Carazo Views Central American Political Trends P 1
[Madrid EL PAIS 8 Oct]
Government Arranging Economy Ministers Meeting P 2
Briefs: Ambassadorial Changes P 2

EL SALVADOR

Duarte Says 'Leftist Contingent' Intervening in Region P 3
Government Communique Says Extremists Have Lost Militarily P 3
Press Secretariat Denies Civil War in Country P 4
Death Toll in Week's Political Violence Rises to 160 P 4
FPL Communique on Execution of South African Ambassador P 4
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 10 Oct]
New PDC Executive Committee Secretary Murdered P 5
Junta Member, ERP Exchange Charges of Atrocities P 5
DRU Announces United Army for Final Offensive P 6
FMLN Charter Document P 6
FARN Communique Denounces New Military Operation in South P 6

GUATEMALA

Foreign Ministry Rejects UN Speech of Nicaragua's D'Escoto P 7
PGT Kills Lawyer; Anticommunists Raid University P 7

HONDURAS

Nurses Strike Ends; Dialogue To Be Resumed P 8
Former ANACH Leader Forms New Peasant Alliance P 8

NICARAGUA

Junta Members Comment on Education, Freedom of Speech P 8
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 4 Oct]
Human Rights Commission Concludes Fact-Finding Tour P 10
CIDH Meeting With Borge P 11
CIDH Communique P 11
Security Officials Arrested for Overstepping Authority P 12
Spanish Diplomat Departs for Costa Rica P 12
Literacy Crusade in Other Languages To Start 15 Oct P 12

CUBA

AFP Cites Cuban 'Sources' on Release of U.S. Prisoners Q 1
Castro Chairs, Adresses Havana City Party Meeting Q 1
Offers To Harvest Siberian Timber [AFP] Q 1
Castro Advice on Main Report Q 2
Castro Speech at Closing Session Q 2
Further Report on Speech Q 3
Agreement Signed With GDR To Develop Ceramics Factory Q 4
Castro Receives GDR Delegation Q 4
Voice of Cuba Reports Training of Salvadorans in Canal Zone Q 4
Briefs: Nicaraguan Agricultural Delegation Q 4

NEGOTIATORS TO BEAGLE TALKS RETURN FOR CONSULTATIONS

PY122131 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 12 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] (NA)--The two chief Argentine negotiators to the Vatican's Beagle channel mediation talks returned to Buenos Aires yesterday for consultations at the Foreign Ministry. Ambassador Guillermo Moncayo, president of the Argentine delegation to the Vatican talks, and alternate Delegate General Ricardo Etcheverry Boneo brought with them a document from Cardinal Antonio Samore, the pope's representative, which contained new "orientations" for future sessions.

These orientations, which Moncayo indicated were more in the nature of suggestions rather than concrete proposals for solving the southern border dispute with Chile, had been given to the Chilean and Argentine delegations during the last Vatican meeting, which was held on September 29 and 30.

While it has been widely reported that the talks have bogged down recently, Moncayo and Etcheverry Boneo denied that the negotiations had broken down, although they admitted there were differences with Chileans over the papal mediation process.

Sources close to the Vatican say that it is "inopportune to speak of a deadlock or crisis in the mediation process." However, there is evidence pointing to a problem concerning Chile's reluctance to extend the discussion of the conflict beyond its exclusively legal aspects.

DETAINED CHILEAN OFFICERS TRANSFERED TO ARMY UNIT

PY111241 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1524 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Rio Gallegos, 7 Oct (TELAM)--The Chilean army officers who are at the disposal of federal justice charged with violating national security law No 20,840 and alleged spying will be transfered to the headquarters of the 24th Infantry Regiment in the next few hours. Ismael Aranda Raz and Ricardo Bravo Carreno have thus far been kept at the headquarters of Prison Unit 15 after being arrested while taking pictures on the outskirts of Comandante Luis Piedrabuena City near the 11th Artillery Group. Their transfer to the military unit was requested by the Chilean consul in Rio Gallegos, Marcelo de Aguirre, after the two Chilean officers informed him of some difficulties which arose in Prison Unit 15. The officers will now be kept in a section of the 24th Infantry Regiment Officers' Mess, where they will remain until the resolution of their case, which is in the hands of Federal Judge Federico Manuel Pinto Kramer.

FORMER VICE PRESIDENT CHARGES PARAGUAYAN CORRUPTION IN DAM PROJECT

PY100229 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 22

[Excerpt] (NA)--The former vice president, Adm Isaac F. Rojas (ret), yesterday denounced the awarding of the contract for the consulting firm for the Yacyreta hydroelectric complex as "a deal between the firm of Harza Lahmeyer and Mr President (of Paraguay) Alfredo Stroessner."

In statements that he made at the Jorge Newberry Metropolitan Airport on his return from Misiones Province, Rojas asserted that that firm had been placed third on the list of qualifications, but the job was finally awarded to that firm because "the first two had been passed over on the orders of A. Stroessner."

In addition to making this charge, Rojas asked "why did the Argentine delegates accept this decision," referring to the Argentine members of the joint Argentine-Paraguayan Parana River Commission (COMIP).

BRIEFS

ANTARCTIC RADIO STATION SCHEDULE--National radio station LRA-36 Arcangel and San Gabriel, based at the Esperanza army base in the Argentine Antarctic area broadcasts its daily programs from 2000 to 2400 local time on 630 kHz and on the 49 meter band. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Oct 80 PY]

INTERIOR MINISTER SCORES GUEILER STATEMENTS IN FRANCE

PY111836 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1817 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 7 Oct (LATIN)--Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez has asserted that former President Lidia Gueiler lacks the strength and moral principles to perform as president, and refuted the statements she made abroad. Minister Arce told the daily ULTIMA HORA that "Mrs Gueiler's political and personal background do not allow her to say the things she said in Paris." He added that "the public, the press, radio and television know for sure that she resigned her post after abandoning government palace."

Arce said the armed forces acted magnanimously and that they only supported a person in government who lacked strength and moral principles for the sole purpose of nurturing democracy. However, he stated, "it turned into a semidemocracy because of the lack of character and complicity with the ultraleft." The minister recalled that in several meetings the former president made unfavorable comments about Bolivian political leaders and he held her responsible for having stated that individuals lacking the necessary qualification cannot lead the country. He said the elections were a fraud but that she supported them because she had undertaken a commitment to the Congress.

Arce stated that the former president did not have the necessary decisiveness to overcome the problems of her government and that the armed forces foresaw a gloomy future for the fatherland. Minister Arce said Gueiler constantly refused to leave Bolivia through any other route than Lima because she feared she lacked the necessary guarantees in Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Chile. Arce disclosed that "the president of the national reconstruction government (Gen Luis Garcia Meza) ordered me to give her a 48-hour deadline to leave the country, which she did on Saturday on a regular Lufthansa flight."

Arce pointed out his surprise when he learned that the apostolic nuncio (Alfio Rapisarda) had requested guarantees for himself, Mrs. Gueiler and the plane. He explained that the request had not been heeded and that his pretenses had become a laughingstock. The minister added that "the immediate departure of the former president was arranged with the security branch of my ministry."

Minister Arce disclosed that Mrs Gueiler left the Apostolic Nunciature in a car belonging to that diplomatic representation accompanied by her Pekinese dog, five large suitcases and a handbag. "This is how the chapter about the former president, who had remained in the nunciature since 18 July, has ended," the minister stated.

GUEILER ATTENDS HUMAN RIGHTS MEETING IN PARIS

PY131424 Paris AFP in Spanish 1053 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Paris, 12 Oct (AFP)--Former Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler last night made her first public appearance since arriving in France at the beginning of this week [as received], a gathering in honor of the Plaza de Mayo mothers organized in Paris by the Social Rights of Man Club. My presence here is a tribute to all mothers of Latin America, the exiled former president said with visible emotion while receiving thunderous applause from the 1,000 people who filled the hall.

They also gave a warm ovation to Argentine pianist Miguel Angel Estrella, who gave his first public performance since being released from prison in Uruguay. Also present was Uruguyan pianist Alba Gonzalez Souza, who came to France at the beginning of last month after a year and a half of political imprisonment in Colombia.

Various individuals and organizations of Latin America sent cables of support for Friday's meeting, including Mrs Allende and Carlos Altamirano for Chile and the Bolivian Labor Confederation, which expressed its admiration for the example of the struggle for human rights, democracy and freedom which the Plaza de Mayo mothers give to all people of Latin America.

BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT JOAO FIGUEIREDO CONTINUES VISIT

Copper Plant Accord

PY131710 Paris AFP in Spanish 2210 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Santiago, 9 Oct (AFP)--Chile and Brazil today signed an agreement of intent to build a copper-processing plant with capital and technology from both countries. The project was agreed upon by the state copper corporation of Chile (CODELCO) and the Brazilian Organization TENENGE (National Engineering Technology). This was the first accord made official here as a result of the 4-day visit Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo is making to Chile.

The conditions of the document establish that within the next 6 months CODELCO and Brazilian enterprises will determine the conditions for setting up a mixed commission aimed at the construction and operation of the plant. Sources associated with the negotiations have advanced the possibility that the copper-processing plant will be located in Sao Paulo with the capacity for producing 100,000 tons of wire annually. Chile will provide the technology in its capacity of an exporting country whose production of this metal surpasses a million tons annually. The signing of the accord of intent was attended by the Chilean mining minister, Rear Admiral Carlos Quinones.

Decoration Ceremony

PY101545 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] During a ceremony which took place at 2030 last night at the Brazilian Embassy, President Figueiredo decorated Chilean President Augusto Pinochet with the National Order of the Southern Cross. President Joao Baptista Figueiredo pointed out on this occasion that the Brazilian Government, in bestowing its highest decoration on his excellency, demonstrates its appreciation for the manner in which President Pinochet has contributed to the enhancement of the traditional harmonious relations between Brazil and Chile.

Expressing gratitude for the decoration, President Pinochet stated that he was well aware of the significance of the ceremony. As well as constituting a district gesture to honor me, it represents a deep responsibility to continue, with weakening, the perfection of this friendly dialogue which has never been interrupted and which is characterized by fruitful and sincere actions enriched by affection and mutual understanding.

Pinochet pointed out that Chile and Brazil have spared no efforts to grow in the economic and social spheres, giving special preference to the requirements for the welfare of both countries. Chile and Brazil are real examples in this area of deep historical responsibility. He added that on the basis of this experience, in which both our governments are involved, it will be easier to find the eventual solutions to the problems many developing countries face.

Pinochet ended his speech by expressing gratitude for the decoration and stating: I accept this decoration in the name of our fatherland as a tribute from the great Brazilian nation. High-ranking government officials from Chile and Brazil attended the ceremony.

TWO BOLIVIAN ARMY OFFICERS DEPORTED FROM NORTHERN TOWN

PY131309 Paris AFP in Spanish 1428 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Arica, Chile, 11 Oct (AFP)--Two Bolivian army officers have been deported to their country from this city in northern Chile after it was discovered they were concealing their military status, it was reported here today. The two military men, both lieutenants, entered Chile with personal documents identifying them as students. According to press reports, the pair of Bolivians were involved in an automobile accident in the city of Iquique south of Arica and some 1,800 kilometers from Santiago, and were discovered in the resulting police investigation. The concealment of military status committed by the Bolivian lieutenants is punishable under the law on aliens.

FOREIGN MINISTER REJECTS ARGENTINE CHARGES ON YACYRETA DAM

PY100241 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 9 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] During a press conference held today, the foreign minister, Alberto Nogues, said: "I energetically, and with the appropriate indignation, reject the statements made by Admiral Rojas. The statements made by the former Argentine vice president were published yesterday in Buenos Aires newspapers. A decision to send a note is pending.

"The Argentine newspapers yesterday published a statement made by Adm Isaac Rojas regarding the work that is being carried out on the Parana River, specifically those works that are projected in the region of Corpus," the foreign minister said as an introduction. He then indicated that "the statements of Admiral Rojas continue in the same vein that we have known for a long time."

He then indicated that "carried away with his natural hate for Paraguay, Mr Rojas has this time even uttered insults against President Stroessner, an insult that we can in no way tolerate." He added afterward: "As foreign minister, I have the obligation to energetically repudiate the attitude of Admiral Rojas which is not in accord with his position as [a former] chief of the Argentine Navy and as a former vice president of that nation.

"His statements," he added, "are of the lowest level that can be expected, and in addition they lack a calm attitude that should always be used regarding Paraguayan-Argentine relations and brotherhood. This is the reason why I want to tell you--and I repeat that, as the foreign minister is the person who safeguards the prestige of our country--we can in no way admit these statements of Admiral Rojas that cast a shadow over the relations between our two countries. I repeat," he added, "that the statements are not in accord with his position and they are also not in accord with the current level of Paraguayan-Argentine relations. I therefore energetically, and with the respective indignation, reject these statements of Admiral Rojas. This is why I have asked you journalists to come."

In answer to a question regarding the possibility of submitting an official note to the Argentine Government regarding this case, Minister Nogues indicated that "the possibility of a diplomatic note is under study."

Dam Authority Issues Communique

PY101456 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 9 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] The Yacyreta Binational Organization has issued a communique in response to charges made by Admiral Rojas. The communique states:

"In view of the offensive and irresponsible statements voiced by Isaac F. Rojas and published by the Buenos Aires newspapers LA PRENSA and LA RAZON in their 8 October issues dealing with the hiring of the international consulting firm Harza Lahmeyer, the Yacyreta Binational Organization strongly rejects these groundless accusations and reaffirms that the selection of this consulting enterprise was made without any interference or pressure whatsoever.

"The appropriate international regulations on bidding were complied with in selecting this firm and will continue to be complied with in selecting any future firms.

"The Yacyreta Binational Organization deplores the negative and insolent interference of one who, having no moral support whatsoever, seeks to pass judgment on a project which is the result of the joint efforts of two friendly neighboring nations."

FORMER PRESIDENT, EXILES ARRIVE FROM EMBASSY IN BOLIVIA

PA121721 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1446 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Caracas, 12 Oct (EFE)--A group of 50 Bolivians, including former President Walter Guevara Arce, arrived in Caracas early today after living in the Venezuelan Embassy in La Paz for almost 3 months. The refugees arrived at the Simon Bolivar International Airport aboard a Venezuelan Air Force plane. According to official sources, several "top" political leaders arrived in addition to Guevara Arce. This group joins another group which arrived in Caracas on Monday and which included Guevara Arce's wife. The newspaper EL NACIONAL today reported that the Bolivian authorities had permitted the exit of some 90 persons who had sought asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy in La Paz. The exiles had sought the embassy protection on 17 July, the same day the coup d'etat headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza occurred.

ENERGY MINISTRY ANNOUNCES INCREASE IN OIL PRODUCTION

PA120403 Paris AFP in Spanish 0557 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Caracas, 10 Oct (AFP)--The Energy and Mines Ministry today announced that Venezuela increased its oil production over the past week, placing it at 2,221,835 barrels per day. This figure represents an increase of more than 43,000 barrels over the last week of September which had already registered an increase of more than 20,000 barrels per day compared to the previous week. It was denied that the increase had anything to do with the war between Iran and Iraq. It seems that this increase responds to the ministry's 1980 goal of producing 2,222,000 barrels per day. The 1980 average so far is 2,143,000 barrels of 159 liters each per day. Of this figure some 1.76 million barrels have been exported daily at an average approximate price of $30. It was recalled here that the production capacity of Venezuela, the seventh largest oil producer in the world, amounts to approximately 2.4 million barrels per day, meaning that its wells are operating at 92 percent of their capacity.

ENERGY MINISTER COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH YAMANI

PA120359 Paris AFP in Spanish 1532 GMT 11 Oct 80

[TExt] Caracas, 11 Oct (AFP)--Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates are opposed to an emergency meeting of the OPEC to review jointly the present climate in regard to the conflict between Iraq and Iran. This was announced here today by Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti after talking at length with his Saudi counterpart, Ahmad Zaki Yamani.

Calderon said the oil producing countries not involved in the conflict between Iraq and Iran reviewed the present situation and communicated to him their decision to increase oil production, apparently by 1 million barrels a day, which, he said, will not cause an oil glut. Venezuela upholds the position that an equilibrium must be maintained between supply and demand. "It believes neither an increase in production by the OPEC member countries causing a glut nor an acute scarcity would be advisable."

Calderon said Venezuela supports the thesis of equilibrium between supply and demand. He said "we feel that the decision of some OPEC member countries to increase oil production will only complement its use by industrialized countries." The Venezuelan minister said he had contacted Algerian Energy Minister Belkacem Nabi to review with him the present prospects for a consultative meeting in view of the outbreak of hostilities between Iraq and Iran. "However, Saudi Arabia is opposed to a meeting of that nature before holding the meeting of oil ministers scheduled for Bali, Indonesia, on 15 December," Calderon noted. He added that "in our opinion, it is not desirable that OPEC remain silent and aloof from this conflict."

OFFICIAL CLAIMS PEMEX 'UNABLE' TO INCREASE OIL PRODUCTION

PA110029 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0420 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Oct (EFE)--Mexico is technically unable to increase its oil production to supply the crude oil that Iran used to export, Pemex Coordinator Rudolfo Dominguez affirmed today. According to him, Mexico cannot increase its hydrocarbons sales within a short period fo time because it would first have to implement a program to expand its extraction industry and that takes "a lot of time." He added that only President Jose Lopez Portillo has the authority to determine oil production and export increases and this would be a political decision involving the national interests.

Dominguez Lozada reiterated that Mexico will not be able to strengthen the international oil market within a short period of time now that the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq is beginning to weaken it. He explained that the impact of Saudi Arabia's production increase on the world market is one of the reasons that Mexico has maintained the prices of its crude oil exports.

Pemex announced Tuesday that, after conducting a number of negotiations with its foreign clients, it has decided to maintain "for the time being" the cost of its light oil at $34.50 per barrel and the heavy type at $29 per barrel.

Dominguez stressed that the prices of Mexico's oil may be increased any time between October and December, depending on the world market's behavior, without falling, however, into the area of speculation. Mexico currently exports about 950,000 barrels of oil per day. Its most important clients are the United States, Spain, Japan, France, Israel, Brazil and Yugoslavia.

According to Pemex, Iraq and Iran sell about 3.6 million and 1.5 million barrels of oil per day, respectively. This volume is far removed from Mexico's production capabilities. The Mexican Government has repeatedly stated that it will not yield to foreign pressures in the area of hydrocarbons and that exports will be increased only in accordance with internal need for financing.

NEWSPAPER CRITICIZES 'U.S. PLAN' FOR LATIN AMERICA

PA122354 Paris AFP in Spanish 1707 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Oct (AFP)--Guarding the strategic resources of Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela and unlimited support for the armed forces in all of Latin America are two of six point in a U.S. plan revealed in Mexico today by the newspaper UNO MAS UNO. The Mexican daily (center left) reported that this plan was presented to the U.S. authorities by Gen George Brown, [former] chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the United States.

The other four points are: to keep the Panama Canal open; to repel Soviet influence in Latin America; to reject hostile regimes in Central America; and to maintain stable relations with Mexico.

The newspaper commented that the U.S. plan is equivalent to the virtual abrogation of the treaty signed with Panama and encourages an aggressive and destabilizing policy toward Nicaragua, Cuba, Jamaica, Grenada and all other regimes liable to be considered "hostile or under Soviet influence." The newspaper also states that the U.S. plan means "the preparation of new dictatorships wherever the Pentagon considers U.S. interests to be threatened."

"The arrogance and cynicism of this plan," UNO MAS UNO editorializes, "far more eloquently than all the charges against imperialism, does not stem from the fact that the military 'establishment' [in English] has tilted toward Ronald Reagan or is it the expression of an electoral situation. It outlines the essence of U.S. policy toward Latin America," the Mexican paper adds, "without subterfuge, in the rough language of warriors and, in particular, the intentions of a great power that is losing weight in the eyes of nations, on the one hand, and in the eyes of its own allies and competitors on the other hand."

LEADERS CRITICIZE U.S. HANDLING OF TREATY IN ASSEMBLY SPEECHES

Royo Foreign Policy Address

PA121315 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1610 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Speech by President Aristides Royo at the opening session of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives held at the Justo Arosemena Palace in Panama City--live]

[Excerpts] The year on which I am reporting was characterized by the electoral process which just ended. the first year of the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties and a very complex international outlook which is very worrisome. Regarding this latter aspect, it must be noted that since we are part of the international community in general and the Latin American community in particular, what occurs elsewhere affects us and whatever happens in brother countries is of interest and concern to us. Consequently, I feel it is my duty to discuss the international situation and the country's foreign policy because we must face certain problems in order to develop internally.

When last I spoke to you a few months ago, on 1 April, I noted the basic principles and guidelines of our domestic policy. This policy is still in effect and since you know it, it is unnecessary to repeat it at this time.

On becoming president, I acquired the irrevocable duty to see to it that the constitution and the law were complied with as I reiterated here on 1 April, when I promised an electoral debate which would be exemplarily democratic, free and honest to complete the national legislation council with 19 provincial representatives. All groups were consulted before the national legislation council approved the electoral law. I personally watched over the electoral process and repeatedly indicated that identical privileges and prerogatives were to be given to the political parties and the independent candidates so that all the participants would be treated equally without any unfair partiality or favoritism on behalf of any candidate or party.

During the years of the complex negotiations on the Torrijos-Carter treaties, the national government designed the principles which guide Panamanian foreign policy by promoting an ample framework of understanding and solidarity which contributed to the achievement of the basic objectives of our nation. These principles are still in effect and will continue to shape the modern, dynamic, independent, nonaligned and progressive nature of our foreign policy as is required for the continuity of the process of decolonization and the struggle for a comprehensive and independent national development. Consequently, we will continue to defend and apply the norms of international law which confirm the effective equality of states regardless of their size or wealth, the free self-determination of the peoples, nonintervention, the peaceful solution of international conflicts and the reciprocal solidarity with those countries which are in conditions similar to ours as well as the repudiation of any form of colonialism, imperialism or hegemonism and the rejection of the presence of foreign military bases in any country.

The same ethical considerations which back the aforementioned statements make the Panamanian Government support the collective efforts in favor of the liberation of the peoples of America, Africa and Asia who are still struggling against colonialism, apartheid and racism or who are suffering military or economic aggressions from other states. For this reason, we have adopted a stand in favor of the rights of Belize, Puerto Rico, the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, the Caribbean countries, Namibia, Zimbabwe and the nations of southern Africa to freely choose their destiny. We have condemned the aggression against Angola, Zambia, Mozambique, Vietnam and Afghanistan. For this reason, the Panamanians expressed solidarity with the Nicaraguan people. We are concerned about the bloodbath being experienced by the Guatemalan and Salvadoran people as well as the actions aimed at destabilizing and undermining the governments of Jamaica and other Caribbean countries.

Although there has not been a world war since 1945, international peace continues to be very precarious and in these 35 years, there have been ever greater hurricanes of violence in the poor countries, either as a result of social discontent or because of confrontations among these countries. In fact, the Third World could at any moment become the battlefield for the superpowers using nuclear weapons as a result of tensions like those we have seen in the Caribbean, in Southeast Asia and in the Near and Middle East.

The strategic location of the Isthmus of Panama makes us very sensitive to this problem and demands that we give priority to matters related to peace and neutrality, which are fundamental for development.

The Latin American and Third World countries should demand the democratization and intensification of discussions and agreements to achieve detente and nuclear disarmament so that a growing proportion of military expenditures might be diverted into investments for peaceful development. We know that he who desires peace and order must first overcome the poverty of the masses, because it is equally as immoral to permit men to die in war, or as a result of police persecution as to permit them to perish from malnutrition or ill health or to allow them to survive in inhumane conditions. The security of states and the basic rights of their citizens should not only be contemplated from the legal, military or police viewpoints, but also from the viewpoint of the citizens' real opportunities for economic, social and cultural development and their equitable participation in the enjoyment of the general progress of humanity.

Therefore, our international policy, along with that of the other Latin American and Third World countries, is directed toward a reorganization of international relations to allow us to control our own destinies, struggle against economic discrimination and achieve equality in opportunities for development. To achieve this, it is necessary for us to recover, control and exploit our own resources, increase our participation in international production and trade and achieve more just and beneficial terms of trade, cooperation, assistance, the transfer of technology and financial aid for development.

This common struggle for international economic justice is closely linked to the need to strengthen our sovereignty, particularly our effective sovereignty over our natural resources within a world that progress has daily made more interdependent and in which international cooperation has increasing importance. Fortunately, in recent years, various statesmen of industrialized countries have realized that the international division of labor created in the colonial era cannot be maintained today. We are not the only ones to reiterate that expanded opportunities and markets for underdeveloped countries are necessary for the industrialized countries themselves to expand their economies. Their most enlightened leaders have been forced to acknowledge that the rich countries will only be to export more if they open up their markets and if they offer adequate prices for the products of the underdeveloped countries.

Our relations with the United States are of special importance in our international actions and within this framework we are especially interested in the matters that relate to the adequate implementation of the canal treaties--the issue most important to all Panamanians.

Our relations with the United States are good but we wish they were better, as they well could be. The main topic of our relations with the United States is the implementation of the canal treaties which went into effect on 1 October 1979. I want to devote the final portion of this message, which I wish to send to the nation through you, honorable representatives, to this matter. All the binational organizations created by the treaties as mechanisms for the joint administration and defense of the canal are already functioning, although one of the most important--the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Commission, which includes four Panamanians--was appointed late by the U.S. Government. For this reason we had to make personal appeals so that this would be done as soon as possible. The Board of Directors held its first sessions in Panama early in June 1980, 8 months after the treaties went into effect.

These binational organizations have complied with the functions outlined in the treaty in the administration as well as the military defense of the canal. Since this is a completely new relationship between Panama and the United States, the differences of interests of the two parties, which lie deep in Panamanian-U.S. relations, have often been solved in a mutually satisfactory manner as circumstances have permitted. However, I must state what has been a serious concern for the government during this past year of my administration: The U.S. Congress, after rejecting a bill that the State Department submitted for the implementation of the treaties, approved its own bill as Public Law 96-70 of 26 September 1979 in which the criteria of the House of Representatives prevailed. Four days later, the implementation of the canal treaty [as heard] went into effect under the aegis of the solutions unilaterally decided upon by this law.

I sent a message to President Jimmy Carter objecting to the bill which had the best probability of becoming a law, the Murphy bill, when the bills on the treaty implementation were still being processed and debated in the U.S. Congress. This is stated in my letter of 11 June 1979. The U.S. President, himself, had serious disagreements with the Congress. However, it is true that the Panamanian objections received very little attention. Therefore, once the Panamanian Government learned about the text of Law 96-70, it sent another long message to President Carter on 9 January 1980. In this message, we outlined the main disagreements of the Republic of Panama with the forms, methods and guidelines established in Law 96-70 as the U.S. legal procedure for implementing the treaty. The Panamanian Government was not and is not unaware that it is the U.S Congress that has imposed its criteria in this law on the implementation of the canal treaty. However, this formal action cannot be imposed on the Panamanian Government as something to which it should resign itself, naively consoling itself that come the year 2000, the canal will be under the exclusive ownership and administration of Panama. I do not think we can be allowed to commit this error of historical perspective.

The turnover of the canal on the last day of the 20th century cannot have the effect of an illusion that bewilders or disarms us. On the contrary, nothing would justify the Republic of Panama in ignoring any action, measure or idea of the U.S. Government that goes against the Panamanian positions on the interpretation and implementation of the Panama Canal treaties.

For this reason, our letter of 9 January 1980 summarizes the results of a thorough juridical analysis of Law 96-70 and this is why we reached the final conclusion that the law, in its general content, is illegal. It is contrary to the legitimate interests of the two parties, inconvenient because of the modus operandi it establishes and unacceptable for all these reasons to the Republic of Panama. The careful studying of our letter of 9 January 1980 promised by President Carter was limited to a reply issued by the U.S. State Department on 27 May 1980. This letter contains a mere attempt to refute and appease the objections that we had made 4 months earlier. The State Department note I am referring to lightly reviewed the problems we had posed but it insistently defended Law 96-70 which has been the core of the serious disagreements which I have mentioned.

When the Panamanian Foreign Ministry received this reply from the State Department, the first sessions of the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Commission were being held. These sessions, together with the first meetings of the consultative committee, have allowed the Panamanian Government to get an exact and specific idea of the direction being taken in the implementation of the canal treaty.

In this manner, this note from the State Department and actions taken regarding the sessions of the two bilateral organizations led our government to the conviction that a final response to the State Department note would provide an opportunity to exhaustively define the Republic of Panama's position concerning the delicate points of controversy that the unilateral execution of the treaty, by means of Law 96-70, has caused for Panama. This detailed explanation of the present problems in Panamanian-U.S. relations is being prepared in draft form in accordance with the procedures for internal consultation within the Panamanian Government.

In adhering to the purview of this report, I must call the attention of the honorable corregimiento representatives to basic aspects that concern the functioning of the Board of Directors of the Canal Commission. The Panama Canal Treaty clearly states that all rights and responsibilities of the United States would be exercised through the Panama Canal Commission and not directly by the U.S. Government. Under the treaty, the Board of Directors of the commission is the highest organization of that commission. For this reason, the board was made up of representatives of the two parties, even though the United States reserved a majority position for itself.

However, Law 96-70 seeks to convert the Board of Directors into a supervisory board and reduces the level of its functions. When the sessions of the board began, this was the predicament which it faced upon proceeding the approve regulations for its own functions. The two groups of directors reached a somewhat satisfactory understanding under which the board is called a board of directors with the basic function of establishing the policies of the Canal Commission and supervising its operations.

As regards the presidency of the board, it is obvious that the treaty could not make provisions for this detail. Stepping beyond its functions unilaterally and in an unacceptable manner, Law 96-70 introduced the President of the United States as the highest authority of the Canal Commission and provides that his authority over the commission would be exercised through the secretary of defense or his delegate who, under that law, would be a member of the Board of Directors.

In this manner, the bases were set for the U.S. majority to elect the defense secretary delegate as president of the Board of Directors. By a not surprising coincidence, this delegate is the person who serves as the assistant secretary of the army for civil works. This official is, therefore, a member of the Board of Directors by mandate of Law 96-70 and in the same manner, he was elected by the U.S. majority to be president of the Board of Directors without any specific term or period--that is, permanently.

In defense of the Panamanian position, the four Panamanian directors presented a proposed draft regulation for the Board of Directors which provided for an alternating presidency so that an American would be president for 1 year, to be followed by a Panamanian for the same period, and so on successively, since this is a binational organization with two groups of directors in which the U.S. majority is achieved by a single member. However, the U.S. majority rejected the Panamanian proposal and approved its own proposal of a president with an unlimited term. In other words, for all the time that the delegate of the secretary of defense remains a member of the board, he will be president of the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Commission.

As regards a quorum for sessions of the Board of Directors, Law 96-70 provides that this quorum will consist of a majority of members of the board, but it adds that there must always be a majority of U.S. members present.

In my letters of 11 July 1979 and of 9 January 1980, I objected emphatically to this excessive demand which, for effects of the quorum effectively annuls the Panamanian member's status as directors, making this a discriminatory stipulation based on nationality--a discrimination that the canal treaty prohibits.

If at a session of the board there are four U.S. directors and the four Panamanian directors, in other words, eight members present of a total of nine, there would be no quorum because there would not be a U.S. majority. However, if there are three U.S. directors and two Panamanian directors present, that is, only five members of the total of nine, there would be a quorum because there would be a majority of U.S. members. In other words, for purposes of a quorum, the Panamanians do not count. For this purpose, they are deprived of their status as members. Law 96-70 demands this very strange quorum that is not provided for in the treaty. Moreover, in approving the regulations of the Board of Directors, the U.S. majority--without mentioning Law 96-70--imposed this same formula of the required U.S. majority for there to be a quorum.

The three examples mentioned indicate the tone created by the effects of Law 96-70 and of the actions being taken by the U.S. majority on the Board of Directors in flagrant violation of the canal treaty. Similarly, the U.S. majority imposed the application of a code of conduct, despite the objections and the negative vote of the four Panamanian directors. This code establishes norms of conduct, not only for employees of the commission, but also for the directors themselves. This includes the Panamanian citizens chosen by the national government to fill those posts, as well as the deputy administrator of the canal, who also is required to be and is a Panamanian citizen chosen by Panama for this post.

The text of the code of conduct approved by the U.S. majority of the Board of Directors capriciously describes the directors and the Panamanian deputy administrator as officials of the U.S. Government who are subject to this code and to U.S. federal laws, in contradiction to the treaty, which terms them representatives and officials of the Republic of Panama.

The positioning of the United States as the top authority of the Panama Canal Commission and the application of U.S. federal laws to this commission, both of which emanate from Law 96-70, are at the heart of the Republic of Panama's objections to the almost entirely unilateral manner in which the canal treaty has been implemented since 1 October 1979.

The U.S. attitude in the Canal Commission is not only a violation of the nature and legal structure of this commission as stated in the treaty, but poses a more serious problem concerning the sovereignty of the Republic of Panama which the treaty repeatedly recognizes.

The combination of powers which Law 96-70 confers upon the President of the United States, that is, on the executive branch of that country, and the application of the U.S. federal laws to the commission constitute a flagrant return to the former regime of a government of the Canal Zone and the operation of the former Panama Canal Company, a return to the former system of a government within another government and to the former system of the exercise of sovereign powers by the U.S. executive branch over the canal. This former system openly violates the sovereignty of the Republic of Panama, a sovereignty that Law 96-70 has blithely disregarded in a manner which the Panamanian Government rejects with all the force of law as recorded in the 1977 canal treaty and which future Panamanian governments will equally reject in the event that there should persist this unspeakable violation of the sovereignty of the Republic of Panama.

In the binational organizations that are in operation, and particularly in the Board of Directors of the commission, we have not forgotten to present the rights of the employees of the Panama Canal Commission which have been unjustly and illegally impaired by Law 96-70 and in practice by the establishment of a double wage scale that has already been applied by that commission.

On 1 April, I reiterated my commitment to defend Panama's rights on any occasion and by any means. For this reason, as soon as we became aware of the text of Law 11-98, we presented a diplomatic protest against Law 11-98 of 11 August 1980, section 2 of which included an alleged Canal Zone under the United States with regard to the demarcation of the division between the high seas and U.S. internal waters. In this protest, we demanded the immediate amendment of that law.

A similar amendment should be made to Law 96-70, because it also uses as a valid term the expression Canal Zone, which has ceased to exist by virtue of the treaty.

As regards the major problem outlined in this speech, we have been prudent and cautious as regards these delicate disagreements with the United States, and we will continue to be so, as is the duty of a responsible government. This is the reason for my persistent correspondence with President Carter, which has served to initiate a dialogue with the State Department through diplomatic channels, as the first step in the defining of positions and of efforts to reach a general agreement that will end the serious violations of the canal treaty which have been perpetrated through Law 96-70.

This is the present status of Panamanian-U.S. relations as regards the implementation of the canal treaty. That same instrument prescribes means for the solution of controversies or discrepances that might result from this treaty. My government will strictly adhere to the procedures outlined there for this purpose with the certainty that the best strategy for the Republic of Panama is to act shielded by the powerful force of its rights, rights which we will defend to the end.

Honorable representatives, I have gone into detail in pointing out the violations of the Torrijos-Carter treaties because they constitute the heart of our relations with the United States and I feel that it is of special importance for you, the country and the international community to be aware of the manner in which there has been a systematic attempt to disregard and undermine our rights.

On the other hand, I have not wished to distract the attention of this body by listing details which, although they are not legally violations of the treaty, do demonstrate the attitude that has prevailed during the first year of this new relationship.

We cannot fail to recognize the spirit of good will and honesty that President Carter has demonstrated in trying to solve the problems that appeared with the implementation of the canal treaties. However, we do not want to leave any doubts about the firmness of our actions.

We have not predisposed our protests or conditioned our denunciations to the results of the upcoming presidential elections in the United States. As far as this government and these people are concerned, whoever wins those elections will have to respect the pacts and we will enforce our rights no matter who wins. [applause]

New Assembly President de Leon Arias

PA112347 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1534 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Speech by new Assembly President Luis de Leon Arias at the opening session of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives held at Justo Arosemena Palace in Panama City--live]

[Excerpts] Your Excellency, Mr President of the Republic; Your Excellency, Mr Vice President of the Republic; Mr President of the Supreme Court of Justice; Chief of the General Staff of the National Guard; ministers; representatives of the diplomatic corps; representatives and most illustrious archbishop of Panama; special guests; outgoing president and vice president; honorable representatives; honorable legislators; honorable constituents; and ladies and gentlemen:

At this moment when I assume, with a citizen's responsibility, the presidency of the supreme organization of popular representation, which was transferred to me by De Blas Celis, president of the National Assembly of Representatives and the National Legislation Council, I do so fully aware of the challenge posed by the present phase and the outstanding role that must be played in order to reinforce the irreversibility of the structures created by the revolutionary process.

In recent years our country has played a very important role in international events. As a result of the policy proclaimed in 1972, the revolutionary government is executing a program that is closely linked to the struggle to eliminate the colonialist enclave, the situation of a state within ours and to eradicate the presence of U.S. military bases on Panamanian territory. We are a small state but firm in our convictions. This compels us to continue with a policy consistent with the principles of international law and contemporary international relations that propound the achievement of total and full independence for all peoples.

Our government must continue to develop a policy characterized by support for national liberation movements and the condemnation of the wars imposed on peoples who have succeeded in expelling nefarious governments and the interests of the transnationals from their territory, as well as the occupation of territories through military aggression to seize the large natural resources of these small states.

The government must implement within international organizations a policy that establishes us as guarantors of the struggle of peoples for their national liberation, that supplies alternatives for the triumph and consolidation of these struggles, and that seeks, jointly with the nonaligned countries, feasible means for allowing underdeveloped peoples to emerge from their backwardness. We must also demand adequate measures that will commit the great powers to adopting a policy of total and absolute disarmament, as well as measures for solving international conflicts through peaceful means.

Likewise, the policy should propound a new international economic order. We must strengthen all those actions channeled toward guaranteeing the supply of fuel at just and reasonable prices to fulfill the needs of our country.

Here, we wish to voice one of our concerns. It is the present situation in the Middle East. We are convinced that these peoples desire peace and social welfare. Aggression and warlike actions are not in their interests. However, foreign interests, eager for the immense energy resources within those territories, have created destabilization, chaos and crises as a means for seizing control of them. We appeal to these sister nations to lay down their arms and to seek the means for settling their differences peacefully.

Likewise, our government should condemn all dictatorial regimes and firmly support democratic systems which are nurtured by the participation of the great popular masses, by respect for the people's will, individual social and economic rights, popular consultation and the active participation of all the thinking forces. This policy would be consistent with the program that permitted Panama's cause to become the religion of America and also raised negotiations to an equal level with the United States.

We stress that as a developing country, our only weapon for the triumph of our struggle for sovereignty and against the continuous violations of the Torrijos-Carter treaties is the achievement of an international balance of forces that favor our position. In other words, we cannot interrupt our policy of nonalignment.

This is important because today, 375 days after the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, there have been dozens of systematic violations and unilateral interpretations committed by the U.S. Government. An open provocation is the Murphy bill which impairs the working situation of Panamanians by blocking their promotion to better positions, which are reserved for U.S. war veterans.

The irresponsible attitude of U.S. officials of not investing in necessary improvements to the canal is no doubt based on the intent to turn over to us an obsolete canal in the year 2000, just as occurred with the installations and machinery of the railroad.

The money they should have turned over to us, in accordance with the treaties, to maintain reverted areas has still not been delivered. This has imposed a heavy load on the Panamanian public treasury and is intended to mar our image of efficiency and create friction between the government and the residents of those communities. Along this same line, this violation has created conflicts for us in the metropolitan areas, since the budget appropriated for collecting garbage must be shared with canal area communities.

The use of the military bases f r intervening in the conflicts of Central America violates the neutrality treaty and its principle of the peaceful use of these installations and the canal. Consequently, we, as genuine representatives of the Panamanian people, must denounce all the military maneuvers, occurring on our territory occupied by the U.S. Army, for intervening and violating the territories of Latin American countries. This endangers peace and security on the continent and particularly that of the Panamanian people. The National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, as the supreme institution of popular representation, demands an end to violations.

In the face of this grave situation I have outlined and in our position as the top organization in charge of the nation's international policy, we ask the Panamanian representatives on the Board of Directors of the Canal Commission for a detailed report on the progress of the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties during this year.

Over the past 12 years Panama has been improving its structures, allowing domestic tranquillity and the participation of all the sectors of the community. This has permitted the normal evolution of political debate.

The elections that have just been held, without sorrowful bloodshed as is occurring in countries of the area, have created new paths for democratic participation. This is a triumph for the democratization project of the top leader and conductor of the revolutionary process, Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera. The significance of the recent elections lies in the fact that the sectors which previously despised democratic participation have found a channel for voicing their concerns and this strengthens the popular power. The formation of new parties has created new options and strengthened our people's political education, since a vote cannot be won on the basis of demagoguery but rather on the realization of concrete programs.

We did not call for this great renewal effort solely for the purpose of not being surpassed in electoral campaigns or for finding a means for remaining in power at all costs. Those who believe this do not want to see reality. In addition, they have a distorted view of the functions of a majority process in a country burdened by growing economic inequality and hindered in its political development.

On the basis of all that has been said, honorable colleagues, the objectives we purpose to achieve through our government are as follows:

To set up a commission to supervise the faithful compliance, interpretation and improvement of the Torrijos-Carter treaty, as well as the public denunciation of all violations of this treaty.

To strengthen the provincial coordination council, community and local boards, supplying them with the logistical resources and a budget in line with the needs of our corregimientos.

To organize community and local boards and to establish consumer defense committees within these borads.

To modify international regulations through the creation of a new administrative leadership that will make operational and support tasks more workable.

To promote literacy campaigns in each of the corregimientos through community and local boards.

To demand the appropriation of larger sums in the national budget in order to guarantee compliance with our commitments to the community.

To struggle to have the government include in its program of investments the funds necessary to complete the remodeling of the building housing the National Assembly of Representatives.

To denounce the violation of human rights wherever these occur.

To support the struggle of nations for their national liberation and self-determination.

Brother representatives, gentlemen all: In the face of the historic moment through which our country is passing, nothing is more appropriate than to quote on this occasion the vibrant words of the outstanding patriot from Santa Ana, Don Mateo Iturralde: I will not sell my fatherland. Thank you. [applause]

BELIZE

NEW ROUND OF TALKS ON BELIZE BEGINS IN NEW YORK

FL140201 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Excerpt] A new round of negotiations on the Anglo-Guatemalan dispute over Belize began this morning in New York City. Before leaving yesterday morning, Premier Price asked that everyone pray to their mighty and eternal God for guidance and wisdom to solve the dispute in accordance with the United Nations resolution that urges all states to respect the right of the people of Belize to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity. The premier, accompanied by the honorable minister of state in the office of the premier, Mr V.H. Courtenay, and the minister of health, housing and cooperatives, Mr Assad Shoman, are representing Belize at the new round of negotiations.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO VIEWS CENTRAL AMERICAN POLITICAL TRENDS

LD101415 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 8

[Interview conducted in San Jose with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo by Carlos María Gutierrez: "President Carazo Aims To Convert Costa Rica Into Alternative to Cuba"--date of interview not given]

[Excerpt] Question: In 1948 Jose Figueres said that his program envisaged rebuilding Central American unity. Is this plan possible now?
Answer: Unity does exist in geographical terms, but not in social or sociological terms. We are five countries with fundamental differences ranging from the unquestionable material wealth of Guatemalan territory and surrounding areas to the aridity of most parts of Honduras; from El Salvador's very high population density to Nicaragua's low density; and from Guatemala's indigenous majority to Costa Rica's population which is almost entirely of European origin.

Question: Furthermore, the region now displays differing political tendencies, even in its military dictatorships. Apart from your country's representative democracy, a pluralist form of socialism is now emerging in Nicaragua. How do you view the interplay of these tendencies in the immediate future?
Answer: In Central America we are all victims of the international hegemonic struggle, since we belong to a part of the world where U.S. influence has been dominant. Logically, at this time when the Soviet Union is adopting an expansionist stance, it wants to penetrate our countries. Faced with a choice between Cuba or democracy, the Nicaraguans would choose democracy.

Question: But haven't the Nicaraguan people already declared themselves in favor of socialism?
Answer: Labels and adjectives are difficult to apply. The Central American countries involved in this, let us say, effort to overcome problems are finding that their local struggle is being interferred with by the international struggle. As far as we can, we will not allow Central America to be turned into a battlefield for the major nations. We are not aligned, even with the nonaligned countries, because we know that many nonaligned countries are very much aligned.

Progressive Formulas

Question: How then can we define Costa Rica?
Answer: Costa Rica is a unique experience. Situated within the capitalist world, we have found means of protecting the national interest--nonsocialist means, but basically progressive and Christian means, in which freedom is the essential basis for development. We have nationalized banking and insurance; there is a state monopoly in liquor and there is social security that covers 95 percent of the population. [paragraph continues]

We are a country with a free economy governed by the common interest, with constitutional norms which prohibit monopolies and laws which guarantee the Costa Rican people's ownership of the media. I would say that we have a Costa Rican model.

Question: Are you suggesting that Cuba and Costa Rica provide two models for the region?
Answer: Without fear of error, I would point to Cuba and Costa Rica as the two major alternatives. And I believe that the Costa Rican alternative is the one most consistent with the feelings of the region's peoples.

Question: It seems that both events in Nicaragua and the El Salvador and Guatemalan liberation movements have structural change as objectives. Perhaps the time will come when a country such as Costa Rica will find itself surrounded by different kinds of models. Then what will happen in Central America when, as everything seems to indicate, there are other realities?
Answer: But they will not be Marxist-Leninist realities. Look at the junta in El Salvador, which is taking a step forward in distributing land, which is something never dreamed of in that country. And is that a Marxist-Leninist model? No; it, is a model of private property close to Costa Rica's own which is based on small-scale ownership. Essentially, I believe we are moving toward a social transformation of Central America and that this change will be profound.

Question: Your impassioned and constant references to Cuba give the impression that you are profoundly concerned by the issue of Cuban communism and that you regard the struggle against it as a kind of personal mission. Is my impression correct?
Answer: My stance is one of frank opposition to any situation which injures human rights.

Question: Apart from this, do you believe there can be coexistence in the region between differing sociopolitical systems, including Cuba and Costa Rica?
Answer: I am sure that coexistence will be possible as long as there is respect.

Question: Do you believe that Spain's imminent membership of the EEC could help Latin America, if that country acted as "agent" for the Spanish-speaking world, as some people are hoping?
Answer: In Latin America our relations with Spain have been transormed from filial to fraternal relations. We in Costa Rica love Spain. But we believe that in the international field each nation must play its own separate role.

Question: How do you view future U.S. policy with respect to Central America in the event of Republican Ronald Reagan winning the presidential elections this year?
Answer: I will give you the same answer as my people give: I never cross my bridges before I come to them.

GOVERNMENT ARRANGING ECONOMY MINISTERS MEETING

PA110402 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2312 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, 9 Oct (LATIN)--The Costa Rican Government has summoned a meeting of economy ministers of the Central American Common Market to analyze the most recent incidents in some of the member countries that are blocking integration. Minister of Economy, Industry and Commerce Jose Miguel Alfaro told a news conference that he had already contacted his Honduran and Nicaraguan colleagues and had set up the meeting for this month in the Costa Rican capital. Alfaro said that meanwhile the secretariat of Central American economic integration has called a meeting of economy ministers of the area for late November.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL CHANGES--Enrique Montealegre has resigned from his post as Costa Rican ambassador to Nicaragua in order to devote time to his private business activities. The Foreign Ministry has confirmed that the present ambassador to Colombia, Maria Elena Chassoul, will replace Montealegre in Nicaragua, while Carlos Aguilar Calderon will become ambassador to Colombia. The changes will all become effective on 1 December. [San Jose Radio in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Sep 80 PA]

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE SAYS 'LEFTIST CONTINGENT' INTERVENING IN REGION

PA101759 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0211 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Oct (EFE)--Jose Napoleon Duarte, member of the Salvadoran Government junta, told the newspaper EL SOL DE MEXICO today that the international "leftwing" is preparing 3,000 men to destabilize Central America. In an interview in San Salvador, the Christian Democratic leader said that the members of the "leftist" contingent speak English and they seek to "weaken" the region, using Nicaragua "as a point of reflection [reflecjo]."

"The Caribbean," Duarte stressed, "is vital since it is the passageway to South America and it is rich in natural resources. With their petroleum, Mexico and Venezuela are in danger" and Belize will soon fall under leftist control.

The Christian Democratic leader said in the interview that Cuban, Nicaraguan and Panamanian mercenaries are intervening in El Salvador. They are helping "terrorism to obtain power through the armed path." Duarte said that blacks are participating in the fighting but that there are no blacks in El Salvador. He also said Cuban President Fidel Castro "has admitted that they are training people."

The EL SOL DE MEXICO correspondent indicated that although the Salvadoran Government has "insisted for the past weeks that Cubans, Nicaraguans and Panamanians are participating in the guerrilla forces, it has not been able to prove this."

EL SOL DE MEXICO also published the opinions of Col Arnoldo Majano who said that El Salvador seeks political and economic change within pluralism. However, he stressed that the first thing that must be achieved is the country's stabilization and the establishment of an authentic democracy. The officer also said that "rightwing violence is criminal" since the people "might think that it is linked to government personnel." Regarding the left, he said that the popular organizations are linked to the guerrillas who "continue to be as active as the rightwing bands."

Majano, who described himself as a supporter of human rights, stressed that the government junta to which he belongs is centrist and not extremist and works for a broad democratic opening.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE SAYS EXTREMISTS HAVE LOST MILITARILY

PA102141 Paris AFP in Spanish 1838 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Oct (AFP)--The "Salvadoran extremist groups have definitely lost the battle on the military front," the governing junta noted here today in a communique received by AFP. There is no doubt, the note added, "that if the terrorists are trying to take the peasants' crops, which are now rightfully their own, they will only sink lower in the opinion of the people."

The governing junta has thus answered recent statements by two guerrilla groups operating in the country in which they claimed they were about to enter the final stage of the armed struggle for power. These organizations have often pointed to their decision to seize the grain crops and export products presently being collected throughout the country.

"The terrorists of this country," the communique added, "are desperately trying to stop any advance of the revolutionary process already underway to the benefit of the majority, mainly the peasantry." This peasantry, the junta noted, "is today the main character of the first agrarian reform which right from its beginning has increased production rates within the framework of the first non-Marxist revolution of America."

The communique, distributed by the information office of the governing junta, accused the INDEPENDENT NEWS AGENCY (API), operating in San Jose, but having close ties with the Salvadoran opposition groups, of acting as "publicity agent of the guerrilla and the terrorist groups of El Salvador."

The junta denies API claims of being "an independent news agency, as it calls itself," and accuses it of belonging to the "misinformation mechanism of the extreme left trying to win political power in El Salvador to impose a regime dependent on the Soviets."

Finally, the document states that member of the governing junta Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez has never made any statements to this agency, and reiterates that "the Salvadoran Armed Forces and the security corps are organized and professionally capable of fulfilling their obligations throughout the Republic of El Salvador."

PRESS SECRETARIAT DENIES CIVIL WAR IN COUNTRY

PA111519 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] The press secretariat of the Salvadoran revolutionary junta has sent a dispatch to the newspaper EL TIEMPO referring to an editorial that this paper published concerning the Salvadoran situation. The editorial was also reported by EFE.

The dispatch in question says that there is no civil war in El Salvador and that what is truly occurring in the country is an escalation in violence caused by terrorist groups which have launched these types of actions because they lack the people's support and because they are not interested in participating in free and supervised elections. The dispatch added that proof of this is that the groups which make up the Revolutionary Democratic Front called for a nationwide strike in August and the reply to this was that 95 percent of the workers went to work.

DEATH TOLL IN WEEK'S POLITICAL VIOLENCE RISES TO 160

PA120108 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1802 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 11 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--A dozen bodies found today in various parts of Salvadoran territory brought to 160 the number of victims of political violence in the country this week.

Several youths were killed in armed confrontations with the authorities, while others were violently removed from their homes by heavily armed civilians who then murdered them without cause.

The revolutionary government junta has once again condemned the wave of violence promoted leftist and rightist activists and has publicly promised to effect the investigations required to punish those responsibles for the "bloodbath" in which this Central American country has been immersed for the past 2 years.

Meanwhile, there is a continuing exodus of Salvadorans fleeing to neighboring countries and other parts of Latin America to escape the political situation prevailing in the country.

FPL COMMUNIQUE ON EXECUTION OF SOUTH AFRICAN AMBASSADOR

PA102253 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 10 Oct 80 pp 2, 13

[Text] The Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces [FPL] yesterday announced publicly the assassination of Mr Archibald Gardner Dunn, the ambassador of South Africa, who was kidnapped on 28 November 1979.

It was not until yesterday when FPL communique circulated that his death was known. In the communique, the FPL affirs, among other things, that from the moment of the abduction, it had told the ambassador's relatives and the Salvadoran and South African Governments its demands for the release of the kidnapped ambassador. [paragraph continues]

It states that after a few months, the FPL had arrived at an economic agreement with his family, "but his son, whom the family had put in charge of the negotiation, created more and more obstacles and maneuvers for meeting the demands."

The FPL then states: "After 10 months of delaying tactics, our organization was forced to fix an "irrevocable" deadline for the demands to be met."

The bulletin states that due to noncompliance with the FPL's demands, it had proceeded to "execute Mr Archibald Dunn, since the deadline was up."

The FPL blames the Governments of El Salvador and South Africa for refusing to negotiate and it blames Gardner Dunn's son for delaying the negotiations.

Concluding, the bulletin states: "Lastly, we wish to state that for operational and security reasons, our organization reserves the right not to say where Mr Archibald Dunn's body is buried. Our organization will make an announcement when it is opportune.

NEW PDC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SECRETARY MURDERED

PA101606 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1538 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] This morning, elements who identified themselves as members of the clandestine Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces [FPL] assassinated Melvin Rigoberto Orellana, secretary of the executive committee of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic party [PDC]. This new act of violence took place at Washington Street and Lincoln Avenue in La Libertad District. According to reports given to the press department of Cadena Sonora by reporters at the site, the FPL members left a blanket with the abbreviation FPL after committing the murder. The new executive committee of the PDC was elected Sunday and Orellana was elected secretary.

JUNTA MEMBER, ERP EXCHANGE CHARGES OF ATROCITIES

PA120119 Paris AFP in Spanish 0442 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Oct (AFP)--The shooting of Rigoberto Orellana, information secretary of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party [PDC], "is part of the irrational escalation of violence by the extreme left," Antonio Morales, member of the government junta, has said here.

Morales, who is a PDC leader, said that both the death of South African Ambassador Archibald Dunn and Orellana, for which the People's Liberation Forces [FPL] claimed credit during the last 24 hours, are tangible violations of human rights "and cannot be defended in any forum in the world."

He predicted that leftist groups will step up their acts of violence in the next few days as 15 October, first anniversary of the overthrow of Gen Humberto Romero, draws near "because they cannot stand the fact that the present government has made possible a new concept of society." Morales noted, however, that the Salvadoran leftist guerrillas are growing weaker and what is left "are scattered terrorist groups."

The junta member's statements were strongly denied by the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), which asserted that in view of "the continuous military setbacks suffered by the armed forces" the government has ordered a "murderous offensive" against the peasants in the country's east.

According to the ERP, some 2,000 troops, equipped with modern weapons, are presently combing the departments of Morazan, La Union, San Miguel and Usulutan in a clampdown of "unprecedented savagery" against peasants in the region.

"Troops have been ordered not to take prisoners and to regard all inhabitants in the area, considered a war zone, as enemies," the ERP added.

The guerrilla group also accused the Honduran Army of participating jointly with the Salvadoran military in the alleged "extermination operations" and charged that U.S. officers are "barefacedly" participating in these activities.

DRU ANNOUNCES UNITED ARMY FOR FINAL OFFENSIVE

PA122041 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2017 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] The Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU] has reported in a communique that the revolutionary army for the liberation of El Salvador has been created and is ready to launch the final offensive against the military dictatorship of that fraternal country.

The Revolutionary Liberation Army has its general staff and four large fighting fronts ready. These fronts are: the Modesto Ramirez central front, the Feliciano Armas western front, the Anastasio Aquino paracentral front [as heard] and the Francisco Sanchez eastern front. From now own all the combative, political and military actions of the Salvadoran revolutionary forces will be mobilized under the seal of unity and with the name of Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [Frente Farabundo Marti para la Liberacion Nacional--FMLN] The front's flag will be red with a white star and the letters FMNL on it. The watchword is: Revolution or death! We shall overcome! United to fight until final victory!

FMNL Charter Document

PA132114 San Jose Radio Noticias Del Continente in Spanish 1810 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] At week's end the international news agencies reported the creation of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] comprised of the People's Liberation Forces [FPL], the People's Revolutionary Army [ERP] and the Communist Party of El Salvador [PCES]. The news dispatches also reported that a dialogue between these three organizations and the Armed Forces of National Resistance was going on normally in the hope of reaching the necessary agreement to set up a single army capable of leading the people to final victory.

Unidentified diplomatic sources quoted by the news agencies stated that they were very interested in a forthcoming announcement on a unity agreement by all the mass organizations and the political-military forces. The sources added that if this occurs it would be the starting point of the final offensive which the revolutionary sectors have been proclaiming.

The charter document says that the people of El Salvador and of the world are informed with revolutionary enthusiasm that major steps have just been taken toward political consolidation and unity. The communique adds that, to undertake a total effort toward the definitive voctory of the people's revolution, it is necessary to have a supreme decisionmaking body and a single political-military, strategic and tactical directorate. One of the steps that the ERP, the FPL and the PCES consider most important in this regard is the creation of a single army made up of the membership of each revolutionary organization.

The same FMLN communique says that the Modesto Ramirez central war front, Feliciano Armas western front, Anastasio Aquino paracentral front and Francisco Sanchez eastern front have been established. These are the names of peasant heroes killed in the 1930's when 35,000 farmworkers died under Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez' dictatorship, the communique says. They have been chosen to immortalize the heroic feat that the people are undertaking today, the victorious continuation of a heroic past in the struggle of the Salvadoran homeland.

FARN COMMUNIQUE DENOUNCES NEW MILITARY OPERATION IN SOUTH

PA140220 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] San Salvador--Seven bodies were found last night in Ayutepeque, a neighborhood in northern San Salvador. The bodies were burned on the spot by paramilitary elements.

This morning, the government's forces raided the secondary school level national institute, where a camp for the training of guerrillas was reportedly operating. Although the authorities had distributed photographs of students practicing with firearms, they did not find anybody inside the institute. Nevertheless, several policemen stayed there on guard.

Meanwhile, according to an Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) communique that circulated yesterday in San Salvador, the junta's military government has launched a big operation, the biggest one so far this year, in the southern front, in San Miguel and La Union Departments. The genocidal military forces have announced that the purpose of this operation is to wipe the area clean of peasants, whether or not they are in the guerrillas. A brutal order has been imparted not to take any more prisoners back to headquarters but to simply exterminate them wherever captured.

That does not matter, however; FARN continues with its struggle and neither tanks nor helicopters will stop them, particularly now that the unity of the entire opposition has been achieved.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS UN SPEECH OF NICARAGUA'S D'ESCOTO

PA110044 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1936 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry said today that Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto's reference to Guatemala in the United Nations represents an attempted intervention by Nicaragua in Guatemalan domestic affairs.

Speaking earlier this week at the UN General Assembly in New York, the Nicaraguan foreign minister said the people of El Salvador and Guatemala are struggling for their liberation.

The Nicaraguan official also stated his support for the independence of Belize, a territory under British control that Guatemala claims. Guatemalan Acting Foreign Minister Alfonso Alonso Lima has said that the statements made by the Nicaraguan foreign minister on Guatemala and Belize at the United Nations are unacceptable to Guatemala.

Alonso Lima noted that D'Escoto's position represents no threat to the good diplomatic relations between Guatemala and Nicaragua since the United Nations is a forum open to any opinion. He noted that the statements by the Nicaraguan foreign minister were rejected by Guatemalan Ambassador to the United Nations Eduardo Castillo Arriola in the same meeting hall.

PGT KILLS LAWYER; ANTICOMMUNISTS RAID UNIVERSITY

PA120147 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2040 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Attorney Pablo Emilio Valle de la Pena has been killed by alleged guerrillas of the Guatemalan Labor Party [PGT], the police reported here today. On his arrival home, Valle de la Pena was machinegunned and seriously wounded by several men. According to the police report, the lawyer was dead on arrival at Roosevelt Hospital.

In telephone calls to newspapers, alleged guerrillas of the Marxist, clandestine Guatemalan Labor Party claimed credit for the killing.

Meanwhile, the police has reported that a group of unidentified persons yesterday morning raided the San Carlos National University headquarters in the southern metropolitan sector and placed a fire bomb in the headquarters of the Robin Garcia Students Association." The unidentified persons left behind a sign with the slogan: "First action, all are being controlled. You will die one by one. Anticommunist Action Command [Comando de Accion Anticommunista].

HONDURAS

NURSES STRIKE ENDS ; DIALOGUE TO BE RESUMED

FA100450 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] The public health minister, Dr Juan Andonie Fernandez notifies the Honduran people that as regards the problem involving the professional and auxiliary nursing personnel, he has obtained, through the commission appointed for this purpose, the suspension of the strike decreed on 8 October and the resumption of normal activities as essential conditions for resuming a dialogue aimed at peacefully resolving their demands. The public health minister reiterates to the Honduran people his firm intention and good will to continue with his efforts to improve the health field.

FORMER ANACH LEADER FORMS NEW PEASANT ALLIANCE

PA121717 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1456 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 11 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Peasant Alliance of National Organizations of Honduras [Alianza Campesina de Organizaciones Nacionales de Honduras--ALCONH] is the name given to a new peasant organization Friday in this country. With the formation of ALCONH, there are now eight peasant organizations in the country. These organizations seek respect for the rights of the Honduran peasants.

The new organization is headed by Reyes Rodriguez Arevalo, a veteran peasant leader who headed the Honduran Peasants National Association [ANACH] for more than 10 years. Rogriguez Arevalo was dismissed from the ANACH leadership last month, accused of being an instrument of the Conservative National Party of Honduras.

During the presentation of ALCONH held in San Pedro Sula last night, the peasant leader said that this new peasant organization will be "revolutionary and belligerent." He accused Labor Minister Aristides Mejia and Andres Victor Artiles, secretary general of the Confederation of Honduran Workers, of having maneuvered in such a way as to cost him the ANACH leadership.

He also noted that the entity which he just formed "will never be a member of the Honduran Peasants National Unity Front." This front comprises all the peasant organizations in their struggle for more gains for the farming sector involved in the government agrarian reform program through legal means.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA MEMBERS COMMENT ON EDUCATION, FREEDOM OF SPEECH

PA121446 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 4 Oct 80 pp 1, 10

[Text] The urgent need to reorient the nation's education toward technical careers and skilled labor was announced last night during the Face the People program during which the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction talked to hundreds of young members of the 19 July Sandinist Youth.

Many education issues were brought up during the fruitful encounter with our youth, the main bulwark of the struggle against Somozism in the war of liberation, on the eve of the day when thousands of youngsters prepare to undertake another task for the revolution, that of getting themselves educated. During this encounter, the leaders of the revolution explained in depth all the aspects of work-study programs, the new education concept which has been manipulated by some of the media and the sectors that oppose a fundamental change in the structures of our country.

Moises Hassan pointed out that remnants of the past system are systematically opposed to this procedure, but he noted that "our youths are destined to become new people, the people who will build a new society, and for this, we need new men trained manually, technically and politically.

He added that the fruit of this policy will replace the scourge of the past.

The acute problem of transportation was also discussed, pointing out that the problem would be very great and complex with the start of classes. The shortage of units and the impossibility of obtaining more was admitted, but it was said that staggering the hours of programs in the various tasks would be a way of utilizing the few units we have more efficiently.

Staggered hours across the nation will be announced next week.

The grave problems in higher education inherited from Somozism were also brought up before the nation's youth. The National Autonomous University of Nicaragua [UNAN] alone will receive 10,000 freshmen this year despite the great physical limitations of the alma mater.

"If we have 10,000 freshmen today, we will have 100,000 university students in 5 years, which will constitute one of the largest student populations in Latin America in proportion to our population," said Sergio Ramirez.

He stressed that in the previous system, higher education was oriented toward the indiscriminate graduation of professionals in such a way that out of every 10 graduates, 6 were professionals, 3 were technicians and only 1 was a qualified worker. He announced that in view of this situation, entry into the UNAN will be limited in 1981 in view of the need to reorient education toward other fields that are so necessary for the nation.

He announced that there will be radical changes in higher education for the 1981 school year, adding that by that time, there will be alternatives open to the enormous flow of students who emerge from intermediate institutions.

For his part, Moises Hassan pointed out that there was profound ideological rationale behind attempts to establish differences between manual and intellectual work.

It was announced that the Chinandega and Juigalpa farming schools had been expanded in order to reorient education toward short technical courses, adding that a new school had been opened in Muy Muy. It was also announced that four normal schools will operate this year in Leon, Juigalpa, Bluefields and Siuna in order to offer solutions to the huge shortage of teachers.

There are plans to open mining and forestry schools as well as other schools to further technicalize the production of our own resources.

In response to a question on whether the government would close down LA PRENSA if the people so requested "in the face of its continued abuse," Comdr Daniel Ortega said: "The revolution guarantees freedom of speech and will continue to do so as norm of conduct." However, he admitted that this paper has been manipulating information in line "with its class interests, which clash with the interests of the revolution. It lies and manipulates in support of its group," he pointed out.

He pointed out that this newspaper even continues to abuse revolutionary laws after announcing a rise in the price of milk in Leon without official approval. He mentioned the intensive campaign afoot to confront the church and the revolutionary government and the systematic campaign against internationalist companeros such as the Cubans, who have offered solidazistic contribution in the fields of medicine and education.

"Professionals who think like LA PRENSA cannot be taken to the fields because they profess individualist attitudes and only think of their own interests.

"There are Venezuelans, Costa Ricans and Cubans doing this internationalist work, people who do not come here to make money, doctors who do not charge a fee for their consultations or ask for salary increases."

After making these observations he said emphatically that the government's most recent measures are not intended to close LA PRENSA down. They are only intended to make the press respect the laws of revolution.

They shouldn't believe that they are playing with the revolution," he said.

He also pointed out that it has "published a photograph of a felon linked to narcotics, Manuel Jiron, making him appear a hero. They want to make a Sandinist of him because he put on a uniform."

He insisted on criticizing the "monstrosity of publishing a page of Somozist criminals along with Sandinist fighters, making it look as though they were missing. They even publish photographs of genocidal guardsmen who are in Honduras," he said.

"We have explained many times that many of those guardsmen died in combat with our people and that others were summarily executed during the early days of the triumph when the nation was not yet under complete control.

"We cannot continue to allow this. They play with the revolution in a calculated manner."

One of the students reported that the youth organization was being limited in some private schools. Dr Sergio Ramirez replied to this by stating that the revolution had given youths this right that there was no legal way for any authority to stand in the way of organizing. But he warned that it will be up to each organization itself to make this right prevail.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION CONCLUDES FACT-FINDING TOUR

PA110411 Paris AFP in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Managua, 10 Oct (AFP)--The full force of and respect for human rights in Nicaragua has been verified by a special commission which toured the country for 4 days at the invitation of the Sandinist government, it was announced here today.

The Inter-American Human Rights Commission (CIDH), chaired by American Tom J. Farer, includes 22 Latin American jurists. It toured the main prison centers in the country and heard complaints and claims from various sectors.

CIDH delegate David Padilla announced today that the commission will file a report on the visit in the four official languages of the OAS and it will submit the report to the Nicaraguan Government for consideration. After the Nicaraguan Government has made whatever observations it deems appropriate, the document will become an official commission document.

During the visit, the delegates split up into several groups, toured the cities, visited prison centers and gathered testimony.

Padilla reported that on Thursday they visited Chinandega, 130 km west of Managua, where they met with representatives of 526 political prisoners. He said that the prison inmates, mostly former members of Somozist organizations, were in separate groups of men and women but he refrained from making any further comment on the prison conditions.

The commission has found no clear-cut case of human rights violations in Nicaragua after meeting both the government-sponsored human rights commission and another commission operating since 1978. Some claims of "unjustified" arrests and "disappearances" of people were presented to the visiting commission.

The Sandinist government contends that it cannot be responsible for former Somozist soldiers who died in the last few days of the 1979 insurrection or were executed by an enraged people.

Nicaraguan authorities have also noted that they cannot account for many Sandinist combatants, not enlisted in the irregular army that toppled Somoza, who disappeared during the war.

However, the government has insisted on showing that there is no torture or people in prison under the Sandinist regime and that any prison inmates are there for a justified reason.

The commission delegates did their work hearing the complaints and issuing forms to everyone, notably prison inmates, who might complain about the status of his rights. The inmates, from the best known to the least known Somozists and counterrevolutionary leaders, have also had the opportunity of meeting privately with the delegates for as long as they wished.

Taking advantage of the delegates' stay in the country, business leader Jaime Montealegre introduced a bill before the State Council to prevent Sandinist neighborhood groups known as CDS [Sandinist Defense Committee] from having parastate functions, issuing letters of recommendation to obtain driver's licenses, get a job or leave the country. Montealegre stated that this obligation, in effect in most neighborhoods in Managua and other cities, is a violation of human rights because, in his view, it compels the citizens to join the Sandinist Party's CDS.

The newspaper LA PRENSA also complained to the commission of an alleged human rights violation because the government has decided to restrict all news on economic, political, military and labor affairs in sensitive areas. The news has to have the previous confirmation of the government.

CIDH Meeting With Borge

PA111619 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The members of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission [CIDH] chaired by American Tom J. Farer held a long meeting with Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez this afternoon. Many officials of the various military agencies under the Interior Ministry also participated in the meeting. Although the topics discussed were not officially disclosed, it is thought that among them were a thorough discussion of the meaning that respect for human rights has for the Sandinist revolution.

Borge has recently said that human rights are not limited to the personal physical liberties. He said that these rights include one's basic needs such as housing, health, food and others for which the Sandinist revolution is fighting.

CIDH Communique

PA120203 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2146 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Managua, 11 Oct (Latin)--The Inter-American Human Rights Commision (CIDH) today made several recommendations to the Nicaraguan Government following a fact-finding tour at the Nicaraguan Government's request.

Tom Farrel [name as received], president of the commission, explained that this does not mean that the CIDH is anticipating "a value judgement"or any substantial opinion regarding the human rights situation in Nicaragua." He added that the commission received the complete cooperation of the government and encountered no obstacle to hearing "charged about alleged violations."

A CIDH communique indicates that the commission will meet soon in Washington to analyze "the valuable information compiled during their on-site observations, the documents and reports provided as well as other information that has been made available."

Farrel said that the report will probably be ready between January and May of next year. It is to be released, according to regulations, to the Nicaraguan Government for its comment.

Once these comments have been made, the report and the government's comments will be given to OAS organizations and publicized. The commission visited the country from 6 to 11 October.

SECURITY OFFICIALS ARRESTED FOR OVERSTEPPING AUTHORITY

PA111435 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Members of the security corps have been arrested for abuses. A special panel will investigate the cases of abuse of authority in Chinandega. Those involved will be harshly punished. The report about a counterrevolutionary band in Chinandega is false. Events at El Ciego constituted an overstepping of authority for which Silvio Fonseca and Pedro Siezar, who were in charge of security and operations in Chinandega, have been arrested.

Those arrested planned and implemented an operation to capture elements suspected of involvement in counterrevolutionary activities but this action was absolutely in conflict with the revolutionary principles of the security corps and without the knowledge of Interior Ministry officials in the area.

In view of this abuse, the Interior Ministry has appointed a commission headed by Comdr Marcos Somarriba and composed of Commanders Juan Jose Ubeda and Sergio Mendoza, who will conduct the required investigations.

The Interior Ministry also reported that four persons who had been kidnapped were released. It said that the culprits will be punished under the revolutionary laws applicable to this already proved crime.

SPANISH DIPLOMAT DEPARTS FOR COSTA RICA

PA110337 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2343 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Managua, 10 Oct (LATIN)--Vicente Vasquez Gonzalez, a Spanish diplomat whom a Nicaraguan prisoner has charged was involved in a conspiracy to overthrow the Sandinist revolutionary government, left for Costa Rica. He denied the charge.

An official spokesman said that Vasquez, who was commercial attache at the Spanish Embassy, left the country after the local Foreign Ministry "advised" it would be prudent for him to depart.

Acting Foreign Minister Jacinto Suarez said that Vasquez was not declared persona non grata because of the excellent relations between Nicaragua and Spain.

LITERACY CRUSADE IN OTHER LANGUAGES TO START 15 OCT

PA132340 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Excerpt] At a news conference held today at the Education Ministry, we were told that the English literacy crusade will begin on 15 October. The training shops are presently receiving the companeros that have arrived from Belize and Grenada. The literacy crusade in other languages will conclude on 28 February 1981. The primers for the literacy crusade in other languages--English, Sumo and Misquito--are now ready. Three hundred seventy-five brigade members will participate in the English literacy crusade that begins on 15 October to teach a total of 2,000 illiterates.

We were also told that the Adult Education Deputy Ministry is trying to air the "Fist Held High" program in other languages. The program will be aired on radio Zinica, on La Voz de Nicaragua's relay station at the border, on Puerto Cabeza's Radio Hogar and on Radio Segovia in Ocotal. The program will give guidance to all those participating in the literacy crusade.

The literacy crusade in other languages will have a total of 525 brigade members in Puerto Cabezas, 800 in Husapan, 500 in Las Minas, and 375 in Bluefields, for a grand total of 2,200 brigade members.

AFP CITES CUBAN 'SOURCES' ON RELEASE OF U.S. PRISONERS

PA132333 Paris AFP in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Havana, 13 Oct (AFP)--The release of all U.S. citizens now imprisoned in Cuba was confirmed this afternoon by sources close to the Cuban Government, who declined, however, to give any details as to how this decision will be implemented. The decision, which was immediately termed "positive" by the U.S. State Department, had been announced earlier in Washington by Ramon Sanchez Parodi, chief of the Cuban Interests Section.

According to local observers, the decision will tend to speed up the toning down of the Cuban-U.S. relations marked recently by the closing of the port of Mariel to the massive departure of emigrants who were entering the United States without meeting the legal requirements.

The toning down, with the latest step being to release the citizens imprisoned here, is considered by political analysts as a success of the "soft" diplomacy which Washington started toward Cuba after 130,000 illegal Cuban immigrants entered the United States through Key West from Mariel.

[FBIS editor's note: As of 1338 GMT on 14 October, no Havana radios or press service monitored by FBIS have been heard to report or comment on the release of U.S. prisoners.]

CASTRO CHAIRS, ADDRESSES HAVANA CITY PARTY MEETING

FL111609 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1532 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The first secretary of the Central Committee, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, is chairing the provincial evaluation assembly of the Havana City Party Committee at the Libertad School Manuel Ascunce Theater. Several members of the politburo are at the presidential table. Also sitting with Fidel are members of the Secretariat and the Central Committee, as well as provincial party leaders.

Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the Central Committee Secretariat and first party secretary of Havana, summarized the main report.

More than 600 delegates and guests welcomed Commander in Chief Fidel Castro to their meeting with prolonged applause.

The first speaker was Jorge Valdes, second party secretary of Havana, who opened the meeting. He highlighted the effort of all the workers, mass organizations and administrative organs in the province to honor the party's evaluation assembly in the capital. Valdes stressed that all the goals set for the preparatory meeting of the second congress were met by Havana's workers, students and people in general.

Once the most important meeting of the capital's communists and people is over, everything will be ready to hold the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba in December.

Offers To Harvest Siberian Timber

PA140336 Paris AFP in Spanish 0301 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Havana, 13 Oct (AFP)--Cuba will send workers to the Soviet Union to cut the lumber necessary for the Cuban economy, President Fidel Castro has revealed at the Havana Communist Party assembly. The speech was reported by the newspaper GRANMA.

"The Soviet comrades have granted us participation in their forests so that our workers can harvest the lumber which we need," said Castro. This project is in response to a proposal Castro made to the USSR during a Soviet delegation's visit to Cuba last December.

The "top leader" suggested to his listeners that 10,000 Cubans be sent to Siberia to cut the lumber needed by Cuba and thereby lessen the shortfall of imports from the Soviet Union in 1979 (approximately 300,000 cubic meters instead of the required 500,000 cubic meters).

"If Siberia has lumber and the USSR is our sister, then those resources are also ours. Furthermore, it is better in Siberia because it is not so hot there," said the Cuban president.

Castro Advice on Main Report

FL131249 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, last night chaired the party evaluation assembly meeting in Havana. The event began last Saturday and was held at the Manuel Ascunce Theater in Libertad School. The participants confirmed PCC Secretariat member Julio Camacho Aguilera in his post of first secretary.

During the discussion of the main report the commander in chief offered his advice on several occasions, enriching several aspects of the document. He also participated in the discussions of various ideas, information and concerns conveyed by the delegates to the assembly, which dealt with services and public health installations, technical and professional education, electric service, inventories of production of steel bars and wire, prevailing problems in waterproofing roofs of dwellings under construction, repairs of roads and other matters of a social and economic nature.

Castro Speech at Closing Session

FL131626 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1520 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Excerpts] PCC Central Committee First Secretary and Commander in Chief Fidel Castro last night made the closing remarks at Havana city's party assembly meeting, which has been holding working sessions since last Saturday at the Manuel Ascunce Theater of Libertad School. Fidel highly valued the profound and accurate points made during the discussion of the main report as well as the objectives of Havana city's party work. He also praised the quality and quantity of the speeches. In another part of his speech the commander in chief noted the firm response of all Havana city communists and residents to the revolution's enemies during the people's glorious militant marches in April and May.

Referring to poor waterproofing of roofs, the PCC first secretary urged the participants in the meeting to determine the causes for the problem without accepting solutions until thoroughly discussed. Julio Camacho Aguilera, party first secretary in Havana city, proposed the inclusion of that point among the party's work objectives until the holding of the next assembly meeting and was unanimously adopted.

Another point discussed by the evaluation assembly meeting which prompted Fidel to speak was the one dealing with the completion of the Jose Antonio Echeverria Polytechnic Institute of Higher Education. The commander in chief announced that 10 million pesos have been budgeted for that project in the next 5-year period.

During the last session of the party assembly meeting, the participants approved a special resolution repudiating the action of the Venezuelan military court and government. The document condemns the maneuvers by the Venezuelan governing clique aimed at acquitting the confessed perpetrators of the Barbados crime.

The evaluation assembly meeting of the Havana city party unanimously elected the delegation to the second party congress and the nominees for election to membership in the province's Central Committee. During the last session numerous messages were received which reported the fulfillment of tasks by many work centers in honor of the meeting.

Further Report on Speech

FL132105 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Making the closing remarks at the party's evaluation assembly in Havana city, our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, expressed his satisfaction over the report presented to the assembly and called it "very good".

Among the various topics discussed, the party's first secretary said that he was encouraged by the data on the composition of the party membership and said that the percentage of workers has risen to 35.2, triple that of 1975. He also reported that the percentage of women in the party at the Havana city level has risen to 27.12. Fidel also noted the cultural level attained by the city's party members. He pointed out that 90 percent of them had an 8th grade education. Fidel underlined that 75 percent have a middle- or higher-level education. Our people have advanced along with the vanguard, Fidel added.

He also noted that statistics showed there was a high degree of participation in the party's city assembly, inasmuch as 218 comrades had taken part in the discussion of the report.

You can never overestimate the importance of the party being well informed about all the problems, even if at times there may not be complete agreement, Fidel said in referring to the different opinions concerning the size of new housing. Speaking of the different views about the number of rooms new houses should have, Fidel said that we had to take the needs of everyone into consideration. He said that there were persons who would rather have a small house than none at all and that we had to think about single persons, couples without children and other similar cases. The main thing is to build houses and start solving the most critical problem, the commander in chief said.

He announced that the Soviets had agreed to let us share in their forests so that Cuban workers could cut the lumber we needed, since wood was essential for construction and furniture.

Referring to the importance of the party being informed, Fidel said that the assembly had helped to better learn about certain difficulties such as roofs with poor weatherproofing. In this connection, he cited the case of an ice cream factory where a 12-inch layer of ice had accumulated on the false ceiling and could have led to the collapse of the roof.

Fidel compared the problems in the public health area 3 years ago with those existing at present and said that extraordinary improvements had taken place. The commander in chief said that our hospitals had to be better and better, and that there would be an increase in their number because the country should have really good medical services. Fidel said that the $10 million in donations that Cuba had received after Hurricane Frederick have been spent on remodeling hospitals and on medical equipment.

Fidel said we have also made strides in education and that we cannot for a minute neglect how we educate our young.

We have also made strides in transportation as compared to the problems of 3 years ago. The efforts to improve bus service did not bear fruit then. Service was getting worse by the day until organizational measures were taken and additional expenditures were made, Fidel stressed. He noted the success of the organizational work done by the Havana bus enterprise director, Julio Cesar Gonzalez.

Fidel reported that the urban bus service had made 29,000 trips in honor of the party's evaluation assembly in Havana city. We went from 19,000 to 25,000 trips without new equipment and we must continue to fight the battle to solve urban transportation problems, the commander in chief stressed.

Speaking about housing repairs, he said that these will be increased during this 5-year period and that Havana is included in the 5-year housing construction plan, but that we should not forget the sugar mills and other places. Fidel announced that 230,000 houses are expected to be built during the next 5 years.

The most important thing is that we have a guaranteed fuel supply until 1985, which is really extraordinary considering the world situation, Fidel said. Pointing out how basic petroleum is to development, Fidel said that if we did not have the help of the Soviet Union at this time, we would have to go around on bicycles or horses, in view of fuel costs.

He said that we have solid grounds to expect improvements during the next 5 years in the economic and social areas. He then spoke of the political aspect. Fidel said: We are privileged to have a great party which, in our capital especially, had an opportunity to demonstrate what our party really is during the mass battles of April and May.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GDR TO DEVELOP CERAMICS FACTORY

FL101026 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Two cooperation agreements between Cuba and the GDR have been signed in Havana. One was signed between Cuban television and the GDR State Committee for Radio and Television for the years 1980 and 1981.

The other agreement between the two countries covers cooperation for the development of ceramics production in the Isle of Youth special municipality. The agreement was signed by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and Werner Greiner-Petter, GDR minister of glass and ceramics. The agreement calls for putting into operation and developing the Second Congress Ceramics Factory on the Isle of Youth.

Castro Receives GDR Delegation

FL101113 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 80 Oct 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro yesterday met with the GDR delegation headed by Hans-Joachim Ruescher, chief of the light industry and local industry department of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. The meeting was held in a friendly atmosphere and they discussed matters of mutual interest and other matters concerned with cooperation between the two countries, especially the development of the ceramics industry on the Isle of Youth.

VOICE OF CUBA REPORTS TRAINING OF SALVADORANS IN CANAL ZONE

FL100958 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] The Washington POST has confirmed that more than 300 Salvadoran officers are being trained at Fort Gulick in the Panama Canal Zone. They are receiving courses in the detection, arrest and interrogation of suspects. They are also learning antiriot techniques, psychological warfare and the history of guerrilla movements. The paper says that two other groups are being trained in other U.S. Navy and Army schools in the Canal Zone.

BRIEFS

NICARAGUAN AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION--A Nicaraguan delegation made up of agricultural-livestock enterprise administrators and headed by Carlos Colonel, has visited Valles de Picadura genetic center. The delegation was received by Director Ramon Castro. Delegations from Poland, Vietnam, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria also visited the center. They are all in our country for the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the committees for the defense of the revolution. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Sep 80 FL]

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 201 15 October 1980

ARGENTINA

President Videla Meets With Papal Envoy, Discusses Beagle Talks [HERALD 14 Oct] B 1
Popular Socialist Party Questions Appointment of Viola B 1

BOLIVIA

Government Creates Legislative Advisory Commission C 1
Composition of Commission C 1

BRAZIL

President Figueiredo Returns From Visit to Chile [JORNAL DO BRASIL 12 Oct] D 1
O GLOBO Notes Deficit in Trade Balance With Chile [5 Oct] D 1
Embassy Families Evacuated From Tehran, But Not Baghdad [O GLOBO 14 Oct] D 1
Cape Verde Foreign Minister Arrives for 10-Day Visit D 1

CHILE

Brazilian President Figueiredo Concludes Visit, Departs E 1
Text of Communique [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO 11 Oct] E 1
Details of Bilateral Agreements [Rio Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL 11 Oct] E 5
Figeuiredo Speech [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 11 Oct] E 6
Pinochet Speech [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 11 Oct] E 7
Figueiredo Press Conference [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL 11 Oct] E 7
Departure for Brazil E 8

PERU

Expelled Bolivian Citizens Arrive in Lima from La Paz J 1
More Exiles Arrive J 1
Expelled Journalist Arrives J 1
Journal: New U.S. Ambassador 'Offensive to Peru' J 1

PANAMA

Royo Says Government Does Not Support Training of Salvadorans [LA REPUBLICA 10 Oct] N 1
National Interests To Play Role in Aviation Talks With U.S. [LA REPUBLICA 7 Oct] N 1
National Guard Commemorates Anniversary of Revolution [LA REPUBLICA 10 Oct] N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Nicaraguan, Panamanian Officials Temporarily Detained P 1
Columnist Scores Ambler Moss for New York Speech [LA NACION 6 Oct] P 1

EL SALVADOR

Duarte Calls For Austerity During Chalatenango Meeting P 2
Economy Minister Notes Reforms 'Without Communism' P 2
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 10]
Further Details on Formation of Liberation Front P 3
[API NEWS Vol 2, No 178]
Radio Sandino Reports on Continuing Violence P 3
'Leftist Extremists' Release Kidnap Victim Keilhauer P 3

HONDURAS

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Arrives for Brief Visit P 4

NICARAGUA

Junta's Cruz Discusses Various Issues of Current Concern P 4
[LA PRENSA 4 Oct]
Interview Continues [LA PRENSA 5 Oct] P 8
Pastora Announces Operation Against Counterrevolutionaries P 10
GDR-Nicaragua Joint Commission Begins Trade Talks P 11
Ambassadors Named to U.S., OAS; None to El Salvador P 12
Social Democratic Party Hopes To Be in Power in 1985 P 12
[LA PRENSA 5 Oct]
Briefs: Phone Service With Cuba P 12

CUBA

U.S. Prisoners in Cuba Reportedly Not Political Prisoners [EFE] Q 1
CSSR Deputy Premier Hula Arrives for Talks Q 1
UN Delegate Criticizes Recognition of Pol Pot Regime Q 2
Sierra Leone Foreign Minister Ends Official Meeting Q 2
Talk With Castro Q 2
Conteh's Departure Q 2
CEMA Domestic Trade Meeting Ends; Protocol Signed Q 2
Veiga Says Workers Will Fulfill Goals Despite Statistics Q 3
Oil Just 'Pretext' for U.S. Intervention in Middle East Q 3

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Guzman Comments on Upcoming Summit, Venezuelan Agreements S 1
Chamber President de Camps Denies Congress To Be Dissolved S 1

JAMAICA

Deputy Security Minister Roy McGann Assassinated S 1

PRESIDENT VIDELA MEETS WITH PAPAL ENVOY, DISCUSSES BEAGLE TALKS

PY142310 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 14 Oct 80 p 11

[Text] (NA)--A plan proposed by the Vatican offering guidelines for the mediation of the Beagle Channel conflict, which has apparently reached a dead-lock, was gone over during a series of meetings held yesterday by Ambassador Guillermo Moncayo and General Ricardo Etcheverry Boneo, the chiefs of the Argentine delegation to the papal mediation and different members of the government.

The conflict was also discussed by Cardinal Paolo Bertoli, the pope's envoy to the Marian Congress, during a luncheon hosted by Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor, and at a special meeting with President Jorge Rafael Videla at the Olivos Presidential Mansion.

The first session attended by Etcheverry Boneo and Moncayo was held yesterday morning at the Foreign Ministry, and lasted an hour and twenty minutes. Secretary for the Foreign Ministry Carlos Cavandoli was also present during the meeting, and later accompanied the Argentine delegates to their meeting with President Videla.

According to a brief official report, the talk with Videla started at 10:40 am, and went on until after midday, which forced the president to postpone a meeting he had scheduled with Justice Minister Alberto Rodriguez Varela.

Official sources also indicated that Bertoli will meet with General Roberto Viola before leaving the country on Saturday.

Papal Nuncio Pio Laghi, Archbiship of Buenos Aires Cardinal Juan Carlos Aramburu and Santa Fe Archbishop of BUenos Aires Cardinal Juan Carlos Aramburu and Santa Fe Archbishop Vicente Zazpe were amongst the guests at the foreign minister's luncheon for Bertoli, along with the secretary generals of the three armed forces, the presidential general secretary and a Foreign Ministry undersecretary. Reliable sources reported that the Beagle dispute was discussed at this gathering.

POPULAR SOCIALIST PARTY QUESTIONS APPOINTMENT OF VIOLA

PY121940 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1237 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Oct (NA)--The Argentine Popular Socialist Party [PSP] has rejected the "mechanism used to appoint Lt Gen Roberto Viola, ret, as president of the nation, because if we fail to do so we would be going against our idea of democracy and our respect for the Republican system."

The PSP communique, signed by its secretary general, Victor Garcia Costa, states that "as for the implications of this appointment, the man chosen can do one of two things: He can either become another name on the long list of de facto presidents in Argentina's political process since 1930, or he can opt for the gratitude of the Argentine people."

The communique adds that for this "he must reestablish the free play of institutions, the political and social organizations, put an end to institutionalized outrages and to the consequences of the state of siege which has been extended indefinitely, and not allow any further development of an economic policy which not only harms the productive apparatus of the nation but impoverishes the people."

The declaration states that "if the chosen person"--without mentioning Viola's name at any junction--"opts for the second choice, which is the path toward great national agreements through the acknowledgement of popular sovereignty and institutional control, he will undoubtedly earn the gratitude of history."

GOVERNMENT CREATES LEGISLATIVE ADVISORY COMMISSION

PY101433 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0130 GMT 10 Oct 80

[By correspondent Gerardo Irusta]

[Text] La Paz, 9 Oct (LATIN)--With the firm purpose of combining civilians and military as advisers of the military government, Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza this evening swore in the members of the National Legislative Advisory Commission. In a ceremony at the legislative palace where Congress met until 17 July when the armed forces replaced former President Lidia Gueiler, President Garcia Meza administered the oath to 12 civilians and 12 military men who make up the new government advisory commission. THe civilians appointed are outstanding persons of the Bolivian private enterprise sector, and the military men are commanding officers and state ministers of previous administrations.

According to the decree which creates this new commission, the main task of its members will be to "act as advisers in the political, economic, social and international sphere" to the executive branch and the junta of armed forces commanders.

The ceremony took place in the chamber of the House of Deputies, which is where Congress (senators and deputies together) used to meet.

General Garcia Meza stated in a lengthy speech that his government is determined to achieve the integration of civilians and military to "substantially modify" the structure of Bolivian society. He emphasized this point to justify the presence of civilians in the National Legislative Advisory Commission, and asserted that one of his main objectives is to attain a "drastic reduction in our country's dependency on foreign powers." General Garcia Meza also said that the tasks of this commission include reviewing the constitution, reorganizeing the legal statutes of relations between workers and employeers and drawing up a simple electoral system free of "subterfuge" which may "corrupt" it.

Gen Juan Lechin Suarez, former coordination and planning minister during Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez' administration (1971-1978), has been appointed president of the commission. In his speech, General Lechin Suarez clearly stated that "this commission will not make use of any state power," and that its task is merely advisory and has no executive nature." Deliberations of the commission will not be public and its decisions will only be disclosed to the executive branch and the high command of the armed forces. The basic statutes of the commission also establish that the National Security Council, a military branch in charge of the country's security, is a "natural component of the commission."

Composition of Commission

PY151818 Paris AFP in Spanish 0200 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 13 Oct (AFP)--It was reported in this capital today that a worker and a peasant will become members of the National Legislative Advisory Commission (CONAL) by specific order of President Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

The military regime intends that CONAL, created on Friday of last week, should fulfill the function of a legislative branch. It has 22 members, some of whom represent private enterprise. Others are members of the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB) and the Nationalist Deocratic Action (ADN), former President Hugo Banzer Suarez' party.

CONAL is presided over by Gen Juan Lechin Suarez, former general manager of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL) during the regime of Gen Rene Barrientos Ortuno. Abel Ayoroa Argandona, former senator and dissident of the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP), is also a member of CONAL.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO RETURNS FROM VISIT TO CHILE

PY131231 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 12 Oct 80 p 4

[Excerpt] Brasilia--President Joao Figueiredo arrived 35 minutes late yesterday at the Brasilia air force base and immediately confirmed to the governor of the federal district, Aimee Lamaison, that he would be present at the 12th agricultural and livestock show which opens this morning in the convention center. The following ministers were present to receive President Figueiredo: Walter Pires, army; Maximiliano da Fonseca, navy; Cesar Cals, mines and energy; Eliseu Resende, transport; Golbery do Couto e Silva, civilian household; and Antonio Neder, president of the Supreme Court. The president had a 45-minute talk with the ministers at the air force base, but the press was not admitted to the waiting room, something that has not happened on other occasions.

O GLOBO NOTES DEFICIT IN TRADE BALANCE WITH CHILE

PY140224 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Oct 80 p 9

[Excerpt] President Figueiredo's visit to Chile. which will begin next Wednesday, should contribute to changing the current situation regarding economic relations between the two countries, considering that the 1980 figures reveal a decline in trade and a worsening trade balance deficit against Brazil. The total Brazilian-Chilean trade amounted to $741 million in 1979, but did not even reach $400 million in the first half of this year, thus revealing a decline in trade between the two countries. The balance of trade which has unfavorable for Brazil since 1974 and which in following years showed a tendency toward equilibrium, closed the first half of this year with a deficit of $27 million, that is, with a deficit higher than that of the whole of 1979.

EMBASSY FAMILIES EVACUATED FROM TEHRAN, BUT NOT BAGHDAD

PY150210 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 14 Oct 80 p 20

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Itamaraty announced yesterday the evacuation of the families of the personnel who work at the Brazilian Embassy in Tehran last weekend in view of the lack of conditions for them to continue residing there. Sergio Florenco, charge d'affaires a.i., is now in charge of the Brazilian Embassy in Tehran. He will stay there with an officer of the chancery.

Although the Iraqi capital was also bombed, Itamaraty has not considered evacuating the families of the Brazilian diplomats stationed in Baghdad. Asked about the different treatment, Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas said: "It was decided that the situation in Tehran was more difficult."

Itamaraty, which normally considers the sale of weapons to other countries a sensitive issue, especially when two countries at war are involved, did not censure the behavior of Jose Luis Whitaker, a director of Specialized Engineers, Inc., who openly discussed in a televised interview the sale of Brazilian weapons to Iraq, and even disclosed certain aspects which had been kept secret until then.

CAPE VERDE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 10-DAY VISIT

PY130154 Paris AFP in Spanish 1731 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 12 Oct (AFP)--Abilio Duarte, foreign minister of Cape Verde, arrived here today on the first leg of his 10-day official visit to Brazil. Tomorrow, Abilio Duarte will go to Brasilia, where he will meet with President Joao Figueiredo and with Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro. In addition to Brasilia and Rio de Janeiro, the foreign guest will visit Sao Paulo and Salvador.

BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

Text of Communique

PY131442 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 11 Oct 80 p 6

[Text of joint communique signed by Brazilian and Chilean presidents in Santiago, Chile on 10 October]

[Text] At the invitation of Chilean President Gen Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Oliverira Figueiredo paid an official visit to Chile from 8 to 11 October 1980.

The Brazilian president was accompanied by the following officials: Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro; Finance Minister Ernane Galveas; Aeronautics Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos; Industry and Commerce Minister Joao Camilo Penna; Head of the Military Household Danilo Venturini; Chief of the National Intelligence Service Octavio Aguiar de Medeiros: Mass Media Minister Said Farhat; Brazilian Ambassador to Chile Raul de Vincenzi;

Ambassador Joao Hermes Pereira de Araujo, chief of the Foreign Ministry Department of the Americas; Ambassador Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima, chief of the Foreign Ministry Trade Promotion Department; Ambassador Jorge Carlos Ribeiro, protocol chief of the presidency; Ambassador Joao Carlos Pessoa Fragoso, Foreign Ministry protocol chief; Ambassador Orlando Soares Carbonar, chief of the Foreign Ministry staff; Ambassador Adolpho Correa de Sa e Benevides, director of the Foreign Ministry Security and Information Deivision; Dr Luiz Sande Oliveira, chairman of the National Economic Devolopment Bank; Prof Hervasio Guimaraes de Carvalho, president of the National Nuclear Energy Commission; Dr Aluisio Marins, executive secretary of the Nonferrous Metal and Steel Council; and Dr Benedicto Fonseca Moreira, director of the Bank of Brazil Foreign Trade Department.

In line with the traditional cordiality which prevails in the relations between the two countries, during the course of the visit the two presidents thoroughly studied the subjects of bilateral interests and exchanged opinions on the problems of international policy, especially those concerning Latin America.

As result of their talks, the two presidents agreed to sign the following joint declaration:

The presidents of the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Republic of Chile:

1. Agree that the peace and development of all countries within the framework of justice and equality are the supreme objectives which must be sought by the international community.

2. Reiterate their governments' support for efforts aimed at the maintenance of peace, the strengthening of international security and the encouragement of mutual respect and cooperation among states.

3. Concur on the need to give broad and representative participation to the international community in the mechanisms of decisionmaking on political and eocnomic issues of worldwide interest in order to take into account the legitimate interests and desires of all nations and peoples of the world.

4. State the two governments' firm support for the objectives and principles of the UN Charter giving special emphasis to those dealing with the sovereign equality of states, self-determination of peoples, nonintervention in domestic and foreign affairs of states, rejection of the use of threats and force in international relations, faithful compliance with treaties, the peaceful solutions of conflicts in line with international law, and the territorial integrity of states. In this regard the two presidents decided to point out their concern over the growing noncompliance with these principles, especially the one which has to do with nonintervention. They also reaffirmed the respect for basic human rights; condemned every brand of violence against these rights and scored the growing outbursts of the advocates of violence of all kinds.

5. Reaffirm the responsibility which all states have to cooperate in the improvement of dialogue among nations, positive coexistence, the relaxation of international tensions, and the creation of the necessary trust which must prevail in relations among nations. In pointing out the need to properly take into account the legitimate interests and desires of all peoples, especially the need to eliminate all vestiges of colonialism and all brands of racial discrimination, including "apartheid", the two parties state that the still unresolved Namibian issue must be dealt with in accordance with internationally accepted procedures.

6. Indicate that the arms race is one of the most serious threats to international security, and reaffirm their support for every project aimed at disarmament under strict international control.

State that the main responsibility for nuclear disarmament falls on the great powers without detriment to any efforts the rest of the international community could make.

Concur that the utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is a legitimate right of all countries which want to promote their social and economic development, and reject any attempts at establishing discrimination in this field.

7. Emphasize their concern over the maintenance of marked and severe differences between developed and developing nations. They mentioned, in this regard, their governments' decision to carry out new joint efforts aimed at overcoming this situation.

8. Agree that trade is one of the most important factors for the growth and development of nations and state their decision to adopt the necessary measures that will tend to favor and increase reciprocal trade.

Stressing that it is important for developed countries not to apply protectionist measures that would hurt developing countries, they agree to act in coordination in international forums to denounce and combat protectionism. They acknowledge that this represents a strong restriction in the process of economic and social development which the two countries are implementing.

They also stress the need for a significant contribution from the developed nations in the implementation of a new international economic order and they express the concern of the two countries regarding the slow advance of the international community in establishing this new international order. They state that a greater political drive of the developed countries, both Western and socialist, is required to achieve this order and greater efforts must be made so that lines of action and programming will emerge from the negotiations that will effectively establish a more just and equitable international economic system.

9. Stress with concern the expansion and seriousness of the world energy crisis and specifically highlight the negative impact it represents for the developing countries which depend on external oil supplies. They assert their conviction that its solution requires constructive and compatible initiatives, including economic, trade, technical and financial cooperation among developing countries.

10. They also agree that the reformulation of current international economic structures must include, in a significant manner for the developing countries, the creation of new and dynamic processes for cooperation among them.

11. Express their satisfaction regarding the progress that has been achieved with the task of the UN Law of the Sea Conference and regarding the prospect that an agreement will be forthcoming very soon which, incorporating the principles of peace, justice and cooperation among nations, will further the legitimate interests of littoral countries and permit the creation of an authority for administering international ocean depths, a common heritage of humanity.

State their desire to continue to act in a coordinated manner during the third UN Law of the Sea Conference.

12. Express their conviction that the strengthening of bilateral ties on the basis of mutual respect among the various Latin American nations benefits the region. The pluralist concept of the Latin American political framework contributes to peace and beneficial coexistence.

13. Stress that the Montevideo treaty of 1980 creating the Latin American Integration Association (AADI) is an adequate instrument for promoting regional integration and they hope it will be ratified very soon. Furthermore, they assign importance to the intensification of Latin American cooperation in other forums, such as SELA [Latin American Economic System] and OLADE [Latin American Energy Organization].

14. Agree on the need to try to strengthen the action of Latin American countries in such a way that will permit the region to exercise the role that belongs to it on the world scene and allow it to effectively participate in agreements among developing countries and in efforts for international peace and cooperation. In this respect they indicate that this unity of purpose can only be achieved through the implementation of the great principles upon which the inter-American system is based.

15. Within the sphere of the inter-American system, they reiterate their firm and unrestricted support for the principles and purposes of its structure contained in the OAS charter.

Agree that the OAS is an adequate instrument for promoting and developing inter-American cooperation and in this sense they support the call for a special general assembly on cooperation for development that will take place in Uruguay in 1981.

16. Express their congratulations for the dynamic and notable nature of the significant results that, within the frank and traditional spirit of friendship and cooperation, have characterized the relations between Brazil and Chile. The perfecting of these relations represents an effective contribution to Latin America as a whole.

17. Note the importance of the visit to Chile of the Brazilian foreign minister, Ambassador Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, from 26 to 28 June 1980, an occasion on which the foreign ministries of the two countries analyzed the stable and solid relations that exist between the two countries and their future prospects.

18. Take note of the benefit resulting from the application of the mechanism for bilateral cooperation through the special Brazilian-Chilean Cooperation Commission (CEC), especially those that resulted from the CEC's fifth meeting in Santiago from 15 to 18 October 1979.

19. Verify that bilateral trade has a tendency to grow and diversify. They point out that trade is an important aspect of Brazilian-Chilean relations and state their hope that this bilateral trade will in the future surpass the unforeseen figures reached in 1980. In order to strengthen this bilateral trade they acknowledge the need for additional efforts in the task of removing or attenuating the barriers that limit the fluidity of trade between the two countries in accordance with the national policies of each.

20. Agree that the government organizations which promote trade should continue their full cooperation in this field given the importance this activity has for the foreign trade of the two countries.

21. Acknowledge the efficient use of the lines of credit between the two countries and the contribution of each country's financial organizations toward the evolution of the flow of trade.

22. Aware that the existence of an efficient transportation and communications system between Brazil and Chile is an essential element for the expansion of economic relations, they note within this context the proven progress of recent years.

23. Concur on the benefit of encouraging cooperation in the field of tourism, an activity which is a significant factor in the rapprochement between the nations, and note their satisfaction over the increased tourist flow between the two countries.

24. Note the suitability of further increasing bilateral economic relations. For this they suggest, among other means, the participation of enterprises of the two countries in projects for industrial cooperation on a mutually profitable footing. In this regard they are pleased to see the increase of joint Brazilian-Chilean projects, especially those for producing paper, selling goods and services directly to the public, and mining and smelting nonferrous metals. They also express their satisfaction over the contacts held between PETROBRAS and ENAP [National Petroleum Enterprise], contacts which will soon lead to the signing of a cooperation accord between the two enterprises.

25. Stress their pleasure over the positive exchange they have been able to detect between the Brazilian ahd Chilean business sectors which could lead to the opening of new opportunities for expanding economic relations between the two countries.

26. State their governments' desire to strengthen the exchange and broaden the field of bilateral technical cooperation to support the development processes of the two countries, and in this regard point out the role played by the basic technical and scientific cooperation accord signed in 1974 and its complementary adjustments, as well as the agreement on communications and postal services and the technical cooperation between the Rio de Janeiro and Santiago de Chile subway companies.

Concur on the need to stimulate the exchange of information on energy as part of the technical cooperation between the two countries.

27. Point out their governments' will to continue cooperating in activities related to the peaceful utilization of outer space bearing in mind mutual interests and the international commitments undertaken by the two countries.

28. Note with satisfaction the first meeting of the mixed cultural commission held in Brasilia last August after having been formally installed by the ministers of foreign relations of the two countries in Santiago de Chile last July, and the possibility of broadening cultural relations within the framework of the accord for cultural and scientific cooperation dated 1976. They stress the role played by these relations toward a better understanding of the respective cultures and the scientific progress attained by the two countries.

29. Note with satisfaction that the system of consultation established almost two decades ago between the two countries has proved to be significant and valuable, and agree in view of the prevailing international situation on the suitability of making use of this system in a more regular, expeditious and effective manner.

In order to accomplish this they concur that the foreign ministers should meet regularly to comply with this system of consultation.

They agree as well that the special coordination commission (CEC) should be used as the regular forum and instrument for consultation without detriment to diplomatic channels.

30. Express their pleasure over the face that the following bilateral instruments reflecting the broad spectrum of relations between the two countries were signed today.

1. Agreement on social security;
2. Agreement on tourism cooperation;
3. Accords, through exchange of notes, amending the agreement on maritime transport;
4. Complementary adjustment to the basic agreement on technical and scientific cooperation in the field of science and technology;
5. Complementary adjustment to the basic agreement on technical and scientific cooperation in the field of fishing;

6. Complementary adjustment to the basic agreement for technical and scientific cooperation in the field of forestry;
7. Complementary adjustment to the basic agreement on technical and scientific cooperation in the field of livestock health;
8. Exchange of notes on negotiations aimed at reaching an agreement to avoid double taxation between the two countries;
9. Memorandum of understanding on cooperation in the utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

31. Express their conviction that the excellent relations between the two countries will continue to develop and expand within the spirit of fraternal, traditional and loyal friendship and cooperation characteristic of these relations. In this regard they note the cordial atmosphere which prevailed during the talks.

32. President Pinochet is pleased to accept the invitation issued by President Figueiredo to officially visit Brazil on a date that will be set in due course.

33. The Brazilian president expresses his deepest gratitude for the courtesy extended to him, his wife and party during their pleasant stay in Chile

Details of Bilateral Agreements

PY140052 Rio De Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL 11 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] In addition to the joint declaration, nine bilateral agreements were signed yesterday between Brazil and Chile during President Figueiredo's official visit to Chile.

1. Social Security Agreement: It assures the same treatment for Chilean and Brazilian workers during their stay in either country whenever they are members of the social security organization of either of the two countries. It benefits many Brazilian workers who came to Chile after trade between the two countries began to improve. This agreement strictly follows the same format of similar agreements that Brazil has already signed with other countries.

2. Tourism Cooperation Agreement: It provides for a series of facilities for the entrance and residence of Brazilians and Chileans in either of the two countries. This agreement enforces regulations that are already in practice, such as the use of the identity card as the only document needed for a residence of 90 days. EMBRATUR [Brazilian Tourism Company] is planning to start a tourism campaign in Chile in the next few months to try to attract tourists to Brazil. The same campaign is being carried out in Argentina.

3. Exchange of notes on maritime transportation: It substantially modifies an old maritime transportation agreement that was signed by the two countries by offering technical cooperation in this area in addition to creating proper facilities for the use of ships in bilateral trade. According to Chilean businessmen, freight rates, for example, make Brazilian products cheaper than U.S. products.

4. Complementary Forestry Agreement: The Chilean National Forestry Corporation (CONAF), which has great experience with reforestation, will start a cooperation program with the IBDF[Brazilian Forestry Development Institute].

5. Animal Health Complementary Agreement: This agreement also modifies a previous scientific and technological agreement signed between the two countries. It provides for cooperation between the agriculture ministries of the two countries to avoid the propagation of animal illnesses.

6. Exchange of notes on negotiations on double taxation: A joint commission has been created to draft an agreement to avoid double taxation in Chilean-Brazilian trade and to guarantee greater flexibility in transportation and better facilities for port proceedures in both countries.

7. Adjustment to the Scientific and Technological Cooperation Agreement: It expands the area of action of the basic technical and scientific cooperation agreement signed by the two countries in 1974.

8. Fishing Agreement: It provides for cooperation between the two countries in the fishing sector, which is more developed in Chile. On the bases of this agreement, Brazil will be able to manufacture fishing boats for Chile.

9. Memorandum on Nuclear Energy: Both countries commit themselves to start a cooperation program in the nuclear energy sector. Through this agreement NUCLEBRAS [Brazilian Nuclear Corporation] may be able to use the services of the two laboratories with nuclear reactors in Chile. The program to install the first nuclear plant in Chile has been postponed until 1985.

Figueiredo Speech

PY131826 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Oct 80 p 6

["Highlights" from speech made by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo on the occasion of the signing of the joint Chilean-Brazilian communique in Santiago, Chile on 10 October]

[Text] We have many accomplishments to carry out in the fields of trade, economy, finance and transportation, and in technical, scientific and cultural cooperation. These concrete acts are the starting point for even more positive projections for the future.

The supply of Chilean copper is helping with the ever-increasing demand of Brazilian industry. But the prospects of intensifying our trade do not stop with copper. Our trade has multiplied twelve times in the short period of a decade.

The instruments that have just been signed and the joint declaration signed by his excellency and me have been incorporated into the extensive history of bilateral acts which are representative of the expansive spectrum of Brazilian-Chilean common interests.

Based on these texts new and favorable prospects emerge in areas such as scientific and technical cooperation, in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, in social security, in the fishing sector, in forestry development, and in agricultural and animal health. Understanding has been reached or improved regarding tourism and measures are being promoted to avoid double taxation and to increase maritime transportation. In other words, seeds have been sown in traditionally fertile fields.

Brazilian society is a beautiful mosaic of varied ethnic backgrounds and cultures that formed it over a period of half a century. Within this mold understanding between peoples is a legitimate and natural vocation of Brazil.

Our foreign policy faithfully reflects this line in our national formation. We know that only a frank and loyal dialogue will generate beneficial results for the various parties and for humanity. This is why Brazil has decided to undertake to achieve the ideal of improved progress and welfare in Latin America.

We are a realistic people. We know that we will only achieve true prosperity through very close links with the rest of the countries of the region. We always try to obtain improved aspects in relations with our sister countries. And we preserve the basic principles of nonintervention and self-determination of nations. We proclaim these parameters as the necessary conditions for a civilized international way of life. We reject sterile rivalries and hegemonies. We prefer the concept of the sovereign equality of nations. We advocate harmony, cooperation and understanding as factors for a more active and efficient Latin America in the negotiations with more advanced nations.

Pinochet Speech

PY131944 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Oct 80 p 6

[Excerpts of speech made by Chilean President Augusto Pinochet Ugarte on the occasion of the signing joint Chilean-Brazilian communique in Santiago, Chile on 10 October]

[Text] Chilean-Brazilian friendship, firmly based on the feelings of the two peoples which clearly understand the scope and significance of the bonds between them, has remained unshaken and undisturbed by the misunderstandings stemming from the transitory circumstances.

On the contrary, the awareness that we share a common tradition and fate based on a broad range of values and ideals which we must preserve and strengthen beyond whatever differences there may be as a result of the stages of political and economic development of the two nations, has always prevailed in the minds of Brazilians and Chileans.

Among these common values is the idea of man's spiritual dignity inherited from our shared Western and Christian forefathers. This is the basis for our commitment to promote human rights in response to deep-rooted beliefs of our people. Because of this supreme value which my country assigns to human rights, I believe that they must be viewed with the appropriate analytical depth and practical realism in order to attain a fair balance between the freedom and the security of the persons, for these two are essential and inseparable elements of a coexistence respectful of human dignity. Thus, I believe that the struggle against the totalitarianisms which harm freedom, epitomized by the decisive action against subversion and terrorism which jeopardize security, not only serves the cause of human rights but constitutes an ineluctable requirement of this very cause.

My country would like this understanding and harmony to be the prevailing characteristic of the relations between all Latin American countries because this would provide our region with the appropriate framework for working in peace and mutual cooperation, overcoming quarrels and distrust in the quest for the progress and friendship of our peoples. At the same time, America would be able to recover the place to which it is entitled within the international community and to firmly and responsibly relay its valuable contributions in the field of law.

We can also claim as ours the meaningful efforts to organize the so-called Third World countries in the quest for a more fair and reasonable international economic order.

We see with sorrow that now that our help to overcome the especially critical conditions which the international community is facing is more imperative than ever, the voice and actions of Latin America require the strength and prestige which can be obtained only through regional harmony.

Figueiredo Press Conference

PY141122 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 11 Oct 80 p 4

[Text of press conference held by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo on 10 October in Santiago, Chile]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President, yesterday you used a metaphor, saying that industrialized countries should be hearing an orchestra playing a well-tuned song instead of noises from Latin American countries. I would like to ask you if you will call a meeting of Latin American presidents so that this orchestra may be heard and what the real mechanisms are that will lead to this Latin American integration.

[Answer] This is a question that needs an exhaustive answer. I did indeed use this metaphor. We have heard isolated instruments, each one playing a different tune. This is because each country has its own peculiarities, its history, its traditions, its interests and difficulties. We have, therefore, so far heard the isolated sounds that come from the instruments that each of our countries play. Each country plays the instrument that it likes best.

But industrialized nations have listened to these sounds as if these countries were only tuning their instruments. It is our objective to hold a meeting and to play in harmony and--as the journalist says--compose a sort of music that will be the words of the South American countries. It is obvious that this orchestra will be able to play well only if its members comprise an ensemble.

The first thing that must be discussed is the interests that each of these countries has. How can we do this? I am already working on the preliminary stages, and I believe that the other chiefs of state are also doing their share by making more personal contacts, by combining points of view, by discussing how possible differences can be worked out. After this we will hold a meeting to tune our instruments so that we can play our song well. In addition to our interests and needs, it is also necessary for each of us to defend our interests as a group so that all of us can benefit from this action.

[Question] Mr President, only three presidents before you have visited Chile during the past few years. President Pinochet himself has left his country only a few times, and he has received only a few invitations. Do you believe that your visit to Chile is an important step that will take Chile out of the political and diplomatic isolation in which it is immersed?

[Answer] I do not want to make any predictions, but I believe that other countries, including those that have previously criticized the Brazilian Government, view my government with good eyes. I have proof of this. Some countries have even praised the way we are conducting our administration and the way we are guiding our domestic policy. I would only add that yes, I hope so. I hope this example is followed by others. I pray to God that this happens so that Chile can return to the international concert of nations and live in peaceful coexistence with all nations as Brazil does and in this manner bring development to Chile.

[Question] Mr President, you used the metaphor of a well-tuned orchestra which you would like Latin America to be. There is still a player that is excluded, perhaps because he has been unable to tune in to the songs of the others, or perhaps because the others just do not like him. I am talking about Cuba. How do you believe that Cuba can be integrated within the Latin American system?

[Answer] That is a very interesting question. I would say that the music played by the Cuban drum is so loud that it drowns out our music. The day that the Cuban Government is willing to play the drum on a note that will enable our music to be heard, and the day its percussion helps our music, it will be well received by all of us. But it should not only be willing to export its music, the sound of its instrument; it should also learn to love and to admire the sounds of other instruments. For myself, I do not like the beating of its drum, unless I have to march.

Departure for Brazil

PY111654 Paris AFP in Spanish 1638 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 11 Oct (AFP)--Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo left the country at 1230 (1630 GMT) today at the end of a 4-day official visit. Figueiredo, his wife, seven ministers of state and other members of the party departed Merino Benitez International Airport where they had received the farewell of Gen Augusto Pinochet, his wife and most of the secretaries of state.

EXPELLED BOLIVIAN CITIZENS ARRIVE IN LIMA FROM LA PAZ

PY111722 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2022 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 9 Oct (TELAM)--Four Bolivian citizens expelled from their country for extremist activities arrived here today. The refugees are Julio Quiroga Valle, construction engineer; David Marquez Carrillo and Ivan Aviles Mantilla, journalists; and Gonzalo Pinedo Valdivia, student. The names were released by an official of the Foreign Ministry who indicated that they have arrived as refugees and the government will try to find a place for them to live.

More Exiles Arrive

PY131246 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1553 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 11 Oct 80 (TELAM)--Six Bolivians who had received asylum in the Peruvian Embassy in La Paz arrived in this capital last night. They are Maria Isabel Arauco, Tomas Cabrera Perez, Sergio Zegarra Urquidi, Marcos Jaime Faran Ferjat, Jorge Erzabe and Carlos Munoz del Prado. Their passports bear a seal saying they have been expelled for extremist activities. They declined to make any statement to the press, stating that they had been warned about this before leaving La Paz.

Expelled Journalist Arrives

PY150257 Paris AFP in Spanish 0047 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 14 Oct (AFP)--Eduardo Perez Iribarne, the AFP correspondent in Bolivia, today made a stopover here after being expelled by the Bolivian Government on charges of having engaged in extremist activities. Perez Iribarne, who was also director of the destroyed Radio Fides, was escorted here from La Paz by Carlos Maria (Casajuana) Palet, secretary of the Spanish Embassy in Bolivia. Although he declined to make a statement to the local press, Perez Iribarne expressed thanks to the Peruvian Government for the asylum granted to him until he was transferred to the Spanish Embassy so as to be able to leave Bolivia.

JOURNAL: NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR 'OFFENSIVE TO PERU'

PA140430 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0153 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 13 Oct (EFE)--The appointment of the new U.S. ambassador to Peru, Edwin G. Corr, who is an international expert on drug traffic and control, is "offensive to Peru," the weekly OIGA reports here today. The paper says that Corr was appointed to Peru precisely because of his expertise and this shows "what about Peru was uppermost in the minds of those responsible for U.S. foreign policy."

OIGA adds that it is public knowledge that the United States wants to control and wipe out drug trafficking, which in the case of cocaine begins in Peru and ends up in North America and Europe. The weekly argues that Corr's appointment is a clear indication that "other matters of vital interest to our country" will be left out.

"We believe," OIGA goes on, "that it is high time for the U.S. Government to stop underestimating us so brazenly as when it appoints ambassadors who are notorious destabilizing agents in countries politically opposed to it."

After noting that Peru would have been more pleased to welcome a U.S. official who was an expert in fighting underdevelopment, OIGA says that it remains to be seen which ambassador, the U.S. ambassador in Peru or the Peruvian ambassador in the United States, will get the job done better. The Peruvian envoy, Fernando Schwalb, first vice president of Peru, plans to secure better trade terms, soft loans, the transfer of technology and investments devoid of profiteering interests.

ROYO SAYS GOVERNMENT DOES NOT SUPPORT TRAINING OF SALVADORANS

PA111412 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 10 Oct 80 p 1

[Excerpts] "Any training aimed at repressing a people cannot count on the moral and political support of my government," President Aristides Royo said this morning when asked about reports stating that Salvadoran soldiers are being trained at U.S. bases in the canal area. On the topic of the training of Salvadoran troops in Panamanian territory, Royo said that neither he personally nor the government which he heads will ever agree with these actions.

NATIONAL INTERESTS TO PLAY ROLE IN AVIATION TALKS WITH U.S.

PA101508 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 7 Oct 80 p 4-A

[Editorial: "Definitions"]

[Text] Civil aeronautics spokesmen have announced that the national government is carefully studying the plan of action to be followed when the negotiations for a new aviation treaty with the United States begin in a few weeks. According to Panamanian officials, under the present aviation agreement between Panama and the United States, the latter maintains all the advantages it obtained in 1967 through the amendment of an agreement approved 20 years earlier. The amendments, requested by the United States, gave everything to that country and nothing to Panama, the sources say. The U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board took advantage of the opportunity to assign air routes to a number of U.S. airlines without consulting Panama. This seriously affected the Panamanian airlines, which were established more recently and short on capital, which is why they have always been at a disadvantage.

As is generally known, U.S. airlines have controlled the transportation of both passengers and cargo to and from Tocumen in Panama. It has not been possible to implement regulations to protect local companies because the 1967 reforms make this impossible. This is why the need to negotiate a new aviation agreement with the United States is seen as urgent, now that we have a first-rate airport and are in a position to take advantage of the situation and to strengthen the national aviation industry.

According to several Panamanian officials, our country will denounce the present agreement if the United States insists on maintaining its privileged status and monopolizing our country's commercial air service. Panama, those officials said, demands reciprocity. In other words, we want the same treatment in the use of routes within the United States as U.S. companies have here in Panama. According to additional information obtained by this paper, at the upcoming negotiations for a new aviation agreement with the United States, the Panamanian Government will adopt a policy in keeping with national interests, defending the right to equal treatment and opportunities for the Panamanian airlines that fly to the United States.

NATIONAL GUARD COMMEMORATES ANNIVERSARY OF REVOLUTION

PA121709 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 10 Oct 80 pp 1, 14

[Text] On 11 October 1980, we will observe the 12th anniversary of the patriotic movement that brought a new historical stage to our country, the beginning of a nationalist revolution forged in our barracks. Since then, the nation has witnessed a series of events and progressive movers which, within the broad context of peace, have brought deep and positive changes without social cost. This has been achieved without falling into sectarian extremisms or dogmatic schemes. Up until 12 years ago, the nation lived under the stifling pressure of the groups taking turns at exercising political power over the great majority of Panamanians.

Those were the days when, with a complicity imposed on the barracks by the pharisees of local politics, electors were deceived, humiliated and debased. At the same time, even barracks were converted--to the great humiliation of the institution--into factories for adulterating votes by some people who, wearing sheep's clothing, now criticize a system

which, because it is immensely more decent than the one they offered, they do not want. Meanwhile they were the times of the greatest examples of arbitrariness. The then elected deputies were not the product of a true vote count, but of the elections which, although held in May, lingered on until September, enmeshed in apparently inexplicable arithmetical mechanics, but whose purpose was so that the almighty in power could choose whimsically from among the most submissive candidates those who interested him in forming a government.

The electoral tribunal was a mere front, without power of decision. Those were the times when troops were sent in to smash banana unions in the face of any infinitely justified claim, without any possibility of dialogue. Those were the times when ideas were restricted to such an extreme that some Panamanians were encarcerated for the crime of entering the country with a book in their luggage. Those were, in a phrase, times when workers, peasants and Indians were third-class citizens. After so many decades of pitiful political history before 1968, some may think--perhaps considering the crowd of young Panamanians--that the nation is negligently forgetful. After the October movement, two elections have been held for assemblies of authentic representatives with popular bases in experiments which have already proved their worth and specific weight. They were also civic events of unquestionable honesty with the backing of the masses participating in the electoral tournaments. In both cases the public force was limited to guaranteeing absolute impartiality. In addition, the national plebiscite was also unpolluted. An election has just occureed in which, contrary to the notions of lesser enemies, the armed institution's respect for freedom of speech and our popular will was proven with tangible facts. The people once again turned out to the polls in great numbers, although this process was afflicted by technical problems, perhaps in some cases due to innovations in the electoral system. The local people and our special foreign guests, in addition to the honest opposition, were able to fully appreciate the elections within a climate of absolute tranquillity and peace, without pressure of any kind and without a military presence on the streets.

Today, within the natural social, political and economic problems afflicting the world, our continent, the Central American area and our own country, in the face of the hopes and logical impatience of our more needy fellow citizens, Panama grows and is transformed, seeking within the limitations of an underdeveloped country the best answers for its inhabitants. Within this framework, with problems but with programs, to use the words of our commander in chief, the nation consolidates its internal growth and its true independence, adding to its international prestige.

Along with other sectors of the nation, we observed our first birthday on 1 October with the physical presence of our institution's uniform in areas of the former Canal Zone This is reason for great pride.

Linked to the other components of the nation, our national guard has also achieved great professional, technical and human development in an intimate marriage with the fatherland's best interest. For the past 2 years, we have supported, out of duty and civic conviction, the constitutionally elected civilian power which today is directed by responsible and capable men who daily broaden the nation's democratic paths and civilian regulations of which some cynics take advantage, but whose existence they deny. Our barracks have become centers of social promotion and respect for community problems. Chiefs and officers have been imbued with altruistic responsibility and patriotic reflection to place their mission at the service of Panamanians in general, without distinction for political banners, creed or race. Our man in uniform is increasingly better educated so that our institution will never again be used against the people.

Today we reiterate the wish that the Panamanian National Guard will continue to be a model guaranteeing social peace, which is an element that is so scarce in other latitudes. From our top leader, Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, to the lowest new private, we propose this for ourselves.

Panama, 10 October 1980.
General Staff of the National Guard
(Taken from General Order of the Day No 194; 10 October 1980)

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUAN, PANAMANIAN OFFICIALS TEMPORARILY DETAINED

PA141905 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Commander Cero, Eden Pastora, Nicaraguan deputy defense minister; Hugo Spadafora, a Panamanian leader well-known among the Sandinists, and other Sandinist leaders were detained for several hours by our authorities in Barra del Colorado. The incident took place at 1430 yesterday, when Pastora and the others landed without permission in Costa Rican territory aboard a Nicaraguan Air Force plane. The rural guard, disregarding who they were, proceeded to detain them and to consult their superiors.

President Rodrigo Carazo and Interior Minister Carlos Argueda le Franc had to personally intervene before Pastora, Spadafora and the others were permitted to leave the country. Pastora explained to the rural guard that they were on a pleasure trip and that they decided to bring the plane down in a small landing strip they saw because they liked the region.

COLUMNIST SCORES AMBLER MOSS FOR NEW YORK SPEECH

PA130357 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 6 Oct 80 p 14-A

[J.S. Sanchez Alonso column]

[Text] In a speech at the New York inter-American relations center, U.S. Ambassador to Panama Ambler H. Moss said that despite Cuba's interest in the Central American nations, today's panorama would not be very different even if Fidel Castro and the Soviet Union did not exist. This can be termed an utter ignorance of reality, ideological myopia or simply "covert destabilization" to weaken the possibilities of victory for the administration Ambassador Moss represents in the forthcoming elections in his country. Years ago, a Washington envoy found himself in trouble for establishing a premise of this caliber, but ever since Andrew Young said what he said....

To try to justify the situation of virtual challenge to peace unleashed not only in Central America, but also on the continent by the representatives of Moscow and Havana is extremely difficult. But to adduce that without the existence of their perpetrators, violence and the escalation for power would have reached the same levels as at present is tantamount to underestimating the Latin American people's ability to reason. Central America and the countries of the area are facing a Marxist conspiracy, planned by Marxists and executed by Marxists. This is a truth that is as big as the Cologne cathedral. Of course, in some instances all international malcontents are not chemically pure disciples of Marx. Naturally, Ambassador Moss, excessive repression and dictatorships in our countries have contributed to making the seizure of power easier. If Castro had not triumphed in 1959, however, Marxists would be singing another song in these here parts.

The American diplomat has termed Costa Rica an exemplary democracy, for which we thank him very much. "It is a model for Latin America," he said in New York. But since, according to his very "sui generis" theory, the communist attacks occurred because of rightist dictatorship, we will have peace here until the end of time. However, Ambassador Moss, there are Marxist disciples who think otherwise here and elsewhere. Just listen to them talk about changes in our structures, and not precisely waving a white flag.

The Nicaraguan revolution was unavoidable. But communism's inevitably seizing control of it ought to be avoided. It is with this in mind, Mr Moss, that the joint efforts of Moscow and Havana conspire day after day, hour after hour. This is where your forthright initial premise is destroyed.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE CALLS FOR AUSTERITY DURING CHALATENANGO MEETING

PA140117 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1720 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] Many questions and suggestions were made during the civic meeting at the Callahuanca Theater in Chalatenango, between the government revolutionary junta, its ministers and deputy secretaries and the representatives of 33 municipalities in the area.

The deputy welfare director in Chalatenango asked about the high cost of living. His question was answered by Jose Napoleon Duarte and the deputy planning secretary, Carlos Federico Paredes Castilla. They said that speculators, who create false scarcities, are greatly to blame and said that in the future the Food Regulating Institute will be stricter to end hoarding.

There will be a balanced policy on the party of the Agriculture Ministry to promote harvests. Purchases will be made everywhere by government institutions and not only in certain privileged areas. Duarte said that this year, in spite of leftist subversion and threats, the harvest of staple grains will break records, thanks to the efficiency and patriotism of the farmers.

During his remarks, Jose Napoleon Duarte said that the people must now contribute with their share of sacrifices in order to advance. We must tighten our belts, abstain from purchasing luxury goods, use what the country produces and have faith in the future, he said.

He said that petroleum and its byproducts are becoming more expensive daily but that the government has signed agreements with Mexico and Venezuela to solve the problem.

He said that violence during the past 2 years has helped to create a difficult situation. We are now affected by a capital drain which amounted to some $1.5 billion in recent months.

ECONOMY MINISTER NOTES REFORMS 'WITHOUT COMMUNISM'

PA102241 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 10 Oct 80 pp 3, 19

[Text] Cuban leader Fidel Castro has acknowledged that the reforms made in El Salvador which begun with the proclamation of 15 October 1979, are unequaled anywhere in the world.

This was said in a news conference yesterday by Minister of Economy Guillermo Diaz Salazar while he was reporting on the structural changes in our country.

He said that according to Commander Castro, he "does not understand how our country is not Marxist." The official pointed out that the Salvadoran political system has established a great reform for the benefit of the people that is being conducted without Marxism.

The Marxist countries, he said, see that a government system is being conducted in which there are general reforms, without being Marxist. That is why "the Marxists throw stones at us, some openly, others not." In addition, because of this national policy, there are some countries that support us, while others do not.

The official referred specifically to structural reforms in three large sectors which have been developed during 1 year, since 15 October 1979, and which are part of an ambitious plan for new organization and democratization. They are: the agrarian reform, the financial reform and the foreign trade reform.

FURTHER DETAILS ON FORMATION OF LIBERATION FRONT

PA142331 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish Vol 2, No 178 13 Oct 80 pp 1619, 1920

[Excerpt] The Political-Military Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU-PM], formed by the Communist Party of El Salvador, the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces and the People's Revolutionary Army, announces the formation of a single front to be known as the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN]. Its symbol will be the Salvadoran people's immortal revolutionary leader, Agustin Farabundo Marti, whose likeness will be accompanied on the official logotype by two crossed rifles.

With the establishment of this front composed of political-military members organizations of the DRU-PM, it was granted only those powers necessary to make strategic decisions in the waging of the revolutionary war. Decisions will be made on the basis of democratic centralism and based on a majority vote.

The FMLN has announced that VENCEREMOS, its unified propaganda organ, will begin to circulate soon.

In order to step up the united action, joint propaganda and relations committees have been set up. These are auxiliary organizations of the DRU. (According to their explanation) [as published]

In the military field, there is a joint general staff with support organizations, the joint operations, information, logistics and communications sections. These are already operating in an accelerated way.

Also, joint general staffs of each of four war fronts were established.

RADIO SANDINO REPORTS ON CONTINUING VIOLENCE

PA140324 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] At least 24 people died in the western departments of El Salvador, mostly in Santa Ana, Cabanas and Chalchuapa, during the most recent clashes between military troops and members of the Revolutionary Democratic Army [Ejercito Democratico Revolutionario].

Last night, a judge examined 10 bodies found in different places.

Meanwhile, at least six bombs exploded in centrally located places in the capital, particularly near El Zapote and the national guard general staff headquarters. Heavy shooting was also heard in San Antonio neignborhood, in Villa Victoria, and on Mariona Street, in the northern sector of Mejicanos.

A group of unidentified guerrillas engaged in a shootout with government troops in the San Jacinto area, [word indistinct] Cruz de Sonsonate.

Machinegun rattlings and bomb explosions could be heard all afternoon yesterday in El Salvador's second leading city, Santa Ana, in the west. The results of these gunfights are not yet known. At least 15 individuals with or without combat gear were reportedly killed and their bodies were removed without being identified.

In San Salvador, the public force raided both a factory and a blacksmith's shop believed to be harboring guerrillas. Thirty men were brought out, all of whom proved to be company workers. In spite of this, they were still lying on the floor today, with their hands clasped behind their necks. But they were still alive!

'LEFTIST EXTREMISTS' RELEASE KIDNAP VICTIM KEILHAUER

PA150208 Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1715 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Victor Keilhauer, who was kidnapped by leftist extremists in early April, has been released, it was learned a few minutes ago.

According to sources close to the Keilhauer family, he was released yesterday afternoon and left someplace in San Salvador. The exact location, however, has not been disclosed.

Keilhauer's health is reportedly acceptable. Nevertheless, he will be sent to the United States for a general checkup as soon as possible. A monetary agreement was reportedly reached with the kidnappers but the amount paid for his release has not been disclosed.

HONDURAS

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR BRIEF VISIT

PA141825 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1519 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 14 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto arrived this morning in Honduras for an official visit of several hours. The Nicaraguan foreign minister is reciprocating the visit Honduran Foreign Minister Cesar Elvir Sierra made recently to Managua.

D'Escoto will hold a new conference after meeting with Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, provisional Honduran president and head of the Honduran Armed Forces, as well as with Foreign Minister Elvir Sierra.

Arrival in Tegucigalpa D'Escoto said: "I have come to meet the Honduran foreign minister and to discuss many matters of common interest to Honduras and Nicaragua."

"It is not possible to hold a meeting of Central American foreign ministers in Nicaragua at this moment. The Salvadoran and Guatemalan foreign ministers are still unable to attend such a meeting, whereas those of the other countries are ready to do so any time," he said.

D'Escoto explained that he has not met the Honduran foreign minister because he was in Germany when Elvir visited Managua.

Regarding the unsettled issue of maritime borders between Honduras and Nicaragua, he said that "the problem can be solved because there is much goodwill and readiness on both sides."

He noted that he does not know the terms under which Honduras and El Salvador are negotiating a peace treaty to bring an end to the differences that led them to engage in a war that lasted 100 hours in 1969. "However, I am glad they are solving their problem," he said.

Regarding the sociopolitical situation of the area, he said that "it is still sensitive and explosive because the desire for liberation of peoples can only be satisfied by meeting their just demands." He noted that he believes in holding meetings and conclaves of Central American leaders to seek solutions to their common problems.

D'Escoto said that Cmdr Eden Pastora has been in command of the mobilization of Sandinist Army troops to Nicaragua's northern region, which borders on Honduras.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA'S CRUZ DISCUSSES VARIOUS ISSUES OF CURRENT CONCERN

PA101905 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Oct 80 pp 1, 12 No 1

["First part" of interview with Arturo J. Cruz, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, by Pedro Joaquin Chamorro--date and place not given]

[Text] Q. Dr Cruz, if the government has decreed a "news embargo" in many areas, how can you say that the government is guaranteeing freedom of speech? Is there or is there not a contradiction between the communique that you read yesterday and the freedom of the press as stated in the basic statute of the state?

A. First, I want to explain something: The fact that the government is adopting a firm attitude does not mean that it is attacking anybody's rights.

The government is not attacking the rights of union members or businessmen and it is not suppressing freedom of speech or the political freedom. It is a matter of establishing a framework of order to preserve all these rights because we have been observing an anarchic trend that, if continued, could lead us to a chaos that might result in the collapse of our economy.

We cannot tolerate abuses because they are the rejection of this order which is necessary for justice to prevail and for production to be lifted.

Regarding this specific matter of freedom of the press, we are not trying to limit the means of communciations so that they become, as you just said [as published], "reporters of communiques issued by the government palace." However, we do believe that there must be communication between the press and the government palace in matters relating to state security, an uprising or a critical situation like the one which was occurring in Bluefields. Sometimes we forget that the war has just ended here, that we are still experiencing a state of emergency and that the dissemination of an incorrect or distorted report could cause unnecessary alarm thereby spreading panic and destabilizing the government.

Many things which are happening here perhaps are not premeditated. They may be the result of simple speculations because the Nicaraguans are very speculative. However, this results in very serious problems for the economy. For this reason, we want coordination and order. I will give you three examples.

There are currently three rumors which are circulating concerning the economy: One is that we are going to devaluate the cordoba and that the people should therefore withdraw their money from the banks and buy dollars on the market. A logical way to react to this rumor is to warn people about price increases and then the people will start buying more than necessary.

This rumor is absurd because it goes against the most simple common sense: We as a government cannot think of a devaluation because we would not profit from it. Locally, those who would profit from a devalutation would be the debtors and those who would lose would be...the creditors.

Who are the creditors...? The financing system which is the government. Who is the main debtor abroad...? The government. Therefore, we would lose if we take this into consideration. In addition, a devaluation would not make us more competitive in world markets because of a simple reason, Pedro: The conditions in those markets are already established and we cannot influence them. So it would not make any sense. Who would benefit from a devaluation? It would only benefit the exporters who are a very small group and would harm the working people. Why? Because when a devaluation is made, prices are immediately adjusted while salaries are slowly readjusted. Therefore, if we do not make sure that we implement a regulation concerning the news, not a suppression of the news, we are creating an unnecessary panic and the economy will be hurt, to the detriment of all Nicaraguans.

Another rumor: It has been said that we are going to freeze bank deposits. You can hear this rumor throughout the Managua circles and if you go to the departments you hear the same thing.

Fortunately, nothing alarming has happened. We have been examining the behavior of bank deposits and have been observing an increase in them. However, we are concerned because most of them are demand deposits, not time deposits. Notwithstanding, the time deposits have been showing some increase.

The third rumor: it has been said that we are going to demonetize the new 500-cordoba bill. This is completely absurd. We have printed many 500-cordoba bills foreseeing future needs. We will reinstate the 1,000-cordoba bill which was "demonetized." We will issue a new 1,000-cordoba bill in January 1981. It will have Sandino's picture instead of Tacho's [referring to Anastasio Somoza]. We will print 1 billion cordobas in 1,000-cordoba bills plus many more 500-cordoba bills. [paragraph continues]

When we issue the new 10-cordoba and 20-cordoba bills, it will not be a "demonetization" because the old bills will continue to circulate until they disappear. The 10-cordoba will have Andres Castro's picture on the front and the nationalization of the mines on the back. The 20-cordoba bill will have German Pomares's picture on the front and the people's militias on the back.

There are people who take great pains to spread these rumors and who enjoy them, but let us be frank. I am not saying it is not their right, but the people who oppose the regime enjoy spreading these rumors.

I am not telling you that the local press has used this type of rumors to hurt the process but I do know of the case of LA PRENSA LIBRE of Costa Rica which created a fictitious interview with an official of the monetary fund to discredit the revolutionary government.

Our firm attitude must be fair. It cannot be a firm attitude for one side only, that is, it does not mean that only LA PRENSA will be regulated leaving EL NUEVO DIARIO and BARRICADA in absolute freedom. If this were true, then we would be distorting the purpose of this firm attitude which was announced yesterday.

Q. To go back a little, isn't there a contradiction between the decreeing of a "news embargo" in certain areas and freedom of expression as provided for in the statute?

A. Let me explain that we have to observe the basic state statute, but to establish "order" does not mean disregarding the statute. Look closely at the "selected" areas of control--those areas which are sensitive with regard to the stability of the country: matters of war, matters related to public order and the economy. We are faced with a difficult situation. In other words, we have not been able to restore domestic production to the levels we desire. We have not perfected the means of food distribution. Therefore, any report that this distribution is not being properly managed increases speculation because it is also a fact, Pedro Joaquin, that we have "preventive hoarding" here. There are many housewives who have purchased more than they need. Therefore, in this emergency situation any mishandled news report aggravates the problem.

Regarding the sugar problem, for example, we have reviewed the available stock. We have enough sugar to last until mid-November when first the San Antonio mill and then the other mills will be producing. If everything continues normally, without strikes, without obstacles, there will be no more problems.

Therefore, the entire attitude of firmness is designed to guarantee a proper climate, to control strikes, to prevent illegal strikes, to end the sudden occupations of plants and estates, and to end land invasions, and so forth.

To a large extent this attitude is a response to the private sector which is always complaining that there is no order here, that we have chaos and labor union anarchy. Of course, we are in a process of adjustment. The workers finds that he has rights which were formerly denied him. For his part, the businessman was not accustomed to this and wants to maintain his old role of patron. The government then has a tremendous struggle to reconcile the two sides. However, since there has been absolute freedom here, there has been a "Greek" freedom and the revolutionary government has been very tolerant and wants to maintain this. But we have unfortunately fallen into a situation of chaos. That is why we have to become firm. If the businessmen are not satisfied with this, then I do not know what we are going to do. Now, if there is no order, there is no production and if there is no production, there is collapse. We have temendous chaos here. This is to a great extent a response to the businessman, but again, it has to be impartial. This firmness will not be applied just to one specific group, but to everyone. Anyone who wants to occupy a courtroom, no matter who he is, must suffer the consequences of this criminal action.

We had reached a situation where if I didn't like the way a manager combed his hair or if he rubbed me the wrong way, I would then join up with five coworkers, cause a disturbance and take over the plant.

Q. What proof does the government have for stating that the Bluefields protest movement was a segregationist movement and not basically an anti-Cuban movement as the demonstrators maintained?

A. I am not fully familiar with the problem because as I told you, I am involved in other things. But I do want to make the following comments: When faced with a problem like the one that occurred on the Atlantic coast, a government has two obligations: One is to reestablish order and the other is to thoroughly reflect on the causes of the occurance.

A ruler must take this as a "warning bell," as an "alarm cry" and ask himself what basic reasons caused a substantial part of the Bluefields population to be incited to assume this attitude.

Q. But you believe that the person can only be incited. Couldn't people assume this attitude on their own?

A. Well, I believe that even to be incited one has to be predisposed, and this predisposition has its causes. That is what we, as rulers, have to examine: What are the sources of employment on the Atlantic coast, what real links do we have with that part of the country? They are our brothers. They are Nicaraguans like us.

They are an essential part of this country. They are a challenge to the revolution. The revolution has accorded so much importance to this that you have seen us create an institute for the development of the Atlantic coast with ministerial rank, because we realize that the integration of that area must take place.

Now, we must definitely examine the causes of this. Is it that the working conditions are inadequate? Is there a social climate that exacerbates the mood of the inhabitants of that part of the country. The same thing applies to our Miskito brothers.

Q. Among those causes that you are listing, don't you include the excessive presence of Cubans, which is what the people claimed when they were protesting in the streets of Bluefields?

A. Sir, thank you for asking that question because I will take the opportunity to say something. In this regard, actions to incite the population to take certain attitudes were very influential. My statement is this: We have certain shortages and there are two obvious ones that are being filled by Cubans and other internationalists. We lack doctors and we lack teachers.

As a result, a country like Cuba, which has a surplus in those areas after 20 years of revolution that have greatly promoted education and health, has come to fill our shortage. Let us hope that some day we will be able to lend teachers and doctors to one of our brother countries.

Similarly, we also have a shortage of priests, but no one has heard anything about this. Nicaragua, like all of Latin America, does not have enough persons with theological training. And who fills that vacuum? Primarily U.S. priests, Spanish and Italian priests and priests of other nationalities. Look at the clergy, not only on the Atlantic coast, but also on the Pacific. There is a notable presence of foreign priests in these areas because we have a shortage. Therefore, I say to you as a Nicaraguan that I am ashamed that we should adopt such attitudes against the Cubans because it seems very ungrateful to me. They are people who come and subject themselves to all kinds of privations. They earn no wages and you know what the conditions of food, housing and so forth are like.

There is mention of the fact that there are many Cuban "technicians"

What are the Cubans doing? They have sent us equipment from their Planning Ministry to help us establish a plan for the development of the coast, to solve the problems of housing, health, industrial development, and so forth. They have a great amount of experience in fishing, so it is logical for them to help us in that area. We are a country that needs technology. Hence, those people have come to help us.

If the Cuban flag was indeed raised, this was probably not the best thing to do. The proof is that it was corrected. It could be that the flag was raised when they saw that the riots, the disturbances, were about to start, and that is a natural reaction.

Of course, it is said that the expressions of discontent were directed against them and I repeat, I am sorry this should be so because those people are helping us, as will the Spanish and Costa Rican teachers and the technicians of other countries who are going to come here.

Interview Continues

PA102022 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Oct 80 pp 1, 12

["Last part" of interview with Arturo J. Cruz, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, by Pedro Joaquin Chamorro--date and place not given--capitalized phrases published in upper case boldface]

[Excerpts] Q. However, returning to the specific question, what evidence does the government have that protests in Bluefields had a segregationist background?

A. I must stress once again that I am not thoroughly familiar with the problem because it is outside the scope of my functions. However, it is a well-known fact that traditionally there have been side differences on the Atlantic coast, first because of gerographical reasons and, secondly, because of cultural differences since other languages such as English and Miskito exist. It is also known that there is a Miskito movement in Nicaragua and Honduras that seeks to form a nation.

This is the reality we face. It may be exploited by political elements encouraging segregation in order to cause problems for the revolution. I have no proof but this possibility should be explored. However, it is a fact that these reasons separate us from the Atlantic coast and we face the challenge of integrating the Atlantic coast with the rest of the country. However, I had no evidence and I could not tell you that I do.

Q. Can you draw a line between reports which "fall within the framework of the broad freedom of expression we are enjoying" and others which "are counterrevolutionary and will not be permitted from now on by the revolution."

A. I would not like in any way to draw the line between what is valid and what is counterrevolutionary. That is to say, I find it very hard to describe an action as counterrevolutionary. I would not call anyone who disagrees with the government's thinking counterrevolutionary. That is simply the right to disagree and this must be respected TODAY, TOMORROW and ALWAYS. Adopting a different attitude would mean adopting an imperious, dictatorial and totalitarian attitude and this could never be justified.

I think I have answered your question in a disorganized way but that is the way I see it.

Q. In your statement you said that "there is an orchestrated anticommunist campaign." This phrase appears constantly in the daily newspaper BARRICADA. However, perhaps it would be right to say that this anticommunist reaction stems from the typically communist language noticed every day in the government's news media. Since you have decided to keep order without hesitation, why don't you bring these typically communist manifestations which are worrying the citizens under control?

A. This is a valid question but it is also difficult to answer it properly.

First of all, the pluralistic approach, which the revolution is impressing on the process, is being overlooked. This pluralistic approach is noticeable in the composition of its cadre. Take a look at the Cabinet and you will notice a pluralist approach as we had never before seen. Take a look at the country's foreign policy: It is pluralistic.

The vanguard of the entire process is definitely the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. I have no evidence or basis to assert that THE ENTIRE FSLN is Marxist. I am not familiar with the private affairs of the FSLN. However, it is an obvious fact, I see it as a fact of life, that a large number of FSLN leaders follow the Marxist ideology.

However, we must be tolerant in this regard because intolerance is unbecoming a cultured and freedom-loving people. If we are a truly democratic people, we must admit Marxists into our midst. In other words, they are our MARXISTS.

You may not be a Marxist and I personally am not Marxist. However, I am not a "non-Marxist." That makes a big difference. You may be a Catholic, another gentleman a Presbyterian and still another a Quaker. However, they are all part of the same church. [as published]

Q. Yes, Doctor, that is right. However, we have never seen the state's "pluralistic" media carry any opinion against Marxists or any type of dialogue or statement by other political groups. If the media were pluralistic other opinions would be heard.

I am referring to the "pluralistic" media comprising the Sandinist radio and television network and the newspaper BARRICADA, which constitutes the revolution's media.

A. Yes, but after all, they are all government organs.

Q. Then the government is Marxist.

A. Perhaps there is a strong Marxist element in the government; that is undeniable. However, all of its actions, and take a good look at this, are ideological, more than anything. Practice is different. In other words, private initiative is not only tolerated by STIMULATED. Structurally speaking, the economy is a MIXED SYSTEM. This is not just a statement. It is a POLITICAL WILL, and that is the way it is organized. This is the way they want it to operate. There is absolute freedom of religion and, furthermore, there is a relationship of constant dialogue between the government and the church authorities. This is pluralism expressed in all of its pragmatic consequences.

I recognize as a citizen's valid and legitimate right to say "I am not a Marxist and I do not want a Marxist government for my country. Therefore, within legal channels, within normal channels, I am going to work so the Nicaraguan Government will not be Marxist." That is one thing, a type of attitude, but setting out to undermine the government by creating the impression among the people that this country is controlled is another.

This is like another case. Because of the traditional values of our people, some people are campaigning, making believe that religion is in danger. So, what has the government done? The government has reacted, but it has reacted verbally. Has any newspaper been closed? Has anyone been jailed for making anti-Marxist statements? However, the people in the government are entitled to say there is an anti-Marxist campaign underway despite the pluralist nature of the process.

And those who adopt a critical stand NEVER tell you that there is a pluralistic situation here. They only tell you: "There is communism here, there is communism here, there is communism here." And from what they say, although they are not openly stating it, you can surmise that the church is in danger. On the contrary, we want to keep the church absolutely free we are not trying to replace it. However, we do RESENT that the fact that we have a pluralist essence in the process is being ignored and that an emphasis is being placed on the Marxist issue. This is the way the anti-Marxist campaign is being carried out, Pedro.

Q. Yes, Doctor, I agree with this view. Don't you think it is natural for citizens to react when they see young children being used on radio and television, in children's parties and prefabricated programs, to make political comments, something that, to them, is typically communist?

A. I believe that the participation of children 12-years or older, in public events that strengthen their nationalist spirit, their love for the fatherland and the social awareness that all men and women of the future should have, is positive. However, I must admit that programs for chilren younger than 10, truly the very young, must be limited to eaching them the alphabet, arithmetic, geography, history and the religion of their elders (as in Costa Rica where all public schools teach 1 hour of religion each week).

The raising of children is a sacred right of parents. Childhood is a very dangerous thing to deal with and the state should be very careful. It must respect the child. The child must be sacred. The child must be protected by the state and all laws must be aimed at that. There must be a PROFOUND RESPECT for children in any democracy. They should never be indoctrinated.

Q. Is this "control of reports" temporary? Will it end when the threat to the process is over or will it last indefinitely?

A. No way, it cannot last indefinitely. As I was telling you, we have observed a trend toward anarchy, chaos and destabilization and one of the things we are deeply concerned about is PRODUCTION. We are not entering the most critical moment of it: the harvest. In addition, this undermining of authority, such as the occupation of a court, cannot be tolerated. This is alarming.

I want to stress that I feel these controls, this firm attitude and this "coordination" of the means of communication are justified because we are still in a state of emergency. For this reason, it has been said that we must think about elections in 4 or 5 years, precisely when we overcome this emergency situation and everything returns to normal.

Regarding inflation, Dr Cruz said that the goal of curbing inflation had not yet been met. The government decided to lower the inflation rate from 60 percent in 1979 to a 20 percent in 1980, but the way things are going, it will be 40 percent in 1980, that is, 20 percent over the estimated goal.

Dr Cruz also said that the government is paying a large food subsidy. "We are going crazy, we do not know what to do as far as continuing this subsidy goes because we have quite a dilemma. If we stop it the producers will be discouraged and if we continue to absorb it, we may fall into fiscal disorder. The country's treasury would be affected and we will all pay for it in the end." "This is the reason for the straightjacket we have been talking about. What does austerity mean? It means being strict with others and with oneself and the government wants to implement this austerity."

Q. Will excessive trips abroad for foreign officials be controlled too?

A. What do you mean?

Q. This means that the prople are criticizing the many trips that government officials, at all levels, are taking to foreign countries.

Dr Cruz said that these trips are justified and explained in great detail the reasons for his trip to Canada: to expand our beef market, to seek technical aid to increase our concrete industries, to seek new markets for our bananas and other fruits and so forth.

PASTORA ANNOUNCES OPERATION AGAINST COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

PA141442 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Comdr Eden Pastora announced today in San Carlos that the people's militias and the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] have already begun their large-scale operation to wipe the north clean of counterrevolutionary groups.

Pastora participated today in the dedication of several projects in San Carlos. Commander Pastora's statement on the people's militias' patriotic mission in the north follows:

[Begin recording] Masaya's Battalion 8015 has already left for schools in the north to organize the Commander Ezequiel Brigade, which will clear the area of counterrevolutionary bands. Eighty or 90 percent of the members of those bands are genocidal Somozist guardsmen who managed to escape revolutionary justice. Others have taken advantage of the magnanimity of this revolution and are organizing groups that seek to obstruct the revolutionary process.

But both through our words and our deeds we are telling those groups in the north and we are telling the Somozist counterrevolutionaries still found in San Carlos and along the border that they are not going to be fighting the EPS, which is the armed and uniformed sector of our people; they will be fighting the entire Nicaraguan people organized in the Sandinist people's militias. [applause]

There goes Battalion 8015! There go the territorial militias of Matagaloa and Jinotega! There go three EPS companies to set things straight in that zone. And if, here in Rio San Juan, counterrevolutionaries try to organize and arm themselves, the Rio San Juan militias, militia from all over Nicaragua, the workers and the peasants will come to wipe out those counterrevolutionary groups. [end recording]

GDR-NICARAGUA JOINT COMMISSION BEGINS TRADE TALKS

PA141618 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] A plenary meeting of the GDR-Nicaraguan joint commission opened today in the Ambassadors' Room of the Foreign Ministry. The objective of this meeting is to lay the groundwork for the strengthening of economic and technical relations between the two countries and to evaluate a bilateral trade agreement which was signed some months ago in order to correct its defects and develop economic relations.

Nicaragua's trade relations with the socialist countries are further proof of the pluralist and sovereign character of our revolution. So far, Nicaragua has sold the GDR 5,000 bales of cotton and 3,500 metric quintals of coffee from the past harvest.

The Nicaraguan delegation is headed by Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca and the GDR delegation is headed by deputy foreign trade minister [name indistinct]. The meeting will end on Saturday. Here is Companero Alejandro Martinez reporting on this meeting:

[Begin recording] [Sentence indistinct] As our people know, the National Reconstruction Government signed a trade agreement with the GDR 1 year ago. The two governments committed themselves to strengthening trade relations and economic and technical cooperation. The meeting begins today and will last 3 days. Several GDR officials are participating. The Nicaraguan delegation is officially headed by the Foreign Trade Ministry accompanied by the Planning and Foreign Ministries as well as all the institutions involved with the development of trade and technical cooperation between the two countries.

One of the objectives of the meeting is to lay the groundwork for the full development of trade relations. During the 1979-1980 period, Nicaragua sold the GDR a number of products such as cotton and coffee. We are interested in assuring the sale of the amounts sold last year or even more so that trade relations [words indistinct]. This technical meeting will also evaluate the achievements and the problems which arose in this first year so that we will be able to sell our products in the GDR and so that we can count on the economic and technical cooperation that [words indistinct]. The GDR is also interests in discussing the areas in which they can cooperate and sell their products. [words indistinct] trade relations with all countries as our vanguard has stated within the spirit of political pluralism as [words indistinct]. [end recording]

AMBASSADORS NAMED TO U.S., OAS; NONE TO EL SALVADOR

PA142025 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0500 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Our Foreign Ministry announced today that Rita Delia Casco Montenegro has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Government of the United States.

Companera Casco Montenegro was Nicaragua's permenent representative to the OAS. She will be replaced in that post by Casimiro Sotelo Rodriguez.

The Foreign Ministry also announced that for an indefinite period, our government will not appoint an ambassador to El Salvador because of the lack of security there and the danger faced by diplomats in that brotherly Central American country.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY HOPES TO BE IN POWER IN 1985

PA121815 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Oct 80 p 7

[Excerpts] The Nicaraguan Social Democratic Party observed its first anniversary on the afternoon of 28 September and although its leaders said it was a new party, they said they hope to be in government house in 1985.

The commemoration took place at the party's headquarters in San Rafael del Sur, Managua Department.

Fernando Chamorro Rapacciolli, one of the members of the 11 November Movement which launched rockets against the installations of the now defunct infantry basic training school, expressed himself as follows:

"All we are doing has a common denominator: the struggle we have begun in order to obtain respect for democratic principles in Nicaragua.

"Bcause, as we have maintained on many occasions, we Nicaraguans are not fighting to exchange one totalitarian system for another, we struggle to change the situation of our people and so that all freedoms may be enjoyed. This is the spirit maintained during 45 years of insurrectional movements in Nicaragua."

Chamorro went on to say: "We all struggled and we spared no efforts or sacrifices to erradicate the Somozist dynasty and so that our people could have the pride of living in a new Nicaragua, a free Nicaragua, in a Nicaragua for the Nicaraguan people and by the Nicaraguan people.

"Regretfully, today we have to say that we are not completely satisfied with what is going on and it is not because we have any personal ambition, because you all know that we have never had any. It is because we are seeing a revolutionary state which has a tendency to concentrate all properties and rights in its own hands, thus increasingly resembling a totalitarian state.

We are not satisfied because an attempt has been made to alienate our Catholic Church, our spiritual guide Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo, who achieved such a great participation in the struggle.

"We are not satisfied because it is not the republic which Pedro Joaquin Chamorro dreamed of."

BRIEFS

PHONE SERVICE WITH CUBA--Telephone communication with Cuba was inaugurated tonight at a ceremony presided over by Alvaro Delgado, director of the National Telecommunications and Postal Directorate. [Excerpt] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Oct 80 PA]

U.S. PRISONERS IN CUBA REPORTEDLY NOT POLITICAL PRISONERS

PA141423 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0804 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Havana, 14 Oct (EFE)--None of the 33 U.S. prisoners, who Cuba said yesterday it will release shortly, are charged with strictly political offenses and all were jailed for common crimes, EFE has been able to determine from authoritative sources.

The last for U.S. citizens charged with so-called political crimes were released in September 1979. They had been arrested as "CIA" agents and remained in prison for over a decade.

An undetermined, albeit small, number of the U.S. prisoners was arrested for engaging in illegal propaganda work of a religious and "not strictly political" nature. Although we have been unable to confirm this, they are perhaps "Jehovah's Witnesses" who engaged in propaganda against mandatory enrollment in the army claiming "conscientious objection." According to the same sources, the remaining prisoners were arrested for drug trafficking and illegally entering the country. It is not known, however, if any U.S. plane hijacker is included in this group.

Official spokesmen have refused to elaborate on the announcement made by the Cuban Government in Washington through the Czechoslovak Embassy, which represents it. Switzerland does the same in Havana for the U.S. Interests Section. The U.S. Interests Section in Havana has also declined comment and a spokesman said any reaction to the Cuban authorities' decision would be announced in the United States.

This new Cuban gesture complements other actions clearly aimed at improving relations between the two countries, diplomatic sources accredited to this capital told EFE. In the last few months, such actions have become manifest in the following significant developments: the return to the United States of two plane hijackers; the departure of Cubans who had taken refuge in the U.S. Interests Section in Havana; the closing of the port of Mariel and the announcement of the release of U.S. prisoners.

The same sources said that the phrase "traditional attitude of friendship and respect between the peoples of Cuba and the United States" appearing in the Cuban communique is very enlightening in this connection. This is interpreted here as an initial step toward normalization of relations, which can be achieved if Carter wins the presidential elections. The release is also part of the policy established by the Cuban Government of releasing political prisoners from jail. One may recall that close to 3,600 prisoners have been released since December 1978.

CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER HULA ARRIVES FOR TALKS

FL150209 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Vaclav Hula, member of the Communist Party Politburo, deputy premier in the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the CSSR, arrived today in Havana on an official visit. The high-ranking Czechoslovak leader will take part in the final session to coordinate the two countries' plans for the coming 5-year period to be held by the chairman of the economic planning organs of the two states.

Vaclav Hula is accompanied by Jan Strba, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, and other commission officials. The Czechoslovak delegation was received at the Jose Marti International Airport by Humberto Perez, chairman of the Central Planning Board [JUCEPLAN], vice president of the Council of Ministers and member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee. Also at the airport were Czechoslovak Ambassador Milos Vojta, Foreign Trade Vice Minister Jose de la Fuente and JUCEPLAN Vice President Manuel Garcia.

UN DELEGATE CRITICIZES RECOGNITION OF POL POT REGIME

FL141403 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] At the UN General Assembly, Cuba has rejected the credentials of the representatives of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime and called on member states to recognize the legitimate government of Kampuchea. In a discussion on Kampuchea's legal representatives, Cuba's permanent delegation Raul Roa Kouri termed a political fiction of the worst kind the attempt aimed at recognizing the credentials of a nonexistent regime. He added that even those, who using a strange reasoning contrary to the truth support the permanence in the United Nations General Assembly of those usurping the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, cannot avoid expressing their condemnation of the crimes perpetrated by the Pol Pot regime. Roa Kouri noted that even if the assembly decides to approve the fictitious delegation of the Pol Pot regime, the important thing is that it has been definitively banished from Kampuchea and will not be able to resume its reign of terror against that country's people.

SIERRA LEONE FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS OFFICIAL MEETINGS

Talk With Castro

FL101107 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received at Revolution Palace Abdulai Conteh, foreign minister of the Republic of Sierra Leone. During their talk, which was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, they examined various aspects of the international situation as well as activities of the nonaligned countries movement and Organization of African Unity. The foreign minister of Sierra Leone delivered a message from President Siaka Stevens expressing recognition of the work being done by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro as chairman of the nonaligned countries movement.

Conteh's Departure

FL102323 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] The delegation headed by Sierra Leone's foreign minister, Abdulai Conteh, departed from our country today after concluding an official and friendly visit at the invitation of Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. The visitor was seen off at the Jose Marti International Airport by Foreign Minister ad Interim Rene Anillo, Vice Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras and Cuban Ambassador to the Republic of Sierra Leone Alfonso Herrera. During his stay in Cuba, Foreign Minister Abdulai Conteh met with Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, with whom he discussed the international situation. He also held talks with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Foreign Minister ad interim Rene Anillo.

CEMA DOMESTIC TRADE MEETING ENDS; PROTOCOL SIGNED

FL101838 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1821 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] The 12th session of the Domestic Trade Ministers Conference which met for three days at the Palace of Conventions has ended in Havana with the signing of a final protocol. Speaking at the closing ceremony, Cuban Domestic Trade Minister Serafin Fernandez said that the results of the meeting had been highly satisfactory and that each item in the work agenda had been objectively prepared and analyzed. He highlighted an important aspect in the final document--the quantitative and qualitative increase of the trade among CEMA-member countries for the benefit of the population.

Serafin Fernandez said that new prospects for development can be noted in the modern equipment used by the trade and restaurant networks. He described the reports presented by the work groups as very positive.

VEIGA SAYS WORKERS WILL FULFILL GOALS DESPITE STATISTICS

FL141318 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Without being overoptimistic, it can be asserted that the labor movement is prepared to fulfill its annual productive goals in honor of the Second Party Congress despite the fact that the statistics for the first 6 months did not reach anticipated levels, Roberto Veiga, member of the PCC Central Committee and secretary general of the central organization of Cuban Trade Unions--CTC, has stated in an evaluation of the efforts by the country's workers during the first 6 months of the year in his closing remarks at the meeting held to assess emulation efforts during the first 6 months of 1980.

Veiga noted that during that period of time difficulties such as instability in the supply of technical aid and materials and technological interruptions had been overcome, which is a good sign. He said that in addition to the previous predictions, the labor movement is also adopting important measures dealing with the organization of work, citing the application of the system of payment of wages commensurate with work to some 972,000 workers, payment of subsidy to some 350,000 and the issuance of half a million standards. [as heard]

OIL JUST 'PRETEXT' FOR U.S. INTERVENTION IN MIDDLE EAST

FL111325 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The U.S. continues to pretend that the Iran-Iraq conflict is threatening its oil supplies. This is a mere pretext in case Washington opts for direct involvement. Official U.S. sources say Washington is willing to send more military aid to Oman, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates if those states feel threatened by the conflict. The State Department told the New York TIMES earlier in the week that U.S. diplomats in those countries have instructions to tell their governments they can have planes, radar and other military hardware whenever they want. Just prior to that, Under Secretary of State Warren Christopher told a group of newspaper editors in Boston that the United States has vital interests in the Persian Gulf region and will defend them.

But there's really nothing new about this. President Carter's most recent State of the Union address made it clear that if what he called outside forces tried to control the Persian Gulf, it would be considered a direct attack on U.S. vital interests. Carter said the attack would be met by any appropriate action, including military force.

The U.S. has been harping on the petroleum problem ever since hostilities between Iran and Iraq started. That, as we mentioned, is just a coverup for their presence in that part of the world. So far, not a drop of U.S. oil supplies has been affected. Nonetheless, the Pentagon has mobilized all its forces in the Persian Gulf. That means over 30 warships of all types, thousands of troops and two aircraft carriers with a total of 150 fighter planes. This, and the chance that Washington might decide to put its rapid deployment force into action, makes the Middle and Near East situation that much more serious and increases the danger of war.

Most analysts agree with progressive and revolutionary forces on this. The Soviet journal NEW TIMES said recently that Washington is using oil as a political weapon to threaten the world. At the same time, the French and Iraqi communist parties have said the Iran-Iraq hostilities are against the peoples' interests, that they threaten world peace and strengthen the position of U.S. imperialism and Arab reaction. At any rate, the U.S. position is clear. Washington is claiming its military presence is to keep the Hormuz Strait open. But that has already been guaranteed by the Iranian Government itself.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GUZMAN COMMENTS ON UPCOMING SUMMIT, VENEZUELAN AGREEMENTS

PA102303 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0407 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, 9 Oct (EFE)--Dominican President Antonio Guzman said today at the Dominican Airport that he agrees with the idea of holding a meeting of the presidents of six Latin American countries. According to him, this summit "should be held as soon as possible." A meeting of the presidents of Venezuela, Mexico, Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador and the Dominican Republic has been unofficially slated for 25 November in this capital.

According to Guzman, "democracy must be strengthened, renewed and directed through personal contacts" among the chiefs of government. The Dominican president said this at Las Americas Airport, shortly before seeing off Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, who made a 46-hour visit here during which important economic, financial, technical, commercial and cultural cooperation agreements were signed. At a news conference held with foreign newsmen, the Dominican president referred to these agreements, affirming that "their results will be seen shortly." He affirmed that the Dominican people's aspirations for Venezuelan cooperation have been satisfied and that Venezuela's aid will momentarily satisfy his country's most urgent energy needs. The president added that the oil price hikes have seriously upset the plans of countries that do not produce oil.

CHAMBER PRESIDENT DE CAMPS DENIES CONGRESS TO BE DISSOLVED

FL111625 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] The president of the Chamber of Deputies, Hatuey de Camps, disclosed yesterday at a rare press conference that there are officials at the National Palace talking about the possibility of dissolving the legislature. De Camps said that the officials, who were not identified, are referring to the alleged invalidity of the central electoral board's decision by which it allowed four senators and one deputy to the Reformist Party in areas won in the past elections by the Dominican Revolutionary Party.

Speaking in his congressional office, Hatuey de Camps said: [begin recording] Those government officials who like to talk about the possibility of dissolving the national congress on the basis of the Senate's well-known, historic decision, a senate that swore in the president of the republic--well, that is not going to happen, the guarantee that the president of the republic will remain in office is [words indistinct]. [end recording]

De Camps also noted that a bill to constitutionally extend the presidential term to 6 years will not pass. [Former President] Balaguer had said earlier that the rumors about a bill to extend President Guzman's term [words indistinct] were disturbing. At yesterday's press conference, Hatuey de Camps said: [begin recording] As long as we are president of the Chamber of Deputies, as long as the majority of the Dominican deputies subscribe to this view, this Chamber of Deputies will not pass any bill to extend the presidential term. [end recording]

JAMAICA

DEPUTY SECURITY MINISTER ROY MCGANN ASSASSINATED

PA141316 Paris AFP in Spanish 1301 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Kingston, 14 Oct (AFP)--For the first time in the history of Jamaica's Parliament, a member of parliament has been assassinated. Roy McGann, a deputy secretary of the National Security Ministry, was shot dead this morning in Gordon Town, near Kingston.

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 202 16 October 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Andean Pact Subregional Group Meets, Faces Problems A 1
Venezuelan Delegate Sees Serious Crisis A 1
Bolivian Delegate: Not Satisfied A 2
SELA To Create Fishing Cooperation Organization A 3
Briefs: OAS Permanent Council Chairman A 3

ARGENTINA

Vatican Sources Cited on Chile's 'Negative Attitude' in Talks B 1
[CLARIN 12 Oct]
V Corps To Hold Manuevers Near Chilean Border 18-26 Oct B 1
Government Communique on Awarding of Nobel Peace Prize to Perez B 1
Navy Commander Sees Secure Future, Important World Role B 3
Communist Party Rejects Chief of Police Statements B 3

BOLIVIA

Exiles Criticize Garcia Meza Government C 1
Foreign Ministry Requests Extradition of Consul in FRG C 1
International Meeting on Drug Traffic Proposed C 2
JORNAL DO BRASIL on Coca Production [5 Oct] C 2
Presidential Decree Creates Aeronautics Ministry C 2

BRAZIL

Import, Export Agreements Signed With Yugoslavia D 1
Soviet Delegation Proposes Metallurgy Cooperation D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 9 Oct]
Hungarian Group Views Agro-Industrial Investments [O GLOBO 7 Oct] D 1
Report on Cape Verde Foreign Minister's Visit D 2
Gabon Increases Shipments of Oil by 8,000 Barrels a Day D 2
Agriculture Minister: Less Foodstuffs To Be rted D 3
Planning Minister To Seek Loans Abroad [O EST DE SAO PAULO 9 Oct] D 3
Briefs: New Gas Field; Oil Exploration Contracts; Guatemalan, Salvadoran Ambassadors; Wheat Crop Loss D 3

CHILE

Pinochet Comments on Constitution, Brazilian Relations E 1
[Rio De Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL 8 Oct]
Envoy to OAS Charges U.S. Trade Barriers Harm Economy E 3
Briefs: Bomb in Cathedral E 3

PARAGUAY

More Arrests in Somoza Assassination Reported [HOY 12 Oct] H 1
President Laino of Authentic Liberal Radical Party Released H 1

PERU

Terrorist Attacks Reported in Capital, Other Areas J 1
Lima Looting, House Bombing J 1
Explosions in Downtown Lima J 1
Attacks in Various Areas J 1

New Marxist-Leninist Political Group Inaugurated [EXPRESO 4 Oct] J 1

VENEZUELA

Oil Prices To Remain Unchanged Pending OPEC Decision L 1
Brazil To Receive 30,000 More Barrels of Oil Daily L 1

PANAMA

Electoral Tribunal Announces Results of Elections N 1
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 14 Oct]
PRD Official Vernaza Claims 'Treason' in Elections N 3
[LA PRENSA 12 Oct]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Government Protests Sandinist Leaders' Illegal Entry P 1
Colonel Links Government to Arms Trafficking P 1

EL SALVADOR

Junta Announces 1982 Elections, Amnesty for Terrorists P 2
Defense Minister Garcia Discusses Violence, Causes P 3
Majano Decries Army's Rightwing Sympathies P 4
Police Report 100 Violent Deaths in Past 24 Hours P 4
Leftist Activities on Junta's First Anniversary P 5
Catholic Church, Private Sector Criticize Junta P 5
Archbishop Deplores Violence, Attacks on Churches P 5
Spokesman Denies FDR Links With Panamanian Brigade P 6
[Panama City CRITICA 14 Oct]
FPL Denies Part in PDC Executive Secretary's Death P 7

GUATEMALA

Official Forsees Discovery of Oil Deposits in Peten P 7
Government Institutes Gasoline Price Reduction P 8
Government Assumes Fight Against Coffee Rust P 8

HONDURAS

Nicaragua's D'Escoto Meets With Top Officials P 8

NICARAGUA

FSLN, Junta Members Speak at San Carlos Festivities P 9
Interior Minister Borge Says Armed Forces Sufficient P 10
Government Denies Giving Ranch to Fidel Castro P 10
Judge Rules in 'Spanish Package' Somoza Embezzlement Case P 11
Case Against Ambassador Dropped P 12
Extradition Papers Against Somoza Portocarrero P 12
Daniel Ortega Announces Pardon for Female Prisoners P 12
Additional Releases Planned P 13
Planning Ministry Says Reactivation Program Successful P 13
[BARRICADA 7 Oct]
Briefs: Workers Federation Joins WFTU; Youths to Bulgaria; BCIE Loan; Reactivation of Mines; Development Bank Loans P 15

CUBA

Foreign Ministry Note Announces Pardon of U.S. Citizens Q 1
Leaders, People Honor Soyuz 38 Cosmonauts Q 1
Welcoming Ceremonies Q 1
Awards Ceremony Q 2
Raul Castro Speech Q 2
Reception for Cosmonauts Q 4
Visit to Museum of the Revolution Q 4
Meeting With Soviet Workers Q 5
Meeting With Raul Castro Q 5
CDR, CTC Activities Q 5
Seychelles Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit Q 6
Party Talks Open Q 6
Meeting With Rodriguez Q 6
Angolan Official Braz da Silva Visits CTC Q 6
UN Development Program Regional Director Arrives for Visit Q 6
Daries Rodes Holds Talks With ISO Official Q 7
Commentary Expresses Support for PNP in Jamaican Election Q 7
Hart Chairs Ceremony Commemorating Ties With Bulgaria Q 8
Rodriguez Marks Nationalization of Banking Industry Q 8
Perez Herrero Chairs Meeting on Propaganda Q 8
CTC Hosts Ceremony Commemorating WFTU Anniversary Q 9
Direc Hiring of Workers To Start 1 Nov Q 9
Risquet Praises Santiago de Cuba Port Workers Q 9

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Government Concerned Over Israeli Arms Sale to Guatemala [ADVOCATE-NEWS 1 Oct] S 1
Briefs: Relations With Spain S 1

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

New Faction Emerges Within Revolutionary Party S 1

HAITI

Christian Democratic Party Founder Arrested Again S 1

ANDEAN PACT SUBREGIONAL GROUP MEETS, FACES PROBLEMS

PY141424 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2007 GMT 13 Oct 80

[By Miguel Paredes]

[Text] Lima, 13 Oct (LATIN)--Ecuador criticized the development of the Andean Pact at the first meeting of the subregional group which started today in Lima.

The Andean Pact meeting is being carried out in a very peculiar situation, since Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela and Colombia have not recognized the Bolivian Government headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, who came to power after the coup on 16 July, and Bolivia presides over the commission that is scheduled to meet until Friday.

Germanico Salgado, the Ecuadoran minister of industry, commerce and integration, has admitted that the Andean Pact is experiencing difficult times and therefore appealed to its members to make a deep evaluation of the subregional process.

Although the Andean Pact is a subregional integration agreement of an exclusively economic and commercial nature, the political situation of one of its members--Bolivia--generated a reaction from the other members of the group condemning the military coup in Bolivia. Bolivia threatened to withdraw from the Andean Pact when Gen Garcia Meza charged that the protests issued against the coup that led the military to power was an interference in Bolivian domestic affairs.

The crisis of the Andean Pact became obvious when the four Andean countries that are governmed by civilian administrations disregarded an invitation to the preliminary sessions of the Andean Pact group that were held in Bogota in the first week of September and a meeting of presidents of the Andean Pact group that was held in Cochabamba, Ecuador, to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Ecuadorean constitution.

Salgado said that the session of the Andean Pact is not legally invalid, since the session was called by the Cartagena Agreement Board, the technical body of the Andean Pact, and not by Bolivia in its capacity as president of the commission, the top-ranking body of the subregional group.

Among the difficulties that the Andean Pact is facing, according to Salgado, is the unlikelyhood that the common tariff will be approved on 31 December. He added: There are commitments that have not been fulfilled, some of which are very important. If we want the organization to have a future, we should ask ourselves why these commitments have not been fulfilled, some of which are very important. If we want the organization to have a future, we should ask ourselves why these commitments have not been fulfilled and try to overcome these causes.

Venezuelan Delegate Sees Serious Crisis

PY152252 Paris AFP in Spanish 1631 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 15 Oct (AFP)--According to the statements made here today by Andres Mercau, member of the Venezuelan delegation to the current conference of the Andean Group Commission, the highest subregional organization, the Andean Pact at present is experiencing a serious crisis which could jeopardize its future. Mercau explained that there are so many factors which hinder the development of its integration process that the only thing that could save it is the meeting of the presidents of the five Andean republics, scheduled for 17 December in Santa Marta, Colombia.

The chiefs of state of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia will meet there on the 150th death anniversary of liberator Simon Bolivar to promote the process of integration, which was one of Bolivar's ideals.

Mercau stated that during the current meetings of the commission, which started last Monday, several countries have tried to modify decision 24 on the treatment given to foreign capital.

According to Mercau, several countries reiterated Chile's criticism of that subregional agreement, which had to be updated in order to allow foreign enterprises to take a higher percentage of their profits out of the country. However, Mercau asserted that from Venezuela's point of view the Andean Pact is still valid, even if some of its members withdraw from it and it continues working with only two of its partners.

He mentioned the lack of continuity in the commission's work, which meets three times a year and sometimes solves nothing, as one of the causes for the current stalemate situation of the pact. Mercau also said that some political events, such as the recent coup in Bolivia, by no means strengthen the democratic nature of the Andean Pact which, he pointed out, is based on democracy and freedom.

Terming the current work sessions of the commission as heated, Mercau stated that as all the countries have violated the various agreements of the pact, no one wants to throw the first stone. Therefore, it is urgent that the Andean Court of Justice start work in order to reveal the violations of the agreements and latest decisions.

Mercau pointed out that in view of the dangerously critical moment the Andean Pact is experiencing, the next meeting of the presidents is even more crucial.

He ended by stating that the meeting of the presidents could mean the final destiny of the Andean Group: Either it is consolidated, or everything will have been useless, because as things are at present only the chiefs of state are capable of changing the course of the Andean Group.

Bolivian Delegate: Not Satisfied

PY151438 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0135 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 12 Oct (LATIN)--Francisco Mariaca, Bolivian integration minister, said here today that during the sessions of the Andean Pact countries that start here tomorrow Bolivia will ask the other members to define their positions on the economic, social "and political sectors."

During a press conference he held at the international airport upon his arrival from La Paz, Jorge Chavez Mariaca added: "We are here to define our position, but we will discuss these issues first, since there are many urgent problems."

Mariaca, as Bolivia's representative, will preside over the 30th period of sessions. This is the first meeting that Andean Pact countries have held since the Bolivian Armed Forces ousted President Lidia Gueiler.

Mariaca said that Bolivia "has a great integrationist tradition" and that this is the "main reason" why it is participating in this Andean Pact meeting, which "will be discussing the great problems that Andean Pact countries are facing."

When he was reminded that President Garcia Meza had publicly threatened that Bolivia would withdraw from the Andean Pact because of criticism by the other members countries, Mariaca said that Bolivia's presence "reasserts our integrationist position." He added that Bolivia is not "satisfied" with the progress of the Andean Pact, and that in the session that starts tomorrow "we will do a lot of talking, since there are many mechanisms that must be strengthened."

About the meeting he said: "These will be 5 days of intense debate and hard work, but we hope we will find the proper atmosphere to be successful."

When asked about Bolivia's situation after 3 months of military government, he said: "The situation is excellent; there is tranquillity, everything is normal and we have the support of the people."

Answering a question, he said that because of Bolivia's "special" geographic situation, it is able to participate in all integration pacts that are now in existence and any that may be created in the future. He noted that Bolivia is a member of the Andean Pact and the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), which replaced LAFTA [Latin American Free Trade Association], and that if a Southern Cone pact is created, "we will also join it."

Mariaca also noted that he studied at the Peruvian Navy school during 1964-65.

SELA TO CREATE FISHING COOPERATION ORGANIZATION

PY151727 Paris AFP in Spanish 1216 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 13 Oct (AFP)--Representatives of 15 member countries of the SELA (Latin American Economic System) committee for action on fresh and seawater products began here today a 5-day meeting in which they will discuss, among other thing, the creation of a permanent cooperation organization on fishing.

In the opening ceremony, Peruvian Fisheries Minister Rene Deustua stressed the support of his country for the objectives of the committee. He added that he has no doubt that the meeting will lay the foundations to provide Latin America with a cooperation mechanism with sufficient funds and instruments of action to enable it to provide effective support for the development of regional fishing.

Venezuelan representative Carlos Gimenez, president of the COVIE, said that the creation of the cooperation mechanism is a highly important topic, and should be discussed at this meeting. He indicated that such a mechanism could be a cooperation body, a multinational enterprise or any other organization, but that it must have international legal status and sufficient financial capability to contribute to the creation, execution and financing of regional fishery projects.

Gimenez praised the Mexican Government for taking a valiant stand on the sovereignty of its territorial sea by establishing duties on tuna fishing by foreign vessels.

He added that we should confirm our demand that tuna, marlin and other migratory species in our economic zones are resources that belong to the coastal countries.

Committee Secretary Jose Cardenas stressed that the lack of food for the majority of sectors in the region is becoming more evident day by day, and that our countries do not rationally exploit their fishing resources.

However, Latin American fishing cooperation faces difficulties, and the committee. in this meeting, must make important decisions on this issue.

BRIEFS

OAS PERMANENT COUNCIL CHAIRMAN--Washington, 1 Oct--Paraguayan Ambassador to the OAS Mario Lopez Escobar took over today as the chairman of the OAS Permanent Council. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 2 Oct 80 p 12 PY]

VATICAN SOURCES CITED ON CHILE'S 'NEGATIVE ATTITUDE' IN TALKS

FY151819 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 12 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] According to Vatican sources, the difficulties in the Beagle negotiations presumably stem from the negative attitude of the Chileans toward abandoning the exclusively legal terms of their viewpoint of the southern disagreement. They deny the existence of a crisis in the negotiations.

A Vatican source, citing the NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS agency [NA], indicated yesterday that the talks regarding the southern conflict between Argentina and Chile which are taking place in the Vatican with papal mediation have taken a more cautious turn, but that they are not experiencing a period of stagnation or a crisis.

The new course taken regarding the contacts between the two delegations and Cardinal Antonio Samore (the pope's representative) is due to the fact that "the delicate points that, once they are resolved, must lead the parties to the final stage of the problem" are now being discussed, the spokesman added.

He indicated that these points on which is is difficult to reach an agreement refer to "the Chilean difficulty of not permitting the discussions regarding the conflict to go any further than their exclusively legal aspects."

The NA report indicated that in Rome "no one discards the fact that tensions may reach alarming extremes, but there is also agreement that these must be seen as a consequence of the mechanisms of the negotiations and not as an indication that the negotiations are in danger."

V CORPS TO HOLD MANEUVERS NEAR CHILEAN BORDER 18-26 OCT

FY151455 Paris AFP in Spanish 0459 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Bahia Blanca, Argentina, 14 Oct (AFP)--It was officially reported today in Bahia Blanca, 686 kilometers south of Buenos Aires, that more than 5,000 men of the Argentine Army belonging to the powerful V Corps, based in this city will carry out maneuvers between 18 and 26 October in a sector that is close to the border with Chile.

The V Corps deputy commander, Gen Angel Barbieri, said today that the exercises are routine ones that this corps usually carries out toward the end of the year.

The maneuvers will be carried out in the region of the Mayo River, approximately 300 kilometers west of the Patagonian city of Comodoro Rivadavia, Chubut Province, almost on the border with Chile.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE ON AWARDING OF NOBEL PEACE PRIZE TO PEREZ

FY160220 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0125 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Oct (TELAM)--The Public Information Secretariat tonight issued a communique to the public with regard to the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Adolfo Maria Perez Esquivel, an Argentine architect. The communique states that since the national reorganization process has worked and fought for peace, freedom and democracy--basic human rights--for all Argentines, the justification given for the award came as a surprise.

The communique released by the Public Information Secretariat as 2200 at the press room of government house states: The public has been surprised by the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Architect Adolfo Maria Perez Esquivel.

Should this award be intended as some sort of condemnation of the national reorganization process, it is necessary to point out that every political or institutional action can only be properly evaluated through an overall understanding of its background, its final objectives and the path chosen for its implementation.

The only judgement we Argentines accept as valid is that based on three sequences:

First: Argentina experienced a war which began in 1969 as a subversive strategy at the cell level, which later grew and developed into a strategy of rural guerrillas and then into one of urban guerrillas, which in 1972-73 reached its peak of violence, sowing terror in the country's major urban centers and in rural areas of the northern part of Argentina. After the inauguration of the Campora administration, guerrillas acquired power and infiltrated the organizations of the government itself. Death, vandalism, destruction of lives and property were then commonplace. The very international press which has been so quick to judge us estimated at nearly 200,000 (including fighters and ground support forces) the total strength of the forces that supported the terrorist scourge.

Second: Argentina achieved military victory over terrorism and insured the survival on its soil of those values which are treasured in the Western world--those same values which all free nations have defended on several occasions. That struggle and that victory took place with similar characteristics and equally painful results to those which had prevailed in Europe. Since the aggression in Argentina was covert and disguised, the government had to adjust its strategy to an unprecedented method of aggression and attack in order to be effective.

Third: At this time, the country is rebuilding its bases of cooperation. Without pressure, by its own decision, since the beginning--since the very moment in which the armed forces assumed political power--the national reorganization process has stated that its ultimate objective was the establishment of a true democratic, republican system within the framework of the unrestricted rule of law.

This transition is difficult, overwhelmed by uncertainty and filled with misunderstandings, because the Argentine society suffered wounds that are slow and difficult in healing. But since our decision is firm, thought out and final, the objective is irrevocable and we will not avail ourselves of naive actions to achieve it, despite the desires of our enemies who have now infiltrated into important sectors and pressure groups of the international community.

Had the Argentine reality not been as stated herein, had the national reorganization process not had its ultimate legal objectives, and had we not worked with dedicated efficiency and genuine interest in achieving these objectives, the new Nobel Prize winner:

1. Could not be living the way he has been living in the Argentine Republic, since let us pointed out that Architect Perez Esquivel is not imprisoned in some isolated place. He has been living in the fashionable San Isidro neighborhood and has been enjoying full freedom of movement and expression. He has also been fully undertaking his activities as head of the justice and peace commission.

2. The national press could not have disseminated the news of the award as it did, without limitations, censorship or restrictions.

The actions undertaken by Architect Perez Esquivel in times in which the country's armed struggle against terrorism was at its peak effectively allowed--despite his intentions--members of several terrorist organizations to go unpunished. For this reason, he was detained and placed under the control of the national executive branch in keeping with the state of siege provisions. However, when the intensity of the struggle subsided, the executive branch released him by its own free decision.

Finally, the national reorganization process has worked and has fought for peace, freedom and democracy--basic human rights--for all Argentines, including Nobel Prize winner Adolfo Perez Esquivel.

This can in no way prevent the national government, despite its clear desire to promote unity among all Argentines, from disapproving--in a genuine interpretation of the feelings of the Argentine people--of the actions of those who, even by omission, have contributed to the cause of the promoters of terrorism in our country.

NAVY COMMANDER SEES SECURE FUTURE, IMPORTANT WORLD ROLE

FY151702 Paris AFP in Spanish 0408 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Mar del Plata, Argentina, 10 Oct (AFP)--Argentine Navy commander Armando Lambruschini last night said that Argentine has in store a future free of any foreign imposition in our territory and our maritime and air spaces. He noted that we want to achieve this objective through peaceful means, but we must also be willing to defend ourselves.

He added: "It is imperative for us to make all the necessary adjustments that deal with what up to now we thought dealt exclusively with geography. We need a sea rights policy, a policy dealing with the sea, and above all a will to achieve these objectives."

After noting that we are now witnessing a growing belief that there is a need to develop a proper national geopolitical policy such as the establishment of a national sea policy, Lambruschini noted the importance of Argentina's geographic and maritime situation.

Lambruschini added that Argentina and the South Atlantic area are no longer considered as hanging off the world, that is, as a periphery, but rather as a region that has a high geographic and strategic value, that borders on communication routes that are vital for the concentration of power in the world.

He added that we have important hydrocarbon deposits and sea life resources that can provide almost unlimited protein to a world that in a few decades will be facing a nutrition problem.

COMMUNIST PARTY REJECTS CHIEF OF POLICE STATEMENTS

FY111129 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1950 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Oct (NA)--In a letter delivered to the federal chief of police, which was also disclosed to the public, the Communist Party (PC) has rejected Gen Juan Bautista Sasiain's statements condemning Marxism-Leninism. During a recent conference of chiefs of police, General Sasiain pointed out, among other things, the "incompatibility of our lifestyle" with communism.

The communists assert in their letter that "what we are struggling against is that 'lifestyle' which imposes on us the current economic program, the prisoners and 'missing persons,' the retrograde educational program we have to adjust to, the cosmopolitan influence through television films, the violence and corruption which filters through the news media, injustice, low salaries, inflation, and the handing over of our wealth to multinational companies." The letter adds that "it is true this 'lifestyle' is incompatible with communism, but the great majority of our people support us in this incompatibility and repudiation."

The letter is signed by Athos Fava, secretary general of the Communist Party and leaders Rodolfo Ghioldi, Jorge Pereyra, Rubens Iscard, Pedro Tadioli, Irene Rodrigues, Fernando Nadra and Oscar Arevalo.

EXILES CRITICIZE GARCIA MEZA GOVERNMENT

PA140424 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1345 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Panama City, 13 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Several Bolivian exiles, recently arrived in Panama, have said that passive resistance in the interior of Bolivia, international pressure, the struggle of the church for human rights and economic difficulties could prevent the advance of the dictatorship in Bolivia.

Jose Maria Palacios, a socialist leader, affirmed that the unions will continue to organize the labor movement, especially the Bolivian Labor Federation, in spite of the repression from President Gen Luis Garcia Meza's regime. Palacios added that the economic measures announced in La Paz this week, such as the 100 percent increase in gasoline prices, could lead to a "tremendous loss of purchasing power of the popular masses."

Journalist Guadalupe Cajias affirmed that the journalists' union has been one of the most persecuted and that more than 50 journalists have been jailed or have disappeared. He added that all the broadcasting stations have to go into network with the government station to broadcast the newscasts and that four stations are still closed, including the Jesuit station "Fides."

Mine workers leader Jose Montesinos affirmed that more than 1,500 persons have disappeared or been murdered in the country since the 17 July 1980 military coup which overthrew President Lidia Gueiler. Montesinos charged that the new military regime has established many concentration camps in different parts of Bolivia "where Garcia Meza's opponents are tortured and massacred."

Fernando Cajias, secretary general of San Andres University, said that the universities are still closed and that the most qualified professors have fled the country in spite of the efforts being made to reopen some of the schools.

Fernando Cajias added that the Bolivian regime has imported dictatorial techniques from Argentina and has established an alliance with "narcotics traffickers of the lumpen-bourgeoisie," earning large profits from drugs.

The Bolivian exiles affirmed that almost all the refugees in embassies in La Paz will soon leave the country since "unexpectedly the safe-conducts are proliferating in a phase which the military authoriries are calling political detente."

According to the exiles who arrived in Panama, many thousands of Bolivians have managed to flee to other countries across different points of the border. Some of the Bolivians who arrived in Panama have refused to appear in public or to be photographed "for security reasons even while in Panama."

FOREIGN MINISTRY REQUESTS EXTRADITION OF CONSUL IN FRG

PY111450 Paris AFP in Spanish 0006 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] La Paz, 10 Oct (AFP)--The foreign minister disclosed here today that his ministry will request the extradition of the Bolivian Consul in Hamburg, Juan Emilio Sanchez Leon, for illegally retaining funds and occupying the consultate. The corresponding legal action has been started and will be continued through regular channels so the FRG can take the necessary measures. An official source has disclosed that Juan Emilio Sanchez Leon has retained $271,350 in consular fees collected from April to September this year.

INTERNATIONAL MEETING ON DRUG TRAFFIC PROPOSED

PY091225 Paris AFP in Spanish 1611 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] La Paz, 7 Oct (AFP)--Bolivian Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez announced today that Bolivia will propose a meeting with Paraguayan, Argentine, Uruguayan, Brazilian, Peruvian and Chilean authorities to coordinate the struggle against drug traffic in the Southern Cone.

The interior minister indicated that talks have been launched so the meeting can be held as soon as possible. He emphasized that this type of coordination already is operational with Paraguay and Argentina but it is necessary to involve the rest of the Southern Cone countries. He recalled that U.S. President Jimmy Carter has tried to apply psychological pressure on Bolivia by withdrawing U.S. aid for the antidrug struggle. He said that this attitude has merely strengthened Bolivian efforts toward eradicating the drug traffic.

The minister took the opportunity to explain that Col Arcil Carbajal Aviles has been appointed national director of the dangerous drugs department, replacing Col Jose Luis Arzabe who has been promoted to personal adviser to the interior minister.

JORNAL DO BRASIL ON COCA PRODUCTION

PY141945 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 5 Oct 80 P 8

[Text] Sao Paulo--During a recent party staged in La Paz, Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez, the mastermind of the Bolivian military officers involved in cocaine traffic, openly stated: "Tin accounts for $400 million per year, but coca gives us $1.2 billion. If the Americans suspend their aid, I will not assume responsibility for the flooding of the United States with cocaine."

In today's issue, the magazine VEJA is publishing a survey of coca production and cocaine traffic in Latin America. According to the magazine, "the broad powder front" gathers "under the same interests Bolivian military officers, communists of Cusco, Colombian businessmen, Brazilian indians in Alto Rio Negro in Amazonas, and a multinational group of corrupt policemen, nationalist politicians and technocrats of democratic governments and dictatorships alike."

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE CREATES AERONAUTICS MINISTRY

PY101434 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The Aeronautics Ministry has been created by a decree signed by Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza, Minister of Information Fernando Palacios told Radio Illimani.

[Begin Palacios recording] [passage indistinct] We must understand that the creation of the Aeronautics Ministry is a very significant step for Bolivia because it will encompass the country's entire aeronautics activity. Being a landlocked country, Bolivia needs to expand its means of communication and one of the most effective ways is airborne transport. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

The minister added that the new ministry will not mean new expenditures for the government because it will merely centralize all activities which have to do with military or civilian aeronautics and these activities already have their own funds assigned to them.

IMPORT, EXPORT AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

PY100225 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The Brazilian-Yugoslav joint commission yesterday concluded its seventh session in Brasilia after more than a week of successive meetings. The most important result was the decision to import Yugoslav corn within a package of agreements which include the export of Brazilian soybeans and coffee.

It also was agreed to draw up a contract with the Brazilian Agriculture and Livestock Research Enterprise for the purpose of disseminating Yugoslav technology for the production of corn and sunflower.

The Brazilian Government presented to the Yugoslav government a list of the products in which Brazil is interested, pointing out its intention to diversify its exports to Yugoslavia. Brazil sells coffee, soybean meal, cocoa and iron ore to Yugoslavia.

SOVIET DELEGATION PROPOSES METALLURGY COOPERATION

PY150052 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] A Soviet delegation which has been visiting Brazil and contacting steel enterprises yesterday visited Eletrometal in Sumare in the interior of Sao Paulo State. The Soviets expressed special interest in the vacuum-metallurgy unit which is responsible for the production of ultraresistent alloys used in the aerospace industry. This technology is extremely sophisticated and Brazil is ahead of the Soviet Union in this field.

The Soviets proposed effective technological cooperation between the two countries to the Eletrometal directors. This agreement would permit Brazil to achieve self-sufficiency in the processing of titanium which is used in the aerospace, petrochemical, chemical, arms and petroleum industries. The proposal was made by Nikolay Tulin, deputy minister of ferrous metallurgy, who heads the Soviet delegation.

Eletrometal President Jose Diniz de Souza regarded the possibility of an agreement with the USSR as "a perfect wedding" since Brazil has the largest titanium reserves and the Soviet Union possesses the most advance technology in the production of metallic titanium. The new vacuum-metallurgy unit can produce 20 times more titanium than needed for Brazilian consumption, which would open the possibility of transforming the country into a leading exporter of titanium.

Diniz de Souza said: "While there is a great demand for the metal, there is also a large deficit in its supply, which caused the price of titanium per kilo to rise from 4 to 50 in the past 2 years."

The Soviet delegation also offered technology in the production of other pure metals, giving assurances of the support of the Soviet ministries in the implementation of the agreements. The Soviet delegation is also made up of N.P. Lyakishov, director of the Ferrous Metallurgy and Steel Central Scientific Research Institute; D.A. Litvinenko, chief of Laboratories of Steel for Manufacturing Machines [Laboratorios de Acos de Construcao Mecanica], and S. Ignatenko, director of iron alloy factories.

HUNGARIAN GROUP VIEWS AGRO-INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS

PY141438 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 7 Oct 80 p 21

[Text] The Hungarian company Agroinvest is interested in investing in Brazil's agro-industrial sector through risk contracts, according to information disclosed yesterday by Zoltan Ozsvart, head of a Hungarian delegation visiting Brazil. Yesterday Ozsvart held a conference at the Rio de Janeiro Commercial Association on technology developed by his country.

Ozsvart stated that he has contacted Brazilian Agriculture Minister Amaury Stabile and is convinced that there are many business possibilities in Brazil.

Hungary also is interested in expanding its exports in the agro-industrial sector to reduce the current imbalance in trade between the two countries.

According to Ozsvart, during the last 10 years, his country has leapt forward in the technological development of the agricultural sector. He remarked that last year's production was 7.6 tons of wheat per hectare and 5.5 tons of corn per hectare while in some areas the yield reached 7 tons of wheat and 9 tons of corn per hectare. Milk production reached between 6,000-7,000 liters of milk per cow per year. The delegation indicated that it is ready to export wheat and corn to Brazil and that this proposal has been submitted for the consideration of the agriculture minister.

REPORT ON CAPE VERDE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AB151213 Paris AFP in French 0846 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Brasilia, 15 Oct (AFP)--Brazil can make an important contribution to African countries, Cape Verdian Minister of Foreign Affairs Abilio Duarte stated in Brasilia on Tuesday. As a developing country, Brazil can make Africa profit from its long experience in rural development or public works, he said during a press conference.

The minister said he was in favor of south-south cooperation. Furthermore, he announced that Praia has the political will to use the 5-million-dollar line of credit offered by Brasilia last year. Cape Verdians will study the use of these credits in November during the Sao Paulo trade fair, he added.

Questioned on the Cuban presence in Angola, Mr Duarte explained that no regime is inclined to commit suicide and that Luanda has the right to defend itself and to ask for assistance. He pointed out that African countries had not been up to the task. They did not give the assistance to make it possible to stand up to Pretoria. The Cubans were the only solution. Furthermore, the minister explained that his government is ready to do everything to help and to protect Cape Verdian communities abroad (United States, Brazil, Europe). Mr Carlos Alberto Santos Silva, the secretary general to his ministry, told AFP that there are more Cape Verdians living abroad than in Cape Verde. He confirmed the great importance of the transfer of funds by these emigrants to the economy of the islands.

Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo agreed to pay an official visit to Cape Verde on a date which will be set later. A joint communique issued by the two countries states that Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro was also invited to Praia.

Mr Duarte's discussions took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere filled with mutual understanding. Brasilia and Praia condemned South Africa for its acts of aggression against Luanda and for its apartheid policy. Mr Duarte, who arrived in Brazil on Sunday, will leave 22 October for Dakar. He will visit Sao Paulo and Salvador. His official visit to Brasilia ended on Tuesday.

GABON INCREASES SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY 8,000 BARRELS A DAY

PY151303 Paris AFP in Spanish 1746 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 11 Oct (AFP)--It was announced here today that the Government of Gabon has increased its supply of oil to Brazil by 8,000 barrels a day since the beginning of this month.

The announcement was made by a spokesman of the Brazilian state oil enterprise Petrobras, who added that with this addition, Gabon's supply of oil currently amounts to 46,000 barrels a day.

On 2 October, the two countries signed an agreement in which Gabon agreed to supply Brazil with 38,000 barrels of oil a day.

On the same day, Petrobras signed contracts with Ecuador, Venezuela, Angola, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Gabon and the USSR in order to compensate for what the country is not receiving from Iraq due to the war between that country and Iran. Iraq currently sells 400,000 barrels a day to Brazil but this supply was suspended due to the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER: LESS FOODSTUFFS TO BE IMPORTED

PY150252 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Agriculture Minister Amaury Stabile said today in (Irece), Bahia State, that this year, Brazil will reduce food imports by $800 million--close to 43.2 billion cruzeiros--compared with 1979 imports. This year's imports should amount to nearly $1 billion--close to 58 billion cruzeiros.

Talking to rural producers in that region, Minister Stabile reaffirmed that President Figueiredo's government's priority continues to be in the area of agriculture. The minister said that for the second year, minimum prices have been remunerative and credit has been plentiful for agricultural production. He announced that beginning this year, the government will sign contracts for the production of seed for food crops to insure the availability of good seeds for the farmers and a consequent increased yield of basic crops. The first crop to be given incentives will be beans to overcome the problems farmers have had in putting this product on the table of Brazilians.

PLANNING MINISTER TO SEEK LOANS ABROAD

PY140154 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Planning Minister Delfim Netto will make a trip to the United States, France and Japan beginning 18 October. The main objectives of his trip are to obtain $1 billion from the Japanese for the implementation of the Albras-Alunorte aluminum production project; to conclude negotiations for a $500-million French loan for stepping up oil production in the Campos basin by Petrobras; and to explain to bankers in the three countries Brazil's plans to resort to the international financial market in 1981.

BRIEFS

NEW GAS FIELD--Petrobras has announced the discovery of a new gas field in the region of Jurua in the upper Amazon. It is close to two other fields which are already beginning to produce natural gas. [Porto Algre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 13 Oct 80 PY]

OIL EXPLORATION CONTRACTS--Petrobras has announced that it has signed two more risk contracts for oil exploration with a consortium of Spanish, Canadian and German firms. Brazil now has 59 risk contracts. [Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 13 Oct 80 PY]

GUATEMALAN, SALVADORAN AMBASSADORS--New Guatemalan Ambassaodor Jose Arturo Ponciano and new Salvadorean Ambassador Gregorio Contreras Morales yesterday presented their credentials to President Joao Figueiredo at Government House. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Oct 80 p 6 PY]

WHEAT CROP LOSS--Wheat production in Rio Grande do Sul State has been reduced by frost damage from an estimated 1.2 million tons of nearly 700,000 tons, that is, by 42 percent. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 13 Oct 80 p 12 PY]

PINOCHET COMMENTS ON CONSTITUTION, BRAZILIAN RELATIONS

PY101736 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 8 Oct 80 p 4

[Text of interview granted by President Augusto Pinochet to JORNAL DO BRASIL correspondents Rosental Calmon and Ricardo Pedreira in Santiago--date not given]

[Text] [Question] What importance do you attach, sir, to President Figueiredo's visit to Chile?

[Answer] On various occasions I have stressed the great importance and significance I attach to the Brazilian president's visit to our country. Let me take this occasion to reiterate what I have said with the certainty that I am expressing the sentiment of all the Chilean people. The presence of President Figueiredo in our midst will give us the opportunity to talk about questions of mutual interest.

[Question] How do you assess relations between Brazil and Chile at this time?

[Answer] Brazilian-Chilean relations are at an excellent level at this time and there are many areas in which the high level reached in bilateral cooperation in recent years can be clearly seen. On the basis of the traditional close friendship between our countries, the two governments are imbued with the political will to strengthen the ties uniting us. In addition to the broad coincidence that can be seen in our respective foreign policies, special mention can be made of the development in technical cooperation among the various public and private organizations of Chile and Brazil, the cordial relations between the armed forces, the expanded bilateral trade and the interest of Brazilian businessmen and financial institutions in making investments in our country and entering into the Chilean market.

[Question] Do you believe an anti-Marxist pact of Southern Cone countries could do any good?

[Answer] Chile is not in favor of entering into blocs of any kind. Along the basic outlines of its foreign policy, Chile is interested in maintaining relations with all countries that respect the basic principles governing international coexistence. Rather than joining blocs, the countries should fundamentally guide their foreign policy toward collective manifestations that will strengthen Latin American unity.

[Question] Chile has suffered the consequences of a sort of international isolation based on political reasons. How do you explain the creation of such a situation? Is Chile currently being hurt by some kind of embargo?

[Answer] The attempts to boycott our country internationally can be traced to directives from the Soviet Union, which was roundly defeated when the military government took over on 11 September 1973. We can see, however, that the Soviet attempts are losing voice in the international community since many countries have noted how, despite outside pressures, the Chilean Government has managed to shape the country's political destiny and economic development in a sovereign, free and independent manner. By attacking Chile, Soviet communism is trying to artificially create an uncomfortable situation for our country. My government will not rest in the task of forging a promising future of peace and progress for all Chileans, and this determination is appreciated by most members of the international community. So the intention of some members of that community to isolate Chile is being neutralized.

[Question] Many denunciations of human rights violations in Chile have been made at the international level, but recently these denunciations have decreased. Do you believe there has been some improvement regarding human rights in Chile? What are the reasons for the human rights cases which have occured since September 1973?

[Answer] At the time of the 11 September 1973 uprising, Chile was living in the midst of chaos and disorder, economic paralysis and inner strife unleashed by the actions of a minority regime seeking to destroy traditional institutions by replacing them with a totalitarian system of Marxist leanings dependent on the Soviet Union. The fact that national territory hosted many, many paramilitary elements belonging to Marxist groups supported by foreign agitators forced the armed forces to carry out a firm policy aimed at reestablishing normalcy and domestic peace and guaranteeing national security, which was being threatened.

It is possible that a few violations of human rights took place during this period. However, such violations were isolated cases resulting from sporadic isolated actions which have been exaggerated and taken advantage of by the international campaign which the Soviet Union unleashed against Chile. At the same time no mention was made of the fact that the Chilean Government had merely implemented the measures necessary to preclude recurrences, and the perpetrators were charged before the courts of justice. The alleged improvement you mention is simply the result of the defeat of the international campaign of Soviet imperialism, whose arguments have lost their strength and credibility in the face of well-founded Chilean answers to criticisms and of the growing acknowledgement by the international community of the peace which reigns in Chile, the progress attained toward institutionalization and the country's economic development.

[Question] Could the approval of a new constitution last month and the beginning of an 8-year presidential term for yourself be interpreted as the beginning of political relaxation in Chile?

[Answer] The goals of the Chilean Government go beyond the political aspects of relaxation. Our true goal is the building of a new institutional order in the country, not only political but also social, legal and economic. We are refurbishing our society to prevent a return to the years of crisis and national disintegration which we experienced between 1970 and 1973. Regarding the political aspect of this new institutional framework, the new constitution expressly confirms and strengthens the legal status of the democratic goals which have been inspiring our efforts since 1973. During the presidential term of office which will begin on 11 March 1981 the laws and organizations necessary for making the economic and social aspects of the new institution operational will be implemented. After 8 years, once the foundations of moral and material progress required by a stable democracy are laid, the political aspect of the new institution will go into effect.

[Question] What role has been reserved for political parties in the country's future?

[Answer] The new constitution clearly provides for political parties within the democratic framework outlined by it. By doing so it acknowledges that they are a legitimate, although not the only, channel through which the citizenry can participate in national activites, and establishes the legal framework for this participation guaranteeing absolute equality among independent groups, and parties, demanding that the latter be properly registered and audited, prohibiting them from receiving financial support from abroad and guaranteeing their internal democracy. In summary, within the framework of our future democracy the political parties will be the most important channel for the participation of the citizenry. At the same time the necessary rules and regulations will go into effect precluding these organizations from distorting their mission of serving the public and from becoming the only channel for public participation, as had happened--with serious consequences--before 1973.

[Question] You have called on the opposition to help your government, but then you said that there is no hope for the persons in exile to return to Chile. Would you not say that there is a contradiction in this?

[Answer] There is no contradiction. The recent plebiscite gave rise to a legitimate constitutional system which will be applied to all Chileans. The authority of the new constitutional provisions, stemming from an absolutely valid plebiscite, is applicable to all.

By the same token, the benefits which we are sure this constitution will yield for the varied aspects of national life will be extensive for all. To attain this we must work hard and we need the help of all Chileans who are ready to contribute their efforts to face this challenge. Quite different, however, is the firm decision of the government to prevent the return to the country of all those who, either on their own or through an agreement with the Marxists, whether a part of the previous government or not, actively participated in the implementation of a strategy which stimulated violent domestic strife among our fellow countrymen in a bloody revolution aimed at installing the totalitarian social model advocated by communism. We cannot allow Chileans to be delivered once again, into the hands of the agents of any foreign ideology whose obvious goal is the violent elimination of some sector or other of our society.

[Question] Could you explain the civilian-military movement whose creation you announced after obtaining a victory at the 11 September plebiscite?

[Answer] This civilian-military movement is related to the former question. The idea is to coordinate and join the efforts of all those who volunteer to participate, generously and in solidarity, in the specific tasks which the future of our country demands. Because of our truly democratic convictions and because we have experience with single-party systems which frequently turn into personalized regimes, our call could have no other meaning than the one we have stated above. Through the joint efforts of all Chileans, culture, material well-being, and economic and social development will become accessible to all, givings rise to the integration and unity necessary for a democratic social concensus.

[Question] Do you believe that the recent incidents between Argentina and Chile in the South could create an atmosphere unfavorable for the negotiations between the two countries with the mediation of the Vatican?

[Answer] The events which you mention have been discussed by the two foreign ministries at a normal pace, and there are no reasons for including them in the mediation process which is being conducted by His Holiness John Paul II. The Chilean Government has absolute confidence in the holy mediator and the negotiations which he has undertaken on request of Chile and Argentina.

ENVOY TO OAS CHARGES U.S. TRADE BARRIERS HARM ECONOMY

PY110224 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Pedro Daza, Chilean ambassador to the OAS who is attending a special session of the OAS Special Consultive and Negotiations Commission in Washington, has charged that the United States is causing serious economic damage to Chile as a result of the enforcement of trade barriers. Talking about the result of the recent Tokyo negotiations, Ambassador Daza said that the results obtained by Latin American countries in general, and Chile in particular, in comparison with those of the United States were too meager and that therefore they lack any significance. He noted, moreover, that Chile and four other Latin American countires have experienced losses, which means there is a lack of reciprocity. He added that Chile has undergone deep changes in its economic structure, which means there is an opening up in our trade but instead of reciprocity there is an open attitude opposing us.

BRIEFS

BOMB IN CATHEDRAL--Copiapo, Chile, 12 Oct (AFP)--Msgr Fernando Ariztia, bishop of Copiapo City situated 800 km north of Santiago, disclosed that a high explosive bomb aimed at destroying the high altar of Copiapo cathedral was deactivated in time by military experts. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0238 GMT 12 Oct 80 PY]

MORE ARRESTS IN SOMOZA ASSASSINATION REPORTED

PY151533 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 12 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Several persons were arrested yesterday during an operation carried out by the army in Mariano Roque Alonso [on the outskirts of Asuncion]. Their identities were not released, but according to information leaked they could be involved in the terrorist attack that occurred on 17 September in which the former president of Nicaragua, Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle, was assassinated.

At first, some information leaked indicated that one of the persons who had been arrested was presumably Silvia Mercedes Hodgers, alias Lieutenant Luisa, Hilda or Diana, a member of the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) of Argentina, who had been identified by the police as one of the participants in the attack; she had also been the consort of the late Hugo Alfredo Yrurzon, alias Captain Santiago, also a member of the ERP.

But other sources asserted that this was not so, although they did not discard the possibility.

According to the information we obtained from various sources--all of them reliable--two persons were arrested in the operation: the owner of a small farm and her female employee. This in turn led to the arrest of three other persons, all of them men.

All of the persons arrested were immediately transferred to the headquarters of the 1st Cavalry Division, where they were interrogated by members of the Second Department of the General Staff, which is the intelligence service.

The same leaks also indicated that boxes were found which presumably contained explosives, which are being analyzed by military technicians.

According to some sources that HOY consulted, yesterday's events could provide some interesting details regarding the hectic search that is being carried out by the army and police for the members of the terrorist group that assassinated Somoza, his economic adviser, Joe Baittiner, and his driver, Cesar Gallardo, on the fatal morning of 17 September.

More concrete details of yesterday's operation could not be obtained due to the secrecy in which the investigations are developing.

Moreover, it has been learned from sources of the security services that the belief is maintained that the perpetrators of the terrorist attack are still in the country.

PRESIDENT LAINO OF AUTHENTIC LIBERAL RADICAL PARTY RELEASED

PY160034 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 0023 GMT 16 Oct 80

[By Victor Benitez]

[Text] Domingo Laino, president of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party was released tonight at 2000. He had been held under arrest at police headquarters under provisions of Article 79 of the Constitution for questioning.

This morning Laino was transferred from police precinct No 3 to the police headquarters, from which he was released after completing the necessary procedure. He is presently at his home.

TERRORIST ATTACKS REPORTED IN CAPITAL, OTHER AREAS

Lima Looting, House Bombing

PY082113 Paris AFP in Spanish 1739 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 8 Oct (AFP)--A large commercial store was looted here last night, and a bomb exploded early this morning in front of the house of the director of a leftist newspaper.

The Monterrey stores, located in the neighboring Rimac District, were stoned by a large group of people who later broke into the building and took goods valued at approximately 7 million soles ($22,580). The looters shouted denunciations of the government and attempted to break into adjoining commercial stores but were held back by the police.

Meanwhile, relatives of Jorge Flores Lamas, director of the leftist morning newspaper EL DIARIO, have reported that an incendiary bomb exploded early this morning in front of the journalist's house. They reported that Flores Lamas is now in Europe and that the bomb only destroyed part of the garage door.

It was also reported that yesterday afternoon the police foiled an attempt at looting another large commercial store in this capital.

Explosions in Downtown Lima

PY130156 Paris AFP in Spanish 1530 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 9 Oct (AFP)--A terrorist troup threw molotov cocktails yesterday at four shops filled with people in downtown Lima. The group, made up of seven terrorists who threw pamphlets with antigovernment slogans, caused panic when they threw explosives among those people who were shopping in downtown stores yesterday.

With their timely intervention the police were able to avoid a true tragedy and were also able to capture two of the terrorists, Benancio Gomez and Jose Manuel Matos.

Attacks in Various Areas

PY150255 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2100 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 11 Oct (TELAM)--Alfonso Castaneda, who was found with 34 meters of fuse, 40 sticks of dynamite, 12 detonators and written material inciting to armed struggle, was placed at the disposal of justice by the police of Huaraz, in the center of Peru. A notebook with notes on perpetrated and scheduled attacks was also found.

At the same time in Huancapi, Ayacucho Department, dynamite was hurled at several houses after a flag bearing the hammer and sickle was hoisted in the main square. The police did not identify the three suspects who were arrested.

In Huaral, 120 km north of Lima, incendiary bombs were hurled at a national bank branch office.

NEW MARXIST-LENINIST POLITICAL GROUP INAUGURATED

PA121741 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 4 Oct 80 p 2

[Excerpts] The Marxist left is continuing to split. Revolutionary Popular Unity [Unidad Popular Revolucionaria--UPR], a new political group inspired by the thoughts of Jose Carlos Mariategui and Jose Maria Arguedas, emerges on the political scene today under the leadership of Edmundo Inga Garay, a former member of the Student Peasant Worker Popular Front.

This new movement, which joins the 50-odd leftist organizations, is of Marxist-Leninist orientation.

OIL PRICES TO REMAIN UNCHANGED PENDING OPEC DECISION

PA150359 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0137 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Caracas, 14 Oct (EFE)--In solidarity with OPEC, Venezuela will maintain the price of its crude until there is a collective decision from the oil producing countries' organization. This was announced by Venezuelan Minister of Energy and Mines Humberto Calderon Berti in statements reported by the national press today.

Calderon Berti stressed that Venezuela will not profit from the war being waged by Iran and Iraq, two members of OPEC, by raising the price of its oil. "We are in solidarity with the decision made in Vienna to freeze prices until the Bali meeting. Until there is a collective decision, Venezuela will not change its prices," he emphasized. The minister of energy and mines of Venezuela feels that because of the Iran-Iraq war, the industrialized countries have begun to use their reserve of oil, which is estimated to cover 100 days' supply.

Referring to last week's decision to increase residual fuel, Calderon Berti stressed that this move was made for seasonal reasons and has nothing to do with OPEC decisions. He explained that when it gets cold in the countries of the Northern Hemisphere, there is always a recovery in the price of residual fuels, which later suffer a loss when winter is over.

Calderon Berti returned to the issue of the Iran-Iraq war, stating that the conflict will have effects on the other OPEC nations. However, he said that there is a collective conviction that OPEC will continue as an instrument of the oil countries and the Third World.

He stressed that Venezuela's position is one of friendship with the other members of the organization and to this end is making efforts to strengthen the unity of the petroleum exporters. These Venezuelan stands will be taken to the next OPEC meeting to be held on 15 December in Bali, Indonesia, observed the minister.

BRAZIL TO RECEIVE 30,000 MORE BARRELS OF OIL DAILY

PA120303 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2114 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Caracas, 11 Oct (LATIN)--Venezuela will daily sell Brazil 30,000 barrels of petroleum in addition to that covered by the agreement in effect since the beginning of this year, Minister of Energy and Mines Humberto Calderon Berti announced today. Calderon told the press that Venezuela will sell a total of 2 million barrels of additional petroleum to Venezuela during 1980.

Brazil previously obtained half of its imported petroleum from Iran and Iraq. These countries had guaranteed approximately 400,000 barrels per day until they began their war.

In 1979, Venezuela sold Brazil 23,000 barrels of crude daily. This volume was increased to 50,000 barrels per day in January, 1980, when a bilateral agreement went into effect.

Calderon Berti said that Venezuela is acting as Brazil's liaison with other OPEC countries to help in procuring additional supplies. At the moment Venezuela can only supply 100,000 barrels a day in addition to what is already planned, according to the minister of energy and mines.

In accordance with a conservation program for the exploitation of this nonrenewable resource, Venezuela plans to produce a maximum of 2.2 million barrels per day. At the most, it will export 1.89 million barrels per day. Both amounts indicate a drop of 9.06 and 13.19 percent, respectively, in comparison with 1979 levels.

ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL ANNOUNCES RESULTS OF ELECTIONS

PA151945 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 14 Oct 80 pp A-1, A-16

[Communique of Panamanian Electoral Tribunal]

[Text] So that the general public can learn the results of the 28 September elections to elect the provincial representatives who will complete the National Legislation Council and the probable dates when the credentials will be given to the winners in these elections, the electoral tribunal is providing the following results in the nine provinces and the San Blas region:

Bocas del Toro

The provincial board declared the following candidates as winners:

Legislator: Rodrigo Eberto Martinez
Alternate: Ernesto Pitti Guerra, Independents
Legislator: Rene Osvaldo Vargas Castillo
Alternate: Cesar Luis Romero Alvarado, Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD)
The credentials will be handed out on 15 October at 1000 in Bocas del Toro. Luis Carlos Noriega, magistrate president of the tribunal will preside over this ceremony.

Cocle

The provincial board declared as winners the following:

Legislator: Targidio Antonio Bernal Guardia
Alternate: Juan Manuel Peralta Rios, Liberal Party (PL)
Legislator: Roberto Gabriel Ramos Tapia
Alternate: Gerardo Garces Sanchez, PL
The credentials were handed out on 13 October in the provincial governor's office by Dr Arturo Morgan Morales, electoral tribunal magistrate vice president.

Colon

The provincial board declared as winning candidates the following:

Legislator: Jaime Ricardo Fernandez Urriola
Alternate: Hector Virgilio Adles Vasque, Independents
Legislator: Abelardo Antonio Quijano
Alternate: Apolonio Acosta, PRD
Requests for a recount in five polls in Donoso District have been filed. It is believed that this review will not affect the final election results in this province, so credentials will be handed out to the candidates declared to be the winners on 14 October in the governor's office. Electoral tribunal member Rolando Murgas Torraza will hand out the credentials.

Chiriqui

The provincial board declared as winning candidates the following:

Legislator: Nestor Gutierrez
Alternate: Nellys Matos, Christian Democratic Party (PDC)
Legislator: Camilo Franceschi
Alternate: Gilberto Alvarez, PDC
Arsenio Obaldia has challenged the results in some polls in different places of the province, but he later turned over power to Dr Rogelio Arosemena Guardia to act in his name. Arosemena Guardia has withdrawn all the challenges. Therefore, since the legal period for the proclamation to be firmly established will have been fulfilled, Magistrate Vice President Arturo Morgan Morales will hand out the credentials to the declared winners on 15 October at 1000.

Darien

The provincial board has not declared winners because three challenges against three polling tables are still pending. A decision declaring the challenges as extemporaneous has been issued but Efrain de Gracia has requested a repeal.

Herrera

The provincial board declared as winners the following candidates:

Legislator: Arnulfo Escalona Rios
Alternate: Marcos Aurelio Huerta, PL
Legislator: Cesar Pereira Burgos
Alternate: Jose Maria Rodriguez, PL.
Since there were no challenges of any kind, Dr Arturo Morgan Morales, vice president of the electoral tribunal, handed the credentials to the winning candidates on 7 October.

Los Santos

The provincial board declared as winners the following candidates:

Legislator: Aristides Ananias Amaya
Alternate: Plinio Pinzon Ulloa, PRD
Legislator: Dario A. Gonzalez Parrilla
Alternate: Arcelio Bernal Batista, PL.
Since there were no challenges of any kind, Dr Arturo Morgan Morales, vice president of the tribunal, handed the credentials to the winners in the provincial governor's office on 7 October.

Panama

The provincial board has not declared the winning candidates because in the first place an appeal for the annulment of the elections held in the province was filed by the legal representative of independent candidate Olimpo Saez. The appeal was declared to be extemporaneous. The decision was duly announced and remains firm and executed. Nevertheless, the board sent to the electoral tribunal three notes requesting consultation on some doubts expressed by the representatives of some candidates and parties. These consultations are in the process of being answered. They will soon be answered and the provincial board will then proceed to definitely certify the candidates who obtained the largest number of votes as follows:

Legislator: Tomas Gabriel Altamirano Duque
Alternate: Antonio Yau, PRD
Legislator: Raul de Jesus Montenegro Diviazo
Alternate: Andres Barria Montero, PRD.

Veraguas

The provincial board proclaimed as winners the following candidates:

Legislator: Erasmo de Jesus Sanchez Oliver
Alternate: Eric Ernesto Chi Rodriguez, PRD.
Legislator: Alvaro Vernaza Herrera
Alternate: Jaime Javier Mendez Clavel, PRD.
Nevertheless, this declaration is dependent on certain appeals of annulment which have been presented, requests for a recount of some polls and the request to hold new elections in some places where they were not held.

San Blas

The provincial board declared the following winner:

Legislator: Alicio Atilio Rivera Iglesias
Alternate: Andres Iglesias Morales, PRD.
Since there was no challenge in this region electoral tribunal Dr Rolando Murgas Torrazza handed the credentials to the winning candidate on 7 October.

Luis Carlos Noriega Hurtado, magistrate president, Arturo Morgan Morales, magistrate vice president, Rolando Murgas Torraza, magistrate, Everardo E. Tomlinson H., secretary general.

PRD OFFICIAL VERNAZA CLAIMS 'TREASON' IN ELECTIONS

PA130029 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Gerardo Gonzalez Vernaza, secretary general of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD], has stated that there was treason in the recent legislative elections. Until now, other political groups have blamed election problems on the electoral tribunal.

In an impromptu speech in Santa Ana Park on Friday afternoon, in connection with a rally organized by the PRD--during which there was much liquor--that depended on the mandatory attendance of public employees, Gonzalez said: "Here in Santa Ana I am asking for an explanation as to why 50,000 members of our party were left out of the lists while all the members of the opposition parties were included in those lists. The investigations commission appointed by the president must publicly state who is responsible for this treason."

Gonzalez said that in spite of this, the PRD won the 28 September elections when for the first time the PRD competed with new parties and obtained more votes than all the parties put together. He noted that "when the votes obtained by the Popular Broad Front, the Liberal Party and the Christian Democracy are added up, they still obtained fewer votes than we did."

Later, speaking with bitterness and anger, Gonzalez made it evident that not all those who work with the government agree with the PRD or with what they have chosen to call "the process." He said that "the worst part is that there are people who claim to be with the process and the government, but have helped the enemy and we are going to fix that after 11 October."

Gonzalez announced that they are going to initiate an investigation in each corregimiento, in each voting place, to determine "why we won where we won and why we lost where we lost" on the 28th.

Gonzalez said that they will govern with responsibility with the best men of the fatherland, the PRD men. He also noted that women, who do not have much representation in the government despite the fact that they are the soul of the PRD victory, want more participation in the government, and "the PRD, on the word of its secretary general, will grant that."

Gonzalez charged that on the eve of 11 October "the gringos are playing smart. With the excuse of the elections, they are violating the treaties in front of our own noses." He said that President Royo and Vice President de la Espriella must explain to the people what is happening with the treaty violations.

Mr Gonzalez concluded his demonstrative speech stating: "We are not going to wait until they make a decision in the United States. Our people have decided to start complying with the treaty right now. We are not going to wait until the year 2000, with the treaties being violated in front of our own noses. Our people were patient enough until 1977 and now that this paper has been signed we will make sure it is respected."

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS SANDINIST LEADERS' ILLEGAL ENTRY

PA150251 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0107 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] San Jose, 14 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican Government this afternoon presented a formal protest to the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry in connection with the illegal entry into Costa Rican territory by several Sandinist leaders yesterday.

Minister of the Presidency Jose Rafael Cordero Croceri told ACAN-EFE that the protest had been filed through the Ministry of Foreign Relations. He said that the Costa Rican Government considered it a violation of national territory when two Nicaraguan Air Force planes carrying a group of Sandinist leaders headed by Vice Minister Eden Pastora and Panamanian guerrilla Hugo Spadafora arrived at a miniairport located in Barra de Colorado. It was said that the Sandinist leaders were coming from a party in San Juan del Sur in Nicaraguan territory.

Cordero Croceri said that the note clearly establishes that in view of the cordial and friendly relations and the understanding that exists between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the government hopes there will be no more such incidents. It was added that although Eden Pastora is a nationalized Costa Rican and may enter the nation, the others are foreigners and they possessed no documents from the immigration office. Futhermore, they should have requested permission to bring the two aircraft, especially since they are military.

The Sandinists were detained for 4 hours at Barra del Colorado, Pastora's center of commercial operations when he resided in Costa Rica, until documents were drawn up by a notary public.

The minister of the presidency also reported that although all were carrying weapons, they did not unload them from the planes. He also said that the Costa Rican chief executive expects a long explanation from the Nicaraguan Government in connection with this incident which has been cause for an official protest.

Meanwhile, Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc was very upset over the incident and praised the work of the rural guards who detained the Sandinist leaders. "Costa Rica is not a mere pasture. We have laws here and the authorities are here to enforce them," the official added.

The Public Security Ministry delivered to the presidency a long report, which was the basis for the Costa Rican Government's official protest.

COLONEL LINKS GOVERNMENT TO ARMS TRAFFICKING

PA141700 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Col Guillermo Marti yesterday told the legislative assembly commission which is investigating the trafficking of arms that million of colones are involved in the smuggling of arms from Cuba. Marti mentioned the possibility that the Costa Rican Government could be involved with the Sandinists and international communists in this business. According to Marti, 250,000 pounds of arms are still in the country, which represents a threat to peace in Costa Rica, and he is sure that the communists here already have their hands on some of those arms.

Colonel Marti insisted that the commission investigate top government officials, including President Rodrigo Carazo, who has said that he will assume all responsibility; former Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey; Interior Ministry deputy chief Guillermo Azofeifa and Interior Minister Carlos Argueda le Franc because they were the ones giving the orders. The other people involved were just obeying orders.

Confusion plus some violent words resulted when pilot Fernando Kohkemper said that the arms did not come from Cuba and that he never flew to Cuba to bring arms. Both Colonel Marti and Major Fallas told the commission that everyone knows that the arms came from Cuba. Kohkemper refused to talk to newsmen and did not allow reporters to take pictures.

Colonel Marti reiterated his concern over what seems to be the government's inability to cope with the situation. Marti said that some 30 flights were made to Cuba to bring arms in during the war in Nicaragua. He added that approximately 1 million pounds of arms were smuggled into the country, of which 250,000 pounds still are in Costa Rica. Colonel Marti told the members of the commission that he never saw any Costa Rican receive money for the arms smuggled into the country.

Colonel Marti again mentioned President Carazo's son, the late Rolando Carazo, in the trafficking of arms. According to Marti, he has received death threats and if anything should happen to him, he directly blames President Carazo. From what Colonel Marti has said, everything seems to indicate that the Costa Rican Government is involved in the arms trafficking.

EL SALVADOR

JUNTA ANNOUNCES 1982 ELECTIONS, AMNESTY FOR TERRORISTS

PA151912 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1836 GMT 15 Oct 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran junta celebrated here today its first anniversary in power, announcing elections for a constituent assembly in 1982 and presidential elections for 1983 as well as amnesty for persons involved in terrorist activities.

The announcements were made by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, one of the two militarymen on the government team. He added that the government is making preparations to reopen the national university, which was taken over by the army on 26 June. Neither the date of the amnesty decree nor the scope of such amnesty have been announced. Gutierrez said that the steps "will contribute to reasserting this government's democratic roots."

Col Adolfo Majano and Christian Democratic leader Jose Napoleon Duarte, who are also members of the junta, spoke previously over a radio and television network.

Majano emphasized the significance of 15 October, the date of the military coup that overthrew Gen Carlos Humberto Romero 1 year ago. "One cannot speak of human rights in El Salvador amid so much spilled blood, of so many lost lives of so many dismembered families," Majano said in the only official reference to the over 6,000 deaths that have taken place in El Salvador in the last 10 months because of the political violence.

Majano affirmed that the socioeconomic changes that have been launched in El Salvador--state control of banking, nationalization of foreign trade and the agrarian reform--began immediately after 15 October and were embodied as laws promulgated by the present government.

Duarte said that the anniversary of the coup confirmed the willingness of the armed forces not to let themselves be used any longer by privileged sectors. "Today is the first anniversary of the military coup headed by Colonel Gutierrez," Duarte said.

Some 100,000 government employees today are enjoying a day of rest with pay by virtue of a decree issued Tuesday by the junta. The public appearance of the five members of the junta took place at the government's farm installation in Santa Tecla, 12 km west of the capital, in the presence of a large concentration of peasants.

Gutierrez said the junta is prepared to turn over power to whoever wins the 1983 elections.

He announced the appointment in the near future of the members of central elections council which will initiate the electoral process for a constituent assembly in 1982.

Gutierrez guaranteed the autonomy of the university, which does not mean "extraterritoriality," he said. Gutierrez added that the youths who avail themselves of the amnesty will enjoy all the government's protection and security. He affirmed that the regime claims "a positive balance despite the present difficulties."

The junta leader added that El Salvador is the victim of social democracy and international communism, which are "in addition, promoting violence and are determined to maintain and intensify violence in order to gain their objectives."

DEFENSE MINISTER GARCIA DISCUSSES VIOLENCE, CAUSES

PA151501 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Statement by Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, defense and public security minister, during revolutionary government junta members' visit to Chalatenango; no date given--live or recorded]

[Text] Violence is the big problem in El Salvador. Internationally, to speak of El Salvador is to speak of violence and to speak of violence is to speak of El Salvador. Rather than wondering how we can solve the problem, as you have asked, perhaps one should ask who is promoting violence in addition to what are its causes. That question will, no doubt, lead us more than anything else to a logical conclusion.

A revolutionary process is now underway in this country, a process of profound changes evident to the local citizens and to other nations. The fundamental objective of this process is to put an end to systems unsuited for this country and to make some changes in the standard of living of Salvadorans. It is truly a revolution but, it is following a democratic (course) and it has sent one condition: As has been stated, it is a revolution outside the Marxist-Leninist pattern.

Who is being most hurt by violence right now? The government and the armed forces. Why? Why the interest in promoting violence? Why kill? Why destroy? The truth is that after trying to get a classic armed people's insurrection underway, which never happened, the argument used to motivate some people was exhausted. But when the revolution occurred in this country where land has been (distributed), where control over economic power has changed, where foreign trade is under control, the demagogic standards that some people were still trying to use to fool others have been practically discarded. There is no other alternative but to promote violence. In this regard we feel that the armed forces have a very important role to play to try to solve this problem. But so far, loyal to their duty and within a strictly legal framework, the armed forces have tried to curb violence only to a minimal degree because we expect to reach a political solution instead of a military one. As we have pointed out before, when we run out of political solutions there has to be a military one and at least an equal opportunity should be provided for simultaneous political and military solutions.

In this regard, the armed forces have tried to promote a climate of peace and tranquillity which we are certain the entire Salvadoran people, all of you, long for. You all long to live better, to achieve your goals and to work in peace. But the armed forces are fighting violence which, you know, is merciless. Our soldiers are sacrificing themselves. What the military wants is not to be feared by the Salvadoran people. Of course, we want to be respected, but respected as an authority capable of solving problems. We are the first to be convinced that in order to command respect we in the armed forces must also show respect. I think we are doing everything possible to end violence, which is not easy for this government to do now, particularly if we bear in mind that the only thing left for those opposed to this change process to do, whether they be on the rightwing or leftwing, is to promote violence so we will be criticized, singled out, judged and called a nation of uncontrollable violence. Look for the causes and you will find those who are promoting violence. But controlling it is not just a problem for the armed forces and the government. It required your participation because the armed forces, as we have stated, are not committed to anyone but the people.

Therefore, you can rest assured that the armed forces are present, ready, capable and they will never hesitate to go against the enmies of this government, the enemies of the armed forces, the enemies of the people who are undoubtedly the ones promoting violence right now. Thank you.

MAJANO DECRIES ARMY'S RIGHTWING SYMPATHIES

PA150316 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] A Salvadoran opposition leader says that the junta is killing the people and that there is violence everywhere. This year political motivations have caused more than 5,500 deaths according to information issued by the Catholic Church.

According to Col Adolfo Majano, the government's problem lies less in the violent attack of the political left, whose motivations can be annulled by means of reforms, than in the violence of the political extreme right, whose sequence of (?demands) seems endless. At least part of the 30,000-man armed forces supports this violence, diplomatic observers believe.

In order to gain [words indistinct] all the force must be exerted to control the rightist violence. This is a shame for all of us and a great danger for my country, Colonel Majano said and added: We need a reorganization and a reorientation of the armed forces. We must have an attitude of support for the people and democracy. For 40 years, prior to the rebellion of the young officers, the armed forces were the instrument of the social class dominating the economy harassed by the effects of the political crisis. The country now strives to keep its economy alive. Violence by extremist groups is regretted by the National Association of Private Enterprise which sees that violence is placing our economy on the verge of collapse. There are hardly any new private investments, unemployment in San Salvador has increased by at least 20 percent after the gross national income was reduced by 4 percent last year and this year a 6 percent reduction is foreseen if the government fails to implement an emergency $360 million investment plan announced in May. However, if the government does not control the violence the situation will remain the same.

This situation has helped the Salvadoran business world accept the reforms as unavoidable although somewhat belated. We neither promote nor support a return to the past, the industry and commerce productive alliance, said. We accept that the reforms are needed.

POLICE REPORT 100 VIOLENT DEATHS IN PAST 24 HOURS

PA160426 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0659 GMT 15 Oct 80

[By Adrian Aldana]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 15 Oct (LATIN)--The revolutionary government junta has reached its first anniversary today at a time when the political violence that rocks the country has taken another 100 lives during the last 24 hours, according to police reports.

The latest clashes in the central and northern part of the country have climaxed 12 months of the greatest violence ever recorded in the country, where a civilian-military junta confronts violence from the extreme left and right. The press under secretary, Col Nicolas Carranza said, referring to reports from Zacatecoluca, San Vicente, Chalatenango, Usulutan and Gotera, that the army is confronting extremist groups in these sectors but that it has not made full use of its force.

The press under secretary said that the troops have not used artillery or paratroopers since no general offensive has been launched. Carranza said that the sweeps made in the central and northern regions have only involved a fifth or sixth of the armed forces' military potential.

LEFTIST ACTIVITIES ON JUNTA'S FIRST ANNIVERSARY

PA160217 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1629 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 15 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Militants of the clandestine Marxist People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) today blocked seven streets in San Salvador neighboring towns with buses on the first anniversary of El Salvador's civilian-military government junta.

According to reports received from the interior, similar actions occurred there and several bombs exploded, spewing leftist propaganda.

Since yesterday, combined army and security corps units have been carefully patrolling the capital due to rumors of harassment by the various Marxist-Leninist groups seeking political power through the use of weapons.

In Soyapango, 5 km east of this capital, the ERP planted bombs in four buses parked in the Route 7 terminal, which covers the run between Soyapango and the capital. One of the bombs exploded. The others were deactivated, but all four buses were considerably damaged.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, PRIVATE SECTOR CRITICIZE JUNTA

PA140253 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] In San Salvador the Catholic Church and the two major private economic groups strongly criticized the Salvadoran Government junta today, defying the state of siege. The private groups asked the junta to step down and hold an election.

According to political observers, the church has begun a counteroffensive since the government is persecuting it, as Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas has reported. An editorial in the official church organ ORIENTACION today said the junta is intent on a conducting national and international campaign. It has invited the pope to visit the nation. It denies repression. It has asked other nations not to interfere but it has also suggested the creation of civil defense committees to control the subversive groups.

The Salvadoran Industrialists Association and the Chamber of Commerce for the first time criticized the U.S.-supported junta. In manifestos published by the major newspapers today, the two bodies called for returning to constitutional rule. They added that there is a veritable economic crisis in the country in view of the lack of foreign exchange which has made essential health and food items more expensive. The nationalized banks' loans have been reduced for all sectors while the Central Reserve Bank has doubled its credit.

The economic organizations reported that the Central Reserve Bank's issuance [of currency] is not backed by national production and this has triggered inflation. The reforms have still not benefited the large majority of the people despite what the government junta is saying, the sources added. The Salvadoran private sector wants to return to de jure rule and end the de facto government. In conclusion it called on the civilian-military government to stop enacting laws rife with empty words, inconsistencies and even contradictions which denote an obvious lack of legislative savvy.

ARCHBISHOP DEPLORES VIOLENCE, ATTACKS ON CHURCHES

PA130242 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1900 GMT 12 Oct 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The creation of "bands of uncontrolled armed civilians," the "repression of defenseless people by military troops and armed rightist groups" and recent raiding of churches and convent houses were reported here today by the archbishop of El Salvador.

"If anything happens to the fathers of Aguilares, we know who will be to blame," said Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, apostolic administrator of the Salvadoran Archdiocese in his Sunday homily.

The people of Aguilares witnessed the slaying of the first priest in El Salvador 3 and 1/2 years ago. He was Rutilio Grande. After the death of this Jesuit, eight more priests, including Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, have been killed in this Central American nation. Aguilares is about 32 km north of the Salvadoran capital.

Rivera y Damas reported that the church and the town's convent house had been invaded by government troops. "They even stole the money in the church's poor boxes," he said. The raid "is additional proof of the government troops' persecution of the church," added Rivera y Damas, who had already condemned the killing of a family in Chalatenango, in northern Salvador, by presumed rightists.

The prelate condemned this week's killing of diocese priest, a member of the Salvadoran Human Rights Committee, a high-ranking leader of the Christian Democratic Party and South African diplomat Archibald Gardner Dunn. Regarding Dunn, Rivera y Damas asked the Marxist Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces to reveal the place where they buried the body of the former South African ambassador in El Salvador, whom they "executed" after holding him captive more than 10 months.

Rivera y Damas voiced concern over the government measure of creating "uncontrolled armed bands" in towns in the interior of the nation. According to the prelate, persons are being forced to join these armed groups sponsored by the government and were even encouraged in a public statement by Napoleon Duarte, the Christian Democratic leader on the ruling junta.

The archbishop also deplored the proliferation of telephones in cities in the interior. People are being encouraged to use them to report "suspicious activities" without giving their names. This system has the historic dishonor of having been used by totalitarian regimes of the past, said Rivera y Damas. After two telephones were installed in San Salvador, some of the main cities in the interior are also getting these telephones. They are being promoted on radio, television and newspapers, where people are being told: "You can help your armed forces" pacify the nation.

After noting the increase of armed action by leftist groups, Rivera y Damas said that repression by the military and by armed rightist groups is befalling defenseless people.

The prelate said that both armed guerrillas and government troops have sustained many casualties in clashes in the north of Morazan and Chalatenango Departments.

He deplored the acts of terrorism which preclude harvesting in the countryside and said that the death of nine priests in El Salvador in the past 3 years "must bring about a more just and fraternal country."

SPOKESMAN DENIES FDR LINKS WITH PANAMANIAN BRIGADE

PA151652 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 14 Oct 80 p 8

[By Carlos J. Nunez L.]

[Text] "The so-called Anastasio Aquino Brigade does not have any links with the Salvadoran revolutionary organizations and what it seeks is to cause problems to the international work of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] and to distract the Panamanian people from giving their solidaristic support to our cause," Alfredo Monge, official representative of the FDR, said in a news conference. The FDR is a political organization which includes all the sectors which oppose the military-Christian democratic junta of that Central American country.

"Our organizations," Monge added, "are not terrorist groups. They are revolutionary and do not need to create clandestine organizations outside of El Salvador. [paragraph continues]

They certainly do not want to cause problems for the Panamanian people and government. Therefore, we are telling the people and the media that this is a maneuver to endanger the physical integrity of those who work in favor of the Salvadoran people and to denigrate our revolutionary organizations. We state that our organizations will not be responsible for the actions of the Anastasio Aquino Brigade."

Monge also condemned the training of Salvadoran troops on Yankee military bases in the Canal area. "This is a flagrant violation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. The United States is supporting the current Salvadoran military-Christian Democratic junta in a war of extermination against our people," he added.

"Since their genocidal policy against the Salvadoran people has been unmasked and in view of the scope of the international solidarity which has contributed to their defeat in various parts of the world on several occasions. Imperialism and the Central American reactionaries are desperately carrying out maneuvers to confuse international opinion about our revolutionary and democratic plans and the nature of our organizations."

Monge said he is confident in the solidaristic relations between the FDR and the Panamanian people and their organizations and he hopes they will be strengthened within the framework of mutual respect and the common interests of the two peoples. Dr Carlos Perez Herrera, chairman of the Farabundo Marti Panamanian Committee of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People, gave details of the campaign of solidarity with the brother people of Central America and announced that a march will be held on 15 October starting at Porras Plaza and ending at Santa Ana Park.

FPL DENIES PART IN PDC EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S DEATH

PA160254 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1735 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The clandestine People's Liberation Forces (FPL) today denied responsibility for the killing of Christian Democratic Party [PDC] leader Melvin Rigoberto Orellana, who was killed by terrorists last week in San Salvador.

An FPL communique accuses the government of being responsible for killing Orellana, secretary of national studies of the PDC. The FPL claimed that Orellana's death was the result of the "deep differences within the government" and accused PDC leaders Napoleon Duarte and Antonio Morales Ehrlich of manipulating the party.

The terrorists who killed Orellana left a red banner with the letters FPL on the vehicle which he was driving.

In another communique the FPL confirmed having received from the relatives of Salvadoran industrialist Victor Keilhauer a ransom which will serve "to finance the revolutionary war of the people." Keilhauer was released Monday in San Salvador after being held hostage for 6 months by the leftwing group.

GUATEMALA

OFFICIAL FORESEES DISCOVERY OF OIL DEPOSITS IN PETEN

PA151709 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Tomas (Sotelo) Guzman, president of the legislature, has said that according to reports he has received, there is great certainty that new oil deposits will be found in Peten.

[Begin recording] A company is working there at present. It is financed by Texaco and is exploring these deposits. There is an 80 percent certainty of finding a new oil belt that I believe will be Guatemala's salvation for the future. [end recording]

Promising signs of large oil deposits have been found in Peten. This has spurred considerable interest among oil companies. In El Naranjo, close to the Mexican border, an Esso subsidiary is installing exploration machinery. In addition, this company is building a 200-km highway and has already constructed a modern airport suitable for landing large airplanes, even at night. These are the planes which have seemed so mysterious to inhabitants of Peten. They are used for transporting oil exploration machinery and equipment to El Naranjo.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTES GASOLINE PRICE REDUCTION

PA150239 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1947 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 14 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Government today reduced the price of gasoline by $0.05. The reduction stems from a drop in the price of reconstituted oil effected in September by the Caribbean refineries which supply this country with Venezuelan crude. The reduction went into effect immediately, bringing to $1.95 the price of one gallon of American "super" gasoline which formerly cost $2.00. A gallon of regular gas now costs $1.91 instead of $1.96.

GOVERNMENT ASSUMES FIGHT AGAINST COFFEE RUST

PA152028 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] The Agriculture Ministry has taken over the [word indistinct] work against coffee rust.

The problems being confronted by Guatemalan authorities in their efforts to fight coffee rust have forced the government to take over directly the work of controlling, researching, fighting and erradicating coffee rust in the area bordering El Salvador.

Another obstacle has arisen in addition to the sociopolitical problems in El Salvador. It is the absence of the cooperation which had been specifically scheduled by some international service organizations to help fight the blight.

HONDURAS

NICARAGUA'S D'ESCOTO MEETS WITH HIGH OFFICIALS

PA151520 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Armando Arevalo report from Tegucigalpa--live]

[Text] Great expectation and much sympathy were noted with regard to the visit made to this country by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto.

In a news conference from the capital at the Nicaraguan Embassy, D'Escoto charged that some members of the Honduran Army are cooperating with counterrevolutionaries from Honduras.

Miguel d'Escoto added that this situation would be brought up in the meeting he would hold later with President Policarpo Paz Garcia.

Some hours later, D'Escoto met with Honduran Foreign Minister Col Cesar Elvir Sierra as well as with the president of the republic. In making the charges mentioned earlier, D'Escoto said he was aware that the Honduran Government is making every effort to prevent Nicaraguans residing in Honduras from interfering in Nicaraguan internal politics from Honduras.

Asked about the upcoming signing of a peace treaty between Honduras and El Salvador, D'Escoto said that he supports it, as long as the peace treaty signed harms neither of the two countries.

Also, the Nicaraguan foreign minister ruled out a meeting of Central American foreign ministers in the near future.

It is expected that in the next few hours the press secretariat of the presidency of Honduras will issue a detailed report on the topics discussed by Honduran Foreign Minister Col Cesar Elvir Sierra, President Policarpo Paz Garcia and Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto.

It had been announced that before his departure the Nicaraguan foreign minister would meet with Roberto Suazo Cordova, president of the National Constituent Assembly, but this report has not yet been confirmed.

NICARAGUA

FSLN, JUNTA MEMBERS SPEAK AT SAN CARLOS FESTIVITIES

PA150205 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The residents of San Carlos, Rio San Juan Department, today celebrate the anniversary of the 13 October 1977 attack [on the San Carlos garrison] by the Sandinist Front.

On this anniversary, the directorate of Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the government junta wished not only to participate in the festivities in San Carlos with speeches and flags but with the inauguration of specific projects. The Sandinist 13 de Octubre radio station and telephone communications with the rest of the country were inaugurated. Health and education aid by internationalist teachers and doctors has also been sent to the area.

San Carlos and other nearby towns will now have a station which will be concerned about their cultural and educational needs. They will now be able to hear national news and instructions of our Sandinist vanguard instead of just hearing Costa Rican news as occurred in the past. Radio 13 de Octubre will be heard in Rio San Juan Department as well as in Chontales and part of Zelaya.

Electronics technicians of the Sandinist communications system are in San Carlos today. They will train the young people of San Carlos who are interested in careers in the radio field. Radio 13 de Octubre will be at the service of those Nicaraguans who in the past were isolated but who are now linked to all of Nicaragua thanks to the two modern ships which will provide services between San Carlos and Granada and to the Lanica Airline flights to San Carlos.

Several projects were inaugurated in San Carlos today. Shortly before the ceremony, the people who had gathered at the Ernesto Chato Medrano Plaza sang the national anthem. A representative of the FSLN departmental committee then delivered the first speech. He stressed the revolution's projects to help the town.

Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz also apoke on behalf of the FSLN National Directorate. The struggle continues, he said. The war is not over and San Carlos should continue the struggle begun in October 1977. There are still enemies lying in wait for the process, Ruiz said. These enemies include those beyond the borders. Those who plot inside the country and those who want to bring back Somozism. The order to fight continues to live in the Nicaraguans' hearts, the commander said. The orders are not only to fight the enemies of the past but also to fight ignorance, illiteracy, social underdevelopment and the problems of our people. The struggle is now for the reconstruction, Henry Ruiz said. If yesterday you fought to be free, today you should fight to control your own resources and wealth. It is your decision. Long live the eternal memory of the martyrs who made possible the victory of the revolution, Comdr Henry Ruiz said.

Government junta member Sergio Ramirez delivered the closing speech. He said: Your presence here is very significant because we know how far you have come. This shows the revolutionary spirit of the peasants of Rio San Juan, Ramirez said. He emphasized the historic importance of 13 October. The attacks in San Carlos, Masaya and Nueva Segovia showed that the dictator could not consolidate his dictatorship. At that time Somoza and his allies thought they were winning. This might explain the attitude of some of these allies who now oppose the revolution. They wanted to see the end of Somoza but not of the National Guard.

They oppose us because a Sandinist People's Army and Sandinist people's militia have been established. The armed people are now determined to defend the achievements of this revolution. These reactionary sectors applaud the events in Bluefields, the government junta member added. He said that the Somozist sectors were the ones which provoked the events in Bluefields. Here is an excerpt of Ramirez' speech in San Carlos today:

[Begin Ramirez recording] Now, companeros, for the first time in Rio San Juan's history there is electric power in El Castillo, a town which had been totally abandoned by Somozism. There is electricity in [name indistinct]. These are advances of the revolution. We now have telephones in San Carlos and there are communications with Managua and other parts of the country. We can say that this is the beginning of the end of the isolation of Rio San Juan Department and its capital, San Carlos. [applause]

We now have a radio station link with the Rio San Juan Department. This is also very important because the companeros in the remote areas will have a way to send messages to their families. The installation of this radio station is part of a plan to establish powerful stations in remote areas of Nicaragua so that communications can be facilitated. Rio San Juan Department can now say that it has its own radio station. This is also a conquest of the Sandinist people's revolution. [applause]

Companeros, we also have many projects for the Rio San Juan Department. Some of these will begin as soon as the rainy season is over. Everything is ready to begin building a road between (Asutena) and Guasimo which will be of great service to the people of the area. It will begin to be built as soon as summer begins. In summer, there will be work on the construction of the Acoyapa-San Miguelito-San Carlos road which has a high priority among the projects of the National Reconstruction Government. [end recording]

INTERIOR MINISTER BORGE SAYS ARMED FORCES SUFFICIENT

PA151318 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] We will have iron fists to strike at our enemies, Comdr Tomas Borge Martinez said while visiting Granada yesterday. The interior minister was accompanied by Panama's ambassador to Nicaragua and Panamanian Colonel Noriega.

During an interview granted by Comdr Tomas Borge to our correspondent, Julio Cesar Tallin, Borge said that the Nicaraguan Armed Forces are quite capable and are as strong as they have to be to defend the interests of our people. The interior minister said that the with regard to counterrevolutionary attacks, the armed forces are already in pursuit of small bands scattered around.

GOVERNMENT DENIES GIVING RANCH TO FIDEL CASTRO

PA151939 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan Farming and Livestock Development Ministry categorically denied a report from a transnational news agency which says that the Nicaraguan Government gave Cuban Prime Minister [as heard] Fidel Castro a cattle ranch in Leon Department.

Salvador Mayorga, farming and livestock development deputy minister, held a news conference this afternoon to deny the transnational news agency report. The following is Companero Mayorga's statement:

[Begin recording] We definitely want to make an official statement on behalf of the ministry regarding a report from the German news agency DPA, issued on 13 October from San Salvador, which says that the Sandinist government gave Los Arcos cattle ranch to Commander Fidel Castro during his visit to Nicaragua on occasion of the first anniversary of the victory of our revolution. According to DPA, the ranch was a gift to Castro for his contribution to the defeat of the Somozist dictatorship. This is absolutely ridiculous, false and unfounded.

The news agency does not mention a reliable source from which it received the information. The Nicaraguan people know the truth quite well and are aware of the irresponsible attitude of some international news agencies which are manipulated by Somozist interests. [end recording]

JUDGE RULES IN 'SPANISH PACKAGE' SOMOZA EMBEZZLEMENT CASE

PA142027 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Not even former Spanish Ambassador Jose Garcia (Vanon) was spared in the ruling issued by Judge Davila Barboza in the "Spanish package" case. Arrest warrants were issued against all the suspects except Anastasio Somoza Debayle, now deceased. The judge reported that it took him 2 days to draft his ruling. He said that it is being copied today. Here's Judge Alfonso Davila Barboza explaining the ruling:

[Begin recording] As you know this case took several days and, after studying a number of documents presented by criminal prosecutor (Alberto Ortega), we began to draft the sentence on Saturday. It is being copied today. The final part of the ruling states: (Emir Gonzalez) and Luis B. Olivares are hereby (?ordered imprisoned) because they are guilty of the crimes of misappropriation of public funds, fraud and embezzlement to the detriment of the Nicaraguan state.

2. [number as heard] Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, Joaquin Sacasa Gomez, Guillermo Cano (Parajon), Benjamin Elizondo Aviles, Leon Debayle (Lagos), Carlos Ramirez Astorga, Mario Arturo Acosta, Byron Garcia and Eduardo Perez Palma are ordered imprisoned for being joint perpetrators [coautores] of the crimes of fraud, misappropriation of public funds and embezzlement committed by (Emir Gonzalez), Luis B. Olivares and Anastasio Somoza Debayle to the detriment of the Nicaraguan state.

3. (Emir Gonzalez), Luis B. Olivares, Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, Joaquin Sacasa Gomez, Guillermo Cano (Parajon), Benjamin Elizondo Aviles, Leon Debayle (Lagos), Carlos Ramirez Astorga, Mario Arturo Acosta, Byron Garcia and Eduardo Perez Palma are ordered imprisoned for being perpetrators of the crimes of theft, fraud, crimes against the freedom of trade, crimes against the national economy, industry and commerce, conspiracy to commit crimes and crimes against freedom of commerce committed to the detriment of the Nicaraguan state.

4. The legal proceedings against Anastasio Somoza Debayle are discontinued due to his death.

5. The legal proceedings against Jose Maria Garcia (Vanon) and his wife are provisionally discontinued.

6. (?Proceedings) have been legally opened.

7. [Sentence indistinct]

8. The property of the accused is embargoed [words indistinct] of the crimes committed.

To be copied and disseminated. [Signed] Judge Alfonso Davila Barboza, Secretary Marina [name indistinct]

[Question] What has been the reaction of the defense lawyers? Will they appeal this ruling?

[Answer] They have not been notified yet. This might be done sometime today.

[Question] I'm surprised that in the ruling thename of Ambassador Garcia (Vanon) is mentioned. Can you explain the reason?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] in the course of the investigations, people who appear to have criminal links which merit a special investigation then proceedings are left open for them. That is why he appears in the ruling. He appears to be linked with these gentlemen who committed this huge fraud against Nicaragua. [end recording]

Case Against Ambassador Dropped

PA151534 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has reported that no specific steps have been taken so far to have former Spanish Ambassador Jose Garcia called in to testify. Jose Garcia was involved in the "Spanish Package" case while he was Spanish ambassador to Nicaragua. Charges against former Ambassador Garcia and his wife were provisionally dropped by Alfonso Davila Barbasa, first district judge of Managua, who has left the case open.

Extradition Papers Against Somoza Portocarrero

PA142040 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Criminal prosecutor Alberto (Gamez Ortega) is expected to travel to the United States at the end of the week to deliver documents requesting the extradition of Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero and his gang of thieves. Arrest warrants were issued against them yesterday for theft and other crimes against the Nicaraguan people. Judge Davila Barboza said that all the documents have been sent to the Supreme Court and that these will probably be taken to the United States by (Gamez Ortega) at the end of the week.

DANIEL ORTEGA ANNOUNCES PARDON FOR FEMALE PRISONERS

PA110352 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0115 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Statement by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra announcing a government junta decree granting pardon to imprisoned women--live or recorded]

[Text] Good evening, Nicaraguan people. We are meeting with representatives of the parents of students who have now resumed classes in the primary and secondary schools. We are here in the Central American School to hold a dialogue with them about the education of their children, about their worries. In this manner we will share a common denominator among the government the vanguard and the people.

We have taken advantage of this occasion, however, to announce a decree that we think reaffirms the generosity of the Sandinist People's revolution. The National Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, headed by Dr Leonte Herdocia, has asked the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction to pardon female prisoners. The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the Sandinist Front's National Directorate have approved this suggestion by the human rights commission presided over by Dr Leonte Herdocia. In accordance with the principle of being generous in victory, and with the idea of giving an opportunity to these women--who, in the long run, were the victims of the Somozist tyranny and of the capitalism that the Somozist tyranny represented, which turned them into blind instruments of the excesses and abuses and even of the crimes committed by the Somozist dictatorship--we feel that it is necessary to give them a new chance.

Companero Rodrigo Reyes will read a decree that lists the names of the prisoners who will be released tonight. We want to ask our people to be understanding. More than anything else, we ask for understanding, because there were some complaints when we announced earlier that we would release women over 50. We are releasing women over 50 as well as several younger ones who committed minor crimes.

We want to urge our people to understand the need to give these people a chance, the need to give them the opportunity to become integrated into society, to become integrated into the revolution. Once outside, enjoying true freedom in this free Nicaragua, in this Sandinist Nicaragua, they should not be harassed or troubled. Let there be no vengeful spirit among those who feel they were directly attacked by any of the women who will be released. In this manner we will help strengthen the national unity and the family, for many of these women are mothers. Many of them are even grandmothers. We think our Sandinist people's revolution should give them this opportunity.

Additional Releases Planned

PA141947 Paris AFP in Spanish 0126 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Managua, 13 Oct (AFP)--Leonte Herdocia, president of the Nicaraguan Human Rights Commission, announced today that another 380 prisoners will be released. At the same time, he called for a relocation of pardoned Somozists for purposes of national harmony.

Herdocia also noted the possibility that in November, the government junta may issue a new decree granting pardons to an as yet undetermined number of prisoners. The 380 prisoners, whose release was announced by Herdocia, are persons who had limited relations with the Somozist regime or who had been given light sentences and have already spent 1 year in jail.

Today, the last of a group of 70 persons left the prisons. They were the beneficiaries of a pardon granted recently by the government junta in an effort to release all prisoners who were not seriously committed to the Somozist regime overthrown in July 1979. Some 7,500 Somozists were imprisoned when the Sandinist government took office.

Herdocia said today that the pardon planned for November will probably involve some conditions such as requiring some prisoners to report periodically to the authorities. The president of the Human Rights Commission asked the media to stop using the term genocidal or other derogatory remarks in referring to the accused former military personnel "in the interest of peace and brotherhood among Nicaraguans."

PLANNING MINISTRY SAYS REACTIVATION PROGRAM SUCCESSFUL

PA130433 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 7 Oct 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] The Planning Ministry has stated that according to the information obtained from the second evaluation of the economic reactivation plan, 97 percent of the goals of 1980 will have been accomplished.

This new victory of the people, a victory as big as that of the national literacy campaign, will see its fruits as a result of an entire year of work in the agriculture sector, in the strengthening of national unity, in the growth of class organization, in the hard work of technical and financial assistance institutions, and especially in the high degree of social awareness achieved by the workers of the countryside and the cities.

A special report from the Planning Ministry states: "The second evaluation of the economic reactivation plan for 1980 was recently concluded. This plan deals with the carrying out of the economic reactivation plan in the first 6 months of the year.

"The evaluation was made by comparing the figures given as goals with what has been already accomplished plus estimated production figures for the end of the year. According to those estimates we can already predict quite well the final results for 1980."

Just as had been expected, there was a high degree of reactivation in the agriculture and livestock sector.

It is believed that the production level of the 1978-1979 period will be reached during 1980. This indicates the importance of this sector within the plans of the revolution.

In 1978-1979, for example, Nicaragua planted 970,000 manzanas with basic grains. On the 1979-1980 agricultural year, this was reduced to 670,000 manzanas as a result of the war of liberation. This year (1980-1981) we have already planted 960,000 manzanas.

But, as we shall see, more important than the planting of that many manzanas, has been the step forward in the introduction of technology and order to production.

Preliminary figures in the production of goods such as corn, lead to the conclusion that 97 percent of the plan will be fulfilled.

We will not only have one of the largest harvests in the country's history, but what had been expected for 1980 has also been greatly surpassed.

With the planting of 340,000 manzanas of corn, there will be a production of 5.5 million quintals of corn. The plan was for the planting of 300,000 manzanas with a production of 4.1 million quintals. To accomplish this we increased the cultivated areas. In addition, the production rate per manzana, which had been estimated at 13.5 quintals, was higher.

The 1977-1978 harvest, the largest, produced only 3.9 million quintals of corn.

In the case of sesame, for example, production reached levels that place it as one of the main products of 1980. The area planted with this product was increased from 20,000 manzanas to 40,000 from 1979 to 1980. Its production for the same years increased from 181,900 quintals to 440,000 quintals. The 1978 production was 126,000 quintals.

However, it is in cotton where the economic reactivation plan shows the most positive results. Of the 170,000 manzanas that were to be planted, only 150,000 were actually cultivated but the yield per manzana increased from 30 quintals to 40 thus permitting a harvest of 5.1 million quintals, the equivalent of a 209 percent increase compared with the 1979-1980 agriculture year.

The 1980 program accomplished its goals in the beef and milk sectors: 118.1 million pounds and 98.6 million liters, respectively.

This does not mean we will overcome the milk deficit that Nicaragua has historically endured, the Planning Ministry report notes, but we will reach the partial recovery goals included in the 1980 plan.

The destructive effects of the war on the industrial installations was the first obstacle to reaching a 100 percent reactivation in the industrial sector.

The general goals of between 90 and 95 percent industrial reactivation can be considered an accomplished fact.

For example, we can cite as an example the factory El Porvenir, which was owned by Somoza. During the first 3 or 4 months of the year it produced nothing, since its machines had not received adequate maintenance for the past 2 years. This is an important enterprise that will play in the future a determining role in Nicaragua's textile production. Because of its machinery problem and the need to obtain the raw material it needs, this factory will have only a 70 percent reactivation.

Regarding lumber, chemicals and other products, the Planning Ministry report states:

"The same"--referring to the case of the textiles--"can be said of lumber and chemical products. In the case of lumber, due to the poor condition of the roads and to the damage in sawmills, the felling of trees, which is done during the first months of the year, could not be carried out. In the case of chemical products, the drop in the planting of cotton in the 1979-1980 period resulted in an accumulation of products in the industries that produce insecticides and other products used in the production of cotton."

Regarding this, it is worthwhile to note that because of the traditional structures of our production, the planting of cotton sets the conditions for the movement of other products of the country and any variation in its production affects many other aspects of the nation's production life.

There was a drop in the production of oil derived from cotton seeds.

In the metal-mechanic industrial sector, Nicaragua reached a high degree of reactivation, especially in the cases of Metasa and Inca [not further identified]. The same is true for the clothes sector where collective production plays an important role. The same applies to the tobacco and beverage industries.

Paradoxically, such a quick reactivation was not expected in these two industries.

In the mining sector, the high price of gold made it an excellent securer of foreign exchange. In the fishing industry the solidarity and unselfish aid of the fraternal people of Cuba permitted the recovery of a large percentage of the fishing fleet. The little or no fishing done in 1979 permitted the renewal of the sea life. The price increase for fish in the international market sealed the success of the plan in this field.

In the construction sector the reactivation has been between 70 and 75 percent.

Although during the first 6 months of the year there were 70,000 jobs in the construction sector, this sector's reactivation was only between 70 and 75 percent.

Problems regarding capacity to implement the projects were the Achilles heel of this sector.

In general terms, the Nicaraguan people have achieved a great victory in the field of production. New and harder battles are in store, but we are sure of one thing: Unite! Unity and organization are the road of the revolution.

BRIEFS

WORKERS FEDERATION JOINS WFTU--The Jose Benito Escobar Perez Sandinist Workers Federation [CST] has affiliated itself to the WFTU. Companera Olga Aviles Lopez, secretary of international relations of the CST, said she believes the CST had a historic duty to join the WFTU. [Text] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 7 Oct 80 PA]

YOUTHS TO BULGARIA--Some 20 Nicaraguan youths of a group of 35 will leave for Bulgaria on Monday, 6 October, to attend universities there. They will be enrolled in careers in agronomy, farm machinery, animal husbandry, irrigation, drainage and medicine. [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 3 Oct 80 PA]

BCIE LOAN--The Central American Bank of Economic Integration [BCIE] has granted a $2 million, 20 million cordobas, loan to the Nicaraguan Mining Development Corporation for the research of nonrenewable resources in the Atlantic and the Limon mine. [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 3 Oct 80 PA]

REACTIVATION OF MINES--The Finance and Planning Ministries have supplied $225 million for the reactivation of the San Alpino, La Reina and La Libertad mines. These three mines had been inactive for several decades. There are five mines in the country right now. They have produced 30,000 ounces of gold and 74,000 of silver over the past 14 months. This has resulted in $35 million in foreign exchange for Nicaragua. [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 3 Oct 80 PA]

DEVELOPMENT BANK LOANS--The National Development Bank granted more than 16 million cordobas in loans to small and medium cattlement in Boaco during the first 8 months of 1980. This bank also gave 8,305,000 cordobas to small corn producers in Masaya Department to sow 3,700 manzanas. [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 2 Oct 80 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTE ANNOUNCES PARDON OF U.S. CITIZENS

PA151944 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] The Cuban Government has decided to pardon all U.S. citizens imprisoned in Cuba for having committed various crimes.

A note issued by the Foreign Ministry indicated that this is a sovereign decision which responds to the numerous requests of the relatives of those citizens as well as of social organizations, personalities and members of the U.S. Congress. The note added that the measure is also consistent with the traditional attitude of friendship and mutual respect between the Cuban and U.S. peoples.

The Cuban Foreign Ministry indicated that these U.S. citizens will be released after the necessary paperwork is completed and then they will be able to choose a country for future residence according to their possibilities and wishes.

LEADERS, PEOPLE HONOR SOYUZ 38 COSMONAUTS

Welcoming Ceremonies

FL101515 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1435 GMT on 10 Oct begins live coverage from Havana's Jose Marti International Airport where welcoming ceremonies will be held for Soviet and Cuban Cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez.

Color television coverage opens with shots of the honor guard at the airport tarmac as a television announcer reports that everything is ready to welcome the cosmonauts. He says the airport is decorated with Cuban and Soviet flags as well as "the Red flag of the proletariat." The people are seen carrying small flags. Television staff announcer Manolo Ortega reports from the airport control tower and makes radio contact with the plane. Tamayo Mendez reports that the plane is just minutes away from landing. He also expresses satisfaction with the joint space flight adding that he feels "proud to belong to the Cuban people" which he represented in space.

At 1441 GMT, the plane is seen making its landing approacy. The Aeroflot Il-62 jet lands at 1442 GMT and then taxis to a stop in front of the air terminal. A mural on the terminal building shows the two cosmonauts, Romanenko and Tamayo, in their space suits.

At 1447 GMT, Fidel and Raul Castro are seen walking toward the plane accompanied by other officials. Romanenko and Tamayo leave the plane and are welcomed at the foot of the ramp by the Castro brothers. Romanenko and Tamayo are followed by Cosmonaut Training Chief Vladimir Shatalov and other Cuban backup Cosmonaut trainee Jose Armando Lopez Falcon. Fidel Castro embraces them all.

The official welcoming ceremony begins at 1456 GMT with the playing of the Cuban and Soviet national anthems as the cameras focus on the respective flags and cut to shots of Castro and the cosmonauts and still shots of the latter. After the national anthems, Castro, Romanenko and Tamayo inspect the honor guard. Thereafter, they greet party and government officials at a reception line. Nicaraguan Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega is among the officials greeting the cosmonauts. This is the first monitored report of Ortega's presence in Cuba. The diplomatic corps as well as military personnel accredited to Cuba also welcome the cosmonauts.

Pioneers then present flowers to Castro, Romanenko and Tamayo. They then take a position in front of the terminal building and the military band and honor guard pass in review at 1050 GMT marking the end of the official welcoming ceremony. Castro then speaks briefly with the cosmonauts, and they get in an open car to begin the motorcade through Havana streets. The motorcade leaves the airport at 1509 GMT.

Awards Ceremony

FL111818 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 0000 GMT on 11 October begins its regularly scheduled newscast with live color coverage of the ceremony during which the Soyuz 38 crew, Cuba's Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez and the USSR's Yuriy Romanenko, are to be decorated. The ceremony is at the Reception Hall of the Palace of the Revolution in Havana. Staff announcer Manolo Ortega sets the scene.

At 0002 GMT, Cuban President Fidel Castro enters the hall flanked by Cosmonauts Tamayo and Romanenko. Cosmonaut Training Chief Vladimir Shatalov and Cuban backup Cosmonaut Jose Armando Lopez Falcon are also seen entering the hall. The camera pans the government officials and guests at the ceremony, among whom can be seen Cuban Politburo members Raul Castro, Juan Almeida, Ramiro Valdes, Pedro Miret, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Armando Hart and Jose Machado Ventura; Secretariat members Antonio Perez Herrero and Leonel Soto; and Nicaraguan Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega. A color guard enters carrying the Soviet and Cuban flags. The ceremony begins with the playing of the Cuban and Soviet national anthems. At 0005 GMT, Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces Raul Castro begins to speak. He ends his speech at 0010 GMT. Fidel Castro then pins the Hero of the Republic of Cuba medals on the four cosmonauts amid applause.

At 0020 GMT, Tamayo thanks Cuba for the honor and the USSR for the opportunity and hospitality it extended him. He speaks for approximately 7 minutes. Romanenko follows, speaking in Russian along the same lines for some 5 minutes. A simultaneous Spanish translation is provided. At 0033 GMT, the flag bearers march out of the hall and coverage concludes.

Raul Castro Speech

FL131216 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0005 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Speech by Army Gen Raul Castro, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba, during ceremony to decorate Soyuz 38 cosmonauts Romanenko and Tamayo at Havana's Palace of the Revolution--live]

[Text] Comrades, we are here tonight to carry out a mission both formal and joyous. The enthusiasm of the people, overflowing the avenues of our capital this morning, has invaded this hall where we intend, first, to declare, by decision of the Council of State, the USSR's pilot-cosmonaut Col Yuriy Romanenko and cosmonaut-researcher Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo, Heroes of the Republic of Cuba, a designation they earned with the complete fulfillment of the tasks related to the first Soviet-Cuban space flight by virtue of the Intercosmos program. In this way, our socialist state, certain that it is interpreting the feelings of all our people, demonstrates its gratitude and pays the highest honor to those who have done an invaluable service to our fatherland and to humanity.

Time will pass and new achievements will fill us with legitimate pride; our country will attain its great historic goal, the building of socialism and communism and the generations of Cubans who have witnessed the feat that you accomplished will hand down to our offspring an account of the days they lived from the afternoon of 18 September to the moment that the descent module softlanded in the remote steppe in Kazakhstan. Well beyond our borders, all sensible persons had the opportunity to reflect and understand that the Salyut 6-Soyuz 37-Soyuz 38 orbital complex constituted a scientific feat of deep political content and historic scope.

The extraordinary worldwide repercussions of the first joint Soviet-Cuban flight accomplished with the decisive assistance of the Salyut 6 crew, the heroic comrades Lt Col Leonid Popov and Eng Valeriy Ryumin, allow us to assume that many persons all over the world have pondered over the fact that the crew of the Soyuz 38 came from two nations very distant from each other and characterized by a notable inequality in their levels of economic and social development. The truth is that Tamayo and Romanenko were born in places and under circumstances such that not even the most fertile imagination could have envisaged that identification which today unites them.

Comrade Romanenko was born during the difficult days of the summer of 1944 when his fatherland was fighting the greatest war of all times and, with enormous courage, was traversing the paths through subjected Europe, crushing the greatest danger ever to threaten mankind. Tamayo was born 2 years earlier in a humble nation in the Antilles. He was poor and black in a country where such conditions forebode an uncertain existence, in the best of cases. While Tamayo's people lived subjected to an opprobrious neo-colonial regime and was tenaciously fighting in the mountains, Romanenko's people who, following the Bolsheviks' feat and led by Lenin, had begun in 1917 a new era in the history of mankind, with the first Sputnik opened for all peoples the era of the conquest of space.

When the Vostok manned by Yuri Gagarin, the glorious predecessor, sparkled among the stars, Tamayo, observing the conduct that those days of revolution demanded from our youth, was beginning to take the first steps which later would lead him to train as a jet fighter pilot, signing up for the tasks of the defense of the fatherland and revolution. Some years later, these two men would unite to participate in a new space feat which has been made possible by Soviet science and the internationalist policy of the USSR and Cuba. United, they have fulfilled tasks that demonstrated their daring, courage, skill and proven talent.

In order for Tamayo's and Romanenko's paths to come together, it was necessary to have the October and Cuban Revolutions which, acting as the powerful scenario called for by Lenin, opened for our peoples the fruitful paths of socialist construction. More than a decade ago, our national poet, Nicolas Guillen, wrote that the cosmonaut flight bankrupts the business of the myth of the archangels and angels. Tonight we could add that the revolutions, for their part, put an end to the myth that the poor would have to be eternally poor.

Romanenko's people (?traversed) the paths on land, took by storm the heavens and in just six decades transformed the former Russia into what today is the Soviet nation. Tamayo's people are victoriously marching on the paths opened by the October Revolution. Friendship between our nations, which you have made even stronger, will be a part of the best future anthologies as an example of the close ties uniting the Soviet Union, the most powerful socialist state on the planet, with the first socialist state on the Western Hemisphere.

The Intercosmos program constitutes additional proof that men and peoples can mutually help each other, live and work together in peace on land and in space when ties of fraternity, cooperation, respect and solidarity are forged among them.

Tonight we also wish to recognize the effort, courage and dedication to the fulfillment of duty demonstrated by Comrade Capt Jose Armando Lopez Falcon who is being decorated with the Camilo Cienfuegos order for his valuable contribution to the joint flight. Jose Armando did not fly because it was unnecessary at this time. Nevertheless, he was always ready to do so, and during the flight helped from launching to its happy conclusion. With exemplary modesty he encouraged Tamayo, offered valuable advice and gave him his moral support.

Within the framework of this ceremony, we have the happy opportunity to honor an outstanding friend of our people. He is Lt Gen Vladimir Shatalov, twice a Hero of the Soviet Union, chief of the cosmonauts training detachment. The Council of State, highly valuing the extraordinary contributions and personal dedication of Comrade Shatalov and taking into consideration his efforts and devotion to the strengthening of friendship ties between the peoples of the USSR and Cuba based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism as president of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Association, has agreed to decorate him with the Playa Giron Order in recognition of his relevant performance of this noble and fruitful task. Comrade General Shatalov allow us to express in this manner the admiration and love that our people feel for the Soviet people. It is a pleasure for us to do this tonight because we know of your dedication and effort in the preparation of the first Soviet-Cuban joint space flight.

The fact that a son of Cuba returns from space to his place of birth on the 112th anniversary of the start of our people's struggle for independence gives this ceremony a symbolic dimension. In this manner this 10 October becomes a very special date.

We recall today the passionate call for the emancipating struggle against colonialism by the fatherland's father, Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, and celebrate the return to the forever liberated, revolutionary, socialist and internationalist fatherland of the first Latin American to fly in space, proudly carrying with him the color of men who had been humiliated in the past, the language of the exploited Latin American peoples, the flag which has been the symbol of the struggles and victories of our people side by side with the red emblem of the first state of workers and peasants.

Comrades Romanenko and Tamayo, you are the first persons to be awarded the title of Heroes of the Republic of Cuba. You have achieved such an honor without having planned it, working with the humility proper of all communists, consistent with Lenin's legacy and the teachings of our highest leaders Leonid I. Brezhnev and Fidel Castro. You did not seek honors in your undertaking. Our people offer them to you as the most precious recognition of your services. We are sure that these symbols will shine with their own brilliance on chests which, such as yours, belong to the heroes that the world needs, soldiers of the best battle, forgers of peace and a world governed by the highest ideals of human beings living together.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cuba, of our party and all the people, I greet you. I wish to express the warmest congratulations and wish you new successes in your work and in all spheres of your lives, devoted to the cause of socialism and communism. Thank you very much.

Reception for Cosmonauts

FL111736 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Following the decoration of Cosmonauts Arnaldo Tamayo and Yuriy Romanenko with the medals as Heroes of the Republic of Cuba and the Playa Giron Order, a reception was held in their honor at the Palace of the Revolution. The reception was attended by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the Central Committee and Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Col Yuriy Romanenko, Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo and Gen Vladmir Shatalov, chief of cosmonaut training, were congratulated by the diplomatic corps accredited to our country, government officials and relatives and guests invited to the reception which our state hosted for the heroes of the USSR and Cuba.

Visit to Museum of the Revolution

FL131331 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Cosmonauts Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo and Col Yuriy Romanenko yesterday visited the Museum of the Revolution, to which they donated numerous objects they carried with them aboard the Soyuz 38 during the Soviet-Cuban joint space flight. Tamayo and Romanenko were accompanied by Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] Political Central Directorate, and Lt Col Thelma Bornot, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of the FAR Political Directorate's History Section. Lt Gen Vladimir Shatalov, chief of cosmonaut training, and Capt Jose Armando Lopez Falcon as well as other FAR officers also participated in the ceremony.

Meeting With Soviet Workers

FL131408 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Cosmonauts Col Yuriy Romanenko and Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez have held a solidary meeting with Soviet technicians and specialists working in Cuba at the offices of the USSR Economic Mission in Havana City. A group of Soviet youths welcomed the heroes with the traditional Russian ceremony of bread and salt, the same ceremony accorded them on their arrival at the space center in the USSR.

Tamayo and Romanenko, who arrived accompanied by PCC Central Committee member Zoilo Marinello, president of the Cuba-USSR Friendship Association, Vladimir Shatalov, chief of the cosmonauts training, and Jose Armando Lopez Falcon, who would have been Tamayo's replacement if needed, were received by USSR Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov. In their speeches before the Soviet specialists and technicians who attended the ceremony, the diplomat from the fraternal nation as well as Romanenko and Tamayo noted the indestructible friendship between the two countries, which was demonstrated by the successful joint flight into space.

Meeting With Raul Castro

FL141139 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] A meeting with the second secretary of the PCC and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], Army Gen Raul Castro, highlighted the broad program of activities observed yesterday by Cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Arnaldo Tamayo. The members of the first Soviet-Cuban joint space flight presented to Raul a small box containing sand from Giron Beach and other items of high symbolic value which they carried to space with them. Army Gen Raul Castro conveyed FAR greetings and congratulations to Colonel Romanenko and Lieutenant Colonel Tamayo for their feat. The also praised the backup cosmonaut, Capt Jose Armando Lopez Falcon for his dedication. Lopez Falcon and Lt Gen Vladimir Shatalov participated in a reception given in honor of Romanenko and Tamayo at the FAR Central House by the FAR and the National Committee of the Union of Young Communists [UJC], which was attended by PCC Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero.

The cosmonauts also attended meetings at the Playa Giron Air Brigade and talks with leaders of the UJC, Federation of University Students and Federation of Secondary School Students at La Rosita Farm. Div Gen Francisco Cabrera, deputy FAR minister and chief of the Revolutionary Air Force and Antiaircraft Defense, and UJC First Secretary Luis Orlando Dominguez, both members of the PCC Central Committee, attended the meetings.

CDR, CTC Activities

FL151134 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Arnaldo Tamayo last night participated in a ceremony at Red Square in the suburb of 10 October in this capital which was attended by more than 50,000 members of the committees for the defense of the revolution [CDR]. During the ceremony Armando Acosta, member of the PCC Central Committee and national CDR coordinator, presented to the two heroes of Cuba and the Soviet Union and to Vladimir Shatalov and Jose Armando Lopez Falcon certificates accrediting them as honorary members of the mass organization. The two members of the Soviet-Cuban joint space flight yesterday also paid a visit to the main offices of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, where they were given a warm welcome by the national leadership of that labor organization. During the visit the Cuban cosmonaut presented to the labor leaders some items Tamayo and Romanenko had carried into space, among them a Heroes of the Moncada flag signed by the four crewmen aboard the Salyut 6-Soyuz 37-Soyuz 38 orbital complex.

SEYCHELLES FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

FL141451 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] A Seychelles People's Progressive Front delegation headed by that country's Foreign Minister Jacques Hodoul arrived in Havana Monday. Hodoul is a Front Central Committee member in charge of political affairs and foreign relations. Cuban Communist Party Central Committee member Jesus Montane received the visitors at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport. Montane is head of the Central Committee General Department of Foreign Relations.

Party Talks Open

FL142254 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2123 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Official talks between our party and the Seychelles People's Progressive Front [SPPF] began yesterday at the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Headquarters. Jesus Montane, member of the Central Committee and chief of its general department of foreign relations, headed our party's delegation while the SPPF delegation was headed by Jacques Hodoul, member of its Central Committee in charge of political affairs and foreign relations, and Foreign Minister of the Republic of Seychelles. During the fraternal and friendly meeting, the two leaders exchanged views and information on relations between the two brother parties and on the current international situation.

Meeting With Rodriguez

FL151147 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Jacques Hodoul, member of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front Central Committee and that country's minister of foreign relations. During the talks, the international situation and bilateral relations between the two countries, among them the plans for technical cooperation, were discussed. Foreign Minister Hodoul also met with PCC Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero. During the talks matters of mutual interest to the two parties were discussed.

ANGOLAN OFFICIAL BRAZ DA SILVA VISITS CTC OFFICES

FL160230 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Angola's Labor Minister, Horacio Braz da Silva [position and name as heard], has paid a courtesy visit to the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, CTC, where he was received by Jesus Escandel, member of the CTC National Secretariat. The Angolan delegation was accompanied by Enrique Gutierrez Barbado, first vice president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security of Cuba. During his stay at the CTC, the Angolan official was extensively briefed about the way the CTC operates.

UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM REGIONAL DIRECTOR ARRIVES FOR VISIT

FL151723 Matanzas Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Dr Gabriel Valdez, regional director for Latin America of the UN Development Program, yesterday morning arrived at Jose Marti International Airport in Rancho Boyeros. is visiting Cuba for the purpose of holding talks concerning the cooperation which the important UN program maintains with our country. Gabriel Valdez was received by Manuel Torres, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and other officials of this committee.

DARIAS RODES HOLDS TALKS WITH ISO OFFICIAL

FL151748 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] (Ole) Sturen, secretary general of the International Organization of Standardization [ISO], has held talks with Ramon Darias Rodes, minister-president of the State Committee for Standardization. The talks were held in a cordial atmosphere during which experiences on that type of activity in Cuba and other nations were discussed. The talks will serve to strengthen relations between the Cuban State Committee of Standardization with the International Organization of Standardization.

COMMENTARY EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR PNP IN JAMAICAN ELECTION

PA151553 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 14 Oct 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Rightist violence, coupist threats from security forces, antipatriotic sectors, imperialist interference and attacks against officials of the incumbent People's National Party [PNP] complicate the electoral process developing in Jamaica, which is advancing toward the 30 October parliamentary elections. Two political forces with popular support are contesting for the formation of a new government. On the one hand, there is the progressive PNP, led by Prime Minister Michael Manley. On the other, there is the rightist and pro-North American Jamaican Labor Party [JLP] headed by the rabid anticommunist Edgard Seaga.

The well-defined aims of the two parties are clearly reflected in their respective electoral platforms. The JLP openly proclaims that if it wins the elections it will place Jamaica again in the hands of the exploiting International Monetary Fund, a credit organization controlled by the United States. It also intends to place most of the government concerns in the hands of the private sector, promote the return of foreign capital, and encourage the domination of transnational trusts over this Caribbean island.

The JLP program by implication seeks to eliminate the welfare plans implemented by Prime Minister Michael Manley which have meant great progress for the people in the fields of agriculture, education and public health. The JLP, which seeks to turn Jamaica into another Puerto Rico, has even favored legalization of marijuana traffic as an alternate source of foreign currency.

In the international field, a rightist victory would distance Jamaica from its natural allies in the Third World and place it firmly within the U.S. imperialist orbit. On the other hand, the PNP reaffirms its decision to ensure Jamaica's development along a noncapitalist path and to continue the battle to consolidate self-determination and national dignity, as well as to reduce the country's socioeconomic exploitation still existing in the country.

The PNP will seek to promote greater employment, eradicate violence from society and establish a solid base to satisfy the country's requirements in nutrition, housing, education and health. The PNP platform recalls that Jamaica, an underdeveloped country, is now striving to correct the injustices and inequalities inherited from colonialism and capitalism over 3 centuries. In sum, the government party platform proposes the gradual elimination of the old socioeconomic and political order, promotes the struggle for national sovereignty, and strives for more equitable treatment in international trade. If the PNP again wins the right to form a government, it will maintain its foreign policy in support of the anti-imperialist forces and of the liberation movements in Africa, the Middle East and Latin America.

The government programs of the two main political forces in Jamaica are thus defined. The people know they can vote for progress or reaction, for the Third World or alignment with imperialism. The peoples of our America are confident that their Jamaican brothers will maintain the Caribbean country along its progressive, nonaligned and anti-imperialist path guaranteed by the PNP.

HART CHAIRS CEREMONY COMMEMORATING TIES WITH BULGARIA

FL151236 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] PCC Politburo member Armando Hart has chaired in this capital a ceremony held at the headquarters of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples [ICAP] on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of relations between Cuba and Bulgaria.

ICAP President Rene Rodriguez presented the members of the Cuban national committee sponsoring the activities commemorating the 130th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, which is headed by Culture Minister Armando Hart. Bulgarian Ambassador to Cuba Boyko Dimitrov noted the fruitful ties of friendship and cooperation which have united the Cuban and Bulgarian peoples during the past 20 years and referred to the similarity of interests of the two peoples and parties.

RODRIGUEZ MARKS NATIONALIZATION OF BANKING INDUSTRY

FL141223 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] The nationalization of the banking industry was an important step in overcoming the financial blockade resulting from the imperialist economic blockade, PCC Politburo member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has asserted. Also the vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, he made the closing remarks at the ceremony commemorating the 20th anniversary of the nationalization of the banking industry, which was held at the main offices of the Cuban National Bank in this capital.

Rodriguez stated that the measure adopted by the revolutionary government on 13 October 1960 was a severe blow to Yankee machinations aimed at impeding the radicalization of the process which began in January 1959. The law nationalizing the banking industry, he added, placed the financial tools at the service of the anti-Yankee national revolution. It served as a means to deepen the process which later would lead us to socialism.

Referring to the role that the bank should play for the success of current and future plans, he stressed that, above all, this institution should be a tool to get the credits needed in managing socialist enterprises.

PEREZ HERRERO CHAIRS PARTY MEETING ON PROPAGANDA

FL151305 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] The main elements of the propaganda campaign for the second party congress were examined in a meeting chaired by PCC Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero. Orlando Fundora, chief of the PCC Central Committee Revolutionary Orientation Department, noted in the main report that during the months of June and July, the first phase of the campaign, the propaganda activities of the Second Party Congress and those of the 26 July ideological drive had been combined into one. He also said that the propaganda campaign had been tied to the provincial and municipal assembly processes and, in each case, concrete pledges in production and services had been made in honor of those meetings.

As an example, he cited the weeding and planting of sugarcane, the results of stepped up efforts in the port-transportation-domestic economy network, increase in milk production in the Province of Havana and Havana City and other tasks of great economic importance.

In his closing remarks Perez Herrero stated that at this time it is of extraordinary importance to continue to combine even more the Second Party Congress' propaganda activities with all other functions going on in the country, whether political or productive.

CTC HOSTS CEREMONY COMMEMORATING WFTU ANNIVERSARY

FL151333 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] The Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] has hosted a ceremony commemorating the 35th anniversary of the WFTU which was chaired by PCC Central Committee members Fabio Grobart and Roberto Veiga, CTC secretary general. Veiga recounted the accomplishments of the international labor organization since its creation on 8 October 1945 in Paris, and recalled that the teacher of trade union cadres, Lazaro Pena, had attended the founding ceremony. After noting that the WFTU had emerged from the working class' unity and common struggle against imperialism, Veiga said that the organization's bylaws prepared at the time of its creation are still valid. A proof of this is its unlimited support of the peoples struggling against all forms of domination and exploitation.

DIRECT HIRING OF WORKERS TO START 1 NOV

FL142021 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] According to Council of Ministers' Decree No 73, the system of hiring workers directly will go into effect on 1 November throughout the country with the exception of the city and province of Havana.

Enterprises, budgeted units, political, social and mass organizations, private sector employers and cooperatives will be able to hire the personnel they need directly. Any person of working age seeking employment for the first time must first register in the labor reserve registry at the directorate of labor servicing his place of residence. His identification card will be stamped accordingly. A person who has worked previously in the state sector or who has already registered may look for work on his own or through the directorate of labor offices.

The labor offices are under the obligation to provide information about job offers submitted by employing entities. They must advise applicants about the nature of the work and wages and give any other necessary information. On their part, the employing entities may inform their applicants about the vacancies available, working conditions, wages and disciplinary regulations. The entity may hire whoever it thinks is the best person for the job and amy negotiate the probationary period with the worker. The [work] center's trade union may take part in this negotiation.

The decree provides for the people's government municipal directorates of labor or the labor inspection offices to notify the appropriate authorities of any administrative infraction involving direct hiring so that violations may be determined.

RISQUET PRAISES SANTIAGO DE CUBA PORT WORKERS

FL141326 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] In Santiago de Cuba, PCC secretariat member Jorge Risquet has noted the efficient work of that province's port workers in loading and unloading cargo and called for maintaining a monthly average of 700,000 tons for the rest of the year. In a meeting held to examine that effort in the province during September and the first 10 days of October, the party leader stated that average parameters are being achieved and added that it is necessary to maintain that pace. Risquet reiterated the need for improving work in the port-transportation domestic economy network and avoiding the payment of unnecessary per diem to trucks, vessels and railroad.

BARBADOS

GOVERNMENT CONCERNED OVER ISRAELI ARMS SALE TO GUATEMALA

FL061345 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 1 Oct 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Barbados has told Israel it is worried over the continuing sale to Guatemala of aircraft and weapons which could be used offensively against Belize, diplomatic sources in Barbados said yesterday.

This concern was expressed by the island's external affairs minister, Henry Forde, to the Israeli Government. Israel's now-resident ambassador to Barbados, Moshe Melamed, was here at the weekend as part of a swing through the Caribbean. The sources expected that the issue of Israeli supplies to Guatemala and the Barbados concern will be mentioned when Mr Forde addresses the 35th United Nations General Assembly on October 7. Forde left Bridgetown late on Monday for New York with the first draft of a speech which will focus on Belize, Caribbean problems, disarmament, the international economic order, and the Middle East, among other matters.

Israel is known to have been selling Guatemala the Arava aircraft, a small short-take-off-and-landing (STOL) troop-carrier, in addition to sub-machine guns.

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN--Barbados and Spain agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with effect from Monday, the joint communique reads as follows: "The Government of Barbados and the Government of Spain, desirous of promoting a spirit of mutual understanding and of developing ties of friendship and co-operation between their respective countries and peoples, have agreed to establish formal diplomatic relations, at the ambassadorial level, with effect from September 19, 1980." [Excerpt] [Bridge ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 1 Oct 80 p 1 FL]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

NEW FACTION EMERGES WITHIN REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

FL111454 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] A new faction called "the nonaligned" has emerged within the Dominican Revolutionary Party, PRD. This was disclosed yesterday by Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, secretary general and top leader of the PRD. According to Pena Gomez, the new faction started out (?on the wrong foot) because it had (?circulated) a leaflet that was insulting to President Antonio Guzman. The distribution of the pamphlet led the PRD leader to decide to bring the leaders of the new faction before the ruling party's disciplinary council. Pena Gomez refused to identify the leaders of the nonaligned faction and declined to say what were the terms--which he said were insulting--that the latter reportedly used against President Guzman.

HAITI

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY FOUNDER ARRESTED AGAIN

PA141948 Paris AFP in Spanish 0231 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 13 Oct (AFP)--Sylvio Claude, president and founder of the Haitian Christian Democratic Party [PDCH], and several members of his family have been arrested, his daughter, Marie-France Claude, announced to the press today. This is the fourth time that Sylvio Claude, who had been released on 30 April after several months in custody, has been arrested by the police. So far, the motives for the arrest are unknown. However, it was suggested here that it might be linked to the release of the second issue of the PDCH publication. The publication states that "there is no longer a place for dictatorships in the Third World" and criticizes the Haitian regime.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 203 17 October 1980

ARGENTINA

Spokesmen Deny Reports on Videla-Pinochet Meeting B 1
Government Official B 1
Papal Envoy B 1
LA PRENSA Discusses Viola Plans for Presidency [12 Oct] B 1

BRAZIL

Venezuela To Increase Petroleum Supply D 1
Arabs To Invest in Agriculture, Financial Sectors D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 14 Oct]
AFP Reports Torrijos' Stay in Belem D 2
Southern Cone Transport Ministers Meeting Opens D 2
Briefs: Last Political Prisoner; UNE Congress D 2

COLOMBIA

Disturbances Erupt Over Government Hike in Fuel Prices F 1
Bomb Explosion at Energy Ministry F 1
Student Demonstrations; Unions' Comments F 1
Security Measures F 1
University Disturbances F 1
Riots in Barranquilla F 2
Foreign Minister Criticizes Nicaraguan Stance on Islands F 2
Verdicts Issued in Ministerial Assassination Case F 2

PARAGUAY

Police Edict Expands Registration of Foreigners [PATRIA 14 Oct] H 1
Detention of U.S. Citizens Seen as Straining Bilateral Ties H 1
[Sao Paulo VEJA 8 Oct]

VENEZUELA

Energy Minister Comments on Cuba-USSR-Spain Oil Agreement L 1
Additional Comments L 1
Improvements in Oil, Gas Exports Expected by Oil Official L 2
Prospecting for Oil To Begin in Apure State L 2
Government Submits Record Budget to Congress L 2

PANAMA

PRD Executive Committee Backs Royo on Canal Issue N 1
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 15 Oct]
Panama Endorses UN Efforts on Ships Trapped in Persian Gulf N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Premier Price Returns From UK-Guatemalan Talks P 1

EL SALVADOR

Junta Members Speak on First Anniversary of Revolution P 1
Majano Speech P 1
Duarte Speech P 2
Gutierrez Speech P 4
Revolutionaries Reject Government's Peace Urging P 6
LP-28's Pichinte on Morazan Clashes, Peace Treaty P 6
Clash Between Army, Guerrillas Claims 40 Lives P 6
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 16 Oct]
16 Bodies Found Today Throughout Country P 7
Red Cross Reports on 'Serious' Refugee Situation P 7
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 11 Oct]
Government Suspends Housing, Population Census P 7
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 13 Oct]

GUATEMALA

Acting Foreign Minister Says Country Firm on Belize P 8
'Unexpected Turn' in Talks P 8

HONDURAS

Visiting Salvadoran Minister Says Treaty To Be Signed P 9
News Conference P 9
Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Meets With Paz Garcia P 10

NICARAGUA

Financial Delegation's Trip Results in Foreign Aid P 11
News Conference P 11
Donations From Canada P 11
OPEC Loan P 12
Writ of Habeus Corpus Filed For Bluefields Prisoners P 12
[LA PRENSA 9 Oct]
Briefs: Norwegian, Hungarian Envoys; French Loan; FRG Aid Agreement; International Aid; Viral Grippe Epidemic P 12

CUBA

Foreign Ministry Note Cites 'Friendship,' 'Mutual Respect' for U.S. Q 1
Leaders Honor Cosmonauts at Special Ceremony Q 1
Fidel Castro Speech Q 1
UN Envoy Urges Peaceful Solution to Iraq-Iran Conflict Q 8
Castro Congratulates Yemeni Leader at End of Party Congress Q 8
Fidel Castro Sends Condolences After Algerian Earthquake Q 8
Rodriguez Meets With UN Development Program Official Q 8
Nicaraguan Construction Minister Visits Holguin Province Q 8

SPOKESMEN DENY REPORT ON VIDELA-PINOCHET MEETING

Government Official

PY161430 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1353 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Oct (NA)--An authorized spokesman of the Casa Rosada asserted today that the official agenda for President Jorge Videla's visit to Mendoza does not include any meeting with Chilean President Augusto Pinochet.

The spokesman said that Videla will visit Mendoza Province from 27 to 29 October but he did not give any other details. The possibility of a presidential meeting had been announced today by the Mendoza morning paper LOS ANDES which, however, made it clear that it had not been possible to obtain any official confirmation of the report.

Papal Envoy

PY161609 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1450 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Oct (NA)--An authorized spokesman of the nunciature has termed "groundless" the report that Cardinal Paolo Bertoli, chamberlain of the Catholic Church, had promoted a meeting of the Argentine and Chilean presidents. The spokesman refused to make any further comments on the subject, saying that he believed it was outside his sphere of competence.

LA PRENSA DISCUSSES VIOLA PLANS FOR PRESIDENCY

PY170049 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Oct 80 section 2 pp 1,9

[by Jo Iglesias Rouco]

[Text] General Viola and his government will institute a statute for political parties by the end of 1981 and before the end of 1983, it is probable that municipal elections will be organized which might be converted into congressional elections, if warranted by the development of the process up to that time. During the first months of his government, the president-designate will intensify the so-called political "dialogue" although he will probably adopt procedures which require a lesser degree of government involvement than the ones which are being used now. In 1981, Viola will only make small corrections in the economic package. The main modifications will affect the tariff system and certain aspects of VAT [value added tax]. But they will probably respect, as much as possible , the present guidelines on foreign currency exchange and would in no case readopt the system of guided economy of the past unless the whole financial structure collapses.

According to responsible sources, neither Viola nor the junta have yet reached a definitive conclusion on these projects but reportedly there is a consensus regarding their basic orientation. This week, Viola will determine, together with President Videla and the junta, the content and the date of his first address to the nation as president-designate. According to our informant, this address will contain strong calls for "peace and national unity." It has not been learned yet if the address will focus on specific economic and political topics or on "the great guidelines" or generalities of the process. Our informants say that the latter is more probable.

General Viola also has another concern: He wishes that the Beagle channel problem will be definitively solved before his assumption of the presidency. In the last few days, Viola has talked with Videla and junta members on this issue. He officially will meet with them again the day after tomorrow at the armed forces camaraderie dinner or "big dinner." Contrary to what was initially planned, it is believed that Admiral Massera will not attend. During the week which has just ended, several meetings were held among the highest-ranking officers of the three armed forces branches, so many people--perhaps mistakenly--see this dinner as a sort of culminating "big junta."

But the truth is that the military talks, including the very private ones held by Viola with Videla, have been devoted only to examining "principles" of the previously announced plans and Viola's intentions, which seem very much advanced, to reform the current ministerial organization in the near future.

Regarding this topic, for example, it is almost certain that a ministry such as the social welfare ministry will be divided into two, one for health and the other for social security. Something similar will occur with the economy ministry. Viola also intends to increase the number of civilian ministers, under secretaries and governors (one of those chosen would be the ambassador to Spain, Washington Ferreira). In addition, we know that Viola, Videla and the military junta have yet not decided, although they have discussed it, on the future distribution of the areas of power or "influence" among the army, the navy and the air force. So far, the only thing probable is that General Cacciatore will continue as Buenos Aires mayor. Regarding decisions on economic conduct, they probably will be the last ones taken.

All this indicates that, apart from the appointment of the president who is to take over in March, neither the junta nor Viola have yet finished their major discussions and evaluations regarding the next stages of the process.

According to personalities close to the power center, the statements of Admiral Lambruschini that Viola will have the same power as Videla means that his scope of action will not be greater than that of Videla and that, in any case, the junta will maintain its predominant role. The postponement of his appointment on 29 September would have served only this purpose. However, several people who talked to Viola reportedly expressed the opinion that the 48-hour postponement served to give Viola a field of action of his own, coordinated with, but at the same time somewhat separate from that of the junta. In any case, the caution shown by Viola and the members of the junta will prevent this circumstance from being perceived by the public, at least during 1981.

The preparation of the economic readjustments, which will be slow and difficult, and the choosing this week of the date and the scope of Viola's first address to the nation will outline the future without making any commitment. In very reliable circles, we found out that several groups of Viola's aides have been preparing different formulas to "launch" the address. As of yesterday, one of those groups had prepared exactly 17 options as to how to "break the silence," among which are: a big press conference, a television interview, two television interviews, a newspaper interview, statements before or after a trip and so forth. General Viola, who is known for his sudden secretive moods, has not yet suggested his preferences to any of his aides whom he appointed--including the press and public relations aides--for a period of 6 months only. His temporary press team, on which several journalists are working, will be presided over by a military officer (with the rank of colonel) beginning this week. But this is not the only group, we repeat, which has been working on the above options.

A fact that perfectly reflects the caution of the future president is the number of contacts he has held with several sectors of the national political spectrum--such as radicals, Peronists, [Former Economy Minister] Alsogaray, etc--before and after his appointment. Apart from his work sessions with General Liendo, General Goiret, Jorge Aguado, Porto, Sigaut and Danigno Pastore, as far as we know, only General Videla has received an almost daily detailed and complete briefing on the number of meetings Viola has been holding.

For his part, tomorrow or not later than the day after tomorrow, Videla will brief Viola on the talks he held today with papal envoy Monsignor Bertoli in Mendoza, which will not only cover the Beagle problem but also that of missing persons. Videla and Viola also will discuss the reply to a letter sent by Carter to Viola immediately after his appointment, in which his appointment and the future "democratization" of the country are mentioned. Finally, within the context of Viola's plan to create a great "political, humanistic, liberal and Christian" movement in the Argentina of 1981-1982--they should study the way of dispelling the doubts and distrust elicited by this plan in prominent sectors of the armed forces.

VENEZUELA TO INCREASE PETROLEUM SUPPLY

PY162251 Paris AFP in Spanish 1632 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Brasilia, 16 Oct (AFP)--It officially was disclosed here today that Venezuela immediately will increase its daily petroleum supply to Brazil to 85,000 barrels per day.

Bernardo Pericas, spokesman of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, added that the Venezuelan petroleum supply will be increased to 100,000 barrels per day as of 1 January 1981.

According to Pericas, the price of Soviet petroleum will be $34 per barrel.

Bernardo Pericas pointed out that the Venezuelan decision to increase its petroleum supply to Brazil represents a gesture of solidarity since it is aware of the difficulties Brazil is experiencing as a consequence of the suspension of Iraqi supplies, caused by the armed conflicy between Iran and Iraq.

Pericas disclosed that the netogiations with the Soviet Union for a supply of 30,000 barrels of petroleum per day to Brazil are almost concluded.

Iran is one of Brazil's main petroleum suppliers. When the war against Iraq broke out, Iran's 400,000 barrels-per-day supply was cut, thus forcing Brazilian authorities to seek other suppliers such as Venezuela, Ecuador, Saudi Arabia, Angola, Gabon and the Soviet Union to cover the country's needs.

ARABS TO INVEST IN AGRICULTURE, FINANCIAL SECTORS

PY170137 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Oct 80 p 20

[Text] ABICO--the Arab-Brazilian Investment Company [given in English]--is willing to invest in the financial, agricultural, cattlegrazing and possibly in the property sectors. This was revealed yesterday by Kuwaiti stockholder Wa'il (as-Saj'an) at the end of a meeting in which the National Economic Development Bank (BNDE) relinquished 30 percent of its capital in the company to the national groups Cleto Campelo Meirelles and Sergio Stephano Chohfi.

Thus the formation of the enterprise--whose capital will increase from 210 million cruzeiros to 309 million curzeiros, will be made up in this manner: Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting and Investment Co (25 percent); Kuwait Investment Company (15 percent); Kuwait International Investment Company (10 percent); BNDE (20 percent); Cleto Campelo Meirelles (15 percent); and Sergio Stephano Chohfi (15 percent).

By the new composition of Brazilian-Kuwaiti stockholders, the two national groups will record their profits, beginning with the first ones gained from having worked in the area already. "We want to explore in several sectors but we hope to begin in those areas we are already working on today," Sergio Stephano Chohfi explained.

Through investments in the agriculture and cattlegrazing sectors, the Arabs already are trying to diversify their imports. In cattlegrazing, they are trying to reduce their dependence on Australia. In the financial sector, Wa'il (as-Saj'an) emphasized the fact that Kuwait is an important world financial center, which will facilitate joint ventures between the two countries. The three Kuwaiti companies recently granted a loan for $260 million to Brazil, $200 million of which went to the Central Bank and $60 million to the BNDE.

Commenting on this new association, BNDE President Luis Sande stated that he feels that as of now ABICO's businesses will be expanded. He said that the BNDE, as a public enterprise, has had little performance flexibility. Faysal (al-Kazan) also admitted that until now, ABIDO's participation in Brazilian investments has been limited and it is hoping to expand them now.

The new partners of ABICO--a company created in 1975 with the objective of intensifying Arab investments in the Brazilian market--perform in different sectors of the Brazilian economy. Its associates include the Grupo Haspa, with capital assets worth 24 billion cruzeiros, and companies in the following sectors: housing, real estate, foreign currency exchange, insurance, urban planning and development, capital assets, investment funds, conglomerates, administration and systems, data processing and commerce, industry and stock purchasing. Individually, Sergio Stephano Chohfi has eight companies and assets of 4.6 billion cruzeiros. Cleto Compelo Meirelles has 12 companies and assets of 6.4 billion cruzeiros.

AFP REPORTS TORRIJOS' STAY IN BELEM

PY161428 Paris AFP in Spanish 1505 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Belem, Brazil, 15 Oct (AFP)--Col Omar Torrijos, commander of the Panamanian National Guard, who has been in Belem since last Sunday, left today for Salvador, capital of the State of Bahia, located in the northeastern region of Brazil.

The local press reported that Torrijos arrived in Belem, capital of Para Province, located in the northern region of Brazil, aboard an Electra airplane of the Panamanian Government. The report adds that he is accompanied by an entourage of 15 persons and that he is traveling under the pseudonym of Efraim Herrera.

The newspaper O LIBERAL reported that during his stay in Belem, Torrijos visited several rubber, cacao, cotton and pepper plantations and the tropical research center that works with buffaloes, animals in which Torrijos is very interested.

Despite the secrecy concerning his stay in Belem, Torrijos was discovered by journalists. However, he refused to meet with them.

Employees of the hotel where he and his entourage are staying have reported that Torrijos left for Salvador this morning and that he will be returning to Panama on 17 October.

SOUTHERN CONE TRANSPORT MINISTERS MEETING OPENS

PY170025 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Transport Minister Eliseu Resende today presided over the opening of the 10th meeting of transport and public works ministries of Southern Cone countries in the auditorium of Itamaraty.

In his speech, Minister Resende said that Brazil is conscious of its responsibilities for the formulation and implementation of regional integration and so the Brazilian Government is giving special attention to projects of highway connections with neighboring countries, thus constantly working for the continent's integration.

BRIEFS

LAST POLITICAL PRISONER--Jose Sales de Oliviera, the last political prisoner in Brazil, was given conditional freedom yesterday under provisions of the new national security law. Under the old national security law, Oliveira was sentenced to life in prison. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Oct 80 p 14 PY]

UNE CONGRESS--The National Students Union [UNE] is holding its 32d Congress in Piracicaba, Sao Paulo State. This is the first congress held by UNE since it was dissolved by the government 16 years ago. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO 14 Oct 80 p 4 PY]

DISTURBANCES ERUPT OVER GOVERNMENT HIKE IN FUEL PRICES

PA121803 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1901 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 11 Oct (EFE)--The Colombian Government has readjusted the price of fuel in the country to make it consistent with the international price increase following the Iran-Iraq war, the Public Works Ministry announced today. A ministry spokesman reported that one gallon of regular gas which sold formerly at $0.85 costs $1.10 as of today. Meanwhile, high-grade gasoline which cost $1.06 per gallon now costs $1.31. Also, the government readjusted by 30 percent the price of oil by-products and issued a decree increasing urban transportation fares.

Bomb Explosion at Energy Ministry

PA141000 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota--An average-sized bomb has exploded at the offices of the Mines and Energy Ministry, a few meters away from the presidential palace. The device was placed by terrorists in one of the windows of the ministry. Two members of the presidential guard who were nearby escaped unhurt. The police said that the bombing was apparently part of the activities to protest the increases in fuel prices and urban, intermunicipal and interdepartmental transportation fares.

Student Demonstration; Unions' Comments

PA151729 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2257 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 14 Oct (LATIN)--Students staged demonstrations today in the cities of Cali and Pereira in southwestern Colombia to protest the increase in urban transportation fares as a result of the hike in fuel costs, according to reports by the authorities. During the demonstrations in which vehicles were stoned, several of the demonstrators were arrested although no one was injured, according to police reports.

The government decreed an increase of approximately 30 percent in the price of fuel prompted by the increase in the international market. At the same time, urban and intermunicipal fares were increased.

The four large Colombian labor organizations demanded that the government adopt prompt measures to prevent fuel price hikes from reflecting an increase in the cost of living. In a communique released this afternoon, the National Trade Union Council requested the freezing of the price of staples, the nationalization of the oil industry and an across-the-board wage raise. The labor minister, for his part said that the National Council of Salaries, which is made up of workers, businessmen and government representatives, will be convened this coming month to discuss the new labor situation stemming from the fuel price increase.

Security Measures

PA151937 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota--Security measures have been stepped up in the last few hours in Pereira, Cali, Cartagena and Bogota to prevent street disturbances. The government adopted the decision in view of the disturbances staged by students of state schools in these cities to protest the readjustments in fuel prices and bus fares ordered by the government. The army and police have doubled security, particularly in Pereira and Cali.

University Disturbances

PA170322 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Cali, Colombia--The army raided the student dormitories today at the Valle University and discovered veritable hideouts for guerrilla groups.

Military sources said that they had found weapons, molotov bombs and other war materiel of several seditious organizations. The military spokesman said that several persons were arrested for their alleged linked with the 19 April Movement Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia and People's Liberation Army. He added that members of the three organizations had sought refuge there frequently. The commander of the 3d Brigade stationed in Cali, Gen Manuel Guerrero Paz, said that eight soldiers had been injured during the Valle University student riots. Six of them will have their faces marked for life, the general said.

Meanwhile in Bogota, four policemen and three students were slightly injured during the rioting near the national university. The police and students clashed when the latter protested the increases in bus fares and fuels. Several vehicles were stoned but the situation was promptly controlled by the police. Some 50 national university students were arrested today during the rioting. They were taken to the various police stations and their juridical situation will be defined shortly. The police said that the university is calm. However the army and police are maintaining strict control over the university campus following the riots. An army spokesman said the situation is not alarming, however, student representatives say that three of the students were injured.

Riots in Barranquilla

PA161604 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Three buses burned and others stoned is the toll so far of violent student rioting in Barranquilla, capital of Atlantico Department. An official report indicates that students from various public schools in Barranquilla staged demonstrations to protest the increases in fuel and in fares. Police and military authorities have had to reinforce security measures to control the disturbances and to guarantee the normal development of activities.

FOREIGN MINISTER CRITICIZES NICARAGUAN STANCE ON ISLANDS

PA161606 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Bogota--Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas has described Nicaragua's position of disavowing laws and public treaties granting territorial sovereignty [autonomia] over the San Andres and Providencia Islands and the Roncador and Quitasueno Cays to Colombia as uncommon. Uribe added that the complaint filed by Colombia at the United Nations was very well received by countries that support international law. Uribe made the statement to newsmen after the ceremony in which Professor German Arciniegas took office as president of the Colombian Academy of History at that entity's headquarters. The ceremony was attended by President Julio Cesar Turbay, Government Minister German Zea Hernandez and Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva. Former President Carlos Lleras Restrepo was also present.

VERDICTS ISSUED IN MINISTERIAL ASSASSINATION CASE

PA152013 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota--New verdicts have been issued by the verbal court-martial that is trying leaders of the Workers Self-Defense Movement for alleged involvement in the assassination of former Cabinet Minister Rafael Pardo Buelvas. The trial is being held at the artillery school in Usaquen.

The court found Alfredo Camilo Franco, Hector Abadia Rey, Armando Lopez Suarez, Manuel Bautista Gonzalez, Mariana Amaya Rey and Adelaida Abadia guilty of homicide. The latter was convicted in absentia as she escaped from the Buen Pasto jail late last year. Constanza Abadia Rey and Hector Julio Sierra were acquitted.

POLICE EDICT EXPANDS REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS

PY151300 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 14 Oct 80 p 6

[Text of police edict No 5 released on 13 October in Asuncion]

[Text] Whereas: The stipulation contained in police edict No 4 dated 8 October refers to the creation of a register for foreigners and their census; and

Considering: The need to extend this stipulation in order to encompass other people, whether they be individuals or organizations, and in accordance with the legal basis outlined in the pertinent stipulation, in the use of the powers vested in him,

The chief of police of the capital resolves:

Article 1. To extend the scope of the stipulations contained in police edict No 4, dated 8 October, and to apply the same procedure established in Article 5 of the referent edict:

A. To employers of the banking and industrial sectors, commerce in general and private enterprises so that they, as the representatives of workers, whether of one person or a group, will submit a list of foreign employees and workers to the appropriate police station, and so that they will urge their employees to comply with the police census.

B. To all those who have sales stands, whether in commercial centers or on the street, and to street peddlers in general, Paraguayans and foreigners, who must also be counted and registered, having to personally present themselves to the police station of their jurisdiction for this purpose as indicated in order to obtain the card that will be given to them free of charge.

Article 2. To establish the same enforcement regarding this edict.

Article 3. It is so ordered.

Signed: Francisco Alcibiades Britez B., major general, chief of police

DETENTION OF U.S. CITIZENS SEEN AS STRAINING BILATERAL TIES

PY161413 Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 8 Oct 80 p 37

[From the "Radar" page]

[Text] A few days before the new U.S. ambassador, diplomat Lyle Lane, got off the plane in Asuncion, Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner gave a present to U.S. diplomacy consisting of the release of journalist Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle. Gonzalez Delvalle was detained in June, after returning from a trip to Washington, because he wrote an article that revealed the corruption that exists in Paraguayan justice. Stroessner's relations with Lane will never be good, despite the release of Gonzalez Delvalle. The U.S. Embassy, which is very reserved in it contacts with Stroessner's regime, has suffered new setbacks: the detention of American citizens in the large dragnet that followed the assassination of Anastasio Somoza with a bazooka.

ENERGY MINISTER COMMENTS ON CUBA-USSR-SPAIN OIL AGREEMENT

PA170020 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] The agreement signed with the Soviet Union for the supplying of Venezuelan oil to Cuba ends in December. Based on this agreement, the oil that Venezuela had been selling to Spain is now being sold to Spain by the Soviet Union, and the oil that the Soviet Union had been sending to Cuba, now is being sent to the island by way of Venezuela. The deal was made on the basis of proximity.

Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti has reiterated that it is up to President Herrera to suspend this agreement.

[Begin Calderon recording] This contract has been in effect for almost 1 year. This contract has to be renewed every year. At the end of this year, it will be revised. Any final decision on whether or not to renew it is in the hands of the president.

[Question] What problems have arisen in supplying oil to Cuba?

[Answer] There is no oil supply problem. There are problems of another nature that everybody knows and this is what the president will have to consider when he make a decision.

[Question] Speaking of something else, Minister Calderon, there is a report according to which the price of the barrel of oil could go up to $100 if the Strait of Hormuz is closed as a result of the war between Iran and Iraq.

[Answer] That hypothesis is as valid as any other. We really don't think the closing of the Strait of Hormuz is desirable because this would result in an acute shortage in the oil markets and Venezuela does not want that to happen and hopes it does not happen. [end recording]

The energy and mines minister of Venezuela also referred to the oil agreement signed with Brazil:

[Begin recording] The president of the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation [Petrobras] was in Venezuela yesterday. We agreed to increase the oil sales to that country from 53,000 barrels [presumably daily]--average for the year to 88,000 barrels for the remainder of the year in order to help Brazil relieve the oil shortage it is facing as a result of the conflict between Iran and Iraq. Brazil had been importing 60,000 barrels from Iran and 400,000 from Iraq. Yesterday we discussed the possibility of extending this agreement into 1981. In exchange we demanded 200,000 tons of sugar. This would be guaranteed to us under conditions much more favorable than those existing in the international market. We also demanded 380,000 tons of soybeans from Petrobras and these negotiations should also be completed in the next few days through the Agriculture Ministry. [end recording]

Additional Comments

PA170157 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1815 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Caracas, 16 Oct (LATIN)--Venezuela will continue selling petroleum to Cuba, according to an agreement signed in 1978 with the Soviet Union, as long as the two countries have diplomatic relations, Jose Rodriguez Iturbe, president of the Foreign Relations Advisory Committee [CARE] said. "Venezuela will have no interest in continuing to aid Soviet foreign policy and supplying Cuba, if these diplomatic ties are broken," the CARE president said. CARE is an advisory committee comprised of a trusted government official, experts in international affairs, presidents of legislative foreign relations committees and armed forces chiefs.

The Soviet-Venezuelan agreement was made to reduce the transportation costs of Soviet petroleum to Cuba and Venezuelan petroleum to Spain. According to the agreement Venezuela delivers some 10,000 barrels of petroleum daily to Cuba while the Soviet Union makes similar shipments to Spain.

Cuban-Venezuelan relations, deteriorated in recent years by political refugee problems, were on the verge of breaking at the end of September, when a Venezuelan court-martial, acquitted anti-Castro leader Orlando Bosch and three other men accused of having participated in the sabotage of a Cuban airliner which crashed at sea in 1976, killing 73 persons.

Social Christian Deputy Antonio Sotillo Luna said yesterday that President Luis Herrera Campins' administration "has at no time" considered breaking the agreement which must be renewed by the year's end. "The Venezuelan Government has never used petroleum as an instrument or political tool, "Sotillo Luna said, "petroleum is a tool for national development and for the development of all friendly and allied countries," he added.

IMPROVEMENT IN OIL, GAS EXPORTS EXPECTED BY OIL OFFICIAL

PA160059 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] The production of oil and liquified natural gas has totaled an average of 356,000 barrels a day, CORPOVEN [PETROVEN] President Juan Chacin Guzman has reported. He said that a substantial improvement in the company's exports was expected during the second half of this year. Those estimates were made in keeping with the guidelines set forth by PETROVEN, he said. However, he also cited the international market's conduct as being marked by a moderate excess supply of oil products, particularly derivates as a result of seasonal factors. According to Chacin, this is due to the slump in the industrialized nations' economies and the conservation of energy that has been undertaken.

PROSPECTING FOR OIL TO BEGIN IN APURE STATE

PA150408 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Oil prospecting will soon get underway in Apure State, MARAVEN President Alberto Quiros Corradi has reported. The exploration work will be specifically done near Guasdualito along the Colombian border, Quiros Corradi reported at Miraflores Palace where President Luis Herrera Campins met with him. The MARAVEN president said the company is producing about 600,000 barrels a day while LAGOVEN's production is approximately 1 million barrels a day.

GOVERNMENT SUBMITS RECORD BUDGET TO CONGRESS

PA110214 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0852 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Caracas, 9 Oct (EFE)--Yesterday afternoon, the Venezuelan Government submitted the 1981 budget, easily the highest in history, to Congress. Finance Minister Luis Ugueto explained the budget allocations for the first year of the sixth national plan (1981-85). Total expenses amount to 69.99 billion bolivares (about $17 billion). Of these 64.25 percent will be covered by the oil revenues.

The minister explained that although the previous budget amounted to 57.08 billion bolivares (more than 18 percent smaller than the present one), it will have climbed to 77.51 billion bolivares 3 months before the end of the year. According to him, it has been possible to expand the 1980 budget by more than 33 percent thanks to the additional oil revenues brought in by the oil price hikes.

The biggest budget allocation has gone to education, which with its 10.96 billion bolivares (more than $2.5 billion) represents 15.7 of the 1981 budget. The social and agricultural sectors are being given more attention in the 1981 budget. The social sectors, which were 32.2 percent of the 1980 budget, are 34.4 percent of the 1981 budget. Agriculture, which was 7.3 percent in the 1980 budget, will be 9 percent in 1981. The allocation for defense amounts to 9 percent and exceeds 6 billion bolivares (more than $1.5 billion). The smallest allocation has gone precisely to the sector that provides the greatest revenues--the oil sector, which will only receive 177.7 million bolivares ($41 million).

PRD EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE BACKS ROYO ON CANAL ISSUE

PA170122 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 15 Oct 80 pp A-1, A-10

[Communique from National Executive Committee of the Democratic Revolutionary Party--date not given]

[Text] During this first year of implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, the U.S. authorities have displayed a selfish attitude in regard to the interpretation and fulfillment of the canal treaty, which belies their good faith concerning this sensitive matter.

Epitomizing this attitude, the United States has been committing a number of unacceptable violations of the treaty, the most serious of which has been the passage and sanctioning of the so-called law No 96-70. Although this alleged law was rejected by Panama from the start because it is a juridical absurdity that contradicts the treaty, the U.S. authorities are nevertheless trying to use this law to justify a number of actions and orders aimed at denying Panama's effective sovereignty over the canal area and denying effective Panamanian participation in the administration of the canal.

It is also a proven fact that the U.S. authorities have persisted in using the military installations which they are still occupying in the canal area to engage in actions which are contrary to the interests of our sister Central American nations.

The Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] has repeatedly denounced these attitudes, violations and actions which the Panamanian people consider reprehensible and unacceptable in every sense.

For these same reasons the PRD endorsed the brave statements made by President Royo on 1 April, when he noted that Panama would reject such U.S. behavior any place and at any price. For the same reasons, the PRD now reiterates its support for President Royo in view of the patriotic firmness of his speech of 11 October.

In the same manner, we will untiringly and relentlessly encourage and promote all responsible steps the national government may take to defend and develop the legitimate interests of our fatherland and of Panamanian workers.

Therefore, we reiterate once more to Panamanians and foreigners alike that the defense of the fatherland and of the national interests of all Panamanians admits no wavering. United to advance. That is why we tell him: Onward, Mr President! Onward, Panama!

[Signed] National Executive Committee of the PRD.

PANAMA ENDORSES UN EFFORTS ON SHIPS TRAPPED IN PERSIAN GULF

PA161741 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Panama endorses UN efforts to make both Iran and Iraq allow the navigation of merchant ships sailing under the international organization's flag, thus enabling them to leave the war zone in the Persian Gulf. The effort will allow 14 ships sailing under the Panamanian flag, most of them oil tankers, to leave the area. The Panamanian mission, led by Dr Jorge Illueca, has notified the United Nations of Panama's support. It will notify representatives of the two nations in conflict of its support later on. Regarding this, Dr Sergio Quiroz, director of the Finance and Treasury Ministery's Consular and Ship Department, offered the following explanation:

[Begin recording] These are mostly oil tankers, so it is important to resolve this problem. Panama has endorsed the UN secretary general's initiative. In addition to our support for the UN secretary general, a direct appeal has been made to the governments of both countries so they will release ships sailing under the Panamanian flag, since Panama is a neutral country in this conflict. [end recording]

BELIZE

PREMIER PRICE RETURNS FROM UK-GUATEMALAN TALKS

FL170214 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Premier Price returned to Belize today after attending the 2-day round of negotiations about the differences between the United Kingdom and Guatemala over Belize.

The British minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, Mr Nicholas Ridley, and advisors, and the premier of Belize, the Honorable George Price, and the minister of state in the premier's office, the Honorable V. H. Courtenay, and the minister of health, housing and cooperatives, Mr Assad Shoman, met with Guatemala's foreign minister, Mr. Rafael Castillo Valdez, in New York City on the 13th and 14th of October.

The ministers reviewed the matters discussed in their talks in Bermuda in May and in the meeting of experts held in New York in July of this year. They went on to identify the next step to be taken. The respective positions of both sides were clarified with a view to continuing the process of negotiations. It was agreed to meet again in the near future.

EL SALVADOR

JUNTA MEMBERS SPEAK ON FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF REVOLUTION

Majano Speech

PA161404 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1615 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Speech by Col Adolfo Majano, revolutionary government junta member, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the 15 October revolution at the National Agriculture and Livestock Technology Center--live]

[Excerpts] The true meaning of 15 October is the determined intention of the armed forces to legitimately join their people who have fought to overcome social injustice, poverty and in general the wide differences and inequalities among the people.

The 15 October proclamation contains a political solution to the critical situation of our country. It represents a break with the past. It is the starting point of an evolutionary process which will clear the way so the goal can be reached.

A year ago the armed forces put power in the hands of the revolutionary government junta so that conditions could be created for all Salvadorans to be able to live in peace and with human dignity. This is the greatest mission and the fundamental task of the revolutionary government junta. In order to fulfill it the proclamation outlines four major commitments which are:

1. A halt to violence and corruption,
2. Ensuring human rights,
3. The equitable distribution of the national wealth, and
4. The positive guidance of foreign affairs.

By doing these four things, we will achieve, first, socioeconomic change geared toward redistributing the nation's wealth to benefit the majority of the people, while simultaneously promoting moral and cultural values as the basis of a future society--this change is being made by controlling foreign trade and banking and through land reform, the key program of this administration--and, second, political change basically through total respect for ideas, the establishment of a real participatory democracy and respect for human rights. The political ideal of the proclamation is wide-ranging. I am now going to address myself to this ideal.

Socioeconomic change can succeed only to the extent that political change is a reality. Concerning respect for ideas, which is implicit in the proclamation, it is thought that, by nature, the individual thinks differently from his peers.

But it is necessary to seek a consensus from among those differences. Once that consensus has been found, there will be room in the country for all political ideas so that, as set forth in the proclamation, no one will be persecuted for his political position.

It is obvious that the most flagrant violation of human rights is the heavy, chronic violence we are experiencing. The human rights drive must be geared toward the definitive eradication of the violence we are experiencing. No one can speak about human rights amid so much bloodshed, taking of lives and destruction of families. We must reach a society in which life is highly respected. We can all become involved in the eradication of violence and the creation of a stable and lasting peace. The Salvadoran people are eager to have guarantees and safety. As we understand it, ideological pluralism, truly democratic participation and respect for human rights are the three main pillars contemplated in the proclamation to erect the new political apparatus.

In the present situation in El Salvador, our rallying point should be to achieve the eradication of violence and to find the way toward a future society of peace, justice and freedom. God is not indifferent to human mishaps. He acts through our consciences, the consciences of all Salvadorans. That is why the main duty we all have now is not to be indifferent to the fate of our fellow countrymen and to respect one another. The threat of a fanatical, merciless mentality is blocking the way. This mentality first thinks evil thoughts without evidence; it takes evil for granted. But the new replaces the old. The ideal of 15 October tries to stimulate our consciences in the hope that the people will have a new life. Thank you.

Duarte Speech

PA16153f San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1635 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Speech by Jose Napoleon Duarte, revolutionary government junta member, on the occasion of the first anniversary of 15 October at the National Agriculture and Livestock Technology Center--live]

[Excerpts] The Salvadoran people know well that throughout history we have experienced a process in which injustice and lack of freedom were meshed together and those who wanted to retain their privileges were able to use the armed forces as an instrument to keep the Salvadoran people oppressed. But the armed forces and conscientious officers tried several times to shake that grip and so, in the past 50 years, we have seen the efforts made in 1948, 1960 and 1972 whereby the officers tried to change those conditions and serve their people by performing the mission entrusted to them--safeguarding the national institutions. But every time the extreme right was infiltrated, it dominated and used every possible method, including even the vilest, to turn the armed forces once again into instruments of oppression. We Salvadorans all know this but we are also aware of the importance of 15 October and that is why peasants from all over the country are here today. They have come of their own free will, not by force.

I repeat that they were invited yesterday. They have come because they know the transcendental significance of this historic moment we are experiencing. Peasants from all over the country and all Salvadorans recognize that some officers and chiefs of the armed forces decided to break with the (?opprobrious scheme) and so men such as Colonel Gutierrez, [name indistinct] and others tackled the effort to create the insurrection that gave the country the opportunity to step out from under injustice and the lack of freedom.

As of the moment when the ties between the extreme right and the army were broken, the doors were opened for a fraternal embrace between the Salvadoran people and the armed forces. [applause]

Of course, there are still some left who have not understood the people's message and there are those of the extreme right who still think they can stop this process [words indistinct] trying precisely to create problems in the country.

Likewise, there is a message for the extreme left: It should realize that the people don't want any more violence, that the people don't want any more terrorism and that the people know their armed forces are ready to defend them and even to shed the last drop of their blood so that a Marxist-Leninist institution will not be established in this country and crush the will and free m of workers. [applause]

Today we will reveal the will of the government junta and of all the commanders. Yesterday we approved a decree on the problems which exist today or which may exist and which may mean a danger of infiltration by the extreme right and a danger from the actions of the extreme left. This is why the government junta is ordering the military to do its duty as it has always done, ready to defend the people and the peasants and to be with the peasants at the time of the harvest so that no one can rob them of their efforts. [applause]

The document, approved by the revolutionary junta and the commanders, reads as follows:

The junta and the armed forces are determined to oppose all the processes of violence. Whereas:

1. The violence unleashed in the country has sociological roots and that its generalization tends to obscure the awareness of human values which should prevail in all civilized societies;

2. In order to allow society to conduct itself within a framework of respect for the universal rights of man, it is necessary for the authorities responsible for maintaining social order to continue being a real and positive example of the obedience to the laws, regulations, directives and procedures which regulate social behavior;

Therefore:

The revolutionary government junta, aware of the responsibility it has acquired to save our country from the crisis of values into which it has been plunged, and based on the authority delegated on it by the will of the rebellious movement on 15 October and by majority decision of the armed forces, agrees to request of all chiefs, officers, noncommissioned officers and men of all the armed forces units, including all members of the service, the following:

1. It is up to all the soldiers or security agents, under any circumstances, to do their constitutional duty of protecting the lives and properties of all the people as well as to obey and enforce the laws and regulations of the republic.

2. Since the nation has acquired the world commitment of respect for the universal rights of man, all authorities must therefore promote social order within the strict observance of the laws and under no circumstances may they use procedures which violate the rights of man. In this respect and for the faithful observance of this duty, all chiefs who have any command responsibilities are ordered to maintain strict watch over the compliance with the letter and spirit of this communique. Therefore, a due awareness must be created among the members of their commands.

3. The Defense and Public Security Ministry must draft all instructions, orders and procedures to ensure the faithful compliance with military and security duties of all enlisted and security personnel and to prevent any abuse of authority or misuse of command. There must be a special control of the use of force, arrest methods, behavior towards the people, respect for property, the rights of prisoners and all other actions needed for the fulfillment of this purpose.

4. It is strictly forbidden to take any action which in any manner can be described as illegal or injurious to human rights. It is also hereby ordered to fight the creation and operation of subversive or terrorist groups regardless of ideology.

5. All personnel in the chain of command who become aware of any violation of the law or human rights must act according to the respective order. If anyone fails to do so [word indistinct], he must answer for [word indistinct]. In any case, the commander must order preventive arrest, open the corresponding report and inform the Defense and Public Security Ministry as soon as possible.

6. The Defense and Public Security Ministry is ordered to disseminate this resolution at all national levels.

Given at the government revolutionary junta meeting room and signed by the five members of the junta and by Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, defense and public security minister.

Gentlemen, this shows the will of the armed forces. This shows the will of the government junta, because we are aware that we are interpreting the feelings of the Salvadoran people and in this sense, I think, we cannot just celebrate 15 October. We must go on. We must produce here. We must collect fabulous harvests. We must produce food for all our people. We must improve the national economy. We must bring peace to the nation and at a given time the people will decide their own destiny and choose their rulers.

Gutierrez Speech

PA161630 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1710 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Speech by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, member of the revolutionary government junta, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the 15 October revolution at the National Agricultural and Livestock Technology Center--live]

[Excerpts] The date 15 October has been called on to become one of the outstanding dates on our patriotic calendar, for it is and will continue to be the commemoration, not of one more coup in the long chain of military pronouncements that have taken place in our country, but the starting point in the construction of a new, freer, and more independent, democratic, [word indistinct] and prosperous fatherland.

Unlike those that preceeded it in the course of our modern history, the 15 October insurrection did not stop at overthrowing the current rulers in order to return shortly afterwards to the same inequities and injustices that had helped El Salvador earn severe condemnation at international forums. On the contrary, the armed forces members leading this movement planned, from the beginning, to create an authentic democracy and, in accordance with this principle, they invited all of the country's political and social forces to form a government that would be the most authentic expression of pluralism and would be representative enough to generate a national unity capable of giving our country true peace and effective democracy. Unfortunately, this goal of peaceful unity was shared by neither the extreme left groups nor by some of the organizations participating in the government. On this very day, 15 October, the lace of maturity and political vision of certain armed organizations became evident. These groups sought to take advantage of what they regarded as a moment of weakness to launch attacks--incomprehensibly--on certain cities in the metropolitan area. The armed forces had to repel these attacks.

A new formula was implemented on 9 January based on an agreement with the Christian Democratic Party. A new junta emerged from this agreement. This new junta was less pluralistic but more homogeneous and coherent and had a clearer vision of the tasks that had to be carried out in order to resolve the country's problems and begin a revolutionary process that would satisfy the rights and aspirations of the great majority--the revolutionary process.

The government immediately became the target of most bitter attacks for the extreme left, which regarded its creation as an unacceptable setback in its strategy, and from the extreme right, which considered the commitments undertaken by the armed forces as a serious threat to the survival of its privileges.

Despite the climate of death, terror and destruction imposed on the Salvadoran people and aimed at destabilizing them politically and economically, the government at no time took its attention from the commitment it undertook and promptly took steps to begin implementing the process of changes. The depth and truly revolutionary roots of these measures have already been recognized internationally.

Consequently, they have allowed our people to begin their march toward the construction of a new society, which will not be the work of a government but of citizens in general.

In a brief period, the government has made efforts to give real benefits to the working and peasant classes. The agrarian reform has transferred the country's best lands to the peasants, thus righting a historic injustice that no government had dared tackle with determination in the past.

The extension of social security coverage to public employees, wives and (?common law wives) of the insured represents an increase of close to 100 percent in the number of people receiving these benefits.

We are pleased to announce that in 1982 we will hold elections for a constituent assembly and that no later than mid-1983 the revolutionary government junta will turn power over to whomever the people freely elect.

A central elections council will be appointed shortly in order to implement this decision. It will immediately take the necessary steps to reorganize the electoral mechanisms in order to guarantee an effective use of the vote, thus restoring the citizens' trust in the electoral process and ensuring to the great majorities a real political participation that definitely consolidates our democracy.

In the second place, we wish to advise studious young people in particular, that the national university will be reopened this year. In this regard we urge the various sectors that comprise the university community to find a path enabling our highest center of study to fulfill the goals of a higher education and to become aware of the true aspirations of the Salvadoran people in connection with the university's mission and with the sober exercise of the autonomy that the constitution grants it.

The government is aware that most students and university professors, professionals and employees do not share the ideas or objectives of the groups which have established an imperious regime of anarchy in the university's midst and have utilized its resources for purposes other than the training of the professional and technical cadres the country requires.

Along these lines, it is necessary to note that the government is the first to guarantee the university's autonomy under the terms set forth in the Constitution. However, we reassert that autonomy does not mean extraterritoriality in the sense that those who commit hegemonic [as heard] actions in the university are protected by a shield of immunity allowing them to disrupt normal educational activities, arbitrarily utilize resources and seriously disturb the lives of those living near university campuses who are the constant victims of the acts of violence provoked by members of extremist groups.

In the third place, and as evidence of its desire for peace, the revolutionary government junta makes a peace proposal to the Salvadoran youth.

We have growing evidence that many youths, carried away by their youthful enthusiasm, by a selfless idealism and a misconception of what it means to be a revolutionary, have engaged in a deadly game and have been used to promote a fruitless struggle through which, after bringing to the country the alleged benefits that have been promised to thousands upon thousands of Salvadorans, they are [words indistinct].

A large number of the youths involved in this true orgy of blood have become aware of their extremely serious mistake. This imposes on the revolutionary government the responsibility of giving them an opportunity to make amends. To this end, we make an appeal and an offer. Those wishing to quit this fruitless struggle, which is contrary to the wishes of the majority of Salvadorans, and to join the peaceful revolution which is underway will be welcomed and will receive the protection and security needed to rejoin society in a peaceful coexistence without having to face the implacable reprisals of the organizations bent on worsening violence, even against their own followers, because they try to maintain loyalty on the basis of terror.

In order to make the above possible, we will soon announce the places and authorities to which they can go in the knowledge that their physical and moral integrity will be respected.

Finally, we make a fraternal invitation to all sectors to join the [word indistinct] pacification crusade (?for) a return to the peace and security which are now lost. Let us show the world that we Salvadorans are a civilized people who are anxious to bind up wounds, rebuild the economy and resume the path of work and prosperity in an atmosphere of peace and solidarity.

REVOLUTIONARIES REJECT GOVERNMENT'S PEACE URGING

PA170353 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] The Salvadoran revolutionaries have responded to words from the junta with new attacks. The INDEPENDENT NEWS AGENCY [API] of Central America has reported that the popular forces have responded with large military operations to the military-Christian Democratic junta urging the young people participating in the guerrillas to put down their arms and to form part of what the authorities called the new society.

A spokesman for the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] told API that the people of El Salvador will put down their arms only when they have seized power and installed a democratic and revolutionary government. The spokesman said that the popular organizations have reached such military strength that the government itself has had to admit it. The FARN leader said that the young people joining the guerrillas know that that is the only road to justice and liberty.

LP-28'S PICHINTE ON MORAZAN CLASHES, PEACE TREATY

PA170426 Paris AFP in Spanish 0209 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 16 Oct (AFP)--According to Jose Leoncio Pichinte, secretary general of the leftist 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28), the clashes between the guerrillas and the government troops in Morazan Department, on the border with Honduras, have turned into open war.

Pichinte's statement, released by the INDEPENDENT PRESS AGENCY (API), which is connected with the Salvadoran opposition groups, notes that the clashes in Morazan have been taking place for days and that the guerrilla forces have managed to break the army's cordon around them. The so-called People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), the LP-28's armed branch, reportedly controls the Morazan area.

Pichinte also commented on the peace treaty that the governments of El Salvador and Honduras are about to sign, describing it as a maneuver encouraged by Yankee imperialism in order to unite the armies of those two countries against the revolutionary forces, the API report adds.

The ERP announced that it had blown up three bridges on the road that leads to the northern part of Morazan where, reportedly, "hundreds of new combatants are training in guerrilla camps." However, this information has not been confirmed by official sources.

Finally, spokesman of the human rights commission of El Salvador have told the API about their concern that an epidemic might break out due to the number of bodies rotting beside the roads. Both birds of prey and domestic animals have been devouring those bodies and this might have very serious consequences, they indicated.

CLASH BETWEEN ARMY, GUERRILLAS CLAIMS 40 LIVES

PA170118 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 16 Oct 80 p 2, 42

[Excerpts] Over 40 persons were killed, including 3 soldiers. Subversives and civilians and a number of persons were wounded in a 4-hour clash between a military patrol and subversives along the road to San Jose del Carao of this district.

According to a report from the departamental command, of military detachment No 5, in San Vicente, the clash occurred at 0100 when armed subversive groups occupied the main streets and met with the army patrol on duty.

Reports say that the extremists entered the city from the road to Tenancingo and began to build barricades in the main roads leading to the city to protect themselves from an attack by government forces. The official report said that during the fighting the subversives set fire to the municipal and national telecommunications building, but that they were finally compelled to flee taking several wounded with them.

The dead remained where they had fallen until they were examined by the respective authorities. Several of the dead were women.

16 BODIES FOUND TODAY THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

PA162238 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1826 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] A total of 16 bodies were reported found this morning in various part of the country. Four of these bodies, bullet-riddled, were found in downtown San Salvador, two in the [words indistinct] Mariano Street, two at [word indistinct]. One of these had been beheaded. Another body was found in Santa Ana, one in Santa Tecla, four in Monte Carmelo in Soyapango and three others in various San Salvador hospitals. Most of them remain unidentified at the respective morgues, since they carried no documents.

RED CROSS REPORTS ON 'SERIOUS' REFUGEE SITUATION

PA120209 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 11 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] The Salvadoran Red Cross and other institutions have been helping thousands of displaced persons from the northern area in Morazan and San Miguel Departments since 27 September. According to the Red Cross, the towns which have been most affected by these displacements are:

Cacaopera	5,000 persons
Anamoros	2,500
Corinto	7,500
Oscicala	2,200
Sociedad	2,000
Perquin	2,500
San Antonio del Mosco	500
Berlin	1,500
Total refugees	22,500 [figures as published]

Of these refugees, 60 percent are children. The Red Cross office in San Miguel is taking care of 75 children from Corinto. It was reported that the situation is becoming worse at this office because the number of refugees continues to increase daily.

The demand for staples and medicines surpasses the efforts made so far. For this reason, the San Miguel office urges the citizens in general and the pharmaceutical laboratories operating in the country in particular to donate medicines such as cough syrups and antidiarrhetics.

According to the Red Cross, the problem is becoming increasingly serious. In addition to lodging the refugees, it must give them food and proper sanitation to avoid the spreading of epidemics in view of the large number of children in the groups of refugees.

GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS HOUSING, POPULATION CENSUS

PA132218 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 13 Oct 80 p 8, 28

[Text] The national population and housing census, which was to be held from October 14 to 27, was suspended by the national statistics and census office.

Official sources said Saturday that the census would be suspended but did not give the reasons for the decision. It is believed that the uncertain political situation is the cause for the suspension.

The initial step was the suspension of a massive publicity campaign, followed by the suspension of orders for the printing of forms and other documents to be used during the census.

Some 2,000 persons were to work in the census scheduled for 261 municipalities and the more than 12,000 cantons in all the national territory. Hundreds of young people were being trained as census takers.

Other sources believe that the suspension of the census is due mostly to the lack of guarantees for the hundreds of persons who would work as census takers. El Salvador holds a census every 10 years.

GUATEMALA

ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS COUNTRY FIRM ON BELIZE

PA161442 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Guatemala will maintain its present position in the UN General Assembly with regard to Belize. This was stated today by Acting Foreign Minister Alfonso Alonso Lima in response to attacks from Caribbean countries whose attaches have called for the independence of that territory.

[Begin recording in progress] ...defending the indisputable rights, the unquestionable rights of Guatemala to the territory of Belize while those rights are being attacked. Even if these attacks do not occur, Guatemala will always demonstrate that justice is on our side, that history and law are on our side.

We do not deny the fact of the existence of the Belizean people and we realize that they have interests. However, we have to arrive at a negotiated position in which our rights and the interests of the Belizean people are taken into account.

Unfortunately, there are a good number of countries which oppose this. In other words, there are some which espouse viewpoints at the General Assembly which are like the ones I mentioned, including the viewpoints of the foreign minister of a Central American country [as heard]. However, when the time of voting comes, we have unfortunately been losing ground. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

On another subject, the acting foreign minister considered it highly unlikely that his ministry this week will grant the safe-conducts requested for refugees in the embassies of Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

[Begin recording in progress] ...basis for this assignment, I have reiterated that we already have almost all the reports from the Government Ministry and the Supreme Court of Justice regarding the case of the refugees in the embassies of Costa Rica and Nicaragua. At present, we are processing the case of the last refugee in the Costa Rican Embassy, Eliezer Cifuentes. We are examining each case individually on the basis of the reports that we have received from the agencies mentioned. [end recording]

'Unexpected Turn' in Talks

PA161638 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] The talks on the Belize case between Guatemala and the UK Government have taken an unexpected turn because, according to reports received here, the UK now wants the United Nations to take a stand on the situation.

When the round of talks closed in New York, another meeting was set for the near future although no specific date was mentioned. However, it was noted that the two delegations would continue the talks to find a settlement, but that so far no agreement had been reached now that the UK has just taken this unexpected turn.

UN observers have said that the British have been using delaying tactics because after dawdling with the Guatemalan delegation, they are now thinking about bringing the case up at the United Nations so it will issue a resolution on the matter. However, no official report has been issued in Guatemala on the results of the talks.

It was reported last night in sources close to Venezuelan President Herrera Campins' administration that the Andean Pact countries might mediate in the problem. However, the Guatemalan Government has stated that it will not accept any intervention because the Belize issue is a question of sovereignty.

HONDURAS

VISITING SALVADORAN MINISTER SAYS TREATY TO BE SIGNED

PA162249 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1829 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 16 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena revealed in Tegucigalpa today that the general peace treaty between Honduras and El Salvador will be ready to be signed "any day after 28 October." Honduras and El Salvador are going to sign a peace treaty within the framework of a mediation process which is already in the final stage.

Chavez Mena said during an official visit to Honduras that both nations "are in the final stage before attaining peace."

He said he brought "a fraternal message and a message of peace and concord from the Salvadoran people to Honduras." Chavez Mena said, "I am very pleased to be in Honduras and find no words to express what I feel in bringing such good news to all Hondurans." The Salvadoran minister arrived on a brief visit amid the many efforts which officials from both nations are making to normalize bilateral relations broken in 1969.

During a news conference, the Salvadoran foreign minister said there is a preliminary agreement on the seven points of the mediation so that the peace treaty "might be signed within the next 3 weeks." He also confirmed his government's full political capacity to reach a final settlement of the dispute with Honduras. The foreign minister said his government is committed to upholding the recommendations made by the mediator, Peruvian jurist Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, since the agreements reached are based on a mutual accord with Honduras. Either party can denounce the results of the mediation and resort to another type of procedure.

After the news conference, Chavez Mena, along with his Honduran counterpart, Cesar Elvir Sierra, will visit President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia. The Salvadoran foreign minister's visit ends this afternoon.

News Conference

PA162243 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1650 GMT 16 Oct 80

[News conference held by Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena at Toncontin Airport in Honduras, relayed by San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora--live]

[Excerpts] [Question by journalist Armando Arevalo from Audiovideo, S.A.] Sir, I am very concerned about an international news item of the past few hours. [Words indistinct] the Salvadoran Government has agreed to sign a peace treaty with Honduras so as to have freedom of action [word indistinct] in the so-called demilitarized zone to fight the insurgent groups [words indistinct]?

[Answer] That report is totally false. The mediation process and the dispute with the Republic of Honduras has nothing to do with the internal Salvadoran conflict. We are here to reach a peace treaty between two nations, a treaty which will regulate bilateral cultural, economic, social and political relations--relations which were severed in 1969. We are observing the spirit and the norms set forth in the mediation. When the final treaty is made public and you see its philosophy and terms, you will see that one thing has nothing to do with the other. The issue of violence is an issue which the Salvadoran Government is coping with and we are optimistic that we will reach a peaceful solution in our country.

[Question by unidentified speaker] [Words indistinct] the last communique released by the mediation secretariat on 4 October says that the border issue was discussed but no settlement or agreement in principle was reached on this difficult point that Honduras regards as fundamental. What can you say about the optimistic attitude that a peace treaty will be signed and the border area demarcated?

[Answer] I have explained that we have reached agreements in principle on the seven points which obviously include the border issue. The solutions found are equitable to both parties since it is not a win-or-lose situation. We are trying to reach an overall, simultaneous settlement for the very reasons that I have explained. Therefore, I can tell you that the border issue is being studied so a formula can be reached which suits both parties. Unfortunately, my dear friend, I can't elaborate because the mediation doesn't allow that but we have good reason to speak of optimism. I think we have found a solution satisfactory to both Honduras and El Salvador [words indistinct].

[Question by Ramon (Domingo) Cantoral of the newspaper LA PRENSA] Sir, a warm greeting from the Honduran press on the occasion of your visit to our country which we think is very positive for the peace talks underway. My question is: Some observers of Central American politics say the domino theory is irreversible in the area. The United States is concerned about that because it looked favorably upon a settlement between Honduras and El Salvador to (coordinate) its anticommunist policy in Central America without problems. To what extent is it true that the peace you have announced is due to pressure on the Salvadoran Government from the United States and Venezuela?

[Answer] A fundamental guideline of our Salvadoran foreign policy and my own guideline as foreign minister is to reject any kind of intervention and foreign (?oppression). I think we Central Americans and each of our nations have the dignity and the courage to solve our own problems. We don't need any pressure from the United States, Venezuela or any other country to settle the dispute with Honduras. It is absurd to think that. The (?will) and the historic need of both nations has led us to seek peace. To me such views hurt the dignity of the Honduran and Salvadoran peoples.

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH PAZ GARCIA

PA161836 Paris AFP in Spanish 0518 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 14 Oct (AFP)--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto met here today with President Policarpo Paz, during a brief courtesy visit which served to analyze some problems affecting the Central American area, it was officially revealed.

The chief of Nicaraguan diplomacy also met with his Honduran colleague, Cesar Elvir Sierra, to whom he submitted a list of the latest incidents registered on Nicaraguan territory as results of incursions by former Somozist national guardsmen residing in Honduras.

D'Escoto explained that "these incidents are not the result of the Honduran Government's policy, but there is conclusive proof that some members of the Honduran Army are Somozists of the worst kind and have openly declared their support of the counterrevolution."

Regarding this, the Nicaraguan official noted that "it is necessary to have an indication of friendship on the part of the Honduran Government, through the transfer of these elements as soon as possible to areas where they will not be harmful, in view of their evident interventionist attitude and the harm they cause to the good relations existing between the two governments."

The Nicaraguan foreign minister added that "there is great optimism among Nicaraguan officials who are convinced that the Honduran Government has every intention of maintaining excellent relations."

Finally, D'Escoto regretted that due to repeated excuses from Guatemala and later from El Salvador, it has been impossible to hold a meeting of Central American foreign ministers. He noted, however, that "we consider this meeting to be most important, and if necessary, we shall hold it without Guatemala."

NICARAGUA

FINANCIAL DELEGATION'S TRIP RESULTS IN FOREIGN AID

News Conference

PA161902 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] A Nicaraguan delegation which visited France, the United States [as heard] and Canada has obtained important loans for various projects. The financial delegation which recently traveled to those countries to sign loan agreements obtained great results. The members of this delegation held a news conference at the government house this morning to give details of the mission's achievements.

The news conference was attended by Arturo Cruz, member of the government junta; Alfredo Cesar, president of the national financial system; Joaquin Cuadra, finance minister, Alvaro Guzman, deputy foreign trade minister; Francisco Fiallos, deputy foreign minister; Father Ernesto Cardenal, in charge of the 19 July Sandinist Youth; and Alfredo Alaniz, president of the Central Bank. Companera Norma Cuadra of the Augusto Cesar Sandino Association and Harnoldo Montealegre and Alberto Gallegos of the International Reconstruction Fund also participated in the news conference.

The members of the delegation reported that Nicaragua has obtained an important loan from France to promote a textile project in Leon. They also announced that two new loans have been obtained from Mexico [as heard] and that there is a possibility that Nicaragua will be getting substantial aid from Canada. The delegation also made efforts to renegotiate Nicaragua's foreign debt as well as to obtain a new loan from OPEC. It also worked to obtain donations worth several million dollars for the mass organizations.

Donations From Canada

PA161654 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] During the news conference this morning at the government palace, it was announed that our mass organizations will receive aid from the people of Canada.

Fernando Cardenal, the priest who is in charge of the 19 July Sandinist Youth, and Companera Norma Cuadra of the Augusto Cesar Sandino Association gave information in this regard. They stated that in Canada the Sandinist revolution continues to be widely admired and supported by Christian churches, labor unions, private aid agencies, guilds and so forth.

Finally, they announced that for the 1981-1982 period, Nicaragua's mass organizations will receive various donations from Canada to be used for projects in the area of health, popular eduction, culture and so forth. The amount of the donations will approach $3 million.

In our own country bad Nicaraguans attack and slander our mass organizations; other countries, in this case Canada, recognize the arduous efforts of our mass organizations and extend aid to them.

OPEC Loan

PA161746 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] During a news conference at the government palace this morning, Finance Minister Joaquin Cuadra reported that OPEC has just approved a new loan to our country. The new loan to be granted by OPEC totals $100 million. It will be granted under terms similar to those of another loan signed with that organization in September 1979.

Although the loan agreement has not yet been signed, because of delays in the preparation of the pertinent documents as a result of the war between Iran and Iraq, it is hoped that Nicaragua will have the money soon.

WRIT OF HABEUS CORPUS FILED FOR BLUEFIELDS PRISONERS

PA162043 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Oct 80 p 9

[Text] Benigno Rayo, lawyer of the Social Democratic Party, has filed a writ of habeas corpus with regard to Willy Allen, Teofilo Archibols, Graciela Cash, Winni Narcisso, Moises Hodgson, Whaite (leader of the Misurasata), Efrain Romero alias El Ruso and Celbit Forbes at the Masaya Court of Appeals. These individuals were arrested in Bluefields. The writ was filed against Lenin Cerna, chief of security.

According to Rayo, approximately 100 people were arrested in Bluefields while they were participating in a peaceful demonstration.

BRIEFS

NORWEGIAN, HUNGARIAN ENVOYS--Norwegian Ambassador Jan Arvesen and Hungarian Ambassador (Anosti) have presented their credentials to government junta member Arturo Rivas. [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 15 Oct 80 PA]

FRENCH LOAN--The Nicaraguan Government delegation which went abroad to negotiate loans in favorable conditions for our country, has signed a protocol for a F50 million loan from France. These funds will be used to build a textile factory and to purchase French supplies and equipment. [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 16 Oct 80 PA]

FRG AID AGREEMENT--An important economic and cultural cooperation agreement was signed today between the Federal Republic of Germany and Nicaragua. The agreement includes the supply of 1,500 tons of rice to replace the reserves used during the literacy campaign, a donation of DM171,000 for school building and technical assistance in education. [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Oct 80 PA]

INTERNATIONAL AID--Clarisa de Cabrera, who is responsible for the office of relations with national and international organizations of the Social Welfare Ministry, has stated that between July 1979 and September 1980, the revolutionary government has received 128 million cordobas in gifts and aid from friendly governments and nations as well as from international organizations. She noted that 38,337,000 cordobas have been received from the European Economic Community. [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 3 Oct 80 p 11 PA]

VIRAL GRIPPE EPIDEMIC--The health authorities are greatly concerned over an outbreak of viral grippe which has been afflicting Managua and other cities for weeks. The authorities said that this year's outbreak has been more virulent and widespread than in previous years. [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 5 Oct 80 p 4 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTE CITES 'FRIENDSHIP,' MUTUAL RESPECT FOR U.S.

FL161037 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] All U.S. citizens serving prison terms for different reasons have been pardoned. A Cuban Foreign Ministry note says that the country's sovereign decision comes after numerous requests by the convicts' relatives and U.S. social organizations, public figures and members of Congress. The note adds that it is also in keeping with the traditional attitude of friendship and mutual respect between the Cuban and U.S. peoples. The Cuban Foreign Ministry says they will be released as soon as all the paperwork is finished. They will be able to leave for any country they wish.

LEADERS HONOR COSMONAUTS AT SPECIAL CEREMONY

FL160208 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 0130 GMT on 16 October begins live color coverage of the ceremony held at Havana's Palace of Conventions to commemorate the Soviet-Cuban joint space flight, Soyuz 38.

Coverage begins with a view of the main hall at the Palace of Conventions. At 0132 GMT, Cuban President Fidel Castro, Cosmonauts Arnaldo Tamayo and Yuri Romanenko, Revolutionary Armed Forces Minister Raul Castro and other Cuban Government officials are seen taking their place on the dais. The Cuban national anthem is played followed by the Soviet anthem while the camera pans the presidential table and the audience. Among those at the presidential table can be seen Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Ramiro Valdes, Pedro Miret, Juan Almeida, and Central Committee members Jose R. Fernandez and Vilma Espin. The Soviet ambassador to Cuba is also present.

At 0135 GMT, staff announcer Manolo Ortega introduces Fidel Castro, Cosmonauts Tamayo, Romanenko, Lt Gen Vladimir Shatalov, Soviet ambassador to Cuba, and other guests and Cuban Government officials at the presidential table.

Cosmonaut Romanenko starts speaking at 0139 GMT in Russian with consecutive Spanish translation. He thanks the Cuban Government and people for his welcome and the honors bestowed on him, stressing Cuban-Soviet cooperation in the Intercosmos program. He cites Yuri Gagarin's prediction during his visit to Cuba 12 years ago that a Cuban would go into space. He then talks of Arnaldo Tamayo and the experiments they carried out during their Soyuz 38 mission. He concludes by congratulating the Cuban people in the name of the Soviet people, and wishing them success in their work in behalf of the fatherland. His speech ends at 0151 GMT. He receives a round of applause.

Cosmonaut Tamayo begins speaking at 0152 GMT by saying how proud and satisfied he is at having participated in the Soyuz 38 mission, an honor he owes the Cuban Government and party. He also thanks the Soviet Union for allowing other socialist countries to take part in space research. He refers to the space mission and praises Romanenko for his skill and help. He concludes at 0204 GMT. Tamayo then presents Fidel Castro with a star-shaped container with sand from Playa Giron which was taken aboard the Soyuz 38. Fideal Castro then begins his speech.

Fidel Castro Speech

FL161335 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0207 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Speech by President Fidel Castro at commemoration of Soviet-Cuban joint space flight at Havana City's Palace of Conventions on 15 October--live]

[Text] Dear Comrades Romanenko, Tamayo and Shatalov, distinguished guests, Soviet and Cuban comrades: Today I was pondering the fact that throughout the history of our revolution very close fraternal, friendly ties have been established between the Soviet cosmonauts and our people.

As the years go by, we are able to see the significance of some of the things that have happened. It is in this manner that we remember that, coinciding precisely with the imperialist mercenary aggression, the first flight in space took place. For the first time man was able to fly in space. A few weeks later, as a demonstration and great proof of solidarity, the Soviet Union sent Gagarin to visit our country. Gagarin left among our people and all persons who met him an unforgettable impression for his really insuperable revolutionary, political and human characteristics.

Gagarin was the first person to receive in our country the Playa Giron Order, the highest medal created by the revolution. Throughout the years, not even a single Soviet cosmonaut has not visited Cuba. In our country, the party decided to build a rest house at one of Cuba's best beaches for Soviet cosmonauts. [applause] Some of them have visited Cuba several times. Gagarin was president of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association and, now, another cosmonaut, beloved Comrade Shatalov, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, is the president of the Association of Friendship between Cuba and the USSR. [applause]

For our people, the cosmonauts represent the Soviet man, the best fruits of the Soviet revolution. If Lenin's generation carried out the revolution and the next generation defended the fatherland and defeated fascism, this generation is characterized by the great advances and great scientific and technical gains and for having developed the daring men who have conquered space. When Gagarin predicted that not many years would go by before Cuban cosmonauts traveled in space, who would have imagined that 19 years later, on a day like today, we would meet to commemorate, honor and pay tribute to the Soviet-Cuban crew which has made it possible for us to say that our country has already sent a man into space?

A cosmonaut is not chosen by chance. Tamayo said here that he feels honored, very honored, because our party and government chose him to be the first Cuban cosmonaut. That is not the way it happened. I repeat that a cosmonaut cannot be chosen by chance. Exceptional conditions are required for this mission. A great temperament is required. Great talent is required. Great courage, great coolness are required. A revolutionary attitude is required. Very high morals are required. It is required to be an example. In a few words, it is necessary to be a communist. [applause]

I recently said, and now wish to reaffirm, that revolutionary virtues, courage and many of the conditions represented by Comrade Tamayo are precisely the virtues of our people. I said that there could be millions of Tamayos in our country, that I was sure of that because I really am sure of that. He is a symbol of the temperament, determination, audacity, courage, talent and revolutionary spirit of our people. He symbolizes our heroic combatants, the heroic combatants who gave their lives for the revolution's triumph, for the defense of the revolution. He symbolizes the heroic internationalist combatants of our people. He symbolizes our heroic internationalist workers. He symbolizes the vanguard members of our working class. He symbolizes exemplary workers. He symbolizes the work heroes.

Even much more, circumstances and exceptional merits are needed for our people to select someone to symbolize them. With the revolution the doors opened up for him as they did for all our youth, as they did for all our people. The opportunity to study, the opportunity to excel, the opportunity to serve his people were some of his options as a humble youth. And his humble beginnings has been referred to, repeated and insisted on because it really constitutes a symbol, the fact that our first cosmonaut and the first cosmonaut from Latin America is the first cosmonaut from Africa. It is not our whim to say that he also is the first cosmonaut from Africa because Tamayo, an eminently black man who also has in his veins Indian and Spanish blood, is a symbol of the blood which, as demonstrated by the most severe test of our fatherland's history, gave rise to our people. It is African blood. It is Indian blood. It is Spanish blood.

That is why we say he also symbolizes Africa because he is the first descendant of Africa to travel in space. [applause] It is a symbol that a man from such humble origin has attained such extraordinary success. Of course, only the revolution and the revolution alone has made it possible for a youth such as Tamayo to have that possibility. When he joined the rebel youth, when he joined thousands of other youths like him to hike to the Sierra Maestra and to climb the Turquino peak 5 times as one of the tests our youths had to go through, when he joined the revolutionary activities, when he registered at the schools, when he said "present" to the call for training of the first pilots in 1961, when he went to the Soviet Union, when he returned to our country, when he continued to study, when he continued to excel, when he continued to train, when he continued to get an education as a communist youth, first, and a communist, later, when he was promoted to pilot of our armed forces, when he continued to assume responsibilities, when he continued to be promoted in our armed forces and when, throughout all this time--nearly 20 years, he continued to maintain an exemplary attitude, an irreproachable attitude, a revolutionary attitude, a Communist attitude. We did not do it; it was Tamayo who, without wanting to and unwittingly, chose himself to be the first Cuban cosmonaut. [applause]

That has been the life of thousands, tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands of our compatriots. That has been the life of all revolutionary leaders. That has been the life of each member of the PCC Central Committee, of our Politburo, of our secretariat. That has been the life of all leaders. That has been the life of all administrative cadres, of our ministers, of our vice presidents. That has been the life of all members of our People's Government National Assembly. That has been the life of our officers in the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Interior Ministry. That has been the life of thousands and thousands of physicians, tens of thousands of technicians. More than 100,000 professors and teachers have had the same life. That has been the life of all our work heroes. That has been the life of our selfless, struggling masses, because all, as a general rule, members of humble families, of humble origin, knew how to choose, also without wanting to and unknowingly, the place they occupy in our party, in our government, in the midst of our revolution. [applause]

In this travel it was not a matter of seeking honors. It was a matter of fulfilling objectives, objectives of great importance to the world, objectives of great importance to our country. One of the really more valuable things was the research work conducted by the crew. Here, Comrades Romanenko and Tamayo talked about this research work, such as medical research work, and of other types, research work on our country's nature and natural resources, research work on valuable and essential materials needed in the development of electronics and microelectronics, research work related to solar energy and possibilities of using it. In summary, a lot of useful research work was done.

I do not wish to say that the value is not because of the amount of research work done or what it consisted of, but because of what it could mean for mankind, all that can be developed and all that can be discovered and investigated with the travel in space. If we want to have a concrete idea of this effort by man, it is sufficient to say that thanks to the satellites we have an immediate weather report. We have photographs of hurricanes, the paths followed by the hurricanes. Today it is a most valuable tool to face up to that phenomena, to adopt adequate measures with time to spare. Thanks to the satellites, in a matter of fractions of seconds millions of persons in our country were able to see what was going on in Baikonur. Thanks to the satellites, navigation on the high seas is a lot safer. Thanks to the satellites, in a matter of minutes, no matter the distance separating them, people can communicate with each other. Thus, man has benefitted and has already benefitted a lot from the research work and flights in space.

These extraordinary events which our generation has witnessed, who could have imagined them just a few decades ago? When we think of Lenin's day, who would have imagined that the revolution, the first socialist revolution, the first proletarian revolution, the first state of peasants and workers--bitterly attacked by the reactionary forces, bitterly attacked to the extreme of conducting a collective intervention--who would have said that such a revolution would have had these results?

Who would have imagined that some day that country would be the first to conquer space? Because, it was the USSR that opened the path to conquer the cosmos. [applause]

It was the USSR which launched the first satellites. It was the USSR which sent the first man into space. That merit, that glory, that honor cannot be denied or taken away from it by anyone. It was the USSR which with more seriousness has continued space research work without resorting to spectacular projects, without sensationalism. And we have seen over a period of 20 years, year by year, the systematic work being done by the Soviet Union in space; and not just for merely commercial aims but for truly scientific ones.

We have seen this in recent days because we never had been so close to events [in space]. We had read, seen and heard of space flights, but we had never been so close as when it was the turn of a Cuban to participate in one of those flights. Perhaps in a few days we have learned more about cosmonautics and space than we had learned in 20 years. In a few days we have become more aware of the colossal effort made by the Soviet people than we had in 20 years from the sensational, spectacular and incredible launching of that gigantic rocket in Baykonur to the pictures of the docking and work in space, the reports from the flight control center, from the computers, Star City, the research that is being done and how it is being done. It is incredible that over the time span of a single generation, practically during an average man's life, we have gone from fiction--because space flights were fiction when many of us who are not so old were children and there was talk in fiction, movies and books, of space flights--to these extraordinary changes.

There is no doubt that we have seen a great victory of socialism. I do not deny and will not deny that the capitalists and imperialists also have had important technological achievements. I am not going to say that they are underdeveloped in the field of technology and science. But there is a difference and it is that we know that those things they are developing, that technology and that science, are not for us; they are against us. They are not to help us, they are to exploit us. They are not to make us feel more secure, but to make us feel more insecure.

And who can speak with more reason [on this] than Cuba, which cannot even feel joy that some medicine has been discovered in the United States, even if only a more effective aspirin for headaches, because it is forbidden to sell even aspirin to Cuba. That is the difference of the meaning of scientific and technological achievements of socialism for us and for mankind.

We feel that the triumphs of the Soviet Union are our own triumphs. [prolonged applause] We would be indulging in narrow-minded chauvisnism--and all chauvinism is narrow-minded--and would be indulging in sterile vanity if just because a Cuban flew into space, only for that reason, we felt proud and considered ourselves better than other peoples. No. We are far from that. More than Cubans, we feel pride as revolutionaries. We feel proud of the revolution. We feel pride as socialists. We feel pride as communists. It was because of the revolution, socialism, the wise ideas of Marx and Engels, the struggle of the Soviet people which made these realities possible. It was the effort of thousands upon thousands of scientists, technicians and researchers whom we could symbolize in one of them--for example, (Sergey Korolev), who is practically the father of the development of spaceships.

And, just as he did, thousands of scientists and technicians, hundreds of thousands of workers, an entire nation worked to reach those achievements which today we consider to be ours. And it was thanks to the revolution, to socialism and to communism that these victories were possible. All the peoples of the world and, above all, the underdeveloped nations whose natural and scientific resources do not allow them to carry out such feats on their own, feel the benefits of these victories. We all feel encouraged by these successes. And we all are aware of our modest contribution, but as revolutionaries, as socialists, as communists and as internationalists, we are proud of this feat. [applause] It is not nationalistic pride. It is internationalist pride.

Everything we have seen over recent days is truly encouraging. Our people felt really happy. Our people felt moved as they seldom had before. They felt highly encouraged. However, as revolutionaries, as socialists, as internationalists, I explain this so that our feelings are well understood. These successes make us more revolutionary. They strengthen our convictions more and they show what a nation can do with the revolution and with socialism. That is why we can say today that because of the revolution, because of socialism and because of internationalism, and not because of exceptional virtues or because we may be superior to other peoples, today we no longer are just the top Latin American country in public health, education and social development which has freed itself of many ills such as beggars, prostitution, drugs, gambling and so forth, so forth, so forth. We no longer are only the first Latin American country in sports. We are now also the first in space. [Applause] And Romanenko explained that we are the ninth space power. Well, I say that indeed the ninth space power, considering that the USSR's space power also belongs to us. [applause]

How many benefits mankind could get from these creations, from these successes in man's research in science and technology, how many problems could be resolved, how many anguishing issues in many fields today could be overcome when one sees the precision and marvel of those machines, the things that are possible and the safety with which they are done today; and when man is capable of building such perfect machines, when man is capable of solving such complex problems and the incredible safety with which he solves them. And this can be seen in an episode of a space flight such as this one [Soviet-Cuban flight].

Think of the crime which war really means, of the crime which the arms race means because the same thing we have seen in the space flight, that same precision, that exactness are what nuclear weapons have today, are what strategic missiles have. And it is truly overwhelming and deeply painful to think that the technology which could serve mankind so much can serve precisely for the destruction of mankind. In recent days, there was the news that a U.S. Titan rocket exploded. It is a good thing that is was the rocket that exploded, for it had a 20-megaton nuclear warhead in its nose, in other words, a thousand times the nuclear power of the first bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

It is truly absurd that at this time, and in the realities of this world, the imperialist countries still harbor ambitions or there are sectors within the imperialist countries which advocate military superiority over the socialist camp. It is known that what is known as parity--more or less a balance of military strength--has been reached in today's world. However, there are sectors within imperialism which advocate the arms race and military superiority. The theory of military superiority would, if carried out, force the socialist camp, essentially the Soviet Union, to make an enormous effort in the military field because, as the Soviet Government and party have declared clearly and absolutely, the Soviet Union never will allow any type of imperialist military superiority over the socialist camp. [prolonged applause]

What interest can socialism have in an arms race? What interest can the socialist economy have in arms production? Arms production is one of the things to which the capitalist countries resort for profits, to create jobs, to fight their crises. What interest or what need can the socialist countries have in this? The socialist countries, fundamentally the USSR, are characterized not only by full employment. In many cases, the problems which the more developed socialist countries have are a shortage of labor. As a matter of principle, the socialist economy can have no interest in arms production, in the arms race.

It is precisely the lack of identify between the interests of the system and the interests of the people which leads the capitalist system along those paths, which leads the capitalist system to seek an arms race. Precisely today we read in news reports of the sale of thousands of millions of dollars, in this case francs, in weapons to an Arab oil country which has a lot of money because it has a lot of oil. And this is a $4.5 billion purchase in a single purchase made by Saudi Arabia from France. This is a colossal business.

The arms business and the arms industry continue to develop. And deals in billions [of dollars] are made as if they were nothing. Of course, there are some who have many millions, too many millions. But one should not forget that the world is partly paying for such weapons, partly because when underdeveloped countries have to pay those prices for oil, prices virtually out of the reach of their resources, and when underdeveloped countries have to pay more not only for fuel but also for the semimanufactured raw materials and for the industrial products of the developed capitalist countries, there is no doubt that the underdeveloped countries also are paying for a portion of those weapons.

Thousands, tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands of minds continue to be used to develop increasingly more deadly weapons systems, increasingly more exact weapons, increasingly more precise, increasingly more destructive weapons. And we are seeing this spectacle, and it really appears to be a spectacle of insane people, on this path of the arms race which the imperialist countries are trying to impose on the world. And the time will come when the amount of explosives per capita, for each human being, in this world will no longer be measured by tons of explosive. On this path, each human being will have an atomic bomb on top of his head. And it remains to be seen if man is capable of surviving the means of destruction he has developed because there is no doubt that international tension and the arms race sooner or later will lead to war. There is no doubt that problems in the world and the pockets of conflict are increasing instead of decreasing.

We are not living in prehistoric times. We are not living in the old days or in the Middle Ages or in feudal times. In the past, what a man did could affect the clan or the tribe and what a tribe did could affect several tribes. Today, what a man with power does can affect the entire world. Today, what a nation does can affect all the nations of the world. And the problem is not just one of war. There are other problems associated with the international situation, increasingly more relevant problems.

A few minutes ago I mentioned the energy problem. And the energy problem already is becoming for scores and scores of countries a vital question for their development and under such conditions there will be no development for scores and scores of countries in the world. The burdensome energy problem is one of the grave problems the world has to solve.

The food problem is another of the big problems which the world has to face. After 20 years, and 20 years go by fast, and it has been more than 20 years since the triumph of the revolution, it has been almost 20 years since the first space flight, it has been almost 20 years since Gagarin visited us in our country. Twenty years pass rapidly. And in 20 years the world will have 6.4 billion inhabitants. The FAO today made an appeal to world public opinion on the fact that more than 200 million persons are starving in Africa and in Southeast Asia.

Agricultural developments and food production require machinery, fertilizers, pesticides and energy.

There are the problems of the environment. There are the problems of contamination of waters, the destruction of soil, the destruction of forests, the destruction of nature. Tremendous problems exist in the world, and they are accumulating. How can these problems be solved amid an atmosphere of international tension and arms races?

This experience we have experienced in recent days should serve to make us more aware of these problems and of these realities, and the importance of the struggle for international detente and the struggle for peace.

Our people do what they can and do what they should. We have created in our country the best conditions to work for the future, to preserve our resources, to develop conditions of life in our fields, to develop conditions of life in the cities. We are making an enormous effort to increasingly preserve the health of our population. We are making a gigantic effort to educate the new generations. To the extent of our strength and possibilities, it will be up to us also to work for international peace, for understanding among nations.

It will be up to us to continue to carry on our international cooperation with underdeveloped countries that are even poorer than we are and require this cooperation. It is not in our hands but in the hands of all revolutionary countries, all progressive countries and all conscientious rulers to wage this decisive struggle to try to change the current course of events, to try to prevent the world from continuing to advance on that dead end of an arms race and war which could mean the application of all those technical and scientific marvels to the destruction of the lives of hundreds of millions or perhaps thousands of millions of human beings.

I believe that this success, this feat of the Soviet brothers with the participation of one of our compatriots, should serve to encourage us. Tamayo and Romanenko, the first two to receive the title of heroes of the Republic of Cuba, should constitute an example for our youth and our people, an example for all the combatants of our Revolutionary Armed Forces, an example for our young communists, for members of the party, for all students, for all workers because what is deduced with dazzling clarity is that these events are not possible without great preparation, that human advance and progress are not possible without a great effort, without many sacrifices, without much study.

We have all been informed of the dedication of these comrades, the dedication with which Romanenko and Tamayo devoted themselves to preparing for the flight. [There were] long periods of study and training which required perseverance, tenacity and will to undertake not just mechanical tasks, to be able to solve not only problems that may arise, but also to carry out serious research. Without the will which Tamayo displayed, without his constancy, without self-denial, he could not have performed his mission. That is why they should represent an example for all revolutionaries.

As I was saying, there are problems in the world and they are serious problems. However, we are not pessimists. I believe that man's intelligence and capabilities will be equal to overcoming the reactionary forces, backward forces, irresponsible forces which are endangering world's survival, world peace and are threatening mankind with an unbelievable step backward. The march of progress will not stop because no one can halt the march of progress. The march of history can be stopped by no one. The march of the struggle for independence and liberation can be stopped by no one. It is completely absurd. It is a big lie, a real fraud to attempt to attribute the liberation movement of the peoples, the revolutions, to alleged Soviet expansionism.

The Soviet Union had nothing to do with the rise of the Cuban revolution. Lenin's idea did have something to do with it. The changes in the world's correlation of forces did have something to do with it, but the Soviet state had nothing to do with the rise of the Cuban revolution. It had nothing to do with the rise of the revolution in Nicaragua, for example, or with the revolution in Ethiopia which did not want to be resigned to living under the feudal regime of a 1,000-year old kingdom.

Who can blame the Soviet Union for the liberation movements in Angola and Mozambique? Who can blame the Soviet Union for the struggle of the Vietnamese people for their liberation? It is nothing but lies and pretexts of the imperialists. I feel that the peoples' struggle, progress and liberation movements will not stop. I have the feeling that mankind will be capable of winning the battle for survival. In this world, which is increasingly interrelated, we will fulfill our duty. We will work. We will work for our country and will also cooperate with other countries.

We are willing to observe a constructive policy and a policy of peace to the same degree that we will be ready to defend our fatherland, revolution and cause with even our nails and even our teeth. [applause] We are determined to defend the first socialist state on the Western Hemisphere to the last drop of our blood. [applause] Let those who talk about naval blockade against Cuba and aggression against Cuba be aware of this! [applause] With profound emotion we listened to the beautiful and heroic national anthems of the Soviet Union and Cuba at the beginning of this ceremony. This historic event is proof of the close, indestructible and eternal friendship between our two peoples.

Fatherland or death. We shall win!

UN ENVOY URGES PEACEFUL SOLUTION TO IRAQ-IRAN CONFLICT

FL161121 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Cuba has stated at the UN Security Council that the war between Iraq and Iran is of concern to all the member countries of the nonaligned countries movement, the Third World and all peace-loving forces. Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa recalled that the international community's efforts should be directed at finding an early and peaceful solution to the conflict. Roa spoke at the council examining the situation created between the two countries as chairman of the group of nonaligned countries in the United Nations. In that sense Ambassador Roa Kouri expressed the willingness of Cuba together with other nonaligned countries to promote peace and restore friendly relations between the governments of Iraq and Iran for the sake of the interests of the unity of all countries and peoples in the world.

CASTRO CONGRATULATES YEMENI LEADER AT END OF PARTY CONGRESS

FL161040 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Cuban Communist Party First Secretary Fidel Castro has sent a congratulatory message to Democratic Yemen and Socialist Party leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad [al-Hasani]. The Yemeni party concluded its (?special) congress in Aden, the capital, on Tuesday. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has acknowledged the message of support for his people's revolutionary struggle.

FIDEL CASTRO SENDS CONDOLENCES AFTER ALGERIAN EARTHQUAKE

FL161029 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Cuban President Fidel Castro has expressed his condolences and solidarity with Algeria over the catastrophic Al-Asnam earthquake. In the message to his Algerian counterpart, Chadli Bendjedid, Fidel Castro reiterates Cuba's permanent solidarity with the Algerian people and government on this tragic occasion. A Cuban Public Health Ministry delegation arrived in Algeria Monday with eight tons of supplies, including plasma, antibiotics, vaccine and medical instruments.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OFFICIAL

FL161416 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Gabriel Valdez, an outstanding Latin American personality and regional director for Latin America of the UN Development Program [UNDP]. During the talks aspects of the international situation and the cooperation the UNDP offers our country were discussed. Present in the talks were Manuel Torres, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and Vivian Fernandez, assistant to the vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

NICARAGUAN CONSTRUCTION MINISTER VISITS HOLGUIN PROVINCE

FL170028 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Nicaragua's construction minister, Carlos Schutze, has visited economic and social development projects in Holguin Province. Accompnaied by Enrique Anavitarte, Cuban vice minister of construction, and party and government leaders in Holguin, Schutze visited the 60th Anniversary of the October Revolution Combine Factory. He also visited the 26 July Martyrs Agricultural Tools Plant, which is scheduled for completion in December in honor of the Second Party Congress.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 204 20 October 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Soviet Ambassador Discusses Trade, Technical Cooperation B 1
Relatives Appeal to Junta for Missing Professionals [LA RAZON 15 Oct] B 1
Minister Says No Provision for Labor Confederation B 1

BOLIVIA

Interior Minister: All Political Detainees Will Be Freed C 1
Briefs: Oil Deposit Losses C 1

BRAZIL

Report on Torrijos News Statement, Visit D 1
O ESTADO Analyzes Current Trade Balance Deficit [15 Oct] D 1
Bill To Restore Congressional Privileges Rejected [O GLOBO 16 Oct] D 2
Briefs: Naval Equipment Enterprise; Vehicle Production Figures D 2

CHILE

Pinochet Denies Meeting Scheduled With Argentine Counterpart E 1
Chile Begins Exporting Arms to Latin American Countries [EL MERCURIO 3 Oct] E 1
Government Communique Barring Return of Opposition Leader E 1
Mexican Paper Regrets Role E 2
Santiago: Paper Admits Misquoting E 2

PARAGUAY

Relations With Argentina Labeled Cordial, Soun H 1
Ambassador's Statement H 1
LA TRIBUNA Comment [10 Oct] H 1

PERU

Foreign Minister Comments on Regional Relations J 1
Several Mining Sectors Threaten Strikes J 2

PANAMA

Torrijos Report in Brazil on Business Trip [LA PRENSA 17 Oct] N 1
LA PRENSA Asks Who Pays for Torrijos' Private Trips [19 Oct] N 1
Columnist Critizes PRD, Opposition Stands on Treaty Violations [CRITICA 15 Oct] N 1
MATUTINO Columnist Calls U.S. Envoy to El Salvador 'Proconsul' [18 Oct] N 2
Saudi Oil Price Increase Predicted To Have 'Marked Impact' [STAR AND HERALD 19 Oct] N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Commentary Urges Unity Against Guatemalan Claims P 1

COSTA RICA

Nicaraguan Note Regrets Pastora Incident P 1

Armed Groups Reportedly Harassing People in North P 2
Policemen, Workers Clash in Cuapiles Region P 2
Briefs: West German Loan P 2

EL SALVADOR

Rightist Officers, Others Reportedly Preparing Coup P 3
[Panama City LA REPUBLICA 19 Oct]
Church Offers To Mediate Between Government, Leftists P 4
CDHES Demands Venezuelan President End Intervention P 5
FDR Leader Terms Situation 'Favorable' for Leftists [Havana] P 5
FARN Accuses Police of Killing Political Leader P 6
PDC Executive Council Reorganized Due to Differences P 6
New Refugees Arrive in Sociedad; Little Aid Available P 6

GUATEMALA

Foreign Ministry Comments on Anti-Guatemala Campaign P 7
Police Arrest Nicaraguan Counterrevolutionary Leader P 7
Nine Policemen Killed in Wave of Leftwing Violence P 7
Briefs: Meat Sales to Mexico; Flood Emergency P 7

HONDURAS

Guatemalan Economy Minister Arrives for Official Talks P 8
Meeting With Mondragon P 8
LA PRENSA Reports on D'Escoto Trip Seen as Contradictory P 8
Students Vacate Ministry After Agreement Reached P 9
Police Seize Arms Shipment Bound for Tegucigalpa P 10

NICARAGUA

Document Signed For $75 Million U.S. Loan P 10
Government Asks El Salvador To Return Prisoner P 10
Sandinists, Somozists Clash at Northern Outpost P 11
20,000 Left Homeless in Rio Coco Flooding P 11
FSLN Issues Statement on Adult Education Project P 11
Government Plans To Open Embassy in Canada P 12

CUBA

Soviet Official Visits Trade Union Offices Q 1
Talks Begin With Czechoslovakia on Socioeconomic Plans Q 1
Politburo Member Milian Attends Bulgarian Embassy Reception Q 1
UN Envoy: Cuba Opposes International Conference on Kampuchea Q 1
Economic, Technical Agreements Signed With Seychelles Q 2
Castro Receives Czechoslovak, Seychelles, UN Officials Q 2
Revolutionary Armed Forces Honor Cuban, Soviet Cosmonauts Q 2
Cosmonauts Visit Melena del Sur Q 3
Decorations for Popov, Ryumin Q 3
State Council Approves Decree on Direct Hiring Q 3
Exile Leader Matos Addresses Anti-Castro Congress in Caracas [EFE] Q 3
'Cuban Patriotic Board' May Sell Bonds To Overthrow Castro Q 4
[Quito Voz de los Andes]
Briefs: Broadcasting Aid to Grenada; Friendship With France Groups; Agreements With Interparliamentary Union Q 4

CARIBBEAN

CARICOM Information Ministers Meeting Opens in Antigua S 1
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 10 Oct]
Antiguan Minister's Address [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 10 Oct] S 1

JAMAICA

Seaga Says JLP Government Would Expel Cuban Envoy S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 11 Oct]
Briefs: Mortality Rates S 2

SOVIET AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES TRADE, TECHNICAL COOPERATION

PY181840 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1352 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Cordoba, 18 Oct (TELAM)--The Soviet Union is satisfied with the trade and with the quality of the products is receives from Argentina. This trade has grown considerably in the last few years and has left a balance favorable by almost 80 percent for traditional Argentine exports. In the rest of the year, I believe the total will reach $1 billion because in the first 6 months, the volume of operations totaled $900 million.

This was stated last night at the Cordoba Chamber of Commerce by Sergey Romanovich Striganov, Soviet ambassador to this country, who is visiting this provincial capital at the invitation of the chamber. The diplomat has made protocol visits to provincial and university officials and to the III Army Corps commander.

While talking with newsmen, the Soviet ambassador announced that there are plans for technicians from his country to construct and install two turbines and generator groups next year with a capacity of 310 megawatts for the powerplants of the Greater Buenos Aires Electrical Services (SEGBA) in the federal capital and another similar group for the thermoelectric powerplant in Bahia Blanca.

Asked about cooperation in the nuclear field, he said that so far there are only contracts which we hope will lead to agreements before very long.

RELATIVES APPEAL TO JUNTA FOR MISSING PROFESSIONALS

PY171514 Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 15 Oct 80 p 7

[Excerpt] Relatives of 26 engineers, 14 architects and a geologist who disappeared between December 1975 and January 1979 after being taken by armed groups have sent a letter to the military junta requesting the urgent investigation of the whereabouts of those persons and their physical and legal situation.

They explain in their request that they appeal to the highest government body "because all the steps we have taken before national authorities, both military and judicial, unfortunately and unaccountably have been of no avail so far."

They assert that "most of them were arrested at their homes and/or offices or at commonly frequented places downtown with a great display of arms and venicles by numerous civilian or uniformed personnel."

MINISTER SAYS NO PROVISION FOR LABOR CONFEDERATION

PY171510 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 17 Oct (TELAM)--The labor minister reiterated today that the new labor law does not provide for a single labor confederation which, if organized, will never be granted the status of a labor organization, only legal status through the Justice Ministry.

Regarding the organization of a new single labor confederation, the labor minister said that people talk much about it, that a group of labor leaders are trying to organize it, but that this is a problem which the workers have to solve. The new law does not provide for a confederation. According to Article 14 [words indistinct] fulfill the legal requirements, a confederation could only aspire to have legal status, but not that of a labor organization. The new law neither forbids nor sponsors confederations.

INTERIOR MINISTER: ALL POLITICAL DETAINEES WILL BE FREED

PY171751 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1909 GMT 17 Oct 80

[By Rene Villegas]

[Text] La Paz, 17 Oct (LATIN)--All political detainees in Bolivia will be released within 20 days, Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez reported here today. He also announced the promulgation of a new national security law. In a statement to Radio Panamericana, a local radio station, Arce Gomez said: "The objective is not to have a single detainee 20 days from now."

Arce Gomez said that a new state security law, whose provisions must be strictly observed, will be promulgated simultaneously with the release of all political detainees. He said: "Those who violate this law should make their wills because we will be extremely harsh in enforcing its provisions."

He announced that the military government installed on 17 July has been studying for a month the possibility of extending the death penalty to perpetrators of crimes related to terrorism, extremism, larceny, drug trafficking, market manipulation [agio] and speculation. The present constitution limits capital punishment to cases of treason against the fatherland in times of war, first degree murder and parricide.

The minister said that the release of political detainees will be implemented gradually beginning today. "Useful fools will be released, others will be banished to various districts of the country to work there, and the most dangerous ones will be exiled to Argentina, Paraguay, Peru or Brazil," he said. The number of detainees since 17 July has been unofficially estimated by government, military and church sources at between 500 and 1,000.

He also announced today that the government-imposed curfew will be in force "for a long time yet" in the country. The curfew, which was enforced the day the armed forces took power, is in force from 2300 to 0600 the following day (local time), a period during which the movement of both people and vehicles is prohibited throughout the national territory. He said: "We count on the support of many wives and Bolivian families because the curfew has contributed to reuniting the family and to reducing unnecessary expenditures."

He added that there are now no refugees at any of the diplomatic missions accredited to the country. Unofficial reports indicated last weekend that nearly 100 refugees left the country, through various air connections, for several Latin American countries.

Finally, the minister categorically denied the involvement of state or security organizations in an attack perpetrated recently on a local publishing firm which publishes the morning Catholic newspaper PRESENCIA and announced that an official investigation of the case will be conducted.

BRIEFS

OIL DEPOSIT LOSSES--La Paz, 18 Oct (AFP)--Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB] authorities reported today that the company loses $82 million a year due to government subsidies and smuggling to neighboring countries. Gasoline, kerosene, liquefied gas and heavy and light oils receive government subsidies. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1602 GMT 18 Oct 80 PY]

REPORT ON TORRIJOS NEWS STATEMENT, VISIT

PA181749 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1949 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Salvador, Brazil, 17 Oct (EFE)--Gen Omar Torrijos, chief of the Panamanian National Guard, said here today that the peoples on the continent must become accustomed to coexisting "with a certain degree of socialism."

Torrijos made the statement in answer to questions from newsmen about the climate of tension in Central America and its possible impact on the continent. The former Panamanian president [as received] stressed: "Cuba exists, is part of Latin America's geography and must be taken into consideration."

The National Guard Commander and Panamanian "strongman," who traveled incognito to Brazil 1 week ago, added that Latin America's main problem is "paternalism." He advocates a union of Latin American countries as a "way to achieve more rapid growth and greater identity."

Torrijos arrived in Salvador the day before yesterday after visiting Manaus (in the north Amazon region) and Belem. He registered at his hotel under the name of Efrain Herrera. He traveled in an Electra plane under the Panamanian flag.

Torrijos--who is in Brazil at the invitation of his friend, businessman Joao Gurgel--is interested in being a tourist and in discussing business.

Omar Torrijos--who was chief of government of Panama until 1978--purchased several books in Salvador by the internationally famous novelist Jorge Amado whom he visited yesterday.

The chief of the National Guard was received by the writer of "Gabriela, Clover and Cinnamon" and "Dona Flor and Her Two Husbands" in his beach house at Itapoa. Torrijos told the writer about his interest in cacao cultivation, Brazil's alcohol program, buffalo breeding and his desire to visit the Brazilian-Paraguayan hydroelectric works at Itaipu on the Parana River.

Amado told newsmen later that he had been very pleased to receive Torrijos and said: "He seemed to be a frank, unassuming, dynamic and intelligent man. We also talked about Panama which I visited 2 years ago."

The novelist gave several books to Torrijos and autographed them. They included "The Gentleman of Hope," based on the famous "Prestes column" which crossed Brazil from north to south under the command of Luis Prestes, founder of the Brazilian Communist Party.

O ESTADO ANALYZES CURRENT TRADE BALANCE DEFICIT

PY170202 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Oct 80 p 3

["Notes and Information" page: "Trade Balance Deficit"]

[Text] From January through September of this year, Brazil's trade balance has registered a $2.9 billion deficit and, although the finance minister is forecasting that it will be reduced to $2 billion by year's end, the prospects are not all that encouraging. It will be a feat if we manage to hold the level of deficit to about $2.5 billion, considering the international situation, the results of agricultural harvests, the burden of oil imports, the protectionism of foreign markets and--we cannot fail to mention--the mistakes we have made in implementing Brazil's trade policy.

As recently as yesterday, we pointed out a series of distortions that greatly hurt the level of imports of basic materials that would have been used to manufacture more goods for exports. The existing hesitation about the rate of exchange, in addition to the need to supply an internal consumer market that is being primed by inflation, is another factor which led to the present negative trade situation and which will make things even harder in 1981, a year that already is clouded by uncertainties stemming from the war in the Middle East.

The government now intends to save at least $1 billion in oil imports through the expedient of raising the prices of oil byproducts and of utilizing alternate energy sources such as alcohol. Will this be possible?

Deep down, Finance Minister Ernane Galveas starts out with the premise that internal consumption will decline, forgetting that international prices are bound to increase in direct proportion to the duration of that war and, above all, to the war-inflicted damage on port and oil facilities. On the other hand, Brazil cannot take advantage of the opportunity to export sugar at more than $1,000 per ton and to export alcohol that could be sold at $62 per barrel because the internal demand of the automobile industry must be met first.

Furthermore, coffee and cocoa revenues are below estimates and there were expenditures to import corn, rice, beans and potatoes whose domestic production was insufficient for a demand that was pent up by two poor harvests.

In fact, the possibility to increase our sales abroad in the 10 weeks left in 1980 is extremely limited despite the fact that the announced acceleration of minidevaluation of the cruzeiro--a proposal we made in previous editorials--could give a slight boost to our foreign trade. Adding all the positive efforts and subtracting all the negative aspects, we should be able to export at most $20 billion or slightly more--that is, an amount insufficient to offset our growing imports.

There were, in fact, several factors that contributed to the failure of our foreign trade policy, particularly the abrupt rise in the price of petroleum and the need to expend almost $3 billion to import chemicals ($1 billion worth of fertilizers) plus another $1 billion to buy wheat. We nevertheless could have had a better performance had CACEZ [Bank of Brazil Foreign Trade Department] adopted a more flexible export policy by making it easier for the private sector to take advantage of the few opportunities that presented themselves in the foreign market, but were lost.

BILL TO RESTORE CONGRESSIONAL PRIVILEGES REJECTED

PY180059 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Oct 80 p 5

[Excerpt] The amendment to the constitution restoring congressional privileges, which was proposed by Flavio Marcilio, was rejected in Congress yesterday after failing to obtain the 211 votes necessary for its approval, although it did obtain 196 votes in favor, including 15 votes of the government Social Democratic Party [PDS]. The absence of 17 opposition congressmen--6 from the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Movement, 6 from the Popular Party, 4 from the Labor Democratic Party and 1 from the Brazilian Labor Party--prevented passage of the amendment which failed to obtain the minimum required number of votes. The amendment will be filed away because the time allowed for its passage ended today.

BRIEFS

NAVAL EQUIPMENT ENTERPRISE--Navy Secretary General Adm Newton Braga said yesterday that the navy is studying the possibility of creating an enterprise for the marketing and export of naval equipment including ships. Under the name of Armabras, this enterprise also would manufacture naval war materiel and ships. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Oct 80 p 6 PY]

VEHICLE PRODUCTION FIGURES--Rio de Janeiro, 11 Oct (AFP)--According to a report of the National Association of Vehicle Manufacturers, Brazilian vehicle production during the first 9 months of the current year amounted to 837,439 units, as compared to 812,762 for the same period last year. Vehicle exports for this period amounted to 93,615 units as compared to 79,750 for the same period last year. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1248 GMT 11 Oct 80 PY]

PINOCHET DENIES MEETING SCHEDULED WITH ARGENTINE COUNTERPART

PY171928 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Excerpt] President Augusto Pinochet asserted today in Valparaiso that there is no agreement with President Videla for a summit meeting in Cordoba or San Rafael as was disclosed yesterday, apparently with ill intentions, by the newspaper LOS ANDES.

The chief of state made this statement during a visit to the Adolfo Ibanez Business School of Federico Santa Maria Technical University, which celebrated its 25th anniversary with a ceremony in which former President of the Republic Jorge Alessandri Rodriguez was granted an honorary doctorate.

CHILE BEGINS EXPORTING ARMS TO LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

PY162031 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 3 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The Army Ordnance Factory (FAMAE) has started to export war materiel and explosives to some countries of Latin America and has increased its yearly sales of tools, machinery and industrial implements to $10 million.

This information was disclosed to EL MERCURIO by FAMAE Director Gen Julio Jara, who, together with other military authorities, took part in the 169th anniversary celebrations of FAMAE.

The ceremony also included the dedication of a modern computer center and salesroom which will maintain a permanent exposition of this military-civilian enterprise.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE BARRING RETURN OF OPPOSITION LEADER

PY170252 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Relay from government house by (Graciela Contreras)]

[Text] Due to the intense campaign against Chile launched in Chile and abroad by Andres Zaldivar, leader of the outlawed Christian Democratic Party, the government has decided to prohibit Zaldivar from returning to the country.

In this regard, the Interior Ministry has just released the following communique:

Mr Andres Zaldivar Larrain is engaged in a systematic campaign which is aimed at undermining our country abroad, at discrediting the institutional system which the Chileans themselves have adopted and at besmirching our most cherished institutions. He is also trying to promote abroad his view that a government with military participation but different from the present one could be set up in Chile, which means he proposes an eventual division of our armed and police forces, a reckless desire which is aggravated by the statement published in a Mexican newspaper in which Mr Zaldivar acknowledges having carried out actions aimed at pursuing his goals.

On the other hand, the communique points out that the government has been forced to prohibit Mr Zaldivar from returning to the national territory in view of his activities, which are punishable under article 1 of decree law 304, because they involve activities which Chilean law considers a crime against the internal security of the state. They are clearly against Chilean interests and make their author a threat to the state's security.

At the end of the interior ministry communique it is stated that the minister deeply regrets that Mr Zaldivar has refused to acknowledge the patriotic call for national unity which his excellency the president of the republic made after the recent constitutional plebiscite, but on the contrary chooses to pursue his campaign to discredit our country abroad and continue his unwavering opposition, as is public knowledge.

The communique ends by stating that in adopting the announced measure the government hopes that the members of the opposition sector will react against the extreme attitudes to which some fanatic political leader are trying to drag them and that they will understand that only by abiding by the institutional framework which was approved by the vast majority it will be possible to strengthen a reasonable and peaceful coexistance for the consolidation of a new democracy which the nation requires and desires.

Mexican Paper Regrets Role

PA170443 Paris AFP in Spanish 0420 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Oct (AFP)--The Mexican newspaper UNO MAS UNO told AFP here today that in an interview with Andres Zaldivar, president of the Christian Democratic Party of Chile, "two inexcusable insertions which did not correspond to the original" were introduced and given to the newspaper by its correspondent in Chile.

The interview published in Mexico by UNO MAS UNO on 11 October, caused the former finance minister under former President Eduardo Frei's administration (1964-1970) to be denied reentry to his country by the government by Gen Augusto Pinochet Ugarte.

The interview with Zaldivar was conducted by Chilean newsman Jorge Andres Richards who lives in Mexico and, according to UNO MAS UNO, "it is now being used as an arguemnt to justify the Chilean Government's decision" not to allow Andres Zaldivar to reenter the country.

The Mexican paper explained the alterations made in that interview and considered them "solely its responsibility."
--The president of the Christian Democratic Party of Chile did not state that his country faced the possibility of "civil war."
--At no time did Andres Zaldivar state that his party maintained "contacts" with any sector of the Armed Forces of Chile or that his organization was promoting the division of the armed forces.

On the contrary, UNO MAS UNO stressed to AFP, Zaldivar said in this respect, textually: "There are those who believe that we are trying to divide the armed forces, but this is not true."

This newspaper deeply regrets the consequences which this situation may have caused Mr Zaldivar," the newspaper concluded.

Santiago: Paper Admits Misquoting

PY172139 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] The Mexican newspaper UNO MAS UNO, which published an interview with the former leader of the proscribed Christian Democratic Party, Andres Zaldivar, has pointed out that words were added to the published text that do not match the original text delivered by the newspaper's correspondent in Chile [as heard]. The newspaper explained the changes made in the interview and acknowledged being solely responsible for them.

UNO MAS UNO explained the changes by stating that Zaldivar did not assert that Chile was threatened by a civil war, that he never said that his party maintains contact with a sector of the Chilean Armed Forces and that he did not say that this proscribed political party promotes the division of the armed forces. The Mexican newspaper itself then explained the interview and added that it deeply regreted the problems it may have caused Mr Zaldivar.

Zaldivar, on his part, stated in Jerusalem that he has not been in Mexico and asserted that he has not made any statements abroad. He believes that the interview must have been based on some press conference he held in Chile on the occasion of the constitutional plebiscite.

RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA LABELED CORDIAL, SOUND

Ambassador's Statement

PY171504 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 17 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] Argentine Ambassador Carlos Enrique Laidlaw said today when asked about Paraguayan-Argentine relations that "our relations are absolutely cordial and have never been any other way. It is very important to make this clear," he stated at the end of a meeting with Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues.

Regarding the situation of some Argentine citizens, Ambassador Laidlaw noted that "very positive measures have been taken. One is that the consul has been able to visit detained Argentines and, under his consular responsibility, has taken charge of any problems which those persons may have."

The diplomat then said that "the Interior Ministry under secretary this morning will receive the consul to talk about some additional matters." He also said: "I personally received a list of detained persons from Minister Nogues every day. In fact, yesterday I received a list of Argentines who had been asked to leave the country."

Asked about the number of Argentines, the ambassador said: "There are very few."

LA TRIBUNA Comment

PY171453 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 10 Oct 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Do Not Lose Bearings"]

[Text] Our country's relations with Argentina have reached exceptionally excellent levels lately, reflected by repeated meetings between Generals Stroessner and Videla and more specifically by several agreements signed during such meetings.

A climate of general satisfaction reigns in the two nations and ordinary people, who do not act with deceitfulness or disguised intentions can plan projects ever more related to mutually beneficial common undertakings.

However, there have been recent statements reported by the press as a result of events totally alien to our Paraguayan goodwill, which should be fully eradicated from our clean horizon.

The discordant notes of intentionally insulting remarks must not create an artificial and absolutely unjustified climate of tension.

Certainly the roads which lead to total agreement of purposes and achievements are seldom free of obstacles and much calm and prudence are required to overcome them. It is absolutely necessary, however, not to lose sight of those great objectives.

As a testimony for future generations and the civilized world, a hydroelectric dam is now being built, another is being planned and several bridges and roads aim at concrete objectives which undoubtedly will result in mutual benefits for the two countries.

Therefore, it is indispensible to use maximum energy to prevent a change of bearings since the goals which are in sight will only require goodwill, well-understood patriotism and, above all, consistency with ideals of Americanism for their achievement. The news media have, therefore, a responsibility and a vital assignment for the materialization of such a noble cause.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON REGIONAL RELATIONS

PA181315 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1757 GMT 17 Oct 80

[By Nemesio Rodriguez]

[Excerpts] Lima, 17 Oct (EFE)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella said today that any Bolivian junta announcement that it will return to the democratic path would make Peru and surely the Andean countries adopt a more flexible stand on that country. In an exclusive interview with this agency, Arias described the departure of former Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler and the granting of safe-conducts to the refugees as "an important step" toward the adoption of such a stand.

"Naturally," he added, "any Bolivian Government statement indicating that at any moment it will return to the democratic path and will readopt a presidential election system befitting a democracy would greatly contribute to making our countries reexamine their current stand."

Asked why Peru does not recognize the Bolivian junta, Arias explained that "as is understandable, the constitutional government profoundly deplores the interruption of Bolivia's constitutional process, as was indicated at the 29 July summit" of Andean presidents.

"There have been a number of other incidents such as the charges of human rights violations by various institutions and the U.S. charge that certain Bolivian Government members are possibly involved in the drug traffic. The latter, however, has not been confirmed as Washington has not continued to make this accusation." "Undoubtedly, all this forces one to handle the Bolivian issue with the greatest caution," Arias stressed.

According to the foreign minister, Peru's position is that of supporting "anything that consolidates democratic regimes and constitutionality." "However," he explained, if there is a de facto situation based on what must be regarded as the 'status' at a given moment, circumstances must be analyzed in each case in order to act in keeping with the situation."

According to Arias, "It is evident that in order for economic integration to advance effectively, a certain political level is required, for it is the governments which, in taking up and supporting the rules that technicians define on a purely economic level, adopt political decisions on behalf of their development." "In that context, the political level was and continues to be fundamental within the Andean Group and we feel that, viewed in this manner, the two levels are important," the Peruvian foreign minister underscored.

Arias Stella received us in his Foreign Ministry office where he has been since 28 July as the head of Peru's foreign relations. The minister, 56, is married and has four children.

Regarding international relations, Arias said that Belaunde's government expressed from the outset its desire not only to maintain its contacts with those countries with which Peru already has relations but, whenever possible, "to improve our relations with all countries." "Our general policy is in accordance with this thesis," stressed Arias Stella, a pathologist and former public health minister during Belaunde Terry's first constitutional government.

"In Chile's case," he added, "after the episode that led to the withdrawal of ambassadors last year, the Chilean Government adopted a gesture of rapprochement by taking the initiative to send a man as important as their finance minister, Sergio de Castro, to our inaugural ceremony." "Because of this and due to our real need for a fluent exchange at the border, we have decided to resume the meetings of the joint commission, which had not met since 1978," Arias went on.

"This meeting," he added, "will possibly take place the last week in November or the first week in December." The meeting is slated to be held in Santiago.

Arias denied a Lima morning paper's report that he and his Chilean counterpart Rene Rojas heatedly had discussed the process of normalization of relations during a recent meeting in New York. "The truth is that our meeting, which was requested by my Chilean counterpart, was very cordial," he told this agency.

Regarding the border issue with Ecuador, Arias said that the Peruvian Government's stand on all of the country's borders is "to try to maintain the best relations possible with all neighboring countries and to stimulate the undertaking of coordinated activities and common work." "The subject of our border relations is constantly updated and studied. That is why we have joint commissions with each of the border countries working on common projects," he added. "In the case of Ecuador," he said, "we have a very important project, that of Puyango-Tumbes, for the common use of the Puyango River waters in an irrigation program."

Arias added that "one of the goals mentioned earlier, that of working on projects with economic repercussions of mutual benefit," is thus fulfilled. Further on, Arias expressed his hope that El Salvador and Guatemala will soon find peace and balance. He said this in response to a question about Peru's solution to the current situation in those two countries. Asked if President Belaunde will attend the meeting slated for December in Santa Marta (Colombia), Arias said that "most probably yes. I think he would like to attend that meeting if not prevented from doing so by domestic matters."

Arias reiterated that Peru's position on the nonaligned movement is that it should retake its original path and "become a movement equidistant from the great powers, marching with a rhythm of its own."

The Peruvian minister stressed that respect for human rights is "absolute in Peru and will continue to be so during Belaunde's administration." Arias Stella responded in this manner when asked if cases such as the alleged kidnappings by Argentine Montoneros, reported in the last weeks of the military regime, would occur now that Peru has once again become a democracy.

As for rumors about a "Southern Cone pact," according to Arias, that possibility "has been dismissed" by the chiefs of state of several of the countries allegedly involved.

SEVERAL MINING SECTORS THREATEN STRIKES

PY171517 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2316 GMT GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 16 Oct (LATIN)--Mining workers, regarded as the most politically oriented of Peruvian workers, have intensified the campaign against the government of President Fernando Belaunde Terry through strikes in several mining sectors of the country. Peru is the second copper producer in Latin America and mining accounts for at least 30 percent of the country's foreign trade, official sources said. Peru produce 400,000 tons this year, they added. The strike was called a week ago by 600 workers of the ILO refinery and was later joined by 300 workers of the Cerro Verde Copper District which produces 33,000 tons a year and is managed by the Peruvian State Mining Enterprise [MINEROPERU]. Approximately 2,100 workers of the Toquepala mine joined the strike yesterday and paralyzed that mine which produces 120,000 tons per year. Toquepala, the second largest mine in the country, is managed by the U.S. company Southern Peru Copper Corporation. Mining sources have reported that the strike is designed to obtain the reinstatement of approximately 300 workers who were dismissed in 1977 and charged with having observed a nationwide strike. It is also demanding wage increases and better working conditions. The union at the Chimbote steel plant warned in a communique that its 4,600 members, including employees and plant workers, will halt their activities as of Tuesday. This strike will also demand the reinstatement of dismissed workers and wage increases and protest an eventual return of the enterprise to the private sector. Meanwhile, the 3,000 workers of the Marcona iron ore mine, which is managed by MINEROPERU, suspended a strike last Tuesday that was scheduled to go into effect 2 days later.

TORRIJOS REPORTED IN BRAZIL ON BUSINESS TRIP

PA190319 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Oct 80 p 6-C

[From the "In a Few Words" column]

[Text] Business that could amount to 100 million balboas could stem from negotiations being conducted in Brazil by Mr Efrain Herrera (Omar Torrijos H. in Panama), if all goes well.

These negotiations, the financing and other details of which are unknown, concern the manufacturing of alcohol for vehicle fuel, the use of yucca in bread and other articles, potatoes and so forth.

The commander of the National Guard would thus be involved in activities which are generally the domain of the Ministries of Commerce and Industries and Agricultural Development.

LA PRENSA ASKS WHO PAYS FOR TORRIJOS' PRIVATE TRIPS

PA192249 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Oct 80 p 1

["As of Today" column]

[Text] In Friday's edition we called attention to the fiscal implications of General Torrijos' latest trip to Brazil and we asked some questions of the office of the nation's comptroller general. In yesterday's edition of LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA there were answers to some of our questions. For example, it was explained that General Torrijos' trip was a private "tourist and business" trip related mainly to alcohol and livestock matters. It is also noted that the retinue accompanying the general for this trip is only semi-pharaonic since it included only 13 guests. We still don't know who is covering their expenses.

However, neither the office of the comptroller general nor anybody else has explained why this private and unofficial trip of General Torrijos and his retinue was made in a plane owned by the state and with a crew and fuel paid for by the state. There is no mention either of how much this "tourist and business" trip of the general has cost the taxpayers. We insist that neither the treasury nor the taxpayers can continue financing a "Panamanian aspirin" that, in addition to provoking worse headaches than those it has cured, has not clearly understood where official expenditures end and where personal ones begin.

COLUMNIST CRITICIZES PRD, OPPOSITION STANDS ON TREATY VIOLATIONS

PA181449 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 15 Oct 80 p 4

["Bone Fide" column by Camilo O. Perez: "When One Does Not Know How To Take Advantage of an Opportunity"]

[Text] We have read the president's 11 October speech and his repeated affirmations in subsequent interviews. Most of his remarks have dealt with accusations that Washington and the Pentagon have carried out repeated violations of the Panama Canal treaty. Aware as we are that this is a problem that should concern all Panamanians, we will try to analyze it in order to make clear what should be done and what should not be attempted.

It is more than certain that Americans have decided and are determined to interpret the Panama Canal Treaty unilaterally. We said then that the countless ambiguities of these documents would result in different interpretations, because Panama's judicial style is different, especially when compared with the Anglo-Saxon style, which imposes a definite character on U.S. legislation.

Despite the above, it cannot be denied that the president's denunciations are valid. And we cannot and must not tolerate the enthronement in our system of a judicial chaos that was not foreseen when the documents were being negotiated. Today it would seem timely to reflect seriously on the fact that Panama neither can nor should allow the U.S. Congress to unilaterally participate in the development of each of the clauses of the treaties because if it does so, it will leave a heritage of rivalry with Panama and, of course, instead of agreement, chaos would result.

Regarding this, the position adopted by Panama's intransigent opposition is not virtuous. It is not virtuous because all Panamanians should share in the problems that can be seen. Through discussions and debates, all efforts should be exhausted to present a national position of denunciation that strengthens Panama's sovereignty. Today this sovereignty is being threatened by the quorum problem which, according to U.S. congressional rules, will always favor the five U.S. representatives on the Panama Canal Commission's directorate.

The Yankee law determining the above has never been debated in our country and the consequences of a subjective and prejudicial attitude will be to generate rebellious conduct and will harm the position that will have to be adopted by the generation replacing us in this hard struggle against the strongest power and against the orders emanating from the Pentagon in Washington.

But at the same time, from our universalist position, we note that the much-touted Democratic Revolutionary Party does not know what to do and has left the president, its president, alone with his allegations and charges. It would seem that there are no alert brains in that party. They do not know how to take advantage of what has been offered them on a silver platter. It seems that they have fallen asleep under the spells of a power that, little by little, they think they see vanishing in the wake of the surprising results they obtained [in the election], which were far beyond the goals they had set.

In other words, the president is being left alone with a team that does not respond and yet represents the fear of losing everything.

As for the recalcitrant opposition with its silence and its urge to fight everything that emanates from the executive branch, they forget that in doing so they are playing along with imperialism and placing themselves on the side of intransigent collaboration.

MATUTINO COLUMNIST CALLS U.S. ENVOY TO EL SALVADOR 'PROCONSUL'

PA192213 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 18 Oct 80 p 4-A

[Luis Restrepo Rosas article: "The Proconsul"]

[Excerpt] The proconsul of the Potomac in El Salvador two days ago issued an "edict" on politics. The "edict" was issued in this new province created by the government of the northern country, which chose as proconsul for the new province one of the most blunt and obscure characters in its diplomatic espionage department. The proconsul sent by Washington to San Salvador decided that in "his province" anyone failing to show allegiance to the junta that governs on his behalf would be promptly eliminated because the empire of the Potomac cannot let the Salvadoran people exercise their human rights, their right to self-determination and their national dignity to choose their own rulers if these rulers are not going to be favorably disposed toward accepting imperial impositions.

Proconsul Robert White publicly admitted in that "edict" that the empire of the Potomac is of the opinion that "the Salvadoran patriots are Marxists and dangerous elements and at no time do the emperors of the Potomac have any intention of letting patriots even breathe in peace. They simply must be physically eliminated because El Salvador, on a decision from the imperial house, has become an important part of the imperial defense system abroad, just like the rest of Central America, Panama and the Caribbean.

The proconsul of the Potomac in El Salvador is being arrogant in carrying out his imperial orders and expects nothing but obedience. He speaks bluntly and his statements are simply orders not to be argued with or discussed. He must be obeyed, and that is all.

We Panamanians have a long, painful and bitter experience with proconsuls of the empire of the Potomac sent to govern our land. These proconsuls are still in action but they have refined their initial procedures, which were similar to those the pronconsul in the Salvadoran capital is using now. We could cite thousands of bitter experiences that hurt our dignity as a nation and as a people.

SAUDI OIL PRICE INCREASE PREDICTED TO HAVE 'MARKED IMPACT'

PA191527 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 19 Oct 80 pp A-1, 10

[Text] Quietly Saudi Arabia has put into effect a substantial increase of two dollars per barrel of crude petroleum, retroactive to Aug 1 of this year.

The news has special impact for Panama, which at present obtains virtually all of its crude petroleum supplies from Saudi Arabia.

Panama Refinery, S.A., which is the source of petroleum products for the country, is constantly on the alert to obtain the crude which has the lowest price placed in Panama. Until recently, the bulk of crude petroleum consumed in Panama came from Ecuador and Venezuela.

The price of the Ecuadorean crude rose to among the highest in the world, while Venezuela, the price of whose crude is competitive with that of Saudi Arabia, at present has restricted its sales to Panama to 10,000 barrels daily.

Mexico, the other Latin American oil-producing country, sets its prices even higher than those of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and it has not yet supplied crude to Panama.

Under these circumstances, Saudi Arabia's crude, even with the long voyage to Panama, was the most economical for Panama before the new increase.

The Arabian decision was disclosed in the industry newsletter by PLATT'S OILGRAM PRICE SERVICE of Sept. 23. It is understood that the Arabian increase is the result of a compromise among the OPEC countries, under which the majority would not increase its current prices if Saudi Arabia stepped up theirs to bring them closer to those of other exporters.

In addition to making the increase retroactive, it has been learned that Saudi Arabia, along with other exporting countries, is demanding payment in 30 days reckoned from the date of loading. This means that the crude shipped to Panama must be paid in full even before reaching its destination.

If it is taken into account that Panama Refinery, S.A., holds petroleum reserves to assure local supply worth 90 million dollars (prior to the new price increase), in order to avoid sudden shortages in the country, the new developments will have a marked impact here.

The use of these reserves is closely watched by the government in connection with the constant increases of international prices of crude petroleum, but well-informed sources pointed out that because of the impact of the cost of crude on refining operations, it is impossible to avoid passing on to the consumer immediately the cost of the crude.

BELIZE

COMMENTARY URGES UNITY AGAINST GUATEMALAN CLAIMS

FL181330 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Hipolito Bautista commentary]

[Text] The third round of the recent talks on the Anglo-Guatemalan dispute has just concluded in New York. The communique issued after the talks states that the ministers reviewed the matters discussed in their talks in Bermuda in May and in a meeting of experts held in New York in July of this year and it went on to identify the next steps. It was agreed to meet again in the near future.

The joint communique: [as heard] It is understood that the Belizean side made it clear that it has no intention to cede Belizean territory as part of a settlement. Indeed, the Belizean position rests squarely on the United Nations resolutions which spell out clearly that the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of Belize is not for negotiation. The Belize position also makes it perfectly clear that the Anglo-Guatemalan dispute and its quest for a settlement is entirely different from the independence of Belize, and, it is this latter approach that the Guatemalan Government finds particularly hard to accept.

That is why Guatemala tries in every possible way to delay, if not to prevent, the independence of Belize. It is in the Guatemalan Government's interest to postpone the independence of Belize indefinitely if it can, in the hopes that the central government of Belize would agree to land cessions. The present Belize Government has mad it abundantly clear it will not budge on the issue of land cessions.

The last round of talks was held in the knowledge that Belize's case is to come up before the United Nations at any time now and it is evident that the Guatemalans would like to report to the United Nations that there is no need for another resolution by that body since talks are going on and will be resumed in the near future. Belize will not be duped by this tactic nor will the members of the United Nations.

The [UN] Fourth Committee expects Belize to make its official statement before that body when the time comes. In the past years both the Belize Government and the Belize opposition appeared before the committee together in a show of unity against the Guatemalan claims and in favor of the secured independence of Belize. It is hoped that--unlike former years when the Guatemalans took some Belizeans to the United Nations to make statements against independence and in favor of Guatemala--the government and opposition will be able to effectively counter any such Guatemalan attempts by thinking with one voice before that august body.

It is the wish of the people of Belize that their political leaders should unite on at least one issue and that is the issue of the secured independence of Belize. There can be no voice advocating the postponing of the independence of Belize. Any voice who does this would be helping the cause of Guatemala.

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUAN NOTE REGRETS PASTORA INCIDENT

PA17228 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel d'Escoto this morning sent a note to Minister of the Presidency Jose Rafael Cordero Croceri acknowledging receipt of the Costa Rican Government's note protesting the landing of Sandinist Air Force planes in Barra de Colorado on Monday.

We understand, Fater d'Escoto said in his note, that Comdr Eden Pastora identified himself and requested authorization to remain in Costa Rican territory solely and exclusively to spend a few hours with friends in the town where he lived for many years.

D'Escoto indicated that the Nicaraguan Government regrets that these actions took place without fulfilling the proper requirements. By this I reiterate best fraternal greetings to your people and government, the Nicaraguan foreign minister's note to Minister Cordero Croceri stated.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister also promised that the landing of Sandinist Air Force planes without authorization will not be repeated. I reiterate my highest feelings of respect and esteem, the Nicaraguan foreign minister added.

ARMED GROUPS REPORTEDLY HARASSING PEOPLE IN NORTH

PA171230 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2043 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] San Jose, 16 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Residents of various towns located in the northern part of Costa Rica have expressed fear over the activities of groups of former Sandinists or individuals connected with the now-defunct Somozist guard, it was learned today in this capital.

Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc has announced that Col Fernando Munoz, chief of police, will visit the border area to investigate carefully the charges presented at his office.

According to reports from the north, the armed groups have been harassing the people with threats and robberies. Many people have reportedly chosen to leave their homes to go to safer areas. These elements are presumably hiding in the mountains that are close to the various towns. It is in these mountains that they plan their criminal activities.

Residents in the area urgently demand the intervention of the authorities to curb this situation which has created a climate of fear among them.

Problems connected with the activities of former Sandinist deserters or former Somozists have been reported for months, but they have recently increased considerably.

POLICEMEN, WORKERS CLASH IN GUAPILES REGION

PA172026 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0249 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] San Jose, 16 Oct (LATIN)--It was officially reported today that 10 persons were injured in incidents between workers and police in the Guapiles region, 75 km northeast of here.

An official report stated that the police attempted to dislodge workers from the barricades they were occupying by the use of tear gas and shotgun rounds and that the workers resisted, using machetes and sticks. The workers are employees of the Urania banana farm. They went on strike this week in protest of the dismissal of 30 coworkers.

The official report on the incident which took place yesterday did not indicate how many workers were involved, but said two civil guards were among the injured. It added that eight workers received gunshot wounds.

The rural assistance guard reported today that after the incident all the workers returned to their jobs and the situation is now normal.

BRIEFS

WEST GERMAN LOAN--West Germany will grant Costa Rica a $30 million loan. The Costa Rican finance minister signed the loan today as part of the credits negotiated to import foreign currency to meet the demands caused by import commitments. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Oct 80 PA]

EL SALVADOR

RIGHTIST OFFICERS, OTHERS REPORTEDLY PREPARING COUP

PA192330 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 19 Oct 80 pp 1-A, 6-A

[Special report from El Salvador]

[Text] El Salvador--Gen Nicolas Carranza, under secretary of defense with a proven rightist mentality, has been rather awkwardly setting the stage for a new coup d'etat to set aside [que aparte] the incipient leadership of Colonels Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, a moderate, and Adolfo Majano, of apparently progressive tendencies, in a bid to gain an edge on any plans the U.S. State Department may try to implement in El Salvador to stem the bloodbath and ease the tension created in Central America by events in this nation.

Naturally, Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, the incumbent defense minister who was the favorite candidate of the influential young military officers to succeed Col Arturo Armando Molina, would be immediately prepared to swing the officers holding command positions in four of the main Salvadoran Army garrisons to Carranza's side.

At the time Gen Carlos Humberto Romero succeeded, with Molina's help, in stifling Colonel Garcia's chances of becoming a presidential candidate for the 1977-82 term with the support of a significant sector of the same officer groups now supporting the Armed Forces Permanent Council, there was another candidate, namely Col Roberto Garcia, who was labor minister during Romero's brief tenure as president [as published].

Two currents, groups, or factions sprang up among the young army officers at the time. Some of them supported Roberto Pato Garcia. Others supported Guillermo Garcia, Molina was able to neutralize the rivalry and place Romero in power.

The two Garcias certainly knew Romero was neither clever nor intelligent. They knew he had forged ahead through sheer luck and with the blessing of President Carter's political advisers. To a certain extent, the electoral fraud required to place Romero in the presidential chair was precisely the spark that gave added impetus and magnitude to the present Salvadoran guerrilla movements.

Now then, why have Guillermo Garcia, Nicolas Carranza and Abdul Gutierrez tamely followed the rightist line? One must be aware of some circumstances which are not coincidental in the career of these three military men.

One of the most active military intelligence centers within the Salvadoran national security apparatus is an information service that provides confidential political information through a modern monitoring station located at Venustiano Carranza Plaza less than 100 meters away from the presidential residence. Its payroll is covered by the National Telecommunications Administration [ANTEL], the Salvadoran version of Panama's National Telecommunications Institute. The encoded and classified information was sent directly to the president of the republic, who was also the army's commanding general. Since the time Gen Fidel Sanchez Hernandez assumed command, a copy of this information has been passed on to the military attache of the U.S. Embassy.

Thus, the personal contacts between the ANTEL executives and the U.S. military officers serving in El Salvador have created such an influence that three former ANTEL managers currently hold key positions in El Salvador's political and military power structures. They are Garcia, Carranza and Gutierrez.

Considering all this, plus the influence of rightwing groups who have had economic, social and political control for the past 20 years, a coup planned and carried out by the two groups will not have automatic U.S. State Department approval.

Not long ago, armed forces discipine was put to a test when the three military chiefs ordered the transfer of three progressive officers who supported Majano's line from their positions of command. One of them was Colonel Trujillo, commander of the 1st Artillery Regiment, located 35 km from San Salvador.

It should be mentioned that at least three officers from this regiment have been killed by unidentified guerrilla groups.

Two hard-line officers who graduated with Carranza, Col Servio Tulio Figueroa, military commander of Santa Ana, the second most important political and economic unit in the country, and Colonel Palacios, chief of San Carlos Garrison 2nd Brigade, have already formed cadres for a Carranza coup.

Our source of information also mentioned other officers, among them Major Marquez from San Miguel, Major Esteban from the military school, Colonel Blandon and Major Zelaya. Conservatives all, they would go along with the Carranza coup.

The same source said that if the coup should take place it would cause a profound split in the military junta ranks and this would force the U.S. State Department and the Pentagon to change their plans for this area. This is because it would be strongly criticized by many countries, government and political organizations, international news media and others, especially after learning that they received all sorts of aid from the U.S. Government.

Carranza Garcia and a group of officers feel that the Salvadoran Army's fate is either to lead a shameful life with U.S. support or to disappear in the face of the leftist forces' advances. This leaves no possibility for this ultrareactionary sector of the Salvadoran Army to have a dialogue with the armed sectors of the opposition.

It would not be a suprise if this coup were planned and carried out before the U.S. presidential elections, which coincides with the students' vacation. The Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces commands have been training students in vehicles at many public schools around the country. More than 100 guerrilla teachers and other persons who have participated in this highly risky insurrectional effort have been killed. Another factor is that in November thousands of peasants will be moving to the coffee plantations in the north central region.

It has been said that the State Department and the Pentagon are giving the matter a little more thought before embarking on this "crazy adventure" as moderate sectors of the army have termed it. This adventure, a State Department spokesman said, would not have the U.S. people's approval.

The Carranza coup would definitely be a worse alternative than a dalogue between the army and the guerrillas, considering that the extreme right, the third force in the conflict, is not sleeping but is actively polotting from the Cortijo Reforma Hotel in Guatemala City under Eduardo Tiraeta and Major d'Abuisson. They are ordering the assassinations that the White Hand is carrying out and are organizing death squads with Paraguayan mercenaries, anti-Castro Cubans and other counterrevolutionaries who have no business in El Salvador.

CHURCH OFFERS TO MEDIATE BETWEEN GOVERNMENT, LEFTISTS

PA181522 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0628 GMT 18 Oct 80

[By Adrian Roberto Aldana]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 18 Oct (LATIN)--The Salvadoran church has offered to mediate between the leftist guerrillas and the government to restore peace in El Salvador, which is currently plunged into a bloody power struggle.

The offer was made public tonight in a communique released by the episcopal conference of El Salvador. The announcement came 2 days after the civilian-military junta proclaimed that it will relinquish power in 1983 after holding general elections.

According to the episcopal conference communique, the mediation offer is directed at the government and the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses, which covers the entire Salvadoran leftwing and which is trying to wrest power from the junta. The communique is signed by San Salvador Bishop Arturo Rivera y Damas, chairman of the conference, and Bishops Pedro Arnoldo Aparicio and Benjamin Herrera y Reyes, of San Vicente and Santa Ana, respectively.

The offer seeks to stop the wave of violence in the country, which has resulted in over 4,000 deaths so far this year. It stresses, however, that both sides must pledge to stop armed actions and the government must pledge not to take reprisals against the opposition sectors.

CDHES DEMANDS VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT END INTERVENTION

PA172159 Paris AFP on Spanish 2309 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 16 Oct (AFP)--In an open letter addressed to President Luis Luis Herrera Campins, the representatives in Mexico of the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission [CDHES] demanded here today the immediate suspension of the "Venezuelan Government's interference in El Salvador's internal affairs."

In the letter, the organization states that "military personnel and civilians, including some members of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party [PDC], are being training on Venezuelan territory." Two of the civilians, Roberto Viera and Mauricio Macier, were identified by the members of the CDHES delegation in Mexico during a news conference in which they released the text of the letter to the Venezuelan president.

They reported that Viera is the secretary of the Christian Democratic youth, a member of the PDC Executive Committee and acting mayor of San Salvador, while Macier is administrative manager of San Salvador's city hall.

In the letter to Herrera Campins, the CDHES mentions the killing of Maria Magdalena Henriquez, a member of the commission whose body was found on a beach at the port of La Libertad in El Salvador on 7 October "with horrible signs of rape and torture."

FDR LEADER TERMS SITUATION 'FAVORABLE' TO LEFTISTS

PA162034 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Statement by Rafael Menjivar, executive director abroad of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front, during telephone interview in Mexico conducted by station reporter; date not specified--recorded]

[Excerpt] One year after the Salvadoran military junta took power, we find that it is politically isolated both domestically and internationally.

The recent divisions in the Christian Democratic Party are evidence of its deterioration in the country. This also has an effect abroad since international Christian democracy, which has been supporting the junta, is realizing that it is risking its future by backing a repressive and massacring junta which has no political future.

In the economic arena, we think that the junta is in a difficult position due to the actions of the revolutionary democratic movement and the crisis itself of an economic model which has [words indistinct]. As a result of this, the United States is planning to help the junta by granting it a large number of loans. We estimate that there has been an 18-percent drop in the gross national product, that the drain of capital has reached $2 billion and that some 47 to 48 companies which were protected by the development law have closed.

At this time the revolutionary movement, through its military actions, has practically liberated zones of the central plateau, zones which are coffee regions such as the area of the volcanos of San Vicente, Santa Ana and Guazapa and part of Berlin. The revolutionary movement is seizing the coffee crop which was an export product that the junta hoped would help solve its economic situation.

Regarding the revolutionary movement, we think that this past year has enabled us to consolidate political and military forces which has led us into a new phase of the struggle, a phase of attrition in which heavy blows are being dealt against the enemy. I think it is important that we mention the establishment of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front which is the culmination of a process of unity. The (?Unified Revolutionary Directorate) will no longer be directing the struggle of the various political-military organizations. Instead, these have united in a single unit of force with four fronts. All the organizations have united with a single war plan, a single command and so forth.

Therefore, we think the balance of the past year has been favorable to our movement. The (?2) coming months are decisive for the struggle. We think the situation is positive in all areas.

FARN ACCUSES POLICE OF KILLING POLITICAL LEADER

PA181758 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] today issued a communique which says that Christian Democratic leader Melvin Rigoberto Orellano was murdered by treasury police special agents. According to the FARN communique the treasury police special agents were in a white station wagon owned by Lieutenant Cibrian of the National Guard and that Galil, AR-15 and G-3 rifles were used to kill Orellano. FARN's communique says that part of the plan was to leave a Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces (FPL) banner at the scene of the crime, not only to confuse the people, but to accelerate to downfall of the already bankrupt Christian Democratic Party.

In relation to the assassination of Maria Magdalena Henriquez, a university chemistry student, the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission reported that its intelligence service found that the killer is a national police member, whose name has not been disclosed for security reasons.

Meanwhile, the Death Squad has been accused of killing eight youths in Santa Ana, 75 km west from San Salvador.

PDC EXECUTIVE COUNCIL REORGANIZED DUE TO DIFFERENCES

PA172258 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1756 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] A Christian Democratic Party [PDC] spokesman, who asked not be named, has said that the recent reorganization of the party's executive council is due to internal differences between Dr Ricardo Ramirez Rauda and Dr Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes. The council was chosen in March and, according to the party bylaws, another council was to be elected a year later. However, to keep the differences between the two party founders from undermining the party's structure, the executive council decided to resign en masse. The resignation in turn has led to the election of a new, more openminded council that will be attuned to the change that the country needs, the source reported.

NEW REFUGEES ARRIVE IN SOCIEDAD; LITTLE AID AVAILABLE

PA172241 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1310 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Sociedad officials in Morazan Department, 160 km east of San Salvador, have reported that about 2,000 people have arrived from the cantons since Wednesday. Most of them are elderly people, women and children. They are fleeing because the army is patrolling the area and they fear clashes with guerrillas. Official reports say that the authorities don't have food, clothing or shelter to give the refugees and that latrines are needed to avoid an epidemic.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMENTS ON ANTI-GUATEMALA CAMPAIGN

PA171659 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry has commented on the strong campaign to discredit the country that is being waged by malcontents described as bad sons of Guatemala.

The economic boycott against Guatemala, noted in some sectors of the international market, is one of the resources being used to cause problems for the country. It is being promoted directly by persons and groups determined to continue their political efforts against the Guatemalan people.

POLICE ARREST NICARAGUAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY LEADER

PA190143 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2020 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 18 Oct (LATIN)--Nemen Nader Rodriguez, one of the main organizers of the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary struggle, was arrested here by the police, it has been officially announced.

The police did not say why Nader was arrested although the government and interior minister had warned Nicaraguan exiles to abstain from political activities on Guatemalan territory because the immigration laws prohibit such activities.

Nader arrived in Guatemala shortly after the fall of dictator Anastasio Somoza Debayle and later he and Francisco Urcuyo created an alleged Nicaraguan government "in exile." Urcuyo held the presidency in his country briefly and then fled, leaving power in the hands of the Sandinist revolutionaries.

Nader has made several trips to the United States and South America looking for support for his cause. According to the police, other Nicaraguans were arrested along with Nader but were later released. Nader's situation was not explained in the Guatemalan police report.

NINE POLICEMEN KILLED IN WAVE OF LEFTWING VIOLENCE

PA191944 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1537 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 19 Oct (LATIN)--Nine policemen were killed in coordinated attacks staged by leftwing extremists [words indistinct] the authorities. The urban guerrillas carried out (?attacks) against police posts in Guatemala as part of the wave of political violence which is affecting this country, a police report states.

Three agents were killed when an armed group machinegunned them from a vehicle passing a police post in the far southern part of the city, the report states. Six other policemen were killed when similar attacks were carried out against posts located in various parts of this capital, the report added.

BRIEFS

MEAT SALES TO MEXICO--The Agriculture Ministry has reported that Mexico and Guatemala signed a meat supply agreement in Mexico on 23 September. The agreement establishes that the Guatemalan Government will sell Mexico a minimum of 10,000 head of dressed carcasses and 10,000 head of cattle on the hoof. [Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 8 Oct 80 PA]

FLOOD EMERGENCY--Considerable losses and property damage were caused in the past 48 hours in sectors affected by the flooding of the Mopan River, located on the Belizean border. As a result of the losses, local government authorities declared a state of emergency until it is possible to complete efforts to drain the areas flooded by the river. [Excerpt] [Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 17 Oct 80 PA]

HONDURAS

GUATEMALAN ECONOMY MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL TALKS

PA171407 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1712 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 16 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan Economy Minister Valentin Solorzano arrived in Honduras today to discuss the present trade limitations in the area with his Honduran counterpart, Ruben Mondragon. The Guatemalan official noted that they will specifically discuss the effects of the restrictive measures that Nicaragua and Costa Rica have adopted regarding their trade with the rest of Central America.

Solorzano denied that Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador have formed a "northern bloc" to fight the protectionist measures of Nicaragua and Costa Rica in the south.

The Guatelaman minister characterized the Central American economic situation as "difficult" and said that "noneconomic forces are negatively affecting the progress of the area, but we trust we will move forward."

Valentin Solorzano stated he was happy with the arrival of the Salvadoran foreign minister in the Honduran capital. "As Central Americans we are happy with the return of peace to two sister nations," he said. Solorzano will remain in the country until tomorrow. He will hold several meetings with representatives of private enterprise, with Economic Ministry officials and with President of the Republic Policarpo Paz Garcia.

Meeting With Mondragon

PA172219 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Guatemalan Economy Minister Valentin Solorzano met yesterday morning with Ruben Mondragon, his Honduran counterpart. The two ministers talked for several hours and discussed economic activities in the region.

The Guatemalan official arrived in Tegucigalpa yesterday specifically to meet with his Honduran colleague. Upon leaving Mondragon's office, Solorzano said that they had discussed aspects of the oil agreement signed by Mexico and Venezuela with countries in the area. Regarding this matter, he stressed that a meeting of Central American economy ministers will be held during the first half of November. The meeting will also review and seek solutions to obstacles hindering the normal operation of bilateral treaties signed by the five Central American countries.

Solorzano added that the impact of the restrictive measures imposed by Costa Rica will also be discussed by the ministerial meeting to be held in that country and that, although he discussed the matter with Mondragon, no final conclusion was reached.

LA PRENSA REPORTS ON D'ESCOTO TRIP SEEN AS CONTRADICTORY

PA180133 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Miguel d'Escoto, the foreign minister of the Republic of Nicaragua, last Tuesday paid a visit to the president of the Honduran nation. The illustrious visitor described it as friendly and fraternal.

On the subject of reported counterrevolutionary movements by Nicaraguans in our country, D'Escoto said he hopes to discuss this further in future talks with President Paz Garcia, likewise the situation in the Central American area. Furthermore, he said that this was a visit of friendship and brotherhood.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel d'Escoto had stated at a news conference on arrival in Tegucigalpa that the governments of both countries had the best intention to improve relations.

Father d'Escoto said he was optimistic regarding the Honduran Government's decision to move former members of the Nicaraguan National Guard to areas far from the border to prevent our territory's being used for counterrevolutionary activities.

It can only be deduced from these reports that the distinguished visitor could only leave a good impression on our government, that his attitude was in fact--as he himself put it--one of friendship and fraternity. It is, therefore, hard to believe that he acted haughtily or made impertinent accusations, as a Honduran newspaper reports.

In effect, a report in the newspaper LA PRENSA almost describes the foreign minister as having a dual personality. He had termed the meeting with President Paz Garcia as a new step toward cordial rapprochement between the two countries and he had also told the newspaper that our relations are good and continue to progress. At the same time, however, he used a not-so-friendly and cordial tone if we consider the following paragraph in LA PRENSA:

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto stated on arrival in Tegucigalpa yesterday that many Honduran Army officers are Somozists and therefore, participate in a counterrevolution against that country. D'Escoto maintained that his government has absolute proof of this. He abstained from naming the officers, saying only that they should be stripped of their uniforms in order to guarantee good relations between the two republics.

Did the Nicaraguan foreign minister actually say this? Did he make such statements about officers of our army? Did he commit such flagrant interference into our affairs by suggesting the demotion of these officers? It cannot be so because this would be something really unheard of, incompatible with a visit of friendly rapprochement and against the most elemental rules of diplomacy.

In the face of accusations of such gravity, the alternatives would be that the newspaper LA PRENSA made a mistake or that the illustrious foreign minister mistook his mission. Obviously, the sincere desire of the Honduran people would be that the former happened, not the latter.

It is time to remove subtleties and to overcome the intrigue and maneuvers to separate our peoples and government, to enter into a complete reconciliation of Central Americans and to forge the fatherland our forefathers dreamed of. A united, free and great fatherland today can only be conceived on the foundations of democracy, peace and mutual respect.

STUDENTS VACATE MINISTRY AFTER AGREEMENT REACHED

PA181712 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1422 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 18 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The 600 high school students who occupied the Education Ministry 12 days ago vacated it last night after reaching an agreement with the government.

The evacuation was arranged by Col Wilfredo Sanchez, representative of Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of the republic and armed forces chief; Education Minister Rafael Pineda Ponce; Supreme Court Justice Renan Perez and Deputy Manfredo Fajardo.

In exchange for the evacuation of the ministry, the government promised to begin proceedings to nationalize 11 high schools now operating as private institutions throughout the country.

The students initially held some 200 people but later released most of them, retaining only 13 high-ranking executives. However, the officials were later released upon a police pledge not to intervene or forcibly evict the students from the building.

The students left the Education Ministry offices in army and university buses for the university campus, where they separated and left for home.

The students cleaned up the building shortly before leaving. The leftist Federation of High School Students, which ordered the occupation, said it would assume responsibility for any damages to the building. However, a commission inspected it and found that no damage had been done.

POLICE SEIZE ARMS SHIPMENT BOUND FOR TEGUCIGALPA

PA171506 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1551 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 16 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--A cargo of light weapons was discovered yesterday by Honduran authorities, the newspaper LA PRENSA reports today. According to the paper, the weapons were discovered in two trucks that had apparently arrived from Nicaragua. The vehicles, driven by Hondurans and registered in this country, were loaded with lumber, under which the weapons were found.

The paper does not specify the number of weapons, but affirms that they were M-1, M-2, G-3, M-16 and Galil rifles.

The Honduran police began a search on the roads leading to Tegucigalpa a few days ago. According to LA PRENSA, "it was not known, until yesterday, whether police had captured any of the people who were to have recevied the shipment."

NICARAGUA

DOCUMENT SIGNED FOR $75 MILLION U.S. LOAN

PA172212 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] The $75 million loan was signed here today. Of this loan $5 million has already been received. The next portion of the loan will be given in the amount of $40 million. This will help reenforce our reservers, said Dr Arturo Cruz. He added that of this portion, 60 percent will be assigned to the private sector and 40 percent to the public sector. This loan is for a term of 40 years, with 10-year grace period at most favorable interest rates. Dr Arturo Cruz will give detials of the transaction:

[Begin recording] This is part of a $70 million loan, which, in turn, is part of a package of $75 million, because in addition to the loan, there are donations amounting to $5 million. The agreement corresponding to the first $15 million was signed in July and the documents covering the remaining $55 million will be signed today.

An agreement related to the technical cooperation will be signed separately.

Today's agreement documents will be signed by Mr Larry Harrison, director of the U.S. Agency for International Development, AID, in Nicaragua, and by Nicaraguan finance minister, Joaquin Cuadra Chamorro. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT ASKS EL SALVADOR TO RETURN PRISONER

PA171945 Paris AFP in Spanish 0131 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Managua, 16 Oct (AFP)--Nicaragua formally asked the Salvadoran Government today to return Nicaraguan prisoner Edmundo Olivas Cordova, who has been detained by the Salvadoran police since 2 October. Edmundo Trejos, acting Nicaraguan ambassador to El Salvador, said that the Nicaraguan was arrested by Salvadoran authorities at the El Amatillo border post and taken to the Salvadoran prison at Santa Tecla.

[Words indistinct] of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, Norma Penalva, who said that the Nicaraguan has been accused of being linked to guerrillas in El Salvador. She added that Denis Loredo, Nicaraguan consul in San Salvador, visited the prisoner in jail. The Foreign Ministry spokeswoman noted the [word indistinct] at the port of La Union 3 months ago. The Foreign Ministry said that the Uberne Ruiz case is considered closed and no more news of him is expected.

On another subject, it was announced that Honduras has agreed to return Nicaraguans Teofilo Alonzo Sunta and Eduardo Conrado who were (?arrested) during a recent incident at the border town of Rio Coco.

The Foreign Ministry also reported having received news that [words indistinct] Guatemala City, bringing to 19 the number of citizens of this country that have disappeared or been killed in Guatemalan territory so far this year. [Words indistinct] officials, are protected by the government of Gen Romeo Lucas García and to former national guardsmen who live in Guatemala.

SANDINISTS, SOMOZISTS CLASH AT NORTHERN OUTPOST

PA200429 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2239 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Managua, 19 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--It was reported today that Somozist and Sandinist forces clashed on Saturday in northern Nicaragua, near the border with Honduras and that an undetermined number of combatants were wounded.

The Nicaraguan Interior Ministry has announced that a group of former national guardsmen launched a surprise attack on a military post near the border with Honduras. In spite of the numerical superiority of the 35 attackers, the garrison repelled the aggression and held its position until Sandinist reinforcements arrived from the town of Somoto.

Following the attack, which lasted several hours, the area was searched and many bloody trails were found which indicates that the attackers had casualties. This is the opinion of the Interior Ministry authorities.

20,000 LEFT HOMELESS IN RIO COCO FLOODING

PA181807 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] An emergency committee was created in the Atlantic area to send aid to the people affected by the Rio Coco floods. This committee is made up of representatives of the 7th medical region, the mass organizations, the departmental directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the people in general. So far, 20,000 people are homeless. Tents have been pitched for 500 families. The greatest damage was in Waspan and 14 neighboring towns. The currents damaged 49 percent of the crops.

The Social Welfare Ministry, CONFER [Nicaraguan Conference of Priests and Nuns] Caritas, the Red Cross and CEPAT [Evangelical Committee for Development] have sent aid through the Sandinist Air Force.

The situation could become worse in the Rio Coco area because there will be rains from November to January.

The Social Welfare Ministry sent aid via helicopter yesterday. It was reported from Waspan that 20,000 people were left homeless. It was also reported that there is the danger of epidemics in the disaster areas.

A LANICA [Nicaraguan airline] plane loaded with food, clothes and medicines was expected to depart for the area today.

The crops were levelled in the 14 communities surrounding Waspan. The floods destroyed 34 houses. Other areas that were affected are: Nueva Segovia, Chinandega, Madriz and Matagalpa. It was reported that the emergency committee is already working in the area.

FSLN ISSUES STATEMENT ON ADULT EDUCATION PROJECT

PA151700 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Statement by political commission of Sandinist National Liberation Front's National Directorate--read by announcer]

[Text] From the political commission of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate to the Nicaraguan people:

As everyone knows, the national literacy campaign has been the greacest social achievement of the revolution and its impact on the country's social, cultural and political life has been huge. At the international level, the effectiveness of the campaign has been greatly admired, particularly the popular mobilization which made it possible. The organized people became revolutionaries involved in solving the illiteracy problem. UNESCO awarded Nicaragua the Nadezhda Krupskaya Prize of 1980 for its literacy campaign.

However, we cannot sit on our laurels. The national literacy campaign was the first essential step in beginning the education of all our people. The campaign was not carried out as a demagogic act. Instead, it was a serious and mature decision, conceived a long time ago by our commander in chief, Carlos Fonseca, so that we could begin a continuous process through which our people will develop culturally, technically, politically and humanistically through education. Without this goal, all the great effort of the national literacy campaign would have been useless. Even worse, by creating false expectations among our people, the campaign would have caused deep frustration among people who recently became literate.

That is why since the beginning of the campaign, plans were made to organize the adult education deputy ministry, which was established in August 1980, and the Sandinist literacy units [UAS]. Throughout the country the UAS have developed into people's education collectives.

But the challenge of carrying out the project of education all our people who were completely abandoned in the past and who live in a country which lacks 5,000 elementary school teachers is bigger than the challenge of the national literacy campaign. All those who, with their unselfishness and their revolutionary enthusiasm, made possible the literacy campaign should understand that their work is not over. A new challenge awaits them: adult education. This should be understood as the necessary continuation of the national literacy campaign.

Only with the participation of all the people was the FSLN able to win in the insurrection and only thanks to the people's participation were were able to be successful in the war against illiteracy. Only with that popular participation will the Sandinist people's revolution carry out the project of educating the people who recently have become literate.

The FSLN issues an appeal to all political and mass organizations, state and private institutions and all our people to provide all their support to the adult education program. This program should become the task of all the people so that its success will be guaranteed.

Let us all support adult education. Sandino yesterday, today and always!

Free fatherland or death!
Political Commission of the FSLN National Directorate

GOVERNMENTS PLANS TO OPEN EMBASSY IN CANADA

PA171616 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1704 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Managua, 15 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Francisco Fiallos Navarro announced today that the Nicaraguan Government will open an embassy in Canada in January.

Up to now matters relating to Canada were handled by the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington.

Trade relations between Nicaragua and Canada have been described as weak.

However, it is foreseen that Nicaragua and Canada will soon enter into a stage of intense ties in the areas of cooperation and trade exchange.

SOVIET OFFICIAL VISITS TRADE UNION OFFICES

FL171434 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Agapito Figueroa, second secretary of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC], has received at that labor organization's offices Georgiy Sofonov, chairman of the Central Council of the All-Union Council of Inventors and Innovators of the Soviet Union, who is visiting Cuba accompanied by a delegation.

During the cordial talks it was announced that the first congress of Cuba's National Association of Inventors and Rationalizers will be held in the second half of 1981. On the occasion of that event a cooperation program between the Cuban and Soviet organizations will be signed and a public exhibit on the gains achieved by the Soviet organization in science and technology will be inaugurated.

TALKS BEGIN WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA ON SOCIOECONOMIC PLANS

FL180159 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] The plenary session between the CSSR's State Planning Commission and Cuba's Central Planning Board [JUCEPLAN] to coordinate economic and social development plans involving the two countries in 1981-85 was held this afternoon at JUCEPLAN offices.

The Czechoslovak delegation is headed by Vaclav Hula, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and chairman of the State Planning Commission, while the Cuban delegation is headed by Humberto Perez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and president of JUCEPLAN. The talks were held in an atmosphere of fraternity, sincerity and mutual understanding. Discussion centered on matters concerning socioeconomic development between Cuba and Czechoslovakia for the coming 5-year period and other matters of mutual interest.

POLITBURO MEMBER MILIAN ATTENDS BULGARIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

FL181301 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1248 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Arnaldo Milian, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Council of Ministers, attended the reception hosted by Bulgarian Ambassador Boyko Dimitrov on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations with Cuba. Ambassador Dimitrov said that ties between our Communist Parties and their foremost leaders Fidel Castro and Todor Zhivkov are stronger than ever.

UN ENVOY: CUBA OPPOSES INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON KAMPUCHEA

FL181224 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Cuba has strongly opposed the attempts to use the United Nations to convene a so-called international conference on Kampuchea without the participation of that country's National Revolutionary Council.

Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri said at the General Assembly that the United Nations should not undertake any action for that conference without the consent of the legitimate government of Kampuchea. It would, he said, go against the UN Charter and the most elemental standards of international law. The attempt to hold that conference is the idea of the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN, with the support of the United States, China and other Western capitalist countries. For its part, the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry has issued a statement in which it rejects a decision approved on 13 October at the 35th UN General Assembly concerning Kampuchea's representation.

ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH SEYCHELLES

FL181305 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1248 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Rene Anillo, foreign relations minister ad interim, and Jacques Hodoul, foreign minister of the Republic of Seychelles, have signed a 1-year economic, scientific and technical cooperation agreement. The agreement covers the areas of health, agriculture and education and the exchange of technicians.

CASTRO RECEIVES CZECHOSLOVAK, SEYCHELLES, UN OFFICIALS

FL181214 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received at the Revolution Palace Vaclav Hula, member of the Communist Party Politburo, deputy premier of the government and chairman of the State Planning Commission of Czechoslovakia. Vaclav Hula is in our country on an official visit at the head of a delegation from the fraternal nation.

Milos Vojta, Czechoslovak ambassador to Cuba, and Humberto Perez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and president of the Central Planning Board, attended the meeting with Fidel. Aspects of the economic and social development of the two countries for the 5-year period 1981-85 and matters of mutual interest were discussed at the meeting which was conducted in a fraternal atmosphere of mutual understanding.

Fidel also met yesterday with Jacques Hodoul, member of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front Central Committee, who is also in charge of political affairs and is his country's foreign minister. They had a fraternal and friendly exchange of views on the work of the two parties and on cooperation between the two countries.

Our commander in chief also has met with Gabriel Valdez, regional director for Latin America of the UN Development Program. Various aspects of the national and international situation were discussed at this meeting.

REVOLUTIONARY ARMED FORCES HONOR CUBAN, SOVIET COSMONAUTS

FL171211 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, has made the closing remarks at a friendship ceremony with the Intercosmos delegation visiting Cuba on the occasion of the Soviet-Cuban joint space flight. Present at the ceremony were Lt Gen Vladimir Shatalov and Col Yuriy Romanenko, commander of the Soyuz-38 craft, both twice Heroes of the Soviet Union, and (Valentin Koseriev), member of the Intercosmos Committee. Others attending the event were Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo, Hero of the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba, and cosmonaut trainee Capt Jose Armando Lopez Falcon, as well as PCC Politburo, Secretariat and Central Committee members and USSR Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov.

Army Gen Raul Castro said Romanenko and Tamayo are human symbols of the fruitful nature and creative ties of cooperation existing between the two countries. The Intercosmos Committee representative expressed satisfaction over the opportunity to hail once more the combat friendship and fraternity uniting the Soviet and Cuban Armed Forces and peoples, based on the internationalist principles professed by the two nations.

Cosmonauts Visit Melena del Sur

FL171310 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] The residents of Havana Province's municipality of Melena del Sur yesterday accorded a warm welcome to cosmonauts Romanenko and Tamayo during their visit to the Cuban-Soviet friendship cooperative in the area. At the cooperative, the cosmonauts, accompanied by Lt Gen Vladimir Shatalov and Capt Jose Armando Lopez, held a meeting with leaders of the National Association of Small Farmers and members of the production center. Yesterday the cosmonauts and the delegation accompanying them laid a floral wreath at the foot of the Antonio Maceo Mausoleum at El Cacahual.

Decorations for Popov, Ryumin

FL181219 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Our country's Council of State has awarded the title of Hero of the Republic of Cuba and the Playa Giron Order to Soviet cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin, who have set a record by remaining 185 days in outer space. The Council of State resolution, signed by its President Fidel Castro, stipulates that the decorations will be presented to the two heroes at a solemn ceremony.

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES DECREE ON DIRECT HIRING

FL170151 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] The Council of State today approved decree-law No 40 which establishes the system of direct hiring as well as individual contracts for the worker. This new decree becomes effective as soon as it is published in the official gazette.

The decree establishes the direct hiring system for all workers in the country with the exception of those elected or appointed, that is, workers holding positions in the people's government, leaders, and so forth. The decree provides for three types of contract: One, for an indefinite period of time, will apply to workers engaged in permanent or fixed activities; another is for a specific period of time up to 3 years; and the third is for the execution of specific jobs.

The new decree-law will be in effect throughout the country except in Havana Province and Municipality and is one of the fundamental aspects in the economic planning and management system. This information was released at a press conference called by Comrade Hector Martinez, vice president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security.

EXILE LEADER MATOS ADDRESSES ANTI-CASTRO CONGRESS IN CARACAS

PA191940 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2223 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Caracas, 18 Oct (EFE)--Huber Matos, the Cuban commander in exile, said today during a congress being held here "for an independent and democratic Cuba" that the Cuban people are united in a desire to live in freedom and under a democratic system. The congress, which opened Friday, is being held under tight security established by the Venezuelan police. Some 150 delegates from Cuban communities in exile are attending the congress including, as sources from the congress said, the main leaders of democratic movements living outside Cuba. Many foreign personalities are also attending the congress, which will close Sunday. One of them is Vladimir Bukovskiy, the Soviet dissident exchanged 4 years ago for Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party. Also in attendance are representatives of the leading Venezuelan political parties, the civil rights movement inspired by the late Martin Luther King in the United States and the Costa Rican Government.

The congress seeks "to organize a movement to struggle against Fidel Castro's regime" and does not rule out an armed struggle "the day we have the means to wage it to the end," a congress source said.

Matos, who in late 1979 left jail in Cuba where he spent 20 years, is president of the board and apparent top leader of the movement holding the meeting here. Some 15 Cuban communities are represented at the congress. Most of these communities are located in U.S. cities, but some of them are in South America and Spain.

A draft resolution, which has general support, was presented at the congress. It asks for "independence, political and economic democracy, social justice and Ibero-American integration" for Cuba.

It was stated during the sessions that Cuba is already tired of promises and that former commander Matos has much support inside Cuba, even within the army, to promote a revolt. In this connection, support was requested from Hispanic America against the presence of Soviet troops on the island who, it was noted, only seek to smother a possible uprising by the Cuban people.

Matos said that every Cuban in exile must find his place within the struggle movement that best suits his own beliefs and denied rumors of a schism among Cuban exiles.

'CUBAN PATRIOTIC BOARD' MAY SELL BONDS TO OVERTHROW CASTRO

PA191357 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Members of a Cuban patriotic board have said that they might try to sell bonds to fund a movement that would try to topple their country's government. Money, money, money, that's what we need, Raymond Molina, the group's adviser, said, but he refused to mention how much. The community must think we are serious, he added.

Board President Manuel Antonio de Barona, 71, said the board is studying the sale of bonds which would be issued after the Cuban Government was toppled.

BRIEFS

BROADCASTING AID TO GRENADA--Cuba will send technicians to Grenada to install a new transmitter for the official radio station Radio Grenada, will supply spare parts for the equipment and will grant scholarships to Grenadian youths who will carry out its maintenance, according to an agreement signed by the two countries. This agreement will make it possible for the broadcasting station to be heard in all Grenadian regions, some of which were not able to get the service. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Oct 80 FL]

FRIENDSHIP WITH FRANCE GROUPS--The friendship agreement between the France-Cuba Association and the Cuban Institute of Friendship With the Peoples [ICAP] has been renewed for 3 more years in Havana. ICAP First Vice President Mario Rodriguez and ICAP Director for Western Europe Ricardo Rodriguez signed the document for the Cuban side. (Karl Lasker) and (Jean Lamor) signed for the France-Cuba Association. (Lasker) is secretary general of the association and (Lamor) is secretary of the association's branch in Bordeaux. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Oct 80 FL]

AGREEMENTS WITH INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION--Agreements between the Republic of Cuba and the Interparliamentary Union for the celebration of the union's 68th conference in Havana were signed today at the palace of conventions. The documents were signed by Raul Roa, acting president of the National Assembly, and (Piocarlo Terencio), secretary general of the Interparliamentary Union. The conference will be held 15-23 September 1981. (Terencio) held a press conference afterwards to give information on the topics to be discussed at the conference which include disarmament, energy and decolonization. [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Oct FL]

CARICOM INFORMATION MINISTERS MEETING OPENS IN ANTIGUA

FL171725 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 10 Oct 80 p 3

[Excerpts] St. Johns, Antigua, Thursday (CANA)--Information ministers from Caribbean Community (CARICOM) countries began their two-day inaugural meeting here yesterday and were told by the secretary-general of the community, Dr. Kurleigh King to "strive for clearly defined communication policies in the region".

The secretary-general told the delegates that their meeting was an important one because it would not only decide whether or not to give continuity to their discussions, but also whether or not to institutionalise it into CARICOM.

He exhorted the delegates to "examine the regional environment to determine how we might build up our indigenous information and communication capability so that we can, in our own way, tell the development world and each other about ourselves and about our own approaches to development".

Dr. King said that the infrastructure has been laid through the organisation of "our own CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY, the Institute of Mass Communications in Jamaica, the level of co-operation among our broadcasting institutions under the umbrella of the Caribbean Broadcasting Union (CBU)".

He continued to say that "we have been somewhat successful in laying down the infrastructure and creating the environment in which we can build, while the world still struggles to reach agreement on the basic issues.

But Dr. King was of the opinion that the Caribbean needs to "strengthen that infrastructure and to stimulate that environment which could, in our own situation, foster the strength and co-operation aimed at internationally".

Dr. King described the inaugural meeting as "the beginning for regional communication". He is of the view that it could lead to "the elimination of ignorance and misunderstanding between peoples, making nationals of one country sensitive to the needs respect for the rights and dignity of all nations, all peoples and all individuals without distinction of race, sex, language, religion or nationality".

The meeting, which ends today, brought together delegates from Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis, Montserrat, Grenada, Jamica, Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados.

Antiguan Minister's Address

FL171735 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 10 Oct 80 p 3

[Excerpt] St. John's, Antigua, Thursday, (CANA)--Antigua's Minister of Information Hugh Marshall, in an address to the inaugural meeting of Caribbean Community (CARICOM) infomation ministers, has called for a new international information order because he felt that there was too much foreign domination in Caribbean media contents.

Mr. Marshall also lashed out at what he called the "failure of some Caribbean governments to utilise the media in the integration process".

Mr. Marshall said that the people of the region have become "very communication conscious, but we have failed to utilise these very favourable conditions to promote greater regional consciousness, to emphasise the benefits of integration and advance the cause of regional co-operation".

Instead", the minister said, "the mass media has been replete with our failures to agree with the derogatory names we have called each other and with the attacks we have made on our institutions".

Marshall said that "certain models of local media ownersnip have raised serious questions about freedom of the press".

He said that "it was unfortunate that because our media systems were established and developed during the colonial period, we have inherited media conditions of the industrial north.

"The media in the Caribbean does not mirror the development goals of the Caribbean. Rather they continue formats created out of the experience of colonialism", Mr. Marshall said.

He emphasised the need for "re-training in the media", and said if the delegates were "to leave St. John's without determining new mechanisms for training and for increased Caribbean content in the media, we will have failed in our duty to the people of the Caribbean".

Mr. Marshall is the chairman of the two-day session.

JAMAICA

SEAGA SAYS JLP GOVERNMENT WOULD EXPEL CUBAN ENVOY

FL171740 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 11 Oct 80 pp 1, 11

[Text] The incumbent Cuban ambassador to Jamaica, Sr. Ulises Estrada, will be given immediate marching orders in the event of a JLP [Jamaica Labour Party] victory in the coming general elections.

Jamaica Labour Party leader, Mr. Edward Seaga, said yesterday that Mr. Estrada would be asked to leave immediately if the JLP won the elections as the new government would neither accept nor tolerate him.

Regarding relations with Cuba under a JLP government, Mr. Seaga said that Jamaica under a former administration of his party had maintained diplomatic relations with Cuba and had insisted that a break with that country would not be a condition of Jamaica's entry into the Organization of American States.

Mr. Seaga said a JLP government would continue to maintain relations with Cuba on a government-to-government basis, but would not establish any party-to-party relationship, since Cuba had demonstrated a bias to the ruling People's National Party [PNP].

He said the relationship with Cuba under a JLP government would also be conditioned by the conduct of that country during the elections and immediately after. He was not now in a position to say the full extent of Cuba's involvement in the present campaign, but had knowledge that most of the PNP's campaign literature had been printed in Cuba.

Regarding relationship with the rest of the Caribbean, Mr. Seaga said both diplomatic and other ties would be maintained and strengthened.

He said, that collectively, the Caribbean countries constituted a bloc numerically larger than all Latin America, which would be a strong influence in world forums, and Jamaica should play a vital role in shaping the direction taken by this bloc of countries.

BRIEFS

MORTALITY RATES--Kingston, Jamaica, (CANA)--Jamaica has slashed its infant mortality rate by half and its crude death rate by 18 per cent over a seven year period, according to official figures released by the government. The infant mortality rate has gone down from 30.9 per thousand live births in 1971 to 15.1 in 1978 and the crude death rate declined from 7.2 per thousand to 5.9, Health Minister Seymour Mullins said. Mr. Mullins was speaking at the signing of an agreement providing for a U.S.$275,000 grant from the Swedish Government to the Jamaica Women's Centres Programme for Adolescent Mothers. [Excerpt] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 7 Oct 80 p 7 FL]

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 205 *21 October 1980*

ARGENTINA

Paraguayan Embassy Denies Mistreatment of Argentines B 1
Interior Ministry Official Arrives From Paraguay B 1
Argentine-Spanish Commission Discusses Trade, EEC B 2
Energy Chief Describes Uranium Refining Plant B 2
Briefs: Outgoing Portuguese Ambassador B 2

BOLIVIA

Foreign Minister Will Attend Amazon Pact Meeting C 1
President Garcia Vows To Destroy 'Extremism' C 1
Exile of Opposition Leaders C 1
Interior Minister To Request Extradition of Predecessor C 1
Former Human Rights Commission Chairman Released [PRESENCIA 11 Oct] C 2
Police Investigate Dynamite Explosions in Oruro C 2
Shortages, Price Increases in Foodstuffs Reported C 2
Briefs: Balance of Payments Figures; Trade With Peru; Purchase of Argentine Wheat C 2

CHILE

Foreign Ministry on 'Routine Transfers' of Ambassadors E 1
Agreement Signed With PRC on Electricity, Rice luction E 1
Official Results of 11 Sep Plebiscite Released E 1
Editorial Rejects State Department Declaration on Plebiscite [LA NACION 14 Oct] E 1
Pinochet Announces Several Government Appointments E 2
Briefs: Petroleum Imports E 2

COLOMBIA

Turbay Ayala Comments on Seabed Talks With Venezuela F 1
Colombia, USSR To Discuss Increasing Bilateral Trade F 1
Judges Demand Greater Protection Against Assassination F 1
Another Judge Murdered F 2
Government Asks Communist Party To Help Stop Violence F 2
M-19 Again Interrupts TV Broadcast, Airs Message F 2

ECUADOR

Roldos Cancels Visits to Mexico, European Countries G 1
Roldos on State of Country, Need To Improve G 1
Official Denies Issuing Passports to Bolivian Exiles G 1

PARAGUAY

Salvadoran Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives [HOY 20 Oct] H 1
Argentine Citizen Seeks Asylum at Mexican Embassy [HOY 12 Oct] H 1

VENEZUELA

Herrera Postpones Visits to Romania, Yugoslavia, Italy L 1
Mines Minister Confirms Brazil To Get More Oil L 1
No Deadline Set for Talks With Colombia on Sea Limit L 1
Talks Suspended Until 10 Nov L 1

PANAMA

Panama, Costa Rica To Analyze Effect of Trade Measures N 1
Industry Said Hurt by Restrictive Costa Rican Measures N 1
Vacamonte Port Official on Cuban Ship Traffic [LA PRENSA 15 Oct] N 1
National Assembly Selects Legislative Commission Members N 2
[STAR AND HERALD 17 Oct]
New Radio Network Intends To Cover Entire Country [CRITICA 17 Oct] N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Former Official Says No Arms Received From Cuba P 1
Security To Investigate Shooting on Nicaraguan Border P 1

EL SALVADOR

Church Offers Mediation for Prompt, Lasting Peace P 1
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 20 Oct]
Military Operations 'Seriously' Affect Morazan P 2
Security Forces, CIA Charged With Persecution [Havana] P 2
Women, Children Die in Continuing Violence P 2

GUATEMALA

Killing of Policemen, Guerrilla Attacks Reported P 3
Briefs: International Coffee Quota P 3

HONDURAS

Salvadoran Citizens Arrested as Guerrillas P 4

NICARAGUA

Human Rights Commission Report on Missing Persons [LA PRENSA 9 Oct] P 4
Interior Ministry Criticizes Action by Security Agents P 9
[EL NEUVO DIARIO 11 Oct]
Government Press Director Scolds LA PRENSA Chief P 10
[EL NEUVO DIARIO 11 Oct]
Robelo Sees Totalitarian Tendency in Government [LA PRENSA 12 Oct] P 11
Frenica Coordinator Affirms Liberation Goal P 11
Parents Protest Child Labor as Part of Curriculum [LA PRENSA 9 Oct] P 12

CUBA

Roa Denounces Lack of Action Against Attackers of UN Staff Q 1
5-Year Planning Accord Signed With Czechoslovakia Q 1
Deputy Premier Ends Visit Q 1
Castro Greets GDR's Honecker, Stoph on National Day Q 1
[East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 8 Oct]
Seychelles' Hodoul Comments on Meeting With Castro Q 2
SELA Secretary, Benin Foreign Minister Arrive in Havana Q 2
CTC National Council Opens 20-21 Oct Meeting Q 3
Wage Reform, Education Stressed Q 3
Briefs: Census, Surveys Resolution Q 3

CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA

Manley Presents Evidence in McGann Murder Case [Havana] S 1
Seaga Charges Government Defaults on Foreign Loans S 1
[DAILY GLEANER 11 Oct]
Official Denial [DAILY GLEANER 12 Oct] S 2
Manley Files Libel Suit Against Seaga, Publicist [Havana] S 2

PARAGUAYAN EMBASSY DENIES MISTREATMENT OF ARGENTINES

PY171817 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2247 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Oct (NA)--The Paraguayan Embassy in Buenos Aires today refuted newspaper reports on the alleged mistreatment of several Argentine citizens as a result of the investigations into the assassination of former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza.

An official communique of the Paraguayan Embassy noted that those reponsible for Paraguayan public order "may just have overdone their impatient procedures--if that happened--regarding foreigners who are not legal residents of the country." It also stated that "those who exaggerate this incident evidently do so with speculative intentions."

In the same communique, the embassy noted that "the border traffic is returning to normal and the country's doors soon will be open to all good foreigners who seek refuge in its warm hospitality."

The communique states: "Buenos Aires newspapers and magazines recently have given much publicity to events in Asuncion since the violent death of General Somoza Debayle, its social reprecussions and the alleged uncontrolled repression by Paraguayan police in efforts to apprehend those guilty of the bloody episode."

The Paraguayan Embassy communique adds: "In addition to reports on the ruthless incident, the news media stressed that about 100 Argentine citizens who live in Paraguay were victims of physical violence, coercion and outrages by the Paraguayan police without apparent or justified reasons."

The embassy asserts: "Our information about the events that occurred in the country as a result of terrorist aggression, which suddenly shattered the peaceful atmosphere in which we Paraguayans have long been accustomed to living, come from very reliable sources." It adds that "a minimum of impatient procedures, if there were any," only affected foreigners who were not legal residents. The communique then recalls that "Paraguay, as everybody knows, is a country preeminently friendly to foreigners. The foreigner is esteemed and respected" and "contrary to the misfortunes which other countries are suffering, Paraguay is busily building its future under a fruitful peace which no one, least of all foreign criminals, has the right to alter."

The communique concludes: "The drama which shook the feelings of the country may have forced some isolated police groups, victims of the confusion, to intervene with excessive zeal in their effort to return peace to the country."

INTERIOR MINISTRY OFFICIAL ARRIVES FROM PARAGUAY

PY161817 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1720 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Oct (TELAM)--Miguel Angel Bestard, under secretary of the Paraguayan Interior Ministry and member of the Yacyreta Administration Council, said today on arriving unexpectedly in our country from Asuncion that he has come to talk with his colleagues, the Argentine members of the council, regarding the resettlements, which have a tendency to be resolved quickly.

He also termed as totally inexact statements made by Adm Isaac Rojas regarding alleged irregularities in the granting of the Yacyreta contracts. In this respect, he said that the Paraguayan members have refuted the statements because that was the right thing to do. All of them were in agreement regarding the bid on that occasion.

The official then was told that today's issue of a morning newspaper indicates that refutation was not signed by the Argentine directors. To this he answered: I have not read today's newspaper but, notwithstanding, it is not a question of whether it was signed. It is a question of the Paraguayan directors doing so in the name of the Paraguayan sector.

Regarding Yacyreta, he said that it is going well and that there are no obstacles. Everything is in harmony and problems that existed last year have been fully overcome.

ARGENTINE-SPANISH COMMISSION DISCUSSES TRADE, EEC

PY202011 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 15 Oct (TELAM)--Argentine and Spanish Economy Ministers Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz and Juan Antonio Garcia Diez, respectively, this afternoon signed the final document of the eighth meeting of the Argentine-Spanish Joint Commission.

During the meetings of the joint commission, which started last Monday, subjects related to bilaterial trade and cooperation between the two countries were discussed. Argentina expressed concern at the possible negative consequences which Spain's entry into the European Common Market could have for its exports.

That concern was clearly expressed in the document, in which it is said that Argentina's policy of developing its foreign trade should be duly taken into account in bilateral trade with Spain and also with the European Common Market. It was stressed that our government expects that cooperation agreements with Spain will remain in force after the latter country joins the EEC.

It was also stressed that Argentine exports to Spain, particularly of products whose imports is now subject to state trade rules. will have all the guarantees of continuity due to traditional and permanent deliveries and should, in any case, not be subject to any discriminatory treatment in the context of relations between the EEC and third countries.

ENERGY CHIEF DESCRIBES URANIUM REFINING PLANT

PY162147 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2315 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Cordoba, 14 Oct (NA)--A uranium refining plant, which is being built here and which will allow Argentina to have full control over the primary cycle for producing nuclear fuel, will become operational at the end of 1981 with an initial production of 150 tons per year.

Rafael Coppa, chief of the Cordoba plant of the National Atomic Energy Commission, told the media that the uranium refining process used by Argentina is currently used in Great Britian and the FRG. Coppa said that the uranium refining plant, which is being built on the outskirts of this city, will be finished by the end of next year and will yield an initial annual production of 150 tons. This will "allow Argentina to get rid of its dependency abroad" in this field.

Coppa also pointed out that by making this plant operational, Argentina will take full control of the primary cycle of nuclear fuel production. That is, the entire process of preparing radioactive material will be completed in the country. The primary production cycle of nuclear fuel comprises: prospecting, extraction, production and refinement or purification of radioactive material until it is placed in the reactor, designing and construction of the tubes or containers for it.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING PORTUGUESE AMBASSADOR--Outgoing Portuguese Ambassador Alfredo Lencastre de Veiga visited President Videla this morning to say goodbye, as he has concluded his tour of duty and is returning to Portugal. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 20 Oct 80 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER WILL ATTEND AMAZON PACT MEETING

PY201909 Paris AFP in Spanish 1556 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] La Paz, 18 Oct (AFP)--The Foreign Ministry today announced that Bolivia will attend the meeting of foreign ministries of Amazon Pact countries to be held in the Brazilian city of Belem. This meeting will start 21 October and continue throughout the week.

Eight South American countries are coordinating efforts to promote the harmonious development of their respective Amazon lands, to result in equal benefits for all of them.

The Bolivian Foreign Ministry also has revealed that the Brazilian Government has accepted the appointment of Dionisio Foyanini as the new Bolivian ambassador in Brasilia.

PRESIDENT GARCIA VOWS TO DESTROY 'EXTREMISM'

PY201941 Paris AFP in Spanish 1559 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] La Paz, 20 Oct (AFP)--It was learned here today that in a speech delivered in Aiquile in the central part of the country, Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza stated that we will not give up until extremism is totally destroyed and our fraternal peasants, miners and members of the middle class are allowed to live in peace.

Garcia Meza indicated that the armed forces are firmly united and will not give up the struggle against extremism and that they are side by side with the peasants and that, therefore, the government of national reconstruction wants to update the agrarian reform. He harshly criticized the politicians who have done nothing for the peasants but who seek their support with political chicanery and demagoguery.

He finally indicated that the whole country will begin an economic drive based on the work of all of the population.

Exile of Opposition Leaders

PY171512 Paris AFP in Spanish 1032 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 18 Oct (AFP)--Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza said yesterday that the national reconstruction government will declare bad Bolivians, who are discrediting Bolivia abroad, enemies of the fatherland so they may never return from exile. General Garcia Meza attended a peasant rally at Achacachi on the northern Altiplano where he asserted that the government is normalizing its relations with other countries which are becoming convinced that the extremist propaganda is untrue. He also said that the bad Bolivians who are damaging the image of the fatherland are Domitila Chungara, Jenaro Flores, Jaime Paz Zamora and former President Hernan Siles Zuazo.

INTERIOR MINISTER TO REQUEST EXTRADITION OF PREDECESSOR

PY201905 Paris AFP in Spanish 1555 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] La Paz, 20 Oct (AFP)--Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez reported here today that he will request the extradition of his predecessor, Jorge Selum Vaca Diez, for being involved in cocaine trafficking. Selum Vaca Diez was interior minister during the government of Lidia Gueiler Tejada. His whereabouts are not known although it is presumed he is residing in the Peruvian capital. Arce Gomez stated that on confirming Selum's involvement, the armed forces managed to have him dismissed, but that Mrs Gueiler awarded him a diplomatic post immediately afterwards.

FORMER HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION CHAIRMAN RELEASED

PY171420 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 11 Oct 80 P 9

[Text] (ANF)--Msgr Alejandro Mestre, secretary general of the Bolivian Episcopal Conference, reported here today that Father Julio Tumiri, who had been held under arrest at the General Staff Headquarters, was released in response to the demand of the Episcopal Conference.

Other church sources reported that Father Tumiri was taken 3 days ago to a Franciscan convent at Mizque, which belongs to the Aiquile Prelature in Cochabamba Department.

Father Tumiri was chairman of the Human Rights Commission and was detained during the second half of July. According to church sources, he will stay at Mizque for an indefinite period.

POLICE INVESTIGATE DYNAMITE EXPLOSIONS IN ORURO

PY171945 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Oruro--Police investigation agencies have reported that they are making a swift inquiry into persons responsible for two dynamite explosions that took place last Tuesday near the (Juan Michael Fratos) School. According to a police report, the explosions occurred between 2130 and 2145 on Tuesday and caused no damage. The report also says that the results of the investigation will be made known soon.

SHORTAGES, PRICE INCREASES IN FOODSTUFFS REPORTED

PY151235 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1551 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] La Paz, 13 Oct (TELAM)--According to details released by the National Statistics Institute (INE), there was a 4.62-percent increase in the cost of basic foodstuffs during August. There also was a shortage of such foodstuffs as rice, meat and oranges during the same month.

The INE's monthly bulletin states, when referring to what happened in August, that the cost increase in food was mainly due to the fact that, despite the freezing of prices in August, 90 percent of the articles with frozen prices suffered changes.

According to the INE, the principal price increases affected rice 8.09 percent; meat 4.15 percent; boned meat 2.1 percent; and evaporated milk 3.47 percent.

BRIEFS

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS FIGURES--La Paz, 18 Oct (AFP)--The Central Bank reported today that the country's balance of payments deficit amounted to $155.4 million in 1979. Exports of minerals amounted to $591 million and hydrocarbons, $149 million. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1559 GMT 18 Oct 80 PY]

TRADE WITH PERU--La Paz, 30 Sep (TELAM)--The Bolivian-Peruvian Chamber of Commerce has reported that 51.3 percent of Bolivian exports to the Andean Pact during 1979 went to Peru. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1931 GMT 30 Sep 80 PY]

PURCHASE OF ARGENTINE WHEAT--Bolivian Industry and Commerce Minister Mario Guzman Moreno and representatives of the Argentine companies Nidera and Sifra have signed an agreement for the purchase of 235,000 tons of Argentine wheat by Bolivia. This purchase was made possible through a line of credit for $50 million granted by the Argentine Government. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Oct 80 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON 'ROUTINE TRANSFERS' OF AMBASSADORS

PY201914 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2257 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has handed out to the press a note saying that "some press organs in recent days have reported that some ambassadors at important diplomatic posts have been asked to resign," and nothing that such a report regarding the Chilean ambassador to the Holy See, Hector Riesle, was untrue. Regarding some changes of personnel in the Foreign Ministry, the note explains that they were just routine transfers and year-end reassignments.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC ON ELECTRICITY, RICE PRODUCTION

PY202352 Paris AFP in Spanish 1544 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile 20 Oct (AFP)--It was learned here today that Chile and the PRC have signed an agreement of immediate support in the electricity field and to carry out studies on the rice production situation in Chile.

Chilean Agriculture Minister Alfonso Marquez de la Plata, who visited Beijing recently, stated that two Chinese experts will leave for Santiago to carry out studies in the rice sector. The minister also invited a group of Chinese experts to learn about Chilean methods of planning and evaluating hydroelectric resources and the Chilean technique for rural electrification.

OFFICIAL RESULTS OF 11 SEP PLEBISCITE RELEASED

PY161319 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Osvaldo Iturriaga, the comptroller general of the republic, held a meeting yesterday with Chilean President Pinochet, during which he submitted the official results of the plebiscite held on 11 September.

According to these results, 6,261,868 persons voted on 11 September. Of these 4,204,879 persons, or 67.04 percent, voted in favor, and 1,893,420 persons, or 30.19 percent, voted against. [figures as heard]

EDITORIAL REJECTS STATE DEPARTMENT DECLARATION ON PLEBISCITE

PY201452 Santiago Chile LA NACION in Spanish 14 Oct 80 p 8-A

[Editorial: "Relations With the United States"]

[Text] During a meeting with representatives of the U.S. Pan-American Society and the Chilean-American Chamber of Commerce, the Chilean ambassador to Washington has referred to attitudes of the U.S. Government, which are tantamount to intolerable interference in our domestic affairs.

The ambassador confirmed his protest of a Department of State declaration regarding the Chilean plebiscite which purports to deny the validity and legitimacy of public opinion expressed freely and in a sovereign manner at the ballot box. That declaration is not only "an unjustified attack on a friendly government," but also shows a deplorable lack of information on the true situation in Chile.

On 11 September this country, by an unquestionable majority of more than two-thirds, pronounced itself in favor of the new constitution which has been conceived to guarantee the development of Chilean democracy through norms protecting and defending it against the disintegrating action of Marxist totalitarianism.

Whether those foreigners who try to set themselves up as mentors of the Chilean political process like it or not, the people have deliberately chosen their road and are advancing toward a future of progress and prosperity in democracy and freedom.

International relations can only prosper within the framework of nonintervention and of respect for the free determination of nations, and this has been pointed out in the speeches given in the last few days by the Chilean and Brazilian presidents during their historic meeting in Santiago.

Furthermore, 7 years have now gone by since Chile left its Marxist experience behind, and it is about time for certain governments to no longer let themselves be taken in regarding what is happening in the country. The truth is now known throughout the world and the quaint efforts of some international news media to distort and deny that truth are losing effect and impact. The recent attempt by Spanish extremist newsmen to show a distorted and caricatured image of Chile on that country's television is the most decisive proof of an unscrupulous way of lying, when this suits certain political leanings.

Attempts to influence the course of Chilean events from abroad are due to an incorrigible mistake typical of the ignorance of our peculiarities and of Chilean patriotic pride. The loss of prestige of the Marxist and Christian Democratic opposition groups mainly stems from their financial, ideological and strategic dependence on foreign countries, a fact which should be duly assessed by some European and American sectors which try to judge us from the points of view of those groups.

The firm and clear speech given by our ambassador to the United States fixed the limits of nonintervention and also made it clear that the relations between the two countries have a common goal of prosperity and mutual benefit. His words that "our new political institutions will be for the benefit of a politically and economically free people, a people with real motives to defend democracy, a people overcoming violence and extremism," point to the realities of a nation which, thus strengthened in its internal structure and external influence, claims with dignity the place of respect and consideration to which it has a right.

PINOCHET ANNOUNCES SEVERAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS

PY202019 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The current minister-secretary general of government, Gen Sergio Badiola, will be appointed head of the Chilean military mission in Spain. He will be replaced by Gen Rene Vidal, current head of the Chilean military mission in Washington. In turn, General Vidal will be replaced by the current director of the Superior Academy of National Security, Gen Rigoberto Rubio.

This information was disclosed this morning by President Augusto Pinochet during an informal talk with journalists. He added that these and other changes will take place during the first quarter of 1981.

The president also disclosed that Gen Luis Danus has been appointed director of the Superior Academy of National Security and that Col (Jaime Lucares), current chief of the military household, will be given a job abroad. At the same time, Lt Col (Jorge Valerino) will be sworn in as the new chief of the military household.

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM IMPORTS--A report of the Central Bank points out that Chile imported petroleum worth $558 million from January through August 1980, as compared to $505 million for the same period last year. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Oct 80 PY]

TURBAY AYALA COMMENTS ON SEABED TALKS WITH VENEZUELA

PA180334 Paris AFP in Spanish 0113 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Cali, Colombia, 17 Oct (AFP)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala tonight voiced hopes of reaching a speedy border settlement with Venezuela, stressing that "it makes no sense to have this case settled in international courts."

Turbay, who is making a 36-hour visit to this city in western Colombia, then emphasized: "I see the best possibilities for negotiating despite the outbursts by Venezuela's minorities because of President Luis Herrera Campins' integrationist spirit."

Although he refrained from being more specific on the subject, the chief of state said that "it is necessary to learn thoroughly the results of this new stage in negotiations in order to know what means to adopt." He concluded by pointed out: "With direct negotiations, comments by the governments are unnecessary, for now."

It was recalled here that the two negotiating delegations for the delimitation of surface and underwater areas in the Gulf of Venezuela today in Caraballeda (Venezuela) postponed their discussions until 10 November.

COLOMBIA, USSR TO DISCUSS INCREASING BILATERAL TRADE

PA201943 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Colombia and the Soviet Union will open a ministerial level meeting in this city on Wednesday with a view to revising the present state of their economic relations. Right now the commercial balance of the two nations shows a deficit for Colombia. A Foreign Ministry report states that trade amounted to $26.4 million last year.

The revision of trade will begin on Wednesday during the meeting of the two nation's joint committees headed by Colombian Development Minister Andres Restrepo and Aleksey Manzhulo, the Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade.

Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Aleksey Manzhulo arrived today. He will be attending the meeting of the joint Colombian-Soviet committee scheduled for next Wednesday. The high-ranking official, accompanied by other delegates of the Soviet Government, will hold meetings with several sectors of the national economy to explore the possibilities of increasing bilateral trade.

JUDGES DEMAND GREATER PROTECTION AGAINST ASSASSINATION

PA161934 Paris AFP in Spanish 1436 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 15 Oct (AFP)--Colombian magistrates and judges today demanded greater government protection for their lives, following the slaying of Judge Jairo Marin Jaramillo in Medellin 3 days ago, it was reported here. Marin Jaramillo, according to early reports, was killed in revenge for a ruling against criminals apparently linked to drugs.

The association of judges demanded greater government vigilance for its members and ordered a 60-minute work stoppage today to protest the lack of protection in the fulfillment of their duties. An association spokesman noted that the judges are afraid to apply real justice as they may be killed at any time on the street by the sentenced criminal or his companions.

"We do not want a policeman posted for each judge's protection, but we want more vigilance and guarantees for magistrates and judges in a country where crime is alarmingly on the upswing," the spokesman said.

In Colombia this year seven magistrates and judges have been killed by criminals.

Another Judge Murdered

PA210307 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Medellin--The slaying in this city of Judge Ana Cecilia Cartagena has caused widespread surprise and concern among the population. The justice official died at a local clinic after having been shot several times while in a downtown sector of this departmental capital. Two men on a moving motorcycle fired at the judge at pointblank range and rapidly escaped on the fast-moving vehicle.

Administrative Department of Security and F-2 agents in Medellin have initiated a thorough search of the area in an all-out effort to capture the murderers.

The attempt is believed to be an act of reprisal for the investigation of drug trafficking activities, since Judge Ana Cecilia Cartagena was considered one of the toughest judges in the country. Several judges have recently been killed in Medellin, Cali and other northern Colombian cities after having been assigned to investigate drug trafficking activities.

GOVERNMENT ASKS COMMUNIST PARTY TO HELP STOP VIOLENCE

PA101955 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota--Government Minister German Zea Hernandez invited the Communist Party, PCC, to cooperate in the national effort to put an end to the wave of kidnappings, murders and other criminal activities in the country. The minister said that if the communists decide to join the campaign against subversion, it would be a great step forward because most of the disturbances are the result of the action of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, considered to be the armed branch of that party.

Zea Hernandez added that FARC has no possibility of overthrowing the government, explaining that they cannot neutralize the action of the Colombian Armed Forces or the decision of the Colombian people.

M-19 AGAIN INTERRUPTS TV BROADCAST, AIRS MESSAGE

PA171917 Paris AFP in Spanish 1634 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 17 Oct (AFP)--It was reported here today that after interrupting the sound of Colombia's television system, the 19 April Movement (M-19), a nationalistic guerrilla group, last night called on Colombians to join in a "revolutionary union."

Technicians from the National Radio and Television Institute said today that the interruption, the fifth one carried out by the M-19 in the past 2 months, occurred during a newscast but was audible only in the capital of the republic.

A man and woman from the seditious group, which in February occupied the Embassy of the Dominican Republic here and held several diplomats hostage, also criticized recent increases in the price of fuels authorized by the government. In his statement, the M-19 spokesman offered, in the name of the movement, the spade of liberator Simon Bolivar to bring together labor unions, communal action boards, students, workers and intellectuals in a "revolutionary union."

The police have been unable to detect the source of the M-19 sound transmissions, but it is believed that they are made from a motor vehicle. In an attempt to find it, policemen and soldiers have been staging raids and inspections, but to no avail.

ROLDOS CANCELS VISITS TO MEXICO, EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

PA130010 Paris AFP in Spanish 1720 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Quito, 12 Oct (AFP)--According to official sources, the visit Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos had planned to make to Mexico and several European countries has been canceled.

This decision was adopted in view of the indefinite suspension of the summit meeting of sovereign rulers and chiefs of state of OPEC. This meeting was scheduled to take place in Baghdad on 4 November.

The war that erupted between Iraq and Iran has forced the OPEC countries to cancel this summit meeting. The OPEC finance ministers' meeting that was to take place in Quito on 6 October also had to be canceled. The oil ministers meeting scheduled for 14 October in London suffered the same fate.

The Ecuadorean president's visit to Mexico, Spain, France and Germany was contingent upon the oil meeting in Baghdad, well-informed sources noted. The tour was to have been from 26 October to 14 November. In view of this situation, the president has decided to suspend the presidential tour. He will go only to the meeting of Andean chiefs of state to take place on 17 December in Santa Marta, Colombia.

The Santa Marta meeting is being held to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the death of liberator Simon Bolivar. In that meeting, the participants will discuss the programs being implemented in the region and will give political support to the integrationist process.

ROLDOS ON STATE OF COUNTRY, NEED TO IMPROVE

PA120414 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] In a solemn meeting to celebrate the independence of Guayaquil, President Jaime Roldos Aguilera has said that we have already gone through 14 months of constitutional government and that this is not the moment to review the road we have already travelled. He said, however, that our people's democratic vocation is now stronger, to the detriment of those who keep seeing dark shadows and clouds on the immediate horizon of our fatherland and those who believe that emerging from a de facto regime was easy.

He said that Ecuador looks good when compared with the political situation in the rest of our America. He added that this should not console the government, because if we look good, we must look better by strengthening our political democracy and human rights, by improving the clear democratic understanding among the branches of the state and by overcoming the natural contradictions of the first few months of the government.

OFFICIAL DENIES ISSUING PASSPORTS TO BOLIVIAN EXILES

PA191424 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] A Foreign Ministry spokesman has formally denied a La Paz-datelined news item carried by EFE that the Ecuadorean Government has issued passports to political leaders Hernan Siles Zuazo and Jaime Paz Zamora. According to the same source, whenever Paz Zamora has entered Ecuador he has used his Bolivian passport.

Siles Zuazo, who was deprived of his personal papers, arrived in Quito without a passport in September. The spokesman reported that the Ecuadorean Government, as is required in such cases, issued a travel document to him pursuant to the law on passports, special certificates and travel documents, so that he could leave the country.

SALVADORAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES

PY201456 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 20 Oct 80 p 10

[Text] Salvadoran Deputy Foreign Minister Alejandro Gomez Vides and his adviser David Escobar Calindo will meet this morning with Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues and later they will hold a working session with the three Foreign Ministry deputy secretaries.

The high-ranking Salvadoran officials arrived the day before yesterday on an official visit with the objective of establishing the basis for trade between our country and the Central American country.

The Salvadoran deputy foreign minister told the press that the object of his visit is to establish closer ties between Paraguay and his country, which is a part of his government's plan to do the same with all countries.

After saying that El Salvador considers Paraguay "one of its best friends," he stated that his visit already represents a form of contact. He talked about the situation in his country, noting that El Salvador is confronted with terrorism and savage subversion. The Salvadoran deputy foreign minister then added that the guerrillas are being defeated and the Salvadoran Government is consolidating its position.

ARGENTINE CITIZEN SEEKS ASYLUM AT MEXICAN EMBASSY

PY171421 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 12 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Juan Jose Argullero, an Argentine citizen about 28, was given asylum at the Mexican Embassy in our country 2 days ago. Mexican Ambassador Col Guillermo Albert Robles last night answered HOY's questions about the refugee.

Colonel Robles told HOY that "a man sought political asylum at the embassy 2 days ago and was immediately granted the status of political refugee. He added: "Based on the investigations, I have sound reasons to believe that he is not wanted as a common criminal."

[Question] How could you know that?
[Answer] Because he himself admitted that he only participated in some union activities during the Peron era, but that some of his relatives were more actively involved. This man has been living in Paraguay for 2 years and I do not believe he might be connected with any recent operation.

[Question] Will he obtain asylum in Mexico?
[Answer] I understand he wants to go to Mexico but this is up to him. According to the Caracas Charter, he may do so unless I receive adequate assurances that he will not be persecuted here.

[Question] If he is not being persecuted, why do you think he sought asylum?
[Answer] Well, he is wanted by the Paraguayan Army. I have proof of this because I have investigated and confirmed it. I suppose he is afraid and since he has no record, I decided to grant him asylum. I have already notified the Foreign Ministry of my decision and I am waiting for a reply.

[Question] Are you sure he is innocent?
[Answer] From what I know about people, I believe I can tell when someone is telling the truth. I think he is a victim of circumstances, that he was dragged into this situation because of his background. I do not believe him guilty of anything.

[Question] When will you have more details?
[Answer] On Monday when I meet with Foreign Ministry officials. For the time being, I can only confirm the report that a man has been given asylum at the embassy.

HERRERA POSTPONES VISITS TO ROMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA, ITALY

PA190331 Paris AFP in Spanish 0202 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] La Fria, Venezuela, 18 Oct (AFP)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has postponed the trip he was planning to make soon to Romania, Yugoslavia and Italy, including the Vatican City, it was officially announced here tonight. Herrera Campins himself said that the decision was made yesterday after considering the progress of the discussion about the trip. He said that agreements, which he termed very interesting, had not been completed with the Governments of Romania, Yugoslavia and Italy. According to press reports, the trip was to have been made between 3 and 12 November. No other probable date was mentioned by Herrera or sources near him.

MINES MINISTER CONFIRMS BRAZIL WILL GET MORE OIL

PA172032 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1123 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Caracas, 17 Oct (EFE)--Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti has confirmed here that his country will supply an additional 35,000 barrels of oil per day to Brazil in exchange for 200,000 tons of sugar. The official revealed yesterday that Brazil guaranteed the sugar supply under conditions which are more favorable than those existing on the international market. However, in addition to this, Venezuela is requesting that Brazil supply it with 380,000 tons of soybeans, but negotiations are pending.

Calderon Berti met here with Sigeki Weki, president of the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation on Wednesday. They agreed to increase the 53,000 daily barrels that Venezuela currently exports to Brazil to 88,000.

"With this," the Venezuelan minister explained, "we are helping Brazil to lessen the effect of the oil shortage it is facing as a result of the war between Iran and Iraq." Brazil is no longer receiving the 60,000 barrels daily it imported from Iran and the 400,000 it received from Iraq, Calderon Berti said.

NO DEADLINE SET FOR TALKS WITH COLOMBIA ON SEA LIMIT

PA151257 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] There is neither agreement nor stalemate in the talks on the delimitation of [words indistinct], the Colombian and Venezuelan delegates have reported. They dismissed any possibility of freezing the negotiations for the time being. Venezuelan delegation leader Gustavo Planchart said his delegation is working on a definitive solution that may be productive and will achieve a fair and equitable delimitation pursuant to law so that the problem can be solved. He said that neither country has set a date for wrapping up the round of talks in Venezuela.

Talks Suspended Until 10 Nov

PA172013 Paris AFP in Spanish 1849 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Caraballeda, Venezuela, 17 Oct (AFP)--It was announced here today that the Colombian and Venezuelan delegations which are negotiating the delimitation of surface and underwater areas of the Gulf of Venezuela suspended their talks until 10 November to report to their governments.

This suspension was announced in a communique which ended at least this phase of the sixth round of talks which could be renewed in this city on Venezuela's Caribbean coast 60 km from Caracas. The communique noted that in the future the [words indistinct] Governments of Colombia and Venezuela.

PANAMA, COSTA RICA TO ANALYZE EFFECT OF TRADE MEASURES

PA180224 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] The Costa Rican Government today announced its intention to analyze jointly with Panamanian officials the effects of the economic measures implemented in Costa Rica through the free trade treaty between the two countries. Olmedo Castro, general integration director, said in San Jose today that in the next few days officials from the two nations will meet to analyze the effects of the measures which, according to Panama, seriously affect trade with the neighboring country.

The Costa Rican official added that in the first 9 months of this year Costa Rican exports to Panama have totaled $29.8 million, while imports to Costa Rica have totaled $18.4 million. This indicates that Costa Rica has a favorable balance of $11.4 million.

INDUSTRY SAID HURT BY RESTRICTIVE COSTA RICAN MEASURES

PA210218 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] In view of the fact that Panama's exports to Costa Rica are being affected by the restrictive economic measures adopted by the Costa Rican Government, government officials, executives from the Latin American Export Bank and the Association of Industrialists held an important meeting this afternoon.

At the meeting it was agreed to propose to the national government the establishment of a currency compensation system through the National Bank of Panama and the Costa Rican central bank as an immediate solution to the problem. It was said that with this measure the prices of Panamanian export products would not be affected and monetary parity would be maintained between the two countries.

It was also said at the meeting that the Costa Rican deputy economy minister will come to Panama this week with a government delegation to discuss with local authorities a way to solve the problem which is affecting one-third of Panama's manufactured export products. This situation violates the bilateral free trade treaty between the two countries.

Today's meeting was attended by officials from the Commerce and Industries and Finance and Treasury Ministries, the National Bank of Panama and the Latin American Export Bank and members of the Panamanian Association of Industrialists.

Although no final solution was worked out for the crisis, industrialists and government officials are discussing ways to implement a system of currency compensation as the quickest and most practical solution to the crisis.

VACAMONTE PORT OFFICIAL ON CUBAN SHIP TRAFFIC

PA162327 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Oct 80 p 2

[Excerpt] Jesus Antonio Correa, administrator of the port of Vacamonte, has told LA PRENSA that "the Cuban ships frequently arrive at the port and they are very good clients since they pay with dollars and in advance."

Administrator Correa was interviewed to clarify reports that Cuban ships are docked at the port under strict security measures. This was denied by Mr Correa.

The port official indicated that Panama has a neutrality treaty and its ports should be open to ships of all countries. Furthe ore, the port needs the presence of ships to guarantee its operation and because of this all ships are accepted and efforts are being made to attract new clients. We are currently trying to get Czechoslovak ships to use Vacamonte, Correa added.

There are currently two Cuban ships at the port: a merchant ship and fishing boat being repaired which has been docked 11 days. These ships belong to the "Flo-Cuba" organization and are represented by Lloyds of London.

Correa said that as part of the efforts to attract new clients to the port, there will be a meeting tomorrow with owners of tuna boats of the American association and of other countries to promote the Panamanian installations.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SELECTS LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION MEMBERS

PA171548 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 17 Oct 80 pp A-1, A-6

[Text] The National Assembly of Community Representatives yesterday elected 35 of the 37 members who will make [up] the 57-member National Legislative Commission.

Election of the remaining two legislators was postponed until Monday after the fourth member of the representatives of Panama and Colon Provinces failed to garner the number of votes required by the regulations.

In Panama Province, the fourth member is to be decided between Reps. Alberto de Santis and Octavio Trujillo. In Colon, between Mrs. Candida R. de Jackson and Ramon de la Guardia.

Betania community Rep. Robledo Landero, Carlos A. Barsallo and Carlos Perez were the three Panama representatives elected yesterday to serve on the legislative commission.

Former Assembly Chairman Blas J. Celis, Inez Delgado Betagon and Fermin Borel are the three chosen for Colon Province.

The 37 assemblymen will make up the legislative commission along with the 19 elected in popular provincial elections last Sept 28.

In other developments the assembly has scheduled a meeting for this morning on Ancon Hill in "a noble gesture of reaffirmation of Panamanian nationality."

Chairman Luis de Leon Arias is scheduled to make a pronouncement during the meeting.

Other members of the legislative commission elected yesterday were:

Bocas del Toro: Harley James Mitchell, Silvestre Archibold, Hipolito Migar and Vicente Midi.
Cocle: Humberto Sanchez Sarmiento, Demetrio Villarreal, Julio Arcia and Chrisnel Sucre Serrano.
Chiriqui: Emilia A. de Young, Carlos Ramon Alvarado, Juvencio Valdes and Roosevelt Reyes.
Darien: Cesar Melo, Antonio Ramos, Rodrigo Othon and Menedesmo Torres.
Herrera: Sotero Alfonso, Fermin Cortez Caballero, Bernabe Rodriguez and Manuel R. Garcia.
Los Santos: Jose Maria Saavedra, Ovidio Medina, Marcelino Garcia and Roberto Cohen.
Veraguas: Fabio Juarez, Rolando Torres, Arcenio Cornejo and Abraham Ellis.
San Blas: Miguel de Leon.

NEW RADIO NETWORK INTENDS TO COVER ENTIRE COUNTRY

PA181422 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 17 Oct 80 p 39

[From "The Little Coffeeshop" column by Antonio Graell]

[Text] While we are on the subject of radio, Omega Stereo, a radio network that will be inaugurated soon, will cover the entire nation. 107 mHz for Panama, Colon, Darien, San Blas, Cocle, Herrera and Los Santos and 97.7 for Chiriqui, Bocas del Toro and Veraguas. Good luck.

COSTA RICA

FORMER OFFICIAL SAYS NO ARMS RECEIVED FROM CUBA

PA171354 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Costa Rican former Deputy Public Security Minister Enrique Montealegre told the weapons smuggling investigation committee that during the time of the war in Nicaragua, he was the link between the Costa Rican Government and the OAS delegates.

He also says that he does not recall any flights bringing weapons from Cuba; these flights came from Panama. He said that he went to Venezuela to meet with Carlos Andres Perez and to Panama to meet with Omar Torrijos to ask them for military aid in case it was needed to defend the national sovereignty. He received an affirmative answer in both cases.

Former Minister Montealegre said that 500 rifles were received from Venezuela and added that [words indistinct] also arrived from Panama. He does not remember any weapons arriving from Mexico or Colombia.

He said that he does not recall if all the weapons lent to us were returned. Ministry official William [name indistinct] was in charge of this. I do not know anything about the return of the weapons, the former security minister said.

SECURITY TO INVESTIGATE SHOOTING ON NICARAGUAN BORDER

PA210344 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] The Public Security Ministry has ordered an exhaustive investigation of a supposed aggression against some Public Health Ministry officials launched from Nicaraguan territory. According to the charges filed by the ministry officials, someone opened fire on them from Nicaraguan territory on the right bank of the San Juan River on the Nicaraguan border. A similar incident was experienced by Deputy Roman Corrales Blanco while he was on an inspection tour of the same sector several days ago.

EL SALVADOR

CHURCH OFFERS MEDIATION FOR PROMPT, LASTING PEACE

PA210000 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 20 Oct 80 pp 3, 15

[Text] The Episcopal Conference of El Salvador [CEDES] has offered its mediation between the government and the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM] to reach an immediate and lasting peace needed by the Salvadoran people, according to the conference document. The following is the text of the Episcopal Conference document:

"Message from the bishops of El Salvador offering to serve as mediators between the government junta, the CRM and the Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU] to achieve the nation's peace.

"Deeply dismayed in the face of the sorrow affecting our beloved fatherland, the bishops of El Salvador hereby offer our mediation between the revolutionary government junta, the CRM and the DRU, (?requested) recently by the revolutionary governing junta.

"We are willing to make any sacrifice so that this offer might yield the desired results of producing a dialogue which may achieve the desired peace.

"Our intervention is not meant to be a participation in the partisan political activities of the country, but rather a part of our duties as citizens and as pastors of the Salvadoran people.

"We expect an answer from the contesting parties on whether our offer is accepted in the mediation.

"We also ask, should the dialogue and our mediation be accepted, that all warring activity be suspended as well as all measures of reprisal.

"Finally, we invite all Christians to join in prayer so that the divine light might shine upon us and make possible new paths to achieve peace.

"San Salvador, on 17 October 1980.

"[Signed] Pedro Arnoldo Aparicio y Quintanilla, bishop of San Vicente, vice president of CEDES; Benjamin Barrera y Reyes, bishop of Santa Ana; Arturo Rivera Damas, bishop of Santiago de Maria, apostolic administrator of San Salvador; Marco Rene Robelo, auxiliary bishop of San Salvador; Freddy Delgado A., secretary general of CEDES"

MILITARY OPERATIONS 'SERIOUSLY' AFFECT MORAZAN

PA210301 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1620 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] All sectors in the northern part of Morazan Department have been seriously affected by military operations and clashes with subversive groups. San Fernando, El Rosario, San Simon, San Isidro and other towns have been compelled to close clinics, schools and even municipalities in order to aid peasant refugees which already number more than 30,000. Service organizations have been allowed by the army into the area to help the refugees. The press, however, has had serious limitations in its work.

SECURITY FORCES, CIA CHARGED WITH PERSECUTION

PA202124 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] The CIA and the Salvadoran national security agency are participating in the persecution being practiced against Salvadoran refugees in Costa Rica. This charge is made in a communique by the Revoutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador, which also maintains that fascist individuals who make up the so-called Free Costa Rica Movement are also involved in this persecution.

The document adds that last Saturday, Mariano Martinez Figueroa, a Salvadoran, was deported, while Salvador Alvarado and Oscar Armando Samayao have been under arrest since last week. It urges honest and democratic officials of the Costa Rican Government not to permit acts of this kind, which are violations of human rights.

Meanwhile, the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] has maintained that disputes within the military-Christian Democratic junta of El Salvador are being resolved by means of physical liquidation. The FARN emphasized that the basic cause of this macabre procedure is the insatiable thirst for power of Jose Napoleon Duarte, a member of the Salvadoran junta.

WOMEN, CHILDREN DIE IN CONTINUING VIOLENCE

PA210054 [Editorial Report] San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish at 1850 GMT on 20 October reported that at least 13 bodies were examined by the authorities this morning in various parts of San Salvador and its neighboring districts. Among the bodies were those of four children whose ages range from 10 to 15 years. They were found on the central north highway. In Soyapango a woman was machinegunned at the municipal market and Antonio Ramoz Salazar was killed at the eastern terminal. Other bodies were identified as Jorge Teheran Gullen, found in Durango District in San Antonio Aval, and Oscar Tovar Navarro from La Garita.

San Salvador Radio Central in Spanish reported at 1800 GMT that four subversive-looking youths were found early this morning in San Martin. They had been killed by the Death Squad.

Reports from municipal employees say that the four youths were killed about 0200 by several men in a large automobile who left behind a piece of cardboard with the Death Squad's initials.

San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish reports at 1803 GMT that four other youths were found dead in Apopa along the north highway. The bodies were half-naked and had no personal documents. The youths had been shot to death.

San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish reported at 1450 GMT that a man was shot to death before Don Rua Church by a group of men. The dead man was identified as Jose Isabel Argueta Fuentes.

GUATEMALA

KILLING OF POLICEMEN, GUERRILLA ATTACKS REPORTED

PA201924 [Editorial Report] Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish at 1200 GMT on 20 October 1980 reports the following incidents:

The police post at Petapa Avenue and 50th Street in Zone 12 of the Ciudad Real and Bello Horizonte area was attacked. The two policemen on duty were killed. Another policeman was killed while patrolling near a building closed by police orders on 15th Avenue and 5th Street in Zone 11. The attackers used 9 mm weapons.

Last night the police antinarcotics section at 1st Avenue and 24th Street in Zone 3 was attacked. The attackers threw three fragmentation bombs and killed a 62-year-old policeman who was due to retire next week. Three civilians, a man and two women, were wounded by the bombs. A policeman was also shot to death in Zone 12.

Troops and guerrillas clashed today in San Raimundo. Two guerrillas were killed in the clash. Four men were captured while attacking the San Jose de Prina police post.

Two more policemen were killed in the Montserrat area of Guatemala City. One of them was from the presidential guard.

Today police intensified their vehicle searches.

Over the weekend guerrillas captured six M-1 carbines and eight .38-caliber revolvers. In Raminal, a group of armed men machinegunned the home of a military commissioner's aide. A bomb was thrown last night at the home of Hugo Emilio Marroquin, director of the Shubaz hydroelectric project damaging the front door. The attackers fled in two autombiles.

Rodolfo Guzman Montoya, a local lawyer was assassinated in Escuintla.

A banner bearing markings of a terrorist organization was found today in Betania area in Zone 7. Police deactivated three dynamite bombs tied to the banner.

In Villanueva, an Agricultural Ministry pickup truck was burned and three propaganda bombs exploded while a bomb explosion damaged the courthouse.

Two German-made grenades were found in the downtown area in Esquipula.

In Peten, 12 alleged guerrillas attacked the ticket office at El Peten Park, disarmed the eight guards, stealing their uniforms and the day's cash receipts.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL COFFEE QUOTA--The International Coffee Council has decided to reduce Guatemala's coffee quota by 900,000 sacks weighing 132 pounds each. Guatemala has been left with a quota of 2.1 million sacks while its production is 3 million sacks. [Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 1400 GMT 7 Oct 80 PA]

HONDURAS

SALVADORAN CITIZENS ARRESTED AS GUERRILLAS

PA210253 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1750 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] A total of 21 Salvadoran citizens are in prison in La Esperanza, capital of Itibuca Department, accused by the Honduran military authorities of being guerrillas opposed to the Salvadoran Christian Democratic junta. The military authorities also said that they seized a large quantity of arms, ammunition and explosives from the guerrillas. The Honduran authorities are planning to deport the Salvadorans because they cannot remain in Honduras much longer.

In the meantime, the Honduran Committee of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People has said that these people are not guerrillas, but rather are part of the thousands of Salvadoran fleeing every day from El Salvador to escape from the brutal repression unleashed by the Salvadoran National Guard and paramilitary groups against the people.

The same organization issued a communique charging that there are elderly persons, pregnant women and children among the refugees. The communique says that they crossed the Honduran border on 12 October and that they were immediately arrested by the Honduran military police and brought to La Esperanza, where they are waiting for the Honduran authorities to decide what they are going to do with them.

The Honduran Committee of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People, formed by 33 worker, peasant, student, teacher and political organizations, has asked the Honduran Government not to expel the refugees to El Salvador because to do so would be a form of collaboration with the Salvadoran tyranny and would be sending them to a sure death. The democratic and progressive sectors of Honduras cannot permit this to happen.

NICARAGUA

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION REPORT ON MISSING PERSONS

PA181458 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Oct 80 p 10

[Official report of the Nicaraguan Permanent Human Rights Commission; dated 3 October]

[Text] Official report addressed to the Nicaraguan people, the authorities of the National Reconstruction Government, the national humanitarian and religious organizations and the international community.

The Missing Persons: An Abominable Somozist Crime That We Must Eradicate From the Sandinist Fatherland

Motivated by the government's recent creation of the national Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, which shows the government's increasing concern to fulfill its solemn commitments with the Nicaraguan people and the international community in the field of human rights, and encouraged by the UN Human Rights Commission's decision to create a "special working group to deal with the cases of involuntary or forced disappearances," the Nicaraguan Permanent Human Rights Commission (CPDH) began, in August, an intense campaign to find missing persons.

The following steps are being taken in the course of this campaign:

--Personal interviews with the relatives of the missing people.

--Detailed study of each case from its legal viewpoint as well as its socioeconomic aspects and the related psychosocial problems.

--Realization or complement of the legal ("habeas corpus") and humanitarian efforts.

--Publication in LA PRENSA of the photographs of the missing persons with brief explanations.

--Report of the duly updated cases to the Nicaraguan episcopal conference and the Evangelical Committee for Development (CEPAD).

--Report of the cases to various international humanitarian organizations, specifically the UN Human Rights Commission, the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, Amnesty International, the Red Cross International Committee, the International Commission of Jurists, the Pontifical Commission of Justice and Peace, the Latin American Bishops Conference (CELAM) and the International League of Human Rights.

1. Exposition of the Problem

The problem of involuntary or forced disappearance of people is a phenomenon which has its most recent origins in the brutal and criminal repressive measures adopted by the military regimes of the Southern Cone, particularly the fascist dictatorship of Augusto Pinochet and the Argentine military regime. It is done to suppress opposition politicians, leaving them completely defenseless and preventing their relatives from learning their whereabouts so that they would be unable to provide them with legal and medical aid and claim their bodies once dead.

During the Somozist regime, the national community was made aware of the problem of missing persons by the impressive charges made by the U.S. Capuchin priests in the country's northern and eastern regions and by the constant campaign undertaken by the CPDH.

The CPDH received written reports on the disappearance of more than 800 people during the Somozist regime. However, the CPDH members estimate that the problem reached considerably greater proportions and that it affected many people, mostly peasants of all ages and conditions. The number of missing people could have reached 3,000.

The situation is more complex at present. Among the 785 missing persons cases which has been reported to the CPDH from the overthrow of the Somozist dictatorship through 30 September 1980, there are various kinds of cases, for example:

--People captured during the last days of the Somozist regime who were presumably prisoners when the National Reconstruction Government assumed power.

--A small number of combatants whose situation has not been clarified or whose place of burial has not been determined.

--People captured in national territory by military forces of the current Nicaraguan Government.

--Nicaraguans missing abroad, two of whom are presumably now in Nicaragua but whose whereabouts are unknown.

--Other cases difficult to determine.

Just as it occurred during the Somozist period, most of the people currently affected belong to the less favored sectors of Nicaraguan population. They mostly come from the peasant sector and the working class. Nevertheless, among the missing there is also an important number of citizens belonging to the higher social levels, including doctors, lawyers and so forth, as well as officers and collaborators of various importance the previous regime who were captured in different phases of the current period and whose situation has been unknown since the beginning or has passed through alternate periods in which the situation of the prisoner has been known and then he has disappeared. The missing people also include former members of the army and other institutions of the current government.

In many cases there is irrefutable proof or serious suspicion that "the missing person" has been executed, has been killed when, according to the official version, "he tried to escape," or he has simply been verbally reported as "executed" by subordinate officials or authorities.

It must be noted that even when some of the citizens included in this situation have been subsequently found, the fact that they were "missing" for several days, weeks or months means that serious administrative problems exist in the military and police. These are viewed with great attention and concern by international organizations. We also have to report these cases as they are evidence of serious structural irregularities.

2. Causes and Expressions of the Problem

--A general analysis of the existing cases has allowed us to pinpoint the immediate causes and concrete expressions of the problem of missing persons. They have been defined as follows:

--During the natural disorder existing during the first months, some soldiers or militia men took justice into their own hands within a confused and allegedly revolutionary justice system. Revenge and the settling of personal accounts also occurred.

--The extremely high number (excessive in our opinion) of prisoners detained in Nicaraguan prisons.

--The refusal by certain officials to accept the cooperation offered by various national and international human rights organizations to take a census of the prisoners.

--Situations which were created by legal measures of the present Nicaraguan judicial regime, such as Article 51 of the Statute of Rights and Guarantees of Nicaraguans which denies the right to "habeas corpus" for "citizens investigated for crimes and which are committed during the Somozist period and included in the penal code and international agreements," have allowed innumerable abuses and left a large number of citizens completely defenseless.

--The existence of prisons or places of confinement outside the framework and control of the national penitentiary system. These places are what we call "illegal prisons." their existence has been duly proved and they consist not only of prisons spread throughout the nation but also of many "security houses" generally located under the same roof as the local state security department where persons are detained for several days or weeks before being transferred to other places of confinement.

--The use of aliases on the part of the present Nicaraguan Army which, in spite of our constant protests, is still maintained. Although it was a advisable and justified measure during the insurrectional period, the use of aliases cannot be permitted among officials who have jurisdiction over and are responsible for the lives, security and the physical integrity of others. This is a serious irregularity since if the true name and complete identification of those responsible for arrests is not known, these arrests cannot be blamed on anyone in particular. They therefore become authentic kidnappings and further jeopardize the prisoner's position.

--The existence of discriminatory lists drafted by the state security department and then passed to the national penitentiary system and the courts of appeals with the notation not to process "habeas corpus" writs for certain prisoners because they are involved in Article 51 of the statute of rights and guarantees.

--Irregularities in the processing of "habeas corpus" writs by the justice minister, who, according to the new "Civil Law for Freedom and Personal Security," has the specific responsibility to act as executor in the case of missing persons allegedly arrested" [quotation marks as published] (article 9). The judge does not always personally ascertain the location of a prisoner because he cannot make a complete search or because he is not allowed to enter the cells. In addition, the huge number of writs and the small number of persons assigned to these investigations does not allow an efficient search and creates an excessive backlog in the reports by the justice minister to the Masaya courts of appeal. There have been cases in which prisoners have been dead for many months before the report saying that they are detained in El Chipote is signed by Justice Minister Ernesto Castillo Martinez.

Finally we want to note that the direct cause for the scant attention which the government has given in a practical manner to the situation of missing persons, has been the thesis sustained by the government and promoted at the national and especially at the international level that in Nicaragua, except for the "few" cases during the first hours of the dictatorship's overthrow, there have been no deaths by firing squads or summary executions. Unfortunately, this is not true since we have sufficient data to state that, on the contrary, in our country, not only immediately after the overthrow of the genocidal dictatorship, but also during the following months, there have been deaths by firing squads and summary executions. There have also been many prison deaths which have not been reported to the people. One can imagine that many of the missing persons are included among these victims. Naturally, since the government has systematically refused to offi ially admit the existence of the problem of exeuctions, which is closely linked to the missing persons problem, the government has been reluctant to take efficient measures to solve the problem. We must explain that in recent television appearances by government officials and the interior minister himself, they have finally admitted that hundreds of prisoners were executed. This recognition, although truly late, puts an end to the previous official position and opens clearly positive perspectives.

Neither can we omit, as a well-defined precondition, the promotion of attitudes directly or indirectly by government authorities which incite hatred and lack of respect for fundamental rights of some persons because of alleged or real crimes which could be charged against them.

Besides being a clearly criminal action according to our existing legislation, the promotion of hatred leads in practice to a decrease in the respect for the life and dignity of persons.

3. Ill-Treatment and Tortures

In most cases of missing persons who have later been located, we have been able to determine that these have been the victims of ill-treatment and at times of serious torture.

The disappearance of an arrested person involves the harm done not only to the prisoner himself, but a sort of collective torture for the relatives. It is natural that these persons pass weeks and months in constant anguish and incur considerable expense, loss of time and neglect of work. This produces deep psychological and emotional disturbances among the affected which are in most cases, low income families.

4. A Present-Day Problem

It is evident that the problem of disappearances under the present regime occurred mostly during the first few weeks after the Somoza dictatorship's downfall. However, a study of the cases occurring over the past few months forces us to point out that it is still an ongoing problem, which continues to occur and which will not be overcome while the circumstances and causes still persist.

To illustrate what we have just stated with statistics, we present the following list of cases reported to the CPDH during the first 9 months of 1980:

January	12
February	9
March	12
April	9
May	8
June	7
July	19
August	13
September	4
[Total]	93

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

In view of the gravity and persistence of this problem, we believe it necessary, in the first place, to ask each of the members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, the members of the State Council and Supreme Court of Justice, within the framework of their respective jurisdictions, make a public pronouncement reiterating the validity of what was stated in the government program in which our junta of the Government of National Reconstruction makes a solemn commitment to the people of Nicaragua and to the international community to take concrete and effective steps to put an end to the disappearance of persons. Such statements must be accompanied by a reiteration of the legal sanctions contained in the laws in effect against all those persons, and specifically those authorities, be they civilian, police or military, who forcibly seize or detain persons outside of the mechanisms or institutional organizations our laws provide. Also covered, in the case of persons arrested, are all those officials or persons responsible for departments or state organizations who under any pretext maintain persons sequestered or beyond the effective control and the jurisdiction of the national penitentiary system and the proper police authorities.

In addition, we take the liberty of making the following specific recommendations aimed, in the first place, toward the speedy and definite establishment of the situation of persons who have disappeared and, in the second place, toward the alleviation of this grave problem:

1) That the national penitentiary system and the state security department publish in the newspaper with the highest circulation in the nation a complete list of all persons who have been imprisoned from the overthrow of the Somozist dictatorship to the present time, specifying the date and place of their arrest, and a list of all persons who are currently in all jails and places of confinement of various type under their respective jurisdiction and control.

2) That the national penitentiary system set up workable and operational mechanism for the daily control of prisoners as well as a system for registering the transfer of prisoners within the same prison or to other penitentiary centers, including any type of modification in their legal situation or their physical location. This census or register of prisoners must be permanently accessible to the relatives of the arrestees their lawyers and humanitarian organizations for the protection of prisoners.

4) The elimination of all formal or practical limitations on the application of the writ of habeas corpus and the access to all citizens, without any exception, to effective protection against the arbitrariness of the authorities.

5) The publication of the list of pseudonyms used by police or military officials who have made arrests, who have been or who currently are responsible for centers of detention.

6) The clear and public prohibition of the use of pseudonyms without being accompanied by true names.

7) Permission for the CPDH to make periodic visits to the various penal centers of the nation to maintain constant collaboration with penitentiary authorities and avoid a recurrance of the problem.

6. Final Considerations

The CPDH considers it a top priority to continue our work for missing or unlocated persons and our campaign to definitely erradicate this abominable Somozist crime from Sandinist fatherland.

We consider that the cases of all prisoners whose legal situation and location is not established by their relatives within the 24 hours following their arrest must be described as urgent and grave.

In compliance with the recommendations of international humanitarian organizations, all cases of this nature will be immediately reported to these organizations and considered technically as missing person cases until the prisoners are properly located and assured the effective enjoyment of the legal guarantees and full respect for their rights.

The present declaration constitutes a preliminary evaluation executed with the data and experiences obtained until now in the campaign in favor of missing persons and will be subjected to a deeper examination at the "meeting on disappeared and unaccounted for persons" which, as we announced, will be held soon with the participation of outstanding jurists and representatives of all sectors of national life.

Concluding, we wish to reiterate emphatically that the purpose of this campaign for unaccounted for and missing persons is that of cooperating, in a fraternal and patriotic Christian spirit, with the efforts of our Government of National Reconstruction in the field of human rights. The specific role being played by the CPDH in our revolutionary process is only explicable through the confidence bestowed upon us by all the nation's sectors and by the receptiveness and credibility which our relentless impartiality has achieved for us at international level. No other act by the CPDH within the context of this campaign may be interpreted as expression of our opinion regarding the innocence or guilt of the missing persons, which is not within our competence, but rather as a humanitarian service conducted strictly within international norms and inspired by our patriotic and Christian slogan: We are all brothers. United, let us defend human rights.

[Dated] Managua, 3 October 1980
CPDH

Ricardo Paiz Castillo	Eduardo Rivas Gasteazoro
National president	Legal secretary
Xavier Zavala Cuadra	Jose Esteban Gonzalez R.
Secretary	National coordinator

INTERIOR MINISTRY CRITICIZES ACTION BY SECURITY AGENTS

PA201753 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 11 Oct 80 PP 1, 10

[Interior Ministry communique issued in Managua on 10 October]

[Text] The Interior Ministry informs the people that according to the initial investigations on the alleged incursion by a counterrevolutionary band in the city of El Viejo, Chinandega Department, where one person died and four other persons were kidnapped, the following actually happened:

1. No such counterrevolutionary band exists.

2. The persons responsible for the action were Chinandega Department state security agents who, to capture persons suspected of being involved in counterrevolutionary activities, planned and carried out that operation. It was completely divorced from the revolutionary principles of our security organizations and they carried it out without the knowledge of the regional Interior Ministry authorities.

3. Companeros Silvio Fonseca and Pedro Ciesa, who are responsible for security and operations in Chinandega Department have been arrested to determine the degree of their responsibility in the events. This is being done while the investigations continue on the suspicious elements that were affected by the application of incorrect methods.

4. A commission chaired by Comdr Marcos Somarriba and made up of Commanders Juan Jose Ubeda and Sergio Mendoza has been appointed to undertake an in-depth investigation of the events. It will present the results of its findings within 5 days.

5. The immediate release of the four persons kidnapped in El Viejo has been ordered.

The Interior Ministry reiterates its firm decision to eliminate forever the Somozist methods which were eradicated with the people's victory on 19 July.

The Interior Ministry has assumed responsibility for its acts and when the members of our ministry arrest anyone they must do so by identifying themselves as competent authorities.

We do not, nor will we ever, allow abuse or violation of people's rights regardless of who they are. In this case, as in any other case, we will find those responsible for thse actions which we repudiate. We promise that the penalties established by the revolutionary laws will be applied against those responsible.

Today as always we will be faithful to the truth. This is the policy of the revolution.

Issued in Managua on 10 October 1980. "Year of Literacy."
Interior Ministry Press and Public Relations Office.

GOVERNMENT PRESS DIRECTOR SCOLDS LA PRENSA CHIEF

PA200439 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 11 Oct 80 p 10

[All quotation marks as published]

[Excerpt] The government has interpreted as another of LA PRENSA's ill-intended acts the publication of three photographs on the recent incidents in Bluefields with captions which seem to hint that they were censored and that in order to publish them it was necessary to obtain permission from Manuel Espinoza Enriquez, the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction propaganda and press director.

Espinoza Enriquez held a news conference yesterday to which he invited LA PRENSA director Pablo Antonio Cuadra and Pedro Chamorro, to protest and categorically deny the captions' malicious contentions.

He said that on Thursday afternoon he received Pedro Chamorro in his office. Chamorro wanted to show him some photographs of Bluefields.

Espinoza Enriquez said that he told Chamorro that under no circumstance should this meeting in which Chamorro was displaying some photographs be considered official. "I insisted that this meeting was not an inquiry."

Chamorro replied that according to decrees 511 and 512, "he tried to get a clearance for the photographs."

Chamorro could not deny Espinoza Enriquez' assertions to the effect that the showing of the photograph was not of an official nature.

Espinoza Enriquez also mentioned that a few days ago Chamorro had asked him if three persons had been killed in Bluefields. "I reminded him that during Somozism, which had censorship, unanswered questions were part of the news, but to print that type of news would leave the idea in the air that indeed something tragic had occurred. Chamorro accepted what I said and he told me he was not going to publish them. However, next day he published information talking about three deaths. I wish to make it clear that this not true. There were no deaths in the Bluefields incidents.

Chamorro said that "he had no intention of publishing the item, but that he had received the information from a member of the State Council, whom he did not identify.

Espinoza Enriquez said that Chamorro showed him some 30 photographs. In one of the photographs there were some young members of the Sandinist police forming a cordon with their arms, an absolutely different attitude from that of the former National Guard which repressed demonstrations with blood and fire.

The photographs published by LA PRENSA are those against Cubans. "In other words, they were chosen according to the intention it wanted to give the information."

In the meantime, Pablo Antonio Cuadra said there was some misunderstanding. I am sorry it has happened. We do not claim there is censorship, but lack of coordination in giving some information.

He admitted that he did not consider decrees 511 and 512 as censorship. At this point Espinoza Enriquez interrupted him to say that LA PRENSA had referred to the decrees as censorship.

Finally Espinoza Enriquez said that either the paper is not properly run or there is bad faith.

ROBELO SEES TOTALITARIAN TENDENCY IN GOVERNMENT

PA201322 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Oct 80 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Alfonso Robelo, speaking on Friday, 10 October, to a crowd of more than 1,500 people who filled the headquarters of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, denounced what he called "a clear tendency of the Nicaraguan Government toward a completely totalitarian position." He defined the Sandinist National Liberation Front as an armed party, and as the sole ruler of the country within a Marxist-Leninist concept.

Robelo said, "the world watched very closely the Nicaraguan people's struggle to overthrow the dictatorship. Today it is still watching, perhaps with a lesser display of notoriety in the communications media, what is happening in this second stage of the revolution."

He said, "we merely have to analyze the speeches of the frontist government leaders--that is what we must call them out of respect for the name of Sandino--to realize where this government is headed. We do not have to say anything. They speak for themselves."

FRENICA COORDINATOR AFFIRMS LIBERATION GOAL

PA180037 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1429 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Lenin Mario Rodriguez has said that it is not true he has renounced or will renounce Nicaragua's liberation as reported in an anonymous note released in the capital. He said communism always tries to divide the revolutionary movements following the well-known saying divide and conquer: The Nicaraguan Revolutionary Front [Frenica], of which I am a founding member and general coordinator, will pursue the struggle for democracy in my country and we are committed to support the internal front that already exists there.

He added that Nicaragua will see its real democratic liberation in 1981. However, Frenica does not espouse the idea of creating a government in exile presided over by Dr Urcuyo Maliano. Any gesture of solidarity with Dr Urcuyo is due to our contacts with the Nicaraguan Conservative Party. The movement led by economist Robelo, who belonged to the Sandinist government, the (Adren) group and the Nicaraguan Internal Front don't accept Urcuyo's leadership of a government in exile.

Since our organization doesn't follow individuals or bosses but seeks Nicaragua's liberation, we have temporarily stepped aside from the creation of the national unity government as we have told international organizations, the U.S. Government and U.S. Government agencies.

Our movement was organized in the United Stats. We have reported that we are ready to hold new talks with the movements struggling for liberation and democracy in America.

PARENTS PROTEST CHILD LABOR AS PART OF CURRICULUM

PA191544 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] We have received the following communication, which was signed by 252 parents from Rivas:

The undersigned parents of Rivas called a general meeting to voice our justified alarm over Education Ministry disposition No 74, article A, dated 9 June 1980, and to publicly protest its contents, which are detrimental to parental authority [patria potestad], which we do not wish to relinquish at any time, and also to protest disposition No 90 issued by the same ministry on 20 September 1980 to explain the previous disposition.

We have unanimously decided to state that:

1. We consider that by issuing disposition No 90 to explain disposition No 74, the Education Ministry is tacitly admitting that it made a mistake which had to be corrected for the benefit of the revolutionary process and our children's future education.

2. The fact is that young students are leaving their classes to harvest cotton, sugarcane and coffee and are absent for practically the whole month of December to make money to contribute to the family budget. This is a practice that belongs to the past and should be eliminated. In addition, disposition No 90 is discriminatory since it differentiates between rural and urban students, because the former must consider it compulsory to harvest while the latter may consider it voluntary. In both cases, both work for free, which is contradictory to the established principle that all work must be paid for. Even more importantly, it is a violation of the child labor prohibition, one of the labor rights that has been gained. Furthermore, the human aspect of the situation must be taken into consideration in the case of peasants, who may believe that their source of income is going to be taken from them.

A. Several contradictory situations may be deduced from the correction issued: first, the vocational aspect of education. Students are being taught theoretically. They used to be taught a class in agriculture which, together with practical knowledge, would train them for the task which today is being assigned to them without proper training. This is counterproductive since children are not properly prepared to engage in these tasks in the fields.

In addition to violating children's rights, there is a marked difference between the pretext of "income" on the one hand and free and voluntary labor on the other.

B. It should be pointed out that according to article 5, "the Education Ministry will determine the academic credit assigned to this task. Those who do not participate get no credit."

This involves a threatening government stance regarding all those involved in this "school and work integration" since they are being forced to "do it."

We consider that 98 percent of the Nicaraguan people are Christians. Therefore, with all due respect for the minister of public education, we demand, for the good of our children and the future of our revolutionary process and, consequently, the future of our fatherland, that this initiative be annulled since it only produces dissatisfaction, division and anguish and harms the vital interests of authentic national unity.

[Signed] Mercedes Dominguez, Teresa Calderon, Antonio Bustos, Argentina Vargas, Antonio Gonzalez, Vilma Garcia, Noel Carranza, Leonor Hernandez, Yelba Guerra, Petrona Espinoza, Felix Ibarra, Manuel Sanchez, Dora de Lacayo, Laura de Vanegas, Luz Aragon. There are 252 signatures in all.

ROA DENOUNCES LACK OF ACTION AGAINST ATTACKERS OF UN STAFF

FL202315 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations--Cuba has denounced a number of hostile actions recently committed against diplomatic personnel and the Cuban Mission to the United Nations without any action taken against the attackers. The denunciation was made in a letter from Cuban Permanent Representative Raul Roa Kouri to the chairman of the committee in charge of relations with the host country and distributed at the United Nations as an official document.

The letter notes that such actions have been carried out in violation of international law and the Geneva and other conventions on the treatment of diplomatic representatives or missions, and in violation of the agreement signed between the United Nations and the U.S. Government as host country.

The letter lists the repeated incidents in which suspicious automobiles occupied by persons of apparent Cuban origin, obviously armed, have followed automobiles of members of the Cuban mission or of the PRENSA LATINA news agency. The assassination of Cuban diplomatic attache Felix Garcia Rodriguez is singled out among these actions. He was shot to death as he was driving an automobile in the New York Burough of Queens on 11 September.

5-YEAR PLANNING ACCORD SIGNED WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

FL201257 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] The top planning organs of Cuba and Czechoslovakia have signed a protocol to coordinate the exchange plans of the two countries for the 1981-85 period. The protocol takes into account the CEMA accords and the measures provided for in specific, long-term programs. Czechoslovakia will give valuable assistance to our country in the area of agriculture, especially citrus, and in the development of the national electro-energetic system. Ordinary trade between the two countries will grow by more than 55 percent in the coming 5-year period.

Deputy Premier Ends Visit

FL202214 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2202 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Vaclav Hula, deputy premier of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and chairman of the State Planning Commission, has left for home after holding talks in Havana. Hula and the delegation that accompanied him were seen off at Jose Marti International Airport by Humberto Perez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and president of the Central Planning Board of Cuba. Hours earlier, the Cuban and Czechoslovak planning chiefs had signed a protocol marking the final meeting to coordinate the national economic plans of the two countries for the next 5-year period.

CASTRO GREETS GDR'S HONECKER, STOPH ON NATIONAL DAY

AU162005 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 80 p 5

[Telegram from Cuban President Fidel Castro Ruz to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on the GDR national day]

[Text] Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 31st founding anniversary of the GDR, it is a pleasure for me to express to you the most sincere and cordial congratulations on behalf of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, as well as on my own behalf.

In the time since the historic founding of the first worker-peasant state on German soil, the GDR has achieved impressive successes in building a developed socialist society. Under the proven leadership of the SED, it is advancing with firm step toward the establishment of the foundations of communism. This anniversary falls at a time of preparations for the 10th SED congress, for which the GDR people are struggling to fulfill the high targets in the economy and production, scientific-technical, social and cultural fields. Of considerable significance also are the many-sided activities of the GDR for the consolidation of the international positions of socialism, for detente, peace and for solidarity with the struggle for national and social liberation, against the policy of cold war and the oppression and exploitation of peoples, a policy which imperialism strives to implement.

We are extremely satisfied with the close ties of friendship and cooperation that exist between our peoples, parties and governments. These ties have been made even tighter as a result of the comprehensive and fruitful talks which we conducted during your recent visit to our country. This visit provided a grand opportunity for obtaining an even greater agreement, which was durably expressed in the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed by us. Also of great significance for the further strengthening of our integration was the conclusion of the protocol on the results of the coordination of national economic plans in the years 1981-85 which established the foundations for significant cooperation and for a dynamic increase in the trade exchange. On this occasion, the solid principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism by which our relations are guided have once more become evident.

I avail myself of this occasion to wish you success in preparing and holding the 10th SED Congress, whose resolutions will undoubtedly advance the stormy development of the GDR for the benefit of its working people. With best personal wishes,

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the Councils and of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

SEYCHELLES' HODOUL COMMENTS ON MEETING WITH CASTRO

FL201609 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1529 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Jacques Hodoul, foreign minister of the Republic of Seychelles, has said in an exclusive interview with the "Radio Reloj" program that he was very happy and satisfied with his meeting with Cuban President Fidel Castro.

Hodoul, a member of the Central Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front in charge of political affairs and international relations, said that Fidel had told him that Cuba supported the people of Seychelles in their building of a new life. Hodoul stressed that Cuba has given its support to the struggle of small countries and that in the course of the meeting Fidel expressed much interest on learning of the threats by the imperialists and reactionary forces against the people of Seychelles.

Hodoul asserted that the Venezuelan Government's attempt to release the perpetrators of the Barbados crime is as criminal as the assassin's crime itself.

SELA SECRETARY, BENIN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVE IN HAVANA

FL201125 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Carlos Alzamora, permanent secretary of the Latin American Economic System, SELA, has arrived in this capital at the invitation of the revolutionary government. Manuel Torres, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, received the distinguished visitor at the airport. During his stay with us, Carlos Alzamora will meet with Cuban officials on SELA activities involving cooperation, coordination and consultation in Latin America.

The foreign minister of Benin also arrived in our country on a private and friendly visit. He was received at the airport by acting Foreign Minister Rene Anillo.

CTC NATIONAL COUNCIL OPENS 20-21 OCT MEETING

FL201600 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1502 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] The 41st national council of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] is meeting at the CTC's Ernst Thaelmann Hall. The meeting is chaired by Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the party Politburo.

The morning session opened with a quorum of 122 participants. Eduardo Castillo, secretary general of the Confederation of Workers of Peru, is attending the session. He is also a member of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party.

The main report was read by Roberto Veiga, member of the Central Committee and CTC general secretary. The document includes a roundup of the most important activities carried out by the labor movement from the last council through the first half of this year.

The council is expected to end tomorrow, following approval of the main report and the adoption of several agreements on the tasks that will take precedence in honor of the 2d party congress.

Wage Reform, Education Stressed

FL201903 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The 41st meeting of the national council of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions--CTC--opened this morning. The main report read by Roberto Veiga, member of the party Central Committee and secretary general of the CTC, is being debated at the meeting.

The report emphasized that more than 680,000 workers have attained a sixth-grade education or 96 percent of our labor force which did not have that level of schooling. It is also stressed in the report that the work done to complete the sugarcane planting plan is commendable and that about 400,000 workers already have benefitted from the general wage reform.

The main report read by Veiga explains that by next year more than 1.3 million workers will be working according to the pay system based on productivity and more than 800,000 will be receiving bonuses. We already have more than 950,000 workers getting paid according to productivity which ensures that the goal of 1 million we set for ourselves will be surpassed, Roberto Veiga emphasized in the reading of the main report. The report, which was read to 122 members of the CTC national council, states elsewhere that 97 percent of the country labor force belong to the various national trade unions.

BRIEFS

CENSUS, SURVEYS RESOLUTION--The State Committee for Statistics has issued Resolution 124 of 1980 which establishes the procedure for approval and execution of censuses, economic surveys and inventories of a national nature. The resolution states that because of their scope and complexity, they involve high expenditures and the use of human and material resources, therefore, such activities must be evaluated constantly. In his regard Resolution 124 stipulates that those who wish to carry out this type of research must request approval of the State Committee for Statistics. This resolution also requires that 1980 plans must be submitted before 30 November [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Oct 80 FL]

JAMAICA

MANLEY PRESENTS EVIDENCE IN MCGANN MURDER CASE

PA180212 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley today presented categorical evidence confirming that Roy McGann, Jamaica's deputy minister of national security and defense, was assassinated by police in Gordonstown, east of Kingston, the island's capital.

At a news conference held at the Jamaican Government's headquarters, Manley read several excerpts of the forensic report on McGann's autopsy. He also displayed a map showing in detail the place where the crime was committed.

Roy McGann was shot pointblank with a high-power rifle while trying, with his arms held high, to identify himself before 8 or 10 policemen who had emerged from among a large group of followers of the opposition Jamaica Labor Party, who were aggressively surrounding McGann's official vehicle, Manley told newsmen. He added that McGann's personal escort, Police Corporal Errol White was shot to death while trying to aid the mortally wounded deputy minister.

McGann's funeral will reportedly take place Wednesday.

SEAGA CHARGES GOVERNMENT DEFAULTS ON FOREIGN LOANS

FL171745 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 11 Oct 80 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] The Government of Jamaica has defaulted on some of its overseas debts, owed to a consortium of United States banks and has paid neither principal nor interest since September, opposition leader Mr Edward Seaga said yesterday.

Speaking at a news conference on the JLP's [Jamaica Labor Party] manifesto Mr Seaga, said: "The government has definitely defaulted."

He said this development meant that any of the 80 banks which formed the consortium could move against the Government of Jamaica to attack the bauxite levy or an Air Jamaica plane, or any other asset of the government overseas.

Mr Seaga said that the banks had held off a decision on repayment of principal, but the agreement provided for the continued payment of interest. This, the government had not done since last month, putting itself in a position of default.

Options

Responding to a question about possible association with the International Monetary Fund, should the JLP win the coming election. Mr Seaga said that the JLP government, would have more than one option, since his party enjoyed a better relationship with international financing institutions than does the present PNP [People's National Party] government.

Therefore, he said, the JLP would have more leverage in determining the sources from which it would draw funds. Basically the terms and conditions of each source would be examined, and the decision as to what would be accepted would be determined by what was best for the country.

Dealing with Jamaica's foreign exchange situation, Mr Seaga said he could find no reason to accept the contention that it was entirely due to world conditions. The major contributor to the difficult world situation had been the dramatic escalation in the price of oil, but Jamaica had more than compensated for these increases by the bauxite levy.

Mr Seaga said that while there had been a total oil bill increase of $499.5 million since 1975, Jamaica had earned $915 million through the bauxite levy in the period. Yet the country had moved into a minus position in its foreign reserves.

Regarding the JLP's policy on publicly-owned companies, Mr Seaga said it would examine each to see whether it would be more effectively run by private or by the public sector and this would be the criterion by which decisions would be made as to what was retained under public control.

Speaking on agriculture, Mr Seaga said the areas of marketing, financing and services would be re-organized under a JLP government. Services would be decentralized as had been done in an earlier JLP administration where autonomous land authorities had been established.

He said many of the commodity organizations no longer were functioning in the roles contemplated for them when they were established during the 1940s and 1950s. In many cases now-a-days they were taking off too much of the commodity prices to the disadvantage of farmers, and would have to be re-organized.

Official Denial

FL171755 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 12 Oct 80 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] The government has not defaulted on any of its obligations to U.S. commercial banks. This was stated yesterday by Minister of Finance Hugh Small. He was reacting to the report that Mr Seaga, the leader of the opposition, had said on Friday that the government had defaulted on payments of interest on debts owed to a consortium of United States banks.

In reply, Mr Small said yesterday that the facts that all interest payments owed by the government on its official debts have been paid. He said that the agreement on deferral of payments or principal "is an extension to the deferred and refinancing agreement that has been in place for some time." He continued: "These arrangements have been undertaken in order to permit government to undertake a comprehensive and global scheduling discussions with banks immediately after election."

'False Report'

Mr Small said in reaction to Mr Seaga's view that any of the banks in the consortium could attach the bauxite levy or any other asset of the government over-seas, that the bauxite levy payment for October had already been made to the government from September at the request of the governments; and "that no bank dared take any step to interfere with our property."

Mr Small accused Mr Seaga of making the suggestion to instigate some members of the banking committee to act against Jamaica's property, and accused him further of making the 'false' report for party political advantage.

MANLEY FILES LIBEL SUIT AGAINST SEAGA, PUBLICIST

PA190240 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley has filed a suit in a New York court against rightist opposition leader Edward Seaga and (Antabo) Associated, his American public relations firm, in connection with a libelous statement carried in 15,000 U.S. and Canadian publications.

Donald Duncan, secretary general of the ruling People's National Party, stressed in Kingston that these statements contained slanderous terms against Manley and expressed directly, falsely and maliciously that the prime minister was involved in criminal activities.

In his charges against Seaga and his American publicity agents, Manley states that the publication of these false statements was intended to damage his personal and professional reputation and harm his coutnry.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 206 22 October 1980

ARGENTINA

Army Plans Maneuvers Near Chilean Border B 1
Mrs Peron-Solidarity Congress Meets Despite Police Ban B 1
Interior Ministry Communique Warns Agrarian Leader B 1
Tax Imposed To Prevent 'Dumping' From Brazil, East Europe B 2

BOLIVIA

Foreign Ministry: Ecuador Lied About Siles Zuazo Passport C 1
Garcia Meza Installs New Aeronautics Minister C 1
Briefs: New Guatemalan Ambassador C 1

BRAZIL

Southern Cone Transport Ministers End Meeting D 1
Planning Minister on Changes in Banking System D 1
Briefs: Paraguayan Business Delegation; Exposition in Warsaw; Inflation Figures; New Electrobras President; Radio Tupi Sold D 1

CHILE

Argentine Politician To Discuss Beagl sue With Pinochet E 1
Argentina Wages 'Bellicose Campai n' [EL MERCURIO 13 Oct] E 1
Argentine Missionary Arrested on Espionage Charges [Buenos Aires HERALD 18 Oct] E 2
Finance Minister Comments on Brazilian 'Protectionist Tendency' E 2
Pinochet Signs Decree Promulgating New Constitution E 2

COLOMBIA

Wave of Student Unrest Disrupts Bogota, Barranquilla F 1
Barranquilla Under Military Control F 1
National University Closed F 1
University Under Military Control F 1
Official: Public Order Restored F 1
Students Call For National Demonstration F 2
Safe-Conducts Requested for Refugees in Mexican Embassy F 2
Briefs: Coffee Export Quotas; Coffee Ban Along Borders F 2

PERU

EXPRESC Discusses Brazilian President's Visit to Chile [13 Oct] J 1
Government Denies Taking Land From Indians J 1

PANAMA

Spadafora Discusses International Brigade for El Salvador [LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 20 Oct] N 1
Columnist Blames U.S. 'Bad Faith' for Canal Backlog [MATUTINO 20 Oct] N 2
Television, Press Comment on Training of Salvadorans N 3
Government Should Explain Training N 3
Columnist Denounces Training [MATUTINO 11 Oct] N 3
Second Columnist Unconcerned [MATUTINO 13 Oct] N 4
U.S. Colonel Cited on Courses [LA PRENSA 15 Oct] N 5

U.S. Communique on School Cited [LA PRENSA 15 Oct] N 6
School's Contributions Enumerated [STAR AND HERALD 16 Oct] N 7
Report Cited on Danger From PRC Nuclear Test Fallout N 8

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Salvadoran Refugees, Others Await Disposition of Cases P 1

EL SALVADOR

Government Agrees to Church Mediation With Leftists P 1
Authorities Say Judicial System 'Obsolete' P 1
Violence Throughout Country Continues To Claim Lives P 1
More Bodies of Youths [EL MUNDO 20 Oct] P 2
More Deaths, Station Takeover P 2
RN, FARN To Join Farabundo Marti Liberacion Front P 3
Leftist Leader Cayetano Carpio Comments on DRU, FDR P 4
Front Warns Against Participation in International Fair P 5
Red, Green Cross Barred From Parts of Morazan P 5

GUATEMALA

Guerrilla Groups Agree To Form Alliance P 5
National Unity Front Invites Parties to 24 Oct Meeting P 6

HONDURAS

Government Will Not Approve Nicaraguan Ambassador P 6
Army Discovers Salvadoran Guerrilla Camp, Arsenal P 6
FUSEP Commander Explains Incident in Chamelecon P 7

NICARAGUA

Government Signs Trade Cooperation Agreement With GDR P 8
Authority of CDS Attacked in State Council Motion P 9
CDS Defended P 9
Briefs: Fuel Price Hikes P 10

CUBA

Cuba Withdraws Bid for Security Council Seat Q 1
Bulgarian Delegation Arrives for Official Visit Q 1
Montane Underscores Triumphs of Nicaraguan, Grenadian Revolutions Q 1
Machado Ventura Closes CTC National Council Meeting Q 2
Briefs: Editor of Soviet Publication; Bulgarian Tobacco Assistance Q 2

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Police Arrest 50 After PRD-PR Clash S 1

GRENADA

Finance-Trade Minister on IMF Loans for Agriculture S 1
[Kingston DAILY GLEANER 17 Oct]

JAMAICA

PNP Tells of Police Plan To Kill Party Candidates [Havana] S 1

ARMY PLANS MANEUVERS NEAR CHILEAN BORDER

PY211945 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0012 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Comodoro Rivadavia, Chubut, 20 Oct (NA)--Gen Jose Villareal, commander of the V Corps, today ruled out any connection between the military maneuvers to be held in this province until next Sunday and the border dispute with Chile. He said during a press conference at the 9th Infantry Brigade headquarters: "These maneuvers are held in accordance with the normal plans of the (V) Corps. This exercise was planned earlier as part of the customary end-of-the-year program."

The corps commander reported that 5,000 to 5,500 troops, belonging to the 9th Infantry Brigade, the 11th Infantry Brigade stationed at Santa Cruz, the 4th Airborne Brigade in Cordoba and the air force, will participate in the maneuvers.

The operation--one of the biggest undertaken by the army in the last few years--will begin tomorrow with the movement of troops and armored vehicles toward the region of the Andes mountain range and the concluding exercises will be held near the Chilean border.

General Villarreal also confirmed that Army Commander Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri will arrive in this city next Friday and will immediately go to Rio Mayo, 80 km from the Chilean border, to personally supervise the concluding exercises.

MRS PERON-SOLIDARITY CONGRESS MEETS DESPITE POLICE BAN

PY211642 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1148 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 19 Oct (NA)--The national congress for solidarity with Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, which was banned by the federal police 35 days ago, was held all the same at "a place in greater Buenos Aires," a capital newspaper revealed.

According to the news report published by the daily CRONICA, the event was attended by 300 delegates from the whole country and received messages of support from Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, former Panamanian President Omar Torrijos and recent Nobel Peace Prize winner Adolfo Perez Esquivel.

Among the resolutions of the congress, the CRONICA reports highlight the one deciding that a special commission will go to the Vatican "to report to the pope" after having first contacted the Argentine church hierarchy.

INTERIOR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE WARNS AGRARIAN LEADER

PY211657 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1657 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Oct (NA)--The Argentine Interior Ministry today warned the chairman of the Argentine Agrarian Federation (FAA), Humberto Volando, that the government "will not tolerate under any circumstances" anything which "could be described" as "disruptive action," meaning recent remarks of the agrarian leader.

A communique issued by the Interior Ministry stated that Interior Ministry Under Secretary Col Jose Ruiz Palacios, met, told Volando that "the technique, behavior and contacts" which he, Volando, has used during the last few months "has led the Interior Ministry to believe that his attitude could be interpreted as closely resembling disruptive action."

Volando was one of the main sponsors of the businessmen's meeting held last Saturday in Rosario, during which the participants demanded urgent changes in the government economic plan.

The communique of the Interior Ministry stated:

"At 1200 today Humberto Volando came to the Interior Ministry in response to an invitation made last Friday.

"He was met by Interior Under Secretary Col Jose Ruiz Palacios, ret, who told Volando, during a 12-minute meeting, that the technique, behavior and contacts which the latter has used during the last few months have led the Interior Ministry to believe that his attitude could be interpreted as closely resembling disruptive action, something which the national government will not tolerate under any circumstances.

"At the same time, Volando was told that the government had repeatedly proven its willingness to accept criticism from all sectors, even the strongest criticism.

"The under secretary stressed that the right to petition before the authorities is guaranteed and this is very well known.

"Colonel Ruiz Palacios emphasized that the order and security attained by the country after difficult sacrifices by means of unity between government and people cannot be thwarted and that attitudes which could lead to strong-arm measures and other actions which could jeopardize domestic peace will not be tolerated."

In turn, Volando told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, at the end of his meeting with the Interior Ministry official, that "I will make my position clear. I will not defend myself but rather objectively describe what I said and what he said."

He described the atmosphere at the meeting with Ruiz Palacios as harsh. "He was very earnest and so was I." He added: "He warned me to change my attitude." He pointed out that the official had told him that he was relaying the words of Interior Minister Albano Harguindeguy.

TAX IMPOSED TO STOP 'DUMPING' FROM BRAZIL, EAST EUROPE

PY161906 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2324 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Oct (NA)--The Economy Ministry has confirmed that there are cases of "dumping" [word in English] of motors imported from Brazil and East European countries. It has, therefore, decided to impose an import tax to compensate for this situation. Moreover, it denied that there is any dumping of Brazilian sanitary appliances.

The Interior Ministry reported that an investigation confirmed that the price of the motors that are introduced from Brazil and the member countries of the COMECON (Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the GDR, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union) "is considerably less than those of the local market of other producing countries."

The report states that these countries offer better prices because the government subsidizes either production or exports and that since "the local producers are the same firms who import these motors, thus harming the national industry," the whole situation becomes a case of "dumping." It adds that this damage will continue "if local manufacturers continue to replace their production with imported goods." It is, therefore, "necessary to enforce minimum tax rates" on "3-phase, asynchronic, and shielded motors" of all models. The value of the motors imported from the aforementioned countries will be between $2.7 and $4.7--depending on the power and kind of container--per kg FOB.

In addition, the undersecretariat of Foreign Commerce refused to continue the investigation on charges of "dumping" of sanitary appliances introduced from Brazil because of lack of evidence.

FOREIGN MINISTRY: ECUADOR LIED ABOUT SILES ZUAZO PASSPORT

PY211351 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Mr Marcelo Ostria, acting as spokesman of the Foreign Ministry, called together the press to announce that the statements made by an Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry spokesman and published in the local press are groundless. The Ecuadorean statements were meant to deny that Hernan Siles Zuazo had entered the United States with a passport issued by Ecuadorean officials, as charged by the Bolivian Foreign Minister on 16 October.

Mr Ostria then said that the report given by Gen Javier Cerruto Calderon is no personal invention and does not suffer from the lack of exactitude with which the Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry tries to discredit it. Ostria stressed that its truth is proven by the tape recording of a press conference called by Siles Zuazo in New York, at which he admits having entered Peru and Ecuador without any document whatever and that it was the Ecuadorean president who provided him with the necessary documents to continue to the United States. Those documents [words indistinct] the passport and the visas necessary to cross the borders of various countries and to reach the United States, he asserted.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman concluded by saying that both the facts and the tape recording, which is in the possession of the Foreign Ministry, show, at least, that the liar is not the Bolivian foreign minister.

GARCIA MEZA INSTALLS NEW AERONAUTICS MINISTER

PY220236 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Gen Luis Garcia Meza, president of the government of national reconstruction, today administered the oath of office to the new aeronautics minister, Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, in a ceremony held at the main room of government house.

President Garcia Meza emphasized the significance of the creation of an institution which will oversee Bolivian aviation activities and which will allow the country to overcome the foreign dependency it endures because of it being landlocked.

[Begin recording] The creation of what today is the Aeronautics Ministry was considered on various occasions throughout our history, both the people and the government are convinced that Bolivia needs powerful aviation and the Aeronautics Ministry will be basically designed to fulfill this goal.

There is no reason to delay any longer the creation of this ministry, especially considering our 100 years as a landlocked country. We believe that in the past no one thought about the future, that is, about developing an air force which would guarantee the country's territorial sovereignty and which would boost national progress.

The air problem comprises all resources dealing with the national military and civilian aviation and encompasses the whole aeronautics problem. We may state here that no aspect of civilian aviation lacks military significance.

We are certain that in the near future we will find the need to incorporate the Navy and the Army Ministries into the process of national reconstruction we have started. We make it clear, however, that these activities will continue to be under the supervision of military commanders. [end recording]

BRIEFS

NEW GUATEMALAN AMBASSADOR--Manuel Villacorta, the new Guatemalan ambassador to Bolivia, today presented his credentials to President Luis Garcia Meza in a ceremony held at government house. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Oct 80 PY]

SOUTHERN CONE TRANSPORT MINISTERS END MEETING

PY201734 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2225 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Brasilia, 17 Oct (TELAM)--The tenth meeting of Transport and Public Works Ministers of Southern Cone countries today ended its deliberations with approval for the creation of a multiple insurance policy on truck-transported goods throughout Southern Cone countries. This insurance should lower cost and expedite paper work by replacing the current individual policy in each Southern Cone country. The new multiple insurance will be issued in the country from which the freight comes and will be valid in all other nations that signed the agreement. This multiple insurance will become effective as soon as the member countries pass laws enforcing the agreement, perhaps by January 1981. The meeting was attended by ministers from Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia and Chile. All agreed to hold the 1981 meeting in Santiago.

PLANNING MINISTER ON CHANGES IN BANKING SYSTEM

PY211216 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Brazilian Planning Minister Delfim Neto stated in New York today that Brazil could be one of the countries most affected by the current restrictions of the world banking system. He added that this would happen even though background and economic potential make Brazil one of the best options for the expansion of a free market economy.

Delfim Neto also said that the problems stemming from the conditions prevailing on the international oil markets could be resolved with greater ease if the international banking community is willing to review its regulations for granting loans to countries. According to Delfim Neto, this review could greatly help increase energy production worldwide.

BRIEFS

PARAGUAYAN BUSINESS DELEGATION--A Paraguayan delegation comprised of businessmen and government officials and headed by Industry and Commerce Minister Delfin Ugarte Centurion arrived today in Brazil. The objective of its visit is to lay plans for technical and economic cooperation between Paraguay and Brazil. A working meeting with Brazilian Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Penna is scheduled for tomorrow. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 20 Oct 80 PY]

EXPOSITION IN WARSAW--The first major exposition of Brazilian consumer goods in East Europe will conclude tomorrow. The exposition which includes products of 241 Brazilian enterprises, opened last Monday in Warsaw with the attendance of Antoni Karas, under secretary of state of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 9 Oct 80 PY]

INFLATION FIGURES--According to the Getulio Vargas Foundation, the inflation rate was 5.3 percent in September. From January to September 1980, inflation totaled 71.5 percent. Inflation over the past 12 months totaled 104.4 percent. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 4 Oct 80 PY]

NEW ELETROBRAS PRESIDENT--Gen Costa Cavalcanti took over the presidency of Eletrobras yesterday. He replaced Mauricio Schulman who resigned due to differences with Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals over Eletrobras tariff and investment policies. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 30 Sep 80 p 22 PY]

RADIO TUPI SOLD--The director of Rio de Janeiro Tupi Radio has announced the sale of this radio station to the S lvio Santos group for 215 million cruzeiros. This sale was the solution found to comply with Decree-Law 236, whereby a business group can only own a limited number of radio stations. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Oct 80 P 17 PY]

ARGENTINE POLITICIAN TO DISCUSS BEAGLE ISSUE WITH PINOCHET

PY211244 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Former Argentine presidential candidate Francisco Manrique will meet President Pinochet this week. Reports from Buenos Aires say that the action of the Argentine politician has nothing to do with the government or the military junta. It was explained that it is simply a question of a personal request by Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor, because Manrique is always consulted by the Foreign Ministry regarding matters related to the situation in southern Argentina, which he knows very well. The politician from Buenos Aires was an officer in the Argentine Navy and is considered a geopolitical expert.

The official Argentine news agency TELAM has said that Foreign Minister Pastor and Francisco Manrique reportedly discussed the Beagle Channel problem, a subject which the special envoy will probably discuss with President Pinochet. Advisers of the former Argentine presidential candidate said that the meeting with the Chilean president is planned for Tuesday to Thursday this week.

Argentina Wages 'Bellicose Campaign'

PY212119 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 13 Oct 80 p 3-A

[Editorial: "Bellicose Campaign"]

[Text] As the papal mediation moves toward decisive stages, the bellicose campaign underway in Argentina has intensified in every respect. Some prominent nationalist elements even openly speak of a war with Chile to safeguard what they consider to be the inalienable rights of their country.

It is proper to ask, however, whether those elements want to intimidate Chile or the Holy See. It truly seems as though they want to frighten the Vatican, namely Cardinal Samore, the pope's representative who personally presides over the negotiations and who can decisively influence them in favor of one of the parties. As for our country, efforts to intimidate it in 1978 were not successful.

There is certainly a risk that the campaign will be heeded by some personalities close to the Argentine Government, or even in the government itself, which would be very serious.

For this and other reasons, Cardinal Samore demanded in Montevideo that the Governments of Argentina and Chile make a solemn commitment that they will not use force to solve the disagreements which might arise between them.

This commitment is written in the acts of Montevideo, and no one should offend the Argentine Government by assuming that it will not comply with its commitments.

What is difficult but not impossible for Cardinal Samore is to distinguish between the attitude of these bellicose elements and the thinking of those men responsible for the government.

Although it is known that the recommendations made by the mediator are not compulsory for the parties, in this case the authority of the mediator is so great that it would be difficult to reject them.

Our country has already expressed on several occasions that it has full faith in the spirit of justice of the mediator, and that his recommendations will have to be based on the principles of international law and on respect for the treaties.

Unfortunately, certain citizens of the neighboring country seem to have the idea that one can disregard the commitments which he signed, without further consequences, if complying with them would result in satisfying the aspirations of the other party, not his own.

It is necessary to put an end to these disturbing tactics, which contribute only to creating harsh feelings and problems in a process that should travel on roads of loyalty and respect for signed commitments.

Furthermore, mediation is not the last resort available to the two parties before resorting to an armed clash. As has been repeatedly stated in this same column, there is an arbitration treaty in force between Argentina and Chile which obliges them to resort to The Hague International Court of Justice for all controversies which cannot be solved through regular diplomatic channels.

This and other resorts are available to the parties. The only one forbidden is violence, because it has never been used by Chile and Argentina, except to fight jointly for their own independence.

Let us not only pray for peace but also for the success of the mediation and the return to the traditional cordial relations between our two countries.

ARGENTINE MISSIONARY ARRESTED ON ESPIONAGE CHARGES

PY211141 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 18 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] (NA)--Rio Gallegos--An Argentine Salesian priest serving as missionary in this city, was arrested last Tuesday by Chilean authorities in the Chilean city of Punta Arenas on alleged espionage charges, a church spokesman from the local diocese said today.

German Case, 64, who also serves as the military chaplain of the local garrison and as federal penitentiary chaplain, was taken incommunicado to Santiago, Chile by authorities who have not divulged his exact whereabouts or the reason for the charges. Local priests learned of Case's arrest when they lost contact with him on Tuesday in Punta Arenas, where he was staying with a local Salesian order.

FINANCE MINISTER COMMENTS ON BRAZILIAN 'PROTECTIONIST TENDENCY'

PY101640 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] During the meeting between Chilean and Brazilian businessmen at the Sheraton Hotel, Chilean Finance Minister Sergio de Castro voiced his concern at Brazil's protectionist tendency. The minister recalled that Chilean exports to Brazil represent about 9 percent of all Chilean exports. Therefore, any decision on foreign trade adopted by the Brazilian authorities has an important impact on some nontraditional Chilean exports.

Brazilian Finance Minister Ernane Galveas, for his part, stated that his country was forced to adopt this policy in view of the energy crisis and in order to be able to adjust the balance of payments. He stated, however, it is not a developmental policy; it is only an attempt to create this necessary conditions for the development of the resources this nation has.

PINOCHET SIGNS DECREE PROMULGATING NEW CONSTITUTION

PY220232 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Graciela Contreras report from government house]

[Excerpt] Today at 1800, President Pinochet signed the decree which promulgates the new constitution that will go into effect on 11 March 1981. The promulgation of the new consitution marks the beginning of a process designed to establish freedom and equality for all Chileans and the independence of government branches. The significant ceremony, which was held in the Blue Room of the Diego Portales Building, was attended by high-ranking government officials, headed by members of the government junta.

WAVE OF STUDENT UNREST DISRUPTS BOGOTA, BARRANQUILLA

Barranquilla Under Military Control

PA171533 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Barranquilla, the capital of Atlantico Department, remained under military control for the third consecutive day today because of the serious disturbances caused by students from the University of Atlantico and some high schools. The violence of the past few hours left a toll of two buses burned and stoned, which caused a total paralysis of activities in Barranquilla.

Governor Pedro Martin Leyes said that in order to exercise control over the city it was necessary to suspend classes in the various public high schools and at the Atlantico and Free Universities until Monday.

National University Closed

PA171515 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] After a special meeting of the council of deans to discuss the situation resulting from violent student disturbances, National University Rector Eduardo (Brieba) announced that the university will be closed for an indefinite period.

The council of deans issued the following special communique: The council of deans of Bogota and the rector of the National University inform the university community and the public in general that small groups of students and persons seeking to undermine the academic operations at the university have been creating a climate of unrest and today provoked confrontations with the police. In these confrontations three students received minor injuries and were taken to the university student medical center.

Subsequently, the same groups decided to stage acts of violence against the central administration building, where they damaged the installations as well as vehicles belonging to professors and employees.

In view of these events, university authorities have decided to suspend academic activities at the university campus. The date of the resumption of classes will be announced in due time.

The university's authorities warn the university community against actions of this type which jeopardize normal academic routine as well as the safety of the institution's staff and property.

University Under Military Control

PA171516 Paris AFP in Spanish 1459 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 17 Oct (AFP)--The National University of Colombia was placed under military control today and the government suspended the academic activities indefinitely after 3 days of student disturbances. The students clashed with the national police after the government authorized an adjustment in fuel prices and bus fares on Saturday.

Official: Public Order Restored

PA171935 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Lorenzo Solano Pelaez, secretary general of the Government Ministry, announced today that the public order situation is perfectly normal throughout the country.

The official said that in Bogota, Barranquilla, Cali, Pereira, Monteria and [name indistinct], where there were disturbances yesterday, the situation was brought completely under control by the authorities.

Solano Pelaez explained that this morning he received reports from regional authorities to the effect that the situation is normal and that an effective system of control has been established to prevent further acts of vandalism like those committed yesterday by persons seeking to disrupt the peace.

Students Call for National Demonstration

PA181420 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota--The clashes between students and government forces have caused 200 arrests and 6 injuries, the president of the National Union of Colombian Students [UNEC], Jose Antequera Antequera, said. He said that the protest movements are continuing. He demanded a differential bus rate and added:

[Begin recording] More than 200 students were arrested throughout the country and 6 were injured at the universities, including 3 who were shot yesterday at the National University campus in Bogota. In view of this situation the UNEC, which includes high school students, has called for an emergency meeting on [words indistinct].

We agreed to call all Colombian students to a great protest demonstration Wednesday throughout Colombia for the purpose of continuing the protest and demanding from the education minister a preferential 50-percent rate for students. We will also demand the immediate reopening of the National University and the other schools and the release of all arrested students. [end recording]

SAFE-CONDUCTS REQUESTED FOR REFUGEES IN MEXICAN EMBASSY

PA151936 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota--The Mexican Government has asked for safe-conducts for three alleged members of a guerrilla group who are refugees at the Mexican Embassy in Bogota.

The charge d'affairs of the Mexican Embassy asked Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas to issue the safe-conducts after identifying the refugees as Fernando Chabur Duran, born in Bogota in 1958; Jaime (Monab) Zuloaga, 22, native of Libano, Tolima; and Elizabeth Hernandez, about whom no further details were given.

The three claimed persecution by the state security corps after participating in terrorist acts.

BRIEFS

COFFEE EXPORT QUOTAS--The National Coffee Growers Committee has announced that the coffee quota assigned to Colombia by the International Coffee Organization is 9.7 million sacks for the 1980-1981 coffee year. This is part of a mechanism adopted to stabilize the crop's international trade. The new quota represents a share of 16.9 percent of the world market for Colombia as compared to the former 12 percent. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Oct 80 PA]

COFFEE BAN ALONG BORDERS--The government has banned the growing of coffee in border areas to prevent entry of coffee rust into the country. The ban, part of the control measures adopted by the government, also includes the islands of San Andres and Providencia. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Oct 80 PA]

EXPRESO DISCUSSES BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO CHILE

PA201825 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 13 Oct 80 p 14

[Editorial: "Geopolitical Uncertainty in Latin America"]

[Text] Following Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figuereido's visit to Chile, political analysts are wondering about its geopolitical implications, for a continent which still cannot overcome distrust and apprehension, that have seriously affected the region since the advent of the republican form of government.

In the first place, it is difficult to know the real motives for Figuereido's visit. This is particularly true if we consider the interest of Itamaraty, the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, in improving its relations with Argentina, the other colossus in the Southern Cone, which during the final stage of the negotiations held at the Vatican concerning the border conflict with Chile, has been involved in a series of incidents with its contentious neighbor.

It is true that General Figuereido has clearly established his distance from the Pinochet regime, stressing the democratic opening currently existing in Brazil. It was also very obvious that he acted very cautiously while in Santiago, trying to keep any of his moves from being erroneously interpreted by other countries. However, the expressed reaffirmation of Chilean-Brazilian friendship must be especially gratifying to the Pinochet Government, even though it is not sufficiently broad, at a time when Chile's isolation is well known both in the hemisphere and internationally. Furthermore, the transfer of Brazilian nuclear technology to Chile will cause mistrust in Argentina and in the countries of South America's western flank.

If the great winner has apparently been Chile, it is not easy to understand the advantages Brazil might have obtained from this meeting, cooling, despite Figuereido's efforts to be cautious, its relations, not only with Argentina, but also with the Bolivian military government and with the democratic nations of the Andean Group, which do not hide their dislike for the Pinochet dictatorship, and on the eve of the meeting of foreign ministers of the so-called Amazon Pact nations.

GOVERNMENT DENIES TAKING LAND FROM INDIANS

FY210131 Paris AFP in Spanish 1634 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 18 Oct (AFP)--The Peruvian Government has rejected rumors circulating the past few days that it has been depriving native Amazon communities of their agricultural lands and wood resources and turning these over to national and foreign consortiums.

Marxist groups and leftist and independent publications have reported that several tribes of the Amazon jungle are being subjugated by colonists and that the government is canceling demarcations of Campas [presumably Indians] land. These Indians, the most civilized Indians existing in the Peruvian Amazon, live in the central Amazon region, through which a stretch of highway [carretera marginal] and perhaps a hydroelectric complex will be built. According to some independent publications and leftist reports, the cancellation of the land boundaries is aimed at possibly relinquishing them to multinational companies that will gratuitously exploit the highway which will be built with the effort of all.

It has been pointed out that this measure recently adopted by the Agriculture Ministry could trigger coercive action by the Campas if they lose their faith in the bureaucracy. The ministry stated last night, however, that it is watching over the land of the tribesmen and that so far, it has granted property titles to 345 communities, over 1,287,227 hectares. The minister explained that the approval of requests for the exploitation of forest resources will be conditional on the economy of the interested parties and the preservation of Indian land.

SPADAFORA DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE FOR EL SALVADOR

PA211714 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 20 Oct 80 No 140 pp A-1, 14

[Interview with Hugo Spadafora by Alex Drehsler of the COPLEY NEWS SERVICE, special for LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA]

[Excerpts] Panama City--Hugo Spadafora, the charismatic revolutionary leader whom many leftists see as Ernesto "Che" Guevara's successor, talked to us about his plans for the revolution in an interview granted at the Holiday Inn in Panama City.

Spadafora, a Panamanian who is a descendant of Sicilian immigrants, fought last year in Nicaragua on the side of the Sandinist National Liberation Front against the dictatorship of President Anastasio Somoza. He headed a group of approximately 300 Panamanian volunteers, several Europeans and hundreds of leftists from various parts in the Caribbean and South America.

He is currently organizing another international brigade to fight in El Salvador and then in Guatemala.

Spadafora recently met with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to discuss his plans with him.

In the interview, however, Spadafora made light of the importance of the PLO influence over the Central American revolutionaries, stressing the importance of leadership and the regional forces. However, the Sandinists did receive weapons from the PLO during the Nicaraguan revolution. These weapons were sent to Panama and from there they were flown to an airstrip in Liberia, Costa Rica (near the Nicaraguan border) and from there they were taken to guerrilla bastions inside Nicaragua.

Although Spadafora refused to give specific details about his international brigade, he noted that it is made up of revolutionaries and people who sympathize with revolutionary causes. These people are from Central America and even from countries outside the region. The list of those involved in it is like a roll call at the United Nations: Panamanians, Costa Ricans, Haitians, Colombians, Venezuelans, Salvadorans, Bolivians, Chileans, Argentines, Jamaicans, plus some Italians, Germans, Frenchmen and even Chicanos from California.

"The liberation movements of the Third World," he said, "must be better organized and must keep in contact with one another if we want to succeed over fascism and we are working to attain these goals."

In 1968, Brig Gen Omar Torrijos overthrew the Panamanian Government and installed himself as the new ruler.

He Was Arrested

"The Torrijos government," Spadafora said, "had not defined itself. I had returned from Africa by this time and was involved in a plot against Torrijos. I was organizing a guerrilla war against him when I was arrested."

Spadafora claims that he has no ties with foreign ideologies or powers. He said: "I am not a communist, I am a nationalist and a Torrijist. I believe that General Torrijos has chosen the straight path and it is not only a path for Panama, it is a path that must be followed by all the other Latin American countries."

"Just look at Torrijos. The United States is happy with Panama and the Russians and the Cubans are also happy."

"But the fact that Panama gets along with Cuba and the Soviet Union does not mean that these countries are interfering in the Panamanian Government."

"I am a good friend of the Cuban ambassador to Panama, but he does not tell me what to do."

Some Advice for the United States

Spadafora said that it would be good for U.S. interests if the United States backed revolutionary movements in Central America and added: "Look at us, we get along with everybody. We have a stable revolutionary government."

COLUMNIST BLAMES U.S. 'BAD FAITH' FOR CANAL BACKLOG

PA220310 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 20 Oct 80 pp 4-A, 8-A

[Part one of Luis Restrepo Rosas article: "Grave International Problem"]

[Text] People are becoming alarmed over what is going on with the ships transiting the canal. Suddenly there is a large backlog of ships at both entrances to the canal. This is undoubtedly a serious problem to which the Panamanian Government should give its undivided attention. The following are a number of views we would like to consider. First, I repeat, the government must pay attention to the serious international problem that has arisen with the backlog of vessels at both entrances to the canal, which represents tremendous losses for the owners of the cargoes and the transporters and poses the danger that vessels will seek alternate routes for transporting their merchandise if they find that the situation becomes chronic.

According to information supplied by the deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, unless the number of arrivals drops over the next few weeks, the situation could even worsen.

The deputy administrator said that the problem also has to do with the canal's capacity and to overcome that, it will be necessary to make an investment in additional equipment, build installations and contract personnel. It would take approximately 2 years to do all this.

The question that arises is why was this investment not made in time? Was it a lack of planning? Was it an inability to project needs? Incompetence of officials? Reaction to the treaty? Bad faith?

This is something that must be explained because the responsible people may still be in the organization or the responsible administrative structure could still be in effect and in any case, corrective measures should be taken immediately.

Already, there have been people, some of them Panamanians, who blame the Republic of Panama for what is happening. I have heard some say, while rubbing their hands together in glee: "I told you so: Panama can't even sweep garbage from the city streets, much less operate the canal." They laughed with a satisfaction that can be described as treason.

The problem is serious, very grave for our country. It is the result of the United States' bad faith, since it allowed the waterway's installations to deteriorate, carrying out only absolutely essential maintenance because if the canal is to be turned over to Panama, it would be a canal that could not operate.

In light of what is happening, the Panamanian Government must file an immediate grievance against the United States. We must remember that the pilots and technicians are all U.S. citizens who systematically refuse to work a few hours overtime each day to try to normalize this grave situation.

There is also the financial responsibility of the United States. The U.S. Congress, through Law 96-70, has attempted to limit the income generated by the canal. Some Panamanians who know about these things told me a few days ago that current tolls do not generate the sums necessary, in the time required, to purchase the machinery and carry out the needed construction which, it has been reported, will be long and costly. We Panamanians believe that our country cannot allow these investments to be withheld or delayed until the canal has accumulated the necessary revenue because the Congress of that country has unilaterally modified the treaty concerning its financial responsibility under the treaty.

TELEVISION, PRESS COMMENT ON TRAINING OF SALVADORANS

Government Should Explain Training

PA110202 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Mario Velasquez commentary]

[Text] Although the training of Latin American military personnel in U.S. military centers in the canal area is authorized by agreements related to the treaties signed by the United States and Panama, the presence of approximately 300 Salvadoran officers at the School of the Americas in Ft Gulick at this moment is, to say the least, an untimely situation that could very well be divorced from the spirit and intentions of the agreements mentioned.

We can understand the United States training Latin American military officers in the School of the Americas during normal times--times involving nonexplosive crises under control. As a matter of principle, however, this use of our territory for military purposes having nothing to do with the defense of the canal does not appear to be in line with the peaceful goals of the canal or with Panama's future.

However, at a moment when El Salvador is enduring an internal crisis that goes beyond politics and has turned into an undeclared civil war, the training of Salvadoran military personnel could be seen as a violation of the spirit of the agreement on the operation of military training centers in the canal area.

As the Washington POST has stated, the implementation of this special training program could complicate negotiations on the fate of the School of the Americas during the canal transference process, since U.S. control and administration of this school will end in 4 years and then Panama must decide whether to administer the school or to close it.

The matter is even more serious if we realize that the training of Salvadoran officers includes a specific program designed for the special insurgency situation in that country.

The United States is a huge country that has millions of square kilometers of territory. It has many military installations where it could train Salvadoran officers. There is no need to bring these officers to Panama and compromise the neutrality and security of the canal, somehow disregarding not only the sovereignty of our territory, but also a future devoted to peaceful tasks as befits a small Third World country.

The national government should explain to the country what has happened because the use of the canal area to train the armed forces of a country enduring a cruel state of violence very close to a civil war should not go without an official explanation.

This official explanation should be in line with a postulate of President Aristides Royo, according to which, as a government spokesman told this station yesterday, the School of the Americas must prepare a new Latin American military man, one committed to the progress and well-being of his people and not one to be used for military repression.

Columnist Denounces Training

PA120339 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 11 Oct 80 p 4-A

[Luis Restrepo Rosas column: "Confirmation"]

[Text] Thursday afternoon, television newscasts carried news of the Panama Canal area released in the United States. It was said that Panamanian territory is being used to train Salvadoran Army officers in military tactics that will be used against the people of that suffering Central American country.

According to a report published by the Washington POST, they are trained at the so-called School of the Americas whi is located in Ft Gulick on Panamanian territory. I wish to remind our readers that this school is known as the "academy of tortures." Thousands of Latin American workers, peasants, students, professors, women and children have been tortured and murdered by the officers and soldiers of the armies of Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Chile, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay trained at this academy of tortures. It turned them into ferocious enemies of the popular classes of Latin America.

According to the Washington POST report carried by local television newscasts last Thursday, there was a disagreement among the State Department, the Defense Department and the CIA. Apparently the State Department does not approve of the school being used to train Salvadoran soldiers. However, the decision of the Defense Department and the CIA, the U.S. international terrorism agency, prevailed.

As we know, this report is for foreign consumers, because what is happening has the approval of the President of the United States, who is the chief executive.

For many months I have been denouncing in this column what is happening in the Panama Canal area; not only the everyday violations of the canal treaty, but also of the Panama Canal neutrality treaty. In one of my articles, entitled: "A Canal for War?" published on 27 September, I denounced for the thousandth time the use of Panamanian territory in organizing aggression, not only against El Salvador, but also against Latin America and the Caribbean. I gave full details on the use of U.S. air bases in the canal area to supply materiel to the Christian Democratic military junta for its genocidal campaign, which the White House supports. All these denunciations have been officially confirmed and White House and State Department spokesmen have admitted what has been taking place for months. This is what U.S. Embassy officials in Panama have denied and what Panamanian officials, who certainly knew about this disgraceful use of Panamanian territory against sister nations of Central America, have never even mentioned.

The case of the academy of tortures has been officially confirmed, as well as other violations of the canal treaty: the infamy against the heroic people of El Salvador; the direct and bloody participation of the Christian Democratic military regime in genocide and of the Venezuelan Government supplying them with plenty of money and arms, as well as military training.

What is significant about this is that in my column I have stated the truth of what is happening here. I know that some Panamanian officials were annoyed about what I have said in denouncing their passive attitude in the face of the Panama Canal Commission, U.S. Armed Forces and contractors aggression against Panamanian workers and also racial and labor discrimination. For example, I denounced the refusal to comply with Panamanian social security and labor laws and the permanent and active opposition campaign by the Zonians and U.S. military in a recent incident involving U.S. soldiers, the National Guard and the Panama-Colon passenger train.

Panamanians expect the president of the republic, in his speech to the country today, to explain what the government is going to do about U.S. violations, provocations and aggressions and what measures it will take to stop Panamanian territory from being used as a training base for the murder of the Salvadoran people.

Second Columnist Unconcerned

PA132028 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 13 Oct 80 p 4-A

[From "Monday's Notes" column by Harmodio Icaza on Salvadorans in the School of the Americas]

[Text] I don't see why such a fuss is being made over the presence of Salvadoran officers in the School of the Americas. Nearly all of the National Guard officers have taken that same course which the Salvadorans are now taking and I dare say that right now there are more Panamanians there than any other foreign nationals.

U.S. Colonel Cited on Courses

PA161526 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Milciades A. Ortiz Jr.: "Gulick Continues To Be School of Repression"]

[Text] An "authorized spokesman" of the U.S. Army Southern Command told LA PRENSA yesterday morning that the armed forces of any country, including those of Panama, can take the special 3-week course that is currently being given to Salvadoran officers in the School of the Americas which operates in Panamanaian territory.

The spokesman, a U.S. Army colonel who asked that his name not be disclosed, added that many more Salvadorans besides the 250 in the course could receive the training, but that there are certain problems with the Salvadoran Government, which does not permit the rapid departure of its officers.

The name of this course is "Human Rights Aspects in Domestic Defense and Development." LA PRENSA learned that the special training is given to 50 Salvadoran officers at a time and to a total of 136 persons. So far, the course has been given four times and the fifth course will begin in the next few days.

The Salvadoran officers are lodged in the barracks used by all the students of the School of the Americas in Fort Gulick, so they have the opportunity to mix with the other students, including the Panamanian national guardsmen who are taking other courses in the school.

LA PRENSA was told that the subjects included in the special course are organization and tactics in insurgency areas, psychological operations, maintenance of small arms (rifles and pistols), basic communications, use of controlled force and protection of civilians in a situation of insurgency. The Southern Command spokesman said "there is emphasis on this." He added that the courses began in August.

The course is No OE-9 and according to Annex A of the instructions which LA PRENSA obtained in the Southern Command public relations office in Quarry Heights, there is no special entrance requirement for the course.

The pamphlet indicates that the objective of the training "is to make the student capable of leading a Panamanian [country as published] unit in domestic defense and development, civic action and psychological operations against 'well-trained' irregular forces, and to theoretically prepare the student in basic fundamental concepts to plan and develop patrol operations for small units against a conventional enemy in swampy and jungle terrain."

It was also learned that the special course was requested by the Salvadoran military junta months ago. The course includes subjects which are taught in the other 15 courses which are currently given in the School of the Americas.

In the past year, almost 200 officers and soldiers of the Panamanian National Guard have received training in the School of the Americas in Fort Gulick and two other smaller schools which operate in the Panamanian territory previously known as the Canal Zone.

An "authorized spokesman" of the U.S. Army Southern Command told LA PRENSA yesterday that 75 Panamanian officers and soldiers are taking "formal courses." They are receiving instruction in training maneuvers (4 to 6 weeks), staff command (42 weeks), administration of military resources (8 weeks) and training of infantry officers (18 weeks).

Some of the Panamanian students have already finished their training, while others will do so in the next few weeks.

There is also the so-called "observation" course which consists of little theoretical instruction and much practice. Panamanian national guardsmen are trained in development of faculties, military translation, small arms repair (in Corozal), repair of communications equipment and underwater operations (frogmen).

In the air force school in Albrook, 53 Panamanaian airmen are learning repair and maintenance of aircraft. In the navy school in Rodman base, 23 Panamanians are being trained this year in such areas as the repair of refrigeration equipment and ship maintenance.

The "authorized spokesman" of the Southern Command said that not all the courses which are given to the Panamanian guardsmen are specifically on military aspects, although they do have a relationship with activities of that type. He said that the School of the Americas has always given those courses to the Panamanians and that this situation has not changed now since Panama is one of the Latin American countries which most uses this type of instruction from the U.S. Armed Forces.

U.S. Communique on School Cited

A161620 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] According to a communique issued by the Southern Command yesterday, the School of the Americas in Fort Gulick continues to operate in Panamanian territory by "an agreement between Panama and the United States signed jointly with the canal treaty."

The communique of the public relations office located in Quarry Heights notes that "more than 1,000 Latin American officers and soldiers are being trained in the three schools for security assistance in the Panama Canal area."

It was reported that Panama is one of the countries "which uses the U.S. schools the most." It was also reported that many students who have graduated in these schools "have become national leaders." Brig Gen Omar Torrijos H. of Panama and Hugo Banzer of Bolivia are mentioned as examples of distinguished alumni.

The U.S. military schools on Panamanian soil "foster inter-American relations" and it is believed that "some of the democratic principles and the subordination of the military man to the civilian authority in the United States are 'instilled' in our students," the communique adds.

The communique admits that there are "speculations" regarding secret courses on torture and counterinsurgency but denies this, saying that "all the programs are openly published."

The extensive communique, 4 and 1/2 pages long, recounts the history of the School of the Americas, which was founded in 1946. The school has graduated 38,500 Latin American officers and soldiers and is run by the U.S. Army.

The communique notes that there are other schools "for security assistance in the canal area such as the Inter-American Air Force [Academy] which has graduated 15,000 students since 1943 and the school for naval forces in Rodman which has graduated 14,000 students of this region.

The communique says that one of the purposes of the schools is "to provide, through a strong defense and security, a climate of peace and stability in many countries so that national efforts can be focused on economic and social projects for their people."

In conclusion, the Southern Command communique affirms that the Panamanian Government authorization for the operation of the School of the Americas and the other two schools "expires on 30 September 1984 unless Panama agrees to their continuation."

It must be explained that the government has already accepted the continuation of these U.S. military training centers in Panama during a visit that President Aristides Royo made to the School of the Americas several months ago.

El Salvador, Panama and Colombia are the countries with the largest number of officers and soldiers enrolled in military courses being given at the three schools run by the U.S. Armed Forces which are still operating in Panamanian territory under the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

LA PRENSA learned yesterday morning that 1,000 officers and troops of many Latin American countries except Cuba, Argentina, Nicaragua, Brazil, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Paraguay, Venezuela and Uruguay have been trained so far this year. A U.S. Army spokesman noted that the U.S. suspended its military aid to some of these nations because of "the human rights" issue.

There are currently 671 students at Fort Gulick, Albrook and Rodman. Honduras, Ecuador and Peru are other countries which have many students attending these schools.

The spokesman said that certain statistics are based on the "fiscal year" which starts on 1 October, while others are based on the calendar year which ends in December.

It was also learned that this military training in Panama is less expensive for the United States than if given in other countries. The classes are taught in Spanish by Latin American teachers from various countries. The techniques and training facilities are of top quality, partly because of the peculiarities present in Panama.

School's Contributions Enumerated

PA161409 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 16 Oct 80 p A-6

[Unattributed article: "1,000 Latin American Officers Attend PC [Panama Canal] Training Schools"]

[Excerpts] Quarry Heights, Panama--Recent announcements that the U.S. is schooling Salvadoran personnel at its security assistance schools in Panama have brought increased focus on the training facilities involved.

A State Department press spokesman noted last week that most training of Latin American military personnel by the U.S. was at the "excellent and more economical Panama schools" that are able to provide instruction in Spanish. Originally designed to promote security in the hemisphere, these institutions have also trained thousands in skills essential to national development for almost four decades.

This year over 1,000 officers and enlisted personnel from Latin America are undergoing training at the three security assistance schools in the Panama Canal area. The largest of these is the U.S. Army School of the Americas (USARSA) at Fort Gulick. It is followed in size by the Inter-American Air Force Academy (IAAFA) at Albrook Air Station, and the Navy's Small Craft Instruction and Training Team (SCIATT) at Rodman Naval Station.

The schools, operated under the U.S. international military education and training program, share a common purpose of training Latin American personnel so they can achieve higher levels of responsibility in a democratic society and to improve their professional and technical skills.

Such schooling had its origins in Panama in 1943, when the Peruvian Air Force asked that 11 of its members receive mechanic training at Albrook. This was the birth of IAAFA, the oldest inter-American military institution in the Americas. Over the years, IAAFA has taught over 15,000 students in a broad range of subjects, primarily of a technical nature.

In all, 308 Salvadorans are being trained this year at Panama. In addition to those at USARSA, others are receiving instruction in primarily technical skills, such as maintenance and supply, at IAAFA and SCIATT.

The contributions of the schools to the well-being and development of Latin America have been great and varied, school officials note, and are both tangible and intangible. Collectively they help form the backbone of internal development.

The infusion of professionalism into the leadership of the Latin American armed forces through attendance at the schools is considered to have helped provide--through strong defense and security--a climate of tranquillity and stability in many countries so that national energies could be concentrated on economic and social improvement for their citizens.

Many graduates have gone on to become national leaders in government as well as the armed servicees. They include Brigadier General Omar Torrijos, commander of the Panama National Guard, who attended four courses at USARSA; and ex-president of Bolivia Hugo Banzer.

The schools also help foster inter-American relations through the student mix of members of the different armed forces who have gathered together solely for the purpose of learning. Many national animosities have diminished between persons of nations which have long feuded, school officials point out. "We believe, too, that some of our democratic principles and the subordination of the military to civilian authority in the U.S. rub off on our students," they added.

Contrary to sometimes heard speculation, particularly about USARSA, no secret, counterinsurgency or "torture-type" courses are conducted, nor are intelligence or police courses. Every course's program of instruction is openly published, and available to all students and faculty members, including the Latin American guest instructors who make up half of the faculty. "The schools are an open book," says one official.

During the next year 10 countries are scheduled to have students at the three schools. Some nations have been banned from any security assistance from the U.S. because of the human rights issue, and thus are ineligible to attend.

Under an agreement between Panama and the United States signed in conjunction with the new Panama Canal treaty, the U.S. continues to operate the security assistance schools in Panama. The authority to operate USARSA expires September 30, 1984, unless Panama agrees to its continuation.

Panama is one of the major users of the U.S. schools.

REPORT CITED ON DANGER FROM PRC NUCLEAR TEST FALLOUT

PA220130 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] The Central American and Caribbean peoples are threatened by a radioactive cloud caused by an atomic explosion recently set off in the atmosphere by the PRC. This information was provided by German scientist (Heinz Kaminski), director of the (Boshun) Laboratory in the FRG. The scientist said that at present the cloud is over the East Coast of the United States at an altitude of from 10,000 to 13,000 meters.

(Kaminski) said that if the cloud continues on its present course, it will progressively cover Latin America within 3 to 4 weeks as a result of the influence of high and low pressure zones.

Scientific investigations have revealed that the cloud contains highly radioactive particles of strontium 90, cesium 130 and plutonium, a highly carcinogenic metal. However, the scientist said that the cloud could lose a great deal of its toxicity as it progressively crosses the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

For their part, U.S. authorities have discounted the existence of a threat to the U.S. population.

COSTA RICA

SALVADORAN REFUGEES, OTHERS AWAIT DISPOSITION OF CASES

PA210444 Paris AFP in Spanish 1831 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] San Jose, 20 Oct (AFP)--None of the six foreigners arrested here last Wednesday, after the mass of solidarity with the Salvadoran people, has been expelled from the country, Immigration Director Rodolfo Quiros told AFP.

Six persons, four Panamanians, one Salvadoran and a Chilean, were accused of participating in political activities and they were told at the time that they would be expelled from the country.

Salvadoran priest Benito Tovar, who was considered here to be the spokesman for the opposition Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) and against whom there was an arrest warrant and an expulsion order, can remain in the country, Quiros added. Quiros talked over the telephone with Father Benito Tovar, who will go to the immigration office this afternoon to put his papers in order.

Quiros gave assurances that there is no persecution of foreigners in the country, but he added that their activities will be firmly controlled. He categorically said that refugees, who are increasing in number and who are mainly Salvadorans as result of the political situation in El Salvador, must abstain from participating in political activities here.

At this moment, two Salvadorans, Oscar Armando Samayoa and Salvador Alvarado, are in prison awaiting deportation. But the order has been suspended because of an habeas corpus appeal. If they are deported, they will not be sent to El Salvador, the Costa Rican authorities indicated.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT AGREES TO CHURCH MEDIATION WITH LEFTISTS

PA212313 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2243 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Government junta today accepted the mediation of the Catholic Church for a proposed dialogue between the government and the organized leftist groups in the country.

Col Adolfo Majano and Christian Democrat Antonio Morales Ehrlich, two of the five government junta members, said that "they have not yet received the church's official proposal for the mediation but that they accept it because it is time to make peace in the country."

The Salvadoran left has not responded to the Catholic Church's mediation proposal but on previous occasions the left has refused to hold talks with the government.

The statements of the two junta members were made this morning a short time after receiving the credentials of the new apostolic nuncio in El Salvador, Msgr Lajos Kada, a Hungarian who has the same post in Costa Rica.

AUTORITIES SAY JUDICIAL SYSTEM 'OBSOLETE'

PA220014 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1304 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Judicial authorities have inspected 10 bodies during the day.

The presence of common criminals, who constantly attack businesses and people at night, continues unhindered. This was said by authorities and citizens committees from San Salvador and Soyapango when the bodies of 10 persons shot to death were inspected this morning.

According to authorities, common criminals are creating serious problems because the juridical system has become obsolete, since robbers are released too soon or are acquitted by juries. This situation must be corrected for the good of the citizenry, which is defenseless.

VIOLENCE THROUGHOUT COUNTRY CONTINUES TO CLAIM LIVES

More Bodies of Youths

PA212237 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 20 Oct 80 p 3

[Excerpts] The bodies of several youths were identified yesterday and today in Ciudad Delgado, Soyapango, Mejicanos and Sonsonate, victims of the wave of violence that continues to affect the country.

The Ciudad Delgado court revealed the identification yesterday of four bodies of students who, according to their parents, had attended a graduation party Saturday night organized by Salvadoran high school graduates of 1980 at the Sheraton Hotel. Their bodies, found on the main northern highway near Km 4, still had their party clothes on.

The national guard station at Itzalco, Sonsonate, reported having received information on the discovery of the bodies of seven youths beside the Sonsonate-Santa Ana Highway, on Km 61 near Cerro Verde. The bodies had bullet wounds. By this paper's closing time it was impossible to establish whether or not the victims had been identified.

Other reports revealed the discovery today in Mariola, Mejicanos, of the bodies of six youths who had been shot to death under still unknown circumstances.

More Deaths, Station Takeover

PA211532 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0712 GMT 21 Oct 80

[By Adrian Roberto Aldana]

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Oct (LATIN)--El Salvador was recovering today from a new wave of violence which left a toll of 15 dead and 2 wounded in the past 24 hours, the police reported last night.

Seven guerrillas and four security guards were killed in a dense jungle region some 74 km from this capital after an army patrol was ambushed by guerrillas on the Pan-American Highway.

In Apopa, 10 km north of here, the police also reported finding four bullet-riddled bodies on a highway.

A magistrate and his secretary escaped unharmed when the vehible in which they travelled was the target of a bomb attack yesterday in San Vicente, 72 km east of the capital. The attackers managed to escape.

Terrorist attacks against both the Salvadoran Institute of Tourism and the National Coffee Institute resulted in considerable material losses and two watchmen were seriously wounded in the first of the buildings.

Regular army units took over a radio station in the city of San Miguel, 139 km east of San Salvador, to investigate details of the previous occupation of the station by subversives.

Guerrillas of the so-called Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) demanded that radio station YSU authorities broadcast a message in which they claimed credit for Saturday's killing of 18 guardsmen and 40 of their collaborators in San Agustin, 134 km east of the capital, according to witnesses at the radio station.

RN, FARN TO JOIN FARABUNDO MARTI LIBERATION FRONT

PA211441 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0310 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] The National Resistance, RN, expanded directorate or central committee formed by the National Executive Directorate, DINE, and those in charge of political and military mid-level command organizations, as well as the high command incorporated to DINE, meeting somewhere in El Salvador on 19 October 1980 state that whereas:

1. The profound crisis of dependant capitalism in our country together with the derangement of the imperialist oligarchic model they tried to impose in January 1980 and the unrestrained advance of the democratic and revolutionary movement, with thousands of militants carrying arms for the construction of a new society, represent for El Salvador a revolutionary situation;

2. The Salvadoran people already have the form of government for which they are fighting and which is contained in the programatic platform of the democratic revolutionary government of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR;

3. International solidarity with the Salvadoran people has vastly increased, isolating the terrorist Christian Democratic junta, thus deepening the bourgeoisie-imperialist crisis;

4. To definitely defeat the enemy of classes, solid unity among the people and their organizations is needed;

5. The main representative of the revolutionary unity is the single proletarian party which already has the historic conditions for its foundation. However, every revolutionary organization must struggle to create the political conditions for its formation through some process;

6. The formation of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] by companeros from the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces, FPL, the Communist Party of El Salvador, PCES, and the People's Revolutionary Army, ERP, is indeed a definite step toward the establishment of the single proletarian party, because it sets the fundamental requisites to begin a new process of unity;

7. The withdrawal of our delegate from the former board of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate, DRU, from a session held in August 1979, was an erroneous step and a tactical error, which could cause tragic strategic consequences;

8. The recent divisions within DRU were proof of the weaknesses that the revolutionary movement must overcome to make less painful the transition to a new society;

The above unanimously agree: 1) to reaffirm their support for everything done by DINE in relation to this problem in recent weeks; 2) that it is a priority and urgent task for DINE to take steps for the immediate formation of the new unification plan to be established by the FMLN, the RN and the FARN; 3) to reiterate their absolute confidence in the capability of the Salvadoran people to defeat a ruthless and cruel enemy which is going through deep crisis and decadence.

United to fight until final victory.

Revolution or death. We will win.

Armed struggle today, socialism tomorrow.

The National Resistance Expanded Directorate

The FARN

LEFTIST LEADER CAYETANO CARPIO COMMENTS ON DRU, FDR

PA210323 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 1638 GMT 20 Oct 80

["First part" of interview with Salvador Cayetano Carpio, alias Marcial, founder and top leader of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces of El Salvador, by unidentified interviewer somewhere in El Salvador--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Marcial, what is the Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU]? What is its role and position in the present process of the revolutionary war being waged by the heroic Salvadoran people?

[Answer] At the end of May 1980, a transcendental event occurred in the life of the warring Salvadoran people, the political and military directorate of all the revolutionary forces, the DRU, was established. All the forces of the fighting people and the military organs of the different political-military organizations in the country are concentrated in the DRU. The establishment of the DRU marked the beginning of a higher stage in the conduct of the people's revolutionary war, in the conduct of its political-military struggle.

The DRU conducts the political as well as the military struggle of the Salvadoran people. The DRU is the joint command of all the military and paramilitary forces of the Salvadoran people.

By establishing the general center for strategic and tactical decisions, we have formed an invincible, broad-based force of the people which has in its ranks hundreds and hundreds of thousands of workers and peasants, the middle class and other popular sectors. Hundreds of thousands of persons have joined together in one way or another, in one stage or another, at one level or another, in an unrelenting struggle to wear out the tyrannical military regime in our country which is supported b U.S. imperialism in order to keep the Salvadoran economy dependent on U.S. capitalism.

The people's armed forces consist of three types: regular units which are gaining strength, technical training, discipline and greater military structure; guerrilla units which are divided by regions and cover all of the national territory; and militia units numbering more than 100,000 men who are called into action from their jobs, their study centers in the revolutionary struggle with some type of weapon, from the most rudimentary to some of the most modern arms.

This armed force, together with the great organized and combative popular masses of the political struggle, form the indestructible [word indistinct] people's power which will not take long to smash the rotten bases on which the imperialist oligarchy has been constructed by its criminal sadists and which is maintaining itself in power at any cost, with blood and fire, genocide, death, torture and hunger.

After organizing this enormous military and political potential, our people are preparing to use every means of political and military struggle to wage the decisive battles for power.

[Question] What about the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR]?

[Answer] In addition to the DRU, there are other broad examples of unity. The broadest example of unity and the broadest and largest social unity of the Salvadoran revolution is the FDR, which gathers all sectors of the people, including the progressive, liberal, democratic, progressive-religious sectors, the labor sectors, the workers, small and medium producers, and large producers who have differences with the oligarchy. All these people have firmly supported the vanguard of the revolution with their struggle and their blood. With the firm support of the peasantry, they have formed an indestructible alliance sealed in the common struggle for the common aspiration and for the common future.

This great invincible force of the FDR is based on the great power of the revolutionary mass organizations which are concentrated in the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses. This is an inexhaustible source of strength for the FDR and the armed forces of the Salvadoran revolution.

Every means of struggle is combined. Every day the struggle goes on to undermine the declining imperialist power in the country. In every corner of the country, in every village the people are quickly undermining the local power of the enemy while the strategic military units and the regional guerrillas are also undermining their power in hundreds and hundreds of actions throughout the national territory.

FRONT WARNS AGAINST PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL FAIR

PA211721 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador--A Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front communique released to all the world's governments warned today that they should abstain from participating in the ninth international fair slated for next month in El Salvador.

The military junta of El Salvador planned this fair to promote trade between that country and other governments. The event, the front notes, cannot be held normally, since this country is in a state of internal war and any participation will be construed by the Salvadoran opposition as a collaboration with the genocidal government.

RED, GREEN CROSS BARRED FROM PARTS OF MORAZAN

PA220034 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1755 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] For the past 15 days, Red Cross and Green Cross brigades have been waiting for safe-conducts in order to take medicine and food to refugees of various parts of Morazan Department. Spokesman for the Green Cross and Red Cross have said that the army, without further explanation, has informed them that they cannot go into the area in which over 2,000 are awaiting aid.

From reports which have filtered out, it is known that fighting between guerrillas and the army is taking place in that eastern section of the country and that the towns-people have taken refuge in their homes. Only one person leaves each home to purchase food or to bring in medicine.

GUATEMALA

GUERRILLA GROUPS AGREE TO FORM ALLIANCE

PA212329 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1720 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] Police authorities implemented controls throughout the day yesterday because of the announced intention of terrorist organizations to step up activities to mark the anniversary of the 20 October revolution.

At guard posts on highways and main streets of the capital, uniformed and plainclothes policemen stopped and searched vehicles and demanded that drivers show identification.

A number of terrorist acts were staged yesterday, but a larger number were reported by authorities over the weekend. During the weekend [number indistinct] uniformed and plainclothes policemen were killed. Guerrillas caught in propaganda activities in San Raimundo and some students (?were arrested) in Antigua.

The various guerrilla groups that are operating in Guatemala have agreed to form an alliance to mark the anniversary to the 20 October revolution, according to information contained in leaflets spewed by propaganda bombs yesterday. The leaflets prepared by extreme leftist groups indicate that the groups will operate under at single leadership.

The groups involved in the alliance are the Rebel Armed Forces, the Guatemalan Labor Party, the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization and the People's Guerrilla Army.

Twenty terrorist bombs were placed in the capital and various departments yesterday. They were all propaganda bombs, some of which did not explode. Authorities proceeded to deactivate them and initiate the corresponding investigations. Bombs exploded in the capital as well as in Villa Nueva, Huehuetenango and other parts of the interior of the republic.

The increase in terrorist activity coincided with the anniversary of the revolution of 20 October 1944.

NATIONAL UNITY FRONT INVITES PARTIES TO 24 OCT MEETING

PA220005 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] The National Unity Front has invited all political leaders to a meeting this Friday to discuss the possibility of forming a broad national united front with the participation of all legally registered political parties.

Meanwhile, the director of the electoral registry department indicated that there was no time to discuss anymore regulations because the law says that any new regulation must be approved by congress 2 years prior to the electoral process and the electoral process will begin in January 1981.

Meanwhile, several political party leaders have said that it is too early to be talking about presidential candidates before January 1981 and that at present they are interested in improving conditions in the country and in stopping the wave of violence.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT APPROVE NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR

PA212227 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa--The Honduran Foreign Ministry today advised the Nicaraguan Government that since Ambassador Alejandro Castillo has been recalled from the Nicaraguan Embassy in Guatemala because he was repeatedly threatened with death by rightist paramilitary groups and the Honduran Government cannot guarantee the young diplomat's safety, it will not grant him approval, in order to protect him.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry recalled Alejandro Castillo from Guatemala after Dr Denis Martinez Cabezas, secretary general of the Nicaraguan national university, was assassinated in Guatemala City.

ARMY DISCOVERS SALVADORAN GUERRILLA CAMP, ARSENAL

PA210417 Paris AFP in Spanish 2319 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 20 Oct (AFP)--Last week the Honduran Army dismantled a Salvadoran guerrilla camp and an arsenal near Camasca municipality in Intibuca Department some 350 km east of this capital, TIEMPO said here today.

According to the newspaper report, 21 Salvadorans who were arrested during the operations are being held at the La Esperanza military garrison, charged by the Honduran authorities with belongint to the guerrillas opposed to the Salvadoran Christian Democratic junta.

Intibuca is a Honduran Department located near Cabanas and Morazan in Salvadoran territory where intensive fighting between the army and the guerrillas has been going on for several days. The newspaper says that "military authorities in Intibuca are taking the respective steps to deport the 21 Salvadorans who cannot remain long in Honduran territory because of their status as guerrillas."

Meanwhile the Honduran Committee of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People issued a communique today protesting the arrest. The communique says that "the prisoners are not guerrillas, but merely refugees, part of the thousands who daily flee the brutality and repression of the national guard and the Salvadoran paramilitary groups."

Meanwhile, reports from various sources say that there has been a rapid increase in the number of refugees along the border between Honduras and El Salvador. According to the UN high commissioner for refugees, the 24,000 figure of last week has already doubled. Morazan Department Red Cross spokesmen in El Salvador said that the situation in the regions with the greatest number of refugees has become critical because of the lack of food and medicine.

Meanwhile in El Salvador, sources linked to the guerrillas say that the army has not been able to enter the regions controlled by the guerrillas. It is, however, impossible to confirm this report from military sources. The refugees say that the shelling and bombing by the artillery and air force is constant, but that there are no figures for the casualties which are said to be many.

According to spokesman of the opposition revolutionary democratic front, towns and villages in Morazan Department have been destroyed because the army believes that any person found in this sector is a guerrilla.

FUSEP COMMANDER EXPLAINS INCIDENT IN CHAMELECON

PA211616 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Dear listeners, we comply with our duty by presenting Col Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, commander of the Public Security Force [FUSEP], who has been interviewed by local newsmen regarding incidents that occurred in Chamelecon, Cortez Department. He has explained the inaccurate, distorted and biased reports rendered by certain press organs on this matter. In answering one of the questions he said:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] private property must be respected in this country. It doesn't matter to whom it belongs. Private property must be respected. A court order was issued. It is not true that the FUSEP acted arbitrarily. This court order was to evacuate these people and the FUSEP had to enforce it. What does the press want us to do? Does it want us to beat or kill these people? There are other techniques which are easier to use in order to evacuate them. Since they did not understand with words, we had to use tear gas grenades to disperse them. What did the press want us to do? It wanted us to burst into the place, shooting and beating up people. What do you want us to do? [Words indistinct] ill-intentioned reports. You can't establish order this way. Let it be known that these reports were ill-intentioned. [passage indistinct]

If we received orders from the court to evacuate the people we had to evacuate them, but in the most intelligent way in order to prevent any dead or wounded. How could we have done this if the people refused to leave? We had to use means other than beating or killing and the only way to do this was through the use of tear gas. [Words indistinct] this was what we used. The problem was that the agitators there told the people that three children had been killed. This is completely false. You can investigate this if you want. Then the people became enraged and that is when the problem began. It was not the FUSEP [words indistinct] this is completely false. [end recording]

In further explaining the FUSEP version and on being asked if the professional agitators who caused the problem were members of the Chamelecon, Colonel Alvarez Martinez said:

[Begin recording] No, they are foreigners. They go around inciting the poor people. They go to the poor neighborhoods telling the people there: See, you need the land that only the rich people have. [Words indistinct] this is what happens. [end recording]

So that these incidents will not happen again which is of much concern to the FUSEP in general and its commander in particular, Colonel Alvarez Martinez issued a call to the Hondurans as follows:

[Begin recording] The Honduran people must be more conscientious at this time. They should not only devote themselves to their work but must remain alert because the democratic system (?is not only) the responsibility of the authorities. We are all enjoying this tranquillity and democracy; therefore, we must all defend it. The people must remain alert and denounce all abnormal activities to the authorities because that is the only way we can prevent or neutralize any action to disrupt order [words indistinct]. [end recording]

For our part, dear listeners, we want to add that, taking into account the serious statements of the FUSEP commander and the consultations which we have made in this regard, we feel that the FUSEP did act in accordance with a court order in Chamelecon and not on its own as some tried to report. This action demonstrates the respect that the FUSEP has for top government branches such as the Supreme Court.

We also feel that it has been fully proven that those who are truly trying to destabilize the government are the professional agitators who are tirelessly unleashing their political frustrations and their social resentments, not caring about the consequences that their actions may have to the detriment of the Honduran people.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT SIGNS TRADE COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH GDR

PA211908 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] The GDR and the Nicaraguan revolutionary government signed an economic, scientific and technical agreement today. The document was signed by the two countries' foreign trade ministers, Companeros Alejandro Martinez Cuenca and Heinz Sachse [title of GDR minister as heard].

The GDR and Nicaraguan joint commissions spent 1 week revising the trade and economic and technical cooperation agreements signed last year in October. According to Companero Alejandro Martinez, revisions will be made annually with each of the countries with which agreements of this type are being signed as part of Nicaragua's commercial policy. The following are his statements:

[Begin recording] This is one of the many steps we have taken in the wake of the revolutionary victory, when we began implementing a foreign trade policy. In other words, we sought to diversify our markets and to seek ties in all countries--not only in the socialist countries, but with nonsocialist countries as well--within the framework of our revolution's political pluralism, guaranteeing that the commitments we sign include means through which we can evaluate them. We have evaluated the commitments made 1 year ago. We already have specific results through which we can evaluate them. This will be done with all the countries with which we have signed commercial agreements.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] At present we have joint commissions with Bulgaria, we are creating a commission for the Central American countries and we are trying to create joint commissions with Venezuela and Mexico also in order to evaluate the progress of our trade and commercial ties. We are also proposing the creation of joint commissions for Taiwan and Japan and with the PRC once we sign a commercial agreement.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We will never sell our country's harvest to a single buyer. Our country's commerical policy seeks to diversify markets. This means supplying our product to the largest number of buyers. [end recording]

AUTHORITY OF CDS ATTACKED IN STATE COUNCIL MOTION

PA171602 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1708 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Managua, 16 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The State Council has suggested that the Nicaraguan state organizations should not require letters of recommendation from people's organizations in order to conduct administrative business at government offices.

The council will present a note to that effect to the government junta through a motion by Comdr Carlos Nunez, president of the council.

The motion was approved after a 3-hour debate yesterday. The debate was held after a bill to ban the letters of recommendation or other documents issued by the Sandinist defense committees (CDS) or the Farmworkers Association was killed.

The motion was presented by Jaime Montealegre, private sector representative on the council, who claimed that in some cases CDS letters were being "required" to get bank loans.

The CDS representatives on the council said that the need to grant letters of recommendation to people requesting them "arose due to the disorder that followed the fall of the Somoza dictatorship and the Sandinist victory."

Commander Nunez rejected the label of "appendage of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN)" given to the CDS by the Social Christian representative.

Commander Nunez said that the CDS has 200,000 members in Nicaragua and that "they are no appendage" even though they do present the people's claims to be endorsed by the FSLN.

CDS Defended

PA211826 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Oct 80

["Finger on the Sore" commentary by Wilfredo Lopez Balladares]

[Text] The Sandinist defense committees (CDS) recently were the object of further harassment by the reaction, through its delegates to the State Council. The latter sought to strangle the purest expression of popular organization in our country's revolutionary history.

Emerging at our vanguard's initiative in the most intense part of the struggle against Somozism, the CDS constituted bastions of the people's self-defense in the harsh days of the resistance against the violence unleashed by Somozism, when the United People's Movement, which was made up of the popular organizations, waged a street battle against the hordes of despotism.

The initiative of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and of the broad masses raised up in arms against the regime's paid assassins were synthetized in the CDS. These became pivotal points of the fighting people's generalized resistance. If there is one thing that deserves to be mentioned for the tranquillity of those who affirm that we are constantly copying others, we will tell them that, contrary to what has happened in other sister nations, where similar organizations have been created to confront the enemy, the CDS did not emerge in the wake of the victory but before the victory, long before. That is an undeniable merit of our historic experience, a novelty and a contribution to our people's international revolutionary heritage, a vital first-rate contribution to Latin America's national and social liberation movement.

Of course, this popular initiative did not please the reactionary political organizations, which did not see the weapon of victory against Somozism in this revolutionary organization because they saw mediation as the only possible path or the one that best suited their interests. But the people gradually became organized block by block, territory by territory, village by village, extending into a huge logistic network which traps frogs and beasts when they are plotting some crime.

The CDS, nevertheless, did not become cells dedicated exclusively to harassing the enemy. They also became groups organized to serve the people and they played a very important role in the sad days of the Somozist bombings and of the final attacks launched by the genocidal army against our cities.

The Sandinist CDS have followed a beautiful path and, solely on the basis of their contribution to victory, they deserve the utmost respect.

This is not all they are, however. In peacetime the CDS reveal themselves to be the driving force of community progress in neighborhoods and areas throughout the national territory. Wherever CDS operate and fulfill the tasks for which they have been created, there is a creative flourishing of the initiatives of men and women, old people and even children. Regardless of the mistakes, deviations and even abuses that may have been observed, one swallow does not a summer make and a crooked tree does not give the measure of the forest.

As the CDS in the 10 de Junio and El Dorado District said when it protested the Montealegre project, that community expresses its worries and needs through its CDS. It explained that the letters to which the reactionaries have referred are not letters of recommendation but letters of identification.

The mass organizations such as the Farmworkers Association, the Sandinist Workers Central and the CDS reveal the popular nature of the Sandinist revolution, since without the people's organized participation there is no revolutionary democratic practice. Only the organized people can make their will felt and can aid their participation in the construction of a new Nicaragua.

Reaction dreams about a dispersed, divided and disconnected people because it knows that in that way it can control them better and subject them to its designs. That explains its position at this point where, to the bitterness of the enemies of the mass organizations, they have once again failed to get anything.

BRIEFS

FUEL PRICE HIKES--The National Reconstruction Government has authorized a hike in gasoline and diesel prices. The new prices will go into effect today. The Nicaraguan Interior Commerce Ministry has announced the following increases: Premium gasoline, previously 24.85 cordobas per gallon, is now 25.35 cordobas. Regular gasoline, previously 21.55 cordobas per gallon, is now 21.75 cordobas. Diesel fuel went from 11.80 cordobas per gallon to 12.75 cordobas. The prices of propane and butane gas and kerosene have remained unchanged. Kerosene continues to cost 12.10 cordobas per gallon. The prices of butane and propane gas are as follows: 9-pound cylinder, 26 cordobas; 25-pound cylinder, 70.70 cordobas; 100-pound cylinder, 282 cordobas and a gallon for 12.50 cordobas. [Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Oct 80 PA]

CUBA WITHDRAWS BID FOR SECURITY COUNCIL SEAT

FL211249 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Cuba decided yesterday to withdraw its candidacy to nonpermanent membership in the UN Security Council representing Latin America.

Making the announcement at the General Assembly, Cuba's permanent representative to the United Nations, Raul Roa Kouri, pointed out that, just like last year, another candidate has come forth in the same geographic area as Cuba. The experience of 154 votes in 1979, Roa Kouri added, allows us to assume that the purpose of these candidacies is only to block our election and that in all likelihood the assembly would have to go through last year's experience again.

The Cuban ambassador added that the Government of Cuba recognizes the importance of having stable UN organs in these days when world peace and security is threatened. That is why, he said, Cuba cannot permit the irresponsibility of some to create an artificial problem in this assembly. For these reasons, Roa Kouri stated, my government has decided to withdraw its candidacy.

Costa Rica, a country whose candidacy was an attempt to counter Cuba's, was not elected, though it was the sole candidate following Cuba's withdrawal. Costa Rica won only 89 votes in the first round of voting. It obtained only 78 in the second round. In a third round, it obtained only 74, following which the General Assembly postponed the vote for today.

It is obvious that a number of countries participating in the vote have reacted to Costa Rica's interference in Cuba's election. Costa Rica was rebuked when it failed to win the necessary votes.

BULGARIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

FL212031 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Lt Gen (Dimitri Popov), chairman of the central council of the organization for technical and military training of the population, and the Bulgarian delegation accompanying him today visited the main offices of the Society for Patriotic-Military Education--SEPMI--in Havana city.

They were received by Col Mario Acosta Sosa, president of the capital's SEPMI, and Maj Arsenio Zubizarreta, the organization's vice president, who welcomed the visitors. The Bulgarian delegation arrived in our country early this morning at the invitation of the SEPMI National Directorate. During its stay in Cuba, it will fulfill a broad program of activities.

MONTANE UNDERSCORES TRIUMPHS OF NICARAGUAN, GRENADIAN REVOLUTIONS

FL212324 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2302 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, has asserted that the revolutionary victories of Nicaragua and Grenada are the most important events of Latin America since 1959. Speaking at an international scientific conference on the struggle of the working class against imperialism, the Cuban official stressed that these victories came amid a counterrevolutionary offensive imposed by Yankee imperialism.

Montane said these triumphs represent the growth of the popular and revolutionary movement in Latin America and the Caribbean. The chief of the party Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations asserted that these advances are part of the historic phase which the Cuban revolution opened for the continent.

Jesus Montane Oropesa, chief of the Cuban delegation to the scientific conference in Berlin, noted that the revolutionary triumph in Nicaragua verified the effectiveness of the armed sgruggle as a decisive means of taking power. He emphasized that Nicaragua and Grenada also have shown that the only guarantee for development of a program of anti-imperialist transformations lies in the elimination of the bourgeois state apparatus and creation of a new army of popular origin. Referring to the general situation in Latin America and the Caribbean, Montane emphasized that a phase of great historic change is being experienced in this region. The revolutionary content of any form of struggle is determined by its result in the sense of making the popular masses advance or retreat with regard to the final objectives, Montane said.

MACHADO VENTURA CLOSES CTC NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING

FL211956 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] After approving the main report, the 41st meeting of the National Council of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] concluded this morning. Roberto Veiga, member of the PCC Central Committee and CTC secretary general, made a speech concerning the discussion of the main report.

In today's final session a letter from the CTC National Council to the commander in chief was read. The letter dealt with the satisfactory fulfillment of the battle for a sixth grade education and tasks to be developed so that workers may continue studying to attain a ninth grade education. A resolution was read which hails the holding in our country of the next congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions. Likewise, the participants agreed to condemn the acquittal of the perpetrators of the Barbados crime. The two resolutions, as well as the main report, were approved by the members of the CTC National Council.

Joaquin Benavides, president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security, made a speech and closing remarks were also made by PCC Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura.

[Begin Machado Ventura recording] In the first place, in matters dealing with organization, it is of great satisfaction for us to see that many of the tasks you are undertaking, some of which have already had positive results, are tasks that belong in the field or sphere of organization. In that sense, you have discussed most concrete efforts. You have discussed the possibility of visiting the work centers with greater frequency. You have outlined specific plans for that purpose. You have also discussed and adopted measures with respect to the excessive number of meetings, which affect all levels. If we examine them at the intermediate level and if we examine them at the higher levels of leadership, it is undeniable that we still have a long way to go, to study, and to learn a lot, so that we may gain time, effectiveness and quality. [end recording]

BRIEFS

EDITOR OF SOVIET PUBLICATION--Makhmud Gabdulin, chief editor of the CPSU Central Committee's technical publication AGITATOR, has arrived in Cuba to learn of the work of political reporters and about propaganda in general. He was received by Jorge Canelas, chief editor of the magazine EL MILITANTE COMUNISTA; Pedro Margolles, section chief of the Central Committee's Department of Revolutionary Orientation; Luis Felipe Vazquez, section chief of the Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations; and (Yevgeniy Robushil), the Soviet Embassy's political attache. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Oct 80 FL]

BULGARIAN TOBACCO ASSISTANCE--The first three plant health specialists from Bulgaria who will help in the tobacco blue mold disease prevention and control program already are in our country. The specialists will be working in Pinar del Rio, Villa Clara and Sancti Spiritus Provinces. They are part of the cooperation plan which Bulgaria has offered to Cuba in the fight against the blue mold disease. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1916 GMT 20 Oct 80 FL]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

POLICE ARREST 50 AFTER PRD-PR CLASH

PA192013 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1537 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, 19 Oct (EFE)--More than 50 people affiliated with the ruling Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) and the opposition Reformists Party (PR) were arrested last night in this capital by the national police, following a clash between the two groups.

The incident began when PRD supporters staged a rally and a group of PR followers broke into the act, wielding firearms. Apparently, the instigators had the backing of the national police, arousing the anger of the inhabitants of the neighborhood who stoned the vehicle of a chief of police. This prompted a general roundup of all people in the area.

GRENADA

FINANCE-TRADE MINISTER ON IMF LOANS FOR AGRICULTURE

FL211405 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 17 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 15 Oct--The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is to assist Grenada in the preparation of the necessary documents to apply for an IMF loan of some (EC) $5 million to rehabilitate the agricultural industry damaged by Hurricane Allen.

Minister of Finance, Trade and Planning Bernard Coard held talks with officials of the IMF on this matter during the recent IMF/World Bank meeting in Washington. He said last night on Radio Free Grenada that the funds available for this loan have little terms and conditions attached.

"Hopefully, with the completion of the necessary data collection and documentation within the next few weeks, he said, "we will be able to actually receive the funds, hopefully, before the end of the year."

Radio Free Grenada said Coard had had talks also with the World Bank on the possibility of providing funds for Grenada's low income housing scheme. Discussions centered on a loan of (EC) $3 million to be provided by the World Bank on "concessional terms."

Coard used the opportunity in Washington to hold talks with the finance ministers of Indonesia and Ghana on the possibility of cooperation in the world marketing of nutmeg and cocoa. Indonesia produces about 70 percent of the world's nutmeg and most of the rest is produced by Grenada.

Grenada's cocoa, in terms of world production, is negligible. According to Radio Free Grenada, Coard feels that the formation of a single world body for nutmeg and cocoa will eliminate competition and lead to a "universal price."

JAMAICA

PNP TELLS OF POLICE PLAN TO KILL PARTY CANDIDATES

FL162324 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Kingston--Secretary General of Jamaica's ruling People's National Party [PNP] Donald K. Duncan has charged that there is a plan by police officers to kill him and two other candidates, Dudley Thompson and Hugh Small. In a statement released by the PNP and published in the Jamaican press, Duncan said that the party had information from several sources about a conversation heard over police radio on Wednesday concerning the plan to assassinate the three PNP candidates.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 207 *23 October 1980*

ARGENTINA

Politician Expresses Concern Over Viola Nominating Process B 1
Agrarian Leader Volando Receives Support B 1
Briefs: Loan for Bolivia; Meeting With Pope B 1

BOLIVIA

Exiled President-Elect Forecasts Downfall of Regime C 1
Paz Zamora: Military Regime Not Yet Consolidated C 1
PRESENCIA Commentator Questions Coca Regulations [15 Oct] C 2
Briefs: Interim Information Minister C 2

BRAZIL

O ESTADO Reports Arab Interest in Weapons Technology [21 Oct] D 1
Fourth Division Commander on Communist Infiltration [JORNAL DO BRASIL 22 Oct] D 2

CHILE

Foreign Minister Hopes For Better Relations With United States E 1
Pinochet Declines To Meet With Argentine Politician Manrique E 1
Government Communique on Arrest, Release of Argentine Priest E 2
Government Sets Conditions for Zaldivar To Return E 3
Interior Ministry Reports Detention of Six PCCh Members E 3

COLOMBIA

Draft Agreement With Venezuela on Maritime Boundaries F 1
Turbay: Treaty Must Have Congressional Approval F 3
Briefs: Ambassador to Vatican; Ambassador to Haiti F 3

ECUADOR

Navy Detains Three U.S. Trawlers for Illegal Fishing G 1
Indian Tribe Rebels, Occupies Town, Demands Land G 1
Landless Peasants Occupy Cattle Ranches in Manabi G 1
Government Minister Warns Against Further Occupations G 1

PARAGUAY

Intruder Enters U.S. Embassy Grounds H 1
Further Reportage H 1
Sentences of Internal Banishment H 1
Police Remove Checkpoints; Registration Continues H 1

PERU

Honduras-El Salvador Peace Treaty To Be Signed in Lima J 1
Foreign Minister Rejects Internationalization of Amazon J 1
Prime Minister on Terrorists; Senator on 'Left' J 1
Terrorism Prompts Government to Submit Antisubversion Bill J 2
University Strike Ends; New Wage Scale Granted J 2
Briefs: Mineral Production J 2

URUGUAY

War Forces Uruguay To Purchase Oil on Spot Market K 1
New Bolivian Ambassador on Possible Oil-Gas Talks K 1
Salvadoran Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives 21 Oct K 1
Government Preparing Constitution for 30 Nov Plebiscite K 1

VENEZUELA

Defense Minister on Consultations on Colombian Disputes L 1
President Reiterates Support for Salvadoran Junta L 1

PANAMA

Ships With Perishables To Receive Preference in Canal Transit N 1
Columnist Expands on Charges of U.S. 'Bad Faith' on Canal [MATUTINO 21 Oct] N 1
Chiriqui Workers Strike To Protest Elections [STAR AND HERALD 16 Oct] N 2
Briefs: Nicaraguan Ambassador's Credentials; Bovine Rabies Outbreak N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Gunfire From Nicaragua Reportedly Threatens Medics P 1
Paper Implies Government Approval of Leftist Actions [LA NACION 13 Oct] P 1

EL SALVADOR

Guerrilla Accuses Honduran Army of Aiding Junta P 2
Revolutionary Organizations Continue Offensive P 2
Communist Party Leader Views Salvadoran Situation [cross-reference] P 2

GUATEMALA

Israeli Advisers Reportedly Instructing Police P 3

NICARAGUA

Junta's Cordova Rivas Comments on PCD, FSLN Policy [EL NUEVO DIARIO 17 Oct] P 3
Paper Claims Somozists Destroyed Sandinist Post P 5
Ausberto Narvaez Militia Battalion Established P 5
Swearing-in Ceremony P 5
Clergy Comment on Episcopal Conference Document P 6
U.S. Hercules C-130 Arrives for Relief Work P 7
CST, Bulgarian Unions Sign Cooperation Agreement P 7

CUBA

Solidarity Events Held for Visiting Guatemalans Q 1
OCLAE Condemns Guatemalan Government Repression Q 1
Nicaraguan Construction Minister on Visit, Cooperation Q 1
Nicaraguan Interior Minister Visits Isle of Youth Q 1
Cooperation Plan Signed With Peruvian Trade Union Q 2
SELA Permanent Secretary Continues Official Visit Q 2
Foreign Ministry Contacts Q 2
Discussions With Trade Minister Q 2
Talks Open With Benin Government Delegation Q 2
Visit to Economics School Q 3
Reportage on Garcia Frias' Visit to Mongolia [cross-reference] Q 3
Castro Receives Cosmonauts at Revolution Palace Q 3
Soviet Delegation's Departure Q 3
Briefs: Havana City CTC Secretary Q 3

CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA

Manley Appeals for End to Violence, Smooth Election S 1
Havana Reports More Acts of Violence S 1

POLITICIAN EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER VIOLA NOMINATING PROCESS

PY221503 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1240 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Excerpt] La Plata, 20 Oct (NA)--Social Democratic leader Luis Fabrizio has stated that the country's experience during the selection of President Jorge Videla's successor "is deeply disturbing" because "as we could infer from the words of the interior minister (Albano Harguindeguy) himself, there was a kind of tug of war among the three forces over the appointment of the future president."

He continued: "This does not favor the process and it alarms those of us who wish that the declared objectives for a resumption of the democratic life of the country will be reached."

Fabrizio, former mayor of Mar del Plata, said in statements published today by the local morning paper EL DIA that "Gen Roberto Viola's appointment to succeed Videla was no surprise." He maintained that Viola "should be the man to satisfy the demands made by various sectors, which have not yet been met."

He stressed: "There is a great national question which has not yet been answered by this government--what should we understand democracy to mean?" He continued: "All social sectors, the church, the labor movement and the armed forces, should state their positions regarding this question and we should stage a great debate."

When referring to the present economic policy, he stated the need to "correctly manage national saving" and explained that "our party is not concerned over time limits, but we do want the announced objectives which have not been reached to be fulfilled."

AGRARIAN LEADER VOLANDO RECEIVES SUPPORT

PY221323 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1055 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Resistencia, 22 Oct (NA)--Deolindo Bittel, vice president of the Justicialist Party, has told Humberto Volando, chairman of the Argentine Agrarian Federation, that "no one can accuse you of being a subversive for criticizing the ill-fated policy of Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz, which is bringing thousands of rural and city workers to the brink of bankruptcy."

This is stated in a telegram which Bittel sent to Volando and which also says: "We who also aspire to being the equals of the voiceless people support your just claims. I and millions of Argentines embrace you."

Volando was officially warned by Interior Under Secretary Jose David Ruiz Palacio that the government was "not prepared to tolerate under any circumstances" attitudes or statements by the agrarian leader which could be interpreted as a "disruptive action."

BRIEFS

LOAN FOR BOLIVIA--Argentina has granted Bolivia a $50 million loan for the purchase of 235,200 tons of wheat, which will be supplied during the course of the next 8 months. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 13 Oct 80 P 5 PY]

MEETING WITH POPE--Buenos Aires, 12 Oct (NA)--Former metalworkers leader Lorenzo Miguel traveled to Rome yesterday. Union spokesman reported that he will meet with the pope to ask him to intercede with the Argentine military junta for the release of former constitutional president Maria Estela Martinez de Peron. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Oct 80 PY]

EXILED PRESIDENT-ELECT FORECASTS DOWNFALL OF REGIME

PY221846 Paris AFP in Spanish 0432 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 21 Oct (AFP)--The thwarted Bolivian president-elect, Hernan Siles Zuazo, has forecast that General Garcia Meza's regime will soon collapse before the peaceful resistance of the Bolivian people.

Siles Zuazo arrived in Bogota tonight to participate in the international symposium on the North-South dialogue based on the Brandt report which will be held here this week.

In a brief statement to the press made at the airport, the president-elect in exile confirmed that some of the current military chiefs are connected with international drug rings. He also expressed his fears that the death penalty which the Bolivian regime is seeking to resurrect in order to do away with drug traffickers will be used, in fact, to liquidate those democrats who oppose General Garcia Meza's dictatorship.

Siles Zuazo also reaffirmed his desire to return to Bolivia soon and to struggle underground for the return of democratic institutions.

PAZ ZAMORA: MILITARY REGIME NOT YET CONSOLIDATED

PY222301 Paris AFP in Spanish 1711 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 22 Oct (AFP)--Jaime Paz Zamora, Bolivian vice president-elect before the military coup, made a call here today to the democratic countries of the world to help reestablish democracy in his country.

Paz, who is touring Europe, stated in a press conference that the power of the military junta in Bolivia has not been consolidated, especially because of the international problems it is facing, since several governments, especially European ones, have not recognized it.

Paz Zamora stated that the United States, which has refused to recognize the new regime, has reduced to a minimum its diplomatic personnel in La Paz and that Washington has reproached Gen Garcia Meza and his aides for heading important trafficking in cocaine.

Paz Zamora, vice president of the People's Democratic Union (UDP), allied with the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) and with the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI), is the only surviver of an attack perpetrated during the electoral campaign last June.

Paz Zamora has supported the constitution of a transitional government under three conditions: limitation of its existence to a short period, creation of a program to reestablish the democratic institutions and the participation of the UDP in the government coalition.

Paz Zamora also indicated that former Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler, who has been granted asylum in France, supports the UDP with which she maintains contact.

Alwin Brueck, secretary of state in the FRG Economic Cooperation Ministry, stated here today that the Bonn government has decided to continue with the aid currently granted to Bolivia, which directly benefits the population. Brueck indicated, however, that the projects prepared between the two governments in May 1980 will not be implemented and that the financial resources (more than DM100 million) will be frozen until the Bonn government feels that new negotiations are possible.

PRESENCIA COMMENTATOR QUESTIONS COCA REGULATIONS

PY211727 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 15 Oct 80 p 3

[Commentary: "Coca Trade" by Cristobal Suarez A.]

[Text] Worried people come to government house. Whether they like it or not, the authorities have to see the crowds and listen to their complaints. Also, journalists can walk to the Narcotics Bureau to give a hand. (I wrote this article on 2 July 1980. It was never published.)

People say that "permits" to transport coca are being sold and that some people who ask for permits get desperate and pay whatever is asked. That is to say, the system of permits gives rise to the possibility of selling these "permits."

I do not believe this....Everyone knows that the employees of the Narcotics Bureau are honorable people. But I do wonder, however, why are these offices not entrusted to civilian professionals?

The core of the evil is in the system of permits for those who sell or transport coca although the "sale" of coca is legal and free. It is an essential product which provides income for many exploited peasants, and now this coca has become a source of worry for the small coca traders who have only the meager profits from this trade to support their familes.

Why cannot coca trade be free?

It is not a crime to sell coca. The prohibition on selling coca is illegal and it is also illegal to authorize some people to sell coca and to prohibit others.

The fact that the sale of coca is forbidden does not mean that less cocaine will be produced.

Undoubtedly, the authorities want to prevent the innumerable crimes which are taking place and it is impossible to preclude the manufacture of cocaine and its export. The patriotic thing to do would be to establish a state monopoly which would operate within the plan established by the World Health Organization.

It is ridiculous to burn the seized cocaine, which is worth a great deal of money, because many good projects could be financed with the money its sale could bring. The least that could be done would be to improve the prisons.

Judges and other authorities are also guilty of great injustices because they do not discriminate between those who are involved in the crime and also because they delay the proceedures. They even go as far as to imprison friends of traffickers and they harrass humble people who do not have the money to pay for their defense while the big shots are free and clear.

There is no fairness. There is no pity in the hearts of the authorities and no brains in the heads of those who draw up the laws.

Let us be realistic and patriotic. Let us show pity toward our brothers imprisoned and buried for life, forgotten even by their lawyers.

BRIEFS

INTERIM INFORMATION MINISTER--Education Minister Ariel Coca took over as interim minister secretary of press and information yesterday afternoon, temporarily replacing Fernando Palacios who left for the United States to undergo medical treatment. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Oct 80 PY]

O ESTADO REPORTS ARAB INTEREST IN WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY

PY222346 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Oct 80 P 7

[By Roberto Godoy]

[Text] Moderate countries in the Persian Gulf, such as Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, want to set up a large war materiel industry by purchasing technology in complete "packages" from various countries, including Brazil. These countries would be invited to install assembly units for armored cars, aircraft, artillery pieces and shells, missiles and light individual weapons.

The governments of that region seem to be concerned about the fact that, in case of conflicts, the usual suppliers wait for a clear picture to emerge and then enter into political negotiations before making shipments to supplement the arsenals of the countries in conflict.

In the Iranian-Iraqi clash, the ripple effects of the war are jeopardizing the entire defensive schemes of neighboring countries. The information was leaked by a source connected with suppliers of strategic material in Sao Jose Dos Compos, but rumors to that effect had already been circulating in that sector for a year. Sources connected with ENGESA [Specialized Engineers Inc] in Sao Paulo admitted yesterday that "numerous preliminary contacts have already been made, without going any further or presenting concrete proposals."

In fact, the idea has been taking shape since September 1978, when the Arab Industrialization Organization (whose council is composed of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the Arab Emirates) decided to approve an agreement with the French multinational company Dessault-Breguet to manufacture under license in Alexandria the Mirage-2000 advanced interceptor-bomber. The Alphajet-M training and ground attack aircraft was also included in the contract. Agreements followed with the British companies Rolls-Royce, Westland and British Aerospace for the manufacture of Lynx fighter helicopters, turbines for these helicopters and Swingfire antitank missiles, respectively. In 1979, those contracts already had a $1.4-million price tag.

The expansion of the program will involve Brazil directly. Iraq is really interested in the complete manufacture of X-40 surface-to-surface missiles, which were developed by the Military Engineering Institute, taking as a basis a stage of the Sonda-2 space research rocket, which can deliver an explosive payload of 250 kilograms at a range of 40 kilometers. Light weapons, such as the Fau rifle and a Brazilian flamethrower, are drawing the attention of the consortium. However, Brazil's main participation in the scheme is represented by ENGESA armored cars, particularly the attack and reconnaisance Cascavel EE-9 and the multipurpose Urutu EE-11, which have already proved their usefulness in Iran.

Moreover, Arab navies are interested in sophisticated equipment for patrol boats along the coasts and straits. This is the type of equipment that the navy arsenal is taking steps to manufacture under the "Corveta Project" to build an electronically sophisticated ship, equipped with missiles and rapid-fire guns (a cannon and a mortar). This ship should be ready for operation by mid-1985--including for export--at a cost of $80 million.

Brazilian technology in the metallurgical sector also seems to be attracting the attention of the most radical nations in the ongoing confrontation with Israel, namely, Syria, Libya and Algeria. As already publicly admitted, the latter three countries are interested in forming a combined force with nuclear capabilities in the belief that the Israeli Dimona atomic plant has already manufactured almost two dozen atomic devices that can be launched by modern, properly adapted Israeli aircraft, such as the F-15 and F-4 Phantom.

In line with these imports, including the transfer of know-how, the Arab leaders--whose commercial missions visit Brazil periodically--would be interested in the purchase of special steels necessary for the manufacture of strategic war equipment.

FOURTH DIVISION COMMANDER ON COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

PY230216 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 22 Oct 80 p 4

[Excerpts] Belo Horizonte--Speaking yesterday to 53 regional teachers' delegates as part of the morals and citizenship course sponsored by the Minas Gerais Education Secretariat, 4th Division Commander Gen Jose Luis Coelho Neto departed from the prepared text of his lecture to accuse the bishop of Teofilo Otoni, Dom Quirino Adolfo Schmitz, of being the most prominent representative of the Marxist church in Brazil.

The general said that the Communist Party of Brazil publishes 18 Marxist newspapers with money from abroad and we do not have money to publish a single newspaper. That money from abroad is channeled through the Marxist clergy. The best example of this is the bishop of Teofilo Otoni, Dom Quirino Schmitz, and we must not be afraid to name names. There are men who want to destroy this country. They are the Casaldigas [another priest accused of being a communist] of this country. A foreign priest in Recife offended our independence. But, I ask how is his country doing? Allow me to recall an old saying: "Monkey, watch your tail."

The general spoke yesterday morning at the auditorium of the Finance Secretariat of Minas Gerais in an inaugural lecture of the course offered to motivate the creation of citizenship centers in rural schools. General Coelho Neto stressed the need for citizens to cultivate good citizenship and, at one point in his lecture, he pointed his finger at the Marxists as the worst enemies of the peoples of the free world. He said that there are in Brazil organizations which are similar to Marxist movements, listing the Socialist Convergence, the Brazilian Committees for Amnesty and the Women's Movement for Amnesty as some of the supporting organizations.

In addition, he listed the Brazilian Democratic Center (CEBRADE), the Unified Negroes' Movement Against Racial Discrimination, the Movement Against the Cost of Living and the National Movement for the Defense of the Amazon as other organizations of the same kind. The general noted: "These organizations are infiltrated by communists who seek to recruit sympathizers who will let them take control of the organizations and thus organize subversion."

"The communist movement in Brazil is revolutionary and oriented by the Ideology of Marx and Lenin. It is directed by the Moscow-based international communist movement."

General Coelho Neto said that the Brazilian communist movement follows three lines of action and, showing slides, referred to the Brazilian Communist Party as being "illegal, reformist and a propounder of a popular democracy. Prestes, Leopoldo Dias and others are just rubber stamp elements who need to consult the Russian Communist Party before changing the Brazilian party secretary general."

He then noted that another line of action is the socialists, legally represented by the Workers' Party, the Socialist Convergence--now in decline--and the Internationalist Socialist Organization, "the last one operating in Minas Gerais, Sao Paulo and Recife, with connections with the party of Willy Brandt in the FRG." He also mentioned the Revolutionary Workers Party as another follower of this socialist line.

Showing more slides, General Coelho Neto added that the third line is followed by those who preach armed revolution in the country, a line that is rather confused and is represented by the MR-8 [not further identified], the Communist Party of Brazil, the Proletarian Participation Movement, the Internationalist Communist Party "and other organizations treading the same path."

FOREIGN MINISTER HOPES FOR BETTER RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES

PY221400 Paris AFP in Spanish 0002 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile 21 Oct (AFP)--Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames said here today that Chile is always (?willing to overcome) the existing disagreements with the United States.

The foreign minister criticized Washington's protectionist economic policy and without directly mentioning it he also alluded to the political problem between the two countries that culminated a year ago when the government of Gen Augusto Pinochet refused to hand over the three military officers who were charged by U.S. courts. The three officers were involved in the killing of Orlando Letelier that was perpetrated in Washington on 21 September 1976.

Rene Rojas Galdames noted today that Chilean-U.S. diplomatic relations have deteriorated in the last few months since 11 months ago the U.S. Department of State decided to reduce its diplomatic representation in Santiago and announced the suspension of all economic aid to Chile.

The foreign minister added that Chile, however, has always tried to overcome these disagreements and has always showed a clear will to cooperate. The minister made this statement in a speech he delivered today at a luncheon offered by the U.S.-Chilean (?business) chamber.

PINOCHET DECLINES TO MEET WITH ARGENTINE POLITICIAN MANRIQUE

PY221953 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Relay from government house by (Graciela Contreras)]

[Excerpts] On leaving the Diego Portales Building, where he had hoped to meet with the president of the republic, Francisco Manrique stated his hope that Chile and Argentina will understand each other and that they will continue to cooperate in the future to avoid problems and thus reshape our world.

At about 1300 the politician and expert on geopolitics, who had probably come as an envoy of the Argentine foreign minister with some specific purpose, left government house without being able to meet with the president of the republic. The president had previously explained that he was unable to see Manrique due to a very busy agenda. He is supposed to travel to Temuro this afternoon, where he will dedicate a cattle and agricultural exposition tomorrow.

After visiting government house, the Argentine envoy stated that he had not met with the president, nor anybody else. He said that he had only come to Chile to rest, and that he had nothing to do with the mediation or the Beagle problem, because for that there are special delegations analyzing the problem. He then said that President Pinochet is going to the south, so they have agreed to arrange a meeting later.

He also said that he is returning to Buenos Aires this afternoon, and that he will not meet with officials of the Foreign Ministry, although it is possible that he will meet with the Chilean foreign minister. He is completely optimistic on Argentine-Chilean relations and believes that Argentines and Chileans should understand each other completely.

[Words indistinct] of the purpose of his meeting with the foreign minister this afternoon, he stated that he is only a person of good will. He believes that we are experiencing a time of tensions, but that these tensions will disappear as the problems disappear. Manrique said to the press: I sincerely believe it is so, and I am sure that our problems will have a happy ending.

When questioned on what the two countries should do, he said that he is a person of good will and pointed out that he dares not say anything. He is observing the case and hopes that the intelligence of those who govern will come up with the solutions that the people desire.

He then stated that he fully understands why his excellency did not receive him and added that he believes there is some sort of tension, but that he is not on any kind of secret mission. The Argentine envoy concluded by stating that he had nothing to hide.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE ON ARREST, RELEASE OF ARGENTINE PRIEST

PY221634 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2320 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text of communique issued by the Foreign Ministry in Santiago on 21 October]

[Text] 1. The Argentine Salesian priest German Casse Cardeville, auxiliary chaplain of the 24th Motorized Infantry Regiment and of prison unit No 15 of Rio Gallegos, was arrested on 14 October in Punta Arenas after having been identified as the bearer of a document of an Argentine intelligence organization requesting information of a military nature.

2. Based on the data on hand and on what Father Casse himself stated, it has been established that:

A. Chaplain Casse was making his fourth trip to Chile in the course of the current year without having been duly identified;

B. Last September Father Casse informed intelligence department No 183 of Rio Gallegos that he was travelling to Punta Arenas by land. On that occasion he was asked to take an envelope which contained documents to be delivered to an unknown person who would meet him. This request was fulfilled on 19 September 1980. When he returned to Rio Gallegos, Casse reported that his mission had been successful.

C. On 10 October he once again informed Lt Col Alberto Scunior, chief of intelligence department No 183, that he would be travelling to Punta Arenas again in the coming days. On 13 October Lt Alberto Scaravaglion of the same intelligence department asked him to take an envelope which was to be delivered to the same persons the previous envelope had been delivered to and also gave him coupons to buy fuel for his car and money for his lodging in Punta Arenas.

D. In Punta Arenas Chaplain Casse admitted being involved in the aforementioned cases and stated that he was willing to go on trial for his crimes.

3. Since he is a clergyman, the following measures have been taken:

A. On 15 October he was transferred to the Cabo de Hornos Hotel. The following day he travelled by air to Santiago where he was lodged at the army's guest house and was accompanied by a Chilean [words indistinct] in whose presence he confirmed in writing what he had verbally stated in Punta Arenas.

B. That same day the Foreign Ministry informed the apostolic nuncio, Msgr Angelo Sodano, about the case and stated that in view of his investiture and moved by a conciliatory spirit, the national authorities had decided not to bring Chaplain Casse to trial, despite the evidence against him, and would place him at his disposal.

Msgr Sodano thanked the authorities for seeking a prompt and concliatory solution to the problem which arose.

The Argentine Embassy in Santiago was duly informed of the situation.

C. On 17 October the deputy director of protocol, accompanied by a Chilean chaplain, transferred the Argentine priest from the army's guest house to the Apostolic Nuciature. Chaplain Casse was given a document issued by the Foreign Ministry which authorizes him to remain in the country or leave it, without any restrictions or limitation, whenever he may deem appropriate. Chaplain Casse left the country on the 18th.

4. The Chilean authorities tried at all times to keep the information on the arrest of Chaplain Casse in strict confidence since the publication of this sort of information only creates tension in the peaceful atmosphere which should prevail in Chilean-Argentine relations.

5. However, reports published by the Argentine media, which served as an excuse to attack Chile as a consequence of the mentioned case, compel us to inform the public on the real reasons for the arrest of the Argentine chaplain and his subsequent release to the Holy See representative, due to his status of clergyman, despite the fact that he was seriously involved in a case which threatnes national security.

Santiago, 21 October 1980

GOVERNMENT SETS CONDITIONS FOR ZALDIVAR TO RETURN

PY210023 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] In a communique released at noon today, the Interior Ministry reiterated that Mr Andres Zaldivar must publicly pledge obedience to the government and to the laws. The communique states that the leader of the dissolved Christian Democratic Party will not be allowed to return to the country unless he complies with the above.

It also states that the communique issued by Zaldivar on 18 October is far from satisfactory with regard to his commitment to obey our laws to the extent requested by our government. Furthermore, and to put an end to this problem, it has been decided that the restrictive measure affecting Zaldivar will be reconsidered only if he signs a statement--which will be drafted by the government--in the presence of the Chilean consul to whom he submits his spplication for reentry. In this statement, Zaldivar will pledge to obey the constituted government, the current legal system and the new constitution which was approved in a plebiscite on 11 September.

INTERIOR MINISTRY REPORTS DETENTION OF SIX PCCH MEMBERS

PY202016 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1534 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 18 Oct (LATIN)--It has been reported here that six members of the proscribed Chilean Communist Party [PCCH] were brought to trial today for establishing three enterprises with foreign capital to finance clandestine activities in the country.

The Interior Ministry stated in a communique released to the press that the group has violated the state's internal security law by carrying out indoctrination activities and recruiting new members for their party. All political parties were dissolved in March 1977 by the military government.

The ministry stated that the detainees have opened three enterprises engaged in attracting capital after receiving financial support from Marxist groups in Canada. The ministry did not explain which organization had sent the money so that the group could operate, or the manner in which it used the money.

The communique identified the detainees as Luis Garcia, Daniel Serrante, Patricio Perez, Lorenzo Jimenez, Drago Domancic and Alfonso Gomez.

DRAFT AGREEMENT WITH VENEZUELA ON MARITIME BOUNDARIES

PA230116 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2345 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Draft agreement on Colombian-Venezuelan marine border conflict, read by Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas--date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] Preamble: The Government of the Republic of Colombia and the Government of the Republic of Venezuela, considering:

The traditional ties of friendship and brotherhood that exist between the two nations, which are motivated by the ideals of the liberator Simon Bolivar;

The need for cooperation between the two peoples, which has been determined by history and geography;

The extension of the jurisdiction of seaboard states to new marine surface and underwater areas by virtue of the development of international law;

The need to set the boundaries of the surface and underwater areas between the two countries;

The obligation of states to first employ direct negotiations to reach agreements on problems of common interest; and

The efforts of successive governments in the two countries to reach a just and equitable agreement that would be satisfactory to the two nations;

Have resolved to concert a treaty and for this purpose have designated as their plenipotentiaries:

The president of the Republic of Colombia, Dr Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala--who will appoint someone later on--and

The president of the Republic of Venezuela, Dr Luis Herrera Campins--who will also appoint his plenipotentiary in due time.

The plenipotentiaries, after exchanging credentials and finding them in good and proper order, have agreed upon the following:

Article 1. The delimitation of the respective surface and underwater areas between the Republic of Colombia and the Republic of Venezuela, which include inland waters, territorial seas, continental shelves, exclusive economic zones and any others which have been or can be established by the parties, according to international law, is as follows:

Section 1: Beginning from the point in which the land border reaches to the sea and following the parallel 11°51'7.41" north, which is the latitude set by the limits commissions of Colombia and Venezuela in minutes No 4, dated 30 March 1930, to Point "B" whose coordinates are: latitude 11°51'7.41" north, and longitude 70°43'37.374" west.

Section 2: From Point "B" described above to Point "C", whose coordinates are: latitude 12°00'1.785" north and longitude 70°41'45.698" west.

Section 3: From Point "C" described above to Point "D", whose coordinates are: latitude 12°20'12.252" north, and longitude 70°58'6.490".

Section 4: From Point "D" described above to Point "E", whose coordinates are: latitude 14°58'24.54" north or 14°56'40.537" north, subject to a review of calculations, and 71°21'00" west.

Section 5: From Point "E" described above following the meridian 70°21'00" toward the north, until it reaches the borders of a third country.

The coordinates mentioned refer to La Canoa, Venezuela, whose coordinates are: longitude 8°34'17.17" north and latitude 63°51'34.88" west.

Article 2. The territorial seas, adjacent zones established or to be established, continental shelves and the exclusive economic zones of the Republics of Venezuela and Colombia, between the peninsulas of La Goajira and Paraguana, delimited in Article 1, extend beginning from the following lines:

Line 1: From Punta Macolla, latitude 12°5'45.19" north, longitude 70°12'48.5" west, to Monjes del Norte, latitude 12°29'42.5" north, longitude 70°55'18.38" west.

Line 2: From Monjes del Norte to Cabo Chichibacoa, latitude 12°17'40.7" north, longitude 71°13'35.5" west.

These lines have been established by each of the parties within their own jurisdiction as delimited in this treaty.

The waters contained within the lines described and the respective coasts are inland waters of one or the other country, delimited as outlined in Article 1.

Article 3. Subject to the norms contained in this article and in international law, each party will allow innocent passage through its inland waters as delimited in the present treaty to:

1. Merchant vessels of any nationality bound for ports of either of the two parties or which, proceeding from these ports are bound for different maritime areas.

2. Venezuelan or Colombian warships and other state-owned vessels used for noncommercial purposes bound for the inland waters of their respective countries, or which, coming from these waters, are bound for different maritime areas.

3. Private or publicly owned vessels of Venezuelan or Colombian registry used for commercial purposes, including transporting or exploiting natural resources, that:

A. Depart from ports or inland waters of one of the parties and are headed toward ports of the other or to different maritime areas, or

B. Depart from different maritime areas and are headed toward the inland waters of the country where they are registered.

The norms contained in this Point 3 of Article 3 will also apply to vessels registered elsewhere that are at the service of one of the parties, as long as the other party has been notified previously of the relationship with the vessel in question.

Paragraph 1: The vessels that exercise the right of innocent passage referred to in this article must obey the laws and regulations issued by the respective country to ensure navigational safety and to prevent pollution, and they must obey other such measures prescribed by international law.

Paragraph 2: The passage contemplated in this article should be effected over a direct route determined by navigational needs and should be quick and uninterrupted. The vessels will not be allowed to halt or anchor except in those instances prescribed by international law.

Article 4. In the event a hydrocarbon deposit extends to both sides of the border line established in this treaty, each party will explore and exploit the deposit within its own marine areas and will receive one-half of the hydrocarbons extracted, but will then also be responsible for one-half of the corresponding cost.

When one of the parties believes that a deposit being explored or exploited by the other extends to its side of the broder line outlined in the present treaty, it should so inform the other party. Once this is accomplished, the parties will exchange the data and information they have on the case, and will carry out by mutual accord and with a spirit of cooperation the necessary studies, explorations and prospecting, according to the technical norms and procedures in general use, to determine if it truly is a deposit with the characteristics described above.

The two parties will observe the necessary technical norms and procedures to ensure the final maximum recovery of the hydrocarbons contained in the deposit.

Article 5. Regarding the areas delimited in this treaty, the parties will negotiate agreements on matters of common interest such as fishing, the protection and exploitation of live resources, navigational safety, navigation for sports and tourist purposes, the control and minimizing of marine contamination, the laying of pipe and cables and scientific investigation.

Article 6. Conflicts between the parties regarding the interpretation or execution of this treaty will be resolved according to the pertinent instructions in the treaties currently in force between them and through other peaceful means prescribed by international law.

Article 7. This treaty will be submitted for approval according to the constitution of each party and will go into effect the moment the instruments of ratification are exchanged.

The lines set in this treaty have been drawn for illustrative purposes on nautical charts No DHN-100, scale 1:300,000, and No DHN-001, scale 1:1,650,000, of the Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation of Venezuela. Two of each of these charts, signed by the plenipotentiaries, are attached to and are an integral part of this treaty.

In witness whereof, the aforementioned plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty.

TURBAY: TREATY MUST HAVE CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL

PA221520 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala wants national public opinion to be well acquainted with the draft of the treaty to be signed between Colombia and Venezuela regarding maritime borders and the continental shelf. The president made this statement last night when he revealed the draft of the bill completed by negotiators of the two countries after the sixth round of talks, at Caraballeda, Venezuela last week. The Colombian-Venezuelan treaty will go into effect once the two nations exchange ratification agreements after a national consensus is reached and the two congresses approve the text signed by the negotiators.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO VATICAN--Hugo Escobar Sierra has been appointed Colombian ambassador to the Vatican. He replaces Raimundo Emiliani Roman, who resigned. Emiliani's resignation has been accepted, effective November 12. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Oct 80 PA]

AMBASSADOR TO HAITI--The government has appointed Juan Zapata Oliveria as new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to replace Lacides Moreno Blanco, who has resigned. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Oct 80 PA]

NAVY DETAINS THREE U.S. TRAWLERS FOR ILLEGAL FISHING

PA221543 Paris AFP in Spanish 1522 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Guayaquil, Ecuador, 22 Oct (AFP)--Three U.S. fishing boats were captured by Ecuadorean Navy patrol boats for fishing without the respective permits, it was reported here today. The 1st Naval Region reported the capture in territorial waters of the U.S. trawlers "Mary," "Carolina," and "Cindy Ann." The latter carried a helicopter on board. The U.S. boats were detained at longitude 2°50' S and latitude 83°10' W, approximately 100 miles from Salinas on the Ecuadorean coast.

The fishing boats will be charged by the Navy authorities with illegal fishing in Ecuadorean territorial waters, an authoriized spokesman said.

INDIAN TRIBE REBELS, OCCUPIES TOWN, DEMANDS LAND

PA230430 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0410 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Quito, 22 Oct (EFE)--The Shuara Indian tribe, which lives in the central-eastern Ecuadorean jungle, has risen up in arms and occupied the town of San Jacinto, Pastaza Province, the local press reported today. According to reports, the Shuara Indians evicted the settlers in the area, permitting them to take only the clothes they were wearing. The reports state that the Indians are demanding exclusive rights over the land.

At the same time the Indian group blocked the highway to Tena, capital of Pastaza Department, 214 km from Quito.

The government has sent an interministerial commission which was not received by the Indian group. The reports attribute allegations of supposed involvement of unidentified politicians to official sources.

LANDLESS PEASANTS OCCUPY CATTLE RANCHES IN MANABI

PA221814 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Manta, Ecuador--The cattle ranches in (Cosimies), Sucre canton, in the northern part of Manabi Province, are being occupied by peasants in the area. It has been learned that in addition to occupying the land, these landless peasants are destroying the natural forests on the banks of the (Cosimies) River.

GOVERNMENT MINISTER WARNS AGAINST FURTHER OCCUPATIONS

PA221816 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Government Minister Dr Carlos Feraud has reiterated that he will not tolerate occupations of any kind in either the country's urban or rural areas. To this effect, precise instructions are being imparted to the provincial governors, who will immediately proceed to evict participants in all cases of attacks on private property.

According to Minister Feraud, all land problems must be resolved through the appropriate institutions--the municipality, the Ecuadorean Institute for Agrarian Reform and Settlement and other institutions.

He indicated that the government is interested in resolving the country's housing problems, regardless of cost. This does not mean, however, that anarchical invasions of parts of our territory will be permitted. He added that both the Ecuadorean Housing Bank and the National Housing Board are at the service of the Ecuadorean people.

INTRUDER ENTERS U.S. EMBASSY GROUNDS

PY230108 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 2200 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Excerpts] At approximately 1310 this afternoon, a vehicle stopped in front of the U.S. Embassy's main gate on Mariscal Lopez Avenue. Ruben Dario Veron got out of the car and violently pushed the gate to enter the embassy. The sudden movement of the gate hit one of the guards who controls access to the embassy. He fell to the ground. Once inside the embassy, Veron talked with some diplomatic officials whose names have not been released. Embassy press spokesman Osvaldo Cazenave reported that Veron did not ask for political asylum and that he left the embassy on his own at approximately 1340. According to some reports, Veron forced his way in because his vehicle was being closely followed by another car which then moved away. The two automobiles had been traveling at high speed on Mariscal Lopez Avenue. A shot was heard near the embassy, which must have led Veron to seek refuge at the embassy.

Further Reportage

PY221804 [Editorial Report] Asuncion Radio Nanduti in Spanish at 1725 GMT on 22 October, reporting on the intruder at the U.S. Embassy, carries a relay from its mobile unit saying: "We are here in front of the U.S. Embassy in Asuncion where it seems that a man named Veron has sought refuge. Veron is the friend and associate of lawyer Mario Milciades Melgarejo and there are rumors that Milciades Melgarejo has been arrested. We still have to confirm the information that one of the watchmen of the U.S. Embassy has been injured and taken to the police hospital."

Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish on 21 March on page 30 carries a report that lawyer Mario Milciades Melgarejo and Ruben Dario Veron, the latter a member of Melgarejo's legal team, have reported to the courts the illegal arrest, by the Investigations Police Department, of Chaco war veteran Virgilio Rios and his brother Jorge Anibal Rios. This arrest took place on 18 October without the appropriate court warrant and the persons were held for 60 hours. According to the paper, Melgarejo had also presented to the courts a check for 30,000 guaranies signed by Investigations Police Department Chief Pastro Coronel claiming that the check had been given to Virgilio Rios to ensure his silence on the illegal aspects of the arrest.

Asuncion Radio Nanduti at 1755 GMT on 22 October relays a statement of Paraguayan spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Asuncion, stating that Veron entered the embassy at 1315 local time forcing his way in and injuring one guard in the process and that Veron left the embassy on his own at approximately 1345.

Sentences of Internal Banishment

PY230112 Asuncion Television Cerro Cora in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] By virtue of Article 79 [state of siege] of the national constitution, lawyer Mario Milciades Melgarejo and Ruben Dario Veron have been detained and sentenced to internal banishment to the towns of San Joaquin and Yhu, respectively.

POLICE REMOVE CHECKPOINTS; REGISTRATION CONTINUES

PY171412 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 17 Oct 80 p 10

[Excerpts] Police spokesmen stated yesterday that the checking of identity documents of travelers and drivers has been suspended. The checks were being made at various strategic points in the capital as part of the investigation into Gen Anastasio Somoza's murder. The document check apparently was called off Wednesday night. The operation was staged jointly by police and army personnel in groups posted near highways leading into the city. Only the port of Ita Enramada is still closed to any activities. Operations in all other ports are without restriction. The census and registration of foreign residents continue at various police stations. This measure was ordered by the police command to obtain a full picture of the number, identity and occupation of foreigners.

HONDURAS-EL SALVADOR PEACE TREATY TO BE SIGNED IN LIMA

PY221639 Paris AFP in Spanish 0325 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 21 Oct (AFP)--The Peruvian mediator Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero stated here today that the peace treaty which will end a 100-year border dispute between Honduras and El Salvador will probably be signed in the Lima government palace.

The former Peruvian president and former president of the Hague International Court of Justice was appointed mediator by the governments of Tegucigalpa and San Salvador in November 1977, after the dispute had caused an armed conflict in 1969.

Bustamante y Rivero today disclosed that President Belaunde Terry had offered the headquarters of his government, the Pizarro Palace, for the ceremony in which Honduras and El Salvador will sign the peace treaty on 30 October or at the beginning of November.

He also said that the Peruvian Foreign Ministry will take part in choosing the date and hour for this important ceremony, which special delegations of the two Central American nations headed by their foreign ministers will attend. Television broadcasting to various American countries will also be arranged.

Bustamanate y Rivero today invited Justice Minister Felipe Osterling and President of the Supreme Court Alberto Eguren to attend the ceremony of the signing of the peace treaty.

FOREIGN MINISTER REJECTS INTERNATIONALIZATION OF AMAZON

PY230224 Paris AFP in Spanish 1728 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 22 Oct (AFP)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Estella rejected here today any intent of the industrialized countries to pursue the internationalization of the Amazon region.

Arias Estella, who left today for Belem, Para State, Brazil, to participate in the first work meeting of the foreign ministers of the Amazon countries, added that by no means can this theory be accepted or can conditions be imposed on us for the handling of our own territory.

The minister then added that the signatory countries of the Amazon Treaty are working to preserve the ecology of the Amazon region and to maintain a just balance in the exploitation of resources, but we cannot accept conditions imposed by the industrialized countries, which are responsible for the contamination.

In this manner, we reject the theory of internationalization of the Amazon, the minister categorically stated at a meeting with the local press before leaving for Brazil aboard a Peruvian Air Force plane, which took off from military air base No. 8 and which will make stops in Iquitos and Manaus.

At the first work meeting of the foreign ministers of the Amazon Treaty countries, we will discuss the form to put into effect a number of mechanisms established by the agreement signed in 1978, which provides for actions in hydrology, agriculture and cattle grazing, scientific and technological exchange, highway systems and others, Arias added.

Asked about a rumor that with that treaty, Brazil seeks to maintain hegemony in the region, Arias stated that the rumor was incorrect and what the Amazon countries are really pursuing is the equilibrium of the region.

PRIME MINISTER ON TERRORISTS; SENATOR ON 'LEFT'

PY171415 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias has stated that the government will in no way tolerate any disruption of order, the desire to work or (?confidence) prevailing in the country. He warned those who might choose the path of terrorism and violence that the government will enforce the laws strictly. He gave this warning in reply to a journalist's question about the outbreak of terrorism.

Commenting on the same subject, Senator Oscar Trelles said that the so-called left which follows the ideological line of the de facto regime seeks to provoke an increase of the [word indistinct] which we know exists. He said the government will not fall into the trap that political sector has been preparing. He added: that minority group wants us to play its game but fails to see that the people voted for the popular action's proposals to solve the country's problems.

TERRORISM PROMPTS GOVERNMENT TO SUBMIT ANTISUBVERSION BILL

PY221758 Paris AFP in Spanish 1407 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] It was reported here today that three terrorist attacks and the seizing of a radio station in order to broadcast subversive proclamations occurred yesterday in the central sierra of the country by terrorist groups.

Yesterday morning, a group of unidentified terrorists blew up the main gate of the municipal council in the town of Huanta, Ayacucho Department, in the central region of the country. According to a report by a local daily, at the same time and in the same town, another group blew up the gate of the provincial electoral register. Extent of the damage has not yet been reported by the police. Later on in Ayachucho City itself, another dynamite bomb exploded and destroyed the main gate of the peasant house which was partially destroyed.

After these attacks, which did not claim any victims, five unknown armed people burst into the radio station of the city, La Voz de Ayachucho, and compelled the announcer to broadcast a subversive message from the "Bright Path" Group [Sendero Luminoso], lasting for about 3 minutes in which the people and the peasant class are urged to begin armed struggle.

According to the same report, the Huanta police have detained university students Carlos Mucha and Rodrigo Pantoja as suspects in the attacks.

These attacks follow numerous others which have been taking place throughout the country in the past 3 months, which forced the government senators to submit a bill to the Senate last night, terming such acts as sabotage, subversion or terrorism as being treason of the fatherland. It is taken for granted that the bill will be passed because the government parties--the Popular Action and Popular Christian Party--have a majority in both chambers.

UNIVERSITY STRIKE ENDS; NEW WAGE SCALE GRANTED

PY171448 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The three sectors of the university yesterday lifted their strike after the government granted substantial economic gains to both professors and administrative workers. Strike leaders expressed their satisfaction over this measure and over resolution No 14/90 issued by the Education Ministry, creating an ad hoc committee charged with drafting a new wage scale for university professors.

BRIEFS

MINERAL PRODUCTION--Lima, 8 Oct (TELAM)--Peru will reduce its exports of unrefined zinc by 13 percent in 1981 in order to supply the Cajamarquilla refinery with more of this mineral. Current production of refined zinc amounts to 70,000 tons a year and by 1982, it is expected to reach 101,500 tons. Lead production for 1980 is estimated at 193,000 tons, 5 percent more than in 1979, and the government plans to increase the production capacity of La Oroya refinery so that it can produce 95,000 tons more per year. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1140 GMT 8 Oct 80 PY]

WAR FORCES URUGUAY TO PURCHASE OIL ON SPOT MARKET

PY211714 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Uruguay has been forced to resort to the spot market to purchase 900,000 barrels of oil. The Persian Gulf conflict has forced this country to change its entire system of purchases in order to guarantee supply through the spot market and the renegotiation of contracts. Uruguay imports all the oil it consumes and 50 percent of it comes from Iraq. The cost of Uruguayan oil imports amounts to more than 50 percent of its overall exports.

NEW BOLIVIAN AMBASSADOR ON POSSIBLE OIL-GAS TALKS

PY221901 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Excerpt] In the next few days Bolivia and Uruguay will discuss the supplying of natural gas and petroleum to Uruguay. This was disclosed to EL ESPECTADOR by the new Bolivian ambassador, Waldo Cerruto, who this morning presented his credentials to the president of the republic.

SALVADORAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 21 OCT

PY221318 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 4050 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Montevideo, 22 Oct (TELAM)--Alejandro Gomez Pires, the Salvadoran deputy foreign minister, who arrived yesterday in Uruguay said: I hope no country has to experience an escalation of terrorism like my country is experiencing. Questioned by journalists at the Carrasco International Airport, Gomez Pires said that two very important measures have been enforced in El Salvador: The first includes a reform of the agrarian and banking systems and the second includes a labor code with an amnesty law for subversives. He added that it is the intention of the Salvadoran Government to reintegrate into society those subversives that can be rehabilitated, since they have lost popular support in the northern region of the country where the largest resistance groups are found. The Salvadoran deputy foreign minister will stay in Uruguay for 2 days as part of a tour which will take him through several South American countries.

GOVERNMENT PREPARING CONSTITUTION FOR 30 NOV PLEBISCITE

PY211556 Paris AFP in Spanish 1157 GMT 20 Oct 80

[By Oscar Martinez]

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 20 Oct (AFP)--The Uruguayan civilian-military government started today to put the final touches to an amended text of the constitution which will be the subject of a plebiscite to be held on 30 November. The continuity of the 7-year process to create a state based on rights depends on the approval of this constitution by the people. The correction, drafting, and approval of the definitive constitutional draft, of which only some chapters have been partially disclosed, will take the last 2 weeks of October. After this stage is over the amendments will be published so that the entire population may be informed. It is known from those chapters that have been partially disclosed that the National Security Council will be institutionalized, because according to Gen Julio Rapela, "the problem of national security cannot be left in the hands of only one person." The legislative branch will be divided into two chambers. The Chamber of Deputies will have 75 seats, 39 of which will be for the party that wins the elections. The judicial branch will be headed by the Supreme Court which will have five members who will be appointed by the executive with the approval of the General Assembly. The government has to work fast on the final draft since there are only 41 days left before the referendum. Official circles claim that the approval of this referendum will guarantee the continuity of the process to achieve democracy.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON CONSULTATIONS ON COLOMBIAN DISPUTES

PA230026 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] President Luis Herrera Campins, accompanied by Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco and Defense Minister Romas Abreu Rescaniere, met at Miraflores Palace with the Venezuelan military chiefs. The meeting was part of the consultations with all sectors of the country concerning Colombian-Venezuelan differences.

At the end of the meeting, Defense Minister Abreu Rescaniere in a brief interview with the press said:

[Begin recording] The armed forces have not yet reached a consensus on the matter. In fact, today we are holding a meeting with the president of the republic to exchange opinions; this will be done with all other sectors of the country. Later we will continue assessing the issue in order to conform to the request made by the president of the republic to contribute our views on the subject.

The armed forces commands have already been informed that, according to specific instructions from the president of the republic, authorized committees will call on the various military posts in the country to inform them of what they already partly know from the press and to obtain their views on the matter. [end recording]

Asked about the length of the consultations, Minister Abreu said in view of the numerous visits to be made to all the nation's military posts, the consultation period may last approximately 15 days.

Asked if he believed that conditions are favorable for reaching an agreement with Colombia on the sea boundaries, the defense minister replied that the decision will have to be made by the highest authorities of the nation, after weighing all the pertinent factors involved and, above all, after conforming to the president's announcement that any decision will have to have an absolute national consensus and the overwhelming support of congress behind it.

PRESIDENT REITERATES SUPPORT FOR SALVADORAN JUNTA

PA101703 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1705 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Santo Domingo, 9 Oct (LATIN)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins denied his government is supplying arms to the Salvadoran governing junta, although he reiterated his support of that country's government.

During a news conference offered at the end of his 2-day visit to the Dominican Republic, Herrera today insisted on the search for formulas to resolve the violence affecting El Salvador as a result of confrontations between leftist and rightist groups.

The Salvadoran junta has tried to introduce important reforms such as the nationalization of the foreign banks and the agrarian reform, Herrera said.

SHIPS WITH PERISHABLES TO RECEIVE PREFERENCE IN CANAL TRANSIT

PA222013 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] President Aristides Royo has aksed the canal authorities to give priority to ships carrying perishable products as as bananas or meat. The measure has to do with the traffic jam that has been occurring since August at both entrances to the canal, due primarily to the unusual number of ships that have been arriving over the past few months.

The administrator and assistant administrator of the canal, American Dennis McAuliffe and Panamanian Fernando Manfredo, respectively, have indicated that they will immediately begin giving preferential treatment to ships carrying agricultural and livestock products in order to keep these products from spoiling due to the delay in going through the canal.

Alfredo Oranges, president of the multinational Banana Marketing Corporation, said today that President Royo will ask the Canal Commission to study a law regulating preferential treatment for ships carrying meat, bananas, citrus fruits and vegetables. The commission is slated to meet soon in New Orleans.

COLUMNIST EXPANDS ON CHARGES OF U.S. 'BAD FAITH' ON CANAL

PA220426 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 21 Oct 80 p 4-A

[Part two of Luis Restrepo Rosas column titled: "Serious International Problem"]

[Text] In yesterday's column, I noted the magnitude of the problem caused by the backlog of ships at both entrances to the Panama Canal. I added that at any moment there could be a move by international shippers to find more expeditious routes in order to avoid the million-dollar losses that they have incurred because of the holdup in transit through the Panamanian waterway. I also noted that there is every indication that what is occurring is part of a plan by the United States to continue maneuvers to promote its long-term plan of unilaterally deciding that the canal cannot be turned over to Panama, whereupon it would definitely denounce the Torrijos-Carter treaty. The first steps in this direction have already been taken by means of Law 96-70.

If one carefully analyzes the present situation, one will see that it is no accident. It began with the failure to carry out important work, with the decision to allow the canal installations to deteriorate, the failure to purchase essential equipment and the favoring of the illegal attitude of the pilots and other U.S. employees in order to arrive at the present situation. It is a case of giving the impression of a deterioration in the functioning of the Panama Canal as a result of the participation of Panamanians in the administration and operation of the waterway.

To clarify this somewhat further, I must add that the treaty very clearly and specifically states that, to compensate for the U.S. right to maintain a majority in the board of directors of the Canal Commission, that country has the obligation to contribute the financial resources required to maintain the canal and its installations in good physical condition, to ensure that it functions efficiently and that the expeditious transit of ships is guaranteed.

Is the United States meeting this commitment? It is certainly not fulfilling the responsibility that is clearly established in the treaty.

Consequently, the present delay of ships in the canal waters constitutes a flagrant violation of the Panama Canal Treaty by the United States, a violation of the contractual responsibility devolving on the United States. Panama therefore has the right and the duty to set a deadline for the northern nation to proceed in taking appropariate measures to correct the situation now and in the future. If this is not done, Panama has the right to denounce the Panma Canal Treaty at international forums and to the world.

The Panamanian people expect the Foreign Ministry to make a statement in this regard to the U.S. State Department and the Panamanian people expect corresponding statements to be made by the Panamanian Government representatives at the meeting of the board of directors of the Canal Commission that is reportedly to beheld late this month in New Orleans.

What I said yesterday in this column must be emphasized: "The government must pay attention to the serious international problem that has arisen with the backlog of vessels at both entrances to the canal, which represents tremendous losses for the owners of the cargoes and the transporters and poses the danger that vessels will seek alternate routes for transporting their merchandise if they find that the situation becomes chronic."

The Panamanian Government must remain alert because it is possible that the objective of the long-term U.S. anti-Panamanian policy is just that: to have the present situation become chronic!

CHIRIQUI WORKERS STRIKE TO PROTEST ELECTIONS

PA161417 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 16 Oct 80 pp A-1, A-6

[Text] Workers at the Chiriqui Land Company banana plantation in Changuinola declared a 48-hour work stoppage yesterday, to protest what they described as illegal actions by the National Electoral Tribunal.

A group of some 2,000 workers, spurred by union leader Andres Mosses, refrained from reporting to work, to show their disapproval over the tribunal's refusal to hold elections in several Indian regions, to select members to the national legislative council.

They contended that the tribunal ignored their plea for elections in those area, and declared an independent candidate and a member of the government's Revolutionary Democratic Party winners for the Bocas del Toro Province.

To represent the province are Rodrigo Eberto Martinez (independent) and his alternate Ernesto Pitti Guerra; Rene Osvaldo Vargas Castillo and his alternate Cesar Luis Romero Alvarado of the Revolutionary Democratic Party.

A strike at several independent Changuinola banana plantations several months ago, and headed by Ernesto Pitti Guerra, stopped operations there for 80 days.

Work stoppage at the Chiriqui Land Company farm in Changuinola could produce losses of around 12 million balboas daily, sources close to the company disclosed.

BRIEFS

NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS--New Nicaragua Ambassador to Panama Francisco Quinonez Reyes presented his credentials yesterday to President Aristides Royo. [Text] [Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 10 Oct 80 p A-1 PA]

BOVINE RABIES OUTBREAK--An outbreak of bovine rabies has been spotted in Bastimentos, Bocas del Toro Province, and five head of cattle have died from it so far. Urgent action is being taken so the disease will not spread. [Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Oct 80 PA]

COSTA RICA

GUNFIRE FROM NICARAGUA REPORTEDLY THREATENS MEDICS

PA220412 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1653 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] San Jose, 21 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican Health Ministry officials have said that Sandinist Armed Forces prevented the mobilization of a Costa Rican health brigade along the San Carlos River border and fired machinegun bursts to threaten them.

It was learned today in this capital city that health officials presented their protests to Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc.

Dr Rodrigo Rodriguez said that a rural aid brigade was threatened with machinegun bursts fired into the air when it was on the right bank of the San Juan River. Arguedas le Franc said that an investigation would be made immediately in order to get an official report on the incident.

Meanwhile, residents of towns bordering Nicaragua have reported shooting near the border zone. According to reports, machineguns and light weapons are fired on the Nicaraguan side of the border.

It is believed that clashes occur between Sandinists and forces opposed to the regime, although Minister Arguedas said that he had no official reports on the matter.

He also said that a detachment of civil guards will be sent to the border to detect the presence of any bands of former Somozists or Sandinist deserters who have terrorized various border communities.

PAPER IMPLIES GOVERNMENT APPROVAL OF LEFTIST ACTIONS

PA221249 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 13 Oct 80 p 25A

["Incredible Information" column]

[Excerpt] 1. The homes of many Nicaraguan citizens living in Costa Rica, as exiles, have been forcibly entered by officials claiming to be from the immigration department.

2. This attitude towards them is strange since these persons live in our country legally and are engaged in legal activities and not in the promotion of subversion as are Marxists exiled and living in Costa Rica. The latter are not bothered by the authorities.

3. Does anyone know what happened to the nine Nicaraguans who crossed our border seeking refuge in our country and who were returned to the Sandino-communists?

4. The director of a well-known radio newscast could be a deputy candidate for a newly emerging party, in which some alleged former Marxists participate.

5. Aircraft carrying well-known Marxist guerrilla leaders from El Salvador and Guatemala stop at Limon on their trips to Panama, Managua and vice versa. Does the government control this situation?

6. Is there a recruiting station for Guatemalan and Salvadoran guerrillas near Amon District? Is it controlled in any manner or is the country still a no-man's land?

7. It has been revealed that Salvadoran communists, jointly with mercenaries from Costa Rica and other countries, have resumed arms traffic to El Salvador's terrorists. This traffic is operating from rural areas in our country, using airports in these regions.

EL SALVADOR

GUERRILLA ACCUSES HONDURAN ARMY OF AIDING JUNTA

PA220415 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Salvadoran fighter Salvador Pereira informed our envoy that the Honduran Army has entered El Salvador. The guerrilla told our envoy that the Honduran Army enters El Salvador, threatens the civilian population and chases persons approaching the border in order to capture them and turn them over to military-Christian Democratic junta soldiers.

Salvador Pereira also said he has proof of the participation of U.S. mercenaries in the encirclement operation. The guerrilla reported that casualties are mostly among civilians and that the guerrillas have suffered very few casualties so far. Referring to army casualties he said that the revolutionaries often see the soldiers fall in groups and that helicopters try to rescue a few of the wounded.

The guerrilla also said that the revolutionaries have blown up several bridges to prevent the mobilization of armored vehicles and trucks. As a result, the army has been forced to leave the roads and travel through jungle areas.

Finally, in an interview with Radio Noticias del Continente in Morazan Department, Salvador Pereira sent a message to the Honduran Army, reminding them that in 1969, the Salvadoran Army was their enemy and had killed many Honduran soldiers and that it should stop cooperating in the massacre.

The guerrilla said that if the Hondruan Army does not heed the appeal of the Salvadoran people, the revolutionary organizations will be forced to clash with the Tegucigalpa armed forces.

REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATIONS CONTINUE OFFENSIVE

PA230415 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] While intense fighting is going on in the Morazan Department, the popular forces of that Central American nation are continuing their sabotage and ambush operations as well as their attacks on military posts throughout the country.

The Central American INDEPENDENT PRESS AGENCY, API, published a communique released by the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation forces reporting an ambush of a military patrol in which 20 soldiers were killed.

Meanwhile, four army reserve members were killed in the community known as El Ayer as a result of a similar action.

The communique also reported the occupation of La Union by a 150-man guerrilla force which instructed the population on the handling of weapons, the manufacture of homemade weapons, and guerrilla tactics.

In another report, the Armed Forces of National Resistance, FARN, affirmed that in the month of October their affiliates killed over 100 members of the army and repressive corps of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic-military regime. The FARN recently affirmed its interest to join the political-military Unified Revolutionary Directorate of that Central American nation.

COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER VIEWS SALVADORAN SITUATION

For a Moscow radio report on an interview with Jorge Shafick Handel, secretary general of the Communist Party of El Salvador, see the Latin America & Caribbean section of the 23 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

GUATEMALA

ISRAELI ADVISERS REPORTEDLY INSTRUCTING POLICE

PA230426 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] A labor leader and three Guatemalan university professors told a news conference held in Panama that the military regime of Romeo Lucas García uses the most sophisticated electronic means to direct its repressive activities which, since 1954 have cost the Guatemalan people over 40,000 lives.

Prof Gabriel Aguilera Peralta revealed that the landowners and big businessmen linked to the transnationals and who rule the country have established a fascist terror system in order to remain in power and to maintain their privileges.

He added that, to make the nefarious activity of combining selective repression with genocide more efficient, the police corps, instructed by Israeli military advisers, utilize computers to determine who their next victim will be.

During the news conference, the Guatemalan leaders noted that despite the bloody repression, the popular movement is moving foward and four revolutionary organizations continue a courageous armed action against this tyranny. They referred to the People's Guerrilla Army, the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization, the Rebel Armed Forces and the Guatemalan Labor Party.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA'S CORDOVA RIVAS COMMENTS ON PCD, FSLN POLICY

PA221805 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 17 Oct 80 p 9

[Unattributed report on interview with Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction: "Doctor Cordova Stresses Conservatism-Revolution"--quotation marks as published]

[Text] "If counterrevolutionaries change the course of the revolution, stop its course or go back to past times, there would be no more peace in Nicaragua. It would be an enormous political mistake and, in a work, a true disaster...," said Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, yesterday commenting for EL NUEVO DIARIO on the conflicting interests in being a member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and leader of the Democratic Conservative Party [PCD].

Commenting on his refusal to attend his party's next convention, Cordova Rivas, who is a conservative by birth and tradition stated:

"I do not want to again explain things I have repeatedly told my fellow members of the party regarding the role it should play in the revolution.

"I already said it at the 14 September 1979 convention at Blanco Theater. The PCD should be involved with the revolution. It should accept its errors, but never its abuse. The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] does not permit this either. The PCD must develop within the revolutionary process."

--What would happen if the PCD does not submerge in the revolution's current?

--If it does not get in line with modern currents, with history's positive changes, it will tend to disperse, to disappear inexorably.

--What does the party need at this time when there is talk about your possible expulsion, which would cause a division?

--I think a division would not benefit the PCD, the FSLN, or the nation. Unity is more urgent today than ever. We are not going back to the past when there was a conservative party that was with the government and another in the opposition. Times have changed. We must live the difference between Somozism and revolution.

Furthermore, going back to the issue that the PCD must be involved with the revolution, we must recall that conservatism is not an ideology, but an attitude toward life. We are ideology thieves, we have always been.... We stole from the liberals during the last century and all the conservatives who reached power practiced it. Likewise, we can adopt new ideas if these are for the common good...."

The Reactionaries

--But are there conservatives who no longer wish to be thieves of good ideas?

--It is always this way in all the parties. Sometimes, there are reactionary groups, really reactionary....

--But is this due to simple ideological schemes of thought or vested interests?

--It is natural that groups who fear social and political changes will always exist. But those who accept them as an advancement of society must not fear a revolution. Of course, those who defend interests do...."

--You say that to go back, to stop the revolution or to change its course would be the end of peace, the beginning of an unending war. Why?

I will give an example: Guatemala in 1944; the 1944 revolution, in which extremely advanced laws were issued which were later repealed through the intervention of the CIA, the OAS and other obscure political influences.

If those laws had been kept because they responded to the aspirations of the Guatemalan people, peace would have been guaranteed, and we would not have had the long war being waged in that country, to date 26 years!!! Because popular aspirations have not been satisfied, because these aspirations continue and they are not going to permit peace, they are going to provoke war to victory...."

That is why I say that to change the course of our revolution, to go back, would bring war...."

Do you think any of Nicaragua's traditional parties could have achieved structural changes like those achieved by the FSLN?

We must see that parties have two phases. Before and after the Democratic Liberation Union [UDEL]. After the UDEL, most of the existing parties changed their programs. They went from the old democratic aspirations of free suffrage, the secret vote and so forth, to outlining true programs of social, economic and political changes. Of course, they would have not done things like the FSLN, but they would have attempted to make the necessary changes.

The FSLN has become the vanguard of a political movement of changes in this country.

--That is to say that there was a socialist aspiration in all the parties?

--Yes. Only the ruling Nationalist Liberal Party did not have it. It was tangled in its own tentacles. It continued in its old liberal program.

--The liberals, then, lost an ideological war in addition to the physical war?

--Totally. By that time, liberalism was bankrupt across the world since as an ideology, only the functional part of democracy remains as well as the aspirations of liberties.

Likewise, we could also say that neither is Marxism-Leninism as pure as it was some time ago, because it is practiced differently in China, the USSR, Albania and so forth. I think that Nicaragua is developing its own identity and the revolution progresses on an axis, the FSLN, and two wheels, pluralism, in the political sector, and a mixed economy in the economic sector.

--Do you think there are recalcitrant reactionaries in your party?

--There is a left, a right and a center in all parties. I am to the left in mine. The same thing could be happening in Sandinism. There are people who would like the process to go faster; others think it is all right and others would like it to go slower. This is the way democracy is.

PAPER CLAIMS SOMOZISTS DESTROYED SANDINIST POST

PA221951 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0021 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 21 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--A Sandinist People's Army garrison was destroyed by counterrevolutionary combatants, the local newspaper EL HERALDO reports today. According to the paper, a Sandinist Army post located in Santa Emilia, about 6 km from Somoto, in northern Nicaragua, was destroyed by an artillery attack from the counterrevolutionary forces that oppose the current Nicaraguan regime.

According to a communique distributed in southern Honduras by sympathizers of the counter-revolution, the Sandinists sustained 50 casualties in the clash, while only 4 counter-revolutionaries were killed. The clash allegedly occurred on 17 October. According to the communique, the attack was organized in "the fighting mountains of Nicaragua", in the Nueva Segovia area.

Nicaraguan Ambassador to Honduras Jose Leon Talavera [as received] is currently in Managua, but embassy sources denied having any knowledge of the attack.

AUSBERTO NARVAEZ MILITIA BATTALION ESTABLISHED

PA201717 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] The Ausberto Narvaez Militia Battalion was formed yesterday. It is made up of volunteers who are organizing to defend the benefits won through the revolution, benefits that were denied them in the past.

Most of the members of the Ausberto Narvaez Battalion are workers from the Free Zone, the Construction Ministry and the government palace and residents of the various neighborhoods in the capital.

The peoples' militias consist of armed individuals who have decided on their own, to become members of the groups that will defend the fatherland if its sovereignty should be attacked. The people are not pressured in any way to join the peoples' militias. Each Nicaraguan who is aware of the benefits won by the people through the revolution enrolls as a volunteer to maintain a high level of discipline and combat readiness and to take up his weapon to combat any attack by the counterrevolution.

In addition to the Ausberto Narvaez Battalion, the Commander Ezequiel Combat Brigade has also been established and is already operational. Most of its members are from the struggle neighborhoods of Masaya. Its mission is to locate pockets of counterrevolutionary activity in the northern part of the country.

Swearing-in Ceremony

PA211849 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] (ANN)--Humberto Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution and defense minister, yesterday administered the oath to defend the Sandinist process to its ultimate consequences to the 4th Battalion of reservists of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS].

The 4th Battalion of militia, named after Ausberto Narvaez, a Sandinist combatant who participated in the execution of Anastasio Somoza Garcia, the founder of the Somozist dynasty, in 1956, is comprised of workers, students, professionals and residents of the popular sectors.

In his speech, Commander Ortega said that both the EPS and the Sandinist people's militias defend the revolution against the maneuvers of the most reactionary sectors of U.S. imperialism.

The swearing-in ceremony was held at the Plaza of the Revolution. The commanders of the armed forces, the chiefs of militias and the more than 100 militiamen, who make up the 4th Battalion, were in attendance.

CLERGY COMMENT ON EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE DOCUMENT

PA221852 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] The document issued by a group of clergy in connection with the pronouncements of the episcopal conference after having learned the official position of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] on religion has been described as having extraordinary content and has been the topic of much commentary.

Clergy of the CONFER [Nicaraguan Conference of Priests and Nuns], the John XXIII Historical Institute, the Antonio Valdivieso Center and others signed the document.

In one part, the clergy voice concern over the fact that the latest document of the conference is being used against the people, both domestically and internationally. They also voice concern because Christians could fall into the grave evil of dividing, when everybody wants to collaborate with the common dialogue that is needed, but not with discordant attitudes.

The clergy affirm that despite everything, the episcopal conference document has several positive points.

1. It responds to the FSLN communique on religion.

2. It recognizes that the FSLN communique is the basis for a dialogue with the Christain people.

3. The bishops say that they are overjoyed and full of hopes because of the establishment of several principles which they consider positive.

4. They consider explicit the FSLN's recognition of religious freedoms.

In the document, it is also positive to see the evaluation of faith as a revolutionary motivation as well as to the recognition that the interpretations of religious affairs are the sole responsibility of the church as well as the recognition that there are negative situations in which historically, the church has supported domination.

The clergy recognize two other positive aspects in the episcopal conference document: They recognize the commitment to respect our people's religious celebrations and traditions and they also reflect the FSLN's principle that it is everyone's right to participate in the conducting of the nation's political affairs.

However, the document goes on to say, after all these considerations the group of clergy states that it is not their wish to introduce sterile polemics into our church. What we want, say the clergy, is a dialogue with our bishops on pastoral, spiritual and evangelizing experiences.

We regret, state the clergy, the episcopal conference's interpreting putting fraternal international aid on the same level as U.S. intervention.

We are disquieted by the bishops' judgment about the FSLN, which attempts to separate and even put the poor people at odds with their legitimate and recognized vanguard.

Let us recall, the clergy continue, the pastoral letter of November 1979 which states: The first contribution of the church and the Nicaraguans is their preference for the poor and, therefore, it must support the measures and laws which rescue them from all alienation, vindicate their rights and strengthen the organizations which assure their liberty.

Among those signing the clergy's document are: Francisco Javier (Diacera) of the National Jesuit Council, Brother Madariaga of the Christian Brothers, Father Felix Jimenez of the St Paul the Apostle Parish, Juan Roberto (Farruk), director of the Central America [not further identified] and several nuns of various orders.

U.S. HERCULES C-130 ARRIVES FOR RELIEF WORK

PA221551 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] A C-130 Hercules plane arrived yesterday from an airbase in Panama. The U.S. Air Force Hercules C-130 arrived yesterday at 1000 at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport. It was requested from the U.S. Government by the Nicaraguan Red Cross through the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry.

The plane made its first flight today carrying 30,000 lbs of food to the areas affected by the Coco River floods.

CST, BULGARIAN UNIONS SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

PA230402 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] The Sandinist Workers Central [CST] and Bulgaria labor unions signed an agreement for bilateral cooperation following a visit by a CST delegation to Bulgaria for the first time.

The delegation, headed by Olga Aviles Lopez, CST foreign relations secretary, talked with Bulgarian labor representatives of various levels. The delegation also visited the Bulgarian labor unions' Jorge Dmitrov High School in Sofia and industrial and agroindustrial centers in the (Subdig) District, south of the capital.

The two parties expressed the opinion that the visit served as a basis for the future strengthening of relations between workers of the two countries. They also said that it made it possible to confirm their shared viewpoints concerning basic aspects of the world labor movement.

The delegations exchanged information regarding their respective activities and the Bulgarian representatives expressed their satisfaction with the Sandinist victory, which initiated broad changes for the benefit of the working masses.

SOLIDARITY EVENTS HELD FOR VISITING GUATEMALANS

PA191918 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Representatives of Guatemalan revolutionary organizations are touring various parts of Cuba and Cuban mass organizations, such as the Women's Federation, the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution and others, are holding various events in solidarity with the Guatemalan people.

OCLAE CONDEMNS GUATEMALAN GOVERNMENT REPRESSION

FL181452 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1437 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] The Continental Organization of Latin American Students, OCLAE, has resolutely condemned the violence and repression being perpetrated by the dictatorial regime of Gen Romeo Lucas in Guatemala. A statement released in Havana by this organization emphasizes that the Guatemalan dictatorship by means of terror is trying to diminish the spread of the revolutionary movement in that country and contain the actions of the popular masses.

The statement stresses that neither the economic and military support for the reactionary regime by the United States nor the political terror against workers, peasants and students will frighten the Guatemalan patriots.

The statement calls on the world's democratic youth organizations and progressive forces to expand and strengthen the campaign of solidarity with the Guatemalan people who are waging a just struggle against the tyranny.

NICARAGUAN CONSTRUCTION MINISTER ON VISIT, COOPERATION

PA180236 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Nicaraguan Construction Minister Carlos Schutze has stressed the broad cooperation that Cuba has offered his country in this important area. He has also praised the work of Cuban technicians constructing the road uniting Nicaragua's east and west coasts.

At a news conference held in this capital, the minister said that the Nicaraguan Construction Ministry's main task is the building of roads, dams and houses. He explained that he has come to Cuba to get advice on how to reorganize Nicaragua's official institutions connected with the construction industry. He also said that future Cuban aid to Nicaragua would be in the area of prefabricated materials, the training of qualified technical cadres and the creation of information centers and construction planning.

Schutze then praised the Cuban revolution's construction work, particularly our top leader Fidel Castro's broad knowledge of this subject. According to Schutze, he has had the opportunity to talk at length with Castro.

NICARAGUAN INTERIOR MINISTER VISITS ISLE OF YOUTH

FL222014 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2005 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez, interior minister of the Republic of Nicaragua, has arrived in the Isle of Youth at the head of a delegation from that fraternal Latin American country.

The Nicaraguan delegation has visited the Carlos Fonseca Amador School in the countryside where Nicaraguan young people are studying and expressed its satisfaction with the modern and comfortable installations where the students' cultural level is being raised. The Nicaraguan interior minister emphasized the enormous importance of linking studies with work and the duty which the students enrolled in the Carlos Fonseca Amador School have to become cadres of the revolution.

The Nicaraguan delegation is touring places of historic interest in the special municipality such as Modelo Prison where Fidel and the attackers of Moncada Barracks were imprisoned.

COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED WITH PERUVIAN TRADE UNION

FL230027 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] The document we have signed is another step that will help to strengthen the strong and indestructible ties of friendship, solidarity and identification which bind the two trade union organizations. This was stated by Roberto Veiga, member of the party Central Committee and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions (CTC), at the signing ceremony of a cooperation plan between the CTC and the General Confederation of Workers of Peru [CGTP].

Veiga also emphasized that the unity between the two organizations can cope with all attacks because it is based on the love of and unconditional loyalty to the interests of our working classes.

For his part, CGTP Secretary General Eduardo Castillo said the signing of the agreement merely ratifies the long history of solidarity and brotherhood between the workers of Cuba and Peru. In this regard, he said there will be no maneuver or enemy capable of preventing this unity which was demonstrated by the Peruvian workers' repudiation of [Cuban] antisocials and condemnation of the acquittal of the persons responsible for the crime in Barbados [bombing of Cuban airliner]. It was, he said, not only the solidarity of the workers but of all the people of Peru.

The document signed includes a cooperation plan between the Public Administration Workers Union and the Federation of Bank Workers of Peru.

SELA PERMANENT SECRETARY CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Foreign Ministry Contacts

FL222251 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Interim Foreign Minister Rene Anillo has received Carlos Alzamora, permanent secretary of the Latin American Economic System (SELA). Alzamora went to the Foreign Ministry accompanied by (Diego Luis Castellanos), SELA director of coordination. Vice Foreign Minister Jose Raul Viera and the Foreign Ministry director of international organizations, Carlos Lechuga, participated in the meeting.

Discussions With Trade Minister

FL222231 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas has received Carlos Alzamora, permanent secretary of the Latin American Economic System (SELA). Aspects of the work being done by SELA to coordinate positions of the region and economic cooperation as well as Cuba's participation were discussed at the meeting.

TALKS OPEN WITH BENIN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION

FL220158 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Talks between the Governments of Cuba and the People's Republic of Benin opened today at the Foreign Relations Ministry in Havana. Acting Foreign Minister Rene Anillo, Vice Foreign Ministers Pelegrin Torras and Jose R. Viera and other Foreign Ministry officials participated for the Cuban side. The Benin delegation was composed of Simon Ifede Ogouma, foreign minister of that country; (Guy Landry Ausuma), minister-counsellor of the Benin Embassy in France; and (Pierre Edon), charge d'affaires of the Benin Embassy in Cuba.

Visit to Economics School

FL222027 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2019 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Simon Ifede Ogouma, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Benin, has visited the Playa Giron Polytechnical Institute of Economics where young people of that African country are studying. Foreign Minister Ogouma was received by the institute's director, Alfredo Leyva Martinez.

During a friendly chat in which other members of the institute's directorate participated, the visitor was briefed on the functions of the institute to train mid-level technicians in foreign trade and accounting, planning and statistics of the economy.

REPORTAGE ON GARCIA FRIAS' VISIT TO MONGOLIA

For reportage on the visit to the Mongolian People's Republic by Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Communist Party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, see the Mongolia section of the 21 October and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

CASTRO RECEIVES COSMONAUTS AT REVOLUTION PALACE

FL221122 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first party secretary and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received at Revolution Palace the participants of the joint Soviet-Cuban space flight, Col Yuriy Romanenko and Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo. Also taking part in the meeting were Lt Gen Vladimir Shatalov, (Valentin Kosariev) of the Intercosmos Council Secretariat and Capt Jose Armando Lopez Falcon.

Fidel chatted with the cosmonauts and their group about the various aspects of their space work. He reiterated to the Soviet guests the Cuban party and government's gratitude for their contribution to the success of the joint flight. Romanenko and Tamayo presented Fidel with several symbolic objects which they took along on their trip to space, some of which were also autographed by Leonid Popov and Valery Ryumin.

Soviet Delegation's Departure

FL221856 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Soviet cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Vladimir Shatalov departed today for the Soviet Union after fulfilling a broad program of activities in our country.

Bidding farewell to the visitors at the Jose Marti International Airport were Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers; PCC Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero; Jose R. Fernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers; as well as other members of the Central Committee and USSR Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov. Others at the airport to see the visitors off were Cuban cosmonaut Arnaldo Tamayo and cosmonaut trainee Armando Lopez Falcon.

BRIEFS

HAVANA CITY CTC SECRETARY--Noel Zubiaur (Urbides) has been unanimously approved as the new secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, CTC, in Havana City Province. The new official was formerly head of the National Mining and Metallurgical Industry Workers Union. He was also elected member of the party's executive bureau in Havana city. Francisco Linares Calvo, who had been CTC secretary in Havana city, was promoted to other state and party duties. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1922 GMT 17 Oct 80 FL]

JAMAICA

MANLEY APPEALS FOR END TO VIOLENCE, SMOOTH ELECTION

FL230146 [Editorial Report] Kingston Domestic Service in English (Radio Jamaica) at 0031 GMT on 23 October was heard to carry a presumably live address to the nation by Prime Minister Michael Manley.

After a long indistinct passage, Manley is heard speaking about "violence and terrorism." He then appeals "to all Jamaicans of both political parties, as we enter the final week of the campaign, to stop this madness." Manley also calls "upon the leader of the opposition" to refrain from making "damaging statements."

Manley says that "despair, hysteria and lies" are the "very last thing which Jamaica needs right now." Continuing, he calls "upon the local leaders and supporters of both parties to (?avoid) provocation, confrontation and violence so that the remaining 7 days of this long and arduous campaign can be conducted in an atmosphere of relative calm."

Regarding election day itself, the prime minister says: "I have assurances of both branches of the security forces that adequate preparations are in place to insure a smooth operation." He immediately adds: "I call upon all Jamaicans not to be intimidated, to recognize their rights" and to vote on election day "according to the dictates of their own consciences."

Manley reminds "all patriotic Jamaicans" that "we will all have to work together toward the continued development of our country." He adds that "the government of the People's National Party remains committed to a campaign based on issues and over the remaining 7 days, we will continue to take these issues to the people. We know that neither our party nor our country stands to gain anything at all from this present wave of violence and I call once again on those involved to desist."

Manley concludes his address at 0037 GMT, urging Jamaicans to "be brave and vigilant in your defense of the democratic process. Let us once again as citizens of this country, which we all love, move forward toward this election in the knowledge that the results will be fully accepted, following which we can unite and work toward the building of our great country."

HAVANA REPORTS MORE ACTS OF VIOLENCE

FL222352 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2339 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] The escalation of violence unleashed by the Jamaican opposition has resulted in new victims in the past few hours, with the death of two children and two adults. Followers of the Jamaica Labor Party [JLP] headed by the reactionary Seaga also have caused the destruction of three polling places with just 8 days to go for the general elections in that Caribbean island.

A report states that more than 400 persons have been killed so far this year in acts of violence and incidents promoted by JLP followers. Observers expect new incidents today on the occasion of the funeral of Roy McGann, member of parliament for the ruling National People's Party who was killed in a shootout after an electoral meeting.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 208 24 October 1980

CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Foreign Ministers Meet in Belem To Implement Amazon Treaty A 1
Latin American Integration Association Officially Founded A 1
Uruguay First To Ratify Treaty A 1
Briefs: Space Flight Medicine Congress A 1

ARGENTINA

Political Leader Explains Failure To Meet Pinochet B 1

BOLIVIA

Siles Zuazo: Ecuador President Gave Safe-Conduct C 1
Foreign Minister Leaves for Amazon Treaty Meeting C 1
Miners Claim U.S. Sales Lower Price of Tin C 1
Briefs: Gas Agreement With Argentina; New Potosi Department Prefect C 1

CHILE

Argentine Warplanes Overfly Chilean Territory E 1
Foreign Ministry Denies Blocking Pinochet-Manrique Meeting E 1
President Authorizes Promotions in Army E 1

COLOMBIA

Turbay Ayala Deplores World Economic Order, Urges Changes F 1
Soviet Delegation Arrives, Seeks Meat, Other Farm Products F 3
Defense Minister Speaks on Soviet, Cuban Aid to Guerrilla Groups F 3
Students Expel Troublemakers From Free University F 4
National University to Reopen F 5
Army, Subversive Groups Clash in Puerto Berrio Region F 5
Storms Cause Floods, Landslides, Deaths Throughout Country F 5
Relief Supplies Requested F 6
More Deaths Reported F 6
African Bees Said Threat to Cattlemen, Poultry Farmers F 6

PERU

Foreign Minister Denies Interceding for Mrs Peron J 1
Terrorism Increases in Central Mountain Region J 1
Briefs: New Honduran Ambassador J 1

URUGUAY

Salvadoran Deputy Foreign Minister: 'Excesses' Did Occur K 1
Human Rights Leader on Plan to Murder Political Prisoners K 1

MEXICO

Joint Meeting With USSR Set for 27-29 Oct M 1
New Zealand Prime Minister Calls Visit Successful M 1
Former Guerrillas Return To Participate in Politics M 1

PANAMA

Visiting Costa Rican Official Discusses Economic Measures N 1
Recent Salvadoran Air Traffic, Crashes Questioned [LA PRENSA 23 Oct] N 2
Opposition Party Front Communique on National Situation N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Materiel Left After Nicaraguan War To Be Destroyed P 1
Weapons, Explosives Imports Temporarily Suspended [LA NACION 18 Oct] P 1
'Cleansing' Operation To Be Carried Out in North P 2

EL SALVADOR

Honduran Foreign Minister Arrives for Peace Talks P 2
Government Forces Seize Station, Deny Rebel Communique [EL MUNDO 21 Oct] P 4
'Intensive Operations' by Army Continue in Morazan P 5
Towns Besieged P 5
Strafing Reported P 5
Cayetano Carpio Comments on U.S. Intervention P 6
ERP Reports Foreign Elements on Fighting Fronts P 7
[API NEWS Vol 2, No 184]
FARN Denounces Junta's Contradictory Call for Talks P 7
ERP Reports Successful Campaign on Southeast Front P 8
[API NEWS Vol 2, No 184]
FMLN Claims Credit for Terrorist Activities [EL MUNDO 21 Oct] P 8
Commission Condemns Violations of Human Rights P 8

GUATEMALA

Foreign Minister Satisfied With Talks on Belize P 9
Further Details P 9
Military Reports Allegedly Omit Casualties P 9
Ernesto Guevara Guerrilla Front Reportedly Established [Havana] P 9
Further Details P 10

NICARAGUA

U.S. Warned Against Intervention in El Salvador P 10
Humberto Ortega Warns of Imperialism's Maneuvers [Havana] P 10
State Council Criticize IAPA in Debate P 11
Japanese Delegate Arrives To Discuss Momotombo Project P 12
Delegation Visits Vatican, Meets With Cardinal P 12

CUBA

Intersputnik Directorate Delegation Arrives in Havana Q 1
Objectives of Council Meeting Q 1
Rodriguez Receives SELA Permanent Secretary Q 1
Del Valle Receives Benin Foreign Minister Q 1
PCC's Montane Receives British Labor Party Official Q 1
Rodriguez Receives New Lao Ambassador Q 2
Cuba To Host Interparliamentary Union Conference in 1981 Q 2
Havana Celebrates Day of Cuban Culture Q 2
Risquet Addresses Sancti Spiritus Meeting on Economy Q 2

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Ministry Announces 12-Week Amnesty for Illegal Immigrants S 1
Ship Provided To Return Haitians S 1

JAMAICA

Manley Reaffirms Election Date, Denies Seaga Allegations S 1

FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN BELEM TO IMPLEMENT AMAZON TREATY

PY231719 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0654 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Belem, Brasil, 23 Oct (LATIN)--The foreign ministers of Amazon countries will implement today the Amazon cooperation treaty which is aimed at stimulating harmonious development and protecting the environment in this vast area.

The meeting of Bolivian, Brazilian, Colombian, Ecuadorean, Guyanese, Peruvian and Suriname foreign ministers and the deputy foreign minister of Venezuela will open this morning with a preparatory meeting.

It was announced at the last minute that Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco has cancelled his trip to Brazil because he was needed in Caracas to study the draft solution to a border conflict between Venezuela and Colombia.

At the preliminary meeting the ministers will outline the indispensible priority actions which must be carried out to promote the development of this vast area whose 7 million square kilometers occupy 35 percent of the South American Continent.

LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION ASSOCIATION OFFICIALLY FOUNDED

PY221500 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0325 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Montevideo, 21 Oct (TELAM)--The national government itself disclosed that the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) was officially founded tonight.

The executive branch has approved the law which officially creates the organization which will replace the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA), according to the document signed in this capital on 22 August 1980.

The ALADI is comprised of Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay, Chile, Mexico, Venezuela, Uruguay, Bolivia, Colombia and Peru.

Uruguay First To Ratify Treaty

PY231358 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2024 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 22 Oct (LATIN)--Uruguay is the first country to ratify the treaty creating the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) signed in Montevideo by the ministers of the 11 member countries in August.

ALADI, which will go into effect once three countries ratify the treaty, poses new options for integration in the area, with special attention being given to bilateral or subregional accords as a way to increase trade.

President Aparicio Mendez last night promulgated a law approving the treaty which will give birth to the new system, thus replacing the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA), whose system for integration has been declared defunct after 20 years.

BRIEFS

SPACE FLIGHT MEDICINE CONGRESS--The Second Latin American Congress on Space Flight Medicine ended at government house yesterday. This congress was attended by representatives of 19 countries and was held from 19 to 22 October. [Sangiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Oct 80 PY]

POLITICAL LEADER EXPLAINS FAILURE TO MEET PINOCHET

PY231651 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0110 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (TELAM)--Political leader Francisco Manrique expressed tonight his displeasure at the cancellation of his announced meeting with Chilean President Augusto Pinochet, adding that he had requested the audience as a private person not as a representative of the Argentine Government.

The head of the Federal Party stated this to newsmen at the Aeroparque Metropolitan Airport where he arrived by a regular Aerolineas Argentinas flight from Santiago at 2016. Upon his arrival, Manrique immediately handed to the press a document saying:

My trip to Chile for a meeting with President Augusto Pinochet was the result of an initiative by officials of the Chilean Embassy in Buenos Aires. The ambassador himself arranged the meeting without any intervention on the part of the Argentine Government. At first, I was informed that President Pinochet would receive me on 23 October. Later on, the charge d'affaires in Buenos Aires told me that it would be at 1145 on 22 October in Diego Portales Palace. I therefore advanced my trip to the capital of our brother country and yesterday, 21 October, I contacted the president's protocol chief who confirmed the meeting, place and time. I was also told yesterday that the foreign minister would see me tomorrow, Thursday. Today I presented myself at the appointed place and hour. I was conducted to the office of the chief of the military household. A half-hour after the time fixed for my meeting with Pinochet, the chief of the military household invited me into his office and told me that the meeting would have to be postponed because of a mistake by the Foreign Ministry. He suggested that I meet Foreign Minister Rojas and spend a few days resting in Chile and that a new audience could probably be arranged. I replied that I would leave the country the same day and that I wished all the best for Chile. I confirmed that I had come without any official mission. I said that I hoped for the best understanding between Chile and Argentina and that I regretted what had happened and that I did not understand what was going on but that personally I did not accept the explanations given to me, although I still believed that Argentina and Chile should overcome their disagreements.

After reading the communique, Manrique told the press: I went as a man of good will according to a suggestion made by the Chilean Embassy itself. He added: I infer the crucial point from a talk with newsmen (in Chile) who, by a strange coincidence, knew that I would not see the president long before I knew it. The newsmen knew that I would not see the president an hour before I arrived at the government palace.

Manrique then said: I think it was a very great mistake, a regrettable mistake, because neither Chile nor Argentina can dispense with men of good will.

In reply to a question, he stated: I do not know what bureaucratic problems there may have been but I rule out bad faith by Pinochet. I rule out bad faith by anyone, but the result is clearly bad.

When asked what he had intended to say to Pinochet, he said: that we should not let ourselves be carried away by small matters, that we should seek an agreement, that we should set a limit to our disagreements and that we should proceed with wisdom to prevent a confrontation of our sons there in the south, because Chile and Argentina should stand united facing the future.

Referring to the visit, planned as a 4-day stay in Chile at the invitation of several business organizations, he commented: I believe that the good will of the rulers should not only put an end to the possibility of a military confrontation but should also promote a physical and economic integration--in a word, a real community of interests and a real spiritual community in the American Southern cone.

In reply to another question of whether he would return to Chile, he concluded: If it is for peace I am ready for anything, including talking with Pinochet.

SILES ZUAZO: ECUADOR PRESIDENT GAVE SAFE-CONDUCT

PA231358 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota--Hernan Siles Zuazo stated today in Bogota that the Ecuadorean Government gave him a special safe-conduct so that he can travel internationally. Siles Zuazo confirmed this to the news agency EFE. He stated that on 17 July when the military coup was carried out against constitutional President Lydia Gueiler, all his documents and identification papers were taken from his home when it was raided by troops. The issuing of these safe-conducts to enable us to travel internationally was an act of solidarity and a democratic gesture by the president of Ecuador, Jaime Roldos, Siles Zuazo told EFE.

Siles Zuazo arrived in Bogota Tuesday evening to participate in an international event on the priorities program of the Brandt report for Latin America.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR AMAZON TREATY MEETING

PY230229 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto Calderon today left for Brazil to attend a meeting of foreign ministers of Amazon Treaty countries. The minister heads the Bolivian delegation to this meeting which opens tomorrow in Belem. The 3-day meeting will also be attended by the foreign ministers of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, Guyana and Suriname.

MINERS CLAIM U.S. SALES LOWER PRICE OF TIN

PY231549 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1520 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] La Paz, Bolivia, 22 Oct (TELAM)--Raul Espana, chairman of the National Association of Bolivian Medium-size Mining Enterprises, stated that the U.S. contribution to the buffer stock of the International Tin Council (ITC) could influence the decline of tin prices on the international market.

The ITC accepted in London a U.S. contribution of 1,500 metric tons of tin to the buffer stock. It is estimated that this contribution will affect tin prices and it has awakened deep concern among the Bolivian mining enterprises, both state-owned and private.

Raul Espana, who represents the most important private mineowners in the country, has stated that even though the 1,500 metric tons are not enough to undermine the market, they do have a negative psychological effect on producing countries because the downward tendency of tin prices has become more obvious.

BRIEFS

GAS AGREEMENT WITH ARGENTINA--Bolivian Minister of Energy and Hydrocarbons Lider Sossa held a press conference yesterday and explained that Bolivia reached agreement with Argentina over the price of the gas which it sells to that country. According to the agreement, the price will increase gradually from $2.96 to $4.06 per thousand cubic feet between July 1980 and March 1981. He said that Bolivian Government oil deposits will obtain $90 million per year for the 230 million cubic feet of gas which will be sent to Argentina through the Santa Cruz-Yacuiba gas pipeline. [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 2 Oct 80 p 1 PY]

NEW POTOSI DEPARTMENT PREFECT--Potosi, 1 Oct--Col Mario Teran has taken over as the new prefect and commander of Potosi Department after being sworn in by the chairman of the district's supreme court. [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 2 Oct 80 p 6 PY]

ARGENTINE WARPLANES OVERFLY CHILEAN TERRITORY

PY231301 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Argentine warplanes have entered Chilean airspace. According to an announcement, two jet aircraft overflew the Chilean area of Castor and Polux lakes in the 11th region.

According to Argentine radio reports, military maneuvers have been taking place recently in the Chubut area. Coihique authorities had been informed of these maneuvers.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES BLOCKING PINOCHET-MANRIQUE MEETING

PY231810 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Foreign Ministry sources pointed out that the suspension of President Pinochet's meeting with Argentine geopolitician Francisco Manrique was not a mistake of that ministry.

The spokesman explained that Ambassador Sergio Jarpa Reyes did not invite the president of the Federal Party to visit our country.

In Buenos Aires, Manrique stated that his meeting with the Chilean president was frustrated by a mistake of the Chilean Foreign Ministry. This was categorically denied by an official spokesman of the foreign relations minister. It was explained that the Chilean ambassador in Buenos Aires did not invite the politician to Chile and that Manrique had requested that a meeting with President Pinochet be arranged.

PRESIDENT AUTHORIZES PROMOTIONS IN ARMY

PY231504 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Foreign Relations Under Secretary Gen Enrique Valdes Puga has been appointed director of military institutes. His curent post at the Foreign Ministry will be filled by Col Julio Bravo Valdes who has been promoted to brigade general as of today, according to a report released by the commander in chief of the army, which also mentions other promotions in the army ordered by President Pinochet. Col Julio Bravo had been war under secretary.

The army report also points out that the following brigade generals have been promoted to division general: Rigoberto Rubio Ramirez, Carol Urzua Ibanez and Rafael Ortiz Navarro.

The following colonels have been promoted to brigade general: Gabriel Pizarro Seymour, Julio Bravo Valdes, Claudio Lopez Silva, Gaston Frez Arancibia and Rolando Ramos Munoz. The report of the commander in chief adds that these promotions will go into effect between today and January 1981 and also mentions the following five appointments ordered by the president of the republic:

Maj Gen Luis Ramirez Pineda has been appointed director of the Armed Forces Recruiting and Mobilization Board.

Brig Gen Carlos Morales Retamal has been ratified in his post as commander of the Santiago Army garrison.

Brig Gen Enrique Valdes Puga, former foreign ministry under secretary, has been appointed director of military institutes. This post was occupied by Gen Carlos Morales Retamal.

Brig Gen Luis Prussing, current commander of the Army II Corps headquartered in Concepcion, was appointed president of the social security fund of the National Defense Ministry.

Brig Gen Ivan Doboud Urquieta has been appointed commander of the Army III Corps and regional intendant.

TURBAY AYALA DEPLORES WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER, URGES CHANGES

PA240249 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2118 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Speech by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala at opening of international meeting "Implications of the Priorities Program of the Brandt Report for Latin America" in Bogota--live]

[Excerpts] Dr Carlos Andres Perez, former president of Venezuela; Dr Hernan Siles Zuazo, former president of Bolivia; Dr Gabriel Valdez, former foreign minister of Chile; Dr Rodrigo Boteno, former finance minister, Mr Klaus Schubert, representative of the (Friederich Podor) Foundation in Colombia; Mr (Oliv) and Mr (Tievac), secretaries of the commission; Dr Raul Vaca, president of the Ecuadorean Parliament; ambassadors, congressmen, participants and special guests:

I thank former Chancellor Willy Brandt and the directors of the (Friederich Podor) Foundation for inviting me to participate in the work of the preparatory commission of the North-South summit meeting.

I have come with true enthusiasm to officially open this gratifying meeting of leaders of developing countries and to very cordially welcome you to Colombia. The oil-producing countries of the South have suddenly seen a relatively successful change in their exchange conditions. The bargaining position of these nations has improved because it is evident that production based on cheap energy is a thing of the past.

We cannot fail to recognize that these countries, despite their improved bargaining position and their position of strength in securing an appreciation in the value of their resources by reducing exports, have tried to supply the needs of world economy.

The future of world economy is uncertain. The fate of our economies is closely linked to worldwide solutions. In our opinion, the new international economic order should under no circumstances become merely a bunch a good intentions. It should become a fact that will satisfy development and social welfare needs.

Latin America and the other countries of the Third World must adopt a clear, firm and solid position that should be aimed at promoting an economic reordering to the benefit of the majority of the world's peoples.

Recent events make it necessary for us to refer to the second largest export product in the world: coffee. All coffee is produced in the countries of the South. For many of these countries, coffee represents more than 50 percent of their exports. Therefore, international drops in coffee prices radically hurt their trade balance. The recent drop in coffee prices has brought to coffee exporting countries an income reduction to their annual energy bill.

This situation led the coffee-producing countries to seek agreements that will guarantee stability in prices that should adequately cover the production cost factor.

Consumer nations should not forget that the income derived by the coffee countries from their exports represents a basic tool for satisfying their import needs that are filled mostly by the industrialized countries at ever increasing prices.

We have to recall with great concern some results of the world economy. In the decade 1960-1970, export prices for raw materials and staples remained constant, but prices of manufactured goods increased by 40 percent. For the same period, 80 percent of the gross world product was created in the industrialized countries.

This situation permits us to say that the proposing of a North-South dialogue which would ignore any establishment of just prices for the basic products of the Southern countries that do not produce oil would make no sense and would harm international relations. The Brandt report understands this.

Regarding technology, its scarcity among the southern countries represents one of the most critical limitations in their attempt to attain well-being. It is difficult to obtain and control new processes and to produce what is necessary to guarantee adequate development as well as to satisfy social and economic needs.

Until now, the North-South dialogue has been centering its attention on the complex technological needs of modern industry. It has been disregarding the improvement of traditional technology and its usefulness in solving the needs of the poor.

The most prestigious international forums have paid little attention until now to this situation. In those forums, in spite of their importance, it appears that technology and poverty are very embarrasing and sensitive subjects for discussion among countries.

It has been reported that right now, two-thirds of the world's people are victims of underdevelopment. More than 400 million persons are affected by malnutrition and poverty at a time when technological advances in the production of food are at their highest level.

It cannot be ignored that less than 1 percent of total expenditures are used for research aimed at satisfying the elemental needs of the poor half of the population. This destabilizing picture is what makes it evident that the technological and scientific development policy of the countries on the periphery [paises de la periferia] must be aimed at increasing their knowledge, their ability to negotiate and the spirit to conduct research as the best ways to permit an appropriate selection of technology, to improve import conditions and to facilitate the processes of innovation and adaptation.

Human rights. In various regional and international forums we have stated that in many developing nations respect for human rights goes along with the economic and social situation. Abuses against whole nations, which can see the distance separating them from the powerful nations increasing every day, are just as grave as abuses against inalienable human rights.

Nations have rights that must be strengthened, valued and respected with equal emphasis, or perhaps with more emphasis, than those of individual persons so that their national characters will become more humane.

Leaders at all levels are facing the great challenge of creating jobs, inproving labor conditions, increasing industrial, agricultural and livestock production and imposing order on chaotic urban growth. We have to set the necessary mechanisms in motion to incorporate into the production process the millions of persons who cannot work today or who will not find jobs in the next few years. The lack of a job when a person wants to work is worse than being exploited, poorly paid or forced to work under difficult conditions.

We must have many objectives. We will have to put special and profound emphasis on matters that involve the integrity of human beings. Production should not be the only consideration. Education, community life, digaity, spiritual and human values should have greater weight.

It is understandable that a slowdown in the growth rate of countries with a per capita income of less than $500 annually, and therefore countries with unsatisfied basic needs, will have a much greater impact on a nation than when this occurs in a country with a per capita income of more than $5,000 where the standard of living is at the highest level.

Among the means to attain a new order, one of special importance is that of supporting a restructuring and diffusion of industry. The industrial diffusion from North to South must be considered as a form of international cooperation for the transferring of resources to establish production facilities in the developing countries.

This policy must viewed with new concepts so that the diffusion of the economy will not be reduced simply to the finding of new markets. It should develop new production processes in the countries of the south. If this redistribution of production is attained, there will be in the not-too-distant future a substantial improvement in the income of these countries. This will assure the well-being of their people and contribute to international peace.

In opening this forum of hemispheric interest that has a worldwide importance and where distinguished personalities will analyze in detail the priorities of the program of Latin America in preparation for the summit meeting, I firmly believe that mechanisms will be found to consolidate new and more humane relations among the nations of our shattered world.

A large portion of mankind is waiting for original proposals to join talents to secure a more humane and just tomorrow where man can develop his scientific, technoligical and artistic creativity after having satisfied his fundamental needs.

Gentlemen, in your hands, Latin America will not shirk its historic destiny. Without difficulty, we can identify this destiny with the search for a stable and honorable peace. Thank you. [applause]

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES, SEEKS MEAT, OTHER FARM PRODUCTS

PA231826 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota--Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Aleksey Manzhulo said yesterday that the Soviet Union is interested in buying more beef from Colombia.

Manzhulo, who is heading a Soviet delegation to trade talks with Colombian officials, said that the USSR wants to buy several agricultural and livestock products from Colombia, specifically mentioning coffee and bananas.

Regarding meat, he recalled that the first shipment of a total of 6,000 tons agreed to with the Agriculture Ministry has already left for the Soviet Union. He noted that there is interest in renewing the agreement for an additional 6,000 tons.

Meanwhile, it has been reported through other channels that Soviet meat production this year will be lower than Soviet leaders and farming technicians had estimated.

DEFENSE MINISTER SPEAKS ON SOVIET, CUBAN AID TO GUERRILLA GROUPS

PA231852 Paris AFP in Spanish 2221 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 22 Oct (AFP)--Minister of Defense Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva has charged that Cuba and the Soviet Union are training and financing Colombian guerrillas. They use a Prague-Paris-Bogota network and operate with the help of Uruguayan Tupamaros and Argentine subversives directed by Hungarian and French strategists, he added.

In his speech to parliament during the debate on the amnesty for rebels bill, the general explained, however, that the Bogota government was not formally accusing Fidel Castro or the directors of the Kremlin of directly aiding the guerrilla movements.

However, he expalined, the subversive groups had on various occasions received "material aid" from the USSR, in particular, scholarships at the Patrice Lumumba Univeristy in Moscow.

The minister went on to say that Colombian clandestine organizations also received "external aid" in the form of money, which circulated "via Prague-Paris-Bogota." However, the military chief did not give details of the network's characteristics.

General Camacho furthermore accused Cuba of training Colombian guerrillas on the island. The army established that 749 persons have received instructions and guerrilla warfare training in Cuba.

General Camacho also stated that several guerrilla operations had been carried out thanks to the aid contributed by Uruguayan Tupamaros and by Hungarian and French strategists. However, the minister did not specify what operation he was referring to and did not reveal what the role of these strategists was. "There exists international aid to Colombian guerrillas," said the minister, referring in particular to the occupation of the Dominican Embassy and the seizure of hostages last February, organized by the extreme leftist 19 April Movement [M-19], which acted with the support of Dominicans and Argentines.

In his speech, the minister also unleashed a blistering attack on the Communist Party of Colombia. The minister suggested that the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] are the "armed branch of the Communist Party."

Nonetheless, the general recognized that the guerrilla groups do not have "the capability to overthrow the government." Guerrilla groups currently have a total of 1,830 men and 1,106 firearms for their subversive activities, he noted. For the first time, Camacho Leyva described before the Chamber of Representatives each of the guerrilla groups, their men and war materiel, even narrating the subversive actions they have executed. He added that if the executive branch introduced the amnesty bill, it was not out of cowardice, but out of benevolence.

He referred to the nationalist M-19, perhaps the most active in Colombia, and defined it as a group with a "confused political philosophy" directed by Jaime Bateman Cayon, with 165 persons and 102 weapons operating in Bogota and its surroundings. He admitted it also operates in Medellin, Valle, Quindio and other Colombian areas where it has another 240 poorly-armed members.

The communist FARC, on the other hand, have 765 members with 513 weapons, not including pistols and revolvers. This group is directed by a 15-person command and is divided into seven fronts which occupy a vast region of the nation.

Regarding the pro-Castro Army of National Liberation [ELN], the minister said it is made up of some 115 men who have 46 weapons.

According to the minister, the pro-China Popular Liberation Army [EPL] is made up of 340 men and 170 weapons and operates in urban areas of Bogota, Cali, Medellin and the eastern plains.

The minister does not believe that the guerrilla forces have the power to destabilize the government and has invited them to accept the amnesty the government is offering them and to lay down their arms. In addition, the minister revealed that the authorities have established that common crimes are often disguised as political crimes, generating a different image of the guerrilla force.

He pointed out that the government will not rescind the state of siege while the guerrillas continue to disrupt public order and observed that the army is ready to fight relentlessly against the armed groups.

The minister revealed that Colombian prisons hold 1,027 persons at the disposition of military penal justice system for the crimes of rebellion, sedition, abduction and plotting crimes.

STUDENTS EXPEL TROUBLEMAKERS FROM FREE UNIVERSITY

PA232205 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota--Six hooded and armed students tried to prevent the reopening of classes at the Free University. However, they were dislodged and turned over to the police by a group of young men.

The incident took place at the professional training center, which was closed over 45 days ago in the wake of academic problems. The university is scheduled to reopen today.

The weapons and other material used by the diehard university students were presented to the press at the rector's office, which announced that everything is ready to resume classes once the new boards [directivas] are appointed.

National University To Reopen

PA230454 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] The National University, which has been closed since last Thursday because of riots on the campus, will renew its academic work as of 0800 on Wednesday. This information was given by Rector Eduardo (Brieba). The university official said that the decision, made at the Superior Council of the National University, shows the government's interest in continuing academic activities. The police forces, however, will not be withdrawn.

ARMY, SUBVERSIVE GROUPS CLASH IN PUERTO BERRIO REGION

PA231410 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Medellin--A clash between regular army troops and subversive groups is taking place this evening in the Puerto Berrio region. There has been no report on the results of the clash because of communication difficulties. The commander of the 4th Brigade, headquartered in Medellin, Gen Jose Leal Barrera, has noted that the fighting could continue throughout the night and part of Wednesday.

STORMS CAUSE FLOODS, LANDSLIDES, DEATHS THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

PA211600 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] The severe winter storms blowing across the nation have caused an undetermined number of victims in several departments. Catastrophic reports are coming from Medellin, (Pipiribi) and Santuario in Antioquia, where torrential rains have caused landslides. In Caicedo District in northeastern Medellin, a thick layer of mud last night buried 20 humble homes in which more than 60 persons are presumed to be trapped.

In (Pipiribi) municipality, a violent storm destroyed several homes and killed four members of a single family. The material losses in crops, especially coffee, are incalculable. In Santurario municipality in Antioquia, the Riachuelo River overflowed its banks and flooded a large inhabitated area. The quick response of the authorities prevented the incidents from becoming a tragedy of larger magnitude.

In El Valle Department, the rains have caused damage in the cities of Cali and Cartago, where four persons were reported dead and several missing. The Red Cross and the civil defense authorities are coordinating relief for the families that were evacuated.

First aid units of the city of Antioquia this morning resumed work to rescue persons trapped by an enormous layer of mud in Caicedo District in Medellin. Action was being coordinated by the fire department, which had to suspend work last night in view of the difficult terrain. Close to 30 bodies have been removed so far, but it is believed that about 30 others are still trapped in the remains of their homes. These will be recovered in the next few hours.

Heavy rains hitting the Montelibano region of Cordoba department have caused the tragic death of seven persons. Several have been reported missing. The authorities report that torrential rains in the past few hours have flooded a vast area of Monteria, flooding the homes of approximately 50 low-income families. Some seven bodies have been recovered so far, but the search is continuing.

Relief Supplies Requested

PA220246 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Monteria, Colombia--An airlift between Medellin and Monteria to transport medicines, clothes and food has been requested by Cordoba Governor Camilo Jimenez Villalba to cope with the emergency in the San Jorge jurisdiction.

In view of the destruction of the village of Versalles, the governor has asked President Turbay Ayala, government minister German Zea Hernandez and Jose Leal Barrera, chief of the 4th Brigade of Medellin, to prepare military vessels to enable them to immediately transfer foods, medicines and doctors. There are 27 dead in Versalles, which has been totally destroyed by floods, but only 7 bodies had been recovered this afternoon as units from the Red Cross, civil defense and department authorities continue their search along the banks of rivers and creeks for more victims. A total of 52 houses were destroyed by the rushing waters. Most of the victims were old people and children who were not able to escape the fury of the torrential waters.

More Deaths Reported

PA231910 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2122 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 22 Oct (LATIN)--The number of dead caused by the heavy rains affecting large areas of Colombia today rose to around 50 persons, when 6 more died in the northeastern department of Antioquia, the civil defense organization has reported. The latest victims died when their home was buried by a landslide in the municipality of Yarumal. The sources said that the owner of the house and his five children were killed.

In Medellin, 450 km north of Bogota, rescue teams continued to search for the victims of a slide that buried a suburban area. At least 20 persons were killed in this slide, the majority of them children.

The rains, which have caused washouts and rivers to overflow their banks, have mainly affected the departments of Antioquia and Cordoba in the north, and Valle del Cauca in the west, the authorities have reported.

The Meteorological Institute has announced that the rainy season, the fiercest in many years, will last until December.

AFRICAN BEES SAID THREAT TO CATTLEMEN, POULTRY FARMERS

PA210337 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota--Cattlemen and poultry farmers are facing considerable losses in various sectors of the country due to the arrival in Colombia of dangerous African bees, which have already caused many deaths among small cattle and birds.

The Agriculture Ministry's Sanitation Department reported the presence of the insects in the eastern part of Boyaca, the eastern plains, Santander and recently on the Atlantic coast and in Cesar Department. The ministry has already organized a course to study and design measures to control the bees' high reproduction rate and their destructive effects on animals and even humans.

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES INTERCEDING FOR MRS PERON

PY231608 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1930 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 22 Oct (TELAM)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias denied that his government is negotiating the release of former Argentine President Maria Estele Martinez de Peron.

Arias was asked by journalists about a report on the possibility that President Fernando Belaunde Terry and other outstanding figures had conveyed their support for a meeting aimed at attaining Mrs Peron's release.

I do not know of any negotiations in this regard, the Peruvian foreign minister said in Belem, Brazil, where he is participating in the first round of working meetings of foreign ministers of Amazon countries.

Maria Estela Martinez de Peron is currently under house arrest in her residence in San Vicente, approximately 40 km from the federal capital.

TERRORISM INCREASES IN CENTRAL MOUNTAIN REGION

PY232213 Paris AFP in Spanish 1439 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 23 Oct (AFP)--It was reported here today that the wave of terrorism unleashed in the country increased yesterday in the central mountain region with five more dynamite attacks and clashes which left at least five wounded, including a youngster who lost an arm and one eye.

Three of these attacks took place early yesterday in the city of Huancayo, 311 km from Lima, where a dynamite explosion destroyed the front of the departmental superior court and a similar explosion destroyed the facade of the land court [juzgado de tierras], causing serious damage to both buildings.

A powerful dynamite charge tied to the rails used by a passenger train was discovered a few kilometers from Huancayo 10 minutes before the departure of the train for Lima, miraculously avoiding a real tragedy.

Local newspapers reported that in the same zone, in the mining district of Cerro de Pasco, 317 km from this capital, approximately 100 miners were almost smothered when underground oxygen supply lines were partly damaged by a dynamite explosion.

The most serious attack took place 3 days ago--reported only now by the newspapers--when a youngster lost his left arm and an eye when he was trying to throw a dynamite stick at a public place in the town of Rancas, Cerro de Pasco, where they also blew up a bridge linking the city with an agrarian cooperative.

In this same city, which has become a powder keg with continual dynamite attacks, a serious confrontation may take place at any moment because approximately 35,000 peasants are armed, awaiting the right moment to take action to drive away some 10,000 squatters.

It was also reported that a strong police force is already deployed there, reinforced with light tanks, to avoid any act of violence.

Finally, in Cusco, 1,200 km southeast of Lima, a clash yesterday between university students and the police ended with four students wounded.

BRIEFS

NEW HONDURAN AMBASSADOR--Lima, 14 Oct (AFP)--New Honduran Ambassador Rafael Leiva Rivas presented his credentials to President Fernando Belaunde Terry today. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0017 GMT 15 Oct 80 PY]

SALVADORAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER: 'EXCESSES' DID OCCUR

PA232127 Paris AFP in Spanish 0059 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Montevideo, 22 Oct (AFP)--Salvadoran Deputy Foreign Minister Alejandro Gomez acknowledged at a news conference here today that the Salvadoran security forces did in fact commit certain excesses to the detriment of human rights.

Gomez, who is in Uruguay on a "rapprochement" visit, said that "unfortunately" these incidents have occurred, but that "we are the first to regret them."

He said that the Salvadoran Government junta has created an interministerial committee to investigate and to prevent a repetition of these "excesses." He assured newsmen that "we are going to achieve this."

In spite of the uncontrolled violence in El Salvador, Gomez said that "it is still possible to have a dialogue" following the government's offer of amnesty for the terrorists and the church's offer to mediate. He said that the leftist guerrillas are currently losing ground because of a lack of popular support and placed the ultrarightist groups on the same level with the leftist groups. He blamed the ultrarightist groups for the recent murder of a priest and for bomb attacks on a seminary and a radio station.

"They are as radicalized as the ultraleft," Gomez stressed.

On the other hand, he blamed the leftist sector for Monsignor Oscar Arnulfo Romero's death and claimed that "the Salvadoran people know very well who killed Romero."

On the international plane, Gomez said that with the exception of Cuba and Grenada, El Salvador's relations with all of the countries of America are very good and that El Salvador has the "absolute" support of the United States.

He clarified, however, that although relations with Nicaragua "have never ceased being cordial, we look upon them with concern." Nicaragua has made "unfriendly gestures, inexplicable to El Salvador," Gomez affirmed.

The Salvadoran deputy foreign minister will hold meetings with his Uruguayan counterpart, Julio Lupinacci, and with jurist Eduardo Jimenez de Arechaga.

HUMAN RIGHTS LEADER ON PLAN TO MURDER POLITICAL PRISONERS

PY211455 Paris AFP in Spanish 2003 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Porto Alegre, Brazil, 18 Oct (AFP)--The president of the Justice and Human Rights Movement of the Southern Cone Countries, lawyer Jair de Lima Krischke, reiterated here today his denunciations of the plans of the Uruguayan repression forces to murder all Uruguayan political prisoners.

Lima Krischke asserted that the first phase of this extermination plan, drawn up by Lt Gen Fausto Gonzalez and Maj Mauro Maurino, consists of transferring the prisoners to the Libertad Prison where they are to be subjected to all sorts of tortures by the prisoners who cooperate with the security forces.

Lima Krischke pointed out that his denunciations are based on letters he received from relatives of the Uruguayan political prisoners, which mention 43 prisoners.

The lawyer pointed out that the prisoners who will be murdered are those who will soon finish their sentences and are already at the Libertad Prison.

Lawyer Omar Ferri, on his part, disclosed that between 1974 and 1978, some 134 Uruguayan citizens disappeared, most of them while living in Buenos Aires.

JOINT MEETING WITH USSR SET FOR 27-29 OCT

PA220442 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] The Soviet ambassador in Mexico announced that the joint Mexico-USSR meeting will be held from 27 through 29 October at the Foreign Relations Secretariat. The meeting will discuss commerce and cooperation between the two nations, in addition to possible future agreements in the maritime, technological and economic sectors.

The Soviet diplomat noted that Soviet-Mexican relations have always been based on mutual understanding to help preserve peace and he warned that cold war could cause serious harm to the world at these difficult moments.

NEW ZEALAND PRIME MINISTER CALLS VISIT SUCCESSFUL

PA140444 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] I am leaving very happy with the Mexican people, the New Zealand prime minister said a few hours prior to his departure. He said he was very pleased with the results obtained during his official visit to our country. He said that it was successful because it had strengthened bilateral relations.

FORMER GUERRILLAS RETURN TO PARTICIPATE IN POLITICS

PA122007 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Florentino Jaime and Concepcion Solis, former Mexican guerrillas who spent 2 years in prison and 8 years in exile, stated that they have decided to return to their country to participate in politics legally.

Jaime and Solis were members of a political organization which was disbanded. They have joined the leftist coalition with a legislative representation registered as the Mexican Communist Party.

The two former guerrillas are making use of the amnesty decreed by the Mexican Government in several stages in favor of political prisoners and exiles.

VISITING COSTA RICAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ECONOMIC MEASURES

PA231806 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Costa Rican Deputy Economy Minister Jorge Cespedes has begun initial contacts with the Panamanian Government and with private industry to attempt to overcome the crisis that has emerged in bilateral trade relations stemming from the measures that have been taken by President Carazo since July.

In his first meeting with Deputy Minister of Commerce Rodrigo Spiegel, the Costa Rican official tried to establish the impression that there is a misunderstanding in Panama over these economic measures. In the past few days, Panamanian investors have voiced their concern regarding the problem, believing that Costa Rica has unilaterally violated the free trade treaty signed with our country. The position of the industrialists led the deputy minister of Costa Rica to hold a meeting at the office of the Panamanian industrialists association only to hear his views, without offering any solution to the problem.

Panama's trade with Costa Rica amounted to approximately 599,350 balboas monthly between January and October. The monetary transaction measures and commercial interchange dropped almost 62 percent in the first 22 days of October. In previous months, Panamanian sales in Costa Rica during this period amounted to 439,000 balboas. In the first 22 days of October, the amount stands at 168,197 balboas.

During the meeting with Panamanian industrialists and Panamanian officials, the Costa Rican deputy minister was unable to improve matters or contribute solutions to the commercial crisis because unofficially, it has been established that any economic decision is in the hands of the central bank of Costa Rica and not the Ministry of Economy.

A Panamanian committee will be set up soon. It will discuss the problem until Costa Rica offers some concrete path to understanding. Panama and Costa Rica are to revise their bilateral treaty from 24 to 27 November. A solution, therefore, must emerge before then. It will have to be more political than economic, since the Costa Rican measures do not have any set date for application.

The Costa Rican official will hold a meeting tomorrow with President Aristides Royo and Minister of Commerce and Industries Arturo Melo.

Prior to his meeting with industrialists, Costa Rican Deputy Minister of Economy Jorge Cespedes gave this station his views in the following interview:

[Begin recording] [Question] You have told the Panamanian Government during this brief conversation that what has occurred is a misunderstanding regarding the internal economic measures of the Rodrigo Carazo government and their impact on bilateral relations, with Panama, for example. What is the real situation of these measures regarding the future of bilateral relations?

[Answer] In the first place, as you know, the measures are not permanent, from the Costa Rican point of view. In the second place, the measures were taken equally for all of Central America, including Panama. There is no discrimination toward Panama by any of the other Central American countries. At the beginning, because we have been thoroughly aware of what is happening in Panama, there was talk here of the need to arrive at a compensation mechanism. Obviously, we would have had to have a Central American compensation body and it would make no distinction whatsoever regarding measures toward Panama and the rest of Central America.

We started to believe there was a misunderstanding. Costa Rica's problem was that we were exporting only about 50 percent of what we were importing. The moment also came when the central bank was left without dollars. Had we not taken any steps, we would not have had at this moment a single dollar with which to buy or to pay for what we are buying. The measures--like all these types of measures--are steps that nobody likes to take, but between two options, we had to choose the least harmful. [end recording]

RECENT SALVADORAN AIR TRAFFIC, CRASHES QUESTIONED

PA232018 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Oct 80 p 8-C

[From "In a Few Words" column: "Mysterious Planes"]

[Text] In the confusing atmosphere that surrounds certain things in Panama, one fact stands out: Two planes coming from El Salvador crashed in the area of Coclesito, Panama, within a matter of days.

In one of the accidents, all of the occupants perished, including a top Salvadoran guerrilla leader. Those in the other accident were more fortunate and no one was hurt. The strangest thing about it all is that the Panamanian authorities have not said what those planes were doing in Panama, and have not clarified whether or not the Salvadorans were coming to visit a Panamanian official. If they did, it would confirm the participation of certain leaders in the domestic affairs of El Salvador.

OPPOSITION PARTY FRONT COMMUNIQUE ON NATIONAL SITUATION

PA231525 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Insisting that its appeal for abstentions on the 28 September elections was heeded by most of the people, the National Opposition Front (FRENO] issued a communique today. The communique reasserted FRENO's intention to continue its fight against the dictatorship and the group of civilians who mask and support it. The text of the document was signed by Luis Barletta, president of the opposition group.

In the communique, FRENO announces its intention to continue its national civic crusade to incorporate the greatest possible number of citizen sectors into the patriotic task of demanding a change from the autocratic regime now in power.

The people's aspiration for direct elections for president of the republic and a legislative body with real powers should become a reality in the near future, within a framework of full guarantees for all public sectors.

FRENO protests what it calls a serious and acute political social and economic crisis existing in the country and the irresponsibility of measures improvised by this government, a regime without evident popular support, unable to control the excessive cost of living or to halt spiralling indebtedness. FRENO also protests the unprecedented nepotism which has exhausted the patience of the Panamanian people. However, this document says that there is still time for radical changes.

The document signed by Luis Barletta says in conclusion that the often used palliatives have exhausted their doubtful powers and the whole country is alarmed.

Meanwhile, the Panamenist Party, a member of FRENO, is calling all its provincial directors to a national directorate meeting on 26 October at the Dos Continentes Hotel in Penonome. The Panamenist Party's goals for the near future will be the major topics of discussion. The call explains that the Panamenist Party is calling the Penonome meeting to discuss a full agenda, including the discussion of resolution drafts, work plans and a new dynamic for the country's immediate democratization.

The call is signed by Guillermo Endara, Panamenist Party secretary general.

COSTA RICA

MATERIEL LEFT AFTER NICARAGUAN WAR TO BE DESTROYED

PA232229 Paris AFP in Spanish 0105 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpt] San Jose, 22 Oct (AFP)--The Costa Rican Government will destroy all the war materiel left in the country as a result of the Nicaraguan war, Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas has announced.

According to the Costa Rican minister, this materiel will be destroyed at the end of this month with the aid of U.S. military advisers.

The legislative assembly has asked that this war materiel be destroyed due to a number of irregularities discovered in connection with the arms traffic that originated in Costa Rica during the Nicaraguan conflict.

Although Minister Arguedas affirmed that only large-caliber ammunition brought in during the emergency will be destroyed, a spokesman of the judicial investigation organization said that the congressmen's idea was that all war materiel should be destroyed.

Most of these weapons were brought to Costa Rica in 1978 during the Nicaraguan war, when Costa Rica was threatened by the Somoza dictatorship.

WEAPONS, EXPLOSIVES IMPORTS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED

PA232226 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 18 Oct 80 p 12-A

[Excerpts] The Public Security Ministry has ordered a provisional freeze on the import of weapons for private use.

Minister Carlos Arguedas has admitted that the measure was adopted partly due to the excessive number of weapons of all calibers currently in the hands of private citizens.

In addition, it is deemed necessary to reduce the outflow of currency for this purpose, since this is not a product that yields any major benefits to the country.

According to Minister Arguedas, there is also a plan to make an inventory of the weapons legally registered up to now in the ministry's weapons and explosives control department.

Once this is done, the inventory will be included in the official computation system.

This seeks to establish the number of authorized weapons introduced into the country in recent years.

According to Minister Arguedas, an inventory of the weapons in the hands of the businesses that sell them in our territory will also be made.

For his part, Rafael Angel Chavez, director of the weapons control department, has said that according to a number of studies conducted, gun shops have a sufficient supply of weapons so they will not be greatly affected by this measure.

Chavez added that strict control is being exercised on everything connected with the purchase of weapons.

It has also been announced that the import of pyrotechnical material and dynamite has been restricted.

There is a total ban on the sale of pyrotechnical equipment to street vendors. As for dynamite, only the amounts needed by a number of official and private institutions can be imported.

'CLEANSING' OPERATION TO BE CARRIED OUT IN NORTH

PA231940 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] A contingent of civil guards left today for Guanacaste, heading for the northern command, to participate in a cleansing operation. Along with the civil guards posted along the northern border, they will comb the entire border with Nicaragua to either confirm or disprove the presence of strangers in the area.

The operation is to be carried out because the Guanacaste residents have been living in constant fear since the conflict in Nicaragua concluded. They have been harassed by unidentified individuals who steal cattle, commit robberies and may even be responsible for several unexplained homicides.

EL SALVADOR

HONDURAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR PEACE TALKS

PA232250 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1642 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Welcoming ceremony for Honduran Foreign Minister Cesar Elvir Sierra by Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena and news conference at San Salvador's Ilopango Airport--live]

[Excerpts] [Chavez Mena] Honorable foreign minister of Honduras, members of the Honduran negotiating commission, Honduran information minister, distinguished Honduran newsmen, esteemed friends, Salvadoran newsmen, ladies and gentlemen:

I am greatly pleased and overjoyed to receive our dear brother Cesar Elvir Sierra, foreign minister of Honduras. Please receive in the name of the Salvadoran people, the revolutionary junta and in my own, our cordial welcome. We want you to know that we, the Salvadorans, are greatly honored, pleased and overjoyed at the visit paid by you and your party.

We welcome you with open arms so we can give you the fraternal and cordial greetings for our good and great friend, Cesar Elvir Sierra, who represents all the Honduran people on this occasion.

We interpret this visit as a strong decision on the part of the Honduran people and government to achieve true peace and harmony as befits neighboring, friendly and fraternal peoples. Please feel as if you were at home with your families because the Salvadoran land and family are your land and your family. Therefore, please feel welcome. My dear Mr Foreign Minister, thank you very much for coming to visit us. [Words indistinct] [applause]

[Elvir] Your excellency the Salvadoran foreign minister, Fidel Chavez Mena; honorable members of the Salvadoran negotiating commission, distinguished representatives of the Salvadoran press, fellow representatives of the Honduran press:

It is truly an honor for me to be on Salvadoran soil and to bring a message of peace and fraternity from the Honduran people and government. This historic date is evidence of the political determination of the Honduran people and government to bring an end to the problem that has kept us so distant. The statements by the Salvadoran foreign minister represent to me the feeling of the Salvadoran people, which the government is signaling through its official representative.

I feel that this opening we are now making will be of historic significance not only for the lives of our peoples but for all Central America as well. I thank the Salvadoran foreign minister for his warm welcome and reciprocate his fraternal expressions. This is precisely our historic tie. We have been fraternal peoples and now it behooves us to maintain and preserve peace. May God enlighten us. Thank you very much.

[Question by Carlos Samayoa Martinez of Radio Cadena YSU] Mr Foreign Minister of Honduras, this week we have heard various versions of the Honduran reaction to the forthcoming signing of the peace treaty between El Salvador and Honduras. Some reactions has been favorable but some has been unfavorable, like that of the industrial sectors. I would like to hear your opinion as to how the Honduran Government may try to convince the industrial sector that the peace treaty is the most advisable action for the two nations.

[Elvir] Before giving you a specific answer, I wish to stress to you that up to this moment the Foreign Ministry has no evidence of opposition to the signing of this treaty by any specific sector. We have made efforts to explain to all sectors of the people and government the scope of what has been achieved during the negotiations and we have gauged the degree of receptivity of these sectors to a solution of the problem between Honduras and El Salvador. Up to this moment we find the mental reservations that may exist when two peoples have drifted apart. However, something is quite evident and that is everybody's willingness to see this problem solved once and for all.

[Question by Rosie Castillo of YSC Radio Internacional] Mr Foreign Minister, I would like to know why the justice minister says that drastic measures will be adopted against any Salvadorans who enter after the peace treaty is signed. Can you expand some more on the drastic measures he mentions?

[Elvir] Unfortunately, I cannot speak for the government minister. However, I can talk to you about the aspects involved in the negotiations and the rules that will guide relations between the two states. I can state that in matters of immigration the criterion established is that, there will be respect for the internal laws of each country. This is not conceived as a special legislation for each country, however. A universal concept of treatment is involved here. Furthermore, it is the type of treatment given in Central America to all Central Americans.

[Question by Aydee Araujo of Radio Cadena Central] Mr Foreign Minister, I would like you to brief us on some international dispatches referring to the dismantling of a guerrilla camp, the discovery of war materiel and the arrest of 21 alleged guerrillas. The Honduran Army has dismantled several other camps and I would appreciate it if you would either tell us if these alleged guerrillas will be bound over to the courts or else indicate to us what type of action will be taken against them.

[Elvir] Unfortunately, I do not have the information you have. However, I do have a few things to say on this. Actually, both the Central American and domestic press have engaged in much speculation about this matter. I think the Salvadoran and Honduran press are giving me a great opportunity to stress that, insofar as the border area and relations between the two nations are concerned. What we have is the military agreement we reached to demilitarize and pacify the border area. It is in this field that we have our rights and responsibilities. However, this does not apply to the internal affairs of each country. This is a totally different matter.

A very serious charge was levied at the Honduran Army at one time. As of this moment and taking advantage of these channels, I reject this type of accusation. I think that perhaps these means are being used to give the public opinion in our countries the idea that we are trying to arrange a military alliance. I do not think these efforts should be interpreted this way. Our peace talks have overtaken those developments. We have been negotiating peace for 11 years, and we think that what has happened is that the two peoples have coincided in their political determination to solve the problem.

[Question by Francisco Martinez of newspaper EL MUNDO] Mr Foreign Minister, viewed from the human standpoint, in what way does the signing of the peace treaty benefit the large majorities of the two countries and how will Honduras guarantee the free transit of Salvadorans in its territory?

[Elvir] I have already stated this when answering questions. I think peace is very precious. I think that the mere fact that we will have peace will be of benefit to all sectors. Let us think of the human drama faced particularly by people at the border. I have visited all those areas. I am familiar with them, and that is where I have seen the human drama reflected. Ask anyone at the border if he wants the problem to be solved. The same goes for our soldiers. I am a military man and I am aware of the difficult service troops at the border must render and of the consequences of the problem. There is also the question of family relations. Anyone who has attended a family reunion in the border areas will see the real human drama posed by the displacement of our peoples. I think we must find the answer to your question there.

[Question by Mauro Espinoza, ACAN-EFE representative in El Salvador] Colonel Elvir Sierra, according to reports, some 10,000 to 20,000 people have taken refuge in Honduras as a result of the violence in El Salvador. In view of the situation between the two countries, the Honduran Government has insisted that it does not regard them as refugees. It is a known fact that they are receiving assistance through the United Nations and some, albeit unofficial, cooperation from the government. When the treaty is signed, it can be said that these people would automatically acquire the status of refugees. My question is, do you know what steps the Honduran Government will take to care for these people?

[Elvir] You are asking me a question with a human backdrop, and I would like to refer to it. I realize that the Republic of El Salvador is faced with a very profound human drama and that there will be separations among Salvadoran families. We sincerely regret this. We feel that Salvadorans must solve this problem.

As for the problem of the refugees, you have outlined it very well. Although our government does not maintain relations with the Salvadoran Government, it has accepted the refugees for humanitarian reasons. However, the problem of the refugees is worsening Honduras' own problems, because we have also received refugees from Nicaragua for the same reasons.

As you can well understand, we will also require assistance from the United Nations and that is why Honduras is making efforts to obtain cooperation and afford humane treatment to those sectors that will become refugees.

GOVERNMENT FORCES SEIZE STATION, DENY REBEL COMMUNIQUE

PA231908 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 21 Oct 80 p 3

[By the San Miguel correspondent]

[Excerpts] A 3d Brigade unit and several security corps contingents seized the studios and installations of Radio Chaparrastique last night. An armed forces officer immediately denied on the microphone the subversive communique that was being broadcast on the "Informative Tribune" newscast.

Between 1900 and 2000 last night it was announced that a special communique by the Armed Forces of National Resistance and the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers would be read. The communique was broadcast at 2015. This was done reportedly because the radio announcers and employees had been told that the station would be dynamited if the message was not broadcast.

According to the message, 18 national guardsmen and 40 "informers" had been killed in San Agustin. It added that the armed forces and the security forces were responsible for mistreatment, rape and assassinations in northern Morazan Department.

The fact that the communique was interrupted after only 5 minutes elicited surprise, since in San Salvador, communiques are broadcast and repeated for up to 45 consecutive minutes or for the duration of the cassette.

'INTENSIVE OPERATIONS' BY ARMY CONTINUE IN MORAZAN

Towns Besieged

PA240833 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2205 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] The towns of San Fernando, Perquin, Corola and other towns in Morazan Department are practically under siege because of the intensive operations by the army. The residents of San Fernando go into the streets only when the church bells ring, because they fear that if they go out before that, they might be mistaken for guerrillas and killed immediately.

The YSKL news center writer has learned that at certain times one cannot get to towns like Perquin, even with a safe conduct. In that town, there are over 17,000 refugees who have fled from the subversives who are in the mountains in the area and who have been fighting with the Salvadoran Armed Forces.

Strafing Reported

PA231725 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] An apocalyptic outlook is beginning to appear in El Salvador's northern region where more than 5,000 army units and the Salvadoran Air Force are continuing their indiscriminate strafing of populated areas. Complete towns have been burned and abandoned. Traces of howitzer, mortar and high-caliber shells can be found in the damaged houses. This was reported by several foreign correspondents in Morazan Department.

Caravans of trucks loaded with medicines and food have remained on the roads to the northern area for the past 11 days. The army will not let them in the area. This unprecedented operation of extermination includes the Chalatenango, La Union, Cabanas and Cuscatlan Departments all on the border with Honduras.

The army actions include the use of armored cars of various kinds and attack helicopters sent by the United States. Honduran Armed Forces units are participating as support forces. The operation of extermination, which was carefully prepared by the top armed forces command and U.S. advisers, is based on U.S. antiguerrilla tactics.

CAYETANO CARPIO COMMENTS ON U.S. INTERVENTION

PA231322 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 1840 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Part two of report by station correspondent on a conversation with Salvador Cayetano Carpio, top leader of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces of El Salvador; date and place not given]

[Text] One of the topics discussed during the talk concerned U.S. intervention in Salvadoran affairs. Observers feel that this intervention is increasing as the popular struggle advances toward a takeover of power. In this regard, Cayetano Carpio said:

[Begin recording] The political-military revolutionary organizations which make up the Unified Revolutionary Directorate (DRU) follow a single guideline, a single way of thinking, a single purpose and a single objective: to move toward liberation, toward the elimination of this oppressive regime. In this regard, any of those organizations, including the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Front, as a member of the DRU, has a single thought and a single common purpose. The DRU feels that there is considerable danger of U.S. intervention, precisely because the regime that imperialism favors, maintains and nourishes in El Salvador, is daily being undermined by the thousands of blows that the people are inflicting daily. Imperialism sees that irrevocably, and in the not too distant future, the implacable strength of the people will prevail and will impose the people's will.

We do not want to give the world the impression of empty boasts of victory. We are not boasters. Our people are a very humble, modest people, but they are firmly determined to win their freedom. Despite the genocide, it has been possible to build up this implacable overall strength of the people.

This fact, within the framework of the humility and modesty of our people, can no longer be denied, and imperialism looks on with anguish as in the center of America, another source of its domination of peoples is being weakened and eroded by the heroism [words indistinct] of the people.

In addition, all the friendly peoples who are in the group of the nonaligned, on the side of national liberation, on the revolutionary side, note every day with great joy that our peoples are becoming stronger, that there is increased wisdom in their manner of conducting their struggle against a ferocious and cruel enemy and that they are uniting their efforts to achieve the maximum unity of the people at this time, to the point of creating a unified directorate.

Under these circumstances, which can no longer be denied, imperialism is plotting maneuvers and is seeking a way to interfere in order to prolong its domination of the country a little longer. [end recording]

Salvador Cayetano Carpio said that as the days go by and the peoples advance, there are increasingly diverse forms of U.S. intervention in El Salvador. However, he added that friendly peoples note with joy that the revolutionary struggle in El Salvador is steadily becoming stronger and that it is making progress. He then added:

[Begin recording] The different forms of its political domination have been eroded. They have crumbled. The various combinations, the last combination of a few irresponsible, unscrupulous leaders of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] in El Salvador, who have been up to their necks in blood and mud in recent months along with their military assassin cronies, has been eroded. There have been efforts--regrettable, ridiculous efforts--by this PDC clique to continue to hold up a screen that is already full of holes, if not torn apart, to cover up the genocide and the blood of its most reactionary military allies within the army.

The entire world has witnessed the clowning of these self-styled politicians, but they have transcended all the limits of politics to fully enter the realm of crime and assassinations, the realm of complicity in genocide.

This last effort by the imperialists has been collapsing and at this time, imperialism is avidly seeking some way [does not complete thought]. One solution would be to disguise the clique by means of a civilian president. And the criminal Duarte--and now we really mean criminal because we are not speaking of his social Christian ideology; we are not condemning his ideology. We do not condemn his policies, but the crime that has been the outcome of this political concept, this pragmatic concept of politics that has led this small group of Christian Democrats to separate themselves from the bulk of their party and to act in collusion with the military to the very end.

Imperialism is planning to name as president of the Republic of El Salvador, as a civilian president without power, as a puppet of the most murderous military men, the equally murderous Napoleon Duarte, and to reorganize the junta, appointing the arch-criminal Abdul Gutierrez defense minister, thereby giving the impression of change. This would be simply a compounding of the most serious crimes of this counterrevolutionary warfare and is a reorganization designed to achieve a concentration of forces and facilitate further intervention with Yankee specialists and techniques in the struggle against our people. [end recording]

Despite U.S. maneuvers to reorganize the present regime, it can no longer withstand the thrust of the popular struggle, Salvador Cayetano Carpio said. He noted that in many villages and towns, the people are organized to confront the government troops.

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] They can no longer withstand the organized peoples of hamlets, cantons, towns, neighborhoods and colonies. The regime will have to wipe out these people in order to dominate them. That is why it has launched the war of extermination.

Recently, the members of the junta decided that they needed to eliminate 200,000 Salvadorans in order to govern in peace, to establish on that basis, their policy of quote, pacification, unquote. However, neither their forces nor the forces of imperialism are enough to dominate the Salvadoran people and they would have to annihilate not 200,000 Salvadorans, but all the Salvadoran people in order to rule over the ashes, the blood and the graves.

This is not possible. There is no single case in history in which, the destroyers and exploiters, both internal and external, have triumphed definitively over the people. In the final analysis, the people have not been annihilated; instead they have forever eliminated (?their oppressors) and in El Salvador we are reaching that point.

That is why imperialism, believing that this part of America is a part of its territory that must not be liberated, is seeking new forms of intervention. [end recording]

ERP REPORTS FOREIGN ELEMENTS ON FIGHTING FRONTS

PA232337 San Salvador API NEWS 21 Oct 30 Vol 2 No 184 pp 1658, 1659

[Text] The mideastern front of the Revolutionary People's Army [ERP] is noted for the intense guerrilla activity in the urban areas of San Miguel, La Union and Usulutan. In these cities, our forces have attacked national police, treasury police and national guard stations. In addition, they have carried out harrassment actions and ambushes as well as sabotage to power lines and transport services. All these actions have caused considerable losses among the native oligarchy, and nearly 30 casualties to the enemy troops.

The national army concentrates its forces against the northern front, in Chalatenango and surrounding areas; against the eastern, southeastern and northeastern fronts; against the mideastern front, mainly in San Vicente and carries out intensive activities against the population in the central front in San Salvador.

To wage this campaign of extermination against the population in the eastern part of the country, the dictatorship's military forces have brought troops from San Salvador and Santa Ana to reinforce the posts at La Union and San Miguel. This was done in order to be able to send reinforcements to Morazan in two directions: from La Union to Gotera, where the advance was organized, and from San Miguel to the towns of San Isidro and San Simon, for cleanup operations in the area.

The murderous army is equipped for this extermination campaign with G-3 automatic rifles and grenades and is supported by bazooka and 81-mm and 120-mm mortar fire which is strategically emplaced on the hills near San Lucas, San Simon, Los Quebrachos and Jocoatique. In addition, at least two helicopter gunships fly over, frequently machine-gunning towns in the area.

In Jocoatique, there is evidence of the presence of foreign soldiers due to their physical characteristics. They are tall and either very white or very black. They take special care not to be seen by the people of the area. All this has been observed for the past 2 months, according to local residents. These foreigners are in charge of giving military advice to the dictatorship's forces and they thus increase the repression against the population.

FARN DENOUNCES JUNTA'S CONTRADICTORY CALLS FOR TALKS

PA232006 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Just like in the Somoza times, the Salvadoran junta is calling for the holding of a dialogue while it kills the peasants. The Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] have denounced the contradiction between the call to hold talks and the army extermination operation underway in Morazan Department.

A 40-truck convoy loaded with medicines and food has been waiting for the army's permission for 10 days to help thousands of peasants who are fleeing military repression in Morazan. Why are you going to take that to them, they say, if we are going to kill them?

The area is the scene of violent fighting. There are 40,000 people at community centers, churches and schools. Some 10,000 have gone to Honduras in the past few weeks. Gastro-intestinal diseases, pulmonary ailments, hunger and cold nights are greatly affecting the refugees, most of whom, 60 percent, are children. It is estimated that the top armed forces command sent 5,000 soldiers to Morazan. In addition, they are supported by the air force which is bombing with napalm in daily raids.

The 28 February People's Leagues have charged that the residents of the rural areas under attack have seen tall, blond men who speak English among the army ranks. It was also reported that the attack helicopters which have been overflying the area still bear the U.S. Air Force insignia. According to guerrilla spokesmen, the attacks are being repelled and many causalties have been inflicted on the enemy side. Many military vehicles have been destroyed. Several bridges and roads that lead to the northeastern areas have been sabotaged.

ERP REPORTS SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN ON SOUTHEAST FRONT

PA232328 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish 21 Oct 80 Vol 2 No 184 p 1658

[Text] On the Revolutionary People's Army [ERP] southeastern front which covers the southern sector of La Union, San Miguel and Usulutan Departments, the army has carried out raids with as many as 400 troops. These campaigns of destruction conducted by the army and paramilitary organizations, such as ORDEN [Nationalist Democratic Organization], have been successfully neutralized by our forces, which according to ERP reports, also inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy.

The towns hardest hit by the Salvadoran Army are Conchagua, Intipuca, Jucuaran, and Tuhuilotal, where the residents have been subjected to 81-mm mortar fire, bazookas and helicopter gunships. The situation in the area is quite precarious due to the shortage of food, medicine and clothing.

Our forces, the ERP affirms, have successfully ambushed two army convoys, resulting in at least 30 casualties (including two officers) on the San Miguel-La Union highway.

Recent reports reveal that fighting in Conchagua and Intipuca lasted several hours. Likewise, they revealed the army suffered 14 casualities while the RRP, a member of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, suffered 4 casualties.

In addition, the ERP has carried out organization and propaganda activities as well as the execution of informers and the recovery of weapons.

FMLN CLAIMS CREDIT FOR TERRORIST ACTIVITES

PA231650 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 21 Oct 80 p 9

[Excerpt] In a communique sent today to this paper, The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), comprised of the People's Liberation Forces, the People's Revolutionary Army and the Communist Party of El Salvador, claims credit for sabotage activities against electrical transmission lines in the eastern part of the country, attacks on military posts in La Union and other terrorist activities.

COMMISSION CONDEMNS VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

PA240318 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1808 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] The Salvadoran Human Rights Commission has condemned what it described as violations of human rights, particularly in rural areas, specifically in Morazan Department.

The members of the commission have announced that individual members of a UN human rights committee is about to arrive to observe firsthand the situation in the eastern part of the country where several towns are incommunicado, with their residents subjected to special discipline, which is a restriction on the free transit of individuals. The commission added that they heard [junta member] Duarte say exactly the opposite regarding the matter of human rights.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER SATISFIED WITH TALKS ON BELIZE

PA231921 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0224 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 22 Oct (EFE)--Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez said today that he is satisfied with the results of the talks his country and Great Britain have been holding on the future of Belize. Castillo Valdez hinted that a forthcoming Guatemalan-British meeting will be very important in the search for a definitive solution. The foreign minister said that the government is also very satisfied with the manner in which the Guatemalan thesis is being defended, and that it is presently seeking a solution that will uphold Guatemala's interests.

Further Details

PA240026 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1410 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The negotiations on Belize will continue. Foreign Minister Castillo Valdez has stated that Great Britain will not grant unilateral independence to that territory. Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez has said here in Guatemala that the British delegation that participated in the new round of negotiations in New York on 13 and 14 October has not advised him of any decision to unilterally grant independence to Belize.

MILITARY REPORTS ALLEGEDLY OMIT CASUALTIES

PA240315 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The politico-military activities of the Guatemalan revolutionary organizations continue to increase. According to the latest edition of the bulletin NOTICIAS DE GUATEMALA, an evident increase of guerrilla activity has been observed in Guatemala, which is causing considerable casualties to army troops, but which are omitted from official reports.

The publication added that the revolutionary actions are being carried out with greater force since last August, and noted that the armed forces of the military regime headed by Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia have been incapable of preventing the occupation of towns and other operations, limiting themselves to searching operations following these occupations. The Guatemalan bulletin states that the military dispatches on the persecution of the fighting groups are mostly false or distorted.

ERNESTO GUEVARA GUERRILLA FRONT REPORTEDLY ESTABLISHED

PA231552 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] The bulletin NOTICIAS DE GUATEMALA has noted the recent establishment in that country of a new guerrilla front called Commander Ernesto Guevara which operates in Huehuetenango Department. The population of that department consists mostly of the Mam, Chuj, Kanjoval and Jacalteca Indian communities.

The publication also reports that recently, particularly since August, guerrilla organizations have stepped up their activity and that the army of Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia's regime, unable to repulse the revolutionary actions, is venting its spite on the civilian population.

The publication adds that a short time ago, after a revolutionary organization took over the town of San Juan Ostuncalco, the Guatemalan Army reported that it had killed four guerrillas. However, it was later learned that the victims had been four youths who were members of the federation of Andinist mountain climbers who had gone to the area to climb the Santiaguito volcano.

Further Details

PA231554 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] A new combat liberation front has been established in Guatemala. It is named after Commander Ernesto Guevara and is engaged in heavy fighting with Guatemalan National Guard contingents. The revolutionaries have increased their struggle in the past few days and, coordinating their activities with members of other guerrilla groups, have seized eight towns, four of which are important municipalities. The guerrilla fighting has spread throughout El Quiche, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala City and its outskirts and in a large area in the country's southern coast.

NICARAGUA

U.S. WARNED AGAINST INTERVENTION IN EL SALVADOR

PA240433 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The new Nicaraguan ambassador to the OAS has accused the United States of engaging in interventionist maneuvers in El Salvador.

In his first address before the OAS Permanent Council session, the Nicaraguan diplomat, Casimiro Sotelo, pointed out that the United States is engaged in such activities through the military training course for 300 Salvadoran Armed Forces officers at Fort Gulick, Panama.

Referring to the U.S. claims that the program's objective is to teach the Salvadoran enlisted men to respect human rights in antiguerrilla fighting, Sotelo said the statement is questionable and ironical.

The diplomat, who was a member of the known group of 12 in the campaign against dictator Somoza, urged alertness and vigilance in view of what appears an open intervention attempt against the sovereignty of a state.

HUMBERTO OPTEGA WARNS OF IMPERIALISM'S MANEUVERS

PA231824 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] According to Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega, U.S. imperialism knows that the Nicaraguan process is real and is, therefore, seeking the right moment to strike a blow against it.

Ortega delivered the main speech at an event held in Managua on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the liberation in Costa Rica of Carlos Fonseca Amador, founder of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and of other members of that organization.

Ortega said that Nicaragua may be attacked not only because it is promoting a radical process, but also to strike at the other revolutions currently underway in Central America, as in El Salvador and Guatemala.

Another speaker at the event was Rafael Cordova Rivas, a member of the National Reconstruction Government junta, who affirmed that it is necessary to change the country's structures in order to establish a more just society.

Meanwhile, Casimiro Sotelo, Nicaragua's new representative to the OAS, charged the United States with carrying out interventionist maneuvers in El Salvador and stated that that organization once again condemns the military maneuver staged in Bolivia on 17 July.

STATE COUNCIL DELEGATES CRITICIZE IAPA IN DEBATE

PA231736 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The Union of Nicaragua Journalists [UPN] has rejected an IAPA attempt to meddle in the country's domestic affairs. Carlos Garcia, UPN delegate to the State Council, denounced recent IAPA agreements in a letter addressed to the council. In this letter, Garcia described the IAPA as the defender of large economic and news monopolies.

In its latest assembly, the business sector asked the Sandinist Government to eliminate decrees 511 and 512 which establish that no press organ can report on news which affects the country's security. Garcia, director of the NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY, confirmed that these decrees affect the ultraconservative newspaper LA PRENSA which is determined to discredit the Sandinist revolution. He added that LA PRENSA defends the IAPA, is opposed to the new international order for news reporting and together, the IAPA and LA PRENSA are discrediting and attacking the revolutionary process not only in Nicaragua but also in all the nations of the so-called Third World. Garcia added that the UPN denounces this new interventionist maneuver of imperialism orchestrated through the large news agencies and their treacherous allies who, grouped in the IAPA, are trampling over our people's dignity and sovereignty.

[Begun Garcia recording] In conclusion, I want to ask the State Council to condemn this new abuse against our dignity and sovereignty. The free Nicaraguans must condemn the antipatriotic attitude of those who, in using our liberty and freedom of speech, are attacking us at pointblank and are demanding an intervention in our affairs. We want to add that the IAPA did not reward the merits of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios because he has none. He did not win them when our people were bleeding in the streets of this country. [words indistinct]

The IAPA rewarded a political line through Pedro Jaoquin Chamorro Barrios. This political line is that of counterrevolution. The IAPA resolution is part of a systematic campaign to discredit the Sandinist people's revolution being carried out by the large news agencies against our people [end recording].

After Garcia's statement, the representative of the Nicaraguan Development Institute retorted saying that he opposed the proposal to condemn the IAPA.

Jose Davila, Social Christian Party delegate, said that he did not agree. He warned, however, that the government must develop tactics. The Nicaraguan Democratic Movement delegate also said he supports the resolution against the IAPA.

We will now listen to Jose Davila and Omar (Jalum). Then we will hear Comdr Dora Maria Tellez. Let us now listen to Jaime Montealegre:

[Begin Montealegre recording] [Words indistinct] the way in which the resolution was drafted. I have stated my complete disagreement with the UPN proposal because it is trying to distort the events and tell a new story its own way. It has become the common practice lately to invent new stories and explain things to the best convenience of certain sectors. I hope we are not losing our objectivity and calm. How can it be possible to say that the IAPA was always on the side of Somoza? This is not true; it is just the opposite. [words indistinct] [end recording]

We will now listen to Comdr Dora Maria Tellez: [Begin recording in progress] that systematic attacks are being made against the newspaper LA PRENSA. However, the systematic attacks underway here on a daily basis and to top it all, costing 2 cordobas, are being carried out by LA PRENSA against the revolution. If LA PRENSA attacks are repelled here, this is not being done systematically. [Words indistinct] the revolutionary leaders and the people are sick and tired of reading over and over again the attacks and lies that LA PRENSA keeps publishing against the revolution. The IAPA forgot this part. [end recording]

JAPANESE DELEGATE ARRIVES TO DISCUSS MOMOTOMBO PROJECT

PA232311 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] (Asahata) A Japanese delegate from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, has arrived in Nicaragua to discuss the public debt that resulted from the contract for the Momotombo geothermal plant. (Asahata) will meet with Haroldo Montealegre, minister of the International Reconstruction Fund, and Finance Minister Joaquin Cuadra. He will also meet with the executive director of the Nicaraguan Energy Institute.

The Japanese delegate will discuss the details of the government decision to cancel the Japanese loan for the geothermal project. The orginal negotiations for this project were made with the infamous "Uncle Light" [as heard] who signed the contract under conditions greatly disadvantegous to Nicaraguan interests. The Somoza government was only worried about the interests of the family which dominated the country. The Somoza Government was making a profit from the Momotombo project.

DELEGATION VISITS VATICAN, MEETS WITH CARDINAL

PA231801 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpt] A high-ranking delegation sent by our revolutionary government visited the Vatican recently where the members of the delegation discussed the main economic, political and social aspects of our revolution.

The delegation was made up of companeros Emilio Baltodano, secretary general of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; Roberto Arguello Hurtado, president of the Supreme Court and Ernesto Vigil, the minister of housing and settlements.

In a meeting with Cardinal Casaroli, secretary of state for the Vatican, the Nicaraguan delegation stressed the importance that the relations with the Catholic Church have for our revolution. This importance stems from two fundamental aspects: the great Catholic faith of the people and the qualitative and quantitative participation of the Christians in the process, the government and the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

In a news conference held today, the members of this delegation told the local press about the great achievements made during this meeting. We found great receptiveness and sympathy for our process, they said, adding that the participation of Christians in the Sandinist revolution has attracted the attention of the Vatican. This visit or rapprochement was fruitful. It has maintained and strengthened the relations of constant dialogue and information that the government wants to have with the Catholic Church and its authorities in the Vatican.

The Nicaraguan delegation personally delivered the government's approval for the appointment of Msgr Andres Cordero Lanzas, the new apostolic nuncio to Nicaragua. The government reiterated its invitation for the pope to visit our country.

INTERSPUTNIK DIRECTORATE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HAVANA

FL240146 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The delegation of the Intersputnik General Directorate headed by Director General Yuriy Krupin is in our country to participate in the ninth Intersputnik Council meeting on 27 October. Upon arrival at the airport in Rancho Boyeros, the delegation was received by First Vice Minister of Communications Rene Hernandez Cartaya. Eleven member countries--including the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Czechoslovakia and Cuba--will participate in the ninth Intersputnik Council meeting.

Objectives of Council Meeting

FL231844 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The ninth Intersputnik Council meeting will open on 27 October at the Havana Libre Hotel with the participation of 11 member countries--Soviet Union, Poland, the GDR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, Vietnam, Yemen, Romania, Bulgaria and Cuba--and three countries attending as observers--Nicaragua, Mozambique and Afghanistan--as well as four international communications organizations.

Among the objectives of this ninth meeting are an examination of the fulfillment of the 1979-1980 work plan and approval of the 1980-1981 plan. The participant will take up matters dealing with the development and modernization of equipment and supplies, as well as an examination of preventive maintenance plans, among many others. It is expected that a study of tariffs will be conducted and an effort will be made to step up the participation of specialists in the studies and projects as well as in general decisions of the council. It should be noted that Cuba and the USSR are the main users of the system.

RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES SELA PERMANENT SECRETARY

FL231210 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Carlos Alzamora, the permanent secretary of the Latin American Economic System, SELA. They discussed the current economic situation in Latin America and SELA activities in the areas of cooperation, coordination and consultation in the region.

DEL VALLE RECEIVES BENIN FOREIGN MINISTER

FL240009 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Sergio del Valle, member of the party Politburo and minister of public health, today received Benin Foreign Minister Simon Ifede Ogouma who is visiting our country. At the meeting, the two leaders discussed matters of mutual interest to the two countries which are working on economic and social development.

PCC'S MONTANE RECEIVES BRITISH LABOR PARTY OFFICIAL

FL181725 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Jesus Montane, member of the party Central Committee and chief of its General Department of Foreign Relations, has met with (Alex Gibson), chairman of the Labor Party of Great Britain and deputy secretary general of the National Transportation Workers Union. The meeting was held at the Central Committee offices. Topics regarding the work of the two parties, aspects of the current international situation and matters concerning the British labor movement were discussed.

RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES NEW LAO AMBASSADOR

FL220207 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State, this morning received in solemn audience Somat Chounlamani, who presented his credentials as ambassador of the Laos People's Democratic Republic. Comrade Rene Anillo Capote, interim minister of foreign relations, participated in the ceremony.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, the ambassador and his entourage went to Revolution Square and laid a floral wreath at the Jose Marti Monument.

CUBA TO HOST INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION CONFERENCE IN 1981

FL141333 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Talks between the secretary general of the Interparliamentary Union and the acting president of the Cuban National People's Power Assembly began Wednesday in Havana's Raul Convention Center. (Pio Carlos Florentino) of Italy and Raul Roa of Cuba are dealing with preparations to the Interparliamentary Union's 68th Conference (?to take place in) September 1981 in Cuba.

HAVANA CELEBRATES DAY OF CUBAN CULTURE

FL211524 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] The Day of the Cuban Culture concluded last night with an artistic ceremony at Havana city's national theater. The event was attended by PCC Central Committee members Juan Almeida Bosque, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Armando Hart Davalos as well as Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero and Central Committee members Vilma Espin and Nicolas Guillen, among many other personalities of the Cuban culture.

Well-known artists participated in the ceremony, among them Pablito Milanes, Silvio Rodriguez and Frank Fernandez as well as (Los Iraqueres) combo and the national chorus.

RISQUET ADDRESSES SANCTI SPIRITUS MEETING ON ECONOMY

FL221739 Santa Clara Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] All central provinces are ahead of others in the country in the efficiency of the port-transportation-domestic economy network, PCC Secretariat member Jorge Risquet Valdes announced in a speech at the closing session of a meeting held at Sancti Spiritus' Camilo Cienfuegos School to examine the progress of those activities. Risquet said that there has been positive progress in the work of the Sancti Spiritus, Villa Clara and Cienfuegos Provinces, making this region the only one where no unnecessary per diem is paid at the ports and where a surplus of 47,000 pesos for 178 days of fast cargo handling has been accumulated.

Risquet noted that with respect to the rotation of transportation means, the area possesses the best statistics in the nation. In the railroad service, it is unloading cars in 5 hours and in motorized unloading, it only uses 50 percent of the allotted 3 hours. The party leader stated that Sancti Spiritus' efficiency makes it one of the two provinces in first place in the country. Villa Clara has made great progress and currently occupies the sixth place.

Elsewhere in his speech, Risquet said some of the enterprises of the domestic economy still show a very weak effort with long delays in unloading transportation means, which consequently causes a setback in the network. He called for a rapid solution of those deficiencies which affect the selfless efforts of other sectors.

BAHAMAS

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES 12-WEEK AMNESTY FOR ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

FL231228 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] A 12-week amnesty for illegal immigrants has been announced by the Ministry of Labor and Home Affairs in an effort to bring illegal immigration under control again and to protect the health and welfare of Bahamians. All illegal immigrants who fail to leave the Bahamas by 18 January 1981 will be liable to arrest and deportation and those who are arrested and deported after January 18 will not be able to return legally to the Bahamas.

A statement from the Ministry of Labor and Home Affairs said in recent months the volume of illegal immigration has reached the breaking point and is imposing an intolerable strain on the country's financial resources. Housing and educational facilities are being stretched to the limit, care funds have been diverted to rescue, apprehend, [word indistinct] house and otherwise rpovide for increasing numbers of illegal immigrants. Additionally, said the statement, officers from the police and immigration departments are continually being taken from their normal duties with serious security implications.

People wishing to leave voluntarily during the 12-week amnesty but who need advice should report to the Department of Immigration or the nearest police station. As has always been the case, people found employing illegal immigrants will be dealt with according to the law.

Ship Provided To Return Haitians

FL231815 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpt] ZNS news has learned that the government tender "Lady (Moore)" is now on its way to the immigration (?dispensing) center at Athol Island. The "Lady (Moore)" reportedly will be transporting a number of the illegal Haitian immigrants housed there back to their native land. The news comes in the wake of yesterday's announcement by the Ministry of Labor and Home Affairs that all illegal immigrants in the Bahamas have until 18 January next year in which to return home voluntarily.

JAMAICA

MANLEY REAFFIRMS ELECTION DATE, DENIES SEAGA ALLEGATIONS

FL232122 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley has reaffirmed that general elections will be held in that island on 30 October as originally announced.

In a radio and television address to the entire nation, the Jamaican chief of state refuted the unfounded allegations of opposition leader Edward Seaga that the ruling People's National Party would use the violence as a pretext to postpone the elections. Manley termed as unfounded and preposterous the statements to that effect by Seaga and his spokesmen as well as by other members of the Jamaica Labor Party leadership. The Jamaican prime minister said it is time that the opposition leader stop telling lies.

The elections which I announced in March and then confirmed on 5 October will be held on 30 October, the Jamaican prime minister reiterated.

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 209 27 October 1980

CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Amazon Foreign Ministers Meet in Belem, Sign Declaration A 1
Brazilian Minister Opens Meeting A 1
Bolivian Minister's Address A 1
Report on Declaration A 2

ARGENTINA

Beagle Negotiators Return to Rome for More Talks B 1
[HERALD 26 Oct]
Salvadoran Foreign Ministry Official Arrives B 1

BOLIVIA

Political Prisoners To Be Released, Banished C 1
Lechin Oquendo Departure Delay
Official Warns of Use of Children by Subversives C 1
Composition of Legislative Advisory Commission Noted C 1

BRAZIL

Planning Minister Obtains Loan From France D 1
Colombian Priest Arrested in Belem Demonstrations D 1
Justice Minister: No Marxist Doctrine in Church D 1
[O GLOBO 24 Oct]
Supreme Court Suspends Expulsion of Italian Priest D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 23 Oct]
Navy, Air Ministers State Support for Political Opening D 2
Workers Party Requests Provisional Registration D 2
[O GLOBO 23 Oct]
Minas Gerais Metalworkers Go on Strike D 2
[O GLOBO 23 Oct]
Enterprise Set Up for Nuclear Plant Construction D 2
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 24 Oct]

CHILE

Christian Democrats Call for Zaldivar's Return E 1
Polict Arrest Financial Backers of 'Subversive Activities' E 1
[Buenos Aires LA RAZON 11 Oct]

COLOMBIA

Security Council Adopts Measures To Preserve Order in Medellin F 1
Special Protection Corps F 1
Judges, Magistrates Resign F 1

PANAMA

Three M-19 Members 'Forced' To Return to Colombia N 1
Government Concerned Over Slowed Canal Operation N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

Countries Ask Nicaragua To Withdraw UN Candidacy P 1

COSTA RICA

Search Operation Scaled Down for Security Reasons P 1
Investigation of Missing Ammunition Ordered P 1

EL SALVADOR

Leftist Leader Explains U.S. Intervention Strategy P 2
FDR Accuses United States of Supplying Arms to Junta P 3
Weapons Reportedly Smuggled Via Gulf of Fonseca P 3
Swedish Citizen Held; Search for Mercenaries Continues P 4
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 24 Oct]
Swede To Be Expelled P 4
Army Continues 'Clean-Up Operation' in Morazan P 5
200 Guerrilla Deaths P 5
LP-28 Report P 5
FMLN Communique [API NEWS 21 Oct] P 5
Aid for Refugees P 6
Nicaraguan Embassy Machinegunned; No Casualties P 6
Another Human Rights Commission Member Murdered P 6
Episcopal Conference Reiterates Mediation Offer P 6
Archbishopric Officer Condemns Government 'Repression' P 7
Businessmen Analyze Commercial Ties With Honduras P 8

GUATEMALA

President Says U.S. Trying To Impose Policy P 8
Further Report P 9
Foreign Ministry Studying Cases of Refugees P 9

HONDURAS

Talks To Continue With El Salvador After Treaty Signing P 9
Summit Planned P 9
Trade Talks Scheduled P 10
Army Chiefs Meeting P 10

NICARAGUA

Cruz Outlines Plans for $75 Million U.S. Loan [BARRICADA 18 Oct] P 11
Radio Sandino Calls Reagan 'Warmonger' P 12
Nicaragua Continues To Seek Support for Security Council Seat P 12
Foreign Ministry Denies Costa Rican Envoy Expelled P 13
LA PRENSA's Chamorro Warns Against Anti-IAPA Campaign P 13
Briefs: BCIE Loans; Swedish Delegation Visit P 14

CUBA

Malmierca Signs Agreements With Benin Foreign Minister Q 1
Bulgarian Military Training Delegation Visits Santiago Q 1
Mexican Bank Official Arrives for Cooperation Talks Q 1
Rodriguez Meets Mexican Delegation Q 1
Venezuelan Socialist League Officials Visit Santiago Q 1
Nicaragua's Borge Addresses Isle of Youth Students Q 2
SELA Secretary Alzamora Ends Visit After Talks Q 2
Commentary Criticizes U.S. Election Apathy, Lack of Choice Q 2
Camacho Aguilera Meets With Refinery Workers Q 2
Culture Minister Hart Tours Guanabacoa Cultural Centers Q 3
Education Minister Fernandez Urges Continued Study by Youth Q 3

Dorticos Praises Granma Province for Educational Achievements Q 3
Delegate Flores Praises Women's Conference in Copenhagen Q 3

CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA

Seaga Pledges Fight for Better U.S. Tariffs, Quotas S 1
[DAILY GLEANER 20 Oct]
Labor Party Calls for Surveillance of Cuban Officials S 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

GUYANA

President Burnham Dissolves Legislature V 1
Suriname, Guyana Set To Ratify Agreements V 1
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 20 Oct]

AMAZON FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN BELEM, SIGN DECLARATION

Brazilian Minister Opens Meeting

PY242002 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro opened the first meeting of foreign ministers of member-countries of the Amazon Treaty in Belem yesterday. He rejected the interference and even the cooperation of nonregional organizations in the solution of Amazon problems. The Brazilian foreign minister suggested that the countries of the Amazon treaty avoid and discourage the interference or participation of such organizations in programs for development or research in this area.

Saraiva Guerreiro stated that Brazil does not harbor any prejudices toward proposals for cooperation from organizations alien to the Amazon region. He believes, however, that it would be difficult to find solutions for Amazon problems outside this region. He said: It is impossible to accept universities and research centers alien to the Amazon region, or to Latin America, playing a leading role.

The meeting of the member-countries of the Amazon Treaty will be closed today by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo.

Bolivian Minister's Address

PY241619 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Oct

[Text] Bolivian Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto Calderon yesterday reaffirmed Bolivia's desire for integration. He said that Bolivia is open to any moves in this regard, and added that Bolivia is a landlocked country, having lost its Pacific coast in 1879. In spite of the fact that this injustice has never been corrected, Bolivia will always join any efforts aimed at continental unity and development.

These remarks were part of the speech which Javier Cerruto Calderon made yesterday during the opening session of foreign ministers of Amazon countries which is taking place in Belem, Brazil.

The foreign minister conveyed the importance which the Bolivian military government for national reconstruction assigns to the Amazon Cooperation Treaty. In this regard, he said that 3 July 1978 was a very important day for Latin American countries, the day when they gave the world a clear-cut example of working for continental unity. On that day the nations which have the privilege of sharing the marvelous Amazon region gave birth to the Amazon Cooperation Treaty in the capital of Brazil.

Minister Cerruto Calderon recalled that the desire to stimulate the development of the Amazon region is based on the mutual benefits which such development could yield, such as better standards of living for the people in the area, the inclusion of these vast, rich areas in the economies of the nations, the protection of the environment, natural resources and the environmental balance of the area.

The minister emphasized that the countries are beginning to realize the true value of the Amazon basin. He pointed out that in this 7.8 million square km area we can find the most powerful hydraulic forces of the world. It has more than 30,000 km of navigable rivers and over 1,000 smaller tributaries. This enormous basin, which encompasses more than 20 percent of the total surface of the South American continent, Cerruto Calderon added, contains, potentially the richest mineral deposits in the world and provides 50 percent of the oxygen which makes life on earth possible.

The minister reaffirmed Bolivia's geopolitical role and indicated that his country's influence on all regions, sub-regions, basins [words indistinct] political pluralism which is the established principle for international coexistence.

He emphasized that from the viewpoint of integration, Bolivia is greatly interested in the Amazon basin and its rivers, many of which originate in Bolivian territory. Thus, Bolivia's participation toward the cooperation outlined in the Brasilia treaty will always be active, consistent and decisive.

He stressed that Bolivia is also interested in the Pacific basin, of which the country is a natural and inalienable member. Equally important to us are the River Plate basin and the Andean region. He said that the Amazon Treaty is one of the happiest projects in the history of Latin American multilateral cooperation. He said that this meeting of foreign ministers of the countries which have signed the treaty will undoubtedly help put this project with its many goals, on the path of realistic achievements.

The minister also said that the Brasilia Treaty is evidence that we have eradicated hegemonic desires and obsolete paternalism and have replaced them with principles stemming from good faith.

He concluded by reaffirming the confidence of the Bolivian Government in the effectiveness of the provisions of the Brasilia treaty and stated that the vast territories of the Amazon region are awaiting our efforts. We must not neglect them as we did before, because neglecting the wealth offered to us by nature is tantamount to denying the existence of God.

Report on Declaration

PY251127 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Excerpts] At the closing ceremony of the first meeting of foreign ministers of signatories of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty, President Figueiredo referred this afternoon to the declaration of Belem which was signed today by the above foreign ministers in the capital of Para State.

President Figueiredo said that the declaration of Belem was inspired by the potential of the Amazon to unite Latin American countries among themslevs and with all other countries located in tropical regions. He added: It is also inspired by faith in our capacity to develop this area by taking advantage of the potential of the Amazon subcontinent.

At the end of their 2-day talks, the eight foreign ministers of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty today signed the Declaration of Belem in a ceremony held at the peace theater and attended by President Figueiredo.

The Declaration of Belem contains the basic principles which will guide future projects designed to promote development in the Amazon region. The ministers proposed the creation of a preinvestment fund which would be administered by the Amazon Cooperation Council, with the specific objective of financing the preparation of projects of common interest.

They also reaffirmed that the development and preservation of the environment in the region fall under the exclusive jurisdiction of each signatory. One of the main priorities outlined in the declaration is cooperation in the field of research, especially to promote science and technology adapted to tropical regions.

The improvement of the existing communications facilities in the Amazon region will be equally emphasized. The Amazon Cooperation Council, the treaty's technical organization, will conduct an in-depth study of the potential of the river transportation system in order to link all the rivers of the Amazon region. The possibilities for establishing port facilities, the demarcation and correction of river courses, will be studied for this purpose.

BEAGLE NEGOTIATORS RETURN TO ROME FOR MORE TALKS

PY262009 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 26 Oct 80 p 11

[Text] The Beagle negotiators left for Rome yesterday without any "specific" instruction from the government on particular points in the papal mediation process, according to chief Argentine negotiator Guillermo Moncayo.

Speaking to reporters at Ezeiza, Moncayo said that during his 2 weeks of meetings at the Foreign Ministry, he had informed the government of the progress of the mediation efforts. "We have precise instruction as regards the working plan but we are not carrying any concrete answers on specific or determined points," he explained.

Asked about rumors of a possible solution having been found to end the dispute, Moncayo said that the problem was very complex in that it "deals with questions of land, sea and air jurisdictions."

As to whether the Argentine public was sufficiently informed of the different steps in the mediation process, he said that "we belong to a delegation that comes from the Foreign Ministry."

Moncayo added that from the start one of the conditions of the mediation talks had been to maintain their secrecy with information only given out through joint communiques.

"In any case," the ambassador stressed, "Argentine public opinion knows what the substantive interests of our country are and we are working in defense of those interests."

Moncayo further emphasized that the solution to the conflict would come in its own good time and had nothing to do with who was president. Noting that the talks had been going on for a year and a half, he said he did not think they would be influenced by a "particular political period."

Finally, Moncayo said that Argentina's position was "totally solid" when it came to certain fundamental interests.

SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ARRIVES

PY241308 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] El Salvador Foreign Relations Under Secretary Alejandro Gomez Videz arrived in Argentina on an official visit.

Videz was met at the metropolitan airport by Argentine Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Col Carlos Cavandoli and Salvadoran Ambassador Mauricio Rivas Rodriguez.

POLITICAL PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED, BANISHED

FY251641 Paris AFP in Spanish 1615 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 25 Oct (AFP)--Daniel Salamanca, Bolivian Interior Ministry under secretary, told AFP today that Juan Lechin Oquendo, leader of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), will leave Bolivia in a few hours.

Salamanca explained that along with Lechin all other political prisoners will be released. He said, however, that some political prisoners will be banished [residenciados] to different parts of the country.

He noted that the decision to free the political prisoners is irrevocable but that there are still other administrative matters that must be taken care of, such as the purchase of travel tickets and the decision as to what country they will be sent. It was asserted that among the refugees is Simon Reyes Rivera, a high-ranking COB leader and also a member of the Mine Workers Federation and of the Bolivian Communist Party (PCB).

Lechin Oquendo Departure

FY262013 Paris AFP in Spanish 1507 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] La Paz, 26 Oct (AFP)--It was announced here today that the departure of top Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) leader Juan Lechin Oquendo has been delayed by administrative procedures.

Official sources indicated that the country to which the labor leader and most of the imprisoned politicians will travel is still unknown. Some of the politicians will be banished to various localities in the interior of the country.

OFFICIAL WARNS OF USE OF CHILDREN BY SUBVERSIVES

FY270218 Paris AFP in Spanish 1632 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] La Paz, 25 Oct (AFP)--Bolivian Interior Ministry Under Secretary Daniel Salamanca reported here today that children, students and teachers are being used in Bolivia by extremist subversives to distribute opposition pamphlets.

The under secretary explained that copying machines are being used in several public and private schools to print the kind of propaganda that seeks to poison the minds of the new generations. Salamanca called on students, teachers and parents not to let themselves be surprised by political preaching and warned them that it is better to prevent than to regret.

COMPOSITION OF LEGISLATIVE ADVISORY COMMISSION NOTED

FY141818 Paris AFP in Spanish 0200 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 13 Oct (AFP)--It was reported in the capital today that a worker and a peasant will become members of the National Legislative Advisory Commission (CONAL) by specific order of President Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

The military regime intends that CONAL, created on Friday of last week, should fulfill the function of a legislative branch. It has 22 members, some of whom represent private entreprise. Others are members of the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB) and the Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN), former President Hugo Banzer Suarez' party.

CONAL is presided over by Gen Juan Lechin Suarez, former general manager of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL) during the regime of Gen Rene Barrientos Ortuno. Abel Ayoroa Argandona, former senator and dissident of the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP), is also a member of CONAL.

PLANNING MINISTER OBTAINS LOAN FROM FRANCE

PY241623 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Brazilian Planning Minister Delfim Neto and the French Government this morning signed an agreement by which the latter will give Brazil an $800 million loan to finance projects within the Brazilian energy program, especially in the field of electric power and oil.

This afternoon Delfim Neto will meet with French President Giscard d'Estaing to discuss the increase of French-Brazilian economic cooperation. The minister is making great efforts to renegotiate Brazil's foreign debt, giving up as little as he possibly can. This is the opinion of Sao Paulo economic expert (Maria Concepcion Tavares) who says that she hopes Minister Delfim Neto comes back a victor because if he loses, so will the Brazilian people.

COLOMBIAN PRIEST ARRESTED IN BELEM DEMONSTRATIONS

PY251319 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] During President Figueiredo's stay in Belem, police forces arrested six persons, among them was Colombian priest (Bernardo Veis).

The arrest took place during a demonstration in front of the Paz Theater where the closing ceremony of the first meeting of the Amazon Treaty was being held. Father (Veis) headed a demonstration of shantytown dwellers and was arrested for interfering in the arrest of one of the demonstrators. [Words indistinct] that Father (Veis) could be expelled from the country in compliance with the law on foreigners.

JUSTICE MINISTER: NO MARXIST DOCTRINE IN CHURCH

PY250135 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 24 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel stated yesterday that he has no knowledge that Marxist doctrine is being preached by members of the Brazilian clergy.

The justice minister said: "I cannot identify Marxist elements among the clergy. I have never had in my hands any document proving their existence. I have never heard of a priest delivering any homily smacking of Marxist propaganda." Minister Abi-Ackel also denied the existence of a crisis in church-state relations over the expulsion of Father Vito Miracapillo or because of the accusations recently made against some members of the clergy by Gen Jose Luis Coelho Neto. The minister added: "State-church relations are larger in scope and I do not believe they will be upset because the government exercises its right and duty to enforce the law."

SUPREME COURT SUSPENDS EXPULSION OF ITALIAN PRIEST

PY240156 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 23 Oct 80 p 4

[Excerpt] The Supreme Court yesterday unanimously upheld a preliminary decision by Judge Djaci Falcao, suspending the execution of the decree expelling Father Vito Miracapillo from the country. The justice who studied the case reviewed the request made by lawyer Erasto Villa-Verde in 5 minutes and proceeded immediately to read his verdict, to which all the other justices gave their "I agree."

Judge Falcao had sent the file pertaining to this case to the secretariat of the Supreme Court, including the information provided by the nation's president, who cosigned the expulsion decree with the justice minister. Today the papers will be sent to Attorney General Firmino Ferreira Paz, who has practically reached a verdict that the nation's president acted in accordance with the law.

NAVY, AIR MINISTERS STATE SUPPORT FOR POLITICAL OPENING

PY241812 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Speaking on behalf of his service branch and the army on the occasion of Pilots Day, Brazilian Navy Minister Adm Maximiano Fonseca emphasized the support of the armed forces for the process of political opening and scored the radicals who are trying to upset this process. The admiral added that the Brazilian people can rest assured that their armed forces will enforce domestic order and will guarantee the process of national redemocratization promised by President Figueiredo.

In response to this speech, Air Minister Lt. Gen Delio Jardim de Mattos recalled President Figueiredo's promise to implement democracy in Brazil. He reaffirmed that everything possible will be done to make this come true because everything else is irrelevant. The air minister scored radical theoreticians and said that they will be defeated by the will of the Brazilian society which seeks, at this unique phase in the life of the nation, to implement the bases of a stable democracy.

WORKERS PARTY REQUESTS PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION

PY240132 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 23 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] A request for provisional registration was submitted by the Workers Party [PT] yesterday at 1500 to the Superior Electoral Court [TSE] by the national provisional directorate of the party. The PT informed the TSE that it has already formed provisional commissions in 18 states of the union, double the amount required by law for requesting provisional registration. Luis Inacio da Silva (Lula), president of the party, said that "the PT registration request amounts to a victory." In a collective press interview later, he said that his party will not participate in campaigns for calling a constituent assembly.

MINAS GERAIS METALWORKERS GO ON STRIKE

PY240242 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 23 Oct 80 p 8

[Excerpts] The strike at the Belgo Mineira Company, in the city of Joao Monlevade in Minas Gerais State, has halted operations at the cast iron production plant since yesterday, when the company refused to meet the demands of the demands of the union workers. The workers, 4,400 of them, stayed at the plant with folded arms. There were no picket lines.

Ninety-eight percent of the 4,400 metalworkers at Monlevade are members of the union, which is one of the best organized in the state. This was the first union to go on strike in Minas Gerais after the 1964 revolution. Its demands were met in the strikes previous to this stoppage.

ENTERPRISE SET UP FOR NULCEAR PLANT CONSTRUCTION

PY250111 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] President Joao Baptista Figueiredo has signed two decrees granting Nuclebras the monopoly over studies, planning and construction of nuclear plants and the authority to create a new subsidiary under the name of Nuclon, Nuclebras Nuclear Plant Construction Enterprise, to be in charge of that monopoly. Nuclebras will hold 51 percent of Nuclon's capital and the remainder can be subscribed by concessionaires authorized to operate electricity-generating nuclear plants. The decrees were justified by "the need to take decisions on a short term basis and because the question is directly related to national security." According to the Planalto Palace spokesman, the decrees will have no effect on the construction of the Angra nuclear plants.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS CALL FOR ZALDIVAR'S RETURN

FY231546 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0111 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile 22 Oct (LATIN)--The disbanded Chilean Christian Democratic Party [PDC] tonight asked the military government to revoke the restrictions which preclude its former President Andres Zaldivar's return to Chile. This request was submitted by means of a communique released by the Christian Democratic Party and signed by, among others, former President Eduardo Frei (1964-1971).

The PDC, Chile's main political party for many years, also stated its "absolute solidarity" with Zaldivar and its "categoric rejection of the injustice to which he has been subjected."

Zaldivar, former finance minister during Frei's administration, was prohibited by the government from returning to Chile last Thursday for "offending the country abroad."

The PDC stated that its former president has never made any statements abroad, nor has he promoted schisms within the armed forces. The PDC also objected to the terms which the government has set for his return. As former PDC leader, Zaldivar's position has remained critical toward the military government which disbanded all political parties in the country in March 1977.

The PDC also believes that the Interior Ministry should have gone to court if it believed that Zaldivar's behavior was illegal, in order to give Zaldivar the opportunity to defend himself and to accept the results of the trial.

POLICE ARREST FINANCIAL BACKERS OF 'SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES'

FY151839 Buenos Aires LA NAZON in Spanish 11 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Santiago, Chile (ANSA)--Only a few press reports with very few details refer to the arrest of financiers of subversive activities. An Argentine linked to the case of banker David Graiver is among the persons who have been arrested. The few press reports refer to the arrest of the executives of a financial organization (Credicom): Alfonso Gomez, Pedro Comencic and the Argentine Reinaldo Serrano. According to a report in the progovernment newspaper LA NACION, it has been proven that the persons who have been arrested (by the security services) "collected funds in order to stimulate subversion in Chile and are closely linked to the proscribed Revolutionary Communist Party [PRC]. During the times in which political parties were legal, the PRC was a small group leaning toward Trotskyism. It is also indicated that security officials have presumably detained five other persons for the same reasons; but they have not revealed much background data on them. LA NACION also explains that one of them is Japanese, the link between the Chilean group and a Japanese electronics firm. Apparently the financial organization and the distribution of electronics products were for collecting funds which were then provided for subversive and terrorist activities "both in our country and in Argentina," according to the newspaper LA NACION.

The same report indicates that the Chilean police are waiting for information from their Argentine and Japanese counterparts about those who have been arrested, especially concerning noncommercial activities. The security services can hold a person for 20 days for interrogation. Once this period is up, the person must be placed at the disposal of the courts or released. It is indicated that the security investigations and the detentions were made at the express orders of the Interior Ministry. It is also believed that other financial organizations may be connected with subversive activities and information regarding this matter is expected to be released next week, when the investigation will be extended. Among these organizations is one headquartered in Vina del Mar whose executives have travelled to Europe and from whom nothing has been heard for the past 20 days. Everything has been left in the hands of a manager, who has been unable to answer the questions asked by an investigating team that visited the firm in view of the charges that have been made.

SECURITY COUNCIL ADOPTS MEASURES TO PRESERVE ORDER IN MEDELLIN

PA250323 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Special report by Elis Marin Mejia of "Super News" program in Antioquia]

[Text] During a fatiguing meeting which lasted for 6 hours, from 1100 to 1700 with a brief break for cold snacks, the members of the National Security Council, headed by German Zea Hernandez and Felio Andrade Manrique, ministers of government and justice, respectively, thoroughly discussed the serious state of public order which currently exists in Medellin, capital of Antioquia Department.

After considering various formulas that would permit the Colombian State to guarantee peace and tranquillity for the people of Antioquia, the Security Council prepared a 6-point document that will go into effect immediately:

Attention: The following are the conclusions reached by the National Security Council at the emergency meeting held in Medellin which ended at 1700:

1. The public forces, both the army and the police, will be reinforced.

2. State security organizations will be strengthened.

3. Weapons and vehicles will be (?commandeered) and vehicles which are confiscated will be placed at the disposal of the policy units of the department.

5. (number as heard) Protection will be given to judges, particularly to those who have been threatened, as well as to their families.

6. The council considered the possibility of granting a cash reward to persons who report the perpetrators or masterminds of murders that have taken place in recent days.

Finally, a method of regulating traffic will be devised to see that motorcycles are not used as instruments of crime, but simply as a means of transportation.

Special Protection Corps

PA250418 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] A special armed corps will be established to provide protection for officials who work in the various courts of Medellin, capital of Antioquia Department. This was one of the decisions adopted by the National Security Council during its meeting at the 3d Brigade headquarters with three ministers in attendance. The personnel involved will be trained and equipped by the police force and the army and will have special powers.

Judges, Magistrates Resign

PA242121 Paris AFP in Spanish 1722 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Medellin, Colombia, 24 Oct (AFP)--Eighty judges and 42 magistrates from the local civil and criminal courts have resigned to protest the assassination of seven of their colleagues over the past few months, it was learned here today. Two judges who had been investigating the cocaine and marijuana traffic were killed in October in Medellin, Colombia's second largest city. Police have not yet resolved these cases. The state of insecurity that prevails in Medellin, a city of 3 million people, 700 of whom have been assassinated in the past 24 months, has elicited a number of protests from the citizens.

THREE M-19 MEMBERS 'FORCED' TO RETURN TO COLOMBIA

PA241607 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Panama City--Three presumed guerrillas of the Colombian subversive M-19 [19 April Movement] who were trying to enter Panama were forced to return to Colombia by the Panamanian authorities, it has been reported here. An official of KLM Airlines said that three of the passengers who arrived here on the SAM flight from Medellin on Wednesday 22 October, were compelled to return to Medellin on the same plane they arrived on. The three women were forcibly returned to the plane by airport police, the source said.

The authorities told officials of KLM Airlines, which handles the passengers of SAM Airlines here, that the three women could not enter Panama because they did not have visas and had been identified as guerrillas of the revolutionary M-19.

The presumed guerrillas were identified as Berta Trujillo, Rosa Gaviria and Miriam Ruiz.

Panamanian officials had initially said that several passengers who arrived on the SAM flight could not enter the country because they did not have enough money, the KLM official said. Each Colombian tourist must give proof of his solvency upon entering Panama, an airport official said in turn. Colombian tourists must prove that they have at least $300 upon entering the country. Security officials at Tocumen Airport preferred not to comment on the incident.

GOVERNMENT CONCERNED OVER SLOWED CANAL OPERATION

PA250233 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The Panama Canal has reached its present peak capacity and possibilities for increasing traffic through the waterway are limited, according to statements offered this morning by the canal assistant administrator, Fernando Manfredo.

Referring to the causes of the unusual number of vessels awaiting passage on both ends of the canal, Manfredo said the accumulation of these vessels, which increases by 2 or 3 days the time each vessel must wait to pass through, has prompted requests from various countries, such as Ecuador, to give preference for transit of those vessels carrying perishable cargoes, such as bananas.

The possibility of establishing transit priorities, which has also been requested by President Aristides Royo, will be studied next week in New Orleans by the Canal Commission Board of Directors, made up of five North Americans and four Panamanians.

This morning, the vice president of the republic, Ricardo de la Espriella paid a visit to the Panama Canal Administration offices where he was greeted by Gen Dennis McAuliffe and Fernando Manfredo. The visit showed the Panamanian Government's concern over the congestion of vessels on both ends of the canal due to the slow transit through the waterway.

De la Espriella said that the government is interested in a prompt solution of the situation as there is the impression that the handling of this problem is in the hands of the Panamanians. He recalled that Panamanians are not operating the transit of vessels through the canal.

McAuliffe and Manfredo said the cause of slow transit through the canal is budgetary and that it would be settled at the administrative commission's Board of Directors meeting to be held in New Orleans, where a request will be submitted for additional funds to handle matters related to the infrastructure of the canal operation.

COUNTRIES ASK NICARAGUA TO WITHDRAW UN CANDIDACY

PA240257 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] The Central American countries asked Nicaragua today to withdraw its candidacy for the UN Security Council in order to facilitate Costa Rica's election. This election was scheduled for today at the United Nations but was postponed at the request of the Latin American group until the situation, which began with the Cuban candidacy opposed to the Costa Rican, is solved.

The Cubans withdrew their candidacy but nominated Guyana which also withdrew for the sake of group unity. Now there has emerged Nicaragua's candidacy which has prevented a resolution at the General Assembly, since Costa Rica has not attained the needed two-thirds majority for the lack of a few votes.

At the meeting of the Central American group, presided over by Guatemalan Eduardo Castillo, Panama, Guatemala, Honduras and the Dominican Republic spoke to Nicaragua in rather severe terms, asking it to facilitate Costa Rica's election.

COSTA RICA

SEARCH OPERATION SCALED DOWN FOR SECURITY REASONS

PW250440 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The combing operation that was scheduled to take place on the northern border was substantially modified at the last moment for security reasons. Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc said that after careful thought he decided to reduce the number of personnel that would participate in the operation. He added that there would first be an attempt to find specific clues as a basis for formulating a plan of action in the northern part of the country.

There is much talk about irregularities, but no formal reports have been filed. For many months residents of Guanacaste, particularly those who reside along the Nicaraguan border, have been asking for the intervention of the public forces because of certain incidents involving foreigners present in the area. However, the security minister said this afternoon that not a single specific complaint has been filed to justify an investigation by the authorities. There is talk of armed individuals, of attacks and of robberies of both cattle and produce and even of armed confrontations. However, with the exception of the arrest of a wounded person and the discovery of a corpse wearing military clothing, there is nothing, the minister added.

A contingent of approximately 100 men, reportedly to include several immigration officers and officials of the Geodesic Institute, will make up the platoon that will carry out investigations in the northern part of Costa Rica. This group is made up of intelligent persons who are specially trained to carry out investigations on the northern border, the security minister said. We do not wish to risk anyone's life in a hastily planned operation, the minister said. This is why it was decided to reduce the personnel participating in the operation as well as the area of activity.

INVESTIGATION OF MISSING AMMUNITION ORDERED

PA241352 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] An alleged removal of ammunition is being investigated. Sources close to the Public Security Ministry have said that reportedly an alleged removal of ammunition from the Pavas air station known as Base 15 is being investigated. According to information obtained in June of this year, several boxes of ammunition were taken out and they should have been taken to the 1st police station. However, they never arrived there and the whereabouts of the ammunition is unknown. For this reason, an investigation has reportedly been ordered.

EL SALVADOR

LEFTIST LEADER EXPLAINS U.S. INTERVENTION STRATEGY

PA252323 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 1630 GMT 24 Oct 80

["History and Present Situation of the Central American Peoples" program; report by unidentified station correspondent in El Salvador on a "recent" conversation with Salvador Cayetano Carpio, leader of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces of El Salvador--exact location and date not given]

[Excerpt] The advance of the revolutionary struggle in El Salvador is unstoppable, says Salvador Cayethano Carpio, who adds that with each passing day the people and their vanguard have learned great things to intensify the struggle against the system of domination prevalent in El Salvador. According to Carpio, however, the United States and a number of other countries are intervening in various ways in connection with this struggle. Following is the statement of the top [words indistinct] our correspondent about the various forms of foreign interference in his country's domestic affairs aimed at curbing the people's unstoppable advance toward their final victory.

[Begin recording] In the first place, it is no secret that imperialism is directly intervening not only with advisers at the strategic, technical and military levels, but with advisers who head small combat units. The large number of helicopter gunships that imperialism has given this counterrevolutionary army is no secret, nor is the amount of all types of modern weapons that arrive daily to support this genocidal junta.

But this is only one aspect. The other aspect has to do with an entire network of diplomatic maneuvers and the composition and correlation of forces in the Caribbean and Central American area which imperialism is laboriously weaving around El Salvador.

In the first place, imperialism is trying to use the armies of Guatemala and Honduras to crush the Salvadoran people. The counterrevolutionary Honduran Army's attitude has become particularly dangerous, for at this point it is playing with three (?forms) of intervention on behalf of Yankee imperialism.

The first of these is direct intervention under the pretext that the people's forces and the counterrevolutionary forces are fighting along its borders and that it cannot tolerate this danger to its borders in such nearby areas.

The second is Honduras' clamor or appeal to the OAS interventionist forces or so-called pacification forces stationed along the border since the unfortunate war of 1968, a just war for the Honduran people, but a war of aggression waged by the criminal rightist chiefs of the Salvadoran Army.

At this point, it is another thing which [words indistinct]. It is a just war waged by the people inside their own country in an effort to achieve for themselves the destiny they deserve. At this point, to raise the same issues raised in 1969 serves only to favor imperialist intervention.

The Honduran Army has called on the OAS. It has appealed and demanded that this organization become an intervention force within El Salvador. This is the second link in the plans of U.S. imperialism--the use of the OAS. Imperialism is thus trying to raise issues that are apparently just, such as that of sending OAS Human Rights Commission delegations to El Salvador so their testimonies can be used to secure OAS intervention.

The Honduran Government is playing a very important role in imperialism's sinister plans, particularly because an OAS observer force already exists on the border between El Salvador and Honduras. The U.S. Government is now demanding that it become an interventionist force, not against the National Guard or the Salvadoran Army but against the patriots and the people. [end recording]

The supply of war materiel and the maneuvers aimed at an OAS intervention were the two forms of U.S. interference mentioned by Carpio. He then mentioned a third form of intervention.

[Begin recording] A third point of interest in connection with the Honduran Government's activities under Yankee imperialism's instructions is the effort to turn the peaceful and undivided waters of the Gulf of Fonseca into a convulsed area. The Honduran Government is looking for a legal way of denouncing that treaty [not further identified] and turning the Gulf of Fonseca into a center of aggression against Nicaragua and against the revolutionary movement in El Salvador. Naturally, in order to achieve this, it plans to request the intervention of U.S. imperialism, which would turn Honduras into a dangerous instrument threatening peace in Central America.

Imperialism's plans to use the Guatemalan Army, however, have been quite spoiled by the Guatemalan people's heroic struggle, which would place the Guatemalan Army between two revolutionary forces—those of El Salvador and of Guatemala. The Guatemalan Army has no rear guard. Its rear guard has been undermined by the people. Should it intervene in El Salvador, it would dig the Guatemalan Government's grave. That is precisely why imperialism [words indistinct] in its desperation is willing to use it only in a circumstantial way. Nonetheless, this situation can turn into something strategic, into a war of attrition that will definitely wipe out U.S. power throughout Central America.

That is why imperialism is looking for other allies. It has gladly found one in the Venezuelan Government. The Venezuelan Government has been sinking into complicity and is increasingly directing the genocidal actions against the Salvadoran people. It is providing weapons and it has organized an entire general staff of Venezuelan military advisers in the Venezuelan Embassy in El Salvador. Through what is known as Operation Centaur it has trained a large number of specialists to aid, even directly, in the conduct of [word indistinct] operations in El Salvador.

The Venezuelan Government is sinking into ridicule. It has not understood the situation that exists in El Salvador, blinded as it is by ideological and political banners. [end recording]

FDR ACCUSES UNITED STATES OF SUPPLYING ARMS TO JUNTA

PA260225 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] In its information bulletin AVANCE, the Revolutionary Democratic Front accused the United States of supplying arms to the Salvadoran Christian Democratic-military junta, so it can continue massacring the Salvadoran people. In its latest edition, AVANCE says that in March of this year, the U.S. Congress approved a $6 million loan to the Salvadoran regime to purchase arms. In an article entitled "How Imperialism Is Helping the Salvadoran Junta," AVANCE also points out that in November 1979 the United States authorized the sale of military equipment to the Salvadoran regime in the amount of $290,751 which it used to obtain gas masks, bulletproof jackets and six military experts to train the government's repressive forces.

WEAPONS REPORTEDLY SMUGGLED VIA GULF OF FONSECA

PA260003 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1545 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Confidential reports say it is possible that arms are being smuggled to Salvadoran insurgents through the Gulf of Fonseca. (?It is guessed) that individuals trained in underwater operations might be leaving a neighboring country and reaching the Salvadoran coast to contact guerrillas openly fighting government troops and to deliver weapons to them.

The reports say that Cubans and Soviets as well as other foreign nationals might be involved in gunrunning to the guerrillas who have concentrated in part of Morazan Department, a few kilometers away from the Honduran border. Unidentified planes might also be landing in the areas where the guerrillas are bivouacked in order to provide weapons and ammunition to them.

The source says that it is possible the weapons confiscated by Honduran police in a lumber truck which was carrying camouflaged large-caliber weapons might have been delivered to the Salvadoran guerrillas. Honduran police have denied confiscating weapons and the existence of guerrillas in the south but local residents say strange things happen at night in the Gulf of Fonseca where lights go on and off. This may be related to gun-running.

SWEDISH CITIZEN HELD; SEARCH FOR MERCENARIES CONTINUES

PA250337 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 24 Oct 80 p 11

[Text] A Swedish citizen was captured yesterday in the mountains of Joateca, Morazan Department,carrying photos, films and nonmilitary private documents, according to armed forces spokesmen.

The prisoner, identified as Piter Turbuison, 28, will be placed in the custody of the competent court to respond to charges made against him for having entered an area under military control from which he obtained documents supposedly restricted solely to use by the regular army.

As we already reported, in the Morazan Department several extremist camps have been dismantled. These elements were engaged in sowing terror in the various towns in the area, forcing their inhabitants to abandon their lodgings and small properties. This case has stirred the attention of the authorities of San Francisco, Gotera, San Miguel, La Union, and other sectors of the country.

The Salvadoran Army is presently conducting intense search operations in various departments looking for Cuban, Nicaraguan, Panamanian and Costa Rican mercenaries, in addition to those of other nationalities. In many communities in the eastern part of the country, these mercenaries have been seen coming from rural areas. They are men with Afro-Cuban features, supposedly Cubans, as well as Panamanians, Nicaraguans and natives of other Central American and Caribbean latitudes.

Msgr Pedro Arnoldo Aparicio y Quintanilla, bishop of San Vicente, reported 8 days ago the presence of thousands of foreign mercenaries participating in acts of violence in El Salvador.

The constant reports from residents of the towns as well as that of Monsignor Aparicio y Quintanilla, have prompted the action of military and security in searching for these mercenaries.

Swede To Be Expelled

PA260205 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2221 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Oct (LATIN)--The government today ordered the expulsion of Piter Turbuison, a Swedish journalist caught in a restricted military area in Morazan Department with documents mean. ly for the use of the army, it has been officially announced. A military spokesman said that 28-year-old Turbuison will be turned over to the consul general of Sweden in El Salvador and that the newsman must then leave Salvadoran territory.

The spokesman noted that the newsman was arrested during operations carried out this weekend in Morazan, 219 km east of here, on the border with Honduras. Turbuison was found in possession of maps, photographs and other documents restricted to army use. The communications medium for which the newsman works is still unknown. He was brought to the capital last night and is under arrest in a national police station.

This week, during the operations in Morazan Department, which have been extended to the Departments of Cabanas, La Union, Cuscatlan and Chalatenango, at least 200 persons have died, according to armed forces spokesmen yesterday. The sources noted that during the military operations, several guerrilla camps have been destroyed and the authorities have seized arms, ammunition, food and subversive literature.

ARMY CONTINUES 'CLEAN-UP OPERATION' IN MORAZAN

200 Guerrilla Deaths

PA250017 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1930 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 24 Oct (LATIN)--A military spokesman said here today that about 200 guerrillas were killed last week in clashes in Morazan, east of San Salvador during military "clean-up" operations. Meanwhile, terrorists killed 26 people in several parts of the country, according to police.

The spokesman said that the army captured many weapons and dismantled many guerrilla camps along the Honduran border last week.

Military operations also included the Departments of Chalatenango and Cuscatlan in the northern part of the country, and San Vicente and La Union, in the east. The spokesman, who did not specify the army's casualties, said that about 200 guerrillas had been killed.

LP-28 Report

PA252349 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanisa 0300 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] issued a report indicating that despite the massive mobilization of war equipment, and troops and the support of U.S. mercenaries, the junta's military forces have not been able to break through the revolutionary forces' front line.

The LP-28 also reports that fighting in Morazan Department has been going on for the past 15 days and that the army has mobilized troops, police forces and paramilitary bands to participate in the action. U.S. mercenaries, identifiable by their features which are different from those of Salvadorans, and former Somozist guardsmen are fighting beside the Salvadoran regime's troops, some news media have reported.

The military units which have been mobilized to Morazan Department are: The 2d Brigade, the 3d Brigade, San Salvador's 1st Artillery Brigade, San Carlos garrison 1st Brigade and special commandos from two ranger units. Helicopters and airplanes are supporting the ground forces' operation with daily air raids on the zone where the revolutionary forces are entrenched.

FMLN Communique

PA240420 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish 21 Oct 80 Vol 2 No 186 p 1669

[Communique No 1 of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN]

[Excerpt] War of Extermination

There are 5,000 army troops in the Morazan area equipped with 120-mm mortars, 155-mm cannons 20 helicopter gunships, more than 20 armored troop carriers, military vehicles, rifles and ammunition, as well as incendiary bombs (napalm).

For this operation, the national army is supported by Yankee, Guatemalan and Honduran soldiers quartered at Jocoaitique. In view of the above, our fighters, the FMLN states, are waging heroic battles to defend the unarmed communities in the area, and are causing heavy casualties to the national army.

The army losses in Chalatenango, San Vicente and Morazan are so heavy that it has been necessary to build another wing in the military hospital and to occupy the third floor of the national nursing school.

Parallel to the extermination war, the forces of the dictatorship are engaged in a publicity campaign in which they distort the facts of what is really happening. These campaigns are described as a psychological war on the Salvadoran people.

Aid for Refugees

PA252255 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1820 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] A commission formed by members of the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission, the archbishopric legal aid office, the Salvadoran Ecumenical Committee, the Ecumenical Committee for Humanitarian Aid and foreign correspondents left at noon today for El Rosario, Marazan Department. The purpose of their trip to El Rosario is to deliver food, medicines and supplies to the refugees in this village. The commission has the army high command's approval and safe-conduct.

NICARAGUAN EMBASSY MACHINEGUNNED; NO CASUALTIES

PA251556 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] According to Foreign Ministry sources, the Nicaraguan Embassy in El Salvador has been attacked. It was machinegunned by unidentified individuals as they passed by. There were no casualties. At present only business personnel are at the embassy since the ambassador has been withdrawn.

ANOTHER HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION MEMBER MURDERED

PA261812 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1737 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The body of the administrative chief of the Human Rights Commission of El Salvador (CDHES) was found today near the Isidro Menendez Legal Center in the northern section of the capital.

Ramon Valladares Perez, 35, was shot in the head by unidentified individuals, presumably early this morning. Valladares, in charge of CDHES funds, lived in San Antonio Abad, in the western outskirts of the capital. He was one of the founders of the Human Rights Commission, a nongovernmental body.

He is the second commission member killed in the past 4 weeks. In late September several unidentified individuals, whom a commission spokesman described as "security agents in civilian clothes," kidnapped and later killed a commission secretary, Maria Magdalena Henriquez.

In a public appearance by Christian Democratic junta member Antonio Morales Ehrlich, the government denied responsibility for the Henriquez murder.

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE REITERATES MEDIATION OFFER

PA241457 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 23 Oct 80 p 2, 9

[Text] Msgr Marcos Rene Revelo told EL DIARIO DE HOY that "a mediation offer by the Episcopal Conference of El Salvador [CEDES] will be officially proposed to the government revolutionary junta in the near future, as was announced a few days ago." Monsignor Revelo is a member of the permanent commission of the conference and auxiliary bishop of San Salvador.

He adds that "it is not up to the bishops to propose or set the conditions for the dialogue, that is if it is held. Our task is solely mediation and it will be up to the parties in conflict to establish the conditons and rules of the game, so that, God willing, peace for our people can be obtained."

The CEDES, or its delegate, Monsignor Revelo said, "will, I hope, receive the conditions proposed by the groups in conflict, so as to establish a climate favoring the development of a positive dialogue."

Monsignor Revelo said that "we have not received anything yet from the leftist people's groups, such as the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses or the United Revolutionary Directorate, stating whether they accept our offer to mediate. The government junta seems to have established its conditions, according to reports published yesterday."

Monsignor Revelo also said that "the CEDES is not striving to implement mediation or a peaceful settlement. We have offered the parties in conflict our sacrifices, but if these parties do not approve and seek other channels for understanding, may God bless them so that we the Salvadorans can have peace and harmony."

He said that "what is important is peace and not who attains it, because it could be the International Red Cross, the Rotarians, the Lions Club or others who offer their services to this noble cause. Meanwhile we shall continue to await an answer."

ARCHBISHOPRIC OFFICER CONDEMNS GOVERNMENT 'REPRESSION'

PA262151 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1816 GMT 26 Oct 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—The Salvadoran archbishopric today condemned what it termed "genocide" and "extermination war" by the regime against "the defenseless civilian population."

"Genocide is underway throughout the country. It is an indiscriminate and cruel massacre, an extermination war not against the guerrillas but against the defenseless civilian population," Father Fabian Amaya Torres said during the archbishopric's weekly homily.

Amaya, the archbishopric's media officer, said that "some incidents make us say that the repression we are experiencing today is worse in its cruelty, sadism and scope than that experienced during the last few days of Gen (Carlos Humberto) Romero."

The ruling junta that came to power on 15 October 1979 following the overthrow of Romero's regime has repeatedly rebutted the accusations of the church and leftwing groups that the government is "repressing the people."

Amaya stated that "it is exterminating the good, defenseless people." Most of the 8,000 deaths reported in El Salvador this year, Amaya reported, "are the responsibility of members of the security corps and the army."

In turn the regime claims that international news reports on "repression" are part of an international media conspiracy against the junta and the Christian Democratic Party which joined the government on 9 January.

Amaya added that "the 'execution' of military, paramilitary and rightwing elements by armed leftwing groups is also to be condemned." However, he noted that "it is a sin and an act of cowardice to kill defenseless women and children in their own homes," as he stated the government members are doing.

Amaya contended that he was not making this denunciation "out of political opposition but in keeping with an evangelicial duty." "We are fulfilling Pope John Paul II's mandate to call injustice by name and murder by name," Amaya said. He made a veiled reference to the government's charges that the church has taken a political stand, adding that "no one can tell the church what it should say or how it should say it."

The prelate called the upcoming signing of a peace treaty between El Salvador and Honduras "a positive international overture." The treaty wil be signed in Lima, Peru on 30 October by the two nations' foreign ministers.

However, Amaya remarked, there is no need to make peace between the two peoples because we have always been at peace. Amaya voiced his reservations concerning the apparently precipitate signing of the document by the two nations which have not had diplomatic or any other kind of relations since July 1969 when their armies staged a bloody 100-hour war.

The treaty "comes at a time when it lends itself to doubt and suspicion. Has there been pressure by the United States? Or is it the outcome of military rather than political considerations?"

Amaya thus echoed leftwing accusations both in El Salvador and Honduras that the treaty is intended to unite the two nations' armies to fight the guerrillas who have almost impenetrable pockets along the Salvadoran-Honduran border.

The priest condemned this week's dynamite attack on the Jesuit residence in the southwestern section of the capital.

BUSINESSMEN ANALYZE COMMERCIAL TIES WITH HONDURAS

PA210202 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1630 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Spokesmen from the Chamber of Commerce of El Salvador have said that Salvadoran industrialists in no way present a problem of unfair competition to Honduran industry. They say that the main problems they are facing at this moment are a shortage of raw materials, the exodus of capital and a lack of local incentives. They also say that Honduran industrialists should not worry about their governments signing a peace agreement soon because it will take El Salvador a long time before it can reorganize its industrial sectors which have been seriously affected by the current political situation. Anyway, they added, bilateral commercial relations between El Salvador and Honduras have to be carried out in a climate of understanding and mutual action.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT SAYS U.S. TRYING TO IMPOSE POLICY

PA260431 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1857 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 25 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia pointed out today that the U.S. Government has a constant blockage against his regime.

"This is a matter of an international type repression," the Guatemalan president said in an interview published by the newspaper PRENSA LIBRE.

Lucas Garcia said the U.S. Government is trying to impose a certain political line, which he finds "unacceptable."

He added that Washington has sent several envoys who have tried to pressure him so that his regime will move in a certain line, "which is an attack upon the sovereignty of this country."

A charge d'affairs is representing the United States in Guatemala for several months now since Ambassador Frank Ortiz was transferred to the Panama Canal Zone. [as received]

Lucas Garcia said that it is not true that he is the head of a "military government," emphasizing that he was elected in the national elections held in 1980 [as received] and for a 4-year period.

"I have a little less than 2 years before I complete my administration, because I do not have the slightest intention of being reelected. I will turn power over to the citizen who is elected during the 1982 elections, and I guarantee the next elections will be honest," he added.

Lucas Garcia said that Guatemala is currently experiencing some political violence as guerrilla groups are active in the country.

"The national army keeps the subversive groups under control," the president said.

Concerning the statements made in Washington earlier this week by the secretary general of the Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG], Vinicio Cerezo, to the effect that the armed forces should withdraw from the government, General Lucas Garcia answered that the DCG has always nominated military men for president.

Further Report

PA260449 Paris AFP in Spanish 2245 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 25 Oct (AFP)--Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas stated here today that his government "is not repressive and has never supported paramilitary groups." He made this statement in response to charges in this regard made by Vinicio Cerezo, secretary general of the Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG].

Lucas said his government "is democratic" and noted he can say that "because all the big projects and works being carried out benefit the majority of the Guatemalan people." The chief of state today called for a news conference to respond to the statements Cerezo made recently to the national and international news media accusing the government of being directly responsible for the wave of violence in the country.

Lucas noted: "Besides, we have to ask who is Mr Vinicio Cerezo to demand the army to withdraw from power when the DCG has called for military presidential candidates in the past?"

The president commented on the relations between Guatemala and the United States, noting that he will never accept "being sent a Bowdler or a Cheek (assistant secretary and deputy assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs) to try to hold me or impose on me a determined political line."

The chief of state characterized the alleged blockade of credits, commerce and tourism from Washington as "political and ill-intentioned."

The Guatemalan president stated that his government is firm and solid and will continue "its political line of searching for solutions to the country's problems."

FOREIGN MINISTRY STUDYING CASES OF REFUGEES

PA252335 Guatemala City Radio Mundial Network in Spanish 1420 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The Foreign Relations Ministry is studying each case of the persons who have taken refuge in the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Embassies in this capital separately, Foreign Minister Rafael Eduardo Castillo Valdez said. He added that there is no deadline for issuing safe-conducts and that the Foreign Ministry will take its time before reaching a decision.

HONDURAS

TALKS TO CONTINUE WITH EL SALVADOR AFTER TREATY SIGNING

Summit Planned

PA260025 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2145 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Salvadoran Foreign Minister Dr Fidel Chavez Mena yesterday told this station that the government leaders of Honduras and El Salvador will soon meet in Tegucigalpa to ratify the peace treaty signed in Lima, Peru by the two nations' foreign ministers. Chavez Mena said a draft treaty has been agreed upon and will be signed in Lima on 30 October. A summit can then be held in Tegucigalpa.

The Salvadoran foreign minister said that the border issue, the most difficult point in the negotiations conducted with the aid of former Peruvian President Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, will be solved through a mutual agreement of the two nations. I hope to settle the border issue without having to go to the International Court of Justice in The Hague, Chavez said.

He added that his country's constitutional provision on territorial integrity is no bar to further negotiations on that point. The delimitation of the border does not affect the territorial integrity of El Salvador because, by outlining our sovereign border, we will just make effective what our constitution already establishes, he said.

He finally noted that both nations can rest assured that the solution to the conflict will be satisfactory to their interests and hereafter relations between the two will be doubly cordial.

Trade Talks Scheduled

PA260030 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1415 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central-American Radio Organization]

[Excerpts] About 15 days after the peace treaty is signed, technical delegations from Honduras and El Salvador will again sit down at the negotiating table to formulate a draft bilateral trade treaty. Honduran Economy Secretariat experts estimate that by April 1981, economic relations between the two countries will have reached their most normal state.

Most Honduran businessmen have noted their desire to participate in commerce and to try to sell more on the Salvadoran market. However, the northern coast industrialists are the most enthusiastic. They have already started asking for their products to be included on the possible trade lists.

Several items regarded as fundamental to Honduras might be included in the treaty such as shoes and textiles. These would be negotiated on the basis of quotas as is the case of Guatemala and Costa Rica.

Experts think there will be a slight price drop of several items on the national market after the negotiations are over since Salvadorans make good-quality products at lower prices than Hondurans.

Army Chiefs Meeting

PA252146 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1355 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The general staffs of the Honduran and Salvadoran armies met yesterday in the El Amatillo border post, 140 km south of Tegucigalpa. The purpose of the meeting was to continue the rapprochement talks taking place between the two countries. These talks are to culminate with the signing of a general peace treaty on 30 October in Lima, Peru.

The meeting on the border between the two countries took place in the most absolute secrecy and several news correspondents from the region were denied entry to the meeting area. A military source has told AFP unofficially that the military men of the two nations discussed, among other things, some of the security measures that will be applied in the border area following the signing of the peace treaty.

The Honduran military delegation that participated in this meeting was headed by Gen Mario Enrique Chinchilla, chief of the general staff, and other members of the armed forces.

Meanwhile, in San Salvador there has been no report yet on the meeting of the chiefs of staff of the Honduran and Salvadoran armies.

NICARAGUA

CRUZ OUTLINES PLANS FOR $75 MILLION U.S. LOAN

PA261532 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 18 Oct 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] The balance of $55 million (550 million cordobas) of the controversial $75 million loan the United States granted to Nicaragua will be used to implement the economic reactivation program andto bolster our international reserves.

The plans for use of the funds were outlined by junta member Arturo Cruz yesterday when he signed, together with Lawrence Harrison, representative of the Agency for International Development (AID), the agreement on delivery of the last installment of the U.S. loan.

Cruz said that Nicaragua's main objective in obtaining and seeking this financing is to move forward with the economic and social programs of the 1980 plan. It is good to note that the Carter administration understands that Nicaragua has been leading the life of an independent nation since 19 July 1979 and that, despite our disagreements, the U.S. Government has displayed a high sense of respect for the right to self-determination of the Nicaraguan people.

In this connection, Cruz reminded the U.S. delegates and the representatives of the local and foreign press present on the occasion that negotiations onloans or assistance involve no agreements that would harm or compromise Nicaragua's sovereignty.

How the Loan Will Be Invested

Five of a total of $75 million represent a donation from the U.S. Government. The remaining $70 million (700 million cordobas) will be used as follows:

Three hundred million cordobas will be used to grant loans to small and medium industries, small businesses and small and medium-sized farms.

The other 400 million will be devoted to construction of civil works such as feeder roads. The projects will be executed by state branches such as the Farming and Livestock Development Ministry and the Construction Ministry. Nevertheless, a portion of the 400 million cordobas will have to be reallocated, because some of the programs that had been initially scheduled before the onset of the rainy season could not be implemented because the debates in the U.S. Congress delayed delivery of the loan.

Sixty percent of the overall package of 750 million cordobas will be allocated to private enterprise, Cruz noted.

Loan Was Approved After 1 Year

The loan was originally requested by President Carter in September 1979, almost 2 months after the Somozist tyranny was crushed.

Harrison, who is the AID director in Nicaragua, admitted during the signing of the contract that approval by the U.S. Congress had taken longer than expected and that strong lobbying by the Carter administration, Nicaragua's friends in Congress, Nicaraguan leaders and the private sector had been required to obtain it.

Harrison stressed that thus far in the revolutionary process the United States has undertaken to supply over $102 million to Nicaragua and that $63 million have already been disbursed, not including the $55 million covered by the agreement signed yesterday at government house.

The U.S. official noted that the overall funds pledged by the United States for Nicaragua's reconstruction total $157 million.

He also disclosed that the United States has agreed to grant a new $100 million loan to Nicaragua, of which an initial installment of $40 million will be delivered in a few days. He stressed that AID and the Carter administration had established the base of support to obtain the $75 million for Nicaragua from the start.

RADIO SANDINO COMMENTATOR CALLS REAGAN 'WARMONGER'

PA241527 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 Oct 80

["Finger on the Sore" commentary by Wilfredo Lopez Balladares]

[Text] The world is closely following the electoral campaign of U.S. presidential candidates Jimmy Carter, Democrat; Ronald Reagan, Republican and John Anderson, Independent; which will be decided on 4 November.

The people are wondering about the results of the elections in the most influential capitalist nation in the world and deeply worried over the fact that the winner could be Ronald Reagan, the Republican Party candidate. Reagan is an ominous candidate not only for the world, but also for U.S. citizens. This view has been obtained from a poll conducted by the magazine NEWSWEEK, which shows that voters in favor of an interventionist policy are reversing their attitude against the use of military force promoted by Reagan, the former Hollywood actor. According to the survey, 70 percent of the people oppose giving the Pentagon more money for arms. This, in a way, is opposition to Reagan's warmongering policy. Although U.S. voters are skeptical about Carter because of his failure to solve a number of serious economic problems, 49 percent of the people, the survey showed, believe Carter is the more capable candidate of the two and that he will keep the nation out of war. The survey showed that only 23 percent think like Reagan. The NEWSWEEK survey shows that support for Carter has increased 12 percent since its June survey.

The most recent reports indicate that voters in the United States are giving more thought to U.S. foreign policy and this could be the reason that the trend is slowly but progressively turning against the apocalyptic Reagan. The actor-turned-politician is a serious menace to world peace because of his position against national liberation movements; in favor of U.S. support for Somoza and for intervening in Central America and in other parts of the world. With Reagan in the White House, mankind's future would be at stake. He would not hesitate to start a war using nuclear weapons. This is absolutely manifest in his opposition to SALT II. While Carter is trying to have the Senate ratify SALT II, cowboy Reagan has promised to withdraw it from the Senate if he is elected. Reagan believes in negotiating from a position in which the United States has the upper hand.

Carter has termed Reagan's attitude as ridiculous and dangerous. Carter realizes that he will get no where with U.S. voters by assuming a world-bully attitude. He prefers to show a responsible attitude in favor of detente and against a confrontation which will only mean disaster. Reagan's strategists have noticed that U.S. voters are not going along with their candidate's hardline policy and, therefore, have told hotheaded Reagan to take it easy.

Although no one can predict the winner, it is probable that U.S. voters will vote for the candidate who advocates peace instead of war. Therefore, we could say that if this happens, the loser will be the fascist Reagan and the winner will be those who favor detente and believe it is better to negotiate than to destroy. At least, this is what we are hoping for.

NICARAGUA CONTINUES TO SEEK SUPPORT FOR SECURITY COUNCIL SEAT

PA240347 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2100 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry revealed in an official communique today that Nicaragua is contesting a seat among the 15 on the UN Security Council.

Nicaragua contests this representation in the United Nations with the Costa Rican Government, which is also a candidate for the seat. The Foreign Ministry communique includes the note which the Nicaraguan permanent mission circulated among the UN members. The Foreign Ministry communique reads as follows:

Foreign Ministry press, radio and television bulletin, 24 October 1980.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry presents to the information media the official note circulated by the Nicaraguan permanent mission among UN members in regard to the nomination of our country to a seat on the UN Security Council.

The Nicaraguan permanent mission greets the permanent missions of the UN member countries and has the honor of reminding them that Nicaragua is a candidate for the Latin American seat as a non-permanent member on the Security Council. This seat will be left vacant at the end of 1980.

Considering that it was by the decision of this assembly and according to its regulations that Nicaragua originally emerged as a candidate, we reaffirm our determination to abide by the will of the assembly. Our country will therefore analyze its official nomination according to the results of the remaining elections in the second round of restricted voting.

In making this decision, the Nicaraguan Government has been motivated by the voluntary vote of confidence expressed by 60 delegations during the last voting and also because of the need to find an acceptable solution to the present situation.

The Nicaraguan permanent mission to the United Nations reiterates to the other principal missions to the United Nations the assurance of its highest esteem.

New York, 22 October 1980 [Signed] Norma Penal Baru, information and press

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES COSTA RICAN ENVOY EXPELLED

PA241728 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has denied the rumor that the Nicaraguan Government had declared the Costa Rican ambassador to this country persona non grata.

This false report was put into circulation by several of reaction's news media, obviously with ill intentions.

According to Acting Foreign Minister Jacinto Suarez, Nicaragua continues to maintain magnificent relations with Costa Rica and nothing has happened to declare the Costa Rican ambassador persona non grata.

LA PRENSA'S CHAMORRO WARNS AGAINST ANTI-IAPA CAMPAIGN

PA261829 Paris AFP in Spanish 1833 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Managua, 25 Oct (AFP)--Newsman Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios claimed here today that an official campaign has been launched against the IAPA, against the Managua newspaper LA PRENSA and against himself.

Chamorro, publisher of LA PRENSA, said the campaign started in the wake of his charges at the recent IAPA convention of measures adopted by the Sandinist government to restrict freedom of the press in Nicaragua.

The young newsman, son of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, murdered by the Somoza regime in 1978, said the campaign is unjustified because "we have merely reported the application of repressive measures and have not said that there is no freedom of the press in Nicaragua."

The campaign claimed by Chamorro includes condemnation this week by the State Council (legislative organ) of the IAPA "for seeking to meddle in Nicaragua's domestic affairs."

The condemnation—being drafted by the Executive Committee of the State Council, and which also includes LA PRENSA—was approved at the request of the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists (UPN), which publicly criticized Chamorro's "counterrevolutionary" attitude at the IAPA convention.

Chamorro told AFP that the State Council's resolution was "ill-advised" and that it would contribute to further deterioration of the Nicaraguan revolution's image.

He said the condemnation of the IAPA was uncalled for, because "from that standpoint, the United Nations, the Organization of American States, and the International Human Rights Commission would also have to be condemned whenever these organizations have to interfere in any country because of the very nature of their functions."

Chamorro also reported that an arrest warrant has been issued against his Uncle Jaime Chamorro, general manager of LA PRENSA, by an inspector from the Labor Ministry who is handling the case of one of the newspaper's workers.

The Masaya Court of Appeals upheld an appeal presented by Chamorro's lawyers and declared the arrest warrant void, warning the Labor Ministry inspector of "abuse of authority."

BRIEFS

BCIE LOANS—The Central American Bank of Economic Integration [BCIE] has reported that it granted eight loans to Central America last year. Three of these loans were granted to Nicaragua. The first of them, for 43 million cordobas, was for the financing of the project of interconnection of the electricity with Costa Rica. The second loan was for 40 million cordobas and was used for a social project in Bataola and the third one, for 2 million cordobas, was to carry out a feasibility study for a cacao plantation project. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Oct 80 PA]

SWEDISH DELEGATION VISIT—A Swedish delegation comprised of members of the directorate of the Swedish Council for Cooperation for Scientific Investigation, led by parliamentarian Bertil Zachrisson, is currently visiting Nicaragua. Zachrisson has stressed Swedish aid to Nicaragua in various areas. This aid includes the financing of hospitals as well as technical aid and scientific cooperation in the conduct of various studies. [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 7 Oct 80 p 9 PA]

MALMIERCA SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH BENIN FOREIGN MINISTER

PA260258 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca and Simon Ifede Ogouma, foreign ministers of Cuba and Benin, respectively, have signed a cooperation agreement in Havana. The ceremony was attended by (Ignate Adaho Boffo), member of the Political Bureau of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party and president of the Revolutionary National Assembly of Benin.

BULGARIAN MILITARY TRAINING DELEGATION VISITS SANTIAGO

FL250048 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0037 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Lt Gen (Dimitur Popov), chairman of the organization for technical and military training of the population of Bulgaria and the delegation he heads have visited the Valdimir Ilich Lenin Polytechnical School in Santiago de Cuba. (Popov) expressed gratitude for the warm welcome given by the students. He also emphasized the solid ties of friendship that exist between Cuba and Bulgaria and wished the students success in their studies and work.

For his part, Col William Galvez, president of the National Council of the Society for Patriotic-Military Education, highlighted the enthusiasm that prevailed in the school over the tasks being carried out by the rank-and-file society which is one of the most outstanding in Santiago de Cuba Province. The Bulgarian delegation also laid a floral wreath at the mausoleum that contains the remains of national hero Jose Marti at Santa Efigenia Cemetery. The delegation visited the museums at the former Moncada Barracks and Siboney Farm.

MEXICAN BANK OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR COOPERATION TALKS

FL250136 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Bank of Mexico Director General (Gustavo Romero Colbet) early this afternoon was received by National Bank of Cuba Minister-President Raul Leon Torras to open official talks that will be concerned with cooperation between the central Banks of the two countries. They are intended to promote economic cooperation concerning the exchange of experiences and training of personnel.

Rodriguez Meets Mexican Delegation

FL251312 Havana Dorestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politiburo and vice president of Cuba's Councils of State and Ministers, has met with the delegation of the Bank of Mexico headed by its Director General (Gustavo Romero Colbet). Raul Leon Torras, minister-president of the Cuban National Bank, also participated in the talks. Matters dealing with cooperation between the two states in the field of finances were discussed.

VENEZUELAN SOCIALIST LEAGUE OFFICIALS VISIT SANTIAGO

FL242115 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] (Julio Escalona), secretary general of the Socialist League of Venezuela, and Congressional Deputy (David Nieves) who is a national leader of the aforementioned organization, have visited our country at the invitation of the PCC. The two Venezuelan leaders were received by Manuel Pineiro Losada, member of the Party Central Committee and chief of its America Department. They also visited the former Moncada Barracks, the Siboney Farm and other historic places in Santiago de Cuba.

NICARAGUA'S BORGE ADDRESSES ISLE OF YOUTH STUDENTS

PA241409 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] A society where the exploitation of man by man does not exist will be constructed in Nicaragua, Tomas Borge Martinez, commander of the revolution and interior minister, said on the Isle of Youth in Cuba. Commander Borge told this to Nicaraguan students in the Carlos Fonseca Amador Rural Basic Secondary School on that island.

He added that the Sandinist National Liberation Front is interested in training youth in the principle that all students must work and all workers must study.

He also said that Nicaragua's solidarity with Cuba is already bearing fruit as a result of the work currently being carried out in Nicaragua by Cuban technicians, doctors and teachers.

SELA SECRETARY ALZAMORA ENDS VISIT AFTER TALKS

FL242108 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Carlos Alzamora, permanent secretary of the Latin American Economic System (SELA), today ended his official visit to Cuba. During his stay in our country, Alzamora exchanged views on the activities of the SELA, a regional ecnomic integration organization on matters of cooperation, coordination and consultation in Latin America.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES U.S. ELECTION APATHY, LACK OF CHOICE

FL241647 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1511 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary: "U.S. Electoral Panorama"]

[Excerpt] As the U.S. presidential campaign winds up, voters continue to demonstrate a high degree of apathy about the three candidates. It is impossible to predict who will eventually win; in other words, who will be candidate who loses least. Nevertheless, if there is any one characteristic that currently predominates in the U.S. electoral campaign, it is the high degree of voter opposition to Carter, Reagan and Anderson. Those who support Reagan say that they do so to protest against Carter, while those who support the President claim they do so because they oppose Reagan. Those who (?prefer) Anderson base their preference on their opposition to the two main candidates.

The strategy of the reelection-seeking President is based on admitting his mistakes while attacking Reagan as a dangerous extremist and trying to ignore the other candidate, John Anderson, as much as possible.

Since Reagan is running on a platform prepared by the most conservative wing of the Republican Party, which offers very little to minorities and workers, he has been forced to wage what is called a negative campaign against his main adversary. The Republican candidate has based his strategy on military and foreign policy issues, attacking Carter and accusing him of demagoguery. The former Hollywood cowboy turned Republican presidential candidate, Ronald Reagan, has asked for the biggest peacetime Pentagon budget in his eagerness to have military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Another characteristic of the U.S. presidential elections is widespread disillusion with President Carter among blacks and workers, althought it is expected that very few of them will support Reagan.

CAMACHO AGUILERA MEETS WITH REFINERY WORKERS

FL231513 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat and first Party secretary of Havana City Province, has met with the communist militants of the Nico Lopez Refinery's repair shops in Havana city. During the meeting various aspects of the operation of that important industry were discussed.

CULTURE MINISTER HART TOURS GUANABOCA CULTURAL CENTERS

FL251325 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the PCC Politburo and Minister of Culture, has toured the 10 main cultural centers of the Guanabacoa Municipality, the first one of Havana City Province to fulfill all the objectives outlined by his ministry. Hart visited the house of culture and the art gallery, where he observed performances by the municipal chorus and a group of students from the Guillermo Tomas Musical Academy.

EDUCATION MINISTER FERNANDEZ URGES CONTINUED STUDY BY YOUTH

FL251259 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Sufficient scholarships were given to all graduates from ninth grade; therefore those who did not continue to study did so due to personal problems, asserted Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of education, in his closing remarks at the national meeting on scholarships. Also vice president of the Council of Ministers, he stated that the main reasons for students graduating from secondary school level to stop studying were marriage, work or personal illness or that of a relative. He insisted on the need for all students to continue to study before joining a productive activity. He called for using all forms of persuasion, explanations and even coercion to avoid school dropouts until there is a law which forces parents to show concern in such situations. For this school term, Fernandez said the Education Ministry will offer more than 20,000 scholarships in many specialities, and stressed the need for a stepped up effort in vocational training and professional orientation as a means to register youths.

DORTICOS PRAISES GRANMA PROVINCE FOR EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS

FL251228 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1102 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] PCC Politburo member Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado has made the closing remarks at a ceremony of presentation of the flag accrediting Granma Province as the winner in the battle for a sixth grade education with more than 58,000 workers having achieved that level of education. During the ceremony held at the National Anthem Plaza, Osvaldo Dorticos noted that this province's success was a reason for profound pride and joy, and conveyed congratulations from the PCC Politburo and Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

DELEGATE FLORES HAILS WOMEN'S CONFERENCE IN COPENHAGEN

FL241953 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Our country rates very highly the program of action adopted by the World Women's Conference recently held in Copenhagen. In a speech at a meeting of the Social Humanitarian and Cultural Affairs Commission of the UN General Assembly, Cuban delegate Maria Flores noted that the resolutions approved by that confeence truly respond and provide solutions to the crucial problems of our era. She rejected the complaints of certain Western countries which stated that they did not want to see the conference being politicized. The Cuban delegate asserted that such a conference had to hear, examine and offer opinions on all real problems affecting women throughout the world and not limit itself only to abstract problems of hypothetical women.

JAMAICA

SEAGA PLEDGES FIGHT FOR BETTER U.S. TARIFFS, QUOTAS

FL241715 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 20 Oct 80 pp 1, 11

[Text] Opposition leader Edward Seaga said yesterday that he was giving notice that if elected to power the Jamaica Labour Party intended to fight the United States on the question of better tariffs and quotas for Jamaican goods.

Speaking to hundreds of BITU [Bustamente Industrial Trade Union] delegates at a conference at the Jamaica Pegasus Hotel yesterday, Mr Seaga said: "We intend to fight Washington on these things and I give notice, to open the doors of the U.S. market wider."

Mr Seaga said that he could only talk for Jamaica, but the Caribbean was also a place in point. He said: "We intend to fight Washington to open the doors for our products so that we can have bigger and better markets, because it is only the bigger and better markets that will mean greater production, that means more employment, that means higher standards of living.

"We don't intend to be a friend of any country that can deny us the opportunity to export our products in the quantities and at prices to enable our people to have a proper life" he said.

"This struggle is one that can be dealt with in part at the political level, but in another part it has to be dealt with at the union level, because right now there is a greater move for greater restrictions against the importation of foreign goods into the United States, specific foreign goods. That move is being led by the AFL-CIO (American Federation of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organisations) on behalf of the union movement in the United States, to protect the work force in the United States.

"We can't blame a union for taking that position or the confederation of unions for taking that position, but we must be able to go to them at the political level in Washington, and at the union level of the AFL-CIO, and plead a special case, because Jamaica is like a country that has just gone through a major war. It has been ravaged. It has been destroyed. There is very little left and we need the kind of assistance and we need the kind of approach and we need the kind of support to help us to be put back on our feet again once more," Mr Seaga said.

"The labor movement therefore must help to break down these export barriers, he said.

Mr Seaga said that his government would have to look at those crops and those manufactured goods produced in Jamaica which can be competitive on the United States market, and strive to get the kind of duty rates and the kind of quotas, where they apply and where they are impediments, in order to enable agricultural producers and manufacturers to have a bigger market for expansion.

"It cannot make sense to me that this little country can exist 900 miles away from the world's richest country and have to struggle for a living," he said.

"The markets of the U.S. are markets which we must lay claim to. The problem with Manley is that he is fighting the wrong battle with the United States. Manley is fighting the United States on ideological grounds. We don't have that fight.

"We don't have that fight because we as a people have made our own decision without the influence of anyone, going back over the decades that the kind of system which generates response from the people of this country, motivates the workforce, and motivates the investment force, is a market system economy with proper regulations by the government so that consumers cannot be exploited operating within a parliamentary system of government with proper respect for human rights and individual freedoms.

"We made that decision ourselves. No big country nor no little country brought us to that conclusion. A distillation of generations has brought us to the position where that is the kind of system that we want in this country," the opposition leader said.

He said that the mere fact that this system is similar to what operates in the United States, Canada and other free countries did not tie Jamaica to being a part of any of those countries.

"As an independent country we made that ideological decision ourselves. We are not tied to anybody because they have the same system. It is only a concurrence of views. But there is plenty of difference between what we consider to be in our best interest and what Washington considers to be in our best interest."

He said that if Prime Minister Manley had spent "a quarter of the time" he spent "struggling" around the world in fighting for a better quota for rum, better tariffs for other produce, to open markets into the United States for our production, for the right tariff and the right quota, the country would have been on the way to prosperity again, today.

The conference was attended by BITU delegates in the public and private sectors. In the morning, there were discussions on economic development and projections, current disputes and negotiations, labor legislation, national programs and education program.

Other speakers included the Rt Hon Hugh Shearer, president of the BITU, Mr Clifton Stone, island supervisor of the union and Mr Everod Williams.

LABOR PARTY CALLS FOR SURVEILLANCE OF CUBAN OFFICIALS

PA260125 Paris AFP in English 0012 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 25 (AFP)--The opposition Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) said yesterday that it had called on the commissioner of police and the chief of staff of the Jamaican Defense Force to place under close surveillance seven high-ranking Cuban officials who arrived on the island on Wednesday.

According to a release from party secretary Bruce Golding, the JLP has given the names of the Cuban officials as Danilo Martinez, Reinaldo Morales Jimenez, Arnaldo Hutchinson, Rolando Lazcaro, Humberto Castanedo, Rene Gonzales and Pedro Raguel.

The JLP also said it had received information that the presence of these Cubans on the island at this time is connected with impending elections and has called on the security forces to take all necessary precautions to ensure that there is no external interference in next week's voting.

The JLP has also called on the security forces to carry out immediate investigations into what it said was the mysterious landing on Monday of an Antonov Cuban combat troop carrier from which eleven large wooden crates were unloaded and whisked from the airport under Cuban diplomatic cover.

GUYANA

PRESIDENT BURNHAM DISSOLVES LEGISLATURE

PA242231 Paris AFP in Spanish 2213 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Georgetown, 24 Oct (AFP)--Guyana President Forbes Burnham has signed an order dissolving the 53-member legislature elected in July 1973. The order becomes effective at midnight tonight.

Cheddi Jagan, leader of the People's Progressive Party (PPP) which boycotted a meeting of the legislature on Friday, was represented at today's session, the final session of the national assembly that has functioned without interruption for over 7 years. Jagan himself was not present, but his U.S.-born wife, Janet Jagan, was among the group of PPP deputies.

President Burnham will announce the date of the next elections on Sunday after a special 2-day convention of the ruling People's National Congress Party. Political circles have speculated that the third general elections to be held in Guyana since the country achieved independence in May 1966 could take place around 17 December.

SURINAME, GUYANA SET TO RATIFY AGREEMENTS

FL241725 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 20 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 19 Oct (CANA)--Suriname and Guyana have agreed to ratify a number of bilateral agreements which they have not yet acceded to, Guyana's Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson has announced here. The agreements relate to fishing and other matters of mutual importance to the two neighbouring South American republics.

Mr Jackson told reporters here last Wednesday that the decision to go ahead and ratify the documents entered into with the former Henk Arron government of Suriname was reached in New York last month, when he met Suriname's Foreign Minister Andre Haakmat at the United Nations. Since the overthrow of the Arron administration by a group of junior army officers in February, there was another ouster in August in Suriname where the constitution has remained suspended. Asked to explain how Guyana viewed the legality of its current relations with the new rulers, Mr Jackson declared it was "simple-effective control." He also disclosed that he and Mr Haakmat had talked about the "necessity" of a meeting between Executive President of Guyana Forbes Burnham and Suriname President Dr Henck Chin-A-Sen, but said that no firm arrangements for this had been worked out in New York. The Guyana foreign minister said he is to meet his Surinamese counterpart again in Brazil next week when they will both be attending the first substantive consultations on the Amazon cooperation treaty signed in 1978 by eight states around the Amazon Basin. Mr Jackson said he had also promised to give "serious thought" to a proposal from Mr Haakmat that the two countries establish a joint commission to oversee their relations and other matters, including the implementation of the agreements to be ratified.

The Suriname minister had also suggested that the two ministers have more periodic consultations, not only on bilateral issues but on hemispheric and other matters.

Mr Jackson said they had also discussed issues like ensuring the proper treatment of nationals in each others' countries, steps to control and possibly eliminate smuggling across their borders. Mr Jackson pointed out that Guyana had always viewed its relations with its neighbors on the basis of noninterference in each others' internal affairs and respect for national sovereignty and said he had also met the foreign ministers of Brazil and Venezuela with which Guyana also shares borders, while he was in New York. He and his Brazilian counterpart reviewed the progress of the work of the joint Brazil-Guyana commission set up in January 1979, Mr Jackson said. The Guyana foreign minister disclosed that in his discussions with the Venezuelan foreign minister, the decision last month by a Venezuelan military tribunal to free four men accused of bombing a Cuban airliner four years ago was not discussed. Eleven Guyanese were among 73 who died when the Cuban airliner blew apart shortly after taking off from Barbados on 26 October 1976.

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 210 28 October 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Planning Congress Opens Meeting in Venezuela A 1
Cartagena Agreement Board To Meet in Bogota A 1
Official at Tuna Conference Decries U.S. Fishing Violations A 1

ARGENTINA

Manrique's Thwarted Meeting With Pinochet Explained [LA RAZON 25 Oct] B 1
Withdrawal From Party Board Requested B 1
Briefs: Communications Delegation to Italy B 1

BRAZIL

Sao Paulo Cardinal Discusses Political Opening D 1
Congressional Committee Approves Draft on Direct Elections D 1
Uranium Reserves Reevaluated Upward by 10 Percent D 1
Briefs: Petrobras Profits D 1

CHILE

Government Declaration Justifies Barring Zaldivar's Return E 1

COLOMBIA

Policemen Killed, Injured as Student Protests Continue F 1
Two Bombs Explode in Bogota Without Casualties F 1
Two Men Die, Others Wounded in Conservative Fractional Dispute F 1
ELN Guerrillas Loot Hamlet, Distribute Propaganda F 1

ECUADOR

Defense Minister Comments on Fishing Violations; U.S. Boats Fined G 1
CONADE Official Notes Trade Pacts With East Europe G 1
Police Arrest 79 Students at Guayaquil Disturbances G 1

PARAGUAY

Salvadoran Official Presents Draft Trade Agreement [HOY 21 Oct] H 1
Authorities Release Suspect in Somoza Killing [ABC COLOR 23 Oct] H 1
'Dragnet' Operations Resume in Asuncion [ABC COLOR 25 Oct] H 1
Investigations Chief Linked to Melgarejo-Vernon Case H 2
Concepcion Bishop Reports on Peasants Arrest H 2

PERU

Government Leaders Report Escalating Subversion J 1
Antisubversion Bill Faces Marxist-APRA Opposition J 1
Briefs: Mineral Production Plans J 1

MEXICO

'Large Quantity' of Oil To Be Sold to Philippines M 1
Canada To Receive 50,000 Barrels of Crude Daily in 1981 M 1
Earthquake Leaves Some 150,000 Homeless Southwest of Capital M 1

PANAMA

Royo, Officials Meet Guaymit Indians, Comment on Lands [CRITICA 19 Oct] N 1
Youth Group Urges Recognition of Salvadoran Revolutionaries N 1
Local Union Opposes Pay Scale Study by Canal Commission N 2
Canal Official Comments on Increased Canal Operations, Backlog [LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 25 Oct] N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Former Minister Comments on Somoza, El Salvador P 1
Radio Noticias del Continente Not To Be Investigated P 1

EL SALVADOR

Duarte, Majano Comment on Domestic Situation Belize P 1
Morales Ehrlich Speaks in Sonsonate Department P 2
Leftist Leader Warns Against U.S. Intervention P 2
Guerrilla Communique Reports 21 Guardsmen Killed P 3
Guardsmen Raid Home of EL INDEPENDIENTE Publisher P 4
Cross Asked To Help 3,500 Refugees in Berlin P 4

GUATEMALA

Official Comments on Cuba, Honduras-El Salvador Treaty P 4
Briefs: Cardamom Production Threatened P 4

HONDURAS

Foreign Secretary Explains Treaty With El Salvador P 5
Station Asks For Unity Against Communist Threat P 7
Presidential Press Secretary Padgett Resigns P 7

NICARAGUA

Ramirez: U.S. Foreign Policy Cannot Change Revolution [Havana] P 8
Cordova Rivas Says PCD Must Help Solve Problems P 8
Two Counterrevolutionaries Killed in Jinotega Clash [Havana] P 9
State Council Rejects IAPA's 'Interfering Attitude' P 9
UPN Chief Discusses LA PRENSA, Freedom of Press P 10
LA PRENSA Urges Revolution To Pursue Humanistic Ideals [22 Oct] P 13

CUBA

Nonaligned To Seek Settlement of Iraqi-Iranian Conflict Q 1
Pardoned U.S. Citizens Depart on Special Flight to Miami Q 1
Further Details [EFE] Q 1
Ninth Intersputnik Council Meeting Opens in Havana Q 2
Officials Attend Signing of Benin Cooperation Agreement Q 2
Montane Returns From Berlin 'Scientific' Conference Q 2

CARIBBEAN

Mexico, CARICOM Hold Meeting in Barbados S 1
Results Reported S 1

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Guzman Invites Mexican President To Visit S 2

President Has Checkup for Muscular Pains S 2
Delegate Explains Energy Agreements With Venezuela S 2
Official Has No Comment on Missing UPA Leader S 2
Briefs: New Provincial Governor S 2

PLANNING CONGRESS OPENS MEETING IN VENEZUELA

PA280240 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The Third Inter-American Planning Congress opened today in Caraballeda with the attendance of over 600 delegates and representatives of approximately 20 nations.

The opening ceremony was presided over by President Luis Herrera Campins. The congress will adjourn on Friday.

The basic documents of this Inter-American Planning Congress could be summarized as follows: the planning situation of Latin America, submitted by the director of the Latin American Socio-Economic Planning Institute, Jorge Mendez, and possible planning from Latin America's socio-political perspective, submitted by the Venezuelan delegation.

CARTAGENA AGREEMENT BOARD TO MEET IN BOGOTA

PY271727 Paris AFP in Spanish 1655 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] La Paz, 25 Oct (AFP)--Authorities from the Bolivian Integration Ministry reported here today that the meeting of the Cartagena Agreement Board which was scheduled to meet in La Paz during the last 2 weeks of November will be held in Bogota, Colombia. A report previously issued by the integration minister, Capt Francisco Mariaca, which had been denied has now been confirmed.

OFFICIAL AT TUNA CONFERENCE DECRIES U.S. FISHING VIOLATIONS

PY271210 Paris AFP in Spanish 1750 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 26 Oct (AFP)--The secretary general of the South Pacific Permanent Commission, Miguel Angel Bakula, asserted here today that the presence of five U.S. tuna fishing boats in Ecuadorean waters is a clear-cut act of provocation because they are repeating an offense.

Bakula, who has gone to Washington to participate as an observer in the Inter-American Tuna Conference, said that the commission, which includes Peruvian, Chilean and Ecuadorean representatives, is waiting for an answer to the claim the three countries made regarding the U.S. tuna fishing boats' intrusion into Ecuadorean territorial waters.

Regarding the presence of tuna fishing boats in the Pacific, Bakula explained that these incidents occur repeatedly because the U.S. Government reimburses the tuna fishermen for the amount of the fine imposed for illegal fishing in the Pacific. In view of this situation, the three countries believe it is necessary to adopt a formula that will reject the provocations of pirate ships and protect the Pacific's maritime resources.

The Peruvian ambassador said the commission is studying a program regarding the Nino Current, a maritime area where tuna abound.

MANRIQUE'S THWARTED MEETING WITH PINOCHET EXPLAINED

PY271904 Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 25 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] Juan Jose Cresto has released this statement: "I, the undersigned, was unpleasantly surprised by the thwarted meeting between Chilean President Augusto Pinochet Ugarte and the chairman of the Federal Party of Argentina, Francisco Manrique. As a witness and even a sponsor of the invitation, I am obliged to clarify it in view of the existing close relations between fraternal countries.

"On Wednesday 1 October, a luncheon was held at the French Club in Buenos Aires, which was attended by Francisco Manrique; Mario Blanco, journalist of LA NACION; Luis Garasino of television channel 9 and his brother Manuel; Enrique Urraca of AFP; Lopez Recalde of the American Embassy; Enrique Gandasegui, press attache of the Chilean Embassy and the undersigned.

"During the luncheon, Manrique said that he would travel to Chile on vacation within the next few days. The Chilean press attache proposed that Manrique take advantage of his trip to meet President Pinochet and to talk with the Chilean press within the framework of American brotherhood. This proposal motivated a luncheon at the Chilean Embassy, in which Chilean Ambassador Jarpa Reyes reviewed the significant economic progress of his country.

"During a later talk, the Chilean press attache mentioned to the undersigned that he had learned that his proposal had been favorably received, this being proved by the fact that the date and time that President Pinochet would receive Manrique had been set.

"Thus, the circumstances regarding the origin of the initiative and the course followed by the meeting, which unfortunately did not materialize, are now appropriately clarified.

"Everything that happened afterward has been learned by the undersigned through the press. Therefore, everyone should draw his own conclusions." Signed: Juan Jose Cresto, Sarmiento 1547-6C, capital district.

Withdrawal From Party Board Requested

PY271732 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Cordoba, 26 Oct (NA)--Jorge Augusto Carranza Torres, vice president of the Cordoba Federal Party board, today requested the withdrawal of Francisco Manrique from the national party board because of his failure to meet in Santiago with President Augusto Pinochet. Carranza said: "I am deeply sorry and as an Argentine I am humiliated at what happened to Manrique."

Carranza added: "Manrique's ambition is to be prime minister. As a Federal Party member, I am sad and as an Argentine, I am humiliated at what happened to Manrique. But this attitude is nothing new in Manrique. Manrique is repeatedly relying on the same tricks to be appointed interior minister or to another high-ranking ministerial position."

He added: I believe that if he makes a conscientious study of his position, he has no alternative but to resign, thus leaving the path open either for one person or a group to eradicate the personality cult from the party--something to which he is accustomed.

BRIEFS

COMMUNICATIONS DELEGATION TO ITALY--Communications Secretary Eduardo Oscar Corrados left for Italy where he will head the Argentine delegation to the meeting of the international satellite telecommunications organization. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 16 Oct 80 PY]

SAO PAULO CARDINAL DISCUSSES POLITICAL OPENING

FY271728 Paris AFP in Spanish 1807 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo, 26 Oct (AFP)--Sao Paulo Cardinal Evaristo Arns stated here today that the political opening process that is being carried out in Brazil by the government headed by President Joao Figueiredo is bringing about some fundamental changes.

In an exclusive interview with the liberal newspaper FOLHA DE SAO PAULO, the prelate noted that although we still have not achieved a minimum degree of democracy, there have been fundamental changes which include the relative freedom of the press, political amnesty and an end to illegal arrests. Cardinal Arns said he believes these changes are fundamental to the achievement of peaceful coexistence and to the restoration of the people's trust in the government.

Cardinal Arns expressed his hope that the political opening will continue. He noted: "I believe we are making progress in a peaceful manner without any violence and with the consensus of the people." He added that "there has never been any difficulties between the church and the government, but rather between the government and the people." He noted that everything will be solved when the authorities become determined to solve the problems of the poor.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE APPROVES DRAFT ON DIRECT ELECTIONS

FY271735 Paris AFP in Spanish 0411 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 21 Oct (AFP)--Members of a mixed congressional committee today unanimously approved the draft constitutional amendment reestablishing direct elections for the 22 state governors and all the senators.

The draft will be voted on at a plenary meeting of both congressional chambers before 22 November this year and the government believes that it will be approved unanimously by the representatives of the official party and those of the five opposition parties.

URANIUM RESERVES REEVALUATED UPWARD BY 10 PERCENT

FY240115 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] After the latest evaluation of the Lagoa Real deposit located in the State of Bahia, estimates of Brazilian uranium reserves have risen by more than 236,000 tons. This report was released today by (Deodoro Jose Paulo Massurnag), chief of the Nuclebras [Brazilian Nuclear Corporation] mineral resources evaluation department, at the third symposium on mineral and energy resources held in Camboriu, Santa Catarina.

He explained that more than half of these reserves have been classified as concluded, deduced resources [reservas medidas e indicadas] while 95,000 tons are classified as estimated resources [recursos inferidos]. These reserves represent an increase of 10 percent over the latest estimates carried out last year.

These deposits are located in Pocos de Caldas, the planalto area and the quadrilateral of mountains in Minas Gerais State; in Figueiras, Parana State; in Amorinopolis, Campos Belos and Rio Preto, Goias State; in Itatiaia, Ceara State; and in Lagoa Real, Bahia State; and in (Whenhespinhara), Paraiba State.

BRIEFS

PETROBRAS PROFITS--Petrobras net profits from January through September of this year reached 23.8 billion cruzeiros. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Oct 80 p 35 FY]

GOVERNMENT DECLARATION JUSTIFIES BARRING ZALDIVAR'S RETURN

PY272319 Paris AFP in Spanish 1540 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Santiago, 26 Oct (AFP)--The Chilean Government reconfirmed here today that Andres Zaldivar, chairman of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], has been forbidden to reenter the country because of several things in his recent public behavior.

Ten days ago the PDC leader was accused by the government of disobeying the officials, the legal order and the new Chilean Constitution, based on recent remarks he made to a Mexican newspaper.

In this regard, the government has released a declaration stating that the measure has been adopted not only because of the remarks attributed to him by the newspaper UNO MAS UNO, but because of a number of his recent actions.

Nothing has been said regarding his other activities, seeking to undermine the validity of the current legal order, refusing to give legitimacy to the government of the armed forces and of the order, and denying recognition to the rule of the Chilean political constitution, the note added, criticizing the different reactions published by the Chilean press during the past few days.

The declaration states that on the night of 11 September, when the new constitution was approved in a plebiscite, President Augusto Pinochet invited those who attacked the elections to give up their position and to recognize the honest results of the elections.

It adds that Zaldivar answered this invitation with this statement: There is no victory, much less a legal victory. I repeat: It was just a great fraud.

The government declaration indicates that on the same occasion, General Pinochet stated that with the plebiscite, it has been demonstrated how democratic Chile really is, a statement which was attacked by Zaldivar in this manner:

Governments with the same characteristics as Chile's have repeated the same words many times. The world knows them well. Of course nobody believes them. In the international order, there is a great loser: Chile. This is because our country has become the laughing-stock of the world during the past few days. We are ashamed that the country has been subjected to this farce, Zaldivar stated.

The government note mentions another question posed by Zaldivar: What is the political effect of the fact that General Pinochet is consolidating himself for a new period?

I don't think anything has been consolidated. The only thing he did was to try to gain a piece of paper to show a title, to show it to the world, and to his people here. He will remain in power for life, and not just until 1989. It is his own decision. And this could lead the country to a very serious polarization, the former finance minister during the government of President Eduardo Frei (1964-1970) said.

After citing many other thoughts and remarks made by Zaldivar, who is in Rome now, the government declaration states:

In light of the remarks we have just published, the people will be able to see that, far from being willing to prevent the legitimate freedom of thought, the government wants to prevent Mr Zaldivar from continuing with his provocations which seek to disrupt the current legal order, deny recognition to the new constitution approved by an overwhelming majority in this country and attack the government of the armed forces and of the order which has been legally established.

POLICEMEN KILLED, INJURED AS STUDENT PROTESTS CONTINUE

PA241305 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Medellin, Colombia--A police officer was stoned to death during a clash with students protesting a recent bus fare increase. Another nine policemen were severely burned when the antiriot car in which they were travelling was destroyed by home-made bombs and Molotov cocktails. Southern Medellin, in which an important public high school where the rioters started is located, is under military control. Approximately 30 university students have been arrested.

During the past few days the students have been protesting the recent bus fare adjustment by throwing rocks at buses and businesses. This resulted in the intervention of the public forces. High school boards of directors and Medellin authorities are studying the violence.

It is expected that an official communique will be issued suspending high school and university classes to prevent new disorders. In the city of Barranquilla, at least 15 vehicles, both state and privately owned, have been damaged by students protesting recent fuel price and bus fare increases.

TWO BOMBS EXPLODE IN BOGOTA WITHOUT CASUALTIES

PA271836 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The Domingo Latin Commando Unit, a faction of the self-styled National Liberation Army, has been blamed for the terrorist attack on the home of college professor Antonio Nieto Linares in southern Bogota. As was already reported, a sizeable bomb went off in his home late yesterday without causing casualties or heavy damage.

Police also report that another device went off in a downtown spare parts store and caused considerable property damage. A large amount of the guerrilla commando unit's subversive propaganda was found at the bomb site.

TWO MEN DIE, OTHERS WOUNDED IN CONSERVATIVE FACTIONAL DISPUTE

PA271812 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Cali--Trujillo, Valle Department, was under very tight security this morning as ordered by the municipal government following the deaths of two people in incidents which are still under investigation. Initial reports say that Bernardo Antonio Restrepo Valencia and Javier Lucas were killed during a shootout in the center of the city.

Ernesto Giraldo Molina, Arturo (Quiceno) Perez and Jesus Jaramillo Osorio were also seriously wounded and were hospitalized. This incident is part of the intensification of political violence in Trujillo between leaders of the two conservative party factions.

ELN GUERRILLAS LOOT HAMLET, DISTRIBUTE PROPAGANDA

PA250303 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Guerrillas from the National Liberation Army today raided a hamlet in Arauca intendancy. After looting stores and haranguing the townspeople, they fled with weapons and uniforms of policemen stationed there. The guerrillas distributed subversive propaganda to the residents of Nosorro hamlet, but it is not known whether there was an armed clash between them and policemen. Army and police troops are combing an extensive area in search of the guerrillas, which included two women.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON FISHING VIOLATIONS; U.S. BOATS FINED

PA251605 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] National Fishery Director Marcos Zambrano Zambrano has levied fines totaling 32.5 million sucres against three U.S. fishing boats captured by navy patrol boats Tuesday while fishing 100 miles off Santa Elena Peninsula. Zambrano fined the fishing boat Mary $369,000, the Carolina $145,000 and the Cindy Anne $287,000 in accordance with Ecuadorean law which calls for sanctions against any foreign boat caught fishing within Ecuador's 200-mile territorial limit without governmental authority. The three boats had 1,460 tons of catch aboard when they were captured by the navy.

Referring to the holding of the U.S. fishing boats in Ecuadorean jurisdictional waters, Gen Marco Subia, defense minister, reminded the United States that Ecuador is a sovereign state whose laws cannot be violated.

While accompanying President Jaime Roldos at a ceremony in Salinas to celebrate the 32d graduation of Ecuadorean Air Force officers, Subia dismissed the possibility of a revival of the so-called tuna war which marred relations between the two countries several years ago. He said the three tuna boats are in Manta awaiting the imposition of the respective sanctions, which will include the confiscation of their catches. He said the navy has specific instructions from the Defense Ministry to enforce Ecuador's rights within its territorial sea. He added that he hopes there will not be cause for further boat captures and that U.S. boatowners will obtain the proper fishing permits from the Ecuadorean Government on time.

CONADE OFFICIAL NOTES TRADE PACTS WITH EAST EUROPE

PA201848 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Luis Imbanoni, technical director of the National Development Council [CONADE], has revealed that Industry and Commerce Minister Germanico Salgado has negotiated trade agreements with socialist countries in East Europe. He noted that the pacts with the GDR, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia for the purchase of Ecuadorean bananas and cacao are virtually completed. He also implied that a good portion of our imports for the implementation of certain projects will come from these countries. He also said that he hoped the People's Republic of China will become a good market for our bananas.

During the program "1 Hour," which was aired by Teleamazonas yesterday, Imbanoni said that the export of traditional products such as bananas, coffee and cacao is dropping. He said that measures to correct this include the issuance of tax allowance certificates for exports and the negotiations with socialist countries which are the only ones with which the country has a favorable balance. However, these countries have decreased their purchases because Ecuador has not been importing much from them. He also mentioned the upcoming creation of a foreign trade enterprise which will be in charge of fomenting exports with the participation of the private sector which alone has some experience in this matter.

POLICE ARREST 79 STUDENTS AT GUAYAQUIL DISTURBANCES

PA182022 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1938 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Quito, 18 Oct (EFE)--Some 79 persons were arrested in Guayaquil as a result of a clash between the police and students who were staging a demonstration in support of the students of the "Huancavilca" School who have been on strike for 2 weeks. Press reports received in Quito today indicated that the incidents occurred on Friday when police forces tried in vain to evacuate the "Huancavilca" school building occupied by the strikers. In view of the police action, students from 4 other schools took to the streets to express support for the strikers but they were dispersed by the police who arrested 79 demonstrators.

SALVADORAN OFFICIAL PRESENTS DRAFT TRADE AGREEMENT

FY211459 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 21 Oct 80 p 15

[Text] Alejandro Gomez Videz, vice foreign minister of the Republic of El Salvador, was received yesterday at the Foreign Relations Ministry by Francisco Barreiro Maffiodo, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry, with whom he discussed various aspects of the relations between the two countries.

It was learned that the high-ranking Salvadoran official, who is on an official tour through various countries of the Southern Cone, is the bearer of a draft trade agreement. Authorized sources disclosed yesterday that the draft trade agreement, the text of which was delivered to Barreiro Maffiodo yesterday morning, will be analyzed by the National Foreign Trade Council.

In addition to meeting with Barreiro Maffiodo, Vice Minister Gomez Videz made other visits accompanied by Salvadoran Ambassador to Paraguay Salvador Rovira Pleites. Gomez Videz was received yesterday afternoon by Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro, with whom he discussed subjects of mutual interest.

AUTHORITIES RELEASE SUSPECT IN SOMOZA KILLING

FY231816 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 23 Oct 80 p 12

[Text] Julio Eduardo Carbone, who was detained on 17 September after the subversives who perpetrated the attack against Anastasio Somoza threatened him and used his car to flee the scene of the attack, was released yesterday. Argentine citizen Carbone left the investigations Department yesterday morning.

Once in his home, Carbone noted that Investigations Department authorities had told him that he was being held "for investigation on background details." Carbone added that during his arrest, he was able to receive visitors and that he was not held incommunicado. Carbone said that he had been detained at the Investigations Department for 33 days.

'DRAGNET' OPERATIONS RESUME IN ASUNCION

FY271250 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 25 Oct 80 p 11

[Text] Combined army and police forces yesterday resumed "dragnet" operations. As of noon yesterday, police and military forces entered houses in the San Vicente and Santa Teresita districts.

It will be recalled that this type of operation began after the death of Anastasio Somoza at the hands of extremists. The operation ended a month after the investigation began and the several control points located at various strategic points within the city were also withdrawn.

Those charged with the operation also stopped vehicles and pedestrians in streets adjacent to Felix Bogado Avenue, asking for identity cards and vehicle documents. The vehicles were inspected thoroughly. Hoods and trunks were inspected by those charged with this new operation.

Some control points were again set up yesterday at some points of the city. Military personnel proceeded with a thorough control check in the neighborhood of Ita Enramada port.

Police spokesmen indicated that the work of the combined forces will continue today and for several days. The sources did not explain how long it would continue.

INVESTIGATIONS CHIEF LINKED TO MELGAREJO-VERON CASE

PY242021 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 23 Oct 80 p 27

[Excerpts] Virgilio Rios Alvarenga yesterday morning accused lawyer Mario Milciades Megarejo and Ruben Dario Veron of breaking and entering threats and theft of a check given him by his daughter's godfather, Pastor Coronel, chief of the Investigations Department. Virgilio Rios Alvarenga said at the office of the criminal prosecutor that criminal actions were perpetrated against his wife, Wilfrida Jara de Rios, at their home on the Mariscal Estigarribia Highway in the jurisdiction of the town of San Lorenzo.

Capt Virgilio Rios (ret) was taken to the Investigations Department for questioning in connection with the investigation to identify all those involved in tax stamp forgery to the direct detriment of the Revenue Office. Virgilio's brother, Jorge Anibal Rios, was also detained. Virgilio Rios was relaesed and according to Mario Melgarejo and Veron, the chief of Investigations Department handed over a check for 30,000 guaranies to Rios, "apparently to keep quiet his alleged illegal detention." Virgilio Rios told our reporter at the court: "It is true that I was taken to the Investigations Department for questioning because my brother is being detained there for questioning on alleged criminal actions. The police have carried out their specific mission. I was interrogated and after fully answering the questions, asked by the chief of the Investigations Department, Pastor Coronel, who is my daughter's godfather, he gave me a 30,000-guarani check for my daughter, and this has nothing to do with the investigation the police are carrying out.

"According to be brief submitted by Mario Milciades Melgarejo and Veron, I appear to the public as having confronted Pastor Coronel, which is not true. In addition, if I have to take some action I am going to personally press charges or at least make a written authorization, but I have not done that."

CONCEPCION BISHOP REPORTS ON PEASANTS ARREST

PY271417 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 25 Oct 80 p 10

[Text] The local police of Yvype, San Pedro Department, arrested eight peasants on 23 September, presumably because they were from another area and because some minmeographed papers regarding a meeting with the bishop of Concepcion were found on them. The peasants were then transferred to Asuncion where they have presumably been held at the Police Investigations Department since 13 October.

This was reported by Msgr Anibal Maricevich, bishop of Concepcion, regarding the arrest of the peasants, according to a report of the committee of churches. Those arrested are: Matildo Jara Colman, Rosalino Jara Colman; Romulo Jara Colman; Francisco Jara Colman; Santiago Jara Colman; Juan Montiel; Nicolas Cristaldo and Quintin Cristaldo.

According to the church report, they had been given mimeographed papers containing the anthropological, ecclesiastical and sociological bases for the actions of the base communities. Later, two of the participating peasants, together with five others, left for a place called Yvype (which is located between Jejui and Lima) in order to work together. They were arrested there by the police and then taken to the government delegate's headquarters in San Pedro. The priests who asked why the peasants were being detained at the headquarters were told that they were being detained because of an "evil paper" that was found on them. In addition, the church report continues, they are accused of being communists and of having participated in a subversive meeting, according to the charges made by the delegate's headquarters.

GOVERNMENT LEADERS REPORT ESCALATING SUBVERSION

PY271221 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0410 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 24 Oct (TELAM)--The government has revealed that subversion consisting of terrorist attacks is escalating and that it has arrested 170 leftists in Ayacucho Department. This charge was made by Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa, Second Vice President Javier Alva Olandini and Senate President Oscar Trelles. They asserted that terrorists are using dynamite and homemade bombs to destroy lives and institutions.

ANTISUBVERSION BILL FACES MARXIST-APRA OPPOSITION

PY271737 Paris AFP in Spanish 1728 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 25 Oct (AFP)--After having tried to stop terrorist acts with pacification statements, President Belaunde Terry's government has decided to punish drastically those responsible for them. The government's purpose in declaring terrorists traitors to the fatherland, according to the draft bill submitted to the senate, is now facing opposition not only from the left Marxism sector, but also from the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA).

In mentioning the subject, Luis Alberto Sanchez, head of the APRA senate bloc, has stated that the terrorist attacks are foreseeable but that they are awkward since they suggest the existence of supporters of a de facto government.

APRA Senator Alfonso Ramos has announced that his party, the main opposition party, will oppose the draft bill since terrorism does not constitute treason to the fatherland, and instead it will propose that it be considered simply terrorism.

Marxist legislators of various sectors, for their part, have unanimously condemned terrorism which they do not consider revolutionary but believe is promoted by the government and the rightist sector. They have also said they will oppose the government's draft bill which has a majority in both chambers. This indicates they will take advantage of the discussion of the project during the municipal elections which will take place on 23 November, in order to recover from their disastrous position resulting from the May general elections.

In this regard, the leftist daily EL DIARIO maintains that the governing right wiches to impose state terrorism and points out that many of the attacks attributed to the Maoist group have been perpetrated by paramilitary and rightist groups. It concluded that the regime wishes to impose terrorism because Ulloa's economic policy, despite its maneuvering capacity, requires a repressive component without which the economic liberalism could not work in Peru.

BRIEFS

MINERAL PRODUCTION PLANS--Lima, 12 Oct (AFP)--The Peruvian State Mining Enterprise plans to invest $1.5 billion within the next 5 years. It plans to open up the Tintaya copper field located in Cusco Department, which has a reserve of 10 million tons of oxides. With an investment of $270 million, the plan includes the important Antamina zinc fields which have reserves of approximately 100 million metric tons. The Ilo copper refinery located in the southern part of the country is to be expanded. Since it began operations in 1975, it has produced 600,000 tons of copper cathodes with 99.99 percent purity. The Cerro Verde project, the second stage in the exploitation of sulphur, which will produce 20,000 metric tons a day, is also included in the plans. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1821 GMT 12 Oct 80 PY]

'LARGE QUANTITY' OF OIL TO BE SOLD TO PHILIPPINES

PA250431 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Mexico will sell a large quantity of oil to the Philippines and will participate in the construction of a petrochemical plant there. This was announced by the wife of the president of the Philippines. The exact quantity of oil was not announced, since it remains to be negotiated by the ministers of industry of the two countries.

CANADA TO RECEIVE 50,000 BARRELS OF CRUDE DAILY IN 1981

PA241548 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Mexican industry is seeking a qualitative change and with the help of Canada we can achieve it in the next two decades, said the secretary of patrimony and industrial development of Mexico at the signing of an agreement by which Canada is supplied with 50,000 barrels a day of crude effective early in 1981. The agreement also stipulates that this amount could be increased up to six times in the future. The Mexican officials also revealed that the possibility of building a heavy petroleum refinery in Montreal with an investment of $1 billion Canadian, financed by Mexico and Canada, is being considered.

EARTHQUAKE LEAVES SOME 150,000 HOMELESS SOUTHWEST OF CAPITAL

PA260356 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2042 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 25 Oct (EFE)--First aid units left today for villages in the mountains isolated by yesterday's earthquake which shook large sectors of Mexico, as the number of homeless increased. The number of deaths which have been confirmed so far is 45, but that figure could increase if some 150 persons reported missing in rural zones in the states of Oaxaca and Guerrero are confirmed to be dead. According to reports from first aid posts, there are more than 150,000 homeless persons and parts of approximately 240 villages have been destroyed.

Efrain Reyes Martinez, a judge in Huajuapan de Leon, 290 km southwest of Mexico City, told EFE by telephone that 80 percent of the buildings in this city of approximately 50,000 inhabitants were destroyed and that the situation in the village of Huamuxtitlan, some 60 km northwest of this capital, could be worse. According to Judge Reyes Martinez, part of the village has been destroyed, according to bits of information received from military authorities.

He said that the situation Huajuapan is under control following the arrival of medical aid from the federal government. He added that rescue teams have been sent to the surrounding mountains where there are some 300 small villages isolated by Friday's earthquake, which had an intensity of 6.5 on the Richter scale.

Judge Reyes Martinez reported that in the village known as La Huertilla, the church collapsed during mass. Although he did not have full details, there apparently more than 50 injured and two or three dead.

Ruben Figueroa, Guerrero State governor, reported that he was going to fly over the state's mountainous zone, especially along the border with Oaxaca State located to the southwest, to try to determine the extent of the damage. The number of villages in this zone affected by the earthquake is still unknown.

President Jose Lopez Portillo has announced that he will visit Huajuapan de Leon on Saturday afternoon. He postponed a working tour of the states of Jalisco and Nayarit, located northwest of Mexico City. In the meantime, some newspaper estimates based on reports from first aid posts state that 150,000 persons have been left homeless, but the figure has not been officially confirmed.

ROYO, OFFICIALS MEET GUAYMI INDIANS, COMMENT ON LANDS

PA200300 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 19 Oct 80 pp 32, 38

[Text] Altos de Jesus, Veraguas, (PANAPRESS)--Camilo Ortega, cacique general of Verguas, speaking at a meeting between approximately 800 Guaymi Indians and leaders and President of the Republic Dr Aristides Royo, launched a strong attack on politicians of the opposition who are against peasant settlements and who are accusing the Indians of being communists.

Ortega noted the support that the revolutionary process has been giving to the Indian communities throughout the country and denounced "the attitude of those who have never worried about the Indians and are now trying to instigate them into becoming allies of the reaction."

Etanislao Lopez, cacique of San Blas who was a special guest at the meeting, said: "This is not a government of empty words but one of specific actions." He said that as cacique of San Blas, he can talk about the achievements of the Kunas and the autonomy that they enjoy. Lopez asked his Guaymi brothers to support the process.

Several Indian leaders noted that the presence of President Royo in a meeting with such a large number of Guaymies marked an unprecedented event.

President Royo arrived at approximately 1015 from the city of Sartiago in a helicopter. He was accompanied by several ministers, including Government and Justice Minister Ricardo Rodriguez, Finance and Treasury Minister Dr Ernesto Perez Balladares, Labor Minister Oyden Ortega and Agriculture Minister Francisco Rodriguez, who told those present about the main problem they had faced. the delineation of the Guaymi territory.

Indian caciques and spokesmen as well as the student representative of Chichicha School agreed that it is necessary to establish territorial borders soon and called for just actions since their aspirations are just.

The president made the closing speech and said that the process has given more attention to the Indians than those governments that every four years went to them only to make promises. Royo noted the social work that has been done in the communities and reiterated his profound respect for the Indians since they "the most authentic Panamanians." He advocated education for the Guaymies and recalled the program through which hundreds of scholarships have been issued to elevate the students. He also mentioned the installations that have been erected for this purpose in the capital and in Chiriqui.

President Royo said that the Indian border will be a reality but noted this will be done little by little. He also said that no more ownership titles will be issued until the territorial border is established.

Royo said that no decree has been signed giving Indian lands to caciques. Royo also urged the Guaymies not to become restricted by the concept of a closed territory because they are Panamanians and must not be considered as museum pieces.

YOUTH GROUP URGES RECOGNITION OF SALVADORAN REVOLUTIONARIES

PA241223 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The Panamanian Youth Movement has asked the Panamanian Government to recognize the revolutionary organizations of El Salvador as the sole representatives of the people of that Central American nation, who are the victims of repression, torture and murder committed by the military-Christian Democratic junta. The progovernment youth movement also denounced the training being given by the United States to Salvadoran officials in the Panama Canal Zone.

LOCAL UNION OPPOSES PAY SCALE STUDY BY CANAL COMMISSION

PA261349 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0400 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Saturnin Mauge, secretary general of Local 900 of the Panama Canal Commission Trade Union, has sent his comments to the commssion executive board on a wage scale study done by the commission's personnel department. Mauge says his union will never accept a scale that is not at least the same as the one in effect on 30 September 1979.

Mauge notes that under the new scale formulated by the U.S. agencies stationed in our country, the commission will just save 2.3 billion balboas from 1 October 1969 to 31 December 1999. Local 900, he said, can't accept the position that workers must finance the firm's operating costs by not receiving this sum. The union thinks tolls should be raised so proper wages can be paid.

CANAL OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON INCREASED CANAL OPERATIONS, BACKLOG

PA261744 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 25 Oct 80 pp 1, 14-A

[Excerpts] Fernando Manfredo, Panamanian assistant administrator of the Canal Commission, told foreign correspondents yesterday that in the first year of joint administration following the new treaties traffic through the canal was heavy and a new cargo record was established.

However, he admitted that these factors have contributed to some extent to the present backlog of 160 ships on both ends of the canal and said the situation could get worse if ships continue to arrive at the present rate.

Manfredo said that in the fiscal year 1 October 1979-30 September 1980 the canal registered an increase of 4 percent in traffic and 9 percent in cargo. Average daily traffic was 37.2 ships or 1.4 percent more than in 1979.

Manfredo said income increased but there was a toll increase to be considered, indicating that income from traffic was 293.5 million balboas in 1979 to 36.4 million balboas this year. This is, therefore, one of the major sources of canal income.

This year the canal handled 167.5 million net tons of freight, exceeding the 154.1 million tons of 1969. Manfredo revealed that the transit of oil, grain to the PRC and coal to Japan is responsible for the 8-percent traffic increase.

Manfredo said the excess of big ships, which require more and better experienced pilots, more deckhands and stronger tugs, as well as the arrival of over 38 ships a day, has caused the backlog, dating back to June.

Manfredo denied that priority or expeditious transit for certain types of cargo is being studied. The canal will continue its policy of transiting ships according to strict order of arrival, but he revealed that at the executive board meeting in New Orleans this month some measures will be taken or a system will be established to expedite transit.

COSTA RICA

FORMER MINISTER COMMENTS ON SOMOZA, EL SALVADOR

PA252206 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Madrid--According to today's issue of the Madrid morning newspaper EL IMPARCIAL, Juan Jose Echeverria, former Costa Rican Interior Minister, has said that Somoza's son may try to reorganize the national guard with black market weapons and invade Nicaragua. He added that the pillar of the clan is Anastasio Somoza's widow, who is now living in the United States with her favorite grandson, El Chiguin, who is regarded as the heir to the family's political tradition.

Referring to his country, Echeverria said that Costa Rica had several scores to settle with Somoza and for that reason did everything possible to make him pay for them. The scores include three invasions of Costa Rican territory.

The former minister said that Costa Rica's attitude toward El Salvador is different because, among other things, the Salvadoran junta includes a Christian Democratic sector.

Echeverria is in Madrid on vacation.

RADIO NOTICIAS DEL CONTINENTE NOT TO BE INVESTIGATED

PA271959 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Carlos Arguedas le Franc, the Costa Rican public security minister, has said that no investigations will be conducted on Radio Noticias del Continente as long as there are no specific accusations. He made the statements in view of reports by international news agencies saying that Radio Noticias del Continente is interfering in the internal affairs of certain Latin American countries.

Public Security Ministry officials have analyzed many Radio Noticias del Continente programs and they have found nothing abnormal, he added. If any country has any accusations, let them present a written statement and we will conduct investigations based on those accusations.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE, MAJANO COMMENT ON DOMESTIC SITUATION, BELIZE

PA271336 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 26 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The political situation in El Salvador is slowly returning to normal, according to statements by Jose Napoleon Duarte, a Christian Democratic member of the Salvadoran Government junta. The statements were published today by the Guatemalan newspaper PRENSA LIBRE.

"Citizens are trying to return to their activities after lengthy periods of violence," the Salvadoran Government leader said in answer to questions put to Salvadoran leaders by PRENSA LIBRE.

He said the guerrillas will not be easy to eradicate, but their activities have declined. "The subversives have stopped staging large-scale attacks as they did previously. The guerrillas are now placing bombs at government or private institutions.

"These actions have caused unemployment for many workers, who have, out of practicality, chosen to support the government junta," Napoleon Duarte said.

"Most of the guerrillas are adolescents who are being exploited by international Marxism," Duarte added.

On the same special page on El Salvador, Col Adolfo Majano, a member of the Salvadoran Government junta, was cited by PRENSA LIBRE as saying that the peace treaty between El Salvador and Honduras is the product of the conscientiousness of the two countries. Asked about alleged pressure from the United States to ensure peace, he said: "That is not true."

In the same analysis of the situation in El Salvador and its effect on the Central American Common Market, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said that the most difficult problem to be resolved between Honduras and El Salvador is the border issue. "If the matter of the disputed parts of the border has not been resolved in 5 years, the Governments of Honduras and El Salvador will submit the problem to the international court at The Hague by common agreement," Chavez Mena said.

On economic issues, Majano told PRENSA LIBRE that "the drain on Salvadoran foreign exchange has been controlled through the nationalized banking system." He added that "it must be taken into account that the country's main agricultural products are exported by the government; this also prevents loss of capital."

Referring to the Central American political situation, Napoleon Duarte said that "Belize is a Central American problem. For it to be resolved, there should be dialogue between isthmian authorities."

Duarte declined to explain El Salvador's official position with regard to Guatemala's claim to Belize, but said that "El Salvador would support any measure designed to bring about an open and sincere dialogue with the participation of the governments of the area."

MORALES EHRLICH SPEAKS IN SONSONATE DEPARTMENT

PA272331 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1312 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich greeted the residents of Sonsonate Department in the name of the governing junta during a ceremony at the Republic of Haiti School Saturday.

In his address, Morales Ehrlich outlined how the extreme elements are using violence everywhere out of desperation. He reiterated that in 1982 a national constituent assembly will be freely elected, and in 1983, the people will decide who their rulers will be in popular elections.

Dr Morales Ehrlich also referred to the reopening of the national university and stressed the importance of the upcoming signing of the peace treaty with Honduras.

The junta member noted the harmful decapitalization affecting El Salvador by the flight of capital promoted by one of the extreme elements. He exhorted the people to practice austerity and to only consume what the country produces.

Finally, he mentioned the appeal by the government junta to elements grouped in subversive organizations to join the peaceful revolutionary process and the government's efforts to prevent abuse of authority and other irregularities.

LEFTIST LEADER WARNS AGAINST U.S. INTERVENTION

PA280012 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 1622 GMT 27 Oct 80

["Last part" of report by station correspondent on a conversation with Salvador Cayetano Carpio, leader of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces of El Salvador; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Salvador Cayetano Carpio, leader of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces [FPL], strongly criticized the Venezuelan Government for its attitude regarding the situation in El Salvador.

He said that at no time is the future of Christian Democracy at stake in his country because most PDC leaders and cadres have gone over to the forces struggling for liberation, after coming to the conclusion that the process promoted by the current regime is not viable. Further on, Cayetano Carpio expressed his amazement at the Venezuelan Government's support of the Salvadoran regime:

[Begin recording] We cannot understand the support which the Venezuelan Government is giving to those criminals because that government should be trying to enhance the principles of Christian democracy and not joining the bandwagon that is disparaging this cause by supporting a minority group of politicians who are unworthy of [word indistinct]. The Venezuelan Government must reflect on this. It must see that for the good of the Christian democratic cause it must support the popular PDC sectors of El Salvador which are gladly shedding their blood alongside the people.

At present, the Venezuelan Government is acting in line with the plans of imperialism and we are concerned with the fact that it is a pawn for imperialism to use at the OAS. In this sense, the Venezuelan Government is causing a lot of harm within the concert of the Andean Pact countries. The Andean Pact has become increasingly rightwing and the governments of the nations of the Andean Pact have become more rightwing in the past few months. The Bolivian Government, the new Bolivian military government has played the trump card. Its future lies on the triumph of [word indistinct] and that is why it decided to stage the coup. The Andean Pact no longer has the correlation of forces this year as last year. There is no longer the same willingness to support the peoples struggling for their liberation. The current Venezuelan Government is playing a nefarious role within the concert of Andean Pact countries. However, the partisan positions of diverse governments are one thing, the feelings of the peoples are another. The Andean Pact peoples clamourously support the Salvadoran people and the governments of the Andean Pact see in them the voice of their peoples.

That is why imperialism is quite sure of having a favorable backing within the OAS to intervene in El Salvador. Precisely because of this, it is seriously thinking of [words indistinct] of a direct intervention. Throughout the media we have charged that U.S. ships with 2,000 marines have been cruising near El Salvador in order to intervene. We are sure that, in its anguish to get votes in the elections and to compete with candidate Reagan, Carter's government would be ready to directly intervene in El Salvador, a move that would place the U.S. Armed Forces in a quagmire similar to that of Vietnam. Therefore, we think that Carter's government is undertaking all of these overt and covert maneuvers to carry out direct intervention by U.S. soldiers in Salvadoran territory with the purpose of crushing the Salvadoran people. But we also see clearly that that maniac Reagan, imitating Hitler, is also trying to win votes by saying that in order to responsibly protect the honor of the United States he is ready to intervene in any country, including El Salvador.

We know that these outrageous statements are obedient to the most sinister interests of the most reactionary sectors of the United States. For the U.S. people it would portend an era of suffering, of national disgrace which would doubtlessly end up, if the rash purposes of the warmongers are carried out, in a war that would mean the destruction of the United States. [end recording]

GUERRILLA COMMUNIQUE REPORTS 21 GUARDSMEN KILLED

PA271858 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front reported in a communique a few hours ago that battles against the Salvadoran National Guard are taking place daily in Chalatenango, San Vicente and Morazan Departments. The communique indicates that 1,000 7.62-mm cartridges and other arms of various caliber were seized in the town of (Apa), in San Vicente Department. Twenty-one Salvadoran guardsmen were killed during this guerrilla operation.

GUARDSMEN RAID HOME OF EL INDEPENDIENTE PUBLISHER

PA271415 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Twenty-five Salvadoran soldiers raided the home of newsman Jorge Pinto, the director of the newspaper EL INDEPENDIENTE, located at Km 17 on the main northern highway. When Jorge Pinto protested, the soldiers threatened to kill him.

The daily EL INDEPENDIENTE was dynamited and destroyed a few months ago. Besides being threatened by the Salvadoran guard, Jorge Pinto has also received death threats from paramilitary groups.

RED CROSS ASKED TO HELP 3,500 REFUGEES IN BERLIN

PA272334 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1555 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The members of the Salvadoran Red Cross and its affiliate in Usulutan are hereby exhorted to proceed to the city of Berlin to attend to some 3,500 refugees coming from the cantons of San Francisco, San Isidro and San Felipe. Information received from the city of Berlin reveal that these refugees include children and elderly people in very poor health who require urgent medical attention.

GUATEMALA

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON CUBA, HONDURAS-EL SALVADOR TREATY

PA272300 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Oct 80 PA

[Excerpts] There is not a single Latin American country that has not experienced Cuban interference, because ideological currents are sent via Cuba to the other Latin American nations to help the clandestine organizations. This statement was made by Maj Rolando Archila Marroquin, under secretary of public relations of the presidency of the republic, while commenting on an article in EL DIARIO DE LAS AMERICAS which referred to U.S. Army Chief of Staff Edward Meyer's statement at the Inter-American Defense Board that he would not allow foreign interference in this hemisphere.

Major Archila recalled that Venezuela recently denounced Cuban aggression and broke its diplomatic relations with Fidel Castro's government through the OAS. This is proof, he said, that Cuba wants to interfere in the development of other countries by helping clandestine organizations.

The under secretary said Cuba may live however it wants, but that it should also allow Guatemalans to live however they choose. Archila said Guatemala doesn't care how the Cuban people want to live, but, he added, we Guatemalans want to be able to live however we choose and do whatever we please without interference from Cuba or the Soviet Union, with whom we have no reason to interfere.

Asked about the investigation into the whereabouts of journalist Irma Plaquer, who was kidnapped more than 10 days ago, Major Archila said that obviously there have been no results. If there were any, he said, the police would already have reported them since they are in charge of the investigation.

Archila Marroquin said that it was satisfying to learn that Honduras and El Salvador have finally reached a definite peace agreement. We look upon this with pleasure because we Central Americans make up a great nation united by historical, geographical and political ties and linked together by the Central American Common Market, which has suffered because of the conflict between the two Central American nations.

BRIEFS

CARDAMOM PRODUCTION THREATENED--The Agriculture Ministry authorities are working hard to control and eradicate the mosaic disease which is affecting the cardamom plantations, particularly in Alta Verapaz Department. Emergency measures have been adopted to protect cardamom production. [Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 8 Oct 80 PA]

HONDURAS

FOREIGN SECRETARY EXPLAINS TREATY WITH EL SALVADOR

P.279655 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1539 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 27 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Honduras and El Salvador are going to leave 33.5 percent of their border undefined, open embassies, and enforce their local laws on nationals of the two countries. On the other hand, they are not going to join the Central American Common Market right away and are not going to make claims of any type against each other.

This was explained here this morning by Honduran Foreign Secretary Col Cesar Elvir Sierra over radio and television in an attempt to give the people a short briefing on what is going to be regulated by the general peace treaty with El Salvador that is going to be signed in Lima on 30 October.

The treaty is based on the seven resolutions of the 13th consultative meeting of OAS foreign ministers that brought an end to the 1969 border war between the two countries. These resolutions are: peace and treaties, free transit, diplomatic and consular relations, claims and differences, human and family rights, the Central American Common Market and border matters.

The most controversial point during the 11 years of negotiations has always been the border, and therefore the Honduran foreign minister explained this issue last. He stressed how important it is for Honduras as a nation to define its territory and called on the people to support a permanent border. He said special care was taken during the negotiations to safeguard Honduras' territorial rights.

He said the treaty clearly and explicitly outlines those sections of the border with El Salvador that the two nations traditionally have accepted. "The procedure is outlined in detail and leaves no room for doubt about the geographical points demarcating our common border," the Honduran foreign minister said.

The delimitation of these traditional areas is mostly determined by the course of the River Sumpul, Lempa, Torola, Unire (also called Guajiniquil and Pescado) and Goascoran, or, in other words, by arcifinious or natural boundaries placed there by nature and covering 225 km of the 343-km Honduran-Salvadoran border. In this sense, 66.5 percent of the common border will be demarcated in perpetuity, marking the beginning of the end of a century of border conflicts between El Salvador and Honduras.

The foreign minister said the demarcation of these 225 km in perpetuity "means a significant advance in the settlement of all differences estranging Honduras and El Salvador."

He explained that Article 18 of the peace treaty reiterates the existence of the joint Salvadoran-Honduran border commission created and installed in May 1980.

The commission has four functions: demarcation of sections of the traditional line defined by the general peace treaty; delimitation of the borderline in the areas disputed by the parties; demarcation of lines in case of agreement between the parties and determination of the juridical status of islands [situation insular] and maritime areas.

The commission will have 5 years beginning on the date the treaty goes into effect and rules are included to step up its work and avert impediments and delays in attaining its objectives.

Once the commission starts working, it cannot be suspended for any reason. This commission will reach an agreement on the undefined border areas that will become part of the general peace treaty or will establish the specific points on which the two sides could not reach an agreement. These disagreements will be submitted to the International Court of Justice, as established in Chapter 5 of the treaty.

Article 31 says that if the 5-year deadline expires and a total agreement has not been reached on the borders, then the two sides will have to sign a statement within the following 6 months committing themselves to appear before the International Court of Justice.

If there is no agreement, each country may file a unilateral suit before the International Court of Justice, and according to Article 39, if an agreement is reached before the 5-year deadline, the two parties may go to the International Court of Justice at that time.

El Salvador had expressed reservations about the power of the International Court of Justice to hear such cases. It had also denounced the Bogota Pact or the pact for peaceful solution of conflicts between states.

Article 35 of the general peace treaty establishes that the two parties will be under the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, leaving the reservations of the two sides without effect.

However, if there are any separate or joint reservations, the two countries will go to the UN secretary general so that he, in his capacity as liaison with the International Court of Justice, will apply procedures for solution of the conflict at the court.

The Honduran foreign minister said that in ratifying the treaty the two countries will guarantee the border demarcation in perpetuity, with good will and without any advantages for either side. He said peace will be firm and solid and that El Salvador is committing itself to obligations it cannot violate.

Regarding the Central American Common Market, the two countries established their intention to contribute to its reorganization so that the future general treaty will establish an economic and social community with more just and equitable bases.

Meanwhile, bilateral relations will be regulated by a treaty to be drawn up by a joint commission of the two governments 3 months after the general peace treaty becomes effective.

Both nations renounce their claims and differences, as well as any indemnity or redress or harm done in July 1969 or harm done before or after that date as a result of incidents related to events occurring on that date.

On human rights and family affairs, both nations shall act according to international treaties on human rights and nationals. [as received] The two nations shall be subject to immigration laws applied to other Central Americans as set forth in the human rights convention or the San Jose Pact.

Free transit shall be normalized on the date the peace treaty goes into effect in keeping with the internal laws of each nation, setting forth rules on persons, property and vehicles and establishing legal routes for circulation.

Once the treaty is in effect, mission chiefs will be accredited when the embassies open within 30 days.

Consular offices shall be opened in keeping with customary international law and pacts and both parties promise to guarantee the safety of persons, property and diplomatic offices.

The two nations renounce the use of force, threats and any act of aggression, and promise to settle any future dispute pursuant to international law and to get the media to raise awareness concerning the respect and dignity of the states.

A distinction is made on bilateral and multilateral treaties. The former are determined by the parties and can be replaced by other treaties in the future, and the parties commit themselves to abide by multilateral treaties except those that have been denounced and those provisions about which the parties have reservations or on which the parties make unilateral statements.

Such is the case of Honduran decree No 97, which separated the nation from the Central American Common Market, but it is stipulated that this provision does not affect each party's subjection to the obligatory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

STATION ASKS FOR UNITY AGAINST COMMUNIST THREAT

PA280431 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Hondurans value peace highly. They want to work honestly for their own good, and for the welfare of the community and to attain mutual respect as a source of justice. Hondurans believe in democracy and practice it as a true doctrine of human rights. They cannot be indifferent to the drama evolving in our neighboring countries through armed violence by alleged revolutionaries of a highly dubious nature. The least we can think is that by catering to foreign interests they are greatly undermining national sovereignty.

We here are all well aware of the external signs of the tragedy our Central American neighbors are suffering: bloodshed and killings everywhere, living in danger and unrest, lack of freedom, economic chaos, and pandemonium in ethical values. We know that the people in general are the scapegoats, that the people suffer, and that it is the people who are affected by the bloodshed. What we do not know for sure is who benefits from all the blood and killings and domestic unrest in those nations.

Press dispatches do not mention Honduras as a party affected by the Soviet and Cuban interventionsit plot. However, they mentioned Costa Rica--which until recently was peaceful and trusting--as the headquarters of a very disciplined communist force, trained abroad and directed from Havana. Can we then believe that Honduras is safe from such a plot, and that we will be the exception in this greatly convulsed era in Central America and the Caribbean? May God grant this.

However, we must also do our share. A people and a democracy are unbeatable when there is unity, a sense of civic responsibility and a spirit of solidarity to face danger. A nation that is weak and bows to the common enemy is condemned to regrettable surprises. If we Hondurans love peace and freedom and truly want to struggle to overcome underdevelopment we must go beyond words and adopt a realistic attitude based mainly on helping ourselves so that we may attain understanding, solidarity, and help from other countries. The best way to help ourselves in these moments of great uncertainty is that truly democratic sectors which are the majority in our country settle their domestic bickering. There must be a conciliatory and friendly dialogue among leaders of freedom, democracy, and peace. If not, violence will prevail and we will be doomed to slavery.

PRESIDENTIAL PRESS SECRETARY PADGETT RESIGNS

PA252342 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1355 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpt] Presidential Press Secretary Herman Allen Padgett yesterday irrevocably resigned from his post. Padgett presented his resignation to the president of the republic, General Paz Garcia. Padgett had held the press secretary post since the former military government junta gained power. Padgett resigned yesterday afternoon in a surprise move.

Since his resignation is irrevocable, the president will have to appoint a new press secretary as that post is absolutely necessary now, under the government structure elaborated by the president himself.

Sources close to the government yesterday told Radio America that Padgett resigned as a result of disagreements with Finance and Public Credit Secretary Valentin Mendoza. Mendoza has been accused lately of openly disregarding the other members of the cabinet.

NICARAGUA

RAMIREZ: U.S. FOREIGN POLICY CANNOT CHANGE REVOLUTION

PA272003 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Sergio Ramirez, a member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, stressed in Managua that no change in U.S. foreign policy can change the strategic course of the Sandinist revolution.

Ramirez and Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto returned on Saturday from the United States, where they were invited by the Latin American Studies Association. The Sandinist leaders also talked with several U.S. senators and politicians.

CORDOVA RIVAS SAYS PCD MUST HELP SOLVE PROBLEMS

PA271450 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0010 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Managua, 26 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Nicaraguan junta of national reconstruction, said today during the convention of the Democratic Conservative Party (PCD) of which he is a member that it is time for the occupation of land in Nicaragua to stop.

As a member of the national executive council of the PCD, Cordova Rivas gave the closing speech at the PCD convention, which was held in the Aladdin Theater in Managua.

Cordova Rivas said the PCD must remain within the revolutionary process, accept the revolutionary position and help," from a pragmatic viewpoint," to resolve the internal problems and "certain" international problems being faced by the Sandinist government.

"This does not mean that we are going to be unconditional supporters and that we are going to surrender our political identity. It does not mean that we are going to accept the revolution 100 percent," Cordova Rivas added.

The junta member said that the conservatives will obviously have disagreements and differing viewpoints with respect to the process of change underway in Nicaragua. However, he said: "That is what democracy is for, to permit disagreement."

"If in 45 years of dictatorship we were not afraid of the genocidal National Guard, we certainly are not going to be afraid of the new Nicaragua now," Cordova Rivas said.

"For example," the junta member continued, "I am not in favor of the continued occupation of property by means of unclear procedures that violates revolutionary laws." Subsequently, he said that the occupation of property does not help to generate confidence in the mixed economy and that those who encourage "the takeovers" are not doing the revolution a favor but instead are endangering the Sandinist process.

Cordova Rivas also reiterated that he "is and will continue to be a Conservative."

The Conservative convention met in this capital to ratify the party's bylaws and at the same time to make certain amendments to them.

The Conservatives elected Donal Lacayo Nunez and Felix Pedro Espinoza as the party's new delegates to the State Council, the organization which legislates jointly with the government junta. The new Conservative representatives will begin their terms of office during the new State Council legislative period that will open on 4 May 1981.

Meanwhile, party members at the convention confirmed Enrique Sotelo Borge in his post as PCD representative in the State Council for the legislative period ending in December.

The Conservatives also discussed a draft party statement that will be issued tomorrow after all the amendments approved during the convention have been incorporated into the document.

TWO COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES KILLED IN JINOTEGA CLASH

PA272017 Paris AFP in Spanish 1719 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Managua, 27 Oct (AFP)--Two counterrevolutionaries, possibly former Somozist guardsmen, were killed in a clash on Sunday morning with Sandinist forces in the region of Jinotega near the Honduras border, the Interior Ministry reported here today.

The clash occurred when a band of 17 persons opposed to the Nicaraguan Government clashed with members of the Ezequiel Brigade commanded by the deputy defense minister, Eden Pastora, known as "Commander Cero".

Pastora is in the northern zone fighting the counterrevolutionary Somozist groups which have created problems, particularly in the Departments of Jinotega and Nueva Segovia, according to a Sandinist government spokesman.

The official report indicates that 15 counterrevolutionaries escaped after a 1-hour battle, leaving behind four M-16 rifles, nine-38-caliber pistols and other war materiel.

FORMER GUARD SAYS SOMOZISTS BEING TRAINED IN HONDURAS

PA270441 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Thousands of former Somozist soldiers are being trained in Honduras with the complicity of Honduran authorities to attack the Sandinist revolution. This was charged in Managua by former National Guardsman Ricardo (Domingo) Hernandez who was captured when he entered Nicaragua from Honduran territory.

The former guard said he entered Honduras on 11 July and he was sent to the (Disguari) camp where there are approximately 600 Somozists. He noted that several Honduran Army officers visited the training camp. Among the visiting Honduran officers were a Lieutenant Martinez and another high-ranking military man called Napoleon Garcia.

The arrested guard also confirmed that members of the public security forces of Honduras regularly inspect the situation of the Somozists. Hernandez said he saw Honduran troops heading for El Salvador where they participate in the repression against the patriots of that neighbor country.

STATE COUNCIL REJECTS IAPA'S 'INTERFERING ATTITUDE'

PA272222 Paris AFP in Spanish 1758 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Managua, 27 Oct (AFP)--The Nicaraguan State Council, the highest legislative body of the country, today publicly condemned "the interventionist and interfering attitude" of the IAPA.

The pronouncement by the Nicaraguan congress declared the accusations by the IAPA to be unfounded and urged that body "to speak objectively when it speaks about Nicaragua and not to speak on the basis of biased opinions by spokesmen of a person or a medium."

The IAPA, which held its annual meeting 2 weeks ago in California, the United States, received several charges regarding freedom of press in Nicaragua from Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, director of the opposition newspaper LA PRENSA of Managua.

The Nicaraguan State Council concludes by pointing out that IAPA's questioning of revolution's communications policy "is open interference which is based solely on newsman Chamorro's appraisal."

UPN CHIEF DISCUSSES LA PRENSA, FREEDOM OF PRESS

PA242202 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 24 Oct 80

["Direct Line" program with Danilo Aguirre Solis, president of the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists and assistant director of the newspaper EL NUEVO DIARIO--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Good evening, Companero Danilo Aguirre. This is Preston Monterrey Vasquez of the 14 September neighborhood in Managua. I would like to greet you and ask you the following two questions which I believe will be for the people's enlightenment: If there are LA PRENSA newsmen who are members of the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists [UPN] how can they spread so much venom in their writings against the people and the revolution? My second question is: Has the UPN considered suing these gentlemen for their false, destabilizing and biased news?

[Answer] I will be glad to answer you, Preston. First, I would like to place the UPN within the context of the revolutionary outlook in Nicaragua prior to the insurrection and after the victory. The UPN was formed in March 1978 and included most Nicaraguan newsmen. However, some newsmen were not members. Some were directly working for Somozism, others did not want to run any risks and this was an organization openly against the Somozist regime and still others because they understood that the UPN, in addition to having been formed to fight against Somoza, was aimed at promoting a new information structure in the country after the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution. At the present time, most Nicaraguan newsmen are still UPN members and are working for the revolutionary process. Logically, there are some newsmen, and to tell the truth there are not many and they fall under the exceptions which were just mentioned, who are working for LA PRENSA.

I would like to explain to you, Preston, that what is most notable in LA PRENSA is not the work of the newsmen, although some of them do write, but rather the basic expressions of its owners. From now on I will refer to LA PRENSA INCORPORATED so that it will not be confused with LA PRENSA which left us 50 years of history and which left us a glorious stage of struggle against Somoza. LA PRENSA INCORPORATED of today is a business firm which expresses the views of its owners and their opinions on vested private interests and their own freedom of the press. I do not doubt that there are persons in LA PRENSA who are not owners and who oppose the revolutionary process out of opportunism or because they are not aware of the class group to which they belong.

Regarding your second question, the UPN cannot initiate a suit. Moreover, after the first few days of the victory, the UPN was able to establish, through the law on the means of communications, that newsmen would not be subject to any special courts. This means that by being newsmen and exercising their profession as newsmen they cannot be taken to courts which specially try newsmen. However, there are certain laws under which any person or the state can file suit if a certain news report has fallen under the category of a common crime.

I want to add something to this. What the UPN can and will do is to regulate certain concepts regarding freedom of the press. Many, and in saying many I mean some people from a specific sector, have forgotten that Paragraph D of Article 1 of the general law on the means of communications establishes freedom of the press as one of the basic principles of a true democracy. The State Council should guarantee that there will be no possibilities for this freedom to become directly or indirectly subject to the economic power of any social group and thus guarantee its full independence. This article has no regulations but there must be some because we cannot permit the press to be subjected to the economic power of its owners nor can we permit the newsmen who work in certain organs or who have their own programs, and this happens in certain radio stations, always to be subject to any economic pressures, which adversely affect the quality of their work as newsmen. The UPN must work and is working on this so that freedom of the press will be in effect within the revolutionary concept and not within the concept of the owners of these organs.

[Question] This is Francisco Martinez from Matagalpa. Don't you think, Companero Aguirre, that there is a certain manipulation of the local and foreign reaction in the episcopal statement?

[Answer] Your question is a little outside my jurisdiction although it may call for my answer because of an article written on it. Frankly, the bishop's document--and I will be brief on this becaause it is not a topic for this "Direct Line"--left me perplexed just as it left almost all Nicaraguans. An audacious pronouncement by the Sandinist Front--and I say audacious because to state a position on the religious problem in a country under a revolution is honestly a very audacious step, maybe even one of self-criticism when it noted that the personal actions of any Sandinist which may have caused a wary feeling in the religious sector did not respond to the Sandinist Front stand--such a pronouncement is confronted by a document which rules out a possibility of a militant dialogue so that revolutionaries, Christians and non-Christians, can work on a project which has been underway in a beautiful way in Nicaragua for some time.

We all know that the churches were in the trenches of the revolution and that the churches are filled with young people of great devotion who believe that their pastors are supporting them in the revolution. What would happen if, all of a sudden, they were to realize that these pastors are not with the revolution? I believe that the young people would again vote for the revolution and the church would be without this exceptional contribution. Youth is an exceptional contribution because in hopeless societies the young people become involved in drugs and all kinds of vices and they turn their back on the churches. And here, when the church and the revolution can march together just as they did during the insurrection, a disconcerting attitude arises and this attitude is detrimental to the prophetic mission of the church.

I do not believe that it is a manipulation by anybody. I think that in order to issue this document, the scale was weighted toward the sector that is definitely against the revolution. This sector is undoubtedly in line with Latin American projects. A lot has been written about the Latin American Episcopal Council [CELAM] and its main leader and the project that the CELAM has for Latin American countries and it is possible that this sector had more influence when the document was issued. However, I cannot describe this as manipulation.

[Question] I am Olga Tellez of the Christian Perez neighborhood. I want to ask Danilo Aguirre why he doesn't like what LA PRENSA says, which is the truth. LA PRENSA says that there is no freedom of the press here. You can see what happened to newsman Guillermo Treminio. Have you or your companeros done anything for him? It seems that you are more afraid of the present government than you were of Somoza's government.

[Answer] I regret that you have that opinion. We do respect it, though. If you believe that LA PRENSA tells the truth, I respect your opinion, of course. However, the Nicaraguan people know their truths and your opinion will have to be compared to that of the Nicaraguan people. Regarding Companero Treminio, I must tell you that the UPN made efforts so that he would not adopt attitudes which were not journalistic. They were stands that fell under the law as crimes in our country. As have said before, we are not judges. We have a common justice for all Nicaraguans whether they are newsmen, lawyers, doctors and so forth.

When we realized that Treminio was saying dangerous things, such as announcing that Commander Cero had resigned and that the U.S. ambassador had resigned, we saw the dangerous trend that he was taking. This type of news reporting was contributing to destabilizing the country and causing problems of national security. We spent many hours talking with Treminio. He even told us that it was not his fault that he only received the reports. We showed him that he had no experience as a journalist. We told him that he had very little experience. He had been a broadcaster and under the previous system he was able to get a space, hire young newsmen from the school of journalism and become a director and a journalist because of conditions under the previous regime. We were not going to try to change the conditions of the past. We were only trying to moderate them. We were trying to improve the conditions of newsmen so that they could become better journalists. We spent many hours with him. However, later he reported very serious stories such as the clandestine station of the Somozist guardsmen in Honduras. This led the state to bring him to the common courts. We have nothing to do with the common courts. However, for your enlightment, companera, we have been making some efforts so that Treminio can get certain privileges in jail.

[Question] I am Alfonso Perez of the Central America neighborhood. Is it true that you, the current UPN president, and other UPN members were receiving money from those who were guilty of the murder of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro?

[Answer] For some time now, several false and slanderous statements have been printed in flyers and photocopies of checks have also been circulating. Unfortunately, we know where they came from, because there was a public confession about this. I cannot speak for all the newsmen in Nicaragua, but I can speak for those that I know. For example, a check from the Housing Bank issued to Danilo Aguirre has been circulating. Companero, I want you to know that I live in a small house in the Central America neighborhood. I have lived there for 15 years. This house was heavily damaged by the earthquake. The Housing Bank had to pay me my insurance coverage to rebuild my house. I took out a 40,000-cordoba-loan to rebuild my home. This was under the previous administration. It was a loan with full interest. The money was given to me gradually and this practice hurt me. It is money that I am paying for. It is money that I received to rebuild my house and it had nothing to do with my work as editor on LA PRENSA.

I ask you: Do you think it is consistent that if those newsmen you are talking about had sold out to Somoza, he would have persecuted them and even put them in jail? Do you believe that the risks they were running were a farce? If you believe this, then you would say that the work of LA PRENSA was a big farce. Then the work of all the LA PRENSA newsmen who gathered information about the filthy actions of the regime was a lie. I know the companeros who worked at LA PRENSA and I know that each one made efforts to find news which involved the defects of the Somozist regime. If these newsmen had sold out to Somoza, then so had LA PRENSA and Pedro Chamorro. Then the destruction of LA PRENSA was a lie. Then the regime's hatred of LA PRENSA was a lie.

Companero, we know that in this struggle, there will be recourse to all means, including the dirtiest ones to try to discredit the companeros who support the revolutionary process.

[Question] This is Ascanio Martinez of the (?Linda Vista) neighborhood in Managua. Officials of the government and the Sandinist Front criticize LA PRENSA a lot. LA PRENSA cannot report news that falls under Decrees 511 and 512 issued by the junta. Why is this? I support the newspaper LA PRENSA. Thank you.

[Answer] This is within the framework of what I have been explaining in my answers. This was described by LA PRENSA as a news embargo. I believe that Nicaraguan newsmen had no need for those decrees to responsibly carry out their profession. I believe that being a journalist does not mean having the freedom to say what one pleases or permitting the damaging of the country's interests and security through the exercise of journalism. These decrees are made precisely to caution those who abuse information to destabilize the government.

In comparing this with the past, this may seem as an excessive action by the government and a restriction on newsmen. However, companero, this is not so. When journalism fought against Somoza we were interested in using all the negative aspects we could gather from each report to destabilize Somoza and his system and conspire against him. We were interested in getting rid of Somoza and Somozism. Now that we are exercising journalism in revolutionary Nicaragua, newsmen, at least those who support the revolution and even those among the reaction who claim to support the revolution, have no need to look for negative aspects. They do not use certain shortages or price increases to destabilize the revolution and to conspire against it.

In excercising our journalism with great responsibility, we newsmen know when we hurt the revolution by using certain news indiscriminately without evaluating it within the national outlook, without offering an alternative, without giving hope to Nicaraguans and without keeping Nicaraguans informed correctly. Therefore, the protest comes from those who feel limited in their ability to destabilize and conspire and not in their ability as newsmen. Newsmen know, with or without these decrees, how to do damage with the handling of certain reports. We do not complain because we know how to handle them responsibly.

LA PRENSA URGES REVOLUTION TO PURSUE HUMANISTIC IDEALS

PA272148 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Oct 80 p 2

[Teofilo Jimenez Viales article: "Toward a Nicaraguan-Style Revolution"]

[Text] Prominent leaders of the former capitalist classes (not Somozist) are now entrenched as professionals, high- and medium-level technocrats in financial, industrial and state-controlled production circles and are working closely with the revolutionary process which, although not yet openly established, leans toward socialism.

This team of professionals, executives and ideologically broadminded technicians, many with children who are militant leaders of the revolutionary government, are clearly demonstrating, by their participation, that all revolutions (French, Soviet and so forth) begin with and are supported by highly qualified minorities. These minorities contribute the technical knowledge that is necessary to reinforce the new regime, which tolerates this collaboration because of the peculiar circumstances surrounding the seizure of power.

It must be clearly understood that revolutions are fomented by taking up arms in combat, throwing bombs and carrying out risky prerevolutionary missions as well as by relentlessly using the pen to orientate and to make an impression upon the dormant minds of the people. This revolution certainly received the unanimous support of the people and 50,000 of them generously shed their blood to successfully liberate an oppressed nation on 19 July 1979.

This initial support, which was decisive, must be maintained, always guarding against possible changes in course. Generally speaking, a revolution that cannot claim humanistic ideals for the future, suffers from possible spiritual isolation, and only fosters one-sided criteria and virtual stagnation that is not in line with the process of dynamic, dialectic changes preached by Marx. The result is the iron-fisted centralization of power, which cuts off the promising and vigorous development of that revolution.

When one speaks of planning a Nicaraguan-style revolution, naturally one does not dismiss the opportune adaptations which could be taken from other revolutions (the Soviet, Mexican and Cuban in Latin America) which fit in with our idiosyncrasies and are alien to unoriginal, exaggerated influences or imitating extremes. [sentence as published]

This revolution is irreversible. But it also can be projected toward the future, toward deeply autonomous paths, rejecting schemes that are foreign or vacilating or that lean toward one foreign group or another. To remain at equal distances from these spheres of influence. [sentence as published]

Commenting on this issue, columnist Enrique Benavides recently wrote this about the Nicaraguan revolution.

"The Nicaraguan revolution has, among other historical characteristics, the peculiar characteristic of producing changes in an atmosphere of liberty. The message of liberty in the Nicaraguan struggle emerges from the very entrails of despotic Somozism, its essential negations. It is justice itself, the participation of the people in the benefits of development. One of its postulates is liberty as the true prerrogative of man. It is one of the most genuine messages of the Nicaraguan revolution."

As another sympathizer of our revolution pointed out: "Neither Washington, Moscow nor Havana have anything to do in Central America."

NONALIGNED TO SEEK SETTLEMENT OF IRAQI-IRANIAN CONFLICT

FL281134 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] The nonaligned countries movement's coordinating bureau has appointed a committee composed of the foreign ministers of seven member countries to obtain a peaceful settlement between Iran and Iraq which for 37 days have been involved in a devastating war that has caused thousands of victims and incalculable material damage.

The decision was made after hearing a report of Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca on the result of the peace effort he undertook which took him to Baghdad and Tehran where he met twice with Presidents Saddam Hussyn and Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. Malmierca reported that his effort responded to the desire to seek a peaceful, political and honorable solution to a conflict that is causing incalculable damage to the ones involved, opens possibilities for foreign intervention and harms the developing countries, besides threatening world peace.

The Cuban Foreign Minister also reported on the positions of Iran and Iraq. The former country says that the Iraqi troops must withdraw from Iranian territory before beginning any negotiations leading to a solution to the problem. The Government of Iraq reaffirmed its willingness to agree to a cease-fire and immediately begin bilateral negotiations or talks with the participation of a third party agreed upon by the two countries in the conflict. By means of these talks proposed by the Iraqi Government, all pending problems could be resolved on a permanent basis, always recognizing Iraq's sovereignty over its land and territorial waters.

Isidoro Malmierca added that the results of his efforts show that it is useful to continue them and, to this end, he concurred with the creation of the good will committee elected by the nonaligned countries. The committee is composed of the foreign ministers of Algeria, India, Pakistan, Zambia, Yugoslavia, the Palestine Liberation Organization and Cuba. The creation and composition of this committee were consulted with and accepted by the representatives of Iraq and Iran to the United Nations.

In his report to the Nonaligned Countries Coordinating Bureau at the United Nations, Isidoro Malmierca emphasized that the imperialists are trying to take advantage of the conflict to reinforce their military presence in the area and this implies the risk of their intervention. The Cuban foreign minister called for a declaration of the nonaligned movement that it does not accept foreign intervention in the conflict whose only result would be to return the region to the times of gunboat policy, dependence and colonialism. Before going to the Arabian Gulf, Malmierca also met with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

PARDONED U.S. CITIZENS DEPART ON SPECIAL FLIGHT TO MIAMI

PA280207 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Thirty U.S. citizens who had been in prison in Cuba and who were recently pardoned by the Cuban Government left for the United States today. Three other U.S. citizens released from jail by Cuban authorities did not wish to return to their country. The group who received pardons includes individuals who are drug traffickers, who staged armed robberies or who entered the national territory illegally.

Further Details

PA271948 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1924 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Havana, 27 Oct (EFE)--The 30 U.S. prisoners released by the Cuban Government departed today from the Havana Jose Marti Airport on an Air Florida flight en route to Miami. The plane arrived in Havana at 1215 local time with 10 police officers and a doctor to attend to the former prisoners in the event any of them needed assistance. The airplane left for Miami 1 hour later at 1315 local time.

Cuban Foreign Ministry personnel and Wayne Smith, chief of the U.S. Interests Office in Havana, were present at the airport.

The prisoners were presented to U.S. newsmen in the "Eastern Combine" Prison from where they left directly for the airport.

They boarded the aircraft without any problems, although one of the prisoners delayed getting aboard to make an obscene gesture to the Cubans who were watching and another one publicly tore up several Cuban bills.

NINTH INTERSPUTNIK COUNCIL MEETING OPENS IN HAVANA

FL271901 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The Ninth Intersputnik Council meeting opened this morning at the Havana Libre Hotel in this capital. Chairing the opening session were Guillermo Garcia, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers; PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Jorge Risquet; and Jesus Montane Oropesa, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of its Foreign Relations General Department.

USSR Minister of Communications Vasily A. Shamshin [as heard], who was chairman of the Intersputnik Council until today, welcomed the participants and turned over the chairmanship of the council to Cuba's First Vice Minister of Communications Rene Hernandez Cartaya. Subsequently, Pedro Guelmes, minister of communications and member of the PCC Central Committee, made a speech to officially open this ninth meeting.

Participating in this meeting are its 12 member countries, three as observers and four inte international communications organizations. The Intersputnik system uses earth satellites and offers international communications channels to all interested nations for transmitting television signals, radio broadcasts, telegraph and telephone communications.

OFFICIALS ATTEND SIGNING OF BENIN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

FL272307 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] In this capital, the Foreign Ministries of the Republic of Cuba and the People's Republic of Benin have signed a cooperation agreement. Isidoro Malmierca, member of the PCC Central Committee and Cuban foreign minister, and Simon Ifede Ogouma, member of Benin's People's Revolution Party and foreign minister, signed the document. First Vice Foreign Minister Rene Anillo and Vice Foreign Ministers Pelegrin Torras and Jose Fernandez de Cossio attended the signing ceremony at the Foreign Ministry. Others present were (Ignace Absoboko), member of Benin's People's Revolution Party Politburo and president of that country's Revolutionary National Assembly, and Pierre Edon, Benin's charge d'affaires in Cuba.

MONTANE RETURNS FROM BERLIN 'SCIENTIFIC' CONFERENCE

FL271720 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Jesus Montane, member of the party Central Committee and chief of its General Department of Foreign Relations, has returned home after attending an important scientific conference in Berlin on the common struggle of the labor and national liberation movements against imperialism and for social progress. Returning with Montane were the other members of the Cuban delegation which had ensured the voice of our party and of the revolution was heard at the important conference.

MEXICO, CARICOM HOLD MEETING IN BARBADOS

FL241700 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 21 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Consideration of a full and detailed program which reflects the mutual ideas of Mexico and the Caribbean Community as to the possibilities of cooperation is to begin shortly.

This was disclosed yesterday by Dr Kurleigh King, secretary-general of the Caribbean Community, at the inaugural meeting of the Mexico-CARICOM joint committee at the government conference centre, Wildey, St Michael.

"There are major matters in it which we are certain to engage your interest, for example, the field of energy. We share your conviction that the oil resource, as with other natural resources, must be approached from the perspective that it provides us primarily with an instrument for the development of our societies," he added.

The secretary-general said that it was seen in the inaugural meeting as another important step in that program of economic cooperation among developing countries to which CARICOM member states and Mexico are both committed."

"We in CARICOM approach this first meeting in the conviction that our joint deliberations should permit the identification of specific projects which will advance our mutual objectives," he said.

Dr King said that it was well known that the system of colonialism from which most of the CARICOM member states had so recently freed themselves had as one major result the fragmentation of the region.

"In our view of your well known commitments, we are certain that you will share our concern that projects into which we enter should help us to bring the old structures of fragmentation to an end and enable the region to work together for the achievement of regional goals," he added.

Dr King reiterated Barbados' Deputy Prime Minister Bernard St John's statement that there were certain important differences between Mexico and CARICOM, which he said derived from such factors as history and culture.

He said that the recognition of those differences must be the first important step in devising bridges which would enable the two to work together.

"We consider that an important part of our deliberations will be to identify mechanism to enable us to do so, and to maintain the momentum in consultations and implementation, possibly by agreeing to the holding of annual meetings of our joint commission, perhaps in October of each year," Dr King said.

He added: "We feel that despite important differences in size and resource endowment, we can together embark on a program not only of benefit to the Caribbean peoples, but which might provide, we venture to think, significant pointers to patterns of cooperation for all the peoples of the developing world."

Results Reported

PA241545 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The first meeting of the joint Mexican and Caribbean Community nations committee has concluded in Barbados. Its results were: commercial cooperation with regions within the Latin American Integration Association, industrial cooperation for preinvestment studies in the Caribbean and Mexico, cooperation in the field of tourism and exchange of experts, with a program of scholarship grants, and technical cooperation in the field of energy. In addition, Mexico will offer 24 science and technology scholarship grants in tropical agriculture, food technology and marine science.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GUZMAN INVITES MEXICAN PRESIDENT TO VISIT

FL271132 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Excerpt] President Antonio Guzman has invited his Mexican counterpart Jose Lopez Portillo to visit this country. The disclosure was made by National Palace sources to Radio Mil reporters. It was said that the president sent the invitation to his Mexican counterpart with his daughter (Antonia) Guzman de Hernandez who is in the Mexican capital. Mrs Guzman de Hernandez was (?instructed) by her father President Guzman to personally invite President Lopez Portillo to come to this country in the not too distant future.

The sources that gave the information to Radio Mil explained that President Guzman has special interest in the visit of Lopez Portillo to the Dominican Republic.

PRESIDENT HAS CHECKUP FOR MUSCULAR PAINS

FL242237 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] President Antonio Guzman this morning had a medical checkup as a result of muscular pains which he described as of little importance. The examination was made by Dr Jose A. Guzman, a close relative of the president. Upon leaving the clinic, President Guzman told newsmen that he felt in good health. He immediately added: I felt some minor muscular pains and I wanted to have the checkup. The president had the checkup at the medical clinic located on Rosa Duarte Street, accompanied only by his military escort.

DELEGATE EXPLAINS ENERGY AGREEMENTS WITH VENEZUELA

FL231334 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The governor of the Central Bank explained last night the scope of the agreements which will be signed today in Caracas (?by) the Dominican official and Venezuelan authorities. Carlos Despradel said that the two energy cooperation agreements will greatly benefit the country in the immediate future.

Despradel leaves today for Venezuela in the company of the technical secretary to the presidency and other officials to sign the energy cooperation agreements with Venezuela. One of these agreements concerns the deposit in the Dominican Central Bank of 30 percent of the cost of petroleum imports from Venezuela. Despradel told Radio Mil reporters at the National Palace last night that the first deposit will be made on 31 October. Deposits will be made every 3 months thereafter. This agreement is for 5 years and the deposits will earn 4 percent interest. It provides for petroleum imports of up to 14,000 barrels a day.

OFFICIAL HAS NO COMMENT ON MISSING UPA LEADER

FL241424 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Las Americas Airport--Secretary of State of Interior and Police Dr Rosa Julia de La Cruz declined to comment yesterday on repeated charges by the Anti-Imperialist Patriotic Union [UPA] of repression against UPA leaders and members. Interviewed at Las Americas Airport by Radio Mil, the secretary of state also refused to comment on the disappearance of UPA leader Porfirio Acosta Cuevas. Dr Rosa Julia de la Cruz said that she would issue a statement later on and told reporters to be at her office then.

BRIEFS

NEW PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR--Decree No 2039 signed last night by President Antonio Guzman designates (Juan Santiago Espaillat) as the new civilian governor of Espaillat Province, replacing Humberto Angeles. [Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 Oct 80 FL]

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 211 *29 October 1980*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Amazon Treaty Member Countries Issue 'Charter of Belem' A 1
[Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 25 Oct]
School of Americas Issue Brought Up at OAS Meeting A 3
Royo Speaks at Opening of Sugar Exporters Meeting A 4
[Panama City STAR AND HERALD 28 Oct]

ARGENTINA

Formosa Governor Comments on Polcomayo River Problem B 1
Official Notes Dates for Nuclear Plants Operation B 1
[LA RAZON 21 Oct]
Army Commander in Chief Addresses Reservists B 2
Briefs: Military Official Back From China; New Polish Ambassador B 2

BOLIVIA

Traffic Service Imposes Control on Internal Travel C 1
Authorities Denounce Subversive Activities C 1

BRAZIL

Foreign Ministry Mentions Possible Muskie Visit D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 28 Oct]
Weapons Sale to South Africa Denied; Paraguay Accused D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 28 Oct]
Ships Involved in Unitas Exercises Arrive in Salvador D 1
Former PCB Head Refuses To Appear Before Police D 2
NUCON To Take Over Construction of Nuclear Plants D 2
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 28 Oct]
Briefs: Belgian Ammunition Factory; Arms Exports D 2

CHILE

Navy Commander Plays Down Argentine Naval Maneuvers E 1
MIR Leader Discloses Group's Activities, Ties With Others E 1
President Suspends Activities Due to Influenza E 1

COLOMBIA

FARC Releases U.S. Businessman After Family Pays Ransom F 1
Unions Begin Meetings To Form Single Labor Central F 1
Police 'Death Squad' Activity Reported in Medellin F 1
FARC 'Arsenal' Uncovered in Mountains F 1

ECUADOR

Two More U.S. Tuna Trawlers Detained, Others Fined $1 Million G 1
Industries Minister Announces Halt to Andean Pact Measures G 1

PARAGUAY

Interior Minister on Press Restrictions, Somoza Case [ABC COLOR 24 Oct] H 1
ULTIMA HORA Voices Concern Over Pilcomayo Issue [24 Oct] H 2

PERU

Official Reports on Joint Fishing Enterprises J 1
Prime Minister Reiterates Position on Terrorism J 1
Briefs: Australian, Polish Envoys J 1

URUGUAY

Portion of New Constitution Facing Plebiscite Released K 1
Government To Enforce New Energy Conservation Measures K 1

VENEZUELA

Increases in Heavy Fuel Prices Take Effect L 1
Government Agreement With CTV Averts Administration Strike L 1
Briefs: Egypt, Trinidad Ambassadors L 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

Honduran, Salvadoran Ministers To Sign Treaty 30 Oct in Lima P 1

COSTA RICA

Echeverria Assumes Responsibility for Arms Traffic P 1
Classes Suspended at Cartago Institute Due to Disorders P 1

EL SALVADOR

'Growing Violence' Continues To Claim Lives P 2
Havana Report P 2
Station Occupations, Deaths P 2
National Liberation Front Issues War Bulletins P 3
Bulletin No 1 P 3
Bulletin No 2 P 4
Swedish Newsman Leaves Country After Arrest [EL MUNDO 28 Oct] P 5
ANDES Protests Murder of Human Rights Group Member P 5

GUATEMALA

New Oil Shipment Scheduled for Mid-November P 5

HONDURAS

Businessmen Threaten Investment Freeze; Coup Rumored [Havana] P 6
Country Begins Recovering From General Blackout P 6

NICARAGUA

Nicaraguan Fishing Boat Hijacked to Honduras P 6
Last Phase of Foreign Debt Negotiation Announced P 6
Officials Comment on Security Council Seat Issue P 7
CDS Reorganization Begins in Managua, Other Areas P 9

CUBA

Malmierca Reports to Nonaligned Nations on Iran-Iraq Trip Q 1
CEMA Official Popov Arrives for Intersputnik Meeting Q 1
Montane Receives Hungarian Party Official Berecz Q 1
Benin's Ogouma Denounces Release of Cubana Suspects, Departs Q 1
Austrian Envoy Says Relations With Cuba 'Very Good' Q 2
Fidel Castro Visits Matanzas Party Offices Q 2
Food Minister Discusses Milk, Bread, Beer Production Q 2

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

People's Militia Set To Be Restructed S 1
[Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS 12 Oct]

HAITI

Government Confirms Arrest of Sylvio Claude [Havana] S 1

JAMAICA

Dudley Thompson Keeps House of Representatives Seat [Havana] S 1

AMAZON TREATY MEMBER COUNTRIES ISSUE 'CHARTER OF BELEM'

PY280302 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Oct 80 p 6

[Text of the 'Charter of Belem' issued at conclusion of meeting of foreign ministers of Amazon Treaty member countries on 24 October in Belem, Para State, Brazil]

[Text] The foreign ministers of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela, who gathered in Belem on 23 and 24 October 1980 to hold the first conference of foreign ministers of signatory countries of the Amazon Treaty, in compliance with its Article XX, Paragraph 2, wishing to set in motion as soon as possible the mechanism of Amazon cooperation instituted by the treaty and deciding to promote and facilitate the social and economic development of their Amazon territories to ensure an effective integration of their respective economies;

Convinced that, in addition to the areas of its specific application, the Amazon Cooperation Treaty represents a new scope in the process of Latin American integration and reaffirms the irreplaceable need for cooperation among developing countries; aware that the development of the Amazon region and the preservation of its environment cannot be considered separately and that they are the exclusive responsibility of the Amazon countries without any other restriction than those established in Article IV of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty, and that their responsibility should be harmonized with other forms of international cooperation;

Declare:

I. The objective of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty is to create, through the joint efforts of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela, within the permanent mechanism instituted by the treaty, forms of cooperation and exchanges of information for the purpose of accelerating the economic and social development of the respective Amazon territories, preserving the natural resources of those territories, and reinforcing actions stipulated in the respective national plans.

II. The cooperation will be directed at raising the standards of living of the signatory countries of the treaty and will give priority attention to the interests and needs of populations in the Amazon region with the aim of attaining full integration of such populations into the national development processes, preserving their cultural and social values.

III. The native population constitutes the essential element in the Amazon region, as well as the knowledge and customs which serve as the basis of the local culture and economy, therefore deserving special attention in current and future plans for the Amazon territories of each country.

IV. The use and exploitation of the natural resources of each nation's Amazon territories constitute the sovereign and exclusive right of each signatory state of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty, without any other restrictions than those stipulated in Article I. The process of Amazon cooperation tries to ensure the full exercise of those rights, the use of those assets and the guarantee for the development of the Amazon territories of each country.

V. The development of the economic potential of the Amazon territories of each country and the preservation of environments constitute an integral and indivisible objective. The compatibility of that overall objective will be assured by each country through plans contemplating the characteristics of those territories by selecting areas favorable for economic utilization, as is already being done in successful experiments in various areas of the region.

VI. To that effect, the Amazon countries, guided by their direct and legitimate interest in effectively protecting the region's extraordinary wealth and its fauna and flora, will promote--as is already being done--the creation of national parks and other conservation areas in accordance with conclusions from scientific studies on ecological systems. [paragraph continues]

With that aim, and after a period for study and consideration, it is expected that Guyana and Suriname will join the intergovernmental technical committee for protection and defense of Amazon fauna and flora which was created in 1975 by Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela.

VII. Vigorous support will be given to the efforts of each signatory country to eliminate the illegal trade in live specimens and the hides of species threatened by extinction and to obtain the effective cooperation in those efforts of industrialized countries that are the main markets of such animals and hides.

VIII. In addition to striving for the conservation of the fauna and flora, it is desirable to promote the rational use of the tropical forest as an important factor of the regional system. The cooperation among the Amazon countries will encourage the carrying out of joint research, exchanges of information and training of technicians to attain that objective. The use and exploitation of the Amazon's natural resources are the sovereign and exclusive right of each state with territories in the region and, therefore, any initiative tending to create doubts about the sovereignty of the Amazon states in matters related to the utilization and conservation of their forest resources is unacceptable.

IX. The treaty will give high priority to cooperation in the field of research in areas of science and technology applicable to tropical conditions. The exchange of information with similar African and Asian areas will be promoted. The fact that this field offers ideal opportunities for developing countries to prove their capacity to free themselves from cultural and technological dependency on industrialized centers will be stressed, establishing standards and guidelines to be observed in conducting research along the lines of particular values and needs. Scientific research will provide sure guidance for economic and social development and environmental preservation, still submitting research activities to permanent evaluation aimed at reviewing and improving methods and techniques. To this end, the Amazon Cooperation Council will be charged with preparing and coordinating a broad program of joint scientific and technological research which will be distributed among the main scientific research institutes of Amazon countries according to sectors to be defined by the special commissions created at this meeting.

X. The Amazon Cooperation Council will be charged with preparing a program of cooperation for the development of each country's Amazon territory and disseminating among signatory countries national experiences and methods in areas of planning, financing and implementation of projects. The same council will also be entrusted with studying the creation of a preinvestment fund to underwrite the preparation of projects of common interest. The council will also examine suggestions regarding this point which could be presented by the various governments. For this purpose, the cooperation of internatioal organizations such as the IDB [Inter-American Development Bank], The World Bank, the PNUD [UN development projects] and the SELA [Latin American Economic System] will be sought.

XI. The Amazon River system could in the future, as it has in the past, represent a more effective role comparable to that of the river and canal system of other continents as a link between the Amazon countries. To this end, the Amazon Cooperation Council will undertake a systematic and complete study of the potential of those rivers, of their very close interaction with the other components of the Amazon geographical complex, and of the need for port installations, demarcation and the correction of courses. This study will take into consideration not only the physical characteristics of navigability, but also the aspects regarding economic viability such as current and future traffic needs, the projection of bulk cargoes compatible with the pecularities of river transport, and the possibility of other types of hydrographic development. This study will give special attention to the development of existing facilities and to the problems and obstacles of river communications between certain areas and the Atlantic.

XII. The Amazon region contains considerable natural resources, both renewable and nonrenewable, which can be used for its harmonious development. Its numerous rivers are also energy source in addition to providing natural channels for transport, communication and contact among the countries of the region. In this respect, and in accordance with Article V of the treaty, the member states recommend that the Amazon Cooperation Council carry out studies regarding the Amazon region's hydrographic resources.

XIII. The Amazon Cooperation Council must promote the coordination of the respective national plans for implementing an adequate physical transportation and telecommunications infrastructure that will permit the interconnection of the Amazon countries and their capitals in accordance with the terms of Article X of the treaty. This planning, which will be implemented through consultations by the technical sectors of the member governments, will take into account the immense distances pertaining to the Amazon region, the renewable technological possibilities concerning river, land and air transportation and the experience of some countries with a view to giving the area an efficient transportation and telecommunications network.

XIV. In order to promote an improved knowledge and awareness of the need for cooperation among the peoples of the Amazon countries, the Amazon Cooperation Council will prepare proposals directed toward stimulating the tourist flow among them in accordance with the terms of Article XIII.

XV. The complete knowledge of the reality of each of the Amazon territories and of their differences and characteristics for the rational use of their natural resources and of agroindustrial, livestock and hydroelectric development will be made easier as the Amazon countries obtain levels of scientific and technological advance that will reaffirm their solvency and autonomy. With this objective in mind, and for a better perception of Amazon reality, the universities of the member countries will be encouraged to establish Amazon centers or courses such as already exist in some, and to promote and intensify the contacts among those study centers, professors, researchers and artists, the exchange of scholarships and the dissemination of publications referring to the Amazon.

XVI. In view of the scope of the Amazon challenge and of the facilities that are in reach of the region's countries, it is understood that the programs that are to be outlined will be done with ample scope and within a true timetable for the present and the future, starting with proposals that will be positive within a realistic and feasible scope.

XVII. Persuaded that the ideas and principles contained in this declaration can offer inspiration and guidance for the Amazon cooperation process which now begins in a coordinated manner, the foreign ministers meeting in Belem reaffirm their faith and confidence in the destiny of the Amazon region as a basis for the construction of prosperous and developed societies and as a factor for closing ties not only among the region's countries, but also in the service of the unity and integration of Latin America.

SCHOOL OF AMERICAS ISSUE BROUGHT UP AT OAS MEETING

PA290313 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] During a meeting of the political council of the OAS in Washington today, the representatives of Nicaragua and El Salvador exchanged severe accusations regarding the situation in their respective countries.

Nicaraguan Ambassador Casimiro Sotelo described the Salvadoran Armed Forces as an army of repression and his Salvadoran counterpart, Ernesto Arrieta, charged the Nicaraguan leaders with fearing a popular election.

The Nicaraguan ambassador started the argument by bringing up the matter of the training of Salvadoran officers at U.S. military institutions which are still operating in the zone adjacent to the Panama Canal, in other words, the School of the Americas at Fort Gulick. Sotelo said that Nicaragua views this training with concern, since another army which had also received U.S. military training went to the extreme of practicing genocide against a defenseless people. This was an apparent reference to the actions of the Somozist National Guard.

The Nicaraguan representative to the OAS political council said in Washington today that his government's concern is shared by other countries. He specifically noted the statement made by Panamanian President Aristides Royo against the U.S. military installations in the canal strip which still exist for a purpose that the Nicaraguan diplomat described as training an army destined for repression. He then reiterated the solidarity of the Nicaraguan people and government with the Salvadoran people in their struggle for liberation.

ROYO SPEAKS AT OPENING OF SUGAR EXPORTERS MEETING

PA281519 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 28 Oct 80 pp A-1, A-6

[Text] Latin America still has to defend itself against "those who buy our raw material at their own prices and sell us their products at higher prices," President Aristides Royo said yesterday at the opening session of a meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Group (GEPLACEA).

"This situation must come to an end: A formula must be sought...to organize the defense of the prices of our coffee, our cocoa, our sugar, seeking prices that are truly just," Royo added.

The meetings of GEPLACEA are being held at Atlapa Convention Center and will be held daily until Friday. Nominated by the Argentine delegation to the meeting, Darien Ayala, director general of the local La Victoria Sugar Corporation, was chosen to preside [over] the meeting--the 13th to be held by the sugar producers group.

Hugo d'Almeida, outgoing president of GEPLACEA, delivered a message of "faith and hope from the government and people of Brazil to their Latin American and Caribbean brothers."

D'Almeida urged the delegates to give more thought to alcohol production in order to be less dependent on oil imports, and to expand the labor market to the rural areas of their country.

He said Brazil is mounting the biggest agro-industrial sugar cane production and will soon have the biggest fleet of alcohol consuming vehicles, without disregarding the production of sugar for home consumption and to comply with its international obligations.

FORMOSA GOVERNOR COMMENTS ON PILCOMAYO RIVER PROBLEM

PY290300 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1455 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 27 Oct (NA)--Formosa Governor Gen Juan Carlos Colombo said today that some reports on difficulties with Paraguay over the utilization of the Pilcomayo River must be brought "up to date."

The provincial governor thus alluded to rumors that the Paraguayan Government might present a protest note on the alleged diversion of the Pilcomayo River in connection with a project for filling the El Porteno stream to use the waters for irrigating land.

General Colombo was contacted over the phone by the anchorman of a Radio Belgrano program and, on that occasion, the governor said that there has been complete agreement with Paraguayan authorities in the last few days.

The governor said: "I, accompanied by other Argentine authorities, have personally flown by helicopter over the entire course of the Pilcomayo River to oversee work made along the banks of that river. On that occasion, talks were conducted with Paraguayan authorities about the work underway at the sites where the helicopter landed."

The governor said that there are always problems between neighboring countries but that in the case with Paraguay, solutions are found easily "because the relations between the two countries are excellent."

Regarding border transit between the two countries, Governor Colombo said that Paraguayan authorities turned over to Argentine authorities another 16 persons at the site of Loyola Bridge on 18 October and that since then the situation has been normalizing. He added that "in a few more days, that situation will be completely normal" and then said that the persons who recently were expelled from Paraguay have been sent to their places of origin by Formosa authorities.

OFFICIAL NOTES DATES FOR NUCLEAR PLANTS OPERATION

PY251234 Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 21 Oct 80 p 8

[Excerpts] Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA], estimates that in the year 2000, the CNEA will be ready to put into operation "600mw nuclear plants, one each 12 or 18 months." He asserted that the Argentine nuclear plan implemented last year "is on schedule--that is, the next four natural uranium nuclear plants with heavy water moderators will be put into operation in 1987, 1991, 1994-1995 and 1997."

In a lecture last night at the Argentine Scientific Society, the CNEA chairman said that "since the beginning of its operation, the Atocha I nuclear plant has given a highly satisfactory performance, thus, becoming one of the most effective nuclear plants in the world, taking into account the percentage of actual generated energy as compared to the maximum possible energy that can be generated."

Castro Madero asserted that the Arroyito heavy water production plant, which "will begin operating by the end of 1983, will supply the necessary water for the four future nuclear plants."

Concerning international cooperation, Castro Madero noted that Argentina is the first developing country to develop a significant program for the transfer of technology to another country.

He explained that through an agreement signed with Peru, the CNEA installed a zero power experimental reactor for training and teaching at the Peruvian Nuclear Energy Institute in 1979. The CNEA is currently building the Huarangal atomic center, which includes a reactor for research, training and production of 10 negative [as published] radioisotopes plus laboratories and additional installations. Castro Madero also said that there is close cooperation with Bolivia where the CNEA installed a noncritical reactor and provided assistance for the installation of the Viacha atomic center.

ARMY COMMANDER IN CHIEF ADDRESSES RESERVISTS

PY282242 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Oct 80

[By TELAM special correspondent]

[Excerpt] Mercedes, Buenos Aires, 27 Oct (TELAM)--Every citizen must be spiritually prepared--in case the trumpet of the fatherland calls--to take his place to defend the honor of the nation. Army Commander in Chief Gen Leopoldo Galtieri stressed this today when addressing reservists of the 101st Armored Infantry Regiment in Colonia Oliveri--a town located 12 km south of this city.

General Galtieri attended the maneuvers and exercises of the 101st and 6th Infantry Regiments of Mercedes, which included officers, noncommissioned officers and enlisted men in the reserve, called up by the army, to whom the commander in chief addressed a special lecture.

General Galtieri said that the army, comprised of the Argentine people of which we are a part, must be ready to defend the honor of the fatherland and its legitimate interests. He added: I am interrupting my duties briefly to visit, to check preparations and to talk with personnel on the vital task which is being undertaken by the army and the nation.

General Galtieri said: I have the high honor of being here today. I know very well that when I give a mobilization order, it will cause many personal inconveniences. He then stressed: No nuisance or personal inconvenience must be above the interests of the country. The Argentine community is above personal or sectorial interests.

He added that he had no doubts about the pressing need to carry out the exercises and to order partial mobilization since I know very well about your determination to follow the orders.

General Galtieri then stressed that many of the activated reservists had experienced as Argentine citizens, under the white and blue flag, the probability of a conflict in 1978 and that they had experienced it as civilians and as soldiers. He added: I also know how patriotism vibrates in each of my men and in each Argentine citizen.

BRIEFS

MILITARY OFFICIAL BACK FROM CHINA--Gen Jose Antonio Vaquero, chairman of the army joint chief of staff, returned yesterday to Argentina after a 2-week trip to China. Upon his arrival at the Ezieza International Airport, he said that he would first brief the army commander and then inform the public about the results of his trip. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 28 Oct 80 PY]

NEW POLISH AMBASSADOR--The new Polish Ambassador to Argentina Czeslaw Limont presented his credentials this morning to President Rafael Videla. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1630 GMT 14 Oct 80 PY]

TRAFFIC SERVICE IMPOSES CONTROL ON INTERNAL TRAVEL

FY281620 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] The national traffic service, cooperating in the efforts being made by the national reconstruction government and the armed forces to bring peace and tranquillity to Bolivian homes, announces the following rules to the public and to bus drivers in interprovincial, interdepartmental and international services:

1. All passenger and freight vehicles, such as buses, (?trucks), vans, pickups, automobiles, motorcycles, etc, which make interdepartmental, interprovincial and international trips should (?obtain) a passenger list from the prefecture. The list (?should contain) the following personal data: full name, permanent address, number of identity (?document), sex, age, place of departure and destination.

2. A sufficient number of passenger lists should be made out so one copy can be retained at the place of departure and others at the intermediate checkpoints and at the end of the trip. A copy should also be left at the checkpoint at the point of destination.

AUTHORITIES DENOUNCE SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

FY281748 Paris AFP in Spanish 1607 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] La Paz, 28 Oct (AFP)--Official sources here today denounced the activities of a terrorist cell in Santa Cruz, the dissemination of subversive propaganda in Cochabamba and attempts to block the current government framework in La Paz.

The commander of the army 7th Division based in Cochabamba (located in the center of the country), Col Carlos Turdera Villa, has indicated that during the past few days, it has been noted that pamphlets of the Democratic and Popular Unity, the political party that won the 29 June presidential elections, are being disseminated. Turdera recalled that Cochabamba is a military zone and that for this reason, he will not tolerate the activities of groups that oppose the regime headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

At the same time, the prefect of Santa Cruz (1,000 km east of here), Oscar Roman Vaca, has said that a terrorist cell which includes militants of the Socialist Party-1 (PS-1) and of the Bolivian Workers Revolutionary Party (PRTB) is planning operations in that district. He explained that these subversive groups are hiding under the cover of a so-called popular culture theater directed by Jose Luis Rivera Zegada and a militant Tupamaro of Uruguayan origin whose name was not revealed.

The PS-1 was founded by Marcelo Quiroga Santacruz, a former minister and national deputy, who died 17 June, the day a military revolt overthrew the regime headed by Mrs Lidia Gueiler Tejada.

Labor Minister Gen Augusto Calderon has indicated that leftist groups have infiltrated labor sectors to obstruct the current process of national reconstruction. He indicated that those groups have not hesitated to launch threats against the labor union coordinators [relacionadores laborales] who are charged with channeling the workers' demands to the government and business sectors.

In view of this situation, the government seems to have intensified its measures to control the population when it ordered that all carriers must draft a list of their passengers before traveling from one district to another. According to the explanation given by the authorities, the list must be presented on departure; another copy must be presented at an intermediate point on the trip, and a third copy must be handed in on arrival.

FOREIGN MINISTRY MENTIONS POSSIBLE MUSKIE VISIT

PY290045 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Oct p 6

[Text] Itamaraty said yesterday that the U.S. State Department spokesman may have made a "mistake" if he really stated that Brazil is the only country with a nonelected government to be visited by Secretary of State Edmund Muskie in the first half of November. Muskie will also visit Mexico, Venezuela and Peru.

Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas said that Brazil is a "sovereign and independent" country and he only talks "about foreign policy questions, not internal politics." Pericas said that the talk between Secretary of State Muskie and Minister Saraiva Guerreiro at the United Nations last month was useful and that he also expected that the talks in Brasilia will be "useful and intersting." Pericas explained that Muskie has not been invited, but that he has expressed "intentions to visit Brazil."

Cooperation on energy matters will be one of the main topics during the meeting between Muskie and Saraiva Guerreiro but they will also discuss the international and regional situation, trade problems including protectionism, overall bilateral relations and prospects for expanding them.

WEAPONS SALE TO SOUTH AFRICA DENIED; PARAGUAY ACCUSED

PY282223 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 28 Oct 80 p 13

[Excerpts] Brasilia--Itamaraty has strongly reacted to reports that German armaments have passed through Brazilian territory for South Africa. Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas denied that the Brazilian Government may be involved but admitted that the operation could have been carried out by the Paraguayan Government through the use of its free port in Paranagua.

According to the denunciation made by the British television program "World in Action" [given in English], these armaments--155-mm CG-45 cannons--have served to help South Africa to launch its first nuclear weapons which went off at 8 km above the south Atlantic. Pericas categorically stated that Brazil does not sell weapons to South Africa.

He stated: "There is a resolution by the UN Security Council which forbids exports of armaments to South Africa but it was a Brazilian policy even before this resolution not to sell or pass [repassar] weapons to that country. This policy will continue in effect."

Pericas, admitted, however, that these armaments could actually have been passing through Brazilian territory without the knowledge of the government or of the officials. "We have no way of knowing whether this act has taken place but everything leads to the belief that it must have taken place through the free port which Paraguay owns in Paranagua," the spokesman added.

SHIPS INVOLVED IN UNITAS EXERCISE ARRIVE IN SALVADOR

PY281925 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1530 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 28 Oct (TELAM)--The 12 Brazilian and U.S. ships, participating in the 21st Unitas operation, have arrived at the port of Salvador [Bahia State] under the command of U.S. Rear Adm Peter Cullins and Brazilian Rear Adm Walter Farias.

The Brazilian force consists of an aircraft carrier, four destroyers, two submarines and a tanker. The U.S. fleet is made up of a missile-launching frigate, a nuclear submarine and two destroyers.

NAVY COMMANDER PLAYS DOWN ARGENTINE NAVAL MANEUVERS

PY282106 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Adm Jose Toribio Merino Castro minimized the war games Argentina is carrying out in the southern area. The navy commander in chief and member of the government junta stated that each country has the right to do as it pleases and when it pleases as long as it is within national territory and does not trespass the sovereign border of another state or by any means cause incidents in the neighboring state. Merino explained that what Argentina is doing in the southern area is normal, and added that we also do the same in certain parts of the country. It all depends on the funds we have available and the possibilities of financing large-scale maneuvers.

Admiral Merino pointed out that in view of the expenses it is incurring, Argentina seems to be in a better economic position than us. Merino revealed that we have not been able to do the same and are perfectly aware that the first thing a country needs is to improve its economy. I believe that by doing so we will grant the Chileans what they deserve for their efforts and sacrifice during these past 7 years. The navy commander stated that we maintain our military and naval readiness by field and ocean training to defend the nation. Adm Jose Toribio Merino Castro then said that the rule "if you desire peace, prepare for war" is still valid.

MIR LEADER DISCLOSES GROUP'S ACTIVITIES, TIES WITH OTHERS

PY281948 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 8 Oct 80 pp 1A, 14A

[Excerpts] The self-styled "Popular Resistance" extremist groups, which during the past 40 days perpetrated several terrorist actions, have been using six types of uniform--including camouflaged ones which are very similar to those used by the armed forces. This information was disclosed after the detention of Fermin Montes Garcia, a leader of the banned Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR]. Montes Garcia, 33, is a social work student at the University of Chile.

Montes Garcia--who was the most wanted individual by police and security services because of his involvement in the holdup of a van of the Bank of Concepcion while it was parked in front of the "Agas" supermarket in November last year, when Carabinero Corporal Bruno Burdiles was shot to death--was detained by members of the assault investigative brigade and then handed over to security services.

The detention of Montes Garcia, whose political nickname is "Fermin," has disclosed details of the activities of extremist groups, especially those in which the Levinao brothers and Maria Isabel Ortega had participated. Maria Isabel Ortega reportedly left the country a few months ago after her involvement in three bank holdups was confirmed.

Although Montes' record indicates that he has specialized in the planning of armed incidents, it has been reported that he also participated in some of them as in the case of the "Agas" supermarket holdup. Montes Garcia is also reportedly linked to Maria Isabel Ortega, who was accused of killing Corporal Burdiles in the "Agas" supermarket holdup. Fermin Montes is currently detained in security headquarters. It seems that investigations carried out by security forces led to the disclosure of a number of details of recent activities of the "Popular Resistance," such as incendiary bomb attacks on commercial stores and supermarkets.

PRESIDENT SUSPENDS ACTIVITIES DUE TO INFLUENZA

PY281756 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The presidential press secretariat has reported in a brief communique that President Pinochet suspended his activities at government house today because he has influenza.

FARC RELEASES U.S. BUSINESSMAN AFTER FAMILY PAYS RANSOM

PA282231 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2156 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Medellin, 28 Oct (EFE)--The communist guerrillas from the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia today released U.S. business executive Ira Chase Hubbard Jr. Somewhere in the northwestern part of the country, Colombian Army 4th Brigade sources reported in Medellin. Hubbard was kidnapped on 17 August in a banana zone in Uraba, 229 km from Medellin, and his kidnappers had asked for $5 million to release him. Hubbard appeared this morning safe and sound in the region of Chigorodo-Apartado, Antioquia Department, the military source indicated. Hubbard's family paid $2 million to have him released.

UNIONS BEGIN MEETINGS TO FORM SINGLE LABOR CENTRAL

PA281825 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota--The leaders of the four big labor unions into which the country's labor sector is divided, have begun consultations aimed at achieving the organization of a single labor central to represent popular opinion. The presidents of the Confederation of Workers of Colombia, Colombia Workers Union, General Labor Confederation and the Colombian Workers Trade Union Confederation met a few hours ago to analyze the Colombian workers' situation. After the meeting they issued a communique reiterating that they will not attend the national salary council if at its first meeting, slated for 1 November, the government does not agree to revise wages. At the assembly, they also agreed on the plan that is to be carried out during the week of national protest, which begins on 1 November, to reject the high cost of living.

POLICE 'DEATH SQUAD" ACTIVITY REPORTED IN MEDELLIN

PA281837 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1736 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Medellin, Colombia, 27 Oct (EFE)--The criminal courts of Medellin today reported the existence in this city of a "death squad" dedicated to the elimination of persons with police records. According to tribunal magistrates and federal judges in Medellin, the death penalty without trial, prohibited according to the constitution, is being applied here, in spite of the fact that the authorities deny the reports. [The judges] explained that the bodies of almost 60 men, hands tied and one shot fired in the head, have been found this year in the city and its suburbs. Only two youths have escaped from the "squad." One of them told his relatives that "policemen on motorcycles had shot at him" without provocations, but he escaped with his life. The judges and magistrates of Medellin added that Pereira, another Colombian city, had a "death squad" several years ago which eliminated criminals in similar fashion, just as it exists in Brazil, where the "squad" is apparently composed of former members of the armed forces. However, Gen Pablo Rosas Guarin, commander of the national police, has denied the reports of the judges.

FARC 'ARSENAL' UNCOVERED IN MOUNTAINS

PA281612 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Villavicencio, Colombia--The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia left a veritable arsenal in the Guayabero area, 6th Brigade commander Gen Jose Gustavo Gomez Villamizar has reported. According to the high-ranking officer, abundant ammunition for various caliber weapons, gunpowder, dynamite, revolver cartridges, .30-caliber rifles and other weapons were detected in a mountainous zone when the area was searched. According to General Gomez Villamizar, the arsenal was abandoned by the guerrillas because of the pressure to which they have been subjected in the past few days.

TWO MORE U.S. TUNA TRAWLERS DETAINED, OTHERS FINED $1 MILLION

PA281510 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Cesar Davalos Herrera report]

[Excerpts] The U.S. tuna ships Mary, Cindy Anne and Carolina which were caught poaching within the 200-mile Ecuadorean waters will have to pay $1 million in fines. Jorge Samaniego Mendez, Manta port captain, will report on the status of the three trawlers:

[Begin recording] The port captain's office is waiting for them to pay the fines in the Guayaquil or Manabi revenue office so they can be allowed to set sail. I must note that the fisheries director has suggested to the ship captains that they sell the fish on board, about 1,000 tons, so that when they receive permission to sail they can save the time it would take them to deliver the fish. [end recording]

INDUSTRIES MINISTER ANNOUNCES HALT TO ANDEAN PACT MEASURES

PA272139 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Subregional integration is facing a new crisis since the Ecuadorean Government has firmly decided to stop implementing integration unless the noncompliance of integration commitments by other Andean group nations is settled. Milton Zevallos, acting minister of industries, commerce and integration, said on television last night that until the noncompliance issue is settled Ecuador will not take a single step toward the implementation of key integration documents.

The government's attitude reflects the specific claim made by the Chamber of Industries. In a note to the integration minister, Chamber President Eduardo Villaquiran pointed out that in recent years a growing political orientation and disorderliness in the economic programs have been noted in the Cartagena Agreement, along with a number of noncompliances which have affected Ecuador the most. He listed the following violations of Ecuador's rights within the pact: the delay in implementing the treaty creating the Andean Justice Tribunal, a key factor to ensure the effectiveness of the principles set forth in the Cartagena Agreement; the failure of member nations, except for Ecuador, to implement decision No 120 or to choose the basic car models included in the automotive program; the failure to ratify the new metal and mechanical program; and the only partial application of decision No 57.

Venezuela has committed the highest number of violations of its commitments within the Andean Pact, the chamber stated, revealing that Venezuela has solicited international bids to manufacture a vehicle with an engine displacement of up to 1,500 cubic centimeters which had been assigned to Ecuador. Venezuela has not ratified decision No 137 on items reserved to Ecuador and it is not complying with the liberalization program or the application of the minimal tariff on products manufactured through decisions No 28 and 29 or the automatic tax exemption in favor of Ecuador.

The chamber noted that Venezuela's attitude has been recently copied by Peru, which by a unilateral decree established that the maximum import tariff had been previously levied. According to the industrialists, Colombia through decree No 895 of 10 April 1980 substantially reduced the protection agreed to be given Ecuadorean products which can be sold on the Colombian market. This is evidence of a real crisis within the Andean Pact which is hurting Ecuador the most, the chamber noted. It felt it would be useless and even dangerous to enter into new commitments unless the noncompliance of these countries is settled and unless there is a real political decision to abide by the existing commitments. The chamber asked the government to stop being passive and to act assertively and with determination within the Cartagena Agreement Commission.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON PRESS RESTRICTIONS, SOMOZA CASE

PY251433 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 24 Oct 80 p 13

[Question and answer session following press conference given by Interior Minister Sabino Montanaro on 23 October]

[Excerpts] [Question] What measures is the government considering to prevent situations such as the one you, sir, noted regarding the EL PUEBLO newspaper?
[Answer] The measures taken against EL PUEBLO are known. Its publication and printing have been suspended precisely because it violated constitutional provisions with articles advocating crime. We will not permit any other newspaper to do this either.

[Question] Is the arrest of lawyer Melgarejo in any way connected with the political situation in the country at this time?
[Answer] Not at all. The arrests of lawyer Melgarejo and Veron have nothing to do with the killing of Anastasio Somoza or the publications I referred to before or last Sunday's elections, which were the main topic of this press conference. The arrest is a measure made necessary whenever agitators intend to upset the political, social or administrative affairs of the nation.

[Question] Should this press conference be taken as a warning to the newspapers?
[Answer] It is not a warning. It is a request that you assume your responsibility and comply with legal and constitutional provisions. We do not warn or threaten. Whenever we must take action, we do it without making threats first, thus exercising the authority we have by virtue of the constitution and the laws.

[Question] Changing the subject, could you tell us what the government is going to do regarding the diversion of the Pilcomayo River?
[Answer] You really have changed the subject but as it is an important one, I would like to point out that as soon as the national government learned about the diversion of the Pilcomayo River, it took the necessary measures through the Foreign Ministry and the Army Engineering Corps, regarding the diplomatic and engineering implications, respectively, to return the river to its normal course without affecting either of the two nations.

[Question] Could this affect national security as has been pointed out by some media?
[Answer] To begin with, I did not know that such a thing had been said. But anyway, it could not affect our security since it is only a misunderstanding about the course of the Pilcomayo River which is being handled with the best of good will by the two foreign ministries.

[Question] How are the investigations regarding the whereabouts of General Somoza's murderers coming along?
[Answer] The events of 17 September which resulted in the death of General Somoza caused a series of investigations aimed at finding the authors of the crime. The scope and state of the investigations and the collected data are now in the courts and further inquiries are being carried out by the investigations department and all the other government security forces to find those responsible.

[Question] What is the status of traffic to and from the country?
[Answer] It is completely normal at all the country's access points, in the north, the south, the east and west.

The minister ended by stating: I repeat my thanks and hope that none of my statements disturbs you or any newspaper in particular.

ULTIMA HORA VOICES CONCERN OVER PILCOMAYO ISSUE

PY271627 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 24 Oct 80 p 9

[Editorial: "The Pilcomayo Case"]

[Text] The allusion the interior minister made yesterday during a press conference regarding the alteration of the course of the Pilcomayo River, which we went into thoroughly on another occasion, gives us the idea that there will be an agreement without friction on this problem which has caused concern in government circles for more than a year. Coincidentally, the Buenos Aires newspaper CLARIN referred to the matter yesterday and to the criticism we had made regarding the deviation of the waters of the border river, which is a unilateral action by the neighboring country in accordance with the agreement signed by Paraguay, Argentina and Bolivia in 1974 for the development of its waters. This agreement came into effect when the OAS contributed with a special fund toward the technical undertaking with a view to the common benefits it will bring for the three neighboring countries.

But, approximately 30 months ago, it became known--the provincial authorities of Formosa confirmed it--that the Formosa government was working on a project for detouring the waters to make Porteno Creek usable for irrigating approximately 40,000 hectares of arable land. Once the pertinent inquiries had been made publicly and repeatedly, the government of the neighboring province asserted that the work that had been undertaken was to exploit the river's overflow and that it would not "affect its normal course." There was suspected at that time that what was being done would harm the main course of the Pilcomayo River and that it was not precisely limited, shall we say, to the innocent use of the overflow. Then silence fell upon the subject and the incidents were more or less forgotten.

The resumption of the work on the dam some time ago has naturally renewed the concern of our authorities. They carried out a reconnaissance of the area and even though there was no official reaction, it is to be supposed that there is reason to believe the Pilcomayo River is being detoured at strategic points contrary to the 1974 agreement and it is natural and logical that our government should become concerned about the situation and that it is also thoroughly studying the matter with the purpose of submitting a formal protest to the neighboring country's government in accordance with the terms of the tripartite agreement on the Pilocomayo River basin.

It is not a question of interpreting the agreement, as the Argentine authorities seem to be doing, regarding the use of "overflow water." The river or the course of the displacement of water is "a unit" no matter whether it is low or high. If we accept the idea that the floodwaters create complementary sources and there are used by the neighboring country, it could be that the detouring action will continue whether there is sufficient floodwater to cause overflowing and this could be happening now. It is, therefore, with good legal and technical sense that Paraguay maintains (has always maintained) the thesis that the main course cannot be the object of any type of unilateral development. The Argentines know perfectly well that this problem exists and they have never been coherent with their proposals. Regarding the project of damming the Pilcomayo River, it must be recalled that President Videla said in Formosa in August 1970: "I do not want to raise hopes either in favor or against," referring to the project that at that time was being studied by technicians in Formosa. He then added that "I would like to be totally responsible in this matter and for this reason, I ask you to excuse me for not being more precise." These remarks clearly demonstrate, then and now, the manifest doubt of the highest authorities of the neighboring country to carry out the project unilaterally.

It is a question of an imprudent move by our neighbors and considering its scope, we are obliged to be on the alert for the simple reason that we must defend our national interests--in this case, that of an undoubtedly important future economic development.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON JOINT FISHING ENTERPRISES

PY222000 Paris AFP in Spanish 2350 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 20 Oct (AFP)--Peruvian Minister of Fisheries Rene Deustua reported here today that Peru will create bilateral enterprises with Honduras, Costa Rica and Nicaragua in order to fish for tuna in the waters of these nations.

The minister indicated that he has already contacted his counterparts in these countries, who visited Lima last week for a conference on fishery within the framework of SELA (Latin American Economic System).

The minister said that Peru will send 24 tuna boats to the new area (6 350-ton ships, 2 1,000-ton ships and 16 600-ton ships) and added that a Peruvian commission will travel to the above countries to adjust the details of the deals.

Deustua emphasized that Peru will not operate in the new area as a mere exploiter of maritime resources but will share its fishing technology with Honduras, Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

He concluded by saying that once the fleet goes into operation, its catch will be worth no less than $70 million per year.

PRIME MINISTER REITERATES POSITION ON TERRORISM

PY251226 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1057 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 24 Oct (LATIN)--Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa said last night that the Peruvian Government has "the firm intention of hindering the spread of the acts of violence and terrorism" which have multiplied in the country during the last few weeks. He added that President Belaunde Terry's administration supports the bill submitted to the Senate last night by congressmen of the government party Popular Action.

On Wednesday night the Popular Action, represented by Senator Javier Alva Orlandini, submitted a bill to punish saboteurs and terrorists as "traitors to the fatherland."

Ulloa said at a press conference: "We believe that a person who attacks the property, production, health and welfare of Peruvians is a traitor to the fatherland and should be punished."

Ulloa, who is also economy and commerce minister, spoke with newsmen after his customary weekly meeting with President Belaunde. The minister said: "We believe that the time has come to identify the persons of groups who are trying to hinder the development and progress of the republic."

Terrorist acts against public offices and the headquarters of political parties have broken out in the central Sierra. According to Senator Alva Orlandini, the attacks began in July and a total of 20 have been committed during October. The police have captured members of the communist-leaning "Bright Path" [Sendero Luminoso] alleged to be guilty of the attacks, but have released no reports of victims.

During his first presidential term, Belaunde also had to face a number of terrorist acts and in 1964 he quelled serious guerrilla outbreaks.

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN, POLISH ENVOYS--President Fernando Belaunde Terry yesterday received the credentials of the new ambassadors of Australia and Poland, James Alexander Ferguson and Edwin Wisniewski, respectively. [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 4 PA]

PORTION OF NEW CONSTITUTION FACING PLEBISCITE RELEASED

PY282136 Paris AFP in Spanish 1349 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Montevideo, 28 Oct (AFP)--The text of the Constitution that will be subjected to a plebiscite on 30 November establishes freedom of expression without any prior censorship, does not allow military and police officers to vote and establishes the secret vote for labor union decisions. The first 58 of a total of 239 articles that make up the new Uruguayan Constitution that have already been approved by the Constitutional Assembly presided over by President Aparicio Mendez and made up of Cabinet members, all the members of the Council of State and the members of the military junta were disclosed this morning.

The 58 articles encompass issues pertaining to the nation, sovereignty and freedom of worship. It also establishes respect for the principle of nonintervention, for human rights, for the rights and obligations of citizens, for political parties, and for suffrage. In the latter case it is established that neither military nor police officers on active duty will be eligible to vote. After the concept of nation and sovereignty are established, the Constitution establishes freedom of worship, the rights of the Catholic church and the exemption of religious groups from the payment of taxes. Another article defines the foreign policy guidelines. This article establishes that a clause stating that a peaceful solution of all conflicts must always be sought should be included in all international treaties and that the integration of Latin American countries should also be promoted. The Constitution also establishes the right of all residents to enjoy life, honor, freedom, security work and property, the rights of equal treatment before the law, of privacy, and the inviolability of the home.

Regarding penal matters, the text of the Constitution states: No one can be detained unless he has committed a flagrant crime; the detainee will have to testify within 24 hours after his arrest and the sentence will have to be issued within 72 hours after his arrest; the writ of habeas corpus will continue; the penal code cannot be applied retroactively; and the confiscation of goods because of political reasons is forbidden.

The Constitution also establishes secret ballots for decisions pertaining to labor matters and the right of workers to just salaries, a limited work day, and annual vacations. It also guarantees labor protection for women and children. It also establishes the right of free association, special franchise, legal regulations and the number that constitutes a majority in labor union activities. It recognizes the right of private enterprise employees to strike, but this is forbidden for government employees and officials.

The Constituent Assembly will continue debating these articles today and it is hoped that it will end its task by Thursday, at which time the complete text of the constitution will be disclosed to the people 1 month before the referendum is held.

GOVERNMENT TO ENFORCE NEW ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES

PY281654 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0450 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Montevideo, 25 Oct (TELAM)--Francisco Tourreilles, the Uruguayan industry and energy minister, yesterday officially announced the measures enforced by the government to ration the use of energy throughout the country. The most important measures included in the decree-law issued yesterday are a 10-percent cut in the use of fuels by the public sector and a study to reduce fuel consumption in the transportation sector. Moreover, the decree also establishes several study groups which have a 90-day deadline to present studies on several other sectors. The minister also reported that the Uruguayan Government is contacting Brazilian and Argentine authorities to establish the use of energy from these countries during peak hours in Uruguay. Tourreilles noted that the decree-law includes the following chapters: energy used by industry, energy in buildings and the rational use of energy in transportation, which deals exclusively with urban transportation and transportation at the national level. Uruguay will import 50 percent of its oil from the Middle East as a result of the war between Iran and Iraq. Moreover the oil tanker La Valleja, which was in that area to load up, has been unable to return to Uruguayan waters because of the war.

INCREASES IN HEAVY FUEL PRICES TAKE EFFECT

PA282127 Paris AFP in Spanish 2245 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Caracas, 27 Oct (AFP)—The Venezuelan Energy and Mines Ministry today confirmed that the new heavy fuel oil prices, which become effective today, were forwarded to Venezuela's principal buyers last week.

The increases do not affect crude, the prices of which were frozen until December according to the agreement signed at the last OPEC ministers' meeting held in Vienna in September.

According to the ministry, the increases in the heavy fuel prices correspond to "strictly seasonal reasons as the winter demand for fuel is being felt in the Northern Hemisphere," and is not related to the supply difficulties which might have been caused by the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

The increases are scaled according to the sulphur content according to the following schedule:

Percent of Sulphur Content	Present Price	New Price	Increase
0.3	$31.25	$32.40	$1.15
0.5	29.87	32.17	2.30
1.0	27.84	31.58	3.74
2.0	27.19	30.41	3.22
2.2	26.78	30.18	3.40
2.8	25.95	29.48	3.53

Venezuela exports approximately 240,000 barrels of fuel oil a day with a high sulphur content and 137,000 barrels with a low sulphur content. Its crude exports amount to approximately 1.6 million barrels a day.

GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT WITH CTV AVERTS ADMINISTRATION STRIKE

PA282003 Paris AFP in Spanish 0007 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Caracas, 27 Oct (AFP)—The wave of strikes which threatened to paralyze Venezuela's government administration was solved tonight with a last minute agreement reached between the Social Christian government and the opposition Confederation of Workers of Venezuela [CTV].

The government agreed to rehire almost 400 postal workers fired last week when the unions ended their strikes in post offices, telegraph offices and ports throughout the country.

The port strike, declared by the CTV in reprisal, closed down the three principal ports in the country last week—La Guaira, Puerto Cabello and Maracaibo—which could have seriously affected the distribution of food and unleashed violent situations.

Apparently the government fired the postal workers and planned to retire several hundred others in a reorganization of the postal and telegraph services, but did so without holding a meeting before this which it has promised to the union leadership controlled by the opposition Democratic Action Party.

BRIEFS

EGYPT, TRINIDAD AMBASSADORS—Today Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins received the credentials of Egyptian Ambassador Isa 'abd al-Latif Saraj ad-Din and Trinidad and Tobago's Ambassador Annette Auguste. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 20 Oct 80 PA]

HONDURAN, SALVADORAN MINISTERS TO SIGN TREATY 30 OCT IN LIMA

PA281728 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1624 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 28 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Fidel Chavez Mena and Cesar Elvir Sierra, foreign ministers of El Salvador and Honduras will meet this afternoon in Lima, Peru in their final work session with mediator Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, the Foreign Ministry has reported here.

The two officials' meeting with Bustamante y Rivero will end the mediation process which was begun 2 years ago and will culminate on 30 October with the signing of a peace treaty between the two Central American countries in the government palace of the Peruvian capital.

Before the treaty is signed, the foreign ministers, the mediator and the technical commissions of the two countries will sign the final mediation agreement. The ceremony is scheduled to take place at 0030 GMT Thursday.

COSTA RICA

ECHEVERRIA ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY FOR ARMS TRAFFIC

PA281257 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey, former interior minister, today said that he assumes the responsibility for everything concerning the traffic of arms during the Nicaragua war. However, he said that the investigation has been carried out in a way that has hurt the country's prestige. The matter should have been handled differently, he indicated. He said that all the newsmen who were along the border during the Sandinist war knew what was going on and that they withheld information for special reasons. Echeverria Brealey promised to answer all questions by deputies in relations to the arms traffic. Echeverria Brealey recently returned from Spain and Cuba.

Echeverria Brealey said that there was absolute control of all arms that came into the country and were delivered to the Sandinists. He added that Interior Minister Carlos Argueda le Franc knew what was going on, even if he did not take any part in the actual operation. According to Echeverria Brealey during the time he was interior minister neither anyone under him, nor anyone in the government, made any profit from these operations. The arms came from Panama and Venezuela. The planes received just enough fuel to make it to Panama and there they would receive more fuel to make more trips. Echeverria said that they did not want Somoza to find out what was going on, so the flights to Panama to get the arms were never scheduled.

Echeverria said that the arms and ammunition which do not belong to Costa Rica cannot be destroyed because they belong to the countries that cooperated with the Sandinists and there is proof of this, except for the arms which were found abandoned.

CLASSES SUSPENDED AT CARTAGO INSTITUTE DUE TO DISORDERS

PA281536 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Violence has erupted at the Technological Institute of Costa Rica. Teargas has been used. Students have been arrested. At this time, the technological institute of Costa Rica campus has been completely surrounded by the civil guard. There is much unrest. Parents are greatly alarmed and have asked for the direct intervention of President Rodrigo Carazo. Violence has erupted at the technological institute in Cartago.

Last night, the institute's top authority ordered the institute closed for the 1980 school year.

There is uncertainty at the technological institute. The authorities are maintaining strict control at the campus. Meanwhile, a group of students had to take refuge in the schoolroom.

We have made contact with our correspondent Omar Galvez, who will now report from the scene of the incidents:

A very difficult situation is being faced here at the Technological Institute of Costa Rica. About 500 civil guards began to surround the technological institute around 0500 [local time]. They have direct orders from the president of the republic, who on the basis of a decision by Cartago Judge Alfonso Valverde, ordered the students to leave the technological institute or face the public force.

Around 0550, since the students remained on the campus, the civil guard proceeded to forcibly remove the students. The students then concentrated at the institute's soda fountain. Since they did not want to leave, the civil guards threw tear gas at them and smashed the soda fountain's windows. When this happened, there was great confusion among the students, especially the girls, who were very affected by the tear gas.

EL SALVADOR

'GROWING VIOLENCE' CONTINUES TO CLAIM LIVES

Havana Report

PA281730 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Dispatches from El Salvador report that more than 70 persons died on Monday due to the growing violence unleashed by the repressive forces and paramilitary bands supported by the Christian Democratic military regime.

Station Occupations, Deaths

PA282040 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0914 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Oct (LATIN)—The search continued today for the guerrilla commandos who yesterday briefly occupied six radio stations in this capital and in principal Salvadoran cities at a time when political violence has intensified throughout the country, an armed forces communique has reported.

After overpowering the radio station personnel, the subversives broadcast antigovernment slogans inviting the people to join the armed struggle.

According to the official report, one radio station was occupied here; two in the city of Santa Ana, the second city of the country 67 km west of here; two in San Miguel, 137 km east and one in Sonsonate, 65 km southwest of the capital.

The guerrilla operation was carried out simultaneously despite the tight watch maintained around the radio stations by the armed forces.

The radio stations have been a constant target of the leftwing guerrilla groups for broadcasting antigovernment slogans.

The army has reported that some 50 persons have been killed in the past few hours in various rural areas of the country, including eight members of a family in the town of Victoria, Cabanas Department in the northwestern part of the country. The slain were relatives of a member of the rural military patrol.

The report added that three persons were killed in Soyapango, nine in San Vicente, two in Secatecoluca, one in Ilopango, five in Sonsonate and two in Jalatenango. In no case were the victims or the attackers identified.

NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT ISSUES WAR BULLETINS

Bulletin No 1

PA290010 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1230 GMT 27 Oct 80

[War bulletin No 1 issued by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front; read by unidentified person during the occupation of Radio Cadena Sonora on 27 October by the Popular Liberation Forces--recorded]

[Text] In its war bulletin No 1, our Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMNL] reports to the Salvadoran people on the joint actions carried out by its political-military revolutionary organizations against the reactionary forces.

At 0100 on 15 October, an FMNL revolutionary detachment of the Anastasio Aquino paracentral front, made up of 167 men, seized Verapaz in San Vicente Department. This group destroyed the offices of the National Telecommunications Administration and the mayor's office. These men also attacked the military and paramilitary forces which are the forces of crime and repression in this town. A meeting with the people was also held. The clash with the murderous forces lasted 4 hours.

The clash resulted in 9 soldiers and 12 members of the paramilitary gang killed. The following weapons were recovered: 2 G-3 rifles, 2 Czechoslovak rifles, 2 .22-caliber rifles, 5 revolvers, 3 DG-3 grenades, 2 rounds of ammunition, 1,000 7.62-mm cartridges, several pairs of combat boots, military uniforms, 1 megaphone and medicines.

On our side, we had one heroic revolutionary killed and two were slightly wounded. However, the enemy has officially reported that 40 guerrillas, and only 3 soldiers and 5 paramilitary members were killed. With this lie they are trying to hide the massacre they carried out against the civilian population in their desperation to conceal the humiliation of their defeat which was dealt to them by revolutionary soldiers who have fewer weapons but more courage. This action was aimed at punishing the assassins of the armed forces for the genocide that they are committing against the people everyday.

We are also telling the people about the ambushes that the FMLN carried out against the enemy: Two trucks with soldiers were ambushed on the road between Tacachico and Santa Ana on 7 October. The FMLN forces also ambushed military convoys with national guardsmen, members of the Nationalist Democratic Organization and soldiers in Chalatenango and Zacatecoluca on 8 and 10 October respectively. The FMLN forces inflicted many casualties on them.

Other actions carried out by our glorious front include the harassment of the national guard post in San Isidro, Sesuntepeque Department. Four enemies were killed in this action. The burning of files and statistics and census records at the Santa Ana governor's office was another action. This was done because the census in question was conducted for counter-revolutionary reasons. Several bombs were simulaneously set off in different parts of San Salvador on 12 October. Many towns have been seized in order to harangue the people. Barricades have been built in strategic places to prevent the passage of the enemies as they move around in their repressive actions against the people. All these actions are aimed at punishing and repudiating the genocidal army and they are part of our struggle to achieve a democratic and revolutionary government that represents the large popular and democratic sectors.

We report to the Salvadoran people that the Christian Democratic-military junta has launched a campaign to exterminate the people in Morazan Department. We denounce this campaign. More than 5,000 army and national guard units armed with 120- and 81-mm mortars, 155-mm cannons, 20 attack helicopters, more than 20 armored cars, more than 100 military vehicles, rifle-grenades [granadas de fusil], machineguns and fifles. as well as napalm, explosives and incendiary bombs have been concentrated in the area. All of these armaments are being used against cantons, villages and towns.

U.S. troops and officers are participating in these genocidal actions and they operate out of bases established in Jocoaitique. Guatemalan and Honduran soldiers are also participating in these actions.

However, in the face of this large genocidal offensive, our military forces in the eastern region are fighting heroically to defend the civilian population and our revolution. Ever since the enemy started its criminal offensive, we have killed and wounded many of its units. We have only lost two heroic revolutionaries. We have not lost any weapons. We deplore the death of many people in Morazan Department. These people are suffering tortures, murders, rapes, bombings, strafing from helicopters and attacks by army and national guard troops.

Military clahses occur in Chalatenango, San Vicente and Morazan Departments everyday. The murderous army is suffering many setbacks in these departments. The enemy has so many wounded soldiers that it has been forced to build a new ward at the military hospital and to seize the third floor of the building of the national nursing school for its own use. Sabotage and harassment actions against the Christian Democratic junta and the genocidal armed forces continue in all the cities and departments in the country. This revolutionary activity, carried out by the people, is being kept quiet by the censorship that the state of siege imposes on all the press organs forcing them to give prominence to their barefaced and cynical campaigns which completely distort reality.

The FMNL general staff promises to keep the people abreast of developments through its bulletins in this war that our forces are waging against hunger, repression and genocide. United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death! We shall overcome! The Political-Military Unified Revolutionary Directorate of the Farabundo Marti Front for National Liberation!

Bulletin No 2

PA290012 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1240 GMT 27 Oct 80

[War Bulletin No 2 issued by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front; read by unidentified person during the occupation of Radio Cadena Sonora on 27 October by the Popular Liberation Forces--recorded]

[Text] In its war bulletin No 2 our Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMNL] reports to the Salvadoran people on the joint actions carried out by its political-military revolutionary organizations against the reactionary forces.

A squad of sappers of the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front blew up a 115,000-volt electrical tower of the San Rafael Pedro line on the night of 14 October. Usulutan Department had no electricity for more than 11 hours and the city of San Miguel had no electricity for more than 2 hours as a result of this action. On 15 October, another squad of sappers of the Francisco Sanchez eastern front carried out a sabotage operation against the Tropigas warehouse located on the road that leads to Usulutan from San Miguel. On 16 October, at 2345, 135 men of the Francisco Sanchez eastern front occupied La Union for 1 and 1/2 hours. They attacked the navy post and the army, the national police, the national guard and the treasury police garrisons simultaneously. We had no casualties. The enemy's casualties have not been confirmed.

At 2100 on the same day, forces of the Modesto Ramirez central front carried out simultaneous sabotage actions against Almacenes Schwarts, the Sears downtown store, the Familia banking center on 5 November Street and the San Salvador Agricultural Development Bank. They also placed a booby trap bomb at the Chiman store. It exploded as policemen rode by in a pickup truck. Several policemen were wounded. In order to carry out the sabotage action at Sears, our combatants arrived in an army jeep dressed as national guardsmen. They had to do this because of the presence of guardsmen in the area. In this way, they were able to place the bomb, control the guardsmen and withdraw from the area.

At 1820 on 17 October, forces of the Modesto Ramirez central front carried out the following simultaneous actions: They sabotaged the 23,000-volt electrical lines that go from the station in Aguas Calientes in Soyapango along the Inter-American Highway up to San Martin; they sabotaged the 23,000-volt electrical lines from Soyapango to Ayutuxtepeque, the lines that go from Soyapango, through La Chacara, the lines that go from the San Antonio Abad station on San Ramon Street and the lines that go from La Bermesa station on the old railroad street to the western region.

Powerful explosives were placed at the statistics and census offices damaging streets with access to it and destroying the files. The electrical power in San Salvador was out for a few minutes as a result of this action.

We are hereby reporting to the Salvadoran people that our forces are defeating the campaign of annihilation that the genocidal army has launched against the Morazan area ever since 7 September. [The playing of the recording ends at this point.]

SWEDISH NEWSMAN LEAVES COUNTRY AFTER ARREST

PA290029 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 28 Oct 80 p 3

[Excerpt] Swedish newsman Piter Turbuison has left the country accompanied by the Swedish consul to El Salvador, who has his headquarters in Guatemala. After spending 48 hours under arrest, the Salvadoran Government junta ordered Turbuison's expulsion.

Turbuison was in El Salvador on a mission from the Swedish state radio and television network when he was arrested last week near the Honduran border in Morazan Department. This is one of the areas of the country where the armed clashes between the guerrillas and military forces are very intense. At the time of his arrest, Turbuison had many photographs and maps of the area in his possession.

ANDES PROTESTS MURDER OF HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP MEMBER

PA281244 Paris AFP in Spanish 1933 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Oct (AFP)--The National Association of Salvadoran Educators (ANDES), today here publicly protested the murder of Ramon Valladares, member of the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission, whose body was found in this capital Sunday.

The same ANDES document demands the junta "stop the repression against the organizations struggling for respect of human rights and against national educators."

ANDES, affiliated to the opposition People's Revolutionary Bloc (BRP), has suffered the loss of 115 teachers since the junta assumed power in October 1979, according to spokesmen from that organization.

Valladares is the second member of the Human Rights Commission to be murdered in El Salvador in less than 10 days, presumably by ultrarightists. A commission's secretary, Maria Magdalena Henriquez, was recently kidnapped and killed.

GUATEMALA

NEW OIL SHIPMENT SCHEDULED FOR MID-NOVEMBER

PA281815 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] More Guatemalan oil will be shipped in mid-November from the Santo Tomas de Castilla wharves to foreign markets. This shipment will consists of approximately 150,000 barrels of crude oil from deposits of Rebelsalto and other areas. The companies in charge of these oil exports are diligently trying to complete the foreign orders already contracted.

HONDURAS

BUSINESSMEN THREATEN INVESTMENT FREEZE; COUP RUMORED

PA281346 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Honduran entrepreneurs, businessmen and industrialists have threatened to freeze their investments if the constitution being drafted by the General Assembly establishes regulations on popular profits. These sectors, members of the Honduran Council of Private Enterprise, reject, first of all, the articles of the new constitution which call for the participation of workers in industrial leadership and profits. These threats coincide with new rumors on preparations for a military coup in Honduras.

COUNTRY BEGINS RECOVERING FROM GENERAL BLACKOUT

PA282017 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1714 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 28 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Electric power in Honduras will be rationed by areas and cities until the end of this week as an extension of a blackout which hit Sunday night throughout the country.

The electric power interconnection made with Nicaragua 4 years ago has permitted Honduras to have some electric power and to decrease losses to businesses, companies and consumers in general.

According to German Aparicio, the manager of the national electric power company, the blackout was caused by the accidental closing of a watergate which flooded the machine room of the "Canaveral" plant in northern Honduras, causing a short circuit.

Two-thirds of the country, which had been without power since Sunday, began to receive power late yesterday evening. It is estimated that the repairs, which began on Sunday, will be completed by Friday.

NICARAGUA

NICARAGUAN FISHING BOAT HIJACKED TO HONDURAS

PA281812 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] A Nicaraguan fishing boat has been hijacked in Nicaraguan waters, the crew wounded and the vessel has turned up in Honduras. The Nicaraguan fishing boat "Georgina" was attacked at 2200 on 21 October in Laguna de Perlas by a group of unidentified hooded individuals. They seriously wounded the captain and crew, according to Ruth Castro, person responsible of the Central America department in the Foreign Ministry. Juan Lopez, captain of the "Georgina," jumped into the sea, although he was wounded by the attackers. He was later found on shore by other fishermen who took him to a hospital where he is now in serious condition.

The "Georgina" was taken by the hijackers to the Island of Roatan, where it is being kept under guard until the circumstances under which it was taken there are explained. In conclusion, Ruth Castro said that the Foreign Ministry is working on gaining the return of the "Georgina."

LAST PHASE OF FOREIGN DEBT NEGOTIATION ANNOUNCED

PA281618 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Alfredo Cesar, president of the National Financing System, today said that the renegotiation of the Nicaraguan foreign debt for $300 million with more than 100 private banks of the United States, the FRG and Spain will be carried out with each of these countries.

The Nicaraguan Government reached an agreement in September with 12 representatives of more than 100 foreign private banks. This agreement was the result of 10 months of intense discussions to negotiate a $582 million debt that will be paid in 12 years with a 5-year grace period. Our government started paying interest on this debt on 15 December 1979.

Cesar reported that Nicaragua reached the final stage of the renegotiation of its foreign debt after recent talks with private banks of the aforementioned countries. It was agreed in these talks that Nicaragua would negotiate bilaterally with these countries. The last phase of negotiations with those who lent money to the Somozist regime involves $300 million. This debt is distributed as follows: $150 million to the United States, $70 million to Spain [words indistinct] money stolen by Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, $50 million to Venezuela and $25 million to the FRG.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON SECURITY COUNCIL SEAT ISSUE

PA270455 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 27 Oct 80

[News conference held by government junta members Moises Hassan Morales and Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Agriculture Minister Jaime Wheelock Roman, Housing Minister Miguel Ernesto Vigil, Deputy Housing Minister Roberto Lacayo, Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman and International Reconstruction Fund Director Haroldo Montealegre at government palace--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Filadelfo Martinez of ACAN-EFE. The Costa Rican delegation to the United Nations announced today that Nicaragua will withdraw its candidacy to a seat on the Security Council. If this is true, what are the motives for Nicaragua's withdrawal?

[D'Escoto] At this moment, the group known as the Latin American Group [Grupo Latino-Americano--GRULA] that is, the association of all the ambassadors of Latin American countries, which of course includes the English-speaking countries of the Caribbean, has been meeting for the past 3 hours at the United Nations in an attempt to solve the problem of the vacancy that will exist in the Security Council with the end of Jamaica's 2-year term.

It is a problem that some persons have tried to present as if the groups from Asia and particularly Africa--as if Africa does not wish to respect the will of the Latin Americans, who are responsible for choosing their own candidate and for proposing the Latin American candidate to the General Assembly. The thing is that Latin America has been unable to reach an agreement. For example, Asia and Africa have reached an agreement and the matter was resolved quickly.

Now, you are all familiar with the problem that occurred last year when Cuba, which from the time of its revolution has been unable to obtain the place to which it has every right on the Security Council, found itself in an electoral (?dispute) with Colombia. Cuba and Colombia finally had to resolve the problem by using Mexico as a third choice to solve the problem after a lengthy struggle.

Immediately after this occurred last year, Cuba expressed its desire and its intention to be the Latin American candidate for this year. Regrettably, there are countries which, no matter how democratic they claim to be, do not wish to recognize the rights of other countries and which also like to monopolize many things. This is a fact. Costa Rica had already been on the Security Council in 1975 and 1976, for a 2-year period. Cuba has not been on it, as I said, since its revolution. But, with a great sense of responsiblity and in an effort to spare the General Assembly a lengthy dispute with physical exhaustion and loss of time, Cuba withdrew its candidacy, leaving the Latin American seat on the Security Council open.

We read in a news dispatch yesterday that Ambassador Piza Escalante referred to the defeat of Cuba. This is highly suggestive.

The situation, then, is that Cuba has withdrawn and only one candidate remains. But this does not mean that there is a single candidate endorsed and supported by GRULA. There was a single candidate because the other candidate had withdrawn, but this single candidate which remained, that is, Costa Rica, did not have GRULA's endorsement. Especially--why not say it--because it is being said, what is happening here is that Africa.... [does not complete sentence] Why is Africa so interested? Remember that Africa is like the heart of a movement that is very important to us: the movement of nonaligned countries. Africa sees that, in Asia for example, Bangladesh, a member of the movement has been replaced by Japan. This is all well and good, but Japan is not a member of the nonaligned movement. Zambia, of Africa, was replaced by Uganda. These two are members. From Latin America, Jamaica, a member of the movement, was leaving the council and there was a candidate which was not the official candidate of the Latin American group. Therefore, the African countries and the Asian countries felt free to vote for another. This led to the candidacy of Guyana. This candidacy emerged without any country even seeking it. However, since Guyana has expressed its desire to be a candidate next year, it withdrew.

Later, our candidacy emerged. We were not seeking it, either. We did nothing to obtain any votes, but we were obligated, according to the UN regulations to be a candidate in three rounds of voting. Therefore, after the first round, we stated publicly that we accepted the will of the General Assembly to be a candidate for these three rounds of restricted voting and we reserved the right to subsequently reassess our situation and that is why this morning Nicaragua summoned all the members of GRULA, which are still meeting to decide how to solve the problem.

There have been many suggestions. One of the suggestions that has been most widely accepted so far has been the Panamanian suggestion that Guyana and the Dominican Republic withdraw their candidacy for seats on the Security Council for next year; that Costa Rica now receive GRULA's endorsement so that the group can present an official candidate to the General Assembly and that, under a kind of gentlemen's agreement, Cuba be the single Latin American candidate next year. As I said, they are discussing this situation at this time. We shall see what the results of all this turns out to be.

[Unidentified speaker] We would like to briefly add two things. First, in becoming a candidate for a seat on the UN Security Council, Nicaragua is exercising a legitimate right which it has acquired not only because it is a member of the organization, but also because of the right conferred on us by the prestige of our revolution and the recently acquired right to sovereignty and independence. These are the bases of our international prestige. In no way has Nicaragua served as an instrument to block any country from access to that seat on the Security Council.

This same prestige of ours made it possible for Nicaragua to be elected to the UN Economic and Social Council. This is an 18-member organization that is just as important as the Security Council. Last week Nicaragua was elected unanimously to that council by the members of the General Assembly with three abstentions. This also confirms the prestige that our country now enjoys as a result of our revolution and our international position achieved through the revolution. We are now really being taken into account in the United Nations.

[D'Escoto] I believe that that explanation was very important. I would like to add that we have always respected other countries. We are very displeased by the dispatch concerning the statements made by the Costa Rican foreign minister and by the Costa Rican permanent representative to the United Nations.

We would have to find out whether they really made those statements. However, the report quotes them as saying that Nicaragua was being used as a tool by another country, specifically Cuba, to block Costa Rica. We must reject this emphatically, as was already done by our ambassador to the United Nations and we state that we respect the decisions of other countries.

Now why did Costa Rica decide to launch its candidacy when it knew that Cuba had already expressed its decision to do so? That is its affair, but it is evident that in making this decision, Costa Rica sought to have a repetition of last year's problem. Moreover, it is not our opinion, but the charge that is being made at the United Nations is that Costa Rica, in defense of other interests, has launched its candidacy in order to block Cuba.

[Question] (Archibald Lechuvo) of the Voice of Nicaragua. Do you believe that the suspicious action of the Costa Rican Government to prevent progressive and revolutionary countries from having a seat on the UN Security Council is a trick to prevent the defense of world peace and the advance of the people's revolutionary struggles?

[Unidentified speaker] In no way can we describe the attitude of the Costa Rican Government as suspicious. We believe that the Costa Rican Government has the right to present itself as a candidate to a seat in an international organization, but we have the same right. It would be very unlikely that we would accede to any request to compete or to refrain from competing as a candidate to a post in an international organization without first considering our own interests as a country. We have our own reasons for desiring to occupy a seat on the Security Council, and Nicaragua cannot renounce those national interests, which are the ones that the revolution defends, in favor of the interests of any other country.

Secondly, as Father d'Escoto noted, we are members of the movement of nonaligned countries. We are politically identified with the nonaligned movement. We are members because we decided that at the time of its revolution, that was Nicaragua's natural place in international politics, the sphere of nonalignment.

Therefore, we also are committed to the political guidelines of the nonaligned movement. Early next year, Foreign Minister d'Escoto will participate in the conference of foreign ministers of the nonaligned movement in India and it is a part of our participation in the movement for us to have taken such a position at the United Nations with respect to this election.

Therefore, we cannot describe the intentions of Costa Rica, but we do know what our intentions are. Our intentions are to defend the interests of the nation, the interests of the country and the interests of our revolution in the international sphere.

CDS REORGANIZATION BEGINS IN MANAGUA, OTHER AREAS

PA271431 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The reorganization of the Sandinist Defense Committee [CDS] began yesterday in various parts of Managua. It is part of a qualitative change in the organization that represents true popular interests. The coordinators of the southeastern and northeastern districts of Managua met yesterday at Las Piedrecitas School.

Among other issues agreed upon, it was decided that membership in the CDS is open to all persons over 14 who identify with the defense of the Sandinist revolution. It was also decided to hold seminars and to organize a CDS in every city block, with a coordinator being appointed for each.

Rank and file members will also be consulted so that the appointment of coordinators will be truly popular.

Reorganization seminars were also held yesterday at Ciudad Sandino and the Xolotlan Airport area.

The CDS has taken significant steps toward the qualitative changes needed for advancement in which the participation of the masses will be fundamental. From now on, the CDS will truly be an organization of the masses.

MALMIERCA REPORTS TO NONALIGNED NATIONS ON IRAN-IRAQ TRIP

PA281703 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca reported to the nonaligned countries coordination bureau on the results of his recent visits to Iran and Iraq on the instructions of Fidel Castro, president of the movement, to try to seek a peaceful, political and honorable solution to the Iran-Iraq conflict. Malmierca stressed that the mission is in line with the inflexible desire of all the nonaligned nations to put an end to the conflict which is causing enormous damage to the parties involved, presents the possibility of foreign intervention and is detrimental to the developing nations in addition to threatening world peace. He also reported that Cuban Ambassador to United Nations Raul Roa Kouri, in coordination with representative of the PLO Zuhd' Labib at-Tarazi and in consultation with the Iranian and Iraqi delegations, completed the good will committee that will act as a good faith bridge between the two states.

The committee, which was formed at the request of the nonaligned coordination bureau, will be made up of the foreign ministers of Cuba, Algeria, India, Pakistan, Zambia and Yugoslavia and a representative of the PLO. Malmierca also said that although it is obvious that the content of his meetings with the Iraqi and Iranian presidents can only be released by the chiefs of state, he could report that the results demonstrate the usefulness of continuing the efforts.

CEMA OFFICIAL POPOV ARRIVES FOR INTERSPUTNIK MEETING

FL281652 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1635 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Vladimir Popov, chief of the CEMA Standing Committee's Department for Electrical and Postal Communications, early this morning arrived in Havana from Moscow. Popov will participate in the Ninth Intersputnik Council meeting which opened at the Habana Libre Hotel in Havana yesterday and will last until Sunday. He was received at Jose Marti International Airport by Rene Hernandez Cartaya, first vice minister of communications and current chairman of the Intersputnik Council; and Yuriy Krupin, director general of the Intersputnik Space Communications organization. A frequency distribution plan and a cooperation protocol between Intersputnik and Intercosmos will be approved during the 6 working days of the Ninth Intersputnik Council meeting. Twelve member and three observer countries are participating in the meeting.

MONTANE RECEIVES HUNGARIAN PARTY OFFICIAL BERECZ

FL281718 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Janos Berecz, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and chief of its Department of International Relations, today arrived in Havana at the invitation of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee. Jesus Montane Oropesa, member of the party Central Committee and chief of its General Department of Foreign Relations, received the Hungarian party official at the air terminal.

BENIN'S OGOUMA DENOUNCES RELEASE OF CUBANA SUSPECTS, DEPARTS

FL271257 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1241 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Benin's foreign affairs minister, Simon Ogouma, has denounced the release of the persons responsible for the crime in Barbados [bombing of Cuban plane] by the Venezuelan Government as something very grave which violates international law. In an exclusive interview granted to Radio Reloj moments before leaving for his country, Foreign Minister Ogouma said that it is not normal for criminals to be set free and not be punished when responsibility for a crime has been established.

Ogouma said it was necessary to develop a strong struggle so that this mistake can be corrected, adding that the Cuban Government is legally right in demanding that the assassins in that horrible crime be punished. Simon Ogouma asserted that his country attaches great importance to the nonaligned countries movement and that the Cuban leadership is performing its tasks correctly as chairman of the movement.

AUSTRIAN ENVOY SAYS RELATIONS WITH CUBA 'VERY GOOD'

FL281253 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1240 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Austrian Ambassador to Cuba Peter Hohenfellner has declared that his country's relations with Cuba can be described as very good and friendly. The Austrian diplomat made the statement for Radio Reloj during a reception he hosted on the occasion of his country's national day which was attended by interim Foreign Minister Rene Anillo. Hohenfellner noted that relations between the two countries have intensified and expanded following the two visits to Austria by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. Austrian Ambassador to Cuba Peter Hohenfellner revealed that commercial relations with Cuba have expanded over the past 8 months. He emphasized that he expects that relations will be expanded in all fields in the future.

FIDEL CASTRO VISITS MATANZAS PARTY OFFICES

FL281120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party, was cheered by the people of Matanzas as he passed along the centrally located Milanes Street in Matanzas city following a visit to the provincial party committee in Matanzas. Accompanied by Jose Antonio Naranjo, member of the party Central Committee and Government Minister, the president of the Councils of State and Ministers held a meeting with Julian Rizo, party first secretary in Matanzas Province, during which Fidel Castro was interested in the economic development of Matanzas.

Julian Rizo briefed him on the work on the principal plans of the year and the efforts of Matanzas workers to fulfill them in honor of the Second Party Congress. During the time Fidel remained in the Matanzas party headquarters, about 2 hours, thousands of workers and students gathered near the building. A real burst of popular joy resulted when Fidel came out.

FOOD MINISTER DISCUSSES MILK, BREAD, BEER PRODUCTION

FL281647 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Appearing on TV channel six's public information program, Food Industry Minister Alejandro Roca has made important statements concerning the situation and prospects for food production and food distribution to the population. Concerning milk production, he pointed out that it has had sustained growth during the present 5-year period. He stressed that in 1975 production was 453,000 tons and in 1980 it was 1.68 million tons. Despite this increase, Alejandro Roca added, Cuba has imported more than 500,000 tons of powdered milk during the past 10 years. This represents some 5 billion liters.

Minister Roca said that modest but sustained increases are expected in the coming year in beef, pork and canned meat production. Minister Roca also touched on the poor quality of bread and reiterated that the solution to this situation must come at the local level. He also said that the production of beer and malt has reached the maximum of installed capacity. He added that some 29 million cases of beer and 2.8 million cases of malt will be produced this year. We know, he emphasized, that these figures are still not enough, though they are double the consumption in Cuba in 1958. Minister Roca announced that 65 million pesos are earmarked to modernize breweries and to set up a new plant in Camaguey Province during the forthcoming 5-year period.

GRENADA

PEOPLE'S MILITIA SET TO BE RESTRUCTURED

FL171435 Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 12 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Saturday, CANA--The People's Revolutionary Militia in Grenada is to be restructured to improve the level of supervision and control and create better coordination, it has been officially announced here.

Hundreds of members of the people's militia were informed of plans for the restructuring at a recent meeting here, a government statement said.

Addressing the meeting, Army Lieutenant Cecil Bishop said that the idea was to increase the efficiency of the militia.

National commander of the militia, Brother Winston Bullen, addressed the meeting on the importance of discipline in the organisation.

He called on the members to stand up and to be in the vanguard of revolutionary defence. Discipline, he said, was the key in ensuring that the revolution of March 1979 continued to bring benefits to the people.

HAITI

GOVERNMENT CONFIRMS ARREST OF SYLVIO CLAUDE

PA230438 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] The Haitian Government has confirmed the arrest of Sylvio Claude, top leader of the Christian Democratic Party of Haiti.

Claude is charged with violating the so-called press law which proscribes making offensive remarks about the tyrant Jean-Claude Duvalier or members of his family.

In other news, it was learned that Haitian newsman (Evans Pulp), who was arrested last week at the Port-au-Prince airport on his return from New York, has disappeared.

JAMAICA

DUDLEY THOMPSON KEEPS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES SEAT

PA260230 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Jamaican National Security Minister Dudley Thompson has retained his seat in the House of Representatives on a ruling from the Jamaican appeals court.

Three judges of this court decided that Thompson's seat is valid and constitutional. This puts and end to delaying tactics by the Jamaica Labour Party aimed at encouraging differences between the security forces and the government.

Some months ago, Jamaica's Supreme Court decided that the seat of the national security minister in the House of Representatives was illegal because, according to the Supreme Court, procedures involving the nomination of candidates were violated in July 1978.

On that occasion, Thompson's nomination was postponed because of the state of violence in his district.

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 212 30 October 1980

CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Mexican, Central American, Caribbean Communist Parties Meet A 1
Protocol Signed To Create Inter-American Human Rights Institute A 1

ARGENTINA

LA PRENSA Comments on Relations With Washington [22 Oct] B 1
President Videla Calls for National Unity B 2
Commander Denies Charges of Psychological Warfare B 3
First Radical Congress Opens In Buenos Aires [LA RAZON 25 Oct] B 3
Briefs: Peruvian Ambassador B 3

BRAZIL

Justice Minister Fires Mato Grosso do Sul Governor D 1
Newspaper Examines New Subsidiary of Nuclebras D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 25 Oct]
Council Approves Use of Vegetable Oils as Fuel Source D 2
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 22 Oct]
Briefs: Copper Project With Chile; Export Increase; Intelligence Official D 2

CHILE

Envoy in Buenos Aires Discusses Ties With Argentina E 1
'Observers,' Correspondents Comment on Argentine Army Maneuvers E 1

COLOMBIA

Army Continues Operations Against FARC, Insurgents F 1
Guerrillas Captured in Medellin F 1
Hideout Discovered F 1
Four Killed as FARC, ELN Groups Clash in Arauca F 1

ECUADOR

Bomb Explosion in Quito Bank Kills Two, Injures Several G 1
Government Minister's Statement G 1
New Trade Routes Sought To Bypass Panama Canal G 2
Foreign Minister Reports Results of Amazon Region Meeting G 2
Settlement Reached With Indians; Settlers Leaving G 2
Briefs: New Oil Well G 2

PARAGUAY

Groups Respond to Interior Minister's Statements H 1
Radical Liberal Party [ABC COLOR 26 Oct] H 1
Human Rights Commission [HOY 27 Oct] H 1

PANAMA

Royo Regrets No Mention of Latin America in U.S. Debate N 1
Royo Message Urges Urgent OAS Action on El Salvador N 1
380 Salvadoran Refugees To Arrive From Honduras N 1
Leader States FRAMPO Undergoing Reorganization N 1

LA PRENSA Reports 1979 Commercial Accord With USSR [28 Oct] N 2
Briefs: New Nicaraguan Ambassador N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

Salvadoran, Honduran Ministers Meet With Peruvian President P 1

COSTA RICA

President Carazo Denies Rumors of Possible Coup P 1
Cooperation Agreements With USSR, CSSR Ratified P 1
Security Minister on Technological Institute Incident P 2

EL SALVADOR

Junta Members Receive Dominican Politicians P 2
FDR Rejects Episcopal Conference Mediation Offer P 2
DRU-PM Broadcasts Communique on Unity P 2
National University Rector Succumbs to Wounds P 4
Junta Condemns Murder P 4
Newspapers, Radio Stations Report Violence 28, 29 Oct P 4
Press Reports P 4
Radio Reports P 5
Teachers Group Confirms Early Conclusion of School Year P 5

GUATEMALA

Government Rejects UN Authority Over Belize's Future P 6
Government Planning To Build Oil Refinery P 6
Minister Denies Delay in Processing Safe-Conducts P 7
Police Mobilization Seen As Preventive Measure P 7

HONDURAS

TIEMPO Reportedly Calls Treaty 'Act Forced by U.S.' P 7

NICARAGUA

Nicaragua, Panama Seen as Targets of Republican Party P 7
Goals of 1980 Reactivation Plan '97 Percent Fulfilled' P 8
Cordova Rivas Comments on PCD Role in Revolution P 8
Managua Radio Reports Black Hand Activities in Leon P 9

CUBA

Fidel Castro Reports on Mediation Efforts in Iraq-Iran War Q 1
Malmierca Visit to Iraq [cross-reference] Q 1
Ambassador in Jamaica Replies to JLP Charges [Kingston DAILY GLEANER 27 Oct] Q 1
U.S. Charged With Intervention in Jamaica Before Elections Q 2
CSSR To Step Up Cooperation in Geology Q 3
National Sugar Workers Congress Opens in Havana Q 3
Officials Mark 21st Anniversary of Cienfuegos' Disappearance Q 4
Del Valle Chairs Closing Session of Camaguey MINSAP Meeting Q 4
Briefs: Ambsssador to Trinidad-Tobago Q 4

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Settlement With Cuba on Warship Sinking Seen Near [TRIBUNE 24 Oct] S 1
Briefs: Death of Cabinet Secretary S 1

DOMINICA

Former Premier John Arrested, Charged With Fraud S 1
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 21 Oct]

JAMAICA

Official Says Cuban Doctors Received Threats S 2
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 23 Oct]
Police Seize Arms Shipment; JLP Leader Involved [Havana] S 2
JWP Leader Charges Police Tried To Kill Him [Havana] S 2
Police Confirm Arrest of Workers Party Members S 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

GUYANA

Burnham Sets General Elections for 15 Dec V 1
[Kingston DAILY GLEANER 27 Oct]
French Geologists Report Possible Uranium Deposits V 1
[GUYANA CHRONICLE 6 Oct]

SURINAME

Government Announces New Communications Policy V 1
[Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE 23 Oct]

MEXICAN, CENTRAL AMERICAN, CARIBBEAN COMMUNIST PARTIES MEET

PA292106 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0629 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Oct (EFE)--The communist parties of Mexico, Central America and Panama today warned against the "danger" that could be posed by the triumph of Republican Ronald Reagan in the U.S. presidential elections.

The Mexican Communist Party reported that "somewhere in Central America" the communist parties of Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean held a conference to examine the regional situation.

A communique affirms that "Central American reactionaries" could attack "Nicaragua and the Salvadoran people" in order to bring war to the region and to keep in power the present "unjust" political order.

The communist congress pointed out that the duty of all Marxists "today consists of doing everything to favor the triumph of the revolution in El Salvador."

On the Caribbean region situation, the communists pointed out that "the revolutions of Granada and Nicaragua" are the "most important and influential events in the history of the continent" since the Cuban revolution.

In Jamaica, it was said, the Michael Manley government "struggles to defeat the direct attacks of reactionaries," while the people of Puerto Rico and Belize "struggle to achieve independence."

The communists expressed their recognition of the Catholic clergy's commitment to act in concert with the people and reaffirmed their will to increase joint action for democracy with Christian movements.

PROTOCOL SIGNED TO CREATE INTER-AMERICAN HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTE

PA290143 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] The constituent agreement on the establishment of the Inter-American Human Rights Institute was signed this morning in the presence of President Rodrigo Carazo. The institute was described as an international, autonomous entity with academic characteristics, as stated in its statute, which will have full legal standing.

The protocol was signed by Maximo Cisneros, vice president of the Inter-American Human Rights Court; Bernd Niehaus, Costa Rican foreign minister; and Elizabeth Odio, Costa Rican justice minister.

The Inter-American Human Rights Institute will be dedicated to teaching, investigating and promoting human rights from a multidisciplinary point of view, with particular emphasis on the problems of America. It is an academic center in the field of human rights and complements the Inter-American Human Rights Court and the University for Peace.

With the ratification of this agreement, Costa Rica becomes the human rights capital of the world, commented Maximo Cisneros.

LA PRENSA COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH WASHINGTON

PY250110 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Oct 80 pp 1, 14

["The Dialogue With Washington" by J. Iglesias Rouco]

[Text] When a country like Argentina maintains a difficult dialogue, or at least a complicated one, with a big power like the United States, it is not surprising that the appointment of a new ambassador and his quick assumption of duties elicit all kinds of speculations and expectations. The interest grows even more when the country in question prepares itself to initiate a new, or a slightly new, political stage in the course of a long military process and also when a temporary charge d'affaires of the stature of Mr Klaus Ruser is, or was up to now, head of the U.S. Embassy.

As if that were not enough, Ambassador Harry Schlaudeman arrived in Buenos Aires at a time when no one knows who will be his commander in chief--that is, the next president of the United States. Many people here, and not only the man on the street, believe that if Mr Reagan wins the U.S. November elections, the current controversies between Buenos Aires and Washington will become considerably smoother. Probably this notion is basically wrong since Mr Schlaudeman himself seems to have wished to rule it out or "moderate" it on his arrival in Argentina the day before yesterday.

We dare say that San Martin Palace, the military junta, the presidency and also the president-designate have all carefully noted the statement made by the new ambassador at Ezeiza Airport which fits perfectly with the content of the letter Carter recently sent to General Viola. On the one hand, Mr Schlaudeman hinted that he wants to cooperate for the prompt reestablishment of smoother relations between the two countries. On the other hand, he "recalled" that the most interesting political experience of his career in Latin America--six diplomatic posts in the same number of countries of the continent--was, in fact, the reestablishment of democracy in Peru where he served as U.S. ambassador until recently. Perhaps to highlight the special recognition Washington now reserves for Latin American leaders who strive for a "transition" similar to the Peruvian one, Mr Schlaudeman expressly named General Morales Bermudez, together with the current president, Belaunde Terry, a liberal as far removed from the left as from military populism. The ambassador is evidently much impressed by the Peruvian "model."

The least one can say about Mr Schlaudeman is that his appointment as U.S. ambassador to Argentina just a few weeks ago surprised many local political circles. By the middle of this year when former Ambassador Castro decided to return to the United States to help his friend Carter in the electoral campaign, everyone here assumed that the White House would wait for the results of the Carter-Reagan contest to choose its man in Buenos Aires. Even Mr Castro himself seemed to share that belief at the time of his departure. That impression deepened when Washington sent Mr Klaus Ruser to Buenos Aires to temporarily replace Castro. Ruser is a member of the select group of "brains" created by Kissinger at the State Department. In that group, which is permanently in contact with Mr Brzezinski's National Security Council and, therefore, has not only diplomatic but also strategic views of world problems, Ruser is a first-rate specialist on political and economic matters of the southern Atlantic. He has a thorough knowledge of Argentina since he had already come to Buenos Aires with the missions of General Goodpaster and Ambassador Gerard Smith before assuming responsibility for the embassy.

Many observers ask themselves--since the U.S. Embassy was in the hands of such an expert who, just as Kissinger and Brzezinski, was reportedly not born an American--why does the White House appoint a new ambassador before knowing who will be the ambassador's president? And why was Schlaudeman in such a hurry to travel to Buenos Aires before taking all his planned vacations? Has something changed in past weeks?

For the time being, these questions only serve to feed certain fantasies of the diplomatic and political world. But according to our sources, any conclusion drawn on this can lead to error. This also applies to the idea that Reagan's triumph would totally change the U.S. point of view regarding its relations with Argentina.

Our sources told us that the three major problems hindering our relations with Washington--human rights, grain sales to the Soviet Union and the Argentine policy in Latin America--should be considered in the light of the following data:

A. Schlaudeman, like Ruser, maintains excellent relations with Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs Bowdler who, in turn, continues to be the man trusted by the Security Council and by Secretary of State Muskie. It is unlikely that the decision-making group of the Security Council would be dissolved or lose influence in the State Department after an eventual Reagan victory.

B. The general principle of the human rights policy will continue in force, even under Reagan's administration. The implementation of that policy toward Argentina can be made through several methods, perhaps giving it a lower pitch as political relaxation progresses. This will happen under both Reagan and Carter, regardless of the method used for its implementation. The essential rigor of this policy will not decrease, at least as long as the White House can use it against the Soviet Union while international "detente" is at a standstill.

C. In any case, Ambassador Schlaudeman will try "to clarify" as soon as possible to Washington the Argentine foreign policy and its ideological and military strategy regarding the Southern Cone. Then, he may try to initiate a period of "harmonization" between the two countries on these topics.

D. At the same time, the United States is seeking "to clarify" the complicated affair of the grain sales to the Soviet Union. Although reluctantly, the United States would agree in principle to regard this sale as a "special sale" [venta coyuntural]. It does not, however, hide its concern over the possibility that Argentina might disrupt the strategic grain reserve of the West. This means that the United States will probably want to have "reassurance" from Argentina that its sales to Western and Third World nations will not be rerouted to the Soviet Union. This topic was included in recent talks held by Mr Martinez de Hoz in the United States.

E. Washington will continue to uphold the principle that it is essential to deter at any cost an armed clash between Argentina and Chile over the Beagle Channel. La Paz Msgr Jorge Manrique shares his opinion on this issue of inter-American relations. He recently stated that a war between the two countries would be the "spark" that could unleash clashes among other states of the continent which, according to the United States, would break the delicate system of checks and balances advocated by Washington for the region.

PRESIDENT VIDELA CALLS FOR NATIONAL UNITY

PY291915 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1103 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Mendoza, 29 Oct (NA)--President Jorge Videla made here a call for national unity. He said in his message: "In this chess game (the mediation), the pope has moved a pawn." He also said that "the wisdom and prudence of the pope makes us think that we will reach a fair solution for the two parties" in the border dispute with Chile.

Videla, who delivered his message last night from a local movie theater in the presence of prominent local figures, honored those who "achieved peace in Argentina" through their "effort, struggle and blood and who did not have a commission to defend their human rights nor need a prize to deserve our respect."

He also said that the military government process "is adapting itself to the circumstances" without setting aside its objectives. Videla asserted that "there will be functional changes" but he did not specify what they will be.

Videla asserted that the dialogue called for by the government will enter an "instrumental stage" and mentioned the drafting of the political party statutes and the electoral law but he did not give the time for their implementation.

He said that the present government cannot "conceive of a democracy" without the existence of political parties but he made it clear that political groups should be something more than enterprises "merely devoted to collecting votes."

President Videla alluded to the number of "prisoners, killings and disappearances" left by the "war against subversion" and asserted: "Our sorrow over this result is great" but "this cannot diminish the pride all of us feel over the victory achieved."

In another portion of his message, President Videla said: "During the stage of government which ends in March 1981, I am in charge of the ordering phase. It was a priority to achieve order to replace the chaos which we had inherited, to fight violence, to put the economy in order and to achieve social peace." He further indicated that "the process has to go beyond this purely ordering phase and pass on to a stage of creativity. If this stage which I mentioned was one of ordering, the one which follows me should--without using rigid limits--focus its main effort on deepening those ideas of providing the process with a political content."

COMMANDER DENIES CHARGES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

FY291714 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Argentine Navy Commander Armando Lambruschini has said that the Argentine Navy is carrying out its training program as it does every year. Admiral Lambrushcini made this statement in reference to Chilean newspaper reports charging that Argentina is resorting to psychological warfare to exert pressure on Chile over the Beagle dispute.

FIRST RADICAL CONGRESS OPENS IN BUENOS AIRES

FY281648 Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 25 Oct 80 p 7

[Excerpt] Ricardo Balbin opened the first radical congress of greater Buenos Aires. It is being held at Avellaneda and organized by the Ricardo Rojas Study Center. On this occasion, he said: "The importance of this congress lies not only in the things it will have to resolve but also in the difficult circumstances under which it will have to do so. Radicalism is not, however, taking an aggressive or threatening stand. It is taking a much higher stand, that of guiding the course of the nation."

Among those present at the opening were the national leaders Antonio Troccoli; Juan Carlos Pugliese, president of the Buenos Aires Radical Committee; Cesar Garcia Puente; Enrique Vanoli and Juan Trilla, chairman of the Federal Capital Committee.

BRIEFS

PERUVIAN AMBASSADOR--Buenos Aires, 7 Oct (TELAM)--The new Peruvian ambassador to Argentina, Guillermo Hoyos Osores, today presented his credentials to President Jorge Rafael Videla at a ceremony in government house. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1525 GMT 7 Oct 80 FY]

JUSTICE MINISTER FIRES MATO GROSSO DO SUL GOVERNOR

PY291649 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] The governor of Mato Grosso do Sul State has been fired by the justice minister. Federal Senator Pedro Pedrossian has replaced former Governor Marcelo Miranda as interim governor. For the past few days, the discharged governor has been having trouble with the Social Democratic Party bloc in the state legislative assembly.

NEWSPAPER EXAMINES NEW SUBSIDIARY OF NUCLEBRAS

PY282321 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Oct 80 p 3

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "The New Subsidiary of Nuclebras"]

[Text] The president of the republic has signed decree-laws authorizing Nuclebras to constitute, in 90 days, a new subsidiary which will be called Nucon (Nuclebras Branch for Building Nuclear Plant Inc.) [Nuclebras Constructora de Centrais Nucleares S.A.].

Nucon will be charged with designing and building the next Brazilian nuclear plants. In their preambles, the above decrees state that the new enterprise will implement the transfer of technology agreed upon in the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement, which is now in the stage of building and operating nuclear plants.

The new subsidiary has certainly an important role to perform within the Brazilian nuclear program, a role that is justified because it would be difficult to have a constructive dialogue with and to implement the transfer of technology from our international partners whenever different Brazilian companies (Furnas, CESP, Copel, CHSF, Eletronorte, etc), depending on the location of the plants, become involved in their construction.

In that regard, the centralization in the hands of a single federal enterprise specialized in plant construction undoubtedly has positive aspects. For instance, the problems existing in Furnas, which is squeezed between the CNEN and Nuclebras, are well known. Major errors in planning and construction of nuclear plants will be difficult to avoid with the division of decisionmaking and authority, a division that will be worsened considering that the next nuclear plants will be built in states which already have their own electricity companies such as the CESP in Sao Paulo and the CEMIG in Minas Gerais. There would then be a proliferation of technicians, a waste of efforts and resources and unsatisfactory results as a consequence.

By authorizing Nuclebras to create a new subsidiary, the federal government, however, takes on a greater responsibility for the execution of the nuclear program. Unfortunately, Nuclebras has not demonstrated up to now the capacity to develop a nuclear program fitting to the country's real interests although it has demonstrated a capacity for political maneuvering to overpower other enterprises in the field. It can thus be seen that unless there is a reshuffling at the higher echelons of Nuclebras--from which the main experts have already departed--we are bound to incur even greater errors than those made so far. The responsibility that the nation's president has now granted to Nuclebras takes on new dimensions because it will henceforth be charged with the sole responsibility for the Brazilian nuclear program.

A question can be asked at this point: What about the structure so far set up at Furnas and even at the CESP that was getting ready to construct the next nuclear plants in Sao Paulo? If Nuclebras wants to act correctly, it should gather all the technicians, from these companies, universities and private sector alike, in a joint effort to come up with the best plan at the lowest cost for the construction of nuclear plants, as well as for the transfer of technology. If Nuclebras does not act this way, the main objective of the government will be thwarted and the country will end up having just another subsidiary at a time when the prevailing idea is to reduce the cost of running the state machinery.

Another important point to mention is that the creation of Nucon does not resolve the basic problem of Brazil's nuclear program, that is: Where do the funds for its implementation come from? By granting greater autonomy to Nuclebras, practically separating it from Eletrobras, we are not going to find the $30 billion required by the nuclear program without affecting other priority energy programs.

COUNCIL APPROVES USE OF VEGETABLE OILS AS FUEL SOURCE

PY240102 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Oct 80 p 22

[Excerpts] At the proposal of the Agriculture Ministry, the National Energy Council [CNE] yesterday approved a plan for the production of vegetable oils for use as fuel. This plan will permit the replacement of 6.2 percent of diesel oil next year and 16.2 percent by 1985. An interministerial group will be created to prepare the financial scheme for the plan within 30 days. The plan will be aimed at increasing over the short term the supply of oil extracted from soybeans, peanuts, sunflower seed and rape seed. At the same time, 50,000 hectares of African oil palm [dende] will be planted so that oil can be obtained from it beginning in 1986.

The CNE also approved a plan for the utilization of forest biomass for the replacement of fuel oil, by 5 percent in the first stage beginning in 1981, through the utilization of material cleared from forests to expand arable land as well as through the utilization of managed forests. With the planting of forests to serve as a source of energy, at the rate of 300,000 hectares per year, the percentage of fuel oil replacement should be raised to 30 percent by 1985.

The vegetable oil production for energy plan, according to the proposal presented by the Agriculture Ministry, will be aimed at setting up "a strategic stockpile of vegetable oils" by creating annual surpluses of those oils without detriment to the internal supply of edible oils. The proposal also notes that, depending on the international-domestic price ratio, the soybean oil surplus could be exported rather than used as fuel in diesel engines, considering that at its current price a ton of soybean oil brings $600, which is the price of 2 tons of diesel oil.

BRIEFS

COPPER PROJECT WITH CHILE--Rio de Janeiro, 5 Oct (AFP)--Reliable Brazilian diplomatic sources disclosed that a consortium of Brazilian enterprises together with the Chilean enterprises, National Mining Association (SONAMI) and the Chilean Copper Corporation (CODELCO) will extract 60,000 tons of copper per year from Chilean territory. The Brazilian consortium is made up of the enterprises Brasilinvest, Tenenge and Andrade Gutierrez. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1722 GMT 5 Oct 80 PY]

EXPORT INCREASE--Rio de Janeiro, 3 Oct (AFP)--The Brazilian Foreign Trade Department (CACEX) reported that Brazilian exports during the first 8 months of this year increased by 23 percent in volume and 31 percent in value. During the same period, Brazil exported 63,426,329 tons of raw materials worth $5,326,346,000 as compared to 51,655,024 tons worth $4,141,177,000 during the same period in 1979. Export of industrialized products amounted to 8,195,385 tons worth $7,271,898,000 as compared to 6,262,438 tons worth $5,470,398,000 during the same period during 1979. The main raw material exported was coffee beans which amounted to $1,712 million, followed by $1,010 million worth of iron ore. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1133 GMT 3 Oct 80 PY]

INTELLIGENCE OFFICIAL--President Figueiredo yesterday signed a decree transferring Brig Gen Waldyr Alves Costa, chief of the Rio de Janeiro branch of the National Intelligence Service, to the reserves. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Oct p 5 PY]

ENVOY IN BUENOS AIRES DISCUSSES TIES WITH ARGENTINA

FY291921 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The Chilean ambassador to Argentina has reiterated his confidence that a peaceful solution will be achieved in the southern maritime dispute. After staying for more than a week in Santiago for reasons of health, Ambassador Sergio Jarpa Reyes will return to Buenos Aires tomorrow. Jarpa Reyes regards the incident that took place during the visit of Argentina geopolitician Francisco Manrique to be fully solved. Ambassador Jarpa Reyes contended that Argentine-Chilean relations are at a much better level than claimed by the newspapers. He said the number of Argentine tourists will double this year, that is, nearly 400,000 Argentine tourists will visit Chile.

'OBSERVERS,' CORRESPONDENTS COMMENT ON ARGENTINE ARMY MANEUVERS

FY282055 Paris AFP in Spanish 1412 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 27 Oct (AFP)--"Argentina is resorting to psycological warfare against Chile," expert observers stated to Santiago newspapers, at a time when the Argentine Armed Forces are carrying out large-scale maneuvers at various places of their territory, especially close to the border with Chile. The progovernment LA NACION, EL MERCURIO and LA TERCERA today publish the same statement made by a personality whom they do not identify and whom they term as an expert observer in international affairs. The special correspondents of the three morning newspapers who obtained these statements are currently accompanying President Augusto Pinochet and high-ranking civilian and military authorities on an inspection and work trip in the northern part of the country. At the same time, Federico Willoughby, Pinochet's former press secretary who is very close to him, clearly states today in his column in LA TERCERA that even though the Chilean military and citizens are prepared for and disposed toward peace, "if we are led along an irrational path, we are ready to act with ferocity and devotion."

It is the opinion of the foreign correspondents here that these statements are an eloquent sign of the deterioration that is undermining the relations between the two countries in view of the serious turn that the disagreement regarding the Beagle Channel, which is under papal mediation, has taken. The three morning newspapers agree that the observer who they consulted asks: What is the Argentine intention with the military exercises that are currently being held? But it must not be forgotten that these situations generally turn against those who promote them. Do the Argentines intend to return to the situation that was experienced at the end of 1978, or to try to put pressure on the papal mediator who is trying to seek a solution? If so, why did they accept mediation which was asked for by the two governments, they add. Moreover, there are also indications that there is a regrettable precedent (Argentine) of not acknowledging a decision made by arbitration, something that was binding on the two parties.

Willoughby, in his column, accuses Argentine sectors of stimulating a campaign of press leaks regarding the matter of the mediation and he also recalls that the espionage and the military maneuvers have reached a point similar to the one that prompted the intervention of the Vatican. In a way similar to that which has made the musical comedy "Evita" famous, we truly believe that the Chilean military regime can say "don't cry for me, Argentina." There is a legally solid case for the rights of our country. The territories (the islands south of the Beagle Channel that are the apple of discord) have been and historically are in our possession. And the country has made no type of demonstration of concern or enmity toward the sister country, the government ideologist writes.

Willoughby expresses that the silence and calm of our country (Chile) must not be mistakenly interpreted as timidity. Finally, LA TERCERA states that Pinochet, who will today inspect army and air force units in the Iquique region and who will also attend air force live-firing exercises, has made no comment on the large-scale maneuvers that are being carried out in Argentina.

ARMY CONTINUES OPERATIONS AGAINST FARC, INSURGENTS

PA281743 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0522 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 27 Oct (EFE)--Guerrilla leader Antonio Camacho, also known as "El Teniente," considered to be chief of the shock troops of one of the most active groups in the country, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), has been arrested. A Defense Ministry spokesman told EFE that a FARC shock troop commando unit fought troops of the Magdalena Battalion in El Pato, about 640 km from here. Several communist insurgents were arrested. In turn, in Cano Grande, in the northeasternmost part of Colombia, the army foiled an attempt to ambush an engineers corps patrol and captured weapons, ammunition and medicine. Guerrilla Helena Sepulveda, companion of "Captain Robledo," one of the most wanted insurgents in the nation, was arrested. In Piedecuesta, about 328 km from here, alleged guerrillas attacked a police post killing gendarme Flaminio Triana. In Bogota, two military trials against FARC and 19 April movement members were stopped.

Guerrillas Captured in Medellin

PA291418 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Medellin, Colombia--Two alleged members of the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), were captured by the authorities in Caucasia Municipality, Antioquia Department. According to the official report, powerful automatic weapons, military uniforms and a number of objects used in subversive activities were found in their possession. Those captured have been turned over to the 4th Brigade, in Medellin, where they are being intensively interrogated.

Hideout Discovered

PA290256 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Popayan--The army today discovered a hideout of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia and, after killing one guerrilla, seized a considerable amount of armaments. The operation took place in the La Diana sector of El Carmelo in [word indistinct], Cauca Department. During the clash, soldier Bernardo Benavides Duque was wounded and he was quickly taken to Cali for treatment. Among the weapons seized are machineguns, carbines, rifles, revolvers, a large amount of ammunition and radio communications equipment.

FOUR KILLED AS FARC, ELN GROUPS CLASH IN ARAUCA

PA290324 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota--Three of the four guerrillas who were killed today in Arauca in clashes between two groups of different persuasions have been identified by the army. In the clash, which lasted for more than 1 hour, the following guerrillas were killed: Alejandro Mateus of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC], and Misael Nieto and Jose Angarita of the Army of National Liberation [ELN]. A third ELN guerrilla who was killed has not yet been identified. The clash took place in Arauca when a FARC patrol discovered a commando group of the ELN. The two groups engaged in an intense shootout after the FARC patrol accused the ELN group of violating territory under FARC control. Military sources in Bogota said that the ELN commando group belonged to the Domingo Lain front, and was commanded by Manuel Perez Martinez who is known as Poliarco. The ELN usually operates in the southern part of Cesar Department, but splits within the group caused 15 men to create a new commando group which they named Domingo Lain. This group decided to base their operations in the plains, mainly in the intendancy of Arauca. When the members of the FARC discovered the ELN group they felt threatened and, claiming that this was their territory clashed with the invaders.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN QUITO BANK KILLS TWO, INJURES SEVERAL

PA290408 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Widespread panic, two persons dead and several injured were the results today of the explosion of a bomb placed on the eighth floor of the main office of the Banco La Filantropica in this city. The explosion took place at 1315, when the building located in front of La Alameda park was full of employees and customers. The occupants of the building, known as La Licuadora, and the people in the surrounding area panicked because of the force of the blast, which destroyed offices on four floors of the building. The force of the blast shattered 20 windows, spraying glass on frightened passersby on Guayaquil and (Briceno) Streets.

Let us hear what Major Fonseca, the first officer to reach the scene, told Radio Quito:

[Begin recording] [Question] Would you call this incident a new resurgence of terrorism in this country? Is there any evidence of this?

[Answer] As a policeman, I must say that crime is constantly on the rise. [Words indistinct] we cannot speak of a coincidence here. [passage indistinct]

[Question] Have you had any special instructions from the president or the government minister?

[Answer] As soon as I informed them of the incident, approximately 15 minutes later, that is at 1330, through the police communication channels I had on one line the deputy government minister and on the other the [words indistinct]. I believe he was calling from the office of the president because he said he wanted an immediate report for the president of the republic. Noticeably concerned, the vice president asked for updated reports over the police communications channels. [end recording]

Government Minister's Statement

PA291931 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Raul Zambrano report]

[Excerpts] We are in the office of Government and Politics Minister Dr Carlos Feraud Blum, who will refer to the deplorable incidents that occurred yesterday in the Banco La Filantropica building. Here is Government Minister Dr Carlos Feraud Blum:

[Begin recording] From the investigations conducted so far, we have dismissed the possibility that this might be a terrorist attack, that is, one carried out by some organized group interested in beginning this type of action in the country. We have also dismissed the possibility that this incident might have any political connotations. It would seem that this is a typical vendetta. This is what the criminal investigation service is investigating.

I would like to stress that both the national police and, in particular, the criminal investigation service have been concerned over this incident right from the beginning and that they are working with all available resources to solve this case, which we deplore.

I think it would be premature to connect this incident with others that have been taking place in this country in the past few days. Apparently, this was an isolated incident of personal vengeance. [end recording]

NEW TRADE ROUTES SOUGHT TO BYPASS PANAMA CANAL

PA291304 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera today stressed the need to seek new routes to the East Coast of the United States and to Europe, to overcome the problems caused by the congested Panama Canal. To do this, the foreign minister said Ecuador is in favor of a geopolitical rapprochement with Brazil and is trying to find an outlet to the Atlantic via the Amazon River [words indistinct]. Barrera thus justified Ecuador's participation in the Amazon Treaty, which was recently agreed on at a meeting in Belem, Brazil.

FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTS RESULTS OF AMAZON REGION MEETING

PA291511 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera Valverde has said that the recent Amazon nations' meeting in Belem, Brazil was worthwhile both for the Amazon nations as a whole and for Ecuador in particular. On his return to Quito, Barrera held a news conference at which he said it was decided during the meeting that the permanent headquarters of the infrastructure committee on transportation, navigation and telecommunications would be in Ecuador.

He recalled that in keeping with an Amazon cooperation treaty, which went into effect 3 months ago, the foreign ministers of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Suriname and Venezuela signed the Belem Declaration to expediate Amazon cooperation. The treaty and the declaration set forth long-range policies, he said. He remarked that steps must be taken to conserve the Amazon Basin's resources and to see they are appropriately used for the benefit of area nations. Asked if he agrees with the internationalization of the Amazon region, the foreign minister said:
Yes, it makes sense; the Amazon nations have decided that they have a right and duty, toward the Amazon basin and a duty to the world, Latin America and to our own countries, now and in the future.

SETTLEMENT REACHED WITH INDIANS; SETTLERS LEAVING

PA251640 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Government Minister Carlos Feraud Blum met the day before yesterday with Pastaza Governor Milton Pachecho Barba, the main leaders of the National Federation of Indian Communities headquartered in that province and the leaders of San Jacinto de Pindo, a community near Puyo that belongs to a Quichua group.

The meeting was called to find a solution to the problem that arose in the community when a group of settlers was evicted for not making their rental payments on lands owned by the commune. The incidents also resulted in the closing of a stretch of approximately 17 km of the road to Palora. After approximately 2 hours of talks, it was agreed that the Indians will allow the settlers to remove their belongings from the area, giving them every opportunity to do so. They also agreed to reopen the road they had blocked so that that area of eastern Ecuador can return to normal.

BRIEFS

NEW OIL WELL--The Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation, CEPE, has drilled another productive oil well in the area called (Tetete), in the country's northeast. The well has been called No 3. It has produced approximately 4,000 barrels daily in the initial tests. In the (Tetete) region, this well has been characterized as the one with the greatest potential of all those discovered in the area. This is the fifth oil well drilled by CEPE since August 1979 when the constitutional government of Jaime Roldos Aguilera gained power. [Text] [Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Oct 80 PA]

GROUPS RESPOND TO INTERIOR MINISTER'S STATEMENTS

Radical Liberal Party

PY291648 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 26 Oct 80 p 11

[Excerpts] The authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA] board, presided over by Domingo Laino, held a press conference yesterday to answer Interior Minister Sabino A. Montanaro's statements during the press conference he gave recently to comment on the municipal elections.

The PLRA leaders released a communique which, among other things, refutes the minister's remarks on the present peace and tranquillity which "Paraguay has seldom experienced in its history as an independent nation." On the contrary, the communique points out the state of siege that has been in force "uninterruptedly for 26 years"; "the expulsion of Colorados of the Popular Colorado Movement in 1959; "the dissolution of congress; the persecution of the opposition, the church and its base organizations; the dismantling of the peasant organizations; the raiding of the Tuna, Jejui and Acaray agrarian communities; the closure of schools and the expulsion of teachers and priests." It also mentions that Mario Arzamendia, Arturo Bernal, Mario Schaerer Prono, Sixto Melgarejo and Juan Jose Farias allegedly have died at police stations, that El Pueblo has been closed, and Melgarejo and Veron have been banished to the interior. The communique then states that the PLRA is the "legitimate expression of the political association formed on 10 July 1887. It is the same historical liberal party. The other puppet boards are government creations resulting from haphazard pseudo-conventions that do not represent the liberal people. These boards were recognized to prevent the party unity resolved by the legitimate convention of the Radical Liberal Party and the Liberal Party. The radical liberal people support the PLRA and proved this by mass abstention from participation in the latest electoral farce."

Human Rights Commission

PY281626 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 27 Oct 80 p 21

[Text] "The National Commission for the Defense of Human Rights was founded by representatives of democratic political parties, religious and social associations, and youth and labor movements in Paraguay on 17 June 1967. In view of its very nature and character, the commission needed no official authorization for its constitution and does not need any for its functioning," noted a communique released by the organization in reply to recent statements made by Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro.

The communique, signed by the president of the commission, Mrs Carmen de Lara Castro, adds that "its main justification is its 13 years of existence, which has earned it the recognition of national and foreign institutions of the highest order, such as the Catholic Church, the Christian Church Committee, the United Nations, the OAS, the International Human Rights Commission, the League for the Rights of Man, Peace and Justice, Jurists International, the International Red Cross, Amnesty International and other important European and American organizations."

The communique also states that "the interior minister complains about the silence of this commission on the criminal attack which took the life of General Somoza. In fact, we kept silent because we believed that it was the most charitable way of expressing our feelings on the death of one of the most ruthless violators of human rights on the continent and because we did not know, and we still do not know, if the deed was a simple settlement of accounts among common criminals."

It adds: "On the contrary, this commission--as everybody knows--has assisted people of all political ideologies, including many who belong to the minister's own party--without first asking their party affiliation. Since no one knows God's will--not even the interior minister--this commission offers him its services for the day when he will need them. However, we hope that this will not occur because we believe the progress of our peoples toward democracy--for which we are struggling--will make this offer unnecessary."

ROYO REGRETS NO MENTION OF LATIN AMERICA IN U.S. DEBATE

PA291915 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Panamanian President Aristides Royo said he regretted that neither Reagan nor Carter mentioned Latin America's problems during last night's political debate. Royo said that the debate should have included human rights in America, the problems of Central America and the Panama Canal.

ROYO MESSAGE URGES URGENT OAS ACTION ON EL SALVADOR

PA291916 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] The case of El Salvador calls for urgent action of the OAS in order to justify its existence and so that it may become the true guarantor of human rights on the continent, states President Royo in a telegram to OAS Secretary General Dr Alejandro Orfila. The president adds: America cannot tolerate the persecution of religion and culture with a machinegun. Yesterday's attack on Rector Felix Antonio Ulloa, president of the World University Service, is an act of barbarism that challenges our people's degree of civilization. Let us act promptly, President Royo tells Dr Orfila. Count on our help and support because human lives and the very existence of the fundamental rights of man are at stake.

380 SALVADORAN REFUGEES TO ARRIVE FROM HONDURAS

PA291927 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] It was learned in Tegucigalpa that some 380 Salvadoran refugees will arrive in Panama this week. The Panamanian Government has agreed to accept and relocate the Salvadoran peasants who went to Honduras to flee the fighting between leftwing guerrillas and the Salvadoran Army. Along the Honduran border there are about 12,000 Salvadorans living on Honduran charity and the aid of some international and religious groups. The Salvadorans don't have refugee status in Honduras because since the 100-hour war in 1969, Honduras and El Salvador have not had diplomatic relations. The Hondurans are preparing a special assistance program for the Salvadorans, however, because they will become refugees as soon as the peace treaty is signed in Lima, Peru on 30 October. The Salvadorans who are coming to Panama will be brought to Tegucigalpa in groups by the Honduran Air Force and then delivered to Panamanian Government officials.

LEADER STATES FRAMPO UNDERGOING REORGANIZATION

PA290218 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Renato Pereira, secretary general of the Popular Broad Front [FRAMPO], has told this station that the party is being reorganized. Pereira said the country must be led by a political group that does not consist of just one sector but which welcomes participation by other sectors.

[Begin Pereira recording] FRAMPO is making its best effort to review its strategy and to reorganize its cadres so many worthwhile cadres who joined us during the electoral campaign can become acquainted with what the party is, what it wants and what its major democratic objectives are. If we want to forestall the violence that has become institutionalized in two Central American nations, then it is indispensable for the government leaders to take the rest of the political community into consideration and to hold more frequent dialogues between the various democratic factions that do not want the country to fall into violence. Intransigence or threats to cut off people in the government apparatus do not in any way contribute to this intimate desire of many Panamanians who want order to be safeguarded and who want to conduct themselves in a disciplined way. It is necessary to have consistent, disciplined parties and very mature cadres. [end recording]

LA PRENSA REPORTS 1979 COMMERCIAL ACCORD WITH USSR

PA282233 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 28 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] For more than 1 year, the Government of the USSR has been entitled to maintain offices and personnel in Panama which correspond in rank to a foreign diplomatic representation, it has been learned in the past few hours.

This situation stems from a "commercial agreement between the Government of Panama and the Government of the USSR," signed by the two countries on 8 October 1979. In clause 11, this agreement establishes that "it will be provisionally implemented on the day it is signed," that is, without waiting for both countries to ratify it.

Since the agreement is based on reciprocity, the Republic of Panama is authorized to maintain offices and personnel with diplomatic immunities and privileges in the Soviet Union.

According to the agreement between the contracting countries, prerogatives inherent to the diplomatic rank are established for the commercial representative and his replacements as well as for the administrative, technical and service personnel and the offices occupied by those personnel, which means that they would enjoy the benefit of extraterritoriality extended to diplomatic representations.

In addition, it is established that the commercial representation will be entitled to dispatch and receive coded correspondence and that it will not be subject to commercial registration regulations.

The agreement, whose existence has not been revealed so far by either the authorities or official sources, will be submitted to the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives any moment now for its ratification, since it has been included in the agenda of pending issues of that organization.

The agreement, negotiated in 1979 by teams from the two countries, which held meetings both in Panama City and in Moscow, opens the door for the establishment of broader relations between the two countries.

Officials of the Ministries of Commerce and Indistries and of Foreign Relations represented Panama in the negotiations and handled the various aspects of the discussions.

The agreement is divided into two parts: the agreement itself, which is 11 articles long and deals with the commercial relations, and an "annex" of three articles, entitled "on the legal statute of the USSR commercial representation in the Republic of Panama," where the privileges granted by our country are established.

This paper has learned that the Commerce and Industries Ministry does not know about the existence and contents of the annex, which was not contemplated when the ministry's officials intervened in the corresponding negotiations.

Meanwhile, an entirely reliable source has indicated that although the Panamanian people are not familiar with the terms of this agreement, this document has been approved by the U.S. Embassy in our country.

BRIEFS

NEW NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR--New Nicaraguan Ambassador to Panama Francisco Quinonez Reyes today presented his credentials to President Aristides Royo. Quinonez Reyes is replacing Marcos Valle Martinez. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Oct 80 PA]

SALVADORAN, HONDURAN MINISTERS MEET WITH PERUVIAN PRESIDENT

PA291500 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1032 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 29 Oct (EFE)--The foreign ministers of El Salvador and Honduras met today with Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde in the old, majestic government palace where a peace treaty will be signed tomorrow between the two countries.

After arriving in Lima yesterday, Foreign Ministers Fidel Chavez Mena of El Salvador and Cesar Elvir Sierra of Honduras both attended official ceremonies and activities demonstrating frank cordiality in their public conversations.

Chavez Mena and Sierra agreed in telling newsmen that the signing of the general peace treaty will permit the reconciliation of the two neighboring sister countries which engaged in a bitter 100-hour war in 1969 over differences which they have overcome in 2 years of negotiations.

A special commission will continue negotiating the border aspects on which a total agreement has not been reached in the course of the mediation presided over by Peruvian jurist Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, the Salvadoran foreign minister indicated.

Yesterday afternoon the foreign ministers of El Salvador and Honduras visited the mediator with whom they discussed the final details of the signing ceremony of the general peace treaty, a ceremony which will be transmitted on television to all Central America. The ceremony is scheduled to take place at 1700 (2000 GMT) tomorrow, Thursday.

President Belaunde will speak at the ceremony in which a message by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim will be read. The foreign ministers of El Salvador and Honduras and mediator Bustamante y Rivero will also speak at the ceremony.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CARAZO DENIES RUMORS OF POSSIBLE COUP

PA300323 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo said that the rumors of a coup d'etat in Costa Rica are absolutely false and unfounded. Referring to the lack of respect shown by some members of the news media, which are taking advantage of the freedom of the press in our country and which speak in general terms and indiscriminately when reporting on the political situation in the area, President Carazo insisted that the report on the possibility of a coup in Costa Rica is absolutely unfounded.

According to NEWSWEEK, a U.S. weekly magazine, despite political violence in Central America, life in Costa Rica has not been altered. However, the magazine adds, due to its moral decay there could be a coup d'etat in the country with the strongest democracy in the region. President Carazo reiterated that these rumors are unfounded and that this is definitely a violation of the freedom of expression.

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS WITH USSR, CSSR RATIFIED

PA300348 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] This afternoon the permanent committee for legal affairs ratified two cooperation agreements: one with the Soviet Union for economic cooperation and another with Czechoslovakia for cultural cooperation. According to the deputies on the committee, the agreement with Czechoslovakia will involve the schools and the cinema, and the agreement with the Soviet Union will involve technological assistance.

SECURITY MINISTER ON TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE INCIDENT

PA291248 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] We cannot allow a small group of students to take advantage of the autonomous status of an education center to break our laws, Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc has stated. The plan to evict the students was prepared last night and the majority of the civil guards used came from San Jose. They were armed with riot sticks and protective equipment and carried tear gas grenades when they entered the Technological Institute of Costa Rica.

The civil guard entered the technological institute on the written orders of a Cartago judge, Arguedas le Franc said. He added: We must admit that the students did not attempt to confront the guards. They merely took refuge in the classrooms. The civil guards then used tear gas, and the students broke a window to escape.

The minister said that whenever a similar situation occurs, the civil guard will obey the orders of the judicial branch without regard for the location where the action must take place. Let this be a warning, Arguedas said, so that there won't be any similar incidents forcing us to take actions such as the one carried out this morning.

EL SALVADOR

JUNTA MEMBERS RECEIVE DOMINICAN POLITICIANS

PA290128 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1912 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Two high-ranking politicians of the Dominican Republic visited the members of the revolutionary government junta at the government palace to familizarize themselves with and to assess the results of the structural changes that have been initiated.

The visitors were Ignacio Miranda of the executive political committee of the Revolutionary Social Christian Party, and Alfonso Morelo Martinez, president and founder of that party. The visitors were received by Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete and Jose Napoleon Duarte, members of the revolutionary government junta.

FDR REJECTS EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE MEDIATION OFFER

PA300238 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1737 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] During a news conference held this morning by the leadership of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, headed by FDR President Enrique Alvarez Cordoba, the FDR announced its decision on the mediation offer of the Episcopal Conference of El Salvador. The FDR leaders said that they cannot accept the mediation proposal because mediators must have an acknowledged good moral record and most of the bishops do not have this.

DRU-PM BROADCASTS COMMUNIQUE ON UNITY

PA282216 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1220 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Communique issued by the Political-Military Unified Revolutionary Directorate of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front during 27 October occupation of Radio Cadena Sonora by the People's Liberation Forces--recorded]

[Text] As a superior body of the unified leadership of the people's revolutionary process, the Political-Military Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU-PM] has recently made important decisions.

The formation and strengthening of a political-military unified revolutionary leadership is a historic gain for our heroic people's revolutionary struggle.

This superior body, in charge of making decisions and of the strategic, tactical, political and military unified leadership, was necessary for the decisive battle for the people's definite liberation. Without it, it would be almost impossible to efficiently and successfully conduct the people's revolution to a definite victory.

For this reason, we have taken measures to make the joint efforts of the political-military unified revolutionary leadership more effective and to make advances in the structure and in the functioning of the leadership important steps for our people's final victory.

Some of the most important agreements follow: An exceptionally important step after the formation of the DRU-PM was giving it the necessary power and means to make strategic decisions in conducting the revolutionary war. This was made possible by implementing democratic centralism so that it could function and reach decisions approved by the majority.

Another significant step was the incorporation of members of the DRU-PM into the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN]. Now that the DRU-PM is part of the FMLN directorate, their symbol will be Agustin Farabundo Marti, the immortal Salvadoran revolutionary leader, and in the coat of arms next to him there will be two rifles. The FMLN's official slogan is: "United to fight until final victory," plus the phrase: "Revolution or death, we shall win." The FMLN's banner will be red with a white star in the upper left corner and the letters FMLN in white in the middle of the banner.

We also wish to report that VENCEREMOS, a FMLN publication, will soon be in circulation.

The appointment of the propaganda and relations joint commissions, auxiliary bodies to DRU-PM, has also been vital to the consolidation and development of the unification process.

In the military field, the joint high command has also been appointed and is already working on the four main fronts. The fronts were named from a DRU-PM suggestion in the following manner: the Modesto Ramirez central front, in memory of the loyal revolutionary leader, who belonged to the heroic generation of the 1932 insurrection; the Feliciano Ama western front, named after the Indian leader who was murdered by the Martinist dictatorship during the 1932 people's insurrection; the Anastasio Aquino paracentral front, named after the heroic and brave Indian leader who led the most important struggle of our people in the last century; and the Francisco Sanchez eastern front, in memory of another popular hero, who led the people in the 1932 insurrection.

The Communist Party of El Salvador, the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces [FPL] and the People's Revolutionary Army [ERP] currently make up the DRU-PM, having assumed one name, one banner, one slogan, one central publication and taking practical and strategic steps for a single plan in our people's political-military struggle. They contribute to the raising of the people's spirit of unity, for which they have so eagerly waited, and they have struggled for the unification of their vanguard. From now on, all the struggle and political and military efforts of our forces will be firmly supported through the FMLN's unity.

We have named our organization after the immortal Agustin Farabundo Marti because we feel that this illustrious and visionary leader represents the nature and ideal of our people's heroic struggle. Agustin Farabundo Marti, a popular hero assassinated in 1932 by the Martinist dictatorship, comes alive again in the powerful and heroic unity of the people's forces, which have struggled for 50 years against the oppression and despotism of military dictatorships, puppets of U.S. imperialism. By taking the names of Farabundo Marti, Feliciano Ama, Francisco Sanchez, Modesto Ramirez and Anastasio Aquino, we want to immortalize, through our people's glorious actions, and to keep alive the victorious continuity of their heroic past in our people's struggle.

At the same time that the genocidal regime supported by U.S. imperialism, collapses in a total and irreversible crisis, our people's unity becomes stronger. They are consolidating their forces for the decisive battles, for the final liberation and establishment of a revolutionary democratic government. The path of unity is irreversible and any obstacles in this complex process will be wiped out by the sheer will, conscience and unity of our heroic people, who will not stop until they obtain the final victory and gain the rights to self-determination, to exercise their independence, their revolutionary and democratic future of progress and welfare for the vast majorities who are being exploited and oppressed.

United to fight until the final victory! Revolution or death, we shall win!

The Political-Military Unified Revolutionary Directorate of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY RECTOR SUCCUMBS TO WOUNDS

PA300233 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1203 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Felix Antonio Ulloa, rector of the University of El Salvador, was taken yesterday to the Salvadorena Policlinic after being attacked by terrorists. After undergoing surgery, he died this morning at 0130. Ulloa, 50, was elected rector of the University of El Salvador 2 years ago. He was born in the city of Chinameca, San Miguel Department. He graduated as an industrial engineer in 1968. He is survived by his wife and four children.

Junta Condemns Murder

PA300236 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] The Salvadoran revolutionary government junta today issued a communique regretting and condemning the attack on Felix Antonio Ulloa, rector of the University of El Salvador. The junta blamed the attack on extremist groups.

NEWSPAPERS, RADIO STATIONS REPORT VIOLENCE 28, 29 OCT

Press Reports

PA300346 [Editorial Report] Salvadoran newspapers publish on 28 and 29 October the following reports on incidents of violence in the country:

San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish on 28 October reports on page 2 that in the preceding 24 hours more than 17 bodies of persons killed in unknown circumstances have been inspected by court authorities in San Salvador. The paper says that this indicates that criminal and subversive attacks continue in the country and particularly in the capital, where at least 15 deaths caused by gunshots are reported daily.

San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish on 28 October 1980 publishes the following reports on recent killings in El Salvador:

On page 2, the newspaper reports that two men, Alfonso Javier Fajardo and Elias Zamora Delgado, were shot to death in El Paisnal, San Salvador Department. The date of the shooting is not given. Another report on the same page says that Antonio Quijada Pineda, 38, was shot to death as he was riding in his pickup truck in front of the mayor's office in Quezaltepeque. Again, no date is given. According to another report on the same page, 55-year-old Susana Antonia Hurtado and 53-year-old Raimundo Martinez, Agrarian Transformation Institute inspectors, were shot in Zacatecoluca. No date for this attack is given.

On pages 2 and 15, the newspaper carries a report about the discovery of an unspecified number of bodies in Santa Ana. According to the report, four bodies that could be identified were those of a 14-year-old girl, two 18-year-old boys and a 21-year-old man.

On pages 3 and 29, the newspaper reports that 40 masked men killed a police officer in Cabana Vieja, El Paisnal District, San Salvador Department, on 27 October.

On page 35, the newspaper reports that two unidentified bodies were found floating near Los Patos dam of the Sensunapan River.

San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish reports on pages 2 and 22 of its 29 October issue that a total of 15 bodies have been found in La Lava, Jiron Canton and Finca Colombia, all in the jurisdiction of Quezaltepeque, and that 16 persons were killed in Sitio Viejo Canton, Ilobasco, by a group of heavily armed guerrillas who ambushed a group of patrolmen and then forced several peasants out of their homes and "executed" them in front of their horrified neighbors.

Radio Reports

PA300210 [Editorial Report] On 28 and 29 October, Salvadoran radio stations carry the following reports concerning recent violence in the country:

San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish at 1300 GMT on 28 October reports that masked individuals killed two youths in their homes on the outskirts of the town of Guazapa on 27 October. The two youths were not identified. At 1650 GMT, the same station reports that, according to unofficial sources, a woman and child were among 16 persons ambushed and killed by unidentified persons after they had completed a period of guard duty at the Ilobasco parish church. The station says the incident occurred in Sitio Viejo Canton, Ilobasco municipality, at 1230 GMT on 28 October.

San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish at 1844 GMT on 28 October reports that three bombs exploded at three power stations in the San Miguel area during the night of 27-28 October. The radio adds the blasts caused a power outage in the greater San Miguel area for several hours.

San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish at 2130 GMT on 28 October reports that at 0100 that day several unidentified persons threw a bomb at the La Caridad pharmacy, owned by the mayor of San Miguel. The mayor, the announcer states, says that the bomb did serious damage to his pharmacy and that a municipal policeman was wounded. The announcer notes that so far no organization has claimed credit for the attack.

San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish reports at 1301 GMT on 29 October that the bodies of five young men were found 28 October in an empty lot known as Corona Field. The announcer reports that the victims were shot to death and that none has yet been identified.

San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish reports at 1720 GMT on 29 October that according to the authorities, seven bodies were found in Amayo Canton, Chalatenango Department on 29 October. The announcer notes that the victims were six men and a woman.

At 1750 GMT, the same station reports that a guerrilla operation aimed at an army convoy resulted in the death of four peasants traveling on a truck in Chapa Canton. The announcer notes that the peasants' truck was going to cross the La Joya Bridge ahead of the army convoy and a bomb the guerrillas had placed on the road exploded.

San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish at 1852 GMT 29 October reports that the bodies of three unidentified young men were found this morning in San Vicente.

TEACHERS' GROUP CONFIRMS EARLY CONCLUSION OF SCHOOL YEAR

PA290109 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1321 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Leaders of the 21 June Salvadoran National Teachers Association [ANDES] have said that the closing of the school year in early October was a fact that the Education Ministry cannot deny. This being the case, the final grades and list of students who have been promoted will be issued this week, the ANDES leaders said.

Education Ministry authorities and teachers had a conflict in late September regarding the suspension of the school year. The teachers proceeded to suspend classes immediately. Today, with the approval of the ministry, students will receive reports on the school year and ratings of their academic performance, the ANDES members concluded.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT REJECTS UN AUTHORITY OVER BELIZE'S FUTURE

PA291959 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1855 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 29 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez stated today that Guatemala does not recognize the United Nations' legal competence to decide Belize's future. He said that the case of Belize is being negotiated bilaterally by Guatemala and Great Britain in accordance with the norms of international law and, therefore, the world organization's assembly is not the proper forum for discussing the issue.

Belize, 20,000 square km in size, is a British colony in Central America which Guatemala has been claiming as part of its territory for the past 100 years.

Castillo Valdez confirmed that the UN's Fourth Committee is promoting a draft resolution favoring Belize's independence. It is cosponsored by Mexico, Angola, Cuba, UK, Belgium and several Caribbean countries.

"The Guatemalan Government states that it does not accept or recognize and will not accept an independence unilaterally granted to Belize by Great Britain," the foreign minister stated.

Castillo Valdez added: "Our country cannot accept any decision that violates and tramples on our territorial integrity." He added that Guatemala has repeatedly proved its right to Belizean territory to the international community.

"Guatemala rejects the intervention of the United Nations in this case and confirms its position of not recognizing any compulsory effect of the resolutions approved or that may be approved in the organization to the detriment of our unquestionable rights over Belize," affirmed the Guatemalan foreign minister.

He added: "Likewise, Guatemala rejects the intervention into this matter by governments that have nothing to do with the controversy in flagrant violation of the principles of nonintervention in the domestic or foreign affairs of other states."

Concluding, he stated: "The position of the Guatemalan Government remains firm and unbreakable regarding continuing negotiations with Great Britain which would result in an honorable, equitable and permanent solution to the controversy and that will take into account the indisputable rights of our country and the vital interests of the Belizean people."

GOVERNMENT PLANNING TO BUILD OIL REFINERY

PA290337 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] The government has decided to build a refinery to process crude oil reserves and to obtain oil derivatives for domestic consumption. The government is only waiting for our oil production to satisfy the necessary requirements for operating a refinery. for the time being, the amount of oil generated by the wells currently under exploitation is not enough to operate a refinery.

As an immediate step, the construction of a processing plant exclusively dedicated to obtaining oil derivatives is possible, but an installation of this type requires greater guarantees and the absolute certainty that there will be production.

MINISTER DENIES DELAY IN PROCESSING SAFE-CONDUCTS

PA290222 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] In view of statements on the alleged delays in the issuing of safe-conducts, Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez today said that the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry is taking the normal steps to process these safe-conducts for the people who sought asylum in the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Embassies.

[Begin Castillo Valdez recording] If a person resorts to the protection granted by diplomatic asylum in order to leave the country, he must meet all the requirements established by international agreements and Guatemalan laws. [end recording]

POLICE MOBILIZATION SEEN AS PREVENTIVE MEASURE

PA290334 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] The Government Ministry regards the mobilization of the public security forces as a routine preventive measure aimed at guaranteeing the protection of all Guatemalans who are honestly pursuing their normal activities. Police operations for control and protection, currently underway throughout the national territory, are a part of the government's security obligations.

At the request of the general public, work is even being carried out (?to demand) that the requests directly made to the security institutions be attended to. [sentence as heard] These requests make organized police actions an imperative.

HONDURAS

TIEMPO REPORTEDLY CALLS TREATY 'ACT FORCED BY U.S.'

PA291730 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Excerpt] According to the Honduran newspaper TIEMPO, the peace treaty between Honduras and El Salvador is an act forced by the United States and is part of the commitment of Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia to become the provisional president of Honduras.

According to this newspaper, the revolutionary movement in El Salvador is becoming stronger and the demilitarized zone is ideal for guerrilla activity on the border between the two Central American countries. After the peace treaty is signed, the Honduran as well as the Salvadoran armies will be free to move without restriction in this area.

The newspaper noted that Roberto Suazo Cordoba, the current president of the National Constituent Assembly and main figure of the Liberal Party, also made the same commitment to the Americans.

NICARAGUA

NICARAGUA, PANAMA SEEN AS TARGETS OF REPUBLICAN PARTY

PA291731 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Nicaragua and Panama were the target of curses and threats by Reagan's Republican Party in the United States. Moreover, the Sandinist people's revolution was insulted, while Panama was warned not to step out of the imperialist cenzi policy. A foreign policy based on positions of strength and a vindicative attitude aimed at achieving military superiority over the USSR were established during Reagan's party convention in preparing for the electoral campaign.

For his part, James Carter continues to support the most reactionary regimes in Latin America so they can kill their people.

GOALS OF 1980 REACTIVATION PLAN '97 PERCENT FULFILLED'

PA290342 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] We will have the largest corn harvest in our history this year; a total of 340,000 manzanas were planted in corn this year. Also this year, although only 150,000 manzanas were planted in cotton, we will have an excellent harvest because the yield per manzana will increase from a previous 30 to a present 40 bales per manzana. Sesame seed planting was increased from 20,000 to 40,000 manzanas this year. The 1980-1981 harvest of corn, beans, rice and other basic grains will produce 980,000 quintals, almost 300,000 quintals more than last year's harvest which suffered from the effects of the liberation war.

These are only a few figures which to us represent the reactivation of the agricultural sector through the 1980 plan. For example, in coffee the decrease in price will decrease our foreign currency income by approximately $44 million. The last coffee harvest was sold at an average of $168 per quintal, whereas the present price is $137 per quintal. The next harvest will produce an estimated 1.3 million quintals, which is 100,000 quintals more than the previous harvest.

All this demonstrates that the reactivation in 1980 was not just a project or words on paper, but plans which were actually carried out. They materialized in an increase in basic grains production, higher productivity in cotton, a larger coffee harvest, greater gold production and a higher yield from fishing. These are realities which our people can see, a revolution which has implemented a novel process of mixed economy in which the greater effort of the workers is now directed toward the welfare of the fatherland. In summary, the goals of the 1980 reactivation plan will be 97 percent fulfilled.

Nicaragua's problems have not been solved. It is very clear that they cannot be solved in a short period of time. All the evil accumulated over half a century of dictatorship and several centuries of colonial dependence cannot be solved quickly. However, with the effort of the working class, Nicaragua is on the way to permanent solutions. The economic reactivation will continue through the year 1981.

CORDOVA RIVAS COMMENTS ON PCD ROLE IN REVOLUTION

PA300356 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Excerpts] In assessing the attitude assumed by some political groups which are trying to obstruct the work of the revolution which exists for the benefit of the majority, Rafael Cordova Rivas said:

[Begin recording] Should the counterrevolution change the direction of the revolution, stop its course or return to the past, there would never again be peace in Nicaragua. It would be a big political mistake with disastrous consequences. [end recording]

Dr Cordova Rivas is a member of the Nicaraguan Democratic Conservative Party [PCD] and on several occasions his work as a member of the governing junta of national reconstruction has been observed by some members of his own organization. Referring precisely to his position within the party, Cordova Rivas said:

[Begin recording] I would not like to explain what I have repeatedly told my fellow party members concerning the role the party should play in the revolution. I already said at the 14 September 1979 convention that the Conservative Party should participate in the revolution; it should accept the revolution's errors, but never its abuses. The Sandinist National Liberation Front would do the same thing.

The Conservative Party should develop within the revolutionary process. If it fails to accept the modern trend and the positive changes of history, then it will inevitably disappear. [end recording]

To support his statements that to return to the past or to change the direction of the revolution or to stop it would mean the end of peace and the beginning of endless war, Dr Cordova Rivas refers to the case of Guatemala. He said that in the Guatemalan revolution of 1954 several excellent advanced laws were enacted which later were eliminated through the intervention of the CIA and the OAS and other somber political influences. If such laws had survived, because they had responded to the aspiration of the Guatemalan people, peace would have been guaranteed and today we would not be witnessing the long war, now going into its 26th year, which is underway in that country.

MANAGUA RADIO REPORTS BLACK HAND ACTIVITIES IN LEON

PA281946 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] The Black Hand gang is shocking Leon. Homicides, robberies, rape, drug traffic and even cannibalism have been committed in Leon in the last few weeks and has the city in an uproar over these Black Hand gang crimes.

Erika Azuzena Vargas Castillo is the girl who has finally talked and revealed what sounds like a novel of terror, mystery, crime, drugs and sex, a novel which has turned out to be true as the investigation progressed.

So far more than a dozen youths have been arrested for investigation. They include Erika Azuzena, Marco Antonio Darce Blanco, Marco Paco, Gerardo Antonio, Juan Carlos Lindo, Juan Sandino Telles, Francisco Braulio Mendiola, Everts Sandino, Alfredo Balladares and the worst of them, Carlos Reminio, the terrorist also known as "Wooden Club."

Through our correspondent in Leon we have gathered new information on this gang. He has found that many people to not want to report many of the crimes to the authorities because they live in terror and fear because, said some of the witnesses, if those criminals were capable of eating human flesh, they are capable of anything.

However, it must be said that quick police action led to the arrest of almost all of the Black Hand members who were fingered by Erika. So far more than 30 persons have made accusations against the gang members in court and very few have defended them. What has not yet been determined is that they actually consumed human flesh, although there are indications that this is true.

Several of the persons accused by Erika of being members of the gang declared in court that they are innocent, which leads to the presumption that part of Erika's story is a fantasy. It has also been established that apparently Erika has received psychiatric treatment. The Black Hand gang is accused of homicide, robberies in and around Leon, rape, assault, drug trafficking and many other crimes which could get its members many years in jail.

The decision of the judge is expected today since several of the defendants have been in jail for 10 days.

Meanwhile, yesterday's court testimony revealed the names of several doctors who apparently supply drugs to criminals. The people in Leon are waiting in suspense for the judge's decision. He has verified several crimes, but not cannibalism. He announced another inspection today of the place where the body of an old man, who had served to satisfy the savage instincts of these criminals, was found.

FIDEL CASTRO REPORTS ON MEDIATION EFFORTS IN IRAQ-IRAN WAR

FL291220 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, chairman of the nonaligned countries movement, has sent a message to the chiefs of state or government of these countries in connection with the conflict between Iraq and Iran. In his message, Fidel terms the conflict as a painful event for all chiefs of state of the movement and a dangerous pocket of confrontation which threatens the desires for world peace and security and the economic and social development of our nations.

As soon as we received the first news of the start of hostilities, we instructed the minister of foreign relations of Cuba, Comrade Isidoro Malmierca, to contact the two sides for the purpose of helping to find a peaceful, political and honorable solution to the conflict, the message says. It then adds: Comrade Malmierca visited Baghdad and Tehran on two occasions and met with Presidents Saddam Husayn and Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. In this way, with the presence in the area of a representative of the movement, we were making our modest and required effort to try to put an end to the conflict on a basis acceptable to the two countries.

Fidel's message to the chiefs of state of the nonaligned countries movement continues as follows: the results of the meetings held by Minister Malmierca have shown us that efforts with the two governments should continue. We are firmly convinced, the message asserts, that a solution to the war between the two fraternal countries can and must be found if we base ourselves on the strict respect for standards of international law and for the principles which on peaceful relations among states can be found in successive declarations of summit conferences of our movement and especially in the declaration of the sixth summit conference of chiefs of state or government.

Fidel's message concludes: It is for this reason that we have sent Minister Malmierca to inform the coordinating bureau in New York and he will later travel to Baghdad and Tehran again with personal messages for President Saddam Husayn and Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in hopes of being able to report to you in the immediate future of any progress made.

Malmierca Visit to Iraq

For reports on the visit of Isidoro Malmierca to Iraq and a meeting with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, see the Iraq section of the 30 Oct Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

AMBASSADOR IN JAMAICA REPLIES TO JLP CHARGES

FL291705 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 27 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Cuban Ambassador Ulises Estrada on Saturday replied to charges by the Jamaica Labor Party [JLP] relating to the arrival of seven "high-ranking" Cubans in the island; the arrival of a ship and landing of a Cuban plane last week.

Mr Estrada, in a letter addressed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stated that two of the Cubans were officials of the Cuban Foreign Affairs Ministry; one was a journalist from PRENSA LATINA here to cover the elections; there was a diplomat in transit to Barbados; one was a member of the embassy staff in Jamaica; another a professor of Spanish at the language training center and the seventh a diplomatic courier who returned to Cuba the same day he arrived here.

The Cuban ambassador was replying to the JLP's statement on Friday which called on the security forces to keep the Cubans under close surveillance to ensure that there was no external interference in the elections. A further call was made for an investigation into the landing of a Cuban plane last Monday at which time "eleven large crates were unloaded and whisked from the airport under Cuban diplomatic cover". And also the arrival of a ship "Topaz Island", anchored in Kingston harbor since the early hours of Thursday morning and which had made no request for permission to dock, as is normal procedure, according to the JLP.

In regard to the "Topaz Island," Mr Estrada said it was not Cuban but bore a Panamian flag and was contracted by Cuba to collect equipment and materials of the Cuban construction brigade in Jamaica which was not being used.

About the landing of the Antonov Cuban combat troop carrier, the ambassador said that "the plane landed with corresponding permit which had been timely requested from the appropriate channels, and it brought books, documents and stationery to be used at the Embassy of Cuba which came in diplomatic bags and cardboard boxes of normal size and they were accompanied by two diplomatic couriers".

U.S. CHARGED WITH INTERVENTION IN JAMAICA BEFORE ELECTIONS

PA290320 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Oct 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Practically on the eve of the Jamaican parliamentary elections slated for 30 October, part of a revealing report has been brought to public attention simultaneously in Kingston and Washington about the campaign promoted by the United States to destabilize the progressive regime of Prime Minister Michael Manley. The document was prepared by an unofficial delegation which expressedly visited Jamaica for the purpose of confirming in Jamaica itself the intervention of U.S. imperialism in the internal affairs of that Caribbean nation.

The mission included professors, politicians, labor leaders and artistic figures and it confirmed that there is sufficient evidence that the United States has promoted the fall of the Manley regime through combined actions of economic destabilization, labor agitation and terrorist violence, and that it has increased its promotion of violence since the announcement of the date of Thursday's elections.

During a news conference given in Washington, this group demanded a congressional investigation of the U.S. plans against the government of Michael Manley, whose overthrow is being orchestrated in the same way that the United States overthrew Chilean President Salvador Allende in 1973.

To carry out these plans, in which the CIA and the IMF are directly participating, Washington counts on the antipatriotic collaboration of the reactionary Labor Party of Jamaica and its leader, McCarthyist Edward Seaga.

Richard Scholl, one of the members of the investigating team, revealed that the personnel of the U.S. Embassy in Kingston maintained contact with the military group involved in the coup attempt against Manley's regime in June of this year. Two months prior to that attempt, the U.S. military attache in Jamaica, Col (Gerald Lingem), held many meetings with officers of that Caribbean nation who later were arrested for their participation in the frustrated plot.

Jan Careu, another member of the delegation, said the group obtained information revealing that U.S. weapons valued at over $500,000, including U.S. Army-issue rifles, were smuggled into Jamaica to spread terror and chaos. The delegate added that special efforts have been made to create panic in those sectors of the country where the ruling People's National Party has strong support.

The report prepared by the group after its extended visit to Jamaica also reveals the attempts of the Evergreen International Airlines, linked to the CIA, to establish an air service between the Jamaican resort of Montego Bay and the city of Philadelphia in the United States.

The document also notes the existence of conclusive evidence that Edward Seaga receives funds from political parties and rightwing circles in the United States and the FRG.

In fact, Edward Seaga shamefully wishes for Jamaica a fate similar to that of Puerto Rico and he aspires to defeat Manley and his party in the 30 October elections. For this purpose, Seaga and his cronies have unleashed a wave of terrorist violence which, in the current month alone, has claimed the lives of scores of leaders, members and supporters of the ruling People's National Party, including Roy McGann, parliamentarian and national security deputy minister.

The findings of the investigating mission once more reveal what pro-Yankee Edward Seaga and his reactionary Labor Party really want for Jamaica.

CSSR TO STEP UP COOPERATION IN GEOLOGY

FL271947 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1903 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Beginning next year, cooperation between Cuba and Czechoslovakia in the field of geology will be stepped up. For some years now, exchanges and the aid given by Czechoslovakia in that field have attained an important level, contributing to the creation of a study center on the minerals existing on the island.

Numerous Cuban students have attended Czechoslovak centers of higher education and graduated from geology courses of study. Engineers and specialists from that European nation have lent their services in geology study courses in our country. An agreement was recently signed by CEMA member countries on the intensification of prospecting in Cuban territory.

NATIONAL SUGAR WORKERS CONGRESS OPENS IN HAVANA

FL291947 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] The 16th Congress of the National Sugar Workers Union has opened at the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions' [CTC] Lazaro Pena Theater. Four hundred and twelve delegates representing 98 percent of the participants are attending the congress. Presiding at the event are Politburo member Jose Machado Ventura, Secretariat member Jorge Risquet, CTC Secretary General Roberto Veiga and Sugar Industry Minister Diocles Torralba. The latter two are also members of the party's Central Committee.

Luis Martell Rosas, chairman of the congress organizing committee, read the main report which notes that new vistas are opening up for sugar workers. The report also notes that knowledge and maturity have been gained to face the tasks ahead. Martell Rosas called for a reevaluation of work methods and styles in order to guarantee a speedy solution to the problems that arise. He underscored that in once more uniting the forces involved in the harvesting and processing of sugar, workers are together again beneath the banners of the Sugar Trade Union, the continuator of the vigorous battles waged by the National Front of Sugarcane Workers led by Jesus Menendez [Cuban sugar workers' leader killed in 1948].

Martell Rosas outlined several economic activities and spoke of the progress made in sugar production. He noted that while average annual production during the 1971-75 period was 5.5 million tons, the average rose to 7 million during the present 5-year period. He announced that 15 new sugar mills will be built during the next 5-year period, nine others will be expanded and 14 will undergo renovation. He said that sugar production will grow by 30 percent during the coming 5-year period. This means that the yearly average will be around 9.1 million tons of sugar. He added that production is expected to reach 10 to 10.5 million tons by 1985.

He reported that living and working conditions are being improved and this will guarantee greater productivity.

As he went on the air, the delegates were debating the report read by Martell. The document will be submitted to the delegates for approval later. The congress ends tomorrow.

OFFICIALS MARK 21ST ANNIVERSARY OF CIENFUEGOS' DISAPPEARANCE

FL282228 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 2125 GMT on 28 October begins live coverage of a ceremony being held at the (Joaquin Panecas) Hospital in the municipality of Yaguajay, Sancti Spiritus Province, to commemorate the 21st anniversary of the disappearance of Camilo Cienfuegos. The announcer reports that Dr Sergio de Valle, member of the PCC Politburo and Minister of Public Health; PCC Central Committee members Armando Acosta Cordero, Jose Ramirez Cruz, Calixto Garcia and Raul Menendez Tomassevich; Col William Galvez, deputy to the People's Government National Assembly; leaders of the party, government, Union of Young Communists, mass organizations, Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Interior Ministry as well as Camilo Cienfuegos's parents and Joaquin Bernal Camero, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in Sancti Spiritus Province, are sitting at the presidium.

At 2129 GMT, an army unit fires a salute and the national anthem is played. An announcer reports that Sergio de Valle is presiding at the ceremony. He introduces Joaquin Bernal Camero, who begins speaking at 2131 GMT.

In his 28-minute biographical and historical speech, Bernal Camero talks about Camilo Cienfuegos' humble beginnings, his revolutionary activities as a youth and, finally, his friendship with Fidel Castro and contributions to the triumph of the revolution. Bernal Camero says the fatherland suffered because of his early disappearance, immediately after the revolution's triumph when his talent was dearly needed by Cuba. Bernal Camero recounts Camilo's prowess during the war, the many decisive battles in which he participated, the invasion force he commanded which led to the end of the war and the name given to him, hero of Yaguajay, for the great battle he fought in Sancti Spiritus Province.

In closing, Bernal Camero, quoting Camilo, says: "We are doing fine, Camilo! All workers and peasants are in control of their destiny and doing fine. The fatherland is free and sovereign. We are doing fine, Camilo! Because our people believe in what you believed. Long live the heroic commander Camilo Cienfuegos! Long live the Second PCC Congress! Long live Commander in Chief Fidel Castro! Fatherland or death, we shall win!"

Coverage ends at 2200 GMT.

DEL VALLE CHAIRS CLOSING SESSION OF CAMAGUEY MINSAP MEETING

FL271919 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] In Camaguey City, Sergio del Valle, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of public health, has chaired the closing session of the First National Meeting on Continued Public Health Education. Vice Minister of Public Health Ernesto de la Torre made a speech at the meeting which was attended by more than 100 delegates from the 14 provinces. He said that continued education in Cuba may be termed satisfactory, and added that it has made good use of the human and material resources in the public health system.

Others participating in the National Drive of Continued Education of the Public Health Ministry [MINSAP] were delegates from the Isle of Youth, representatives from the MINSAP Central Level, the Ministry of Higher Education and Cuba's four higher education institutes of medical sciences.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO TRINIDAD-TOBAGO--Cuba's ambassador to Guyana and Barbados, Ivan Cesar Martinez, has presented his credentials to the president of Trinidad-Tobago, Ellis Clarke. He is the first Cuban ambassador in Port-of-Spain since diplomatic relations were established between the two countries in December 1972. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Oct 80 FL]

BAHAMAS

SETTLEMENT WITH CUBA ON WARSHIP SINKING SEEN NEAR

FL292100 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 24 Oct 80 p 1

[Excerpt] After top level meetings in Nassau yesterday, a Cuban delegation returned to Havana with settlement nearer in compensation claims for the sinking of HMBS Flamingo and the death of four Bahamian marines.

The Cuban Government from the beginning has accepted full responsibility for the sinking by two Cuban MiG jet fighters near Ragged Island in May last year of the Flamingo and the strafing of her crew members as they struggled in the water to swim to safety. Four of the marines were killed.

Since then there have been three top level meetings in Nassau between External Affairs Minister Paul Adderley and a Cuban delegation.

Mr Adderley was not available for comment today, but it is understood that after yesterday's meeting the two governments are nearer to settling a figure that should be paid the Bahamas in compensation.

The Bahamas Government has claimed compensation for the boat as well as making representation on behalf of the bereaved families of the dead men.

It is reported that this is probably the last time that the Cuban delegation will return to Nassau, which indicates, said a source, "that settlement must be imminent."

It is understood that the delegation was led by the vice minister of the Ministry of Defence; Dr Marta Martinez, legal adviser to the Cuban Government; and four other gentlemen, one of whom was the interpreter and two of whom are believed to have been bodyguards.

They flew in yesterday morning aboard a Cuban military aircraft, met with Mr Adderley in the morning and again in the afternoon. They left yesterday evening.

BRIEFS

DEATH OF CABINET SECRETARY—The cabinet office announced last night that Mr Rodney E. Bain, secretary of the cabinet, succumbed at the Princess Margaret Hospital to injuries sustained in a motorcar accident on John F. Kennedy Drive here in New Providence. Mr Bain was the first Bahamian secretary to the cabinet. That made him the titular head of the public service. [Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 21 Oct 80 FL]

DOMINICA

FORMER PREMIER JOHN ARRESTED, CHARGED WITH FRAUD

FL241655 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 21 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, 20 Oct (CANA)--Former Dominica Prime Minister Patrick John was arrested here today and charged with two counts of fraud, arising during his term of office. He was later released on a EC$2000 bail after appearing before a city magistrate. He is due to re-appear in court November 27. Mr John, who was prime minister from 1975 until 1979 when he was forced out of office, is accused of receiving nearly $1200 on false pretenses while on an official trip to the United States in October of 1976. According to the charges, Mr John obtained the money by false pretense, namely by purporting to show by voucher after settlement of an advance of $2,000 given to him on October 20 1976 for the trip to the United States. The magistrate told the accused that the charges were indictable and therefore he was not bound to plead.

JAMAICA

OFFICIAL SAYS CUBAN DOCTORS RECEIVED THREATS

FL281800 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 23 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 22 October (CANA)--Several Cuban doctors working at two hosptals in Jamaica have temporarily withdrawn their service, Finance Minister Hugh Small has announced.

Minister Small said the doctors, who are here under a technical exchange agreement between Jamaica and Cuba, had received threats to their safety.

He said he had asked the commissioner of police to ensure that steps are taken to ensure the safety of all medical personnel working in all hospitals in Jamaica, and not just the Cubans.

POLICE SEIZE ARMS SHIPMENT; JLP LEADER INVOLVED

PA290155 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Last night at the international airport of Montego Bay, the Jamaican police seized an illegal shipment of arms and ammunition that businessman Athol Chin was trying to smuggle into the country from the United States. Chin is a leader of the reactionary Jamaican Labor Party.

Authorities arrested the crew, confiscated the cargo and identified the pilot as Thomas Lee.

The arrival of these weapons in Montego Bay coincided with a visit to the city by Prime Minister Michael Manley who is touring the country on an electoral campaign. Manley leads the People's National Party.

Meanwhile , in Kingston, the secretary general of the Workers Party of Jamaica [WPJ], Trevor Munroe, has charged that the police tried to kill him on Sunday during a raid on a home in the Hanover region.

JWP LEADER CHARGES POLICE TRIED TO KILL HIM

PA281740 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Trevor Munroe, secretary general of the Workers Party of Jamaica [WPJ], charged in Kingston that the police tried to kill him last Sunday during the raid of a house in Hanover.

The raid occurred at the home of WPJ leader Michael Kelly, where Munroe was scheduled to go. On that occasion, the Hanover police arrested 12 persons, including 3 leaders of this political organization.

POLICE CONFIRM ARREST OF WORKERS PARTY MEMBERS

PA200257 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0233 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 29 Oct (EFE)--Authorities confirmed today that at least 12 members of the procommunist Workers Party of Jamaica [WPJ] were arrested in the past few hours and charged with carrying weapons which can be used in terrorist attacks.

According to the police, those arrested were carrying "molotov cocktails." Among them is WPJ Vice President Lambert Brown.

The WPJ has expressed full support for the reelection of Prime Minister Michael Manley and his People's National Party although it has no representative in the Jamaican Parliament. So far, WPJ Secretary General Trevor Munroe has refused to comment on the arrest of his fellow party members.

GUYANA

BURNHAM SETS GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR 15 DEC

FL291735 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 27 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 26 Oct (CANA)--President Forbes Burnham tonight announced that general elections here will be held on December 15.

Burnham, in his capacity as executive president of this South American co-operative republic, also decreed that elections will be held the same day for members of a series of local democratic councils.

Burnham's ruling People's National Congress (PNC) first acceeded to power here on December 15 1964 and has been in power here since them.

FRENCH GEOLOGISTS REPORT POSSIBLE URANIUM DEPOSITS

FL141400 Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 6 October 80 p 1

[George Barclay report]

[Excerpt] Geologists from the French company Cogema, now exploring for uranium in Guyana, are reported to have identified uranium radiation--an indication of the possibility of uranium deposits in the country.

And according to the technical manager of the company, Dr Frederic Tona, his firm would set up a $1-2 billion uranium concentrating plant here if deposits were found in economic quantities.

But this would depend on the results of the exploration survey which was being undertaken by the company. The French company has been given exclusive permission to explore for the mineral in Guyana in areas covering approximately 70,000 square miles.

Exploration work started in September 1979, and the areas covered so far included the Rupununi savannahs and Orinduik. The whole survey was expected to take about four to five years, Dr Tona explained.

SURINAME

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES NEW COMMUNICATIONS POLICY

FL291820 Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 23 Oct 80 P 10

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname (CANA)--The Surinamese Government has announced plans for creation of a national news agency, as well as a code of ethics for cinemas, in a new communications policy outlined here.

The policy is based largely on recommendations of a special five-man committee which studied the media and communications in the former Dutch colony.

The government will set up a national news agency which will have links with similar agencies elsewhere in the Third World. Government news will now be distributed exclusively through the government information service, branches of which will be set up throughout the country.

The state radio and television services will also be reorganised to ensure a greater role for them in distributing information. A code of ethics will be developed for the cinemas and norms established for their operations.

The government will also start an educational program for journalists, paying particular attention to the role of the journalists in the developing process. The new policy is in keeping with a program announced last May by President Henk Chin-A-Sen for improving the national media.

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 213 31 October 1980

BRAZIL

Supreme Court Upholds Expulsion of Italian Priest D 1
PRC Trade Delegation Expresses Interest in Steel D 1
[O GLOBO 30 Oct]
Petrobras Discovers New Oil Well in Campos Basin D 1
[O GLOBO 30 Oct]
PCB Leader Appears Before Police, Testifies D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 30 Oct]
Briefs: Iron Ore Project D 1

CHILE

EL MERCURIO Calls for Better Relations With U.S. [25 Oct] E 1
Envoy to OAS Scores U.S. Protectionist Policy E 1
Foreign Ministry Official Calls PRC Relations 'Excellent' E 2
Christian Democratic Magazine Banned by Supreme Court E 2
Briefs: Uranium Production; Silver Production; E 2
Military Governor Appointed; Exports Increase

ECUADOR

Coast Guard Captures Two More U.S. Fishing Vessels G 1
CFP Leaders Refute Government Accusations on Land Takeovers G 1
Upward Cost of Living Spiral Noted G 1

PARAGUAY

Foreign Ministry Communique on Pilcomayo River H 1
[PATRIA 29 Oct]
Ita Enramada Port Remains Closed to Traffic H 2
[ULTIMA HORA 29 Oct]
Briefs: New Ambassadors; Brazilian Air Delegation; Municipal Elections; H 2
Cost of Living Increase; Balance of Payments; Foreign Debt;
Alcohol Plant

URUGUAY

Additional Provisions of New Constitution Disclosed K 1
Governmental Organization K 1
Articles on Judicial Branch K 2

VENEZUELA

Energy Minister Claims Gulf War Used To Wreck OPEC L 1
Envoy to St Lucia Criticizes Cuban Comments on Bombing L 1
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 20 Oct]

PANAMA

Legislature To Discuss Commercial Accord With USSR N 1
Venezuela, Mexico Agree to 'Steady' Crude Oil Supply N 1
[STAR AND HERALD 30 Oct]
Government Accused of Complicity With Salvadoran Rulers N 1
[LA PRENSA 30 Oct]
Panamenist Party Directorates Meet To 'Reactivate' Movement N 3
[LA REPUBLIC 27 Oct]
'Missing' Indian Leader Appears in PDC Leader's Office N 3
[LA REPUBLICA 23 Oct]

CENTRAL AMERICA

El Salvador, Honduras Sign Peace Treaty in Lima P 1

EL SALVADOR

New Leftist Offensive Against Regime Reportedly Underway P 2
'Revolutionary Government' P 2
FDR Reaffirms Rejection of Talks With Junta P 3
'Mass Desertions' Reported Among Military P 3
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 27-28 Oct]
'Violence Continues To Claim Lives, Damage Property P 4
Clash With Leftists P 4
Attack on ANTEL Offices P 4
Train Robbery, Attacks, Bombings P 4
ERP Charges Founder Arrested by Honduran Troops P 5
Armed Forces To Guard International Fair P 5

GUATEMALA

Belize Issue Continues To Stir Controversy P 5
Mexican Proposal Rejected P 5
No Ties To Be Broken P 6
Deputies Favor Diplomatic Breaks P 6
Kidnappings, Murders, Occupations Continue P 7
27-29 Oct Violence Report P 7
30 Oct Report P 7
Town Seizures P 8

HONDURAS

Unidentified Group Attacks U.S. Embassy; No Casualties P 8
Mexico, Venezuela Agree To Supply Equal Amounts of Oil P 8
Peasants Protest Dismissals, Army Intervention P 9

NICARAGUA

U.S. Aid Compared With Cuban Assistance P 9
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 23 Oct]
USSR Donates Supplies for Adult Education Program P 9
Somoza's Son Said To Be in Costa Rica P 9
Arrest Warrent Issued Against LA PRENSA General Manager P 10
[LA PRENSA 24 Oct]
State Council Acts on Bills as Session Nears End P 11

CUBA

Iraqi Envoy Arrives With Message for Castro [INA] Q 1
Report on Carter-Reagan Debate Cites Statements on Force Q 1
Montane Holds Talks With Hungarian Party Delegation Q 1
GDR Education Secretary Arrives To Attend Conference Q 1
Rodriguez Holds Talks With Afghan Communications Minister Q 1
Rodriguez Discusses Trade Prospects With Croatian Official Q 2
Madagascar Culture Minister Arrives for Visit Q 2
Closing Session of Sugar Industry Congress Begins Q 2
Final Resolution Approved Q 2
Closing Ceremonies Q 3
Raul Castro Closes Geodesic Services Conference Q 3

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Prime Minister Comments on Reagan, Seaga Elections S 1
[Kingston DAILY GLEANER 28 Oct]
Talks on U.S. Relations S 1
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 23 Oct]

JAMAICA

Seaga's Labor Party Wins 'Sweeping Majority' S 2
Further Report S 2
Partial Returns S 2
Kingston Shooting Incident Mars Elections S 3
Police Station Fired On; Two Officers Die S 3

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Diplomatic Relations Established With Greece S 3
[Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS 12 Oct]

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS EXPULSION OF ITALIAN PRIEST

PY310020 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The Federal Supreme Court today unanimously upheld the expulsion from the country of priest Vito Maracapillo decreed by the executive branch. The Supreme Court will send an official note in this regard to Planalto Palace.

PRC TRADE DELEGATION EXPRESSES INTEREST IN STEEL

PY310108 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 30 Oct 80 p 22

[Text] ACOMINAS [Minas Gerais Steel Company] may export angle iron and iron rods to the PRC once the Ouro Branco plant goes into operation in 1982. The Chinese mission of the China National Minerals and Metals Import and Export Corporation expressed interest in such items in a meeting with Acominas executives last Monday. On Tuesday, the mission visited an ACOMINAS plant, Intendente Camara in Ipatinga. The mission also intends to import steel sheets.

PETROBRAS DISCOVERS NEW OIL WELL IN CAMPOS BASIN

PY302130 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 30 Oct 80 p 22

[Excerpt] Petrobras announced yesterday the discovery of a new oil well in the Campos basin. The first tests revealed a daily flow of 1,400 barrels and the well should go on regular production in early 1981. As Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals informed President Figueiredo of this discovery, he predicted that this well production could go as high as 20,000 barrels per day.

According to Petrobras, the Campos basin should be producing 138,000 barrels per day by the end of 1981 as part of a total national production of 360,000 barrels per day.

PCB LEADER APPEARS BEFORE POLICE, TESTIFIES

PY302217 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 30 Oct 80 p 2

[Excerpt] Luis Carlos Prestes, former secretary general of the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB], assumed total responsibility yesterday before police officer Elbio Pereira Melo at the federal police superintendency, DOPS [Department of Political and Social Order], for a document which was circulated among Ceara State students and is considered to have incited street fighting. Prestes testified for 4 hours and 30 minutes. He will testify again today at 1430.

The document--"Letter From Prestes to Ceara State Students"--incites the students "to organize groups of the population and to face, with the force of the masses, the fascist enemy and to force the government to identify and punish those who are guilty and responsible for criminal actions against the people. To overcome fascism, we must intensify the struggle of the masses, winning the streets, uniting and organizing the workers in a broad protest against terrorism."

BRIEFS

IRON ORE PROJECT--Brasilia, 15 Oct (AFP)--President Joao Baptista Figueiredo has approved a project for the exploitation of 18,000 tons of iron ore in Carajas in the Amazon, which will require an investment of $2,500 million. This project will export 35 million tons of highly pure iron ore each year. Carajas will product 15 million tons of iron ore in 1985, 25 million tons in 1986 and 35 million tons in 1987. Protocol agreements to sell this iron have been signed with Japan, Belgium, the FRG, Luxembourg and Italy. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0148 GMT 16 Oct 80 PY]

EL MERCURIO CALLS FOR BETTER RELATIONS WITH U.S.

FY301909 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 25 Oct 80 p 4

[Editorial: "Relations With the United States"]

[Text] At a meeting of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Chile, Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames had an opportunity to refer to the state of economic and commercial relations between our country and the United States, which are already important, and promise a continued expansion of them. In fact, the foreign minister indicated, among other data, that global trade will total $2 billion this year, that approved investments surpass $3 billion, and that the United States is the major provider of financial resources for the Chilean economy.

This is one of the few occasions on which a government official such as the foreign minister has referred to international economic relations, which is a substantial part of the foreign policy of a country. It is an auspicious sign that the concept of foreign policy is beginning to include in an explicit way all the factors which influence its formulation and application. This is particularly necessary in the case of Chile, because the international success of its economic policy has been a decisive factor in balancing the attitudes of many foreign countries.

The foreign minister also indicated that not all the prospects of the economic relations with the United States can be appraised with equal optimism or sense of rapprochement, since there are some negative aspects. The most delicate of these is the protectionist tendency of industrialized nations toward imports from developing countries. This threatens to seriously hinder the possibility of economic growth among the latter. Other countries, such as Brazil, are also adopting protectionist policies.

Other negative practices which the foreign minister stressed during his talk are the difficulties encountered in the application of the generalized preferential system and the policy of some international financial organizations of conditioning their loans on the fulfillment of political conditions imposed by those who decisively control or influence their decision-making system. All these circumstances introduce disturbing elements into the relations between industrialized powers and developing countries.

As relations with the United States have progressed and satisfactorily developed at commercial, economic and financial levels, it would be important to examine the possibilities of equal progress and improvement in relations at political and diplomatic levels. The requirements of our country's political independence can be harmonized and made compatible with the need for international coexistence based on mutual respect, which has been our permanent historical tradition.

The prospect of a political relaxation should be analyzed, regardless of the outcome of the U.S. presidential elections. Whether the administration is Democratic or Republican, the need for better relations is the same. A significant diplomatic effort should be carried out to achieve this end.

ENVOY TO OAS SCORES U.S. PROTECTIONIST POLICY

FY301926 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0141 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Pedro Daza, Chilean ambassador to the Organization of American States [OAS], said today that the countries of the continent should make greater efforts to attain "a more just treatment in their commercial relations with the United States." The diplomat, who has been in Santiago since last weekend, said that he came to talk to Foreign Ministry officials about some aspects of the 10th OAS General Assembly to be held in Washington next month.

Daza said that the fact that he had been designated president of the Permanent Executive Committee of the Economic and Social Commission (CEPCIES) proves that, at this time, the Chilean position in the OAS is not only normal but one of full participation in all its organizations. Regarding the relations of the countries of this continent with the United States, Ambassador Daza said that "there is unequal treatment." He stressed that the Chilean concern over the protectionist policy, which is barring access for Latin American products to U.S. markets, is fully shared by other countries of the hemisphere.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL CALLS PRC RELATIONS 'EXCELLENT'

FY300040 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Javier Illanes, general director of the Chilean Foreign Ministry, said that current Chilean relations with the PRC are excellent.

Illanes termed the visit to Beijing of a Chilean delegation headed by Agriculture Minister Alfonso Marquez de la Plata as excellent.

Javier Illanes (?traveled) with Chilean experts who attended a meeting of the joint Chilean-PRC commission held in the capital of the PRC in mid-October.

After his visit to the PRC, Illanes left for Singapore where he stayed a few days making contact with the business and government authorities of that country and then ended his tour in New Delhi.

The director general of the Foreign Ministry stated that his visit to the PRC was particularly useful to strengthen relations in the commercial and technical assistance area.

He pointed out the importance of an agreement for the exchange of technical experience in areas such as copper between the two countries.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC MAGAZINE BANNED BY SUPREME COURT

FY201921 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2317 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] By a vote of three to two, the Supreme Court has upheld a ban on the publication of GENTE ACTUAL magazine imposed by a resolution of the chief of the metropolitan area state of emergency zone. The publication of this magazine was being sponsored by a group of Christian Democratic Party members.

BRIEFS

URANIUM PRODUCTION--According to a project of the copper corporation a pilot plant for the production of uranium from copper residues will become operational within the next 2 years. This plant will produce 60 tons of uranium per year which will cover the needs for the Chilean nuclear development and will even be exported. [Text][Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Oct 80 FY]

SILVER PRODUCTION--The National Mining Enterprise (ENAMI) increased its silver production by 27.8 in the first 6 months of this year in comparison to the same period of last year. The company reported that silver production during the first 6 months of the year totaled 37,153 kg. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1538 GMT 25 Oct 80 FY]

MILITARY GOVERNOR APPOINTED--Brig Gen Ivan Doboud Urqueta has been appointed commander of the Army 3d Division and military governor of the Eighth Region. [Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 24 Oct 80 p 16-C FY]

EXPORTS INCREASE--According to a report of the Chilean Central Bank, Chilean exports have increased by 33.4 percent. During the period January-September 1980, Chile exported goods worth $3,609,500,000. Traditional sales, such as copper, iron, molybdenum, cellulose and fish meal amounted $2,237,000,000 and nontraditional sales--which include handicrafts, popsicle sticks and others--amounted to $1,223,700,000. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 100 GMT 24 Oct 80 FY]

COAST GUARD CAPTURES TWO MORE U.S. FISHING VESSELS

PA302135 Paris AFP in Spanish 2032 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Guayaquil, 30 Oct (AFP)--The Ecuadorean Coast Guard today captured two more U.S. fishing boats found illegally fishing within the 200-mile territorial sea under Ecuadorean jurisdiction. The boats were identified as the Independence and the Carol C. This brings to six the number of U.S. fishing boats captured since 21 October.

The fishing general department fined the Carol Linda, the Cindy Ann and the Mary S. $901,000, plus an additional $1.75 million to take the 1,460 tons of fish they had caught when captured by the Ecuadorean Navy. The American Eagle is in Salinas waiting to be fined.

The Defense Ministry ordered the navy to increase patrolling during the tuna fishing season in Ecuadorean waters.

CFP LEADERS REFUTE GOVERNMENT ACCUSATIONS ON LAND TAKEOVERS

PA232204 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Government Minister Carlos Feraud Blum is mistaken, Assad Bucaram, supreme director of the Concentration of Peoples Forces [CFP] said, while refuting statements made by the government minister who accused the CFP leaders of having promoted the invation of lands owned by the Ecuadorean Social Security Institute and by the Housing Bank.

Bucaram explained that surely Feraud Blum's confusion is due mainly to his age and to the fact that Carlos Hidalgo Villacin, Chiriboga Parra, Abdala Bucaram Ortiz and Efrain Vequerizo Campos are former CFP members expelled by the party directorate for reasons known to all.

He then said that the Guayas governor, the provincial prefect, the former police intendent and the Astra director are the ones who promoted the land invasions. The accusation shows the lack of responsibility and seriousness of the government.

What we have done, Bucaram said, is to legalize land ownership by giving titles to those who have been occupying lands for over a year in the Mapaci District and other parts of the city.

UPWARD COST OF LIVING SPIRAL NOTED

PA161935 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The cost of living spiral is growing steeper every day through a disproportionate increase in the cost of staples and services while the enactment of the 40-hour week is now being used as a pretext to justify the worsening economic crisis.

The latest price increases, which are particularly noticeable in the port of Guayaquil, are for butter and gelatin. What consumers find most alarming is the fact that, according to the explanation given by the distributors of these products, the excessive increase in the price of these products has been authorized by the Industries, Commerce and Integration Ministry. Therefore, they warn, there is no one with authority to monitor the procedures of the industrialists who manufacture such products.

The cost of living of the Ecuadorean people is spiraling and nobody is saying anything, anything at all.

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON PILCOMAYO RIVER

PY301503 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 29 Oct 80 p 1

[Text of communique released by the Foreign Ministry on 28 October]

[Text] The Buenos Aires newspaper LA NACION in its Sunday 26 October issue publishes on page 11 an item entitled "Irrigation Prohibited" which, after reviewing a feasibility study undertaken by Argentine officials called "Project of Reactivation of El Porteno Creek," asserts: "Reports on the study and the project have been repeatedly disseminated by Argentine and Paraguayan news media for almost 5 years. However, the Asuncion government seems to have learned about them only now despite the 1974 agreement and the abovementioned publicity."

The Foreign Ministry has the duty to state the following regarding this statement:

1. As a result of talks held during conferences of the foreign ministers of countries of the River Plate basin held in Santa Cruz de la Sierra in 1968, in Brasilia in 1969 and in this capital in 1971, an agreement was reached among the Governments of Paraguay, Argentina and Bolivia, the IDB and the UN Development Program to carry out a project for the overall exploitation of the water and natural resources of the Pilcomayo River basin. The agreement was signed on 22 April 1974. In August 1974, the OAS General Secretariat submitted the work plan of the project which basically comprises a two-stage study program of the Pilcomayo River basin. The first stage comprises a general collection of data for the evaluation and analysis of the possibilities of the region. The second stage of the study, which is currently underway, has the purpose or drawing up a prefeasibility program for the exploitation and control of the river and the economic development of the basin.

2. The meetings which have been held up to now by the coordinating commission, as well as the executive committee, have had the purpose of reviewing the submitted reports. They have contributed to guiding the technical work entrusted to the experts.

It should also be recalled that at their ninth meeting, the foreign ministers of the River Plate basin countries limited themselves to noting the conclusion of the first stage of the study for the multiple exploitation of the Pilcomayo River basin.

3. The fundamental objective of the agreement signed on 22 April 1974 continues to be the formulation of regional projects which should fit the behavior of the Pilcomayo River, which imposes its own characteristics on the formulation of development projects for the area of the basin. This also means that national projects which each of the signatory countries may wish to carry out are unavoidably conditioned by the peculiar nature of the river and by the scope of the clearly defined dispositions of the agreement.

4. Only in December 1977, at the eighth meeting of the coordinating commission of the project for the overall exploitation of the water resources of the Pilcomayo River held in Buenos Aires, was it stated for the first time in the minutes of the meeting that the complete documents for the executive project for the "reactivation of El Porteno Creek" were concluded and ready for bidding. The project consists of a 27-km dam with a reservoir with a usable volume of 320 cubic km [as published] which will make it possible to maintain a necessary permanent and constant flow of water in the creek during the whole year.

The minutes also stated that soil and socioeconomic studies would be carried out to determine the most suitable economic cooperation and the most adequate production plan.

5. The Paraguayan Government has requested from the Argentine Government the technical data on the project in order to safeguard the legitimate interests of our country and the principles which regulate the use of the waters of international rivers.

6. The Foreign Ministry has exchanged several notes on this topic with its Argentine counterpart and personal contacts at various levels have also been made.

Asuncion, 28 October 1980.

ITA ENRAMADA PORT REMAINS CLOSED TO TRAFFIC

FY301419 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 29 Oct 80 p 9

[Excerpt] The port of Ita Enramada remains closed to people and vehicles wishing to cross over to Argentina. This measure was adopted after the attack against Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle on 17 September.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS--President Alfredo Stroessner today administered the oath of office to Esteban Ojeda Saldivar and Antonio Rodolfo Zuccolillo as the new Paraguayan ambassadors to Spain and the United Kingdom, respectively. [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 28 Oct 80 p 8 FY]

BRAZILIAN AIR DELEGATION--A delegation of the Brazilian Air Force headed by Brig Gen Max Alvim arrived on a 3-day visit to our country yesterday. During its stay, the delegation will meet with high-ranking military officers. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 23 Oct 80 p 14 FY]

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS--The following are the general results of the municipal elections held yesterday throughout the national territory: of the 678,317 ballots cast, the ruling Colorado Party obtained 598,389 (87.9 percent); the Radical Liberal Party, 41,606 (6.06 percent); the Liberal Party 25,509 (3.71 percent); 12,813 ballots were invalid (3.04 percent). [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 20 Oct 80 p 12 FY]

COST OF LIVING INCREASE--According to the August statistical bulletin of the Central Bank, the cost of living in the country increased by 17.1 percent from 1 January through August 31 this year. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 10 Oct 80 p 14 FY]

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS--Based on a statistical bulletin issued by the central bank, the surplus in the country's balance of payments has reached $150 million as of August this year. [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 11 Oct 80 p 8 FY]

FOREIGN DEBT--As of 30 June 1980, the country's foreign debt is $810 million, 80 percent of which is to be paid by the public sector and 20 percent by the private sector. There has been a 10.7 percent increase since 31 December 1979. [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 28 Oct 80 p 14 FY]

ALCOHOL PLANT--The first pure alcohol plant in our country was dedicated yesterday at Colonia Mauricio Jose Troche. The plant will yield 120,000 liters of alcohol daily, that is, 21.8 million liters annually. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 25 Oct 80 p 12 FY]

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS OF NEW CONSTITUTION DISCLOSED

Governmental Organization

FY301452 Paris AFP in Spanish 1314 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Montevideo, 29 Oct (AFP)--The institutionalization of the National Security Council (COSENA), the establishment of bases for the reorganization of political parties, and the composition of Congress are some of the provisions approved last night for the new constitution which is to be submitted to a plebiscite on 30 November.

The civilian-military government which convened in constituent assembly has finally approved 121 articles of a total of 239 articles of the new constitution, which include those referring to the participation of the armed forces in the future of Uruguay.

Under the new constitution, the COSENA will be made up of the nation's president, the commanders in chief of the armed forces and the chief of the joint armed forces staff. The armed forces will be directly responsible for national security and questions related to the country's sovereignty and security which are understood to be protecting the nation's assets and development process from internal or external interference or aggression.

Among the prerogatives of the executive branch, the text of the new constitution stipulates that it will be charged with conducting foreign policy in accordance with guidelines provided by COSENA, a body that will also give its approval for the suspension of individual guarantees by the executive branch whenever such a suspension becomes necessary.

Urgent security measures, such as the state of siege, will be applicable in serious or unpredictable cases of disruption of internal order, and these measures may only be lifted by Congress by a three-fifth majority vote.

The text also establishes that the nation's president will be elected by popular vote and that he must be a Uruguayan citizen by birth, 40 years of age or older and there will be no reelection of anyone who has completed more than half his man ate. The nation's president will be the commander in chief of the armed forces and will be responsible for the country's defense and security, along with the armed forces commanders in chief.

Congress will be composed of a 20-member Chamber of Senators and a 75-member Chamber of Deputies and these two chambers will meet as a single body under some circumstances.

The party that wins the elections will have a majority in both chambers--that is, it will have 11 senators and 39 deputies. The organization of the political parties will be governed by a special law to be passed by a two-thirds vote in each chamber, guaranteeing the participation of the citizenry in the election of party authorities.

Each party can present only one candidate for each elective post. This substantially modifies the previous political mechanism because, due to the multiple ticket law [ley de lemas]--which has now been abolished--individual parties could present several candidates for the presidency, vice presidency, congress and other posts.

One of the articles of the new constitution bans organizations that have totalitarian guidelines and vocations from carrying out political activities, and it specifies that the creation of political parties will not be permitted if, in view of their ideology, principles, name, functioning or component parts, they demonstrate a link or subordination to foreign institutions, organizations or political parties, or other states.

Those who have been members of groups or social or political organizations which have instigated violence for the sake of violence or propaganda which tends to undermine or destroy constitutional order and the fundamental bases of Uruguayan nationality, or those who have participated in associations that have been declared illegal by law will also not be allowed to create parties.

It was mentioned today that the articles still to be approved contain transitory provisions, one of which will stipulate the renewal of party activity before the 1981 elections, and in this respect a statute must be drafted during the first 6 months of that year.

Another of the provisions will set an extension to President Aparicio Mendez's mandate, which instead of concluding on 1 September 1981, will be extended to March 1982.

Finally, it has been learned that if the 30 November plebiscite is favorable, the new constitution will be implemented on 1 March 1982, although some of the transitory provisions, such as the one regarding parties, will be implemented sooner.

Articles on Judicial Branch

FY301750 Paris AFP in Spanish 1447 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Montevideo, 30 Oct (AFP)--The creation of a court for political control that must decide on jurisdictional conflicts and the return to independence of the judicial branch were the main articles approved here the last night of the draft of the Uruguayan Constitution which will be the subject of a plebiscite on 30 November. The articles that have been approved between Monday and last night by the civilian-military government, which sat as a 190-member constituent assembly, and the complete text of the new constitution is expected to be drawn up either today or tomorrow with the approval of the last 49 articles.

The creation of a court for political control to mediate in disagreements between the executive and legislative branches has been the point of greatest contention to date in the assembly, where some of the councillors believe it would contradict the presidential principle of the constitution. It has been written into the text that when an extreme situation arises between those two branches which cannot be controlled, the court for political control would intervene and would call for a plebiscite. If the majority of the people support the president in that vote, the dissident congressmen would be replaced. But if support is given to the congressional branch instead, then the fall of the president would occur and the vice president would assume the mandate.

The court will be made up of nine members named by the president with the approval of a two-thirds vote in the Congress. The members will have a 9-year tenure, with one-third being replaced every 3 years. They will not be allowed to hold other public posts or to participate in political activities during their mandate.

Regarding the judicial branch, it has been agreed that once again the judges and officials will be named by the judicial branch and will depend on the executive branch in the administrative sector.

Military crimes such as treason and those committed in connection with or linked in any way to subversion and those committed during a state of war will come under the jurisdiction of the military courts, even when the perpetrator is a civilian.

ENERGY MINISTER CLAIMS GULF WAR USED TO WRECK OPEC

PA291345 Paris AFP in Spanish 1951 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Caracas, 28 Oct (AFP)--Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti has accused the major world powers of being bystanders with regard to the conflict between Iraq and Iran. The minister's statements were made during an important, local television program. He explained his suspicion that "behind this attitude there may possibly be the deliberate intent by those powers to cause a breakdown of OPEC, to which both Iraq and Iran belong."

The Venezuelan minister appealed to OPEC member countries to "raise up the organization anew, since the worse thing that could happen would be for it to lie in bed awaiting its death." Berti announced that President Luis Herrera Campins was expecting a formal reply from OPEC members today, as well as an answer from the governments of Baghdad and Tehran to the appeal issued last week for them to reconsider and to end the hostilities. The minister later said that "this war affects all the important oil producing countries, because the conflict is taking place in an area through which 70 percent of the oil produced by OPEC passes."

"For this reason, it is noteworthy that the major powers have taken the position of onlookers, limiting themselves to observing the hostilities whereas, usually, whenever conflicts occur in the world, these powers act directly or through international organizations to initiate a mediation effort," said Calderon Berti. He added that "regrettably, it would seem that many people want this war to continue, and we wonder whether behind all this there is not a strategy to weaken and to impair OPEC."

ENVOY TO ST LUCIA CRITICIZES CUBAN COMMENTS ON BOMBING

FL241740 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 20 Oct 80 p 11

[Excerpts] Castries, St Lucia, 19 Oct (CANA)--The Venezuelan Embassy here has taken a swipe at Cuba saying that countries with questionable human rights records had no moral authority to criticize the institutions that rule free and democratic nations. The statement was made in response to recent Cuban condemnation of the Venezuelan authorities for their decision to acquit four men who had been charged with blowing up a Cuban aircraft off Barbados four years ago. The St. Lucia-Cuba Friendship Association last week wrote resident Venezuelan Ambassador Rodolfo Molina Duarte protesting the decision of a Venezuelan military tribunal to free the men.

Ambassador Molina replying to the local association by letter said that "no authentic proof of guilt" had been found by the tribunal for "this outrageous act of terrorism". The ambassador noted that his country had always rejected violence and the use of terrorism as a method of political struggle, and added: "Therefore, it is timely to remember that when Venezuela has suffered any act of terrorism, it has always proceeded to sanction without any distinction of political ideologies, punishment of the culprits of terrorist acts.

"But as established in the National Council there has always been full respect for the autonomy and independence of the different branches of the state. Consequently, any decision taken by the judicial power is fully respected by the executive power."

Ambassador Molina said Cuba could not understand that Venezuela was proud of having a "state of rights" in which the accused of any crime had guaranteed rights to defense and could only be condemned or acquitted in accordance with what is alleged and tried by judicial procedure and not according to what a government thought or ordered.

He added: "Therefore, the reckless imputations thrown upon Venezuela by President Fidel Castro on a presumed interference in the decision taken by the permanent war council can only be explained because it comes from a regime like that of Cuba where the all embracing will of the president, unquestioned, prevails and evidently he wants to attribute his own procedures to other nations."

LEGISLATURE TO DISCUSS COMMERCIAL ACCORD WITH USSR

PA300454 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] The Soviet Union acquired the right to establish a commercial representation in our country last 8 October [as heard] when the two nations signed a commercial agreement. In return, according to the pact, Panama will also be entitled to install in Moscow a commercial representation in order to help strengthen commercial relations on the basis of equality and reciprocal advantages.

The agreement notes that the Soviet commercial representative and his substitute will enjoy all the privileges and immunities that international law grants to foreign diplomatic representations. Likewise, the offices occupied by the Soviet representation will enjoy all the immunities and privileges granted to foreign diplomatic representations. In addition to representing the foreign trade interests of the Soviet Union, the Soviet commercial representation will engage in buying, selling and other commercial transactions.

The agreement will definitely go into effect the day the two countries notify each other that their local national legislation procedures have been complied with. This agreement will be discussed this week in the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives.

A Commerce Ministry spokesman was asked about the annex granting diplomatic immunity to the Soviet commercial representation. The spokesman answered that this procedure is not used in commercial agreements but in this case it was necessary because there are no diplomatic relations between the two countries. The Chamber of Commerce of Panama has appointed a commission to study this agreement.

VENEZUELA, MEXICO AGREE TO 'STEADY' CRUDE OIL SUPPLY

PA301341 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 30 Oct 80 p 1

[From the "Local Highlights" column]

[Text] The Panama Government has reached an agreement with Mexico and Venezuela to assure a steady supply of crude oil to this country. Minister of Commerce Arturo Melo said that each of the two countries will supply Panama with 12,000 barrels daily, to cover the net internal consumption of 24,000 daily. Panama's annual consumption is listed at 8.5 million barrels.

The minister said he could not foretell what effects the deals would have on the price of gas, since Refineria Panama "has no experience in the processing of Mexican crude oil."

Panama has been receiving a third of its supplies from Venezuela and two-thirds from Saudi Arabia. The latter country in September raised its price by $2 per barrel, leading many an observer to feel that a new price hike for gasoline is around the corner. Gas now sells for $2.10 premier and $1.98 regular.

GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF COMPLICITY WITH SALVADORAN RULERS

PA302212 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Oct 80 p 8

[Miguel Antonio Bernal article: "That's Enough of Crimes!"]

[Text] Salvadoran Gen Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez, who ruled his country with violent dictatorial methods for 13 years, used to say: "I do not believe in history because history is written by men...."

With this contemptuous statement, the author of the genocide of more than 30,000 peasants in 1932 is trying to underrate the history of a people who have suffered a military dictatorship for more than 50 years and who have been paying for their hopes of freedom with an incalculable number of martyrs.

The wave of repression and death currently underway in the brother country has reached an extreme of bestiality and cruelty over the past year since the civilian-military junta assumed power.

Behind a false "reformist" and "progressive" veil the junta continues to carry out the most abominable crimes on behalf of who knows what ideal which can only exist in the minds of those who dream, in one way or another, of continuing to consolidate their power with the blood of children, youths and adults who are persecuted, imprisoned, tortured, exiled and killed every day.

Barbaric actions have become a daily routine in El Salvador. We can no longer even talk of repression because genocide is taking place. A massive and blind killing which seeks to quiet the voices of the people and of those who assume and carry out the commitment to defend the people's causes from the university classroom, the school, the factory, the office and the pulpit has been established.

Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero was killed by those he unmasked as the enemies of the people, of social well-being and of God. He was killed because of his rational, clear, courageous and unyielding statements. He was killed because of his unconditional loyalty to his people who are struggling to be happy.

Just as they killed Monsignor Romero, they have been killing dozens of men, women, old people and children daily whose only crime has been to oppose the barbaric stand of the top military commanders of El Salvador, their U.S. advisers, the oligarchs and the Christian Democrats who are participating in this savage government.

In their desperation to stop the people's movement, they decided to kill Monsignor [Romero]. In the same manner, enraptured with power and arrogance, they ordered and carried out the killing of Felix Antonio Ulloa, rector of the University of El Salvador. They thought they could force the Salvadoran professors who supported the rector in the struggle to rescue the university's autonomy and to repudiate the military presence on campus to abandon their course.

The Salvadoran civilian and military rulers stop short of boasting: "Long live death!" But we would not be shocked if they would say it "in the name of the Christian and Western civilization."

We ask ourselves: How long is this going to go on? For how long are we going to keep on being the direct or indirect accomplices of the cruelty that prevails a few kilometers from our fatherland?

The Panamanian Government, which likes to boast of its "progressiveness" and "democracy," must immediately cease to support the Salvadoran military junta and end its tacit complicity with an oppressive regime whose crimes cannot be condoned by the consciences of free men.

In raising our voice of protest against the killing of Rector Felix Ulloa, let us remind the Salvadoran and Panamanian rulers about Monsignor Romero's last statement: "In the name of God, then, and in the name of our suffering people—whose lamentation to heaven increases everyday—I ask you, I beg you, I order you in the name of God: Stop the repression."

Yes, let repression, genocide and cruelty against the Salvadoran people be stopped. That's enough!

PANAMENIST PARTY DIRECTORATES MEET TO 'REACTIVATE' MOVEMENT

PA290356 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 27 Oct 80 pp 1, 7

[By special correspondent Luis E. Quintero-Barrera]

[Excerpt] Penonome, Cocle, 26 October—In the midst of great optimism and with the renewed purpose of consolidating the forces of the Panamenist movement, the provincial directorates of the Panamenist Party held a meeting-dialogue with the authorized representatives of the National Directorate and the National Coordinating Commission (formerly the Political Committee) to begin to reactivate the movement, which has remained on the sidelines of the national political process for the past 12 years. Approximately 150 delegates and deputy delegates began the meeting at the Hotel Dos Continentes in this city at 1220 today after all of the participants had presented their credentials.

Representatives of the national media were invited to the opening of the meeting-dialogue which was organized by Hildebrando A. Nicosia Perez, secretary general of the Panamenist Party; and Jorge Pacifico Adames, treasurer of the Panamenist Party. The secretary general immediately described the objectives of the meeting-dialogue and announced that he and Guillermo Endara Galimany, deputy secretary general of the National Directorate, would be the moderators of the meeting.

Arnulfo Arias Madrid, president of the National Directorate, sent a message from Boquete with the delegation from Chiriqui Province, whose late arrival delayed the opening of the meeting. Jorge Pacifico Adames read the message to those present. The brief message conveyed greetings from Dr Arias and stated: "We are experiencing a critical situation throughout Central America and cannot take abrupt measures." The message also referred to the crisis in the Near East, and said: "Therefore, we must be wary of people from both the right and the left, so as not to fall into the existing socioeconomic maelstrom. We must study both the internal and external factors that affect the country." The message ended by saying: "Only in this manner will we be able to overcome the socio-economic chaos in the country and to get rid of the traitors who live here."

Jorge Pacifico Adames, treasurer of the National Directorate, was the first speaker at the meeting. He said that Dr Arias had asked him to organize the meeting-dialogue with the representatives of the provincial directorates because "they are the spokesmen of the concerns of the Panamenists following the 28 September electoral farce and the other excesses of the current administration."

Adames stressed: "This must be a working meeting and not a meeting of sterile discussions. I call for the brotherhood that must exist between the rank-and-file and the leadership of the Panamenist Party because we have too formidable an opponent to be fighting among ourselves. What we have to do is work to overthrow this government, instead of engaging in fratricidal strife."

'MISSING' INDIAN CHIEF APPEARS IN PDC LEADER'S OFFICE

PA241945 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 23 Oct 80 pp 1, 10

[Text] Marcos Mendoza, the Indian chief from Veraguas who, according to the opposition leaders, was "missing," appeared this morning in the offices of Christian Democratic Party [PDC] Secretary General Guillermo Cochez. Mendoza was apparently staying in the capital and had not made any appearances despite repeated "denunciations" on the media connected with the opposition, which demanded that the authorities make some statement about his whereabouts. Just as we reported 2 days ago, it is believed that Mendoza's alleged disappearance was related to a similar incident involving a PDC leader from Chiriqui. There is speculation this morning on whether or not either Mendoza or the PDC leaders will make some public statement in connection with these activities, which were meant to cause concern among the public.

EL SALVADOR, HONDURAS SIGN PEACE TREATY IN LIMA

PY311138 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0245 GMT 31 Oct 80

[By Miguel Paredes]

[Text] Lima, 30 Oct (LATIN)--With the signing of the "peace treaty", El Salvador and Honduras tonight established diplomatic relations and made a commitment that within a 5-year period they will arrive at an agreement to solve the border dispute that goes back 100 years.

Prior to the signing of the peace treaty, the mediator, former Peruvian President Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, said that the two Central American countries "have had the courage to put aside their individual positions to achieve peace. This gesture of reconciliation has incalculable value which the world should take as an example to safeguard peace in the future."

The solemn ceremony took place at the government palace in the presence of President Fernando Belaunde Terry, the foreign ministers of the Central American countries and high-ranking Salvadoran and Honduran officials.

According to the text of the treaty, which has 45 articles, the two countries agree to create a joint commission that will be in charge of arriving at an understanding over border issue. If an understanding is not achieved within a 5-year period, the two countries will take their case to the International Court at The Hague.

The treaty, through which both countries commit themselves to the immediate resumption of diplomatic relations, was signed by Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena and Honduran Foreign Minister Cesar Elvir Sierra.

Reviewing his task as mediator, which began in Arpil 1978 and ended tonight, Bustamante said that "the commitment is characterized by true greatness since it is the promise of a new dawn for Central American Countries." He said, moreover, that the mediation was characterized by a sincere will to arrive at an understanding.

El Salvador and Honduras severed d plomatic relations in 1969 in the wake of a 100-hour conflict, called "the Soccer War," because it began on the eve of the world soccer tournament held in Mexico in 1970.

In the first part of the treaty, the two countries vow "to guarantee a stable, durable peace which may never be disrupted and which will promote fruitful coexistence," which, in turn, will help consolidate "the sacred cause of rebuilding the Central American fatherland."

The two countries vow to refrain from "using force, threats or any type of aggression or pressure" in their relations. "A solid and everlasting peace, a strong brotherhood, and permanent, constructive cooperation will prevail between El Salvador and Honduras," the treaty adds.

"The parties agree to settle their disagreements through peaceful means in keeping with international rules...with regard to human rights...and to resume diplomatic relations through the reestablishment of their respective embassies without any further formality," the treaty states.

El Salvador and Honduras agree in the treaty to reopen their respective diplomatic and consular missions in no more than 30 days. They also refer to human rights, free border traffic, the restoration of peace and respect for treaties, and the assessment of war incidents [sucessor belicos], renouncing "any indemnification and border issue."

The negotiations had two stages: one of written briefings, and the other of verbal briefings, followed by the respective discussions.

EL SALVADOR

NEW LEFTIST OFFENSIVE AGAINST REGIME REPORTEDLY UNDERWAY

PA301319 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2130 GMT 29 Oct 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—While the foreign ministers of El Salvador and Honduras are in Lima preparing to sign the peace treaty tomorrow that will put an end to the differences between the two Central American countries, the Salvadoran regime faces a new offensive of the opposition groups.

The secretary general of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), Enrique Alvarez Cordova, said today that the front had received the formal recognition of several Caribbean, Latin American and European countries. Alvarez added that one of the next FDR's steps is to design an international strategy. We have been officially recognized by 15 countries, and have had a temporary representative at the United Nations during the course of its General Assembly.

The leader, former agriculture minister in two previous administrations and in the first cabinet of the governing junta in El Salvador, recently returned from abroad following a tour of 4 months through various countries of the world. Alvarez Cordova was accompanied by the secretary general of the leftist People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), Juan Chacon, and members of the FDR's executive committee.

The FDR started its political-diplomatic offensive 4 months ago, Alvarez said.

Alvarez noted that U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of El Salvador has been demonstrated and that U.S. officials are engaged in an open campaign in favor of the regime in several countries. The agrarian reform programs were prepared by Professor Roy Prostermann, who also designed Vietnam's agrarian reform, Alvarez Cordova revealed. A similar accusation was made in Washington against the Salvadoran regime by rightwing writer Virginia Prewett, who attributed the reforms to Prostermann.

Alvarez said U.S. military support for the Salvadoran regime is obvious.

The governing junta has repeatedly denied any direct intervention by the United States in the internal affairs of El Salvador. The governing group, made up of two military officers and three civilians, also assures that it only receives military advice and "nonlethal" equipment under the U.S. aid program.

On the other hand, the United States has admitted that some 300 Salvadoran officers will be trained at the U.S. School of the Americas at Fort Gulick, in the former Panama Canal Zone.

The United States, however, is convinced that its option (in El Salvador) has failed, Alvarez said, who admitted having met with State Department officials in Washington during his tour. The United States is this government's sole support, Alvarez noted.

He revealed that some sectors who have been supporting the regime are already discussing the expansion of its bases with the FDR. Alvarez did not specify any particular sectors.

'Revolutionary Government'

PA301418 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] We have received a report from the NEW NICARAGUA AGENCY that a democratic government will be formed in El Salvador's liberated territory. The imminent formation in northern El Salvador of a democratic revolutionary government led by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] has been announced by members of the leadership of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] of El Salvador.

Rafael Menjivar, member of the FDR's foreign committee, noted that this government, which will operate in the areas liberated by the guerrillas, will be parallel to the military-Christian Democratic junta and will operate through revolutionary and democratic people's power bodies. The FDR made the announcement during the event to create the Roque Dalton cultural brigade composed of over 200 Latin American intellectuals as a group supporting the struggle of the Salvadoran people.

Menjivar said that a balance of forces has developed between the military forces of the junta and the liberation army, in addition to a change favoring the latter. He also charged that the United States is preparing a military intervention and mentioned the buildups at the U.S. military bases in Panama and Miami.

Regarding the military situation in Morazan Department, Menjivar said that the military junta has found itself forced to lift the cordon around the department even though it had sent 10,000 soldiers to the area in a fruitless attempt to control it. In conclusion, the member of the FDR leadership strongly repudiated yesterday's attack against Felix Antonio Ulloa. rector of the University of El Salvador.

FDR REAFFIRMS REJECTION OF TALKS WITH JUNTA

PA302009 Paris AFP in Spanish 0333 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Oct (AFP)--The Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], which represents all of the country's opposition organizations, today declined to hold any type of talks with the present government junta because it does not believe that the junta "posesses the moral authority and has a bloody history."

"We cannot sit down to talks," said FDR leader Enrique Alvarez at a news conference today, "with a government which is not part of the solution but is part of the problem."

At the same time Alvarez, who was twice agriculture minister of El Salvador, accused the present Salvadoran Government of trying to behead the university movement with the death of National University Rector Felix Ulloa, who was shot on Monday and died in a San Salvador hospital today.

"The junta announces dialogue and respect for human rights and the reopening of the university while it murders Rector Felix Ulloa," said Alvarez.

He also charged that "the United States continues to help the Salvadoran regime and U.S. arms and advisers are used to murder our people." He added that "Venezuela is being used to spearhead U.S. intervention in the country."

Finally, Alvarez said that the United Nations permitted the FDR to be temporarily represented at the United Nations and that this will be done by former junta member Guillermo Manuel Ungo and former Presidency Minister Ruben Zamora.

'MASS DESERTIONS' REPORTED AMONG MILITARY

PA301405 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 27-28 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Oct (IAPA)--The current crisis in the armed forces is not secret to anyone in El Salvador. The fascist colonels who currently control the government feel that they are secure as long as they continue to enforce the present policy imposed by the Carter government: reform and repression.

Nor is it any secret that, in despair over the political and military advances of the guerrilla forces, who control large areas of the country, the military is planning to introduce a new card into the game to stay in power for a few more days. They are planning a new self-inflicted coup directed by the Carter government.

Due to this there is growing discontent among the rank-and-file of the armed forces and security corps, who have to face a people determined to shape their own destiny through the installation of a democratic government.

The crisis among the rank-and-file of the army and the security corps has been evident for a few months. It has triggered mass desertions. Reliable sources have reported that in the past few days in the vicinity of Ifhuatan, Sonsonate Department, many soldiers who were carrying out search operations, terrorizing people, and collecting fines of from 10 to 25 colones per person for their personal benefit were summoned by their superiors and ordered to the area of El Poy, on the border with Honduras, to replace the soldiers assigned there who had deserted en masse. One hundred and fifty soldiers deserted in that area.

Meanwhile, 30 men deserted from a post in Sensuntepeque, 25 from a post in Morazan, and an undetermined number from a post in La Union. In Santa Ana it was confirmed that all the soldiers assigned to the detachment tasked with guarding the El Guajoyo electric plant in the western part of the country have also deserted. The sources also stressed that many soldiers and policemen who ask to resign or retire from military service are "executed" by their colleagues or drop from sight because the "state of war" in the country does not allow granting them leave, much less permission to resign or retire to return to civilian status. Many of these soldiers and policemen have managed to desert and join the ranks of the revolutionary fighters.

VIOLENCE CONTINUES TO CLAIM LIVES, DAMAGE PROPERTY

Clash With Leftists

PA300417 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1601 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] One of our correspondents has reported that military forces and a leftwing group are engaged in a fierce clash, somewhere between Km 67 and 68 on the San Salvador-Chalatenango Highway. Thus far he has reported no casualties to us.

Meanwhile, he did report that the bodies of six men and a woman were found at the 50 km mark on the Chalatenango-La Palma Highway. The woman, who had a machete thrust into her chest, was approximately 29 years old and the men's ages ranged from 18 to 30. Our correspondent said that the authorities had still not showed up to identify the bodies.

Attack on ANTEL Offices

PA300415 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1620 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] The offices of the National Telecommunications Administration [ANTEL] in San Miguel, Mercedes and Potrerito were partially destroyed last night by subversive groups operating in the zone, the authorities in Chalatenango reported. The report says that the three towns were simultaneously attacked by groups of armed men who were shouting leftist slogans and who later threw gasoline on furniture and other equipment and set them on fire. ANTEL personnel are trying to restore the communications which have been interrupted.

Train Robbery, Attacks, Bombings

PA302340 [Editorial Report] Salvadoran radios carry the following reports of violence in that country:

San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish at 1515 GMT on 30 October reports that unidentified individuals fired G-3 rifles at the Supreme Court Building at the government center "a few minutes ago." Radio Cadena YSU called the attack "unsuccessful."

At 1600 GMT on 30 October, San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish reports that 30 heavily armed men stopped a train in El Cadral, Sonsonate, on 29 Oct, boarded it and robbed the passengers. The assailants also set fire to the engine and one car.

San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish at 1650 GMT on 30 October reports that the town of Tonacatepeque was occupied on 29 Oct by at least 200 individuals who burned the local jail, released the prisoners, cut communications lines and looted businesses. They also reportedly burned the credit association office and left town about 2000 local time.

The same newscast reports the discovery of 11 bodies, one of them headless, in El Ranchon.

San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish at 1823 GMT on 30 October reports that a bomb explosion at the Maritime Agency Corporation on 29 October seriously damaged that building. Other bombs found at two banks were defused by security officers.

At 1846 GMT, the same station reports that a gas station owner has been kidnapped by five armed individuals.

ERP CHARGES FOUNDER ARRESTED BY HONDURAN TROOPS

PA250221 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Honduran troops have arrested a Salvadoran mine worker who is the founder of the self-styled People's Revolutionary Army [ERP]. The ERP has issued a communique denouncing the arrest. The ERP communique states that Honduran troops have captured (Santos Lino) Ramirez, founder of the ERP.

According to the organization, the ERP leader was captured in La Esperanza, a Honduran town close to the Salvadoran border Province of [word indistinct]. The communique states that Ramirez' arrest is part of the Honduran Army's intervention against the struggle of the Salvadoran people.

ARMED FORCES TO GUARD INTERNATIONAL FAIR

PA290120 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1805 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Public Security sources have reported that the armed forces will guarantee the security and normal operation of the ninth international fair to take place from 7 to 24 November. As has been reported, 10 countries have confirmed their participation in the fair. Thirty U.S. exhibitions will be at the U.S. pavillion. Moreover, Honduras will participate in the fair. This has generated curiosity among Salvadoran people and businessmen who are interested in the progress made by the Honduran artisans.

GUATEMALA

BELIZE ISSUE CONTINUES TO STIR CONTROVERSY

Mexican Proposal Rejected

PA301820 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Guatemala rejects any decision of the UN General Assembly regarding the Belize case. This was reported yesterday in official sources after the speeches made at the assembly by official representatives Jorge (Chiner Chie) and Edcardo Castillo Arriola were published.

In a statement released late yesterday afternoon, the minister of foreign relations said that any decision made at the United Nations in connection with the proposal made by three nations will be rejected. It was said that on its part, Guatemala is holding to its rights in that territory, which will be discussed at meetings with British delegations to arrive at a final agreement.

The foreign minister did not hide his concern over the position now taken by countries which had previously backed Guatemala in its claims, which are over 100 years old.

He said, however, that talks will continue, but that all decisions made by the United Nations will not be accepted because this will be considered an action orchestrated against Guatemala.

Meanwhile, it was reported that different sectors, both political and industrial and in government, showed dissatisfaction over the Mexican decision directing a group of Caribbean countries, including Nicaragua, to request that the United Nations ask England to grant Belize independence next year.

These objectors include the deputies of the National Liberation Movement who want the government to sever diplomatic relations with Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama, the promoters of the idea that Belize be granted its independence.

No Ties To Be Broken

PA301822 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry has confirmed that the executive branch has not yet considered the breaking of diplomatic or trade relations with the countries that oppose the full and legitimate rights of Guatemala over Belize. The government has not been officially informed about an alleged movement which advocates the breaking of diplomatic or trade relations with the nations that oppose the Guatemalan claim.

The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry has described the alleged break in diplomatic or trade relations with several countries that oppose Guatemala in their support for Belizean independence as street rumors. It has not been reported that the executive branch has discussed any break in relations. Certain government circles have talked about a nationalist movement promoted by private individuals who are very upset, and they have a right to be upset, because of the intentions of certain states to help Belize obtain its independence when Belize is legitimately part of Guatemalan territory.

Deputies Favor Diplomatic Breaks

PA301902 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Several deputies expressed their opinions when they learned about the support that certain countries are giving to Belize by backing the independence movement. They said that the countries that advocate Belizean independence have betrayed the friendship and the heritage of our people.

A high percentage of the deputies who belong to various political groups, including the opposition, have agreed that a break in relations should be carried out if the situation calls for it. They feel that this must be done for the sake of the sovereignty of our country and that of the Guatemalans. This is the personal opinion of several groups of deputies but not the official opinion of the congress. They believe that this break in relations must be carried out as a legitimate reply to the plans of Mexico, Panama, Nicaragua and other countries.

Guatemala is a respectful country, but it must not put up with this flagrant intervention, certain deputies said, formally demanding that the congress vote for a break in diplomatic or trade relations or both of them if possible to give an example of the respect that our fatherland deserves.

It is not known if the nations which are promoting Belizean independence will continue their support for this independence, but in any case the deputies feel that a break in relations is in order as soon as possible for the sake of the country's pride.

KIDNAPPINGS, MURDERS, OCCUPATIONS CONTINUE

27-29 Oct Violence Report

PA300340 [Editorial Report] Guatemalan radio and television stations from 27 to 29 October carry the following reports on recent violence in Guatemala:

Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish at 0400 GMT on 27 October 1980 reports that on 26 October armed men went to the Guatemalan Social Security Hospital, disarmed two guardmen there, threatened doctors and nurses and kidnapped Miguel Angel Garcia, a patient. The announcer notes that Mr Garcia was later found dead in Tiquisaste, Escuintla Department.

At 1200 GMT on 27 October, Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish reports that five unidentified men kidnapped Julio Cesar Vega Villagran, a worker of Fertimex, a company that produces fertilizers. The radio also reports that neighbors of a farm in Santa Barbara found the strangled, tortured and bullet-riddled body of a man in a sugarcane plantation. The announcer says that the body was not identified because of its advanced state of decomposition.

The same newscast also reports that Ricardo Galindo Guardado, apparently a foreigner, was kidnapped at La Aurora Airport and that nothing has been said about this. The announcer says that his baggage was left abandoned there and that eyewitnesses said that Galindo Guardado was intercepted by several men who took him to an unknown destination.

Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish at 1410 GMT 28 October carried a report distributed by the Inter-Central American Radio Organization that the bodies of two women and one man have been found in a new clandestine cemetery in the southeastern section of Guatemala city. According to the radio, the authorities are going to continue searching the site for more bodies.

Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish at 1720 GMT on 29 October reports through Sercano network that the authorities are investigating the murders of Mr Guillermo Siedler and his wife Graciela whose bodies have been found in the Ciudad San Cristobal area. The announcer notes that the authorities are also investigating the dawn 28 October murder of a 58-year-old man who worked as an accountant in the Finance Ministry. The radio says he had been kidnapped on 27 October only two blocks away from his home at 6th Avenue and 32d Street, Zone 3.

The same newscast also reports that Military Commissioner Gregorio Gutierrez died in the emergency room of Portobarrios National Hospital as a result of five bullet wounds inflicted on him by three unidentified individuals. This attack took place in the La Cumbre Village, Izabal Department, the announcer reports without giving the time or date of this incident.

30 Oct Report

PA310005 [Editorial Report] Guatemalan radio stations report the following violent incidents in that country:

Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish at 0400 GMT 30 Oct reports that Manuel Diaz Rodas, administrator of the Baja California Ranch in Nuevo Progreso, San Marcos, was abducted by armed men. It also reports that student Oscar Raul Zacarias de Leon was found alive today. He had been kidnapped and attacked in Coatepeque. The body of Julio Cesar Vea Villagran was found in that same town. It had 18 bullet wounds. He had been kidnapped on Saturday in Coatepeque.

Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish at 1200 GMT 30 October reports that the bodies of three men who had been tortured were found by construction workers yesterday on the Santa Elena-Melchor Mencos Highway. They were all bound hand and foot. None has been identified.

The same station reported that Margarito Abraham Ramirez was found dead 2 days after being kidnapped at El Imperio Ranch in the municipality of San Pablo, San Marcos. His body was found yesterday in Coatepeque. As in other cases, his body showed signs of having been tortured and then shot.

The same station reports that the nude body of another woman was found in a ravine on the San Pedro Ayampuc Highway. She had been tortured and shot to death. A total of seven women have been killed this week. As in most of the cases, she has not been identified.

Town Seizures

PA302356 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1416 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Armed People's Revolutionary Organization guerrillas have assaulted and taken over Malacatan, San Marcos Department, where they held a rally and disarmed the police officers, national police have officially reported. Reports received in the capital yesterday say the guerrillas included some women. They were dressed in olive drab and most carried machineguns and other firearms.

The police officers were (?searched) and their carbines and pistols taken by the guerrillas who then fled. It was also reported that guerrillas took over El Tumbador near Malacatan, also in San Marcos Department. They rounded up the townspeople and shouted antigovernment slogans.

HONDURAS

UNIDENTIFIED GROUP ATTACKS U.S. EMBASSY; NO CASUALTIES

PA310416 Paris AFP in Spanish 0352 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 30 Oct (AFP)--It has been announced here that the U.S. Embassy in Honduras was attacked today at 1800 (0000 GMT) by a group of unidentified persons.

The attackers broke the windows of the embassy next to [words indistinct] and in the offices of the Agency for International Development but no one was injured. The attackers used medium-sized guns, as indicated by the holes in the wall of the diplomatic mission.

The police have said nothing regarding the number of attackers, the type of automobile used or the reason for the attack. U.S. Embassy officials have also kept silent regarding the attack.

No clandestine group has claimed credit for the attack which took place at the beginning of a national radio and television broadcast of the ceremony during which Honduras and El Salvador today signed a peace treaty [words indistinct] after the war between them.

MEXICO, VENEZUELA AGREE TO SUPPLY EQUAL AMOUNTS OF OIL

PA300351 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1410 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Mexico and Venezuela will evenly divide their supply of oil to Honduras which next year will need an estimated 4.2 million barrels of crude. This will be done as a result of a joint agreement which will be signed at noon today by Jaime Fernandez, Petroven's international manager; (Mayo) Martinez, Pemex general superintendent of foreign trade; and Ruben Mondragon, Honduran economy secretary.

The agreement is the outcome of a number of lengthy negotiations held here at the Economy Secretariat since yesterday to apply the Mexican-Venezuelan oil supply agreement signed in San Jose, Costa Rica last month. The tripartite meeting has resulted in a consensus on the basis for contracts to supply oil to Honduras in 1981. Before 1980, crude had been purchased solely from Venezuela.

PEASANTS PROTEST DISMISSALS, ARMY INTERVENTION

PA301612 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Over 20,000 peasants have gone on strike to support their fellow workers of the peasants cooperative enterprise Isletas who were summarily dismissed by a group supported by the Honduran Army.

The Isletas agricultural complex produces bananas and its workers are receiving support from those of Bajo Aguan, La Masica, Guaymas and San Miguel, which are some of the most important agricultural centers in the area.

The daily losses are estimated at some $250,000. The peasants will resume work only after the government ceases to intervene in efforts to dislodge the occupiers of the Isletas installations. They do not want the army to intervene and they demand recognition of the board elected 2 weeks ago.

NICARAGUA

U.S. AID COMPARED WITH CUBAN ASSISTANCE

PA302318 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 23 Oct 80 p 6

[By Roberto Gonzalez R.]

[Excerpts] A C-130 Hercules from the U.S. Air Force base in the Panama Canal Zone [as published] arrived at Sandino Airport at noon on Monday and left for Waspam that very afternoon carrying 30,000 pounds of food out of a total of 400,000 which the Social Welfare Ministry plans to send there.

It was very significant to see the Hercules crew unloading trucks and putting the cargo onto the plane. This is precisely what we have seen our internationalist Cuban brothers do for months. Our Cuban brothers have provided incalculable assistance to us in every field. We have seen them sweat like peons and, of course, they have cooperated with our revolution out of a revolutionary internationalist spirit.

USSR DONATES SUPPLIES FOR ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAM

PA302334 Managua Radio Corporation in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman has announced that the Soviet Union has given 1,000 transistor radios to Nicaragua for the adult education program. The radios will be distributed among the people's education collectives to help the program.

Minister Tunnerman said that the Soviet Union has also offered other donations which will be arriving in the next few months. The gifts consist of 10,000 pairs of boots, 10,000 pairs of shoes, 10,000 pencils, 20,000 copybooks and 10,000 pairs of eyeglasses. In addition, the Soviet Union will lend Nicaragua two helicopters for 2 years.

SOMOZA'S SON SAID TO BE IN COSTA RICA

PA302240 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica--The national security agency has intensified the search for Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, the son of former Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza, who is supposed to be in Costa Rican territory.

According to reports received by local authorities, Somoza Portocarrero, better known as El Chiguin, is organizing a counterrevolution against the revolutionary government. He has apparently used a disguise so that he would not be recognized in Costa Rica. As he said in Miami, he is organizing an army of mercenaries to seize power in Nicaragua.

Carlos Arguedas le Franc, the Costa Rican Public Security Minister, said that he has no official reports on El Chiguin's presence in Costa Rica. He noted that it is difficult to detect anyone using a false passport, adding that the Costa Rican borders are very long.

ARREST WARRANT ISSUED AGAINST LA PRENSA GENERAL MANAGER

PA310014 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Oct 80 p 1, 12

[Text] Jaime Chamorro, general manager of LA PRENSA, received an order on 23 October to restore Julio Lopez Vanegas, a former LA PRENSA employee, to his job within 12 hours or face arrest for a 10-day period, during which he would perform public works. Chamorro would also have to pay a 300-cordoba fine.

The 12 hours ended yesterday at 0400 and Chamorro was forced to hide and to present a writ of habeas corpus at the Masaya Court of Appeals Criminal Court.

The preposterous order was given by the departmental labor inspector, Adolfo Rivas R

The fact that a labor inspector could commit such abuses has had a great impact among the business and legal sectors, since it is a known fact that according to the existing laws labor inspectors are not authorized to levy fines, much less issue arrest warrants. If they do, they are committing the crime of "abuse of authority," which is dealt with and proscribed by the existing labor code.

In view of the illegality of the case, the lack of authority by the inspector can be understood only if it is considered as a part of harassment campaign organized some time ago to discredit and intimidate LA PRESA.

The Masaya Court of Appeals Criminal Court granted Jaime Chamorro protection and appointed Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero prosecuting judge to notify the departmental inspector so that he will abstain from issuing an arrest warrant against Chamorro Cardenal. Sacasa served as the first labor judge Nicaragua ever had. He also served as labor minister during the 1940's.

The arrest warrant is the climax of a series of irregular proceedings implemented by the departmental labor inspector who, assuming powers he does not have, wants to compel LA PRENSA to restore Julio Lopez Vanegas to his job.

None of the petitions presented by Chamorro Cardenal, LA PRENSA's general manager, during this irregular process was attended by the departmental inspector and all the administrative resources allowed by the existing laws were also denied.

The abuses reached the extreme of changing or omitting statements given by LA PRENSA workers and by Chamorro himself as can be seen in the respective documents.

Another abuse is that the process never went beyond the departmental labor inspection office where our general manager was "processed," since the labor inspector now notified by the Masaya Court of Appeals systematically refused to accept the legal recource of the case and even went to the extreme of not processing an appeal for review of facts presented by Chamorro Cardenal. He also refused, without legal recourse of any kind, to certify parts of the process. This is a serious abuse of authority.

Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero, acting as prosecuting judge, went to the office of departmental labor inspector Adolfo Rivas R. where at 1645 he is still waiting to fulfill his legal task.

STATE COUNCIL ACTS ON BILLS AS SESSION NEARS END

PA301851 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The following is a summary of matters discussed by the State Council today: A total of 240 articles of the new military code were approved, leaving 36 articles pending for the next session. The objective of this law is to establish a new order of strict discipline for soldiers to emphasize the desire of the Sandinist forces to be the most disciplined of forces, in order to comply with and to make everyone comply with existing laws.

A bill declaring Comdr Carlos Fonseca Amador a national hero was also approved. We will give the full decree later.

The council also discussed a bill submitted by the 19 July Sandinist Youth to create advisory councils in secondary schools. More details of this later.

Other subjects discussed included the request for uniforms by the (Upari) delegate, a request for the Agriculture Ministry to supply greater details of its activities and a request by Jaime Montealegre, representative of the Nicaraguan Development Institute, for the Foreign Commerce Ministry to report on Nicaraguan exports and to explain rumors of a presumed sale of cotton at prices much lower than prevailing international market prices. Nothing came of these requests because the State Council has only five more sessions before the end of its term and has 13 projects pending which are of vital importance for the country. It was agreed, however, that the government junta be asked to establish the proper channels to keep the council informed on these subjects.

Today the Sandinist Youth submitted a bill to the State Council to establish advisory councils in secondary schools. Every secondary school would have an advisory council composed of the principal, one student and one parent. This is the project submitted by representative (Fanor) Herrera, from the 19 July Sandinist Youth, followed by Comdr Dora Maria Tellez' opinion of the project:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] desire to try to incorporate a new element in the structure of the Education Ministry to solve the [words indistinct]. The bill states the following:

The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua,

Whereas, revolution is the product of the effort of all our people, in which principals, teachers, students and parents also participate, making education an important factor in the shaping of the new man who is fundamental for the consolidation of our Sandinist people's revolution;

Whereas, making an appropriate transformation from an (?alienating) to an integral education, requires the participation of all, and for this education to spawn a true transformation, it is necessary to solve the obsolete programs and schemes and the economic problems inherited from the past;

Therefore, in the implementation of its powers the council decrees:

A law establishing the Advisory Council of the Directorate of Secondary Schools.

Article 1. The Advisory Council of the Directorate of Secondary Schools is hereby created for all public and private schools in the country.

Article 2. The Council will be composed of the principal, who will chair it, one teacher, one parent and one student in each school.

Article 3. This council will help the directorate solve the internal problems of each school, but at no time will it replace the directorate's functions.

Article 4. The present decree becomes effective on the date of its publication in any information media as well as in the official gazette.

IRAQI ENVOY ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR CASTRO

JN302210 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2155 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Havana, 30 Oct (INA)--Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud, President Saddam Husayn's envoy, arrived here this evening as part of a tour of several Latin American countries. The Iraqi envoy is carrying a written message from President Saddam Husayn to Cuban President Dr Fidel Castro which deals with Iraq's views on the situation on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland and Iraq's peaceful stand before and after the fighting with Tehran. In addition to Cuba, the envoy's tour includes Mexico, [name indistinct], Ecuador, Venezuela, Brazil, Jamaica and Argentina.

REPORT ON CARTER-REAGAN DEBATE CITES STATEMENTS ON FORCE

FL301555 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] A Washington-datelined report says that the long awaited debate between the two U.S. presidential candidates, James Carter and Ronald Reagan, which was held in the midst of a big publicity display, failed to convince the majority of the U.S. electorate. The two contenders were asked eight questions. They dealt with war, inflation, the economy, employment, discrimination, the hostages and the nuclear arms race. Carter reiterated the charge against his Republican opponent that he had a belligerent attitude in the use of force and nuclear arms. On his part, former film actor Reagan promptly denied he was a warmonger and tried to portray himself as an ardent advocate of peace, alleging that Carter was addressing an imaginary enemy.

MONTANE HOLDS TALKS WITH HUNGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION

FL301229 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, member of the party Central Committee and chief of its General Department of Foreign Relations, has received the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party delegation headed by Janos Berecz, merber of the party Central Committee and chief of its Foreign Relations Department, and (Istvan Botnar), official of this department. During the talks, which were conducted in a friendly and fraternal atmosphere, views were exchanged on the work of the two parties. Current events of mutual interest also were discussed.

GDR EDUCATION SECRETARY ARRIVES TO ATTEND CONFERENCE

FL311225 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education, has received at the air terminal Bodo Weidemann, state secretary for technical and professional education under the GDR Council of Ministers. Weidemann heads the GDR delegation to the ninth conference of leaders of state organizations for technical and professional education of the socialist countries which will be held in Havana 3-6 November.

RODRIGUEZ HOLDS TALKS WITH AFGHAN COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER

FL311220 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council and minister of communications of Afghanistan. Problems associated with the expansion of relations between the two states and aspects of the international situation were discussed at their meeting which was conducted in the fraternal atmosphere which characterizes relations between the two countries.

RODRIGUEZ DISCUSSES TRADE PROSPECTS WITH CROATIAN OFFICIAL

FL301218 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party politburo and vice president of the Cuban Council of State and Ministers, has met in Havana with (Aleksander Broz), vice president of the Council for International Relations of Croatia. Matters concerned with interests of the two countries, particularly economic aspects, were discussed at the meeting. (Aleksander Broz) explained to the Council of Ministers vice president the possibilities of trade between Croatia, as part of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and Cuba. Such possibilities were broadly examined.

MADAGASCAR CULTURE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

FL301842 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the party politburo and minister of culture, early this morning received Gisele Rabesahala, secretary general of the Congress Party for [Malagasy] Independence and Minister of Culture of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. During her stay in our country, Miss Rabesahala will tour places of historic and cultural interest.

CLOSING SESSION OF SUGAR INDUSTRY CONGRESS BEGINS

FL302013 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1857 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Chaired by Jose R. Machado Ventura, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo, the morning session of the last working day of the 16th Sugar Industry Workers National Trade Union Congress began today at the Lazaro Pena Auditorium in the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions building.

Raul Taboada, member of the national organizing committee, who is directing the session, submitted to the consideration of the plenary session the draft of the regulations of the Sugar Industry Workers National Trade Union, a document having 43 pages and 94 articles. After numerous speeches, which enriched the contents of the document, more than 400 delegates approved it. The electoral committee submitted to the plenum the nominees for the national committee, which will be elected by secret and direct ballot.

The congress' closing remarks will be made by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro tonight.

Final Resolution Approved

FL302157 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2113 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] The 406 delegates participating in the final session of the 16th Sugar Industry Congress being held at the Lazaro Pena Auditorium have approved the final resolution. The document calls for fulfilling the agreements adopted by the sugar industry congress, the 14th Congress of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions and the upcoming great meeting of the Cuban Communists.

Likewise, it exhorts all workers to complete, within scheduled times and with the necessary quality, the repairs of sugar mills and agricultural equipment so that they may respond as needed to the demands of the next harvest and others in the 5-year period. The final resolution urges all workers to prepare themselves for an optimum harvest, obtaining the best quality of sugar from available sugarcane as well as zealously working in planting the spring and winter crops to restore those areas affected by rust fungus. Other matters addressed by the final resolution refer to making the best use of irrigation equipment and maintaining an exemplary attitude as educators and forgers of communist awareness.

The resolution also advocates raising the level of the quality of the sugar systematically within parameters and producing between 10 and 10.5 million tons of base 96 sugar by 1985. It also urges the selection and incorporation of all regular canecutters into the millionaire movement [cutting 1 million arrobas of sugarcane] and increasing the number of brigades pledged to cut one million arrobas or more.

Finally, the document urges the application of double shifts in agricultural equipment, improving the use of the workday and elimination of labor discipline. [as heard]

Closing Ceremonies

FL310202 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 0131 GMT on 31 October carries live coverage of the closing session of the 16th Congress of the Sugar Industry Workers National Union being held at the Lazaro Pena Auditorium of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] building in Havana City. President Fidel Castro is the announced main speaker.

As coverage begins, the camera pans the audience. The curtains are raised and the presidium is seen on stage. At 0132 GMT the national anthem is played. Staff announcer Manolo Ortega reports that President Fidel Castro and many other party and government leaders are presiding.

Ortega introduces Francisco Travieso, member of the Executive Committee of the CTC, who announces the results of the elections for members of the sugar industry union leadership. He reports that Luis Martell Rosas was ratified as secretary general of the union and names the other members of the secretariat. At 0139 GMT CTC Secretary General Roberto Veiga presents a flag to Martell Rosas for the union's triumph in the battle for a sixth grade education.

At 0141 GMT, Martell Rosas comes to the microphone to read the congress' final resolution which outlines the union's goals for the upcoming and future harvests. Martell Rosas ends his presentation at 0155 GMT and President Fidel Castro is introduced.

RAUL CASTRO CLOSES GEODESIC SERVICES CONFERENCE

FL301118 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR), has made the closing speech at the 11th conference on Geodesic Services of Socialist Countries which has been held at the Palace of Conventions in Havana since 20 October.

These conferences, which are being held since 1952, are for the purpose of expanding the relations of cooperation of geodesic services among the participating countries.

Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy to the FAR minister [position as heard], made the opening remarks at the conference.

Raul Castro emphasized the importance of international cooperation in the geodesic field. He said the fact that a conference of this nature has been held in Cuba clearly demonstrates such cooperation. He referred to the status of geodesic work in Cuba before the triumph of the revolution. He also praised the work done by the Cuban Institute of Geodesy and Cartography and outlined the tasks to be undertaken to satisfy the needs of economic development. Raul added that the tasks to be undertaken are necessary because the maps of the country must be changed constantly so that they can reflect the work of the revolution.

GRENADA

PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON REAGAN, SEAGA ELECTIONS

FL301545 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 28 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] St. George's, Grenada, Oct 27 (CANA)—Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has warned that the peoples of the Caribbean and Central America would be endangered if Republican candidate Ronald Reagan wins the American general elections and Edward Seaga's conservative Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) won Jamaica's.

Bishop's warnings were made when he addressed a recent rally here to express solidarity with El Salvador where a military junta has been trying to crush left-wing led opposition from peasants and workers.

Bishop, whose speech was reported by the Government Information Service here, said that the likelihood of a Reagan victory in the November 4 U.S. elections and the possibility of Seaga's winning in Jamaica next Thursday will intensify the danger to the peoples of the Caribbean and Latin America.

Talks on U.S. Relations

FL281750 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 23 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] St George's, Grenada, 22 Oct (CANA)—Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has said there were poor relations between his country and the United States and that the United States was to be blamed.

Mr Bishop cited Washington's refusal to help Grenada's agriculture after recent hurricane damage and its continuing refusal to accept the accreditation of Grenada's ambassador to the United States.

The prime minister's remarks were made in an address to the annual convention of the Guyana and Trinidad Mutual Life Insurance Society here.

Mr Bishop noted that the United States had excluded Grenada from an aid package for hurricane relief for the Windward Islands' banana industry, severely damaged by Hurricane Allen last August.

He said Grenada will not forget the solidarity of other Windward Islands banana producers—St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Dominica—in pointing up the United States omission and urging reconsideration.

This exclusion, Mr Bishop said, was another example of Washington's unwillingness to have normal relations with Grenada.

Another example, said the Grenadian leader, was the United States refusal to accept Ms Dessima Williams as Grenadian ambassador to the United States.

Mr Bishop said the United States claimed Ms Williams was too young for the job, but he added: "We did not tell the United States who they should send to the Caribbean when Sally Shelton was appointed its ambassador to this region.

Mr Bishop reiterated Grenada's desire to have good and friendly relations with the United States, noting that many Grenadians live in the United States and many American tourists visited the island.

Mr Bishop also charged that the United States has refused to provide security for Grenada's Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Bernard Coard when he visited Washington for the recent World Bank-International Monetary Fund annual governors' meeting.

Mr Bishop derided America's explanation that security was provided only to visiting heads of governments or heads of state, and alleged that deposed Grenada Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy was afforded a 12-car security escort when he tried to address a public meeting in New York recently.

JAMAICA

SEAGA'S LABOR PARTY WINS 'SWEEPING MAJORITY'

PA310430 Paris AFP in Spanish 0410 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Kingston, 30 Oct (AFP)—The Jamaican legislative elections were won today by a sweeping majority obtained by the Labor Party (conservative) of Edward Seaga, which has been in the opposition since 1972.

By 2200 local time (0200 GMT Friday), the People's National Party (socialist) of Prime Minister Michael Manley had obtained only 9 seats and the opposition, 37.

Six cabinet ministers are among the defeated candidates. Manley himself has been reelected.

Further Report

FL311115 Kingston Domestic Service in English 0506 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The Jamaica Labor Party [JLJ] led by Edward Seaga scored a decisive victory in the general elections last evening. It would now return to power after two terms in the role of opposition. When the RJR [Radio Jamaica] "Election 80" broadcast ended last night, the official standing was the JLP winning in 19 constituencies, the PNP [People's National Party] in 7, while JLP was leading in 32 and the PNP in the remainder.

Partial Returns

FL310051 [Editorial Report] Broadcasting from its election center, Kingston Domestic Service [Radio Jamaica] in English at 2345 GMT on 30 October provides partial returns for House of Representatives seats. Among these results are D.K. Duncan of the People's National Party [PNP], leading Col Leslie Lloyd of the Jamaica Labor Party [JLP] in Andrew east central and Carlyle Duncan [PNP] being led by Earl Samuda [JLP] in Andrew northwest, which the announcer says "is significant," Duncan being present minister of public utilities and Samuda a former acting minister of national security. In Prime Minister Manley's constituency, Kingston east central, with 34 boxes of 93 total counted, the JLP's candidate, Ryan Peralto, has 1,459 votes while Michael Manley has 1,692.

The announcer notes that results are coming very rapidly now and that the board shows "the JLP leading in 27 constituencies, the PNP leading in 10."

A second announcer continues giving more partial results, among which are: In St Andrew south, 58 boxes counted out of 128, Egbert Beadle of the JLP has 1,207 and Anthony Spaulding of the PNP has 7,809 votes; in St Andrew west central, 53 boxes counted out of 116, Ferdie Yap of the JLP has 4,110 and Carl Thompson of the PNP has 4,287 votes. In west Kingston, 76 boxes counted out of 195, Edward Seaga of the JLP has 7,006 and Chadderton Ward of the PNP has 304 votes. In Kingston west central, 100 boxes counted of 111, Ivan Moore of the JLP has 3,339 and Ralph Brown of the PNP has 4,918.

The first announcer comes back and says that the JLP is "leading in 30 seats and with the time now 1855 [2355 GMT] and looking around the panel here, without the benefit of our computer forecast, it does seem that the JLP will form the next government of Jamaica." He adds: "It may be premature. We are not making it hard and fast but looking at the results' board here in our RJR [Radio Jamaica] "Election 80" center, it does look...."

At this point the second announcer interrupts to give the final result for Kingston west central. He says that Minister of Local Government Ralph Brown has retained his seat. The first announcer resumes talking and says "it does not seem that despite this [Brown's win] the election is swinging towards the JLP." He then gives several instances in which JLP candidates are leading, reporting that in St Andrew west, with 17 boxes counted, "it's neck and neck between Minister of National Security Dudley Thompson and Owen Stephenson, who's leading at the moment 1,525 to 1,236. This is 17 boxes out of 108." He further says that in north central St Andrew, one of the key constituencies in this election, the JLP's Douglas Vaz has 3,165 to the PNP's Douglas Graham's 1,094.

KINGSTON SHOOTING INCIDENT MARS ELECTIONS

PA301956 Paris AFP in Spanish 1859 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Exceprt] Kingston, 30 Oct (AFP)—There was a certain amount of confusion during the initial hours of the legislative elections in Jamaica today as a result of a shootout in Kingston just before noon and a considerable delay in the voting process due to a lack of tickets at certain booths.

The most serious incident occurred at the public hospital in Kingston, where an armed clash occurred between partisans of Prime Minister Michael Manley, leader of the socialist People's National Party and followers of opposition leader Edward Seaga of the conservative Jamaican Labor Party.

POLICE STATION FIRED ON; TWO OFFICERS DIE

FL311128 Kingston Domestic Service in English 0506 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Two policemen were shot and killed in downtown Kingston when the central police station came under heavy gunfire last night and on southwestern St Andrew, there are complaints of [word indistinct] burning homes and creating a tense situation. Another policemen was shot and killed in (Vineyard) Town a short while ago.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH GREECE

FL171440 Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 12 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Saturday (CANA)—Diplomatic ties have been established between Trinidad and Tobago and Greece, at ambassadorial level, a joint communique issued by the two governments said today. The ties have been established because of "a common desire to contribute to the existing ties of friendship and co-operation based on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other."

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 214 *3 November 1980*

ARGENTINA

Election to UNESCO Seen As Political Victory [HERALD 31 Oct] B 1
Envoy Protests U.S. Official Presence at Rights Panel B 1
GDR Ambassador Discusses Bilateral Trade B 1
President Videla Terms Royo Note 'Biased' B 2
Communications Secretariat Lists Banned Publications B 2

BOLIVIA

Iraq, FRG, Thailand Recognize Garcia Meza Regime C 1
Government Thanks U.S. Senator for Support C 1
President Notes Arrival of 'Specialized Troops' C 1
Garcia Meza Addresses Antiguerrilla Training Ceremony C 2
President, Junta Members Visit Cochabamba C 2
Rural Teachers Deny Rumors on School Closure C 2
Briefs: Ambassadors to Argentina, Uruguay; Japanese Credit; New Comptroller General C 2

BRAZIL

Bishop's Conference Reacts to Priest's Expulsion D 1
Italian Priest Departs D 1
Senator Protests Dismissal of Mato Grosso Governor D 1

COLOMBIA

Newspapers Report Colombian, Venezuelan Troop Alerts F 1
Defense Ministry Denial F 1
President Turbay Comments on Andean Group, EEC, Nicaragua F 2
Bomb Wounds Political Leader in Barranquilla F 2

ECUADOR

Navy Seizes Seven More U.S. Tuna Boats G 1
Exporters Fear Tuna War G 1
Foreign Ministry Reports Priorities for Canal Transit G 1

PERU

Joint Cooperation Agreement Signed With Yugoslavia [EL COMERCIO 23 Oct] J 1
Senate Asks Action Against Political Persecution J 1
Briefs: New Honduran, Finnish Envoys J 1

PANAMA

OAS Envoy Comments on Situation in El Salvador N 1
Puerto Armuelles Banana Workers' Strike Erupts in Violence N 1
Factional Clash N 1
National Guard Communique N 2
Labor Union Condemnation N 2
Students Strike To Repeal Decree on Political Activity N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Accuses Communists of Misleading Peasants P 1
Panamanian Guerrilla Spadafora Under Investigation P 1
Deputies To Investigate Radio Noticias del Continente P 1

EL SALVADOR

Government Junta Extends State of Siege P 2
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 1 Nov]
Honduras Reportedly Ready To Help Crush Opposition [Havana] P 2
FMLN Sources Say Army, U.S. Strategy Will Fail P 2
FMLN Members on Counteroffensive P 3
FMLN Leader on Successes P 4
Campaign Against Public Transportation P 5
[API NEWS Vol 2 No 289]
FARN Claims Credit for Attack on Army Staff HQ P 5
Guerrillas Reportedly Surrender to Military P 5
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 1 Nov]
Authorities Arrest 10 Persons, Including Opposition Leader P 6

GUATEMALA

Official Says Belize Negotiations Have Not Failed P 6
Leader Terms MLN Party of 'Organized Violence' P 6

HONDURAS

Commando Claims Credit for Attacks on Embassies P 7
Rejection of U.S. 'Interference' P 7
Chilean Embassy Attack P 7
Coup Rumors Continue To Circulate in Capital P 7

NICARAGUA

Efforts To Recover Boats From Neighbors Fails P 8
Envoy Explains Position Toward Costa Rica P 8
Junta Member Ramirez Thanks Cuba for Sugar Donation P 9
[Havana]
Minister Scores Private Enterprise Representative P 9
Ministry Issues Communique on Police Abuses P 9
Colonel Larios Sentenced To 7 Years in Prison P 10
Alleged Communists Released by Guatemala, Return Home P 11
Sandinist People's Army Issues New Identity Cards P 11

CUBA

Castro Receives Iraqi Envoy, Message on Conflict Q 1
Agreement With USSR Provides for 50 Percent Increase in Trade Q 1
Raul Castro Chairs Artillery Anniversary Ceremony Q 1
Malmierca Arrives in Yugoslavia for Talks on Gulf Conflict Q 1
[cross-reference]

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Colombian President, Party Arrive on Visit S 1
Guzman Decorated S 1
Turbay Speech S 1

GRENADA

Government Releases Detainees Held Since Gairy Overthrow S 2
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 27 Oct]
National Party Urges Return to Constitutional Rule S 2
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 25 Oct]

JAMAICA

Seaga Assumes Office, Makes Appointments S 3
Seaga Announces Expulsion of Cuban Ambassador S 3
Ulises Estrada's Comment S 4
Manley: Defeat Due to Challenging West [Havana] S 4
PNP's Duncan Charges Irregularities in Elections [Havana] S 5

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

EXPRESS Editorial Discusses Guyana's Burnham S 5
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 9 Oct]

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 215 *4 November 1980*

COLOMBIA

Turbay Responds to Venezuela's Suspension of Sea Talks F 1
President Pledges Additional Security Measures in Medellin F 2
Communist Party Denies Giving Aid, Support to FARC F 2
Army Kills FARC Member in Bucaramanga Clash F 2

VENEZUELA

President Herrera Doubts Border Talks Can Resume on Schedule L 1
More Demonstrations in Merida as Police Control Continues L 1

PANAMA

LA PRENSA Publishes Panama-USSR Trade Agreement [2 Nov] N 1
Chamber of Commerce Protest [LA REPUBLICA 30 Oct] N 3
Local Business Group's Protest [LA PRENSA 3 Nov] N 3
Foreign Minister Cites Effect of U.S. Elections on Treaty N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

El Salvador, Honduras Sign General Peace Treaty in Lima P 1
Text of Treaty P 1
Salvadoran Foreign Minister's Speech P 8
Honduran Foreign Secretary's Speech P 10
Peruvian President's Closing Speech P 12
Report on Remarks, Ceremony P 12

COSTA RICA

Niehaus Invites C.A. Foreign Ministers to 7 Nov Meeting P 13
Spadafora's Visit for 'Professional Reasons' P 13

EL SALVADOR

Junta Member Majano Survives Assassination Attempt P 13
FDR's Ungo Denounces U.S. Aid, 'Putrid Regime' P 13
Group Attacks Nejapa, Destroys Communications Office P 14
Five Rural Troopers Killed by Guerrillas P 14
Manager of International Fair Shot to Death P 14
Church Concerned for Arrestees; 21 Found Dead P 14
Archbishop Calls For 'Humanization' of Conflict P 15

GUATEMALA

Ambassador White's Attitude, U.S. 'Liberals' Criticized [PRENSA LIBRE 22 Oct] P 16
Alleged ORPA Guerrillas Killed in Coatepeque Clash P 17
Media Reports Murders, Kidnappings, Explosions P 17

NICARAGUA

Ramirez, D'Escoto Cite U.S. Groups' Support P 18
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 26 Oct]
Ortega, Hassan Answer Questions on 'Face the People' P 18
[BARRICADA 25 Oct]
Policemen Dismissed for Abuse of Authority P 20
Briefs: Fishing Institute Goals P 20

CUBA

Final Protocol of Intersputnik Meeting Signed Q 1
Minister Fernandez Opens Socialists Education Conference Q 1
Hungarian Party Official Delivers Kadar Message for Castro Q 1
Castro Congratulates 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on Reelection Q 2
'Mysterious Landing' Reported East of Havana, Patrols Increased [AFP] Q 2
Castro Tours Havana Province, Matanzas on Red Sunday Q 2
Hart Tours Santiago de Cuba Cultural Activities Q 2

CARIBBEAN

Caribbean Community Considers Strategy for 1980's S 1
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 28 Oct]

DOMINICA

Cuban Envoy Presents Money From Nonaligned Movement S 1
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 29 Oct]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Legislators Discuss Carter-Reagan Choice S 2
Bosch Predicts PRD Defeat in Next Elections S 2

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 216 *5 November 1980*

ARGENTINA

Labor Ministry Annuls Agrarian Congress B 1
Admiral Rojas Receives 45-Day Jail Sentence B 1
Briefs: New U.S. Ambassador; Cooperation Agreement With Canada B 1

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza: Government Not Intimidated by Coup Rumors C 1
Memorandum on Military Reassignments Released C 1
Briefs: New Microwave System C 1

BRAZIL

Figueiredo Receives Special Envoy of Iraqi President D 1
Petrobas Signs Contract With PRC for Oil Supply in 1981 D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 4 Nov]
Agreement To Promote Trade Signed With GDR D 1
Apostolic Nuncio, Government Deny Church-State Crisis D 1
Bishop Calls Italian Priest's Expulsion 'Repression' D 2
Briefs: Chicken Exports to USSR, Iraq D 2

COLOMBIA

Panama's Torrijos Discusses Smugglers With Government F 1
Authorities Arrest Founder of M-19 in Cauca Region F 1
Army Seizes FARC Arsenal at Guerrilla Training Camp F 1
FARC Forces Raid Farm, Kill Farmer Claimed To Be Informer F 1

URUGUAY

Constituent Assembly Approves New Constitution for Plebiscite K 1
Colorado Party Opposition K 1

VENEZUELA

Military Leaders, Senators Inspect Military Installations L 1
Defense Committee Head Comments L 1

MEXICO

Agreements Reached With USSR on Oil Cooperation M 1
Pemex Prospecting for Oil in Costa Rica, Nicaragua M 1
More Than 20,000 Homeless After Heavy Rains in Southeast M 1
Briefs: Costa Rican Fishing Boats M 1

PANAMA

First Salvadoran Refugees Arrive Under UN Sponsorship N 1
CRITICA Criticizes Royo for Handling of University Crisis [31 Oct] N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Carazo Reacts to Reagan Election Victory P 1
Salvadoran Priest Granted Refugee Status P 1

EL SALVADOR

Majano Says Reagan Victory Will Not Change Situation P 1
Junta Blames Extremists for Attack on Majano P 1
FMLN Column Occupies Town, Radio Stations P 2
FMLN Claims Responsibility for Killing Fair Manager P 3

GUATEMALA

Reagan Victory Welcomed; Better Relations Expected P 3
Guatemala Rejects UN Resolution on Belize Independence P 3
Defectors Say Cubans, Others Training Salvadoran Rebels P 4
Republic of China Air Force Commander Pays Visit P 5

HONDURAS

Nicaraguan Soldier Wounded in Clash at Border P 5
Government Hospital Nurses Call Indefinite Strike P 5

NICARAGUA

Junta Member Cordova Comments on Reagan Victory P 5
Robelo Foresees Hardened Policy by Reagan P 5
Much Diplomatic Activity Expected in Next 2 Weeks P 6
Committee Condemns Honduras-El Salvador Treaty P 6
Politician on UN Mission Not Allowed To Enter Honduras P 7
Ramirez on Sandinist Accomplishments, Other Issues P 7
Communist Party Document on Struggle for Socialism P 10
[AVANCE 25 Sep]
BARRICADA Scores Private Enterprise's 'Class Interests' [23 Oct] P 15
Briefs: OAS Boat Donation; Ranch Donated to State P 16

CUBA

Castro Adresses Closing Session of Sugar Workers Congress Q 1
Montane Meets With Visiting Afghan Communications Minister Q 18
Scientific-Technical Talks Open With Mongolia Q 18
Socialist Education Conference Continues in Havana Q 18
Perez Herrero Meets With Visiting Malagasy Minister Q 18
JUCEPLAN Vice President Notes State of Economic System Q 19
Politburo Members Attend Scientific Research Center Seminar Q 19

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Turbay Ends Visit; Joint Declaration Signed S 1

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 217

6 November 1980

ARGENTINA

Viola Congratulates U.S. President-Elect Reagan B 1
Nuclear Official Foresees Improved U.S. Relations B 1
Foreign Minister Meets With New U.S. Ambassador B 1
OAS Human Rights Condemnation May Be Avoided [HERALD 5 Nov] B 2
Two Argentines Arrested As Spies in Chile [HERALD 5 Nov] B 2
Official Predicts Oil Self-Sufficiency in 3-5 Years B 2

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza Congratulates President-Elect Reagan C 1
Reaction to U.S. Elections Outcome Reported C 1

BRAZIL

Government, Opposition React to Reagan Victory D 1
President Figueiredo D 1
Legislative Members D 1
Opposition Leaders D 1
Commentator Discusses Possible Reagan Cabinet D 2
Energy Minister Assures Oil Supply Available D 2
Fuel Shortages Jeopardize Alcohol Car Production D 2

CHILE

Pinochet Congratulates President-Elect Reagan E 1
Police Report More Bomb Explosions in Santiago E 1
Commando Group Claims Responsibility for Holdup E 1

COLOMBIA

Reagan's Election Victory Elicits Various Comments F 1
President Turbay Hopeful F 1
Former Foreign Minister's Comment F 1
Station Commentary F 2
Turbay Says Delimitation Talks Await Better Climate F 3

ECUADOR

Foreign Minister Comments on Future Reagan Policy G 1
CEPE Manager Resigns; Replacement Comments G 1
New CEPE Manager Vidal G 1

PARAGUAY

Official Discusses U.S. Relations, OAS Role [HOY 5 Nov] H 1
Human Rights Leader Notes Impact of Reagan Win [ABC COLOR 5 Nov] H 1
Foreign Minister Reports on Pilcomayo River Issue [ABC COLOR 5 Nov] H 1

PERU

Belaunde Reports Figueiredo Will Visit in 1981 J 1
Government Says Terrorism Is Under Control J 1
Air Officers Are Available for Soviet Space Flight J 1
[EL COMERCIO 22 Oct]
Briefs: New Naval Warship J 1

URUGUAY

Army, Navy Commanders Comment on U.S. Elections K 1
Interior Minister on Political Bans, Plebiscite K 1

PANAMA

Royo Says Reagan Treaties Statement 'Insufficient' N 1
Commentary on Reagan [LA PRENSA 5 Nov]
Paper Notes Repercussions of USSR Trade Agreement N 2
[LA REPUBLICA 2 Nov]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Radio Reloj Comments on Reagan's Election Victory P 1
Likely Reagan Positions Noted P 1
Carazo Receives Siles Zuazo, Discusses Bolivia P 1
Government Protests Border Incident to Nicaragua P 2
Withdrawal From UN Security Council Seat Race Urged P 2

EL SALVADOR

Junta Sends Congratulatory Messages to Reagan, Carter P 3
EL DIARIO DE HOY Editorial Hails Reagan's Victory [5 Nov] P 3
Defense Minister on Guerrilla Activity, Junta Unity P 4
FMLN Reports Capture, Death of U.S. Mercenary [Havana] P 4

GUATEMALA

President Lucas Pleased With Reagan Victory P 5
MLN Spokesman Comments on Reagan's Election P 5
Christian Democracy Leader Explains Position P 6

HONDURAS

Businessmen Concerned Over Salvadoran Competition P 7

NICARAGUA

Junta Members' News Conference on Reagan's Victory P 8
Military Representative on U.S. Presidential Options P 8
LA PRENSA Calls For Enactment of Election Law [28 Oct] P 9

CUBA

Election Results, Future Reagan Policies Analyzed Q 1
Reagan Victory Announced Q 1
Unemployment, Inflation Blamed Q 1
Electoral Climate Viewed Q 1
Election Results Analyzed Q 1
Envoy Denounces U.S. Policy, Actions at UN Q 2
U.S. 'Hostility' Now Directed Against Grenada Q 3
Miret Meets With Czechoslovak Party Delegation Q 3
Madagascar's Rabesahala Tours Santiago With Hart Q 4
OCLAE Demands End to Repression in Venezuela Q 4
Castro Chairs Agricultural Cooperative Meeting Q 4
Milian Predicts Best Tobacco Harvest Ever Q 4

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 218 7 November 1980

ARGENTINA

Videla Sends Congratulatory Message to Reagan B 1
Foreign Minister Praises U.S. Voters' 'Prudence' B 1
President Discusses Human Rights, Soviet Trade, Energy B 1
Nuclear Agreement With Venezuela Approved B 2
Briefs: Paraguayan Military Mission; Spanish Air Chief's Visit; Former President's Death B 2

BOLIVIA

Military-Peasant Pact for 1980-90 Ratified [EL DIARIO 22 Oct] C 1
Communique Criticizes Exiles' Activities C 3
Venezuelan Envoy To Study Requests for Asylum C 3
Briefs: New Ambassador to Spain C 3

BRAZIL

Figueiredo Set To Visit Portugal 2-4 Feb D 1
Official Asks Expulsion of Colombian Priest D 1
Planning Minister Announces New Monetary Policy [JORNAL DO BRASIL 5 Nov] D 1
President Signs New Minimum Wage Decree D 2
Governor of Mato Grosso do Sul Named D 2
Briefs: New Oil Wells; Inflation Rate D 2

CHILE

Foreign Minister Foresees Better U.S. Relations E 1
Viola Thanks Pinochet for Congratulatory Message E 1
Six Subversives Turned Over to Justice Courts E 1

COLOMBIA

Government Presents New Amnesty Bill to Congress F 1
Conditional M-19 Acceptance F 1
Judiciary Branch Officials Fired, Disciplined F 1
Neiva Violence Prompts Military Vigilance F 2
Officer Killed in Attack on Army Patrol in Cali F 2
Regional Newspapers Form National Press Agency F 2

PERU

Government Officials React to Reagan Victory J 1
President Praises Carter J 1
Leaders Comment on Election J 1
Prime Minister Ulloa Pays Official Visit to Spain [cross-reference] J 1

MEXICO

President Lopez Portillo Congratulates Reagan M 1
Press Release M 1
Pemex Advisor Notes Concern Over Oil Demand M 1
Pemex Doubles Daily Oil Exports to Brazil M 1

PANAMA

President Royo Sends Message to Reagan [LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 6 Nov] N 1
Private Enterprise Council Objects to USSR Treaty N 1
Agreement Reached in 6-Day Banana Strike N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Niehaus Confirms 7 Nov Meeting With Colleagues P 1
Further Details P 1
Security Reinforced Along Border With Nicaragua P 1

EL SALVADOR

Gutierrez Expresses Indifference to Reagan Victory P 2
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 6 Nov]
Government Opposes Panamanian Proposal on OAS Move P 2
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 6 Nov]
Colonel Majano Comments on Assassination Attempt P 2
National Guard Chief Scores Communism, Church Leaders P 5
FMLN Doctor Talks About Repression, War Actions P 5

GUATEMALA

President Comments on Subversion, New U.S. Envoy P 6
Visiting Salvadoran Minister on Reagan Victory P 7

HONDURAS

Reagan Win Termed 'Triumph of U.S. Democracy' P 7
Reagan Government Expected To Continue Friendly Ties P 7
Threat of Trade Break With Costa Rica, Nicaragua P 8

NICARAGUA

Ministers, Leaders Comment on Reagan Victory P 9
Foreign Minister d'Escoto P 9
Culture Minister Cardenal P 10
Business Leaders P 10
Government Halts Attempts To Extradite Somoza's Son P 11
Workers Celebrate Soviet Revolution Anniversary P 11
Briefs: Mexican Energy Assistance P 11

CUBA

Commentary Cites Reagan as 'Question Mark' Q 1
Miret Addresses October Revolution Ceremony Q 2
FAR Ceremony Q 3
Castro Speaks at Agricultural Cooperatives' Meeting Q 3
Comments On Growth Q 4
Hart Decorates Malagasy Culture Minister Q 4

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Lynden Pindling Returns Unopposed as PLP Leader S 1
[TRIBUNE 30 Oct]

JAMAICA

Cuban Ambassador Estrada Leaves Kingston S 1
Seaga Names Spaulding as Attorney General S 1
Briefs: Argentine Wheat S 1

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 219 10 November 1980

ARGENTINA

Iraqi President's Representative Arrives B 1
Meets With Videla B 1
Authorities Meet Soviet Maritime Delegation B 1
President Videla Analyzes National Situation B 2
General Viola Names Transition Team [CLARIN 7 Nov] B 6

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza: Extremism May Unleash Civil War C 1
Further Report C 1
Exiled Paz Zamora Tells of Recent Coup Attempt C 2
Interior Minister Says 300 Will Be Exiled C 2
New Security Law Increases Use of Death Penalty C 3
Garcia Meza Orders MIR Members Released C 3
MIR Television Appearance C 3
President Invites UN Rights Committee To Visit C 4
Reagan Victory Linked to Falling Tin Price C 4

BRAZIL

Figueiredo To Visit Colombia, France, Portugal in 1981 D 1
President Stresses Importance of Social Justice [O GLOBO 7 Nov] D 1
Senator Criticizes New Economic Package, IMF Influence D 1

CHILE

Two Alleged Extremists Killed in Shootout E 1
Bomb Explodes Inside Bus; No Injuries Reported E 1
Government Transfers Social Security to Private Sector E 1

MEXICO

Political Parties Criticize Reagan Regional Policy M 1
New U.S. Administration Will Not Affect Oil Programs M 1
Pemex Director Remarks M 2
Oil Exploration Agreement Signed With Costa Rica M 2

PANAMA

Candidacy for UN Security Council Seat Announced [Havana] N 1
Government To Support Human Rights Initiative at OAS [CRITICA 5 Nov] N 1
Editorial Says Reagan To Take Firm Stand on Treaties N 1
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 6 Nov]
Assembly Studying Treaties With Colombia, USSR [LA PRENSA 7 Nov] N 2

COMUNBANA, Yugoslav Mission Discuss Trade Matters [MATUTINO 7 Nov] N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

Foreign Ministers Meet To Discuss Various Issues P 1
Guatemala City Meeting P 1
San Jose Meeting P 1
December Presidents Meeting P 2
Economy Ministers Discuss Trade Restrictions P 2

COSTA RICA

Costa Rica, Nicaragua To Cooperate on Border Areas P 3
Niehaus 'Surprised' at Panama's Bid for UN Seat P 3

EL SALVADOR

Morales Ehrlich Expects No Effects From Reagan Win P 3
Duarte Pledges Government Support for Private Sector P 4
Archbishop Rivera y Damas Favors OAS Visit P 7
Opposition Troops Take Advantage of Amnesty P 7
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 8 Nov]

NICARAGUA

D'Escoto Returns From Consultations in Costa Rica P 8
Foreign Ministry Denies Attack on Costa Rican Vessel P 8
European, American Countries To Meet on Aid P 8
[BARRICADA 1 Nov]
Arce Comments on Counterrevolutionary, Economic Problems P 9
State Council Approves Code on Military Crimes P 11
Nicaraguan Communist Party Views Bluefields Rebellion P 11
[AVANCE 22 Oct]

CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA

New Cabinet, Ministers of State Sworn In S 1
Seaga Asks JLP for Restraint, Discipline S 1

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 220 *12 November 1980*

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza Warns Against Undermining Armed Forces C 1
Newsmen Report Deportation of Union, Political Leaders C 1
Committee for Defense of Democracy Formed in Panama C 1

BRAZIL

President Denies Reports of Cabinet Reshuffle D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 7 Nov]
Media Minister Announces Palace Spokesman's Dismissal D 1
Government Views Meeting on North-South Dialogue D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 10 Nov]
Briefs: Mexican Oil Sales D 1

PARAGUAY

President Stroessner Discusses International Terrorism H 1
[ULTIMA HORA 5 Nov]

PERU

Civil Guard Arrests More Than 50 Terrorists [EXPRESO 1 Nov] J 1
Official Reports Guerrilla Training in Remote Areas J 1
3 U.S. Tuna Fishing Boats Seized; 1 Released J 1

VENEZUELA

Official Says Cuba Can Put Hijackers on Trial L 1
Leftwing Groups Form 'Alternative Front' L 1

PANAMA

USSR Trade Treaty Withdrawn From Assembly N 1
Minister Melo Comments N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

Integration Bank Governors To Meet 15 Nov P 1

COSTA RICA

Security Minister Discusses Border Incidents P 1

EL SALVADOR

Peasants Reportedly Declare 'Free Territory' P 2
Peasants Group Demands Salary Increase, Benefits P 2

FARN Reincorporated Into DRU; Disagreement Solved P 3
FPL Denies Involvement in Attack on Majano P 3
ANDES 21 June Protests Arrests, Violence P 3
Treasury Police Deny Arresting Reporter Quezada P 4
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 6 Nov]

GUATEMALA

Assurances of Impartial Elections Reiterated P 4
[PRENSA LIBRE 30 Oct]
Government Forces Step Up Search for Guerrillas P 5

HONDURAS

Incident Leads to Reinforcing Border With Nicaragua P 5
Nicaraguan Charge Recalled P 6
Minister Issues Ultimatum to Striking Nurses P 6

NICARAGUA

Paper Reports 9 Nov Clash Along Honduran Border P 7
Leaders Discuss MDN Rally, Border Incidents P 7
Junta Members, Robelo Interviewed by Peruvian TV P 11
Workers Federation Issues Call for Labor Unity P 13

CUBA

Castro Speaks To Cooperatives Meeting Q 1
Technical Education Agreement Signed With USSR Q 7
Official Talks With Syrian Minister Open Q 7
Talks With Education Minister Q 8
Visit to Polytechnical Institute Q 8
Castro Receives Malagasy Culture Minister Q 8
Castro Meets With Frelimo's Monteiro Q 8

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Barbados, Grenada Reportedly About to Break Ties S 1
Prime Minister Adams Calls for Grenada Elections S 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 6 Nov]
Adams Comments on Relations With Reagan Administration S 2
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 6 Nov]
Prime Minister Explains Rejection of U.S. Military Aid S 2
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 6 Nov]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Government Sources Report Possible Cabinet Changes S 3

JAMAICA

Seaga Congratulates President-Elect Reagan S 3
[DAILY GLEANER 6 Nov]

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 221 13 November 1980

ARGENTINA

Nicaragua Grants Hijacker Political Asylum B 1
Hijacker Surrenders to Police B 1
Unions Form New General Labor Confederation B 1
Popular Socialist Party Calls for Socialist Unity [HERALD 10 Nov] B 1
Foreign Ministry Criticizes EEC Trade Policies B 2
Videla, Economy Minister Meet With Rockefeller [HERALD 11 Nov] B 2
Soviet Shipping Official Leaves for Lima B 3
Energy Secretary Denies Oil Find In Beagle Area B 3
Briefs: Motor Vehicle Production B 3

BRAZIL

President Discusses Economy, U.S. Friendship D 1
O ESTADO Analyzes Economic Policy Changes [6 Nov] D 1
Commander Favors Increased Materiel Production D 2
Indian Denied Permission To Attend Russell Tribunal [BRAZIL HERALD 9/10 Nov] D 3
Briefs: Trinidad and Tobago Delegation· Loan for Itaipu; Export Figures D 3

PERU

AFP Discloses Contents of Secret Army Documents J 1
War Ministry Denial J 1
Law Returns Media Companies to Former Owners J 2
Peru Supports Ecuador's Complaint Against U.S. J 2

MEXICO

President Meets With Nicaraguan Leaders M 1
Delegation Comment on Reagan M 1
Oil Sales to India, Sweden, El Salvador Agreed M 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

FMLN Announces FARN Rejoining Its Ranks P 1

GUATEMALA

Vice President Says Reagan Win To Bring 'More Peace' P 1
Comments on Human Rights P 2
3 Dead, 4 Wounded in Downtown Gun Battle P 2
'Guerrillas' Escape P 3
ORPA Accuses Army of Torture, Killings P 3

HONDURAS

Helicopter Incident Elicits Protest, Comment P 4
Official Communique P 4
Defense Minister P 4
Foreign Minister P 5

NICARAGUA

Opposition Parties Walk Out of State Council P 5
Further Details of Walkout P 6
Commander Nunez Comments P 6
COSEP Criticizes Government; Ramirez Responds P 10
Radio Sandino Commentary P 11
Air Force Communique Reports Plane Accident P 11
Minister Says Atlantic Literacy Campaign May Fail P 11
[BARRICADA 4 Nov]
CPDH Begins To Repatriate Emigrants [LA PRENSA 30 Oct] P 12
Briefs: Presentation of Credentials P 12

CUBA

Second PCC Congress To Be Held 'in 5 Weeks' Q 1
Cuban Foreign Minister Transmits Iraqi Peace Proposal Q 1
GRANMA Chief Warns U.S. Against New Blockade Q 1
Castro Attends Soviet Embassy Reception Q 2
Cuba, GDR Sign Bilateral Trade Agreement Q 2
Cooperation Agreement Signed With Syria Q 2
Castro Sends Message to Heng Samrin [Phnom Penh] Q 3
Socialist Countries' Education Conference Ends Q 3
Angolan Independence Anniversary Celebrated Q 3

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Haitians on Cayo Lobos Refuse Transport S 1
Regulations on Vessels From Haiti Issued S 1
Briefs: Cabinet Secretary S 1

GRENADA

Reactions to Adams' 'Attacks' Reported S 2
Bishop: Agriculture Base for Industrialization S 2
Syria, Libya Grant Aid for Development Projects S 3

HAITI

Minister on Democratization, U.S. Politics S 3

JAMAICA

PNP's Thompson Loses in Final Election Count [DAILY GLEANER 6 Nov] S 3

SAINT LUCIA

Opposition Calls for House Dissolution, Elections S 4
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 7 Nov]

OTHER COUNTRIES

COLOMBIA

President Turbay Ayala Congratulates Reagan V 1
Yugoslavia To Cooperate in Industrial Enterprises V 1

ECUADOR

President Roldos 'Rejects' U.S.-Imposed Embargo V 1

PANAMA

CONUMBANA, Yugoslav Mission Increase Trade List V 2

SURINAME

Minister of Finance, Economic Affairs Resigns V 2

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 222 *14 November 1980*

URUGUAY

Government Declares Voting to Be Compulsory K 1
Court Authorizes Witnesses To Ensure Fair Election K 1
Pacheco Areco: Vote Yes in Constitutional Plebiscite K 1
Political Parties Request Issuance of 'No' Ballots K 2
Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Official Visits K 2

VENEZUELA

Herrera Discusses Border Demarcation Alternatives L 1
Leftists Skeptical About New 'Centrist' Party L 1
Preparations To Exploit Orinoco Oil Belt Reported L 2

PANAMA

Foreign Minister Names Liaison Team to Solidarity Groups N 1
[CRITICA 8 Nov]
Corregimiento Representatives Approve Monteria Treaty N 1
Paredes on National Guard Presence at Treaty Debate N 2
FRAMPO Notes Concern Over Treaties' Observance N 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Opposition Figures Level Charges Against Regime P 1
FDR's Menjivar in Paris P 1
Rights Commission Member P 2
FMLN Terms Morazan, Chalatenango Liberated Areas P 2
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 11 Nov]
Armed Forces Admit Arresting Reporter Quezada P 3

GUATEMALA

Guatemala Rejects UN Recommendation on Belize P 3
Police, Army To Comb Western Region for Guerrillas P 3
MLN Reorganizes Ranks in Provinces [EL IMPARCIAL 29 Oct] P 4

HONDURAS

Leftist Militants Seize Red Cross Building P 4
Briefs: Constitutional Articles; New Radio Station P 4

NICARAGUA

Junta Members Address Student Rally in Capital P 5
Moises Hassan P 5
Rafael Cordova Rivas P 6
Sergio Ramirez P 7
State Council Crisis Stirs Controversy P 9
Sandinist Officials' New Conference P 9
State of Emergency Request P 12
Montealegre: Walkout Temporary P 12
Radio Sandino Comment P 12
Helicopter Incident With Honduras 'Totally Resolved' P 14

CUBA

National Assembly To Meet in Late December Q 1
1981 Trade Protocol With Bulgaria Concluded Q 1
Castro Decorates Outstanding Workers Q 1

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Government Withdraws Courtesies, Facilities to Grenada S 1
[SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS 9 Nov]
Adams Warns of Financial Threat Posed by Grenada S 2
[Kingston DAILY GLEANER 11 Nov]
Briefs: Embassy in Belgium S 3

GRENADA

Acceptance to Socialist International Announced S 4

JAMAICA

Manley Leaves for Socialist International Meeting S 4
[DAILY GLEANER 11 Nov]

OTHER COUNTRIES

ARGENTINA

Interior Ministry Reports on Released Prisoners V 1

CHILE

Paraguayan Foreign Minister Nogues Visits V 1

COLOMBIA

Turbay Hopes for Early Treaty With Venezuela V 2
Communique Issued on Yugoslav Vice President's Visit V 2
[cross-reference]

ECUADOR

Politician Calls for Defending 200-Mile Policy V 2

PERU

Foreign Minister on Tunaboat Seizure, U.S. Relations V 2

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 223 17 November 1980

BOLIVIA

Government Promises Additional Security Measures C 1
Minister Calderon Swears In Labor Coordinators C 1
Banished Union Leader Lechin Arrives In Lima C 1
Communist Party Head, Others Arrested in Peru C 2
Cochabamba Prefect: Political Prisoners To Be Freed C 2
Universities Set To Reopen in April 1981 C 2
Foreign Ministry Report on Colombia Relations C 3
Concern Voiced Over Brazilian Influence in North C 3
Ministry Notes Chilean Railway Freight Hike C 3

BRAZIL

National Monetary Council Adopts New Measures [O GLOBO 13 Nov] D 1
Petrobras Outlines 1981 Oil Purchase Contracts [O GLOBO 12 Nov] D 1
Serious Foodstuff Shortage Expected Next Year D 1

CHILE

Interior Ministry Releases Communique on Bombings E 1
Report on Recent Escalation of Violence E 1
Security Forces Arrest MIR Combat Group Member E 2
Briefs: New Military Governor; Industrial Production Increase E 2

COLOMBIA

Minister Denies Troop Mobilization Along Border F 1
Dead Guerrilla Identified as ELN Chief F 1
M-19 Will Accept 'Generous' Amnesty F 1

ECUADOR

Foreign Minister Outlines Territorial Sea Policy G 1
Government Protests U.S. Embargo on Ecuadorean Tuna G 3
New Markets To Be Sought G 3
Carvajal Blames Popular Democrats for Dismissal G 3

PANAMA

Comments on Panama's Election to Security Council H 1
Royo Message to Carazo H 1
President's Speech to Newsmen H 1
UN Ambassador's Interview H 3
Students Burn Vehicle in Protest of Monteria Treaty H 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Municipal Official Explains Paraiso Incidents P 1

EL SALVADOR

Treaty With Honduras Ratified With Ceremony P 1
Further Report P 3
Duarte Promises To Eliminate Government Corruption P 4
Plan To Kill Revolutionary Leaders Discovered P 4
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 12 Nov]
Military Operation Launched in La Paz Department P 5
Guerrillas Take Advantage of Amnesty Offer P 5
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 13 Nov]
'Military Police Corps' To Protect Coffee Farms P 5
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 14 Nov]
Ministry Rejects Higher Pay for Coffee Pickers P 5

GUATEMALA

Deputy Says Country Isolated in Belizean Issue P 6
President Says Guerrillas Supported From Abroad P 6
Groups Reportedly Conducting Raids From Mexico P 6
Official Says Oil Exploration Increased P 6

HONDURAS

Nicaraguan, Costa Rican Imports To Be Restricted P 7
Proposal To Striking Nurses; Hospital Demonstrations P 7
Press Secretariat Communique P 8
Red Cross Looking Into Demands of Occupiers P 9
Building Abandoned Peacefully P 9

NICARAGUA

Commanders Nunez, Tellez on 'Direct Line' P 10
Nunez Terms COSEP's Withdrawal From Council 'Error' P 15
Official Says CUS Plans To Return to State Council P 15
Anti-LA PRENSA Demonstrations Continue in Managua P 16
MDN Youths Attack BARRICADA Newsman, Policemen P 16

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 224 18 November 1980

BOLIVIA

President, Junta Members Attend Meetings in Bermejo C 1
COMEPLAN Studies Plans for Iron-Steel Industry C 1
Exiled Labor Leader Speaks to Press in Lima C 1
Bolivia To Preside Over Cartagena Agreement Meetings C 2

BRAZIL

Direct Election of Governors, Senators Approved D 1
Bishops Criticize Economic Model, Security Law D 1
[BRAZIL HERALD 16-17 Nov]
Navy Seizes Four Taiwanese Fishing Boats [O GLOBO 16 Nov] D 1
Opposition Deputy Criticizes General Walter's Visit D 2
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 15 Nov]
Briefs: Former President in PTB; Soybean Sales to USSR D 2

URUGUAY

Bishops Issue 'Cautious Objections' to Constitution K 1
Interior Ministry Releases Information on Plebiscite K 2
Briefs: Airplanes From Argentina; Export Figures K 2

PANAMA

Legislative Council Installed; Opposition Walks Out N 1
Reactions to Legislature's Approval of Monteria Treaty N 2
Torrijos Praise N 2
Liberals Criticism [LA PRENSA 14 Nov] N 2
Panamenist Party: Treaty 'Humiliating' [STAR AND HERALD 14 Nov] N 3
Pereira Interview N 4
Columnist Discusses Trade Agreement With USSR [CRITICA 14 Nov] N 5

CENTRAL AMERICA

Corrections to El Salvador-Honduras General Peace Treaty P 1

COSTA RICA

Nicaragua Reiterates Commitment to River Treaties P 2
Officials Deny Prominent Somozists in Country P 2

EL SALVADOR

Government Pledges Military Action Against Terrorism [EL MUNDO 14 Nov] P 2
Two FARN Leaders Arrested; Armed Men Land at Tamarindo P 3
Guerrilla Leaders Accuse U.S. of Various Acts P 3
U.S. Warships, Marine Involvement P 3
Bombing of Morazan Department [Havana] P 3
FARN Claims Credit for Ambushing Police Truck P 4
Defense Ministry Official, Family Murdered P 4

HONDURAS

U.S. Envoy's Position on Region Termed 'Objective' P 4
UK To Provide Aid To Help Avoid Violence P 5
Striking Nurses Disregard Government Threats P 6

NICARAGUA

COSEP Members Arrested for Violating State Security P 6
Ministry Communique on Shootout in El Crucero P 6
Ramirez Attacks Opposition at Plant Ceremony [BARRICADA 10 Nov] P 7
Junta, FSLN Leaders Attend Opening of Labor Meeting P 8
Assembly 'Conclusions, Suggestions' P 10
PSD Protests Cuban Presence, Public Vehicle Misuse P 11
[LA PRENSA 8 Nov]
Honduras Returns Three Arrested in Overflight P 12
Yugoslav Vice President, Delegation Arrive P 12
Telecommunications Agreement Signed With FRG P 12
[BARRICADA 11 Nov]

CUBA

Libyan Minister Arrives for Economic Cooperation Talks Q 1
Talks Open Q 1
More on Talks Q 1
Radio Condemns State Council Walkout in Nicaragua Q 1
Soviet Ambassador Arrives in Santiago de Cuba Q 2
Minister Torralba Emphasizes Sugar Industry Organization Q 2

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Barbados Reportedly Severs Relations With Grenada S 1
Government Rejects Grenadian Allegations S 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 14 Nov]

GRENADA

Bishop Protests Barbados' Harassment of Officials S 2
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 12 Nov]
AFP Reports Continuation of Adams-Bishop 'Verbal War' S 2
Prime Minister Calls Grenada 'True Democracy' S 3

JAMAICA

Governor General Appoints Ministers, Senators S 3
Seven Ministers of State [DAILY GLEANER 13 Nov] S 3
Government, Opposition Senators [DAILY GLEANER 12 Nov] S 4
PNP Decides To Boycott Opening of Parliament S 4

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 225 *19 November 1980*

ARGENTINA

Minister Notes Resumption of Political Activities [CLARIN 16 Nov] B 1
Labor Union Leaders Deny Supporting New CGT B 2
CNEA Chairman Outlines Nuclear Energy Plans B 2
Foreign Minister Explains Position Taken at OAS B 2
Source Says UN Discussion of Malvinas Postponed B 3
Official: Pilcomayo Will Not Alter Paraguay Ties B 3
Briefs: Czechoslovak Trade Mission; French Business Delegation B 3

BOLIVIA

Episcopal Conference Criticizes New Security Law C 1
President Says Bolivia Will Attend Andean Meeting C 1
Siles Zuazo Claims Support of Three Countries C 1

BRAZIL

Power Dispute Reported in Planalto Palace [FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 15 Nov] D 1
Paper Outlines Trade With USSR, East Europe [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 16 Nov] D 1
PRC Delegation Interested in Computers, Rapeseed [O GLOBO 17 Nov] D 2
Ministry Stops Bauxite Sale to U.S. Corporation D 2
O ESTADO Comments on General Walters' Visit [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 16 Nov] D 3
Spokesman Says Brazil Will Not Censure Argentina D 3
O ESTADO Discusses Cost of Nuclear Program [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 13 Nov] D 4

COLOMBIA

Labor Minister Resigns Over Venezuelan Situation F 1
Bolivian President Not Invited to Andean Summit F 1
Dominican Ambassador Killed, Assailant Identified F 1
Consul Named Killer F 1

PERU

Yugoslav Vice President Kraigher Ends Visit J 1
Supreme Soviet Deputy Chairman Arrives J 1
Minister: Peru Will Protect Political Refugees J 1

VENEZUELA

CP Deputy on Colombian Attitude to Treaty L 1

PANAMA

Government Rejects Canal Treaty Implementation Law N 1
Official Comments on Need for U.S. Funds for Canal N 1
MATUTINO Support [17 Nov] N 2
Security Council Election Seen as Warning to U.S. [MATUTINO 18 Nov] N 2
CRITICA Comments on Monteria Treaty, Students [17 Nov] N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Colonel Majano Says Coup d'Etat May Be Imminent P 1
Guiterrez: Cubans, Nicaraguans Lead Guerrillas P 1
Heavy Fighting Reported in San Vicente Department P 2
[EL MUNDO 17 Nov]
FMLN Communique Reported [EL INDEPENDIENTE 17 Nov] P 2

GUATEMALA

ORPA Announces Unity of Revolutionary Groups P 3
Democratic Socialist Party Backs Armed Struggle P 3

HONDURAS

Government Makes Concessions To End Nurses Strike P 4

NICARAGUA

FSLN Leaders Address Monimbo March in Managua P 4
Commander Eden Pastora P 4
Planning Minister Ruiz P 5
COSEP Document Evaluates National Situation P 5
[LA PRENSA 12 Nov]
PLI Confirms Support for Revolutionary Government P 11
Defense Committee Set Up After Madrid Congress P 12
Arce on International Solidarity P 12
IOJ Condemns IAPA Criticism of Nicaragua P 13
Yugoslavia's Kraigher Praises Sandinist Revolution P 13
Standard Fruit 'Sabotaging' Nicaraguan Economy [Havana] P 13

CUBA

Solidarity Rally With Salvadoran Guerrillas Held Q 1
Further Report Q 1
Cuba, GDR Sign Trade Agreement for 1981 Q 1
GDR Vocational Training Official Ends Talks Q 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 17 Nov]
Soviet Ambassador Visits Nickel Plant Q 2
Syrian Education Minister Concludes Visit Q 2
Cuban, Swedish Cooperation Talks Open in Havana Q 2
CTC Reports on Application of Wage Reform Q 2

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Pindling Explains Position on Illegal Immigrants S 1
Immigrants Told What To Do During Amnesty Period S 1

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Guzman Answers Criticism, Discusses Envoy's Death S 1

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 226 *20 November 1980*

ARGENTINA

Vaquero Explains Army General Staff Actions B 1
[CLARIN 18 Nov]
Government Approves Agreements With EEC, PRC B 1
Official Receives Romanian Trade Delegation B 1
Chilean Group Arrives To Study Border Issue B 2
Official Predicts Oil Self-Sufficiency by 1985 B 2
[CLARIN 17 Nov]
Briefs: Paraguay Under Secretary; Import Figures B 2

BOLIVIA

Communique on Colombian Minister's Statements C 1
Last Political Prisoners Set To Leave Country C 2
International Refugee Agency To Open Local Office C 2
Briefs: Agreement With Japan; COMIBOL Situation C 2

BRAZIL

President Speaks on Restoration of Direct Elections D 1
Paper Reports Proceedings of Brazil-FRG Commission D 2
[O GLOBO 17 Nov]
Daily Discusses Growth of State-Owned Enterprises D 3
[JORNAL BRASIL 11 Nov]
Official Assesses Drought Losses in Northeast D 3
[BRAZIL HERALD 16-17 Nov]
Soviet Union Buys 117,000 Tons of Soybeans D 4
Figueiredo Notes Lack of Contact With Opposition D 4
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 18 Nov]
Briefs: New SNI Post; Coal Deposits D 4

COLOMBIA

Legislature Approves General Amnesty for Insurgents F 1
Foreign Ministers Sign Communique on Nogues' Visit F 1
[Asuncion ULTIMA HORA 18 Nov]
Dominican Consul Returns Home To Face Trial F 1

PARAGUAY

Ambassador Criticizes OAS Secretary General H 1
Further Explanation [HOY 14 Nov] H 1
Lopez Escobar Discusses Human Rights, Cuba H 2
[ABC COLOR 18 Nov]

PERU

President Urges Calm, Cooperation for Elections J 1
Bank Official on Reserves Balance of Payments J 1

PANAMA

Panamanian, U.S. Delegations Discuss Murphy Law N 1
[LA PRENSA 19 Nov]
Diplomatic Break With El Salvador Under Discussion N 2
[LA PRENSA 19 Nov]
Spadafora on Decision To Join Salvadoran Guerrillas N 2
Leaders Quit Opposition Popular Action Party N 3
[CRITICA 18 Nov]
Panama Canal Backlog of Vessels Reduced [STAR AND HERALD 18 Nov] N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carazo Willing To Accept 1981 Budget Reduction P 1

EL SALVADOR

Military Confirms Landing of Armed Guerrillas P 1
DRU Leader on FARN's Status, Recent Activities P 1

GUATEMALA

Funds for Belize Included in 1981 Draft Budget P 2

HONDURAS

Deputy Foreign Minister Tenders Resignation P 3
Tela Railroad Banana Company Workers Strike P 3

NICARAGUA

Leaders Address Progovernment Rally in Managua P 3
Ramirez Speech P 4
Newsman Reports on New Session of State Council P 6
Industrialists Reconsider State Council Walkout P 7
Union Leader Hails Creation of Coordinating Board P 7
Confessions Link Salazar to Counterrevolution P 7
Reports To Be Screened P 8
San Antonio Sugar Strike Blamed on Rightists P 8
French Foreign Affairs Secretary, Delegation Arrive P 8
Briefs: Diplomatic Personnel Changes P 9

CUBA

PCC Congress Scheduled for 17-20 December Q 1
Havana Assails Repression in El Salvador Q 1
Cuba, Sweden Sign Economic Cooperation Agreement Q 3
Havana Reports on Caribbean Terrorism, Dissension Q 3
Dissension Between Barbados, Grenada Q 3
Briefs: Law of Sea Seminar Q 3

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

AFP Reports Alleged Terrorist Operations S 1

JAMAICA

Prime Minister Discusses Credits, Imports S 1
Venezuelan Minister To Arrive for Oil Talks S 1

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 227 21 November 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Andean Pact Commission Begins Talks on Tariffs A 1
Briefs: Andean Highway Construction Talks; A 1
Andean Integration Contacts

ARGENTINA

Videla Discusses Transition to Democracy B 1
[Madrid ABC 12 Nov]
Important Provinces To Remain in Military Hands B 3
Grain Harvest Expected To Surpass 30 Million Tons B 3
Spokesman See No Effect From Canadian Wheat Sales B 4
Justicialist Party Reports Mrs Peron Recovering B 4
Briefs: New South African Ambassador B 4

BOLIVIA

President Garcia Meza Rejects Andean Pact C 1
President: Security Law Will Not Be Promulgated C 1
Reply to Church C 1
Siles Zuazo Discusses Current Situation, Reagan C 2
Interior Minister Comments on Drug Trafficking C 4
Notes Lechin Statements C 4
Talks of Suing Publications C 4
Arce Gomez Reports 'No Political Prisoners' C 4

BRAZIL

Congress Approves Restoration of Direct Elections D 1
Committee Rejects Nuclear Accord With Argentina D 1
Report Estimates Trade Balance Deficit of $3 Billion D 1
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 17 Nov]

COLOMBIA

Turbay Asks for Committee's Support of Amnesty Bill F 1
Rift Reported Between FARC, ELN Guerrillas F 2

URUGUAY

Government Reports on 30 November Referendum K 1
Interior Minister's Statement K 1
Defense Minister's Interview K 1
Electoral Court on Ballots K 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

France's Stirn Notes 'Cubanization' of Nicaragua P 1
Spadafora To Be 'Watched' on Future Visits P 1

EL SALVADOR

Duarte Charges Preparations for Coup Underway P 1
Military Chiefs Meet To Discuss Invasion Rumors P 2
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 20 Nov]
Grenade Attack on U.S. Embassy Unsuccessful P 2
Planning Minister Foresees No Change in U.S. Policy P 2
FDR Leader Menjivar Reveals U.S. Navy Operations P 3
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 19 Nov]
Official Communique on Spadafora's Remarks P 3
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 19 Nov]

GUATEMALA

Defense Minister: Army Supports Lucas on Belize P 4

HONDURAS

Industrialist Reports Plans for Coup d'Etat P 4

NICARAGUA

Jaime Wheelock Addresses Managua Rally 19 Nov P 5
Sandinist Rally, March Held in Matagalpa 19 Nov P 13
FSLN Communique to San Antonio Mill Workers P 13
Road Construction Plans for Atlantic Coast in 1981 P 14
Yugoslavia's Kraigher Gives Impressions, Departs P 14
Briefs: Canadian Delegation; FAO Delegation P 14

CUBA

Economic Cooperation Agreement Signed With Libya Q 1
Almeida Welcomes Yugoslavia's Kraigher Q 1
Briefs: Grenadian Party Official; Q 1
Cultural Relations With Panama;
Science Agreement With Bulgaria

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Nassau Opens Conference on Customs Law Enforcement S 1

BARBADOS

Barbados To Withdraw High Commissioner to Grenada S 1

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 228

24 November 1980

ARGENTINA

President-Designate Viola Grants Interview B 1
Reportage on General Labor Confederation B 5
Commission of 20 Rejection B 5
Peronists' Support B 5
CGT Document to Pope B 5
Air Force Chief on Possible OAS Condemnation [HERALD 22 Nov] B 6
Briefs: Uruguayan Justice Minister B 6

COLOMBIA

President Turbay Ayala Defends Amnesty Bill F 1
M-19 Threatens Violence Unless Amnesty Approved F 1
Military Source Reveals True Goals of M-19 Movement F 1
Soviet Delegation Leader Interviewed by Radio F 2
Judges Demand Protection, Threaten To Resign F 2

ECUADOR

Envoy Charges U.S. Coercion; Tuna Policy Rejected G 1
Legislature Rejects U.S. Tuna Policy G 2

PERU

Army Moves Against Terrorist Outbreaks in South J 1
President Belaunde Terry Supports IMF Policy J 1
Briefs: New Trinidad and Tobago Ambassador; J 1
Fishing Prohibition Lifted; Municipal Elections

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Junta's Majano Admits FMLN Controls Four Departments P 1
FMLN Says D'Aubuisson To Lead Coup d'Etat P 1
Guerrillas Occupy Several Towns, Instruct People P 1
FARN Member Arrested, Charged in Choto Case P 2
Petroleum Purchasing Agreement Signed With Mexico P 2
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 12 Nov]

GUATEMALA

Defense Minister Says Subversion 'Under Control' P 2
Death Toll Mounts as Political Violence Intensifies P 3

HONDURAS

President Said To Confirm Reported Takeover Plot P 3
CONEP Leader Decries Country's Poor Leadership P 4
Finance Minister Admits Country's Economic Crisis P 5

NICARAGUA

Government Denies Sandinist Landing in El Salvador P 5
Cerna Presents Alleged Coupists at News Conference P 6
Junta's Cruz Rebuts Dissenters of Revolution P 15
Supreme Court Statement Condemns COSEP Communique P 15
State Council Discusses Military Law Draft Bill P 16
CTN Rejects CST's Monopoly on Labor Representation [LA PRENSA 18 Nov] P 17
Workers End Strike at San Antonio Sugar Mill P 18
Socialist International Group To Defend Revolution P 18

CUBA

Movement Campaigns for Release of Salvadorans Q 1
AALAPSO Terms Uruguayan Plebiscite 'Farce' Q 1
Cuba-GDR Trade To Be 272 Million Pesos Q 1
Vatican Ambassador Einaudi Presents Credentials Q 1

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 229 *25 November 1980*

ARGENTINA

Argentine-Czechoslovak Commission Ends Talks B 1
Minister Refuses To Discuss Financial Rumors B 1

BRAZIL

Planning Minister Delfim Neto Views Economy D 1
[LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST 21 Nov]
Opposition Senator Proposes Constituent Assembly D 4
Congress Creates Committee To Investigate Terrorism D 4
Iraq Renews Oil Exports to Brazil D 4
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 21 Nov]
Petrobas Official Set To Discuss Oil With USSR D 5
[O GLOBO 22 Nov]
Brazil Recognizes Government of Guinea-Bissau D 5
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 20 Nov]
Zionist Paramilitary Groups Reportedly Created D 5
[O FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 19 Nov]

URUGUAY

Junta Addresses Nation on Impending Plebiscite K 1
Interior Minister: Political Activity 'Normal' K 2

PANAMA

Government Silence on Treaty Violations Causes Concern [MATUTINO 21 Nov] N 1
Businessmen's Position on Trade With Costa Rica Hailed [LA REPUBLICA 23 Nov] N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Carazo Discusses Cuba, Reagan [LA PRENSA 24 Nov] P 1
Carazo Says Nation Faces Serious Fiscal Problems P 2
Deputies Approve Budget Reduction Motion P 2
Government Responds to Campaign on Inflation P 2
Government Orders Price Hike for Diesel Fuel P 3
New Labor Union Federation Established P 3
CUT Congress Ends P 4
South Korean Delegation Arrives 22 November P 4
Briefs: SDAR Diplomatic Relations P 4

EL SALVADOR

Junta's Morales Ehrlich Calls for Austerity P 5
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 15 Nov]
Leftists Continue To Attack in Various Zones P 5
Coffee Plants Assaulted P 6
Judicial Employees on Strike 24, 25 November P 6

Guerrillas Steal Bishop's Car, Broadcast Message P 6
Chalatenango Vicarage Issues Communique P 6
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 22 Nov]
Authorities Report Desertions From Leftist Groups P 7
300 Abandon 'Clandestine Activities' P 7
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 11 Nov]
70 Guerrillas Accept Amnesty P 7
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 16 Nov]

HONDURAS

Paz Garcia Speaks at Industry Promotion Event P 8
Nationalist Congressman Denies Government Conflict P 10

NICARAGUA

Commander Pastora Comments on Border Problems P 10
Robelo Criticizes Defense Committee Support P 11
Labor Board Members Air Views on 'Direct Line' P 11
Four Sentenced for Part in Bluefields Incidents P 15
Briefs: FRG Youth Donation P 15

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Immigration Official on Repatriation of Haitians S 1

GRENADA

Bishop Warns Adams Against Thoughts of Overthrow S 1
[DAILY GLEANER 18 Nov]
News About Grenada Reportedly Banned in Barbados S 2

JAMAICA

Seaga Outlines Start of Economic Recovery S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 19 Nov]
Manley Reelected to Socialist International Post S 4
[DAILY GLEANER 20 Nov]

SAINT LUCIA

Odlum Supporters Call for Louisy Resignation S 5
[Nassau TRY TRIBUNE 19 Nov]

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 230

26 November 1980

ARGENTINA

General Labor Confederation Issues Declaration B 1
Army Commander Discusses National Politics B 2
[CLARIN 23 Nov]
Response to UK Official's Statement on Malvinas B 2
[HERALD 22 Nov]
Briefs: Guatemalan Military Delegation B 2

BOLIVIA

Bolivia Withdraws in Protest From OAS Meeting C 1
Radio Commentary Cites OAS 'Lack of Credibility' C 1
Refugees in Lima Disclose Document on Extremism C 1
Interior Minister Says Curfew Will Continue C 2
Universities To Lose Autonomous Organization Status C 2

BRAZIL

National Congress Approves New Military Statute D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 19 Nov]
Deputy Counters Criticism of General Walters' Visit D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 20 Nov]
Itamaraty Comments on Threatened Bolivian Suit D 2
Brazil, Iraq Discuss Creation of Joint Bank D 2
[O GLOBO 18 Nov]
Foreign Minister Set To Visit Argentina D 2
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 22 Nov]
Itamaraty Announces French Foreign Minister's Visit D 3
Mozambique Educators Expected for 16-Day Visit D 3
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 21 Nov]
Figueiredo Approves Carajas Mineral Project D 3
[BRAZIL HERALD 22 Nov]

CHILE

Foreign Minister Returns From OAS Assembly E 1
Ministry Pleased Over OAS Stand on Bolivian Issue E 1
Central Bank President Sees Healthy Economy E 2
Security Forces Arrest High-Ranking MIR Leader E 2
Chile, Peru To Resume Diplomatic Relations E 2
[QUE PASA 6-12 Nov]
Briefs: Offshore Oil Production E 2

COLOMBIA

Lower House Approves Amnesty; CP Unsatisfied F 1
CP Wants Unconditional Amnesty [Havana] F 1
Former Minister Urges Readiness for Venezuela War F 1
Soldiers Seek Guerrillas Who Raided Samana F 1

PERU

AFP Reports Unofficial Elections Results J 1
Government Returns News Media to Original Owners J 2
Belaunde To Visit Colombia for Andean Pact Meeting J 2
Briefs: Aid From FRG; New Belgian Ambassador; Newspaper Director J 2

VENEZUELA

Defense, Foreign Ministers on Relations With Colombia L 1
Acting Foreign Minister's View L 1
Paez Pumar on Possible Accord With Colombia L 1
Venezuela To Help Finance Jamaican Oil Purchases L 1

PANAMA

Minister Comments on Role of National Guard N 1
Yugoslav Firm Will Invest $45 Million in Panama N 1
Briefs: Gasoline Price Increases; Fuel Imports N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

Region's Foreign Ministers To Meet 8, 9 Dec P 1

COSTA RICA

Government Honors Victims of Sandinist Revolution P 1
Briefs: Venezuelan Loan P 1

EL SALVADOR

Report of Guerrilla Department Control Denied P 2
FDC Secretary General Makes Good-Will Tour P 2
[Panama City LA REPUBLICA 24 Nov]
Working Class Leaders Ask For Mexican Aid P 3

GUATEMALA

Foreign Minister To Discuss Belize in Honduras P 4
Bombs Explode in Homes of Two Diplomats P 4
Front Against Repression Denounces Government P 4

HONDURAS

Paper Denies Legislative-Executive Branch Rift P 5
Honduras, Peru To Form Bilateral Fishing Enterprise P 5
Trade Talks With El Salvador To Begin in January P 6
Private Sector Supports Nicaraguan Colleagues P 6
Deputy Says Salvadorans Entering Country Illegally P 7
Peasants Take Over Land in Three Departments P 7
Tela Railroad Banana Workers Strike Ends P 7
Briefs: New Presidential Assistant P 7

NICARAGUA

Junta Participates in 'Face the People' Program P 8
CST Evaluates Economic Reactivation Program P 8
10 Million Cordobas Lost in Sugar Mill Strike P 9
New Sugar Distribution System Established P 9
Radio Sandino Holds Debate on Press Freedom P 10
[LA PRENSA 7 Nov]
Continued Report [LA PRENSA 8 Nov] P 11

PSC Pledges 'Fullest Support' To LA PRENSA P 13
[LA PRENSA 18 Nov]

CARIBBEAN

Jamaica Gets $121 Million in Venezuelan Assistance S 1

GUYANA

Uranium Exploration Shows Encouraging Signs T 1
[GUYANA CHRONICLE 19 Nov]
Briefs: Venezuelan Ambassador T 1

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 231 28 November 1980

ARGENTINA

Videla Defends Administration, Comments on Beagle B 1
OAS Ambassador Views Argentina-U.S. Disagreement B 2
PRC Delegation Discusses Nuclear Cooperation B 2

BOLIVIA

Foreign Ministry Explains OAS Resolution C 1
Junta Takes Measures Against Economic Problems C 1
[EL DIARIO 21 Nov]
State Security Arrests Extremists in Sucre C 2

BRAZIL

President Swears in New Education Minister D 1
Air Minister's Comments D 1
AFP Analysis D 1
Radio Commentary on U.S. 'Pressure' at OAS D 2
Brazilian-PRC Companies Sign Protocol For Joint Venture D 2
[O GLOBO 25 Nov]

CHILE

QUE PASA Discusses Status of Political Left [13-19 Nov] E 1
Nuclear Cooperation Agreement Signed With Uruguay E 5
Briefs: Fishmeal Exports E 5

COLOMBIA

M-19 Rejects Amnesty Bill Approved by Congress F 1
Turbay Calls Relations With Venezuela 'Very Friendly' F 1
President Sees Country as Major Agriculture Supplier F 1

PERU

Officials Comment on Alleged Bolivian Plan J 1

MEXICO

Dominican Republic President Arrives for Talks M 1
Lopez Portillo's Welcome M 1
Joint Communique Issued M 1
Guzman's Departure M 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Carazo Accused of Accepting Cuban Funds P 1
Report To Be Investigated P 1
Nicaragua's Ortega Denies Charges P 1
Carazo Discusses Accusations P 2
Carazo Returns From Caribbean Investors Convention P 3
LA NACION Warns of 'Lebanization' of Costa Rica [20 Nov] P 3

EL SALVADOR

Leftist Plot To Kill Junta Members Revealed P 4
Nacional Guard Communique P 4
Guerrilla Leaders Reportedly Captured by Army P 5
Defense Minister's Denial P 5
FDR Communique P 5
Government Statement P 6
Discovery of Bodies P 6
Gutierrez on Pacification Process, Honduran Treaty P 7
Treaty Not in Effect Yet [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 27 Nov] P 7
Costa Rican Plane Loaded With Weapons Seized P 8
Maritime Surveillance, Patrols To Be Intensified P 8
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 19 Nov]

GUATEMALA

Spokesman Notes UK Troop Mobilization in Belize P 8
Police Double Security Corps at Embassies P 9

NICARAGUA

Cerna Examines New Counterrevolutionary Approach P 9
Cruz Addresses CST Meeting on Economic Reactivation P 11
Possible Economic Intervention P 12
LA PRENSA: Wheelock Confuses 'Through Emotion' P 12
[27 Nov]
Mexico Reasserts Support for Nicaraguan Regime P 14
Japanese, Other Banks Negotiate Foreign Debt [KYODO] P 14

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 214 3 November 1980

ARGENTINA

Election to UNESCO Seen As Political Victory [HERALD 31 Oct] B 1
Envoy Protests U.S. Official Presence at Rights Panel B 1
GDR Ambassador Discusses Bilateral Trade B 1
President Videla Terms Royo Note 'Biased' B 2
Communications Secretariat Lists Banned Publications B 2

BOLIVIA

Iraq, FRG, Thailand Recognize Garcia Meza Regime C 1
Government Thanks U.S. Senator for Support C 1
President Notes Arrival of 'Specialized Troops' C 1
Garcia Meza Addresses Antiguerrilla Training Ceremony C 2
President, Junta Members Visit Cochabamba C 2
Rural Teachers Deny Rumors on School Closure C 2
Briefs: Ambassadors to Argentina, Uruguay; Japanese Credit; New Comptroller General C 2

BRAZIL

Bishop's Conference Reacts to Priest's Expulsion D 1
Italian Priest Departs D 1
Senator Protests Dismissal of Mato Grosso Governor D 1

COLOMBIA

Newspapers Report Colombian, Venezuelan Troop Alerts F 1
Defense Ministry Denial F 1
President Turbay Comments on Andean Group, EEC, Nicaragua F 2
Bomb Wounds Political Leader in Barranquilla F 2

ECUADOR

Navy Seizes Seven More U.S. Tuna Boats G 1
Exporters Fear Tuna War G 1
Foreign Ministry Reports Priorities for Canal Transit G 1

PERU

Joint Cooperation Agreement Signed With Yugoslavia [EL COMERCIO 23 Oct] J 1
Senate Asks Action Against Political Persecution J 1
Briefs: New Honduran, Finnish Envoys J 1

PANAMA

OAS Envoy Comments on Situation in El Salvador N 1
Puerto Armuelles Banana Workers' Strike Erupts in Violence N 1
Factional Clash N 1
National Guard Communique N 2
Labor Union Condemnation N 2
Students Strike To Repeal Decree on Political Activity N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Accuses Communists of Misleading Peasants P 1
Panamanian Guerrilla Spadafora Under Investigation P 1
Deputies To Investigate Radio Noticias del Continente P 1

EL SALVADOR

Government Junta Extends State of Siege P 2
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 1 Nov]
Honduras Reportedly Ready To Help Crush Opposition [Havana] P 2
FMLN Sources Say Army, U.S. Strategy Will Fail P 2
FMLN Members on Counteroffensive P 3
FMLN Leader on Successes P 4
Campaign Against Public Transportation P 5
[API NEWS Vol 2 No 289]
FARN Claims Credit for Attack on Army Staff HQ P 5
Guerrillas Reportedly Surrender to Military P 5
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 1 Nov]
Authorities Arrest 10 Persons, Including Opposition Leader P 6

GUATEMALA

Official Says Belize Negotiations Have Not Failed P 6
Leader Terms MLN Party of 'Organized Violence' P 6

HONDURAS

Commando Claims Credit for Attacks on Embassies P 7
Rejection of U.S. 'Interference' P 7
Chilean Embassy Attack P 7
Coup Rumors Continue To Circulate in Capital P 7

NICARAGUA

Efforts To Recover Boats From Neighbors Fails P 8
Envoy Explains Position Toward Costa Rica P 8
Junta Member Ramirez Thanks Cuba for Sugar Donation P 9
[Havana]
Minister Scores Private Enterprise Representative P 9
Ministry Issues Communique on Police Abuses P 9
Colonel Larios Sentenced To 7 Years in Prison P 10
Alleged Communists Released by Guatemala, Return Home P 11
Sandinist People's Army Issues New Identity Cards P 11

CUBA

Castro Receives Iraqi Envoy, Message on Conflict Q 1
Agreement With USSR Provides for 50 Percent Increase in Trade Q 1
Raul Castro Chairs Artillery Anniversary Ceremony Q 1
Malmierca Arrives in Yugoslavia for Talks on Gulf Conflict Q 1
[cross-reference]

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Colombian President, Party Arrive on Visit S 1
Guzman Decorated S 1
Turbay Speech S 1

GRENADA

Government Releases Detainees Held Since Gairy Overthrow S 2
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 27 Oct]
National Party Urges Return to Constitutional Rule S 2
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 25 Oct]

JAMAICA

Seaga Assumes Office, Makes Appointments S 3
Seaga Announces Expulsion of Cuban Ambassador S 3
Ulises Estrada's Comment S 4
Manley: Defeat Due to Challenging West [Havana] S 4
PNP's Duncan Charges Irregularities in Elections [Havana] S 5

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

EXPRESS Editorial Discusses Guyana's Burnham S 5
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 9 Oct]

ELECTION TO UNESCO SEEN AS POLITICAL VICTORY

PY312111 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 31 Oct 80 P 11

[Text] (NA)--The naming of an Argentine as president of the Executive Committee of the United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization (UNESCO) was considered a political break through for Argentina.

Victor Massuh, the Argentine philosopher who was named UNESCO president in Belgrade on Wednesday, said that his nomination constituted "international recognition and backing for our country."

Speaking from Paris on Radio Mitre yesterday, Massuh indicated that his being named president of this "ideologically and philosophically heterogeneous organization" meant that "the distortion of our image that was encouraged by our adversaries has greatly decreased."

Massuh emphasized the importance of the number of countries, including West Germany, Italy and Spain, that supported his election saying that it represented "significant international backing for our country."

ENVOY PROTESTS U.S. OFFICIAL PRESENCE AT RIGHTS PANEL

PY011826 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2253 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (TELAM)--Argentine Foreign Ministry spokesmen confirmed today that Jorge Aja Espil, the Argentine ambassador to the United States, had presented a complaint note to [nota de reclamo] to U.S. Government officials with regard to the participation of high-ranking State Department official, Patricia Derian, in a roundtable on torture in Argentina.

Derian, who is assistant secretary for human rights and humanitarian affairs, will attend a meeting to be held early in November with the coordination of attorney Frankel Nevis of the New York Bar Association.

Apart from Derian, the meeting will also be attended by Robert Cox, former director of the Buenos Aires HERALD and by Jacobo Timerman, former director of LA OPINION.

The ambassador's note reportedly points out the State Department's interference in Argentine domestic affairs by allowing a high-ranking official to attend the meeting.

GDR AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES BILATERAL TRADE

PY302022 Paris AFP in Spanish 1328 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Oct (AFP)--Argentina and the GDR will soon expand their trade relations, it has been reported here by diplomatic sources.

The announcement was made by the new GDR Ambassador to Argentina (Johannes Gompert) on his arrival in Buenos Aires to assume his duties. (Gompert) conveyed his government's interest in expanding Argentine-GDR trade. He said: It is our purpose to expand our foreign trade.

Although he declined to give figures on bilateral trade, local economic experts have reported that it is about $25 million and that neither Argentina nor the GDR has a deficit.

The GDR purchases Argentine meat, cereal grains, leather and wine while Argentina purchases GDR port cranes and optical and metal equipment, the sources added.

Argentina has maintained diplomatic relations with the GDR since 1973 when the constitutional government of President Hector J. Campora took office here.

PRESIDENT VIDELA TERMS ROYO NOTE 'BIASED'

PA011958 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0237 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (EFE)--"The Panamanian Government acted in haste and in a biased way," Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla noted today in a reply to a recent note from his Panamanian colleague, Aristides Royo, on the alleged censure of literary works in Argentina.

Videla's message, revealed tonightat the government palace, stresses that "the lack of courtesy contained in the premature publication of your message has harmed the mutual respect on which the relations between two sovereign states are founded."

The official note stresses that the Panamanian letter constitutes an obvious lack of knowledge of Argentine current events.

The Argentine reply emphasizes that Royo's attitude "implies an unacceptable interference in our internal affairs which, obviously, are the exclusive domain of the Argentine authorities and people."

The Argentine chief of state deplores the incident, noting that it mars a friendship which was strengthened "when we celebrated with satisfaction the result of the negotiations over the Panama Canal and established with your predecessor, General Torrijos, the bases for better mutual understanding," Videla noted.

COMMUNICATIONS SECRETARIAT LISTS BANNED PUBLICATIONS

PY301520 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1430 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Oct (TELAM)--The Communications Secretariat has decided to ban the circulation through the post office of seven publications because they have violated express provisions contained in national laws. The majority refer to ideologies that are foreign to Argentine nationality. The list includes:

"Marxism and History" by Michele Bertrand, Editions Sociales de Paris Publishing House, France.

"Capitalist Economy" by Bernard Marx, Editions Sociales de Paris Publishing House, France.

"The Alliance of Classes" by Pierre Philippe Rey, Siglo XXI Editores S.A. Publishing House.

Latin America: Nationalism, Democracy and Revolution by V. Chertijin and others, Moscow Progress Publishing House, USSR.

"The Wallon Piaged Dossier," by Claude Glanet and others, Cedisa Publishing House, Barcelona, Spain.

"The Failure and the Lack of Student Interest in Primary Schooling" by Liliane Lurcat, Ced Cediaa Publishing House, Barcelona, Spain.

PUEBLA CENTER, numbers 7, 8 and 9 corresponding to the months of April, May and June 1979, director: Guido Zuleta Ibarguen, Fundalatin Publishing House, Venezuela.

The measure by the Communications Secretariat establishes that the above-mentioned publications, which are deposited or which eventually will circulate, will be retained by the national defense general secretariat of the communications secretariat.

IRAQ, FRG, THAILAND RECOGNIZE GARCIA MEZA REGIME

PY301420 Paris AFP in Spanish 0010 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] La Paz, 29 Oct (AFP)--Iraq and Thailand have recognized the Bolivian Government headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, the Foreign Ministry reported here today.

The Iraqi recognition was conveyed through a letter from President Saddam Husayn to General Garcia Meza, delivered by Baghdad officials to Fernando Ortiz Saens, Bolivian ambassador to the United Nations. The Foreign Ministry has reported that in his letter of reply, General Garcia Meza emphasizes the need to solve the Iranian-Iraqi conflict through peaceful means without the occupation of foreign territories.

In recognizing the Bolivian regime, the Thai Government has announced that the Thai Ambassador to Argentina, Sirajaya Buddhi-Baedya, [as received] will visit La Paz on 1 November to meet with Foreign Minister Gen Javier Cerruto Calderon de La Barca.

The FRG Embassy in La Paz also has announced that Bonn has established relations with the military regime. The FRG, Iraqi and Thai recognitions have brought to 30 the number of countries maintaining normal relations.

GOVERNMENT THANKS U.S. SENATOR FOR SUPPORT

PY230244 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Official note sent by acting Information Minister Ariel Coca Aguirre to U.S. Senator (?Helms)]

[Text] In the name of the government of national reconstruction headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, and of the Bolivian people, I want to convey to you our sincere thanks for the brilliant speech you delivered 30 September, in which you objectively described the real situation that prompted the 17 July military-civilian movement which was designed to restore institutional order in the country.

Your important speech at the U.S. Senate was disseminated by the Bolivian press and drew praise and comments from the various sectors of our population because it decisively countered the insidious, unfair campaign designed to distort the image of this government which, as you stated, counts on the support of the majority of the Bolivian people.

We are certain that the sound reflections you made at the U.S. Senate will have a favorable impact in our country and will markedly contribute to normalizing the traditional friendly ties Bolivia has always maintained with the noble people of the United States.

PRESIDENT NOTES ARRIVAL OF 'SPECIALIZED TROOPS'

PY011135 Paris AFP in Spanish 0544 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 31 Oct (AFP)--President Luis Garcia Meza has stated here that a group of Bolivians who sought asylum at the Mexican Embassy yesterday are tourist refugees since they have no political motivation. Garcia Meza remarked that it is no-return tourism because Interior Ministry officials will see to it that the red seal barring their return to the country will be stamped in their passports.

He expressed surprise at the behavior of embassy officials who approve this type of request for asylum, which only seeks a free trip abroad.

He also said that specialized troops from the interior will arrive in La Paz city tomorrow to join the 1st Army Division in order to fulfill special tasks.

GARCIA MEZA ADDRESSES ANTIGUERRILLA TRAINING CEREMONY

PY011415 Paris AFP in Spanish 1347 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 1 Nov (AFP)--In a speech delivered here at the closing ceremony of the training of special antiguerrilla troops, Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza made a call to strengthen the country on the basis of internal integration, communications and solidarity exchange.

Garcia Meza said these units have great initiative, independence and flexibility and can quickly defeat the enemy.

PRESIDENT, JUNTA MEMBERS VISIT COCHABAMBA

PY011801 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Excerpt] President Luis Garcia Meza and the other two members of the ruling junta, Gen Waldo Bernal and Vice Adm Ramiro Terrazas, arrived today in Cochabamba to attend a number of ceremonies organized by departmental officials and the people in support of the government of national reconstruction.

RURAL TEACHERS DENY RUMORS ON SCHOOL CLOSURE

PY311454 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] The national committee of Bolivian rural teachers has released a communique warning the public not to allow itself to be deceived by false rumors spread by extremists that schools will be closed.

The communique further says the rural teachers fully identify themselves with the national reconstruction government which is the true guardian of Bolivian education.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS TO ARGENTINA, URUGUAY--La Paz (ANSA)--The Bolivian Foreign Ministry has reported that Jorge Escobar Cusicanqui has been named new Bolivian ambassador to Argentina and Waldo Cerruto, new ambassador to Uruguay. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 2 Oct 80 p 5 PY]

JAPANESE CREDIT--Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto Calderon and Japanese Ambassador Eikiche Hayashiya yesterday signed notes confirming the agreement of September 1975 by which Japan granted Bolivia a credit of $17.2 million and extending the disbursement period until December 1984. The credit is intended for implementing the Yacuma-Puerto Salinas road project in Beni Department. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Oct 80 PY]

NEW COMPTROLLER GENERAL--In a ceremony held at government house this afternoon President Gen Luis Garcia Meza swore in (Eduardo Adolfo Gustale) as new comptroller general of the republic. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Oct 80 PY]

BISHOPS' CONFERENCE REACTS TO PRIEST'S EXPULSION

PY312010 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1547 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 31 Oct (LATIN)—The Brazilian Catholic Church has warned that "it is not intimidated" by the expulsion of an Italian priest, accused of interfering with domestic affairs, and has promised to continue its action toward "a more just society in Brazil."

The warning, contained in an official communique released today by the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops [CNBB], is a new reaction to the expulsion of Italian priest Vito Miracapillo who is getting ready to leave the country tonight.

The CNBB, the highest organization of the Brazilian Catholic Church with a membership of close to 330 bishops, asserted in its communique that Father Miracapillo "is not a subversive and has not meddled in politics. He limited himself to preaching the gospel with due applications in the social field."

The episcopal document said that "we do not accept preaching the gospel in any other way and for all those who have the mission of preaching it, we claim the freedom to do so according to the norms established by competent church officials, whether they were born in Brazil or not."

The CNBB said that the Italian priest gave his preaching "a universal dimension which cannot be refuted by any human authority," adding that the priest was vividly experiencing the real situation of his community which is living "in subhuman conditions."

In the opinion of some priests linked with the CNBB, the presidential action, upheld by the judicial branch, opens up a dangerous road which other foreign priests may have to follow. Msgr Luciano Mendes de Almeida, secretary general of the CNBB, said, however, that "the strong reaction among the public will cause the government to act with caution," although he admitted that there are "forces with an interest" in silencing the church.

Italian Priest Departs

PY011258 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1209 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 1 Nov (LATIN)—Local airport officials said that Italian priest Vito Miracapillo, expelled by the Brazilian Government for refusing to celebrate a mass in commemoration of Brazilian independence, left for Rome last night. They added that the priest left by a regular flight of the Varig Brazilian airline.

SENATOR PROTESTS DISMISSAL OF MATO GROSSO GOVERNOR

PY011547 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Senator Rachid Saldanha Derzi of Mato Grosso do Sul State, who announced in Brasilia that he was leaving the Social Democratic Party to protest the dismissal of Governor Marcelo Miranda, made the following statement to Bandeirantes at Congonhas Airport, after criticizing Presidential Secretary Heitor de Aquino:

[Begin Saldanha recording] An indescribable, violent action was committed against the (?people) of Mato Grosso do Sul. Their governor was replaced as though he were an administrator or the foreman of a ranch, without even listening to the local political leaders out of respect for the people of Mato Grosso. We cannot understand the government's insane action of dismissing a highly skilled, respectable administrator whose abilities were acknowledged by the justice minister himself. [end recording]

NEWSPAPERS REPORT COLOMBIAN, VENEZUELAN TROOP ALERTS

PA022237 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1739 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Caracas--The morning newspapers EL UNIVERSAL and DIARIO reported today that as a result of a mobilization of Colombian infantry troops, artillery units and armored vehicles in the peninsula of La Guajira, on the Eastern [as heard] side of the Gulf of Venezuela, the gulf over which Colombia and Venezuela have border claims, the Armed Forces of Venezuela have gone on a state of alert. There is official silence in this regard, but DIARIO of Caracas noted that this morning a delegation composed of the four commanders of the armed forces of Venezuela and members of the Senate Defense Committee went, or were scheduled to go, to Los Monges, on the Venezuelan Peninsula of Paraguana, on the Western [as heard] side of the gulf. They were to depart for this trip from the naval base of Juan Crisofono Falcon, in Guanismo. Some analysts believe that the mobilization of Colombian troops could be related to this Venezuelan trip to Los Monges aboard the frigate Mariscal Sucre.

According to reports, the Venezuelan delegation is composed of Gen Rafael Marin, army commander in chief; Vice Adm Rafael Beartorelli, navy commander in chief; Gen Maximiliano Hernandez, Vasquez air force commander; and Eduardo Loaiza Giordano, commander of the Armed Forces of General Cooperation. Senators Pedro Pablo Aguilar, Octavio Lepage, Diego (Olimpo), Domingo Urdaia, Leopoldo Sucre and Andres Brito accompanied the military delegation. The delegation in [words indistinct] visiting the military installations of the area. Their arrival at the Los Monges Archipelago represents the culmination of the tour.

In Los Monges, the Venezuelan Navy has military installations. The mission of the delegation is to appraise the state of these regional defense units which are considered fundamental because of their proximity to the Gulf of Venezuela, the outlet of Lake Maracaibo, the oil center of Venezuela. The Venezuelan state of alert resulting from the Colombian mobilization began early yesterday according to DIARIO of Caracas, which noted that according to reports obtained in Caracas, the Colombian Army made a disproportional increase in its defense post in La Guajira, across from the sea areas in dispute. In view of this mobilization, the paper added, the Venezuelan Defense Ministry ordered an evaluation of the situation by air, land and sea forces and the troops have been quartered throughout the country. The paper said that President Luis Herrera Campins and Defense Minister Tomas Abreu Rescanieri have studied the problem.

The paper noted that until last night no Venezuelan troops were mobilized and sent into the area but the units in the army's 1st Infantry Division as well as the Mara and Paez forts have strengthened their watch posts. EL UNIVERSAL has reported that it has been unable to obtain confirmation from either the president or his defense minister, but noted that the military actions could be related to the recent student riots in Merida, which is now occupied by military troops. EL UNIVERSAL noted, however, that sources close to the military have noted that there has been a mobilization of Colombian troops.

Defense Ministry Denial

PA022218 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota--The Defense Ministry has strongly rejected Caracas reports dealing with a mobilization of Colombian troops in the La Guajira border. The official statement will be known tomorrow but it has already been mentioned that the Colombian Armed Forces in that area do not carry out any exercises that could affect the excellent relations that exist between the two governments or that could be a source of concern to the Venezuelan Army. Ministry sources said that in La Guajira, the army operations are only directed against drug traffickers and smugglers.

PRESIDENT TURBAY COMMENTS ON ANDEAN GROUP, EEC, NICARAGUA

PA302331 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0924 GMT 30 Oct 80

[By German Acero Espinoza]

[Text] Bogota, 30 Oct (EFE)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala said here yesterday that "an unfortunate situation, namely the coup d'etat in Bolivia, frustrated an agreement that was soon to be signed between the EEC and the Andean group. In a speech during an event at the "Jorge Tadeo Lozano" University, Turbay Ayala said that, in the future, the integration process must be founded on the basis of democratic countries or on nations which have a representative system.

Regarding this, he said that the integration process will work in "countries where the channels for the participation of the citizens are open to all, where the leadership is renewed and where there are no predestined people, whether by wealth or blood, who see themselves as having a divine right that nobody recognizes nowadays." Turbay Ayala said that another obstacle to the signing of an agreement with the EEC was that the board of directors of the Cartagena Agreement was headed by Bolivian representatives "and this, in the long run," he affirmed, "was taken very much into account by the EEC."

"For these democratic aspects, the EEC refrained from signing the agreement which had been already agreed upon with the members of the board of directors of the Cartagena Agreement and this proves that our development must be made on the basis of democratic countries," he noted. The Colombian president said, however, that the Andean Pact will ask the EEC, in its own headquarters in Brussels, for a policy of relations between the two integrationist systems. Moreover, Turbay Ayala said that thanks to good relations based on democracy Colombia and Venezuela were able to reach an honorable agreement on the demarcation of territorial waters.

The Colombian president, who received a honorary degree in political science and diplomacy last night, warned that his country will fight the arms race in the future. "We do not think that the funds that are used for development programs should be used for war purposes because we do not believe in an armed peace," he said.

In referring to the "indisputable sovereign rights" of Colombia over the Roncador, Serrana, Serranilla and Quitasueno Cays and the San Andres and Providencia Islands in the Caribbean, the president said that his country is a strong defender of international treaties.

Regarding the Nicaraguan claim over these island areas, he said: "There is no doubt that as long as we are in the Foreign Ministry or the presidency of the republic and the various ministries, we will not yield anything in these territories."

"We do not want to assume defiant attitudes in the face of a small nation such as Nicaragua. We do not want to prevail over it because of our better fire power or resistance capacity. The only thing we want to do is assert our right which is clear, pure and unshakeable," he concluded.

BOMB WOUNDS POLITICAL LEADER IN BARRANQUILLA

PA312216 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Barranquilla--A terrorist attack was carried out here early today against political leader Mario Arteta. A report by police sources reveals that at approximately 0345 three individuals in a camper hurled a powerful bomb at Arteta's house. Arteta was seriously wounded and was taken to the Bautista Clinic. His wife was also injured and was treated by the Red Cross. The authorities have launched a special operation to find those responsible for the terrorist attack.

NAVY SEIZES SEVEN MORE U.S. TUNA BOATS

PA312219 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The Ecuadorean press today reported that another seven U.S. tuna boats fishing in Ecuadorean waters without the proper permits and licenses were seized by the Ecuadorean Navy. Three of the boats were taken to Salinas port and the other four were taken to Manta.

Exporters Fear Tuna War

PA011627 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Ecuadorean seafood exporters are afraid a new tuna war will break out with the United States in reprisal for the capture of 11 U.S. trawlers in the past 15 days. Reports received from Guayaquil, the main Ecuadorean port, say that several exporters have voiced their concern that the United States may have already embargoed Ecuadorean products. The reports note that ever since 1966, a U.S. congressional amendment has allowed the President and the Commerce Department to embargo the sea products of any country in dispute with U.S. trawlers.

The tuna war occurred in the early 1970's when the Andean nation detained several U.S. ships which were poaching in Ecuadorean waters. Although no embargo was ordered that time, U.S. shipowners and stevedores did not allow Ecuadorean vessels to dock in U.S. ports.

Of the 11 U.S. tuna trawlers caught in the past 2 weeks, 3 have returned to the United States after paying a heavy fine and another one is being processed. Naval officers reported that seven other trawlers were detained early yesterday and they insisted that they are determined to prevent any more poaching.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REPORTS PRIORITIES FOR CANAL TRANSIT

PA011605 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has reported that preferential status has been obtained for perishable goods, particularly bananas, on their passage through the Panama Canal. The decision favoring Ecuador was made by the canal executive board comprising representatives of the U.S. and Panamanian Governments during a meeting currently being held in New Orleans.

Ecuador is the best South American customer of the waterway and a high amount of its international trade passes through the Panama Canal. Therefore, any toll hike or delay in passage significantly affects freight costs. This, in turn, makes its export items more expensive and less competitive. Eighty-five percent of Ecuador's bananas go through the canal to various markets throughout the world.

JOINT COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

PA310103 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 23 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] According to a joint declaration signed by Peru and Yugoslavia, the two countries have agreed to increase their economic relations and to promote the development of their technical and financial cooperation.

After the signing of the document, Jorge Morelli Pando, secretary general of foreign relations, said: "I am pleased to say that there are many other areas in which we can develop significant ways of cooperation for our mutual benefit."

Ranko Radulovic, the Yugoslav assistant secretary for foreign trade and a member of the Yugoslav economic delegation that visited Peru, signed the declaration jointly with Morelli Pando. The delegation was headed by Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Commission for Economic Relations with Developing Countries.

The matters discussed included the possibility of signing a long term contract for the sale of Peruvian iron to Yugoslavia and the possible participation of that country in development programs of the Peruvian economy, particularly in agriculture, energy and transportation.

The two parties stressed the importance of establishing financial and banking cooperation. For this reason, an initiative of the Yugoslav commercial banks to open a credit line for Peru for the export of machinery, investment goods, ships, supplies and the transfer of technology was approved.

The conditions of the credit line will be established later on through an agreement by the banks concerned in the two countries.

SENATE ASKS ACTION AGAINST POLITICAL PERSECUTION

PY011445 Paris AFP in Spanish 0259 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 30 Oct (AFP)--The Peruvian Senate tonight approved a motion recommending that the Foreign Ministry take an interest in the fate of persons who have been persecuted, kidnapped or have disappeared for political reasons on the continent. The motion, signed by representatives of all political parties, condemns all forms of repression of democratic liberties and human rights by the governments of various Latin American countries which are not named. It also expresses solidarity with the democratic forces which struggle for the restitution of basic freedoms in Latin American countries governed by antidemocratic regimes.

The recommendation to the Foreign Ministry suggests that the ministry use its good offices to grant asylum to politically persecuted persons of the continent and request information regarding people who have been kidnapped or are missing in several countries because of their political activities. In this connection, it expresses support for the initiatives of Pope John Paul II, the United Nations and the U.S. Senate.

The motion was proposed by the senators of the government party Popular Action, the rightist Christian Popular Party, the social democratic APRA and the orthodox Communist Party.

BRIEFS

NEW HONDURAN, FINNISH ENVOYS--President Fernando Belaunde Terry yesterday received the credentials of new Honduran Ambassador to Peru Rafael Leivas Vivas and of new Finnish Ambassador Seppo Pietonen. [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 15 Oct 80 p 4 PA]

OAS ENVOY COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN EL SALVADOR

PA010237 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Interview with Juan Manuel Castulovich, Panaminian ambassador to the OAS, by Ivan Zurita on 31 October in Panama City--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Castulovich, does your unexpected trip to Panama have anything to do with the letter that President Royo sent to the OAS with regard to the situation in El Salvador?

[Answer] As a matter of fact Ivan, I was called back especially for consultation and to receive instructions regarding President Royo's letter to OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila with regard to the situation in El Salvador.

[Question] Will Panama suggest a collective action against the abuses committed by the Salvadoran military junta and in favor of the Salvadoran people?

[Answer] We have closely followed the developments of the domestic situation in El Salvador. We are deeply worried about this situation. We are of the opinion that the Salvadoran Government junta has absolutely failed in handling the situation. We are worried about the lack of respect for human life and fundamental freedoms shown by the junta. I believe it is already accepted on the continental level. We must refer to the code of conduct signed in Riobamba, Ecuador, and to the principle, which Panama has decided to take as a principle of its foreign policy, of the need for joint action to protect human rights.

Let us explain that such an action can in no way be considered intervention. I feel that the countries which have accepted this principle have an obligation to see that human rights are respected and El Salvador is one of the countries where respect for human life and fundamental rights are currently being absolutely violated. For this reason we are suggesting that through joint action we can contribute in some way to stopping the blood-bath in El Salvador and the physical elimination of the population. Another goal is the return to the path of full respect for fundamental and human rights. We are committed to this. I think it is very important, Zurita, to emphasize the fact that such an action, as set forth in the code of conduct, is not an act of intervention. In this case, the OAS has all the power, as we see it, to see that human rights are fully respected. The OAS can take action in this case. We just have to remember that in the case of Bolivia, the OAS Permanent Council approved a resolution, which Panama supported, demanding respect for human rights and the visit of the OAS Human Rights Commission to Bolivia. I think that in this manner we are contributing to peace in America, which is one of the OAS' fundamental objectives.

[Question] What do you think would be the U.S. Government's position in the case of El Salvador?

[Answer] I think that the U.S. Government ought to support the resolution, as it did in the case of Bolivia. The situation in El Salvador is really worrying all sectors on the continent. In accordance with the human rights policy promoted by the United States under President Carter's leadership, I think it will support this measure.

PUERTO ARMUELLES BANANA WORKERS' STRIKE ERUPTS IN VIOLENCE

Factional Clash

PA312320 Paris AFP in Spanish 2143 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Panama City, 31 Oct (AFP)--The 10-day-old strike in which some 800 banana plantation workers in Puerto Armuelles, Chiriqui Province are involved suddenly worsened as a result of an armed clash between members of a Christian Democratic union and a communist union.

A total of 12 workers were wounded, 2 of them seriously, during the clash. Pedro Ordonez, leader of the Isthmian Workers Federation accuses Dario Pitti, the People's Party (Communist) former representative to the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, of being the main instigator. More than 20,000 workers are affiliated with the labor organizations in Puerto Armuelles' Banana Zone but, at present, the conflict is confined to two state-owned banana plantations.

The banana workers are demanding a wage increase and the payment of their social security fees. The workers are protesting because they are not entitled to medical care because the government owes the social security approximately $1 million. The government has denied the workers' demands and does not recognize their groups as trade unions because the labor authorities have not legalized their status. The strikers are trying to get other unions to support them, but the conflict so far remains restricted to the two plantations mentioned before.

Agricultural Development Minister Francisco Rodriguez termed as false the rumors "that there are problems in the banana zone." "There are only two cases of problems' otherwise everything is normal," Minister Rodriguez asserted.

So far, the government has not said anything about today's armed incident; but a spokesman for the Agricultural Development Ministry who has been negotiating with the strikers said that an investigation will be carried out in order to make an official statement.

National Guard Communique

PA312314 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Measures to normalize the situation in the banana zone in Chiriqui Province were implemented following an incident at Pacific Banana Corporation [COBAPA] plantations in which several persons were wounded as a result of a clash among plantation workers.

According to reports, some 10 workers were wounded and it was necessary for the units of the 5th Military Zone to restore order.

Some of the persons wounded were identified as Paulita Gonzalez, Maximo Rodriguez and labor leader Lorenzo Alvarado, whose condition was reported to be critical.

The reason for the strike is to demand a wage increase, COPABA's administrative reorganization and better working conditions. The National Guard 5th Military Zone Command in Chirique Province issued the following communique:

[Begin recording] The National Guard Command, after an investigation of the incidents at the COBAPA plantation in which brothers clashed with brothers, the province's peace was endangered and the Panamanian family became very concerned, has reached the conclusion that the incidents were provoked by encouraging labor sectors to create chaos for who knows what evil purposes. The National Guard Command has ordered the 5th Military Zone Command to assume control of the area in order to guarantee the property and lives of the citizens. [end recording]

Labor Union Condemnation

PA020434 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] The Isthmian Workers Federation [CIT] today criticized the attack carried out by the National Guard against striking workers of the Pacific Banana Corporation [COBAPA]. As a result of the attack 9 persons were wounded and 11 labor leaders were arrested. In a communique issued today by CIT, the COBAPA workers are urged to remain in the struggle for what they consider just aspirations. The communique calls for investigations in view of the labor union's charges of abuses and violence directed against the workers.

Regarding the position to be adopted by CIT, CIT Secretary General Rolando Ordonez spoke to Mary Carmen Zarzaneda.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Ordonez, in view of yesterday's events on the banana farms in Chiriqui, we would like to know what the position of CIT will be.

[Answer] Thank you. Regarding what happened yesterday with members of the national guard on the COBAPA farm, CIT has issued a communique at the national level denouncing the physical aggression, the reprisals and the acts of intimidation carried out by the guards against the workers. In that communique we urge the national and international news media and the Panama Human Rights Commission to go to the COBAPA farms to verify the acts of aggression and reprisals against the workers who are on an indefinite strike in a peaceful way because they have just aspirations.

In addition to the communique, CIT will present, through its legal advisers, writs of habeas corpus to obtain the release of the COBAPA leaders who are being held by the military authorities of Chiriqui province without justification. There is no reason or motive for the arrest of these workers and there has been no reason or motive for the National Guard, which should have set an example of order on the banana farms, to have members of that institution demonstrate an unheard-of attitude against the workers of the province. We will make efforts to obtain the release of these workers and we will ask the authorities to prove to us that in this country we are enjoying at least the initiation of the social justice that we Panamanian workers need.

[Question] Mr Ordonez, in view of these events, what type of negotiations will CIT try to establish to try to solve the problem in COBAPA? Will there be direct negotiations with the Labor Ministry or do you plan to adopt a more forceful action, perhaps?

[Answer] We have always said, and we maintain this, that CIT will continue defending the interests of the workers of COBAPA, which are just. We are prepared to enter a dialogue with the national government at any time and any place they choose. We are sure that the government can solve the situation. It is they who are being arrogant to the workers.

I want to say that the National Guard is intimidating the workers to make them return to work. This cannot be permitted in this country. This precedent affects the workers and could affect them in the future.

[Question] Mr Ordonez, we understand that following yesterday's events, the National Guard is continuing to keep the banana farms under surveillance. What will CIT do to try to have the National Guard withdraw?

[Answer] We are not bothered by the presence of the guard on the banana farms. That is their job, to maintain public order. But we want to talk with the government when they get a chance, to reproach them for their attitude. If they, as members of the National Guard, want to remain on the farms, let them be welcomed but let them also not bother the workers because the workers are definitely holding a peaceful strike. [end recording]

STUDENTS STRIKE TO REPEAL DECREE ON POLITICAL ACTIVITY

PA310110 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Panama City—Students of the University of Panama began a 2-day strike today to pressure the academic authorities into lifting a decree that sets limits on political activities by students. The decree went into effect in 1979 [as heard] as a result of the military coup that overthrew 3-time President Arnulfo Arias. The students are also demanding an increase in the university budget. Yesterday they staged a demonstration in front of the Planning Ministry building to demand that this matter be given greater attention.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT ACCUSES COMMUNISTS OF MISLEADING PEASANTS

PA021922 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Excerpts] President Rodrigo Carazo has lambasted the communists. Today at Coyolar de Orotina he accused them of extracting contributions from the peasants. He also urged Costa Rican communists to leave the country.

Carazo began an official tour of the central Pacific region early today. He lashed out at the communists in a speech before a large crowd during one of his initial appearances at Coyolar de Orotina. He said the local communists have been deceiving the Costa Rican peasants under the pretext of defending property.

[Begin Carazo recording] Let none of the communist leaders in this country come and tell us that this is the policy they follow because we would then have to tell them that they are acting in an absolutely demagogic and irresponsible manner, showing no respect for their own ideas. I do not criticize them because everybody is free to think as he wishes.

However, let them not come here and tell Costa Ricans that they are advocates of the right to own property and that they are struggling for a larger number of property owners to exist because what they are essentially doing is using those who want to own property. They will then tell Costa Ricans: We are going to ask the government to give us property rights. We are going to ask the government to give us property titles. Actually, their political philosophy advocates eliminating all those property rights and all those titles the day they reach power. [end recording]

Carazo denied the communists' raison d'etre and told them to go to their countries to work and defend their ideas and not come here to dupe Costa Rican peasants.

PANAMANIAN GUERRILLA SPADAFORA UNDER INVESTIGATION

PA010245 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1858 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] San Jose, 31 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Hugo Spadafora, Panamanian guerrilla leader, is being investigated by Costa Rican immigration authorities.

Spadafora, who led an international brigade during the Sandinist war, has been in Costa Rica for several days.

Immigration officials, acting on orders from Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas Le-Franc, have started the investigations to clarify Spadafora's present status.

Spadafora is worried about his present immigration status, according to statements by the security minister published here today.

The minister said that he understands the former guerrilla arrived on 3 October in Costa Rica supposedly from Nicaragua, as a tourist.

DEPUTIES TO INVESTIGATE RADIO NOTICIAS DEL CONTINENTE

PA310433 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] The legislative assembly today appointed a special committee to investigate Radio Noticias del Continente, accused by newsman Emilio Piedra of transmitting subversive messages, mainly against the Latin American governments. The proposal was presented by Deputy Carlos Solano.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT JUNTA EXTENDS STATE OF SIEGE

PA012019 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 1 Nov 80 p 40

[Communique issued by Salvadoran Information Secretariat in San Salvador on 31 October]

[Text] The revolutionary government junta has extended the suspension of constitutional guarantees throughout the national territory for another 30 days because the causes that made it necessary to adopt this provision, as mentioned in the corresponding decree, have not ceased.

The constitutional guarantees affected by the decree, which is also known as the state of siege decree, are those included in articles 154; 158, paragraph 1; and 159 of the constitution and they refer to the freedom of movement, the freedom of expression, the transmission of ideas, and the inviolability of correspondence.

As in previous cases, this decree does not restrict the freedom of meeting and association, but it is reminded that this right must be exercised peacefully and without weapons for any legitimate purpose.

San Salvador, 31 October 1980

HONDURANS REPORTEDLY READY TO HELP CRUSH OPPOSITION

PA020238 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] As a result of the so-called peace treaty signed recently in Lima by Honduras and El Salvador, 3000 Honduran Army troops are ready to enter the area known as Los Bolsones to repress thousands of Salvadorans who are trying to escape the terror unleased by the military-Christian Democratic regime.

This charge was made by Roberto Cuellar, executive director of the legal aid section of the Salvadoran Archdiocese, during a news conference with foreign newsmen in Mexico City.

The Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], the Archdiocese of San Salvador and the Honduran Committee of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People recently reported that the peace treaty is the result of pressure exerted by the United States over the regime of Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia to have it join in the repression of Salvadoran revolutionary organizations.

In a communique released in Lima, the FDR warned that the so-called Honduran-Salvadoran peace treaty seeks to cause tripartite conflicts that will contribute to interference by the Central American Defense Council or to a direct or indirect U.S. intervention in El Salvador through the Inter-American reciprocal assistance treaty.

Meanwhile, in El Salvador, it was reported that well-known rightist industrialist (Helber Seneta) had been kidnapped, that two electrical towers and several government offices had been destroyed, and that new murders had been committed by the repressive forces and the paramilitary bands of the Salvadoran regime.

FMLN SOURCES SAY ARMY, U.S. STRATEGY WILL FAIL

PA010437 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] The recent announcement of the creation of a government-in-arms [gobierno en armas] and an appeal for the Washington administration to harden its policy toward El Salvador represent two perspectives on that Central American nation.

The imminent creation of a revolutionary government under the leadership of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] was announced yesterday in San Salvador by the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR.

At the same time a report from the Heritage Foundation was circulated in Washington affirming that if the United States does not change its present reformist policy in El Salvador, very serious situations will take place in that country in 1981.

Both topics, apparently isolated, directly relate to the situation in the Central American nation where the opposition politico-military forces have just turned down any dialogue with the Christian Democratic junta supported by the United States.

The revolutionary government will be proclaimed in the northern sector of El Salvador which now serves as the scene of a massive extermination campaign being carried out by 5,000 army troops and by the air force under the supervision of U.S. military advisers. The so-called cleanup operation also includes units of the Honduran and Guatemala armies, Salvadoran paramilitary bands and former Somozist guards.

However, after over 2 weeks of action the army has not been able to neutralize FMLN forces which, in a new challenge, prepare to constitute their own government in the same area where the military junta claims to have swept up the rebels. The military failure of the cleanup operation according to analysts, constitutes a hard blow to Washington's political, military and economic aid to the junta, and, according to the Heritage Foundation report, is not the proper move.

Signed by former CIA analyst C. Digiovanni, the document states that Washington's multilateral support is part of a reformist-type policy. According to Washington commentaries, the study is in addition to the plans of direct military intervention which the United States plans to put into practice to prevent the popular advance in El Salvador.

According to information revealed by organizations affiliated with the FMLN, the U.S. strategy in El Salvador aims, in the first place, to favor some economic reforms which the junta should have effected in order to try to neutralize the popular action. The project takes into account the fact that in El Salvador, with nearly five million inhabitants, only a score of families control more than 80 percent of the national income.

The alleged reforms would have to be carried out after the defeat of the leftist forces, since so far this year over 8,000 murders have taken place to favor those sectors described by Washington as moderate.

The increase of the popular struggle, however. expressed through an uninterrupted guerrilla offensive which already plans the creation of a government-in-arms, appears to encourage the idea of internationalizing the conflict. This began to shape up in the so-called cleanup operation.

The U.S. strategy, according to the opinion of the Salvadoran opposition, also involves direct military intervention and, in that perspective, there is even the announcement of a possible landing of U.S. marines in November. This aspect of the U.S. strategy appears to be defined by Digiovanni's report as the application of a more traditional viewpoint: the recourse to gunboat diplomacy.

Meanwhile, yesterday the FMLN confirmed that it is in condition to continue the struggle until the establishment of a democratic revolutionary government and warned that any U.S. military intervention will not restrict such condition.

FMLN Members on Counteroffensive

PA012028 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Salvador Guerra and Shafik Handal, members of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN], have announced that the military offensive carried out by the governing Salvadoran junta in the Departments of Morazan, La Union, San Vicente and Chalatenango has been defeated.

The government launched an offensive in these departments using more than 10,000 soldiers supported by artillery, tanks and air strikes, but it was repelled by the regular forces of the FMLN, Salvador Guerra stated.

The popular movement has now passed to a counteroffensive and has taken positions previously dominated by the military-Christian Democratic junta.

Handal said that the so-called pacification offensive launched by the government with support from imperialism has ended without success, in frustration and with serious military and political setbacks.

We want to announce to our people and to the people of Central America and the world, with much happiness and emotion, the victory we recently obtained, Handal stated. He noted that the victory is of great political and military significance and opens the way for the victory of the revolution, which is now close at hand, he said.

FMLN Leader on Successes

PA310024 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Statement by Salvador Guerra, member of the directorate of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front "somewhere in El Salvador"—date not given; recorded]

[Text] Since early October, the genocidal Salvadoran military-Christian Democratic junta launched a military offensive against the people under their so-called pacification plan. This resulted in the invasion of departments like Morazan, La Union, San Vicente and Chalatenango. The junta launched an unprecedented repressive offensive along these three fronts, involving artillery, tanks, air raids and large infantry contingents totaling over 2,000 men in Chalatenango, (?1,000) men in San Vicente and between 4,000 and 5,000 men in Morazan and La Union.

In view of this, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) placed all military units on the alert and also launched a popular counteroffensive. During that brief time, as we have reported, acts of sabotage were carried out at various (?points) in the country at the [words indistinct] fronts. In addition, an offensive was launched in the low income districts. The main highway in the north was cut off. This is in addition to the heavy fighting in Chalatenango which resulted in casualties for the enemy, including an artillery captain.

In San Vicente, we also managed to engage in battles to keep the enemy from organizing an offensive and from encircling the civilian population. We also managed to attack several positions in Cerros de San Pedro, (San Esteban Catarina), Guadalupe Cerro (Salum) and Verapaz. Furthermore, in Morazan Department we managed to sabotage all roads and land transportation and prevented supplies from reaching the enemy, which has forced it to desist from this offensive.

One of the important effects of the people's resistance was the great capacity of resistance obtained in the fighting by our companeros, who, fighting from inferior positions, managed to resist and they now continue holding the positions they had before the offensive. Furthermore, the enemy has withdrawn.

In addition, our military units have developed a great combat capacity. An example of this was the attack staged by the FMLN military units against the national guard garrison in Verapaz of approximately 100 national guard troops. This operation was a combined attack by our forces and we managed to surround the town. We succeeded in seizing full control of the town and we then advanced on the garrison, which we completely annihilated and entered. A complete disbanding of the national guard took place at the garrison and we seized all weapons there.

We then proceeded to occupy other positions and we executed some paramilitary elements of the Nationalist Democratic Organization.

As a result of all this fighting, the national guard suffered 12 casualties. The enemy was unable to conceal this crushing blow by the FMLN forces and could do nothing but accept it.

Campaign Against Public Transportation

PA310102 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish Vol 2, No 289, p 1,688

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 29 Oct (API NEWS)--The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) denounces the extermination campaign being carried out against the population in different parts of the country and warns city and interdepartmental public transportation vehicle owners and drivers that as long as the government maintains its repressive activities, the guerrilla forces will be in a permanent state of military action.

Therefore and for everybody's information, the FMLN announces that as of this moment, the guerrilla military forces will be sabotaging all public transportation vehicles circulating in San Salvador and in the rest of the country.

FMLN says that these activities will be suspended only when public transportation vehicles stop circulating. The FMLN calls on all public transportation vehicle owners and drivers to join the struggle of the people, who are seeking the decisive participation of all sectors. The FMLN also urges public transportation vehicle owners and drivers to keep their vehicles out of circulation during these days which are important for the people's struggle.

The FMLN also reports that between 70 and 100 persons are being killed every day by the repressive forces. It says that the progress made by people's war has required sacrifices and fighting spirit, inasmuch as peace, democracy and freedom, can only be obtained through the action carried out by the people's forces.

FARN CLAIMS CREDIT FOR ATTACK ON ARMY STAFF HQ

PA310116 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1249 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Members of the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] claimed credit for the recent attack on the armed forces general staff headquarters. According to a communique issued by the FARN which was sent to this station, rifles and RPG-Z rockets were used in the operation and several soldiers were killed. The FARN also condemns the killing of Felix Antonio Ulloa, the rector of the National University of El Salvador, and of his chauffer Francisco Ouellar, by two armed men at 25 North Avenue of this capital.

GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY SURRENDER TO MILITARY

PA012137 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 1 Nov 80 pp 4, 24

[Text] Several militants of the 28 February People's Leagues turned themselves in to the Cotera military authorities after participating in the most violent combat waged during the search operation carried out by military units.

They told the army authorities that they had decided to surrender, turning in their weapons and all else that they had used during these actions, taking advantage of the amnesty offered by the revolutionary government junta.

According to them, the leaders of that organization had recruited them to participate in actions in Morazan Department, but after observing that they were at a disadvantage and that those directing them were pressing them to continue and threatening them with death if they deserted, they decided to withdraw and turn themselves in to the authorities in response to the revolutionary government junta's appeal to lay down their weapons in accordance with the amnesty granted about 1 month ago. During the search operation carried out by military patrols in Morazan Department, serious clashes occurred between the soldiers and extremists scattered through the rural zones in the area.

Thousands of peasants who had been threatened with death because they were committed to their corn, rice, bean, coffee and cotton crops had to seek refuge in neighboring towns.

Women, old people and children had fled those rural areas several weeks earlier. Now they will return to the abandoned rural zones to resume their normal lives with the guarantee offered them by the armed forces, the Gotera authorities report.

AUTHORITIES ARREST 10 PERSONS, INCLUDING OPPOSITION LEADER

PA012316 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1757 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Approximately 10 persons were arrested this morning as a result of a military operation in (Ciudad Quereditza) and the Amatepeque neighborhood, according to official sources who noted that the arrested persons are being investigated.

Witnesses have said that among the arrested persons were a leader of the national commission of the People's Revolutionary Bloc and a young high school student.

Army spokesmen have said that raids of this type are carried out as a result of information received. They said that raids will be increased in the near future to fight subversion. It has not been announced whether or not the arrested persons will face a common court.

GUATEMALA

OFFICIAL SAYS BELIZE NEGOTIATIONS HAVE NOT FAILED

PA020131 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 2145 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The negotiations on Belize have not failed. On the contrary, they are being maintained to find a solution in line with the interests of the country and in accordance with the true situation of the people of Belize. These statements have been made by Acting Foreign Minister Alfonso Limas.

The official was asked about the resolution proposal presented to the United Nations by several Caribbean countries supported by Mexico, Panama and Nicaragua, which calls for the prompt independence of Belize.

The project presented to the United Nations states that the negotiations between Guatemala and England to find a solution to the old problem have failed since they have been going on for over 100 years.

LEADER TERMS MLN PARTY OF 'ORGANIZED VIOLENCE'

PA011613 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Deputy Leonel Sisniega Otero, official spokesman of the National Liberation Movement [MLN] and leader of the party's deputies, today explained his views on organized violence:

[Begin recording] On more than one occasion, we have been called the party of organized violence and I admit that the MLN is the party of organized violence. Organized violence is vigor, just like organized color is scenery and organized sound is harmony. There is nothing wrong with organized violence; it is vigor, and the MLN is a vigorous movement, a vigorous party that bravely confronts all those seeking to subvert order in our country in order to throw us into the arms of a masked or unmasked extreme left. [end recording]

Further on, Sisniega Otero insisted that Guatemala should break relations with Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama because at the United Nations these countries approved a draft resolution calling for Belize's independence.

HONDURAS

COMMANDO CLAIMS CREDIT FOR ATTACKS ON EMBASSIES

Rejection of U.S. 'Interference'

PA011236 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2025 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The U.S. Embassy windows were partially destroyed. A group identified as the Lorenzo Zelaya commando unit claimed credit for the attack this morning, calling it an armed action to protest U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of Honduras and the other Central American nations.

The communique rejects the peace treaty and condemns the political parties for their complicity in accepting the treaty. The commando group also asked the Honduran Armed Forces to grant refugee status to over 10,000 Salvadorans who have come here fleeing Salvadoran repression.

Chilean Embassy Attack

PA011246 Paris AFP in Spanish 0249 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 31 Oct (AFP)--The self-styled Lorenzo Zelaya commando group tonight claimed credit for the attempt today against the Chilean Embassy in Tegucigalpa through a telephone call to the daily LA TRIBUNA of this capital, it was learned here.

Four policemen were wounded when a powerful bomb exploded this afternoon in front of the diplomatic mission's garage, destroying the windows of the building.

This commando group, an affiliate of the recently created leftist group, the Morazanist Front for the Liberation of Honduras, also claimed credit for another attempt on Thursday evening against the U.S. Embassy here. On that occasion, several men from a moving automobile opened fire with light weapons against the building, but nobody was injured.

COUP RUMORS CONTINUE TO CIRCULATE IN CAPITAL

PA312202 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 OCt 80

[Text] Rumors about the possibility of a coup d'etat in Tegucigalpa have continued to circulate in the past few hours along with threats by the most conservative sectors in the country against the national constitution that is currently under discussion.

A PRENSA LATINA commentary notes that Honduras is an attractive candidate for the United States to use against the Sandinist process and the Salvadoran people, who are facing the Christian Democratic junta.

According to Mora Herman, the Liberal Party of Honduras, headed by Roberto Suazo Cordova, is hoping to win the 1981 general elections. However, the most reactionary military officers of Honduras do not want the Liberal victory and are extremely concerned about the new consitution which recognizes, among other things, the right of workers to participate in the profits of businesses and in management and advocates their right to attend schools.

The PRENSA LATINA commentary concludes by stating that this situation, worsened by the economic crisis, unemployment, inflation and the flight of capital, is placing Honduras under maneuvers and threats which seem to be leading to the staging of a coup.

NICARAGUA

EFFORTS TO RECOVER BOATS FROM NEIGHBORS FAIL

PA021600 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] The Georgina, a shrimp boat worth 5 million cordobas with fishing tackle worth another 3 million that was hijacked 21 October off Laguna de Perlas on Nicaragua's Atlantic Coast, has not been returned by the Honduran Government despite repeated Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry efforts to that effect in the last few days.

The Georgina was seized by modern pirates whose last names are Morgan and Carter. During the Somoza era, they were coowners of shrimp boats based in Bluefields. Armed with knives, these individuals threw the boat's 5-member crew overboard. The seamen were miraculously rescued from the sea off Falso Bluff at the mouth of Laguna de Perlas, however.

The situation of the Nicaraguan Fishing Institute's boats is critical. Companera Ruth Castro, head of Central American Affairs at the Foreign Ministry, said today that the Honduran Government has been holding six shrimp boats worth approximately 10 million cordobas since 15 March. The situation is critical and difficult, Castro said. She added that the Guatemalan Government has not yet returned 15 shrimp boats that were taken by Somozists there following the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution. Efforts have been made to recover the boats but Guatemala has been playing deaf, Castro said.

She added that at San Andres Island, currently in Colombian hands, there are three boats which are the property of the Nicaraguan revolutionary government.

ENVOY EXPLAINS POSITION TOWARD COSTA RICA

PA011831 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0117 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] San Jose, 30 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Javier Chamorro, Nicaraguan ambassador to Costa Rica, charged this afternoon that international campaign exists to break the solid brotherhood between his country and Costa Rica.

He also said that Nicaragua has in no way tried to block Costa Rica's aspirations to the UN Security Council seat and that the Sandinist authorities have acted honestly.

At a press conference, Chamorro said that it was necessary to clarify certain reports which have been circulating regarding the election of the Latin American member who will replace Jamaica on the Security Council.

There have been attempts to present a false and unreal image of Nicaragua's participation in order to make the brotherly Costa Rican people believe that we do not appreciate their great contribution to the struggle of the liberation of the Nicaraguan people, he stated.

These attacks, he added, are part of an international campaign unleashed and sponsored by the overseas enemies of the government who vainly seek to isolate the revolution through the systematic and persistent attacks through the international news media.

Chamorro said that his government has in no way violated its pact with Costa Rica, as was stated by Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, former Costa Rican foreign minister.

With due anticipation, the Nicaraguan Government--as did other countries such as Argentina and Mexico--notified the Costa Rican Government through the former minister as well as current Foreign Minister Niehaus Quesada that regrettably it was not in a position to offer its support this time in view of an existing commitment to Cuba.

He also indicated that after the withdrawal of Cuba and Guyana, Nicaragua's candidacy emerged spontaneously without any proposal on the part of its delegates and surprisingly, thanks to the prestige won by the revolution.

He also said that Nicaragua has at no time disavowed the "San Jose Pact," wherein it is indicated that future aspirations of a Central American candidate would be supported as long as there is no prior commitment on the part of the signatory countries.

The diplomatic representative said that the appreciation for the peoples and Government of Costa Rica does not imply that we will always think and act alike and that at a given moment we cannot compete on an international level, but must imply mutual respect for our positions as sovereign and independent countries which seek their own benefits and the overall realization of their peoples' goals.

Chamorro stated that his government has still not decided on its vote for the appointment of the new delegate to the Security Council and will wait to see what happens.

Responding to questions by newsmen, the ambassador admitted that there has been some fighting on the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border. He said that it particularly involves bands of criminals, although he did not dismiss the possibility that there also exist armed groups which oppose the Sandinist regime.

JUNTA MEMBER RAMIREZ THANKS CUBA FOR SUGAR DONATION

FL012001 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1918 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has announced that Cuba donated a large amount of sugar to Nicaragua to meet any possible shortage. In statements to the press, Ramirez said that in a gesture of fraternity and solidarity, the Cuban Government and people had given up 10,000 tons of their own reserves of sugar to help Nicaragua. He emphasized that the Cuban Government did not just make the offer but that a ship carrying the sugar was already being unloaded at San Juan del Sur, on Nicaragua's Atlantic coast.

Ramirez said that the Cuban sugar might not be used and might be returned since Nicaragua's sugar harvest is already under way and will produce about 250,000 tons, enough to meet the country's needs.

MINISTER SCORES PRIVATE ENTERPRISE REPRESENTATIVE

PA312242 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] External Commerce Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca stated today that Nicaragua has traded nothing with China or with any other country. He said this in response to a rumor started yesterday in the State Council by Jaime Montealegre, representative of private enterprise.

China bought 50,000 sacks of cotton from us at an average price of $86 and they paid us cash, Minister Martinez noted. According to the minister,the private enterprise representative was so impudent as to state that Nicaragua had sold its cotton at $60 per quintal. It happens that the guaranteed price for the producer alone is $68.

Regarding an alleged inability of the External Commerce Ministry to negotiate future sales, Martinez said that Nicaragua has already sold 175,000 sacks of cotton at approximately $80. With this, I hope I have made evident the lack of seriousness of the representative of private enterprise in an organization as important as the State Council, Minister Martinez stated.

MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON POLICE ABUSES

PA011648 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Interior Ministry communique to Nicaraguan people regarding police crimes--date not given; read by announcer]

[Text] The Interior Ministry is seriously concerned over the accidents that have been taking place during anticrime operations of the Sandinist police, accidents which have resulted in one person dead and three others injured.

The Interior Ministry informs the people that strong measures have been taken to investigate the circumstances of these cases and to bring those persons responsible to trial.

Some members of the Sandinist police have exceeded their functions without specific instructions from their immediate supervisor although, conversely, citizens have frequently disobeyed orders to stop at the checkpoints that must inevitably be set up in the areas of operations.

A case in point is that of a young woman, Urania Gonzalez, who was wounded. The driver of a vehicle had disobeyed an order to stop and had gone around a car that had been placed in the street to prevent vehicles from entering the danger area.

Bearing in mind, however, that the protection and respect for the physical integrity of citizens are the foundation and raison d'etre of our Sandinist police, whose behavior toward human rights must be irreproachable, this ministry has taken immediate steps and has ordered that elements involved in these criminal acts be dismissed and sent to the courts along with the evidence required to resolve the cases and to punish the culprits.

Concerning the specific incident during which Urania Gonzalez was wounded several days ago, the alleged culprits, Ramon Morales, Alberto Mendoza and Osvaldo Solano Canales, have been dismissed and sent to the courts.

Regarding the incident at Niquinomo during which two CONARCA [National Commission for Coffee Plantation Renewal] employees were wounded, former policemen Andres Mendoza Ruiz and Bayardo Garcia Padilla have been sent to the competent courts.

In conclusion and regarding the incident that took place on 28 October on the Masaya-Granada Road which cost the life of a small girl, the alleged culprits, Jose Membreno, Lenin Ruiz Saldado and Tomas de Jesus Tequeira, have been dismissed and arrested. They will be immediately placed at the disposal of the respective courts.

In taking these measures, the Interior Ministry has done nothing but adhere strictly to the revolutionary principles which demand respect for our people during this process of social transformation.

[Signed] Tomas Borge.

COLONEL LARIOS SENTENCED TO 7 YEARS IN PRISON

PA010009 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Criminal Court Justice Marta Lacayo today sentenced former Col Bernardino Larios Montiel to 7 years in prison. Francisco Antonio Martinez Rodriguez, Juan Maria Martinez Lopez, Roger Miranda Morales, Pablo Leonel Brenes Gutierrez and Juan (Jarcin) Granados were sentenced to 5 years in prison.

The charges filed against these persons were based on Article 1, Clauses A and B, of Decree No 5 of the Law on Public Order and Security.

The state attorney's office noted the activities of these individuals who formed a group to carry out activities harmful to the people's interests and to the achievements of the revolutionary government. They had also planned to attack the members of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

The prisoners, who were members of the so-called Democratic Armed Forces [FAD] directed by Colonel Larios, attacked the San Jose de los Remates barracks in May of this year. As a result of this attack, a member of the Sandinist People's Army died and another was injured. Socorro Isabel Arguello Martinez, Roberto Jose Larios Lopez and Maria Dilia Sequeira were sentenced to 2 years and 4 months in prison for covering up the crimes committed by Larios and the other members of the counterrevolutionary FAD. Adriana Obando Trebino and Isaias Alberto Rodriguez were sentenced by Justice Lacayo to 3 years and 6 months in prison for violating Clause A of Article 1 of the public order and security law.

ALLEGED COMMUNISTS RELEASED BY GUATEMALA, RETURN HOME

PA021716 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Two Nicaraguans, who were sent to various jails in Guatemala under charges of being communists, returned to Managua yesterday after repeated entreaties by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry before the government of Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia.

Francisco Javier Benavides, who had been hired to play baseball in Guatemala, and Marvin Daniel Gutierrez, a student, were arrested at the Atitlan Beach resort and sent to the jails in (Potolulu), where one of them was tortured. They were then transferred to jails in Escuintla at the orders of the immigration authorities and finally to the jails of the judicial police in Guatemala City.

Benavides is the Nicaraguan who was tortured. He now says he will never return to Guatemala. The efforts to obtain the Nicaraguans' release were conducted by the immigration office of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry through Leonel Rosales, Nicaraguan charge d'affairs in Guatemala.

One of the prisoners had left his passport at the hotel where he was staying but the Guatemalan police authorities did not believe him. Efforts to obtain the prisoners' release ended the day before yesterday and the two Nicaraguans were able to take a Copa Airline plane to Managua, where they arrived yesterday afternoon.

It should be noted that, in addition to Charge d'Affairs Rosales, the Nicaraguan Embassy in Guatemala has a second secretary, who is Horacio Baltodano; a civilian attache, who is Roberto (Fitin), and a cultural attache, who is (Coni) Pinel.

SANDINIST PEOPLE'S ARMY ISSUES NEW IDENTITY CARDS

PA301730 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Communique: The Defense Ministry advises that,

1. Beginning 3 November all members of the Sandinist People's Army will identify themselves with new identification cards.

2. The officers' identification cards will be yellow and signed by the chief of the general staff, Brigade Commander Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo. The identification cards of privates and noncommissioned officers and civilian workers will be light blue and white, respectively, and signed by the chief of the personnel and cadres section of the general staff, Comdr Roberto Calderon. All the identification cards will bear the photograph and signature of the owner.

3. After the date mentioned all identity cards previously issued by the army will be invalid. Anyone who has left the army for any reason and still has the old identity cards must turn it in at the Domestic Public Relations Section at the Monimbo Building, where the Seven Seas Hotel was located.

4. If any person, who is not an active member of the army, identifies himself with an identification card which is no longer valid, he could be accused of usurpation of function in addition to any other crimes committed through the use of the identification card.

Managua, 29 October 1980, Domestic Public Relations Section, Defense Ministry.

CASTRO RECEIVES IRAQI ENVOY, MESSAGE ON CONFLICT

FL011325 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party's Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, yesterday received 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud 'Abdallah, government minister and special envoy of Iraq's president, Saddam Husayn. Mahmud 'Abdallah delivered a message from the Iraqi president to Fidel which concerns the current conflict between Iraq and Iran.

AGREEMENT WITH USSR PROVIDES FOR 50 PERCENT INCREASE IN TRADE

FL011417 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Trade between Cuba and the Soviet Union during the forthcoming 5-year period will be 50 percent more than during the present economic 5-year period, according to the agreement signed in Moscow on Friday between the two countries by the presidents of their respective planning organs. It is expected the trade will amount to some 30 billion rubles, that is, some $43 billion, for an average of more than $8 billion per year.

The important agreement signed by Nikolay Baybakov and Humberto Perez provides for Soviet economic and technical assistance in the construction and renovation of industrial plants and other objectives in the electrical, nickel mining, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and petroleum refining industries. Cuba will also receive Soviet economic and technical assistance in the development of machinery construction, in transportation and communications, in building materials used in the sugar industry, as well as in the food and light industries, especially in the textile area. Assistance will also be received in the agricultural-livestock and geology sectors as well as other areas.

The important economic and trade agreement signed yesterday also provides for the cooperation of Lenin's fatherland in the integral development of Cuba's sugar and agricultural production and the industrial processing of citrus within the framework of specific CEMA programs for long-term cooperation.

The two countries agreed to continue working to develop economic cooperation beyond the end of the 5-year period. They also agreed to work in the joint preparation of the general plan to develop the Cuban economy until 1990 and other areas until 2000.

The agreement signed in Moscow will step up the growth of trade, the execution of investment projects and will increase the potential and effectiveness of the Cuban economy, raise our people's living standards and intensify economic and scientific-technical ties between our two countries.

RAUL CASTRO CHAIRS ARTILLERY ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY

FL011940 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party's Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] has chaired the ceremony to mark the 20th anniversary of the FAR artillery held at the Camilo Cienfuegos Artillery School. Pedro Miret Prieto, member of the party Politburo and founder of the artillery, spoke at the ceremony, which ended with a military parade. Div Gen Raul Menendez Tomassevich, chief of the Central Army, received the banner declaring that command the winner of the national artillery competition which all armies throughout the country participated in.

MALMIERCA ARRIVES IN YUGOSLAVIA FOR TALKS ON GULF CONFLICT

For Belgrade reportage on the visit to Yugoslavia of Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign affairs of Cuba, for talks on the conflict between Iran and Iraq, see the Yugoslavia section of the 3 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT, PARTY ARRIVE ON VISIT

PA312219 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1658 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, 31 Oct (EFE)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala arrived at the Santo Domingo airport at 1230 (1630 GMT) today. Dominican President Antonio Guzman received his Colombian counterpart. Turbay arrived with his wife, his children and a large party.

Guzman Decorated

FL011608 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] President Antonio Guzman asserted last night that the Dominican Republic and Colombia have waged hard struggles [words indistinct] to establish democratic regimes. He said that since he became president of the Dominican Republic, he has devoted himself to preserving that conquest which is the result of such an arduous struggle. Guzman said that the Dominican Government and people have [words indistinct] the future, determined to (?strengthen) and consolidate their democratic way of life.

The Dominican president was thanking Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, following his decoration with the Order of Boyaca, an honor the Colombian Government bestows on foreign heads of state. Speaking of the decoration, Guzman emphasized: This decoration, which I receive in behalf of all Dominicans, is the symbol of independence, freedom and democracy. He said that this decoration further strengthens the feelings of affection and friendship between Colombians and Dominicans.

Turbay Speech

PA012153 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Santo Domingo--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay reiterated here his thesis that not only individuals and persons have human rights to be respected but nations also have economic and social rights that must not be ignored by the powerful.

The chief of state spoke last night at a special event hosted by Dominican President Antonio Guzman Fernandez and his wife. Turbay stressed the need to strengthen democracy and to enforce respect for human rights in our America. The text of his speech:

[Begin Turbay recording] His Excellency Mr President and Mrs Guzman, Mr Vice President, Messrs Ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, ladies and distinguished personalities:

Once more, Mr President, you have showed us your chivalry, your generosity and the affection that spontaneously springs from your heart toward the Colombian people and him who today enjoys the great honor of representing them.

To show the Dominican Republic and President Guzman the affection we feel for him and his nation, I have come here with my wife and daughters, my foreign and defense ministers, several members of the Senate and House of Representatives and a very select and distinguished delegation of the private sector combining many of the highest virtues of our country so they may, of course, enjoy the pleasant atmosphere of fraternity toward Colombia which one can feel and touch in the Dominican Republic by virtue of the very generous position your government has once more adopted as a result of the old ties we had the opportunity to appreciate and analyze this afternoon.

I feel moved at receiving such warm welcome and naturally overwhelmed by the great attention. I have been moved upon hearing you speak about the need to strengthen democracy and to make respect for human rights prevail in our America. I have been insisting lately on a thesis which I feel is equally worthy of respect. It is that not only persons and individuals have human rights that must be respected but that nations also have economic and social rights that cannot be ignored by the powerful unless they wish all of us to succumb to a political and social turmoil of unforeseeable consequences.

That is why we are speaking in a language with a new dimension that presupposes a new type of relations between North America and Latin America so that attention may be given to the defense of those social and economic rights of peoples and, of course, to the preservation of the supreme dignity of human beings.

I thank Your Excellency once more for your warm welcoming words. I also want to express to you that we will always remember with pleasure our visit to the Dominican Republic where we have found not only good friends but, what is even more difficult to find, good brothers. [applause] [end recording]

GRENADA

GOVERNMENT RELEASES DETAINEES HELD SINCE GAIRY OVERTHROW

FL311525 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 27 Oct 80 p 8

[Excerpts] St. Georges, Grenada, Sunday (CANA)--The People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) in Grenada has released 13 detainees held without trial since the coup that overthrew the government of Sir Eric Gairy in March, 1979.

Those set free include three junior ministers in the Gairy regime--George Donovan (foreign and home affairs) Christler Thomas (prime minister's office) and Albert Forsythe (agriculture, land and fisheries).

Another three members of the ousted administration are among 75 people still held by the security forces. These are Herbert Preudhomme, Sir Eric's deputy prime minister, Oliver Raeburn, minister of education, and Norman Desquza, minister of state in the ministry of works and sport.

The government order on Thursday also released Neville Rennie, a prominent member of Gairy's United Labour Party and Albert Abraham, civil servant and supervisor of elections during Gairy's regime.

Other prominent people released include: Ann Alexander who figured in the 1973-74 Duffus commission of enquiry into the breakdown of law and order in Grenada.

NATIONAL PARTY URGES RETURN TO CONSTITUTIONAL RULE

FL311515 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 25 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] St. George's, Grenada, Friday (CANA)--The Grenada National Party [GNP] of former Premier Herbert Blaize has again urged the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) which seized power in coup 19 months ago, to return the island to constitutional rule.

The socialist PRG in one of its first acts in office suspended the constitution shortly after overthrowing the government of Sir Eric Gairy on March 13, 1979.

The GNP has made its latest request in a letter to Prime Minister Maurice Bishop by Mr Blaize.

The GNP, along with the New Jewel Movement which forms the PRG, were a united opposition in parliament before the coup.

GNP sources said today that the latest letter to Mr. Bishop was a follow-up to one of April 30 making undisclosed proposals regarding the constitution.

The sources said that the prime minister had not replied and the GNP was again urging that "serious constructive considertion" be given to its submissions.

The opposition had said earlier this year that it believed "an acceptable constitution could be devised under which the revolutionary government would have at least one sure new term in office and at the same time enable the people to exercise their rightful say in the enactment of their laws through their elected representatives."

Laws become effective as proclaimed by the government.

What GNP envisages is a presidential type of government but the party holds the view that consideration of the restoration of a constitution should not be confused with election considerations.

GNP argues the two are not necessarily the same and the party does not expect general elections will be held before they are constitutionally due (next year).

The PRG had promised early elections but now says these were not an issue among Grenadians.

JAMAICA

SEAGA ASSUMES OFFICE, MAKES APPOINTMENTS

PA020313 Paris AFP in Spanish 0222 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Kingston, 1 Nov (AFP)--Edward Seaga, winner of Thursday's legislative elections in Jamaica, was sworn in tonight as prime minister at a ceremony in the governor's palace here and officially assumed office tonight.

Seaga, leader of the Labor Party (conservative) immediately announced that he will take over the duties of finance minister.

Seaga appointed former Prime Minister Lawson Shearer deputy prime minister and decided to retain Governor General Florizel Glasspole in his post.

According to provisional results, Seaga's Labor Party will have 51 seats in the Jamaican parliament while outgoing Prime Minister Michael Manley's People's National Party (socialist) will have 9 seats.

SEAGA ANNOUNCES EXPULSION OF CUBAN AMBASSADOR

PA011344 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0115 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Kingston, 31 Oct (EFE)--Edward Seaga, leader of the Jamaica Labor Party [JLP] and future prime minister, announced here today that the new government next week will expel Cuban Ambassador in Kingston Ulises Estrada.

In his opening comments during a news conference held after his overwhelming election victory, Seaga expressed his "dissatisfaction" with the conduct of the Cuban ambassador because "he offended the Jamaican people."

Fulfilling the promises he made on several occasions during his election campaign, Seaga said he declares Ulises Estrada persona non grata for his new government.

The JLP leader did not say whether he would break relations with Cuba but during an interview with EFE prior to the elections he said he would continue relations with the Castro government but at a "national" not a party level.

According to Seaga, the close relations between Castro and Manley resulted in a party-to-party relationship between the two governments and allegedly caused the interference of Cuba in the internal affairs of Jamaica.

The JLP has maintained that the Cuban Government has sent to Jamaica hundreds of agents to control national politics. According to the Cuban ambassador, his government, through the experience of its technicians, contributed to the construction of many schools and to the carrying out of various public works.

In one of his latest charges against the Castro government, Seaga said that the election propaganda of Manley's People's National Party had been printed in Cuba. "The people of Jamaica have not had enough pride, power or authority to expel him," Seaga stated referring to the Cuban ambassador in Kingston.

Seaga promised today he will put an end to the role assumed by his predecessor as defender of the Third World countries and as an active member of the nonaligned movement.

In Kingston economic circles, it is expected that Seaga will ask for U.S. investments to reactivate the national economy but Seaga himself has cautioned that at least 3 years will be necessary to reestablish economic balance in the country which today has a serious shortage of foreign exchange.

Ulises Estrada's Comment

PA012208 Paris AFP in Spanish 2151 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Kingston, 1 Nov (AFP)—Ulises Estrada, Cuban ambassador to Jamaica, told AFP here today that the new Jamaican conservative government led by Edward Seaga has asked him to leave the island "as soon as possible."

The ambassador, regarded "persona non grata" by the Jamaican Labor Party, winner of the legislative elections on Thursday, was notified of his expulsion an hour before the governor turned over office to the new Jamaican prime minister.

MANLEY: DEFEAT DUE TO CHALLENGING WEST

PA312206 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] With only a few electoral districts still unreported, the rightwing Jamaica Labor Party already has 43 seats in the new parliament while the People's National Party has only 9, news agencies report.

At a news conference this morning, outgoing Prime Minister Michael Manley said that what has happened in Jamaica is evidence of what can happen to a country when it dares challenge the Western world's power structure in trying to carry out important social transformations in favor of the people. I will never regret that I challenged that power structure, Manley said.

Edward Seaga, JLP leader and apparent next prime minister of Jamaica, is planning, according to what he said during the campaign, to put the state's enterprises in private hands and to allow foreign capital penetration.

PNP'S DUNCAN CHARGES IRREGULARITIES IN ELECTIONS

PA020224 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Donald Duncan, secretary general of the People's National Party (PNP) of Jamaica, has charged that there were irregularities and manipulation of the elections on Thursday in favor of the Jamaica Labor Party [JLP] headed by Edward Seaga.

During a news conference in Kingston shortly after the preliminary results of the voting were released, Duncan accused certain members of the security forces of aborting democracy and expressed doubt as to the rectitude of the electoral process. Finally, Duncan accused the JLP of having waged a campaign of terrorism and violance against supporters of the PNP. He said that the security forces deliberately carried out acts of sabotage in the electoral process. Seaga's party obtained 50 of the 60 parliamentary seats in the elections on Thursday.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

EXPRESS EDITORIAL DISCUSSES GUYANA'S BURNHAM

FL141405 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 9 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 8 Oct (CANA)—The EXPRESS newspaper today launched a scathing attack on Guyana leader Forbes Burnham, who shifted from prime minister to the more powerful post of president this week, as a new constitution took effect in the neighboring republic.

In an editorial, the newspaper said: "Comrade Forbes Burnham has now gone the full hog and appointed himself executive president of Guyana. A dictator in fact, he has now become in name as well and we guess we should really be applauding his honesty", the paper said.

"Except that Mr Burnham at his swearing-in ceremony felt the need to trumpet the rights enshrined in his so-called "People's constitution", irnoring the fact that rights in Guyana are dependent on Mr Burnham's whims."

The editorial came a day after Barbados' lone daily, the ADVOCATE-NEWS, called Guyana a dictatorship.

"Mr Burnham is not fooling anybody except perhaps the fanatical members of the Burnham cult. Notice that we do not even say his PNC (People's National Congress) Party, since membership in that organisation for many Guyanese is really a question of survival, rather than any love either for the president or his polcies", the EXPRESS remarked.

"Under the new constitution, Mr Burnham contends the Guyanese people will be entitled among other things to "free education, free health services" and others "much more important, meaningful and in tune with our desires", the paper said.
It added "we can be sure that press freedom is not included among these and by corollary the right to protest, which Mr Burnham has succeeded in curtailing either by direct intimidation or intimidation from his goon squads, even if they persist in claiming that they are not acting in his name.

"Let us not, however, charge Mr Burnham with not having a sense of humour. He has not yet announced a date for election, due since 1973, because he has not yet "consulted with himself."

Undoubtedly the results of that election will also be determined after Mr Burnham has consulted with Mr Burnham. The late (calypsonian) spoiler would have produced a gem of a calypso from this one."

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 215 4 November 1980

CONTENTS

COLOMBIA

Turbay Responds to Venezuela's Suspension of Sea Talks F 1
President Pledges Additional Security Measures in Medellin F 2
Communist Party Denies Giving Aid, Support to FARC F 2
Army Kills FARC Member in Bucaramanga Clash F 2

VENEZUELA

President Herrera Doubts Border Talks Can Resume on Schedule L 1
More Demonstrations in Merida as Police Control Continues L 1

PANAMA

LA PRENSA Publishes Panama-USSR Trade Agreement [2 Nov] N 1
Chamber of Commerce Protest [LA REPUBLICA 30 Oct] N 3
Local Business Group's Protest [LA PRENSA 3 Nov] N 3
Foreign Minister Cites Effect of U.S. Elections on Treaty N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

El Salvador, Honduras Sign General Peace Treaty in Lima P 1
Text of Treaty P 1
Salvadoran Foreign Minister's Speech P 8
Honduran Foreign Secretary's Speech P 10
Peruvian President's Closing Speech P 12
Report on Remarks, Ceremony P 12

COSTA RICA

Niehaus Invites C.A. Foreign Ministers to 7 Nov Meeting P 13
Spadafora's Visit for 'Professional Reasons' P 13

EL SALVADOR

Junta Member Majano Survives Assassination Attempt P 13
FDR's Ungo Denounces U.S. Aid, 'Putrid Regime' P 13
Group Attacks Nejapa, Destroys Communications Office P 14
Five Rural Troopers Killed by Guerrillas P 14
Manager of International Fair Shot to Death P 14
Church Concerned for Arrestees; 21 Found Dead P 14
Archbishop Calls For 'Humanization' of Conflict P 15

GUATEMALA

Ambassador White's Attitude, U.S. 'Liberals' Criticized [PRENSA LIBRE 22 Oct] P 16
Alleged ORPA Guerrillas Killed in Coatepeque Clash P 17
Media Reports Murders, Kidnappings, Explosions P 17

NICARAGUA

Ramirez, D'Escoto Cite U.S. Groups' Support [EL NUEVO DIARIO 26 Oct] P 18
Ortega, Hassan Answer Questions on 'Face the People' [BARRICADA 25 Oct] P 18
Policemen Dismissed for Abuse of Authority P 20
Briefs: Fishing Institute Goals P 20

CUBA

Final Protocol of Intersputnik Meeting Signed Q 1
Minister Fernandez Opens Socialists Education Conference Q 1
Hungarian Party Official Delivers Kadar Message for Castro Q 1
Castro Congratulates 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on Reelection Q 2
'Mysterious Landing' Reported East of Havana, Patrols Increased [AFP] Q 2
Castro Tours Havana Province, Matanzas on Red Sunday Q 2
Hart Tours Santiago de Cuba Cultural Activities Q 2

CARIBBEAN

Caribbean Community Considers Strategy for 1980's [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 28 Oct] S 1

DOMINICA

Cuban Envoy Presents Money From Nonaligned Movement [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 29 Oct] S 1

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Legislators Discuss Carter-Reagan Choice S 2
Bosch Predicts PRD Defeat in Next Elections S 2

TURKEY RESPONDS TO VENEZUELA'S SUSPENSION OF SEA TALKS

PA040137 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota--President Luis Herrera Campins' announcement of a suspension of the resumption of the Colombian-Venezuelan dialogue to establish sea limits has coincided with the summoning to Bogota of the Colombian negotiators and the statement of Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala to the effect that he will not exert pressure for an agreement with the neighboring country.

In Caracas, the Miraflores Palace gave us additional details about the decision of Herrera Campins. The palace stated that only if there is consensus will the Venezuelan Government sign the agreement with the Colombian authorities.

Jorge Mario Eastman, Colombia's ambassador to the United States, said today in Washington that the Colombian negotiators were called to an urgent meeting to be held on Wednesday. Eastman had planned to return on 9 November to join his delegation colleagues but the statements made today by the Venezuelan Government have changed the situation.

The dialogue for the discussion of the differences was scheduled to take place on 10 November in Caraballeda, Venezuela. The fifth meeting was suspended a few days ago after an agreement in principle was reached. The two governments have been submitting this draft agreement to the consideration of the various sectors of the population.

In Santo Domingo, shortly before departing for Bogota today, President Turbay Ayala made a statement that had the effect of a cold shower on the Colombian news media when he said that he will not press for any agreement.

Of course, he said, I don't want to force any situation so as to achieve something during my administration. I have to think of Venezuela and Colombia and not only of my government.

Various Venezuelan political circles have stated their opposition to the treaty draft. In Colombia, only former Foreign Minister Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa has said that the draft treaty is disadvantageous for Colombia.

The Colombian Foreign Ministry has not been officially informed yet by the Venezuelan Government regarding an indefinite postponement of the sixth meeting which should take place in Caraballeda. This information was given to this radio station by Colombian negotiator Carlos Holguin Holguin. Holguin said that in principle the 10 November date for a definite decision by the Venezuelan authorities on whether or not they accept the draft treaty on sea limits still stands.

Holguin said that the situation, in general terms, is this: There is opposition from minor groups in Venezuela and the positions of big groups such as the Democratic Action, Movement for Socialism and the Social Christian Party, to which the Venezuelan president belongs, are unknown. Holgnin said that the postponement could have resulted from the formal opposition of one of the two big political parties of Venezuela. However, he noted, the Colombian Foreign Ministry knows nothing about this.

Holguin also referred to statements attributed to Venezuelan Negotiator Pedro Nikken which are contrary to the draft treaty. Holguin said that the statements by the Venezuelan negotiator would be a contradiction since he has defended the draft treaty just as it stands right now. Surely it is something that, after being published out of context, appears contrary to the agreement, Holguin said. Holguin also noted that the Colombian negotiators have read in Caracas newspapers statements by Nikken which are favorable to the sea limits treaty.

PRESIDENT PLEDGES ADDITIONAL SECURITY MEASURES IN MEDELLIN

PA301410 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala sent a message to organized groups in Medellin today announcing that the government will spare no effort to restore peace and calm to the residents of Antioquia Department.

The president's message is addressed to the civic and economic organizations of Antioquia Department, and outlines the measures the government is going to adopt to curb the high incidence of crime which has recently affected Medellin.

Among these measures are: The number of Administrative Department of Security [DAS], D-2 and F-2 agents will be increased and they will be given effective weapons to fight drug trafficking. Judges will be afforded special protection and they in turn will make every effort to discharge their duties in a decorous manner. The soldiers, policemen and DAS agents in Medellin will be given better weapons and means of transportation and communications. The government will expedite the procedures so that Medellin can carry out a number of public projects, improve its public services and generate employment.

COMMUNIST PARTY DENIES GIVING AID, SUPPORT TO FARC

PA310106 Paris AFP in Spanish 1613 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 29 Oct (AFP)--The Colombian Communist Party today denied that it has any ties with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrillas.

Gilberto Viera, secretary general of the Colombian Communist Party, said before the Chamber of Representatives that his party does not support or help the FARC, which is one of the country's most active seditious groups.

Several days ago, Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva affirmed that the Communist Party was helping the FARC not only with arms and money, but that many of its members had been given guerrilla training.

Viera emphatically denied that the FARC is the "armed branch" of the Colombian Communist Party, but said that "the communists have great admiration and respect for the guerrillas. They are people who have risen up in arms for a political ideal which they have chosen and they are doing this to protest the despotism which is being practiced under the state of siege."

ARMY KILLS FARC MEMBER IN BUCARAMANGA CLASH

PA011609 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1826 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Bucaramanga, Colombia, 31 Oct (EFE)--The second in command of the 4th Front of the "Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia" (FARC), alias "Eden," was killed during an armed clash with regular troops, military sources reported here today. The guerrilla was killed in Puerto Pinzon while five other guerrillas who were accompanying him were apparently wounded and fled.

The military commander of Santander Province indicated that the guerrillas, who were caught by surprise by one of the army columns, carried automatic weapons, mostly Soviet made.

It was also learned that a guerrilla known as "Camila" was arrested in the same place and was found in possession of identification cards for membership in the Communist Party of Colombia. Apparently, the woman was in charge of issuing cards to militants in the area of Santander.

PRESIDENT HERRERA DOUBTS BORDER TALKS CAN RESUME ON SCHEDULE

PA040059 Paris AFP in Spanish 0011 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Caracas, 3 Nov (AFP)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins said here today that he believes that it is impossible to resume the sixth round of talks on the Colombian-Venezuelan border conflict on 10 November as scheduled.

The sixth round of talks was interrupted here in the middle of October so that both countries could conduct consultations on the draft of the border agreement. In Venezuela, statements are being made very day on the issue. Most statements reject the agreement drafted by negotiators from the two countries.

MORE DEMONSTRATIONS IN MERIDA AS POLICE CONTROL CONTINUES

PA010019 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] The city of Merida continues under police control following new demonstrations and disturbances which have injured many people, including students, policemen and national guardsmen. There is a tense atmosphere here today and the city is under the control of the police and the army, who are afraid that more disturbances might occur.

A student was reported killed, but this was later denied. One wounded student, Miguel (Sangroni Saul), is in the university hospital. The other wounded students are Luis Antonio Aguilar, Luis Martinez, Antonio Saavedra, Abel Perez and Pedro Leon. All of them were shot during yesterday's demonstrations.

It was also learned that 19 policemen, including two officers, and 4 national guardsmen were seriously injured.

The Merida Chamber of Commerce has estimated damages at 45 million bolivares. According to eyewitnesses looting was committed by a gang of hoodlums who slipped in among the demonstrators.

Meanwhile, the president of the Students Federation of the University of Los Andes, (Caraxiolo) Leon, remains in prison in Valencia. Leon was arrested after he and other students from the University of Carabobo perpetrated the so-called taking of Valencia.

The students and authorities of Merida feel that the situation in very serious and that the violence might increase. The problems began with a budget crisis at the University of Los Andes, which is on the verge of closing down.

LA PRENSA PUBLISHES PANAMA-USSR TRADE AGREEMENT

PA031237 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Nov 80 p 4c

[Trade agreement between the Republic of Panama and the USSR, 8 October 1979]

[Text] The Government of the Republic of Panama and the Government of the USSR, in order to contribute to the development and strengthening of trade relations between the two countries, based on equality and reciprocal advantages, have agreed on the following:

Article 1
The two parties grant each other the status of most favored nation in all trade matters.

This article does not include prerogatives and privileges already granted or to be granted in the future to bordering countries so as to help border trade.

Regarding the Republic of Panama this status will not affect:

A. Prerogatives and privileges already granted, or to be granted in the future to the Latin American Economic System member countries and other Latin American countries.

B. Prerogatives and privileges already granted or to be granted in the future to developing countries.

Article 2
The two parties will grant the necessary aid in the import and export of goods from one country to the other, according to the laws, rules and regulations existing in each country.

Article 3
Business transactions covered by the present agreement will be conducted between natural and legal Panamanian officials and private persons on the one part and Soviet foreign trade organizations in the role of independent legal persons on the other. Transactions will be conducted within the framework of existing laws in each country regarding imports, exports and control of foreign exchange.

Article 4
Merchandise transactions conducted under the present agreement will be agreed upon by the two parties, according to prices on the main international markets.

Article 5
The two parties agree that all payments between the Republic of Panama and the USSR will be made in freely exchangeable currency according to existing regulations in each country.

Article 6
To insure better implementation of this agreement, the two parties will decide through diplomatic channels all matters pertaining to the financing and transportation of merchandise, as well as technological cooperation.

Article 7
The two parties will cooperate with each other regarding trade fairs to be conducted in the two countries and in organizing expositions in each other's countries, under conditions agreed upon by pertinent agencies of the two countries.

Articles consigned to fairs and expositions, as well as samples with no commercial value will be exempt from duties and similar taxes, as per each country's laws.

Article 8
The Republic of Panama agrees that the USSR will establish a trade mission in the Republic of Panama. The mission's legal status will be determined according to the stipulations contained in the annex to this agreement, which is part of the same.

The USSR agrees that the Republic of Panama may establish its trade mission whenever it deems it necessary. This mission, its officials, and offices will reciprocally enjoy the same immunities and privileges granted to the USSR Trade Mission's officials and offices in Panama.

Article 9
At the request of one of the parties, the two countries will meet alternately in Panama and Moscow to fulfill the present agreement and, if necessary to draft recommendations aimed at developing trade between the USSR and the Republic of Panama.

Article 10
This agreement will be in effect provisionally upon being signed and will be definitely in effect when the two parties, after having fulfilled the requirements of their respective laws, give notice of their ratification.

The duration of the agreement will be of 2 years, automatically renewable year after year, unless one of the parties notifies the other, at least 6 months before the expiration date of the agreement, of its decision not to renew the agreement.

Prepared in Panama 8 October 1979, in two originals, both in Spanish and Russian, both originals being equally valid.

Representing the Government of the Republic of Panama

Representing the Government of the USSR.

Annex On the legal status of the USSR Trade Mission in Panama

Article 1
The USSR Trade Mission in the Republic of Panama will conduct the following functions:
A. To contribute to develop trade relations between the USSR and the Republic of Panama;
B. To present the USSR trade interests in the Republic of Panama in anything concerning USSR foreign trade; and
C. To help USSR foreign trade organizations in purchases, sales, and other commercial transactions.

Article 2
The USSR Trade Mission will have its offices in the City of Panama.

The trade representative and his substitutes will enjoy all the privileges and immunities granted by international law to members of foreign diplomatic missions.

Administrative and technical, as well as service personnel of the trade missions will enjoy all the privileges and immunities granted to the corresponding category of personnel of foreign diplomatic missions

The offices of the trade mission will enjoy all the immunities and privileges granted to offices of foreign diplomatic missions

The trade mission will have the right to use codes in its correspondence.

The trade mission will not be subject to regulations on commercial registry.

Article 3
The establishment of the USSR Trade Mission in Panama will in no way hinder the rights of Panamanian natural or legal persons, or of USSR foreign trade organizations to conduct business transactions among themselves.

Chamber of Commerce Protest

PA030436 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 30 Oct 80 pp 1, 10

[Text] The Chamber of Commerce, industries and Agriculture of Panama has asked the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives to postpone the discussions on the agreement between the Republic of Panama and the Soviet Union. A letter sent by Edgardo Carles, acting president of the Chamber of Commerce, to Luis de Leon Arias, president of the "Popular Power," states: "Before approving agreements with that power, we must realize that the Soviet Union is the leader of the communist system, the declared enemy of the free enterprise system and freedom of expression, and that the Marxist-Leninist ideology is in open contradiction with the culture, democratic customs, the social and political systems and the religious traditions of our people." The note from the Chamber of Commerce concludes by stating: "Consequently, we ask for a postponement of the discussions on that agreement so that it can be studied and all the sectors of the nation can evaluate the agreement's content, measure its effects and express their own opinions."

Local Business Group's Protest

PA037231 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Nov 80 p 1

[Excerpt] The Chamber of Commerce of Santiago de Veraguas has sent a telegram to this newspaper to vigorously protest the presence of members of a Soviet trade mission in our country. The telegram from the Chamber of Commerce of Santiago de Veraguas is another protest against the relations that our government is trying to establish with the Soviet Union without consulting the majority of the country's people. Important business sectors have been holding meetings to evaluate the effects that the ratification of the trade treaty with the USSR, which is currently under discussion at the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, would have on our national security and on business activities in Panama. Reports obtained by this newspaper reveal that trade relations with the USSR would be of no benefit to Panama because we cannot export much to the Soviets as we do not have that much that may be of interest to them.

FOREIGN MINISTER CITES EFFECT OF U.S. ELECTIONS ON TREATY

PA310027 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores presented his annual report to the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives yesterday afternoon. Foreign Minister Ozores said things of great importance for the citizens in general:

[Begin recording] The Panamanian Government has made a formal protest to the U.S. Government, not over the presence, but over the type of training that a group of Salvadoran military personnel was receiving in the School of the Americas. We hope this will not happen again, but should it happen, we will continue insisting that the School of the Americas play a totally different role than it has been playing in the past few years. As to the measures to be adopted in case Mr Reagan wins the U.S. election, in truth that does not worry us. Mr Reagan has repeatedly expressed views--and this has come as no surprise, since his views have been known for years--against the Torrijos-Carter treaties. If by chance he did achieve the U.S. presidency, he will find a treaty that has not only been signed, but also ratified by both countries. In other words, the treaty is in effect. I would like to inform you that President Royo has just completed a very lengthy report that will be submitted shortly to the U.S. president explaining in careful detail our position on the violations of both the letter and the spirit of the treaties. This is valid for the U.S. executive branch, regardles of whether Carter remains in the White House or Reagan comes in. In other words, the Panamanian Government's and people's determination and correct position will remain unchanged regardless of who the president of the United States is. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR, HONDURAS SIGN GENERAL PEACE TREATY IN LIMA

Text of Treaty

PA021815 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Oct 80

["General Peace Treaty" between the Republics of El Salvador and Honduras signed on 30 October at the government palace in Lima, Peru: read alternately by "a delegate from El Salvador and Honduras"--live]

[Text] The Governments of El Salvador and Honduras, inspired by the high spirit of fraternity and by tradition and their profound historical and cultural ties that constitute the natural basis of their relations at all levels, desirous of guaranteeing a firm and lasting peace that will never be broken and on the basis of which they can establish the basis of productive coexistence, persuaded that harmony and active cooperation between the two republics is indispensable for the development of their respective peoples, aware that the consolidation of peace between the two peoples and governments is a real and indispensable constribution to the sacred cause of the reconstruction of the Central American fatherland, certain that they are accurately interpreting the desires and feelings that are most vivid and rooted in the feelings of solidarity of both peoples, grateful for the most valuable mediation of the illustrious jurisconsult, Dr Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, whose profound patience and great presence have contributed notably to the achievement of the definitive agreement, in compliance with the agreement signed in Washington on 6 October 1976, under which a mediation procedure was adopted, have appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries Fidel Chavez Mena, minister of foreign relations of El Salvador and Col Cesar Elvir Sierra, secretary of foreign relations of Honduras, who, after it was found that they were duly authorized to do so, agreed to signed the following general peace treaty:

Title 1. Peace and Treaty

Chapter 1. Peace

Article 1. The Governments of El Salvador and Honduras reaffirm their conviction that peace is indispensable for the harmonious coexistence and development of their peoples and agree, formally and solemnly, to consider eliminated the differences that have temporarily separated the two states. Consequently, they declare their firm intention to maintain, preserve, and consolidate peace between themselves and renounce, in their relations, the use of force, threat or any type of pressure or aggression, as well as any action or omission that is incompatible with the principles of international law.

Article 2. Between El Salvador and Honduras and between the citizens of the two states, there will be a firm and perpetual peace, solid fraternity and permanent, constructive cooperation.

Article 3. Both parties agree to resolve by peaceful means, and in accordance with the principles and norms of international law, any difference of any kind that may arise between them in the future.

Article 4. Similarly, they pledge to instill in the spirits and the minds of their respective inhabitants, through educational and cultural programs, respect for the dignity of both states and their citizens and an awareness of the urgent need for close cooperation between the two countries for mutual advancement and to better serve the authentic Central American ideal.

Article 5. Each of the governments, respecting the principle of freedom of expression and thought, will seek the cooperation of the various communications media in order to make the intention announced in the preceding article effective.

Chapter 2. Treaty

Article 6. After an analysis of the various treaties, both bilateral and multilateral, signed by the two parties from independence to the present, they agree that:

1. As far as bilateral treaties are concerned, their status is determined by the provisions of each treaty, depending on its nature, objective and purpose, its duration or deadline and its possible replacement of subsequent instruments.

2. The two governments pledge to comply with multilateral treaties to which both states are signatory, with the exception of:

A. Those which may have been denounced by either of the parties.

B. The provisions of any others on which either of the parties has expressed reservations in unilateral declarations, without detriment to the provisions of Article 35 of the present treaty.

Title 2. Free Transit

Article 7. Beginning with the effective date of this treaty, each of the parties will permit free transit through its territory, without discrimination of any kind, to persons, goods and vehicles of the other party, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the state being transited.

Article 8. For the purposes of the present title, the following definitions will apply:

A. Free transit of persons means the entry into the territory of one of the parties and the free circulation therein, by citizens of the other party, for a specific period of time and without the intention to remain therein.

B. Free transit of goods means the transportation in vehicles or by any other means of merchandise or goods across the territory of one of the parties for departure to a third country. The entry of capital goods and merchandise from one of the parties to a destination in the other will be regulated by the provisions established in this regard in the treaty covering the Central American Common Market for the trade treaty between the two countries.

C. Free transit of vehicles means the entry for a specific period into the territory of one of the parties and the free circulation therein by vehicles registered in the other country.

Article 9. The free transit of persons, goods or vehicles will be effected by any of the routes legally indicated for this purpose by each of the states and through the fulfillment of requirements equal to those applied in each of the contracting states to persons, goods and vehicles of any other Central American country.

Title 3. Diplomatic and Consular Relations

Article 10. Once this treaty goes into effect, the diplomatic and consular relations between the two countries will be fully restored without the need for any other formality.

Article 11. Each of the parties will make a special effort to guarantee to the members of the diplomatic mission of the other country full enjoyment of the privileges and immunities to which they are entitled in conformity with existing treaties and with international practice and will also seek to ensure constant respect for the freedom of communication of the mission for all official purposes and inviolability of the correspondence and of the locale, vehicles and other properties of the mission.

Article 12. Similarly, each of the parties must guarantee the full enjoyment of the prerogatives to which the consular (?offices) and consular officials of the other party are entitled.

Article 13. Each of the parties is, moreover, obliged to provide continuous and effective protection to the embassy and consular offices of the other party, as well as to the personnel of those offices, their families and their residences.

Article 14. Within a period of no more than 30 days from the date that this treaty goes into effect, the parties will proceed to reopen their respective embassies, as well as to accredit the chiefs of mission and notify the diplomatic personnel of said embassies.

Article 15. The consular offices, their (?purposes) and their corresponding functions may be determined by the simple exchange of notes in line with consular law and the practices established by the two parties.

Title 4. Border Issues

Chapter 1. On the Demarcated Border

Article 14. The contracting parties agree, through the present treaty, to demarcate the border between the two republics in those sections in which there are no disputes. They are the following:

Section 1. The area called El Trifinio, in other words, the top of Montecristo Hill, noted by delegates of the three states in Memorandum No 30.5 of the special El Salvador-Guatemala-Honduras commission, prepared on 23 and 24 [month indistinct] 1935, in Chiquimula, Republic of Guatemala.

Section 2. From the top of (Cafetal) Hill to the source of the Gualcho Stream and from there to the confluence of that stream with the Lempa River. From this point, downriver on the Lempa to the confluence with that river of the following streams: [name indistinct], Pacaya, (Los Marines) and (Marbarraya). From this point upriver on that stream to its source and from there in a direct line to the (Cayahuana) Cliff.

Section 3. From the confluence of the Chiquita or Oscura Stream with the Sumpul River, downriver to the river's confluence with the Pacacio River, from this point up the Pacacio River to the Pacacio marker, which is in the river itself.

Section 4. From the marker called (Poza del Cajon) on the Amatillo or Gualcuquin River, downriver to its confluence with the Lempa River and down that river to its confluence with the Guarajambala or Black River.

Section 5. From the confluence of the Guarajambala or Black River to the Lempa River downriver to that river's confluence with the Torola River and from here upriver on the Torola to La Orilla Stream and from this point upstream to the source of the stream.

Section 6. From the marker at Mal Paso of (Sibilate) to the top of the marker at (Coloradizo) Hill, from there to the top of (Coloradizo), at the source of the (Guadalastica) Stream, and from there down to where the stream flows into the San Antonio [words indistinct] River and downstream to the river's confluence with the Torola River and up the Torola to the point where it receives, on its northern bank, the (Mancocucagua) Stream.

Section 7. From Umire Pass on the Umire River downriver to where its name is changed to (Guaquinquilo Pescado) River, and downriver to where it flows into the Goascoran and further downriver to the point known as Los Amates on the Goascoran River.

Article 17. The border lines indicated in Article 16 are definitive borders between the two states and will be invariable in perpetuity.

Chapter 2. On the Joint Boundary Commission

Article 18. The joint Salvadoran-Honduran boundary commission, created and installed in office on 1 May 1980, the charter of which forms a part of this treaty, will have the following functions once the treaty goes into effect:

1. To demarcate the borders described in Article 16 of this treaty.

2. To establish the borders in areas not listed in Article 16 of this treaty.

3. To demarcate the border lines in areas in dispute once the delimitation of those borders is concluded, and

4. To determine the juridical status of islands and maritime areas.

Article 19. The commission will carry out the functions stipulated in the preceding article within the period of 5 years starting from the date that the present treaty goes into effect. In order that the joint border commission may carry out these functions, the parties will provide it with an adequate number of competent personnel.

Article 20. The commission, in its first working session, will adopt its own bylaws in conformity with the provisions of the present treaty. This session must be held within the 15 days following the date that this agreement goes into effect.

Article 21. For greater effectiveness in fulfillment of the duties provided for in Article 18, the joint boundary commission will carry out the following tasks:

1. Complete the basic geodesic and topographical surveys needed to update existing cartographical documents regarding the border.

2. Demarcate the defined border and carry out the tasks indicated in Article 24.

3. Establish the border in areas not included in Article 16, trying to reach an agreement between the parties in accordance with the provisions of the present treaty and, once the agreement is reached, immediately begin the tasks described in Article 29 regarding demarcation.

4. Determine the juridical status of islands and maritime areas after updating cartographic documents and reconnoitering areas if needed.

Article 22. Once the joint boundary commission has begun operations in conformity with this treaty, it will not be able to suspend its efforts for any reason. If there should be any obstacle to the continuation of these efforts, the governments will take the necessary measures to resolve it as soon as possible.

Article 23. Expenses evolving from the operations of the joint boundary commission will be shared equally by the two governments. Each state will cover the salaries, travel expenses and other expenditures of their own citizens. The two governments will provide security and protection for the members of the boundary commission and their auxiliary personnel in the fulfillment of their duties. To this end, they will provide whatever escorts are needed. The members of the boundary commission will have the status of diplomats and will by right enjoy the immunities, prerogatives and privileges conferred on diplomats under international law.

Chapter 3. On the Demarcation of the Defined Border

Article 24. The joint boundary commission, to demarcate the border as described in Article 16 of this treaty, will proceed to carry out its duties after a reconnaissance of said border to determine its demographic viability. The commission will [words indistinct] columns and permanent monuments that will make the border area visible, and will prepare and publish the final maps of the respective sections, which, once approved by both governments, will become an integral part of this treaty. The (?monuments) will be numbered in sequence and their geographical location, as well as the important geographic points related to them will be noted on the final maps.

Article 25. When there is a technical disagreement, that is, a matter that is strictly related to engineering, between the two national sections regarding some point in the demarcation of the border, the joint commission will refer the matter for resolution, within no more than 30 days, to an engineering expert who [words indistinct] and will resolve the matter with impartiality, who will be chosen by the parties for each specific case. If the parties are unable to reach an agreement on the appointment of the third party, within 30 days counted from the date of the disagreement, either of them may request that the Panamerican Institute of Geography and History of the OAS appoint the third party, who will have to meet the same requirements as the expert mentioned above.

The decision of the third party, which will be definitive, must be issued within no more than 30 days from the date on which he announces his acceptance of the post.

Chapter 4. On the Delimitation of the Undefined Border

Article 26. For the delimitation of the border in disputed areas, the joint boundary commission will use as a basis the documents issued by the Crown of Spain or any other lay or ecclesiastical Spanish authority during the colonial period which indicate the jurisdictions or limits of territories or populations. Finally, the commission will take into account all juridical, historical, legal or any other kind of evidence, arguments and reasoning presented by the parties, that are admissible under international law.

Article 27. The joint boundary commission will propose to each of the governments the border line that will be drawn in the disputed areas, or in one or more areas, as applicable, by means of a memorandum [acta] that will be prepared in triplicate and duly signed by the members of the respective national sections. One copy will be sent to each government within 3 days after it signed. Within a period of 60 days from the date of the memorandum, the two governments, in the event that they approve the commission's proposal, will sign the corresponding protocol that will record the content of the memorandum and it will be considered an integral part of the present treaty.

Article 28. In the event that there are discrepancies between the national sections of the joint boundary commission on the delimitation of the border, this discrepancy will be noted in a memorandum, with mention of the criteria on which the positions are based and the points of difference, which should be sent to each government for possible solution through diplomatic negotiation.

The governments will issue a statement on the discrepancy within a period of 60 days from the date on which they received the memorandum and will inform the commission of the results achieved for the pertinent purposes.

Article 29. In cases in which there is agreement by the two governments on the delimitation of the border in disputed areas, the commission will proceed to demarcate the border on site and will construct the markers and monuments that will make this border visible and lasting. It will review the final calculation of the geographic positions and proceed to the preparation and drafting of the final maps which, once approved by the two governments, will be considered an integral part of this treaty.

Article 30. In the event that there is a technical disagreement between the national parties of the joint boundary commission with regard to some point in the demarcation of the border in disputed ares, the rules of Article 25 of this treaty will apply.

Chapter 5. On the Solution of Disputes by the International Court of Justice

Article 31. If, at the end of the 5-year period established in Article 19 of this treaty, a total agreement has not been reached regarding borders in disputed areas, and regarding the juridical status of islands and maritime areas, or if the agreements provided for in Articles 27 and 28 of this treaty have not been attained, the parties agree that:

In the subsequent 6 months, they will proceed to negotiate and sign a pledge to jointly submit the existing conflict or conflicts to the International Court of Justice for decision.

Article 32. The pledge mentioned in the preceding article should include:

A. The parties' submission to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for it to resolve the conflict or conflicts mentioned in the preceding article.

B. The deadlines for the presentation of briefs and the number of such briefs, and

C. The indication of any other procedural matter that may be pertinent.

The two governments will agree on a date for notifying the International Court of Justice of this commitment, but in the absence of an agreement, either of them may proceed to effect this notification after previously informing the other party through diplomatic channels.

Article 33. If within the 6-month period established in Article 31, the parties have been unable to reach an agreement on the terms of the commitment, either of them may unilaterally submit the existing conflict or conflicts for decision by the International Court of Justice, after having previously informed the other party of this action by diplomatic channels.

Article 34. Notwithstanding the terms of Articles 31 and 33 of this treaty, the parties, should they consider it appropriate, may by mutual agreement decide that the conflict be heard and ruled upon by a session [sala] of the International Court of Justice, making use of the procedures established in the statute and the regulations of said court.

Article 35. The express submission made here to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, annuls, as regards the two parties, any reservation that one or the other of the two contracting parties has made with regard to the right or use of the empowering clause mentioned in Article 36, Paragraph 2, of the statute of the International Court of Justice.

The parties, jointly or separately, will inform the secretary general of the United Nations of the text of this article for purposes of annulling the forementioned reservations.

The notification mentioned in the preceding paragraph will take place between the 4th and 5th years provided for in Article 19 of this treaty, or when applicable, before there is recourse to the International Court of Justice under Article 39 of this agreement.

If this notification is not effected within the periods indicated, it will be understood for all purposes that the reservations existing in the referent statement of acceptance of the binding jurisdiction of the court will not be applicable to relations between the two republics. The two parties also pledge not to recognize any reservation which hinders the process of arriving at a definitive settlement of disputes. All the aforementioned is understood without altering the provisions of Article 38 of this treaty.

Article 36. The parties agree to fully implement, with complete good faith, the ruling of the International Court of Justice, empowering the joint boundary commission, to begin, within 6 months from the date of the court ruling, the demarcation, the rules on the subject contained in this treaty will be applied.

Chapter 6. General Provisions

Article 37. In the period before the total delimitation of the border is effected in conformity with the stipulations of this treaty, the two states pledge not to disrupt or alter, by means of any new deed, act or situation, the state of affairs existing in the areas of dispute before 14 July 1969, and pledge to restore this situation, to the extent that it has been altered, as well as to adopt, by mutual agreement, adequate measures to enforce actions taken at all times to guarantee tranquillity in those areas.

Political or military agreements reached after 1969 [words indistinct] will not detract from the rights that either state might have over the disputed areas.

Article 38. In the course of the 5-year period established in Article 19 of this treaty, as regards the delimitation of the areas of dispute, neither of the parties should have recourse unilaterally to another means of peaceful settlement of the conflict or present the issue to international organizations.

Article 39. Without detriment to the provisions of the preceding article of this treaty, the parties, by mutual agreement, may have recourse to the International Court of Justice before the completion of the 5 years stipulated in said provisions.

Title 5. The Central American Common Market

Article 40. El Salvador and Honduras declare their firm intention to contribute to the reorganization and strengthening of the Central American Common Market by promoting the signing of the corresponding treaty of Central American economic integration on more just and equitable bases in order to achieve the creation of a true economic and social community with the other Central American countries.

Article 41. Pending achievement of the objectives mentioned in Article (?36), the two governments will regulate their commercial relations through a bilateral trade treaty. For this purpose, both contracting parties pledge to appoint, within the period of 3 months from the date that this general treaty goes into effect, the respective delegates who will make up the commission in charge of formulating the corresponding plan.

Title 6. Claims and Differences

Article 42. Each party renounces the right to claim from the other indemnities and reparations for damages incurred as a result of the events which occurred in July 1969 and the period immediately (?preceding), and which consequently are directly or indirectly connected with the aforementioned events.

Title 7. [indistinct]

Article 43. Each party (?promises), as regards the citizens of the other party, to respect and protect their human rights and freedoms, to guarantee the free and full exercise of these rights and freedoms, and to take care that these rights are not violated by officials or by private citizens.

Article 44. Similarly, each party:

1. Will adapt its conduct to the principles consecrated in the OAS Charter, the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the American Convention on Human Rights or San Jose Pact.

2. Will permit the citizens of the other party to reside and establish themselves in its territory and to participate in any legal activity, subject only to the same immigration conditions and regulations that are applied to the citizens of any other Central American country.

Article 45. Within the Central Americanist precepts which inspire the parties, they pledge that their respective internal regulations will promote maximum respect for the human rights of the citizens of both states, especially the right to life, personal safety, freedom, property and the integrity of the family.

Title 8. Pledge of Faithful Compliance

Article 46. Both contracting parties pledge to faithfully comply with the present treaty. If in the future there should occur any differences or disagreement between El Salvador and Honduras because of the interpretation of these treaties and its protocols or annexes, as applicable, or in the countries' political, economic or other type of relationship, the two governments will seek the best solutions by means of direct negotiations, maintaining unchanged the spirit of peace and fraternity which made the signing of this treaty possible.

Title 9. Ratification and Application

Article 47. The present treaty will be approved and ratified by the parties in conformity with their own internal regulations and will go into effect on the date of the exchange of the respective instruments of ratification, which will take place in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Central America.

Article 48. A copy of the present treaty will be deposited with the General Secretariat of the United Nations, for purposes of Article 102 of the UN Charter, and another copy will be deposited with the General Secretariat of the OAS.

In witness whereof, the aforementioned plenipotentiaries sign the present treaty in two equally authentic copies and affix their respective seals in the city of Lima, Peru, on 30 October 1980.

Fidel Chavez Mena, minister of foreign relations of El Salvador.

Cesar A. Eivir Sierra, secretary of state for foreign affairs of Honduras.

Salvadoran Foreign Minister's Speech

PA022015 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0134 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Speech by Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena at signing ceremony of general peace treaty between El Salvador and Honduras at the government palace in Lima, Peru on 30 October--live]

[Excerpts] Your Excellency, the president of Peru and Mrs Belaunde Terry; Your Excellency, mediator Dr Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero; Your Excellencies, presidents of the government branches; Your Excellencies, the foreign ministers of Peru, Honduras, Costa Rica and Guatemala; Your Excellencies, the vice presidents of the republic; Your Excellencies, the chiefs of diplomatic missions; Your Excellencies, the president of the Council of Ministers and ministers of state; Your Excellency, chairman of the joint command of the armed forces and generals of the auxiliary forces; honorable delegations of Honduras and El Salvador; most illustrious auxiliary bishop of the Archdiocese of Lima; honorable mayor of Lima, ladies and gentlemen:

May my words be a vivid expression of the joy felt by the Salvadoran people and government on having arrived at peace with the sister republic of Honduras.

In this ceremony, we put an end to an unfortunate chapter of our history which brought us mourning, frustration and sorrow, the natural sequel of a conflict which should never have taken place. Our joy is particularly deep because it concerns the people to whom we have felt closest, most closely linked by history and tradition.

Some minutes ago, the anthems of Honduras and El Salvador were heard, as a symbol of the reencounter of two brother countries which had been separated by accidents of destiny. Our anthems transmit feelings of peace and fraternity. To the Honduran people, I send a warm embrace from the fraternal people of Salvador and I say to them that this is a happy day for us. We feel affection for them and we hope to maintain the same sincere ideal, a legacy of the past and the aspiration for the future; that is, union in a single fatherland that is great and prosperous in which peace, justice and freedom prevail. [applause]

After 11 years of conflict, we are at the culminating point of a lengthy effort to achieve harmony.

Peace is a state that is natural to the spiritual structure of human beings and of society, and it has dynamics that are manifested daily in cooperation, solidarity and exchange. For this reason, peace is the triumph of spirit and reason over force. With this conviction, I reject violence as a satisfactory solution for the problems of men and peoples. [applause]

However, the cause [of violence] must be eradicated to promote the peaceful path of dialogue. I cannot accept war between peoples as a legitimate means, just as I consider unacceptable terror and crime which seek to justify themselves on the basis of the end being pursued. The unity of mankind lies in the construction of a world in which peace is the the supreme value, since war works through destruction and, therefore, runs contrary to reason and the destiny of mankind. Peace is the triumph of those who are dissatisfied with violence and it is cherished in homage to justice and [word indistinct]. Peace cures injuries and it can be seen as creative and full of hope for the future. Peace is transquillity, reconciliation and friendship. In our particular case, it is the unequivocal triumph of fraternity.

I firmly maintain that peace is achieved by peoples and, therefore, the signing of this treaty is a demonstration of a determination formed in the consciences of both nations which led to the creation of the proper climate for finding the adequate, mutually satisfactory formulas that make the understanding reached a common victory.

I honestly believe that the signing of the general peace treaty between El Salvador and Honduras is an event of international importance, not only because of its intrinsic bilateral importance, but also because of its context in the present world. We must make this act known to other nations as a sign of optimism in a world shaken by desire for power, stubbornness and intolerance. In this context, thinking of the situation of violence with which my country is beset, it is necessary for me to send, from here, some words of fraternal and supportive encouragement to Salvadorans, indicating to them the immense possibilities offered by dialogue and the determination to find the paths of understanding and concord, with a change in attitude, in the form of putting aside warlike confrontation to bravely accept, as means of struggle, debate, negotiation and the civilized confrontation of ideas.

External peace should serve as a proper framework for internal pactification, for the establishment of a democratic, supportive, pluralistic and participatory society, to make full respect for human rights irrevocable in their broad range of civil, political, economic and social manifestations. Respect for the rights of man should be placed in contraposition to violence, injustice, abuses and imposition, no matter what the source. The mode of action should be directed toward guaranteeing to man his physical and moral integrity in the context of society. I invite Salvadorans to embark, with greatest enthusiasm, upon a crusade of peace, and I appeal to all sectors to initiate a new era of social harmony and economic progress. This base which we are forging today should be nourished and developed at the national level in a tenacious effort to eliminate the causes of the social disintegration generated by the blindness or the intransigence of certain retrogressive sectors. We must incessantly seek to establish high levels of social justice by means of a consolidation and broadening of structural reforms that satisfy the just desires for justice and freedom of all the Salvadoran people.

We express to our Central American brothers our desire to live in peace, as good neighbors and we say that we are prepared to practice tolerance as a value leading to understanding on the basis of mutual respect over and above the differences existing among the political, economic and social systems. We believe in strict compliance with the obligation to refrain from interfering in the affairs of other countries to avoid creating situations which would threaten peaceful coexistence.

We agree and we reaffirm that we will refrain from resorting to the threat or the use of force for the solution of differences and we commit ourselves to the search for peaceful means. We reiterate our belief in the free self-determination of peoples and the corresponding duty of other states to refrain from instigating, aiding or participating in acts of civil war or acts of terrorism in other states. The general peace treaty expresses our most cherished hopes for fraternity, a firm and lasting peace, harmony and active cooperation and our basic political position that the reconstruction of the Central American fatherland is a sacred cause. In pursuit of these objectives, two countries linked by geography, history, religion, traditions and culture, which share problems and hopes, have overcome their differences. With renewed enthusiasm the two are looking toward the future in a framework of links which have the solidity that comes from mature reflection. Attempts at reconciliation were finally fruitful and the multiple benefits can already be foreseen.

We have achieved peace and have thus dispelled dense, somber clouds. We will build that peace on the errors and successes of the past, despite the anguish and the needs of the present, with an eye to the hidden potential of the future.

Honduran Foreign Secretary's Speech

PA022310 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0207 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Speech by Honduran Foreign Secretary Cesar Elvir Sierra at signing of general peace treaty between El Salvador and Honduras at the government palace in Lima, Peru on 30 October--live]

[Excerpts] The splendor of this hall and the memory that it is [words indistinct] sets the stage for the signing of the general peace treaty between Honduras and El Salvador. This solemn ceremony marks the successful culmination of the highest aspiration of the Honduran people and government: to live in peace with all nations on this earth, notably with the neighboring, fraternal countries which were once a part of a single Central American homeland. It is also the reaffirmation of the faith of my people and government in the peaceful procedures set forth by law to solve international disputes with the belief--proved by tonight's ceremony--that there are no problems between men and between nations that cannot be solved in a peaceful and civilized way.

We have reached an agreement after over 10 years of arduous and difficult negotiations, both political and military, in which I have fully participated through the design of Divine Providence. The negotiations began in the House of the Americas and were pursued in the fraternal nations of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, the United States, and finally in this city of viceroys in an encounter of three cultures--the Mayas, the Aztecs and the Incas.

All these events were marked by hope and discouragement, optimism and frustration. However, they were all achieved with respect, high civic-mindedness and the chivalry that characterizes negotiating the interests of two nations, each of which, naturally, advocates its sacred interests. Therefore, today with a (?promising) perspective we can see that all the talks were productive and that even those that disheartened us always had a positive result. It was precisely at one of those many, exhausting sessions--during which the Managua Pact and Protocol was signed--that the idea of resorting to mediation came up. An agreement to that effect was signed on 6 October 1976. Fortune smiled on us when none other than his excellency Don Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, an illustrious former president of Peru and of the International Court of Justice, and now lifetime senator of the republic, was selected for the difficult role of mediator.

The contents of the peace treaty reveal the joint efforts of two nations which by tradition and out of a natural affinity have always been linked by close ties of friendship, noble common aspirations and obvious (?signs) of mutual understanding.

Therefore, for us this is a unique event in the history of Central America. Through us these noble nations are ratifying the formal commitment to strictly abide by every provision of the general peace treaty so as not to let down all those who have contributed [words indistinct] which today solidly ensures our friendship and confirms (?our) permanent devotion to the principles of international law.

We have tried to put a veil over past events so as to tackle our common destiny with a generous spirit, free of resentment or rancor. However, this does not mean that we should forget the painful experience gained from the 1969 events, let alone erase from our minds the memory of those courageous soldiers and citizens on both sides who fell on the battlefield in the name of the nation. Since they laid down their lives fulfilling a sacred task imposed by the nation, these poor men are the only ones who can have the laurels of victory. Their sacrifice was not futile and their heroic blood will be a tremendous inspiration for a new life of constant understanding, tolerance and mutual respect between their peoples.

The results of this negotiation move us because of the fruits it will bear between Honduras and El Salvador, and even among the other Central American brothers and in the entire world. While other nations settle their disputes through war or through imminent war, disregarding law and peace, here we are setting a peace-loving example and we are sowing coexistence and solidarity in a violent world.

The conflictive Central American situation is disquieting to the world and of profound concern to my country. Violence which for several years has shaken some of the area nations touches the deepest fibers of the Honduran people who cannot remain indifferent to the shedding of the blood of their brothers. History shows that violence, as a lethal plague, always seeks to extend itself and we, the residents of the area, cannot be unaware of the danger of possible contagion. But it is necessary to tell the world that Central America is being shaken by the terrible political, economic and social drama of the developing countries. Misery itself leads us to violence. Economic and social democracy for a few is not a fair system now. Therefore, several decades ago Honduras undertook a process of economic and social change to achieve greater material and cultural benefits for the people. If those changes continue at the same pace within the climate of tranquillity we are enjoying today, no doubt in the end we will achieve the goals expected.

Right now my country is engaged in a historic process which will lead us to the establishment of a new institutional order, a situation similar to that recently experienced by Peruvian people. We are convinced that the integral development of the nation can be achieved only under an absolutely democratic government picked by the majority of the people and capable of ensuring justice to all. Political and social stability, and total respect for life, freedom and human dignity.

Honduras, in the very heart of Central America, is called upon to play an important geopolitical role in the area as a nation of freedom and democracy which tolerates the most diverse political and economic ideologies but which firmly defends the lifestyle which it has freely selected. We respect the principles of self-determination and noninterference in the internal affairs of other nations and, logically, we also expect the same respect from the other nations of the earth. We trust that a fair and worthy solution to the Honduran-Salvadoran issue will be a positive factor in relieving tension in the isthmus and from this very instant my country offers its most loyal and selfless cooperation to all the efforts made so that harmony and fraternity will again become trademarks of the Central America that Valle, Morazan, Arce, Molina, Delgado, (Farrugia), Larreynaga and all the others who made it independent dreamed of and that all the forefathers of America dreamed of.

I am intimately and firmly convinced that our efforts and those of preceding Honduran foreign secretaries, of whom I make special mention, have been successful because a fair, worthy and honorable solution has been achieved. Knowing the civic virtues of our people, their noble nature and their belief in peace, I have no doubt that the historic and transcendental document that we have signed today will be firmly supported by all our people. I also believe that Honduras and El Salvador, showing their highest attributes and their intention to have lasting peace, have produced a landmark with the reestablishment of their relations and the observance of the legal system of America which regulates harmony among nations.

It is obvious that international law as the supreme regulator of relations among nations is a living reality which can produce lofty results, thus contributing to a world of hope and a constant state of justice. A telling culmination of the application of those principles can be seen today as two neighboring republics, linked by historic ties, have erased profound differences and with a gesture that aggrandizes American international law have set an example to the world of dialogue and the use of the law as a way to achieve fraternal reconciliation. It is the hope of every American that this hemisphere will become a land of freedom and justice. This is a praiseworthy hope and I think Honduras and El Salvador have made a clear contribution to this because we can be free and fair in the international community at large only if we preserve peace and harmony among nations.

[Words indistinct] On behalf of the Honduran people and government and in my own behalf, our deep thanks to his excellency Don Fernando Belaunde Terry, president of the republic of Peru, his illustrious government and the noble Peruvian people in general for the very cordial welcome given us and the splendor that has marked this memorable event as a contribution to the strengthening of peace and understanding among nations. [applause]

Peruvian President's Closing Speech

PA030144 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0237 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Speech by Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry during signing of general peace treaty between Honduras and El Salvador at government palace in Lima, on 30 October--live]

[Excerpts] With profound patriotism and deep human cordiality, El Salvador and Honduras have brought a new wave of invigorating American warmth to this government house. Thank you, Messrs Foreign Ministers; eternal thanks to your governments and peoples for choosing Peruvian soil to sign one of the noblest documents in hemispheric history. [applause]

At a time when the world is deeply worried about disputes in faraway places, the example set tonight by Honduras and El Salvador is very telling. I think that as Honduras and El Salvador are setting this example of peace for the planet, the nations of the hemisphere and the international development and credit institutions have a debt to pay. We must now take on the task of contributing to the development of the Central American nations, rich in material resources as well as rich in the spiritual wealth evidenced at this table. [applause]

As host for this unforgettable afternoon, I ask the international organizations to cast their eyes over the Central American map and see in the Gulf of Fonesca where El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua converge a great opportunity to draw up a master development plan which is tripartite but does not uselessly duplicate efforts. It is an excellent geographic opportunity to reach solutions which once and for all can put an end to the troubles that those nations are stoically experiencing. [applause]

The Peruvian people and government have to voice their profound thanks to both nations for honoring our country and for honoring one of the most beautiful and fertile towns in Peru--Arequipa--when they chose one of our most prominent men to help them reach this happy ending.

Report on Remarks, Ceremony

FY311908 Paris AFP in Spanish 0440 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 30 Oct (AFP)--Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde called upon world financial institutions here tonight to promote the development of Central America, in recognition of the desire for peace shown by Honduras and El Salvador. Belaunde spoke at the signing ceremony of the treaty which ended the border dispute between those two countries. The document was signed by the Honduran and Salvadoran foreign ministers in the presence of President Belaunde and Peruvian jurist Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, who was named as the mediator by the Salvadoran and Honduran Governments.

In his speech, Belaunde said that the United Nations, the Organization of American States (OAS) and financial institutions are indebted to these nations and that they should repay them by promoting development plans to consolidate the peace they have achieved and to allow the Central American peoples to overcome the hardships they have been soically enduring. For his part, Bustamante y Rivero termed the ceremony a great event which should be a motivating example to promote universal agreement. Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez and Honduran Foreign Secretary Cesar Elvir Sierra also spoke at the ceremony held at the Lima government palace. They reasserted their governments' decision to consolidate peace and praised the role played by the Peruvian mediator. Congratulatory messages sent by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila and SELA Permanent Secretary Carlos Alzamora were also read at the ceremony.

COSTA RICA

NIEHAUS INVITES C.A. FOREIGN MINISTERS TO 7 NOV MEETING

PA040216 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Excerpt] A meeting of Central American foreign ministers may be held here next Friday, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus announced this afternoon.

The meeting convoked by the Costa Rican foreign minister is aimed at establishing contacts with the other isthmian governments in order to discuss various topics of mutual interest.

Although invitations are only now being extended to the Central American foreign ministers, it has already been announced that the agenda will be open so that each country can discuss the topics of its choice.

SPADAFORA'S VISIT FOR 'PROFESSIONAL REASONS'

PA040247 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc affirmed today that Dr Hugo Spadafora has come to Costa Rica for professional reasons. Medical matters connected with the publication of a book are basically the reasons why Spadafora has remained in Costa Rica for several days. According to Arguedas le Franc, Dr Spadafora has reported his whereabouts, the place where he is lodged and the names of the people he is contacting here. Spadafora was very concerned about certain reports in the media that he was here illegally.

EL SALVADOR

JUNTA MEMBER MAJANO SURVIVES ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

PA040320 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1217 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano Ramos informed out reporter that he came out unscathed from a murder attempt by unidentified persons near the Agrarian Reform Institute. Colonel Majano informed this news service that the attack was well synchronized and was executed at the precise moment his armored vehicle passed the spot, where a pit almost 3 meters square was gouged out by the explosion.

Colonel Majano said that after the dynamite explosions, his automobile was fired on from the southeastern side. The area is patrolled by police. Majano's bodyguards wanted to repel the attack but Majano ordered them not to. Colonel Majano said he is proud of his bodyguards whom he congratulated for their courage. He also said that he believes that the attack against him was committed by those who attack the church and other national sectors in this country who seek progress. He added that the authors of this attack are the same ones who have attacked honest citizens, and that the attack has confirmed his position in favor of the Salvadorans.

Colonel Majano also said that there have been rumors of a coup d'etat and that this could be part of the plan. He also said that there is no reason to hold (Jose Paz), who was kidnapped several days ago by unidentified persons.

FDR'S UNGO DENOUNCES U.S. AID, 'PUTRID REGIME'

PA012126 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 28 Oct 80 p 9

[Text] Without U.S. support, the civilian-military junta ruling in El Salvador would not remain in power even 24 hours, Guillermo Ungo, one of the leaders of El Salvador's Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], said at a news conference held at the UN headquarters in New York.

Ungo stressed that Washington gives the Salvadoran regime financial, diplomatic and military aid. He added that the United States seeks to prolong the agony of that putrid regime and with its actions it is not only hindering the peaceful solution of the crisis affecting that Central American country, but it is also aggravating the situation in the entire area.

With U.S. weapons and with the help of U.S. advisers, El Salvadoran reaction has killed more than 7,000 people this year alone, most of them have been old people, women and children. In recent times, an average of 70 Salvadorans are killed in El Salvador. [sentence as published]

GROUP ATTACKS NEJAPA, DESTROYS COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

PA040259 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1225 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Between 0100 and 0130 this morning, a group of heavily armed men arrived in Nejapa and destroyed the National Telecommunications Administration offices, totally disrupting communications in the area. They also looted several of the local shops, among them the [word indistinct] distributor in Nejapa, where the group stole many articles.

At about the same time, the group engaged in a shootout that lasted between 30 and 45 minutes. In order to prevent the arrival of security forces, they erected barricades across the main roads leading into Nejapa.

FIVE RURAL TROOPERS KILLED BY GUERRILLAS

PA032309 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 3 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—Authorities have reported that five rural troopers—paramilitary personnel serving the army—were killed by leftist guerrillas early this morning in a rural area, 56 km northeast of the Salvadoran capital. According to the official report, the five troopers were ambushed by a large guerrilla group while patrolling near the town.

MANAGER OF INTERNATIONAL FAIR SHOT TO DEATH

PA032129 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2054 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Following up on our earlier report on the attack on Mr Manuel de Jesus Rivas Rodriguez, manager of the international fair of El Salvador, we can report that Rivas Rodriguez died in the Salvadorena Polyclinic at 1345 today. One of the doctors who cared for Rivas Rodriguez, Dr (Cochez) of the Salvadorena Polyclinic, has confirmed that the manager of the international fair died at 1345 in the Salvadorena clinic.

He had two bullet wounds. One in the left cheek and the other, made by a high-caliber weapon, in his chest. This second wound produced his death almost instantly.

Relatives of Rivas Rodriguez say he was 55 years old. The attack took place at 1328 at the main entrance to the parking lot of the Financiero Bank on Los Heroes Boulevard.

CHURCH CONCERNED FOR ARRESTEES; 21 FOUND DEAD

PA040333 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1756 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] The Salvadoran church is concerned over the fate of some 60 people arrested during an operation carried out last Saturday in Amatepec neighborhood, [words indistinct] Morazan and other neighboring areas.

This morning, the archbishopric announced through the legal aid office that 21 of those arrested were found dead less than 48 hours after being detained. Of these, 10 were found in Apopa, 3 in Santa Tecla and 8 near El Asilo Beach resort.

The legal aid office has announced that it will demand an explanation from the National Defense Ministry on the death of those arrested in the military operation. It will also demand respect for the lives of the other 40 people arrested.

ARCHBISHOP CALLS FOR 'HUMANIZATION' OF CONFLICT

PA040150 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1723 GMT 2 Nov 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, the apostolic administrator of San Salvador, has asked the leftwing and the government "to humanize the conflict." He again condemned all violence. He said that a dialogue between the parties in conflict "seems impossible."

"We cannot deny the fact that this undeclared war exists. Too much time has passed and we have gone too far: A dialogue between the two groups in conflict seems impossible," Rivera y Damas said today in his Sunday homily.

He issued a call to what he described as "the indifferent and neutral majority" of Salvadorans to set an example and to help overcome the crisis of policial violence which has resulted in 8,000 deaths this year.

"As a Salvadoran, it hurts me to hear others speak ill of our country and to see that it has a bad image abroad. However, as a Christian, I believe that our situation is what we must change not our image abroad," he said.

Both the government and certain private sector groups have accused the international communications media of participating in a plot to damage El Salvador's image abroad.

Rivera y Damas said that leftist violence, with its " reprisals" and "executions," could not be denied, but that "the government's selective repression" must also be condemned. He condemned the recent assassinations of national university rector Felix Antonio Ulloa and his driver Francisco Cuellar, as well as that of Ramon Valladares, a Salvadoran Human Rights Commission employee.

"Like the deaths of thousands of other Salvadorans, these deaths are not the result of confrontations, but of a selective repression that subjects El Salvador to a continuous All Souls Day," Rivera y Damas added.

He then asked the government to release some 66 people arrested by government forces during the week. He also asked the kidnappers of Herbert Carlos Zomotes, trustee of the Salvadoran Association of Petroleum Distributors, to release him.

Regarding the signing of the peace treaty with Honduras, he said that is was "a long-awaited and happily fulfilled event."

"Honduras decreed a holiday on the occasion of the signing of the treaty, but that external happiness did not have the same effect in our country. Our people are anguished and are in no mood for holidays,"Rivera y Damas commented. "I hope this peace gesture will serve as a stimulus for the people of each nation to strive to promote justice and respect for human rights within their boundaries," he added.

Rivera y Damas condemned both the assassination of peasants and market ladies attributed to either the Nationalist Democratic Organization (a rightist paramilitary group) or to the government's civil defense groups. He also condemned the crimes committed against townspeople by "government units directly, or indirectly by paramilitary death squad patrols."

At the end of his sermon, Rivera y Damas proposed certain measures which, according to him, would help "humanize the conflict:"

Both sides should try to respect the defenseless civilian population, particularly during armed clashes.

The victims of violence should be given protection through national or international institutions.

The storage centers for food, medicines and other articles, owned by either the church or the service institutions should be respected.

All hostile attitudes against the church and against humble people charged with alleged collaboration with the leftist popular groups should be repudiated.

GUATEMALA

AMBASSADOR WHITE'S ATTITUDE, U.S. 'LIBERALS' CRITICIZED

PA030422 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 22 Oct 80 P 2

["National Events" column: "Exported Revolutionaries"]

[Text] "We are carrying out a profound, not a superficial revolution; we are making decisive changes such as land reform in an experiment in the Central American area; we are...."

The person who said these words during a recent television interview was not a politician or regional chief of state or even a citizen from any of our nations basking in the sun. It was none other than the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, Mr Robert White, being incredibly light in his handling of the domestic affairs of a neighboring country.

When he said "we are carrying out," he did so with great emphasis and an intonation that left no shadow of a doubt that he plays a decisive role in the government's decisions. He completely forgot--something that seems so natural to the U.S. diplomat--that he is a foreign envoy to a friendly government to which he owes respect and consideration and not a star boasting of his accomplishments. If indeed, as has been stated, he is acting on whim in El Salvador, a measure of prudence--being a little reserved so as not to make things so offensive--wouldn't do any harm. To Salvadorans regardless of their political hue, a diplomat's bragging about how he meddles in their country's domestic affairs must be shameful.

It is obvious that Mr White thinks and feels like a revolutionary and he enjoys the role he is playing in El Salvador. His eyes lit up as he discussed revolutionary development plans and the plans he has for the entire area as if he had suddenly taken off his mask and he rejoiced in his redeeming mission. This is common among certain Americans who are so-called liberals, but who in fact are pseudosocialists. I am not making up the pseudo part. That is what the split personality of these people in their way of thinking and acting leads people to believe. They are moderate dilettantes when it comes to their country but radical and daring when it comes to other nations.

The socialism of so-called liberals while they are acting in their own backyard is just a facade which goes no further than advocating civil rights for blacks, equal rights for women, legal use of marijuana and legal abortion. When it comes to social legislation, their theme song covers unemployment pensions, disability payments and tax burdens for the big trusts. All this always depends on public sentiment.

This means that U.S. "liberals" know that revolutionary ideas have no effect on the deep strata of the American people, that they are accepted as a fringe element or as a mask, but that they are rejected as a lifestyle. The frustration of those who at some time feel swept away by their revolutionary ardor is enormous there and it needs an outlet. What they cannot ask for themselves, they have to advocate for others. That is where the process of exporting revolution, which some Americans practice as a sport, comes from. They practice it with the same enjoyment that others, more in tune with the real situation get from jogging in the hills.

The advantage of that kind of revolutionary advocacy is that one's own property is never threatened. The Kennedys, for instance, glory in advocating the destruction of the small nations' capital with the pretext of helping them out of their backwardness and as a sine qua non condition to overcome underdevelopment because while the property of others is being destroyed, one's own inheritance is safe. They can always turn their gaze to their plentiful ingots to convince themselves that the outside world, the world of the others, is not faring well precisely because of the accumulation of wealth.

In those nations they advocate the distribution of land but in the United States it is the large landowners who provide their bread and butter; they in turn protect the landowners in every way with subsidies and exemptions to keep the economy balanced. They advocate many political parties for us but they stick to the two-party system. They want to destroy our institutions while they brag about the solidity and stability of their own, and so on down the line. Their frustration and dreams of redemption are channeled toward their neighbors, reproaching us our deficiencies as if their own caused no harm. And the truth is they have as many deficiencies as the next fellow and that their reformist and revolutionary zeal would find fertile ground in their own soil. The words "we are carrying out" uttered by Ambassador White would be better put to use to end poverty, unemployment, vice, crime and social differences in his country if his "liberal" zeal is sincere and authentic. Otherwise, he should let our nations solve our own problems.

ALLEGED ORPA GUERRILLAS KILLED IN COATEPEQUE CLASH

PA031945 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] The security forces have killed three unidentified guerrillas who were said to have been members of the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization (ORPA) because of the propaganda found on them. The armed clash occurred near the San Jose Farm in Chaguite, Coatepeque. Reports gathered in this capital revealed that the combined forces of the police, the national guard and the army found a guerrilla camp and when they went to investigate they were met with gunfire. Three unidentified men were killed in the brief shootout. They were carrying weapons, a sawed-off carbine and ORPA propaganda.

MEDIA REPORTS MURDERS, KIDNAPPINGS, EXPLOSIONS

PA040120 [Editorial Report] Guatemalan media carry the following reports of violence in that country:

Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish at 0400 GMT on 31 October reports that in Coatepeque, Quezaltenango, five men attacked a house and killed Ruperto Sanchez Ortiz.

At 1200 GMT on 31 October , Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish reports that worker Jose Augusto Martinez, 51, and another worker, known only as Carlos Alberto, were kidnapped on the previous day at the Madre Tierra Sugar Mill, in Santa Lucia Cotzumalguapa, by armed men driving a pickup truck. They reportedly were intercepted while on their way to work and were forced to get into the vehicle.

Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish at 0400 GMT 3 November reports that the police deactivated a bomb placed by the silos of the National Agricultural Marketing Institute in La Democracia, Esquintla. It also reports that eight propaganda bombs went off in El Quiche.

Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish at 1200 GMT 3 November reports that several unidentified men ambushed and killed Pablo Haeussler, a prominent coffee grower, in Coatepeque. The same newscast reports that the bodies of four persons, including that of an inmate who was kidnapped last week, were found in Retalhuleu. The announcer said that they had all been tortured and shot. The same situation reports that unidentified men burst into a bar in Coatepeque and killed one of three workers who were sitting at a table there.

NICARAGUA

RAMIREZ, D'ESCOTO CITE U.S. GROUPS' SUPPORT

PA031816 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 26 Oct 80 pp 1, 10

[Text] Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said yesterday on returning from the United States that the Nicaraguans must not view that country as something abstract but should know that there are many persons who support and favor our revolution despite the negative propaganda sown in certain sectors of the United States.

Ramirez Mercado, who together with Father Miguel D'Escoto attended a congress of teaching personnel or specialized Latin America researchers in Bloomington, Indiana, the United States, said that he had the opportunity of seeing the favorable opinion that exists in large U.S. sectors toward the Nicaraguan revolution.

He said that the Nicaraguan revolution is taken as an example in Latin America and as the opening of a new path for change.

The Nicaraguan delegation was given loud ovations by the participants in the panel on Central America, which was attended by more than 600 persons, including 500 U.S. citizens and 100 Latin Americans.

Regarding the rejection received from the same auditorium by James Cheek, the deputy assistant of state for inter-American affairs, Ramirez Mercado said that he spoke in very subjective terms about the real Nicaraguan situation.

According to dispatches from Bloomington, the Nicaraguan delegation responded to Cheek that his words had an interventionist tone.

"North American politics belong to the North Americans," Ramirez Mercado said yesterday "and we respect it..." referring to the 4 November elections.

We know that there are Nicaraguan sectors who consider that if Reagan wins the elections U.S. policy toward Nicaragua could change a lot, but "that would not change in the least the path of the revolution. It might change its strategic path," he said, "but never the base."

For his part Father Miguel D'Escoto said that this December or January Nicaragua might be the site of an international seminar of sociologists and intellectuals on the future of U.S. policy, regardless of who wins the coming U.S. elections.

Ramirez Mercado spoke about a visit which they made to Senator Edward Sorinsky, the great friend of Nicaragua, who gave them an opportunity to meet with politicians, businessmen and prominent U.S. citizens with whom they held interesting and fruitful talks.

Referring to Senator Sorinsky, Ramirez Mercado said that he has risked his own political career in his defense of the Nicaraguan revolution.

"We can say, he concluded, that all the sectors with which he met were very well impressed by the Nicaraguan revolutionary process."

ORTEGA, HASSAN ANSWER QUESTIONS ON 'FACE THE PEOPLE'

PA031748 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 25 Oct 80 pp 1, 12

[Article by Girland Martinez]

[Text] The university community demonstrated its full identification with the revolutionary government during the "Face the People" program last night.

The students displayed enthusiasm and emotion toward the leaders of our people and our revolutionary process. The auditorium was completely full, which produced a suffocating heat, but those present remained resolutely in their places, asking questions and listening to the replies of those who participated in the event.

Diversity of Topics

The incorporation of most technicians into our revolutionary process as administrators of the state enterprises and the class struggle underway in our country were two of the many topics that were discussed.

The speakers on the program were Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega and Companero Moises Hassan, both members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; Companero Jose Pasos, secretary of the Council of Higher Education; Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman; Companeros Mariano Fiallos Oyanguren and Bayardo Altamirano, rector and deputy rector of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua (UNAN); and Companero Arnulfo Martinez, delegate of the Transportation Ministry.

Companero Noel Ernesto Zuniga's question about technicians who have not joined the revolutionary process was answered by Commander Daniel Ortega. He explained that in the past, technicians were unstable people who adapted themselves to whatever system or situation they were in. Their participation reflected the values of capitalism, the consumer mentality, the materialistic mentality.

At present, Ortega said, many technicians have joined the revolutionary process and have adjusted to the salary paid them today, a salary that was reduced from 40,000 cordobas to 10,000 cordobas.

Commander Ortega also commented on the problem that exists at certain work places, as regards the relationship between the technicians and the laborers and the fact that at times they clash with each other. He said that at times the problem occurs because some popular sectors have no clear idea of the step taken by the technicians when they join the process.

Revolution Open to All Technicians

For his part, Companero Moises Hassan said that any technician who honestly wishes to join in the revolution, the progress and the peace of our people will be welcomed. The revolution is also open to those technicians who for one reason or another failed to participate in the insurrection.

"The revolution is also open to those whose minds are more materialistically oriented. Let them put aside the pesos, the trips, the pleasures and show some love for our Nicaraguan people," Companero Hassan said.

Lack of Class Consciousness

Another interesting topic discussed by the leaders and the university was that of the working class. Commander Ortega said that the working and peasant classes are the fundamental bases of our revolution. He explained that the working class has been manipulated because the workers have not yet acquired class consciousness.

Ortega said that the strike is an instrument used by the bourgeoisie to weaken the revolutionary process. This occurs when there is no class consciousness. Ortega said that the ideological struggle is basic, that the worker must respond to the interests of his class. He mentioned that the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement infiltrates unions, allegedly supporting proletarian positions, because it claims to be the vanguard. The reactionaries clamor for labor union freedom and this destabilizes the revolution.

"The spirit of struggle of the times of Somozism, of the 1940's and 1960's must not be lost. It must be transformed to confront the different expressions that capitalism and Somozism continue to make in this country.

It must be transformed to confront the great task of the revolution, and the great task of forming the new man," Ortega told the students to let them know the position that they must take.

He emphasized that students cannot live a normal life when workers are being asked to make more effort and more sacrifices. He recommended that the students think daily of the working class in order to strengthen their spirit to further consolidate the revolution.

Removal of Irresponsible Students

Companero Moises Hassan, referring to the sense of responsibility that the student should have with regard to education, said that there will be no political justification for allowing a student to sit in a classroom six times to take the same class. That companero will be ousted from that seat. Another companero who is perhaps not in school, may deserve the seat.

Hassan said that one of the specific measures taken by the revolution with regard to education has been to make it free. To achieve this, the university budget was increased from 30 million cordobas to 151 million cordobas. "The intention is to make education available to all classes," Companero Hassan said.

Solidarity With the Salvadoran People

One question which generated much enthusiasm and emotion was why Nicaragua has not given material support to the Salvadoran people who are struggling for their liberation. Commander Ortega answered that to consolidate our revolution is to continuously aid the struggle of the Salvadoran people. As authentic revolutionaries, we have to act with a sense of responsibility. Everything that happens in Nicaragua will aid the Salvadoran struggle," he said.

He added: "Should there be intervention in El Salvador, it could be taken as an act of aggression against Central America and Latin America and Nicaragua will have the right to respond as it sees fit," Ortega said finally.

POLICEMEN DISMISSED FOR ABUSE OF AUTHORITY

PA031845 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Managua, ANN—Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge Martinez reported on Saturday that more than 1,500 policemen have been dismissed because of abuses of authority against Nicaraguan citizens. He said that if there were dishonest policemen in the past, now, the Sandinist people's revolution dismisses them and they are punished by the pertinent courts. In spite of our lack of experience, Borge said, we have made great progress establishing discipline, respect and technical capability within the police. He added that the policemen do not have the right to touch one hair on the heads of the prisoners, much less fire at the citizens, because the revolution abolished all the schemes of the past.

Borge also reported that the revolutionary government released 10 former guardsmen this week. They were not found guilty of any serious crimes against the Nicaraguan people. So far, 1,200 prisoners have testified, most of them accused of association for criminal purposes, crimes against international order and atrocious murders. [words indistinct]

BRIEFS

FISHING INSTITUTE GOALS—The Nicaraguan Fishing Institute [INPESCA] has surpassed the export goals for fish products proposed by the 1980 reactivation plan by 50 percent. This has resulted in more than $24 million in foreign exchange so far this year. INPESCA produced 6,720,000 pounds of marine products of which 95 percent was exported to the United States and the remaining 5 percent was consumed locally. [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 29 Oct 80 PA]

FINAL PROTOCOL OF INTERSPUTNIK MEETING SIGNED

FL031847 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] The final protocol of the ninth regular meeting of the Intersputnik International Cosmic Communications Council was signed in this capital by the heads of the 11 delegations attending the meeting. This year's Intersputnik work has made the international exchange of television programs and telephone and telegraph communications possible. This year the system became a permanent operation with the new multitrunk satellite in a geostationary orbit, with a coverage area which includes the majority of the countries in the world.

Among the agreements contained in the protocol signed by the participants, the most important are the development projects of the Intersputnik system on the basis of using geostationary satellites and the new equipment in ground stations which will make it possible to increase the capacity of the system and raise the reliability of the communications channels.

MINISTER FERNANDEZ OPENS SOCIALISTS EDUCATION CONFERENCE

FL032153 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2117 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and head of the Ministry of Education [MINED], today officially opened the ninth conference of socialist countries' technical and professional education administrators. State delegations from socialist countries are attending the meeting, which will last until 6 November, at the Palace of Conventions. These countries are Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Mongolia, Laos, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia. Welcoming the delegations, Fernandez said that our country is honored to host the ninth conference, the first meeting of this kind to be held in Latin America. The head of MINED noted the efforts and resources devoted to our education, whose fundamental objective is to shape the communist personality and to respond to the growing demands of today's scientific-technical progress.

Fernandez also spoke at last year's school enrollment in Cuba, which exceeded 3.4 million. He noted that this year's school budget amounts to 1.34 billion pesos, that is, 16 times that which was assigned to education prior to 1959. Fernandez said that technical-professional education has received special attention since it is designed to educate the future workers and technicians required by the country's economic and social development. Noting the enrollment in technical and professional schools has risen to more than 200,000 students, Fernandez said that this figure is 12 times that prior to the triumph of the revolution. He stressed that intensive work has been devoted to improve our educational system and that in the past few years new study plans, programs and textbooks have been introduced that help educate our youth by means of a more scientific teaching of Marxist-Leninist principles.

The head of MINED said that our system of education also gives attention to raising the scientific-pedagogical and political-ideological levels of our teachers. As evidence of this, he mentioned our teachers' willingness to teach anywhere they are needed in the world.

HUNGARIAN PARTY OFFICIAL DELIVERS KADAR MESSAGE FOR CASTRO

FL032311 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Politburo member Dr Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado has received the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party delegation [MSZMP] headed by Janos Berecz, member of the Central Committee and chief of its Department of International Relations. The other member of the delegation is (Istvan Bognar), an official in the department. Present at the meeting for the Cuban side was Jesus Montane Oropesa, member of the Central Committee and chief of its General Department of Foreign Relations. During the meeting, which took place in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere, Berecz delivered a message from Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP, for Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba.

CASTRO CONGRATULATES 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD ON REELECTION

FL011344 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] A congratulatory message sent by the top Cuban leader, Fidel Castro, to his Yemeni counterpart, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, has been delivered in Aden by the Cuban ambassador to that country. The message from the first CP secretary and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba congratulates 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on his reelection as secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party and prime minister during the party's special congress.

'MYSTERIOUS LANDING' REPORTED EAST OF HAVANA, PATROLS INCREASED

PA032207 Paris AFP in Spanish 1910 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Havana, 3 Nov (AFP)--A mysterious landing of one or more vessels at Jibacoa Beach, 60 km east of Havana, has led to unconfirmed rumors here. Several diplomats have reported that police and army patrols increased considerably Saturday evening and Sunday morning. Roadblocks were put up along all roads leading to the area. Vehicles were searched and drivers and passengers were asked to identify themselves. Armed military patrols were seen Sunday morning near the beach. The press has not carried any explanation of such an unusual deployment of forces. Rumors vary. Some say that refugees disappointed with their stay in the United States have returned clandestinely, others claim that it was people leaving Cuba, while others mention the landing of a counterrevolutionary group.

CASTRO TOURS HAVANA PROVINCE, MATANZAS ON RED SUNDAY

FL031129 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has toured various work centers in Havana and Matanzas Provinces on the occasion of Red Sunday in honor of the October Revolution and the Second PCC Congress. Among the Havana Province's centers visited was the 19 April farm in Quivican, where he expressed interest in the workers' experiences in horticulture and praised the good condition of the plants.

In Matanzas Province, the Cuban leader visited the Augusto Olivares and Arturo Suarez livestock-agricultural cooperatives in Jovellanos. While there he told newsmen that the two centers are marching in the vanguard of agricultural work and have reported very interesting initiatives. In this respect, he noted the good use of the soil and said it was an excellent example. When asked about Matanzas' sugar industry, Fidel said he had heard good things and noted that there was less rainfall in the region this year and added there had been more rainfall in the rest of the provinces, except Havana. He said that from what he had seen in Matanzas' cooperatives, there is no doubt every effort possible has been made with the sugarcane.

Referring to the Red Sunday activities, Fidel stated that during his tour of Havana Province he had seen great enthusiasm among the people as if they were celebrating a festivity. He added that even though he had arrived in Matanzas after the noon hour, he believed that there, as in the rest of the country, the mobilization was characterized by the same enthusiasm and termed it a great mobilization.

HART TOURS SANTIAGO DE CUBA CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

FL031249 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Armando Hart, member of the PCC Politburo and Minister of Culture, has conducted an inspection tour of the cultural nights being held in Santiago de Cuba every weekend. The Cuban leader visited those places where professional and amatuer artists perform and stressed after touring all areas, that the cultural nights in Heredia Street are a sure way of bringing fine and valuable entertainment to the people. In addition to the artistic performances, Santiago's cultural nights also offer exhibits of various art forms.

CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY CONSIDERS STRATEGY FOR 1980'S

FL031055 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 28 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 27 Oct (CANA)--A high-powered working party considering a strategy for the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) in the 80's, was today into the second day of a session here, still aiming to wrap up their assignment by yearend.

This is the group's third session and it is expected to hear submissions from several regional institutions, including the Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce (CAIC) and the Caribbean Congress of Labour (CCL).

Group leader, Mr William Demas, president of the Caribbean Development Bank, declined to give details of its session here, saying the group needed first to report to CARICOM governments.

However, one of the major submissions expected to be discussed comes from the CAIC, which has been pushing for a greater role for the Caribbean private sector in regional economic development.

CAIC is expected to urge establishment of a number of new institutions to support private sector efforts, including a regional export promotion agency and an institute to train private sector employees in management and related skills.

The CAIC is also expected to call for creation of a Caribbean technical assistance organisation which would compile a list of technical skills available and technical assistance required in the region.

Such a group could be administered through already existing institutions, including the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB).

The organisation is expected to frankly acknowledge weakness within its own structure, and to urge greater attention to a reconstituted CAIC from governments of the area.

The CAIC is known to be urging CARICOM to re-develop the Caribbean Investments Corporation, a struggling regional body set up to promote industrialisation in the less developed countries (LDCS) through private and public sector collaboration

The Demas group has already met in Guyana and Barbados. In addition to Mr Demas other members include Mr Arthur Brown, a Jamaican Central banker now working with the United Nations; Professor Sir Arthur Lewis, Nobel Prize winning St. Lucia professor of ecomonics at Princeton University, and Mr Edwin Carrington, one-time CARICOM secretariat official and now attached to the African-Caribbean-Pacific bloc office in Brussels.

DOMINICA

CUBAN ENVOY PRESENTS MONEY FROM NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

FL031050 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 29 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 28 Oct (CANA)--Cuba's ambassador to the East Caribbean, Mr Julian Torres Rizzo, today presented nearly EC$700,000 (US$260,000) to Dominican Prime Minister Mary Eugenia Charles, for rehabilitation of the hurrican-ravaged former British colony. The Cuban mission here announced.

The money was part of more than US$3 million raised from the Non-aligned Movement to help Dominica rebuild after the devastation of Hurricane David last year.

Cuban President Fidel Castro, chairman of the Non-aligned Movement, appealed for support for the Dominican reconstruction fund.

The Cuban Embassy here said that the latest batch of contributions has come from Madagascar, Pakistan, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates.

The Cuban Embassy added that Ambassador Rizzo also met with Dominican President Aurelius Marie today.

This is his third trip to Dominica this year.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

LEGISLATORS DISCUSS CARTER-REAGAN CHOICE

FL031639 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] In the program "Poll of the Week," Deputy Jacinto de los Santos categorically stated that neither Carter nor Reagan as U.S. president will solve Latin America's problems. The Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] legislator brought into focus this aspect of the topic saying:

[Begin recording] All U.S. candidates uphold the imperialist policy and, consequently, that great empire will not disappear or change its colonial policy because someone more liberal or more radical to the right wins. In the end, the power structure of the country is imperialism, not the presidents. If I may say so, because of custom or rhetoric, we can sympathize more with Jimmy Carter but not because we believe that he will change the course of events in the situation where hunger and poverty exist among the peoples of Latin America and the world. [end recording]

Independent legislator Luis Gentre Molina said that both Reagan and Carter conform to the characteristics of the system. Molina, however, made this observation:

[Begin recording] We believe it to be necessary and convenient that President Jimmy Carter win the elections because he at least guarantees a minimum degree of tolerance for the defense of essential rights which, like human rights, today constitute one of the coveted gains of the peoples. At present, this does not mean there will be a profound transformation or a change in the mountains and seas. With this, we are not praising Carter, not at all. There have been times when we have been forced to criticize very severely that regime because it looks at human rights in a very strange manner. [end recording]

BOSCH PREDICTS PRD DEFEAT IN NEXT ELECTIONS

FL031559 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Professor Juan Bosch, former president of the republic predicted the defeat of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] in the next elections because of its inability to solve the problems of the country's needy. In a press conference in San Francisco de Macoris, the highest leader of the Dominican Liberation Party said he is not a fortune-teller and cannot predict which party will win in the 1982 elections. But he added, I am sure that the PRD will not win those elections. At the same time, Bosch criticized the PRD government for maintaining a disastrous economic situation in the country and for not planning any of the steps it takes.

Professor Juan Bosch stated that the PRD government more and more is surrendering the country's wealth to the North Americans. Referring to the visit of Colombian President Dr Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, Bosch said it does not benefit the Dominican Republic at all. Likewise, Bosch said President Guzman should be asked about the benefits that Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins' visit reaped for the Dominican Republic.

Bosch was interviewed in San Francisco de Macoris after lecturing on corruption in contemporary politics at the University of the Northeast.

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 216 5 November 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Labor Ministry Annuls Agrarian Congress B 1
Admiral Rojas Receives 45-Day Jail Sentence B 1
Briefs: New U.S. Ambassador; Cooperation Agreement With Canada B 1

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza: Government Not Intimidated by Coup Rumors C 1
Memorandum on Military Reassignments Released C 1
Briefs: New Microwave System C 1

BRAZIL

Figueiredo Receives Special Envoy of Iraqi President D 1
Petrobas Signs Contract With PRC for Oil Supply in 1981 D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 4 Nov]
Agreement To Promote Trade Signed With GDR D 1
Apostolic Nuncio, Government Deny Church-State Crisis D 1
Bishop Calls Italian Priest's Expulsion 'Repression' D 2
Briefs: Chicken Exports to USSR, Iraq D 2

COLOMBIA

Panama's Torrijos Discusses Smugglers With Government F 1
Authorities Arrest Founder of M-19 in Cauca Region F 1
Army Seizes FARC Arsenal at Guerrilla Training Camp F 1
FARC Forces Raid Farm, Kill Farmer Claimed To Be Informer F 1

URUGUAY

Constituent Assembly Approves New Constitution for Plebiscite K 1
Colorado Party Opposition K 1

VENEZUELA

Military Leaders, Senators Inspect Military Installations L 1
Defense Committee Head Comments L 1

MEXICO

Agreements Reached With USSR on Oil Cooperation M 1
Pemex Prospecting for Oil in Costa Rica, Nicaragua M 1
More Than 20,000 Homeless After Heavy Rains in Southeast M 1
Briefs: Costa Rican Fishing Boats M 1

PANAMA

First Salvadoran Refugees Arrive Under UN Sponsorship N 1
CRITICA Criticizes Royo for Handling of University Crisis [31 Oct] N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Carazo Reacts to Reagan Election Victory P 1
Salvadoran Priest Granted Refugee Status P 1

EL SALVADOR

Majano Says Reagan Victory Will Not Change Situation P 1
Junta Blames Extremists for Attack on Majano P 1
FMLN Column Occupies Town, Radio Stations P 2
FMLN Claims Responsibility for Killing Fair Manager P 3

GUATEMALA

Reagan Victory Welcomed; Better Relations Expected P 3
Guatemala Rejects UN Resolution on Belize Independence P 3
Defectors Say Cubans, Others Training Salvadoran Rebels P 4
Republic of China Air Force Commander Pays Visit P 5

HONDURAS

Nicaraguan Soldier Wounded in Clash at Border P 5
Government Hospital Nurses Call Indefinite Strike P 5

NICARAGUA

Junta Member Cordova Comments on Reagan Victory P 5
Robelo Foresees Hardened Policy by Reagan P 5
Much Diplomatic Activity Expected in Next 2 Weeks P 6
Committee Condemns Honduras-El Salvador Treaty P 6
Politician on UN Mission Not Allowed To Enter Honduras P 7
Ramirez on Sandinist Accomplishments, Other Issues P 7
Communist Party Document on Struggle for Socialism P 10
[AVANCE 25 Sep]
BARRICADA Scores Private Enterprise's 'Class Interests' [23 Oct] P 15
Briefs: OAS Boat Donation; Ranch Donated to State P 16

CUBA

Castro Adresses Closing Session of Sugar Workers Congress Q 1
Montane Meets With Visiting Afghan Communications Minister Q 18
Scientific-Technical Talks Open With Mongolia Q 18
Socialist Education Conference Continues in Havana Q 18
Perez Herrero Meets With Visiting Malagasy Minister Q 18
JUCEPLAN Vice President Notes State of Economic System Q 19
Politburo Members Attend Scientific Research Center Seminar Q 19

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Turbay Ends Visit; Joint Declaration Signed S 1

LABOR MINISTRY ANNULS AGRARIAN CONGRESS

PY011805 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1125 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 1 Nov (NA)--The Labor Ministry has annulled the yearly congress of the Argentine Agrarian Federation [FAA], during which its present president, Humberto Volando, was reelected. The ministry decided that the congress tended to "disturb the order of the sector" when it recommended a cessation of activities as a protest against the economic situation.

In the resolution which the ministry published yesterday and in which the congress, held in Rosario 1 month ago, is annulled, the organization is also warned that measures of force by employers and instigations to such measures are punishable by imprisonment according to law No 21,400.

The ministry annulled the congress because it approved this motion: "The Central Directive Council is empowered to take necessary steps to defend the legitimate interests of agrarian producers who come under economic attack, by organizing a cessation of activities at a time and in a manner which it believes suitable as a sign of protest against the situation."

ADMIRAL ROJAS RECEIVES 45-DAY JAIL SENTENCE

PY031214 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0226 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Nov (NA)--Reliable sources disclosed that Adm Isaac Rojas (ret), for former provisional vice president of the nation, as of tomorrow, will serve a sentence of 45 days in the naval Azopardo arsenal near the Buenos Aires Province town of Azul, 300 km southeast of this capital.

The sources pointed out that the navy commander in chief last week ordered the arrest of Admiral Rojas for his statements against Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner whom he accused of having favored the consultant enterprise which was authorized to carry out the feasibility studies of the Yacyreta Dam.

Efforts to communicate with Admiral Rojas' relatives to learn whether he already had traveled to Azul to serve his 45-day sentence were unsuccessful. Rojas served a similar sentence in the Azopardo arsenal during the government of Lt Gen Alejandro Lanusse (ret).

BRIEFS

NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR--President Jorge Rafael Videla this morning received the credentials of new U.S. Ambassador Harry W. Chlaudeman who arrived with the protocol chief. The new ambassador of the United States, where general elections are being held today, then talked with the president and Foreign Minister Washington Pastor who was present at the ceremony with other officials of the Foreign Ministry and officials of the U.S. Embassy in Buenos Aires. After an exchange of ideas among the president, the ambassador and the foreign minister, the ambassador returned to his embassy. [Text] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Nov 80 PY]

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH CANADA--Ottawa, 6 Oct (AFP)--Alberto Grimoldi, Argentine secretary for industrial development, and Edward Lumley, Canadian minister of state for trade, signed here today in agreement designed to promote commercial and industrial cooperation between Argentina and Canada. They will also promote trade in the area of petrochemistry, forestry products, transportation, mining and communications. A joint committee will be created for this purpose. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0145 GMT 7 Oct 80 PY]

GARCIA MEZA: GOVERNMENT NOT INTIMIDATED BY COUP RUMORS

PY041202 Paris AFP in Spanish 0008 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 3 Nov (AFP)--It has been learned here that Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza stated today in Santa Cruz in the eastern part of the country, that he is waiting for the coup d'etat to take place to demonstrate once and for all who has popular support, whether it be extremism, opportunism or nationalism. He indicated that the government will not tolerate the country's continuing to be a field for coupist experiments and said that rumors circulating about a possible coup do not intimidate or disturb the government.

Garcia Meza also said that the government will soon adopt economic measures announced on a previous occasion in order not to deceive ourselves with a false and distorted picture of the reality of the Bolivian economy.

He noted that his government's foreign relations are practically consolidated since, with the recent recognition by the FRG and Japan, 50 percent of the countries which maintained relations with Bolivia before 17 July have again normalized them.

It was learned unofficially that the purpose of General Garcia Meza's visit to Santa Cruz was to receive a report on the political situation in that department, the second most important of the country.

For his part, Santa Cruz Prefect Oscar Roman Vaca noted that those who persist in spreading coupist rumors are extremists or simply ambitious people. Roman Vaca confirmed the detection of a terrorist plan in Santa Cruz. He added that coupist attempts will not be tolerated in Santa Cruz because the population is tired of such experiments and wants to have a stable government.

MEMORANDUM ON MILITARY REASSIGNMENTS RELEASED

PY041704 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1528 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 4 Nov (TELAM)--It has been learned from reliable military sources that a memorandum assigning officers of the armed forces to new posts was released in the middle of last week. This means that all officers who want to continue their military careers must report to their new posts within 20 days, according to the military statute. The sources indicated that there is the possibility that some of the current military ministers are included in the list of promotions and new assignments; therefore, they would be forced to submit their resignations for the positions they currently are holding.

If this is true, their resignations would create a reshuffle of the cabinet--which almost took place several times but always was avoided--and this would permit the reorganization of some government projects which so far have not given positive results.

The second deadline established by the commanders of large units and military institutes for the solution of economic problems has expired. On 12 November, it will be 2 months since the meeting of these commanders took place in the Miraflores army headquarters.

Also, according to economic sources, the final deadline given by the IMF for corrective economic measures to straighten out the national economy expires before the end of November.

BRIEFS

NEW MICROWAVE SYSTEM--Armando Cabrera, chief of the national telecommunications enterprise in Oruro, disclosed that a direct communications system through microwave recently was inaugurated. This new system connects with the cities of Potosi, Sucre and Tarija. [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 12 Oct 80 p 4 PY]

FIGUEIREDO RECEIVES SPECIAL ENVOY OF IRAQI PRESIDENT

PY042334 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Excerpt] President Joao Figueiredo this afternoon met with Iraqi Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud 'Abdallah, a special envoy of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

The Iraqi minister delivered a personal letter from President Husayn to President Figueiredo, in which the former outlines the reasons for the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Mahmud 'Abdallah, who arrived this morning in Brasilia, met earlier with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, whom he briefed on the Iraqi position on the Persian Gulf conflict.

PETROBAS SIGNS CONTRACT WITH PRC FOR OIL SUPPLY IN 1981

PY042225 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Nov 80 p 26

[Excerpts] Petrobras yesterday contracted for the supply of 20,000 barrels of oil per day from the PRC throughout 1981. The contract was signed with the Sinochem Company at an average price of $30 per barrel, subject to changes along with prices in the international market.

This contract extends a current contract for an equal amount due to expire at the end of this year. It was signed by Carlos Sant'anna, Petrobras commercial director, and Nai Wenlan, president of the stated-owned company. At the time of signing the new contract, the representatives of the PRC company said that they had to obtain oil from other oil-producing countries to meet their commitment to Brazil for this year in view of internal production problems in the PRC.

AGREEMENT TO PROMOTE TRADE SIGNED WITH GDR

PY042349 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] The Brazilian and GDR Governments today signed a memorandum of understanding [protocolo de entendimentos] designed to promote economic and trade ties between the two countries. The document was signed by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and by Gerhard Beil, GDR state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign trade, who is visiting our country.

APOSTOLIC NUNCIO, GOVERNMENT DENY CHURCH-STATE CRISIS

PY041446 Paris AFP in Spanish 0330 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 3 Nov (AFP)--The apostolic nuncio in Brazil, Carmine Rocco, and Brazilian Social Communications Minister Said Farhat today denied that there is a crisis between the Brazilian Government and the Catholic Church.

The two officials made these statements to journalists shortly after the end of a meeting held between Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo and Apostolic Nuncio Carmine Rocco in Planalto Palace yesterday.

Minister Said Farhat and the apostolic nuncio agreed on the fact that last Friday's expulsion of Italian priest Vito Miracapillo, who was charged with involvement in political activities, will not undermine the relations between the church and the government.

According to Monsignor Rocco, "The relations between the government and the church are normal and the press has given too much attention to the expulsion of the Italian priest."

The apostolic nuncio confirmed press reports that on 7 September, President Figueiredo conveyed to him the suitability of finding a conciliatory solution for the Miracapillo affair. He pointed out, however, that since he had to travel to Rome on the following day, he was unable to solve the problem which he planned to examine after he returned to Brazil.

In turn, Minister Said Farhat also refuted the existence of a crisis between the government and the Catholic Church and added that no measures have been decided against the bishop of Sao Felix do Araguaia, the Spaniard Pedro Casaldaliga, who belongs to the progressive sector of the Brazilian espiscopate and is a harsh critic of the Brazilian executive branch.

Said Farhat stated that Monsignor Casaldaliga is an adult person who lives in a foreign country and is fully aware that there are legal restrictions on political activities.

The chairman of the national conference of Brazilian bishops, Msgr Ivo Lorsheiter, tonight stated in Porto Alegre, southern Brazil, that the church must not provoke incidents but it will not change its pastoral attitude.

Political circles in this capital tonight said they felt that church officials and the Brazilian Government are making efforts to overcome the incident and to pursue a dialogue aimed at finding solutions for social problems which are a sore point and source of friction between the two sectors.

BISHOP CALLS ITALIAN PRIEST'S EXPULSION 'REPRESSION'

PY031503 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Correspondent (Newton Flora) interview with Bishop Pedro Casaldaliga of Sao Felix do Araguaia in Sao Paulo--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Tell me, Bishop, what is your opinion of the expulsion of Father Vito Miracapillo?

[Answer] I see it as another example of repression against the people. This repression does not restrict itself to just keeping the people oppressed. It also seeks to control and, in this case, expel the legitimate and sincere champions of the people. In this particular case, I believe that we cannot look upon this affair, as government officials believe we should, like a street accident after which everything goes on as usual. It must be much more than that. The people and the church, acting on behalf of the people's interests, will make efforts to prevent things from remaining as they are. We will try to make them better. This is our commitment. We have the necessary courage and we hope that this incident will unite and strengthen us.

[Question] Bishop Pedro, Judge Julio de Sa Bierrenbach, member of the Supreme Military Court, did not like your remarks and has stated that you may well follow Father Miracapillo.

[Answer] We all dislike the manner in which this court operates.

[Question] But what can you say about the judge's remark?

[Answer] I believe that my previous remarks answer the judge. The problem is not my words, but their actions.

BRIEFS

CHICKEN EXPORTS TO USSR, IRAQ--The Production Financing Commission of the Agriculture Ministry disclosed yesterday that Brazil will sell 40,000 tons of frozen chicken to the USSR and 60,000 tons to Iraq. The contracts were signed last week by the National Chicken Exporters Union. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 4 Nov 80 p 19 PY]

PANAMA'S TORRIJOS DISCUSSES SMUGGLERS WITH GOVERNMENT

PA041450 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota--Gen Omar Torrijos, Panamanian National Guard commander and former government chief is in Colombia to talk to our authorities about the problem of Colombian smugglers in Panama. Just a week ago, two Panamanian guardsmen were wounded during a clash with smugglers who escaped into Colombia. General Torrijos was commissioned by the Panamanian National Guard General Staff to discuss the matter at the highest level with Colombian authorities in order to find a solution to the problem.

AUTHORITIES ARREST FOUNDER OF M-19 IN CAUCA REGION

PA041225 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota--One of the founders of the 19 April Movement [M-19] was captured today by the Administrative Department of Security during an operation carried out in Cauca Department. The arrested man is (Maximiliano Izcopuene), former vice president of the Regional Indian Council of Cauca and founder of the M-19 in that part of the country.

Within the terrorist organization, the arrested man was in the mobile command. His duty was to recruit Indians. In Popayan and other areas of Cauca, (Izcopuene) worked together with (Jose Antonio Navarro Wals, another of the M-19 leaders. The arrested man was wanted for homicide, rebellion, kidnapping, conspiring to commit crimes and other charges. On 11 November 1978 he assassinated (Luis Ernesto Sonulo) Sanchez, alias El Llanero, also an insurgent. In the court martial of the M-19 in the La Picota Prison, (Maximiliano) was being tried in absentia. He will be brought to Bogota in the next few hours.

ARMY SEIZES FARC ARSENAL AT GUERRILLA TRAINING CAMP

PA042354 Paris AFP in Spanish 1957 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota, 4 Nov (AFP)--It was learned here today that a guerrilla training camp, in which thousands of weapons and rounds of ammunition were found, was dismantled by regular troops in Eastern Colombia. Quoting 7th Army Brigade reports, Cadena Radial Caracol said that the army seized 19,500 rounds of ammunition, 21 carbines, 2 rifels, 21 fragmentation grenades, a powerful transceiver and records with revolutionary texts in Spanish and Russian.

According to reports, the Yasu transceiver, whose origin is being investigated by army authorities, was used by the pro-Soviet Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] to communicate with Europe. The guerrilla camp operated near Chiguiro Port in the western part of Meta Department, where the army launched a major offensive against the FARC and another guerrilla organization, the pro-Castro Army of National Liberation.

A soldier and a guerrilla were killed yesterday in the same region during an armed confrontation between the FARC and regular army units. A guerrilla, known only as Farney, surrendered to the troops on this same occasion in accordance with the terms of an amnesty now being discussed in the Colombian Congress, Radio Caracol said.

FARC FORCES RAID FARM, KILL FARMER CLAIMED TO BE INFORMER

PA040441 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Florencia, Caqueta Intendency--Guerrillas of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] wearing military clothes raided the Montanita Farm in the jurisdiction of Florencia and assassinated Gentil Angel Munoz Zapata, a farmer. There were approximately 20 insurgents. They claimed that the farmer was an army informer. They sacked the farm and then fled into the mountains in the region.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY APPROVES NEW CONSTITUTION FOR PLEBISCITE

PY010111 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1603 GMT 31 Oct 80

[By Becquer Puig]

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 31 Oct (LATIN)--The Constituent Assembly has approved in its entirety the new Uruguayan Constitution, which emphasizes the role of the nation's president and institutionalizes the role of the armed forces within the government.

The 239-article text will next be submitted to a popular plebiscite on 30 November as the first step in a program of institutional normalization to which the armed forces has been committed since 1976--3 years after congress was dissolved. The second step will be the calling of elections at the end of 1981.

The Constituent Assembly, which is headed by President Aparicio Mendez and made up by the highest-ranking authorities in the civilian-military government, will now have to approve a package of nine temporary measures that will be effective until March 1982 if the new constitution is approved by the 30 November plebiscite.

The new constitution proposes the creation of a political control court through appointments made by the nation's president duly authorized by congress. The broad powers given to this court is one of the fundamental new features of the new constitution. This court is composed of nine nonpolitical members and will have the authority to call upon the people to vote for the dismissal of the president in case of confrontation with the legislative branch, to sanction national authorities, and to suspend congressional mandates.

Colorado Party Opposition

PY031240 Paris AFP in Spanish 1627 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Montevideo, 1 Nov (AFP)--Reliable sources have revealed that a faction of the traditional Colorado Party has decided to vote against the constitutional reform which is to be put to a plebiscite in Uruguay on 30 November. At a meeting held yesterday, representatives of that faction established as the common denominator of their argument the unrepresentative nature of the Constituent Assembly which has approved the text of the new constitution.

One of the members of the group, Enrique Tarigo, pointed out the need to know whether, according to this text of the constitution, the next governments will be civilian or military. He also stated that the reform frankly and openly is intended to constitutionalize, as of now, that hybrid form of government which has been called the civilian-military government.

Maximo Gurmendez, another speaker, based his opposition to the reform on the lack of independence of the government branches which, according to the Colorado Party members, are included in the new constitution. On the other hand, a faction of the Blanco Party has recommended support for the reform.

The so-called National Coordinating Herrerista Group urged its party members, through notes published in the newspapers, to vote for the reform as a way out of the current process.

Yesterday the Constituent Assembly ended its deliberations with the approval of 10 temporary dispositions, including the establishment of a single candidate elected by the two parties, for the general elections scheduled for 1981.

MILITARY LEADERS, SENATORS INSPECT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

PA041829 Paris AFP in Spanish 1503 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Caracas, 3 Nov (AFP)--The four commanders in chief of the Venezuelan Armed Forces, who yesterday visited the military installations in Los Monjes Archipelago, which is in the area of conflict with Colombia, have returned to Caracas. Their trip from the Paraguana Peninsula (Venezuela), aboard a Venezuelan missile frigate, coincided with the reports by two Caracas newspapers of an alleged mobilization of Colombian troops to La Guajira Peninsula (Colombia), which caused the Venezuelan Armed Forces to go on a state of alert. La Guajira and Paraguana are the peninsulas which form the Gulf of Venezuela and it is the area of Castilletes which is in dispute.

The reports on the mobilization of troops were denied in Bogota by Gen Gustavo Matamors, Colombian Army commander in chief, and minimized by Venezuelan Interior Minister Rafael Montes de Oca, the strongman in the Social Christian government.

The inspection of the military installations by civilians and military authorities aboard the Mariscal Sucre, a missile frigate, also included a visit to Los Monjes Archipelago in the northern part of the Gulf of Venezuela. Rafael Beartorelli, Venezuelan Navy commander in chief, on his return from the inspection of the zone, said he was satisfied with the high level of preparedness of the Venezuelan naval units stationed in the extreme western region of Venezuela. Gen Rafael Marin, army commander in chief; Gen Maximiliano Hernandez, air force commander in chief; and Gen Eduardo Antonio Losiza Giordano, Armed Forces of Cooperation commander in chief, were with Beartorelli during the inspection tour to Los Monjes Archipelago. Senators Pedro Pablo Aguilar, Antonio Lepage, Diego Olinto, Domingo Urbina, Leopoldo Sucre and Andres Brito, accompanied the military chiefs in the inspection of the military installations.

Defense Committee Head Comments

PA041742 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0810 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Caracas, 4 Nov (EFE)--Pedro Pablo Aguilar, chairman of the Senate Defense Committee, has said here that "Venezuela is well prepared to defend its borders and the integrity of its territory." Upon his return from a visit to Los Monjes Archipelago (located in the Gulf of Venezuela where the country is negotiating the demarcation of one border with Colombia) on Monday, the senator said that the Venezuelan Armed Forces are prepared to defend the country. Regarding the presence of Colombian troops on the border with Venezuela reported by certain newspapers in Caracas over the weekend, Aguilar suggested that we all be cautious and "not fall for alarmist news or sensationalist speculations." He stressed that Colombia denied that it had carried out the troop movements and explained that the quartering measures adopted by the Venezuelan Army were "of a normal nature." These measures, he noted, are frequently adopted as part of the training and evaluation of all the units.

For his part, Jose Alberto Zambrano, the Venezuelan foreign minister, yesterday referred to the speculation about the Colombian troop movements and the Venezuelan Army alert noting that "it would be incomprehensible for us, a serious country, to act upon rumors."

Aguilar visited Los Monjes officially heading the Senate Defense Committee. He was accompanied by the committee members and top Venezuelan Army and special forces chiefs. He reiterated that the Venezuelan Government and Armed Forces can fully guarantee the vigilance of the borders and the integrity and sovereignty of the national territory. "The country can rest assured," he stressed, because "it is well defended." In emphasizing the Venezuelan tradition of being a peace-loving country, he said that the border forces have a high morale and esprit de corps as well as a great operational capability. Aguilar praised the process of consultation to which the draft border treaty has been subjected. This draft was made public last month after 12 years of negotiations.

AGREEMENTS REACHED WITH USSR ON OIL COOPERATION

PA310444 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Mexico and the Soviet Union will exchange experts in order to draft a program of long-term cooperation in oil matters, a program that will be discussed in Moscow a year from today. At the conclusion of the meeting of the Mexican-Soviet Joint Commission on Scientific and Technologic Cooperation, the two countries approved the respective program for the period of 1980-82. In addition to the agreements on oil matters, the document includes the exchange of experts in the fields of agriculture, soils, medicine, public health and urban development, among others.

PEMEX PROSPECTING FOR OIL IN COSTA RICA, NICARAGUA

PA291256 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] The director of Mexican Petroleum [PEMEX] dedicated the second Latin American conference on drilling for oil and announced that PEMEX is carrying our exploration operations in Costa Rica and Nicaragua. He also announced that talks are underway to carry out similar operations in Panama and Cuba. The official also referred to the agreements reached with the PRC's State Petroleum Corporation on the exchange of technologies, training and systems, and the possibility of PEMEX participating in drilling operations on the PRC's continental shelf.

MORE THAN 20,000 HOMELESS AFTER HEAVY RAINS IN SOUTHEAST

PA041440 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0703 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Nov (EFE)--The authorities revealed in this capital today that so far more than 20,000 persons have been left homeless by the heavy rains that have been pummeling the southeastern part of Mexico. The states most affected by the unexpected rains are are Campeche and Tabasco. In Campeche several towns are flooded and communications with them are down.

Soldiers and members of other public aid organizations are navigating through some 10 towns in Campeche giving out food, medicines and other articles to those who have lost their homes.

In Villahermosa, in the state of Tabasco, several outlying neighborhoods are also flooded, along with 10 huts, 7 villas and some 7 farms.

The unseasonal raine have been falling on the states of Tabasco and Campeche for the past 4 days, and have already caused 3 rivers to overflow their banks.

BRIEFS

COSTA RICAN FISHING BOATS--Merida, Mexico, 9 Oct (AFP)--Alia Garcia, director of the Costa Rican Fisheries Commission, has arrived here to supervise the construction of 36 43-foot fishing boats for the Costa Rican Government by the Zena Company. They will be delivered in January. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0436 GMT 10 Oct 80 PA]

FIRST SALVADORAN REFUGEES ARRIVE UNDER UN SPONSORSHIP

PA020203 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] The air bridge for the evacuation of 360 [number as heard] Salvadorans from Honduras to Panama was initiated this afternoon. The United Nations provides an initial amount of $141,000 for the transportation and stay of the Salvadorans in Panama. Fifty-two percent of the persons evacuated are minors under 15. UN officials have stated that the assistance program will not cost the Panamanian Government anything.

CRITICA CRITICIZES ROYO FOR HANDLING OF UNIVERSITY CRISIS

PA031253 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 31 Oct 80 P 4

["Bona Fide" column: "Mr President: Get Your Feet Wet"]

[Excerpts] As the university crisis gets worse, an interesting dilemma has been posed as to which trend will prevail in university reform, one that leans more toward Christian Democracy and humanism or one that leans more toward other factions or movements. Some events will occur in the country which will shake the very administrative apparatus.

The university has to be the broth for an effective political revolution in the country. If the national intelligentsia and the foreigners contributing to the cultural improvement of our people do not speak up, a government that doesn't dare make specific decisions will be able to do very little. And as time passes, we have also observed that forces clearly leaning toward insurgency are emerging. That is what is afoot along the Costa Rican border where, with the approval of the San Jose Government, reactionary forces are being trained to pounce on Chiriqui Province at a given time with the "swastika" or the "fasces" which were paraded across the plains of Western Europe.

This is what is happening among the workers. Progressive groups are always more numerous on the banana plantations. Today through the errors of citizens who belong to a party--the Democratic Revolutionary Party (we don't belong to any party)--are not acting for the sake of the party. [sentence as published] They are acting and organizing to serve their own interests and they want to become bosses for their own future gain. In some cases these future hopes have been foiled.

The president seems to be tying his own hands. He is surrounded by so-called entrepreneurial types who won't let him act politically. If this style of government continues, it will bring along insurgency which we can see coming because it is beyond understanding that the professionals, the grassroots, the people who work from sunrise to sundown and the people who write to guide others should be the ones who will carry the responsibility of the change that everyone wants to see happen quickly.

However, the style of the government is to procrastinate, make promises, drag its feet and bide its time. And we don't know why. Time doesn't stop and it is essentially foolish, childish and mistaken to procrastinate. Let us be honest. The workers and peasants of the people's party yesterday had to take over the posts that the green star people [Christian Democrats] were occupying. We respect the political positions of the green star. But a fight requires one to fight, and the president and his "people" should get their feet wet...now.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CARAZO REACTS TO REAGAN ELECTION VICTORY

PA050417 Paris AFP in Spanish 0405 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] San Jose, 4 Nov (AFP)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo stated here tonight that surely Ronald Reagan, the new President of the United States, "will observe a line of respect toward our country."

Carazo wished the new U.S. president much success. "I hope that coordination on those issues in which we think alike, and consideration where we differ will continue between our countries," he added. The Costa Rican president, who will be going to the United States in December for a meeting with Carter, said that he will ask his embassy in Washington to arrange a meeting with the new president-elect.

SALVADORAN PRIEST GRANTED REFUGEE STATUS

PA040443 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1334 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] San Jose, 2 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc announced that Salvadoran priest Father Benito Tovar, whose expulsion had been ordered for not legalizing his presence here, has been granted refugee status.

Rodolfo Quiros, chief of the department of immigration, said that Tovar was given a 22-day deadline to get his documents in order. He also said that the residence permit granted to the priest will depend on his conduct and in case he [word indistinct] in subversive actions, he will be immediately expelled from Costa Rica.

Tovar has been linked with political organizations striving against the local Salvadoran regime. Deportation and arrest warrants had been issued against him in recent days. However, yesterday he reported to the immigration department, accompanied by two deputies, to legalize his situation.

The chief of the immigration department also reported that two Salvadorans, who are working illegally in Costa Rica, will be deported today to Nicaragua, where they asked to go.

EL SALVADOR

MAJANO SAYS REAGAN VICTORY WILL NOT CHANGE SITUATION

PA050322 Paris AFP in Spanish 0109 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Nov (AFP)--Ronald Reagan's possible victory will not affect the political situation in El Salvador, Col Arnoldo Majano, a member of this country's government junta, commented today. "U.S. policy toward Central America and toward El Salvador in particular has been defined," he said. "No matter who is president of the United States," he added, "relations will be the same and we consider that their effect will hardly be felt."

JUNTA BLAMES EXTREMISTS FOR ATTACK ON MAJANO

PA042329 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1738 GMT 4 Nov 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran junta has blamed extremist groups for the dynamite attack on Monday against one of its members, Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, who escaped unharmed.

An official communique states that extremist groups which see a threat to their privileges or the loss of struggle banners in the work of the revolutionary junta and especially in the structural changes being implemented are the ones that carried out the attack.

Those who carried out the terrorist attack and the masterminds behind them must understand that no attitude, whatever its nature, will change the conduct of this junta member. It will not affect his contribution to the cause of the social, political and economic recoveries of our people, the government bulletin states.

Majano was interviewed by ACAN-EFE shortly after the attack but he refused to put the responsibility for the attack on any faction. However, he noted that the perpetrators "are very near, very much inside." He added: "They are the same ones who attack the Catholic Church and sectors of the population, making them suffer."

The armored vehicle in which Majano was traveling and two automobiles that are part of his security escort were shaken at 1510 GMT on Monday by the explosion of a bomb with 40 or 50 sticks of dynamite.

The explosion seriously damaged the three vehicles and brought down a wall of the Agrarian Reform Institute, located across from where the attack took place. At least seven employees of the institute received serious wounds. The explosion damaged doors and windows and roofs in houses and buildings in a 500-meter area. However, Majano, an officer accompanying him and his security escort were not injured.

The attack was preceded by a series of rumors about an imminent coup d'etat in El Salvador aimed at removing Majano from power. Majano is considered the most liberal and progressive member of the governing group.

A few days ago, at the end of last week, a neighbor of Majano was kidnapped by unknown persons. Some political observers believe that the kidnapping of Herbert Carlos Zometa, a distributor of oil-related products, could be linked to the attack on Majano. Sources interviewed by ACAN-EFE have guessed that Zometa could have been captured because of the possibility that he might know Majano's movements since the two are neighbors.

This is the most serious and largest attack against a Salvadoran government leader in the past few years. Around the middle of this year, the residence of Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, the other military man in the governing group, was machinegunned by unknown persons. The machinegunning merely damaged some of the houses near Gutierrez' residence. Gutierrez lives two blocks from Majano.

FMLN COLUMN OCCUPIES TOWN, RADIO STATIONS

PA042001 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] San Jose--The Salvadoran town of Nejapa was occupied today without any military resistance. This lack of military resistance has occurred throughout the country in the past weeks due to the concentration of the armed forces in the principal cities.

The Central American INDEPENDENT PRESS AGENCY [API] reported that Nejapa was occupied this morning by a column of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] which took control of the town, located 20 km north of the Salvadoran capital. The guerrillas rounded up the people in a square, issued instructions on methods of civilian protection and later withdrew, API reported.

Commenting on this action, the news agency noted that the junta's troops usually appear only after the guerrillas have withdrawn. It added that the FMLN column was made up of no less than 150 men armed with automatic rifles, shotguns, and explosives which they used to partially destroy the telecommunications office and other government buildings.

Four radio stations were occupied this week in San Salvador by squads of the FMLN which broadcasted revolutionary slogans. The Christian Democratic-military junta is agonizing, the document said.

Simultaneously, the campaign of traffic sabotage has continued with the destruction of traffic lights. For several weeks the circulation of vehicles has been absolutely chaotic in San Salvador because most of the traffic lights are out of order. Traffic bottlenecks occur during rush hours in the capital and traffic has to be directed by policemen of the national guard and other armed corps. At least two dozen traffic lights were destroyed this week by groups of youths, according to eyewitnesses.

Meanwhile, a military report announced the death of four military reserve officers in (Suyoloapa), 75 km northeast of the capital.

FMLN CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR KILLING FAIR MANAGER

PA042000 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] San Salvador (ANN)--The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] claimed credit today for the attack which killed the manager of the ninth international fair which may be inaugurated this coming Friday in this capital.

At approximately 1400 as Col Manuel Rodriguez was traveling on Los Heroes Boulevard in downtown San Salvador toward the fairgrounds, he was intercepted by two vehicles from which he was repeatedly fired on. Meanwhile, scarcely 200 meters from that place, a manager of the Nacional Financiera Bank, whose name was not disclosed, was also killed.

GUATEMALA

REAGAN VICTORY WELCOMED; BETTER RELATIONS EXPECTED

PA050320 Paris AFP in Spanish 0257 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 Nov (AFP)--The Guatemalan Government has welcomed the victory of Ronald Reagan in the U.S. presidential election, which is believed here to be secure now.

In an interview with AFP, Presidential Press Secretary Carlos Toledo said: "The Guatemalan Government is very pleased with the Mr Reagan's victory and expects that relations with the United States will improve considerably and the misunderstandings that have existed during the Carter administration will cease."

"It can be expected," he added, "that during the Reagan government, the Latin American peoples will have better chances to develop and to solve our problems."

GUATEMALA REJECTS UN RESOLUTION ON BELIZE INDEPENDENCE

PA050405 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0320 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Statement by Foreign Minister Rafael Eduardo Castillo Valdez--live]

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Relations, in the name of the government of the republic, informs the people that yesterday afternoon the Fourth Committee of the UN General Assembly approved, by a vote of 130 in favor, 8 abstentions and 1 vote against, a resolution by which it is attempted to give independence to Belize before the end of next year.

The Dominican Republic, Bolivia, El Salvador, Honduras, Morocco, Israel, Paraguay and Uruguay abstained. Guatemala voted against the resolution.

The Guatemalan Government solemnly reiterates that it does not accept, nor does it recognize, nor will it permit unilateral independence for Belize. The people and government are closely united in this decision, ready for the utmost sacrifice in defense of their sacred territorial rights at the proper moment because right, geographic circumstance and time are also in Guatemala's favor.

This resolution of the UN General Assembly Fourth Committee violates the legal norms that regulate relations between the countries that are signatories to the organization's charter. No UN organ has the power to interfere in procedures to resolve controversies nor to prejudge the results of negotiations.

The second point of the resolution is that Belize must become an independent state before the end of the 36th session of the General Assembly. This resolution is unacceptable to the Guatemalan people and government and is in itself irresponsible insofar as it endangers the achievement of a satisfactory, honorable and lasting solution to the negotiation process between Guatemala and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Government of Guatemala confirms its position of not recognizing any obligation toward the resolutions which are approved or that may be approved in the United Nations in violation of our unquestionable rights over Belize.

With equal vigor, [Guatemala] rejects the intervention in this affair of governments that have nothing to do with the controversy and which are acting in flagrant violation of the principles of nonintervention in the domestic or foreign affairs of other states.

DEFECTORS SAY CUBANS, OTHERS TRAINING SALVADORAN REBELS

PA042010 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Here is a last-minute report for "El Independiente" newscast: Two Salvadoran guerrillas have turned themselves over to Guatemalan security forces. Two guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces [FPL] who operate in El Salvador turned themselves over the police forces of the country 2 days ago after defecting from the clandestine groups fighting against the Salvadoran junta which installed itself in power last year in that neighboring country.

The two guerrillas were identified as the couple Luis Alfredo Quintanilla Romero and Gloria Estela Sanchez who were presented yesterday to Guatemalan newsmen who interviewed them regarding their actions in the guerrilla operations. Mr Quintanilla, 22, said he was responsible for training new recruits and Gloria, 20, was in charge of painting the walls and distributing subversive propaganda. They are parents of a son who is only a few months old.

The Salvadoran guerrillas have the support of Nicaragua, the two defectors from the Salvadoran guerrillas indicated. They said that the clandestine groups in their country have the support of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Mexico, countries which supply the necessary arms to maintain the subversive struggle against the current Salvadoran junta in constant activity. They noted, however, that in the past few months there have been many defections.

The guerrilla defectors reported the presence of Cubans. The two Salvadoran defectors said that among the guerrillas in their country are Cuban and Nicaraguan instructors. They noted, however, that the supply of arms has become scarce and this has caused the clandestine forces to find themselves up against a wall at the mercy of the army of their country.

The two guerrilla defectors announced the imminent failure of the guerrillas in El Salvador. They said that this failure is imminent since as, result of the desertions, the forces have been weakened and the army is controlling them easily. They added the fact that the arms are not arriving as planned by the guerrilla leaders.

REPUBLIC OF CHINA AIR FORCE COMMANDER PAYS VISIT

PA041711 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Gen Wu Yueh, Republic of China Air Force commander in chief, and Gen Angel Anibal Guevara Rodriguez, Guatemalan national defense minister, reiterated their countries' friendship and mutually cooperative relations during a ceremony held yesterday morning at the National Defense Ministry. General [Wu] Yueh thanked General Guevara Rodriguez for the hospitality he has received from the Guatemalan Army during his visit to Guatemala as guest of the Guatemalan Air Force.

HONDURAS

NICARAGUAN SOLDIER WOUNDED IN CLASH AT BORDER

PA042309 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1553 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 4 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--A Nicaraguan soldier was wounded last Thursday during an armed clash with Honduran troops along the border. The correspondent of the radio station La Voz de Honduras in Choluteca Department, southern Honduras, on the border with Nicaragua, announced today that the confrontation lasted 2 and 1/2 hours and that it occurred when Sandinist army members fired at Honduran troops and the latter responded to the fire.

The Honduran Government has not officially reported the incident and the Nicaraguan Embassy has denied any knowledge of the armed clash. According to La Voz de Honduras, the shooting occurred in a place known as San Benito, in Concepcion de Maria, the same municipality where Sandinists and Honduran soldiers have previously engaged in shootouts.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL NURSES CALL INDEFINITE STRIKE

PA042248 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1410 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpts] Government hospital nurses, members of the Committee for Economic Improvement, met yesterday afternoon in a general assembly and agreed to call a general strike today in all Honduran government hospitals. The general coordinator of the Nurses Committee for Economic Improvement said that the strike would be indefinite, lasting until the Public Health Ministry meets their economic demands.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA MEMBER CORDOVA RIVAS COMMENTS ON REAGAN VICTORY

PA050339 Paris AFP in Spanish 0328 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Managua, 4 Nov (AFP)--Ronald Reagan's victory should not result in an substantial change in the U.S. policy toward Nicaragua, government junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas commented tonight. "The State Department," he said, "has a well-defined policy and has always pointed to the need to learn to coexist with Central America's current social movement. I firmly believe that the flow of foreign aid to Nicaragua will continue," he added.

ROBELO FORESEES HARDENED POLICY BY REAGAN

PA050330 Paris AFP in Spanish 0003 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Managua, 4 Nov (AFP)--Nicaraguan opposition leader and businessman Alfonso Robelo said he feared that Ronald Reagan's possible election would bring about a radical change and a hardening of the U.S. policy toward Nicaragua.

He said that Reagan would probably change the tolerant attitude shown so far by the Carter administration for another notably hostile toward our country. "This," he added, "would be extremely serious for us and could lead to unpleasant situations and even to a confrontation in Nicaragua's relations with the United States."

Robelo called a press conference to announce the resumption of political activities by his party, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN].

Robelo, a business leader and a former government revolutionary junta member, said that "we cannot do anything from here to influence U.S. elections, but we must assume a sober and prudent attitude if Reagan is elected."

"I believe," he concluded, "that we must not express triumph or joy in case of a Republican victory, because this joy could turn to regret later."

"It would be surprising if a victorious Reagan follows a moderate policy toward our country, but I do not believe this will happen."

"We must be forewarned in order to avoid becoming the instrument of a policy which could turn against us," Robelo added.

MUCH DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY EXPECTED IN NEXT 2 WEEKS

PA042137 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Intense diplomatic activity is expected in our country for the next 2 weeks, marked by the visit to Nicaragua of several ranking personalities from friendly countries, according to information released by the foreign minister's information office.

On 23 December, Ecuadorern President Dr Jaime Roldos Aguilera will arrive for an official visit, invited by the National Reconstruction Government. President Roldos demonstrated his friendship with our people even before the victory of the revolution, when we were still fighting in all fronts against the Somozist dictatorship.

The Foreign Ministry also has announced that on 16 November the vice President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Sergej Kraigher, will arrive on a 4-day official visit.

The French secretary of state for foreign affairs, Minister Olivier Stirn, is scheduled to arrive in this country on 18 November.

Meanwhile, the new Spanish ambassador to Nicaragua, Mariano Baselga Mantecon, arrived here today and will present his credentials before the governing junta in the next few days.

The above activities reveal the creative dynamism of our foreign policy and the respect which the National Reconstruction Government has inspired in the international community.

COMMITTEE CONDEMNS HONDURAS-EL SALVADOR TREATY

PA041722 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1552 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Managua, 3 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity With the Peoples today condemned the Honduras-El Salvador peace treaty recently signed in Lima, Peru, describing it as "a maneuver of U.S. imperialism."

A committee document says that "this maneuver is aimed at halting the revolutionary struggle in El Salvador." It adds that the 11-year conflict between the two countries has "only benefited the Standard Fruit Company." The Standard Fruit Company is a U.S. enterprise that operates in some Central American countries.

The document adds: "It is scandalous for a peace treaty to be signed thousands of kilometers away from Honduras and El Salvador at a time when the Salvadoran people are waging a battle against the terror imposed by the oligarchic families and the fascist Christian Democratic regime."

Further on, the document states: "The signing of a peace treaty is the most brazen way in which the armies of El Salvador and Honduras, displaying their criminal and repressive attitude, have coordinated their forces to exterminate the Salvadoran people."

POLITICIAN ON UN MISSION NOT ALLOWED TO ENTER HONDURAS

PA050158 Paris AFP in Spanish 2139 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Managua, 4 Nov (AFP)--The Nicaraguan People's Social Christian Party today reported that one of its most important leaders had been detained on arrival at the Tegucigalpa airport and forced to return to Nicaragua. The group described this as a "violation."

An official communique issued by the People's Social Christian Party points out that Ricardo Zambrana, the organization's national comptroller whom the United Nations had contracted for a technical job in Honduras, had been detained on arrival in that capital. The document states that "Zambrana would have been arrested if it had not been for the intervention of a UN representative. The Social Christian leader was forced to continue on to Costa Rica aboard another plane, it was said.

The People's Social Christian Party, one of the nation's two Social Christian groups, concludes that Zambrana apparently is on a "black list" of Nicaraguans not allowed to enter Honduras.

RAMIREZ ON SANDINIST ACCOMPLISHMENTS, OTHER ISSUES

PA030315 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 31 Oct 80

["Direct Line" program with Sergio Ramirez Mercado, government junta member--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Companero Ramirez, I am Francisco Martinez from Matagalpa. Why is so much insolence tolerated from LA PRENSA, the Conservatives and the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement? I ask you this because these people are constantly insulting and slandering. Thank you.

[Answer] Well, companero, these are results of the regime of total democracy we have. We frequently hear the reactionaries complain about what might happen here if a dictatorship were established but they use the full freedom and guarantees of our Sandinist popular democracy to say that. They are constantly waving the phantom-like banners of anticommunism and a possible dictatorship in Nicaragua, instead of working to rebuild the nation.

You have asked a spontaneous question. You are a free citizen of this country and so you have asked your question. No doubt tomorrow or the day after LA PRENSA is going to report that this question had been rehearsed because LA PRENSA is always mentioned on the programs featuring revolutionary leaders. I want to comment on one ill-willed report from among the ones you pointed out.

A report entitled "Old Managua Revives" or something like that appears under a banner headline today. If one reads the report carefully, one can see that LA PRENSA covertly accuses the revolutionary government of spending millions of cordobas in useless projects in downtown Managua, it says we are constructing buildings with big basements. It says that a basement or underground passageway is going to connect the government house with the State Council building across the street. It says that millions of cordobas are being spent in very modern kitchens, big air conditioning units and diplomatic lounges, and that the electrical wiring alone costs millions.

What is the purpose of this report? Simply to show that we are crazy or incompetent because, in a nation which is recovering from war and so has meager means, we are using millions in luxury projects in downtown Managua, projects for which, according to LA PRENSA, there is no use. The report has a deeper intention: to show that this administration is similar to that of Somoza, that the same injustice and abuse is being committed as under Somoza. If Somoza built a national theater which cost 20 million cordobas, we are likely to undertake similar irresponsible activities. If the Somozist guard used to open fire on citizens for no reason, the Sandinist People's Army and the revolutionary police are committing the same abuse against the citizens. This type of comparison seeks to have an effect on the consciences of honest Nicaraguans and make them think things have not changed here at all.

Regarding the reconstruction of Managua, for instance, Companero Martinez, you and all honest Nicaraguans must know that some investments that had been made in downtown Managua were not destroyed such as phone lines, power lines, water supply lines, sewers, water ducts and so forth, all worth 600 million cordobas. We have built low-cost projects to use that infrastructure which now would cost over 600 million cordobas to replace. We, that is, the people, have spent $92 million in all the projects built in downtown Managua to restore buildings, to repair Luis Alfonso Velasquez Park, to build the Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Plaza, to build Bolivar Avenue, which is being done with Venezuelan funds to build the Nonaligned Plaza in front of the government house and to restore other office buildings which are in the planning stage. This is merely 15 percent of the 600 million cordobas already invested in infrastructure in downtown Managua. With these projects that have used exclusively national materials--bricks, stones, sand and lime--we have not spent foreign exchange and yet we have hired 3,235 workers so far. In other words, 3,235 Nicaraguans have been able to work on these projects in downtown Managua this year. I repeat, these are simple, modest projects which are not luxurious in any way. They just seek to solve urgent recreation problems for the children of Managua and for the people of Managua who can have a place to stroll in the afternoon and on weekends. Some buildings are being rebuilt for use by some ministries which really need them. So these are the facts. We are not building any pharaoh-like projects. We are not spending what we don't have but making a very modest investment. Unfortunately, LA PRENSA forgot to mention that one of the projects is the building of over 600 homes in the old San Antonio neighborhood which cost 35 million cordobas, that is, almost as much as has been invested in the other projects--the park, the squares and building reconstruction.

[Question] Companero Mercado, my name is Osvaldo Castro from Jinotetca. Why doesn't the government junta submit a bill to the State Council to authorize the Sandinist police or the armed forces to punish or to sanction civilians who verbally insult us and tell us things that hurt our personal dignity, such as comparing us with the genocidal national guard? Thank you.

[Answer] Companero, this matter extends beyond a simple punishment by the police. As a member of our armed forces, you must certainly realize that we are experiencing a difficult time in Nicaragua, a time when we are engulfed in political strife with the enemies of the revolution, and that one of the goals of counterrevolution is—as I said before—to try to remind the Nicaraguan people and to get the idea into their heads that the Sandinist armed forces behave the same way the Somozist guard did. Why is the counterrevolution doing this? Why this interest on the part of reaction? It is simply because they think they can sap the revolution's power with these methods. They think that because of these ill-intentioned methods the people will gradually become estranged from their leaders and from the revolutionary armed forces and that the time will come--and this is their great illusion--when the people will turn their backs on the revolution and the forces supporting this revolution, that is, its armed forces, which are the armed people and the people who sustain our process with their revolutionary support. However, these are nothing but illusions. We must not forget that the real reason for this campaign of slander against the armed forces is that those who have tangible economic interests have lost their own armed forces, which was the national guard. The national guard defended Somozism and Somozism's interests. But it also defended the interests of a very large number of persons who had economic interests which Somozism defended.

Based on these same economic interests, they are trying to discredit the revolution and its gains simply because the Sandinist armed forces are not their armed forces. Their armed forces were destroyed; their armed forces disappeared. Those armed forces that protected their interests and defended the system they liked were the genocidal national guard, now defunct.

What happened before in Nicaragua? All of us remember very well. When peasants invaded the land of a latifundist, the national guard arrived and evicted them regardless of whether the landowner was a Somozist or an opponent because Somoza was a defender of this type of interest.

Now no one will see the Sandinist armed forces hitting peasants with rifle butts or firing against peasants because the revolution has other political ways to preserve revolutionary order.

[Question] My name is Jose Daniel Robles and I am calling from Managua. My question is: With the proven direct intervention of the United States in the Salvadoran people's war--because it has been proven that Yankee mercenaries are oppressing the people--why doesn't our government submit a proposal to form a joint force of nonaligned countries to protect the Salvadoran people and to avoid the barefaced intervention of the Yankee people in the internal affairs of that [word indistinct] and that people? Thank you, companero.

[Answer] Companero, we really think that one intervention does not solve another intervention. We contend that the Salvadoran people alone must solve the problem of (?oppression) and poverty in that country. The Salvadoran people have decided to take up rifles to have democracy in El Salvador. Freedom is talking in El Salvador through the barrel of such rifles now and there will be no power in the world that can keep democracy from taking power in El Salvador. This is so because the moment a nation decides to fight, and we Nicaraguans know this very well, when a people decide to take arms to fight oppression and injustice--and oppression and injustice have reigned in El Salvador for many years because a criminal oligarchy has kept that heroic and brave people oppressed--we are sure that the people of El Salvador will truly achieve their liberty and break the chains of oppression. We are sure we will see in El Salvador a revolution on the move, the same way we have a revolution on the move in Nicaragua.

[Question] My name is [name indistinct] Chamorro from Managua. Companero Ramirez, what measures has the government taken about the deaths provoked by members of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] on the highways? Another person has died since the death of Miss (Orana) Gonzalez. The latest victim was an 11-month-old girl in the city of Masaya.

[Answer] Be sure, companero, that these cases are being duly investigated by our police. These cases are painful to the revolutionary government. These unfortunate cases do not represent an attitude by the armed forces to shoot any person walking on the streets as would appear to be the case judging from the way certain news media report the news. These are isolated and unfortunate cases that we are prepared to control and to keep from happening again, but I repeat, this is not a systematic attitude or any disposition of the armed forces to commit these sorts of actions as if they were part of their usual conduct. These are exceptional isolated cases that have to be corrected.

[Question] My name is Ana Morales, from Managua. How long is the weekly SEMANA COMICA going to be allowed to be disrespectful toward our leaders?

[Answer] Unfortunately, companera, I am not an assiduous reader of SEMANA COMICA. I only read it once in a while when I have spare time after work. Of course, we cannot do a thing against SEMANA COMICA because that magazine, as any other news media in the country, is protected by the unrestricted freedom of the press we Nicaraguans enjoy. The daily LA PRENSA publishes worse things. There is no way of telling if some LA PRENSA reports are serious or jokes considering the lies and the slander in them. So far, I have not read any lies or slander in SEMANA COMICA. Perhaps they go a bit too far in their jokes on the leaders. Perhaps they go too far in the mockery of their reports. However, other newspapers do publish slander and lies and we don't have the tools to stop this type of abuse against freedom of the press and we are not thinking about creating this type of tool.

[Question] My name is Frank Jimenez. There are some reactionary sectors saying that the economic reactivation plan has been a failure. I would like you to analyze the economic plan for us, especially its industrial, agricultural and livestock and commercial fields.

[Answer] I insist on one thing, Companero Jimenez. Many people here are biased when they talk about their political position. They fail to be objective because they root for their side and don't want to admit the economic achievements of our revolution. We have had many achievements not because this revolution produces miracles but because the Nicaraguan people have been building these achievements daily. The fact that we have been able to plant 150,000 manzanas of cotton and that we are now going to harvest them is an achievement of the revolution. Another achievement is that despite the fact that most of our Atlantic fishing fleet was taken to Honduras by the Somozists where they freely and openly fish in Honduran waters without the authorities of that country doing a thing to prevent it. Despite this, our fishing has increased and this year we will export approximately $40 million worth of shrimp and lobster to U.S. markets. We have maintained beef exports at a good level. We have cultivated approximately 600,000 manzanas with basic grains such as soy, corn, rice and beans. This year we are going to harvest approximately 6 million quintals of corn, 1.2 million quintals of beans, 1.3 million quintals of rice. The soy harvest was almost twice what had been anticipated by the plan.

Regarding industrial production, right now we have secured 86 percent of the plan's goals; that is, 86 percent of the country's industries have been reactivated. We have been able to create 90,000 new jobs in the country and now our unemployment rate is lower than Somozism was ever able to obtain. Our unemployment rate right now is less than 18 percent. We have fought inflation. Our inflation rate is going to be lower than 32 percent, and during the war period it was as high as 70 percent.

All these are real achievements of the revolutionary process. This is a hard road, but we have firmly advanced along this hard road. Each step forward makes this revolution really irreversible because it is impossible to push back these achievements.

What has been achieved in the economic aspect has been done through the work, sweat and sacrifices of the workers, peasants, professionals and honest businessmen of our fatherland who are interested not in politically discrediting the revolution—I am referring to businessmen—but in working with the people of Nicaragua for the future of our fatherland.

COMMUNIST PARTY DOCUMENT ON STRUGGLE FOR SOCIALISM

PA310420 Managua AVANCE in Spanish 25 Sep 80 pp 10, 11, 19

[Communist Party of Nicaragua document: "The National Liberation and the Struggle for Socialism," written on 26, 27 and 28 July 1980]

[Text] In our day and age, fundamentally characterized by the general crisis of imperialism and the shift of the capitalist system toward socialism, three revolutionary forces act as bastions. These are:

1. The socialist community, which fighting to build a communist society in each of its countries and to achieve peace and the victory of socialism throughout the world, plays an international vanguard role in the revolutionary transformations of our day.

2. The international labor movement, which headed by the communist and workers' parties, leads the struggle against bourgeois exploitation and imperialist oppression in each capitalist country. With its principles and programs, it nourishes the popular movements. With its labor class vision it guides workers toward democratic and liberation-oriented transformations in the pursuit of socialism.

3. The national liberation movements, broad struggle fronts for independence and sovereignty, play an outstanding role in the combat being waged by subjected peoples and countries against the exploitation of the international monopolies and imperialist domination.

The order ascribed to each of these forces responds to their respective place in the revolutionary struggle of our times, to their importance and to the role they play in the social changes of the day.

Dimensions of the National Liberation Movement

Although not to the same extent, imperialism subjects and exploits almost all sectors of the populations of the countries suffering under its domination, pushing them toward a national liberation struggle. The proletariat, the peasants, the urban artisans, the progressive intellectuals and a large part of the bourgeoisie affected by the international monopolies begin fighting (separately at first) to defend their vital interests against foreign domination and exploitation and end up forging a single combat front for independence and sovereignty. In this manner, the liberation struggles become broad unitarian movements whose ranks include communists, patriotic revolutionaries and democrats of various tendencies. In turn, the immense majority of the people rally around these coalitions, for in their democratic and anti-imperialist programs they find the solution to the pressing national problems.

Now, in countries dominated by dictatorships, native oligarchies and imperialism, it is necessary to go through a stage of democracy and national independence before reaching socialism. And because of the countless enemies that must be confronted in the development of this process, the democratic or liberation fronts necessarily play a vanguard role in this phase.

What would happen if, within the alliances against the dictatorial regimes and for independence, the communist and workers' parties tried to claim or to impose their hegemony? Understandably, many important progressive sectors would isolate themselves, making the unity of the democratic forces impossible. Others would become allies of reaction to the detriment of and in opposition to the revolutionary forces. A similar or even worse thing would happen in the first phases of a democratic revolution; surely the opponents would proliferate more rapidly, would unite and would launch a counterrevolution in alliance with imperialism and the oligarchy. At least under the present historic circumstances, all of this is totally objective.

But the above does not mean that the revolutionary forces of the proletariat are displaced from the central role in the national liberation processes. On the contrary, in the struggle to reaffirm and expand democratic revolutions, the communist party and the working class must provide the fundamental guidelines and all the vigorous impulses needed to further those processes to the highest levels of antioligarchic and anti-imperialist development. Otherwise, it would be impossible to advance, least of all to reach the point of seeing ourselves objectively involved in the great historical step of the socialist revolution.

It is necessary to know how to evaluate the dimensions of the national liberation movement. Its importance in the struggle of oppressed peoples for democratic freedoms and sovereignty, its political and economic significance for the weak and subjected countries struggling to shake off the yoke of imperialist domination, backwardness and underdevelopment must not be forgotten. But its heterogeneity, the classist contradictions within its ranks, its limitations and problems in the face of the radical and socialist nature of the social revolution of our day must not be forgotten either. To be sufficiently clear is essential about all this because this is the only way to understand the delicate and decisive role played by both the communist parties and the working class in the organization and development of the patriotic fronts and later within the democratic and national liberation processes.

The Communists' Role in the National Liberation Struggle

Despite their lack of development in poor countries dominated by imperialism, the working class and the communist parties constitute a fundamental force, for they unite the popular and revolutionary organizations, promote the formation of democratic and patriotic fronts, provide deep programmatic contents, fight the bourgeoisie's capitulating attempts without duplicity and push antioligarchic and anti-imperialist transformations with greater determination than anybody else.

They do this while firmly lifting their proletarian programs, with which they inspire and unite the great working masses in the struggle for socialism and guide them along the path of their social emancipation.

The National Patriotic Front (FPN), made up of the United People's Movement (MPU, formerly made up of 22 organizations, including the Communist Party and the Sandinist Front), the Independent Liberal Party, the People's Social Christian Party, the Workers Front, the Union of Nicaraguan Workers and the Managua Radio Newsmen's Union, become the loftiest Nicaraguan experience in the area of unified struggle against the Somozist dictatorship.

However, the National Patriotic Front not only represented the unity of popular and democratic parties and organizations, but, in a joint action with the Sandinists and other forces, enabled the Communist Party of Nicaragua to crystallize its effort to unite the mass struggles of the workers movement with armed actions that would permit the erplosion of the popular insurrection that overthrew the Somozist regime.

Throughout its long and difficult work to achieve democratic unity, our party always held its program of struggle for socialism very high, thus providing for the participation of laborers and all workers in the combat against the dictatorship and imperialism with proletarian content right from the beginning.

At present, the party continues to promote and to lead the struggle for socialism. Inspired by its program, it defends the democratic revolution and struggles to expand it and transform it into a socialist revolution.

Because of the characteristics of the national liberation fronts, there is a variety of ideological concepts and political criteria among them. And because of the influence of their reformist and nationalist sectors, they lean toward "original" speculation and are affected by indecision or programmatic weaknesses. In their vanguard components, they deploy their popular ranks-and-file members and elements which are leaning toward Marxism-Leninism. As these components evolve, they begin to see in the communists and in the working class the brightest, most firm and resolute forces in the anti-imperialist and antioligarchic struggle and they discover in their programs and guidelines the tasks and the path for deepening the democratic revolution. It is because of this that the revolutionary alliances of the national liberation fronts and the communist parties progress.

But this unity goes through complex and tortuous periods. Historic experience shows that in their democratic stage, communist parties have problems with reformist and nationalist sectors. The cases of China, Egypt, Chile and Portugal (only to name the cases most frequently reported by our media) are positive proof of what we are saying. But these problems are logical; they stem from the very social contradictions of the forces that participate in the national liberation struggle.

Operating in adequate territory, capitalists do their thing: they apply pressure and they praise and, at the same time, they promote their nationalist, anti-Soviet, antisocialist theories. Hence, it can frequently be seen how the bourgeoisie often succeeds in dragging national liberation movements toward positions that are not in line with the economic, political and social tasks which the advancement of the transformation process calls for. For this reason, many democratic revolutions become stagnant and even end up taking the path of capitalist development.

But the national liberation struggles are patriotic and progressive and they need and seek out the support of the popular masses. The communist parties openly support national liberation movements, vigorously encourage them and, backed up by the working class, carry out in-depth work among the masses to counteract the influence of the nationalist currents in order to make democratic revolutions progress along the path that leads to socialist transformations.

Thanks to the work of the communists among the masses, the revolutionary push of the working class, the influence of the world socialist system and the international labor movement in democratic processes, the broad sectors of craftsmen and of intellectuals of the national liberation movements become part of the struggle for the deepening of the democratic revolution and socialism.

Of course, it is too difficult for these sectors to liberate themselves from nationalism and from all the egotism of the small bourgeois spirit, which are negative aspects of theirs, which ideology and bourgeois politics stimulates and nurtures. Nonetheless, the patient and fertile effort of the communists nurtures them with harmonic and defined orientations and helps them to purify themselves, to evolve, to separate themselves from the bourgeoisie and to become closer with the struggle and the theory of socialism as well as with the socialist and political forces of the proletarian revolution.

In short, because of their anti-imperialist content and popular basis, national liberation movements are of great importance in the struggle for democracy, independence and the progress of the peoples and countries oppressed by imperialism. At the same time, because of the social, economic and political contradictions that rule among them, they are unable by themselves to arrive at socialist revolution but rather are pushed by their bourgeois and small bourgeois sectors, which are the ones that predominate in their ranks, toward positions at odds with the transformations leading toward socialism.

All historic experience confirms that the deepening of a democratic revolution and its conversion to socialist revolution depend, basically, on the development of the revolutionary forces which head the communist parties and the progress of the influence of the world socialist system and the international labor movement on these processes.

On the Nicaraguan Experience

We have already seen that the revolutionary advancement of democratic processes does not respond to dynamic forces from within or to the nature of the bourgeois or small bourgeois sectors and this explains why relations with communist parties, even though they are based on anti-imperialist unity, continue to be complex. Aside from the many examples in the world, another example is offered by the Nicaraguan experience. Let us examine it.

Let us begin by pointing out that Nicaragua's National Reconstruction Government, made up of various bourgeois and small bourgeois sectors with patriotic interests, really represents the positions and contradictions of the national liberation movements of oppressed capitalist countries struggling for their independence and development.

When the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction was installed and issued its first decrees, its exponents announced that the period of national reconstruction would last 5 years. Later, they said it would be from 8 to 10 years. On a third occasion, they said that it might take 20 years. As they outlined terms, they explained that "there would be a government junta during the entire time of national reconstruction," and outlined the reconstruction as the "recovery of industry, commerce and farming seriously affected by the liberation war." As can be seen, the agrarian reform and complete national liberation, which are cardinal objectives of every democratic and anti-imperialist revolution, have been indefinitely put off, and the transformations of socialist nature not only are not included in the program, but the nation's economic development is given guidelines that are contrary to it. That is one part, now let us see the other.

When the Communist Party of Nicaragua publicized the resolutions of its central committee (of the plenum of 21 July 1979 and the plenum of 3 and 4 January 1980), it did not take long before the voices of the government were heard calling these resolutions "ultraleftist" and "counterrevolutionary." But it was not only this, they moved from words to deeds and in February and March of this year the party and its mass fronts were monstrously slandered and repressed, obviously in order to eliminate the "barrier" preventing the rightist sectors from channeling the revolution along the nationalist and reformist path. But only a few days later, the "ultraleftist" and "counterrevolutionary" theses of the communists began to take strength in the life of the revolution. For example:

1. Although with logical limitations, that very month of March, attempts were made to deal with and to satisfy the economic and social demands which were made by the workers and laborers in general because of their pressing needs and which the Central of Labor Action and Unity and we communists backed and headed. As a result of this fight, a wage increase of 125 cordobas was decreed in July of this year for all persons earning 1,200 cordobas of less.

2. The progress of our country's relations with countries of the socialist community which began in April is obvious (although still slow).

3. A more firm policy was established regarding the reactionary demands of the bourgeoisie and the excessive confidence placed in the capitalists at the onset has lost ground.

4. The position of the National Reconstruction Government and the state with regard to the struggle of the Salvadoran people and other Latin American peoples has been modified favorably.

5. On 19 July, Commander Daniel Ortega officially announced a draft agrarian reform law which, he explained, would make all idle arable land productive. On that same day, he also voiced anti-imperialist reaffirmations, which a few days later were being dangerously reduced.

These five points leave the National Reconstruction Government's primary guidelines very far behind and mark the first specific steps taken to expand the democratic revolution. Only a few months have elapsed since the communist party set forth its resolutions and began struggling to have them accepted. Despite opposition, attacks, repression and the adverse plans already drafted, the most fought against and slandered guidelines have begun to materialize.

But the Communist Party has not "made up" "ideas." Rather, its conscience reflects the most pressing interests and needs of the working class, the peasants, the people. Naturally, its resolutions and its work are broadly echoed by the people and deeply permeate the heart and spirit of struggle of the working masses. That is why the party cannot be eliminated and the measures that make the Sandinist people revolution advance cannot be postponed 5, 8, 10 or 20 years.

And here is a summary of the salient points:

1. The measures that are being adopted (the five points mentioned above), which promote the revolution, stem from the revolutionary drive of the working class, the poor peasants and the other popular sectors. In other words, they constitute a veritable achievement of the industrial proletariat and of all Nicaraguan workers. 2. These measures were adopted by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and they have exacerbated the class contradictions spreading within the Nicaraguan patriotic movement. They have deeply disturbed the indiscriminate and conciliatory "national unity" that the bourgeois and small bourgeois sectors have been working for and they have led to a thorough and intense polarization of forces. Another double lesson is derived from this summary: A) Our own experience once again confirms, in the perspective of the social changes of the day, the decisive role that must be played and is being played by the working class and the communist parties within the framework of democratic and national liberation transformation. B) Among the various democratic organizations that exist in our country, the Communist Party of Nicaragua and the FSLN are the most representative of the popular interests, the most influential among the masses, and the most vigorous and determined to achieve the advance and expansion of the democratic and anti-imperialist process. This is because they constitute a nucleus of fundamental importance for the patriotic and progressive national unity that the Nicaraguan revolution needs.

Conclusion

One must be aware of the extraordinary and prolific role that must be played by the communists and the working class within the framework of democratic and national liberation processes. And this must be thoroughly understood, since it is necessary to have a strong conviction about the importance of each and every one of our parties' ideological and political tasks among the proletariat and in the labor movement, among the peasants, the intellectuals and youth; and within the popular masses. These tasks involve, first of all, the struggle against dictatorships and oligarchic and imperialist domination and, second, the expansion of democratic revolutions and their transformation into socialist revolution.

One can see, then, the role of communist parties in democratic processes and how the problems between them and the national liberation movements are invariable. It is important to study and to understand these matters because problem that are at first confusing, are thus explained.

We must also realize that one cannot and should not react resentfully in the face of adversity. Neither should one respond with provoked attitudes that further complicate the difficult task that we communists have at hand and before us.

Loyalty to Marxism-Leninism; to a theoretical, historic and class analysis of revolution; conviction and firmness in connection with the principles and positions adopted; revolutionary faith in the working class and the popular masses; close and permanent links with the people in defense of their most cherished and fundamental interests; the right treatment of each problem and of each development within the process--all of these together infallibly turns the communist parties into invincible forces and indisputable guides of the proletariat and the revolutionary movement of all workers in the struggle for socialism.

Within the framework of democratic and national independence processes, it is for the communists to push the revolution ahead. And if they know how to do this in spite of numerous hindrances, they will end up by duly winning over the most advanced sectors within the liberation movements for the cause of socialism.

Along this path, the day always comes when the revolutionary unity between communists and the other truly anti-imperialist sectors crystalizes and the socialist revolution firmly takes the lead. Under these circumstances, the communist parties move to the forefront both because of all they have done and because of what still must be achieved, trodden and transformed in the future.

Today's most profound social transformations are possible only if communist parties exist. Despite the importance and the revolutionary nature of the national liberation movements, there is no knowledge of a single case in which these lead to socialism without the vanguard work of the communists.

BARRICADA SCORES PRIVATE ENTERPRISE'S 'CLASS INTERESTS'

PA040109 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 23 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Xavier Reyes Alba: "The Bourgoisie, Who Lack Patriotic Initiative"]

[Text] The attitude taken by private enterprise (the bourgeoisie) in the State Council in the past 4 weeks not only endangers the harmony that national unity has brought to the nation, but also runs contrary to the patriotic spirit that should characterize its participation. This is the only prerequisite demanded by the revolution of those who have historically lived from the sweat of the workers and peasants, in order to allow them to act freely within the new Nicaragua.

This comment does not stem from a desire to harass them. It is the result of a simple analysis of the actions of their delegates within the magnificent forum for the discussion of national problems.

Starting from the premise that patriotism and love for the revolution are demonstrated with deeds, we can state that private enterprise has not contributed A SINGLE [as published] deed, act, manifestation nor at least a single wish that would demonstrate to the great majorities of the country that its presence within the Sandinist process transcends the narrow boundaries of its class interests.

It is enough to rapidly review the actions of private enterprise within the State Council in the past month (five sessions, to be specific).

Of a total of 23 bills discussed and resolved, 19 were initiated by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and all are directed toward the establishment of a new order, the Sandinist legal system which frightens--and this is not surprising--the bourgeois delegates in the council.

Of this total, only nine [numbers as published] were "initiated" by the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) through its delegates. What initiatives they are....We would instead call them provocations.

They are all consistent. They are consistent with LA PRENSA'S line, with the reactionary parties' line and in accord with the thinking of the most retrogressive sectors of the United States (like the Reagan character). In sum, they are in accord with a policy of clear confrontation with the revolution. There is nothing coincidental about this. There has been a cold calculation of probabilities, as Dr Jaime Bengoechea would say.

The idea is to reduce Sandinism to just a party. The idea is to show that there is economic chaos here, that the workers should not lead a society, that the Sandinist Front does not represent the largest sectors of the nation and to isolate the Sandinist revolutionary process as the alternative of those who have been paid with crumbs and death by those who would like to inherit power by just showing their family tree or their diploma from Cambridge, Harvard or Yale.

The fact that Jaime Montealegre, delegate of the Nicaraguan Development Institute, does not want to admit the Sandinist character of a new order that is nationalist, anti-interventionist, anti-imperialist, internationalist, and especially for the benefit of the majority, is not encouraging.

They appear naked when, as a rabid bloc, they use their seat in the State Council to defend their class interests, ignoring the fact that there is a revolution here, that the blood of 50,000 martyrs is still fresh, that these martyrs did not die so that the exploiting minorities may enjoy the same privileges they enjoyed before. Acting like an ostrich, LA PRENSA, as the principal center of these interests, "ignores" the new forms of participation of the workers in the enterprises and the state, which are: programatic commissions of coordination--which include the Higher Council of Private enterprise--production councils, reactivation assemblies, commitment assemblies and evaluation assemblies.

They claim that "the agricultural and livestock policy is not realistic." They claim that the state must be conducted by the scholars and they aim their guns against communism in a suggestive campaign directed at conjuring up the stereotype in the minds of our people by using the same agruments with which Somoza and NOVEDADES attacked the revolution long before vicotry.

They attack the Sandinist project because they know that Sandinism, as a political and ideological event acknowledged throughout the world, goes beyond the connotations of a simple party and has given meaning to historic demands, of the masses and the masses find their fundamental expression in the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

It is at these objectives that COSEP is aiming with its positions. We are still waiting for their patriotic contribution.

BRIEFS

OAS BOAT DONATION--The Pan-American Development Foundation today delivered a new boat valued at $215,000 to the Center for Nicaraguan Fishing Research. Casimiro Sotelo, Nicaraguan ambassador to the OAS, received the title for the boat which will arrive in Nicaragua on 30 October. [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 28 Oct 80 PA]

RANCH DONATED TO STATE--The Jesuits have donated El Charco Ranch, the biggest milk producer in Nicaragua, to the Agarian Reform Institute. According to BARRICADA, the Jesuits made this decision because of their "firm Christian and revolutionary belief in the advance of the Sandinist people's progress." [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1828 GMT 3 Nov 80 PA]

CASTRO ADDRESSES CLOSING SESSION OF SUGAR WORKERS CONGRESS

FL310308 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0156 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Speech by President Fidel Castro at closing session of the 16th Sugar Industry Workers National Union Congress at Havana's Lazaro Pena Auditorium--live]

[Text] Whenever I have been called upon to say the closing remarks at an event of this nature, it has always bothered me that I have not been able to participate throughout the duration of the event. This has been the case today. However, I have read with a good deal of interest and attention the draft of the main report. I have also been informed in a sufficiently detailed manner about all the discussions. I know, for instance, that there was a lot of discussion about job safety and health. There was a lot of participation on this question. Many viewpoints, much well-founded criticism was expressed.

I also know that several topics were touched upon, that the matter of gratuities [gratuidades] caused a great deal of discussion. There were different interpretations. I know that the harvest awards [premios] were much discussed as well as the coefficients [coeficiente] and the demands from other areas--construction and so forth. It was suggested that the coefficient be also applied to them. Viega was also explaining to me what he has said; about the sugar worker with 50 years' experience who wanted to know when workers like him would be recognized as well; the problem about the micro-brigadista who said that he had gone and built houses and now they were not applying the coefficient to him. I know that you discussed practically everything in the reports. Some of these things, of course, could be explained; others will have to be analyzed by the party and government. I believe special attention should be given to everything that refers to job safety and health, which was one of the points that were discussed at length. There is no doubt that the party and state are deeply concerned about everything that might contribute to guaranteeing the safety of the workers.

The first party secretaries in the provinces were invited to this final session of the congress. The secretaries of all the sugarcane municipalities of the entire country are also here. So are the local officers of the rank-and-file organizations, the directors of all the sugar mills and sugarcane enterprises, delegates from the sugar ministry from all provinces, 300 50-year veterans and more than 1,000 workers from Havana City and Havana Province.

This congress is taking place at a very important moment. There has not been a more timely congress in recent years than this one. There is a lot of work, a lot to do. The sugar industry is acquiring growing importance for our country. It is a sector of the economy which has been called upon to continue to develop in a vigorous manner both in the agricultural and industrial fields. A sugar mill reconstruction and expansion plan has been undertaken. During the current 5-year period we have completed two new sugar mills and another two are nearing completion. Several sugar mills are in the works.

We are also planning to begin construction of some 15 new sugar mills. These are typical, standardized sugar mills, with the same grinding capacity, the same technology, the same type of equipment. This greatly facilitates maintenance, repairs. This greatly facilitates construction. The country had not built a new sugar mill in I don't know how many years. We repaired and renovated old ones. But I believe that the most recently built sugar mill was already over 50 years old. Others dated from last century and were remodeled. Still others dated from the beginning of this century. It is really satisfying to think that our country is now building sugar mills as a Cuban project with more than 60 percent of their components made in Cuba. And we hope to be able to produce at least 70 percent of the components locally: boilers, tandems. We also expect to build our own automatic centrifuges, and good quality ones at that. We are thinking of everything. These are not mere ideas. A boiler plant is under construction in Sagua. A tandem plant is nearing completion in Villa Clara. The Villa Clara mechanical plants are being expanded. Therefore, we should be in a position to produce most of the components of a sugar mill. It is logical that the country develop a mechanical industry to support the basic industry, that is, sugar.

Now, in this 5-year period which has just concluded, or rather that is almost over, some progress has been made that can be compared to the previous 5-year period and to the last capitalistic 5-year period. For example, yield per caballeria has increased from 46,100 arrobas in 1954-58 to 49,900 in 1971-75 to 58,300 in 1976-80 despite the rust in 1980.

New varieties of sugarcane have been introduced that are more productive than the POJ-3878. Some of them were developed in Cuba. The POJ-2878 was almost the only variety planted prior to the revolution, with all the attendant inconveniences inherent in having to depend mainly on only a few varieties, no matter how good. When the rust affected one of our best varieties, almost a third of the country's sugarcane fields were affected. This variety is now being replaced by some 10 new varieties, and we are going to try to have many good varieties in order to reduce the dependence on a few good varieties.

A mechanization policy is being implemented. The conditioning of land has been 100-percent mechanized. Herbicides are being used. We are using seven times more fertilizer, and most of it is spread by machines. The area under irrigation has been expanded.

The number of men involved in the cutting, lifting and loading of the sugarcane has been greatly reduced in the harvests of these past years. In 1954-58, 387,000 men were used in the cutting, lifting and loading of the sugarcane, that is, nearly 400,000 workers. In 1976-80, the yearly average of men used in these same tasks was 190,000. This means a reduction of nearly 200,000 workers. And yet production is higher. This gives us an idea of how productivity has increased with mechanization in sugarcane activities in the years of the revolution.

The average amount of sugarcane ground in 1976-80 is greater than the 5-year periods under analysis. In this 5-year period sugar production is greater. The daily average of sugarcane ground in 1976-80 was 4.4 million arrobas more than the average in 1971-75. The average of utilization of industrial capacity during this 5-year period is 10 percent greater than that in 1971-75. In 1976-80 the average time lost is lower than in 1971-75 by 2.15 percent. The average yield obtained in 1976-80 is higher than in 1971-75 by 2.49 percent. The average oil consumption in 1976-75 period by 35 gallons per metric tons of ground sugarcane.

There is a great deal of additional data that reflects improvement in this regard. Of course, all this shows that work in general can improve, and that it can improve a great deal. I believe that we have to be guided by figures, data, year by year, 5-year period by 5-year period in order to analyze the results, the quality of our work. For instance, how much did we increase sugarcane production per caballeria? How much did we increase sugarcane production per caballeria? How much did we increase yield, for instance? In the sugar mills, year by year? How much did we reduce the use of oil? Or as Martell says, oil, wood and electricity? Because energy use not only consists of how much oil is used in the sugar mill but also the wood and the electricity from the national energy system. How much, for example, did we increase the average number of arrobas cut by hand per day? Although this is not so difficult. We know, for example, that in this 5-year period the average went up by 53 arrobas, that is, 20 percent over the previous 5-year period. Of course, this makes sense. There are more collection centers. There are less canecutters. And there is a better selection of canecutters. That is the truth. It is only logical that we have had an increase. We do not know to what extent this is due to a job better done--by the party, the trade union, the administration--and how much this is due to the fact that the number of canecutters has gone down and that the best canecutters were left, those who cut the most. We have to view this in the way that costs have gone down in agriculture as well as in industry. We will be able to measure our work through these statistics. There is no other way. And we have indeed improved from 1976 to 1980. But I believe that we can improve even more.

In hours lost whether through operations or through breakdowns, we have sugar mills with less than 1 percent, and there are others with more than 10 percent. Some of them were real headaches. We have to raise these very sugar mills with problems to the level of the best sugar mills. Of course, repairs have a lot to to with this. A lot. Also, the quality of the repair, the time the repair takes, the materials employed, the equipment used, the reserves available. There is no doubt that a great deal more can still be done in this area of interruption of operations, breakdowns.

A great deal more can be done to save fuel. We have vanguard provinces in this area such as Cienfuegos. And vanguard sugar mills. A great deal can be done about fuel, in recycling [recobrado] as well as fuel. We also have vanguard sugar mills in recycling and some vanguard provinces.

We must see to it that grinding is not allowed to drop on Monday and Tuesday just because there is not enough sugarcane.

And what are we doing? What can we cook up? Someone has suggested that agriculture should have an organization similar to that of industry, because the sugar mill does not stop on Monday, it does not stop on Tuesday except for a short period of time for repairs. Logically, agriculture should be organized the same as industry because the supply of sugarcane to the mills should not be halted. Concerning Sunday, Monday or Tuesday, we must work on a Sunday or a Thursday, a Friday or a Saturday.

In sum, some of these traditional problems of tradition must be resolved. The rest is justified but we have to organize it. The capitalists did not have this problem because during the harvest everyone was forced to work whenever a task was assigned. And there was an army of unemployed. But under socialist conditions, we must be rational in this matter. And we have to rationalize things. This problem could also be seen in the ports. It turns out too that there is a traditional system of work. And there is a need to add new brigades. But the work at the port must not be halted because there is a foreign ship there charging for extra days. And it has to be loaded. There is no reason to stop everything at the port on Saturday afternoon and Sunday. That is not economic. It is wrong. We must find ways to adapt to this reality. The economy is greatly affected when raw material arrives late, when a ship is not unloaded, and so forth.

It is the same problem with the warehouses. And formulas are being devised so that night work can be done in the warehouses because the problem is that a truck arrives and it has to stay there until the following morning to unload the merchandise. In other words, there are many things which cause delays and are obsolete, and we must overcome them. One of these things occurs during the sugar harvest when grinding drops so much on Monday and Tuesday and then begins rising on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Then there is a lot of sugarcane on Sunday. We have these problems constantly. And we have to eliminate all the causes which, for subjective reasons, cause a lack of sugarcane deliveries to the mill.

The fact that there is mechanization implies new problems. It makes us more susceptible to the rain, more vulnerable to the rain. When all the cutting was done manually and animals were used to haul the sugarcane, harvesting could be done even in May and June. Now every time we have to do harvest work in the spring, it becomes a tragedy. The machinery does not work, it does not operate properly. Transportation suffers a lot. The fields suffer a lot. On the other hand, we must not lose a single minute during the drought season and in the harvest. We must not stop supplying sugarcane to the mills as a result of subjective reasons.

It is already known that we cannot give up mechanization. It would be impossible and we all understand this. However, mechanization brings its problems and it is that it makes the harvest more vulnerable to the rain. And therein lies the importance of finishing the harvests early and avoiding going into May and, above all, into June.

As soon as the heavy rains begin and the machinery cannot work, it is necessary to make big mobilizations, seek hoisters, and so forth, in order to achieve the sugarcane goals.

Since we are vulnerable to the rain and we are forced to make certain changes because of the rain, we must reduce all those problems in the supply of sugarcane which depend entirely on organizational factors until they are completely eliminated; in other words, subjective factors. I believe we can make a great deal of progress on this and we need to advance on this. It is imperative.

There are great possibilities in industry [sugar manufacturing process] but there are also great possibilities in agriculture. We can truly say that this year was an example of what can be done. Forced by the problems of diseases, particularly sugarcane rust, stimulated by the best sugar prices and in consideration of the commitments signed by our country, there is no doubt that a special effort was made this year to weed the sugarcane fields. There are some comrades who say that more sugarcane weeding work was done this year than in the entire history of the revolution. The truth is that the sugarcane weeding goals were fulfilled and overfulfilled. And we had a vital need to do it. And the effort was made. Much better work was done in the weeding, cultivation and attention of sugarcane. A big spring planting effort was made and more than 20,400 caballerias were planted with sugarcane. Moreover, something important was achieved when sugarcane losses were kept to a minimum--losses in the planting.

I was talking with Comrade [Raul] Rodriguez of Villa Clara Province, first secretary of the party there, and I asked him exactly how many caballerias were lost in Villa Clara. And he assured me they had lost 38 caballerias of sugarcane out of slightly more than 1,500 planted. In other words, they lost less than 1 percent of the sugarcane planted, less than 1 percent. Losses of 10 percent used to be typical. We have to eliminate that 10-percent loss completely.

The thing that helped a lot in Villa Clara was the planting in sugarcane shoot beds (siembra en canteros) in the lowlands. There are lowlands which are flooded when 60 or 70 millimeters of rain fall and this happens frequently, sometimes even 100 millimeters which is when it is said that 4 or 5 inches fell. With the traditional planting method, new sugarcane is lost. It is flooded. It is choked.

Some provinces became aware of the need to change planting techniques and resorted to the planting in beds for which adequate equipment is required. The planting in beds gives extraordinary protection to spring sugarcane. We should not fail to use this method wherever there are lowlands. Furthermore, the planting plans should identify beforehand on which lands the planting beds system will be applied in each sugarcane enterprise.

According to what I have been told by some comrades, the difference between sugarcane planted in beds on lowland and sugarcane planted in traditional methods can be seen in Villa Clara itself. It is an enormous difference in sugarcane growth and so forth. Therefore, we all are obliged to know what happened in Villa Clara, why so little sugarcane was lost in Villa Clara, what measures were adopted there and, therefore, what measures we should adopt in all the other provinces. And we should not wait 10 years to apply the good experiences of Villa Clara in, for example, Granma or Guantanamo or some other province.

That is a demonstration of how agriculture can be improved, above all, to reduce the losses. Well, 3,000 caballerias of cane that are lost could represent from 200 to 300 million arrobas in one harvest, and could represent from 300 to 400 thousand tons of sugar. That is a conservative estimate. That is correct, 3,000 caballerias could represent from 300 to 400 thousand tons of sugar. And I do not want to figure out what that would be at today's prices. Someone figured out, I believe it was Martell, an estimate of the cane lost in a harvest. He figured it out at 20 cents. I do not want to figure out at 40 cents what 400,000 tons of sugar would sell for. I do not want to do it because it is a lot. We are not used to such high figures.

Now in referring to yield per caballeria, we have achieved certain improvements. Right here we said that what has been achieved during this 5-year period is much more than during the capitalist era, and much more than during the previous 5-year period.

But from what I have read, 50,300 [arrobas] in this 5-year period is very little, very little. The cane can have a much greater yield in the worst of soils. But the cane needs care, needs cultivation, needs effort. It is one of the most receptive plants in correspondence to the care given to it. Cane is one of the most receptive plants.

We are making the estimates for 1990 and with a high percentage of irrigation we plan to attain 80,000 arrobas. And we will continue to work to attain 100,000, possibly by the year 2000. This is a projection which is not ambitious. The 80,000 arrobas is not an ambitious figure as a goal. If the essential, the necessary, I would say, the very least care is given to a caballeria of cane, if it has the adequate terrain, if it has adequate fertilizer, adequate cultivation and if the canefield is weeded, it can be attained. It has been demonstrated. We have many examples everywhere.

During recent months, in the Cienfuegos meeting there was talk about attaining 80,000 arrobas by 1985. I believe that objective should not be abandoned under any circumstances--80,000 even in a year of very little rainfall. I am going to cite an example for this year, but there are many others like it. I am going to cite the case of the Augusto Olivares Cooperative in the municipality of Jovellanos, Matanzas Province. I am going to give you a comparison between what they attained last year and this year. During the last harvest the cooperative cut 2.7 caballerias and out of that 3.7 percent and 13 percent corresponded to high yield shoots of leftover cane and winter cane [respectively]. They did not cut any from spring planting. They attained a real yield of 87,000 arrobas per caballeria from all shoots. This is important because there is a certain way of thinking that has been introduced. There is the belief that the yield can be increased by increasing the amount of leftover cane. That has no merit.

If the cane is 20 months old, the yield is greater. If we base our thinking on that, we could plant the entire island with cane. All of it. Then we would have a lot of land [planted with sugarcane] and cane every 2 years. But that is not what I am referring to. In any case, if cane is going to be leftover, no matter for what reason, then it should not be leftover cane of the 80,000 or 90,000. If we are going to talk about leftover cane, then we have to talk about leftover cane from [yields of] 200,000. We cannot say I have 80,000 with 20-month old cane. That is junk, attaining 80,000 arrobas in one caballeria with 20-month old cane. That is shameful.

I go so far as to accept the idea of having a certain percentage of leftover cane to save cultivation efforts. That is, if economically or in any other way it is useful, or because we want to begin the harvest, or for any other reason. But what cannot be accepted is having leftover cane from 80,000, not even 100,000. That cannot be accepted. They produced 87,000. Yes, they had 13 percent leftover and winter cane. But the following year they had practically no leftover or winter cane.

Now for this coming harvest of 1981, this Augusto Olivares Cooperative--in the 30 September 1980 estimate--100 percent of the total area which is going to be cut, all of it, 27.2 caballerias are considered to be for grinding and, of that, only 1.8 caballerias, that is 7 percent, are leftover and winter cane. In the next harvest they have less leftover and winter cane. That represents 1.9 fewer caballerias of leftover and winter cane, that is 6 percent less than the real figure of the 1980 harvest in that type of shoot.

In this case, 11 percent of the cane to be ground is of the spring type. The estimate of all the shoots is 103,600 arrobas per caballeria for this year. [applause] Is it being irrigated? Did we have a lot of rain? No, not a single caballeria is being irrigated. Did we have a lot of rain? No, we had very little rain. That is the interesting thing about it. Rainfall from 1 January to 30 September 1979 was 859 mm. That is the rainfall they had from January to September last year. This year the rainfall is 653 mm, that is 206 mm less than in 1979. In 1979 this cooperative cut 87,000 arrobas and it had a rainfall of 859 mm from January to September. This year, when they have had very little rain, to tell the truth, almost nothing--only 653 mm--they have an estimate of 103,000 arrobas without leftover and winter cane, practically none.

I believe this is a magnificent example. The monthly rate of rainfall in 1980 has been inferior in all months to that of 1979, with the exception of March when it was 8 mm more in 1980. In only one month was the rain a little more, 8 mm, that amounts to a little extra. Fertilization applied by the cooperative is based on an amount of 9 metric tons per caballeria of the balanced type. This represents 50 to 60 percent more than the mean national norm. That includes a double application of 18 metric tons to an area of 1.8 caballerias, that is, the leftover and winter cane was fertilized twice. It received more. It is evident that the fertilizing had some impact. This demonstrates what we have read in some technical books on fertilizing that in years of drought fertilizing helps make good use of the water.

Nevertheless, in the case of nitrogenous fertilizer the cooperative applied it, only in a very limited way, to 33 percent of the area. It is even possible that by using a little more nitrogenous fertilizer they could have attained a greater yield.

The fertilizer is there, not for the weed but for the sugarcane. If we fertilize but do not clear, we are fertilizing weeds.

Clearing and cultivation: Clearing by hand and by the use of herbicides plus cultivation using machinery and using oxen represented 3.8 total of the times required to go over the land from January to September of 1979. The cooperative, in the same period in 1980, averaged 6.7 going-overs in all, which represents 176 percent of those of 1979. Clearing is being done.

As I was saying, yield in the past 1980 harvest reached 87,000 arrobas per caballeria. Per the 30 September 1980 estimate, agricultural yield will average 103,600 arrobas per caballeria during the 1981 harvest. This is 16,600 arrobas more than the actual figure for the 1980 harvest. These increases apply to all the cuttings. There has been an increase for ratoons of 22,500 arrobas per caballeria. This means an average ratoons yield of 100,000 arrobas per caballeria.

Growing the sugarcane in a dry area where little rain falls, you have 16,600 more arrobas of sugarcane per caballeria. I believe that this is proof that it is not rain, it is not natural events that are the determining factors. It is proof of the potential in our sugarcane lands. The potential is huge, what with the new varieties, fertilization, and so forth. But, it needs attention. This is basic.

Therefore, we believe that a lot, a lot can be done in our industry, and especially in our agriculture. It is important that we are aware of this, especially now that you are associated and belong to the same trade union: the industrial workers and the agricultural workers. It is very important that you be aware of this now that you have received the banner for winning the 6th grade battle. [applause]

You are no longer illiterate or semi-illiterate workers. In the first congresses following the triumph of the revolution, there were very few delegates who had a 6th grade education. And now Veiga has told me that the delegates to this congress average a 9th grade education. [applause] And this is very important, of course. This is very important. To increase his knowledge is not only satisfaction or a moral necessity for man; it is not only a beautiful conquest for the cultural viewpoint. A level [of education] is a need, a basic need. Without it, we cannot build a modern industry, or a modern agriculture. No question about it.

That can be appreciated already in some areas. We made a recent visit to a horticultural plan where very modern technology was being applied. We could clearly see that that technology could not have been applied without schooling, without any real skill, without expertise by the worker, the man so involved, because those little machines used to plant vegetables directly are very sophisticated. Instead of having to plant a seed bed, the tomato is planted directly, the lettuce is planted directly, the cabbage is planted directly--everything is planted directly with the use of machines that are perfect, perfect. They have a system by which they drop a seed, any size you want, no matter how small. It can plant them one by one or two by two or three by three or however you tell it. It plants one row or two or three or four in a bed [cantero].

They are experimenting with planting onions directly, four rows per bed. If the skill is lacking, if there is no education, that machine is indecipherable. And then the machine makes mistakes. It is a great piece of machinery but it really needs a first-rate worker. The distances [not further explained], the tapes--it looks like a small computer--tell it which seeds to plant. Then you have to use herbicides because when it plants four rows of onions it will have a higher yield. There is no way to get a hoe in there.

The use of that machine saves all the time wasted by replanting. And they have to be very well-trained people. Luckily, we already have that kind of worker there. They are very well-trained. There is a party committee on that farm; the party is doing its work; the trade union is doing very important work; and they are all enthusiastic people. It is the 19 April farm, or rather, 19 April plan or enterprise. They are applying new technology, but new technology needs educated people. An iliterate person cannot apply this technology. I am convinced of that.

The same is true with the automatic equipment at the sugar mills and also with sugarcane agriculture: All the calculations needed, the way to work, the organization of the work, the application of technology, of herbicide, of fertilizer--everything--and the machines cannot be operated by illiterates. That is why it is very encouraging to know that our workers now have a 6th grade education. And watch out, because they are already getting ready for a 9th grade diploma. [applause]

The commitment made in this very auditorium by the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions has been fulfilled, and it is very important. This is not a luxury. Let no one think this is a luxury. It brings great moral satisfaction but it also fills a great economic need, and we cannot cease to insist on education's material, economic importance aside from its human, cultural, spiritual importance. You will be better prepared to understand everything, from politics, the revolution, to the productive processes.

You are now united. There is hardly any difference now. And this is only right, because agriculture now needs a near industrial worker. The one who repairs the tractors, the one who operates the tractors, the one who repairs the combines, the one who provides maintenance for combines, the one who operates the combines has to meet the requirements of an industrial worker. The one who organizes irrigation, the one who operates the irrigation equipment needs the level of education of an industrial worker.

Because of the level of technology, machinery, chemistry, our agriculture needs an industrial worker of sorts. And the first agricultural-industrial complex tests are slowly being carried out. These measures have to be applied slowly so that we may move forward on firm ground. The time will come when the agricultural and industrial workers will be together in the same agricultural-industrial complex. This means that they are getting closer to one another in their technological levels. And I believe that all of you, that huge, important and decisive force of which the mass of our sugar workers is made, will be aware of all that can be done and how important it is to do it.

It is not enough to ask the sugar workers that they be aware of what can be done. I believe that for years our country, our state and our party have not been sufficiently aware of the importance of the sugar industry and of the importance of the work you do. Despite everything the revolution has done for its workers in general and for the country in general, despite the benefits which--as has been said here, pointed out at this congress and as Martell said in his introduction--have ranged from the elimination of dead time [in sugar harvest] to all the security and advantages that our workers have today in comparison with the past, I believe that the country should have done more for the sugar sector. I am absolutely certain of this and I say it every time I have an opportunity. And I struggle for this as a very fair thing. Our country truly depends on the work done by the sugar workers.

And if everything is important--electricity is important, education is important, health is important, the other agricultural activities are important, all industrial activities are important--and we think with common sense, we must admit that the sugar industry is the center of our economy today and our economy depends on the sweat of our sugar workers because everything else can function well if there is foreign exchange. We know of many factories whose problem is a lack of raw material and a lack of resources. But the sugar industry is the great producer of agreed upon foreign exchange and freely convertible foreign exchange. It is the great producer of foreign exchange. It is the great producer of the resources which the country needs for the rest of the economy and for services.

It is true that other sectors work. It is true mining makes its contribution. It is true that tobacco makes its contribution. It is true that fishing makes its contribution and other sectors and industry make their growing contribution. But nothing can compare to the billions of dollars of foreign exchange of various types that is contributed by the sugar industry. [applause]

The country should have done more for the material conditions of life of its sugar workers. It should have done more than it has done. I am absolutely convinced of this. We still find very poor conditions in our countryside in general, but above all in the sugarcane fields. And we find them in the sugar mills despite the efforts that have been made. Despite the thousands of housing units built in sugar mills by the microbrigades, despite the towns built in the countryside, they are not enough. Of course, the housing problem is always a serious one and the drama, the human drama, is a tremendous one in the housing sector. And we have needs in the cities and in rural areas. The resources are not enough to build all that we want. However, at the time of distribution, it is very important to keep in mind this reality in our countryside and our sugar industry.

These criteria are being kept in mind in the draft of the next 5-year plan and in the distribution of housing with an important quantity assigned to the sugar sector in our increasing annual housing construction plans. Fortunately, we already have more material resources--more cement, more rock, more sand--and we are successfully taking steps so that some day we also will have much more lumber. I say this because we also must be aware, just as we appeal to the sugar workers, of what we must do for the sugar workers.

There is an extremely important salary measure already applied to the sugar sector. It is the implementation of the [wage] reform which takes into account the different activities of agriculture and industry plus the 15-percent premium pay [coeficiente] as a wage advantage which the country pays to sugar workers.

If we go beyond the category of sugar workers, we would be looking for enormous complications. I caution you of this. We would be returning to the past situation because if it is applied to one [sector], to another and another, it would be impossible not to have others asking for it one after the other.

We simply want to pay better wages to sugar workers. [applause] It is a need, I repeat, it is a need of the national economy and I think the rest of our workers understand this perfectly well. It is not a privilege; it is a matter of satisfying a need of the national economy in order to be able to carry out the harvest under the country's new social conditions.

Harvests were easy when there were more than .5 million people unemployed. There was no need to mobilize anyone, to recruit anyone or to organize any brigade of billionaire cane cutters. None of this needed. Unemployment took care of all this. There was no lodging, there was no dining rooms, there was no transportation, there was nothing. Unemployment and hunger, supreme resources of capitalism, organized the sugarcane harvest in those days. [applause]

But today man has many opportunities of all kinds. And how can we satisfy the demand for personnel, for a labor force to cut sugarcane, to plant, to clean, to run these machines unless we pay better wages to this sector, which is so vital to the country's economy?

I know that somebody at the congress voiced concern that in implementing the wage measures, wages would be reduced later, when the fourth brigade was created. This problem was analyzed when the matter was discussed. And in order to avoid this eventual wage decrease, it was decided that a number of wage measures would be implemented in the industry now, and that the coefficient would be gradually implemented as the fourth brigade was introduced. This would be done to avoid a wage decrease when the fourth brigade is established, because, logically, the number of work hours would decrease.

Speaking of the fourth brigade, I think that this is also one of the just and essential measures that the revolution must adopt. More than once we discussed this problem and, at first, early in the revolution, we opposed creating a fourth shift. That was not the way to resolve the problem of unemployment. It was just a way of distributing employment. On many occasions we told the sugar workers: We are aware of this need, but we cannot do it at this time.

At the point it was very difficult to train a labor force for this task. But now we have a better situation with the labor force. Of course, this is not true in all provinces it is easy to organize a fourth brigade. There are other provinces where organizing a fourth brigade is a bit more difficult because they do not have extra workers. In short, we have a given period of time and only a few mills this harvest--you must bear in mind that we are talking about trained personnel, not just anyone can be a part of a fourth brigade.

I believe that at last justice is being done to sugar workers. The number of workers is being increased. The fourth brigade is being created and rest during the harvest period is being guaranteed. But of course, the fact that the number of workers is increasing also means plans must be made on what to do when the harvest is over and where these workers are going to be incorporated. Logically, we think that some will go to agriculture, which needs them. That is, of the surplus, some will go to agriculture and others to construction. If we are doing things properly, we should not be basically building during harvest time in the areas of the mills. We must build, and have all the materials ready and be prepared to build a lot during the period after the harvest ends. This is what is rational. [applause]

Construction and agriculture should give us enough work for all those workers who are not indispensable in the task of maintenance and investments in the sugar mills.

Logically, if we think this way, we believe that these matters related to the protection of the workers should receive very special attention from the party and the government.

In recent months, we have received a lot of information regarding the situation of the mills and the sugarcane enterprises. We even have reports on the development of cadres through these years. We have more experienced cadres, especially in agriculture.

The party and the government have been concerned about the problems of the mills. All the mills and the sugarcane enterprises have been visited more than once. Their difficulties have been analyzed in order to guarantee--and it has been guaranteed--that each mill has a bus. Some have more than one and some more than two. There are no longer any sugar mills that do not have at least two buses. These are used for social activities and even for production. Sometimes they have to establish a line between two points to help transportation.

There is not a single sugar mill that does not have its own ambulance or its own medical service automobile. I know that there were also discussions about the little car here. [applause] I know they discussed the little car. [applause] And they told me that somebody mentioned that they had taken a barber, and because they took the barber, the 50-year veteran worker with the fractured leg could not be taken quickly.

I meditated on all of this and I said: Well, I think they are going to regulate it. Now, we must see what rules are made. I do remember that we thought that this little car could help. If a case came up of a relative of a sugar worker, or a son, a brother or a parent, anyone who had a problem, what were they going to do with the little car, if it was at their disposal? How do you think the little car should be used? It should take the child; it should take an old person or it should take the lady who may have a problem. Our idea was to help not only the workers, but also the neighbors living near the mill when anything new came up in connection with their health. A very difficult situation would arise if a child were involved in an emergency and, since he does not work at the mill, he could not be transported.

It seems to me that when the regulations are written, you will have to analyze this problem because this was the intention. If you think something else is better, you must do it. The intention is, however, for the relatives of the workers to also benefit. We were thinking of the workers. Now, I do not know about the barber; what he was doing there; whether or not he is somebody's relative. I imagine it was a worker who needed help. Really, if we are going to keep this from the neighbors, I say that it is preferable to have two cars. Look, I think our country has the resources to assign another one where one is not enough, because there are many neighbors and many barbers. [applause]

This would be a better formula than to establish the principle that services are not rendered to the neighbor who lives in the refinery, in the zone, in the little town, in the community of the mill.

When you are going to comply with this agreement of the congress on regulations, let us get together on what is the best way, so that no one will encounter the situation that, because of the regulations, a relative of a worker needs attention, a neighbor even though he is not a relative, but who lives there is not helped.

We have attended to the needs of the mills, the social needs that can be resolved immediately--in some cases a mill needed a (frosten), in another case it needed a drinking fountain, in another case it needed an air conditioner in the laboratory and so forth. Certain problems have been analyzed and attempts have been made to solve them.

A number of measures have been taken. Some have been mentioned here. Five hundred and forty one university graduates were assigned to the sugar mills. We spoke with the university; we talked to the youth. We explained the needs of the mills. We had learned that in the mills in some provinces, such as Ciego, they had few engineers. There were mills that had none. Engineers, technicians of various kinds, economists and all that the mills needed were assigned. It is our intention, for next year, to assign an equal number of technical personnel, or perhaps greater, so the mills will have them. Now, you will have to try to attract these young students, win them over and create for them some minimal living conditions, their appropriations and administration. The union must see to it that there will be permanent posts for those technicians the mills need so much. And not only this.

Thousands of technicians [tecnicos medius] have been assigned to sugar enterprises. I don't have the exact figures but there were about 3,000. They have been assigned to farms and mills. There was the problem that when these comrades completed their work they had to perform their military service. An agreement was reached. They were offered a postponement of service, and if they worked several years in the sugar mills, if they paid a service to the country there, we could consider this to be the same as if they had done their military service. [applause]

We are going to apply this measure for several years so the sugar mills will be supplied with the technicians they need. It used to be a problem. They ended their work, went into the service and these contradictions arose. Many times, after they concluded their service, they did not go back to this activity.

We are trying to assure this force of technicians of this benefit, as far as the service is concerned, if they go there to work a number of years. It is also necessary to work with those youngsters, try to attract them, try to win them over, try to get them to remain the years that are necessary at the mills so that later they will stay. I think that this measure is very important with regard to the cadres of technicians whom the mills need.

The agricultural engineers have not been forgotten in the sugar area. I know that many of them were the boys that began to graduate at the (Alvaro Reinosa) Sugarcane Institute of Matanzas. That after they graduated--we attended the first graduations--they went to sugarcane fields and they continued to study in sugarcane fields. Many became engineers, a great number of them, and many of them are very good technicians and very enthusiastic and dedicated to sugarcane. They have not been forgotten. These university professionals were assigned 400 automobiles which will be sold to them. We want to make sure that the engineers, the sugarcane technicians are not lacking, as in previous years. Last year, this was done with the technicians of the sugar mills.

This year, it was done with the technicians of the sugarcane enterprises. Greater attention will be given to the workers who participate in the sugarcane harvest. They will get better tools and workclothes, whatever they need. Some 14,600 uniforms are being made so that two can be given to each operators, mechanics and chiefs of combine teams. A uniform has been designed for them after discussion with the unions and workers. The two uniforms will be delivered this harvest. One hundred thousand sets of special workclothes are being made for the high productivity machete workers [macheteros de alta productividad]. This will be the second set to be given to them. They will begin to receive them at the end of January. Unfortunately, despite all the efforts made to cut down on time, it has been impossible to have them ready for the beginning of the harvest. The high productivity machete workers, however, will receive the first set which is a clothes design made especially for them.

Eleven thousand uniforms are being made for lift [alzadoras] operators. They will be given two sets during this harvest. Twentythree thousand shirts and 11,000 pairs of pants are to be delivered to [female] agriculture workers of the sugarcane enterprises; one pair of pants and two shirts for each [female] comrade. During this harvest, 3,000 pairs of pants and 7,000 shirts--one pair of pants and two shirts each--will be delivered to each [female] comrade.

We have produced 80,000 pairs of boots with protective toes to hand to the high-productivity machete workers. Work is being carried out on the production of special clothes for sugarcane agriculture workers, for sugar industry workers and for mobilized volunteer workers. These cannot be delivered during this harvest because of capacity problems with the textile equipment. But as of now, we are already working to have all this for the 1982 harvest, at the beginning of the harvest. This includes, not only the high-productivity machete workers, but also the sugar agriculture workers.

We hope to be able to apply this policy to all sectors some day: this same policy, on work clothes. It seems to me that the first thing a socialist state should do is to give priority to work clothes. [applause]

But we are beginning with the sugar sector. We have tried to make the type of clothes in some cases uniforms, designed to fulfill the conditions of work, quality and, at the same time, aesthetics. There are some who say, when they see the KPT-1 outfit, they are going to go out in it.

I think there was an exhibition around here, isn't that so? Light industry believes that the material will be completed by June of next year, perhaps before. But by 1982, we will have all this resolved.

Generally speaking, we have improved the quality of the machete workers' gloves and we have produced enough for left-handed people, because, for some reason, left-handed people were forgotten before. Right-handed gloves are of no use to left-handed people thus, left-handed people were without gloves.

In matters of production, nothing can be forgotten, not the smallest detail. We will eliminate the use of Chinese machete No 4 [mocha numero cuatro China]. As you know, there is Gallito 3 and Gallito 4. Everybody knew that the Gallito 3 was good. The Gallito 4 was not so good. We have problems with it. Imagine, you have to cut cane and the blade is not so good. This is like trying to fight a war without bullets, or without rifles.

A total of 245,000 pesos were set aside to buy quality machetes. That is why this year, we will use Chinese machete No 3 and other machetes from elsewhere, but of the highest quality.

This year, the regulations by which files are issued to the machete workers are being eased. Steel brushes will be installed in the shelters to clean files and lengthen their usefulness. In each shelter and sugarcane refinery, grinding stones will be installed on sawhorses [burros]. [Castro clarifies himself] Not on stone donkeys. [applause] It is the famous donkey of history. Don't think I don't know this donkey. Ever since I was a boy, I have seen it being used to grind with its little wheel. But it so happens that the donkeys disappeared and the stones disappeared too. And this is where files are ground well. In the cool of the morning, grinding stones will be installed on sawhorses so that workers will not have to use only files for this purpose.

Work is being carried out on the production of 55,000 clay canteens [porprones de barro], which the machete workers will use to carry water to the fields.

We are producing 75,000 protection boots to be used by the high-productivity machete workers.

We are working on the production of 3,800 saddles, which will be sold to the chiefs of sugarcane fields because, it so happened that the men had none. They had a horse but no saddle. We have thought of the field chiefs who need their horse and saddle.

We have assigned 25,000 kerosene stoves to be distributed among the workers of the sugarcane enterprises where firewood is used for domestic fuel.

We knew of many workers who spent half of their workday looking for firewood for their kitchen.

All of these measures were adopted. Some quantities of merchandise were sent to already existing stores. The clothing that came from the GDR was assigned to the sugarcane area.

Also this year--and Comrade Veiga already talked to you about it--we will have an incentive plan. Prizes will be given to the best machete workers, mechanized workmen, including the central workers, isn't that so?

That is, there will be prizes. This year, for the first time, at harvest time there will be a purchase option for 300 automobiles so that workers may buy them. As you know, up to now automobiles have been sold mostly to technicians. Options on 300 automobiles which are going to be distributed. [as heard]

We are going to distribute approximately 500 air conditioners on purchase options. They [the buyers] must be high productivity macheteros. As you have read in the newspapers, air conditioners use up energy.

New products also will include 1,500 motorcycles. We will include some 500 trips for two to socialist countries. We have begun to make reservations, especially at tourism--workers' tourism to socialist countries is growing each year--so that workers who have had a high degree of income in a harvest may say: All right, I am going to take a trip to the USSR, to Czechoslovakia, to some other country. I know the workers who went to the Olympics were very satisfied when they got back.

We also are looking into the supply of construction material. We are looking into the supply of furniture. We are coordinating efforts to put the highest number of possible options at the disposal of workers who are outstanding in the harvest, those who also presumably have greater incomes with the wage reform and their high productivity. We are especially satisfied that a worker may be able to buy an automobile.

This is aside from the normal number of motorcycles that are distributed to the sugar mills and the farms. As you all know, all the motorcycles are distributed among the workers except in Havana because of traffic problems. Motorcycles are distributed in the outskirts of Havana only. Other motorcycles are distributed to workers in the country's interior. Thousands are distributed every year. These motorcycles which are given as prizes for the sugar harvest have nothing to do with the share of motorcycles and trips given to each sugar mill. We are trying to ensure the tourist trips be taken as an option to the prizes of workers and their relatives. Therefore, this is in addition to the number of these articles or services assigned to each sugar mill.

For the first time, something has been done in this sugar harvest other than using some reserve equipment. It was absurd that the Cuban people, who own more than 150 sugar mills, had to start a sugar harvest without a centrifuge, a vacuum pump, a speed reducing device [reductor de velocidad] and so forth. For the first time, we have started to build a reserve. More than 10 million pesos in convertible foreign exchange were set aside for this. This is the type of equipment we have to acquire in convertible areas in order to build a reserve. This reserve is not to be used up. We must not believe now that at the slightest problem with a pump we are not going to repair it but to ask for a replacement. No. The reserve is for when we have a fundamental need or a problem which can't be truly solved. So the ministry can now have a centralized reserve. I believe it was explained to you here that we have a program to begin installing automatic centrifuges at the sugar mills. Last year, we had difficulties, as you all know, with certain imported centrifuges. We hope to have less proglems with them. I just thought of Manuel Garcia Marquez... [corrects himself] Juan Manuel Marquez who had a terrible problem with the centrifuge and there wasn't a single centrifuge in this country. We had to ask for the assistance of some Polish technicians because they were the suppliers of the centrifuges. Although the centrifuges imported from Poland are good, we had problems with them this year. It seems that there was coordination among different factories and we had problems with the centrifuges here last year.

Special measures were adopted this year so that the same thing wouldn't happen. If one truly doesn't want to have problems with a sugar harvest, one must foresee them at least 1 year in advance.

The case of the Espana sugar mill began in March during the sugar harvest. Thousands of tons of sugar were lost. We are aware of the problems that many sugar mills had, from the Guatemala sugar mill with its boilers, the Nicaragua with its breakdown and operation problems, the Amancio with the problem of the steam, and the Free Algeria with all the unbalanced situations it had. In sum, we know a lot about what was occurring in each sugar mill because of the efforts that were made last year in the sugar harvest. We said: Well, we must analyze the problems and with this experience in hand and the cooperation of all the organizations, we have made a special effort. We have been on the watch for this. What happened to the machinery at the Haiti sugar mill? Well, it was so old, it had the old-style machinery. It miraculously operated in that mill this year. There was no solution because these machines are old and are usually repaired with cannibalized parts from others which are replaced by turbines at the mills. We had to purchase a turbine for the Haiti sugar mill in a hurry. Then comrades, we were all closely following the date on which it was purchased, the date on which it was to be delivered, the date on which it was taken to the pier, the date it was shipped and I also recall that, finally, when we got the good news that the turbine for the Haiti mill was coming on the ship, the ship broke down and had to go back. [laughter] Well, how long did it take to repair that ship and when did it get underway again? Anyway, I believe that if the turbine has not reached the Haiti sugar mill, it will get there. The foundations and everything for it are being built.

I also recall that a ship coming from England was bringing I do not know how many supplies. Well, its generator broke down. What a coincidence that the generator would break down when our time was limited and it was bringing many materials we needed. Great efforts were made through the Transportation Ministry. The problem was solved. A boat was leased; the merchandise was loaded and it departed for Cuba.

Then we had the problem that the Polish centrifuges arrived but not the slates [pizarras]. Then all the steps and measures were taken to bring them by plane. What I want to say is that there is not a single detail to which we have not been attentive. There is not a single sugar mill to which we have not been attentive. We know what has been happening. We know all the problems they have and when the repairs will be completed. I believe this has been done better than ever. For this reason, a meeting on the sugar harvest has not been necessary this year because we have been working for months on every detail including the very important aspect of recruiting the work force and the availability of this force. The party and the state have been working on all this.

I hope that in this harvest we will have fewer problems than in others and fewer problems than last year. Nobody has the right to rest on his laurels. Nobody has the right to overlook a single detail. Somebody recently was telling us about electrical problems in Tuna and that they needed at least three trucks and three station wagons because since this depended on Santiago de Cuba, the electrical problems of Tuna were greater. The Tuna electrical problems are like a dog which has bitten us for several consecutive years. I would say that this dog must be cured of its rabies at least--this dog of the electricity in Tuna. Well, the vehicles have already been assigned for Tuna. There is no reason to overlook a single detail and if a single detail is overlooked, it is somebody's fault. [applause]

If somebody does not speak, warn or shout in time--you do not know how valuable a shout in time is because any problem can be solved in time. Problems can be foreseen and this is fundamental. There are some sugar combines in reserve, not as many as we would want though. There are a few, some dozens only. There are a few cargo trucks and lifts because if we have early rains, we have to stop the machines and mobilize the personnel. Then we have the problems of the lifts. This is one of the difficulties that I said existed with the mechanization and the rain. If we have an early spring when we have yet to produce 700,000 or 800,000 tons of sugar, we would be forced to mobilize more and we would need the lifts because since the combines cut and lift the sugar cane, we would have to cut it manually and then we would need the lifts. Of course, we must be prepared to carry out the sugar harvest with the best security.

This question of 700,000 tons... [Castro changes thought] the failure to produce 800,000 tons is a disaster because then a rash of failures to comply follows. It is not only a question of the economic harm to the country, but also of the situation in which the country is left when it fails to meet its commitments; the moral situation in which the country and its prestige are left when it cannot meet its commitments. So we cannot afford the luxury. [Castro changes thought] in the future we will even have to work with sugar reserves, with large reserves, let us say, with larger sugar reserves in the future.

However, a large demand for sugar has arisen during these years and, logically, the reserves were limited. It is indispensable that every mill begin with clockwork punctuality on the scheduled date. We must have all the means, the entire work force. There was talk here of testing the mill, passing the hand over it as Martell once said, quoting the old sugar workers, and not testing the mill the day it is scheduled to start. Furthermore, we have even recommended that every new mill set that date ahead of schedule, because every new mill always has many problems. Some of them were detected last year. This year we must do this on time with the two new mills. The batalla de las guasimas and 30 November.

The harvest must begin and end absolutely on time. One must always have days to spare. That is why some of them will start ahead of schedule. Those who had set the 25th will start on 20 November and so some of them will start ahead of schedule. We must avoid reaching May still with the harvest. We must avoid this, because every time we reach May, all sorts of inconveniences arise. When the rains begin, the yield drops substantially. Besides, we have a tremendous planting plan for next year. As you know, great extermination efforts have been required to eliminate the rust and we still have somewhat in excess of 15,000 caballerias of Barbados 4362 totally infested with rust. This year we have to begin the harvest with 15,000 caballerias of Barbados 4362 still infested with rust.

However, we plan to not have a single sprout of cane of this variety left by next spring. Therefore, there is a program to plant 26,000 caballerias during the spring. To support this planting program, 300 tractors of 180 hp were imported as well as hundreds of pieces of matting [estera] and rubber [goma] equipment that will be available next year. If we work well and from the beginning--starting now, as soon as the dry season begins--we should be in a position to fulfill this plan.

However, there is something else. As a result of the rains, the cold weather planting is far behind schedule. Almost 12,000 caballerias were expected to be planted by this date and the total to date is 7,700. The cold weather planting program is up to 61 [as heard]. We have made many inquiries about this matter and, fundamentally, the difficulties have been caused by excessive moisture in the soil, which has made it difficult to prepare the land. In many places the platoons waited entire weeks to begin breaking the soil. Consequently, the cold weather program has fallen behind schedule. The areas with the greatest delays are Camaguey, Ciego de Avila with approximately 40 percent of the cold weather plan fulfilled, Tuna with a delay, Sancti Spiritus with a delay, Villa Clara with a delay. A special effort is required to make a maximum of cold weather plantings. It is a known fact that the cold weather sugarcane [cana de frio] is important for the subsequent harvest in 1982. And we must begin thinking about 1982.

However, we must warn as of now that independent of the maximum effort we make regarding the cold weather planting, any cold weather caballerias not planted will have to be planted in addition to the 26,000 caballerias in spring. [applause] So, if 1,000, 2,000 or 3,000 caballerias are left, the total will then be 27,000, 28,000 or 29,000 caballerias or whatever. This will demand a special effort. However, above all, a special effort will be required to conclude the harvest on time.

Next year we can do an even better job of clearing than this year, better work than this year, which I said had been the best of the last few years. However, this year we concluded the harvest in late May and in June in many places. We must conclude the essential part of the harvest in late April and early May, in its essential part, to be able to devote ourselves to this great planting program. The advantage to this is that it will be the dry season and we will be able to have all land broken, prepared, furrowed and planted with beds [canteros]--in the places where we are going to do the planting with beds. I repeat to all companeros here, to all those responsible for cane agriculture, that they must even know as of now what caballerias they are going to plant with beds to avert losses. What is important is not only to plant 26,000 or more caballerias--almost 30,000--because the amount we will have to plant will be approximately this figure, over 28,000 or 29,000 caballerias in spring, if we want to support the 1982 harvest as we should.

However, our ability to make this planting will depend on the harvest and the discipline with which we carry out this harvest. Now then, the amounts of sugarcane and sugar we require for this harvest will depend on the discipline and efficiency with which we carry out this harvest. We have commitments to fulfill, important commitments to fulfill. As you know, in our agreements with the socialist countries, they have preferential prices for our sugar. It is also necessary to export certain amounts to the area of freely exchangeable currency. Suffice it to say that, at the current sugar price, 500 arrobas of cane are the raw material to produce approximately $500 worth of sugar. Not to export 500 arrobas is a crime.

It represents the raw material for $500 of sugar at the present prices which, according to predictions, will remain more or less high throughout the next year and which, according to predictions, will be high in 1982 because there is a sugar crisis in the world--lots of people with problems. I am not saying that we are going to rejoice about this, but I am saying that we must take advantage of this situation. [laughter, applause] That we must do--we must take good advantage of it. [applause]

Sugar currently is at a very, very high price. Suffice it to say that, as regards world market prices, in 1981 a ton of sugar will be equivalent to 5 tons of sugar in 1977. With 1 ton we will be able to obtain the revenues that in 1977 we obtained with 5 tons. How are we going to leave even one stalk on the boundary? How are we going to leave even one stalk in the field? How can we not fulfill mill standards under these conditions, which do not happen every day? At least the sugar that worries us so much, that on the world market, will have high prices in 1981 and, according to reasonable estimates, it will also have high prices in 1982.

I am not referring to the sugar that we sell to the socialist bloc, which we sell at a preferential price that is higher than that on the world market. When prices on the world market increase above socialist bloc prices, the prices that the socialist bloc pays also increase. In other words, we have good prices guaranteed for the sugar we sell to the socialist countries. The tragedy has been with the sugar that we sell to the areas with freely convertible currencies. We cannot miss these chances at a time when the price in 1 year is equivalent to five times the price in another year. Then the country should partly make up for the efforts, the credits, the resources it has had to use in the years of low sugar prices. The country has had to make enormous efforts in the years when sugar prices were ridiculous.

So it would be senseless, we would not be agile enough or sufficiently intelligent if, knowing about these circumstances, we did not make the utmost effort. This was one of the points I wanted to stress at this 16th Sugar Congress. I do not think there is a better place in the world to bring this matter up. [applause]

We must think about 1981 and 1982, but also about 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and so forth, until the year 2000. [applause] As regards sugar and the sugar industry, we must think at least as far ahead as 2000. Otherwise we would not be optimistic about the 50th anniversary, right? Are there not 300 50-year workers here? [applause] When the revolution triumphed [applause] when the revolution triumphed these 50-year companeros had already been working in the sugar industry for 30 years.

The last thing I wanted to mention is that certain points are considered important in order to achieve what we term an optimal harvest. I will list these points:

First, strict compliance with the mills' starting program and creation of all the necessary agro-industrial conditions. We cannot fall behind schedule by even 1 day.

Second, strict compliance with the cutting program.

Third, controlling unprogrammed burnings through sanctions.

Fourth, not grinding old cane under any circumstances. [applause] Also, the adoption of all necessary disciplinary measures wherever this might happen.

Fifth, reduction of foreign matter as much as possible, both because of the quality of the cut and because of the work that is to be carried out in the storage centers with the cleaning of the cane.

Sixth, guaranteeing the quality of sugar, just like last year.

Seventh, maintaining the policy of saving fuel.

Eighth, the 1980 wheat-planting plan has fallen behind schedule. It is necessary to make a maximum effort in November and December.

Ninth, this year's cleaning process and effort must be bigger, as it is for next year. This is why we must end the harvest early, in order to fulfill the big spring planting plan of 26,000 caballerias or more.

As regards the industry:

First, grinding at top capacity;
Second, reducing sugar losses in the technological process to a minimum;
Third, strict discipline in operation of the factories;
Fourth, strict fulfillment of the maintenance program during operation;
Fifth, ensuring critical and basic spare parts.
Sixth, developing an aggressive policy in connection with breakdowns [roturas];
Seventh, assigning priority to the production of refined sugar, as to quality and quantity, due to its strategic importance in guaranteeing our markets;
Eighth, stressing the production of all by-products--torula, alcohol, boxes [tablero], animal fodder;
Ninth, maintaining the already developed policy of controlling and saving water during the process;
Tenth, it is necessary to work hard to keep the mills clean. The fact that they are food-processing factories must not be lost from sight; and
Eleventh, guaranteeing to the workers the fulfillment of protection and hygiene measures, both in the agricultural and industrial areas.

To this we must add.

First, cultural concerns must be maintained. They should not be relegated to second place.

Second, the administrative personnel should participate in the production meetings. [applause] They should participate actively.

Third, constant attention should be given to spare parts for combines, lifts, trucks and all machines.

Fourth, the maintenance of the railroads must not be abandoned.

Fifth, authority and responsibility for the sugar harvest is the role of Minaz [Ministry of Sugar Industry]

These are fundamental points and issues.

I think we have reason to be optimistic regarding the development of our industry. I believe we can still improve many things and we will do so. In many things we are way ahead of the capitalists, but it is necessary to be ahead of them in all things. Each mill must operate like a clock-work. The levels of culture and awareness that our sugar workers have today is higher than ever. They are not the slaves of the past century; they are not the illiterates or half-illiterates of the days prior to the revolution. They form a conscientious and revolutionary working class that is advancing toward the ninth grade [applause] in cultural level and toward a doctorate in revolutionary awareness! [applause]

Comrades: We are sure that in this battle next year, a battle that will begin soon, on the eve of our second congress, for this 5-year period that begins, with the beautiful and noble tasks we have ahead of us the sugar workers will be at their jobs making efforts with a spirit of production and with the heroism they demonstrated when they were being exploited by the capitalists and which they demonstrated during the days of the glorious struggle of Jesus Menendez. [applause] They will rise to the heights of Moncada, Granma, Escambray, Giron and the internationalist struggles of our people. [applause]

We have absolute and infinite confidence in our sugar workers! Fatherland or death, we shall overcome! [applause]

MONTANE MEETS WITH VISITING AFGHAN COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER

FL041321 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of its Foreign Relations General Department, has met with Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, member of Afghanistan's People's Democratic Party Central Committee, vice president of the Revolutionary Council and minister of communications of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. During the talks, held in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere, topics of mutual interest were discussed.

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION TALKS OPEN WITH MONGOLIA

FL050208 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The fifth session of the Standing Committee on Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the Republic of Cuba and the Mongolian People's Republic opened today at the Sierra Maestra Hotel in Havana. Raul Donas Santana, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, is chairing the talks on the Cuban side, while (N. Dash), vice chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology adjunct to the Council of Ministers, is heading the Mongolian delegation. Cuba cooperates with the Mongolian People's Republic in the areas of science and technology, agriculture and public health. The talks will conclude on Saturday, 8 November, with the signing of a protocol.

SOCIALIST EDUCATION CONFERENCE CONTINUES IN HAVANA

FL050226 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The ninth conference of socialist countries' administrators of state organs for technical and professional education continued today at the Palace of Conventions in Havana. A total of 10 delegations participated this morning in the discussion of point No 2 dealing with the professional orientation of youth in solving problems involving the education of skilled workers within the socialist economy. [sentence as heard]

A report was read this afternoon on the fulfillment of the 1976-80 multilateral cooperation plan and an analysis was made of the 1981-85 multilateral cooperation plan. It was also unanimously agreed that the 10th conference would be held in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

During one of the breaks in the conference, the delegation from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam headed by Hong Long, chief of the General Directorate for Technical-Professional Education, held a fraternal meeting with Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the party's Central Committee and minister of education. Fernandez said that all of the Cuban people support the heroic struggle of Vietnam. He said that the Cuban Education Ministry is ready to help Vietnam when it hosts the 10th conference.

PEREZ HERRERO MEETS WITH VISITING MALAGASY MINISTER

FL041308 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero has met with Gisele Rabesahala, secretary general of the Congress Party for Independence and minister of culture of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. During the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, various aspects related to the two countries' experiences in the development of culture and political education were discussed.

Accompanying the Malagasy minister was (Nelson Razakarizoa), secretary general of that country's youth and inspector of the Culture Ministry. Present in the talks for the Cuban side were Jose Felipe Carneado, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of its Science, Culture and Educational Centers Department, and Vice Minister of Culture Antonio Nunez Jimenez.

JUCEPLAN VICE PRESIDENT NOTES STATE OF ECONOMIC SYSTEM

FL041409 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Beginning with the experience gained since the holding of the first party congress, Gilberto Diaz, vice president of Central Planning Board--JUCEPLAN, noted the decisive importance of the active participation of the workers in the system of management and planning of the economy. In an appearance before the camera of Channel Six of Cuban Television, Diaz briefly referred to the gains and deficiencies in the implementation of the system, asserting that even though we are practically in the very opening phase the system already is yielding and will continue to yield valuable results.

Diaz recalled that the system must be appreciated as part of a number of reforms adopted by the first PCC Congress 5 years ago, among which he mentioned the new politico-administrative division and the creation of the people's government organs. It was necessary, he said, to decentralize, democratize and institutionalize and out of a schedule containing 152 tasks we have fulfilled the majority of them, creating the conditions for implementing the entire system which consists of a number of other related systems that must operate in a coordinated fashion.

Diaz indicated that planning is the principal link, but immediately afterward stressed that statistics, accounting, bank credits, prices, technical and meterial supplies, work and wages, cadre training and other related systems must function jointly. He recalled the difficult conditions under which the first steps were taken because they had coincided with the drop in the price of sugar in the international market and the high prices paid for goods imported from capitalist countries. He noted that thanks to the socialist camp we were able to come out of it successfully. He insisted on the technical and scientific severity of the plan and stressed the need for all officials who still believe in old customs and habits of the past to have a clear understanding.

In that respect, Gilberto Diaz called attention to the need for not interfering in the enterprises' economies and respecting the principles of local chain of command so that everybody, knowing their rights and limitations, may take action with the greatest consciousness and responsibility. He stressed the importance of the norms for the success of the economic plan, consumption norms at all levels and financial norms for the payment of wages commensurate with the quantity and quality of work.

POLITIBURO MEMBERS ATTEND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CENTER SEMINAR

FL010033 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] The seventh seminar of the National Scientific Research Center began today at this capital's Palace of Conventions. Attending the opening session's presidium were PCC Politburo members Sergio del Valle, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and Arnaldo Milian as well as Jose R. Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers, and higher education Minister Fernando Vecino Alegret. Some 775 delegates representing 53 state institutions are participating in the seminar, and 564 scientific research papers will be examined. Twelve lectures will be given by Cuban scientists. About 35 percent of the papers deal with human health, 15 percent with agriculture, 13 percent with foodstuffs and 7 percent with the chemical industry.

The National Scientific Research Center has educated 86 candidates to the doctor of science level during its 15 years of existence. So far, 50 candidates and about 5,000 university graduates have attended postgraduate courses of study at the center. Presently, 77 percent of the research work being conducted at that institution is being applied in our economy.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

TURBAY ENDS VISIT, JOINT DECLARATION SIGNED

PA042020 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1919 GMT 3 Nov 80

[By Rosendo Sepulveda]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 3 Nov (EFE)--Responding to an invitation by President Antonio Guzman, Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala concluded an official 4-day visit here today with the signing of a joint declaration.

During the visit, the two presidents held wide-ranging and cordial talks which epitomized the existing ties of friendship between the two presidents and their two nations. In their talks, Turbay Ayala and Guzman reviewed various aspects of the world, regional and bilateral political situation.

Both presidents recognized the need to strengthen the international institutions to attain the goals which guarantee peace and the political, economic, and social development of the peoples. They based their positions on such fundamentally recognized principles as the sovereign equality of states, mutual respect, nonintervention and the banning of the use of force and threats. They recognized that ideological plurality exists as the result of the sovereign will of the peoples, the free determination of the peoples, the peaceful settling of conflicts and the respect for the inviolability of public treaties.

Both Turbay and Guzman expressed their concern over the existing political situation in some countries of Central America and the Caribbean. They came out in favor of these countries taking the path of a de jure regime and a path of progress, social justice and democracy within a climate of stable peace based on international norms, thus attaining greater levels of welfare for their peoples. In the same way, they expressed support for their efforts to achieve a greater socioeconomic development in a climate of peace and liberty. They condemned the arms race and the use of force by both the right and left. To this end, the two presidents reiterated their support for the idea of turning the Caribbean area into a zone of peace with adequate mechanisms to proscribe the arms race in all its forms, considering at the same time restoring the full strength of the system of collective security. President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala invited President Antonio Guzman to visit Colombia on 17 December 1980, together with the other presidents of America who have been elected by popular vote.

Turbay Ayala and Guzman Fernandez expressed the conviction that it is a common ideal that all countries of the continent share their views and their firm belief that the system of representative democracy is the form of government best suited to the aspirations of man and to guarantee a climate of peace and progress. In a climate of respect for the exercise of liberty, faithful fulfillment of human rights and higher level of cultural and socio-economic development, they declared their purpose of supporting the process of institutionalization of liberty and democracy in the countries of the Caribbean and other countries on the American Continent.

During his visit to the Dominican Republic, which began 31 October and ended today, President Turbay Ayala exchanged decorations with his colleague Antonio Guzman and laid floral wreaths at the altar of the forefathers of the Dominican fatherland, Duarte Sanchez and Mella and of liberator Simon Bolivar. He received two groups of Arab delegations in the country and formally inaugurated the Commercial Avianca Airlines flight to the Dominican Republic. He held several private and public meetings with President Guzman and moments before boarding the aircraft to return to Colombia, President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala held a press conference. He told newsmen once more of this concern for the world situation and especially the situation in Central America and the Caribbean, once more declaring himself a staunch defender of the democratic rights of the peoples through the governments elected by the popular suffrage system, which according to him are those which must prevail and persist.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 217

6 November 1980

ARGENTINA

Viola Congratulates U.S. President-Elect Reagan B 1
Nuclear Official Foresees Improved U.S. Relations B 1
Foreign Minister Meets With New U.S. Ambassador B 1
OAS Human Rights Condemnation May Be Avoided [HERALD 5 Nov] B 2
Two Argentines Arrested As Spies in Chile [HERALD 5 Nov] B 2
Official Predicts Oil Self-Sufficiency in 3-5 Years B 2

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza Congratulates President-Elect Reagan C 1
Reaction to U.S. Elections Outcome Reported C 1

BRAZIL

Government, Opposition React to Reagan Victory D 1
President Figueiredo D 1
Legislative Members D 1
Opposition Leaders D 1
Commentator Discusses Possible Reagan Cabinet D 2
Energy Minister Assures Oil Supply Available D 2
Fuel Shortages Jeopardize Alcohol Car Production D 2

CHILE

Pinochet Congratulates President-Elect Reagan E 1
Police Report More Bomb Explosions in Santiago E 1
Commando Group Claims Responsibility for Holdup E 1

COLOMBIA

Reagan's Election Victory Elicits Various Comments F 1
President Turbay Hopeful F 1
Former Foreign Minister's Comment F 1
Station Commentary F 2
Turbay Says Delimitation Talks Await Better Climate F 3

ECUADOR

Foreign Minister Comments on Future Reagan Policy G 1
CEPE Manager Resigns; Replacement Comments G 1
New CEPE Manager Vidal G 1

PARAGUAY

Official Discusses U.S. Relations, OAS Role [HOY 5 Nov] H 1
Human Rights Leader Notes Impact of Reagan Win [ABC COLOR 5 Nov] H 1
Foreign Minister Reports on Pilcomayo River Issue [ABC COLOR 5 Nov] H 1

PERU

Belaunde Reports Figueiredo Will Visit in 1981 J 1
Government Says Terrorism Is Under Control J 1
Air Officers Are Available for Soviet Space Flight J 1
[EL COMERCIO 22 Oct]
Briefs: New Naval Warship J 1

URUGUAY

Army, Navy Commanders Comment on U.S. Elections K 1
Interior Minister on Political Bans, Plebiscite K 1

PANAMA

Royo Says Reagan Treaties Statement 'Insufficient' N 1
Commentary on Reagan [LA PRENSA 5 Nov]
Paper Notes Repercussions of USSR Trade Agreement N 2
[LA REPUBLICA 2 Nov]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Radio Reloj Comments on Reagan's Election Victory P 1
Likely Reagan Positions Noted P 1
Carazo Receives Siles Zuazo, Discusses Bolivia P 1
Government Protests Border Incident to Nicaragua P 2
Withdrawal From UN Security Council Seat Race Urged P 2

EL SALVADOR

Junta Sends Congratulatory Messages to Reagan, Carter P 3
EL DIARIO DE HOY Editorial Hails Reagan's Victory [5 Nov] P 3
Defense Minister on Guerrilla Activity, Junta Unity P 4
FMLN Reports Capture, Death of U.S. Mercenary [Havana] P 4

GUATEMALA

President Lucas Pleased With Reagan Victory P 5
MLN Spokesman Comments on Reagan's Election P 5
Christian Democracy Leader Explains Position P 6

HONDURAS

Businessmen Concerned Over Salvadoran Competition P 7

NICARAGUA

Junta Members' News Conference on Reagan's Victory P 8
Military Representative on U.S. Presidential Options P 8
LA PRENSA Calls For Enactment of Election Law [28 Oct] P 9

CUBA

Election Results, Future Reagan Policies Analyzed Q 1
Reagan Victory Announced Q 1
Unemployment, Inflation Blamed Q 1
Electoral Climate Viewed Q 1
Election Results Analyzed Q 1
Envoy Denounces U.S. Policy, Actions at UN Q 2
U.S. 'Hostility' Now Directed Against Grenada Q 3
Miret Meets With Czechoslovak Party Delegation Q 3
Madagascar's Rabesahala Tours Santiago With Hart Q 4
OCLAE Demands End to Repression in Venezuela Q 4
Castro Chairs Agricultural Cooperative Meeting Q 4
Milian Predicts Best Tobacco Harvest Ever Q 4

VIOLA CONGRATULATES U.S. PRESIDENT-ELECT REAGAN

PY060150 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1948 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Nov (NA)--Lt Gen Roberto Viola today sent a telegram to Republican leader Ronald Reagan, congratulating him on his victory in the U.S. presidential election, reliable sources reported today.

The text of Viola's message was not disclosed because, as is customary in these cases, it is the recipient who should make public any congratulatory message he receives.

NUCLEAR OFFICIAL FORESEES IMPROVED U.S. RELATIONS

PY051944 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1225 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Nov (TELAM)--Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), today stated to TELAM that he foresees improvement in bilateral relations in the nuclear energy field with Ronald Reagan's election as the new president of the United States.

He explained that, in this regard, he is very optimistic. It all depends on the will of Reagan's administration to supply enriched uranium to our country. Castro Madero reiterated that the uranium, which is the basic element for the development of Argentine nuclear energy, will not be used for war purposes.

Questioned on his possible trip to the United States after the victory of the Republican Party and what this victory may represent for the future relations between the two countries, Madero stated that so far he had nothing scheduled.

Castro Madero ended by stating: Ronald Reagan's victory pleases me and I foresee an improvement in Argentine-U.S. relations in the nuclear energy field.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR

PY060220 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2127 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 5 Nov (LATIN)--Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor today met with Harry Schlaudemann, the new U.S. ambassador in Buenos Aires, to discuss bilateral issues. Their talks were not related to Reagan's victory.

Pastor briefed Schlaudemann, who assumed his duties yesterday, on the Argentine Government's viewpoints about some bilateral issues which have not been fully understood by the U.S. democracy, a foreign ministry communique stated.

It is believed by political sources that the U.S. change of government was well received by the Argentine officials since Reagan himself had announced earlier that he will not base his Latin American policy on the human rights issue.

Deolindo Bittel, vice president of the Peronist National Council, the main Argentine political party founded by the late President Juan Domingo Peron, has praised the American people's participation in the presidential election. Bittel expressed his desire that Reagan guarantee peace in a world longing for freedom and justice.

The first impact of the U.S. election in Argentina was felt today at the grains market where prices fell in anticipation of an eventual lifting of the U.S. grain embargo of the Soviet Union.

OAS HUMAN RIGHTS CONDEMNATION MAY BE AVOIDED

PY052308 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 5 Nov 80 p 11

[Text] (NA)--Argentina has secured 11 of the 14 votes it will need to avoid being condemned for its human rights record at the upcoming general assembly of the Organizations of American States, which will meet 18 November in Washington, a source said yesterday.

The human rights report, drawn up by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights [ICHR] during its visit to Argentina last September, will be discussed at the assembly. The ICHR report condemns the Argentine Government for "systematic violations" of human rights in recent years.

But a military source in Buenos Aires said yesterday that with the recent change of government in Jamaica and the possibility of the U.S. abstaining from voting on this particular issue, Argentina may escape being condemned by the OAS assembly.

TWO ARGENTINES ARRESTED AS SPIES IN CHILE

PY052330 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 5 Nov 80 p 11

[Excerpts] Argentine engineer Hugo Alejandro Calleri, 29, has been in a Chilean jail since 1 July and his wife and two small girls have had no income since then as Calleri's former Mendoza employer went bankrupt, the HERALD was told yesterday.

Calleri's mother, Maria Aurelia Bustos de Calleri, said her son is being held in Punta Arenas, together with Ivo Chinigher, an Italian-Argentine technician whose arrest was reported in yesterday's HERALD.

Both men were detained--Calleri as he left his home--on unexplained charges of "spying for Argentina," Mrs Calleri said. Since then, all efforts to obtain Calleri's release have been unsuccessful, she says, although she spent almost all her savings in a fruitless trip to Punta Arenas.

Calleri and Chiningher were both involved in building a meat-packing plant in Punta Arenas at the time of their arrest, says Mrs Calleri. She says she does not know specifically what action by the two men led to their arrest by the Chilean authorities.

OFFICIAL PREDICTS OIL SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN 3-5 YEARS

PY032111 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1120 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (TELAM)--The fuels under secretary, Eng Osvaldo Carcagno, indicated today that as expected, oil production in the country continues to increase at the predicted levels because this year we have carried out--and to a certain extent surpassed--the program announced at the beginning of the year. According to our estimates, a tentative production figure of approximately 28 million cubic meters was given at that time and we will produce 28.4 million cubic meters during 1980, approximately 4 percent more than last year, he added.

The official also believes that with some luck--and the oil sector always asks for some luck--in a 3-year period, which could stretch to 4 or 5, we may balance the national crude supply with the demand, and that, he said, is what we would call self-sufficiency.

He said he does not believe the Iranian-Iraqi conflict will affect the country's supply because the immediate programs can be implemented.

He then stated that the Interocean II rig, which is drilling its first well in the Magellan Straight, has now reached a depth of 1,700 meters. It still has to drill another 600 meters to achieve its objective. He indicated in this regard that four rigs will be drilling by the beginning of next year.

GARCIA MEZA CONGRATULATES PRESIDENT-ELECT REAGAN

PY060153 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Undated telegram of congratulations sent to U.S. President-elect Reagan by President Gracia Meza]

[Text] His Excellency Mr Ronald Reagan, President-elect of the United States, Hotel Century Plaza, Los Angeles, California:

I am honored to express to you and Ambassador George Bush my personal congratulations for your victory in the 4 November presidential elections. I am convinced that your government will give back to the Latin Americans their confidence in the shared destiny of the peoples of the hemisphere as a part of the Free World. I applaud the decision of the people of the United States, who have once again demonstrated their maturity and a devotion to freedom including their firm purpose of defending authentic democratic values. I have the pleasure of expressing to you my most esteemed consideration.

Signed: [word indistinct] Luis Garcia Meza, president of the Republic of Bolivia.

REACTION TO U.S. ELECTIONS OUTCOME REPORTED

PY060028 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1658 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 5 Nov (LATIN)--The Bolivian military government reacted today with cautious satisfaction to the electoral victory of Republican candidate Ronald Reagan who was elected last night as the 40th president of the United States.

Official sources told LATIN today that the military government may release a communique on the U.S. elections and their results in the next few hours. A high government official, who asked not to be identified until the release of the communique, admitted that Reagan's victory caused "surprise" in Bolivian official circles "because of its wide margin."

The spokesman said that the election of the Republican candidate will bring changes to the U.S. international policy, "especially regarding the intransigence that prevented (Jimmy) Carter's administration from understanding the political changes which are taking place in Latin America." The Carter administration suspended all financial and military aid to Bolivia--about $400 million annually--as a result of the 17 July military coup led by Gen Luis Garcia Meza. President Carter recalled his ambassador to La Paz and froze U.S. relations with the Bolivian military junta in retaliation for the interruption of the democratic process. In return, General Garcia Meza accused the U.S. Government of interfering in Bolivian internal affairs and President Carter of encouraging a "countercoup" in Bolivia, with the intention of imposing a government that would please him. "The lack of continuity in the U.S.-Bolivian relations stemmed exclusively from the U.S. electoral campaign. This has been overcome (with the elections held yesterday) and we hope that they will be normalized shortly," the sources said today. The spokesman said that Ronald Reagan's policy and his government program "coincide very much" with current Bolivian Government guidelines, "especially regarding nonintervention in the internal affairs of another country, the peoples' right to self-determination and international solidarity." On bilateral economic relations, he said that "there will surely be more understanding toward our problems" and mentioned that Bolivian tin, which is the nation's main export, currently is being hammed by the sale of the U.S. tin buffer stock on the international market. "In this regard, Reagan has a better understanding than Carter," the spokesman added.

The morning newspaper HOY is the only one which editorialized on the U.S. election results. It stated: "U.S. policy toward Latin America, or toward some countries of the region, will have to change. The U.S. policymakers will have to conclude that in this part of America, there are countries which are not prepared for democratic life which, whether by tradition or history, cannot adjust to this type of political life."

GOVERNMENT, OPPOSITION REACT TO REAGAN VICTORY

President Figueiredo

PY060035 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] President Joao Figueiredo has said that the new U.S. Government will in no way change U.S.-Brazilian relations. Figueiredo told newsmen that at no time was he concerned about the outcome of the U.S. election because he is a fan of Fluminense [a first-placed Rio de Janeiro soccer team].

Legislative Members

PY051647 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 Nov 80

[By correspondent (Carlos Rodriguez) from Brasilia--recorded]

[Text] [Rodriguez] We have contacted Deputy Nelson Marchezan, leader of the officialist bloc in the Chamber of Deputies. Deputy Marchezan, can you tell us whether Reagan's victory changes anything in the relations between Brazil and the United States?

[Marchezan] Brazilian policy has reached such a degree of development that it no longer depends on the line that U.S. foreign policy takes. [passage indistinct] these are three or four items which prove that we act independently. Although it is true that we want to be on the side of the democratic countries, among which the United States plays a significant role, the goal of our international policy is very clear and we have nothing to lose or gain from the results of the U.S. elections.

[Rodriguez] This was Nelson Marchezan, government party leader in the Chamber of Deputies.

Jarbas Passarinho, government party leader in the Senate, says he also believes that nothing will change in U.S. foreign policy toward Brazil. In the meantime, President Figueiredo will send a telegram congratulating Reagan on his victory.

Opposition Leaders

PY051233 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 Nov 80

[By correspondent (Carlos Rodriguez) from Brasilia--recorded]

[Text] In connection with Ronald Reagan's victory in the U.S. presidential elections, Radio Bandeirantes contacted several opposition leaders in Brasilia, who believe that Ronald Reagan is a conservative who will lead the United States into a military confrontation and will strengthen militarism in Latin America. These leaders also believe that Reagan could upset the human rights policy which Carter has been conducting.

Workers Party Deputy Airton Soares says he beleives that Ronald Reagan is not prepared to be president of the United States of America. [passage indistinct]

Brazilian Democratic Movement Party leader Deputy Freitas Nobre supported President Carter, especially because of his human rights policy.

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES POSSIBLE REAGAN CABINET

PY051335 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 Nov 80

[By Newton Carlos from New York]

[Text] Reagan has obtained a spectacular victory. New developments are now to be expected. It is expected that [words indistinct] the swearing in next year. He has almost 3 months for an extremely important task: assembling the new U.S. Government.

So far, Reagan has been looked upon as a (?candidate) hunting for votes. From now on, he will have to be looked upon as a statesman, the future president of the United States. His best reference will be the people whom he picks for his cabinet. They will set the pace of his future government: whether he will be a moderate or fulfill the image which Carter tried to project of him, that is, a radical warrior in whose hands rests the greatest nuclear arsenal in the world.

Some names are being mentioned for the first time and others are being resurrected. Of the latter, we have Henry Kissinger as the possible next head of the U.S. State Department. Kissinger is a hardliner but favors coexistence. The Soviets like to deal with him.

Two other names are signs of a hard line unfavorable to coexistence. One of them is that of Gen Alexander Haig, who is also mentioned as possible secretary of state. Senator Jackson is mentioned as the probable new defense secretary, chief of the Pentagon. General Haig was commander of NATO troops and was chief of staff during the final days of the Nixon administration. He is also one of the few survivors of Watergate. Senator Jackson, mentioned as the possible new head of the Pentagon, is a fervent supporter of increased military expenditures by the United States.

ENERGY MINISTER ASSURES OIL SUPPLY AVAILABLE

PY051643 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] According to Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals, the oil supply for 1981 is assured. He reported that 700,000 barrels of foreign oil per day have been contracted for so that, together with local production, 925,000 barrels of oil will be available daily to cover an average consumption of 902,000 barrels. The minister also said that current strategic reserves are enough for 106 days.

FUEL SHORTAGES JEOPARDIZE ALCOHOL CAR PRODUCTION

PY031303 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] There will be no changes in the rules and regulations for the production of alcohol-powered cars or for the conversion of gasoline-powered cars to alcohol until 1985, despite the demands of the automotive industry. The reason for this is that it will be impossible to turn out enough fuel to supply the growing number of alcohol-powered vehicles.

This information was released in Brasilia by (Marcos Jose Marquez), secretary general of the industries and commerce ministry and president of the National Alcohol Commission. According to (Marquez), even with the $1 billion released by the World Bank to finance alcohol plants and projects, Brazilian production will not be enough to supply the number of vehicles which the automotive industry wants to put out by 1983. He added that there is a significant delay between the approval and the construction of a distillery, therefore, only in 1987 will Brazil reach its target production of 14.5 million liters per year, which is considered adequate for supplying the needs of the growing number of alcohol-powered vehicles.

PINOCHET CONGRATULATES PRESIDENT-ELECT REAGAN

PY060100 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2021 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, 5 Nov (LATIN)--President Augusto Pinochet said today that the election of Ronald Reagan as president of the United States has brought hope to those who wish to see the United States strengthen its leadership role in world affairs.

In a congratulatory message sent to Reagan, Pinochet expressed his desire to strengthen understanding and cooperative ties between their governments. "At a time when the world is experiencing a serious crisis, your election brngs hopes to peoples, like we Chileans, who wish to see the United States strengthen its leadership role in world affairs," Pinochet said.

There was evident satisfaction over Reagan's victory in Chilean Government circles. Diplomatic relations between the governments of the two countries have been formal rather than cordial over the past 4 years.

POLICE REPORT MORE BOMB EXPLOSIONS IN SANTIAGO

PY051438 Paris AFP in Spanish 1311 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 4 Nov (AFP)--Police reported here today that two incendiary bombs destroyed a luxurious restaurant. The damage amounts to $900,000. Santiago carabineros and firemen tried to put the fire out but their efforts were in vain and the Camino Real building burned down.

A famous weekly television program produced by the Nacional de Chile station, which was rebroadcast by a network of 70 other stations throughout the country, was broadcast from the Camino Real building.

Enrique Espejo, fire chief, pointed out that two devices found in the debris had a clock system as well as batteries and cables. He also stated that the incendiary bombs were similar to the ones found Monday night at an office of EL MERCURIO newspaper, in the files of the Court of Justice, at the office of the Public Employees and Journalists Fund and in a downtown shop.

COMMANDO GROUP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR HOLDUP

PY041806 Paris AFP in Spanish 1619 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, 4 Nov (AFP)--The Salvador Allende Commando of the self-styled Popular Militias today claimed responsibility for the bank holdup here yesterday, where insurgents got away with 128,000 Chilean pesos ($3,000).

In a message left at a restaurant, which was announced to the media by phone, the attackers stated that the money will be used to finance subversive activities.

The commando has adopted the name of the late Socialist President Salvador Allende who was ousted by a military coup 11 September 1973.

REAGAN'S ELECTION VICTORY ELICITS VARIOUS COMMENTS

President Turbay Hopeful

PA051652 Paris AFP in Spanish 1618 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota, 5 Nov (AFP)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala stated his confidence here today that the new U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan will develop a policy of cooperation toward Latin America.

Turbay Ayala, 64-year-old liberal, remained calm over Reagan's election and considered that he can find in Latin American countries "broad opportunities to win their sympathy."

In telephone statements to the Caracol Radio Network he said that in the field of cooperation there is much to be done in Latin America where he noted former U.S. Governments have not delved deep enough.

"If Mr Reagan wants to wage a great policy in Latin America, he will have broad opportunities to win the sympathy of these countries which still look on him with great curiosity, without yet knowing his general position on the fate of inter-American cooperation," he said. "As far as I am concerned, I view him with hopeful sympathy, hoping that what was said but never fulfilled in matters of cooperation may now have a good beginning," Turbay stated.

The Colombian president noted that Reagan's sweeping victory over Carter was the result of the fact that his candidacy impacted on and interpreted the U.S. national feelings. "I consider that this circumstance will facilitate the handling of his domestic and foreign policy," Turbay said. He added: "If he knows how to use these advantages, that great victory, we can expect that he will make a good government."

Turbay Ayala dismissed the possibility that with Reagan in the U.S. presidency, a return will be made to the American presence with marines on the beaches of Latin American and Caribbean countries, which he stressed must "invigorate their collective security mechanisms."

Former Foreign Minister's Comment

PA052000 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Report on telephone interview with Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa, former Colombian foreign minister, by newsman Guillermo Pena--live]

[Excerpt] [Pena] Various sectors of public opinion believe that Ronald Reagan's election as U.S. president will bring rapprochement between the northern and southern continent even closer. His election will give more strength to the U.S. image worldwide and will enhance economic relations between the United States and Latin America.

It has also been said that Ronald Reagan's election shows that the U.S. people have virtually discarded Carter's tolerant policy regarding the expansion of international communism. But let us see what Colombia thinks, through the renowned political leader Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa:

[Vasquez Carrizosa] Well, the complete triumph of Ronald Reagan and the Republican Party in the United States will evidently signify a change in domestic and foreign policy. The Republican Party, which has had a tradition of being the party of policy hardliners, has won. Mr Reagan will be surrounded by a group of advisers who will pursue the policies usually followed by Republican governments. But things have changed and it will be very difficult for the Republican Party to continue to dust off its old programs of the "big stick."

Nowadays, there is a Latin American policy that is alert and conscious. The policy is not only anticolonialist in spirit, but also anti-imperialist.

We will have to wait and see what the effective development is of the proposals by Reagan because, in reality, he was not elected exclusively by a reactionary right, but was elected rather by a middle-of-the-road sector, by a conservative middle-of-the-road [as heard] sector. That is the secret of his victory, plus having selected a vice president such as George Bush, who is also a middle-of-the-road Republican.

I think that Latin Americans will now have to convey their positions to the United States and not wait for the United States to make the policy in Latin America. This has to change. Latin America has to be the one which presents its position and which offers an overall economic and commercial strategy.

[Question] Dr Vasquez, some sectors believe that Ronald Reagan's election will lead to a closer rapprochement between the northern and southern continent, will lend greater force to the U.S. image worldwide, and will enhance economic relations between Latin America, particularly Colombia, and the United States. What does Reagan's election signify?

[Answer] The presidential campaign did not evolve in terms of relations with Latin America or Colombia. This was not included in the programs. During the televised debate between Reagan and Carter, Latin America was not mentioned even once. Therefore, this would be a matter more for a later time, when he outlines his platforms for the various regions of the world.

Regarding Colombia, we have a problem in which I am greatly interested. This involves the famous 1972 treaty which I drew up with [words indistinct] U.S. ambassador regarding the sovereignty of Quitasueno, Roncador and Serrana. Now the Senate which, according to the U.S. Constitution must approve the treaties has a Republican majority. It will then be up to Colombia not to continue waiting for news from Washington, but to make its presence felt in Washington to demand the approval of a treaty which is fundamental to determine the juridic status of three islands which are part of the Colombian, very Colombian archipelago of San Andres and Providencia.

Therefore, we must not wait too long for news from Wahington. I hold that we must influence the decisions by making proposals and brining up our needs, such as this one of the treaty.

Station Commentary

PA051633 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Commentary by Jaime Zamora Marin]

[Excerpts] The Republican Party candidate, a man considered reactionary, a former actor, the governor of California has become the new president of the United States and something that is even greater--the man who has achieved a sweeping victory over incumbent President Jimmy Carter who, as one of his friends would say, has no other choice, or rather has a different option, that of going back to Georgia to work and forgetting about politics, the politics which in the United States have given him his worst moment.

Carter is the big loser, a good man but one who did not know how to arrive with the firmness, the rigidity required in the United States to orient a national and foreign policy. It would seem as if the pressure to which he was subject from various sectors led him to vacillate. His pendular treatment of problems gave North Americans second thoughts and led them to decide on a different alternative, that of Ronald Reagan.

Now the big question is what will be Ronald Reagan's attitude, his conduct toward Latin America and Colombia. Despite having talked for almost 1 year, Ronald Reagan made no great mention of his concern regarding the Latin American reality. In any event, America currently presents situations of turmoil in Central and Latin America and Ronald Reagan will have to pay close attention to Latin American problems.

Latin America, although the contrary may be said, always has a point of concern regarding the developments of U.S. reality. We must not forget that the Colombian peso is closely tied to the fate of the U.S. dollar and any inflation heightened in the United States directly affects Colombian interests. A bonanza or failure in the economic situation of the North American country is also reflected in Latin American and Colombian reality.

We in Colombia followed with close expectation the developments of this historic event in the United States. There is another important fact which we must stress now as a point of reflection at the end of this election tournament in the United States. For the first time in the past 20 years the Republican Party has won the majority in the U.S. Senate. According to reports thus far the results obtained indicate that the advantage is 58 seats for the Republicans compared to the 48 [figures as heard] seats won by the Democrats. In the past few years, in the past legislative periods of the Congress and the Senate, specifically, the Democratic Party was always in the majority. Today things have changed. The North American people have turned to support the Republican Party. This also demonstrates that the Democratic Party has failed and that it requires, naturally, a reorganization.

TURBAY SAYS DELIMITATION TALKS AWAIT BETTER CLIMATE

PA052306 Paris AFP in Spanish 1545 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota, 5 Nov (AFP)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay declared here today that in Venezuela there exist groups which he described as "enemies of any understanding with Colombia," referring to the reasons for postponing the talks between the two countries for the delimitation of their surface and underwater areas.

He said that for those groups "it is not that they would not like a settlement with Colombia, but that they do not like Colombia."

The president said that the postponing of the sixth round of Colombian-Venezuelan talks on the areas is not serious, but noted that he would have preferred that, instead of being paralyzed although briefly, they had prospered.

The delimitation negotiations were postponed indefinitely 2 days ago at the request of Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins.

Turbay explained that the postponement does not mean that the talks have been called off, "but that it has been resolved to hold them in a more favorable climate."

He noted that currently the friendly dialogue between the two countries is the "target of a bitter battle," which, in his understanding, has been "prefabricated by the enemies of any settlement with Colombia."

He affirmed that these enemies are those who "do not like the settlement not because of the terms but because they do not like Colombia."

"I think," Turbay added, "that a sensible, calm and patriotic government as that of President Herrera Campins must be waiting for a better opportunity."

The conversations between the two countries were suspended 2 days ago and it is believed that they will not be resumed before the end of the year.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON FUTURE REAGAN POLICY

PA060346 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Following Republican candidate Ronald Reagan's election there is a general feeling of fear of a possible hardening in U.S. foreign policy which could affect U.S. relations with Latin America in various Ecuadorean political circles. Several political leaders have voiced their concern over future intervention by the Reagan administration in Ecuador's internal affairs. Such intervention might jeopardize the constitutional process underway since 10 August 1979. They also asked the Ecuadorean people to defend their self-determination.

Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera Valverde made a brief, pithy statement. He said that he hopes a serious country will set forth a serious policy and that one cannot speak without first hearing what the new U.S. administration has to say.

[Begin recording] [Question] (?What is) the reaction to Ronald Reagan's election?
[Answer] We respect that decision. Of course, we will wait for President Reagan and his advisers to set forth their policy. I would be wrong to speak up before hearing what their plans are.

[Question] Could there be some danger to democratic Latin American nations in that election?
[Answer] I hope not. I hope a serious nation will set forth a serious policy. So I repeat, I would be wrong to speak up before knowing even an iota of the policy he will set forth. [end recording]

CEPE MANAGER RESIGNS; REPLACEMENT COMMENTS

PA011704 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The board of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE], during an urgent special meeting which lasted more than 3 hours, decided to accept the resignation of Jose Carvajal Candel, CEPE general manager, and to replace him with (Javier Vidal Maspon), who had been working as President Jaime Roldos Aguilera's private secretary. The acceptance of Carvajal's resignation is the outcome of a number of government discussions of differences over the implementation of the oil policy which involved economic officials. Differences with the national resources and energy minister over production rates and the amount of proven oil reserves led to his resignation, official sources reported.

New CEPE Manager Vidal

PA060347 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Javier Vidal, the new CEPE general manager, has offered to pursue his predecessor's policy concerning the defense of Ecuadorean crude oil. Vidal praised the work of former manager Jose Carvajal Candel but he insisted that President Roldos outlines the general hydrocarbons policy and the CEPE directorate outlines the [words indistinct].

[Begin recording] [Vidal] We may be right or wrong. Of course Carvajal was successful. One cannot say he failed to do his job. I think that under a democratic administration what Carvajal did is very good for the country. We have to bear that in mind. He may have made mistakes. I will also make mistakes but one must always highlight the positive [words indistinct].

[Question] Differences between CEPE and the Resources Ministry recently surfaced. Do you think those differences will disappear with you as manager?
[Answer] I hope so. It is a very easy matter too [words indistinct]. The general hydrocarbons policy is outlined by the president of the republic. The CEPE director, (?together with) the natural resources minister, outlines [words indistinct] and the general manager administers and implements the policy outlined by the directorate. Within this very clear-cut and very specific framework, I think there is no room for differences. [end recording]

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES U.S. RELATIONS, OAS ROLE

PY051518 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 11

[By Cristian Nielsen]

[Text] Washington--Mario Lopez Escobar, the Paraguayan ambassador to Washington and the OAS, who is also president of the OAS Permanent Council, said early this morning that "I believe that the Republican Party, the Colorado Party and President Alfredo Stroessner share a similar political philosophy." Ambassador Lopez Escobar added that it is hoped that there will be an improvement in U.S.-Paraguayan relations in the bilateral trade and cultural aspects. He said that it is also hoped that a series of existing problems will be solved. In his role as president of the OAS Permanent Council, Lopez Escobar said that in compliance with the OAS multilateral integration agreement, the United States must contribute more to help the OAS. He noted: "I believe that since the U.S. Government is now better understood, particularly by the U.S. Senate, it is able to fulfill this agreement."

Ambassador Lopez Escobar noted that the USSR spends $8 million per day to support the Cuban regime and that, therefore, "we believe that since the United States has a loyal ally in the OAS, it should fulfill what has been established in the multilateral agreement and support the OAS in accordance with its needs, but also controlling the constant increase in costs." He was thus referring to the virtual freeze on U.S. monetary support to the OAS member countries. Regarding the situation in Central America, Lopez Escobar said that he firmly hopes that the reciprocal assistance treaty will be upheld, since it will thus block the penetration of interregional interests. He said "I believe that the presence of Soviet troops in the Caribbean zone is undermining the neutrality of this treaty. The chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Meyer, and the commander of U.S. troops in the Caribbean were quite explicit in stating that any penetration will be blocked at any cost. Moreover, they warned against any further threatening action by Soviet troops, whether in Cuba or in any other part of the world."

HUMAN RIGHTS LEADER NOTES IMPACT OF REAGAN WIN

PY051949 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] "We did not win," said Carmen de Lara Castro, president of the Paraguayan Human Rights Commission and member of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA), when asked about Republican candidate Ronald Reagan's victory in the U.S. elections. She added: "In clean elections, as I believe are held in the United States, we have to accept this victory no matter how it hurts." Regarding the influence which Ronald Reagan's victory may have on the human rights campaign implemented by the Carter administration, Lara Castro said: "I believe that what has been accomplished in this field is not exclusively President Carter's work but also the work of the American people who made it possible and became aware of the situation. Therefore, part of what has been accomplished cannot be forgotten by Reagan and no one will forget it despite Reagan."

FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTS ON PILCOMAYO RIVER ISSUE

PY312233 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 31 Oct 80 p 14

[Text] Talking about the meeting he held a few days ago with the governor of Formosa, Argentina, to discuss the irrigation with the El Porteno Creek by diverting the waters of the Pilcomayo River, Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues said yesterday: "The Argentine decision to build canals without any prior consultation to divert the Pilcomayo River elicited an immediate reaction from the Paraguayan Government. We hope, nevertheless, that this situation will be solved as soon as possible."

Nogues said: "The governor of Formosa, Argentina, Gen Juan Carlos Colombo, kept his promise and was here 2 days ago to meet with me. We discussed many subjects that are of mutual interest for our two nations, particularly the Pilcomayo issue. I understand that General Colombo made a statement upon his arrival in Formosa that has been published by the newspapers."

He added: "The Pilcomayo River issue is a subject that has always been discussed, despite the effort that has been made to continue to obstruct the good diplomatic relations that our two countries are experiending."

Nogues noted: "We hope that we will overcome this issue which was brought about by the construction of diverting canals on the Pilcomayo River. We already have undertaken negotiations at all levels, including personal contacts."

The foreign minister said: "No incident should obstruct the normal relations of our two countries, but this unilateral decision has elicited an immediate reaction from the Paraguayan Government. I am able to report that at present members of the Sappers Battalion of the Engineering Command are right now working at the site to close these canals so that the waters of the Pilcomayo River may flow on their normal course.

The foreign minister added: "Governor Colombo is well aware of the problem since he told me that if a country decides to use the waters of an international river it must first consult the other countries through which the river flows. The Paraguayan Government submitted at the proper time a protest note to the Argentine Government over the unilateral decision to build diversion canals on the Pilcomayo River."

Nogues noted: "The diplomatic relations of our two countries should not be undermined by any incident since Paraguay and Argentina are involved in great undertakings and since we do not want any incident to obstruct the achievement of other objectives that are very important for our two countries."

Nogues said that he held a very cordial meeting with General Colombo and that "we discussed several issues but the most important one was the Pilcomayo issue."

He added: "Paraguay has always maintained a firm position on this issue which is serious enough to call for a diplomatic mission. We hope that once the Sappers end their work we can overcome the issue caused by the building of diversion canals on the Pilcomayo River."

He noted: "We already have undertaken several diplomatic negotiations at the highest of levels. President Stroessner talked with his Argentine colleague, Gen Jorge Rafael Videla. I can assure you that the Argentine President imparted orders to his subordinates to solve the problem created by building the canals to divert the Pilcomayo River."

He said: "I have read the papers which published the statement issued by General Colombo who said that there are no disagreements. But in truth, there is a disagreement because the construction of these canals were done without the authorization of the Paraguayan Government."

Nogues explained: "There is a disagreement on this issue between Paraguay and Argentina because Paraguay has at no time given its consent and it, therefore, feels that its interests have been affected. We hope there are no more incidents of this kind which are not consistent with the good relations that our two countries are experiencing."

He added: "Neither our diplomatic relations nor the works our two countries have undertaken should be affected by any incident."

The foreign minister explained that members of the Paraguayan Engineering Command are working at the site of the canals because Argentine authorities have explained that they could not send men to the site because first of all, it is too far away and second, because the territory is flooded.

BELAUNDE REPORTS FIGUEIREDO WILL VISIT IN 1981

PY042355 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1744 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 4 Nov (LATIN)--Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry said today that Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo will visit Peru next year.

In a press conference given at a military airbase, Belaunde said that the date and duration of the visit are being coordinated by the Peruvian and Brazilian Foreign Ministries.

Belaunde also said that "circumstances permitting," he will attend the summit meeting which Andean Pact presidents will hold in Santa Marta, Colombia, in December.

The meeting of Bolivian, Colombian, Ecuadoran, Peruvian and Venezuelan presidents will be held on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the death of Venezuelan liberator Simon Bolivar.

GOVERNMENT SAYS TERRORISM IS UNDER CONTROL

PY011525 Paris AFP in Spanish 0305 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 31 Oct (AFP)--Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa has stated that the government has gained control of the terrorist outbreaks in Peru, on which reports are published almost daily. Referring to a government bill to designate terrorism as treason to the fatherland, the prime minister affirmed that all necessary measures to guarantee security will be taken if the situation so demands.

Meanwhile, it has been confirmed that the police have detained 20 members of the Maoist group "Luminous Path" at Cerro de Pasco in the central Andean region of Peru. The group claims responsibility for a number of sabotage acts with dynamite charges.

At the beginning of this week, the police reported that 108 such attacks have taken place in Lima and the interior since June, when that extremist cell started its activities. It was learned that the arrested extremists had in their possession explosives and a map of the country divided into zones, in each of which a terrorist was to operate. The captured documents also contained evaluations of the operations carried out and objectives for future attacks, aimed at electrical installations and other services.

AIR OFFICERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR SOVIET SPACE FLIGHT

PA310018 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 22 Oct 80 p 8

[Excerpt] Aeronautics Minister Lt Gen Jose Gagliardi Schiaffino said yesterday that the Peruvian Air Force [FAP] is in a position to make one or two officers available for participation in space flights.

The minister noted that the Soviet Union has made a proposal to this effect.

Minister Gagliardi noted the importance of the offer, which would give FAP officers an opportunity to enrich their experiences. "The FAP has asked for the requirements that must be met for selection of personnel eligible for these space flights," Minister Gagliardi stated.

BRIEFS

NEW NAVAL WARSHIP--Lima, 3 Nov (AFP)--Peruvian Navy Minister Vice Adm Mario Castro disclosed that the Peruvian Navy today incorporated a new antisubmarine destroyer into its fleet. The ship, which is 116 meters long and has a 3,100-ton displacement, was brought from Helder port in the Netherlands by a Peruvian crew. The "Castilla" will replace a ship with the same name. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0003 GMT 4 Nov 80 PY]

ARMY, NAVY COMMANDERS COMMENT ON U.S. ELECTIONS

PY051757 Montevideo El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] World reaction continues on Reagan's surprise victory over Carter in the U.S. presidential elections. High-ranking Uruguayan officials commenting on this said they are satisfied with the results of the U.S. elections.

The Uruguayan Navy commander, Adm Hugo Marquez, said that Carter's administration was a torture. He also noted that Carter's administration was contrary to the interests of Uruguay.

[Begin recording] [Marquez] I believe that Reagan's election will not only benefit countries like our but humanity as a whole. We are at last through with the torture of Carter's unjust attacks. Reagan opens a path of hope for humanity. The last 4 years seem like a nightmare to all humanity. That is why I say there is now a light of hope for the future of humanity.

[Question] What do you expect from Reagan?
[Answer] I have nothing further to add. [end recording]

For his part, the Uruguayan Army commander, Gen Luis Queirolo, said that the future of Latin America does not depend on a U.S. election, and that Uruguay has never begged from the United States.

[Begin recording] [Queirolo] The presidential election of a world power has a great impact on the entire world because it may mean a change in international policy which in the end is of interest to all countries.

[Question] Do you think this change will benefit our country and Latin America as a whole?
[Answer] I cannot say anything in this regard. Latin America should help itself. It should not wait for the help of others.

[Question] Do we depend on U.S. aid or on Reagan's help?
[Answer] The term aid is always a bad term.

[Question] Why?
[Answer] Latin America is used to receiving aid as a gesture of friendship. It is not used to begging for aid. That is all. [end recording]

INTERIOR MINISTER ON POLITICAL BANS, PLEBISCITE

PY051954 Montevideo El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The Uruguayan interior minister was stated that the government will not lift any more bans on political activities prior to the plebiscite and that there is no concern over possible activities to promote a campaign against the plebiscite. Here is a relay from Radio Busqueda Catorce:

Interior Minister Manuel Nunez attended here today at noon a ceremony held at the future site of the national police school. About the forthcoming plebiscite the interior minister noted that the traditional political parties will not be obstructed if they decide to promote a campaign against the approval of the constitutional plebiscite.

[Begin recording] [Nunez] There are no conditions in force and you yourselves witnessed that a party held a demonstration downtown on Saturday morning.

[Question] Do you believe that this political activity in unfavorable for the approval of the constitution?
[Answer] Well, if the government starts enforcing measures so that the people will have no other alternative but to vote in favor of the constitution, the whole process will be a fraud and the government does not want a fraud. The government wants all citizens to vote in compliance with the dictates of their conscience. [end recording]

ROYO SAYS REAGAN TREATIES STATEMENT 'INSUFFICIENT'

PA051647 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1605 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Colon, Panama, 5 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Panamanian President Aristides Royo said today that the statement attributed to U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan saying that he will "honor" the canal treaties that have been in effect for 1 year is insufficient. According to Royo, these treaties should not only be "honored," but should also be fully respected and implemented according to their letter and spirit without the "dickering" that the U.S. side has shown so far.

The Panamanian president said that the treaties signed in Washington on 7 September 1977 by the defeated Jimmy Carter and former Chief of government Omar Torrijos to replace the 1903 treaty were not a gift granted to Panama but the result of a struggle which lasted many decades. He recalled that they are a law of the United States, a law of Panama and an international commitment that the future U.S. President must faithfully respect.

Republican Party leader Reagan has declared himself an open enemy of the canal treaties during the past few years. During the recent electoral campaign, however, his advisers said that he will recognize them.

Royo also said in this city in Northern Panama that Latin America expects that Reagan will respect the principles of the self-determination of the people, the nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other states and the respect for human rights in all Latin American countries.

The Panamanian president said that he will send a message to Reagan within the next few hours asking for respect of the dignity, sovereignty and independence of this continent's countries.

Royo's warnings contrast with the message that Arnulfo Arias, the main Panamanian opposition leader, sent to Reagan. Arias was elected president three times and was overthrown each time. "May God bless the new era that begins with the upcoming presidential administration," Arias says. "I am sure that your truly democratic convictions will bring a new leadership for the best interests of Latin America, particularly Panama, mirror of the Americas."

The former president reminded the winner of the U.S. election about the meeting they held in Miami, where Arias lived in exile for nearly 10 years, and during which Arias predicted Reagan's arrival at the White House.

Gen Omar Torrijos is not in Panama at the present time and his reaction to the electoral defeat of his friend Jimmy Carter is not yet known. Several weeks ago Torrijos had expressed confidence in Carter's victory although he remarked that he would like Reagan to win, so he would be able "to wear spurs again."

General Torrijos said with Reagan, the Panamanian-U.S. differences concerning the canal would be settled through speedier means than judicial ones which would entail an advance in the decolonization, but at a higher price.

Commentary on Reagan

PA052025 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Nov 80 P 1

["As of Today" column]

[Text] The election of Ronald Reagan as President of the United States creates a situation that will only become clear in due time. Apart from what it means for his own country and the rest of the world, the statements by the President-elect are highly disturbing for the supporters of democracy in our America and in Panama.

This is particularly true when he says that his government will support any dictatorship that is a friend of the United States, regardless of whether it respects its citizens' human rights. History will judge Carter and issue a verdict, but there is something that can be said in advance. It cannot be denied that at the beginning of his term he raised in our America and throughout the world, the noble banner of human rights and it is a pity that the high priests of "realpolitik" in alliance with international implacable realities forced him to moderate his stand to the point that it was no longer the same. Nevertheless, something remained, something invulnerable to the obsolete conceptions and the impossible dream of returning to the past.

With Reagan, according to his own statements, a new style comes into play, but in due time he will realize that a simplistic attitude cannot be converted into efficient action in an extremely complex world.

PAPER NOTES REPERCUSSIONS OF USSR TRADE AGREEMENT

PA052229 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 2 Nov 80 p 14-3

[From the "Sunday Review" page: "The Panamanian-Soviet Trade Agreement"]

[Text] There is some concern in some circles in our country about the agreement that has been signed between the Republic of Panama and the USSR to establish trade relations between the two countries. What is even more surprising is that the agreement may go into effect before the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives approves it.

We agree that Panama should be able to select its own friends and reject its enemies. However, it would be advisable to study the impact this agreement may have on the attitude of possible investors from countries that might feel apprehensive about the existence in Panama of "an office of experts" with diplomatic immunity which could well engage in activities other than eminently commercial ones, as has been the case in other countries in the world.

We are not witch hunters and are not afraid of leftist parties. However, a curtailment of investments by countries which disagree with communist ideas could seriously hinder the economic expansion currently taking place in our country.

Conversely, what benefits could our country obtain from such a trade office? We are certain the USSR will have many items to sell to us, like the automobiles and other products it is already selling us. What we want to know is: What will we sell to the USSR? The only thing would be bananas, but there is already a market for them in the rest of the world.

We feel that the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives will have a grave responsibility when it discusses this document. It should listen to the opinions of interested parties and see if investments would flee to other areas; if the countries which are not currently trading with the USSR might cancel any plans they might have for Panama. Quite probably studies for a sea level canal may be jeopardized if Japan and the United States decide to suspend their plans for a feasibility study on the sea level canal.

COSTA RICA

RADIO RELOJ COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S ELECTION VICTORY

PA052127 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] The victory of Ronald Reagan as president of the United States poses a number of question marks to the world and particularly to the nations of Latin America. It constitutes not a game, but the leadership of the biggest power in the world. As if it were a joke, the movie and television artist promised the voters many things which can never be fulfilled. The U.S. voters did not vote against Carter, but because of such promises, thinking--and this is serious--that Reagan could fulfill his promises with a government of greater decisiveness and less indecisions. In a world like today, however, violence is not a good adviser.

To most U.S. diplomats nothing will change in foreign relations. This may be possibly true. If so, then it has been a hoax to the voters and a mockery to democracy. Reagan will not be able to fulfill his promises and his government will not be one of firm decisions.

There are many question marks, many doubts and many fears for the near future. In the case of Costa Rica, the mere presence of Robert Vesco, as one of Reagan's closest friends and collaborators, prompts us to be most wary even in the appointment of the future diplomats to be assigned to this country.

The majorities rule and the United States has again set an example to the world. It is the democratic consultation of the electors that decides. The candidate of our choice did not win, but the decision of the people must be respected. We must, however, remain on the alert. We hope that none of his promises are fulfilled and that the relations between both countries and, particularly, between the United States and Latin America, will be guided by advisers capable of insisting on the importance of tolerance, respect and assistance. We hope they will help preserve the values of these relations over and above any lack of tolerance voiced during the electoral campaign.

Likely Reagan Positions Noted

PA051511 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Washington--Under Reagan's leadership it can be expected that the United States will promptly react in the face of any new military adventure on the part of the Soviet Union such as the invasion of Afghanistan, or the use of substitute troops such as that of Cubans in African countries.

The new chief of state will make efforts to become a strong leader of the Western world.

Concerning Europe, Reagan will uphold U.S. support of NATO, which he announced would be literally put to a test in the near future should the Soviet Union try to place a wedge in the relations between the United States and its allies.

CARAZO RECEIVES SILES ZUAZO, DISCUSSES BOLIVIA

PA052302 San Jose Radio Roloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Bolivian President-elect Hernan Siles Zuazo has met with Costa Rican Chief of State Rodrigo Carazo for approximately 45 minutes. He expressed his opinion on the causes for the 17 July 1980 coup which forced his party to organize a clandestine government.

Siles Zuazo also offered Carazo details of his plans to restore the constitutional system in Bolivia.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS BORDER INCIDENT TO NICARAGUA

PA060142 Paris AFP in Spanish 0036 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] San Jose, 5 Nov (AFP)--The Costa Rican Government today presented the Nicaraguan ambassador here with a note of protest concerning a new border incident.

The note says that yesterday a Costa Rican Health Ministry boat that was sailing along the San Juan River, which marks the border between the two nations, was machinegunned from Nicaraguan territory.

The protest note sent to the Nicaraguan ambassador in San Jose, Javier Chamorro, adds that this incident is not the first that the Sandinist armed forces have staged against Costa Rican citizens at the border. So far there have been no casualties, but "a school director in the zone claims that the children cannot go out at recess time for fear they might be hit in the course of one of the constant shootouts that those elements unjustifiably promote," states the document signed by Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus.

The Costa Rican Government "requests a satisfactory explanation as soon as possible." It also asks the Nicaraguan rulers "to issue instructions to the military authorities at the border area so that in the future, free navigation along the San Juan River will be respected."

According to the Canas-Jerez Treaty signed in the middle of the 18th century, the San Juan River belongs entirely to Nicaragua, but Costa Rica, which has its border on its southern bank, is entitled to free navigation on the river.

WITHDRAWAL FROM UN SECURITY COUNCIL SEAT RACE URGED

PA060204 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] The big setback suffered by Costa Rican foreign policy in connection with its aspiration to a UN Security Council seat must be cause for reflection on the part of the government as to whether or not to withdraw the nomination held for so long now.

Recently Costa Rican foreign policy has been conducted with many contradictions and antagonistic positions, which have cost the loss of the UN seat. And, who knows to what extent this may affect the seat at the University for Peace? The specter of so many votes and failures causes us to now negotiate under not too honorable circumstances.

We call attention to the need for our country to now withdraw from the race for the Security Council seat. Panama has emerged as an alternative because Panama has been much more tolerant and less intransigent in foreign policy issues with many nations within the communist orbit.

Carazo now must pay for his contradictions and international ventures. On one hand, he professes to be a very close friend of Sandinism, speaks of independence, and then suddenly he engages in a frontal battle with Fidel Castro and everything that may appear somewhat pink.

In the case of the Security Council, Cuba has sabotaged the Costa Rican nomination and, thus, Fidel Castro, with that seat, took revenge on Rodrigo Carazo for the scandal over the airlift of the Peruvian Embassy refugees. These are mistakes in Costa Rica's foreign policy which are now exposed at all levels. And our country, which enjoyed a good name and high respect throughout the world in the past, is now the subject of harsh international commentaries.

Such a post is not worth all this humiliation. We feel it is better to step aside now.

EL SALVADOR

JUNTA SENDS CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES TO REAGAN, CARTER

PA060416 Paris AFP in Spanish 0333 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] San Salvador, 5 Nov (AFP)--The Salvadoran Government junta today congratulated Ronald Reagan on his election as president of the United States. It also sent a cable to President Carter congratulating him "for the example of the [word indistinct] American democracy."

"The people and Government of El Salvador," says the message sent to Reagan, trust that your administration (?will favor the improvement) of ties of understanding and rapprochement with Latin America, particularly with El Salvador."

"We know of your great personal (?effort and the) capability of your government to conduct these events, in which the U.S. people provided palpable evidence of an exemplary civic attitude," the note sent to Carter says in conclusion.

The messages were dispatched this afternoon and are signed by the five Salvadoran junta members.

EL DIARIO DE HOY EDITORIAL HAILS REAGAN'S VICTORY

PA052210 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 9

[Editorial]

[Text] Former Governor Ronald Reagan's victory--he was elected the 40th president of the United States last night--should be seen as a victory of commonsense, democracy and the principles on which Western civilization is based.

With Reagan a new era begins not just for America, but for the entire world. Reagan has expressed an unshakeable faith in people, in freedom as the most fruitful force for social improvement and in lawfulness as the basis for human relations.

May God guide his steps in the major and difficult reconstruction task that lies ahead for him.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON GUERRILLA ACTIVITY, JUNTA UNITY

PA050350 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0004 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Nov (EFE)--The Salvadoran guerrillas are carrying out "their most intense activities," Salvadoran Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia says in an interview published today in the Mexican newspaper UNO MAS UNO.

According to him, the "subversive" activity currently being carried out in his country constitutes a "most forceful effort at destabilization as the only means of toppling this government, which, along with the military, has been the most affected." [sentence as received]

Colonel Garcia told UNO MAS UNO that "it is hard to predict how much longer the climate of violence will be maintained here." He added, however, that "the fact that they are acting in a dirty manner, clearly tells of the desperate situation of these groups."

The newspaper asked the minister about the label of "tough and strong man." To this he responded: "I am neither tough nor strong. Neither am I the one who rules." He added that he has tried to carry out his government activities in a responsible manner and that he respects and supports the government junta.

On the alleged existence of two currents within the Salvadoran military junta, Garcia stressed that "that is the most absurd thing that has been said."

"If any armed forces sector," he went on, "were in agreement with a rightist extremist sector, we would not be here."

According to UNO MAS UNO, Garcia also said that the elimination of economic power and the guarantee of the firm participation of the large majorities in the exploitation of land are not in accordance with rightists ideas."

Minister Garcia then affirmed: "We have no commitments to anyone." He added that Marxist doctrine will not be accepted at any point in the revolutionary development of El Salvador.

The military chief affirmed that his country does not fear an armed insurrection and he described the announcement of an uprising of that type as very "ballyhooed."

When UNO MAS UNO asked about the alleged existence of 100,000 guerrillas ready "to seize power," Garcia answered: "Who believes that? The thing is that this is not merely a matter of talk; one must also see and feel."

As to the way in which guerrillas get their weapons, the Salvadoran minister denied that they are seized from the army, explaining that they are obtained by "clandestine sales supported by governments that might be interested in destabilizing ours."

According to UNO MAS UNO, Garcia estimated that the Salvadoran Army is presently using only 15 percent of its capacity in the antiguerrilla operations.

FMLN REPORTS CAPTURE, DEATH OF U.S. MERCENARY

PA060252 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] reports that guerrilla detachments in Morazan Department have captured a U.S. mercenary who was a member of the repressive forces of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic-military junta.

A bulletin issued by the organization adds that the U.S. soldier was very seriously wounded and died shortly after being captured.

The FMLN also exhorted the Armed Forces of El Salvador to join the guerrilla movement, which is waging a fierce battle for the liberty and independence of the nation.

In order to remain in power, the communique charges, the Christian Democratic-military junta has killed almost 10,000 Salvadorans during the course of 1 year.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT LUCAS PLEASED WITH REAGAN VICTORY

PA050107 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2115 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Guatemala, 5 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan President Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia said today that he is pleased with the victory of Ronald Reagan, president-elect of the United States. "I trust we will establish relations based on respect and friendship with President Reagan's new government," the Guatemalan president said.

According to Lucas Garcia, in recent months there had been a cooling of the relations between his government and that of Jimmy Carter, "because he wanted to run us." The Guatemalan president added that President Carter had tried to pressure him through several of his envoys so that his administration would follow the line drawn by Washington. "The pressure that Carter was trying to exert on my government seemed unacceptable to me at all times, since Guatemala is a sovereign country," he went on.

Lucas Garcia then said that because of Washington's pressure, he did not agree to the appointment of George Landau as U.S. ambassador to Guatemala. "We do not want any proconsuls coming here to tell us what to do," Lucas Garcia added.

The Guatemalan president has repeatedly accused the U.S. President of sponsoring a turn to the left in Central America. "We think it will be different with Reagan. For this reason, we have decided to give our consent so the new U.S. ambassador can come," he indicated.

Lucas Garcia said that under the Reagan administration, Guatemalan relations with the United States will once again be ad cordial as they had always been before Carter. "We do not want other countries to interfere in Guatemala's affairs, in the same manner that the Guatemalan Government does not interfere in the affairs of other states," Lucas Garcia added.

Commenting on the subject of nonintervention by a state in the affairs of another, the Guatemalan President affirmed that his government does not allow Nicaraguan exiles to use Guatemala as a base from which to attack the Managua government. This will not be allowed in the future either.

According to Lucas Garcia, several Nicaraguan exiles, who had been here organizing an offensive against the Sandinist government, have been arrested and expelled from this country.

The president also affirmed that his government is in control of the leftist guerrilla groups that operate here.

MLN SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S ELECTION

PA060244 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Interview with Leonel Sisniego Otero, spokesman for the National Liberation Movement [MLN], on U.S. election results: date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Leonel Sisniego Otero] First of all, warm greetings to all the listeners of "Aqui el Mundo" and my sincere congratulations to all those who had high hopes in the victory of the democratic cause.

Ronald Reagan fulfills the aspirations of those of us who think that democracy is the best form of life and who consider that up until today, the United States had been losing ground as leader of the democratic world. But with Ronald Reagan, this leadership will be assumed once again and the activities of the colossus of the north will once again be aimed at gaining leadership of the democratic world.

[Question] Mr Deputy, do you think that Mr Reagan's victory in the United States will mean economic stability for our country and the Central American area, that capital will once again flow and investments will be made in our countries with more certitude?

[Answer] Economic stability depends directly on political stability. If we achieve political stability, we will also achieve economic stability. Guatemala has the best index in Central America as far as agriculture, industry and commerce is concerned. We also have the best index regarding per capita income and overall income. Guatemala is a country that can perfectly well overcome the problems which are keeping it a developing country, if political stability gives the Guatemalan people and foreign investors the necessary climate to carry out their activities. I believe that under Reagan's presidency in the United States, we will achieve a favorable area of influence in which there will no longer exist the shameless trafficking of leftist revolutions from Cuba and from Nicaragua to the other countries of Central America and to the other countries of America. When this shameless trafficking no longer exists, we will be better able to fight the distortion and crime in the guise of guerrillas fighting for a cause, and we will be victorious. If we can fight these elements better and are able to settle the political situation of our people, we will easily achieve better economic conditions, which will benefit all Guatemalans.

[Question] How do you view the international panorama, regarding people's preference between democratic sectors and anticommunism, as has occurred in London, in Portugal and lately in some nations of the Caribbean and in South America?

[Answer] The truth is that the communists are the lesser number; however, they make a lot of noise. They are like bugs when they enter a room. They are very small, but they are a big nuisance. This is the way communist groups are. That is why they employ violence. That is why they employ guerrilla warfare because they cannot conquer power any other way.

In the United States, Reagan's landslide victory came about because most of the people of the United States, like ourselves, thought, as we still think, that Carter could not have made so many mistakes so consistently. It was simply because he was a fellow traveler playing along with communism. When the time came to choose between somebody walking along with the extreme left and somebody who was decidedly to the right, in which private initiative and man deserve the utmost respect and support of the state, which is subordinate to people and not the other way around, the American people voted for the person who stands for the family, the man with respect, the man who will guarantee the tranquillity of his country and the world it heads, not with a bellicose attitude, but with an intelligent, armed and alert attitude in order to prevent the attacks of the extreme left.

[Question] What does the government expect from the government of Mr Reagan?

[Answer] We expect respect. We expect equal treatment from one nation to another. We expect friendship. We expect understanding. We expect cooperation.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY LEADER EXPLAINS POSITION

PA011803 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] The Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG] today held a news conference at which it discussed Guatemala's political and economic situation. DCG Secretary General Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo explained his party's views:

[Begin recording] Guatemala is not now experiencing a political or economic democracy because for years it has concentrated wealth and political power in very few hands, in the hands of small economic, political and military elitist groups. This concentration of power and wealth has led to the conditions of social violence that have affected the country in recent years.

For its part, the government has now shown any willingness to modify the situation by creating better conditions for a political and economic democracy. Under these circumstances, the only way to pull the country through, to establish democracy and to achieve social peace in Guatemala is to create the following conditions:

First, there must be a truly pluralist democracy. This means that political groups of any persuasion and the economic, social and labor groups can organize themselves and freely participate in Guatemala.

Second, those political, economic and social groups should not be subjected to any type of repression.

In addition, the Guatemalan people should be able to freely choose their rulers instead of having them imposed by the political and economic elitist groups that have ruled us in the past 14 or 16 years.

Furthermore, there should also be an economic and social reform, mainly aimed at improving the social and economic conditions of the middle and the popular classes. Mostly, it should be aimed at integrating 65 percent of Guatemala's population, which is made up of peasants, into the country's economy.

Naturally, there would have to be some changes in the rural areas. These changes would bring about the integration of these large sectors of the population into the national economy, thus creating suitable conditions for the development of a pluralist democracy.

Last, we affirm that the time has come in Guatemala for a political and economic change. this change should be brought about peacefully because otherwise we would lead the country toward disaster through a civil war. [end recording]

The DCG might desist from participating in the next elections, Cerezo added:

[Begin recording] This has already been affirmed by other party leaders and I ratify and reaffirm that if the present conditions of violence and lack of freedom continue, conditions for a free election will not be created and the DCG might decide not to participate in an election that may be fraudulent and represent a new attack on the Guatemalan people. [end recording]

HONDURAS

BUSINESSMEN CONCERNED OVER SALVADORAN COMPETITION

PA051522 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The Honduran Government has taken measures through the Economy and Commerce Ministry to protect Honduran small industry from Salvadoran competition when manufactured goods from El Salvador start coming into Honduras, Ruben C. Mondragon, secretary of state for economy and commerce, disclosed.

According to Mondragon, local businessmen, particularly the small industrialists, are extremely worried about Salvadoran products flooding Honduran markets. Mondragon recently met with groups of businessmen to find out how they feel about the situation and also to determine which products will be affected most by the Salvadoran competition in order to establish some sort of control.

Regarding the constant increase in the cost of living, Mondragon explained that last June inflation had gone up to 23 percent, but that since then it dropped to 18 percent.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA MEMBERS' NEWS CONFERENCE ON REAGAN'S VICTORY

PA052121 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction held a news conference at the government house at 1100 today. The first statements at this conference were made by Revolution Commander Daniel Ortega who said that the Nicaraguan Government established very clear guidelines on 19 July 1979. With these guidelines, he added, it is very well understood that Nicaragua is no longer a colony of the United States; therefore, we could care less that Ronald Reagan won. He added that all the agreements made with the United States will continue in effect.

The fact that there have been a change in president in the United States doesn't mean that the relations between the two countries will be altered, Sergio Ramirez Mercado remarked. We should not forget that the stability of these relations is partly due to the fact that Nicaragua is a mature state and that there are clear and precise conditions for its independence, its sovereignty and the mutual respect between the United States and Nicaragua. We don't see why an election should change the course of these relations, Ramirez Mercado added.

When reminded that Ronald Reagan, the presidential candidate and former California governor, said during his electoral campaign that the economic relations with Nicaragua would be restricted if this country did not change its political guidelines, Ramirez Mercado said: We want to have stability in our relations with the United States in the economic as well as in the trade spheres. Now, we should not forget that we also have relations with other countries. Just 3 days ago we signed a regional agreement with Mexico and Venezuela. This agreement will give us great stability because we will now have a sufficient supply of oil. We also have financial agreements with other countries that are very serious and strong such as with the FRG, the Netherlands and Sweden. We are receiving a lot of economic aid from them. Therefore, our economic relations are developing within a very broad and varied framework.

Ramirez cited the Copalar project as an example of this aid. The Copalar project is a hydroelectric plant that will be built with mixed capital but with the technical advice of the Soviet Union. This project will triple the economic resources of Nicaragua because it will include an artificial lake which will be the largest in the Central American region and will furnish electrical energy for the entire area.

MILITARY REPRESENTATIVE ON U.S. PRESIDENTIAL OPTIONS

PA052143 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] With a mentality like Reagan's, world peace may be seriously jeopardized. This is the opinion of Commander Hugo Torres, armed forces representative to the State Council, which he expressed hours before the results of the U.S. election became known.

[Begin Torres recording] Actually, what is at stake there are the interests of two sectors of the U.S. society, which can be summoned up, more than anything, by their economic capacity and the capacity of the monopolies they represent.

In our case, and regarding the manner in which this election may affect us, we have said here--even through our national directorate, as a matter of fact--that whoever wins is immaterial to us, in the sense that the outcome will not change our revolutionary nature a whit and that this does not mean [words indistinct] our revolution will change course. The deeply popular roots of our revolution, the anti-imperialist nature of our revolution, our principles of self-determination and sovereignty and our right to forge our own destiny will not be affected in the least by whoever wins.

The campaign statements we have seen in the newspapers, the news dispatches that have been sent here, which sometimes do not truly or faithfully reflect what is actually happening, and even the television program through which we saw the debate did not provide enough data to draw a more or less accurate conclusion.

A number of interests are at stake. It was even said that if the hostages were released by Iran Carter would probably win. In other words, for us to see that in a country which calls itself the [word indistinct] of democracy and paradigm of democracy, the future of a nation or the election of its rulers could depend on an event such as this is not really [words indistinct] particularly a matter of such importance as the election of its rulers.

We have felt [the effects of] Carter's policy in our flesh throughout the years we struggled against the Somoza dictatorship and throughout the (?events) following victory. We have become familiar with the nature of the other candidate, Reagan, with his racist mentality, which represents the most reactionary sectors of the United States. [Words indistinct] affect us because he has unabashedly affirmed that he would cut off economic assistance to some of these countries and he even made an obvious allusion to our revolution in the sense that he would not provide the necessary assistance [words indistinct] the assistance they might give to move forward with our revolutionary process.

In this sense, and in view of his mentality and the statements he has made, we have said that even world peace would be seriously imperiled because he has not been very careful to hide his warlike, proarmament and extremely dangerous mentality, which could lead the world to a new [word indistinct]. At any rate, our revolution will continue to be Sandinist and anti-imperialist. It will continue to have a profoundly popular nature. It will continue to maintain [word indistinct] the principles of sovereignty, self-determination [words indistinct], principles which cannot change a whit regardless of who wins. The rest is up to people of the United States.

LA PRENSA CALLS FOR ENACTMENT OF ELECTION LAW

PA051919 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 28 Oct 80 p 2

[By Clemente Guido--capitalized passages denote uppercase as published]

[Text] "Whoever wants to go to socialism by any way other than political democracy, will, without fail, reach absurd and reactionary conclusions, both in the economic and the political sense." Lenin. ("Two Tactics of the Social Democracy in the Democratic Revolution")

Whenever there is talk about guiding the country on the democratic path and therefore to elections, the Sandinist leaders shout that democracy means "improving the living conditions and providing more job opportunities" and other phrases that make it clear that their concept of democracy is based purely on economics.

Presently, Managua's movie houses are showing a Sandinist propaganda film which is trying to ridicule the concept of elections and the traffic police department has posters stating "the people have already voted with the blood of their martyrs" which is not a lie since the people have already voted SO THAT THERE IS DEMOCRACY HERE AND NO DICTATORSHIP OF ANY KIND, but this does not mean that the people have elected their government leaders for life or that they have renounced their right to elect these leaders in the polls. As a result of the campaign of the Democratic Conservative Party in favor of municipal elections, the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, obeying as always the mandates of the nine commanders, issued a law prohibiting any talk about presidential candidacies, without depriving us of the right that we Nicaraguans have discuss our political future.

The leaders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the only armed political party in America, seem to forget that functional democracy has three foundations: economic, political and social. If they have not forgotten it, they appear to have done so in order to fool the people who are not too aware of politics. They are using fallacious arguments to try to confuse pure democratic elections, for which the Nicaraguan people SACRIFICED, with the so-called elections held during the time of Somozism.

We conservatives cannot stop emphasizing the need to establish the necessary bases to strengthen those three foundations of the democracy that Nicaragua needs. We cannot conceive of a democracy which can only think about a plate of food. Slaves can be fat, but they are not free. Prisoners can be well fed, well sun-tanned, fat and healthy, but THEY ARE NOT FREE.

An argument used against taking steps toward democracy "is that the country's economic situation comes first." The fact is that the country's economic situation gets worse as all the doors to the functioning of political democracy are closed and social democracy is replaced by demagogery and the collectivization of citizens.

It is necessary to strengthen political and social democracy (to put an end to the struggle of classes and cliche phrases) so that economic democracy can flourish, which, in turn, will enable this country to start solving its poor economic situation. This will happen because if there is any assurance that we are moving toward democracy, ALL NICARAGUANS, without exception, WILL WORK THEIR HARDEST. Otherwise, we will continue moving at half speed.

The political, social and economic realms are closely and indissolubly related. We repeat once more although we have said this many times before in LA PRENSA.

The State Council's rejection of the bill on the existence of political parties submitted by the Democratic Conservative Party was a cold shower to Nicaraguans. The government's machine did not accept the existence of political pluralism. The law "prohibiting political propaganda for candidates" (even though there wasn't anybody running for office at the time) gave the impression that political activities were being surreptitiously prohibited and this was misinterpreted by some low-ranking and perhaps high-ranking Sandinist leaders.

The pretext given by the State Council to reject the bill on political parties which was submitted by the Democratic Conservative Party and which had the necessary signatures was that "it was more a matter of an electoral law and that it was up to the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction to issue such a law."

"A law will be issued to organize an effective democratic regime of justice and social progress, fully guaranteeing the rights of ALL Nicaraguans to participate in politics and to universally vote, as well as guaranteeing the organization and functioning of political parties..." And so forth. (The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction program).

Well, we are waiting.

According to the paragraph transcribed above the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has the obligation to issue an electoral law to establish once and for all the type of elections we are going to have in Nicaragua: Either Western-style democratic elections or Marxist-Lenist elections. Above all, the law will establish what we are going to be voting for in the future.

In an article published last year in LA PRENSA, we said that the road to democracy can only be traveled by issuing AN ELECTORAL LAW, REGISTERING AND COMPILING LISTS OF VOTERS, ELECTING A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY WHICH WILL BE IN CHARGE OF DRAFTING A NEW CONSTITUTION AND ELECTING THE HIGHEST AUTHORITIES ACCORDING TO PROCEDURES ESTABLISHED BY THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

It is a long road and we cannot wait until 1985, as the nine commanders cunningly suggest, because in this way it would extend the Sandinist regime for MORE THAN 10 YEARS. We have to start on that road now or we will not be able to save our economy. For those who want to reach socialism by skipping political democracy, I have transcribed a paragraph from Lenin which appears at the top of this article.

ELECTION RESULTS, FUTURE REAGAN POLICIES ANALYZED

Reagan Victory Announced

FL051133 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Former California Governor Ronald Reagan has won the U.S. presidency in Tuesday's elections. He will be the 40th president of the United States. Around 10 o'clock local time, U.S. President James Carter addressed the nation on radio and television conceding his opponent's victory. He spoke from Democratic Party headquarters in the Sheraton Hotel in Washington.

Unemployment, Inflation Blamed

FL051816 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The high cost of living and unemployment, which has reached record levels during the past 4 years, yesterday cost reelection to President Jimmy Carter, who was defeated by his opponent, former film actor and former California Governor Ronald Reagan, by a wide margin. Two hours after the polling stations had closed in the Eastern part of the United States, Carter conceded defeat and offered the winner his support and congratulations. Reagan, who will be inaugurated on 20 January 1981, will be 70 years of age on 6 February, making him the oldest candidate elected to that post. The former film cowboy has a high school education, from which he graduated in 1932. Elected as vice president of the United States was George Bush, a former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, and former ambassador to China.

Electoral Climate Viewed

FL050149 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Discontent, anxiety and frustration predominate in today's elections in the United States, especially among the youth and ethnic groups, hispanic and black minorities. The high rate of abstentions predicted for today could change the United States into an ungovernable country for the next president. Some sources, however, reported this afternoon that voter participation by noontime was a large one. Of the 161 million citizens of voting age, only 155 million registered to vote. It is expected that some 80 million will vote today.

This electoral campaign, which lasted almost a year, was the longest and most tedious in the country's history and, according to the analysts, made a vicious circle of sorts evident to the electorate: Deception over Carter's 4 years, fear over what Reagan could represent in the White House and failure of the third alternative that John Anderson attempted to represent.

Election Results Analyzed

FL051924 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Ronald Reagan, the Republican Party candidate, has been elected President of the United States with a total of 469 electoral college votes, 199 more than he needed to win. His opponent, the Democrat James Carter, won only 49 electoral votes. These were the results, although the final vote count in Massachusetts and Arkansas were still unknown. It is estimated that Reagan would win a majority in Massachusetts.

It is estimated that some 80 million voters went to the polls in the United States on 4 November, or approximately 52 percent of the total eligible to vote. This percentage is lower than the 1976 elections in which 54 percent voted. In other words, almost half of the U.S. electorate did not vote in these elections.

Analysts say that President James Carter is the first elected U.S. President to be defeated in 50 years when he was broadly beaten by Reagan in his reelection bid. Carter's crushing defeat surprised almost all political observers who had predicted a close election between the two contenders. Some of them predicted that the growing abstention of the electorate which reached 48 percent and the presence of Independent candidate John Anderson would take more votes away from Carter than from Reagan. Many also criticized Carter for his softness in the electoral campaign while Reagan made direct and skillful attacks against Carter.

The U.S. presidency now will be assumed by septuagenarian Republican Ronald Reagan on 20 January 1981. He is the oldest person to be elected to the presidency in the entire history of that country.

Political commentators assert that the people did not vote for anyone, instead they voted against someone. It is not a case of votes in favor of Reagan because of popularity or because he represents a better prospect. Instead, it was a vote against Carter for his mistakes. Carter did not keep the promises he made in the 1976 elections. The electorate voted against the inflation, the increasingly higher cost of living and the deceit of ethnic minorities, primarily the blacks, who supported the Democratic Party in the past elections. It was thought that Carter would give the U.S. people confidence again in the wake of the Republicans' Watergate scandal which resulted in the resignation of Richard Nixon, but he was unable to do it.

Now the winner is Reagan, who has proposed in his electoral platform to adopt internal economic measures which will benefit the more affluent sectors. He advocates elimination of government control over private enterprises and exempting oil trusts from paying taxes.

In foreign policy, Reagan's program proposes to increase the U.S. arms buildup to negotiate from positions of strength. Reagan supports turning Puerto Rico into the 51st U.S. state and sending naval units [words indistinct] to protect U.S. boats fishing in Ecuadorean waters. He supports a suspension of assistance to Nicaragua and backing dictatorial regimes.

Reagan president, bad news for Arabs. This was the principal headline in the Lebanese press which announced the victory of the former Hollywood actor Ronald Wilson Reagan. The Middle East reporter says that Reagan means problems for the Arab world in general and for the Palestinians in particular, adding that arrival of the new tenant in the White House could cause new tensions in the Middle East and complicate the situation more.

In Syria, Radio Damascus indicated that Reagan is a known supporter of Zionism and an enemy of the national interests of the Arab people. It already has been announced that Israeli Premier Menahem Begin will go to the United States on Sunday for a 10-day visit and that he will be received by President-elect Ronald Reagan.

Press sources note that official circles in Venezuela have highlighted Reagan's victory while the common citizen gave no importance to the election of the 40th U.S. President.

In Montevideo, an official spokesman and members of the fascist Uruguayan Government have expressed satisfaction and predicted that Reagan's victory will be a good thing for U.S.-Uruguayan relations.

ENVOY DENOUNCES U.S. POLICY, ACTIONS AT UN

FL041247 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] At the United Nations, Cuba has denounced U.S. policies and actions which this year have provoked a continued deterioration of the international situation and new threats, including against mankind's survival. Cuban Ambassador Luis Sola Vila, in a speech at a meeting of the first U.N. commission on political affairs and security, particularly condemned the U.S. escalation of arms in the Caribbean Sea, Indian Ocean, Arabian Gulf and the Middle East.

He also criticized NATO's decision--at the urging of the United States--to deploy new medium nuclear missiles in Europe as well as Washington's new beliefs on the possibility of a limited nuclear war with the consequent increase in the risk of a nuclear catastrophe.

Among the priority issues for Cuba and the nonaligned countries, Sola noted the creation of free areas for nuclear arms and peace areas, but he warned that the obstacles encountered in previous years have been joined by new negative facts.

U.S. 'HOSTILITY' NOW DIRECTED AGAINST GRENADA

FL041419 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 4 Nov 80

["Spotlight on Latin America" commentary]

[Text] The U.S. is no friend of Latin American and Caribbean peoples. Cuba should know, it has been the object of U.S. harassment for almost 20 years since the Cuban revolution. Now the U.S. is going after Jamaica, Nicaragua and Grenada. After attempting to crush the Cuban revolution through economic blockade, military aggression, sabotage, isolation, slander and more, they are trying their hand at obstructing progressive, anti-imperialist governments elsewhere.

In Jamaica the focus was on the destabilization of the Manley Government. In Nicaragua and Grenada it is on blocking revolutionary, democratic and anti-imperialist processes.

So let us take a closer look at Grenada. It is well known that the CIA has been linked to anti-Grenada attacks and acts of sabotage, such as the attempted murder of its leaders. In recent allusions to U.S. hostility toward Grenada, Prime Minister Maurice Bishop referred to Hurricane Allen, which hit the eastern Caribbean country at the beginning of August. He said that all affected countries, except Grenada, received aid from the U.S. International Development Agency which, he said, demonstrates U.S. refusal to maintain normal relations with Grenada.

In another instance, U.S. authorities refused to offer protection to Grenadian Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Bernard Coard while he was in Washington to attend a meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Despite formal requests for protection made by the Grenadian Ambassador to the OAS Dessima Williams, none was made available. According to U.S. authorities, only heads of state or government can be offered protection. Yet, at a recent meeting in New York ex-dictator Eric Gairy was surrounded by 12 U.S. security guards. Going further, the U.S. refused to receive Dessima Williams' credentials as Grenadian ambassador claiming Williams is too young for the job, an extremely unusual quip in international relations.

Prime Minister Bishop added that this is another demonstration that the U.S. does not want normal relations with Grenada. In actuality, U.S. explanations of hostility toward this tiny country are unconvincing. Washington simply can't accept opposition to its policy on the Caribbean--that it's the U.S.'s backyard.

MIRET MEETS WITH CZECHOSLOVAK PARTY DELEGATION

FL060031 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Politburo member Pedro Miret today received Vaclav Janausek, director of the Industry, Transport and Communications Department of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. Secretariat member Jorge Risquet and Central Committee Basic Industry Department Chief Eugenio Mainegra attended the meeting, as did Czechoslovak Ambassador Milos Vojta and Counsellor-Minister (Vladimir Brama). The Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation headed by Vaclav Janausek has visited the provinces of Camaguey, Holguin and Havana City, and held talks at several party levels.

MADAGASCAR'S RABESAHALA TOURS SANTIAGO WITH HART

FL051412 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] PCC Politburo member and Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos has accompanied Gisele Rabesahala, secretary general of the Congress Party for Independence and minister of culture of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, on a tour of Santiago de Cuba. Hart Davalos held fraternal talks with the Malagasy culture minister, who heads her country's delegation. (Nelson Razakarizoa), an official of the Malagasy Culture Ministry, is a member of the delegation. The Siboney Farm and the former Moncada Barracks, the colonial museum, a dancing hall recently inaugurated, the Mariana Grajales Amphiteater and the Jose Marti District were among the places visited.

OCLAE DEMANDS END TO REPRESSION IN VENEZUELA

FL051504 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The Continental Organization Latin American Students [OCLAE] with headquarters in our capital has released a communique energetically condemning the brutal repression unleashed by the Venezuelan Army and police against student demonstrations. The document states that for the past few days the students in Valencia and Merida cities have been demonstrating for higher budgets for the universities as well as other demands.

In the communique addressed to the Federations of the Merida and Caracas Universities, the International Students' Union, the World Federation of Democratic Youth and Central America's University Students Federation, OCLAE demands an immediate end to the repressive actions against the Venezuelan university students.

CASTRO CHAIRS AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE MEETING

FL052315 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, chaired the second session of the First National Agricultural-Livestock Production Cooperatives meeting which opened this morning in Havana. The meeting is being held at the Higher Economic Management Institute. Around 300 delegates and guests are attending the event. They are now analyzing the main report on the development of agricultural-livestock production cooperatives and achievements and difficulties in their administration.

The main objective of this meeting is to learn about the progress made by peasants with higher forms of production and with the social way of life [convivencia social], the main task assigned to the National Association of Small Farmers by the 1st Party Congress.

MILIAN PREDICTS BEST TOBACCO HARVEST EVER

FL031243 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Arnaldo Milian, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of agriculture, has stated that the next tobacco harvest will be one the best of all times. Milian explained that this year's harvest has had a good beginning, that preparations have gone well in the seed plots, which produced healthy and high quality plants, the fundamental factor in achieving good results. He said the plants are being treated with chemicals.

There is a spirit of work superior to that of other years to attain in this harvest a full tobacco recovery, the minister noted while working on Red Sunday at the Valle del Yabu varied cultivations farm in Villa Clara. He added that there will be no problems with the Blue Rust, a fungus which affects tobacco production, because the corresponding chemical treatment is being effectively applied.

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 218 7 November 1980

ARGENTINA

Videla Sends Congratulatory Message to Reagan B 1
Foreign Minister Praises U.S. Voters' 'Prudence' B 1
President Discusses Human Rights, Soviet Trade, Energy B 1
Nuclear Agreement With Venezuela Approved B 2
Briefs: Paraguayan Military Mission; Spanish Air Chief's Visit; Former President's Death B 2

BOLIVIA

Military-Peasant Pact for 1980-90 Ratified [EL DIARIO 22 Oct] C 1
Communique Criticizes Exiles' Activities C 3
Venezuelan Envoy To Study Requests for Asylum C 3
Briefs: New Ambassador to Spain C 3

BRAZIL

Figueiredo Set To Visit Portugal 2-4 Feb D 1
Official Asks Expulsion of Colombian Priest D 1
Planning Minister Announces New Monetary Policy [JORNAL DO BRASIL 5 Nov] D 1
President Signs New Minimum Wage Decree D 2
Governor of Mato Grosso do Sul Named D 2
Briefs: New Oil Wells; Inflation Rate D 2

CHILE

Foreign Minister Foresees Better U.S. Relations E 1
Viola Thanks Pinochet for Congratulatory Message E 1
Six Subversives Turned Over to Justice Courts E 1

COLOMBIA

Government Presents New Amnesty Bill to Congress F 1
Conditional M-19 Acceptance F 1
Judiciary Branch Officials Fired, Disciplined F 1
Neiva Violence Prompts Military Vigilance F 2
Officer Killed in Attack on Army Patrol in Cali F 2
Regional Newspapers Form National Press Agency F 2

PERU

Government Officials React to Reagan Victory J 1
President Praises Carter J 1
Leaders Comment on Election J 1
Prime Minister Ulloa Pays Official Visit to Spain [cross-reference] J 1

MEXICO

President Lopez Portillo Congratulates Reagan M 1
Press Release M 1
Pemex Advisor Notes Concern Over Oil Demand M 1
Pemex Doubles Daily Oil Exports to Brazil M 1

PANAMA

President Royo Sends Message to Reagan [LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 6 Nov] N 1
Private Enterprise Council Objects to USSR Treaty N 1
Agreement Reached in 6-Day Banana Strike N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Niehaus Confirms 7 Nov Meeting With Colleagues P 1
Further Details P 1
Security Reinforced Along Border With Nicaragua P 1

EL SALVADOR

Gutierrez Expresses Indifference to Reagan Victory P 2
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 6 Nov]
Government Opposes Panamanian Proposal on OAS Move P 2
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 6 Nov]
Colonel Majano Comments on Assassination Attempt P 2
National Guard Chief Scores Communism, Church Leaders P 5
FMLN Doctor Talks About Repression, War Actions P 5

GUATEMALA

President Comments on Subversion, New U.S. Envoy P 6
Visiting Salvadoran Minister on Reagan Victory P 7

HONDURAS

Reagan Win Termed 'Triumph of U.S. Democracy' P 7
Reagan Government Expected To Continue Friendly Ties P 7
Threat of Trade Break With Costa Rica, Nicaragua P 8

NICARAGUA

Ministers, Leaders Comment on Reagan Victory P 9
Foreign Minister d'Escoto P 9
Culture Minister Cardenal P 10
Business Leaders P 10
Government Halts Attempts To Extradite Somoza's Son P 11
Workers Celebrate Soviet Revolution Anniversary P 11
Briefs: Mexican Energy Assistance P 11

CUBA

Commentary Cites Reagan as 'Question Mark' Q 1
Miret Addresses October Revolution Ceremony Q 2
FAR Ceremony Q 3
Castro Speaks at Agricultural Cooperatives' Meeting Q 3
Comments On Growth Q 4
Hart Decorates Malagasy Culture Minister Q 4

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Lynden Pindling Returns Unopposed as PLP Leader S 1
[TRIBUNE 30 Oct]

JAMAICA

Cuban Ambassador Estrada Leaves Kingston S 1
Seaga Names Spaulding as Attorney General S 1
Briefs: Argentine Wheat S 1

VIDELA SENDS CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO REAGAN

PY061130 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2215 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 5 Nov (TELAM)--Gen Jorge Rafael Videla today sent a congratulatory message to Ronald Reagan, on having been elected the 40th president of the United States. The text of the message:

Every 4 years your great nation shows the strength of its republican institutions, setting an uncommon example of democracy which deserves our respect and admiration.

Our nation seeks to build a republican democracy that would be in line with the characteristics of both the country and its people. It also seeks to preserve peace and security, the full enforcement of freedom and the benefit of progress. All our values--the republic, democracy, peace, security, freedom and progress--have been violently attacked by those who sought to destroy them.

We are moving today in peace toward our final goal: the restoration of an authentic, pluralist, stable and modern democracy to guarantee those values. We are sure we will achieve our goal and we trust that frank, sincere and friendly relations with your country will help us in our task and will promote a deeper understanding between our two nations. The strengthening of relations between those of us who believe that man is the center of the universe and one of the keys to the future.

I express to you my personal congratulations, and may God enlighten you in your endeavor.

FOREIGN MINISTER PRAISES U.S. VOTERS' 'PRUDENCE'

PY070133 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Ronald Reagan's victory reflects the U.S. people's prudence in rejecting a policy they do not share, Foreign Minister Pastor told the press shortly before a meeting with Argentine ambassadors.

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES HUMAN RIGHTS, SOVIET TRADE, ENERGY

PY061718 Paris AFP in Spanish 1249 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Nov (AFP)--Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla has stated that the problem of missing persons in Argentina is the natural result of the war waged by the Argentine Armed Forces against leftist guerrillas.

The president indicated in a statement released today: "This war was forced upon us and the Argentine people, the only legitimate judge of the situation, have accepted the price paid for peace, freedom and security." Videla granted an interview to foreign journalists and discussed the criticism launched against his government for allegedly violating human rights.

"The groups and international organizations which are criticizing Argentina for its human rights policy," Videla said, "are deliberately closing their eyes to the fact that we have had to wage a war that was forced upon us without any formal declaration and which followed no specific pattern. However, as any other war, it has left a painful trail of dead and missing persons."

The problem of missing persons is highly polemic in Argentina and while local human rights organizations indicate that there are between 5,000 and 6,000 missing persons, the government says the figure is considerably lower.

Speaking about the international situation, General Videla pointed out that Argentina's role in today's world and its allegiance to Western principles cannot be mistaken. This was the president's answer to questions regarding the alleged contradiction in the fact that his country maintains excellent trade relations with the Soviet Union whose political regime is (?disagreeable) to Argentina's military rulers.

The president refuted claims that the West is subjecting Argentina to an atmosphere of political isolation because of Moscow-Buenos Aires rapprochement. He concluded by denying that the trade accords with the USSR were signed without the consent of the three branches of the armed forces which have been ruling Argentina since 1976. He said: "Those who have been saying this are absolutely wrong."

NUCLEAR ENERGY AGREEMENT WITH VENEZUELA APPROVED

PY061536 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2100 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Nov (TELAM)--The Argentine Government has approved a complementary agreement with Venezuela for technical and scientific cooperation in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Through law No 22,314 issued today by the executive branch, the government has approved the nuclear agreement signed in Caracas on 8 August 1979.

The agreement includes reciprocal assistance in basic and applied research, research in nuclear sources, assistance in nuclear protection, the use of equipment and installations, and studies pertaining to nuclear energy production. The many clauses of the agreement also include the exchange of technical and scientific personnel, scholarships, the exchange of information, equipment, minerals, resources, and special fissionable and irradiated materials.

The National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) and the National Council for Development of the Nuclear Industry (CONAN) will be in charge of enforcing and coordinating the agreement. The agreement will be in force after both parties have fulfilled their own internal requirements. In the case of Argentina, it has to receive legislative approval. The agreement will be in force for 5 years and will be extended automatically for 1-year periods, barring a renunciation by either of the two parties with 6-months notice.

It is specifically noted that any material supplied by one party to the other or any material derived from the use of the aforementioned materials will be used for peaceful purposes in compliance with the respective internal laws and with international treaties signed by either of the two parties involved.

BRIEFS

PARAGUAYAN MILITARY MISSION--A Paraguayan military mission, led by Gen Alejandro Fretes Davalos, the chairman of the Paraguayan armed forces chief of staff, arrived yesterday at Ezeiza International Airport. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2121 GMT 29 Oct 80 PY]

SPANISH AIR CHIEF'S VISIT--The chief of the Canary Island air command, Gen Emilio Garcia Conde Cenal, arrived today in Buenos Aires for a visit at the invitation of the Argentine Air Force Commander, Gen Omar Domingo Graffigna. [Buenos Aire TELAM in Spanish 1645 GMT 20 Oct 80 PY]

FORMER PRESIDENT'S DEATH--The former president of the nation, Gen Edelmiro J. Farreli (ret), died today. He was president between 1943 and 1946. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 31 Oct 80 PY]

MILITARY-PEASANT PACT FOR 1980-90 RATIFIED

PY062240 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 22 Oct 80 p 1

[Excerpt] The military-peasant pact has been ratified for another 10 years by the junta commanders of the armed forces and the La Paz Department Peasant Workers Federation [Federacion Departamental de Trabajadores Campesinos de La Paz] (FDTCLP) through a document signed and read to a large peasant rally in Viacha with the attendance of rural workers from the 18 provinces of the department. The text of the 1980-90 military-peasant pact proposes:

A. To reaffirm and ratify with amendments and additions, in accordance with the current situation of the country, the military-peasant pact signed by the armed forces and the 1972 peasant congress held in Sacaca. At the same time, the FDTCLP and peasants of the entire nation ratify the statement made in the government house on 11 August 1980, recognizing Gen Luis Garcia Meza as the "leader of Bolivian peasants" and the sole trustee of command.

B. To implement the following philosophy and ideology of the military-peasant pact:

1. To carry out the final integration of the national majority, the nationalist Bolivian peasants, in the social and economic process of Bolivian development and security.

2. To strongly participate in the revolution of national reconstruction headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza and the junta of commanders of the armed forces and in the planned economic development for the economic and political independence of the nation.

3. To defend Bolivia from any foreign penetration, whether ideological or physical.

C. To approve the following program as part of the main objectives of the military-peasant pact:

1. To carry out the readjustment of the agrarian reform mechanisms to grant equitable land titles so as to solve this urgent problem, and to put an end to the legal phase of the agrarian reform, also to implement the most practical means to stop the stripping of land from peasants, an act which only hurts the peasant community.

2. To install agrarian cooperatives in the entire national territory in order to overcome the defects of the small land owners and to give a sense of enterprise to rural production.

3. To continue the program of making peasants aware of the need to support the peasant social security plan so as to make them understand that their economic support for financing social security is a determining factor.

4. To suggest the formation of a national commission to study measures to benefit through public financing, concrete services in the rural areas.

5. To support the government in the policies of rural education and to request that an overall rural education plan be immediately carried out.

6. To urge the government that the campaigns for literacy to improve rural education, to improve programs for rural teachers and other programs financed through credits and international cooperation and subsidized by the state should be effectively coordinated in order to avoid duplication and the dispersion of human, material and financial resources.

7. To suggest to the government that the peasant university become a reality so that it can create the professionals and technicians needed to help peasants and the areas where they live.

8. To permanently defend the rights of the peasant majority and their right to be consulted on decisions of national nature in political, social and economic areas.

9. To guarantee the existence of peasant union organizations.

10. To unite the Bolivian people around the armed forces and the peasants in order to carry out a more united struggle in terms of unity and social peace for the progress of Bolivia and the welfare of the Bolivian people.

11. To be in full solidarity with the document of the armed forces on development and national security released during the meeting of commanders of large units and military institutes.

12. To support the domestic and foreign policies of the government, particularly the negotiations aimed at giving our country a sea outlet on the Pacific Ocean under the terms and conditions expressed by the government. To express our profound acknowledgment to the friendly countries and governments for their understanding and support for our country's vital need for a sea outlet.

13. To consider the mandatory military service as a mandatory duty of Bolivians and an important factor in the integration of the people.

14. To reiterate the nationalist beliefs of the armed forces and the Bolivian peasants.

15. To congratulate the government for its great efforts to achieve social and economic integration of Bolivians and the physical integration of the national territory.

16. To condemn local regionalism as a factor of backwardness and disunity of the Bolivian family.

17. The peasants of La Paz and Bolivia support, morally and materially, the construction, as soon as possible, of the San Buenaventura sugar mill, and the eradication of hate and regionalism.

18. Regarding the agricultural census, the FDTCLP asks our leader, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, to order whoever is in charge to send us all the studies made on this case so that, after review, it could be either accepted or rejected by the Bolivian peasants.

19. The Bolivian peasants, particularly the FDTCLP, request the government of national reconstruction to urgently include, in the most convenient manner, representatives of Bolivian peasants and workers in general in the Legislative National Advisory Commission [Comision Nacional de Asesoramiento Legislativo] (CONAL), being careful to see that they are fully identified with nationalism and the government of national reconstruction. These appointments should be made immediately by giving full powers to the departmental federations for such appointments.

20. It is noted in this military-peasant pact that any addition or amendment to this pact in benefit of the Bolivian peasants will be included in the forthcoming national peasant congress to be held soon.

Signed in Viacha, capital of Ingavi Province, La Paz Department, by representatives of the 18 La Paz provinces and by the president of the republic, leaders of the Bolivian peasants and the junta commanders of the armed forces.

COMMUNIQUE CRITICIZES EXILES' ACTIVITIES

PY070300 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] The government of national reconstruction, in a communique released today by the Foreign Ministry, deplores certain activities carried out (?recently) by Bolivian politicians in Caracas, Venezuela. These activities were an open instigation to subversion and violence.

The communique adds that these activities carried out abroad are a flagrant violation of the rules of political asylum and, therefore, have to be taken seriously, including the express ignominy of a foreign government. In this respect the Foreign Ministry states:

1. Messrs Walter Guevara Arce and Hernan Siles Zuazo, during a press conference, have formulated serious lies against the government of national reconstruction.

2. Mr Siles Zuazo has visited and been received, surprisingly, by the highest Venezuelan officials as the president-elect of Bolivia when, in truth, it has been fully demonstrated that the constitutional norms have not been complied with and that the results of the 1980 elections were fraud, thus fully invalidating that so-called role of president.

3. [Words indistinct] tolerate and admit attitudes that are not in line with the implementation of an American coexistence in harmony, in accordance with the obligation of all of the continent's countries to fully respect the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries.

4. The government of national reconstruction deplores what has happened because events of this type tend toward fratricidal confrontations between Bolivians through the activities and encouragement of those who are abroad and have no knowledge of national reality and who do not hesitate to show unfriendly attitudes which are contrary to the tradition of tolerance and respect that distinguish Bolivia's inter-American relations.

This is the [word indistinct] of the communique that has been released by the Foreign Ministry.

VENEZUELAN ENVOY TO STUDY REQUESTS FOR ASYLUM

PY061236 Paris AFP in Spanish 2139 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 5 Nov (AFP)--The Venezuelan ambassador to Bolivia, Pedro Luis Echeverria, stated today that once he arrives in La Paz, he will study five requests for asylum submitted by prominent Bolivian political leaders, among whom is union leader Juan Lechin who is currently under arrest. During his stopover in Lima on his way to La Paz, Echeverria indicated that at this point the Venezuelan Embassy in La Paz is harboring no refugees. He indicated that his trip to La Paz has been prompted by these five requests for asylum. He also announced that after studying the requests for asylum, he will end his assignment in La Paz because he has been recalled by his government to take over a post in his country.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN--The Bolivian Foreign Ministry disclosed that it has received the Spanish Government's approval for the appointment of Manfredo Kempf Suarez as new Bolivian ambassador to Spain. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 29 Oct 80 p 8 PY]

FIGUEIREDO SET TO VISIT PORTUGAL 2-4 FEB

PY070007 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] The Mass Media Ministry press office confirmed today that President Joao Figueiredo will visit Lisbon from 2 to 4 February 1981 to return the visit made to Brazil in 1978 by Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes. The announcement was simultaneously made in Lisbon and Brasilia.

OFFICIAL ASKS EXPULSION OF COLOMBIAN PRIEST

PY061235 Paris AFP in Spanish 0139 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Belem, Brazil, 5 Nov (AFP)--Rocimar Santos, member of the progovernment Social Democratic Party bloc in the Municipal Council of Belem, today requested that Colombian priest Bernardo Hoyos be expelled from Brazilian territory. According to Councilman Santos, Father Hoyos is "a subversive agent whose behavior is incompatible with the doctrine of the Catholic Church, and he is taking advantage of the people to disseminate ideas contrary to our regime under the pretext of a struggle on behalf of the needy people." Father Hoyos was arrested last October during a demonstration staged on the occasion of President Joao Baptista Figueiredo's visit to this city, the capital of the northern state of Para.

PLANNING MINISTER ANNOUNCES NEW MONETARY POLICY

PY061455 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 5 Nov 80 p 19

[Text] The 180-degree turnaround in the government's strategy on monetary correction announced by Planning Minister Delfim Neto yesterday was absolutely necessary. According to the planning minister, it was no longer possible to maintain the current policy on monetary correction, which went up by 52.7 percent from November to November vis-a-vis an INPC [national consumer price index] that climbed by 87 percent during the same period.

With such a large gap between monetary correction through decrees and the real price increase at the consumer level, there was no stimulus for internal savings at a time when foreign savings--represented by international loans and direct investments by multinational companies--are hard to obtain. In the words of the planning minister, the economy trends are corrected on a day-to-day basis and, therefore, a new readjustment to the demands of the present situation was made.

The change in the system used to compute monetary correction by putting an end to preestablished correction rates will automatically lead to changes in the adjustment of the ORTNS (adjustable national treasury bonds) [obrigacoes reajustaveis do tesouro nacioanal] which will obviously be higher. Since the ORTNS are a factor in economic indexing, the changes will be gradual to avoid an implosion of the inflation rates, as Delfim Neto himself stressed.

Thanks to the system of preestablished correction rates, the ORTNS will be adjusted 50.8 percent between December 1979 and December 1980 and 51.4 percent between January 1980 and January 1981. Decreed at the beginning of this year, this system had to be changed because had the ORTNS continued to be corrected in accordance with the previous system--that is, on the basis of 80 percent of the IPA (wholesale price index) and 20 percent of an estimated 15-percent inflation--the monetary correction would have reached extremely high levels and would have had severe effects on the economic indexes. Now that the ORTNS will be corrected in line with the INPC, which measures price increases at consumer level, the monetary correction will quickly approach the true price levels because at consumer level--as is obvious from the 87-percent INPC for the period November 1979 to November 1980--this correction will not do the harm it would have if it were to be computed in accordance with the IPA, which experienced an increase of 113.8 percent between September 1979 and September 1980.

Minister Delfim Neto's advisers believe that the gradual policy which will be implemented with regard to monetary correction to adjust this correction to the INPC will last between 8 months and 1 year. It will lead to higher profits on savings--the only way to increase savings--which, after having reached 22.9 percent of the PIB [gross domestic product] in 1978, according to estimates issued by the Getulio Vargas Foundation, and dropping to 19.7 percent of the PIB, could recover and reach 20 or 21 percent of the PIB, which, according to preliminary estimates, will be worth 5.59 billion cruzeiros.

In the meantime, to increase profits on savings to stimulate the latter it will be necessary to reduce consumption because, technically speaking, according to the main advisers of the planning minister, savings are the difference between production and consumption. This is the reason for yet another change--that is, the end of preestablished exchange rate corrections.

PRESIDENT SIGNS NEW MINIMUM WAGE DECREE

PY011850 Paris AFP in Spanish 2149 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Brasilia, 31 Oct (AFP)--Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo signed here today a decree establishing the new minimum salaries to become effective throughout the territory of Brazil as of 1 November.

The highest minimum salary of the country, valid for Brasilia and the states of the southeastern and southern regions of the country, will be 5,788,80 cruzeiros (about $96.44) per month, signifying an increase of 39.49 percent over the minimum salary effective until today.

In the states of northeast Brazil, one of the poorest regions of the country, the minimum salary will go from 3,189,60 cruzeiros (about $53.16) to 4,449,60 cruzeiros (about $74.16) per month.

In the northern region, the minimum salary will go from 3,436,80 cruzeiros ($57.20) cruzeiros (about $79.92) per month.

GOVERNOR OF MATO GROSSO DO SUL NAMED

PY070035 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Excerpts] In a 3-hour special session held last night, the Senate approved the appointment of Senator Pedro Pedrossian as governor of Mato Grosso do Sul State.

President Figueiredo today signed a decree appointing Senator Pedro Pedrossian governor of Mato Grosso do Sul State, replacing Marcelo Miranda who recently was dismissed from his post.

BRIEFS

NEW OIL WELLS--Three new oil wells have gone into operation, thus increasing national oil production by 8,600 barrels of oil per day. Two of these wells are in the Campos basin and the other is in Espirito Santo. [Text] [Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 4 Nov 80 PY]

INFLATION RATE--Rio de Janeiro, 3 Oct--According to the Getulio Vargas Foundation, the inflation rate for the first 9 months of this year reached 71.5 percent as compared to 48.7 percent for the same period last year. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0053 GMT 4 Oct 80 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER FORESEES BETTER U.S. RELATIONS

PY070157 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2311 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 6 Nov (LATIN)--Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames today expressed his confidence that U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan will promote dialogue and economic relations and will consolidate the defense of the hemisphere.

In a statement to the press, the foreign minister said: "Included within his programmatic platform is his concern about giving preference to U.S. relations with our America, and I believe he will promote dialogue with our countries." He also discussed the possibility that Reagan might reduce the attacks on some friendly nations accused of allegedly violating human rights, which includes Chile.

Rojas said that those nations--which he did not identify--which are adopting the position of accusers or inquisitors will have to lower their aggressive tone because they will not "benefit from the double standard policy they have followed with regard to Chile." He believes, however, that Reagan will carry on the human rights policy but in a less rigid manner than the defeated Jimmy Carter. He said: "The human rights principles will be maintained but their implementation will be less rigid, that is, the new U.S. Government will not censure only some countries while overlooking others."

VIOLA THANKS PINOCHET FOR CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE

PY061425 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0112 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has received an answer to President Pinochet's message of congratulations to Lt Gen Roberto Viola on his appointment as next president of the Argentine Republic. The following is the text of the message:

Mr President: I wish to thank Your Excellency for the message of congratulations on my appointment as president of the Argentine nation during the next period. I express my sincere hopes that the relations between our countries will be continuously strengthened in the search for a common future of peace and understandings and I take the opportunity to convey my deepest regards to Your Excellency and the people of that great nation.

Signed: Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola.

SIX SUBVERSIVES TURNED OVER TO JUSTICE COURTS

PY061606 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Six members of the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left--MIR--have been turned over the justice courts. The four men and two women arrested have long police records. Two of them have been placed at the disposal of the military prosecutor and the others at the disposal of the court of appeals.

The arrested have been identified as Adolfo Ernesto Abarzua [word indistinct] alias Gabriel or Andres; Manuel Alberto Orellana Riffo, who is an electrical-mechanical technician, also known as Willy; Hugo Eduardo Riveros Gomez, a painter; Carlos Eduardo Gonzalez Guzman, education student at the Chilean University; Victoria Eugenia Gallardo Casanellas, alias Daniela; and Patricia Chiappe Cruz, single, paramedic, also known as Veronica.

The first two subversives have been placed at the disposal of the military prosecutor and are accused of having planted an incendiary bomb in the office of the National Youth Secretariat in San Miguel neighborhood on 10 September 1980. The other four subversives are charged with breaking the state security law.

GOVERNMENT PRESENTS NEW AMNESTY BILL TO CONGRESS

PA061646 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] A new draft bill on an expanded general amnesty has been presented by the Government of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala to the Colombian Congress for consideration. The bill covers those persons who have taken up arms, are in prison or on trial and those sentenced for rebellion, sedition, revolt, and related crimes.

However, the government, defense and justice ministers, upon presenting the bill to the lower house, said that the measure will not be extended to the perpetrators of kidnappings, extortion, homicide, arson, water poisoning, or acts of ferocity or barbarity. The bill provides for expediting the processing of those wishing to take advantage of the amnesty in Colombia and abroad. These people can present themselves to any political, judicial, military, diplomatic or consular authority within the 4 months following the enactment of the law. The bill will be debated at the committee level beginning Thursday.

Conditional M-19 Acceptance

PA061900 Paris AFP in Spanish 0118 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota, 5 Nov (AFP)--The 19 April (M-19) guerrilla movement, which was responsible for the occupation of the Dominican Embassy here in February, reiterated its intention to become a political party and its decision to put down its weapons if the Colombian Government agrees to a general amnesty for insurgents. In its latest bulletin, which is characterized by its moderation and which was delivered to AFP, the M-19 expresses to the legislature its decision to cooperate in preserving peace in the nation, and charges that Gen Luis Carlos Camacho, defense minister, is planning to stage a coup d'etat if a general amnesty is approved.

According to the M-19, it is now up to the legislature to take a stand because it is the survival of that institution that is in danger and, by allowing itself to be intimidated, it is giving the citizenry carte blanche to wage a civil war.

The guerrilla organization, whose ideology is nationalist, according to its leaders, reiterated "once again to the people and the legislature: for the good of the country, for the peace of Colombians, we are willing to promote, on the basis of our political proposals, the formation of a broad mass movement which, as a political party, will also compete in public for the support of the people." It adds that "to us, weapons are an instrument to achieve political and economic gains for the people. If we are permitted to obtain those same objectives in peace, with democratic instruments and thorough legal paths, we accept."

Finally, the M-19 adds: "In any case, we are already a national political movement and we have earned that position through the affection, support and solidarity of our people."

It was noted that the traditional guerrilla groups, the pro-Soviet Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), and the pro-Castro National Liberation Army (ELN) have rejected the government proposal to turn themselves in under the controversial amnesty.

JUDICIARY BRANCH OFFICIALS FIRED, DISCIPLINED

PA070325 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] In one of its most sweeping decisions ever, the Superior Judiciary Council [Consejo Superior de la Judicatura] has fired eight officials of the judicial branch. It has also suspended 11, fined 16, admonished 3 and acquitted 27 others. It also ruled against lawyers who violated the law while exercising their profession, suspending 12, censuring 24 and absolving 57 others.

The investigations were made between June and September of this year. The council fired Cesar Antonio Gomez Mejia, magistrate of the Civil Court of the Supreme Court of Bogota. He was found guilty of violating paragraph 1, article 95, of decree 250 of 1970. Gomez Mejia distorted the application of justice in a sentence handed down on 14 August 1980.

Luis Antonio Rojas Cerrato, municipal judge of (?Huila), his secretary, Juan Gregorio Toro Medina, and his citations officer, Fabio Trujillo Trujillo, were also fired. The others fired are Lucrecia Inez Rojas Rincon, municipal judge of El Penon, Antioquia; Luis Alfonso Acevedo Prada, civil judge of the District of Puente Nacional Santander and Guido Alfredo Miler, 9th labor judge of the Cali Circuit.

NEIVA VIOLENCE PROMPTS MILITARY VIGILANCE

PA070437 Paris AFP in Spanish 0140 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Neiva, Colombia, 6 Nov (AFP)--The authorities of this southwestern Colombian City have ordered stringent military vigilance and have suspended classes in the primary and secondary schools in the wake of today's violent street disorders. Groups of students stoned buses and stores and resisted police. Thirty persons were arrested. The demonstrations were protesting the high cost of living and particularly the recent hike in urban bus fares. Bus service was practically at a halt in Neiva today after tacks were strewn on the city's main streets.

OFFICER KILLED IN ATTACK ON ARMY PATROL IN CALI

PA060441 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Unidentified individuals on a motorcycle opened fire today [words indistinct] army patrol, killing an officer and wounding two others. The incident occurred in downtown Cali when the [word indistinct] were on an intelligence mission. Hermes Torres Bravo died at the university hospital. Doctors are making enormous efforts to save the lives of Guillermo Rojas Valencia and Daniel Hugo Melo, who were wounded. The 3d Brigade Command confirmed the attack but did not report the reason for it. It was unofficially reported that a guerrilla commando unit staged the action.

REGIONAL NEWSPAPERS FORM NATIONAL PRESS AGENCY

PA030128 Paris AFP in Spanish 2201 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 30 Oct (AFP)--An important COLOMBIAN PRESS AGENCY [AGENCIA COLOMBIANA DE PRENSA--COLPRENSA] based in Bogota was created here today by representatives of the major regional newspaper in the country. The creation of the agency, which will begin operating in January, was agreed on at the main office of PROMEC, which is promoting the new and powerful journalistic entity. It has been labeled the integration of the provincial newspapers.

The agency will cover all areas of modern journalism (news, chronicles, reportage, opinion, investigation and photography) and initially it will be composed of the following newspapers: EL COLOMBIANO from Medellin, EL HERALDO from Barranquilla, OCCIDENTE from Cali, LA VANGUARDIA LIBERAL from Bucaramanga, LA PATRIA from Manizales, LA OPINION from Cucuta, LA TARDE from Pereira, EL UNIVERSAL from Cartagena, DIARIO DEL HUILA from Neiva and PROMEC.

Jorge Yarce, a writer and journalist, will be its managing director and Orlando Cadavid, former director of the RCN network newscast, will be its news director. COPRENSA has served as a conduit for journalistic cooperation for 2 and 1/2 years before becoming an agency.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS REACT TO REAGAN VICTORY

President Praises Carter

PY070207 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0105 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 6 Nov (LATIN)--Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry today reacted cooly to the victory of Republic candidate Ronald Reagan in Tuesday's U.S. presidential election and paid tribute to the loser, President Jimmy Carter.

Without mentioning Reagan's name, President Belaunde said that Peru reiterates its appreciation to President Carter and conveys its best wishes of success to his successor.

Belaunde, who assumed the presidency in July after 12 years of military rule, emphasized the very fruitful relations established between thw two countries under the Carter administration at the ceremony in which he received the credentials of the new U.S. ambassador in Lima, Edwin G. Corr.

President Belaunde said he had pleasant memories of the two visits made to Peru by President Carter's wife, Rosalyn.

Leaders Comment on Election

PY061234 Paris AFP in Spanish 1703 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 5 Nov (AFP)--Commenting on Ronald Reagan's election victory, leaders of the Peruvian Government and of conservative and centrist political sectors have expressed their hope that the United States will continue to maintain close relations with Latin America.

Publications and spokesmen of the leftist Marxist sector, however, stated that the Republican victory has installed a warmonger in the White House with all the risks that this implies. They said, moreover, that the victory favors the Latin American dictatorship.

Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde said yesterday that diplomatic relations between Peru and the United States will always be close no matter who wins the elections. Meanwhile, Peruvian Mines Minister Pedro P. Kuczinsky said that Reagan's arms program will benefit metal-producing countries like Peru.

Oscar Trelles, Senate president and leader of the government party, said Reagan's administration will be negative for Latin America. Luis Alberto Sanchez, leader of APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance], said for his part that all U.S. administrations act in line with the country's needs.

Mario Polar, high-ranking spokesman of the Popular Christian Party, said the Republican Party's policy has always been favorable to Peru. Marxist Senator Carlos Malpica said that with Reagan's election, U.S. policy turns to the right and will, therefore, support the dictatorships of the hemisphere.

The leftist newspaper EL DIARIO states that with Reagan, the White House has become a true hawk. He is a hardliner and this will bring black days to Latin America. It adds that the United States has voted for war and has turned dangerously to the right. It notes that very soon a cowboy will be comfortably seated in the same chair that Lincoln and Washington sat in and that instead of brandishing an early Colt, he will be brandishing the largest atomic arsenal in history.

PRIME MINISTER ULLOA PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO SPAIN

For reportage on Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa's official visit to Spain, see the Spain section of the 7 November Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PRESIDENT LOPEZ PORTILLO CONGRATULATES REAGAN

PA060245 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0002 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Mexico, 5 Nov (EFE)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo today congratulated Ronald Reagan on his victory in the U.S. presidential election. He also congratulated Jimmy Carter "for having accepted his defeat with such class." In statements to the press, Lopez Portillo indicated that both the President-elect and the defeated President "really did credit to the excellence of a truly exemplary system." He added: "I believe we all learned something, and so did they," from the results of the election. In addition, he denied that the Republic candidate's victory will alter the relations between the two nations. "It is still on the other side of the border, it is still the same country, we face exactly the same issues."

Press Release

PA061819 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo today advised U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan not to interfere in Central America and to respect the internal affairs of the countries in that area. In a statement released by the Office of Information and Public Relations of the presidency of the republic, the Mexican chief of state also noted that the Central American countries have come of age and are capable of self-determination. The Mexican president emphasized the right of the Central American countries to seek their own solutions, through institutional channels, if the great powers leave them free to do so. Lopez Portillo added that U.S.-Latin American relations have not been thoroughly and sufficiently defined because they are influenced by the complex interests of the area and by commercial problems involving financial trade and the transfer of technology. These matters, he said, should be handled in an objective and realistic manner; they should not be dealt with by simply unleashing structures of repressive control which are at variance with the very essence of the free world.

The president added that the Latin American countries are not all the same but, he said, there are constants that evolve from common problems, basically economic ones, in their relations with the developed world. This difference, Lopez Portillo said, is also expressed in political terms which have made it impossible so far to achieve the dream of our birth--an association of neighboring states for their common interest as envisaged by Bolivar.

The president later added that the problems that the Latin American countries have among themselves, with the United States and with the rest of the world occur without any homogenous definition of policy. After rejecting the concept of Latin America as a bloc, the Mexican president also rejected the possibility of a dialogue between the entire region and the United States. This has not occurred and there is no indication that it could take place in the future, he said.

PEMEX ADVISER NOTES CONCERN OVER OIL DEMAND

PA060442 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] (Jose Maria Cogo), adviser to the PEMEX general director, has said that oil by-products are being sold on the northern border. He added that, despite the high rise in the national demand for hydrocarbons, crude and gas production plans won't change. He noted that there is concern over the fact that the international rise in demand is higher than normal.

PEMEX DOUBLES DAILY OIL EXPORTS TO BRAZIL

PA060438 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] In view of Brazil's distressing lack of energy, on 1 November PEMEX decided to export 40,000 instead of 20,000 barrels of crude a day to Brazil. This figure will rise to 60,000 barrels daily in January.

PRESIDENT ROYO SENDS MESSAGE TO REAGAN

PA070406 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 6 Nov 80 pp A-1, A-8

["Text" of the telegram sent by Panama's President Royo to President-elect Reagan]

[Text] Mr Ronald Reagan, President-elect of the United States of America, Los Angeles, California.

In the name of the Panamanian Government, we congratulate you on your election as President of the United States. Our people and the peoples of Latin America hope that under your administration the principles of self-determination and nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other states will be implemented, as was expressed during your electoral campaign and as is the firm hope of our countries.

You said that under your mandate, the United States would honor the already ratified Panama Canal treaties which have governed relations between our two countries for over a year. Your promise has been interpreted by Panamanians as your permanent intention and firm decision to faithfully abide by what was agreed upon both in letter and in spirit. The Latin American nations have great expectations of your term in office. Those of us who live under the symbol of democracy desire to keep and expand it and we hope that all the countries of the continent will maintain an unlimited respect for the fundamental rights of man which we have agreed to respect.

We extend our congratulations to the American people for the civic spirit shown during the election.

[Signed] Aristides Royo, president of Panama.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE COUNCIL OBJECTS TO USSR TREATY

PA062311 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The National Council of Private Enterprise [CONEP] today sent a note to the National Assembly of Corregimento Representatives stating its dissatisfaction with the commercial treaty between Panama and the Soviet Union. The note, addressed to Assembly President Dr Luis de Leon Arias, says CONEP is aware that the commercial treaty between the Governments of Panama and the USSR is scheduled to be debated soon. It adds that the treaty contains clauses which, although they are debatable as far as economic advantages for Panama are concerned, endanger our democratic institutions and national security.

CONEP asks for a postponement of the treaty debate until the Panamanian people, particularly the private enterprise sector, have a chance to learn more about the treaty in view of the political ideology and the interventionist tradition of the nation with which commercial relations are to be established. The message to De Leon Arias was signed by Cesar Tribaldos, president of CONEP.

AGREEMENT REACHED IN 6-DAY BANANA STRIKE

PA061956 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Report by Chiriqui correspondent Higinio Jimenez--live]

[Excerpt] In the Corregimiento of Volcan, Bugaba District, an agreement was reached yesterday between the workers of the Pacific Banana Corporation [COBAPA] and the Agricultural Development Ministry [MIDA]. Mr Antonio Caballero represented COBAPA while Jerry Wilson represented MIDA and Ivan Gonzalez represented COBAPA as acting director. The agreements followed an 8-day strike called by COBAPA workers after they had filed a list of seven demands to the central government. Here is the statement by Ivan Gonzalez, who will announce the agreements reached between the workers and the MIDA.

[Gonzalez] First, the government has always been and always will listen to the views of the workers. The willingness of the government to attend to the workers' demands was evident in a communique issued by Agricultural Development Minister Francisco Rodriguez which communicated the government's proposals for solving the problems of the workers in this enterprise. Of course, it is very gratifying to be able to say that amid great understanding and respect and in a lofty dialogue, the workers accepted the proposals made by the minister last week. These are summarized as follows:

1. The government and workers agree to immediately initiate the draft bill which will regulate worker-management relations in the company. To this effect, the government will submit this bill to the workers this coming Friday for subsequent discussion.

2. To find an immediate solution to the problem faced by COBAPA workers as a result of the company's delay in paying their social security quotas. For this purpose, the workers will receive their social security cards. It is noted that the workers were given these cards last Saturday. The company is also committed to making sure that the workers will receive all the social security benefits to which they are entitled. The company will deliver to the labor leadership a copy of the agreement reached between COBAPA and the social security institute.

3. COBAPA agrees to make retroactive pay benefits in keeping with law 12 of 1980. It will begin to make payments during the next 2-week pay period and will eliminate the unpaid balance, which accumulated from May to October, in three lump sums. The first lump sum will be on 20 December 1980, the second the first 2 weeks in February, and the third the first 2 weeks of April 1981.

4. The government agrees to immediately survey areas of the plantations where there are any doubts regarding the amount of land covered by the workers. This will be done because workers are paid on the basis of the area they cover in their work. Depending on the result of the survey, the pay formula for such areas will be negotiated.

5. The government is disposed to begin the arrangements for the exemption and purchase of a vehicle which the COBAPA leadership wants to obtain within 24 hours after the signing of this agreement. It is noted that the workers can pick up this vehicle today as it is already in Panama.

6. For the 6 days of the strike, from 26 October to 1 November, inclusive, both parties agree to the following: COBAPA will recognize 3 work days payable on 30 November, 15 December and 30 December, respectively, as 1 day per pay period.

7. COBAPA and the labor leaders agree to uphold the dismissal of workers previously dismissed, recognizing all of their wages and benefits to which they are entitled. The parties agree that a mass or individual dismissal can be made at any time only if there is a totally justifiable cause established in the laws of the republic.

8. The state maintains its unswerving position of respect for the principle of administrative authority within the enterprise, of noninterference by workers in affairs which are of the exclusive competence of the administration and the implementation of administrative and technical reforms conducive to the application of technological measures which will permit greater efficiency in the plantations. This involves, for example, the handling of cultivation, sanitation measures, and so forth.

9. The workers agree to return to their regular duties effective Wednesday, 5 November 1980. The document is signed by all of those who participated in the talks, Jerry Wilson as representative of MIDA, yours truly for COBAPA, Mr Antonio Caballero, as secretary general of the workers, and the other COBAPA board members.

COSTA RICA

NIEHAUS CONFIRMS 7 NOV MEETING WITH COLLEAGUES

PA061832 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] San Jose--The Central American foreign ministers will meet in this capital this coming Friday, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus has announced. He said that the informal meeting was convoked by him during the signing of the peace treaty between Honduras and El Salvador in Lima, Peru.

The Costa Rican official said that he will take advantage of the meeting to insist before his area colleagues on the need to hold formal sessions in keeping with an agreement reached in San Jose last March.

Thus far the foreign ministers of El Salvador, Fidel Chavez Mena; Honduras, Cesar Elvir Sierra; and Guatemala, Rafael Castillo, have confirmed their attendance at the event. It is expected that the foreign ministers of Nicaragua, Miguel d'Escoto, and Panama, Carlos Ozores, will confirm their participation before Friday. Niehaus said that the foreign ministers of Honduras and El Salvador will take advantage of the meeting on Friday to thank Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio for his participation in the peace efforts between the two nations.

The Central American foreign ministers met officially in San Jose at the beginning of last spring and agreed to hold another meeting in Managua during the month of June of this year. The Managua meeting was postponed until August, but that meeting was not held either because of the inability of some foreign ministers such as the Guatemalan to attend.

Further Details

PA061557 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus left yesterday afternoon for Guatemala to personally invite his Guatemalan colleague Rafael Castillo Valdez to participate in Central American foreign ministers meeting on Friday. Niehaus also invited Foreign Ministers Carlos Ozores of Panama; Miguel d'Escoto of Nicaragua, Cesar Elvir Sierra of Honduras and Fidel Chavez Mena of El Salvador.

Although it has an open agenda, the meeting will mainly analyze the present situation of the Central American area and seek a real rapprochement between the various countries. Such a meeting had been promoted since March of this year and was to have been held in Nicaragua as established by the San Jose agreement. Costa Rica is now making a new attempt to bring the area foreign ministers together in order to reactivate a number of issues which have been frozen due to various circumstances, according to a Foreign Ministry spokesman.

SECURITY REINFORCED ALONG BORDER WITH NICARAGUA

PA171329 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2307 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Excerpt] San Jose, 6 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc, today reinforced security along the border with Nicaragua after a Sandinist patrol fired on a group of Costa Rican health officials. Arguedas said that his decision should not be interpreted as an aggressive attitude, but merely as the intention to protect the civilian population along the border.

The announcement was made after the group of officials told Le Franc and his colleague, Carmelo Calvosa, details of the incident which was provoked by a Sandinist patrol at the mouth of the Sarapiqui River, where it meets the San Juan River, which divides the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan territory.

The public health minister expressed concern because of the ignorance shown by the Sandinist militia about the clauses of the Canas-Herez international treaty which allows free navigation along the San Juan River. He said that we shall make diplomatic efforts to resolve the problem because we are sure that the actions committed by the troops do not have the approval of San Carlos Fort and Managua.

He then promised to take the necessary steps to guarantee that the residents in that border region, including the 60-percent Nicaraguan population, can enjoy the public health services offered by Costa Rica.

EL SALVADOR

GUTIERREZ EXPRESSES INDIFFERENCE TO REAGAN VICTORY

PA062324 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 6 Nov 80 pp 3, 39

[Excerpt] Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez said that the Salvadoran Government would have expressed the same satisfaction, as it did in the case of Governor Reagan's victory, had President Carter or any other candidate won the elections. Colonel Gutierrez said that understanding between nations is based on the affinity that exists between the peoples of the two countries.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSES PANAMANIAN PROPOSAL ON OAS MOVE

PA062309 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 6 Nov 80 p 3

[Excerpt] A Panamanian proposal for the OAS to intervene in our country's internal affairs was strongly opposed by the Salvadoran representative to that organization. On many occasions the Salvadoran Government, particularly Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena, has said Salvadorans must solve their own problems. Chavez Mena added that El Salvador will oppose foreign intervention in the country's internal affairs from any quarter.

COLONEL MAJANO COMMENTS ON ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

PA060353 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1910 GMT 5 Nov 80

[4 November news conference of Col Adolfo Majano, member of the government junta, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Words indistinct] is a serious threat affecting the people, and other sectors are suffering the same situation. Fortunately, some of us can defend ourselves and do something to prevent the attack. Unfortunately, there are other persons who fall victim to these attacks. This is cause of great concern to us.

I am very grateful for your interest in the matter and I see that you want to inform the people in the most objective manner possible. Before opening the floor to questions, I wanted to say that this attack took place yesterday at 0915 as I was going from my house in Gen Manuel Jose Arce District in the western part of the city, an area close to the Central American University and the military academy. The attack occurred as I was passing the Salvadoran Agrarian Reform Institute. The attack was maliciously planned, the explosive charge was powerful, requiring careful preparation. The technical analysis reports that a powerful explosive was used, involving some 50 or more sticks of dynamite.

The explosive was apparently detonated by remote control or by wire at the exact moment that my automobile was passing. The explosion occurred some 3 meters from where I was sitting. The shock wave should have destroyed any object passing close to it. It was supposed to explode directly under the vehicle.

Immediately following the explosion, the vehicles were fired on. My vehicle was partially destroyed and the security guards suffered injuries and shock from the explosion. The windows of the armored car carrying me were completely destroyed and intensive fire was directed at the vehicles.

In spite of being affected by the shock wave, my security personnel reacted with great speed, courage and skill. I want to express my recognition of this. This very important factor foiled the second part of the attack, the machinegunning of the vehicles. The security guards risked their lives and were a decisive factor at this stage. They protected my vehicle and tried to push it out of the area even though it was seriously damaged.

One of the security vehicles was thrown back some 30 meters and another vehicle, closer to the explosion, was completely destroyed and thrown on top of a truck parked nearby.

Property damage was considerable. The explosion destroyed a wall and damaged an office. The property damage is repairable but the injuries and wounds suffered by persons are regrettable. Some pregnant women lost their children. This was reported to me today and is extremely regrettable.

As I have said, I deplore this type of attack which is occurring with great frequency against respectable sectors such as the church. It reminds me of an attack against the arbishopric building where a powerful bomb was used. The attack against radio station Voz de la Verdad also had very special features and was carefully planned and executed. I am also reminded of an attack against Catholic university leaders.

These are the things I wanted to say. The sector where the attack occurred is watched intensively by security corps because there are military installations nearby. We must analyze these things very carefully in order to investigate what happened in this case.

I am now ready for any questions.

[Question indistinct]
[Answer] In fact I cannot deny that I have heard rumors of an alleged coup d'etat. There has been talk about it and it is a complicated matter to analyze. However, there has been a lot of persistent talk about it. There are rumors of persons who have come to the country and are linked to it. I have no evidence and some of my comrades in arms, speaking of the matter, told me that we must be very careful. Considering these rumors, an attempt on my life could precede a traditional coup d'etat.

[Question indistinct]
[Answer] I have already mentioned some typical features and stances, facts but I have spoken neither of the political aspects of this attack, nor of its source. Naturally, I believe that it is related to the attitudes maintained by the government, such as my determination and convictions to advance the changes we are trying to implement through the process. However, changes will have not only economic but also political repercussions. I do not uphold a thesis of limited changes, but one of political dimensions in which all sectors of the population can participate and receive due respect.

Another point fundamental to my political beliefs is a profound respect for human rights, the elimination of all kinds of abuses in any state institution, as well as the need to apply prompt, efficient and fair justice against anyone who tries to sow unrest among the people. I have fought for this openly and as long as illegal organizations are permitted to exist such as the White Warriors Union [UGB], the Death Squad and this type of organization operating criminally in our country, we will be living a nightmare. My attitude has been clear and precise against these sectors.

I am also opposed to extremist organizations which maintain terrorist stances, such as the extreme left. The government should have a defined attitude toward them. But in this case, the threat is more serious and I do not want to speculate until I have more information to arrive at a conclusion. However, I have maintained a well-defined political stand toward terrorist organizations such as the Death Squad, the UGB and the White Hand. They should be dismantled as soon as possible.

[Question] [Words indistinct] plans to control the right?
[Answer] The things which we have been seeing lately urge all of us to do more, to make a great effort to control this organization. The attack yesterday, compels us, especially me, to continue the investigation and identify the persons linked to this type of organization. We are going to make a greater effort to try to define all the links of these rightist organizations.

[Question] [Words indistinct] a plan of the right and not of the left?
[Answer] This is probable. I would not like to speculate and am simply stating a number of facts. What I would like to say is that this type of attack prompts me to try harder to find the persons linked with this kind of organization.

[Question] Following the September military decree, which created a number of contradictions within the armed forces, [words indistinct] apparently created a number of [word indistinct] among officers [words indistinct].
[Answer] The decisions made on that occasion have not been amended so far. The junta is reviewing the case. Nevertheless, I believe that it is much more important to have dedication among all officers and a desire to support a line of action similar to our proclamation.

[Question indistinct]
[Answer] I am here is because I believe that such weakness exists. This is a job which I will not do alone, but with the support and backing of my comrades in arms and sectors of the civilian population. I feel I am part of a team, not only of the armed forces, but also of sectors of the people who are striving to create a new society in the country.

[Question] Does this mean that you have been placed here by a group [words indistinct] but if the moment comes when this mission cannot be accomplished, would you adopt another position, let us say a resignation?
[Answer] I have thought about resigning because I feel I am fulfilling a mission here and certain circumstances may occur.

[Question] There are some military who say that yesterday's attack means that you are losing power [words indistinct].
[Answer] I respect these opinions, but as I said, I believe that our future armed forces will have convictions that will not break under pressure, attacks or obstacles. This is the best proof we can have to [words indistinct] this confidence, and not only our people but other friendly peoples in the world also.

[Question] [Words indistinct] following the attack, what talks have you had with the sector which supports you and the other sectors?
[Answer] So far I have not had the opportunity to talk with armed forces sectors about this. I have just received expressions of support and we have been clear. It is not the person who is important at this time. Even the officers who have talked to me about this know that any one of us assuming a post like mine is exposed. It is the reason behind it. Whoever assumes this role knows that he is exposed. [Words indistinct] and yesterday's attack could only make it clearer.

[Question] [Words indistinct] Officers who will be in charge of investigating the case must deduce that the national police and treasury police in the area did not intervene to prevent the escape of the attackers?
[Answer] I would not like to comment on the case. I can only say that my guards reacted and together with other security personnel made investigations on the spot.

[Question indistinct]
[Answer] I would say that conservative sectors have a negative attitude. They live in various parts of the country and are part of this process. Following the 15 October process they were asked to understand it, to support it and to go along with it. Some of these sectors do not understand the noble purposes and have tried to obstruct it. We are sure that these obstacles will be overcome.

[Question] In your opinion, what would be the meaning of the [words indistinct] continue in power?
[Answer] We believe that our process and, in this case, our country's political future sould have self-determination and this must be respected by any country in the world, regardless of how powerful it is. The United States has good relations with us based on respect for self-determination and in this case one or the other president world be the same, be it Reagan or Carter. Naturally President Carter has been the standard bearer for the human rights policy and we have special sympathy for him.

NATIONAL GUARD CHIEF SCORES COMMUNISM, CHURCH LEADERS

PA061324 Paris AFP in Spanish 0056 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] San Salvador, 5 Nov (AFP)—Col Carlos Vides, director of the Salvadoran National Guard, today lashed out at "international communism" and accused Moscow of "promoting subversion in Latin America, particularly in El Salvador."

Vides, who was addressing a group of military officers at the army's general headquarters in this capital, affirmed that the Soviets are trying "to destroy the sources of work in El Salvador in order to create terror and obtain political power." Vides also accused Salvadoran Christian leaders of "wrapping themselves with religious habits in order to promote subversion."

"Socialist barbarism is barbarism at its utmost degree of savagery, cruelty and impiety," Vides stressed while urging his military colleagues "to destroy the leftist groups" and "urgently stop Marxism because tomorrow might be too late."

Vides' statements are the first made by a Salvadoran military within the new context of Ronald Reagan's victory in the United States.

Meanwhile, two bombs exploded in San Salvador, one in a commercial area and another near Santa Tecla school, in the western part of the capital. Both bombs caused considerable damage, but caused no casualties.

For their part, sources from the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), which is composed of all the armed groups struggling against the government junta, affirm that they have inflicted 300 casualties on the Salvadoran Army. According to the FMLN, clashes have occurred in the past 3 weeks in Morazan Department, in the northeast. A bulletin released by the guerrillas states that 20 army officers have been killed and 20 trucks and one helicopter have been destroyed.

The FMLN accuses the Salvadoran Government of air force and the artillery attacks "against defenseless people. This has made some 30,000 refugees flee Morazan Department."

According to the FMLN bulletin, "a U.S. officer wearing a Honduran Army uniform has also been injured and captured." The FMLN says the capture was made in the Perquin area, 185 km northeast of San Salvador, where the guerrillas affirm that Honduran soldiers are collaborating with the Salvadoran Army.

Finally, the FMLN denounces "the presence of U.S. Ambassador Robert White in the Morazan area, where the major combat is taking place."

FMLN DOCTOR TALKS ABOUT REPRESSION, WAR ACTIONS

PA061605 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] A doctor who works in the health services of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] has revealed details about the increasing repression against the people of El Salvador. Since the army has not been able to emerge victorious in the confrontations with the revolutionary forces, it is attacking the civilian population even though this is increasingly isolating the government junta, he said.

Regarding this, he noted that the situation was very serious during October when the army offensive against the revolutionary positions in Morazan, Chalatenango and San Vicente Departments failed.

According to this doctor, the army not only concentrated up to 7,000 men in Morazan but had to use Public Works Ministry trucks to carry military supplies and soldiers. However, the guerrilla forces cut the coast road and the Inter-American Highway and carried out many ambushes. He reported that eight simultaneous ambushes were carried out in one afternoon. He said that certain recent actions in Cabanas Department have been very successful.

In statements recorded somewhere in liberated territory in El Salvador, we commented on the inefficiency of the artillery and of the air forces in the combat in Morazan and other departments in northern El Salvador. The Salvadoran Air Force and the artillery sometimes fired from 0600 until 1800 using 120-mm cannons, high-caliber mortars and other weapons. Likewise, the armed forces tried to surround the revolutionary forces through a joint action by Salvadoran and Honduran army units, including a battalion that was stationed in Marcala.

The doctor also referred to the recent establishment of diplomatic relations between Honduras and El Salvador and described it as a new attempt to catch the guerrillas in a crossfire.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON SUBVERSION, NEW U.S. ENVOY

PA062249 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Excerpt] President Romeo Lucas Garcia has commented on the state of subversion in Guatemala:

[Begin recording] Regarding subversion in the country, I am not going to lie, by saying that we have suppressed subversion; however, we are on the way to controlling it. It is not only encouraged by Russian and Cuba, there are also mercenaries from other countries. I do not wish to say that the governments of those countries are promoting subversion here, but there are people in those countries who are for an increase in subversion in Guatemala. [end recording]

Finally, the Guatemalan president confirmed what this newscast had announced as a scoop: that George Landau has been approved as the new U.S. ambassador to Guatemala.

[Begin recording] Yes, when Ambassador Frank Ortiz was withdrawn—and he was withdrawn because it was known that he had very good relaitons with our government and it was said that with him as ambassador, no progress was made because Ambassador Ortiz had very good relations with our government and with private enterprise—it was announced that he would be replaced and that Landau would be transferred here from Chile.

Then, the concern felt by my government was: Why would the United States send us an ambassador who would come to impose his will? We do not want proconsuls here in Guatemala. Therefore, we made the decision that we would not give our approval to Mr Landau. However, there were talks and Landau himself sent some messages stating that the actions attributed to him were false. He said he is a career diplomat and that he would not risk his career by coming here to commit arbitrary actions and that he would not expose himself to the risk of having his removal requested, of having the Guatemalan Government declare him persona non grata some day.

Therefore, I decided some days before the elections, to give approval because I was confidnet that Reagan would win the election. I believe that as president he will not try to do the things that President Carter has done to us. [end recording]

VISITING SALVADORAN MINISTER ON REAGAN VICTORY

PA070357 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2322 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Guatemala City, Nov 6 (LATIN)--Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said today that with Ronald Reagan's election, U.S. policy toward El Salvador "will continue to be one of mutual respect."

Chavez made this statement at the beginning of a visit to Guatemala along with his Honduran colleague, Col Cesar Elvir Sierra. The two foreign ministers will receive the Order of the Five Volcanoes tonight from the Guatemalan Government for their recent signing of the peace treaty that ended 11 years of war between the two nations.

According to Chaves, his government is impressed by the "example of civic spirit, respect and democracy set by the U.S. people in the recent elections that gave Reagan an overwhelming victory."

Chavez said Reagan's victory will in no way affect the "Salvadoran revolutionary process," referring to the reforms implemented in his country by the governing civilian-military junta which assumed power over a year ago.

HONDURAS

REAGAN WIN TERMED 'TRIUMPH OF U.S. DEMOCRACY'

PA062344 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1810 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 6 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran Foreign Minister Col Cesar Elvir Sierra said today Ronald Reagan's overwhelming victory was a "triumph of U.S. democracy."

The Honduran foreign minister expressed hope that the U.S. Government will give special attention to Latin America and especially to Central America, which is being torn by violence.

He also explained that the Honduran Government has not sent Reagan congratulatory message because protocol indicates that this should be done when he is sworn in.

Nicolas Cruz Torres, Nationalist deputy and president of the National Constituent Assembly, said the American people wanted a man in the White House, not the hesitant Jimmy Carter. This is why they chose Ronald Reagan in a radical change.

For the Nationalist Party of Honduras, the Reagan administration will mean a strengthening of democracy and improvement of ties with Latin America. These ties have been cool in recent years.

REAGAN GOVERNMENT EXPECTED TO CONTINUE FRIENDLY TIES

PA061849 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The civic drive and high degree of responsibility of the great American people once again became evident on 4 November, when there was a big turnout at the polls and citizens made a decision that they felt was the most suitable to the current circumstances of their country and of the entire world.

The victory of Republican candidate Ronald Reagan disproved the most recent public polls, which had very cautiously predicted that either the former California governor or President Jimmy Carter could win in a close contest.

What now are the prospects for Latin Americans? Perhaps it is too early to reach any conclusion. However, despite what some people believe, a total turnabout, or the adoption of sharp and forthright measures by the United States should be be expected.

The view is held--somewhat mistakenly in our opinion--that the next Republican Government will abandon President Carter's human rights policy, the origin of which is attributed to him. Jimmy Carter, however, has been nothing but the executor--the way he has seen and understood it--of a human rights program that began being shaped (?in the form of laws) under the Ricahrd Nixon administration. It is a program adopted essentially as an irreversible policy and attitude of the entire American people in the face of world problems. However, if it were necessary to decide on its origins, it would have to be assigned to Nixon's Republicans rather than to Carter's Democrats. So it would be wrong to believe that President Reagan would push aside all human rights concerns connected with Latin America. In-depth changes in this area will not necessarily be implemented. Rather, there will be a better definition of this policy's scope, a more objective adjustment to each case, a more realistic treatment favoring our peoples while responding not only to the goals of prestige but also of U.S. security.

For this reason, we must be confident that the new U.S. Government will continue providing its important collaboration to our countries' struggle against the scourges of misery and to the battle for social and economic development.

Presumably also the propagation of communism and the boom of the guerrilla movement of both left and right will not find a favorable climate within the framework of the Republican Party's program and the Reagan administration.

It does not make sense to believe in the distorted image of the former candidate who has now become the U.S. president-elect, for this image was created in the heat of the electoral campaign. There is no reason for Mr Reagan to be as irreflexive and violent as some of his opponents think. Besides, in the United States, the president is not, in practice, an absolutist who can give give free rein to his whims, but merely a conductor who must consult with notable leaders over important government moves.

What can be expected from the new ruling team--for apparently this was what tipped the electoral balance--is total dedication to ending the decline of U.S. prestige in the world. The American people, traditionally proud of their influence on good international causes, do not aspire to impose themselves through the use of a big stick, but neither do they resign themselves to being humiliated or to losing terrain in the international conscience as a key factor of peace, freedom and democracy.

With regard to Honduras, it can be affirmed that Mr Carter's administration has held positive relations of friendship with out people and their interests and there is reason to feel confident that this is how Ronald Reagan's government will be too.

THREAT OF TRADE BREAK WITH COSTA RICA, NICARAGUA

PA062327 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1636 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 5 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Government may break trade relations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica next week if these nations do not change their banking and fiscal measures.

This announcement was made here today by Honduran Economy Minister Ruben Mondragon, who said measures applied by Costa Rica and Nicaragua against products from other Central American countries are detrimental.

Mondragon explained that Honduras will not export to Nicaragua and Costa Rica and will apply similar reciprocal measures against countries applying measures against Honduran products.

The Honduran attitude, and possibly the Guatemalan and the Salvadoran, will be defined Friday when a meeting of Central American economy ministers opens here.

The meeting's agenda, drafted by Secretariat of the Central American Economic Integration [SIECA], includes the restrictive trade measures applied by Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The economy ministers will also discuss a calendar for reorganization of the Central American Common Market, whose treaty expires next year.

NICARAGUA

MINISTERS, LEADERS COMMENT ON REAGAN VICTORY

Foreign Minister d'Escoto

PA060406 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] A few minutes ago, Foreign Minister d'Escoto Brockman made important statements for newsmen at the Foreign Ministry's Ambassadors' Room on the results of the elections held yesterday in the United States, on the Dominican Government's stand on the Nicaraguan conflict with Colombia over San Andres Island and the Cays of Roncador, Serrana and Quitasueno and on a number of other current issues. The following are several of the foreign minister's responses to the reporters' prodding questions:

[Begin recording] [Question indistinct]

[Answer] We are respectful of the right to self-determination of all peoples. The U.S. people, or rather, that percentage of the American people who participated in the elections overwhelmingly showed themselves in favor of the candidacy of President-elect Reagan.

President-elect Reagan is obviously no Sandinist. All of you are more or less familiar with his political thoughts, with the things he said in the heat of the electoral campaign about Latin America, about Nicaragua in particular, about the liberation movements. But, as I have said, we are respectful of the peoples' right to self-determination and we do not demand that other governments be Sandinist or even progressive. We do demand that we be respected in the same manner that we respect all governments and all peoples. That is our stand. We expect [words indistinct] that that will also be the stand adopted by the new U.S. Government.

From the revolution's standpoint, we have entered a new phase in the relations between the United States and Nicaragua. We must say that these relations had never before been as correct. Although there always are many things that can be improved, it would be deplorable if the progress made this year--actually a little over 1 year, since the victory of the revolution--should be spoiled.

I think, however, that we will be able to respect each other. We certainly respect the U.S. Government and people [words indistinct]

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, will there be any change in the Nicaraguan Government's policy toward the United States?

[Answer] We do not change our policy on the basis of who they elect as president. We have our policy, our goals [words indistinct] those goals for which our people shed their blood and fought and for which so many died. We are trying to build a new Nicaragua and that implies a sovereign Nicaragua, free and independent from foreign pressures. As I said earlier, as long as we are respected, we will not change.

Now, if this new government in any way insists on intervention or interference, [words indistinct] we would have to adopt pertinent measures, but we will have to solve that problem when it arises.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, [words indistinct] the United States?

[Answer] We are engaged in our process, regardless of what other countries may do domestically. Whatever the United States does domestically [words indistinct]. Let them not seek to humiliate us, to change our [words indistinct].

I know that question is being asked because of the electoral rhetoric. As a candidate, Reagan on several occasions made statements that were somewhat improper; however, I think that in the practice--at least that is what we expect--they will not materialize.

[Question] The director of the Agency for International Development said that there were plans to give Nicaragua an additional $60 million loan in 1981. Does our government fear or feel that Reagan's victory might hinder this loan?

[Answer] Well, it is a bit premature. We hope not. However, it is important that you learn that the United States has not only held a presidential election, but many other elections as well. There was a [words indistinct] at the House of Representatives that many of the more progressive individuals in the House and in the Senate lost. So the political features of the U.S. Congress have also changed. In addition, there is a piece of news which, according to some people, is the only good news: the fact that Bauman, the representative who led the opposition to the Nicaraguan revolution in the U.S. Congress, has lost the election, I think.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, [words indistinct].

[Answer] [words indistinct]. Our attitude will always be courteous, cordial and correct.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Which of them, for I have...[interrupted by next question]

[Question] [Words indistinct] the Central America foreign ministers (?will meet) in Costa Rica on Friday. You have not confirmed your presence there. Why haven't you (?confirmed your participation) in that conference?

[Answer] The truth is that I was notified only yesterday. The foreign ministers of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica went to Lima for the signing of the peace treaty between Honduras and El Salvador. They were present there and I understand that (?this meeting) was arranged there. I was notified only yesterday and I have a number of things to do, but I am making all necessary efforts to attend this meeting. [end recording]

Culture Minister Cardenal

PA061347 Paris AFP in Spanish 0410 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Nov (AFP)--Nicaraguan Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal, a priest, said here today that U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan "is a cowboy ready to pull out his revolver to eliminate the Indians and the bandits." Cardenal said that "in this case the bandits are the USSR, the Arabs and the revolutionary movement in Latin America."

However, Cardenal said that "before adopting any position with regard to Reagan, it is necessary to wait and see what he does." On the other hand, he said, Nicaragua will make no speculative pronouncements nor will it commit provocations, but if attached it will defend its dignity.

Ernesto Cardenal is in Mexico on his way to Nicaragua, after being decorated in Germany for his efforts on behalf of peace.

Business Leaders

PA061706 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] ANN--Nicaraguan business leaders agreed in stating that the new U.S. policy after Ronald Reagan's victory should be that of continued respect for the Nicaraguan sovereignty.

According to Alvaro Jerez, State Council representative from the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, Reagan's election is disappointing to the world. He added that he sees the future of the world with much concern after the election of a man who has demonstrated that he is not in tune with the new trends that must rule the destiny of mankind.

He added: We hope that wisdom will prevail in the decisions of the new U.S. rulers. He also said that the Trilateral Commission, made up of the top business leaders of the capitalist world, had a decisive influence in the election of the U.S. president.

For his part, Jaime Montealegre, vice president of the State Council and representative from the Nicaraguan Development Institute, said that Reagan's victory was totally unexpected but that he hopes that the U.S. policy will be marked by full respect for the sovereign and independent nations of the world. Like Jerez, he noted that the economic power of the large multinationals was what influenced the decision in the elections.

Jaime Bengoechea, of the Nicaraguan Chamber of Industries, said: Whoever wins the elections is a problem of U.S. domestic politics which cannot affect Nicaragua because we are a sovereign, free and independent country.

GOVERNMENT HALTS ATTEMPTS TO EXTRADITE SOMOZA'S SON

PA062305 Paris AFP in Spanish 0417 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Managua, 5 Nov (AFP)--The Nicaraguan Government today abruptly suspended attempts to extradite former Col Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, son of the late former dictator Anastasio Somoza Debayle.

Sandinist Government Attorney Alberto Gomez asked Trial Judge Alfonso Davila to suspend all actions against Somoza Portocarrero, two former ministers of the Somozist dictatorship and Spanish citizen Carlos Ramil.

All of these persons are considered guilty of embezzlement in connection with a $60 million loan granted by the Spanish Government in 1973.

Somoza Portocarrero was accused of having organized "ghost" companies to hold the money and get extremely high commissions in dealings with the Spanish Government.

No reasons were given for the suspension of action against the accused, most of whom live in Miami, Florida.

It was learned in judicial circles, however, that the proceedings had met with stiff legal objections in U.S. courts.

WORKERS CELEBRATE SOVIET REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

PA071353 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Test] Nicaraguan workers are celebrating the 63d anniversary of Soviet (?Bolshevik) Revolution as a form of recognition toward those fraternal people.

Mass organizations are staging various activities in coordination with the Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with Peoples in homage to the people of Lenin.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN ENERGY ASSISTANCE--The Mexican Government has donated two sets of equipment to help tap Nicaragua's geothermal energy. One of the sets consists of pumps, mud storage tanks and other equipment capable of drilling to a depth of 3,000 meters which is to be used in the geothermal fields of Momotomeo, San Jacinto and El (Tijate). The expected electricity output in this area is 70,000 kw. The other set will be used to drill six exploitation wells ranging in depth from 700 to 4,300 meters in San Jacinto and El (Tijate). This equipment had been offered by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo during his visit of a few months ago to Nicaragua. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Oct 80 PA]

COMMENTARY CITES REAGAN AS 'QUESTION MARK'

FL060409 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Text] Republican Presidential Candidate Ronald Reagan's victory occurs at a really critical moment. As CPSU Central Committee member Leonid Zamyatin said in February in an article published by the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK, relations between the Soviet Union and the United States have never been gloomier. The worsening of those relations has at least to some degree been ascribed to the just-concluded electoral campaign and the need to use campaign language and to assume positions in the eyes of the electorate that would win votes. Zamyatin said in that article that U.S. leaders were unable to understand that in international affairs equality is equality, parity in the balance of forces is precisely parity, and security is just that--security. The essence of all this is that the U.S. Government--with Carter or with Reagan--is a classist government, the apex of a powerful capitalist state which carries out all kinds of manuvers to contain the advance of socialism in the world.

If all the electoral campaign's verbiage is examined closely, it will be noted that there is an infinite number of coincidences and of contradictions. Reagan started out in a very beligerent, very militaristic manner and ended up on a muted note, softer, less ferocious and with apparent caution. Carter, described as a vacillating, inept and weak president, waged his campaign on the basis of bravado and threats against the Soviet Union, socialist countries and progressive forces in general. Behind a facade of liberal promises, the platform of the Democratic Party that nominated James Carter contains all kinds of warmongering and reactionary proposals. In his program, Carter did not offer any solution for the almost 10 million unemployed in the country or to halt the closing of factories and stop an annual inflation rate of almost 18 percent. Outwardly, he said he was in favor of the equal rights amendment but he did nothing to have it ratified. Despite the failure in Vietnam, which caused world repudiation of militaristic adventures, Carter launched a policy of interventionist aggression and provocation throughout most of the world, from Iran to Cuba, and especially in Central America. Carter forgot the much-boasted-about human rights and could never justify his support of the shah of Iran and the dictator Somoza.

For his part, Ronald Reagan has projected a reactionary and dangerous image. The platform of his Republican Party fundamentally coincides with that of the Democrats. Reagan and his party reject the equal rights amendment and ask for an amendment prohibiting the right to abortion. The moneybags ask for tax reductions and the big corporations demand an increase in military expenditures to make the United States the world leader again. The political platform approved at the Republican convention which nominated Reagan announces a series of foreign policy measures such as increasing aid to the repressive regimes of El Salvador and Guatemala, supressing all aid to Nicaragua, supporting Israel in the Middle East and Jerusalem as its capital, increasing the blockade of Cuba, opposing the SALT II treaty and favoring the manufacture and use of the neutron bomb, opposing the Panama Canal treaty, and so forth.

Traditionally, there has always been a difference--sometimes a big one--between what a U.S. presidential candidate says during the campaign he is going to do and what he might and will actually do when he becomes president. And here is a curious fact for our viewers: Out of 160.5 million persons eligible to vote, only 84.9 million voted. That is, 52.9 percent, the lowest voter participation in the last 32 years. Clearly speaking, of those eligible to vote in the United States, a little over 50 percent voted. Of this percentage, a little over 50 percent voted for Reagan. This is rather surprising because it shows that a U.S. president can be elected by slightly over 25 percent of the citizens eligible to vote.

Ronald Reagan's election is a big question mark in today's world, a question mark that has no middle ground and constitutes a pendulum between two major issues: war or peace. Socialism long ago chose peace. We will have to see what Mr Reagan opts for.

MIRET ADDRESSES OCTOBER REVOLUTION CEREMONY

FL061652 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0201 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Speech by PCC Politburo member Pedro Miret Prieto at the commemoration of the 63d anniversary of the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution, held at Havana City's Karl Marx Theater--live]

[Excerpts] Comrade Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of State, Comrade Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to our country, comrades sitting at the presidium, guests and comrades: Today we commemorate one more anniversary of the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Throughout the country our people have demonstrated their jubilation over this outstanding anniversary with numerous productive, cultural and political activities. On Red Sunday, millions of men, women, youths and children, representing all social sectors of the population, worked at factories, shops, fields, streets and schools in honor of the 63d Great October Anniversary and the Second PCC Congress. [applause]

A little more than half a century ago the Russian people were living in the most horrible poverty. The 1861 reform, which had formally freed the country's slaves, had not really given total freedom to the servants.

In 1925, as we all know, a few sons of the Cuban people, representing the most humble sectors of society, inspired by Marx's and Engels' work and example, founded Cuba's first Marxist-Leninist party. Mella and Valino, organizers and founders of the party, together with other important comrades, struggled for the most noble causes of the people and society.

In that dawn of July 1953 when the cry for freedom resounded in the eastern region of the country, marking a new beginning in the struggle for independence, Lenin was present in the heart, soul and consciousness of many of those youths who determinedly rush through the doors of history, led by Fidel, an audacious, brilliant and exemplary disciple who genially applied Lenin's ideas to our specific situation. [applause]

The Cuban Revolution, legitimate heir in America to the Great October Socialist Revolution, is a fruit of that tree, a seed of that plant, an example, proof, evidence of the new correlation of forces being experienced by the world and of the value of proletarian internationalism. As fruit of that tree and seed of that plant, it has been forced to endure imperialism's attempts to destroy its reality and example. But as an example of the new correlation of forces, of the value of proletarian internationalism and by virtue of its own intrinsic values, the Cuban revolution has served as an encouragement, guide and experience for the revolutionary movements in this part of the world. That is why imperialism does not forgive us. In its arrogance it considered liquidating the Cuban Revolution as if we were living in the Wilson era. It resorted to all practices from sabotage and blockade to armed aggression and was unable to achieve success.

Today the worthy descendents of the Bolsheviks and Mambi Army, heirs of the historic legacy of Marx and Marti, Lenin and Mella, educated by the hardened CPSU and PCC, have shared their scientific knowledge in the service of peace and have observed from the coldness of space their forever free and sovereign nations. Yuriy Romanenko and Arnaldo Tamayo [applause], together in a brotherhood of the revolution, working class and the triumphal ideas of Marxism-Leninism, united in the cosmos for eternity the common destiny of the hammer and sickle with the legendary solitary star, not alone anymore but multiplied, radiant and beautiful in a heaven decorated with victories and hope.

We commemorate this anniversary in the midst of the preparations for the Second PCC Congress, which will be held within a very few weeks. Our congress, doubtlessly, will be one more step of capital importance in the sure path being followed by the Cuban people toward socialism and communism.

Sixty-three years have elapsed since that winter and Lenin still stands tall. The anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution today is a festivity of profound universal significance. All nations, workers and peasants, students and progressive intellectuals, and the honest military pay tribute to its memory in honor of that man who was as simple as the truth. On behalf of the PCC Central Committee, the Councils of State and Ministers and all our people, we wish to convey to Lenin's motherland, to the glorious CPSU, the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers and all the Soviet people, a warm embrace, sincere gratitude and solidary spirit of socialist Cuba. [applause]

Long live proletarian internationalism! Long live the 63d Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution! Long live Marxism-Leninism! Long live Lenin's glory! Fatherland or death, we shall win! [prolonged applause]

FAR Ceremony

FL051249 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The main commemoration of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was held at the Universal Hall of the FAR Ministry, chaired by Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra, member of the PCC Central Committee and first deputy FAR minister [as heard]. Others sitting at the Presidium were USSR Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov; Lt Gen Sergey Krivoplyasov, chief of Soviet specialists in the FAR; and other FAR chiefs and officers.

Col Francisco Cruz Bourzac, deputy FAR minister [as heard], made a speech for the Cuban side. He said that the ideas and profound revolutionary convictions, which 63 years ago assaulted and captured the winter palace to give birth to the Great October Socialist Revolution, have spread like the rays of the sun throughout Europe, Asia, America and Africa during the course of this century.

Speaking for the Soviet side was Maj Gen (Pietz Lovanov), who stressed the importance of the triumph of the great October socialist triumph for the struggle of the international proletariat. He said that the selfless and heroic work of the people has transformed the Soviet motherland into a powerful socialist state.

CASTRO SPEAKS AT AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES' MEETING

FL061334 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The cooperative movement is acquiring renown and prestige among peasants throughout the country. There is no possibility of retrogression and I am sure it will grow rapidly, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro stated in his closing remarks at the First National Meeting of Livestock-Agricultural Production Cooperatives. We have great hopes, feel very satisfied and optimistic in connection with the progress of this movement, the PCC first secretary added.

Fidel asserted that the country will receive from the livestock-agricultural production cooperatives certain benefits which, without any exaggeration, could be termed extraordinary. After noting that the cooperatives should be well equipped at all times with trucks and agricultural equipment, Fidel said that the cooperative movement should be encouraged and given all the benefits possible and that the party, state and revolution will give it the greatest support.

The president of the Councils of State and Ministers expressed his confidence that the cooperative members will give the best maintenance to the equipment and care for them with that sense of responsibility and dedication which is characteristic in the peasants. Fidel pointed out that the national economy needs that the state enterprises march even with the cooperatives in the productive order, and recommended the organization of a healthy emulation program between the two sectors as well as an enthusiastic cooperation.

In his speech Fidel referred to his recent visit to the Augusto Olivares and Arturo Suarez cooperatives where he found, he said, a warm atmosphere and an extraordinary quality among the peasants as well as a great commitment to production, a great enthusiasm, a great optimism and a great commitment to the revolution. He stated that the first results of the livestock-agricultural production enterprises will help the movement and will contribute to the spirit of incorporation into cooperatives by independent peasants.

Another encouraging thing we have seen is young people joining agricultural tasks, youths and technicians. The outstanding cooperatives are demonstrating their attraction for the new generations, Fidel said. Finally, he stated that when all peasants have incorporated into the cooperative movement, production will report great advances in that sector. Frankly, we should make an effort to achieve that same progress in state agriculture.

During the working sessions of the First National Meeting of Livestock-Agricultural Production Cooperatives held yesterday, the participants examined cooperation efforts in recent years. Commander in Chief Fidel Castro participated in the meeting and conducted an extensive dialogue with cooperative members, expressing interest in their successes, deficiencies, difficulties and future efforts.

Comments on Growth

FL061849 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers , yesterday participated in and made the closing remarks at the First National Meeting of Agricultural-Livestock Production Cooperatives of the National Association of Small Farmers [ANAP]. The meeting was held at the Higher Institute of Economic Management and was attended by more than 400 participants, including delegates and guests.

[Begin Castro recording] Comrade Pepe [ANAP President Jose Ramirez Cruz] and comrades of ANAP, I sincerely believe that we can be very satisfied and very optimistic with what we have seen, with the reports we have been receiving about the cooperatives; and, above all, with what we have heard here at this first national meeting of cooperatives members. The cooperatives movement practically did not exist just a few years ago. The movement already exists with 14,000 caballerias, or slightly more than 14,000, and with about 26,000 cooperative members. And in the same manner that the movement did not exist a few years ago and now it is a reality of growing prestige and growing participation in the economy with magnificent results for the members of these cooperatives in the social, economic, political and revolutionary fields; I have no doubt that in the course of a few more years the cooperatives movement will be a tremendous force. And the day will come when it will have 50,000 caballerias and 100,000 caballerias, and 50,000 members and 100,000 members until the time when all our independent peasants will have joined the cooperatives movement on an absolutely voluntary basis and I am certain that they will do it. [applause] [end recording]

HART DECORATES MALAGASY CULTURE MINISTER

FL061357 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of culture, has decorated Gisele Rabesahala, secretary general of the Congress Party for Independence and minister of culture of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, with the Ana Betancourt order. In a speech at the award ceremony, Vilma Espin, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Federation of Cuban Women, noted Gisele Rabesahala's revolutionary prestige and the role she has played in the world women's movement for peace and sovereignty of the peoples. The Malagasy leader expressed gratitude for the honor on behalf of the party and people she represents and as an encouragement for Madagascar women.

BAHAMAS

LYNDEN PINDLING RETURNS UNOPPOSED AS PLP LEADER

FL041615 Nassau TRIBUNE in English 30 Oct 80 p 1

[Excerpt]—Freeport, Grand Bahama—Prime Minister Lynden Pindling was last night returned unopposed as leader of the ruling Progressive Liberal Party. Nominated by party chairman Andrew "Dud" Maynard, himself returned unopposed, Mr Pindling was given a rousing vote of confidence by delegates. Also returned unopposed were Deputy Prime Minister Arthur Hanna as deputy leader; Brenville Hanna as first vice chairman; Feraley Palmer, second vice chairman; J.L Thompson, third vice chairman; Errington Isaacs, fourth vice chairman and Peggy Francis, assistant secretary-general.

JAMAICA

CUBAN AMBASSADOR ESTRADA LEAVES KINGSTON

PA031732 Paris AFP in Spanish 1531 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Kingston, 3 Nov (AFP)—Ulises Estrada Lescalles, the controversial Cuban ambassador to Jamaica, left Kingston this morning after the new Prime Minister Edward Seaga yesterday sent a diplomatic note to the Cuban Government, asking for his recall.

Estrada assumed his post in Jamaica on 25 July 1978.

He became the center of a polemic when he called a news conference at his embassy on 18 September 1980, accused the newspaper the DAILY GLEANER and the Jamaica Labor Party of spreading lies (?about the government) and threatened a Cuban reaction.

SEAGA NAMES SPAULDING AS ATTORNEY GENERAL

FL070149 Kingston Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Prime Minister Edward Seaga has deferred announcement of his cabinet until tomorrow. However, Mr Seaga has announced the appointment of Mr Winston Spaulding as attorney general. The prime minister has also (?applied to) Governor General Glasspole to appoint Dr Ronald Irvine and Mr Bruce Golding to the Senate. The full cabinet will be named tomorrow and it will be sworn in at (Kings House) at 2 pm.

The new attorney general, Mr Spaulding is a member of parliament for East Central St James. Mr Golding is general secretary of the JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] and served in the last [word indistinct]. Dr Irvine is chairman of the party and was leader of opposition business in the Senate.

And it is not likely that parliament will be convening on Thursday as scheduled. [Radio station] RJR news understands that the final report from all returning officers has not come in and there are legal technicalities governing the time lag between the handing in of all the reports and the convening of parliament. Members of parliament will be sworn in wherever parliament is convened.

BRIEFS

ARGENTINE WHEAT—A shipment of 2,000 metric tons of wheat arrived in Jamaica yesterday from Argentina. The shipment forms part of a donation to Jamaica from the Government of Argentina. Last June, a first shipment of the donation, consisting of 1,000 metric tons of wheat, arrived in the island. [Kingston Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 6 Nov 80 FL]

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 219 *10 November 1980*

ARGENTINA

Iraqi President's Representative Arrives B 1
Meets With Videla B 1
Authorities Meet Soviet Maritime Delegation B 1
President Videla Analyzes National Situation B 2
General Viola Names Transition Team [CLARIN 7 Nov] B 6

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza: Extremism May Unleash Civil War C 1
Further Report C 1
Exiled Paz Zamora Tells of Recent Coup Attempt C 2
Interior Minister Says 300 Will Be Exiled C 2
New Security Law Increases Use of Death Penalty C 3
Garcia Meza Orders MIR Members Released C 3
MIR Television Appearance C 3
President Invites UN Rights Committee To Visit C 4
Reagan Victory Linked to Falling Tin Price C 4

BRAZIL

Figueiredo To Visit Colombia, France, Portugal in 1981 D 1
President Stresses Importance of Social Justice [O GLOBO 7 Nov] D 1
Senator Criticizes New Economic Package, IMF Influence D 1

CHILE

Two Alleged Extremists Killed in Shootout E 1
Bomb Explodes Inside Bus; No Injuries Reported E 1
Government Transfers Social Security to Private Sector E 1

MEXICO

Political Parties Criticize Reagan Regional Policy M 1
New U.S. Administration Will Not Affect Oil Programs M 1
Pemex Director Remarks M 2
Oil Exploration Agreement Signed With Costa Rica M 2

PANAMA

Candidacy for UN Security Council Seat Announced [Havana] N 1
Government To Support Human Rights Initiative at OAS [CRITICA 5 Nov] N 1
Editorial Says Reagan To Take Firm Stand on Treaties N 1
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 6 Nov]
Assembly Studying Treaties With Colombia, USSR [LA PRENSA 7 Nov] N 2

COMUNBANA, Yugoslav Mission Discuss Trade Matters [MATUTINO 7 Nov] N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

Foreign Ministers Meet To Discuss Various Issues P 1
Guatemala City Meeting P 1
San Jose Meeting P 1
December Presidents Meeting P 2
Economy Ministers Discuss Trade Restrictions P 2

COSTA RICA

Costa Rica, Nicaragua To Cooperate on Border Areas P 3
Niehaus 'Surprised' at Panama's Bid for UN Seat P 3

EL SALVADOR

Morales Ehrlich Expects No Effects From Reagan Win P 3
Duarte Pledges Government Support for Private Sector P 4
Archbishop Rivera y Damas Favors OAS Visit P 7
Opposition Troops Take Advantage of Amnesty P 7
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 8 Nov]

NICARAGUA

D'Escoto Returns From Consultations in Costa Rica P 8
Foreign Ministry Denies Attack on Costa Rican Vessel P 8
European, American Countries To Meet on Aid P 8
[BARRICADA 1 Nov]
Arce Comments on Counterrevolutionary, Economic Problems P 9
State Council Approves Code on Military Crimes P 11
Nicaraguan Communist Party Views Bluefields Rebellion P 11
[AVANCE 22 Oct]

CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA

New Cabinet, Ministers of State Sworn In S 1
Seaga Asks JLP for Restraint, Discipline S 1

IRAQI PRESIDENT'S REPRESENTATIVE ARRIVES

PY071508 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0230 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Nov (TELAM)--Iraqi Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud 'Abdallah arrived in Buenos Aires this evening accompanied by Abol al-Karim al-Amir, under secretary for Latin American affairs.

A few minutes after arriving, he met with journalists at the Ezeiza International Airport, to whom he disclosed that he is a representative of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti and that he is carrying a message to Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla, who will receive him tomorrow, in which his government states its position with regard to the conflict with Iran.

He pointed out that they are visiting Argentina because they consider this country a friend with whom they have good relations which they hope to increase in the near future. The Iraqi minister also said that so far he has visited Venezuela, Mexico, Brazil and Cuba and that he plans to soon visit Ecuador, Jamaica and Guyana.

Questioned on what influence the results of the recent elections in the United States may have on the outcome of the conflict between Iraq and Iran, he said: We already know U.S. foreign policy regarding the Arab countries. We do not believe that their policy will change due to the elections because we believe that the United States is dominated by Zionism, through which it hopes to dominate the world in some way.

Regarding the future of the countries to which Iraq supplied petroleum until the war broke out, he said: When the problem with Iran started, President Husayn requested the member countries of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to increase their production in order to in some way cover the international market, especially those countries with which Iraq had signed contracts for the supply of petroleum which it cannot fulfill for obvious reasons. He added that this of course shows Iraq's concern for all of its friends and especially for those countries that are developing.

In mentioning the current situation of the war against Iran, Minister Mahmud 'Abdallah said that according to the latest information, his country once again proposed a cease-fire in order to start negotiations and put an end to the war. As is public knowledge, Iran turned down the proposal, so Iraq has no alternative but to continue defending its rights and sovereignty.

Meets With Videla

PY071818 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1652 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 7 Nov (NA)--According to official information, 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud 'Adballah, personal representative of the president of Iraq, today delivered a personal letter from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti to Lt Gen Jorge Videla.

The meeting took place at noon at Government House and was also attended by Iraqi Ambassador to Argentina Adil Ahmed Zaydan and Argentine Ambassador to Iraq Alejandro Pineiro.

AUTHORITIES MEET SOVIET MARITIME DELEGATION

PY071623 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1530 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Nov (NA)--A Soviet government delegation headed by Anatoliy Goldobenko, deputy minister of the maritime fleet, arrived in Argentina today. The delegation will negotiate with Argentine authorities on ocean freight.

The delegation was met by authorities of the Maritime Interests Secretariat, the Foreign Ministry and Soviet Ambassador to Argentina Sergey Striganov.

Answering a question, Goldobenko explained that his presence in Argentina has nothing to do with the purchase of grains and that there "are other offices" which take care of that subject.

PRESIDENT VIDELA ANALYZES NATIONAL SITUATION

PA081753 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1424 5 Nov 80

["Exclusive interview" with Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla, Argentine president, by EFE--date and place not given]

[Text] Question: Now that the critical stage of the domestic battle against terrorism has ended successfully, don't you believe the Argentine Government could now intensify the implementation of a foreign policy that would bring the country closer to the democratic West?

Answer: The successful domestic fight against terrorism had a well-defined purpose: to allow Argentina to continue living according to the system of Western values. While we were waging this battle, we were also defending the existence of official, private, cultural and material links which unite us to the Western nations. In all fields--cultural and scientific, informational and technological, and in areas involving capital transactions--it has been a long time since Argentina has maintained with these nations such open and intensive relations as it does today. This can easily be seen by anyone who, having known our situation 5 or 6 years ago, compares it with our situation today.

However, your question clearly shows that some people may not think that this is the case; they think that the situation today is a result of political exigencies--political-diplomatic exigencies to be exact. Let us analyze this. For example, in this regard should our country present to the Eastern bloc harsher or more severe attitudes than those maintained by other Western countries? No. The answer evidently lies somewhere else.

I believe that our country has made great efforts and has paid a very high price to safeguard possibilities for the full exercise of its Western culture and that instead of being frankly appreciated, on many occasions the undesirable effects and circumstances of this struggle have been used as arguments to treat this nation unfairly or to try to impose conditions. This is unacceptable because the alternatives or options presented by this type of attitude are of no use to anyone. On the contrary, they hamper development of our domestic political development, placing artificial obstacles in the way of unity and agreement which [words indistinct] the efficient operation of democracy in our country.

Question: Many theoreticians assert that World War III is already being waged and that it consists of the war declared by the terrorists. Don't you believe terrorism is promoted by the international sector opposed to the West?

Answer: There is no doubt that this is often the case. On many occasions, they make no effort to hide it. But, the present world situation demands more than speculations as to the origin and support of terrorism. The current situation urgently demands a general awareness of the problem, a search for and the adoption of the proper countermeasures, a world policy, or at least a Western policy toward this threat. However, this seems to be slow in coming. Nations with a high degree of political organization have depended on their inherent capabilities and on the force of rejection which terrorism produces in society in the long run and are showing a certain ability to limit and to control terrorist activity within their territories.

But perhaps they have forgotten that other democratic nations whose situation will in the long- or short-term affect the international strategic situation do not have the same chances of success in a type of conflict which has shown its complexity.

Question: What are the fundamental points which the present administration has drafted or will implement beginning next March which will be the start of the second stage of the process begun in March 1976?

Answer: I believe that your question includes an error: The government over which I preside cannot draft any basic points or draft any plan for the future because these programs for general courses of action are drafted by the military junta the highest representative of the leadership which the armed forces assumed on March 1976 and which has approved the plan corresponding for the 1981-1984 period. However, I could describe to you some of the characteristics which define my government programs, their results and some essential characteristics of the dynamics of the situation inherited from my predecessor. All this will naturally involve the logical relationship which results from the fact that there are still 5 months to go until the moment of the succession. Important matters will be solved in this time and we will have learned the result of actions and corrections which were applied at various levels.

I think that the tasks I carried out can now be divided in two stages. The first stage which went beyond the second half of 1978 was exceptional. The government simply spent all its time and efforts to solve every aspect of a serious national emergency. The struggle against the terrorist organizations and the military sucess in this area made possible the restoration of the climate of security. The state regained control of the use of power the principle of authority which virtually did not exist.

In th social field order was restored in the labor sector and absentism which was constant practically disappeared. In the economic field, we were able to overcome a state of virtual bankruptcy in the domestic and foreign sectors and this restored the possibilities of development which were practically null when we assumed power.

Possibilities for the Second Stage

The immediate results which are in effect today make the second stage possible. This is when the real reorganization began and the armed forces carried out tasks considered necessary to implement its main objective of building a strong and efficient state under an effective republic governed by a true democracy. This period is dynamic in nature because it compels the sectors involved to participate or at least to assume a position regarding its objectives. It makes strong demands but also presents obvious opportunities of wide open participation.

In the political field the armed forces expressed its opinion regarding the principles that should prevail in the future democracy and the government called all sectors of Argentine society to a dialogue on this fundamental issue. From this exchange of views should emerge ideas compatible with reorganizing the activities of political parties.

In the social field a new law on trade unions led to a period or reorganization and adaptation in the labor field which was intended to restore full activities of trade unions.

Finally in the economic field the program we undertook implied an important change in state participation in this field and in private enterprise. This change also called for a process of adaptation and reorganization as a prerequisite for a quick and sustained development process.

As you will see there is a solid base to begin with as a result of the task carried out during this exceptional period. As a result of thic there is a process of change and renewal which is very generalized. Vital areas of this process will continue to be carried out by the government that will take over in March 1981.

Participation of Political and Labor Forces

Question: Western democracy is based on the participation of the political forces of the majority and of trade unions. Do you believe that in the next stage of the Argentine process which promises to be institutional or institutional normalization toward democracy the armed forces should reach a political agreement with the political parties of the majority and trade unions?

Answer: The first part of your question deserves comment. I think that Western democracy is based on several fundamental factors and not just in the participation of political forces and trade unions. The fact is that instead of limiting this participation to political parties, it should guarantee the free action and effective participation of minority groups. Since the beginning of the nation's reorganization process the armed forces have tried to establish the bases for a genuine democracy. None of these requisites has been a political agreement with majority political parties and trade unions. We aspire to reach an agreement with all sectors of Argentine society which can be a guideline and a control in the actions of each one in the institutional future and respecting specific duties and objectives. We have clearly said that trade unions have an outstanding place in modern democracies but we also have said that we will not allow the replacement of those whom by the nature of things, must play the main role in representative democracy: the political parties.

Question: The role of trade unions grows more important daily in Western democracy. Do you not think that trade unions should have a decisive role in restoring democracy in Argentina?

Answer: To some extent, this question has been answered earlier. However, I must add that without disregarding the important role that trade unions are playing today, the restoration of democracy is a task in which every Argentine must participate and they have all been called on to participate. If any of the sectors exceeds in their participation or overestimates its relative strength, democracy will suffer. This we know by our own recent, painful experience.

Question: Although the free determination of each country to establish international agreements with anyone it wants has been amply recognized, one cannot forget that the recent Argentine agreements with the USSR, especially the one that broke the U.S. grain embargo, has caused criticism in the West of the present Argentine regime. Don't you believe the existing relations between Argentina and the USSR have confused the Argentine situation in the West instead of improving its image before the world?

Answer: By no means. However, I must indicate first that a country's foreign policy is not aimed at improving its image but to promote its interests and national objectives. Argentine relations with the USSR are the clearest evidence of the precise attitude with which our country handles its foreign policy. It does so with independence and responsibility. By no means is it a matter of hasty or inconsistent measures. On the contrary, it reflects a constant, firm and decisive participation on the world stage. There can be no confusion regarding Argentina's role in today's world and its belief in the West's principles.

Question: Various international political commentators have tried to prove that the agreements with the USSR were not made with the approval of the Argentine Armed Forces. Is this true?

Answer: Whoever said that is completely wrong. At this time, and considering the circumstances in which these aspects of our policy toward the USSR were decided, the national government is following a trend which has the approval and agreement of the armed forces.

Question: The main criticism of the present Argentine Government centers on alleged violations of human rights, especially regarding arrested and missing persons. Could you give us some information on this?

Answer: The international sectors and organizations criticizing Argentina over human rights systematically disregard the fact that an undeclared war was being waged against us. It did not have well-defined limits but like all wars, it left a painful wake of dead and missing. Criminal terrorism, in its determination to seize power and to change our way of like, did not hesitate to sow hatred and violence throughout the country.

In view of this aggression and to prevent chaos and national disintegration and to restore peace and security, the armed forces, with the unrestricted support of the people, confronted subversion militarily. We destroyed their organizations at home and the terrorists sought refuge abroad. From there, they continued their campaign at the internation level, spreading a distorted image of Argentina in order to isolate it from the rest of the world.

Because of ignorance of our national reality, or naivete or simple complicity, various international sectors have supposrted this campaign of criticism against Argentina in the field of human rights. To this criticism, we reply that the dead and missing are the natural result of the war forced upon us and that the Argentine people, the only authorized judge of the situation, have accepted the price paid to recover peace, freedom and security.

Question: It seems that various Argentine businessman are displeased with the economic policy of the present administration because they believe it is destroying national industry through an extreme free-exchange policy while, paradoxically, the more highly industrialized countries are practicing protectionism. What would you say to the Argentine businessman who oppose the present economic policy and blame it for the loss of Latin American export markets for manufactured Argentine products?

Answer: The government's reply to this type of protest depends on the sector or activity expressing it. There are cases in which these protests reflect a situation really caused by undesirable effects of our economic policy. There are others who simply demand special measures for products which were exported in the past only by means of unacceptable direct or indirect subsideis. In brief, competent and realist management of our economy does not permit exaggerated levels of subsidies for any product, be it exportable or not.

You will quickly understand a simple reason for this: The Argentinas number close to 28 million inhabiting a large territory in which we must create an infrastructure also of large dimensions. It was really impossible to bear the weight of this burden, whose cost per capita often duplicated what it costs each European country to maintain its national infrastructure and at the same time, dedicate resources for idle subsidies.

To do otherwise would have cost a high price in postponements and a chronically bankrupt economy. It also would have created serious setbacks in our productive structure and at the same time, established a permanent factor of instability because of its unavoidable relationship with the social and political fields.

Freedom of the Press

Question: Some international press organizations have recently referred to the status of press freedom and the intellectuals' situation in Argentina? What is your opinion of those pronouncements?

Answer: I don't know what organizations and pronouncements you are talking about. Therefore, I can hardly give an opinion. It can be stated however that some international entities every now and then criticize certain aspects of Argentine life most of the time without knowing the facts. They also sometimes even with good intentions find themselves involed in smear campaigns set up by Argentina's enemies. All Argentines might read in the front pages of all the local papers that full freedom of the press doesn't exist here and, of course, we would all be surprised. I think that just by taking a glance at one day's issues of our prestigious papers, you can draw your own conclusions as to the truth of the opinions you mentioned.

Question: Argentina has been the most advanced Spanish-American nation in the nuclear field for decades but it has systematically refused to ratify the treaty on the nonproliferation of atomic weapons or Tlaltelolco treaty. Therefore, it has been accused of wanting to manufacture atomic bombs. What is your opinion?

Answer: Our country has been practicing a cogent and progressive policy in its nuclear development. It takes and supports actions intended to prevent nuclear proliferation but it also feels that the proper way to do this is not precisely by imposing total safeguards. Since it does not want to tie itself down to commitments which will impair its freedom of movement in this matter, it has not ratified the Tlaltelolco treaty.

Nuclear Energy: Accusations Lacking Merit

The basic reason is that we believe that there is no reason to ask us to subject the installations that we have set up for peaceful purposes to international safeguards. In addition to producing electricity, we plan to have six nuclear power plants in the 1980's. Nuclear energy in Argentina also covers the field of medicine, industry, and agriculture and livestock. As can be surmised from the foregoing remarks, it is used for peaceful purposes and, therefore, the development attained and the projects underway should not cause concern because there is a firm determination not to use available nuclear technology--from whatever source--with any military aim. Therefore, one must not give much weight to the accusations that we want to secure nuclear weapons.

Question: Argentina is a frontline nation in Spanish America. Do you think it can survive the political isolation in which the West is placing it?

Answer: I don't in any way think that the West is politically isolating Argentina. Our country pursued its policies, serving what it considers to be its national interests and it does so with independence and firmness. Incidentally, that is the stance of all nations that pride themselves on being sovereign. Despite the smear campaign orchestrated from abroad that I mentioned earlier, Argentina has been able not just to maintain but even to considerably increase its bargaining power on the international scene. The Republic of Argentina, and the reorganization process undertaken in 1976, will continue to make efforts to establish a stable and democratic political system which ensures justice and the welfare of its citizens and which ensures a prominent place for it among the family of nations. As you have pointed out, our country is a frontline nation.

GENERAL VIOLA NAMES TRANSITION TEAM

FY081529 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 7 Nov 80 p 4

[Excerpts] Roberto Eduardo Viola has met with another ambassador, this time to offer a position on the transition team until March 1981.

Rafael Gimenez, Argentine ambassador to Tunisia and Viola's former military comrade, has accepted the position of coordinator between Viola's "intimate cabinet" and the Foreign Ministry.

With Gimenez' acceptance, Viola's basic transition team is comprised of five members. Col Roque Presti will be Viola's private secretary. Col Jose Lagomarsino and Col Manuel Pena will be in charge of political and union relations, respectively, and will maintain contacts with intermediate organizations.

Reporter Alfredo Olivera, one of the editors of the monthly DISCUSION, is the press coordinator of the appointed president. The magazine DISCUSION has stated points of view agreeing with the political beliefs of the armed forces. Olivera has maintained a close relationship with General Viola for several years.

GARCIA MEZA: EXTREMISM MAY UNLEASH CIVIL WAR

PY081619 Paris AFP in Spanish 1502 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 8 Nov (AFP)--Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza has said that if extremists continue with their attempts to take over the government, civil war may be unleashed in the country.

The chief of state, who made these remarks yesterday in Santa Cruz, 1,000 kilometers east of La Paz, added that he and his assistants will not resign under the pressure of a threatening telephone call or because four tanks have been placed in the government house plaza. [as received]

It was reported that General Garcia Meza is touring the main military garrison in the northeastern section of the country.

Further Report

PY100213 Paris AFP in Spanish 1901 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 9 Nov (AFP)--One of the most tense weeks Bolivia has experienced since the armed forces took over government last July ended with a warning President Luis Garcia Meza made to the extremists that a civil war could be unleashed in the country if they continue with their subversive activities.

The Bolivian president and Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez made a point of denying persistent rumors in the country on the existence of subversive plots and division within the armed forces.

Garcia Meza emphasized that he will not abandon the presidential palace because of threatening telephone calls or because four tanks have been placed in the plaza. [as received]

In political observers' point of view, it is quite evident that only other military men would be in a position to take tanks out onto the street or to make threatening telephone calls aimed at a change in the current military structure.

Colonel Arce Gomez, however, denied that the president has acknowledged the existence of leftist military men and pointed out that if they did exist, Garcia Meza would not allow them to intimidate him.

The interior minister pointed out that Garcia Meza was referring mainly to the possibilities suggested by the members of the opposition in exile Hernan Siles Zuazo and Jaime Paz Zamora, leaders of the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) who have repeatedly mentioned the existence of democratic military men within the armed forces.

Arce Gomez admitted that changes are being made within the armed forces, as is customary every year end, and that these changes are being tampered with by the opposition in exile. It is possible, however, that these changes may affect some commanders of garrisons considered vital for the security of the regime.

The course of the economic policy, on the other hand, does not seem to have been definitely established yet. The finance minister has not given a date for the reorganization of the economic policy so far, and according to the Bolivian president, the economic problem is being analyzed with great care so that the measures to be taken will affect the popular sectors as little as possible.

Regarding internal security, authorized sources have pointed out that the remaining political prisoners in the country, among them Juan Lechin Oquendo and Simon Reyes Rivera, leaders of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), will leave Bolivia for exile or will be banished to various parts of the country next Tuesday or Wednesday.

It was also learned that Col Manuel Cardenas Mallo (ret), the main leader under arrest of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI), is banished in Chulumani, a semitropical town north of this city.

The same source reiterated that the measures taken regarding the political prisoners will coincide with the enactment of the state security law which sentences drug traffickers and extremists to death.

In the international sphere, the defeat of U.S. President Jimmy Carter in the elections was an initial relief for the government, but Gen Garcia Meza was cautious and maintained that Bolivia now waits to see what Ronald Reagan's attitude will be and that, in any case, his government will maintain--as it has up to now--a worthy attitude.

EXILED PAZ ZAMORA TELLS OF RECENT COUP ATTEMPT

PY071755 Paris AFP in Spanish 1644 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Brussels, 7 Nov (AFP)--Jaime Paz Zamora, exiled Bolivian vice president-elect, announced here today that an attempted coup took place 2 days ago in Bolivia on the initiative of a group of democrats within the armed forces.

Paz Zamora made this announcement during a press conference in Brussels, one of the first stops of a 2-month tour through Europe.

Paz Zamora said that Bolivian officials kept quiet about this operation to hide the division existing in the army. The exiled Bolivian vice president-elect also emphasized the great fragility and internal and external isolation of his country's military government. He also said that three different currents exist within the Bolivian military junta: the hardline of Col Luis Arce Gomez; the position of former President Hugo Banzer, who supports the organization of elections to install a controlled democracy, and the democratic factions in the army.

Paz Zamora held a press conference here today after meeting with officials of the European Commission, particularly with the official in charge of foreign relations, Wilhelm Haferkamp. The Bolivian leader expressed his full satisfaction for the EEC's clear understanding of the Bolivian situation.

Before leaving for Spain, Paz Zamora also will meet with the Belgian ministers of foreign relations and cooperation, Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb and Daniel Coens, respectively.

From Spain, the Bolivian vice president-elect will go to Italy and he will visit France and Great Britain in December.

INTERIOR MINISTER SAYS 300 WILL BE EXILED

PY081639 Paris AFP in Spanish 1518 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 6 Nov (AFP)--Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez said here today that the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) has offered to pay the fares of 20,000 people who, in his opinion, are hurting the development of the country. He explained, however, that Gen Luis Garcia Meza's regime only expects to send a total of 300 persons into exile in the next few days.

Colonel Arce Gomez made these remarks during a visit to the Supreme Court of Justice, where he reiterated that because of the ICEM's high quota, the government will be able to send out of the country all the people whom he labeled as disturbing elements.

In conclusion, he said that unions and a congress, which stop the national development process, no longer exist in the country.

NEW SECURITY LAW INCREASES USE OF DEATH PENALTY

FY071604 Paris AFP in Spanish 1422 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 7 Nov (AFP)--Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez revealed here today that the state security law, which is now in its last stages of revision, will punish extremists and drug traffickers with the death penalty.

Arce Gomez said a few days ago that the promulgation of the new law will coincide with the release of all political prisoners (about 200 persons in the entire country) who will be exiled or banished to different parts of the country. He said that from now on old charges are erased and a new stage begins, but he warned that the opposition now must be extremely careful.

The minister explained that people who leave the country and who slander the armed forces and then return to Bolivia will have to comply with the state security law which specifically imposes the death penalty on extremists. The same law says that persons who individually or in groups are involved in the production, distribution or selling of narcotics will be punished by the death sentence. The law, which is about to be approved, also states that if drug traffickers are responsible for the death of members of the armed forces or police when resisting arrest, they will have no right to pardon.

Arce Gomez then explained that the state security law will not be enforced to abuse authority but to regulate the activities of the country to guarantee the peace and tranquillity of the people. He emphasized that the government presided over by Gen Luis Garcia Meza aims at creating an environment of confidence favorable to investments and productive work.

Under Secretary of Justice Ariel Carvajal explained that the state security law will modify the current peral code, a code which recognizes the death penalty only for crimes of treason to the fatherland, murder and parricide.

GARCIA MEZA ORDERS MIR MEMBERS RELEASED

FY081548 Paris AFP in Spanish 1512 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 8 Nov (AFP)--It has been officially announced that the young militants of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) arrested last Sunday in the La Paz Olympic stadium for distributing opposition literature have been released on the request of President Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

Information Minister Fernando Palacios said that he regretted that these youngsters were used by extremism and driven to commit crimes by persons who do not dare to show their faces in this struggle.

MIR Television Appearance

FY071910 Paris AFP in Spanish 1753 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 7 Nov (AFP)--A cell made up of six university students of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) in charge of distributing opposition literature were presented on the state television channel last night by Daniel Salamanca, under secretary of the Interior Ministry.

Showing nervous tension, the youngsters said they were deceived by their leaders and asked for a new opportunity to work for the development of the country. They admitted they received money from MIR leaders whom they identified as Jose Reyes, Ernesto Aranibar and Ricardo Navarro.

MIR is one of the three large parties which make up the Democratic and Popular Unity [Unidad Democratica y Popular] [UDP], a coalition which obtained the majority of votes in the 29 June 1980 elections.

PRESIDENT INVITES UN RIGHTS COMMITTEE TO VISIT

PYC70227 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] The president, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, sent a letter to the UN secretary general, Kurt Waldheim, which was handed him today in New York by our Ambassador Fernando Ortiz Saenz.

The letter begins with a reference to the cordial meeting that the Bolivian foreign minister held with the UN secretary general, which was requested to offer a brief report on the origin, purpose and essence of the government of national reconstruction.

The letter indicates that various official documents that have been released by the Bolivian Government have placed emphasis on the fact that the rights of man are fully respected in the country within the framework of the laws that rule Bolivian society.

In our opinion, the letter says, they cannot only be formal or abstractly individual, but real and concrete within a full Christian and humanitarian context. It is thus stated in the preamble of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights as the highest aspiration of man which has been reaffirmed and complemented in many UN resolutions when establishing that all human rights are unredeemable and [word indistinct] the letter asserts.

The letter then says: If by reason of unavoidable circumstances in the history of nations, we have deemed it necessary to adopt, much against our will and with the greatest calm and prudence, preventive measures to maintain public order and in order to avoid useless confrontations, we did so with the absolute certainty of interpreting the desires of the large national majority for the benefit of social perce, convinced that these measures will only be maintained for the time strictly necessary to consolidate institutional normality.

The letter asserts that this consolidation has been achieved and this will give the satisfaction of having achieved the first state of the basic objectives. Order and harmony has been restored between Bolivians, including the full exercise of human rights.

Finally, the letter asserts that, taking in to account that these aspects were a concern of the UN secretary general, the Bolivian Government has decided to set a date for a visit of a delegation of the human rights committee for this purpose and thus, once and for all, the distorted image given the country by interested parties in order to harm the country will be placed in its proper perspective, concludes the letter sent to the UN secretary general, Kurt Waldheim, by Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

REAGAN VICTORY LINKED TO FALLING TIN PRICE

PY081810 Paris AFP in Spanish 1540 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 8 Nov (AFP)--The victory of Republican Ronald Reagan in the recent U.S. elections strengthened the dollar but lowered the price of tin on the international market, said experts on this matter here today.

Tin prices have been gradually decreasing due to a surplus in supply and the gradual sale of U.S. strategic reserves.

Reagan's victory is another factor added to this situation, with a tin price ($7.20 per fine pound) unimaginable 10 years ago. This leaves national producers with the imminent possibility of very serious losses.

Tin is the country's main export, providing 70 percent of its foreign currency.

FIGUEIREDO TO VISIT COLOMBIA, FRANCE, PORTUGAL IN 1981

PY072338 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Itamaraty announced today that President Figueiredo will visit Colombia from 11 to 13 March 1981. This will be the third trip abroad President Figueiredo will make next year. The first one, he will make to France from 28 to 30 January and the second one, to Portugal, from 2 to 4 February.

PRESIDENT STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

PY080227 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 7 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] At the solemn opening of the second congress of the Brazilian Trade Association, President Figueiredo stated yesterday that there will be economic development only if it is based on social justice. He stated: "Brazil will not become really prosperous while wealth and misery, squandering and shortage, abundance and hunger coexist."

The president urged businessmen to join efforts with the government to distribute the national wealth. Ruy Barreto, president of the Confederation of the Brazilian Trade Associations, stated that national businessmen do not accept poverty as a stain on a prosperous society. He also stressed the fact that the peasants need to recuperate. "This is the man we must make grow up again," he said.

SENATOR CRITICIZES NEW ECONOMIC PACKAGE, IMF INFLUENCE

PY080028 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 Nov 80

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Text] Senator Roberto Saturnino today predicted from the Senate platform that inflation will begin to really soar from now on due to the lack of government directives, and to the people's lack of confidence and credibility in the government's economic policy.

Saturnino said that the latest package of economic measures announced by the finance minister is the antithesis of what has been implemented until now, thus considering good what yesterday was regarded as bad and vice versa. Saturnino believes this will bring total confusion and will cause both increased consumption and an unbridled increase in prices. Emphasizing that this is already taking place, he charged the government with tampering with inflation rates. He cited as an example that the October inflation rate, which exceeded the most pessimistic predictions, was partly transferred to this month.

Noting that never before had the situation been so serious, Saturnino expressed his conviction that the IMF tutelage on the Brazilian economy began with the announcement of the new economic package. He said it was not a mere coincidence that the package was announced upon the planning minister's return from his tour of the world, after becoming aware that the world economy is exhausted and that it is increasingly difficult to obtain foreign loans.

He said a world economic recession is already in sight since the iron lady, referring to the British prime minister, has found in Reagan her iron knight, and they will both become the iron couple of the world economy.

Saturnino's remarks elicited support from Senators Paulo Brossard, Leite Chaves, Luiz Cavalcanti and Gilvan Rocha.

TWO ALLEGED EXTREMISTS KILLED IN SHOOTOUT

PY071909 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Two people were shot dead during an armed clash which took place early this morning on the corner of Santa Maria Avenue and Vivaceta Bridge.

According to official information released by the National Information Center (CNI), the people killed were extremists. The first one was identified as Ruben Orta Jopia and the second one was not identified although he was carrying an identity card with the name of Manuel Sepulveda, which was proved to be forged.

The shootout started at about 0120 this morning when a CNI patrol car stopped a Citroen with two people in it. When the CNI authorities got near the Citroen for a routine inspection, the two persons in the car started firing their weapons, which set off an intense shootout lasting approximately half an hour.

Handguns, molotov cocktail bombs and other material for attacks were found inside the car which was inspected after the extremists were shot. So far, there are no signs that they may have been involved in the latest incendiary bombs placings and holdups, but this is only a supposition since further investigations on their past activities are being carried out.

So far, it is known that Orta Jopia left Chile for Cuba on 26 July 1973 with official passport No 085.

The extremists used one 9-mm (?Karl Gustav) machinegun and one .38-caliber Smith and Wesson gun.

The following were found inside the Citroen: two molotov bombs, 2 Soviet-made hand-grenades, several cartridge clips, a large quantity of handgun ammunitions, primer and detonators.

BOMB EXPLODES INSIDE BUS; NO INJURIES REPORTED

PY081212 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] A bomb exploded inside a bus of the (Cana Lourdes) line. The bomb exploded when the bus arrived at the station on (Salvador Gutierrez) Street. Fortunately, there were no passengers inside. (Guillermo Castro), the bus driver, indicated that the explosion caused some damage to the vehicle. Security personnel at the site searched for clues to determine the type of terrorist device used.

GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS SOCIAL SECURITY TO PRIVATE SECTOR

PY072050 Paris AFP in Spanish 0434 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 6 Nov (AFP)--The Chilean military government announced tonight the transfer of the state-owned social security system to the private sector.

Labor and Social Welfare Minister Jose Pinera stated that as of 1 March 1981, those required to make social security payments will be free to channel their social security funds to private institutions which will be created especially for this purpose.

POLITICAL PARTIES CRITICIZE REAGAN REGIONAL POLICY

PA091427 Paris AFP in Spanish 0110 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Nov (AFP)--The Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI], which has been in the government for the last 50 years, and the Socialist Workers Party [PST] today labeled as "unacceptable" U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan's aspirations of setting himself up as "guardian" of the freedoms on the American continent.

Both parties were referring to Reagan's statement that he would not tolerate Soviet subversion through Cuba and to his insinuations of an eventual application of pressure against backward countries with Marxist development systems.

In a communique the PRI emphasized that Mexico has already "very clearly established its position on the matter" and added that all sectors of the party (labor, peasants and people) "support the firm position outlined by President Jose Lopez Portillo that the United States must not interfere in the democratization processes on the continent."

It added that the countries of the area, which are experiencing democratization processes, "have the sufficient capacity, determination and courage to find solutions to their internal problems and do not require the intervention of third parties."

"Any intervention would only further complicate the situation in Central and South America," emphasized the ruling party.

On relations with Mexico, it said that "as President Lopez Portillo expressed it, the United States is still on the other side of the border. By this the president clearly meant that the U.S. electoral process and its results in no way compromise Mexico's political freedom."

The PRI concluded by affirming that Mexico is prepared to cooperate in the sphere of the most absolute international respect but that "our country cannot accept, due to the essence of its policy and its practice, even the possibility of striking agreements which are against any fundamental freedom of any of the nations on the continent."

Rafael Aguilar Talamantes, leader of the PST, affirmed that "all the progressive forces of the continent support our president in his position toward the next U.S. President."

He criticized what he defined as "Reagan's aspiration to implement an even more aggressive policy against the nations which are seeking to free themselves from imperialism."

NEW U.S. ADMINISTRATION WILL NOT AFFECT OIL PROGRAMS

PA081326 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] The director of Mexican Petroleum has reiterated that the change in the U.S. Government will not affect relations with the United States and that Mexico's oil programs will continue with the same policy.

In addition, the official pointed out that the increase of energy consumption in the world and the production of energy are the responsibility of all countries. It was for this reason that President Lopez Portillo has proposed a world energy plan to the international community.

Pemex Director Remarks

PA072117 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1850 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Nov (EFE)--Mexico will not raise its crude export quotas to the United States, said Pemex Director Jorge Diaz Serrano, friend and former partner of the new U.S. vice president-elect, George Bush, here today. The Mexican official added that his friendship with Bush will not conflict with Mexico's oil policy. Bush and Diaz were partners in a company carrying out oil well drilling. The Pemex director considers Bush "a distinguished politician" who will help relations between Mexico and the United States. The friendly bonds with the vice president-elect, Diaz Serrano said, will not change the hydrocarbon export program because it is already defined. Finally, he noted that his friendship with Bush "is not shady at all" and that the association between them ended several years ago.

OIL EXPLORATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH COSTA RICA

PA072145 Paris AFP in Spanish 0155 GMT 7 Nov 80

[By Rafael Avila Orozco]

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Nov (AFP)--Costa Rica and Mexico signed an agreement here today in which Pemex promises to carry out oil explorations in that Central American country, it has been officially announced. The Costa Rican areas where Pemex will be drilling for oil are Talamanca and Llanura de Santa Clara, located in the so-called El Limon Basin, southeast of the capital.

According to the state-owned Pemex, the agreement signed today falls within the framework of international cooperation established in the world energy plan that Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo proposed to the UN General Assembly on 27 September. On that occasion the Mexican president said that energy sources are key elements for the development of all people and they "must be exploited and used with the strictest equity and in accordance with a loyal sense of collaboration among the various countries."

Under the agreement reached today with Costa Rica, Pemex promises to do the following:

Give advice on, and supervise the oil explorations, and evaluate the electrical inspection logs [registros electricos] of the wells drilled in the past.

Draft a surface geology program and appoint a Mexican geologist to coordinate the work to be carried out for the study of transversal geological sections in the Talamanca Valley.

Supervise the program, development and integrated interpretation of the geophysical work carried out by the Mexican Explorations Company, Inc., a special Pemex branch that has been charged with these tasks, by means of a contract whose technical and economic bases have already been approved.

CANDIDACY FOR UN SECURITY COUNCIL SEAT ANNOUNCED

FL081310 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Panama has informed the Latin American group at the United Nations that it wants to represent it on the UN Security Council. One of the council's nonpermanent seats will be vacated by Jamaica at the end of the year. Panamanian Ambassador Jorge Enrique Illueca said the decision is based on the number of votes Panama has received as an undeclared candidate in the General Assembly balloting to decide the seat. The other candidate, Costa Rica, has not obtained the necessary votes despite 14 rounds of balloting in which it was almost always the only contender.

GOVERNMENT TO SUPPORT HUMAN RIGHTS INITIATIVE AT OAS

PA092148 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by Carlos J. Nunez L.]

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores Typaldos has told CRITICA that Panama will hold the banner of respect for human rights very high and that, at the upcoming OAS meeting in Washington, it will take a stand alongside other member countries with regard to the status of those rights in countries such as Argentina, El Salvador and Guatemala.

Meanwhile, Amnesty International formally issued a new report on new violations of human rights in Argentina. Three Argentine citizens recently committed suicide in Argentine jails: Raul Luis Caminoto, Gabriel Francisco de Benedetti and Eduardo Jose Schiavone, who have been in prison for several years. One of them had been given a 4-year sentence, but had been in jail for 8 years.

"It is true," Ozores said, "that an attempt has been made to prevent the full report on the status of human rights in Argentina from getting to the OAS, but Panama and other governments are very interested in publicizing the prevailing situation in that southern country, because several factors are indicative of a continuous violation of those rights in that country."

Ozores recently talked with Juan Manuel Castulovich, Panamanian ambassador to the OAS, who has already returned to Washington to prepare and to update all aspects of the Panamanian position for the month of November.

EDITORIAL SAYS REAGAN TO TAKE FIRM STAND ON TREATIES

PA072132 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 6 Nov 80 p 4-A

[Editorial: "Ronald Reagan, President"]

[Text] To the joy of some and the sorrow of others, Ronald Reagan, the perennial Republican Party candidate and former governor of California, will become president of the United States on 20 January.

Like all his predecessors in the White House, Reagan will do everything possible to be reelected in 1984, and his performance during this first term will be aimed at that purpose. This means he will have to act according to the image he has portrayed to the American people, who elected him to lead their country's destiny.

However, campaign rhetoric is one thing, and putting words into practice as leader of a world power is something else. He has promised to be firm in his relations with the USSR, which is possible as long as he doesn't act hastily and endanger world peace. Soviets, Chinese and Cubans--just to mention a few communist countries, although of different trends--did not hide their concern over the Republican candidate, although this concern was harmful to Carter because Americans reacted by showing that they are the ones who elect the president.

Most Panamanians favored Carter, although it was admitted that he made many mistakes. His support of the new canal treaties was regarded as a victory by many sectors in Panama and in the international community, but to the American "man in the street"—who votes—it was a defeat which was later coupled with the taking of hostages in Iran and the failed rescue attempt, with Afghanistan, the energy crisis, human rights and domestic problems.

Reagan appears as a sort of savior of U.S. prestige. Probably he will attain that prestige through great sacrifices and dangers, especially to any country which in one way or other is linked with the workings of U.S. politics and economy.

The president-elect strongly opposed the new treaties, even without the amendments. The Panamanian Government, like all other governments, will have to accept this fact. There is no doubt that the diplomatic battle—in our case—to eliminate those amendments which violate the letter and spirit of the treaties, will be much harder now that Carter has lost and there is no longer a Democratic majority in both houses of the Congress.

ASSEMBLY STUDYING TREATIES WITH COLOMBIA, USSR

PA080226 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Nov 80 p 1

[By Emerson Moreno]

[Text] Luis de Leon Arias, president of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, said in an interview with LA PRENSA that the trade agreement and the Monteria Treaty, signed with the USSR and Colombia respectively, will be open to discussion by all interested parties in the country.

Referring to the trade agreement with the USSR, he said that "the trade agreement between Panama and the USSR was sent to the secretariat of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives after the executive branch completed its study. He said that "the secretariat of the National Assembly had sent the treaty to the commission appointed by the assembly to analyze the document."

He said: "When the commission completes its study the treaty will be sent back to the presidency of the assembly through the secretariat, to be later sent to the assembly floor for debate. The commission is now beginning debates on the agreement."

Explaining the consultations further, De Leon Arias said, "Porfirio Vergara, chairman of the commission, is empowered, according to the assembly's regulations, to start any consultations he might deem necessary. According to law the commission is also empowered to call public officials, including cabinet ministers, to analyze, together with the commission, any agreement like the one with the USSR."

The Monteria Treaty

De Leon Arias, referring to the Monteria Treaty and why it was not included on the assembly's agenda said that "the document was not included in the agenda because it is in the hands of the commission that is studying it. The commission is analyzing the treaty and will send a report on it to the assembly."

He said the treaty is in the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives along with other documents for anyone to see, and that the assembly has long working hours in which its offices are open to the public.

De Leon Arias asked LA PRENSA to tell all Panamanians that if they ever feel that are being affected by any agreement or law to contact members of the respective commission at the assembly.

Ozores' Statement

Meanwhile, Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores said that when a group of Panamanian businessmen toured the USSR they saw possibilities for Soviet products in Panama.

"One of those products is the Lada automobile, which has been well received perhaps because of the price."

Foreign Minister Ozores said in an interview with Radio Exitosa that Panamanian private enterprises are distributing these automobiles in Panamanian territory as a whole and in the Colon Free Zone.

He said these cars are already being sold in Panama. He said the idea was also to get Panamanian private enterprise to sell manufactured goods to the USSR.

He said the agreement is concluded on the agenda, but he also asked himself what would happen to firms already selling Soviet products here if the assembly fails to ratify the agreement; they would be selling these products in Panama without any agreement having been signed.

When asked about the economic repercussions of the agreement in case the assembly ratifies it, Ozores said he regretted he could not cite figures, but that there would be great repercussions when Panamanian products get to the USSR.

COMUNBANA, YUGOSLAV MISSION DISCUSS TRADE MATTERS

PA091755 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 7 Nov 80 p 10A

[Excerpts] The Yugoslav trade mission and the management of the Multinational Banana Marketing Corporation (COMUNBANA), after 5 days of negotiations in Panama, have agreed to expand the list of products they trade once the parties have fully determined their needs.

The Yugoslavs are prepared to purchase coffee and cocoa from any of the six members of COMUNBANA and to further consider other products of interest.

The Yugoslav mission carried out an extensive program of activities in Panama and participated in Independence Day festivities on 3 November. Aleksandar Broz, chief of the delegation, had a brief meeting with President Royo and also talked with top political and economic authorities.

In the course of the negotiations, the parties noted the flexibility of their trade arrangement, which allows them to strengthen the ties of cooperation that already exist.

COMUNBANA manager Alfredo Oranges said that the negotiations reflected the company's interest in joining forces with Yugoslavia to improve the terms of trade.

Oranges, who became head of COMUNBANA a little less than 1 year ago and who has enhanced the company with the sale of bananas to Yugoslavia, described that country's market as "very favorable for the organization, since it has stable prices all year round."

He said that while the basic principles of cooperation are already clear to both parties, the recent talks reaffirmed and consolidated those principles.

COMUNBANA suggested to the Yugoslav mission a flexible system "changing the old barter system" in order to receive payments in cash at attractive prices.

On this occasion, the talks did not deal solely with banana negotiations, but rather with a broader spectrum, with an eye to increasing trade.

It was learned that during the talks, the parties reiterated the basic aspects needed to achieve a new economic order that allows developing countries to solve their urgent problem of their increasingly poor balance of payments and foreign trade.

FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET TO DISCUSS VARIOUS ISSUES

Guatemala City Meeting

PA071917 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1154 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 7 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Castillo Valdez, Fidel Chavez Mena, Cesar Elvir Sierra and Bernd Niehaus, foreign ministers of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica, respectively, met here yesterday evening.

The four officials held a talk with Guatemalan President Romeo Lucas Garcia at the government palace, on the eve of a meeting they are scheduled to hold today in San Jose, Costa Rica. The Guatemalan president and the four Central American foreign ministers paid tribute to the recent peace treaty between El Salvador and Honduras which brought an end to an 11-year break in diplomatic relations between the two countries. The Guatemalan chief of state awarded the Guatemala Order of the Five Volcanoes on the foreign ministers of El Salvador and Honduras as a tribute to the two countries.

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Castillo Valdez told ACAN-EFE that the four ministers will travel to San Jose, Costa Rica, today. It was added that the Central American foreign ministers will call on Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo for a 2-hour meeting.

Costa Rican Foreign Minister Niehaus said the purpose of the San Jose meeting is "to institutionalize the meetings of Central American foreign ministers at least three times a year." He noted that his Panamanian colleague excused himself from attending the meeting and that Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto is expected to be present tomorrow.

San Jose Meeting

PA071956 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1910 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] San Jose, 7 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto described as truly regrettable the incident in which a Sandinist border patrol fired at a group of Costa Rican medical officials. On his arrival in Costa Rica, the diplomat said that he had discussed the matter with Bernd Niehaus, his Costa Rican counterpart, with whom he traveled on the plane that brought him to Costa Rica along with the foreign ministers of Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador.

In an impromptu news conference this noon, D'Escoto said that he had to admit that the incident occurred. It is a fact; it did happen, he said. D'Escoto said that there are counterrevolutionary bands which travel from one side of the border to the other. He indicated that, while Costa Rica's navigation rights under the Canas-Jerez treaty are recognized, the Nicaraguan Government has requested that it be notified when the river is to be used. It is not a request for permission, but a simple notification. We have a similar agreement with Honduras and it is working, he said.

D'Escoto asked the government to believe in the Sandinist authorities' good intentions in seeking the coordination that will prevent a recurrence of such unpleasant events as that which recently occurred.

The official said he has no information regarding the charges made by inhabitants of the Costa Rican side of the border to the effect that Sandinist patrols assigned to the San Juan River bank are charging tolls for transporting persons and products. In this regard, he said that the corresponding investigations would be carried out to determine if these charges are true.

Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena, in commenting on the peace treaty signed with Honduras, said that the document and the normalization of relations with the neighboring country will be a determining and very positive factor in the regional search for adequate formulas to restructure and improve the Central American Common Market.

It seems to me that the peace treaty which was signed by the two countries and the normalization of relations are, from anybody's point of view, significant and hopeful elements in Central American relations, he said.

Meanwhile, Honduran Foreign Minister Rafael Elvir Sierra mentioned the situation that has occurred in his country, where businessmen have reacted vigorously to the measures taken by Costa Rica to restrict imports. Similarly, there is concern in Honduran economic sectors. The government has not taken a definite position in this regard. In fact, a meeting of the economy ministers of the area is being held today to analyze the situation, he added.

After their arrival in the country, the foreign ministers went to the presidential palace for a meeting with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio.

December Presidents Meeting

PA081439 Paris AFP in Spanish 0345 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] San Jose, 7 Nov (AFP)—The foreign ministers of five regional countries agreed here today to hold a meeting of Central American presidents in Tegucigalpa during the first days of December.

The Panamanian president will also attend and the presidents of several Central American countries will be invited, it was revealed. The recent signing of the peace treaty between Honduras and El Salvador will be celebrated at the meeting.

The foreign ministers also confirmed a forthcoming meeting, whose date has not been set yet, to be held in Managua. This meeting has been postponed since last September.

During the meeting held here today, with the participation of the foreign ministers of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala, the guidelines were outlined for directing a common action program by the five countries in the international field and in their bilateral relations, the ministers said. The meeting adjourned tonight and the ministers will return home on Saturday.

ECONOMY MINISTERS DISCUSS TRADE RESTRICTIONS

PA082115 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa—Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras have failed in their attempts to make Nicaragua and Costa Rica lift trade restrictions in the region. The matter was discussed here yesterday in a closed-door meeting of Central American economy ministers held at a Honduran Air Force base. Newsmen were barred from the meeting.

To protect their trade balances, Nicaragua and Costa Rica have adopted monetary and fiscal measures which are affecting the exports of other countries of the isthmus. They steadfastly defended the measures at the meeting.

The Honduras, Guatemalan and Salvadoran ministers promised their Nicaraguan and Costa Rican counterparts that they would analyze the possibility of restricting their trade with measures similar to those they are applying in their territories [as heard]. The Honduran threat to break trade relations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica has not materialized and not even the Honduran industrial and commercial sectors—which have been hurt the most by Nicaragua and Costa Rica—believe it would work.

COSTA RICA

COSTA RICA, NICARAGUA TO COOPERATE ON BORDER AREAS

PA080250 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The Nicaraguan foreign minister said that there has been no hostility toward Costa Rica, referring to the San Juan River incidents.

Here is a report by William Cespedes directly from the Ministry of Foreign Relations:

The Costa Rican Civil Guard and the Nicaraguan Sandinist National Liberation Front will implement cooperation programs on our common border following talks attended by the Nicaraguan foreign minister, Father Miguel d'Escoto, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo and the ministers of foreign relations and interior, Bernd Niehaus and Carlos Arguedas, respectively.

After the explanation given by the Nicaraguan Government through its foreign minister, the Government of Costa Rica is satisfied. A complaint was filed 2 days ago and an explanation was asked for in connection with the border incidents in Sarapiqui and along the San Juan River.

NIEHAUS 'SURPRISED' AT PANAMA'S BID FOR UN SEAT

PA100008 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2131 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] San Jose, 9 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus has said he is very surprised at the position adopted by Panama, which announced that like Costa Rica, it is also vying for a UN Security Council seat.

I am surprised at that new position which is contrary to two regional agreements approved by the foreign ministers of the six nations of the area, he added.

Niehaus noted that Panama was invited to and did attend a meeting of Central American foreign ministers and subsequently signed the "San Jose Declaration."

According to him, the document sets forth that, bearing in mind that it is to the interest of these nations to try to have common positions on specific matters so as to tighten ties of solidarity and have better possibilities of achieving specific objectives, it is agreed to provide mutual support to the Central American candidates to positions in and sites of conferences of international organizations.

Niehaus explained that Costa Rica expected to have the support of all the signatories of that document so it would be elected to the Latin American seat on the Security Council but, first Nicaragua presented its candidacy and now Panama too.

EL SALVADOR

MORALES EHRLICH EXPECTS NO EFFECTS FROM REAGAN WIN

PA090211 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1815 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Interview with junta member Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich at the general staff offices by unidentified reporter; no date given--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Sir, the whole world knows that Mr Reagan has been elected president of the United States. Will Mr Reagan's coming to power alter the implementation of the second phase of the land reform in any way?

[Answer] No. I want to tell you something: The Salvadoran revolutionary process is managed and directed by Salvadorans. This is a Salvadoran Government, and I want to tell you that it is not going to stop for any reason.

We are going to stick with it because we are thinking of the people, not of any other interests. Mr Reagan's coming to power will mean an about-face in the United States in keeping with the sentiment of the majority of Americans, and they will have to analyze their foreign policy. I want to tell you that as far as our country is concerned, his victory has no significance; that is, the process will go on. We hope relations with the United States will remain as cordial as ever.

[Question] When will the second phase of the land reform be implemented?

[Answer] The idea is to start as soon as possible. We want to finish this harvest and start the next one. I can't give you an exact date, but I can say that we are [words indistinct] we are already purchasing land and, as soon as the harvest ends another step will be taken. We are still studying the way to do it.

[Question] As far as next year's crops are concerned, has the government thought how it is going to assist the peasants?

[Answer] Look, credit will always be available, and technical assistance too, both to the reformed and the unreformed sector. We are already planning, and we hope crops will be diversified and production will increase.

[Question] Sir, how are the proceedings against your arrested son going?

[Answer] I want to tell you that my son, like all other political prisoners, is in very good condition. Both the Red Cross and my entire family, even I, have visited him. He has all guarantees and all comforts and, since he confessed, his trial must be completed.

DUARTE PLEDGES GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR PRIVATE SECTOR

PA091635 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 2322 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Speech by Jose Napoleon Duarte, member of the revolutionary junta of the Government of El Salvador, at opening of the ninth international fair of El Salvador, in San Salvador—recorded]

[Text] [Intercepted in progress] of participation, a more equitable distribution of the wealth generated by the economic activities and, in general, for a better standard of living. For this reason, 1979 marked in our history a point of the greatest importance because before that year ended, the country had firmly decided to eliminate the obstacles that had traditionally prevented authentic development and the adoption of the organizational measures to carry out of that goal has begun. For this reason we have set in motion an integrated agrarian reform, as one of the tools to eradicate an unjust situation, the concentration of wealth in a few hands, and to make it possible for agricultural workers to own the land and to reap the benefits derived from working the land.

The revolutionary government also decreed the nationalization of the banking and financial systems so that these resources could be channeled toward the economic and social development of all productive sectors. Likewise, the government nationalized foreign trade to direct the profits derived from [word indistinct] toward all the sectors and to guarantee purveyors the return of the foreign exchange resulting from the exporting of our main products for the benefit of the entire country and not of minority groups.

We are implementing national emergency plan No 180 as a government tool to find solutions to immediate problems, to reactivate sectors. The economic reactivation plan is beginning to efficiently use the productive capacity of the country and to increase basic services and staples.

This reactivation will soon mark the beginning of a modern [word indistinct] of the national production activity, assuring more stable ties for common development. The national emergency plan envisages actions for the gradual carrying out of specific programs especially in the fields of education, health, nutrition and housing.

This is a good occasion to point out that this plan includes a special effort in industrial reactivation. Since 1978 this sector has shown a certain stagnation. The main objectives for recovering lost ground in the industrial sector were to establish an employment level of approximately 110,000 persons, reopen enterprises that were closed, maintain in operation those that had planned to suspend operations and guarantee initial production efforts by financing them up to an amount of approximately 331 million colones. This goal has not only been accomplished but surpassed. At present the financing of that sector has been of more than 370 million colones.

It should be noted that the goals of the 1980 emergency plan have also been surpassed. For example, the production of basic grains was estimated at 16 million quintals, 2 million more than last year. However, we produced 1 million quintals more than anticipated this year, especially in corn and rice. This fact allows the country to have the necessary reserve to assure the people complete supplies and still have a surplus, especially in corn. We are exporting to Costa Rica, Guatemala and also to Nicaragua.

In the labor sector, the revolutionary government included in the 1980 national emergency plan and specifically in the employment creation program, the creation of 3,000 new jobs every month through an additional effort of the normal programs of [words indistinct].

In this regard, the goals have been surpassed since during the 4 months that the plan has been in effect, 40,000 new jobs have been created for skilled and unskilled workers. This has represented the construction of many public works. Together with this government effort, special mention should be made of the conscious activities of the private sector which, despite the risks that the present situation of the country implies, continues operating factories and other productive enterprises.

This patriotic behavior contributes to keeping sources of employment open and to promoting national recovery, the success of which depends not only on the government but also and especially on the strong will of businessmen and workers. The dynamics of national recovery have been so noticeable and effective that we have found a better response in international banks and in financial organizations. In this regard, the revolutionary Government of El Salvador has been well received in all the institutions [words indistinct] in the country.

We are working on the sale of sugar and corn abroad, especially to Venezuela. Today we had a meeting to establish the basis for this type of negotiation, by which we will be selling sugar for the first time so that [words indistinct] and this way to sell [words indistinct].

We admit the efforts of the private sector and for this reason we guarantee them the support and solidarity of the government.

To complement our government program, we will set forth an economic, social and cultural plan that will make it possible to consolidate the achievements secured and to open new routes of self-betterment for most sectors of the country.

Development, however, is not only a matter of physical investments, but also of human capital and long-term production.

Those who are thinking of the future must be prepared to forego present pleasures for future ones. Based on the philosophy of the new development model, we want to minimize sacrifices [words indistinct] because most of the responsibility belongs to the state and those who have more economic means. There can be no firm, lasting and just progress if it is based on inequality and the sacrifice of the majority.

It is necessary to overcome [words indistinct]. However, this is not only the work of a few but the responsibility of all Salvadorans. Although the already initiated socio-economic reforms have destroyed the foundation of the unjust system under which our people lived for years, they are not enough to build a truly democratic, egalitarian and participatory society. The general crisis faced by the country for over 50 years has also been characterized by political frustration.

Therefore, socioeconomic reforms must be complemented by political change in order that we can return to institutionality and a democratic system of government with pluralist participation.

As promised, we will call elections in 1982 for a national constituent assembly. In 1983 power will be turned over to whoever is freely elected by the people. However, we have a transcendental task above all: the country's pacification. A unanimous cry can be heard in all corners of our fatherland: No to violence and yes to peace.

The policy of this revolutionary government has been clear and explicit. Within the framework of bilateral relations, we reached the peace agreement with the sister republic of Honduras and, domestically speaking, we have proposed dialogue as a solution to any conflict. Recently, the Salvadoran Episcopal Conference generously offered to mediate to achieve this dialogue. Through the response to this offer, the Salvadoran people and world public opinion have been able to determine who wishes peace and who wants to go on with the violence and terrorism among us.

We reassert our confidence that reason will triumph. The solution to the country's problems does not lie in armed struggle, but in social justice and an effective participatory democracy. The extremist groups have not yet realized that they lost the political option (?represented) by ideological pluralism because they opted for violence rather than political strife.

Nevertheless, the revolutionary government reiterates that it is open to dialogue because it feels that, rather than (?wage) their struggle through subversion and terrorism, extremists should join the already initiated process of fundamental changes.

Colonel Gutierrez announced [word indistinct] morning that in the area of Morazan over 255 guerrillas, many of whom have surrendered with their weapons, have accepted the amnesty granted by the government. The revolutionary government has shown that it is possible to move forward with a peaceful revolution to guarantee social and economic justice to the majority sectors of our population.

Salvadoran people, we regret the physical absence from this inauguration of one of the most outstanding personalities who helped institutionalize this event: Manuel de Jesus Rivas Rodriguez. He made this fair the noble and passionate work of his life. He devoted himself to it with competence, enthusiasm and sacrifice. Cowardice and political blindness have taken another life. The Salvadoran people, who love peace, are aware of the fact that differences of thought must not breed despotism, which only leads to chaos and destruction.

These people know too that no ideological militancy should advocate death as a means to attain political aims. Mowing down useful lives is not the way toward the new, free and just society which all of us want. In face of the sorrow afflicting us over the death of our official and friend, Manuel de Jesus Rivas Rodriguez, we hope this fair [words indistinct] he always displayed.

Ladies and gentlemen: We express our deepest gratitude to the countries represented in this fair. Their presence commits us to an undying friendship. Our recognition and gratitude also go to the national [word indistinct]. Their participation is a show of faith in this country. Our congratulations go to our officials and persons who collaborated with the fair because of their sense of responsibility, their dedication and their patriotic spirit.

Upon declaring the Manuel de Jesus Rivas Rodriguez ninth international fair of El Salvador solemnly inaugurated on behalf of the Salvadoran people and the revolutionary government junta, I invite all families to attend this event, not only see for themselves the technical and industrial advances of the various nations honoring us with their presence but also to wholesomely enjoy themselves at this fair, which is a symbol of true solidarity.

Flag of our fatherland, Salvadoran people, thank you very much. [applause]

ARCHBISHOP RIVERA Y DAMAS FAVORS OAS VISIT

PA092217 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1735 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran archbishopric today came out in favor of OAS intervention in the sociopolitical conflict in El Salvador.

"Our image as a nation with a repressive system has gone so far that Panama and other countries have asked the OAS to take matters into its hands," Msgr Arturo Rivera Y Damas, apostolic administrator of San Salvador, said during his Sunday homily.

"If we honestly don't have anything to hide and the government wants to change the country's image," it should agree to an OAS visit, he added. "We won't lose anything by this and we stand to gain a lot," he noted.

Rivera y Damas said that Ronald Reagan's election "will have no major effect in our country."

"President Carter advocated respect for human rights, but that respect has not been seen in our country. According to press reports, Mr Reagan criticizes Carter's human rights policy and threatens greater military involvement," he went on. He stated that "such intervention has always been denounced in El Salvador. We do not want fanatical rightwing groups to feel more openly supported and so intensify repression."

The prelate said that the 3 November attack on junta member Col Adolfo Majano is evidence of the "intensification of unpunished rightwing actions." Rivera y Damas condemned the "assassination attempt" during which terrorist groups set off a bomb of approximately 50 sticks of dynamite as the military officer's vehicle went by. He and his security personnel came out unscathed. At least 35 people in a nearby government office building were injured during the attack and some pregnant women miscarried.

The apostolic administrator also condemned the killings of two Salvadoran industrialists this week, which he termed "unjustifiable deaths." At least one, the killing of the manager of the international industry and commerce fair, which opened on 7 November, has been attributed to the leftwing Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

"Revolutionary warfare will not achieve victory by destroying job sites, killing honest citizens and sowing terror among civilians," he stressed.

He also condemned the fact "that political dissenters are persecuted in the name of so-called anticommunism and antiterrorism, or out of blind ideological dogmatism."

Rivera y Damas added that the Episcopal Conference of El Salvador's offer of mediation in an expected dialogue between the left and the government still stands. The government has accepted the church's offer; however, the left immediately rejected it.

OPPOSITION TROOPS TAKE ADVANTAGE OF AMNESTY

PA091259 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 8 Nov 80 pp 4, 17

[Excerpts] The Armed Forces Press Committee has reported that as of 6 November, 225 people, who were involved in subversive activities in the east, had decided to accept the amnesty offered by the revolutionary government junta. The desertions took place mainly in Morazan Department. It was reported that if these mass desertions continue, the forces opposing the government and national progress will be sufficiently decimated so as not to be able to pursue their activities.

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO RETURNS FROM CONSULTATIONS IN COSTA RICA

PA082017 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan foreign minister has returned from his trip to Costa Rica, Commander Daniel Ortega said this morning at the Benjamin Zeledon sugar mill in Rivas. Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto returned to the country at approximately 1030 from a trip to Costa Rica to further strengthen friendship ties between the two governments and peoples. The announcement was made by Commander Daniel Ortega during the "Face the People" program, which was held this morning at the Benjamin Zeledon sugar mill in Rivas.

Included among the topics discussed by the Nicaraguan foreign minister with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio was a complaint lodged by D'Escoto that former Somozist guardsmen are preparing in some Costa Rican rural areas, especially in Liberia, to attack the Nicaraguan people and revolution. They also discussed the incident of a few days ago at the San Juan River, where a Costa Rican boat was fired on. D'Escoto promised an exhaustive investigation of the case but said that notice should be given each time a Costa Rican boat wishes to sail through Nicaraguan waters in order to keep the enemies of the revolution from taking advantage of the opportunity to provoke attacks and harm friendship between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES ATTACK ON COSTA RICAN VESSEL

PA072121 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Jacinto Suarez today denied a report by the transnational news agency ACAN-EFE that Nicaraguan forces fired on a Costa Rican launch carrying Health Ministry officials and personnel.

Suarez said the troops merely fired several shots into the air when the Costa Rican vessel failed to identify itself. At the time there was the possibility of the presence of smugglers or enemies of the revolution.

The deputy foreign minister, explaining the incident, said the government should ask the Costa Rican authorities to notify the Nicaraguan border authorities about this type of activity ahead of time to avoid confusion. Referring to the firing by the Nicaraguan border forces, Suarez said the shots were merely preventive and no one was injured and the vessel showed no bullet impacts. It was not an act of aggression, he concluded.

EUROPEAN, AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO MEET ON AID

PA072115 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 1 Nov 80 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] The UN delegation in Nicaragua has called for a meeting of 14 European and American countries to demand aid and solidarity for the Nicaraguan revolution.

The creator and promoter of this beneficial plan is Jaime Balcazar, UN representative in Nicaragua, who, on being interviewed by BARRICADA, identified himself as a sincere friend of the Sandinist people's revolution.

This very important event will begin on 14 January in Stockholm. Special guests will be Arturo Cruz, member of the government junta, and Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto.

During the meeting the plans prepared by the revolutionary government for 1981 and 1982 will also be explained.

To this end, Planning Minister Commander Henry Ruiz has been cooperating actively with Mr Balcazar in establishing working groups to evaluate our general situation so it may be outlined in Sweden.

Countries that will participate in the "consortium of aid to Nicaragua," in addition to Sweden, the host country, are Finland, Norway and Denmark, that is, all the Scandinavian countries.

The Benelux countries: Luxembourg, Belgium and Holland. From Western Europe: Switzerland, France, Austria, the FRG and Italy, along with Canada.

In another portion of the interview with this official organ of the Sandinist Front, Mr Balcazar mentioned the campaign of silence and misinformation being waged against the Sandinist revolution by the information and economic monopolies of imperialism.

In this regard, he said: "We will show the truth of Sandinism. We will tell those countries that this is an authentic, pure, healthy revolution and that it deserves the aid of all peoples, of all the governments of the world."

"As representative of the United Nations, I have personal knowledge that this revolution is carrying out positive efforts in which it should be supported.

As of today, the United Nations has granted $114,881,207 in aid to our people since the triumph of the revolution. Of this, $41 million has already been dispursed.

ARCE COMMENTS ON COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PA091533 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0203 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, president of the Nicaraguan State Council, at a ceremony honoring national hero Carlos Fonesca Amador in Ruben Dario People's Theater in Managua--live]

[Excerpts] Some sectors believe that the picture is gloomy, and it is on the basis of this assessment that they are trying to carry out their maneuvers. For example, there are those who believe that the results of the elections in the United States will cause a change in the direction of our revolution. There are some who fear that we may take a harder line and they have even offered their offices, they claim, to mediate. Others feel that we will take a softer line and that they will, therefore, be able to gain ground.

Both are wrong. We have a single face, the face of revolutionaries, the face of Carlos Fonseca Amador, the face of Sandino. [applause, shouting of slogans]

Throughout their history, our people have endured from the Yankee governments many attacks and many impositions. These ended on 19 July 1979 and will never occur again. [applause], shouting of slogans] No matter who is governing the United States, Nicaragua will demand respect for our sovereignty and independence. With revolutionary realism, we express our willingness to have friendly relations with the United States, just as we have offered to all the countries that respect us. We know the entire world has been watching those elections, because of the weight of U.S. power in efforts to maintain peace and peaceful coexistence among nations. This cannot be ignored by whoever is governing the United States.

World peace, respect for the self-determination of peoples and the joint effort of mankind to combat the threat of hunger and war are responsibilities which no government can escape without the condemnation of the family of nations. These principles are included in the postulates of our revolution and we will be faithful to them in our actions. The sovereignty and self-determination of the Nicaraguan people will not allow interference, because this is our contribution to peace.

Therefore, those who believe that the change of government in the United States will cause a change in our revolution are mistaken. This is why we remain aware that by its nature, imperialism engenders a danger and a threat to our revolution. That is why we continue to develop a policy of national unity.

Carlos used to say that in the struggle for a revolutionary change, we should not exclude those who do not share our way of thinking; we should be willing to march together with persons of the most diverse beliefs who are seeking the overthrow of the dictatorship and the liberation of our country. We are applying that same policy of national unity.

In the coming year, there will be more difficulties because we will receive less funds from exports. We have to tighten our belts somewhat with imports. Too much is being bought abroad. Many things are being bought abroad. It will also be necessary to be more vigilant as regards waste because it does exist. No one will be telling us anything new when they tell us that there is waste. We know that a job that was formerly done by a single person is now being done by three or four. A new disease has cropped up called assistants. Everyone has an assistant.

This situation is a burden on our people's economy and makes it more difficult to solve the problems with which we are faced.

We will have to increase production unless we want to increase our dependence. It is precisely these economic difficulties that the local reactionaries are trying to use as a basis for harming our process. They are trying to exploit an alleged shortage of sugar, an alleged shortage of meat, of cooking oil and of eggs. The intention is to create insecurity, to have everyone waiting to see what the next tragedy will be.

They have even dared to claim that we do not issue reports as before. They have even stated publicly that we are worse than Somoza.

These sectors, whose interests have been hurt, are now saying that they are patriots because they stayed. Most likely, the truth is that they were unable to leave in time. The entire policy of incorporating them into the revolution, all the facilities that have been offered, have often been met by attitudes of provocation.

Many businessmen are participating in our revolution. If there were as much insecurity as is presumed, there would not be so much economic activity. However, there is a small group which claims to represent the businessmen that has been carrying out these activities to destabilize the revolution.

Some of them are even enthusiastic about the plans of Somozists. The Somozists maintain that they plan to return to our country. Some of them who like Somoza would logically be willing to help Somoza to return.

That is why there is so much counterrevolutionary activity. We also cannot fail to realize this. We are concerned because sometimes among ourselves we give the impression that everything is calm, as if the revolution had worked a magical change in this country. Actually, we face many difficulties. There is crime. There is counterrevolutionary activity. Many of our policemen have been killed, as have been companeros from the army and from the state security organization. From just 19 July to date, the border guards have been attacked over 20 times from the Honduran side. People have been killed. The Amador brothers and a number of companeros have been killed there. The problem is that at times we do not add up all this.

They have also been hurting us in the economic sphere, by such activities as burning the tobacco fields.

We are aware of this. We are aware that this is the framework for staging activities to generate distrust of the revolution.

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES CODE ON MILITARY CRIMES

PA072239 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] The State Council today approved the provisional law on military crimes which is in keeping with the present development of the country and of the armed forces. The law establishes supplementary application of the penal code and creates future regulations and sanctions.

Commander Hugo Torres Jimenez, secretary of the State Council, offered the following explanation on the spirit of the new bill:

[Begin recording] The bill, which regulates typical military crimes, is divided into 14 chapters and 83 articles. One of the most important provisions, in our opinion, is the definition of military crimes, which incorporates the traditional definition of the element of social menace as essential to the crime.

Another important aspect is the regulation on substituting penal responsibility for disciplinary responsibility. This applies to those crimes in which there is no loss of human life or other major consequences, and shows the humanitarian nature of the law.

In the chapter on types of crimes, the law provides penalties for desertion, absence without leave, intimidation or encouragement to avoid military service. These are designed to preserve the cohesion of the armed forces should such acts be intentional. The bill also regulates crimes against military discipline, assault on a superior officer, rebellion, disobedience, conspiracy, unauthorized use of the uniform and unauthorized use of weapons. The purpose of these regulations is to defend and impose respect and observance of laws, regulations and other ordinances.

The chapter on abuse of authority deals with assault on a subordinate, mistreatment of a subordinate, abuse of authority and negligence on duty. Military authorities will be in violation when they fail to observe a true sense of responsibility in the performance of their duties. The regulation on military transportation is designed to ensure compliance with the laws and regulations on the use and circulation of military vehicles, establishing penalties for nonobservance of these laws and regulations, according to the seriousness and consequences of the crimes. [end recording]

NICARAGUAN COMMUNIST PARTY VIEWS BLUEFIELDS REBELLION

PA081431 Managua AVANCE in Spanish 22 Oct 80 pp 1, 9

[Text] The Bluefields demonstrations were extremely counterrevolutionary in nature.

Behind these activities lies the sinister hand of domestic and international reactionaries. The statements by biologist Herman Wesley Savery, ideologist and promoter of a separationist movement in the Atlantic coast point toward the promoters of this rebellion and reveal the real counterrevolutionary goals of the demonstrations. The plot leaders include former National Guard Col Bernardino Larios, Oscar Larios, Hugo Morales, Ronald Jackson and others. The plan was to take Bluefields and with well-defined secessionist purposes, have this city, and all the Atlantic coast, occupied by Yankee marines. The plan was drafted by the U.S. transnationals together with the CIA and domestic and Latin American counterrevolutionaries.

Meanwhile, the demonstrators did not conceal their counterrevolutionary intentions: They were openly anti-Cuban, antigovernment and clearly secessionist in spirit. They said they wanted to turn the Atlantic coast into "another republic" occupied by Yankee marines and in the hands of the counterrevolutionaries. They attacked the revolution openly.

The conflict appears to have been settled. However, the truth is something else: The sinister plan has not ended with this recent skirmish, and in Bluefields there is great dislike for the national revolutionary government. The domestic and foreign reactionaries are not thinking of giving up their plans of sinking and overthrowing the revolution.

Precisely why was Bluefields chosen by the counterrevolutionaries to implement their plans?

Historically, the Atlantic coast has been the most neglected and underdeveloped part of our country. To this we add that its people have had their views distorted by the campaign of alienation managed by the United States, England, the Chinese and other foreign merchants who have settled in this region.

Meanwhile, the revolution had announced substantial reforms for the Atlantic coast including full integration and socioeconomic development throughout the region. These promises had been postponed, however, because the national and international bourgeoisie has done everything it can to hamper the implementation of these plans. Capitalists have imposed on the national revolutionary government a line of superficial reforms instead of the true socioeconomic reforms demanded by the masses. In the case of Bluefields, however, it is evident that the working masses, regardless of their underdevelopment, reject the installation of television and relay stations as part of a social development, especially when they are enjoyed only by the bourgeoisie. The people are hungry for rice and beans, meat and milk. They are hungry for work, health, housing and schools. The installation of automatic telephones and television stations is offensive to them.

The national revolutionary government, influenced by imperialism and the bourgeoisie, has turned its back on the more pressing needs of the great masses in the cities and provinces. This has created a growing resentment among the peoples, in both the Pacific and Atlantic regions. This conflict conceived and created by the reactionaries is being exploited to the maximum by the same capitalist forces to unleash their campaigns and counterrevolutionary activities.

The bourgeoisie is aware of the serious situation into which it has led the government and is accordingly accelerating its counterrevolutionary plans, hypocritically presenting them as "plans to save the people."

The revolutionary panorama is serious. It demands sober reflection and prompt solutions to the urgent problems suffocating the masses. One should not, or cannot, continue sewing "patches" on the critical situation of the city and rural workers. The government will further damage its situation if it does not decide to make the substantial reforms demanded by the process and the people. These are: agrarian reform, patriotic and antioligarchic nationalizations, true industrial and agricultural development plans and true national independent economic development of the workers, peasants and other vital popular sectors. Based on classist logic, the workers and other popular sectors cannot understand a revolution in another manner.

It is obvious that the bourgeoisie is striving intensively to sidetrack the revolution from popular demands. What is worse, besides the support of imperialism and many other Latin American reactionary governments for the bourgeoisie, there are within the revolutionary government many persons who are intentionally helping to delay the advance of the revolutionary process and abort the revolution.

However, the people have begun to understand what the government and the revolution stand for. On the basis of this comparison, they are making intense efforts (sometimes consciously and at other times otherwise) to advance the revolutionary process to positions more in agreement with their concerns and immense economic and social needs.

The case of Bluefields is representative of a problem existing in the whole country and from which we must learn the utmost.

We must, for once and for all, solve the existing problems and avert the serious dangers threatening the revolution. The government and its Sandinist leaders have the word. Their efforts to intensify the process will have the open support of the communists, working classes, landless peasants and all the other ample democratic and antiimperialist sectors in Nicaragua.

JAMAICA

NEW CABINET, MINISTERS OF STATE SWORN IN

FL080041 Kingston Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] The 15-member cabinet has been sworn in and also four ministers of state at a ceremony in (Kings House) today. [passage indistinct]

The four ministers of state are: for foreign affairs with special responsibility for Latin America and the Caribbean, Dr Neville Gallimore; for local government, Miss Enid Bennett; for social security, Mr Len Kirby; and public utilities, Mr E.K. Powell.

The cabinet portfolios are as follows:

Prime minister, finance and planning, mining and energy	Edward Seaga
Deputy prime minister, foreign affairs and foreign trade	Mr Hugh Shearer
Industry and commerce	Mr Douglas Vaz
Agriculture	Dr Percival Broderick
Construction	Senator Bruce Golding
National security, justice, and attorney general	Winston Spaulding
Local government	Pearnel Charles
Labor and the public service	J.A.G. Smith
Public utilities and transport	Alva Ross
Education	Dr Mavis Gilmour
Social security	Neville Lewis
Youth and community development	Errol Anderson
Tourism	Anthony Abrahams
Health	Dr Kenneth Baugh
Minister without portfolio	Senator Dr Ronald Irvine

SEAGA ASKS JLP FOR RESTRAINT, DISCIPLINE

FL070248 Kingston Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Edward Seaga has called on JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] supporters to refrain from [words indistinct] in acts which may lead to violence or the harassment of PNP [People's National Party] supporters.

He said he now was calling on JLP supporters to be disciplined in their triumph and to assist the government in its efforts to restore peace and prosperity to the country.

The prime minister said today that it was reported to him that incidents of political violence were occurring in parts of the country since last Thursday's elections. He said it is apparent from the reports that the violence is due to the excitement on the part of JLP supporters in some areas who have been celebrating the elections results, and, on the other hand, to the defiance on the part of PNP supporters in other areas who are unwilling to accept the verdict of the people.

Mr Seaga said the country has just been through a long, intense and sometimes bitter election campaign, but the people have now spoken decisively. There is [word indistinct] fundamental obligation, he pointed out, on the part of all Jamaicans who respect the democratic process to accept the decision of the people and to [words indistinct] with humility and restraint, without bitterness or rancor.

The prime minister said it is the duty of all [words indistinct] Jamaicans to join with the new government in the great task of national reconstruction.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 220 12 November 1980

CONTENTS

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza Warns Against Undermining Armed Forces C 1
Newsmen Report Deportation of Union, Political Leaders C 1
Committee for Defense of Democracy Formed in Panama C 1

BRAZIL

President Denies Reports of Cabinet Reshuffle D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 7 Nov]
Media Minister Announces Palace Spokesman's Dismissal D 1
Government Views Meeting on North-South Dialogue D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 10 Nov]
Briefs: Mexican Oil Sales D 1

PARAGUAY

President Stroessner Discusses International Terrorism H 1
[ULTIMA HORA 5 Nov]

PERU

Civil Guard Arrests More Than 50 Terrorists [EXPRESO 1 Nov] J 1
Official Reports Guerrilla Training in Remote Areas J 1
3 U.S. Tuna Fishing Boats Seized; 1 Released J 1

VENEZUELA

Official Says Cuba Can Put Hijackers on Trial L 1
Leftwing Groups Form 'Alternative Front' L 1

PANAMA

USSR Trade Treaty Withdrawn From Assembly N 1
Minister Melo Comments N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

Integration Bank Governors To Meet 15 Nov P 1

COSTA RICA

Security Minister Discusses Border Incidents P 1

EL SALVADOR

Peasants Reportedly Declare 'Free Territory' P 2
Peasants Group Demands Salary Increase, Benefits P 2

FARN Reincorporated Into DRU; Disagreement Solved P 3
FPL Denies Involvement in Attack on Majano P 3
ANDES 21 June Protests Arrests, Violence P 3
Treasury Police Deny Arresting Reporter Quezada P 4
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 6 Nov]

GUATEMALA

Assurances of Impartial Elections Reiterated P 4
[PRENSA LIBRE 30 Oct]
Government Forces Step Up Search for Guerrillas P 5

HONDURAS

Incident Leads to Reinforcing Border With Nicaragua P 5
Nicaraguan Charge Recalled P 6
Minister Issues Ultimatum to Striking Nurses P 6

NICARAGUA

Paper Reports 9 Nov Clash Along Honduran Border P 7
Leaders Discuss MDN Rally, Border Incidents P 7
Junta Members, Robelo Interviewed by Peruvian TV P 11
Workers Federation Issues Call for Labor Unity P 13

CUBA

Castro Speaks To Cooperatives Meeting Q 1
Technical Education Agreement Signed With USSR Q 7
Official Talks With Syrian Minister Open Q 7
Talks With Education Minister Q 8
Visit to Polytechnical Institute Q 8
Castro Receives Malagasy Culture Minister Q 8
Castro Meets With Frelimo's Monteiro Q 8

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Barbados, Grenada Reportedly About to Break Ties S 1
Prime Minister Adams Calls for Grenada Elections S 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 6 Nov]
Adams Comments on Relations With Reagan Administration S 2
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 6 Nov]
Prime Minister Explains Rejection of U.S. Military Aid S 2
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 6 Nov]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Government Sources Report Possible Cabinet Changes S 3

JAMAICA

Seaga Congratulates President-Elect Reagan S 3
[DAILY GLEANER 6 Nov]

GARCIA MEZA WARNS AGAINST UNDERMINING ARMED FORCES

PY102011 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1812 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 10 Nov (TELAM)--Those who disagree and are trying to undermine the unity of the armed forces will be rejected without any questions. Those black sheep who are always trying to break our unity will have to be submitted to the sanctions of the military regulations and laws, said Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza during the 39th anniversary of the Chicas 7th Cavalry regiment stationed in Tupiza.

The Bolivian president, who with the other junta commanders is touring Bolivia, referred in this manner to the coup rumors spreading among the Bolivian public.

Without further explanation, General Garcia Meza talked about a matter being discussed almost every day by the Bolivian people. Along with the statements made by the interior minister, this speech confirms the internal situation of the Bolivian Armed Forces.

NEWSMEN REPORT DEPORTATION OF UNION, POLITICAL LEADERS

PY101824 Paris AFP in Spanish 1805 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 8 Nov (AFP)--Journalists have learned that six Bolivian citizens deported from their country made a stop today at the Lima international airport. According to reports, these citizens were warned by the Bolivian Government that if they return to their country they will be sentenced to death.

Journalists have learned the past few days that other political and union leaders will be deported next Thursday and that Juan Lechin and Simon Reyes will be deported to Sweden and Normay, respectively. Five of the men deported will be sent to Sweden--Guillermo Dalance (Mine Workers Union leader), Eduardo Dominguez (political leader), Ricardo Gautin (sociologist), Fredy Rengifo (union leader) and Eduardo Jaime (teacher).

The name of the sixth man deported was not disclosed because he refused to make any statement and he is not known to his traveling companions. He is to stop in Guayaquil and, therefore, changed planes in Lima. Two of the deported men, who spent several weeks at the Puerto Cabinas concentration camp, said that about 100 persons are being detained in this camp and that the detainees are being questioned and mistreated by officers who, because of their peculiar accent, seem to be Argentines.

COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY FORMED IN PANAMA

PA110209 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] A Bolivian committee for the defense of democracy was created today in Panama. The chairman of the committee is Jose Maria Palacios who is the representative in Panama of the Bolivian Labor Federation.

The committee is a branch of the Committee for the Defense of Democracy which has headquarters in Bolivia. The committee created today in Panama is also composed of representatives of the Bolivian Congress, the national unity government, the Socialist Party, the university, women's organizations, mineworkers and the news media in exile in Panama.

According to the first press communique issued by the committee, the group plans to coordinate the tasks of the Bolivian people in resisting the de facto regime of Gen Luis Garcia Meza. Similar organizations have been formed in the most important capitals of Latin America and the world, the communique notes.

PRESIDENT DENIES REPORTS OF CABINET RESHUFFLE

PY112002 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 8 Nov 80 p 15

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo--While in Campinas, where he spent almost 6 hours and visited his sister Maria Luiza, President Figueiredo categorically denied reports that a ministerial cabinet reshuffle is to take place. Surrounded by newsmen who insisted on the matter, Figueiredo said: "There will be no reshuffle, that is, there will be one only when I decide to do so."

MEDIA MINISTER ANNOUNCES PALACE SPOKESMAN'S DISMISSAL

PY111728 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Mass Media Minister Said Farhat this morning officially announced the dismissal of the Planalto Palace press under secretary. Farhat said that he made the decision after reading the interview that Alexandre Garcia granted to the magazine ELE E ELA, in which he talked about his sex life. According to the minister, the cause of the dismissal was the interview itself and not the repercussions of the interview.

GOVERNMENT VIEWS MEETING ON NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

PY112054 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Nov 80 p 7

[Text] Brasilia--Brazil does not like the discriminatory criterion followed by Mexico and Germany in sponsoring a summit meeting to discuss the North-South dialogue. The idea of calling a meeting of a small group of representatives of developed and developing countries will inevitably result in the exclusion of important sectors.

This is the Brazilian Government's view of the meeting, a high-ranking diplomatic source stated yesterday in Brasilia. Although Brazil has been persistently sounded out by Mexico about joining the group of developing countries, it did not convey any interest in attending, primarily because it believes the meeting will be attacked by those countries which were excluded.

Therefore, Brazil discreetly withdrew from the preparatory meeting of foreign ministers that opened yesterday in Vienna. No formal invitation was extended to Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro because the preliminary exploratory efforts had proved unsuccessful. It is very unlikely that Brazil will change its position at the meeting of chiefs of state to be held next year. Itamaraty believes that a small, select group of countries will create frictions with those countries excluded, precisely because there is no criterion which might justify why some countries are invited while others are excluded.

Apart from the exploratory efforts made by Mexico, Germany has also persistently appealed to Brazil to the effect of participating more actively in international affairs. This was the tone of the talks held by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro in Bonn during his visit last May. The Germans want Brazil--today a mature partner--to increasingly, actively participate in international events.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN OIL SALES--Mexico will increase its petroleum sales to Brazil from 20,000 to 40,000 barrels daily beginning this month and will establish a quota of 60,000 barrels daily for January, February and March next year. The negotiations were concluded early this week by Petrobras President Shigeaki Ueki. According to Itamaraty sources, the Mexican decision and the agreement already concluded with Venezuela--which agreed to supply 100,000 barrels daily beginning in January 1981--are sound evidence that the Brazilian policy of convergence toward Latin American countries is eliciting good reactions. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Nov 80 p 19 PY]

PRESIDENT STROESSNER DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

PY061733 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 5 Nov 80

[Text] Mexico, 5 Nov (EFE)--In an interview published by the Mexican newspaper EL HERALDO, Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner charged that international terrorism is being subsidized by communism with the purpose of destabilizing the countries of the Americas.

Stroessner said the assassination of Gen Anastasio Somoza was perpetrated in Paraguay by an international terrorist organization that has capital, influence and Marxist-Leninist guidelines. He said this organization is causing the dramatic bloody incidents that are destroying many countries in the Americas and in other parts of the world.

Stroessner noted that there is a need for Western-world countries to unite around a system that will avoid these attacks perpetrated by those who seek power and want to establish a dictatorial and atheist government.

The Paraguayan president explained that the assassination of General Somoza caused a national uproar, but that it helped to unite people in support of their present way of life. He noted that Paraguay is a peaceful country where even common crimes are rare, and that it does not accept terrorist crimes. He said that the entire country without exception has repudiated the incident, which in the end strengthened the government since it received support from all Paraguayan sectors.

Alfredo Stroessner noted that it would be very difficult to repeat an act such as the one that cost the life of General Somoza, the only one to occur in Paraguay in the last two decades. He added that the Paraguayan people are Catholics and therefore anti-Marxists and by this we mean that they are against terrorism or the political subversion that leads to communism.

Moreover, Stroessner stated that all foreigners are cordially welcomed in Paraguay and that they will always be able to count on the protection of government authorities and on the attitude of all Paraguayans toward those who seek a better destiny in this land. He noted: We have always opened our country's doors to all honorable men. He added that this attitude, however, has enabled many activists from Argentine extremist groups and other bordering nations to take refuge in Paraguay. He added: We have not strictly enforced the laws and regulations that control the entry of foreigners into Paraguay. This acquiescence is perhaps responsible for the attack on Somoza. The laws for foreigners and residents are now being enforced in compliance with established procedures.

The president noted: I believe in the integration of the Americas, but I believe we have to achieve it barefoot and bareheaded, as the oriental proverb states, and with much respect for those nations that make up the Latin American community. He said that the most powerful nation in the world, the United States, is also part of the Americas. He said he is certain that good judgment, wisdom and respect for the rights of others will enable the establishment of the necessary bases for cooperation which will go beyond the simple statement issued by international organizations.

He noted: We have, however, a common enemy--terrorism and extremism. Incidents like the one perpetrated against Somoza are never perpetrated in Marxist countries. It seems we have arrived at the point where we need to sit at a roundtable and discuss the many proposals and arrive at a solution to this problem.

Stroessner also said that countries can only achieve prosperity if peace reigns in them, and to achieve peace we must stop subversive activities. He noted: Political pluralism does not mean making concessions or remaining indifferent to those who want to destroy the pillars on which our nation are built.

CIVIL GUARD ARRESTS MORE THAN 50 TERRORISTS

PA102148 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 1 Nov 80 p 2

[Excerpt] More than 50 terrorists belonging to the small Bright Path [Sendero Luminoso] group and to the Movement of Class Conscious Workers [Movimiento de Obreros y Trabajadores Clasistas] have been arrested by the civil guard in Huaraz, Cerro de Pasco, Huacho and Ayacucho.

All the terrorists had received intensive training long before going into action. Preliminary investigations and statements obtained from the police indicate the subversive movement had obtained financing from abroad, from robberies staged in the country and from the famous "Mites" ["Obolos"]. Each of the terrorists arrested by the police was carrying incriminating documents and weapons.

The capture of these individuals has dealt a harsh blow to the terrorist movement which is headed by the members of the Red Flag organization. Javier Alva Orlandini, vice president and Popular Action senator, has said that investigations are continuing on this matter and that many persons have been arrested. He said they will be severely punished. Nevertheless, he said the large-scale arrests have caused a decline in acts of sabotage and terrorism in the interior of the republic. Additionally, he said a bill proposing that terrorists be declared traitors to the fatherland was presented not just by himself but by all the Popular Action senators.

OFFICIAL REPORTS GUERRILLA TRAINING IN REMOTE AREAS

PY111505 Paris AFP in Spanish 1706 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 10 Nov (AFP)--The existence of guerrilla groups training in the central area of the Peruvian Andes has been denounced by the deputy prefect of Huancayo, Alfredo Olivera, according to a report published today in the Lima newspaper EL COMERCIO.

Olivera said that groups of armed civilians are training in mountain localities that are very difficult to reach, in the areas of Panti, Pariahuanca, Pucuta and Santo Domingo, close to the border of Junin and Huancavelica Departments. The deputy prefect made these statements after an 8-day inspection trip of the localities, where he received the information from local authorities. He explained that the insurgent groups are of an extremist movement with Maoist leanings, called Bright Path [Sendero Luminoso], which has claimed responsibility for a series of bomb attacks that occurred during the past few weeks in Lima and in the interior of the country.

Peruvian authorities, including President Fernando Bealunde and Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara, have asserted that information regarding terrorism has been reported and that the situation is under control.

The members of the Bright Path group, Olivera explained, appear to have links with militant communists, especially with young people who years ago studied in Cuba and the Soviet Union. These agitators, the deputy prefect concluded, are training as guerrillas in the same area from which the guerrillas emerged during President Belaunde's previous government.

3 U.S. TUNA FISHING BOATS SEIZED, 1 RELEASED

PY120206 Paris AFP in Spanish 0120 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 11 Nov (AFP)--It was officially disclosed in Lima this evening that the harbour master's office of the Peruvian Talara port, northern Peru, this afternoon released one of the three U.S. tuna fishing boats captured in Peruvian waters last night. It was pointed out that the boat was released after its captain paid the fine for having been caught fishing within the 200-mile Peruvian territorial waters. It was finally disclosed that the following tuna fishing boats were captured last night by the Peruvian patrolling boat Chira: Tecsilla Espaciess Antoniette, Connecticut and Yankee. [names as received]

OFFICIAL SAYS CUBA CAN PUT HIJACKERS ON TRIAL

PA080159 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Euclides Perez report]

[Excerpt] The Venezuelan Government doesn't have to request the extradition of the persons who hijacked the Avensa plane and took it to Cuba because, according to the interpretation of the agreement on air piracy signed with Cuba, they can be tried by the Cuban Revolutionary Government, Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco has said.

He went to the Interior Ministry today to discuss the issue with his fellow minister. [Begin recording] [Question] Sir, according to the agreement on air piracy signed with Cuba, could the hijackers be returned to our country or could Venezuela request their extradition?

[Answer] The agreement was signed in 1973 for a 5-year period. It was renewed on (?11) October 1979. Therefore, it is in full effect and it says that the two nations vow either to try the alleged guilty parties or to return them. Therefore, pursuant to the agreement, they can be tried in Cuban courts. [end recording]

LEFTWING GROUPS FORM 'ALTERNATIVE FRONT'

PA102205 Paris AFP in Spanish 2359 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Caracas, 9 Nov (AFP)--The leftwing "Alternative Front" [frente de alternativa] led by Jose Vicente Rangel, a former socialist presidential candidate, has been formed here by several small organizations and some personalities.

Rangel was the presidential candidate of the Marxist Movement for Socialism (MAS) in 1973 and 1978. However, this past year he has noticeably separated himself from the MAS which is now building up Teodoro Petkoff (president) and Pompeyo Marquez (secretary general) as presidential figures.

Among Rangel's followers are small organizations and independent figures of the Venezuelan leftwing who agree with him that the left should propose a sort of "front of national unity" that would welcome dissenters from the main political parties.

The latter, the ruling COPEI and Democratic Action [AD], the social democratic opposition party, have controlled over 80 percent of the electorate in the last decade.

The MAS, which is the largest leftwing force, seeks to be a clearly leftist option and is not hiding its desire to lead the left.

In what was virtually a ceremony to proclaim the "new option," Rangel repeatedly talked about the need to struggle for solutions to the people's problems and did not concern himself yet with the electoral climate for the 1983 general elections.

He also spoke in favor of nominating a single leftwing candidate when the time comes to provide a real alternative to AD and COPEI.

The leftwing ran four candidates in the last election and obtained less than 13 percent of the votes.

Rangel's supporters include the ultraleftist Socialist League, one of the factions of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left; Radical Cause, which controls the union of steelworkers of the country's southwest; the communist Unitarian Vanguard, a splinter of Muscovite communism; and approximately 6 of the nation's 200 congressmen.

USSR TRADE TREATY WITHDRAWN FROM ASSEMBLY

PA112056 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1832 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Panama City, 11 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--As a result of the wave of protests against the Panamanian-Soviet commercial agreement signed in 1979, Commerce and Industries Minister Arturo Melo announced today that he will withdraw it from the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, where it had been submitted for approval.

The National Council of Private Enterprise [CONEP] closed the chain of protest against the agreement today with a communique in which it affirmed that the accord signed with the Soviet Union "could be detrimental for Panama."

The agreement was signed in October 1979 and has been in "provisional effect" since then, but it was only a few weeks ago that its existence was made public. The CONEP said that the agreement was "signed and implemented provisionally without complying with the formalities of the national constitution" and protested that the document concedes diplomatic privileges and immunities to the Soviet officials.

So far it is not known if the Soviet Union has opened the corresponding commercial office in Panama or whether there have been any commercial transactions under the agreement.

The CONEP asked the assembly to reject the agreement and the executive branch to suspend its provisional enforcement. According to representative Mayin Correa, Minister Melo said that a renegotiation of the agreement with the Soviet Union is being sought.

In addition to commercial and economic reasons, the protest campaign against the agreement has included political reasons.

In its communique and in a news conference which its directors held today, the CONEP said that "the experience in other countries clearly indicates that the Soviet Union uses its diplomatic officials to interfere in the internal affairs of the states in which they are stationed to undermine their political, social, and economic systems."

Minister Melo Comments

PA121325 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The draft of the commercial treaty with the Soviet Union was withdrawn today from the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives for more thorough study, Commerce and Industry Minister Arturo Melo told Televisora Nacional today. Minister Melo admitted he had not read the text of the treaty signed by the executive in October 1979.

[Begin recording] [Question] Following opposition to the treaty by several organizations, such as the National Council of Private Enterprise and the Panama Chamber of Construction, what attitude will the government take now in regard to this agreement?

[Answer] I sent a letter to Assembly President Luis de Leon Arias asking him to return the draft to the Commerce and Industry Ministry for further analysis and renegotiation with the Soviet Union.

[Question] Does withdrawal of the agreement from the assembly to the Commerce Ministry mean total elimination of the agreement?

[Answer] Not necessarily. I took over the ministry last April and the agreement had been signed in October 1979. Frankly, I have not read the text of it. We must analyze it thoroughly and renegotiate it with them. We shall do all this before giving an opinion. [end recording]

INTEGRATION BANK GOVERNORS TO MEET 15 NOV

PA110025 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1349 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] In view of the failure of the meeting held here, the Central American economy ministers will meet in San Jose, Costa Rica, on Saturday, according to Costa Rican Economy Minister Jose Miguel Alfaro.

The official said that the meeting will be at the level of governors of the Central American Bank of Economic Integration [BCIE]. One of the purposes of the meeting will be to study the restrictive measures that Costa Rica and Nicaragua have imposed on their imports.

Alfaro stated: As BCIE governors we will work on an agreement to give the bank a specific mandate so that it can initiate and conclude negotiations with international credit organizations to secure resources for the financing of the balance of payment deficits of the five countries of the area.

Alfaro noted that the restrictive measures applied by his government are temporary and that these measures are not harming the economy of the region and that for this reason it is very unlikely that they will be suspended. The other countries should understand our position and not demand that we suspend our measures since the purpose of these measures is to strengthen Costa Rica's economy which has been seriously affected in the past several months. He added that at this moment, the five countries of the region, instead of exerting pressure on one another, should join efforts to face the present world crisis which daily affects the Central American economy.

Alfaro stated: Oil price increases and the exaggerated price increases of products from the industrialized countries require the efforts and solidarity of the five countries of the region to be able to face this difficult situation.

COSTA RICA

SECURITY MINISTER DISCUSSES BORDER INCIDENTS

PA111611 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc said yesterday that some Nicaraguan authorities are ignoring the border treaty between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

This is surmised from statements they have made and from the fact that they are demanding toll payments and permits to cross the San Juan River, Arguedas added. The treaty is quite clear; it grants all sorts of guarantees to Costa Rica to use the right bank of the river without having to ask for permits or to pay tolls, he said.

Colonel (Sidar) Ulate, deputy director of the civil guard, left over the weekend with a contingent of 80 men to reassure the area's inhabitants, Arguedas reported. Cabins will be built in the Sarapiqui-San Juan River border area and civil guards will be stationed there permanently to keep watch for possible incidents. They have been given radios and this has allowed us to determine that everything is normal there.

A Nicaraguan helicopter has been flying over the area where the Sandinist garrison is stationed. The garrison has caused serious incidents by repeatedly harassing Costa Rican Health Ministry personnel working on the Costa Rican side, but troops have apparently been replaced after spending 4 months there. This is a show of goodwill and cooperation, Arguedas said.

There has been no official response yet to the protest lodged by the Costa Rican Government, the minister reported.

EL SALVADOR

PEASANTS REPORTEDLY DECLARE 'FREE TERRITORY'

PA120211 Paris AFP in Spanish 0139 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Nov (AFP)--Peasants "affiliated" with guerrilla groups in the rural area in San Vicente Department, 50 miles east of here, have declared their places of residence "free territory," San Salvador's EL MUNDO reports here today.

Nevertheless, the report was denied here today by army spokesman who claim to have complete control of the region.

Reports circulated since early this morning in San Salvador say that rebel groups and army units are fighting in the slopes of San Vicente Volcano and that the two sides have suffered at least 20 casualties. This report was not confirmed by the armed forces.

Reports say that many residents in the zone, whose number has been estimated at some 5,000, mostly peasants who do not belong to any political organization, have had to flee and seek refuge in urban areas to avoid being caught in the fighting.

According to the newspaper, the peasants in this sector seek to carry out their normal activities, but do not allow the presence of strangers into "their territory."

In recent days there have been reports of large-scale operations in this department but the armed forces have remained strictly silent on the matter. An officer consulted by newsmen said that the army could release a communique on the situation at any moment.

Unconfirmed reports state that San Vicente has been one of the most important rebel centers in recent months. It has been asserted that the peasants living close to the Panamerican Highway operate armed along the road and attack vehicles which are then placed across the road as barricades.

PEASANTS GROUP DEMANDS SALARY INCREASE, BENEFITS

PA120316 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2322 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Committee of Peasant Unity of El Salvador (CUCES) has demanded that the government increase the minimum salary of rural workers in view of their difficult and desperate situation of hunger, misery and exploitation.

CUCES also demands respect for the right of the laborers to belong to free labor organizations. The demand, coming on the eve of the cotton, coffee and sugar harvest season in El Salvador, presents a difficult situation for the regime.

The committee is composed by the Farm Workers Federation, the Revolutionary Peasant Movement and the Salvadoran Association of Agricultural Workers and Peasants, all members of the leftist People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR). The BPR, in turn, is a member of the opposition's Revolutionary Democratic Front.

The workers are demanding salaries of 16.50 colones ($6.60) for those working 8-hour days in the sugar harvest or in cotton or coffee picking. For last year's harvest season, the government established a minimum salary of 14.25 colones ($5.70) for the picking of cotton and coffee. The salary for sugar harvest workers was somewhat less.

In addition to the salary demands, the peasants are demanding that the owners pay them $2.20 in food expenses for every workday.

The committee has noted that it has yet to receive an answer from the Salvadoran labor authorities and it has appealed to the rural workers to struggle militantly to obtain the satisfaction of their just demands.

FARN REINCORPORATED INTO DRU; DISAGREEMENT SOLVED

PA111824 Paris AFP in Spanish 1715 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 11 Nov (AFP)--The reincorporation of the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] into the Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU] of the Salvadoran left was announced today in a communique released by the DRU. This solves the disagreement that led the FARN to leave the DRU, the principal guerrillas forces leadership established last May.

The DRU communique reaffirms the "complete validity of the documents of 22 May" in which it was decided to form this organization with "single political and military strategy and tactics."

The communique also announced the adoption of "ideological and organization measures to deepen and strengthen confidence among leaders and cadres of the different parties."

The communique added that the FARN recognized "the grave error committed" by withdrawing from the DRU, thereby making "a great contribution to the process of uniting the people for the conquest of power."

FPL DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN ATTACK ON MAJANO

PA112243 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1756 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] A press bulletin released by the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) and sent to our news center, states that this organization had nothing to do with the criminal attack against Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the revolutionary government junta.

The bulletin adds: We ask the people not to let themselves be deceived by these confusing maneuvers and to learn to identify the criminal actions of the counterrevolutionaries.

ANDES 21 JUNE PROTESTS ARRESTS, VIOLENCE

PA082308 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1745 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Report by unidentified member of 21 June National Association of Salvadoran Teachers--live via telephone]

[Text] The executive council of the 21 June National Association of Salvadoran Teachers [ANDES 21 June] through its press secretariat reports the arrest of teacher Bonifacio Mendoza Sanchez Jr, 48. He was arrested in Bolivar Park on 3 November as he was waiting to take a bus to work at the urban unified coeducational Juan Diaz School in Chilquipan, La Libertad Department.

In view of this new outrage against teachers, ANDES 21 June asks the Christian Democratic junta and the authorities to release this teacher.

ANDES 21 June is also very worried about the whereabouts of 14 teachers detained in the past few days and of some 90 who are missing.

Our secretariat also strongly protests the arrest of reporter Francisco Quezada, who is being held by the treasury police in San Salvador. We also request his immediate release and voice solidarity with all the news media. We also voice our solidarity with the persecuted church of the poor in El Salvador following the latest attack on the Belgian priests' home in Zacamil. We report that since 3 November the Jose Simeon Canas Catholic University has been surrounded by the military. Therefore, our association repudiates and condemns any outrage against it and demands an end to the siege of the university.

ANDES 21 June demands an end to repression of teachers and students and the immediate release of the companeros who have been arrested. Thank you.

TREASURY POLICE DENY ARRESTING REPORTER QUEZADA

PA091252 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 6 Nov 80 p 3

[Excerpts] The treasury police have denied the arrest or torture by specialists in "political torment" of free lance journalist Francisco Quezada. After his arrest by soldiers in San Vicente last weekend, Quezada was taken to the treasury police in San Salvador.

On Monday evening, his parents went to the treasury police to request his release but, as in all previously reported cases, the authorities denied having him. The "crime" committed by the journalist is that he interviewed guerrilla chieftains in the San Vincente hills. His pictures and film were confiscated by the army.

Last Tuesday Quezada's parents held a news conference at the archbishopric's legal assistance office during which they disclosed details on Quezada's arrest. They want the government junta to immediately release the journalist.

About 2 weeks ago, a Swedish television reporter was arrested for the same "crime" in Morazan and diplomatic pressure later brought about his release. It is expected that the junta will order Quezada's immediate release.

GUATEMALA

ASSURANCES OF IMPARTIAL ELECTIONS REITERATED

PA091918 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 30 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] President Romeo Lucas Garcia will guarantee to political parties the freedom to support whatever candidates they choose in the upcoming elections without pressure of any kind, whether these candidates are civilians or military personnel.

This statement was made by Carlos Toledo Vielman, public relations secretary of the presidency, who emphasized that the president of the republic is faithfully complying with the requirements of the constitution in every respect.

Toledo Vielman said, that based on the constitution, President Lucas will guarantee that all aspects of the upcoming general elections take place with utmost clarity and purity.

The president will also prevent any attempts to cause problems that would hinder the course of the elections because this is the only way in which the people can express their desires and thereby bring to the presidency of the nation a person who is considered competent.

Candidates May Be Civilian or Military

Legally registered political parties may propose either a military or civilian citizen for the presidency of the republic without problems of any kind, as they have done in the past.

This is an advantage of free democratic interplay. The parties may choose candidates from any position, professionals from any field or military career officers. This is up to each party.

It should be noted, Toledo Vielman continued, that on his assumption of power, President Lucas Garcia promised to work toward a political opening in which the various sectors of Guatemala would be represented.

For this reason, the registration of four new parties was authorized. These four provide total coverage, making it possible for citizens to bring the candidate of their choice to power.

For example, we have the Christian Democratic Party, which is center-leftist, the rightist National Liberation Movement, the Revolutionary Party (PR), the Institutional Democratic Party (PID), the Nationalist Authentic Central (CAN), the National Unity Front (FUN), and the United Revolutionary Front (FUR), all of which represent the many Guatemalan sectors.

No Discrimination in Voting

Asked by reporters whether it would be possible for the subversive groups to vote for particular presidential candidates, Toledo Vielman said there is no discrimination in the voting.

It is probable, he said, that persons belonging to those clandestine groups will cast their votes. Therefore, they will be able to see firsthand that the people will choose the person desired.

For this reason, they should put down their arms and take the path of dialogue in response to the invitation issued on several occasions by President Lucas Garcia, Toledo Vielman concluded.

GOVERNMENT FORCES STEP UP SEARCH FOR GUERRILLAS

PA111613 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1958 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] This weekend government security forces stepped up their search operation in Western Guatemala for the groups of guerrillas who have been sighted in Solola and El Quiche Departments. According to last-minute reports, the guerrillas held meetings in several towns around Lake Atitlan. According to reports from Solola, one of these meetings was held in Santa Clara la Laguna. Military forces are combing this region and the surrounding areas, but it is not yet known if any clash has occurred. The search operation will continue all week.

HONDURAS

INCIDENT LEADS TO REINFORCING BORDER WITH NICARAGUA

PA120240 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0125 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 11 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Government announced tonight that it has reinforced its border with Nicaragua, while reiterating both its decision to safeguard its territory and its peaceful vocation toward all peoples.

According to a Foreign Ministry communique, the border with Nicaragua is being reinforced because two planes bombed Honduran territory on 9 November and a Nicaraguan helicopter, the three persons on board and their equipment were captured on Honduran territory.

The communique also says that a strong protest has been presented to the Nicaraguan Government for the above-mentioned incidents, as the belief had been that the circumstances that previously served to explain certain unforeseeable developments had already been overcome.

The document also warns that the border is being reinforced because it is believed that never before had actions occurred of the magnitude and danger of those that occurred on the 9th.

According to the communique, the Honduran towns of Duyure and San Marcos de Colon on the border with Nicaragua in Choluteca Department were overflown at low altitude by two planes that came from Nicaragua.

A Nicaraguan helicopter, type H-500C, manned by Enrique Venerio Rodriguez, who was accompanied by Capt Roberto Sanchez and another individual who claims to be a newsman, named Carlos Duran Palaviccinni, landed that same day in Duyure.

The Honduran Army captured the helicopter and seized its equipment, which included an Uzi submachinegun, a 9-mm Czechoslovak submachinegun, a .38-caliber revolver, a camera, a road map and an air navigation chart.

According to the Foreign Ministry, two planes dropped 12 bombs between the towns of Tempisque and Orlica, in San Antonio de Flores and then arrived in Oropoli, El Paraiso Department, in the east.

According to Foreign Ministry sources, a cable was received, but this was after the incident had already occurred.

This agency has also been told that there has been no official contact with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto, as was previously reported here in the certainty that an urgent meeting would be held today someplace along the border.

There has been no information on whether the captured helicopter's crew will be released shortly and the aircraft returned, since additional investigations are being conducted.

The communique's affirmation that the incident is regarded as important and dangerous, the reinforcements sent to the border and the reiteration that the territorial integrity will be safeguarded point to the fact that the Honduran Government is worried. The Nicaraguan Government is apparently still trying to explain to that of Honduras that its pilots were not familiar with the territorial line. During the first months of the Sandinist revolution's victory, Honduras and Nicaragua experienced serious tensions. Their ambassadors charged persecution by police and their border troops exchanged shots frequently.

Nicaraguan Charge Recalled

PA110232 Paris AFP in Spanish 0214 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 10 Nov (AFP)--The Nicaraguan Government this afternoon urgently recalled its charge d'affaires in Honduras, Rodolfo Jimenez, official sources reported here today. The charge has been recalled at a time when the Honduran Government has raised charges over alleged violations of its airspace by Nicaraguan planes.

As of now, the reasons for recalling the charge for consultations are not known, but it is believed that it is related to the incidents which have been reported here today.

Meanwhile, the Honduran Government announced that it will announce at any moment the Honduran Foreign Ministry's official protest to Nicaragua.

MINISTER ISSUES ULTIMATUM TO STRIKING NURSES

PA070442 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2021 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Public Health Minister Dr Juan Andonie Fernandez today gave the striking nurses 24 hours to return to work or else he will have to take other measures, which he did not specify. As for the possibility of intervention by the security forces, Dr Andonie said he had nothing to do with the security forces.

According to reports, Dr Andonie was trying to get President Policarpo Paz Garcia to solve the problem, but indications are that his efforts have failed inasmuch as the central government has only approved a 3-million-lempira wage increase, which is equivalent to 33 percent, instead of the 9 million that the nurses are demanding.

The situation could worsen if the nurses from the social security make good on their threat to join the strike.

NICARAGUA

PAPER REPORTS 9 NOV CLASH ALONG HONDURAN BORDER

PA102341 Paris AFP in Spanish 2120 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Managua, 10 Nov (AFP)--Quoting an official source, the newspaper EL NUEVO DIARIO reported here today that an invading force of about 50 men coming from Honduras clashed with Sandinist government forces on Sunday. The clash took place near the border town of Macuelizo, about 370 km northeast of Managua. According to the same source, one Nicaraguan soldier and one militia member were killed during the clash. Some of the members of the invading group were surrounded by the Sandinist army which is now preparing to wipe them out with the help of the militias, it has been reported.

The newspaper quotes as its source Carlos Gonzalez, director of the border guards operating along the Honduran border. The invaders reportedly tried to attack the Nicaraguan Army's post at Macuelizo, but were repulsed in their first attempt.

Meanwhile, Nicaraguan Air Force units were conducting reconnaissance flights over the area on Sunday afternoon. A group of the attackers which was trying to get back to Honduras lost its way and was trapped. Nicaraguan Army reinforcements are expected today in the area.

The Honduran-Nicaraguan border area has been the scene of various clashes between the former Somozist guards, who have bases in Honduran territory, and Sandinist forces.

LEADERS DISCUSS MDN RALLY, BORDER INCIDENTS

PA112006 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0230 GMT 11 Nov 80

[News conference over a national radio and television network, by members of the National Reconstruction Government junta Arturo Cruz, Moises Hassan, Sergio Ramirez, Daniel Ortega and Rafael Cordova Rivas; and Interior Minister Tomas Borge, Defense Minister Humberto Ortega, Director General of State Security Lenin Cerna and Joaquin Cuadra, deputy defense minister and chief of the general staff, at unspecified location--live]

[Excerpts] [Cordova Rivas] Heroic Nicaraguan people: The National Reconstruction Government junta is addressing you tonight to give you an accurate explanation of certain events that have taken place in Nicaragua, which we feel compelled to do.

Due to national security reasons, which will be explained fully later on, it was decided not to authorize a political rally organized by the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] in the city of Nandaime on Sunday, 9 November. For the same national security reasons, we asked the country's media not to report on the Nandaime rally which had been prohibited. Although for the most part the national media was very responsive to the government's request, there was a certain amount of disregard for this government measure which was taken in accordance with the national laws.

I would now like to give the floor to the defense minister, Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega, and the interior minister, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge, who will give you a rundown on the armed clashes on the northern border. Thank you and good night.

[Humberto Ortega] As all the Nicaraguan people know, there are reactionary sectors interested in creating problems for our people during their process of national reconstruction. We all know that one of the pillars of the national reconstruction process, promoted by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and firmly supported by the National Reconstruction Government junta, is unity of all honest, patriotic and revolutionary Nicaraguans.

The reactionary sectors abroad, supported by the most reactionary sectors of imperialism, have carried out a number of activities aimed at weakening national unity throughout this year of our revolutionary government, this year of the Sandinist process, to enable them to carry out aggressive plans against our revolution.

On Sunday, 9 November, we observed with some concern the insistance on defending a rally to be held in Nandaime by the MDN leaders. We had reports from reliable sources through the state security apparatus that on that day attempts would be made to present, particularly to the public abroad, an atmosphere of instability based on civic--allegedly civic, that is--political and military activities.

All of this is permissible because of the [word indistinct] of the climate of understanding (?created) in Nicaragua to carry out our revolutionary process of national reconstruction.

Faced with this situation, our government took steps which are now public knowledge, and precisely on that Sunday at 0515 the border post of Santa Maria was attacked by 40-50 counterrevolutionaries armed with Fal, M-16 and Garand M-1 rifles. In that attack the companero who was in charge of the border post was killed. His throat was slit with a bayonet, which shows that he had been taken prisoner and later murdered. Two members of the Sandinist People's Militia and another companero were wounded, the latter seriously.

On the side of the counterrevolutionaries, one man was reported killed. He was wearing sergeant's stripes similar to those worn by the former guardsmen and the Honduran Army. He was carrying an M-16 rifle and 4 handgrenades, which were confiscated.

When a helicopter approached them at 0715, the enemy fled in the direction of the town of Zapotal, 5 km southeast of Santa Maria on the border with Honduras. Throughout the afternoon the air force continued its pursuit of the counterrevolutionaries, but when night fell the latter managed to fall back to their camps, which are evidently in Honduran territory.

We must also explain that on 8 November, that is, the previous day, a jet--apparently a fighter plane, because its wings are arrow-shaped and it's painted dark gray--overflew the 1st Battalion of the Sandinist People's Army in Chinandega. It was flying westbound at a height of approximately 300 meters.

On the same Sunday, 9 November, at 0550 hours, while the clash at Santa Maria was taking place, a silver-colored 2-engine plane with [word indistinct] wings overflew the 1st Battalion in Chinandega. At 1600 hours it overflew Leon, and then again at 1617 headed in the opposite direction back, toward the 1st Battalion in Chinandega.

On that same day another plane, a 4-engine silver-colored plane with long, low wings overflew the city of Leon. It was flying at low speed from east to west.

These activities preceded the attack on Santa Maria and coincided with the time the alleged rally in Nandaime was scheduled to be held.

It must also be mentioned that on Friday, 7 November, at 1930 hours in Penas Blancas [words indistinct] in the northern part of the country, a group of men armed with Fal and Galil rifles and dressed in olive drab went to the home of Maria Teresa de Palma looking for companero and collaborator Gabriel Moreno [words indistinct]. The men identified themselves as former guardsmen and then withdrew in the direction they came from, toward (Ayataria) in Honduran territory, where a camp of former guardsmen was located earlier.

We detected this activity and concluded that a plan to destabilize the country was set up for that day.

Now Companero Tomas is going to refer to other [word indistinct] which reaffirm my statements.

[Borge] To understand what the government junta has said and what Humberto explained, something very important would have to be added. In our eagerness to maintain national unity, we summoned the MDN leaders, including Engineer Robelo, and talked with them. We told them in advance that armed activities were planned against our revolution and our country. We explained this to them, even violating security laws to some extent. However, for the sake of maintaining, of giving an explanation . . . [changes thought] as to why we banned the activities in Nandaime, we told them we knew armed activities were planned on the northern border.

We even mentioned the northern border. Furthermore, we told them that other counter-revolutionary plans of the same nature were afoot but that probably--we did not want to tell them certainly--this activity would most probably take place Sunday. I told Robelo: You would have a hard time explaining why you were carrying out this activity in Nandaime while our country was being attacked. We even did them the favor of telling them this. We not only banned [the rally] but gave them an explanation.

They insisted on going ahead with it. In practice, and despite our warnings, provocative activities were carried out by some MDN members, especially in Managua, here in Managua, on the afternoon of 7 November, by MDN elements. Even after our warning that our country was going to be attacked . . . . It looked like a coincidence. We cannot assert that the MDN elements knew about this. Well, they knew what we had told them. However, we do not rule out the possibility that elements infiltrated into the MDN took advantage of the situation to make their political activities coincide with the armed attack.

Anyway, on that day some MDN elements blocked traffic and caused disorders in front of the MDN headquarters. As a result, the youths of the 19 July Sandinist Youth took to the streets and some disturbances ensued, but the police arrived and managed to control the situation. That same night the MDN members burned a Sandinist flag. This triggered a reaction from the boys of the Sandinist Youth. The police had already withdrawn, believing the situation was under control.

Provocations continued after midnight Saturday. MDN groups were ready to take to the streets. They had placed a black ribbon on a Nicaraguan flag, which, according to them, was to denote mourning. In addition, they continued distributing leaflets announcing the rally in Nandaime. This was Saturday night, after it had been decided, and they had been told, that the rally could not be held.

The police arrived and warned them that the rally was illegal; that they could not distribute propaganda about it and that the very same meeting they were holding--a sort of mini-rally in front of the MDN headquarters--was a disruption of public order and a challenge to the decisions of the government junta.

In every case they responded with insults and aggressive attitudes, with incredible insults, because they even called them savage troops. Even when I talked on the phone with some of these gentlemen, they told me: The Sandinist hordes are here in an attempt to establish a parallel between savage mobs [turbas] and our companeros who were composed of Lumpen--prostitutes, thieves, people from all strata of society. [as heard] And these were young students with a very different moral quality, so there was no room for comparison. These comparisons were truly offensive.

Furthermore, it is worth noting that the long list of attacks Commander Humberto Ortega referred to coincided with military activities by the Honduran Army. To us it is absolutely incongruous and illogical for them to go around carrying out patrol activities on the border. We are just going to mention here two patrol activities the Honduran Armed Forces have carried out there: on 11/10/80 [as heard] there was a movement of Honduran troops on the border areas up to the confluence of the Torondano River; on 5/11/80 [as heard] 50 men in front of Santo Tomas del Norte, in Honduran territory--I refer to the Honduran Army--aside from other movements. [as heard]

We in Nicaragua keep seeing activities of the former national guardsmen, who calmly move about there.

Commander Ortega reports flights of planes on the northern border, of helicopters and planes flying over our territory. We suppose the Honduran Government is not violating our territory; that some of those light planes are understood to belong to Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries. But then how can light planes and helicopters fly from Honduran territory and how can national guardsmen mobilize and attack our borders without the Honduran Army discovering the presence of these armed, counterrevolutionary, former national guardsmen?

On the other hand, we know where they are assembled. We in Nicaragua know where they are assembled, where they have their camps. We will ask the Honduran Government through the government junta.

We will ask them how is it possible that, having troops there, which are mobilized, that they cannot detect the presence of armed, counterrevolutionary national guardsmen when we see them every day and when, with an incredible frequency, they attack our country and murder our companeros. In view of such a situation, the Honduran Government will have to give a logical, sensible explanation.

What attitude has Nicaragua adopted in regard to Honduras? (?It has assumed) an attitude of great patience, an attitude of, let us say, cordiality toward the Honduran Government.

[Humberto Ortega] We wish to report that on the same day, in connection with these incidents in Santa Maria, we sent Companero Capt Roberto Sanchez to take a newsman to the area in a helicopter. We have received the following report, one of three:

On 10 November at 0800 near (Buyuru), Honduras, a (?Huey) helicopter was captured along with the pilot, Capt Roberto Sanchez Ramirez, pilot Ernesto (Venerio) and newsman Carlos Blas (Chiyihuilli), who were captured by an Honduran Army patrol. We sent Captain Sanchez with this newsman to cover the situation that was developing in Santa Maria.

According to a peasant and a companero border guard who were in the area, they saw a helicopter traveling toward Honduras. We believe, we are sure, that the companero pilot lost his way. It is necessary to point out that at this time of year, especially in November, there is bad weather there. There was even an accident to one of the helicopters that was (?tracking) the Somozists in Sunday's operations, but luckily the companeros did not kill themselves since one of the helicopters which lost control regained it when it landed and the companeros were only slightly injured. But we thought they became lost looking for the town and went into Honduras. It is common for helicopter pilots to land in a village to reorient themselves, to find their course again, and it is possible this is what happened because it was seen landing more or less in the area indicated here.

We, our government, reported the case. Through the respective channels, our government junta informed the Honduran Government and, up to this point in the afternoon, there has been absolutely no response from the Honduran Army or Government.

[Filadelfo Martinez of the ASSOCIATED PRESS] Today Robelo announced here in Managua in a report carried by a Costa Rican radio station that he was going to file a suit against the Sandinist Youth for the attack on the MDN headquarters and that he was going to appeal to the Supreme Court of Justice the decree which prohibited the MDN's meeting in Nandaime. He also said that we have gone from one dictatorship to another. What do you have to say about this?

[Humberto Ortega] Robelo's statements are contradictory. He says that what we have here is a dictatorship, a totalitarian state, yet he is free to make accusations against the government. This is a contradiction because if we had a dictatorship, he would not be allowed to make any accusations against the government. As you can see, he is free to make all the accusations he wants. We have a judicial branch which has full autonomy to receive all the accusations submitted by any citizen. This proves that we do have democracy and freedom in our country.

[Cordova Rivas] I would like to add that in the interview with Robelo carried by television channel 6 and Peruvian television, Robelo uses terms which should be a matter of concern for all Nicaraguans. The terms are so outrageous. The fact that he says that what we have here is a dictatorship; that Fidel Castro and the Cubans are running our country; that what we have here is a Marxist-Leninist tyranny which has deprived Nicaraguans of their freedom and rights, makes it seem to me that he is using the same language that this so-called Juan Carlos used in his communique to which Commander Tomas Borge has already referred. It also reminds us of the language used by the enemies of the revolution who are asking the United States to take strong measures against the communist dictatorship in our country. What we feel is serious about all this is that by assuming a position which gradually establishes conditions through that line of reasoning, our country could become vulnerable to that type of aggression and these positions would justify it.

Therefore, it is necessary to make the people understand that those using that type of language and justifying it are not necessarily hurting FSLN or the Nicaraguan revolutionary government, but Nicaragua as a free and sovereign country.

[Carlos Guadamuz of La Voz de Nicaragua] I would like to ask two questions: As we have noticed, the Honduran Government has maintained a permissive attitude regarding the activities going on in the northern border. I would like to know what is going to happen if Honduras continues to permit, encourage and promote these counterrevolutionary activities? My next question concerns the newspaper LA PRENSA which has been manipulating statements made by members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction to make it appear as if they were contradicting one another. In view of the current situation and for the benefit of the people, could you tell us what is the opinion of the government junta regarding the manipulation of news and the alleged contradictions?

[Cordoba Rivas] Regarding the first question, the Nicaraguan Government is going to try to make the Honduran Government understand that it should control the counterrevolutionary genocidal forces stationed in their country. We are going to use every diplomatic means to make clear to the Honduran Government that it is its obligation to see that our borders are not violated. We are going to try to make the Honduran Government understand the importance of this and of the need for the Honduran public forces to find a way to control those gangs from crossing the border into our territory. In relation to the second question, I can assure you that there is no division among the members of the government junta. Never before has the government junta been so united, so solid and aware of its responsibility as it is now. All problems are discussed by all the members of the government junta and, as a general rule, all decisions are approved by all its members. In addition, we all assume the responsibility for the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

JUNTA MEMBERS, ROBELO INTERVIEWED ON PERUVIAN TV

PA101554 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0830 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 10 Nov (EFE)--Alfonso Robelo, who has been a leader of the Nicaraguan opposition since withdrawing from the government junta, said last night on a Peruvian television program that the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN] is trying to impose a totalitarian regime in his country and that Nicaragua is a satellite of Cuba.

Moises Hassan, member of the junta of national reconstruction, said the Cuban revolution has influenced the Nicaraguan process because of the "generous and disinterested manner in which it came to his country's aid.

The program "Testimonio," on Lima's channel 4 television, also presented on Sunday night other interviews of Cesar Hildebrandt, its correspondent in Nicaragua, with Nicaraguan Government junta members Daniel Ortega, Arturo Cruz and Sergio Ramirez.

Robelo, a former member of the junta, made serious charges against the FSLN National Directorate, describing its nine members as "Marxist-Leninists, that is, communists by conviction, who use the garb of Sandinists as a cover because they are aware that there is an antidictatorial and anticommunist feeling in Nicaragua."

"I have personally experienced all these things and that is why I make this charge so emphatically," said Robelo, who withdrew from the government junta in April along with Violeta de Chamorro.

"We have emerged from one dictatorship and entered another," said Robelo, leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, a party that describes itself as social democratic. The party has become the junta's most insistent opponent.

Robelo said that Nicaragua is not governed by the junta but by the FSLN National Directorate, whose nine members consult with Fidel Castro. "There is a clear leader: Fidel Castro," Robelo said.

The politician said decisions reached by the junta were subsequently submitted for consultation and returned totally modified "in accordance with the Cuban line."

Robelo cited the Nicaraguan UN vote on the Afghanistan issue as an example. "The junta decided to condemn the invasion, but its decision was subject to consultations and it was changed to an abstention," he said. "Another case is the Costa Rican candidacy. Cuba manipulated Grenada, then Guyana, and then Nicaragua appears playing the same satellite role," he added. "Nicaragua has become a satellite of a satellite of the Soviet Union, that is, Cuba," he charged.

Robelo said the FSLN has taken possession of the arms of the revolution by force "when these arms belong to all the people who fought against Somoza." "It cannot be said that the FSLN is the revolution; this is a great mistake. The people are the ones who risked their lives," he added.

In commenting on the prohibition on the demonstration his party was to have staged last week in Nandaime, Robelo said the FSLN is afraid of these demonstrations of democratic force. "They are willing to prevent us from going to Nandaime with the brute force of the weapons and their power," he said. "Those who have the weapons are Marxist-Leninists and they want to impose a totalitarian regime here," he remarked.

Robelo added that the nine FSLN commanders are the ones who rule the country and who have forced the junta to remain in power until 1985, when elections will be held in Nicaragua. However, Robelo said he has heard that the Sandinist commanders commented that these elections will be held between the FSLN and "its aligned allies."

"This country will never be rebuilt with the FSLN dictatorship which we have in Nicaragua, and for this reason we will have unprecedented economic crises," he warned. Robelo said the only path is the people's pressure and the hope that here are "honest men" in the FSLN government.

Moises Hassan acknowledged Cuba's influence on the Nicaraguan revolution. "It is obvious that we have been influenced by various revolutionary and not-so-revolutionary processes in Latin America and in other parts of the world," he said. "The Cuban revolution has influenced us with its teachings, mistakes and successes in order to correct some and to expand the others," he added.

Hassan stressed: "We will not deny that another way in which the Cuban revolution has influenced our process has been through the generosity and unselfish aid it has showered on us in its effort to help us. It is only in this sense that we admit the influence of the Cuban revolution," Hassan said.

According to the government junta member, the Nicaraguan revolution will not make one of the Cuban revolution's mistakes--that of not stimulating its technicians enough.

As to the revolution's ideology, Sergio Ramirez said the Nicaraguan process has a clear ideological orientation: a Sandinist orientation based on a social pole with popular roots and another pole aimed at recovery of national sovereignty. "It is an ideology nourished by other ideologies and by the interpretation of history of thinkers like Marx," Ramirez explained.

Hassan, for his part, added that it is "perfectly logical" to use Marxism as a "work tool, alongside any other ideological contribution that serves the interests of the revolution."

Ramirez commented that "we do not fear the word socialism, if that is a concept that we can oppose to the ideology that existed under Somoza."

Regarding restrictions on press freedom, Ortega said he thinks these limitations exist everywhere in the world. In the specific case of LA PRENSA, Ortega said the revolution has the will to let this newspaper exist.

Ramirez said limitations on press freedom are related to the country's situation. "We are proud of the press freedom our revolution can offer, even to its enemies, who have and will have a voice here."

Arturo Cruz denied that Robelo's and Mrs Chamorro's withdrawal from the junta has meant a hardening of the revolution's radical line, and cited as evidence the fact that he, a member of the Conservative Party, is part of the junta. "All of us are aware that there was social injustice in the country and that this must be rectified, and all of us share the idea that we must close ranks behind the fatherland to accomplish the profound transformations required," he said.

Hassan noted that he cannot think of any winner but the FSLN in the 1985 elections. "I completely rule out a victory by Robelo in 1985 because it would be absolutely preposterous for the people to elect to return to the past," he said.

To explain the rejoicing in Nicaragua at the news of Somoza's death, Ortega said that "justice was done to a criminal, a beast, an animal, who had no objection to dismembering our country." "We had nothing to do with his death except to the extent that we felt solidarity with the commando group that carried out the execution," he added.

Ramirez denied that Nicaragua is helping the Salvadoran guerrillas. "Our responsibility is to strengthen and consolidate our process. We would in no way risk this by actions abroad," he said.

Regarding charges that a society akin to Cuba's is being established in Nicaragua--with plans to establish a Sandinist party, a single workers federation and the defense committees--Hassan noted that "the goals of our revolution are being achieved through the people's will." "If we reached that system and the system bore any similiarity with what they have in Cuba, it would be because of the people's will," he stressed.

WORKERS FEDERATION ISSUES CALL FOR LABOR UNITY

PA051746 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The Sandinist Workers Federation [CST] has issued a formal call to all the labor organizations in the country seeking the integration of the Nicaraguan workers into a single labor federation that will struggle for their social, economic and educational improvement in a legitimate way and without any deceit. According to CST Secretary General Ivan Garcia, the mass organizations are responding to this call. Regarding this, there will be general meetings today at the Union of Managua Drivers, and the labor union at the plywood company and tomorrow at the Carnic [a slaughter house in Managua] Labor Union. At the same time, the CST secretariat for organization has appointed a committee to visit all those labor unions which are interested in joining the great unitary movement of the Nicaraguan workers.

We will now listen to CST Secretary General Ivan Garcia who will comment on this matter:

[Begin recording] The CST recently issued a call to the Nicaraguan working class aimed at focusing the attention of the workers on the main problems of the revolution which must be faced by the Nicaraguan working class. We made this call to get the other labor unions in the country involved in this responsible and calm discussion so that the Nicaraguan labor movement will unite its efforts and sacrifices in order to move forward in our great crusade which is the battle to rebuild the country and pull it out of the ruins of the Somozist past.

Regarding the CST, we are now thoroughly discussing this call with our affiliates. In giving you certain examples, I can say that the CST call was discussed with the workers of the Filamatillo cotton processing company at noon today. The workers of the Managua reconstruction junta also discussed it with us at 1600 this afternoon. We have scheduled meetings to discuss this issue with the unions which are members of the CST at the national level. [end recording]

CASTRO SPEAKS TO COOPERATIVES MEETING

FL071508 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Speech by President Fidel Castro and exchanges with delegates at the peasant cooperatives meeting held at Havana's Economic Management Institute of Higher Education on 5 November--recorded]

[Text] Comrades: I cannot say anything more interesting than what you yourselves have voiced here. I do want to say that in general at the present time we hold high hopes, feel very satisfied and very optimistic in connection with the progress of this cooperative movement. I believe that the country will receive benefits which, without the least exaggeration, could be termed extraordinary.

I have been pondering a lot, I have reflected on the results that can be observed already in some cooperatives. [words indistinct] On Red Sunday [words indistinct] we visited some vanguard locations, some enterprises such as the 19 April which, doubtlessly, is a vanguard enterprise and marches toward great successes in agriculture, above all in the agriculture of vegetables, horticulture. We also visited a state enterprise with a little over 100 caballerias of sugarcane which has reported yields for this harvest of about 110,000 arrobas per caballeria.

We also visited low-lying areas with protected plantations--canteros--which we believe is the only way to plant some types of land if we do not want to lose the sugarcane. We visited two cooperatives in Matanzas, the Arturo Suarez and the Augusto Olivares. What I saw in those two cooperatives drew my attention. First, I found a magnificent human atmosphere, an extraordinary quality in the peasants who were incorporated into cooperatives there, a great enthusiasm, a great optimism, a great commitment to production, a great commitment to the revolution.

I was able to observe very interesting things. For example, with respect to the administration there was a minimum of bureaucracy, which means no bureaucracy at all. I only saw personnel strictly essential to maintain records and the accounting. At the Arturo Suarez cooperatives there were two or three. It is a big cooperative with many members. At the Augusto Olivares there was only one comrade who takes care of all the records. When she has too much work, she is helped by a sister-in-law and others. Just in this we see a great success in being able to make the production centers operate with the smallest possible number of personnel in administrative tasks. I would like to pose another question. You have 35 caballerias there... [interrupted]

[Unidentified delegate] Thirty-one caballerias.

[Castro] Thirty-one; seven of coffee. You say you have three cooperatives, coffee cooperatives, right?

[Delegate] Just one. We have contracted 31 caballerias.

[Castro] I mean in the municipality, in the municipality.

[Delegate] Ah, there are three coffee cooperatives.

[Jose Ramirez Cruz, President of the National Association of Small Farmers--ANAP] Is that in the municipality or in the province?

[Delegate] I believe it is in the province.

[Ramirez] [Words indistinct]

[Castro] This interests me because I would like to know the possibilities the cooperative movement could have on the mountains. This is not the same thing as it is in the plains. There everything is easier because of the communications, mechanization. But, I ask myself, what would be the possibilities, the future of the cooperatives on the mountains? I am not talking about the plains.

[Ramirez] It would be good if he himself would tell us what future he sees based on his experience, because with Fidel... [Castro interrupts]

[Castro] What are the advantages he has seen in the cooperatives?

[Delegate] We have seen advantages in many areas of the cooperatives. We see one area which is a greater organization of the peasants, a greater degree of brotherhood. We unite to work together with a single goal, a single idea, which is what is needed to lead a group of peasants. It is not the same thing that a group of peasants with four at least in the Escambray...or a group in one place with four plants, another with 1,000. One is not going to plant this year, another is going to plant a little. It is not the same thing as with our group. When we decide to plant a caballeria, we really plant a caballeria. We get together and a caballeria is planted. It is done by the entire group.

[Castro] You also look for the best land, don't you?

[Delegate] We look for the best land.

[Castro] Despite the physical difficulties, despite it not being easy to mechanize there, do you see any advantages?

[Delegate] We see great advantages. We have to convince the other peasants who do not understand the cooperative system, but I believe that in a very short time they will be convinced, because we will make them understand with the organization, production and advantages we have.

[Castro] What else do you produce there besides tobacco.

[Delegate] We produce coffee and after the coffee cattle, which is very productive in the Escambray.

[Castro] You have cattle there?

[Delegate] We are beginning to organize this.

[Castro] You are organizing it. You also produce tubers, don't you?

[Delegate] Tubers are very expensive to produce.

[Castro] You produce for your own consumption, is that correct?

[Delegate] It is very expensive for high consumption.

[Castro] Not high consumption, self-consumption. What did you say?

[Delegate] Self-consumption.

[Castro] Probably you have a high consumption there. [laughter in the audience]

[Ramirez] They have both.

[Delegate] It is not profitable there, because... [Castro interrupts]

[Castro] Of course. It is not a profitable cultivation. What resources do you have there?

[Delegate] We have the resources provided by the enterprise... [Castro interrupts]

[Castro] How many horses?

[Ramirez] Please explain, explain.

[Delegate] The enterprise [words indistinct] give us the fertilizer, tools, those resources.

[Castro] I was able to observe in these two cooperatives, which I believe is more or less the norm, the characteristics in the cooperatives that have been created: a great concern for saving; an efficient way of operating the equipment trying to make the best use of it; the best use of the resources such as fertilizers, herbicides and other resources; great care and maintenance of the equipment. We were able to observe a great concern in expanding the areas of cultivation, to use the soil in a correct manner.

I was able to see firsthand places where areas had been recovered. In many places the planting is very close to the road. I was able to observe places where there are two fields separated by a rock fence, a double rock fence. The idea of...that is rock fences which have footpaths on each side. The path has been built over the rocks and the soil has been used. In other words, we can still recover a lot of land with an adequate use of the fields. [words indistinct] In reality if we continue doing this well, the cooperatives will render an extraordinary service to the country.

I was greatly encouraged, I was greatly stimulated by these first results. I believe it is going to be of great help to the cooperative movement and to the spirit of incorporation into the independent peasants' cooperatives.

[Delegate] When the cooperative was organized, we attained 16 caballerias of sugarcane.

[Castro] Was that with the same amount of land?

[Delegate] With the same land.

[Castro] Of the 31 partners?

[Delegate] That is the 31 partners.

[Castro] Your cooperative has already grown.

[Delegate] Yes, we united with... [Castro interrupts]

[Castro] You are talking about the first ones, right?

[Delegate] Of the first so that you may see... [Castro interrupts]

[Castro] You went from seven to what?

[Delegate] From nine caballerias of sugarcane we each had, we went to 16.

[Castro] Sixteen. You have almost doubled the area.

[Delegate] We doubled it. During this same year we had ground--the previous year we prepared statistics to compare there, to prepare the cooperative's history, how it had been organized to demonstrate this--we had ground 72,000 individually, and for that harvest we ground 100,237. That was the... [Castro interrupts]

[Castro] How many caballerias?

[Delegate] As you know, there are always some caballerias in the process of being planted. We grind 12.3.

[Castro] With 100,200?

[Delegate] That is 100,200. We ground 1.2 million. I do not have the figures.

[Castro] How much did you say you had at the beginning?

[Delegate] At the beginning we had 72,000 per caballeria.

[Castro] You increased almost 30,000. What did you do to the sugarcane?

[Delegate] Commander, the problem with the cane is that when these lands become part of cooperatives and work is under a cooperative system, then the use of the manpower is the same. It is not the same thing to work in a state area--I do not say that the work is not well done--but where there are 200 caballerias with 12 or 16 in which everybody is interested--in addition, in the consciousness, when it becomes a cooperative, gradually changes. There is better work. Fertilization, which is fundamental with the cane--with a poor fertilization there is no cane. With poor weeding there is no cane. With poor cultivation there is no cane.

[Castro] What type of cultivation do you do there? Do you use oxen to do it?

[Delegate] At the beginning, in the first year we were given two tractors.

[Castro] Is your land flat?

[Delegate] Mine is fairly flat. It is fairly flat, semimechanized with gathering centers. Even though total mechanization cannot be done, quite a bit is used. We cultivate with plows and tractors. In some cases we use oxen.

[Castro] Do you do any burning?

[Delegate] We burn everything. At the mill we burn all the cane.

[Castro] You do almost everything with equipment.

[Another delegate] Yes, almost everything. Almost all the work is done with machines. For tomatos, we do not mechanize very much because it was this year that we received the herbicide.

[Castro] Have you heard about the experiment we are conducting here in Havana with the direct planting of tomato?

[Delegate] Yes, I have heard about it. I had the opportunity to chat with the director of the Mambi [not further identified]. I believe they are going to plant four caballerias.

[Castro] In Ciego. Did we send equipment there? I don't believe we did send any to Ciego. Several varieties of seed were sent. Yes, a planting machine was sent to Ciego.

[Delegate] Yes, I chatted with the director.

[Castro] You have to keep track of that experience. Do you know how many plants it has in a hectare? More than 100,000 with the machine. That is up from 28,000 per hectare they used to plant. From what I can see, they have given a conservative figure because they are planning to make 10,000 quintals. The tomato was planted 1 month ago and there is no sign of weed. It is very strong and is already bearing fruit and, of course, continues to grow stronger. It is the (Nova-2). They consider that one to be the variety with the best yield. It is good for salad and for the industry. I would recommend you to go by the 19 April [farm] before going back home. Try to get a little tomato of the Type (Nova-2), a little bit of seed so that you may try it in at least 10 cordeles [each cordel is 414.2 square meters] at your place. You will note the difference in yield. You should establish and maintain contact with the farm where the experiment is going on in Ciego de Avila. Can you imagine the advantages of that type of technology for a province like Havana which plants hundreds and hundreds of caballerias of tomatoes and vegetables? We have high hopes with that machine, with the machine and the technology being used, the herbicide.

[Another delegate] Another problem we have in our cooperative is that the peasants' homes are scattered. I told you that many have moved. The peasants are scattered inside the state land. A great number of peasants sold out. Many sold when there was a policy of buying farms for retirement and for cash. There are some farms which would be convenient for the enterprise to buy. In those places the manpower is gone. There are farms that do not have manpower to operate.

[Castro] Do you want to buy farms?

[Delegate] What we want is to make our areas closer together. We could possibly trade areas with the enterprise where it would be accessible for the manpower and where it would be better for us. Our cooperative is scattered in various areas. We only have 18.4 that are together; the rest is divided into scattered lots inside the state land. We could gradually trade.

[Ramirez] What is scattered is the housing, right?

[Delegate] Housing and land.

[Ramirez] The land too?

[Delegate] The land too.

[Ramirez] Then you have cooperative lots inside enterprise land.

[Delegate] We could gradually exchange the lands with the state. We only want even exchange. We give them 10 caballerias and get 10 in return. The growth of our cooperative has been based on convincing the peasants. We have no state land or purchased farms. What we have has been contributed by the peasants.

[Castro] The news received today on the yields being obtained in the cooperatives are encouraging, both in tubers and vegetables. The yields being obtained in tobacco, the growth in the yield of coffee--from 20 quintals to 70 quintals. That amounts to almost triplicating production, and demonstrates the possibilities of what the new types of planting and care of the coffee plantations can offer. It notably increases coffee production.

Thus, the possibilities have been demonstrated in all types of cultivation. I believe that the efforts of all these vanguard cooperatives is very important and should be noted by the media and, above all, by the magazine ANAP. With respect to the cooperatives we have also heard very interesting news.

As Pepe's [Jose Ramirez Cruz, president of ANAP] report pointed out, the incorporation of women into agricultural activities is very important. The strong participation of women in the cooperatives [is very important]. I believe that is very important news for the country. [applause] Another encouraging fact--I have asked about it and observed it--is the incorporation of young people into agriculture, youths and technicians. We have seen it in some of those cooperatives. They have returned from the military service where they served 3 or 5 years and trained as mechanics or welders. At Augusto Olivares [cooperative] we observed equipment built at the cooperative itself.

That was equipment adequate for the type of work they have to do there. I found that very interesting. They were building shops. They had already built the roof for the maintenance shop, a shop which could be used for the production of certain tools. It was interesting to observe a secondary-level teacher no less than a professor of mathematics who has requested joining the cooperative. She does the accounting there.

I must confess that sometimes we worry about what is going to happen in the future because everybody is attending school at the secondary level, or at the preuniversity level, or attending the technological institute. One asks who will do agriculture in the future? Well, the youth are returning to the countryside. These cooperatives are demonstrating their attraction for the new generations. They are joining countryside activities as technicians. This is of great value.

[Delegate] We have a problem here. For instance, [words indistinct] women. What did we do? Well, the women, it was the same thing, we both worked in the tobacco harvest and then we ran out of work. Over there, [words indistinct] 40 women. We need more than 100 or 200 women as (?volunteers) because all we do is [word indistinct] tobacco. We have started to thread the leaves together instead of tying then up in bunches. We used to tie them up and when we collected them, they came apart. The tobacco lost quality. But now, for the guava harvest, the guava and coffee next year--we are already picking coffee, this year the coffee caballeria yields approximatedly 20 quintals--well, next year, the cooperative needs 60 or 70 women. We coordinated with the party and other organizations, so the cooperative set up a guava peeling operation. Then in the guava season--this year, for example, we had few guavas--we expect to have 70 women working in the operation. Next year, we need over a 100 for September and August and part of October. But we have also been analyzing how to peel oranges from all over the municipality in that one place. Then we will have a permanent source of work there.

[Another delegate] Well, comrades, fellow delegates and guests: First of all, we want to express greetings in the name of the peasants of Pinar del Rio to this first meeting of agriculture-livestock prodiction cooperatives. We also want to voice the pledge of the Pinar peasants to break all traditional tobacco production records in this 1980-81 harvest and make it the biggest one in history both in quantity and quality. [applause] We believe that there can be no cooperative that can advance, develop and obtain positive results unless it [words indistinct] work, well-attended assemblies, well-attended meetings of the leaders, good leadership, in other words, all the mechanisms that make up the internal life and undoubtedly make up the backbone of the agriculture-livestock production cooperative. Along with our own experience, which has afforded our cooperative great results, we must mention socialist emulation. Our cooperative from the start began to seek proposals with a view to introducing socialist emulation to our peasants and make it take root among the peasants. We refer to individual emulation, which is where we can really have good production results, and this have given us very good results. We practice emulation at the brigade, cooperative, and department level, and we also have regular emulation in our organization at the municipal and provincial levels.

[Castro] I sincerely believe, comrades, Comrade Pepe, comrades of the ANAP, that we can feel very satisfied and very optimistic with what we have seen, with the reports we have been receiving about the cooperatives, and, above all, with what we have heard here at this first national meeting of cooperative members. The cooperatives movement practically did not exist a few years ago. The movement already exists with 14,000 caballerias or slightly more than 14,000 and with about 26,000 cooperative members.

The movement did not exist a few years ago and now it is a reality of growing prestige and growing participation in the economy with magnificent results for the members of these cooperatives in the social, economic, political and revolutionary fields. I have no doubt that in the course of a few more years the cooperative movement will be a tremendous force, and the day will come when it will have 50,000 caballerias and then 100,000 caballerias, and 50,000 members and then 100,000 members until the time when all our independent peasants will have joined the cooperatives movement on an absolutely voluntary basis--I am certain that they will do it. [applause]

The cooperative movement must be encouraged; we must give it all kinds of benefits. Each time a measure is taken, whether it concerns bank interest or other measures that the Council of Ministers or the party have discussed, we have strived to have the cooperatives benefit so as to help and encourage the movement. I believe that we must find a solution to this problem of materials. There are certain solutions in sight. It is not only a case of repair materials, it is a question of construction, investments, new housing, in order to start solving the problem of prices. Oh yes, I believe another measure was the peasant market, which made it possible to give priority to the cooperatives. In addition, as concerns social security, we must find a definitive solution. I understand that work is being done on a social security bill. I also believe that these social security laws should fundamentally concentrate on the cooperatives so that, basically, they become one more benefit, one more advantage for the cooperatives, apart from the fact, of course, that the state will never neglect any peasant even if he is an independent farmer and it will always take this situation into account. I feel that bassically advantages should concentrate on anything that gives impetus to the cooperatives, not only because this is most advantageous for the peasants--you have demonstrated this--but also because it is most advantageous for our country. Fortunately in this movement, this magnificent effort, the interests of the peasants coincide 100 percent with the interests of the country. On this basis, the party, the state, the revolution will give it its greatest support. Thank you, comrades. [applause]

TECHNICAL EDUCATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

FL072329 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] The Ministry of Education and the USSR Council of Ministers' State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education have signed a bilateral cooperation agreement for the next 5 years. The document was signed byJose Ramon Fernandez, member of the Central Committee, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education of Cuba, and Aleksandr Bulgakov, chairman of the state committee.

The agreement provides for the exchange of ideas and materials for the education of the young generation who will join the ranks of the working class as mid-level technicians or skilled workers.

Following the signature of the agreement, Fernandez spoke of the fruitful cooperation between the two organizations in the past years. This cooperation has helped Cuba greatly in its study plans, programs, textbooks and training of personnel and has included the assistance of Soviet experts working in our country. For his part, Bulgakov said that since the first agreement, the USSR has made everything possible to fulfill its commitments and that the present agreement will help to continue, expand and intensify these relations.

OFFICIAL TALKS WITH SYRIAN MINISTER OPEN

FL071836 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Official talks between Cuba and Syria opened this morning at the Sierra Maestra Hotel in Havana for the purpose of signing a cultural and educational cooperation agreement. Armando Hart Davalos, member of the party politburo and minister of culture, and Syrian Education Minister Muhammad Najib as-Sayyid Ahmad head the delegations of their respective countries at this first working session.

Talks With Education Minister

FL101758 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Fernando Vecino Alegret, member of the Central Committee and minister of higher education, has received Muhammad Najib as-Sayyid Ahmad, minister of education of the Syrian Arab Republic, who is in Cuba at the head of a delegation from his country. Vecino Alegret explained to Ahmad how the minister was created in July 1976 following the First Party Congress in which everything concerning that level of education and the creation of a new school network were analyzed. The Syrian education minister in turn explained the history of higher education in Syria and the great progress observed in that field following the Ba'th Party's assumption of power in 1963.

Visit to Polytechnical Institute

FL112245 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Muhammad Najib as-Sayyid Ahmad, minister of education of the Syrian Arab Republic, has visited the Jose Antonio Echevarria Polytechnical Institute in Havana. Najib and the delegation he heads were received by the institute's director, Rodolfo Alarcon, and by Mario Ochoa and Tomas Delgado, deputy director for international relations and dean of foreign scholarship students, respectively.

Oscar Garcia, vice minister of higher education, accompanied the Syrian visitors who were briefed on the work of the institute. They also toured the hydraulics research center and the chemical feed process school of the Jose Antonio Echeverria Polytechnical Institute.

CASTRO RECEIVES MALAGASY CULTURE MINISTER

FL081524 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Gisele Rabesahala, secretary general of the Congress Party for Independence and minister of culture of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Minister Gisele Rabesahala was the bearer of greetings for Fidel from Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Armando Hart Davalos, member of the party Politburo and minister of culture; Antonio Nunez Jimemez, vice minister of culture, and Lupe Veliz, director of international relations of the Ministry of Culture, attended the meeting. Matters of interest to the two countries in the areas of bilateral relations, culture and others were discussed at the meeting which was held in an atmosphere of warm friendship. The Malagasy minister has left for her country.

CASTRO MEETS WITH FRELIMO'S MONTEIRO

FL101110 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met with Oscar Monteiro, organization secretary for the Mozambique Liberation Front [FRELIMO] Central Committee and minister of state for the presidency of Mozambique. Monteiro conveyed greetings from the Mozambique President, Samora Machel.

The talks between Monteiro and Fidel were held in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere. They discussed matters of interest to both parties and governments. (Jorge Graca), national director for state organs at the Mozambique Ministry of State [for the presidency], participated in the talks. Cuban party and state officials were also present.

BARBADOS

BARBADOS, GRENADA REPORTEDLY ABOUT TO BREAK TIES

PA092245 Paris AFP in Spanish 2204 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Georgetown, 9 Nov (AFP)--Relations between the Caribbean nations of Barbados and Grenada have deteriorated to such a point in the last 24 hours that they are on the brink of rupture, diplomatic observers reported here today.

A CACM secretariat source reported that the Barbadian Government--led by the prime minister and labor leader, Tom Adams--"has suspended all facilities normally given Grenadian officials."

Last week, Adams requested that general elections be held in Grenada which is being ruled by an openly pro-Cuban government.

Maurice Bishop, Grenada's prime minister, replied by accusing the Barbadian Government of provocation, hostility and interference in Grenada's domestic affairs.

Grenada is an island of 110,000 inhabitants in the strategic Caribbean region, currently being ruled by Maurice Bishop who on 13 March 1979 toppled the previous regime.

Barbados is a neighboring island of 300,000 inhabitants, led by the Labor Party which won the majority of National Assembly seats during the September 1976 election.

PRIME MINISTER ADAMS CALLS FOR GRENADA ELECTIONS

FL101650 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 6 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Tom Adams last Tuesday night emphatically called for general elections in Grenada, where the government of Maurice Bishop took over power by a coup in March last year.

Mr Adams made his call in a radio interview, while reacting to the Republican victory in the American presidential elections.

"It is time that the Government of Grenada understood that the spirit of CARICOM (Caribbean Community) is in the direction of elections...." said Mr Adams, declaring: "No doubt I am going to be quoted, and I do not care."

Mr Adams said that a government needed to be established in office in Grenada that has demonstrated its popularity "other than its use of the M-1 rifle and the Molotov cocktail.

"And if Grenada finds that in these perilous times, its support is eroded among those who would put a case for it and I do not know of any Caribbean territory whose leaders would not put a case for an elected Maurice Bishop government--that it is burning only on the back burners," said Mr Adams. [as published]

Mr Adams said that the Bishop administration is not taking advantage of the potential goodwill of the Caribbean.

"If Bishop cannot understand that he will put himself in the old cellar of vagabonc [as published] that Eric Gairy (deposed Grenada prime minister) occupied if he continues to promote a government about which there is any possibility of saying that it is repressive, then Bishop does not deserve the support...." Mr Adams added.

"Let him hold elections. Let him legitimise himself. Let him put CARICOM in the same position as the European Community where no government that takes power by military force can remain a member.

"Let him deal with those problems and all of us will be delighted."

ADAMS COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH REAGAN ADMINISTRATION

FL101550 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 6 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Barbados' prime minister, Mr Tom Adams, said that this country's relations with the United States should, in his opinion, hardly be affected if at all.

He was commenting after Republican Ronald Reagan last Tuesday night won the presidency of the United States in a landslide victory over incumbent Jimmy Carter.

"I very sincerely hope that the theme of less government will not extend to particular problems of support to international lending agencies," the prime minister said.

He added, "In the last few months we have had many difficulties with the American Government. The State Department said that the difficulties are with Congress. Congress does not accept that the State Department assessment is correct."

The prime minister said that with aid levels for the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) and other institutions that there was support for developmental programs in the Third World, particularly in the western hemisphere.

He said that as far as he was concerned, things could hardly be worse under a Republican regime than under a democratic regime.

"What is necessary," Mr Adams said, "is for the foreign policy advisers who in 1981 will take over responsibility for counselling the White House and the State Department, to recognize that foreign aid could never be a contributor to inflation at home, to recognize that foreign aid will always be valuable in cementing the links that the English-speaking islands of the eastern Caribbean and the CARICOM generally have with the United States."

The prime minister hoped that the promise of a more positive and a more nationalist foreign policy that Mr Reagan made on a number of occasions during the campaign will be translated not into military exercises but into positive support for countries which share the same democratic ideals as the United States.

PRIME MINISTER EXPLAINS REJECTION OF U.S. MILITARY AID

FL101600 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 6 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Barbados has rejected US $5 million in military assistance from the United States, suggesting instead that the money could be used to improve housing here.

Prime Minister Tom Adams said in a radio interview on Tuesday night that the offer of military credits came from the defeated Carter administration.

"Instead of offering Barbados something for which it never asked...they can offer that US $5 million for the building of houses...for helping those who live in Cats' Castle (Bridgetown) and who live in depressed urban districts of St Michael a chance to live in a comfortable bungalow with water and a lavatory..." said Mr Adams.

He was reacting to the overwhelming victory of Republican Ronald Reagan in the U.S. presidential elections last Tuesday.

Mr Adams said: "When I heard President Carter announce US $5 million in military credits to Barbados, I asked why he didn't give it for road building and house building for the people in Barbados.

"I don't want US $5 million in guns. I have refused it. I have already turned it down...."

Mr Adams said that the United States must understand that the Caribbean's needs was for total development.

He also cautioned against any cutbacks in American foreign aid to programs, declaring that the Reagan administration's first duty was to convince American commentators that foreign aid does not affect inflation in the U.S. or weaken the American economy.

"....most American foreign aid is tied to development in America. If the Americans lend money, only they will have an opportunity of being beneficiary privately or publicly, of that money after they've spent it," said Mr Adams.

"They need to understand that the creation of a standard of living in the eastern Caribbean equivalent to that in the U.S. is the most potent weapon they can have in keeping the east Caribbean in their camp," Mr Adams added.

Mr Adams derided suggestions that the United States was weaker militarily against the Soviet Union.... "All the talk of military superiority and inferiority is a lot of hogwash...."

He said that the Soviet Union continues to be surrounded by its enemies, but nevertheless he said Mr Reagan would be a "lunatic" if he permitted America to fall behind the Soviet in military development.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GOVERNMENT SOURCES REPORT POSSIBLE CABINET CHANGES

FL111300 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] National Palace sources said yesterday that President Antonio Guzman might make important changes in his cabinet. The sources said that Eng Fernando Periche Vidal could be named executive director of the State Sugar Council to replace attorney Secundino Gil Morales. The current secretary of state for education, Eng Pedro Porello Reynosa, might be named to head the Dominican Electricity Corporation. The sources providing the information said that Gil Morales might be named secretary [words indistinct]. Dr Julio Ibarra Rios, who is now attorney general for the national district, might be named secretary of state for education.

JAMAICA

SEAGA CONGRATULATES PRESIDENT-ELECT REAGAN

FL101530 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 6 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Edward Seaga yesterday sent a message of congratulations to the president-elect of the United States, Mr Ronald Reagan, on his election victory, and said that he looked forward to the continued close and friendly relations between Jamaica and the U.S.A.

The message reads: "It gives me great pleasure to learn of your election victory. Please accept on behalf of my government, the people of Jamaica and myself, congratulations and best wishes.

"We look forward to the continued close and friendly relations between our two countries."

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 221 13 November 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Nicaragua Grants Hijacker Political Asylum B 1
Hijacker Surrenders to Police B 1
Unions Form New General Labor Confederation B 1
Popular Socialist Party Calls for Socialist Unity [HERALD 10 Nov] B 1
Foreign Ministry Criticizes EEC Trade Policies B 2
Videla, Economy Minister Meet With Rockefeller [HERALD 11 Nov] B 2
Soviet Shipping Official Leaves for Lima B 3
Energy Secretary Denies Oil Find In Beagle Area B 3
Briefs: Motor Vehicle Production B 3

BRAZIL

President Discusses Economy, U.S. Friendship D 1
O ESTADO Analyzes Economic Policy Changes [6 Nov] D 1
Commander Favors Increased Materiel Production D 2
Indian Denied Permission To Attend Russell Tribunal [BRAZIL HERALD 9/10 Nov] D 3
Briefs: Trinidad and Tobago Delegation· Loan for Itaipu; Export Figures D 3

PERU

AFP Discloses Contents of Secret Army Documents J 1
War Ministry Denial J 1
Law Returns Media Companies to Former Owners J 2
Peru Supports Ecuador's Complaint Against U.S. J 2

MEXICO

President Meets With Nicaraguan Leaders M 1
Delegation Comment on Reagan M 1
Oil Sales to India, Sweden, El Salvador Agreed M 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

FMLN Announces FARN Rejoining Its Ranks P 1

GUATEMALA

Vice President Says Reagan Win To Bring 'More Peace' P 1
Comments on Human Rights P 2
3 Dead, 4 Wounded in Downtown Gun Battle P 2
'Guerrillas' Escape P 3
ORPA Accuses Army of Torture, Killings P 3

HONDURAS

Helicopter Incident Elicits Protest, Comment P 4
Official Communique P 4
Defense Minister P 4
Foreign Minister P 5

NICARAGUA

Opposition Parties Walk Out of State Council P 5
Further Details of Walkout P 6
Commander Nunez Comments P 6
COSEP Criticizes Government; Ramirez Responds P 10
Radio Sandino Commentary P 11
Air Force Communique Reports Plane Accident P 11
Minister Says Atlantic Literacy Campaign May Fail P 11
[BARRICADA 4 Nov]
CPDH Begins To Repatriate Emigrants [LA PRENSA 30 Oct] P 12
Briefs: Presentation of Credentials P 12

CUBA

Second PCC Congress To Be Held 'in 5 Weeks' Q 1
Cuban Foreign Minister Transmits Iraqi Peace Proposal Q 1
GRANMA Chief Warns U.S. Against New Blockade Q 1
Castro Attends Soviet Embassy Reception Q 2
Cuba, GDR Sign Bilateral Trade Agreement Q 2
Cooperation Agreement Signed With Syria Q 2
Castro Sends Message to Heng Samrin [Phnom Penh] Q 3
Socialist Countries' Education Conference Ends Q 3
Angolan Independence Anniversary Celebrated Q 3

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Haitians on Cayo Lobos Refuse Transport S 1
Regulations on Vessels From Haiti Issued S 1
Briefs: Cabinet Secretary S 1

GRENADA

Reactions to Adams' 'Attacks' Reported S 2
Bishop: Agriculture Base for Industrialization S 2
Syria, Libya Grant Aid for Development Projects S 3

HAITI

Minister on Democratization, U.S. Politics S 3

JAMAICA

PNP's Thompson Loses in Final Election Count [DAILY GLEANER 6 Nov] S 3

SAINT LUCIA

Opposition Calls for House Dissolution, Elections S 4
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 7 Nov]

OTHER COUNTRIES

COLOMBIA

President Turbay Ayala Congratulates Reagan V 1
Yugoslavia To Cooperate in Industrial Enterprises V 1

ECUADOR

President Roldos 'Rejects' U.S.-Imposed Embargo V 1

PANAMA

COMUMBANA, Yugoslav Mission Increase Trade List V 2

SURINAME

Minister of Finance, Economic Affairs Resigns V 2

NICARAGUA GRANTS HIJACKER POLITICAL ASYLUM

PY130148 Paris AFP in Spanish 0124 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Nov (AFP)--Aviation sources have disclosed that the Argentine authorities tonight informed Orlando Castro, who hijacked a Uruguayan Arco airliner this morning, that Nicaragua has agreed to grant him political asylum.

During a communication between the chief of the Buenos Aires Jorge Newbery Airport and the commander of the aircraft, it was agreed that the Argentine Foreign Ministry would grant the hijacker a safe-conduct which would be delivered to him before midnight (0300 GMT Thursday) by a representative of the Foreign Ministry and a representative of the Nicaraguan Embassy. The hijacker would travel with the safe-conduct accompanied by two diplomats of the Nicaraguan Embassy here.

The 21-year-old hijacker's parents are divorced and he has said he is a worker who has begun studies to become a lawyer.

The hijacker has agreed to release the last three women aboard the plane--two passengers and one stewardess--only keeping the pilot and co-pilot as hostages.

Hijacker Surrenders to Police

PY131018 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0813 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Nov (TELAM)--Argentine Air Force headquarters reports that today at 0445 the hijacker of the plane belonging to the Arco Company surrendered to National Aeronautics police on duty at the Jorge Newberry Metropolitan Airport.

This report was released to journalists at 0510.

UNIONS FORM NEW GENERAL LABOR CONFEDERATION

PY081823 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 8 Nov (NA)--Eighty unions of the Commission of 25, which is comprised of the dissident supporters of Verticalism [Verticalismo] and the Commission of 20, have proclaimed the creation of a "new general labor confederation" (CGT) without the participation of the National Labor Commission (CNT). Their differences with the CNT have been shaking up Argentine unions for the last 4 years.

In fact, there is now the possibility that two central unions may coexist, since some CNT leaders have announced that they will create their own general labor confederation.

POPULAR SOCIALIST PARTY CALLS FOR SOCIALIST UNITY

PY112021 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 10 Nov 80 p 9

[Text] (NA)--The Popular Socialist Party (PSP) yesterday summoned "all of the parties and groups which emerged from the old Socialist Party" to a "unifying congress of Argentine socialism" in order to "convert itself into a clear and visible option to resolve the grave problems which afflict the country," according to a party statement released yesterday.

In spite of all the oscillations formerly produced by the PSP and the Democratic Socialist Party (PSD), "there exists a wide spectrum of coincidence which would permit, in the not so distant future, the functioning of a common organization," the document stated. It was signed by the party secretary general, Victor Garcia Costa.

After pointing out the efforts made to achieve a unification between the parties and groups, the document asserts: "the party directorate not only refused to attend the government formulated dialogues, but has oriented the party toward an alliance with strong conservatives whose ideals are far from those of socialism."

"PSP maintains a cordial dialogue with many groups who share the same tasks," the statement continued, "and the minor differences which no doubt exist do not constitute an obstacle, when by mandate of a deeply democratic ideology, they practice the principle of respect for the opinions and functioning of minorities and the unanimous defence of the decisions adopted by the organic bodies of t he party."

FOREIGN MINISTRY CRITICIZES EEC TRADE POLICIES

PY081357 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0051 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Nov (NA)--The Argentine Foreign Ministry today officially reported that the Argentine Government will not renew the 1971 meat sales agreement with the EEC because the EEC "did not fulfill" the agreement.

The Foreign Ministry has instructed the Argentine permanent delegation to the EEC to convey this decision.

The measure was adopted because "the EEC did not fulfill the Argentine-European agreement," which "shows the European countries' lack of response to the just aspirations of the developing countries."

The communique adds that "the EEC measures restricting their markets, and the export of subsidized products to markets traditionally covered by Argentina with goods produced at the highest level of efficiency are clear signals for Argentina to consider that there is no justification to renew the agreement which ends tomorrow, a renewal for which Argentina has lost all interest."The Foreign Ministry also instructed the Argentine delegation in Brussels to state that the Argentine Government "regrets that the economic policy established in March 1976" regarding "the opening of its markets in support of competition and efficiency has not been reciprocated by the EEC."

The communique concludes that Argentine officials also believe that the economic policies being implemented by Argentina are helping "to ease the serious effects of the current world crisis" and that the EEC measures are "making the situation worse."

VIDELA, ECONOMY MINISTER MEET WITH ROCKEFELLER

PY112342 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 11 Nov 80 p 11

[Excerpt] The U.S. banker, David Rockefeller, met with President Jorge Videla and Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz at noon yesterday in Government House where he was informed of the current state of the military process. He met with future President Roberto Viola for 45 minutes in the afternoon at a session also attended by Chase Manhattan Bank directors and leading Argentine businessmen.

According to an official statement, Rockefeller first met with Videla and Martinez de Hoz in the president's private office and then held a joint meeting with officials of the Chase Manhattan Bank. Videla explained to the bankers the current situation in Argentina and the objectives of the national reorganization process, while his guest, in turn , spoke of the bank's objective in holding its board meeting in the country.

Viola was questioned on the human rights situation by Chase bankers at a meeting held yesterday afternoon. It was attended by Rockefeller and Argentine businessmen.

According to General Alcides Lopez Aufranc, president of the Acindar Steel Company, one of the businessmen present, Viola told the bankers that "nobody here thought that the United States would change its human rights policy or that it would end it, but rather that there would be a change in focus so that the situation of Argentina, where there was a war, would be better understood."

During this meeting held at the Planning Ministry, Rockefeller was said to have suggested that Viola should visit the United States at the opportune time to talk with Reagan.

The importance of U.S.-Argentine relations was emphasized by both Viola and the Americans, Lopez Aufranc reported.

Last night, people close to Viola denied that Rockefeller had suggested his going to the United States to meet with Reagan. They said that Rockefeller had only mentioned such a trip as a formality when thanking Viola at the end of the meeting.

SOVIET SHIPPING OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR LIMA

PY121829 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Nov (TELAM)--Anatoliy Goldobenko, deputy minister of the USSR Maritime Fleet, left for Lima today after meeting in this city with Rear Adm Carlos Noe Guevara, chairman of the Secretariat for Maritime Interests, and representatives of the National Grain Board.

He said at Ezeiza Airport: The most important result of our visit is the opportunity we have had to get to know each other. We also were able to talk about several problems we have with our grain shipments.

He further said that the possibility was also discussed of dividing our cargoes. We agreed regarding many points of these problems, but there are several on which we will have to continue working and that will be for later on. We are leaving very satisfied with our visit.

ENERGY SECRETARY DENIES OIL FIND IN BEAGLE AREA

PY081802 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1050 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Nov (NA)--Energy Secretary Daniel Brunella has denied rumors that the interocean II oil platform has discovered a large oil deposit in the southern Argentina sea, in the Beagle channel. Brunella said that the interocean II is working in the Magellan Strait and not in the Beagle area.

After noting that "these rumors are completely false," Brunella added that interocean II is working "in an area that has been awarded under a risk contract."

The energy secretary added: "According to reports issued at 1600 today (yesterday), the drilling stopped at 19,785 meters and gas zones have been discovered, but they are quite thin and of low permeability. He added that, nevertheless, there is still "optimism" about the area that is being explored and that, therefore, "exploration will continue."

BRIEFS

MOTOR VEHICLE PRODUCTION--Motor vehicle production in September totaled 27,160 units as against 27,333 during the month of August. Output from Argentine companies during the first 9 months of the year amounted to 213,816 units compared to 184,265 units in the first 9 months of 1979. [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 10 Nov 80 p 2 PY]

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES ECONOMY, U.S. FRIENDSHIP

PY130203 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Excerpt] In a speech delivered today at Planalto Palace, during an audience granted to the board of directors of the Chase Manhattan Bank and the Chase Manhattan Corp, President Figueiredo gave assurances that economic problems will not prevent Brazil from restoring a stable democracy. President Figueiredo conceded that he is fully aware that the country is facing serious economic difficulties. He made it clear, however, that in dealing with these difficulties he has great concern about the people's social situation.

President Figueiredo added: I want you to go back to your country aware that Brazil is a friend of the United States, that Brazilians are friends of North Americans, and I trust that you, gentlemen, will be aware of this friendship and will also help us overcome our economic difficulties.

Before the meeting with the Chase Manhattan directors, President Figueiredo had a 25-minute private meeting with David Rockefeller, the current chairman of the board of directors of these corporations; Willard C. Butcher, who will replace Rockefeller in April 1981; Finance Minister Ernane Galveas and Debureaucratization Minister Helio Beltrao.

O ESTADO ANALYZES ECONOMIC POLICY CHANGES

PY121151 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Nov 80 p 3

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "A New Economic Policy?"]

[Text] It seems strange that the planning minister chose to announce important decisions making remarkable changes in the nation's economic policy during a lunch with journalists. We can only guess that by so doing Minister Delfim Neto wanted to blunt the impact of the measures that he tried to present as a mere adjustment to a new situation, although they comprise a remarkable change in economic policy.

It should be noted in the first place that the change was made in the wake of the contacts Minister Neto recently had with the international financial community. The minister noticed during his trip that Brazil will have difficulty in obtaining abroad the resources it will need next year--estimated at $12 billion by the minister--to meet the 1981 balance of payments. Minister Neto perhaps came back impressed by the fact that the great bankers demand guarantees from the IMF. We should analyze the measures just adopted in the light of such a difficulty and such a demand.

The strengthening of the economy in 1981 will depend on the fulfillment of two objectives, namely, the reduction of the growth rate and the export of $26 billion worth of goods to even up the balance of trade or to obtain a slight surplus if possible. Of course, these two objectives should go along with an inflation rate lower than this year's.

No doubt, the government would like the 1980 GDP growth rate--which will likely reach 8 percent--to be smaller. But, since it adopted a salary policy to increase the real income of wage earners, the government has created conditions that promote demand despite all the monetary control measures. The preestablished monetary correction at a level well below the rate of inflation discouraged savings and consequently heated up demand--and this did not help to curb inflation and restrict imports. The government has now recognized the mistake and has decided to do away with the preestablished monetary correction and to let monetary correction go along with the rate of inflation, so as to make savings more attractive. Since it has no power to change the salary policy, the government will make savings more interesting. This way, the government may succeed in reducing the combined demand for goods and services.

The method for calculating foreign exchange corrections is now being changed greatly. Up to now, it was based on the wholesale price index, and henceforth, it will be based on the national consumers price index. Although the wholesale price index has grown this year more than the national consumers price index, it should be recalled that the calculation for monetary correction was made in such a way that it only partially reflected the wholesale price index growth. Moreover, everything indicates that the difference between the cost of living and the wholesale price index will be narrowed. Finally, the so-called small savers prefer to gauge the rate of inflation by taking as a reference point the variation in their buying power, which is represented by the variation in the national consumers price index.

Savings will likely increase. But if this result is not obtained, it will be necessary to devise other incentives or even to impose an obligatory saving system. However, it will still be necessary to supplement the new governmental measures with a clear indication of how the saving will be used.

Increased savings going into investments should reduce consumption and thus help contain inflationary pressure. If a better policy for monetary control is implemented, we could ask whether a greater flexibility in the control of prices and a readjustment (increase) of interest rates would not cause the neutralization of factors for reducing the rate of inflation. It must be recognized that the strict action of the Interministerial Price Commission [CIP] did not help to bring down the inflation rate, because more emphasis was placed on controlling wholesale prices than retail prices. In fact, the CIP action only served to recklessly reduce the profitability of business enterprises and, consequently, their capacity to invest. As for the interest rates, all businessmen know that the control established by the authorities was sidestepped by the financial institutions in many ways. With the control on credits, real readjustments will be limited and everything indicates that in an economy such as ours that wants to slow down growth, a negative interest rate was an anomaly.

The government has to promote exports. In recent months, the artificial foreign exchange rate discouraged sales abroad and favored the growth imports. It is necessary to have a realistic foreign exchange rate without resorting to a new disastrous maxidevaluation of the cruzeiro like the previous one.

It should finally be noted that the monetary authorities are gradually paying attention to the IMF recommendations. Certainly by doing so, we will be better prepared to request the assistance of the IMF whenever that assistance should become necessary.

COMMANDER FAVORS INCREASED MATERIEL PRODUCTION

PY111140 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] The commander of the 2d Army is advocating increased production and export of military materiel. After meeting with Sao Paulo Governor Paulo Salim Maluf, the commander of the 2d Army, Gen Milton Tavares, expressed the opinion that the production and export of military materiel must be increased to reduce Brazil's economic problems. He also stated his support for President Figueiredo's decision to increase the production of light armored vehicles which are being manufactured by ENGESA [Specialized Engineers Corporation].

Gen Milton Tavares has returned from vacation and has resumed his position as commander of the 2d Army stationed in Sao Paulo. He explained that his visit to the governor was a courtesy call. At the end of this visit, he said that he had found everything normal upon his return, not only in military activities but also with regard to politics and the economy.

The commander of the 2d Army stated his opposition to a merger between ENGESA and a U.S. arms firm because he believes that such a merger will be disadvantageous for the country.

General Tavares admitted that the Middle East is a good market for Brazilian arms and stressed the fact that there are negotiations to sell arms to China.

The general also commented that the arms trade is a veritable battle where the stakes are very high and where anything goes. When a competitor feels he is on the losing end, he may go as far as to purchase the plants of the rival company to prevent it from closing the deal.

INDIAN DENIED PERMISSION TO ATTEND RUSSELL TRIBUNAL

PY111833 Rio de Janeiro Sao Paulo BRAZIL HERALD in English 9-10 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Interior Minister Mario Andreazza this week prohibited Mario Juruna, chief of the Xavante Indian tribe, from traveling to Holland to particupate in the Bertrand Russell tribunal which is scheduled to debate the plight of Brazilian Indians vis-a-vis the onslaught of progress.

Andreazza said the prohibition was based on the fact that the Brazilian Government does not recognize the existence of the tribunal "nor its right to pass judgment on Brazilian affairs."

The National Indian Foundation (FUNA) originally said it would allow Juruna to attend the tribunal, but then it went back on its word saying that an Indian is incompetent to speak on such problems. Juruna said he would appeal Andreazza's decision to President Figueiredo.

The Indian Missionary Council (CIMI) in figures released this week said that there are currently 187,801 Indians living in Brazil. A total of 30,000 Indians are considered by CIMI to be "detribalized," 10,000 of which are living in the city of Manaus.

According to CIMI's figures, the largest concentration of Indians is located in the Roraima-Amazonas region, with a total of 72,026.

BRIEFS

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO DELEGATION--President Figueiredo today met with an official delegation of Trinidad and Tobago. It was made up of the minister of agriculture, lands and fisheries; Errol Mohabir, minister of energy and energy-based industries; and Selwyn Richardson, attorney general and minister of legal affairs. The delegation was escorted by Brazilian Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 11 Nov 80 PY]

LOAN FOR ITAIPU--Finance Minister Ernane Galveas has authorized the federal government to guarantee two domestic loan requests by the Itaipu Binational Enterprise for the amount of 15.9 billion cruzeiros, to be allotted for infrastructure expenses. [Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 11 Nov 80 PY]

EXPORT FIGURES--The Foreign Trade department reports that overall Brazilian exports amounted to $14.4 billion from January to September this year. This is a 31.16-percent increase over the same period last year, when exports totaled $10.9 billion. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 10 Nov 80 PY]

AFP DISCLOSES CONTENTS OF SECRET ARMY DOCUMENTS

PY122129 Paris AFP in Spanish 2355 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 11 Nov (AFP)--The mystery of the disappearance here of Argentine citizens Carlos Alberto Maguid more than 2 years ago apparently has been cleared up by a Peruvian Army secret document, a copy of which was received by AFP. Another similar document, also anonymously received, clears up some aspects of the detention and later disappearance of three Argentines, members of the leftist Montoneros organization, in June of this year.

Regarding Maguid, who was linked by local publications with the Montoneros group and with the kidnapping and murder of Gen Pedro Aramburu, the document admits that he died during interrogation. The document adds that the body of Maguid, kidnapped in Lima on 12 April 1977, was delivered 2 days later to the Argentine Army security personnel who have been in Lima since the first few days of this month on the authorization of the Argentine Army. [sentence as received]

[Words indistinct] the document [words indistinct] -army intelligence department is addressed to Gen Guillermo Arbulu Galliani, at that time army commander, to report on the Maguid operation.

According to local sources, Maguid was a link between the Montoneros organization and the group headed by banker David Gravier who, according to reports, handled the financing of the Peronist leftist groups. Gravier disappeared during an air crash in 1976, but some people believe the accident was faked.

Maguid was held under arrest in Argentina until May 1973, then released by an amnesty law, but was again arrested for 6 months in 1974. He arrived in Lima in 1975 and was living here with his wife Nelly Argostino, sister of a Montonero female leader who died in a police operation, and his son when he was kidnapped.

The other document received by AFP today with a top secret label refers to the participation of the Peruvian Army intelligence department in the operation carried out last May by members of an Argentine Army intelligence batallion against Argentine Montoneros in Peru. The document states that the extremists were located and captured on 12 and 13 June 1980 in the Miraflores district (an area of southern Lima), then taken to Hondable Beach and later delivered to Argentine Col Ronald Rocha in the Bolivian town of Desaguadero.

According to an official communique of the Interior Ministry released on 19 June 1980, the Montonero members arrested were Julia Santos de Aceval, Julio Ramirez and Noemi Gianotti de Molfino, the latter was found dead in a Madrid hotel the following month.

The document indicates that the arrested Argentines were taken to Hondable Beach--an army resort area south of Lima--where, according to local leftist press reports, they were tortured by Argentine agents.

The document is addressed to Gen Pedro Richter Prada, current army commander, and is signed by Col Martin Martinez Garay, chief of the intelligence department. The other document regarding Maguid is signed by Col Jose de Vivero Arias, chief of the same department at that time.

War Ministry Denial

PY122321 Paris AFP in Spanish 02204 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 11 Nov (AFP)--The Peruvian War Ministry warned today that persons with ulterior motives are circulating forged documents with the clear intention of not only distorting the army's image, but also the image of the high command.

The communique apparently refers to the photocopy of two top secret army intelligence documents related to the kidnapping and disappearance of four Argentine members of the Montoneros organization. The communique points out that this is an obvious maneuver with the objective of confusing public opinion. It adds that as these acts violate current legal regulations, appropriate investigations are being carried out.

One of the documents which the ministry has labeled forged refers to the kidnapping and disappearance here of Argentine Carlos Alberto Maguid in April 1977. According to the document, Maguid died during interrogation and was delivered to a command of the Argentine Army in Lima.

LAW RETURNS MEDIA COMPANIES TO FORMER OWNERS

PY121834 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0327 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 11 Nov (LATIN)--President Fernando Belaunde Terry tonight signed a law which annulled the expropriation of national circulation newspapers and radio and television stations, thus ordering their return to their former owners.

Belaunde received congress' approval, which granted 120 days of extraordinary power to the executive branch to solve the legal, economic, financial and tax problems of the affected companies.

In July 1974, the military government presided over by Gen Juan Velazco Alvarado signed an expropriation decree law which affected national circulation newspapers, about 20 radio stations and 3 television channels.

Upon beginning his presidential term, Belaunde signed a resolution which reinstated the directors the newspapers had at the time of their expropriation as a first step toward returning the newspapers to the journalistic enterprises.

The affected newspapers were: LA PRENSA, EL COMERCIO, ULTIMA HORA, CORREO, OJO, EXPRESO AND EXTRA. The last two belong to Manuel Ulloa, current president of the council of ministers and economy and commerce minister.

In the preamble to the law signed tonight by Belaunde, "the rights of the owners and the workers" are considered.

PERU SUPPORTS ECUADOR'S COMPLAINT AGAINST U.S.

PY111510 Paris AFP in Spanish 0240 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 10 Nov (AFP)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella announced here today that Peru is in solidarity with Ecuador in its new complaint against the United States in the tuna case.

The dispute started last week when the Ecuadorean Navy detained a fleet of 10 U.S. fishing boats that were operating within the 200-mile limit. They were fined.

The United States responded by closing the market to Ecuadorean tuna. This was severely repudiated by Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos.

Arias Stella reported today that he has sent his Ecuadorean colleague, Alfonso Barrera, a note in which he expresses his country's solidarity with the action taken by Ecuador against the U.S. fishing ships in defense of its maritime sovereignty.

The Peruvian foreign minister said: Peru's solidarity with Ecuador is logical since it is a principle that our country upholds at the international level.

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH NICARAGUAN LEADERS

PA120409 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Yesterday Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo received Nicaragua's foreign minister and a leader of the Sandinist National Liberation Front who paid him a courtesy call to discuss the continuing Nicaraguan process, the international situation and relations between the two countries.

The Nicaraguan representatives said that despite the criticism against the Nicaraguan liberation process, Nicaragua has taken no step backward.

The Nicaraguans also spoke with Mexico's foreign secretary and with representatives of the Institutional Revolutionary Party. They later left for Spain. We wish them the best of luck on their trip.

Delegation Comment on Reagan

PA120005 Paris AFP in Spanish 2053 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Nov (AFP)--Commander Bayardo Arce, member of the National Directorate of Nicaragua's Sandinist Front, and Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto today left Mexico for Spain, where they will attend a Socialist International meeting that is slated to be held there.

According to the Nicaraguan officials, it is necessary to wait and see what position the next U.S. administration, led by President-elect Ronald Reagan, will adopt on Latin America.

They added that Nicaragua is willing to forget past U.S. support for Gen Anastasio Somoza's regime "as long as the Nicaraguan people's self-determination and freedom are respected."

Bayardo Arce, for his part, disclosed that the Sandinist Front has once again armed the people so they can protect themselves from any attack by the 6,000 Somozists who, he said, now live in Honduras and Guatemala.

OIL SALES TO INDIA, SWEDEN, EL SALVADOR AGREED

PA121305 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Beginning 1 January Mexican Petroleum--Pemex--will sell crude oil to India, Sweden and El Salvador. Thus Pemex will increase its daily oil exports to 1.5 million barrels.

The contracts were signed by oil companies of those countries and the foreign trade manager of Pemex. As a result of the agreements, the Indian oil corporation will receive 30,000 barrels daily; Sweden 70,000 and El Salvador 7,000.

EL SALVADOR

FMLN ANNOUNCES FARN REJOINING ITS RANKS

PA122305 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] issued a communique announcing that the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] has rejoined its ranks. The communique says that the FMLN has only one Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU], one political and military strategy, one set of tactics and one international policy.

The communique also mentions the fact that the strengthening of the organization represents an advance made by the people in their struggle to shake off the oppressing yoke imposed on them by the oligarchy and imperialism and that it is also a step forward in establishing a revolutionary, democratic regime which can bring about peace, welfare and social justice.

The communique goes on to mention the conclusions reached at the FMLN-DRU second plenary session which was held on 3 November. In the first place, the session reaffirmed the total validity of the decisions made in May 1980 to form a political and military Unified Revolutionary Directorate. The organizations that formed the DRU on that occasion were the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces, the People's Revolutionary Army, the Communist Party of El Salvador and the FARN. In August, the FARN withdrew from the DRU, but now it has decided to rejoin our ranks, the FMLN communique says, following a number of meetings which analyzed the conduct of all FMLN organizations. The communique adds that during the debates they reached similar conclusions on the events which have taken place since the political and military DRU first appeared in December 1979. It was agreed at the plenary session that an important step taken to unify the Salvadoran revolutionary force was the creation in September 1980 of the FMLN, the principles of which all the organizations have agreed to abide by.

The four organizations which make up the FMLN have agreed to improve their political and military leadership by contributing to it with their experiences. They also agreed to carry out ideological and organizational duties toward their unification, to increase their confidence in their leaders and members, and also to broaden their understanding of FMLN ideological and political principles. In discussing the case of FARN, it was agreed that there was a need to maintain a permanent dialogue and fraternal criticism for a better ideological and political understanding. The FARN admitted that it had been a serious mistake to have withdrawn from the DRU. Meanwhile, the FMLN communique says that the FARN has assumed a mature attitude by returning to the FMLN ranks and that it has acted with revolutionary responsibility. Finally, the communique says that this undoubtedly represents a serious blow to imperialism and local reactionary sectors of El Salvador.

GUATEMALA

VICE PRESIDENT SAYS REAGAN WIN TO BRING 'MORE PEACE'

PY112214 Paris AFP in Spanish 1400 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 11 Nov (AFP)--Guatemalan Vice President Oscar Mendoza Azurdia stated here that the election of Ronald Reagan as new president of the United States will bring a great deal more peace to Central America, unlike Carter's policy which caused a lot of harm since it encouraged subversion in that area.

Mendoza visited Chilean President Gen Augusto Pinochet to ratify the invitation extended to Chile to attend the third conference of planning ministers and experts to be held in Guatemala from 26 to 29 November 1980.

The Guatemalan vice president is touring Latin America to lay the groundwork for this event with the participation of true friends of Guatemala, such as Chile, he stated.

Questioned on whether he believes a Marxist infiltration in his country is possible Colonel Mendoza answered: "It is one of the greatest dangers we are facing now, since we have it very near us, unlike you (Chileans) who are far away from it. However, he added, "we believe we have the situation under control, especially now with the change of president in the United States, because Mr Carter had a very confusing and inconsistent policy which caused a lot of harm because he encouraged subversion."

Mendoza pointed out that the situation in his country is normal, although there are a few subversive outbreaks which are under control. Although he admitted that the unstable situation in some nations, such as El Salvador and Nicaragua, worry the Guatemalan Government, he said that the countries of the Northern Cone feel more at ease now that Honduras and El Salvador have come to an understanding.

Mendoza concluded by pointing out that the foreign ministers of those two countries recently signed a peace agreement in Lima with the mediation of Peruvian attorney and politician Antonio Bustamente y Rivero.

Comments on Human Rights

PY102110 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1750 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 10 Nov (LATIN)--Guatemalan Vice President Oscar Mendoza said today that his country does not expect great changes in the Latin American policies of U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan.

Mendoza said to reporters: "We believe that Reagan will smooth out President Jimmy Carter's unclear human right policies toward us. Nothing more. We do not expect great changes." He added: "For us Guatemalans, Carter viewed human rights from a sectorial point of view. He only looked at one side and not the human obligations we all have."

He said that human rights are well under control in his country. He added: "The fact is that we have to defend ourselves from the attacks of subversive forces. This is the problem not only in Guatemala, but practically all over Latin America."

Mendoza has been in this capital since last Saturday, and he met today with Foreign Minister Rene Rojas. He invited Chile to attend the Latin American conference of planning ministers and experts to be held in Guatemala from 26 to 29 November 1980. Mendoza will also visit Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Brazil with the same purpose of inviting the ministers of those countries to the conference.

3 DEAD, 4 WOUNDED IN DOWNTOWN GUN BATTLE

PA130400 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0019 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--A gun battle between a group of armed men and government security forces in downtown Guatemala City today resulted in the death of three persons and the wounding of four others. None of them has been identified.

The shooting began at the Reforma Funeral Parlor at 8th Avenue and 13th Street A in Zone 1, during the wake for Mr Rolando de la Parra Morales, who was shot to death yesterday by unidentified persons in the San Antonio Urban neighborhood.

The armed unidentified men fled to a nearby three-story building where they entrenched themselves while the government forces encircled the building.

The police arrived on the scene promptly and with the support of two police helicopters, they tried to subdue the unidentified persons. The gun battle took place just two blocks from the National Police Palace, the institution's general headquarters, which is why many policemen arrived on the scene quickly to repel the unidentified armed men.

The entire block around the building where the armed persons entrenched themselves was surrounded by government forces and heavy firing was heard. The armed men climbed to the roofs and terraces of the neighboring buildings, where they were repelled by the police.

The shooting caused alarm in the capital's downtown area and several stores closed. The wounded were taken to first aid centers by the fire department and the Red Cross. The white helicopters belonging to the national police were repeatedly overflying the building where the shooting was occurring.

At the onset there was confusion regarding the origin of the shooting. It was first said that it had begun when several armed men tried to kill somebody in the funeral parlor.

'Guerrillas' Escape

PA130402 Paris AFP in Spanish 0136 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 12 Nov (AFP)--It was learned here that the alleged guerrillas who waged a gun battle against a detachment of security forces in downtown Guatemala City escaped without leaving a trace.

Over 500 members of the Guatemalan security corps cordoned off the area and evacuated the neighboring streets. The area is two blocks from the National Police General Directorate. The guerrillas had entrenched themselves in a building.

It was learned, however, that the unidentified persons managed to escape. Other identified persons in a speeding car diverted the attention of the policemen so the guerrillas could escape unseen from the building, it was reported. When the security forces entered the building some hours later, they found it empty.

ORPA ACCUSES ARMY OF TORTURE, KILLINGS

PA121611 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] The Guatemalan Army is kidnapping and killing citizens of that country. The Guatemalan Armed People's Revolutionary Organization, ORPA, charges that the Guatemalan Army kidnaps, tortures and kills Guatemalans. A document released by ORPA here explains the origin of ORPA and analyzes the situation in Guatemala, outlining the goals of the organization.

ORPA charges that troops are killing the people, wearing civilian clothes instead of uniforms and using names of nonexistent groups to confuse the people. It explains that ORPA was born in the rural areas, grew up in the harsh life of guerrillas in the mountains, developed in the cities and is ready to defeat the enemies of the people.

Recounting the country's situation, it states that Guatemala is exploited by a small group of very wealthy persons in the cities and countryside who own all the wealth, control the army and government and deceive the people.

The document adds that foreign influence comes from factory owners and businesses who control the banks and take out the oil and mineral wealth of the country with the assistance of the United States and Israel, which provide instructions, money, weapons and troops.

Recounting the conditions of poverty of the peasants and workers and the exploitation to which they are subjected, ORPA notes that these persons work harder each day but are still worse off than before. ORPA denounces the destruction of their work of their heritage, customs and language and calls on the people to form their own army, join the guerrillas and struggle in a revolutionary war against the army of the rich.

It notes that the objectives of this struggle are to end the hunger and deprivation of the people, build homes, impart knowledge and provide an education for all. It states that it will bring an end to exploitation, place the mines and oil at the service of the people and end the humiliation suffered by the Guatemalans.

The ORPA document notes that the struggle is aimed at achieving the happiness of the people and putting an end to the abuse, torture and killings.

It states that it is working to unite the peoples of Central America to fight against the common enemy, to find common solutions to their problems and to create a new life because, it notes, we live to struggle and we struggle to triumph.

HONDURAS

HELICOPTER INCIDENT ELICITS PROTEST, COMMENT

Official Communique

PA121436 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Official communique:

The Foreign Ministry informs national and international opinion of the following:

1. On 9 November at approximately 0900 two planes from Nicaragua flew at a low altitude over the municipalities of (?Duyure) and San Marcos de Colon, Choluteca Department.

2. At 1018 on the same day a Nicaraguan H-500C helicopter landed at Duyure. It was piloted by Enrique Venerio Rodriguez, who was accompanied by Capt Roberto Sanchez and by another person named Carlos Duran Pallavicini, who claimed to be a journalist The helicopter was captured by Honduran Army forces, who seized the equipment in the helicopter. The equipment consisted of an Uzi submachinegun, a Czechoslovak 9-mm submachinegun, a .38-caliber pistol, a camera, a handgrenade, a navigational map and a road map. The persons captured were sent to the Choluteca barracks.

3. According to a report from the regional military commander in Oropoli, at approximately 1300 on the same day two Nicaraguan Air Force planes bombed Honduran territory at Tempisque and Orlica in San Antonio de Flores. According to the report, the planes dropped 12 bombs and went on to Oropoli.

4. The Honduran Government, which had believed that similar previous incidents were the results of unforseen circumstances, has filed a strong formal protest with the Nicaraguan Government over these events. It has been noted that the armed forces staff has issued orders to strengthen the border because such serious incidents had never taken place before.

5. The government states that it desires peace with all people and governments of the world, but it also reiterates to nationals and foreigners residing in Honduras its firm decision to comply with constitutional requirements to safeguard the national territory.

Tegucigalpa, Central District, 11 November 1980.

Defense Minister

PA121626 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Defense Minister Col Mario Flores Theresin yesterday denied that the Nicaraguan Government has any plan to attack our sovereignty and blamed the recent incidents on a lack of experience on the part of the Nicaraguan Armed Forces personnel.

According to Flores, our army has stepped up vigilance on the border to avoid further violations of our national territory and new incidents which might jeopardize relations with Nicaragua.

Regarding the occupants of a helicopter captured on the border, he said they are still being held with the craft at the barracks of the 11th Infantry Battlaion. He said a complaint will be lodged through proper channels.

Foreign Minister

PA122155 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1604 GMT 12 Nov 80

[By Armando Corrato]

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 12 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--There is no antagonism in Honduras against the people or Government of Nicaragua, Foreign Minister Cesar Elvir Sierra has declared here.

The foreign minister admitted that the bombing of national territory by two Nicaraguan Air Force planes and the capture by the Honduran Army of a Nicaraguan helicopter are serious, dangerous incidents.

However, he warned, experience advises prudence. We are investigating the affair to find its causes and effects, and we have limited ourselves to strongly protesting the incident and to reinforcing our border, without discarding our desire for peace.

Elvir Sierra insinuated that the international press had treated the incident as a sensational event, which it is not as far as he is concerned. He expressed confidence that the matter will be settled through dialogue, just as other differences with Nicaragua have been settled in the past.

Honduras has gained considerable experience in border conflicts with its neighbors El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua.

It has faced serious differences and armed clashes with all three on border issues which in the end have been settled through arbitrations and peace treaties. Such experience shows us that we should proceed with prudence and with much caution. We are not going to lead our country into a confrontation with another state merely to get our country onto the front-pages of newspapers, the foreign minister told several inquiring reporters.

Elvir Sierra called for understanding on the part of the national press which had demanded to see the contents of a communique several hours before its release. This communique, according to Elvir Sierra, contained no information on the incident with Nicaragua which the press had not already reported.

Meanwhile, some sectors have asked the government to file a claim before the OAS and other international forums on the violation of the airspace and the bombing of Honduran territory.

NICARAGUA

OPPOSITION PARTIES WALK OUT OF STATE COUNCIL

PA122251 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2142 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Managua, 12 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Commander Carlos Nunez, State Council president, said today that the walkout [el retiro] by the political parties and the private sector from the State Council was "an immature and irresponsible act."

Alvaro Jerez, representative of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN], began the exodus from the Ernesto Martinez Salaverry Auditorium where the State Council meets. Jerez protested because he was not allowed to reply to a report by Commander Tomas Borge, Nicaraguan interior minister, on Sunday's incident when the MDN offices were attacked by Sandinist demonstrators. The representatives of the Nicaraguan Democratic Conservative Party and the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party left after Jerez.

The session continued but the representatives of the private sector also walked out of the legislative body, after which discussions were suspended.

The State Council president had said that the petition by the representative of the MDN, headed by former junta member Alfonso Robelo, would be discussed in today's sessions under the leading of "various matters."

Commander Nunez said that the walkout by the party representatives and the private sector from the council "is another maneuver by the more reactionary sectors of the people against the revolution." The Sandinist commander, who presides over the auxiliary congress, said that the walkout by the businessmen and politicians "is a challenge, which is designed to crate uncertainty without caring for the revolutionary advance."

Carlos Nunez accused the political parties and the main private sector organization of not protesting attacks by armed sectors who want to return to the past. "The people watch these demonstrations and will demand a reply in this matter," Commander Nunez said.

The length of time that the political and business sectors will stay away from the State Council is now known. The groups that left simply said that they were leaving the auditorium to protest the fact that the debate requested by the MDN representative had not been permitted. Perhaps this is why Commander Nunez said that the coming days will be a time for "mediation and reflection" for those who walked out of the State Council so that "they can realize that these attitudes can only be detrimental to the revolution."

Julio Lopez, member of the Sandinist Front delegation to the State Council, said that the walkout by the businessmen and politicians from the auxiliary legislative body "is a vulgar and base provocation." He added that since the beginning of the session the private sector and the politicians had tried to make the State Council appear "intolerant" and had tried to introduce new matters into the agenda drafted the previous day. "All this has been premeditated and deliberate," Lopez said.

Further Details of Walkout

PA130331 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Managua--Eleven representatives of political parties and labor federations walked out indefinitely from the Nicaraguan State Council because they felt that the government has deviated from the route marked by the fundamental statutes. The unexpected withdrawal occurred shortly after noon after a discussion regarding Sunday's events when the offices of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement were partially destroyed by Sandinist Youth groups.

The withdrawal of the representatives compelled State Council president, Commander Carlos Nunez, to adjourn the meeting for lack of quorum. The delegates who walked out of the Nicaraguan legislative body include six from the Higher Council of Private Enterprise and five from other organizations.

A representative of each of the following organizations walked out of the session: the Social Christian Party, the Democratic Conservative Party, the Nicaraguan Workers Federation and the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions.

Commander Nunez Comments

PA130343 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0007 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Opening statement by Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the Nicaraguan State Council, at news conference called to explain events of 12 November at State Council when representatives of opposition parties walked out of the council session; in Managua--live]

[Text] Companero newsmen: We have considered it advisable and our duty to call this news conference to evaluate and meditate over the events that occurred today in the State Council.

We also believe that it should be explained since it was not specified this morning due to the [word indistinct] and the stormy characteristics and the (?uncontrolled) attitude of [word indistinct]. We consider it necessary to make this reflection and a very brief evaluation:

First, we must point out that approximately 2, 3 or 4 weeks ago, we had begun a certain effort in the State Council. We had called on all the representatives to strengthen the council because along with the qualitative steps we are making in Nicaragua, we have to meet the demands being made by the revolution and, above all, with regard to the course being taken by the State Council in view of its characteristics, we have to deal with the difference which I will later outline.

On this subject, we had been pointing out, as the duty of all, the need to acquire a greater degree of maturity which would allow us to resolve difficulties and contradictions. This will allow us to face in a mature way the polemic confrontations which have arisen among the representatives due to various reasons.

In other words, we criticized all the representatives for an attitude that was, let us say, excessive with regard to the handling of problems. Publicly and privately, we had pointed out to the representatives, among them (Fabio Montealegre), the need to find a way to eliminate a negative attitude (?toward) the plans, the problems and the advances of the revolution and not just see difficulties, barriers, and [words indistinct] of the revolution.

We must also point out that [words indistinct] and that when it is the case of expressing political opinions, to try to express them correctly, within the framework of the revolution to [words indistinct].

We had already observed that in the specific case of the political and economic sectors represented in the State Council, there were some signs signifying the prelude to a storm. At that time, this was only a negative attitude. We began to observe changes inside the State Council. We must state here that Dr Alfonso Moncada and Dr Enrique Sotelo had been characterized in the State Council by their progressive attitude and their capacity for constribution, whether in the harshest polemics or in the most (?calm) moments, because the decisions of the State Council were the best possible.

It must be said that it was in the wake of a motion by Dr Moncada that we began to correct in the media, the radio and television and newspapers, the lack of attention concerning the State Council and efforts were made to seek a way of expressing [words indistinct]. We must say that Dr Sotelo was one of the companeros who not only contributed to developing bonds of communication and liaison with all the representatives, but he also made efforts to contribute legally to all the representatives, so that they not only made those decisions which had to do with laws involving revolutionary changes or strengthening the state apparatus, as they had been doing, but so that these laws would be within our country's juridical framework.

However, why was this changed? Why was it substituted?

Dr Moncada and Dr Sotelo. [sentence as heard] At the beginning, we thought that other companeros, other members of the organizations were accumulating legitimate experience in the State Council, that they would learn from this school of [words indistinct].

We now believe this was not the case, that it was a case of eliminating the progressive manifestations which (?destroyed) hard and closed positions of the other representatives of the State Council--and we must say this--these positions contrasted with the positions assumed by the representatives of private initiative. [sentence as heard]

Also, it is natural for us to observe this--and we did--that in the wake of Nandaime, the State Council would try to (?use it). First of all, it was a preoccupation, a [word indistinct] that would have direct consequences. Later, it was used for provocations. Provocations of what kind? Provocations expressed in a number of positions which became, not a (?nuisance), but a trap to bring about a break. Because the most elemental [word indistinct] that (?proposals) of this kind were going to cause an impact inside the State Council.

Besides all the letters of protest that were received in today's order of the day, five bills were submitted by the political and economical sectors represented in the state council, five bills which, because of their nature, were intended to create a difficult situation.

The first bill was an amendment to Decree No 66 of 13 September 1979 referring to the oath to the flag, which was tacitly intended to confront the blue and white flag with the red and black flag. Furthermore, there was the biggest provocation: changing the oath to end it with the words fatherland and freedom. The argument was going to be used that this was also a Sandino slogan.

Second, there was another bill, whose fundamental spirit was to eliminate the term Sandinism from the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and from the organizations that currently have it. It was also to eliminate the decree which states that it is the prerogative of the FSLN to use the term Sandinist and that the state organizations are to use it.

Third, the abolishment of Decrees 511 and 512 and the law on the maintenance of order and public security and its amendments. This was to be done just like that, so calmly, so irresponsibly, so that the law of the jungle would be established here.

Fourth, the amendment of Articles (?2), 922 and 935 [numbers as heard] of the law on the use and characteristics of the national symbols, which was the continuation of posturings [estilizaciones] and of the disrespect which during last weekend's events had been inflicted upon the black and red flag. This was always a matter of questioning Sandinism, of separting it and remitting it to 19 July.

Finally, the abolition of Decree 513 published in gazette No (?213) of 17 September 1980, referring to elections.

We are also sure that with this logic and with these proposals, that when they analyzed the session, they were seeking a way to find the right moment to introduce the factor of disturbance.

What is more, the leadership of the State Council had received a letter from the Democratic Conservative Party reporting the replacement of Dr Enrique Sotelo by Donald Lacayo, and we are sure, following this logic, somewhat obvious and somewhat childish, that since it is customary that a new representative in the State Council take the floor--and they had been seeking this opportunity--it was to be expected that they would have also proposed to take advantage of this opportunity. Fortunately, according to what we were told--Dr Sotelo told us--the new representative became ill.

It is all of these antecedents that explain the course of today's session.

Then, as I had already mentioned, even knowing about this type of provocations--protests, laws with provocations--the Sandinist delegation of the FSLN had decided to pass these measures to a committee and not to be too sensitive about putting the revolution in first place and to allow the irrational attitude of the subsequent days to open the door to reflection and meditation on the steps being taken.

Therefore, it is no coincidence that today, at the State Council session, Dr Alvaro Jerez, upon hearing the Interior Ministry's report, should have decided to respond in the name of his organization [Nicaraguan Democratic Movement]. It is no coincidence because if we are level-headed enough we will see that all this alleged wrath and masked indignation were contradicted later when--making use of the State Council regulation and of the authority that the presidency exercises within the State Council--the session was suspended, and a little bit earlier when the Democratic Conservative Party, the Social Christian Party and the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement withdrew [retirarse], they began to distribute all the flysheets outside. Neither is it strange that when the minutes were being read, Jaime Montealegre picked up his briefcase, took out his letters, gave instructions to begin the distribution, brought out his pictures so that once the readings of the minutes was over, he could take advantage of the fact that the presidency was going to grant him the floor in order to [word indistinct] disrupt order and to immediately begin reading something outside this order.

In other words, there already was the full intention; it had been planned, it had been prepared that they would use the State Council to project certain positions. They had to seek a situation to lean on in order to announce that they would withdraw from the State Council because of its intolerance, its sectarism, its close-mindedness, its anti-democratic positions. Since these opportunities did not come up, since there was flexibility--because we think there was flexibility when consensus was sought before the presidency made its decision and when the introduction of a point that had not been requested [words indistinct] was accepted--they still persisted and went ahead with their sabotage plan.

On the basis of all this, we must be clear on the following: Our people and the progressive democratic sectors of the political and economic organizations--because we know there are democratic and progressive sectors within those organizations--must understand that there are political positions behind this situation. Events have been manipulated in an effort to create a situation that will lead to the strengthening of positions and to make demonstrations of force. An example of this can be seen by the fact that this representative, or rather, the organizations that gave these instructions to these representatives have been emboldened by the results of the U.S. elections.

And since in those elections, the situation of Nicaragua was considered and, in addition, there has been talk here about a problem of national security, they have believed that this is the right time to (?use force to obtain) political concessions from the revolution, without caring about the means. Time will tell whether they were wrong. They did not care about how they created artificial criticism. They also did not care if the State Council was darkened by attitudes of this kind.

And it is within this policy of wresting concessions from the revolution that we must understand the attitudes assumed regarding the problem of national security.

It would appear as though these groups are glad that this country is spending money to fight armed bands. It would appear as though they are gladdened by the reports that airspace is being violated. They are gladdened by the news and the reports issued by the ministers of defense and interior regarding the aggressions and attacks and the fall of our brothers, of revolutionaries who died or were wounded while defending the revolution.

We say that it would appear as though they are glad because they have not said a single world. They have talked here of antidemocratic attitudes. They have talked about totalitarianism. They have talked here about economic ruin. They have talked about the domination of a single organization. They have said that this organization should be equal. Through the media, they have tried to (?implement) the defense of elements who have been involved in armed conspiracies by their own fellows, as was the Larios case. But they do not concern themselves--it does not even cross their minds--with introducing, even for the sake of demagoguery, a condemnation of these events that are occurring in this land. They are not interested simply because these are the weapons they wield to point out that there is no progress, that the economy does not progress, that everything is a failure in this country and consequently, they should receive more concessions.

Furthermore, we said that they feel emboldened by the elections in the United States and that within this, they deduce that they are now more important, that now, the revolution will have problems and that now, national unity implies greater concessions which must be wrested by force and stronger positions.

In conclusion, it is necessary to point out that the State Council will continue its upward march to become the body needed in this country to carry out colegislative functions. It will strive to make qualitatively important improvements, to assimilate this experience and to make an even greater effort to contribute more to the period of national reconstruction.

Second, we have learned about a letter, or the letter, which we understand is the one that Montealegre wanted to read, introducing disorder, which refers to the walkout [retiro] by the Higher Council of Private Enterprise.

We have not received this officially; we have learned about it through a communque that has been circulating. He also do not know about any official position on withdrawal [retiro] by either the political parties or the (?Nicaraguan Workers Federation) because no declarations have been made.

Third, let it be specifically clear that it has been neither the State Council plenum nor the State Council majority that has brought about the expulsion of other representatives. They are the ones who have left. They are the ones who have taken that step. They are the ones who will decide whether or not they will return. They are the ones who have made this decision, without caring that the social sectors that they represent are being affected in their expressions of their difficulties, needs, views and opinions.

Finally, we continue to regard the State Council as the incarnation of national unity. This situation will not stop us. We will continue to move ahead and we will always strive to give and to permit greater force to the State Council's activities.

COSEP CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT; RAMIREZ RESPONDS

PA121623 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0154 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Managua, 11 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan private enterprise sector issued a statement today saying that "the Government of National Reconstruction is no longer pluralist or a government of national unity."

The Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) said that in practice the National Directorate of the Sandinist Front "has become the executive and legislative branch and has minimized the functions of the judicial branch."

COSEP released its statement at a time when government leaders have stressed that there is a relationship between armed attacks, described as "counterrevolutionary," and "allegedly civic activities by the enemies of the revolutionary process."

COSEP claims that the most radical sectors of the government "are laying the groundwork to establish a communist political and economic system with totalitarian state capitalism and the attendant restrictions on the citizens' freedoms in Nicaragua." The businessmen add that the government must return to the original guidelines of the government platform "to ensure national unity" in order for the Sandinist revolution to be successful.

Regarding the COSEP statement, Sergio Ramirez, member of the government junta, has said that the present administration has asked not only COSEP but all Nicaraguan businessmen in general to participate in the country economic revitalization.

Ramirez said the banks have offered the businessmen all necessary credits and guarantees for their investments. He said economic indicators show that most Nicaraguan businessmen are participating in the reactivation of Nicaragua's economy.

He noted that the Nicaraguan Government has planted only 20,000 of the 150,000 manzanas set aside for cotton. He said the government reaffirms its desire for national unity "because it is best for the country."

Ramirez said that those making the criticism are the COSEP leaders. "We do not find it logical to talk of a communist dictatorship while the counterrevolution is launching a number of attacks on our process," he added. Ramirez said that when the Nicaraguan businessmen say there is a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship in Nicaragua, they know this is not true because neither private enterprise nor a mixed economy exist under such a system.

"What we have in Nicaragua is a people's democracy where power is obviously not in the hands of millionaires but where the millionaires and the rich have the right to participate in political affairs and production," Ramirez said.

Radio Sandino Commentary

PA122127 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Nov 80

["Finger on the Sore" commentary by Wilfredo Perez Balladares]

[Excerpt] The duty of a revolutionary in confronting a counterrevolutionary plot, once the people have assumed power, is to defend their revolution with all his might. A revolution not only represents the most legitimate interests and aspirations of the present generation, but the purest legacy that we can give our children: a free nation.

The attitude assumed by the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP], an organization which has proven to be more political than productive, is the same attitude that has been denounced and that is contrary to the appeal made by the Sandinist National Liberation Front. In our opinion, COSEP has stuck its foot into its mouth by issuing a document which does not say anything about economic reactivation or its development plans for 1981. We see COSEP as being completely involved in the counterrevolutionary plot.

COSEP uses the same language as the so-called Juan Carlos when it speaks about the revolution. In a paid advertisement published by the Honduran newspaper EL HERALDO, Juan Carlos has made all sorts of accusations against the Nicaraguan revolution. According to COSEP, the most radical sectors in the country are setting up the foundations for a communist political and economic plan under a totalitarian capitalist state and its respective restrictions on all citizens' freedoms.

The truth is that neither Robelo nor Pedro Ortega, neither the worms in Miami nor COSEP have any right to talk about national unity. All that they can see are devils and ghosts, which they use to scare the timid and to promote divisions. All this is part of a plot which has been encouraged by the Republican Party victory in the 4 November U.S. elections.

This is why we agree with the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction that today, as yesterday, we must preserve and strengthen the nation's unity and reaffirm the will to see that our government program is carried out in order to guarantee political pluralism, public freedom and the mixed economy system. This is the essence of real unity, not a unity to betray the nation.

AIR FORCE COMMUNIQUE REPORTS PLANE ACCIDENT

PA122018 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Sandinist Air Force communique]

[Excerpt] The Sandinist Air Force and antiaircraft defense advises the Nicaraguan people of the following:

On Saturday, 8 November, at approximately 1845 at the San Carlos airstrip, Rio San Juan Department, a Cessna-185 aircraft, No 58, belonging to this organization suffered a mishap. As a result of the accident, Companero 1st Lt Carlos Contrebras, chief of military information of the border guard troops of the general staff, and Companero Soldier Felix Ramirez were killed. Companero pilot (Javier) Matute and Efrain Zeledon, maintenance chief of the general staff communications battalion, were injured. The cause of the accident was the poor visibility in the area.

MINISTER SAYS ATLANTIC LITERACY CAMPAIGN MAY FAIL

PA100308 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 4 Nov 80 pp 1, 14

[Text] Referring to the literacy campaign on the Atlantic coast, the Atlantic coast minister, Guerrilla Commander William Ramirez, has told Radio Sandino: "We are afraid that this project could fail. We have tried to make this understood in various ways but apparently no one is listening."

The companero stated: "We fully support this project because this is a project of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN, a part of its general policy to integrate our brothers of the Atlantic coast and to completely liberate them from illiteracy. We believe this is a priority.

We have really had many problems. We have noticed a vacuum. The companeros who are responsible for this literacy campaign have not given all the support they can. There are transportation difficulties but we believe that there should be a greater will to solve these problems.

"We have cases of companeros who have not been able to get transportation. They have asked for helicopters and they are always put off. We have spoken with Companero [Education Minister Carlos] Tunnerman asking him to solve these problems. He has stated his willingness to do so.

"However, at the intermediate level, we see that there is not the efficiency that we would like to see. We are afraid that the project could fail. This is a project of the revolution and the companeros should understand it that way.

"This is why we want to emphasize that we have to support this project with more seriousness, that this is an FSLN project, that it is supported by Misurasata [Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist unit] and that they are contributing a good part of the human element, from the educators and students point of view."

The companero commander added: "We have transportation problems. The vehicles have not arrived at the mines. The companeros who are responsible there have complained to us that they do not have sufficient two-way radios, that it has not been possible to distribute all the material, that there are communities where food is needed, that there is no real coordination. The worst part is that when the companeros complain, Managua does not pay attention to them. Then they turn to us. Managua then tells us that they will send the material but the truth is that it does not happen."

Commander Ramirez said that the campaign needs typewriters and that he has appealed to private enterprises for them so that the Nicaraguan Institute of the Atlantic Coast may pass them on to the literacy commissions. "This would be a way to demonstrate their cooperation with the Atlantic coast region," the companero concluded.

CPDH BEGINS PROGRAM TO REPATRIATE EMIGRANTS

PA072157 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] The Permanent Human Rights Commission [CPDH] of Nicaragua has begun to implement a program to repatriate Nicaraguans who left for various reasons during and after the insurrection. The program is called "Return to the Fatherland," and it was estimated that if the repatriation of national values in the various fields of business, science and art is achieved, Nicaragua will obtain a positive result because statistics show that there are more than 300,000 compatriots abroad.

The program's first step consists of the distribution of forms to the relatives of emigrants so that these forms can be sent to them wherever they are.

BRIEFS

PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS--New Spanish Ambassador to Nicaragua Mariano Baselga Montecon today presented his credentials to the Nicaraguan Government junta. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Nov 80 PA]

SECOND PCC CONGRESS TO BE HELD 'IN 5 WEEKS'

PA130357 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] The second congress of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] will be held in 5 weeks. It will analyze the compliance with the resolutions and accords made at the first congress, which was held in December 1975. Among these resolutions are those that refer to the Cuban revolution's international policy. The 5 years that have transpired since the holding of the first congress of the Communist Party of Cuba have been filled with controversial international situations and important revolutionary events. In the face of all of these, Cuba has based its position on the principles established by its program platform.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER TRANSMITS IRAQI PEACE PROPOSAL

PA120125 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] The Supreme Defense Council of Iran has called for the clarification of a peace proposal made by Iraq and sent to the government of Tehran through Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. The Cuban foreign minister is conducting peace efforts with the two nations on orders from Fidel Castro, Cuban chief of state and president of the nonaligned countries movement.

The Supreme Defense Council of Iran has also noted that Iran is prepared to receive a special envoy of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, just as the UN Security Council agreed.

According to news sources, the five-point proposal from Iraq includes the withdrawal of the Iraqi forces in exchange for Iran accepting Iraq's demands including the control of the Shatt al-Arab estuary. Shortly before the clarification request was known, Radio Tehran reported that Iraqi soldiers have been repelled several kilometers back on the northwest of the Bahmanshir River in the Abadan region and that the Iranian troops have taken the initiative on all the fronts.

GRANMA CHIEF WARNS U.S. AGAINST NEW BLOCKADE

PA120335 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2301 GMT 11 Nov 80

[By German Acero Espinoza]

[Text] Bogota, 11 Nov (EFE)—Cuba again warned the United States today that it "wishes to maintain peace, but if the United States makes the unjustifiable mistake of attacking its sovereignty, it will know how to defend it with dignity."

"It is also good to remember that Cuba is a free and sovereign country," Jorge Enrique Mendoza a high-ranking member of the Communist Party of Cuba categorically affirmed, while commenting on U.S. attempts to implement a new blockade. This blockade would be added to the economic one still in effect. Our response, should this threat be reiterated, would be the same one that we gave in the past during the Eisenhower administration," he added.

"A powerful country like the United States is not honored by such threats. These are effective among cowardly and submissive people, but they will never be effective among men willing to die to defend their people," he affirmed. "As our patriots affirmed in the past century, whoever tries to seize Cuba will only pick up the dust of its soil flooded with blood if he does not die in the struggle," he added. Mendoza, who is the director of the newspaper GRANMA, then said that in the present century Cuba advocates a policy of peaceful coexistence among all free peoples of the world.

In his speech, delivered at the closing of the 13th congress of the Communist Party of Colombia currently underway here, he affirmed that Cuba also rejects nuclear tests because they represent a serious threat to mankind.

Mendoza violently attacked the Venezuelan Government's position on the case of the four air pirates who blew up a Cubana de Aviacion plane. "Those terrorists are guilty. If it absolves them, the Venezuelan Government will be releasing four assassins, even though there is enough evidence at present to sentence them," Mendoza indicated. "It will help nourish terrorism and endanger future flights by planes to any part of the world," he added. "The Venezuelan Government's ignoble attitude must be added to the constant attacks on Cuba by the United States," he stressed.

Commenting on the election of Ronald Reagan as president of the United States, he affirmed: "We will be working in the face of a seventh U.S. administration."

"We Cubans felt the same about either Carter, Reagan or King Kong winning. Reagan won, so now we will see," he went on.

Asked by this agency about the resurgence of military regimes in Latin America, he said that "the peoples have their response and the peoples will respond to any effort to either limit or eliminate the few freedoms of this continent."

CASTRO ATTENDS SOVIET EMBASSY RECEPTION

FL081254 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has attended a reception on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Socialist October Revolution. Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, also attended the reception hosted by Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov. Others present included party Politburo members Juan Almeida, Guillermo Garcia, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Armando Hart, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and Pedro Miret, Secretariat members Antonio Perez Herrero, Lionel Soto, Jorge Risquet and Central Committee members.

Acting Foreign Minister Rene Anillo, vice presidents of the Council of Ministers and Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo, the first Latin American cosmonaut, also attended the October Revolution anniversary reception which was held last night.

CUBA, GDR SIGN BILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENT

PA091930 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] A trade agreement for next year was signed here in Havana by the vice foreign trade ministers of Cuba and the GDR. The protocol provides for Cuba to supply to the GDR sugar, milk, fresh and canned citrus fruits, honey and other products, in return for machinery and equipment, repair parts, fertilizer and [word indistinct].

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SYRIA

FL130217 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0209 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] A cooperation program between Cuba and the Syrian Arab Republic in the fields of education, science and culture was signed this afternoon at the State Committee for Economic Cooperation in Miramar [Havana]. Armando Hart Davalos, member of the party Politburo and minister of culture, signed for the Cuban side and Muhammad Najib as-Sayyid Ahmad, minister of education, signed for the Syrian side. The two officials noted that the signing of the program is another step strengthening Cuban-Syrian friendship and that it is an expression of the relations which bind the two parties, governments and peoples.

The Syrian delegation headed by Muhammad Najib as-Sayyid Ahmad will return home tomorrow after a stay of several days in our country.

CASTRO SENDS MESSAGE TO HENG SAMRIN

BK090744 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Comrade Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, recently sent a message to Comrade Heng Samrin, president of the KNUFNS and the KPRC. The message says:

I would like to extend to you my most sincere thanks for your warm and fraternal message on the occasion of the Soviet-Cuban spaceflight which has raised the prestige of the socialist regimes and demonstrated the fraternal cooperation among the countries of the socialist community in the use of science and technology in the service of peace and mankind.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to send to you and, through you to the Kampuchean people, the KNUFNS and the KPRC, my warmest salutations.

Please, Comrade President, accept my devout and fraternal regards.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' EDUCATION CONFERENCE ENDS

FL071201 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] The ninth conference of socialist countries' leaders in technical and professional education has concluded with the signing of a protocol providing for multilateral cooperation during the next 5-year period. The conference began in this capital on 2 November.

The chiefs of the 11 delegations participating in the conference signed the document which includes a report on the fulfillment of the cooperation program during the last 5 years and the objectives for the 1981-85 5-year period.

PCC Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero yesterday met with the heads of delegations participating in the ninth conference. Aspects related to the progress made in the field of education and the importance of multilateral agreements signed by member nations to guarantee the training of qualified workers in accordance with the needs of economic development of the socialist society were two of the topics discussed during the meeting.

ANGOLAN INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

FL121330 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Politburo member Sergio del Valle presided over yesterday's main ceremony to mark the fifth anniversary of the independence of the People's Republic of Angola. The ceremony was held at the Universal Hall of the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] in Havana. Secretariat member Jorge Risquet, Angolan charge d'affaires (Filiberto Lundungo) and other Central Committee members attended.

(Lundungo) also hosted a reception to mark the 5th anniversary of Angolan independence. Commander of the revolution and Politburo member Ramiro Valdes, Jorge Risquet and other members of the Central Committee, vice presidents of the Council of Ministers, heads of state organs FAR and Interior Ministry officers and representatives of the diplomatic corps attended the reception.

BAHAMAS

HAITIANS ON CAYO LOBOS REFUSE TRANSPORT

FL121432 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Some problems developed yesterday with the planned deportation of a number of Haitian nationals stranded over a month at Cayo Lobos. ZNS news learned that as a result of the disturbance at the small cay, the largest defense force vessel, the (Marlin), complete with a full complement of crew, left for the cay last night to ensure that they'd be deported back to their homeland.

ZNS news also learned that when the government tender Lady Moore arrived to transport them back to Haiti yesterday, the Haitians refused to board, saying they were not going back to Haiti and assaulted the crew of the Lady Moore and the policy [words indistinct] attempting to assist them on the boat. At one point, it is reported that they became violent and help was requested [words indistinct] (Marlin). Also reported on the scene were five Cuban-Americans. They too will be taken by the defense force craft to Haiti and turned over to U.S. officials.

REGULATIONS ON VESSELS FROM HAITI ISSUED

FL121844 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] In this morning's session of the house, the minister responsible for immigration matters in the [word indistinct] the Honorable Clement T. Maynard, laid a communication for the benefit of members outlining new regulations governing vessels coming to the Bahamas from the Republic of Haiti.

As of today 12 November, no specified vessels shall enter the Bahamas from any port or place in Haiti except for the port of Matthew Town in Inagua. There, they must discharge all their cargo and passengers. The new regulations read in part like this: No specified vessel which arrives from any port or place in Haiti shall proceed from Matthew Town to any other port or place within the Bahamas. Where specified vessels proceed from Matthew Town to any other port or place in the Bahamas, the owner, master or agent of the vessel is guilty of an offense and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding $500. A specified vessel other than a Bahamian vessel or a pleasure craft arriving in Matthew Town from any port or place in Haiti shall discharge its passengers and cargo at Matthew Town and depart from there within 48 hours of such arrival or within such further time thereafter the immigration officer in Inagua may, in any particular case, allow.

The regulations continue that where any specified vessel fails to depart from Matthew Town within the time specified or within such further time as the immigration officer allows, the owner, master or agent of that vessel is each guilty of an offense liable on summary conviction to a fine of $300 for every single day or part thereof during which the offense continues, provided that the total fine shall not exceed $3,000.

The master, officers and crew of a specified vessel entering the Bahamas from any port or place in Haiti shall not exceed 6 nights.

BRIEFS

CABINET SECRETARY--Mrs Margaret McDonald has been appointed secretary to the cabinet with effect from Wednesday, 12 November. This was announced by the cabinet's office this morning. Mrs McDonald currently serves as permanent secretary to the Ministry of Works. [Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Nov 80 FL]

GRENADA

REACTIONS TO ADAMS' 'ATTACKS' REPORTED

FL130026 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Excerpts] More harsh statements are being made by Barbadians condemning the attacks by Prime Minister Tom Adams on the Grenadian people and the Grenadian revolution.

Dr Richie Haynes, Democratic Labor Party member of parliament, has called for an end to the harassment of Grenadians, at Grantley Adams International Airport in Barbados. Dr Haynes noted that the people of Barbados had no quarrel with the people of Grenada and would not be [words indistinct] to any hostile act toward the friendly nation.

Dr Haynes said that the present crisis was precipitated by undiplomatic remarks made by Adams who compounded the issue by stating that he did not care whether he was reported or not. If Mr Adams has got the worst of the verbal exchange with Mr Bishop, Dr Haynes continued, then he should deal with that personally as he started it.

Another Barbadian group, the People's [word indistinct] Movement, has publicly expressed its disgust at the attack on Grenada by Tom Adams. In a message sent to Prime Minister Brother Maurice Bishop, the movement said many Barbadians were concerned at the attack because of their high regard for the government and people of Grenada and their desire for continued friendly relations between Grenadians and Barbadians.

Prime Minister Brother Maurice Bishop has frequently voiced the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states.

[Begin Bishop recording] The fundamental principle that we have always believed in of noninterference in other people's affairs, we will continue [words indistinct]. We are not going to tell the people of Barbados to rise up and to have their own revolution because we don't have to come to that, we don't have to do that, that is the Barbadian people's business and their right. [end recording]

Brother Bishop has also constantly reiterated the continued goodwill which exists between the people of Grenada and Barbados.

[Begin recording] The third principle I want to mention is our continuing belief that this region of the Caribbean is one region, one people and one Caribbean Sea. (?It) means that we must continue to respect and to give our fullest support and solidarity to the people of Barbados. We must not allow ourselves to [words indistinct] but we must make a sharp distinction between the actions of (?Tom Adams) and the people of Barbados. Those are two different things altogether. We must make a sharp distinction between the petty, childish, vindictive and vicious ways of a Tom Adams and the Barbadian people. [end recording]

BISHOP: AGRICULTURE BASE FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

FL102344 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Agriculture is the motor and heart of the Grenada economy, so says this country's Prime Minister Brother Maurice Bishop. He made the statement while declaring open a Caribbean and Latin American workshop on traditional and potential fruit tree crops being held in St George's. He also said agriculture could be viewed as the mainstay of the economies of other Caribbean and Latin American countries.

Brother Bishop further emphasized that his administration sees agriculture as the base for industrialization in Grenada.

Brother Bishop also reminded the workshop that when the PRG [People's Revolutionary Government] had taken over from the ousted regime of Eric Gairy the agricultural sector was in a deplorable state. Since then, the PRG, he said, has been making positive strides towards bringing back some level of respectability in the agricultural sector.

SYRIA, LIBYA GRANT AID FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

FL120042 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Grenada has received 10 million EC [Eastern Caribbean] dollars from two Mideast countries, Syria and Libya, following visits made by Prime Minister Brother Maurice Bishop to the Middle East earlier this year. The money is being spent on capital projects including the international airport, the Carriacou rehabilitation project and the housing affairs project. A special 2 million dollars has been put into a special account for the Carriacou road and electricity development project. One million has been allocated to the special housing affairs account and 5 million has been taken for the special account in the Ministry of Finance for the construction of the international airport. [Words indistinct] million will go to other capital development projects.

HAITI

MINISTER ON DEMOCRATIZATION, U.S. POLITICS

PA121729 Paris AFP in Spanish 0355 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 11 Nov (AFP)--Haitian President Jean-Claude Duvalier's government will persist in its democratization policy "regardless of the political line of the president in the White House," Information and Coordination Minister Jean Marie Chandine said in an interview with the daily LE MATIN.

According to the minister, the Haitian democratic process "has no relation to the political or diplomatic line of the U.S. Government and represents "a deliberate national choice" adopted by President Duvalier when he took power, and therefore before 1976 (the year of Carter's election).

The minister said the Haitian Government "is determined to maintain its pledge to establish democracy in Haiti, even if this means eliminating obstacles posed by agitators who are working underground to conduct destabilization."

JAMAICA

PNP'S THOMPSON LOSES IN FINAL ELECTION COUNT

FL101525 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 6 Nov 80 p 1

[Excerpts] The new parliament was summoned by proclamation yesterday to meet on Tuesday. And as the final count of ballots in last Thursday's general election continued, the Jamaica Labour Party added another seat for a 52 to eight victory margin over the People's National Party [PNP].

The addition to the JLP seat count was the western St Andrew constituency which the PNP's Dudley Thompson lost to the JLP's Owen Stephenson, a reversal of the result on the preliminary count.

In other developments, Governor General the Most Hon Florizel Glasspole appointed PNP leader Michael Manley as leader of the opposition.

Mr Carl Rattray tendered his resignation as attorney general. He had also been minister of justice and leader of government business in the Senate in the PNP administration.

By formal proclamation yesterday the governor general summoned a session of parliament to meet at Gordon House on Tuesday when the new parliamentarians will be sworn in.

The Senate will meet first at 2 pm when a president and deputy president will be elected. It is expected that the members of the Senate on both sides will be named by week-end.

The House of Representatives will meet at 3 pm to elect a speaker and deputy speaker.

Dr Duncan [PNP's general secretary] said an election petition "will definitely be filed by the PNP."

SAINT LUCIA

OPPOSITION CALLS FOR HOUSE DISSOLUTION, ELECTIONS

FL101603 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 7 Nov 80 p 9

[Excerpt] Castries, St Lucia, Thursday (CANA)--The opposition United Worker's Party [UWP] of Former Prime Minister John Compton has called for the dissolution of the 17-member House of Assembly and the holding of general elections next month because of what it said was the mismanagement of the 16 month old labor government.

The party's demand came in the form of a resolution passed late yesterday after thousands of supporters had taken part in a massive public demonstration calling for the resignation of the ruling Labor Party of Prime Minister Allan Louisy.

The marchers carried placards condemning the way in which the government was running the country and protesting against signs of a resurfacing of the controversy over the leadership of the government which was officially said to be over.

The UWP resolution said that the cost of living was rising without any apparent effort by the government to control it. It claimed that the government had shown itself to be incapable of coping with the problems posed by the devastation of Hurricane Allen in August and "has permitted dishonesty in the distribution of hurricane relief."

The resolution said the leadership struggle continued and "has stultified all government activity to the detriment of the state."

It also said that the government was "by the admission of its very ministers, totally corrupt," adding that as a result of all these conditions, the hopes and aspirations of St. Lucians were totally frustrated and confidence in the government was lost, both at home and abroad.

The resolution called on the government to advise the governor general to dissolve the House of Assembly immediately "and to consult the people at the earliest time in December 1980 permitted by the constitution of St Lucia."

COLOMBIA

PRESIDENT TURBAY AYALA CONGRATULATES REAGAN

PA071431 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has released to the public the congratulatory message which he sent to U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan, noting the importance that should be attributed to relations among nations.

The message emphasizes that Reagan's election has generated confidence in the region that he will attribute due important to the relations between the United States and Latin America in the strengthening of democracy on this continent and in the neighboring countries of the Caribbean.

I take this opportunity, Turbay said, to express to you my opinion regarding some of the new responsibilities that I feel should be assumed with regard to inter-American cooperation in order to guarantee peace, political stability and democracy in this continent.

YUGOSLAVIA TO COOPERATE IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

PA082025 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] It was announced here today that Yugoslavia will cooperate in the establishment of plants for processing Colombian copper as well as in the application of modern methods for treating milk products and in the cultivation of vegetables.

Last night the foreign minister released two protocols on the subject signed by Colombia and a Yugoslav delegation, headed by Vice President of the Presidency Sergej Kraigher, which has been making a 4-day official visit to Colombia.

The agreements, which are applicable for 4 years and can be extended for an additional year, also provide for the sending of consultants to Colombia, the training and specialization of Colombian technicians in Yugoslavia, seminars and other meetings in the two countries, joint scientific research, the exchange of information and other forms of cooperation that are of mutual interest.

The Yugoslav mission left for Cali today, accompanied by Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas. The visitors include Ante Ilic, special adviser on foreign policy to the Yugoslav Federal secretariat for Foreign Affairs, who was born in Cali 53 years ago and was taken by his parents as a very young child to Belgrade, where he went to school and began his diplomatic career.

ECUADOR

PRESIDENT ROLDOS 'REJECTS' U.S.-IMPOSED EMBARGO

PA100003 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2156 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Quito, 9 Nov (EFE)—In another chapter of the "tuna war," Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos has rejected the U.S. Government's decision to embargo Ecuador's seafood exports.

As reported in Quito today, during a speech delivered in Manabi Province on the Pacific coast, Roldos said that "the United States shouldn't think that, by embargoing our exports, it is going to make us change our policy."

He stressed that Ecuador will defend its sovereignty over the sea for 200 miles "because, no matter how tiny, our country applies the law to nationals and foreigners."

He restated that either they abide by our laws or they face the penalties set forth by them and he contended that we Ecuadoreans "will not be anybody's flock, because this nation will forge its own destiny."

PANAMA

COMUMBANA, YUGOSLAV MISSION INCREASE TRADE LIST

PA072344 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] After 5 days of negotiations in Panama, the Yugoslav commercial mission and the Multinational Banana Marketing Corporation (COMUMBANA) have agreed to include other products on their trading list.

Both parties admitted that the negotiations had been satisfactory and the outlook promising, considering that their interests are based on improving their respective balance of payments and trade.

Even though the results of the negotiations were satisfactory, Alexander Broz, chief of the Yugoslav mission, said there was still room for improvement.

During the negotiations, Honduras, a member of the COMUMBANA, offered some agricultural products for sale; Panama showed interest in buying five oil tankers of 50,000-70,000 tons while the Yugoslav mission offered to buy coffee and cocoa from any of the COMUMBANA countries.

SURINAME

MINISTER OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC AFFAIRS RESIGNS

FL130042 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Suriname's minister of finance and economic affairs, Mr (Roy) Chehin, has resigned from the Suriname Government. He said his decision was the result of disagreement with the government's president, Henk Chin A Sen, and the National Military Council. Mr Chehin, a lawyer by profession, became minister of finance and economic affairs last August in a political and military shakeup in that country. Within recent weeks, Mr Chehin has been the center of a controversy with the business community over price control orders which have to be administered by his ministry.

President Chin A Sen will carry the portfolio of finance until someone else is named while economic affairs will be handled by Mr Albert van Dijk, the minister of agriculture.

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 222 14 November 1980

CONTENTS

URUGUAY

Government Declares Voting to Be Compulsory K 1
Court Authorizes Witnesses To Ensure Fair Election K 1
Pacheco Areco: Vote Yes in Constitutional Plebiscite K 1
Political Parties Request Issuance of 'No' Ballots K 2
Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Official Visits K 2

VENEZUELA

Herrera Discusses Border Demarcation Alternatives L 1
Leftists Skeptical About New 'Centrist' Party L 1
Preparations To Exploit Orinoco Oil Belt Reported L 2

PANAMA

Foreign Minister Names Liaison Team to Solidarity Groups N 1
[CRITICA 8 Nov]
Corregimiento Representatives Approve Monteria Treaty N 1
Paredes on National Guard Presence at Treaty Debate N 2
FRAMPO Notes Concern Over Treaties' Observance N 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Opposition Figures Level Charges Against Regime P 1
FDR's Menjivar in Paris P 1
Rights Commission Member P 2
FMLN Terms Morazan, Chalatenango Liberated Areas P 2
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 11 Nov]
Armed Forces Admit Arresting Reporter Quezada P 3

GUATEMALA

Guatemala Rejects UN Recommendation on Belize P 3
Police, Army To Comb Western Region for Guerrillas P 3
MLN Reorganizes Ranks in Provinces [EL IMPARCIAL 29 Oct] P 4

HONDURAS

Leftist Militants Seize Red Cross Building P 4
Briefs: Constitutional Articles; New Radio Station P 4

NICARAGUA

Junta Members Address Student Rally in Capital P 5
Moises Hassan P 5
Rafael Cordova Rivas P 6
Sergio Ramirez P 7
State Council Crisis Stirs Controversy P 9
Sandinist Officials' New Conference P 9
State of Emergency Request P 12
Montealegre: Walkout Temporary P 12
Radio Sandino Comment P 12
Helicopter Incident With Honduras 'Totally Resolved' P 14

CUBA

National Assembly To Meet in Late December Q 1
1981 Trade Protocol With Bulgaria Concluded Q 1
Castro Decorates Outstanding Workers Q 1

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Government Withdraws Courtesies, Facilities to Grenada S 1
[SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS 9 Nov]
Adams Warns of Financial Threat Posed by Grenada S 2
[Kingston DAILY GLEANER 11 Nov]
Briefs: Embassy in Belgium S 3

GRENADA

Acceptance to Socialist International Announced S 4

JAMAICA

Manley Leaves for Socialist International Meeting S 4
[DAILY GLEANER 11 Nov]

OTHER COUNTRIES

ARGENTINA

Interior Ministry Reports on Released Prisoners V 1

CHILE

Paraguayan Foreign Minister Nogues Visits V 1

COLOMBIA

Turbay Hopes for Early Treaty With Venezuela V 2
Communique Issued on Yugoslav Vice President's Visit V 2
[cross-reference]

ECUADOR

Politician Calls for Defending 200-Mile Policy V 2

PERU

Foreign Minister on Tunaboat Seizure, U.S. Relations V 2

GOVERNMENT DECLARES VOTING TO BE COMPULSORY

PY122015 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] The government has ordered that voting in the plebiscite will be compulsory, but some exceptions will be considered. Citizens who are abroad on 30 November will not be punished for not voting. To justify their absence, they must present themselves at the nearest Uruguayan consultate between today and 30 November and again within the first 20 days of December.

Sick or physically disabled people who are unable to go to the voting places must obtain a certificate signed by a public health physician. The certificate must be submitted within the first 30 days of December to the departmental electoral court where the person is registered.

A government resolution signed during the past few hours has ordered the voting compulsory. It has also ordered that the voters must vote "yes" or "no" since blank ballots will not be considered valid. It was also agreed that votes which contain more than one ballot in each envelope will be considered void.

COURT AUTHORIZES WITNESSES TO ENSURE FAIR ELECTION

PY131448 Paris AFP in Spanish 0213 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Montevideo, 12 Nov (AFP)--There will be two observers per voting district to witness the voting and counting of votes during the plebiscite to be held 30 November. It was also reported that members of the traditional political parties, the Colorado and Blanco Parties, are eligible to be appointed as observers.

This decision was taken yesterday evening by the electoral court. It was reported, however, that these observers will be unable to sit at the voting tables during the 30 November constitutional plebiscite.

The electoral court resolution states that citizens who act as observers will be unable to intervene in procedures and decisions adopted by the voting reception committee.

It was ruled that persons interested in being appointed have from 17 to 25 November to submit their applications. If the electoral court can prove that these persons are politically rehabilitated, they will be given the proper authorization in compliance with present laws.

The electoral court also ruled that this measure was adopted because political party observers, representing their own organizations, will not be participating as such in this election and to guarantee the cleanliness of the plebiscite.

PACHECO ARECO: VOTE 'YES' IN CONSTITUTIONAL PLEBISCITE

PY121824 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0250 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Montevideo, 11 Nov (TELAM)--Jorge Pacheco Areco, former president of the republic and current Uruguayan ambassador to the United States, has exhorted the citizens to vote "yes" in the upcoming constitutional plebiscite 30 November.

Pacheco Areco held the presidency from 1967 to 1971 after President Oscar Gestido's death.

In a message recorded in Washington and delivered to the local news media by leaders of the Colorado Party this afternoon, the former president said that a "yes" vote is a realistic guide for gradual and steady progress of the institutional recovery process of the republic.

He then adds that in his opinion the new constitution safeguards what is enduring in our traditional values of coexistence.

The message concludes by saying that an affirmative decision on 30 November will contribute to the early achievement of political normalcy and the harmony of the nation.

This is the first political statement made by Jorge Pacheco Areco, who has not yet been given back his political rights by the Uruguayan Government.

POLITICAL PARTIES REQUEST ISSUANCE OF 'NO' BALLOTS

PY131723 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2251 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 11 Nov (LATIN)--Political party sources have reported that authorities from the two traditional political parties, the Colorado and Blanco Parties, have requested the electoral court to issue 4.5 million ballots that will have the word "no" printed on them to cast a negative vote in the constitutional plebiscite that will be held 30 November.

Although political parties are not allowed to be active in an organized manner until after the plebiscite, they have split into several factions that either approve or reject the new constitution.

Political party sources reported that they have requested the issuance of ballots against the approval of the constitution in response to a desire of their followers who want to know that they will have these ballots before the holding of the plebiscite. The electoral court has reported that it will study this request.

CZECHOSLOVAK FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL VISITS

PY131710 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The Czechoslovak foreign trade director general is in Montevideo. Eng (Jan Gansharg) initiated a number of contacts this morning with the aim of purchasing Uruguayan milk products. He said that his country as a great interest in increasing trade with ours.

HERRERA DISCUSSES BORDER DEMARCATION ALTERNATIVES

PA132333 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Caracas--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has said that the talks with Colombia for the demarcation of marine and underwater territories in the Caribbean will have to be held between the two presidents as a last recourse. Herrera Campins thus discarded the possibility of international arbitration.

In a speech in Paraguaypoa, La Guajira, yesterday, President Herrera Campins reiterated that the draft agreement with Colombia will only be signed if there is a national consensus. He also announced a greater dynamism in the border policy to preserve the real integrity of Venezuelan territory.

I have said that the country will be the one to have the final word on this draft agreement with Colombia. There are several recourses in this matter of demarcation--an international issue which is very delicate. There is the recourse of talks between the negotiators; another could be that of talks between the Foreign Ministries of the two countries; and the last and highest recourse could be that of the presidents of the republics in their role as leaders of the foreign policy of their nations, Herrera Campins explained.

Political and academic sectors have rejected the draft agreement and criticized the way in which the talks were held, thus lessening the possibility of signing the treaty. These sectors said, however, that the bilateral talks must continue until a satisfactory solution is found.

Reports from Bogota reveal that certain sectors there favor international arbitration if the draft agreement is not signed exactly as it was presented to the public.

According to the state-owned news agency, VENPRES, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco, who thinks that Colombia will not make new concessions, said that there have been no mistakes in the way in which the talks were conducted and vigorously rejected any criticism in this regard.

LEFTISTS SKEPTICAL ABOUT NEW 'CENTRIST' PARTY

PA131356 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0947 GMT 12 Nov 80

[By Miguel Gil]

[Excerpts] Caracas, 12 Nov (EFE)--High-ranking leftist leaders reacted with surprise and displeasure to the announcement made by former presidential candidate Jose Vicente Rangel of the launching of a new centrist political party.

Rangel was presidential candidate twice for the Movement to Socialism [MAS] and is believed to be one of the most influential leftist leaders in Venezuela.

German Lairet, head of the MAS parliamentary bloc, publicly expressed disgust yesterday at Rangel's intention to create a new political movement. Lairet believes Rangel's initiative, instead of being a uniting factor for the left, will serve only to divide this sector still more.

Although there is not a well-defined concept among the people in regard to "the new alternative," leftist leaders believe it will not have a great following among the voters. They claim political parties are already fully identified in Venezuela and there is no room for the so-called full center.

According to the explanation given by leftist leaders, the centrist organizations born in the sixties were absorbed by the Democratic Action and Social Christian parties.

Jose Vicente Rangel's initiative has also awakened serious doubts about the true intentions of the "New Alternative." On one hand, it is presented as a political group formed by men linked to the left, although without a defined militancy, and on the other, it emerges on the public arena at a time when there is a struggle to present a single candidacy for the coming 1983 presidential elections.

So far Rangel's group has not impressed the voters, who see the announcement as premature since no political party has launched a presidential candidate yet. Nevertheless, the "New Alternative" has at least awakened the disgust of the leftist leaders who, confused and upset, have predicted a not-very-promising future for the newly born "centrist" political group.

PREPARATIONS TO EXPLOIT ORINOCO OIL BELT REPORTED

PA131316 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1126 GMT 12 Nov 80

[By Jorge Banales]

[Excerpts] Caracas, 12 Nov (LATIN)--Venezuela is getting ready to begin exploiting the Orinoco oil belt, believed to contain the world's largest heavy crude oil reserve, a variety of hydrocarbon that is little used at present. The Venezuelan oil industry has finished revising plans for exploitation of those fields, located on the north bank of the Orinoco River and covering an area of about 45,000 square kilometers.

Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti announced this week that the government will begin a period of broad consultations with political sectors and experts in search of a consensus that will make it possible to develop these big reserves. "There will be hundreds of contracts in the (Orinoco River) belt, and the company in charge of coordinating the Venezuelan-foreign consortium will not participate in the tasks of executing the projects, Calderon said when he announced that the services of a coordinating body will be required to handle the project.

We want to give the Orinoco belt program, which will last many years, the nature of research," the minister added, and said that at least for the next 20 years there will be opportunities for Venezuelan engineering in the fields of mechanics and electricity.

The minister stated that "some 300,000 barrels a day will be produced in the Orinoco belt by 1989. Of these, 125,000 a day will be improved crude--a heavy crude extracting 8-10 API degrees and turned into a 30 API degree hydrocarbon by carbon extraction method.

In Venezuela political and technical sectors have been for many years discussing the advisability of beginning exploitation of the Orinoco belt or maintaining it as a reserve as the price of hydrocarbons increases in the world as petroleum of lesser density becomes exhausted. Calderon said that "there is no hasty development; on the contrary, if certain production problems are solved we can advance some programs for the improvement of crudes."

Among these programs, the minister mentioned the extraction of carbon and the addition of hydrogen, which make crudes lighter but which require costly and complex plants and technology. The first stage, which should be completed by 1983, is an estimate of the belt's resources and its precise geographic delimitation.

FOREIGN MINISTER NAMES LIAISON TEAM TO SOLIDARITY GROUPS

PA101534 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 8 Nov 80 p 8

[Carlos J. Nunez article]

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores yesterday announced the creation of a liaison committee between the Foreign Ministry and the organizations and committees promoting solidarity with the people fighting against colonialism and against the dictatorships that violate human rights.

Ozores made this announcement on receiving members of the Panamanian Committee for Solidarity with the Guatemalan People, who delivered a document containing the protest of the Panamanian people at the massacre of many professionals, intellectuals and workers of the rural and urban areas.

The foreign minister stressed that "just as Panama is receiving wide solidarity in its cause to decolonize the canal area and is struggling for human rights, our people and government cannot remain indifferent when some people, who are fighting for a democratic life, get killed. Therefore we believe it is necessary to collect the impressions of the solidarity groups existing in Panama which have played and are playing an important role in guiding the public. This is done within the ministry's policy of nonalignment."

Regarding this, the foreign minister appointed Marcos Arosemena as the liaison official between the ministry and solidarity organizations.

CORREGIMIENTO REPRESENTATIVES APPROVE MONTERIA TREATY

PA131249 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] With the understanding that the rights to be granted Colombia cover the existing canal without referring to another waterway that might be built in Panamanian territory in the future, the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives this evening approved the Monteria treaty. A special legislative session ended 48 hours of profound negotiations and pressure on the assembly.

The call for a special session was presented to the assembly secretariat 3 hours before Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella made his economic report yesterday closing the third regular period of sessions. The motion was introduced at 1400 yesterday. When it was presented, the National Guard General Staff was meeting with about 250 Corregimiento representatives at the NCO Club. At the same time, other assembly members were meeting with the assembly president to discuss procedures for the probable meeting.

The concern voiced over finding a way to approve the treaty without delay was answered last night when the National Guard General Staff met again with the Corregimiento representatives. This dinner meeting was held at the Lung Fung Restaurant and it was agreed to call the special session this afternoon.

Today's meeting began at approximately 1445. In addition to the executive branch officials, Col Manuel Antonio Noriega, Col Armando Contreras and Col Ruben Dario Paredes also attended. The delay in opening the session occurred because law school students from the University of Panama and the Santa Maria Antigua University were talking to the assembly president about being allowed to air their views on the treaty.

Professors Miguel Antonio Bernal and Camilo Perez and students Olimpo Sax and Guillermo Rios spoke on behalf of the law and political science schools. Before the discussion, the Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee read its report on the matter, recommending that the treaty be approved, and most of the representatives applauded. This was indicative of how the treaty would fare.

During the discussion of the report, isolated voices opposed the ratification of the treaty on historic facts concerning relations between Colombia and the United States as reflected in the 1914 Thomson-Urrutia treaty. In what the assembly presidency later called a real show of democracy, the two universities' law schools presented arguments against the treaty.

With the title "A Clarion Call to the Conscience of the 505 Representatives," the law schools stated that the treaty lacks a just cause, that it endangers Panama's independence and that Panamanians have no reason to solve former [Colombian] President Lopez Michelsen's problems stemming from the Contadora agreements. The formal discussion opened at 1630 with Dr Jorge Ritter and Dr Carlos Ozores giving explanations to the crowd.

To Dr Ritter, a Colombian university graduate, the force of the concessions and privileges to be given Colombia is intimately linked to the life of the current lock canal which serves world navigation. Various views were aired during the next few minutes, but Dr Ritter's view stuck and finally broke the deadlock so the treaty could be approved.

Last November, when the issue was first brought up, Chiriqui representative Egberto Anguizola introduced a motion suspending discussion of the treaty because it granted privileges in perpetuity, although the term was not mentioned in the treaty. The executive branch was asked to set a specific date, as was later done in the treaty signed with Costa Rica.

As 1800 rolled around, a motion was introduced saying that the 505 representatives would approve the treaty with the understanding that the rights and privileges to be granted to Colombia would cover the existing canal without referring to another waterway that may be built in our territory in the future. The motion was an interpretation of Dr Ritter's explanation, but it is a far cry from the spirit of the Contadora agreement, which, as former President Lopez Michelsen pointed out, contains benefits in perpetuity.

In the only article written by Lopez Michelsen on the Contadora agreement, in February 1980, he pointed out that Panama's basis for making the concessions is the principle of Colombia's and Costa Rica's neighboring status, which in both public and private law engenders rights. The former Liberal president and possible presidential candidate added that in the nuclear age this neighboring status poses a military risk that might involve Colombia and Costa Rica and it is only fair that special benefits and privileges be given in perpetuity because a neighboring country cannot move.

Finally, the assembly president took a vote on the treaty by a show of hands. Today's session opened with 344 Corregimiento representatives, but when it was time for the vote the chamber was almost full.

PAREDES ON NATIONAL GUARD PRESENCE AT TREATY DEBATE

PA131957 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Jose Hernandez interview with Lt Col Ruben Dario Paredes, National Guard G1, at Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives in Panama City 12 November--recorded]

[Text] [Question] As a member of the National Guard Command, could you tell us why the National Guard was present at the Monteria treaty debate since it is not a military topic?

[Answer] We were present here for the first time--although Article 2 of the national constitution provides for permanent consultation by the other civilian branches, the executive and the legislative branches, with the armed forces--because this is one of the most important issues discussed lately at the Assembly once again demonstrated that it truly reflects the feelings of the people. The Panamanians are duly represented there.

In addition, the discussion of this topic concerns all Panamanians, Mr Hernandez. This is a problem of this generation, the past generations, the Panamanians who are still in the wombs of many mothers, Panamanians in uniforms and those not in uniform.

Today's debate should fill us with pride. It included students of the two national universities. They were orderly in the way they acted. Statements by law professionals such as Dr Perez, Olimpo Saez--whom I had not met--and others are all valid. Nobody can turn his back on history.

However, I would like to say that on the road to the liberation of the people, a patriot like Torrijos--who was originally seen as a conspirator and who had no friends because other leaders did not dare befriend him because he was thought to be dangerous [words indistinct] in exchange he had to yield in other things which were not important at that moment. What happens is that nations and men are prone to conquests, and once they obtain them they brush them aside. Nobody goes to Ancon Hill. We always fought for it and now nobody visits it because it is a conquest already achieved. Men sought other conquests once the Torrijos-Carter treaties were signed and ratified.

However, when we were concerned about the Torrijos-Carter treaties when the nation was undergoing the great pressures of the plebiscite and that afternoon when the votes were being counted in the U.S. Senate, nobody thought about the Monteria treaty. No one bothered to think about it. At that time, the most important thing for us was the treaty for our liberation in the year 2000. I believe the assembly this afternoon cast a vote of confidence and appreciation for that great Panamanian, Omar Torrijos, for all the achievements that he has attained for our republic.

The way the Panamanian professionals focused on the problem here today was praised highly by the members of the General Staff. This was one way of viewing things. However, another way of viewing things is that there are two realities in the history of this nation. One of these realities is the one they presented and another can be summarized: We were still a colony just a year ago. One doesn't have to make any effort to recall that we didn't even supply our own water or electricity. We had a 90-year old-colonial enclave here. The first time I left this country, when I was very young, was from Albrook Field--we didn't even have an airport. The Americans even picked up the garbage. How could Colombia ask Panama way back then about its opinion on the Thompson-Urrutia treaty when we were a mere province of Colombia? Therefore, this generation of Panamanians--whether in uniform or not--has inherited these realities. We have coped with them, but I would say that we should keep up courage to accept things the way they were and as we received them. We must continue to solve our problems during this improvement of the independence of Panama which is finally happening. The Torrijos-Carter treaties are the approximation of the pure independence of the Republic of Panama.

We think the people will understand this. We feel that as Panamanians we should not become divided and should put our interests aside. We think we can be happy. We are a nation that lives in peace, and we must preserve it. The rights granted to Colombia for a specific time period were not granted by us; they were granted by the Americans when we still had no force as a sovereign nation, when we had no force as a republic or a country.

The only thing Torrijos did--perhaps out of emotion because Torrijos is a great patriot but he is also human--was to be reciprocal with another great Colombian, Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, who, in seeing that the [Thompson-Urrutia] treaty was obstructing negotiations with the United States, declined [Colombia's rights] on behalf of 25 million Colombians almost without consulting with his advisers and thus running a risk. Therefore we have to be tolerant with Torrijos if he made any emotional mistakes while acting in good faith.

Torrijos had to give Lopez Michelsen a hand so he could save face before his own people. In doing this, Torrijos acted as a gentleman because the word pledged by a man has a lot of weight in these matters [words indistinct]. In addition, Mr Hernandez, when you have close neighbors, they become involved too.

The Panamanians are not the only ones defending the Panama Canal. e close to us, Costa Rica and Colombia, must also defend the canal. We are not giv anything away. We are not hurting the country's dignity. We are very satisfied with what we are and are proud of our compatriots. I am very proud to be a subordinate of General Torrijos and President Royo.

[Question] With today's approval, Panama has also permitted the Colombian Liberal Party officially to nominate Lopez Michelsen for president for the next term. Would this mean that General Torrijos is willing to return to the political arena?

[Answer] The truth is that Torrijos cannot disappear from the political arena. He is alive, he is a leader. Torrijos means peace and security. We need Torrijos for a lifetime. However, Torrijos doesn't always have to be in the frontline. There are other Panamanians, such as President Royo, who are good Panamanians. There are many more good Panamanians to come. Although Torrijos will not participate in party politics, he is still there. It was shown here today that Torrijos exists.

[Question] Another significant fact: After 17 November, the legislative branch will be expanded and the National Guard has enforced the constitution today. Does this mean that effective today the National Guard will be here at the assembly when essential things for the country are discussed?

[Answer] The constitution establishes it, Hernandez. These past 48 hours has demonstrated that this will be necessary. Times will get difficult. The world is experiencing serious situations, and if we have to come here now and then to preserve peace so that Panamanians experience the harmony we had here today, then why not do it?

[Question] Don't you think the National Guard acted hastily when, after admitting that things could be quiet at today's session, it went ahead and cordoned off the legislative palace?

[Answer] We cordoned off--well that's not the right term--we came here with a security contingent so this scene would not be marred, but there was no other reason. We didn't want any outsiders to come in and mar what was occurring here today.

FRAMPO NOTES CONCERN OVER TREATIES' OBSERVANCE

PA100429 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 8 Nov 80 p 1-B

[Communique released by Popular Broad Front; date not given]

[Text] The Popular Broad Front (FRAMPO) is concerned over the systematic violations of the Torrijos-Carter treaties because the United States insists on applying the so-called Murphy law, or law 96-70, which is completely contrary to the basic national goals achieved through the treaties.

Ronald Reagan's election increases our concern. Reagan is no guarantee for the treaties. The future U.S. president was obstinately opposed to them and assumed colonialist positions, radically opposed to Panama's legitimate aspiration for sovereignty over the canal area.

FRAMPO will struggle for loyal observance of international agreements, self-determination of nations, nonintervention and the rules on peaceful coexistence set forth in the UN charter. In view of the continuous violations of the treaties and in view of the uncertain prospects posed by Reagan's election, FRAMPO deems it necessary for national leaders to increase their social and political support. FRAMPO calls for the unity of all political forces committed to national independence. Unity is essential if there is a real intention to keep the decolonization timetable spelled out in the Torrijos-Carter treaties, the result of the not so easy efforts and struggles of generation upon generation of Panamanians.

[Signed] Dr Renato Pereira, secretary general, national executive committee.

EL SALVADOR

OPPOSITI· FIGURES LEVEL CHARGES AGAINST REGIME

FDR's Menjivar in Paris

PA130455 Paris AFP in Spanish 0335 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Paris, 11 Nov (AFP)--Eight U.S. ships and 1 aircraft carrier are sailing off the Salvadoran coast and 200 marines are directly participating in the struggle against the Salvadoran opposition, Rafael Menjivar Larin, executive director of the external commission of the Revolutionary Democractic Front (FDR), stated today in this capital.

"It is worthwhile to observe the actions of U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan. There is a difference between his aggressive and reactionary words and what he will be forced to do in real life. Generally, the Republicans are the ones who speak more harshly, while the Democrats are the ones who intervene," Menjivar added.

The United States is convinced that the civilian military junta is not a realistic alternative because Christian democracy no longer has the impact and prestige that it did in 1974 and because the FDR rejected the government's compromise formula whereby the army would stay in power and would join with us and with other forces, such as the Social Christians and the Social Democrats--all of this being headed by a man who has the trust of all the parties, Menjivar added. The only way out for the United States if it does not recognize the legitimate aspirations of the Salvadoran people will be to resort to a military solution and the only way out for the Salvadorans will also be to resort to amilitary solution, Menjivar stated.

Menjivar insisted on the need for the United States to reconsider the cost of an intervention in El Salvador. Such an intervention, he added, would prolong the struggle, but would not destroy the revolutionary movement. The danger of internationalizing the conflict is real in the Caribbean, Central America and Mexico, he said. Regarding Mexico, he recalled that 83 percent of Mexican oil is produced in areas close to the Central American border.

Currently we are at the preinsurrectional phase. There is a balance of forces with the army of the government, but we have the broad support of the people, he noted.

We are bringing the economy to a collapse. It is the only alternative we have despite the future difficulties this may entail. All this involves combat as does any military struggle, Menjivar noted.

The government, he added, believes that the months from October through January are essential for the Salvadoran economy since this is the harvest time for cotton, coffee and sugarcane. These crops are being and will be affected by the strikes, our actions and occupations of regions. Every day of strike represents a loss of $16 million for the government, he said.

So far this year, the gross national product (GNP) dropped 18 percent in El Salvador and the flight of capital in 1979 amounted to $1 billion, which equals this year's GNP, he said.

The international foreign exchange reserves--$650 million in 1979--now show a $44 million deficit. The United States is arranging a $650 million credit to El Salvador through international organizations (the IMF, World Bank and IDB). This money will have a twofold destination: To go abroad again and to spiral inflation since the country has no productive structure to assimilate investments, Menjivar stated.

He then referred to the diplomatic offensive of the FDR geared toward the United Nations, the nonaligned countries, the OAS, and the Conference of Political Parties of Latin America (COPAL), which is based in Mexico and which groups parties of Mexico, Ecuador, Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Panama, among others.

He also referred to the support of the Socialist International--principally--Sweden, Germany, Austria--and to the fact that the international Christian democracy has withdrawn support from the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party, which is experiencing deep rifts within the party.

Finally, he affirmed that a Salvadoran press agency, SALPRESS, will be created in the next 13 days and will transmit by Telex 20 minutes per day. The press agency was set up with the pool of the nonaligned countries.

Menjivar, who arrived from Belgrade where he met with ranking Yugoslav authorities, will leave tomorrow for Madrid to attend the Socialist International meeting.

Rights Commission Member

PY131816 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2220 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Sao Paulo, 11 Nov (LATIN)--A member of the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission charged here today that the military junta that governs El Salvador was responsible for the death of 8,000 persons and the disappearance of another 547 in the past year.

Ivan Escobar, a member of the Human Rights Commission, made these charges during a press conference held at the Sao Paulo archbishop's office. He also charged that the military authorities are making El Salvador into a small Vietnam.

He said that two human rights commission workers were also killed, and that one of them was a woman who was taken by force from her house by heavily armed men, who were obviously acting for the military hierarchy.

Escobar, who is on a tour through three South American countries--Brazil, Venezuela and Ecuador--to expose his country's situation, said that military helicopters have dropped incendiary bombs on rural towns.

He noted that Human Rights Commission members have received death threats, and that the bodies of tortured victims have been placed at the doorstep of the Human Rights Commission.

FMLN TERMS MORAZAN, CHALATENANGO LIBERATED AREAS

PA132319 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 11 Nov 80 p 11

[Text] The northern zone of Morazan Department and the northeastern part of Chalatenango are still under the control of the insurrectional forces, despite the attack by combined Honduran and Salvadoran forces, the representatives of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) announced Monday.

"The struggles that are being waged in those areas are important enough to be described as front-ranking and revolutionary," the sources added.

"These struggles are so real that the peoples who are inside the borders of the liberated territory in each sector feel safe and return to their daily tasks, such as preparing the soil for the next planting season, harvesting coffee, implementing the industrialization of Maguey and engaging in other subsistance activities which are routinely carried out by the inhabitants of those areas."

"Although at first it was difficult for the inhabitants to understand the reason for the struggle that is being waged, it might be said that each of the citizens of those areas is already aware that it is not a capricious struggle or one waged against a government made up of one or another political faction. They know that what is at stake now is the future of a fatherland in its search for a better way and that it is not merely a matter of ideology or the building of a dictatorial system that only changes its name or its methodology."

"The occupation of this zone, which is a vast liberated area, shows that Salvadorans have learned a lot from the repression recklessly unleashed by the oligarchy and the current government. Their mistake in trying to silence the demands for justice by the firing of machineguns has truly been a lesson in civics, a lesson which the people will no longer forget."

ARMED FORCES ADMIT ARRESTING REPORTER QUEZADA

PA131358 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1808 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Excerpts] A Salvadoran reporter arrested 28 October belongs to the leftwing People's Liberation Army [EPL], the armed forces have reported. On a national television network program, the armed forces reported that reporter Francisco Quezada, 25, was arrested as he was taking pictures and filming criminal activities by subversive groups. During the television program the armed forces reported that Quezada belonged to the EPL and that he had been hired by the guerrillas. Quezada appeared in the film "The Armed Forces," explaining a guerrilla group's actions in a rather poorly edited filmstrip. No Salvadoran press association has protested his arrest.

GUATEMALA

GUATEMALA REJECTS UN RECOMMENDATION ON BELIZE

PA131244 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0116 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemala does not accept the recommendation handed down Tuesday by the UN General Assembly for Great Britain to grant independence to Belize in 1981.

This was stated here Wednesday by Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez, who pointed out that the future of the Belize territory is the object of bilateral negotiations between this country and Great Britain.

The neighboring territory of Belize, covering 22,000 square km, is a British colony in Central America which Guatemala has been claiming for the past 100 years.

"We reiterate that the United Nations has no competence to direct legal proceedings on the Belize case, for which reason its recommendations on this issue have no validity," stated Castillo. The official regretted that a traditionally serious forum, such as the UN General Assembly, has intervened in the Belize case, which is not its prerogative.

POLICE, ARMY TO COMB WESTERN REGION FOR GUERRILLAS

PA131400 Guatemala City Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1720 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] The police and army will coordinate efforts to comb the country's western region to capture guerrilla elements. According to official sources, this operation is intended to enhance the security of the inhabitants of the area.

It is believed that no less than 5,000 policemen and military troops from the country's southwest will participate in the operation. Elements from the 6th Command, the national and judicial police and the army will function jointly in this operation.

In the past few days, guerrilla activities have increased in the departments of Quezaltenango, Solola and Huehuetenango. In the El Palmar region there was a clash between army troops and a guerrilla unit. According to official sources, the western region will be combed until the subversive groups that have been operating there are eliminated.

Meanwhile, air units have been watching areas, especially in Huehuetenango, to control guerrilla groups. According to residents of these areas, several helicopters frequently fly over the region. In the past few hours, there have been several terrorist activities there: Bombs have been exploded and the department's university center was set on fire.

MLN REORGANIZES RANKS IN PROVINCES

PA081338 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 29 Oct p 1, 10

[Summary] It was announced today that the National Liberation Movement [MLN] is reorganizing its ranks in the provinces. Party officials said they will continue their visits to all departments in the republic, where they will reorganize some branches and create others.

HONDURAS

LEFTIST MILITANTS SEIZE RED CROSS BUILDING

PA140108 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2134 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Tecugicalpa, 13 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Militants of the leftist National Coordinating Board of Solidarity With the Salvadoran People today seized the Honduran Red Cross building in this capital.

Some 15 coordinating board members arrived peacefully at the site, announcing that they would occupy the building to protest Red Cross indifference toward Salvadorans seeking refuge in Honduras to escape violence in their own country. The Honduran Red Cross blood bank and national directorate also operate in the occupied building.

Twenty-five employees of the institution and other individuals were trapped inside the building at the time of the occupation. The movement's leaders explained, however, that these people are not regarded as hostages. They were simply inside the building when all exits were locked. Many other Red Cross employees were able to get out of the building before its gates were locked.

The coordinating board is demanding the creation of a clinical aid center for Salvadoran refugees in Honduras in the border towns of Camasca, Guarita and Nueva Ocotepeque. Over 10,000 Salvadorans are currently living in Honduras. They arrived in this country after fleeing the violent internal situation in their country.

The members of the coordinating board siad that they also want the Honduran Government to stop intervening in the affairs of El Salvador and they want the Honduran Army to stop aiding the Salvadoran National Guard.

Police immediately surrounded the occupied building and a female militant of the coorinating board reported on the phone that if the police hadn't done this, the militancs would have already abandoned the place.

This is the first time that the coordinating board has claimed credit for an action of this type.

BRIEFS

CONSTITUTIONAL ARTICLES--The first five articles of the new Honduran constitution were approved on 6 November in the third debate by the National Constituent Assembly. [Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1925 GMT 7 Nov 80 PA]

NEW RADIO STATION--A new radio station to be called La Voz del Cafe will go on the air in December in the city of El Paraiso. Dr Manuel Antonio Ordonez is its owner. [Text] [Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1959 GMT 6 Nov 80 PA]

NICARAGUA

JUNTA MEMBERS ADDRESS STUDENT RALLY IN CAPITAL

Moises Hassan

PA140142 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1817 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Speech by Moises Hassan, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at a student rally in Managua's Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Plaza in support of the Sandinist National Liberation Front--live]

[Excerpts] Today, over 1 year after our victory, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] continues to say that national reconstruction and the creation of a new society in Nicaragua can only be achieved through national unity.

This has been understood by most Nicaraguans, even by some who do not belong to the FSLN. But there are still some people, who--when we were fighting in Nicaragua, when the blood of Nicaraguans was being shed, when the triumph of the FSLN and the people of Nicaragua was nearing--were out of Nicaragua, in South America, Europe and North America seeking ways to wrest the triumph from the Nicaraguan people. They were seeking ways to promote the intervention of the so-called inter-American peace force.

These people are struggling to place obstacles in the way of the creation of a new Nicaragua and with these obstacles they want divert the strength of the Nicaraguan people to the old paths, to the paths they would like to follow. In other words, they would like a few privileged persons to be free to continue exploiting, and they would like to have freedom of expression, but only if they control the news media. They do not want to give the Nicaraguan people the right to strive against exploitation or the right to have freedom of expression. Their freedom of expression is the freedom of expression of their newspaper, the freedom of expression of their radio station which does not speak for the people but for a small minority which has enriched itself for many years at the expense of the sweat of the Nicaraguan people. This is the path they want to follow.

This is why they constantly strive to destroy national unity. They also have dangerous visions. They dream that the presence of a specific president in the United States will change the course of this revolution.

They are full of illusions with the change of government in the United States. They feel encouraged, confident and think: We'll show them! The U.S. Government will put an end to the Sandino-communists and put us in power. They will do this for the sake of certain reactionary parties and forces that want to dominate Nicaragua at will, so that we can manage the Nicaraguan people as we used to do. Naturally, we will allow ourselves to be managed by this president who generously gives us Nicaragua as a feudal holding.

This means the U.S. Government is opposed to the FSLN and will support the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement millionares, the slaves of Yankee imperialism. This situation is very dangerous. It is a dangerous and irresponsible attitude that can lead to situations of confrontation which the Sandinist Front is doing everything possible to avoid, not out of weakness but out of a sense of responsibility. If we had to, if circumstances in this country forced the hand of the Nicaraguan people and the Sandinist Front, it would be no trouble for the Nicaraguan people or the Sandinist Front to crush these enemies of the people. We can crush them in 24 hours. These small groups, enemies of national unity and national progress would no longer exist. However, this is not what the Sandinist Front wants. It wants to keep calm to the last moment and while provocations constantly occur. The Sandinist Front remains patient and tolerant because it understands that these four small groups of businessmen will not force the Nicaraguan people to break their monolithic national unity.

Honest businessmen in this country, merchants, industrialists and professionals should avoid pressures from those who are representing them now.

There are persons who have taken advantage of the inertia and the lack of participation of these sectors and they have usurped their representation by speaking in the name of all businessmen and all professionals in this country. They are also leading the country into difficult situations. They are undermining national unity while the enemy attacks our borders, while the enemy violates our airspace, as it is doing practically every day.

While the enemy prepares its plans for attack and sabotage, these four gentlemen have usurped the representation of all businessmen and professionals in this country. These four gentlemen are domestically helping, perhaps unwittingly--let us give them the benefit of the doubt--to create situations of instability and are helping to undermine the bases of the Sandinist people's regime.

Now, for example, there are small groups of agitators in schools. I do not know if the university has had any, but in schools small groups of agitators have appeared. They are the mama's boys who crawled under the bed when there was a war here. These are the ones who went abroad, but never shouted against Somoza or burned a Somozist Party flag. When they spoke of Somoza they referred to him as the president, Div Gen Don Anastasio Somoza Debayle. These agitators are trying to infiltrate the youth of Nicaragua; they try to create divisionism and confusion among youth of Nicaragua.

These are the same boys whose parents sent them out of the country so they wouldn't participate in the literacy campaign. This business of teaching someone how to read is not for my little boys and this working school is not for my little boys. They will not soil their hands or mix with the mob. My little boys will remain here protected, preparing to manage stores and businesses and to continue managing the same people we managed during our regime of freedom and democracy. There they are ones we see when we pass by [words indistinct] provoking our companeros on patrol.

We must assume this ideological struggle and help the companeros who are confused or undecided, those who have scant political ability. These companeros must understand the maneuvers of this small group of millionaires and some of their children.

Rafael Cordova Rivas

PA140314 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1835 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Speech by Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at a student rally held in Managua's Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Plaza in support of the Sandinist National Liberation Front--live]

[Text] The conspirators of 1811 who confronted Spanish imperialism in Granada ranged in age from 16 to 19 years old. Battered, ragged and hungry, the San Jacinto troop was also made up of youths. The young have made all revolutions. Young people were also the ones who fought the Nicaraguan revolution which climaxed on 19 July. [applause]

It may be true that young people are manipulated at times. It may be true that at times young people are deceived and led down paths that do not lead to the country's welfare. But, young people have always existed, clean young people without commitments and ready to fight and die for its ideals. These young people always take the path that is best for the country and the people. [applause]

Young people are the driving force of society. Young people are the catalyst that makes revolutions possible. Young people are the social and human sector which does not allow society to stagnate. This is why young people are a society's most precious jewel. Young people always advance. They never stay in the rear. They always advance confronting what is to come. [shouting]

We must maintain unity; we must maintain national unity because alien, internationalist and imperialist forces are trying to destabilize our country. Reactionaries abroad promote reactionaries at home.

We must have the unity of all young people, political groups, labor unions, workers, peasants and university students to defend national integrity.

This is not a matter of seeing which party has more strength or power. This is not a matter of seeing which party will mobilize more people or need the vote of more persons to remain in power or to attain it. This is a matter of defending Nicaragua, of defending our country from the maneuvers organized by a manipulator we all know and whom we must defeat again along our borders. [shouting, applause]

Sergio Ramirez

PA140224 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1839 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Speech by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at a student rally held in Managua's Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Plaza in support of the Sandinist National Liberation Front--live]

[Excerpts] Companeros, the first thing I want to say today, in my brief words to close this rally, is that in recent days reactionaries have been boasting that the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] does not have popular support, that the poor people in Nicaragua are no longer with the FSLN and that Nicaraguan young people are no longer with the FSLN. These gentlemen, regardless of how blind and deaf they may be, must realize that young people are, and will remain, with the FSLN. [applause]

These gentlemen are naturally in a minority. They are a minority because it is clear that most Nicaraguans, the masses, are not made up of businessmen, millionaires or the rich. The masses are made up of professionals, technicians and middle sectors who are not rich; they are made up of the vast majority of people who are poor and who have participated in the armed struggle and in this revolution because they hope that it will completely change structures in this country so that we will no longer have paupers and misery in Nicaragua. [applause]

Therefore, the only path opened to a clearly identified minority, such as this one, is to try to attract people to its cause by deceiving the poor. It tells the poor that there is a horrible dictatorship in Nicaragua, an extremist dictatorship, that we are in the hands of Cuba and the Soviet Union, and that we are promoting a dictatorship in which we are already living.

It is only by means of these lies and deceit that they can hope to obtain followers. However, they conceal their real identity because it would be absurd to tell a poor man that someone is a millionaire and a socialist at the same time. Therefore, a millionaire who has 7 or 8 thousand manzanas of land, or large factories--which, I repeat, is not illegal in this country--cannot go to a poor man and tell him that a person who owns such a large amount of economic interests is a socialist. These are contradictory things.

Therefore, they must conceal these economic, selfish and millionaire interests behind a series of falsehoods and the word socialism must be linked with the word freedom so it can be acceptable to these interests. They speak of democracy, public freedoms, freedom of the press, but they conceal the fact that the only freedom which ended in this country forever is the freedom to mercilessly exploit the poor in Nicaragua. [applause]

Therefore, when these small groups talk of national unity, they say the Sandinist Front understands it only from the point of view of its interests as a political party. But, when these minority groups speak of national unity, they are merely speaking of having the power they once wielded returned to them.

The day before yesterday, the higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] published a full page notice in the newspapers. The notice says that the COSEP has written a 65-page communique and that it is just publishing a summary of it. In the communique, the COSEP claims to make an analysis of the results of the government's program during the past months.

This is a deceitful document because it tries to deceive the people about the results of this government. It is demagogic to say here, for example, that if there is a scarcity of rice, corn and beans, the revolutionary government is to blame, because these gentlemen have forgotten a fact they always want to forget. That is to say, the people's power was achieved in a costly and bloody war in which they never participated. [applause]

Therefore, we can never understand national unity if this means that the people's power will be returned completely to the rich, as they would like it to be; and this is their only position.

However, national unity must exist. We are the first to realize the need for national unity. We tell these sectors, which are now maneuvering against the revolutionary people's power, that there is a place for them in national unity; there is a place for them in the country's production and in the country's joint economy. Also, they can participate politically within the State Council.

This national unity exists. If it did not exist, an honest man, a man like Rafael Cordova Rivas, a man who was tested in every possible way by Somozism, which tried to corrupt him and never could, would not be in the government junta. [applause]

Therefore, we want national unity. The Sandinist Front and the National Reconstruction Government promote national unity. It is one of the bases of the Sandinist Front program. It was not imposed on the Sandinist Front but it has emerged as a conviction and historical need of the reconstruction process and of the revolutionary process. These gentlemen have a place in national unity.

However, there is a difference. Let us consider it from the point of view of blackmail or pressure, or because people may have wanted to share the popular power in this revolution. Some of these gentlemen withdrew from the State Council and went home, believing that we were going to drag them back by making concessions. This is a serious mistake. This is a very dangerous error. We want national unity; we defend this concept and are ready to hold dialogue with them about national unity in order to rebuild the country. But, first they have to return to the State Council where their seats are. [applause]

The State Council will not be liquidated, closed or finished just because its seats are empty. It would be eliminated if it were abandoned by the farmworkers, rural workers, workers of the most important labor unions in the country, mayors of the districts represented here, Sandinist Defense Committees, the patriotic (?clergy), that is, the national clergy association which is represented in the State Council. If these forces left the State Council there would be a crisis and we would have to admit it. But as long as the people's forces, the fundamental forces of this revolution remain there, the State Council will exist as a body of popular power in the country. [applause]

Companeros, young people continue playing that fundamental role we spoke about. As Cordova Rivas said, young people continue to be the country's driving force. As long as young people are with the revolution, there can be many reactionaries, there can be many persons defending their private interests, but the revolution will have the force of the future, the force of the new Nicaragua we are building, which is the force of its young people.

Long live the FSLN! Long live the 19 July Sandinist Youth! Free fatherland or death!

STATE COUNCIL CRISIS STIRS CONTROVERSY

Sandinist Officials' News Conference

PA140024 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0027 GMT 13 Nov 80

[News conference by Carlos Nunez Tellez, commander of the revolution and president of the State Council; Guerrilla Commander Hugo Torres, member of the Defense and Security Committee of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN; Guerrilla Commander Dora Maria Tellez, member of the FSLN National Secretariat; Companero Plutarco Anduray, main representative of the Independent Liberal Party to the State Council and vice president of the council, and Carlos Garcia Caracas, member of the People's Social-Christian Party, on walkout by some delegates from the State Council--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] I am from Radio Noticias. When will the next meeting be held?

[Nunez] From the beginning we have been operating normally. Fortunately, there are two or three sessions remaining in which we will make an effort to pass all the bills that are pending. I wish to note something that has caused us great concern: Among the decisions that were not taken is a matter of great importance which was being clamored for. It was the bill on working hours on the coffee farms which, because of the situation, was not discussed or approved. There are two or three sessions remaining before the State Council goes into recess on 4 December.

[Question] Diego Zamora of Radio Educacion, channel 11 and UNO MAS UNO of Mexico: I would like to ask the commander about some statements made by representatives of the business sector who summoned us to a news conference at 1400 today. We asked them if actions of that kind are a part of the struggle for power. What is your opinion, commander? They replied that yes, they are going to try, through elections, as a first measure, to win power.

[Nunez] This is clear. The intent here is to find the wounds of the revolution and inflame them. The intent is to take every opportunity to gain strength, and we are happy that at last they are stating clearly what they are planning--to take power.

We say it is clear because this in itself constitutes a framework for the rules of the game in this revolution. Well then, I do not know if it was a slip, or a matter of tactics, or whether it was the result of the state of effervescence or confusion that led them to state this position. But there is something very clear which we have stated and reiterated and that is the position of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, the position of the FSLN, that is known to the revolutionary, progressive and mass sectors of this country: It is that power here was seized with weapons and that to defend this power--which means to defend this revolution--we will do everything in our power. It is all right for them to say that they are struggling for power; the only recommendation that we would make to them is that they do not embark on adventures.

But there is one thing that should be clear when we outline our position: That we are talking about a problem of national security, that we have been providing evidence of these dangers, of some of these dangers, and that in this regard, whether they wish to or not, whether or not they think they are doing so, whether their participation is individual or collective, actions of this kind, which in time and space are considered to be large-scale actions, create a problem of national security involving all the people. In those circumstances, if they seek power, attempting to justify themselves with those arguments and those situations, the forces of the revolution are sufficiently powerful to sweep them away.

[Question] Juan [name indistinct] of La Voz de Nicaragua: Commander, we know that at present the people are building bonfires in the streets and are demonstrating. We talked with them. They felt the State Council has to serve as an escape valve to prevent direct confrontations between the opposing classes in the country. With the withdrawal of the bourgeois sector this morning, we wonder whether that action begins a new phase in the ideological struggle of the social classes in Nicaragua and we would also like to know what position the FSLN is going to take, because the people are waiting for guidance.

[Tellez] You say the people want guidance. There is one factor that must be taken into account: The people are well aware of the problems, of the forces that are in motion here, of the content of the revolution, of the role of the vanguard, of the existence of the junta. They are well aware of the very nature of the State Council.

It cannot be said here that we have launched a campaign or placed large headlines in the newspapers or broadcast over the radio for the people to take to the streets. We are not preparing propaganda for the radio, television, signs, posters and so forth. The masses have taken to the streets because they know clearly what the people want. [Words indistinct] the State Council does not exist because of the presence of certain political parties and economic groups; it exists basically because of the presence of the mass organizations, of the organized people.

[Question] [Words indistinct] I would like to know if the (?refusal) of private enterprise and certain sectors to participate in state organizations could result in the long-term consequence that the (?Sandinist) Front would take up the vanguard position of the popular organizations and there would begin a phase which would be qualitatively different from the preceding one—a phase of class struggle.

[Nunez] We have been clear regarding this matter. (?What we have) to ask is whether a provocation of this type will either alter or force the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] to push aside existing postulates.

At present, the FSLN is the vanguard. This has been authentically proven in real life. The class struggle has already emerged. It is the workers' struggle to enforce laws in this country in a large number of productive centers and in a large number of places where people still want to obey laws as if they were nothing but wet paper, like in the past. There have been struggles when workers have tried to learn about the production goals--be it in the state or private sectors—in order to learn about their duties and to make an effort, particularly with regard to the type of production that is vital for our country. They struggle to make themselves heard when they have to make critical comments, when they have to discuss specific problems and when they have to try to obtain commitments. And nobody has helped as much as the FSLN to persuade the majority of our people, to make them understand about the need to march together. Nobody except the FSLN has had to stand in a factory to explain to the workers the reason for the national reconstruction, and the participation of all sectors in it.

This is true because after 19 July our people aired all their feelings, rejecting any manifestation that reminded them of the past. And the first thing they asked was why were actions not taken right then against their exploiters of yesterday. Some of these exploiters left because they had pending accounts; others, with a determined and (?a more or less) committed attitude stayed, but all of these people in one way or another had been a part of the system of domination.

Had the Higher Council of Private Enterprise arrived at the factory to explain matters it would not have managed to make itself understood. [sentence indistinct] Had the social Christian Party arrived there, they would not even have let it speak. Had the Democratic Conservative Party arrived there, it would have been even worse. The same thing would have happened if the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] had arrived there. It is the FSLN which, as a vanguard, has precisely helped to persuade all sectors of the need to march together in order to achieve the objectives of national reconstruction.

And we have had difficulties. On our reconstruction path, we have had advances, but we have also made mistakes. Some of these mistakes have had to do with development, others with the lack of experience. But there is no greater teaching than the mistake that is assimilated and overcome. And we have been advancing. To prove this, there stand all the achievements of this fatherland that was destroyed and torn apart! So in this regard, the FSLN is a vanguard. It is only 1 year, or rather 15 months, since the revolutionary victory, but provocations of this type will not make it turn away from its path, a path that was pointed out in advance, which calls for the fulfillment of all national reconstruction goals in order to guarantee that our country will experience a period of economic development and that the social benefits and demands of our people can be defended more rapidly.

[Question] (Hugo) Hernandez, of EL NEUVO DIARIO. As everyone knows, two individuals, an army member and (?the chief) of the border guards, were shot to death at the northern border.

Before coming to this conference we were asked to express to you the worries of a number of people who phoned us, including relatives of those (?who had been killed). They asked what we are waiting for, if we are waiting for hundreds or thousands of deaths at the border before stopping these demonstrations and these internal conspiracies. I now pass this question on to you.

[Torres] When Commander Tellez commented on the issue of being a vanguard--or rather it was Commander Nunez who did, if I am not mistaken--he explained that the FSLN has been a vanguard to the extent that it manages to correctly interpret our people's deepest aspirations and deals with the major contradictions that must be resolved at each stage of the process. Don't forget: Our struggle and our revolution were strategically defined 20 years ago and the FSLN will continue to be a vanguard to the extent that it can provide truly correct and truly positive responses to these needs.

We have already made three protests. We have even indicated to the Honduran Government our concern over the violations of our borders and the raids into our territory by armed groups coming from that country.

We have expressed our concern because we know of the mobilizations of the Honduran Army which have been carried out precisely, we believe, in their zeal to protect their borders. In order to mobilize 100, 20, 40 or 50 men these groups need to have cooperation, support bases and support organizations, from a material point of view. We know this because we once were guerrillas.

We expressed our concern through our government junta and in the last news conference held by our government junta and national directorate. The enemy is provoking us for the specific reason to get us to react so that they can then exploit this situation to detract politically from our revolution and to create a favorable climate for aggressions on a larger scale.

In this respect we must remain calm, sober and confident that we are doing the best possible and coming up with the best solutions.

[Unidentified speaker] According to the statements made by Commander Torres, the problem is being dealt with equanimity and in a mature way as befits serious rulers. However, he wanted to take advantage of the opportunity to announce that at this moment, the Revolutionary Patriotic Front is meeting to assume the defense of the revolutionary interest.

We have even been informed that the front is even considering the possibility--if this situation of aggression and provocations continue, thereby creating unrest in the country and delaying its reconstruction process--of asking the government junta to declare a state of emergency to guide the country toward national reconstruction.

[Question] [Passage indistinct] four or five sessions to adjourn, the State Council will continue [words indistinct]?

[Unidentified speaker] We have not discussed this yet and would like to hear the opinions of the rest of the members of the State Council directive. Concerning whether the withdrawal [retiro] is final, the Higher Council of Private Enterprise speaks of withdrawing in its communique, just that. Don't forget that the (?Nicaraguan Workers Federation) speaks of an indefinite withdrawal. In the case of the political party, Alvaro Jerez stood up and said, I withdraw in protest against this session; these were his words. The other two, naturally stood up. We do not know if this is one of their characteristic demonstrations of not approving the actions of the State Council, although we understand it as an expression of solidarity. But, officially, they have not informed us they are withdrawing.

State of Emergency Request

PA131948 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The Patriotic Front of the Revolution, which is made up of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and several revolutionary parties, met in Managua last night to request that the government declare a state of emergency.

This was announced last night by Carlos Garcia Caracas, People's Social-Christian Party representative to the State Council, during a news conference held by Commander Carlos Nunez, president of the council, to explain the incidents which took place at noon yesterday, when opposition parties and the private sector abruptly left the session of the State Council.

Montealegre: Walkout Temporary

PA132327 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Jaime Montealegre, State Council representative of the Nicaraguan Development Institute, has denied saying that his group wants to gain political power in Nicaragua. What we want is democracy and political pluralism, the basis for national unity, as set forth in the National Reconstruction Government program.

Montealegre said that the private sector has pointed out inconsistencies in the government's programs and it wants an answer. We want to be told where we are wrong, Montealegre stated.

Regarding yesterday's walkout from the State Council by the business representatives and the labor federations, he said it is true that it had been previously planned. He noted that in the State Council they said everything they were not allowed to say at the Nandaime rally.

He said they walked out but they have not withdrawn, meaning that he will return. However, Montealegre did not specify what he is waiting for; he did not specify whether he is waiting for the junta to respond or to hold a dialogue.

Montealegre seemed rather upset by a statement made last night that the private sector wants to gain political power in Nicaragua. He seemed nervous and gave a few orders while he was being interviewed by the station reporter. He said the private sector will release a communique on the takeover of political power this afternoon.

Radio Sandino Comment

PA132029 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Let the people judge. Let the people judge the interests served by the parties that withdrew yesterday from the State Council. Looking at the draft bills the State Council has discussed, we can see what the work has been of the minority parties and what the work has been of the mass organizations represented there.

This is so the people can realize the nature and objectives of the bills presented. So they can see what activities have been carried out by those who are demanding more participation in what they argue for so much, like the policy of national unity, and can see who has caused more disorder and provocations in the State Council.

Let us see the bills presented by the National Democratic Movement [MDN]. A draft bill for establishing relations with Red China: This was unmasked before the State Council as a diversionist maneuver of that sector. A motion to respect the physical integrity of Omar (Jalum): This bill sought to create the necessary climate so that if (Jalum) were imprisoned they could claim his imprisonment was unjustified despite the security investigations by the state and proof that existed against him. A motion to give a vote of support to the Polish workers and against intervention by imperialist countries: This bill was also unmasked in due time as another MDN provocation.

Now let us take a look at some of the draft bills and motions presented by the Social Christian Party [PSC]. A draft bill to request a report of proceedings from the Sandinist police: This was part of the campaign to discredit state institutions, to compare the method of operation of the Sandinist police with the organizations of the past. In due time this was cleared up. At that time they did not protest the killing of more than 60 policemen in the line of duty. Another PSC bill required all political parties to participate in the 19 July celebration and required the Planning Ministry to issue a report on the mixed economy so that the council could discuss aspects of national economy; and to issue a report on the conditions and scope of the mass organizations, particularly the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS]. This was an outright provocation against the CDS because it sought something that was already established in the statute of rights and guarantees. These examples suffice. The Democratic Conservative Party presented a draft bill on political parties.

These were some of the draft bills presented by those who demand national unity but have done nothing to develop it. These have only been diversionist maneuvers which do not benefit the working class at all.

These are some of the draft bills submitted by the mass organizations and the government junta, truly responding to the urgent needs of our people and to the need for creating the new juridical order that the revolution needs.

To make a comparison, here are some of the draft bills and motions the Sandinist Youth has introduced to the State Council: It proposes the salutation by the State Council of the first literacy congress, a pronouncement on the killing of a brigade member, a proposal that one of the State Council sessions be dedicated to literacy and that the council form a committee to receive the brigade members, a proposal for recognition of the literacy crusade, a law for recognition of the literacy crusade, a law for protection of the brigade members, social security benefits for the brigade members, a pronouncement on the killing of brigade member Napoleon Davila, a draft bill on the creation of a mid-level education advisory council and a pronouncement on the situation in Chile as result of the plebiscite and against Pinochet.

Now let us see some of the bills submitted by the CDS: A draft bill regulating housing obtained with state financing, a motion for a council committee to receive the brigade members, a joint pronouncement with the Farmworkers Association and the Sandinist Workers Federation regarding the $75 million loan.

Here are some of the proposals submitted by the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Nicaraguan Women's Association [AMNLAE]: A prohibition of the sale of liquor to minors, a pronouncement condemning attacks by Somozists from Honduran territory. Here are some of the proposals submitted by the Independent General Labor Confederation: A motion requesting a report from the Health Ministry on poor service to the public, a draft bill reforming article 115 of the labor code, a draft bill adding to the law of illegal land tenure.

Here are some of the bills presented by the CST [Sandinist Workers Federation]: a motion (?calling on) organizations that have not joined the State Council, and this really reflects the spirit of the mass organizations on what should be national unity; a draft bill of reforms of article 177 of the labor code for the benefit of the workers; a draft bill regulating the nutritional and work conditions of workers; a draft bill regulating work conditions in coffee plantations which was up for discussion yesterday.

But what happened? Who are the ones responsible for this bill not being discussed? On this subject, Commander Hugo Torres, secretary of the council, stated:

[Begin recording] Yes, we were to have discussed the work conditions and social benefits of the coffee workers today. It was for the benefit of the coffee pickers, regulating the wages to be paid them, their health and working conditions. Precisely because of the disorder created today by Jaime Montealegre and company, we were not able to discuss this. Let the farmworkers hear this well. The coffee pickers should hear this: The State Council was not able to approve this draft bill which was going to benefit them immediately, and this has been precisely because of the provocations by these individuals and the disorder they caused in the State Council which prevented the session from continuing. [end recording]

We could go on enumerating bills which have been submitted to the council by organizations which do believe in national unity, which do practice national unity, which do support national unity. These organizations are the ones which have made national unity more than a simple phrase in the face of the attitude of other provocatory groups which have turned the Council into a forum for diversionism and a forum to promote their own interests.

HELICOPTER INCIDENT WITH HONDURAS 'TOTALLY RESOLVED'

PA140022 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Intercepted in progress]

[Text] ...the three Nicaraguans who were riding a helicopter has no political or military meaning. It was all an accident due to lack of experience.

The Honduran Government has given ample explanations to Nicaraguan revolutionary authorities concerning the incident which involved three Nicaraguans who were on a journalistic mission along the border but through an involuntary error ended up on Honduran territory and were arrested. Our government has accepted the explanations and so the incident has been settled. Although outside forces want to cause an international conflict, there is no reason for the peoples and governments of Honduras and Nicaragua to have such disputes. Everything is back to normal and Nicaraguan authorities are again trying to have excellent relations with the northern neighbor.

According to what Acting Foreign Minister Jacinto Suarez said, the three Nicaraguans who have been detained at the 11th Military Battalion in Choluteca, Honduras for the past 3 days will be in Managua tomorrow at the latest. Assurances that the three fellow nationals will return tomorrow were given to our government by the Honduran Foreign Secretariat.

Our fellow citizens are in good condition and they do not feel like prison inmates since they have been given every accomodation during their detention. Here is what the acting foreign minister said:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] the return of the helicopter and the three prisoners. They will probably be here tomorrow and they have been allowed to receive visitors. They are in excellent condition and are being treated well. They are being held in the 11th Battalion prison in Choluteca. They are not being kept in cells but in a room with beds and all the necessary facilities. They have been given every accomodation and they feel well. They have no complaint and they are easily accessible. Some embassy staffers even went to Choluteca to visit them every day. Our consul talked to them for as long as he desired.

There is no problem. The Honduran Government does not see this as a serious incident. It involved a violation through an oversight and lack of skill on the part of the pilot and so forth. What is needed now, since we have already claimed the helicopter, is to make some customary arrangements so that it will be returned tomorrow.

[Question] The problem then is resolved?

[Answer] The problem is totally resolved.

[Question] What about the protest note mentioned in the past few days?

[Answer] The Honduran ambassador himself termed the note a routine measure. It is not so serious as some media have tried to portray.

[Question] Therefore, it won't have any long-term effect.

[Answer] No, none. [end recording]

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO MEET IN LATE DECEMBER

FL131606 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] The next meeting of the People's Government National Assembly will take place in late December, Raul Roa, member of the PCC [Communist Party of Cuba] Central Committee and interim president of that high government body, has announced in Camaguey City. He added that this meeting of the National Assembly is of great importance because laws affecting the country's future will be discussed. Among them are those related to the 1981-1985 5-year plan, the one on next year's sole program of social and economic development, the national budget and the one on protection of the environment and conservation of natural resources.

Roa stressed that the fourth period of sessions closes a year of fruitful work in the organization and improvement of the state and institutional mechanisms. He also said that in these 4 years of work the people's government has become an increasingly more noticeable, stronger and firmer instrument of socialist democracy.

1981 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH BULGARIA CONCLUDED

FL131758 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] The 1981 trade protocol between the Republic of Cuba and the People's Republic of Bulgaria has been signed at the Foreign Trade Ministry in Havana. According to the agreement, which regulates the exchange of merchandise between the two countries in 1981, the Bulgarian side will export to Cuba machinery, foodstuffs, medicine, chemical products, sheetmetal, spare parts and a 25,000-ton bulk cargo ship. Cuba in turn will supply Bulgaria with raw sugar, molasses, computer equipment, citrus fruit, alcoholic beverages, candy, fruit juices, marble, coffee makers, pressure cookers and other articles.

The protocol was signed by Jose de la Fuente, Cuban vice minister of foreign trade, and by (Marin Marinov), deputy minister of (?foreign) trade of Bulgaria.

CASTRO DECORATES OUTSTANDING WORKERS

FL131237 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first party secretary and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has presented the Jesus Menendez medal to several of the 34 workers chosen as most outstanding in the 1979 socialist emulation. Politburo members and leaders of mass organizations also presented the respected award at a formal and emotional ceremony held at the protocol hall of El Laguito, Havana. The leaders of the best manual canecutting brigades and workers who most distinguished themselves in the various areas of sugar production in the past harvest were also decorated.

After the national anthem was played, Fidel and other leaders walked to the middle of the hall and pinned the medals on the selfless workers. Later, Fidel spoke at length with them, expressing interest in their work and asking them about the forthcoming sugar harvest.

It was learned at the ceremony that the top leadership of the party, state and mass organizations awarded the medal in the name of the whole society as a just and deserved recognition of the men and women who, with their selflessness and example, symbolize the people's revolutionary conscience.

BARBADOS

GOVERNMENT WITHDRAWS COURTESIES, FACILITIES TO GRENADA

FL131430 Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 9 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] The Government of Barbados has withdrawn all the usual VIP courtesies and facilities offered to officials of foreign governments from Grenada. The withdrawal is effective immediately.

A spokesman for the Ministry of External Affairs said yesterday that it will be maintained until a satisfactory explanation is received from the Government of Grenada of the "insulting and abusive personal references and of the unfounded and disparaging remarks" made in a statement by Grenada Prime Minister Mr Maurice Bishop on Thursday.

In this statement, Prime Minister Bishop reacted to Prime Minister Adams' call for immediate general elections in Grenada, by describing his Barbadian counterpart as a "yard fowl who still feels he has not got enough problems in his own backyard and that he could find time to wash his mouth in Grenada's business".

The Government of Barbados said in a message sent to the Government of Grenada yesterday that Prime Minister Bishop's statement was being treated by them as highly offensive and totally unacceptable. The message reads:

"The Ministry of External Affairs of Barbados presents its compliments to the Ministry of External Affairs of Grenada and has the honor to draw attention to a statement broadcast over Radio Free Grenada on Friday, November 7 which has caused grave concern to the Government of Barbados.

"In that broadcast the prime minister of Grenada, honorable Maurice Bishop, is reported to have stated: "For a country where political murders remain unsolved and where murders and rapes of poor people are on a constant rise Uncle Tom Adams of Barbados still feels he hasn't got enough problems in his own backyard that he could find time to wash his mouth in Grenada's business.

"Like an expectant dog barking for his supper he rushes in to please his new master Reagan like all good yard fowls by attacking Grenada.

"What Adams does not seem to know is that America itself was born in revolution. The France we know today was born in revolution, and even Britain we know today was born in revolution, and whatever we the people of Grenada may think of Tom Adams and his government we would think it out of place to suggest to them that the people of Barbados make their own revolution and once and for all get rid of Uncle Tomism.

"We repeat once more our unshakeable position in support for the United Nations principle of non-intervention in the affairs of other states. We consider Adams' statement to be a provocative and hostile act against Grenada. We hope that those who start wars know how to end them."

"The Government of Barbados finds it incredible that the head of any government, especially of a neighboring CARICOM state, could have referred to the head of another government in such abusive and insulting terms and could have made such unfounded and disparaging remarks about the people of Barbados.

"The Government of Barbados requests an immediate explanation from the Government of Grenada of the insulting and abusive personal references and of the unfounded and disparaging remarks made in the statement which are being treated by the Government of Barbados as highly offensive and totally unacceptable.

"The Ministry of External Affairs of Barbados takes this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of External Affairs of Grenada the assurances of its highest consideration."

"A spokesman from the Ministry of External Affairs has also stated that until a satisfactory reply has been received from the Government of Grenada, the usual VIP courtesies and facilities offered to officials of the Grenada Government will be withdrawn. The withdrawal of the facilities takes immediate effect."

ADAMS WARNS OF FINANCIAL THREAT POSED BY GRENADA

FL131535 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 11 Nov 80 pp 1, 13

[Text] Bridgetown, 10 Nov (CANA)--Barbados Prime Minister J.K.G. (Tom) Adams has warned that Grenada's failure to hold general elections could dry up the flow of international funds into the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB).

Adams told a rally of his ruling Barbados Labor Party (BLP) in the rural St George Parish last night, that the continued failure of the Grenada Government--which emerged from a March 1979 coup--to hold elections could ultimately affect the entire Caribbean Community (CARICOM), as well as the CDB.

"Sooner or later, the overseas agencies from whom the CDB borrows money will start saying that we are not putting any money into your bank if some of it is likely to go to Grenada," he said.

Adams said that several foreign governments have already told the Grenada administration that it cannot expect any aid until elections are held.

Adams' remarks were the latest salvo in a continuing war of words between the two neighboring CARICOM states, after the Barbadian leader last Tuesday repeated an earlier call for free and fair elections in Grenada.

Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop retorted by accusing Adams of trying to please the new Republican administration about to take over in the United States, through attacks on Grenada.

Barbados described Bishops' response as insulting and abusive, and retaliated by withdrawing all VIP courtesies to Grenadian Government officials.

Adams said he has been demanding general elections in Grenada, because of the personal role he and his ministers played in securing Western recognition of the Grenada Government after the March 1979 coup d'etat.

Adams said that Bishop "faithfully" promised the Barbados Government and Adams personally that elections will be held in a "very short time", and that Barbados agreed to provide technical help in preparing for voting.

Adams disclosed that then British Prime Minister James Callaghan telephoned him from London, seeking his advice on whether or not recognition should be accorded to the new Grenada Government following the coup.

". . . I said: Bishop has promised to hold elections soon to legitimize the whole regime. He said: Would you recommend that recognition be offered to that regime on that basis. I said: Yes," Adams told the mass meeting.

Thus, the Barbadian leader said that when no election is held it reflects on him.

Adams also reported that he and his ministers have been approached a number of times by people wanting to overthrow the Grenada Government. Ministers, he said, have been awakened after midnight by people seeking Barbadian Government help in removing the Government of Grenada.

Information

He said that he personally has in the past dismissed these people altogether. "...I said I had no wish to hear anything about it. Nothing, nothing, whatsoever", Adams emphasized.

And he reported that around the time of the June 19 bomb blast in Queens Park in Grenada, which killed three people, the government here received information "that something was going on in the Parish of St John. Something about a bomb...a bomb put in a refrigerator and something was to happen. He said that on hearing of the bomb explosion at Queens Park, he contacted Prime Minister Bishop and asked him to send his most trusted man to Barbados to check evidence which may be related.

"Bishop sent the man. The man went to the commissioner of police. Every cooperation was given..." said Adams.

Adams charged that Cuban Ambassador in Grenada, Julian Torres Rizzo had attended cabinet meetings in St George's.

"No foreign ambassador has ever attended a cabinet meeting in Barbados, Bishop cannot say the same thing.

"No foreign ambassador has my unlisted telephone number to telephone me and give me instructions, Bishop cannot say the same thing.

Abusive

"But these are not matters which are the proper subjects of comment by a head of government in an abusive way. If Bishop chooses to have the Cuban ambassador at his cabinet meeting that is up to Bishop. That is entirely up to him."

But Adams said he did not think Bishop consulted the ambassador before responding to the Barbadian leader's demands for election.

"I believe that Dr (Fidel) Castro, although a communist, may be described by an old fashioned word as gentlemanly in his personal dealings with people..." said Adams. Adams said he was confident that Castro will continue to demonstrate politeness in his dealings with Caribbean government leaders. "It is a pity he cannot make those at whom he can crack the whip and tell them how to vote at the United Nations, how to behave also," he declared.

Adams charged that there was an "axis" involving Prime Minister Bishop, Barbados opposition leader Errol Barrow, and opposition shadow finance minister here Richie Haynes. "I want Barrow to give an explanation of how he is the only outsider who has been admitted to the secret Grenada and Cuban military camp in Grand Etang, and I will say that as a fact," said Adams.

BRIEFS

EMBASSY IN BELGIUM--The Barbados cabinet has decided to upgrade the interim mission in Brussels (Belgium) to a full-fledged embassy with effect from January 1, 1981. Ambassador Oliver H. Jackman, currently ambassador to the United States and permanent representative to the Organization of American States, has been appointed ambassador to the Kingdom of Belgium. [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 8 Nov 80 p 1 FL]

GRENADA

ACCEPTANCE TO SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL ANNOUNCED

FL132356 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Grenada was accepted today as a member of the Socialist International. The acceptance was made during the 15th [word indistinct] congress of the organization which was held in Spain. This country is being represented by Brother Unison Whiteman, minister of agriculture, tourism, forestry and fisheries.

JAMAICA

MANLEY LEAVES FOR SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETING

FL131345 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 11 Nov 80 pp 1, 13

[Text] Opposition Leader Michael Manley left the island yesterday to attend a meeting of Socialist International in Madrid.

In a prepared statement, shortly before he flew by British Airways to London he said: "We all share the responsibility to do everything in our power to help bring violence under control." He said, also:

"It is critical that the new government control its supporters and also important that we should co-operate."

Mr Manley said that in instances where wrong occurred "as in the attempt to force Dudley Thompson to fight a by-election over a seat which he clearly won, we will be using every legal remedy at our disposal to secure justice."

Stating that the PNP [People's National Party] was "part of a great movement which has suffered a setback", the opposition leader said, "we believe our movement to represent the highest expression of Jamaican patriotism and therefore, even as we examine the reasons for our defeat and prepare to rebuild our great party, we must also be constantly mindful of the needs of the Jamaican nation and the Jamaican people.

"The nation and the people need peace and the great majority want peace. While we prepare for the great task of rebuilding from opposition, we must remember that it is both our tradition and our responsibility to provide a constructive and patriotic opposition."

Mr Manley said he believed the present was a time when all supporters of the PNP should pay attention, first of all, to their constituency organizations and "to an examination of the factors both national and local which led to our defeat."

He added: "We must be alert to discover and expose any wrong-doing which occurred on election day or since. At the same time, however we all share the responsibility to help Jamaica get back to normal."

The opposition leader, who is a vice-president of Socialist International, will also be visiting Rome, London and Ottawa to carry out "a variety of tasks on behalf of the PNP executive."

He was accompanied by Dr Raul Miller and Mr Bobby Picersgill. It is expected that he will be away for about two weeks.

At the airport to see off Mr Manley were his wife, Mrs Beverly Manley, his mother, Mrs. Edna Manley; PNP Vice-Presidents Anthony Spaulding and Portia Simpson; Dr D.K. Duncal, general secretary and Dr Paul Robertson and Mr Clive Dobson.

ARGENTINA

INTERIOR MINISTRY REPORTS ON RELEASED PRISONERS

PY131833 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2118 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Nov (TELAM)--The Interior Ministry has reported that in the last few months 160 arrestees have been released at the disposal of the executive branch and that among them are the heads of the former Banco de los Andes, Jose and Hector Osvaldo Grecco, Jorge Bassil and Eva Gitnach de Graiver.

It was also noted that during the same period--8 July to 10 November--60 persons were released from local jails and are now under house arrest.

It was reported that Carlos Saul Menem, former governor of La Rioja, was put under house arrest, while six [figure as received] other persons are under arrest in jails: Alfredo Alcorta, Maria Nancy Lidia, Zulema Beatriz Arisizabal, Pedro Igon, Maria Cristina Agulleiro and Ina and Juan Alberto Tinant.

Roberto Ruben Sanchez Casana was released from jail and is now under house arrest. Five persons were granted the option of leaving the country or staying in jail: Ricardo Regina Liborio, Sara Juana Adamchuk, Juan Cristobal Mainer, Humberto Leopoldo Arce and Silvia Alicia Gardella. Five foreigners were expelled from the country: Victor Aranguren, Andres Avelino Britos, Sigfrido Alberto Arostegui Valdez, Salvador Nadal and Crisostomo Valdivia Arias.

CHILE

PARAGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTER NOGUES VISITS

PY131320 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues said yesterday after his meeting with Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames that Chile and Paraguay are united by an old friendship. He noted that he is very happy in Santiago, since he served as Paraguayan ambassador to Chile for 6 years. He said he discussed with his Chilean colleague the excellent bilateral relations between Chile and Paraguay and the forthcoming OAS General Assembly that starts next Wednesday in Washington.

He noted that the OAS Assembly should be characterized by goodwill and that all countries should sincerely desire to avoid problems and truly contribute to the well-being of the American Continent.

He said that Paraguay and Chile have had friendly relations for over a century. He said: We share the same life style, a similar way of being, a like manner of facing life. I believe our countries are very similar in many aspects. He said that Paraguay is an eminently anticommunist country and added that the Paraguayan Government headed by President Stroessner is leading Paraguay toward a democracy without communism. He noted: We hope this happens everywhere.

About Ronald Reagan's election, he noted that Paraguay respects the principle of non-intervention. But he noted that he believes that the United States should improve its relations with Latin American countries. He said: We hope the next administration will strengthen U.S. relations with all Latin American nations, without exception.

Foreign Minister Nogues also noted that former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza was killed by foreign terrorists. He said that this killing is a warning that terrorists are always active and that everybody should therefore be always ready to defend against them.

COLOMBIA

TURBAY HOPES FOR EARLY TREATY WITH VENEZUELA

PA131658 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala trusts that the signing of the agreement with Venezuela will take place very soon, just as it happened with Panama. Turbay Ayala said that there is no reason to be pessimistic in view of the present situation, adding that there is goodwill between the two sides to resolve the border conflict on the marine and underwater areas. He noted that the country is rejoicing today because Panama approved the Monteria treaty. I hope that we will be able to sign the agreement with Venezuela very soon, he concluded.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON YUGOSLAV VICE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

For the Belgrade BORBA version of the joint communique on the 5-9 November visit to Colombia, of Sergej Kraigher, vice president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, see the Yugoslavia section of the 14 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

ECUADOR

POLITICIAN CALLS FOR DEFENDING 200-MILE POLICY

PA131752 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Former vice presidential candidate, Anibal Munoz interview with EL COMERCIO; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What comments do you have to make in relation to the new version of the tuna war?

[Answer] The situation is delicate because of the impertinent attitude assumed by the U.S. Government and particularly by the State Department. Ecuador, Chile and Peru have for many years maintained the policy of a 200-mile territorial sea limit. Ecuador's position in this respect has not changed. It has been the same at every meeting in the United Nations. We are exercising our sovereignty for 200 miles from our shoreline. The fact that U.S. tuna fishing boats are exploiting our natural resources is a valid reason for the Ecuadorean protest. We cannot allow a big power such as the United States to take away from our shores that wich represents food for our people.

In my opinion, Ecuadoreans should unite in defense of the 200-mile-territorial-limit policy and denounce the U.S. tuna fishing boat invasion.

PERU

FOREIGN MINISTER ON TUNA BOAT SEIZURE, U.S. RELATIONS

PY140056 Paris AFP in Spanish 0253 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 12 Nov (AFP)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella stated here today that he sees no reason why the seizure of three U.S. tuna fishing boats should have repercussions on U.S. Peruvian relations. Arias Stella said the seizure of the vessels can in no way affect relations between the two countries. "Since it is businessmen who are at fault, we have to punish them to protect our sovereignty," he said.

"We trust these acts in violation of Peruvian sovereignty will not be repeated and that they will be solved in the fairest possible way," he added. He also expressed his solidarity with Ecuador, which recently captured U.S. tuna fishing boats in its waters and punished them with stiff fines. The Ecuadorean action prompted a U.S. reprisal in the form of the suspension of U.S. imports of Ecuadorean tuna.

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 223 17 November 1980

BOLIVIA

Government Promises Additional Security Measures C 1
Minister Calderon Swears In Labor Coordinators C 1
Banished Union Leader Lechin Arrives In Lima C 1
Communist Party Head, Others Arrested in Peru C 2
Cochabamba Prefect: Political Prisoners To Be Freed C 2
Universities Set To Reopen in April 1981 C 2
Foreign Ministry Report on Colombia Relations C 3
Concern Voiced Over Brazilian Influence in North C 3
Ministry Notes Chilean Railway Freight Hike C 3

BRAZIL

National Monetary Council Adopts New Measures [O GLOBO 13 Nov] D 1
Petrobras Outlines 1981 Oil Purchase Contracts [O GLOBO 12 Nov] D 1
Serious Foodstuff Shortage Expected Next Year D 1

CHILE

Interior Ministry Releases Communique on Bombings E 1
Report on Recent Escalation of Violence E 1
Security Forces Arrest MIR Combat Group Member E 2
Briefs: New Military Governor; Industrial Production Increase E 2

COLOMBIA

Minister Denies Troop Mobilization Along Border F 1
Dead Guerrilla Identified as ELN Chief F 1
M-19 Will Accept 'Generous' Amnesty F 1

ECUADOR

Foreign Minister Outlines Territorial Sea Policy G 1
Government Protests U.S. Embargo on Ecuadorean Tuna G 3
New Markets To Be Sought G 3
Carvajal Blames Popular Democrats for Dismissal G 3

PANAMA

Comments on Panama's Election to Security Council N 1
Royo Message to Carazo N 1
President's Speech to Newsmen N 1
UN Ambassador's Interview N 3
Students Burn Vehicle in Protest of Monteria Treaty N 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Municipal Official Explains Paraiso Incidents P 1

EL SALVADOR

Treaty With Honduras Ratified With Ceremony P 1
Further Report P 3
Duarte Promises To Eliminate Government Corruption P 4
Plan To Kill Revolutionary Leaders Discovered P 4
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 12 Nov]
Military Operation Launched in La Paz Department P 5
Guerrillas Take Advantage of Amnesty Offer P 5
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 13 Nov]
'Military Police Corps' To Protect Coffee Farms P 5
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 14 Nov]
Ministry Rejects Higher Pay for Coffee Pickers P 5

GUATEMALA

Deputy Says Country Isolated in Belizean Issue P 6
President Says Guerrillas Supported From Abroad P 6
Groups Reportedly Conducting Raids From Mexico P 6
Official Says Oil Exploration Increased P 6

HONDURAS

Nicaraguan, Costa Rican Imports To Be Restricted P 7
Proposal To Striking Nurses; Hospital Demonstrations P 7
Press Secretariat Communique P 8
Red Cross Looking Into Demands of Occupiers P 9
Building Abandoned Peacefully P 9

NICARAGUA

Commanders Nunez, Tellez on 'Direct Line' P 10
Nunez Terms COSEP's Withdrawal From Council 'Error' P 15
Official Says CUS Plans To Return to State Council P 15
Anti-LA PRENSA Demonstrations Continue in Managua P 16
MDN Youths Attack BARRICADA Newsman, Policemen P 16

GOVERNMENT PROMISES ADDITIONAL SECURITY MEASURES

PY151311 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Yacuiba--Gen Luis Garcia Meza, president of the national reconstruction government, honored with his presence the ceremonies held on the 25th anniversary of the forming of the 3d Calvary regiment "Aroma," stationed in this southeastern region of the country.

Gen Eden Castillo Galarza, chief of staff of the armed forces, representing the president, read the presidential speech which had been written for the occasion. He said that all social classes of the Bolivian people are ready to go into the streets to defend the national reconstruction government presided over by Gen Luis Garcia Meza. He added that the armed forces government will take additional security measures, comprised of harsh punishments and orders, which those people who may intend to destroy the fatherland must take into account. They will not be repressive measures; on the contrary, with these measures we will safeguard political stability and guarantee coexistence, he asserted.

He also said that the government, desiring to improve morals in the administrative apparatus of the nation, has found itself compelled to create a morality commission with the aim of punishing all those who profit at the expense of the sacrifice of the Bolivian people.

After the main ceremony, Maj (Juan Salvador Rogue) of the Argentine 28th Mountain Infantry regiment stationed in Tartagal handed President Luis Garcia Meza a plaque inscribed with a testimony to the Bolivian-Argentine fraternity which exists among the military men of the two nations.

MINISTER CALDERON SWEARS IN LABOR COORDINATORS

PY141453 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Oruro--Gen Augusto Calderon, minister of labor and labor developments, said that the national reconstruction government will put an end to the leftist threat, upon swearing in the labor coordinators [relacionadores laborales] of the railway and metal workers unions during a ceremony held yesterday in this departmental capital.

He added that the change of government on 17 July was not just another coup but a real Bolivian revolution to put an end finally to the threat from the extreme left and to save the country from its condition of helplessness. He asserted that it is necessary, in order to achieve this fundamental change, to eradicate the political boss system from among the people and to plan a pattern of continuity for Bolivia in which everyone occupies his proper place according to his professional capacity and personal merits.

The labor minister also stated that hostile elements of the extreme left who have infiltrated some work places are trying to intimidate and confuse the labor coordinators who have recently been appointed by the government.

He concluded by stressing that the fatherland does not accept different rules for leftist extremist anarchy and nationalism. It is them or us; the die is cast, he said. Millions of us are ready for the final struggle and we are certain of decisive victory, General Calderon asserted.

BANISHED UNION LEADER LECHIN ARRIVES IN LIMA

PY162009 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1809 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 16 Nov (LATIN)--Bolivian union leader Juan Lechin Oquendo arrived here today after being banished by the military government of his country.

He said at a press conference that he will stay in Lima as a tourist for 10 days. Lechin declined to comment on the government headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, and stated that at no time was he tortured during his 4-month arrest--that is, since the ouster of President Lidia Gueiler by the armed forces on 17 July.

COMMUNIST PARTY HEAD, OTHERS ARRESTED IN PERU

PY162016 Paris AFP in Spanish 1441 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 16 Nov (AFP)--Oscar Zamora Medinacelli, secretary general of the Bolivian Communist Party, was arrested by Peruvian police yesterday at the Zepita border checkpoint 1,300 km southeast of Lima while he was trying to enter Peruvian territory, it was reported here today. Zamora, who was arrested along with other Bolivian citizens, was attempting to seek political asylum in Peru, a newspaper reported.

After they were arrested, Zamora and the other Bolivian refugees were taken to the city of Puno, capital of the Department, where a group of professors of the technical university requested the intervention of the prefect (the political authority) to conduct the appropriate negotiations for granting asylum to the refugees.

Meanwhile, a group of 18 Bolivian citizens yesterday passed through Jorge Chavez International Airport bound for Mexico after being banished by the military government of Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

COCHABAMBA PREFECT: POLITICAL PRISONERS TO BE FREED

PY141155 Paris AFP in Spanish 0136 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 13 Nov (AFP)--It was learned here today that Lt Col Javier Pammo, prefect of Cochabamba, in the central part of the country, has revealed that all political prisoners will be set free or banished to the interior by Saturday, 15 November.

The prefect did not mention the exact number of the detainees. It varies every day because some are released while others are detained.

He indicated that some prisoners will be banished, while others with lesser charges will be set free.

UNIVERSITIES SET TO REOPEN IN APRIL 1981

PY131843 Paris AFP in Spanish 0019 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 11 Nov (AFP)--The Bolivian University Reorganization Committee (CONRUB) reported here today that Bolivian universities will reopen their doors in April 1981.

Bolivian universities were closed 17 June 1980, the day of the military coup that put Gen Luis Garcia Meza in power.

Unofficial sources have reported that the difficult national economic situation makes it impossible for the universities to operate.

President Garcia Meza has warned that in the future the government will consider as criminals those university students who do not take their exams, since the government finances university educations.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REPORT ON COLOMBIA RELATIONS

PY141323 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has released a report that the Colombian (?Foreign Ministry) has officially announced that diplomatic relations will continue between the two countries of the Andean region.

The document says: Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas has sent a telegram to Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto Calderon, saying that the Colombian president has approved the appointment of (Mario Padilla) as Bolivian ambassador to his government. In this manner, Bolivian-Colombian relations, which had earlier been normalized, enter a new stage of close cooperation, also taking into account that the two countries are members of the Cartagena Agreement.

Foreign Minister Cerruto Calderon has answered the message from his counterpart, Uribe Vargas, telling of the Bolivian intention of strengthening further the traditionally friendly relations linking the two countries and their governments.

CONCERN VOICED OVER BRAZILIAN INFLUENCE IN NORTH

PY151836 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2015 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 14 Nov (TELAM)--The Bolivian Government is concerned over the presence of a growing number of Brazilians in the region of Santa Rosa del Abuna, Pando Department, in the northern part of the country.

A report by the National Commission of Human Settlements, which visited the region, has confirmed that it is still the most backward part of the country, that natural resources are not employed well and that manpower is under a strong Brazilian influence.

According to the commission's report, this situation to a great extent is the result of a lack of settlements in the region, in addition to the lack of means to communicate with the rest of the country and the lack of the necessary infrastructure for the colonization of the area.

To solve this problem, which could affect national sovereignty over the zone in the future, the government has been advised to finish as soon as possible the highway between La Paz and Puerto Heath and the highway system in Pando Department.

Settlement must also begin in the areas of Santa Rosa and Tres Estrellas, because they are the places most affected by foreign influence. To achieve this, efforts must be concentrated on building highway, agricultural and social infrastructures.

MINISTRY NOTES CHILEAN RAILWAY FREIGHT HIKE

PY151433 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The Transport and Communications Ministry has initiated an analysis of the consequences for the country of the decision made by the Anglo-Chilean company managing the Antofagasta-Ollague Railway to increase the freight rates for goods to and from Bolivia by 45 or 50 percent. It was stated that the decision of the railway company, in force as of 1 November, is considered as a unilateral measure which cannot be accepted, since it affects the economic interests of this country. It was pointed out that there is a commitment, made especially with representatives of Bolivian companies using the railway for ore exports, to hold consultations before modifying the rate system, in order to prevent economic problems.

It was also pointed out that the Antofagasta-Ollague Railway has increased its rates several times in the last 3 years, totaling 65 percent for export cargos and 146 percent for import cargos, without including the steep increase in force as of this month.

NATIONAL MONETARY COUNCIL ADOPTS NEW MEASURES

PY150028 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Nov 80 p 21

[Excerpts] At a special meeting held yesterday morning, the CMN (National Monetary Council) lifted all restrictions on interest rates on consumer credits handled by finance companies, eliminated the 10-percent reduction factor that had been applied on interest rates at commercial banks--which will now charge the interest rate they were charging in August 1979 (70 percent)--and established a 5.1 to 5.4 monthly interest rate at investment banks.

Therefore, only the finance companies will be fully free to set their interest rates with the intention of reducing the consumption of durable goods. Commercial banks and investment banks will continue to be subject to the system of regulated interest rates but "at a more realistic level in line with inflation," according to Finance Minister Ernane Galveas.

Subject to approval by the CMN, the Central Bank should periodically examine the limits set on interest rates, taking into account "inflationary trends and market conditions," as the text of resolution 651 issued yesterday reads.

PETROBRAS OUTLINES 1981 OIL PURCHASES CONTRACTS

PY141436 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 12 Nov 80 P 21

[Excerpt] A high-ranking Petrobras source reported yesterday that the state enterprise already has signed a contract with Saudi Arabia for the purchase of oil throughout next year. Although the volume of the imports has not yet been determined, he announced that it will be approximately 250,000 barrels a day. Regarding the current year, Saudi Arabia is supplying an average of 200,000 barrels a day. The prices will be the official OPEC prices on the day of loading.

The same source also said that Petrobras is planning to import 950,000 barrels a day during 1981 and not the 800,000 barrels desired by Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals. According to the consumption projection drafted by the enterprise, if imports are under 950,000 barrels a day the country will need to use a substantial part of its strategic stocks.

In addition to the contract signed with Saudi Arabia, purchases for 1981 have been negotiated with Mexico, 60,000 barrels; Venezuela, 100,000; the PRC, 20,000; and Gabon, 30,000. At any time the enterprise can close a deal with the USSR for the purchase of 30,000 barrels.

Contracts also are being negotiated with Nigeria, Algeria, the United Arab Emirates and Ecuador. The possibility of Iraq renewing its supply is also on the books.

SERIOUS FOODSTUFF SHORTAGE EXPECTED NEXT YEAR

PY141229 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Brazil is expected to face serious problems in the field of essential foodstuffs next year. The country will have to import 500,000 tons of corn and as yet unspecified quantities of powdered milk and (?rice). However, it seems that there will be enough beans.

This statement was made today by (Carlos Viacaba), secretary for prices and supply, during a meeting with foodstuffs manufacturers. (Viacaba) indicated that the current system of price controls will be maintained, although it will become more flexible toward sectors not controlled by monopolies or cartels.

INTERIOR MINISTRY RELEASES COMMUNIQUE ON BOMBINGS

PY141403 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] The Interior Ministry will use all legal measures at hand to punish any type of extremist activity. This is established in a communique released yesterday by the ministry in view of the series of attacks carried out by extremists on Tuesday, 11 November.

The document stipulates that these attacks, typical of common criminals, are isolated events that do not in any way alter the firm decision of Chileans in overcoming the atmosphere of chaos and anarchy that our country suffered up to 1973.

While repudiating this type of cunning and cowardly attack by Marxist extremists, the government, aware of its duty of guaranteeing the calm and order that has been achieved, is using all measures at hand to discover the perpetrators of these attacks.

The Interior Ministry communique also explains that the government requests full understanding regarding the task that the security services are carrying out. The services are working to thwart this type of action, especially [words indistinct] without molesting the people in any way. It also asks the people to cooperate by denouncing any type of extremist maneuver.

The document also points out that the desperate attacks carried out last Tuesday, or any other attack, could alter the economic, political and social development of the country that will allow us to continue to live in peace, security [word indistinct] and with progress.

That is the communique that the Interior Ministry released yesterday to the public. The communique reiterates the government's position regarding the attacks carried out by the extremists.

REPORT ON RECENT ESCALATION OF VIOLENCE

PY141843 Paris AFP in Spanish 1913 GMT 13 Nov 80

[By Humberto Zumaran]

[Excerpts] Santiago, 13 Nov (AFP)--It is believed here today that Chile is facing the largest escalation of violence since 1973, and the security forces have been unable to successfully repress it.

According to news media, which quoted intelligence experts, the country could be at the end of an armed propaganda stage and about to pass on to the next higher stage, that of selective terrorism.

Four commandos of the Popular Resistance Militias, under a self-styled Santiago zone command, have claimed responsibility for the dynamite attacks which last Tuesday night destroyed several high-voltage towers, causing a blackout in a large part of the Chilean capital and in Valparaiso and Vina del Mar.

It was reported here that one called the Victor Diaz Commando also claimed responsibility for the fire at the French Renault Company, where about 70 cars were burned, causing damages of more than $500,000.

The popular newspaper LA TERCERA DE LA HORA reported that terrorism has struck again, this time with a coordination which marks the highly professional work of people trained at world terrorism centers.

To some security experts, such an argument would not be far from the truth. They add that the wave of violence that is taking place in Chile has its origin in an international meeting recently held in Algeria, where the guidelines of the world subversive movement were given. The sources stressed that representatives of insurgent groups operating in several European and Latin American countries participated in that meeting. They noted that in the case of Chile, the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) participated. The MIR has perpetrated several clandestine armed actions in the country since the overthrow of the late Socialist President Salvador Allende, (1970-73).

It was also noted that at the Algerian meeting subversive actions carried out in several countries were studies, as well as the new tactics and strategies of the so-called combat groups. According to experts, the current wave of violence that is hitting Chile is a result of these instructions.

The news media insisted here that the subversive actions are not only aimed at causing damage and disturbing the citizenry, but that they are also reportedly operating through blackmail.

In addition, it was reported here that security services have discovered that the components used by the extremists to make the bombs are of foreign origin; gelignite base was used and the bombs were made by persons who were trained in socialist bloc countries.

It was also reported that members of the Chilean intelligence services have begun a search for at least two Argentines and a Uruguayan who enetered Chile last September and who, according to the investigation, are members of the Southern Cone revolutionary organization. This subversive organization is comprised of the Tupamaros (Uruguay), the Montoneros and the People's Revolutionary Army (Argentina), the Army of Popular Liberation (Bolivia) and the MIR (Chile), it was reported here.

SECURITY FORCES ARREST MIR COMBAT GROUP MEMBER

PY131825 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0225 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] One of the most dangerous members of the proscribed MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] who belongs to the military arm of the subversive group, has been detained by members of the security service and placed at the disposal of the first military court.

He is Osvaldo Alfredo Flores Jara, 36 years old, who joined the MIR in 1976. In 1979 he joined the self-styled combat group of the subversive organization. It has been proven that he directly participated in attacks on several firms, including the action against the Agas supermarkets, where a carabinero was killed.

With his detention, the security forces have captured four of the MIR combat group members. In addition to Flores, the following MIR members have been detained: Eduardo Andres Arancibia Ortiz, Mario Eduardo Munoz Espinoza and Fermin Montes Garcia.

BRIEFS

NEW MILITARY GOVERNOR--Gen Augusto Pinochet has appointed Gen (Carol Urzua) as new military governor of the Santiago area. He will assume his new post in January 1981. He replaces Gen Rolando Garay Sifuentes, who will retire. General Garay assumed his post as military governor of Santiago immediately after the 1973 military takeover. [Text] [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 11 Nov 80 PY]

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INCREASE--According to the Industrial Development Association, industrial production has increased by 3.8 percent between January and September this year compared to the same period last year. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Nov 80 PY]

MINISTER DENIES TROOP MOBILIZATION ALONG BORDER

PA142006 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Interview with Government Minister German Zea Hernandez by Jaime Rivera, domestic service reporter, at Narino Palace in Bogota on 13 November--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Can you explain the rumors about the mobilization of troops along the border with Venezuela?
[Answer] It is not true that we sent troops to the border. What happened was that about a month ago we replaced the personnel stationed in the military post in Nazareth, in the northern part of La Guajira. The post only has 30 men. I do not think this will worry any country.

[Question What about the struggle against drug traffickers?
[Answer] Operations against drug trafficking are continuing. At the moment, however, the army is not carrying out any special operation in this respect. It has carried out important operations in other sectors.

[Question] We have heard that guerrillas are fighting among themselves in the region of Arauca and in other sectors where they operate. Can you tell us something about this?
[Answer] These groups lack principles and only want to attract people's attention and to get rich. They can turn against one another in carrying out vendettas and as a way to claiming a debt or getting revenge for an offense.

[Question] Regarding the amnesty bill, how do you view its debate?
[Answer] Well, the commission in charge of the bill will meet 18 November and we expect that it will follow the normal procedures.

[Question] What about foreigners meddling in our affairs?
[Answer] I do not see why any country has to allow any foreigner to meddle in its affairs. Foreigners have no political rights in our country; therefore, any such meddling is unacceptable.

[Question] Will the government insist that the amnesty bill with its conditions be approved as it has been submitted?
[Answer] I believe so.

DEAD GUERRILLA IDENTIFIED AS ELN CHIEF

PA152211 Panama City Ciruito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Five people were killed during an armed confrontation between procommunist guerrilla groups in northeastern Colombia.

The clash occurred on the outskirts of the town of Arauca on the Venezuelan border. One of the dead was identified as Jose Lara, chief of the National Liberation Army guerrilla group. Meanwhile, in the town of Guayabero, in eastern Colombia, the army arrested nine communist guerrillas of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia.

M-19 WILL ACCEPT 'GENEROUS' AMNESTY

PA150007 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0104 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Bogota, 13 Nov (EFE)--Jaime Bateman Cayo, leader of the 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrilla organization, announced tonight that if the amnesty proposed by the government is "generous", he and his subversive group will lay down their weapons.

In a clandestine interview granted to a number of Colombian newsmen, Bateman Cayo said that if the amnesty is granted, he will run as a presidential candidate in the 1982 elections. The guerrilla leader was recently said to have been in Bogota during an assembly of the leftist movement known as "Firmes." One week ago, it was said he aspired to run for one of the senate seats representing the country's northern coast.

FOREIGN MINISTER OUTLINES TERRITORIAL SEA POLICY

PA151859 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Report on press conference given by Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera Valverde concerning dispute with U.S. on fishing rights; date and place not given--recorded passages enclosed in quotation marks]

[Text] Ecuador through Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera Valverde, has emphatically rejected the protest from the U.S. Embassy regarding the detention of U.S.-registered boats caught while fishing illegally within Ecuadorean maritime jurisdiction. In a note to the foreign minister, the U.S. ambassador states that his government believes that most shippers and captains of U.S. tuna fishing boats will not obtain Ecuadorean fishing permits under the present tariff structure.

Foreign Minister Barrera Valverde held a news conference in which he released the notes exchanged by the Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry and the U.S. Embassy on the tuna problem and he explained several aspects of Ecuador's foreign policy in this area:

"Of course, Ecuador is in contact with all the Latin American countries. It is continuously in touch with the countries of the Southern Pacific Commission and it is receiving support. I take great pleasure in announcing that the four countries which make up the Southern Pacific Commission, namely, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Chile, are in complete agreement with this position. I do not wish to hurt the feelings of any other country, because several have offered support for Ecuador, and I do not wish to give names because I do not have on hand the list of these countries to strictly confirm their position."

Mr Minister, a newsman asked, what negotiable alternatives are there for solving the problem?

"There is a single option. Ecuador is not among the violators. The violator has a specific name; it is the United States of America, and its fishing boats and private ships, which unfortunately have the economic endorsement of the government. After the boats have paid the fines and their catch has been confiscated, they receive a sum from the U.S. Treasury.

"If you examine the Ecuadorean note, you will see that it speaks clearly of this fact. I believe that we are facing a situation that is not permitted in present world practice and I believe that there is a single path: for the United STates to correct its administrative procedures and, if it has some domestic law that contravenes the basic principles of international law, then the United States should take steps to completely abolish that law."

Another newsman asked: Mr Minister, do you believe that the threats of force reiterated by the president-elect of the United States during the electoral campaign will be carried out?

"I do not believe that a president will uphold an announcement of this kind. But I will note here that this was not the first announcement of coercive measures and this was not the first time that the possible use of warships has been mentioned. When Ecuador, Peru and Chile were negotiating with the United States in the so-called (Potrerillos) conference in Buenos Aires during two periods beginning in 1969, the interested parties in the United States also spoke of that possibility.

"No responsible government of any country, however, would be willing to send warships as a coercive measure to force compliance with something that is prohibited by law. In other words, it would be absurd for U.S. authorities to even think of sending warships to force us to violate our own laws."

Another newsman said: Mr Minister, some commentators have expressed the opinion that Ecuador should not maintain a belligerent attitude, since the United States is our protector.

"I do not believe that the United States is our protector. Neither do I believe that Mr Carrion [not further identified] can consider our attitude to be belligerent. I fear that was a spur-of-the-moment phrase he used. Ecuador's attitude is not belligerent. Ecuador's attitude is that of a country which has a law, that of a government which obeys that law and which feels that it is its duty to have its citizens and its authorities comply with that law. The Ecuadorean Government has no alternative. A law exists and that law obliges the government to act as it has been doing."

Mr Minister, another newsman asked, would it then be appropriate to speak of the opening of a bilateral dialogue between the representatives of the two countries to solve the problem?

"We are speaking of an Ecuadorean law. My answer is categorical--the law of a country is not negotiable.

"[Question] Can the United States be considered to be encouraging the pirate activities of its boats by subsidizing the tuna boats that are captured?

"[Answer] I believe that possibly the United States is not pursuing warlike purposes in doing so, but undoubtedly the intention exists--and this is something that should affect the conscience of a country. The act of paying for the results of the infraction and the act of financing the results of the infraction undoubtedly encourages these private ships to enter our waters.

"[Question] Mr Minister: Is the Ecuadorean Navy capable of defending those 200 miles of territorial sea?

"[Answer] It has proved that it is. It is capable and is demonstrating this capability.

"[Question] Mr Minister: Several organizations, primarily student organizations, have asked Ecuadorean authorities to confiscate the U.S. pirate fishing ships.

"[Answer] These are all ideas that deserve greater study on the part of those who propose them. In other words, the Foreign Ministry is willing to receive suggestions of all kinds. You realize that in a democratic country, one receives wise suggestions and suggestions that are imprudent. We must examine them from the viewpoint of the limits of what is possible, the limits of prudence, with the utmost firmness because, if we do not act within the limits of what is suitable and within the law, we would be following a policy of folly.

"[Question] Mr Minister: The internationalist Leopoldo Benitez maintains that the 200-mile idea has failed and that it will not be approved in the UN Assembly. He even asks: Who is going to defend us, if we are the only country that is applying the idea of a territorial sea?

"[Answer] This is where a clarification of concepts is needed. What Ambassador Benitez says, according to the articles that I have read in EL UNIVERSO, is quite accurate. Ambassador Benitez is one of Ecuador's dignitaries, one of Ecuador's experts, whom I most respect. Ambassador Benitez simply states the truth--that Ecuador, in its position on the territorial sea, has been left alone. I must say emphatically that the group supporting the territorial sea position is made up of 24 countries. Of these, five are Latin American countries, but of these five countries, four have legislation that is adaptable to the new convention on the Law of the Sea that is to be signed. There is one country with legislation that is less adaptable to that convention, and that country is Ecuador. Therefore, what Ambassador Benitez says is simply that Ecuador has remained alone in that position. I am pleased, however, to emphasize here the policy of continuous dialogue between the Foreign Ministry and the legislative branch and between the Foreign Ministry and the political parties.

"In the course of next week, I will attend the plenary meeting of the legislative commissions and we will explore the possibilities of complementation--without renouncing our rights--between Ecuadorean legislation and the overwhelming agreement from which not a single country can abstain. In other words, I believe that Ecuador's sovereign rights over the 200 miles to the extent that we can exercise armed vigilance over those sovereignty rights will be safeguarded, both by our law and by the convention. The rest is simply a matter of making the two things compatible."

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS U.S. EMBARGO ON ECUADOREAN TUNA

PA141809 Paris AFP in Spanish 1732 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Quito, 14 Nov (AFP)--The Ecuadorean Government has officially protested the recent U.S. embargo on Ecuadorean tuna which was imposed because Ecuador recently seized 10 U.S. trawlers and fined them more than $4 million. The Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry has issued a communique replying to a note from the U.S. Embassy in Quito which said that the seizure of the U.S. trawlers forced the U.S. Government to apply section 205, which prohibits the import of tuna from Ecuador. Ecuador rejects and does not accept the U.S. enforcement of a U.S. law which is contrary to the principles of international law.

New Markets To Be Sought

PA150203 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Ecuador will seek new markets for its seafood, Germanico Salgado, minister of industries and commerce, has reported. He stressed that it is possible to sell to other countries but that this is a difficult task which requires hard work. He added that the Cartagena agreement committee will meet in Lima in the next few days to discuss common tariffs. He added that the country will not enter into any new commitments until the present ones have been honored.

CARVAJAL BLAMES POPULAR DEMOCRATS FOR DISMISSAL

PA142141 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Jose Carvajal, former manager of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE], said that he thinks his dismissal from his post was the result of the Popular Democrats' interest in taking over the administration of the corporation. Carvajal accuses Vice President Oswaldo Hurtado and Central Bank manager Mauricio Davalos in particular of promoting this change of command at CEPE.

COMMENTS ON PANAMA'S ELECTION TO SECURITY COUNCIL

Royo Message to Carazo

PA141631 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Panama was elected today to the UN Security Council as the Latin American representative after 23 votes. Panama garnered 111 votes, 21 more than the necessary majority. Panamanian Ambassador Jorge Illueca stated that Panama will respond to the election with the highest sense of honor and responsibility. Panama's presence at the UN Security Council is committed to the best interests of Latin America and the Third World, Illueca revealed.

Panama, which has had a nonpermanent seat on the Security Council three times, will take the seat being vacated by Jamaica at the end of this year. At the Council, the Panamanian representative said that his country will faithfully interpret the desires of the Latin American people and of others who have the same ideals, needs and goals.

In this regard, this afternoon President Aristides Royo sent a message of gratitude to President Rodrigo Carazo Odio for Costa Rica's generous gesture of withdrawing its candidate for the Security Council, which resulted in Panama's being elected to the UN's supreme political organ. The message reads:

Your Excellency Mr Rodrigo Carazo Odio, president of the Republic of Costa Rica.
Dear Mr President:

The generous gesture of Costa Rica of withdrawing its candidacy for the Security Council seat, which resulted in Panama's election to the supreme political organ of the United Nations today, is reason for the gratitude of the Panamanian Government and people. It is a well-known fact, President Carazo, that Panama upheld the Costa Rican candidacy until it encountered insurmountable obstacles. As a consequence of reasons you well know, Panama presented its own candidacy, and did it because if Costa Rica could not be elected, at least a sister nation of the Central American isthmus would be, one united to it by firm bonds of affection and mutual respect.

Guided by the same sentiments of nobility which motivated you in making your necessary move, I can assure you that in the Council, our representative will serve the best interests of Panama and of Costa Rica as well as of Latin America and the Third World. With this in mind, Panama will be in constant consultation with the various governments, especially with yours becuase, in addition to being a neighboring country, it is a true friend of our country.

For many years Costa Rica has had an unmistakable reputation as a nation that is a model of civics, liberty and democracy. Thanks to this, Costa Ricans and their leaders may be sure that no momentary incident can alter the respect and admiration that you enjoy among the nations of the world represented in the UN organization.

I reiterate to you, President Carazo, the sentiments of my cordial friendship and my highest esteem and appreciation.

[Signed] Dr Aristides Royo, president of the Republic of Panama.

President's Speech to Newsmen

PA141326 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0137 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Speech by President Aristides Royo at ceremony swearing in new officers of the Union of Panamanian Journalists at union headquarters in Panama City--live]

[Excerpts] I have sometimes asked what conditions are necessary for a society to live in peace and tranquillity; for a society to live without repression, with respect for all human rights, and freedom of speech exercised with a sense of responsibility; for a society in which people are not trampled on or anyone persecuted for the ideas he possesses and even expresses.

I would also note that one of the greatest factors to peace and social tranquillity in a country is the tone, the mood, the manner and form which nation's journalists contribute to this peace.

Journalism which supports an attitude of war or an attitude of guerrilla warfare, which creates feelings of economic chaos, permanent crises and pure negativism, which is full of tendentious statements about what the truth should be, can incite parties who think differently to adopt methods other than those of words and dialogue. We know that numerous times many countries throughout their histories have suffered very unpleasant events which have unleashed incidents of great violence, regrettably because of news or reports or interpretations by journalists.

Fortunately, for its climate of social tranquillity our country can count on the contribution of the national press. We cannot say that everything is perfect because we human beings are not perfect. Unlike other parts of the world, however, where as a rule there is incitement to hatred, rancor and violence, in this country we prefer to resort to the paths of dialogue, verbal resolution and the pristine excercising of public liberties. To a large extent, this saves the country from those avalanches of hatred and violence that we unfortunately find in other countries.

I would like to make an appeal. We cannot ask journalists to be like preachers. We cannot ask journalists to forego gestures of rebelliousness. I do not think we would be offending the national press, however, by asking it to continue to contribute--and even at a greater pace--to this climate of peace and social tranquillity that has already begun to be the envy of other countries and the great admiration of those who come to our land to spend vacations, as tourist, to invest or come here for work or for any other reason.

This afternoon, Panama was chosen as a member of the UN Security Council. [applause] This is a high honor that has been conferred on the Republic of Panama; it is a tribute to what this country signifies, to what its government signifies, its way of thinking, being and feeling. Some things have been said about this election. It was said that Panama aspired to a seat on the Security Council because of the election of candidate Reagan as the future president of the United States. It has been said that Panama entered into open competition with Costa Rica to take the seat on the UN Security Council away from Costa Rica.

I would like to say tonight that neither of these statements is completely true. As far as Costa Rica is concerned, at all times, ever since the beginning of the proceedings of the election of the future member representing the Latin American group on the Security Council, Panama gave its support to Costa Rica and it declared its certain and definite support. It was only when it became known that Costa Rica would not have the necessary votes--that is, two-thirds of all the members of the United Nations--that Panama launched its candidacy. And this was at the request of a large number of nations and also out of the wish that, if Costa Rica could not be a member of the Security Council, as had been obviously demonstrated, the new member should be a Latin American country, which is united to Central America through many bonds, and which is a sister of Costa Rica.

Today we informed President Carazo that Panama has had this honor, but that from that seat Panama will defend Costa Rica, will defend the Third World, will defend Latin America and will defend any country against any injustice. It will struggle and protest against any violation of the principles of self-determination of the peoples and against any violation of the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states. Obviously, Panama will also defend Panama in case its legitimate rights, derived from the Torrijos-Carter treaties, are violated. [applause]

Since this is not the main reason, but it is still an important one, it might be worth asking why, in the past 8 years and within the framework of this process of change, Panama, a small country of 1.8 million inhabitants, has been chosen for the third time, to occupy such an important post. You might think that it is only because we have a canal or because we have had conflicts with the United States in connection with the canal, which in a way have been overcome while other are still pending?

Could it be because we turned a cause, which for many years seemed to be more than anything a bilateral cause, into an international and even a world cause because General Torrijos and President Lakas took that cause to the most distant parts of the world? We would say yes; that is a major reason. We are a small country with the voice of a giant.

Tonight I would have to say that there are also other reasons in addition to the Panama Canal. I think it has to do with the respect our country has earned among all nations. I think it has to do with Panama's domestic situation, the fact that here we have peace and social tranquillity; the fact that human rights are respected here; the fact that here we can coexist without repressions, without imprisonments; the fact that the Catholic and other churches are respected here and the fact that freedoms are exercised here. It also has to do with our international stands: The fact that Panama fulfills its promises to other countries; the fact that Panama has protested in the face of all injustices--be they literary, political or social--committed throughout the world; the fact that Panama is a nonaligned country, a country that is not politically committed to either the Soviet Union or the United States, a country committed to its own cause. It has to do with the fact that Panama is a country that has made itself respected both in the Americas and throughout the world. In my view, these are the fundamental conditions that made 111 countries in the United Nations give their vote to Panama so it could become for the third time a member of the Security Council, the top political body in the United Nations.

This is not a victory of Ambassador Illueca. It is not a victory of the executive branch. It is not a victory of our government. It is a victory of the Republic of Panama, of this Panamanian society which is already beginning to set good examples for the world. This has made the world not only respect us, but also feel sympathy and affection toward us.

UN Ambassador's Interview

PA161431 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0430 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Mario Velasquez interview with Panamanian UN representative Jorge Illueca in Panama City on 14 November--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Dr Illueca, within the framework of the new U.S. political situation following the election of a new, conservative administration such as Mr Reagan's, what do you think is the greatest significance of Panama's election to the Security Council for the next 2 years?

[Answer] I think the greatest significance will be to promote Latin America's collective image. The two U.S. presidential candidates did not stress Latin American issues in their campaigns but Panama has a Bolivarian tradition because it was the site of the Amphictyonic Congress. We might say that Panama's international status will be enormously bolstered by its presence in the council. As you know, there are 15 council members, including the two superpowers, and the council has to deal with all problems that pose threats to peace or breaches of the peace or acts of aggression or interventions or any political issue that might cause conflicts among nations. This permits a nation on the council to be in contact with chiefs of state or government, with regional groups, and in daily contact with the UN secretary general and the most prominent statesmen who visit UN headquarters in New York. Therefore Panama's presence on the Security Council during a time of crisis such as this will definitely strengthen Panama's international image and its international standing.

[Question] How do you think the Americans feel about Panama's election to the Security Council for the third time in less than 3 years?

[Answer] In reality, Panama's mere candidacy was cause for great concern. The American press, which generally only refers to Latin American countries when there is a coup or subversive activities, in this case was deeply concerned over Panama's candidacy because it was believed to be a reaction to Ronald Reagan's election. But it was only a coincidence.

On 4 November, in the elections held that day in the General Assembly, Panama, which already clearly had stated it did not wish to be a candidate, that it did not want to compete with Costa Rica, suddenly recieved a number of unsolicited votes and, in line with the election system, became the Latin American country with the most votes after Costa Rica. According to the rules, this called for three ballots restricted to Panama and Costa Rica. We moved to suspend the voting. We had already stated that Panama was not competing with Costa Rica.

Of course we analyzed the situation. There were high-level consultations--consultations with President Royo, Minister Ozores--and we found ourselves in the situation that a number of very important delegations approached Panama to point out that obviously Costa Rica could not garner two-thirds, the majority required to be elected, that the assembly faced a very difficult situation because of the impasse that arose since although Costa Rica was the only Latin American candidate, it did not garner the required two-thirds.

In these circumstances Panama made a decision, one of those decision that are politically necessary to resolve something that was important for the Latin American group, which lost some face because it could not resolve the problem of a candidacy. It was also important for the United Nations since elections had already been held for all the vacancies that would occur as of 1 January 1981 except the Latin American vacancy.

Then at that moment there was a decision in Panama, made at the highest level--and for this, we must give credit to our president, President Royo, and Minister Ozores. This was a decision that was made by a team and it was decided to accept the candidacy.

But unlike the candidacies of Guyana and Nicaragua, which presented themselves to the Latin American group to withdraw their candidacies, Panama presented its candidacy. It did not go to withdraw its candidacy. It requested a meeting of the group and presented its candidacy. Then the group decided to present the two candidacies, the candidacy of Costa Rica and the candidacy of Panama.

Once the candidacy of Panama was formally announced, there occurred an upsurge which, Mario, I believe you reported on one of your newscasts. We suspended the balloting when Panama was shy of the four votes for the required majority. This permitted a calm analysis of the situation. The Costa Rican Government made a decision that was very generous and in line with the fraternal relations between us. This opened the way for Panama's election by a landslide, with a broad majority, with all dignity.

I can also say that there was a very cordial and enthusiastic reaction toward Panama in the assembly. I think it is due to that Panamanian policy, a dynamic, modern and progressive policy of a new kind which is accepted in the United Nations. All ideologies and all sectors of the world respect Panama's policy.

STUDENTS BURN VEHICLE IN PROTEST OF MONTERIA TREATY

PA141328 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1250 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Panama City, 14 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Early this morning, a government vehicle was found burned. It had been set on fire by students, who also closed off some streets close to the university in protest over the recent approval of the Monteria treaty.

The Panamanian Liberal Party has also opposed the Monteria treaty.

The Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, in a special session on Wednesday, ratified the treaty that was signed in the Colombian city of Monteria in August 1979, by the foreign ministers of the two countries. The treaty permits Colombian warships to use the Panama Canal without paying tolls.

COSTA RICA

MUNICIPAL OFFICIAL EXPLAINS PARAISO INCIDENTS

PA160448 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Fernando Escobar report from Paraiso Canton, Cartago City--live]

[Text] Here is more information on the incidents that took place last night when the public forces clashed with approximately 500 persons. Edgar Martinez, Paraiso Canton delegate, and members of the rural guard have given information to us. Martinez told us that at the time of the incidents there were only 8 rural guards present and for this reason a large contingent was summoned from the city of Cartago which sent 20 civil guards. This enabled them to face the demonstrators who, according to Martinez, had been induced by some seditious persons into going to the installations of the rural guard.

Juan Diego Castro Fernandez, municipal president, made the canton's delegate responsible for the situation because, according to Castro, efforts had been made for some time to reach an agreement and to satisfy the requests of the Paraiso residents and this delegate has not taken any positive action in this direction. Let's listen now to Mr Diego Castro stating his point of view on the events of last night in Paraiso.

[Begin recording] We believe that the canton delegate of the rural guard of Paraiso is the person most responsible for the events of last night. For the past two and a half months we have been demanding the assistance of police authorities so that bus owners will comply with the commitments they have with the municipality and the technical commission. However, the authorities, who are accomplices and responsible for the lousy service that is given, have ignored our complaints.

I repeat, for the past two and a half months we have insisted that, as a result of the fare increase to 1 colon, the bus service between Paraiso and Cartago should substantially improve. Bus owners committed themselves to improve their service. However, at this moment it takes a bus 40 minutes to go from one terminal to the other and the overcrowding is definitely overdone.

As always, we are open to dialogue and prepared to reach an understanding with the police and the authorities. However, yesterday they broke up a peaceful march with bullets. This has caused us great concern because people were wounded. This provoked the violence on the part of some of the marchers who became very upset. [end recording]

Attorney General of the Republic Roberto Steiner [as heard] went to the rural guard building in Paraiso where he ordered the preparation of a report on the damage done to this building. He stated that several policemen had been hit by rocks.

The Cartago Investigations Department has been ordered to carry out the necessary investigations to find out who is responsible for this unjustified aggression against the rural guard, Steiner said.

In the city of Cartago efforts are being made at this moment to have a meeting between representatives of the municipality of Paraiso, bus owners, and members of the Paraiso rural guard in order to reach an agreement and prevent bigger troubles.

EL SALVADOR

TREATY WITH HONDURAS RATIFIED WITH CEREMONY

PA151751 [Editorial Report] San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish in network with Central American radio and television stations via the sercano network and the Inter-Central American Radio Organization begins broadcasting at 2326 GMT on 14 November the ceremony held in the room of honor of the presidential house, in San Salvador, to ratify the general peace treaty between El Salvador and Honduras.

The ceremony begins with the arrival of the Salvadoran revolutionary government junta members. This is followed by the entrance of the Salvadoran national flag amid military honors and the singing of the national anthem. The announcer then mentions some of the guests present at this ceremony, who include the magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice, the Cabinet members, the diplomatic and consular corps accredited in El Salvador, several military delegations and a number of special guests.

At 2330 GMT, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena begins speaking and says:

"Just a few words to announce and report that following the instructions, recommendations and views expressed to me by the members of the revolutionary government junta, on 30 October, in the city of Lima, Peru, I had the honor of signing the general peace treaty between El Salvador and Honduras.

"The general peace treaty establishes the general guidelines that will rule and regulate the relations between Honduras and El Salvador. It contains the seven points that constituted the basis of the mediation agreement reached in Washington on 6 October 1976, which ultimately culminated in a treaty that definitely and totally responds to each and every one of the points to the mediation agreement.

"As we have said on several occasions, the treaty is just and equitable for both sides. There are neither victors nor vanquished. As I have said on a number of occasions, peace is made by the peoples. This treaty merely reflects the conscientious will of the peoples of Honduras and El Salvador who wanted and always yearned to shake hands like good brothers who, due to circumstances of fate, had momentarily separated.

"In presenting to the honorable revolutionary government junta this historic document, which will be a glory for the new Salvadoran generations, I wish to reiterate the will of all sectors in the country to seek peace and concord among (?us).

"This treaty formally represents peace with Honduras. Symbolically it reflects the feelings and thoughts of the country's various sectors--peasants, businessmen, workers, professionals--in short, everyone, all of us who believe that peace must be the fundamental and essential cornerstone in order to build a new fatherland and a new man. A new man who seeks peace but who does not seek war in order to obtain peace; a new man who definitely wants peace and, therefore, prepares to (?subject himself) to peace."

Immediately thereafter, Salvadoran junta members Arnoldo Majano, Jose Napoleon Duarte, Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez and Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich as well as Salvadoran Justice Minister Mario Solano sign the decree ratifying the treaty. Solano reads the text of the decree.

Colonel Majano then speaks saying, among other things:

"We cannot conceal the violence staining our country with blood, the attacks on institutions, individuals, Salvadorans of all walks of life, and particularly the useless sacrifice of our youth and their teachers. I feel that these are a fruitless maneuver to stop the effort for recovery required by this country, which has not been able to progress with the speed and authenticity stated in the armed forces' proclamation because of the violent and premeditated interference by obscure forces which seek to intimidate us and make us retreat.

"These senseless actions will not stop the march of history. The fact is that rulers are nothing more than persons at the service of the people. We cannot ignore the social forces or change them overnight. Our task is to channel them through the line of least sacrifice.

"The Salvadoran people are entitled to an effective application of human rights in the sense of giving them a life worthy of their condition and this is the aim of the already launched socioeconomic reforms. However, under present circumstances, the fundamental problem is violence and what the Salvadoran people want is peace.

"This people, who have shown their determination to achieve peace in the Central American area, must also achieve it domestically. We are certain that we have the understanding of our friendly countries and that, the same way they helped us reach peace with Honduras, they will support our efforts to find a peaceful solution to El Salvador's complex problems."

Majano concludes his speech at 2355 GMT. The junta members leave and the live relay ends.

Further Report

PA150136 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2354 GMT 14 Nov 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 14 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--El Salvador's ruling junta today ratified the general peace treaty signed with Honduras on 30 October and Col Adolfo Majano warned in a speech that we are running out of time and political opportunities to prevent a civil war in this Central American country.

Accompanied by the other four members of the Salvadoran Government group, Majano announced in a message read on a Central American radio and television network the ratification of the treaty signed in Lima, Peru, by the Honduran and Salvadoran foreign ministers, Cesar Elvir Sierra and Fidel Chavez Mena, respectively.

Although it is true that we are not engaged in a civil war, it is also true that we are running out of time and political opportunities to prevent it, Majano said. He added that the same negotiating attitude that served to resolve the 11-year differences between the two Central American countries which, in July 1969 waged a bloody 100-hour war, must be forcefully applied to the solution of our internal conflict.

Peaceful means, such as dialogue, the exchange of ideas and understanding, must be exhausted in order to put an end to the political crisis that has cost more than 8,000 lives in El Salvador in the course of the past year, Majano added.

The ruler took advantage of the message on the ratification of the treaty to reaffirm his conviction about the need for a peaceful dialogue that will put an end to the crisis of violence in El Salvador. We have managed to put an end to our differences of 11 years, after the tragedy that the unfortunate, painful and bloody armed clash of 1969 represented for both our peoples, Majano went on. He added that 11 years of separation are nothing compared to our 100-year existence, our common origin and coexistence, and our equally long future, perhaps even a millenial future if we want to put it that way. All of this binds us and we are bound even by the fact that we are geographically united.

According to Majano, a Salvadoran colonel born in Honduras told him that there has been silent pain. But, there has also been tremendous rejoicing over the solution of this conflict between two brothers, by means of a peace treaty. [passage ommitted]

Majano added that we must not forget the time that has elapsed since the war: not out of rancor, but because of the vacuum it has represented. Time has been lost and one must admit that we might have advanced greatly together, but lost causes are never really lost. Every development represents a teaching and a wise and specific lesson that we must make good use of, Majano said.

He added that the lesson to be derived from this painful occasion is that Central America cannot remain separated. Destiny tends to unite it and all of us Central Americans have the supreme duty of effectively and sincerely seeking that unity regardless of the sacrifice it might represent.

According to Majano, the treaty responded to one of the concerns expressed in the armed forces proclamation of 15 October 1979, when the junta reached power after the military overthrew Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's regime.

DUARTE PROMISES TO ELIMINATE GOVERNMENT CORRUPTION

PA141306 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1720 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] Government junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte made important statements after Jorge Matamoros presented his credentials as Costa Rican ambassador to El Salvador.

When approached by newsmen, Duarte said that the junta wants to eliminate government corruption, adding that the law that the Government Ministry plans to draft will put an end to the illegal management of funds in certain government institutions once and for all. Presently many officals appoint their relatives to posts in these institutions.

He then said that certain investigations are underway, especially in connection with the social housing fund, where properties of relatively low value were bought at high prices in order to benefit certain people. According to Duarte, the public prosecutor's office has been instructed to participate in these investigations and will proceed in accordance with the law.

PLAN TO KILL REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS DISCOVERED

PA141944 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 12 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Enrique Alvarez Cordova, Eduardo Menjivar and other revolutionary leaders who travel abroad constantly to report on the Salvadoran situation and seek international support for the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) as an alternative head a list of persons who are reportedly being sought to be murdered by highly trained individuals in the El Peten region. They have received orders from Flores, Valladolid--the centers of operations in Honduras located a few kilometers from the border with El Salvador--and Siquirres, an area between the Sixaola and Reventason Rivers in Costa Rica. These centers were discovered by security agents in these three countries according to reports received by this newspaper.

The Largest Force in Guatemala

"Highly qualified individuals, who were trained at U.S. command schools, were reportedly training almost 100 men, including Salvadorans (carefully picked guardsmen), Vietnamese and Koreans. They were earning salaries of more than $5,000 per month to find and eliminate Salvadoran revolutionary leaders without leaving any tattling traces. According to reports supplied by the [Guatemalan] People's Guerrilla Army (EGP), more than 50 percent of this force was in Guatemala. The EGP described this force as 'highly trained shock troops.' Honduras was training the 'seekers' [buscadores] or locaters, who were to find and prepare the place where the crimes could be committed.

The poltical and propaganda squad was in Siquirres, Costa Rica. The members of this squad were in charge of reporting each action to the media," the reports revealed.

Guatemala as the General Center

"The forces were to go Tegucigalpa from Valladolid and Flores where they were to wait for group leaders, who had been sent to other countries until they found each of the Salvadoran revolutionary leaders. They were supposed to use false names and documents. It was said that the three groups reportedly spent time in Valladolid, an area where Hondurans have customs and an accent similar to those of the Salvadorans. These mercenaries were to pass themselves off as Salvadorans."

"It was learned in Guatemala, Costa Rica and Honduras that some of these individuals were captured in October but this was kept secret."

This training program was to be intensive and to last 90 days beginning 13 October, including 30-day periods at the Valladolid base on a rotational basis, without altering the general program.

The operation was discovered in Guatemala on 5 November. The discovery of the center in Costa Rica occurred on 6 November. Only a few installations have been found in Honduras which has indicated that these persons were located in the mountainous areas.

MILITARY OPERATION LAUNCHED IN LA PAZ DEPARTMENT

PA150207 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1810 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Yesterday, six soldiers from the Zacatecoluca Detachment died near El Astillero Farm, La Herradura municipality, La Paz Department, when their convoy entered the farm, according to official reports, to conduct a routine patrol looking for guerrillas that reportedly operate in this region. Presumably, the soldiers activated a mine placed in a secondary road of the farm. The soldiers died instantly.

As a result of this, a large operation has been launched in the area. The operation involves several cantons and it is to check the increase in guerrilla activities in the region and to reestablish order, military spokesmen have noted.

GUERRILLAS TAKE ADVANTAGE OF AMNESTY OFFER

PA142228 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 13 Nov 80 p 2

[Excerpt] Two members of the 28 February People's Leagues and a member of the Armed Forces of National Resistance yesterday surrendered to the military commander of Sociedad, Morazan Department, in line with the amnesty offered by the government to the persons who put down their arms or leave subversive groups of their own free will.

'MILITARY POLICE CORPS' TO PROTECT COFFEE FARMS

PA150428 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 14 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] Sonsonate--A so-called "military police" corps began operating on coffee farms, especially in Salcoatitan, yesterday in line with one of the resolutions adopted by more than 2,000 cooperative workers and peasants who met in that town's park.

The new organization will have a civilian character although it will have support from the armed forces. Its task will be to protect the 25 coffee farms in the Salcoatitan region, which is considered to be one of the areas that produces top quality coffee. The military police will work under a municipal board of directors which will manage the monthly contributions from the 2,000 associates who founded the organization yesterday. They agreed that, as a minimum contribution, each of them will pay 1 colon monthly. They also noted that Salcoatitan includes the cantons of El Puente and Los Arenales and the villages of Carrizal, Altos and Guadalupe.

At yesterday's meeting, officers of the armed forces told the participants that from now on they should not let themselves be surprised by false preachers or teachers who utilize their posts to sow hatred among the people. The officers asked them to think carefully and told them that the best way to contribute to their own peace is to dedicate themselves only to their work because that way they would run no risk. The officers reminded them that the armed forces will always be on the alert to assist anyone who needs it.

MINISTRY REJECTS HIGHER PAY FOR COFFEE PICKERS

PA150228 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1810 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Labor Ministry spokesmen have reiterated that this season's minimum salary for the harvesting of coffee is the same that it was last year: 14.25 colones for a regular daytime workday. Pieceworkers will be paid 2.85 colones for each 25 pounds of coffee harvested. These workers will receive 20.4 centavos for each pound of coffee harvested.

Decree No 51, which deals with minimum salaries, has been in effect since 14 October. Copies of this decree were distributed free of charge to workers and owners in the Labor Ministry offices, in the building on 2d Avenue, San Salvador, in the regional offices in San Miguel and Santa Ana and in the department's Labor Ministry inspection offices.

GUATEMALA

DEPUTY SAYS COUNTRY ISOLATED IN BELIZEAN ISSUE

PA150134 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Deputy Napoleon Alfaro, first secretary of the National Congress, who returned to Guatemala from the United Nations where he was sent as a delegate of the National Congress, says that it is sad but necessary to admit that Guatemala has become isolated in connection with its claims over Belize and that now we are the ugly animals at the United Nations.

A country like Guatemala, which is in the process of development, must be very careful of its neighbors. Due to the type of neighbors we have, in the recent past we undoubtedly have become gradually isolated. To deny this would be equivalent to wanting to dig our heads into the sand and to believing that the danger is over, Napoleon Alfaro added. We have become isolated because others have found it so easy to come up with solutions to the problem of self-determination, the deputy said in conclusion.

PRESIDENT SAYS GUERRILLAS SUPPORTED FROM ABROAD

PA142111 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] President Romeo Lucas Garcia told the Mexican newspaper EL HERALDO that the violence in Guatemala is the result of the struggle of extremist groups supported from abroad. According to President Lucas Garcia, it will be easier to restore peace in our countries when such international organizations as the OAS and the United Nations establish the means to prevent another country from trying to impose its influence on others. During the interview with EL HERALDO, President Lucas Garcia said that some Central American governments are supporting the guerrillas and that this is causing serious tensions in the region.

GROUPS REPORTEDLY CONDUCTING RAIDS FROM MEXICO

PA142157 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Vigilance along the border with Mexico has been reinforced in the past 24 hours due to reports that armed groups, possibly members of clandestine organizations, have been continuously conducting raids into our country. Residents in the area initially thought that the raiders were members of the public forces who were maintaining order, but when they noticed that there were numerous families among these groups, they decided to report all this so the situation could be better controlled and so that these subversive elements could be detected, it has been reported.

OFFICIAL SAYS OIL EXPLORATION INCREASED

PA142152 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] In view of the high fuel prices, Guatemala has increased its oil explorations in the northern part of the country, Jorge Luis Monzon, mines and hydrocarbons secretary, disclosed today. He said that four new wells are being drilled and that results are promising for the country's energy resources. The goal is to be self-sufficient in a short period. He also said that oil prices will continue increasing and urged consumers to get used to rationing fuel. Here is what Monzon said:

[Begin recording] You can already sense that the situation is getting complicated because of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. At this moment neither country is exporting and if the problem gets worse, we would definitely have to start rationing. However, I want to take advantage of this occasion to tell the people that they better get used to the idea of saving fuel because the situation is not exactly rosy and prices will continue increasing. We will definitely have to take drastic measures if there is a shortage. [end recording]

Monzon said that a new exploration contract will be signed tomorrow and that this can increase the possibility of producing more oil. He said:

[Begin recording] We are signing a new contract for oil exploration this Friday. This will increase the chances of finding more oil an an area which already is being explored. If the exploration is successful, it will mean that Guatemala could be self-sufficient, something we are very much striving for. The company in charge of drilling the new oil well is the Hispanoil Company and it is working with Gulf and BRASPETRO [Petrobras International, Inc] in the northwestern region of Peten Department, next to the zone where Texaco is exploring. We still have not obtained definite results; we need to carry out some production tests. [end recording]

HONDURAS

NICARAGUAN, COSTA RICAN IMPORTS TO BE RESTRICTED

PA142247 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1410 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The Honduran Government will restrict Costa Rica's and Nicaragua's imports next week in response to the restraints imposed by those nations' governments, Ruben Mondragon, secretary of economy and commerce, announced yesterday. He said these measures will not hurt national commerce and will help the national interest because if Costa Ricans and Nicaraguans are restraining our exports, we will have to follow suit to aid our industrialists.

However, he noted that if the southern nations' governments lift the restraints, our country would do the same. The measures have been suggested to the economic council and they will become effective as soon as the council approves them. Secretary Mondragon admitted that the measures will reduce national exports but said that this cannot be avoided because we cannot do business under unfavorable circumstances.

PROPOSAL TO STRIKING NURSES; HOSPITAL DEMONSTRATIONS

PA142237 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1410 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] In an attempt to settle the nurses strike, Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of Honduras, met yesterday with Dr Juan Andonie Fernandez, secretary of public health and social assistance, at the 1st Infantry Battalion installations. It has been unofficially learned that the offer of 3 million lempiras made to the nurses has been upped to 6 million. This new proposal, supposedly to be disclosed by Andonie Fernandez today, is 50-percent closer to the latest request made by the nurses for 9 million lempiras. The nurses reported that they have not been officially briefed on the matter. They said that the proposal will be studied by the movement leaders at the bargaining table.

Meanwhile, enraged hordes of marketplace vendors, slum dwellers and trade union operatives yesterday occupied the state hospitals in Tegucigalpa, evicting the striking nurses and demanding normal hospital services. It was a simultaneous action and the groups were taken in truckloads to San Felipe Hospital, the chest institute, the mother-child and the training hospital. They were dropped off a prudent distance away from the institutions, where they began the demonstration.

At the training hospital and the mother-child clinic, some of the surprised nurses ran for cover in the wards. Some of them fell and were trampled by the others. The nurses were scared because some of the operatives were carrying firearms.

Some have viewed the maneuver as a political action promoted by Liberal leaders because most of the protesters were slum dwellers and street peddlers who on more than one occasion have been seen meeting with liberal leaders. However, the demonstrators, claiming to represent the people, said that they did not want to evict the nurses from their job sites but that they wanted them back on the job because the sick people are suffering the consequences of the strike.

The only hospital that could not be taken over was the neuropsychiatric hospital because the nurses lined up the patients in the doorway to keep the mob away. It has been learned that at the training hospital alone, the main national state hospital, about 40 patients have died through lack of attention due to the strike.

Press Secretariat Communique

PA150327 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 2232 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Presidential Press Secretariat communique on health workers strike]

[Text] The government of the republic, considering that a minority sector of government health workers has staged an unjustified and illegal work stoppage with the subsequent occupation of certain hospitals, thereby committing an irresponsible act which is detrimental to the lives and health of the most needy classes of our country and of the public in general;

Considering that it is the duty of the government to keep public services fully operational, particularly those services that are linked to the lives and health of the people, whose taxes pay the government workers' salaries;

Considering that the Honduran National Association of Honduran Government Workers [ANDEPH] has demanded that the government apply the same treatment to all government workers and that no special privileges be granted to special groups because this violates constitutional precepts;

Considering that the relationship of salaries to the cost of living affects all government employees alike and not just part of them as some public health workers would pretend;

The national government has therefore made the following decisions and it commands in an emphatic and definite manner that they be complied with:

1. All public health workers who are still on an illegal strike must return tomorrow at 0600 to their places of work at all the nation's hospitals. Those who do not return to work are warned that they will be punished according to the civil service law which provides, among other things, the following penalties:

A. Final dismissal, and exclusion from government service for 3 years.

B. Nonpayment for the time they have not worked.

C. Others. [as heard]

2. Other public health administrative workers must report to work on Monday at the regular hour and resume their work in all the branches of the system.

3. The government of the republic solemnly promises before the ANDEPH and the people to ask the civil service national directorate and the finance and public credit office to make a total revision of salaries of all government workers for the purpose of granting salary increases.

The government of the republic promises to give priority to lower salaries and to give escalated increases to all the others in order to grant an universal incentive for all government workers without any exceptions that may imply privileges to any special sector. This will be done starting in 1981, according to the availability of the state's financial funds.

4. The national government is deeply grateful to the many labor, political, business organizations and private citizens for their emphatic support and for the understanding they have shown toward this problem.

The national government likewise thanks the news media for the sober and objective manner in which they have handled the information concerning this regrettable labor incident whose undeserved effects have been felt by our sick.

Tegucigalpa, Central District, 14 November 1980.
Presidency of the Republic, Press Secretariat.

RED CROSS LOOKING INTO DEMANDS OF OCCUPIERS

PA142259 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1955 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] Twenty-five youths, members of the so-called National Coordinating Board of Solidarity With the Salvadoran People, occupied the main offices of the Honduran Red Cross yesterday and demanded the sending of assistance brigades to the border with El Salvador and the installation of refugee camps there.

The youths took some 30 hostages including employees, private citizens, 2 newsmen, the director of the institution and Jorge Munoz, the International Red Cross delegate. The occupation took place yesterday at noon, and according to Maria del Rosario Roi, one of their spokesmen, the occupation is to pressure the Red Cross and to emphasize the urgency of building refugee camps in towns close to the Salvadoran border.

According to the coordinating board, the camps should operate independently of the military posts in order to guarantee the inviolability of the refugees' physical integrity. It was also demanded that the UN High Commissioner for Refugees appoint a special group to study the situation of Salvadoran refugees along the border region since they are not now receiving the medical and nutritional aid according to reports.

The coordinating board fears that Salvadorans are being persecuted by Honduran authorities, are not being allowed to remain in the country and are being returned to their territory having been denied the status of refugees.

International Red Cross delegate Jorge Munoz informed the members of the coordinating board of his willingness to help obtain better attention for the Salvadoran refugees along the border with El Salvador. Munoz referred to the millions spent in aiding the Nicaraguan refugees and said he will do everything possible to aid the Salvadoran refugees.

Meanwhile, the National Red Cross Council yesterday analyzed the possibility of sending assistance brigades to the border region, thereby meeting one of the demands.

Building Abandoned Peacefully

PA150120 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2335 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Teguciagalpa, 14 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--A group of leftists who seized the Honduran Red Cross building in this capital on Thursday, abandoned the installations this afternoon. The National Red Cross Council managed to have the police cordon removed today. It did not say, however, whether the leftists' demands had been satisfied in order to get them to leave the premises.

NICARAGUA

COMMANDERS NUNEZ, TELLEZ ON 'DIRECT LINE'

PA160217 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 15 Nov 80

["Direct Line" program with Commanders Carlos Nunez and Dora Maria Tellez, president and vice president of the State Council, respectively, and moderator Freddy Rostran--live]

[Excerpts] [Rostran] Tonight as we are broadcasting "Direct Line," the masses have occupied the streets in this capital and throughout the country. The people are protesting the provocations of minority sectors in the State Council.

[Question] Mireya Borne de Martinez, health workers delegate to the State Council. I want to ask Commander Carlos Nunez what answer he can offer to Engineer Robelo's remarks today that he is ready for a high-level dialogue, not of deceit, but of national unity, and not capitulation.

[Nunez] Commander Dora Maria Tellez is most concerned about the health workers and she will answer your question.

[Tellez] We think this is more puerile than political. First, a ruckus is caused in the State Council and less than 24 hours later they want a high-level dialogue. I wonder if there is a time or day of the week for high-level dialogues.

The Sandinist Front's high-level dialogues should be held on the basis of specific work for the revolution. We have shown for 20 years that we believe more in dialogue with work than in mere dialogue with words.

We know that dialogue is one of the favorite slogans of these people. They cause a ruckus, as one companero says, and then they want to hold a dialogue. What draws our attention is that after the ruckus, after saying that national unity had been broken, after the provocation in Nandaime and on the streets of Managua, these same provocateurs are asking for a high-level dialogue with those who have carried on dialogues at a high level. We won't say anything else about Robelo's request. We think if they want a high-level dialogue, they can start acting at a high level.

Under this revolution of 19 July, to act loftily has meant to produce, to reactivate, to promote the defense of the revolution, to respect the symbols of the revolution and to respect the most sacred interests of our people. This is the best high-level dialogue we could want or hear.

[Question] Juan Bao Castellon from Managua. My first question is what is your opinion of what I heard today at the Eastern Market from a member of the Chamber of Commerce by the name of Julio Rivas, who was talking to customers and saying that the days of the governing junta are numbered because Reagan is going to support Robelo at all costs so that he will gain power in Nicaragua? The second question is: Mr Fabio Gadea says on his radio station that the junta is made up only of (machetones) while the front's national leadership is made up of simpletons. Is this freedom or disrespect to our leaders?

[Nunez] The people who invented this pseudocrisis would like the days of the governing junta to be numbered. As a companero said, that is one of the most childish dreams anyone may harbor in this country. How can the days of the government be numbered when the people have taken over the streets in support of it, as evidenced by the massive rallies underway in Managua in solid support of the governing junta members?

They would like for this government to have only a few more days of life, and since this is what they want, this is what they say, not only to the junta but also on the international level. They say that here there is chaos, disorder, confusion and that no one can save us.

Anyhow, President Reagan must be circumspect in what he does as the U.S. president. This revolution is not going to change its path, or its domestic policies, or its foreign policy because there has been a change of presidents in the United States.

Regarding commentaries over the radio, it is apparent to us that this gentleman is showing his true colors. We say this because, while lacking political arguments and specific actions that may earn the support or the trust of the people, he now has dedicated himself to making cheap statements. We don't want to comment on whether or not this is freedom of the press, but no one can really characterize this as an expression of freedom of the press. This is evidently a show of disrespect to the leaders of this country, who are leaders not because they went to the streets yesterday but because they have been involved in the revolutionary process for 20 years and have distinguished themselves in the struggle of our people.

This is only a sign of weakness, of childishness and infantile behavior. Tantrums should be used for more productive and constructive endeavors and not to say irresponsible things.

[Rostran] We have news for all the listeners in the nation and for the two commanders here with us. At this moment, a large student rally is about to arrive at Radio Sandino. According to reports these are university students coming from the Ruben Dario Building to state their solidarity with the revolution and to condemn the provocations that have taken place at the State Council.

We are reporting this because "Direct Line" is a news program and we know that the demonstrators want to speak with Commander Nunez. They want more than the "Direct Line." They want a face-to-face dialogue. We will see what we can do but we would like for Commander Nunez and Commander Tellez to comment on this outburst, on this popular demonstration by thousands of students who are now at Radio Sandino.

[Nunez] This is a surprise for us. It is also a confirmation of what we were saying Companero Rene Cano. We said that the people, the heroic people and their youth, are the ones who have been giving the most effective and solid answer to the provocations that have been initiated in this country.

It is now up to you to make direct dialogue with them possible, but in the meantime let the people know that these types of demonstrations continue to take place, that their best children are on the streets stating their support for the revolution, for the defense of the country, demanding national unity and pointing out that the fundamental forces of the revolution are not affected by provocations and that the process goes forward, that nothing can stop it and that this is also an answer to those who have said that there is commotion, and a serious institutional crisis.

What we can tell them is that for the people there is no such crisis, that the crisis is within the small political and economic groups that have shown immaturity and engage in provocations.

[Rostran] What is your comment, Commander Dora Maria Tellez?

[Tellez] There is really no need for comments when patriotic students are demonstrating for the defense of the revolution and stating support for the State Council and the government junta. We have confirmed now--we have always had evidence of this--that young people are very well represented in the State Council. It is other delegations who should not have been there and the sectors they represent should have had other, more patriotic representatives. However, we know, we are absolutely certain, that the other sectors in the State Council are very well represented, much better than what anyone could imagine. This is all I can say.

[Question] I am Dr Rolando Lopez, of the federation of health workers. I would like to ask Companera Dora Maria Tellez a question. Why are the Nicaraguan Workers Federation [CTN] and the Confederation for Unity Trade Unions [CUS] withdrawing from the State Council when supposedly they are defending the interests of the workers? This has startled us because, supposedly, they are defending the interests of the workers.

[Tellez] Sometimes certain things should not surprise us. In the State Council, the CTN had openly stated its position. This is not the case with the CUS which had disguised its true position.

The CTN and CUS and their self-styled leaders will have to render an account, and the workers, members of these unions must demand an explanation from them. It is clear that the CTN and CUS are doing nothing but following their previous path. We must remember that the CTN is connected to the Social Christian Party, which has not exactly shown itself to be patriotic. Meanwhile, we all know that the CUS was the only labor union negotiating collective contracts during the Somozist era. The rank and file of the CUS and CTN, the workers who are aware, who are revolutionary and support this process, will demand an explanation from them. All they have done now is to take their masks off. They have removed their masks because that type of mask cannot be used for too long.

Revolutionaries are well-known and they can be seen. They maintain a clean record throughout their lives as revolutionaries because they are not impostors. Those who hide their true faces of reactionaries, liars and manipulators of workers behind a mask, will sooner or later have their heads stepped on by the revolution. This is what happened to the CTN and CUS. The workers who are members of those unions must demand explanations. Let those leaders bear the consequences, not of their errors, because they are not simply errors, but of the line they follow. Whatever action they may want to take regarding the leadership of these labor unions is in the hands of the workers.

[Rostran] Something unusual is taking place in front of Radio Sandino. There are thousands of students here chanting slogans stating their position on the events at the State Council. We are going to switch the microphones outside to where the students are. This is a change in the program style because it is what the students want. [indistinct shouts]

[Unidentified speaker] We are in front of Radio Sandino where many companero students of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua have come to show our National Directorate and the people in general their support for the government junta and the National Directorate.

[Rostran] Listeners, we are now back inside the studios with a student delegation. Since there are so many students, not all could enter our studios. However, here is a delegation of those students.

[Question by unidentified student] First, companeros, the university students have come to show our full support for our vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], and our government junta. Our question to Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez is: We ask our vanguard and our National Directorate what position the student movement will take now concerning the maneuvers that the reactionaries have staged. What will the position of our vanguard, the FSLN, be concerning those maneuvers and provocations?

[Nunez] Companero students, it is a pleasure for us to see the repeated demonstrations of our youth who want to continue struggling, developing and defending the special traits they showed during the direct struggle against the dictatorship when they took up arms.

In view of the current situation, we can say that we are more united than ever. No provocation can intimidate us. We are still trying to achieve the economic goals we outlined. We are still striving to protect the revolution from all the dangers posed to it and all the irresponsible attitudes that seek to overthrow it. Artificial shows of force will not shake us. On the contrary, the decided participation of our people will force us to achieve the goals we have outlined. Your demonstration is a further confirmation of the attitude of the people that the revolution should advance.

What position will the student movement take? Let me tell you that you are already taking it. You are already showing it now. You have been showing it ever since the State Council session was going to be boycotted and shows of force were going to be used to wring political concessions out of the revolutionary organs. There is something very important here: The Nicaraguan youth and students have an obligation now, the obligation to defend the nation from all the dangers threatening it.

The youth now have a bigger obligation because they must not forget the experience of the national literacy campaign and the preparations made to set up the People's Literacy Army to tackle all the problems. This is the obligation that must be met right now: the development of traits and attitudes and that show an enormous revolutionary spirit by joining the Sandinist people's militias, a task at which the 19 July Sandinist Youth is feverishly working. This is a task that you have right now in specific response to those who say it is not enough for a border guard to die, that it is not enough for Sandinist People's Army soldiers to be killed, that it is not enough for three or five militiamen to get hurt for the national security. They are probably waiting to see genocide undertaken by the leadership in order to say that national security is in danger.

Secondly, you have another duty, the duty to study the national situation among yourselves. Study it, understand it, analyze it and make decisions that will lead you to a conscientious response to the commitments made to the revolutionary process. This awareness will let you fully understand what the defense of the revolution means now.

Thirdly, as youth you are showing your strength, your support and your condemnation. By the same token you should join the rural and urban workers, and peasants who were affected when we could not enact a law on coffee harvesting due to reactionary provocation.

Fourthly, demand unity, unity and more unity time and time again. Demand national unity to rebuild the nation and to defend the revolution.

Fifthly, reject and condemn the attitudes of those organizations which claim to defend the workers' interests but are a mere bandwagon of the bourgeoisie. You should show solidarity with the protest demonstrations that the trade union federations will stage because such positions are fair. They express their interests, needs, claims and the undying faith that the revolution must be carried to its ultimate goals. These are your tasks and positions.

[Question] Good evening, companeros Commanders Carlos Nunez and Dora Maria Tellez. I am Oswaldo Castro, a Sandinist policeman from Jinotepe. I am certain that the news agencies have misrepresented the State Council incidents. I wonder what significance this news will have and what action will be taken in this connection.

[Nunez] Brother Castro, as you have pointed out, there has been misrepresentation. For instance, a man by the name of Horacio Ruiz, who works for LA PRENSA and is also an AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE correspondent, released an international dispatch saying that the council session ended because the quorum was broken when the economic and political groups, the CTN and the CUS, left.

If that were true, it would mean that the State Council could not continue to operate. We are going to continue to operate because we have a lot to do and we have a revolutionary duty and a mission entrusted to us by our people. We say this because there are 47 representatives on the council. A small group of 11 say that they have left indefinitely. Therefore, even it Horacio Ruiz insists on fueling the international campaign as Robelo is doing by hiring international reporters, to their surprise the State Council will continue to operate. We should not be surprised that other types of campaigns are being waged and that it is being said that there is unrest. The only restless people here are the most reactionary sectors and the people are out in the streets condemning them. Therefore, companero, don't worry. We are united.

[Question] I am Jose Espinoza Zapata from Monsenor Lezcano neighborhood, Managua. Good evening, Commander Nunez. What action is the government junta going to take against the political and trade union organizations represented in the State Council? Will they lose their legal status when they definitely withdraw? Does their immunity end as soon as they withdraw and state that it is an indefinite withdrawal? Could you tell me if there is any punishment of the CTN planned for being a traitor, having a bourgeois attitude or being manipulated by the CIA?

[Tellez] There is something interesting here. These people are saying that they are withdrawing indefinitely because they are not sure of their thinking.

The Sandinist Front never said it might join the armed struggle. It did not say that it might seek to topple the dictatorship. It did not use ambiguous phrases such as an indefinite withdrawal. Obviously, they are leaving themselves a way out.

We think the government junta must review the irresponsible attitude of these people and take appropriate action; for instance, suspend them from the State Council and give more seats to groups already represented or give seats to new organizations. Immunity, of course, ends when they leave the council. If they definitely leave the council, they automatically lose their immunity. However, we think they are no longer immune because the people are out in the streets.

Lest someone should misinterpret me, this does not mean that they can be physically attacked. It means that a person's immunity concerns his thinking and political attitude, the immunity given him by an integral revolutionary position. These people have never really been immune. Revolutionaries are immune.

Actions against the CTN will have to be taken by the working class which can best punish the people who have betrayed the groups that they claimed to represent. Even if the junta takes action against them, the best punishment can be meted out by the workers who can withdraw their support from the federations which, as you have said, have a turncoat bourgeois attitude.

[Rostran] Well, Commanders Nunez and Tellez, you have had a very busy day but we would like you to sum up what has happened here tonight both in the studio during the telephone conversations with the listeners and when the university student's demonstration came here in obvious support of your attitude in the State Council. Please tell us what you think now that the program is closing.

[Nunez] We think this has been a very controversial day. It has shown to what extent our people are aware of their own situation and have espoused the revolution and to what extent they will defend it to the end. We have not needed--as have other organizations--to resort to communications equipment or the economic surplus they have to fund provocations, or to use false news to show the people's reply. They may say they have...[changes thought] well, Robelo said that we were afraid because 60,000 people would be mobilized in a rally. Of course, since the rally was not held, he can now juggle his figures. However, one thing has been demonstrated yesterday and today, and that is that if they can raise 100 people, the forces of the revolution can raise 1,000; if they can raise 20,000 people, the forces of the revolution can raise 100,000 people. They may raise 60,000 people, but when that is substracted from 2 million, it can be seen that all the rest of the people are moving all over the country demanding unity and condemning the procateurs.

The enormous concern that our people have regarding the provocations and their characteristics has also been clearly demonstrated. They are concerned because while they are working, harvesting and producing exports which are vital to our economy, while they are saddled with all the sacrifices hoping that the future will be more auspicious to them, while Nicaraguan youth are trying to be excellent students in the classroom so the revolution can have competent technical and professional people and while the peasants are tilling the land under the sun, these sectors are weaving all sorts of provocations in their homes, mindless of the danger this poses to the nation, indifferent to the fact that the best combatants among our people are dying defending the revolution. Their sole concern is a selfish interest and how they can somehow retain priviledges from the past.

Therefore, we can say that provocations have not only been uncovered but it has been clearly shown that provocations stop when the people are mobilized. It has been clearly demonstrated that the revolution has strength and that the reactionaries are a mere paper tiger which can only promote situations which are then used by the most obdurate international elements that plot armed conspiracies.

May this summary make our people stronger and make the provocateurs think about the childish errors they have made.

[Rostran] Would you like to add anything, Commander Tellez?

[Tellez] Yes, I want to say that this has been a direct line to the heart of the local turncoats. It has also been direct fire from the street and the studios. The people are firing a direct line from all quarters and hitting the target. Our people have always been good shots against those on the other side of the revolutionary trench. Those who are always on the other side of the revolutionary trench will have the same thing happen to them that happened to those who were on that side before. The trenches of the revolution are not inanimate objects but men, women, children and young people who are out in the street become more invincible every day with each difficult, complex or simple situation that our revolution has to go through.

We want to thank you on behalf of the 36 State Council members--this will show Mr Ruiz, since his figures are wrong sometimes, that there is still aquarum in the State Council--and confirm that we are still working. We cannot say we get paid to do that because we don't get paid. The representatives don't get paid and we don't need to get paid to work for the people. We convey the greetings of those representatives who, through us, have tried to explain the real situation at the State Council which the reactionaries and the turncoats are attacking. We thank our people for the opportunity to explain some things and we thank the university students who have made this "Direct Line" program perhaps the most combative "Direct Line" program that Radio Sandino has aired.

[Rostran] We would like to challenge the groups that walked out of the State Council to come to "Direct Line" to answer the questions of the people. Don't you agree, Commander Nunez?

[Nunez] I second that motion. Let them hear the views of the people directly. Thank you and good evening.

NUNEZ TERMS COSEP'S WITHDRAWAL FROM COUNCIL 'ERROR'

PA162136 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0140 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Managua, 14 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Commander Carlos Nunez, president of the Nicaraguan State Council, said today that the definitive withdrawal of the businessmen from that joint legislative body "would be an elementary error."

The Sandinist leader made the statement during a news conference held by the Patriotic Front of the Revolution (FPR) at the headquarters of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSC]. The FPR is composed of the People's Social Christian Party and the Independent Liberal Party (PLI), in addition to the PSC.

Nunez said that if the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] decides to definitely leave the council, an auxiliary body of the government junta, "it would sever the communication used by the social and economic rank and file to funnel their proposals and their assistance in strengthening the revolutionary state."

When asked on which points the Sandinist Front would yield to obtain a return of the sectors which have withdrawn from the State Council, Nunez said: "Yield?" He then said that the positions of force adopted by the COSEP and the parties at the Council "are not persuasive enough to sidetrack the revolution from the order it has been establishing."

He then stressed that, at any rate, the organizations and sectors wishing, or not wishing, to strengthen the work of this legislative body will become known on Wednesday, when the State Council will reconvene.

OFFICIAL SAYS CUS PLANS TO RETURN TO STATE COUNCIL

PA141721 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Jose Espinosa, Secretary General of the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions, CUS, said the confederation will return to the State Council. The following is part of his statement:

[Begin recording] The CUS cannot be accused of breaking with the State Council because we have assumed a wait-and-see attitude in view of the break produced in the fraternal dialogue. To avoid misinterpretations and being charged with taking sides with any particular sector, the confederation refuses to get involved in this.

In addition, our participation in the national activities, particularly during the present revolutionary period, is assured. We have often said that it is necessary to find answers to the questions posed by our ranks as to how long the working classes will keep up this constant dispute for political and ideological reasons.

We must break away from such practices and dedicate ourselves in good faith to participate in everything possible in order to successfully achieve a national understanding. [end recording]

ANTI-LA PRENSA DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE IN MANAGUA

PA150147 Paris AFP in Spanish 2319 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Managua, 14 Nov (AFP)—Some 150 demonstrators are still outside the installations of the newspaper LA PRENSA, here in the capital, shouting slogans against that publication. For this reason, the paper's directors have decided to ask police to intervene to prevent any incidents, the paper's sources reported here today.

"Counterrevolutionaries, traitors," the demonstrators are shouting outside the paper's installations, which yesterday became the target of several popular demonstrations rejecting the publication's editorial line.

Meanwhile, political confrontations continue between the Sandinist National Liberation Front and several opposition organizations, mainly the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement led by former junta member Alfonso Robelo. The newspaper LA PRENSA has described the situation as "a definitive break" in the alliance between the Sandinists and the sectors it termed as moderate. The alliance had been made in the wake of Somoza's fall.

Jaime Chamorro, LA PRENSA's general manager, has told this agency that the demonstrations staged against his paper are a form of intimidation, but he added: "We are not going to yield on account of those pressures." He stressed, "We shall maintain our line."

MDN YOUTHS ATTACK BARRICADA NEWSMEN, POLICEMEN

PA142355 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpts] A group of Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] youths attacked companeros of BARRICADA and Sandinist police patrolmen in front of the Baptist School this morning. The school authorities did not call this group of students to order but simply stood there and watched the disorders of their pupils.

At the same time, a rally of Sandinist youths of this school was being held at the auditorium. They had gathered there to hold talks with the MDN students about the meaning of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and Nicaraguan flags. However, the MDN students did not show up. Meanwhile, the Sandinist students waited for them chanting slogans and haranguing the rest of the companeros.

It became evident that the Baptist School students who belong to the MDN, especially Robelo's nephew, are only seen with the principal. This gives the impression that they have the support and backing of their principal to carry out attacks such as those against the BARRICADA companeros and the Sandinist policemen.

However, one of the students, who is a member of the 19 July Sandinist Youth movement, noted that these MDN youths are just coming back from abroad where they were sent by their parents so that nothing would happen to them during the war for liberation.

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 224 *18 November 1980*

BOLIVIA

President, Junta Members Attend Meetings in Bermejo C 1
CONEPLAN Studies Plans for Iron-Steel Industry C 1
Exiled Labor Leader Speaks to Press in Lima C 1
Bolivia To Preside Over Cartagena Agreement Meetings C 2

BRAZIL

Direct Election of Governors, Senators Approved D 1
Bishops Criticize Economic Model, Security Law D 1
[BRAZIL HERALD 16-17 Nov]
Navy Seizes Four Taiwanese Fishing Boats [O GLOBO 16 Nov] D 1
Opposition Deputy Criticizes General Walter's Visit D 2
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 15 Nov]
Briefs: Former President in PTB; Soybean Sales to USSR D 2

URUGUAY

Bishops Issue 'Cautious Objections' to Constitution K 1
Interior Ministry Releases Information on Plebiscite K 2
Briefs: Airplanes From Argentina; Export Figures K 2

PANAMA

Legislative Council Installed; Opposition Walks Out N 1
Reactions to Legislature's Approval of Monteria Treaty N 2
Torrijos Praise N 2
Liberals Criticism [LA PRENSA 14 Nov] N 2
Panamenist Party: Treaty 'Humiliating' [STAR AND HERALD 14 Nov] N 3
Pereira Interview N 4
Columnist Discusses Trade Agreement With USSR [CRITICA 14 Nov] N 5

CENTRAL AMERICA

Corrections to El Salvador-Honduras General Peace Treaty P 1

COSTA RICA

Nicaragua Reiterates Commitment to River Treaties P 2
Officials Deny Prominent Somozists in Country P 2

EL SALVADOR

Government Pledges Military Action Against Terrorism [EL MUNDO 14 Nov] P 2
Two FARN Leaders Arrested; Armed Men Land at Tamarindo P 3
Guerrilla Leaders Accuse U.S. of Various Acts P 3
U.S. Warships, Marine Involvement P 3
Bombing of Morazan Department [Havana] P 3
FARN Claims Credit for Ambushing Police Truck P 4
Defense Ministry Official, Family Murdered P 4

HONDURAS

U.S. Envoy's Position on Region Termed 'Objective' P 4
UK To Provide Aid To Help Avoid Violence P 5
Striking Nurses Disregard Government Threats P 6

NICARAGUA

COSEP Members Arrested for Violating State Security P 6
Ministry Communique on Shootout in El Crucero P 6
Ramirez Attacks Opposition at Plant Ceremony [BARRICADA 10 Nov] P 7
Junta, FSLN Leaders Attend Opening of Labor Meeting P 8
Assembly 'Conclusions, Suggestions' P 10
PSD Protests Cuban Presence, Public Vehicle Misuse P 11
[LA PRENSA 8 Nov]
Honduras Returns Three Arrested in Overflight P 12
Yugoslav Vice President, Delegation Arrive P 12
Telecommunications Agreement Signed With FRG P 12
[BARRICADA 11 Nov]

CUBA

Libyan Minister Arrives for Economic Cooperation Talks Q 1
Talks Open Q 1
More on Talks Q 1
Radio Condemns State Council Walkout in Nicaragua Q 1
Soviet Ambassador Arrives in Santiago de Cuba Q 2
Minister Torralba Emphasizes Sugar Industry Organization Q 2

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Barbados Reportedly Severs Relations With Grenada S 1
Government Rejects Grenadian Allegations S 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 14 Nov]

GRENADA

Bishop Protests Barbados' Harassment of Officials S 2
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 12 Nov]
AFP Reports Continuation of Adams-Bishop 'Verbal War' S 2
Prime Minister Calls Grenada 'True Democracy' S 3

JAMAICA

Governor General Appoints Ministers, Senators S 3
Seven Ministers of State [DAILY GLEANER 13 Nov] S 3
Government, Opposition Senators [DAILY GLEANER 12 Nov] S 4
PNP Decides To Boycott Opening of Parliament S 4

PRESIDENT, JUNTA MEMBERS ATTEND MEETINGS IN BERMEJO

PY171304 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Excerpts] President Luis Garcia Meza; Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira and Vice Adm Ramiro Terrazas, members of the junta of commanders; Industry Minister Mario Guzman; Labor Minister Augusto Calderon; and Education Minister Ariel Coca attended the closing of the 1980 sugarcane harvest during a ceremony held at the Bermejo sugarmill.

During his stay in the town of Bermejo, Gen Luis Garica Meza received military honors from a detachment of the Argentine border police.

During a special ceremony held at the Bermejo town hall, where the president and the members of the junta of commanders were declared illustrious guests of the town, the president gave an important speech. In the most significant paragraphs he said:

This is not the time to deplore the demagogic stances of the chiefs of the labor movement or to seek out guilty people. This is the hour of truth, challenge and struggle for the preservation of the national heritage and the defense of our sovereignty. This is the time to understand that only we Bolivians, all united, civilians, soldiers and professionals, will be able to overcome the dependence to which the imperial powers have been subjecting us for many years. It is time for us to become aware that we have everything to produce what we need. We should all work to exploit our riches in order to improve the standard of living of every Bolivian and all Bolivians.

CONEPLAN STUDIES PLANS FOR IRON-STEEL INDUSTRY

PY171420 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The National Economic and Planning Council [CONEPLAN] is studying material concerning the implementation of an iron and steel industry in the country. The government decision depends on the CONEPLAN report, but the national reconstruction government has expressed, through President Luis Garcia Meza, its firm intention of creating such an industry as a basis for national development.

The Bolivian Iron and Steel Enterprise gives this opinionon the project: It has been established beyond doubt that the exploitation of the Mutun iron deposit is useful for the country, because of the quality of the ore, the low exploitation cost, the extraordinary potential ore reserve--40 billion tons--and the real possibilities of exports to the River Plate basin and overseas markets.

The exploitation of the Mutun iron deposit should be given priority for technical and economic reasons; its development should contribute to giving the country a sovereign port at Puerto Busch which will later facilitate oceanic navigation by way of the Paraguay River.

EXILED LABOR LEADER SPEAKS TO PRESS IN LIMA

PY172038 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1946 GMT 16 Nov 80

[By Miguel Paredes]

[Text] Lima, 16 Nov (LATIN)--The Bolivian labor leader Juan Lechin Oquendo arrived as an exile in Lima today. At a press conference he denied that the military government of his country is involved in drug trafficking. Lechin said: "It is a very serious thing to accuse a government of participating in illegal drug trade because the country in general is also discredited."

During his dialogue with the press at the local airport, Lechin said that Simon Reyes and Jorge Gallardo, leaders of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), are still in prison. The labor leader, exiled for the 10th time in his political life, will be permitted by the military government to return to Bolivia only after consulting with the Interior, Migration and Justice Ministry, according to a stamp on his passport. Other Bolivian exiles who have gone through Lima were denied permission to return to their country because a government stamp on their passports said they had been expelled for being "extremists."

Lechin said that "desires are one thing and facts are something else," when giving his opinion on the chances of success of the leftist politican Hernan Siles Zuazo, who has proclaimed himself the president of a Bolivian government in exile. Siles Zuazo was the presidential candidate who received the largest number of ballots in the general elections held in Bolivia on 29 June. He went underground after the military coup and then left the country.

The labor leader consistently refused to level accusations against Gen Luis Garcia Meza's government which took power 4 months ago after overthrowing former President Lidia Gueiler. "I am not going to refer to the government which is now ruling my country. It is a rule I have imposed on myself since my second banishment in 1951," Lechin said. He spoke slowly and seemed to be in good health. Lechin asserted that he had not been tortured or otherwise ill-treated during his detention.

He said that if a labor resistence movement had appeared after the military coup, it would have failed for lack of leadership, because he was the first to be detained, together with other labor leaders.

Giving an opinion of Ronald Reagan, president-elect of the United States, he said that "it will mean a strengthening of the rightist sectors in Latin America." He asserted: "The United States has chosen a poor leader. He lacks qualities for being the president of the U.S. empire. Furthermore, he is a candidate who did not awaken interest among the Latin American public." He added that Reagan will be "a poor leader of the capitalist world, with consequent dangers for democracy in Latin America."

He said that he will stay in Lima for 10 days to get treatment for a spinal injury he said he has had for 12 years. He added that he has a son living in Caracas, but that he intends to go to France.

After remarking that he will be in Lima as a tourist, the labor leader commented that the military coup that ousted former President Lidia Gueiler "did not follow established rules, since it was made in the early hours of the morning."

BOLIVIA TO PRESIDE OVER CARTAGENA AGREEMENT MEETINGS

PY141413 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Beginning 17 November, Bolivia will preside over the new meetings of the Cartagena Agreement Commission which will be held in Lima, Peru, with the participation from the Andean pact member countries.

The delegation from this country will leave for Lima 16 November and will be headed by Integration Minister Francisco Mariaca Salas, the regular Bolivian representative and president of the Cartagena Agreement Commission. High officials from the Finance, Industry and Planning Ministries and the General Integration Secretariat will be members of the delegation.

The agenda of the meeting contains an analysis of topics related to the iron and steel program, the fulfillment of commitments among the member countries of the Andean Group, the fixing of the common external customs tariff and questions regarding the origin of goods.

DIRECT ELECTION OF GOVERNORS, SENATORS APPROVED

PY140138 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 13 Nov 80

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Text] The National Congress today approved a draft constitutional amendment, proposed by the executive branch, which reestablishes the direct election of state governors and of all senators, thus eliminating the so-called indirect senators. On the first round, the amendment was approved by 386 deputies and 54 senators and on the second, by 392 deputies and 54 senators. The amendment will be promulgated in the next few days by the executive boards of the two houses.

BISHOPS CRITICIZE ECONOMIC MODEL, SECURITY LAW

PY180011 Rio de Janeiro BRAZIL HERALD in English 16-17 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] The church was back in the news again with a strong condemnation of the Brazilian economic model, the national security doctrine, and the foreigners law.

In a meeting of bishops of the southern region of Brazil, which was held in Itaici, Sao Paulo, Brazil's economic model was blasted as one in which "the luxury of a minority insults the misery of the majority."

In a document entitled "Fraternity and Violence," the bishops said that the situation of Brazil's poor "has been aggravated over the years bedause of the socio-political model whose main goal is a kind of development that has been erroneously formulated as an economic development which concentrates the nation's wealth in the hands of a few at the expense of the poor."

As for the doctrine of national security, the bishops said it was "profoundly anti-democratic and leads to the abuse of power and to the violation of human rights."

The report added that the government, worried "with its own security, forgets the citizen's most elementary rights and is overly concerned with building a 'Brazil super-power' and it does not offer the people the conditions necessary for a life of dignity."

The bishops gathered in Itaici said the foreigners law "is another example of the violence committed by the system since it goes against the tradition of the Brazilian people of welcoming with open arms people of other races and countries. The law allows for decisions to be made based on the arbitrariness of the authorities without any involvement of the judicial branch. It is alleged that the law is similar to laws in other countries, but it is forgotten that Brazil has the right to defend a new international order based on the solidarity and fraternity of all mankind. The new law has spread panic among thousands of foreigners."

NAVY SEIZES FOUR TAIWANESE FISHING BOATS

PY172050 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] Salvador (O GLOBO)--The 2d Naval District command has seized four Taiwanese fishing boats along the coast between Bahia and Sergipe, 100 miles from Salvador, for fishing in Brazilian territorial waters without authorization.

The boats were detected during a patrol through territorial waters by the destroyer Rio Grande do Norte--stationed in Rio de Janeiro--and by the mine sweepers Aratu and Anhatomirim--stationed at the naval base of Aratu, Bahia State--with the help of Brazilian Air Force (FAB) airplanes.

The first seized boat arrived at Salvador port about noon. It was the fishing boat Taiwan. It was immediately inspected by federal revenue inspectors and by the regional office of the Superintendency for Development of the Fishing Industry (SUDEPE). Seventy tons of fish were discovered aboard.

Two more boats arrived at the port in the afternoon, and the last one should arrive today. Their names have not been released by the public relations department of the 2d Naval District public relations department. There is considerable difficulty in communicating with the crew members, because none of them speaks any language commonly spoken in the Western World.

There are approximately 20 crew members on each of the four boats. The port captain will begin an investigation to determine responsibilities. During the investigations, the Taiwanese boats will be guarded by the navy.

OPPOSITION DEPUTY CRITICIZES GENERAL WALTER'S VISIT

PY171854 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] Brasilia--Walter Silva, vice president of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party (PMDB) bloc in the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday criticized the presence of U.S. Gen Vernon Walters in Brazil, stating that it is "very strange that the nefarious CIA agent--who was the mastermind of the military coup, which has been followed by several others in Latin American--should return to the country 16 years later."

According to the Rio de Janeiro PMDB representative, the U.S, general has thwarted "popular movements of national liberation against foreign domination." At the same time, he recalled the "big brother [given in English] operation" which, he pointed out, "would have given the Brazilian coup military support had it failed, and would have turned Brazil into a South American Vietnam."

Walter Silva believes "that conditions in Brazil today are quite different. It will not be quite so easy now since the regime established at that time, according to the CIA model, failed completely in the economic, social and political aspects."

The opposition deputy regretted that "it has been made public that the general has come to Brazil at the invitation of the National Intelligence Service (SNI)."

In referring to the next president of the United States, with whom General Walters is connected, the opposition deputy pointed out: "It remains to be seen whether Mr Reagan has the qualities to be the hero who defeats the bandit, as happens in the movies, or whether the decline of U.S. power is a consequence of the natural exhaustion that all imperialism experiences."

BRIEFS

FORMER PRESIDENT IN PTB--Former Brazilian President Janio Quadros has joined the Brazilian Labor Party (PTB). This was disclosed by PTB President Ivette Vargas and was later confirmed by former President Janio Quadros himself. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 14 Nov 80 PY]

SOYBEAN SALES TO USSR--(Clever Carabarro Lucas), regional representative of the Agriculture Ministry, stated that the sale of 6,000 tons of soybeans from Porto Alegre State to the Soviet Union proves that the international market once again has confidence in Brazilian health certificates. [Text] [Porto Alegre Radio Quaiba in Portuguese 1545 GMT 17 Nov 80 PY]

BISHOPS ISSUE 'CAUTIOUS OBJECTIONS' TO CONSTITUTION

PY180155 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1543 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Montevideo, 15 Nov (LATIN)--The Uruguayan Catholic Church has expressed its concern over some parts of the constitutional draft that will be the subject of a plebiscite on 30 November. The church has stated that "whatever the results of the plebiscite... the church hopes that the nation will achieve a complete democracy."

A statement issued today by the Uruguayan Episcopal Conference (CEU) states that although an objective analysis of the regulations included in the draft should be carried out by experts and politicians, it wishes to issue the results of its reflections, "which will be conscientiously studied by every Christian."

After stating that the CEU, which was inspired by the Second Vatican Council, looks with favor on the effort that is being made to take the country out of its emergency situation. The statement, which is signed by 11 Uruguayan bishops, issues cautious objections to the constitutional draft.

The plebiscite on the new constitution is the first step of an institutional normalization program that is being promoted by the armed forces after 7 years of an exceptional regime that started with the dissolution of congress in 1973.

The four-page statement issued by the Catholic bishops expresses their concern for the importance that the new constitution gives to national security, to issues pertaining to education and to religious values.

The religious statement notes: "We are concerned that the rights of the individual, of the family and of organizations are clearly established in the constitutional draft but are later restricted because of the importance given to national security."

It adds that the constitutional draft grants the armed forces complete authority to intervene in matters of national security, defined as "a situation in which the national patrimony and the process undertaken to achieve national objectives are threatened by foreign interference or domestic or foreign aggression."

It notes that the constitutional draft also establishes the possibility of decreeing a state of emergency, or state of subversion, which would authorize the executive branch to enforce urgent measures against persons and property, put under military control those areas affected by the emergency and put civilians at the disposal of military courts.

The statement states that "human dignity demands the establishment of a judicial order that guarantees the effective enforcement of human rights and helps to fulfill those duties that stem from its free and responsible nature."

It regrets that "this constitutional draft ignores those religious values that were recognized and confirmed by our forefathers in the 1830 constitution." It adds that in Uruguay the Catholic Church was separated from the government in the 20th century, and that the five constitutions that have been enforced since then have established a complete freedom of worship."

The statement issued by the CEU adds: "It is not enough to simply state that there is freedom of worship and that churches are exempt from taxes; the law must encompass all religious activity, thus showing its respect for religion and eradicating all obstacles to its development."

It also criticizes principles of the constitutional draft related to education. It notes that "these principles make possible the curtailment of the freedom of teaching." The government thus unintentionally places the education system "at the same level as those of totalitarian regimes."

The text of the constitution that will be subject of a plebiscite authorizes the executive branch to organize the teaching system in all grades, direct the national education policy and appoint education authorities.

The bishops question an article that provides for government intervention to achieve "technical effectiveness" in the education system, since it undermines the freedom of teaching.

They note: "It is quite dangerous to subordinate the spiritual values that have been developed by education to technical values that are only the tools of the former."

The statement issued by the CEU notes that it is not their intention to support any faction or to endorse any partisan attitude.

It ends by appealing to all the faithful "to make an effort to normalize our country so that through dialogue, mutual respect and love for the truth, we may achieve peace and harmony."

INTERIOR MINISTRY RELEASES INFORMATION ON PLEBISCITE

PY142008 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Data processing systems will operate very rapidly during the upcoming plebiscite. Preliminary results will be released at 2130, while the final results will be released before midnight. Detailed information was given at the Interior Ministry to national and foreign press representatives. The information coordinator, Col (Jose Castiglione), gave detailed explanations on the development of the election and the responsibilities of the Interior Ministry. He confirmed that the voting places will be opened from 0700 to 1930, with a 1-hour leeway.

BRIEFS

AIRPLANES FROM ARGENTINA--The Uruguayan Air Force has confirmed that it has purchased an undisclosed number of Argentine-made Pucara airplanes. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Nov 80 PY]

EXPORT FIGURES--The Industry and Commerce Ministry has reported that 61 percent of Uruguayan exports during the first 10 months of this year were of nontraditional products. [Montevideo El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Nov 80 PY]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL INSTALLED; OPPOSITION WALKS OUT

PA180355 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Excerpts] This afternoon the National Legislative Council was installed, with the reappearance of the traditional parliamentary division between government and opposition sectors. The installation ceremony, which lasted almost 1 hour and was marked by brief speeches and the walkout of the opposition sector, was attended by President Aristides Royo, ministers of state, the diplomatic corps, special guests and representatives of the Democratic Revolutionary, Christian Democratic and Liberal parties.

According to the regulations the council will meet 27 days and then adjourn for 30 days, so they will only meet 6 months each year.

In the opening speech the president of the council, Dr Luis de Leon Arias, guaranteed an atmosphere without duress and parliamentary immunity for all legislators. His speech was brief and could be described as concerning how Dr de Leon Arias would like the legislative branch to carry out its task of making laws.

After Dr de Leon finished speaking, the opposition legislators left the room, followed by isolated hoots. The legislators who left were Arnulfo Escalona, Targidio Bernal, Dario Gonzalez Parrilla, Cesar Pereira Burgos, Nestor Gutierrez, Camilo Franceschi, and Roberto Ramos.

Once this incident was over President Aristides Royo went to the podium, where he was received by heavy and lengthy applause. In a 7-minute speech the president made the following statements:

[Begin recording] In the name of the executive branch we would like to declare today that there will be absolute respect for the National Legislative Council in the fulfillment of its constitutional duties. In the executive branch you will find a branch always willing to support any bill, because it is up to you, according to our constitution, to determine the state's objectives and the government's functions. You will therefore have to issue the laws that will truly rule our country's destiny. [end recording]

Following the installation we asked the president a few questions:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, we would like to know how you feel about the fact that today five [figure as heard] legislators walked out of the council meeting?

[Answer] I think that they are legislators and are here to make laws for their country. That is their job. I usually do not reply to rude acts.

[Question] Mr President, do you believe that differences like the one here today can be of benefit to the country?

[Answer] I would think not, but they have the right to do as they please. I believe that in this country we must all begin to educate ourselves. Evidently the opposition sector will have to educate itself also. I do not care if they want to be rude, as long as they enact laws that are good for the country. In the long run, that is all that matters.

On the other hand, we have to learn to coexist, and they will have to learn to coexist also, as an opposition sector faced with a government majority in the National Legislative Council. It will be up to them to struggle and to watch over things, if they truly love their country as I believe they do. They will have to struggle to enact good laws. That is their job. [end recording]

REACTIONS TO LEGISLATURE'S APPROVAL OF MONTERIA TREATY

Torrijos Praise

PA141833 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] The National Guard commander in chief, Gen Omar Torrijos, said in a message to the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives that the affirmative vote for the Monteria Treaty honors their status as representatives of the Panamanian people, because they assumed the responsibility of protecting the welfare and peace of coming generations. The complete message reads as follows:

On Contadora Island, on 24 March 1974, I received special support from Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, a great Colombian and a friend of Panama. This support allowed our country to negotiate a new treaty with the United States, the best one that could be negotiated.

On this same occasion, sure of your support and of the people's, I made the commitment that this Colombian support, given with political risk and personal courage, would be honored. On that occasion I promised that we would reciprocate to them.

The Royo administration, with the support given in 1977 by the honorable assembly, reaffirmed this commitment at Monteria. I was always sure that I was not compromising the country's vital interests nor national security by legitimately compensating a people with whom we slept in a matrimony of peace, detente and pacific coexistence which we shall now have forever.

On last Wednesday, 12 November, you offered President Royo and myself the solemn opportunity to seal, with honor for Panama and Colombia, a pact which two leaders made while representing their people. You may rest assured that the affirmative vote given to the Monteria Treaty honors your status as representatives of the Panamanian people. Today you assumed the responsibility of protecting the welfare and peace of future generations.

As former chief of government, as commander of the National Guard, the people in uniform, and especially as a Panamanian and a charter member of this great institution which is the people's power, I thank you for this overwhelming decision of support for the Monteria Treaty, which also seals our eternal friendship.

Omar Torrijos Herrera.

Liberals Criticism

PA150438 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] As representative of a large number of citizens, the Liberal Party dutifully issues the following statement in connection with the extraordinary session of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives held on 12 November.

1. We do not support the treaty signed between our country and the Republic of Colombia which gives that country the right at all times to transport its troops, vessels and war materiel, without payment of tolls, because we believe that our main resource should be used basically for our country's development and for the construction of a Latin American policy based on equal treatment for the other sister nations.

2. We charge that the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives exceeded the powers conferred by article 141 of the constitution by introducing amendments to the text introduced by the executive branch for its approval or disapproval.

The National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives also violated its own regulations, which reiterate in article 123 that "treaties or agreements must be approved or disapproved, without introducing amendments or modifications."

3. We report to the nation the act committed yesterday by the National Guard when it made an appearance at the session of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives to force it to approve the Monteria Treaty, which the assembly itself had refused to consider during the period of ordinary sessions that adjourned the day before. Even though we repudiate the inclusion of the public forces as an entity comparable to the organs of public power in article 2 of the constitution, we consider that this disposition does not give the public forces the power to interfere in the operation of any of the state organs nor to impose on it any decision nor to prevent this organ from making one.

The concept of collaboration among the organs of public power already has a long histroy in the constitutional practice of Panama and other democratic countries. It is based on respect for the principle that each of them is autonomous in exercising its specific mission and cannot accept orders or instructions from any of the others that could limit or condition the execution of these functions. The Liberals alert the nation regarding the terrible threat to public liberties and to the normal course of events entailed by the act committed yesterday by the public forces at the session of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives.

4. The Liberal Party shares the concern expressed by our party's youth wing regarding the unwise way in which our country's leaders are accumulating unjustifiable burdens on our country's future--burdens that could be unbearable or that might aggravate the problems that will be faced by the generations that will assume our fatherland's leadership at the close of the century.

Dr Arnulfo Escalona Rios, president of the Liberal Party
Julio C. Harris A., secretary general

Panamenist Party: Treaty 'Humiliating'

PA141508 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 14 Nov 80 p A-1

["Local Highlights" column: "The Monteria Treaty"]

[Text] Approval Wednesday of the Monteria Treaty between Panama and Colombia by the Assembly of Community Representatives has provoked a flow of protests, mainly from government opposition camps.

Many political observers, however, believe that support given to the document by government officials prior to approval, helped greatly in clearing the atmosphere of clouds of doubts.

The pact, signed 22 Aug. 1979, in Monteria, Colombia, by foreign ministers of both countries, allows free passage for Colombian vessels through the Panama Canal when this country takes over full control of the waterway in the year 2000.

The document is a follow-up to the 1921 Urrutia-Thompson Treaty in which the United States granted Colombia the transit rights.

Colombia gave up these rights in 1975 to facilitate negotiations which led to the signing of the new Panama Canal treaties on 7 Sep. 1977. Panama pledged, then, that once it takes over fully in the year 2,000, Colombia would again enjoy the same privileges.

Law students at the two local universities, in opposing the Monteria pact, contended that Panama had no say in the Urrutia-Thompson document, and was therefore not committed to Colombia.

A communique issued yesterday by the Panamenist Party, headed by Arnulfo Arias, described the approval as "the most humiliating moment in our history," and demanded the names of the assemblymen who contributed to the "infamy."

Government officials contended that:

--The document was an international commitment with a friendly nation that had to be complied with.

--It not only serves to reaffirm a long-standing friendly relationship between Panama and Colombia, but that nation will be receiving from a sovereign Panama the rights which it had generously renounced in 1975 to help Panama obtain a new canal treaty.

--The Monteria document is only applicable to the present canal, and not to any other constructed here in the future.

--Only war vessels will transit free of toll. This represents an insignificant offer.

--Transit of Colombian war vessels last year paid a toll of just $6,700.

Pereira Interview

PA170222 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Interview with Renato Pereira, leader of the Popular Broad Front, on the signing of Monteria Treaty with Colombia; date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Dr Pereira, on Wednesday the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives ratified the Monteria Treaty between Panama and Colombia. How do you and your party, the Popular Broad Front, see this treaty?

[Answer] For me the Monteria Treaty is a peace instrument and a path for concrete solidarity between the peoples and governments of Panama and Colombia. We need this solidarity.

Panama is a small country and there are some who believe Panama is losing a fortune by granting Colombia the benefit of free transit of its warships through the canal, because this is what the Monteria Treaty is about. This is not true. In fact the amount Panama would have received for the transit of Colombian warships through the canal is small. For example, the year Panama lost the most revenue from the transit of Colombian ships was 1974, when Panama did not receive $14,000 from Colombian ships passing the canal. Last year for the Colombian Navy ships transiting through the canal, Panama lost $6,700 in revenue. This is the value of the car the students destroyed at the university yesterday, protesting the approval of the Monteria Treaty.

It is also regrettable that the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD], unlike other parties, was not present at the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives yesterday. I believe that the PRD betrayed its leader Torrijos and its chief, President Royo, when it turned its back on this responsibility. Part of the fuss made was caused by a lack of responsibility of the (?police) activity and not the political activity. [Words indistinct] natural of the process. If the real meaning of the treaties had been explained to the people from the beginning, they would have understood.

[Question] Let us return a little to the Monteria Treaty. What are your impressions on the manner in which it was approved and the lack of a national debate which would have allowed the people and the representatives to know what the treaty included? Also, how do you regard the presence of the National Guard general staff at the most crucial moments of the treaty's approval?

[Answer] It is true that there was no national debate regarding the Monteria Treaty and this is why its contents were not known. This is why the people believed anything. They said if the treaty is approved we will lose millions of dollars. It is true there was no debate. This is regrettable; the debate occurred at the last minute. The general staff was compelled to replace the PRD at the National Assembly. It was compelled to replace it because of the inability of this party's leaders. There they were; they had to go; they had to leave the garrisons to replace the poor leadership by this party.

COLUMNIST DISCUSSES TRADE AGREEMENT WITH USSR

PA160416 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 14 Nov 80 p 6

["The Revolution Does Have Its Writers" column by Juan A. Bernal: "The Canal's Neutrality and International Agreements" (or, 'What the Opposition Pretends To Ignore')"]

[Text] Panama's geographical situation has created the geopolitical conditions under which Panama conducts its international affairs. The canal locks that handle free trade are open to all ships of all registries. The national government had adopted a sensible policy of maintaining friendly relations and fostering trade with all the countries of the world.

Panama's neutrality would be questionable if it strayed from its traditional line, or if its neutrality were only theoretical, as would be the case if our country maintained trade relations only with Western countries or Eastern capitalist countries like Japan, Taiwan and the ROK.

The opposition against the Panama-USSR trade agreements has not come from labor unions, peasant sectors, teachers, students, the Catholic Church, nor has it come from Panama's traditional social classes. Erasmo Gomez said in his "Stepping on Toes" column yesterday that opposition to the Panama-USSR trade agreement comes from the National Council of Private Enterprise (CONEP), the Panamanian Industrialists Union (SIP), and every petty investor in the country who doesn't want anything to do with the communist countries, but who nevertheless does business with their products.

Paradoxically, CONEP, SIP and "the petty investors" who so admire Uncle Sam's model do not seem to be aware that Uncle Sam conducts a flourishing economic and cultural exchange with the socialist countries in Eastern Europe, the PRC and Mongolia.

There is gross ignorance, sometimes feigned, of international law and common procedures in signing international agreements. Countries often establish trade bureaus abroad. The privileged status of these bureaus is contained in trade treaties between countries with different economic systems. Their buildings and personnel enjoy privileges and immunities reciprocally granted by the two parties. Panama does not have relations with the USSR, therefore it was deemed advisable that the Panamanian trade mission in Moscow as well as the Soviet trade mission in Panama be granted immunities to be mutually agreed on. Very often the immunities granted are the inviolability of the missions headquarters and immunity for the mission's personnel. We saw this type of trade mission with its respective privileges and immunities in Spain during Franco's regime.

How about espionage? Besides our notorious poverty, what else could they spy on here? What do the Yankees have in the Canal Zone that the Russians or Chinese do not already know? What do the Soviets have that the CIA and Pentagon do not already know about? Our small country is a conglomerate inhabited by many Chinese, Japanese, Hindus, Yankees, Italians, Jamaicans, Jews, Lebanese, Colombians, Spaniards, and even Panamanians.

We do not know who is spying on whom in Panama.

CORRECTIONS TO EL SALVADOR-HONDURAS GENERAL PEACE TREATY

The following corrections to the item entitled "El Salvador, Honduras Sign General Peace in Lima," published in the 4 November Latin American DAILY REPORT on pages P 1-8, are supplied from the 5 November edition of San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish.

On page P 2 the first subhead should read "Chapter 2. Treaties," correcting word.

On page P 2, last line, unquery "offices."

On page P 3, paragraph 3, line 1, substitute "sites" for queried word

On page P 3, paragraph 7, line 3, the date should read "23 and 24 June 1935.

On page P 3, paragraph 8, line 1, the queried name should read "Zapotal." Lines 3-6 of the same paragraph should read "...the following streams: Pay, Pacaya, Los Marines and Guardarraya. From this point upriver to that stream to its source and from there in a direct line to the Cayaguanca Cliff," correcting queried names.

On page P 3, paragraph 10, line 1, unquery "Poza del Cajon."

On page P 3, paragraph 12, should read "Section 6. The marker at Malpaso de Similaton to the top or the marker of Coloradito Hill; from there to the foot of Coloradito Hill, at the source of the Guaralape Stream, and from there down to where the stream flows into the San Antonio or Sililaton River and downstream to the river's confluence with the Torola River and up the Torola to the point where it receives on its northern bank, the Manzupucagua," correcting queried words and supplying indistinct words.

On page P 3, paragraph 11, line 2, the queried name should read "Guajiniquil or Pescado River."

On page P 4, last paragraph, the indistinct words in lines 3-4 are "build landmarks." Unquery the word "monuments" in the penultimate line.

On page P 5, paragraph 1, line 3, the indistinct words are "an engineering expert who is neither a national nor a resident of either of the two republics and who is competent."

On page P 6, paragraph 22, lines 1-2 should read "...will take place within the 5-year term provided for....," correcting time span.

On page P 7, paragraph 1, line 1, the indistinct words are "and which established provisional regulations at the border."

On page P 7, paragraph 6, line 1 should read "Article 41. Pending achievement of the objectives mentioned in the previous article," correcting article number.

On page P 7, paragraph 8, line 1, unquery "preceding."

On page P 7, paragraph 9 should read "Title 7. Human Rights and Family," clearing indistinct words.

On page P 7, paragraph 10, line 1, unquery "promise."

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUA REITERATES COMMITMENT TO RIVER TREATIES

PA141821 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] In a note delivered by Javier Chamorro Mora, Nicaraguan ambassador to Costa Rica, the Nicaraguan Government has reiterated its commitment to full compliance with existing international treaties. The note was sent in response to Costa Rica's protest over the machinegunning of a medical patrol on the Sarapiqui River.

The Nicaraguan Government said that the Canas-Juarez treaty and the Cleveland ruling [laudo de Cleveland] will be complied with and asked that the two nations coordinate to avoid a recurrence of incidents of that kind.

Eden Pastora, as the representative of the Nicaraguan Government, met with the deputy director of the civil guard at the mouth of the San Juan River. Pastora offered guarantees of all types regarding the right of Costa Ricans to navigate on the San Juan River, in conformity with the provisions of the treaty on boundaries between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan garrison, which caused the problem, has been severely reprimanded by Commander Eden Pastora and changes, such as the commander, deemed necessary have been made to forestall another incident like the one which led to a vigorous protest from the Costa Rican Government.

OFFICIALS DENY PROMINENT SOMOZISTS IN COUNTRY

PA141409 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Chief immigration official Rodolfo Quiros Cedeno and Security Minister Carlos Argueda le Franc have both said that there is no evidence of any kind of the presence in Costa Rica of former Somozist officials or high-ranking members of the Somoza national guard.

The immigration office has coordinated with the national security agency in investigating this matter, but has found no records or visas that indicate the presence in our country of Somozist supporters who could be harmful to the country's interests.

Very few Nicaraguans, who supported Anastasio Somoza Debayle's regime, remain in the country, the immigration officer said. He added that these few individuals are here as refugees or exiles and they have not been caught in activities which justify their expulsion or deportation.

If the immigration office detects the entry into Costa Rica of Somozists who occupied top government or military posts, the security minister will be informed immediately to allow him to take the necessary measures, the immigration officer said.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT PLEDGES MILITARY ACTION AGAINST TERRORISM

PA170305 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 14 Nov 80 p 3

[Excerpt] The government will counter acts of terrorism by extremists who wish to bring the country to economic collapse with definitive military action. This was said today by junta member Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich to local and foreign newsmen who interviewed him shortly after he had received the credentials of the new Brazilian ambassador.

Morales Ehrlich explained that, in the face of the threat to destroy the country by guerrilla operations voiced by Rafael Menjivar in statements he made to the press abroad, the Salvadoran Government states clearly that the interests of the country and its national sovereignty and territorial integrity will be defended by the armed forces.

TWO FARN LEADERS ARRESTED, ARMED MEN LAND AT TAMARINDO

PA180308 Paris AFP in Spanish 0201 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 17 Nov (AFP)--Two alleged leaders of the leftist clandestine Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN), architect Ricardo Vazquez and anthropologist America Rodriguez, were arrested here today, according to reports from the Salvadoran authorities.

At the same time, it was learned here that mysterious vessels landed some 500 armed men at a place known as Tamarindo, a tourist spot on the Fonseca Gulf, which is easily accesible from Honduras and Nicaragua.

The two alleged FARN leaders were arrested at a condominium in the southern part of the capital's business sector. According to the reports, both were in possession of leftist literature and some documents containing information on actions carried out by the clandestine group.

The notes indicated that the FARN had inflicted casulaties on the Salvadoran Army, including enlisted and civilian personnel, according to the report. In addition it was noted that the documents blamed the leftist organization for having set fire to 18 buses between January and November of this year.

The prisoners were turned over to police authorities, it was learned here.

Meanwhile, information received from the Pacific coast, in La Union Department, reported that the authorities are investigating the presence of mysterious vessels which are landing armed men, according to information received by the army. It was estimated that in the last few hours, at least 5,000 [as received] armed men have landed at Tamarindo. The army, however, is keeping quiet about the matter.

GUERRILLA LEADERS ACCUSE U.S. OF VARIOUS ACTS

U.S. Warships, Marine Involvement

PA180158 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Rafael Menjivar, member of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] leadership of El Salvador, denounced the presence of eight U.S. warships and two aircraft carriers off the coast of El Salvador. He added that some 200 marines are actually taking part in the repression and killing of Salvadoran patriots.

He concluded that his country is undergoing an insurrectional phase in which there is an evident equilibrium between the forces of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the government forces.

Bombing of Morazan Department

PA180207 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Excerpt] U.S. military personnel planned and personally executed the massive bombing in Morazan Department in El Salvador, according to Commander Salvador Guerra, a leader of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

In statements sent to the Costa Rican radio station Radio Noticias del Continente, Guerra said that, at present, heavy fighting is underway in that rural area. Guerra, who is also a member of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate, described the military operation as an offensive to annihilate the civilian population and dislodge the revolutionary groups. He said that, in response, the popular organizations have staged a counteroffensive.

FARN CLAIMS CREDIT FOR AMBUSHING POLICE TRUCK

PA141948 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Fifteen policemen were killed when communists ambushed a police vehicle in El Salvador. The clandestine Armed Forces of National Resistance, a Marxist organization, has claimed credit for the attack.

A truck in which some 20 government troops were traveling went over a cliff after it had been blown up by a time bomb and shot at with firearms, as well as presumably with a bazooka shell fired by guerrillas posted near a private university.

Preliminary reports indicated that only seven policemen had been killed in the attack, but this morning sources indicated that several others had died when the truck fell into the Acelhuate River after the driver was shot by guerrillas and lost control of the vehicle.

DEFENSE MINISTRY OFFICIAL, FAMILY MURDERED

PA171701 Paris AFP in Spanish 1646 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] San Salvador, 17 Nov (AFP)--Col Carlos Choto, 53, chief of the territorial branch of the Defense Ministry, his wife and children were assassinated here today, government sources have reported. According to a report by the authorities, leftwing elements broke into Choto's home and gunned him down along with his wife and two children. The assailants threw firebombs and burned the bodies.

The colonel lived with his family in the Montefresco sector in the northwest part of the capital, police sources said. So far no group has claimed credit for the attack.

HONDURAS

U.S. ENVOY'S POSITION ON REGION TERMED 'OBJECTIVE'

PA142130 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Jack Robert Binns, U.S. ambassador to Honduras, met recently with his compatriots who reside here and made an interesting analysis of the situation in Central America. It must be noted that the assessments expressed by Binns are not only his personal views, but also a reflection of how the U.S. Government sees us.

Consequently, the ideas he expressed are important because of the irrefutable fact of the close relations that exist between the United States and the nations of this area, relations in which the determining factor is the economy, without underestimating the political factor, since it is obvious that every turnover of democracy in these countries must have profound repercussions on the security of that world power. This explains why U.S. policy emphasizes aid for Central America since it hopes to make structural changes in the economic and social areas to preserve peace and democracy, without necessarily imposing its criteria by force when domestic issues are involved. However, the ambassador said: If a Central American nation is attacked from abroad and wishes to involve the Rio treaty, I am sure that the United States will honor its commitments. Specifically, this means that his government would come to reinforce that nation's defense.

The U.S. diplomat is presumably alluding in the preceding statement to the subversion, overt or covert, being carried out by Cuba in the internal affairs of Central America. He reached this clear and emphatic conclusion: The strong ties between Cuba and the revolutionaries of the area and the specific aid that it has given them could cause a critical difference in the region.

This concept is a frank and objective manner of viewing things, in contrast to the evasiveness of some officials of the Carter administration, who have not attributed due importance to Cuba's role in the agitation among our peoples and have indeed tried to play down that role, even though they had on hand abundant evidence of it obtained from the military intelligence services. Ambassador Binns prefers not to deceive himself on this matter and not to gloss over it.

Let us now look at the U.S. Ambassador's assessment of Honduras individually. He said: The government, almost all the national institutions and the Honduran people are committed to making Honduras a constitutional democracy in the next 12 months.

However, external forces are directing their influence toward Honduras, as toward the other Central American countries. These forces are trying to destabilize the country and in the final analysis, to impose a totalitarian, Marxist model there. The intelligence and foresight of the Honduran Government and citizens have prevented those people from finding any fertile ground here.

Our policy is to support the decision effectively taken by the Honduran people in the elections in April, 1980, elections that will bring to this country a democratic, constitutional government.

We can only welcome the confidence that the United States has placed in our country. But we must insist that the intelligence and foresight that are attributed to us must be stretched to the limit to achieve a more complete unity and a more combative spirit in safeguarding peace and freedom.

The most serious thing is that the danger which Honduras is facing does not exist solely in the distant USSR and the less distant Cuba. We can also see it a few kilometers away in a satellite government that is especially programmed to provoke us and whose deeds cause rejoicing among the Trojan horses which we have among us.

As Ambassador Binns has said: A well-orchestrated plot to destabilize Honduras exists. However, it is most likely that we will pass the test with flying colors and that our enemies' guns will backfire.

UK TO PROVIDE AID TO HELP AVOID VIOLENCE

PA141325 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1410 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The British Government is willing to continue helping Honduras, both financially and technically, in order to keep violence from occurring in this country, British Ambassador John Bernard Weymes announced yesterday after meeting with the government minister.

According to the diplomat, his government is impressed with Honduras' political climate, which is very different than that of the rest of Central America. For this reason, it is willing to cooperate in every possible way in order to preserve peace. We hope that other friendly European governments will also cooperate with Honduras in order to prevent the violence currently lashing at Central America, which serves no purpose, [from occurring here], Weymes affirmed.

During his meeting with Government and Justice Minister Oscar Mejia Arellano, the ambassador explained the financial aid and technical assistance programs that his government has designated for Honduras for next year.

He also announced that in the next few days, his government will grant Honduras a loan of 25 million lempiras, for a period of 25 years interest-free, as our only interest is in helping the economic and social development of this country, he affirmed.

STRIKING NURSES DISREGARD GOVERNMENT THREATS

PA172349 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1743 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Distributed by the Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpts] While a commission made up of the officials, technicians and specialists of the hospital-school seeks a solution to the nurses strike, the nurses continue waiting for the government to meet their demands for revaluation of salaries, completely disregarding the government's dismissal threats. Over 5,000 nurses have continued on strike. The nurses are also expecting support from other organizations which should make their announcements today.

Last night over 500 nurses from various parts of the country met at the national university nursing school to analyze their future strategy.

The nurses claim they have not asked for a raise but for a revaluation of the nursing pay scales which requires a study which should be completed during the first semester of the coming year and be implemented in 1982. [Words indistinct] leader of the movement for the improvement of the nurses situation said.

NICARAGUA

COSEP MEMBERS ARRESTED FOR VIOLATING STATE SECURITY

PA180411 Paris AFP in Spanish 0329 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Managua, 17 Nov (AFP)--It has been reported here that Mario Hanon, president of the National Association of Ricegrowers and a leader of the Union of Nicaraguan Landowners, was arrested today on charges of acting against the security of the state.

Meanwhile, state security police reportedly plan to arrest Alejandro Salazar, one of the leaders of the Union of Coffeegrowers, on the same charges. William Montiel, a spokesman for the Interior Ministry, did not indicate whether or not a communique that will be issued by that ministry tonight will be on this subject.

Leaders of the Higher Council of Private Enterprises (COSEP), to which Hanon and Salazar belong, have protested the arrest to junta member Arturo Cruz.

Meanwhile, as this week begins, it was noted here that there are no indications that the 11 members of the State Council who walked out of that legislative organization last week have any intention of returning to it soon. For its part, the Nicaraguan Government has scheduled a mass rally for Wednesday for the people to express their support for the present government in the conflict caused by the walkout of the 11 representatives from the council. Those representatives, mostly members of COSEP, claimed that they walked out of the council because the government has deviated from its basic statute. Since the walkout there have been many demonstrations in the country in support of either the government or its opponents.

According to sources within the Social Democratic Party, leaders Amado Balladares and Jose Hernandez Calero were arrested during a political meeting today in the farm town of Nueva Guinea, some 350 km northeast of Managua.

MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON SHOOTOUT IN EL CRUCERO

PA180424 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Interior Ministry communique released on 17 November]

[Text] The Interior Ministry hereby informs the citizenry that today, 17 November, citizen Jorge Salazar Arguello was killed in a confrontation with state security forces.

For the past several months, state security has been aware that Jorge Salazar, along with other individuals, was making plans, in agreement with former Somozist guardsmen, to take action against the revolutionary process by means of armed attacks in the interior of the country and from abroad. To this end, Salazar established a counterrevolutionary organization, of which he was chief, which sought to infiltrate and divide our heroic Sandinist Armed Forces, as well as to coordinate all counterrevolutionary activity from abroad. For this purpose, he contacted criminal members of the genocidal Somozist guard.

Upon learning that an inportant shipment of arms would take place today, arms to be used against the authorities of the government junta and the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], it was decided to arrest the individuals implicated in these activities.

When an attempt was made to arrest Jorge Salazar in the area near El Crucero, Managua Department, at 1500 hours, the conspirators opened fire against state seucrity authorities. In the subsequent exchange of fire, Salazar was fatally wounded and his accomplice captured. A cache of weapons was impounded.

The following persons were arrested today because they were also implicated in these activities: Leonardo Somarriba Gonzalez, Jose Mario Hanon Talavera, Dora Maria Lau de Lacayo, Alejandro Salazar Lisondo, Gabriel Lacayo Velar and Nestor Moncada Lau.

The Interior Ministry will release more details to the public regarding this activity of the former guardsmen and their local accomplices.

Issued by the Interior Ministry on 17 November 1980.
The policy of truth is the policy of the revolution.
Interior Ministry, Department of Information and the Press and Public Relations.

RAMIREZ ATTACKS OPPOSITION AT PLANT CEREMONY

PA170344 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 10 Nov 80 p 1, 5

[Excerpts] Companero Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said yesterday during the inauguration of the Nicaraguan textiles factory (former El Porvenir) that the revolution will not be endangered because four persons, who seeing their interests threatened, want to recover their political power.

This statement was warmly received by the more than 800 textile factory workers, who organized the ceremony in commemoration of the first anniversary of the concern's reactivation.

"We are here pitting the power of the poor against the power of the millionaires, who want to use their economic power to recover their political power, Ramirez said.

He said that among the revolution's problems, we must not forget that there are forces deployed and waiting to attack this process. There are also groups of resentful people abroad training to strike at the revolutionary power of the workers. Ramirez said that the danger has not ended with the death of the tyrant Somoza. There are persons who will join Somoza's friends to try to change power. He urged the workers to defend the revolution, since the process cannot be defended without their participation.

Ramirez referred to maneuvers by political groups and said that this minority tends to confuse and disorient the poor. In this task they have much money and the support of LA PRENSA. "If a millionaire like Robelo begins to organize a social class to challenge the revolution it is not just for the purpose of speaking of socialism in freedom," Ramirez said. He then said that socialism is opposed to imperialism; they are like oil and water.

Ramirez then reaffirmed the nature of this process. He said that this was why the Nandaime rally was prohibited, because we shall give no concessions to those who do not want to produce but to attack the revolution openly. "Our first commitment is to defend the power of the workers and this is why we shall not grant them any concessions," Ramirez Mercado said.

He emphasized the efforts to reactivate the textile factory and said that this shows the changes brought about by the revolution and the workers' willingness to produce. He said that this contradicts the predictions of reactionaries.

JUNTA, FSLN LEADERS ATTEND OPENING OF LABOR MEETING

PA162125 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The Carlos Fonseca Amador national meeting of workers opened today at 0900. Almost all labor federations and over 200 workers are in attendance. Members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] Directorate were present at the opening, as well as of the Sandinist Workers federation [DST] and the Agricultural Workers Association [ATC].

Other labor federations represented at the meeting are the federation of labor action and unity [CAUS], the Workers front, the General Labor Confederation and the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions [CUS], The only one absent is the Federation of Nicaraguan Workers [CTN]. Other organizations present are the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists, the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers, the Federation of Health Workers and over 100 labor unions of Nicaragua's most important working centers.

Rafael Cordova Rivas, among others, spoke After telling the worker representatives that unity is not a vague concept and that it must be turned into a reality, he also proposed that 1981 be called year of the working class.

[Begin Cordova recording] Only looking at our own strength can we develop a realistic view of this strength for the defense of the revolution and our country. Let's not imagine that others are going to come here to help us. They may give us moral support, or give us support (?at) conferences (?or) conventions. However, the defense of this country rests with Nicaraguans and nobody but Nicaraguans. [applause]

It is true, as our first speaker said, that every revolution entails much hope; that all of us would like to increase our means of subsistence and get ahead in our daily lives. All of us would want all those things given to man so he can have a wholesome life: better salaries, clothes, furniture, houses, social connections and [word indistinct]. (?However), this period can come later. Now we must be fully convinced, fully certain, that all of us must contribute to this revolution; that we cannot (?expect) these hopes to become reality because we must first win the political, the revolutionary struggle which did not just begin on 19 July and whose end is not in sight.

It would seem strange for a revolution led by persons who have a high regard for socialism, who have a high regard for Marxism-Leninism, to propose a mixed economic system. Why has the directorate, on reflection, intelligently and with all its qualifications proposed the mixed economic system? That is because we must not commit the errors other revolutionary movements have committed. We cannot (?uproot) the entire, established economic system. We must leave a part of it to serve as a buffer for the socialist advances of the Nicaraguan revolution. [applause] [end recording]

Arturo Cruz then spoke on behalf of the government junta. He noted that those who claim the 1980 plan has failed are not being fair in their assessments. Even international bodies have recognized the reactivation of our economy, he said. After broadly outlining our country's economic situation, he said the workers are the ones expected to uplift production. The economic reactivation is being carried out on the basis of the country's internal forces. National unity is essential to the workers, the professionals and the patriotic entrepreneurs, he added.

[Begin Cruz recording] We must always remember that our problem is not one of insolvency but of a temporary lack of liquidity. Our country has truly extraordinary natural resources. Our country is in a position to enter the 21st century with rural development if we steadfastly decide to achieve it. This will allow us to have, as a nation, what will be the oil of that century: food.

Much has been said about our having problems with the 1980 reactivation plan. It is said we will face serious problems in the coming years--1981, 1982 and the rest of the 5-year period. However, I would frankly say that those who raise the criticisms inside Nicaragua are less fair, or perhaps less objective, than observers from abroad. I frequently talk with bankers, government officials and newsmen who visit us and they are amazed at the speed with which we are recovering. The international bodies have had no objection to admitting that at least 4 more years will constitute a recovery period alone and that a phase of real takeoff will not begin until after those 4 years. [end recording]

Taking the floor, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega recalled the conflicts that have arisen with other labor federations. He said these were natural conflicts but that there were rallying points on common strategic issues. The biggest conflict is the one we have with the exploiters and the sellout bourgeoisie, he said, adding that the workers have a great responsibility to our revolution because they are the ones expected to expand it.

[Begin Ortega recording, in progress]...the conflicts we have had with some of these representatives. These conflicts go back to the FSLN's founding years. We recall the arguments we had with Companero Manuel Perez Estrada, for instance, or with Companeros Domingo Sanchez, Alejandro Solorzano and Eli Altamirano, or the arguments we have had and still have with Ana Zambrano and Isidro Tellez. However, in the last analysis--and it is good to say so here--the conflicts that have arisen and still arise among us are nothing but natural differences because we have common strategic objectives concerning the interests of the workers, laborers and peasants, and concerning the interests of the exploited, which are much more important than our differences. For this reason, we are certain and confident that this first great meeting of unity of the workers will result in substantial benefits to the Nicaraguan working class, peasants and workers.

We feel confident and optimistic because the CUS representatives are here and, if the CTN representatives arrive later, they will be welcome. If they do not show up, then let the organizated CTN members know that the doors of this great assembly of (?Nicaraguan) workers are open to them. [end recording]

CST Secretary General Ivan Garcia read the document on which the debates among the workers and the various labor federations are focused: the increase in production, labor discipline, labor recovery and solutions to conflicts without stopping production.

The five committees appointed by the assembly have now begun discussing the basic document submitted by the CST at Pavillion 24 of Ruben Dario University facility. The agendas submitted by the other labor federations will also be discussed. Here is what Garcia said:

[Begin Garcia recording] this document sets forth the four points we made known in the call we issued recently to the Nicaraguan people and particularly to the urban and rural workers.

We want the debates on the criteria and positions of the other labor federation to be centered around this document. We are fully convinced, or at least the CST expects, common and united criteria to emerge from these debates, in the understanding that the results of this first national assembly will not constitute a victory of the CST or of any other labor federation but, rather, that they will be--as the members of our National Directorate fittingly noted--an overall victory for the Nicaraguan working people, a victory that undoubtedly translates into a consolidation of the people's power, which is today irreversibly advancing over and above reaction's hordes.

Assembly 'Conclusions, Suggestions'

PA162332 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2055 GMT 16 Nov 80

["Conclusions and suggestions" adopted by the first Commander Carlos Fonseca assembly for the unity of workers—live]

[Text] I. On Production and Productivity

The national assembly for the unity of workers, on considering the first item on the agenda and after hearing the opinions of all the representatives of the participating labor unions and workers delegations, concludes:

1. That the economy is the main problem of the revolution and that, consequently, production should be stimulated and work methods should be improved.

2. That, since the workers' long- and short-term interests are identified with the revolution, it is up to the workers to comply with production standards and to increase their labor productivity.

3. We recommended the creation of means for controlling production and productivity, a task which we assign to the labor union, as well as the job of listing of the specific tasks that should be carried out.

4. Regarding the attitude of workers toward their work, more attention should be paid to political education and training and collective work contracts should provide material incentives and plans for the technical training of workers.

II. On the Improvement of Working Conditions, Social Services and Wage Increases on the Basis of the Country's Economic Conditions

1. We recognize the efforts of the Government of National Reconstruction to improve the working conditions and the social services of workers. However, on the one hand there are many limitations on materials and human resources which at certain times prevent a more speedy advance toward these aims. On the other, with regard to hygiene and occupational safety specifically, the problem should be approached from two angles:

A. Labor organizations should be strengthened in order to exert greater pressure on administrators and businessmen to comply with the provisions of the hygiene and occupational safety department of the Labor Ministry.

B. The Labor Ministry should be requested to show greater firmness with departmental and local inspectors so they in turn will be more vigilant at work centers and will force employers to comply with the law.

2. As regards wages, we feel that a special committee should be formed, made up of representatives from the Labor Ministry, the Planning Ministry and Labor Unions, to study the matter of wages and the guidelines established by the Labor Ministry in this regard.

This suggestion is based on the high cost of living because the national staple foods enterprise does not market most of the staple goods and private merchants continuously impose new prices, causing an alarming increase in the cost of living. Moreover, private companies receive juicy profits, despite all the taxes and duties imposed by the Government of National Reconstruction.

III. On the Maintenance of Strict Revolutionary Discipline at Work Sites

We believe that discipline should begin with the planning and programming of labor union activities, since labor unions leaders should set the example for the rank and file. Undermining production should not be continued.

All meetings and assemblies should be held outside of working hours. Similarly, there should be controls over the departure from work sites of companeros who allegedly leave the work site to carry out union activities. This does not imply, however, a restriction of labor union privileges.

In addition, a climate that encourages self-discipline among workers should be established by providing more information on the problems of the revolution and on the role of workers in production. On this basis, internal labor regulations should be formulated with the conscientious participation of workers. Moreover, labor unions should prepare provisions that will regulate the problem of absenteeism and all forms of lack of labor discipline. It is in this framework that the labor unions should formulate the internal labor regulations.

IV. Settlement of Labor Conflicts Without Halting Production

Since increasing production is one of the basic tasks of workers in order to stimulate the country's economy, any labor conflict or problem should be solved, first of all, without resorting to a work stoppage. This in no way implies renouncing the right to strike. On the contrary, we wish to state that strikes should be the last resort taken by workers and that all other avenues must be exhausted before turning to strikes, since every strike undermines production and hinders the fulfillment of the plans and programs of the Government of National Reconstruction and the strategic course of our Sandinist people's revolution.

PSD PROTESTS CUBAN PRESENCE, PUBLIC VEHICLE MISUSE

PA162234 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Nov 80 p 12

[Text] The killings, when persons for some reason disregard an order to halt, the use and abuse of government vehicles, the increase of the Cuban presence in Nicaragua and the presence of photographs of living foreign leaders in government offices was protested in a news conference held on 6 November by Luis Rivas Leiva, political secretary of the Nicaraguan Social Democratic Party [PSD].

Rivas Leiva siad that the problem of the "fatal halts" has caused a deep concern within the PSD.

In recent days we have learned of military posts which fire on vehicles whom they claim did not obey or hear the order to "halt."

"Several persons have been killed and we think that this is not the proper attitude of an organized military corps.

"We believe that there are other alternatives or mechanisms which could be applied in such cases when drivers do not obey the order to halt or do not hear it. The violator could be chased or the tires shot at, but never the persons in the vehicle.

Rivas Leiva also said that the PSD is concerned over the indiscriminate use of government vehicles which really belong to the people.

"These vehicles are being used for political party activities, the PSD political secretary said

They are doing this now for the welcome for Father Cardenal. This a political party activity at which a large number of Agrarian Reform Institute vehicles were seen.

We have protested this before, Rivas Leiva said, because in all Sandinist National Liberation Front rallies and demonstrations government vehicles are used to transport persons and demonstrators.

We want to leave a record of our protest against the indiscriminate use of said vehicles which are also used in an irregular manner.

We have seen them parked before the houses of government officials at night and on holidays as well as on Saturdays and Sundays at picnics and other recreational activities.

Rivas Leiva said that this can be easily ascertained by means of the license plates or acronyms of the government entities which they have been assigned to.

The PSD political secretary also said that the Cuban presence in Nicaragua is also cause for concern and that there are close to 8,000 Cubans in the country.

We are not opposed to those who want to give Nicaragua their aid and cooperation or to the arrival of certain persons who can help us meet our needs such as doctors, teachers and others. However, we cannot understand why should there be such a large number of Cubans, operating as they say at the advisory level, and in certain cases directing the policy of organizations even over the heads of Nicaraguan authorities.

The permanence in our country of such a large number of Cubans Rivas Leiva said, is in a way tarnishing our revolutionary image because it is projecting a perspective of dependency which is not in agreement with our fundamentally nationalist revolution.

Regarding the presence in government offices of photographs of living foreign leaders, we, the PSD political secretary said, share the belief of the Social Christian Party representative in the State Council: These photographs should disappear.

HONDURAS RETURNS THREE ARRESTED IN OVERFLIGHT

PA171554 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Companeros Carlos Duran, photographer for the newspaper BARRICADA; Capt Roberto Sanchez, Defense Ministry information officer, and Sandinist Air Force pilot Ernesto Valerio returned home yesterday afternoon after being detained for 7 days in Honduras. All three reported that they were given back their belongings, except for the rolls of film, 600 cordobas and a gold chain belonging to Companero Duran.

YUGOSLAV VICE PRESIDENT, DELEGATION ARRIVE

PA172352 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Yugoslav Vice President of the Presidency Sergej Kraigher today began his visit to Nicaragua with a meeting at the government palace with the members of the Nicaraguan junta of national reconstruction. The Yugoslav official, who arrived in this capital yesterday accompanied by five other Yugoslav officials, was received at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport by members of the government junta, representatives of other branches of the state and diplomats accredited here.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRG

PA170303 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 11 Nov 80 pp 1, 10

[Text] The acting foreign minister, Companero Jacinto Suarez Espinoza, and the FRG ambassador, Companero Volker Haak, have signed a cooperation agreement for the development of telecommunications. The agreement, signed in the Ambassador Room of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, is for a total of DM5 million (20 million cordobas) that will be used to expand telecommunications services in the interior of the country.

After the signing ceremony, the acting foreign minister noted the efforts made by the FRG on behalf of the reconstruction of revolutionary Nicaragua.

Companero Suarez said that after the triumph of the Sandinist people's revolution, the FRG was among the first nations to call on the international community to help and cooperate with our people in those difficult times.

For his part, Ambassador Haak stated his government's intention to continue cooperating with our country in the process of national reconstruction.

LIBYAN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS

FL171214 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Muhammad Ahmad al-Manqush, Libyan minister of construction and housing, has arrived in Havana at the head of a delegation and has been received by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation. The Libyan delegation will participate in Havana in the third meeting of the Cuban-Libyan Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical cooperation which opens tomorrow. Al-Manqush and Rodriguez Llompart will head the delegations of their respective countries at the negotiations. A plenary closing session and signing of a cooperation agreement will be held Thursday in the Protocol Hall of the Sierra Maestra Hotel.

Talks Open

FL172002 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] The third meeting of the Cuban-Libyan intergovernmental Joint Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation began this morning at Havana's Sierra Maestra Hotel. Muhammad Ahmad al-Manqush, Libyan minister of construction and housing, and chief of the delegation accompanying him, and Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation of Cuba, presided at the opening session.

During its stay in our country the Libyan delegation will meet with officials of various Cuban agencies. Present in today's session were [words indistinct], Cuban ambassabor to that fraternal country Luis Avalo and Cuban and Libyan officials. The meeting's conclusion and signing of the agreement has been set for 21 November.

More on Talks

FL172321 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Bilateral talks between Levi Farah, Cuban government minister for construction abroad, and Muhammad Ahmad al-Manqush, Libyan minister of construction and housing, began today in this capital. Farah stated that for the Cuban side the presence of the Libyan officials in our country is very pleasing, and referred to the future of cooperation and economic relations between Cuba and Libya.

Al-Manqush explained the fruitful results of past visits of the Cuban minister to his country, and expressed gratitude for the efforts of Cuban builders working in that Arab nation.

RADIO CONDEMNS STATE COUNCIL WALKOUT IN NICARAGUA

PA161354 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 15 Nov 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The Nicaraguan reactionary forces' agreement by their unpatriotic endeavors with the acts of aggression and threats by the imperialists and their puppets against Sandino's liberated homeland is no coincidence. It is well known that the enemies of the people are coordinating their actions to recover their lost privileges and to reinstate domination by the oligarchy and imperialism.

Inspired by Sandino's anti-imperialist example, following a heroic struggle, the Nicaraguan people gained the legitimate right to be truly free, independent and sovereign. The brilliant 19 July 1979 victory was hailed by all nations of the world because it meant not only the toppling of (?Somozism), which for over 4 decades savagely oppressed Nicaragua, but also because it ended 4 centuries of colonialist and imperialist domination in that country.

The Nicaraguan people then started to rebuild their devastated nation on the ruins left by the Somoza dynasty, which always enjoyed the support of U.S. imperialism. The Nicaraguan revolutionary vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, urged all national forces to participate in the mammoth task of rebuilding the nation and asked all other nations to help the Nicaraguan people rebuild their economy as soon as possible and bring social justice to the whole country. The nations of the world and the revolutionary and progressive governments immeidately offered the aid that Nicaragua needed. Medical brigades, teachers and experts from several nations of our America went to Nicaragua to provide internationalist aid, while the Sandinist people undertook the great tasks of national reconstruction.

However, the enemies of the Nicaraguan people and of all other peoples have not stopped trying to thwart the Sandinist revolution. The tendentious publicity campaign by the imperialist-controlled press and the threats and pressure by outside reactionaries have been followed by armed acts of aggression. Somozist national guardsmen hiding in Honduras and instigated by the Honduran regime and the U.S. imperialists have staged many armed attacks on Nicaraguan border areas and have killed the poor people of Sandino. Precisely as these acts of aggression and the threats by international reactionaries are getting worse, the domestic reactionary forces are intensifying their unpatriotic activities, thus showing their collusion with the enemies of (?Nicaragua).

In one such action, many members of Nicaraguan political parties and business groups who are playing along with the international reactionaries walked out of the State Council this week. The Nicaraguan people reacted to that unpatrictic provocation with a mass demostration of support for the revolution. Sergio Ramirez and other members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction spoke at this demonstration.

Ramirez said the individuals who walked out of the State Council are mistaken if they think that they are going to scare the people's power through blackmail. He said those individuals want power to be turned over to them so they can continue to exploit the people.

However, he added, the Sandinist Front did not get power through rigged elections or through pacts and compromises; it gained power in a costly, bloody war in which those individuals never got involved. After noting that domestic reactionaries are trying to undermine national unity and the Sandinist grassroots while international enemies are attacking along the border, Ramirez closed his speech with the following warning to all reactionary forces: The Sandinist Front won power because it took up arms, and now it is defending the right to carry those weapons, which belong to the people.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN SANTIAGO DE CUBA

FL180157 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Jose Ramon Balaguer, member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in Santiago de Cuba Province, this afternoon welcomed Soviet Ambassador Vitaliy Vorotnikov at the local airport. The ambassador made a tour of several production and service centers under construction in the province with USSR aid.

After his arrival, Vorotnikov, accompanied by Balaguer, toured several Soviet aid projects under construction in the city, such as the "80 Million Tons" textile mill, expansion work at the Antonio Maceo-Rente thermoelectric power plant and the petrochemical complex near the Hermanos Diaz refinery. During his visit to the construction sites, Vorotnikov expressed interest on various aspects of construction work and chatted with the workers.

The CPSU Central Committee member and USSR Ambassador to Cuba arrived in Santiago de Cuba, from Moa and was received at the Antonio Maceo International Airport by Balaguer and officials of the Soviet Union Consulate in Santiago de Cuba.

MINISTER TORRALBA EMPHASIZES SUGAR INDUSTRY ORGANIZATION

FL150135 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Sugar Industry Minister Diocles Torralba this afternoon made the speech summarizing the fourth national meeting on sugarcane varieties and seeds held in Havana for 2 days.

[Begin recording] It is truly important to note the intensity, acceptance and seriousness of the work done by all our sugar mills and their [sugarcane]--districts, the comrades of our delegations [presumably of the Sugar Industry Ministry]--and by the inseparable research branch which, with its opportune and valuable recommendations, made it possible to work on our future plan with a specific degree of certainty. [end recording]

The sugar industry minister immediately referred to the results of the policy on sugarcane varieties and seeds applied during the 1976-80 5-year period, which was a difficult one because of effects of the rust disease and other difficulties. Diocles Torralba went on the emphasize:

[Begin recording] In 1977, we began to do serious work which we considered to be fundamental for sugar production. It consisted of the territorial organization of sugarcane agriculture. We cannot separate this task from the policy on [sugarcane] varieties since it will help us to simplify, organize and control the established policy. [end recording]

The vice president of the Council of Ministers stressed that the country will end 1980 with approximately 60 percent of its sugarcane areas in organized and semiorganized blocs. He emphasized that because of its variable composition, a sugarcane bloc is the principle element in the organization of sugarcane shoots and varieties. He said that in 1985 all the area of the country devoted to the important crop should be developed under this organizational system. Diocles Torralba also explained that the Sugar Industry Ministry will direct that the creation of registered seeds centers and the program of certified seeds in the districts be completed during 1981.

[Begin recording] I want to emphasize the big responsibility of research work as a fundamental element to develop varieties through improvement and selection. Sugarcane is an annual but permanent crop. Therefore, when we decide on a sugarcane variety, it will have to respond over a cycle of 5,6,7 or more years, until the time comes for its elimination. This means that any variation we introduce within the replacement cycle undoubtedly will affect the cycle adopted for other [varieties]--since we must guarantee an annual sugar plan. Moreover, the potential of the machinery has its limits. [end recording]

Finally, the sugar industry minister said that the government, and especially Fidel, are giving great support and great priority to all the sugarcane agricultural-industrial efforts. He further emphasized that the workers of this sector will respond to the chief of the revolution in the call he made to them at the closing session of the 16th sugar workers congress.

Torralba was accompanied at the closing session of the fourth national meeting on sugarcane varieties and seeds by Jose Ramirez Cruz, president of the National Association of Small Farmers and member of the party Central Committee, and other Sugar Industry Ministry officials.

BARBADOS REPORTEDLY SEVERS RELATIONS WITH GRENADA

PA181439 Paris AFP in English 1410 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 18 Nov (AFP)--Barbados yesterday broke off relations with Grenada, it was reported here today.

The leaders of both Caribbean Community (CARICOM) states, Prime Ministers Tom Adams of Barbados and Maurice Bishop of Grenada, have been engaged in a word-war since 10 November, when Mr Adams called on his Grenada counterpart to hold general elections.

The Grenada prime minister replied that he regarded this as interference in his country's internal affairs.

The situation reached a climax in the past 48 hours, when Mr Bishop at a mass-rally in Grenada called the Barbados prime minister a liar.

Barbados will not participate in any conference held in Grenada, Mr Adams said.

The Peoples Revolutionary Government of Grenada is a pro-Cuba administration. Prime Minister Bishop took over power in March last year after the armed overthrow of the Sir Eric Gairy government.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS GRENADIAN ALLEGATIONS

FL171510 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 14 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] The Barbados Government totally rejects the allegations reported in a press statement that Grenadian Minister of Agriculture Unison Whiteman and his personal assistant, Rudolph Hagley were humiliated and intimidated and manhandled at the Grantley Adams International Airport while in transit to London. The statement also referred to incidents involving Dr Paulo Freire, Dessima Williams and Mrs Marcella David.

A release from the Ministry of External Affairs said that the Barbados Government is satisfied that there has been no harassment of these people.

The release said that Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop had been requested to supply a list of ministers and senior civil servants who might be eligible for airport courtesies in Barbados but to date no such list has been supplied.

The release asserted that international airline regulations require that all passengers undergo security scanning before boarding their aircraft. Barbados regulations also demand that firearms carried by passengers in transit are surrendered to customs and then put in the care of the captain of the aircraft.

It further stated that no diplomatic agent is exempt from inspection where there are serious grounds for presuming that their baggage contains articles prohibited by law.

An explanation of the incident at the airport was provided in the release. It stated that on arrival at the airport Mr Hagley maintained that he had nothing to delcare but when informed by customs officials that his baggage would be inspected Mr Hagley rushed to his baggage and removed an automatic weapon which he tried to conceal in his waist.

Mr Hagley subsequently handed over the weapon and 13 rounds of ammunition when he was informed that he would be given a body search.

The government release also noted that it was not always easy to persuade Grenadian Government ministers to comply with the existing laws, practices and procedures.

GRENADA

BISHOP PROTESTS BARBADOS' HARASSMENT OF OFFICIALS

FL171505 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 12 Nov 80 p 1

[Excerpts] St George's, Grenada, Tuesday (CANA)--Grenada tonight sent a strong protest to Barbados, alleging intimidation and harrassment of its ministers and other representatives transiting Grantley Adams International Airport.

The formal note from Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, in his capacity as Grenada's minister of external affairs, went to Barbados External Affairs Minister Henry Forde.

It was the latest in a string of acid exchanges between the two Caribbean Community (CARICOM) members, which has stretched relations thread thin.

Disclosure of the Grenada note came a few hours after St Lucia's External Affairs Minister George Odlum said he had been in touch with both countries urging that they seek to quietly resolve their differences.

Tonight's note from Grenada detailed a number of occasions, said to have been selected at random, on which senior government officials and other Grenada-linked travellers had been harrassed at the Barbados airport. It said that the experience last Saturday of Unison Whiteman, minister of agriculture, fisheries, lands and tourism, was just the latest.

Grenada protested against the "inconsistent and duplicitous conduct of the Government of Barbados, its continual acts of hostility against the government and people of Grenada and to statements repeatedly made by certain high officials of the Barbados Government amounting to interference in the internal affairs of Grenada."

AFP REPORTS CONTINUATION OF ADAMS-BISHOP 'VERBAL WAR'

PA180325 Paris AFP in Spanish 0151 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 17 Nov (AFP)--Prime Minister Maurice Bishop today called Barbadian Minister Tom Adams foulmouthed, long-nosed, Uncle Tom and chicken, among other things.

These insults, shouted by Bishop during a rally attended by 4,000 people, marked a continuation of the verbal war between Adams and Bishop. The war started 4 November when the Barbadian prime minister asked his colleague to honor his promise to hold elections.

Bishop said that he "could have answered via diplomatic communique," but he wanted to use other language "so that the masses in our country and throughout the Caribbean could understand."

He said, "In this way long-nosed uncle, foulmouthed Uncle Tom will get the message once and for all: Leave the people of Grenada alone, take your hands off Grenada, keep your dirty mouth out of Grenada's affairs, do not stick your long nose in Grenada's affairs."

Bishop said that Adams is playing the role of an Uncle Tom and a chicken to "please his new master, Reagan" (new U.S. president-elect), and accused him of being involved in movements to overthrow the Grenada Government.

He said, "However, if Uncle Tom is thinking of seriously destroying our revolution, or if he is going to help others do it, or something even more amusing, if he thinks of coming to our country with a hostile attitude, he will discover that the people of free and revolutionary Grenada are ready to fight and to die to defend their revolution."

PRIME MINISTER CALLS GRENADA 'TRUE DEMOCRACY'

FL180026 St Geroge's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Prime Minister Brother Maurice Bishop has said that Grenada is one of the best examples of a true democracy. Brother Bishop was at the time speaking at a mass rally marking the seventh anniversary of Bloody Sunday. Responding to claims that elections should be held in Grenada, Brother Bishop said that with the coming of the people's revolution what has developed in Grenada is a true people's democracy.

[Begin Bishop recording] We also have to recognize that all revolutions represent a new hope for the masses of the Caribbean. What they see going on in Grenada represents to them quite correctly a new form, a new and much more worthwhile form of democracy. When they come to our country and they hear about [passage indistinct]. The fact that women in our country are today for the first time free to be involved as equal with their men [passage indistinct]. We say that the revolutionary people's democracy that we are (?practicing) right here in Grenada is in fact the highest and purest form of democracy that exists in the world. [end recording]

Brother Bishop further stated that a statement by Adams [Barbados' prime minister] that the Caribbean stands to lose assistance because of the Grenada revolution is far from the truth. On the other hand, Brother Bishop said that due to the Grenada revolution, the United States has been giving more assistance to the region than in the past.

[Begin Bishop recording] I want to say that when Adams stands up in Barbados and tries to pretend that some of the international agencies and some of the countries around the world (?are suspending monies) toward the Caribbean countries because of the Grenada revolution, that is another big lie Adams says. It is true (?the other way), that much, much more money, many more millions of dollars have come to this region over the last 20 months on account of the Grenada revolution, because what the Americans, for example, have realized is that in [words indistinct] they try to prevent other revolutions from taking place in the Caribbean. They have abandoned their policy of neglecting the Caribbean and today they are out here in numbers. [passage indistinct] Now in most islands, certainly in Barbados, several more millions of dollars have come into the treasuries of those islands because the Americans are trying to pump money to see if they can get people to stop thinking about their problems. They are trying to pump money into some of these islands now as a means of trying to hold back progressive thinking and progressive development. The fact of the matter is that because of the Grenada revolution many more Caribbean countries today have been able to receive much, much more assistance from the United States. [end recording]

Prime Minister Brother Maurice Bishop as he addressed a mass rally commemorating the seventh anniversary of Bloody Sunday.

JAMAICA

GOVERNOR GENERAL APPOINTS MINISTERS, SENATORS

Seven Ministers of State

FL171525 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 13 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Seven more ministers of state were appointed yesterday as the JLP government continued the process of putting together the new administration.

The appointments by the governor-general, on the advice of the prime minister, are Mr St Clair Shirley, Dr Marco Brown, Mr Ed Bartlett, Mr Bobby Marsh, Mr Tony Johnson, Mr Mike Henry and Mr Basil Buck.

The new ministers, who will be sworn-in at 11 am tomorrow at King's House, bring to 11 the number of ministers of state. Four others—Miss Enid Bennett, Dr Neville Gallimore, Mr Leonard Kirby and Mr E.K. Powell—were sworn-in last Friday.

There was no immediate official announcement on the assignments of yesterday's appointees; but it is understood that Mr Shirley will be attached to the prime minister's office, Dr Brown to the Ministry of Tourism, Mr Bartlett to the Ministry of Youth, Mr Marsh to construction, Mr Johnson to Industry and Commerce and Mr Buck to the Ministry of Finance.

Parliamentary secretaries are to be announced next week.

In another development yesterday electoral matters were transferred from the portfolio of the minister of national security and justice to that of the minister of labour and public service, the Hon J.A.G. Smith, who is expected to be named the leader of the House of Representatives.

Government, Opposition Senators

FL171520 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 12 Nov 80 p 1

[Excerpts] The governor-general yesterday appointed 10 more of 13 government senators (two were appointed on Friday) and the full complement of eight opposition senators who will sit in the upper chamber of parliament.

Appointed senators yesterday by governor-general, the most Hon Florizel Glasspole, on the advice of the prime minister were:

Mr Abraham J.S. Dabdoub
Mrs Jeanette Grant-Woodham
Mr Oswald D. Harding
Mr Anthony S.R. Johnson
The Rev Ephraim Augustus Morgan
Mr Jeremy E. Palmer
Mr Ryan N.S. Peralto
Mrs Patricia Hope Pink
Mr Tom. L. Tavares-Finson
Mr Clifton D. Stone

Named senators yesterday by the governor-general on the advice of the leader of the opposition were:

Mr R. Carl Rattray
Mr Hugh Small
Mr Carlyle Dunkley
Dr Mary Seivwright
Miss Maxine Henry
Mr Desmond Leakey
Mr Derrick Rochester
Mr Clive Dobson

The two government senators appointed Friday were Dr Ronald Irvine, minister without portfolio, 53-year old physician and lecturer in medicine at the University of the West Indies, Mona, and Mr Bruce Golding, 33, businessman, who was named minister of construction. One other government senator is expected to be named today.

PNP DECIDES TO BOYCOTT OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

FL181219 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] The opposition People's National Party [PNP] has decided to boycott today's opening of the new parliament. A meeting of the PNP's parliamentary group yesterday decided to boycott the opening to highlight what it described as a rape of democracy and a brazen attempt to deprive Mr Dudley Thompson of the West St Andrew constituency seat.

Mr Thompson had been declared the winner of the seat by over 500 votes of the preliminary count but this position was reversed on the final count when Mr Owen Stephenson of the JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] was declared the winner by over 300 votes.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 225

19 November 1980

ARGENTINA

Minister Notes Resumption of Political Activities [CLARIN 16 Nov] B 1
Labor Union Leaders Deny Supporting New CGT B 2
CNEA Chairman Outlines Nuclear Energy Plans B 2
Foreign Minister Explains Position Taken at OAS B 2
Source Says UN Discussion of Malvinas Postponed B 3
Official: Pilcomayo Will Not Alter Paraguay Ties B 3
Briefs: Czechoslovak Trade Mission; French Business Delegation B 3

BOLIVIA

Episcopal Conference Criticizes New Security Law C 1
President Says Bolivia Will Attend Andean Meeting C 1
Siles Zuazo Claims Support of Three Countries C 1

BRAZIL

Power Dispute Reported in Planalto Palace [FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 15 Nov] D 1
Paper Outlines Trade With USSR, East Europe [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 16 Nov] D 1
PRC Delegation Interested in Computers, Rapeseed [O GLOBO 17 Nov] D 2
Ministry Stops Bauxite Sale to U.S. Corporation D 2
O ESTADO Comments on General Walters' Visit [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 16 Nov] D 3
Spokesman Says Brazil Will Not Censure Argentina D 3
O ESTADO Discusses Cost of Nuclear Program [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 13 Nov] D 4

COLOMBIA

Labor Minister Resigns Over Venezuelan Situation F 1
Bolivian President Not Invited to Andean Summit F 1
Dominican Ambassador Killed, Assailant Identified F 1
Consul Named Killer F 1

PERU

Yugoslav Vice President Kraigher Ends Visit J 1
Supreme Soviet Deputy Chairman Arrives J 1
Minister: Peru Will Protect Political Refugees J 1

VENEZUELA

CP Deputy on Colombian Attitude to Treaty L 1

PANAMA

Government Rejects Canal Treaty Implementation Law N 1
Official Comments on Need for U.S. Funds for Canal N 1
MATUTINO Support [17 Nov] N 2
Security Council Election Seen as Warning to U.S. [MATUTINO 18 Nov] N 2
CRITICA Comments on Monteria Treaty, Students [17 Nov] N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Colonel Majano Says Coup d'Etat May Be Imminent P 1
Guiterrez: Cubans, Nicaraguans Lead Guerrillas P 1
Heavy Fighting Reported in San Vicente Department P 2
[EL MUNDO 17 Nov]
FMLN Communique Reported [EL INDEPENDIENTE 17 Nov] P 2

GUATEMALA

ORPA Announces Unity of Revolutionary Groups P 3
Democratic Socialist Party Backs Armed Struggle P 3

HONDURAS

Government Makes Concessions To End Nurses Strike P 4

NICARAGUA

FSLN Leaders Address Monimbo March in Managua P 4
Commander Eden Pastora P 4
Planning Minister Ruiz P 5
COSEP Document Evaluates National Situation P 5
[LA PRENSA 12 Nov]
PLI Confirms Support for Revolutionary Government P 11
Defense Committee Set Up After Madrid Congress P 12
Arce on International Solidarity P 12
IOJ Condemns IAPA Criticism of Nicaragua P 13
Yugoslavia's Kraigher Praises Sandinist Revolution P 13
Standard Fruit 'Sabotaging' Nicaraguan Economy [Havana] P 13

CUBA

Solidarity Rally With Salvadoran Guerrillas Held Q 1
Further Report Q 1
Cuba, GDR Sign Trade Agreement for 1981 Q 1
GDR Vocational Training Official Ends Talks Q 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 17 Nov]
Soviet Ambassador Visits Nickel Plant Q 2
Syrian Education Minister Concludes Visit Q 2
Cuban, Swedish Cooperation Talks Open in Havana Q 2
CTC Reports on Application of Wage Reform Q 2

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Pindling Explains Position on Illegal Immigrants S 1
Immigrants Told What To Do During Amnesty Period S 1

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Guzman Answers Criticism, Discusses Envoy's Death S 1

MINISTER NOTES RESUMPTION OF POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

PY182318 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 16 Nov 80 p 2, 3

[Text] The interior minister has announced in Mar del Plata that political activities will be resumed in the country beginning next year. In a statement to newsmen, and among other political definitions, he said that no major changes will be introduced in the economic program. He also commented on his dialogue with union leaders and why the Peronists were excluded.

"Political activities will be resumed only in 1981, but this will not prevent political parties from conducting internal activities, just as they have been doing until now."

This precise statement--perhaps the first reference to a specific time in the process--was made by Interior Minister Gen Albano Harguindeguy early yesterday morning in Mar del Plata. He made it clear, however, that "politics should not be mistaken for electoral campaigning."

After staying for nearly 8 hours in Mar del Plata, where he met with leaders of the various branches of the Buenos Aires "Center," Harguindeguy agreed to talk to the press shortly before 0300.

In response to some reports, he said: "This dialogue is not a convocation, nor is it designed to organize or to found any party or movement, but it represents the idea, the desire of many political sectors to become familiar with each other and to find basic agreements which would allow a vast political sector, which has been set aside over the past 40 years, to have its say in the national political future."

He emphasized that "moderates should no longer consider the military alternative as the ideal one, they themselves should offer new alternatives." He believes that "political activity should be reactivated by setting conditions which will guarantee the possibility of renewing the existing structures." He added that the national reorganization process itself must create the process that will replace it.

He said that "the next period-which begins with Viola--will be of a greater political content in every respect."

He said: "It is impossible to create a party through a decree." He emphasized, however, "that old offenses, rancor and disputes must be forgotten."

Commenting on the meeting held in Mar del Plata, Harguindeguy said: "We did not meet to air criticisms but to discuss the future of the country." He conceded that "someone spoke of the need to have the economic policy succeed" and that "there are sectors which are annoyed by the economic policy."

Asked if he obtained any political advantage from these meetings, he said: "I do not think that is in keeping with my office. It is not my function to sow disagreements in order to draw advantages from them."

He dismissed reports that for the formation of a large movement of opinion, the government "may seek to set Peronists or radicals aside." He said that "in order to form a great force one must unite, thus I cannot divide now only to pick up later what was left after the divisions."

In reply to another question, he said that "the creation of the General Labor Confederation [CGT] was not a victory of his ministry but a result of the implementation of the political dialogue. Since labor sectors could not have been excluded from the dialogue, labor leaders were invited and they attended. He added: "It has been neither the mission nor the intention of the interior minister that the formation of the CGT without the participation of either the Group of 20 or the National Labor Commission should appear as the outcome of this dialogue."

Asked whether Peronism would be in a position to take advantage of the social cost of the current economic policy, Harguindeguy said: "Yes, of course. Many politicians adopt the negative attitude of taking advantage of the errors committed by others."

Harguindeguy also explained why the Peronist leadership was not invited to the political dialogue. He said: "Since dialogue was to be held with representative sectors, the corrupt ones, those who excluded themselves and those who were not regarded as representative, had to be excluded. Based on certain attitudes adopted by these sectors, we decided not to invite them."

About the future administration of General Viola and the expectations prevailing in the country, he said: "The military junta has set its guidelines and clarifications, and the future president can only follow what the process indicates."

He added: "Beginning in March 1981, he (the new president) will have to implement the outlined policy. He may enjoy some flexibility because the guidelines are not entirely rigid, and he will be able to manage and to rule the country in accordance with its specific characteristics."

He said: "The objectives, the statute, the basic documents will remain unchanged. The only thing that will change is a group of men, because the process is depersonalized. No major changes should be expected."

Asked if there will be changes in the economy, Harguindeguy said: "What do you expect us to do in the economy? Do you want us to distribute something which we do not have? The economy is basically the distribution of wealth. It is as though we wanted 10 gross domestic products for distribution while we have only 1."

LABOR UNION LEADERS DENY SUPPORTING NEW CGT

PY182128 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1945 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 13 Nov (TELAM)--Labor leaders from the carpenters, municipal employees, insurance, confection industry, light and energy, and textile workers unions have denied that they support the recently created General Labor Confederation (CGT).

Union leaders Andres Franco (carpenters union), Geronimo Izzeta (municipal workers union), Ramon Valle (insurance workers union) and Enrique Mico (confection industry workers union) issued this denial, since it was first reported that they were among the supporters of the CGT.

CNEA CHAIRMAN OUTLINES NUCLEAR ENERGY PLANS

PY182245 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1345 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Mendoza, 14 Nov (NA)--Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), has stated that "by the year 2,000 the national nuclear energy program will produce 15 percent of the country's total power." He noted, moreover, that "the percentage of royalties offered to Mendoza for uranium deposits has been increased by 3.3 percent."

Castro Madero added that "the next nuclear plant will be installed in Mendoza, probably in the Nihuil area, and if everything goes according to plan, the construction will start by 1983."

FOREIGN MINISTER EXPLAINS POSITION TAKEN AT OAS

PY151517 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2239 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 14 Nov (INA)--Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor stated here today that at the next OAS General Assembly, Argentina will maintain a "very firm position" so that the human rights issue "may not be used against Argentine interests."

He also warned that if the OAS is facing a crisis or does not establish its goals, its high objectives," Argentina will "profoundly" reconsider its participation in the organization.

The foreign minister made these and other remarks at Ezeiza Airport just before departing at a little past 1830 for Washington, heading the Argentine delegation that will participate in the OAS General Assembly, which will begin on Wednesday and which will study, among other things, the issue of human rights in the continent.

In answer to a question on the report by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (IAHRC) regarding Argentina, he said that "the most important points are those of cooperation among the member countries, because there are very distressing problems, such as those of energy, food and regional trade."

He added that he is not taking any answer from the Argentine Government to the IAHRC because "we already gave one at the appropriate moment." But in view of the insistence of reporters, he stated that "our government has issued a critical report, making some observations on the performance of that commission," which visited Argentina in September 1979.

SOURCE SAYS UN DISCUSSION OF MALVINAS POSTPONED

PY182236 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2020 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 14 Nov (NA)--A reliable source from the Argentine Foreign Ministry stated today that Argentina has decided to postpone the discussion of the Malvinas Islands at the United Nations in view of the improvement in the state of relations between Argentina and Great Britain and the improvement in the bilateral negotiations on the Malvinas issue.

Answering a question, the same source added that "Argentine-British relations have experienced a considerable improvement in all sectors, even in the bilateral negotiations undertaken to restore the Malvinas Islands to Argentine sovereignty. The Foreign Ministry has decided, therefore, to postpone the discussion of the issue at the UN General Assembly."

OFFICIAL: PILCOMAYO WILL NOT ALTER PARAGUAY TIES

PY172116 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1812 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 13 Nov (TELAM)--Carlos Ballester, the under secretary of hydraulic resources, said today that the Pilcomayo River issue will not affect the existing excellent Argentine-Paraguayan relations. He noted that the issue is being discussed at the Foreign Ministry level and that he does not believe there will be any difficulties in the future.

Ballester, who today returned from the United States, said upon his arrival that on Monday he attended the UN regular session on hydraulic resources, during which the UN launched the potable water and sanitation 10-year program.

BRIEFS

CZECHOSLOVAK TRADE MISSION--A Czechoslovak trade mission headed by the foreign trade minister of that country arrived in Buenos Aires today. The mission will hold 2 days of talks with officials of the Secretariat for International Trade and Economic Negotiations. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Nov 80 PY]

FRENCH BUSINESS DELEGATION--A French delegation headed by Baron (Dempain) has arrived in the country. It will hold several meetings with the economy minister and local businessmen. It also will study the possibility of France participating in Argentine development plans. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Nov 80 PY]

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE CRITICIZES NEW SECURITY LAW

PY182109 Paris AFP in Spanish 1609 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 18 Nov (AFP)--The Bolivian Episcopal Conference said that the new state security law, which is to go into effect in the next few hours, is superfluous and inappropriate. According to Col Luis Arce Gomez, the new legal rule will punish drug traffickers and extremists with the death penalty.

In a letter addressed to President Luis Garcia Meza and signed by Msgr Alejandro Mestre, secretary general of the episcopate, the church recalls that the military regime has enforced the 1965 constitution, which expressly prohibits the application of the death penalty in the country. The church states that in order for the sanctions of justice to have moral strength, it is necessary that the universal principles guaranteeing the impartiality of the process, the right to a defense and the right to due process be respected.

According to the church, the current laws are sufficient to guarantee the stability of the institutions if they are applied properly, therefore, it is unnecessary to promulgate new, superfluous and inappropriate rules.

It should be recalled that the national episcopate, which met a few weeks after Gen Garcia Meza came to power, has criticized the regime for serious violations of human rights.

PRESIDENT SAYS BOLIVIA WILL ATTEND ANDEAN MEETING

PY121815 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2230 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 10 Nov (TELAM)--President Luis Garcia Meza announced that Bolivia will be present at the Andean Group meeting which is scheduled to take place in the city of Santa Marta, Colombia, on 17 December. The Bolivian president told Santa Cruz University television that Bolivia will go to the meeting to discuss all pending problems on a basis of equality, and not as a Cinderella.

As is known, the Andean Group countries have opposed the current Bolivian regime, which responded by voicing the possibility of withdrawing from that agreement. Even though no decision has been taken on that matter, it is very probable that an alternative will be chosen, depending on the results of the meeting to be held in Colombia. The Andean Group countries have encouraged the democratic process, and therefore they reacted with hostility when General Garcia Meza took over the government on 17 July.

SILES ZUAZO CLAIMS SUPPORT OF THREE COUNTRIES

PY180304 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2137 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 17 Nov (LATIN)--Bolivian political leader Hernan Siles Zuazo, who has headed a government in exile since the military took over power in his country 4 months ago, today said that he has received full support from the Colombian, Ecuadorean and Venezuelan governments.

Siles arrived today in Lima from Ecuador, after touring several countries of the region, seeking support for his constitutional government in exile. Speaking to the press at the local airport, Siles said: I have found solidarity everywhere...I have received full support from the Colombian, Ecuadorean and Venezuelan governments. Upon his arrival in Lima, the Bolivian politician--who received the most votes for president in the Bolivian elections held in June--was heavily guarded and taken downtown in an official car.

Siles said he would like to talk with the prominent Bolivian labor leader, Juan Lechin Oquendo, who arrived yesterday in Lima as a political refugee after being detained in La Paz since 17 July, when the military overthrew former President Lidia Gueiler.

POWER DISPUTE REPORTED IN PLANALTO PALACE

PY181546 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Nov 80 p 4

[From the Brasilia Agency by Emerson Sousa]

[Excerpt] The dismissal of Alexandre Garcia, press under secretary of the presidency, once again has brought to light the power dispute that is going on in the Planalto Palace. The event came as a surprise to many, but to others it had been meticulously planned.

It is no secret that within the palace structure, the pressure exercised by the group headed by Minister Golbery do Couto e Silva, chief of the civilian household, has naturally created a rival element: that of the Mass Media Ministry, or in other words, that of Minister Said Farhat.

Garcia, who is called "Alexwonder" and who is a member of Golbery's group--which has the president's private secretary, Heitor Ferreira, as its main spokesman--now is personally experiencing form the Farhat group the same methods that his own group used many times to remove possible foreign bodies that were beginning to fumble around in the dark corridors of power.

For a long time now the disagreements between the two groups have been increasing and this is because Garcia, and the current press secretary, Marco Natonio Kraemer, are Farhat's officials, but members of the Golbery group.

Farhat knows very well that among his direct aides he can only count on some of them as being really his men, others have been imposed on him through the pressure of the opposition group. Given that the public knew nothing about this battle because it was kept within the palace, the mass media minister--who appeared to be above the maneuvers constantly used by the Aquino group [as published]--by using the weapons of opportunity and subtlety absorbed the strategy so well that he attacked at the right time in the Garcia episode. The proof of this is the fact that Professor Aquino only heard of Garcia's dismissal by telephone 3 hours after the event had taken place.

PAPER OUTLINES TRADE WITH USSR, EAST EUROPE

PY182027 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Nov 80 p 52

[From the Brasilia Agency]

[Excerpt] A realistic projection of Brazil's trade with Eastern Europe forecasts a total of $1.5 billion by the end of the year, which means an increase of more that 20 percent compared with 1979. Trade with the Soviet Union, Brazil's second-place trading partner--Poland being in first place--amounted to a total of $260 million in 1979: exports totaling $224 million and imports $36 million.

Recent indications grant more credibility to this year's forecasts, which could make the already mentioned figures even higher. Among the indications is the trip of a Petrobras delegation to Moscow during the next few days for the signing of a contract for the purchase of 200,000 to 300,000 barrels of oil per day until the end of this year.

Another indication that the Brazilian authorities consider positive within the trade framework with the Soviet Union was the fourth Brazilian light industry show that was held in October, which was promoted by the Brazilian Embassy in Moscow with the intention of selling national consumer goods. This show was held under the guidance of the East European Commission. No contracts were signed, which was expected by Brazil in view of the Soviet system of negotiating, but receptivity was great and this should result in concrete deals within the next few months.

The Soviets have shown great interest in the textile sector. An evaluation made by the Brazilian authorities indicates that the delegation sent by the Soviet Trade Ministry to the show was of a high level. This ministry sent a note to Brasilia through diplomatic channels communicating its satisfaction with the show.

Although sales of Brazilian industrial products were fairly active during the 1976-1979 period, the export trend regarding the Soviet Union also showed a high percentage of primary products. During the 2-year period 1978-1979, primary products amounted to 68.7 percent of Brazil's exports to the Soviet Union, the most important being coca beans, bulk sugar and soybeans. During the same period, exports of industrial products increased by 11 percent, amounting to 31.3 percent, of which 24 percent were semimanufactured products, the most important being bulk castor oil and cocoa butter and paste. The most important manufactured products are acrylic fiber for use in the textile industry, wool fiber and refined sugar. There is not much diversity regarding imports, the most important item being "machinery and equipment."

In view of the deficit that the East European countries, with the USSR at their head, have accumulated over the past few years with the industrialized countries of the West, and which is increasing, they have stimulated trade with developing countries, to which the Soviet Union and its satellites mainly sell oil and weapons.

PRC DELEGATION INTERESTED IN COMPUTERS, RAPESEED

PY182230 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 17 Nov 80 p 10

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo (O GLOBO)--The PRC delegation that visited the Brazil Export 80 fair yesterday reported that there is interest in purchasing computers from Brazil, as well as rapeseed for the production of edible rape oil, which is much appreciated in China. The delegation also visited several pavilions, including those of Polymax Systems, Perifericos, Ltd, and Olvebra, Inc (industry and commerce of vegetable oil).

During an interview with the press, the Chinese representatives stated only that this was their first visit to Brazil Export 80, and that they will make other visits within the next few days. They also expressed their interest in computers and vegetable oil. At the Polymax Systems pavilion, Momeo Danesi, the company's marketing manager, stated that the Polymax board recently visited China, which expressed interest in purchasing approximately 1,000 Poly 101 SS computers.

According to Danesi, some of these computers would be used in the scientific field, while others would be used for the management of companies. In the scientific sector, they would be used in structural calculus (construction), topography and biomedical analysis, and in the management of companies, they would be used to control billing and for their purposes. "It is very probable that the sale of these computers will be firmed up for an amount between $12 million and $15 million.

On receiving the Chinese delegation, Olvebra president Ming Ling stated that his company will create a "joint venture" [given in English] to refine oil in China within 2 years, at an estimated investment of between $1 million and $2.8 million. "We are also interested in forming a joint venture for the construction of an oil extracting factory, but it will not be in the short term," he stated.

MINISTRY STOPS BAUXITE SALE TO U.S. CORPORATION

PY182046 Paris AFP in Spanish 1642 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 18 Nov (AFP)--The Brazilian Mines and Energy Ministry has suspended the sale of a bauxite deposit to the U.S. Alcoa Corporation. The seller was the Jari Corporation, owned by U.S.millionaire Daniel Ludwig.

The ministry made its decision in line with a recommendation by the National Security Council. A note issued by the mines and energy minister states that the purchase of this deposit in Para State would make the Alcoa Corporation the owner of more than 10 percent of Brazil's bauxite reserves, which would be incompatible with the country's interests.

O ESTADO COMMENTS ON GENERAL WALTERS' VISIT

PY181159 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Nov 80 p 3

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "The United States Will Make Changes in Its Policy Toward Brazil"]

[Excerpt] Although stressing the fact that he is not speaking as a representative of Ronald Reagan, Gen Vernon Walters told at least three ministers he visited this week that profound changes will take place in Brazilian-U.S. relations. Given his knowledge of the U.S. president-elect and his ideas, he told them that concrete plans already exist for a policy of tightening relations, based on bilateral relations.

Since the conversation was frank and private, one minister asked the general if words and promises would continue from the United States without corresponding positive action. This was answered with a categorical no. According to the visitor, Reagan's strategy will affect rhetoric as well as involve positive cooperative projects in the economic sector, "since despite our domestic problems, we are aware of Brazil's critical situation in the economic sector and its obvious repercussions in the social arena." In other words, Walters maintained the point of view that since Brazil is an essential partner of the United States in the defense of the Western system, many things must flow from the paper work and become a reality in terms of direct economic cooperation; otherwise it would be the same as watching the aggravation of a social situation with its political consequences. One statement made to the ministers and others with whom he met well defines his thinking: "Allies cannot be abandoned."

Given the influence and the services rendered by General Walters to the Republican administration of his country, it is more than probable that he will hold an outstanding position in the Reagan government. This trip to Brazil, although private, was not a mere coincidence. In addition to seeing old friends, especially the military officers who had participated in the campaign of the FEB [Brazilian Expeditionary Force], he met with several generals in Rio de Janeiro and in Brasilia. While visiting Brasilia, he took the opportunity to visit at least three ministers: SNI [National Intelligence Service] Chief Octavio Medeiros, Civil Household Chief Golbery do Couto e Silva, and Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel. These things do not happen by mere chance, especially when one learns through others' statements that the dialogue evolved essentially around politics. It seems that the Reagan administration will resume the strategy adopted by the Nixon and Ford administration given the nature of the actual situation beyond the Rio Grande. It will seek direct dialogue with Mexico, Brazil and Argentina, especially trying to neutralize or avoid the action of some kind of integrated Latin American bloc. In this case, our role gains more importance as new prospects will open up if, as a result of the talks, actual cooperative projects are implemented. As Walters was told--and he already knew it--we will not be able to face a serious economic crisis without effective U.S. participation, above and beyond the doubtful granting of loans. Although there is nothing positive for the time being, there are those who believe that some kind of a "Marshall Plan" or an "Alliance for Progress" is being developed which may be able to avoid the failures of its predecessor.

SPOKESMAN SAYS BRAZIL WILL NOT CENSURE ARGENTINA

PY182033 Paris AFP in Spanish 1612 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Brasilia, 18 Nov (AFP)--At the CAS General Assembly scheduled to begin in Washington tomorrow, Brazil will abstain from voting on any draft resolution aimed at criticizing Argentina for violating human rights.

This statement was made here today by Brazilian Foreign Ministry spokesman Bernardo Pericas, who added that Joao Clemente, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry and Brazilian Government representative to the OAS Assembly, will abstain from voting on any draft aimed in this direction. Pericas indicated that Brazil's abstention is a way of avoiding participation in the discussion of domestic affairs of other nations. Pericas concluded: "We oppose the method used for the examination and judgment of the problem. We do not wish to discuss the essence of the issue and do not accept this handling of the subject."

O ESTADO DISCUSSES COST OF NUCLEAR PROGRAM

FY142026 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Nov 80 p 3

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "The Real Cost of the Nuclear Program"]

[Text] Nuclebras President Paulo Nogueira Batista has told the Congressional Investigating Committee [CPI] of the Federal Congress that the Brazilian nuclear program, which includes the construction of eight nuclear plants with a final output of 10 million kilowatts, will cost $13.5 billion, an average of $1,300 per installed kilowatt. According to the diplomat [as published], the current costs of the first plants cannot be projected because there is a tendency toward a reduction. With this statement, Nogueira Batista tried to refute the official information submitted to the CPI by Furnas [Furnas Electric Power Plants Inc.] which states that the installed nuclear kilowatt costs approximately $2,600. Other estimates made for the same CPI by other well-known technicians, including John Cotrim, place the cost at $3,000.

The statements of the president of Nuclebras, which were received in silence by a plenary session made up only of congressmen from the government bloc, are an illusion perceived by himself, but with a difference in this case--the illusion is going to have an excessively high cost for the national economy. Not even in the United States itself, where 68 atomic reactors are already in operation, according to volume 22 of the official bulletin of the international atomic energy organization, can a nuclear plant be installed at a price lower than $1,600 per kilowatt, so much so that Edison of the United States has already announced the suspension of one plant due to its very high cost, preferring other more economical solutions, including coal, which Nogueira Batista condemns as not being economical in his testimony....

Truly, the whole testimony of the Nuclebras president is very far from reality because it starts with the principle of decreasing costs when nuclear industry throughout the world is retracting due to precisely to ever-increasing costs provoked by inflation, by the lack of flexibility in security regulations, by the high price of fuel and due to the fact that this type of plant has to be located farther and farther from the consumer centers in the large cities. The president of Nuclebras oversteps all of these arguments, rationalizing with superceded data. He says, in fact, that a nuclear plant is an advantage because it can be located close to consumer centers, which is a contradiction today because the government is now obliged to program new plants far from Sao Paulo, in the Ribeira valley, precisely due to ecological and security questions. Never will another plant be built between Santos and Rio de Janeiro or between Sao Paulo and Santos. Therefore, the argument regarding the economy that could be made with the transmission lines is completely voided.... and what can be said about the comparative cost of fuels? In the nuclear case, it is enriched uranium. In the case of hydroelectric plants, it is simply abundant water, and at zero cost.

Unhappily the person who could clarify the situation and answer Paulo Noguera Batista is the president of Eletrobras, Mr Costa Cavalcanti, who prefers not to do so for political reasons. Meanwhile, there is the statement he made when David Rockefeller visited Itaipu which fully answers the president of Nuclebras: When ready, Itaipu will produce 75 billion kilowatts/hour, the equivalent of 10 nuclear plants much the same as those that are now being built in Brazil. And Itaipu will cost $10 billion, not the $30 million that will be the real cost of the Brazilian nuclear program, and in addition it will have an operational cost of at least 150 percent less than that of the nuclear plants.

LABOR MINISTER RESIGNS OVER VENEZUELAN SITUATION

PA190213 Paris AFP in Spanish 0149 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Bogota, 18 Nov (AFP)--Labor Minister Laureano Alberto Arellano, Liberal, today resigned his post as a result of a recent speech in which he criticized "Colombia's passive attitude" regarding what he labeled "Venezuelan aggression."

The minister told the Caracol Radio Network that he had sent a letter to President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala presenting his irrevocable resignation to allow the president "to continue with his handling of the border problem with Venezuela."

BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT NOT INVITED TO ANDEAN SUMMIT

PA172031 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0214 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Santa Marta (Colombia), 16 Nov (EFE)--Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza will not be invited to the summit of Andean presidents scheduled to be held in Santa Marta in December.

Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas said that "General Garcia Meza will not be invited because the meeting is exclusively for presidents elected by their peoples."

When the foreign minister was asked why the Andean bloc had adopted such a hard stand toward the Bolivian Government, he said that "on previous occasions, presidents have offered to call for elections, but this one merely says he will remain in power for 20 years."

Experts have said that in the long run this might have repercussions on the good progress and integration of the Andean subregional pact, which is precisely what is to be consolidated at the Santa Marta meeting.

DOMINICAN AMBASSADOR KILLED, ASSAILANT IDENTIFIED

PA171407 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota--Eduardo Antonio Garcia Vasquez, Dominican ambassador to Colombia, has died at the country clinic shortly after being shot by unidentified persons.

According to official reports, the diplomat was attending a party at the home of Rafael Augusto Sanchez, Dominican consul in Bogota, when he was fatally shot by several persons whose identity has not been determined.

The killing took place in northern Bogota. The security forces are now conducting a thorough investigation to identify the killers and to determine the reason for the murder, which has shocked Bogota.

No clues have yet been found as to the whereabouts of Garcia's murderers, a police spokesman said, adding that Consul Sanchez has systematically refused to give any information about how the murder occurred.

Meanwhile, the doctor who examined Garcia at the country clinic said he had been shot seven times.

Consul Named Killer

PA182204 Paris AFP in Spanish 2151 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota, 18 Nov (AFP)--Colombian Foreign Ministry spokesmen said here today that Dominican Consul Augusto Sanchez murdered the Dominican ambassador to Colombia on Sunday.

According to Hector Rios of the Foreign Ministry, ballistics and paraffin tests confirm that Sanchez killed the ambassador.

YUGOSLAV VICE PRESIDENT KRAIGHER ENDS VISIT

PY172108 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] President Belaunde Terry may visit Yugoslavia at any time, according to Yugoslav Vice President Sergej Kraigher before boarding his flight to Panama yesterday. He indicated that he had conveyed the invitation to visit Yugoslavia during the meeting which he held with the president, adding that the president had accepted the invitation.

The high-ranking visitor explained that the talks with President Belaunde Terry and the members of his team had opened new prospects for international and bilateral cooperation between the two countries. I am greatly pleased that Peru, a developing country, is interested in common well-being and ready to participate in establishing a new economic order, Kraigher said. The visitor thanked the chairmen and officials of the Lima and Cusco provincial councils for presenting him with the keys to the two cities and extended his best wishes for the constitutional government's success in its efforts aimed at the country's autonomous development.

Meantime, Peru and Yugoslavia have confirmed their common support for the nonaligned movement. This took place during the meeting held between the visiting Yugoslav vice president and the Peruvian foreign minister, according to the latter.

Javier Arias Stella stated yesterday: We have been able to explain our strategy and Yugoslavia has supported it. Large regional accords will be sought seeking to awaken the same feeling in other continents to attain a strong and united international community capable of standing up to the industrialized countries. He added that from the point of view of international politics, the significance of this visit is the reassurance that Peru and Yugoslavia uphold the same position within the nonaligned movement. The Peruvian foreign minister, who came to the airport to say farewell to the Yugoslav visitor, also indicated that the visit provided the opportunity to discuss several other issues, among which was the struggle waged by the developing countries in favor of a new international economic order.

SUPREME SOVIET DEPUTY CHAIRMAN ARRIVES

PY182111 Paris AFP in Spanish 1751 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 18 Nov (AFP)--Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Pavel Gilashvili arrived today at noon in Lima from Havana on his way to Bogota on a mission of rapprochement with Colombia in view of the fact that his country wishes to strengthen the good relations that exist between the two countries.

Gilashvili said here that within the framework of this policy the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union has invited the Peruvian congress to exchange congressional delegations, which has been accepted. The communist leader indicated that his country desires to strengthen its good relations with other Latin American countries and therefore will propose to them that there be an exchange of congressional delegations.

MINISTER: PERU WILL PROTECT POLITICAL REFUGEES

PY180236 Paris AFP in Spanish 0045 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 17 Nov (AFP)--Peru will give full protection to political refugees who enter the country, Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara stated here today.

He said: Mr Juan Lechin and the two Bolivian citizens who reportedly entered the country through Puno (at the border with Bolivia) will have our full protection because we have a democratic government. Bolivian union leader Juan Lechin arrived here yesterday after being expelled by the government of his country. The minister added that Interior Ministry officials have received instructions to not turn in anyone who seeks asylum in our territory. The government will neither deport nor harass or detain any political refugee who seeks protection in Peru, De la Jara said on entering government palace to meet President Fernando Belaunde.

CP DEPUTY ON COLOMBIAN ATTITUDE TO TREATY

PA150249 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Interview with Radamez Larrazabal, deputy of the Communist Party of Venezuela in the Chamber of Deputies, by unidentified station reporter; place and time not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] You have just returned from Bogota where you attended the 13th Congress of the Colombian Communist Party: What did you notice about public opinion there concerning the draft agreement with Colombia?

[Answer] The people's attitude is not as aggressive as ours because of a campaign there which is different from the one in Venezuela. The people, perhaps because they are not well informed, have no problem with it. As a whole, there is a [word indistinct] attitude toward the agreement. The matter is discussed over the radio, on television, in the press and by the traditional political parties. The press does not carry aggressive articles against any Venezuelan.

[Question] What was the attitude of Colombian newsmen with regard to the agreement between the two countries?

[Answer] As a rule, the newsmen in their questions seemed to be in agreement. Our attitude in this matter is that the matter has to be discussed in more depth and that article 4 has to be rejected because we believe it is risky to have joint ownership over part of the [word indistinct].

[Question] Did you notice among the Colombian people a warlike attitude or activities which could lead us to think that they have intentions of fighting Venezuelans?

[Answer] I am not speaking for everybody, but as a rule the attitude of the Colombians is not hostile towards the Venezuelans. In Venezuela it is not that we have a warlike spirit, but only that attitudes among the people are very dangerous such as the ones represented by [words indistinct].

[Question] Don't you think that the attitude you saw among the Colombians was due to what has been said here; that is, that the draft agreement is beneficial for Colombia and not for Venezuela. Is this why they have a passive attitude?

[Answer] We believe that basically the agreement is not beneficial for the national petroleum companies. What happens in Venezuela is that we have an extremely nationalistic trend which, rather than seeking an agreement, seeks to incite two nations which, historically, were created by Simon Bolivar.

[Question] Could you tell us what was said or discussed at the communist party's 13th congress regarding the draft agreement with Colombia?

[Answer] In the [words indistinct] report, it is said that the Colombian Communist Party is in favor of a friendly and fraternal meeting between the two countries and that it rejects the interference of the transnationals.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS CANAL TREATY IMPLEMENTATION LAW

PA190133 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 18 Nov 80

[By Ivan Zurita, Televisora Nacional reporter]

[Text] Finance Minister Ernesto Perez Balladares today presided over another round of talks of the Panamanian-U.S. consultative committee on the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaty. The Panamanian delegation consists of Minister Perez Balladares; Fernando Manfredo, canal deputy administrator; Resides Vargas, an economist; Jorge Illueca, Panamanian ambassador to the United Nations and Jose Maria Cabreras. The members of the U.S. delegation are: David Pupper, Wilber Dolbin and Ambassador Ambler Moss. Both delegations are assisted by advisers on different matters.

Minister Perez balladares clearly explained to the U.S. delegation what Panama's position is regarding the canal treaty implementation law. Minister Perez Balladares' statements follow:

[Begin recording] We do not believe it is right to lower the level of discussion of law 9670 by the consultative committee. This is a matter which President Royo has directly submitted to President Carter. Therefore, let us not lower the level of discussion nor go into the details of the law. Instead, we can go over some aspects which we feel are the main issues in which law 9670 affects the spirit and letter of the Torrijos-Carter treaty.

Let us first establish that the position of our government is that it rejects law 9670 for the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaty. If this principle is accepted, then we can proceed to discuss what we believe should be the general outlook and not law 9670. This is not intended to demean the importance of efforts being made at other levels. [end recording]

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON NEED FOR U.S. FUNDS FOR CANAL

PA181601 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Ivan Zurita interview with Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella in the Panama Canal area on 17 November 1980--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] According to the reports that you have received, what are the main needs for the canal and what investments are required to improve the operation of the canal?

[Answer] Mr Manfredo, the canal deputy administrator, told me about a long-term investment of approximately 300 million balboas which include the broadening of the Culebra Cut and the dredging of the canal banks. However, they are now in the process of acquiring new mules to move the ships in the locks. I understand that each mule costs approximately 1 million balboas. They are also in the process of installing a special night lighting system because I was told that sometimes the fog doesn't permit the transit of larger ships and this worsens the traffic congestion. These first few investments amount to some 30 or 40 million balboas and are to be made in a couple of years.

[Question] Would this 300-million balboa program of canal improvement projects be financed by the canal commission or would additional funds be required for this?

[Answer] The canal commission has no way of funding it. It would have to seek a formula for financing it. The U.S. Government should do this as it is still running the canal The Government of Panama must watch that these investments are actually made. Otherwise, when we get the canal we will receive it in such a condition that we would have to make these investments. For this reason, we have come here to find out what is actually happening.

[Question] Would these projects guarantee that the canal will be efficient in the year 2000?

[Answer] According to the experts, these projects would guarantee that the canal would be efficient for the ships that transit the canal. This doesn't mean that there will not be bigger ships or more traffic. We understand that these projects will permit an increase in the traffic and will improve the canal's efficiency. However, with the passage of the years, this canal must be definitely replaced, broadened or modified.

MATUTINO Support

PA181659 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 17 Nov 80 pp 4-A, 8-A

[By Luis Restrepo Rosas: "Panamanian Concern"]

[Excerpts] When the Panama Canal treaty went into effect on 1 October 1979, our country indicated that the prompt, efficient and safe operation of the waterway would be a permanent concern of the Panamanian Government and people.

Through the Murphy law, the United States has capriciously imposed on the Panama Canal a system that practically keeps the waterway operating just as it did when the Panama Canal Company still existed. There are discriminations based on salary. All Panamanian rights are negated and, above all, there is the thesis that "not a single cent from the U.S. taxpayer should be used to operate the Panama Canal," so all expenses for the operation, maintenance and improvement of the waterway must be paid from the tolls collected. In addition, under the Panama Canal treaty what should be a government agency known as the Panama Canal Commission, has been subordinated in practice to the U.S. Defense Department.

Panama has denounced all these violations of the treaty. Now the Panamanian Government has again voiced its concern over the operation of the Panama Canal and it has publicly declared through Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella that Panama expects that the deficiencies that have led to the current situation, in which a large number of ships are awaiting their turn in order to transit the waterway, will be corrected. During an inspection visit made last week through the canal area and the canal itself, Vice President de la Espriella estimated that an investment of at least 300 million balboas is needed to expand the Gaillard Cut. He also said that an increase in canal illumination to make more night traffic possible and the purchase of equipment and increase in the number of personnel, particularly technical personnel, were needed. When colleague Ivan Zurita asked where the 300 million balboas he had mentioned would come from, the Panamanian official unhesitantly, clearly and in a loud voice answered THAT THE UNITED STATES MUST SUPPLY IT. [uppercase as published]

That is how it should be, and the idea that those 300 million balboas must be paid from the Panama Canal tolls must not be accepted. This is clearly and specifically established in Article III of the Panama Canal treaty, where it refers to the functioning and administration of the canal.

SECURITY COUNCIL ELECTION SEEN AS WARNING TO U.S.

PA182339 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 18 Nov 80 p 4-A

[By Luis Restrepo Rosas: "Clear Warning"--capitalized passages in boldface as published]

[Excerpts] For the third time in a few years, Panama has been elected to the UN Security Council to represent Latin America. This time Panama will occupy the seat that Jamaica will vacate at the end of this year.

Panama was elected to the Security Council seat by an overwhelming majority. It might be said that this was due to the concern felt by Latin America, the Caribbean and the Third World in general over Ronald Reagan's electoral victory, backed by the most reactionary sectors in the United States.

It should be pointed out that a political phenomenon that is very dangerous for the entire world is currently taking place in the United States, where political and religious alliances have been formed to eliminate all traces of political, economic, cultural and religious liberalism. Ultraconservative sectors have sworn to destroy the collaboration between their country and the rest of the world and to establish an ultraconservative regime there that will not allow any type of cooperation with Third World countries. According to the new political creed of those who will rule that country, the Third World nations owe blind obedience to the empire that they claim to represent and should be grateful that they hold the "status of captive nations" subject to racial, economic, political and cultural discrimination.

In view of this prospect, the Latin American, Caribbean and Third World nations are, of course, adopting defensive measures. Panama's election to the high-ranking position within the world organization can thus be seen as one of these defensive measures. Costa Rica was the major aspirant. It was an aspirant last year also, but could not obtain the seat. It was an aspirant again this time. But it met with opposition from several countries and distrust from the majority; even from many who had promised to vote for the neighboring cuntry, Panama among them. For many Latin Americans and Third World countries, the current Costa Rican president is extremely docile when U.S. rulers talk to him. He is too "pro-White House," as a Third World diplomat put it. President Carazo simply does not inspire the necessary confidence, as it was felt that he would not defend Third World interests if the United States did not approve.

Panama quickly obtained the votes needed for election. As has already been pointed out, an overwhelming majority voted for our country. Panama's election to the UN Security Council at this time must be regarded as A WARNING TO THE UNITED STATES THAT LATIN AMERICA AND THE THIRD WORLD WILL NOT ACCEPT A BIG STICK POLICY and will defend themselves at all costs. This is a warning that the next resident in the IMPERIAL HOUSE ON THE POTOMAC must take very much into account.

CRITICA COMMENTS ON MONTERIA TREATY, STUDENTS

PA181951 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 17 Nov 80 p 4

["Bona Fide" column: "Monday's Questions That Everyone Awaits"]

[Excerpt] Why did all the schools of the University of Panama, which will soon be named NATIONAL AUTONOMOUS UNIVERSITY OF PANAMA [uppercase as published], not turn out at the legislative palace during the Monteria Treaty debate when the school of law and political science marched on the palace?

Why hasn't anybody explained that the students presence in the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives was a good thing? Now, an amendment will be introduced to the Monteria Treaty which will render the treaty ineffective even though the 505 representatives have no power to make changes since they can only approve or disapprove the treaty in its entirety.

And, if this is the case, isn't it true that what has been approved has, in effect, been disapproved in a very intelligent way? Did General Torrijos hear the objections and therefore permit the amendment, which raises questions as to the validity of the ratification of the treaty, in order not to go back on his word to a friend, former [Colombia] President Lopez Michelsen, or to the youth?

EL SALVADOR

COLONEL MAJANO SAYS COUP D'ETAT MAY BE IMMINENT

PA190413 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] San Salvador (ANN)--Col Alfonso Arnoldo Majano, member of the Christian-Democratic military junta, charged the ultra rightwing with the killing of Colonel Carlos Alfredo Choto and his family and announced that a coup d'etat in El Salvador is imminent. During a brief news conference Majano said an investigation is being conducted into the execution carried out by a group of unidentified persons. He described the execution as irrational.

The officer, murdered at his home, was appointed territorial commander of the land forces in his country when the military junta assumed power on 15 October 1979. According to Defense Ministry sources, in his role as commander of the territorial forces, Colonel Choto was directly responsible for the paramilitary forces operating in the country, particularly the rightist group called ORDEN [Nationalist Democratic Organization].

The Colonel Choto's body was found totally burned, together with his wife and children, following a night attack by a group of heavily armed men. The police forces arrived at the scene of the incident 2 hours after neighbors reported the fire that consumed the residence to Salvadoran authorities and the Red Cross.

No direct relations has yet been established between the attempt against my person on 3 November and this attempt, Majano said. At the time of the attempt against him, Majano blamed the government's rightist sector which opened the imminent possibility of a coup d'etat. Today, he reiterated that the most serious threat against the junta's stability comes from the ultra rightwing and that the death of Colonel Choto makes the situation more critical.

In this regard, he added, it would not surprise me if there are initiatives to change the government's present structure. This would only offer a short-term solution in which case, it would become a predictable tragedy for the rightists. He added that it is necessary to look for other solutions with the participation of different sectors. I agree, and the entire junta admits that it is necessary to make an urgent effort to find a solution, but the possibility of a political solution is fading particularly after this crime, he added.

Majano admitted the situation is dangerous, and added that his government has not yet achieved its main goal when it assumed powers: to end the repression against the people.

Finally, he said that the conservatives and rightists hope to obtain the support of the new U.S. president.

The Salvadoran revolutionary forces have blamed Majano together with the other members of the junta for the ferocious repression afflecting the Salvadoran people. The revolutionary forces are not buying the good-little-boy image which Majano has repeatedly adopted.

GUTIERREZ: CUBANS, NICARAGUANS LEAD GUERRILLAS

PA180412 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Lima--The leftist guerrillas operating now in El Salvador are commanded by Cubans and Nicaraguans, Col Abdul Gutierrez, member of the Salvadoran Government junta, said today to the Lima newspaper LA PRENSA. He added that this was learned from prisoners taken by Salvadoran troops and is no secret.

He also said that the prisoners revealed that they had been trained in guerrilla warfare in Cuba. Gutierrez added that the guerrilla movement is suffering from a massive desertion and that over 300 of them have surrendered to the army.

HEAVY FIGHTING REPORTED IN SAN VICENTE DEPARTMENT

PA182334 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 17 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] Heavy fighting between the army and extremists has been reported in parts of San Vicente, local military sources reported. The operations were undertaken by the army in a search for guerrillas which have occupied several cantons. The main fighting the source said, occurred on the slopes of Chinchontepeque Volcano, Verapaz, Guadalupe, Tecoluca and Apastepeque, where, according to reports, the extremists had invaded an extensive agriculture sector, compelling the people to leave their homes and belongings and seek refuge in other towns.

When the Armed Forces Press Committee was asked about the matter, it said it had no information yet but discussed other incidents in various parts of the country during the past 24 hours.

FMLN Communique Reported

PA182330 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 17 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] says large areas in San Vicente have been liberated as well as other areas in Usultan, San Miguel, Morazan, Chalatenango and so forth. This is especially true in the southern part of San Vicente, where the guerrillas have been operating for over a year, guerrilla leaders have said. A communique was sent to our editorial office by the usual means.

The army tried to enter the area and invaded cantons in San Vicente, leaving a wake of destruction and killing humble peasants of all ages. The army also burnt homes and destroyed the property of the peasants. "Tall blonde" soldiers have been fighting alongside the "shorter and darker" soldiers of the Salvadoran Army.

The operations were carried out by the junta's army in areas unoccupied by the guerrillas, that is, in Arado, La Pita, Campanario, Loma de Angulo, Angulo, San Benitez, Regadios, Paraiso, Santa Cruz, Las Pampas, Llano Grande, Santa Amalia, Las Marimbas, La Esperanza and Tecolucas, all in San Vicente Department.

Besides combing San Vicente Volcano, the reactionary army also sent 20 trucks to the area supported by two helicopter gunships, a personnel carrier and artillery. This occurred on 10 November.

On 13 November the junta also sent convoys from Zacatecoluca to the Doradas de San Vicente region and the guerrillas ambushed and annihilated the enemy in the well-organized operation, the guerrilla leaders said. The FMLN fighters defended the people and are continuing to defend them from new attacks. The guerrillas took up strategic positions to discourage the enemy from future attacks. Many families in cantons razed by the army managed to save themselves and are now in regions far from the combat area.

Men of military age have joined the guerrillas after receiving training in handling rifles and heavy equipment, the communique adds. The guerrillas claim to be holding their positions in all parts of San Vicente that have been declared liberated areas as well as other parts of the country, the communique concludes.

GUATEMALA

ORPA ANNOUNCES UNITY OF REVOLUTIONARY GROUPS

PA182023 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] In a communique issued by the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization [ORPA] and transmitted by the INDEPENDENT PRESS AGENCY, the ORPA affirms that the unity of the political and military organizations involved in the popular and revolutionary war against the regime of Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia has been consolidated.

The press agency dispatch added that this unity is made up of the leadership of the Guatemalan Labor Party, the Rebel Armed Forces, the People's Guerrilla Army and the ORPA. The communique stresses that this consolidation speeds up the popular and revolutionary war and will result in a short-term victory by the Guatemalan people against the system that oppresses, represses, kidnaps and murders the citizens of that nation and bombs the civilian population in the rural areas.

The ORPA also summarizes its actions in the past year of struggle. Regarding this, it reports that its squads seized 3 portions of main highways, occupied 16 towns, carried out 165 propaganda operations, militarily seized 25 villages and farms, engaged in 13 combats against the army and inflicted 198 casualties on the army while the revolutionaries only had 5 casualties.

DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST PARTY BACKS ARMED STRUGGLE

PA181842 Paris AFP in Spanish 1247 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Paris, 18 Nov (AFP)--Although it lacks an armed branch, Guatemala's Democratic Socialist Party (PSD) accepts and backs the people's armed struggle to create a revolutionary government and to restore democracy, leader Carlos Gallardo Flores affirmed here today.

Back from Madrid, where the Socialist International has just recognized his party as a full-fledged member, Gallardo Flores added his views to the charges against his country's "bloody, oligarchic and counterrevolutionary regime."

"The forces that might have achieved a peaceful solution in Guatemala have been exhausted, and our people believe that only an armed struggle will resolve their serious problems," Gallardo Flores admitted.

Along with former Foreign Minister Fuentes Mohr, "who was assassinated in January 1979 by the regime's paid assassins, who comprise the paramilitary militias," Gallardo Flores became a member of the Guatemalan National Congress in 1978, but was divested of his seat in 1979 for not attending the sessions....after being threatened with death if he returned to the building.

"The groups fighting Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia's dictatorship have a clear social base and are the only ones that can put an end to the theft, assassination and torture that characterize the current government system," he affirmed.

Gallardo charged that "Guatemala, where 3,000 former Nicaraguan national guardsmen and Somozist leaders live, is trying to destabilize Nicaragua, thus proving that it is the principal center of regression in Central America."

According to Gallardo, "from January to September this year, the military tortured and killed more than 3,000 Guatemalans." However, "they have been unable to enter certain regions in the country, despite the fact that they have been dropping napalm bombs on the agricultural areas and on the Indian population, which has joined the struggle against the dictatorship."

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT MAKES CONCESSIONS TO END NURSES STRIKE

PA182332 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1410 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] After 3 days of negotiations, a commission representing the striking nurses and the Honduran Government reached agreement at 0130 today. The commission met this morning with the Public Health Minister, Dr Juan Andonie Fernandez, to sign an agreement officially ending the nurses strike. The government has agreed to reevaluate the pay scales for nurses. In the meantime, the nurses representatives have asked all personnel on strike to return to work immediately.

NICARAGUA

FSLN LEADERS ADDRESS MONIMBO MARCH IN MANAGUA

Commander Eden Pastora

PA181735 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Hundreds of Monimbo residents came to Managua from Masaya to voice their support for the national reconstruction junta and for our vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. At 1500 they gathered at the Interior Ministry requesting Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge's appearance.

Chanting "National Directorate, order us," the residents voiced their support for the National Directorate and expressed their repudiation of the reactionaries who are trying to destabilize the Sandinist people's revolution.

Brigade Commander Eden Pastora came out to greet the Monimbo residents who, delighted with the appearance of the leader of the people's militias, rushed to his side to tell him that they are at his service to fight any action against our process. The Monimbo residents wrapped Commander Pastora in the red and black flag. Pastora said:

[Begin recording] A fraternal greeting from Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge who unfortunately was unable to accompany us because he has revolutionary work to do. We do not have all of Monimbo here but a part of Monimbo because the other part is in the Ezequiel Brigade. [indistinct shouts]

When a country has people like the people of Monimbo, the revolution could never be defeated by the enemies of the people. When a nation has people such as the Monimbo residents who make up the Ezequiel Brigade, just four blue-eyed, fat, well-nourished whites could never stop the revolution. [applause; shouts of "Viva Monimbo"]

Throughout the liberation struggle, Monimbo was a battle cry against an oppressive bourgeoisie which had condemned the nation to death from hunger when it was in power. Now, those who were in the last place while the exploitative bourgeoisie were in power are now the first. Therefore, they made a din at the State Council because they do not have the privileges of the Somozist congress. Since they aremot free to import, smuggle and get rich while the people become poorer, they are leaving the State Council because they are well aware that they just represent the minority. The majority of the people, the workers and peasants, are there enacting laws along with the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction solely for the sake of the workers and peasants, for whom Carlos Fonseca Amador, German Pomares and over 50,000 heroes and casualties of our Sandinist people's revolution died. [indistinct shouts] [end recording]

Planning Minister Ruiz

PA190248 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Excerpt] We want peace. But whoever wants war and hatred shall have war and hatred, said Henry Ruiz, Commander of the revolution and planning minister, in greeting the residents of the heroic community of Monimbo, who arrived in Managua to support the revolutionary process.

[Begin Ruiz recording] That is, the revolution is not asleep. The revolution is aware of the problems and tries to find solutions, unlike those who predict our collapse and the nation's economic ruin. These are the predictions of an outcast class, the impotence of defeat, the illusion of a class that shall never again return to power.

We know there are problems and we do not sleep on them. If the counterrevolution does not sleep, we can say that the revolution has never fallen asleep.

Therefore, these numerous problems will be better solved by the amount that the workers of the state, of the financial sector, contribute to the process; by the measure with which they reinforce the positive development of the problems. That is the participation of the workers of the financial system. [end recording]

COSEP DOCUMENT EVALUATES NATIONAL SITUATION

PA172215 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Nov 80 p 4

[Paid advertisement of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise—date not given; capitalized passages as published]

[Text] Aware of its obligation to contribute to sound national development--the only way to achieve the political, economic and social development of all Nicaraguans--the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) hereby fulfills its duty of evaluating the Nicaraguan situation after 15 months of revolutionary government in light of the National Reconstruction Government program. This program has been the focal point for national unity in all the sectors of the country, a unity which put an end to the dynastic dictatorship and which is necessary to achieve democratization, complete justice, freedom and the economic development of the nation.

The Nicaraguan private sector has supported the revolution and fully participated in the civic struggles with the rest of the people until this national unity achieved victory over the dynastic dictatorship. As a member of this revolutionary struggle, to which we were linked from its very beginning, we are willing to continue struggling so that the revolution will be a complete victory and we can achieve the social changes which are necessary to obtain true social peace which will allow the Nicaraguans to work in unity and in harmony to solve the basic problems of our people: health, housing, education and work.

We want to clearly state all of this right at the start because we know that the more radical sectors of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] Party [as published] will try to term this patriotic document a counterrevolutionary document, but it is our historic responsibility to make this analysis to motivate the reconstruction government and the duty of the patriotic sectors of the FSLN and the people of Nicaragua to think this over and to straighten out the paths of the fatherland.

On 18 June 1979, the National Reconstruction Government issued its first proclamation of unity and its government program, with the support of all the democratic forces of the country, establishing the bases for a new free and democratic Nicaragua.

In November, 1979, 4 months after the victory, COSEP sent a document to the National Reconstruction Government junta which was later published, pointing out that the government was deviating from the government program and that this was harmful to the national unity which is indispensable for consolidating revolutionary victory.

In spite of the deviations which we then pointed out and most of which still exist today, the private sector has: shown its willingness to contribute to maintaining the national unity by participating in a dialogue with the national government in May of 1980; joined the State Council, in spite of the fact that the composition of the council has been unilaterally changed by the FSLN Party; made numerous efforts to obtain the approval of the economic aid for Nicaragua; and above all, contributed with its efforts to increase prodution.

We are making this analysis, in a spirit of constructive criticism and are hoping to arouse the patriotic and nationalist thoughts of the responsible leaders of the government and of the FSLN Party, as well as of the Nicaraguan people.

Political Area

In this analysis, we point out the following:

The FSLN is, in fact, a political party, but it avoids calling itself a party, which brings about the government-party-FSLN confusion.

The above-mentioned means the FSLN party uses the economic and material resources of the state for the purposes of the FSLN party.

The FSLN Party has imposed its election ideas on the government junta by ordering that the electoral process begin in 1981 and that it culminate in 1985 with the election "of the best men and programs of the government."

The FSLN Party has said that in those elections power will not be "raffled" as power is in the hands of the people through its vanguard: the FSLN. In this manner, the FSLN has defined its plans to remain forever in power, implementing a system of elections restricted only to the changing of people at the levels of government which are not important for the political decisions.

The government junta, the top authority of the nation, has accepted the supremacy of the National Directorate of the FSLN Party, which turns the junta into an organization that carries out the will of the FSLN.

The legislative branch is likewise in the hands of the FSLN Party, and more specifically of its National Directorate, which controls the government junta and the State Council since the number of its representatives was unilaterally changed from 33 to 47, increasing only the participation of the FSLN and the organizations which are controlled by the party.

The judiciary branch is weakened by the creation of the Ministry of Justice which is the one which interprets the laws. The law of habeas corpus does not protect against the laws that violate the rights of the Nicaraguans as specified in the basic statutes as well as the statutes of rights and guarantees.

Although positive steps have been made in the field of human rights, there continue to be abuses which are harmful to the rights of citizens.

Freedom of expression has been restricted by decrees 511-512, and above all by their extensive and arbitrary interpretation. Besides, the independent media is constantly suffering pressure and harassment by the media which is controlled by the FSLN Party and their more radical leaders.

Freedom of worship, which is officially respected, could be harmed by the "need to politically reorient all religious festivities" (a document which circulated among the FSLN militants last December).

Trade union freedom is subject to the unofficial pressure to create the "single federation." Besides, the machinery of the state is used to convince the workers of the advisability of joining the trade unions of the FSLN Party.

The law on public order and safety is regarded as ambiguous and dangerous for press freedom and civil liberties in general.

A state security office was created whose activities and plans the citizens are unaware of. They are concerned about the presence of aides from Cuba and other countries with a marked totalitarian slant.

The government's efforts to end certain dictatorial vices such as smuggling, illegal loans and so forth are viewed as positive. However, government officials have certain privileges such as the free use of housing and the use of state funds for FSLN Party activities.

The administration of justice is deficient in Nicaragua. There is no de jure system where the law is upheld.

Municipal autonomy is not guaranteed by law and the municipal board members have been elected by acclamation, not by secret ballot. They are also fired by the government junta when they don't cooperate with the FSLN Party.

The Sandinist People's Army is controlled by the FSLN Party. Its leaders conduct electoral activities and, even though its exact membership is unknown, it is far from being "minimal" as set forth in the government program.

The national police are also under FLSN Party control. Until recently their work in keeping public order had been satisfactory. However, on 8 and 9 November the police permitted vandalism at the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement building and even protected the assailants.

Nicaragua's foreign policy is aligned with Cuba's markedly pro-Soviet policy.

The return of Nicaraguans who are living out of the country and who might contribute to the country's development has not been promoted. On the contrary, many Nicaraguans have left the country.

Economic Sector

In the economic sector, we point out:

It would be inappropriate to expect the goals of economic reactivation to have been achieved in 15 months in office but, despite the lack of official figures, we must evaluate the current situation.

The financial-banking system, foreign trade and the mines were nationalized. The property of Somoza and his cronies has been expropriated, along with some other illegal expropriations.

The 1980 balance-of-trade deficit will be much larger than the $176 million estimated by the government due to the increase in imports from Central America and the reduction in exports.

The balance-of-payments deficit will be much higher than estimated.

Inflation due to domestic causes is very high even though precise statistical data is not available.

Despite the government's report that a mixed economy has been implemented in Nicaragua with limitations on the state sector, the fact is that the state economic sector seems to be headed toward state capitalism. Confiscations have continued, even though decree 38 has been suspended, and the illegal takeover of land businesses and businesses has continued.

The farmland expropriations were not contemplated in decrees 3 and 38 and at least one recent confiscation case of a business "confiscated in July 1979 had not become effective because the government was then incapable of administering it."

The state property area is being managed by corporations under the direction of the ministries in charge of the activities in question. This has prepared the way for unfair competition between state and private enterprises and it fosters inefficiency among state enterprises.

The efforts made by the Nicaraguan Fishing Institute are thought to be positive.

No long-term development plan has been outlined to effectively reduce unemployment. State investment plans are unknown.

Rice production is unsatisfactory and rice is being imported even though Nicaragua has the necessary infrastructure to meet the domestic demand. Price ceilings have been established below production costs.

Sugar consumption increased by 27 percent this year which, along with the production drop, caused an unprecedented shortage.

Beef production has dropped considerably. The government has not taken any meaningful action to promote the development of the cattle industry. Credit is insufficient.

Dairy production has decreased to such an extent that Nicaragua is importing powdered milk to meet the increasing demand.

The corn and sorghum harvested this year will be sufficient, but not the beans.

The government has not developed the agroindustrial sector.

The mechanisms for the commercialization of exports are in the government's hands and there is not much information on this. There is, however, some information that certain inadequate decisions have been made. This has meant that we have sold our products without taking advantage of the best prices.

Our delegates to the State Council recently tried to request information from the Foreign Trade Ministry at that forum, but their request was rejected.

Domestic trade has been affected by the erratic policy adopted by the Nicaraguan Basic Foods Enterprise for the purchase and sale of basic products. This policy is also characterized by the harassment of small businessmen in the markets, who have been unjustly accused of speculating and hoarding.

The area planted with cotton this year was 113,000 manzanas less than in 1978-1979, and this year's production will be 149,000 bales less than that of 1978-1979. This will prevent us from duly taking advantage of the additional $25 that the quintal [quintal oro] of cotton currently costs in the international markets.

The price of a quintal of coffee has dropped from $177 to $122. Production this year may amount to 1.5 million quintals, but it will be difficult to harvest it. The financing given to coffee is considered insufficient.

Industrial reactivation has been below the program. The labor problems and the seizure of enterprises have constituted the most negative factors with regard to reactivation. Exports to Central America, which represent 25 percent of our industrial production have been alarmingly reduced, as compared to the 1978 exports.

The construction sector has not been reactivated as was expected. This has a negative effect on the reduction of unemployment, since the construction sector has a great multiplying effect over the related industries.

A part of the foreign debt has been renegotiated successfully, but the foreign debt has been increased by 25 percent. A large part of these credits have been used by the Central Bank to finance public spending and the financial system; in the long term, this is harmful.

The government has displayed alarming slowness in disbursing the external resources placed at its dispoal by the international institutions. This represents a delay in investments in the construction industry and has a negative effect on currency. The government's investment projects for this year will not be fulfilled as programmed.

The 1980 fiscal policy seeks to increase the tax burden of Nicaraguans from 9.5 percent to 16 percent of the GNP. This is regarded as an extremely abrupt change. The government wants to collect 3.231 billion cordobas this year, a goal that will not be achieved, since the Central Bank must continue financing the government.

There is little information about public spending. There have been signs, however, that the government's current expenses during the first semester have been way above what was programmed. The government had estimated a deficit of 312 million cordobas for 1980. The Planning Ministry has estimated that the deficit will amount to 918 million cordobas, that is, three times more than what was programmed.

The financial policy has been erratic. Facilities were initially given to reactivate the economy, but credits have been restricted at the times when they were most needed for production. The financial system's indebtedness to the Central Bank in June 1980 amounted to 2,338 billion cordobas, while in June 1979 it amounted to only 773 million cordobas.

No foreign investments have been made in Nicaragua due to the current climate of political uncertainty and to the fact that decree 358 discourages such investments.

There has been no agrarian reform to provide the peasants with their own land. The Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institue has followed a model of state capitalism and maintains the land under its direct control.

The Atlantic area has not been aided significantly. On the contrary, the recent developments in Bluefields show that the people are dissatisfied with the way things are being handled in the Atlantic area.

No advances have been made in the area of Central America's economic integration. There is a lack of definition in connection with the future of the Common Market.

Social Area

In the social area we point out the following:

The government's policy in the area of employment has been harmful for the long-term development of the economy because it has been mostly aimed at unnecessarily increasing the number of public employees and army members. Unemployment should be fought by creating sources of productive work, but this will be very difficult to achieve as long as the climate of uncertainty resulting from the deliberately provoked expropriations and seizures of land and factories persists.

No new labor code has been promulgated and the current one is often not respected.

It took only 2 weeks to create the single health system and for this reason, the results in the health area are medicocre.

State guidance in the area of education should not become an instrument to politicize our youths under a specific ideological current. The Marxist-Leninist orientation in the national university is obvious. In order to direct the country's education, the state must take the views of parents and professional organizations into consideration.

It is felt that the literacy campaign constituted a meritorious effort by the government, our youth, teachers and parents, However, we disapprove of the efforts to politically manipulate this noble effort to teach our brothers.

No national housing plan has been drafted.

The quality of the public transportation units has been imporved, but serious deficiencies still exist in the public transportation service.

Several positive efforts have been carried out in the area of attention to children.

The Culture Ministry has helped promote the national culture, but the emphasis given to the promotion of cultural events coming from Marxist countries is noticeable.

No urgent measures have been implemented to reactivate investment in the construction are in the destroyed cities.

The number of ministries has been increased, thus creating an inefficient bureaucratism that hinders the work of the state's efficient employees and officials.

The private sector has been excluded from the making of decisons connected with planning. As regards these decisions, the application of political criteria has prevailed over administrative efficiency.

Conclusions

Political Area

I. Fifteen months after the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution, the National Reconstruction Government program, despite the fact that this was the axis of unity for all of the country's sectors and the fact that the program acknowledges that its contents are in keeping with the people's aspirations, for which all Nicaraguans fought.

II. The National Reconstruction Government has stopped being a pluralist government of national unity and has become the government of a party, the FSLN. The National Directorate of that party, has in fact become the nation's executive and legislative branches and has minimized the judicial branch's functions.

III. The national unity has been destroyed in the practice, as a result of the FSLN's intention to build national unity around itself, while subjecting the rest of the political, economic and social organizations to its dictates. This is very far removed from the national unity in freedom, without the subjection of some to others, which gave rise to the government program and led us to victory over the dictatorship.

IV. The nation's armed forces have become the armed forces of the FSLN Party.

V. In practice, the bases on which to develop a free and democratic Nicaragua are not being laid and press freedom has been seriously restricted. The elections have been postponed until 1985 by orders of the FSLN Party without any justification. In addition, judging by the statements made by the members of the National Directorate of that organization, the nature of those elections cannot in any way be trusted. They have described themselves as the eternal vanguard of the Nicaraguan people, and have proclaimed their intention to remain in power forever. The elections will serve other purposes. The FSLN Party is an untouchable; it arrived in power to stay, regardless of what the people may freely decide.

Economic Area

1. The production goals outlined in the economic reactivation plan have not been fulfilled. The economy has not been reactivated at a satisfactory rate.

2. The government' policy on unemployment has been a mistake. It has promoted the creation of unproductive jobs, while unnecessarily increasing the bureaucracy and the number of army members, instead of promoting work by creating new sources of productive employment and encouraging the private sector to invest to create additional work sources.

3. The government has implemented a number of controls with ceiling prices that are below the production costs. This discourages production and investments in those areas.

4. The lack of definition about the scope of the state's area and its characteristic does not permit one to visualize a mixed economy system. Rather, it seems that state capitalism is being implemented. The political uncertainty, the seizure of lands and companies, the illegal expropriations and confiscations and the political manipulation of the labor sectors in this respect, conform this statement.

Social Area

All programs planned for the social benefit of our people, such as those in the area of health, housing and education, must be based on a healthy economic development. A climate of political confidence is required for this.

Since a suitable climate for production does not exist in Nicaragua, the plans aimed at benefitting the people will be reduced in the practice to mediocre results, such as those of the single health system.

General Conclusion

All the above leads us to conclude that the most radical sectors within the FSLN Party, of clear Marxist-Leninist tendency, are laying the groundwork to implement in Nicaragua a communist political-economic project, with the capitalism of a totalitarian state and with the subsequent restructions of all citizens freedoms.

Final Recommendation

In view of the above problems, which threaten to lead us toward economic and political chaos--the first manifestations of which are now being felt—COSEP reiterates its position that the only way to guarantee the success of the Nicaraguan revolution is by reactivating true national unity by returning to the original guidelines of the national government program, which guaranteed this unity.

Therefore

We urge the National Reconstruction Government and THE CONSCIENTIOUS AND PATRIOTIC LEADERS WITHIN THE FSLN to return to the guidelines of the government program. Only in this manner will we be able to reactivate the economy to suitable levels, to resolve our people's basic problems and to truly democratize our fatherland, giving a specific and real meaning the idea of a FREE NICARAGUA.

PLI CONFIRMS SUPPORT FOR REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT

PA171513 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMt 17 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The Independent Liberal Party [PLI] yesterday held an assembly meeting to confirm its involvement in the revolutionary process and to choose new departmental leaders.

Party leaders reiterated their confidence in the Sandinist revolution, noting that they will continue to participate in the State Council and other bodies of the revolutionary government led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate.

In addition, the newly chosen departmental leaders were sworn in. They will function as advisers in their specific professional fields.

The party leaders reported that a political seminar will be held in December to review the 15 months of revolutionary rule.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE SET UP AFTER MADRID CONGRESS

PA190341 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] The International Committee for the Defense of the Nicaraguan Revolution held its first official session on Saturday in support of the objectives the Sandinist revolutionary process. The committee members committed themselves to work for respect of the self-determination of our people and the process of national reconstruction and demanded non-intervention in the internal affairs of the Nicaragua.

The committee will also conduct a campaign of truth about what is happening in Nicaragua to counter the lies disseminated by transnational imperialistic news agencies. It will also demand greater international solidarity so that our people may speed up the nation's reconstruction.

The International Committee for the Defense of the Nicaraguan Revolution includes Willy Brandt, president-elect of the Socialist International; Felipe Gonzalez, of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party; Bruno Kreisky, Austrian prime minister; Carlos Andres Perez, former Venezuelan president; Olaf Palme, president of the Swedish Social Democratic Party and prime minister of his country [as heard] and other political leaders from Europe and America.

The committee was set up during the 15th postwar congress of the Socialist International held in Madrid, Spain, from 13 through 16 November.

Arce on International Solidarity

PA182242 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT Nov 80

[Text] The International Committee for the Defense of the Nicaraguan Revolution has expressed its support for the revolution and recognized the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], as its undeniable leader, said Commander Bayardo Arce on his return from Spain after attending the fifth meeting of the Socialist International.

[Begin Arce recording] The first thing we want to do is to greet the companero workers, who, showing great revolutionary and patriotic spirit, have formed the Trade Union Coordinating Board [Coordinadora Sindical], which is very important news for us. We think this is an important step for our country and shows repudiation of reactionary maneuvers, repudiation of the plans of aggression of foreign and domestic reactionaries against our revolution. This completes the image we (?have projected) abroad, where we have received expressions of solidarity and support for our revolution from many persons, including Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and important European leaders.

As you already know, they have formed an international committee for the defense of the Nicaraguan Revolution. We think all of this foreign and domestic support should make the reactionary sectors here and abroad think carefully about their plans against our revolution. I have heard that our people are [words indistinct] with the solidarity of all the peoples of the world.

The resolutions adopted by the Socialist International offer full support for the Nicaraguan revolution as well as the liberation process of El Salvador and the democratization and liberation processes of Latin America. [Words indistinct] a serious warning that Nicaragua [words indistinct] in the area, challenge the U.S. Government to suspend political and military aid to the Salvadoran junta and says the Nicaraguan revolution [words indistinct] as well as all of its achievements up to the present are the greatest expression of what is happening in Latin America, and therefore voice full support for FSLN which is the [words indistinct] of the revolutionary struggle.

In the present international political situation, we think that such a statement from a political organization of such importance as the Socialist International is very important [words indistinct] the Latin American area. [remainder of item indistinct]

IOJ CONDEMNS IAPA CRITICISM OF NICARAGUA

PA182026 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Efrain Ruiz Caro, Latin American secretary of the International Organization of Journalists [IOJ], has reported the attacks on the Nicaraguan revolution that the so-called IAPA is staging. The IAPA, which asserts that there is lack of freedom is conducting a smear campaign not only against Nicaraguan newsmen but also against the Nicaraguan revolutionary process, Ruiz Caro said. He arrived in Managua yesterday.

He explained that he came to Nicaragua to discuss with Nicaraguan press leaders the possibility of holding an IOJ meeting here because free journalists want to meet in a new, free country and want to find out about its experiences.

He added: We want to voice the solidarity of more than 150,000 reporters who in 112 countries compose the IOJ and who are on the side of Nicaragua, its revolution and its freedom of the press.

The IAPA, Ruiz Caro stressed, is the organization of journalistic management and so it is no wonder that they attack Nicaragua where journalism has stopped serving the millionaires' interests.

YUGOSLAVIA'S KRAIGHER PRAISES SANDINIST REVOLUTION

PA190221 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] The Sandinist popular revolution must preserve its own means of development and its own struggle for independence and a better life, said the vice president of the SFRY Presidency, Sergej Kraigher. The Yugoslav official made the statement after placing a wreath at the tomb of the commander in chief of the Sandinist popular revolution, Carlos Fonseca.

Kraigher added that the Nicaraguan revolution is a true revolution because it expresses the people's most profound aspirations to carry out their own development and independence.

Sergej Kraigher wears the guerrilla insignia of 1941 of the Order of Heroes of Socialist Work and has many other high Yugoslav and international awards.

Yesterday he met with members of the governing junta of national reconstruction and the State Council. The Yugoslav vice president will be leaving Nicaragua on Thursday to continue his tour of several Latin American countries.

STANDARD FRUIT 'SABOTAGING' NICARAGUAN ECONOMY

PA180319 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan newspaper BARRICADA has accused the transnational U.S. Standard Fruit Company of sabotaging Nicaragua's banana exports to harm the economy of that Central American country.

The newspaper said that the company recently blocked the sale of some 20,000 boxes of Nicaraguan bananas to the United States, while one of the company's top executives indicated to his subordinates that it is necessary to stop shipping the fruit from Nicaragua.

Last week Nicaraguan Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez reported that his country hopes to export some 6 million boxes of bananas next year. Achievement of this goal may be hindered by Standard Fruit's economic sabotage.

SOLIDARITY RALLY WITH SALVADORAN GUERRILLAS HELD

PA190352 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] A rally to show solidarity with the struggle of the Salvadoran people against the military-Christian Democratic junta in El Salvador was held at the Cuban Institute of Cinematographic Art and Industry [ICAE] movie theater, one of the movie houses in Havana where the second Latin American film festival is being held.

The spectators cheered a group of Salvadoran fighters, members of the revolutionary organizations who attended the ceremony. The Salvadoran guerrillas include Commander Ana Guadalupe Martin; Miguel Marmol, founder of the Salvadoran Communist Party; and Salvador Samayoa, leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR].

During the ceremony the chief of the Cuban Culture Ministry's information center, Jose Antonio Gonzalez, said that film material on the struggle waged by this brotherly people had just arrived from El Salvador and that it will be shown soon.

Further Report

FL181543 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] An emotive ceremony of solidarity with the struggle the Salvadoran people are waging against the repressive Christian Democratic junta in that Central American country has been held at the Cuban Institute of Cinematographic Art and Industry movie house in Havana. A group of Salvadoran fighters who are members of revolutionary organizations were introduced to the packed house amid great applause.

(Julio Gomez) spoke in the name of the Farabundo Marti guerrilla front. He expressed how pleased all Salvadorans present were to attend the ceremony of solidarity with the people of El Salvador and in honor of the struggle they are waging for their liberation. (Miguel Saenz), of El Salvador's Unified National Directorate, also spoke at the ceremony, conveying to Cubans a fraternal greeting from the Farabundo Marti front and reasserting his people's determination to attain final victory.

CUBA, GDR SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT FOR 1981

FL141737 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] A trade protocol that will regulate trade between Cuba and the GDR in 1981 has been signed in Havana by Jose de la Fuente and Gerhard Nitzschke, deputy ministers of foreign trade of Cuba and the GDR, respectively. The agreement provides for Cuba to supply sugar, nickel, fresh and canned citrus fruits, honey and other export products. The GDR will supply our country with machinery and equipment, spare parts, fertilizers, textiles, foodstuffs and other products.

GDR VOCATIONAL TRAINING OFFICIAL ENDS TALKS

AU182153 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Havana (ADN)--In concluding his visit to Cuba, Bodo Weidemann, GDR state secretary of vocational training, was received in Havana on Wednesday by Guillermo Garcia Fria, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party. The Cuban politician gave an account of the preparations for the second Cuban Communist Party congress, particularly in the political-ideological education of the rising workers class. It was stressed in the comradely talks that this aspect should be at the center of the further deepening of cooperation between Cuba and the GDR in the field of vocational training.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR VISITS NICKEL PLANT

FL181648 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1633 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Soviet Ambassador Vitaliy I. Vorotnikov has visited in Moa, Holguin, the new nickel plant under construction in the area of Punta Gorda with the assistance of the Soviet Union. In the company of Miguel Cano Blanco, member of the central committee and first party secretary in Holguin, Vorotnikov talked to Soviet and Cuban specialists building the plant. The plant is expected to be completed by mid-1984. At that time, it is expected to begin producing 30,000 metric tons of nickel per year. A second plant to be built with the cooperation of the CEMA member countries is expected to produce a similar amount.

The Soviet diplomat also was accompanied by Raciel Alvarez, vice minister for construction.

SYRIAN EDUCATION MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

FL141224 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Acting Foreign Minister Rene Anillo has seen off Syrian Education Minister Muhammad Najib as-Sayyid Ahmad, who concluded an official visit to Cuba during which he signed a program for the execution of an agreement in the areas of education, science, culture and information.

CUBAN, SWEDISH COOPERATION TALKS OPEN IN HAVANA

FL181126 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] The Cuban-Swedish consultative meeting for expanded cooperation opened in Havana yesterday. (Anders Eilander), director of the Trade Ministry and head of the Swedish delegation, has expressed a firm purpose of implementing expanded cooperation between the two countries, saying the plan is of much interest.

CTC REPORTS ON APPLICATION OF WAGE REFORM

FL141545 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Some 764,713 workers in the country have already been benefited by the general wage reform, which represents a substantial growth if compared to the 400,000 announced in the 41st meeting of the National Council of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, CTC held on 20 and 21 October of this year. That rate of growth demonstrates that it will be possible to surpass this year's total of one million workers in work centers applying the wage reform in honor of the second PCC congress and also allows us to predict that by the end of 1981 that measure will be fully complied with.

This announcement was made during a meeting held at the CTC main offices which was chaired by CTC Secretary General Roberto Veiga and by Joaquin Benavides, minister-president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security. Representatives of all national unions and of the labor movement in the province and the Isle of Youth [as heard] participated in the meeting.

BAHAMAS

PINDLING EXPLAINS POSITION ON HAITIAN IMMIGRANTS

FL171348 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] The government tender Lady Moore and defense force vessel HMBS Marlin yesterday successfully deported approximately 200 Haitians to Port-au-Prince. Most of the illegal immigrants were picked up at Cay Lobos where they had been stranded for more than a month. On their return to Haiti yesterday, they were transported by the Haitian Red Cross to University Hospital for medical checkups. On Saturday afternoon, Mr (Peter Shea), an attorney for the Haitian Refugee Committee, spoke to Prime Minister Pindling, asking that the Bahamas Government hold the Haitians until Tuesday. The prime minister said that would not have been possible as the transfer of the Haitians to Port-au-Prince was in progress and would continue as Haiti was the only government agreeing to accept them. Mr Pindling told Mr (Shea) that if the United Nations or the U.S. Government would care to accept full responsibility for all illegal immigrants in the Bahamas, between 20 and 40 thousand, then the Bahamas Government would give consideration to the proposal. The prime minister said he was not prepared to negotiate solely on the isolated case of the Haitians from Cay Lobos. This problem, said the prime minister, has been buidling for 15 to 20 years but if an acceptable proposal for the illegal immigrants was made, then the case of the Haitians from Cay Lobos could have been handled as an interim measure. But Mr Pindling told Mr (Shea) that an acceptable proposal would have had to be made by Saturday night from a qualified representative of the United States or the United Nations if the interim measure was to prosper.

IMMIGRANTS TOLD WHAT TO DO DURING AMNESTY PERIOD

FL181832 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] As the 18 January deadline for illegal immigrants in the Bahamas to leave voluntarily or face arrest and deportation draws closer, the Ministry of Home Affairs is moving to alert those concerned with a series of announcements over Radio Bahamas. The announcements, read in English and Creole, can be heard at 6:20 am every morning over ZNS 1 and 2. Illegal immigrants are told why the government made this decision and advice is given to those wishing to leave voluntarily but now knowing how to do so to contact the immigration department or their nearest police station. Those feeling their case does not warrant deportation should also report their reasons to the immigration authorities. Bahamian employers are warned that the amnesty given illegal immigrants does not apply to them and those found employing illegal immigrants will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GUZMAN ANSWERS CRITICISM, DISCUSSES ENVOY'S DEATH

FL181137 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Excerpt] President Antonio Guzman yesterday replied to the constant criticism of his government by Prof Juan Bosch. The president was criticized Sunday by the Dominican Liberation Party leader to the effect that there is a president in this country but not a government. Radio Mil reporters questioned President Guzman about it yesterday when he presided over a ceremony held to put into operation 50 minibuses in the public transportation system. President Guzman replied: I have been president of this country more than 2 years and Professor Bosch only lasted 7 months in office. The president was emphatic although brief in his reply to Radio Mil reporters. Regarding the death of the Dominican ambassador to Colombia, President Guzman called it regrettable, and emphasized: The death of our ambassador to Colombia is a tragedy for our country. A man of courage, a great Dominican has been assassinated. He said the government still does not know the motives for the death of Dr Antonio Garcia Vasquez, the Dominican ambassador assassinated in Colombia. He said, however, that a commission has been sent to Bogota to establish the motives for the assassination of the Dominican diplomat.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 226 20 November 1980

ARGENTINA

Vaquero Explains Army General Staff Actions [CLARIN 18 Nov] B 1
Government Approves Agreements With EEC, PRC B 1
Official Receives Romanian Trade Delegation B 1
Chilean Group Arrives To Study Border Issue B 2
Official Predicts Oil Self-Sufficiency by 1985 [CLARIN 17 Nov] B 2
Briefs: Paraguay Under Secretary; Import Figures B 2

BOLIVIA

Communique on Colombian Minister's Statements C 1
Last Political Prisoners Set To Leave Country C 2
International Refugee Agency To Open Local Office C 2
Briefs: Agreement With Japan; COMIBOL Situation C 2

BRAZIL

President Speaks on Restoration of Direct Elections D 1
Paper Reports Proceedings of Brazil-FRG Commission [O GLOBO 17 Nov] D 2
Daily Discusses Growth of State-Owned Enterprises [JORNAL BRASIL 11 Nov] D 3
Official Assesses Drought Losses in Northeast [BRAZIL HERALD 16-17 Nov] D 3
Soviet Union Buys 117,000 Tons of Soybeans D 4
Figueiredo Notes Lack of Contact With Opposition [JORNAL DO BRASIL 18 Nov] D 4
Briefs: New SNI Post; Coal Deposits D 4

COLOMBIA

Legislature Approves General Amnesty for Insurgents F 1
Foreign Ministers Sign Communique on Nogues' Visit [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA 18 Nov] F 1
Dominican Consul Returns Home To Face Trial F 1

PARAGUAY

Ambassador Criticizes OAS Secretary General H 1
Further Explanation [HOY 14 Nov] H 1
Lopez Escobar Discusses Human Rights, Cuba [ABC COLOR 18 Nov] H 2

PERU

President Urges Calm, Cooperation for Elections J 1
Bank Official on Reserves, Balance of Payments J 1

PANAMA

Panamanian, U.S. Delegations Discuss Murphy Law [LA PRENSA 19 Nov] N 1
Diplomatic Break With El Salvador Under Discussion [LA PRENSA 19 Nov] N 2
Spadafora on Decision To Join Salvadoran Guerrillas N 2
Leaders Quit Opposition Popular Action Party [CRITICA 18 Nov] N 3
Panama Canal Backlog of Vessels Reduced [STAR AND HERALD 18 Nov] N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carazo Willing To Accept 1981 Budget Reduction P 1

EL SALVADOR

Military Confirms Landing of Armed Guerrillas P 1
DRU Leader on FARN's Status, Recent Activities P 1

GUATEMALA

Funds for Belize Included in 1981 Draft Budget P 2

HONDURAS

Deputy Foreign Minister Tenders Resignation P 3
Tela Railroad Banana Company Workers Strike P 3

NICARAGUA

Leaders Address Progovernment Rally in Managua P 3
Ramirez Speech P 4
Newsman Reports on New Session of State Council P 6
Industrialists Reconsider State Council Walkout P 7
Union Leader Hails Creation of Coordinating Board P 7
Confessions Link Salazar to Counterrevolution P 7
Reports To Be Screened P 8
San Antonio Sugar Strike Blamed on Rightists P 8
French Foreign Affairs Secretary, Delegation Arrive P 8
Briefs: Diplomatic Personnel Changes P 9

CUBA

PCC Congress Scheduled for 17-20 December Q 1
Havana Assails Repression in El Salvador Q 1
Cuba, Sweden Sign Economic Cooperation Agreement Q 3
Havana Reports on Caribbean Terrorism, Dissension Q 3
Dissension Between Barbados, Grenada Q 3
Briefs: Law of Sea Seminar Q 3

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

AFP Reports Alleged Terrorist Operations S 1

JAMAICA

Prime Minister Discusses Credits, Imports S 1
Venezuelan Minister To Arrive for Oil Talks S 1

VAQUERO EXPLAINS ARMY GENERAL STAFF ACTIONS

PY200123 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 18 Nov 80 p 2

[Excerpts] Maj Gen Jose Antonio Vaquero, chairman of the army general staff, yesterday warned that "the army will not accept, either now or in the future, any kind of investigation on its actions against terrorism."

He also noted that "we do not need advice from anybody on how to defend our freedom and the dignity of our fellow human beings, since we have struggled and will continue to struggle as many times as necessary in the defense of our fellow human beings."

General Vaquero made this speech during a ceremony held on the eve of the 19th anniversary of the creation of the army general staff.

After noting that the history of the army general staff "is guided by the ideals that have guided our nation" and that "all of its actions are committed to the nation's needs," he discussed its commitments.

He said that the army general staff "is the army's spiritual, intellectual and professional nervous system" and that "its continuity has made the army general staff into the most suitable professional advisory body for the army commander."

He added: "The army general staff has and will have, therefore, an important role in the planning, leadership and coordination of the army's struggle against terrorism."

GOVERNMENT APPROVES AGREEMENTS WITH EEC, PRC

PY192035 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2215 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Nov (TELAM)--The national executive branch has approved the agreements signed by Argentina with the EEC on the textile products trade and with the PRC on ocean transportation.

The agreement signed with the EEC in Brussels, Belgium, on 18 September 1979 was approved through law No 22, 326 which was released today. This agreement allows orderly development of bilateral trade in textile products with member countries of the EEC, according to the decree.

The agreement signed with the PRC in Beijing on 30 May 1978 was approved through law No 22,327, the text of which was also released today. According to this agreement, transport of cargo between the two countries will be carried out in equal shares by vessels of the two countries, and it is agreed to maintain a prompt and constant flow of information to ensure the efficiency and regularity of the ocean transport. It also provides for the mutual application of the most-favored-nation clause for port operations of ships of the other party, as well as port fees, taxes, services and supplies.

OFFICIAL RECEIVES ROMANIAN TRADE DELEGATION

PY192048 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1918 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Nov (TELAM)--Horacio Tedin, under secretary for industrial development, today received a Romanian delegation headed by Mrs Doina Ardare, vice minister for foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

During the meeting, the visitors informed Tedin of possible areas for industrial cooperation between the two countries, taking into account the upcoming meeting for Argentine-Rumanian joint cooperation in Bucharest on 8-10 December.

CHILEAN GROUP ARRIVES TO STUDY BORDER ISSUE

PY200020 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1426 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Nov (NA)--The Chilean border delegation, headed by Eng Alejandro Forch Petit, has arrived in the country to hold a number of meetings with its Argentine counterpart in order to study the setting up of further border markers on the border between the two nations.

The Chilean group, which arrived last night, is comprised of seven members and will meet here with the Argentine border delegation presided over by Gen Luis Maria Miro.

FUEL OFFICIAL PREDICTS OIL SELF-SUFFICIENCY BY 1985

PY191705 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 17 Nov 80 p 12

[Text] Osvaldo Calcagno, under secretary for fuel, has stated that by 1985 Argentina will attain "self-sufficiency" in petroleum and disclosed that this year, as well as in 1981, "the increase of petroleum and natural gas production will reach approximately 4 percent for each product, and imports of hydrocarbons and their by-products will decrease slightly."

He also dismissed rumors of the discovery of an important oilfield on the southern continental shelf and refused to speculate on how long it will take to obtain results from this type of operation. He said that "a discovery was only made in San Jorge" and termed it "noneconomical, at least taking into account the current petroleum price."

Calcagno made these statements during the program "Dialogue with the Times" which is broadcast on Sundays by Radio Municipal. He explained that in 1980 "petroleum production will amount to approximately 28.4 million cubic meters over 1979 production. He added that imports will barely surpass 3 million cubic meters and will be almost the same as last year's volume, but lower in terms of percentage."

Calcagno stated that "this year Argentina will import crude oil, some by-products, natural gas and liquid gas worth $1 billion." He also pointed out that in 1981 "the production of Argentine oilfields will amount to 29.2 million cubic meters while imports of petroleum and by-products will decrease to 2.5 or 2.7 million cubic meters."

The under secretary for fuels stated that "Argentina will import a little more natural gas in order to comply with the purchase agreements signed with Bolivia, and it will reduce its liquid gas imports from 200,000 tons to about 50,000 tons since it will start to produce it at the General Cerri plant near Bahia with an estimated production of 300,000 tons."

Osvaldo Calcagno concluded by stating that three additional prospecting platforms will be established in the same area where the "interocean" platform presently is operating--that is, near the eastern entrance of the Magellan Strait. He said the platforms belong to Esso, Toper and Shell enterprises.

BRIEFS

PARAGUAY UNDER SECRETARY--Paraguayan Foreign Under Secretary Elpidio Acevedo, who is also a member of the Pilcomayo River project, arrived in Buenos Aires. Upon his arrival, he said that his trip is exclusively related to Yacyreta Dam matters. [Text] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 14 Nov 80 PY]

IMPORT FIGURES--Buenos Aires, 18 Nov (TELAM)--Juan Dumas, foreign trade under secretary, today disclosed that imports of capital goods during the first 6 months of the present year amounted to the record figure of $1.1 billion. This represents an increase of 90.3 percent over imports during the same period last year, which amounted to $577 million. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2250 GMT 19 Nov 80 PY]

COMMUNIQUE ON COLOMBIAN MINISTER'S STATEMENTS

PY191653 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Communique released by Bolivian interim Foreign Minister Luis Arce Gomez on 18 November]

[Text] The public has been unpleasantly surprised by the unwonted statements made by Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas to the Caracol Radio Network of that country and disseminated abroad by AP. The statements have caused amazement since they were made less than a week after Foreign Minister Uribe Vargas clearly and spontaneously announced to the Bolivian foreign minister the will of his government not only to maintain the bonds of communication and friendship, which had not been interrupted, but to improve them when he accepted our government's appointment of the person proposed to be ambassador to Bogota.

Those statements, both contradictory and lacking in ethics, which the Bolivian foreign minister has now incurred, are also an unprecedented expression of forgetfulness of the most elementary diplomatic courtesy inexplicable in a citizen of Colombia, a country which has always cultivated gentlemanly conduct and generosity which should guide the acts of persons who represent a state.

This is not the first time Uribe Vargas has made public statements lacking in maturity. What he said is even more deplorable because it goes against the historic meaning of an anniversary which cannot be used as the exclusive right of a few countries, much less be exploited for political propaganda of doubtful purpose.

The statements made by the Colombian foreign minister lack principle when he says, thoughtlessly and disregarding history, that the Santa Marta meeting is a meeting for democracy and for the people, and not a formal protocol meeting. The statement is a capricious and biased interpretation of an anniversary which cannot be separated from the people who took part in Bolivar's struggle for liberation, and naturally Bolivar has an important place in our country whatever government Bolivia now has.

It is unacceptable that a figure like Bolivar, who belongs to humanity, should be used capriciously without respect for what he represents and without paying tribute to Andean integration--integration which does not admit detestable discrimination and provincial sectarism similar to the type which deeply wounded Bolivar when he went into exile in Santa Marta.

Disregarding our participation in or withdrawal from the Cartagena accord--which in any case will be an act of protest and not of obligation--we must clearly establish that this accord is not a gentlemen's agreement or an entrenchment for the mutual defense of similar political sectors, nor is the accord an association of mutual influence to strengthen ficticious democracies or shake governments which have to rely on external measures to sustain regimes lacking authentic democratic conviction and solid popular support.

Bolivia has defended and will continue to defend Andean integration and the harmonious development of the region. This is the real essence of the Cartagena accord. Bolivia rejects the efforts made by self-seeking sectors to manipulate Bolivar's ideals of a great and united American fatherland. Bolivia also rejects, as an attempt against the objectives of the Andean Pact, the efforts being made to subordinate us to objectives which are foreign to the process of integration by arrogating themselves the right to divide the governments of the Andean region into those that are pure and those that are impure.

In conclusion, the people of Bolivia reject the capriciousness of those who attribute to themselves the right to judge Bolivian sovereign rights and solemnly declare, once again, that they do not and will not accept any kind of interference harmful to their dignity and independence won with so much sacrifice and heroism and maintained for 155 years of independence.

If those invited by the Colombian Government wish to obtain an artificial consensus, that is their business, but they should not speak in the name of the Cartagena accord or the Andean subregion as responsible institutions in making arbitrary decisions [words indistinct] because any discriminatory attitude can only be interpreted as partial, egotistical expressions far distant from the permanent objectives and ideals of institutions created with a higher purpose in mind.

LAST POLITICAL PRISONERS SET TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PY192010 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2235 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 18 Nov (TELAM)--According to announcements made by official circles. the last group of citizens under arrest for political reasons will leave the country in the next few hours.

Simon Reyes Rivera, former secretary for international relations of the Mineworkers Federation of Bolivia (FSTMB) and a communist deputy, former minister Jorge Gallardo Lozada and other persons whose identities were not revealed by government spokesmen will be the last prisoners to leave the country.

It was disclosed that Reyes Rivera will leave for Venezuela, making use of a safe-conduct granted by that government, while the remaining persons will travel to Europe.

It was stated that in this way the government will fulfill its desire to have no more political prisoners in the country when Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto attends the OAS General Assembly. It also is hoped that by releasing its political prisoners, the Bolivian Government relatively soon may obtain the recognition of the United States.

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE AGENCY TO OPEN LOCAL OFFICE

PY190227 Paris AFP in Spanish 1823 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 18 Nov (AFP)--It was reported here today that the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM), an organization which has been paying the fares of the political prisoners leaving Bolivia, has decided to open an office in Bolivia.

The ICEM representative, Javier Llosa, held meetings with authorities of the Ministry of Peasant and Agricultural Affairs, during which he offered ICEM cooperation to bring professionals and specialists in farming to Bolivia.

The ICEM headquarters for Latin America is in Quito, Ecuador, which until now attended to Bolivian affairs.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN--Bolivia and Japan have signed an agreement to construct a health technical school in Cochabamba at a cost of $6 million. The Japanese credit is non-reimbursable. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Nov 80 PY]

COMIBOL SITUATION--Col Abel Martinez, general manager of the Bolivian Mining Corporation [COMIBOL], has reported that the enterprise has a foreign debt of $170 million and a domestic debt of $45 million. In addition to these obligations, COMBIOL will receive foreign financing totaling $74 million for its various projects in 1981. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Nov 80 PY]

PRESIDENT SPEAKS ON RESTORATION OF DIRECT ELECTIONS

PY200151 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2055 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Speech by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo from Planalto Palace on receiving the law restoring direct election of governors and senators--live]

[Text] As president of the republic, I can now witness the fulfillment of another promise I made as a candidate. This law has been approved thanks to cooperation between the legislative and executive branches. Without relinquishing any of their specific powers, the two branches of government have once again demonstrated the effectiveness of the Brazilian political system. The amendment restoring direct election of state governors and all federal senators has simultaneously strengthened the republic and the federation. [passage indistinct]

Directly or indirectly, the source of power remains the same: It is the people and only the people who can delegate powers. To question the legitimacy of appointed officials is to cast doubt on the legitimacy of the power exercised by representatives. What this amendment restores is the form, the rite and especially our best republican and federal tradition. I feel happy that I proposed this amendment which is being approved today. Its enactment has materialized the desire, the possibility and the goal I expressed in April 1978.

The political process of all peoples is essentially dynamic. Our institutions are not born perfect, nor can they be consolidated overnight, instead, they are developed, updated and improved throughout the generations. Today's Brazilian reality is the history of a people who have reconquered their rights and civic freedoms with an unprecedent swiftness.

In only 2 years--it is proper to recall this--we have had the full restoration of the right to habeas corpus, of the rights of magistrates, of a system in which everyone must equally obey the laws and their interpretation by judges and courts, of the broadest freedom of information one can think of. There are no more exceptional laws in Brazil, nor do we have political prisoners, deported or banished persons, they have all been granted amnesty. To express an opinion is not considered a crime. Many freely constituted political parties today represent their respective currents of (?opinion) and programs.

Nor is the Brazilian political process considered complete with this amendment. We certainly still have many decisions ahead of us: We will have to take them at the right moment, just as we did today. We will not give up our unwavering effort to promote a political improvement adequate for each stage of national life.

Members of the National Congress, the issue of majority elections has thus been resolved. It is now up to those of us engaging in politics, either willingly or complying with a duty, to examine objectively and patriotically the many suggestions that have been publicly discussed on the other aspects of the electoral system.

For my part, I wish to say that the method or system of voting is not important. Instead, the important thing is to improve representativity, to reduce and to gradually eliminate the prevalence of economic power over political issues, to fulfill the Brazilian people's express desire to build a truly pluralist, open, free, and--most important of all--more just society. This is indeed important.

Our nation is made up of young people. What we are building now is for them. We should bequeath to them a society which honors our memory, not through hollow material projects but by building durable institutions which will be useful to the nation, which will be apt to develop and improve peacefully, and which will promote coexistence with the adversary and respect for the rights of others in a fair game in which all will be subject to the voice of the majority, which is the essence of democracy. Only thus will peace and harmony prevail.

This will be necessary to alleviate the sadness of those who are still enduring hardships while others enjoy abundance. Harmony will allow us to promote the common good, to incorporate into the national life those who are isolated in distant places, who are exposed to unfavorable weather conditions, who have a shortage or an excess of water, as well as those who plow the soil or explore it in search of new wealth. We also seek to build a country where science and culture are promoted by building laboratories in every school, and seek to reward those men and women who from their homes or their places or work have contributed to creating this great generation of Brazilians who are eager to learn and who are capable of learning so many things.

Presidents and members of the boards of the Federal Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, the direct election of governors and senators has been set for 15 November 1982 through the unanimous vote of all deputies and senators, who thus approved the executive branch's proposal. [applause]

Those harboring doubts about the 1982 election must note that you have placed your signatures on this copy of the amendment and that no one will violate it. To those who still have doubts, perhaps because it is their sad fate to question every proof, I can only suggest that they wait for the election and for the vote count. [applause] Wait for the proclamation of the governors and senators-elect and their inauguration in March 1983. This will be done, God willing, in keeping with the amendment you have promulgated. Thank you.

PAPER REPORTS PROCEEDINGS OF BRAZIL-FRG COMMISSION

PY192116 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 17 Nov 80 p 13

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Brazil is asking the FRG for political support within the framework of the EEC to avoid damage to its exports of cast iron due to pressures which are being imposed by other West European countries, especially Italy.

This subject was brought up during the talks of the seventh meeting of the FRG-Brazilian joint commission, whose negotiations ended this past weekend at Itamaraty. Specifically discussed was the question of the recent negotiations carried out in Brussels seeking to guarantee an adequate flow of Brazilian cast iron to the EEC. This arrangement is being blocked by Italy.

The FRG delegation had complained about Brazilian restrictions on European products and about bureaucratic restraints at BEFIEX [Commission for the Concession of Fiscal Benefits to Special Export Programs] on the approval of projects that affect German companies participating in export programs.

The price policy of the Interministerial Price Council (CIP) was another point complained about by the FRG delegation headed by banker (Hans Friedrerichs) of the Dresdener Bank. Right now the Germans are especially concerned over the CIP price list for the pharmaceutical industry, and they even went so far as to send a letter to Planning Minister Delfim Netto expressing their demands.

The Brazilian delegation at the FRG-Brazilian joint commission, headed by Ivan Batalha, chief of the Itamaraty European department, promised to study the German demands and also present a list of priority demands, including one regarding Brazilian shoes, which are still experiencing restrictions in the EEC. Great Britain recently presented a petition trying to boycott Brazilian shoes through the imposition of compensatory rights. On this point, Brazil also asked for FRG cooperation.

The Brazilian-FRG commission did not only deal with problems, however; it also discussed initiatives seeking to implement bilateral cooperation, especially in the energy field.

DAILY DISCUSSES GROWTH OF STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES

PY141748 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 11 Nov 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Short Reins"]

[Excerpt] The survey of financially and administratively autonomus public enterprises and bodies is over. It shows a constellation of 560 organizations of different sizes and yields impressive figures: 1.4 million employees and investments amounting to twice the gross domestic product (the total value of all the goods and services produced in the country). The investments of these organizations are five times the size of the federal budget for next year.

The government was not only right in wanting to know about this situation, it had to make this survey. In its single year of existence, the SEST [Secretaria Especial de Controle das Empresas Estatais--Special Secretariat for the Control of State Companies] has provided the government with technical grounds for the concern which had been based on anecdotal evidence: The state is involved in every economic activity in our country. Why so much interference?

The concern is awakened not so much by the dead weight of many of these companies which has to be borne by the economy, but by the fear that this proliferation has placed the private Brazilian sector at a disadvantage and has curtailed free enterprise during the last 20 years. The preliminary information, although far from complete, evidences the dangerous surge of state intervention in economic activities. From 26 state enterprises in 1930, we now have 560, of which 174 were created in the 1960's and 211 in the 1970's.

The first to be affected by the consequences has been the private enterprises, to which only a small portion of the Brazilian economy was left; but the government itself was soon to follow. The policy designed to reduce public expenditures proved to be unfeasible and inflation went out of control. The first step to chain this monster has been the establishment of the SEST. However, the government's goal has not been achieved with the survey; it requires the awakening of a new attitude born in strict compliance with the government program for public enterprises. Thanks to the autonomous economic policy of the great state-owned companies, 2 years of struggle against inflation have been lost.

OFFICIAL ASSESSES DROUGHT LOSSES IN NORTHEAST

PY180007 Rio de Janeiro BRAZIL HERALD in English 16-17 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] In Brazil's impoverished northeast, the director of the Superintendency for the Development of the Northeast (SUDENE), Walfrido Salmito, said this week that 700 cities, encompassing 800,000 square km are currently experiencing "the peak of the drought's critical phase." He added that 70 percent of the cereal and cotton harvests for 1981 has been lost as a result of the drought, representing losses of more than 30 billion cruzeiros.

Salmito said that because of the emergency measures adopted by SUDENE, almost one million rural workers have received aid from his agency which also has prevented a mass exodus of more than the million northeasterners to the capital cities of the area's states and to the central-south region of the country.

Some of the emergency measures adopted by SUDENE are the deployment of water trucks to the most affected areas and the creation of special work forces for hundreds of thousands of workers who have lost their farm jobs because of the drought.

At the beginning of next year, a Brazilian-FRG subgroup will hold a meeting to discuss joint projects by the two countries in the coal sector. Petrobras [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] already has expressed interest in economic cooperation in coal gasification projects using German technology. At the moment, a powerplant project is under study in Rio Grande do Sul, with the use of national raw materials.

The Rio Doce Valley Company recently received a proposal from the German company Zelliplan to study the technical and economic feasibility of installing a plant running on ethanol and metallurgical coke [coque metalurgico].

Another important point addressed by the Brazilian-German commission concerns the growing interest of the two countries in developing a broad cooperation program in the area of small and medium-size companies. The possibility that German companies may transfer technoology in several sectors is also under special study.

SOVIET UNION BUYS 117,000 TONS OF SOYBEANS

PY192307 Paris AFP in Spanish 0357 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Porto Alegre, 18 Nov (AFP)--It was reported here today that the Soviet Union has bought 117,000 tons of soybeans from the producers of Rio Grande do Sul, the main soybean production area of Brazil.

The report was released by a spokesman of the Rio Grande do Sul soybean producers association, who added that 63,000 tons already have been loaded for shipment to the Soviet Union, while the remaining 54,000 tons will be shipped before the end of this week. The spokesman said that the 117,000 tons of soybeans were sold for $35 million.

FIGUEIREDO NOTES LACK OF CONTACT WITH OPPOSITION

PY192142 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 18 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] President Figueiredo yesterday referred to the absence of opposition members from his political contacts, stating that "the door (leading to his office) is open for all, but I regret that some elements have not entered to begin the participation that the country so much needs from them."

Figueiredo made this statement during an impromptu speech at Planalto Palace upon being awarded the grand collar of the National Congress Order of Merit by a congressional commission.

He added that this act "shows the understanding that always has existed between the president and the National Congress."

At 1500 today, President Figueiredo will appear in congress to attend the solemn ceremony marking the 150th anniversary of the installation of the legislative general assembly.

BRIEFS

NEW SNI POST--Brasilia--By means of a confidential decree issued yesterday, President Joao Figueiredo created a new post in the National Intelligence Service (SNI): the post of deputy chief of the central agency in Brasilia. The head of the agency, Gen Newton de Oliveira e Cruz, will now be assisted by Brig Gen Luiz Pires Ururahy Neto, who has been appointed SNI deputy chief. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Nov 80 p 5 PY]

COAL DEPOSITS--Rio Branco--The superintendent of the Mineral Resources Prospecting Company (CPRM), Djalma Lacerda, yesterday reported to Governor Jaoquim Macedo that three large coal deposits have been discovered in Acre State. The most promising of these deposits is 150 km from Rio Branco in Xapuri County. The other two are in Serra do Moa in Cruzeiro do Sul County and in Labrea. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO In Portuguese 8 Nov 80 p 19 PY]

LEGISLATURE APPROVES GENERAL AMNESTY FOR INSURGENTS

PA200415 Paris AFP in Spanish 2240 GMT 18 Nov 80

[By Farid Camel]

[Excerpts] Bogota, 18 Nov (AFP)--The Colombian Chamber of Representatives today approved, in principle and against the wishes of Liberal President Julio Cesar Turbay, a general amnesty for insurgents in a stormy session that prompted the walkout of three ministers. This amnesty, which was turned down by some of the Colombian guerrilla groups, originated with Turbay several months ago, and according to the government's proposal would exclude hundreds of prisoners on trial for alleged subversion.

Ministers of Defense Gen Luis Carlos Camacho; of Government German Zea; and of Justice Felio Andrade, left the Chamber of Representatives hurriedly and clearly displeased, not only because they disagree with the general amnesty, but also because an article presented by the government was not approved. The minister of justice told reporters, with a shaky voice, that the amnesty bill "had died." According to political observers consulted by AFP, this means a break between the majority of congress and the government.

By coincidence in today's session, a message was received from the humanitarian organization Amnesty International in London, criticizing the partial pardon suggested by the Turbay administration. According to Amnesty International this "partial amnesty" is a "mockery" and an alleged threat to human rights in Colombia. In this stormy session of the Chamber of Representatives a Liberal congressman, Eduardo Fonseca, opposed the amnesty project because, in his opinion, it was a governmental "farce." Fonseca also strongly attacked the social and economic policies of the government.

FOREIGN MINISTERS SIGN COMMUNIQUE ON NOGUES' VISIT

PY191409 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 18 Nov 80 p 8

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of our country this morning released the joint communique signed recently in Bogota by Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues and Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas. The document reads as follows: "Foreign Ministers Nogues and Uribe have released the following communique: The Foreign Ministry reports that at the official invitation of the Colombian Government, His Excellency Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues visited Bogota accompanied by his wife and a high-ranking party from 13 to 17 November 1980. Foreign Minister Nogues held cordial talks with his Colombian counterpart Diego Uribe Vargas on current events in the world and the hemisphere and on bilateral relations in particular. They were able to establish that these relations are developing satisfactorily, thus reflecting the deep-rooted bonds of friendship established in the history of the two nations.

"The two foreign ministers agreed that the brotherhood between two peoples of a common spiritual heritage deserves constant efforts to turn it into a concrete reality of cooperation. During the visit they agreed to sign a 'citizenship accord' to expedite procedures by which the citizens of either country may acquire citizenship of the other and, at the same time, they exchanged diplomatic notes to eliminate the need for visas for those holding diplomatic and official passports of the two countries."

DOMINICAN CONSUL RETURNS HOME TO FACE TRIAL

PA200428 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] The Dominican Consul left for the Dominican Republic to surrender voluntarily to Dominican authorities. The Dominican Government promised all guarantees and a fair trial to the consul accused of murdering the Dominican Ambassador to Colombia.

AMBASSADOR CRITICIZES OAS SECRETARY GENERAL

PY142001 Paris AFP in Spanish 1834 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Washington, 13 Nov (AFP)--Before an astonished audience, Paraguayan Ambassador Mario Lopez Escobar, president of the OAS Permanent Council charged here today that OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila is attributing to himself powers to which he has no right, and that he is also making lavish expenditures while human beings are dying in fratricidal wars or starvation.

Orfila rejected these charges, the most violent that have ever been heard in this council, by stating that they are baseless and that their only objective is to discredit the organization.

The debate was suspended at the request of Costa Rica and the delegations from Chile, Mexico and the United States, among others. They criticized Ambassador Lopez' unusual speech which they said was not compatible with the dignity that should prevail at a public meeting of representatives of sovereign governments.

Further Explanation

PY151824 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 14 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] "There is no personal confrontation between the president of the council and the secretary general, but an institutional one," Ambassador Mario Lopez Escobar last night told HOY from Washington. He was explaining his position during the stormy session at the OAS yesterday.

Lopez Escobar, who is also Paraguayan ambassador to the United States, talked to us from one of the OAS offices during a brief pause in his busy activities as president of the Permanent Council of that organization.

Ambassador Lopez Escobar indicated at the beginning of his statement: "The OAS charter, approved by member countries in the city of Buenos Aires in 1967, establishes the functions of the secretary general, who is responsible for the administration as well as other specific tasks of the OAS bodies." He added: "The Permanent Council, where the states are represented by their ambassadors, is the only body responsible for conducting policy, and it reports only to the General Assembly."

He further said: "During the past years. The secretary general has often been heard to define OAS political guidelines for determined objectives regarding member states during public speeches in several countries. This has caused an erroneous interpretation of the role of the secretary general, who must limit his functions to the Permanent Council. It cannot be accepted that governments are saddled with commitments as a result of statements made without any mandate."

Ambassador Lopez Escobar added: "It is a matter of preserving the authority of the OAS decisionmaking body, whole functions can under no circumstances depend on the expectations or decisions of any official or on the personal policy--self-seeking or not--of the person who happens to be the secretary general."

The Paraguayan diplomat indicated that "it is not at all a matter of making this a personal issue or of bringing institutional matters to that level."

He noted that "as long as this abnormal situation continues to be accepted, we will be postponing the realization of really important matters by the organization which deserve the political support of the governments."

He also explained that "one cannot accept the representation of the organization, in the view of many people, being the exclusive domain of the secretary general." He stressed that "this is the result of the current practice and it does not agree with the charter itself."

Lopez Escobar added: "This position is in agreement with the firm and clear self-criticism we should make of the institution because the OAS has offered the spectacle of hosting lavish parties which are completely inappropriate to the times through which our American is living and to the pressing needs of our people."

Furthermore, he said that "there is no control of these activities, precisely because the permanent council is absolutely ignorant about how far the institution can be compromised at certain parties."

He said that "the most noteworthy thing is the way the secretary general obtains or accepts participation in certain meetings which define state policies or what the states should do according to the American reality."

Ambassador Lopez Escobar recalled "how on a certain occasion Mr Secretary General was in Red China saying that he was trying to solve the economic problems of Latin America--which includes Paraguay, which does not maintain relations with Communist China."

He added that this incident "was harshly criticized at the time but, unfortunately since no institutional resolution was adopted, he continued acting in the same manner."

Lopez Escobar concluded by indicating that "the objective of this statement, presented with energy and in language which required conviction at this difficult time for the OAS, was to awaken from its lethargy the permanent council which must, once and for all, resume the political leadersnip of the organization called on to become the ruling office of the destinies of the continent. This is the hope of the great majority."

LOPEZ ESCOBAR DISCUSSES HUMAN RIGHTS, CUBA

PY181804 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 18 Nov 80 p 10

[Text] The Paraguayan ambassador to OAS and current president of the OAS Permanent Council yesterday criticized efforts to give political meaning to the idea of "human rights", during a meeting of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (IHRC) held in Washington.

Dr Lopez Escobar attended the IHRC meeting as president of the permanent council and among other things told this body: "In every case judgment must be dispassionate and absolutely equitable, free from elements alien to the specific nature of the task entrusted to the IHRC which may disrupt the unblemished performance of its significant objectives."

The Paraguayan representative indicated that "we believe that efforts to politicize the idea of human rights--which is part of the essence of the inter-American legal system and is above temporary policies or political contingencies--is not only nonconstructive but reprehensible." After this important meeting, the 51st of the IHRC, the ambassador talked to this newspaper. Asked about the report on the status of human rights in Paraguay which will be submitted to the OAS assembly this year, Lopez Escobar said: "I believe that it will be a general, not a detailed report. This is the current tendency, a kind of general compromise, the countries that will probably have very negative reports are Argentina, Haiti and Cuba."

Ambassador Lopez Escobar was attending the final session of the "consultative" meeting of foreign ministers of OAS countries concerning the El Salvador-Honduras issue.

Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues did not participate in this meeting because he was scheduled to arrive in Washington that night from bogota with a stopover in Caracas.

On the basis of remarks made by Lopez Escobar, we have become aware of the interest of various countries in securing the return of Castro's Cuba to the OAS.

The ambassador said that "this will create a very difficult situation and is bound to be a critical issue if brought up for discussion. The Cuban Government, not the Cuban nation, has been expelled from the OAS. Under the pretext of discussing the status of human rights in Cuba and on the principle that the accused must be present when the charges are made, these countries are trying to have Castro or his representative come to the OAS. This will be harmful to the interests of the OAS as an organization and will, in fact, violate the decision which had been made at the time.

He also indicated that this issue will possibly motivate "violent arguments within the OAS if brought up for discussion. There are other issues such as the pressing problems of Latin America's social and economic development, the Bolivian sea outlet, and probably the very legitimacy of the Bolivian Government which could be questioned by the Andean Group."

The Paraguayan ambassador and OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila saw each other again after the discussion which took place last week. The encounter took place yesterday at the IHRC meeting. According to our fellow countryman, Orfila "was very cordial." He added: "As I said at that time the problem is not personal. It is an institutional issue and all I want is to reclaim the political powers to which the Permanent Council is entitled." These were the final remarks of Dr Lopez Escobar who took a moment of leave from the consultative meeting on the El Salvador-Honduras issue, which was taking place yesterday afternoon at OAS headquarters. Several foreign ministers who will participate tomorrow in the 10th period of sessions of the General Assembly were present at the IHRC meeting.

PRESIDENT URGES CALM, COOPERATION FOR ELECTIONS

PY191625 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] President Belaunde has urged the country's workers to maintain labor peace so next Sunday's municipal elections can be carried out normally. The community must be helped so the elections can be carried out extensively and exactly, the chief of state commented. He urged the Peruvian people to cooperate appropriately with the current election process in order and harmony. Architect Fernando Belaunde Terry announced that his government will support the municipal authorities elected by the people this coming weekend.

BANK OFFICIAL ON RESERVES, BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

PY191636 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] The president of the Central Reserve Bank of Peru, Dr Richard Webb, revealed today that if the price of foodstuffs is not readjusted, the government will probably grant them a subsidy of 100 million soles in 1981. He made this statement just after returning from the United States, accompanied by the top economist of the IMF's balance of payments department, (Rosa Valdevieso Montano). Richard Webb's remarks:

[Begin recording] [Webb] The reserves of the Central Bank currently amount to approximately $1.5 billion, and we hope to maintain this level during the next few months.

[Question] How is the balance of payments developing?

[Answer] [words indistinct] the prospects for our balance of payments are good. The prices of our products continue to be relatively favorable and there is a fairly high level of incoming loans, some of which already have been contracted and others that are being contracted. We hope the balance of payments will [words indistinct] continues to show a profit, although not as it was during the past year. This is going to be a hard job [words indistinct].

[Question] The arrival of an IMF delegation headed by Miss [name indistinct] has been announced. What are the objectives of this visit?

[Answer] It is a question of talking over the possibility of extending the current standby agreement. This agreement consists of a line of credit to Peru which would give us an additional financial resource for an eventual problem with the balance of payments.

[Question] What is being planned for the next few months regarding a readjustment in the price of products in order to reach a balance and to economize?

[Answer] It is my understanding that the government is going to continue with the program announced by the prime minister in his message to congress--that is, to implement readjustments of various products whose prices are controlled and which cost more than they sell for due to the general inflation.

[Question] How is the international financial community responding to the current Peruvian economic situation under a constitutional government?

[Answer] Its attitude is very favorable. There is a lot of optimism regarding the Peruvian economy. [end recording]

PANAMANIAN, U.S. DELEGATIONS DISCUSS MURPHY LAW

PA200301 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] According to a communique released by the presidency of the republic, the U.S. Government representatives on the canal consultative committee suggested at a meeting yesterday morning the appointment of a subcommittee to discuss Panama's objections to Public Law 96-70 which gives the U.S. Congress control over implementation of the canal treaty. The subcommittee would be in charge of making recommendations on the subject to the Panamanian and U.S. Governments.

According to the communique, the high-level U.S. delegation dealt most prudently with the deficiencies and general flaws in the Panama Canal Law, better known as the Murphy Law.

However, a local newspaper yesterday reported that Finance Minister Ernesto Perez Balladares disagreed that discussión of the Law 96-70 should be carried out by a binational body at a lower level, obviously referring to the appointment of a subcommittee as proposed by the U.S. delegation.

Asked about the communique, written on a sheet of plain paper without a letterhead and with no responsible person's signature even though it came from the presidency of the republic, a U.S. Embassy official who asked not to be identified told LA PRENSA that the subcommittee was proposed to study the entire law and not just its weak points. The U.S. official refused to make any more comments. He said the consultative committee meetings will last until tomorrow.

So far the U.S. Government has refused to acknowledge the Panamanian Government's protests and observations, which attributes to the Murphy Law all the problems that have arisen over implementation of the canal treaty.

Following is the full text of the communique:

The deficiencies of Public Law 96-70 on the canal treaty implementation will be examined:

It has been learned that during the meeting of the canal consultative committee on the morning of 18 November in this city, with three high-level representatives from the Panamanian Government and three from the U.S. Government, the deficiencies and general flaws of Public Law 96-70 were considered priority and were dealt with the utmost care. This law, also known as the Murphy Law, was approved by the U.S. Congress in September 1979 for the canal treaty implementation.

From the beginning the Republic of Panama has held that the law has clauses that violate the treaty, and for this reason our government has protested implementation of the law to the binational bodies that are functioning.

At the meeting of the consultative committee being held in Panama, the U.S. delegation suggested the appointment of a subcommittee to discuss the Panamanian objections and U.S. opinions so that, based on its report, the consultative committee can make recommendations to the two governments within a short period.

The Panamanian delegation to the consultative committee consists of Finance Minister Ernesto Perez Balladares; Jose Maria Cabrera, member of the executive committee for canal affairs of the Ministry of the Presidency; Dr Desires Vargas, Planning Ministry economic adviser, and the U.S. delegation of Ambassador Ambler H. Moss, David Popper and Gen Welborn Dolvin.

DIPLOMATIC BREAK WITH EL SALVADOR UNDER DISCUSSION

PA200406 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Nov 80 p 4-C

[From the "In a Few Words" column]

[Text] David Pere, Panamanian ambassador to El Salvador, is in Panama to discuss matters related to a possible severing of diplomatic relations between El Salvador and Panama. The situation which is already delicate has become extremely tense mainly because of the recent articles by Salamin, the adviser, [not further identified], and Spadafora's announcement of leading a punitive and liberating expedition to El Salvador.

SPADAFORA ON DECISION TO JOIN SALVADORAN GUERRILLAS

PA181605 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Dr Hugo Spadafora, former Panamanian deputy health minister, announced today that he will go to El Salvador to join the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front guerrillas. The doctor who was previously involved in the armed struggles in Guinea-Bissau and Nicaragua has said he is ready to organize an international brigade to fight in El Salvador against the military-Christian Democratic junta.

He said: I think this is the right time to disclose my decision; I have told Salvadoran revolutionaries that I will set no conditions, that I will take up whatever position they see fit, that I do not want any specific position and that I will return to Panama a week after the victory. Spadafora explained that the international brigade will include internationalists from all over Latin America which means Panamanians, Costa Ricans, Venezuelans, Chileans, Argentines and others will be fighting in it.

According to the guerrilla leader, the Salvadoran people's victory is near because the genocidal junta has been defeated. Spadafora contended that El Salvador is facing a people's war in which the masses have understood and become aware of the need to fight for their complete liberation. The exact date of the fall cannot be determined but no doubt it will be soon.

The former deputy minister said that the military and the Christian Democrats have been able to stay in power through the armed and monetary support that the United States pours in every day. Spadafora added that, with certain limitations, the Panamanian Government has voiced its support for the Salvadoran people's struggle.

Asked about the possibility that other governments might support the guerrillas, Spadafora said that in his opinion the difficult political situation of small nations such as Panama and Costa Rica prevent their leaders from doing more than they are already doing.

Regarding Guatemala, where the four existing guerrilla organizations have recently announced a unity pact, he said that he is personally willing to cooperate in whatever way the political-military officers ask him to.

I think Guatemala is a good example of the political shortsightedness of the United States because gringos are now complaining that the struggle has become too polarized in El Salvador but they have not done anything to help the Social Democrats and Social Christians who are now a part of the progressive and antidictatorial forces. [sentence as heard]

LEADERS QUIT OPPOSITION POPULAR ACTION PARTY

PA182219 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 18 Nov 80 p 3

[Carlos J. Nunez report]

[Excerpt] Three high-ranking leaders of the opposition Popular Action [AP] party have resigned from their positions. They are Humberto Lopez Tirone, Gabriel A. Roquebert Gaona and Luis A. Velasquez Santana. The last two are labor leaders.

The AP is composed of several groups opposed to the revolutionary government. Its leader is former Education Minister Manuel Solis Palma.

The resignation was submitted in a formal letter in mid-November but was only revealed yesterday afternoon.

The three leaders were members of the Panamanian Social Democratic Party [PSDP] which merged with the Independent Democratic Movement [MID] to create the AP about 6 months ago.

"The failure to reach consensus on an ideological commitment should cause no surprise. Suffice it to recall the rhetoric during the discussion of the merger and in later events. The lack of a policy set restrictions on the parameters guiding the decisions of leaders and militants alike. [quotation marks as received]

They also criticized the AP leadership for its failure to fulfill the agreements reached at the time of the merger between the PSDP and the MID, stressing that "we canot run the risk of becoming accomplices to a type of outdated and inconsistent behavior that fails to provide a solution to the country's present situation."

One of the most solid arguments against the AP, provided by the defecting leaders, is that the AP is "elitist and has established no clear and open liaison with the popular sectors, the workers, the majority in this country, which the AP pretends to represent and lead."

At international level, the AP leadership is formally accused of having failed to establish an international policy to allow the party to develop an adequate relation with the thinking of the Socialist International as a political and partisan expression of the historical contribution of Panamanian social democracy, to which many of our well-known proletarian fighters have belonged.

The AP "cannot go on saying it is 'inspired' by social democracy, and the present situation reminds us of the countless historical examples of opportunistic political parties that have been rejected by the Socialist International."

PANAMA CANAL BACKLOG OF VESSELS REDUCED

PA181536 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 18 Nov 80 p A-1

[Text] Combined efforts by Panama Canal Commission officials, pilots and other canal workers over the past 3 weeks have accounted for a considerable drop in the backlog of vessels awaiting transit through the interoceanic waterway.

There were 108 ships at the canal yesterday morning, with 84 ready for transit and 24 not ready. A total of 36 arrived during the day and 43 were put through, leaving 101 pending transit last night.

Twenty-seven were due today and 44 scheduled for transit, which would drop the backlog figure to 84 at the end of the day.

The backlog registered its highest total 16 October with 176 vessels awaiting transit.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO WILLING TO ACCEPT 1981 BUDGET REDUCTION

PA191512 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] The government has issued a communique in which President Rodrigo Carazo announces that after a careful analysis of the national budget for 1981, members of the legislative assembly have concluded that it is feasible to reduce the budget by more than 1 billion colones.

The communique says that this reduction is possible by eliminating the payment that the government must make to the banks, by increasing taxes on sugar exportation and by reducing subsides to public institutions and other expenses. The communique adds that the government approves of a reduction in the budget funds for programs of little social benefit and for those that do not create unemployment. Finally, the communique says that the executive branch will accept any reasonable proposal to reduce the 1981 budget based on reducing the payments that the state has to make.

EL SALVADOR

MILITARY CONFIRMS LANDING OF ARMED GUERRILLAS

PA192239 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2156 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Military sources here confirmed the landing of a large group of armed guerrillas along the coastal area of El Tamarindo, 200 km southeast of this capital. The information was published this afternoon by the Salvadoran newspaper EL MUNDO which did not disclose the source of the information.

According to the newspaper, some 200 unidentified men, allegedly from Nicaragua, equipped with high-caliber weapons, knapsacks and other equipment, disembarked during the night of 13 November at the beach of El Icacal in the area mentioned before.

EL MUNDO says that the operation was carried out by several barges which may be from a merchant ship. The paper adds that afterwards the guerrillas gathered in an area known as Cerro el Gavilan and rural areas of El Carmen in La Union Department. El Icacal Beach is a very isolated area, inhabited by fishermen and peasants. EL MUNDO adds that those who saw the landing operation at first thought that it was an armed forces naval training maneuver.

The paper also reports that military units from La Union, a port 225 km southeast of San Salvador, confirmed the landing of the guerrillas.

Finally the paper says that since last Thursday the guerrillas have carried out many armed operations in the area.

DRU LEADER ON FARN'S STATUS, RECENT ACTIVITIES

PA192150 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] The situation in El Salvador: We will now hear excerpts of a telephone interview with Commander Salvador Guerra, a member of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU] of the Farabundo Marti front. He will first discuss revolutionary unity in his country:

[Begin recording] I would like to salute the peoples of the world and all democratic governments and countries. I would also like to explain the current situation here in El Salvador. Within the framework of the popular forces; struggles, we have the recent incorporation of the companeros of the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN[into the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front's [FMLN] DRU.

On announcing this important step--FARN's reincorporation--we call for a redoubling of the struggle being waged by our FMLN militants and combatants as well as for greater friendship and combat unity among our organizations and revolutionary armed forces. As for the democratic and progressive forces in this and other countries, we would like to tell them that we are fulfilling our commitment to them, the commitment to strengthen our revolutionary unity. [end recording]

Following this, Commander Salvador Guerra, a member of the DRU, discussed El Salvador's political and military situation:

[Begin recording] I think this is part of the people's counteroffensive currently forming in El Salvador. The fascist military-Christian Democratic junta and U.S. imperialism have launched annihilation offensives against the civilian population, so the people have closed ranks and are fighting and launching a broad popular counteroffensive on all fronts, both in the cities and in the rural areas. At present there is fighting in Morazan, in San Vicente, in Chalatenango, in (?Cuscatlan) and in all major cities.

All headquarters in Santa Ana, the country's second leading city, were attacked and we temporarily took control of the place, making [words indistinct] and seizing the major access roads. We also attacked the 2d Infantry Brigade and national police headquarters, located in the downtown area across from the city's central park. We also attacked the national police post located in a neighborhood known as El Palmar. We also attacked the 2d brigade with explosives, grenades and rifles and inflicted casualties on the enemy.

In the capital, a number of simultaneous attacks have been carried out on several targets. In the northwestern part of the capital we attacked the international fair installations. We attacked the power substations and all of the country's [as heard] residential areas were left in the dark, as was the case in Escalon and San Benito Districts. In the northwestern part of the capital we also attacked the Zacamil police post and the San Carlos headquarters, which was attacked from four sides. In the northern part of the capital we attacked the very important 1st Infantry Brigade headquarters. The enemy sustained numerous casualties. We also attacked the central national guard headquarters in the eastern part of the capital. A simultaneous attack was carried out at several points. The attack began at 1830 and continued until 2324.

GUATEMALA

FUNDS FOR BELIZE INCLUDED IN 1981 DRAFT BUDGET

PA192006 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] The prices of Guatemalan cotton and sugar abroad have improved over the past few months and this has helped to alleviate the decline in fiscal income, the finance minister has revealed.

In 1981, treasury bonds totaling 366 million quetzales will be used to balance the budget. The draft budget being studied by the legislature provides for increases in the allocations to all government agencies for the purchase of fuel and lubricants.

For education, the budget includes 1,800 positions for teaching, administrative and service personnel at the high school level. The Economy Ministry budget has an increase of 2.6 million quetzales for conducting the ninth national population census and the fourth housing census next year. In addition, the budget includes the allocation of almost 2 million quetzales to the municipality of Guatemala City for the urban water supply program. Plans include the construction of office buildings for Radio Nacional TGW and for the newspaper DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA as well as the reconstruction of the customs warehouses that were destroyed by fire.

In addition, an allocation of 7.5 million quetzales is included for the construction of the Santa Elena International Airport in Peten and there are other allocations for extending the ramp at the cargo park at La Aurora Airport.

The National Electrification Institute, INDE, is to receive a total allocation of 212.5 million quetzales for electrification purposes. In the area of health, a general hospital is to be constructed at a cost of 25 million quetzales.

Curiously, the draft decree for approval of the budget includes, again, an article providing for the legislature to authorize to the executive branch an allocation of 10 million quetzales for alleged expenditures regarding Belize. It is stated that Guatemala would have to make these disbursements, upon taking control of the Guatemalan territory of Belize, for socioeconomic development programs in that territory.

HONDURAS

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER TENDERS RESIGNATION

PA191557 Paris AFP in Spanish 1644 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 18 Nov (AFP)--Honduran Deputy Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras today presented to President Policarpo Paz his irrevocable resignation in order to "engage in his professional activities."

However, government circles have commented on the differences which surfaced recently between Foreign Minister Cesar Elvir Sierra and the outgoing official, who had a long record of diplomatic service.

Lopez Contreras told AFP that he was "very pleased to have helped the country achieve the culmination of the efforts for peace with El Salvador which had been underway for many years."

TELA RAILROAD BANANA COMPANY WORKERS STRIKE

PA191534 Paris AFP in Spanish 1806 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 18 Nov (AFP)--While Honduran nurses today ended their strike which had paralyzed the country's hospitals for the past 2 weeks, Honduras was again shaken by another strike: this time by the TELA Railroad Banana Company workers.

The union is demanding the elimination of chemical defoliation, the payment of minimum wages, the firing of three physicians from a company hospital, and the improvement of social services.

The situation was considered by company executives as "very delicate." They have estimated that the country is losing $1 million each day as a result of the strike.

The government has sent Labor Secretary Aristides Mejia to the northern coast. He has begun discussions with the two sides to try to reach a fast solution to their differences.

NICARAGUA

LEADERS ADDRESS PROGOVERNMENT RALLY IN MANAGUA

PA192332 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish at 2238 GMT 19 November begins live coverage from the Plaza of the Revolution in Managua of the mass rally to show the support of the people for the junta of Nicaragua and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

Reported arriving at the Plaza at 2238 are junta members Moises Hassan, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Arturo Cruz, Rafael Cordova Rivas and Daniel Ortega Saavedra. Also reported arriving at this time are Commanders Carlos Nunez, Dora Maria Tellez and Jaime Wheelock Roman. Also represented are the Liberal Party, the Socialist Party, the Social Christian Party and the FSLN National Directorate.

The following labor organizations are represented: the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions, the Workers Front, the Independent General Labor Confederation, the Nicaragua Newsmens Union, the Health Workers Federation, the Rural Workers Federation, the National Union of Employees and the Sandinist Labor Federation, all of which are part of the Trade Union Coordinating Board.

The following mass organizations are also represented: The Sandinist Defense Committee [CDS], the Association of Nicaraguan Women, the 19 July Sandinist Youth and the Armed Forces of Nicaragua.

The first person to speak is Ivan Garcia Abarca, secretary general of the Sandinist Workers Federation. He begins speaking at 2254 GMT. He voices the support of the workers for the State Council and the FSLN saying, "We condemn the attitude, which runs contrary to national unity, that was adopted by some parties such as the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN, the Democratic Conservative Party and others, who failed to heed the call to national unity made fervently by the Sandinist National Liberation Front and by our people."

Garcia stops speaking at 2303 GMT and is immediately followed by Sergio Ramirez Mercado.

Ramirez Speech

PA200343 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2303 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text of speech by Sergio Ramirez, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at the mass rally in the Plaza of the Revolution in Managua--live]

[Text] Dear companeros of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate, of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and of the State Council: [applause]

A few moments ago I was telling Commander Daniel Ortega that this mass rally in the Plaza of the Revolution had the warmth of the first rallies held during the first days of the revolution, the same enthusiasm and fervor which made us feel as if we were again living in the first days of our Sandinist people's revolution. I think that all of us share this feeling. [applause]

Since the rightwing has been saying that the Sandinist revolution, the FSLN, the Sandinist Front and the revolutionary government has lost the people's support, [booing] one answer to this, besides the many answers that have been given to these people in the past few days, is to tell them that the Nicaraguan revolutionary people are here with their fists clenched as in the first days of the revolution and of the revolutionary victory. [applause]

This is the people they call, with disrespect, the masses, and which we call with pride masses, because it was the masses that made the revolution with their rifles. Later they, with the reading charts, carried out the literacy campaign and day after day they are building the revolution and the true future of our country, which is a revolutionary future. [applause]

They have even dared to call our people Nicolasiana [referring to Nicolasa, a former Somoza gang leader] hordes. Yet, they have forgotten that, according to our history, when General Sandino was defending Nicaragua's sovereignty, when, after his death, Sandino gave us the ideals of patriotism, sovereignty and anti-imperialism, we did have fascist hordes known as Blue Shirts. They destroyed printshops. They destroyed the newspaper LA TRIBUNA's printshop in 1932 or 1934 because it was an anti-imperialist newspaper and because it was a Sandinist paper managed by a patriot whose name was Dr Francisco Buitrago Diaz.

These are the real hordes we have had in our history. Hordes which destroyed newspapers because they represented a patriotic and nationalist line and which now are trying to become judges of the people because they lost the right to become the judges of our history.

They are also asking: Why should the red and black banner stand next to the blue and white flag, our nation's flag? We must remind them that the blue and white flag flies proudly in our free skies because in 1927, during the 6-year war that our people waged against imperialism, there was the red and black banner which prevented our country from becoming a U.S. colony. [applause] This same red and black banner emerged from the mountains, from all country roads and barricades to carry out the national liberation war and thanks to that banner we have a free country. The Somozist dictatorship with its exploitation, degradation and poverty is gone forever. [applause]

This is what the Sandinists see for the nation. This is their patriotic concept of the nation, a nation of the people, not a nation for the oligarchy and traitors. [applause]

For this reason it is important for the people to understand the real meaning of national unity. Naturally, our people are in favor of a national unity that serves as a foundation to build our future, a new Nicaragua and for the profound changes that still have to take place in our country, because that is what a real revolution is. We will never accept a national unity that, instead of promoting the revolution, promotes a return to the past. We will not accept a unity that puts us back in the days prior to 19 July. We will never accept a national unity which, instead of promoting the revolution, serves the purposes of the counterrevolution. [applause]

Now we are hearing these same sectors complain that the revolution has deviated from its course, that the revolution is making many mistakes. We must ask who is asking about mistakes and deviation of the revolution. For instance, they are saying that it is a deviation of the revolution to have nationalized the banks, that it was not in the program of the Government of National Reconstruction.

So, let us ask the people if this is really a deviation of the revolution, or a necessary deepening of the revolution? [applause] We would like to hear from them if the nationalization of the banks, the insurance companies, finance companies, mines, fishing resources, forest industries, and the creation of the people's property, as a strategic part of our economy, is a deviation of the revolution. These are good deviations because they increase our gains and guarantee the future economic gains of our revolution. [applause]

We also heard that abroad, especially in Honduras, Costa Rica and the United States, people from Nicaragua go to these countries, where they find someone who will listen to them and start to complain, slander, lie, and mislead concerning the revolution. They must realize that they must answer to our people, that the lies and falsehoods said abroad have a price and a very dangerous price, because such lies and falsehoods serve the purposes of those forces which oppose this revolution, forces which are highly powerful and preparing to attack us. These men will have to answer to our people and to history for those aggressions carried out because of their lies and slanders. [applause]

"Therefore, our revolutionary government once again issues a call for national unity, but it must be a national unity in the revolution, with the revolution and within the revolution. We want the year 1981 to become the true year of national revolutionary unity, based on the very important unity that has already been achieved, which is the unity of the working class, without which there can be no other kind of unity. It is unity to build the new Nicaragua. It is not unity to destroy the conquests that the revolution has already made. It is not unity to conspire openly against the revolution, but to support this revolution, which has a commitment to our people, which has a commitment to history and which, above all, has a very important commitment to Latin America and to the poor countries of the world."

Viva the FSLN! [people shout "Viva"]
Viva the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction! [people shout "Viva"]
Viva the State Council! [people shout "Viva"]
Free fatherland or death! [applause]

NEWSMAN REPORTS ON NEW SESSION OF STATE COUNCIL

PA192202 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Excerpt] A very important meeting of the State Council is underway now. This is the first session without the representatives of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, COSEP.

Many have wondered about the existence, the aggressiveness and the vitality, as well as the importance, of the State Council now that there is no longer a conflict between the popular sectors and the other sectors, many of which are reactionary.

However, we are going to present one of our companeros, a professional newsman and a revolutionary who has been observing this session, to allow him to report to you, to the national audience, on what is occurring, what is happening, at the State Council session that is presently underway.

Companero Wilfredo Lopez Balladares, what are your opinions of the State Council session presently underway?

[Lopez Balladares] The first thing that should be noted here is that the State Council is meeting routinely despite the absence of groups which recently withdrew with the intention of causing an artificial institutional crisis for our revolutionary process. The withdrawal of those representatives has been in vain, because a crisis has not occurred. The organization is operating normally, as can be determined by simply tuning in to one of the stations that is broadcasting the session.

There is something we consider to be highly significant with regard to the events that took place with the State Council meeting this morning: Present to greet the representatives of the council was none other than Olivier Stirn, secretary of state to the French Ministery of Foreign Relations, who greeted the representatives.

He has come from France, a country that is a founder, a country that has a great parliamentary tradition in history. He comes from France, where the separation of powers was established first--with legislative, judicial and executive branches. He comes from a country where there is parliamentary discussion of all problems related to France's destiny, problems of peace in Europe and problems of relations between that country and the other peoples of the world.

Stirn, a high-ranking political figure in France, secretary of state to the Ministry of Foreign Relations, addressing the representatives of the State Council gathered there, praised the pluralist character of our country's revolutionary government. Stirn's words were warmly applauded. He was welcomed on his arrival at the State Council by the State Council president, Commander Carlos Nunez.

We wish to note that a very large number of newsmen were present. There is great interest among our newsmen, as well as among foreign newsmen, in covering the activities of the State Council, which were resumed today.

As was reported, the council is presently studying the draft law on military crimes. A declaration was also read from the Patriotic Front of the Revolution supporting the revolutionary process and condemning the activities of the reactionaries that are designed to disrupt the normal process of economic reactivation in our country.

We can say that despite the artificial maneuvers by the reactionaries, which we have already mentioned, the State Council, a true council of the people, the pluralist and united expression of our people, is working to serve our people, to serve the broad masses, as it had not done before, with the advantage that now the retrogressive forces that were preventing discussion of the problems of the people are not present and the determining force in today's session is the force of the revolutionary organizations represented there.

INDUSTRIALISTS RECONSIDER STATE COUNCIL WALKOUT

PA192000 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2100 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, the executive board of the Nicaraguan Chamber of Industries [CADIN] looked into the possibility of sending its representative back to the State Council.

A strategy meeting was held at the CADIN offices. The industrialists feel that the greatest prudence and care should be exercised in adopting such important decisions in order not to affect the interests of the fatherland, which are the interests of the vast majority of people.

CADIN President Ismael Reyes Icalbaceta said that the chamber's representative may not return to the council during the current sessions but the possibility of returning in the future is being explored.

Reyes has a long career in private industry. He believes patience, reflection and analysis must precede important decisions.

UNION LEADER HAILS CREATION OF COORDINATING BOARD

PA192115 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Jose Espinoza, leader of the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions [CUS], has said that creation of the Trade Union Coordinating Board has been instrumental in the prompt achievement of unity of the working class. The CUS secretary general said the confederation cadres are very enthusiastic about this first vital step toward unity. Here is Espinoza:

[Begin recording] To be honest, we have high hopes for the coordinating board because it opens the door to true unity of Nicaraguan workers. It poses the real possibility that all union federations will sit down to discuss the general problems of the Nicaraguan working class.

The working class and especially its organizations are not aloof from the Nicaraguan situation. However, there are production factors that are not within the power of the workers to improve. We can make our efforts, cope with the working conditions and be disciplined and come to work. We can fight absenteeism and irresponsibility, but factors such as the use of machinery and technology which improve production--for instance, in agroindustry, the use of various insecticides and ways to cultivate the land--are up to the government. It is our responsibility to make workers aware of the national situation as a revolutionary endeavor and not just as an economic factor. [end recording]

CONFESSIONS LINK SALAZAR TO COUNTERREVOLUTION

PA191500 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The individuals implicated in the counterrevolutionary activities that were being carried out by Jorge Salazar, vice president of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP], have confessed. Salazar gave 500,000 cordobas to former Somozist guardsmen for their activities. BARRICADA carries this report today.

Yesterday Tomas Borge, commander of the revolution and interior minister, told BARRICADA that the accused, Dora Maria Lau de Lacayo and Leonardo Somarriba, have fully confessed their involvement in the counterrevolutionary activities that they are being charged with. They have also confirmed Jorge Salazar's involvement in these activities.

According to Commander Borge, the accused have confessed that Salazar gave 500,000 cordobas to the Somozist counterrevolutionaries to finance the movement.

These are all the details that Commander Borge has provided in connection with the counterrevolutionary plot that has been dismantled. He said that plenty of information on this subject will be provided soon.

BARRICADA's edition this morning also carries the testimony of a witness. (Jessie Rojas Sanchez), an employee at the Esso gasoline station located on km 26 of the southern road, where the clash in which Jorge Salazar died occurred on Monday, made a deposition yesterday at 1700 before Judge Luz Marina Vasquez, second judge of Managua's criminal court, who reported to the site to begin a criminal investigation.

Reports To Be Screened

PA192102 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1703 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Managua, 19 Nov (LATIN)--The government has ordered censorship [censura] of reports regarding the death of Jorge Salazar Arguello, the private enterprise leader who was killed in a clash Monday with security forces.

Salazar, vice president of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP), was killed while resisting arrest when the Sandinist police stopped a group of men at El Crucero, 26 km south of here.

Last night the culture minister informed the media in the country that any reports on this case fall are considered as affecting state security and said that before such reports are published they must be cleared with the Interior Ministry.

SAN ANTONIO SUGAR STRIKE BLAMED ON RIGHTISTS

PA191610 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Jorge Rojas Mendoza, leader of Chinandega branch of the Sandinist Workers Federation, has said that the paralyzation of work at the San Antonio sugar mill constitutes sabotage of production and seriously harms the country's economy.

Rojas said that the strike has been promoted by rightist elements who have not yet been identified by the state security corps. Over 2,000 canecutters are demanding that the mill's management grant them a 10-percent share of earnings from the current harvest. However, according to an audit made by a Labor Ministry team, no earnings can be distributed among the workers at the present time because the millowners lost 13 million cordobas last year.

A negotiating team appointed by the Labor Ministry yesterday morning has left for Chinandega to talk with the workers, who are being deceived by enemies of the revolution.

FRENCH FOREIGN AFFAIRS SECRETARY, DELEGATION ARRIVES

PA191904 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] A French Government delegation led by Olivier Stirn, secretary of state for foreign affairs, arrived at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport today. The other delegation members are Alain (Jete), cabinet director, and (Jean Farni), Latin American affairs director at the Foreign Ministry. They were welcomed by Companero Jacinto Suarez, acting foreign minister; other Foreign Ministry officials, French Ambassador Paul Faure; and other diplomats [words indistinct].

At the airport, Stirn reported on the reason for his visit and other matters of interest. He noted the fact that he is the first French government official to visit free Nicaragua and that he is pleased to be the first.

He said he will meet with the members of the government junta and the State Council executive board and tomorrow he will attend a council session. The key topics he will discuss with our rulers are Latin America's international policy and other international affairs.

Stirn discussed trade relations with Nicaragua although he explained that this was not a tour for strictly economic reasons but one prompted by France's interest in our revolutionary process and, above all, in our struggle to have a pluralist democracy. He remarked that so far his government has contributed FR2.5 million in aid and has negotiated a 50-million loan [no currency specified] for a textile plant and that it is possible other assistance agreements will be signed during his stay here.

As an act of solidarity with the our Sandinist people's revolution, the secretary of state and the French ambassador placed a floral wreath at the tomb of Carlos Fonseca, commander in chief of the revolution, and observed several minutes in silence by the tomb.

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC PERSONNEL CHANGES--The Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has appointed Alvaro Chamorro Mora permanent alternate representative to the United Nations, effective 25 November. He will be replacing Casimiro Sotelo, who has been appointed permanent representative of the Nicaraguan Government at the OAS. [Text] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Nov 80 PA]

PCC CONGRESS SCHEDULED FOR 17-20 DECEMBER

FL191128 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] The Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba will be held 17-20 December with the participation of 1,780 delegates, 100 guests from state agencies and mass organizations and about 170 delegations from other countries. Party Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura has made the announcement in a report given at the Central Committee on the status of preparations for the second congress and on the structure and composition of the party. He explained that preparations for the second congress actually began when the first congress ended as fulfillment of resolutions of that great meeting started. Machado Ventura stressed the importance of the documents discussed at the first congress, especially the main report. He added that all of them are materials of constant study and are still current. They include the party platform, the various theses, the party statutes and other documents.

Machado Ventura explained that for the second congress there are proposals to modify some articles of the party statutes which essentially would not change the content of this important document, instead they will modify the statutes in accordance with the specific experiences of party work and will help to improve it. He said there will be no theses to be discussed at the second congress, but there will be resolutions relating to existing ones which will help to clarify these by stressing aspects and adding new and important tasks as a result of experiences over these years.

The party leader emphasized that among the most important issues to be examined at the second congress will be economic and social guidelines for the upcoming 1981-85 5-year period. He explained that the congress is the culmination of work initiated at the grass roots with the participation of party members in the discussion of problems of production and services in work places, the economy, at schools, in political work and other areas, as well as in the election of party cell leaders.

Machado Ventura said this process was characterized by a greater critical spirit in the analyses made and that it helped to evaluate the cadres and to let party members discuss the reports rendered at the various meetings. He said these reports were characterized by their contents and specific focus on existing problems at the various work places. He also referred to the development of this process of meetings at the municipal and provincial levels. He emphasized that there was broad participation of rank-and-file delegates and of leaders of these intermediate levels, adding that these meetings also were characterized by a critical and democratic spirit.

Referring to the organizational state of the party and its structure, Machado Ventura stressed the strengthening of the party starting at the grass roots as a result of the growth of membership and the increased number of members of municipal and provincial committees. He added that this has helped the party to be in a better position than in previous years so far as strength is concerned. He said that in addition to being stronger and better organized today, the party has much more experience and, therefore, the fundamental task in the next phases will be to improve the work methods and styles at the grass roots and intermediate-level organizations as well as to continue the party's education work with the members.

HAVANA ASSAILS REPRESSION IN EL SALVADOR

FL191425 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 19 Nov 80

["Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information" program commentary]

[Text] The situation imposed by the Christian-Democratic military junta of El Salvador has turned into real genocide. [paragraph continues]

Estimates that have been released indicate that an average of 70 persons are murdered every day. The cruelty of the pro-Yankee Salvadoran junta reaches maximum extremes with the support of the imperialist U.S. Government and others such as West Germany, Israel, Venezuela, and the dictatorships of Honduras and Guatemala.

In connection with the popular struggle in El Salvador, the reactionaries have hatched a dirty scheme which covers not only economic assistance to the junta but also arms and war materiel, advisors and even the participation of Honduran and Guatemalan troops in operations of repression.

The United States and its servants have decided to choke the Salvadoran revolution and prevent the triumph of those suffering people who are rebelling against injustice, oppression, abuses and exploitation. The United States has granted loans of tens of millions of dollars to the fascist group that heads the regime in that Central American nation. And now the new president-elect, Republican Ronald Reagan, has declared that he also will continue to support the loyal Salvadoran military.

Not a day goes by without bodies of scores of persons appearing on streets, roads or highways as victims of the junta's repression. Bodies of men, women, old people and children appear bullet riddled, with evidence of torture, in secluded areas. There is a policy of not jailing but of exterminating everyone who does not support the bloody Christian-Democratic regime. This extermination is directed by Yankee officers who operate as advisors in the 50 main Salvadoran Army garrisons.

The atrocities being committed against the people in that country and the massive slaughter of peasants are typical examples of the human rights which the imperialist Yankee government advocates and defends. The creation of a provisional revolutionary government in liberated areas by the patriotic Salvadoran organizations have checked the junta and its supporters.

Fearful of a sudden collapse of the Salvadoran regime, the gorillas of Guatemala and Honduras have expanded their ties and Honduras--under Yankee control--has reestablished relations with the paid assassins of El Salvador so as to join their gruesome efforts. These regimes have joined the U.S. intentions of interveining militarily in El Salvador if growth of the revolutionary struggle requires it. They also have undertaken joint repressive actions with troops of the neighboring country to eliminate the revolutionary forces.

There are specific reports of Honduran Army operations on the border, of assassination of Salvadorans who try to flee from the savagery in their country and of prohibition to enter Honduran territory. The reactionary group guided by Washington already has caused more than 8,000 deaths and more than 3,000 missing in El Salvador. It is a real human slaughter that is taking place in that country, the smallest in Central America.

Last 26 July, our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro charged that the fascist plans were to assassinate 200,000 Salvadorans in order to crush the revolution. It is repugnant to think that there are countries that support such a crime and such barbarity, and governments that ally themselves with fascism and support and help to unleash such abominable methods of terror. It is fear of revolution, fear of the action of peoples, fear of losing privileges. But the people's action and revolutionary ideas today are a sign of our times and there is no force capable of containing them.

History has shown that in the long term justice prevails over injustice, reason prevails over oppression, revolution prevails over reaction and the Salvadoran people will make their revolution regardless of the price.

CUBA, SWEDEN SIGN ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT

FL200141 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] A document detailing the year's work was signed this afternoon by the governments of Cuba and Sweden in a ceremony held at the main offices of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation. Raul Taladrid, director of the Developed Capitalist Countries Department of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and Anders Arfwedson, director of Sweden's Foreign Ministry and head of that country's delegation to the annual consultations for expanded cooperation between Cuba and Sweden, signed the documents outlining the agreements. Present at the ceremony were the Swedish Ambassador to Cuba and Cuban officials of our country's embassy in that Nordic nation.

HAVANA REPORTS ON CARIBBEAN TERRORISM, DISSENSION

FL191246 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Five members of the security forces of Grenada have been killed in two attacks by terrorist groups in the (?Saint Patricks) district. In the first attack, a youth was killed during an exchange of gunfire between the terrorists and members of a militia camp. Later, four more youths were shot to death when the car in which they were riding was intercepted by another vehicle. According to the report on the incident, the intercepting vehicle was a jeep camouflaged with paint similar to that used for the People's Revolutionary Army of Grenada.

Dissension Between Barbados, Grenada

FL191220 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Grenadian Education Minister George Louison has accused Barbados of trying to drag the Caribbean community--CARICOM--into a campaign against Grenada. Louison was referring to the announcement that Barbados will not participate in CARICOM meetings held in Grenada.

He explained that his government views this Barbados decision as a slap in the face of CARICOM. We view this decision of Barbados as an attempt to inflict punishment with a policy they have followed since last year to try to intervene in the internal affairs of Grenadian revolution and try to see how far they can go to turn CARICOM against Grenada, Louison said.

BRIEFS

LAW OF SEA SEMINAR--The Law of the Sea Seminar wound up in Havana's convention center Monday. It began on November 14th. It was attended by delegates from 15 Central American and Caribbean countries as well as the United States. Cuban Deputy Minister of the Fishing Industry Antonio Carrillo stressed at the closing that the meeting was very useful. In it the delegates expressed the experiences and concerns of the Central American countries in this field. Among the themes discussed at the seminar were the evolution of the Law of the Sea and its implications for the region, national laws on fishing in the jurisdictional waters and fishing administration. It also stressed the need for the countries of the area to pay greater attention to science and technology as a fundamental point to adequately use sea resources. [Text] [Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 19 Nov 80 FL]

GRENADA

AFP REPORTS ALLEGED TERRORIST OPERATIONS

PA192205 Paris AFP in Spanish 2238 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] St Georges, 18 Nov (AFP)--Five persons linked to military organizations of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's revolutionary government were killed last night in two attacks in Grenada that police believe were the work of terrorists.

Four men, three of them members of the officer candidate corps of St Patricks, in the northern part of the island, were killed, apparently instantaneously, in a Mini-Morris automobile that received more than 30 shots. Donald Stanisclaus, owner of the automobile, was chief of the St Patricks officer candidate corps and brother of Police Superintendent Raphael Stanisclaus. In the other attack, a man was killed in unexplained circumstances at the Mt Rose military camp. Another person was wounded and is hospitalized.

This is the third armed incident in St Patricks since 4 July when a military camp was attacked and several members of the peoples revolutionary army and one militiaman were wounded.

The second incident occurred on 19 September when Joseph Charles, who was suspected of having participated in the previously mentioned assault, was killed by Grenadian security forces.

JAMAICA

PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES CREDITS, IMPORTS

FL191514 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Prime Minister Edward Seaga has said that negotiations are now in the advanced stages with commercial banks for the provision of $40 million to aid the economy. In an address to parliament which opened yesterday, the prime minister said that this $ U.S. 40 million along with the $50-million oil facility from Venezuela will keep the country supplies with fuel and imports to last until the end of the year.

Mr Seaga also said that negotiations are now in progress in Washington with the International Monetary Fund from which Jamaica is assured credits amounting to $U.S.600 million for a 3-year period at a reasonable rate of interest.

On another matter, Mr Seaga said that irregularities took place in some ministries and statutory boards between election day and the swearing in of the cabinet, but that investigations will be initiated at the departmental level (?in the first instance).

VENEZUELAN MINISTER TO ARRIVE FOR OIL TALKS

FL201130 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] An official delegation from Venezuela headed by Mines and Energy Minister Humberto Calderon Berti will arrive in Jamaica today for talks with the government regarding the oil aid agreement between the two countries. The minister will be accompanied by officials from the Foreign Ministry, representatives from the Venezuelan Development Fund and Venezuelan Petroleum.

Today's mission, the second high-level Venezuelan [words indistinct] in a month, is expected to expedite oil shipments called for in the agreement signed in Mexico 3 October. Under the agreement, Venezuela and Mexico will sell 150,000 barrels of oil daily to nine Caribbean and Central American countries, including Jamaica. [words indistinct].

Dr Calderon Berti, who is president of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, will meet with Prime Minister Edward Seaga at Jamaica House at noon. At 3 o'clock, the minister will give [words indistinct] and leave an hour later.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 227 21 November 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Andean Pact Commission Begins Talks on Tariffs A 1
Briefs: Andean Highway Construction Talks; A 1
Andean Integration Contacts

ARGENTINA

Videla Discusses Transition to Democracy B 1
[Madrid ABC 12 Nov]
Important Provinces To Remain in Military Hands B 3
Grain Harvest Expected To Surpass 30 Million Tons B 3
Spokesman See No Effect From Canadian Wheat Sales B 4
Justicialist Party Reports Mrs Peron Recovering B 4
Briefs: New South African Ambassador B 4

BOLIVIA

President Garcia Meza Rejects Andean Pact C 1
President: Security Law Will Not Be Promulgated C 1
Reply to Church C 1
Siles Zuazo Discusses Current Situation, Reagan C 2
Interior Minister Comments on Drug Trafficking C 4
Notes Lechin Statements C 4
Talks of Suing Publications C 4
Arce Gomez Reports 'No Political Prisoners' C 4

BRAZIL

Congress Approves Restoration of Direct Elections D 1
Committee Rejects Nuclear Accord With Argentina D 1
Report Estimates Trade Balance Deficit of $3 Billion D 1
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 17 Nov]

COLOMBIA

Turbay Asks for Committee's Support of Amnesty Bill F 1
Rift Reported Between FARC, ELN Guerrillas F 2

URUGUAY

Government Reports on 30 November Referendum K 1
Interior Minister's Statement K 1
Defense Minister's Interview K 1
Electoral Court on Ballots K 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

France's Stirn Notes 'Cubanization' of Nicaragua P 1
Spadafora To Be 'Watched' on Future Visits P 1

EL SALVADOR

Duarte Charges Preparations for Coup Underway P 1
Military Chiefs Meet To Discuss Invasion Rumors P 2
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 20 Nov]
Grenade Attack on U.S. Embassy Unsuccessful P 2
Planning Minister Foresees No Change in U.S. Policy P 2
FDR Leader Menjivar Reveals U.S. Navy Operations P 3
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 19 Nov]
Official Communique on Spadafora's Remarks P 3
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 19 Nov]

GUATEMALA

Defense Minister: Army Supports Lucas on Belize P 4

HONDURAS

Industrialist Reports Plans for Coup d'Etat P 4

NICARAGUA

Jaime Wheelock Addresses Managua Rally 19 Nov P 5
Sandinist Rally, March Held in Matagalpa 19 Nov P 13
FSLN Communique to San Antonio Mill Workers P 13
Road Construction Plans for Atlantic Coast in 1981 P 14
Yugoslavia's Kraigher Gives Impressions, Departs P 14
Briefs: Canadian Delegation; FAO Delegation P 14

CUBA

Economic Cooperation Agreement Signed With Libya Q 1
Almeida Welcomes Yugoslavia's Kraigher Q 1
Briefs: Grenadian Party Official; Q 1
Cultural Relations With Panama;
Science Agreement With Bulgaria

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Hanna Opens Conference on Customs Law Enforcement S 1

BARBADOS

Barbados To Withdraw High Commissioner to Grenada S 1

ANDEAN PACT COMMISSION BEGINS TALKS ON TARIFFS

PY200236 Paris AFP in Spanish 0235 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 18 Nov (AFP)--The Andean Pact Commission, the top-ranking body of the Andean Group, began a 4-day meeting here today. During the meeting its members will try to arrive at a decision on the controversial issue of common external tariffs.

The commission has been discussing this issue and its annex--the regulation system on the origin of merchandise--since last year, and it has until 31 December to come to an agreement, despite the fact that the tariff will not go into effect until 1983.

The commission, which is made up of ministers from Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, will also study drafts on the promotion of joint iron-and-steel industry programs and other subjects vital to the integration process.

Yesterday and today the ministers held private meetings to discuss different points of view on the agenda.

The official sessions were opened today with a ceremony during which the commission heard a report submitted by the Andean Board--the technical body of the Cartagena Agreement--on proposals on common external tariffs.

The board, which is made up of three experts, also explained the situation of the negotiations on tariffs, the regulation system on the origin of merchandise, the iron-and-steel program and the fulfillment of other programs entrusted by the members of the Andean Pact.

These sessions are presided over by the Bolivian representative, Francisco Mariac, the Bolivian integration minister.

At the end of the meeting next Friday, Edgar Moncayo, the representative from Colombia, will assume the presidency in compliance with the annual rotation system by alphabetical order.

BRIEFS

ANDEAN HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION TALKS--Lima, 18 Nov (AFP)--Representatives of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela today started a meeting to discuss road connections among the five countries. The meeting, which was presided over by Colombian Public Works and Transport Deputy Minister Roberto Montero Rubio, and which will end next Friday, will discuss the policy of the Andean countries during the decade of the 1980's and the improvement and construction of a highway network which will connect the five countries. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0209 GMT 19 Nov 80 PY]

ANDEAN INTEGRATION CONTACTS--Lima, 13 Nov (AFP)--The secretary general of the Peruvian Foreign Ministry, Jorge Morelli Pandoi, today left for Quito, Bogota and Caracas, where he will discuss issues related to Andean integration. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1837 GMT 13 Nov 80 PY]

VIDELA DISCUSSES TRANSITION TO DEMOCRACY

LD201337 Madrid ABC in Spanish 12 Nov 80 pp 8-9

[Interview with Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla in Buenos Aires by ABC assistant editor Miguel Torres: "We Will Attain the Democracy to Which We All Aspire"--date not given]

[Text] One stage of the process ends with Videla, and the next begins with Viola. The future, albeit a hopeful future, is unknown. We wanted President Videla himself, who received us in his small office in the Casa Rosada, to speak to us about the past, the recent past. On a table was a copy by sculptor Teno of the monument to Quijote, which is situated on 9 July Avenue and was unveiled by Queen Sofia. Tall, slim, in a double-breasted suit and displaying Latin loquacity, Videla answered all the questions, public and private, trusting in the rules of the game.

[Question] Four years of transition in Argentine political life are coming to an end. What is the outcome?

[Answer] Before taking stock of these 4 years of government, it is useful, as a point of reference, to synthesize some of the characteristics of the grave situation in which the country was writhing when the armed forces assumed political power in the state.

In Argentina in 1976, the eruption of subversive terrorism had eliminated peace and national security, implanting political and social anarchy. There was total administrative disorder and a virtual state of cessation of payments and the inflationary spiral totally was out of control. The economy in general was disjointed, and the Argentine presence and image in the international community were increasingly deteriorating. Faced with that chaotic situation and the existing power vacuum, the armed forces, as the only valid institution, assumed political power with the object of repairing the state and creating the necessary bases for the establishment of real and stable democracy.

Today, little more than 4 years after that deplorable circumstance, the situation has changed diametrically. Peace and security have been restored, at a high cost not always understood but totally accepted by the Argentine population, which wishes to live in peace. Since the publication at the end of 1979 of the document entitled "Political Bases for the Process of National Reorganization" and the start of the dialogue at the beginning of this year between the government and representative sections of the country, we have begun to live through a political time which is making it possible to achieve basic agreements among Argentines with a view to establishing a real and stable democracy in the future. The transformations carried out in national life, particularly the recovery of the values of the Argentine way of life, reveal and manifest themselves clearly in our relations with important world powers which have become aware of our entity and begun to understand our positions.

[Question] And the economic outcome?

[Answer] In the economic sphere, we are promoting a transformation which is assuring us an increasingly expansive and better situation. We have passed gradually from a stabilizing economy to a system based on the full exercise of private activity with all its freedom and responsibility.

Respecting the principle of the state's subsidiary role, financial resources increasingly are being allocated to the rendering of public services which cannot be hived off, and private capital--national and foreign--now has multiple investment opportunities on the basis of clear and stable norms favoring balanced agroindustrial economic growth.

We have given an extraordinary boost to road and communications projects and have undertaken huge hydroelectric and nuclear projects with a view to ensuring the country's self-sufficiency in energy.

At the same time, we have increased steeply our international trade, reduced drastically our foreign debt and consolidated Argentine credibility abroad at the same time as we are winning the battle against inflation. We have full employment, and wages have increased 20 percent in real terms since the second quarter of 1976.

The Country Has Understood the Price of Peace

[Question] The issue of "missing persons" is a polemical question debated in international bodies. What is the situation regarding public order in Argentina?

[Answer] These bodies systematically forget that the way in which this nation fought against terrorism was forced on it by the pressing need to respond to wholesale subversive aggression which, for the purpose of assaulting authority, had no scruples about sowing hatred and violence, making death and vandalism a daily occurrence. They do not remember and so do not recognize that what we had here was a war without a formal declaration, but one which, like any war, left a painful residue of dead and missing. This was the price that had to be paid for peace in the country, the recovery of freedom, the reinstatement of Argentine values and the progressive recovery of the state of law, now guaranteed by complete autonomy of judicial power. The country has understood and has accepted that price and is now dedicated to rebuilding the foundations of coexistence with the object of establishing in due time a democratic republican system with unlimited rule for the state of law. At the present, the prevailing situation with regard to public order is one of absolute tranquillity in a climate of palpable freedom visible to all who visit our country.

Dialogue With New and Reinstated Political Parties

[Question] Argentina is facing an ambitious transition which, as you announced to the Brazilian Congress, will involve a return to the republic. What is the significance of this transition?

[Answer] As president of the nation and as an Argentine, I believe that our country is in transition toward democracy, only not toward a formal democracy with an exclusive electoralist meaning and transfer of power from military to civil hands but toward a democracy based on the Argentine people's political maturity and on an adequate restructuring of their institutions.

Following a period of basic putting in order, which was essential given the chaotic situation in which the country found itself in March 1976, the armed forces began the political and institutional normalization of the nation with the cooperation of all Argentines. With regard to this issue, the first step was the publication at the end of last year of the political bases of the armed forces for the process of national reorganization.

In this document, the armed forces outlined what, in their opinion, are the conditions which the country must fulfill to permit the functioning of real democracy, and detailed the instrumental steps to achieve that objective.

Bearing the political bases in mind, in March of this year, the government began a dialogue with the country's most representative and diverse national sectors of opinion. This dialogue is making it possible to achieve, proceeding from the aforesaid document, basic agreements on the country which the Argentines want. At the same time, it will assess the compatibility, within the limits of democratic dissension, of different currents of opinion, as well as the renewal of ideas and the emergence of new leaders.

It will then be possible, by means of adequate legislation, to organie political parties organically. With new and reinstated political parties, we will deepen the dialogue in order to increase the agreements on the country that is desired and finally will attain the democracy to which we all aspire.

This process of transition toward a democratic system does not depend on a predetermined schedule but on the achievement of the necessary conditions for the establishment of genuine democracy--conditions among which the need for the Argentine people's political maturity stands out.

The Former System Proved Incapable of Solutions

[Question] Many people believe that the big Argentine political parties could see themselves once again involved in a vicious circle of partisan confrontations. What is your view on this? Should there emerge in Argentina a new political party based on a strong organization and capable of uniting a large majority of Argentine public opinion?

[Answer] In my view, the political crisis which culminated in 1976 was not the result of a confrontation among the country's big parties. It essentially happened that none of the political forces which had the potential to change the course of events elaborated a solution or a reply to the very grave emergencies which were cropping up in all spheres. Therefore, in the final analysis, the political system proved incapable of generating the necessary solutions or inducements to organize and conduct the defense of the state, the existence of which and of the nation itself was threatened by terrorist aggression, economic disaster and permanent social upheaval. In short, through lack of conviction or lack of strength, the political groupings of the time could not prevent the creation of a dramatic power vacuum.

We believe it probable, after the said objective, to witness a real process of renewal of political cadres and the birth of new currents of opinion which will profit by our harsh previous experience and forge new agreements around the results which the present political dialogue will produce.

Consequently, no one should be surprised that the principal objective, the essential task which the government of the armed forces assumed, was precisely the strengthening of the republican, democratic and federal conception of the state, and that this theme constitutes the backbone of the political bases introduced almost a year ago to initiate a dialogue with all sections of society, which has the explicit objective of supporting and perfecting an authentic agreement on the essential values and the basic concepts which should govern the life of the nation. Our purpose is clear: We must normalize political activity in the country with strong, representative groupings which will be noted for their particular way of facing the republic's distinct problems but which, at the same time, will share fully, from first to last of their men, the constitutional spirit, the pledge of national unity and the sole effective guarantee of real coexistence. National unity will be the basis on which the future republic will be structured and which is founded, in principle, on the desire shared by all Argentines not to return to a frustrating past which debased institutions and provoked apathy and misunderstanding among men.

IMPORTANT PROVINCES TO REMAIN IN MILITARY HANDS

PY201502 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1322 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Mendoza, 22 Nov (NA)--The governor of this province, Rolando Ghisani, revealed today that "the four most important provinces will remain in the hands of military governors" during the next presidential period and said that "others will be in the hands of civilians." Ghisani made these remarks at El Plumerillo Airport when he returned from the federal capital today where he participated in a governors meeting presided over by the president.

GRAIN HARVEST EXPECTED TO SURPASS 30 MILLION TONS

PY142122 Paris AFP in Spanish 1014 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Nov (AFP)--According to an estimate made by the agriculture and livestock secretariat, the total Argentine grain harvest will surpass 30 million tons this year. If this forecast comes true, this year's harvest will be approximately 20 percent higher than last year's.

Considering this increase, in addition to international prices, total Argentine grain production will reach $6.4 billion, an increase of $1.5 billion over 1979. The total area planted this year is approximately 21 million hectares, equal to an increase of about 4 percent over last year. The situation regarding wheat, however, is the other way around. Despite the fact that a larger area was planted--2 percent more than in 1979--6,129,000 hectares as compared to 5 million--production will be about 9 percent less as a result of the floods which affected Buenos Aires Province, the country's main grain center. It is believed that wheat production this year will be 7,345,000 tons as compared to 8,100,000 during last year's harvest.

Linseed production also will decrease this year by 31 percent. A report also was released showing that grain shipments during October reached 1,348,618 tons with soybean topping the list at 390,474 tons. Total grain exports so far this year is 13,313,204 tons. The Soviet Union is the main buyer of Argentine grains with 7,213,040 tons, followed by the Netherlands with 1,336,590 tons and Brazil with 1,125,419 tons.

SPOKESMEN SEE NO EFFECT FROM CANADIAN WHEAT SALES

PY201507 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1455 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Nov (TELAM)--Argentina will not be affected by the renewal of Canadian wheat sales to the Soviet Union. Spokesmen of the National Grain Council believe, regarding prices, that the rules of the game will not change as Canada cannot sell more than it produces, and this new situation will not affect our country due to the great shortage of cereals in the world. The spokesmen also indicated that trade with all nations will continue smoothly for the rest of this year.

From the political point of view, the spokesmen stated that the Canadian position revalidates the position Argentina adopted to the effect that the grain embargo proposed by the United States against the Soviet Union in reprisal for [words indistinct] secondary effects. They added that about a month ago, the Canadians expressed their desire to sell their wheat surplus--a decision which has now been made official by Canadian Minister of State Hazen Argue. They concluded that Argentina could only be affected if the United States lifts the embargo because the United States has a large amount of wheat for export.

JUSTICIALIST PARTY REPORTS MRS PERON RECOVERING

PY200047 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1744 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Nov (NA)--Spokesmen of the Justicialist Party reported this afternoon that former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron is recovering satisfactorily at the San Vicente mansion in Buenos Aires Province, where she is under house arrest, after having suffered heart trouble caused by nerve problems. The spokesmen stated that the former president suffered an irritation of the vagus nerve, called (vagothomy) by the doctors, caused by the nervous agitation which reports on her present legal situation have produced. They added that the treatment recommended by the doctors attending her consists of rest and a diet of light meals; it has led to Mrs Peron's swift recovery. Her improvement reportedly shows on the latest electrocardiograms. Justicialist spokesmen, quoting direct sources, explained that the former president continues to rest to prevent the possibility of "heart fatigue."

BRIEFS

NEW SOUTH AFRICAN AMBASSADOR--Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla today received the credentials of new South African Ambassador Francis David Tothill. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Nov 80 PY]

PRESIDENT GARCIA MEZA REJECTS ANDEAN PACT

PA202248 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2215 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 20 Nov (LATIN)--The Bolivian military government today openly rejected the subregional Andean Pact as a means of integration because it is not compatible with "the reality and true potential for economic development" of this country.

This statement, which is apparently a prelude to Bolivia's withdrawal from the agreement it signed with Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, was made by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, president of the military government junta.

In a speech to the members of the National Advisory and Legislation Council [CONAL], Garcia Meza criticized the subregional pact for its "interference" in Bolivia's internal politics.

"We have to organize the economy on a totally realistic basis, within the framework of the Bolivian people's commitment to integration, but reject means such as the Andean Pact which do not reflect Bolivia's true situation and potential for economic development, and which, moreover, interfere in its internal politics," Garcia Meza said. The president said that during the past few days his government resumed consideration of a possible Bolivian withdrawal from the Andean Pact, and organization which the Bolivian Foreign Ministry repeatedly has accused of interfering in the domestic affairs of this country and of encouraging "odious discriminations" in the area.

In the meeting with CONAL, Garcia Meza instructed the civilian-military advisory organization, created in October, to adopt measures in the economic and social spheres. The president said his government has concluded study of corrective measures to be applied to overcome the present economic crisis. However, he admitted that negotiations have not yet been concluded with certain labor unions and social groups for the implementation of those measures.

PRESIDENT: SECURITY LAW WILL NOT BE PROMULGATED

PY200245 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2203 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 19 Nov (LATIN)--Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza today announced that his government has refrained from promulgating a state security law to which the Catholic Church has objected in principle. At the same time, however, he stated that "complementary measures" will be taken to safeguard the order, peace and security of the republic, according to statements published by the evening paper ULTIMA HORA.

The president made it clear that the decision not to promulgate the state security law was made "according to our own criteria and not because of any opinions or pressures," the paper added.

The announced security law caused concern in the Catholic Church, whose bishops termed it "superfluous and untimely" in a letter they sent yesterday to General Garcia Meza, who took power 17 July when the military deposed former President Lidia Gueiler. Before its pronouncement, the episcopal conference asked the government for a joint analysis of the law "in order to prevent misinterpretations," according to a statement to the local press by Cardinal Jose Clemente Maurer, head of the Bolivian Catholic Church.

Reply to Church

PY201600 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Fernando Palaciso, minister of press and information, sent a note on the express order of the president of national reconstruction, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, to Msgr Alejandro Maestre, auxiliary bishop of Sucre and secretary general of the Bolivian Episcopal Conference, answering the bishop's concern over the state security law.

The salient points of the official note state:

The armed forces government of national reconstruction has instituted a state of law in the country to preserve the life of every citizen of this country. Any legal norm or regulation ordered by the government is aimed at guarding not only the security of the nation, but also peaceful coexistence and the welfare of the people. Therefore, the concern expressed in your letter that the law could in some way infringe the basic values of man, family or society must be cleared of any prejudgment.

The government of national reconstruction, as the people can see, is demostrating that it is trying to make the necessary corrections aimed at creating a just, free and sovereign society as a result of everyone's effort--a society in which man will be the subject and not a simple object in the events of history.

We would like, however, to convey to Your Excellency that any well-intentioned opinion or suggestion aimed at guiding the actions of the government for the good of everyone is and will always be well received, particularly now that the government has begun the current process to obtain the full and efficient participation of all sectors of our people.

SILES ZUAZO DISCUSSES CURRENT SITUATION, REAGAN

PA201826 San Jose Radio Noticias Del Contenente in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Statement by Hernan Siles Zuazo, leader of the Bolivian National Revolutionary Movement of the Left, to Radio Noticias Del Continente; date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] We came to Costa Rica at the invitation of Luis Alberto Monge to evaluate the processes of democratic struggles, especially in nations where authoritiarian regimes exist, also to visit a traditionally democratic nation whose conduct and standards are truly exemplary, especially in the central american region.

I held a cordial meeting with the president and I can add that during my visit with the Costa Rican president I found him in solidarity with the Bolivian people and opposed to the dictatorship.

With reference to Ronald Reagan, let me begin by saying that President Carter's international policy based on human rights was reflected in Bolivia by a total suspension of credits to the Bolivian dictatorship. This is what I would call identification with the Latin American peoples, especially the Bolivians, by the United States. Let us hope that in Mr Reagan's statements he will seek closer relations through democracy and freedom and will continue Mr Carter's policy with regard to relations with democratic countries, especially the observance of human rights. This is what we hope for.

Regarding the relations between European countries and Bolivia, we have noted, through our countrymen exiled for one reason or another and through press statements, that the democratic European powers are in solidarity with the Bolivian people. Moreover, they were willing when we were elected, and following the democratic opening process, to open long-range credit programs at low interest rates as well as investments and technical assistance. This willingness existed, [words indistinct]. There is also a donation of the English mineworkers pending. This donation, amounting to some $30 million, is ready for such a time when the Bolivian people recover their democracy.

A similar situation exists in Venezuela where a $50-million credit for the next Bolivian constitutional government exists [words indistinct]. Therefore, the attitude of European and democratic peoples and governments is in full solidarity with the democratic movement.

There is a determination to defend human rights wherever necessary by means of international agreements. There will be an OAS major in Washington condemning the Bolivian government and there will be solidarity with the le and democracy. There will probably be a resolution not only regarding the Bolivian case but also regarding other countries, where democracy [words indistinct].

A new coup could occur in Bolivia, it would be a change of the guard, but this is not what we want. We want a change toward democracy. Therefore, as a reply to a pseudo-declaration of war saying that they will not allow any activity that may disturb their permanence in power, we have proposed civil resistance, the peaceful shift to democracy. We do not want bloodshed among brothers, we want to avoid by all possible means a civil war in our country. There is a very logical explanation for this. If there is a civil war in Bolivia, something we shall try to avoid by all means, help for the Garcia Meza regime would come from beyond our borders. It would come from Argentina, Chile and Paraguay. This situation would be disastrous for the country. All civil wars and armed conflicts are. We are armed only with a profound democratic conviction that is still [words indistinct] under the national unity government to continue the struggle until we restore freedoms and political rights for Bolivians.

We are in the process of organizing the resistance of all democratic forces, with all democratic political parties and labor organizations. It is a difficult and complex task which is being facilitated because we can say without exaggerating that almost 90 percent of the population is opposed to the government. As I have said previously, slowdowns already have begun at mining centers and production has decreased. This affects [words indistinct] actions such as sabotage and especially people's trends to decrease production and create economic problems for the regime, which is already feeling them.

This will tend to grow, and it is possible that civil disorganization will produce social gains which are now forbidden but which cannot be held back indefinitely. Local or departmental strikes will climax with a national strike that will create a bloodless change and not only a change of guard.

The elections were won by the parties included in the People's Democratic Union. They won by such a wide margin that the two other candidates nominated by organizations such as the historical [words indistinct] led by Paz or National Democratic Action led by General Banzer together did not attain the votes we obtained.

Because of this, the national unity government operates underground inside Bolivia, not abroad. We are not going to create a government-in-exile. The only thing we will do in the underground, outside Bolivia is to [words indistinct]. We are going to return to the country to [words indistinct]. We know there are [words indistinct] and that they will make us disappear if we should appear. This was said by [words indistinct] with the interior minister. It is food for thought for our Latin American colleagues that such a statement has not even been criticized. However, we believe that something will be said about it at the OAS, at least by the delegations of democratic governments such as the ones [words indistinct].

I left Bolivia for two reasons: Because the party ordered me to, in order to avoid personal risks, and also to contact political leaders of democratic parties.

Within this task, as I said at the beginning, we have received expressions of solidarity which I believe will begin to take effect during the next OAS meeting.

The national unity government has undertaken the task of organizing all groups of workers, peasants, middle classes, university students, professionals and progressives within the private sector. It also has a permanent assistance which is not of a material nature or politically partisan.

It meets the demands of the [words indistinct] which has marked a new path which consists of being with Christ, which is the people, and not with Caesar, which is the dictatorship.

We think that this organization meets this need, especially for the purpose of convincing leaders of political or labor organizations. This is why I am optimistic and believe that there will be a change in the near future [words indistinct] preceded by a change in the guard. [words indistinct].

INTERIOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON DRUG TRAFFICKING

Notes Lechin Statements

PY201559 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez referred today to statements made by former labor leader Juan Lechin Oquendo. Colonel Arce said that Lechin knows of the honor of the Bolivian Armed Forces. Therefore, he knows that the armed forces cannot be involved in drug traffic. Arce made these remarks in reference to statements made by former union leader Juan Lechin Oquendo in Lima where he denied any government of national reconstruction links with drug traffic.

Arce accused the extreme left of disseminating rumors and of having said that the military became involved in international drug traffic to obtain economic support for the military coup which overthrew Lidia Gueiler on 17 July 1980. He also said that the armed forces did not spend a penny to move troops or to buy ammunition. He added that the movement was normal and without superfluous expenditures.

Talks of Suing Publications

PY201347 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez announced he will travel to the United States in the next few days to talk to lawyers familiar with drug trafficking about suing the newspapers and magazines which have accused the government of national reconstruction of drug trafficking.

He also said that he will then go to Brazil to submit a formal protest to the executives of a Brazilian magazine for linking the Bolivian president and himself to cocaine traffic. He said: We are going to talk to lawyers and will then submit a protest to the security organizations of the two countries. We are going to ask for proof, and if possible, we are going to sue our accusers.

ARCE GOMEZ REPORTS 'NO POLITICAL PRISONERS'

PY200252 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Colonel Arce Gomez has said that there are now no political prisoners under the Interior Ministry's jurisdiction. There are 47 political detainees entrusted to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration [ICEM] which cannot take them out of the country for lack of air transport to Venezuela, the minister explained. He added that they are now at the ICEM offices, and that when the ICEM takes them out of the country there will not be a single political prisoner left in the whole country.

He concluded his statements by saying that Simon Reyes and Samuel Gallardo will leave the country within the next few hours, traveling to France and Switzerland.

CONGRESS APPROVES RESTORATION OF DIRECT ELECTIONS

PY202140 Paris AFP in Spanish 0403 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Brasilia, 18 Nov (AFP)--The Brazilian Congress enacted here today a constitutional amendment which reestablishes the direct election system for the 22 state governors and all senators of the country. The amendment unanimously was approved by the members of the official party and the five parties of the opposition in a joint session of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies of the Brazilian Congress on 13 November. As a result of this amendment, Brazilian voters will vote in 1982 to elect governors for the 22 states of the country.

The indirect election of Brazilian governors was established by Institutional Act No 3 of 5 February 1966. In 1966, 1970 and 1974, Brazilian state governors were elected by electoral colleges made up of the members of the legislative assemblies of each state, to whom the delegates of the municipal chambers were added in 1978. Since the official party had a majority in 21 of the 22 electoral colleges, the candidates for governor designated by the president were elected without problem during that time.

The reestablishment of direct elections for governors was carried out within the framework of the political opening process initiated in Brazil on 1 January 1979, after the annulment the day before of the exceptional laws in force in Brazil between 1964 and 1978. That process includes the political amnesty promulgated by President Joao Figueiredo in August 1979 and the party reorganization law of December 1979, which put an end to the biparty system in force in Brazil between 1966 and 1979. The same law established the legal norms for the organization this year of an official party and five others of the opposition.

COMMITTEE REJECTS NUCLEAR ACCORD WITH ARGENTINA

PY210006 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 20 Nov 80

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Text] By a nine to eight vote, the Mines and Energy Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has rejected the Brazilian-Argentine cooperation agreement on the development and peaceful use of nuclear energy. The issue was studied by Deputy Joao Faustino, who recommended its approval, but the opinion of Deputy Marcelo Cordeiro, who was against it, prevailed.

REPORT ESTIMATES TRADE BALANCE DEFICIT AT $3 BILLION

PY201358 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 17 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] According to an official report circulating among federal authorities and which already has been submitted to international bankers, the Brazilian trade balance deficit for 1980 will amount to $3 billion. Despite the decrease of petroleum imports, the deficit for the month of September already amounts to $2.86 billion and the estimated $3 billion deficit up to the end of the year could be even larger if Brazil does not manage to export $11.3 billion worth of industrialized products, $2.5 billion of coffee and $2.1 billion of soybeans.

The official report mentions the losses during the 1977-79 harvests, the salary readjustments, the excess of public investments and the increase of petroleum prices as the main cause for inflation. Moreover, the report admits that the national economy continues to be "very upset" and that this hinders an economic adjustment since it causes a high import level (especially petroleum) as well as making it difficult to curb inflation. At the same time, it tries to prove that the monetary policy has been maintained under control and points out that the growth of the money supply reached 64 percent, and that the monetary base expansion reached 60 percent.

TURBAY ASKS FOR COMMITTEE'S SUPPORT OF AMNESTY BILL

PA210248 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Jaime Sandoval report]

[Text] The president of the republic, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, this morning sent the following note to the chairman and vice chairman of the First Committee, Ferando Ruiz and Jose Ramirez Castano, respectively:

Being aware of the situation created, with regard to the amnesty bill discussed by that committee on its 18 November session, which was the result of the studies conducted by the subcommittee made up of Jose Ramirez Castano, Daniel Silva, Jaime Pinzon Lopez, Eduardo Russell Benavides and Jairo Ortega Ramirez, in cooperation with the executive branch through the ministers of government, justice and defense, German Zea Hernandez, Celio Andrade Manrique and Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leiva, I deem it opportune to reiterate, through you, to the members of the First Committee the government's firm intent to fulfill the amnesty under the terms of the draft bill prepared by the subcommittee.

I feel that last Tuesday's vote was probably taken in an atmosphere of confusion and surprise. Now, with calm restored and having analyzed the situation more carefully, it may be possible to obtain the required two-thirds majority for approval of the bill which, in the opinion of the government, constitutes a harmonious, solid unit. Any modification of its provisions will certainly affect the purpose of the bill and its judicial-political effects.

The government minister, in his televised statement on Tuesday evening, expressed the moral impossibility of raising to the political level the crimes of kidnapping, extortion, murder, arson, water poisoning and any other such acts of ferocity or cruelty. In addition, I have no doubt there would be an exodus of thousands of national and foreign businessmen who would feel that their lives and property were threatened by such a legal provision. I do not want an amnesty that will represent a short-term threat to all Colombians, but one that is capable of opening the way for democratic participation and economic development for all my fellow countrymen.

By the same token, Minister Zea noted that it is unacceptable to establish, as part of the amnesty, a procedure that will guarantee its benefits to sentenced prisoners and those awaiting trial without first having confirmed the willingness of the groups who are still armed to accept such an amnesty.

The reason for the official polition is logical, and I have already expressed it on several occasions by stating that my interest is to facilitate peace by having the subversive groups return to democratic activities, including those persons in prisons and those still at large. Naturally, in this case, the order of things does change the result, because if those in prison are released before the guerrillas accept the amnesty, guerrilla activity would be increased with the former' participation. If those now fighting first accept the amnesty, the release of those in prison will undoubtedly bolster the peace effort.

The government's position is not hostile against any sector, but an authentic sense of its responsibilities. By mandate of the constitution, the government is responsible for public order and has at its disposal all the necessary elements to determine how far it can go in this delicate matter to facilitate the return of the subversive groups to the democratic process.

I am certain that constitutionally the Government is in an exceptional position to effect the amnesty without destroying the essential values of our nation. As president of the republic, I would be most grateful to you and your fellow committee members if you would support the bill resulting from the agreement between the subcommittee and the executive branch. Your friend and fellow countryman,

[Signed] Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

RIFT REPORTED BETWEEN FARC, ELN GUERRILLAS

PA210357 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1129 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota, 20 Nov (EFE)--Reliable sources said here today that a deep rift developed Wednesday in the Colombian guerrilla movement after a "war to the death" situation was declared.

The confrontation concerned the top leaders of the Castroite Army of National Liberation (ELN) and the communist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC).

The FARC sent a clandestine message from the mountains to the ELN warning that they are ready to "annihilate them" if necessary and that the war that they have declared on them is based on a deep-rooted desire for revenge.

This hatred surfaced after a series of clashes, some of them armed between the top leaders and ideologists of the two guerrilla groups, in the mountains in northeast Colombia, where the main guerrilla units operate.

One of the sections of the FARC message to the ELN, published in Bogota, says: "We are ready to annihilate you if necessary, because the country's liberation comes over and above personal interests."

The FARC, which admits that it has suffered losses in its operations, accuses the ELN of being an opportunist movement because "we had warned them to stop engaging in revolutionary ventures. We will stop those bloodthirsty vampires from trying to destroy the true revolution.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS ON 30 NOVEMBER REFERENDUM

Interior Minister's Statement

PY182039 Paris AFP in Spanish 1319 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Montevideo, 18 Nov (AFP)--Interior Minister Gen Manuel Nunez said that the armed forces will have to review its political timetable and think of the future of Uruguay if the forthcoming 30 November referendum on the constitutional reform proposed by the government is negative.

The minister called on the people to vote with complete freedom and with their own minds, with complete freedom and independence from sectors, people and leaders who pretend to influence and manage the people's will and thinking.

The minister also indicated that the three organizers of the Blanco Party political demonstrations who were detained after the confrontations between members of that party and the police last weekend were released by judicial order yesterday.

Defense Minister's Interview

PY192024 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Walter Ravenna has said that if the yes votes win in the November referendum, the new government will not be militarist. He added that if the no votes win, there will be no change in the next 5 years. He emphasized that the new constitution has regulations by which it will be possible for the people to change it at any time.

Asked about the mechanism which will be put into operation if the no votes win, Minister Ravenna said:

[Begin recording] I would regret it because it would mean delaying the solution of a problem which can be solved now. It would be like transferring the problem to another time.

It is very difficult to foresee the future. During the next 5 years, there will be a chance for political parties to organize, for new politicians and new young men to take over the responsibility of the government that emerges. The country needs time to create a new generation of politicians.

Regarding people who will vote no, or are thinking of voting no, there are different groups. Some people have told me personally that they are thinking of voting no because this government is useful. There is security. People can work in peace and educate their children in freedom. Workers do not feel pressures at work or in their ideas. They think that with this new constitution the government will let go of these gains. There are many more people who think like this than is believed. They are thinking of voting no so that things can continue as they are. [end recording]

Electoral Court on Ballots

PY202325 Paris AFP in Spanish 1424 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Montevideo, 20 Nov (AFP)--It was learned today from reliable sources that the electoral court has refused to hand over ballots for the 30 November plebiscite on constitutional reform to the Blanco and Colorado parties. Important sectors of these traditional parties had requested the court to supply 1.5 million "no" ballots for advance distribution to their members.

According to the source, the court rejected the request and decided that the ballots will be made available by the court directly to the citizenry at the voting places. The court's rejection also affected a sector of the Colorado Party which had requested "yes" ballots.

COSTA RICA

FRANCE'S STIRN NOTES 'CUBANIZATION' OF NICARAGUA

PA200431 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] During his 1-hour visit to this country, Olivier Stirn, French secretary of state to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said democratic nations should block the Cubanization of Nicaragua.

The French official was met at Juan Santamaria International Airport by Acting Foreign Minister Jose Rafael Cordero. The main topic of discussion was Nicaragua. Cordero extended a greeting to the French official on behalf of the Costa Rican people and government.

Stirn said there are between 3,000 and 4,000 Cuban soldiers in Nicaragua. He said many Nicaraguan extremists want alignment with Cuba. The French official said the danger exists that Nicaragua may be guided along Cuban paths. On the other hand, Stirn said a return to a Somoza-type dictatorship in Nicaragua is impossible at this point.

Foreign Minister Cordero said it is a fact that Cubans close to the Nicaraguan Government are trying to influence that country toward Cuba. The foreign minister made this statement in commenting on events in that neighboring country.

The foreign minister added that, internally, Costa Rica does not care whether or not Nicaragua becomes totalitarian. However, he said, groups such as the chambers of commerce want to make President Carazo pay for all the aid the government gave the Sandinist guerrillas.

SPADAFORA TO BE 'WATCHED' ON FUTURE VISITS

PA201930 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc has said that Hugo Spadafora will not be able to come in and out of Costa Rica as freely as he has been doing up to now. In the future, his admission will be conditional and he will be watched to know what he is doing, the security minister stated.

The measure will be taken because it is thought Spadafora violated his status as a tourist by saying he is ready to join the Salvadoran guerrillas. Dr Spadafora's remarks are an abuse of our legal system and freedom and they cannot be allowed because he admitted that he is meddling in matters pertaining to Salvadorans, Arguedas le Franc said.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE CHARGES PREPARATIONS FOR COUP UNDERWAY

PA210417 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Jose Napoleon Duarte, a member of the military-Christian Democratic junta of El Salvador, today charged that preparations are underway for a new coup in that country. A group of civilians and members of the military recently met in a San Salvador Hotel to analyze the situation in the country and agreed that there was an urgent need to change the government, Napoleon Duarte said.

According to Central American radio stations the member of the junta refused to give the names of the conspirators, but said that a coup at this time would be fatal. The sources recalled that in the past few months the differences between the members of the junta have become sharper and that even members of the ruling clique, such as Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, have hinted at the possibility of a coup.

Other reports mention a growing number of troops in the eastern department of La Union, at a time when guerrilla groups have increased their attacks in San Salvador. Reinforcement troops are arriving in La Union to help the army, following heavy clashes in that region with guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, eyewitnesses have reported.

Meanwhile in San Salvador, workers today continued their efforts to repair the urban telephone lines which were seriously damaged last night by successive dynamite attacks. New clashes were also reported from the town of Armenia, 39 km west of San Salvador, where guerrilas destroyed several military installations.

MILITARY CHIEFS MEET TO DISCUSS INVASION RUMORS

PA210329 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 20 Nov 80 pp 2, 23

[Excerpts] The armed forces high command and all the military commanders in the country held a general meeting yesterday to analyze the country's social, political and military situation.

The meeting was called because Msgr Pedro Arnoldo Aparicio y Quintanilla, bishop of San Vicente, has referred to a possible invasion to El Salvador.

The military sources consulted about this and also about the 200 armed men, who supposedly crossed the border of Nicaragua from a place known as El Icacal, near El Tamarindo, La Union Department, said that any attempt to invade El Salvador will be repelled. The same sources denied any invasion of Nicaraguans through the zone of El Icacal had taken place.

There have been other reports of foreigners invading our territory through various parts of the country. This has occurred in isolated areas. For instance, in Poza Seca, along the Torola River, where Nicaraguans, Panamanians and Cubans have been seen transporting arms by horseback.

The Salvadoran authorities have increased vigilance in this sector and also in the coastal sector of the Gulf of Fonseca and in other places where a landing is possible.

GRENADE ATTACK ON U.S. EMBASSY UNSUCCESSFUL

PA210035 Paris AFP in Spanish 0019 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Nov (AFP)--It was reported here tonight that unidentified persons attacked the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador at 1730 (2330 GMT). Local radio stations reported that a man threw a high-powered grenade from a speeding taxi against the north side of the embassy, located in the northeastern part of the capital city.

Apparently, the grenade exploded before hitting its target, seriously injuring the person who threw it. It is not known how badly the person is injured, nor how many other passengers were in the vehicle, because security forces immediately cordonned off the area.

This is the second attack against the U.S. Embassy in less than three months. About two months ago it was attacked with rocket launchers although it is practically a fortress.

PLANNING MINISTER FORESEES NO CHANGE IN U.S. POLICY

PA221958 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1817 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Planning Minister Atilio Vieytez has said that Ronald Reagan will not change the U.S. policy toward El Salvador. The new president will know how to identify this government's goals, and I think he will continue to give the same support to the Salvadoran government, said the official.

Speaking about the loans for our country, he said that the U.S. credit organizations have moved slowly and that we are about to conclude loan agreements with the World Bank in about 6 weeks for a total of $65 million and with the IDB for $55 million.

Referring to the 1981 national budget, he said it will amount to about 2 billion colones.

FDR LEADER MENJIVAR REVEALS U.S. NAVY OPERATIONS

PA210240 San Salvadro EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 19 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Rafael Menjivar, member of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] said somewhere in Central America that U.S. Navy ships are patrolling the Gulf of Fonseca under Salvadoran jurisdiction day and night, from the naval base established in the zone some months ago.

Menjivar reported that constant maneuvers take place in which U.S. Marines are participating, such as unloading of war material for the Salvadoran Army. These maneuvers, Menjivar pointed out, take place in the islands of Meanguera, Zacatillo, Cochiahuita, Meanguerita or Pirigallo, Conejo, Martin Perez, Ilta and Perico in La Union Bay.

According to Menjivar, the marines are directly and actively participating in the repression and killing of Salvadoran patriots, who are struggling to overthrow the governing junta and to set up a people's democratic government.

Menjivar indicated that El Salvador is in an insurrectional period and that currently the forces of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the forces loyal to the junta are even.

In explaining the execution of Col Carlos Alfredo Choto, who was commander of the territorial service, he said that the high Salvadoran Army officer was executed on Sunday night in Monte Fresco District and that this proved the military gains made by the Salvadoran people in their struggle for national liberation.

Further on Menjivar disclosed that great political progress had been made in recent months. In a few months, FDR has managed to obtain positive results in the correlation of forces which earlier had been against the Salvadoran people's interests. Menjivar said that recent surveys in the United States are encouraging to the Salvadoran peopl's movement, because they show that the majority of people in the United States are opposed to direct meddling by the U.S. Government and to U.S. State Department policy.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE ON SPADAFORA'S REMARKS

PA201854 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 19 Nov 80 pp 2, 48

[Communique by the presidency's Information Secretariat dated 18 November]

[Text] On Monday in San Jose, Costa Rica, Panamanian Hugo Spadafor, a former [deputy] health minister in his country, announced with much fanfare his intention to interfere in the domestic affairs of El Salvador with an "international brigade" led by him.

Spadafor's threat agin shows international Marxism's intervention in our issues and the weakness of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate (DRU) and the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) which need such help.

The Salvadoran people, who know about their own situation, repudiate the terroist actions taken by the groups belonging to DRU and the FDR and it will similarly respond to the foreign adventurers who dare to set foot on sacred Salvadoran soil.

GUATEMALA

DEFENSE MINISTER: ARMY SUPPORTS LUCAS ON BELIZE

PA202223 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Defense Minister Gen Anibal Guevara today said the Guatemalan Army unconditionally supports President Romeo Lucas in his policy on Belize. He added that the government has negotiated the purchase of weapons made in the United States but that it has never requested military support. He commented on the embargo on weapons to Guatemala promoted by the Carter administration, noting this did not affect Guatemala because there are other weapons markets.

General Guevara said there is no specific proof on the alleged presence of foreign forces among the guerrillas. However, he said, there are signs that the Guatemalan guerrila is supported from abroad. He added that the purchase of weapons is justified precisely because these arms are needed to fight the guerrillas. He said.

[Begin recording] We must control the subversion. You know that the guerrillas are engaged in a long-term war of attrition. Therefore, we must be prepared with men and equipment to control the situation so that this will not happen. [end recording]

Moreover, he said country's guerrilla activity has not decreased, although the army has been controlling it.

[Begin recording] [Guevara] It has remained stagnant recently. We have controlled it although, as the president said, we have not dominated it.

[Question] What is the extent of this control?

[Answer] We are keeping the national territory under control. They appear in one place, but have to leave as soon as the security forces arrive. [end recording]

HONDURAS

INDUSTRIALIST REPORTS PLANS FOR COUP D'ETAT

PA210200 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1413 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The threat of a coup d'etat reportedly involving a group of retired military personnal and some politicians was reported in San Pedro Sula by Rafael Pastor Zelaya, president of the Cortes Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Zelaya based his charge on the lack of authority of the present provisional government, which has been unable to establish order and which appears to extremists to be weak and timid. The business leader made these statements in reference to the recent occupations of public buildings and Catholic churches and the strikes that have occurred in both the private and public sectors.

We sat down and listened to the small businessmen and after broad discussions and the realization that there is a power vacuum, a lack of authority and a lack of respect for the law, we called for a general strike because that is the only way we can protest the chaos and anarchy in the country, Zelaya said.

Zelaya said the businessmen were informed that a front--he did not give its political affiliation--is planning a coup d'etat because the current president of the republic is unable to establish order in the country. The aim of this front, he added, is to create a self-styled civilian-military centrist government.

For this purpose, a group of retired military personnel and some politicians, who represent the National, Liberal, Revolutionary, Christian Democratic and Innovation and Unity Parties, have been summoned to Tegucigalpa, he added.

Zelaya said this situation causes concern, not only among businessmen, but to all the Honduran people, because it would involve an upheaval worse than the one underway in El Salvador.

Regarding those involved in the coup, he said only that one was named Mario. He gave no surname.

Meanwhile, Col Mario Maldonado Munoz has said that industrialist Zelaya's advanced age is to blame for the alleged coup d'etat. Perhaps the advanced age of Rafael Pastor Zelay, president of the Cortes Chamber of Commerce, is the reason for implicating retired Col Mario Maldonado in an attempted coup d'etat or perhaps the aim is to do harm to someone, the officer said yesterday afternoon.

I was exceedingly surprised by this charge, which is attributable to the desire to harm one of the three or four persons who have been mentioned. I do not know who the target is, but I have been included in the group, the former director of the National Agrarian Institute said.

At present Maldonado is a practicing attorney and is handling certain legal documents for his personal friend Mario Leonel Fonseca, who also retired recently from the military.

Mario Leonel Fonseca is the only person who has come to my office with some frequency, although I have been visited by other colleagues, but that rumor does not bother me. Although I believe that the intent is to harm someone, I cannot make head nor tail of this reported coup d'etat, Colonel Maldonado Munoz said.

NICARAGUA

JAIME WHEELOCK ADDRESSES MANAGUA RALLY 19 NOV

PA201628 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2322 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Speech by Jaime Wheelock, commander of the revolution and member of the Political Committee of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate, at mass rally held in the Plaza of the Revolution in Managua--broadcast in progress; live]

[Excerpts] In Leon, Chinandega, Jinotega, Rivas, Chontales, Granada and Masaya, the people have also staged demonstrations like this in support of the government junta, the National Directorate and the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. [applause]

We consider this show of combative support to be a formidable mass repudiation of reactionary provocations and the attempted acts of aggression planned from abroad. Today our people are saying that the people are a single army and that this army is now ready during this mammoth civic demonstration, to support the revolution to the very end. [applause]

We know and all our people know that there is too much confusion in the air. There are many who are confused and who want to confuse others. They are forgetting that our people, led by their vanguard, did not rise up just to overthrow a tyrant and that the weapons of the heroic Nicaraguan people were also taken up to solve a major social crisis, a situation of enormous misery, an economic crisis. It was a social crisis which, following the fall of the Somozist dictatorship, had to be solved by our vanguard with the weapons of the people for the sake of the entire nation. We could not call it quits after the overthrow because we knew that with the overthrow we would attain political liberties, that our people would no longer be oppressed by a murderous and brutal guard, and that all our people could then begin to have hope, participation and respect for their democratic rights. We knew that the toppling of the dictatorship would mark the beginning of true civilian life.

However, what would happen to the misery of the majority? What would happen to the thousands of barefoot and hungry children in the Nicaraguan countryside? What would happen to misery, illiteracy and the undignified standard of living of our working class? What would happen to the brutal and terrible exploitation of workers, peasants, craftsmen and lowly employees? What would happen to the health problems, the child mortality and the astronomical illiteracy rate of our people? What would happen to the foreign debt left by Somozism? And this debt was left not just by Somozism, because it was under the dictatorship that the capital of the privileged classes also grew.

What would happen to our people's political dependency on imperialism? What would happen to the constant acts of aggression against the sovereignty of our country? We were practically living with intervention. We had suffered four intervenions. The dictatorship and the social system were but a creation of U.S. intervention in Nicaragua and so the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] understood from the beginning that it was the vanguard of the sovereign will of our armed people who, following the toppling of the dictatorship, were ready to solve the problem of misery, social problems, the lack of political participation by the workers, the profound economic crisis caused by Somozism and the turncoat bourgeoisie and oligarchy, and the problem of economic and political dependency from imperialism. [applause]

In other words, the Sandinist Front was not and it is not an armed party, contrary to what the foolish Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] leaders are saying. [applause] They are saying that the Sandinist Front is an armed party and that they are a civic-minded party and that since the Sandinist Front has taken over power, the MDN is also entitled to seize power. [indistinct shouts] There is some confusion here that should be completely clarified.

Our people did not shed their blood so that tomorrow a man such as Robelo, or Montalvan, [catcalls] or who knows who else, could take power. The people have fought and the Sandinist Front is in the vanguard of a society which is radically different from Somozist society, a new society [applause] which is democratic and revolutionary. Along with all of you, we are ready to work toward the consolidation of the new nation and not to take a single step back.

This is why, from the international standpoint, we have chosen the path of nonalignment. We have done this because we know that there are international tensions. A war climate which is even threatening our revolution prevails and what best suits a small country--a country rising with dignity, pride and confidence in its independence and in its own forces--is the maintenance of a path of work and unity, a path along which we will in no way appear to be either married to or united with either bloc, but simply working for our fatherland and our people. This does not means that we are adopting a closed or chauvinistic stand, but merely a serious and mature stand which is primarily concerned with our people and our fatherland, but is also on the side of the progressive forces, on the side of our brothers who are fighting in El Salvador, in Guatemala, in Chile [applause], in Uruguay [applause] and who are also fighting in Bolivia to liberate themselves from the military dictatorships. [applause]

We oppose the fascist dictatorships and the policies of apartheid and we will always be on the side of all those who promote the causes of the poor, the oppressed and the humiliated.

Brothers and sisters, on 23 August, the National Directorate outlined to the country its political stand and its economic position and guidelines. We talked then about the need to dedicate ourselves to the national reconstruction.

Therefore, brothers and sisters, once again were affirm the postulates of unity and reconstruction which we set forth on 23 August when--with a beautiful manifestation by our youthful masses--we received our heroic literacy crusaders, who in only 5 months carried out a task so huge that not even 150 years of conservative and liberal governments could carry it out. [applause]

Since 19 July and that 23 August we have not really strayed either as a National Directorate or as a government, from the essence and the postulates that we set down in the national reconstruction program.

Of course, we must point out that a program that is outlined in the midst of the vicissitudes of an uneven war can definitely not be a finished or perfect document and it has been necessary to make some changes. These changes have benefited our people, yet they have elicited criticisms to the effect that we have sidetracked. If indeed we have sidetracked, it has not been the people who have criticized us for it because, in any event, this has been done on behalf of the people's interests. [applause] However, we are not the ones who have sidetracked fundamental things, and we will now discuss the situation that currently worries the National Directorate of our vanguard organization and our people, the situation that currently worries our government.

Specific plans of attack on the Nicaraguan revolution have been intensified and have been plotted more carefully in the past few months. This does not surprise us, for we have experienced years of struggle, years of confrontations and we know how difficult it has been for these people to achieve the dawn of a revolution such as that of 19 July. Wherever there is a true revolution, there must be obstacles set up by sectors who do not agree with the turn of history. We said it earlier: Here we constitute the project of a society, not just any political party.

How did concrete plans for aggression against our revolution begin?

First of all, these plans began with a campaign of slander, with a campaign of lies, denigrating the popular, humanistic, democratic and pluralist nature of this revolution; a campaign that has been spread abroad by agencies that are controlled by the reactionary sectors of imperialism.

What is being said about Nicaragua abroad? There is absolute totalitarianism there. There is a ferocious dictatorship worse than the Somoza's dictatorship there. You only hear talk about communism there. You only hear people speak against God, against the church, against the Virgin, against all Christian values. The wealth of Nicaragua is being taken to socialist countries--to Cuba, to Moscow. All the sugar, all the meat has been given to Fidel as a gift. Jaime Wheelock has given to Fidel Castro the the Los Arocs store, which was taken away from the (Deli) family. The children of Nicaragua are being taken to the Soviet Union and to Cuba by ship and by plane; they are being snatched from their mothers who are still nursing them.

These are the calumnies. And it is no laughing matter because these calumnies are intended to surprise our brothers and sisters; our simple peasant brothers and sisters; working people and the working people of Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador and also of the United States.

What are they trying to achieve with all of this? They want to denigrate the example of a revolution which has been able to achieve the miracle which nobody had been able to get yet: to keep the people united, working and turning into reality what used to be a hope, rebuilding the nation with a revolutionary hegemony. That is the difference. Here, there is no fascist dictatorship or militarism and the absurd eclesiastic ideas of the past do not dominate society or keep society united. What keeps society united, however, is no less than revolutionary hegemony. And this is what the imperialists and fascists fear and that is why they want to isolate and denigrate this revolution. And they have begun with these campaigns and these calumnies.

However, there are some here who already feel dislodged from power and who have very few hopes in the face of a combative people, a people who within a few hours could be bearing arms to defend a revolution. These gentlemen join this campaign. And their visits become increasingly frequent to the countries of the area, the countries that are friends to the Nicaraguan revolution, to tell the rulers and politicians of those countries how evil, how perverse the Sandinists are and how filled deceit and deviations they are.

They say nothing about the literacy campaign, only that it was a vulgar indoctrination. They say nothing about the high percentage of economic reactivation.

They say nothing about our people's formidable mass organizations. They say nothing about the political freedom that exists here. They do not mention that the young gentleman of the daily LA PRENSA can publish his childish chronicle in the newspaper he owns, just as he pleases. [applause]

And this is but a single aspect of the international campaign. We must also mention that, simultaneously, there is another directive. This involves the support which military and civilians of countries of the area are giving the Somozists, the genocidal guard. This support has permitted them to accumulate arms, to have some places for training, to have some bridges to come across in order to attack the nation, to prepare for a larger aggression against our revolution.

In the past few weeks, we have noticed an increase of the action being perpetrated by armed Somozist bands being directed by Somoza Portocarrero, the criminal son of the genocidal criminal, and which are also being directed by well-known henchmen of the Somozist guard.

It is no lie that on the day that our government, in a responsible and perfectly reasonable way, advised against MDN's Nandaime rally, a whole string of military operations had been organized. Our government already knew about them. And on that same day, there were four armed incursions, one of which succeeded in seizing the town of Santa Maria, Nueva Segovia Department. Here, we lost roads, we lost resources. And to think that this type of action is going to increase.

Let us consider public statements made by political leaders close to U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan. They are a real threat to the Nicaraguan revolution. They say that they will suspend financial aid. U.S. policy toward Nicaragua must be reveiwed and we know that there are sectors close to Reagan that are bitterly antirevolutionary.

We also know that this kind of statement helps to give courage to the fascists of the area, even though the governments of the area may take a prudent stand. But the fascists of the area, military and civilian, gain courage from these antirevolutionary postures that come from the north, threatening our revolution.

We also know that these threats give courage to reactionary sectors of the nation's interior. We have found a similarity and a connection among these plans that come from abroad and which have an increased reactionary political activity inside the nation. It may be coincidence. What do you think? [people shout "no"] Yes or no? [people shout "no"]

So be it. These charges of communism and totalitarianism and that we re taking things out of Nicaragua to other places and that we are selling out to other imperialists come from reactionary sectors of this country which, feeling defenseless in the face of a heroic people, resort, like the traitor Adolfo Diaz did in this time and like Chamorro did when he made the demands, to calling for U.S. intervention in Nicaragua.

With a truly antinational language, they are preparing an aggression against our people, our revolution, an aggression against our women and children because it is our children and our children's children who are really going to suffer an aggression from imperialism. [woman in crowd shouts a slogan, which is repeated by the crowd]

This is why they are disparaging a government that is an example of government, of an upward trend, citizen spirit, democratic revolutionary heights, love for its people, pluralism, seriousness and responsibility. That is why they want to denigrate one of the most pluralist and democratic governments in Latin America, where Sandinists meet with men who think differently from them and who have a partisan point of view different from the FSLN's, but who agree on national values, the reconstruction, and their love for our country.

An atmosphere for intervention was and is being prepared, something which all Nicaraguans must be willing to face and willing to fight.

Today's rally and all of the expressions of the mass organizations and the people who are on the Managua streets today are, in fact, a very specific step in the defense of our fatherland. [applause]

That is also why we did not think that the State Council walkout of the entire wing, if you can call it that, of the rightist parties along with the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] was a coincidence. We cannot think that it was a coincidence. We cannot think that it was not designed to create a serious problem for our revolution. Notice that right away LA PRENSA editorials said this was a crisis, that this was a schism, much deeper than the first one, that it was practically a political catastrophe.

We were concerned about a conspiracy, a really serious conspiracy that included weapons and men, a conspiracy that seemed to be a central piece in a board. It must be said that these campaigns of slander, that the activities of the Somozist groups, that the hardening of the reactionary civilian-military sectors of the area, that the attitude of such irrational opposition which we are seeing in the State Council, in demonstrations and encouragement the youths to take to the streets to oppose Sandinism and [word indistinct]--all of this is in fact being arranged as a small piece, but a very dangerous one, a conspiracy. Who has been arranging all this? We know it was a higher hand, a higher hand which is capable of placing one piece to the right, another one to the left, and another one in the center, and another one behind--a piece that looks like the effigy which was being moved around here on this stand. It was encouraged by the reactionary sectors of imperialism which are never going to remain calm. knowing that in the center of America, a profound revolution is taking place. [applause]

This is an uncommon conspiracy. In the first place, there was a concubinage of persons who were telling us they were only involved in production, or--as citizens--in civic protests. Yet they were making common cause with Somozism. These are persons of a certain social position, let us say persons with material resources, who are linked to colonels of the genocidal Somozist guards. They held meetings in Honduras with colonels and members of Somoza's genocidal army. They held meetings in Costa Rica with members of the genocidal army, probably with another group, because the guards are somewhat divided. But they were joining the forces of the genocidal army in Honduras, the forces of the genocidal army which are hiding in Costa Rica with elements of the guards that are in Miami. Through family ties with members of our armed forces, they had made some contacts which began supplying them with some weapons and hopes that they could break the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] or the state security. They were even encouraged by a government, or rather by a political party in a Latin American government, or better put, by a political leader who is temporarily holding an important government position. Well, he promised to give them from 500 to 1,000 Fal rifles, which were going to be sent by sea and delivered at the (Ikilio) beach, from where they were going to be picked up for heaven only knows what purposes. They even planned to release the genocidal guards who are in the free zone, probably by landing a plane at Sandino Airport and delivering the weapons to all those genocidals in a lightning military operating designed to create chaos and confusion. Probably, at the same time there would be a division among the EPS and the security forces. This might be accompanied by a political crisis were the State Council would appear to be a crumbling organization, without any functions; that there could be weapons in the area of (Ikilio) and the western area, attacks of the genocidal guard in the northern areas, particularly in Chinandega, Estelí and probably in the Atlantic coast area, problems in the southern area. In other words, an atmosphere of chaos and anarchy was being prepared for the imperialist intervention in Nicaragua. [applause]

We want to ask: Who are those who have broken up the unity and the democratic shelter that was generously created by a revolution that completely seized power and by a revolutionary party--the people's party--which arrived at the national palace with only its arms, rifles, fist and spirit after achieving power? Who are those who have split from us, who speak of liberating the Somozist guard, who speak of using this guard and covering our fatherland with blood?

They are no longer speaking of having 47 instead of 33 members in the State Council. They are no longer speaking of doing this or that instead of nationalizing the banks. They are no longer saying that the government should purchase a ranch that is having its capital assets removed instead of seizing it.

They have not taken the same generous, flexible, careful and mature position that the Sandinist National Liberation Front had. No, they have not taken this stand. They were talking about a plot to kill the nine members of the FSLN National Directorate and to capture and kill the members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. This was the laughter of death and crime that was being prepared with this plot.

For this reason, we say that the death of Jorge Salazar was the natural result of a path characterized by the confrontation, the misunderstanding and the deviation from the paths which we have been creating with many difficulties. We are not going to say that we are perfect because no one can boast of perfection when leading such a difficult and complex process in which we have to reconcile peasants with landlords, workers with factory owners, and in which we have to establish brotherhood between the rich and the poor.

Sometimes we are putting our political authority to a test. Sometimes we are putting the authority we have before our people to a test when with grief in our revolutionary hearts we have to tell our brothers and sisters that we know they are living in bad conditions, that maybe their children are sick or unshod, that our country cannot raise the salaries they deserve because our economy cannot bear this. Our economy cannot give sugar to everyone because we are still suffering from the destruction. We are the ones, using our authority, who are putting our popularity to the test.

A foolish member of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement was telling me the other day that the movement already had enough support including that of the bootblacks. I told him that he was probably right because we had the support of history and our people who have admitted that we have asked them for sacrifices for a better future and those who ask for sacrifices are not usually persons who get smiles but [words indistinct]. I told him that if we wanted to show them the popularity of Sandinism and the revolution all we had to do is tell the peasants and the workers: All the farms and the factories in this country are yours from now on. Make them produce because you will know how to make them produce with your hands, intelligence and patriotic fervor. [applause]

However, this cannot be the position of a revolutionary leader, who must understand the affairs of the fatherland above and beyond parties and politics, and we can sacrifice our popularity if we somehow cope with today's problems in order to enhance the future and tomorrow's fatherland. [applause]

We would even remove our uniforms and epaulets which were won in a just struggle, take our banners down and step aside if we knew that the revolutionary process could not be stopped, if we knew that there were no enemies and that everything were going down a common path. Perhaps, later on in the future, the Nicaraguan people won't need these youths--these sometimes erratic and mistaken Sandinist leaders. [applause] However, today, as long as we have to defend the fatherland from the imperialist aggressions and from Somozism and as long as we have to defend a revolutionary project in which we will never allow the reactionary bourgeoisie to return to power. These flags, these uniforms and these arms will remain. [applause; crowd shouts "power to the people"]

Our security forces had been following the threads of this conspiracy for some time. The details of the circumstances and the incidents related to this event will be revealed in the next few days.

Regarding this conspiracy which has included an incident which we could call unfortunate--the death of Salazar instead of his arrest--we want to note that Jorge Salazar was not going to be arrested and, therefore, he did not die because he belonged to one class or to the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP]. He died because he was plotting against the revolution and because he was involved in violent incidents, in weapons-related matters, and in serious conspiracies. He died just as a peasant who was also [word indistinct], confused and desperate. He died like Dimas, who was a son of the people, because he lifted his hand against the people and the revolution. It was the duty of the revolution and government to fight against Dimas just as Dimas fought against the revolution--by using arms. They were not killed because they belonged to one sector of our society but because they engaged in conspiracy.

There are many sectors here and many members of these sectors and of the private enterprise sector produce and support national reconstruction. Let us say that they do not just sympathize with our banners, but they are united with these banners in the task of our national reconstruction. They are not conspiring and are working peacefully and will continue to work peacefully. The future of the Nicaraguan people will also be the future of those workers who understand the value of changing an attitude, a stand and a role because times change. This is an attitude which we must describe as patriotic, conscientious and exemplary and it must be respected by all the people.

We could even say that some of us--from a personal point of view--feel bad for the Salazar family's situation. The Salazar family is related to many of our companeros. They are related to our family. We are pained by this facet of the problem. We are not vengeful and our people and the world know that we have always been benevolent and generous just like our people have always been. We are not rejoicing over this death, rather, we are saddened by it. If we can draw any conclusion from this unfortunate death, it is that everyone must take the path of concord and peace so that provocations--such as that which occurred today when a group of COSEP members gave another indication of their lack of wisdom and responsibility--be avoided. These COSEP members have begun to say that Salazar is a hero as if a person who sought the weapons and the force of the Somozist guard could be a hero, as if it could be heroic to be in collusion with those who killed Pedro Joaquin Chamorro and our people, as if it could be heroic to turn the weapons against an exemplary process supported by the people. This is not heroism. We could best describe it as a type of bravado that kills the wrong men, a bravado that we would like to uproot from this country forever. [applause]

They even want to make accusations full of insidious suspicions regarding the circumstances of Salazar's death. Now they want to include this death in the international campaign indicating that the revolutionary process and in this case, the FSLN, had him killed because he was an opponent of this revolutionary process.

First, one would have to be stupid and highly irresponsible--demonstrating an irresponsibility that is punishable under the penal code--to come up with these charges. They have lost their calm and tranquil approach. It would seem that they do not deserve to be called members or representatives of COSEP and our revolution wants absolutely nothing to do with them. [applause]

A revolution that is supported by the people and has the power and thousands of weapons does not go around resorting to plots of this sort. We are not the type to resort to such plots. We want to warn that these types of provocations and allusions are made by those who do not represent the private sector. Those engaged in these provocations are adorers of the U.S. Embassy and who bend over backward for imperialism. They have no capital; they are bankrupt and are looking for their passports and their accounts in Miami in order to cause problems for this revolution. [applause]

We have not heard any of these charges from truly conscientious and reasonable sectors. We have not heard these charges from sectors that were very concerned and that have asked us to thoroughly investigate these incidents. We have not heard anything from those sectors which could have even thought that the Sandinists had lost their calm approach. These sectors have trusted the authorities and the investigations. They knew that we have always acted with honestly and these people do represent the private sector.

The COSEP is increasingly becoming a clique of elements who want to cause problems to the revolutionary process and the national unity. They have practically become a clique of politickers who are trying to provoke situations and to lead us to believe that they represent the private sector. However, we want to tell them that we have been in contact with the private sector--the small, medium and large and even the largest businessmen--and we have not been able to find, in any of these talks, such an unwise, rash and irresponsible attitude as that of the COSEP members.

However, let us set this matter aside and conclude, brothers and sisters, so we won't get ourselves too tired. Let us discuss what the FSLN considers to be today's task. We believe that too much force has been demonstrated. We want you to take this strength home and be ready for the call to defend the fatherland. We will experience very difficult days. [applause] We may go through painful days. We must reserve this fervor and this patriotism for our defense, to launch it against those who want to invade our territory, whoever they may be--whether Somozists, local fascists or imperialists. By means of a rifle and a defensive posture toward our sovereignty, this fervor will be launched against all of them. [applause]

We are calling for maturity and understanding. We are also urging those with whom we want to talk to come forth and tell us about the problems which concern them. We also want our people to keep the calm, aplomb and concern which characterize our nation. I know that some of you will not like to demobilize but don't forget we have a war going on. We are fighting to increase production. We have to raise our efficiency. We have to raise our working spirit. We must put aside the problem of the discussions about wage increases. First, we must work so that the country can have more wealth and more production to be distributed.

The first battle that we must wage is the battle for production and, of course, the battle for defense. Let's not forget that the country is not economically well and that it will get worse. We would be liars if we told our people that we have a marvelous balance of payments, that many dollars are coming into our country and that there will be everything in the supermarkets and the stores. No, companeros, this isn't so. We have to be thrifty. We must also understand that we cannot do everything we want to do during the first year. We will do it, but with hard work and over a period of time. The people and Sandinism must be given time to prove that the people united can never be defeated. [applause]

I wish to say more [applause]--that the FSLN is remaining vigilant in order to have the mass organizations strengthened and consolidated. It is remaining vigilant so that the complacent attitude of certain companeros can be changed. It is true that they are hard workers but sometimes you have to work even harder. We have to be more dedicated. We need more unity, work and conscientiousness in our leaders, our organizations and each of the members of our mass organizations. There must be more work, more sacrifice, more conscientiousness and more determination in the members of the FSLN. There is a need for more unity and a need to put aside arrogant attitudes which sometimes upset our people, like some militaristic attitudes observed in our army and in some of our companeros who go around diverting the traffic when certain leaders go by. The people do not like this because our country is not used to having 14 and 15 revolutionary leaders who are constantly moving about in their cars and [word indistinct] and we must be more humble and more austere. We must be with our people and suffer the same sacrifices and the same shortages as our people. [applause]

As leaders we will try as much as we can to use a minimum of security measures during our visits so that we will not become an additional burden on our people. We will even see if we can work picking coffee and cotton so that we can also lessen this burden [applause] because while it is true that we are leaders, we are merely carrying out a task for the people. However, as leaders we must behave like humble workers and honest and simple servants of our people. [applause]

The FSLN will be vigilant to see that the government does not spend too much, that the vehicles are not overly used, and that the resources are not wasted, because the FSLN must keep a vigilant watch over all the state organizations because the FSLN is the people and the conscience of the people. It is the people's leadership and the people themselves. It will also be the guardian angel of our people. [applause]

Production and national defense are the two immediate tasks. Unity is the condition of these two tasks. Maturity, Reflection and calm are the spirit of these tasks and the soul of these conditions.

SANDINIST RALLY, MARCH HELD IN MATAGALPA 19 NOV

PA201450 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Adan Monzon report from Matagalpa]

[Text] A revolution which does not defend itself is not a revolution, read one of the posters displayed by the participants in the rally in support of the Sandinist revolution and government and against the counterrevolutionary and destabilizing actions of the capitalist traitors.

This afternoon the people of Matagalpa filled Ruben Dario Central Park to capacity, coming from the various districts of the city and representing the mass organizations. Later, they marched along the main streets and avenues of the city, chanting their revolutionary slogans. From Jose Benito Escobar Avenue we could see that the rally spread over eight blocks.

FSLN COMMUNIQUE TO SAN ANTONIO MILL WORKERS

PA202244 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Communique released by the Departmental Direction Committee of the Sandinist National Liberation Front in Chinandega on the San Antonio sugar mill labor problem]

[Text] From: The Departmental Direction Committee of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] in Chinandega

To: The San Antonio sugar mill workers

For 3 consecutive days, the Sandinist Workers Federation [CST] and the FSLN have tried by all available means to make a sector of the San Antonio sugar mill workers understand that, at this point, when the security of our fatherland and the freedom won by our people are being threatened by imperialism and the traitorous bourgeoisie, their stands are unwittingly playing along with the enemies of our revolution. These enemies are attacking us, and not only in the area of ideological struggle. They are also carrying out armed attacks, in an effort to discredit the FSLN and to destabilize our process because the new society that the Sandinist people's revolution has decided to construct goes against the interests of those who live from the exploitation of man by man.

The situation at the San Antonio sugar mill is clear. It is no secret to the workers that profits are distributed when there are profits. After conducting an audit, the Labor Ministry confirms that during the 1979-1980 period, the company lost 13 million cordobas. Nonetheless, a small group of workers--some of them because they are confused and the others because they are being led by the promanagement Nicaraguan Workers Federation, the only union that has refused to unite with the working class--are letting reaction take advantage of their needs as part of the counterrevolution's projects. For this reason, we point out the following to the workers:

1. The strike was declared illegal today, 19 November, at 0500. This means that the strikers are not entitled to receive any wages for the days they were on strike.

2. All workers concerned with the interests of the working class must return to work tomorrow, 20 November, at 0500.

3. We guarantee the protection of all companeros who return to work and we warn that those who might try to attack conscientious workers will have to settle accounts with the appropriate authorities. Such attacks will not only be considered a violation of the right to work, but also as an act of sabotage against production.

We also warn that the Labor Ministry regards nonattendance at work as a cause for dismissal.

In the certainty that the revolutionary awareness of the working class will be more powerful than the divisionist opportunism of a few, we express our hope that this appeal for a return to work will be heeded.

Let us increase production and crush counterrevolution. Free fatherland or death.

For the FSLN's Departmental Direction Committee,

[Signed] Carlos Zamora, political secretary of the direction committee.

This communique was released on Wednesday, 19 November, at 1900 at the San Antonio sugar mill.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION PLANS FOR ATLANTIC COAST IN 1981

PA210340 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] The Transportation Ministry will invest 120 million cordobas in highway and road construction on the Atlantic coast during the year 1981, according to statements by Minister Paul Atha Ramirez. Minister Atha Ramirez said there are plans also for the construction of a freight railroad line from the southeast in Granada to the west, in Corinto, and a passenger railroad line from Granada to Managua.

Atha Ramirez added that to improve collective transportation since the revolutionary victory, Nicaragua has bought 220 buses for 9 million cordobas from Brazil and there are plans to purchase 500 more.

So far the Transportation Ministry has invested 7 million cordobas to purchase 12 vessels operating in the Atlantic and Pacific areas. The [word indistinct] government donated $2 million and Cuba a 14,000-ton capacity vessel.

YUGOSLAVIA'S KRAIGHER GIVES IMPRESSIONS, DEPARTS

PA210405 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Before leaving Nicaragua today to return to his fatherland, the SFRY, Sergej Kraigher said that he was very impressed with the work being carried out in Nicaragua to try to solve the many problems faced by the people who have just ended their war of liberation.

The Yugoslav vice president of the presidency said that here he observed great enthusiasm in the efforts to strengthen the revolution and to improve the living standards of all Nicaraguans.

Regarding the coffee crops that are being replanted in Carazo Department, he augured that they would be overwhelmingly successful.

BRIEFS

CANADIAN DELEGATION--A delegation of the Canadian federal government is in Managua to exchange views with Nicaraguan leaders and people's organizations, the Foreign Ministry has reported. They arrived from Costa Rica on 16 November. [Text] [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 19 Nov 80 PA]

FAO DELEGATION--An FAO delegation has arrived in Managua. It will determine the most urgent needs of the revolutionary process in order to establish an aid policy that will be implemented at the beginning of next year. [Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 20 Nov 80 PA]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH LIBYA

FL202143 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2104 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] An economic, scientific and technical cooperation agreement was signed in Havana between the governments of Cuba and Libya at the conclusion of the third intergovernmental joint meeting held by the two countries. Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the State Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, and Muhammad Ahmad Al-Manqush, secretary of Libya's People's General Committee for Housing, signed this new cooperation protocol.

The agreement provides for exchanges in the branches of construction, public health, food industry, fisheries, sports and agriculture. Rodriguez told the Radio Reloj reporter that the signing of this agreement is one more demonstration of the close and excellent relations existing between the governments of Cuba and Libya.

ALMEIDA WELCOMES YUGOSLAVIA'S KRAIGHER

FL210145 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] At the Jose Marti International Airport, Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of State, today welcomed Sergej Kraigher, member of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and the governmental delegation accompanying him. The visitors arrived in Havana enroute to their country after ending a tour of Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Nicaragua. Also present at the airport were PCC Central Committee member Lino Carreras, Acting Foreign Minister Rene Anillo and officials of the Foreign Ministry.

During its brief stay in our country the Yugoslav delegation visited the Plaza de al Revolucion accompanied by Juan Almeida and other Cuban officials. The delegation returned to the airport 1 and 1/2 hours after its arrival, and boarded the aircraft which would take them back to Yugoslavia. Yugoslav Ambassador to Cuba Zivojin Jazic also accompanied the delegation during its brief stay in our country.

BRIEFS

GRENADIAN PARTY OFFICIAL--New Jewel Movement Central Committee member Kamau McBarnette, who is also president of the Grenada-Cuba Friendship Association, has held a working meeting with Rene Rodriguez Cruz, president of the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples, ICAP. The talks were held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship. McBarnette told Rodriguez of the association's future plans, among which is a contest on Cuba's history and struggle, whose winner will visit Cuba as a guest of ICAP. Rodriguez in turn reiterated Cuba's solidarity with Grenada and condemned the crimes of the reactionary forces against the people and government of Grenada. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 20 Nov 80 FL]

CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH PANAMA--The National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists [UNEAC] and the Panamanian Cultural Workers Front have signed an agreement in Panama City to intensify bilateral relations between the two countries and contribute to the struggle of solidarity with other peoples. (Gilma) Noriega, president of the front, and Guido Lopez Cavilan, UNEAC secretary for international relations, signed the agreement. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1910 GMT 20 Nov 80 FL]

SCIENCE AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA--The Academies of Science of Bulgaria and Cuba have signed a protocol in Sofia for cooperation between the two institutions during 1981-85. The document was signed by the vice presidents of the two academies, Bulgaria's Khristo Daskalov and Cuba's Ismael Clark. It provides for the participation of teachers and students in conferences and seminars organized by Cuba and Bulgaria and for the joint preparation of scientific papers. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1920 GMT 20 Nov 80 FL]

BAHAMAS

HANNA OPENS CONFERENCE ON CUSTOMS LAW ENFORCEMENT

FL201831 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Delegates from 18 countries are today discussing common issues such as smuggling and the illegal trading of drugs and arms. The 2-day Caribbean customs law enforcement conference was opened this morning at the Balmoral Beach Hotel here in New Province.

In opening the conference, the deputy prime minister and minister of finance, the Honorable Arthur D. Hanna, said the illegal trading of drugs and arms has expanded at a rate which could prove detrimental to the moral, social and economic cultures of the region. The violators, said Mr Hanna, present quite a challenge for customs law enforcement agencies.

[Begin Hanna recording] (?We) here in the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, as you are all undoubtedly aware, are acutely conscious of these problems and must continually seek ways and means of combating them. Consequently, it is realized that these seemingly unsurmountable problems can only be effectively resolved through mutual cooperation by all concerned, by an exchange of information, updating of laws and techniques and other means at our disposal. [end recording]

Mr Hanna continued that to take on such matters on an individual basis would have a miniscule impact. Two heads, he reminded, are better than one.

[Begin Hanna recording] We in the Bahamas are vividly aware of the need for a concerted effort such as this conference represents and my government is committed to supporting your efforts in the quest for effective control and regulations. I am happy to say that as a result of increased mutual cooperation among ourselves, our common customs services experienced more positive results in recent times and we hope that our contributing efforts will have a like effect on your respective countries. [end recording]

[That was] Deputy Prime Minister Hanna who is responsible for customs matters. The Bahamian delegation to the sixth conference numbers 20. Delegations from around the Caribbean, the United States, Canada and France are also in attendance.

BARBADOS

BARBADOS TO WITHDRAW HIGH COMMISSIONER TO GRENADA

FL210019 St. George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] A Barbados political movement has described that country's decision to withdraw its nonresident high commissioner to Grenada as hypocritical. The Movement for National Liberation said it views the high commissioner's withdrawal as a poor answer to the charges made by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and called the move as unwarranted and callous, aimed at the people and the revolution.

The (?movement) called on the Barbados prime minister to name the persons he said had approached him seeking support for the overthrow of the Grenada Government. The (?movement) was referring to a recent statement by Adams that certain persons had approached him for assistance to topple the Grenada revolution.

The (?movement) statement went on to ask a number of questions including whether any steps were taken to assure that these people cannot organize their plot from Barbados.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 228 24 November 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

President-Designate Viola Grants Interview B 1
Reportage on General Labor Confederation B 5
Commission of 20 Rejection B 5
Peronists' Support B 5
CGT Document to Pope B 5
Air Force Chief on Possible OAS Condemnation [HERALD 22 Nov] B 6
Briefs: Uruguayan Justice Minister B 6

COLOMBIA

President Turbay Ayala Defends Amnesty Bill F 1
M-19 Threatens Violence Unless Amnesty Approved F 1
Military Source Reveals True Goals of M-19 Movement F 1
Soviet Delegation Leader Interviewed by Radio F 2
Judges Demand Protection, Threaten To Resign F 2

ECUADOR

Envoy Charges U.S. Coercion; Tuna Policy Rejected G 1
Legislature Rejects U.S. Tuna Policy G 2

PERU

Army Moves Against Terrorist Outbreaks in South J 1
President Belaunde Terry Supports IMF Policy J 1
Briefs: New Trinidad and Tobago Ambassador; Fishing Prohibition Lifted; Municipal Elections J 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Junta's Majano Admits FMLN Controls Four Departments P 1
FMLN Says D'Aubuisson To Lead Coup d'Etat P 1
Guerrillas Occupy Several Towns, Instruct People P 1
FARN Member Arrested, Charged in Choto Case P 2
Petroleum Purchasing Agreement Signed With Mexico [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 12 Nov] P 2

GUATEMALA

Defense Minister Says Subversion 'Under Control' P 2
Death Toll Mounts as Political Violence Intensifies P 3

HONDURAS

President Said To Confirm Reported Takeover Plot P 3
COHEP Leader Decries Country's Poor Leadership P 4
Finance Minister Admits Country's Economic Crisis P 5

NICARAGUA

Government Denies Sandinist Landing in El Salvador P 5
Cerna Presents Alleged Coupists at News Conference P 6
Junta's Cruz Rebuts Dissenters of Revolution P 15
Supreme Court Statement Condemns COSEP Communique P 15
State Council Discusses Military Law Draft Bill P 16
CTN Rejects CST's Monopoly on Labor Representation P 17
[LA PRENSA 18 Nov]
Workers End Strike at San Antonio Sugar Mill P 18
Socialist International Group To Defend Revolution P 18

CUBA

Movement Campaigns for Release of Salvadorans Q 1
AALAPSO Terms Uruguayan Plebiscite 'Farce' Q 1
Cuba-GDR Trade To Be 272 Million Pesos Q 1
Vatican Ambassador Einaudi Presents Credentials Q 1

PRESIDENT-DESIGNATE VIOLA GRANTS INTERVIEW

PY211702 Rosario Television Litoral Network in Spanish 0105 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Interview granted by the president-designate, Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola (ret), to journalist (Eduardo Guraivichi), relayed by Formosa television channel 11--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] You have a son, a daughter and a nephew. They and all Argentine youths are looking to you as the future president of the Argentines and are wondering what to expect from their future president. I more or less know how you think. Do you still think the same way?

[Answer] You can rest assured that the youth will have a very important priority role in the current process. After the armed forces release the political proposal to the entire country, the people will be able to fully understand the important role of the youth, who will have an opportunity to participate in a real and effective way in the entire development of this process.

Of course, as you can see, I continue to maintain strictly the same beliefs. I believe that the youth can be given the opportunity to participate at the levels of their experience and knowledge, but in a way that makes a valuable contribution, a very important contribution for the development of the process of national reorganization--and not just for this process, but to prepare themselves for the time when democracy will prevail in the country so the youth will be able to assume the great responsibilities of being a part of this democracy--republican, representative, stable and with a deep sense of being Argentine.

[Question] I once heard you speak about the future of labor organizations. Of the organized labor movement. You said: [begin Viola recording] The organized labor movement will be normalized in time. The professional associations law is currently under study by the commands of each of the armed forces. As soon as this study is over, all the necessary mechanisms will be put into operation to normalize the labor movement because we believe that this sector, as the other sectors which make up the country, must actively participate in the entire process being carried out. [end recording]

[Answer] Of course, these remarks which I made in Rosario some time ago are still in force, but they are conditioned by logic to the evolution of the union law already released. Just as I said on that occasion, the union sector must be normalized at the appropriate time so it can participate jointly with the other sectors of the country in the process of national reorganization.

[Question] General, undoubtedly, as you said, this tool, which is the law, along with other laws will be fully enforced during your period. Of course, you will then have to determine when you will put the law into operation.

[Answer] Well, this is already in an active process--that is, the measures, the facts derived from the law have been put into operation and we can say that union normalization is now in progress. When this process will be completed is more difficult to predict at this time.

[Question] We know you as a man who likes dialogue. Does this way of expressing your concepts have anything to do with populism?

[Answer] I do not believe it is populism. Populism and elitism are deformations of the popular and the elite.

[Question] General, can you give us your definition of populism?

[Answer] Populism is very difficult to define. I compare populism with demagogy. Anything demagogic is aimed at inconsistently praising various sectors and this becomes populism.

[Question] What about elitism?

[Answer] No one can say that all sectors, all countries, all the elements representative of a society do not need an elite. It is obvious that they must have a nucleus of leaders who become an elite. Elitism is the deformation in the creation of these elites.

[Question] After the sweetness, now comes the bitter part. You know that one of the Argentine people's permanent problems in the last few years, recently, is the economy. It affects the pocket of any worker up to the financial problems of Argentine businessmen. There is a need to know your opinion and the economic policies you will implement during your administration or from now on. Have you already implemented or requested that the current government implement some economic policies?

[Answer] None whatsoever. I would like to repeat that I have not done it in any form. On several occasions, persons close to me have already stated that there is no cogovernment, that is, General Videla is fully exercising his responsibilities and duties. There is nothing limiting his duties and I would do wrong if I tried to influence the government in any special way. Besides, we go on the basis that this is the government of the armed forces, that it, that both General Videla and I represent the thinking of the armed forces. Therefore we act accordingly.

[Question] At any rate, any housewife, your wife, undoubtedly, my wife, Argentine women, workers, the men in the fields want to know what is going to happen as of March with the Argentine economy, with their salaries, with the financial situation.

[Answer] I am basically going to repeat here what I am constantly saying to all who ask me about this matter. The basic concepts of the economic policies will not be changed in any way. They will be kept in their entirety. This is so, not because it represents the thinking of General Videla or my way of thinking but because, I am sure, it represents the thinking of the armed forces. Some adjustments, corrections, changes in implementation, which are part of changing situations at a certain time, will be carried out. This is the normal procedure of an economic team which has been working since 2 April 1976 and which, due to certain circumstances, had to make adjustments as a result of changing situations. The same thing will happen as of 29 March 1981.

[Question] General Viola, we heard Martinez de Hoz talk about the economic policies at noon today right here in Rosario. Inflation, foreign capital, national capital are such important problems that we want to know your opinion. Can we expect some kind of palliative to some of the things taking place?

[Answer] We will seek a way for reactivating, for stimulating, the productive apparatus, but we will implacably continue in what we can call the fight against inflation. In addition, we will exhaust every effort in trying to resolve those aspects of the state that undoubtedly contribute to the increase, or development, of an inflationary process, such as public expenditure, inefficiency and all the rest.

[Question] General Viola, your economy minister, your next economy minister, will he be a completely different person?

[Answer] Without doubt.

[Question] Will we be informed of his name at this time?

[Answer] No, no. If you do not know who he is, it is because I do not know who he is. [Laughter]

[Question] But with the names of the governors, it is different, right? The governors, the change of governors in the provinces--and we are going to have civilian governors in some provinces--is it more feasible that we be informed about this?

[Answer] Yes, it is feasible that you will be informed and is also is feasible that I can undoubtedly say that as of 29 March there will be civilian participation with regard to governors. It will be a determined number and it may not be an exaggeratedly large number, but it will demonstrate that the armed forces are seeking a point of unity with the civilian sector regarding the whole and thus undertake to seek solutions to the problems that still exist within the process for national reorganization.

[Question] Well, this undoubtedly is really a declaration that you have made an expression that gives us a path which allows us to presuppose that concretely the civilian sector will participate in the new government, the government that you are going to head.

[Answer] Yes, without doubt. And in addition, the armed forces government announced a long time ago that there would be a series of stages, of which the first was the political dialogue and the second is participation. Without abandoning the dialogue we are starting in an organized and rational way, the participation--although there has always been civilian participation--will now be larger.

[Question] Notwithstanding your designation by the junta of commanders, the implementation of the guidelines for your government continued after this event. Has the implementation concluded?

[Answer] The guidelines were drafter, shall we say, a long time before I was named as the future president. Of course, I know the contents of the guidelines and I fully support them and they in no way limit the government functions that the president has to carry out, because in my case I am a participant.

[Question] The guidelines that have already been determined, do they allow you to have a clear idea regarding the role you are going to exercise, for example, in the education sector--such a fundamental problem?

[Answer] Yes, of course. And in addition, I will tell you that any obscure points are talked over with the members of the military junta in order to iron out ideas and thus really achieve a group effort that will allow us, not only during my tenure, to happily overcome the problems of the process of national reorganization as a whole.

[Question] Well, we undoubtedly have arrived at a point regarding the next question. I will try and follow this path so that in one way or another you can outline the guidelines of what will be the basic aspects of your government toward this large Argentine public. There is a useful civilian sector that desires to participate, that does not want to be politically frustrated again and, in addition, might be dissident, can be dissident, but not an opposition outside the law.

[Answer] I believe that disagreement is a part of democracy--logical, normal and honest disagreement. In other words, I am in no way afraid of disagreement. Normally, I always say that when one is criticized there are two alternatives. When criticism is unjust, illogical and irrational, then it is easy to refute it and put an end to it. And the other alternative is that the criticism is logical. Then it is appropriate that we accommodate our procedure to correct what is being criticized. Dissidents also will participate. The dissidents--I repeat and as you have said--the good dissidents. Let us forget about those who are subversive and corrupt, who do not interest us, not even as dissidents.

[Question] To talk about dissidents and civilians is practically to talk about politics. I invite you to talk to us about politics.

[Answer] Very well.

[Question] In addition to being the art of governing and of being, as Ortega said, something important in the art of negotiating, politics is a part of Argentine history and its people. Anyway General, I believe that there are quite a few generations. The intermediate Argentine generation is politically frustrated. Do you also believe this?

[Answer] Well, my remarks may cause a lot of discussion on the subject because some election results do not verify what I am going to say. I believe that our country is a country that has a very high level of political culture, and I say very high, in the other aspects that you have outlined--in other words, the frustration of a generation, or maybe of more than one generation--I believe that this has been the consequence of a political problem that has agitated our country for many years, and in some circumstances politics became something that was not wanted, something that there was no.... [journalist interrupts]

[Question] Something like a bad word?

[Answer] Yes we could say... [journalist interrupts]

[Question] But anyway, in other times, General, congress has given us important men.

[Answer] Yes, without a doubt, without a doubt, among the brilliant generations of politicians through the times, I would say every generation, we have Carlos Pellegrini, Julio Argentino Roca and Lisandro de la Torre, and many other figures between them, who highly dignified what we could call politics. To that, (Gurainvichi), we must return to that. We must really return so the Argentine nation can again feel politics as a passion--in other words, so it does not feel indifferent toward current politicians or politics. The young people must also be taught this, the fact that politics is the art in which sectorial interests combine and thus a mixture of adquate forces is obtained. One of our defects is that normally, or through the times, political parties identified themselves with certain sectors when the political parties should be representative of a part of each sector.

[Question] Well, you undoubtedly have saved me from asking a series of questions. I believe that the young people should interest themselves in this type of thing.

[Answer] Yes, without doubt. Any effort we make in this line will help us to achieve--and I again repeat--that republican, representative, modern and stable democracy, and I am very sure that every Argentine wishes to help. Regarding the addition of the word stable, which some people do not like, I have said it because we the military really want a stable democracy, a democracy that is not subject to the ups and downs of current events.

[Question] To end, General Viola, we want to point out that your appointment, once it was disclosed that you had been designated as next Argentine president, brought many hopes and created great expectations. We have even heard serious and formal criticism from abroad giving very favorable opinions on this designation. And of course, also here, within the country, people who are highly regarded by the Argentines have given their opinion, creating expectation and great hope regarding this election. For this first time you are before the country, and the Argentines watching you are doing so with the same expectation. General Viola, the Argentines are watching you through the cameras of channel 13 and practically all the official and private channels of the country. Regarding the expectations and hopes of the Argentines, General, tell the people about them.

[Answer] Yes, in the first place and basically referring to the expectations and hopes you have mentioned, I would like to say that they may rest assured that we will offer them our best efforts trying to satisfy not those expectations, but their hopes. I am completely convinced that the armed forces will not fail in this process. I am entirely optimistic that success will accompany us--not me, I repeat, but the armed forces--in the entire development of the process, because they are impregnated with clear concepts and have established clear objectives. This talk which I have had with you by no means constitutes a message to the country, as has been stated by some media, since this is not the appropriate time for it. This was only a chat so the country could have a change, in a sort of informal manner, to learn about my feelings and thoughts.

My message on the clear guidelines of the policy to be adopted will be issued later on. Whoever you are, I can tell you today to have faith, to rest assured that the armed forces will not deceive you, to get ready for work. Let us not think of new sacrifices. I only ask the nation for efforts and work, the word sacrifice has been too manhandled. With this I think I have given you an idea of my thoughts.

REPORTAGE ON GENERAL LABOR CONFEDERATION

Commission of 20 Rejection

PY220254 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1152 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 21 Nov (NA)--The Commission of 20 has announced that the new CGT (General Labor Confederation) does not have its support and that the CGT is thus reduced to the Commission of 25, supported by a dissident group of the National Labor Commission (CNT).

The undecided position of the Commission of 20 was resolved last night. Until then, it had not made public either its rejection or support. At the end of the meeting held to discuss the matter, labor spokesmen said that the Commission of 20 is going "to continue struggling for labor unity" through the various groups without "sectarianism or exclusions."

Peronists' Support

PY220306 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0318 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 20 Nov (NA)--Peronist groups have harshly criticised the National Labor Commission (CNT), saying that "by divisive and personal interests it is seeking to blemish" the newly formed General Labor Confederation (CGT) "forgetting that the CNT has chosen to walk the road of treason instead of the one which with struggle and sacrifice leads to the solution of the vast problems of the workers and the country."

In a document released today, the Peronist groups stated that they support "with all their energy the recently formed CGT" and asserted "our position of permanent support for the CGT; but at the same time, we will constantly watch its work and the activities of its leaders."

CGT Document to Pope

PY212203 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1312 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Nov (NA)--The greater Buenos Aires regional branches of the General Labor Confederation (CGT) and the national headquarters today submitted a document to the Argentine Episcopal Conference with a request to forward it to Pope John Paul II. In the document, they assert that there is in the country a "social situation which can be termed as very serious" with "thousands of dismissals, suspensions, daily closings of factories and an unbearable cost of living, despite fictitious official statistics."

The document addressed to the churchmen of the Argentine Episcopal Conference, who are holding a meeting in San Miguel, Buenos Aires Province, also reports the existing of "persecutions and retaliations against leaders" for "the sole crime of not relinquishing the defense of the legitimate rights of the workers."

The labor document addresses the "episcopal body which spiritually guides our Argentine and Christian people" and expresses on behalf of the CGT regional branches of all the country "our deep sentiment of peace that we wish for our country, for our children and for our Latin American brothers."

The labor leaders then state that "we are convinced that the mediation of His Holiness John Paul II prevented a war in 1978, and that now it is necessary to consolidate that timely peace by supporting the holy father in his wisdom so that he will be able to prevent that threat of war forever."

The document continues: "We Argentine workers, despite the difficult times we are experiencing, are united in prayer to support a just and lasting solution and the enlightenment of the Holy See in its diligent and final search."

The CGT regional branches assert before the episcorate that "the problems that we workers are enduring show a social situation which can be termed as very serious: thousands of dismissals, suspensions, daily closings of factories and an unbearable and increasing cost of living, despite fictitious official statistics."

The labor document adds that this situation is "aggravated by a constant and disloyal practice which is evidence through persecutions and retaliations against labor leaders who suffer dismissals, threats, intimidations and orders of arbitrary suspensions of union leaderships for the sole crime of not relinquishing the defense of the legitimate rights of the workers."

The union leaders say to the dishops: "Therefore, we trust that the wisdom displayed by His Holiness John Paul II will be fully interpreted so that the dispossessed and the unprotected, who are hungry and thirsty for justice, can find proper respect for their rights as human beings, created in the image and likeness of God."

They conclude by saying to the bishops that "we wish you to forward this document to His Holiness John Paul II, because it is based on the sentiments of millions of workers and their families, who support his mediation. May God enlighten his holiness in his search for a just peace for Argentines and Chileans."

AIR FORCE CHIEF ON POSSIBLE OAS CONDEMNATION

PY232255 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 22 Nov 80 p 11

[Text] Air Force Commander-in-Chief Brigadier Omar Graffigna yesterday said, "Two or three years ago a condemnation from the OAS (Organization of American States) would have deeply worried us, but now, if one is issued, we're not going to lose any sleep over it and we will firmly adopt whatever attitude is necessary." "We are not ashamed of anything because the blood that was spilled, ours or that of the subversives, was the price we had to pay to live in peace and liberty," he told representatives from industry, business, the military, and diverse professionals in a special class on "Change in Argentina's Airpower" at the air war school yesterday.

BRIEFS

URUGUAYAN JUSTICE MINISTER--Uruguayan Justice Minister Fernando Bayardo Bengoa arrived here today for a 3-day official visit. Upon his arrival, he was received by his Argentine counterpart, Alberto Rodriguez Varela, and by Uruguayan Ambassador to Argentina Alberto Roca. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 21 Nov 80 PY]

PRESIDENT TURBAY AYALA DEFENDS AMNESTY BILL

PA220234 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala defended the amnesty program today and said that his administration will not break the rules of Colombian morality by accepting kidnapping, [word indistinct] and murder.

Turbay Ayala spoke at the Military Club today and devoted his speech to the defense of the amnesty bill. He said they did not want to go down in history either as weaklings who had bowed to threats against our lives, or as arrogant and disdainful rulers.

M-19 THREATENS VIOLENCE UNLESS AMNESTY APPROVED

PA212345 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1718 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Bogota, 21 Nov (EFE)--The Colombian guerrilla group, 19 April Movement (M-19), which wants a general amnesty for guerrillas here, today threatened to liberate all political prisoners being held in Colombian jails.

The guerrilla movement suggested that this might occur if the legislature does not approve the amnesty bill proposed by legislators Simon Bossa Lopez and Dario Ortiz Vidales.

An underground communique, released to the media by Jaime Bateman Cayon, Carlos Toledo Plata and Ivan Marino Ospina, the members of the M-19 superior command, contends that if they are not allowed to run their presidential candidate legally, they will do so by the force of the unity of the organization and through armed fighting.

According to the guerrilla group, "the statement by the subcommittee, the president and the defense minister, that there will be amnesty when there is peace, contradicts the spirit of the proposal by legislators Bossa Lopez and Ortiz Vidales and it is no more than a ploy to discredit us in the eyes of the people or a mere pretext to leave our comrades in jail."

It says that they have been sufficiently clear about their intentions and that they insist on "accepting a general amnesty without humiliations which will open prospects for peace and democratic freedom in the country."

MILITARY SOURCE REVEALS TRUE GOALS OF M-19 MOVEMENT

PA230304 Paris AFP in Spanish 2112 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Bogota, 22 Nov (AFP)--The objective of the leftist and nationalistic 19 April Movement [M-19] is to take power by force according to a high-ranking military source, cited by Emisoras Caracol Network today.

According to the report, the documents which fell into the hands of the army several months ago when it frustrated an M-19 summit meeting in the city of Tocaima demonstrate that its goals are very different from those which it has proclaimed.

Caracol said that those documents reveal serious matters which would have been implemented if the army had not acted with the greatest diligence.

According to the source cited by the Caracol Network, the M-19 is not a real danger to democracy and the institutions but it is, nevertheless, an organization which should not be taken lightly because its objectives demonstrate this.

In conclusion, the military spokesman said: "We now know what its goals and ideology are and the tactics which the M-19 has used to make the people believe that it is struggling for true patriotism. Its true purpose is to take power through arms and to impose its foreign doctrines."

SOVIET DELEGATION LEADER INTERVIEWED BY RADIO

PA212254 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1447 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota, 21 Nov (EFE)--Pavel Georgiyevich Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, told the Colombian Radio Network "RCN" today that the Soviet Union will take a "radical turn toward disarmament" in pursuit of the consolidation of world peace.

The Soviet leader, who is heading a delegation visiting Colombia, added that his country "is committed to contributing to world peace and it has vowed not to engage in manufacturing destructive weapons." He also noted that the Soviet Union will seek "peaceful cooperation with the United States."

"It has also suggested limiting the arms race," the Soviet official added. He was decorated on 21 November with the Congressional Order at the grade of "Grand Cross of the Colombian Parliament."

"My country is committed to working to achieve disarmament. Russia will take a radical turn toward disarmament," Gilashvili pointed out.

"It will give its full support to nations while respecting their independence," he added.

Concerning Colombia, he said that the Soviet Union promises to make their diplomatic relations closer and more fruitful, particularly in the economic area.

He said his country is interested in the efforts that President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's administration is making to attain national peace and international security.

JUDGES DEMAND PROTECTION, THREATEN TO RESIGN

PA212147 Paris AFP in Spanish 1644 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Bogota, 21 Nov (AFP)--Colombian judges, who have become the target of the drug mafias' pistols, announced here today that unless the government guarantees their protection, they will resign from their posts.

The judges sent a letter of protest to Justice Minister Felio Andrade indicating that they are totally without protection and at the mercy of the drug traffickers and other criminals who operate in the country.

The judges have also requested permission to carry firearms in order to protect themselves. This request, however, was not approved and Minister Andrade has promised instead that their lives and workplaces will be protected.

The minister, nonetheless, has explained that "a policeman cannot be assigned to each judge" and he denounced the existence of a campaign of terror against the judges, 130 of whom have already resigned.

The Supreme Court of Justice, however, has not accepted their resignations in view of the difficulty involved in filling these posts, but it did publicly state for the record that the government is displaying what it termed an attitude of apathy toward the public administration.

The judges announced today that unless they are given protection, they are ready to abandon the courts.

ENVOY CHARGES U.S. COERCION; TUNA POLICY REJECTED

PA211735 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Ecuador has formally charged that the United States is threatening, with coercive measures, those countries which defend their maritime territorial integrity, and it will ask the OAS Assembly to issue a pronouncement on the issue urging the United States to abstain from such actions.

Ambassador Raul Falconi Rodriguez, who heads the Ecuadorean delegation to the 10th OAS General Assembly, presented the charges:

[Begin recording] Once again, U.S. fishing vessels have been captured in Ecuadorean jurisdictional waters while fishing for tuna without having the permit required by Ecuadorean law for fishing within the 200-mile limit. As a reaction to this position of the Ecuadorean authorities--based on our law and rights--the U.S. State Department has announced the establishment of an embargo on tuna imports coming from Ecuador.

My delegation vigorously rejects such a position, which is an attempt to revive eras which we thought were already passed, which used to be the common norm for imposing the rule of the strongest.

My government cannot accept the implementation of principles which, are in conflict with the most basic elements of international law and which are flagrant violations of Article 19 of the OAS Charter, which specifically prohibits all forms of political or economic coercion against a state. We cannot agree to sanctions which are imposed with the purpose of forcing the Ecuadorean state to cease applying its laws in order to benefit the interests of foreign enterprises.

As a result of the capture of the fishing vessels, my government received a protest note from the U.S. Government, which irrefutably shows that the illegal activities of those ships have the political and financial support of the U.S. Government. Upon rejecting the announcement of the enforcement of coercive measures on the part of the U.S. Government, the Ecuadorean Government hereby declares:

The Ecuadorean Government does not accept that the United States abides by its own law, which is contrary to the principles of international law in order to apply sanctions against a country that is merely defending its natural resources and legally exercising its sovereignty. My delegation proposes for the consideration of the countries of the hemisphere a draft resolution that will establish our stand in the face of laws and coercive actions which are not compatible with international law and which contribute nothing to solidarity and friendly understanding among the peoples of the Americas.

Draft resolution:

The General Assembly, whereas:

The Ecuadorean delegation has presented the case which establishes that the U.S. Government has adopted coercive measures against Ecuador, by prohibiting the imports of tuna because Ecuador fined U.S. flag vessels which were caught fishing illegally in Ecuadorean waters;

Similar actions have also been taken by the same government concerning other Latin American countries for the same reasons, as is included in the report of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council to this General Assembly, document number 12-57;

Such actions are contrary to the provisions of Article 19 of the OAS Charter:

Be it resolved that:

The U.S. Government be urged, in observance of Article 19 of the OAS Charter, to abstain from carrying out such actions and to modify the pertinent legal dispositions, according to the principles of the organization. [end recording]

The draft resolution presented by Ecuador through its Ambassador Raul Falconi Rodriguez to the hemispheric meeting will be discussed in future meetings of the assembly, and it is believed it will be favorably received.

Legislature Rejects U.S. Tuna Policy

PA212005 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Official resolution issued by the Ecuadorean legislature on 21 November 1980 read by Vicente Vanegas Lopez, secretary of the National Chamber of Representatives--live]

[Text] The plenum of the legislative committees considering that:

Ecuador, in exercise of its sovereignty and in defense of its marine resources, proclaimed the extension of its territorial waters to 200 miles without violating any international laws or acting contrary to the principles of peaceful coexistence;

The international community has recognized the inalienable rights that all the nations have to defend their renewable and nonrenewable natural resources;

The government of the United States has announced a prohibition against imports of Ecuadorean tuna, contrary to the basic principles of international law which prohibits and condemns the application of coercive measures by any state to exert economic pressures on another state.

In exercise of the powers vested in it, the National Chamber of Representatives resolves:

Article 1. To reiterate the firm defense of the rights of Ecuador within its 200-mile territorial waters over which the country has indisputable sovereignty.

Article 2. To reject the announced attitude of the U.S. Government which adversely affects the normal diplomatic and trade relations between the two countries;

Article 3. To condemn the practices of economic and political cohersion by any state and to praise the unity demonstrated by all Ecuadoreans in the face of actions such as these.

ARMY MOVES AGAINST TERRORIST OUTBREAKS IN SOUTH

PY212025 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0845 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 19 Nov (TELAM)--Gen Luis Arbulo Ibanez, commanding general of the 3d Military Region, has stated that the Peruvian Army is carrying out some operations to control terrorist outbreaks in the southern part of the country. General Arbulo admitted to the press that he personally is leading the military operations to eradicate terrorism in this part of the country and to return tranquillity to the people.

The military officer inspected the damage caused by the strong dynamite explosion which demolished a high-voltage tower and left the industrial park and an important sector of the city of Arequipa without electricity.

President Fernando Belaunde Terry has indicated that these terrorist acts are perpetrated by small groups with limited popular backing, although approximately 300 subversive attacks have taken place this year.

Experts believe that the supply of electricity to Arequipa, the second most important city in the country, will be normal again by tomorrow.

PRESIDENT BELAUNDE TERRY SUPPORTS IMF POLICY

PY201143 Paris AFP in Spanish 0306 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 18 Nov (AFP)--President Fernando Belaunde charged today that a statement made by the Peruvian Exporters Association (ADEX) regarding the International Monetary Fund's policy toward this country is totally unfounded. ADEX, one of the country's institutions, asserted this morning that the IMF is attacking the Peruvian economy since it has sent a mission to Lima to propose an economic program similar to the one in force in Argentina and Chile.

President Belaunde stated that the economic and financial measures being adopted are to safeguard the national interests, and the IMF viewpoints are respectable when they coincide with such interests. The president asserted that some measures, some checks or some control may have caused some alarm, but those who comply with the law have nothing to fear.

The president of the Central Bank, Richard Webb, announced at noon today the imminent arrival of an (IMF) official who will discuss a 1981-83 standby agreement with Peruvian authorities. Such an agreement, a $600 million line of credit, will replace the one Peru has contracted with the IMF but which will expire in December.

BRIEFS

NEW TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO AMBASSASOR--Lima, 18 Nov (AFP)--Annettee Auguste, the new Trinidad and Tobago ambassador to Peru, today presented her credentials to President Fernando Belaunde. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0227 GMT 19 Nov 80 PY]

FISHING PROHIBITION LIFTED--Lima, 11 Nov [LATIN] Peruvian Fishing Minister Rene Deustua lifted the 6-month fishing prohibition in an attempt to recover Peru's leadership in the production of fishmeal. It is expected that catches will amount to 3.2 million tons by the end of the year. A spokesman of the state-owned enterprise PESCAPERU [State Fishmeal and Fish Oil Production Agency] stated that to date Peru has produced 230,000 tons of fishmeal. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2028 GMT 11 Nov 80 PY]

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS--Lima, 23 Nov (TELAM-ANSA)--The municipal elections for mayors and councilmen in 153 provinces and 1,681 counties ended this afternoon amid absolute tranquillity. [Text] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2221 GMT 23 Nov 80 PY]

EL SALVADOR

JUNTA'S MAJANO ADMITS FMLN CONTROLS FOUR DEPARTMENTS

PA220318 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, Christian Democratic leader and member of the governing junta of El Salvador, in a conference with foreign newsmen, admitted that the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] controls at least four departments in the interior of the country.

PRENSA LATINA reports from San Jose quote Morales Ehrlich as having said the guerrillas control Chalatenango, San Vicente. a part of Cuzcatlan and Zacatecoluca. He indicated that he was trying to be as frank as possible.

The politician added that the crisis being experienced in that country will have to be resolved in a couple of months, because the leftwing is very weak and is giving its all.

Contrary to the statements made by Morales Ehrlich, the INDEPENDENT PRESS AGENCY has commented that the Salvadoran revolutionary forces appear to be stronger every day, particularly militarily.

The Christian Democratic leader devoted a large part of the news conference to attacking the Revolutionary Democratic Front, the legal aid section of the archbishopric, the communications media of the Catholic Church of San Salvador and the foreign press and its correspondents in the Central American nation, accusing the press of distorting the facts about the country's situation.

Asked about the reports repeated every Sunday by Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, apostolic administrator of San Salvador, regarding the thousands of assassinations committed by the repressive forces, Morales Ehrlich said that the information received by the Catholic leader is provided by Marxist Christian groups.

FMLN SAYS D'AUBUISSON TO LEAD COUP D'ETAT

PA220332 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Dispatches from the Central American agency, API, indicate that the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] has reiterated in a report it circulated in San Salvador that the fascist sectors of the armed forces and oligarchy are preparing to stage a coup d'etat to be led by Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson.

API adds that in this regard, the FMLN has denied that its units were responsible for the assassination of Col Alfredo Choto, who was burned to death along with his wife and two children.

The FMLN report states that other important military officers live a short distance from Choto's home, yet none of their guards intervened to help Choto, even though he resisted the attack for 1 hour.

GUERRILLA OCCUPY SEVERAL TOWNS, INSTRUCT PEOPLE

PA230204 Paris AFP in Spanish 2335 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Nov (AFP)--Last night guerrilla groups occupied the city of Suchitoto, 50 km north of San Salvador, and carried out armed propaganda activities before leaving, it was reported here by sources close to the opposition Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN]. However, this information has not been confirmed by official circles, who have said that the guerrillas failed in their attempts to occupy the city.

Nevertheless, the FMLN said that approximately 200 guerrillas, armed with automatic and other weapons, entered Suchitoto Friday afternoon, distributed propaganda and held rallies to instruct the people in manufacturing bombs and in communications. The report added that the guerrillas left the city several hours later, clashing with army forces during their withdrawal. There are no reports of casualties.

This guerrilla action appears to have been part of a number of armed activities carried out in towns north of the capital. According to a news agency connected with the Salvadoran left, the towns of San Jose Guayabal, 30 km from here, Las Vueltas, 10 km further north, and the small town of Tejutla, of only 500 inhabitants 20 km northwest of Las Vueltas were also occupied breifly.

The purpose of the guerrilla action appears to be armed propaganda since in each place they called on the people to join the guerrillas and instructed them in the manufacture and handling of bombs and arms. The FMLN also denounced the presence of at least three U.S. military instructors among the troops that arrived to fight the insurgents in Suchitoto. In this case these troops also had the support of helicopter gunships, according to the same communique.

This information also has not been confirmed by miltiary sources, but they normally do not supply details of counterinsurgency activities.

FARN MEMBER ARRESTED, CHARGED IN CHOTO CASE

PA230159 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1746 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] The national police have presented Jose Riquelmi Mendez to the press. He is accused of taking part in the death of Col Carlos Alfredo Choto and the burning of Choto's home. Riquelmi Mendez has admitted all the charges made against him and also to being a member of the Armed Forces of National Resistance. Riquelmi Mendez was arrested at the hospital where he went to be treated for burns he received from the fire in Choto's house.

PETROLEUM PURCHASING AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MEXICO

PA230308 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 12 Nov 80 p 3, 54

[Excerpt] Mexico will sell our country 7,000 barrels of petroleum a day, according to an agreement signed in Mexico City by Mexican Petroleum [Pemex] and Salvadoran Economy Minister Guillermo Diaz Salazar.

This amount represents 50 percent of our domestic consumption. The other half will be supplied by Venezuela.

The contract falls within the San Jose agreement signed by Mexico, Venezuela and the Central American countries and establishes the sale of petroleum to these countries at the going market prices at the time of the sale.

The contract signed yesterday in Mexico City by Pemex and the Salvadoran economy minister will come into effect on the first day of the coming year.

GUATEMALA

DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS SUBVERSION 'UNDER CONTROL'

PA220257 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1454 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The Guatemalan defense minister, Gen Angel Anibal Guevara Rodriguez, said that the Guatemalan Army will purchase weapons from any market and will not accept conditional assistance.

The army needs weapons and if some markets are closed to us, we shall find the weapons we need to establish law and order in Guatemala and for our development. The defense minister spoke to newsmen during the inauguration of the army plaza remodeling project.

He was asked about alledged support for the Central American countries by U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan and especially about military aid to Guatemala. The minister said that he had no official information in this regard. He said: We will accept any aid that is without conditions. We will reject any attempt to interfere in our domestic affairs.

He also said that Guatemala is fighting subversion and that it has been fully proven that the army needs more weapons. The army has an important role to play, protecting national sovereignty and keeping the peace.

The guerrillas use [words indistinct] tactics against security forces. However, their operations, although limited, could expand if the army does not control them effectively.

Regarding weapons, if a market is closed to us, that is to say, if they refuse to sell us weapons, we shall find other markets.

The defense minister said that subversion has not been eliminated but that it is being kept under control. Newsmen asked him about guerrilla operations in western Guatemala and along the southern coast. He said that guerrillas have been operating in some parts of the country, especially in small towns without garrisons. However, the guerrillas flee to the mountains when security forces approach.

He said that the army works closely with the police and other government security organizations in controlling the guerrillas. The army is fulfilling its constitutional responsibilities, keeping law and order and safeguarding national sovereignty. We can say that subversion has not been eliminated but is kept under control.

General Guevara Rodriguez also said that the army is aware that guerrillas receive aid from abroad and this has allowed them to remain relatively active. Efforts are being made to capture them and arraign them before the courts, he said.

The people can rest assured that the army will control subversion, which is at the service of foreign interests, and that the present regime will not allow subversion to accomplish its goals.

DEATH TOLL MOUNTS AS POLITICAL VIOLENCE INTENSIFIES

PA211926 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Violence has intensified in Guatemala this week. Since Monday, 52 people have been killed in the capital and in the countryside. Sixteen deaths occurred on Monday. Three deaths were reported on Tuesday. It was reported yesterday that 13 people were shot to death and the situation has gotten worse. Twenty people have been killed today; most of them were machinegunned. Almost all of these incidents are part of the political violence, although some appear to be just innocent victims.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT SAID TO CONFIRM REPORTED TAKEOVER PLOT

PA221424 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Excerpt] An AFP report from Tegucigalpa says Rafael Pastor Zelaya, vice president of the Honduran Private Enterprise Council [COHEP] and president of the Cortes Chamber of Commerce and Industry, has confirmed that the existence of a coup plot has been corroborated by President Policarpo Paz Garcia himself.

The business leader said army officers discontented with the present regime are planning a military-civilian junta, allegedly to be made up of Colonels Mario Maldonado and Mario Leonel Foneseca, with the aid of Roberto Suazo Cordoba, president of the National Constituent Assembly and leader of the Liberal Party, and Mario Rivera Lopez of the National Party.

The plot has been ripening with events that have been occurring in some Central American countries, Pastor Zelaya added. Its purpose is to bring center-leftist social change to the country.

After reiterating that the report was confirmed by the president, Pastor Zelaya said the private sector is prepared to support Paz Garcia vigorously in the struggle to counter any attempt to overthrow him.

Reactions to the charge: According to ACAN-EFE, Roberto Suazo Cordoba, president of the Constituent Assembly, said the charges implicating him in a coup are slanderous and are the product of delirius minds. The Liberal politician said those making this charge are probably the same ones who are seeking to undermine the foundations of the provisional government.

For his part, Ubodoro Arriaga, chairman of the national electoral tribunal, also discounted reports of a coup, saying the persons who were circulating them are pursuing their own economic interests and are seeking to continue enjoying illegal sinecures and benefits.

Meanwhile, Alfredo Landaverde, spokesman for the Honduran Christian Democratic party, emphasized that the report of the coup plan was provided by the president of the republic himself. In this regard, he added that Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia knows a coup is being plotted against him and, taking into account the political influence of businessman Rafael Pastor Zelaya, he chose him to reveal the plan.

COHEP LEADER DECRIES COUNTRY'S POOR LEADERSHIP

PA220139 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1825 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] Executive power in Honduras is nonexistent. It is disappearing and is only symbolic, in view of Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia's lack of authority and decisionmaking power, which results from the great differences that exist between the president and his council of ministers and his failure to gain the cooperation of the legislative branch and the political parties that are represented in the Constituent Assembly.

This is not our opinion. It was stated by General Paz Garcia himself to the committee of the Honduran Private Enterprise Council [COHEP] that visited him on Tuesday at the government palace, according to statements made yesterday during a news conference by Edgardo Dumas Rodriguez, a lawyer and member of the board of directors of the Cortes Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Dumas Rodriguez made these statements prior to the opening of an emergency meeting of COHEP members and directors in San Pedro Sula to choose the date on which a special general assembly of the organization's 800 members will be held. The assembly will determine the date and manner of execution of the nationwide strike announced by the private sector as a form of protest over the lack of law and order for which the Honduran Government is solely responsible, Dumas Rodriguez said.

According to Dumas Rodriguez, the businessmen's strike will have a serious negative impact on the nation's economy, since some 800 companies, which employ over 45,000 persons, will be paralyzed. Dumas Rodriguez defended Rafael Pastor Zelaya, president of the Cortes Chamber of Commerce and Industry, against attacks launched against him yesterday for releasing information regarding a coup d'etat that was being plotted by three persons named Mario, purportedly to establish a civilian-military government junta. In my opinion, this is nothing new, he said, because as Don Rafa [Pastor Zelaya] said that it was a well-known secret being circulated in Tegucigalpa. Dumas Rodriguez described Pastor Zelaya as a dynamic, hardworking man and a good leader and said it is not true that he is suffering from arteriosclerosis, as one of his detractors said yesterday.

What is really important is the statement by the provisional president of the republic to the effect that he is facing administrative problems; in other words, that he is having problems with his closest aides, the ministers. They are not giving the cooperation, help and assistance that he needs and instead of reporting directly to him as provisional president, these men report instead to the chiefs of their respective political parties.

He said this is a real cause for concern, because the president of the republic is not exercising the leadership and the executive responsibilities that are his duty to maintain order, enforce the law and preserve domestic peace in this country.

FINANCE MINISTER ADMITS COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC CRISIS

PA220412 Paris AFP in Spanish 1804 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 18 Nov (AFP)--Honduran Economy and Public Credit Minister Valentin Mendoza admitted here today that "the country currently is experiencing a very difficult economic situation."

This is the only statement made by the director of Honduran finances after 3 weeks of continued pressure by the press interested in learning about the acute economic situation revealed by various sectors in recent days.

The finance minister left the government palace hurriedly, disregarding a call by one of the president's aides asking the minister to go to the president's office. He said curtly, "I have nothing to say to the president."

Meanwhile, the Honduran Private Enterprise Council announced today that it had asked the president of the republic to meet with them so they could express their concern over recent national events and the nation's economic crisis.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT DENIES SANDINIST LANDING IN EL SALVADOR

PA211244 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] The governing junta of national reconstruction this afternoon issued a communique denying false reports released by the ACAN-EFE news agency about the alleged landing of 200 Sandinist fighters in El Salvador to fight alongside the guerrillas in that country. Following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 46: The Government of National Reconstruction emphatically denies the irresponsible reports from El Salvador, transmitted by U.S. news agencies, which mention our country as the starting point of 200 guerrillas who invaded that country.

The information is part of the senseless campaign of falsehoods underway against our revolutionary process by somber and backward forces both inside and outside Nicaragua designed to create a pretext to justify a climate of aggression.

These lies, repeated insistently, are part of the conspiracy being plotted against our free Nicaragua and which the Government of National Reconstruction has repeatedly denounced.

Managua, 20 November 1980, year of the literacy campaign.

Office of Press and Information of the governing junta of national reconstruction.

CERNA PRESENTS ALLEGED COUPISTS AT NEWS CONFERENCE

PA230333 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Nov 80

[News conference held at the Interior Ministry in Managua to present the persons implicated in a plot against the National Reconstruction Government, with the participation of Guerrilla Commander Lenin Cerna, director general of state security--live]

[Excerpts] [Cerna] At state security [headquarters] Bernardino Larios said, at the time of his arrest, that Jorge Salazar had cooperated economically with his counterrevolutionary organization which all of you knew by the name of Democratic Armed Forces, the FAD. This prompted the general directorate of security to begin to investigate the activities of Salazar, and it discovered evidence that he was engaged in counterrevolutionary activities and had created an organization which included among its members Dora Maria Lau, Gabriel Lacayo Benard, Alejandro Salazar Elizondo, Mario Hannon, Leonardo Somarriba Gonzalez, and Nestor Moncada Lau. Moncada Lau is related to the first person I mentioned, Dora Maria Lau.

This citizen [presumably referring to Salazar] held meetings in safe houses of the Revolutionary Junta [Junta Revolucionaria] organization. During these meetings they discussed the need to infiltrate the armed forces, and consequently, Jorge Salazar charged Nestor Moncada, who is under arrest, with the task of recruiting members of the armed forces.

This organization, which was to have been formed within the armed forces, would be called the Sandinist Democratic Army [Ejercito Democratico Sandinista]. This was to have been its names, and its acronym EDS. It would be used to help carry out a coup d'etat which was being planned and which included the murder of the members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN, National Directorate and the members of the government junta.

Members of the business sector, who were arrested and are still under arrest, contributed large sums of money, more than 500,000 cordobas, which were being collected to purchase arms and military equipment and to cover the cost of the counterrevolutionary activities.

Additionally, using several different means they began acquiring war weapons, which they stored for use in the activities they would carry out later. These activities were part of a general plan which would include an invasion from abroad by former Somozist guards. For this invasion, Jorge Salazar held meetings on different occasions and in different places with the well-known genocidals Justiniano Perez, righthand man of the so-called El Chiquin [Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero], former Colonel Guillermo Mendieta, Carlos Rodriguez of the (?FAD), and Ismael Villalobos, another famous colonel who is well known in Nicaragua. They agreed to create a bloc of all the counterrevolutionaries, both those at home and abroad, to seize power and install a provisional government junta formed by members of the business sector and the genocidal national guard.

This plan would be supported by a vast propaganda campaign to discredit our revolution at home and abroad, and would be aimed at destabilizing the revolution by creating political problems. To achieve the latter, they would use the country's reactionary sectors and would make it seem as if all these plans of the former guardsmen were being supported morally and materially by governments of the area.

Alejandro Salazar Elizondo, one of those under arrest, said that in June 1980 Dora Maria Lau called him and asked him to stop by her home, which he did later on. During this visit, Dora Maria explained [words indistinct] to overthrow the current Nicaraguan Government.

Then, one day in July, he attended a meeting at Dora Maria's home in which Jorge Salazar, Dora Maria, Alejandro Salazar and the man known as Chema participated. At this meeting, Jorge Salazar and Alejandro Salazar were in charge of the political aspect, while (?Chema) and his companion were entrusted with the military aspect.

They then met again at a safe house, Jorge, Chema and he, [Alejandro Salazar] and here they discussed the arms and the places where they would be brought into the country. [Words indistinct] if it were by land, and if it were by sea, it would be [words indistinct].

The persons in charge of getting the arms abroad for the movement were Jorge Salazar and Leonardo Somarriba, also known as Gallo Somarriba.

[Words indistinct] went to the United States, Alejandro Salazar Elizondo has confessed, where he met with U.S. citizen Gary (?Galver). He asked him for $100,000 to help finance the coup, but Galver--according to Salazar Elizondo--told him that he did not finance that type of actions.

In the coupist movement were Jorge Salazar Arguello, Mario Hannon Talavera, Leonardo Somarriba Gonzalez, Dora Maria Lau de Lacayo, Gabriel Lacayo Benard, Salazar Elizondo, who is making this statement, and Chema.

[He said] that Jorge Salazar gave the movement 50,000 or 60,000 cordobas, which were used: 1) to purchase vehicles to be used by the members of the movement and 2) to acquire a safe house. He, Salazar Elizondo, contributed 100,000 cordobas.

He said that the plans of the coupists were to inflict a coup d'etat on the Sandinist government toward the end of October 1980, but because of a lack of arms they postponed the coup until early November and finally, for whenever the arms arrived here.

[He said] that the national directorate of the movement was composed of Jorge Salazar, Dora Maria Lau and himself [Alejandro Salazar] and that at the time of the coup d'etat he and the members of the movement entrusted with the military tasks would have the mission of apprehending and jailing the members of the FSLN National Directorate, and that any who resisted arrest would be killed.

[He said] that in one of his visits to the United States he got in touch with (Ronnie Romer), a well-known Somozist, to ask him for arms. [Words indistinct] through the former guards, and he gave this information to Jorge Salazar.

Mario Hannon Talavera said that he is opposed to the National Reconstruction Government junta and to the FSLN because they are wiping him out economically, citing the rice harvest as an example. He is one the country's foremost producers of rice.

Leonardo Ramon Somarriba Gonzalez. Somarriba Gonzalez is vice president of the Chamber of Industries and manager of the chain of Metrocentro stores. He said that approximately 2 months ago, Jorge Salazar told him in an office of the Union of Nicaraguan Agricultural-Livestock Producers [UPANIC] that the movement existed and that it had gotten in touch with him Jorge, to invite him to form a political-military movement to take over the government.

A month after that Jorge Salazar telephoned him and told him that he wanted him, Leonardo, to accompany him to a meeting of the movement, to which he agreed. The meeting was held in the home of Dora Maria Lau de Lacayo and a person named Chema, and they spoke mainly of forming a bloc between the movement and persons abroad. They also spoke of the need for money to finance the movement and how convenient it would be to make contacts in El Salvador to see if aid could be obtained there for the movement against the revolution. Therefore, it was proposed that he, Leonardo, go to El Salvador because he was acquainted with ranking members of the Salvadoran Government.

He and Jorge traveled to El Salvador, and on their return to Nicaragua they met in the home of Dora Mario Lau to inform the group of the results of the trip. He later made a trip to the United States where he was to meet with Jorge Salazar, who would first go to Costa Rica to meet with former Coronel Mendieta and from there would fly to Miami.

While in Miami, Jorge told him that he had to speak to former Col Enrique Bermudez and that he had already estalished contact with him through former Col Guillermo Mendieta. Later on, Jurge told him that he had already talked with former Colonel Bermudez and that he told him that a movement had been formed at home.

From the United States they went to Venezuela and from there to other South American countries. From Venezuela they returned to the United States, and from there Jorge returned to Nicaragua and he went on to El Salvador.

Upon his return to Nicaragua they met with the group [words indistinct]. At this meeting, Jorge Salazar said that during his visit to Costa Rica he spoke with former Colonel Mendieta and with Justiniano Perez, another henchman [words indistinct] who is well known in our country as well as in Costa Rica and Honduras, and told them that there was an internal movement in Nicaragua and inquired about the situation of the former guardsmen and if they would support the movement.

Afterwards he, Leonardo, traveled to Honduras and on his return to Nicaragua met with Jorge Salazar, who he found at the UPANIC, and told him of the results of his trip to Honduras.

He said that among the movement's plans was the formation of a five-man government junta which would include one military man and four civilians, among them Jorge Salazar.

[Words indistinct] there is a direct relationship between Jorge Salazar, Alejandro Salazar, Leonardo Somarriba--one of them the vice president of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, another the vice president of the Chamber of Industries, and the third the president of the Union of Coffee Producers of Nicaragua [words indistinct]. This indicates that they are linked directly with the former guardsmen in Costa Rica, and (?through them) made arrangements for later contacts in Miami with individuals such as Col Enrique Bermudez, the head of the movement known as [words indistinct].

[Question] How have the authorities treated you from the moment you were arrested until now? Have you been beaten up or tortured?

[Lau] First of all, I wish to pray to the Lord because I am profoundly Christian. During these difficult moments, my spiritual side has (?allowed me to remain serene). I would like to tell the world that the Nicaraguan revolution is a [word indistinct]. If I am here along with my husband and all the others who are implicated, it is so that the commanders in the leadership will realize that Nicaraguans want a better life and so there will be more understanding, more unity and more love.

I was arrested on Monday, 17 November, while at home. I am very grateful to Commander Tomas Borge, because his generosity toward me has been unlimited. On 19 November he invited me to his office for lunch. I had lunch with him and we had a long talk.

Security Commander Lenin Cerna has visited me in my cell. He has been very gentlemanly and very generous, just like Companero Perdomo. (?I am sorry but, he is a revolutionary).

[Question] Avelino Gonzalez, of Radio Noticias [word indistinct] newscast. What type of government were you planning to establish in Nicaragua once you staged the coup you had plotted? Do you have a platform that you intended to implement?

[Somarriba] In very general terms: (?our platform called) for a situation of democratization, definitely a continuation of the revolution, which we have always regarded as irreversible [words indistinct], a clearer (?organization) of the public administration, which we felt was indispensable for the progress of the country and the search for ways to provide incentives for production. Basically, these are [words indistinct].

[Question] [words indistinct] What was the ideological basis of the movement that you were planning to foment against the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the FSLN? I ask this because an ideological diversion campaign has been seen in our country, for instance, in the ideas that totalitarianism is trying to [word indistinct], and it is possible that these ideas may have made an impression on the conscience of the Nicaraguan people.

[Somarriba] I would say that we are basically talking about a progressive democratization process [words indistinct]. It was always felt that no particular sector [words indistinct] but, as I said earlier, the revolution had to continue, perhaps with some modifications.

[Question] Mr Somarriba, what was your specific role within this counterrevolutionary organization? I would also like you to tell us [words indistinct] in the attitudes of the Nicaraguan people [words indistinct].

[Somarriba] The basic role assigned to me was that of making certain contacts [words indistinct]. I might add that none of these actions was successful.

[Question] [Words indistinct] I would be good if you would explain to us (?about your degree of participation).

[Lacayo] In late August, my wife told me and I expressed profound opposition to this [antecedent unclear] because I had a lot of political experience in the days of Anastasio Somoza. At the time of his death and in the days of the [words indistinct] movement, I was imprisoned [words indistinct] in Managua and in the aviation, where I was intensely tortured. For this reason I have never [words indistinct] involvement in politics. Insistence, however, makes one fall and, (?as the saying goes), when one is in love, a woman can pull harder than a team of oxen. [laughter]

Some of the (?traps, as you have termed them), were that in mid-September I was asked whether I would allow my house to be used. I did not want to but, as I said earlier, I gave in and I had to say yes to [words indistinct].

My participation in all this was simply that of a host in my house. I would receive those who arrived and would serve them when they wanted refreshments, or a glass of water [words indistinct] and I would take them to a room where they could talk. I would leave them there and would go to my room to read or watch television, or I would leave my house to go to the movies or some other place. In short, I did not participate in the discussions.

[Question] (Charlie Ross), of New York's THE GUARDIAN. How had the revolution affected you either personally or economically in connection with your enterprise. Could there be... [Lacayo interrupts him]

[Lacayo] (?One moment, please). Could you repeat your question?

[Question] How gas the Sandinist revolution affected you?

[Answer] It has not affected me. In truth, I was a Sandinist and I participated, collaborating a great deal with the Sandinists. It might be said that during the 19 July revolution my house served as a Sandinist headquarters where I provided lodging to a lot of people. In other words, I feel like a Sandinist. During the war, I gave lodging to many Sandinist youngsters in my house. Many of them have held important posts in the national government, in the Foreign Ministry and other high-ranking positions. Many of those now in the government know about my past actions, about how I collaborated with them . They include government members Sergio Ramirez, Father d'Escoto, the justice minister, the finance minister and a lot of other people who I do not need to mention because it would only tire you. However, they know that I did collaborate with them because I liked their ideas. On many occasions I visited them with my wife while they were at the (?Mexican Embassy in La Florida). My wife also participated in this collaboration; she too shared in those Sandinist ideas.

[Cerna] We now ask for silence so we can explain some of the documents connected with this activity, which was detected by the state's security agencies.

First, we want to show you this document in order to point out the connection with the counterrevolutionary activities organized in our country by the organization known as the democratic Armed Forces (FAD), whose top leaders include Carlos Garcia, with whom you are already familiar; Alonso Montalvan and Roger Miranda. This began early this year and culminated with (?its destrudtion) in May.

Then there is the direct connection with the other elements that the state's security agencies have been detected--as is the case with Bernardino Larios, [words indistinct] and Lt Fransisco Martinez. [Words indistinct] also formed part of the first counterrevolutionary [word indistinct] organized by Garcia and maintained contacts with a number of private sector elements. As you may recall, Bernardino Larios and Garcia even mentioned several private sector elements. In their depositions, these prisoners mentioned Jorge Salazar, [words indistinct]. The names of these people, mentioned by these who have been arrested because of their directly counterrevolutionary and conspiratorial activities, continue coming up in connection with the capture of Hugo Morales and Oscar Larios, who at this point has sought asylum somewhere. These elements again mentioned several names already mentioned in the first part of this conspiracy, which began early this year, the first part of which ended in September.

Later on, one of the names mentioned here at the beginning of this news conference, that of Jorge Salazar, became of interest to the state's security people because of the constant mention of his name in connection with seriously conspiratorial activities. We later see him connected with Alejandro Salazar, Mario Somarriba and (Mario Malone).

These elements make up the group that we are now (?looking at). The members of this group are Dora Maria Lau, Dario Lacayo, Nestor Moncada, [words indistinct] and other elements.

Carlos Garcia, Alonso Montalvan, Roger Miranda, Bernardino Larios and [words indistinct]--the latter, directly related with the Bluefields case, as we said here on a previous occasion occasion--contacted a number of reactionary elements in the countries in the area. They contacted both reactionary elements and reactionary sector in the area. By coincidence, these elements are members of well-known parties in our country. They also belong to similarly well-known business organizations in our country.

What we wanted to show you here is that there is continuous evidence of the conspiracy that existed against our revolutionary state as early as the beginning of this year, as well as the relations between the various reactionary elements and sectors, (?such as the reactionary 11 November Movement). There is now a Mr Chamorro who (?has sought asylum) in Costa Rica and there are other guardsmen such as Justiniano Perez, Guillermo Mendieta, Enrique Bermudez, and Ismael Villalobos, who are responsible for the harassment, the attacks on and the assassinations of our border troops and of our peasants in border areas.

These people planned to set up a domestic network to coordinate activities carried out in the north with other domestic actions, including the physical and organizational elimination of the government and National Directorate.

This other document, which we consider very valuable, is written in the hand of and is notes by Jorge Salazar. As you may observe, they set up a government junta with an acronym we know about, a national directorate which had a political mechanism, a legal mechanism, a propaganda apparatus and even a secretariat.

In this junta--as it says JS here, he included himself in the government junta as mentioned in the prisoners' statements--there appears JG, and this is Julio Gutierrez, who for a long time was military attache of Somoza's genocidal government in Washington. Other names also appear: IR, Ismael Reyes; Alfonso Callejas. This is the junta they wanted.

In their statements, some of the prisoners stated that some of these members, the men who appear here, did not know about their participation. But as you can see, there was a comprehensive plan, which included changes in the ministries. For example, they spoke of changing the Agrarian Reform Institute, or the [word indistinct], to set it up as a research organization, this is what they said, or as an advisory organization or as an organization responsible for areas that are the property of the people.

They also had plans for the health sector and the Ministry of Industries and Commerce.

Here, MI, Ministry of Interior, which clearly says police and this was its national (?leadership), was security.

We attach great value to his because of the very fact that it is written in the hand of Mr Salazar who, as the prisoners pointed out, was involved in [words indistinct] activities.

This map, found in the possession of the prisoners, speaks for itself as to how they planned to bring in weapons. They even point to an alternative here, to which one of our leaders made reference, that if the arms came by sea, they would bring them ashore in a sector of (Jicilio), at a place near a beach known as El Manzano. This was the alternative if the arms arrived by sea.

Here, they offered another alternative, which we are still investigating, which apparently was by air.

This map was found in possession of the prisoners, and according to their statements, was on the possibility of the arms coming in by sea or by any other means. In addition, as you heard--and we are going to hear in other statements--if they came by land, they were going to come in trailers [furgones], and the like.

We wish to explain to all of you the investigation that was made in connection with the activity and continuity of the conspiracy of some elements against the government and their relation with the guardsmen. As Mrs Lau said, Mr Salazar speaks of Justiniano Perez as a person of [words indistinct] and the other things we saw.

Guillermo Mendieta, Enrique Bermudez and [word indistinct], we have photographs of them.

Also, we are now going to play a videotape for you of another part of the statements of the persons involved, made at the time they made their confessions.

[Question] Commander Lenin Cerna, can you expand further on the following: What was the true magnitude of the conspiracy that has been unveiled. Second: There has been talk of a campaign of disparagement both at home and internationally. Can you tell us who participated in this campaign to disparage the revolutionary government by creating the necessary conditions (?here)?

[Cerna] The first question, regarding the magnitude, it is enough that you, with the contacts you made with state security, have learned that counterrevolutionary organizations and criminal assassins of our people exist, [counterrevolutionaries] who have been committing crimes along the country's borders and who operate from countries near to ours. Justiniano Perez, Enrique Bermudez Mendieta, Villalobos and others are among their ranks. From this, you can see that if a relationship with these elements existed, then we must worry. All of you Nicaraguans know the criminality of the guardsmen mentioned here. For that same reason, we think that this was something really big, so big that there was talk of smuggling arms; there was talk of arms coming in on truck and trailers and when we speak of arms, we all know what this means.

Regarding the second question, we merely followed the clues and the elements involved in them. This is our work and, as I said previously, the fact that elements who participate in negative political attitudes in our country and who see themselves engaged in plans for armed conspiracy were involved, gives us an idea of the close ties existing in [word indistinct].

For this same reason, we believe there is a direct relationship.

[Question] Aleksandr Tsvetov, USSR radio and television system. What consequences can this counterrevolutionary conspiracy have--this conspiracy that has been detected and neutralized by the national security forces--for the advancement of the process of revolutionary transformation in Nicaragua, whose purpose is to raise the living standards of the people by developing, let us say, the system of education, health, housing and so forth, that is, everything to which the Nicaraguan working people aspire?

[Cerna] Well now, all activities tending to develop war in our country, to submit our people to the horror of war, war directed by the criminals who kept this country under repression, logically tend to impede these plans for improvements for the people and the revolution to improve conditions.

These plans definitely prevent the revolution from developing its revolutionary projects, its economic and health programs and thus, stop the revolution.

This is the objective and the main interest of the counterrevolutionary movements which operate (?near our) border and in our country.

[Question] [Name indistinct] from Monimbo newscast of Radio Deportes. Companero, in November 1979 EL PODER SANDINISTA, production organ, published an article by Philip Agee entitled "The Maneuver of the CIA in Nicaragua." It makes a detailed analysis of Agee's charges. We believe, as newsmen we have observed, that the reactionary plans of imperialism have been proven in political and social practice. For example, the charge that one dictatorship was replaced by another, the questioning of the Sandinist Defense Committees as parastatal organizations, management stoppages that were promoted, the fostering of border conflicts; tell us how much of a relationship with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is there in these conspiracy plans against the revolutionary government?

[Cerna] As I pointed out earlier, our job is to discover the clues. As part of this work, we must follow the clue as far as it goes. At this moment, we are following these clues. We are [word indistinct] these clues. Our political criterion is very clear regarding the origin of thse clues, these activities. However, we cannot directly assert or deny this, although we know that we are going to uncover the origin of all of these activities.

[Question] William Rogers of Noticiero Revolucion of La Voz de Nicaragua. You have mentioned a domestic front and an external front. Can you tell us how this domestic front about which the prisoners have made statements was composed?

[Cerna] In the graphic we showed you, we pointed out that what you see here is the disorganized activity of a domestic front. It is activity that has suffered precisely because of our armed forces' interest in safeguarding the peace of this revolution, but in which it is demonstrated, as I pointed out that things do not appear innocently. Certain names are mentioned and our duty is to follow through. We would like this investigation to lead us down another path, but if it leads us to the fact that these elements are involved in conspiratorial activities, it is our duty, our obligation toward our people, to act and to cut off this conspiratorial activity against the revolution. In this case, the blows to the elements that have been conspiring against our revolution since the beginning have made them appear there somewhat separated instead of the whole group. You can imagine, if these blows had not happened, this would have been a domestic front, a very strong one.

The fact that these persons now demonstrate a certain humility, so to speak, does not mean that they do not have [word indistinct] of any kind. Even within the counterrevolutionary activity, their names appear in a simple way. Knowing these people, you would think that they are incapable of anything. Yet we who have the obligation, because of our work, to know what they do--about which they will never speak here, about what they have not spoken--immediately become aware that they are a menace to our revolution, that they, without pretension, and the organizations to which they belong, represent a foundation for a domestic front which definitely would cause us a problem with a counterrevolution.

While these elements remain in their organizations, in their legally established activities, they are not our enemy. The problem is caused by them, not by us. As they go into more defined conspiratorial meetings, more defined links with the best known criminals of our country such as Justiniani Perez and Villalobos and other names not mentioned here, then we are obliged to know that these people are seriously threatening our country's revolution. It was precisely the domestic front, they were forming, as at the beginning the domestic front was being formed by Carlos Garcia and later Larios and later Luis Morales. The latter was also in on this, forming the domestic front that would allow their allies abroad to simultaneously hit.

This, linked with the journalistic campaign abroad, obviously brought very negative consequences to our country and to our process.

[Question] Allow me to ask three questions in one. The first is, according to the information you have, what is the nature of the involvement in the plot against the revolutionary process, with regard to the contacts made by Somarriba and Salazar in Honduras, with Colonel Gutierrez in El Salvador and with Sierras in Honduras? Also, this morning a news report said that the strike at the San Antonio sugar mill was related to the bourgeoisie conspiracy. I would like to know just how true this is. And third, we heard Somarriba say in the videotape on television that there were two officers of the Sandinist People's Army involved, Chema and (?Polo, I believe). I would like to know just how much were these officers involved.

[Cerna] In regards to the first question, when we mentioned political parties we did not act whimsically. We can say here that there is a close relationship between names and persons in various organizations and actions against our revolution.

We mentioned political parties just as we mentioned the [word indistinct] of the private sector and the national guards. Regarding the officers, we can say at this moment that one of them, who participated in the confrontation against the security forces in El Crucero is detained and we are investigating him because this is of greater importance to us. However, we have this situation under control and shall report later on this matter. This is in reply to your last question.

(?Regarding the foreign minister of Honduras and Col Abdul Gutierrez of El Salvador) [words indistinct] in this matter, we are cautious because the same persons say that their contacts were of a personal nature and that some of the organizations they contacted did not receive their proposal favorably. We are, therefore, respecting the statements of the prisoners and accepting them as true. In this respect, we are being reserved and cautious and have made no statements.

Regarding the sugarmill, as in other parts of the country there are active sectors opposed to us. In another press conference we shall say who is behind this and if this is proved to be a plot against the economy, we shall act against them.

[Question] Guillermo Zamora of Radio Education and channel 11 of Mexico. I would like to ask Commander Cerna: During the big rally on the 19th, Commander Wheelock said that there is a high-ranking personage in a country that is involved in the conspiracy. To whom did Commander Wheelock refer?

[Cerna] The statements of the prisoners are very clear. We have just spoken of this. We have detailed the event, in the question asked by the companero newsman previously and I think we have answered it at length. We have talked about some elements abroad. The prisoners themselves said that their contacts were of a personal nature--that is what they say, at least. This is what we refer to. This is what we say.

[Question] Allan Tetel of the newscast El Pensamiento, Commander Lenin Cerna. Viewing this map and the statements made by the prisoners, we find that they mention trucks and trailers and planes and launches to bring arms. They also say that when he died in the clash, Jorge Salazar had several M-16 rifles. We see a limited number of people implicated. That is, we get the impression that this was a big plot, but that not everyone involved is here, on the one hand. On the other hand, names of persons were mentioned for the government junta, for sections and even secretariats, as we can see in that organization chart over there. However, we only see a limited number of people, compared to the trailers, planes and launches and for that organization chart. What I am interested in knowing is will the investigation continue and will there be more people arrested who have not yet been presented?

[Cerna] You have just said it. The investigations continue. Regarding the fact that the launches do not appear there, in reality what we limit ourselves to doing is presenting what they did and what they said. The trailers? Well, we are investigating, perhaps they may be around. If they are there or not, this still remains in the investigation stage which we must conduct. I again repeat that our activity has been limited to trying to prevent greater damage in general. I think we were not wrong when we preferred to stop this activity before it was allowed to develop, to cut it off.

This is our thinking and that is why things are seen like they are. To sum it up, I tell you that we are continuing to investigate. We know of persons implicated, but simply because they are mentioned by Alejandro Salazar, or Mario Hannon or Somarriba, we cannot arrest people. This is not our task. This is not our duty. We want to know how these links lead to a conspiracy plot against the state. That is why we continue to investigate.

[Question] Estela Calori of ANN and UNO MAS UNO of Mexico, Commander Cerna. You spoke in precise terms, of the continuity of the counterrevolution. I wish to ask: The counterrevolution by Somozist guards exists, with constant attacks, as all of the reporters here have seen. When did the private business sector begin to participate? At what precise moment did they begin to act?

[Cerna] Will you please repeat your question?

[Estela Calori] At the beginning of the revolution, counterrevolution was apparently in the hands of Somozist guards exclusively, in the early days. When did state security begin to detect the presence of the private business sectors? Was it during the Boaco events, perhaps, when there were cattlemen imprisoned? At what moment did you begin to detect it?

[Cerna] We began to detect, or to follow this, from the statements of the prisoners, the first prisoners. We are talking about May, and we are talking about a little later, in (Atual). Carlos Garcia in (Atual), Alonso Montalvan in (Atual) and Bernardino Larios mentioned names which immediately became interesting to us. We would have preferred that these names had only been mentioned. Following this lead, however, we continued and culminated with the event about which we all know, the activities of Mr Salazar and the activities of this group.

[Question] Alejandro Cordonero of Radio Corporacion. Unquestionably, the revolutionary government is interested in clearing, once and for all, all doubts regarding the death of Mr Salazar Arguello. So that no vestige of doubt will remain and so that authorities will establish responsibilities and this be completely cleared, we would like to know who is the Mr Nestor Moncada who talked to the former [word indistinct], and also, what opinion does states security know and the government itself, regarding the statements of the private sector that this was an ambush and that the case has even been described by some as a political crime?

[Cerna] Regarding Nestor Moncada, known as Chema, we will later give a longer explanation about his participation. What we do know--and which you also know--is that at the hour of the clash, he fired his weapon and hit a patrol car of ours, that he is linked to the armed forces and held a post in an organization of the immigration section. This is as much as we can say at this time.

Regarding what private businessmen might say, we are not concerned a lot since in this process, 52 border guards have died and the private businessmen have never directly been concerned with this.

In any event, we are limiting ourselves to the facts. We are going to present these facts, as we have done now.

[Question indistinct]

[Cerna] Of course. You are charged with transmitting these things. We present Mr Somarriba, vice president of the Chamber of Industry. We present Mr Hannon, high (?executive) of UPANIC. We presented the others, but we are limiting ourselves right now to the persons detained right here. We limit ourselves to Mr Alejandro Salazar Elizondo, president of (UCAFENIC), the Union of Coffee Producers of Nicaragua. We see Mr Salazar, the man who died here in El Crucero, vice president of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise. We see the names they give. We do not say anything. We only show you what Somarriba said here and what Salazar said, what Salazar wrote. This is what our accusations against them are based on, not what we say. We merely show you and the people the conspiracy which these elements have been conducting--their links, as business organizations. Let the people become aware of this.

JUNTA'S CRUZ REBUTS DISSENTERS OF REVOLUTION

PA222153 Paris AFP in Spanish 1634 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Managua, 22 Nov (AFP)--Arturo Cruz, conservative member of the government junta, affirmed today that the Sandinist revolution has discarded the idea of surrendering Nicaragua to any bloc and reiterated his decision to remain in the government.

Speaking before the Nicaraguan Management Association, Cruz said that "some detractors of the revolution claim that the Sandinist Front plans to turn the country over to a certain bloc, when in reality it seeks to maintain an effective policy of nonalignment."

The Sandinist Front leader said that for strategic reasons the Sandinist Front, contrary to what is being said, has no intention of eliminating the private sector in the country.

The economist, who graduated in the United States and is heading the country's recovery, said that Nicaragua urgently needs "domestic tranquillity and an intelligent foreign policy."

Cruz emphatically reaffirmed in his speech his decision to remain in the government, thus rejecting pressures by opposition and business groups for him to resign from his post.

The junta member stated that "if any person in the government junta becomes convinced that he cannot do his duty as a citizen, he would obviously be faced with the sacred obligation of leaving and letting someone else with the necessary abilities replace him." But, he added, "aware of my limitations, I must say that today I have the obligation to continue to offer my contribution as member of the government of the junta, because my conscience is totally clear."

Cruz called for national reflection in view of the tragedy of the death of business leader Jorge Salazar, president of the Coffee Growers Association, who was killed last Monday in a clash with the police.

Cruz insisted that there is no reason to fear the revolutionary process, which guarantees political pluralism, freedom of religion and freedom of expression, as its fundamental principles.

He concluded by saying: "The revolution is fully aware that there cannot be economic reactivation or a successful fulfillment of social projects if national unity does not exist and everyone does not participate."

SUPREME COURT STATEMENT CONDEMNS COSEP COMMUNIQUE

PA221558 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Communique released by Nicaraguan Supreme Court in Managua on 20 November]

[Text] In view of the unsigned communique released by the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] to the media, the Supreme Court deems it necessary to release the following statement:

We reject the misleading remark contained in the communique that the Justice Ministry is interpreting the law and that, since it was created, the judicial branch has been weakened. That unthinking statement, no doubt the result of the way the property of this sector has been affected by the revolutionary laws, seeks only to cause internal conflict between revolutionary organizations.

It is absolutely untrue that the Justice Ministry can interpret the law. This is a function of the judicial branch, and it performs this function with full autonomy and independence. The remark is ill-intentioned because it creates confusion among our people concerning the operation of our institutions.

If COSEP is talking about the confiscation power that the Justice Ministry has been delegated to enforce the law on Somozists and their associates, COSEP should have made that distinction lclear. As the communique was published, however, it seeks another goal, that is, to make the people believe that the courts of justice no longer handle civil, commercial or criminal matters because these have been assigned to the ministry.

We think COSEP has acted either willfully or out of ignorance.

The COSEP statement that habeas corpus does not protect against the laws that violate the Nicaraguans' rights set forth in the fundamental statute on rights and guarantees also merits a reply. There is some truth in that; the habeas corpus law does not protect those Somozists or their associates on whom the confiscation laws were legitimately enforced and it cannot protect against the revolutionary laws leading to social advancement or against the incidents that occurred before the habeas corpus law was promulgated because the law did not exist then.

Concerning the incidents that occurred prior to the habeas corpus law, COSEP or its advisers are ignoring the fact that there are courts already operating in the country where one can file any claim from the time the habeas corpus law had not been published or even if it does not apply. The habeas corpus law does not cover the overstepping of public officials' functions or their abuses; there are other procedures for that.

When the revolution came to power on 19 July 1979 it found that not a single court existed. All officials had fled or left their posts vacant. Three appellate court buildings had been destroyed and all the courts had been severely damaged during the war. In spite of this, all the courts are performing their full functions, and the legal functions taken over by the revolutionary power of the guerrilla army, which in the first few weeks of the revolution administered justice, have gradually been recovered. In other words, a de jure state has been established, but we are certain that to COSEP a de jure state is a state of private property (?of selfish children) which should now be viewed from another historic perspective following the revolution.

This is why COSEP says there is no de jure state because it is talking about its law and it does not understand we are experiencing a transition stage and a national reconstruction which includes the holdovers of a corrupt and precarious judicial branch, which we are making efforts and sacrifices to improve. Only a revolutionary spirit can sustain that. However, they are trying to confuse the public by stating that the judicial branch has been diminished because they are not interested in the revolutionary work done for the sake of the majority of the poor of our country.

[Signed] Roberto Arguello Hurtado, chief justice; Vilma Nunez de Escorcia, alternate; Hernaldo Zuniga Montenegro, second alternate; Maria Lourdes B. de Rodriguez, fifth alternate.

STATE COUNCIL DISCUSSES MILITARY LAW DRAFT BILL

PA231617 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Excerpts] During the State Council meeting on 19 November, there was a heated debate on treason and cowardice, as considered in the provisional draft bill for military crimes.

Commander Hugo Torres, first secretary of the State Council Board of Directors, spoke during the debate and proposed less severity in the punishment of these crimes, proposing what he called revolutionary humanism.

The same matter was discussed by Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] representative Julio Lopez who sees the matter differently. He came out in favor of punishing military crimes with greater severity:

[Begin recording] In our regulations we should demand the creation of the highest fighting spirit, one that will not allow, as our leaders have said on repeated occasions, surrender under any circumstance.

This is vital because it is not only a matter of revolutionary humanism, but of forging the best attitudes of men in fulfilling their revolutionary duties without concessions of any kind. At the same time, it is not a macho attitude.

The truth is that we must look at history in considering the situations the army will have to confront. We are a poor country, harassed from all sides, subject to attacks from the enemy on all sides, facing small aggressions but threatened with larger ones as well as with attacks to destroy our revolution, people and country. These are the circumstances under which the Sandinist People's Army lives and develops. With historic conditions and a specific situation such as ours, we cannot tolerate weakness of any kind in our regulations.

What we must reaffirm in the law is the spirit of our slogan, "free fatherland or death," because we do not accept surrender under any circumstances or pretext. [end recording]

Another Sandinist representative, Federico Lopez, also spoke on the matter asserting the importance of establishing the intention of committing a crime:

[Begin recording] My concern is the need to consider intent, as well as actions. For example, I believe that there are enemies of the revolution who have the intention of frustrating it. However, as long as they cannot carry out or attempt to carry out their intentions, even if it is murder, there is no punishable crime. Intent alone, without the corresponding act cannot be punished. Punishment is for acts that have been committed. Let's say there is an attempted murder, that is to say a frustrated murder, the punishment is for the would-be murderer. This is also the case for the murderer who succeeds in his purpose.

Intent, however, cannot be measured without deeds or conduct. So, if someone intends to abandon his post and does, how can intent be separated from his deed? This means surrender, it means treason. I believe that this is a matter which should be discussed further.

WE have been talking with our companeros and we are of the opinion that [words indistinct] and, if necessary, a commission should be created to discuss this in greater detail. In this way, the State Council can go ahead and deal with other matters that are pending, which are also urgent. [end recording]

CTN REJECTS CST'S MONOPOLY ON LABOR REPRESENTATION

PA232340 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Nov 80 p 6

[Communique issued by the executive committee of the Federation of Nicaraguan Workers, in Managua on 16 November]

[Text] To the working class and the people in general:

The Federation of Nicaraguan Workers (CTN) informs all the country's workers and the people in general that at a recent special assembly of the various labor unions affiliated with our federation, it was decided not to attend the assembly of the Sandinist Workers Federation (CST). It was felt that the country's present delicate political situation could not provide the best conditions for an understanding to be reached by the representatives of the workers, in view of their political and ideological differences and the radical positions that the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) has taken with regard to the CTN's position.

Similarly, the CTN felt that the assembly, as proposed, would not provide equal conditions for the other labor unions that operate in the country. Instead, there would be an artificial majority for the CST, which summoned all its member unions in the interest of demonstrating its strength to the public.

On the other hand, we have observed that the CST has used all the resources of the FSLN and the government to discredit the CTN, which is the democratic, Christian, class-conscious and independent expression of the country's workers, thereby violating ILO agreement No 87, which states in article 3, paragraph 2 "GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES MUST REFRAIN FROM ALL INTERVENTION THAT TENDS TO LIMIT THE FREEDOM OF TRADE UNIONS OR HINDER THEIR LEGAL ACTIVITIES." [boldface as published]

We feel it is unjust from every viewpoint for the CST, which represents one part of the Nicaraguan working class and which does not struggle for the true goals of the country's workers but rather to strengthen the FSLN, to set itself up, with the support of the government, as the sole representative of the workers, eliminating the other labor organizations.

Therefore, the CTN, as the genuine expression of the Nicaraguan working class, reaffirms to the rural and urban workers and to the people in general, that we will continue to struggle in the civic arena to defend labor union freedom that is threatened with annihilation by the enemies of the working class. Similarly, the CTN calls on the country's workers not to allow themselves to be deceived and expresses its gratitude for the trust that has been deposited in us to continue working and struggling for the rights and freedoms of our people.

In addition, we call on all the workers to avoid a decline in our country's production and to work, now more than ever, for the aggrandizement of the fatherland, for its unity, freedom and democracy.

WORKERS END STRIKE AT SAN ANTONIO SUGAR MILL

PA211451 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Work resumed today at the San Antonio sugar mill after a senseless 3-day strike that resulted in losses amounting to at least 15 million cordobas, according to a rough estimate made at this private company today.

The strike ended following the efforts made by Labor Minister Virgilio Godoy, who went to the mill to exchange views with leaders of the striking workers and the Sandinist Workers Federation [CST] committee, which had never agreed with the extreme measure of a strike that even caused losses for the workers who encouraged the strike.

Jorge Rojas, Chinandega CST departmental secretary, also participated in negotiations for resuming work at the San Antonio sugar mill. He and other union leaders got the workers to resume work after explaining to them that the Labor Ministry was correct in saying that there were losses and not profits in last year's harvest and, therefore, there had been no dividends to share.

Social demands will be fulfilled beginning next Tuesday, when management will be called in to solve these problems. The issue of hospital services will be reviewed, but not salaries, which were revised last September.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL GROUP TO DEFEND REVOLUTION

PA220105 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The Committee for the Defense of the Nicaraguan Revolution, comprised of distinguished international social democrats, has been organized on four fundamental points: first, the defense of the principle of self-determination of the Nicaraguan people; second, the defense of Nicaragua against any interventionist attempt. The other two are connected to work which this committee will do to reveal Nicaragua's true situation, which the reactionary press is currently distorting, and to efforts it will make so all governments provide the most effective material and economic aid for the reconstruction of Nicaragua.

The committee will soon meet in Washington with several representatives of the current U.S. Government and with members of President-elect Ronald Reagan's work team to explain the Socialist International's position on the Nicaraguan revolution.

MOVEMENT CAMPAIGNS FOR RELEASE OF SALVADORANS

FL221530 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1424 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Cuban architects and engineers have launched a protest movement against the Salvadoran regime to demand the release of architect Abdala Antonio Handal and other citizens detained with him. A forceful document of condemnation was released to newsmen by engineer (Pedro Galeano) and engineer (Armando Taboada) in the name of the Cuban sections of professional and international organizations. The document notes that this wave of protest will show the military junta that Salvadoran architects are not alone.

Members of Cuban professional institutions are also being asked to sign a petition to demand the release of the president of El Salvador's architect association and other kidnapped and missing citizens.

AALAPSO TERMS URUGUAY PLEBISCITE 'FARCE'

FL221407 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] The Executive Secretariat of the Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization [AALAPSO] has issued a statement saying that on 30 November the fascist Uruguayan regime will attempt to institutionalize itself by means of a plebiscitary farce. The plebiscite is to approve an antidemocratic and antipopular constitution that has been vigorously rejected by all political and social sectors of Uruguay, the document states, It adds: With this step, the Uruguayan dictators plan to make official the continuation of the military regime. It will not afford a chance to return to democracy as many of the regime's spokesmen have claimed.

CUBA-GDR TRADE TO BE 272 MILLION PESOS

FL221458 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1423 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] The GDR's trade counselor in Cuba, (Kurt Bransche), has told Radio Reloj that trade between Cuba and the GDR for 1981 will amount to 272 million pesos. (Bransche) disclosed that the GDR will participate in building new sugar mills, a citrus complex in Ciego de Avila and a beer bottling plant.

The diplomat noted that the GDR will send toys, powdered milk, butter, textiles, herbicides, pesticides and many other items to Cuba. Cuba will in turn export, among other products, raw and refined sugar, nickel, fresh and canned citrus fruits, juices and vegetables to the GDR.

VATICAN AMBASSADOR EINAUDI PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

FL212326 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Cuban Council of State Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has received in solemn audience Msgr Giulio Einaudi who presented his credentials accrediting him as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Holy See. Participating in the ceremony were Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and other Cuban officials. The ambassador of the Holy See was accompanied by Msgr (Giuseppe Lazzaro TTI). At the conclusion of the ceremony the ambassador and his entourage went to the Plaza de la Revolucion where they laid a floral wreath at the Jose Marti Monument.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 229 25 November 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Argentine-Czechoslovak Commission Ends Talks B 1
Minister Refuses To Discuss Financial Rumors B 1

BRAZIL

Planning Minister Delfim Neto Views Economy D 1
[LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST 21 Nov]
Opposition Senator Proposes Constituent Assembly D 4
Congress Creates Committee To Investigate Terrorism D 4
Iraq Renews Oil Exports to Brazil D 4
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 21 Nov]
Petrobas Official Set To Discuss Oil With USSR D 5
[O GLOBO 22 Nov]
Brazil Recognizes Government of Guinea-Bissau D 5
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 20 Nov]
Zionist Paramilitary Groups Reportedly Created D 5
[O FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 19 Nov]

URUGUAY

Junta Addresses Nation on Impending Plebiscite K 1
Interior Minister: Political Activity 'Normal' K 2

PANAMA

Government Silence on Treaty Violations Causes Concern [MATUTINO 21 Nov] N 1
Businessmen's Position on Trade With Costa Rica Hailed [LA REPUBLICA 23 Nov] N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Carazo Discusses Cuba, Reagan [LA PRENSA 24 Nov] P 1
Carazo Says Nation Faces Serious Fiscal Problems P 2
Deputies Approve Budget Reduction Motion P 2
Government Responds to Campaign on Inflation P 2
Government Orders Price Hike for Diesel Fuel P 3
New Labor Union Federation Established P 3
CUT Congress Ends P 4
South Korean Delegation Arrives 22 November P 4
Briefs: SDAR Diplomatic Relations P 4

EL SALVADOR

Junta's Morales Ehrlich Calls for Austerity P 5
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 15 Nov]
Leftists Continue To Attack in Various Zones P 5
Coffee Plants Assaulted P 6
Judicial Employees on Strike 24, 25 November P 6

Guerrillas Steal Bishop's Car, Broadcast Message P 6
Chalatenango Vicarage Issues Communique P 6
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 22 Nov]
Authorities Report Desertions From Leftist Groups P 7
300 Abandon 'Clandestine Activities' P 7
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 11 Nov]
70 Guerrillas Accept Amnesty P 7
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 16 Nov]

HONDURAS

Paz Garcia Speaks at Industry Promotion Event P 8
Nationalist Congressman Denies Government Conflict P 10

NICARAGUA

Commander Pastora Comments on Border Problems P 10
Robelo Criticizes Defense Committee Support P 11
Labor Board Members Air Views on 'Direct Line' P 11
Four Sentenced for Part in Bluefields Incidents P 15
Briefs: FRG Youth Donation P 15

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Immigration Official on Repatriation of Haitians S 1

GRENADA

Bishop Warns Adams Against Thoughts of Overthrow S 1
[DAILY GLEANER 18 Nov]
News About Grenada Reportedly Banned in Barbados S 2

JAMAICA

Seaga Outlines Start of Economic Recovery S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 19 Nov]
Manley Reelected to Socialist International Post S 4
[DAILY GLEANER 20 Nov]

SAINT LUCIA

Odlum Supporters Call for Louisy Resignation S 5
[Nassau THE TRIBUNE 19 Nov]

ARGENTINE-CZECHOSLOVAK COMMISSION ENDS TALKS

PY220246 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0240 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Nov (TELAM)--Alejandro M. Estrada, chairman of the Secretariat for International Trade and Economic Negotiations, and Eng Andrej Barcak, Czechoslovak foreign trade minister, signed the final minutes of the results of the meetings of the joint Argentine-Czechoslovak commission today at the secretariat's office.

On this occasion, Estrada expressed satisfaction over the results of the discussions, saying that expectations had been met. He then thanked the members of the two delegations for the work they had done from last Monday until today and gave the Czechoslovak official the Argentine Central Bank document by which the Czechoslovak Bank of Commerce is granted a $20-million credit line for the financing of purchases of nontraditional Argentine export products. The Czechoslovak official then stressed the results of the meeting and stated that the two countries should continue the efforts they have now initiated to achieve a larger trade volume in the future.

Estrada continued by reading a detailed report handed to the press which underscores the Czechoslovak interest to continue participating in the realization of projects in this country within the framework of industrial cooperation, such as powerplants, cement factories, metallurgical plants, metal-mechanical plants, etc. In this connection he said that Czechoslovakia is now participating in projects belonging to the energy sector together with the water and electric energy enterprise, adding that Czechoslovakia will possibly participate in the expansion of the Lujan de Cuyo thermal powerplant. He also said that the Czechoslovak delegation has announced its interest in increasing its purchases of unbottled wine, tobacco and lemons and that contacts have been made with the corresponding sectors to that end.

He further reported that overall trade between the two countries increased considerably during the last 5-year period. Between 1977 and 1979, trade practically doubled and between 1975 and 1979, it tripled, Estrada added. Barcak, in answering some questions, said that the export contract for 750 tons of Argentine tobacco of Czechoslovakia is being fulfilled and that the quality of the product is excellent.

Regarding the purchases of fish from Argentina, he said that they continue normally and that an expansion of the agreement is being studied. In conclusion, regarding the sale of citrus fruits, he said that Argentina is meeting the needs of the Czechoslovak market during the season when it cannot be supplied from other countries for reasons of climate.

MINISTER REFUSES TO DISCUSS FINANCIAL RUMORS

PY250046 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1324 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Rosario, 21 Nov (NA)--Argentine Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz today refused to discuss recent reports about an imminent financial collapse, because "people tend to exaggerate a lot about these things."

Martinez de Hoz, who was questioned in this regard at the end of his speech to the local stock market luncheon, said that "rumors travel fast and things acquire a scope which they do not really have. I am not in favor of spreading these rumors." The minister recalled that measures to refinance and consolidate debts of agricultural and industrial enterprises are being studied but warned that "under no circumstances will there be a general moratorium."

In his speech, Martinez de Hoz acknowledged that "in a way we are being blamed for not fully adhering to the principles of exchange freedom," in connection with the criticism directed at the so-called "undervaluation" of the U.S. dollar. He added: "However, we may be forced to use, on a temporary basis, certain instruments which do not seem to be in keeping with our principles of exchange freedom."

PLANNING MINISTER DELFIM NETO VIEWS ECONOMY

PY212356 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 21 Nov 80 p 1

[From the "Export News" section--all quotation marks as published]

[Text] Brasilia (EN)--Planning Minister Delfim Neto has held several meetings in Brasilia, gathering each time at least 15 entrepreneurs coming from every Brazilian state and representing the main sector of the national economy.

During these meetings the dialogue was informal and open with each of the participants freely putting forward his points of views.

Delfim Neto explained the government's ideas about the Brazilian economy in relation to the world energy crisis.

Delfim Neto asserted the government's "no to recession" and affirmed that "the priority granted to agriculture and to exports by the Figueiredo administration will go on."

He also said that "inflation will not overcome Brazil nor halt its economy. Like practically no other country, Brazil has been able to satisfactorily solve its problems." Minister Neto added that "the Figueiredo government is already starting to put the economy on the right course."

Herein follows the main points of Minister Delfim Neto's address to businessmen on the question of inflation, balance of payments, the energy crisis, agriculture and exports:

Inflation

"Four basic factors have caused Brazil's high rate of inflation: excessive government spending; food shortages; a certain disorder in salary policy; and the great increase in oil prices.

"As to the first cause, large government spending, radical steps are being taken to solve the problem. The government has started several programs without matching funds. In addition we are now greatly reducing government expenses in order to develop only those programs for which there is a justifiable availability of funds. This kind of fight shall lead us to an equilibrium in every government agency, expect one or two, and to a surplus in the fiscal budget by the end of this year.

"The second cause of inflation is food shortage. Few people realize that we have had 3 years of very poor crops and that we have used up all of our food reserves. There has been a material lack of food. It was therefore necessary to import rice, beans, wheat, meat and other products.

"The government, however, has acted promptly in meeting the challenge and this year we have already had a substantial recovery in agricultural production. In fact, the 1980 crop reached 50 million tons of grain, which means the biggest crops this country has ever had. We will go on with our present policies in the hope that we shall be able to eliminate food shortages as quickly as possible.

"The third cause for inflation is a certain mismanagement of the salary policy. Many believe that we are trying to exploit labor to initiate a policy for lower salaries. Such is definitely not the case, but one certainly cannot avoid the fact that there has been a certain mismanagement in the adjustments given higher wage brackers, which has significantly pushed prices up. In this area, we are still learning from experiences, but I am confident that the economic strains caused by salary imbalance will shortly pass away.

"The fourth cause of inflation, over which we do not have the slightest control, is that oil prices have increased amazingly in the last months. The fact is, 12 months ago we paid 15 dollars per barrel for oil and we are now paying about 33 dollars. Besides producing a terrible pressure on price levels, this represents an incredible increase in our oil expenses: in 1980 we shall probably spend about 11 billion dollars on oil imports.

"It is true that today, in Brazil, it is a kind of joke to mention a 100 percent inflation rate, something that is presently anticipated. It is to be noted that a certain way to measure inflation has been invented which does not correspond to the truth. The correct way, the way which has always been used should be to measure the yearly inflation rate by means of the rise in the cost of living. If you do so, you will see that from January through June of 1979, the cost of living rose 25 percent, while from January through June of 1980 it rose 31 percent. These numbers are indicative of real difference of inflation for these two periods. There is nothing very dramatic, therefore, about our inflation rate. What happens is that we are pointing to dead or past inflation and giving the impression that it is really leading to a process of general disorder.

"Therefore, concerning inflation, I think it is important to know that it is serious, that it is extremely high, but it is not what people are being led to believe. The real difference between 1979 and 1980 inflation is 25 to 30 percent. This is a fact. Mysteriously, these figures by no means appear in the newspapers."

Balance of Payments

"In what concerns the balance of payments, today, I would not have the slightest doubt that we will achieve exactly what has been scheduled: We will borrow 12 billion dollars and we will finish 1980 owing 55 billion dollars. Prices have increased 14 to 15 percent on the international market. The Brazilian real debt in dollars has been reduced. The important thing to remember is that by the end of 1979 we owed 50 billion dollars and our exports were approximately 15 billion dollars. We will end 1980 owing 55 billion dollars and will have an export level of 20 billion dollars, which means that our capacity to meet our financial obligations is already starting to take the right trend. We had an import-export ratio that was greater than 3. We will have one of 2, 2.2 or 2.3 by the end of 1980. This indicates that, in what concerns balance of payments, we are in a relatively tranquil position.

Energy Crisis

"I would like to discuss with you one last big problem: How Brazil is facing its energy crisis and whether we shall be better off in the future than we are today. Brazil has full knowledge that the most economical substitute for oil is oil. Therefore, our first and foremost effort should be to obtain oil. We are really taking great efforts to find oil in Brazil. However, we have strong limitations which are inflicted on us by our domestic savings. This is exactly the reason why, beginning a few years ago, we adopted a more liberal exploration policy, trying to attract foreign investments for joint ventures. Unfortunately, to this point, we have not had great success but we have frequently discovered low production oil fields and we have our reserves. A year ago our oil production was 140 thousands barrels a day; now we obtain about 210 thousands and we are pretty sure that in 1984 and 1985 we will be able to reach a daily production of 500 thousands barrels. We are drilling considerably more than we did before. We have not had much luck. This is an unfortunate truth."

At the same time, we have developed our alcohol program, which has started very slowly, but is now rapidly expanding. In fact, we have already contracted more than 80 percent of a 10 billion litre program. This will represent about 170 thousand oil barrels equivalent in alcohol in the years 1984 and 1985. No one doubts that proalcohol is here to stay. Sugarcane is really the most efficient "machine" to produce energy and no country in the whole world has been able to advance as much as we have in the replacement of gasoline.

Although our coal is not of an exceptional quality, we are also developing a program which will enable us to produce about 130 thousands barrels/oil equivalent in coal.

Such programs will represent, in 1984/85, an internal production of approximately 800,000 barrels per day--500,000 of oil, 170,000 of alcohol and 130,000 of coal. Oil consumption is now of 1 million, 100 thousands barrels a day and we expect that in 1984/85 it will reach about 1.4 or 1.5 million barrels a day. Even if an important oil discovery does not take place in our territory, we still believe that our import levels will remain on the order of 600,000 or 700,000 barrels a day, instead of the 960,000 barrels we are presently importing. Such a reduction in our oil imports--from 960,000 to 600,000 barrels per day--means a significant effort as far as the adaptation of the Brazilian economy to the energy crisis is concerned.

Together with such efforts in alcohol and coal production, we are also stressing the use of low grade gas in agricultural machinery in order to reduce oil derivative consumption. To an expressive degree, recent technological adaptations of wood alcohol are enabling a small share of this sector to increase its contribution to domestic energy production.

Agriculture and Exports

"Now let us discuss a strategy which has been chosen by our government and which benefits two specific sectors: agriculture and exportation. By promoting agriculture we intend to eliminate food stortage and at the same time increase our exports enabling Brazil to adopt a more liberal foreign commerce policy, thus making possible domestic price control.

The priority granted to these two sectors is also justified by the fact that we shall be better prepared to solve other problems and also to minimize all ill effects caused by the policy against inflation which we are carrying out in the country."

"If we succeed in persuading people to really search for foreign markets, and if our exportation figures grow faster, each additional dollar obtained through foreign sales will represent additional employment. Today, the solution for our social problems cannot be, as many people think, simply based on the furnishing of food or medical assistance. What we need to do is to produce more jobs. To do this it is necessary to export more. This is the line of thought we are attempting to follow.

Another is to increase agricultural production which will allow us to eliminate food scarcity and will help us in the export area. It is clear, then, that we have to direct our efforts and resources in these directions.

We are quite sure that our exports will exceed the 20 billion dollar level, however, and unfortunately, our imports may as well go beyond the 20 billion limit we have set.

It is important to understand that such a high level is basically due to oil imports since the purchase of other items will certainly slow down. The stress on such a policy will, of course, lead us to the correct solution. It is possible that a small deficit in the commerical balance will occur, but if we succeed in increasing our exports this deficit will certainly be reduced quite rapidly. This appears quite evident since the two most privileged sectors--agriculture and exportations--do have low import coefficients.

"No" to Recession

"Some people have been suggesting--in a somehow good-humored manner--that the way to finish off inflation is through a recession policy. However, nobody says just exactly what this means. Recession means unemployment, hunger. If inflation is not comfortable, recession is deadly.

We need to insist upon this point: Brazilian problems will not be solved through the collapse of business. Nobody falls down in the streets because of inflation, but many people will because of hunger. And how could we control a hungry person? The businessman who suffers under a high inflation rate can control inflation through price adjustments or salary reduction, while a hungry person must control hunger.

I would like to ask you something: Would recession increase food availability? No. Its tendency would be the reduction of food availability. Would recession ease the oil crisis? No. Recession would certainly result in more unemployment and would make real salaries become lower. One of the causes of inflation would obviously be eliminated, but at a high social cost. So, rather than undergoing such a social cost, it is better to be a little more patient, wait for things to adjust themselves in a natural manner and see the results.

Brazil is today roughly three times bigger than it was in 1964. Therefore, now, in 1980, we cannot make use of the same policy which was successfully carried out in 1964. Neither we nor anybody else. No country faces inflation by means of a recession--simply because there do not exist the political conditions to do this. We are, therefore, quite sure that the options which the Figueiredo government has chosen are the best ones since they involve the lowest possible social cost.

OPPOSITION SENATOR PROPOSES CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

PY210059 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 20 Nov 80

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Text] Speaking in the name of the leadership of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party [PMDB], Senator Orestes Quercia today announced that he has submitted a draft constitutional amendment designed to call a constituent assembly on 15 November 1982. He said that in drafting the proposal he had the cooperation of PMDB President Ulysses Guimaraes, Senator Paulo Brossard and Deputy Freitas Nobre, the PMDB leaders in the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, respectively; and of other opposition leaders with whom he exchanged ideas. Thus, Quercia added, the proposal submitted today was unanimously approved by the PMDB, after having overcome internal disagreements that forced it to withdraw a similar proposal submitted earlier.

Quercia's proposal drew immediate support from Senator Gilvan Rocha, leader of the Popular Party, and from Senator Itamar Franco. Meanwhile, Senator Aloisio Chaves, deputy leader of the Social Democratic Party, pointed out that there are no legal grounds for calling a constituent assembly, and that a broad agreement with the participation of the president of the republic would be necessary for this purpose.

CONGRESS CREATES COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE TERRORISM

PY212012 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Excerpt] During last night's session, the National Congress approved the creation of the Congressional Investigative Committee (CPI) for Terrorism, aimed at investigating the escalation of terrorism, which threatens to hinder the process of democratic normalization. By agreement of the Chamber of Deputies and the Seante, the CPI will be headed by Senator Mendes Canale of the Mato Grosso Popular Party.

IRAQ RENEWS OIL EXPORTS TO BRAZIL

PY221758 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO Portuguese 21 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Iraq already has renewed its oil exports through the Turkish port of Iskenderun and priority will be given to Brazil, France, Spain, Yugoslavia, Italy and Turkey, who are trade partners with Iraq or suppliers of weapons used in its war with Iran.

Due to the fact that the pipeline is pumping only 700,000 to 800,000 barrels a day, Petrobras in Rio de Janeiro cannot give any information as to how much oil will be purchased from Iraq. Brazilian stocks of crude oil and byproducts, which at the end of October amounted to approximately 100 million barrels, already have been reduced to 4 million barrels, which means just enough for 4 days' consumption.

And in Paris, the end of a mystery: the private secretary of President Joao Figueiredo, Heitor de Aquino, passed through the city, refusing to grant an interview. But it has been learned that Aquino had been in Iraq for 3 days, together with the vice president of Braspetro [Petrobras International Inc], Sergio Barcellos, where they were probably negotiating the purchase of oil. In Brasilia, the president of Petrobras, Shigeaki Ueki, said that Brazil will be producing 200,000 barrels per day by the end of the year.

PETROBRAS OFFICIAL SET TO DISCUSS OIL WITH USSR

PY242109 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 22 Nov 80 p 20

[Excerpt] Petrobras' marketing director, Carlos Sant'anna, yesterday traveled to Moscow where he will discuss an agreement for a continuous supply of oil throughout 1981. The Soviet Union was one of the many countries that offered oil to Brazil at OPEC prices after the Iranian-Iraqi conflict started. The understanding resulted in a contract in which the Soviet Union will supply 20,000 barrels a day until December. Sant'anna's trip has the objective of expanding that contract, at the same time reducing the quantity of oil that is imported from Persian Gulf producers.

Another Petrobras executive, marketing superintendent Armando Guedes Coelho, traveled to Europe and the Middle East at the beginning of the week. Petrobras reported yesterday that one of them could be sent to Iraq to formulate the new bases for the supply of oil from that country.

BRAZIL RECOGNIZES GOVERNMENT OF GUINEA-BISSAU

PY241443 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 20 Nov 80 p 12

[Excerpt] Brasilia--Brazil has recognized the new government of Guinea-Bissau, Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas reported yesterday. The appropriate instructions to convey Brazilian recognition were forwarded yesterday to Ambassador Raimundo Nonato.

The ambassador thus will respond to an official note in which the new regime announced its constitution. Pericas noted that in its reply, Brazil will implicitly convey its recognition. The prediction that Brazil would swiftly recognize the government of Joao Bernardo Vieira has thus become true.

Pericas said that the Brazilian Government has done "the same in similar cases." He added: "We do not interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries." Asked whether Brazil's swift recognition was influenced by the good treatment given to the ousted president, Luiz Cabral (who visited Brazil last July), Pericas said that just customary requirements were observed. Luiz Cabral and his family yesterday left Guinea and went to Cape Verde.

ZIONIST PARAMILITARY GROUPS REPORTEDLY CREATED

PY241517 Sao Paulo O FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] Brasilia--('Adnan Baghdadi), chief of the Arab League Mission, and (Farid Sawan), representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Brazil yesterday met with the press to report on the creation of Zionist paramilitary groups on Brazilian territory. (Sawan) charged that a decision to this effect was made at the recent Latin American conference of Jewish communities held in Sao Paulo from 9 to 14 November.

JUNTA ADDRESSES NATION ON IMPENDING PLEBISCITE

PY250150 Montevideo Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Message to the nation from the junta of commanders in chief of the armed forces, on the occasion of the impending plebiscite, read by the commander in chief of the army; place not specified--live or recorded]

[Text] Citizens: The junta of commanders in chief of the armed forces, representing and interpreting the feelings of the armed forces, feels it necessary to address the men and women of Uruguay on the eve of a decisive step.

As commander in chief of the army, I have been entrusted with the responsibility of speaking to you all. This I will do right now, and the presence of the other commanders in chief guarantees that this message states the position of the three branches.

We have decided that this message should be one of peace and reassertion. We will not insist on the past, but we will not forget it. We will not forget it because we do not want to return to the past, since we know how it was, and since we lived through it, we want to tell those who did not live through it as we did about it. We want these memories to move civilians and militarmen alike, because among the youths who did not experience that past are both civilians and soldiers.

Those were difficult times. The very foundations of our society tottered. The first to suffer was the family because hate had been sown between fathers and sons. Bad teachers instigated their students. Hate was encouraged between workers and employers. Entire families were destroyed and remain split to this day.

The final objective was abundantly clear: By fanning this hate and destruction, our social system would fall into the hands of minority which was well known and which already had been rejected. Our system based on family and freedom is the reason for the strength of our great Uruguay.

Because of all this [words indistinct] the armed forces responded to the call. They came when asked to defend the national way of life which was in danger of disappearing, the national way of life that the people had built after years of sacrifice and which they wanted to preserve.

Supported by a mass of patriotic civilians, the armed forces had to take over the leadership of the country, fully aware that they were fulfilling the most sacred of duties: Defending the fatherland, the holiest of missions, because to defend the fatherland means to defend its institutions, its symbols, its happiness, the joy of its youth, the jobs of its workers, the health and strength of its political parties, that is, its way of life.

In order to be free, one must have a government, and thus the entire nation began its recovery, decisively and imbued with a desire to do things, but suffering from domestic and foreign interference. The task has not been easy, but nations like ours must be honorable and sovereign. As worthy heirs of Artigas, we remained honorable and sovereign. Overcoming all difficulties, we have now arrived at this point.

The country, together with its armed forces, has reached an historic crossroads, acting honestly and sincerely as Uruguayans. By attaining the established goals, we have fulfilled our initial objective; and to crown this phase of the process, we are submitting to a plebiscite a new constitution which will reaffirm, on the basis of overall participation, the security and tranquillity which we now enjoy.

This must not be viewed as weakness on our side. It would have been very easy for us to impose this constitution. It would have been very easy to remain in power. It would have been very easy to make none of the promises we have made or to fulfill none of these promises. However, the honor and responsibility which we have never forsaken compels us to submit it to the decision of the sovereign popular will.

We want all the Uruguayan people, both civilians and military, to k together through an open door into an era of restored state of law. In a period of osition, above all partisan differences, without begging the support of foreigners, we at this state of law to allow us to express ourselves and to achieve our grandeur. This is the objective of the constitutional test; it not intended as an imposition. We have never said that the new constitution is the best possible text, but we think that it is the right constitution for this country and for these times that are hard and difficult. As we understand it, we cannot govern ourselves with an abstract constitution. We need a realistic constitution to make possible the defense of institutions which were attacked and practically destroyed. We do not want to return to the past, nor will we permit this return. Because of their professional spirit, the armed forces are not made for deception and unfulfilled promises. We know that some portions of the new constitution may give rise to disagreements, but we would have been dishonest with ourselves had our intentions contributed to the preparation of a demagogic text, with shortcomings that would soon lead to destabilization and the use of force. We do not want the repetition of such episodes. We want to continue being loyal to ourselves and to the people.

The armed forces have concrete ideas about the constitutional text to be submitted to the plebiscite: to reaffirm peace, order, tranquillity and future prosperity--the same objectives as the process initiated in 1973. These objectives will be achieved by voting yes for the new constitution, because the new text embodies the experience accumulated over all these years, preventing the repetition of the errors that led the country to the brink of chaos.

We want to make a particular appeal to those who believe that a vote against the new text will prevent the return to a situation that has been left behind and maintain a state of affairs that suits their own interests. We want to tell these people that by voting no they will only hinder the culmination of the objectives set by the civilian-military process. To these people, only to these well-meaning people who we know are patriotic people, we exhort them not to be misled, to look around them to see who are those advocating a no vote. Some of them are people who want a return to the past, and others are people who serve foreign directives. These people do not deserve the company of the patriotic people to whom we make this appeal.

Finally, it will be the Uruguayan people, free and sovereign, who will give their opinion of the new constitution. Let one thing be clear: The continuity of the national reconstruction will not be affected by the lack of understanding of the enemies of the fatherland. The armed forces will continue to be guided by the principles of love for the fatherland, sparing no sacrifice, confronting and fighting the dangers threatening our way of life, our institutions. The armed forces will continue to struggle for the country's progress, for the continuity of its history, for the implementation of Artigas' ideals. The fatherland, fellow countrymen, is the result of the happiness and tribulations of everyone; the reasons for all our actions and ideas; the ultimate objective of our concern and worries.

In the long struggle for consolidating our nation, many Uruguayans before us gave everything they had, including their lives, to make the country as we know it today. Your yes vote will proclaim, with the supreme force of the opinion expressed in the solitude of the voting booth, that those who have given their lives for the fatherland have not died in vain.

INTERIOR MINISTER: POLITICAL ACTIVITY 'NORMAL'

PY201916 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Manuel Nunez has said that there are no political leaders under arrest, but that some of them have been interrogated; and that there are limitations on the political activities of some politicians, but not of parties. Nunez emphasized that political activity in the country is normal. In relation to the former political leaders who were interrogated, the interior minister told El Espectador: [Begin recording] They were invited to clarify some circumstances [words indistinct] for not even an hour. At the end, some situations were clarified. It was just a normal procedure, as any citizen can be called to clarify events in which he is involved and can then be cleared from any responsibility. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT SILENCE ON TREATY VIOLATIONS CAUSES CONCERN

PA230300 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 21 Nov 80 p 4-A

[Luis Restrepo Rosas column: "A Revealing Document"]

[Text] In CRITICA's Wednesday issue I published a report on what occurred during the session of the Panama Canal Subcommittee of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives. This is a "revealing document" and upon examining it one finds out about details of great importance for the country.

I know that the document published in CRITICA has been widely read because I have received many telephone calls of support. I have also received support in direct conversations with citizens who are concerned over what is happening with the Panama Canal Treaty.

However, and this must be endlessly repeated, what I am most concerned about is the silence of the government in the face of constant charges made by canal employees and labor leaders and the almost daily charges made by a few newsmen. A citizen told me yesterday afternoon that "this silence is terrifying. It shows that there is a possibility that the inertia of the top government echelons, particularly that of the Foreign Ministry, would result in a heightening of the U.S. policy that was in the Torrijos-Carter treaties, in the whimsical interpretations of them and in everything which may be difficult to amend as was experienced with the 1903 treaty."

The national government always affirmed that the Panamanian representatives to the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Commission would never pledge loyalty to the U.S. Government as stated in law 96-70...However, the document I presented to the public maintains that Congressmen Hubbard and Bauman reproached Mr. Blumenfeld because the Panamanian representatives did not take the oath when they were sworn in their positions as demanded by law 96-70.

Blumenfeld's answer was: "The Panamanians signed a sworn declaration." Now we ask: What sworn declaration? What were they pledging? Did the Panamanian representatives pledge their loyalty to U.S. laws? Did they compromise the country's honor, dignity and interests? Did they accept any kind of commitment that affects Panama's sovereignty and the correct interpretation of the Panama Canal Treaty?

These interesting questions must be clearly answered by the government. One must take into account that only the closest government circles knew of the existence of a "sworn declaration..." The opinion of the Panamanians is being openly scorned.

In addition, this meeting also revealed a more dangerous interpretation of the Panama Canal Treaty when Congressman Bauman announced that, "according to law 96-70 there is no Panama Canal Commission but a Board of Supervisors" adding that there is a big difference between a managing and a supervisory function.

Article 3 of the Panama Canal Treaty is very clear when in paragraph 3 it states that "the United States of America will meet its responsibilities through a U.S. Government agency which will be called the Panama Canal Commission." However, in thinking now that Panama will accept a different interpretation, it is being said that there is not a Panama Canal commission but a supervisory board.

Moreover, Mr. Blumenfeld, the assistant secretary of the army for civil works and president of the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Commission, left the Panamanian directors in a very bad position when he said that "these directors as well as the foreign minister have certain internal political needs which require that certain statements be made." Then we wonder if this is what the Panamanians say when they talk to the representatives of the other side...

Mr. Blumenfeld was also emphatic when he rudely said that "he, as representative appointed by the U.S. defense secretary, controls the vote of the board. Therefore, it will be proven that law 96-70 will be fully complied with."

The Panamanian officials who must answer these worrisome questions probably feel that the Panamanian public does not deserve any reply regarding this...

BUSINESSMEN'S POSITION ON TRADE WITH COSTA RICA HAILED

PA240221 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 23 Nov 80 p 4-A

[Editorial: "An Unsolvable Problem"]

[Text] Spokesmen for the Panama Chamber of Commerce and Industries discussed, in recent meetings with representatives of the local news media, aspects of the recent working meetings between Panamanian businessmen and industrialists and a delegation of businessmen and industrialists that came from Costa Rica for this purpose.

As is generally known, the Panamanian business and industrialist sector has cited the imbalance in favor of Costa Rica as a negative factor of trade with the neighboring country. The reports indicate that while Panama exports some 26 million balboas in goods to the Costa Rican market, it imports over $36 million, which represents a substantial loss of foreign exchange by the Panamanian sector.

However, the representatives of the brother country indicated that they cannot take any measure or any action in this regard, since to make any change in their country's economic policy is the function of the government and not of private enterprise. Moreover, we were informed that the bipartite meeting of consultation between the Chambers of Commerce and Industry ended without achieving any definite goals and, therefore, the Panamanian businessmen will seek to hold meetings with the corresponding Panamanian authorities to establish the rules that should be applied to this problem, with the understanding that the private sector's action, which failed, must now be replaced by government action.

The representatives of the Panamanian private sector were careful to state clearly that "they, the Panamanian businessmen, do not oppose the bilateral treaty between Panama and Costa Rica," since they noted that Panama has opened a secure market in the neighboring country and has obtained acceptance for Panamanian products. They said this market and this acceptance should not be lost under any circumstances.

Hence it was made very clear that the government's action should be to reopen negotiations with Costa Rica with an eye to finding a viable solution to the problem, possibly by reducing or expanding the lists of preferential products or by any other measure that will strengthen trade between the two countries but which at the same time will be more favorable to our country's industrial and commercial interests.

We have seen that the Panamanian businessmen and industrialists are acting with circumspection, keeping the doors open to dialogue. At the same time, they are acting with patriotism, keeping in mind that the loss of secure markets means more unemployment in our country. Therefore, they have not taken a position of intransigence and are carefully preserving that which has already been attained. However, with the same perseverance, they are defending the economic interests of our country so as to guarantee job stability for hundreds of Panamanian workers. Under those circumstances, we certainly offer all our support to the business sector in their effort to defend the national interest.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CARAZO DISCUSSES CUBA, REAGAN

PA242313 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Nov 80 p 1

[By Julio Ortega C.]

[Text] "Castro and Somoza are the same: Both are tyrants regardless of the political sign they wave. They control their countries according to their own will and subject their peoples to different ideologies but, unfortunately, with regard to the violation of human rights, the conditions are the same." Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio said this to this newspaper and to the newsmen who attended the regional seminar on "Refugees and the Communications Media," which was held in San Jose.

President Carazo gave an interview after opening the seminar on refugees and he made his statement on Castro after being asked why Costa Rica is not giving Cuba the same solidarity and support that Mexico is giving it.

The president said that he could not analyze developments in other countries or the feelings of other governments. However, he went on, when Costa Rica was directly threatened by Somoza, it had to react against that regime. Now that Castro is posing a direct threat, Costa Rica must also react against Castro.

When asked what threat he was referring to, the president answered: "Cuba's penetration and its desires to penetrate in the region are undeniable. Cuba has run incredible errands for the Soviet Union in Angola, in Africa and in several parts of the world."

Regarding the course followed by the Sandinist revolution, Carazo said that he had nothing to say on this, as each people determine their own destiny and establish their own formula for governing. As for the refugees arriving in his country, President Carazo said that "We cannot throw them to the bottom of the sea, as several countries in Southeast Asia have done. Neither can we tell them to find some other planet. Their only hope is here and, provided they obey the law, they can come. We do not encourage them to come because we are a poor country, but we do give them the attention they deserve as human beings the moment they arrive here."

President Carazo, who in recent months has been confronting serious domestic problems and has been strongly attacked by the press, said that many newsmen hold views of their own, views which he respects. Strikes, he added, are permitted by the labor laws and constitute formulas that follow a legal course. "Although we fight them because some of them originate among the extremist sectors, we do not think that they are anything extraordinary within the framework of our institutional life."

Regarding the commercial agreement that the Panamanian Government has signed with Russia, but which has not yet been ratified, the Costa Rican president said that he is not familiar with this agreement, but that "with or without embassies, our region is one of hegemonic struggle. That is evident. The big countries want to establish their predominance in several areas of the world and what the other nations can do is to not align themselves with anyone because the moment we have problems none of the big countries will come to help us."

In response to a question on the election of Ronald Reagan and its effects on the region, President Carazo said: "I'll cross that bridge when I get to it. I am, therefore, waiting for 20 January. After that, we will see how the U.S. Government behaves. I hope it will be respectful, just as ours will be, while being realistic toward the situation in the area and in the continent."

Asked about the support and solidarity that Costa Rica gave to the Nicaraguan revolution and its support for the Salvadoran government junta, President Carazo answered that there are fundamental differences between the Salvadoran and Nicaraguan problems. Somoza threatened Costa Rica. He dropped bombs on us and killed some of our people.

Many people analyze things but forget the realities of the moment at which they occurred. Some people call this historic perspective. Some of us call it bad memory. From that standpoint then, we have no direct problem with El Salvador, the way we did with Nicaragua.

Still on this subject, President Carazo added that El Salvador's problems did not begin in January with the new government junta and that its problems date back many years. "I remember," the president went on, "that when we were studying the history of Central America, we were told that there had been a massacre in the days of General Martinez. So, can we place that responsibility on the junta? I doubt it."

Finally, President Carazo indicated that the exchange restrictions currently affecting the Common Market and the bilateral treaty signed with Panama will not be reconsidered until coffee prices go up, since his country is currently pressed by the oil price hikes and the drop in coffee prices.

CARAZO SAYS NATION FACES SERIOUS FISCAL PROBLEMS

PA231735 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] The reduction of the 1981 budget, which takes away the government's responsibility to pay its debts to the commercial banks will result in serious problems because the banks will not have money to lend to the people and to make the productive sectors work, President Rodrigo Carazo said yesterday in (Pitas) de San Carlos. According to him, the hasty handling of the budget without the necessary knowledge will lead to such problems because the government is left without resources.

The serious problem that banks will be facing in 1981 stems from the fact that the government will not be paying its debts, so the banks will not have funds to lend for agricultural and cattle breeding activities, President Carazo explained.

An agreement has been reached with the Unity Party deputies in order to reduce the budget, but several groups want to reduce it further leaving the country's productive activities without resources. This is serious for Costa Ricans, the president added.

DEPUTIES APPROVE BUDGET REDUCTION MOTION

PA211604 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Through agreements between the Unity Party and the National Liberation Party, a motion to reduce next year's budget by 1.2 billion colones was finally approved last night by the legislature.

The Communist position is that the reduction seems to be greater than it really is and that many superfluous expenses have not been eliminated.

The official stand is that the budget reduction will be accepted because it does not affect the current administration's programs.

For their part, the United People legislators again insisted in congress on a true budget reduction that looks into the matter of expense accounts for public officials and eliminates the allocation of specific allotments [partidas especificas].

GOVERNMENT RESPONDS TO CAMPAIGN ON INFLATION

PA211634 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Excerpts] A clear-cut clash has surfaced between the government and the Chamber of Commerce in the wake of a radio and television campaign which is funded by the Chamber of Commerce concerning the high cost of living.

Presidency Minister Jose Rafael Cordero this afternoon asked Chamber President Angel Nieto to send a text of the advertisements to his office so he can study them in keeping with the provisions of the radio law.

A number of discrepancies between the government and the chamber has been noticed in the past few days. President Carazo has noted in his speeches that privileged groups oppose the social welfare of the poorer classes. The presidency minister said yesterday that the management sectors want to hurt President Carazo's work and his image in reprisal for the aid he gave the Sandinist guerrillas against the Somoza regime.

According to Gustavo Gutierrez, the chamber's foreign affairs director, the Chamber of Commerce will comply with the government's request by immediately forwarding the texts being used on the radio and television for the campaign against the high cost of living.

However, Gutierrez explained that the campaign did not originate solely with the chamber. More than 19 commercial organizations agreed to undertake the public campaign.

Several businessmen interviewed this afternoon said the campaign is part of our right to freedom of expression. They said the campaign is respectful and just seeks to shed light on the situation that Costa Ricans are experiencing now. They also played down the importance of the rumor that there is a clash or conflict between the government and the business chamber; this is sheer newspaper speculation.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS PRICE HIKE FOR DIESEL FUEL

PA211518 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] As we announced at noon, the government has decreed a diesel price hike to go into effect tomorrow. The hike will be 7 centimos per liter which means an increase of 27 centimos per galion to consumers. The price of diesel fuel delivered at the gas stations is 2.56 colones per liter, according to the decree.

The price increase is due to the energy crisis following the Iraq-Iran war which has caused a decline in the supply of fuel. The Venezuelan company Maraven has also raised the price of oil byproducts as of 17 November and the Costa Rican refinery does not have the funds to absorb the price hike without hurting consumers. Therefore, the government has had to decree the hike.

NEW LABOR UNION FEDERATION ESTABLISHED

PA240347 Paris AFP in Spanish 2329 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] San Jose, 23 Nov (AFP)--A new United Workers Federation [Central Unitaria de Trabajadores--CUT] gathering some 50,000 workers and peasants will be organized here today at a meeting held by several Costa Rican labor federations.

The CUT emerged here amidst controversy, charged by sectors opposed to it of being "a Communist Party instrument." This charge has been denied by the various federations which created it. These include the National Federation of Government Workers (FENATRAP), the National Federation of Agricultural and Plantation Workers (FENTRAP), the National Peasant Federation and the National Federation of Industrial Workers, regional federations and other unions.

The creation of the CUT dissolved the General Workers Confederation (CGT), until this time the country's main labor federation, whose leadership was controlled by the Communist Party.

Luis Carlos Montero, up to this time CGT secretary general, said that the first task of the CUT will be to confront "price increases in articles and basic services."

The adjournment of the CUT's first congress will be this afternoon with a public meeting at the Central Park in San Jose, after 2 days of sessions and the elections of new officials.

Although the CUT gathers most of the organized workers in the country, its creation was protested here today by the Confederation of Costa Rican Workers (CTC) and other federations and labor unions which claim the CUT is located within a clear-cut national and international expansionist strategy directed from Moscow. The attitude of these organizations was expressed in an appeal: "Manifesto of the Democratic Labor Movement" published today in a local newspaper.

The Communist Party said that, on the contrary, "the creation of the CUT will undoubtedly be one of the most important steps in the history of the country's labor movement."

The CUT was also created against the will of the People's Revolutionary Movement (MRP), which together with the socialist and communists, make up the electoral United People's Coalition. The MPR leaders believe that the creation of the single labor federation is premature and proposed, as an alternative, a labor coordination project as a prior step.

CUT Congress Ends

PA241505 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The constitutional congress of the United Workers Federation [CUT], which ended yesterday afternoon in San Jose's Central Park, decided to fight for a general wage increase. The CUT constitutional congress also decided to oppose the hike in public service rates, and to invite workers, unions, communal and student organizations and the general public to march against bus fare hikes on 1 December. The congress also decided to fight against the dismissal of public and private employees.

CUT's statutes and basic principles were also approved at the event, thus the organization was formally established. The CUT constitutional congress also appointed an executive board yesterday, which has 40 regular members and 19 alternates. The executive board, in turn, named the executive committee: Mario Devandas, president; Marielo Girald, vice president; Rodrigo Urena, secretary general; Luis Carlos Montero, first under secretary; Timothy Scott, second undersecretary and Franklin (Heydin), member.

SOUTH KOREAN DELEGATION ARRIVES 22 NOVEMBER

PA231825 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] A mission sent to our country by the South Korean Government arrived last night, led by former minister Dr Pak Tong-sin and four other high-ranking officials. Tomorrow, 24 November, at 1600 the Korean mission will meet with President Rodrigo Carazo and with Economy Minister Jose Miguel Alfaro to discuss issues connected with trade and international politics.

During its 4-day stay in Costa Rica, the South Korean mission will also meet with Foreign Minister Jose Rafael Cordero [as heard] and will exchange views with the representatives of several economic groups because there is great interest in stepping up the cultural and commercial exchange between our two countries. The Korean mission will leave for South America on Wednesday.

BRIEFS

SDAR DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS--San Jose, 11 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The governments of Costa Rica and the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic have established diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. The agreement was reached on 30 October this year and further arrangements will be decided later on by common agreement between the two governments. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1746 GMT 11 Nov 80 PA]

EL SALVADOR

JUNTA'S MORALES EHRLICH CALLS FOR AUSTERITY

PA240412 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 15 Nov 80 pp 2, 60

[Text] Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, a member of the revolutionary government junta, said yesterday during a brief interview at the presidential palace that this is a time for austerity, not a time for requests.

We must all realize that this is the time to practice austerity, to be thrifty, to spend only the necessary, to live in accordance with the country's real situation.

Morales Ehrlich said that the attitude of the peasants is praiseworthy, because they have devoted themselves to work without requesting wage increases or greater social benefits. There is every indication, he said, that they have understood the crucial times that the country is experiencing and have imposed upon themselves their quota of sacrifice for the country's progress. It is admirable to see how the cooperatives are being managed, many of them with better results than before the land reform program was implemented.

This is not the time for hasty requests. Those who make them are counterrevolutionaries, the junta member said.

Morales Ehrlich said the government is trying to resolve the crisis by creating more jobs. This should be the goal of all good Salvadorans--to create more jobs for those who have none and in no way to improve the position of those who are already employed, he said.

Asked about the nation's budget for 1981, Morales Ehrlich said that specific data on the budget are not yet available, but that it would be more or less equal to this year's budget, with the sole difference that more importance will be given to programs that generate jobs in both the capital and the interior of the country.

Finally, the junta member called on citizens to put their selfishness aside and work for the good of the fatherland. We must work to resolve the crisis and move the country forward in order to live in a true democracy, Morales Ehrlich said.

LEFTISTS CONTINUE TO ATTACK IN VARIOUS ZONES

PA242216 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 24 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Unidentified groups have carried out violent acts in various zones of San Salvador and other parts of the country during the past 24 hours. These actions have resulted in 10 dead and over $1 million in damages.

Members of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces (FPL), a Marxist clandestine organization, set fire to private plantations and to the National Coffee Institute in Verapaz, San Vicente Department. They also attacked several sugarcane processing stations, now in the process of harvesting, kidnapped four guards from the plantations and cut telephone and powerlines.

The army and other security forces are combing the areas to try to locate the attackers, who escaped without suffering any casualties.

Meanwhile, first aid units and the archbishopric and government institutions are trying to help the 70,000 refugees, mostly peasants, who fled from their homes in the Departments of San Vicente, Chalatenango and Morazan. The guerrillas have been harrassing the government's forces in these departments and they have been detaining buses along the Pan-American Highway and in the coast, robbing the passengers of their belongings.

Because of all this, it has been necessary to conduct search and destroy operations which in most cases have led to armed clashes.

Despite the wave of political violence, official reports say that some 1 million persons have visited the 9th International Fair of El Salvador, which opened on 7 November and which closes today. A total of 18 countries from 5 continents are participating in the fair and commercial transactions have exceeded $40 million, according to unofficial reports.

Coffee Plants Assaulted

PA250301 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1803 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] The fire started this morning at the central coffee institute at Verapaz caused losses amounting to several million colones. The more than 150 leftists, who identified themselves as members of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Forces, murdered four guards at the entrance of the installations and entered the premises where they started the fire.

The Acalpa coffee processing plant of the (Christian Bucker) Company was partially destroyed by the same activists when they tried to set fire to it. No clash with security forces was reported during these incidents.

JUDICIAL EMPLOYEES ON STRIKE 24, 25 NOVEMBER

PA250125 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1810 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Judges say that relatives can claim corpses on Monday or Tuesday. Judges will not examine corpses today or tomorrow because of a strike by the Judicial Employees Association. The strike reportedly is nationwide. Persons who have died violently, be it by terrorism or traffic accidents, may be claimed by their relatives, who will later notify the respective judges.

This strike is regarded as harmful because many people, who are not familiar with the legal requirements for this type of activity, prefer to wait for the judge to examine the corpse, out of respect for the law.

GUERRILLAS STEAL BISHOP'S CAR, BROADCAST MESSAGE

PA242336 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1816 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] The archbishop of san vicente, Monsignor Aparicio y Quintanilla, was waylaid last week by guerrillas in San Salvador who stole his car. The theft was reported yesterday in the Sunday sermon by the Rev Freddy Delgado in San Vicente, in the archbishop's absence. Delgado strongly denounced the guerrilla movement. While the priest was broadcasting his message, a group of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front occupied the radio station he was using and broadcast a message reporting a number of attacks against peasants in that area. According to their message more than 100 peasants have been killed in less than 15 days.

CHALATENANGO VICARAGE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PA250422 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 22 Nov 80 p 3

[Excerpts] In a communique the Chalatenango Episcopal Vicarage scores the indiscriminate repression of unarmed people by combined army and security forces and abusive raids on houses.

The communique repudiates the arbitrary arrest and the subsequent killings of citizens under the state of siege. The priests consider the use of the name of God and the Christian symbols to be sacrilegious in official addresses that support an unjust form of repression. At the same time, they condemn the systematic persecution of the Catholic Church, whose only crime is to have sided with the needy.

The priests also repudiate any attempt at foreign intervention in the country's internal affairs and the manifest intention, according to some U.S. Government spokesmen, to intervene directly and militarily. They repudiate the internationalization of our conflict, which would turn Central America into another Vietnam.

Because of the above, the priests ask the International Red Cross, the Human Rights Commission, Amnesty International, and all other humanitarian organizations to intervene so that in the ever increasing armed confrontations, which brings us closer and closer to an undeclared civil war, these organizations may impose respect on both sides for the laws and principles that regulate all armed conflicts.

AUTHORITIES REPORT DESERTIONS FROM LEFTIST GROUPS

300 Abandon 'Clandestine Activities'

PA240432 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 11 Nov 80 pp 2, 20

[Text] The authorities estimate that over the weekend over 300 persons abandoned clandestine activities to return to their usual activities throughout the country, a source linked to official organizations reported yesterday.

These persons reportedly decided to abandon the subversive organizations under the offer of amnesty announced by the revolutionary government junta. This measure, it was added, also includes protection of their persons and their families. Most of the desertors, who range in age from 18 to 28 years, said they decided to withdraw from the subversive organizations because they had discovered that the extremist organizations had told a great number of lies.

One of the most important cases reported is that of Ciro Caceres, who identified himself as one of the leaders of the terrorist groups. After confirming that the government's intentions are real and sincere, he decided on his own to give testimony regarding his treatment by the authorities. Ciro Caceres reportedly turned himself in at the Armed Forces Recruits Training Center [Centro de Instruccion de Reclutas de la Fuerza Armada--CIRFA] in Sonsonate.

CIRFA announced that many of the others who turned themselves in came from El Carrizal Canton, from Nahuizalco and from Metalio. They said they were deserting "because they were tired of being in hiding and of not having a means of subsistence for themselves or for their families." "We want to work and help in the pacification effort," they said, and added: "None of what we were promised was given to us. They are forcing us to risk our lives for nothing and this cannot continue."

It was reported that a group of six persons turned themselves in at the national guard post in Anamoros, La Union Department, and made statements similar to those made by the others at CIRFA.

On the other hand, sources linked to leftist organizations have indicated that those organizations have classified the desertors as undesirables, hinting that they no longer serve their purpose.

Finally, military sources announced that they have been successful in counterinsurgency operations in the eastern Departments of Usulutan, San Vicente and San Miguel. They added that in the past few days there has been a notable increase in the number of persons who have left the subversive ranks and are already trying to return to normal life. In this effort they have been helped in different ways by government organizations.

The source said that these 70 persons were from El Carrizal Canton in Nahuizalco and expressed their decision to set aside illegal activities, return to their usual occupations in farms and homes and to attend to their family affairs. They did not give many details but said that they had served in the organization for some time.

They revealed little information about future activities but said they had participated in various sabotage operations and other activities. They also said they had decided to abandon their illegal activities "because many of the promises made when they had joined were not kept."

They spoke of lies indoctrinated into them to make them more determined to serve. They said that when they saw the government's sincerity regarding the amnesty they did not hesitate to surrender at the recruiting center and ask for the safe-conduct and other guarantees.

HONDURAS

PAZ GARCIA SPEAKS AT INDUSTRY PROMOTION EVENT

PA242301 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Speech by President Brig Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia at the opening of third national industry promotion event in San Pedro Sula on 22 November--recorded]

[Text] Dear people of San Pedro. First I wish to say a few words in tribute and admiration of the altruistic and creative spirit of Mrs Norma (Facuse de Catan), promoter of this event and guardian angel of the San Pedro Sula Special Education Institute. If all of us in Honduras had the altruism, the faith in Honduras, the dedication to serving others shown by this noble lady, our glories would be greater, making insignificant the triumphs of stinginess, silencing the voices of the impatient and the prophets of doom.

All efforts aimed at promoting our industry, especially when they are made amid the clamor of nonconformists and extremists, must necessarily be reflected in the nation's economy and in better living conditions for all our citizens.

These days to be a businessman is tantamount to accepting the challenges posed by contemporary society; it is tantamount to being convinced that there are no permanent privileges and that we must all sacrifice a little for those who need a lot. It is to take heed of the inevitable progress of an increasingly demanding society, a society that is more informed and more indisposed to resignation and conformism. It is, in a word, to assume the hope of profit without ruling out the possibility of risk.

It is this type of businessman that public relations people call the titans of progress, captains of industry and pioneers of development.

There is another name reserved for those who expect everything and demand everything from the state, as though the state were an entity alien to the sacrifices and contributions of the people.

To promote industry is to demonstrate the capacity for efficient production, for the incorporation of new techniques and new advancement; it takes an awareness regarding the achievement of a high productivity level with fair profits, and moves away from the vicious practices of speculation, shortages and the dishonest exploitation of markets.

To promote industry, as I understand it, is to help create, in this country, a climate of confidence, stability, optimism and permanent creativity, pushing aside ill-intended rumors, [words indistinct], intransigent demands, untruth and unjust [words indistinct].

To promote industry by following the example of societies more advanced than ours is to strengthen the government in its role of conciliator; it is to grant to the ruler the chance to serve all sectors of society through an understanding of their problems and the minimum guarantee of their most elemental rights.

To promote industry is to silence the voices of the (?defeated). On the contrary, may we hear the reasoning of the men and women who understand the (?border conflict) we are facing and who place their prestige, their intelligence and abilities at the service of negotiation and against confrontations and duress.

If the first role of the industrialist and the businessman is to produce, so too must he believe in himself, trust himself, keep his mind on his country, his family and the social, political and economic situation in which he is active.

For many years we have proudly proclaimed our status as a free country, respecting human rights and being faithful to international commitments. Suddenly, however, (?out of) respect for liberty, we seek ignominous epithets or we see the ruler's conciliatory spirit as weakness, as a fault, and we want to discharge our [words indistinct] of wishes that the government and the armed forces indulge in repression and violence.

The strong never boast of their strength, nor do they desire brutality. It is the weak of spirit and the insecure who demand violence as a solution to [word indistinct], as a substitute for the law.

When I became president of the republic, I said that I accepted leadership as a responsibility to my country and as a tribute of sacrifice to my people. I said clearly that I did not seek this position for personal gain, but that I would not evade the commitment of placing my greatest efforts at the service of domestic peace, the reconciliation of the Honduran family and promotion of development for the benefit of our society's alienated classes.

I also said that I was aware of the tremendous burden that I was placing on my soldiers and of the number of obstacles which would be placed along our path. As a San Pedro Sula editorialist recently said, to rule is difficult and it is not more difficult [as heard] under the present circumstances in which the country is going through an extraordinary wave of social unrest, is facing an international conspiracy and the suicidal lack of understanding of the local ambitious and impatient ones. Inflation is hitting us from abroad and there is internal speculation. The international market for our main export products is becoming more limited. Street rumors have become weapons of instability and frightening to weak persons, creating a feeling of disaster, of chaos, and of unsolvable problems, real or imaginary.

We forget that we are not the only country in the world afflicted by difficult economic problems. We are not the only part of the planet chosen as the target of international subversion. It is precisely, in the face of such realities, like those we are experiencing, that the ruler needs the support of the entire society and the sincere cooperation of the well-intentioned critics. Only a strong government, with the support of all men and of the most responsible organizations, is capable of pulling the state out of its problems and of conducting the state's public affairs along the paths of freedom, of democracy and of national unity.

It is impossible to save the republic from subversion and crime by defaming the president, pressuring him, making demands and not offering solutions. Forgive me for dwelling so long on this subject. I will now mention a few of the things we have to say in defense of Honduras, in defense of its survival as a peace-loving and harmonious state, in defense of its tolerance and faith in its role as a moderator of passions and interests. I am aware, however, that I am addressing men who are concerned about the future of the nation, men who have spent their lives trying to lead the country on the path of industrialization and hard work. I want to tell you that my government has not strayed from upholding the law, that it believes that law and order is the only way to maintain social coexistence, and that the law will be applied without exceptions. [applause]

The press media, perhaps unwittingly, may interpret the imposition of justice as a symbol of political repression. We have lost even this orientation. If the government is tolerant and respectful, the press calls it weakness and inability. If the government applies the law, the press raises an outcry in support of crime and is disrespectful of the police and representatives of law and order.

Ladies and gentlemen: I appeal to your common sense and good will. I invoke your oft-expressed patriotism, and I call for unity, understanding of our present times, and I invite you to be serene and to use your good judgment. Remember that foreign forces are threatening us day and night, waiting for us to show internal division, weakness and fear, or desperation to attack their prey, which is none other than our freedom, sovereign and democratic way of life.

On behalf of the government of the republic, I thank you for attending this event. I solemnly declare the third industrial fair of Honduras open. Thank you.

NATIONALIST CONGRESSMAN DENIES GOVERNMENT CONFLICT

PA250309 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1415 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Rene Avendana Meza, a National Party congressman, has stressed that no conflict exists between the legislative and the executive branches. They are cooperating with each other now that the country's current situation requires the unity of those that in one way or another are running the country, Avendana Meza added, in reference to rumors about existing conflict between the two branches. According to the Cortes Chamber of Commerce and Industry these rumors were attributed to President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia during a recent meeting with a commission from the Honduran Private Enterprise Council, COHEP.

Avendana Meza said that the National Party deputies to the Constituent Assembly support President Paz Garcia. He said that the National Party was one of the groups that approved Paz Garcia's appointment as provisional president of the republic and that it was neither just nor logical to turn their backs on him now. We will support Paz Garcia, Avendana Meza said, until the people elect the new constitutional president of the republic.

Avendana Meza, who is also chairman of the National Party departmental committee for Cortes Department, explained that in Honduras, as in other countries, some laws are violated but that with a dialogue things can be straightened out between conflicting parties.

Regarding the coup d'etat rumors, Avendana Meza said that there is nothing going on to that effect and that the people are sufficiently mature to defend their constitutional rights. However, he admitted that there are selfish groups trying to impede in the country's democratization process. He said that President Paz Garcia has proven himself qualified to guarantee that the democratic process will not be interrupted by an attempt to set up a de facto regime. I can assure you, he said, that the armed forces superior council is not thinking about coups. In conclusion, Avendana Meza said that those who are trying to hurt the country's image with all kinds of rumors, are going to be terribly disillusioned when the full text of the new constitution becomes public.

NICARAGUA

COMMANDER PASTORA COMMENTS ON BORDER PROBLEMS

PA220328 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Commander Cero, Nicaragua's deputy defense minister Eden Pastora, has spoken about the border problems with Costa Rica and counterrevolutionary attacks along the Honduran border:

[Begin recording] It is due to inexperienced companeros, who have just gone through a war that has made them violent and has made them despise their own lives and the lives of others. War creates violence, disregard for relationships with fraternal countries and a lack of awareness of immigration matters and customs.

Here we have had to organize an army, police, customs police and immigration organizations and you know that an immigration official cannot be made overnight. We had to do this following the war. We have had to train immigration and customs chiefs and they have had to learn on the job. This is the cause of the problems.

To this add that the ones who fought in Nicaragua were youths. So who do we appoint? Young people. Therefore, it is a process in which they must learn to be policemen, customs officials, immigration officers, soldiers, and cabinet ministers.

Then there is the situation along the Honduran border. We know that the Somozist guard is there and they are killing us. We must be alert 24 hours a day. They shoot at us. They come and kill us. They enter 1,000 yards, kill some of us and by the time we arrive in force, they are back in Honduras. [end recording]

ROBELO CRITICIZES DEFENSE COMMITTEE SUPPORT

PA240115 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Alfonso Robelo, top leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, in statements to Channel 4 of Costa Rica during the "Face the Press" program yesterday, Sunday, expressed his disagreement with the Socialist International's unconditional and unrestricted support to the Sandinist popular revolution.

In a strong attack against the revolution, Robelo noted that there is no political pluralism in Nicaragua, that there is some freedom of expression, that the economy is at a standstill and many of the revolutionary leaders are domineering.

Robelo expressed doubts that the former FRG chancellor and incumbent president of the Socialist International, Willy Brandt; Felipe Gonzalez, of Spain; and Carlos Andres Perez, of Venezuela, are actually aware of the truth in Nicaragua. Robelo said that prior to expressing their unrestricted support to the Nicaraguan revolution, these leaders should have sent delegates to learn the real situation in Nicaragua.

Robelo's negative attitude, as expressed in his statements, has had a great impact in Nicaragua because his words certainly belie his everyday claims that he is in favor of the welfare of the Nicaraguans and ignore the fact that most persons in the country are engaged in carrying out the nation's reconstruction and bolstering its economy.

LABOR BOARD MEMBERS AIR VIEWS ON 'DIRECT LINE'

PA220019 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 21 Nov 80

["Direct Line" phone-in program with members of the recently created Trade Union Coordinating Board Dennis Melendez and Ivan Garcia of the Sandinist Workers Federation, Isidro Tellez of the Workers Front, Alejandro Solorzano of the Independent General Labor Confederation and Allan Zambrana of the Federation of Labor Action and Unity--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Coordinators of labor groups, I am a "Direct Line" listener and I would like you to answer the following question: We know that the labor class has various labor unions with different ideological tendencies, but that they have common interests. My question is, what interests could the leaders of the Federation of Nicaraguan Workers [CTN] have in common with the leaders of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP]? My name is Roger Chavarria M.

[Zambrana] We come from a society in which exploitation of man by man had been taken to its ultimate expression by the Somoza dictatorship. We feel that the working class, the workers of Nicaragua, although they have the same class interests--that is, the workers earn a salary and do not own any means of production, which makes it necessary for them to sell their labor in exchange for a salary--although the proletariat is an immense homogenous social class, its members do not all have the same beliefs, because the dominant classes managed the entire infrastructure and made the Nicaraguans think in the same way as the dominant classes.

What has happened to the leaders of CTN? They have preferred to maintain their convictions and their commitment to the bourgeoisie rather than to heed the call of the workers who--over and above our differing concepts of the struggle--decided to unite our forces. Therefore, although the leaders of CTN are fellow workers, although they have come from the working sites, their conscience, their mentality is strongly influenced by what is called Christian democracy, which through its institutions has corrupted the mentality of those companeros who, in response to the united call to join the labor coordinating committee, have not wished to respond and are now lending themselves to the maneuvers of the bourgeoisie by withdrawing from the State Council and [participating in] the plan to destablize the revolution.

Therefore, those companeros have to reflect and separate themselves from that political identification with the leaders of COSEP because the rank and file that they represent are being exploited by those same leaders of COSEP. Therefore, they have to rectify their conduct, or else the very rank and file of CTN will have to assume the historic responsibility of uniting the working classes.

[Question] My name is Manuel Orozco. My question for our companero labor leaders is the following: Why have they not made an effort, or at least submitted a request that the minimum wage of the worker be over 1,500 cordobas? This question is due to the present rise in the price of staples. As they themselves know, a salary of 1,500 for workers does not meet our needs. How long will it be before there is a wage increase allowing the workers to meet their needs? Thank you very much. I would be grateful if you would answer this question.

[Solorzano] Your concern is well founded if we view it from the standpoint that such wages could solve the workers' economic problems. It is true that thousands of companero workers, notably farmworkers, don't even earn 150 cordobas a week or 600 cordobas a month. It is also true that the unemployed don't earn a penny with which to meet their needs. We understand all this and for some time, you must remember, the national inter-trade union commission, for instance, made thorough economic studies to find an answer to those needs.

In reviewing the entire national economy we found that we could just give a raise of 125 cordobas a month to those companeros who were earning less than 1,200 cordobas. We then realize that this was not the way to solve the problem but it was the only answer that our country could give because every one knows the country was looted and destroyed.

[Garcia] The companero's question is appropriate. Almost all the labor union federations have in some way tried to solve the workers' economic problems. This has led to measures that increase the real and social benefits this year. Companero Solorzano explained the economic limitations of the revolution which prevent us from achieving higher real benefits but we think that it is necessary to point out some things here tonight. We might say than, although large amounts of money have not been received, the government of National Reconstruction, along with the labor federations, have tried to improve the workers' social benefits. Instances of this are the transport subsidy, a general food subsidy and we might also cite some data on the marketing of imports by the Nicaraguan Basic Foods Enterprise for the good of the people.

[Question] This is Rene Cano of the Santa Ana neighborhood. Mr Ivan Garcia and other companeros, please accept a revolutionary and Sandinist greeting. If the working class seized power by the use of weapons in this country, I would like to know why it is that the guidance that the CTN gives is not in line with the revolutionary process. Every time the CTN members make labor demands they resort to strikes, thus paralyzing production and damaging our country's economy. They are aware of the difficulties of our fatherland and yet they carry out these actions that affect the morale of other workers.

[Presumably Garcia] You have correctly stated that some CTN leaders do not share the political project of the people, led by their vanguard the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. We presume that the CTN leaders, in guiding the workers in this manner, are definitely interested in confronting the working class, the rural and urban workers, with the revolutionary state and the Government of National Reconstruction by trying to promote situations that existed in the past.

We believe that this manipulation of sectors of the working class which leads them to take stands contrary to that of the revolutionary unions, is aimed at trying to destabilize the revolutionary process and create problems. In the first assembly to unify workers, we reaffirmed that solutions must be sought to labor problems without stopping production. However, they are constantly promoting strikes to cause problems, basically economic problems, to Nicaragua. We remember a strike that the CTN promoted at the Benjamin Zeledeon [not further identified] when approximately 12 million cordobas were lost in 2 days. The Nicaraguan people and the working class can form their opinion of the CTN positions regarding the revolutionary process and the tasks that the working class must carry out after viewing this.

[Question] Companero Solorzano, my name is Rigoberto Alvarado. I live one block from the Trebol Theater. I want to know the following: If a single labor union is created, does this mean that the Sandinist Workers federation [CST] will take advantage of this or will other unions remain independent?

[Solorzano] You should have no fear that the labor movement will be manipulated by anyone. It will always maintain its independence even before the state. In the urgent need to defend the revolutionary process, to consolidate it and to lead it to the social changes demanded by the working class, we have realized that we can only harm our own class if we remain separated. Therefore, we have started a unifying process in what is known at this time as the National Labor Coordinating Commission. The Workers Front, the CST and the CGTI [Independent General Labor Confederation] are not committed to anything in this commission. We are only trying to work arm in arm to solve the problems of our class and our revolution within a framework of mutual respect. This was noted during the labor assembly held on 15 and 16 November where we worked with respect and sympathy. This tells us that very soon, the differences of the past, which were logical--and we answered this to a companera in a previous question telling her that it was logical that there were certain discrepancies as regard to tactics in the labor movements--will be overcome. These discrepancies are being slowly overcome because we are all part of one class. Moreover, do not forget that the CGTI created a slogan many years ago. This slogan was adopted by the CST, the Farmworkers Association, the mass organizations and the FSLN: For a single social class, a single labor union. This is the dream of our class. We hope that this dream will come true soon. We hope to form the single labor federation with respect and dignity that our class deserves.

[Question] This is Pedro Juarez. My question is for the workers Front representative: Are you going to or have you joined the State Council? The other question I have is: will the newspaper EL PUEBLO be printed again?

[Presumably Tellez] Regarding the first question, we are not members of the State Council. The Workers Front presence at the State Council was established after the victory of the revolution. However, there were several ideological differences with the companeros of the Sandinist Front and there were always frictions over efforts to seek the best way to lead the revolutionary process. We believe that our presence at the State Council is a right we won. When we say this, we are saying it because our organization has been fighting for 10 years for the interests of our working class and those who are exploited. Consequently, since the situation back then called for a struggle against the Somozist dictatorship, our organization actively participated in the war against the dictatorship. We lost several comrades and brothers in this war. Many died. For this reason we feel that it is a right we won. There are a number of people in the State Council who did not earn this right as we did. However, we feel that the Workers Front might return to the State Council to maintain positions that will lead to intensifying the revolution so that there will be a new society where the working class and the exploited can benefit from this revolution.

[Question] I have been listening to this program and you have said that even the working class is independent from the state. I wish to ask you a question in this regard: The revolutionary state is made up of the working classes, the peasants and honest workers. Accordingly, independent of who the workers are, the workers the state?

[Solorzano] Companero, from a labor standpoint, from the standpoint of producers, our unions are independent, even from the administrators of the revolutionary state itself. A technician, a person who is responsible for an enterprise, can be very revolutionary in charting the enterprise's economy program, but he could forget that he is working with workmen who are human beings and he could forget their needs. In view of this situation, the union maintains its independence so it can make clear to this technician or that administrator that, even as a revolutionary, he must comply with the norms and the conquests and the vindications achieved by the class, which a revolutionary guarantees. This is the sense in which we are independent. The working classes are independent in capitalist states because there are antagonistic contradictions. In the revolutionary state these contradictions do not exist. Any differences are resolved through high-level dialogue, through revolutionary positions held both by administrators of the state, even though they may be workmen and peasants, and the workmen who must produce material goods. It is independence in this sense. In addition, let us not forget that even now, revelations such as were made by Commander of the Revolution Companero Jaime Wheelock yesterday at the huge support rally our people staged for our revolution. He admitted that our state--which at present is in a transition stage, since the process of national liberation in our country has not yet been completed, since we are now free and independent as far as the political guidance of our country is concerned--still has a debt of close to $2 billion. This has resulted in economic dependence from which we workers must still liberate ourselves. Although it is true that the exploiting bourgeoisie has been dislodged from political power, it is also true that they continue to exploit and to have economic power in this country.

[Answer] Now then, there is something else that should be added to this. It is what the CTN does not do. The CTN does not maintain a character independent of the bourgeois parties. In an article I wrote for LA PRENSA, I said that the CTN was independent. However, the CTN is independent from the revolutionary process. This is what the workers in the CTN must discuss. They must clarify whether or not that organization is independent of capitalists, because it is a matter of notoriety that at a session of the State Council, they represent something. They are represented. This is not because the CTN wishes to mention three names, but because they have affiliated with labor unions. They are representing those labor unions and are not representing the parties of the bourgeoisie. Therefore, care should be exercised regarding this independence of the CTN. We think that labor unions must be independent from parties, and parties are going to influence those labor unions according to the positions they assume in the face of the workers' interests.

We believe that this matter of independence is not something that should just be given lip service. We must debate this issue so that there will be no confusion. We consider--even the coordinator--that it is an independent organization. We, the various organizations present here, may have different ideological ideas. Some see the process one way, others see it another way, but always within the framework of a discussion, seeking better ways to outline this revolutionary process. I have contributed to what Companero Solorzano said, so that the companero workers will discuss in great depth the diverse problems that may arise within this revolutionary process.

[Question] Oscar Sanchez. I wish to ask something to the companero that is there right now. Point 2 of the resolutions of the first assembly to unify workers mentions the need to consider readjustments to the (Milan) wage. There has also been talk of wage adjustments recently. What do you think is an adequate wage adjustment at this moment?

[Answer] At the onset, we must point out that it would be somewhat adventurous to predict there the level of wage increase that could occur in our country. Repeatedly, the CST, the independent CGT and other labor organizations have pointed out that the wage increases that should be outlined need to be in agreement with the problems, the limitations or capacities of the revolution.

Therefore, as you have stated quite well, we in the assembly to unify workers pointed out that labor federations should be concerned with an approach to the economic problems--the wage problems of the workers--a responsible and consistent approach.

That is why we spoke about the formation of a committee in which the Labor and Planning Ministries--as organizations that control the nation's financial situation--should participate in order to analyze our country's economic capacity and on the basis of this capacity, determine the magnitude of wage increases which can be outlined in our country.

Therefore, companero, it would be somewhat hasty for us to say here that there will probably be a 20- or 25-percent wage increase. This will have to be the result of an unemotional and conscientious study of what you are asking.

[Freddy Rostran] Dennis Melendez will now contribute to this topic in the final minutes of "Direct Line."

[Melendez] What we wish to add is that at the moment of triumph, we in Nicaragua found that there was a wage scale that was very absurd, very ridiculous and very unfair. Gradually, we have been resolving the problems of wages. However, we wish to point to two issues. First, we are not trying to see what the percentage of wage increases will be.

In the second place, we are of the opinion that higher wages will have to be affected. At this moment, the companeros who earn more to a large extent have been the persons favored by most of this revolution's social benefits. When we speak of strengthening social benefits, these sectors that make good money have been favored. However, there is a trend, reactionary sectors of the bourgeoisie are denying the achievements and advances of this revolution. However, we have generally outlined some figures which demonstrate--that clearly show--how the revolution has subsidized transport, basic grains, medicine and education. We can say in general terms that here it would seem as if there never was a war. We lead a fairly normal life despite the destruction that occurred during the war and during the 45 years of the Somoza dictatorship. Why not say it: We live a fairly normal life despite the fact that for 158 years, the liberals and the conservatives accumulated, amassed their entire capital. As the leaders of our revolution pointed out--the leaders of the FSLN--here the gentlemen of the bourgeoisie, Mr Robelo for example, made his capital during the reign--the Somozist dictatorship--at the cost of the sacrifice, the sweat, the exploitation of thousands of workers.

Today, with the revolution, we are trying to resolve these problems and trying to achieve a more just and more equitable distribution of our country's social wealth.

FOUR SENTENCED FOR PART IN BLUEFIELDS INCIDENTS

PA250207 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] The Ciudad Jardin District Court of Managua sentenced Hugo Armando Morales Laredo, Wesley Hernan Chaverry Harrison, Teofilo Wilson and Charles Wilmore Hudson to 4 years plus 2 years imprisonment for violating the public security law, belonging to the Democratic Armed Forces, FAD, and to the movement that tried to separate the Atlantic and Pacific coast sectors, known as the separatist plan.

These persons were involved in the organization of alleged popular demonstrations on 7 through 10 October in the Atlantic coast sector to protest the presence of foreign elements who, according to the movement, were reportedly monopolizing positions that could well be held by local personnel.

BRIEFS

FRG YOUTH DONATION--Youths from the (Pedburg) community of the FRG have donated $13,600 to the Adult Education Vice Ministry. The youths sent a letter to Father Fernando Cardenal, national coordinator of the literacy campaign, explaining that they had collected the sum as a symbol of their solidarity with the reconstruction of Nicaragua. [Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 20 Nov 80 PA]

BAHAMAS

IMMIGRATION OFFICIAL ON REPATRIATION OF HAITIANS

FL211817 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The minister with cabinet responsibility for immigration matters, the honorable Clement Maynard, said recently that 2,700 Haitian nationals residing in the country illegally have been repatriated back to Haiti so far this year. But, said Mr Maynard, this number is much less than the 400-a-month quota provided for under a longstanding agreement between the Governments of Haiti and the Bahamas.

Mr Maynard continued that as many Haitian nationals as can be found will be repatriated at the expiration of the grace period on 8 January. Those seeking advice regarding the grace period, he said, should not be afraid to come forward.

GRENADA

BISHOP WARNS ADAMS AGAINST THOUGHTS OF OVERTHROW

FL241105 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 18 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] St George's, Grenada, 17 Nov (CANA)--Grenada has warned Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams against harboring any thoughts of supporting the overthrow of the revolutionary government here.

The warning came from Prime Minister Maurice Bishop who, in an address at a mass rally yesterday evening, accused Adams and his Foreign Minister Henry Forde of attacking the Grenada revolution ever since it occurred 13 March 1979. He said the BEACON, organ of Adams' ruling Barbados Labor Party, had consistently attacked the revolution, publishing "a series of rumours and lies."

Bishop accused Adams of suppressing "key and vital" information, threatening the survival of the Grenada Government. Said Bishop: "If Uncle Tom is seriously thinking of maintaining any dreams of overthrowing this revolution, maintaining any dreams of helping people to attack our country, if most amusingly of all, Uncle Tom is thinking of himself coming down to our country in a hostile way, he will discover that the people of free revolutionary Grenada are ready, willing and prepared to fight and die to defend our revolution." It was Bishop's latest response to Adams in a near two-week-old "war of words" between the two Caribbean Community (CARICOM) leaders.

The controversy started on 4 November when Adams publicly called on the government here to hold general elections, promised soon after the 1979 revolution. Bishop heatedly replied with the accusation that Adams was interfering in Grenada's internal affairs. He dubbed Adams a "yard fowl", and accused him of being an "Uncle Tom" to the incoming United States Government to be headed by Ronald Reagan.

Barbados has since sent a note to Grenada demanding an "explanation" of Bishop's comments, dubbed in Bridgetown as "insulting and abusive."

Replying to this yesterday, Bishop gave his reasons for calling Adams an "Uncle Tom". He said that, in the days of slavery, there were two types of slaves, the "field slave" and the "house slaves". The field slaves cut sugarcane under the master's whip, and thought only about freedom and "how to plan revolution". They were the "genuine fighters", Bishop said, and Grenadians are their descendants.

The house slaves, on the other hand, Bishop said, did no work in the fields, and every time the master passed, they put on smiles and there was a "bending and bowing and scraping" to the extent that the tops of their heads touched the ground. "And every time they see master," the prime minister said, "they say, yes master, please master, no master, thank you master, kick me please master."

Bishop said it was the house type slave which had been called "Uncle Tom".

Bishop said the United States has a "backyard policy" of believing that the Caribbean is her backyard and "when they spit, we must open our mouths and collect it." He said Grenadians have said they are in nobody's backyard but, wherever there is a backyard there must be a "yard fowl" and that is the role Adams is playing. "That is the explanation and that is the apolgy that the free people of revolutionary Grenada sent to Uncle Tom," he said.

The prime minister said he was disclosing for the first time the fact that Adams, in the first days of the revolution, spent a lot of time trying "to stop the United States, Britain, Canada and France from giving recognition to the revolutionary government."

"This man," he said, "is now going around pretending that it was because of him that the Government of the United Kingdom gave recognition to our government and our country. The opposite is true, the fact is that he spend several days trying to block that recognition."

NEWS ABOUT GRENADA REPORTEDLY BANNED IN BARBADOS

FL242358 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Conflicting reports have been coming out of Barbados on the recent banning of news about Grenada on the airwaves of the government-owned Radio Barbados.

Earlier this afternoon, RFG news spoke with Mr (David Simmons), chairman of the board, from which the ruling on the ban came. He said that as far as he knew, the ban was not on all news from Grenada or on Grenada but on news which attacked the personality of Prime Minister Tom Adams. He further stated that there was no blanket ban on all news from Grenada but when contacted, Radio Barbados told RFG news that following a meeting of the board last Thursday, they were instructed to cease reporting all news from Grenada as from that day. [words indistinct], as Radio Grenada put it, they were to pretend that Grenada did not exist.

This situation was brought to the attention of Radio Free Grenada last Saturday when our staffer and correspondent for Radio Barbados, (Lou Smith), telephoned that station with a story on the recent editorial of the FREE WEST INDIAN. The story highlighted the recent murder of five men (?visiting) Sauteurs area. He was told that there was a ban on all news on Grenada and his story could not be taken. As a result of the ban, Brother (Smith) has indicated that he will be raising the issue to the Caribbean [words indistinct] saying that he viewed the ban as an infringement on the free flow of information in the region.

JAMAICA

SEAGA OUTLINES START OF ECONOMIC RECOVERY

FL241455 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 19 Nov 80 pp 1, 13

[Text] In a speech outlining the start on the road to economic recovery Prime Minister Edward Seaga told Parliament yesterday that the government was negotiating financial assistance to meet the most urgent needs for food, fuel and raw materials.

Mr Seaga said the government was now in the process of having exploratory talks with the International Monetary Fund. He said that the island was now eligible for some U.S. $600 million on quota arrangements over a three-year period at attractive and concessionary rates of interest.

He said that his government was exploring by way of discussion the present thinking of the IMF and they were also exploring the thinking of the new government, to determine whether there was mutual grounds on which an agreement could be reached which were not grounds to which the people of Jamaica would object.

The prime minister said he was "optimistic" that the government would successfully negotiate a 180-day letter of credit which would enable the country to obtain U.S. $40 million for food, raw materials, spare parts and capital goods up to the end of the year.

Speaking at the opening of the new Parliament at Gordon House yesterday, Mr Seaga said that on those new credits would depend the finished goods and the repair of equipment to restore production and would represent the difference between, "a Christmas of calamity and a Christmas of contentment."

Mr Seaga also stated that a representative of the government was in Venezuela concluding arrangements for the Venezuelan fuel facility which would be retroactive to 1 January 1980. He said too that while a similar fuel arrangement with Mexico was creating problems because of difficulties in price and processing at the local refinery, he was grateful for both offers which could save the country U.S. $108 million.

He also noted that several lines of credit which had been frozen prior to the elections because of nonpayment, were reopened after the elections without any request from the Jamaican Government.

Mr Seaga said that there was also a third oil facility available through the Government of Trinidad which is to be negotiated and a report would be made soon.

Mr Seaga said: "It is worth noting, however, that the government's finances as they now stand have neither the finance nor the credit available to provide the country with oil supplies for the balance of 1980, and the extent to which we will be able to continue to keep the supplies of petroleum moving, which is so vital to the life of the country, will be dependent on the early conclusion of the negotiations on the Venezuelan facility which we have hopes to be concluded during this week.

In giving some details about the facilities, Mr Seaga said that the Venezuelan facility would provide 16,000 barrels per day which would be half the island's refining capacity at a 30 percent credit of the total cost repayable within 20 years at a rate of 2 percent interest. He said that the arrangement would be retroactive to January, 1980 producing a further U.S. $50 million saving in foreign exchange.

He said that the Mexican facility was producing some problems. There were two difficulties he said: Processing the Mexican crude would create a problem for the local refinery, and the cost was higher than Venezuela's which had implications for price increases which might not be overcome. Under this facility 13,000 barrels of crude oil would be available daily to Jamaica.

He said that an assessment has been made on the requirements of the economy for the balance of the year, in terms of foreign exchange to enable vital supplies of food, raw material, spare parts and capital goods to be imported. The assessment has indicated that the country's needs are U.S. $40 million so as to provide raw materials on a smooth flow, food, spare parts and capital goods.

Mr Seaga said: "I am pleased to advise the country that negotiations have been proceeding with the commercial banking system and with their headquarters in respect of the provision of this $40 million in new credits. And these negotiations are in an advanced state for the provision of this $40 million U.S. by way of an 180-day letter of credit to enable us to provide these basic and essential raw materials."

"And I may add that I am very optimistic about the outcome of the negotiations, which should be known shortly."

Mr Seaga said that there is not enough food, either on land or in the import pipeline, to take the country through the rest of 1980.

He said that on the new credits would depend finished goods, the repair of equipment to restore production and represented the differences between a Christmas of calamity and a Christmas of contentment.

He said that in the field of tourism there were noteworthy upturns. Since 1 November, bookings had shown a marked increase. Air Jamaica reported an increase of 17 percent in reservations made up to 15 November, over reservations in the corresponding period of the previous month.

He said that there was also a surge in interest in promoters and developers of new projects industrial, housing and agriculture.

He said that it was also good to know that many of the skills that left the island during the period of migration, when they were invited to do so were now, without waiting for any new invitation, returning home.

He said that it was also worthy of note that since the elections the killings and shootings had decreased by 50 percent. Mr Seaga praised the security forces, whom he said had recovered some 80 high-powered weapons during the post election period.

Mr Seaga said that it was absolutely critical that the present level of expenditure be maintained at no greater figure than those he had mentioned, so as not to aggravate the situation any further.

He said that the government had commenced talks with the World Bank and the Inter-American Bank to determine the levels of external financing on which they could rely for that would be the critical factor in terms of bringing new projects on stream.

He said that the levels of expenditure inherited from the previous government had virtually tied up the great bulk of the finances of the country in inescapable expenditure from one year to the other, leaving pitifully little room to maneuver or finances over which discretion could be exerted to reflect the policies and program of the new government.

In that case, he said, the external financing would play a very important role. He proposed at an early date to visit the World Bank and the IDS, in order to begin from now to line up the levels of support and the areas of support which can be expected.

He said that although repairs were being carried out to roads and seawalls in the parishes ravaged by Hurricane Allen, there were still problems in rehousing which will be a priority which has to be tackled.

One area in which there was great concern about funding for resuscitation was in the banana industry. Some $40 million were required there, he said, but the most he could say at the moment was that the sources of the funds had been identified.

MANLEY REELECTED TO SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL POST

FL241520 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 20 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] The president of the opposition People's National Party, Mr Michael Manley, has been reelected a vice president of Socialist International. Mr Manley was reelected at the Socialist International Congress held in Madrid, Spain from 13-16 November 1980.

More than 400 delegates and observers from more than 50 countries attended this year's congress, which had as its theme--peace, freedom and solidarity. The delegates paid special tribute to Mr Manley for his "struggles for the just demands of the poor of the world," according to a news release from the PNP.

Prior to going to Madrid, Mr Manley had an audience with Pope John Paul II at the Vatican in Rome, Italy, on Thursday for over an hour of talks. Among the matters discussed were issues related to the new international economic order and in particular, problems regarding the North-South dialogue.

Mr Manley has now left Spain on his way back to Jamaica. Before returning to Kingston, he will make stops in London, England and Ottawa, Canada. During his stop, the opposition leader will carry out business on behalf of the People's National Party.

SAINT LUCIA

ODLUM SUPPORTERS CALL FOR LOUISY RESIGNATION

FL241100 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 19 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, 18 Nov (CANA)--A group of supporters of Foreign Affairs Minister George Odlum in the ruling Saint Lucia Labor Party (SLP) last night passed a resolution calling for the resignation of Prime Minister Allan Louisy as leader of the government and party.

The SLP meeting went ahead despite a late announcement by Party Chairman Gregor Mason that its organizers were "unauthorized" and that the session had "no validity whatsoever."

According to a statement issued today on the outcome of the meeting, 20 members of the party, including one-third of the membership of the central executive, adopted a resolution calling on Louisy to step down as political leader to make way for the party reorganization, and the holding of an SLP convention next January. The resolution also called on him to resign as prime minister.

The resolution was the latest initiative in a reopened confrontation between supporters of the prime minister and Mr Odlum who is seeking to take over the administration. The two sides had agreed earlier this year to shelve their differences.

The statement said that several other members of the executive had been unable to attend the meeting, but would add their signatures to the resolution at a later date.

Usually reliable sources said the organizers of the meeting planned to call on Louisy to serve him with a copy of the resolution.

There was no immediate reaction from Louisy today about the latest developments.

Party Chairman Mason yesterday condemned the attempt "by unauthorized persons" to convene the meeting and informed all members of the central executive that no meeting of that body was planned for the day.

A spokesman for the Odlum group rejected Mason's claim yesterday that notices for the meeting had gone only to some members of the central executive. He said that every member received a notice.

The spokesman further said that the meeting was properly convened, since it was attended by one-third of the 44-member central executive, as stipulated by the party's constitution for a quorum.

DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 230 26 November 1980

ARGENTINA

General Labor Confederation Issues Declaration B 1
Army Commander Discusses National Politics B 2
[CLARIN 23 Nov]
Response to UK Official's Statement on Malvinas B 2
[HERALD 22 Nov]
Briefs: Guatemalan Military Delegation B 2

BOLIVIA

Bolivia Withdraws in Protest From OAS Meeting C 1
Radio Commentary Cites OAS 'Lack of Credibility' C 1
Refugees in Lima Disclose Document on Extremism C 1
Interior Minister Says Curfew Will Continue C 2
Universities To Lose Autonomous Organization Status C 2

BRAZIL

National Congress Approves New Military Statute D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 19 Nov]
Deputy Counters Criticism of General Walters' Visit D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 20 Nov]
Itamaraty Comments on Threatened Bolivian Suit D 2
Brazil, Iraq Discuss Creation of Joint Bank D 2
[O GLOBO 18 Nov]
Foreign Minister Set To Visit Argentina D 2
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 22 Nov]
Itamaraty Announces French Foreign Minister's Visit D 3
Mozambique Educators Expected for 16-Day Visit D 3
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 21 Nov]
Figueiredo Approves Carajas Mineral Project D 3
[BRAZIL HERALD 22 Nov]

CHILE

Foreign Minister Returns From OAS Assembly E 1
Ministry Pleased Over OAS Stand on Bolivian Issue E 1
Central Bank President Sees Healthy Economy E 2
Security Forces Arrest High-Ranking MIR Leader E 2
Chile, Peru To Resume Diplomatic Relations E 2
[QUE PASA 6-12 Nov]
Briefs: Offshore Oil Production E 2

COLOMBIA

Lower House Approves Amnesty; CP Unsatisfied F 1
CP Wants Unconditional Amnesty [Havana] F 1
Former Minister Urges Readiness for Venezuela War F 1
Solders Seek Guerrillas Who Raided Samana F 1

PERU

AFP Reports Unofficial Elections Results J 1
Government Returns News Media to Original Owners J 2
Belaunde To Visit Colombia for Andean Pact Meeting J 2
Briefs: Aid From FRG; New Belgian Ambassador; Newspaper Director J 2

VENEZUELA

Defense, Foreign Ministers on Relations With Colombia L 1
Acting Foreign Minister's View L 1
Paez Pumar on Possible Accord With Colombia L 1
Venezuela To Help Finance Jamaican Oil Purchases L 1

PANAMA

Minister Comments on Role of National Guard N 1
Yugoslav Firm Will Invest $45 Million in Panama N 1
Briefs: Gasoline Price Increases; Fuel Imports N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

Region's Foreign Ministers To Meet 8, 9 Dec P 1

COSTA RICA

Government Honors Victims of Sandinist Revolution P 1
Briefs: Venezuelan Loan P 1

EL SALVADOR

Report of Guerrilla Department Control Denied P 2
PDC Secretary General Makes Good-Will Tour P 2
[Panama City LA REPUBLICA 24 Nov]
Working Class Leaders Ask For Mexican Aid P 3

GUATEMALA

Foreign Minister To Discuss Belize in Honduras P 4
Bombs Explode in Homes of Two Diplomats P 4
Front Against Repression Denounces Government P 4

HONDURAS

Paper Denies Legislative-Executive Branch Rift P 5
Honduras, Peru To Form Bilateral Fishing Enterprise P 5
Trade Talks With El Salvador To Begin in January P 6
Private Sector Supports Nicaraguan Colleagues P 6
Deputy Says Salvadorans Entering Country Illegally P 7
Peasants Take Over Land in Three Departments P 7
Tela Railroad Banana Workers Strike Ends P 7
Briefs: New Presidential Assistant P 7

NICARAGUA

Junta Participates in 'Face the People' Program P 8
CST Evaluates Economic Reactivation Program P 8
10 Million Cordobas Lost in Sugar Mill Strike P 9
New Sugar Distribution System Established P 9
Radio Sandino Holds Debate on Press Freedom P 10
[LA PRENSA 7 Nov]
Continued Report [LA PRENSA 8 Nov] P 11

PSC Pledges 'Fullest Support' To LA PRENSA P 13
[LA PRENSA 18 Nov]

CARIBBEAN

Jamaica Gets $121 Million in Venezuelan Assistance S 1

GUYANA

Uranium Exploration Shows Encouraging Signs T 1
[GUYANA CHRONICLE 19 Nov]
Briefs: Venezuelan Ambassador T 1

GENERAL LABOR CONFEDERATION ISSUES DECLARATION

PY251720 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1835 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 24 Nov (NA)--The new General Labor Confederation (CGT) issued today a declaration of principles in which it proclaims itself to be "independent from the temporary transition of governments." It states, moreover, that it will hold dialogues with political parties and political movements, with the church and with the business sectors.

The CGT comprised of the labor unions that make up the Commission of 25, the "dissident Verticalist sector" and some of the members of the "Commission of 20" also advised that it intends to call a plenum meeting of secretary generals either at the end of this week or next week to elect new CGT officials.

This plenum meeting will be preceded by a meeting between CGT leaders and union leaders of the greater Buenos Aires area and those of the interior.

These announcements were made during a press conference held by the five members that make up the public relations, press and communications commission of the new CGT. They are: Ernesto Dovalo, (union leader from the Government Gas Company); Carlos Godoy, (Private Oil Company Workers Union leader); Miguel Agostini, (Paper Industry Workers Union leader); Marcos Alvarez, (Union of Government-Owned Oil Industry Workers leader); and Raul Folla, (Graphic Industry Workers Union leader).

During the press conference, all doubts about the position adopted by Fernando Donaires, Paper Industry Workers Union leader, were dispelled since he personally stated that he is in line with the almost 80 union groups that make up the new CGT.

The declaration issued by the members of the new CGT states that the acronyms that identified the different unions "were an obstacle that hindered and postponed the unity of the labor sector." It addes that consequently "the time has arrived to put aside sectarian interests, with the greatness that the circumstances demand, and unite our efforts to achieve a single objective: the full enforcement of the General Labor Confederation (CGT).

It notes: "By exercising their natural and inalienable right, all organizations will come together in this ultimate objective--without sectarian attitudes and partisanism--in order to give new life to the CGT."

It appeals "to all leaders to ratify their duty of exclusively serving the needs of their people and to unite around the undeniable need of achieving the union of all workers." It notes that this unity will be achieved through a CGT" that will pursue as its only objective the construction and consolidation of the greatness of the fatherland and the happiness of the Argentine people."

The proclamation states that one of the characteristics of the new CGT will be "the defense of the sacred interests of workers since their interests are those of the nation."

It notes that the CGT "should hold its place both at the regional and world levels by attending international labor forums but without renouncing its principles and doctrines."

During the press conference that was held at the Dock Workers Union, the new CGT leaders did not answer criticism issued by other sectors against the new labor organization. They stated that the CGT has the support of Lorenzo Miguel [CGT secretary general during the Peron administration].

ARMY COMMANDER DISCUSSES NATIONAL POLITICS

PY251954 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 23 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, commander in chief of the army, has stated, according to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, that this "is not a political year; it is a year of the national reorganization process." He added that "there may be 10 more political years" before the end of the armed forces government.

He made these remarks on Friday night at a reception held in Puerto Iguazu at the end of the inauguration ceremonies of the barracks for the 610th Engineering Company stationed there.

In another remark on national politics, the military junta member said that "a gradual reordering process was begun when the political bases of the armed forces were announced in December last year."

He added that this will cause "the process to continue advancing step by step until the order is achieved that the nation needs politically for the system under which it should live in a stable democracy."

RESPONSE TO UK OFFICIAL'S STATEMENT ON MALVINAS

PY232240 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 22 Nov 80 p 11

[Text] The Argentine Government last night issued an angry response to a statement made yesterday by British Deputy Foreign Secretary Nicholas Ridley upon his arrival in Buenos Aires on his way to the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands that he "would be very much surprised if the islanders (Malvinas-Falkland residents) would accept a total change in favour of Argentine sovereignty or economic control."

"Up until this moment the British Government has not made one positive step to settle the sovereignty dispute," the government statement said, and added that it was hoped that Ridley's trip would deal in depth with the dispute.

However, Ridley told reporters at Ezeiza Airport that he had come to "meet with the Islanders on whose total acceptance the solution to the dispute will depend," and that he would only pay a "courtesy call" on Foreign Under Secretary Carlos Cavandoli.

Ridley also refused to speculate on when the next round of talks between the two nations would be held, but said that it was more important for Argentina than for Britain, and that there was pressure to do so. "For the moment," he said" we are very glad this pressure will not lead to any United Nations activity," referring to a recent UN decision to delay the sovereignty debate until next year.

However, the government statement said that the Argentine position was explained to Ridley at his "courtesy call" yesterday afternoon and that they hope a "frank and realistic presentation of the elements involved will shortly bring about a new round of talks, which is stipulated by the pertaining UN resolutions."

Ridley will leave for the islands this morning at 6:30 for a week-long stay, returning to Buenos Aires on 29 November.

BRIEFS

GUATEMALAN MILITARY DELEGATION--A Guatemalan military delegation headed by Army Chief of Staff Gen Luis Mendoza Palomo arrived in the country today for an official visit. The delegation will return next Saturday. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Nov 80 PY]

BOLIVIA WITHDRAWS IN PROTEST FROM OAS MEETING

PY260010 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0010 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Washington, 25 Nov (TELAM)--Bolivia today withdrew from the meeting of the 10th OAS General Assembly to protest the introduction of an Ecuadorean draft resolution expressing regret for the 17 July coup in Bolivia.

Ambassador Alberto Quiroga Garcia said to the press that the decision to accept discussion of the Ecuadorean draft violated the assembly's regulations.

RADIO COMMENTARY CITES OAS 'LACK OF CREDIBILITY'

PY260227 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Editorial: "The OAS"]

[Text] This international organization has for along time been labeled as the U.S. ministry of colonization. Therefore, this organization's lack of credibility is not recent. This is an old thing which does not surprise anyone, not even newcomers to politics.

The OAS deteriorated noticeably when the United States decided to ignore this organization, to ignore the Latin American continent. Some wise men in Washington believed that Latin America was not important to U.S. national interests; therefore, Latin American matters, which previously were handled with a stick, were placed on the third or fourth level of indifference. The OAS then ceased to have the importance it once had. The OAS was important because it was where all the solutions to political problems and Latin American matters were found under the voice of the master. It seems reasonable to think that the time has come to review the existence and role of the OAS.

REFUGEES IN LIMA DISCLOSE DOCUMENT ON EXTREMISM

PY260256 Paris AFP in Spanish 1951 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 22 Nov (AFP)--A repressive plan aimed at the extremism which is spreading out to Peru has been proposed by Bolivian Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez, according to a photocopy of a document which bears Colonel Arce's signature and which was released by Bolivian refugees living in Lima.

Those who disclosed the document guarantee that it is authentic because the signature is certainly that of Colonel Arce. They also claim that the leaders of the Bolivian national unity government have the originals of other documents written on the same typewriter, which is at the secretariat of the Bolivian Interior Ministry.

According to Colonel Arce, the political and operational headquarters of leftwing extremism are in Peru. The political headquarters is in Lima and penetration into Bolivia is carried out from the towns of Ayaviri, Juliaca and Puno.

To fulfill its repressive objectives, the plan proposes arresting a Bolivian agent, if possible a woman (better still if she is a foreigner), giving this arrest full coverage and claiming that she is a dangerous element. They would then allow Catholic or same other type of organization to demand her freedom and exile. She would thus be sent into Peruvian territory to contact the leftwing extremists who seek to infiltrate Bolivia.

The documents states that Arce proposes requesting the aid of Peruvian military (not police or civilian) authorities to report the movements of Bolivians within their jurisdiction and to provide other information related to the current problem.

Political sources have indicated that this final directive is especially serious because it is in fact an attempt to involve the Peruvian Armed Forces in an operation similar to the one which a few weeks ago led to the capture in Lima of several Argentine Montoneros, who are now missing.

At the same time, the plan proposes sending Bolivian intelligence agents to Peruvian border towns to capture Bolivian extremists in view of a possible resurgence of urban guerrilla warfare, terrorism and murders of Bolivian military figures.

The document acknowledges that there are disagreements within the Bolivian Armed Forces by discussing comments and opinions of certain officers--such as Col Alberto Natusch, who is ill, depressed, traumatized and obviously frustrated--and acknowledges the fact that there is some dissatisfaction with certain government members. The document points out that the extremists have the support of members of the armed forces (Karachipampa group). (This group is made up of officers who favor institutionalization and is led by Colonels Gary Prado and Lopez Leighton, who are currently under surveillance in the interior of the country.)

The document released today is called "Political Analysis and Evaluation of the Current Situation." It states that Gen Hugo Banzer's national democratic action is not trustworthy because Banzer ordered it to not support the repression on 17 July during which paramilitary forces killed an unknown number of civilian members of democractic parties. The document states that General Banzer is waiting to see how the political events will develop, manipulating certain authorities and repudiating others. General Pereda--former president overthrown in 1979--is proving to be a loyal friend of the armed forces and his trustworthy and unselfish attitude is expressed through constant advice.

The document concludes by stating that state security services have been keeping well-known military officers under strict surveillance, and that the trips, contacts and so forth of these elements must be closely watched and the behavior of many generals, officers and privates must be studied.

INTERIOR MINISTER SAYS CURFEW WILL CONTINUE

PY220155 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez announced in Santa Cruz that the curfew rules have not been changed and that it will remain in force indefinitely throughout the country. He asserted that as long as he is interior minister, the curfew will not be lifted. He said that the measure has popular support and that the curfew ordered by the national reconstruction government has served to safeguard social tranquillity and combat delinquency throughout the nation. Therefore, he added, there are no valid reasons to suspend the curfew.

UNIVERSITIES TO LOSE AUTONOMOUS ORGANIZATION STATUS

PY241954 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1621 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 16 Nov (LATIN)--The Bolivian military government has reported that all Bolivian universities will cease to be autonomous organizations under the new Bolivian university structure, which was reorganized 3 months ago.

Education Minister Ariel Coca said in a speech delivered last night that the objective of the regime that took power on 17 July is to depoliticize the universities. At present, there are 25,000 university students in recess, since the military authorities have ordered the closure of all Bolivian universities.

According to press reports published today, Colonel Coca said that "the so-called autonomy will cease, since all universities must be depoliticized." He also noted that "student participation in government, which caused so much damage to the economy of the Bolivian universities, will also disappear."

NATIONAL CONGRESS APPROVES NEW MILITARY STATUTE

PY250300 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Nov 80 p 6

[From the Brasilia agency]

[Excerpt] The National Congress yesterday approved the military statute with a symbolic vote during a session in which only Senator Passos Porto--who presided--and 10 deputies participated. Seven amendments were approved that do not alter the contents of the executive branch's message. One amendment by PMDS [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] Leader Deputy Freitas Nobre was rejected. This amendment prohibited military personnel of the paid reserves from taking posts or functions in multinational enterprises.

The new military statute differs from the current one in 10 points. It "prohibits any type of collective demonstrations regarding orders from superior officers, as well as demands of any type, including political ones. The document regulates the position, obligations, duties, rights and prerrogatives of the members of the armed forces, not "of militarymen," as does the current legislation.

DEPUTY COUNTERS CRITICISM OF GENERAL WALTERS' VISIT

PY252209 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Nov 80 p 7

[Text] Brasilia--Deputy Erasmo Dias (PDS [Social Democratic Party]--Sao Paulo) yesterday denied any interference by the CIA or Gen Vernon Walters, former U.S. military attache, in the 1964 revolution, refuting criticism of the Walters' recent visit to Brazil.

According to Dias, if there was foreign interference in that movement, "not only in the years 1962-64 but also in 1968-72, perhaps the PCB [Brazilian Communist Party], the PCDOB [Communist Party of Brazil], the MR-8 [8 October Revolutionary Movement], the ALN [National Liberation Action] and the VPR [Revolutionary Vanguard Party] have the answer, which we strongly believe. Attributing such interference to the CIA or to General Walters can only be the result of ignorance, bad faith or both."

According to Dias, "although the objectives were not reached, the March 1964 revolution was prompted by a state of national awareness which favored the armed forces saying 'that's enough' to the system based on a coalition of Labor Ministry informants [pelegos] in the labor unions, the unions and the communists, a system which tried to establish itself in this nation and which unfortunately continues viciously to preach the overturn and subversion of the regime." He added: "It was a truly Brazilian movment, made for Brazilians who are aware of the sacred task of maintaining our dearest traditions; this movement is still in a state of readiness, lively and alert."

According to the deputy, the criticisms of General Walters' visit do not deserve an answer, "taking into account the discourtesy and bad faith which these preachers of controversy usually employ against everything and everyone to feed the attitudes and slogans against the government, the regime and the March 1964 revolution." He added: "Given the respect that General Walters deserves, as well as all those who directly or indirectly participated in the 1964 revolution, it is imperative to give an answer which may be recorded in the annals of this chamber."

Dias continued: "General Walters was U.S. military attache to Brazil at that time, and during World War II, he was the liaison officer between the 5th U.S. Army and the FEB [Brazilian Expenditionary Force]. We believe that he has been a friend of Brazil ever since, which can only be a reason for pride and honor.

It would be disrespectful to our feeling of nationality and even to our strength to admit the need for foreign--though friendly--interference to demolish and to face bad and false Brazilians. What could have really happened is that the interference of the foreign enemy, and even of our domestic enemies, did not reach the level of revolution intended by the subordinated union system which sought to become established in our country."

Dias also said that "we are proud of friends such as General Walters, a true-blooded American, like those who with Brazilian brothers offered their lives beyond the seas in defense of cherished ideals, playing a role different from some other Brazilians who sold out the fatherland by hiring themselves to foreign and illegitimate ideologies and who even spilled Brazilian blood on the fatherland's soil." Erasmo Dias concluded by saying that "on behalf of the revolution in which we participated, we present to General Walters our affection, our esteem and our hospitality, and repudiate the malicious aggression bent on smearing the ideals and the men of the 1964 revolution."

ITAMARATY COMMENTS ON THREATENED BOLIVIAN SUIT

PY260141 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1255 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Brasilia, 21 Nov (LATIN)--The Brazilian Government believes that if the Bolivian Government decides to file charges against Brazilian publications for stating that officials of that country are involved in drug trafficking, "it would be a legal matter."

Bernardo Perica, spokesman of the Foreign Ministry, reported that there has been no official communication of the alleged Bolivian intention. He added that it was learned through press reports from La Paz that Col Luis Arce, interim foreign minister and current interior minister, has stated his intention to file charges against Brazilian and U.S. publications for attempting to link the Bolivian Government with drug trafficking.

Pericas said that if the Bolivian intention is carried out, the Brazilian publications must be judged in accordance with Brazilian laws. He also explained that this does not mean interference in Brazilian internal affairs. He added that he did not recall any previous similar case.

BRAZIL, IRAQ DISCUSS CREATION OF JOINT BANK

PY252219 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 18 Nov 80 p 18

[Excerpt] Brasilia--The creation of a joint Brazilian-Iraq bank in order to increase trade between the two countries, which was discussed by Planning Minister Delfim Neto when he visited Iraq last year, was discussed at length yesterday by the chief of the Iraqi economic mission, (Hisham al-Yawar), and Finance Minister Ernane Galveas. According to Galveas, the bank must be created with 50 percent of the capital put up by the Bank of Brazil and 50 percent by the (Rafidayn) Bank of Iraq.

In a brief interview after the meeting, (Yamar) [as published] said that nothing concrete was achieved during the meeting because the ideas and proposals that have been discussed during the past few days (the Iraqi mission has been in Brazil since Friday) must be studied by other Iraqi authorities. However, Galveas revealed that the idea is to headquarter the new institution in a Middle Eastern country, probably in the financial center in Bahrain, and to open an agency in Brazil.

FOREIGN MINISTER SET TO VISIT ARGENTINA

PY250231 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 22 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Brasilia--For the first time since the old disputes over the utilization of international rivers were resolved, Itamaraty officials led by none other than Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro will go to Buenos Aires to evaluate with Argentine politicians, diplomats and military experts the new phase of the relations between Brazil and Argentina. This will take place on 26 November during a seminar sponsored by the Argentine Institute of International Relations whose leadership is in the hands of, among others, Carlos Muniz and Oscar Camilion, both outstanding members of the so-called pro-Frondizi group, which is part of the current Argentine political framework.

In addition to Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, the Brazilian delegation will be made up of Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima, in charge of Itamaraty's Department of Trade Promotion; Ronaldo Sardemberg, political adviser to the foreign ·ister; and Deputy Celio Borja. All of them will participate in the seminar whose mai .bject will be the bilateral relations between Argentina and Brazil.

ITAMARATY ANNOUNCES FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

PY252014 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1445 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] The French foreign minister will visit Brazil 3-6 December to discuss President Joao Baptista Figueiredo's agenda during his visit to France. According to Itamaraty, the French foreign minister will meet with the planning, agriculture, foreign, mines and energy, finance, industry and commerce and transport ministers.

MOZAMBIQUE EDUCATORS EXPECTED FOR 16-DAY VISIT

PY252222 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 21 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Brasilia--A Mozambique education delegation arrives today in Brazil for a 16-day visit. The delegation is headed by Eduardo Mondlane, the rector of their university, which is the main institution for higher education of that African country.

According to Itamaraty, the mission will evaluate "all areas for cooperation within the fields of education, teaching and culture." In addition to Brasilia, the eight-man delegation will also visit Joao Pessoa, Salvador, Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. It will meet with Education Minister Eduardo Portella and Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and also with the rector of Brasilia University, Jose Carlos Azevedo.

FIGUEIREDO APPROVES CARAJAS MINERAL PROJECT

PY241311 Rio de Janeiro BRAZIL HERALD in English 22 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Brasilia (BRAZIL HERALD)--The government has authorized the development of a $33 billion investment plan that will turn an isolated mineral rich region of the Amazon jungle into one of the world's largest mining projects.

President Joao Figueiredo, meeting with the Council on Economic Development, approved the 10-year program to develop the 35,000-square-mile "Carajas Mineral Province." The government says the site contains 18 billion tons of iron ore reserves, 1 billion tons of copper ore, 60 million tons of manganese and considerable quantities of bauxite, nickel, tin and gold.

When the development plan is complete, Brazil expects annual receipts from the Carajas project to total almost $12 billion.

Officials said efforts would be made toward a gradual investment plan that would avoid inflationary pressures caused by financing the project, located in a hilly jungle region in the northern states of Para and Maranhao. Brazilian inflation now stands at 109 percent a year.

Authorities stressed they wanted mineral development to remain under national control, while they would seek foreign support and joint ventures to create steel and other finished-product industries.

Brazil sees the Carajas mining region, which reportedly has the largest concentration of mineral wealth anywhere in the world, as a means of permanently solving the nation's international trade problems.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM OAS ASSEMBLY

PY252011 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Upon his arrival today from Washington, where he attended the 10th OAS General Assembly, Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames stated that the discussion of the Bolivian landlocked issue took a favorable turn for Chile. He noted that Chile had a very positive participation at the assembly, since in a very calm but frank speech Chile expressed its concern over the OAS future, particularly because, he added, some countries have attributed to themselves a role that does not fall within their competence, since by judging the actions of others they are violating the spirit on which the OAS principles are based.

Regarding possible resumption of diplomatic relations with Bolivia, Foreign Minister Rojas Galdames noted: We will resume diplomatic relations with Bolivia whenever it wants. He added: But we will study their proposal as a sovereign and free country and without any kind of conditions imposed on us.

He said that good faith is a trait that has characterized Chilean relations with Bolivia and Chilean foreign policy in general.

Rojas Galdames also noted that in a very calm but firm way Chilean Ambassador Mario Calderon repudiated the double standard used by the Carter administration in its enforcement of the human rights policy in Chile. He said that Calderon also repudiated the interference of the IHRC in the domestic affairs of other countries.

Rojas Galdames noted that during his stay in Washington he held several meetings with high-ranking senators, during which they discussed the future of Chilean-U.S. relations during the Reagan administration.

The foreign minister also said that he held a meeting with Argentine Foreign Minister Washington Pastor, during which they discussed matters pertaining to the OAS, but he said that they did not discuss the Vatican mediation on the Beagle channel.

MINISTRY PLEASED OVER OAS STAND ON BOLIVIAN ISSUE

PY251418 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Chilean Foreign Ministry sources have expressed satisfaction over the fact that the discussion of Bolivia's landlocked issue has returned to normal channels at the OAS. The OAS General Assembly has approved a resolution which urges both parties involved to start a dialogue that will lead to a more satisfactory solution. The resolution also notes that this dialogue must be carried out at the bilateral level and that it must take into account the rights, aspirations and interests of the involved parties.

Chilean Foreign Ministry sources have noted that the OAS resolution supports the Chilean position which states that the OAS has no competence to intervene in this issue that affects Chilean sovereignty. The same source added that Chile recognizes the Bolivian aspiration to achieve an outlet to the sea but that this issue must be discussed by the parties involved and not by international organizations which may be used as a tool to pressure either party.

The source added that last year the OAS approved a resolution in La Paz, urging both parties involved to arrive at a solution as soon as possible through direct negotiations that will grant Bolivia a sovereign outlet on the Pacific Ocean. It added, moreover, that these negotiations should take into account the rights and interests of both parties involved and that they may be based on the possibility of granting a port to Bolivia, and on the creation of a multinational development area. It noted, however, that territorial compensations should not be included in the negotiations. Now by urging both parties to start a dialogue to achieve a satisfactory solution on the Bolivian issue, the OAS is recognizing the Chilean position on the issue.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT SEES HEALTHY ECONOMY

PY212252 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1824 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile 20 Nov (LATIN)--Central Bank President Alvaro Bardon today said that Chile is in condition to face the world recession without damaging effects to its economy.

Bardon said: "Chile in 1975 made the necessary readjustments to face external problems and therefore the country only has to maintain or improve the current economic policy to prevent negative effects."

Speaking at a seminar on the Chilean economy and world recession, Bardon said that during the 1975 crisis Chile received a strong impact because the economy was still in disorder, with a deficit in its balance of payments, foreign debt problems and a lack of creditibility on the international financial markets.

He added: "However, the measures taken to face the situation at that time were the proper ones, since they reduced public spending, balanced the public finance and improved the management of state enterprises, at the same time liberalizing and opening the economy."

Bardon said that that policy helped reduce inflation from 1,000 percent in 1973 to 33.4 in 1979, increase Chilean credibility abroad and create a reasonable situation in the balance of payments, despite the fall of copper prices and the rise of petroleum prices.

SECURITY FORCES ARREST HIGH-RANKING MIR LEADER

PY211921 Paris AFP in Spanish 1613 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 20 Nov (AFP)--It was learned here today that a high-ranking leader of the proscribed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) with the rank of commander was arrested by security services of the Chilean military government. According to the popular newspaper LA TERCERA DE LA HORA, the arrested terrorist, whose name was not revealed, is second to the top MIR leader, Andres Pascal Allende.

The leader was captured during a spectacular and massive operation by government agents in the southern area of the Chilean capital, reported the newspaper, which normally quotes security service sources. No details were given about his links with Pascal Allende, MIR secretary general and nephew of deceased Socialist President Salvador Allende (1970-73).

It was indicated here that this arrest will allow the intelligence services to clear up the latest subversive operations carried out against bank branches, shops, luxurious restaurants and so-called centers of economic power.

CHILE, PERU TO RESUME DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

PY201505 Santiago Chile QUE PASA in Spanish 6-12 Nov 80 p 18

[Excerpt] According to press reports in Lima, Chila and Peru will resume diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level as of 15 January 1981 after the celebration of the Miraflores battle anniversary.

BRIEFS

OFFSHORE OIL PRODUCTION--According to the magazine MINERIA CHILENA the offshore projects of the National Petroleum Enterprise [ENAP] have produced in 1 and 1/2 years enough oil to cover the money invested so far, that is, $220 million. The overall production of the offshore wells has reached 5.84 million barrels. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Nov 80 PY]

LOWER HOUSE APPROVES AMNESTY, CP UNSATISFIED

PA251907 Paris AFP in Spanish 1856 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text2 Bogota, 25 Nov (AFP)--Amnesty for insurgents, which was rejected by the guerrilla groups, was approved here today by the Colombian lower house following agreement between the government and a parliamentary majority. Through the amnesty, approved by a vote of 30 for, 2 against and 1 abstention, hundreds of persons currently subject to court-martial for alleged subversion will soon regain their liberty.

CP Wants Unconditional Amnesty

PA260245 Havana Inernational Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] The Communist Party of Colombia is trying to get the democratic organizations of the country to demand an unconditional general amnesty for the immediate release of all political prisoners and also the lifting of the state of siege. The Communist Party accused the government of blackmailing congress to force it to approve an amnesty to serve its own interests. The government and defense ministers recently walked out of a meeting of the First Committee of the Chamber of Representatives, because the representatives did not approve the bill as submitted by the executive branch.

FORMER MINISTER URGES READINESS FOR VENEZUELA WAR

PA240408 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2152 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota, 23 Nov (EFE)--A former defense minister, Gen Alberto Ruiz Novoa (ret), said today that Colombia should make civilian and military preparations for a possible military attack by Venezuela in view of the apparent failure of negotiations for delimitation of the maritime areas between the two countries.

Ruiz Novoa, current president of the Association of Retired Armed Forces Officers, was interviewed by the local press agency ALAPRENSA. Ruiz Novoa said that Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins is vacillating at present and that, after accepting the agreement with Colombia in principle, he is now evading it by submitting the agreement for consultation, thus allowing the enemies of the treaty, who are a minority, to launch an anti-Colombian campaign.

Meanwhile, he added, the Venezuelan armed forces are arming and staging maneuvers on the border with Colombia, which is an attempt at military intimidation. He said the Venezuelan public has been told that the treaty runs contrary to that country's interest, while the Colombian public has been told that the "theory" of the treaty is good, although they were not told that three basic points have been yielded.

Ruiz Novoa said it would be wise to ask the Colombian citizens to express themselves, to get ready and to be psychologically and militarily resolved to defend their rights to their territory at any moment. Ruiz Novoa also said that in Venezuela the public is being psychologically prepared for a war with Colombia.

SOLDIERS SEEK GUERRILLAS WHO RAIDED SAMANA

PA241742 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Manizales--Soldiers are combing northern Caldas Department for guerrillas of the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia who raided the municipality of Samana. The official report says that a group of guerrillas tried to take over the town but were repelled by the police. One policeman and two bystanders were killed and several policemen were injured in the clash. A third bystander has disappeared, and presumably was taken hostage by the guerrillas. Communications problems and the distance involved have kept the media from learning more about the incident.

AFP REPORTS UNOFFICIAL ELECTIONS RESULTS

PY251637 Paris AFP in Spanish 1835 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 24 Nov (AFP)--The APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] and the Marxist left were struggling today for second place in the municipal elections held last Sunday in Peru, which were won by the conservative Popular Action party of President Fernando Belaunde.

Given their remarkable upswing, the leftists were receiving most of the votes in the exemplary elections, with fewer votes going to the rightist Popular Christian Party [PPC], with the APRA of the late Raul Haya de la Torre, emerging as the great loser.

The Marxists, which this time had joined all their efforts in the front called Unity of the Left [UI], were getting up to 25 percent of the overall count of votes, according to unofficial estimates, recovering the votes which at the general elections held in May were given to President Belaunde.

Owing to this alliance of parties, they won second place in Lima--where one-third of the electors are found--with 27 percent of the votes and they won comfortably in Arequipa--the second largest city in the country located 1,000 km south of Lima, and in other capital cities in the interior such as Puno and Huaraz.

APRA, a victim of internal divisions for a year, was overwhelmingly defeated in Lima where it was pushed to fourth and last place with 16.5 percent of the votes.

However, it maintained its traditional strength in its northern stronghold, easily winning in Trujillo, Chimbote and Cajamarca, adding some victories in Iquitos, a stronghold of the Popular Action in the Amazon region, and in Huanuco, and fighting with the government party for first place in Chiclayo.

The PPC, unable to establish itself in the interior, came out third in Lima with 23 percent of the votes, thanks to the charismatic character of its leader, Luis Bedoya, who entrusted the candidacy for mayor to Richard Amiel.

Popular Action then became the main political trend in the nation, but with fewer votes than those achieved in May when Belaunde obtained 45.36 percent of the total.

This time it not only lists the support of some important sectors of the left but also the votes given to the PPC in greater Lima where followers had supported President Belaunde to avoid losing their votes.

The government party won easily in Lima--where one-third of the electors are found--earning 35.1 percent if the votes and giving the mayoralty to architect Eduardo Orrego.

The government party also won in several provincial cities such as Huancayo, Cuzco, Ica and Piura, and in the neighboring port of Callao and in almost all metropolitan districts.

Although the official results of the elections, the first municipal elections since 1966, will be learned only within 10 days, there is fear that many people did not vote. An estimated 35 percent of a total of 6,585,696 eligible voters elected local governments in 153 provincial capitals and 1,700 districts.

GOVERNMENT RETURNS NEWS MEDIA TO ORIGINAL OWNERS

PY242347 Paris AFP in Spanish 0309 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 21 Nov (AFP)--President Fernando Belaunde Terry's administration today ordered the immediate restitution to their original owners of the shares of the newspapers and radio and TV stations confiscated by the military government in 1974.

This measure is contained in a legislative decree today promulgated by the executive branch by virtue of the powers conferred on it by the Congress to resolve all problems related to the state control of news media.

Under this congressional law, which was promulgated last week, the original owners definitely regain possession of the media.

The decree also provides for the restitution of ownership rights to which the workers of the news media are entitled in line with the military law on labor management co-administration.

The decree also orders the restitution of the newspaper LA TRIBUNA, which belonged to the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA], which the military regime had sold at auction to pay off tax debts.

In conclusion, the decree creates a state commision that will be charged with resolving legal, economic, tax, financial, labor and administrative problems resulting from the (?change of ownership) of these news media.

BELAUNDE TO VISIT COLOMBIA FOR ANDEAN PACT MEETING

PY260149 Lima Radio America in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry will travel to Colombia on 16 December to participate in the meeting of chiefs of state of the member countries of the Andean Pact on the occasion of the sesquicentennial of liberator Simon Bolivar's death. This meeting will take place in Santa Marta. This information was released by Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella.

BRIEFS

AID FROM FRG--The FRG has granted Peru technical and financial aid totaling 13 billion soles (77 million DM) for 1980. In addition, the contribution of a similar sum was approved for 1981. The loan granted by the FRG for this year carries conditions. That is, it is for a period of 30 years with an interest rate of 3 percent after a 10-year grace period. [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 1 Nov 80 p 1 PA]

NEW BELGIAN AMBASSADOR--The new Belgian ambassador to Peru, Luc Staysrt, presented his credentials to President Fernando Belaunde Terry on 6 November. [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 7 Nov 80 p 4 PA]

NEWSPAPER DIRECTOR--Lima, 13 Nov (TELAM)--Peruvian Deputy Guido Chirinos Lizares today resumes direction of the Lima daily ULTIMA HORA. Chirinos was dismissed from his post when the late President Juan Velasco Alvarado's dictatorship confiscated all Peruvian newspapers and radio and television stations. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2010 GMT 13 Nov 80 PY]

DEFENSE, FOREIGN MINISTERS ON RELATIONS WITH COLOMBIA

PA242354 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Whenever Venezuela has used its weapons outside its territory, it has been to help other countries to attain their political independence, Defense Minister Gen Tomas Abreu Rescanieri said. He was referring to a statement by his former Colombian colleague, Gen Alberto Ruiz Novoa, who said that Colombia must be prepared for an attack from Venezuela following the failure of the agreement draft for the delimitation of marine and submarine areas between the two countries:

[Begin recording] During its entire republican life, Venezuela has been noted for its peaceful foreign policy and, instead of attacking, it has helped other nations to attain their political independence and is now helping other nations to become more free from an economic point of view. It seems to me, therefore, that these statements are rather uncalled for. [end recording]

Acting Foreign Minister's Views

PA250106 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Venezuelan Acting Foreign Minister Osvaldo Paez Pumar said that all the differences with Colombia can be resolved peacefully. The acting foreign minister referred to a statement by Gen Alberto Ruiz Novoa (ret), former Colombian defense minister. According to reports, the Colombian general said the country must prepare its people and armed forces for a possible Venezuelan attack.

The Venezuelan acting minister said: We are not going to be led into a war of statements and counterstatements. This does not lead to positive results. However, Paez Pumar added that the attitudes of retired officers surely do not reflect the attitude of the Colombian Government.

PAEZ PUMAR ON POSSIBLE ACCORD WITH COLOMBIA

PA260322 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Osvaldo Paez Pumar said that Venezuela still does not have an overall [word indistinct] regarding the contents of the agreement with Colombia on the delimitation of surface and underwater areas in the ocean. The minister said that a date has not been set for an end to the talks being held with the different national sectors to exchange views on the subject. The Foreign Ministry, he said, is holding periodic meetings with several institutions to continue hearing their opinions.

VENEZUELA TO HELP FINANCE JAMAICAN OIL PURCHASES

PA240437 Paris AFP in Spanish 0449 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Caracas, 21 Nov (AFP)--Venezuela will finance Jamaican oil purchases for $64 million a year, 30 percent of the island's imports, the Venezuelan Energy and Mines Ministry announced here today. Energy Minister Humberto Calderon made a quick trip to Kingston on Thursday to sign with the Jamaican authorities several energy agreements negotiated in recent months. Beginning in January 1981, Venezuela will supply some 16,000 barrels of oil per day to Jamaica, in keeping with an agreement signed this year with Mexico to divide between the two countries the responsibility of supplying oil to several Central American and Caribbean countries. Jamaica will pay 70 percent in cash and will receive the remaining 30 percent as credit with a 5-year deadline and 4 percent annual interest. If that money is used to finance new Jamaican energy projects, the credit will be extended to 20 years at only 2 percent interest. Venezuelan financing of 30 percent of the oil sold on credit to Jamaica will amount to $64 million per year, it has been indicated. A $3.4 million loan to finance rural electrification in Jamaica and a $4.428 million loan to update the island's sugar industry were also signed yesterday. Calderon, Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga and Foreign Minister Hughe Shearel analyzed the Mexican-Venezuelan oil supply agreement, a bilateral cooperation agreement signed earlier and the relations between their two countries.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON ROLE OF NATIONAL GUARD

PA251422 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Ricardo Alonso Rodriguez, government and justice minister, announced that the National Guard will take firm measures to protect the lives and property of citizens. Here is what he told our reporter Ivan Zurita in an exclusive interview.

[Begin recording] [Question] Sir, various sectors of the community have been complaining in recent months about a lack of police patrols and they criticize the fact that the majority of national guardsmen are in their barracks instead of on the street protecting the citizens. What action is the government going to take on this?

[Answer] Actually many of our units are on the street. But, in addition to vigilance the National Guard has other duties which cannot be neglected. For example the National Guard has responsibility, together with the United States, to protect the canal 24 hours a day. It has logistical and other functions which cannot be neglected. You cannot assign those personnel to patrol duties. The same is true with the traffic department. Besides, we must realize that guardsmen are human beings and we cannot expect them to be on patrol duty 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

This I can say: The National Guard is going to assign the personnel necessary to duty. I am trying to explain to the citizens why all our units are not out on the street. However, we do realize that one of the main duties of the National Guard is to protect the citizens in the streets and in their homes. [end recording]

YUGOSLAV FIRM WILL INVEST $45 MILLION IN PANAMA

PA220226 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] A Yugoslav firm, which will operate in Panama under the name of Enoma Pacific Protein Corporation [Proteinas del Pacifico S.A.], will invest over $45 million in our country as part of an initial project for Darien Province and Coronado Beach in Panama Province.

These projects financed with Yugoslav capital for agriculture and livestock development and for a modern hotel in Coronado Beach, should provide permanent jobs for 600 or 700 persons. The Yugoslav firm executives, who are in Panama to complete the arrangements for beginning operations, have disclosed that they are interested in the participation of Panamanian capital in these projects through a joint enterprise. They also said that what the corporation produces will be for export only.

BRIEFS

GASOLINE PRICE INCREASES--New prices on gasoline and other petroleum byproducts go into effect throughout Panama at midnight 17 November. The prices are a result of oil price hikes by Saudi Arabia in August 1980. The new cost per-gallon of petroleum products are as follows: 95 octane premium gas, 2.17 balboas, 87 octane regular gas, 2.04 balboas, diesel, 1.26 balboas, kerosene, 1.16 balboas. The new prices on gasoline represent a price increase of 6 cents. [Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 17 Nov 80 P A-1 PA]

FUEL IMPORTS--According to Edwin Fabrega, general director of the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification, fuel imports for internal consumption currently amount to 250 million balboas, or 11 percent of the GNP. [Excerpt] [Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Nov 80 PA]

REGION'S FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET 8, 9 DEC

PA260254 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] The second meeting of the Central American and Panamanian foreign ministers will be held in Tegucigalpa, Honduras on 8 and 9 December, the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry reported today.

The new regional ministers' meeting will be held according to the agreements and the San Jose declaration signed on 15 March 1980. No information was released on the agenda but it has been reported that the Costa Rican foreign minister will refer to the need to have the six countries abide by the commitment to mutually cooperate in international meetings and in cases in which any of the six countries is nominated to an important post in an international forum.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT HONORS VICTIMS OF SANDINIST REVOLUTION

PA220056 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Excerpts] President Rodrigo Carazo, Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc, several other government officials, newsmen, the general public and a Nicaraguan delegation went to La Pimienta Hill, a few meters from the northern border, where they paid tribute to the two civilian guardsmen who fell during the Sandinist revolt, Capt Humberto Sanchez Carvajal and Sgt Manuel Guillermo Alfaro Alfaro. Both men were members of a patrol during the so-called cleanup operation on the northern border and were attacked and killed by the Somozist guard.

The official Nicaraguan delegation to the posthumous ceremony in honor of the two civil guardsmen who fell at the northern border while fulfilling their duty consisted of national reconstruction junta member Daniel Ortega Saavedra and Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman.

According to our correspondent William Cespedes' report from La Pimienta, the event was a very solemn occasion and the representatives of both governments stressed the sacrifice made by the two civil guardsmen who were killed by the Somozist bullets.

According to Ortega Saavedra, Nicaragua will name a school near the border with Costa Rica after Capt Humberto Sanchez Carvajal and Sgt Manuel Guillermo Alfaro Alfaro.

Nicaraguan junta member Daniel Ortega Saavedra delivered a speech at the ceremony and reiterated his and the Nicaraguan Government's gratitude to the Costa Rican Government and people.

When asked by our correspondent William Cespedes, Ortega Saavedra admitted that there are counterrevolutionary groups in Nicaragua, indicating, however, that this is a normal development within the entire revolutionary process.

He added that production is the Nicaraguan Government's goal and that it is working very hard toward this objective alongside all the people, particularly the peasant sector.

BRIEFS

VENEZUELAN LOAN--The Venezuelan Investment Fund has granted a 30-million-colones loan to the Costa Rican Government to continue building the port of Caldera. Yesterday afternoon the president of the republic and the finance minister approved the implementation of the contract during a ceremony attended by Venezuelan Ambassador Aquiles Certad. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Nov 80 PA]

EL SALVADOR

REPORT OF GUERRILLA DEPARTMENTAL CONTROL DENIED

PA251827 Paris AFP in Spanish 1625 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Nov (AFP)--At least 20 guerrillas were killed this morning by the Salvadoran Army in northwestern San Salvador where a guerrilla camp was wiped out, according to a military report. The camp was located in the town of El Sitio near San Salvador Volcano. The government invited newsmen to visit the area "to confirm the type of weapons that were seized and the number of guerrillas slain."

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran Government today rejected a report from Havana by a news agency which attributed to junta member Antonio Morales Ehrlich a statement that Salvadoran guerrillas were in control of several parts of the country. A note by the information secretariat adds that "the alleged" statement by Morales indicated that the guerrilla forces had control of the Departments of Chalatenango, San Vicente, Cuscatlan and La Paz.

The government reports that "the falsehood" was rebroadcast by the Costa Rican station Radio Noticias del Continente, which presented spokesmen of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, "who commented on it as a sure fact, demonstrating where they get their orders."

PDC SECRETARY GENERAL MAKES GOOD-WILL TOUR

PA251851 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 24 Nov 80 pp 1, 10

[By Servio Correa Loaiza]

[Text] Julio Alfredo Samayoa, minister of labor and social planning, said in an exclusive interview with this paper that "the right is attacking us because we have taken away its political and economic power and the left is attacking us because we took away its banners."

"The leftwing guerrillas have clearly advocated a Marxist, Leninist government in El Salvador," Minister Samayoa said. He is visiting our country as part of an information campaign "concerning what is really happening in El Salvador," to cite his own words. Samayoa is touring several nations in the area as secretary general of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC) which is currently in power in the Republic of El Salvador.

"Twenty PDC mayors, 100 other party members, two PDC members who were government officials, peace forces members and municipal secretaries have been killed, in addition to hundreds of people who worked for previous administrations and many who were taking part in the land reform," Samayoa remarked.

However, he added, "a recent poll taken in El Salvador showed that 76 percent of the people support the revolutionary process and the junta's reforms."

The PDC secretary general stated that "the truth about what is going on in El Salvador is very different from what the news agencies report, which speaks only of violence. There is an international misrepresentation campaign underway to discredit the Salvadoran Government," he went on.

"It is untrue that the guerrillas are in control of certain parts of the country. They cannot stay put for more than 6 hours because the army has enormous mobility," the Salvadoran minister noted. "They just burn public office buildings, kill those who worked for previous administrations and flee."

"El Salvador conducts the same normal activities as any other country. Notice that yesterday we played soccer with Honduras and 60,000 spectators watched the game. Guerrillas tried to sabotage the fair in El Salvador by killing its general manager 3 days before the opening, but the fair began on 7 November and it has registered a record turnout," Samayoa said.

"We have been implementing an integral land reform because 90 percent of the land belonged to a clique and 1.6 percent to the rest of the people," he pointed out.

"The first stage of land reform involved expropriating 276 farms owned by 240 families. About 266,000 hectares were expropriated, benefiting 386,000 peasant families who are working them through cooperatives." Minister Samayao stated that the government indemnified the former owners with land reform bonds payable in 30 years. It also allows them to keep 100 hectares.

In the second stage of the reform all farms of 100-500 hectares are going to be expropriated. This is going to benefit 1 million peasants, the PDC secretary general reported. Samayoa noted that 450,000 hectares will be expropriated during this phase.

Samayoa mentioned that 18 Salvadoran exporting firms were nationalized. All were owned by the same group of families who controlled the banks, which were also nationalized. Those people even had a corner on agricultural production areas. Samayoa stressed that most of those firms are now joint ventures; that is, the stockholders include the private sector and the state.

The PDC leader said that "public officials have social security benefits now for the first time, and disability pensions have been increased, in addition to raising funeral expense coverage by 300 percent. There is a peasant union project which no previous government had dared, Samayoa stated. They too will be covered by social security, he said.

We are planning to deliver 5,800 homes to low-income families. This will cost $130 million. There is also an emergency plan to relieve unemployment, which will have cost $3.8 milliom by December, the Salvadoran minister remarked.

Samayoa said that a constituent assembly election will be held in 1982 and presidential elections will be in 1983.

Asked about the Salvadoran refugees who were recently brought to Panama by the United Nations, the Salvadoran minister said that they are "relatives of guerrillas who have been sent here to spread a bad image of our government."

WORKING CLASS LEADERS ASK FOR MEXICAN AID

PA250447 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Nov 80

[By correspondent Luis Alberto Garcia in Mexico]

[Text] After saying that resistance in El Salvador is growing by the minute, since it is the struggle of a people against a dictatorship, representatives of the Salvadoran Workers National Federation announced that some 100,000 of their countrymen are suffering the hardships of vertiable concentration camps.

In meetings with Fidel Velasquez, leader of the Mexican Workers Federation, and Victor Cervara Pacheco, leader of the National Peasant Federation, the representatives of the Salvadoran working class asked for the support of these Mexican organizations to demand the release of labor and peasant leaders imprisoned in Salvadoran jails.

Fidel Velasquez [words indistinct] repudiated the violation of human rights in El Salvador and offered the support of the Mexican organized labor movement. Angel Olivo Solis, president of the labor congress did likewise. Salvadoran labor leader (Hec) Acevedo said that with Ronald Reagan as U.S. president [words indistinct] because this country openly aids the military-Christian Democratic junta in El Salvador of which Jose Napoleon Duarte is a member, and which has almost 5 million Salvadorans living under a reign of terror.

Another Salvadoran peoples leader demanded the solidarity of all Mexicans and asked for aid for his country in the form of medicines, food and clothing.

He told our correspondent that hunger is beginning to emerge in certain parts of El Salvador where the peasants have abandoned their lands.

These were statements by Salvadoran labor leaders who recently met with Mexican labor leaders Fidel Velasquez and Victor Herrera Pacheco.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER TO DISCUSS BELIZE IN HONDURAS

PA260404 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa--Rafael Eduardo Castillo Valdes, Guatemalan foreign relations minister, will go on a good-will tour of Central America this week to seek support for the Guatemalan position regarding the conflict with Belize. Castillo Valdes is expected to visit Tegucigalpa on Thursday, where he will be received by the president, Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, in a private meeting. Castillo Valdes will be decorated with a Morazan Order by the Honduran Government and will then leave the country the same day.

BOMBS EXPLODE IN HOMES OF TWO DIPLOMATS

PA241345 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1236 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 24 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Between Sunday night and Monday morning, two bombs exploded in the homes of the Argentine ambassador and the Uruguayan consul in this capital.

The first bomb caused considerable damage, but claimed no lives in the home of Robert Tiscornia, Argentine ambassador in Guatemala, who was at home at the time of the explosion. The Argentine ambassador said that although there were people inside the house no one was injured. He also explained that he had not received any threats and that he will not request that his security forces be increased.

The second bomb, which exploded in the home of Julio Gandara, Uruguayan consul to Guatemala, also caused damage to the building, but no one was injured.

During the night street patrols were intensified with the participation of army artillery troops.

FRONT AGAINST REPRESSION DENOUNCES GOVERNMENT

PA211830 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] The Democratic Front Against Repression in Guatemala, the top expression of unity in the country, today denounced the brutal repression unleashed by the regime of Romeo Lucas Garcia against the Guatemalan people. This front stated that it will establish a revolutionary, popular and democratic government based on the unity it has forged.

[Begin recording] [unidentified speaker] The repression has increased in the El Quiche, Chimaltenango and Soledad regions. [sentence indistinct] For this reason, the repression has increased in Soledad including the kidnappings, tortures and killings in peasant (?centers) [words indistinct].

[Second unidentified speaker] We can affirm that the regime is completely illegal. There are two forces in the country: on the one hand, we have the government, the army and the dominant sectors which have the weapons; and, on the other, the people with their labor, peasant, and student organizations, their democratic parties and their conscientious priests and nuns who are committed to an open struggle against the regime.

The unity process in Guatemala is advancing against repression through the Democratic Front, which is the organization that represents the struggle in Guatemala. This is a unity that will further develop and will become stronger with the participation of vast sectors. [Words indistinct] a platform of struggle and a government program to lead to the establishment of ample political organizations in the future.

The revolutionary organizations which are united include the Rebel Armed Forces, the People's Guerrilla Army, the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization and the Guatemalan Labor Party [words indistinct] are fully supporting this unity. Regarding this, we can say that the goal for 1981 is to [words indistinct] the regime and those of us who [words indistinct] a revolutionary, popular and democratic government.

HONDURAS

PAPER DENIES LEGISLATIVE-EXECUTIVE BRANCH RIFT

PA251642 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Excerpts] LA PRENSA's report today under the headline, "The Meeting Between Paz and Suazo Cordova," proves the current regime's stability and disproves current rumors that differences exist between the heads of the executive and legislative branches.

According to these rumors, the differences stem from difficulties that have arisen in certain Liberal ministries. The report, published on page 4, is on the two leaders' meeting last Friday at the Espana Teachers College in (Villa Ahumada), Danli, where the president was the sponsor of the graduating teachers and Dr Suazo Cordova was a special guest.

The paper views the meeting between the two leaders as the high point of the event. The two men showed the stability of the present government. According to the paper, in order to achieve better cooperation between the principal branches of the state, the country's strongmen held a broad and fraternal dialogue.

HONDURAS, PERU TO FORM BILATERAL FISHING ENTERPRISE

PA232348 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1557 GMT 22 Nov 80

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 22 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Honduras and Peru agreed today that they will organize a bilateral tuna enterprise that will eventually become a multinational enterprise if other governments accept participation in the deal. The corresponding agreements were signed by Honduran Natural Resources Minister Rodrigo Castillo and by Peruvian Deputy Fishing Minister Amador Merino Reyna.

According to two acts of understanding, the two governments will organize a mixed commission that will conduct feasibility studies and will invite other governments to join the enterprise, which will be bilateral if no other country accepts the idea of forming a multinational enterprise.

The purpose of the enterprise is to catch, process and market tuna, particularly over Honduras' continental shelf. To this end, the Honduran fishing fleet will be expanded and trained. Peru will finance the expansion of the Honduran fishing fleet and its training and the two governments will seek financing for their tuna enterprise.

The legal aspects of the tuna enterprise have not yet been resolved because if it is to remain bilateral, Peru and Honduras have to decide where the headquarters is to be located and under which flag the boats are to sail. If the enterprise becomes multinational, this would necessitate specific legislation from the other member countries. The economic and technical aspects will be determined by whatever suits the participants best.

The Peruvians, the ones most interested in the tuna enterprise, have earmarked about $18.5 million for it and have an additional $30 million reserved for the same purpose.

The Peruvian Government will give Honduras technical assistance for the expansion and improvement of its fishing fleet, the training of personnel and scientific research.

Honduras will then be able to organize a fishing research center or institute, which would seek ways of preserving and improving the quality of schools of fish.

Peru would also grant scholarships or organize courses for Hondurans to specialize in various branches of the fishing industry. Studies may also be conducted at the Peruvian Technological Fishing Institute.

Peru has explained that President Fernando Belaunde Terry's foreign policy is characterized by an enormous social influence toward countries such as Honduras, with political peace and possibilities for developing natural resources.

TRADE TALKS WITH EL SALVADOR TO BEGIN IN JANUARY

PA211658 Tegucigalpa Voz De Honduras in Spanish 1720 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Negotiations leading to a commercial exchange with El Salvador must be conducted in the spirit of justice and equity. But starting now, our industrialists must get ready to compete with the prices and quality of the products of that country. This was said by Ramon Medina Luna, deputy minister of economy for integration affairs, in an interview with EL HERALDO.

Honduras will begin to negotiate with El Salvador to reestablish commercial relations 3 months after signing the general peace treaty. This will be done as specified in the treaty, the official stated.

Generally speaking, our industrialists must not be concerned because when negotiations begin we will protect our national industry and our products. The commercial treaty that will be signed with that country will be in line with the interests of our country and not the interests of producers. However, we will not leave national industry unprotected, added Medina Luna.

However, he pointed out that national industrialists must work to compete with the prices and quality of the products coming from El Salvador.

Honduran industrialists have begun to voice concern over the new commercial treaty with El Salvador, since it could affect their interests, particularly small businessmen, who are in financial straits. The deputy minister pointed out that national industry and products will be protected and guaranteed.

Negotiations with El Salvador open early in January and it is believed that talks will be stepped up so as to conclude them early in the year, Ramon Medina Luna announced.

Prior to negotiating a commercial treaty, El Salvador handed over a long list of products that must be included. The list is already in the hands of the National Association of Small Industrialists for analysis, the official added.

Meanwhile, Honduras is drawing up a similar list which will also be released to producers and industrialists before being handed to the Salvadoran Government to be used for establishing the adequate mechanisms for the exchange, he concluded.

PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORTS NICARAGUAN COLLEAGUES

PA251427 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1720 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Sercano network]

[Excerpt] The Honduran Council of Private Enterprise [COHEP] condemns the imprisonment of Nicaraguan businessmen and the killing of Nicaraguan businessman Jorge Salazar at the hands of the Sandinists. The Honduran businessmen also express solidarity with the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] in Nicaragua.

In a cable, the Honduran businessmen express soldiarity with COSEP in its struggle for respect for human life, freedom of enterprise and a pluralist government with effective participation in decisionmaking.

DEPUTY SAYS SALVADORANS ENTERING COUNTRY ILLEGALLY

PA250444 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1935 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] Thousands of Salvadorans are entering Honduras illegally by using false birth certificates sold to them in Maculapa. Napoleon Mendez Guillen, Liberal deputy from Lempira, has made this accusation and he says that the secretary at the Maculapa city hall is selling birth certificates to Salvadorans who are not allowed to work in Honduras. He said that he visited Lempira Department for 17 days investigating and interviewing residents, who told him that Salvadorans were entering the country illegally.

PEASANTS TAKE OVER LAND IN THREE DEPARTMENTS

PA251618 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1533 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 24 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Peasant groups have carried out large land invasions in three departments in northern Honduras, it was learned here today.

The invasions are being carried out by groups of the Honduran Peasants National Association and the Social Christian National Union of Peasants in Cortes, Yoro and Atlantida. The leaders of these organizations are Deputy Julin Mendez and Marcial Euceda, respectively, who said the measure is designed to pressure the National Agrarian Institute [INA].

The INA is in charge of the agrarian reform, and the two peasant organizations had requested land for several groups of farmers before a deadline that has now expired. According to some of the peasant leaders, "the INA has halted several aspects of the agrarian reform in order to favor the Federation of Honduran Agrarian Reform Cooperation Cooperatives."

The exact sizes of the areas invaded has not been disclosed yet, but this could amount to several thousand manzanas, inasmuch as about 400 families are involved.

TELA RAILROAD BANANA WORKERS STRIKE ENDS

PA252244 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1441 GMT 25 Nov 80

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 25 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The 12-day strike by 14,000 workers of the U.S. Tela Railroad Banana Company, which operates in northern Honduras, ended early today.

Initial estimates show company losses of $12 million, including crop losses, unpaid wages and additional port and railroad tariff expenses.

The workers obtained all of their demands which included: the dismissal of three persons, two doctors and an administrator who were, according to them, mismanaging the company hospital; a ban on chemicals, which will be replaced by products which are less harmful to humans; plus the full implementation of the work contract.

BRIEFS

NEW PRESIDENTIAL ASSISTANT--Herman Allan Padgett announced on 16 November that he resigned about 2 weeks ago from his post as press secretary of the Honduran Government. He now holds the post of assistant to the president. [San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 17 Nov 80 p 15 PA]

NICARAGUA

JUNTA PARTICIPATES IN 'FACE THE PEOPLE' PROGRAM

PA250552 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Members of the government junta and of the cabinet met this weekend in Nueva Segovia during the "Face the People" program. The problems of supplies, roads, health, culture, water supply, education, and so forth were brought up by the residents of Nueva Segovia to the junta members and the ministers at the Segovia Theater of that town.

The residents brought up very serious issues, mainly the problems of health and the country roads. They also brought up the problem which might arise at the work-study program in the area in view of the constant border incursions by members of the Somozist guard. On this subject, Commander Daniel Ortega said that the members of the army, militias and police will guarantee the program. He also urged the people of Nueva Segovia not to look for issues that might bring about a lack of confidence and unity, but to seek unity in order to promote production.

During the meeting with the people, the Construction and Health Ministries were the ones which were most frequently mentioned by the people.

Attending the meeting were junta members Cordova Rivas, Arturo Cruz and Sergio Ramirez, as well as a large number of ministers.

CST EVALUATES ECONOMIC REACTIVATION PROGRAM

PA242348 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] The Sandinist Workers Federation [CST] has published a document stating the opinion of the working class concerning the achievements of the 1980 reactivation plan. The CST admits that the obstacles which were evident this year are as follows:

Production in 1980 could not reach the proposed levels, which were those of 1978, due to the postwar time in which we are living. There is a drop in productivity. There is serious lack of labor discipline, particularly absenteeism which affects production; there is still an unemployment problem and there is a need to satisfy the basic needs of the workers and of the people. The policy of labor stoppages was used to solve certain labor conflicts by some unions. In the face of these problems, the CST and other labor unions considered it their duty to develop and intensify the revolutionary process by constantly increasing production and productivity in such a manner that the work and activities of the union has clarified the concept of production and productivity and created in our workers an attitude concerning work which is very different from the one which was evident during the Somozist times. There should be no doubts that the increase in productivity should be evident in both the private and public sectors, since both have an influence in the process of national development. Within this framework, the unions must also take over this task.

Private enterprise must be closely watched as there is a tendency not to invest and not to encourage the demands for reactivation. The profits of the private enterprise must be directed toward reinvestment. The profits should be used to purchase machinery, expand the enterprise, provide more employment and improve production. We must avail ourselves of the capabilities we have in the country.

In other fields, the workers should set for themselves the following goals: improve public administration and struggle against institutional breakup and bureaucracy. In the factories, the workers must take care of the installations and the machinery. In addition to increasing production, the workers must bear in mind the quality required; the workers must work under austere conditions and particularly save fuel, electricity and so forth.

However, we must also recognize the significant achievements in 1980. Production has been increased to by 85 percent of the 1978 figures. The inflation rate from June 1979 to June 1980 has dropped to 10.5 percent.

The supply and distribution of staples has become more regular. Unemployment has been reduced from 40 percent in July 1979 to 17 percent in 1980. Meanwhile, we must recognize that inspite of the economic limitations, all efforts have been made to solve the needs of the working class.

Some of our government's measures are the following: A subsidy for the basic grains, buying food products abroad at prices much higher than what they are sold at in the local market. Transportation prices are maintained at half of what really should be charged. House rents were reduced by 50 percent and the construction of new housing for the lower classes was promoted. Free education was guaranteed and the greatest social benefit is the literacy crusade. A health system was created that allows medical attention to the people in general. In the field of salaries, the minimum wage has been increased and there has been a general increase of 125 cordobas. These and other measures have been for the benefit of the working class which in 1981 will be facing one of the greatest challenges of the present revolution: to maintain strict revolutionary discipline in the work centers, settle labor conflicts without stopping production, and to seek solutions for the economic problems, jointly with the Labor Ministry. The main task of the workers is that of increasing production and productivity of the enterprises which will allow us to reactivate the economy, earn profits and find answers to the social and economic problems of our people.

10 MILLION CORDOBAS LOST IN SUGAR MILL STRIKE

PA251601 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] At an event held to open a people's grocery store in Acahualinca, Managua, junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado said the 4-day strike at the San Antonio sugar mill caused a loss of 10 million cordobas in exports. He said that if the strike is repeated it will seriously affect the people because it would endanger the sugar supply for local consumption. Some do not think about the people. They are causing problems for the government and the revolution and thus also for the Nicaraguan people, he noted.

For his part, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega said the rich have always had the means to shop in the United States, particularly in Miami. For this reason, they must be surprised at our happiness over the opening of this small store. However, we must explain that the interests of the rich are quite different from those of the poor. Therefore, we must get organized because a daily struggle is underway here: The rich are trying to recover power. They are not pleased with these people's grocery stores, the building of homes for the poor or the repair of streets. All of this represents a decrease in their profits and represents money taken away from them for the benefit of the people, Ortega said.

NEW SUGAR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM ESTABLISHED

PA242228 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Over the weekend Interior Commerce Minister Dionisio Marenco announced the setting up of a new system for the distribution of sugar and other staples because of the attitude adopted by some offices of the sugar distribution enterprises which are ignoring the orders of the municipal juntas to distribute sugar in a just manner.

Minister Marenco made the announcement during a weekend meeting with leaders of the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Women's Association. Minister Marenco told our reporter this morning:

[Begin recording] [Marenco] As I said, it is important that the women have become familiar with the general economic problem of Nicaragua, which is not just the sugar problem, but a more profound problem. This is important because if they understand this problem and the measures being adopted, they will help us to implement them. For example, some of them have asked why certain sugar distribution enterprise officials are not abiding by the distribution instructions which have been issued.

When we heard this, we immediately took measures to assure that the sugar distribution enterprise offices would follow the local government junta orders on how sugar should be distributed. They must always remember that they are to distribute 5 pounds per person per month. That is what we advocate, that each Nicaraguan consume 5 pounds of sugar per month.

[Question] As for the present situation, what can you say about the attempt to give the impression that there is a fictitious shortage of sugar?

[Answer] I think that right now we have to admit that there is some shortage of sugar because last year we ended with having practically nothing. The sugar mills have had some difficulty in normalizing production. You saw the case of the San Antonio sugar mill which was on strike, and after 1 week of that strike, we had a tremendous problem there. The companero sugar mill workers only thought of their problem and did not think of the harm they were doing to the national economy.

[Question] What measures are you planning to implement to improve national distribution?

[Answer] As I said earlier, we are basically planning for the local government juntas to control the distribution, and then, the local juntas--together with the mass organizations and the honest businessmen, who respect prices--will, if possible and if the mass organizations so desire, visit each home, district by district, in order for everyone to have sugar.

[Question] When are you planning to implement that program?

[Answer] It is already being implemented. We have already taken the first step, which is to authorize the local juntas to begin the controls. We are also going to publish the program in the newspapers, and then we will resolve specific problems. [end recording]

RADIO SANDINO HOLDS DEBATE ON PRESS FREEDOM

PA230323 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Nov 80 p 12

[First installment of article by Ana Maria Ruiz: "Big Debate on Press Freedom"]

[Excerpts] Radio Sandino yesterday carried an interesting debate, worth being taken up by other mass media. The topic of discussion was "freedom of expression in Nicaragua." Since it is a topic of great interest, we will publish in two installments a summary of the discussion which lasted more than an hour.

The panelists who freely stated their views on press freedom according to their ideology were: Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, journalist and executive board member of the newspaper LA PRENSA; Xavier Reyes Alba, BARRICADA editor in chief and member of the Union of Journalists of Nicaragua; Fabio Gadea Mantilla, Radio Corporacion director, and Ignacio Briones, vice president of the Latin American Federation of Newsmen (FELAP).

This is the first panel promoted by the magazine YA VEREMOS on this topic.

According to the magazine's editor in chief, reporter Marcio Vargas, YA VEREMOS "plans to be a tribune for dialogue on major issues by holding a panel discussion every month, since this is a fundamental objective of the media.

Moderator Guillermo Rothschuh Villanueva, national media director, arranged for the panelists to give their definition of freedom of expression.

"The concept I have of press freedom, which is the same as that of IAPA and the newspaper LA PRENSA, is that it is the broadest freedom of information and freedom of thought. It is a nation's freedom to inform and be informed of all the news of the nation," Chamorro Barrios pointed out.

Chamorro Barrios recalled that there are no perfect government leaders in the world and so they are subject to error and to criticism to help them correct their errors. "If there is no right to practice freedom of expression, other individual rights are curtailed. Freedom of expression is essential in a democratic and pluralist society such as the one that we Nicaraguans want to have here," he added.

Reyes Alba defined freedom of expression as the right of a nation and the oppressed classes which cannot be disconnected from that society's historic setting.

"In Nicaragua's case," Reyes said, "the right to be informed is even more important from the standpoint that a revolutionary state is its own guide."

In turn, Gadea noted that freedom (sticking to that sole concept) is basically a gift from God to men of all social classes.

"Freedom is the state and condition of one who is not a slave and one who is not a slave is entitled to air his views at any time and to the right to do and say anything that is not contrary to the law and good customs," he added. He stated "that an attitude of dialogue on the part of the government is the most wholesome way to retain the good sense of freedom of expression."

Briones said that he did not share Chamorro's and Gadea's views because they are concepts that are over 200 years old and have not been complied with since journalism started.

"Until social classes are abolished, we have to define what freedom we are talking about or freedom for what," Briones remarked.

Briones went on to say that "the right to freedom of expression cannot exist until the people 'control' the media and the means of production. That is FELAP's view."

The moderator then focused the discussion on two questions: the freedom that we want and how it has been taking root under the revolutionary government.

Chamorro Barrios replied: "The way we would like to see freedom is implicit in the definition of freedom that Fabio and I have given; that is, unconditional press freedom, without laws that restrain it and with the full right for the people to express themselves in the media, whether state-run or private."

"Freedom of expression does not mean that the media should be in the hands of the state but that the people should have access to them," Chamorro Barrios stressed. He also recalled that under Somoza the newspaper LA PRENSA often sacrificed its economic interests for the political goal of freedom in Nicaragua.

Reyes said that the constructive dialogue that Gadea Mantilla mentioned is being held in the State Council. He asserted that "until recently some media had a news embargo on what was going on in the State Council." "The interests that LA PRENSA defends are not the interests of the Sandinist system," he stated. He added that the Sandinist media defend the interests of the people, which entails ongoing self-criticism and criticism of the Sandinist state.

Continued Report

PA240203 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Nov 80 p 7

[Second and last installment of article by Ana Maria Ruiz: "Big Debate on Press Freedom"]

[Excerpts] Regarding information embargos, Gadea said that Radio Corporacion was the first radio station to send its equipment to the State Council to carry a live transmission, which is interrupted only at noon for "Aqui Centro-America" newscast.

"The freedom of expression," Gadea pointed out, "is a principle which must be maintained by all regimes and I say to Xavier not to think we are making hateful comparisons, between the past and the present, because it is not the same. If there are mistakes it should not be interpreted as comparisons with the past."

Ignacio Briones took the floor again to answer Fabio Gadea, who by mentioning the concepts of freedom 200 years ago was talking about history, because these concepts originated with the French Revolution and afterwards he recalled that public recognition that had been given to Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal when the Latin American Journalists Federation (FELAP) recognized that only LA PRENSA and El COMERCIO from Lima had maintained the dignity of the profession by preserving their condition of private enterprise.

However, Briones said that he, like thousands of Nicaraguans," would say that LA PRENSA of yesterday is not the same as LA PRENSA of today, "because the historic and political situation, which changed in 19 July 1979 is not the same."

"We are living in a country which is building a new era in its history, even by conceding to Fabio his concept that criticism should be permitted. In the Nicaragua of today, freedom of expression extends to millions of Nicaraguans who did not have it in the past.

"A press financed by the economic interests of the bourgeoisie cannot be the defender of the majority," Ignacio Briones said.

Coordinator Guillermo Rothschuh asked that the debate center on the subject of censorship.

Chamorro admitted that at first LA PRENSA was not properly covering the State Council sessions. "We are trying to improve, but it cannot be done with a censorship; ours is a means of livelihood as in any other field. We are trying to overcome the problem and we have given much prominence to information from the State Council.

"An information embargo," Chamorro added, "concerns something which purposefully withheld from the information which news media should report and this embargo has been specified in decrees which were recently issued by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, because there are many subjects which cannot be reported on without official approval.

"The problem that this creates," Chamorro continued, "is that often the person in charge of approving the news, cannot release it, or cannot be reached. If they do approve it, they do so 2 days later in an official communique, making the news media a publisher of official communiques."

Chamorro stressed the fact that the areas of information included in the decrees were very broad and they carry the phrase et cetera and similar words which are absolutely ambiguous. "There is a broad press censorship in Nicaragua in different areas. Only to mention one, decree 511 concerns everything which refers to these interpretations: counterrevolutionary activities, armed clashes, riots, disorders, land invasion, strikes, interruption of bus service. Nothing can be said about labor problems and this decree also has the phrase et cetera."

Chamorro explained that when he said the words et cetera when he was delivering the annual report on Nicaragua to the Inter-American Press Association (IAPA), one of IAPA's directors asked if the phrase et cetera was used so as not to continue discribing the areas of information forbidden or if it was established in the law. On learning that it is included in the official communique of the junta of the government issued on 2 October 1980, he said: "Poor freedom of expression in Nicaragua."

"I understand that an information embargo is not only used to conceal a story, but to conceal part of it also," Xavier Reyes Alba pointed out. "Censorship is carried out whenever the revolution is not defended. We understand that freedom of expression is not just [the right] to come out and say things in the open. Freedom of expression is the right of the workers to be guided and to be informed correctly about the things that concerns them," Reyes said.

Referring to censorship, Fabio Gadea said that in his opinion it is necessary to change the term information embargo. "Every chief editor in a newspaper," he said, "makes hundreds of embargos every day, because he would be acting irresponsibly, if he did not. He must choose among the most important items."

"I have never noticed at any time that LA PRENSA does not support the revolution," Gadea told Reyes Alba. "LA PRENSA says, 'Be a revolutionary, be with the resolution,' but it points out the mistakes of the revolution, and not in a wishy-washy manner, the way some people expect the media to do, perhaps by charging merely that the traffic light at such-and-such a place is out of order; no, the mistakes of the revolution must be pointed out clearly. We are tired of saying this."

Speaking about the Radio Corporacion's newscasts, Gadea explained that they belong to two independent concerns, "and being a businessman is not a crime. I am a businessman and proud to say so. I created Radio Corporacion 17 years ago and I would like to have someone show me where my millions are."

Speaking about Ignacio Briones he said, "Nacho [nickname for Ignacio] said that LA PRENSA of yesterday is not today's and says that this is the opinion of "thousands of Nicaraguans."

"Nacho cannot say that this is the opinion of thousands of Nicaraguans because he cannot speak for them. This is what surveys are for and we would have to make one to determine if the people believe that LA PRENSA has changed."

"He spoke about manipulation. This word can be used at whim. However, I must say that is more true among state-owned concerns than among private ones. This is why private concerns are more powerful in the United States. Nacho claims that news is merchandise; however, in state-owned news media, it also is political party merchandise, which is worse."

Gadea said in conclusion that "a muzzled press is bad. It is bad in the capitalist system and worse in the socialist."

"We have to establish two positions," Briones said the last time he took the floor: "First, that at no time in history have peoples turned their representation over to newsmen to speak for them. If I am denied the right to say that thousands of Nicaraguans believe that today's LA PRENSA is not the same as yesterday's, I also deny LA PRENSA the right to speak for the people."

His second position was that "the dominating classes can see their centuries-old privileges crumbling and will do anything to defend them. During the war of independence, the Spanish generals ordered their troops to destroy independentist newspapers and the battle was waged with weapons and newspapers. Bokovar used to say that newspapers were the artillery of the mind. This is why imperialism and capitalism assign specific tasks to the information media."

PSC PLEDGES 'FULLEST SUPPORT' TO LA PRENSA

PA231259 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Nov 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] The National Directorate of the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party [PSC] issued a single paragraph communique yesterday which reads: "The PSC has agreed to pledge its fullest support and solidarity to the newspaper LA Prensa: to its directors, workers, reporters and its entire staff, for having remained faithful to the principles of the martyr of public freedoms, Dr Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, and for always being at the service of truth and justice. The struggle for democracy, freedom and pluralism is a permanent struggle, and that is why today's LA PRENSA is the same as yesterday's and always will be, as long as those objectives for which our people shed their noble blood have not been achieved in Nicaragua."

This communique is signed by PSC Secretary General Agustin Jarquin Anaya.

JAMAICA GETS $121 MILLION IN VENEZUELAN ASSISTANCE

FL251530 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 21 Nov 80 p 1

[Excerpts] The Government of Jamaica and Venezuela yesterday afternoon at Jamaica House signed three loan agreements for approximately $121 million, covering an oil facility support arrangement, a rural electrification programme and a rehabilitation exercise for the sugar industry.

Prime Minister and minister of finance, mining and energy, the Hon Edward Seaga, signed the rural electrification program ($7 million) and the rehabilitation operation for the sugar industry ($6 million) on behalf of the government.

Dr Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuelan minister of mines and energy, who headed an eight-man delegation here yesterday, signed on behalf of his government.

Mr C. T. Brown, deputy governor of the Bank of Jamaica, signed the oil facility agreement on behalf of the Jamaican Government.

Under the oil facility arrangement, Venezuela will supply Jamaica with 16,000 barrels of crude oil per day, roughly half of the country's requirement, at 30 per cent credit of the total cost over a 20-year period worth $108 million per annum.

The sum is to be paid quarterly and the first payment of $23 million will be made to the Bank of Jamica next week.

Prime Minister Edward Seaga and Dr Calderon Berti expressed the view that the cooperation between both countries would continue. Mr Seaga extended to the Venezuelan Government the warm appreciation of the Jamaican people for the assistance, particularly in the area of financing petroleum imports.

Regarding the other loans, Mr Seaga said that they came under an existing arrangement whereby $50 million had been deposited in the central bank in 1975 by the Venezuelan Government to cover projects which the loans dealt with.

Dr Calderon Berti said that his government's assistance was a demonstration of cooperation and solidarity with the Jamaican people. It was also part of Venezuela's policy of international cooperation and aim to bring stability to the region.

Expanding on the loan for the sugar industry which goes to the National Sugar Company from the Venezuelan Investment Fund, Mr Seaga said that since the middle of 1978, National Sugar Company Limited had been carrying out a rehabilitation and upgrading program at its three largest factories--Monymusk, Bernard Lodge and Frome; the foreign element of which was being financed by a World Bank loan of $18 million (US).

Matching local financing in the equivalent of approximately $33 million (US) was required to complete funding of the projects under this program which is projected to be completed in 1983.

The program, he said, called for the replacement of worn and defective machinery and provision of new machinery for the purpose of improving efficiency in the industry.

Equipment that would be replace included evaporators, pumps, compressors, machine shop cranes and machine shop tools.

URANIUM EXPLORATION SHOWS ENCOURAGING SIGNS

FL241445 Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 19 Nov 80 p 1

[George Barclay report]

[Text] Dr. F. Tona, managing director of COGEMA, the French company exploring for uranium in Guyana, reports that indications have so far been encouraging.

Dr. Tona who started the exploration has returned to France and has been succeeded by Mr. Rene Bousquet.

At a cocktail reception held recently, a number of Guyanese commended Dr. Tona for the work he and his exploration team had done so far and welcomed Mr. Bousquet.

COGEMA provides all the supplies and services necessary for the nuclear fuel cycle. These range from concentrates to reprocessing through uranium enrichment, fuel manufacture and in-core management. The company even transports the radioactive material. It also offers services as consulting engineers and other advisory capacities in industrial projects found within the nuclear fuel cycle.

Created by the French Atomic Energy Commission (C.E.A.), it operates the fuel cycle plants formerly controlled by the commission, and holds the shares acquired by the C.E.A. in France and foreign concerns operating in this field.

According to a company spokesman, its industrial capacity makes it one of the leading fuel cycle operators in the world, with a particularly strong position in the four key sectors of uranium prospecting and mining, enrichment, and fuel reprocessing.

BRIEFS

VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR--Georgetown, Guyana, Monday (CANA)--Guyana and its western neighbour Venezuela, with whom it has a shelved but unresolved border dispute, have pledged to work towards strengthening bilateral relations. The commitment came over the weekend when interim executive president here Forbes Burnham received the credentials of the new Venezuelan ambassador to Guyana, Sadio Garavini Di Turno. [Excerpt] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 18 Nov 80 p 3 FL]

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 231

28 November 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Videla Defends Administration, Comments on Beagle B 1
OAS Ambassador Views Argentine-U.S. Disagreement B 2
FRG Delegation Discusses Nuclear Cooperation B 2

BOLIVIA

Foreign Ministry Explains OAS Resolution C 1
Junta Takes Measures Against Economic Problems C 1
[EL DIARIO 21 Nov]
State Security Arrests Extremists in Sucre C 2

BRAZIL

President Swears in New Education Minister D 1
Air Minister's Comments D 1
AFP Analysis D 1
Radio Commentary on U.S. 'Pressure' at OAS D 2
Brazilian-PRC Companies Sign Protocol For Joint Venture D 2
[O GLOBO 25 Nov]

CHILE

QUE PASA Discusses Status of Political Left [13-19 Nov] E 1
Nuclear Cooperation Agreement Signed With Uruguay E 5
Briefs: Fishmeal Exports E 5

COLOMBIA

M-19 Rejects Amnesty Bill Approved by Congress F 1
Turbay Calls Relations With Venezuela 'Very Friendly' F 1
President Sees Country as Major Agriculture Supplier F 1

PERU

Officials Comment on Alleged Bolivian Plan J 1

MEXICO

Dominican Republic President Arrives for Talks M 1
Lopez Portillo's Welcome M 1
Joint Communique Issued M 1
Guzman's Departure M 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Carazo Accused of Accepting Cuban Funds P 1
Report To Be Investigated P 1
Nicaragua's Ortega Denies Charges P 1
Carazo Discusses Accusations P 2
Carazo Returns From Caribbean Investors Convention P 3
LA NACION Warns of 'Lebanization' of Costa Rica [20 Nov] P 3

EL SALVADOR

Leftist Plot To Kill Junta Members Revealed P 4
National Guard Communique P 4
Guerrilla Leaders Reportedly Captured by Army P 5
Defense Minister's Denial P 5
FDR Communique P 5
Government Statement P 6
Discovery of Bodies P 6
Gutierrez on Pacification Process, Honduran Treaty P 7
Treaty Not in Effect Yet [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 27 Nov] P 7
Costa Rican Plane Loaded With Weapons Seized P 8
Maritime Surveillance, Patrols To Be Intensified P 8
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 19 Nov]

GUATEMALA

Spokesman Notes UK Troop Mobilization in Belize P 8
Police Double Security Corps at Embassies P 9

NICARAGUA

Cerna Examines New Counterrevolutionary Approach P 9
Cruz Addresses CST Meeting on Economic Reactivation P 11
Possible Economic Intervention P 12
LA PRENSA: Wheelock Confuses 'Through Emotion' P 12
[27 Nov]
Mexico Reasserts Support for Nicaraguan Regime P 14
Japanese, Other Banks Negotiate Foreign Debt [KYODO] P 14

VIDELA DEFENDS ADMINISTRATION, COMMENTS ON BEAGLE

PY262042 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0035 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Santa Fe, 25 Nov (NA)--On the next-to-last day of his visit to Santa Fe, Argentine President Jorge Videla today said that Argentine people are the only ones that have the right to look into the activities carried out against terrorism. He also answered recent criticism issued against his administration.

Speaking last night during a meeting with local representatives of the private sector, the president said: "No one but the Argentine people can look into what happened here. There can be but one judge, and that judge is the Argentine people who have already issued their veredict."

Videla, who spoke at the Santa Fe Cultural Center, expressed his surprise "at the criticism issued in the last few days. This was interpreted as an implicit answer to a statement issued on Friday in Bahia Blanca by Adm Emilio Massera, former navy commander.

Videla spoke for more than an hour to approximately 600 persons (representatives from the agricultural, industrial and business sectors). In his talk, the president discussed human rights, the political dialogue, the border dispute with Chile and the presidential succession.

After making an appeal "for the unity of all Argentines, since this is the only way to achieve a strong democracy," Videla said that the political dialogue "helps to establish currents of opinions that in the future may become authentic political parties."

He noted: "We believe that a democracy should have strong and authentic political parties that will help to establish public opinion trends. They should not be groups that are only interested in collecting votes because we cannot allow the process to fall into the hands of our enemies."

Reasserting what he has said on several other occasions, Videla said that the present miltiary process "must have its own succession system since the process cannot fall into the hands of its enemy: subversion." He noted: "The objective of the campaign carried out abroad against Argentina was to isolate us from the rest of the world."

Videla said: "We must admit that very bad things happened in Argentina in the past, since we were living in a war, it is difficult to say when and where this war began since this was an enemy without a banner or a uniform."

He warned that "the war against subversion has not ended..." and that "it left a painful legacy of deaths, wounds and prisoner [words indistinct], this is something we are not happy about, but it does not mean we are not proud of the victory we obtained against subversion." He noted that the outcome of the war "is the price that had to be paid so that Argentines could live with dignity and in freedom. Argentines have accepted this price since they cooperated with the armed forces in the struggle against subversion."

He added: "No one but the Argentine people can look into what happened here. There can only be one judge and that judge is the Argentine people who have already issued their verdict. Argentina is a country of the Western world, but it does not accept any other Western country being its judge. The only judge it accepts is the Argentine people."

Regarding the Argentine-Chilean dispute over the Beagle channel, President Videla noted that the "Pope fervently wants to achieve a solution as soon as possible" and that the Catholic Church is only a "mediator" in this dispute. [passage omitted]

In the last part of his speech, Videla answered recent criticism issued against his administration by noting that "the national organization process is in good health since the armed forces draw strength from being a united bloc."

Many believe that a change in presidents means that there will be no continuity, but they are wrong because the armed forces continue to be the basis of this process and because they are united.

OAS AMBASSADOR VIEWS ARGENTINE-U.S. DISAGREEMENT

PY262059 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1615 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Nov (NA)--The Argentine representative to the OAS, Raul Quijano, today stated that he was "optimistic" regarding the possibility of a "positive solution" to the disagreement between Argentina and the United States in the OAS over the human rights issue to "prevent this problem from affecting the relations among the American nations."

In a statement to the Radio el Mundo program "Ladies and Gentlemen," Quijano based his optimism on the "progress" attained last night during talks and negotiations pursued "late into the night" by the members of the Argentine delegation.

Ambassador Quijano pointed out that "we hope that the asembly will be able to deal with this sensitive human rights subject without affecting inter-American relations." He emphasized: "The debates have been tough, but they helped make positions clear and let everyone know what the others are thinking." He added: "Now we have to see if there is something in common, if there are possibilities to reach agreements, so that once the subjects are discussed this significant and far-reaching assembly can yield results which will not have negative effects on the future but will help guide the future actions of the OAS and the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (IHRC).

Quijano indicated that Foreign Minister Pastor, who heads the Argentine delegation to the OAS General Assembly in Washington, "is actively seeking an arrangement for a positive solution for this problem without affecting the relations among the American nations."

Quijano reasserted: "I feel optimistic because some progress was attained last night and the talks were scheduled to resume this morning."

"We are working on it," he said, adding that "there are countries which are interested in helping to find a solution, and Argentina will do its best to reach an agreement as long as certain principles of great interest to us are protected." He stressed that "if we can get the United States to adopt a similar attitude, we may well find a solution."

Quijano indicated that after ending his talk with the journalists he would go to the OAS building, because "that is where we hold our meetings and there will probably be some consultations." He indicated that after these consultations, there will be a meeting of "the group which is drafting the resolution that I hope will be acceptable to all countries."

FRG DELEGATION DISCUSSES NUCLEAR COOPERATION

PY270037 Paris AFP in Spanish 0542 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Nov (AFP)--Representatives of the Argentine and FRG Governments met here today in a round of meetings to evaluate the degree of development of nuclear cooperation between the two countries. The discussions covered important aspects related to nuclear, solar and wind energy research and technology, as well as space and aeronautics, oceanography and electronic research in accordance with the basic scientific research and technological development agreement signed in March 1969.

The FRG mission is headed by (Reinhardt Loosch), chief of the subdivision for international and inter-German cooperation of the Ministry of Research and Technology. It will visit the installations of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), the National Space Research Commission (CNIE) and the National Industrial Technology Institute.

FOREIGN MINISTRY EXPLAINS OAS RESOLUTION

PY272224 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1629 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 27 Nov (LATIN)--The Bolivian Foreign Ministry today began a campaign aimed at the Bolivian people to explain and "criticize" an OAS resolution condemning the Bolivian Government.

The OAS Assembly approved a resolution last Tuesday "deploring" the change of government that took place in Bolivia with the creation of a military junta on 17 July and the annulment of the democratic process.

The document released by the Foreign Ministry last night states: "After exhausting efforts and cunning procedures in open violation of regulation, a circumstantial majority approved a draft resolution submitted by Ecuador, Nicaragua, Panama and the United States."

A Foreign Ministry official spokesman said that the communique is aimed exclusively at the Bolivian people as part of a campaign to explain the OAS attitude regarding the government of this cuntry. He said: "We are not going to deliver it to the foreign press."

The document emphasizes that "the resolution was approved despite the solid legal arguments expressed by the Bolivian delegation with the support of several delegations."

The document adds that "the resolution--clearly illegal--was, however, forced for approval by a simple majority" and that the delegations of Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Guatemala and Uruguay did not participate in the voting to protest the resolution.

The Bolivian Foreign Ministry also warned that "the arbitrary attitude of people who use ignoble weapons and illegal procedures can become the germ of greater problems for the Americas, now divided by the actions of people who with demagogy and sectorial interests have gone beyond the moral limits."

The communique adds: "If the OAS does not correct its procedures, it will be oscillating between just cases--like the Panama Canal or the Bolivian landlocked situation--and the arbitrary measures adopted by the imposition of occasional majorities recruited for demagogic pruposes."

In conclusion, the document emphasizes "the sad and anguished victory of the delegation of the most powerful country on earth over a small but dignified nation jealous of its sovereignty," in clear allusion to the U.S. participation in the document condemning the Bolivian regime.

JUNTA TAKES MEASURES AGAINST ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PY262020 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 21 Nov 80 p 1

[Excerpts] While stating that the national reconstruction government is in an emergency situation with regard to the objectives it set for itself when it assumed power, the president maintained that it has been observed that during this process there has not been sufficient coordination among the responsible ministries and "that there is a delay bordering on a "standstill."

Gen Luis Garcia Meza emphatically maintained that the junta of commanders is aware of the very serious deterioration of the economy and has approved a packet of measures "which it will execute," he asserted.

The president, accompanied by junta members and his ministers, appeared at the Legislative Palace, where the National Advice and Legislation Council [CONAL] is functioning, to announce the government's concern at the critical economic situation and country is experiencing and to give instructions on how the problem is to be faced with realism and determination.

On this occasion, Gen Luis Garcia Meza read a document of instructions for the CONAL to take into account and act on. The text reads:

"When we took charge of the national government in July this year, we did so with the conviction that our basic task was that of national reconstruction. Since then, our main concern has been to seek, through an emergency program, the reordering of the country's economy, the restructuring of the foreign debt, the auditing and control of the state enterprises, a moral renewal and the reorganization of public administration and the proscription of drug trafficking and smuggling.

"The initial measures were proposed over 1 month ago. We now find with deep concern that we have not finished the negotiations with certain professional and social groups required for their execution. The political and social support measures have not yet been worked out. We have further noticed that during this process there has not been sufficient coordination among the responsible ministries and that there is a delay bordering on a standstill. In order to speed up the decisionmaking and execution process as much as possible, the junta of commanders has ordered:

"1. The CONAL Economic Commission should suggest the basic lines of the national reconstruction government's economic policy to the junta of commanders, on the basis of the following general principles:

"We seek to restore the basic internal and external equilibrium of our economy by aggressively promoting our exports and severely restricting public expenditure.

"We should organize our economy on the basis of a totally realistic criterion which implies competitiveness and effective use of the advantages we have in comparison with others within the framework of the desire for integration of the Bolivian people, but rejecting systems such as the Andean Pact which do not fit in with the real situation and the true economic development potential of Bolivia and which also interfere with its domestic affairs.

"2. The Finance and Planning Ministries in consultation with CONAL should finish and complement the planned corrective measures and suggest concrete steps to prevent and reduce their possible negative effects on the mining sector and particularly on the Mining Corporation of Bolivia.

"These corrective measures should be complemented with simultaneous dispositions of a political and social nature.

"3. The above-mentioned actions should lead to the respective plans being submitted to the junta of commanders not later than next Tuesday, 25 November.

STATE SECURITY ARRESTS EXTREMISTS IN SUCRE

FY251836 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Sucre--State security personnel have arrested several extremists who were taken by surprise while carrying out subversive activities, both in the city and in the provinces of Chuquisaca Department. This report was released by Col (Romulo Mercado), prefect of the department, who said that the extremists were following instructions and (?received) money for their work. Commenting on the event, the highest political authority of the department stated that he will not permit a repetition of this situation, and that those guilty of these attempts to cause unrest will be punished harshly.

PRESIDENT SWEARS IN NEW EDUCATION MINISTER

PY272349 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Excerpt] In a ceremony held at Planalto Palace, President Joao Figueiredo today administered the oath of office to the new education and culture minister, Gen Rubem Ludwig.

Air Minister's Comments

PY272351 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Brasilia--Air Minister Delio Jardim de Matos said here today that the replacement of Eduardo Portela as education minister will in no way affect the political relaxation process, despite the warning made by Guilherme Figueiredo, a writer and brother of President Figueiredo.

The air minister expressed his conviction that President Figueiredo's reassurances should make one believe in the continuity of the process.

AFP Analysis

PY271812 Paris AFP in Spanish 1410 GMT 27 Nov 80

[By Michel Trichet]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 27 Nov (AFP)--The resignation of Education and Culture Minister Eduardo Portela and his immediate replacement by a high-ranking military officer have caused uneasiness in liberal Brazilian circles to the point that the case has become a national political issue, observers have said.

Portela, a well-established liberal professor and writer, has a natural inclination toward holding dialogues with professors and students. Thus, his appointment as education minister in 1979 was considered a sign of good will toward promoting democratization on the part of the government of Gen Joao Figueiredo.

Portela's replacement by Gen Rubem Ludwig, who until Wednesday was executive secretary of the National Security Council, has aroused fears that the regime might harden its position toward the university sector, which has traditionally adopted a critical attitude and which is currently shaken by a deep social crisis. In any case, Ludwig's appointment clearly indicates that General Figueiredo regards the university problem as a political issue that transcends the academic framework.

Observers have noted that the National Students Union, an organization that is not legally recognized by the government and which unwaveringly opposes the creation of union and student central organizations, recently appointed a new board which is politically farther to the left than its predecessor.

Furthermore, university professors, who have been on strike throughout the country for a week to demand wage increases, are counting on the active solidarity of the students. The students simultaneously have been conducting a campaign in favor of a free-of-charge educational system. Obviously, this campaign is not free from political motives.

Outgoing Education Minister Portela complained time and again because the national educational budget was being gradually reduced. Yet, his complaints went unheeded as a result of the intransigent position adopted by the Planning Ministry.

In a speech he made before a congressional committee on the eve of his dismissal, Portela expressed his solidarity with the demands of the professors and openly expressed political views which were in disagreement with those of the government.

Portela advocated a university education that would stimulate the development of critical attitudes. He also advocated university autonomy and every form of student participation in university life. He finally stated that the professors should earn salaries that would maintain their dignity.

Guilherme Figueiredo, a writer and brother of the president of the republic--whom he criticizes--said recently that if Eduardo Portela is forced to leave the Education Ministry, the government's democratization process will fail.

Portela's replacement elicited immediate reaction from opposition circles where some contended that Portela was being harassed by military personnel linked to the security and intelligence sectors. Those circles believe that the replacement of a liberal civilian personality by a military officer from the National Security Council as head of the national educational system poses a serious risk to the government's democratization process.

For their part, the leaders of the teachers unions fear repression despite the soothing words of General Ludwig.

RADIO COMMENTARY ON U.S. 'PRESSURE' AT OAS

PY261932 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Newton Carlos Commentary]

[Text] Despite his defeat in the 4 November presidential election, Carter has stated that he will continue to be President of the United States until Ronald Reagan's inauguration on 20 January. Proof of this is the U.S. position at the OAS General Assembly which is now underway in Washington. Never before at an OAS General Assembly has the United States exerted so much pressure on the human rights issue. The United States demands that violations of human rights be considered in each country separately.

There have been violent reactions from countries charged with violating human rights, such as Argentina. With Reagan as president of the United States, things will probably be different. Perhaps President Carter's objective is to set up a U.S. policy advocating an intransigent defense of human rights on the eve of Ronald Reagan's inauguration.

BRAZILIAN-PRC COMPANIES SIGN PROTOCOL FOR JOINT VENTURE

PY261944 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 Nov 80 p 22

[Text] The formation of an association between a Chinese and a Brazilian company became feasible last week. The Chinese Corporation for Imports and Exports of Forest Products, a company headquartered in Beijing, signed a protocol of intent with Madureira National, Incorporated (Manasa), a private company in Sao Paulo, envisaging the formation of a joint venture [given in English] to exploit forests in the Amazon. The undertaking has the endorsement of Brasilinvest [not further identified].

According to the protocol, the first step will be taken by Manasa, which must identify an industry in the forestry sector carrying out activities in the Amazon and assume control of the stocks. If this is not possible, then the Sao Paulo company must double its current installations through a new undertaking. All the information will be submitted to the Chinese corporation and the final decision on the alternatives will be made jointly.

The protocol also establishes that the Brazilian company will have to contribute over 50 percent of the shares, and that the next negotiations will be held in China.

QUE PASA DISCUSSES STATUS OF POLITICAL LEFT

PY270145 Santiago Chile QUE PASA in Spanish 13-19 Nov 80 pp 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42

[Text] The left has played an important political role in Chile's past, and it would be a mistake to believe that it will not do so again at some time in the future, even though it may not be soon and the manner may not be that of the old parties. There are still leftists in Chile...This was proven by the 2 million who voted "no" at the plebiscite.

This magazine has investigated the current status of the political thoughts and actions of the left, both inside and outside Chile.

This distinction is essential. Abroad are the old Popular Unity (UP) leaders...Sule, Corvalan, Altamirano, Almeyda and others, exiled immediately after 11 September 1973 or soon afterward, after spending--for the most part--some time in prisons or hide outs. These people are supplied with funds by the USSR or its satellites or by friendly European, U.S. or international socialist organizations. They travel a great deal, they talk a lot and they print a lot of material for circulation outside Chile. The propaganda they disseminate is given full coverage by the press and news agencies worldwide.

However, the actions of the old UP leaders in exile evidence insurmountable difficulties. First of all, they have continued fighting each other and splitting into factions which get smaller and smaller all the time. In the second place, "their clocks stopped" on 11 September 1973. They are still living in that time, and the enormous social changes--whether good or bad-- experienced by the country since are either unknown to them or known only as one knows about Tibet or the Ivory Coast: from books. Their knowledge (especially in the case of former UP members) is distorted by 1973 prejudices. In this regard, Altamirano's case is pathetic. His latest book published in France, "Chili: Les Reasons D'une Detaite" ("Chile: The Reasons For a Defeat") would have already been unrealistic in 1973. By now, it is merely science fiction.

But the worst shortcoming of the "old timers" of the UP is their lack of followers. This can be seen even among the Chileans in exile. One of them has written to SELECCIONES SOCIALISTAS: "How can it be that the very 'leaders' (please keep the quotation marks) responsible for the tragedy of the Chilean people can go on begging for handouts to stay alive. What did they do on 11 September 1973? How did they defend the Popular Unity process? And just one more question...what the hell have all these gentlemen been doing during all these years in exile?"

The Domestic Left

However, the letters of Chileans in exile to SELECCIONES SOCIALISTAS (a monthly they publish in Luxembourg) fade before those received from anonymous leftists in Chile:

"Those who want to make a revolution should face up to things and come to the interior. Those who want to be leaders should come to Chile and face consequences."

Not all the leftists inside the country view their old leaders with so much anger. However, almost all of them agree: These leaders are largely responsible for the leftist catastrophe in 1973. "If we ever get back in power," said an important former leader of the Independent Popular Action (API--Rafael Tarud's group, which was part of the Popular Unity) who lives in Chile, "the first thing we will do is put our UP leaders on trial." He said this to QUE PASA.

The leaders in exile know nothing of Chile's status quo.

The policy of the left must be decided where it has some meaning: in Chile.

The "political project" (including the economic and social changes) which the UP advocated in Allende's time is obsolete. It must be revised and reviewed.

"For the leaders in exile," an old and influential leader of the Radical Party living in Chile and one of the most objective judges of his expatriate comrades told QUE PASA: "We have affection and love, but revolutions take place inside and not outside of countries. International events are a good incentive, but they do not create the appropriate conditions."

In addition to all this, the domestic left agrees on other issues. It is realistic. It does not hope to regain power immediately, or even in the medium term. It has a considerably more modest goal: some "room" (in fashionable terminology) which would allow it to organize itself. It knows that it is under close surveillance and under full control: "During a meeting broken up by the CNI [National Information Center] at the restaurant Onda Latina (according to what a leftwing student of the state technical university told us) half of the people present were informers of the security services."

The domestic left (with the exception of the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] and its "fronts") is against violence and armed struggle. Of the latter it had a bitter taste in 1973, and it believes that violence is useless and that its cost in public opinion is too high.

The universities are the great hope of the domestic left. It states that there it has made significant progress and is creating a trend of thought, a cultural atmosphere and a generation of opposition leaders who do not belong to the center but to the left. "The boys are ours." But, there is a "but." These new leftists do not mingle very well with the old militants. This is explained by saying that the old guard is made up mostly of "deadbeats," that is, the most low-key and bourgeois men of the former UP, that is why they were able to stay in Chile. The youth, on the other hand, are not made up of "deadbeats."

Finally, even though the domestic leftwing parties are illegal and small, the left itself is working like an ant, especially in the cultural and university fields, which give it a certain degree of protection and are financed (generally by the church or by foreigners), such as the ACU (University Cultural Action), the "cultural workshops" of the communists and socialists, the old Flacso (Latin American College of Social Sciences) and the Academy of Christian Humanities--of the cardinal--to which the students of the former massively switched, certain magazines such as Analisis (of the academy), Apsi, Mensaje (of the Jesuits), etc. These are the places where the domestic left goes and where it is well-received.

For the regime and the military government, the only thing the domestic left feels is utter abhorrence, especially centered on the president of the nation. It does not believe that anything done since 1973 has been good, except the way in which the government has handled its own propaganda. It sees no difference between the "hardliners" and the "softliners."

The domestic left feels gratitude toward the church, but (this is said very carefully and in a low voice) fears that in the future the church could take over the political leadership to which the left claims and feels entitled.

The Leftwing Parties

We will now examine the various parties which used to be part of the old UP and will analyze their foreign and domestic activities. The latter are little known partly because they are illegal and underground and partly because (barring exceptions) they are limited.

1. The Communist Party

This party boasts of being alive and perfectly organized to the last "cell" throughout the country.

If we take into account other cases (Spain, Portugal) it is possible that this is true. It also claims that its membership, which has been reduced by its own admission, is the largest of the leftwing parties (and this is certainly true) and numbers 280,000 persons (which is bound to be an exaggeration).

Its highest-ranking bodies--the Central Committee and the Political Commission--were blown apart by the military uprising. They were reassembled 3 years ago with leaders unknown to the security services but the CNI again broke them up. However, with infinite communist patience they are back again. This time with a new and very important characteristic: the presence of the communist generation of the sixties, the youngsters who fought under Alessandri and Frei and attained victory with Allende in 1970. Such is the case of Gladys Marin who has been a member of the Political Commission since the end of 1979. Corvalan--who even before the military uprising had proven to be unable to tolerate political tension, as evidenced by his tendency toward alcoholism--is now a mere figure for propaganda and foreign consumption. Obviously, Moscow's control over the party is stronger than ever: the Chilean Communist Party [PC], going against the entire Chilean left, "unhesitatingly" approved the Russian invasion of Afghanistan in a note signed by Corvalan and Orlando Millas.

The PC does not seem to draw any difference between those in exile and those who are not. However, it is subject to a constant drain of impatient members who turn to violence. A doctor, a paramedic and a medical student who were part of the "Chilean Communist League" were arrested in May this year. The objective of this league is to encourage joint PC-MIR actions. Communist propaganda is disseminated mainly through Radio Moscow...seven programs are broadcast to Chile every day in Spanish and include "leading actors" well-known to us, such as Volodia Teitelboim (writer and former senator) and Hugo Fazio (former vice chairman of the Central Bank) and others less known. Such is the case of the member of the Political Commission, Pedro Correa. A monthly, which under the name of UNIDAD ANTIFASISTA had been circulating underground in Chile, published 137 issues. In 1980, it changed its name to that of the traditional communist daily: EL SIGLO.

With regard to its political line, the PC had been following a single line up to the plebiscite: the one stated in the manifest of October 1973 and in Corvalan's lengthy essay issued in July 1979 under the title "Our Democratic Project." It seeks a "frank and open understanding" with all "democratic forces," including very specially the Christian Democrats [DC], the "nonmonoplic businessmen," and even the military. The objectives of this alliance are: first, to overthrow the government and put an end to "fascism", second, to establish a "temporary government" made up of DC and UP members, third, "to reach an agreement to work jointly for an historical and more or less extensive period." The PC guarantees that to attain such objectives it would be willing to sacrifice several programmatic goals. Corvalan has begun talking once more of the train which goes to Puerto Mont, but some of the passengers want to get off in Chillan [midway], etc. He stated that now he would also be willing to get off in Chillan...as long as President Pinochet was not on the train as well.

2. The Socialist Party

As usual, this party is the one which has splintered most and has the greatest differences between those in exile and those who are not. Its position is also very confused.

The first schism (1976-77) took place abroad between the foreign secretariat (which included Almeyda and Altamirano) and the regional coordinating board whose most active leader was Belarmino Elgueta but which also included our old and dreaded "friends" such as the former Deputy Mario Palestro and the former Economy Minister Pedro ("El Tifon") Vuskovic. The coordinating board with headquarters in Caracas, rejected the need for alliances with even the European social democracy, a great economic supporter of those in exile. Almeyda and Altamirano concluded by expelling the "little group" of the coordinating board. However, between last year and this, more schisms appeared.

As we all know, Almeyda and Altamirano have expelled each other. The disagreements between the two are obscure. apparently Carlos Altamirano accuses Clodomiro Almeyda of being excessively pro-Soviet (Almeyda lives in East Berlin and works for a university--that is, for the state) and of giving rise to an extremely broad anti-Pinochet alliance. Until the plebiscite, Altamirano refused to make an alliance with the DC (however, just before the plebiscite he seemed to change his mind on this subject). Altamirano does not want to tie the PS to any "international" either (thus following the socialist tradition). Almeyda is close--as his rival says--to the communist position, however he has embellishments of his own, such as insisting on "democratizing" (translation: destroying) the armed forces which the PC views as extremely untimely.

But these are not all the schisms among those in exile. There are two "regional branches"--the "European" (leaders: J. Nimpsch, H. Arellano, M. Gonzalez and others), and the "Venezuelan" (Aniceto Rodriguez, greatly respected by the socialist world)--which refuse to obey either Almeyda or Altamirano.

Domestically, the socialist groups are many: the Socialist Action Movement connected with the Venezuelan regional branch, the Socialist-Concensus Party connected with the European regional, the Humanist Tendency, the Pro-Recovery Front, the former PSP (Popular Socialist Union of Raul Ampuero), etc. But the fact that they have to remain underground tends to unite them all in a kind of flexible alliance which was made official at the beginning of 1979 under the name of Socialist Convergence [Convergencia Socialista].

The Socialist Convergence seeks to incorporate other similarly oriented but originally Christian-Democratic groups.

Socialist refugees spend their time in "unity" meetings that have been held in different parts of the world: Caracas, Mexico City, Algiers, Rome and Ariccia, a town in Italy where the most recent meeting was held. But there has been little progress in this direction. "Representatives of those that carry out clandestine activities inside Chile" are said to attend these meetings. But since no names are given, it is impossible to know if this is true or even to know the real importance of these "representatives."

The following is an example: A "congress" of 50 high-ranking Chilean socialist refugees has just ended in Caracas. It was presided over by Aniceto and attended by the ever-present "representatives of those that carry out clandestine activities inside Chile." Its conclusions: "To establish basic national agreement of the democratic opposition sector," that "the left should get rid of all dogmas;" that socialism should be "a democratic-humanist movement;" to establish "ideology seminars;" etc.

We must warn, moreover, that the socialist sector lacks a regular clandestine press. Publications like SELECCIONES SOCIALISTS, CHILE INFORMATIVO, and UNIDED Y LUCHA are sporadic and do not have a true regular distribution system inside the country.

3. Other Leftist Groups

The MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] continues to uphold the same position it has always supported despite the fact that the rest of the leftist sector (including Altamirano) has unanimously rejected it. It states that a political or class alliance should not be established with either the bourgeoisie or the armed revolution to overthrow the government. It has created a "Front" with the so-called "Popular Resistance Milita." The publication EL REBELDE is still being issued on an irregular basis, and the attacks (against banks, bomb attacks against shops, etc.) that are perpetrated by the MIR continue to be its greatest source of publicity.

The Christian groups--the IC [leftist Christian group] and the two MAPU [Unitary Popular Action Movement] factions--develop minimal and sporadic activity by issuing clandestine publications (RESISTENCIA DEMOCRATICA, PRIMERA PLANA) and by writing slogans on walls. In the last few months, however, the police have intercepted several MAPU couriers and links.

This shows that there are still MAPU groups that have contacts abroad. What is more, the ideal of the Christian left is still very much alive (see inset), and other leftist-inclined groups operate through certain Santiago vicariate offices. It is said that a future popular Christian party will be established by these sectors.

The Plebiscite

At first, they were in favor of carrying out campaigns urging people to abstain from voting in the plebiscite. Later, since some feared that the percentages of abstentions would be too small and that they would lose prestige, they decided to vote against the plebiscite. This is what happened with the socialists, the communists, the MAPU followers and the Gazmuri peasant-workers. The MIR and the Garreton faction of the MAPU abstained from voting in a "conscientious, massive and organized" manner. The IC, however, did not issue any instructions in this regard.

The effect that the approval of the plebiscite by 67 percent had on the left at both the domestic and international levels cannot yet be truly measured. But they reportedly are experiencing the following:

A dismantling, a sign that the political and socioeconomic sectors are experiencing a "change" (a change that has been caused by the government). Since this change will reportedly make the left into an obsolete sector it is, therefore, quite urgent to reorganize models, tactics and strategies. There is also a concern over the popularity that both the regime and President Pinochet enjoy among the people.

A discarding of all kinds of resistance and an attempt to establish a sort of "agreement" with Christian democracy on some limited actions and objectives.

A gaining of popularity. Some MIR sectors are violence prone, and even Corvalan said in October that "the masses will break out in one way or another until they defeat fascism." EL REBELDE, the MIR publication, praised Corvalan's words but this statement coming from Corvalan or the Communist Party should be interpreted as a verbal concession to their rank and file, who are exasperated by the massive approval in the plebiscite.

NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH URUGUAY

PY280147 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Chile and Uruguay have signed a cooperation agreement for the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The two countries agreed to help each other in all aspects of nuclear energy for peaceful uses. The cooperation will be carried out through the exchange of personnel and nuclear materials and equipment. The Atomic Energy Commissions of the two countries will be in charge of putting this agreement into practice. The commissions will meet at the request of either party to evaluate the projects. The agreement will be in effect 30 hours after [words indistinct] are ratified by Chile and Uruguay.

BRIEFS

FISHMEAL EXPORTS--Chile has become the main world exporter of fishmeal and fish oil, thus surpassing its traditional rival, Peru. Chile this year managed to produce 460,000 tons of fishmeal and 90,000 tons of fish oil. Exports of these products have netted Chile $300 million. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Nov 80 PY]

M-19 REJECTS AMNESTY BILL APPROVED BY CONGRESS

PA270442 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0343 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota, 26 Nov (EFE)--The 19 April Movement (M-19) has rejected an amnesty bill for guerrillas found guilty of minor offenses, which has been approved by a congressional committee.

The M-19 guerrillas today interrupted private television transmissions on several occasions to state that "the M-19 does not accept the amnesty proposed by the Chamber of Representatives."

The voice of a male guerrilla was heard over channel seven saying that "the M-19 will not sacrifice its years of struggle for a partial amnesty and will continue to struggle underground."

The voice likewise announced the official nomination of top M-19 leader Jaime Bateman Cayo as a presidential candidate for the 1983 elections.

The M-19 spokesman said that Bateman's political platform included the possibility of lifting the state of siege and the national security statute which are in force in Colombia.

Other guerrilla groups, such as the National Liberation Army and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, have not issued any statements regarding the amnesty.

TURBAY CALLS RELATIONS WITH VENEZUELA 'VERY FRIENDLY'

PA271737 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today rejected claims that there is a crisis in the relations between Colombia and Venezuela over the demarcation of marine and underwater areas. In brief statements to newsmen during an event held at the language academy, he said that, on the contrary, official relations between the two countries are very friendly.

He criticized those who are creating a controversy in the two countries over a recent tentative agreement on the issue disclosed by the two governments. The president refused to say when negotiations to find a final solution to this problem will be resumed.

PRESIDENT SEES COUNTRY AS MAJOR AGRICULTURE SUPPLIER

PA271806 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Bogota--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala said yesterday that he will not be satisfied as ruler until he sees the conditions in the country for it to become the supplier of agricultural products for the Andean subregion. He noted that we have all the resources to reach this goal, adding that nature has given us excellent advantages for this, including the human resources.

He said that economic resources are scarce, but noted that agricultural development agencies, such as the Financial Fund and the Agrarian Institute, are actively working in the search for better methods to produce food.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON ALLEGED BOLIVIAN PLAN

PY262048 Paris AFP in Spanish 0329 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Lima 25 Nov (AFP)--Peruvian Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara has stated that he knows nothing about an alleged Bolivian Government plan to ask for the cooperation of the Peruvian Armed Forces to fight against the Bolivian extremists living in Lima.

In turn, three Peruvian deputies, one of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance and two of Marxist leftwing groups, have criticized the alleged plans of the Bolivian regime and have proposed that the Peruvian Foreign Ministry demand explanations from La Paz about the interventionist plans.

Asked about the plan, Minister De la Jara said that he knows nothing about it and added that should such a request be put before him he would reject it immediately.

He indicated that any measures taken by his ministry would be based on respect for the constitution, that human rights would in no way be violated and that no Bolivian extremist will be returned to that country.

He also proposed to hold an investigation into the matter and recalled that Peru has signed several international agreements regarding respect for human rights.

In turn, leftwing Deputy Antonio Meza has rejected the Bolivian Covernment's attempt to extend its tentacles into Peru.

After pointing out that this would involve the Peruvian Government in acts detrimental to national sovereignty, Antonio Meza concluded by stating that Peru has signed the international asylum treaty and must thwart this adventure.

After that, Marxist deputy Manuel Dammert said that he was concerned over the silence of the progovernment party Popular Action regarding the report by the Bolivian refugees.

He concluded his speech by suggesting that the Peruvian Foreign Ministry ask Bolivia for an explanation to establish responsibilities in the matter.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR TALKS

Lopez Portillo's Welcome

PA260434 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo today welcomed Dominican President Antonio Guzman at the Cancun International Airport. The two chiefs of state will study the possibilities of the Dominican Republic receiving the benefits of the Mexican-Venezuelan proram of energy cooperation.

The Dominican Republic also has expressed its interest in becoming a sugar supplier for Mexico. The result of the talks between the two presidents, as well as the signed agreements, will be revealed in a joint communique to be released during a news conference tomorrow, marking the end of the official visit of the Dominican chief executive.

Joint Communique Issued

PA270002 Paris AFP in Spanish 1915 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Cancun, Mexico, 26 Nov (AFP)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and Dominican President Antonio Guzman today expressed deep concern over the critical situation in some Latin American countries.

Their concern is contained in the joint communique issued at the end of the 24-hour official visit by the Dominican president. The visit took place in this Mexican tourist resort on the Caribbean.

The communique states that the two presidents analyzed the situation prevailing in Latin America in general and the Caribbean area in particular.

In the communique, the two presidents expressed--in what was interpreted as an allusion to the Belize issue--"the need to unwaveringly respect the people's right to self-determination, so that they can choose, without foreign interference, the government most fitted to their aspirations."

Meanwhile, the Mexican president said last night that underdeveloped countries should not limit themselves to merely asking that there be no foreign interference in their domestic affairs. Lopez Portillo said, at a party given in his honor by his Dominican colleague, that these countries should now demand an international order which will fit each country in its proper place so that it can achieve active solutions for development.

According to the communique, Mexico agreed to supply the Dominican Republic with 14,000 barrels of crude oil daily, through the regional energy program decided on by Mexico and Venezuela in August.

It was also said, that contrary to expectations, the Dominican Republic does not have surplus sugar to sell to Mexico. The communique also says that Mexico will grant the Dominican Republic a $2-million credit to bolster trade between the two countries.

Guzman's Departure

PA261821 Paris AFP in Spanish 1745 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Cancun, Mexico, 26 Nov (AFP)--Dominican President Antonio Guzman left here today to return home after an official 24-hour visit to Mexico.

The chief of state was seen off by his Mexican counterpart, Jose Lopez Portillo, with whom he held talks yesterday. The presidential aircraft took off at 1120.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CARAZO ACCUSED OF ACCEPTING CUBAN FUNDS

PA271559 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Fernando Trejos Macis, Sandinist Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra's father in law, has told the Judicial Investigation Organization [OJI] that President Carazo received $30 million from Fidel Castro in two jute bags, one containing $20 million and the other $10 million. It was also reported that 34 trips were made between Cuba and Costa Rica and that the money was given as payment for to keeping the Nicaraguan border area a no-man's land.

The report was not officially confirmed because the OIJ refused to release a copy of it. Former Presidents Mario Echandi and Jose Figueres played down the importance of both the report about Carazo and the rumors of a coup, which they were unaware of.

Echandi said Trejos contacted him, but since Trejos had no evidence, he did not even listen to him. Figueres said a coup will not lower the price of oil or raise the price of coffee. Figueres said he thinks Fidel Castro may have given President Carazo $30 million. Echandi said that an unsubstantiated charge is not reliable.

Report To Be Investigated

PA271632 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Many rumors circulated yesterday and the public was surprised to find out that a report had been filed stating that the president has received money from Cuba.

Trejos Macis' report said that Carazo was to be closely scrutinized. Deputy Gerardo Bolanos Alpizar, head of the gunrunning investigation committee, said the report is very serious. The legislative assembly received the document but kept it under wraps. Bolanos said that he could not give any details but that the matter will be investigated. President Carazo, who was scheduled to return from Miami at 2300 yesterday, arrived here at 1700. He canceled a trip to Houston to come back early.

A text of Trejos Macis' report has not been released, but the gist of it is that Carazo received $30 million from Cuba. He said Carazo received the money in two jute bags.

Jose Figueres Ferrer, one of the Costa Ricans most strongly committed to the Nicaraguan revolution, said it is obvious that these are rumors. Figueres also played down the rumors of a possible coup or a blue-ribbon committee. Echandi said that he knew nothing about such a committee or an alleged government junta and that he doesn't think it is possible. The report was made to the judicial investigation organization but its director said he could not release the document.

Nicaragua's Ortega Denies Charges

PA280303 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Alvaro Calderon report from the presidential palace--live]

[Text] Commander Humberto Orgega Saavedra, member of the national directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], this afternoon sent a telegram to Javier Chamorro, Nicaraguan ambassador to Costa Rica, denying statements made by Fernando Trejos accusing the president of the republic of receiving a payment of $30 million. The message sent by Commander Humberto Ortega is as follows:

Javier Chamorro, Nicaraguan ambassador to Costa Rica: We hereby comment on the charges made by Fernando Trejos Martinez regarding statements allegedly made by us to the effect that we gave the sum of $30 million to President Carazo for his help in our liberation struggle.

We urge you to inform those concerned in the Costa Rican Government and President Carazo that we deny these charges, which are false, slanderous and absurd. On behalf of the FSLN National Directorate and on my own behalf, we repudiate any plot that might be woven with regard to the undersigned and the aid given by Costa Rica to the struggle of the Nicaraguan people.

[Signed] Fraternally, Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra, FSLN National Directorate.

Carazo Discusses Accusations

PA280413 San Jose Domestic Service in Spanish 0206 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Statement by President Rodrigo Carazo from the presidential palace--live]

[Text] I want to speak to you with the serenity and frankness demanded by the circumstances. An absurd reference has been made concerning the motives for my actions against the Somoza regime and for the defense of Costa Rica. I have engaged the services of lawyers to prepare a suit against those who may have assumed, or assume, responsibility in this matter, which, due to the irrational nature of the charges, constitutes an offense to the intelligence of the Costa Rican people.

I fought for the presidency in order to work for Costa Rica. I have dedicated all my efforts to my work, and you are all witnesses to that. I have even been criticized for my dedication to what some call details, branding my behavior as a personal defect. I am fully committed to my duties. I may make mistakes, and there is no doubt that there are persons and groups who disagree with my actions as president.

Nobody, however, has the right to doubt my honor and dignity, which rule all the actions of my life. I am an honorable man, and I shall not allow anyone, for the sake of Costa Rica and for my own sake, to play with my name or with the prestige of Costa Rica for dastardly reasons. I shall be implacable in defense of my country and of my person.

Fellow Costa Ricans, having failed to incriminate me in the arms traffic affair, about which many stories have been circulated, now they are inventing another story, involving a song and dance about some millions of dollars in jute bags.

Before the people of Costa Rica and before history, I fully assumed all my responsibilities in the defense of the nation against Somoza. I repeat: I am proud of everything I did. Now, in the face of vengeful maneuvers, I wish all Costa Ricans to know that I shall defend myself with every means at my disposal, which are truth, reason and justice.

Nothing and nobody will shake the institutionality of Costa Rica. Anyone trying to violate our justice and our law is making a mistake, for we shall not permit it. You, fellow countrymen, must remember this. Central America is a volcano, and many wish it would also erupt in our country.

Fellow Costa Ricans, a criminal action has been committed against me, as an individual, which I shall take to the law courts. As an official, however, my position is not permanent. But Costa Rica is permanent and we must defend it. I invite all Costa Ricans, all who love our fatherland, and all political groups to defend the nation's interests.

This type of absurdity, which looks like a plot, is not an attack on me but on the institutionality of Costa Rica because it seeks to make the citizen lose faith in our democratic system. Let us, therefore, be on the alert.

I ask God to enlighten and comfort me, and I offer him and my fatherland this new sacrifice. Good night.

CARAZO RETURNS FROM CARIBBEAN INVESTORS CONVENTION

PA270230 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] President of the Republic Rodrigo Carazo returned to the country this afternoon after a brief visit to the United States which lasted a little over 30 hours. President Carazo delivered the closing speech of the annual convention of investors of the Caribbean, held in Miami.

The chief executive was greeted at the airport by Acting President Rodrigo Altmann Ortiz and several of his ministers. He immediately resumed his post as president.

President Carazo was pleased with the results of his short visit to Miami, noting the possibility that some new investors may be visiting Costa Rica soon. The visit was a good opportunity to acquaint the investors of the Caribbean nations and the United States with the situation of Costa Rica, which is considerably different from that of the nations of the Caribbean basin, not only economically, but due to the peaceful climate that prevails in the country, Carazo said.

LA NACION WARNS OF 'LEBANIZATION' OF COSTA RICA

PA270446 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 20 Nov 80 p 14A

[Editorial: "National Security"]

[Text] In the past, our country became involved, both voluntarily and involuntarily, in our immediate neighbors' revolutionary process of great upheaval and bloody fighting. Never before has national security been so important and urgent.

Our active participation in the Nicaraguan insurrection, which was handled without the traditional political instinct that has characterized the foreign policy of our great forebears, set the stage for our territory to be chosen by the insurrectional groups of other Central American countries as a base of operations, for arms trafficking and as a refuge for all kinds of leftist and rightist adventurers.

A country like ours has innumerable landing strips, according to recent revealing statements made by former Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey, the control and surveillance of which are beyond the capacity, organization and human and military resources of our police forces. Combined with a lack of competent and severe immigration controls, our country must be the best sanctuary for all the bands that are presently struggling in the rest of the region.

Someone described this as the possible "Lebanization" of Costa Rica, which is certainly not far away, if we have not already reached that state. Many agitators, adventurers, political leaders and arms smugglers go in and out of Costa Rica and on many occasions even hold news conferences, without the knowledge of our authorities and security services. At this time, no one knows to what extent our territory is being occupied by those revolutionary groups of one or another affiliation, certainly not the Public Security Ministry, whose organization is not able to meet the requirements of the circumstances and which at times cannot even make itself respected, as was demonstrated by the unfortunate incident involving a foreign singer at the national gymnasium a few days ago.

Our democracy is virtually defenseless and is exposed to all kinds of dangers and abuses. We are the most trusting country in the world, despite the conflagration that threatens us from all sides. But future generations may rebuke us for this excessive trust, tolerance, apathy and indolence.

It is not a case for militarization. It is a matter of organizing and modernizing our security and control systems, of increasing vigilance over foreigners, of improving the lower and higher ranks of our police forces and, above all, of placing in really competent hands the delicate and complex task of protecting national security.

EL SALVADOR

LEFTIST PLOTS TO KILL JUNTA MEMBERS REVEALED

PA270302 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0238 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Nov (LATIN)--Official sources announced tonight that Salvadoran military intelligence units have uncovered a conspiracy by extreme leftists to assassinate the members of the government junta.

The sources indicated that the plot also included the assassination of ministers, high-ranking members of the armed forces, officials and businessmen.

The sources added that the details of the conspiracy became known to the military intelligence service through a report submitted by one of those involved.

They added that for the present the military intelligence service will withhold the names of all the persons involved in the conspiracy.

The sources also reported that a plan by the Communist Party of El Salvador [PCES] involving assassinations was also uncovered from documents found by the National Guard during a raid on an art gallery.

During the operation, firearms and subversive propaganda were confiscated in addition to a list of 85 [figure as received] persons sentenced to death by the leftist groups. The list included businessmen, professionals and military elements, according to the sources.

The security forces have recently increased their operations to eradicate the extremist cells in this capital and in the interior of the country.

A few days ago, the army seized documents of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate (DRU), which helped to locate other guerrilla cells and to anticipate subversive activities, according to the same official sources.

The official spokesmen offered no further details on the announced conspiracy and did not mention whether any arrests were made when the plot was revealed.

National Guard Communique

PA270207 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1428 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Communique issued by the Press and Public Relations Department of the National Guard in San Salvador on 26 November 1980; read by unidentified spokesman--live]

[Text] Regarding a list of 82 persons from the public and private sectors who were to be executed by the Communist Party of El Salvador [PCES]:

The armed forces, aware of the cowardly, criminal attacks that the PCES is staging against our people through its military, political or mass fronts in response to international instructions, has informed the various news media and the persons involved of a PCES plan to execute 82 individuals from the government and private sectors, including some persons from obvious popular sectors, many of them very honorable persons who have given dedicated service to the fatherland.

The list contains information such as telephone numbers; home and business addresses of those threatened; personal characteristics, such as height, complexion, color, age and distinguishing features; working hours; diagrams of the area in which they live and, in some cases, brief explanations of the reasons for which these gentlemen of the PCES have decided to assassinate the 82 persons from among our people.

All this information is included in the material, which is still being processed, that was confiscated during a raid staged by members of the security forces on 11 November at the (E Bella) art gallery, located on West 1st Street between North 69th Street and San Antonio Abad Boulevard.

More information in this regard will be released to the public within a few days.

GUERRILLA LEADERS REPORTEDLY CAPTURED BY ARMY

PA271917 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1812 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Enrique Alvarez Cordoba, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front; Juan Chacon, secretary general of the People's Revolutionary Bloc, and the following persons: Jose Maria Maravilla, Jose Barrera and Enrique Barrera, were captured at the legal aid department of the archbishopric of San Salvador at 1630 GMT today. These five persons were captured during a search by combined army forces.

Defense Minister's Denial

PA280004 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2342 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 27 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, Salvadoran defense and public security minister, said here today that leaders of the opposition "Revolutionary Democratic Front" have not been captured "by any security or military forces."

In a telephone conversation, Minister Garcia told ACAN-EFE that "no government personnel have participated in the capture or kidnapping of these people; the government junta has already issued orders for an exhaustive investigation into the matter."

FDR Communique

PA280320 Paris AFP in Spanish 0138 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] San Jose, 27 Nov (AFP)--The Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), made up of Salvadoran opposition organizations, issued "an urgent appeal to all the peoples of the world" here today to start activities leading to the prompt release of the FDR members kidnapped this morning in San Salvador.

According to an FDR communique issued here, the six kidnapped men "were captured by members of the security forces and armed civilians" at the San Jose School, where they were holding a press conference. Salvadoran official sources, however, have denied the report.

According to the communique, FDR Chairman Enrique Alverez, Juan Chacon, Humberto Mendoza, Manuel Franco, Francisco Herrera, Doroteo Martinez and Ovidio Hernandez were "captured" and taken blindfolded to an unknown destination.

The communique adds that 25 other people who were in the legal aid office, which operates in the San Jose School, were also arrested.

According to the communique, "the FDR holds the Christian Democratic-military junta responsible for anything that might happen to our captured companeros."

In San Salvador FDR spokesmen said they are conducting various activities aimed at obtaining the release of their companeros and that "if they are not released the FDR will take strong measures against the government."

Meanwhile it was reported that FDR militants this afternoon occupied the San Salvador Cathedral as an initial step in the FDR activities.

Government Statement

PA280445 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0417 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Communique from the Presidency's Secretariat of Information dated 27 November]

[Text] The government today learned of the kidnapping of some political leaders, which some media mistakenly described initially as an arrest. The incident took place at the San Jose Seminary here.

The authorities have initiated a thorough investigation and initial results are as follows:

The rector of the San Jose Seminary, Father Jose Santamaria, was questioned about the kidnapping along with an official of the archbishopric's legal department, Boris Martinez, and guard Dulio Torres Martinez.

The incident took place between approximately 0900 and 1140. The political leaders had called a news conference at the school which, according to a spokesman, was going to be transferred to the metropolitan cathedral.

At approximately 1130, 13 armed persons arrived in two automobiles. There is no mention in the witnesses' reports about anyone in uniform. There is no doubt that the act was designed to worsen the climate of violence affecting the country, against the Salvadoran people's wish for peace.

The governing revolutionary junta therefore demands that the perpetrators of the kidnapping respect the human rights of their victims, particularly their physical and moral security.

Finally, the government calls on the public to refrain from spreading rumors which may involve persons or organizations that had nothing to do with the action, which would only serve to make things worse.

San Salvador, 27 November 1980.

Discovery of Bodies

PA280331 Paris AFP in Spanish 0307 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Nov (AFP)--A very well-informed source has reported here that at least four of the Salvadoran extreme leftist leaders kidnapped today by masked "civilians" have been executed.

Relatives of the victims identified the four bodies found in a ditch a. km east of the city. The victims are Juan Chacon, secretary general of the People's Revolutionary Bloc, and three members of the Revolutionary Democratic Front--Enrique Escobar, Humberto Mendoza and Doroteo Hernandz

The clandestine extreme rightist organization "Maximiliano Hernandz Martinez Death Squad told the local press that it was responsible for the kidnapping of six extreme leftist leaders [words indistinct] had been executed."

Shortly thereafter, the four bodies were found at the place indicated by the telephone caller. The bodies showed signs of strangulation.

The fate of the other two is unknown.

GUTIERREZ ON PACIFICATION PROCESS, HONDURAN TREATY

PA270413 Paris AFP in Spanish 0252 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 26 Nov 80 (AFP)--Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, member of the Salvadorn governing junta, said here today that the process of pacification is underway in El Salvador despite statements to the contrary from the Salvadoran leftwing, which reports that action against the army has been intensified in the country.

"We cannot perform miracles, but something is being done," Colonel Gutierrez noted, assuring that "although the process is slow, peace will be firmly established by next February."

In addition, the Salvadoran leader today announced that the National University of El Salvador, under military control since June, will be returned to its officials within the next 2 months.

He also referred to preparations underway to hold elections in the country and pointed out that the Central Electoral Council will be named shortly.

This council will call for a constituent election once it has been installed, it was revealed.

Finally, Gutierrez pointed out that the five members of the governing junta will visit Honduras on 7 December to meet with the presidents of Venezuela, Peru, Panama, Co a Rica, Nicaragua and Guatemala in Tegucigalpa.

On that occasion, there will be an exchange of ratification instruments for the general peace treaty signed between El Salvador and Honduras on 30 October, whereby the relations, severed for the past 11 years will be renewed between the two countries.

Treaty Not in Effect Yet

PA272005 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 27 Nov 80 pp 3, 56

[Excerpt] The governments of El Salvador and Honduras will, on 10 December ratify the peace treaty signed by their foreign ministers in Lima, Peru on 30 October. They will also exchange instruments to allow the implementation of the agreement.

Those were the words of Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, revolutionary government junta member, yesterday. He added that overall relations between the two nations cannot return to normal yet. He said that until the necessary steps that were outlined in the peace treaty, namely, the establishment of diplomatic relations, the appointment of ambassadors and consuls, and the establishment of immigration offices to process document, no one can come and go as freely as before.

He stated that it is a matter of days before things return to normal. He said that Salvadoran immigration officials have placed no restrictions on the travel of Salvadorans to Honduras for a soccer game on Sunday, but he urged people not to be upset with the attitude of the neighboring countries' officials because the general peace treaty is not in effect yet and there might be obstacles to their admission "although I doubt it because both governments have the sincere desire to promote the normalization of relations."

Colonel Gutierrez also noted his admiration for the Honduran people and he praised the Salvadoran fans' behavior during last Sunday's match between the Salvadoran and Honduran teams at Cuscatlan Stadium.

COSTA RICAN PLANE LOADED WITH WEAPONS SEIZED

PA271952 Paris AFP in Spanish 1844 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] San Jose, 27 Nov (AFP)--It has been learned from a reliable source that the Salvadoran authorities today seized a Costa Rican plane, a twin-engine Cessna, loaded with weapons for the extreme leftist guerrillas.

According to the same source, the aircraft's license is TI-JJ and it belongs to the Exaco Air Freight Company.

The plane landed on an airstrip at a farm near Santa Teresa, 70 km southeast of San Salvador, because of mechanical problems.

It is not known if the crew had been arrested.

According to the source, the Salvadoran Government will issue a communique about this.

MARITIME SURVEILLANCE, PATROLS TO BE INTENSIFIED

PA271701 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 19 Nov 80 p 48

[Text] The armed forces have issued a warning to foreign trawlers to refrain from poaching in Salvadoran territorial waters in order to avoid confusion and other problems.

A military spokesman said El Salvador's territorial waters extend for 200 miles and the coast guard is maximizing patrols to prevent not only the plundering of our country's sea resources, but also the entry of smugglers.

The commanders and port captains in Acajutla, La Union, La Libertad and El Triunfo are conducting continuous surveillance through maritime and land patrols, depending on the circumstances.

The coast guard normally conducts offshore surveillance in small, high-speed boats, equipped for any contingency.

Land surveillance is conducted with motorized vehicles, and infantry patrols cover the areas most likely to be used by smugglers and foreign mercenaries.

GUATEMALA

SPOKESMAN NOTES UK TROOPS MOBILIZATION IN BELIZE

PA272016 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Edgar Dominguez, an army spokesman, said today that according to unofficial reports, the United Kingdom has allegedly sent troops to Belize:

[Begin recording] [Dominguez] Every time there is a UN session to vote on the future Belizean independence, the British mobilize troops to that department, which is ours and which is being used as a colony by Great Britain. They bring carrier planes which are worth $2 million quetzals each and Scorpio tanks valued at approximately 600,000 quetzals each. It is simply a demonstration of force. They have the most sophisticated weapons in the world, but don't forget that our troops have been trained to fight in our territory and since Belize is ours they can both defend themselves and attack there.

[Question] Would this mean that Guatemalan troops will be mobilized to safeguard our territory?

[Answer] No, the truth is that this British mobilization is just a show of force of a large nation to a small one. However, I don't believe this calls for a mobilization of troops. The first time they did something like this was 5 years ago. We reacted to it and mobilized troops in El Peten, but since this is something they do every year, we keep our troops in their usual places. [end recording]

POLICE DOUBLE SECURITY CORPS AT EMBASSIES

PA271729 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] The police today doubled their vigilance at all embassies here. This measure was taken because of recent terrorist attacks against diplomatic missions of Argentina and Uruguay and a bomb threat today against the Bolivian Embassy.

NICARAGUA

CERNA EXAMINES NEW COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY APPROACH

PA280225 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Nov 80

[NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY special for "El Atabal Sandinista"]

[Text] The counterrevolution in Nicaragua has shifted the focus of its social structure and its activities, trying out a number of new paths and establishing a dangerous link between former Somozist guardsmen and radical reactionary individuals in the private enterprise sector.

State Security Director Commander Lenin Cerna made this statement in an interview with the NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY. Analyzing the different phases the counterrevolutionary process has gone through, Commander Cerna explained the reorganization of the social structure beginning with the first acts of harassment by the former Somozist guardsmen. In this manner, on one hand, there will be bands on the border, which are primarily made up of guardsmen and even their relatives living in areas close to the border. On the other hand, in the course of the year, the authorities have been unraveling a plot discovered through an investigation that has been connecting facts and persons on another, more intellectual, front, which we could say has other perspectives, Cerna said.

Following the arrest of Carlos Garcia Solorzano in May 1980 after the problem of the bands on the borders had been confronted realistically, we have been discovering branches or organizations such as the Democratic Armed Forces [FAD]. At that time there had already been revelations of the names of businessmen, some medium and small businessmen, who were confused by the specter of communism which the most reactionary and recalcitrant members of the private sector have been raising.

Commander Cerna said: We would have wished that those names had not been revealed, because the goal of the revolution was, and is, (?national unity), and there are too many doors open for dialogue, which should have discouraged [words indistinct]. The contacts between former guardsmen, responsible for the genocide against the Nicaraguan people, and what he described as [passage indistinct] the danger represented by this alliance, which in effect constitutes a pact with the devil. They should remember the characteristics of Somozism. They should realize that these criminals will not respect [words indistinct] and that, finally, these groups of private businessmen [words indistinct] cause in favor of a dictatorship that the people overthrew at the cost of their (?blood).

Implicated in the new stage of counterrevolution, according to the state security director, (?were members) of professional and business associations, such as the vice president of the Union of Agricultural Producers [words indistinct] the vice president of the Chamber of Industries and of the rice growers. However, he explained, this does not mean that all business organizations are involved. We have some names, many of them [passage indistinct].

Asked about the possibility of infiltration into the armed forces as a result of the participation of Nestor Moncada, a relative of Dora Maria Lau de Lacayo, Commander Cerna said that it was only an isolated attempt. In this case, he said, the problem of a close relative was involved, but that attempt to infiltrate the armed forces helped us more speedily uncover the activities of the group. This was due to our army's operational characteristics. However, there is absolutely no reason to speak of penetration or infiltration, because it is definitely an isolated case.

Regarding the internal front, repeatedly mentioned by those implicated in the Salazar Arguello case, Cerna explained that this is an attempt to form a force inside Nicaragua that takes orders from an organization abroad; in other words, in this again we see steps to improve the organization of the counterrevolutionary structure. The smashing of several groups that were interrelated allowed us to obtain a better picture of the counterrevolutionary structure, he said.

Cerna said that following the discovery of the groups and the continuation of the investigation, state security was able to make a chart of their composition, which made it possible to identify the future connections and intentions of that internal front. The more organized they were, the clearer was our analysis, he said.

Cerna also referred to the problems of the borders, which he said are very difficult to solve because the border issue requires the handling of complicated situations and circumstances.

In the case of Honduras, he noted that it has always been the reactionary sectors of the army and businessmen who support the Somozist guards in their attempts to strike at the Sandinist revolution, but the Honduran Army as an institution and the Honduran Government are not supporting the counterrevolutionaries.

As regards air incursions over Nicaraguan territory, Cerna confirmed that unmarked planes, of the type that can take off from any clandestine airport in any country, had been noticed. Additionally some airplanes of the Honduran Air Force had been seen to fly over Nicaraguan territory. He said: We understand these flights to be part of exercises, or accidental incursions, since, as I mentioned before, it is a confusing border.

Regarding the activities of former Somozists in Costa Rica, Cerna said there are many motives to be investigated and that of particular concern in this case is the possibility that some guardsmen may try to cause friction between the two governments by stirring up incidents in the border area. This could perhaps be the main activity they will attempt, he said

Cerna also mentioned the activities abroad and the relations between domestic counterrevolutionaries and the former guardsmen. He mentioned Carlos Garcia Solorzano, chief of the FAD, who was arrested in May of this year; Joaquin Gonzalez, alias Dimas, who fell in the confrontation on the Honduran border in early September and who was chief of the counterrevolutionary bands; Col Bernardino Larios, former Somozist military officer, who was arrested in September; Hernan Wesley and three others implicated in a separatist attempt in Bluefields who were arrested in October; and Eng Jorge Salazar Arguello and four others who were arrested who were members of a counterrevolutionary group.

The names of Somozists were also linked to other groups. For example, during a visit to Peru, (?Salazar Arguello), after making a number of statements against the revolution and national unity, contacted highly reactionary individuals from Peru and other countries. This has been proven.

The plan abroad, Cerna said, has as a base of support the most rightist and reactionary groups. The peoples, on the contrary, are our friends and we also have some governments that are our friends, he said.

Finally, Cerna said the counterrevolutionary attempts will continue, because as the revolution is consolidated and more deeply ingrained within the masses, as is presently occurring, its progress and its achievements will cause desperation among those with a taste for a past that will not return to Nicaragua.

Cerna said those who are trying desperately to return the minorities to power should consider whether it is worthwhile to put themselves in the hands of well-known criminals and think of the judgment of a people who paid such a high price to eradicate a dictatorship that the entire world scorns.

CRUZ ADDRESSES CST MEETING ON ECONOMIC REACTIVATION

PA272114 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Arturo Cruz, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, told more than 250 workers gathered at the Jose Benito Escobar auditorium of the Sandinist Workers Federation [CST] today that any businessman who loves his fatherland and is conscientious must participate in the country's economic reactivation. He gave a lecture there on the role of the private sector in the revolution.

Defining our economic system as a mixed economy, Dr Cruz reiterated that most Nicaraguan businessmen agree with the economic reactivation process. He noted that substantial participation by the private sector can be seen in the distribution of the gross national product, because the private sector produces 59 percent of the GNP while the public sector produces the rest. He said the private sector must adapt itself to the policies of the revolution, which seeks to benefit the majority by guiding the economy to serve as a true social function for the benefit of our society. Let us listen to an excerpt of Dr Cruz' lecture:

[Begin recording] I want to reiterate emphatically that the vanguard of the people's Sandinist revolution has explained at home and abroad that we will form a mixed economy system. This has been explained in theory but has also been corroborated through administrative measures. When we talk about a mixed economy system we can say that in parallel with a strong government sector there is room for a private sector [words indistinct]. The Sandinist government has also demonstrated that, with an unprecedented pragmatism in the history of revolutions, [words indistinct] the redistribution of the surplus and control of the means of production. Therefore the private sector can develop perfectly within this system as long as it adapts itself to fulfilling the social function of the revolutionary process. [end recording]

Possible Economic Intervention

PA271841 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] While addressing over 250 members of the Sandinist Workers Federation [CST], Dr Arturo Cruz warned that imperialist intervention can be not only military, but also economic. However, he added, we are confident that the progressive countries will support our reconstruction work.

Commenting on Ronald Reagan's Republican government, he said that should it decide to implement an imperialist policy of aggression against Nicaragua, we must be ready to go to the final consequences. His statements follow:

[Begin recording] No one, absolutely no one, regardless of how powerful he may be, has enough moral authority to avoid being censured by the world community [words indistinct] had the slightest intention of intervening in Nicaraguan affairs.

That intervention, however, does not necessarily have to involve an armed attack. It might be an economic or financial attack. An interventionist government, a government that might decide to move away from Carter's current policy--which as the revolutionary leaders have explained, is acceptable to Nicaragua and is even characterized by great respect--or more specifically, should the Republican government decide to choose an imperialist path and attack us economically, for instance boycotting the loans we have obtained from international organizations such as the Inter-American Development Bank, we can rest assured that progressive countries such as Mexico, a number of European nations and our friends in the socialist bloc, would step forward to defend the Nicaraguan revolution.

We must, however, be very realistic about all this and we must always be ready to go to the final consequences. Regarding this, one must always remember that the huge task of reconstruction, construction or reactivation--whatever we choose to call it--is ours and that all the aid they might give us merely complements our efforts.

[Words indistinct] These few words, all private sector businessmen who love their country will participate in this [word indistinct]. If for any reason certain businessmen are planning to resort to illicit means to hinder the revolutionary process, they are undertaking a mission destined to complete failure. If some businessmen do not want to continue to participate in the process, the state, the revolutionary Sandinist government, is ready to [words indistinct] they are looking for. However, in order to do that, we must prepare ourselves. [end recording]

LA PRENSA: WHEELOCK CONFUSES 'THROUGH EMOTION'

PA270318 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Nov 80 pp 1, 12

Roberto Cardenal Article

[Text] The speech by Commander Jaime Wheelock at the Revolutionary Plaza on Wednesday, 19 November was a brilliant example of eloquence. We could not help but think of Fidel Castro, not only because Fidel is also a good speaker, but the style and even the tone of voice, the changes in intonation and in emphasis, and the presentation of the arguments all brought to mind the great speaker of the Greater Antilles.

The stylistic aspect of the speech surpassed the actual content of the speech, or better said, an impeccable style was used to confuse certain aspects of the meaning of the speech.

When he spoke of Mr Salazar, he discussed him as a person who was plotting against the front's revolution. He referred to Salazar vaguely, not wanting to mention him directly, but hinting that it was Salazar who was holding meetings with Somozist elements in Honduras, Costa Rica and other countries. When he talked about Salazar's death, he said his death was not due to the fact that he was a leader, or because he belonged to a social class and he compared him with Dimas, as if to say that Salazar as well as Dimas had died in combat. However, we all know that Jorge Salazar was not carrying arms and he who is unarmed cannot die in combat like Dimas died, and that in all civilized countries the life of an unarmed person is respected, even in the wild west of the movies where an unarmed man is given another chance.

When speaking about elections, Comander Wheelock spoke of Nandaime and of Robelo, who wanted to return to another era, an era of Somozism. He said that the 1985 elections would not be like those during Somoza's time, and that the exploiters could not be candidates in this country. In a veiled manner Commander Wheelock again confused many things through emotion and says, without really saying it, that parties such as the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN], the Democratic Conservative Party, the Social Christian Party and the Social Democratic Party will not be able to participate in the elections in this country because they are the parties of exploiters who want Somozism to again prevail in this country. Wheelock said all this more through his emotions, following the adage "a word to the wise is sufficient," instead of explaining things he increased the confusion, and instead of opening the doors for a dialogue where one can clearly speak to let oneself be understood, he introduced more elements of doubt and distrust.

Another aspect of national life which Commander Wheelock mentioned in an insincere manner is the situation of freedom of press. He said that there was full freedom so that Pedro Joaquin Chamorro could publish whatever he wanted, which is not true. Nobody can deny the existence of decrees 511, 512, and 513, and censorship has reached such an extreme that we were requested to submit anything we were going to publish on the death of Jorge Salazar to the Interior Ministry, where we did in fact send our reports, which were then corrected.

With regard to his differences with the government plan, Commander Wheelock repeated what Dr Ramirez had said, that they had protested the nationalization of the banks. To the best of our knowledge nobody has talked about such nationalization, the issue has not even been raised. To bring it up now distracts those who were listening to him and makes us believe that for this reason some people had withdrawn from the State Council. Thereby diverting attention from the reason for their withdrawal. By talking like this, he decreased the seriousness, veracity and authority of everything said.

Concerning the ban on the MDN rally in Nandaime, Commander Wheelock said that the MDN was advised that for security measures they should not stage their rally. However, what this action really did was to ban the rally,and since this was not the first time that obstacles were placed in the path of the rally, it is still difficult to believe that this was not done for political reasons.

As for the concept of national unity which Commander Wheelock raised, it is a totalitarian type. He wants everyone, whether we support the FSLN or not, to join what that party is doing, without giving us any right to dissent or offer any resistance or show any preferences with regard to the manner in which the country should be guided. His concept of government is also totalitarian. We have the weapons, we represent the people, therefore, we decide and we rule and we tell the people what they should do. Perhaps the day will come when that type of rule will change and it will be the people who will rule... something which has not happened in Cuba after 20 years. or in Poland, after 35 years, or in Russia after 63 years. These countries have not seen the abundance of material goods which Wheelock promised for our people within a few years.

The rulers are the ones who interpret the needs of the people and their ideas on certain things such as expenditures for weapons, the capitalization of the state, maintaining an ever growing army, and so forth, have preference over the basic and real needs of the workers.

Commander Wheelock was right to ask for moderation from those people who regret the death of Jorge Salazar and to explain the need to produce, maintain an atmosphere of unity, show understanding in the Nicaraguan family and avoid quarrels. It is unfortunate that the first premises he mentioned, such as the refusal to hold elections, are the ones which really destroy the atmosphere of unity, ruin production and produce the quarrels which he wishes to avoid.

However, it was definitely and clearly established for once and for all that Commander Wheelock is the best speaker of the nine and of the National Reconstruction Government junta.

MEXICO REASSERTS SUPPORT FOR NICARAGUAN REGIME

PA240215 Paris AFP in Spanish 2218 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Managua, 22 Nov (AFP)--Mexico has officially reasserted its intention to maintain its support for the Nicaraguan revolution and has said that it will triumph over reactionaries, just like the Mexican revolution did.

The Mexican ambassador to Nicaragua, Julio Zamora Batis, spoke at a rally held at the Managua sports center to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the Mexican revolution.

Commanders Tomas Borge and Victor Tirado spoke for the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] directorate. Tirado is of Mexican birth but is a nationalized Nicaraguan.

"The armed stage is the painful part of the social process." Ambassador Zamora Batis said, "but the revolution is the constant presence of the people in government decisions, in the reasons behind them and in their implementation."

Zamora added that Mexico follows an institutional revolutionary process which, after having nationalized all foreign investments and reduced them to a minority level, is now striving to bring education to everyone, as well as to continue the agrarian reform for which Emiliano Zapata's followers gave their lives.

"Nicaragua," the ambassador said in conclusion, "will prevail in spite of all pressures and Mexico, as has been stated by its president, Jose Lopez Portillo, is confident that a new society will be built here."

JAPANESE, OTHER BANKS NEGOTIATE ON FOREIGN DEBT

OW220412 Tokyo KYODO in English 0248 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] New York, Nov 21 (KYODO)--A total of 115 Western and Japanese banks have tentatively agreed with the Nicaraguan Government to ease conditions on repayment of dollar 582 million worth of credits to the Central American nation, banking sources here said Friday.

The sources said an official agreement would be signed by mid-December. They said the tentative agreement calls for the Nicaraguan Government to pay the interest on its debts at an annual rate of 1.75 percent above the bank-to-bank rate in London over the 12 years after a five-year moratorium.

This was part of the dollar 1,600 million foreign debts the present military junta inherited last year when it seized power from the Somoza regime. The sources said, however, negotiations on repayment of the remainder have yet to be made.

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 232

1 December 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

OLADE Ministers Condemn U.S. 'Depredatory Policy' A 1
Recommend Energy Fund A 1

AGENTINA

Washington Pastor Discusses OAS Results B 1
Brazilian Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks B 2
[HERALD 30 Nov]
Briefs: LA OPINION Sold B 2

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza Says He Will Attend Andean Summit C 1
Briefs: ROK Mining Experts; Oil, Gas Production C 1

CHILE

Bishops Ask Refugees Be Allowed To Return E 1
Rojas Comments on 200-Mile Maritime Zone E 1
Briefs: New Military Appointments E 1

COLOMBIA

Turbay Warns Against Opposition by Officials F 1
Turbay on Treaty With Venezuela, Arms Race F 1
Venezuelan Oil Imports To Increase in January F 1

ECUADOR

Vice President Announces 1981 Operational Plan G 1
Roldos Praises 'Democratic Posture' of OAS G 1

URUGUAY

Reports on 30 November Constitutional Plebiscite K 1
President's Speech to Nation K 1
Early Election Figures K 2
Results by Departments K 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Carazo Leaves for United States P 1
Accusations Against Carazo To Be Kept Secret P 1
Accuser Impugned P 1

EL SALVADOR

Reportage on Aftermath of FDR Assassinations P 1
Government Communique P 1
Armed Forces Communique P 2

Killers' Warning [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 28 Nov] P 3
Sixth Body P 3
Funeral 30 Nov P 3
Cathedral Bombing P 4
Archbishop's Condemnation P 4
PDC Reaction P 4
FDR Officials React to Leaders' Murders P 5
Press Committee Official P 5
Rafael Menjivar P 6
FDR Delegation Spokesman P 7
FDR Announces New Executive Committee Members P 7
Junta's Majano Leaves on 'Private Business' P 8
Further Details P 8
Labor Minister Samayoa Views National Situation P 9
Government Reports on Landing of Costa Rican Plane P 10
Junta Sends Message to PRAVDA on Situation P 10
[EL DIARIO LATINO 27 Nov]

GUATEMALA

Plot Against Salvadoran Guerrillas Denied P 11
Newsmen Support Government Position on Belize P 11

HONDURAS

Commerce With EL Salvador Will Adhere to Treaty P 12
Regional Commander Says Strikes Promoted by Left P 12
Peasant Leader Objects to Settling Salvadorans P 12

NICARAGUA

Various Sectors React to FDR Assassinations P 13
FSLN Communique P 13
Groups' Condemnations P 13
Managua Demonstrations P 14
Borge Calls For Continued Revolutionary Policies P 15
[LA PRENSA 25 Nov]
State Council Approves Laws on Bonds, War Crimes P 15
Business Leader Denies Involvement in Coup Plot P 16
[LA PRENSA 25 Nov]
Briefs: Mexican-Nicaraguan Company P 16

CUBA

Foreign Ministry Denies Troops in Afghanistan Q 1
Fidel Castro Chairs Central Committee Plenum Q 1
Speaks at Plenum Conclusion Q 2
Rodriguez Dicusses Reagan, Cuba-U.S. Relations Q 2
Castro Meets With Chilean Communist Party Official Q 2

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Government Reaffirms Nonintervention Principle S 1

GRENADA

Anniversary Congratulations Sent to Barbados S 1

HAITI

Wave of Arrests Seen as Return to Conservatism S 1

JAMAICA

Deputy Premier Meets With Cuban Charge [Havana] S 2

OLADE MINISTERS CONDEMN U.S. 'DEPREDATORY POLICY'

PA291741 Paris AFP in Spanish 1714 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota, 29 Nov (AFP)--The ministers of the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) countries meeting here today approved a condemnation of the U.S. Government for its "depredatory policy" in territorial waters of countries such as Ecuador and Costa Rica.

A proposal to that effect was presented by the Peruvian delegation, and the drafting of the protest was assigned to Mexico, Peru, Costa Rica and Ecuador.

Recommend Energy Fund

PA302108 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1905 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota, 30 Nov (LATIN)--Latin America's energy ministers today recommended the creation of a Latin American energy fund and suggested that the substitution of hydrocarbons with other energy sources be promoted.

After deliberating for 2 days the representatives signed the "Bogota pledge", thus concluding the 11th Latin American ministers' energy meeting.

In their declaration, they recommended that the member countries increase their cooperation in the areas of "supplies, technology transfer, investments and technical and scientific development" for the purpose of achieving complete and well-balanced regional development.

They also indicated that "in the face of situations leading to critical energy conditions, special programs should be implemented to resolve the problems that emerge. These special programs should be implemented first in the least-developed countries.

According to the agreement, nations must adopt measures aimed at saving energy. It adds that either the permanent secretariat or the member countries can "provide technical assistance to those that require it."

The document also recommends that "the increasing substitution of hydrocarbons with other national and regional energy sources be promoted" by supporting the efforts made by the member states and by promoting a "Latin American energy market."

On Monday a conference here of energy experts from all over the continent will begin analyzing the effects of fuel price increases on transportation.

The meeting, which will be opened by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, will be attended by 200 experts from Latin America, Canada and the United States and is sponsored by the Inter-American Development Bank.

The conference will gather the material that will be analyzed in March in Lima at a meeting that will study the feasibility of creating a $400-million regional fund to be used for hemispheric programs concerned with oil and energy cooperation and research.

The basic guidelines for this fund will be outlined in February at a meeting the Latin American Energy Organization will hold in Quito, Equador.

WASHINGTON PASTOR DISCUSSES OAS RESULTS

PY301918 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1635 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 28 Nov (NA)--Arriving home from Washington today, Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor stated that the resolution of the Organization of American States "for us as government and official voice definitely closes the chapter on human rights" but indicated also that this does not mean "there may not be others interested from other areas," in obvious reference to the United Nations. He added: "But if within our own area, which is Latin America, more than 20 countries have supported our position, in view of our moral attitude toward them, let us not speak about this issue any more."

During an impromptu press conference at Ezeiza Airport, Pastor said that the decision of the OAS conference will not affect Argentine relations with the United States because he feels that the U.S. position was not the position of the U.S. Government, but only of a sector of the government.

Referring again to the OAS conference and the vote on human rights, Pastor said that the unity of the American countries was saved "and was especially strengthened." He added that the support for the Argentine position regarding human rights demonstrated "the understanding" that exists among the Latin American countries on this subject, with the single exception of the United States. "But I want to emphasize," he added, "that it is not the United States, because our good relations with that country and the good will between us are as good as ever. It must be understood that only a sector of the current U.S. administration is involved."

The foreign minister denied during the press conference that at one time Argentina considered the possibility of withdrawing from the OAS if the voting were unfavorable for it, and said that Argentina "limited itself only to a warning that it would withdraw its economic support" for the organization.

In answer to a question on the change of the U.S. position, he said that "in the beginning the Americans wanted an inadmissible resolution against Argentina, but the final outcome was favorable to ours and not to theirs."

He said he also felt that the OAS resolution on human rights may have "considerable" influence on the forthcoming UN meeting on the same subject "because with this we put an end, totally and definitely, to the stage of discussing human rights in Argentina."

He added: "In Europe or at other forums--no, not forums but organizations--they may continue insisting on it, but this chapter is now closed and from weariness they will have to give up pestering. They no longer have a right to do so because a verdict has been given in which all America has given its opinion and is with us."

He also said the OAS meeting has led to a consolidation of Latin American unity and that Argentine prestige "has become highly strengthened" at the end of the meeting.

In another part of the interview, he added that Latin America in U.S. foreign policy "is a very much forgotten and neglected area," but that this meeting "has served to make it aware that it is important and vital."

He then referred to the Inter-American Human Rights Commission and said that it "has now returned to its true dimension. It has again taken on the characteristics of a technical body responsible to a great regional organization, such as the OAS." He added that the commission "had almost outgrown the organization itself. Everything has now returned to its proper level and sphere."

He then explained that the OAS meeting may have "a favorable influence" on the country's relations with the United States "because Argentina, being a serious-minded country, never wishes to make this into a confrontation."

In answering a question, Pastor did not wish to give any opinion regarding President James Carter's defeat by Ronald Reagan in the last U.S. elections, believing this to be a domestic matter of that country, but he commented that "I do not believe it greatly influenced" the OAS debate.

At this point, he was asked if Reagan's administration might not modify the U.S. human rights policy toward Argentina. Pastor replied: "I believe the new American government should continue defending the principles of human rights, just as we defend them. But they cannot make a political weapon out of this and since they are politically very sensible and prudent, they will do not do so."

In conclusion, he was asked if the principle of preserving inter-American security and the Pentagon's attitude in this connection of supporting the Argentine position had influenced the final OAS decision. He said that "when evaluating such an important thing as that, I think many things may have had influence, the one you mention among others."

BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

FY302139 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 30 Nov 80 p 11

[Text] The understanding between Brazil and Argentina "constitutes a guarantee for the international community of a stable zone" in South America, said Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro yesterday, and denied that Brazil has any hegemonic pretensions.

Saraiva Guerreiro spoke to reporters upon his arrival at Ezeiza Airport yesterday afternoon, accompanied by 12 persons, and was received by his Argentine counterpart Carlos Washington Pastor and the Brazilian ambassador.

The foreign minister said he is here to participate in a meeting of foreign ministry officials about the River Plate basin, which will be inaugurated on Tuesday by President Jorge Videla, to discuss hydroelectric projects in the region, and to "visit many friends."

He emphasized that the "good relations" between Brazil and Argentina are "very influential in the development of a better understanding between all the countries in the area, generating "a climate of less tension and better comprehension."

Referring to the recent Organization of American States (OAS) resolution on human rights, the minister said that it was his country's tradition to abstain in cases in which a country is mentioned specifically.

Brazil's viewpoint, said the minister, is that the issue of human rights must be discussed in a sense of "cooperation" and not as a "judgment," and added that the approved resolution encompassed the "acceptable and the possible."

Saraiva Guerreiro said his government "never made plans with Brazilian leadership as final goals" [as published] and added that he hoped that U.S.-Brazilian relations would continue being "good, cordial and frank after Reagan assumes the presidency."

BRIEFS

LA OPINION SOLD--Buenos Aires, 27 Nov (NA)--The newspaper LA OPINION and its editing complex have been sold at public auction to a company from the Chaco, Juana Ivanoff de Innocente, which bid 10 million pesos, approximately $5 million. [Buenos Aires Noticias Argentinas in Spanish 1405 GMT 27 Nov 80 PY]

GARCIA MEZA SAYS HE WILL ATTEND ANDEAN SUMMIT

PY282215 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1937 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 28 Nov (LATIN)--Gen Luis Garcia Meza, president of the Bolivian military junta, today announced that he will attend the summit meeting of Andean presidents to be held in Santa Marta, Colombia, on 17 December. The Bolivian chief of state has not been invited to this meeting by the Colombian president.

"I will go to Santa Marta to pay homage to liberator Simon Bolivar in the name of all Bolivians," said Garcia Meza to local reporters at the end of a military ceremony today.

The presidential meeting in the Colombian port of Santa Marta will gather the chiefs of state of the Andean countries and other Latin American nations to commemorate the 150th anniversary of Simon Bolivar's death.

Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela are members of the Andean Group but Bolivia's withdrawal from the subregional accord is still being studied by the military government presided over by Garcia Meza.

Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas said 2 weeks ago that his government would not invite General Garcia Meza "because this is a meeting of democratic presidents."

Garcia Meza, who presides over a military junta which overthrew President Lidia Gueiler Tejada in a military coup last July, today said that Bolivia "was liberator Bolivar's favorite daughter;" therefore, "she will pay her homage" in that Colombian port where he died.

He said: "We Bolivians will make the dignity of our fatherland respected." He pointed out that his government has begun to defend the principle of noninterference in internal affairs and the self-determination of peoples in various international meetings.

The Colombian refusal to invite General Garcia Meza to the Santa Marta summit created displeasure in the Bolivian Foreign Ministry, which charged that "hateful discriminations" and "provincial sectarianisms" prevail in the Andean Group.

The Bolivian military government is studying an eventual withdrawal from the Cartagena accord, and its president last week rejected the Andean Group as a valid organization for integration and economic development.

BRIEFS

ROK MINING EXPERTS--Two Republic of Korea mining experts were received at the Mining and Metallurgy Ministry this morning. They will stay 1 month and give advice to Bolivian mining officials. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Nov 80 PY]

OIL, GAS PRODUCTION--Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB] has reported that national petroleum production during the first 9 months of 1980 totaled 6,664,523 barrels, a 14.6-percent slump compared to 7,795,612 barrels during the same period in 1979. The lowest monthly figure was in September with 23,755 barrels. The main oilfields are Rio Grande and Tita in Santa Cruz Department and Monteagudo in Chuquisaca Department. Present petroleum production is about equal to domestic demand. YPFB also reported that 126 billion cubic feet of natural gas were produced during the same period, a 5.8-percent increase over the first 9 months of last year. Exports of natural gas to Argentina totaled 1 billion 574 million cubic feet, worth $165,092,302 during January-September 1980. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 20 Nov 80 p 9 PY]

BISHOPS ASK REFUGEES BE ALLOWED TO RETURN

PY290053 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1726 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 28 Nov (LATIN)--Chilean Catholic bishops today demanded that the Chilean military government authorize the return of Chilean refugees and revise all verdicts and decisions adopted during times of crisis since "they undermine human dignity."

In a statement issued here today, the bishops state: "We beg the government to start the necessary proceedings to enable all Chilean refugees to return to their country, particularly the aged and the ill, since this is the only way to achieve reconciliation among the Chilean people."

The statement was drafted at the close of a 2-day meeting held by the 30 Chilean bishops who make up the episcopal conference to draft the pastoral guidelines for the 1982-1985 period.

For its part, the government has not issued any statement in this regard. It will study the bishops' statement, since it has already reported that "it will not allow the return of leftist refugees, since they have insulted Chile abroad." The majority of those affected by this position are former politicians who left the country after the 11 September military coup that ousted socialist President Salvador Allende, which was headed by Gen Augusto Pinochet. The government also has set as a condition for their return that refugees must submit a written note promising that they will not violate the political recess that has been in force since October 1973.

ROJAS COMMENTS ON 200-MILE MARITIME ZONE

PY291439 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Rene Rojas has pointed out that international practice has now confirmed the Chilean thesis of a 200-mile maritime zone. The minister was speaking at a ceremony at which the Chilean Society of International Law made him an honorary member. The subject of his speech was the Chilean Foreign Ministry, our maritime jurisdiction and the new law of the sea.

He reminded those present that the first declaration of a 200-mile maritime zone was made by Chile through a presidential declaration of 23 June 1947. It was then a question of preserving, developing and exploiting the maritime fauna and flora to which the coastal countries have a right. Foreign Minister Rojas stressed that the Chilean declaration has a very great political significance at the present time when the 200-mile maritime zone has become part of international law, not only through universal consensus but also through permanent and generalized state practice. The minister stated that even the big original enemies of the declaration, such as the Soviet Union, Japan and the United States, have now adopted it.

He said that international recognition of the 200-mile maritime zone means for the country the consolidation of an area of jurisdiction which more than doubles the territory, properly speaking--that is, Chile's continental, insular and Antarctic territories. He explained that the maritime zone has enormous wealth which has converted Chile into the fourth or fifth fishing country of the world, in addition to contributing to overcoming its petroleum shortage. He also pointed out that maritime exploitation offers highly favorable prospects for exploitation of the so-called manganese nodules which are rich in minerals.

BRIEFS

NEW MILITARY APPOINTMENTS--In a ceremony held today at Government House, Col Jaime Lucares Robeldo handed over his post as head of the military household to Jorge Ballerino Sanford. Colonel Lucares has been appointed to the Chilean military mission in Paris. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0052 GMT 22 Nov 80 PY]

TURBAY WARNS AGAINST OPPOSITION BY OFFICIALS

PA291953 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Gigante--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today warned the nation's politicians that he won't tolerate opposition to his government by persons in the administration. He reiterated that they have the right to voice opposition, but outside the government and not from official posts.

In his warning to politicians of the two traditional parties, President Turbay asserted: you cannot be in the government and oppose it at the same time. He emphatically pointed out that he will not tolerate this dual position in his administration.

Speaking in this town in Huila, he said that in order to achieve his government's goals, he hopes to have the permanent support of his own Liberal Party and demanded the loyal support of both Liberals and Conservatives.

TURBAY ON TREATY WITH VENEZUELA, ARMS RACE

PA291949 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1436 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Neiva, 29 Nov (EFE)--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has said here that the draft agreement with Venezuela on the delimitation of surface and underwater areas can be discussed publicly.

On a visit here for the inauguration of the 11th national sports tournament, Turbay Ayala said: "we have nothing to hide on the subject."

He reiterated that Colombia is not engaged in an arms race and is certainly not preparing for any armed conflict with Venezuela.

The president said he is going to meet with his Venezuelan counterpart, Luis Herrera Campins, in Tegucigalpa on 10 December. He said he is going to try to resume talks on matters pertaining to the delimitation of the Gulf of Venezuela, but pointed out that the reason for his trip is to witness the signing of the Honduras-El Salvador peace treaty.

The Turbay-Herrera meeting might help break the "stalemate" over the draft agreement, which has met with harsh opposition in the two countries and which has a very slim chance of being ratified.

VENEZUELAN OIL IMPORTS TO INCREASE IN JANUARY

PA281745 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Venezuela will double sales of petroleum to Colombia. This was announced by Venezuelan Minister of Energy and Mines Humberto Calderon Berti, who is in Bogota to attend a meeting of Latin American Energy Organization ministers.

The Venezuelan minister announced that his country will sell more petroleum to Colombia, reaching a figure of 25,000 barrels, beginning next year. This decision is in line with negotiations between the two governments on an overall policy among the Latin American regions. Venezuela currently sells 15,000 barrels a day to the Colombian petroleum enterprise, but beginning in January, it will sell 25,000 barrels.

VICE PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES 1981 OPERATIONAL PLAN

PA291937 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Vice President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea has announced that the government is preparing a 1981 operational plan as a complementary document to allow more effective implementation of the 5-year development plan. He said it was necessary to make our development goals conform to the present condition of the national economy.

The 1981 operational plan, which is being prepared by the National Planning Board and program officers of the other ministries, will spell out the objectives and policies of certain projects of the national development plan. It also will estimate our economic situation for the near future and will outline corrective measures to face any problems which might be foreseen. As National Development Council president, Oswaldo Hurtado said the plan will be presented to the president on 20 December, and stressed that it must provide for the effects of the economic recession the country has begun to experience.

[Begin Hurtado recording] This plan has two main objectives: first, to state precisely just how the reforms, projects and programs outlined in the national development plan are going to be carried out in 1981, and second, to propose short-term measures which might help resolve some of the problems faced by our economy, which I outlined to the country over national radio and television.

With these objectives in mind, I would like to tell you this morning that the Planning Ministry during November has been working on what has been called a draft operational plan. This draft plan will be presented to the president for his consideration.

This plan does not mean that the priorities or objectives of the national development plan are going to be changed. Likewise, just like the national development plan, this plan is going to be drawn up according to the principles of democratic participation, justice, sovereignty, national reaffirmation and all of the other principles which all of you know and which are listed in the national development plan.

Following the analysis phase, we started to draft the operational plan. This is a complex and difficult task because this is the first time this has been done in Ecuador. As a matter of fact, even in the rest of Latin America there is very little experience in operational planning, and one could even say that overall this 1981 operational plan is probably the first complete attempt in this direction on the continent, and undoubtedly the first one ever in Ecuador. [end recording]

ROLDOS PRAISES 'DEMOCRATIC POSTURE' OF OAS

PA302244 Paris AFP in Spanish 1729 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Quito, 30 Nov (AFP)--Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos praised the "democratic posture" of the OAS for having deplored the Bolivian coup by the majority vote of 16. The Ecuadorean president voiced satisfaction at this decision during the first Latin American philosophy, letters and education conference in Guayaquil.

The president said the solidarity of the American peoples is "comforting in the face of economic aggression against our country," referring to the U.S. Government's threat of an embargo on Ecuadorean tuna in reprisal for the capture of 10 U.S. fishing boats. The 10 vessels were fined more than $4 million. Ecuador brought up the matter at the OAS General Assembly and obtained the backing of all the countries of the area with the exception of the United States.

Alluding to Latin America's support for Ecuador, Roldos stressed "the strength a united America may acquire."

The president also praised the democratic aims of most of the countries of the continent.

Roldos is preparing to visit Santa Marta, Colombia, and Mexico in mid-December.

REPORTS ON 30 NOVEMBER CONSTITUTIONAL PLEBISCITE

President's Speech to Nation

PY291147 Montevideo Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Speech to the nation by President Aparicio Mendez on the occasion of the 30 November constitutional plebiscite, place not specified--live or recorded]

[Summary] Fellow citizens: A plebiscite is an important stage in the life of every nation. Because of exceptional factors, the final stage of the plebiscite that is about to be held in our country has been characterized by all kinds of speculations which have only helped to confuse our people. In essence what the people will do is to exercise their sovereign will to decide whether the constitutional draft is suitable to reorganize our nation's political life and whether the people can again elect their own government leaders.

There are a few groups who believe that if the constitutional draft is not approved they will be able to obstruct the regime now in force. "But there is no need to tell those groups or all Uruguayan citizens that they are wrong."

There are other groups who advocate voting against approval of the plebiscite because they believe that holding elections in 1981 will mean the end of the present process and the reappearance of other men. We thank these citizens for their patriotic support but they are also wrong.

There are also those who advocate a negative vote because they support all the men that make up this process. "We also thank them for their support but we have to tell them that things are not as they believe."

"In the first place all those of us who head the present government will be in our post for a specific number of years. Therefore, we will have a change in leadership."

"And last but not least, the government leaders are aware that there is a need in principle to prepare those conditions that will lead us to the achievement of institutional normality."

"Consequently, if the constitutional draft is not approved, it does not mean the process to achieve democracy will end. We must go forward."

"To avoid any erroneous beliefs, we must make it quite clear that a vote against the constitutional draft will not obstruct our goals. It will simply mean that there is a need to continue the study of other procedures to achieve our goals."

"We reassert that since we did not covet the government in those ill-fated days the fatherland was suffering and since we merely defended our nation when its leaders were letting it down, it is our duty to return the nation to its rightful owners: the people.

"The yes vote will take us to the election of a candidate of national accord responding faithfully to the government goals of starting a rapprochement of traditional political parties and then trying a joint government to prepare conditions for the process."

"It is understood that during this process, the political parties must reorganize themselves, not in an electoral campaign of opposition and hard struggle, as is traditional in our country, but in a joint effort and with the tranquillity needed for a task of this magnitude."

"We were in a position to impose a government candidate in 1981, but we did not do so in order to start a period of recovery with trust." A call for elections confronting the two parties and then handing over the government to one party not yet ready to govern would have put a radical end to the process.

The government listens to the healthy opinions of the nation, and it will take the necessary measures to prevent unity from breaking up. The government will not disappoint the people. The government does not doubt the patriotism of the majority of the members of the two traditional political parties. This will permit a man responding to the postulates of the nation to head the government.

"In other words, we will make every effort to obtain a government which will be a guarantee for the country, but if you do not help us in this enterprise, we will appoint a man ourselves so that this impulse we have given the nation does not stop in the coming period of transition.

The yes vote will help the government and the nation to start the process of normalization. "We will work with the well-intentioned citizens who want to support us in this basic task to be able to continue to give security and welfare to the people." The no vote means a delay to restudy what measures to take to continue with the return to the country's democratic tradition. "I am certain that the yes vote on 30 November will be one more proof of the greatness of our people."

Early Election Figures

PY010223 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0214 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Montevideo, 30 Nov (TELAM)--According to official reports, the plebiscite results are as follows: 58,585 votes for yes and 64,663 votes for no from 539 balloting booths throughout the country.

Results by Departments

PY010251 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0238 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Montevideo, 30 Nov (TELAM)--According to official information, the following are the plebiscite results from Uruguay's departments: Montevideo, no is winning; in Artigas, yes; in Florida, no; in Paysandu, no; in Lavalleja, yes; in Maldonado, no; in Colonia, no; in Durazno, no; in Cerro Largo, yes; in Treinta y Tres, yes; in Rocha, yes; in Salto, no; in Soriano, no; and in Tacuarembo, no.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CARAZO LEAVES FOR UNITED STATES

PA300320 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo left for the United States this afternoon. Before leaving the country he told newsmen that the statements made by Trejos Macis are more harmful to the nation than to his person. The president also said that information media should be more careful in the publication of this kind of news which goes out to all the world by means of international news agencies.

ACCUSATIONS AGAINST CARAZO TO BE KEPT SECRET

PA282224 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] The records which contain the accusations that President Rodrigo Carazo Odio has received $30 million for cooperating with the Sandinists are being kept secret, based on article 195 of the penal code procedures.

According to Oscar Fonseca, deputy chief of the prosecuting office, any decision made regarding possible investigations by the judicial investigation organization will not be made public. These records are being handled in this way, just as this procedure would apply in any other similar situation because it is felt that any disclosure would hinder the legal process.

Accuser Impugned

PA281942 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The man who has accused Carazo has a long criminal record. He has been charged with fraud several times by certain businesses in this capital. Justice Minister Elizabeth Odio Benito has said that it is about time that the Costa Ricans realize what is going on. Mr Trejos Macis, who has accused President Carazo, has been charged with [words indistinct] and slander several times.

The justice minister discussed President Carazo's defense and the state of Costa Rican affairs:

[Begin recording] It was reported yesterday that the president hired Marco Aurelio Odio and Enrique Castillo, two excellent criminal lawyers. He met with them to determine the kind of charges that will be presented against Mr Trejos Macis. The circumstances seem to indicate that the slander charges will be filed against him. In any case, it must be made very clear that the president will place this case in the hands of the courts and they will determine the extent of this slander. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

REPORTAGE ON AFTERMATH OF FDR ASSASSINATIONS

Government Communique

PA290309 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2319 GMT 28 Nov 80

[By Rosendo Majano]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 28 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The government junta issued a communique this afternoon in which it says that political violence should not be opposed with crime.

In addition, it says that the men in the government have always preferred lawful methods. The fact that Alvarez Cordova and Chacon, two recent victims of violence, were arrested and tried in court proves what we are saying.

"These horrible crimes are signs of what these extremist groups are capable of doing in order to seize power and obstruct the revolutionary process which is seeking to build a democratic, equalitarian and participative society in which all ideas can be expressed within the law," the communique says.

The communique adds that the extreme rightwing and the extreme leftwing are opposed to this revolutionary process because these groups are only struggling for power, without regard for the cost.

"One group wants power in order to regain the privileges it has lost and the other wants power in order to set up a totalitarian regime," the communique asserts.

The communique issued by the revolutionary junta says that rightwing and leftwing terrorist groups are engaged in a struggle for power and that they are trying to confuse the people and world opinion with their crimes, so as to make them believe that there is a lack of authority and that what we have is an anarchy. They are doing this because they want to destabilize and overthrow the government by making the people here and abroad believe that the regime is unable to control violence.

The communique says that the assassination of leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) should be considered part of an extermination struggle being carried out by these antagonistic forces in their ambition for power and whose objectives and methods are similar.

According to the communique, the government has been attacked by these extremist groups, but it has successfully met these attacks by promoting and consolidating the changes and because the people are tired of violence and prefer a peaceful process toward progress.

The communique also says that the government is the victim of "a worldwide misinformation campaign which only serves to increase the climate of violence that exists in the country." To this should be added what the government has called "the irresponsibility of some international news agencies which are distorting facts, as in the case of the kidnapping of the FDR members, when they report that men in uniform participated in the kidnapping when eyewitnesses told the authorities that this was not so."

Finally, the communique says that the government reiterated its orders to pursue all the terrorist bands, whatever their affiliation, so that they can be brought to account for their crimes and to restore peace according to the laws of the country.

Armed Forces Communique

PA292259 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 0955 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Salvadoran Armed Forces communique issued in San Salvador on 28 November--distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The armed forces deeply regrets the fatal outcome of the kidnapping of Enrique Alvarez Cordoba, Juan Chacon, Enrique Escobar Barrera, Manuel Franco and Humberto Mendoza. They were kidnapped yesterday afternoon by several heavily armed men, during a meeting at the archbishopric's legal aid office.

The armed forces expresses its sorrow at this event and today, filled with the consternation it felt when it learned of the death of these persons, condemns these murders which in no way can solve the various problems affecting Salvadoran society.

Some national and international news media have mistakenly released information on the alleged participation of military and security personnel in the kidnapping. This was officially denied after it was determined that no member of the armed forces was involved in these shameful and repulsive murders.

The armed forces, continually respectful of the principles of freedom of action and thought, has repeatedly given proof by its conduct that it respects human rights and at no time could any of its military or security organizations participated in this affair.

It suffices to recall the treatment given to Salvador Samayoa, leader of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces, who was arrested in the [word indistinct] district.

Several months ago, Juan Chacon and Carlos Argueta were arrested for having broken the law. The two men were arraigned before the proper tribunals. Alvarez Cordoba was even arrested some months ago for illegal ownership and possession of weapons. He was released.

In the case of yesterday's kidnappings of these persons, the national police general directorate acted immediately and ordered a detailed investigation of the matter at the place where it occurred

The armed forces has always maintained its eminently professional line, apart from political trends and faithfully complying with its duties as guarantor of national sovereignty, peace and progress in the nation.

Killers' Warning

PA291229 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 28 Nov 80 p 36

[Excerpts] A communique issued by the Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez commando says Enrique Alvarez Cordoba has also been killed.

The anticommunist commando also warns the priests who favor the Marxist terrorist bands that they will face the same situation if they continue with their sermons which are poisoning the minds of the Salvadoran youths.

Our brigade will continue executing the traitors in our country.

Sixth Body

PA290312 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0243 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 28 Nov (LATIN)--Judicial authorities have reported that the body of a sixth leader of the leftist Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR) was found tonight.

Eight FDR leaders were kidnapped here yesterday by an extreme rightist group which claimed to belong to the security forces. A few hours later, the bodies of five of them were found on the outskirts of the city. The fate of the other two leaders is unknown.

Judicial sources say that the body of Doroteo Hernandez was found near Centenario Plaza with wounds from weapons of various calibers.

Funeral 30 Nov

PA282355 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1822 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] The funerals of Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] leaders Enrique Alvarez Cordoba, Juan Chacon, Manuel Franco, Humberto Mendoza and Enrique Herrera will be held Sunday, authorized FDR spokesmen announced today.

The services will follow the homily of the archbishop of San Salvador or his representatives at the cathedral, where the bodies of the slain popular leaders will be taken. FDR members made a public announcement to all its bases decreeing a 3-day mourning period.

Cathedral Bombing

PA291217 Paris AFP in Spanish 9439 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 28 Nov (AFP)--The tower of the metropolitan cathedral of San Salvador was ablaze tonight following a powerful explosion at its main door. Inside the cathedral, the bodies of the six FDR [Revolutionary Democratic Front] leaders, slain yesterday by ultrarightist commandos, lay in state.

Firemen's efforts to control the fire appeared successful and it was expected that the fire would not spread. The bomb was placed in an automobile parked in front of the church. The automobile was blown to bits by the blast.

There are no reports of victims so far, although scores of persons were evacuated from the church.

Archbishop's Condemnation

PA302134 Paris AFP in Spanish 1904 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Nov (AFP)--The acting archbishop of San Salvador, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, today repudiated the assassination of six opposition leaders 3 days ago at the hands of an ultraright terrorist band.

In addition, the prelate condemned the dynamite attack on the cathedral, also by the Gen Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez Anticommunist Brigade Friday night during the service for the victims.

The religious leader predicted that Salvador's political situation may worsen in the next few days as a consequence of the multiple assassination of the leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR].

Monsignor Rivera y Damas charged that many Salvadoran priests are being persecuted. He said rightists have threatened their lives because of their presumed links with leftist groups. The archbishop said that if these clergymen are accused of any wrongdoing, it should be done through legal channels.

He said the violence in the nation is the fruit of conflicts between political extremes, which act violently and irrationally without comprehending that peace is never achieved through arms.

In another part of his homily, the archbishop asked the GDR to allow the relatives of former FDR chairman Enrique Alvarez to bury him anywhere they want.

Meanwhile, it was reported today that eight members of one family died in San Miguel, 138 km east of the capital. Leftist groups had accused them of being informers for the state security corps.

The deaths of two young leftists and a fireman were also reported today as a consequence of serious confrontations in the past few hours in several San Salvador suburbs.

PDC Reaction

PA300330 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1958 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Christian Democratic Party (PDC), the ruling party in El Salvador, today condemned the assassination of six leaders of the leftist Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), which took place on Thursday.

The anticommunist Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez Brigade has claimed credit for the assassination of the leftists.

In a news conference held this morning, PDC leaders stated that "in the past few days the extreme rightwing has been seen to launch an offensive in great numbers, with great strength and with all kinds of threats."

Julio Alfredo Samayoa, PDC secretary general and Salvadoran labor minister, said that "the death of the FDR leaders is part of a strategic plan that the most reactionary and ultrarightist sectors in El Salvador and abroad are implementing through their paramilitary organizations."

He said the plan is designed to bring about an advance in two areas of action: the foreign and the domestic.

"Externally, a negative image of the country will be created so that those democratic governments, whose attitude toward the Salvadoran process has been positive or neutral, will adopt a negative position or one of isolation."

According to the Christian Democratic minister, internally, the ultrarightists seek "to create a state of terror and demoralization that will permit them to advance their theory that a rightist coup d'etat is needed in El Salvador."

The PDC said that "by killing the leftist leaders, the rightwing wants to demonstrate to the Salvadoran Army that it is being harshly attacked by the leftists and that the only way to solve the present problems is by means of strictly military actions. [sentence as received] They forget that the problem has other political, economic and social components."

The PDC said that the government junta should redouble its efforts to identify those responsible for killing the FDR leaders in order to apply to them the full weight of the law "wherever they might be." At the same time, the Christian Democratic leaders called on the various political organizations of the country "to join in a dialogue and peaceful discussion, since this is the only path that the Salvadoran people want to take as a solution.

Lastly, they urged the government junta to take fair and vigorous measures immediately to break up the paramilitary bands that are operating in El Salvador.

FDR OFFICIALS REACT TO LEADERS' MURDERS

Press Committee Official

PA281806 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Nov 80

[By Freddy Rostran]

[Text] Listeners, we are now receiving a telephone call from El Salvador by a member of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] press committee who says he is calling from somewhere in El Salvador to discuss the killing of the Salvadoran popular leaders. [FDR official] Last night the tragic news was received that the main FDR leaders had been killed.

It came as a shock to Salvadoran society and the struggling people. The people killed by military-Christian Democratic Junta were President Enrique Alvarez Cordoba, Manuel Franco, Juan Chacon and Doroteo Hernandez. This incident, which is [word indistinct] and deserves the strongest international condemnation by the progressive, peace-loving and democratic governments, occurred under very critical circumstances. They were captured by men in uniform belonging to the repressive corps and other men in civilian dress at the San Jose High School and were found dead in various areas of the capital yesterday. We want to highlight the criminal, repressive and savage nature of the junta in our country.

[Answer] The Salvadoran people can't help being affected by their leaders' death but the Salvadoran people think that no leader is indispensable to the revolutionary process. The people are indispensable to the struggle and, in the heat of battle, the people will see new leaders emerge who, like the companeros who are now dead, will represent them well and with the same dignity, stating the people's most heartfelt demands.

[Question] Will protest activities or demonstrations be staged during the burial of the four, six [as heard] leaders killed?

[Answer] Yes, the FDR plans to undertake a number of international activities. A demonstration to repudiate the junta will be held in Mexico City tomorrow in solidarity with the dead companeros. Other activities have been planned in various parts of the world and the solidarity committees with the Salvadoran people's struggle cannot be indifferent to this situation.

[Rostran] Well, the news of the killing of the Salvadoran revolutionary leaders has caused a great commotion in Nicaragua and the entire country. This station's listeners are eager to find out what happens. Here are our microphones in case you may have something else to tell our listeners.

[Answer] Yes, what is (?going on) in El Salvador is war. The war cannot be stopped regardless of the measures that the criminal military-Christian Democratic junta takes. This process will not stop until victory is achieved and the people are really in power through their representatives, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the FDR. This process will not stop because one or two companeros have been killed.

[Rostran] That was a report received from somewhere in El Salvador on the killing of the revolutionary leaders who were kidnapped at noon yesterday.

Rafael Menjivar

PA291241 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Nov 80

[By correspondent Luis Alberto Garcia]

[Excerpts] The killing of six leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador has triggered widespread indignation in Mexico. Mexican papers this morning in frontpage headlines report the crime and blame the Christian Democratic civilian-military junta for the murder of Juan Chacon of the People's Revolutionary Bloc, Humberto Mendoza of the People's Liberation Movement, Enrique Esquivel of the National Revolutionary Movement, and Doroteo Hernandez of the United Popular Action Front, in addition to Enrique Alvarez Cordoba, chairman of Nationalist Democratic Union.

Rafael Menjivar, leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, said in this respect:

[Begin recording] In the first place, they were captured in an operation that included 180-200 men in national guard uniforms. The San Jose seminary, where they were holding a news conference, was surrounded by national guard units. In addition, helicopters and planes were observed flying over the area. The leftist leaders were forced out of the premises, of course, by men in civilian clothes. This confirms the close relationship between the extreme rightwing and the army, which are in fact the same.

After Defense Minister Garcia's admission of their arrest and his statement that he would file charges against them, a paramilitary organization makes its appearance to claim responsibility for the murders.

Another aspect I would like to mention is the way our companions were killed. As you know, they were found with signs of torture, strangulation and bullet wounds. The most gruesome of these crimes was agianst Enrique Alvarez Cordoba, chairman of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, who had had a leg and an arm cut off.

All this shows the desperation and sadism of the Christian Democratic-military junta in view of its international and national isolation. In addition, such actions belie the charge that the Salvadoran revolutionary movement is extremist and sadistic, because the sadism shown in this case proves who the true sadists and extremists are. [end recording]

FDR Delegation Spokesman

PA292006 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Recorded passages in quotation marks]

[Text] A Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] delegation passing through Nicaragua called a news conference today at the office of the Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with Peoples to condemn the assassination of FDR leaders and imperialist intervention in their country.

The assassination of FDR leaders is not a defeat of the Salvadoran revolutionary process, said Jose Horacio Portillo of the FDR: "For years our people have endured the murder of their leaders, the murder of the civilian population. It is a hard blow to the popular movement and the FDP but this means neither the defeat nor the end of our liberation process because there are hundreds of companeros able to guide the people toward total liberation--companeros with experience and battlefield training.

"We admit it is a hard blow because these are companeros who emerged from the roots of the proletariat, from the entrails of the most desired democratic interests of our country, from the rebellious (?people) of Central American and of El Salvador. They are valuable companeros who had a great ability for guidance in the war of liberation."

The fallen have already been replaced by other equally revolutionary leaders, he added: However, you can rest assured that at this very moment, these companeros have already been replaced by other equally combative and equally conscientious and proletarian companeros."

Portillo charged that imperialism was the instigator of the assassinations: "We wish to denounce this assassination before the world. We wish to announce that imperialism was the executor of all of these repressive maneuvers against our leaders, trying to make it appear as though it was the right that executed the most beloved children of the people. But we know it was not this way. All of the combinations and the orchestration of the paramilitary corps of the killer bands and the specialized corps of the guard and the national police are equally as criminal as the oligarchy and imperialism."

Replying to a reporter's question, Portillo referred to political and military interference by imperialism to prevent the victory of the Salvadoran people: "Imperialism has already intervened here. Imperialist intervention can take two forms, one of which is already underway. It is diplomatic interference among democratic governments so that they will not support our people. It is intervention through military advisers--53, I believe, at this time."

FDR ANNOUNCES NEW EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

PA300047 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] of El Salvador, a federation of leftist groups whose general staff was kidnapped and killed by unidentified armed individuals, today announced the establishment of a new executive committee.

In a news conference today, one of the new leaders said that the Salvadoran people's movement has not been beheaded and that there is sorrow, but no demoralization.

The new leaders, who talked with newsmen at a site which they asked not be revealed for security reasons, are Carlos Gomez, 29, of the People's Liberation Movement; Juan Jose Martel, 25, of the People's Social Christian Movement; Saul Villalta, 32, of the United Popular Action Front; Eduardo Carles, 40, of the Independent Movement of Professionals and Technicians; Manuel Quintanilla, 33, of the Nationalist Democratic Movement, which is the name the Communist Party uses; Marco Antonio Portillo, 24, and Francisco Rebolla, of the People's Revolutiolnary Bloc; and Leoncio Pichinte of the 28 February People's Leagues.

The new committee announced that their dead comrades will be buried on Wednesday and asked all governments and sympathizers abroad to send delegations. One of their spokesmen issued an appeal to all democratic governments and people's organizations throughout the world to participate in the funerals of their fallen comrades who set an example to be followed, which is why they wish to pay them homage at their funeral.

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran Catholic Church announced today that the security forces coordinated with, or supported the rightist terrorists, who on Thursday kidnapped and killed the top leftist leaders of El Salvador. The church has repeatedly accused the civilian-military government of violating human rights in that country, where political violence has led to over 9,000 deaths this year. It said that those who carried out the kidnapping on Thursday were the same individuals, ruled or supported by the security forces, who assassinate the people with impunity.

Meanwhile, the rightist terrorists claimed credit for the killings and also for an explosion which last night seriously injured five persons in front of the metropolitan cathedral, where the remains of the six leftist leaders were lying in state. The bodies were transferred to a modest funeral home.

At the time of the explosion of the bomb, consisting of some 50 sticks of dynamite that were hidden in a vehicle parked in front of the main entrance of the cathedral, some 50 persons were inside the church. They have been occupying the church since Thursday to protest the repression and the war of extermination being waged by the government.

JUNTA'S MAJANO LEAVES ON 'PRIVATE BUSINESS'

PA290153 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0130 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Carlos Samayoa Martinez report from El Salvador]

[Text] The situation in San Salvador and other sectors near the capital has been tense all day. Revolutionary groups have been causing serious disturbances, blocking streets with buses, burning buses and delivery trucks, and firing shots in all directions. There are many sectors where the situation is dangerous, especially along Ilopango Boulevard and also in the area of Mejicanos, north of the capital. Shots have been fired all afternoon in the San Miguelito District market.

We also want to report that one of the members of the government junta, Col Adolfo Majano, has left the country. Many rumors circulated this afternoon about the departure of Colonel Majano, one of which even said that he had been arrested at the airport. However, this rumor was denied a few moments ago by the presidency's information secretary, who said that indeed Majano had left the country, but that it was not true that he had been arrested. He said that Majano left for private reasons and he did not say where he went. He gave assurances that Majano will return next week. This is what we know about Colonel Majano's departure from El Salvador.

Further Details

PA292311 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2233 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--A Salvadoran Government junta spokesman announced this afternoon that Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, a member of the junta who is now on a trip abroad, will return to San Salvador next week.

Majano left 48 hours ago for an undisclosed country and on private business," said the government junta spokesman.

When Majano's absence became known some Salvadoran political circles speculated on the possibility that his trip was motivated by disagreements with the other junta members. The government junta spokesman stressed that the trip was not motivated by such a disagreement.

Another government junta member, Christian Democrat Jose Morales Ehrlich, said this afternoon that the junta has issued orders to find, try and punish "murderous gangs of extreme rightists or any other kind of extremists who are trying to destabilize the country." Morales Ehrlich added that there are extreme rightists military gangs working to return the country to a "reactionary" past through a coup d'etat.

LABOR MINISTER SAMAYOA VIEWS NATIONAL SITUATION

PA290102 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1644 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Panama City, 28 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran Labor Minister Julio Alfredo Samayoa denied that his country's army is about to begin antiguerrilla operations jointly with the Honduran and Guatemalan armies.

In an exclusive statement for ACAN-EFE, granted today in Panama City, Samayoa said that the left in his country is militarily and politically defeated and that the "highly touted final offensive" will not take place.

The minister regretted the death of Salvadoran leftist leaders who had been kidnapped, but said that this is the result of a war between the extreme right and left "which is equally cruel."

Samayoa said international press reports that El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala joined together in a military alliance to surround and liquidate the guerrillas are "absolutely false."

"The press has been misinformed. El Salvador does not need military aid to solve its domestic problems. We have sufficient capacity to confront the extremists," the minister explained.

"Regarding a leftist offensive, we have been waiting for it for over 1 year, but it hasn't developed and it cannot develop because the left has lost all popular support. The government's reform process is consolidating. Opinion polls have been taken by an international concern, and it has shown that 76 percent of the people support us."

"From a military point of view the guerrillas are defeated. There are no possibilities of a rebellion because the left has also lost in the political sense. The left does not have the popular support it may have had at the beginning; it lost that support because of its terrorist attacks and murders," Samayoa told ACAN-EFE.

The minister, who is also a Christian Democratic Party [PCD] leader, said that the government makes constant appeals for peace and dialogue and that these have been heeded by some leftists who have laid down their arms.

He believes that there is a geopolitical problem deteriorating the situation. "If the military were alone in the government, if there weren't many independents among the PDC, it would be just another dictatorship which would cause little comment. It is our presence which creates the scandal. There are also specific geopolitical interests in Cuba and other countries, as well as the Socialist International which arms and helps the guerrillas," Samayoa said.

The minister denies that there is government complicity with the extreme right and notes that more Christian Democrats have been killed than leftists. Samayoa also personally believes that it was the extreme right which attacked Col Adolfo Majano, one of the two military members of the government junta.

The minister explained that although it is true that no rightists are arrested and that many leftists are in prison, it is because they act in different manner. "The leftists attack the army and the security corps in plain daylight, and naturally they run greater risks. The extreme right, on the other hand, only carries out selective elimination operations and avoids clashing with the military. Both groups operate because in El Salvador there is little protection. We can't put policemen on the streets because they get machinegunned," Samayoa told ACAN-EFE.

The minister also explained that steps are being taken to have the people elect a constituent assembly in the near future. He also said that the PDC is also doing everything possible to install a democratic regime in the country once violence has been overcome. It will be "whatever regime the people want."

"We have the armed forces' promise in this respect and if they do not keep their word, the PDC will leave the government. We have already considered this step on various occasions," he concluded.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS ON LANDING OF COSTA RICAN PLANE

PA281519 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Close to midnight last Tuesday, a Costa Rican-registered plane, attempting to land surreptitiously, crash-landed in Salvadoran territory. Later, its crew set fire to the aircraft and escaped in another plane.

The Salvadoran Government hereby reports on this action, which once again proves foreign intervention in the domestic affairs of our country.

1. Between 2300 and 2400 of Tuesday, 25 November, a twin-engine Cessna 310 [with markings] HTIJJ [as heard], which did not have a permit to overfly or land in El Salvador, landed and crashed into a tree.

2. Later, the aircraft was set on fire by its crew with the intent of destroying the evidence of their criminal action against the Salvadoran people and state, a deed which they did not fully accomplish.

3. The event occurred on the landing strip of the Santa Teresa Farm, Tecoluca Jurisdiction, San Vicente Department.

4. The crew of the plane, pilot (Sesmundo Chavez) and the person accompanying him, (Jose Humberto Gonzalez Bijarro), were picked up by another aircraft, which was accompanying them, a few minutes after unloading the contents of the two planes.

5. It has been established that the Cessna 310, TIJJ, belonged to the Costa Rican (Aisasa) Exaco Company, owned by Francisco (Donalies Collao) and (Fernando Cerrato), and that it was sold to Mr (Jose Humberto Gonzalez Bijarro) who, as it was mentioned previously, was traveling with the pilot of the plane.

6. Two presumed accomplices have been arrested at the Santa Clara Farm in Usulutan. They are charged with having been the persons who lit the landing strip so that the pirate planes could land.

JUNTA SENDS MESSAGE TO PRAVDA ON SITUATION

PA290014 San Salvador EL DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 27 Nov 80 p 11

[Message sent by the Salvadoran Government junta to Moscow's PRAVDA on 26 November 1980]

[Excerpts] Those who supply information to PRAVDA are the agents of imperialism in El Salvador who have to report situations that do not exist and victories that are totally imaginary in order not to lose the patronage of the Kremlin. Fortunately, we do not share borders with the USSR, as does the PRC and Afghanistan. El Salvador is not isolated either internally or externally, as was stated in articles published by you this week. The opposite of that statement can be demonstrated without major effort by three eloquent facts:

1. Under the guarantees offered by the revolutionary government and the Salvadoran Army, over 400 persons who had been part of the subversive leftist ranks have already put down their weapons.

2. The Marxist groups tried to boycott the ninth international fair of El Salvador which was held recently in this capital and which, by the way, was attended by some 1 million visitors. It was described as "the triumph of a people's will." There was such obvious popular rejection of the boycott that the Marxist groups had to keep quiet and watch how the Salvadoran fair went on amidst popular happiness.

3. Much to the chagrin of the groups that support violence, the Governments of El Salvador and Honduras have signed a general peace treaty. The ceremony for the exchange of the instruments of ratification of that treaty, which will take place in Tegucigalpa on 10 December, will be attended by the most prominent democratic rulers of this continent, who will meet with the Salvadoran revolutionary government junta.

In El Salvador, the movement which supports the Marxist thesis of violence and terrorism is condemned to failure because a peaceful, democratic revolution has been initiated here which is favorable to the great majority of people and all the people reject violence.

El Salvador wants to live in peace and maintain normal relations with all countries of the world within the framework of reciprocal respect and without interfering in the internal affairs of the other nations. In return we only demand that they refrain from interfering in matters that should be resolved solely by Salvadorans.

GUATEMALA

PLOT AGAINST SALVADORAN GUERRILLAS DENIED

PA300325 Paris AFP in Spanish 2358 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 29 Nov (AFP)--Guatemalan Defense Minister Anibal Guevara today labeled as "absolutely false" the report of a supposed joint participation between the Guatemalan, Honduran and Salvadoran armies in a plan to smash the Salvadoran guerrillas.

The report published in the Mexican press added that these armies are planning to implement "Operation Sandwich" on the Salvadoran-Honduran border to eliminate the Salvadoran insurgents.

General Guevara also said that he had no knowledge that those same armies had threatened Nicaragua to "desist from its leftist policy or from opposing the Central American defense committee," as the same report stated.

NEWSMEN SUPPORT GOVERNMENT POSITION ON BELIZE

PA282304 Guatemala City Radio Mundial Network in Spanish 1420 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Guatemalan newsmen who were invited yesterday to a reception at the presidential house handed a resolution to President Romeo Lucas Garcia in which they reiterated their support for the government's position on Belize. President Lucas Garcia thanked them for their support at a critical time when all Guatemalans should be united in defense of their territory and on an issue on which the United Nations and the OAS have passed resolutions recommending Belize's independence.

As everyone knows, President Lucas Garcia said, Belize is Guatemalan territory occupied by Great Britain and neither the United Nations nor the OAS has any right to recommend solutions to a problem which Guatemala and Great Britain are directly negotiating.

HONDURAS

COMMERCE WITH EL SALVADOR WILL ADHERE TO TREATY

PA291410 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Cesar Elvir Sierra stated yesterday that no date has been set yet for the next regional foreign minister's meeting which will be held in Tegucigalpa. The date will be subject to the consensus of the ministers, whose opinions are still awaited.

As for the initiation of commercial relations with El Salvador, the foreign minister stated that the general peace treaty establishes that 90 days after its implementation, each country will appoint its committee to begin negotiations leading to a bilateral commercial treaty.

For the time being, Honduras will continue to trade through this type of agreement with the other countries of the area, but the goal that is being sought is the rebuilding of the Central American Common Market, with just and equitable foundations for all.

REGIONAL COMMANDER SAYS STRIKES PROMOTED BY LEFT

PA292011 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1603 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 29 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The commander of Honduras' northwestern military region, Col Jose Bueso Rosa, said today that Honduras is experiencing a "war of ideologies." Bueso Rosa said that the region is currently facing "an escalation of efforts to destabilize the provisional government of Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia."

"This escalation," he said, "is promoted by the leftist minorities. Their plan is to lead the country to an economic crisis by staging a number of strikes." The northwestern region of Honduras is being plagued by a number of strikes by several labor unions which, their leaders claim, are seeking salary increases, respect for labor agreements and job security.

Colonel Bueso issued this warning because a strike by the workers of the U.S. banana "Tela Railroad Co"--which cost the country millions of dollars--ended just yesterday and two new strikes broke out today.

One of the strikes was called by the workers of the U.S. "Rosario Resources Corporation," a mining company located in Santa Barbara Department, in western Honduras. The other strike is in San Pedro Sula, northern Honduras, where a group of workers have taken over the "Finlay" laboratories.

Bueso Rosa said: "That series of strikes and 22 seizures of land in Yoro Department are promoted by the left, which is seeking to confuse the working class and to create conditions for a revolution." The officer called for national unity and clear and definite political and ideological objectives, for the sake of national welfare.

He concluded by explaining that the government is free to use the armed forces to help resolve the problems currently besetting the country and to counter the actions of the leftists.

PEASANT LEADER OBJECTS TO SETTLING SALVADORANS

PA010043 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1742 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 30 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Marcial Euceda, chairman of the National Union of Peasants, said here today that 1,000 Salvadoran peasant families will receive land and technical assistance from the Honduran Government. He said that in the name of the Honduran Government Edgardo Zuniga Rodezno, director of the National Agrarian Institute, had promised in Caracas, Venezuela, to organize a settlement for 1,000 Salvadoran families on Honduran territory.

The area chosen for the settlement is Nueva Palestina, in Olancho Department in eastern Honduras. Some 7,000 Salvadorans will receive technical assistance, food and credit in addition to land.

According to the peasant leader, "the Honduran authorities are pulling the Salvadoran junta's chestnuts out of the fire for them. Instead of bringing those peasants here to suffer, why don't they settle them on the thousands of manzanas of land held by El Salvador's landowners?" asked Euceda.

He did not rule out the possibility of conflicts stemming from the Salvadoran immigration. "They are allowed in as privileged persons, without thought being given to the dire conditions in which the Hondurans are living in Nueva Palestina," he commented.

The Honduran Peasants National Unity Front will hold a meeting soon in Tegucigalpa to discuss the situation and outline its views.

NICARAGUA

VARIOUS SECTORS REACT TO FDR ASSASSINATIONS

FSLN Communique

PA300412 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate communique to Nicaragua and world, issued on 29 November and signed by the Political Committee coordinator, Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano]

[Text] The war of extermination waged against the fraternal people of El Salvador by the military-Christian Democratic gangs bleeding the country and costing the lives of over 8,000 patriots, has, during recent hours reached intolerable levels.

The brutal murder of six of the most outstanding democratic and revolutionary leaders of the Salvadoran people's movement, has shown in the most ruthless manner the true nature of the struggle raging in El Salvador where the survival of an entire people is at stake and their aspirations for freedom and democracy are being drowned in blood and fire.

The Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate expresses its repudiation and most emphatic condemnation of this new crime which shocked humanity. At the same time, it believes that it must warn the people and the world about the results of the criminal activities of the oligarchic clique and the Salvadoran genocidal army which intends to halt the irresistible march of the Salvadoran people toward their final liberation.

The murder of the companeros Juan Chacon, Enrique Alvarez, Enrique Barrera, Doroteo Hernandez, Humberto Mendoza and Manuel Franco strikes a blow on the consciousness of those who have closed their eyes to the tragedy of the Salvadoran people or senselessly supported the genocidal efforts of the military-civilian Christian Democratic junta.

We are convinced, however, that instead of frightening the peoples' forces, this new crime will strengthen many Salvadorans and the efforts of their revolutionary organizations in the leadership of the struggle until the final victory, which in El Salvador, as in Nicaragua, will be of the revolutionary forces.

Groups' Condemnations

PA301331 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1610 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Managua, 29 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--In the past few hours, several organizations in Nicaragua have condemned the killing of the leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), which opposed the Government of El Salvador.

The Patriotic Front of the Revolution (FPR) said that the kidnapping and assassination of the FDR leaders "is an act of barbarism that offends humand dignity."

In addition to the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], the FPR is made up of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, the People's Social Christian Party, and the Independent Liberal Party.

In a statement to the news media in this country, Commander Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez, member of the FSLN National Directorate, said that the assassination of the FDR leaders in El Salvador "is something that should be investigated internationally."

Yesterday afternoon a group of university students staged a demonstration at the Salvadoran Embassy in this capital to protest "the massacre of the FDR executive committee."

This morning, the Trotskiyist Revolutionary Marxist League of Nicaragua is circulating a statement calling for the breaking of diplomatic relations with El Salvador. The Marxists state that "the time has come for us to fully come out in support of the Salvadoran people's struggle. Otherwise, the junta, with the support of Yankee imperialism and of the Central American bourgeoisie, will crush the uprising of the Salvadoran masses."

Meanwhile, all the newspapers in this country have published editorials condemning the kidnapping and assassination of the FDR leaders.

Managua Demonstrations

PA292022 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Yesterday more than 7,000 Nicaraguan revolutionaries marched on the Salvadoran Embassy here in protest of the murder of six revolutionary brothers, members of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR].

The demonstrators carried the red banner of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and chanted anti-imperialist slogans. They demanded the physical integrity of the 25 Salvadoran patriots who were captured along with the members of the FDR executive committee murdered by the Christian Democratic junta.

Companero Jose Horacio Portillo addressed the growd in front of the Salvadoran Embassy. He said that the Salvadoran revolutionary movement and the Salvadoran people hold the Christian Democratic junta, the bourgeoisie and imperialism responsible for the physical integrity of the other 25 companeros who were arrested Thursday in El Salvador.

The Salvadoran people and the FDR admit that the murder of the Salvadoran patriots is a severe blow to El Salvador. This blow, however, is not a defeat for the Salvadoran revolutionary process becasue these heroic people have leadership and many leaders have fallen in the struggle.

[Portillo recording indistinct]

Immediately after, Companero Luis Caldera, secretary general of the Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with the Peoples, addressed the crowd. He said that the ruling Christian Democratic junta has committed its greatest mistake of its misgovernment. He said that it was a mistake to have killed the top leaders of the Salvadoran people's united struggle, but that the blood of the Salvadoran heroes and martyrs will serve to strengthen the Salvadoran people's victory. Although the Nicaraguan people have not had direct contact with the slain revolutionaries, Nicaraguan hearts fully support the Salvadoran patriots as can be seen from this demonstration.

BORGE CALLS FOR CONTINUED REVOLUTIONARY POLICIES

PA292350 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Nov 80 p 7

[Text] In his speech on Friday night to mark the anniversary of the Mexican revolution in the neighborhood named for that country, Commander Tomas Borge Martinez said that Nicaragua's foreign policy must continue to be revolutionary.

Borge said that the new rulers of the United States are trying to destabilize the Nicaraguan revolution, but in this country we will continue to be nationalistic, anti-imperialist and Sandinist.

Borge later said that the members of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) are staging spectacles of all kinds to create a negative image for the Sandinist revolution.

The interior minister also mentioned other topics, such as the trend to make suggestions on how to conduct the Sandinist revolutionary process, including negative suggestions, by publishing communiques as part of a new political dimension. He said these suggestions are offensive and slanderous to the Sandinist process.

Commander Borge Martinez also said the COSEP had sought to establish a new state of affairs and the basis for new rules in the national political game. But those rules, he added, were not acceptable. Borge said these attempts by the COSEP "are going to fail."

He also said that Mexico was the only country that was on the side of the revolutionaries. [sentence as published] He said Mexico's Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) was identified with the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN).

Present at the ceremony were the Mexican ambassador and Commander of the Revolution Victor Tirado Lopez, who is a nationalized Nicaraguan citizen of Mexican birth.

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES LAWS ON BONDS, WAR CRIMES

PA282215 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 80

[Excerpts] The people's parliament, which will hold another session on 27 November, has approved the creation of state bonds and another statute concerned with social security benefits for militiamen and their relatives. The following is a summary of the State Council's session by parliamentary correspondent Fernando Centeno Chong:

[Begin recording] Five important laws were approved today by the State Council. One of them concerns the creation of state bonds. Since we regard this law to be extremely important, we will now discuss several aspects of it. The law establishes that state bonds constitute securities [titulos valores] of a special nature and, there, all those of a general nature have been included in the general law on securities.

Since the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has already dictated several laws that contemplate the payment of certain state obligations with bonds--such as nationalizations, expropriated property to be used by the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute, property acquired (?from) the Nicaraguan Social Security Institute for the single health system--a situation may be created in the short- and medium-term future where bonds may be issued to collect financial resources. For this reason, it was decided that the project should include two types of bonds: so-called bonds of payment or bonds used to pay fiscal obligations resulting from acquisitions, nationalizations or expropriations; and savings bonds [bonos de captacion], which will serve to provide financial reserves for either specific or general purposes.

Savings bonds must enjoy the tax-exemption advantages established by law. This, however, will not apply in the case of so-called bonds of payment.

Another important law concerns a ban on the sale of liquor to minors under 18 years of age.

A third important law approved by the State Council after being debated for almost five sessions was the provisional law on military crimes. One of the most important sections concerns crimes committed during combat, such as treason and cowardice. The law clearly establishes that any member of our armed forces who falls into enemy hands and voluntarily serves the enemy will not be considered a coward, but a traitor to the fatherland and sentences ranging from 20 to 30 years imprisonment have been established. The same sentences will also apply to those who abandon fortifications to the enemy, disregard combat strategy, turn fortifications over to the enemy, flee during combat or carry out similar actions.

A very significant law, especially for those involved in the defense of the revolution, particularly the popular militias, concerns social security benefits for the members of the Sandinist People's Militia [MPS] and their relatives. According to this new law, the Social Security Institute will grant them all the benefits provided by insurance against work accidents and professional diseases, which include medical services, subsidies and pensions for the disabled, the fitting of artificial limbs, and services for professional rehabilitation and therapy for all MPS members who suffer from disease, lesions, mutilations or any disability as a result of their participation in combat in the defense of the revolution.

A law was returned to the government junta today on the banning of professional boxing events in Nicaragua. The judging committee decided that it was not advisable to approve this law during the present legislative period and that the government junta must instead take certain important aspects into consideration. [end recording]

BUSINESS LEADER DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN COUP PLOT

PA010038 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Nov 80 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] Ismael Reyes, chairman of the Nicaraguan Red Cross and of the Chamber of Industries, said: I have not been aware of any coup, or participated in any plot, nor will I do so. What I do say is that I shall live and die in this country. Reyes spoke Monday afternoon, 24 November, at a meeting with Danish businessmen.

Ismael Reyes said: Until a few days ago I had no knowledge of this plot.

In its publication of Alejandro Salazar's statements, LA PRENSA implied I was in agreement with a coup d'etat against the present regime and had agreed to be a member of the new government junta.

It was not until 4 days ago that I learned of the plot in a meeting of 10 members of the private sector with Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge and State Security Committee member Commander Lenin Cerna. On that occasion Commander Borge himself read a statement signed by Leonardo Somarriba, vice president of the Chamber of Commerce.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN-NICARAGUAN COMPANY--The cooperation agreement between Nicaragua and Mexico signed during Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo's recent visit to Nicaragua includes the creation of Productora Nacional, a totally independent company for the scientific exploitation of timber in northern Zelaya. This is the first agreement signed by Nicaragua with another country for the exploitation of its wealth. Another objective of the new company, in which Nicaragua will hold 51 percent of the shares, will be to create sources of employment in this forgotten part of the country. [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 25 Nov 80 pp 1, 5 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES TROOPS IN AFGHANISTAN

PA011633 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] The Cuban Foreign Ministry has released here in Havana a document denying rumors propagated by the press of certain Western countries regarding the alleged presence of Cuban soldiers in Afghanistan. The document refers to an AFP dispatch from Islamabad, the Pakistan capital, datelined 28 November, according to which Western diplomatic sources had affirmed that Cuban soldiers are included in combat units in Afghanistan.

According tothe Cuban Foreign Ministry, the report affirms that the presence of the Cuban soldiers has been confirmed in several parts of the Afghan territory. The ministry charges that in order to make the report more credible, it is stated that previously not much credence had been accorded to those rumors but that now the presence of the Cuban contingent has been confirmed.

The Cuban Foreign Ministry then adds that this information is totally false. It is pure invention, a dirty trick designed, among other purposes, to hinder the mediating role of Cuba, the president of the nonaligned countries, in the conflicts between Afghanistan and Pakistan and between Iran and Iraq.

Cuba, it stresses, has never hidden its positions in international politics and its actions have been as open and clear as the principles by which they are guided.

There are no Cuban soldiers; there are no Cuban fighters in Afghanistan. Those who maintain or insinuate otherwise are shamelessly lying, the document released here in Havana by the Cuban Foreign Ministry says in conclusion.

FIDEL CASTRO CHAIRS CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

FL291250 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] The 10th plenum of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee was held on 27 and 28 November, chaired by its first secretary, Comrade Fidel Castro. The plenum approved the draft agenda of the second party congress which will be held at the Palace of Conventions from 17 to 20 December.

The draft economic and social guidelines for the 1981-85 5-year period also was approved. The draft had been broadly discussed at the grassroots organizations of the party. The plenum concurred with draft modifications to party statutes. It also examined draft resolutions that will be submitted for the consideration of delegates to the congress. A detailed report on the work done by the National Control and Auditing Committee was released at the plenum.

The plenum approved a proposal on the committees that will be established to examine the documents and draft resolutions that will be submitted to the delegates to the congress. They are concerned with theses of the first party congress, the party platform, economic guidelines and modifications of statutes.

The plenum examined the composition of working committees for the congress and of the committee for appeals, mandates and documentation. The party's draft budget for next year also was approved.

The Central Committee also approved the Politburo resolution to relieve Comrade Arnaldo Milian of his responsibility as member of the secretariat.

In making the closing remarks at the 10th Central Committee plenum, Fidel again emphasized the vital importance of the sugar harvest, stressing early completion of grinding operations so that May can be devoted to planting work for the 1982 harvest. He underscored the momentous role of the second party congress for the development of our country in all fields during the 1981-85 5-year period. Lastly, he called for improving economic, political and ideological work under the slogan of working more than ever and being more efficient than ever.

Speaks at Plenum Conclusion

PA291638 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], stressed the transcendental role of the organization's second congress in all aspects of the nation's development during the 1981-85 5-year period.

The top Cuban leader spoke at the conclusion of the PCC Central Committee 10th plenum, held under his presidency here in Havana on 27 and 28 November.

He likewise emphasized the vital importance of the sugarcane harvest and appealed for improvements in economic, political and ideological work with the slogan of working more than ever and being more efficient than ever.

During its 10th plenum, the PCC Central Committee approved the draft of agenda of the party's second congress, which will be held in the Cuban capital on 17 to 20 December. It also approved the drafts of economic and social plans for the 1981-85 5-year period and modifications to the statutes.

RODRIGUEZ DISCUSSES REAGAN, CUBA-U.S. RELATIONS

FL291301 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez was quoted today as saying that Ronald Reagan's election as the United States' president has raised new questions on the old differences between Washington and Havana.

In an interview with the official daily GRANMA newspaper, Dr Rodriguez said this is a difficult time to predict the outlook for U.S.-Cuban relations. He said if Cuba were to take into account only the views expressed by Reagan during the pre-election campaign and the Republican platform's approach to the Latin American problem, all it could do was to prepare itself for news and not a (?consultation).

Dr Rodriguez, who ranks third in Cuban leadership, was giving the first top-level reaction to Mr Reagan's victory.

CASTRO MEETS WITH CHILEAN COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL

FL261248 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1202 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, has met with Volodia Teitelboim a member of Chile's Communist Party Political Committee. The meeting was held in a fraternal atmosphere. Topics related to the international situation and, particularly, that of Latin America as well as the development of interparty relations were discussed.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GOVERNMENT REAFFIRMS NONINTERVENTION PRINCIPLE

FL291312 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] The Dominican Government last night expressed its wish that the conflict in the Middle East be ended as soon as possible. At the same time, the Dominican Government reaffirmed its adherence to the principles of nonintervention and self-determination of people as expressed in the UN charter.

The statements of the Government of the Dominican Republic are contained in a communique released by the Foreign Relations Secretariat last night on the occasion of the celebration of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people called for by the United Nations.

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly in December 1979, the Secretariat of State for Foreign Relations, on behalf of the Government of the Dominican Republic, expresses its reaffirmation of the principle of nonintervention, says the Foreign Relations Secretariat communique.

GRENADA

ANNIVERSARY CONGRATULATIONS SENT TO BARBADOS

FL290023 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] The People's Revolutionary Government has dispatched a message of congratulations to Barbados on the occasion of that country's 14th anniversary of independence. The PRG congratulated the government and people of Barbados on behalf of the people of Grenada. The message further expresses the hope that friendly ties will be developed between the government and people of Barbados and the government and people of Grenada based on the principles of good neighborliness, mutual respect, sovereign integrity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

HAITI

WAVE OF ARRESTS SEEN AS RETURN TO CONSERVATISM

PA300427 Paris AFP in English 0344 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Port-au-Prince, Haiti, 30 Nov (AFP)--Haitian authorities arrested dozens of liberals and journalists here on Friday.

The wave of arrests--on a scale without precedent since President-for-life Jean-Claude Duvalier succeeded his father, Francois (Papa Doc) Duvalier, almost a decade ago--was seen by political observers here as signalling that the ultra-conservative faction had regained the upper hand.

The repressive crackdown threatened to undermine, both at home and abroad, the credibility of the relatively liberal image which Jean-Claude Duvalier had sought to create for his regime, these observers added.

Until Friday's roundup, President Duvalier had more or less succeeded in maintaining a degree of balance between his moderate or liberal backers and the ultra-conservatives, who include both businessmen and old-line Duvalierists.

During the 24 hours following the police swoop, no official explanation was issued.

The closest approximation was an Information Ministry editorial denouncing a plot. The editorial was read over the state-run broadcasting station, Radio Nationale, by Information Minister Jean-Marie Chanoine.

Some reports on this Caribbean island, which is divided between Haiti and the Dominican Republic, said there were more than 50 arrests on Friday. Among those reported to have been taken in were Gregoire Eugene, founder and leader of the Haitian Social Christian Party (PSCH), one of the two opposition parties tolerated by the regime of Jean-Claude (Baby Doc) Duvalier.

Lafontant Joseph, founder-chairman of the Haitian Human Rights League.

Richard Brisson, actor and journalist for Radio Haiti-Inter.

Marc Garcia, news editor at Radio Metropole.

A number of journalists working for Radio Haiti-Inter were also among those picked up by police, and there was no immediate word about the fate of that independent radio station's director, Jean Dominque, who disappeared on Friday.

Sylvio Claude, leader of the Haitian Christian Democratic Party (PDCH), the other tolerated opposition group, has been in jail since 13 October, accused of violating laws regulating the press.

JAMAICA

DEPUTY PREMIER MEETS WITH CUBAN CHARGE

FL282318 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Kingston--The deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Hugh Shearer, has met with Cuba's charge d'affaires in Jamaica, Carlos Diaz, with whom he discussed matters of great interest to the two countries. Shearer, who is also minister of foreign trade, informed the Cuban representative of his country's desire to continue existing relations and bilateral cooperation. In connection with the latter, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Cuban Embassy in Kingston will set up a joint committee to examine the cooperation programs existing between the two countries.

Speaking in behalf of the government, Diaz expressed Cuba's readiness to continue diplomatic relations with Jamaica.

The meeting between the Jamaican deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and the Cuban diplomat is part of a series of contacts that the new Labor government has initiated with all the heads of foreign missions accredited in Jamaica.

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 232

1 December 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

OLADE Ministers Condemn U.S. 'Depredatory Policy' A 1
Recommend Energy Fund A 1

AGENTINA

Washington Pastor Discusses OAS Results B 1
Brazilian Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks B 2
[HERALD 30 Nov]
Briefs: LA OPINION Sold B 2

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza Says He Will Attend Andean Summit C 1
Briefs: ROK Mining Experts; Oil, Gas Production C 1

CHILE

Bishops Ask Refugees Be Allowed To Return E 1
Rojas Comments on 200-Mile Maritime Zone E 1
Briefs: New Military Appointments E 1

COLOMBIA

Turbay Warns Against Opposition by Officials F 1
Turbay on Treaty With Venezuela, Arms Race F 1
Venezuelan Oil Imports To Increase in January F 1

ECUADOR

Vice President Announces 1981 Operational Plan G 1
Roldos Praises 'Democratic Posture' of OAS G 1

URUGUAY

Reports on 30 November Constitutional Plebiscite K 1
President's Speech to Nation K 1
Early Election Figures K 2
Results by Departments K 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Carazo Leaves for United States P 1
Accusations Against Carazo To Be Kept Secret P 1
Accuser Impugned P 1

EL SALVADOR

Reportage on Aftermath of FDR Assassinations F 1
Government Communique F 1
Armed Forces Communique F 1

Killers' Warning [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 28 Nov] P 3
Sixth Body P 3
Funeral 30 Nov P 3
Cathedral Bombing P 4
Archbishop's Condemnation P 4
PDC Reaction P 4
FDR Officials React to Leaders' Murders P 5
Press Committee Official P 5
Rafael Menjivar P 6
FDR Delegation Spokesman P 7
FDR Announces New Executive Committee Members P 7
Junta's Majano Leaves on 'Private Business' P 8
Further Details P 8
Labor Minister Samayoa Views National Situation P 9
Government Reports on Landing of Costa Rican Plane P 10
Junta Sends Message to PRAVDA on Situation P 10
[EL DIARIO LATINO 27 Nov]

GUATEMALA

Plot Against Salvadoran Guerrillas Denied P 11
Newsmen Support Government Position on Belize P 11

HONDURAS

Commerce With EL Salvador Will Adhere to Treaty P 12
Regional Commander Says Strikes Promoted by Left P 12
Peasant Leader Objects to Settling Salvadorans P 12

NICARAGUA

Various Sectors React to FDR Assassinations P 13
FSLN Communique P 13
Groups' Condemnations P 13
Managua Demonstrations P 14
Borge Calls For Continued Revolutionary Policies P 15
[LA PRENSA 25 Nov]
State Council Approves Laws on Bonds, War Crimes P 15
Business Leader Denies Involvement in Coup Plot P 16
[LA PRENSA 25 Nov]
Briefs: Mexican-Nicaraguan Company P 16

CUBA

Foreign Ministry Denies Troops in Afghanistan Q 1
Fidel Castro Chairs Central Committee Plenum Q 1
Speaks at Plenum Conclusion Q 2
Rodriguez Dicusses Reagan, Cuba-U.S. Relations Q 2
Castro Meets With Chilean Communist Party Official Q 2

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Government Reaffirms Nonintervention Principle S 1

GRENADA

Anniversary Congratulations Sent to Barbados S 1

HAITI

Wave of Arrests Seen as Return to Conservatism S 1

JAMAICA

Deputy Premier Meets With Cuban Charge [Havana] S 2

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 233 *2 December 1980*

ARGENTINA

Argentines Voice Satisfaction at Uruguay Elections B 1
British Official Returns From Malvinas Islands B 1

BRAZIL

Finance Minister Discusses Economic Situation D 1
[O GLOBO 23 Nov]
Decision Made To Amend Salary Readjustment Law D 5
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 28 Nov]
Foreign Minister Views Hemispheric Relations D 5
[MANCHETE 29 Nov]
Bolivian Minister Arrives To Refute Drug Charges D 6
President Figueiredo Invited To Visit Iraq D 6
Oil From Iraqi Pipeline Expected 'Very Soon' D 7
[O GLOBO 25 Nov]
Ban on Indian Chief's Travel to Netherlands Lifted D 7
Troops Sent To Contain Protesting Hog Raisers D 7
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 28 Nov]
Pernambuco University Joins Nationwide Strike D 7
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 27 Nov]
O GLOBO Warns Against Wheat Imports [25 Nov] D 8
Briefs: Arab Loan; Oil Import Reduction; D 8
Consumer Price Index; Balance of Payments;
Gold, Foreign Reserves; New 3d Army Commander;
Senators' Change of Party

PERU

Belaunde Stresses Jobs, Development Programs J 1
Polish Labor Leaders Cite Labor 'Unification' J 1
[EL COMERCIO 20 Nov]
Minister Notes Possible Recognition of Bolivia J 1

URUGUAY

Uruguayans Reject New Constitution in Plebiscite K 1
President's Statement K 1
Navy Commander's Reaction K 1
Former Minister's Comments K 2
Jurist Group Statement K 2
Army Commander Reveals New Subversive Movement K 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

COMUNBANA, SFRY Mission Conclude 5-Day Meeting P 1
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 23 Nov]

BELIZE

Ministers To Travel To Venezuela for Talks P 1

COSTA RICA

CUT Holds Rally To Protest Cost of Living P 1

EL SALVADOR

Government Refutes Archbishopric Communique P 2
Army Vows To Combat Leftist Intimidation P 3
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 30 Nov]
Ground, Air Patrols P 3
Bus Owners Warn of Possible Suspension of Service P 3
Second Phase of Agrarian Reform Under Study P 3
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 22 Nov]
Junta To Attend Treaty Ratification Ceremony P 4
ODCA Expresses Support for Salvadoran Junta P 4
Briefs: Coffee Rust P 4

GUATEMALA

Paper Says Prices Causing 'Unbearable' Situation P 5
[PRENSA LIBRE 20 Nov]
Guerrillas Cause Losses to Southern Farmers P 5

HONDURAS

Government To Assign Top Priority to Argiculture P 6
Central Bank Imposes Harsh Currency Restrictions P 6
Commentary: Economic Ills Responsibility of All P 6

NICARAGUA

Petroleum Agreement With Venezuela Announced P 7
Clergy Must Obtain Papal Approval To Retain Posts P 8
Further Report P 8
Social Welfare Minister Appears on 'Direct Line' P 8
Government To Release 570 Prisoners 'Soon' P 10
Infiltrator Reveals Details of Plotters' Group P 11
Professor Urges Support for Work-Study Program P 12

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Report on President Guzman's Trip to Mexico S 1

GRENADA

Police Report More Evidence on 28 Nov Murders S 1
Deputy Cuban Ambassador Underscores Friendship S 1

JAMAICA

Prime Minister Has No Plan To Devalue Dollar S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 22 Nov]
Government To Divert Interest in News Media S 2
Special Provisions of Crime Act Extended 180 Days S 3
[DAILY GLEANER 26 Nov]
Former Premier Manley Reelected PNP Leader [Havana] S 3

GUYANA

Opposition Charges Irregularities in Voters List T 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 24 Nov]
Magistrate Criticizes Inquiry Into Coup Plot T 1

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 234 3 December 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Andean Integration Meeting Opens in Bogota A 1
Argentine President Opens River Plate Meeting A 1
Latin American Summit To Begin 16 December A 3
Rights Group Denounces Salvadoran 'Bloodbath' A 3

ARGENTINA

Leaders of Majority Parties Meet in Posadas B 1

BRAZIL

President Figueiredo Addresses PDS Convention D 1
[O GLOBO 1 Dec]

Congress Approves Nuclear Accord With Argentina D 3

CHILE

Minister Rojas Discusses OAS, U.S. Relations E 1
Socialist Party Members Banished to South E 2

URUGUAY

Ban on All Politicial Activities Reinstated K 1
Economy Minister Quotes 1980 Economic Figures K 1

MEXICO

Foreign Secretary Comments on El Salvador M 1
Further Statement M 1
President Says World Peace Seriously Threatened M 2

PANAMA

President Royo Condemns Violence in El Salvador N 1
Ruling PRD Condemns 'Bloody' Salvadoran Junta N 1
[MATUTINO 2 Dec]
Joint Group Agrees To Control Costa Rican Imports N 2
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 29 Nov]

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Premier Price Leaves for U.S. on Way to Venezuela P 1

COSTA RICA

Idea for Provisional Government Rejected P 1
Central Bank Announces Plans To Buy, Sell Dollars P 1

EL SALVADOR

Armed Forces Warn of Possible Terrorist Actions P 2
Troops To Remain in Garrison During FDR Funeral P 2
LA PRENSA GRAFICA Reports Mercenaries in Country P 3
Rightist Group Defends Killing of FDR Leaders P 3
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 1 Dec]
Archbishop Reveals New Threats Against Clergy P 3
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 1 Dec]
Student Leader Bonilla Views National Struggle [Havana] P 4

HONDURAS

Economy Minister Discusses Energy Concerns P 5
Government To Accept. Aid Salvadoran Refugees P 6
Electoral Tribunal To Meet Political Parties P 6

NICARAGUA

Junta Condemns Assassination of FDR Leaders P 7
Cardenal: Priests Confused on Public Office Issue P 7
Junta Members Meet With Indian Communities P 7
Peasants Demand Right To Sell Products Freely P 8
[LA PRENSA 22 Nov]
Work-Study Director Discusses Program Benefits P 9

CUBA

Cuba Calls U.S. Efforts on Rufugees 'Interference' Q 1
Various Activities Mark FAR, Granma Anniversaries Q 1
Raul Castro Message Q 1
Military Parade Q 1
Havana Ceremony Commemorates Lao Anniversary Q 2
Fidel Castro Congratulates Yugoslav Leaders Q 2

CARIBBEAN

CARICOM Secretary Warns About Food Shortage S 1
[TRINIDAD GUARDIAN 28 Nov]

BARBADOS

Government Offers PRC Sugarcane Technology S 1
[TRINIDAD GUARDIAN 28 Nov]

JAMAICA

Prime Minister Comments on Results of U.S. Visit S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 27 Nov]
PNP Urges Condemnation of Salvadoran Junta S 3

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 235 *4 December 1980*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Foreign Ministers Speak at River Plate Meeting A 1
Uruguay's Folle-Martinez A 1
Bolivia's Cerruto Calderon A 1
Brazil's Saraiva Guerreiro A 2
Paraguay's Nogues A 2

ARGENTINA

Weekly Speculates on Composition of Viola Cabinet B 1
[EL ECONOMISTA 21-27 Nov] B 1
Pope Calls Foreign Ministers to Beagle Talks B 2
Briefs: Navy Chief to FRG B 2

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza Threatens Withdrawal From Andean Group C 1
Interior Minister Predicts Change in U.S. Relations C 1
Briefs: New Copper Plant C 1

BRAZIL

PDS President Pledges Loyalty to Figueiredo D 1
[O GLOBO 1 Dec]
Workers Party Granted Provisional Registration D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 2 Dec]
Paper Analyzes U.S. Relations, Foreign Policy D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 23 Nov]
Itaipu Dam Guaranteed $1.5 Billion for 1981 D 3
[O GLOBO 18 Nov]
Briefs: Deputy Leaves PDS; New Deputy Chief of Staff D 3

CHILE

President Pinochet Appoints New University Rectors E 1
Completes Leadership Shuffle E 1
Interior Ministry Orders More People Banished E 1
Briefs: USSR Debt Repaid E 1

COLOMBIA

Turbay Reiterates Country's Commitment to Peace F 1
Minister Stresses President's Views on Opposition F 1
Workers Prevent President From Speaking in Medellin F 1

URUGUAY

National Public Relations Bureau Issues Communique K 1
Political Leaders Comment on Plebiscite Result K 1

PANAMA

Students March on Salvadoran, U.S. Embassies N 1
Editorial Views Actions of Salvadoran Rightwing N 1
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 2 Dec]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carazo Views Situation in El Salvador, Causes P 1

EL SALVADOR

Reportage on Slain FDR Leaders' Funeral, Burial P 1
San Salvador Report P 1
Capital 'Relatively Calm' P 2
Archbishopric, MNR Communiques on FDR Killings P 2
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 1 Dec]
Duarte Reads Junta Message to Nation 2 Dec P 3
Counterguerrilla 'Preventive Combat System' Set Up P 7
[EL MUNDO 3 Dec]
Citizens Report Parachutists in Bajo Lempa P 8
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 3 Dec]
FMLN Leaders 'Willing To Listen' to All Opinions P 8
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 2 Dec]
Bus Owners Association Announces 4 Dec Strike P 9

HONDURAS

Economy Minister on Salvadoran Trade Talks P 9
Banking Official Favors Currency Restrictions P 9
Private Enterprise Urged To Assist Economy P 10

NICARAGUA

Junta Member Cruz Addresses Business Group P 10
[LA PRENSA 23 Nov]
CDS Expresses Solidarity With Salvadoran Guerrillas P 12

CUBA

Pemex Director Arrives in Havana for Talks Q 1
National Assembly Session Agenda Reported Q 1
Resolve of Salvadoran Left, Junta's Actions Viewed Q 1
Cuban Leaders Greet SRV on 20th Anniversary [VNA] Q 2

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Bahamas Seeks Assistance in Skills Program S 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 28 Nov]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Radio Havana Interviews Communits Party Leader S 1

HAITI

Jamaica Reports Arrests, Situation in Haiti S 2
Five People Expelled, Sent to United States S 2

JAMAICA

Manley Says He Has No Intention of Leaving S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 28 Nov]

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 236 *5 December 1980*

ARGENTINA

Police Ban General Labor Confederation Meeting B 1
Foreign Minister Accepts Pope's Invitation B 1
Briefs: Air Commander to Antarctic B 1

BOLIVIA

Government Implements Emergency Economic Plan C 1
Garcia Meza Eliminates State Fuel Subsidies C 1
Paz Zamora Predicts Fall of Military Regime C 1
PRESENCIA Editorializes on Uruguayan Plebiscite C 2
Soviet Enterprise Continues With Tin Plant Studies C 2

BRAZIL

Social Democratic Party Faces Desertions in Para D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 2 Dec]
Newspaper Comments on New Income Tax Schedule D 2
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 2 Dec]
Paper Assesses Brazil-Eastern Europe Trade D 3
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 1 Dec]
Arab Envoys Request Authorization for PLO Bureau D 3

COLOMBIA

President Discusses Border Problems in Arauca F 1
Turbay Reaffirms Colombian Commitment to Peace F 2

PARAGUAY

ABC COLOR Discusses Pilcomayo River Issue [4 Dec] H 1
Rights Commission Issues Communique on Banishments H 1
[ABC COLOR 1 Dec]

PERU

Government, Technocrats Disagree Over Inflation J 1
Police Chief Reports Arrest of 93 Terrorists J 1
Says Guerrilla Actions Declining J 1
Some Subsidies 'Practically' Eliminated in Budget J 1

PANAMA

Students Attack Guatemalan, Salvadoran Embassies N 1
Spanish Socialist Leader Gonzalez Arrives on Visit N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

Episcopal Conference Issues Final Document P 1

COSTA RICA

Panama Proposes Office To Handle Commerce P 2

EL SALVADOR

Duarte Notes Coup Attempt During FDR Funeral P 2

Defense Minister Addresses Nation 3 Dec P 3
Heavy Looting Reported During FDR Funeral P 3
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 3 Dec]
FDR Member Accuses Duarte of Ordering Killings P 4
FMLN Asks People To Prepare for 'Decisive Stage' P 4
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 3 Dec]
FMLN's Salazar Interviewed on Prospects of Struggle P 5
[Havana]

GUATEMALA

'Powerful' Bomb Explodes in Salvadoran Embassy P 6
Foreign Ministry Studying UK Belize Proposal P 6
Tax Bill Reportedly Opposed by Popular Sectors P 6
New MLN Professional Leaders Take Office P 7

HONDURAS

Coast Guard Captures Nicaraguan Fishing Boat P 7
Guests for Treaty Ratification Ceremony Listed P 7
Minister Discusses Agricultural Production P 8
Union Threatens Strike Unless Leaders Released P 8
PRH Letter to Assembly Raises National Issues P 9

NICARAGUA

Junta's Ortega Stresses Nation's Pluralism P 10
Parties Outline Conditions for Return to Council P 10
Planning Ministry Discloses Production Figures P 11
Junta, Leon Cottongrowers Suspend Talks P 12
Eight Charged With 'Counterrevolutionary' Activity P 12

CUBA

Castro Says USSR Being 'Too Patient' With Poland [EFE] Q 1
UN Delegate Criticizes U.S. Policies in Region Q 1
Mexican Petroleum Delegation Continues Oil Talks Q 2
Refinery Visit Q 2
Cuban, Czechoslovak Military Groups Sign Agreement Q 2

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Deputy Prime Minister Presents 1981 Budget to House S 1
Further Report

HAITI

Cuban 'Agitators' Arrested; Arms Captured S 2

JAMAICA

Minister Pledges Assistance to Security Forces S 3

SAINT LUCIA

Foreign Minister Odlum Criticizes Prime Minister S 3
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 24 Nov]

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

TRINIDAD GUARDIAN Calls Bishop 'Menace to Region' S 3
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 27 Nov]
Tobago Set To Press for More Self-Government S 4

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 237 *8 December 1980*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

River Plate Foreign Ministers' Joint Declaration [LA NACION 5 Dec] A 1

ARGENTINA

Future President Discusses Economy, Government Team B 1
General Labor Confederation Issues Communique B 1
Technical-Economic Cooperation With Poland Approved B 2
Multiparty Statement Praises Uruguayan Electorate B 2

BOLIVIA

Air Force Commander Recognizes Civilian Role C 1
Garcia Meza Will Attend Santa Marta Meeting C 1
Bolivia Reportedly Not Attending Andean Meetings C 1

CHILE

President on Papal Mediation, Domestic Issues E 1
On Relations With Bolivia E 1
Chile-Peru Meeting Ends With Joint Declaration E 2
Foreign Minister Departs for Madrid, Rome E 2

ECUADOR

Roldos Addresses Nation on OAS Vote, El Salvador G 1

URUGUAY

President Says His Tenure Ends 31 Aug 1981 K 1
Minister Calls River Plate Talks 'Highly Positive' K 1
Radio Havana Interviews Communist Party Leader K 1

MEXICO

Lopez Portillo Denies U.S.-Mexican 'Friction' M 1
Sponsorship of Guerrilla Training Camps Denied M 1
Castaneda on Oil Cooperation With Central America M 2

PANAMA

Majano Meets With Torrijos, National Guard Staff N 1
Discusses Current Situation N 1
Further Reportage N 3
Legislative Council Condemns Salvadoran Violence [CRITICA 4 Dec] N 4
Church Communique on El Salvador 'Assassinations' [LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 5 Dec] N 4
Newspaper Denounces Training of Salvadorans N 5

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Describes U.S. Trip as 'Positive' P 1
Carazo Rejects Idea of Provisional Government P 1

EL SALVADOR

Reportage on Aftermath of U.S. Missionaries' Murders P 1
Government Communique P 1
Communique 'Attachments' P 2
Investigative Team P 3
Armed Forces Communique P 3
Suspension of U.S. Aid P 3
Officers Meeting P 4
PDC Demands P 4
PDC 'Ultimatum' to Military P 5
Foreign Minister's Denial P 5
Church Communique P 6
Archbishopric Accusations P 6
FDR Bulletin P 7
Duarte: Violence Part of Right's 'Political Strategy' P 7
Leftist Groups Accuse Junta of FDR Murders P 8
FAPU Condemnation [EL INDEPENDIENTE 3 Dec] P 8
CRM Charges [API NEWS Vol 2, No 213] P 9

GUATEMALA

Guerrillas Explode Bomb at Salvadoran Embassy P 9
Various Groups Claim Credit P 9
Salvadoran Airline Office Damaged by Fire P 10

HONDURAS

OAS Observers Will Continue on Border P 10
'Large' PCH Cell Uncovered in La Ceiba P 11
Agreement Ends Rosario Mining Company Strike P 11

NICARAGUA

Groups Protest Killings, 'Atrocities' in El Salvador P 11
Salvadoran Embassy Demonstration P 11
Ciudad Sandino Demonstration P 12
AMNLAE Issues Statement Condemning Killing of Nuns P 12

CUBA

Mexican Delegation, Ministers Hold Talks on Oil Q 1
Cooperation Protocol Signed Q 1
Meeting With Fidel Castro Q 1
Pemex Chief Press Conference Q 1
Departure of Delegation Q 2
Fidel Castro Greeting to Construction Workers Q 2

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Participation in Oil Agreement With Mexico Affirmed S 1
President Will Not Go to 10 Dec Meeting in Honduras S 1
Pena Gomez Assumes 'Personal Control' of PRD S 1

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 238 *9 December 1980*

BRAZIL

JORNAL DO BRASIL on PDS Majority in Congress [4 Dec] D 1
Guimaraes Reelected PMDB National President D 2
Workers Party Candidate for Goias Governor Reported D 2
French Trade Minister Outlines Financing Terms D 3
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 6 Dec]
Finance Minister Reports 102-Percent Inflation D 3

PERU

Senate Refuses To Approve Military Promotions J 1
Belgian Prince Albert Arrives for 8-Day Visit J 1
Foreign Minister on Prince's Visit, Bolivia J 1
Further Report on Bolivia J 1
Cuban Refugees on Hunger Strike, Want U.S. Visas J 2
Prime Minister Confirms Telephone Tapping J 2

VENEZUELA

Party Leader on Negotiating Committee Resignations L 1
Two Polish Labor Leaders Arrive in Caracas L 1
Prime Minister George Price Discusses Belize L 2
Refutes Guatemalan Congressman L 2
Assesses Country's Situation L 2

MEXICO

Foreign Minister Castaneda Comments on Belize M 1
[Havana]
Military Maneuvers Set To Begin 6 December M 1

PANAMA

Torrijos Continues Talks With Visiting Politicians N 1
Paper Calls Reagan Message 'Intelligent Gambit' N 1
[MATUTINO 6 Dec]
Fishermen Threaten To Hamper Canal Traffic N 2
Communiques Reveal FRAMPO 'Undergoing Crisis' N 2
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 8 Dec]
Briefs: New Fertilizer Factory N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Majano Returns To Country From U.S., Panama P 1
Denies Rumors of Resignation P 1
Reportage on Salvadoran Government Crisis P 2
Majano Reportedly Dismissed P 2
Garcia Denies Majano Resignation P 3
Majano Resists Dismissal P 4
Duarte Reviews Situation P 5
Majano: Dismissal Coup d'Etat P 6
Majano Blames Right P 6

Government Communique Urges People To Remain Calm P 7
Junta, U.S. Investigators Meet Without Majano P 8
Judge Responsible for Examining Nuns Murdered P 8
Communique Repudiates Cuban-Proposed UN Resolution P 9
Three Charged With Treason in Arms Plane Episode P 9
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 5 Dec]

HONDURAS

Economy Minister Says 1981 Oil Supply Assured P 10
Agenda for Peace Treaty Ratification Ceremony P 10

NICARAGUA

Officials Address State Council Closing Session P 11
State Council President P 11
Junta Member Cruz P 14
Government Reorganizes Nation's Banking System P 15
Rebels Defeated: Camp Dismantled in North P 15

CUBA

Malmierca Ends Iraq Visit, Goes to Algeria Q 1
Pemex Director Explains Mexico-Cuba Oil Protocol Q 1

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Statement on Work Permits Issued to Immigrants S 1

DOMINICA

Government To Move Against Nonregistered Papers S 1
[TRINIDAD GUARDIAN 3 Dec]

GRENADA

Minister Says People Have 'No Fundamental Rights' S 1
[TRINIDAD GUARDIAN 3 Dec]
Trade Discussions Held With Cuba, Brazil S 2
Bishop Congratulates United Arab Emirates, Laos S 2

HAITI

Haiti To Receive Mexican, Venezuelan Petroleum S 2

JAMAICA

Prime Minister Reports Successful Talks in U.S. S 3
Cuban Tractors Presented to Agriculture Ministry S 3
Official Orders Removal of Castro Photographs S 3
[DAILY GLEANER 4 Dec]

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 239 *10 December 1980*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

L.A. Socialist 'Minisummit' Opens in Panama A 1

ARGENTINA

Space-Nuclear Technology Agreement Signed With FRG B 1
Admiral Lambruschini Returns From U.S., FRG B 1
Export of Uranium Concentrate to Brazil Authorized B 1
Nuclear Official on New U.S. Administration B 2
ILO Delegation Begins Fact-Finding Mission B 2
[HERALD 9 Dec]
Foreign Minister Pastor Departs for Rome B 2
Justicialist Leader Calls For Mrs Peron's Release B 2

BOLIVIA

Paz Zamora In France Discusses Garcia Meza Regime C 1
LE MONDE Interview [5 Dec] C 1
LE MATIN Report [5 Dec] C 1
Arce Gomez on Paz Zamora, U.S. Recognition C 2
Attendance at Cartagena Technical Meetings Reported C 2

COLOMBIA

Minister Downplays Venezuelan Troop Movements F 1
Army Patrol Detained by Venezuela Released F 1
M-19 Announces 'Blow' for 17 Dec, New Brigade F 1
Agency Says Meat Exports to USSR Not Suspended F 1

PARAGUAY

Nogues Press Conference After River Plate Talks H 1
[HOY 5 Dec]
Authentic Radical Liberals Praise Uruguayans H 1
[ABC COLOR 6 Dec]

URUGUAY

Navy Commander in Chief Discusses Plebiscite K 1
Military Officers Accused of Torturing Prisoners K 1

PANAMA

Columnist Sees 'Continuismo' in U.S. Policy N 1
[CRITICA 6 Dec]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carazo: L.A. Leftists Follow Foreign Guidelines P 1
Complaint Against President's Accuser Rejected P 1

EL SALVADOR

Government Junta, U.S. Mission Hold Meeting P 2
Paper Questions U.S. Ambassador's Objective P 2
[THE NEWS GAZETTE 7-10 Dec]
FMLN Representative Discusses Current Situation [Havana] P 3
Clergy Occupy Cathedral Until Justice Is Done P 4
MNR Extends Support, Solidarity to Church P 5
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 8 Dec]
FDR Representative Says Group Watching Situation P 5

HONDURAS

Honduran-Salvadoran Border To Open 11 December P 6
Briefs: Ambassadorial Credentials P 6

NICARAGUA

Junta Stresses Support for Salvadoran People P 7
Government Officials Meet With Masaya CDS Members P 7
New Labor Union Group Ends Organizational Meetings P 8
[BARRICADA 30 Nov]
Labor Leaders Comment P 8
Briefs: Foreign Debt; Aid to Health Centers P 10

CUBA

Seizure of Nunciature, Rescue of Hostages Reported Q 1
AFP Report Q 1
More Details Q 1
AFP Reports on Fishing Boat Capture Denied Q 2
Salvadoran Junta Blamed for Recent Killings Q 2

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Radix Says 'No Rights' Report Out of Context S 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 5 Dec]

JAMAICA

Minister Investigates 'Brigadista' Program S 1
[DAILY GLEANER 3 Dec]

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Attempts To Form United Opposition Reported S 2
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 5 Dec]
Review of 1980 Economy, Inflation Growth S 2
[TRINIDAD GUARDIAN 29 Nov]

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 240 11 December 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

COPPAL Meeting on 'Democratization' Ends A 1
Three-Nation Boundaries, Waters Commission Set Up A 2

BOLIVIA

President Garcia Meza Addresses Military Cadets C 1
President Announces Economic Policy Objectives C 1

BRAZIL

President Reaffirms Respect for Human Rights D 1
Two More Federal Deputies Resign From PDS D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 10 Dec]
Archbishop Discusses Church, Social Problems D 1
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 9 Dec]
Spokesman Details Congressional Visit to USSR D 3
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 6 Dec]
O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO on Military Dialogue With U.S D 3
[7 Dec]
Official Says Grain Crop To Reach 56 Million Tons D 5
Government Authorizes New Nuclebras Subsidiary D 5
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 6 Dec]
Briefs: Japanese Transport Loan; Balance of Payments; Fast-Ripening Beans Developed D 5

ECUADOR

Occupiers Leave Salvadoran Embassy Peacefully G 1
Alfarist Radical Front Wins Local Elections G 1

PANAMA

Royo Comments on Central American Situation N 1
Torrijos Accused of Meddling in Foreign Policy N 1
[LA PRENSA 7 Dec]

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Junta Members Comment on Continuing Crisis P 1
Majano Interviewed P 1
Gutierrez, Duarte Comment P 4
Bomb Planted Along Route of U.S. Delegation P 6

GUATEMALA

Government Confirms U.S. Executive Kidnapped P 6
$10 Million Ransom Demanded P 7

HONDURAS

Reportage on Treaty Ratification Activities P 7
Salvadoran Delegation's Arrival P 7
Anti-Salvadoran Demonstration P 8
Other Delegations P 8
Decoration Ceremony P 9
Treaty Ratification Ceremony P 11
Paz Garcia Speech P 12
Duarte Speech P 13
Guiterrez Speech P 16
Ratification Document P 16

NICARAGUA

Government Announces Pardon of 503 Prisoners P 17
Humberto Ortega Criticizes Costa Rican Media P 17
Rights Commission Protests Salvadoran 'Crimes' P 18
Briefs: Diplomatic Appointments; Doctors' Departure P 18

CUBA

Foreign Minister Malmierca Discusses Algeria Visit Q 1
CDR Announces Successful Fulfillment of Tasks Q 1

GUYANA

President Burnham Hails Relations With Suriname T 1
[TRINIDAD GUARDIAN 29 Nov]
23 Members of People's Progressive Party Arrested T 1
International Team To Observe 15 December Elections T 1

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 241 *12 December 1980*

ARGENTINA

Police Break Up Demonstrations in Buenos Aires B 1
Government Decorates ROK Presidential Envoy B 1
Briefs: Rocket Testing B 1

BOLIVIA

Minister Says All Political Prisoners Released C 1
Costa Rica To Maintain Diplomatic Relations C 1
Briefs: Foreign Debt Deferred; Oil, Gas Production; Tin Stockpiles; Liquefied Gas for Industry; Cocaine Traffickers Arrested C 1

CHILE

Benavides Reportedly To Assume Junta Position E 1
Police Report Bombings, Fires in Various Areas E 1
Incidents in Concepcion E 1
Briefs: Trade With Colombia E 1

PERU

President Denies Rumors on Recognition of Bolivia J 1
Strike Paralyzes Oil Production in Loreto J 1
President of Christian Democratic Party Dies J 1

PANAMA

Royo Pleased With Reagan's Attitude on Treaties [LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 11 Dec] K 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

Regional Development Committee Meeting Opens P 1

COSTA RICA

President Carazo Comments on Tegucigalpa Meeting P 1

EL SALVADOR

Junta Member Duarte Discusses Current Situation P 1
Paper Supports Reorganization of Government [EL DIARIO DE HOY 9 Dec] P 3
Leftist Leaders Comment on Current Crisis P 3
LP-28's Leoncio Pichinte P 3
FMLN's Julian Rodriguez [Havana] P 4
High-Level Commission To Probe Murder of Nuns P 5

GUATEMALA

President Lucas Garcia Hopes for Revival of CACM P 5

HONDURAS

Trade Talks With Nicaragua Stalemated P 5
'Agitators' Behind Land Invasions in North P 6

NICARAGUA

Borge on Nicaraguan, Salvadoran Situations P 6
Ortega Warns Against Intervention in El Salvador P 7
Junta Memers Criticize Role of COSEP, MDN P 7
8 Persons Sentenced in Trial of Coup Plotters P 8
'Liberation Army' Announces Christmas Truce P 9

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 242 *15 December 1980*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Reportage on Argentina, Chile Talks Held in Rome A 1
Pope Addresses Foreign Ministers A 1
Papal Proposal Detailed A 5
Chilean Foreign Minister Speaks A 5
Argentine Minister Answers Pope A 6
Pinochet, Videla Decline To Comment on Proposal A 8
Chile's Pinochet A 8
Argentina's Videla A 8
Argentine Ministry Denies Reports on Pastor Remarks A 8
Rojas Meets Italian Foreign Minister in Rome A 9

COLOMBIA

President Turbay Comments on Talks With Venezuela F 1
Foreign Minister on Venezuelan, Nicaraguan Talks F 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Commandos Attack Radio Noticias del Continente P 1
Station Communique P 1

EL SALVADOR

Duarte Designated President in Junta Reshuffle P 2
Changes Planned P 2
Reorganization Document P 2
Gutierrez on Elections, Army P 4
Duarte on Cuban Intervention P 5
Amnesty Offer; High Command P 5
Majano Comments on Government Reorganization P 6
FMLN Releases 'Six-Point Platform of Principles' P 6
FDR Urges 'Honest Elements' of Army to Join Struggle [Havana] P 7
FMLN's Handal Says Mercenaries Acting as Advisers P 8
Church Hopes New Government Will Keep Promises P 8
Productive Alliance Condemns Violence, Hatred [LA PRENSA 10 Dec] P 9

GUATEMALA

Defense Ministry Confirms Clash With Guerrillas P 9

HONDURAS

Minister Reportedly Refuses To Submit Resignation P 10
ANACH Reports More Arrests of Farmworkers P 10

NICARAGUA

D'Escoto Comments on Central American Issues P 10
Communist Party Commemorates 10th Anniversary P 11
Further Details P 11
Briefs: USSR Donation P 12

CUBA

AFP Analyzes Role of New Militia Organizations Q 1
Delegations to Party Congress Arrive in Havana Q 2
Argentine, Venezuelan Delegations Q 2
Lao Delegation Q 2

CARIBBEAN

Caribbean Maritime Council Calls for Guidelines S 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 9 Dec]

BAHAMAS

FNDM Asks 'No Confidence' Motion Against Pindling S 1
[THE TRIBUNE 8 Dec]
Calls for Unity Against PLP [THE TRIBUNE 8 Dec] S 2

JAMAICA

IMF, World Bank Teams Discuss Loan Assistance S 3
IDB Approves Loan for Oil Exploration S 3
ROK Delegation Examines Trade, Economic Cooperation S 4

SAINT LUCIA

Labor Party Set To Discuss Leadership Question S 4
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 9 Dec]

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 243

16 December 1980

ARGENTINA

Foreign Minister Returns From Rome Meetings B 1
General Labor Confederation Names Executive Board B 1
Energy Official, IAEA President Talk to Press B 1

BOLIVIA

President Announces Withdrawal From Andean Pact C 1
Further Report C 1
Foreign Ministry Communique C 2
Pact Official's Statement C 2
Representative to OAS Comments on Landlock Issue C 2
Minister Lists Immediate Economic Ojectives C 3

BRAZIL

President's Secretary on Legalizing Communist Party D 1
Police Reportedly Ban VOZ DA UNIDADE Celebration D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 13 Dec]
Justice Ministry Denial [JORNAL DO BRASIL 13 Dec] D 1
Petroleum To Be Imported From Venezuela in January D 1

CHILE

Foreign Minister Returns With Pope's Proposal E 1
Official Discuss 'Peace Zone' E 1
Pinochet Speaks to News Media E 2
President Authorized To Reorganize Universities E 3
Mining Minister on Copper Price, Uranium Field E 3
Briefs: PRC Ambassador Ends Tour; Army Appointments E 3

COLOMBIA

M-19 Commando Hijacks Commercial Airliner F 1
Presidency Communique F 1
M-19 Communique on Amnesty F 1
President Comments on Martial Law, Amnesty Bill F 2
Senate Ratifies Colombia-Panama Agreement F 2
Panama's Torrijos Arrives for Santa Marta Ceremony F 2
Oil Reportedly Discovered in Casanare Intendancy F 2
Former Presidents Agree To Lead Liberal Party F 3

PERU

Reports Describe Terrorist Attacks in Various Areas J 1
Ancash Department J 1
PRC Embassy in Lima J 1
More on Embassy Attack J 2
Cooperation Agreement Signed With Belgium J 2
Chamber of Deputies President on APRA Criticism J 2

PANAMA

Church Hierarchy Rejects Party Office Occupation N 1
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 12 Dec]
Blocking of Canal Traffic Not To Be Permitted N 1
[CRITICA 13 Dec]
Pereira Certified as FRAMPO Leader Over Opposition N 2
[CRITICA 11 Dec]
Briefs: New British Envoy; Increase in Exports N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Government Reportedly Recognizes Bolivian Regime P 1

EL SALVADOR

Duarte, Gutierrez on Changes, Majano, Other Issues P 1
Majano Calls New Junta 'Impostor Government' P 2
Paper Says Majano May Opt for Retirement P 2
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 15 Dec]
Guerrilla Leaders Hold Secret News Conference P 3
Archbishop Comments on Refugees in Church Offices P 3

HONDURAS

Paz Garcia Sends Regrets on Santa Marta Meeting P 4
Official on Need for Regional Independence P 4
Commentator Sees Changes in U.S. Foreign Policy P 4
Thousands of Salvadorans Fleeing Violence Arrive P 5

NICARAGUA

Government Establishes Agricultural Enterprises P 6
State Council Summoned To Special 22 Dec Session P 6
Briefs: New Deputy Ministers; New Apostolic Nuncio P 6

CUBA

Malmierca Meets With Palme, African Officials Q 1
Delegations to PCC Congress Continue To Arrive Q 1
Castro, Malmierca Greet Lao Leaders on National Day [Vientiane] Q 3

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Foreign Minister Discusses Relations With Argentina S 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 11 Dec]
Adams Talks With Dominica Prime Minister Charles S 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 10 Dec]

GRENADA

Bishop Reaffirms Willingness To Help Other Nations S 2
[Havana]

JAMAICA

Minister Hugh Shearer Outlines Foreign Policy S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 9 Dec]
Shearer Comments on Closer Ties With Colombia S 3
[DAILY GLEANER 12 Dec]
Soviet Aid in Housing, Agro-Industry Discussed S 3
[DAILY GLEANER 12 Dec]

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 244 *17 December 1980*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Andean Pact Approves Accords Without Bolivia A 1

BRAZIL

Army Minister Pires Reportedly To Resume Post D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 13 Dec]
Mass Media Minister Comments on Oil Supply D 1
Commentator Criticizes Petrobas Oil Policy D 2
Brazilian, Venezuelan Ministers To Begin Talks D 2
[O GLOBO 14 Dec]
Joint Building of Hydroelectric Plant Confirmed D 3
Newspaper Discusses President's FRG, Romania Visit D 3
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 14 Dec]

CHILE

Communists in Antofagasta Given Jail Terms E 1
Spanish Navy Chief of Staff Arrives on Visit E 1
Briefs: Copper Price Decrease: World Bank Loan; E 1
Army Promotions

COLOMBIA

M-19 Explains Motive for Avianca Hijacking F 1
Hijackers Surrender in Cuba F 1

PERU

President Calls On Bolivia To Stay in Andean Group J 1
Political Groups Ask Nonrecognition of Bolivia J 1
Dynamite Attacks Continue Throughout Country J 1
Minister on Armed Forces 'Action' Against Attacks J 2

MEXICO

Defense Secretary Calls Mexican Soldiers 'Loyal' M 1
Official Denies Guerrilla Training Camps Exist M 1
New Zealand Energy Minister Arrives for Meetings M 1
Ecuadorean President Set To Visit 20 December M 1
Satellite Communications Ground Station Installed M 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Nicaragua's Ramirez, Delegation Arrive for Talks P 1
Trade Talks P 1
Joint Declaration P 2
Further Details P 2
Salvadoran President Stops Over in San Jose P 3

EL SALVADOR

Gutierrez Invites Extremists to Dialogue P 3
APL Reports Rumors of Arrest of Majano P 4
FMLN Announces Plans for Clandestine Government P 4
FDR Criticizes Duarte Presence in Santa Marta P 5

HONDURAS

Oil-Refining Agreement Reached With Texaco P 5
Two Security Agents Found Murdered in Cane [TIEMPO 5 Dec] P 6
City Council Workers Strike; Markets Closed P 6

NICARAGUA

Committee Holds Solidarity Events for Guatemala P 6
Militiamen Return From 2-Month Mountain Patrol P 7

CUBA

1,780 Delegates To Attend Party Congress Q 1
Foreign Delegates, Guests Continue To Arrive Q 1
Caribbean, Danish Delegations Q 1
SRV, PRK, Lao Delegations [VNA] Q 1
Nicaraguan Delegation Q 1
Grenadian, Iraqi Delegations Q 2
Other Foreign Delegates Q 2

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRD Secretary General Comments on Future Policy S 1

JAMAICA

Army Chief Promises Support to Seaga Government S 1

GUYANA

Election Observers Detained; Voter Turnout Low T 1
PPP Leader Cheddi Jagan on Election Results T 1

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 245 *18 December 1980*

ARGENTINA

Leftist Front Leaders Detained in Tucuman B 1
Released by Federal Judge Order B 1
49 Persons Arrested at Communist Youth Meeting B 1
Rights Group Asks Visiting Privileges for Prisoners B 2
Relatives of Missing Persons Seek Court Injunction [CLARIN 16 Dec] B 2
Briefs: Mineral Export Figures; I Corps Deputy Commander; Military College Director; New Gendarmerie Director; 10th Brigade Commander B 2

BOLIVIA

Government Orders Reopening of Union Bank Accounts [PRESENCIA 11 Dec] C 1
Foreign Debt Payment Deferred Until April 1981 C 1

BRAZIL

Figueiredo Receives Invitation To Visit USSR [JORNAL DO BRASIL 16 Dec] D 1
Monetary Council Says No Danger of Recession D 1
Briefs: Iraqi Minister Received; Sonda-III Rocket; Alcohol-Burning Cars; Projected Exports D 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carazo Pledges Investigation of Station Attack P 1
Attackers Identified P 1
Duarte Compares Salvadoran, Nicaraguan Revolutions P 1
Briefs: Increased Exports P 1

EL SALVADOR

Army Confirms Death of U.S. Police Adviser P 2
Government Reportedly To Call Plebiscite P 2
Col Adolfo Majano's Whereabouts 'Unknown' P 2
Court-Martial Possible P 3

HONDURAS

Nicaraguan Planes Reportedly Violate Airspace P 3
Border Clash With Salvadoran Guerrillas Reported P 3

NICARAGUA

Fishing Director Notes 10 Boats Held 'Illegally' P 4
Negotiations Underway P 4

CUBA

Second PCC Congress Opens in Havana 17 December Q 1
Raul Castro Speech Q 1
GDR Delegation Attends Meeting on Isle of Youth [ADN] Q 3
Further Details [East Berlin] Q 3
Hungarian Delegation Visits Farm, Satellite Center [MTI] Q 4
VNA Reports Vietnamese Delegation's Activities Q 4
Cuba Signs Agreements With UN Organizations Q 4

OTHER COUNTRIES

COLOMBIA

Hijacked Avianca Plane Returns From Havana V 1
M-19 Seizes Radio Station, Broadcasts Slogans V 1

ECUADOR

Cabinet Says 1981 Will Be Fiscally Difficult V 1

PERU

Senator Says 'State of Siege May Be Declared' V 2

URUGUAY

Dialogue With Political Parties To Be Resumed V 2

VENEZUELA

Herrera Campins Views Move To Divide OPEC V 2

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 246 *19 December 1980*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Latin American Presidents Meet in Santa Marta A 1
Declaration on Panama Canal A 2
Declaration on Bolivia A 2
Andean Group Press Communique A 2

ARGENTINA

Foreign Ministry Issues Communique on Malvinas B 1
CLARIN Reveals Details of Papal Border Proposal [18 Dec] B 1
Ministry Denies Report B 1
Shipping Agreement With Soviet Union Approved [CLARIN 18 Dec] B 2
Government Reportedly Bans Union Leaders Meeting B 2
Chilean Officers Imprisoned Under Espionage Charges B 2

BOLIVIA

'Nonparticipation' in Andean Group Announced C 1
President Garcia Meza Extols Ideal of Integration C 1
Delays Reported in Andean Auto Production Program [EL DIARIO 16 Dec] C 2
Briefs: Fiscal Deficit C 2

BRAZIL

Mass Media Minister Farhat Submits Resignation D 1
President Dissolves Ministry D 1
Farhat Comment on Resignation D 1
Journalists Describe Lack of Press Freedom [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 16 Dec] D 1
Military Officials Pledge To Preserve Peace [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 14 Dec] D 2
Figueiredo Sends Message to Bolivia's Garcia Meza D 3
President Figueiredo Speaks With Diplomats [JORNAL DO BRASIL 17 Dec] D 3

CHILE

Popular Militia Claims Responsibility for Holdup E 1
President Comments on Study of Papal Proposal E 1
Fishing Boat Captured by Argentina Returns E 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Duarte Calls For Dialogue With All Groups F 1
High Command Spokesmen Say Majano 'Deserter' [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 18 Dec] F 1
Whereabouts Still Unknown F 2
Salvadoran Sugar Institute President Kidnapped F 2
Bank of America Office Dynamited 17 December F 2

CUBA

Party Congress Approves Changes to Statutes Q 1
Activities of Various Foreign Delegations Q 1
SED Delegation [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 16 Dec] Q 1
Soviet Greetings Q 2
Kampuchean Delegation [SPK] Q 2

GUYANA

Results of 1980 General Elections Reported T 1
Final Figures Relayed T 1

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 247 *22 December 1980*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Latin American Presidents Meet in Santa Marta A 1
Simon Bolivar Honored A 1
Panamanian President's Arrival A 1
President Royo's Speech A 1
Santa Marta Declaration A 3

ARGENTINA

Paper Reports 'No Hurry' To End Beagle Talks B 1
[LA NACION 19 Dec]
National Labor Commission Statement on ILO Visit B 1
UCR Official Favors Political Parties Statutes B 1
Building of Nuclear Center in Uruguay Discussed B 2
[HERALD 17 Dec]
24 People Reportedly Disappear During Demonstration B 2
Former President Hector Campora Dies in Mexico B 2

BOLIVIA

Communique Clarifies Stance on Andean Pact C 1
Authorities Increase Antidrug Traffic Control C 1
'Subversive Propaganda' Detected in Cochabamba C 1

COLOMBIA

President Turbay Outlines Agreements With Spain F 1
Suarez Remarks F 2
Minister Lauds Military Antisubversive Efforts F 2

VENEZUELA

Minister, President Deny Aiding Salvadoran Junta L 1
Zambrano Says Improved Relations 'Up to Havana' L 1
President Notes Lack of Talks With Turbay Ayala L 1
Price of Crude To Increase About $3 Per Barrel L 1

MEXICO

President Reportedly Set To Explain Stand to Reagan M 1
[Havana]
Castaneda: U.S. elations 'Of Priority Interest' M 1
Mexican, Ecuadorean Presidents Discuss El Salvador M 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carazo Makes Statement on Return From Colombia P 1

EL SALVADOR

Duarte Announces 'Free Elections' for 1982 P 1
Comments on Santa Marta Trip P 2
Spokesman Denies Majano Declared Deserter P 2
Salvadoran Government Forces on 'Full Alert' P 2
National Guard Press Release P 3
'Intense Confrontations' P 3
FARN Installations Dismantled [EL MUNDO 20 Dec] P 3
FDR Rejects Duarte's Call To Hold Dialogue [Havana] P 4
'State of Alert' Declared P 4
FMLN Issues Communique on Preparations for Battle P 5
Monsignor Rivera Asks People To 'Make Commitment' P 6

GUATEMALA

President Lucas To Schedule Elections for 1981 P 7
[PRENSA LIBRE 10 Dec]
Authorities Deny Majano Entered Country P 7

CUBA

Fidel Castro Reads Main Report at PCC Congress Q 1
Reportage on Proceedings of Second PCC Congress Q 82
Theses, Draft Resolutions Q 82
Modification of Party Statutes Q 83
Party Programmatic Platform Q 84
Main Report Resolution Q 85
Economic, Social Guidelines Q 86
Composition of Delegates Q 87
Politburo, Secretariat Members Q 88
Mass Rally Marks End of Second PCC Congress Q 89
Humberto Ortega Speech Q 90

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 248 *23 December 1980*

NOTE: Daily Report No. 250 will not be published on 26 December 1980 because of the holiday declared for U.S. Government employees that date by Executive Order.

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Duarte Urges 'Dialogue,' 'Pluralist Participation' P 1
Colonel Majano Reportedly Joins FDR Ranks P 3
Young Army Officers May Follow Majano's Lead P 3
Air Base Attacked; Several Planes Destroyed P 4
ERP Claims Credit P 4

NICARAGUA

Government Junta Nationalizes Banana Companies P 5
Ortega Speaks at Ceremony P 6
Cruz Predicts Continued Trade Relations With U.S. P 9
Creation of Municipal Affairs Ministry Announced P 9

CUBA

Castro Reports on PCC Congress at Mass Rally Q 1

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 249 24 December 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Reportage on Presidents Meeting in Santa Marta A 1
Resolution on Tuna Fishing A 1
Turbay Banquet Speech A 1
ALADI Members Postpone Operation for 1 Year A 1

ARGENTINA

Viola Reportedly Completes Ministerial Cabinet B 1
[CLARIN 22 Dec]
Ambassador Bravo Discusses Argentine-USSR Trade B 1

MEXICO

Ecuadorean President Roldos Continues Visit M 1
News Conference M 1
Joint Communique M 2
Pemex Announces Price Increase Effective 24 Dec M 4
Solidarity With, Aid to Nicaragua To Continue M 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Nicaraguans Arrested in Raid; Arms Seized P 1

EL SALVADOR

Majano Asserts Independence in 'Recording' P 2

NICARAGUA

Wheelock Reviews Tour of Socialist Countries P 3
[BARRICADA 17 Dec]
Minister Comments on Foreign Debt Situation P 7
Reconstruction Government Nationalizes Radio Exito P 7

CUBA

Reportage on Speeches at Second PCC Congress Q 1
CPSU Greetings, Chernenko Speech [cross-reference] Q 1
SED Secretary Axen [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 19 Dec] Q 1
Bulgaria's Lilov [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 19 Dec] Q 3
Angolan Delegate Q 5
Ethiopian Delegate Q 6
Mozambique Delegate Q 8
Grenada's Bishop Q 9
Uruguayan CP Leader Q 11
Nicaragua's Humberto Ortega Q 12
Salvadoran Cayetano Carpio Q 14

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 251 *29 December 1980*

NOTE: Daily Report No. 250 was not published on 26 December 1980 because of the holiday declared for U.S. Government employees that date by Executive Order.

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

New Constitution To Incorporate U.S. Principles P 1

COSTA RICA

Carazo on Economic, Political Outlook for Region P 1

EL SALVADOR

Duarte, Garcia Call For Peace, Cooperation P 2
President's Christmas Message P 2
Defense Minister's Message P 3
Garcia Urges Weapons Not Be Sent to Leftists P 3
Colonel Majano Criticizes Present Government P 3
Further Details P 4
'No Comment' From Garcia P 5
Duarte Remarks P 5
Clashes in North; Possible Church Schism P 6
Leftist FMLN, FDR Announce General Offensives P 7
FMLN Communique P 7

HONDURAS

Armed Forces Council Meets With Private Sector P 8
Leftists Announce 'Militant Unity,' Oppose Treaty [TIEMPO 13 Dec] P 8
PCH Leader Discusses Central American Situation [Havana] P 9

NICARAGUA

Borge Urges No Interference in El Salvador P 10
Junta Member Ramirez Stresses National Unity P 11
Development Program Signed With Soviet Union P 11
UPN Leader Denounces Radio Corporation 'Propaganda' [Havana] P 12

CUBA

Foreign Delegates Address Second PCC Congress Q 1
DPRK's Pak Song-chol Q 1
CSSR's Josef Korcak Q 2
Hungary's Mihaly Korom Q 4
Kampuchea's Pen Sovan Q 6
Laos' Phoumi Vongvichit Q 8
Mongolia's Nyamyn Jagbaral Q 10

Poland's Emil Wojtaszek Q 12
Romania's Dumitru Popescu Q 14
PDRY Party Leader Q 16
Chile's Luis Corvalan Q 17
Grenada's Bishop Comments on Congress Report Q 19
SFRY's Minic Meets With Rodriguez, Chernenko [TANJUG] Q 19
FSLN's Ortega Comments on Main Congress Report Q 19
VCP Delegation at Solidarity Meeting in Havana [VNA] Q 20
Grenadian, Kampuchean Leaders' Press Conferences Q 21
Chernenko, Soviet Delegation Visit Steel Foundry Q 21
Minic Speaks at Construction Combine Meeting [TANJUG] Q 22
CSSR's Korcak Speaks at Cuban Workers Meeting [CTK] Q 23
Romanian-Cuban Friendship Meeting Held in Havana [AGERPRES] Q 24
Bulgaria's Lilov Visits Ferrous Industry Plant [Sofia] Q 24
Brezhnev Congratulates Castro on Reelection Q 24
Rodriguez, Afghan Delegation Head Hold Talks Q 24
Castro, Others Attend Party Congress Reception Q 25
Fidel Castro Meets With CPSU Official Chernenko Q 25
VCP Delegation Meets Foreign Delegations in Havana [VNA] Q 25
Costa Rican Communist Mora Valverde Interviewed Q 26
Rodriguez Meets Venezuelan Communist Officials Q 26
Paraguayan Communist Official Holds Press Conference Q 27
Rodriguez Meets With Swedish Communist Leader Q 28
TANJUG Reports SFRY Delegate Minic Departs Q 28
Havana Reports Departures of Delegations to Congress Q 29
Reportage on Second Session of National Assembly Q 30
Castro Attends Sessions Q 30
Opening Session Reported Q 30
Environment Law Approved Q 31
Assembly Proceedings Reported Q 31
Second Day of Sessions Q 32
National Assembly Concludes Q 32

OTHER COUNTRIES

CHILE

President Pinochet Accepts Resignation of Cabinet V 1

PARAGUAY

New Law Bans Political Activity at Universities V 1
[ABC COLOR 22 Dec]
Opposition Leaders Predict Political Changes V 1

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 252 *30 December 1980*

ARGENTINA

House Arrest Against Former President Peron Lifted B 1
HERALD Report [26 Dec] B 1
Release of Some Political Prisoners Authorized B 1

BOLIVIA

Deputy Foreign Minister Submits Resignation C 1
Government Promotes Natusch Busch, Others C 1
National Commission for Coca Control Created C 1

BRAZIL

President Comments on Businessmen, Politics D 1
Smaller Organization To Replace Media Ministry D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 20 Dec]
Paper Discusses 'Concentration of Political Power' D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 21 Dec]
Saraiva Guerreiro Outlines Foreign Policy D 2
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 21 Dec]
Itamaraty 'Displeasure' at Arab Publicity Explained D 3
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 25 Dec]
1981 Arms Sales Reportedly To Exceed $1 Billion D 4
Decree Creates New Nuclear Protective Organizations D 4
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 19 Dec]
Energy Minister Comments on Oil Substitutes D 5
Deputy Claims Church Sector Has Leadership Plan D 5
President Figueiredo Set To Visit Portugal D 5

CHILE

President Appoints New Cabinet, Explains Decision E 1

COLOMBIA

Third Country Nationals Deported by Venezuela F 1
Officials Confirm Bomb Caused 21 Dec Air Crash F 1

PARAGUAY

President Stroessner Addresses Nation at Year's End H 1
Arrested Febrerista Party Leaders Released H 3
[ABC COLOR 24 Dec]
Executive Branch Approves Montevideo Treaty H 3
[HOY 16 Dec]

PERU

Oil Policy Arouses Controversy in Senate J 1
Further Report J 1
Congress Permanent Commission To Meet 6 January J 1
Briefs: FRG Loan J 1

URUGUAY

Government To Draw Up New Political Plan K 1
Briefs: Tourism Agreement; No Employee Bonus K 1

VENEZUELA

Interior Minister on Alien Registration Policy L 1

MEXICO

Mexico Cancels Fishing Agreements With U.S. M 1
Deputy Notes 'Interest' Surrounding Reagan Visit M 1

PANAMA

Administrator Notes Canal Situation, Expectations K 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Delivers Message on National Economy P 1
Economic Measures, Fuel Prices Announced P 7
Government Signs Bauxite Protocol With Romania P 8

EL SALVADOR

Reagan Group Accused of 'Interfering,' 'Hastiness' P 9
[EL MUNDO 26 Dec]
Army Sources Say Chalatenango Under Control P 9
No 'Free Territory' P 10
FMLN Communique Urges Army To Join Ranks P 10
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 23-24 Dec]
FMLN Claims Credit for Killing U.S. Adviser P 11
FMLN Members Attack Makeup of New Government P 11
DRU's Venancio Salvatierra [Havana] P 11
Hugo Abreu, Cayetano Carpio [Havana] P 11

GUATEMALA

U.S. Doctor Kidnapped By Band of Armed Men P 12

NICARAGUA

Official Notes Plans for Continued Nonalignment P 12
Borge Supports Mixed Economy, Political Plurality P 13
Approved 1981 Government Budget Highest Ever P 13
Bishops To Decide Role of Priests in Government P 14
Bulgarian Party Delegation Visits Managua P 14
Visit 'Most Satisfactory' P 14

CUBA

Fidel Castro Speaks at National Assembly Session Q 1

Foreign Delegates Address Second PCC Congress Q 4
Vietnam's Tran Quoc Hoan Q 4
Yugoslavia's Milos Minic Q 7
South Africa's Alfred Nzo Q 9
France's Maxime Gremetz Q 10
Algeria's Abdelmadjid Mehri Q 11
Western Saharan Delegate Q 12
Fidel Castro Decorates Soviet Cosmonauts Q 13
Government, Switzerland Sign Trade Protocol Q 13

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 253 *31 December 1980*

ARGENTINA

Ministry Releases Communique on Papal Proposal B 1
Briefs: Fuel Price Increase; Pensions Hike; Navy Operations Chief B 1

BRAZIL

President Figueiredo's Yearend Message to Nation D 1
Paper Views Sale of Materiel to Socialist Countries [FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 26 Dec] D 2
Delfim Neto Announces Subsidies for Agriculture [O GLOBO 18 Dec] D 3
Senator Discusses Democratic Opening Process [FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 20 Dec] D 3
Figueiredo Speaks At Armed Forces Luncheon [O GLOBO 18 Dec] D 4
Five Murders on 27 Dec Attributed to 'Death Squad' D 4
Government Found Guilty in 1976 Torture Case [JORNAL DO BRASIL 18 Dec] D 5
Petrobras Orders Construction of 28 New Ships [O GLOBO 24 Dec] D 5
Canadian Prime Minister's Visit Announced D 5

PERU

Law on Foreign Investments in Oil Promulgated J 1
New FRG-Built Submarine Delivered in Kiel J 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Duarte: Cubans Readying To Invade From Nicaragua P 1
Gutierrez Says 'Matter of Time' Before Left Loses P 1
U.S. Advisers Reportedly Aiding Troops in North P 2
FARN Announces Offensive; Capital Completely Calm P 3
FDR Says Chalatenango Clashes Not Final Offensive P 3
FMLN Offensive Reportedly 'Gaining Strength' P 4
Weapons Claims P 4
Labor Federations Call For End to Repression [CRITICA 27 Dec] P 5
CONIP Members Threatened With Excommunication P 7
'Progressive Priests' Leave P 7

GUATEMALA

Sabotage of Coffee Farms By Plane Confirmed P 8

HONDURAS

Salvadoran Plane Reportedly Violate Airspace P 8
President Paz Garcia Promoted to Division General P 8
Agrarian Reform To Receive Priority in 1981 P 9

NICARAGUA

Henry Ruiz Comments on Bulgarian Cooperation P 9
[BARRICADA 21 Dec]

CUBA

Foreign Delegates Address Second PCC Congress Q 1
Iraq's Tariq 'Aziz Q 1
Japan's Koichero Ueda Q 2
Portugal's Octavio Pato Q 3
Syria's Ahmad al-Hasan Q 4
Guinea's Lansane Diane Q 6
Afghanistan's Keshtmand Q 7
PCC Congress Resolution on Paraguay's Maidana Q 8
Departure of More Delegates to PCC Congress Q 9
Castro Receives Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Q 9
SKV Honors Cuban Women at Havana Ceremony [VNA] Q 9
VCP Delegation To Cuban Congress Leaves Havana [VNA] Q 10
Castro Meets With Ethiopian Delegate to Congress Q 10
Castro Sends Greetings on Lao National Day [KPL] Q 10
Territorial Militias Organization Committee Set Up Q 11
Vietnamese Foreign Ministry Mission Visits Cuba Q 11

CARIBBEAN

GUADELOUPE

Report on Giscard d'Estaing's 6-Day Visit S 1

JAMAICA

Government Officials Discuss Possible Soviet Aid S 1
[Havana]

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 233 2 December 1980

ARGENTINA

Argentines Voice Satisfaction at Uruguay Elections B 1
British Official Returns From Malvinas Islands B 1

BRAZIL

Finance Minister Discusses Economic Situation D 1
[O GLOBO 23 Nov]
Decision Made To Amend Salary Readjustment Law D 5
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 28 Nov]
Foreign Minister Views Hemispheric Relations D 5
[MANCHETE 29 Nov]
Bolivian Minister Arrives To Refute Drug Charges D 6
President Figueiredo Invited To Visit Iraq D 6
Oil From Iraqi Pipeline Expected 'Very Soon' D 7
[O GLOBO 25 Nov]
Ban on Indian Chief's Travel to Netherlands Lifted D 7
Troops Sent To Contain Protesting Hog Raisers D 7
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 28 Nov]
Pernambuco University Joins Nationwide Strike D 7
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 27 Nov]
O GLOBO Warns Against Wheat Imports [25 Nov] D 8
Briefs: Arab Loan; Oil Import Reduction; D 8
Consumer Price Index; Balance of Payments;
Gold, Foreign Reserves; New 3d Army Commander;
Senators' Change of Party

PERU

Belaunde Stresses Jobs, Development Programs J 1
Polish Labor Leaders Cite Labor 'Unification' J 1
[EL COMERCIO 20 Nov]
Minister Notes Possible Recognition of Bolivia J 1

URUGUAY

Uruguayans Reject New Constitution in Plebiscite K 1
President's Statement K 1
Navy Commander's Reaction K 1
Former Minister's Comments K 2
Jurist Group Statement K 2
Army Commander Reveals New Subversive Movement K 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

COMUNBANA, SFRY Mission Conclude 5-Day Meeting P 1
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 23 Nov]

BELIZE

Ministers To Travel To Venezuela for Talks P 1

COSTA RICA

CUT Holds Rally To Protest Cost of Living P 1

EL SALVADOR

Government Refutes Archbishopric Communique P 2
Army Vows To Combat Leftist Intimidation P 3
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 30 Nov]
Ground, Air Patrols P 3
Bus Owners Warn of Possible Suspension of Service P 3
Second Phase of Agrarian Reform Under Study P 3
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 22 Nov]
Junta To Attend Treaty Ratification Ceremony P 4
ODCA Expresses Support for Salvadoran Junta P 4
Briefs: Coffee Rust P 4

GUATEMALA

Paper Says Prices Causing 'Unbearable' Situation P 5
[PRENSA LIBRE 20 Nov]
Guerrillas Cause Losses to Southern Farmers P 5

HONDURAS

Government To Assign Top Priority to Argiculture P 6
Central Bank Imposes Harsh Currency Restrictions P 6
Commentary: Economic Ills Responsibility of All P 6

NICARAGUA

Petroleum Agreement With Venezuela Announced P 7
Clergy Must Obtain Papal Approval To Retain Posts P 8
Further Report P 8
Social Welfare Minister Appears on 'Direct Line' P 8
Government To Release 570 Prisoners 'Soon' P 10
Infiltrator Reveals Details of Plotters' Group P 11
Professor Urges Support for Work-Study Program P 12

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Report on President Guzman's Trip to Mexico S 1

GRENADA

Police Report More Evidence on 28 Nov Murders S 1
Deputy Cuban Ambassador Underscores Friendship S 1

JAMAICA

Prime Minister Has No Plan To Devalue Dollar S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 22 Nov]
Government To Divert Interest in News Media S 2
Special Provisions of Crime Act Extended 180 Days S 3
[DAILY GLEANER 26 Nov]
Former Premier Manley Reelected PNP Leader [Havana] S 3

GUYANA

Opposition Charges Irregularities in Voters List T 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 24 Nov]
Magistrate Criticizes Inquiry Into Coup Plot T 1

ARGENTINES VOICE SATISFACTION AT URUGUAY ELECTIONS

PY020140 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2145 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Dec (NA)--According to a statement issued here today, Argentine intellectuals and politicians from the Peronist and nationalist political sectors have expressed their satisfaction over the results of the plebiscite held yesterday in Uruguay.

Among those who signed the statement are historians Jose Maria Rosa, Fermin Chavez and Luis Alberto Murray, poet Jose Maria Castineira de Dios, and politicians and union leaders Miguel Unamuno, Oscar Albrieu, Arturo Lopez Pena, Osvaldo Guglielmino, Ricardo Guardo, Julio Barbaro, Roberto Garcia, Roberto Dighon, Jose Rodriguez, Eleuterio Cardozo and Narciso Paulino Niembro.

The statement notes: "The Uruguayan people have a long history of struggles against oppressors and against those who violate the rights of the people, from Artigas to Luis Alberto de Herrera."

It adds: "This tradition which has been tested at a time when our countries are experiencing a critical period, has been victorious once again."

The statement also notes: "As Argentines who feel as our own the victory of our brothers, we congratulate the Uruguayan people, who have given the world an example of national conscience and democracy."

BRITISH OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM MALVINAS ISLANDS

PY012150 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1212 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Nov (NA)--British Deputy Foreign Secretary Nicholas Ridley, who will return to London today after 1 week of contacts with the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands, stated here that there are no "formal proposals" regarding the sovereignty of the archipelago, only the "determination of roads which are possibly worth exploring."

Margaret Thatcher's envoy arrived at Jorge Newberry Airport last night just before 2100 in a state airlines (Lade) plane from Port Stanley, Malvinas Islands, after a stopover at the Comodoro Rivadavia airport in Chubut Province.

At the airport in Chubut, he refused to answer questions from newsmen and limited himself to reading a short statement regarding his talks with the islanders; he did the same thing on his arrival in this capital.

The British ambassador to Argentina, Anthony Williams, was waiting for him at Jorge Newberry Airport and they had a 20-minute dialogue behind closed doors in a room at the airport, after which Ridley left for some unknown place.

Ridley was in the Malvinas Islands for the second time in the last 12 months and during his contacts with the islanders he made a number of alternative proposals regarding the future of the islands. One of the proposals was to return the archipelago to Argentine sovereignty. The Malvinas Islands were occupied by British troops in 1833.

The statement read by Ridley to the newsmen, both in Comodoro Rivadavia and here, says: "I have spent a very interesting week on the islands. I had talks with the islanders, including the local council and many of the people.

"I took advantage of this recent visit to talk about possible ways of advancing the situation and the negotiations over the conflict. Several ideas were put forward which we have to consider. At this time there is no talk of formal proposals but rather of determining roads which are possibly worth exploring.

"I must now return to London to give deeper thought to the whole matter."

FINANCE MINISTER DISCUSSES ECONOMIC SITUATION

PY262118 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 23 Nov 80 p 46

[Interview granted to O GLOBO by Finance Minister Ernane Galveas in Brasilia--date not given]

[Text] [Question] After Minister Delfim Neto recently announced changes in the economic policy, voices of approval were raised on one side. But on the other side, voices warned that, depending on the dosage in which the measures are applied, the economy may slide toward a recession. Is there a possibility of recession?

[Answer] In making the changes, one of our main concerns is to avoid a recession, which would be the worst consequence of the new economic policy. We will proceed gingerly to preclude any social or economic shock. What could impose some restriction on the development of economic activities, among the measures adopted by the government, is the stricter control on monetary policy and the increased financial restriction. This really creates difficulties for production and personal expenditure. But since everything will be done gradually, I do not believe there will be a great risk of slipping into a recession. To the extent that the expansion of the means of payment will be allowed to proceed at a slower pace than the expansion of credit, credit will also slow down--as is already happening, by the way. What can be expected in a period of 5 to 6 months is that the rate of inflation will also come down.

[Question] Five or six months is then the new time limit set by the government for inflation to be reduced?

[Answer] That will greatly depend on the capacity of the economy to make the adjustments. The problem is that there is a time lag between monetary measures and the financial measues with their effect on prices. This cannot happen in a short period of 6, 7 or 8 months unless extremely rigorous measures are enacted, but the government does not intend to apply such measures.

[Question] The government has no control over the prices of imported products such as oil and fertilizers. On the other hand, the government needs to devaluate the cruzeiro even more to maintain the volume of exports, but this devaluation just raises the prices of imported goods. Isn't this a defeating move in the fight against inflation?

[Answer] I want to make it clear that the government is not thinking of accelerating the devaluations of the cruzeiro. We will continue with the minidevaluations in line with the internal and external prices at a more realistic level. To step up devaluations at this time would just create an inflationary source. With this policy of minidevaluations, we do not want to benefit the importer with a lower rate of exchange nor do we want to discourage the exporter with a rate of exchange that would reduce his revenues.

[Question] In addition to a more realistic rate of exchange, what other instruments could the government resort to in order to attain the goal of exporting $25 billion next year? In the last 12 months, the accumulated devaluation of the cruzeiro reached 91 percent, well below the 100 percent inflation rate, as measured by the general price index, to the detriment of the export sector.

[Answer] The general price index is heavily weighted by the wholesale price index, which is not the real measure of inflation in Brazil. If we take the national consumer price index, the variations of which coincide with the calculations made by the Getulio Vargas Foundation in Rio de Janeiro, the FIPE [Economic Research Institute] and the Interunion Department of Statistics and Socioeconomic Studies [DIEESE] in Sao Paulo, the picture changes; then things are moving along normally. The government's intention is to maintain a rate of exchange system providing continuous stimulus for the export sector. Furthermore, the government is mobilizing more funds to finance exports.

We can also mention the intense effort made abroad to promote trade, the orientation given to exporters, the effort to merge small- and medium-sized enterprises into exporting consortiums, the support given to "trading companies," and the continual motivation given by the government, which meets with exporters to try and solve problems whenever they are submitted to the authorities.

[Question] Some businessmen have been arguing that last year the exporters had a number of fiscal incentives which were withdrawn in exchange for the maxidevaluation. Now they argue that both the incentives and the maxidevaluation have been withdrawn due to the preestablished exchange rate adopted this year.

[Answer] This is a problem of the past. Now we can see that this problem has been overcome. We have to reason from here on, and from here on the orientation that has already been announced is that the system of minidevaluations will work in step with the monetary correction, and this is in step with the national consumer price index. But if distortions were so great, the country would not be exporting 30 percent more this year.

[Question] Would not the government intention to reduce subsidies to agricultural credits--announced for next year--lead the producers to cut back in their planting?

[Answer] The government cannot maintain artificial situations. The interest rates for agricultural credits a few years ago were already very close to the real market rates. The problem is that recently they have been based on a monetary correction which was much lower than the inflation rate, a fact which consequently increased the level of subsidies. But we cannot permit ourselves the luxury of maintaining that difference between the interest rates for agriculture and the market rates. This high subsidy would end up damaging agriculture itself, to the extent it reduced the volume of available resources to finance production. The farmer wants the available money and price for his products. He is not much worried about the interest rates. We want to have the conditions to maintain the offer of loans to the rural sector.

[Question] Will some agricultural sector completely lose the subsidy?

[Answer] A logical position is to abolish the subsidies in marketing, because this is a stage of agriculture closer to the market, capable of absorbing prices better than the plantation stage.

[Question] Can't the reduction of agricultural subsidies, the changes of salary policy, the lines behind the doors of the supermarkets, the 100 percent inflation, adversely affect the government economic plans, especially in fighting inflation? As you already said, the psychological component of inflation is unpredictable.

[Answer] We are facing a difficult economic situation, not only due to domestic problems but also due to problems abroad. The whole world is experiencing a difficult situation. Society must become aware of the problems we are facing.

[Question] The disposition expressed by some foreign bankers of not granting more or fewer loans to Brazil, in addition to the government interference in the sale of bauxite mines by the U.S. businessman Daniel Ludwig to the U.S. Alcoa group--would they not bring embarrassment to Brazil? Doesn't the Alcoa case involve a nationalistic movement within the government?

[Answer] It is quite natural that the government will assume a position on the negotiations of the national bauxite mines, this does not mean a change in the government's attitude regarding our interest in attracting foreign investments in Brazil. The national policy regarding foreign capital has already been established, and there is no indication that it will be changed Specific cases, of course, will be emerging, but we cannot put more emphasis on them.

[Question] The cabinet ministers have denied that the economic measures that are being announced are not intended to meet conditions set by the IMF. What would be the advantage, or the lack of it, in requesting IMF money?

[Answer] We have taken the measures that seemed the most appropriate to us. Now, if the measures we adopted happen to coincide with those recommended by the IMF or any other international institution, that fact only underscores the merit and correctness of our course. Brazil has not yet resorted to the IMF because it has so far had easier access and better terms in the international financial market. If the IMF conditions are more advantageous, Brazil has no objections to resorting to the IMF mechanisms, as is its right. It would be a lack of good sense not to take advantage of any favorable conditions.

[Question] Some bankers say that Brazil could obtain new loans with a guarantee from the IMF.

[Answer] International bankers are not only concerned about Brazil, but also about all oil-importing countries with foreign debts and balance of payments problems. Should reserves continue to be accumulated in the hands of oil-exporting countries, the recycling of petrodollars through the channels of the international private financing system becomes more inelastic all the time. The bankers want institutions such as the IMF and even the governments of industrialized countries also to participate in the recycling of petrodollars.

[Question] In contacts it has had with international bankers and institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank, has the government noticed an inclination to be more flexible with borrowers?

[Answer] The IMF is already adjusting its operational policy to current circumstances, recognizing that most oil-importing countries are affected by structural imbalances, not by circumstancial maladjustments that can just be solved with monetary and exchange rate measures. The IMF already recognizes that those structural imbalances can only be resolved in 7, 8 or more years, a period that will permit countries in difficulty to change their economic structure so as to reduce oil imports.

[Question] Does that mean that the IMF now accepts that inflation can be fought without implementing recession-causing measures?

[Answer] Basically that is the change in orientation on the part not only of the IMF but of the World Bank also. These institutions have already provided assistance to two countries--Turkey and the Philippines--in line with the new concept.

[Question] Could not the continuous implementation of the policy of limiting credits prevent the attainment of the goal of creating 1 million new jobs per year?

[Answer] We believe that there will be no serious unemployment problem in Brazil. To the extent that the government reduces the demand pressure in the public sector, particularly in the area of state-owned enterprises, new spaces will be opened to expand the activities of the private sector in the areas of agriculture, exports, mining and energy. If these private investments create jobs to compensate for the eventual reduction in the public sector, obviously the level of overall employment will not be affected.

[Question] But will that be sufficient, considering that in recent years the private sector has been largely dependent on the level of activity of the public sector?

[Answer] We will only see if it is sufficient by following the country's economic situation. The government is prepared to use flexibility in dealing with these questions and to adapt its economic policy to the economic needs. The government does not have any dogmatic attitude and is not adopting unchangeable rules.

[Question] What would be other adjustments needed to supplement the measures recently announced by the government?

[Answer] We are basically trying to give more freedom to the market and to private enterprise. Minister Delfim Neto has already announced his intention of reviewing some programs under the jurisdiction of the Interministerial Price Commission [CIP] to make the readjustment of prices more flexible. This will also be implemented gradually, because nobody should expect the government to abruptly change the course of its economic policy.

[Question] The private sector has asked for a larger portion of available resources to be channeled into the national sector of the economy, especially into the small- and medium-sized enterprises. Do you see any possibility for complying with this request?

[Answer] With the limitation of credit in the internal front and the freedom to expand on the external front--a situation that should prevail next year--some sectors of the economy, mainly the small- and medium-sized enterprises, are likely to find it harder to obtain credit. Thus the suggestion that is being worked on by the national industry confederation seems reasonable, that is, to set aside a larger portion of internal credit for the national enterprises, particularly for the small- and medium-sized companies--let's say 70 percent of total bank loans. The government is aware of that problem and is prepared to examine the questions involved very carefully.

[Question] Normally, the lifting of government controls in developing countries impacts on the consumers, and this concern now exists regarding the loosening of CIP controls. What does the government intend to do to avoid this?

[Answer] The loosening of controls on prices and interest rates is really nothing but the elimination of a series of artificial and distorting factors that escape the controls but are present in the market. The elimination of such factors will not necessarily increase market prices, nor will it make purchase and sale operations more expensive. On the contrary, their elimination may even help to lower those prices.

[Question] This year's overall expansion of credit will amount to approximately 75 percent. From this starting point, and including the government's expectations, how much greater an expansion would be considered reasonable for next year?

[Answer] This is being evaluated. We are working on the projections of the monetary budget for 1981. But continuity will be given to the policy that has been implemented during the last 6 months of 1980. In other words, there will be no credit relaxation because we would then be approving or increasing the inflation that exists today. I believe the expansion will remain within the same parameters that were set for this year.

[Question] That means the government expects 1981 to have the same percentage of inflation as 1980?

[Answer] The government is engaged in the objective of reducing inflation in 1981, but without committing itself to a specific rate of inflation. All the work will be carried out so inflation next year will be lower than in 1980.

[Question] Is there not a certain contradiction in the fact that the government is stimulating higher internal savings and at the same time trying to reduce investment?

[Answer] The government is not proposing that the volume of savings be higher than that of investments because investment in inventories is also computed within the framework of investments. By definition, the two things are rigorously the same. What we are thinking of doing is taking the resources for internal economic activities basically from the savings generated within the national economy itself and therefore reducing the need to resort to savings from abroad, which would increase the problem of the growth of the external debt.

On the other hand, within the area of state enterprises the programs that are being cut are those that had no available funds--"cutting air," as Minister Delfim Neto says.

[Question] Many economists have observed that the national financial system is not adequately structured for supplying long term resources, and therefore this will be a barrier in the implementation of several priority projects which have a long term maturity period. Do you believe the financial system should be readjusted?

[Answer] A large part of those projects of the public sector are either implemented with resources from the budget or with economic resources created within the enterprises themselves. It is not necessarily indispensable that those projects be implemented with resources taken from the market, but a large part of them can be implemented thus. And it is not only a question of long-term resources, but also of medium-term ones which can be renewed periodically in such a way that basically they will end up functioning as long-term financing. The question of readjusting the financial system is something that has been carried out over the years and gradually. The perfecting of the system is a dynamic process, but relatively slow, which is being done within the measure of the economy's needs.

[Question] Is the government concerned over the time periods of direct credit to the consumer in the sense that its reduction will help to contain consumption?

[Answer] No, that is not a problem that should worry the government very much as long as it is possible to reconcile production with the market demand. I would say that this is no longer in the government's mind now and it would be much better to let the market determine those conditions.

DECISION MADE TO AMEND SALARY READJUSTMENT LAW

PY290100 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Nov 80 p 1

[Excerpts] The decision to amend the salary readjustment law for those earning more than 15 times the minimum salary was made in Brasilia yesterday.

The session failed to have the necessary minimum quorum of 211 deputies for the amendment to be voted on in the Chamber of Deputies (the majority of the PDS [Social Democratic Party] bloc walked out of the session), and so it will be approved next Monday through aplication of the technicality whereby any law or amendment is automatically approved if it is not voted on within the time limit allowed for its discussion on the floor. The amended salary law will only need to be sent back to the Planalto Palace to be approved by President Figueiredo.

Under the amended law, the biannual salary readjustments remain unchanged for those earning up to 15 times the minimum salary per month. For those earning from 15 to 20 times the minimum salary per month, salaries will be readjusted by 50 percent of the National Consumer Price Index [INPC] (They were readjusted by 80 percent before the law was amended). For those with incomes above 20 times the minimum salary per month, readjustments will have to be freely negotiated with employers. The amended law will become effective this coming December.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS HEMISPHERIC RELATIONS

PY290243 Rio de Janeiro MANCHETE 29 Nov 80 p 102, 103

[Interview granted by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro to MANCHETE correspondent Haroldo Hollanda in Brasilia--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] How do you anticipate Brazil's relations with the new U.S. Government of Ronald Reagan will be?

[Answer] Brazil's foreign policy is guided by principles and shaped in accordance with Brazil's particular circumstances with due regard for the evolution of the international situation. This is reflected in our attitude toward every country. Regarding the United States in particular, our relations are excellent. On one hand, these relations are characterized by the variety of questions [densidade] they involve, and on the other hand by the permanent willingness ofthe two countries to solve problems that spring up occasionally as is natural between countries with many-faceted relations. I see no reason for the election of a new U.S. Government to make any difference, since I believe that it is in the interest of the two countries to maintain the best relations possible and to improve them all the time. We are inclined to carry on loyal, frank and constructive relations with the Reagan government. The methods and style of government may change, but the basic and essential interests of both countries remain the same. So I believe that Brazilian-U.S. relations will maintain their high standards, as is natural.

[Question] In Latin America, does Itamaraty espouse a broad policy with all countries or a bloc policy?

[Answer] I am certain that contacts based on blocs, in search of power balances, will only beget misunderstandings and will contribute nothing to the materialization of the ideal of continental unity and integration. Latin American countries are in a privileged position to practice cooperation and solidarity, a practice that on the basis of mutual respect and good sense can be instrumental in the substantial development of our countries. The situation is a privileged one for many reasons, namely, variety of national experiences, diversity in development potentials, well-rooted principles of mutual respect and self-determination, institutional structures for cooperation (ALADI, SELA, Amazon Cooperation Treaty, River Plate Basin Treaty and other successful joint undertakings), absence of structural political conflicts, and an inclination to conciliation and peaceful solutions. It would make no sense to undermine this privileged position by inventing blocs or axes that would run against the grain of Latin American history and aspirations.

BOLIVIAN MINISTER ARRIVES TO REFUTE DRUG CHARGES

PY291345 Paris AFP in Spanish 2103 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Brasilia, 28 Nov (AFP)--The Bolivian interior minister, Col Luis Arce Gomez, arrived here today to refute charges of drug trafficking made against the present Bolivian Government. A spokesman of the Bolivian diplomatic representation in this capital said that Colonel Arce Gomez will examine with local attorneys the possibility of court action against Brazilian newspapers and periodicals which have published such charges.

Before arriving in Brasilia, the Bolivian interior minister was in the United States with the same objective.

The Brazilian newspaper FEDERATION recently issued a note protesting Colonel Arce Gomez' visit to Brasilia, stating that the visit is undesirable and that he has no moral authority to bring action against any national newspaper.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO INVITED TO VISIT IRAQ

PY291335 Paris AFP in Spanish 2227 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Brasilia, 28 Nov (AFP)--The president of Brazil, Gen Joao Baptista Figueiredo, has been invited by his counterpart Saddam Husayn to pay an official visit to Iraq, it was reported here today. The report by the Foreign Ministry's press advisory office adds that the invitation was made through a letter from President Husayn delivered to General Figueiredo on 26 November by Fa'iq Makki Ahmad, Iraqi ambassador to Brazil.

OIL FROM IRAQI PIPELINE EXPECTED 'VERY SOON'

PY261229 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals announced yesterday in Porto Alegre that Brazil "very soon" will begin receiving between 60,000 and 65,000 barrels of oil per day from Iraq through the pipeline which runs through Turkey to the Mediterranean. Petrobras reported in Rio that its tankers already are heading for the Mediterranean. Reports from Ankara indicate that Iraq has begun pumping oil from Kirkuk in the north to Yumurtalik on the Turkish Mediterranean coast at the rate of 657,000 barrels per day. This quantity is much more than the 506,000 barrels per day which Iraq used to send through this pipeline prior to the war with Iran. This oil pipeline has a capacity of 760,000 barrels per day.

BAN ON INDIAN CHIEF'S TRAVEL TO NETHERLANDS LIFTED

PY281726 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1510 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 28 Nov (LATIN)--Xavante Indian Chief Mario Juruna left today for the Netherlands to preside over the closing ceremony of the Bertrand Russell Tribunal, which is appraising the situation of Indians in America, after a Brazilian court last night lifted a government ban on his travel. The Federal Appeals Court's injunction lifting the government ban on Juruna's travel has set a historic precedent in the country because it holds him capable of representing his fellow Indians abroad.

The court issued the injunction by a vote of 16 to 9 after a session which was the longest in 32 years in the history of Brazilian courts. The court ruled that since Juruna is capable of reporting to the offices of government officals and of holding talks with national and foreign personalities, he cannot be regarded as relatively "incapable," as Brazilian laws regard all Indians.

It was based on a law placing all Indians under the tutelage of the state that the National Indian Foundation and Interior Minister Mario Andreazza prohibited Juruna from traveling to Rotterdam to attend the Russell Tribunal session. The Brazilian officials expressed fears that Juruna might lend himself to a political maneuver designed to tarnish Brazil's foreign image.

TROOPS SENT TO CONTAIN PROTESTING HOG RAISERS

PY290132 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 28 Nov 80 p 15

[Excerpt] Curitiba--The army has sent troops to the western and southwestern regions of the State of Parana to contain a movement involving nearly 20,000 hog raisers who for 3 days have been stopping trucks transporting swine products to slaughterhouses. The 5th Military Region yesterday issued a communique explaining the dispatch of troops. Hog raisers are demanding a better minimum price than the one just set by the government for their product.

PERNAMBUCO UNIVERSITY JOINS NATIONWIDE STRIKE

PY290139 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 27 Nov 80 p 5

[Excerpt] The federal rural university of Pernambuco yesterday became the 18th autonomous federal university to join the nationwide strike being held by university professors in demand for more funds for eduction, reclassification of professors' careers and a 48-percent salary increase. The decision to join the strike was made unanimously by a general assembly attended by 340 professors out of 500 professors on the university staff.

O GLOBO WARNS AGAINST WHEAT IMPORTS

PY290104 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Wheat Mill and Windmill"]

[Excerpts] Wheat imports still will weigh on the balance of payments with nearly $1 billion in 1981, and the policy of subsidizing internal consumption will cost the public treasury another 130 million cruzeiros. This is the situation at a time when the government is confronting a dramatic shortage of resources, even to make priority investments.

That is what will happen unless the government moves on from the gradual reduction of subsidies--currently 20 percent of the prices wheat mills pay to the Bank of Brazil--to total elimination, and soon.

The critical situation of our balance of payments urges upon us the need to eliminate subsidies to wheat consumption. The state of the country's economy makes it mandatory for us to focus on realistic objectives, without indulging in time-wasting fantasies involving windmills and wheat mills.

BRIEFS

ARAB LOAN--A group of Arab banks led by the Arab-Latin American Bank (Arlabank) has made available to Brazil's Central Bank a $200 million credit line. The contract was signed in Manama, Bahrain, where the Arab banking corporation has its headquarters. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO In Portuguese 27 Nov 80 p 21 PY]

OIL IMPORT REDUCTION--Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals has left for Uruguay. Before boarding the plane, he said that Brazil might be able to reduce its oil imports by 250,000 barrels per day in 1981, from the established import quota of 960,000 barrels per day. The minister added that the savings will be possible through a daily national production of 280,000 barrels per day plus 1,000 barrels of alcohol per day and coal equivalent to 30,000 barrels of oil per day. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 25 Nov 80 PY]

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX--The Brazilian Geography and Statistics Institute disclosed today the national consumer price index [INPC] for the May-October period, which will be the basis for salary readjustments due in December. The INPC is 39.4 percent, which means that the inflation rate on consumer prices went up to 90.1 percent from December 1979 to October 1980. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 25 Nov 80 PY]

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS--Through the first half of this year, the current account of the balance of payments has accumulated a deficit of $6.74 billion. This deficit stands 49.9 percent higher than last year's first half. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PUALO in Portuguese 26 Nov 80 p 23 PY]

GOLD, FOREIGN RESERVES--As of 30 October, Brazil's gold and foreign exchange reserves totaled $6,802,800,000. The Central Bank reported that those reserves amounted to $9,809,900,000 for the same period last year. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2244 GMT 28 Nov 80 PY]

NEW 3D ARMY COMMANDER--President Joao Baptista Figueiredo has signed a decree appointing Gen Antonio Ferreira Marques as new commander of the 3d Army, replacing Gen Antonio Bandeira who was compulsorily transferred to the reserves after completing 12 years in the rank of general. General Marques has been chief of the engineering and communications department. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 26 Nov 80 p 8 PY]

SENATORS' CHANGE OF PARTY--Senators Saldanha Derzi and Jose Fragelli today announced in Congress that they have switched from the progovernment Social Democratic Party to the Popular Party. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 21 Nov 80 PY]

BELAUNDE STRESSES JOBS, DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

PY011917 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Excerpts] This is a report by (Fernando Vazquez) from ICA. President Fernando Belaunde delivered a speech during the closing ceremony of the 19th annual executives' conference. President Belaunde said that his government will give high priority to programs to create new jobs and will support the construction industry and agricultural development.

The chief of state said regarding employment that the people have the right to know what benefits to expect from the new government measures. Regarding production, he said that agriculture and livestock have priority. He also talked about highway projects in the eastern section of the country and the Lima area to connect the (Pise) and Palcazu valleys, main food production areas. The chief of state also expressed concern over unemployment but said that when the new projects are implemented, many new jobs will be created. During his speech, the president also emphasized the importance of the recent municipal elections.

[Begin Belaunde recording] The great efforts made have strengthened the constitutional regime and a civilized way of life. The democratic structure of Peru has been completed, and people abroad are now well aware of it. Since the last elections, we are convinced that Peruvian credit and the respectability of the country--a respectability not represented by us but by the people--have been strengthened. This respectability is going to give many benefits to the country. We must be aware that large credit operations can now be contracted, that is, harmless, long-range credits favorable for the country. This is why now is an important time and why we must take advantage of it. I am happy to see that an environment of brotherhood prevails in the country and that a state of legality has been created. This legality can have its ups and downs and is even subject to criticisms and [word indistinct] but it is a legitimate respectability. As [name indistinct] said, this is something which should make all Peruvians happy because we have opened the doors of the law, therefore, we now have the right to close the doors of violence. [applause] I hereby close this congress and I vow to attend next year's meeting. [applause] [end recording]

POLISH LABOR LEADERS CITE LABOR 'UNIFICATION'

PA282124 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 20 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Upon their arrival in Lima yesterday, Jozef Pezybylski and Zygmunt Zawalski, leaders of Poland's Solidarity Union headed by Lech Walesa in Gdansk, said the Polish labor unions are on their way to complete unification.

They represent 8 million out of 12 million workers and this is the first labor delegation that has traveled abroad after the recent labor incidents in that country. They said that they came in response to an invitation from the 18th Council of the Latin American Workers Federation which will be held in Lima on 28 November and will be attended by 30 countries.

According to Zawalski and Pezybylski, they never feared a Soviet invasion. They noted that the Polish labor movement is moving toward total unification at the national level. They also said that in the beginning they had a "strike committee" but it later became an organizing committee. They stressed that their movement was strictly labor oriented and not political.

MINISTER NOTES POSSIBLE RECOGNITION OF BOLIVIA

PY291448 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella has stated that the possibility of the Peruvian Government recognizing the Bolivian military government is being studied by our Foreign Ministry, which is (?evaluating) the situation in that country. The Foreign minister will accompany President Belaunde on his trip to Santa Marta, Colombia, for the commemoration of liberator Simon Bolivar's death.

URUGUAYANS REJECT NEW CONSTITUTION IN PLEBISCITE

PY011103 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0733 GMT 1 Dec 80

[By Santiago Gonzalez and Becquer Puig]

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 1 Dec (LATIN)--The Uruguayan people drastically rejected the new constitution in the plebiscite called for yesterday by the civilian-military government, according to official counts made public early this morning of 90 percent of the valid votes cast. With 1,619,611 votes counted in 5,955 electoral districts out of a total of 6,171 throughout the country, votes for no amount to 865,540 and votes for yes amount to 632,206, as reported by the Interior Ministry. Those figures represent 58 percent voting no and 42 percent voting yes.

The number of citizens qualified to vote is 1.9 million. Taking into account the number of abstentions, only 10 percent of the votes cast remain to be counted.

No street demonstrations have been staged so far in Montevideo because of the express governmental ban in force. Such demonstrations were customary in similar situations in the past.

President's Statement

PY020153 Paris AFP in Spanish 0111 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Montevideo, 1 Dec (AFP)--Uruguayan President Aparicio Mendez said today that the victory of the votes against the constitutional draft is more a defeat for the people than for the government.

The president added that this decision will delay a series of solutions provided for in the constitutional draft, and that this means that everything that has been proposed will have to be revised. He also noted that the referendum closed a chapter and that now the process has more freedom of action since it does not have to follow the guidelines established by the constitutional draft that was rejected.

Mendez also said that by rejecting the constitutional draft the people have also rejected the holding of presidential elections in 1981, since this was also established in the consitutional draft.

In a message to international public opinion, Aparicio Mendez noted that the Uruguayan civilian-military government has kept its promise of granting a political opening and that it has the firm intention to continue working for the well-being of the Uruguayan people.

He said that he believes world opinion at international forums is divided between those countries which have been infiltrated by terrorism and those countries--with objective opinions--which have not yet been subjected to communism.

Navy Commander's Reaction

PY020032 Paris AFP in Spanish 2030 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Montevideo, 1 Dec (AFP)--The commander in chief of the navy, Vice Adm Hugo Marquez, has stated that as a Uruguayan and a democrat, I accept, I obey and I adhere to the negative vote in yesterday's constitutional referendum.

This is the first official reaction of a member of the civilian-military government to the negative results of yesterday's voting. Marquez stressed that freedom has not been suppressed as much as they say abroad. He termed the popular vote, the first in 9 years, as an opening in which there was freedom to give an opinion regarding yes and no and then choose.

The government, Marquez stressed, "honestly prepared an election and no one here, not even the most furious enemy, can talk about fraud, such as we have observed in many countries where the results were fixed, questioned."

The armed forces, he emphasized, have nevertheless carried out that they had promised and they submitted a constitution so that the people could say whether they liked it. And the absolute reality is that the nation does not want this constitution and that the armed forces political schedule will suffer a complete overhaul that will have to be studied. Consequently, he refused to answer whether next year's presidential elections will be held, regarding quick authorization allowing the political parties to function again and regarding the rehabilitation of banned politicians.

The latest official figures regarding the referendum, without counting 29 balloting booths and 110,419 observed votes, give an undeniable advantage of 243,486 votes to no.

A total of 1,944,951 citizens had been authorized to vote, and there was an unofficial figure of a 10 percent abstention, so 1,648,753 people voted according to those figures.

Former Minister's Comments

PY020109 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2140 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Montevideo, 1 Dec (NA)--The former interior minister and a "key man" in the project for constitutional reform, Col Nestor Bolentini, (?has stated, regarding the result of yesterday's referendum, that it) "implies the need to carry out a complete overhaul in seeking a solution that will allow the nation to achieve total democracy."

Boelntini, who is also a lawyer, was interior minister 7 years ago during the dramatic time that followed the closing of congress and the fall of the constitutional government.

"I confess that I was surprised by the negative vote. I was convinced that 'yes' would win but I am satisfied because the result is the faithful expression of what our people have decided," Bolentini said.

"From now on," he stressed, "and in the light of this important demonstration, there is the need for a complete overhaul in seeking a solution that will allow the nation to achieve total democracy. I am not talking about periods of time but, yes, of the need to study what has already been done in the light of this demonstration," he added.

Bolentini, who is currently retired from active service, but whose ideas are always taken into account by his comrades in arms, stressed that the armed forces "have kept their word" regarding the call to stage the referendum and he emphasized the cleanness of the voting and the civic will of the country's people.

"The result of the plebiscite is the decision of popular will. It is the legitimate expression of the majority and the armed forces understand it. We must now work together in order to implement, I repeat, the measures that will lead our nation to a definite democratic path."

Jurists Group's Statement

PY020218 Paris AFP in Spanish 1317 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, 1 Dec (AFP)--The International Secretariat of Jurists for Amnesty in Uruguay (SIJAU) issued a statement here today noting that the rejection of the constitutional draft proposed by the Uruguayan civilian-military regime is a very important event for Uruguay and all Latin American countries.

The statement adds that the negative vote clearly expresses a rejection of the so-called restricted democratic regimes. The statement also praises the courage of the people in voting this way after 7 years of a fierce dictatorship.

SIJAU also called on people to watch over their decision so that it is not disavowed and so it may also serve as a basis for a general and unrestricted amnesty.

The statement notes that there are 2,000 political prisoners in Uruguay and it appeals to international organizations to demand lists of missing persons, the lifting of bans on political activity, the return of refugees and the enforcement of civilian rights.

ARMY COMMANDER REVEALS NEW SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENT

PY281736 Montevideo Radio el Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Visits by relatives of subversive elements imprisoned at Libertad penitentiary are normal, although more strictly controlled. This was stated by the commander of the 2d Army Division when he revealed that there is a subversive plan headed by several of those confined in the prison. He added that the new movement, which calls itself the Six-Point Movement from the six points it pursues, is a continuation of the Tupamaro movement. Gen Julio Rapela also said the number of members of the new subversive group is estimated at 500 subversives, including those confined in the prison, those who have not yet gone underground, and others both inside and outside the country.

The organization was discovered during the interrogation of a subversive who had been detained but who was thought abroad to have disappeared. (?General Rapela) further said that several Uruguayans are members of the Simon Bolivar Commando which, having been active in Nicaragua, is now in some Central American country. He also revealed that 12 Uruguayans, whose identity he did not give, [words indistinct] guerrillas in Angola.

In another part of his statement, General Rapela said: [Begin recording] Subversion is aware of the fact that if the "no" wins the exceptional situation will continue in which the government has had to function. The subversives will continue to have the Marxist pretext of (?accusing) the government of dictatorship, oppression and fascism. If the "yes" wins, the effectiveness and the arms to discover and thwart subversive plans will continue on the same level as now with the difference that the government will no longer be exceptional. The subversives know all this. [end recording]

COMUNBANA, SFRY MISSION CONCLUDE 5-DAY MEETING

PA301559 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 23 Nov 80 p B-13

[By Rolando Gabrielli]

[Excerpts] Aleksandar Broz, head of the Yugoslav commercial mission which for 5 days met with management of the Multinational Banana Marketing Corporation (COMUNBANA) in this capital, disclosed that both parties agreed to increase the list of products included in their commercial exchange agreement.

In an exclusive interview Broz, the son of the late Yugoslav President Tito, talked about the prosperous commercial relations with COMUNBANA and its member countries, commercial exchange with Latin America, postwar Yugoslavia, the world's economic situation and his country's relations with developing nations within the nonaligned movement.

He said that a Panamanian company interested in the mutual exchange agreement has asked Yugoslavia to build five oil tankers with a capacity of approximately 50,000 to 70,000 tons and that Honduras wants to acquire production equipment for processing vegetables and fruits, which are important for countries that are producing agricultural products.

When asked about the possibility of increasing economic cooperation in the technological field, Broz said that the countries that would buy the processing equipment for vegetables and fruits will also receive technological cooperation from his country not for manufacturing the machinery, but also for the processing of the products.

Yugoslavia and COMUNBANA also agreed to exchange information which will permit both parties to know their needs so that their exchange can be broadened in a more precise way.

From their conversations it was learned that COMUNBANA's policy is to protect the region's commerce, particularly the products from its member countries: Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, and the Dominican Republic.

COMUNBANA management has recognized the advantages of the Yugoslav market for their product which offers a good price throughout the year which benefits the producer.

It was also made clear during the recent conversations that the visit of the Yugoslav mission is a continuation of the cooperation which already exists and which so far has broadened and strengthened commercial relations between COMUNBANA and Yugoslavia.

BELIZE

MINISTERS TO TRAVEL TO VENEZUELA FOR TALKS

FL290200 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] The minister of trade and industry, the Honorable Guadalupe Pech, and the minister of natural resources, the Honorable Florencio Marin, will leave Belize tomorrow on their way to Caracas. The two ministers will be meeting with their counterparts in Venezuela to hold discussions of mutual interest.

COSTA RICA

CUT HOLDS RALLY TO PROTEST COST OF LIVING

PA020257 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] The United Workers Federation [CUT] held a rally at Central Park in San Jose this evening in opposition to the rising cost of living and of public services.

The CUT leaders called for an immediate price freeze during the rally which had a poor turnout. They also asked the communities and neighborhoods to get organized and oppose the hike in busfares and water and power bills. They also said they will challenge any increase in the cost of public services.

Rodrigo Urena, a United People's Coalition deputy and CUT secretary, was one of the main speakers during the rally.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT REFUTES ARCHBISHOPRIC COMMUNIQUE

PA012031 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Government communique issued 1 December]

[Text] In view of the fact that statements contained in a communique issued by the legal assistance office of the Archbishopric of San Salvador regarding the kidnapping of Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] leaders from this office, located in the San Jose School, an educational center run by Jesuit priests, do not conform to facts, we consider it our duty to refute those statements.

In the first place, the statements contained in the communique contradict the testimony rendered by Father Jose Santamaria, San Jose School principal, to national police inspectors in charge of the investigations. According to Father Santamaria, he arrived at the school at 1140 on 27 November, where he was held at gunpoint by four men armed with rifles. They went through his papers, searched his car and then forced him to lay face down until they left. At no time did he see any men in uniform. The men, who held him up, wore civilian clothes and had their faces covered, Father Santamaria told the police inspectors.

Similar testimony was given by Doris Martinez, who is in charge of the archbishopric legal assistance office, and guard Jose Obdulio Torres Martinez, who did not say in their testimonies that the kidnappers wore uniforms. This, therefore, is totally capricious and untrue. The statements issued by the archbishopric legal assistance office make accusations without foundation other than its particular way of arriving at conclusions.

Unfortunately, what the archbishopric legal assistance office has said in its communique does not contribute any positive clue to solving the case. An analysis of its statements shows that its only interest is to support a specific political cause. The revolutionary government junta strongly rejects this and any other accusation based on suppositions that do not conform to facts of this regrettable incident, as those disseminated by Radio Moscow, Radio Havana and some foreign correspondents who openly lied when they said that the San Jose School building was surrounded by men in uniform while the kidnapping took place.

Hundreds of persons, among them students, priests, neighbors and other witnesses, have categorically asserted the falsity of the versions being disseminated in favor of an unpopular cause in El Salvador, on the certainty that any explanation made later on will not erase the damage already done.

On many occasions the government has said that it is opposed to all types of violence. It is absolutely convinced that this is not the path for the total reconciliation of the Salvadoran family, now anguished by the abuses and crimes carried out by the ideological extremes opposed to the measures of social justice sponsored by the revolutionary government junta on the basis of a general consensus of all social sectors of the republic.

In summary, the archbishopric legal assistance office is trying to distort the facts involving the kidnapping and is showing a lack of responsibility by making a number of biased statements to create doubt in the minds of the people and to blame the government and security corps, which are absolutely innocent, for the kidnapping and assassination of FDR leaders.

Their deaths should be attributed to those promoting violence, either to maintain their traditional and unjust privileges or to set up a totalitarian dictatorship in the country. The people, locally and abroad, must clearly understand that the archbishopric legal assistance office is not acting lawfully, correctly or with legality, responsibility and impartiality, due to such an institution.

ARMY VOWS TO COMBAT LEFTIST INTIMIDATION

PA292305 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 30 Nov 80 pp 3, 16

[Excerpts] The armed forces are prepared to defend the Salvadoran people, even at the cost of life, against anything which threatens their safety, a spokesman for the institution said yesterday.

The source indicated that the armed forces has made this announcement in view of threats from leftist organizations which, through terrorism and other disruptions, seek to intimidate the people.

He added that these threats were made after it was learned that the Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez Brigade had first kidnapped and then killed well-known leaders of leftist organizations that are operating in the country.

The source said emphatically that the government had nothing to do with this collective crime, but it will not remain indifferent to these threats, which are directed against the Salvadoran people.

Lastly, the source added that henceforth, if the extremist groups plan to continue causing disturbances and carrying out actions to disrupt order, they will be fought with the vigor and force that each case requires. The people can feel supported by their armed forces, he said.

Ground, Air Patrols

PA292332 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] The Armed Forces Press Committee has reported that on Wednesday units of the Salvadoran Air Force began night air patrols. It was explained that the air patrols would operate mainly in the San Salvador metropolitan area and surrounding rural areas and that infantry and mechanized units will conduct similar patrols on the ground. This will guarantee the people protection against extremist attacks. The air patrols were begun with several jets, which have been equipped with special equipment for night flying.

BUS OWNERS WARN OF POSSIBLE SUSPENSION OF SERVICE

PA020030 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1245 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] In less than 48 hours, 20 urban and rural buses were destroyed, according to reports from the authorities in the interior of the country.

The bus-routes owners claim that such a practice has become common in the popular sectors whenever incidents such as the death of the FDR leaders take place. We will be forced to suspend service if they continue to burn the buses. In fact, we shall do it indefinitely, the bus owners said after an emergency meeting today.

SECOND PHASE OF AGRARIAN REFORM UNDER STUDY

PA301446 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 22 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] Jose Napoleon Duarte, a member of the revolutionary government junta, recently announced that the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry (MAG), the National Technology Center (CENTA), the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation (ISTA), and other organizations connected with the agrarian reform are currently conducting studies to further the second phase of this program.

According to him, five alternatives are currently being considered in connection with this second phase of the agrarian reform. Each of these alternatives is being carefully studied and analyzed by several organizations in order to guarantee that the one chosen generates more prosperity for the medium-sized and small farmer as well as for the Salvadoran people in general.

No additional details can be provided yet, as this second phase is currently the object of studies and technical planning by MAG, CENTA, ISTA and a number of other organizations directly concerned with the achievements and goals of this program.

It must be borne in mind, Duarte added, that the Salvadoran agrarian reform is not a short-term process. For this reason, its scope and programs must be carefully studied in order to choose or implement the best among them.

He also said that this year's basic grains harvest has been successful, and he expressed his confidence that the coffee, sugarcane and cotton harvests will also be good.

JUNTA TO ATTEND TREATY RATIFICATION CEREMONY

PA281525 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] It has been officially announced that the members of the revolutionary government junta will attend the solemn ceremony in Tegucigalpa on 10 December at which the federal peace treaty between El Salvador and Honduras, signed in Lima, Peru, by the foreign ministers of both countries will be ratified.

It was also announced that, until certain prerequisites included in the clauses of this document are implemented, there will be no movement of people or merchandise between the two nations.

With the reestablishment of diplomatic relations, appointment of ambassadors, consuls and the establishment of the respective immigration offices for the processing of documents, it will be possible to travel from El Salvador to Honduras and vice versa, but everything requires a little more time.

ODCA EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR SALVADORAN JUNTA

PA292326 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 29 Nov 80 p 68

[Message sent to junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte Fuentes from the Christian Democratic Organization of the Americas--date not given]

[Text] Napoleon Duarte, revolutionary government junta, San Salvador.

The 11th meeting of the executive committee of the Christian Democratic Organization of the Americas (ODCA) unanimously resolved to express to you the fact that we regret your absence and wish, through your offices, to extend to the Salvadoran Government and people our support and solidarity in your efforts to establish a process of democratization, the progress of which we are happy to see.

Cordially, Aristides Calvani, secretary general, ODCA.

BRIEFS

COFFEE RUST--San Salvador, 20 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--New outbreaks of coffee rust have been detected on coffee farms in central El Salvador, officials of the Coffee Research Institute have reported here. The outbreak has been detected in Santiago Nonualco, San Pedro Nonualco and San Juan Nonualco, in an area 56 km southeast of here. It seems to be a more serious and extensive outbreak that that spotted in the east. Another area hit by the blight is Sonsonate Department, about 100 km from the Guatemalan border. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1732 GMT 20 Nov 80 PA]

GUATEMALA

PAPER SAYS PRICES CAUSING 'UNBEARABLE' SITUATION

PA282329 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 20 Nov 80 pp 10, 26

["Vox Populi" column by Maurico Menendez V.: "Unbearable Economic Situation"]

[Excerpts] The threat of new taxes and the unstoppable spiraling of consumer goods prices are causing an unbearable economic situation in this country that could have unforeseeable effects on the nation's development.

While U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan is announcing a tax cut as his government's first step, we see that here the exact oppposite is happening; there is the possibility of new taxes. These, of course, are rejected by the citizens, who do not accept the arguments of the minister of finance to obtain the approval of congress.

A very curious phenomenon is occurring in Guatemala: The price of some staple goods goes up every morning.

The classical reply of the people who sell these goods (and who control the grains business) is limited to: "We have to make some profit on sales and we have to pay out a lot of money because of the increase in the price of fuel and petroleum byproducts...." "Tell the government to lower that price and we will sell at lower prices."

We think we know exactly what is happening: Some wholesale dealers prefer to export grains (beans, corn and so forth) to neighboring countries, where they get better prices for these articles. Naturally, grains are in short supply in the domestic market. Furthermore, what little there is left is sold at prices four times higher than the original price.

Many factors are contributing to this economic situation. Most of all, there is a lack of action on the part of the government which is not imposing an economic dictatorship by freezing the price of all consumer goods and closing down the stores which violate established prices.

A series of energetic economic measures should be imposed immediately instead of attending international gatherings that resolve nothing because, while leaders meet, the price of popular foods continues to go up and it is the people, who no longer know what to do, who suffer the consequences. If prices continue to go up, we will have widespread malnutrition because people cannot buy things at the whimsical prices established by suppliers. And a nation in this situation is very dangerous....

GUERRILLAS CAUSE LOSSES TO SOUTHERN FARMERS

PA012054 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Farmowners in the southern coastal area have estimated that the wave of attacks and guerrilla activities so far this year have resulted in the death of about 15 people on farms located along the southern coast and have caused over 5 million [no currency given] in losses.

The situation is serious because the subversive groups have set fire to several farms and have killed a number of people not only along the southern coast but also in the west.

Several farmowners have indicated that, to make matters worse, criminal activity has left them without money to pay the workers, many of whom have been dismissed to make up for the losses and damages which have been endured.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT TO ASSIGN TOP PRIORITY TO AGRICULTURE

PA292357 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1425 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 29 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of Honduras and chief of the armed forces, will direct the agricultural policy committee effective today.

As announced in an executive decree, the government has decided to give top priority to implementation of land reform and other agricultural projects as a fundamental basis of the country's economic development.

The decree orders closer cooperation between the different ministries and other government agencies linked to agricultural development. It states that, in the absence of the president of the republic, the committee will be headed by the executive secretary of economic planning.

The committee is made up of the secretaries of state for natural resources, finance and public credit, economy and commerce and economic planning and the director of the National Agrarian Institute. However, when other state secretaries are involved, the committee will be expanded to include the proper secretaries, the degree states.

CENTRAL BANK IMPOSES HARSH CURRENCY RESTRICTIONS

PA300424 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2314 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 29 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The board of directors of the Honduran Central Bank has imposed currency restrictions in the country starting on 1 December.

The measures adopted by the bank include a ceiling on the sale of foreign currency and a ban on accepting letters of credit issued by Central Americans in favor of Hondurans unless these are backed by real exports. "The sale of currency is authorized up to $5,000 in each case, be it for an individual or a corporation," states the Central Bank order to the private banks in the country.

In the same fashion, "the sale of foreign paper currency can be made only to persons who are traveling abroad and for amounts no greater than $100 per person, after they show a passport with a proper visa."

Exporters, who receive foreign currency in payment for operations, are obliged to surrender all foreign currency so acquired under the new system. The Honduran Central Bank has also asked for the cooperation of the Finance and Public Credit Secretariat in order to establish "the necessary complementary measures to implement these regulations."

COMMENTARY: ECONOMIC ILLS RESPONSIBILITY OF ALL

PA011536 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The so-called fourth Caribbean conference was held 23 to 25 November in Key Biscayne, Florida. A number of Central American and Caribbean rulers and official delegates attended the event.

Ambassador Rubin Askew, former governor of Florida, said on this occasion: With the Central American and Caribbean nations we share many common interests derived from our common economic problems. To various extents, (?he said) all of us are faced with the problems resulting from slow growth, the high unemployment rate, the shortage of capital and the constant fuel price hikes. All of us, he added, are victims of an unpredictable world economy that necessitates constant adjustments both domestically and internationally.

We have referred to this because its concepts are valid in making a calm appraisal of our country's current economic situation.

The situation has become more difficult for all of us and the time has come to reflect and to make necessary adjustments in the national economy in order to reasonably curb the domestic situation while there is still time and the crisis can be handled in accordance with our current conditions and capacity.

(?Perhaps) some political sector wants to take advantage of this time to create alarm and panic among the people by circulating rumors and reports that are far removed from reality. However, as Economy Minister Ruben Mondragon has repeatedly stated, our economic situation is better than that of the other Central American countries. Through a number of special institutions, the government is taking the necessary measures to control the country's economic and financial situation and it has given strict orders that absolute administrative austerity should be maintained.

As Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga said in Miami, development and the private sector's investments in the country's economy are necessary. The state cooperates with the private sector by guaranteeing its investments.

To a large extent, our ability to overcome the present crisis and to preserve the domestic peace and the security of the democratic institutions depends on the patriotic and positive attitude of all citizens at this point. The responsibility lies with all Hondurans, not just with the government.

NICARAGUA

PETROLEUM AGREEMENT WITH VENEZUELA ANNOUNCED

PA010244 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2345 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Managua, 30 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Venezuela has agreed to extend the deadline for payment of a $30 million loan that was used to strengthen this country's balance of payments, it was reported today.

Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Nicaraguan junta of national reconstruction, told the press he had talked to Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins twice yesterday during a trip he made to Venezuela. Ramirez reported that on both occasions they had discussed the general political situation in Central America, particularly in connection with the takeover of U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan.

The heads of state discussed the trip Herrera Campins has planned to make to Tegucigalpa, where the exchange instruments of the Honduran-Salvadoran peace treaty are to be signed 10 December. Herrera Campins said that if he makes the trip, both on his way to and from Tegucigalpa he will stop in Managua to sign a new petroleum cooperation agreement between Venezuela and Nicaragua. Ramirez said Nicaragua also will send a delegation to the treaty-signing ceremony in Tegucigalpa.

Ramirez stated that since relations between Nicaragua and the United States are normal, his country will be invited to the inauguration of President-elect Ronald Reagan. "We will necessarily have to send a high-level delegation to that ceremony," said Ramirez. Ramirez explained that the deadline for paying Venezuela ends in December, but has been extended to the end of January 1981.

The cooperation agreement between Nicaragua and Venezuela will eliminate the U.S. Esso Company as middleman in the marketing of petroleum, which will then be done directly between the two governments.

The agreement is for a total of 3 million barrels of crude a year to be supplied by Venezuela. The other half of what Nicaragua consumes will be supplied by Mexico. Venezuela is granting Nicaragua a 30-percent credit for acquiring a total of 3 million barrels of crude.

Ramirez told ACAN-EFE that President Herrera Campins was concerned because the Iran-Iraq war may affect OPEC, with more blows to the price of petroleum. The Nicaraguan head of state said hikes in petroleum prices are more detrimental to the poor countries. He also pointed out that Venezuelan-Mexican petroleum cooperation with the Central American countries partially protects these countries against rises.

CLERGY MUST OBTAIN PAPAL APPROVAL TO RETAIN POSTS

PA290116 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2111 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Panama City, 28 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Managua Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo said here today that clergymen who hold high government posts in Nicaragua have until 31 December to obtain approval from the Vatican if they wish to continue in their posts. Obando y Bravo is here attending the biannual meeting of the Central American episcopal secretariat which about 40 bishops are attending. The superiors of religious orders have attended the first study sessions.

Obando y Bravo, who is accompanied by Bishop Pablo Antonio Vega of Juigalpa, Nicaragua, told newsmen that the state of emergency in Nicaragua is over and that clergymen will not be able to engage in active and partisan politics without expressed approval from the pope. Obando said, "We cannot raise anything to the level of an idol, not even the revolution, because idols enslave men."

Bishop Vega said, "We have seen positive elements in the Nicaraguan revolutionary process and we have encouraged them. However, this does not prevent us from pointing out mistakes when they are made." Vega also said that in Central America the church does not make or overthrow governments, but it does point out situations where governments violate social justice.

Obando y Bravo said that religion is on the increase in the country, although atheist orders are being issued in some departments in Nicaragua. Obando y Bravo said, "The Nicaraguan rulers are not attacking religion directly, although they are trying to replace it with a sociopolitical mystique."

Further Report

PA011420 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Speaking to members of Christian base communities in Managua, Msgr Bosco Vivas disclosed that priests holding cabinet posts in the revolutionary government will be asked to give up their position and to return to their religious duties. He announced this when the community leaders asked him to explain the reasons for the church taking this action. One of them told Monsignor Vivas that it was their opinion that priests and nuns participation in the government was very positive because they were working for the people with true love; besides, he added, we feel that they are doing as good a job as they can do in their respective parrish.

Monsignor Vivas explained to them that this was a decree that was issued by the late Pope Paul VI. The community leaders asked Monsignor Vivas why was the church making the decree effective now, when during Somozism it not only allowed priests to participate in Somoza's government but also to accept military ranks granted by the dictator?

SOCIAL WELFARE MINISTER APPEARS ON 'DIRECT LINE'

PA291506 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 28 Nov 80

["Direct Line" phone-in program with questions answered by Social Welfare Minister Father Edgardo Parrales Castillo--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] I wish to ask what you think of individuals who oppose the revolutionary process and who say that we have a Marxist-Leninist and therefore an atheistic government and that it is inconceivable that priests like you should be serving it.

My other question is: How many child care centers exist in the country and what is the Social Welfare Ministry doing about establishing some new ones, since mothers need a place to leave their children in order to go to work? Another question is: What is the ministry doing for children who sniff glue, are drug addicts or vagrants in general? Sometimes they are put in jail, but since they are later released, the problem is not solved. On the other hand, conditions in the jails have hardly changed, not to mention relations among prisoners. What is the Social Welfare Ministry doing to change the situation in the prisons? Thank you very much.

[Answer] Dear companero, I am going to try to answer each of your questions. In the first question, you make an emphatic statement, which obliges me to clarify something. You ask what priests are doing in a Marxist-Leninist government. In other words, you are expressing a categorical opinion, but it would be necessary to ask on what basis you make this statement, whether on the basis of government programs, of laws which establish that the government is Marxist-Leninist or on just what basis. One would ask if the very structure is Marxist-Leninist because, if some or all--let us suppose, for example that all the leaders--of the government were Marxist-Leninist, this does not necessarily mean that the government itself is Marxist-Leninist. This is a general concept. But the fact is that in all the structures of the revolutionary government, there are some people who are Marxists and there are some who are Christian. Therefore, one cannot say that the government is of Marxist tendency, nor can it be said that all the people are Marxist. If we have all participated, if the Christians have actively participated on the front line in the preinsurrection and insurrectional phases, why should we not participate in completing a job that was begun with much sacrifice, much pain, and much love many years ago and still requires our presence, action, and solidarity? If we are in a position to contribute, why should we not do so?

[Question] I am Fernando Sanchez. I wished to ask Father Parrales about a statement in a magazine to the effect that the nuncio said that the place of the priest is the one given him by the church when he becomes a minister. [as heard] This is apparently the position of the bishops. My question is: At the end of the time specified--I read in a newspaper that it would be the end of December--what position will Father Parrales take, whether he will remain in the post of minister or if he will devote himself strictly to the priesthood? That is all.

[Answer] My dear Companero Fernando Sanchez, first, I would like to respond to the first part of your question. On the one hand, referring to what the nuncio said, which you indicate that you read in a magazine, everything would depend on how one looks at the essence of the priesthood and the mission of the priest.

If we hold the concept--which is deeply rooted in the present theology of the church--that the priest belongs solely in the sacristy and at the altar, that sacramentalist view, then those people would be right. But this is not the criteria, the guidance, the meaning of the new approach of the church, not only toward the status of the priest, but also toward the very essence of the church.

Therefore, by serving as a minister, as a teacher, an athlete, a priest, a chauffeur or whatever, I would not be working against my mission as a priest. The only way I would be working against my mission as a priest would be for me to indulge in actions that are scandalous, sinful, or inconsistent with my dedication to holiness, to the promotion of the values of the spirit, to the promotion of the values of the gospel.

Regarding your other question, clearly, if there is not an essential, absolute contradiction between being a priest and being a minister, those say that there is such a choice are mistaken. The choice is not between opposites. In other words, there is a choice between opposites when there is good and bad, but when two things are different, but not opposing, there is no reason to establish these absolute or emphatic choices or alternatives.

In any case, you will understand that, as Christian morality itself teaches us, there are two basic guides to human conduct--an external guide, the law or authority, and an internal guide, the conscience.

The ideal thing would be for man to always try to combine the two criteria of morality, that is, authority and conscience in his lifestyle. If man is guided only by the criteria of authority, he becomes depersonalized, and is therefore denied freedom and free will. If, on the other hand, man allows himself to be guided only by his conscience, man becomes subjective [subjetivo], or runs the risk of becoming subjective. Therefore, I tell you honestly that the situation has not arisen, except at the level of speculation. I have not received that definitive, emphatic categorical decree from my superiors. I have only heard rumors of it, mere rumors that at times are nourished by people with ill intentions who want to utilize religion for cheap politicking.

In any case, I can tell you one thing for certain. If this situation should arise, I would ask God for sufficient enlightenment to allow me to combine the two guides--the external criteria, or the morality that comes from the law or authority, and the criteria of the conscience, in order to come up with an adequate and balanced response.

[Question] I am Domingo Lopez from Chinandega. Father Parrales, yesterday the State Council discussed a new adoption bill. What will be the philosophy of the new law? Is it necessary to have an adoption law in Nicaragua? Another question: What is being done with the Salvadoran refugees, how many of them are there, and why is there not much information released about your efforts? Thank you very much.

[Answer] In the first place, with regard to the adoption law, I wish to say first that there must be an adoption law. Every country in the world has an adoption law. In other words, if in some country the handling of certain social problems were left unregulated, or left up to improvisation, you can realize what would happen. In countries having a large population, if the solution of problems were left to be solved spontaneously or charismatically, there would be real confusion.

As a small country, we have even more reason to be organized and structured, especially since we are emerging from the status of an underdeveloped country and are trying to develop. This is nothing new. We have an adoption law already. We are preparing an amendment, that is, a new law because the existing one has an inadequate focus, a mistaken focus, a focus that does not give a satisfactory solution to the situation of abandoned or orphaned children.

As far as the Salvadoran refugees are concerned, we are certainly paying attention to them. At present we are caring for some 2,000 Salvadoran refugees in close cooperation with private organizations like Caritas, CONFER [Nicaraguan Conference of Priests and Nuns], ECLA and at the same time with the broad cooperation and economic support of the United Nations under a program sponsored by the UN High Commission for Refugees. These organizations are bearing the major economic burden for helping the refugees.

The thing is that many Salvadoran refugees enter the country and then disperse. What we do first is try to locate them, to find out who they are and how many of them are here. In other words, we try to obtain the necessary data regarding any human being. Later we invite them to come to the camps or centers where we can care for them in an organized way. Next we try to give them more assistance as the program advances.

I do not know why you say that there has not been adequate information released. In general, the information has been provided. The thing is that we cannot publicize the most minute details because these are primarily operational or functional matters, which are not necessarily of interest. However, we have to inform the people of the fact that we are helping them and how we are helping them, of how many we are helping and what positions or policies we have for the future.

GOVERNMENT TO RELEASE 570 PRISONERS 'SOON'

PA301736 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1516 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Managua, 30 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--A total of 570 prisoners, who have been accused of counterrevolutionary crimes, will soon be released from prison, it was learned today in this capital.

Their release is due to an amnesty approved by the Sandinist government following efforts and recommendations made by the National Commission for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights in Nicaragua.

Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, announced that a list was being drafted to release prisoners suffering from contageous diseases, prisoners who are disabled and those over 55 years of age. "This does not mean that all those who are 55 years old are going to be released, considering that many of those prisoners were torturers and criminals during the Somozist dictatorship," Cordova Rivas explained.

During an official ceremony on 10 December, the authorities will announce the date when the revolutionary government amnesty will become effective for the prisoners' release.

INFILTRATOR REVEALS DETAILS OF PLOTTERS' GROUP

PA291925 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Statement by Commander Alvaro Baltodano to Radio Sandino on recent plot uncovered against government--recorded]

[Text] In the first place he must clarify one point: What Commander (Diaz) said about the Sandinist Armed Forces. The unity of the Sandinist Armed Forces is unbreakable. The Sandinist Armed Forces are imbued with love for the revolution and the people. They are made up of companeros who for years struggled against the Somozist dictatorship. They fought to attain a better world for our people to live in peacefully. We want to stress this point.

As Commander (Diaz) said, I was to act as directed by the national security forces directorate. In August this fellow Nestor Moncada, known as Chema, had been expressing counterrevolutionary ideas. I heard about this and because we were friends, because we had worked together in 1977, I tried to explain to him that he was wrong. His statements, however, became increasingly strong and dangerous. He said there were other people with ideas similar to his who were ready to form a group to settle the situation. This remark was definitely alarming. I did not take him seriously. I thought he was joking. However, I expressed my concern to the security forces.

When I approached the companeros at the security forces they told me it was true, that they had been watching him and that his counterrevolutionary activities were known to them. They told me to befriend him to see what was going on. I began closer contacts with him and he started telling me more concrete facts and more serious matters. I was to pretend to agree with his ideas.

In August Nestor Moncada said that his aunt, Dora Maria Lau de Lacayo, had been calling him insistently, saying she wanted to talk to him. When he spoke to her she explained the need to work with some people she had been contacting. She told him she could arrange a meeting for him with Robelo. She told him Robelo headed a movement, that they wanted to approach disgruntled members of the Sandinist Armed Forces, and that they wanted to talk to him. He accepted and went to meet them. Dora Maria was serving as intermediary, but Robelo did not show up at the meeting. She had mentioned him as head of the movement, but he was not present at the meeting, which was attended by Jorge and Alejandro Salazar. Chema, Dora Maria and the two Salazars began discussing the need to create a counterrevolutionary movement to overthrow the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN],and to annihilate the government junta and the FSLN National Directorate. They wanted to create a government in Nicaragua in which there would be representatives of private enterprise, a military representative, as they called it, and members of the Somozist guard somewhat acceptable to the Nicaraguan people. That was the result of their first meeting with Chema.

He told me that he had had his first meeting with them and that he kept on meeting them, and that slowly they were drafting plans which, as the months went by, became more serious. Chema told them of a contact he had in the armed forces, but he did not tell them I was the contact. He used to attend the meetings and then tell me what had been discussed.

Later, Alejandro Salazar, Jorge Salazar, Leonardo Somarriba, Mario Janon, and other people began making trips abroad and establishing relations which they later discarded as time went by. At first they did not tell Chema of their contact, but gradually they started giving him more information. They told of their contacts in El Salvador and Honduras, and of their trips to Costa Rica, other Latin American countries and Miami.

It was then decided that more concrete information was needed. Many of the details had to be confirmed. Sometimes they used to mention names of people for their proposed government junta. This did not mean, however, that these people were aware of the plot. They were merely mentioned, as was the case of Ismael (Rey), and Alfonso Callejas. They mentioned others who seemed to be more involved, like Jaime Castillo. Mario Janon had also attended meetings, as well as Alejandro Salazar. Jaime Castillo was later contacted at Matagalpa and there was talk of money for the counterrevolutionary movement.

At the end of October, it was decided to confirm all this information and the national security directorate ordered me to attend the meetings. We took advantage of the fact that they asking Chema to take another member of the armed forces to the meetings.

I attended the first meeting in the home of Daniel Lacayo. He met me at the door and took me to a room in the back of the house, where I met Dora Maria, Leonardo Somarriba and Jaime Somarriba. Only the three of them, Chema and I attended the meeting. None of the others involved came. They had met previously.

They posed several matters at this meeting. They again spoke of forming the new government junta. They had already drafted plans. They mentioned names of people who could be a part of this new government, in which private enterprise would form a majority and which would also include some former Somozist guardsmen, who, as I said before, might be somewhat acceptable to the people. They also discussed the need to speed this coup d'etat. They said that the longer it took the more time the FSLN had to strengthen itself, and it would be harder to overthrow the government junta and defeat the FSLN.

PROFESSOR URGES SUPPORT FOR WORK-STUDY PROGRAM

PA020317 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Education and work will form the integral man, the new man that the new Nicaragua needs for building a society in which all Nicaraguans will participate.

Parents must support the work-study program because it benefits their children and themselves. Education and work will show the true situation of the Nicaraguan people. Students from the Miguel de Cervantes Institute have said that participation in the work-study program is a source of pride. This morning these students formed squads that will participate in the work-study program in seven communities near their school and they have done it with great enthusiasm.

Professor Jose Luis Villavicencio, general director of the institute, has said that this institution has 5,000 students who are very much aware of the importance of the work-study program. He noted that this program will allow students to know the sacrifices their parents make to earn a salary in order to take care of their homes. The professor noted that because of this, the program will create responsible Nicaraguans who will care for their brothers in rural and poor neighborhoods.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

REPORT ON PRESIDENT GUZMAN'S TRIP TO MEXICO

FL271231 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text]The presidential trip to the tourist city of Cancun, Mexico, served as a means to guarantee the supply of Mexican oil, which had been previously agreed upon by Mexico and Venezuela for the benefit of Caribbean nations.

However, other aspects of the talks on Dominican-Mexican cooperation were not fruitful despite the efforts of the high-level delegations of the two nations. Some 26 officials of the Dominican Government accompanied President Guzman on his trip to Mexico, where they held talks with high officials of the Mexican Government for more than 6 hours. The talks concluded without concrete results and the two governments decided to have two standing commissions continue the efforts.

The 24-hour presidential trip to Cancun resulted in an agreement for the supply of oil to the Dominican Republic, but even that was not finalized because no decision was reached on the processing of the Mexican crude oil, which will amount to 14,000 barrels per day.

President Guzman told his Mexican counterpart that the oil to be supplied to the Dominican Republic should be refined in Venezuela. Mexico also has offered economic and technical cooperation to expand the refining capacity in the Dominican Republic.

Prior to the presidential trip, the possibility of establishing specific cooperation mechanisms in the sectors of health, tourism, social work and communications had been anticipated. During the trip to Mexico, the Dominican delegation was only able to reach agreement on continuing talks aimed at achieving cooperation in those state sectors.

GRENADA

POLICE REPORT MORE EVIDENCE ON 28 NOV MURDERS

FL012352 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The security forces have reported major successes in their investigations into the gunslaying of five men 2 weeks ago in St Patrick's area. Following the killing of two of the most wanted men in the history of Grenada last Friday, the security forces have unearthed more evidence on the murder of the five men.

A number of persons have been detained for questioning and sources say the interrogations have brought the police closer to total solving of the case. Meanwhile, investigations are continuing and the police have issued a call for persons having information that can assist them to come forward and give that information.

DEPUTY CUBAN AMBASSADOR UNDERSCORES FRIENDSHIP

FL020021 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] The friendship between the people of Grenada and the people of Cuba is unbreakable. This view was expressed today by Cuba's new deputy ambassador to Grenada, Nelson Lezcano, who will be representing his country for a period of 2 months while Ambassador Julian Torres Rizo is in Cuba. Ambassador Rizo left [words indistinct] last Friday for a home leave along with wife (?Lillian) where he will spend a 2-month holiday.

Deputy Ambassador Lezcano is an official of the Latin American division of the Cuban Foreign Ministry. Speaking to RFG news tonight, Mr Lezcano said that he is really happy to be in Grenada and feels very much at home here. He said there is no difference in our peoples and we have the same progressive and humanitarian aspirations. He expressed best wishes to the people and the Government of Grenada.

Mr Lezcano visited Radio Free Grenada where he had discussions with the heads of departments at the station. The Cuban deputy ambassador said that the Cuban Government will be giving assistance to the development of radio services in Grenada. He also urged the members [words indistinct] station to continue to work on bringing information to the people and to ensure that Radio Free Grenada maintained high standards.

Cuba has already promised assistance to the radio station and recently deputy secretary for information and manager of the station Kamau McBarnette visited Cuba at the invitation of the Cuban Institute for Radio and Television.

JAMAICA

PRIME MINISTER HAS NO PLAN TO DEVALUE DOLLAR

FL281500 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 22 Nov 80 p 1

[Excerpt Prime Minister Edward Seaga said yesterday that the government has no intention of devaluing the Jamaican dollar because devaluation was not the answer to Jamaica's economic problems.

Speaking at yesterday's swearing-in ceremony for 13 new parliamentary secretaries at King's House, Prime Minister Seaga said: "Devaluation is not an answer to Jamaica's problems and this government has no plan to devalue the Jamaican dollar."

Mr Seaga was elaborating on his address to the official opening of parliament on Tuesday.

He said the 1980-81 budget was made up without the government having any knowledge where the funds would come from, and this had created a projected initial deficit of $305 million which has since risen to a deficit of between $350 million and $370 million.

He said that despite the deficit situation, the government did not contemplate devaluing the Jamaican dollar as a result of the problems which had arisen.

There had been some confusion caused by reports on certain statements he had made on ths subject in the House on Tuesday, he said.

Mr Seaga said that many of the parliamentary secretaries were new members of parliament from areas where the Jamaica Labour Party had never won before and were in fact breaking new ground.

He said the whole team named by the government had found itself in a position in which no other government of Jamaica had experienced.

He said the junior ministers and parliamentary secretaries would have to assist in the effort to revitalise collapsing institutional structures and programs that needed to be put back in place.

While the government was preparing its budget for the spring, it would have to be looking forward into the future and all the tasks with which it was faced came against the background of uncertain resources. The cabinet would need assistance and the number of persons who were named as ministers of state and parliamentary secretaries reflected the extent to which assistance was needed by the respective ministries, Mr Seaga said.

GOVERNMENT TO DIVEST INTEREST IN NEWS MEDIA

FL020043 Kingston Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The minister of state for broadcasting, Mr Ed Bartlett, has stated that government (?interest) in Radio Jamaica and the JAMAICA DAILY NEWS will be divested. Mr Bartlett was outlining some of government's intentions with the media as he spoke today at the opening of the conference of the International Association of Women in Radio and Television at the Pegasus Hotel. Mr Bartlett said:

[Begin recording] Anyone who has lived in a country like Jamaica will realize that the total depoliticization of the media is impossible in a country such as ours. However, we intend to give priority to the concerns and problems of the ordinary citizens as well as to link the public information sector with the major aims of national development.

We will introduce high technical and professional standards into the government media system. We intend to give preference to workers who show creativity and a social commitment to their jobs and to constitutionally entrench a public media commission, the membership of which will be determined in consultation with the opposition. This commission will have as its responsibility the establishment of guidelines to ensure that, as far as possible, the objectivity of the public media is maintained, and it will also be responsible for monitoring performances to that end.

We are also committed to divesting the government's interests in Radio Jamaica and the JAMAICA DAILY NEWS in favor of the widest possible spread of private ownership. We hope that we will see before long a Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation returning to what it was originally intended to be, a national broadcasting facility serving the public interest in a manner acceptable [words indistinct]. [end recording]

SPECIAL PROVISIONS OF CRIME ACT EXTENDED 180 DAYS

FL011605 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 26 Nov 80 pp 1, 19

[Excerpt] The special provisions under the suppression of crime act, were extended by a further 180 days by the House of Representatives yesterday.

The act had been previously extended for 30 days from November 11 by the attorney general and minister of national security and justice, the Hon Winston Spaulding, using his powers as minister shortly after his appointment.

The 180 days extension which was voted on yesterday will extend the act from December 10, when the 30 days expire, to June 9, 1981.

Mr Spaulding moved the resolution in the House shortly after seven of the opposition People's National Party [PNP] members of parliament were sworn in. Dr D.K. Duncan (PNP-east central St Andrew) sought an amendment to the resolution limiting the extension to the end of January. However, the resolution as tabled was carried.

FORMER PREMIER MANLEY REELECTED PNP LEADER

FL012312 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Kingston--The national executive council of the Jamaican People's National Party [PNP] unanimously reelected former Prime Minister Michael Manley as leader of this political organization. At a meeting held yesterday, the members of the PNP's top leadership organ also confirmed Donald K. Duncan and Dudley Thompson as secretary general and chairman of the party, respectively.

The meeting was the first working session of the national executive council since the Jamaica Labor Party assumed power following the electoral process that ended on 30 October and was characterized by the wave of violence undertaken by the Labor Party.

OPPOSITION CHARGES IRREGULARITIES IN VOTERS LIST

FL282055 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 24 Nov 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Georgetown, Guyana, Sunday, (CANA)--The main official opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP) claimed here yesterday that 12 Americans who were among the 914 victims of the 18 November 1978 People's Temple cult tragedy in northwestern Guyana have been registered as voters for the 15 December general and regional elections in this republic.

Describing it as "unbelievable, eerie and shocking", the PPP contended it was "nevertheless true" and in a statement released 12 names which it said were "positively identified as victims of the Jonestown holocaust" in one of two lists released by the U.S. State Department on 16 December 1978.

"These names appear, some repeatedly, on the lists of voters for the northwest district (region one of the 10 regions into which the country has been divided for the elections) where the Jonestown colony was located and on the overseas lists for the United States," the PPP claimed.

The statement yesterday declared that the ruling People's National Congress (PNC) owed an "explanation for this bizarre occurrence of registering Jonestown dead and alien citizens as voters in Guyana's elections."

The party also released another statement which claimed that while 298 names were listed for Tumareng, in western Guyana, only 12 people were now in the area.

The PPP contended that the registration list for the interior areas in particular was replete with fictitious names. It claimed that in the northwest, where it said a total of 20,173 people had been registered as voters, its investigations, based on the last census in the area, placed the population of those aged 18 years and over at "not more than 11,197."

"Beside that, one has to take into consideration the exodus from that area, mainly over to Venezuela, while there is a steady trickle of unemployed seeking work in the city and coastal belt," it added.

Two other opposition parties here have refused to contest the elections, contending that the polls would be a farce to "fool the world" in the absence of guarantees for free and fair elections.

MAGISTRATE CRITICIZES INQUIRY INTO COUP PLOT

FL290046 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] A Guyana magistrate has accused the state of a lazy approach in its handling of a preliminary inquiry into charges of six men accused of a plot to overthrow the government.

Magistrate (Anthony Singh) said that the prosecution had treated the court with some degree of contempt and this he would not tolerate. His comment came after the prosecution had asked for an adjournment because witnesses were not present. The magistrate set Wednesday for the continuation of the case and warned the [word indistinct] to ensure that the witnesses were present.

Yesterday a state witness was deemed by the prosecution to be hostile after he said statements allegedly given by him to the police were made under duress. The witness, (Buffold Dak) said he was threatened with force if he did not implicate the late historian and political activist Walter Rodney in the alleged coup. The six charged are members of the opposition Working People's Alliance.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 234

3 December 1980

CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Andean Integration Meeting Opens in Bogota — A 1
Argentine President Opens River Plate Meeting — A 1
Latin American Summit To Begin 16 December — A 3
Rights Group Denounces Salvadoran 'Bloodbath' — A 3

ARGENTINA

Leaders of Majority Parties Meet in Posadas — B 1

BRAZIL

President Figueiredo Addresses PDS Convention [O GLOBO 1 Dec] — D 1

Congress Approves Nuclear Accord With Argentina — D 3

CHILE

Minister Rojas Discusses OAS, U.S. Relations — E 1
Socialist Party Members Banished to South — E 2

URUGUAY

Ban on All Politicial Activities Reinstated — K 1
Economy Minister Quotes 1980 Economic Figures — K 1

MEXICO

Foreign Secretary Comments on El Salvador — M 1
Further Statement — M 1
President Says World Peace Seriously Threatened — M 2

PANAMA

President Royo Condemns Violence in El Salvador — N 1
Ruling PRD Condemns 'Bloody' Salvadoran Junta [MATUTINO 2 Dec] — N 1
Joint Group Agrees To Control Costa Rican Imports [LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 29 Nov] — N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Premier Price Leaves for U.S. on Way to Venezuela — P 1

COSTA RICA

Idea for Provisional Government Rejected P 1
Central Bank Announces Plans To Buy, Sell Dollars P 1

EL SALVADOR

Armed Forces Warn of Possible Terrorist Actions P 2
Troops To Remain in Garrison During FDR Funeral P 2
LA PRENSA GRAFICA Reports Mercenaries in Country P 3
Rightist Group Defends Killing of FDR Leaders P 3
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 1 Dec]
Archbishop Reveals New Threats Against Clergy P 3
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 1 Dec]
Student Leader Bonilla Views National Struggle [Havana] P 4

HONDURAS

Economy Minister Discusses Energy Concerns P 5
Government To Accept, Aid Salvadoran Refugees P 6
Electoral Tribunal To Meet Political Parties P 6

NICARACUA

Junta Condemns Assassination of FDR Leaders P 7
Cardenal: Priests Confused on Public Office Issue P 7
Junta Members Meet With Indian Communities P 7
Peasants Demand Right To Sell Products Freely P 8
[LA PRENSA 22 Nov]
Work-Study Director Discusses Program Benefits P 9

CUBA

Cuba Calls U.S. Efforts on Rufugees 'Interference' Q 1
Various Activities Mark FAR, Granma Anniversaries Q 1
Raul Castro Message Q 1
Military Parade Q 1
Havana Ceremony Commemorates Lao Anniversary Q 2
Fidel Castro Congratulates Yugoslav Leaders Q 2

CARIBBEAN

CARICOM Secretary Warns About Food Shortage S 1
[TRINIDAD GUARDIAN 28 Nov]

BARBADOS

Government Offers PRC Sugarcane Technology S 1
[TRINIDAD GUARDIAN 28 Nov]

JAMAICA

Prime Minister Comments on Results of U.S. Visit S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 27 Nov]
PNP Urges Condemnation of Salvadoran Junta S 3

ANDEAN INTEGRATION MEETING OPENS IN BOGOTA

PA010301 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Felipe Guillen report from the international convention center in Bogota--live or recorded]

[Excerpt] The meeting of Andean Group ministers and of the subregion's integration commission began here today with the participation of the industry and development ministers of Venezuela, Colombia, Peru and Ecuador. Bolivia was not represented.

During the opening session Colombia's Andres Restrepo Londono noted the need to intensify and strengthen the subregion's integration process. He also cited the need to seek greater protection to help the less economically developed nations strengthen their internal growth, particularly in the field of industry.

Restrepo Londono said special care should be taken when the adoption of a common tariff in keeping with the development level of the nations is studied. The tariff should not be so generous that it curbs wholesome competition in other markets outside the region.

ARGENTINE PRESIDENT OPENS RIVER PLATE MEETING

PY022102 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Speech by Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla opening the River Plate Basin foreign ministers meeting in Buenos Aires--live]

[Excerpts] Messrs foreign ministers, ladies and gentlemen:

I bring to this hall--the very same one where 13 years ago our nations stated their will to form this group--the welcome and very special greetings which the Argentine Government and people save for their brothers and peers.

I come here fully convinced that this assembly, free from desires other than the strengthening of mechanisms to make this cooperation more binding and positive, will set a clear-cut example of our will to continue providing effective and concrete solutions and opportunities to the vast area which history has entrusted to Bolivians, Brazilians, Paraguayans, Uruguayans and Argentines, to turn it into a bastion of civilization and a source of wealth and well-being for the peoples.

Far beyond useless confrontations, worthless accusations, hidden intentions, and contingency policies, the nations of the River Plate Basin can claim achievements which guarantee the operational status of the organization which groups them.

We are more that ever convinced that our confidence has not been in vain. Even though there may have been times of harmony and times of disagreement, times of optimism and times of despair, times of broad cooperation and times of more restricted cooperation, there has always been one thing that we never lost: a desire to maintain dialogue based on the disquieting conviction that we must either find the proper formula to deal with the future, or the future will thwart our chances.

In sum, the scope of the tasks we have carried out, the nature of the accords reached recently and the joint efforts which the implementation of our plans will require, clearly tell us that we are part of a stable system of relations among states, capable of instilling strength and decisionmaking power into the cooperation aimed at benefiting the basin area.

At the same time this set of desires and facts makes it obvious that we are facing a new political phase, a political phase in which the aim of coexistence and joint progress for the nations of the basin is at the same time the motivating force and the consequence, because we must look for and find common solutions for those circumstances capable of affecting our common interests.

Aware of the fact that these circumstances stem for the most part from international developments, we must clearly establish the basic characteristics of these circumstances. In this regard, recent events and a great variety of situations show us that there is a veritable security crisis. Obviously, we must view this idea--security--from the broadest viewpoint and not from the limited angle of the situation of a given nation.

There is no security because nothing can lead us to believe in an effective system for the coexistence--free from aggressions--between the great powers.

There is no security because the results of the energy crisis have given rise to a great number of new strategic requirements and has deeply affected the economic development of large areas of the world, casting considerable doubt on the ability to produce supplies, foodstuffs and essential inputs.

There is no security because the worldwide surge of violence, resulting directly or indirectly from the two above-mentioned conditions, has become the common means for political action or pressure, thus endangering lives, the domestic peace of many states, the utilization of capital and goods and the normal development of transactions.

No in-depth political, social or economic analysis is necessary to realize the obvious: in order to provide the necessary solutions, our nations have a number of essential conditions which few can today boast. The world is lacking peace and security, energy and food: the vastness of our basin can offer peace and security, energy and food.

From here on the questions we must ask ourselves become obvious: What should our response, what should our common attitude be? Undoubtedly, even though the possibility has been discussed insistently, political and military pacts in any of their forms are not the appropriate channels for a joint, worthwhile attitude of the nations of this organization toward such broad and complex needs.

Although it is true that violence and terrorist aggression deserve strong reaction from the affected nations which must fight to eradicate them, it is equally true that this defensive task demands purely domestic decisions reached on the basis of generalized awareness and an implicit understanding of the enormous amount of risk and sorrow which tolerating this violence and terrorism involves, an understanding which is by far more binding than any treaty.

Our response cannot be limited to signing a formal agreement. The changing nature of our times forces us to take decisive steps toward the political, social and economic development of the geographic area over which your nations and ours have exercised historical sovereignty.

These decisive steps must be the direct result of permanent efforts to reconcile our social and political courses so that the citizens of our nations can maintain a lifestyle generously open to and imbued with understanding toward each other and free to contact other people throughout the world.

Messrs foreign ministers, the great privilege bestowed upon us by God of sharing in a peaceful atmosphere one of the wealthiest regions of the world entails a great responsibility. First of all we have a responsibility to our peoples, who have a right to demand a standard of living that is in accordance with the riches of their surroundings and who will not accept any loss of income as a result of a policy developed in the basin.

We also have a responsibility to the rest of the world, which in the future will also have a right to demand access to the resources of our region if those countries that have the privilege of sharing these resources limit themselves to satisfying their own selfish needs without taking advantage of their capability and indigenous resources to help other less privileged countries.

Because of all this Argentina makes a strong call to all nations of the River Plate Basin to strengthen their efforts to expand our possibilities through a full and effective utilization of our resources and undertakings.

Let the goals that were the basis of the River Plate Basin Treaty and which are still enforced today be expanded and improved through new actions that will lead to an integral and rational development of the region with the ultimate goal of substantially improving the living conditions and production of those countries in the area.

I am sure that the negotiations that you will undertake will be successful, and I thank you for your attendance. I hereby declare open the 11th meeting of foreign ministers of the River Plate Basin.

LATIN AMERICAN SUMMIT TO BEGIN 16 DECEMBER

PA021718 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0815 GMT 2 Dec 80

[By Francisco Diaz Gonzalez]

[Excerpt] Santa Marta, Colombia, 2 Dec (EFE)--A total of 2,760 Colombian secret agents and policemen will safeguard the eight chiefs of state and presidents who will meet in Santa Marta, Colombia, beginning on 16 December, to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the death of Simon Bolivar.

Those who have confirmed their attendance at the 150th anniversary to commemorate the death of Bolivar, or the "democratic summit," are Presidents Rodrigo Carazo (Costa Rica), Jaime Roldos (Ecuador), Adolfo Suarez (Spain), Aristides Royo (Panama), Fernando Belaunde Terry (Peru), Antonio Guzman (Dominican Republic), Luis Herrera Campins (Venezuela) and Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala (Colombia).

It is quite likely that Panamanian Gen Omar Torrijos might attend, and it has been speculated that Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo may announce his attendance at the last minute.

RIGHTS GROUP DENOUNCES SALVADORAN 'BLOODBATH'

PA302119 Paris AFP in Spanish 1912 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Quito, 30 Nov (AFP)--The Latin American Human Rights Association today released a most emphatic protest and repudiation of the brutal massacre of the Salvadoran political leaders arrested last week by that country's army and police.

The association, whose headquarters is in Quito, said this crime reflects the repressive methods used by the Salvadoran military-Christian Democratic junta to remain in power at a time when the people are protesting and demanding their democratic rights.

The association includes in its protest a "demand for international solidarity in favor of the Salvadoran people and the halting of the bloodbath."

LEADERS OF MAJORITY PARTIES MEET IN POSADAS

PY030225 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1954 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Posadas, 30 Nov (NA)--The top-ranking leaders of the two Argentine majority parties today held a meeting that was described by the president of the Radical Civic Union Ricardo Balbin, as "the beginning of coexistence."

Balbin and Felipe Bittel, the first vice president of the Justicialist Party, arrived in Posadas to attend a ceremony in honor of former Provincial Governors Juan Manuel Irrazabal and Cesar Napoleon Ayrault, who died in an air crash in November 1973. Bittel is at present the leader of the Peronist movement, replacing former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, who is under house arrest at the San Vicente Estate, located in Buenos Aires Province.

Both political leaders attended a ceremony at the local cemetery where the late provincial government officials are buried. At the cemetery they shook hands and held a brief dialogue. Balbin later delivered a speech at a local movie theater, where he was invited by the Mayo Institute. The meeting was attended by Bittel and other political and union leaders.

In his speech, Balbin noted that in his youth "we were all against each other" while "those that hate democracy started to group." He praised "the degree of civic conscience achieved by citizens" and thanked the men from other political trends for their presence.

He said he had witnessed in other times "the schism of the Argentine people" but he noted that "now I am here because we are seeking the union of all Argentines, leaving aside all speculations, and in a humble manner."

He stated: "Our meeting in this city was not prearranged." He also said that "it would be an error if the Argentine press believed that this meeting was prearranged."

He said that "this could be the start of coexistence among Argentine citizens without any compromises." He also noted that the achievement of this coexistence "has cost a lot" to the nation.

Balbin said: "We have even struggled against Peronists, but now we are meeting not because we want to establish an alliance but because we want to join our hands to achieve this coexistence among Argentines."

He warned that "if there is a single citizen that takes advantage of the situation he is a traitor." He also said that "many people who think differently from us are not leading the nation's economic and education policies."

He also charged that "the provinces are being abandoned" and he criticized "the enforcement of the regionalization policy."

He wondered if "the military officials are viewing the national policies as we do." He added: "I hope so because otherwise they will be responsible for the bankruptcy of our nation."

At the end of this meeting, Bittel and Balbin went to a residence located in the Arrechea neighborhood, where they were briefed by the defense commission of Misiones Province, which studies the local political and economic situation.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO ADDRESSES PDS CONVENTION

PY022042 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 1 Dec 80 p 3

[Speech delivered by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo at the Social Democratic Party [PDS] convention held in Brasilia on 30 November]

[Text] I would like to correct the closing phrase of PDS President Jose Sarney. We have not simply complied with our objective, we have complied with our major objective.

The provisional commission concluded its arduous task in this happy atmosphere of civic feeling and patriotism. Now that its manifesto, its platform and its statutes have been approved and its leaders have been elected, the PDS has become the first party to comply with the legal requirements for registration at this new stage of the national political life.

The major, time-consuming task of organizing municipal and state boards is now past. Measures to prevent membership from stagnating at the current number have been launched.

Even with millions of members, a party represents little by itself. A party is alive thanks to the awareness of and the practice of democracy within itself. And this we have.

Party cohesion is cemented by free, frank discussion of ideas. And this we have.

A party bases its strength on its resolve to fight, to win, and to conquer power through votes. And this, gentlemen, we have.

As I promise, we will have direct elections in November 1982. I intend to keep this promise.

On that day, we will win most of the seats for councilmen and mayors, for state legislators and governors, for federal deputies and senators, and consequently, we will have legal majority at the electoral college which will elect my successor.

This is why the PDS organization cannot be viewed as if it were a patchwork quilt. Its roots run deep into history, but not to attempt to repeat history or to continue to brood over the past as though old times could be revived. We view history as a repository of examples that should be cultivated and improved, of inspirations that should be followed.

The PDS emerges as a modern, up-to-date party for two reasons: first, because our people are young and second, because we came into being with the present and the future in mind.

As I said in Porto Alegre in February of this year, we need to solve our problems of today and tomorrow, not those of the day after tomorrow. We are moving to take care of the problems we might encounter in the distant future. We will solve all of our problems through our large natural resources and our courage to use them to promote the well-being of our people. We are certain that Brazil will overcome all of its crises, despite those stubborn, diehard pessimists.

My main concern at this moment is to look after our fellow countrymen of today, by alleviating their anguish, by strengthening their faith and spirit. I want to prove to them that the hardships they are enduring today are needed to achieve growth, and that no matter how painful it is now, it would be worse to suffer stagnation, outright discouragement and the frustrations stemming from having limited prospects.

The history of Brazil is marked by a combination of challenging ideas and unyielding compliance with national principles, never by the unanimity that characterizes totalitarianism.

For my part, I reaffirm that I am an advocate of debate, dialogue, understanding, and possible consensus. I hold these beliefs because I can feel, I can see and I am aware that the practice of democracy and the preservation of freedom are only possible through a party system capable of guaranteeing the pluralist, open society we pledged to build.

From the political viewpoint, we are going through a time of strengthening, of reconstruction, of creativity and readjustment. This is undoubtedly a serious but politically fascinating challenge.

To build is our watchword today. We need to build the durable foundations of a free, just society.

To rebuild the instituions, to rehsape the ethical and moral standards of society and to promote unity and reconciliation are tasks which primarily concern politicians.

Only those with faith can do it. Those skeptics, those who are embittered by birth or by their own attitude, those longtime deceivers, those who are never pleased with anything or anyone, those who are always complaining but who do not solve anything or propose anything, those who do not think and do not propose alternatives but can only condemn and disagree--in sum, these are the people whose watchword is no, who will never do anything positive throughout their embittered lives.

Should God punish them some day by giving them power, they would not know what to do with it because they lack the inner traits that are the characteristics of the members of our party. They are short on stamina and hope.

We of the PDS leave the mournful complaints for those who do not know how to live together, for those who want power to use it with absolutism and without controversy. They forget that democracy is the result of performing the daily work, not something to talk about using high-sounding words on great occasions.

Those who only think and act to serve the immediate interests of persons or groups violate the first rule of democracy within a political party. The acceptance of the decisions made by the majority does not humiliate or belittle anybody. It rather enhances and exalts everybody.

Those who have no convictions but only whims keep changing attitudes when their ambitions are not fulfilled. They begin to attack the very same things they once approved with unrestricted enthusiasm.

We of the PDS must work for the good of Brazil, not for our own good. This is why we created a party free from the blemishes of organizations in the past.

I am saddened to see that not all those who were with us at the beginning were able--or could manage--to adjust themselves to new conditions. They failed to see the signs of change, despite the fact that they were very clear.

I am very sorry for those fellow party members who politically climbed with us at a time when only praise was heaped on the revolution and loyalty on its leaders.

We szw that when the time to unite and to accomodate arrived they failed to understand the historical moment. Called upon to participate in rebuilding the institutions, they reneged on their origins in the belief that they could thus better build their own future. They now feign revulsion for what they loved before. They now condemn what they extolled before, when the trends favored them and the rules benefitted them.

And for any reason--or for no reason whatsoever--they leave their political home. They ought to ponder the loneliness of those who live bound to their own interests, separated from their true friends and companions.

We restored the political institutions and offered them the conditions of more truthfully representing the thinking of nearly 20 million Brazilians. It is worth recalling that for all those Brazilians things are not necessarily black or white.

Convention delegates, my fellow party members: This is the hour of our party. Its lot is no different from that of my government. I want to enhance the prestige of the PDS, entrusting it with the mission of being the standard bearer of the ideals of 1964, fitting them to the present times, to the achievements and progress made.

I want to do so not out of vanity or a personality cult, but because we have a legitimate history that is worth telling. The history of the restoration of individual, civic and political guarantees. The history of amnesty--meaning to pardon and to forget--in a way never dreamed of by those who believe that words are nothing but empty rhetoric. The history of loyalty to the republic and strengthening of the federation. The history of concern for the small and defenseless individual, for his health, education and natural right to a greater and more dignifying share of the nation's wealth or to the more equitable distribution of the results of the work of all of us.

It falls upon the PDS to be at this time the party of transformation, peaceful reform, the party of tolerance leading to concord and ultimately to peace. It falls upon the PDS to be the party of the people's sovereignty, which is the source of all power, the party of the people who are to benefit from any political action.

The PDS must set its sights on the individual because any effort would be meaningless if we lose sight of the fact that man as a God-made creature is endowed with a superior destiny.

The PDS is the party willing to sacrifice momentary gains for the good of the nation, to be the legitimate, sensitive and permanent channel of the aspirations of the people and consequently to be the instrument for their realization.

This is my and your party, the party we created under the command of Jose Sarney, Prisco Vianna, Jarbas Passarinho, Nelson Marchezan and all the fellow party members who work to provide it with organization, cadres--life if you will--at the federal, state and municipal levels.

With my party today I can only think of victory in 1982 and in many other elections in the future. Thank you very much.

CONGRESS APPROVES NUCLEAR ACCORD WITH ARGENTINA

PY030047 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Dec 80

[From the Congressional Report--Chamber of Deputies]

[Text] The text of the Argentine-Brazilian cooperation agreement for the development and application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, which was signed in Buenos Aires in May 1980, has been approved. The voting was: 163 ayes, 99 nays and 1 abstention.

The Popular Party, through its deputy leader Walber Guimaraes, supported the agreement and acknowledged its political significance, but it stressed that this is a specific position and that it must not be interpreted as support for the Brazilian nuclear project.

Osvaldo Macedo, deputy leader of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB], in speaking for his party, rejected the agreement because it is antieconomic, taking into account that Brazil's energy resources are not yet exhausted.

The defense of the agreement was made by the deputy leader of the Social Democratic Party, Bonifacio de Andrade, and by Deputy Vasco Netto, who deplored the PMDB's position, stressing that all developed nations and those that are in the developing stage aspire to the improved use of nuclear energy.

MINISTER ROJAS DISCUSSES OAS, U.S. RELATIONS

PY022231 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2337 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Excerpts] EL MERCURIO in the interview section of its Sunday edition, published an extensive interview with Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames. In its headline, the newspaper points out some of the main subjects discussed during the interview, such as "The OAS Crisis and Rejection of Interventionism," "Successful Agreement on the Bolivian Landlocked Situation," and "Optimism Over Relations With the United States." The interview was signed by Blanca Arthur. We will publish her dialogue with Minister Rene Rojas, summarizing the questions due to space problems.

[Question] No to political interference.

[Answer] "We maintained this position because we realized that the OAS was diverging from its basic principles and the reasons for which it was created: as a search for unity and a place for meetings, not confrontations. There has been a tendency in recent times not to respect the principles of noninterference and self-determination of the peoples.

"There is a tendency toward political interference, and some countries are pretending to impose certain models. As I pointed out in my speech, this is unacceptable. Not a single country of this continent has the right to become a judge of the political policies implemented by others. Political experiences are a lesson that can never be transferred. In the case of Chile, we are working from the inspiration of our own historical experience. For us, this is the most valuable and the only one acceptable."

[Question] Corrective attitude.

[Answer] "In view of the decisive action of a group of countries, we have observed an attitude aimed at making corrections. The firmness and frankness expressed on the need to return to an environment of dialogue and understanding and to reject actions inspired by objectives aimed at threatening to destroy the legality of the organization have created an awareness of the serious dangers threatening the inter-American system. In this regard, Chile energetically pointed out that it has been observing with concern a disturbing and progressive weakening of the legal rules and a serious erosion affecting the ethical and ideological basis on which the OAS was painstakingly built."

[Question] The Americas must be strengthened.

[Answer] "Chile has a tradition in international cooperation. It openly defends the principles of coexistence among nations; therefore, we will enthusiastically support all proposals--compatible with the real situation of each country--aimed at enlarging regional cooperation as an objective to speed up the development of the peoples of the Americas. We believe in the effectiveness of the inter-American system and the principle of defense of the hemisphere.

"The Americas--either by misfortune or internal disagreements--are currently losing influence. There is an urgent need to strengthen our personality as a community, and this is why during the OAS assembly we made a fervent call for an effort to eliminate the causes dividing our countries and to contribute with imagination to the search for the necessary elements for common action. The countries of the Americas cannot continue as spectators of world events. They must take over their role as effective participants in history."

[Question] The Bolivian case. Was it a positive agreement for Chile?

[Answer] "We believe that the resolution approved by the assembly is positive for the interests of Chile. This agreement is a demonstration that there is a desire to rectify the direction the OAS was taking, a direction which I believe was wrong and dangerous because the OAS was getting involved in matters concerning the exclusive sovereignty of nations."

[Question] The United States. Are there new hopes for hemispheric relations with the future U.S. Government?

[Answer] "If we consider what Reagan said in his political platform and later remarks when he said that they "will treat friends as friends," we should expect an improvement of U.S. relations with the countries of the hemisphere, Chile among them. His election can make us predict an attitude of open and closer dialogue, an attitude which will benefit the cooperation important within the inter-American system and defense of the hemisphere."

[Question] Meeting with U.S. officials.

[Answer] "The various meetings were mainly aimed at establishing contacts with senators and Republican spokesmen and members of the transition committee appointed by Reagan. During my stay in Washington, I combined the OAS activities with several meetings, all very positive, which gave me an opportunity to convey the Chilean position and at the same time find out the wishes of the important members of the future U.S. Government.

"We talked about the future of the hemisphere, the real Latin American situation and the process of recovery of the Chilean economic, social and political situation. I had the satisfaction to see that several of these government spokesmen followed very closely the positive progress of our country in these areas. They were all very receptive and, considering their high ranks, I would dare to say that the future of Chilean-U.S. relations can be looked upon with optimism."

[Question] Consequences of this eventual change of U.S. policy. In conclusion, the foreign minister referred to the consequences of an eventual change in U.S. policy toward this continent and also to the possibility of a change of direction by the OAS.

[Answer] "As I mentioned in my speech, the U.S. presidential election was followed with interest in my country and in other Latin American nations. There is no doubt that we are all aware that the decision made by the American people has an influence on the continent and the entire world.

"We believe that the American people's decision to trust Reagan with the political leadership of the United States can be the start of a new stage in inter-American relations.

"In this regard, Chile does not ask anything. It will, however, assume its position in the common struggle for the progress of the people of the Americas. This endeavor must consider respect and mutual understanding for the various and worthy political and economic achievements experienced by each country. As the Chilean president said, the administration which is going to take over the government next January can rest assured that it will find in Chile a strong ally in the cause of freedom and a loyal friend of the United States."

SOCIALIST PARTY MEMBERS BANISHED TO SOUTH

PY021718 Paris AFP in Spanish 1742 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Curico, Chile, 29 Nov (AFP)--It was reported here today that seven members of the banned Chilean Socialist Party have been arrested in Curico and sent to the south of the country to serve banishment sentences. Court sources indicated that the warrants for the arrests were issued by the Interior Ministry, and that the seven accused persons have been banished to several places in the Chiloe archipelago, 1,200 km south of Santiago de Chile. This report could not be officially confirmed in the capital but the sources indicated that the persons arrested were members of a clandestine cell of the Socialist Party. Twelve members of the also banned Communist Party also were arrested last Tuesday and sentenced to banishment to Curico, 200 km south of the capital. The recently banished are Sergio Edwards Martini, former leader of the Chilean Human Rights Commission; Eduardo Rozas Fabres and Edgardo Barra Moraga, teachers; and Francisco Moraga Perez, Pedro Arriagada Correa and Mario Aguilera Rivera, workers. The leftist organizations were banned in Chile by President Augusto Pinochet's government after the late Socialist President Salvador Allende was ousted in September 1973.

BAN ON ALL POLITICAL ACTIVITIES REINSTATED

PY021545 Paris AFP in Spanish 1229 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Montevideo, 2 Dec (AFP)--A reliable source indicated today that the ban on all political activities has been reinstated after last Sunday's plebiscite in which the Uruguayans rejected the constitutional reform proposed by the civilian-military government.

The political activities which had been permitted in view of the plebiscite will be allowed to resume only after the statute on political parties goes into effect, possibly during the first half of 1981. This means that political meetings aimed at discussing the regulations which will apply to political activities will not be allowed either.

The authorities have explained that their objective in prohibiting political activities is to attain unity which will allow the future operation of political parties.

In the meantime, according to an official resolution issued last Saturday, the press will be allowed to publish editorials related to the plebiscite only until Wednesday.

ECONOMY MINISTER QUOTES 1980 ECONOMIC FIGURES

PY021201 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1218 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Montevideo, 27 Nov (TELAM)--Uruguayan Economy Minister Valentin Arismendi has reported that in 1980 while the Uruguayan economy will register an increase of between 5.5 and 6 percent, there will be a 48-percent decrease in the inflation rate and a 6.7-percent decrease in the unemployment rate.

He noted that the present economic policy is being concentrated in the financial sector. He said that since businessmen have responded satisfactorily to the government appeal to grant salaries higher than those established by the government, there has been only a minimal fall of 1.6 percent in real salary.

He also said that although the agriculture sector is facing difficulties mainly because some productive groups made erroneous decisions, the prospects are quite hopeful and are much better than during the period of complete government control.

Arismendi said that during 1973-80 the Uruguayan economy registered an accumulative growth rate of over 4 percent while in the previous 15 years it only registered a 1-percent accumulative growth rate. He noted that the immediate consequence of the high level of activity was a decrease in the unemployment rate which, after reaching 13 percent in 1973, is now down to 6.7 percent. Arismendi said that there also has been a decrease in the inflation rate in 1980. Since [words indistinct] to an annual rate of approximately 48 percent.

FOREIGN SECRETARY COMMENTS ON EL SALVADOR

PA021342 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Jorge Castaneda, foreign secretary of Mexico, has stated that his country is concerned with the situation in El Salvador because it is very close to Mexico. Castaneda met today with President Luis Herrera Campins. He has explained the reason for his visit to Venezuela.

[Begin recording] [Castaneda] The objective is to further strengthen the relations between the two countries. This is an official visit in response to an invitation from the Venezuelan Government. It has been a great pleasure to talk with the Venezuelan authorities.

[Question] Considering that Venezuela and Mexico have an energy plan to help the Central American countries, won't the Salvadoran situation resulting from assassinations there be considered during the meeting with President Luis Herrera Campins?

[Answer] I have spoken with Foreign Minister Zambrano about this matter. I have also discussed it with the president of the senate and [words indistinct]. This is obviously a problem of great concern for us Mexicans [words indistinct] and we are concerned about the violence in El Salvador.

[Question] What do you think should be the solution?

[Answer] The Salvadoran people should solve their problems without interference from any other country.

[Question] Then you believe that despite the massacre taking place in El Salvador, Venezuela and Mexico should remain indifferent?

[Answer] Not indifferent, but the two countries respect the principle of nonintervention and we believe it would not be prudent to intervene in El Salvador. Of course, we are concerned and we are holding consultations. Other countries are doing the same.

[Question] Do you think that is enough?

[Answer] It is obvious we don't have any other means to assist with a constructive solution to the problem of El Salvador.

[Question] The Salvadoran church has condemned the assassinations in El Salvador.

[Answer] I have heard about that.

[Question] Does the Mexican Government share the opinion of the Salvadoran church?

[Answer] That is an internal affair and I would prefer not to give an opinion on it. I understand that there are contradictory reports. I don't know what the truth is. Anyway, I would not like to give my opinion on this matter. [end recording]

The foreign secretary of Mexico said that the Venezuelan-Mexican energy aid plan for the Central American countries is working well.

Further Statement

PA020428 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] The Mexican Government condemns the cruel and barbaric killing of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] leaders, the Mexican foreign secretary has said. He insisted that Salvadoran officials are showing a growing inability to stop violence.

His statement followed the most heinous attack by rightwing paramilitary groups, presumably with the approval of the military- Christian Democratic junta ruling in El Salvador; the attack staged on Thursday which resulted in the deaths of six FDR leaders.

PRESIDENT SAYS WORLD PEACE SERIOUSLY THREATENED

PA030123 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0943 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Dec (EFE)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo has complained that the war on hunger is losing ground to the arms race. In statements made to a Soviet news agency, Lopez Portillo stated that the present international situation represents "a serious threat to peace." The statements were made public last night by the press and public relations office of the presidency of the republic.

According to the president, "tensions have eased in some areas while in others there are problems of an economic, political and social nature and wars already are in progress in some regions--all this is characterized by a lack of contact between the two super powers."

Lopez Portillo said that man is resorting to violent solutions "forgetting the negotiations and common sense that have prevailed in the past few years." The Mexican president noted later that "the powerful countries dedicate to the manufacture of weapons, resources that could be used to increase food production, and the weak countries, acting in a most absurd way, dedicate a large portion of their budgets to the purchase of arms."

According to the president, "detente" between the United States and the Soviet Union has been retarded, and this, in a framework of economic problems throughout the world.

The president noted that the outlook is "discouraging" although he said he still believes that solutions can be worked out between governments.

PRESIDENT ROYO CONDEMNS VIOLENCE IN EL SALVADOR

PA030214 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] In connection with the recent incidents in the sister republic of El Salvador, President Aristides Royo has issued the following statement:

The forture and murder of six leaders of the Revoutionary Democratic Front [FDR] reveal that, in the Republic of El Salvador, there is no longer the least respect for human life; that violence against the people and their leaders has replaced political solutions. Over 8,000 are dead as a result of an action designed to ignore the need for changes that would mean social justice and democratic and peaceful coexistence among Salvadorans.

We condemn the killing of the FDR leaders and the suffering to which our Salvadoran brothers are being subjected. We join those voices clamoring for a halt in crime and represession in that Central American nation. We hope the Salvadoran people will achieve their liberation despite the cruelty they endure today at the hands of somber forces trying to maintain obsolete and negative institutions and methods even if it means drowning an entire people in blood.

RULING PRD CONDEMNS 'BLOODY' SALVADORAN JUNTA

PA022320 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 2 Dec 80 p 4-A

[Declaration issued in Panama City by the Executive Committee of the ruling Democratic Revolutionary Party on 1 December 1980--passages in all capitals denote upper case as published]

[Text] DECLARATION of the DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTIONARY PARTY (PRD) regarding the recent events which have taken place in El Salvador.

The international public has again been shaken by the abominable crime committed by agents of the military-Christian Democratic junta governing El Salvador against high-ranking leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR).

The cowardly and pitiless manner in which those FDR leaders were abducted, tortured and assassinated constitutues one more indication of the profoundly inhumane and anti-people nature of the military-Christian Democratic junta in El Salvador.

The PRD and all Panamanian people CONDEMN AND DENOUNCE this new act of the Salvadoran dictatorship which is cruelly and cynically exterminating, by means of hunger and persecution, the most prominent and enlightened sectors of that brother people.

We Panamanians, who are a noble, fraternal and supportive people, cannot remain impassive or indifferent in the face of this tragedy to which the military-Christian Democratic junta is today subjecting the Salvadoran people, a people who are waging a hand-to-hand struggle against the repression and misery that prevail in that country and against the backwardness imposed by the most retrograde groups of the Salvadoran Armed Forces and oligarchy. Neither can we Panamanians ignore the interference being practiced from abroad by governments and political parties in sympathy with the Christian Democratic junta, an interference in which the most warmongering sectors of the United States have a hand.

Those in our country and in other countries on the continent who play along with the cynical and demagogic excesses of the Christian Democratic Party are accomplices to the crimes which the military-Christian Democratic dictatorship is committing daily against the Salvadoran people. This party's profile is emerging daily as that of executioner. Yesterday it was Monsignor Romero; today, the leaders of the FDR and always the Salvadoran people, whose bloodbath seems to be endless.

The PRD REPUDIATES AND CONDEMNS this new and no less vile killing of the FDR leadership and the military-Christian Democratic junta, which is its principal and only perpetrator. Consequently, the PRD ISSUES AN APPEAL to its membership to join with all Panamanian people, civic and professional organizations, labor unions and student organizations, clergy and political parties, in expressing our most vigorous protest against this genocide which in less than 1 year has cost the lives of over 8,000 Salvadorans. Along with all the people of Panama and the world, the PRD launches its voice of solidarity and mobilizes its members to have the national government redouble its efforts so that, in that martyred country, an effective solution may be found in line with the national and popular interests of the Salvadoran people.

WE REPUDIATE THE BLOODY REGIME OF THE SALVADORAN MILITARY-CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC JUNTA!

FOR A PROMPT AND EFFECTIVE SOLUTION TO THE SALVADORAN CRISIS!

AN END TO THE GENOCIDE THAT THE SALVADORAN DICTATORSHIP IS PERPETRATING AGAINST THAT BROTHER PEOPLE!

JOINT GROUP AGREES TO CONTROL COSTA RICAN IMPORTS

PA302003 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 29 Nov 80 pp A-1, D-14

[Text] A control on imports from Costa Rica, the same as that which has existed for the past 12 months, was approved by the joint commission which discussed the bilateral agreement between Panama and Costa Rica.

After 2 days of deliberations, which at times were tense, the result was a control on the importation of Costa Rican products.

Costa Rican Central Bank officials will arrive in Panama City on Monday to establish the quotas on Costa Rican exports. They will meet here with officials from the National Bank of Panama to discuss the system for compensation payments.

Regarding the compensation payments system recently approved at a meeting of the Panamanian Industrialists Union (SIP), Felix Armando Quiros, National Bank of Panama economic adviser, said that bank has the infrastructure to fulfill the duties of the Chamber of Compensation, which is operating this year with $10.4 million. He also said that this operation at an international level between Panama and Costa Rica would increase the cost to clients.

The joint commission agreed to meet on 9 and 10 December in San Jose, Costa Rica, for a second round of negotiations to discuss the details applying the compensation system which is considered to be the only workable solution.

The control on Costa Rican exports to Panama will lower the volume of Costa Rican products in the Panamanian market which could be replaced with products manufactured here.

These measures are only provisional.

Jorge Cespedes, Costa Rican deputy economy minister, was in Panama to discuss the commercial bilateral agreement between Panama and Costa Rica which has been in effect for the past 17 years.

BELIZE

PREMIER PRICE LEAVES FOR U.S. ON WAY TO VENEZUELA

FL030142 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] The premier, the Honorable George Price, flew to the United States on his way to Caracas, Venezuela. The premier was invited by President Luis Herrera Campins to visit Venezuela.

In Caracas at present are the Honorable Florencio Marin, minister of natural resources, and the Honorable Guadelupe Pech, minister of trade and industry, who have been holding talks with their counterparts.

During the premier's absence, the Honorable C.L.B. Rogers will act as premier and minister of finance and economic development.

COSTA RICA

IDEA FOR PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT REJECTED

PA030312 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] San Jose, 2 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--"Nothing will happen in Costa Rica before the 1982 elections," the acting president of the republic, Rodrigo Altmann Ortiz, declared here today while commenting on statements issued by former President Jose Figueres on the formation of a provisional government.

Figueres suggested that it would be convenient for the country to create a government made up of representatives of the political parties to face the present economic situation in Costa Rica.

Altman Ortiz is in charge of the presidency of the republic as President Rodrigo Carazo Odio is currently on an official visit to the United States.

Political leaders of the several parties have voiced their opposition to the establishment of a provisional government.

The acting president said the government will continue doing the best it can, acting with absolute honesty. He said that it will be up to the people to say in 1982 "if we did well or badly."

The presidential candidate for the National Liberation Party, of which Jose Figueres is president, expressed his disagreement with the thesis of a provisional government, made up by the four former presidents of Costa Rica and the presidential candidates.

CENTRAL BANK ANNOUNCES PLANS TO BUY, SELL DOLLARS

PA030245 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Don Manuel Naranjo Coto, Central Bank executive president, explained this afternoon that it has been decided that the bank will get involved directly or through the state's commercial banks in the buying and selling of dollars. The bank can circulate about ($25 million). The bank's reaction came following an exorbitant dollar quotation.

Naranjo added that the bank's policy change will substantially facilitate the dealings of exporters. He stated that excessive demand is what is causing the quotation increase and that the bank's involvement will bring the quotation down as much as possible. In sum, Naranjo thinks the new meausre will be good and put some order into the free exchange market.

EL SALVADOR

ARMED FORCES WARN OF POSSIBLE TERRORIST ACTIONS

PA030255 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0201 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Salvadoran Armed Forces message to the Salvadoran people--read by announcer]

[Text] The armed forces reiterate their condemnation of the terrible actions committed by terrorist groups of various tendencies that bring pain to the Salvadoran family. The armed forces especially condemn the collective attack on the leadership of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] carried out by the self-styled Gen Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez Squad.

The armed forces also announce that they have reliable information according to which terrorist groups, using the opportunity of the presence of many foreign journalists, will try to have a repeat of the tragic events that occurred during the funeral ceremonies for the late archbishop of San Salvador, Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero. According to these reports, the terrorists plan to wear fatigues so as to create confusion.

This is being made known now so that the necessary precautions can be taken by citizens and to prevent innocent persons from being surprised, or used in plans of this nature, and to prevent them from being victims of abuses that could be committed by the known promoters of violence in the country, who we are already declaring responsibility for whatever happens.

The armed forces issue this warning because they belielve that in such circumstances, their attitude must be one of prudent vigilance in face of the possibility of actions against public order and social peace. The armed forces appeal to the people to continue their normal activities this Wednesday, 3 December.

TROOPS TO REMAIN IN GARRISON DURING FDR FUNERAL

PA030439 Paris AFP in Spanish 0409 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 2 Dec (AFP)--Defense Minister Col Guillermo Garcia said here today that all troops will remain quartered tomorrow, Wednesday, during the funeral of the leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) to avoid any confrontations with leftist groups. "We will be in the garrisons," he said, "but ready for any emergency "

The Defense Ministry today denied that some sectors of the country have been declared liberated territories by the leftist groups. A ministry spokesman said, "There is no place here occupied by foreign forces. El Salvador is a free country for all who abide by the laws."

Meanwhile, it was confirmed that junta member Adolfo Majano left for New Orleans Friday for health reasons. The government said, however, that Majano will return to his post this week, in the midst of speculation circulated after his departure, the day after the FDR leaders were murdered.

It was also reported that Christian Democratic junta member Napoleon Duarte visited Washington last week, but the government has not revealed the reasons for his brief visit there.

In this capital, meanwhile, the population calmly waits for possible developments during the funeral of the five FDR leaders tomorrow, Wednesday; there is fear that violence may break out.

LA PRENSA GRAFICA REPORTS MERCENARIES IN COUNTRY

PA022224 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 2 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--LA PRENSA GRAFICA, a Salvadoran morning newspaper, reports today, Tuesday, that penetration by "foreign mercenaries at various points in El Salvador has been detected by the intelligence services of the armed forces."

The newspaper states that "a large group (of mercenaries) has been located in an area near Nueva Concepcion" (in the northern region of El Salvador). The report adds that another group "has been located in the Trifinio area" (on the common border between El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala in the country's northwestern region).

LA PRENSA GRAFICA reports that residents of the affected regions "have stated that the foreigners they have seen are heavily armed and, judging from their appearnce, they are Nicaraguans and Panamanians." The newspaper reports that, according to the authorities, the mercenaries have stated: "We are South Americans who have come to fight the guard."

RIGHTIST GROUP DEFENDS KILLING OF FDR LEADERS

PA022020 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 1 Dec 80 p 21

[Text] The "Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez Squad," which claimed credit for the abduction and assassination (of the six leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front), has issued a message in which it "calls on the national conscience not to be intimidated by false prophets who say nothing when communists destroy businesses, burn coffee sheds, kill peasants, and cruelly assassinate military personnel, security agents and soldiers, but react profusely when communists are executed."

The "squad" notes that the leaders of the Catholic Church "said nothing when South African Ambassador Dunn was killed, when progressive industrialists were kidnapped or when peasants were massacred in San Pedro Perulapan and San Esteban Catarina, where the communists had imposed their will by force. In those cases, there was no clamor for respect for human rights, nor was there any [cry of] injustice. In those cases, no defenders were forthcoming for those humble sons of the people. Now that six criminals, who led the mobs, have been executed by the people, however, the church leaders come out in defense of human rights. That is hypocrisy," the communique states.

Lastly, the "squad" urges the church hierarchy, U.S. diplomats and military leaders not to allow themselves to be deceived and instead urges them to react in the proper manner to this event which is nothing special since it is an action which is being taken to demand justice in the face of ineffective laws.

ARCHBISHOP REVEALS NEW THREATS AGAINST CLERGY

PA021603 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 1 Dec 80 p 9

[Excerpts] Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas revealed in his 30 November sermon that during the past few days there have been increased threats against priests who are accused of involvement in politics. He urged that legal channels be used to investigate any charges that exist against them. He asked that Catholic priests be given the same freedom of action "as is the case with other churches," and added that Cahtolic buildings, churches and offices are being destroyed under the pretext of a marked and anachronistic anticommunism.

The monsignor denounced the kidnapping and assassination of the six leftist leaders and protested these actions, as well as the placing of a bomb in front of the San Salvador Cathedral. He asked all Catholics to raise their voices in protest, calling the killings an irrational act of violence.

The monsignor said this crime could aggravate the situation, in view of the political prominence of the slain leaders, both domestically and internationally. At the request of the Alvarez Cordoba family, he urged members of the Revolutionary Democratic Front to allow the burial of Enrique Alvarez' remains at a location chosen by the family. "I hope that I will be heeded," the monsignor said.

Monsignor Rivera also called for the release of Arturo Peraza, who has been kidnapped and whose relatives are experiencing anguish.

Monsignor Rivera said that in view of the leftist leaders' deaths, it is not possible to think of a process of pacification or of reform. He added that the leftists, or those who fall into their clutches [as published], are executed sadistically, and this, he said, is contemptible.

STUDENT LEADER BONILLA VIEWS NATIONAL STRUGGLE

PA021516 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Statement by Oscar Bonilla, president of the General Association of Salvadoran University Students, time and place not given--recorded]

[Text] The General Association of Salvadoran University Students, AGEUS, emerged in 1929 as an expression of the need to have a fighting instrument for students. It included Farabundo Marti and Companero Zapata. They were martyrs of 1932 rebellion. Since that date our organization has played a role at the side of the Salvadoran people. That is to say, it has never been in the hands of the right or imperialism and this has allowed us to channel the revolutionary potential of students to join the revolutionary struggles of the peasants and workers in our country.

This 53-year-old [figure as heard] fighting tradition has not only been part of the joint struggle with workers and peasants but has also had a deep influence on the professionals serving our country. That is to say, to change the contents of the curriculum and to strive for reforms and the democratization of education in our country.

This is how we have given the opportunity to peasants and workers, through special scholarships, to attend the university. However, recently, following the latest occupation in June, the university was closed and rector [words indistinct] on 28 October when the counterrevolutionary forces dealt a harsh blow to world culture.

The association has gathered some 30,000 university students noted for their struggles at the side of the workers and peasants. We believe that presently the only stand the organization as such can take is to demand an end to repression, freedom for all the arrested companeros and the immediate liberation of the University of El Salvador.

We believe that we, the students, are no longer students but have become fighters who must fulfill our fundamental task at this time which is the seizure of power. We want to appeal to the Salvadoran university students to promote the revolutionary struggle so our people can conquer a revolutionary and democratic government.

In this respect we believe that the General Association of Salvadoran University Students has channeled the revolutionary potential of students and has contributed with large numbers of university fighters to the ranks of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. We believe our struggle will continue to the end and we have acquired the experience that will allow us to triumph in our country.

[Bonilla] The military-Christian Democratic junta is completely isolated in El Salvador and loses credibility day by day in the international sector.

In spite of the efforts of William Bowdler and James Cheek of the State Department, who have been striving to make governments believe in this counterrevolutionary project, it loses credibility and the balance of forces is tilting in favor or our country.

We want to tell the thousands of revolutionary fighters, and our people who are now fighting that the solidarity of all peoples is present and that more likely sooner than later we shall see that the peoples in the world will rejoice when our people triumph.

We continue to appeal to the Venezuelan people to condemn the military aid the government is giving El Salvador and the support it gives to the military-Christian Democratic junta. We believe that the support given the junta is only the result of the position of policeman of the Social Christian Party regime in Latin America. This is why we are not surprised at the attempts to release the four criminals involved in the sabotage of the Cubana Airlines aircraft in Barbados where [words indistinct] were killed.

We appeal to the peoples of the world to condemn the aid of the Venezuelan Government and to expand its solidarity with El Salvador. We again appeal to the students, workers and peasants to continue in the struggle because sooner or later our people will attain power. Solidarity is strong and we have the solidarity of all the students in the world, including the solidarity of all progressive democratic and revolutionary governments in the world.

Imperialism will fall in El Salvador as it fell in Vietnam, Cuba and Nicaragua. We shall triumph.

HONDURAS

ECONOMY MINISTER DISCUSSES ENERGY CONCERNS

PA030052 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Report on a Paco Medina Argenal interview with Honduran Economy Secretary Ruben Mondragon before leaving for Mexico; no date or place given]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Mondragon] I am going to meet two Pemex executives, the director general, Díaz Serrano, and the marketing manager, Mayo. At 1100 I will sign the oil agreement on Mexico supplying us with 6,000 barrels of crude daily. I will also bring back a financial agreement which the Central Bank has to work out with the Bank of Mexico concerning a loan for 30 percent of the oil bill.

[Question] When will the agreement be signed with Venezuela?

[Answer] Next week. Venezuela has asked me to be there before 15 December.

[Question] (?I understand) you were going to meet with Texaco executives. Did you reach an agreement with them?

[Answer] They suggested refining Mexican and Venezuelan crude oil for a fee. We have not studied it yet. The cabinet-level economic officials have to discuss the proposal. We might make a counterproposal. [end recording]

Mondragon explained that the technical aspects of importing crude were ironed out during the meeting between Texaco experts and the Mexican-Venezuelan mission in September.

[Begin recording] Mexican crude is already reaching Nicaragua and Costa Rica and there has been no problem in the local refineries. [end recording]

He noted the need to suggest to cabinet-level economic officials that reserve tanks be set up in the north and south. A source of funds will be sought first.

[Begin recording] [Question] By how much will the 30-percent discount contained in the oil bill benefit Honduras?

[Answer] By about 80 to 90 million lempiras. That will be the benefit we will receive from the 5-year loan at (?4)-percent interest and if it becomes a priority development project the payment time will be extended to 20 years at 2-percent interest.

[Question] What will the first benefits obtained through the agreement be used for?

[Answer] We want to use them for agricultural credit, for basic grains, through the (?National Development Bank).

[Question] For that only or will new energy sources be worked on too?

[Answer] Yes, we are working on and studying some gasohol projects. We have a study underway north of Aguan and another study underway for a sugar mill. We are studying the possibility of establishing a gasohol plant and the 20-year payment term would be used for this. A study of coal deposits in Cotepeque Department will be done with South African funds.

[Question] As a member of the Central Bank board, were you aware of a document from the National Association of Banking Institutions noting the need to control the oil companies so they will transform their investments?

[Answer] Yes, that is a suggestion presented by the association and we are going to have precisely that kind of control through the agreement we are going to sign with the refinery. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT TO ACCEPT AID, SALVADORAN REFUGEES

PA022347 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1731 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The Honduran Government is willing to receive all Salvadorans who decide to come to Honduras out of fear for their lives, said Government and Justice Minister Oscar Mejia Arellano yesterday.

The minister explained that such an attitude is based upon humanitarian reasons while awaiting the normalization of relations between the two countries, which last week ratified the general peace treaty.

Presently, over 10,000 Salvadorans live in Honduran border communities, having fled the convulsive sociopolitical situation affecting their own country.

ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL TO MEET POLITICAL PARTIES

PA030239 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Report by Neftali Montoya, national electoral tribunal member, to newsman Francisco Valeriano; no date or place given--recorded]

[Excerpt] The national electoral tribunal has invited the various national political parties to exchange views and discuss the tribunal's concerns and problems. The meeting will study some notes and regulations approved by the tribunal to get the census underway.

Difficulties with the regulations will be discussed since they are open to discussion so that whatever changes are deemed necessary can be made for the benefit of the voters. The parties will attend the meeting for this reason, as well as to discuss other matters of national importance related to the electoral process.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA CONDEMNS ASSASSINATION OF FDR LEADERS

PA021713 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has condemned the assassination of the leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] of El Salvador. The Nicaraguan Government described the murders as a clear maneuver aimed at halting the combative advance of the Salvadoran people who are fighting for their final liberation.

The junta also issued a call to the governments and peoples of the world to vigorously repudiate these incidents and to actively support the courageous struggle of the Salvadoran patriots. The revolutionary government also warned of possible foreign intervention in El Salvador and called this to the attention of the governments and peoples of the world so that they can prevent this and let the Salvadoran people choose their own path. The official statement was signed by all the members of the government junta: Rafael Cordova Rivas, Moises Hassan Morales, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Arturo J. Cruz and Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

CARDENAL: PRIESTS CONFUSED ON PUBLIC OFFICE ISSUE

PA021715 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Culture Minister Father Ernesto Cardenal has reported that priests, who hold public positions in the revolutionary government, have not received any notice from Monsignor Obando y Bravo regarding the permission that they should obtain from the Vatican to continue to hold such positions. Father Cardenal was referring to statements by Managua Archbishop Obando y Bravo in Panama during the meeting of the Central American episcopal secretariat. Father Cardenal added that the priests, who are holding public office in the revolutionary government, do not know what to do because the Vatican has said that the Nicaraguan church authorities must grant this permission and now Monsignor Obando y Bravo says that it is the Holy See which should decide.

JUNTA MEMBERS MEET WITH INDIAN COMMUNITIES

PA021810 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Recorded passages in quotation marks]

[Text] The members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction held fruitful talks yesterday with the Indian communities in Subtiava, Sebaco, Monimbo, Jinotega, Madriz and Matagalpa. The Indians expressed certain concerns including their desire to participate in the State Council and their request for help and advice to get themselves organized in the Sandinist People's Militias.

Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega told them that, for the first time in Nicaragua's history, the poor sectors have the opportunity to participate in government affairs:

"You have not come here to say that everything is all right. You have not come here to butter up the revolutionary government or the local authorities in each municipality or department but to point out the weaknesses, the failures and the mistakes you have been observing every day in order to strengthen and help the revolution.

"A Matagalpa companero was saying that this is proof of the pluralism of this revolution. When pluralism is mentioned one usually thinks of the economic sectors which have better living conditions in our country.

"When pluralism is mentioned one usually thinks of rich businessmen and producers, but one doesn't think of the sectors which have been traditionally neglected in our country. These sectors are the authentic proof of the deep changes and the pluralist reality of this revolution. For the first time in the country's history, the workers, the laborers, the peasants and the Indians have the opportunity to participate with full rights and authority in government affairs, the reconstruction of the country and the strengthening of the nation and the fatherland."

He then referred to the technicians who have not reached the efficiency demanded by the revolution:

"We must take into account that we are working with bureaucrats who were trained under the dictatorship and who responded to a policy that was contrary to the development of the small and medium-sized proprietors in the rural areas. Consequently, many of them still have the same weaknesses and vices and they are not operating efficiently. We are aware of these weaknesses and their attitude results in a bad policy for the distribution of credits, and this adversely affects the development of our country's economy."

The differences between the Indians of the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts is not the main thing, he said. The important issue is the condition of exploitation and misery which must be attacked by all the Indians together.

"This means that we must first think as Nicaraguans and then as members of the Indian communities in Subtiava, Sebaco, Matagalpa or the Atlantic. The same happens when we are asked where we were born. We first say Nicaragua, then we say Chontales or wherever. It is a basic unity that gives coherence and strength to our country and we must defend it and make it prevail. It is true that Nicaragua is the result of the presence of two powers: Spain and England. The regions in our country which were directly affected by the presence of these two powers have different characteristics. These characteristics are secondary. There is also a difference in the language they speak. For example, there is a difference in the language that the Sumos and the Miskitos speak in the Atlantic region. The companeros in Bluefields and certain companeros in Puerto Cabezas do not speak Indian languages but a creole English. There are differences in the languages spoken in the Atlantic and here in the Pacific area. However, this is not a basic contradiction because the Spaniards as well as the English did not come here to help the Indians of the Atlantic or the Pacific. They had a common goal in mind: to exploit the Indians. This was their common goal. Therefore, the Indians are experiencing the inheritance of this exploitation."

PEASANTS DEMAND RIGHT TO SELL PRODUCTS FREELY

PA021825 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Nov 80 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] A group of 20 peasants from Teustepe and Las Penitas, Boaco Department left early on 21 November for Managua, where they planned to sell their products.

Before reaching the Eastern Market, however, they arrived at this newspaper at about 0700 and, in their characteristic language and traditional manner, explained the following:

"We have come to Managua to sell our products. We have brought food products, which will help us get more money to buy what we need."

"We want to be free to bring out our products and we want the inspectors of the Nicaraguan Basic Foods Enterprise (ENABAS) and the leaders of the Farmworkers Association and the Sandinist Defense Committees to not keep us from selling our cheese, beans and eggs to whoever pays us more."

How much are you paid for your beans? "The ENABAS people pay us 840 cordobas per bushel, but if we sell them to the public, we are offered 1,400 cordobas. That is, we lose almost half of their value when we sell to ENABAS."

"That is why we are asking them to let us bring our products to the markets."

Are you not allowed to sell to just anyone? "The inspectors tell us that this is forbidden and that whoever sells or brings out his products will lose both the product and the money."

Has anybody forbidden you to sell? "Yes, they have seized our cheese, beans and other products at San Benito Junction, where there are inspectors from ENABAS and the Domestic Trade Ministry. These inspectors tell us that it is forbidden to bring beans and cheese to Managua and that these products must be sold where we live to authorized buyers only. Those buyers, however, pay us less."

"We have now, and have always had, a life of our own, which is why we are asking that we be allowed to bring our products in order to sell them where we please, not just to a buying agency, as it is being demanded of us."

The peasants' concerns were obviously related to liberating aspirations, as they affirmed that they were willing to make their right prevail despite pressures by a number of mass leaders, who have told them that they should sell to authorized purchasing agents only.

WORK-STUDY DIRECTOR DISCUSSES PROGRAM BENEFITS

PA030221 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] In an effort to give our listeners an expert opinion regarding the essence and purpose of the work-study program, which involves 150,000 youths, this newscast interviewed Miguel de Castillo Urbina, who is in charge of this program at the national level. In the following statement, he stressed the educational importance of the work-study program and the formation of the new man:

[Begin recording] The Education Ministry sees two great dimensions of importance in this program. First, this program affects two of the main topics of the revolution: defense and production. This program directly responds to the call of our vanguard, government, people and revolution which is the call to produce. We expect to be able to tell you on 20 December how much the government saved with the work done by the students at the various secondary and primary schools through the work-study program. We will be able to tell how much was saved in the repair of furniture, building of sidewalks and streets, cleaning of ditches, and so forth.

This program also directly affects production because we have large contingents of students who are supporting the farms that operate under the Agrarian Reform Institute. Therefore, this program is designed to help production. However, this program does not end there. We feel that, educationally speaking, this program is very important for the man of the future and the future of the revolution. In this country, we are truly--and this is no demagogy--forming the new man right before our eyes.

I can tell you, companero, that we have not forced any young people to join this work-study program. Nobody forced them to join the insurrection against the dictatorship and the imperialism. Nobody forced them to join the literacy campaign. Nobody has forced them now to join in production. This is very important when you bear in mind what has happened to our young people. They are experiencing a great development: They are changing their mentality and their behavior from that of the Somozist dictatorship with all its misery and hunger.

The most valuable elements of these programs are their educational aspects. We are following a line. There is a continuity in what was learned in the insurrection, in the literacy campaign and now in the work-study program.

CUBA CALLS U.S. EFFORTS ON REFUGEES 'INTERFERENCE'

FL021235 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Cuba has rejected U.S. efforts to have the United Nations classify as refugees persons who legally and voluntarily left our country with their corresponding permits and passports and in compliance with Cuban immigration laws. The Cuban response to those attempts was made by the Cuban ambassador to the United Nations, Raul Roa Kouri, who warned of the attempts at intervention by the United States and West Germany by means of a supposedly international organization to prevent another influx of refugees.

This is interference in the internal affairs of developing countries. It also tries to sidestep problems as serious as those of refugees from nations that are bloodily repressed such as Palestine and South Africa. So that no one will have to leave his country, the first thing that must be done is to establish a new international economic order to put an end to the terrible inequality between the misery, hunger, unemployment and disease in developing countries and the opulence of capitalist powers.

VARIOUS ACTIVITIES MARK FAR, GRANMA ANNIVERSARIES

Raul Castro Message

FL021138 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], has issued a message on the FAR Day and the 24th anniversary of the "Granma" landing. After recalling the 24 years since the founding of the FAR, which it calls the worthy heir of the rebel and liberator armies, the document underscores: The FAR have been and will be faithful continuators of that incipient army founded by our commander in chief, Comrade Fidel Castro, who on a day like today arrived on the eastern shores of our fatherland aboard the "Granma" and had the stature to overcome initial setbacks, emerging with renewed strength and combative spirit.

The document notes that this 24th anniversary is occurring a few days prior to the second party congress, the top organ of leadership in our society, which unites, organizes, guides and leads all workers, people, other social organizations, the state, and, within the state, the FAR.

The FAR would rather cease to exist than to lose the confidence our people, our party and its founder, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, have deposited in them. Please receive a fraternal embrace from the FAR, concludes the message signed by Army Gen Raul Castro, minister of the FAR.

Military Parade

FL022053 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Army Gen Raul Castro, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] and second secretary of the PCC, has presided at a military parade held at the proving grounds of the Maximo Gomez FAR Academy to commemorate the 24th FAR anniversary. Units of military education centers, western army, Camilo Cienfuegos military vocational schools and national revolutionary militias participated in the parade.

By order of the FAR minister, the first Cuban cosmonaut Arnaldo Tamayo was promoted to the rank of colonel and cosmonaut trainee Jose Armando Lopez Falcon to the rank of major. These promotions were made in recognition of the fulfillment of tasks assigned to them during the first Soviet-Cuban joint space flight.

Prior to the start of the military parade, Col Juan Escalona Reguera, deputy FAR minister for civil defense, made a speech in which he talked about the FAR since its founding, tasks carried out by its members and plans fulfilled in honor of the second PCC congress.

Colonel Escalona said that in celebrating this anniversary our people pay a warm tribute to the courageous revolutionaries who, led by Fidel, founded the rebel army, the revolution's soul.

Elsewhere in his speech, Colonel Escalona noted that 2 December was a day of awakening of the consciousness for the founders of our nation and symbolizes the daring of the Mambi soldiers, the unyielding spirit of the revolutionary fighters during the bourgeois republic, the heroism of those who assaulted the Moncada Barracks, the courage of the underground fighters, the determination of the militia members, the profound convictions of internationalist combatants and the masses' revolutionary fervor.

In another part of his speech Colonel Escalona stated that, having been educated in the most beautiful traditions of our people, the Revolutionary Armed Forces consider their unrestricted loyalty to the PCC, the people and party founder Commander in Chief Fidel Castro to be the most valuable legacy for future generations. He stressed that the FAR is ready to fulfill the historic commitment which justifies its existence--the defense of the revolution's gains, of the people's work and of the first worker-peasant state on the American Continent. Colonel Escalona added that this year's commemoration of 2 December has a special significance because it is being held a few days prior to the second PCC congress.

HAVANA CEREMONY COMMEMORATES LAO ANNIVERSARY

FL021613 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] The fifth founding anniversary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic was commemorated last night with a ceremony held at the Universal Hall of the Revolutionary Armed Forces House, chaired by PCC Politburo member Guillermo Garcia. In a speech, Jesus Montane, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of its Foreign Relations General Department, stated that the Cuban party and people celebrate with sincere revolutionary jubilation the fraternal nation's anniversary. He noted that following the revolution's victory, the Laotian people have been marching forward firmly united to the family of socialist states, developing relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation with them.

Montane stated that Cuba fully supports the peace initiatives announced during the conference of foreign relations ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea held in Vietnam last July.

For his part, Somat Chounlamani, ambassador of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to Cuba, expressed gratitude for the commemoration, and in a brief historic account referred to his country's struggle against the French colonialists, the Japanese military and the U.S. imperialists and to the great role played in that struggle by the Lao people's Revolutionary Party.

FIDEL CASTRO CONGRATULATES YUGOSLAV LEADERS

FL022050 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2032 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Fidel Castro, president of Cuba and chairman of the nonaligned countries movement, has sent a congratulatory message to the chief of state of Yugoslavia, Cvijetin Mijatovic, on the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of the republic.

According to a report published in the newspaper POLITIKA, the president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers expresses in his message the significance of continued development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. This friendship and cooperation will serve for the prosperity of the peoples of our two countries and are in the interest of socialism, peace and fulfillment of the aims of the policy of nonalignment.

The Belgrade newspaper also reports that President Fidel Castro sent similar messages to Lazar Mojsov and Veselin Djuranovic, presidents of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee and of the Federal Executive Council, respectively.

CARICOM SECRETARY WARNS ABOUT FOOD SHORTAGE

FL021555 Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 28 Nov 80 p 7

[Text] Kingston, 27 Nov (CANA)--Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretary General Kurleigh Kingston has urged regional food and nutrition experts to seriously consider the region's position in the context of a threatening world food shortage, and "our apparent complacency in the face of persistent warning of crisis."

Speaking at the opening of a technical group meeting on a Caribbean food and nutrition strategy in Kingston on Tuesday night, Dr King said the session coincided with "stark soundings and revelations about the world food situation from those whose fingers are perenially on the pulse of global food availability, current demand and supply and future projects.

"Their latest prognosis indicates a serious food shortage next year with millions of the world's population facing starvation, particularly in the poor countries, and upward pressure on prices in richer nations," he said.

The CARICOM secretary general noted that the 1981 demand for wheat and coarse grain seemed likely to exceed supply, and that the director general of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) had concluded that world food stock's could fall in the next few months.

It was not his intention to be a harbinger of doom, Dr King said, but the meeting had two compelling reasons for considering this situation: first that these ominous sounding were not new to the Caribbean, and second because the Caribbean appeared to have maintained a level of explicable complacency despite the threatening global situation.

"Fortunately," he said, "no matter how bad the situation is in some of our member countries and the countries of the Caribbean basin, we seem to escape the tragedy of emaciated and bloated, starving human frames, especially children, sweltering in the heat, with longing eyes turned to the distant horizon of the next meal."

Dr King noted the launching of the regional food plan in 1975, and said that while progress had been slow, something had been done.

He said the Caribbean Food Corporation, after its initial difficulties, now had a managing director in place and was about to launch out as the prime implementing agency for elaborating on the regional self-sufficiency effort.

Several studies had also been done into livestock and dairy requirements, the harnessing of fishery resources and the improvement of production of grains and legumes.

Dr King said a reordered approach to the regional food strategy had been mapped by an intersectoral committee established just over a year ago by heads of relevant regional agencies.

BARBADOS

GOVERNMENT OFFERS PRC SUGARCANE TECHNOLOGY

FL021610 Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 28 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] Bridgetown, 27 Nov (CANA)--The Government of Barbados is ready to assist the People's Republic of China in the area of sugarcane breeding, minister of agriculture, L.B. Brathwaite, has said there after a detailed tour of the locally based West Indies central cane breeding station with officials of his ministry and the Chinese Ambassador to Barbados, Mr Wang Tao. Mr Brathwaite said that the tour was a fulfilled promise made to the Chinese ambassador after his (Brathwaite's) recent trip to China. He noted that China was also growing sugarcane and was involved in sugar cane breeding and cross breeding.

"We have better varieties of sugarcane than the Chinese, and we are ready to offer them technical assistance in this area," the minister said.

He noted that the Chinese were deeply involved and committed to agriculture, which he observed for himself at first hand, hence there was a real possibility of assistance and cooperation.

JAMAICA

PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF U.S. VISIT

FL021640 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 27 Nov 80 pp 1, 17

[Text] Prime Minister Edward Seaga on his return from Miami Tuesday night told a press conference at Norman Manley International Airport of renewed interest in Jamaica by United States and Caribbean business interests.

Mr Seaga said that he had held discussions with several interested parties, while minister of industry and commerce, the Hon Douglas Vaz, had held a series of interviews which had resulted in the delay in his return to the island.

In general, the response of the people of the United States to the Jamaica Labour Party's victory in the 30 October elections was overwhelming.

"Wherever we had occasion to speak and wherever we had occasion to come in contact with them representing organizations and agencies, (they) were overwhelmed at our victory here and expressed their great delight," the prime minister said.

On the conference of the U.S.-Caribbean trade and investment group in Miami which he attended, Mr Seaga said: "In most of these conferences, what is accomplished is not only what is done in the nature of addresses that are given. In many instances there is even more accomplished in the corridors of the conference and in other meetings that take place."

Mr Seaga said that he had taken the opportunity to hold meetings with Prime Minister Tom Adams of Barbados, Prime Minister Eugenia Charles of Dominica, President Rodrigo Carazo of Costa Rica, Governor Bob Graham of Florida and the mayor of Miami, Mr Maurice Ferre.

The themes of the discussions were to a great extent enlightening each other and discussing views on current situations on which there was a communality of interest, and to develop contacts on co-operation programmes between the regimes and to pave the way for further discussions.

"At the same time because of the very nature of the conference, there was a large number of investors and business interests present from the Caribbean and from the United States," he said.

"I myself had interview sessions with some of these major interests, but the minister of industry and commerce, the Hon Douglas Vaz, who also attended the conference and gave an address, has been having virtually non-stop interviews which have been arranged by interested parties."

"Up to one p.m. today (Tuesday), the minister and his team had in fact seen and had discussions with 37 different investors representing various categories of industry and agriculture and other areas and sectors of the economy."

He said that the areas of investment which had already been discussed were: garments production, shrimp farming, agro-business, low-cost housing--both precast and prefabricated, communications, mining, health clinics, support services, food supplies involving revolving lines of credit, flour milling, animal feed production, cement production, cassava production, hotel acquisition and spare parts supplies--both industrial and for motor vehicles.

He said that there were many more lined up and Mr Vaz had stayed over until yesterday to get through the program of interviews.

In reply to questions, Mr Seaga pointed out that as a first step to screen the interested clients, the government proposed to draw up a "master list" of all the enquiries that were coming in.

"They are coming from many sources," the prime minister said. "They are coming at the local level, through various legal firms who have received enquiries from abroad. They are coming through the overseas missions of the government, in Washington, New York and Miami. They are coming through private business people, who are making their own contacts at the level of government here, and of course at this particular conference there was a rush of other enquiries."

"Once we have made up a master list we will be able to categorise them and look at the proposals, and on doing so we will be able to sift out the ones that are meaningful and the ones that are of interest to us in order to follow these up."

Mr Seaga said that the recent conference was said to be the most successful of the four conferences held by the group so far. He said that there was a new spirit in the United States itself, especially amongst the business community.

He said that the major contributory factors to the success of the conference was that new spirit in the United States plus the fact that there also a new spirit emerging in the Caribbean.

An API [Agency for Public Information] release said Prime Minister Seaga in answerin questions from the press, was asked to explain his statement on the CBS TV 'Face the Nation' program that Jamaica had never defaulted on its foreign debts, in the light of a pre-election statement to the contrary.

He said that at the time of the statement there was technically a default because Jamaica had not made interest payments that were due.

These payments were made at a later stage he said, and therefore a default, in the final analysis, did not occur. However, he did not know of this until after the elections, he added.

The prime minister was met at the airport by a large group of Jamaica Labour Party parliamentarians including deputy prime minister, the Rt Hon Hugh Shearer.

PNP URGES CONDEMNATION OF SALVADORAN JUNTA

FL030051 Kingston Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] The opposition People's National Party has called on the government to condemn the Salvadoran military junta in all forums of the world. The call came in a resolution by the National Executive Council of the party.

Copies of the resolution have been sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the revolutionary democratic party of the Dominican Republic, the president of the ruling party in Mexico and the conference of Latin American political parties.

The PNP said it was shocked at the brutal kidnapping and murder of leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front in El Salvador.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 235

4 December 1980

CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Foreign Ministers Speak at River Plate Meeting — A 1
Uruguay's Folle-Martinez — A 1
Bolivia's Cerruto Calderon — A 1
Brazil's Saraiva Guerreiro — A 2
Paraguay's Nogues — A 2

ARGENTINA

Weekly Speculates on Composition of Viola Cabinet — B 1
[EL ECONOMISTA 21-27 Nov] — B 1
Pope Calls Foreign Ministers to Beagle Talks — B 2
Briefs: Navy Chief to FRG — B 2

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza Threatens Withdrawal From Andean Group — C 1
Interior Minister Predicts Change in U.S. Relations — C 1
Briefs: New Copper Plant — C 1

BRAZIL

PDS President Pledges Loyalty to Figueiredo — D 1
[O GLOBO 1 Dec]
Workers Party Granted Provisional Registration — D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 2 Dec]
Paper Analyzes U.S. Relations, Foreign Policy — D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 23 Nov]
Itaipu Dam Guaranteed $1.5 Billion for 1981 — D 3
[O GLOBO 18 Nov]
Briefs: Deputy Leaves PDS; New Deputy Chief of Staff — D 3

CHILE

President Pinochet Appoints New University Rectors — E 1
Completes Leadership Shuffle — E 1
Interior Ministry Orders More People Banished — E 1
Briefs: USSR Debt Repaid — E 1

COLOMBIA

Turbay Reiterates Country's Commitment to Peace — F 1
Minister Stresses President's Views on Opposition — F 1
Workers Prevent President From Speaking in Medellin — F 1

URUGUAY

National Public Relations Bureau Issues Communique — K 1
Political Leaders Comment on Plebiscite Result — K 1

PANAMA

Students March on Salvadoran, U.S. Embassies N 1
Editorial Views Actions of Salvadoran Rightwing N 1
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 2 Dec]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carazo Views Situation in El Salvador, Causes P 1

EL SALVADOR

Reportage on Slain FDR Leaders' Funeral, Burial P 1
San Salvador Report P 1
Capital 'Relatively Calm' P 2
Archbishopric, MNR Communiques on FDR Killings P 2
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 1 Dec]
Duarte Reads Junta Message to Nation 2 Dec P 3
Counterguerrilla 'Preventive Combat System' Set Up P 7
[EL MUNDO 3 Dec]
Citizens Report Parachutists in Bajo Lempa P 8
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 3 Dec]
FMLN Leaders 'Willing To Listen' to All Opinions P 8
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 2 Dec]
Bus Owners Association Announces 4 Dec Strike P 9

HONDURAS

Economy Minister on Salvadoran Trade Talks P 9
Banking Official Favors Currency Restrictions P 9
Private Enterprise Urged To Assist Economy P 10

NICARAGUA

Junta Member Cruz Addresses Business Group P 10
[LA PRENSA 23 Nov]
CDS Expresses Solidarity With Salvadoran Guerrillas P 12

CUBA

Pemex Director Arrives in Havana for Talks Q 1
National Assembly Session Agenda Reported Q 1
Resolve of Salvadoran Left, Junta's Actions Viewed Q 1
Cuban Leaders Greet SRV on 20th Anniversary [VNA] Q 2

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Bahamas Seeks Assistance in Skills Program S 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 28 Nov]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Radio Havana Interviews Communits Party Leader S 1

HAITI

Jamaica Reports Arrests, Situation in Haiti S 1
Five People Expelled, Sent to United States S 2

JAMAICA

Manley Says He Has No Intention of Leaving S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 28 Nov]

FOREIGN MINISTERS SPEAK AT RIVER PLATE MEETING

Uruguay's Folle-Martinez

PY032012 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1955 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Dec (NA)--The Uruguayan foreign minister today stated that the River Plate Basin organization "shows certain positive but also certain negative results."

He said: "Among the various implemented resolutions we have found several worthwhile projects for integration within the framework of the River Plate. One of these projects is, undoubtedly, the creation of the financial fund for the development of the River Plate Basin, a mechanism which has been operating successfully and granting financial aid for studies related to projects for the construction of services and facilities in the area of the basin."

He added: "The inventory and evaluation of the national resources of the River Plate Basin and the joint studies of the Pilcomayo River Basin, conducted with the support and technical cooperation of the OAS, thanks to which the member countries have been able to prepare their planning and development projects, are other significant achievements. However, we feel compelled to point out that our analysis shows that very many resolutions reached by the foreign ministers have not been implemented, nothing has been done with them after they have been approved and seemingly there has been no interest in promoting these resolutions."

Minister Folle-Martinez went on to list these projects, briefly summarizing their details. He then discussed economic complementarity in border areas, the issuance of a highway map and tourist guides of the basin and the need for the member countries to carry out an appropriate coordination of efforts "in the field of economic complementarity, something which has not developed with the speed required by the significance of the issue."

The Uruguayan foreign minister concluded by saying: "Many other resolutions are awaiting the cooperation of aid of international organizations, the drawing up of reports, background information and other elements which have to be supplied by the governments of the respective countries. I believe that this meeting will yield valuable information, not only regarding self-criticism and the evaluation of the tasks performed, but also with regard to the scope of the suggested actions which, although not specifically established in the final documents, is clearly defined in the minds of the representatives present.

Bolivia's Cerruto Calderon

PY040225 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2006 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Dec (NA)--Bolivian Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto Calderon de la Barca today at the River Plate Basin foreign ministers meeting discussed his country's landlocked situation and thanked the River Plate Basin countries for their solidarity with "Bolivia's legitimate right to achieve a sovereign outlet to the sea."

Speaking at a meeting of the foreign ministers this evening, the Bolivian representative expressed thanks for the statement issued at the 10th OAS General Assembly by Uruguayan Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle-Martinez, who said that "Bolivia's landlocked situation is a problem that affects the entire American Continent."

Maj Gen Javier Cerruto also noted the solidarity that Bolivia received at the OAS assembly from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay. He said: "This shows the undeniable solidarity that the River Plate Basin countries have with Bolivia's legitimate right to achieve a sovereign outlet to the sea."

The foreign minister also noted that at the 1979 meeting of foreign ministers in Punta del Este, Argentine Foreign Minister Washington Pastor noted that "the Bolivian situation is a true challenge for all of us, since because of its location in the Andes it is the only Southern Cone country that has a projection on both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans [as received]. Its just aspiration to achieve a sovereign outlet on the Pacific Ocean will play, therefore, a major role in the development and the achievement of our objectives in the basin."

Speaking about specific joint undertakings, the Bolivian foreign minister alluded to the development of the Pilcomayo River Basin "in which Bolivia is working with Argentina and Paraguay."

He also said that Bolivia and Argentina have jointly undertaken the development of the high basin of the Bermejo River "to achieve an effective integration of the three members of the River Plate Basin treaty."

After stressing the importance of food production, the Bolivian representative said that "an increase in food production has always been a Bolivian concern, since it is the basis of good health."

He added: "If we review the notes of the Punta del Este meeting, we note that Bolivia expressed this concern in three draft resolutions that were studied and approved at the 10th meeting by the economic and social affairs commission.

He also said that the integration tools and mechanisms that join countries that are members of a system "are a judicial link between sovereign governments committed to cooperation to achieve the well-being and prosperity of their people."

He noted: "Our position is based on the achievement of a just and harmonious balance that gurantees the rights of all parties involved. We hold this policy in our agreements at both the bilateral and international levels."

He added: It is, moreover, an attitude shared by all the members of the River Plate Basin and it is the basis of this organization since there is an implicit political will to cooperate on the basis of collective interests."

Brazil's Saraiva Guerreiro

PY040054 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2335 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Dec (NA)--The Brazilian foreign minister, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, urged an increase in bilateral and multilateral cooperation between Latin American nations, when he spoke during the opening session of the 11th conference of foreign ministers of the River Plate Basin, which is taking place in this capital.

"The Brazilian Government has decided to walk the path [words indistinct] regional, through the frankness of dialogue with its peers and interested participation in the studies and projects that we are undertaking," the foreign minister said in the speech he gave this afternoon following the speech given by Bolivian Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto Calderon.

Most of Saraiva Guerreiro's speech was spent highlighting the "dynamism achieved" by the financial fund and by the intergovernmental committee that coordinates the River Plate Basin's system, and he maintained that there is a need to "define directives and lines of action in order to increase and strengthen regional cooperation."

He also reviewed the system's achievements, mentioning among others the agreement reached by the Governments of Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil regarding the development of the upper Parana, especially the coordination of the Corpus and Itaipu dams. He also referred to the projects that have been undertaken in the region.

Itaipu; Yacyreta; Salto Grande; the future Brazilian-Argentine development of the Uruguay River; the bridge between Puerto Iguazu, Argentina, and Puerto Meira, Brazil, the Zarate-Brazo Largo bridge; and the planned railway connection between Brazil and Paraguay are some of the important achievements in the Plate Basin," he concluded.

Paraguay's Nogues

PY040123 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2330 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Dec (TELAM)--Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues has praised "the constant improvement of our relations, since it safeguards us from simple-minded ideas that have encouraged interference in our nations' international policies."

He added that there is no doubt that Latin America will become an important region for the world economy and perhaps even an important decisionmaking center. He also noted: Only if we are united will we become a true power in defense of our common interests.

Nogues said: Among the many joint undertakings that show the degree of solidarity between countries of the River Plate Basin, I must note the present cooperation for the hydroelectric exploitation of the Parana and Uruguay Rivers, since these are actions that strengthen friendship ties between our nations. He immediately listed undertakings like Itaipu, Yacyreta, Salto Grande and Corpus since, he added, these undertakings are a great contribution to the coexistence between our nations.

After noting that [words indistinct] of a sincere and constructive integration we will be able to take advantage of the region's potential, he said that the time has come to start moving the proper mechanisms to work through successive undertakings, since the essence of development lies in the joint exploitation of resources, the achievement of self-sufficiency in energy and food and the promotion of basic industries and technology, all of which are done with the ultimate goal of improving the living conditions of our peoples.

Nogues said: I call on everyone to pay more attention to those organizations that will achieve regional development through separate undertakings at the highest level. He also said that joint action of the productive sectors is necessary to defend common and true interests in a more forceful manner.

He noted the importance that Paraguay grants to the enforcement of the Amazon treaty and to the establishment of the River Plate Basin financial fund. He then listed the joint undertakings with Bolivia, Argentina and Brazil and concluded his speech by reasserting his country's integrationist tradition which has been stated on many occasions by Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner.

WEEKLY SPECULATES ON COMPOSITION OF VIOLA CABINET

PY040034 Buenos Aires EL ECONOMISTA in Spanish 21-27 Nov 80 pp 1, 4

[By Jose Ignacio Lopez]

[Text] Among the statements made last night in Rosario by Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola, perhaps some hint of the composition of his future cabinet could be perceived. But, even so, on days previous to this first public statement by Viola, military circles took it for granted that only the interior, labor, defense and social welfare ministries--of the part remaining of the latter--would be reserved for men of the armed forces. This belief emerged from the talks Viola held with the members of the military junta and also from the request the next president made to each of the commanders to prepare to arrange the transfers, promotions and retirements of the end of the year.

No observer or politically oriented citizen would be greatly surprised if it were stated that the commander in chief of the army already knows of the future president's desire to count on Gen Horacio T. Liendo in his cabinet. This would be one of Viola's most expected decisions, at least among those who know the existing excellent relations between the two high-ranking officers and who also appreciate the political skill shown by the current chief of the joint staff, not least during his difficult task of heading the Labor Ministry.

Although Viola may already have decided on the number of military officers to become members of his cabinet, the same is not true regarding the number of ministers making up that cabinet. Planning Secretary Jose Miret--a man whom circumstances have led to perform a decisive role in the transition between the Videla administration and that of Viola--performs his job under that impression and he is mainly working on the areas of responsibility of each ministry. This agrees with the criterion which he applied when drawing up the ministerial reform draft law: Miret cautioned that such a law implied a political decision on the role of the state, rather than a decision on the number of ministries. For the same reason, he now talks more frequently with the future president, and not only because Viola's office is now near the planning secretary's. Miret has insisted on a criterion which is closely related to another question for which he has direct coordinating responsibility: the national budget or, more specifically, government expenditures.

The planning secretary believes that while inflation was an obsession for large sectors for a long time, government expenditures today occupy the place once held by inflation. Therefore, he is among those who advocate cost cuts and the elimination of entire organizations which have been swelling the giant official bureaucracy. It is curious and an important fact that in this area Viola may have listened to comments other than Miret's. Jorge Aguado, president of the Argentine Rural Confederation (CRA)--who often meets the future president--also believes in the elimination of entire organizations. More than once Aguado may have been heard talking about the overabundant bureaucracy in a sector with which he is familiar: agriculture and livestock.

There is an official study which justifies that concern: In 1978, the planning secretariat and all centralized, decentralized and independent organizations related to it absorbed from the government budget an amount equivalent to 59 percent of the value of the grain harvest.

Perhaps one cannot expect too many eliminations on 1981, if one is to take into account the already advanced analysis of the forthcoming budget. But if Viola approves the aforementioned criterion, he may very well decide on the elimination of some office to show that he shares the concern over the growth of unproductive government expenditures.

Over a month and a half went by before General Viola decided "to break the silence," to use the expression coined by political circles when referring to the first public statement of the future president after his designation by the military junta.

Anyway, this makes us recognize that we have before us a military officer who likes to measure his words and who seems to use a style in which not only statements but also attitudes and gestures count. Does the fact that he decided to make his first public statement in Rosario and over a private television channel look like a gesture with a political tint? If this is a question of interpreting symbols, then it will have to be understood that through that decision Viola wanted to stress the presence of the private initiative in communications media. This attitude becomes a commitment because, once in office, it makes it necessary for Viola to accelerate steps in the direction suggested by the gesture, that is, returning to private management the communications media in the hands of the state, a measure which has so often been postponed.

But apart from this, channel 3 manager Gollan is an old friend of Viola, and Rosario, Army II Corps headquarters, was the place where some people believed they knew by intuition the political leanings of the man who will now be the president. It is true by choosing this means of making his statements, Videla's successor declined to use others. Radio and television are forms of communication which, by being often used--and not only by this government--have almost ceased to hold our attention.

Since we are trying to interpret political symbols, today Viola travels to Parana to attend the luncheon given by the litoral rural societies, which is a branch of the CRA. This confirms a fact that is well known among many informed sectors: that Jorge Aguado is one of the civilians who most frequently talks with the future president. Does this mean that Aguado will be a minister or a secretary of state in the next administration? So far, it only means this: He is one of the civilians who has easy access to Viola. For some reasons, Aguado was also one of the personalities invited to attend the meeting which Viola granted to David Rockefeller at the Planning Secretariat.

Of course, he was not the only one present. Eduardo V. Oxenford, Argentine industrial union interventor; Carlos Garcia Martinez, current ambassador to ALADI [Latin American Integration Association]; and Emilio Berardi, former Santa Fe Province economy minister, were also there. Lorenzo Sigaut was not invited since, as is known, he is touring the United States; but we know that among the men who surround Viola, Sigaut is considered to be one with whom the future president talks most often, at least on socioeconomic matters. It also means something that when Viola decided a few days ago to entrust to Berardi the collection and analysis of figures and data for the national budget, he only did so after holding a talk with Lorenzo Sigaut.

POPE CALLS FOREIGN MINISTERS TO BEAGLE TALKS

PY032302 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2248 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Dec (TELAM)--Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor this afternoon admitted that Pope John Paul II has called the Chilean and Argentine foreign ministers to meet in connection with the conflict over the Beagle channel, adding that the pope's note will be made public within the next few hours.

BRIEFS

NAVY CHIEF TO FRG--Bonn, 3 Dec (TELAM-AFP)--Adm Armando Lambruschini, commander in chief of the navy and member of the Argentine military junta, today arrived in the FRG for a 4-day visit. This afternoon, he met with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and tomorrow he will pay a courtesy visit on President Karl Carstens. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2045 GMT 3 Dec 80 PY]

GARCIA MEZA THREATENS WITHDRAWAL FROM ANDEAN GROUP

PY021959 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1720 GMT 2 Dec 80

[By Rene Villegas]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 2 Dec (LATIN)--Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza today stated that this country could decide to withdraw from the Andean Group "at any moment." He thus issued a new warning against the "politization" of that subregional integration organization.

General Garcia Meza, replying to questions from newsmen in the city of Santa Cruz, 900 km southeast of La Paz, confirmed that his government is studying the possibility of Bolivia withdrawing from the subregional group "at any moment." According to reports published today, he stated: "We may withdraw at any moment. It depends on the attitude they take."

The Cartagena agreement junta, the technical organization of the Andean integration process, met in Bogota yesterday with plenipotentiaries present from all states except Bolivia to study questions related to the common external customs tariff and the statute for foreign investments in the subregion. In a letter sent to the junta, the Bolivian delegation asked that no measures be taken which might affect the interests of the country, since its representatives are not present at the discussion, said Andean Group sources in Bogota.

General Garcia Meza also referred yesterday to the possibility of his attending the summit meeting to be held by the Andean Group presidents in Santa Marta, Colombia, on 17 December. The Catholic daily PRESENCIA, in a report from Santa Cruz, said the president has decided not to attend the Santa Marta summit, because "he was not invited to the meeting."

INTERIOR MINISTER PREDICTS CHANGE IN U.S. RELATIONS

PY031641 Paris AFP in Spanish 1451 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] La Paz, 3 Dec (AFP)--Bolivian Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez today stated in this capital that current relations between the United States and Bolivia will change as of 20 January when President-elect Ronald Reagan takes over power.

Arce Gomez yesterday returned to Bolivia after a bustling tour through the United States, Panama, Brazil and Paraguay where, according to him he refuted reports that the Bolivian Government, the armed forces and himself were involved in the cocaine traffic.

In the United States, the minister stated that Reagan's victory was America's apology for Carter's bad administration and guaranteed that the new Republican administration will loan Bolivia up to $3.5 billion to fight drug trafficking.

In Brasilia, Minister Arce Gomez clashed violently with the journalists when he argued with journalist Claudio Cunhal for having him involved in the cocaine traffic in Bolivia without providing the appropriate evidence.

He indicated that he had held a friendly meeting with President Alfredo Stroessner in Asuncion and that in Panama, Gen Omar Torrijos had stated his amazement at the Panamaian Government's lack of recognition of Gen Luis Garcia Meza's regime.

BRIEFS

NEW COPPER PLANT--The copper plant in Corocoro was dedicated last Monday. Its operation will allow the reopening of several mines in the area. According to the technical manager of the Bolivian Mining Corporation, the Corocoro plant will process 600 metric tons of copper per day. Its annual production will be 2,450 metric tons of cathodic copper, 1,550 metric tons of copper sulphate and 2,100 metric tons of concentrate which will contain 50 percent copper and 500 grams of silver per ton. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Dec 80 PY]

PDS PRESIDENT PLEDGES LOYALTY TO FIGUEIREDO

PY022300 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 1 Dec 80 p 3

[Excerpts] In his PDS [Social Democratic Party] convention speech, PDS President Senator Jose Sarney yesterday pledged absolute loyalty to President Figueiredo in the task of continuing the political opening, stressing that the country feels that the government and its party "must be a single body."

Addressing the president, Sarney said that "loyalty, which is reciprocal, voluntary and not compulsory, is not a word that has disappeared from politics." The senator added that the government party's weapons are conciliation, dialogue, coexistence, reform and change and the repudiation of hatred, social rupture, violence and brutality." He said that in this manner, the PDS is identified with the government objectives.

The creation of a party and its consolidation represent the most significant political act which democracy can implement. The parties' demands are the very soul, heart and brain of democracy, Sarney stated, stressing that the democratic system survived totalitarianism thanks to the existence of modern democratic parties "capable of facing radicalism."

Reporting that more than 3,000 boards already have been organized throughout the country, Sarney stated that the PDS has been consolidated, "ready for dialogue with workers, students, liberal professionals, public officials, businessmen, men and women, with the conviction that its message will be heard and disseminated."

The PDS president also referred to recent desertions from the party, stating: "We regret that a few persons without conviction sought shelter in the party, hesitating in the face of difficulties and dreaming in unreality."

He concluded: "The Brazil of today can only be ruled by politicians who have the vision of statesmen." Sarney said that the PDS is for an economic democracy, a synonym for private initiative, because without "economic freedom there is no political freedom."

Thus, he added, we do not fear to support the productive forces of the country, so often criticized by radicalism, and we do not fear to support the working class against the injustice which exploits them.

WORKERS PARTY GRANTED PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION

PY031757 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2 Dec 80 p 1

[Excerpt] The Superior Electoral Court has unanimously decided to grant provisional registration to the Workers Party [PT]. Its leader, metalworker Luis Ignacio da Silva, alias Lula, could not contain an expression of surprise after the decision: "Unbelievable." According to the current legislation, the PT will now have a year to establish itself.

PAPER ANALYZES U.S. RELATIONS, FOREIGN POLICY

PY272308 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Nov 80 p 18

[By Carlos Conde]

[Text] Brasilia--Brazil is sure that its diplomatic relations with the United States will improve after 20 January when Ronald Reagan will take charge of the White House. The problems in the area of nuclear energy and human rights created by Jimmy Carter in his dialogue with Brazil during the first stage of his government undermined U.S. relations with Planalto Palace and Itamaraty.

The Carter administration's efforts to bring relations back to normal succeeded with the visit President Carter himself made to Brasilia. Yet, a bitter taste stemming from the frictions caused by Carter early in his administration will prevail until the end of his tenure. This mood was clearly reflected in the joy with which the Brazilian military officers--who are still the pillars of the establishment--received Carter's defeat.

According to Brazilian strategists, Reagan's election opened prospects for "a new, positive climate" in Brazilian-U.S. relations. Brazil wants, however, for these relations to be updated and based on mutual respect, which is essential in a dialogue between traditional partners and allies. Although it may seem strange, this was precisely the kind of dialogue that prevailed during the second stage of the Carter administration.

Brazil is only concerned about one possibility which it hopes will not be implemented as of 20 January, that is, that the Reagan administration might mistake alliance for "automatic alignment" or "subordination." Brazil insists on keeping its own international image, safeguarding what it considers to be in its best national interests whether they be in keeping with U.S. interests or not.

Reagan's advisers have said the forthcoming administration will honor Brazil with a privileged relationship that would place it--jointly with Mexico--as a key country in Latin America. The only problem is that Brazil is not interested in such a distinction. Brazil believes that the worst think that happened under the Nixon administration was that Brazil was regarded as a key country in its geographical area. As Nixon officially said: "Wherever Brazil goes, the rest of Latin America will go."

Brazil believes this distinction gives way to a situation of dependence in which the key country becomes a sort of "foreman" whom the other nations of the region are supposed to follow obediently. This situation aroused and stimulated suspicion and distrust among Brazil's neighbors, who began to fear Brazil's influence. Since then, the whole Brazilian Latin American policy has been focused on demonstrating that the image was false, because Brazil seeks cooperation, not confrontation or dialogue based on hegemony, with its partners of this continent.

The following are practical results achieved through this effort: Peace was made with Argentina, dialogue with Venezuela was brought back to normal, relations with Mexico were furthered, the Amazon Pact--a coordinating instrument which conveys the presupposition that seven neighbors believe in the good faith of Brazilian diplomacy--was created (on Brazil's initiative).

Since reviving the key-country theory could endanger or destroy the above achievements, Brazil anticipates rejecting being again regarded as a key country. It is noted that former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, whose name is being mentioned during this transition period in the White House, was an enthusiastic advocate of the key-country theory and even cited examples: Brazil in Latin America, Nigeria in Africa and India in Asia.

Although Brazil attaches high significance to holding good diplomatic and economic relations with the United States, it is prepared for eventual conflicts of interest with Washington in several geographical areas. Since the Geisel administration, the doctrine that the West and the Third World do not necessarily exclude each other has become official. Both Planalto Palace and Itamaraty conceived those two conditions as being of a complementary nature for Brazil. Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro made specific remarks in this respect.

Therefore, although Brazil will remain faithful to the major guiding Christian and ethical principles of the West, it will reserve the right to preserve its own options in line with its national interests. Brazil already is preparing for the possibility of having to adopt positions different to those of Reagan around the world. Leading Brazilian strategists have said that although Brazil prefers not to prejudge anything, the statements of Reagan's leading advisers are being carefully analyzed.

Brazil's desire to enhance its relations with Washington does not mean that it is willing to relinquish certain options it intends to implement in the Middle East and Africa. Brazil will continue to further its ties with Arab countries, and this position is justified in Brasilia as an inclination based on necessity: Brazil's dependence on petroleum. Brazil believes that it may be considered for the second round of recycling of petrodollars. It also has hopes in the commercial and service sectors.

Africa is also on the priority list of Brazilian diplomacy. On the day following the U.S. presidential election, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro met in his office with journalists accredited at Itamaraty. At that time, O ESTADO asked him: "Should the Reagan administration adopt a hard position against Brazilian allies in Africa, such as Angola for instance, what attitude would the Figueiredo government adopt?" The following reply does not seem to leave any doubt: "The Brazilian policy on Africa will suffer no changes."

There is also great interest in the attitude the Reagan administration will follow toward the Soviet Union, the PRC, Central America and the Caribbean. Brazil would not favorably view a hardening of the U.S. position toward Moscow. Brazil advocates a climate of international detente which would pave the way for its diplomacy, which intends to be increasingly flexible. Brazil intends to continue defending positions based on principles such as the condemnation of the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan but wants to pragmatically keep a channel open for conducting reasonable political and economic efforts to safeguard its interests. To expand trade with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe is part of this strategy, Saraiva said at one of the latest meetings of the National Council on Foreign Trade.

ITAIPU DAM GUARANTEED $1.5 BILLION FOR 1981

PY021550 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 18 Nov 80 p 16

[Excerpts] O GLOBO--Itaipu director General Costa Cavalcanti stated yesterday that the resources needed to continue the construction of the hydroelectric dam in 1981--$1.5 billion--have already been assured. Itaipu's financial timetable indicates that 1981 will be the year of greatest disbursement, taking into account the whole period of construction from beginning to end. Itaipu is estimated to cost $10.3 billion.

Of the $1.5 billion to be spent in 1980, Itaipu will receive $450 million from abroad and $1.05 billion from the internal market. Of this $1.05 billion, the National Economic Development Bank (BNDE) already has promised to contribute directly (not taking into account the resources of FINAME--Fund for Financing Machinery and Equipment) with $70 million next year and $230 million more by the end of 1988.

As far as foreign resources are concerned, Itaipu is negotiating a loan to be signed within the next few days for $200 million with a consortium of banks (including Hanover, Tokyo, Citi Bank and the Bank of Montreal). The other event which has encouraged the Itaipu board was the visit by banker David Rockefeller to the Itaipu site last week. Impressed with the size of the undertaking, Rockefeller told General Costa Cavalcanti that the Chase Manhattan Bank will support Itaipu more decisively.

BRIEFS

DEPUTY LEAVES PDS--Deputy Rafael Baldacci [Sao Paulo State] has decided to leave the Social Democratic Party [PDS] to protest the nomination of Deputy Nelson Marchezan as candidate for president of the Chamber of Deputies. [Sao Paulo Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 3 Dec 80 PY]

NEW DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF--Maj Gen Mario Melo Matos has been appointed army deputy chief of staff, replacing Gen Alacir Frederico Werner. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2 Dec p 8 PY]

PRESIDENT PINOCHET APPOINTS NEW UNIVERSITY RECTORS

PY030030 Paris AFP in Spanish 1841 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 2 Dec (AFP)--Chilean President Augusto Pinochet today appointed two active army generals as rectors of two universities that are experiencing student unrest. Upon deciding that he was going to solve the university problems once and for all, Pincohet said: There will be no more university problems.

Pinochet appointed Gen Enrique Morel Donoso as rector of the National University, which is the most important Chilean university, while Gen Jorge Pryan Balbontin was appointed rector of the National Technical University. Both are active generals. They replace two retired army generals who until yesterday were acting as delegated rectors [rectores delegados].

The students in the philosophy school of the Chilean National University--the university has 50,000 students--declared a strike 11 days ago. This strike was later extended to other schools, protesting the presence of a special police corps in university buildings. The strike at the philosophy school broke out at the Macul campus, which has 10,000 students and which is considered by official government sectors as the center of activity of the outlawed leftist parties.

Completes Leadership Shuffle

PY040232 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] A communique issued today by Government House reports that Chilean President Augusto Pinochet has accepted the resignation of the rector of the Southern University of Valdivia, Gen Pedro Palacios Cameron, who will be replaced by Col (Jaime Israel Puga). The communique adds that the president has confirmed in their posts the rectors of all the other universities in the country, who submitted their resignations on 1 December.

INTERIOR MINISTRY ORDERS MORE PEOPLE BANISHED

PY032020 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] The social communications directorate has just delivered this communique:

The Interior Ministry reports to the public that in accordance with current regulations it has the responsibility of protecting the peace and tranquillity of the populace; therefore it has ordered the banishment of a group of political agitators who repeatedly have been caught trying to disturb public order and the tranquillity of the populace.

The communique adds that the banishment is for 3 months and affects the following persons, who must stay in the areas indicated. They are: Javier Saenz to Achao, Franklin Santibanez to (Mituque), Claudia Gutierrez to Chaine, and Claudia Leiva to Quinal.

BRIEFS

USSR DEBT REPAID--During negotiations held in Paris, the Chilean Central Bank paid the Commercial Bank of Northern Europe, a representative of Soviet interests, a debt contracted by Chile with the Soviet Union. The debt totaled $31 million and was contracted during 1971-1973. The Central Bank assumed responsibility for paying the debt after the Chilean debtors, which included enterprises from both the private and government sectors, had submitted the equivalent sum in Chilean pesos. The monetary transaction did not include any pending debts, since these will have to be arranged by the parties involved. This means that all pending situations regarding Chile's foreign debt have been solved with the exception of the Netherlands. [Text] [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 1 Dec 80 PY]

TURBAY REITERATES COUNTRY'S COMMITMENT TO PEACE

PA032033 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Speech by Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala on 3 December at a promotion ceremony for army officers at the military academy--recorded]

[Excerpt] I wish from this rostrum, which is framed by the best examples of sacrifice and decorum of the fatherland, to reaffirm that Colombia is not, nor has it ever sought to be, a military power. Colombia is not a country with warlike tendencies. Its armed forces are employed precisely according to the dictates of the constitution. They have no intimidatory intentions toward any neighbor.

I would also say to some of our hot-headed compatriots that nothing exists to justify their apprehensions. We are not facing situations which would dictate that the country, instead of using the arsenal of reasoning to resolve disputes, should be forced to turn to force.

No. Colombia, of course, does not have this warlike tendency. On the contrary, it admires in all citizens of the nation, particularly the members of the armed forces themselves, their respect for the law, peaceful solutions, and the peaceful coexistence of peoples.

Now, precisely as we are approaching the 150th anniversary of the death of our liberator, when we must pay homage to his memory, there could be no greater homage than to prove by deeds our Bolivarian spirit and will, our determination to achieve unity in those areas of integration that are possible today. In this manner, we would be honoring, by fulfilling its posthumously, the plan of the liberator, who preached unity to us all.

MINISTER STRESSES PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON OPPOSITION

PA020259 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Government Minister German Zea Hernandez has confirmed in Bogota that the president's warning to those who want to oppose him from their position in the government was addressed to some congressmen who rule in their departments and wage opposition in congress. The minister said President Turbay will uphold the constitutional norm that compels parties to share the government but he also complained about those who are in the government and yet oppose the government at the same time.

WORKERS PREVENT PRESIDENT FROM SPEAKING IN MEDELLIN

PA031552 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] The executive committee of the Colombia Workers Union [UTC] will decide today on the punishment to be meted out to the (Utelatan) [not further identified], which was apparently responsible for the shameful incidents that prevented President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala from speaking yesterday.

The president went to Medellin, the capital of Antioquia, to attend the opening ceremonies of the 15th UTC convention, but was prevented from participating in the ceremonies because of the whistling of excited workers affiliated with the (Utelatan).

UTC President Tulio Cuevas Romero vigorously criticized the workers involved. He said respect for the representative of the Colombian people should prevail above all else.

NATIONAL PUBLIC RELATIONS BUREAU ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PY031935 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Press communique issued in Montevideo on 3 December by the National Public Relations Bureau]

[Text] The citizenry has freely voiced its opinion against the text of the constitution submitted to a plebiscite, which was held in an atmosphere of order and respect which clearly showed the civic maturity of the people and in which the armed forces deliberately refrained from intervening in order to maintain a totally neutral attitude toward the event.

The civilian-military government complies with the verdict and wishes to convey the following to the Uruguayan people:

1. The basic political plan of 1977 designed to bring about institutional normalization has become void and null because the draft constitution of which it was part has not been accepted.

2. Nevertheless, in line with what the government has publicly stated, the process of democratic institutionalization will irreversibly continue to its total fulfillment.

3. In order to attain the objective outlined above, the government hereby undertakes the commitment of making every possible effort in order to draw up a new political plan to replace the previous one.

4. The plans for government action at all levels will be maintained in full.

5. Since the proposed institutional order has not been approved, the process will continue on the basis of the current regime, which will establish government actions in line with its inalienable duty to safeguard national well-being.

Signed: Aparicio Mendez, president of the nation; Lt Gen Luis V. Queirolo, commander in chief of the army; Vice Adm Hugo L. Marquez, commander in chief of the navy; Lt Gen Raul J. Bendahan, commander in chief of the air force.

POLITICAL LEADERS COMMENT ON PLEBISCITE RESULT

PY040151 Buenos Aires Latin in Spanish 2049 GMT 2 Dec 80

[By Santiago Gonzalez]

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 2 Dec (LATIN)--Political leaders today maintained that by rejecting the constitutional project proposed by the civilian-military government the Uruguayans have expressed their desire for the rapid institutional normalization of the country. They also stated that there is a need for the armed forces to propse new ways of achieving that objective, after the result of Sunday's constitutional plebiscite.

The leader and former presidential candidate of the Colorado Party, Jorge Batlle, said to this agency that the plebiscite's result reflected the people's desire of achieving as soon as possible the normalization of the Uruguayan democratic institutions.

I am sure that the armed forces are going to recognize in the people's decision the express desire of achieving in the very short term the implementation of a republican democratic system, because the people clearly pointed out that the constitutional project was of no use, Batlle said.

The interim authorities of the traditional parties, the Blanco and Colorado, are studying the terms of a joint declaration that they will release within the next few hours in which they indicate their position regarding the result of the plebiscite.

The leader and former vice presidential candidate for the Blanco Party, Carlos Julio Pereira, indicated to this agency that at the present time it is to be expected that any initiative of rapprochement between the official and opposition sectors must come from the authorities.

Batlle asserted that the whole country is waiting for steps to be taken toward institutional normalization, and that they must be made by those who can make them.

A member of the Council of State, which replaced congress after it was dissolved in 1973 by then President Juan Bordaberry, thinks that the first step toward normalization could be the approval of the statute that regulates the internal activities of the political parties. In statements to the press, Julio Cesar Espinola said that the legitimate authorities of the parties, elected on a democratic basis, could then come to an agreement with the government regarding the terms of a new constitution.

On evaluating the plebiscite's result, Batlle asserted that the Uruguayan people demonstrated political sense when they refused to approve the text of a constitution that was by any measure inconvenient.

It was also a triumph for the traditional parties, which throughout this century have always espoused democracy in the country, the leader added.

The Blanco and Colorado parties were authorized 2 months ago to hold indoor meetings in order to study the text of the proposed constitution, but once the plebiscite was over political activities were again banned.

The press was authorized to comment editorially on the result of the consultation for 3 days following the referendum.

The newspaper EL DIA said today that the people's decision, expressed through the vote, implicitly indicates a demand for remodeling in different terms the question of legalizing power, and that the decision demonstrated that the political asepsis used when drafting the rejected project was not appropriate.

A frank attitude displayed by the military and civilians will undoubtedly help in seeking a solution that will have maximum possibilities of being approved, the newspaper said.

According to the most recent details of the counting supplied by the Interior Ministry, the votes for no total 879,765 and yes votes total 642,279. Thus, the votes against the constitutional project amount to 57.73 percent of the total valid counted votes.

STUDENTS MARCH ON SALVADORAN, U.S. EMBASSIES

PA040037 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Excerpts] This morning about 200 students of the Federation of Panamanian Students [FEP] from the arts and crafts high school, the professional high school and Richard Neumann High School marched on the Salvadoran Embassy at the Citybank Building on Via Espana. According to eyewitnesses, the students, led by Mario Panther, FEP secretary general, staged a rally around 0900 criticizing the ruling Salvadoran junta which, they said, is drowning the people in blood. They pelted the embassy with stones. The students also protested Thursday's killing of the Revolutionary Democratic Front leaders who should be buried this afternoon. Eyewitnesses reported that the National Guard did not get involved in the incidents.

The students then headed for Balboa Avenue where the U.S. Embassy is located and they held a rally there. However, the embassy was cordoned off by armed national guardsmen who warned the students that they would tolerate no violence at the embassy.

EDITORIAL VIEWS ACTIONS OF SALVADORAN RIGHTWING

PA031348 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 2 Dec 80 p A-4

[Editorial: "The Rightwing in El Salvador"]

[Text] Once Salvadorans learned that the Republican Party's candidate had won the U.S. presidential elections, the sectors of the extreme right increased their efforts to provoke the downfall of the present civilian-military junta before 20 January so that the former governor of California will be faced with a fait accompli and no one can accuse him of causing this downfall.

During the past few days, representatives of the Salvadoran right have visited the United States. They met with Reagan's most important advisers on Latin American affairs and secured a promise that the Washington government will provide more aid to the Salvadoran Army after the swearing-in so that it may win a military victory. The meeting was not a secret since the U.S. press published the statements.

Meanwhile, a group of former State Department, Pentagon, CIA and Defense Department officials had prepared a document which made recommendations for the U.S. Government. In that document these former officials clearly note that the solution to the Salvadoran drama will not result from the use of arms but through negotiations that would include all the leftist sectors.

This position appears to be more realistic to us. It coincides with the position established by Panama at the latest OAS meeting. On that occasion, the Panamanian representative said: "We declare ourselves ready to participate in any effort, in or out of the OAS, that will contribute to peace and stability in that convulsed country on the basis of a broad, pluralist and all-inclusive dialogue which will acknowledge the decisive role that the revolutionary sectors within the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] of El Salvador and progressive military men should have."

The FDR has just suffered a serious blow with the kidnap, torture and murder of its principal leaders while they were meeting in a Catholic school. The action took place despite the fact that the building was being watched by members of the army. Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, defense minister, has said he knew nothing about the matter.

It is obvious that the objective is to eliminate the moderate sectors, beginning with Colonel Majano and the civilian members of the government junta. However, if this comes to pass--and we are already talking about the drama of the Salvadoran people--we do not know how we will view the situation once the country really engages in a civil war.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO VIEWS SITUATION IN EL SALVADOR, CAUSES

PA040341 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] During a news conference held in New York today, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo opposed foreign intervention in the area because this would just generalize the area's problems. President Carazo noted that the solution consists in supporting democratic regimes, adding that he would not accept U.S. intervention because in his opinion that would be a provocation to other forces. He warned against the possible intensification of violence in El Salvador in the next few weeks.

He went on to say that our administration supports the Salvadoran junta as a transitory alternative conducive to peace and order. However, he said that this does not mean that the Salvadoran Government can solve the nation's problems (?by just being there). We think there are serious economic and social problems there, coupled with a struggle for power, President Carazo stated.

He said the fraternal nation's situation is very serious, adding that violence is going to serious extremes. He said that the problem could extend both to Central America and to other parts of the world. He pointed to domestic poverty and international political intervention as causes of the conflict.

EL SALVADOR

REPORTAGE ON SLAIN FDR LEADERS' FUNERAL, BURIAL

San Salvador Report

PA032106 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] This is a last minute report to the Salvadoran citizenry:

1. The organizers of the funeral of the political leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] have apparently postponed the time of the burial.

2. The number of people attending the funeral was estimated by foreign observers at 2,000 at 1100 today.

3. The same impartial observers feel that this poor attendance represents a failure [for the left] with predictable effects for certain foreign circles which were mistaken regarding the alleged support that the masses had for the leftist movements.

4. It is stressed that the obstruction of traffic and the burning of buses could result in certain disorders, especially in view of the fact that there are members of the FDR and the Unified Revolutionary Directorate going around armed.

5. It has been determined that there are terrorists dressed in olive drab in the area surrounding Libertad Plaza. It has also been learned that approximately 200 suspicious boxes were taken into the cathedral.

6. It is felt that it is the moral responsibility of those who can, to intercede with the leftist leaders so that they do not provoke another violent situation. Let them become convinced, once and for all, that the people are not with them and that Salvadorans want peace.

Capital 'Relatively Calm'

PA040141 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0042 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--This capital is relatively calm following the burial at noon today, Wednesday, in San Salvador Cathedral, of six ranking leftist leaders killed in the middle of last week by an anticommunist squad. The victims were leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), which is made up of Marxist and non-Marxist organizations trying to gain power through armed struggle.

The urban collective transportation service was paralyzed in anticipation of disturbances and other activities by leftist elements, while the Salvadoran population headed for their homes early. The streets of the capital appear almost deserted with very light traffic and practically nobody in sight. The army and security corps have intensified their patrols in the city.

Anonymous calls to the newspapers claim that only some 500 persons attended the funerals of the FDR leaders, while state officials, local and foreign reporters and other eyewitnesses agree that the number exceeded 3,000. Spokesmen from various social circles in the capital told ACAN-EFE that even if the funeral had been attended by 7,000 persons, the number is still small, indicating that the people want peace and tranquillity.

ARCHBISHOPRIC, MNR COMMUNIQUES ON FDR KILLINGS

PA040227 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 1 Dec 80 pp 3, 48

[Excerpts] The archbishopric and the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) have issued their respective communiques to protest the killings of the leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR].

The following is the text of these documents:

Archbishopric

In the face of the assassination of Jose Enrique Alvarez Cordoba, member of the former government junta and FDR president; Juan Chacon, secretary general of the People's Revolutionary Bloc; Manuel Franco, member of the Nationalist Democratic Union; Enrique Barrera, member of the MNR; Humberto Mendoza, member of the People's Liberation Movement; who were captured by armed men dressed in civilian clothes at the legal assistance office of the Archbishopric at 1130 on 27 November and killed on that same afternoon, the Archbishopric of San Salvador:

1. Vigorously reproves and condemns this new bloodshed as well as all bloodshed that has occurred in the country.

2. States that this assassination has special characteristics because it is clearly a political crime. These men were killed because they were political leaders who represent a political alternative. They were killed because they were opposition members.

3. Foresees that these crimes will bring serious political consequences to the country because of the national as well as international support that they had as political leaders.

4. Therefore, this way of acting against the people because they have opposite ideas is detrimental to the country.

This archbishopric urges the people and all those who supported these leaders to reflect and meditate. It hopes that in the near future, the country will have a climate of peace based on truth, justice and freedom.

San Salvador, 29 November 1980, Archbishopric of San Salvador.

The MNR, of a social-democratic trend and member of the Socialist International which is headquartered in London, hereby denounces before the country and the world, the capture, kidnapping and subsequent killing of five members of the FDR Executive Committee on 27 November at the San Jose Seminary in this city.

The capture and kidnapping was carried out by paramilitary units while the FDR leaders were analyzing the country's serious situation and discussing the basis for a suitable and viable solution to the nation's problems.

The disrespect to the political nature of the FDR makes this crime more condemnable because, with this action, the Salvadoran social process has become an unyielding confrontation which we blame on the rightist faction of the army and the Christian Democratic Party in the government.

In view of the assassination carried out by professional terrorists, the MNR reiterates its unchanging decision to struggle alongside the popular organizations in a unitary formula to restore a true social peace that can only stem from justice and respect for human lives.

MNR Press Committee, San Salvador, 28 November 1980.

DUARTE READS JUNTA MESSAGE TO NATION 2 DEC

PA031705 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0325 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Message to the nation by the Salvadoran revolutionary junta, read by junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte--live]

[Text] Flag of the fatherland, Salvadoran people, good evening. I have come on behalf of the revolutionary government junta to greet you and also to have the opportunity of reaching your homes so that we can discuss the important matters of our fatherland.

All those who have been involved in violent actions in the country, the extreme leftwing and rightwing, are listening to me at this time. However, those of you who are part of the 5 million Salvadorans who want and are searching for peace are also listening to me. All those who are trying to work and find the path to a solution and truly solve the problems of the fatherland are listening to me. Most Salvadorans listening to me do not want violence; they reject it. They are convinced that the path is not one of death and bloodshed but one of work, social benefits, peace and freedom.

Many of you who have observed the past 20 years of my life have seen that I have devoted myself to working for these goals. I have always tried to interpret the will of the people and their feelings and I am continuing to do so. For this reason, I am here because I believe in my people. I believe in you. I believe you want peace. I believe you reject violence I believe that you want the government to find a solution not to the violence of the extreme rightwing and leftwing but a solution which gives peace based on the will of 5 million Salvadorans. You and I want social changes not through deaths and bloodshed but through freedom.

A wave of violence has been unleashed in the country. This violence is promoted by those who have kept the country in a state of terror for the past 50 years. This violence is promoted by those who, during the past 10 years, thought that there was no other solution than to generate more violence and they have tried to impose this formula on the country by fire and sword.

The extreme leftwing kills to reach power and this time it even forgot the reasons that the people have been fighting for so many years.

The extreme leftwing forgot that the people wanted social changes, agrarian reform and other social reforms. However, the leftists forgot this and they only want to gain power, destroy everything and install a totalitarian regime. But this has prompted an equally violent reaction from those who don't want to yield to the leftists.

When the army carried out its 15 October coup to provide a solution to the country and to give the country what it wanted, which was social changes and a democratic process, those sectors that do not want to lose their privileges rushed into an uncontrolled violence. This is the panorama of our violence. For this reason, the Salvadoran people, you and I, repudiate all the killings. When the guerrillas arrive in a town they kill some people just because these people are members of the National Conciliation Party or the Nationalist Democratic Organization and they do not realize that ideas cannot be fought with death and bloodshed. Those who have done wrong should not be killed just for their wrongdoing. This is bad and we repudiate it. We also repudiate what these other men did--who are madly looking for enemies and eliminating all those they see as their enemies, whom they describe as communists, put on lists and kill. This is also repudiated by you, all Salvadorans, and of course by us, the members of the junta.

However, this type of violence which has become widespread is serious. The [word indistinct] violence is even more serious. For this reason, the Salvadoran people and I repudiate all this violence. For example, deaths of soldiers, members of the security forces, poor peasants and workers and even guerrillas are deaths we do not want. Consequently, I feel it is necessary to honestly state that we do not agree with any of these actions.

We repudiated the death of Monsignor Romero and now we repudiate and regret the death of the leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front who were captured, kidnapped and murdered. This group included a man, Enrique Alvarez Cordoba, who had been a friend of mine for many years. I believe he had many good qualities and for this reason his is a very regrettable death. But why so much killing? Why were these five leaders killed?

I am convinced that it is the extreme rightwing which did it. I am convinced that this is part of a plan to destabilize the nation and to overthrow the regime. There is reliable evidence of this. There are examples everyone knows about. Throughout this year, these people have continuously tried to destabilize the regime and overthrow it and they have met with no obstacles. They have carried out all sorts of activities including killings. That is why they killed Mario Zamora. That is why they killed Emilio de Leon. That is why they killed all those mayors and that is why they have now killed the people of the revolutionary front. Why? Because they are trying to create chaos in the country and destabilize the government. They could care less about the consequences. They have stopped at nothing in order to retain their privileges, to halt the revolutionary process and to recover all the things that served to exploit everybody for many years.

I want to tell you that this is a premeditated and specific plan, introduced purposefully into the country. They wanted to attack a sector and project an image of destabilization in the country. They wanted to provoke the left, and the left in turn launched a campaign of violence. They also wanted to create a new image because they were looking for support. In addition, they have been seeking to take advantage of the results of the U.S. elections by trying to overthrow the government and seize power during those days preceding the change in command in the United States. They wanted to establish an extreme rightist regime that would eliminate all the social changes and carry out a policy of extermination. They also wanted to eliminate the freedom of the people and all possibilities for social justice.

This is what these gentlemen have been trying to do and they are playing with the future of the fatherland. They are using exactly the same methods as all terrorists. This is why these gentlemen go to the United States and try to convince the incoming Republican regime to support their subversive movements. At the same time, they try to infiltrate the military corps, to create rebellions and to overthrow the regime.

All of these things led us to believe they (?were going to try) to create a public commotion and that is why we had to resort to this type of action.

There is no doubt that this is the product of so much hate and so much bitterness that is lodged in their hearts. I am sure that the Salvadoran people reject these actions. One reason behind all of these actions is that these gentlemen do not want the changes to continue.

They still believe they should continue to enjoy all their privileges, even if the people suffer and die of hunger and even if the people do not have the opportunity to enjoy freedom and justice. This is what they want. They want to manipulate all the different sectors to generate envy, resentfulness, hatred, egotism and ambition. They are using all of these tools to promote these actions which result in terrorism and death.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is for these reasons that our society is in its present condition. No one is unaware that the country's present situation is the product of 50 years of so much injustice. And these groups are responsible for all of the country's economic ills because they have taken all of the dollars out of the country and have left it very weak economically.

They are the ones responsible for the destructive violence in the country in their goal of using the armed forces to quash the popular will. This is the reason for the coup d'etat took place when the armed forces said: Enough! Enough of so much abuse! Enough of so much injustice!

This is a situation in which these gentlemen have made fun of the popular will. That is why there has been fraud after fraud in all the elections; they (?forced) the Salvadoran people to become radicalized. This is the reason: They prevented the people from expressing themselves; they kept them from attaining justice, from having the opportunity to live a dignified existence. This is the reason behind the radicalization. When there is no hope, the people try to seek an outlet and to confront violence with violence.

This is the heritage that these gentlemen of the extreme right have left the Salvadoran people. Now they want to return! They are complaining about an unstable economy. Yes, there is an unstable economy, but one caused by them, one created by these 50 years of usurping all the country's wealth, of taking the money out of the fatherland.

They say that there is a power vacuum. Yes, because the country's values have been destroyed; because the country no longer has social order; and because they have abused power. Here anyone could be imprisoned for stealing a cow. But it was also easy for those who had money or power to obtain their release. That is the [word indistinct], the heritage that they have left the fatherland.

This heritage has continued deteriorating until it has reached the situation we are living today, in which there is an uncontrollable crisis. Because of this, the armed forces carried out the coup d'etat and [word indistinct] to say: Enough of this! It is necessary to change things and that is why we, the Christian Democrats, have to work to change this difficult (?situation) and to give the people an opportunity to have a path to peace and freedom.

This process has been underway and in this year we have achieved things that no other government in this country's history ever achieved: Social changes have opened new paths to a new society. The agrarian reform has allowed thousands of peasants the opportunity to work their own land, and this is the most important support that this new society is going to have. New owners are going to be created. Peasants, who will now be owners of their land, will be producing, generating wealth in the country. They will create [word indistinct] for the sale and purchase of products which will generate more commerce and more industry.

This is our aim and [words indistinct] the testimony of the peasants, because it is precisely they who are producing in the country. They are the ones who are producing [words indistinct] because they are working from sunrise to sunset, for themselves and not for someone else to exploit them. This is the path we are seeking--a path of peace.

In the international field this government has achieved, in 12 months, what no other government has achieved in 10 years. We have managed to sign a peace treaty with Honduras. Now we want peace in El Salvador. We want internal peace, we want to establish order in the fatherland. We want a society in which everyone understands what social discipline is. This internal peace can only be achieved when the people are aware of their responsibilities, when those who govern understand that they are at the service of the people, and when those who are governed understand that they have to work jointly with their government to face the problems that arise.

This is the peace which we all seek. The people have understood this well and are seeking this peace. The people have begun by rejecting the violence. That is why the extreme left has lost all possibility of an insurrection, because an insurrection cannot be accomplished without the people's support. The left has lost all possibility of garnering the people's support.

In addition, however, the people--that great majority of the people who are listening to me--want peace and have expressed their desire. They have expressed it in many obvious ways. We have toured the country and in each town, in each department, the people have welcomed us. Everyone has seen this in the newspapers and also on television.

Whenever I ask the people: Do you want violence? They reply: No, we don't want violence. When I say all of you who want peace raise your hands, all of them raise their hands because the country wants peace; the country rejects violence.

The country proved this at the fair. Although the general manager was murdered, the people were not intimidated and attended the fair. Those who were going to work there went out to work. Those who were going to make purchases went to visit and purchase. That is an indication of the popular will.

We have also had other examples, like the festivities in August: the Feast of St Anne and now the carnival in San Miguel. There have been [words indistinct] at the soccer games, and just 2 or 3 days ago, there was the splendid gathering of more than 50,000 persons at the stadium to pray for peace.

This is the battle that we Salvadorans have to fight. It is a battle which will be won by working. We will gain the awareness of each one's responsibilities and of the role we have to play in this society. We will win by confronting [words indistinct] with faith and hope, with the hope that we will soon overcome.

In this crisis of violence we are all very concerned because with each passing day the extreme left is increasing its violent actions and the extreme right is now as criminal and as [word indistinct] as the former (?agents) of death and murder.

I am sure, however, that the Salvadoran people understand that in this crisis society in which we are living, only the Salvadorans, only the Salvadoran people who are aware that we have to work [words indistinct]. Little by little we are going to weaken the possibilities of the two extremes and we are all going to converge on the great path of the center, isolating the left and the right so that then we can resolve our problems.

We have problems. Of course we do. But I have faith in my people. I am certain that the people have hopes, that we can always march forward. I believe it is necessary to call on the extreme right, on those people who are thinking about coups d'etat, those people who believe that by creating guerrilla groups such as the White Warriors Union or the White Hand or the Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez group they can solve problems. They have to understand that the only thing accomplished is the further injury to the country and that is why the Salvadoran people repudiate it.

So, I am clearly stating here that the Salvadoran Government and army repudiate such actions by all those groups that are trying to promote violence. According to them, they are fighting communism, but they do not realize that the only thing they are doing is strengthening the extremist sectors. And I think it is fitting to ask them to think things over and realize that they are mistaken, that the way to solve problems if for all of us to work together. Social conflicts are not solved with gunfire or killing or bloodshed, but by exchanging views, by votes, through a process in which each Salvadoran can express his will and decide our country's destiny.

It is fitting to call on the extreme left to understand that it cannot continue to put obstacles in the way of the revolutionary process which is making profound structural changes: consolidating land reform to turn land over to the peasantry, strengthening the groundwork for a new society, taking banking and foreign trade away from the extreme right, because this is the way to take away the economic power with which they mistreat the people.

Now the government is making these revolutionary, popular reforms which the extreme left cannot deny. Since it cannot deny them it is making the historic error of obstructing these changes and strengthening the extreme right which will only result in confrontations between the extreme right and the extreme left which not only cause death and bloodshed, but also produce no national solution.

I think it is important to call on the armed forces, all its leaders, officers, soldiers and those armed forces sectors which work in the territory so that we can work together in the pursuit of peace so that, as the armed forces proclamation set forth, the army will be aware of the situation. It is aware that the structure should change. It firmly supports social changes and it is strengthening the possibility of a democratic course. Therefore, the call to the armed forces is important because they should not be duped. They should strengthen the institution because a united armed forces is the only one that can help the people march forward.

We need an army aware of what authority means, an army united under a single command, with a single concept, not allowing various actions contrary to the fundamental concept of the armed institution. This is important because with confidence and faith the Salvadoran people, together with the army--a courageous, hard-working, helpful army--will therefore tackle the problems that arise and will find the way to peace.

Finally, I appeal to the Salvadoran people to continue struggling, to work and tomorrow when we are all somewhat worried. I say to you: Let's not worry, let's get to work and let no call be made for strikes or stoppages because those things hurt the country. Let's work for the good of the nation. Let's continue working. I am certain the people will respond well. Thus, we will show the whole world that it is mistaken, because one of the things that we must not forget is that the country is waging two wars: the internal war and a war for an image--the international war.

I think none of us is unaware of how the world views us, what it is saying about us. Therefore, let's all try to avoid such things. Let's try to take specific actions that show the will of the people. Let's work so that the image of El Salvador will be the real image of Salvadorans, the image of a hard-working people, a struggling nation, a nation that does not want violence, a nation that wants peace.

I ask all Salvadorans to pray for that peace. Let us ask Almighty God to give us strength, to help us make major decisions so that each of us Salvadorans, with faith in God and self-confidence, can carry out the commitment which is the building of a new revolutionary society for the people and with the warmth of the people, a new society where there will be freedom, where there will be no hatred but only that which is based on love. Therefore, with a prayer, asking God to help us, I say goodbye to you, Salvadorans, and I say thank you and good night.

COUNTERGUERRILLA 'PREVENTIVE COMBAT SYSTEM' SET UP

PA040136 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 3 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] An army spokesman said today that special units of the armed forces and the security corps, controlled by unified commands, have set up a preventive combat system to counteract any insurrection attempt supported by mercenaries. This system has been established in the San Salvador metropolitan area and in the rest of the country.

For its part, the Salvadoran Air Force has been given special equipment to detect the presence of foreign planes flying over Salvadoran territory because military intelligence has learned that hundreds of mercenary parachutists would be dropped in today to reinforce the country's rural guerrillas.

It was also reported that the OAS has notified the junta about the possibility of sending more observers in order to establish a neutral presence in our national territory, especially along the border areas, to check on any violations.

The same source explained that the armed forces and the security corps are alert for any outbreaks of insurrection because military intelligence and other complementary systems of the army have learned that mercenaries arrived to support the local extremists in what they have called "the final offensive." It was noted that according to the information received the mercenaries are coming from Nicaragua and Panama.

In conclusion, it was reported that a special control has been established to detect the movement of war materiel meant for urban guerrilla groups.

CITIZENS REPORT PARACHUTISTS IN BAJO LEMPA

PA040122 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 3 Dec 80 p 3, 22

[Text] Residents of Bajo Lempa have told authorities in Usulutan, La Paz and San Vicente Departments that many parachutists are being dropped into that area everyday. These residents said that the parachutists quickly go into the woods after they are dropped. It is suspected that they are mercenaries since these are not military maneuvers by the regular army.

The military forces in these departments are investigating this situation at the request of the armed forces high command.

Residents of areas near Jiquilisco, San Agustin and Puerto el Triunfo in Usulutan Department; Zacatecoluca, La Herrandura, Rosario de la Paz and Rosario de Mora in La Paz Department, and the regions in Bajo Lempa in San Vicente Department have informed authorities in their jurisdictions and these in turn informed the armed forces high command. Therefore, "it was proven that they were not Salvadoran parachutists who have been arriving to join extremeist groups, but mercenaries."

Many of these parachutists have died in clashes in Tecoluca, at the foot of San Vicente Volcano and in other places in the southern area of the country.

Yesterday official sources said that the army continues to comb the nation searching for mercenaries.

FMLN LEADERS 'WILLING TO LISTEN' TO ALL OPINIONS

PA040236 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 2 Dec 80 pp 2, 42

[Text] Salvador Cayetano Carpio, Shafick Jorge Handal, Joaquin Villalobos and Ferman Cienfuegos, leaders of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN], have said that they are willing to listen to the opinion of all people, organizations and institutions that want peace, liberty, independence and social justice.

In a communique delivered to this newspaper yesterday, the leftist leaders said that they are willing to listen to the opinions of all "even if they are not affiliated with the FMLN or the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR]."

"We respect your ideas and opinions. The political behavior of the revolutionary and democratic government will be based on the synthesis of the various ideas, opinions and interests of the country's progressive forces and they will all be respected," they said.

The communique condemend the killing of the FDR leaders.

The leftist leaders said that "the only way to solve the country's crisis is the establishment of the democratic and revolutionary government advocated by these leaders."

In the communique they said that their forces are preparing and obtaining more weapons. They added that they are positioning their strategic military units in various parts of the country, refining their struggle plans and intensifying their communications with the people to train them and incorporate them into decisive actions.

The communique said that Enrique Alvarez Cordoba, Enrique Escobar Barrera, Juan Chacon, Manuel Franco, Humberto Mendoza and Doroteo Hernandez were distinguished elements "of these valuable social forces that will own the future."

BUS OWNERS ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCES 4 DEC STRIKES

PA040242 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1850 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The Salvadoran Bus Owners Association [AEAS] held a news conference today to state its stand on the burning of buses and to announce a general strike for 4 December. In this news conference, AEAS repudiated last week's killing of the leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] who will be buried tomorrow. In reading an AEAS communique, a spokesman said we express our solidarity with the Salvadoran people in their grief and their aspirations. This communique urges the people to be more understanding and to not burn the buses.

HONDURAS

ECONOMY MINISTER ON SALVADORAN TRADE TALKS

PA031615 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1734 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] With regard to commercial relations between Honduras and El Salvador, Economy and Commerce Minister Ruben Mondragon said that after 10 December negotiations will begin between working groups. Officials of that neighboring country have already submitted a list of products which they wish to send to Honduras, the minister said, and he added that Honduras has also prepared a similar list.

Mondragon explained that the list of Salvadoran items will have to be studied carefully. He also said that since consultations are underway with Honduran private enterprise, it will be up to that sector to determine if they can compete with these products. Otherwise, he noted, in some cases it will be necessary to establish quotas in order to maintain the status quo on the Honduran domestic market.

BANKING OFFICIAL FAVORS CURRENCY RESTRICTONS

PA031425 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1738 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The president of the Honduran Association of Banking Institutions [Asociacion Hondurena de Instituciones Bancarias], AHIBA, Rolando del Cid, yesterday described the restrictions which were recently placed on free currency exchange by the Honduran Central Bank as beneficial.

Del Cid said the measures which were adopted are a method of protecting our country's balance of payments, which have been affected by a drop in international reserves. These measures seek to maintain the reserves and will contribute to a stabilization of the currency loss problem until better prices can be obtained on the international coffee market and the sugar harvest is completed.

Del Cid explained that the Central Bank decisions in no way affect the traditional Honduran policy of free exchange. A few years ago, he noted, especially in 1974 after Hurricane Fifi, the Central Bank adopted similar measures and that did not affect our freedom of exchange.

This does not obstruct commercial activities either because the effect of the measures is not definitive; we consider such restrictions to be transitory, he added.

Referring to the possibility that this would encourage a currency exchange black market, Rolando del Cid pointed out that he did not believe this might occur because the decisions are soft and the Central Bank will allow the withdrawal of as much as $5,000 in currency in cases which are justified ahead of time.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE URGED TO ASSIST ECONOMY

PA031935 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] The country's private sector must redouble its efforts to increase ational production and thereby partially solve the economic problems the country might face, engineer Fernando Lardizabal, president of the Honduran Private Enterprise Council has stated.

The business leader said that these efforts must be aimed at all the productive sectors, but mainly at the agricultural and industrial sectors in order to generate foreign exchange and to produce enough food for the national market and, if possible, for export.

In a nationalistic spirit, Lardizabal said that we must all seek unity on all fronts, especially in improving the country's economic situation. He asked everyone to implement austerity measures and to avoid unnecessary expenses that reduce our cash on hand.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA MEMBER CRUZ ADDRESSES BUSINESS GROUP

PA031500 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Nov 80 p 1, 13

[Excerpts] Arturo J. Cruz, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, held a meeting Friday afternoon with members of the new National Association of Business Administrators [Colegio Nacional de Administradores de Empresas--CONAE] on the ninth floor of the Intercontinental Hotel to exchange opinions and to discuss certain concerns which dominate national and international opinion.

We hereby present Arturo J. Cruz' speech to the CONAE members:

Good afternoon, companeros of CONAE.

When I hear the phrase national reconstruction junta, I understand the huge responsibility borne by the members of this group within the political and administrative structure of the Nicaraguan revolution.

This responsibility not only compels a member of this group to dedicate his scant technical knowledge to fulfill his duties within this organization in the most direct manner, but also to fulfill a still greater moral responsibility.

I would say that this responsibility is of a deeply moral nature.

We are a deeply indebted country and we are all aware of the fact that we face serious economic problems, but that they can be solved if we all work together.

It has frequently been said that the 1980 economic reactivation program has failed. It is said that we have not reached our production goals and that there are a number of shortcomings.

Inflation is mentioned and it is said that the people's property concerns are not efficiently run.

Precisely yesterday we had three world bank economists for lunch at the government house, including the bank's top economist. The officials of this reputable international organization said that they are really surprised at how much we have advanced in 15 months. They said that in similar instances--I say similar because it is very difficult to find one exactly alike--they had not been able to advance to the extent that we have in the 15 or 16 months of our regime.

The revolutionary government has always humbly admitted its failings and mistakes. It also admits that there is great room for improvement to attain better results.

We all know, especially you present here, that we shall face difficult situations in 1981. That is to say, our foreign dependency continues to be considerable and we are going to have close margins in our balance of payments.

We are going to have to make great efforts in the fiscal area to obtain adequate revenues, greater than the existing ones, without introducing any fiscal reforms.

We are also going to have a great discipline in order to keep state expenses at reasonable levels.

Within the political panorama a situation has emerged which has caused many comments: This is the new U.S. administration. The Republican candidate triumphed and he will be sworn-in in January.

Much speculation has been made on the consequences of this change in the U.S. administration for the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

I think that it is perfectly logical and perfectly valid to think along these lines. What I do find hard to understand as a Nicaraguan citizen is the attempt to use this U.S. political situation to hamper the revolutionary process in Nicaragua.

After I assumed this post, I commented during my first news conference on some statements made by an outstanding South American statesman, Clodomiro Tomisch, who said: The Nicaraguan revolution is a precious experiment that can serve as a model for a Latin America which becomes more revolutionary day by day. I believe that this model must not be hampered but channeled, he said

As you are aware, the revolutionary vanguard has allowed a climate in which ideas are freely expressed. It is true that some measures have been taken according to circumstances, such as some control in the dissemination of news. In this case, I want to emphasize the fact that we are in a state of emergency and that all too frequently we forget this.

Regarding our economic situation, it is a fact accepted by all international organizations such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the International Development Bank and the Central American Bank of Economic Integration, BCIE, the representatives of international cooperation agencies and by friendly governments, that it will take us several years to recuperate completely.

This has been said by the enemies of the revolution. This is perfectly legal, and by the way the right to dissent will never be denied by the revolutionary government.

It will not be crushed, even if there is a climate of strong criticism which we admit.

However, what we demand is that they recall, as I said, that we are living in a postwar period, almost in a state of war, I would say.

In 1981 we shall attain an economic growth that will in some way be counterproductive, because we will have recovered to a level, only in relative terms. We must recall that we are starting from a precarious base. We have met difficulties with some international organizations granting funds which are essential for the 1981 economic reactivation programs and for the reconstruction during the next 5 years.

The renegotiation of the foreign debt, that is to say, the commitments of the central government and its agencies with foreign commercial banks, gives us a breathing spell. To a large extent, it eases pressures on our balance of payments. Now that we have programmed payments, we are facing a more suitable economic situation.

We are going to complete the negotiations concerning bilateral debts soon. We are shortly going to begin the negotiation of the nationalized banks and private concerns with creditors abroad.

This will happen if we can do it in conditions similar to the negotiation of the public debt with the banks. It would not place us in a very comfortable situation, but one suitable for the challenge before us.

If there is no economic reactivation, there will be no change toward a more just society which we all want. We all know this.

If there is no economic production, we will not have the means to carry out the revolution's social projects, or even its political projects. We have repeatedly said this.

Therefore, I believe that every Nicaraguan, with his heart in the right place, should make a simple reflection: All of us, regardless of our ideology or attitude toward the revolutionary process have the sacred obligation to contribute to social peace which guarantees economic production.

Likewise, we must all present a united front before any attempt at foreign intervention in our country's domestic affairs.

Finally, I want to remind you of something: To the extent that we maintain national unity and guarantee political plurality, and to the extent that we maintain our country nonaligned as is the intention of the revolutionary leadership, no one, absolutely no one, will have the moral force, no matter how powerful he may be, to intervene in the process of the people's Sandinist revolution.

CDS EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH SALVADORAN GUERRILLAS

PA040233 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Message from the national executive committee of the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] entitled: "We Cannot Remain Indifferent When Faced With the Drama Being Endured by Our Salvadoran Brothers," dated 2 December]

[Excerpts] What is happening in the sister republic of El Salvador cannot be ignored by the revolutionary awareness of the Nicaraguan people.

The Sandinist Defense Committees state our solidarity with the noble cause of the Salvadoran people. We state our support for the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front in its struggle to rescue the brotherly Salvadoran people from the terror in which the forces of darkness have pushed them.

We are aware of the fact that revolutionary unity is the logical path of cohesion that eventually will lead to the triumph of the revolution of the Salvadoran people.

Before our people and the whole world we denounce the systematic aggression being carried out against the Salvadoran people by a decadent and criminal oligarchy acting in collaboration with imperialism. We denounce the Honduran-Salvadoran peace treaty blessed by imperialism because it is nothing but a situation that allows the genocidal armies of those two countries to intervene in Salvadoran territory in an attempt to destroy the heroic and revolutionary guerrilla of El Salvador.

No one, however, can fight history. The Salvadoran revolutionary process is taking place. Long live the brotherly Salvadoran people. Long live the revolutionary unity of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. Nicaragua won and El Salvador shall also win.

PEMEX DIRECTOR ARRIVES IN HAVANA FOR TALKS

FL040142 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Eng Jorge Diaz Serrano, director of Mexican Petroleum [Pemex], arrived this afternoon in Havana at the head of a delegation invited by the Basic Industry Ministry. The Mexican delegation was received at Jose Marti International Airport in Rancho Boyeros by Council of Ministers Vice President Joel Domenech and vice ministers of basic industry.

Upon arrival, Jorge Diaz Serrano expressed satisfaction at again being in Cuba to continue the talks initiated on the occasion of his visit to our country with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo. He went on to express the great affection he feels for Cuba. For his part, Joel Domenech expressed his satisfaction in receiving in our country the delegation from the land of Benito Juarez. He told them that they could feel at home in Cuba.

Later, the Mexican delegation visited the Basic Industry Ministry to begin official talks. Present at the talks for the Cuban side were Joel Domenech, vice president of the Council of Ministers, Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and vice ministers of basic industry.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION AGENDA REPORTED

FL032248 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] An important draft bill for protection of the environment and rational use of natural resources will be examined by the People's Government National Assembly at its second 1980 session secheduled for 26 December at the Palace of Conventions. The session's agenda includes the 1981-85 5-Year Plan and the draft bill on the single economic and social development plan of the state for next year. The deputies also will ratify decree-laws. Reports on international activities of the country's maximum government organ and from the Council of State will be read.

RESOLVE OF SALVADORAN LEFT, JUNTA'S ACTIONS VIEWED

PA040415 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 3 Dec 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The struggle of the people against oppression and for liberty is not free of sacrifices, difficulties, danger and even momentary setbacks. However, when the decision to fight if firm, man will generate extraordinary forces. Setbacks are then turned into victories and each martyr of the struggle is replaced by hundreds of new revolutionary soldiers.

What we have just stated is easy to see in the case of El Salvador where, with unique heroism, a valiant people are facing a bloody military-Christian Democratic tyranny backed in all aspects by the U.S. Government and supported also by the Governments of Venezuela, Honduras and Guatemala.

The difficulties and risks of the struggle are well known to the Salvadoran patriots. Their decision to continue the struggle to its final consequences is also well known. The Salvadoran people have reacted with this spirit to the treacherous assassination of six of the most important leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], a crime for which the military-Christian Democratic junta is completely responsible.

The FDR and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN], vanguards of the Salvadoran people, have stated that these killings have strengthened the resolve to march to a popular victory.

A FMLN communique notes that the brutal assassinations, although painful, will not stop the people and their vanguard in the preparation and execution of the decisive battles for victory.

The FDR has stated that this new provocation by the U.S. Government and the military-Christian Democratic junta has shaken the democratic awareness of the whole world and has further angered the Salvadoran people. An FDR statement notes that this collective crime once again unmasks the regime in its effort to appear neutral in the face of the struggle between the extreme left and right.

The document notes: What is really happening is that there is a confrontation between an entire nation and a government that represents a regime suffering a total crisis and wanting to prolong the agony by killings and massacres.

The document adds: What the military-Christian Democratic junta is really facing is its political failure and the junta is crumbling. For this reason it is resorting to the physical elimination of the FDR leaders, believing in vain that this way they will deprive this coalition of popular forces of leadership and paralyze the struggle of the people, which is what they tried on other occasions when they murdered Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero and the rector of the University of El Salvador, Felix Ulloa.

After noting that nothing and no one can block the way to the installation of a democratic and revolutionary government in El Salvador, the FDR promises the Salvadoran people and all the people of the world that it will not shed tears for the six new martyrs of the fatherland and that, instead, it will pick up their banners of struggle and increase the struggle and strengthen the decision to march united to a definite victory.

CUBAN LEADERS GREET SRV ON 20TH ANNIVERSARY

OW011546 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 1--President Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, today sent his fraternal greetings of solidarity to Vietnamese leaders on the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

In his message to Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Acting President Hguyen Huu Tho and Premier Pham Van Dong, President Castro said:

"Over the last 20 years, the relations in all fields between Cuba and Vietnam have constantly developed and consolidated. The Cuban people are proud of the Vietnamese people, one of their closest comrades-in-arms who have made excellent contributions to the cause of national liberation and the defence of dignity of all peoples the world over.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam at present is confronted with difficulties in rebuilding the country, and building socialism, while at the same time having to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity against the Chinese expansionists' continual threats, encroachments and aggression, and fulfilling its international obligations. I would like to reaffirm the unshakeable solidarity of our people, party and government with your cause.

On this significant anniversary, I wish that the friendship and militant solidarity between Cuba and Vietnam based on the common ideological foundation of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will continue to develop to the benefit of our two countries, thus contributing to the victory of peace, national liberation and socialism throughout the world."

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has also sent his greetings to his Vietnamese counterpart, Nguyen Co Thach.

BARBADOS

BAHAMAS SEEKS ASSISTANCE IN SKILLS PROGRAM

FL031445 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 28 Nov 80 p 1

[Excerpt] The Bahamas Government is looking to Barbados for technical assistance in setting up a skills program, especially in the line of handicraft.

This was disclosed yesterday by Mr Darrell Rolle, the minister of education and culture of the Bahamas, who is currently in Barbados to study this country's skills training program.

Yesterday, he toured the Industrial Development Corporation's (IDC) handicraft division at Pelican Village, and was greatly impressed with what he saw.

The minister said that Barbados is recognised as having one of the most developed industrial programs in the region, and his government was interested in learning how to go about establishing a similar program. He said that it was time for Third World countries to realize that there was a lot to learn from one another, and that foreign technologies only succeed when the foreign experts are around. He said that it was time that "we found our own answers to regional problems."

Mr Rolle said that due to a serious shortage of trained skilled instructors, his government was finding it very difficult to carry on its planned technical education program, and Barbados might be able to assist them in this respect.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

RADIO HAVANA INTERVIEWS COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

PA040315 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Radio Havana telephone interview with the secretary general of the Communist Party of the Dominican Republic, Narciso Isaconde; no date given--recorded]

[Text] Asked about the murder of six prominent FDR leaders in El Salvador, Isaconde said: [begin recording] The murder of the Salvadoran revolutionary leaders is a criminal deed, condemned by the democratic public opinion of the Dominican Republic. It clearly shows the methods being used by the Christian Democratic junta in El Salvador. It indicates that El Salvador is in a state of civil war; that the revolutionaries have no other alternative than armed struggle to defeat the fascist reaction unleashed against them. We trust that this crime, which has shaken the conscience of the Salvadoran people, will produce new and more vigorous answers on the part of the revolutionary forces organized within the Revolutionary Democratic Front. [end recording]

Narciso Isaconde, who will head the delegation of Dominican communists invited to attend the second congress of the Cuban Communist Party, said in reference to that important conclave. [Begin recording] There is no doubt that the second congress of the Cuban Communist Party is of great importance as it takes place precisely 5 years after the organization of the first congress. It will be, therefore, a balance of the achievements of and problems facing the Cuban revolution. [end recording]

HAITI

JAMAICA REPORTS ARRESTS, SITUATION IN HAITI

FL030057 Kingston Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] The streets of Port-au-Prince, Haiti, are reported to be deserted after the spate of arrests of journalists and politicians who opposed President Jean-Claude Duvalier's regime.

Haitian newspapers are being silent about the arrests and one radio station was taken over and closed down by the government.

The 28-year old president for life, Jean-Claude Duvalier, is known to be increasingly worried about internal criticism of the corruption in his regime.

Reports said this latest series of arrests, which may have risen to 100, is a sign that he means to allow the opposition no voice whatsoever.

FIVE PEOPLE EXPELLED, SENT TO UNITED STATES

PA040221 Paris AFP in English 0013 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Port-au-Prince, Haiti, 4 Dec (AFP)--Five more people, four of them journalists, were expelled from this Caribbean island on Wednesday in the wake of a wave of arrests by Haitian authorities.

The five, who were sent to the United States, were Elsie Etheart of Radio Metropole, Richard Brisson of Radio Haiti-Inter, Pierre Clitandre and Jean-Robert Herard of the weekly LE PETIT SAMEDI SOIR, and Nicole Magloire, a pediatrician holding Canadian citizenship.

Four other Haitians who had been arrested in the dragnet, which started last Friday, were shipped off to the United States on Tuesday.

In connection with the detentions, Haitian authorities have made statements about "national and international agitators" and a "communist plot linked to the media."

In another development, the Haitian Government called for a "colossal" demonstration today in support of President-for-life Jean-Claude Duvalier. A communique said crowds would turn out on the grounds of the presidential palace "to bear eloquent witness to the Haitian people's unconditional attachment to their leader."

JAMAICA

MANLEY SAYS HE HAS NO INTENTION OF LEAVING

FL031450 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 28 Nov 80 p 1

[GLEANER political reporter dispatch]

[Text] Opposition leader Michael Manley has stated that he has no intention of leaving Jamaica, and said "there was no job that anyone could offer him anywhere that would induce him to leave Jamaica."

Mr Manley stated this shortly after his return home late Wednesday night, in answer to speculation about his political future as a result of a report coming out of Toronto last week.

The report said that Mr Manley had gone to Canada in connection with a proposal for his candidacy for a fellowship from the international development research center. A fellowship of the type, it was said, would provide a 12-month sabbatical for 'study and reflection on international development.' The opposition leader did not deny that he had been offered the fellowship, but was emphatic in his insistence on his intention to remain in Jamaica.

So far as his leadership of the People's National Party was concerned, Mr Manley said the party at a recent meeting had endorsed his continuing as leader and as leader of the opposition.

During his absence of two weeks, Mr Manley visited Rome, where he held audience with Pope John Paul. He attended a meeting of Socialist International in Madrid, where he was returned as a vice-president. From Madrid, Mr Manley went to London, and then to Ottawa on what he described as party business. He returned home via New York.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 236 5 December 1980

ARGENTINA

Police Ban General Labor Confederation Meeting B 1
Foreign Minister Accepts Pope's Invitation B 1
Briefs: Air Commander to Antarctic B 1

BOLIVIA

Government Implements Emergency Economic Plan C 1
Garcia Meza Eliminates State Fuel Subsidies C 1
Paz Zamora Predicts Fall of Military Regime C 1
PRESENCIA Editorializes on Uruguayan Plebiscite C 2
Soviet Enterprise Continues With Tin Plant Studies C 2

BRAZIL

Social Democratic Party Faces Desertions in Para D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 2 Dec]
Newspaper Comments on New Income Tax Schedule D 2
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 2 Dec]
Paper Assesses Brazil-Eastern Europe Trade D 3
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 1 Dec]
Arab Envoys Request Authorization for PLO Bureau D 3

COLOMBIA

President Discusses Border Problems in Arauca F 1
Turbay Reaffirms Colombian Commitment to Peace F 2

PARAGUAY

ABC COLOR Discusses Pilcomayo River Issue [4 Dec] H 1
Rights Commission Issues Communique on Banishments H 1
[ABC COLOR 1 Dec]

PERU

Government, Technocrats Disagree Over Inflation J 1
Police Chief Reports Arrest of 93 Terrorists J 1
Says Guerrilla Actions Declining J 1
Some Subsidies 'Practically' Eliminated in Budget J 1

PANAMA

Students Attack Guatemalan, Salvadoran Embassies N 1
Spanish Socialist Leader Gonzalez Arrives on Visit N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

Episcopal Conference Issues Final Document P 1

COSTA RICA

Panama Proposes Office To Handle Commerce P 2

EL SALVADOR

Duarte Notes Coup Attempt During FDR Funeral P 2

Defense Minister Addresses Nation 3 Dec P 3
Heavy Looting Reported During FDR Funeral P 3
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 3 Dec]
FDR Member Accuses Duarte of Ordering Killings P 4
FMLN Asks People To Prepare for 'Decisive Stage' P 4
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 3 Dec]
FMLN's Salazar Interviewed on Prospects of Struggle P 5
[Havana]

GUATEMALA

'Powerful' Bomb Explodes in Salvadoran Embassy P 6
Foreign Ministry Studying UK Belize Proposal P 6
Tax Bill Reportedly Opposed by Popular Sectors P 6
New MLN Professional Leaders Take Office P 7

HONDURAS

Coast Guard Captures Nicaraguan Fishing Boat P 7
Guests for Treaty Ratification Ceremony Listed P 7
Minister Discusses Agricultural Production P 8
Union Threatens Strike Unless Leaders Released P 8
PRH Letter to Assembly Raises National Issues P 9

NICARAGUA

Junta's Ortega Stresses Nation's Pluralism P 10
Parties Outline Conditions for Return to Council P 10
Planning Ministry Discloses Production Figures P 11
Junta, Leon Cottongrowers Suspend Talks P 12
Eight Charged With 'Counterrevolutionary' Activity P 12

CUBA

Castro Says USSR Being 'Too Patient' With Poland [EFE] Q 1
UN Delegate Criticizes U.S. Policies in Region Q 1
Mexican Petroleum Delegation Continues Oil Talks Q 2
Refinery Visit Q 2
Cuban, Czechoslovak Military Groups Sign Agreement Q 2

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Deputy Prime Minister Presents 1981 Budget to House S 1
Further Report

HAITI

Cuban 'Agitators' Arrested; Arms Captured S 2

JAMAICA

Minister Pledges Assistance to Security Forces S 3

SAINT LUCIA

Foreign Minister Odlum Criticizes Prime Minister S 3
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 24 Nov]

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

TRINIDAD GUARDIAN Calls Bishop 'Menace to Region' S 3
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 27 Nov]
Tobago Set To Press for More Self-Government S 4

POLICE BAN GENERAL LABOR CONFEDERATION MEETING

PY041550 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1340 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 4 Dec (NA)--The federal police today prohibited the holding of a meeting called by the General Labor Confederation (CGT) to elect their officials.

The meeting was called for 1000 at the headquarters of the glass workers union on 217 Carabobo Street of this capital, but high officials of the federal police showed up at this time saying that the Interior Ministry has prohibited the meeting.

When the police arrived, there were already several dozen union members in the union headquarters to attend the meeting.

Union spokesmen reported that police officials made the members of the CGT organization committee sign a statement and told the union leaders to leave or be arrested.

While the majority of the union leaders left the building, the police officials took the organization commission members Alfonso Millan (glass workers union), Horacio Alonso (judicial workers union), Saul Ubaldini (beer workers union) and Ricardo Elorza (restaurant workers union) to a police precinct to formally and personally notify them of the ministerial decision.

Union spokesmen said that despite the government measure prohibiting the meeting in the headquarters of the glass workers union, a meeting will be held just the same, but underground, possibly in the afternoon.

FOREIGN MINISTER ACCEPTS POPE'S INVITATION

PY041357 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1345 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Dec (TELAM)--Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor has accepted Pope John Paul II's invitation to visit the Vatican in the next few days.

The Foreign Ministry confirmed this morning that Pastor will travel about the middle or the end of next week. The exact date of the meeting is still not known. Chilean Foreign Minister Jose Rojas Galdames also will attend the meeting.

BRIEFS

AIR COMMANDER TO ANTARCTIC--Air Force Commander in Chief Gen Omar Graffigna left for the Argentine Antarctic where he will inspect the construction currently underway at the Marambio airbase. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 3 Dec 80 PY]

GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTS EMERGENCY ECONOMIC PLAN

PY042132 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1805 GMT 4 Dec 80

[By Rene Villegas]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 4 Dec (LATIN)--The Bolivian military government today ordered the structural reorganization of the state enterprises as the first step of an emergency plan aimed at overcoming the economic crisis which the country is experiencing. The military government installed on 17 July released three decrees today in which it says that it is determined to put an end to "the internal anarchy, disorganization and total lack of coordination" which it says the state enterprises are suffering.

Official sources said that it is the intention of the government that the state enterprises effectively fulfill their basic function: to produce goods and services through the best use of the human and material resources of the nation. The decrees set a 30-day deadline for all public and mixed enterprises to submit a complete report on their economic, financial and administrative situation.

The organization ofthe public enterprises today was termed the first step of an emergency plan which the military government will apply to face the crisis affecting the Bolivian economy, which is considered the worst in 30 years.

GARCIA MEZA ELIMINATES STATE FUEL SUBSIDIES

PY041658 Paris AFP in Spanish 1452 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] La Paz, 2 Dec (AFP)--It was reported here today that President Luis Garcia Meza announced that his government will eliminate all state subsidies of gasoline and other fuel, as part of the corrective measures adopted to save the country's economy.

There has been concern over the past few days over the imminent increase in the cost of living. In all cities, long lines are being formed, trying to find some of the indispensable articles, while other products are systematically hidden by the dealers. Everyone agrees that the increase in fuel prices will create a speculative escalation, because if transport tariffs increase, the same will happen to the prices of agricultural products.

It was reported among official circles that a meeting of the cabinet and the National Advisory and Legislative Council (CONAL) will be held today to discuss the guidelines for the economic reform and so that both organizations may make a decision.

Government technicians explained that only the elimination of subsidies will be able to save from bankruptcy the main state enterprises and especially Bolivian Government Oil Deposits (YPFB), and enterprise which is said to be losing approximately $70 million annually.

The peak of the economic crisis could coincide with the need for a cabinet reshuffle and the reorganization of some government sectors, according to some rumors. Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez stated in this regard that many colleagues will have to return to their garrisons to carry out strictly military activities, but shortly afterwards, President Garcia Meza stated that there is no need for any change in the team of advisers, unless it becomes absolutely necessary.

PAZ ZAMORA PREDICTS FALL OF MILITARY REGIME

PY041353 Paris AFP in Spanish 1646 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, 2 Dec (AFP)--Jaime Paz Zamora, vice president of the Bolivian national unity government in exile, stated here today that the new U.S. President Ronald Reagan will not support the drug traffickers who took over power in Bolivia last July.

During an AFP interview, Paz Zamora said that "the current Bolivian regime will not remain in power for more than a few months because the people and the democratic military officers have made up their minds to free themselves of the coupist drug traffickers, who are now facing total international isolation."

Paz Zamora voiced optimism about the possibility that a transition regime could take over soon, and emphasized the support which his government has received from international organizations and the European countries which he already has visited: Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Belgium and Spain.

He also mentioned the support received from former Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler, who sought refuge in France last October, and said that together they had decided to organize a broad democratic movement of resistance to the military dictatorship and to strengthen the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB).

Regarding the results of his visit to France, the representative of Hernan Siles Zuazo's government in exile, said that he was satisfied with the working meeting held on Monday at the Foreign Relations Ministry, which evidenced agreement of viewpoints.

Paz Zamora will travel to Rome on Thursday and later to the United States.

PRESENCIA EDITORIALIZES ON URUGUAYAN PLEBISCITE

PY041348 Paris AFP in Spanish 1543 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] La Paz, 2 Dec (AFP)--The local Catholic daily PRESENCIA today published an editorial stating that the Uruguayan people have proven that their deep-rooted democratic feeling has not disappeared.

The editorial discusses the seeds of destruction of the Uruguayan society epitomized by the leftwing extremism of the Tupamaros and the rightwing extremism of the authoritarian reactionaries.

The editorial points out that despite its control over the means of advertising its draft constitution and having the opposition's hands tied and disorganized, with many opponents in exile, the government did not obtain the results it had expected at last Sunday's plebiscite.

The editorial concludes by pointing out that after 7 years of dictatorship, the latter finally has realized that it cannot follow the course it has been following so far and that the Uruguayan people have chosen democracy.

SOVIET ENTERPRISE CONTINUES WITH TIN PLANT STUDIES

PY041315 Paris AFP in Spanish 1631 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] La Paz, 1 Dec (AFP)--Mashinoeksport, the Soviet enterprise in charge of the technical studies of the second tin volatilization plant to be installed in Bolivia by the end of 1985, reported today that the plant will have a total cost of $65 million.

Mashinoeksport has already submitted to the Bolivian Mining Corporation (COMIBOL) 60 percent of the studies on the installation of the plant, which are made up of calculus, general specifications, blueprints and construction work.

The volatilization plant will be located in Machacamarca, Oruro in the western region of the country. It will initially process 400 tons of tin concentrates per day with a 3 to 6 percent degree of purity. This percentage will be later improved to 55 percent purity. The minerals to be processed at the plant will come from the government-owned mines at Catavi, Huanuni, Santa Fe and other private-owned mines.

Of the $65 million investment, the Soviet Union will require $34 million for the supply of equipment, materials and assemblying and technical assistance.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY FACES DESERTIONS IN PARA

PY041333 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] Belem--Six councilmen from the municipal chamber in Belem [Para State] yesterday left the PDS [Social Democratic Party], emulating the gesture of 11 deputies--supporters of Alacid Nunes, governor of Para State--who also abandoned the party last week and who expect the adherence of more 40 prefects and 300 councilmen in the interior.

With yesterday's desertion, the PDS bloc in the municipal chamber was reduced to three members against six of the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] and five supporters of Alacid Nunes, who also organized an independent bloc within the chamber similar to that of the deputies. One of the councilmen, Daniel Cardoso, although leaving the PDS, did not join the supporters of Alacid Nunes, but is expected to do so today.

Deputy Celio Sampaio, leader of the dissident group, yesterday held a press conference to reveal the text of a telegram sent to Senator Jarbas Passarinho, answering his statement that the desertion is political blackmail and that 6 of the 11 deputies (of the bloc of 20 PDS members) had been compelled to make that decision. The telegram, signed by the 11 deputies, states: "We challenge the senator to give the names of the congressmen who had been coerced or threatened and to prove it; and he will have no more authority if he ignores this fact."

The climate at the legislative assembly yesterday was that of expectation and intense political negotiations. Because of a power failure, no session was held, a fact which the supporters of Senator Jarbas Passarinho attributed as an act by the supporters of Alacid Nunes to prevent, by cutting the energy supply, the holding of the plenary session. Throughout the day yesterday, the supporters of Alacid Nunes held private meetings with PMDB members, but denied that everything has been arranged to join the opposition party.

Celio Sampaio gave assurances that their desertion from the PDS is final and that they will not return to the party "regardless of the proposal to be presented in Brasilia." Sampaio said that Governor Alacid Nunes has decided to go to Brasilia only to report the decision of his group "and to disengage himself from the commitments assumed with the federal government."

Alacid Nunes' indecision--he used to be much more energetic on these matters--is a point which has served as food for speculations among the politicians. The supporters of Alacid Nunes explain that the governor took a number of documents to show General Figueiredo and the PDS leadership that his group's desertion from the party has been instigated by the supporters of Jarbas Passarinho, who has maintained a systematic campaign against his government and treated the supporters of Alacid Nunes very frivolously. But the supporters of Jarbas Passarinho feel that the withdrawal from the party is being used as political blackmail "seeking to achieve some advantages from Planalto Palace."

The governor's advisers have interpreted the confidence expressed by the president's private secretary Heitor Aquino Ferreira as an indication that perhaps he wants to make a concrete proposal to Alacid Nunes, establishing already the party's candidacies for 1982. Less than a month ago, the supporters of Jarbas Passarinho proposed giving the senate to Alacid Nunes in exchange for the state government, but the proposal was studied by the supporters of Alacid Nunes and finally abandoned, thus aggravating the tension between the two groups.

Expectation was great in Belem regarding the results of the meetings held yesterday between Alacid Nunes and Generals Danilo Venturini and Goldberry do Couto e Silva. Alacid Nunes should have returned in the afternoon but postponed it until evening, perhaps because there was still the possibility of a meeting with President Figueiredo.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS ON NEW INCOME TAX SCHEDULE

PY042320 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Dec 80 p 3

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "The Government's Inflation and the Taxpayers' Inflation..."]

[Text] As everyone knows, on the government's initiative the country has had various rates of inflation. The General Price Index [IGP] (internal supply), which up until now was the basis for calculating inflation, was replaced by the National Consumer Price Index [INPC]. The government made the charge because the IGP, calculated by the Getulio Vargas Foundation, had raised doubts due to a double entry in establishing the wholesale price index that weighs heavily on the IGP. The difference detected is substantial: the IGP went up 84.6 percent while the INPC rose 57.8 percent in the January-October period.

Now the government has invented a new rate of inflation, namely, the so-called taxpayers' inflation rate, which will be 55 percent in 1980. In fact, the escalating schedule for personal income taxes was only corrected by 55 percent, although the rate of inflation (calculated by the INPC in accordance with the government rule) will most likely be 90 percent. What this means is that persons whose income grew more than 55 percent in 1980 will have to pay more total income tax than the amount by which their income grew--above 55 percent.

This is not the first time the government has set an inflation rate for taxpayers lower than the real one, but the situation becomes worse because the real inflation rate keeps climbing. Moreover, it should be recalled that income tax deductions for dependents, education, rent, insurance and interest rates have been readjusted by 53.8 to 58.9 percent, that is, by rates lower than the real inflation rate.

Therefore, most wage earners will move up to higher income tax brackets. Let's take, for instance, the case of a person who earned 390,000 cruceiros in 1979 and who has his wages increased by 80 percent in 1980. It can be seen that after the standard deduction of 25 percent plus that for two dependents and rent, he will have to pay 157.6 percent more in taxes for his 80 percent increase in salary...

But this is not the only way in which the new income tax schedule will put a greater burden on the middle class. Through this clever expedient of "the taxpayers' inflation," the monthly withholding at the source will be larger--even larger for incomes other than those that originate from wages. Furthermore, the income tax will have to be paid in nine installments, not twelve. And more, it will be necessary to wait for the final income tax rules to be promulgated in order to know if the monetary correction on the portion of tax withheld will be made on real terms...

It can be noticed that the government's objective is to increase compulsory savings through taxes. By the way, the government ought to say so clearly to let people know that everybody must carry his share of sacrifice. But perhaps it will not be easy for the government to defend its policy because, although it has increased taxes on real estate profits, it has not made a thorough tax reform with profound changes--such as escalating taxes for those who live on fixed-income securities.

It is worth noting that the middle class will see its capacity for saving voluntarily greatly reduced or even exhausted considering that this class will be sacrificed through smaller salary readjustments and more realistic monetary corrections on rents and house-purchase installments. We could ask whether compulsory savings through taxes is better than voluntary savings. Obviously, the answer is no, because we all know that the government has difficulties in controlling the expenditures of the public sector, especially those of the state-owned enterprises. It if fails to curb inflation, the government may yet be surprised with a new decline in savings. In fact, it will make little sense to stimulate savings through a larger monetary correction if the conditions for saving are lacking.

PAPER ASSESSES BRAZIL-EASTERN EUROPE TRADE

PY031619 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 Dec 80 p 13

[Excerpts] Brasilia--Negotiations between Brazil and Eastern European countries will mark a new record this year. Overall trade--imports and exports--will increase to $1.35 billion, although Brazilian imports will remain stable, without going over the $241 million recorded in 1979. How can we continue growing in this manner without having the communists lose their interest in maintaining the current state of things? By adding more deficits onto our existing deficits? This year's deficit will certainly be closer to $1 billion.

The Brazilian Government apparently already has an answer to this problem: It is not a question of solving bilateral problems--that is, problems between Brazil and each of its partners in the area--but overall problems, in a general manner, and furthermore, increasing the volume trade being negotiated so as to considerably reduce the imbalance. The Brazilain experts suddenly discovered that having excessive surpluses is as serious as having large deficits, and that in both cases they constitute bad business in the international trade sector. This explains, at least partially, why the government has announced, with greater dedication, a more active participation of the European communist countries in the national economy. First, the arrival of Polish coal to our ports. Then, a Czechoslovak thermoelectric plant for Santa Catarina, and three cement factories also from Czechoslovakia, for the Joao Santos group. GDR microscopes for the laboratories of our universities. Raw material from Bulgaria and Romania, cheap and abundant, for the production of medicine by CEME [Central Enterprise for Medicine]

In Itamaraty, Rubens Barbosa, executive secretary of Coleste--Coordinating Group for Trade With the Socialist Countries of Eastern Europe--explains that any increase of imports from Eastern Europe is being done through a permanent consultation with national entrepreneurs and that nothing will be done detrimental to national companies exporting goods and services. The same entrepreneurs also have learned with the government that Brazil will only be able to keep alive that "goose with golden eggs" of Eastern Europe if they also allow countries of that area to place their products in the national market.

The government itself is the greatest partner of the Eastern European countries, beginning with the powerful Soviet Union to the modest Bulgaria. This is so because, among other reasons, it is easier for the government to maintain this kind of deal. It is easier to channel resources in a single direction and overcome future problems, especially regarding prices, supplying conditions, freights and technical assistance. The same is true regarding exchange mechanisms, availability of currencies and their use in new operations. The assessment of the structure of trade between Brazil and Eastern Europe indicates that Eastern European countries import almost exclusively basic products--especially soybeans, coffee, cacao, sugar and iron--while 80 percent of European exports comprise machinery, equipment and processed goods in general.

ARAB ENVOYS REQUEST AUTHORIZATION FOR PLO BUREAU

PY041606 Paris AFP in Spanish 1507 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Brasilian, 2 Dec (AFP)--Ambassadors from Arab countries that are accredited to the Brazilian Government reported that they have requested that the Brazilian Government issue the necessary legal authorization to open a PLO bureau in Brasilia.

Morrocan Ambassador Abdellatif Khatib last night requested the Brazilian Government to grant the PLO the necessary authorization so that it will be able to fulfill its mission in Brasilia. The diplomat made this request at an international conference of solidarity with the Palestinian people. A diplomatic source stated today that it is believed that this request means that there has been an important evolution in the position of Arab countries, since until now Arab diplomats have been discreet about the opening of a PLO bureau in Brazil. Brazil recognizes the PLO as a representative of the Palestine people, but in the last few months the Brazilian Government has reasserted that it will make a decision about the opening of a PLO office in Brazil at the proper time.

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES BORDER PROBLEMS IN ARAUCA

PA042246 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Excerpts] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala announced in Arauca that his government will install an autonomous television station in the eastern plains to defend the cultural sovereignty of the border region.

I believe that sovereignty is not simply a territorial phenomenon. It is not a military issue, but it exists in all fields and areas of national activity, the president said. He added: To defend cultural sovereignty on the border is as important as to defend the integrity of the border itself.

The chief of state, who is in Arauca, on the border with Venezuela to preside at the activities marking Arauca's 200th anniversary, also announced a number of other socioeconomic programs for this section of the country. These projects include the expansion of the Arauca airport, the contract for which was signed today by the director of civil aeronautics, who is a member of the president's party. Here is an excerpt of the president's speech:

[Begin recording] In these circumstances there is no room for hotheadedness. I am a nationalist, but not a superpatriot. Those who want to make every circumstance a pretext for creating difficulties are not properly interpreting the feelings of the two nations or the common destiny chosen for them by the father of the fatherland.

I believe that all situations should be examined, judged and analyzed and that reasonable solutions should be found. But Colombia, which as I have said repeatedly, it not a military power, but a power in the area of cordiality, in respect for the law, in its love for peaceful and civilized solutions, cannot in any way fall into the depths of false patriotism. It must instead maintain the staunch dignity and decorum with which national interests are defended. [appaluse]

Of course, any situation can serve as a pretext for making a more or less heated speech on the border problems, which are common to all borders, to some more than others. All neighboring countries have difficulties until they achieve total unity, until they become integrated.

It is obvious that your position in this border region is characterized by a most serious problem--a lack of communication. It is a problem to communicate with the interior of the republic. Very often, in order to go to the neighboring department of North Santander, the people of Arauca have to use the Arauca-San Cristobal-San Antonio-Cucuta highway through Venezuela.

I feel that I owe a debt to Arauca and I believe that previous governments also felt this way, because we should have committed our energies to the construction of the Arauca-(Caravena)-Pamplona highway a long time ago. [applause]

It is needed, not only to facilitate communications between the various sectors of the country, but also because that highway could indeed be properly called the highway of cordiality. When we do not have to bother our neighbor by using his highway, relations between us will surely be more fluid.

I want to tell you that this government has already received authorization from the Finance Ministry to obtain a loan of 300 million pesos to be used for the machinery to build the highway from (Caravena) to Pamplona and from (Caravena) to Cucuta. [applause]

Moreover, the Public Works Ministry, under that eminent patriot whom you have justly praised through the voice of the intendant, has allocated considerable sums from next year's budget in order to pursue work on that highway, which I believe to be necessary.

I do not know if technicalities will prevent me from seeing it completed during my administration, but I do know that during this administration a large portion of it will be financed and completed. [applause] [end recording]

TURBAY REAFFIRMS COLOMBIAN COMMITMENT TO PEACE

PA04 1300 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has implied that force will not be used for settling the sea and seabed conflict with Venezuela.

Addressing new generals on the military academy parade ground, Turbay affirmed that no fear could possibly justify the opinions which have been voiced by high-ranking compatriots and he emphasized Colombia's traditionally peaceful policy.

According to observers, the president tacitly refuted retired Gen Alberto Ruiz Novoa, a former defense minister, who had asked for a strong stand on the conflict with Venezuela with regard to the delimitation of marine and submarine areas.

Turbay Ayala also refuted Laureano Alberto Arrelano, who until recently was the minister of labor and social security and had asked for a firm stand in connection with the conflict because Venezuela was mistreating thousands of Colombians, adding that something must be done very soon.

Turbay Ayala asserted that Colombia stands by its peaceful intentions with the backing of the armed forces, which only perform their duties according to the constitution.

ABC COLOR DISCUSSES PILCOMAYO RIVER ISSUE

PY041616 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 4 Dec 80 p 13

[By special correspondent]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires--A Paraguayan representative to the River Plate Basin meeting, which is taking place here and is scheduled to end at noon tomorrow, has stated that Paraguay does not accept Argentina's proposal to discuss any future projects to split up the waters of the Pilcomayo River, even on a temporary basis.

This issue was brought up first at the tripartite commission which is making the studies for the multiple utilization of the Pilcomayo River. This commission is made up of Paraguay, Argentina and Bolivia. On that occasion, the Argentine delegation put forth the proposal for the three countries to conduct joint tasks to split up the waters of the Pilcomayo River, and justified the project which was underway in Formosa Province as a result of which a manmade canal had been dug. This canal was detected by Paraguayan officials last year and reactivated a few months ago this year. According to the Paraguayan Foreign Ministry, there can be no discussion about the splitting up of the waters as long as the current problem--that is Argentina's unilateral decision to divert the Pilcomayo into its territory--remains unsolved. To support its claim, the Paraguayan delegation exibited concrete evidence such as air and on site photographs taken by Paraguayan officials and the newspaper ABC COLOR. "The harm done has been great. The project is also harmful, and until Argentina gives up its project once and for all and the waters return to their normal course we cannot discuss any projects to split up the waters," the Paraguayan spokesman said. He reasserted that "despite the opinion of the experts, the Argentine proposal will still be discussed, but so far it has not been accepted by Paraguay."

The Argentine foreign minister, Maj Gen Carlos Washington Pastor, was available to the journalists last night and we asked him about the case which interests us, that is "the Pilcomayo affair." He answered: "There are no problems with Paraguay. It is being created through rumors which I believe are exaggerated; and neither the Paraguayan or the Argentine government intend to turn this into a conflict. These things are being bandied about, unfortunately, but you must not blow them up because they have no basis."

RIGHTS COMMISSION ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON BANISHMENTS

PY042002 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 1 Dec 80 p 15

[Text] The Paraguayan Commission for the Defense of Human Rights yesterday released a communique on the banishment of Mario Milciades Melgarejo and Ruben Dario Veron to the towns of San Joaquin and Yhu, respectively.

The communique states that "in view of the banishment of lawyer Mario Milciades Melgarejo and his associate Ruben Dario Veron, who are held incommunicado at the towns of San Joaquin and Yhu, located in Caaguazu Department, the appropriate authorities are hereby reminded that the application of article 79 of the constitution on the state of siege is only warranted in case of foreign conflict or war, invasion, internal turmoil or serious threats of one of these events which, fortunately, do not exist at the present time. Therefore, this article cannot affect their right to exercise their profession at the courts."

The communique further states that the human rights commission "also draws attention to the constitutional rules contained in the following articles: 59, on the detention of persons and the state of incommunicado; 61, on due trial; 62, the law considers as innocent those who have not been declared guilty through the sentence of a competent judge; 63, on the inviolability of the defense; 64, no one can be brought to trial more than once for the same crime, and 67 which guarantees to all citizens the right to petition the authorities." The communique says that "the authorities are urged to put an end to a situation which violates the rights guaranteed by the constitution."

GOVERNMENT, TECHNOCRATS DISAGREE OVER INFLATION

PY041345 Paris AFP in Spanish 1445 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Lima, 2 Dec (AFP)--The disagreement between the government and the technocrats who handle the country's economy became evident today when Senate Chairman Oscar Trelles openly disagreed with the president of the Central Reserve Bank, Richard Webb, concerning food subsidies.

Yesterday, Webb announced drastic anti-inflationary measures, among which he mentioned the elimination of subsidies, some of which apply to staples.

Trelles, who is considered the third most important man of the progovernment party Popular Action and chairman of the Senate, reacted against Webb and stated that the latter had voiced a purely personal opinion and not the course of action which the government plans to follow, because the government has been elected by the people and should not cause the latter any discomfort.

The politician spoke of the possibility of issuing cards for the low-income sectors so that they could purchase foodstuffs at lower prices while the more affluent sectors would pay the real prices for what they consume.

The Senate chairman admitted, however, that the subsidies are bound to disappear although not in a sudden manner, because they are one of the causes of inflation.

POLICE CHIEF REPORTS ARREST OF 93 TERRORISTS

PY031738 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0910 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Lima, 3 Dec (TELAM)--The director of the Peruvian Civil Guards has confirmed the arrest of 93 persons involved with recent terrorist acts in different places of the country.

Gen Humberto Catter added that the persons arrested are not only members of the left-wing group Shining Path [Sendero Luminoso] but other groups, which did not specify, as well.

The police chief held a press conference to discuss the recent bombing of the police station in Lauricochea, Ayacucho Department. General Catter did not indicate the period of time during which the 93 persons were arrested.

Says Guerrilla Actions Declining

PY041402 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1053 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Lima--Civil guards director, Gen Humberto Catter Redondo has indicated that guerrilla actions are gradually declining thanks to the severe measures implemented by the government. He admitted, however, that there are still extremist groups which have enough strength to disrupt order and normalcy.

SOME SUBSIDIES 'PRACTICALLY' ELIMINATED IN BUDGET

PY011641 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Richard Webb, president of the Central Reserve Bank, has reported that all subsidies on food and gasoline have practically been eliminated in the draft budget. He added that if the government continues with the policy of freezing these prices, it will have to spend approximately 300 million soles next year.

STUDENTS ATTACK GUATEMALAN, SALVADORAN EMBASSIES

PA042326 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] In Panama, members of the Federation of Panamanian Students and a political group attacked the Embassies of El Salvador and Guatemala today. The incident occurred during a demonstration in support for Salvadorans opposing the present government junta of that country.

Some 20 persons attacked the offices of the Guatemalan Embassy carrying posters with slogans against the Salvadoran Government junta. Guatemalan Ambassador Raul Gonzalez Garza said that a jar of yellow paint that was hurled knocked down the embassy's coat of arms. A detachment of national guardsmen dispersed the demonstrators, two of whom were arrested, according to reports received by Ambassador Gonzalez.

SPANISH SOCIALIST LEADER GONZALEZ ARRIVES ON VISIT

PA050132 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez met today with Panamanian National Guard Commander Brig Gen Omar Torrijos. The topics they discussed have not yet been reported.

The PSOE leader said this morning at Tocumen Airport that he was coming to Panama because this country is a center of information, especially on Spanish America and particularly regarding the Central American isthmus.

On his way to Panama, Felipe Gonzalez made a stop in Havana, where he talked early this morning with Cuban President Fidel Castro, with whom he discussed such issues as the Central American situation, the recent U.S. elections, President-elect Ronald Reagan, the Uruguayan plebiscite, the Iran-Iraq war and other current international topics.

Felipe Gonzalez said this morning that it is possible he may visit Nicaragua.

The PSOE secretary general will then go to Washington to attend the meeting of the Nicaraguan Defense Committee, which was founded during the recent Socialist International congress in Madrid.

Later he will attend a conference on Eurosocialism and America, also in Washington, which also will be attended by such leaders as Germany's Willy Brandt, France's Francois Mitterrand and Portugal's Mario Soares.

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE ISSUES FINAL DOCUMENT

PA031245 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Document issued by the Episcopal Secretariat of Central America and Panama at end of a conference in Panama--read by Secretary General Monsignor (Troyo)--live]

[Excerpts] The bishops who make up the Episcopal Secretariat of Central America and Panama met in Panama City along with provincial representatives of the clergy and nuns of our region. The reason for our reflection and fraternal dialogue has been to intensify the communion among our local churches for the communion of our peoples. From the religious viewpoint of the social, economic, political and ecclesiastical reality being experienced by the countries of our isthmus, we wish to send to the Central Americans and Panamanians, our message which, enlightening them from the viewpoint of the faith, will raise their hopes and strengthen their Christian love.

On our reality: The reality of our nations certainly presents signs of hope, like the peace treaty recently signed by our brothers of El Salvador and Honduras, and the efforts to achieve progress that are being made by our peoples. However, there are also signs which reveal a deep crisis that endangers order and peace in many of these nations.

There are economic problems, such as the unjust distribution of land, the lack of technical means for adequate exploitation of the land, production that is dependent on continuous fluctuations in the international market thus imperiling our balance of payments, the monopolies and privileges of transnational companies, and the growing social gap between the rich, who become increasingly richer, and the poor, who become increasingly poorer.

Politically, the following situations, among others, should be mentioned: small, economically powerful groups who also hold political power and prevent the participation of the people in guiding the destinies of the people and maintain, by force of arms, that unjust state of affairs; monopoly and manipulation of the communications media by the power groups which own them; impoverished masses who are awakening to an awareness of their human dignity, seeking the paths of change, which they try to promote or prevent according to their convenience; the interventionism of the great powers; the polarization of options between liberal capitalist regimes, Marxist-oriented socialist systems and military or civilian regimes which impose a policy of national security.

All the foregoing leads to a permanent state of alarm, terrorism, repression, death and destruction.

For its part, the church, by the light of the gospel and its own teachings, expressed specifically at Medellin and Puebla, is daily becoming more aware of its mission in the face of that reality. However, along with the serious attempts to achieve unity, differences of mentality and option are being accentuated in the face of the complexity in which we live. There is generalized awareness that in our countries profound structural changes are urgently needed and that the church, sensitive to the sufferings and misery of the poor, must cooperate in the effort for the total liberation of man.

Violence is a tragic reality among us. Many lives are being lost among our people. We understand that some of our brothers, in their situation of anguish, will seek a solution through that sorrowful path, but with all clarify, we must--quote, reaffirm that violence is neither Christian nor evangelical and that abrupt and violent changes in the structure will be deceiving and ineffective in themselves and will certainly not be in accord with the dignity of the people, unquote--Paul VI, Bogota speech, August 1968. We reiterate our condemnation of violence, both by the left and the right, because it is an element of dissociation and destruction.

Finally, we urge the church of the isthmus, as a contribution to peace, justice, the unity and the promotion of our people, to make the social pastoral more dynamic in their evangelical efforts.

COSTA RICA

PANAMA PROPOSES OFFICE TO HANDLE COMMERCE

PA041638 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] The Panamanian Government has proposed to Costa Rica that an office be set up to handle all the commercial transactions which are made under the provisions of the bilateral trade treaty. This office would use a payments system that would effectively maintain the official exchange rate.

Costa Rican Central Bank officials said that the new economic measures which have been implemented do not affect the provisions set forth in the bilateral trade treaty with Panama. These measures establish that temporary surcharges on imports and advance deposits required for imports would not be applied to the purchase of the Panamaian products that are listed in the treaty.

The Central Bank maintains that the economic measures adopted by Costa Rica on 26 September strengthened trade with Panama because it favors Panamanian imports. In addition, they feel that these measures are intended to promote the consumption of regional products which were previously imported from areas outside Central America and Panama.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE NOTES COUP ATTEMPT DURING FDR FUNERAL

PA050128 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Eng Jose Napoleon Duarte, member of the revolutionary junta, told foreign correspondents that extremists will try to encourage conflict in efforts to destabilize the government, which in 1 year has suffered more coup attempts than any other Latin American government.

We are living the law of the gun, the junta member said in an interview with correspondents after the funeral of the six leftist leaders who were kidnapped and murdered last week by some 300 rightist gunmen.

During the interview Engineer Duarte said the government junta is a barrier between leftist and rightist extremists who are trying to annihilate each other. We are in the midst of this war, he said, doing everything possible to establish order. A confrontation between leftists and rightists, he added, would mean 300,000 dead on each side. We are in the middle, he noted, acting as a barrier to prevent this.

Duarte said that after 50 years of dominance, the Salvadoran right grew into a very powerful force. His party, the Christian Democrats, was the first to come out in defense of the interests of the Salvadoran people. The most powerful party in this country was the Christian Democrats, but it was broken up, excluded, smashed, exiled and murdered, Engineer Duarte said.

He added that during the leftist leaders' funerals a coup was attempted, just as it was during the funeral of slain San Salvador Archbishop Romero last March. The provocation during the services was planned perfectly. They tried a coup d'etat and slandered us in the eyes of the world. They caused a massacre merely to force the army to intervene so they could make slanderous claims to the world.

Duarte maintains that like rightwing, the Salvadoran leftwing has lost the people's support. It no longer has any capability for insurrection, the concluded.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES NATION 3 DEC

PA050016 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0315 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Speech by Defense and Public Security Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, on the radio and television network on 4 December--recorded]

[Text] Good evening, Salvadoran people: With the sincerity and clearness of thought that should characterize a member of the armed forces, I wish to express to you the solidarity and affection of a citizen who, just like you, loves his country.

The main purpose of our address tonight is basically to congratulate you and to thank you for your behavior, because such a serene, courageous, active and reasonable attitude on your part reveals your deep awareness of the critical times faced by our country. To you Salvadorans who faced danger and exposed yourselves by going to work and, thus, gave evidence of your nature as true Salvadorans goes our profound acknowledgement and congratulations.

Reciprocity must exist. Just as you exposed yourselves with your courageous participation, we, as an armed institution, wish to reiterate to you that we will always be ready and determined to guarantee, through our participation, that conduct and patriotic sentiment permanently evident in your behavior. By your attitude you have shown the world that the Salvadoran people want peace and tranquillity. I am confident that together the people, the armed forces and the government can fully achieve such profound aspirations.

Violence is currently the main topic when our country is discussed throughout the world. However, you Salvadorans have indicated by your behavior that you do not want violence, just as much as the armed forces and the government do not want violence.

Who then wants violence? The only ones who want it are the enemies of the Salvadoran people, of the armed forces and the government. We hereby exhort those who encourage violence to reason and to think, to profoundly analyze the value of family and the meaning of friendship, and those factors that make up a cause. We urge them to reason and to realize that there other acceptable ways in El Salvador and abroad through which their objectives can be reached. We ask those who now encourage violence to accept the path which the majority of the Salvadorans want.

To conclude, I want to reiterate that our presence here tonight was only to express to you, honest and sincere citizens of El Salvador, our profound congratulations, and at the same time to ask you to have confidence in us. We are determined to guarantee the peace and tranquillity we all desire. We cannot remain indifferent. There are only two choices: to live with God or to live without him. In the first case, all can be won; in the second, all can be lost. Thank you and good night.

HEAVY LOOTING REPORTED DURING FDR FUNERAL

PA050038 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 4 Dec 80 pp 3, 34

[Text] Heavy losses were reported in the capital yesterday due to looting, fires, car thefts, looting of trucks and a halt of activities out of fear of violence, police have reported.

There were armed attacks on several stores and hundreds of thieves brazenly stole goods.

There were cases of individuals who hired pickup trucks to do the looting. Many thieves used even two and three trucks to steal refrigerators, radios, television sets, furniture and so forth.

Other thieves imitated the looters who went into small stores, demanded that the owners put up their hands, stole the day's proceeds and then fled calmly.

We asked the security corps why they did not stop the looting and they said they could not because the priests were saying mass and several individuals were haranguing the crowd that turned out for the funeral of the Revolutionary Democratic Front leaders and further incidents might occur.

According to the authorities, the looting was part of a plan to provoke the military and security corps into armed confrontations that could later be blamed on the armed forces.

FDR MEMBER ACCUSES DUARTE OF ORDERING KILLINGS

PA050121 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Statement by Santiago Ruiz, member of the foreign committee of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR]; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] I want to tell the Nicaraguan people that the murder of the companeros of the FDR Executive Committee is a maneuver by the fascist sectors within the army and the Salvadoran Government. The day before these leaders were murdered Duarte was enraged and held a meeting with the military officers. He told them that the revolutionary leaders had to be eliminated. This is a specific charge against Duarte, who is now clearly trying to destroy the revolutionary and popular movement after struggling with the popular sectors.

The fascist segment of the army is very worried about the FDR's advance at the international level. This group is upset because of the support the FDR is getting from governments, individuals and international movements and because of the increasing support it is getting from the Salvadoran people, the Nicaraguan people and the neighboring nations in Central America.

The junta is worried about the advance of the revolutionary movement and the failure of the military offensive. When the junta realized that the government was not getting the expected results from the military they then tried to improve the situation by issuing calls for dialogue and mediation and by calling on the FDR and the revolutionary organizations to discuss the situation. The FDR has never refused to hold talks. However, the FDR believes this dialogue can only be held when the revolutionary forces and the Salvadoran people have the necessary military and political strength to impose their own conditions.

We believe the people's victory cannot be negotiated. We believe the people's interest cannot be negotiated [passage indistinct] by killing the FDR companeros. They thought that by doing this they would accomplish two things: foil a revolutionary movement, as they tried to do with the killing of Monsignor Romero, and halt the moderate line of the less repressive sectors within the Salvadoran Government.

FMLN ASKS PEOPLE TO PREPARE FOR 'DECISIVE STAGE'

PA050430 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 3 Dec 80 pp 3, 4

[Communique issued by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front 28 November]

[Text] The Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU] of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN], composed of the Salvadoran Communist Party [PCS], the People's Revolutionary Army [ERP], the Popular Liberation Forces [FPL] and the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN], informs the urban and interdepartmental bus lines that, whereas:

A. At this moment the struggle of our people is reaching a more decisive phase that will demand of the people the broadest participation in the struggle for the conquest of peace, liberty and justice.

B. The important battles that will be waged in the next few days demand that the people join in the political, military and organizational preparations that will assure us victory.

C. At this moment our forces are preparing their weapons, structures and strategic military units in various parts of the country in line with struggle plans and they will begin to increase their agitation and propaganda activities to prepare our people for the forthcoming battles.

D. In face of this situation the murderous military-Christian Democratic junta has increased its repression and killing, futilely trying to prevent the victory of our people. The junta is trying to confuse and demoralize our people with that offensive. As a result of this, on Thursday, 27 November, Companeros Enrique Alvarez Cordoba, Juan Chacon, Enrique Escobar Barrera, Manuel Franco, Humberto Mendoza, Manuel Mora Diaz and Jose Barrera were captured and murdered by the security forces.

The struggle that will enter its decisive phase before too long requires great sacrifices that will be rewarded by victory, peace and liberty and justice for all.

United to fight until total victory! Revolution or death! We shall win!

[Signed] DRU of the FMLN, San Salvador, 28 November 1980.

FMLN'S SALAZAR INTERVIEWED ON PROSPECTS OF STRUGGLE

FL050220 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Unidentified Havana television reporter's interview with Jacobo Salazar, representative of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] of El Salvador, presumably in Havana, no date given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Jacobo Salazar, representative of the FMLN, arrived in Cuba recently. The comrade has agreed to an interview for national television news concerning the latest events that have taken place in the fraternal Salvadoran nation. Comrade Salazar, regarding the murder of six leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] last week in San Salvador, what has been the repercussion and what does it mean for the struggle of the Salvadoran people?

[Answer] This action of the ruling regime in El Salvador has a single meaning. All this time we have been facing a policy of massacres in our country. The murders merely confirm this policy and make it more coherent, firm and aggressive. We cannot consider the murders an isolated case or something in which the government is not involved. The murders also are the result of the desperation of the Salvadoran regime in the face of the growth, the great growth, of the Salvadoran people's struggle, of the development of their organizations and also of the development of their military units which are increasingly preparing to wage, today more than ever, important decisive battles in our country.

[Question] Salazar, the bodies of the six murdered leaders were buried yesterday in San Salvador's Metropolitan Cathedral. What is the reason for this decision? I also would like you to tell us about the prospects for the struggle in the face of these latest events.

[Answer] From the start, we had charged that the murders of the comrade leaders of the FDR also represented a provocation against the Salvadoran people. It was an attempt to make the Salvadoran people show their repudiation by condemning the assassination of their leaders, turn out into the streets and come out spontaneously so that other parts of the plan against the democratic and revolutionary movement in our country could therefore be carried out. It was their plan to have great masses of people under the sights of the rifles of the fascist military men in order to have a massacre which would put an end to the movement once and for all, or, in short, to deal a hard blow to the revolutionary movement and capitalize on it.

In the face of this, the decision was not to undertake the mobilization as had been planned. All the necessary precautions were taken so as not to lead the Salvadoran people--the demonstrators--into a useless confrontation and not allow a new aggression and not fall for the provocation that had been planned by the regime.

In the face of this, the only thing done was to carry out a small mobilization around the center of the city and then bury the bodies of our comrades in San Salvador's Metropolitan Cathedral. In other words, there was a mobilization which was adapted to the circumstances in our country. The people's repudiation [of the regime], their support for democratic organizations and for the FDR were demonstrated, as well as the Salvadoran people's resolute determination to fight for a democratic and revolutionary government.

What are the prospects for the revolutionary movement? Our view is that the assassination of our comrades opens a new period in the growing struggle of the Salvadoran people. In other words, it opens a new period within this decisive phase of the final battles for the revolution. That is the contribution, the great contribution which the comrade FDR leaders have made to the process. That is the quota of blood they had to shed to strengthen and consolidate the revolutionary movement in our country. The forthcoming battles of the Salvadoran people, or better said, the prospects, are unlimited from both the political and military viewpoints and even from the viewpoint of balance of forces at the internatinal level.

GUATEMALA

'POWERFUL' BOMB EXPLODES IN SALVADORAN EMBASSY

PA042250 Paris AFP in Spanish 2206 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 Dec (AFP)--It has been reported here that a powerful bomb exploded this afternoon at the Salvadoran Embassy in Guatemala. The bomb caused serious property damage but no one was injured. The embassy is located in the southern part of this capital. The bomb exploded after two men and a woman exited the 3-story building shouting "There is a bomb, a bomb," some witnesses have said.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STUDYING UK BELIZE PROPOSAL

PA042338 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] In a communique released yesterday afternoon, the Foreign Ministry stated that a British proposal for continued meetings with a view to solving the Belize problem is under consideration. Meanwhile, the communique adds that all UN interference in connection with the conflict with Great Britain is rejected.

In the meantime, the foreign minister is secluded in his office. Yesterday when an attempt was made to question him, he rejected reporters as usual and made no statements. Later in the afternoon, a communique was released while the UK announced the steps that it is taking in this regard.

TAX BILL REPORTEDLY OPPOSED BY POPULAR SECTORS

PA050154 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Recorded passages in quotation marks]

[Text] Guatemala today were under what seemed to be as state of mass psychosis because of a new tax bill submitted to congress by the government. While congress continues to discuss the bill there is much expectation among the population. Therefore, anyone against the bill is considered to be a champion of the people's interests because the new bill would only further raise the already high cost of living. So far the congressional finance committee has not reached a decision because it must first decide on other taxes needed to obtain approximately 33 million quetzales for the 1981 budget.

While congressional sectors are continuing to discuss the budget and tax bill, opposition to the tax bill is growing. For instance, the bill would have a negative effect on agriculture, which has already been affected by a drop in agricultural prices. Here is the opinion of Guillermo Gonzalez Mencos, a farm owner:

"The problem agriculture currently faces is the drop in prices for our export products on the international market. This is true for coffee, meat and cotton, which is unfortunately seriously affecting our agricultural economy."

A farmer, Gonzalez Mencos is of the opinion that an increase in taxes will affect the secotrs with the lowest purchasing power. Here is what he had to say:

"I do not think this is the right time to increase taxes because this will directly affect the consumers. From what we have seen and experienced, I can only say that the poorest sectors of the population are the ones who will immediately suffer the consequences of the approval of a new tax bill."

In general there has been an alarming decrease in the country's agricultural production for political and economic reasons. For instance, this year some 35,000 manzanas usually planted with cotton, one of our main export products, were left idle. This caused decrease demand for labor on cotton plantations, and if more taxes are levied it will make things worse because the big plantations will be hiring fewer woerkers. This is what Gonzalez Mencos said:

"I think it would force the big plantations to let many workers go because they would be unable to pay them because of the new taxes. Eventually the central government would be facing another problem: the exodus of rural workers to the cities to try to get jobs."

NEW MLN PROFESSIONAL LEADERS TAKE OFFICE

PA042312 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] The board of directors of the professional branch of the National Liberation Movement [MLN] were sworn in tonight. The members of the board are: Hector Montenegro, president; Eduardo Sanchez Fernandez, Carlos Escobar Gomez, Dr Jorge Villacorta, Dr Noemi Chacon de Segura, Eduardo Rubio and Ferderico (Soberanis Ochaisa).

HONDURAS

COAST GUARD CAPTURES NICARAGUAN FISHING BOAT

PA041617 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] The Honduran Navy today reported that its coast guard captured a Nicaraguan fishing boat in Honduran waters. The Nicaraguan boat is the Commander Che and its skipper is Lorenzo Gracian. At the time of its capture, the Commander Che had 3,500 pounds of shrimp and 200 pounds of fish in its freezer.

GUESTS FOR TREATY RATIFICATION CEREMENY LISTED

PA041814 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Jose Domingo Flores report]

[Excerpt] We were informed at the Foreign Ministry that those charged with receiving heads of state who have confirmed their attendance at the ratification ceremony for the peace treaty have almost completed their work.

So far, those who are to be present in our country include the Guatemalan president. It has been confirmed that those present will include Guatemalan President Gen Romero Lucas Garcia, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo and the members of the military-civilian junta of El Salvador. Also among those who will arrive next week are Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas and other cabinet ministers and their spouses.

Peru will send the president of the Supreme Court of Justice in the absence of President Fernando Belaunde Terry, as well as other high-ranking officials. Venezuela will be represented by President Luis Herrera Campins and Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco. From Panama--pay close attention--will come President Aristides Royo and a large delegation.

Pay close attention, HRN [Honduran National Radio] listeners: The Foreign Ministry has confirmed that three members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, whose names have not yet been given, as well as Miguel d'Escoto, the foreign minister of that country, will be coming to this country. It has been confirmed that the United States will send a large number of high-ranking officials, although the names and positions have not been specified.

For the first time, our country will become the capital of America. This being the case we feel that the streets and avenues, hotels and tourist sites should be as clean as possible.

MINISTER DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

PA031936 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Gustavo Rubi interview with Rodrigo Castillo, secretary of state for natural resources; no place or date given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Has the cultivation of grain been increased?

[Answer] The cultivation of basic products has been increased, as far as beans are concerned. Last year, we planted between 12,000 to 15,000 manzanas, while this year we have 30,000 manzanas of beans. Therefore, there has been an increase in the production of beans. I cannot say that we have increased the production of corn, because it had already been planted when I took over the ministry. However, in those areas where it was planted late, there has been an increase.

[Question] How much is your secretariat's operating budget for next year?

[Answer] The total for the Natural Resources Ministry is approximately 178 million [no currency given]. The fluctuation is due to the fact that we have to make allocations for the various national organizations, as you know: the National Agrarian Institute, a part of the Honduran Corporation for Forest Development, BANADESA [National Agricultural Development Bank], the IHMA [Honduran Institute for Agricultural Marketing] and others.

[Question] Mr Minister, what are your ministry's other priorities at this time?

[Answer] Well, among our priorities is to control hog cholera and to complete a diagnostic study of livestock, since, as is known, the livestock industry has not been yielding the desired products. We are trying to increase the level of livestock production because all this affects the people's nutrition.

[Question] What will the council of ministers talk about?

[Answer] Well, the council of ministers will mainly discuss the approval of certain loans from international organizations that are still pending.

UNION THREATENS STRIKE UNLESS LEADERS RELEASED

PA041721 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] The executive committee of the Union of Tela Railroad Company Workers [SITRATERCO] threatened today to declare a strike unless four of the union's leaders are released in the next few hours.

The four leaders have been accused by the company and the police of committing sabotage at the banana company installations during and after a 15-day strike that ended last week, causing losses in the millions to the company, the state and the workers.

Desiderio Elvir, president of the union, said that the authorities are refusing to release those arrested, although a lawyer has made efforts in this regard. Cesar Castro Diaz, the labor leaders' lawyer, has said that the police cannot hold any citizen for more than 24 hours and this period has already expired. He will therefore file a writ of habeas corpus with the Supreme Court of Justice.

According to the company and the police, Julio Leonel Contreras, the first labor leader to be arrested, confessed to having attempted to set fire to a banana puree factory and to having disconnected the refrigeration system that was cooling several thousand boxes of bananas.

A police report indicates that Contreras listed prisoners Cecilio Mejia, Alfonso Galeas and Julio Cesar Contreras as the masterminds of the sabotage plan. In addition, it was said that other labor leaders implicated in the statements of the prisoners might be arrested shortly.

SITRATERCO has some 14,000 members. According to the union president, all the members are prepared to go on strike to defend their coworkers. He also said that a campaign is being launched to cause division within the union, although he did not indicate whether this was being done by the authorities or by the U.S. company, which has been operating in the northern part of the country for over 50 years.

PRH LETTER TO ASSEMBLY RAISES NATIONAL ISSUES

PA031333 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Letter to the National Constituent Assembly by the Honduran Revolutionary Party national executive committee signed by Committee Secretary General Francisco Rodolfo Jimenez C.; no date given]

[Excerpts] The national executive committee of the Honduran Revolutionary Party [PRH] hereby brings to the attention of the distinguished assembly the patriotic concern it has regarding three matters of great importance to the current national situation. Those matters are the recently signed peace treaty with the Republic of El Salvador, the capital drain and the Honduran exchange policy, and the despotic actions, contrary to development, created with the existence of the state's autonomous and semiautonomous agencies.

We start by calling the deputies' attention to the last resort available to Honduras to recover what little is left of its self-determination after the signing of the peace treaty with El Salvador. Since it apparently has no other alternative than to ratify the treaty in its last effort to be consistent with the position held for 11 years on an overall and simultaneous settlement, Honduras can have reservations about the ratification that the implementation of the other six clauses of the treaty taking as long as the demarcation of the border mentioned in the first clause will take.

We are deeply concerned that Honduras is the only Central American nation which at this point in the exchange policies to avoid the flight of capital caused by the unbounded exchangeability of lempiras. [sentence as heard] If this situation continues, our country will be rapidly drained of capital.

The problems with the autonomous state agencies must end. These include such prominent problems as the scandal over the excessive benefits paid to employees and officials upon retirement. The wages and other privileges which they have which do not reflect the situation of a very poor country such as our own and the inefficiency and lack of thrift that they display. One of the PRH's socioeconomic principles is that the autonomous agencies should not be run by the state but be turned over to consumers or users so that, in show of real participatory democracy, they can administer them through ad hoc assemblies on the municipal, departmental and national levels.

Honorable deputies, so much remains to be done to make this a civilized nation that you would do well if, after the consitution is promulgated, you continue to hold sessions to clean up the muck accumulated during years of bad administration in order to pave the way for the next constitutional administration and keep it from again being blocked by groups inclined to take over the legislative branch at the drop of a hat.

We think we have done our patriotic duty by writing this letter and so we have the honor of remaining, very truly yours,

[Signed] Francisco Rodolfo Jimenez C., secretary general of the PRH national executive committee.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA'S ORTEGA STRESSES NATION'S PLURALISM

PA042309 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2208 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Rolando Angulo interview with Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; no date given, in Managua--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Is the pluralist concept being applied at the moment?

[Answer] Yes. We have defended, and we will continue to defend pluralism. The fact that it was possible for representatives of certain economic and political sectors to withdraw from the State Council is evidence that there is pluralism in Nicaragua. Had there been no pluralism, no one could have withdrawn. This is part of parliamentary life anywhere in the world. This type of situation happens. We believe that pluralism has also been shown in the existence of the various political organizations in this country. These organizations meet continuously. At these meetings they even speak against the revolutionary process. There is the (?Social Democratic) Party, the Social Christian Party, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement and so forth. These parties are open political parties and they meet constantly. They speak through radio and the newspapers. This is one of the achievements won by the revolution and the revolution will struggle to safeguard it.

[Question] Can Latin America rest assured that the Nicaraguan revolutionary process is heading toward a democratic system with free elections?

[Answer] We believe that when we talk about free elections we have to be aware of the true situation of the country in question. I have said this before, but I will repeat it again. There has been a revolutionary change in Nicaragua. In this revolution, certain economic forces have not been removed. The revolutionary project proposes the participation of all economic forces for the benefit of the Nicaraguan people. We don't have a situation where a capitalist group dominates the economic and political situation [words indistinct] or exchanging power. What we have is a peculiar situation where a revolutionary force is the vanguard of a process that guarantees the participation of workers, capitalists, businessmen, industrialists and small businessmen, in the national reconstruction process for the benefit of the Nicaraguan people and nation.

This implies a new form of democracy, one that corresponds to the true situation of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. This also implies the participation of the people in the administrative effort, in the election of their representatives and so forth. This is how Nicaragua will continue to develop.

PARTIES OUTLINE CONDITIONS FOR RETURN TO COUNCIL

PA041613 Paris AFP in Spanish 0135 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Managua, 3 Dec (AFP)--Three Nicaraguan opposition parties today stated that they will return to the State Council if the Sandinist government meets several demands.

The representatives of 11 political and labor organizations abandoned their seats at the State Council 3 weeks ago, asserting that the country's political freedom had become limited and that the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] is implementing a "dictatorship."

For his part junta member Daniel Ortega said the council members who withdrew will have the chance to return during the next period of sessions because the 1980 period has ended. Ortega said that other representative groups, such as the organizations of professionals and the Indian minority groups, could appoint delegates to the council replacing the businessmen and the opposition parties that withdrew.

The Democratic Conservative Party, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement and the Social Christian Party demanded "an unrestricted freedom of speech and a stop to the pressure being exerted over the citizens to force them to join the FSLN organizations" as a condition for rejoining the State Council.

They also demanded "a separation of the government interests from those of the FLSN and a chance for the members of the armed forces to receive a pluralist and democratic training and not only a Marxist-Leninist one."

PLANNING MINISTRY DISCLOSES PRODUCTION FIGURES

PA040305 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Dec 80

[All figures as heard]

[Text] The country's cotton production will increase fourfold next year. Also, basic grains production goals were fulfilled, says this week's edition of BULLETIN EXTRA ECONOMICA, which begins circulating today. A special edition of BULLETIN EXTRA ECONOMICA has summarized the national economic panorama for 1980.

According to the National Planning Ministry document, exports of major Nicaraguan products so far this year amounted to a total of 3.516 billion cordobas.

According to the figures, 492,000 quintals or 24,600 tons of cotton were exported. This amounted to $35.4 million, and does not include exports of derivatives of the fiber. According to the reference figures, it had been estimated that $33.7 million would be obtained from the sale of this product, but this figure was exceeded by almost $2 million.

Cotton production for the 1979-1980 period will be increased fourfold during the new agricultural period and it is expected that even this amount will be greatly exceeded during the 1981-82 period, with the planting of more than 180,000 manzanas or 124,000 hectares and a production ceiling of 7.2 million quintals.

This year's coffee exports amounted to a total of 1,070,000 quintals of 53,500 tons which generated $189,000,529 for our country. Nicaragua's coffee exports exceeded the government's original goal in both production and foreign exchange. It has been estimated that production for the 1980-81 period will amount to 1.45 million quintals of coffee. A production ceiling of about 2 million quintals or 100,000 tons has been estimated for the next few years.

As for sugar, the Planning Ministry studies show that although the stated production goal of 2.2 million quintals or 110,000 tons was not achieved, foreign exchange amounting to a total of $32.2 million was almost reached. The deterioration of sugarmill machinery during the liberation war and the neglect of crops during most of last year made it impossible to achieve the proposed goal for this sector. It has been indicated, however, that the production of 60,000 manzanas or 42,000 hectares of sugarcane during the 1980-81 agricultural period will produce 4.9 million quintals or 245,000 tons of sugar. This figure represents a record for Nicaragua and will satisfy both internal consumption and export demands.

Meat exports, mostly aimed at U.S. markets, amounted to 52 million pounds and netted $68.6 million in foreign exchange, almost achieving the goal proposed by the Planning Ministry's economists at the beginning of the present fiscal year. It has been estimated that in 1981 the production of beef will amount to 110 million pounds, of which some 60 million pounds will be exported while the rest is earmarked for internal consumption.

As for seafood products, this year's shrimp and lobster exports amounted to about 7.2 million pounds, worth $30.5 million. According to reports, the estimated goal of 10.8 million pounds and $39.9 million was not achieved due to the almost total destruction and misuse of the Nicaraguan fishing fleet as vengeance by Somozist national guardsmen during their flight in the wake of the revolutionary victory. It has been estimated that next year's production will exceed this year's by 4.8 million pounds and will generate foreign exchange of more than $12 million.

The report adds that in the area of basic grains, all production goals were fulfilled and even exceeded in some cases. This year, 340,000 manzanas or 228,000 hectares of corn were planted, 24,000 manzanas or 16,800 hectares more than had been originally proposed. This area yielded 5.78 million quintals, at 17 quintals per manzana or 0.7 hectares.

The production figures for basic grains such as rice, beans and sorghum far exceeded this year's production goals. Real production of rice amounted to 1.32 million quintals; beans, 1.32 million quintals and sorghum, 1.992 million quintals. Each manzana yielded 30.7 quintals of rice, 12.0 quintals of beans and 24.0 quintals of sorghum.

JUNTA, LEON COTTONGROWERS SUSPEND TALKS

PA042000 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Report by Rolando Angulo--live telephone relay]

[Excerpt] The Nicaraguan junta practically broke relations with a group of private cottongrowers in Leon. The Leon cottongrowers had requested a meeting with Nicaraguan junta members last night to discuss the problems between the private sector and the Sandinist Government. The cottongrowers asked the newsmen to leave the room, so all of us who had gone to the city of Leon to report on this meeting were asked to leave. They told the newsmen that they wanted to talk to the junta members in private.

The junta members present were Daniel Ortega, Arturo Cruz and Sergio Ramirez. The cottongrowers expressed their views about the Nicaraguan situation. One of them made very harsh statements about the government and compared it to the Somozist government. This prompted the break of relations. The junta members got up and left, the cottongrowers left and the meeting ended. It lasted approximately 30 minutes.

EIGHT CHARGED WITH 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY' ACTIVITY

PA032013 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Three members of the Lau family are involved in counterrevolutionary activities. They are being charged with a number of crimes by the state's penal prosecutor, ranging from possession of weapons to attempts to overthrow the Sandinist National Liberation Front's reconstruction government.

Members of the Lau family have been arrested, including Dora Maria Lau, who is believed to be one of the masterminds of the counterrevolutionary plots.

The other member of the Lau family is Nestor Moncada Lau, about 27, young, tall and white.

Nestor Moncada, who worked in the state's security office, was closely connected with the now deceased Jorge Salazar and was possibly the trusted person that the counterrevolutionary bourgeoisie had within the Sandinist army's ranks. Along with Jorge Salazar, he maintained direct contact with the criminal former Somozist guardsmen.

Unlike his Aunt Dora Maria and his cousin Nestor, Luis Valle Lau was loquacious and gentle with the newsmen. Everything will be all right. He kept repeating I have nothing to do with these activities. Believe me, he kept saying. I am not a counterrevolutionary; everything will be explained.

Another of the accused to appear yesterday before a judge was Gabriel Lacayo (Benar), an older, shy man who said little. He is Dora Maria Lau's husband.

Alejandro Salazar Elizondo, Jorge's brother, spoke sparingly. According to him, he collaborated with the Sandinist National Liberation Front during the insurrection and even provided shelter to German Pomares' column in Matagalpa, where he owns a cattle ranch and a coffee plantation.

When asked about the charges against him, he said: I have nothing to say, ask my lawyer. Alejandro neither denied nor accepted the charges.

Jaime Francisco Castillo Molina, owner of another coffee plantation and cattle ranch in Matagalpa, also said that he had collaborated with the front. Like the others, he neither denied nor accepted the charges.

Also accused was Leonardo Somarriba, a businessman with strong ties with both the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] and the Chamber of Commerce. He was among those who said absolutely nothing. He limited himself to talking to his lawyer.

Mario Janon, a well-known rice producer, has also been implicated. Before his capture, he had promoted activities aimed at boycotting the rice production. He also claims that the charges against him are groundless. He is a member of the Union of Nicaraguan Agricultural-Livestock Producers and of COSEP.

These are the eight persons charged with carrying out counterrevolutionary activities, who were brought before the judge yesterday to hear the charges made against them by the attorney general's office. The charges are of a general nature--connections with former Somozist guardsmen, plans to carry out an invasion, possession and trafficking of weapons, plotting against the government and other things.

CASTRO SAYS USSR BEING 'TOO PATIENT' WITH POLAND

PA051330 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0937 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Madrid, 5 Dec (EFE)--The most serious problem in the world right now is the Polish situation, Fidel Castro told Spanish opposition leader Felipe Gonzalez in a meeting they held in Havana. An exclusive report on this meeting appeared today in the Madrid newspaper DIARIO 16. It was signed by the assistant director of this newspaper, the only newsman present during the meeting of the two political leaders.

Fidel Castro spoke with Felipe Gonzalez for more than 2 hours in a room at the airport in Havana where the Socialist leader made a stopover on his way to Panama and Washington, where he will participate in a meeting of the Socialist International.

Regarding Poland, Castro said, I think that the Soviet Union is being too "patient."

"What I am worried about," he added, "is that the concern over the Polish domestic situation is also being observed in other countries bordering on Poland," presumably the GDR.

Castro said that he refused to believe that Afghanistan will become the future Vietnam for the USSR and, according to DIARIO 16, he openly disagreed with Felipe Gonzalez in this regard. Gonzalez maintained his harsh and intransigent criticism of the Soviets on this.

Regarding Ronald Reagan's victory, the Cuban leader said that "the Iranians were directly responsible for Kennedy's and Carter's defeat."

"Reagan," Castro confessed, "is a legitimate worry for Latin America." He also noted that if Reagan is harboring any intentions of intervening in Latin America, he may cause process of radicalization to speed up.

Regarding this he cited as the first examples the cases of Bolivia and Chile, where certain leftist forces, including the Chilean communists, have decided to resort to the armed struggle.

According to DIARIO 16, Fidel Castro further said that the Salvadoran leftwing is increasingly stronger just like the Guatemalan left. He also said that the Sandinists are definitely consolidating their position.

Regarding this, he said that the idea of the Socialist International to create a committee of support for Nicaragua is very positive.

The Cuban leader also said that he is convinced that the Sandinists should maintain a mixed economic system and respect the formal liberties.

The humorous moment of the meeting came when they exchanged gifts. DIARIO 16 said that Fidel Castro gave Felipe Gonzalez a box of the famous "Cohibas" cigars while the Spanish Socialist leader responded with one ham and two boxes of Rioja Spanish wine.

UN DELEGATE CRITICIZES U.S. POLICIES IN REGION

FL041237 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Cuba has criticized the U.S. Government for its blackmail and intimidation policies against the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean. Cuba's delegate to the UN Political and Security Committee, David Gonzalez, was speaking during a discussion of international security.

Gonzalez came out against the attempts of the imperialists to curtail the right of the Central American and Caribbean nations to select the social, economic and political system that best suits their needs. Gonzalez condemned the U.S. arms escalation in the area, its approval of the repression unleashed by the fascist Salvadoran military and its pressure on other Latin American governments as in the specific case of Ecuador.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM DELEGATION CONTINUES OIL TALKS

FL041127 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Matters relating to the development of the petroleum industry in Cuba and the technical aid Mexican specialists are providing in this area were discussed at a meeting held between Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and a delegation headed by Jorge Diaz Serrano, director of Mexican Petroleum. Subsequent cooperation in studies on offshore petroleum exploration was also discussed at the meeting.

Refinery Visit

FL042147 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2136 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The Mexican Petroleum delegation headed by its director general, Eng Jorge Diaz Serrano, has visited the Nico Lopez refinery located on the outskirts of Havana. The Mexican delegation was accompanied by Eliseo Cavilan, vice minister of basic industry, and officials of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

The visitors were extensively briefed on the characteristics of the refinery by its director, Wilfredo Correa Martinez. The refinery occupies an area of 208 hectares and, in addition to the old production units, it has some from socialist countries.

CUBAN, CZECHOSLOVAK MILITARY GROUPS SIGN AGREEMENT

FL021852 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] A cooperation agreement was signed by Lt Gen Vaclav Horacek, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Czechoslovak Union for Cooperation with the Army, and Col William Galvez, president of Cuba's Patriotic Military Education Association.

In a meeting with Cuban newsmen, Horacek explained that the organization he heads has, among its patriotic-military functions, the preparation of recruits prior to joining the army and the education of the youth in patriotic and internationalist feelings.

Horacek, who is visiting our country accompanied by a military delegation, expressed admiration for the Cuban soldier whom he admires for his high revolutionary spirit and internationalist feelings.

BAHAMAS

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER PRESENTS 1981 BUDGET TO HOUSE

FL031850 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Report by (Kelsey Johnson)]

[Text] Today was budget day in the House of Assembly here in the Commonwealth of the Bahamas and according to the deputy prime minister, the Honorable A.D. Hanna, and minister of finance, in 1981, the Bahamas will have a total budget of $291,231,794; 225,545,599 of this will be for recurrent expenses and $65,086,195 will be for capital development throughout this commonwealth. This and much more was made public in the House of Assembly today when the deputy prime minister and the minister of finance delivered his annual budget communications to the House.

The deputy prime minister said that in 1979 he had predicted that in 1980 national revenues would amount to $234.4 million and that would be a surplus at year's end of a million dollars. In fact, he said, the country had done better than he had expected. Revenues reached $261 million in 1980 and out of the surplus he was able to increase civil servants' salaries and pensions and authorize other public expenditures. The finance minister expected the economy to perform as well in 1981 and promised civil servants a further salary increase in 1981 which will date back to the day of the last increase.

Acknowledging the contributions to the development of the Bahamas by various individuals, labor, civic and business groups, reaffirming the Progressive Liberal Party's commitment to the social revolution for the 1980 decade, and referring to the government's policies and programs to eradicate unemployment and poverty and to provide proper infrastructure facilities throughout the entire Bahamas, the finance minister reviewed some global economic events that occurred in 1980 and their relationship and effects on the local economy. Special emphasis was placed on the worldwide inflation induced by rising oil prices and the consequent adverse effects on economic growth and development in Western countries in general and in the United States in particular.

Despite the very real and serious economic dislocations occurring elsewhere in the world, he said that the Bahamas was able to withstand these forces and experience some positive growth in 1980. As a result, the government was able to reduce its outstanding debts to banks by some $19.1 million, provide funding to public corporations in the amount of $5 million and still finance capital expenditures to the tune of $16.9 million.

Turning to tourism, the deputy prime minister said that in order to sustain the momentum in the tourist sector for 1980, the Bahamas was compelled to intensify its marketing efforts by an increased allocation to the tourism budget. This strategy, he said, paid off in that it is now projected that the total tourism income for 1981 will approach $600 million. He expected that with the combination of additonal hotel rooms, increased resort facilities in the Family Island and a $20 million tourism budget for 1981, the tourist sector of the economy will continue to expand and provide the necessary base for increased linkages with the rest of the economy, including the agricultural sector. In the agricultural sector, Mr Hanna said that his government had continued to provide encouragement and assistance to the farming community through manpower training, the provision of appropriate infrastructure facilities and (?more) and meaningful research and development and programs in conjunction with expert international organizations. Emphasis was now being placed on enlarging the country's agro-agricultural base by identifying appropriate items for local food processing activities to absorb the farming surpluses. He expressed concern, however, that hotels, restaurants and food stores were not responding as favorably as they could to local produce and therefore, the government intended to introduce protective measures for the assistance of the farmers. Additionally, the government would continue to provide direct financial assistance through the Bahamas Development Bank and other credit guarantee programs.

In a similar manner, further financial assistance would be provided to Bahamian fishermen to obtain boats and equipment. The government regarded cooperative development as an essential feature of economic development.

Mr Hanna further said--and he reiterated the government's position--that with an allocation of just over 40 million dollars, education would continue to receive the highest priority because it was only through these means that development of the Bahamas would remain in the hands of Bahamians. Technical and industrial training to meet the unprecedented construction boom would be intensified with assistance from the World Bank and using input from a variety of educational, commercial and labor organizations.

Further Report

FL041335 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Report by Mike Smith]

[Excerpt] The deputy prime minister [Arthur D. Hanna] also focused attention on the government's concern for law and order. He revealed plans to significantly increase the capabilities of its police and defense forces during 1981 to more effectively combat the three-pronged threat of drugs trafficking, poaching in territorial waters and the influx of illegal immigrants and also to reduce the incidence of crime throughout New Providence and some of the more developed Family Islands.

He condemned those who conspired with foreign agents to bring our law enforcement agencies into disrepute and have not a word of commendation or even sympathy for men and women who brave the seas and hostile foreigners to protect the Bahamas.

Mr Hanna renewed his government's commitment to a policy of Bahamianization and said that the plan to rid the Bahamas of illegal immigrants will be vigorously pursued, thus relieving the burden presently imposed on our social services, particularly our health and educational facilities.

The deputy prime minister said that in 1981 he expects revenues to reach almost 296 million and provide a surplus of over 25 million at year's end. Not only will the surplus allow the government to increase public officers' pay, as has already been mentioned, it will also allow it to make a necessary contribution to the cost of the extensive capital development program.

HAITI

CUBAN 'AGITATORS' ARRESTED: ARMS CAPTURED

PA041911 Paris AFP in English 1842 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 4 Dec (AFP)--Two Cuban communist agitators have been arrested and two depots of arms and munitions were discovered here, the Haitian Information Ministry said today.

The Cubans were arrested Monday in connection with a plan to blow up a factory in the capital, the ministry said.

Haitian authorities have expelled six journalists for independent news organisations and the president of the country's Social Christian Party during the past 48 hours. They were sent to the United States.

The expulsion followed a wave of arrests here earlier this week that were considered the most widespread crackdown by Haitian President Jean-Claude Duvalier.

A demonstration in support of Mr Duvalier was held in front of the Presidential Palace today.

JAMAICA

MINISTER PLEDGES ASSISTANCE TO SECURITY FORCES

FL042320 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] The minister of national security and justice, Mr Winston Spaulding, has given security forces a free hand to apprehend the gunmen in the society and pledged all the assistance which the cabinet can afford to this end. Mr Spaulding was speaking today at a luncheon put on by the private sector organization of Jamaica at the Pegasus Hotel to honor the security forces.

Mr Spaulding noted the high level of crime so far this year and said that the figures at the end of November stood at 807 people killed by criminals, of which 604 murders involved the use of firearms. He noted also that 39 members of the security forces had been killed in that period.

SAINT LUCIA

FOREIGN MINISTER ODLUM CRITICIZES PRIME MINISTER

FL282100 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 24 Nov 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Castries, St Lucia, Sunday (CANA)--The verbal row that has characterized the yearlong leadership dispute within the ruling St Lucia Labor Party, continued in the press this weekend with Foreign Affairs Minister George Odlum launching a bitter attack on Prime Minister Allan Louisy.

In an interview published in the SUNDAY VOICE newspaper Odlum accused Louisy of using "mystical Gairy-type politics" to remain in power and described Louisy's repeated refusal to keep promises to step down from office if asked to do so as "revealing dictatorial attitudes."

Odlum said that Louisy's recent threat that the entire government would fall with him if hiw own fall came about through lies was "an unfortunate use of the big stick". Odlum's statements came less than a week after a group of members of the party's executive met and passed a resolution calling for Louisy's resignation, both as prime minister and political leader of the party.

Odlum was quoted in the SUNDAY VOICE today as saying that the resolution did not have sufficient legal standing to force the prime minister out of office, but added that the executive seemed adamant that he should go. Odlum added: "The prime minister himself has vested the executive with the power to get him out of office. This is now not a constitutional power, but a moral force which the prime minister himself has created." Odlum accused Louisy of behaving like deposed Grenadian Prime Minister Eric Gairy by using mystical politics to remain in power. He said that during a recent visit to Britain, Louisy was quoted in the press as saying that he was in full control of the country "by the help of God" and that he would step down "when my maker decided." Odlum described the statement as political gimmicry in a country filled with Christians."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

TRINIDAD GUARDIAN CALLS BISHOP 'MENACE TO REIGON'

FL031510 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 27 Nov 80 p 10

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 26 Nov (CANA)--The TRINIDAD GUARDIAN today questioned how long the rest of the West Indies will continue to accept as a "genuine partner in the process of regional cooperation and togetherness" what the paper called "the menace of (Prime Minister) Maurice Bishop and his illegal revolutionary government" in Grenada.

It was the latest public document in a continuing dialogue over the need for general elections in Grenada, as Barbados' Prime Minister Tom Adams put it to "legitimize" the leftwing Bishop regime which came to power in a March 1979 coup.

"Mr Bishop represents a dangerous Trojan horse in our midst and we must decide whether we can afford to have him riding with us," said the GUARDIAN in an editorial.

Grenada has rejected frequent calls for the promised elections, asserting that the poll is not priority at the moment.

The GUARDIAN said that though West Indians are broad-minded people "our commitment to the democratic way of life is deeply rooted and fundamental to the whole process of change and development.

"As a people we in the West Indies will not voluntarily surrender the freedoms we now enjoy and our democratic vision of the future, for any other system or ideology which would seek to regiment to force us under the control of some foreign power."

The paper contended that the region's governments, although very "tolerant and accomodating," must now consider how far they are willing to "join hands with Mr Bishop, who clearly represents something alien and inimical to values by which we live and the principles by which we govern ourselves."

The GUARDIAN said that Bishop was guilty of "gross betrayal, not only of the people he controls under totaliatarian rule, but of his neighbors in the region, who were anxious to give him the benefit of the doubt after his armed coup."

But "now that he has firmly entrenched his revolutionaary government, Mr Bishop brazenly dismisses the question of general elections because the people of Grenada now enjoys what he terms a "grassroots democracy."

The GUARDIAN said that Trinidad and Tobago, like Barbados, totally rejects Mr Bishop's brand of grassroots democracy "for we know that it neither springs from the grassroots nor can it by any stretch of the unorthodox be deemed democratic."

TOBAGO SET TO PRESS FOR MORE SELF-GOVERNMENT

FL050014 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] The Tobago House of Assembly was today inaugurated at a ceremony presided over by Trinidad and Tobago President Ellis Clarke. The assembly was elected 10 days ago to give Tobagonians more say in the running of their affairs. The Democratic Action Congress, headed by lawyer A.N.R. Robinson, holds eight of the 12 assembly seats, while the People's National Movement of Price Minister Eric Williams controls the other four.

In his first speech as chairman of the assembly, Mr Robinson made it clear that the house will be pressing to increase internal self-government for Tobago.

In other news from Trinidad and Tobago, the prime minister of the two-island state, Dr Eric Williams, will present his country's $6.2 billion budget tomorrow. In draft estimates just laid in parliament, the government says the country will maintain or surpass this year's 20-percent growth in the economy. However, inflation continues to cause headaches to the Trinidad Government and it is now forecast [words indistinct] (?15.7) percent.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 237 8 December 1980

CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

River Plate Foreign Ministers' Joint Declaration [LA NACION 5 Dec] A 1

ARGENTINA

Future President Discusses Economy, Government Team B 1
General Labor Confederation Issues Communique B 1
Technical-Economic Cooperation With Poland Approved B 2
Multiparty Statement Praises Uruguayan Electorate B 2

BOLIVIA

Air Force Commander Recognizes Civilian Role C 1
Garcia Meza Will Attend Santa Marta Meeting C 1
Bolivia Reportedly Not Attending Andean Meetings C 1

CHILE

President on Papal Mediation, Domestic Issues E 1
On Relations With Bolivia E 1
Chile-Peru Meeting Ends With Joint Declaration E 2
Foreign Minister Departs for Madrid, Rome E 2

ECUADOR

Roldos Addresses Nation on OAS Vote, El Salvador G 1

URUGUAY

President Says His Tenure Ends 31 Aug 1981 K 1
Minister Calls River Plate Talks 'Highly Positive' K 1
Radio Havana Interviews Communist Party Leader K 1

MEXICO

Lopez Portillo Denies U.S.-Mexican 'Friction' M 1
Sponsorship of Guerrilla Training Camps Denied M 1
Castaneda on Oil Cooperation With Central America M 2

PANAMA

Majano Meets With Torrijos, National Guard Staff N 1
Discusses Current Situation N 1
Further Reportage N 3
Legislative Council Condemns Salvadoran Violence [CRITICA 4 Dec] N 4
Church Communique on El Salvador 'Assassinations' [LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 5 Dec] N 4
Newspaper Denounces Training of Salvadorans N 5

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Describes U.S. Trip as 'Positive' P 1
Carazo Rejects Idea of Provisional Government P 1

EL SALVADOR

Reportage on Aftermath of U.S. Missionaries' Murders P 1
Government Communique P 1
Communique 'Attachments' P 2
Investigative Team P 3
Armed Forces Communique P 3
Suspension of U.S. Aid P 3
Officers Meeting P 4
PDC Demands P 4
PDC 'Ultimatum' to Military P 5
Foreign Minister's Denial P 5
Church Communique P 6
Archbishopric Accusations P 6
FDR Bulletin P 7
Duarte: Violence Part of Right's 'Political Strategy' P 7
Leftist Groups Accuse Junta of FDR Murders P 8
FAPU Condemnation [EL INDEPENDIENTE 3 Dec] P 8
CRM Charges [API NEWS Vol 2, No 213] P 9

GUATEMALA

Guerrillas Explode Bomb at Salvadoran Embassy P 9
Various Groups Claim Credit P 9
Salvadoran Airline Office Damaged by Fire P 10

HONDURAS

OAS Observers Will Continue on Border P 10
'Large' PCH Cell Uncovered in La Ceiba P 11
Agreement Ends Rosario Mining Company Strike P 11

NICARAGUA

Groups Protest Killings, 'Atrocities' in El Salvador P 11
Salvadoran Embassy Demonstration P 11
Ciudad Sandino Demonstration P 12
AMNLAE Issues Statement Condemning Killing of Nuns P 12

CUBA

Mexican Delegation, Ministers Hold Talks on Oil Q 1
Cooperation Protocol Signed Q 1
Meeting With Fidel Castro Q 1
Pemex Chief Press Conference Q 1
Departure of Delegation Q 2
Fidel Castro Greeting to Construction Workers Q 2

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Participation in Oil Agreement With Mexico Affirmed S 1
President Will Not Go to 10 Dec Meeting in Honduras S 1
Pena Gomez Assumes 'Personal Control' of PRD S 1

RIVER PLATE FOREIGN MINISTERS' JOINT DECLARATION

PY061447 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 5 Dec 80 p 12

[Joint declaration issued by the foreign ministers of the five River Plate Basin countries at the end of their meeting in Buenos Aires on 4 December]

[Text] Convinced of the need to carry out new actions aimed at promoting the swift development of the resources available in the River Plate Basin;

Believing that the projects and tasks in the fields of energy, navigation, highway and railroad interconnection, irrigation and utilization of natural resources--whether implemented or in the process of being implemented--have provided an appropriate and effective framework of services and facilities capable of invigorating the better economic utilization of the wealth of the area;

Aware of living in a privileged part of the world, as far as natural resources are concerned, and that this status entails a serious responsibility epitomized by the duty of making the best possible use of the special conditions existing within the geographic framework of the River Plate Basin for the well-being of their peoples;

Convinced that this duty has become even more imperative due to the grave situation the world is currently facing, mostly as a result of the lack of energy and food, and bearing in mind that the River Plate countries can help alleviate these shortages with their production, the ministers declare:

1. That they agree to assign special significance to the full economic utilization of the resources and services and facilities available in the basin.

2. That studies aimed at the greater development of energy sources existing in the area and their effective future utilization must be conducted in order to attain this objective.

3. That studies must also be carried out in order to increase the production of foodstuffs and to guarantee the improvement and expansion of river railroad and highway transportation to facilitate the marketing of these products.

4. That essential significance is assigned to the exchange of scientific knowledge and technology acquired by each country in exploiting its own specific national resources, while special attention is to be given to the development of alternative energy sources and to the utilization of new techniques aimed at high-yield production of foodstuffs.

5. That, in view of the significance of the above-mentioned objectives, the governments of the member countries of the River Plate Basin will discuss the most suitable means and procedures for the attainment of these objectives at the level of the intergovernmental coordinating committee with a view to further discussing this subject at the 12th meeting of foreign ministers.

FUTURE PRESIDENT DISCUSSES ECONOMY, GOVERNMENT TEAM

PY051945 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1112 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Concordia, Entre Rios Province, 5 Dec (NA)--Future Argentine President Roberto Viola has indicated that it is necessary to "make corrections" at the economic level and has denied that he already has assembled his government team.

"I still have to assemble my government team," he said. "Anything said about the subject is mere speculation. I can assure you that not even in my mind have I assembled my team." Viola made these remarks to the local newspaper CONCORDIA during an interview he granted at the house of his in-laws in this city. He also dismissed the possibility that the names of the new provincial governors will be disclosed before the end of the year.

"The appropriate announcements will be made in advance, because each governor will need time to study the problems of the affairs of the province and to appoint his team," Viola said. The governors of five, six or maybe seven provinces will be military officers; this is what the military junta has agreed to," the future president said.

Speaking about economic policy, he pointed out the difference between philosophy and implementation and indicated that the latter required "corrections" although the philosophy of the process must not be changed. He explained that the basic elements of this philosophy are: the subsidiary role of the state, the right to private property, the effectiveness of private enterprise, freedom of trade and an appropriate economic opening.

He then explained that "we Argentines know very well which are the things to which we cannot go back," and made it clear by stating that "it is impossible to go back to price control or subsidies for the credit systems."

Asked about the problems that regional economies are experiencing, he said that appropriate measures "designed to increase productive efforts" will be studied.

GENERAL LABOR CONFEDERATION ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PY061213 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1810 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Dec (NA)--Labor leaders who sponsor the restoration of the General Labor Confederation (CGT) released at noon today a communique which states that "despite the police prohibition, the plenary meeting of secretaries general of confederated unions began today" and announced that it will continue its discussions tomorrow to elect the officials of the new labor federation. The text of the communique states:

"The will of the organized labor movement to unite under a single labor federation has been suppressed; a proof of this is the detention of labor leaders at the place where it was announced the plenary meeting was to be held, which shows once more that labor freedom in our country is subject to compliance with the rules imposed by the government.

"We the workers continue struggling for the organized labor movement to have the natural mechanism for its defense. Despite the police prohibition, the plenary meeting of secretaries general of the confederated unions met today and decided:

"1. To designate the board which will preside over the meeting and the executive commission.

"2. To continue meeting permanently in order to designate the officials provided by the statute of the Argentine General Labor Confederation.

"3. To draft the documents indicating the path to be followed in the defense of the permanent interests of the Argentine workers.

"4. To report to international organizations (ILO, ICFTUO, ORIT [Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers] the prohibition of this meeting, which proves the lack of labor union freedom.

"5. Despite the current emergency, we urge all comrades and leaders to continue the discussions that were begun today which will lead to the activation of the CGT, the supreme organization leading the Argentine labor movement."

The labor sources that released the communique did not reveal the venue or the number of leaders who participated in the meeting to constitute the new CGT. The federal police detained 10 of its members this morning, when they were about to begin the meeting at the publicly-announced place.

TECHNICAL-ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH POLAND APPROVED

PY052005 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Dec (TELAM)--Technical-economic cooperation with Poland has been approved through law No 22342, by which Argentina and Poland will develop technical and economic cooperation in the following sectors: maritime activities--including fishing--industry and mining, especially in the coal and railroad sectors, and any other activity they may consider convenient. An additional protocol specifies that the cooperation involves: the supply of machines and equipment for industrial plants; the promotion of trade operations to exchange raw materials and manufactured goods with long-term loans to allow good planning of production and supply; agreements on special production and development plans, exchanges of technology, technical information, patents and licenses; implementation and improvement of current technical proceedings and/or development of new procedures and the exchange and training of experts regarding concrete cooperation programs. This report was published today by the official gazette.

MULTIPARTY STATEMENT PRAISES URUGUAYAN ELECTORATE

PY051039 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2024 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Dec (NA)--Leaders of the Radical Civic Union, the Justicialist Party and other political groups have written a statement in which they praise the position taken by the Uruguayan electorate in voting "no" in the recent plebiscite on the constitutional reform proposed by the Uruguayan Government.

The statement says that "the people of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay have just given a new demonstration of their historic dedication to democracy. While under attack from an autocratic state which has a monopoly of the news and communications media, a majority of them have believed it to be necessary to defend the freedoms and essence of the republican regime." It adds that "faced with the opportunistic intention of deformation, they defeated that adventurous change. The Uruguayans have given a high example and a very important encouragement for pacification through suffrage." It says that "in view of this event, which is undoubtedly a happy event for us Argentines who have the same ideals and hope for the same kind of victories for Latin America, we welcome the event as if it were ours and we publicly express our congratulations and solidarity with our Uruguayan brothers on the glorious step they have been able to take for our common destiny." It concludes by asserting that "we expect that the Uruguayan armed forces government will comprehend this expression of the sovereign people. Not to respect it would permanently endanger peace and promote acts of violence which democracy repudiates." The statement is signed by Peronists Vicente Leonides Saadi, Roberto Ares Miguel Unamuno, Nilda Garre, Armando Caro, Paulino Niembro, Alicia Oliveira, Osvaldo Pe[illegible] Pardo, Alejandro Diaz Bialet, Jose Maria Sarrabayrousse, Julio Barbaro, Ramon Lorenzo, Osvaldo Carozzo, Pedro Isaac Avalos, Ramon Saadi, Carlos Tuozzo, Francisco Esquivel and Benito Llambi; Radicals Raul Alfonsin, Luis Leon, Horacio Fidel Lopez, Luis Osvaldo Arias and Roberto Cabiche; Popular Conservatives Vicente Solano Lima, Julio Amoedo and Ethel Diaz; Christian Popular Party members Enrique de Vedia, Nestor Vicente and Augusto Conte Macdonel; Intransigents Raul Rabanaque Caballero, Juan Carlos Manes, Miguel Monserrat and Variano Lorences; Christian Revolutionary Otelo Zamponi; Unified Socialists Simon Alberto Lazarra, Marcelo O'Connor and Alberto Gabeta and Frontist Action Party leaders Alberto Fonrouge and Carlos Fraga.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER RECOGNIZES CIVILIAN ROLE

PY060136 Paris AFP in Spanish 1537 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] LA PAZ, 5 Dec (AFP)--Gen Waldo Bernal, commander of the Bolivian Air Force (FAB), said here today: We have already recognized that the government must be run by civilians and that the military must assist in the security of the state as established by the constitution.

General Bernal, who is also a member of the junta and aeronautics minister, attended along with President Gen Luis Garcia Meza the FAB jet fighter pilots anniversary in Cochabamba.

He said that the democratic progress was prostituted due to the shameless use of funds from unrevealed sources of international extremism.

He said that the military institutes--unlike the universities, which were the sources of anarchy--are engaged in training and perfecting professionals with discipline and do not accept the kind of participation which advocates favoritism and anarchy.

General Bernal also announced that the FAB will soon have well-equipped jet fighters at the service of the country.

GARCIA MEZA WILL ATTEND SANTA MARTA MEETING

PA051734 Paris AFP in Spanish 1429 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Santa Marta, Colombia, 3 Dec (AFP)--The president of Bolivia, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, will attend the ceremonies on 17 December in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of liberator Simon Bolivar's death, it was learned here today.

Garcia Meza, who became president of Bolivia on 17 July after overthrowing constitutional President Lidia Gueiler, was not officially invited to the ceremonies which will be attended by the presidents of seven other countries.

Nevertheless, it was learned here today that Garcia Meza will arrive at Santa Marta on 16 December to meet with the presidents of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, Costa Rica and Panama and Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez.

It was also reported that the president of Bolivia decided to attend the Santa Marta meeting "because Bolivia was Bolivar's favorite daughter."

BOLIVIA REPORTEDLY NOT ATTENDING ANDEAN MEETINGS

PY061555 Paris AFP in Spanish 1525 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] LA PAZ, 5 Dec (AFP)--According to experts on the subject, Bolivia is not attending the meetings of the technical organizations of the Andean Pact.

Despite the great significance of the issues discussed a few days ago at the meeting held in Bogota, Colombia, Bolivia did not attend.

According to unofficial sources, the delegates of the Bolivian Integration Ministry did not attend the more specific meetings designed to discuss the automotive program and the metal machinery industry.

It is believed that this pressure is being applied to force the other Andean Pact countries--that is Peru, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela--to resume normal relations with Bolivia and to recognize Gen Luis Garcia Meza's military regime.

PRESIDENT ON PAPAL MEDIATION, DOMESTIC ISSUES

PY050240 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] The government will conduct a survey to find out what university problems exist. For this purpose, advisers to rectors will be appointed. This in no way means that the government will assume a position of force with regard to the universities, President Pinochet said on referring to changes of rectors in some universities.

President Pinochet said that universities should engage in research and analysis and not in political activities. He added that this was applicable to university students and professors alike.

Speaking this morning to newsmen accredited at Government House, President Pinochet expressed his confidence in the papal mediation, noting that the two countries put the case in the hands of the pope, who has been studying the problem after receiving briefings from both parties. He added that the Argentine and Chilean foreign ministers will soon go to Rome, summoned by the pope.

Asked if only one wage readjustment will be made next year, he said: The law is quite clear. If the cost of living exceeds the percentage established by the law, an additional readjustment will be immediately made.

In reply to another question, he said that the newspaper LA NACION [words indistinct] and that television stations will not fall into private hands in Chile.

He said that the Industry and Trade Directorate [DIRINCO] fulfilled its mission when a price control system was in force in the country. Since this system is no longer in force, what we need today is a quality control organization charged with seeing that the products reach the consumers in the best possible condition. He pointed out that the creation of a quality control office is already underway. He said that this control will affect everyone.

Asked about the possible transfer to the private sector of large state-owned enterprises such as the copper corporation, the Chilean national airline and others, he said: There are enterprises which cannot be transferred to the private sector. We have not considered selling them.

He also announced that the government has been preparing a work plan for the 1981-89 period, encompassing economic, energy, health, housing, and other areas of national interest. He made it clear that all this will be designed to benefit the poorer sectors.

In sum, we intend to put into motion several mechanisms which may consolidate the achievements made and which may further the country's development in every sector, especially focusing on social development. He said: I am studying all this myself.

On Relations With Bolivia

PY051457 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1030 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 5 Dec (TELAM-AFP)--Chilean President Gen Augusto Pinochet has indicated that it is up to Bolivia to reestablish relations with Chile. He said that Bolivia was the one to sever diplomatic relations with Chile and it is, therefore, up to that country to ask for the resumption of these relations.

However, Pinochet called positive the recent OAS resolution urging Chile, Peru and Bolivia to open a dialogue aimed at studying the maritime claims of the latter nation.

CHILE-PERU MEETING ENDS WITH JOINT DECLARATION

PY051859 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Excerpts] The fourth meeting of the Chilean-Peruvian Permanent Joint Commission for Cooperation ended successfully with the signing of a joint declaration at noon today, stressing the important agreements achieved.

The document was signed by Chilean Deputy Foreign Minister Gen Enrique Valdes Puga and by Peruvian Foreign Ministry Secretary General (Jorge Morel Insfran).

The fourth bilateral meeting began on Monday and throughout the week, four subcommissions studied subjects in economics, finance, transport, tourism, scientific cooperation, telecommunications and transport of passengers.

The Chilean deputy foreign minister stated that the government has been engaged in achieving the ultimate well-being of the people through appropriate economic and social development within a climate of freedom, external peace and internal tranquillity. In this context, he said, the foreign policy of our government is important because its firm objective is to maintain full and cordial relations with all countries in the world which respect Chilean identity, independence and dignity and do not intervene in its domestic affairs.

The Peruvian Foreign Ministry secretary general also gave thanks for the cordial treatment received from Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames. The fifth joint meeting will be held next year in Lima.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR MADRID, ROME

PY061713 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames has left for Rome. The minister left to attend the meeting which has been called by Pope John Paul II in connection with his mediation in the conflict over the southern border.

At 1300, the minister boarded the plane which will take him to Madrid, after stopping over in Buenos Aires. It has been reported that Minister Rojas Galdames will spend 24 hours in Madrid before going on to Rome.

ROLDOS ADDRESSES NATION ON OAS VOTE, EL SALVADOR

PA051922 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Speech by Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos over national radio and television network on 5 December; place not given--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Our concern has not only been for our domestic policy. We have also followed an international policy which is based on the people's interests and includes the changes which we are seeking to establish in our country. The code of conduct drafted in Ecuador and signed in Riobamba, is one of the most valuable documents to be drafted during the past few years in Latin America. It regulates and confirms human rights and also the people's political, economic and social rights.

On the defense of the 200 mile limit: This government has been a loyal and ardent defender of principles. We have legally defended and protected our maritime sovereignty. Ecuadoreans, I want to ask you, do you think that the 21 to 1 vote victory at the OAS--with the only negative vote that of the United States, and in a vote in which the Ecuadorean right to defend its sovereignty and not be subject to any type of economic pressure was to be decided--would have been possible if we had not established, on the international level, the fact that we have a democratic government, a government of freedom and principles, which respects human rights?

I want to let you know that at the 17 December meeting in Santa Marta, Colombia, I am going to express myself very clearly in this respect and explain Ecuador's position. For example, let us take the situation in El Salvador. How can the Latin American democratic regimes remain impassive about the massacre taking place in El Salvador? We have to take a definite stand on this problem and I am going to present Ecuador's position at the Santa Marta meeting.

I do not believe that international policy should be a coverup for our domestic policy's mistakes and omissions. The image we project abroad should coincide with what we are and do at home. Charity begins at home. One preaches with examples. It does not make any sense to demand that others respect human rights if we do not do the same at home. We cannot ask others to make social and economic changes if we do not do the same at home. That is why we are trying to make such changes, so that our thoughts and words faithfully represent what we are and what we do.

PRESIDENT SAYS HIS TENURE ENDS 31 AUG 1981

PY072128 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1925 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Montevideo, 6 Dec (TELAM)--Uruguayan President Aparicio Mendez today announced in Canelones Department that this was his last visit to the interior of the country as president of the nation. In his speech, he said that since his tenure as chief of state of Uruguay will end 31 August 1981, another president will be visiting the interior in the future. Uruguay is made up of 18 departments.

MINISTER CALLS RIVER PLATE TALKS 'HIGHLY POSITIVE'

PY051802 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Conveying deep satisfaction over the results of the meeting of foreign ministers of the River Plate Basin, Uruguyan Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle-Martinez returned today to Montevideo. In a statement to El Espectador at Carrasco airport, he said: [Begin recording] Of the 13 proposals we submitted at the meeting, 11 were approved and 1 was merged with a similar proposal submitted by another country. Thus, the meeting was highly positive for us. I believe the meeting was also highly positive because of the final communique and the declaration of Buenos Aires issued at its conclusion. After outlining the resolutions approved, the final communique introduces an innovation in its last paragraph when it states for the first time that the River Plate Basin proposes to interconnect our rich area--which we have already studied thoroughly and which we now need to utilize and to enhance--with other geographic areas of the continent. I am certain that this offer will be welcomed by the other countries of the continent. As we have said time and again, this offer in no way means that we countries of the Southern Cone are part of a bloc but that we share common viewpoints which, in our opinion, will pave the way for promoting agreements with the other countries of the continent. [end recording]

RADIO HAVANA INTERVIEWS COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

PA041527 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Radio Havana telephone interview with Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Uruguavan Communist Party; date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] Rodney Arismendi comments on the popular victory in last Sunday's plebiscite in Uruguay:

[Begin recording] The majority of negative votes doubtlessly constitutes a great victory for the Uruguayan people against the fascist dictatorship and a great setback for the so-called time schedule of the dictatorship which is trying to institutionalize its fascist structures and improve its image abroad. The broad range of the vote practically broke up the regime's fraudulent plans. It ranged from the working class and its clandestine labor organization to the large cattlemen's associations and other sectors, including the church. This victory becomes more important when one considers that it took place despite the current repression and in the face of a huge official propaganda campaign designed to create the proper conditions for a positive vote.

[Question] What was your response to the invitation from the Cuban Communist Party to participate in its second congress and how do you evaluate the political significance of that important conclave?

[Answer] We are going to attend, not only because of our fraternal ties with the PCC, its people, its revolution and its leaders, particularly Comrade Fidel, but also to learn from the great experience of the Cuban revolution. This is of great importance to Latin Americans and the peoples of the world. Cuba has played a major role in the world, as demonstrated by its firmness in Angola, Ethiopia and other parts of the world. Finally, we want to again enjoy the congress' warm climate of enthusiastic constructive and revolutionary zeal which the PCC has given to the advance of its revolution. This is expressed through contant and direct communications between the party leaders and the people, particularly in the relationship between Fidel and the great Cuban masses. It also constitutes a marvelous example of liaison between a leader and his people. [end recording]

LOPEZ PORTILLO DENIES U.S.-MEXICAN 'FRICTION'

PA062224 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2250 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Dec (EFE)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo reiterated here today that his country advocates the principle of "nonintervention" and that it does not pass judgment on the domestic situations in the Central American nations.

In a statement to the local press this morning, the president noted that the principles of Mexican foreign policy are nonintervention, self-determination, noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries and peaceful solution of conflicts.

He made these statements when he was asked about alleged frictions between Mexico and the United States because of differences in their policies toward Central America.

"We do not believe there is any conflict. These principles are common principles all over the world. We would make our own decisions if these principles were violated," he said.

Lopez Portillo said Mexico "could not be the judge of what is good or bad." He cited the case of oil supplies to Central America through an agreement with Venezuela to indicate that his country does not place any conditions on the political processes of the Central American states.

"We respect their capacity to decide their own destiny," he said.

Lopez Portillo described the agreement with Venezuela to guarantee oil to Central America and Caribbean nations with favorable credit conditions as positive.

"It is a way of creating the possibility of a new international morality," he said, as a "stimulating example for the world energy plan that he proposed within the need for a new international economic order.

For this reason, he added, Mexico cannot condemn others, and much less place conditions on its aid. "What is choking the world is that in all the extremes of the political arena those who have the strength to help have become judges and condemn those who do not share their interests or ideas."

Lopez Portillo said he rejected the idea of condemning a country, but pointed out that if it has to be done "it must be done at the proper tribunals and not by those which can help that country."

SPONSORSHIP OF GUERRILLA TRAINING CAMPS DENIED

PA051525 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] The secretary of national defense has said that Mexico does not sponsor training camps or military operations against any country, because we respect the sovereignty of all our neighbors. He added that the Guatemalan guerrillas will not cross into Mexican territory and if they did we would proceed legally against them. This is, he stressed, because we will not allow a violation of our country's sovereignty or lesser offenses by armed people.

CASTANEDA ON OIL COOPERATION WITH CENTRAL AMERICA

PA062155 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0126 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Caracas, 2 Dec (EFE)--Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda said here today that the oil cooperation by Mexico and Venezuela with the Central American countries is not guided by any political intentions.

The Mexican official arrived here Sunday for a 3-day official visit, which included meetings with President Luis Herrera Campins and cabinet ministers.

Castaneda explained at a news conference that no country in Central America or the Caribbean is excluded from the oil cooperation agreement recently signed by the Mexican and Venezuelan presidents.

Asked about Cuba, he stressed that it is not excluded either, adding that the Cuban Government has not requested the benefits of this agreement.

He noted that Cuba is meeting its oil requirements with what the Soviet Union supplies and that he understands that the situation is very favorable.

He denied that his government had served as intermediary between Cuba and Venezuela to ease the tension in their diplomatic relations.

He noted that the aid Mexico and Venezuela decided to give to Central America and the Caribbean is not based on any conditions and is only aimed at achieving economic stability in the region.

Regarding Belize and other areas still under the domination of a foreign power, he said those countries are excluded because the treaty was for independent nations.

He said the powers that have benefited for many years from the extraction of products from their colonies also have the duty to help them in the present energy crisis.

He reiterated his country's stand regarding the people's right to self-determination, citing the case of Belize.

He also discussed El Salvador and Nicaragua, stressing the need to have the will of the people there respected.

Regarding Nicaragua, he said Mexico and Venezuela have given generous aid to the regime there and added that he believes that human rights are being respected in that Central American nation and that its regime is a viable option.

He recalled what happened at the recent OAS General Assembly and said a threat of a division within that organization appeared during that meeting.

According to the foreign minister, two sides have emerged there, one of the dictatorships and another of the democratic nations, and this is threatening the integration of Latin America. This should not mar hemispheric unity, he said, especially regarding the OAS.

In conclusion he stressed that Mexico, in its oil policy, has not felt it is necessary to become an OPEC member.

MAJANO MEETS WITH TORRIJOS, NATIONAL GUARD STAFF

PA052246 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2154 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Panama, 5 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Col Adolfo Majano, presently in this capital, told ACAN-EFE today that he is neither resigning nor is he going to resign from the Salvadoran junta and that he will insist on a political, not a military, solution to the crisis affecting his country.

Colonel Majano, who met with Gen Omar Torrijos and the Panamanian National Guard General Staff and also with Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, said there are pressures from the rightist sectors in El Salvador on him to quit the junta.

Majano has called on the Salvadoran army officers, in view of the military situation and the current violence, to restore the democratic and political spirit of the armed forces' proclamation of 15 October 1979 after Gen Carlos Humberto Romero was overthrown.

Majano told ACAN-EFE that such a political solution should include "all active forces in the country," and he emphasized "all."

Discusses Current Situation

PA060227 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Interview with Salvadoran junta member Col Arnoldo Adolfo Majano by Jose Hernandez in Panama City 5 December--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question--in progress] ...the 15 October 1979 proclamation and in view of the current situation in El Salvador, as a member of the military junta, what factors, or who, have prevented implementation of the proclamation?

[Answer] Mr Hernandez, I am pleased to discuss my views on the domestic situation in El Salvador. Fifteen October 1979 posed a political solution to the complex problem we have experienced in the fast few years. The forces opposed to the process have been the sectors affected by the socioeconomic reforms undertaken. We have also been obstructed by an arbitrary, violent and military frame of mind at home.

[Question] Colonel Majano, looking ahead to the future, and in view of the intensification of the struggle in your country, we would like to go back to your position when the interview began, what is the role that the armed forces should play right now?

[Answer] The armed forces now have the opportunity to show the Salvadoran people and the whole world the legitimacy of the intentions set forth in the 15 October proclamation, that is, the conviction that we had to achieve a political solution of coexistence among domestic sectors regardless of positions and ideology. Therefore, the armed forces officers have a good opportunity to take the initiative and to take a very specific position to keep those who disagree with the guidance from interfering. The armed forces must play a positive role of full identification with the people.

[Question] Colonel Majano, in the last few hours, as the problem related to the killing of the six Revolutionary Democratic Front leaders has grown and following the killing of the four U.S. nuns, efforts have been made to place the responsibility directly on the armed forces and the government junta. What do you think about that?

[Answer] The last few days have been marked by very sensitive events. They have shown partly the existence of negative sectors both inside and outside the government which one way or the other we must remove or get out of our way. In view of this, I cannot deny that the prestige of our armed forces has been marred.

However, I want to tell you that I think a minority group is hurting the image of our armed forces and our country. That group is undermining the government's credibility, and I think it is our foremost duty as citizens and my own as junta member, to struggle to remove the obstacles that are interfering and hurting the appropriate and positive development of the process begun on 15 October 1979.

[Question] That minority group that you mention has exerted great pressure for figures such as you to be removed from the government junta. Would you be willing to resign or will you cope with any contingency?

[Answer] One of the reasons I am still in the government is that I feel dutybound to continue struggling so our process will be guided appropriately; that is, I think the process has very big difficulties because it is a new course undertaken to achieve the goal of establishing genuine democracy and profound social change in El Salvador. I have not resigned despite pressure by the minority rightwing sectors in and out of the armed forces especially now. I have learned that those minority rightwing groups have been exerting great pressure so I will leave the government, but I want to stress that I am not going to resign because it is my duty to continue fighting so these problems will be solved in El Salvador.

[Question] In view of the polarization of the struggle in El Salvador between leftwing and rightwing groups which have stated that they want to gain power, what do you think has been the reason that has led the church to suffer from the violence and to have its own death toll?

[Answer] I think the national situation is a national emergency of a social nature. Therefore, the public role the church has been playing has been very positive and appropriate. It has made suggestions and presented its view and ideas, stressing the need to find a political solution to the national problem, even now that there has been some degree of confrontation between the internal forces. Therefore, I think the church's courageous position has been levelheaded and fair. It has not sided with any party or sector but has made appropriate suggestions, and this has called for courage on the part of its members, and this is praiseworthy. The church's attitude is positive and its courage has also had to cope with the attacks and harassment of the backward sectors in our midst. This is the sacrifice the church has made. I think this is an indisputable merit of the church.

[Question] Colonel Majano, seeing the situation in El Salvador in light of the U.S. transition period, news agencies have reported views by President-elect Ronald Reagan's advisers made to certain sectors in El Salvador that military aid might be given in the future. What do you think about this?

[Answer] About this issue, which is also very delicate, I want to tell you my opinion. I think any intervention in the area by outside interests would be inappropriate and uncalled for. In other words, we are trying to practice our policy in solving our internal problems without interference or meddling by the interests of powers or countries or policies alien to our specific situation. In the specific case that you mentioned of the advice of Mr Reagan's transition team, I am certain they will respond, or rather will know how to respond, to the sentiment of the U.S. people who, I am certain, identify fully with just causes, which is what we are defending. This is the biggest guarantee that I see so there won't be any negative interference in our domestic situation.

[Question] Will you return to El Salvador under the present circumstances?

[Answer] Yes. It is my duty to return home. If any accusation has been made against me and my removal from the government has been requested, I want to respond to that directly in my country because, as I just told you, I am convinced that democracy and profound social changes will stabilize the situation in El Salvador. If this position has been mixed up with various accusations, that is simply something premeditated, slanderous and tendentious. I want to answer any accusation directly in my country. Furthermore, I want to contribute to making the solution to which I have been referring workable there.

Further Reportage

PA062129 Paname City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Col Arnoldo Adolfo Majano repeated here today that he is neither resigning nor will he accept pressure by rightwing sectors both in and outside the army to make him withdraw from the government junta.

I do not regard myself as an exile at all; I want to return to my country as soon as possible in order to show my face and defend my position, Majano said.

Colonel Majano defined his position on his country's crisis as a solution that is neither military nor violent but political, with the participation of all of the country's democratic forces, and he stressed his use of the word all.

Majano had planned to leave for San Salvador yesterday afternoon, but at the house of Gen Omar Torrijos, commander in chief of the national guard, they discouraged him from making the trip for security reasons.

Spanish Socialist Workers Party Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez and several Salvadoran leftist political leaders and Nicaraguan Sandinist leaders met Thursday and Friday at Torrijos' house.

Felipe Gonzalez came through Panama on his way to Washington, where today he presides over a meeting of the Committee for the Defense of Nicaragua, which was created at the recent Socialist International congress. The Washington meeting will also study the Salvadoran situation.

Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena also showed up yesterday at Torrijos' house.

Majano came from the United States where his parents and other relatives live. According to him, they were the only ones he visited there. According to Majano, he is not a communist, but a democratic and revolutionary professional military officer.

Here in Panama, Majano urged his country's officers to adopt a stand that is neither violent nor military but political, in which all of the country's democratic forces will participate in the face of the current Salvadoran crisis.

Meanwhile, Chavez Mena told General Torrijos during their meeting yesterday that the Christian Democrats will withdraw from the Salvadoran junta if within 48 hours there is no political solution to the crisis and violence in El Salvador.

The crisis mentioned by both the Christian Democrats and Majano coincides with the U.S. announcement that it will withdraw all economic and military aid to El Salvador until this week's assassination of three nuns and a missionary is explained. The crisis also coincides with the ceremony slated for the exchange of the ratification documents of the peace treaty between El Salvador and Honduras, scheduled for 10 December in Tegucigalpa. Several presidents have already announced they will attend this ceremony.

If the Salvadoran crisis is not resolved before the 10th, the Salvadoran Government junta will arrive in Tegucigalpa greatly undermined. The junta includes two military officers, Col Abdul Gutierrez and Colonel Majano, and three civilians. Two of the latter, Jose Napoleon Duarte and Antonio Morales Ehrlich, are Christian Democrats, while Jose Ramon Avalos, the third civilian member in the junta, is defined as an independent.

Opposing the Salvadoran Government junta is the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], which is regarded as an alternative to power. The FDR comprises almost 200 leftist organizations, both Marxist and non-Marxist.

Majano is allegedly connected with the Salvadoran Army's young sector, while Colonel Gutierrez is placed at the right. Majano and Gutierrez are not on good terms because of their struggle for power within the army.

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran Armed Forces' General Staff today was studying a decision in connection with Majano's charges that efforts are being made to exclude him from the junta. The meeting is also studying contradictory reports on a Christian Democratic ultimatum demanding a clear stand in favor of either a political solution or a military solution to the country's current crisis.

It was learned today that in wake of the recent developments, the Christian Democratic Party has called an emergency national convention.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CONDEMNS SALVADORAN VIOLENCE

PA071514 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 4 Dec 80 p 3

[By Luis Carlos Perez]

[Text] A resolution approved by the National Legislative Council, asking the Salvadoran Government to stop political extermination, has been described as proof of the Panamanian people's solidarity with the people of El Salvador, who are facing a difficult and grave situation.

The resolution was approved after intense debates in which Liberals, Christian Democrats and an independent legislator from Colon objected to this people's organization expressing itself in connection with the situation, which has greatly alarmed world public opinion ude to the genocide of which this sister nation is a victim.

Political observers praised the resolution approved by the National Legislative Council and introduced by Democratic Revolutionary Party legislators Franklin Mezua and Alberto de Santi because it reflects the feeling of the Panamanian majority.

The resolution protests the abduction, torture and assassination of several leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, asks the regime that rules El Salvador to stop political extermination and, exhorts the hemisphere's specialized organizations to find an efficient solution to the tragedy being suffered in El Salvador.

CHURCH COMMUNIQUE ON EL SALVADOR 'ASSASSINATIONS'

PA051800 Panama City La Estrella de Panama in Spanish 5 Dec 80 pp 10A, 8-A

["Communique of the church on the assassinations in El Salvador," issued by representatives of the Catholic Church in Panama on 4 December]

[Text] The daily reports of violent deaths of men, women and children in El Salvador, most of them poor and defenseless, seriously hurts the consciences of us all. The death of any man by violent means no matter who he might be, is always tragic. Some deaths, because of their symbolic implications, may move us more. This was true in the case of the death of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero. This was also true in the case of the death of four U.S. women, three of them nuns and the other a lay missionary, which occurred on the evening of 2 December, and was confirmed 4 December, when their remains were discovered.

We condemn these acts. We vigorously condemn this total disregard for the lives of others, this hatred and vengeance that leads to the torture of the victims and even the disfigurement of the bodies of those murdered. There is no God or even the most minimal sense of humanity in that, no matter who is responsible for the fratricidal violence.

At the same time, we see in all this an effort to eliminate persons who have dedicated themselves to their people: nuns, simple servants of poor neighborhoods, priests, catechists, men and women of the church and of the people. In addition, we see in the elimination of the leftist political leaders an attempt to close the doors to any solution other than the imposition of one group over the others through the brute force of arms. We consider this attitude to be highly provocative.

To the present government of El Salvador, we direct our clear, vigorous and, in the name of God, threatening words. It is not enough to deplore these deaths or to accuse uncontrollable rightist forces or rebel leftist forces. It is the obligation of the government to use every means to save and safeguard the innocent. If it wishes to demonstrate its good will, it must do so with concrete deeds, to avoid becoming an accomplice in such sorrowful acts by its silence, tolerance or ineffectiveness.

Only on this basis will it be possible to achieve a climate that will permit all of the people to be called upon to participate, without foreign intervention, in a real political coexistence and thereby also to promote and carry out the social changes for which the country is clamoring.

The Salvadoran church has especially asked for our prayers. Let us not fail them.

May God the father, who is "rich" in mercy, show great pity for the people of El Salvador.

[Signed] Marcos G. McGrath, archbishop of Panama and president of the Panamanian Episcopal Conference [CEP]. Carlos A. Lewis, auxiliary bishop of Panama and CEP secretary general. Fernando Sola, president of the Panamanian conference of the clergy.

NEWSPAPER DENOUNCES TRAINING OF SALVADORANS

PA032049 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1815 GMT 5 Dec 80

[From Secundino Torres Gudino's "A Different Viewpoint" program--live]

[Text] [Torres Gudino] Here we have proof of Yankee intervention in El Salvador as reported by the newspaper BAYANO. Alex Jaen will read the report.

[Alex Jaen] The U.S. southern command is being used to form an air bridge with El Salvador, a country that is receiving a large number of shock troops, who are advisers in repressive tactics as well as espionage equipment, which is being used in the war of extermination in El Salvador.

[Torres Gudino] Former radio announced Baby Amador--with his great critical capacity--tells me that the gringos are going to make an agreement. They will intervene in El Salvador and the Russians will intervene in Poland and they will divide the world among themselves. We do not agree with the the Russian intervention in Poland nor with the U.S. intervention in El Salvador. We no want any intervention.

[Jaen] These facts, BAYANO continues, which violate the Panama Canal neutrality pact, have been confirmed with the following charge: On 23 November 1980, an Electra plane of the Salvadoran Air Force, with registration No 20-11, brought 96 soldiers and officers of a Salvadoran airborne company to the canal area so that they could receive an intensive course in communications, intelligence and antiguerrilla tactics at Fort Clayton and Fort Gullick. This group was part of a total of 285 men who make up a special contingent which arrived in Panama on the same day. Officials of the Salvadoran Embassy and its military attaches were there to greet them.

A course for 50 Salvadoran and Guatemalan soldiers was started at the so-called school of the Americas 2 weeks ago as part of the U.S. military support for the Salvadoran regime. This course trains soldiers in tactics for use against urban guerrillas and is being taught by an Argentine Air Force attache in Panama and two former brigade officers, who are members of the U.S. mission in Buenos Aires, one of them called Kelly. The course was taught in building No 6 of the school of the Americas. These facts added to other evidence, supplied by patriots who repudiate the massacre and the U.S. intervention in El Salvador, reveal the true interest of the United States in Central America.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT DESCRIBES U.S. TRIP AS 'POSITIVE'

PA071629 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] After a 1-week visit to the United States, President Rodrigo Carazo returned yesterday at 1550. The president explained that his trip focused on three specific areas: namely, Central America's political situation, the future of Costa Rican-U.S. relations and the reopening of the area of foreign investments.

During my visit I held talks with government sectors, investors and the U.S. press, which gave broad coverage to my activities, the president added.

President Carazo described the results of his visit to the United States as very positive for Costa Rica. Financing for several hydroelectric projects was discussed with the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank; positive contacts were made with both the OAS and the United Nations, which approved the University for Peace project; and I received honoris causa titles from the Georgetown and (?Bridgetown) Universities, President Carazo said in conclusion.

CARAZO REJECTS IDEA OF PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

PA071701 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Former President Figueres must seek a solution other than the one he has suggested to resolve our national problems, which are the result of world phenomena, President Rodrigo Carazo has commented.

Compared to the recession currently being experienced in the United States and other countries as a result of oil prices, our situation is not as serious as they claim. This is because we have worked hard to overcome these problems, the president added.

President Carazo said that Figueres' proposal that a provisional government be formed is senseless, since Costa Rican rulers are appointed by the people for a 4-year period. To take Figueres' suggestion seriously would be equivalent to ignoring the people's will, said President Carazo, who added that there are other solutions to our national problems.

EL SALVADOR

REPORTAGE ON AFTERMATH OF U.S. MISSIONARIES' MURDERS

Government Communique

PA051402 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Communique issued by the Information Secretariat of the Presidency in San Salvador on 4 December 1980]

[Text] The Salvadoran Government, which stands beside the Salvadoran people at this delicate period in their history, profoundly deplores and vigorously condemns the murder of the Maryknoll sisters, Ita Ford and Maura Clark; the Ursuline nun, Dorothy Kaseli and lay missionary Jean Donovan.

The Salvadoran revolutionary government is aware of the seriousness of the problem and is ready to take far-reaching measures to end the systematic violence and to punish those responsible, wherever they might be. It is impossible to continue to endure this situation that is doing so much harm to our country and our people.

Under these circumstances, we must remind the international public that forces alien to our country are mobilizing worldwide to misinform and misguide as part of their plans to take power in El Salvador through a path of violence.

In this effort, the terrorists of the extreme leftwing and the extreme rightwing have shown themselves to be lacking in scruples with regard to committing acts of violence and utilizing for political purposes those people who in good faith believe their repeated propaganda slogans.

If the Salvadoran situation is viewed objectively, [it will be seen that] the profound reforms which the Salvadoran Government is carrying out for the benefit of the great popular masses are opposed and hindered by acts of terrorism in an attempt to block any chance of consolidation and complete success.

The Salvadoran people are aware of this, but it is wise to remind all the peoples of the world. The failure of the government's revolutionary process here is desired and promoted by two sectors: international Marxism, which is seeking to expand geographically; and the pro-oligarchic sectors, which are seeking a return to past situations of injustice and of privileges for the wealthy minorities.

The Salvadoran revolutionary government requests the aid and cooperation of all Salvadoran citizens who can to provide such assistance in the investigations that have been initiated to clear up the crime committed against the four U.S. citizens.

Attached to this statement are copies of the instructions given by the revolutionary government junta to the office of the attorney general of the republic and the general headquarters of the national guard, as well as the request submitted to the honorable Supreme Court of Justice.

Communique 'Attachments'

PA052148 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 5 Dec 80

["Attachments" to communique issued by the Information Secretariat of the Presidency in San Salvador, 4 December]

[Text] 1. San Salvador, 4 December 1980. Dr Guillermo Antonio Guevara, attorney general.

Dear Sir: The honorable revolutionary government junta, deeply affected by the kidnapping and subsequent killing of U.S. Sisters Ita Ford, Marina Clark and Dorothy Kazel and lay missionary Jean Donovan, hereby requests that you order a thorough and immediate investigation of this incident and issue a report as soon as possible. I remain, with highest regards. God, unity and liberty.

[Signed] Col Rodolfo Antonio Robelo, private secretary.

2. San Salvador, 4 December 1980. Col Carlos Eugenio Vives Casanova, national guard general director.

Dear Sir: The honorable revolutionary government junta, deeply affected by the kidnapping and subsequent killing of U.S. Sisters Ita Ford, Marina Clark and Dorothy Kazel and lay missionary Jean Donovan, hereby orders that you conduct a thorough investigation into the matter and also asks you to report on the results of the investigation as soon as possible. I remain, with highest regards. God, unity and liberty.

[Signed] Col Rodolfo Antonio Robelo, private secretary.

3. San Salvador, 4 December 1980. Dr Leonel (Carias) Delgado, chief justice of the Supreme Court.

Dear Sir: The honorable revolutionary government junta has ordered me to ask the Supreme Court to order an urgent investigation into the kidnapping and killing of the U.S. Sisters Ita Ford, Marina Clark and Dorothy Kazel and lay missionary Jean Donovan. I remain, with highest regards. God, unity and liberty.

[Signed] Col Rodolfo Antonio Robelo, private secretary.

Investigative Team

PA070112 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1813 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] The attorney general investigating the deaths of the four North American clergywomen has appointed Ricardo Barahona Chavarria, Manuel Bonilla Lopez and Victor Douglas Gutierrez to report to the first penal court in Zacatecoluca and obtain all pertinent information for the juridical investigation. The attorney general also asks all persons who may have information about this case to inform his office.

Armed Forces Communique

PA061516 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Communique issued by the Armed Forces of El Salvador on 5 December]

[Text] The Armed Forces of El Salvador deplores the brutal and useless assassination of U.S. citizens Ita Ford, Marina Clark, Dorothy Kazel and Jean Donovan, and condemns, before local and international public opinion, such an action which is opposed to the postulates of its 15 October 1979 proclamation which it is defending with much honor and sacrifice.

On reiterating its policy in defense of human rights, it announces its decision to use all available means in the investigation and to request cooperation from an international investigation commission to solve this inhuman crime. In this way the full weight of the law can be applied to those who are really guilty.

Suspension of U.S. Aid

PA061250 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0732 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Dec (LATIN)--Salvadoran Government officials said today that they regretted the decision of U.S. President Jimmy Carter to suspend economic and military assistance to this country and added that this will weaken the ruling civilian-military junta.

Yesterday President Carter suspended $20 million in assistance to El Salvador pending an investigation of the killing of three U.S. nuns and one missionary, the most recent victims of the political violence that has shaken that country. A government spokesman here denied suggestions that Salvadoran security forces might have been implicated in the disappearance and killing of the four women.

The bullet-riddled bodies of the four were found Thursday beside a highway in the southern part of the capital, 1 day after their disappearance had been reported.

Rumors about a possible rightwing coup and a leftwing insurrection spread through the capital shortly after the U.S. aid suspension was announced. The rumors were sparked by the sudden departure for Panama last night of junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, the most liberal of the 5-member executive body, who has been under pressure from the rightwing to resign.

Immediately after arriving in Panama, Colonel Majano held talks with Gen Omar Torrijos, chief of the National Guard, who supported the Sandinist guerrillas in neighboring Nicaragua who defeated dictator Anastasio Somoza.

Colonel Majano told newsmen that he had no intention of resigning from the junta and asked the Salvadoran military to expel the rightwing sectors from the junta. He claims that a political and not military solution is the answer to El Salvador's problems.

According to ecclesiastical sources and human rights defense groups, more than 9,000 people have been killed this year in El Salvador as a result of political violence there.

Colonel Majano condemned the killing of the four U.S. women and said that, as a result of this, the junta's credibility has reached its lowest point.

In San Salvador, Juan Napoleon Duarte, the civilian member of the junta, said that Colonel Majano had requested official permission to leave the country "for personal reasons" and added that he did not know when he will return.

Meanwhile, during the night a group of unidentified commandos blew up a railroad bridge some 29 km north of the capital causing an engine and two cars to fall into a river. The police said that at least three people were killed and some 20 were injured.

Officers Meeting

PA070326 Paris AFP in Spanish 0253 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 6 Dec (AFP)--The army is maintaining strict silence regarding the agreements reached by top Salvadoran officers to solve the crisis in the Salvadoran Government caused by the latest violence.

Some 700 officers, ranging from second lieutenants to colonels, met at the armed forces study center today. It was learned that they were there to discuss their support for the possible appointment of Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez as chief of the government junta. The purpose of that decision is to solve the "[word indistinct] crisis," which certain military sectors say has provoked the difficult situation that presently exists in this country.

It was learned here today that the Salvadoran Armed Forces high command will announce its position tomorrow morning.

For its part, the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party will meet in full tomorrow, also for the purpose of deciding on the line to follow to find a solution to the (?worst) crisis faced by the government to date.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the investigation committee sent by the U.S. Government to look into the murder of four U.S. nuns on Tuesday, which led to the suspension of U.S. aid to El Salvador, arrived here this afternoon.

The members of the committee, headed by William Rogers and William Bowdler, will reportedly meet first with the Salvadoran Government junta to be informed of the official (?position) regarding the deaths of the nuns.

PDC Demands

PA072212 Paris AFP in Spanish 2140 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Dec (AFP)--The Christian Democratic Party [PDC], in power together with the military in El Salvador, today demanded from the armed forces an immediate solution to the crisis that has arisen following the violent deaths Tuesday of four U.S. clergywomen.

Jose Napoleon Duarte, leader of the PDC and member of the government junta, admitted the existence of an internal crisis in the administration. This crisis became more acute following the freezing of U.S. aid. Duarte said his party believes the crisis can be solved by "organizing the government junta so there can be order and discipline."

Some military sectors believe there is a "leadership crisis" and that in order to solve it one of the junta members should assume complete command.

Meanwhile, it was learned here today that the army has given "full powers" to Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, one of the junta's military members, to represent the armed forces in the search for a solution to the crisis.

According to reliable sources, the intention is apparently for Gutierrez to assume control of the government, although such an appointment has not been announced officially.

Duarte denied today that the government is responsible for Tuesday's killings of four U.S. nuns because "a chief cannot be held responsible for the actions of a subordinate," he said. However, he also rejected reports linking the army with the murders and said, "if anyone has proof, let him present it; if not, he should avoid speculation."

He said that the PDC is willing to remain in the government "if efforts are made to halt the wave of violence and break up both the rightist and leftist groups, but with vigorous action and not with lukewarm measures."

Duarte said statements by Adolfo Majano, who said today that there are extreme rightist elements in the administration, are Majano's personal opinion. Referring to the government crisis, Majano said Friday in Panama that he would accept only a political solution, not a military one. This is believed by some observers to be in open contradiction with some military sectors promoting Gutierrez' appointment as chief of the junta.

PDC 'Ultimatum' to Military

PA052242 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2210 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Panama City, 5 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Panamanian sources today revealed to ACAN-EFE that the Christian Democratic members of the Salvadoran Government have given the military 48 hours to decide whether they want a political or military solution to the crisis there. In the event the armed forces opt for a military solution, the Christian Democrats will leave the government junta.

Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena, who is a Christian Democrat and was in Panama yesterday and today, told the Panamanian Government about his fellow party members' ultimatum.

The government is made up of two colonels, Adolfo Majano and Jaime Abdul Gutierrez; two Christian Democrats, Antonio Morales Ehrlich and Jose Napoleon Duarte; and one independent, Jose Ramon Avalos Naverrete.

Colonel Majano, who is in Panama today, has said he will not resign from the junta despite pressure being exerted by the rightists on him to do so and that he will continue to seek a political and not a military solution.

The Panamanian sources told ACAN-EFE there had been no contacts between Majano and Chavez Mena. They added that apparently the Christian Democrats are seeking an "honorable departure" from the government in the face of the deteriorating situation and the increase in violence, especially with the murder of six high-ranking leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front and four U.S. nuns.

The Christian Democratic Party joined the junta last January after the resignation of the first civilian members who agreed to collaborate with the army after the overthrow of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero on 15 October 1979.

Foreign Minister's Denial

PA961435 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena has categorically denied a news report datelined Panama City, in which he is mentioned as referring to an alleged ultimatum from the Christian Democratic Party to the Armed Forces of El Salvador. Chavez Mena said that the report is absolutely false, biased and irresponsible. Chavez Mena affirmed that he has not made any public statements in Panama and that his name was used without his knowledge.

Church Communique

PA061313 Paris AFP in English 2344 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 5 Dec (AFP)--The Salvadoran Catholic Church today held the country's military and the government junta responsible for assassinations of priests and persecution of the church during the last few months.

The accusation was made in a long communique read by San Salvador apostolic administrator Arturo Rivera y Damas at a mass celebrated for four American nuns assassinated here last Tuesday. The mass was attended by the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, Robert White.

The communique said that "we accuse the security forces and the bands of the extreme right of being responsible for the assassinations of priests and pastoral personnel. Hence, we also accuse the government junta, which has supreme command over the armed forces, of being responsible for the actions of its members."

The statement was the sharpest church reaction against the junta since the latter took office at the start of the year, observers said here, and it came in the wake of the killing of four U.S. nuns of the Maryknoll order who had been kidnapped last Monday.

The communique regretted that the junta had not yet arrested the people responsible for the murder of San Salvador Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, head of the Salvadoran Church, who was assassinated last March by a far-right commando group while saying mass.

Jose Napoleon Duarte, a member of the junta and leader of the Salvadoran Christian Democrats, accused the extreme right of having killed the four nuns.

Archbishopric Accusations

PA071926 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1811 GMT 7 Dec 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 7 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Archbishopric today blamed the security corps, the ultrarightist bands and the Salvadoran Government junta for the persecution unleashed against the church. As examples of persecution, the archbishopric cited the murder of several priests and collaborators.

In the course of the Sunday sermon delivered by the apostolic administrator of San Salvador, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, the metropolitan curia chancellor [canciller], Father Rafael Urrutia read a document condemning the current government.

"Although those directly responsible for this persecution want to efface themselves by easily referring to the violence of both right and left or by protecting themselves with a prepotent political-military apparatus, it is obvious, however, that in the almost 4 years of persecution unleashed against the church, most of the acts of persecution have been carried out by members of the security corps and of paramilitary organizations," the document states.

"In this manner we reject versions that would lay the blame on other social groups, as certain government members have affirmed on a number of occasions," it adds.

The document was drafted by the metropolitan cura at an emergency meeting on Friday, after it was learned that three nuns and one missionary had been killed after being kidnapped Tuesday in a rural zone located 40 km south of the capital. The document denounces the "kidnapping, torture, and very possibly the rape of three of them," as well as the murder of all four U.S. missionaries. Two of them were buried Saturday in Chalatenango, (in the north), while the other two were taken back to the United States.

"Their car was found totally burned a short distance from where a few hours earlier (before their disappearance) there had been a security corps post, where two vehicles carrying priests and nuns had been stopped," the archbishopric's document asserts.

Jose Napoleon Duarte, a member of the government junta, has said that the slaying of the U.S. nuns conform: to the strategic motives of rightwing sectors.

But this has been denied by the metropolitan curia in a document which, among other things, says that "only an immediate and effective stop to repression and persecution would prove a real desire to put an end to this situation and would, to some extent, exonerate the junta of blame."

The document from the metropolitan curia also announces that Fathers Marcial Serrano and Ernesto Abrego are missing. According to the document, Father Serrano has been murdered. This is based on evidence obtained by the curia.

The curia says that the latest reports on the missing and dead are the culmination of 4 years of persecution which, in 1980, have increased and been more brutal, since the military and the Christian Democratic Party took power.

The document also accuses the news media in El Salvador of "omitting, distorting and lying about these matters in their reports."

FDR Bulletin

PA070121 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] The Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] has reiterated that the Christian Democratic-military junta is solely responsible for the recent murder of four nuns there.

An FDR bulletin distributed in this capital states that the police, paramilitary bands and the army are operating under the direct orders of the regime, adding that these were the perpetrators of the torture and killing of three nuns and a social worker last Tuesday. This act adds to the systematic violation of human rights in El Salvador and persecution of the church, which has lost 10 priests, many missionaries and the life of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, the bulletin adds.

The FDR once again repudiates the supposed neutrality of the government junta and says it is trying to cover up the genocide in the country. It emphasizes, however, the truth about El Salvador has already been learned in the world.

The FDR recalls that 6 of its leaders, several members of the human rights committee and more than 10,000 persons have also been killed. It also reports that a guerrilla group blew up a railroad bridge 29 km north of San Salvador, causing a locomotive and cars to fall into the river.

DUARTE: VIOLENCE PART OF RIGHT'S 'POLITICAL STRATEGY'

PA062355 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1816 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Presidential Information Office communique]

[Text] The deaths of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] leaders indicates that the extreme right realized there was a chance for dialogue and exchange of ideas with the left, Jose Napoleon Duarte has told Spanish newsman Pedro (Paramon) of the Madrid magazine CAMBIO 16.

Duarte added that the extreme right committed this crime as part of their political strategy of provoking violence at this time because they imagine that the U.S. presidential elections are an important factor in their favor.

Duarte said the extreme right wants a hasty solution before Reagan's inauguration because it believes it will have the support of the new U.S. president if it seizes power in El Salvador before 20 January.

Also, making a realistic analysis of the Salvadoran situation, Duarte said it is "very difficult" because of the brutal war going on between the extreme right and left, which is causing a merciless bloodbath.

He also said the two sectors are maintaining a campaign abroad against the junta in order to justify their actions to seize power. The extreme leftists, he said, are carrying on a worldwide campaign to cover the five continents with propaganda, which is part of an international strategy to isolate El Salvador from friendly countries. They call themselves defenders of the people, while in fact they are the murderers and oppressors of the people, he said. This is a program of confusion and lies by the two extremes to make the world believe we are at a deadend and that Salvadorans cannot avoid violence. This is being done to serve their strategy to grab power.

Duarte said this is why these minority groups will not enter into a dialogue or seek a democratic solution. Whenever we propose a dialogue or a solution they say the only solution is to turn power over to them. They base their startegy on violence and this is the reason for the instability in the country.

Speaking in a broader sense on the work of the government junta, Duarte said the only thing we want is to rescue a nation without values or order, a nation which has lost its social discipline and which we could say has "fallen into chaos." This is why we are trying gradually to rescue our country's institutions. Our task is to bring order to these institutions and impose social order and discipline in the country to allow the people to find their own destiny with elections and not with bullets. This is what we want to achieve, the junta member said in conclusion.

San Salvador, 5 December 1980, Presidential Information Office.

LEFTIST GROUPS ACCUSE JUNTA OF FDR MURDERS

FAPU Condemnation

PA052219 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 3 Dec 80 p 7

["Manifesto" by the United Popular Action Front; no date given]

[Text] The United Popular Action Front [FAPU] repudiates and condemns the savage assassination of Companeros Enrique Alvarez Cordova, Juan Chacon, Manuel Franco, Enrique Escobar Barrera, Humberto Mendoza and Doroteo Hernandez. This mass assassination was carried out according to the plans and policy of the government junta, assisted by U.S. imperialism and executed by the assassins of the security corps and by the Salvadoran bourgeois' private gang of murderers.

Despite cynical statements issued by the defense minister and the members of the Christian Democratic junta and published by the bourgeois media, we still blame them for this crime, because if it was executed by the security forces, the government junta is the commander in chief and if it was executed by a gang of murderers at the service of the bourgeoisie, how could 200 men carry out an operation of this magnitude in downtown San Salvador without meeting any opposition in broad daylight?

Now more than ever it is clear to the Salvadoran people that only through revolutionary struggle will they be able to put an end to the brutal fascist practices. The assassination of our companeros is the continuation of the genocidal practice of the government junta, which already has claimed 9,000 victims among workers, peasants, teachers, students and people in general.

Like our brother organizations, the FAPU expresses its unbreakable will to continue the united revolutionary struggle that will lead to a more just society, free from fascist Christian Democratic juntas and their criminal arms. The FAPU exhorts the masses to close ranks against these genocide and to join the revolutionary task in this final stage of the struggle for our liberation.

CRM Charges

PA060245 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish Vol 2 No 213 p 1,879

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 2 Dec (API NEWS)--The Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM] has stated that the military-Christian Democratic junta is responsible for the treacherous assassination of the six leaders of the Salvadoran people because the armed forces issued a communique acknowledging responsibility for the capture of those leaders. Once the bodies were found, they made an effort to correct themselves by blaming the Death Squad and the Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez group, both of which are military organizations. This shows the cynicism with which they want to hide their horrible crimes and massacres of the people.

"The CRM announces to the Salvadoran people and to all the people of the world that Leoncio Pichinte, secretary general of the 28 February People's Leagues, and Saul Villalta, of the United Popular Action Front, are alive. The rumors spread by the dictatorship about their death are not true. We also want to urge the people of the world to break relations with the demagogic junta and to give their moral and material support to the Salvadoran people in their heroic struggle."

GUATEMALA

GUERRILLAS EXPLODE BOMB AT SALVADORAN EMBASSY

PA050434 Paris AFP in Spanish 2354 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 Dec (AFP)--A supposed guerrilla commando group exploded a bomb this afternoon at the Salvadoran Embassy here, causing serious damage, although no one was injured.

Approximately 12 men carrying machineguns arrived at the building in which the diplomatic mission is located, in a residential district in the southern part of this capital, and warned the diplomatic personnel and the people nearby to get out before the blast, according to witnesses. Although no one was injured as result of the explosion, an embassy guard was injured trying to stop the supposed guerrillas.

Shortly afterwards, two men and a woman, members of the commando group began shouting, "A bomb! A bomb!" until the place was cleared. Salvadoran Ambassador Francisco Bertrand was not at the embassy at the time of the explosion, but two diplomatic officials and three secretaries were in the offices.

The attempt was charged to leftist groups by Salvadoran commercial attache Rafael Carbonel, who pointed to the possibility of it "being a reaction to the recent developments in El Salvador," referring to the killing of the leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front last week. The Argentine and Uruguayan embassies in Guatemala were subject to similar attempts 2 days ago. Both actions were claimed by the leftist clandestine group known as the People's Guerrilla Army.

Various Groups Claim Credit

PA051511 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] To exp[illegible] the information we gave last night on the terrorist bomb which exploded at the Salvadoran Embassy yesterday afternoon, our reporters learned that Salvadoran Ambassador Francisco Beltran has been out of the country for the past few days.

However, German Melgar, the charge d'affaires and the senior ranking official at the Salvadoran Embassy, refused to provide information on the embassy attack on the grounds that he will have to consult with his government before making any statements.

Several news organizations in our country received anonymous telephone calls last night in which someone said briefly that the anticommunist Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez front claimed credit for exploiting the bomb at the Salvadoran Embassy to protest the actions of the Guatemalan Government, which is an attempt to establish another communist government in Central America.

Francisco Alegria Mendez, 42, who was unfortunately guarding the Salvadoran Embassy at the time of the terrorist attack and who received several injuries from the bomb which partially destroyed the embassy building, died late yesterday evening at the traumatology hospital.

Meanwhile, last night after 2100 a female voice called to say that the clandestine People's Guerrilla Army had staged the attack on the Salvadoran Embassy in reprisal for the assassination of the six Salvadoran labor leaders who were buried in the cathedral. Later, another female called, but this time the caller professed to be from the so-called Guatemalan Labor Party. She said the party was responsible for the bombing, for the same reasons alleged earlier.

SALVADORAN AIRLINE OFFICE DAMAGED BY FIRE

PA060423 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1810 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] The Salvadoran Taca Airline office at 500 10th Street, Zone 1, was set on fire by unidentified persons this morning. It is suspected they planted a bomb.

Police and firemen arrived on the scene to put out the fire. Taca employees reported that they will be unable to open for business because the office was practically destroyed and several days will be necessary to get reorganized, especially in connection with flights and passengers. They also said many persons will face delays in their flights with Taca until some solution is found.

Police are trying to establish a relationship between the attack this morning and yesterday's attack on the Salvadoran Consulate and Embassy.

HONDURAS

OAS OBSERVERS WILL CONTINUE ON BORDER

PA051320 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1825 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 2 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Honduras and El Salvador agreed to extend indefinitely the stay of the Organization of American States (OAS) military observers along their common border.

These observers arrived on the Honduran-Salvadoran border in 1976 and established a demilitarized zone 6 km in width to avoid large-scale armed confrontations, similar to those of 1969 which caused the relations between the two countries to be severed.

After 11 years of negotiations, on 30 October in Lima, Peru, the Honduran and Salvadoran Governments signed a general peace treaty that has already been ratified. On 10 December it will be implemented during a ceremony in Tegucigalpa, when the ratification papers will be exchanged.

The Honduran Foreign Ministry today said the expenses of the OAS observers will continue to be paid by the two governments and they will be in the area where they have always operated.

LARGE PCH CELL UNCOVERED IN LA CEIBA

PA060432 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1955 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] The Communist Party of Honduras [PCH] has a large cell in La Ceiba which was recently discovered by the police, Capt Marco Antonio Matute Lagos, security chief in the port, has reported at a news conference. He said Victor Manuel Pena R. was arrested last Friday after police investigated him. Although Pena is a Christian Democratic Party representative on the local electoral tribunal, he admitted at the police station that he is a PCH member.

The national investigations department found much communist propaganda such as booklets on pro-Soviet indoctrination, PCH statutes and rules, memoirs and publications of the Sandinist Front in his apartment. Bonds worth 10 and 20 lempiras to fund the PCH were also found. The bonds are printed in black and red with writer Ramon Amaya Amador's picture.

The propaganda material is being distributed in La Ceiba by a woman who is adviser to the local Honduran Telecommunication Enterprise office, it was reported.

Captain Matute Lagos noted that the communist cell holds underground meetings every night in La Ceiba.

AGREEMENT ENDS ROSARIO MINING COMPANY STRIKE

PA062229 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1414 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpt] The Rosario Mining Company put an end to a strike when it agreed to reinstate the former president of the Jose Manuel Guerrero Labor Union. His dismissal caused a strike that began 9 days ago.

The strike was suspended yesterday at 1600 when the company agreed to reemploy Guerrero but gave him 4 days' suspension without pay as punishment. During these 4 days Guerrero must remain in Tegucigalpa and keep away from the company's installations.

Another point of the agreement establishes that the company will pay 4 and 1/2 days to the striking workers and agreed not to take reprisals against them.

NICARAGUA

GROUPS PROTEST KILLINGS, 'ATROCITIES' IN EL SALVADOR

Salvadoran Embassy Demonstration

PA061538 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] An angry protest demonstration was staged in front of the Salvadoran Embassy in Managua last night. This demonstration was organized by the Christian Council of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People. Several thousand people expressed their repudiation of the killings of the leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front and the nuns. They raised their fists and shouted revolutionary slogans, accusing the members of the Christian Democratic junta of being criminals and calling the junta collaborators undesirables.

One of the members of the solidarity council said that they know that the victory of El Salvador is near and that they will soon have true representatives of the people in the government and not collaborators who pretend not to understand the crimes committed by their government.

For his part, a representative of the Christian Council of Solidarity with the Peoples said that there is not a single Christian in Nicaragua who does not repudiate the murders because a true Christian is also a true revolutionary.

Ciudad Sandino Demonstration

PA061551 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Excerpt] A large demonstration was staged in Ciudad Sandino, the former Open Tres [neighborhood in Managua] at 1500 yesterday. This demonstration was staged to denounce before the world the atrocities that the Salvadoran junta is committing against the people.

It is important to stress that many of the demonstrators worked with Sister Maura Clark, who organized great movements in this neighborhood. The bells of the San Francisco Javier Church again tolled to announce that the church was being occupied by revolutionaries. This time, however, the occupation was not against the Somozist dictatorship because it is already defeated. It was to denounce the killing of the four nuns and the daily massacres of the Salvadoran people.

The Sandinist Defense Committees participated in the march and all the demonstrators chanted slogans against the Salvadoran Government. One of the slogans was: On the alert, the guerrilla struggle for Latin America moves on.

AMNLAE ISSUES STATEMENT CONDEMNING KILLING OF NUNS

PA070131 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Communique issued by the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Nicaraguan Women's Association; no date given]

[Text] To the organized women, the Nicaraguan people and the world:

The Nicaraguan women of the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Nicaraguan Women's Association [AMNLAE] denounce and condemn the killing of Companeras Maryknoll Sisters Ita Ford, Dorothy Kazek, Jean Donovan and Maura Clark, who were carrying out humanitarian tasks for the benefit of the people in El Salvador, just as they did earlier in Nicaragua.

This incident, plus the massacre of the four [as heard] leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front on 27 November, the murders of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero in March and of Father Marcial Serrano on 1 December and of the hundreds of brothers who are captured and killed daily by the fascist junta and imperialism, which are trying to drown the hopes for liberation of the Salvadoran people with blood, move us to urge our people and all our members to support the struggle of El Salvador.

We also urge all the nations of the world and honest governments to express their solidarity with the Salvadoran people and to denounce the maneuvers, crimes, and imperialist intervention in that country. Let us demand the right of the Salvadoran people to be free.

To the women, the men and women, involved in the struggle, we say they are not alone. We are sure the other nations are with them, that their cause is just, like ours was, and that for this reason they will see the sun of freedom soon.

Long live international solidarity! Long live the heroic struggle of the Salvadoran people! El Salvador will overcome! Imperialism will fall!

MEXICAN DELEGATION, MINISTERS HOLD TALKS ON OIL

FL052256 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Hector Rodriguez Llompart, member of the party Central Committee and minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, has received Eng Jorge Diaz Serrano, director of Mexican Petroleum [Pemex]. Rodriguez Llompart welcomed him and expressed satisfaction with the visit of Diaz Serrano and the delegation that is accompanying him. He said the visit will help to expand the friendship between Cuba and Mexico.

Diaz Serrano stressed the importance of the meeting to undertake joint work and conclude important aspects for cooperation between the two organizations.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

FL061301 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Cuba and Mexico last night signed in this capital a cooperation protocol dealing with the oil industry which includes three important points. The document was signed by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and Jorge Diaz Serrano, director of Mexican Petroleum.

The protocol provides for joint work programs in the exploration of Cuba's undersea platform for oil and gas. It also provides for the necessary operations to increase Cuba's liquid gas production and the remodeling of the Nico Lopez refinery in this capital. It also includes trading of oil industry byproducts and Mexican cooperation in the acquisition by Cuba of byproducts of hydrocarbons as well as technological assistance in that branch.

Meeting With Fidel Castro

FL061509 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1502 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Council of State and Government, last night held talks with Jorge Diaz Serrano, director of Mexican Petroleum, and the delegation accompanying him. Present at the talks was Comrade Raul Castro Ruz, first vice president of the Council of State and Government. During the meeting Eng Diaz Serrano explained to the president of the Cuban Council of State the results of the negotiations conducted by the Cuban and Mexican delegations on cooperation in the field of oil exploration, exploitation and refining. Mexico is willing to offer broad cooperation in this field to our country.

Pemex Chief Press Conference

FL061923 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Eng Jorge Diaz Serrano, director of Mexican Petroleum [Pemex], today held a press conference for national and foreign newsmen prior to his departure, during which he explained the protocol signed (?by the two countries) as well as matters discussed with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

[Begin Diaz Serrano recording] We are planning to organize the work dealing with [words indistinct] and the remodeling of the Nico Lopez refinery in Havana. With regard to the commercial end, we will buy and sell manufactured products, that is Mexico sells and Cuba buys and Cuba sells and Mexico buys refined products. Finally, we will try to step up the exploration work, which has been going on for some time in Cuba, to see if it is possible to accelerate the discovery of new fields by jointly applying Mexican and Cuban technology. [end recording]

Departure of Delegation

PA070235 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Jorge Diaz Serrano, director of the Mexican Petroleum enterprise, ended his official visit to Cuba Saturday at the head of a delegation of technicians and specialists in this field.

The Mexican delegation was seen off at the airport by Joel Domenech, vice president of the Cuban Council of Minisers and minister of basic industry, and Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

During his visit Diaz Serrano signed a collaboration protocol with our country which establishes a joint work program for exploration for petroleum and gas on Cuba's continental shelf.

In a news conference here Diaz Serrano praised his visit to Cuba, and especially the meeting he held with Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers. He said there is a great possibility for collaboration between Cuba and Mexico in the field of petroleum and said preliminary reports on prospecting on Cuba's continental shelf make him feel optimistic.

FIDEL CASTRO GREETING TO CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

FL052051 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2032 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] The main construction workers' day commemoration was held today in Santiago de Cuba. It was chaired by Politburo member Juan Almeida. A letter from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro on the occasion of the commemoration was read at the ceremony.

The first secretary of the party Central Committee conveyed greetings to construction workers in his letter which was read by Jose Lopez Moreno, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of construction. Fidel told the construction workers that other obligations prevented him from participating in the commemoration held this morning at the fuels and lubricants plant in Santiago de Cuba. He went on to refer to the homage being paid today to Armando Mestre at the heroic city of Santiago de Cuba where construction workers once again will reaffirm their willingness to struggle for the country's economic and social development.

Elsewhere in Fidel's letter to construction workers read in Santiago de Cuba today, our commander in chief described these workers as a shock force hardened and unselfish. Fidel also expressed confidence that the construction workers will continue to struggle for greater exigency, discipline, savings, quality and efficiency in their work.

Jorge Risquet, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat, made the closing remarks at the ceremony which also was chaired by Jose Ramon Balaguer, party first secretary in Santiago de Cuba, and other members of the Central Committee as well as leaders of the party, Construction Workers Trade Union and Construction Ministry. Risquet described construction workers as members of an enthusiastic, firm and resolute force.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PARTICIPATION IN OIL AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO AFFIRMED

FL051317 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] It is not true that the Dominican Republic is going to be excluded from the oil agreement signed in San Jose, Costa Rica. This was stated yesterday afternoon by the technical secretary of the presidency, Ramon Martinez Aponte, who also said that the Dominican Republic is the first beneficiary of the agreement. The official said that the agreement is already being implemented. He gave assurances that there are deposits from the Venezuelan Investment Fund in the Central Bank. We are in the midst of negotiations with the Mexican Government. The part of the agreement with this nation is a rather delicate matter, Martinez Aponte added.

The secretary said that the part of the oil agreement with the Venezuelan Government has been signed. Regarding Mexico, negotiations are being realized. Martinez Aponte said that the Dominican Government has often been in touch with Mexican authorities to finalize negotiations with that country. We have said that the problem with Mexico is not a technical one but one of cost, the official said. Martinez Aponte also said that President Guzman's recent visit to Mexico was positive enough for the country.

PRESIDENT WILL NOT GO TO 10 DEC MEETING IN HONDURAS

PA051528 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2351 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Santo Domingo, 2 Dec (EFE)--The president of the Dominican Republic, Antonio Guzman, will not go to the meeting on 10 December in Honduras, which will be attended by several Latin American presidents. A presidential spokesman said this afternoon that President Guzman had apologized for not attending the meeting.

It was confirmed at the presidential palace that President Guzman was invited to a meeting in Honduras, but had excused himself because he has too much pending work. In addition, the presidential spokesman said, the Dominican president has some business to attend before travelling to Santa Maria, Colombia, where another summit meeting will take place later this month.

PENA GOMEZ ASSUMES 'PERSONAL CONTROL' OF PRD

FL052358 Santo Domingo Radio Mio Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez has taken over personal control of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] [words indistinct] to anyone who within the party promotes presidential reelection. He also appointed a political committee composed of men of his complete trust, appointed various departmental directors and he expelled the chief of the trade union department, Deputy Amadeo Lorenzo Ramirez. The action took place last night at a meeting of the PRD National Executive Committee.

Pena Gomez challenged any party leader to promote presidential reelection in violacion of party standards. At the National Executive Committee meeting, Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez made a firm promise to sink anyone who within the party promotes presidential reelection, according to reports from PRD sources. It was reported that the new members of the Political Committee, although belonging to various PRD factions, are individuals who, according to Pena Gomez himself, enjoy his complete trust and would essentially respond to his directions.

The persons appointed by the PRD leader are Drs (Aribe Garcia de Leon), Rafael de Moya Valdez, Abraham Bautista Alcantara, Frida Espinal, (Rafael Sarante) and Fulgencio Espinal. To these are added the following members with full rights: Ivelise Prats de Perez, Dr (Virgilio Maynat y Reina), (Wilson Garnot) and Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco. The Political Committee is the highest executive organ of the PRD and it must meet periodically to formulate the party's political policy.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 238 9 December 1980

BRAZIL

JORNAL DO BRASIL on PDS Majority in Congress [4 Dec] D 1
Guimaraes Reelected PMDB National President D 2
Workers Party Candidate for Goias Governor Reported D 2
French Trade Minister Outlines Financing Terms [FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 6 Dec] D 3
Finance Minister Reports 102-Percent Inflation D 3

PERU

Senate Refuses To Approve Military Promotions J 1
Belgian Prince Albert Arrives for 8-Day Visit J 1
Foreign Minister on Prince's Visit, Bolivia J 1
Further Report on Bolivia J 1
Cuban Refugees on Hunger Strike, Want U.S. Visas J 2
Prime Minister Confirms Telephone Tapping J 2

VENEZUELA

Party Leader on Negotiating Committee Resignations L 1
Two Polish Labor Leaders Arrive in Caracas L 1
Prime Minister George Price Discusses Belize L 2
Refutes Guatemalan Congressman L 2
Assesses Country's Situation L 2

MEXICO

Foreign Minister Castaneda Comments on Belize [Havana] M 1
Military Maneuvers Set To Begin 6 December M 1

PANAMA

Torrijos Continues Talks With Visiting Politicians N 1
Paper Calls Reagan Message 'Intelligent Gambit' [MATUTINO 6 Dec] N 1
Fishermen Threaten To Hamper Canal Traffic N 2
Communiques Reveal FRAMPO 'Undergoing Crisis' [LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 8 Dec] N 2
Briefs. New Fertilizer Factory N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Majano Returns To Country From U.S., Panama P 1
Denies Rumors of Resignation P 1
Reportage on Salvadoran Government Crisis P 2
Majano Reportedly Dismissed P 2
Garcia Denies Majano Resignation P 3
Majano Resists Dismissal P 4
Duarte Reviews Situation P 5
Majano: Dismissal Coup d'Etat P 6
Majano Blames Right P 6

Government Communique Urges People To Remain Calm P 7
Junta, U.S. Investigators Meet Without Majano P 8
Judge Responsible for Examining Nuns Murdered P 8
Communique Repudiates Cuban-Proposed UN Resolution P 9
Three Charged With Treason in Arms Plane Episode P 9
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 5 Dec]

HONDURAS

Economy Minister Says 1981 Oil Supply Assured P 10
Agenda for Peace Treaty Ratification Ceremony P 10

NICARAGUA

Officials Address State Council Closing Session P 11
State Council President P 11
Junta Member Cruz P 14
Government Reorganizes Nation's Banking System P 15
Rebels Defeated: Camp Dismantled in North P 15

CUBA

Malmierca Ends Iraq Visit, Goes to Algeria Q 1
Pemex Director Explains Mexico-Cuba Oil Protocol Q 1

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Statement on Work Permits Issued to Immigrants S 1

DOMINICA

Government To Move Against Nonregistered Papers S 1
[TRINIDAD GUARDIAN 3 Dec]

GRENADA

Minister Says People Have 'No Fundamental Rights' S 1
[TRINIDAD GUARDIAN 3 Dec]
Trade Discussions Held With Cuba, Brazil S 2
Bishop Congratulates United Arab Emirates, Laos S 2

HAITI

Haiti To Receive Mexican, Venezuelan Petroleum S 2

JAMAICA

Prime Minister Reports Successful Talks in U.S. S 3
Cuban Tractors Presented to Agriculture Ministry S 3
Official Orders Removal of Castro Photographs S 3
[DAILY GLEANER 4 Dec]

JORNAL DO BRASIL ON PDS MAJORITY IN CONGRESS

PY060226 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 4 Dec 80 p 11

[From "Political Things" by Tarcisio Holanda: "Facts Observed"]

[Text] The order of the day given by the Planalto Palace to congressional leaders of the Social Democratic Party [PDS] is to maintain the party's majority in Congress at any price, now that the party is running the risk of becoming a minority by the time Congress reconvenes in March 1981.

The government already has reached the conclusion that an understanding with the Popular Party [PP] is unlikely, not only because of the lack of confidence that undermines relations between the two main leaders of the PP, Magalhaes Pinto and Tancredo Neves, but because the PP congressional bloc is reluctant to reach any understanding with the Planalto Palace.

The possibility that the PDS may lose its congressional majority is not mere speculation but a conclusion drawn from facts. In the last 48 hours, the PDS bloc in the Chamber of Deputies lost two deputies: Rafael Baldacci who had announced his withdrawal, and Mario Stam from the State of Parana who considers his political survival threatened by Antonio Belinatti, the mayor of Londrina [Parana State].

These two withdrawals have reduced the number of the progovernment party bloc in the Chamber of Deputies to 215 deputies, and this number soon could drop to 213 if Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel does not succeed in dissuading the 11 state deputies who are followers of Alacid Nunes, governor of the State of Para, from their decision to quit the PDS.

The two federal deputies who are connected with Governor Alacid Nunes, Deputies Oswaldo Melo and Brabo de Carvalho, already have prepared a note to inform Superior Electoral Court President Cordeiro Guerra of their formal withdrawal from the progovernment party.

PDS Senators Jose Sarney and Jarbas Passarinho and PDS Deputy Nelson Marchezan already are at work to discover potential points of dissatisfaction to avoid regrettable surprises. These three government political leaders believe that an unpredictable situation might be created if the government loses the congressional majority it now precariously holds.

Since the government bloc in the Chamber of Deputies has dropped to 215, and may even drop to 213 deputies, the situation of Jarbas Passarinho in the Senate may become dramatic. He has already been forced frequently to ask help from opposition senators to guarantee the necessary number of votes in matters of interest to Planalto Palace and the PDS.

The PDS had 38 senators until Senator Pedro Pedrossian was appointed governor of Mato Grosso do Sul. It then lost two senators, Saldanha Dercy and Jose Fragelli. The latter replaced Pedrossian and is his personal enemy. The PDS senate bloc was left with 36 members, and this number was reduced to 33 because Senator Lomanto Junior is on a trip and Senators Arnon de Melo and Tarso Dutra are seriously ill.

The critical situation in which the PDS finds itself stems to a large degree from problems of a regional nature. Dissatisfaction prevails in the PDS bloc in the Chamber of Deputies, even among its most fervent progovernment members, over the actions of state governors because they are interested in strengthening their own leadership rather than the position of the party.

It becomes clear that a thinning out of the party bloc in the Chamber of Deputies favors Deputy Djalma Marinho, who is the dissident candidate for the presidency of this congressional body when it reconvenes in March 1981.

If the two deputies from Para State who were mentioned before issue their prepared note and resign from the party, the PDS bloc will be down to 213 deputies. In this case, Deputy Djalma Marinho from Rio Grande do Norte State will--theoretically--need only four more votes to ensure his election.

Planalto Palace and the congressional PDS leadership interpreted differently from the majority of PDS congressmen the bloc's secret balloting held the day before yesterday: Nelson Marchezan received 154 votes, Djalma Marinho obtained 15 votes, there were 18 blank votes and 8 votes were void.

According to the majority of PDS congressmen, that result might be deceiving for Nelson Marchezan. Making calculations in his office yesterday morning with the assistance of Deputy Marcelo Linhares from Ceara, who has just resigned the bloc's vice leadership. Chamber of Deputies President Flavio Marcilio-- also from Ceara--who is an old hand in the chamber, said that 10 to 15 percent of the votes given to Nelson Marchezan in the bloc's secret balloting may switch to Djalma Marinho on the floor when the time comes.

But the secret nature of the bloc's balloting may hurt Djalma Marinho's candidacy with his supporters for the chamber's presidency among opposition congressmen. We have information from reliable sources that Planalto Palace already has initiated understandings to broaden the safety margin for its candidate Nelson Marchezan with some valuable votes from the PP bloc.

Such understandings can be made on safe ground because both Planalto Palace and the PP deputies who would vote for Nelson Marchezan would be interested in maintaining secrecy. The government considers the dissident candidacy of Djalma Marinho as dangerous as the bomb which exploded in the office of the Brazilian Lawyers Association in Rio de Janeiro.

GUIMARAES REELECTED PMDB NATIONAL PRESIDENT

PY031318 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpt] During a peaceful convention, the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] reelected Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes as the party's national president. The objective of this opposition party now is to intensify the struggle for democracy, aiming especially at the 1982 elections. Here is a report from Brasilia:

In an event which was marked by simplicity, without wearing any kind of identification badges or briefcases or uniformed receptionists, the PMDB this weekend held its first national convention. There were no surprises. Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes was reconfirmed as the party's president. Senator Teotonio Vilela and former Governor Migues Arraes were elected first and second vice presidents respectively, and Senator Pedro Simon was designated secretary general.

WORKERS PARTY CANDIDATE FOR GOIAS GOVERNOR REPORTED

PY061717 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1550 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Dom Balduino, bishop of Goias Velha, could be the candidate of the Workers Party at the 1981 elections for governor of Goias State. This information has been disclosed by the treasurer of the Workers Party, Deputy Freitas Diniz. The deputy also confirmed that Luis Inacio da Silva is the party's candidate to replace Sao Paulo Salim Maluf.

FRENCH TRADE MINISTER OUTLINES FINANCING TERMS

PY082231 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Dec 80 p 15

[Text] Brasilia--French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Cointat, who came to Brasilia to arrange President Figueiredo's visit to Paris, yesterday conceded that his government had to change its strategy concerning financing Brazilian projects due to the fact that the loans requested this year by Brazil went unused "thus causing the forfeiture of French funds earmarked to that effect." He declined to mention, however, the amount Brazil failed to use.

The minister made this statement at a press conference he held at Itamaraty where he outlined the following strategy: the Brazilians will have to state first what they want and define their priorities and only then will France grant the financing (for the purchase of French products).

This new strategy already is being implemented. Minister Cointat held contacts with Ministers Delfim Neto (planning), Cesar Cals (mines and energy), Camilo Pena (industry and commerce), Eliseu Resende (transport), Saraiva Guerreiro (foreign affairs) and Amaury Stabile (agriculture) to have a view of the projects involved in French-Brazilian cooperation.

Directors of the respective Brazilian ministers will attend a meeting to be held on 12 January at the Foreign Trade Ministry in Paris to define priority projects and the timetables for their implementation so that the French can make a decision on their financing.

He said: "France is not as rich as many believe. Since France is a realistic country. I prefer to be briefed on the projects before we provide the financing. We will thus have better results than freezing funds pointlessly. As I am a pragmatic man, I want to begin by telling Brazil this: Let us first finish spending the funds which are already allocated before talking about new financings. France prefers to finance Brazilian projects which are ready or almost ready since it would be negative to freeze funds pointlessly.

Based on the above, the French minister declined to quantify the financing his country will provide to Brazilian projects during Figueiredo's visit which, according to Brazilian sources, would reach $850 million.

The objective of his talks in Brasilia is to set rules "for developing a balanced, harmonious trade" between Brazil and France. He added that "Brazil has fantastic natural resources, since France has no raw materials and has a small geographical area. There will be full cooperation between the two countries.

FINANCE MINISTER REPORTS 102-PERCENT INFLATION

PY061220 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Even without having final data, Finance Minister Ernane Galveas has stated that the November inflation rate is somewhere between 7.2 percent and 7.5 percent, which means that the accumulated inflation for the last 12 months is between 102.3 and 102.9 percent.

The finance minister blamed the high inflation rate on the increase in the prices of wheat and crude oil, of which large quantities were imported in November.

Ernane Galveas indicated, however, that the November trade balance is bound to be substantially better than that of September and October and predicted that the 1981 trade balance is going to be practically the same as this year's.

SENATE REFUSES TO APPROVE MILITARY PROMOTIONS

PY061740 Paris AFP in Spanish 1613 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Lima, 6 Dec (AFP)--The Peruvian Senate last night challenged the military hierarchy, which surrendered power only 5 months ago, by refusing to approve the promotions of two brigadier generals to major generals, of one colonel and of two rear admirals to vice admirals.

The armed forces had prepared a list of 26 military officers due for promotion and submitted it to the Senate which, according to the constitution, has to approve or reject the promotions.

The Senate rejected the promotions of Gen Cesar Vinatea who was in charge of radio, press and tv control during Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez' administration, of Gen La Torre di Tolla, former energy and mines minister and current deputy chief of the army general staff, and of Col Edmundo Becanegra Arroyo.

The Senate also vetoed the promotions of Rear Admirals Hernan Quiroz Alva and Geronimo Cafferat, the latter for having refused to participate in an attempted navy uprising during Velasco Alvarado's administration.

BELGIAN PRINCE ALBERT ARRIVES FOR 8-DAY VISIT

PY061547 Paris AFP in Spanish 0433 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Lima, 4 Dec (AFP)--Prince Albert of Belgium arrived here tonight for an 8-day visit during which the prince and his retinue will study the possibilities of strengthening cooperation with Peru.

He was welcomed at the airport by Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa, members of the diplomatic corps and high-level Foreign Ministry officials. Prince Albert, who is the brother of King Baudouin, will meet with President Fernando Belaunde tomorrow.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON PRINCE'S VISIT, BOLIVIA

PY061550 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella stated that the visit to Lima of Prince Albert of Belgium will strengthen friendship between the two countries, seeking also rapprochement between the Andean Group and the EEC. It will also seek cooperation with Peru in the field of technology to be offered by the Belgian Government, Arias stated.

He also said that Peru will support Bolivia in its effort to find a solution to the problem of having an outlet to the sea.

Further Report on Bolivia

PY081315 Paris AFP in Spanish 1727 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Lima, 6 Dec (AFP)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella has stated to the press that the human rights situation in Bolivia has improved and that there are no more complaints in this regard, a fact which is viewed with interest and satisfaction by the Peruvian Government.

The foreign minister indicated that at the Santa Marta conference to be held in mid-December, Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry will propose that new studies be undertaken on the Bolivian case so that the Andean Group may reach a unanimous position on Bolivia.

CUBAN REFUGEES ON HUNGER STRIKE, WANT U.S. VISAS

FYO90155 Paris AFP in Spanish 1859 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Lima, 8 Dec (AFP)--Approximately 177 Cuban refugees, among whom are women and children, today completed 24 hours of a hunger strike which is designed to support their demand for visas to go to the United States. They asked for these visas in April this year after having arrived in Lima in the aftermath of the invasion of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, staged by 10,000 Cuban dissidents.

Of the 700 Cubans who arrived in Lima, 460 are still staying in tents set up in the Tupac Amaru park, while a few of them are staying with Peruvian families. Most of them have expressed their desire to travel to the United States where they have relatives.

The group has appointed a struggle committee [comite de lucha] which is also demanding a change of their immigration status because they claim that this status has been changed from refugees to resident-immigrants, which makes it impossible for them to leave the country.

Yesterday morning, the 177 dissidents took their mattresses and blankets to a lawn behind the front fence of the park, where the leaders of the struggle committee stated their complaints and remarked that they have been undergoing hardships because of the poor food and disease.

Felipe Wickhan, Ramon Rey Montes de Oca, Santiago Grajales and Benito Ramirez Carranza, leaders of the struggle committee, said: "We are tired of getting no help from anyone. We have sent letters to Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry, to the Peruvian ministers of interior and justice, to U.S. President Jimmy Carter, to U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan, to the cardinal for spiritual help and to the chairman of the human rights committee of the chamber [not specified]. From all of them, we have received nothing but silence."

PRIME MINISTER CONFIRMS TELEPHONE TAPPING

FYO61800 Paris AFP in Spanish 1631 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Lima, 6 Dec (AFP)--Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa last night confirmed that the Peruvian Armed Forces are conducting telephone tapping of private conversations. He explained that the operation is taking place for reasons of national security alone and that the explanations which are being demanded by public opinion will be given during a secret session of the Senate.

In the meantime, 13 experts in telephone tapping already have spent 80 hours without food in two apartments near Lima's telephone exchange. The experts refuse to open the doors of the apartments which are being besieged by journalists who, according to the morning daily EL DIARIO, belong to leftwing publications only.

The daily pointed out today that the rest of the press ignores the situation which has turned into a nationwide scandal "shocking the congress, causing an uproar at the joint armed forces command and jeopardizing the executive branch."

The daily wonders whether the newspapers recently returned to their owners have been instructed to leave the affair alone, because only international news agencies, the left-wing magazines and EL DIARIO itself are following up the development of the events night and day, constantly watching the building where the telephone-tapping facilities are installed.

The journalists are subjecting the 13 experts locked in the espionage center to psychological warfare in the hope of forcing them to leave their shelter. The journalists constantly knock on the doors of the apartments, push newspapers with the information about the affair and questionaires about the situation under the doors; and once they even created a commotion by shouting warnings about an earthquake or a tremor, but the trick yielded no results.

PARTY LEADER ON NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE RESIGNATIONS

PA040347 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Rosa Haydee Sanchez report]

[Excerpt] Dr Jose Vicente Rangel, former presidential candidate of the Movement to Socialism, has termed the national situation worrisome following Dr Gustavo Planchart Manrique's resignation from the chairmanship of the Venezuelan negotiating committee. Here is what he said:

[Begin recording] I think this is very serious. It is cause for concern to all Venezuelans because the Venezuelan state as such seems to be practically devoid of policy on such a delicate issue. I say devoid of policy because people are quitting the committee. This is the second member to resign. Perhaps the other two have not resigned because one is a senior armed forces officer and the other one is a Social Christian Party member. Also the position agreed upon which is supposedly endorsed by the executive branch has been repudiated by the nation.

On the other hand, the Colombian state does have a policy. The Colombian negotiating committee is still intact. No one has resigned. The Colombian executive has made several initiatives and a debate has been announced in the Colombian congress this month which will probably exert pressure on Venezuela. I think, in view of this, and even though, according to the constitution, foreign policy is the exclusive province of the chief of state, the Venezuelan legislature, as repository of the will of the people, should, for the good of the nation, take it upon itself to begin an information campaign and analyze what is happening. For instance, I think it would be very important to summon Foreign Minister Zambrano to find out exactly what is going on with such a delicate issue to the country's interests.

[Question by unidentified person] Do you think it would be good to appoint a new negotiating committee?

[Answer] I don't think that would be appropriate right now. In other words, the answer to the current situation, following the collapse of the incumbent committee, is not to appoint a new committee. I think what should be done is to completely reformulate the talks and negotiations with Colombia which would include the need to choose or not to choose a committee and a study of the agenda which will be discussed. [end recording]

TWO POLISH LABOR LEADERS ARRIVE IN CARACAS

PA3013C9 Paris AFP in Spanish 1519 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Caracas, 29 Nov (AFP)--Josef Przybylski and Zygmunt Zawalski, two Polish leaders of the autonomous labor union Solidarity organization, arrived here last night following an invitation by the Venezuelan labor leadership.

The two leaders work at a naval shipyard in Gdansk where the strike that shook all of Poland originated. They are leaders of the new labor union Solidarity organization headed by Lech Walesa.

During their stay in the country, they will meet with President Luis Herrera Campins and with the president of the powerful Confederation of Venezuelan Workers as well as with other labor organizations linked to the social-Christian movement.

The Polish leaders said that no one is persecuted in Poland and that Catholicism is completely compatible with communism. They added that "Poles are mostly Catholics and socialists since there is no contradiction between the two doctrines. Proof of this is that the ten commandments and the Catholic Church agree in their philosophy with Marxist-Leninist doctrine."

PRIME MINISTER GEORGE PRICE DISCUSSES BELIZE

Refutes Guatemalan Congressman

PA042335 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] George Price, who is visiting Venezuela at the invitation of President Herrera Campins, stated on arrival that no portion of the territory of Belize, of which he is prime minister, will be given either to Guatemala or Mexico.

He thus refuted the statements of Guatemalan Congressman Napoleon Alfaro, who said that an outlet to the sea for Guatemala was discussed during the talks with Great Britain. This would be in case Belize gets independence.

Assesses Country's Situation

PA061533 Paris AFP in Spanish 0347 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Caracas, 5 Dec (AFP)--The prime minister of Belize, George Price, stated here today that the convulsed Central America situation is the result of a transformation that has not affected his country.

"We are not in the same circumstances, but independent Belize respects the rights of others. We do not traffic arms and we don't give refuge to guerrillas. We are stable, and with Great Britain there, the situation will be more solid." he noted.

Price stated: Belize, with an area of 26,000 square km, somewhat larger than Guatemala, does not belong to Guatemala. [sentence as received] Price noted that Belize will strengthen the defense of its borders through a defense pact with Great Britain in case of eventual Guatemalan action.

The prime minister stated that his country enjoys democracy and distributes wealth through a mixed economy that comprises state and private enterprise "and through agrarian reform, for the purpose of building the structures necessary to take care of the poor."

"In Belize we follow the North-South plan, for the transfer of technology, the investment of capital, a larger production of food, new energy resources and a new international economic order," he added.

Price said that Belize has a capital surplus in its budget and is self-sufficient. It also has, he noted, assistance from Great Britain, Canada and the Caribbean bank. Price said that once independence is attained, which he said would be by the end of 1981, the development of Belize would be even greater.

Price said that during a conference between his party--of social-Christian orientation--and the opposition, the security of Belize was discussed. This is a final detail following 30 years of peaceful struggle for independence.

FOREIGN MINISTER CASTANEDA COMMENTS ON BELIZE

FL081136 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda has stated that his country condemns any possible Guatemalan intervention in Belize. He said that country has the right to self-determination and independence.

Shortly after returning from a brief visit to Venezuela, he said that Mexico hopes Guatemala accepts the will of the Belizean people and international opinion in this regard. Casteneda referred to a recent UN resolution on Belize approved by 139 member states and opposed only by the Guatemalan regime. The UN resolution calls on Great Britain to take steps to see that Belize achieves independence by 1981 at the latest.

MILITARY MANEUVERS SET TO BEGIN 6 DECEMBER

PA061621 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0321 GMT 6 Dec 80

[By Jose Carreno]

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Dec (EFE)--Mexico's oil-rich region in the southeast will be used, beginning 6 December, to carry out the largest military maneuvers in the country's history.

More than 5,000 soldiers will participate in the maneuvers which will last 15 days. They will take place mostly in the jungle of Chiapas State, along the Guatemalan border. The maneuvers will take place in the states of Chiapas, Tabasco and Campeche which produce more than 50 percent of Mexico's oil.

The National Defense Secretariat has invited an undetermined number of Guatemalan military officers to watch the maneuvers so that they can see for themselves that there are no Guatemalan guerrilla training camps in Mexico.

According to an official report, the military maneuvers "will test Mexico's fighting ability and military preparedness."

These maneuvers also will be used to test the Mexican Armed Forces' new equipment such as special rockets, armored units and small caliber arms. Most of the new arms were made in Mexico after purchasing the patents.

The Mexican news media will be censored during the maneuvers, a practice which had almost been forgotten in Mexico.

According to military authorities, the reporters assigned to cover the maneuvers "will be given all facilities to do their job," but there will be some restrictions on what they can publish.

Reporters will be "intercepted" by military censorship to prevent them from "revealing secret situations and strategic positions" of the attackers and defenders.

An evaluation of the Mexican army's military preparedness--an army which has less than 100,000 men and which the government describes as strictly defensive--will be made at the end of the maneuvers.

The Mexican Armed Forces currently is undergoing a general modernization process. However, the military chiefs apparently have given priority to the purchase of rights to manufacture most of the equipment needed in Mexico itself.

TORRIJOS CONTINUES TALKS WITH VISITING POLITICIANS

PA081943 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Meetings have begun among some of the four prominent Ibero-American political leaders who will be in Panama City today to discuss the situation on the continent. The leaders are former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez; former Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo; Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, former chief of government of Panama; and Antonio Pena Gomez, secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party.

Pena Gomez arrived in Panama early this morning and is already meeting with General Torrijos, while Perez and Siles Zuazo are expected to arrive at any moment. So far, the topics to be discussed have not been released. It was announced only that they will examine Latin American problems.

Last week, Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party; Salvadoran leader Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano and several Sandinist leaders from Nicaragua were also in Panama for talks with General Torrijos.

PAPER CALLS REAGAN MESSAGE 'INTELLIGENT GAMBIT'

PA071530 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 6 Dec 80 p 4-A

[Editorial]

[Text] The reply to a congratulatory telegram which, as is the customary in these cases, Panamanian President Dr Aristides Royo sent to U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan contains what, in our opinion, establishes the course of his not yet begun administration as far as the Panama Canal treaties are concerned.

And this course, briefly outlined, is exactly what was expected from the person who is to preside over the destiny of a nation and who, by now, is sufficiently aware of the reality of those treaties, due to the reliable information he has received from the outgoing president and from the government team that is already programming his thought for all future actions.

It is, therefore, not surprising that even though Governor Reagan and later candidate Reagan was openly and passionately against those treaties, President Reagan, with closer, broader and deeper vision, would make an adequate evaluation of the document his nation signed in the person of President Carter and which his country and people accepted in the traditional manner in which democracies accept their decisions: by the majority of the organ designated for such matters, which in this case was none other than the U.S. Congress.

We would not be doing justice to the sensible attitude that has prevailed in the actions of the United States if we were to think only of the ethical and international morality aspects as being the sole cause of this new position adopted by Mr Reagan. A sensible analysis of the present situation in this part of the world will immediately convince Reagan and his advisors that the new type of diplomacy used by the United States, and which is plentiful in those treaties, has worked perfectly in Panama and converts this isthmus into a rare example of stability and peace despite being surrounded by the ocean of uncertainty, unrest and convulsion that is rampant in Central America today.

From any viewpoint, it is intelligent of the new U.S. president not to feel inclined to maintain a parochial, sectorized or party-oriented view that might lead to conflicts here in Panama, instead of it continuing to be the point from where all men of good will, Americans included, can continue making efforts to achieve balance and peace and to appease the huge volcano of multiple openings that is Central America. To light a fuse in the eastern part of this Central American isthmus, that is in Panama, would be equivalent to intensifying the convulsion that is currently evident in the western part of the isthmus, beginning in Guatemala and stopping very near here.

We must view Mr Reagan's cautious but expressive message as a clever opening, an intelligent gambit that Panamanians must justly appreciate. This, however, must be done without relaxing--and we have never--the people's unwavering vigilance over Panama's permanent interests.

FISHERMEN THREATEN TO HAMPER CANAL TRAFFIC

PA082351 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1848 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Panama City, 8 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Alfonso Oro, president of the Panama Fishermen's Association, today threatened to hamper canal traffic if the National Legislation Council approves a bill limiting large-scale fishing activities.

The bill, named the Macre Law, for its sponsor, bans all of tuna and shrimp trawlers from fishing within 1 mile of the coast.

Oro said that if the bill were approved it would be detrimental to 15,000 people and investments of over $142 million made by large-scale Panamanian fishing interests.

The Macre Law, which pretends to benefit the small fishermen, was approved by the National Legislation Council after two debates. It must now be ratified in another debate so that it can become a law of the land.

COMMUNIQUES REVEAL FRAMPO 'UNDERGOING CRISIS'

PA090124 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 8 Dec 80 pp 1, 14

[Excerpts] The Popular Broad Front Party [FRAMPO] is currently undergoing a crisis because a large number of National Directorate members has decided "to dismiss" most Executive Committee members "from their posts" and to appoint a new committee until the next congress is held.

Meanwhile, the FRAMPO Executive Committee has decided "to ignore the nature of a meeting held on 6 December in a local cafeteria" by a group of party members and to begin investigating several acts of indiscipline, treason, sedition, slander and conspiracy.

The following two communiques were released:

Communique

Reaffirming the Popular Broad Front Party's (FRAMPO) democratic principles of broad participation under conditions of strict equality and absolute respect regardless of position held within the party's organic structure, the members of FRAMPO's National Directorate met, as was their right, at La Loteria Restaurant on 6 December 1980 and, after confirming that the required quorum existed, thoroughly analyzed our participation in the most recent election and adopted several measures aimed at strengthening our party.

According to party statutes, FRAMPO's National Directorate is the top body between congresses and at the request of 78 of the 97 national directors who comprise it, it proceeded to analyze the participation of the previous Executive Committee in the party's direction. The analysis showed that the National Directorate that existed until today did not represent the party's best interests or feelings due to its lack of vision and political responsibility during the most recent electoral campaign.

Our party emerged strong and vigorous to achieve the goals and fulfill the principles that gave it reason for being at the time of its birth. By virtue of the democratic spirit that rules it, our party and its National Directorate in its name, proceeded to remove most members of the previous Executive Committee from their posts and to appoint a new Executive Committee that will rule its destiny until the next congress is held.

Citizens, the party's National Directorate has fulfilled FRAMPO'S postulates in the past and will continue to do so in the future. Ours is a programmatic party and will never advocate personality cults.

FRAMPO's new Executive Committee includes the following members: secretary general, Milquiades Riega; deputy secretary general, Ramon Isos A.; deputy secretary general, Zoilo Oviedo S.; deputy secretary general, Oscar MacFarland; secretary of organization, Humberto Rodriguez; secretary of national affairs, Rafael de la Sera; secretary of political affairs, Octavio Hernandez; secretary of internationaal relations, Justo Castilla Bravo; secretary of youth, Luis Garcia; secretary of finance, Miguel Prado; secretary of propaganda, Leopoldo Escala P.; secretary of information, Max Arosemena; secretary of social affairs, Jose A. Rodriguez; secretary of communal affairs, Esperanza Sealy; secretary of labor affairs, Clifton Bonner; secretary of administrative affairs, Arquimedes Best; secretary of internal affairs, Rodrigo Chavez; secretary of culture, Alfonso Cruz; secretary of sports, Luis Gaitan; secretary of health, Urbano Herrera; secretary of documents Dayra Arguello; secretary of defense, Balbino Hernandez; secretary of acts and files, Luz Maria de Holguin; secretary of education, Gustavo Amores.

[Signed] Leopoldo Escala B.
Secretary of Propaganda

Max Arosemena
Secretary of Information

[Second FRAMPO communique]

In a meeting held 7 December, the Executive Committee decided:

1. To ignore the nature of a meeting held 6 December in a local cafeteria by a group of party members.

2. To appoint, in accordance with party statutes, a discipline committee to investigate the acts of indiscipline, conspiracy, treason, sedition, slander and violations of the statutes by Ramon Isos, Melquiades Riega, Zoilo Oviedo S., Humberto Rodriguez, Miguel Prado, Leopoldo Escala and Benito Hernandez.

3. To convoke the party's National Directorate to a meeting slated for 0900 on 18 January 1981 in the party's central office.

[Signed] Frampo Executive Committee

Panama 7 December 1980

BRIEFS

NEW FERTILIZER FACTORY--Aguadulce, Panama, 7 Dec--Panagro, Panama's first fertilizer factory, has begun operating in Aguadulce District. The factory's installations and equipment represent a 1.5 million-balboa investment financed 50-50 by the National Bank and the company's shareholders. During times of greatest demand, Panagro will be expected to manufacture as much as 400 tons of fertilizer per day. The company employs 20 workers and imports the necessary raw materials from the United States, the Soviet Union and Canada. [Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 7 Dec 80 p 14-B PA]

EL SALVADOR

MAJANO RETURNS TO COUNTRY FROM U.S., PANAMA

PA070040 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2350 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 6 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, one of the vice members of civilian-military government junta, arrived in this capital this afternoon from Panama. Colonel Majano arrived at 1722 (2322 GMT) and left immediately by helicopter for the military academy.

With the knowledge of the other members of the junta, Majano left El Salvador on 27 November for the United States, where his parents and other relatives reside. From the United States he went to Panama, where he met with General Torrijos and with Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, who was in the Panamanian capital on his way to Washington, where he presided today over a meeting of the Committee for the Defense of Nicaragua.

From Panama, Majano sent a message to Salvadoran Army officers emphasizing his position on the crisis and warned them about pressure from the rightwing to separate them from the government junta.

Majano was scheduled to return to San Salvador yesterday afternoon, but Torrijos' advisers dissuaded him from doing so "for security reasons." However, the colonel told ACAN-EFE this morning that he did not consider himself an exile and that he would return to El Salvador immediately "to stand up and defend my position."

Denies Rumors of Resignation

PA070429 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0344 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Telephone interview with junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano in San Salvador--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Colonel Majano, what was the fundamental part of your talks with General Torrijos? To what extent does he maintain support for the revolutionary government junta?

[Answer] I wish to emphasize that my trip abroad, as I told you a short while ago, was due to family reasons and was not an official mission of any kind. I was not on any official mission. The talks I held with General Torrijos were an exchange of views and a series of analyses, an exchange of ideas regarding the situation [words indistinct] in our countries. I consider they were highly positive, since I had a chance to affirm my conviction of seeking an urgent solution to the situation in this nation, to this complicated situation through which we are currently living, which has been characterized by a high rate of violence, unfortunately, bringing mourning to our Salvadoran family.

I consider that the events of the past few weeks have been tragic and deserve the attention of all of us. Those of us who are officials, and even just due to the simple fact of our citizenship, we should contribute our ideas, our positions in the quest for a political solution.

I had a chance to explain all this there with the persons with whom I talked, and now I take this opportunity to reveal it to the Salvadoran people.

[Question] Colonel Majano, following the recent events in El Salvador, and specifically the case of the U.S. nuns, the U.S. Government suspended economic and military aid. I would like to know your opinion of this decision by the U.S. Government as well as your opinion of visit by a U.S. mission to investigate that crime.

[Answer] It is truly regrettable that tragic and repulsive events like this occur in the country, and especially like the ones we have seen these last few days. I learned this week of several cases which are really condemnable--the deaths of the Revolutionary Democratic Front leaders, and the death of nuns is even more repulsive. I saw during my trip abroad that it has caused general rejection. There are direct accusations by some sectors which demand an investigation.

There is also the deaths of several comrades in arms. This is very regrettable, and all this paints a delicate and tragic picture. Naturally, this situation has caused the United States to announce that it will suspend all military and economic aid and its relations with our country until this matter has been cleared up.

They are in fact shameful actions, and as I said, they deserve repudiation by all of us. I see the U.S. attitude as a reflection of a sort of general outrage existing among the U.S. people and in other parts of the world, and naturally this is how I analyze their attitude. This should serve to open our eyes and make us think about the delicate domestic situation, which demands an explanation.

[Question] Colonel Majano, part of my question was the presence of a U.S. mission in El Salvador to investigate these incidents.

[Answer] I learned of today's arrival of a U.S. delegation or group to investigate the regrettable incident I have just mentioned, and from this point of view it is very important to be aware of their presence because it represents the uncertainty which the U.S. Government itself has about the attitude of several rightist sectors in the country which have felt encouraged these last few days and are bringing grief to our country.

[Question] Lastly, what is your definite position as a member of the government junta, since there has been speculation--meetings and so forth--about your resignation. What is your position in this regard?

Answer] I feel that I have had a commitment since 15 October 1979 to contribute to finding a political solution to the problem we have here in this country, and this political position, which I have made public quite clearly, has been twisted and distorted to pressure me for my resignation or for my withdrawal from the government. Many types of accusations have been made against me, such as the one you mentioned.

I wish to state publicly that my position has been clear from the beginning. I have learned that at this moment meetings are being held and pressure has been exerted by members of the high command and other elements linked to the right and outside the government itself to obtain my withdrawal.

In the face of these circumstances, I stress to you that at no time have I given anyone my resignation. All these rumors you mentioned at the beginning, such as the report that I had gone abroad, that I had left the country, that I was not coming back and many other things that we said--I consider all of this part of the maneuver to misinform the people and thus pressure me for my resignation--deceive the people and make them believe something else.

I emphasize that in face of the commitment I made on 15 October and due to the feeling I have that at this moment our country requires the decided and sincere contribution of its children, of its citizens, I have the duty to be present here and to face any type of charges made against me.

REPORTAGE ON SALVADORAN GOVERNMENT CRISIS

Majano Reportedly Dismissed

PA081245 Paris AFP in Spanish 0539 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Dec (AFP)--Col Adolfo Majano, leader of the group of "young military officers" and one of the leaders of the coup which took power in El Salvador in October, 1979, was dismissed from the government junta today, according to a high-ranking military source, who asked not to be identified.

The sources said that the decision was reached by a large majority after a consultation held (?on the weekend) within the Salvadoran Armed Forces.

Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, the other military representative on the Salvadoran Government junta, would thus be the sole representative of the army in the government, consolidating the position already given to him some months ago by an assembly of officers. However, on that occasion Majano remained in the government junta, a post which he must now leave because of what military sources described as "acute differences" between him and Gutierrez.

In addition, it was learned in San Salvador that the U.S. mission, headed by former Under Secretary of State William Rogers, and Assistant Secretary of State William Bowdler, was informed today of the army's position and, according to sources close to top-ranking military personnel, are reportedly in agreement with that position.

It has been discounted here that that commission is only investigating the assassination of four U.S. nuns last Tuesday. Instead, it is reportedly involved in political activities related to the government crisis being experienced in El Salvador.

For his part, Colonel Majano allegedly told Salvadoran news media that "I no longer consider myself a member of the government junta." An official source, consulted on this matter, told AFP: "If he said so, it must be true."

However, Majano will officially cease to be a member of the government junta only when the Defense Ministry has issued a communique on his dismissal.

On the other hand, well-informed military sources rejected a news report from Guatemala stating that a new junta had been formed, comprised of current Defense Minister Col Guillermo Garcia, National Guard Director Col Carlos Vides Cavimba and Mortgage Bank President Alvaro Magana. "That is untrue," the source emphasized.

Finally, Jose Napoleon Duarte, leader of the Christian Democratic Party and also a member of the government junta, hinted at the dismissal of Majano shortly before the news came out by making this comment: "The junta must be reorganized. Anyone who is not in agreement should leave, but there must be unity of command."

His statement was considered to be a clear allusion to the positions of Colonel Majano, who yesterday noted the presence of extreme rightwing sectors within the government who, in his words should be "denounced and [word indistinct]."

Garcia Denies Majano Resignation

PA081318 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1217 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia said early this morning that the government junta still has five members and that Colonel Majano is one of them. "So far, none of the members of the government junta have been dismissed," Garcia added.

The members of the junta are Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, civilians Jose Napoleon Duarte and Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, both from the Christian Democratic Party, and Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete, an independent.

The Christian Democratic Party has offered the armed forces a political solution to the country's current crisis of violence. If the armed forces decides to carry out a military solution instead of political, the Christian Democratic Party will quit the government in which it has several members in the cabinet and junta.

Colonel Majano said last weekend in Panama and today in San Salvador that he is not resigning and is against a military and violent solution to the present crisis. He favors a political solution with the participation of all democratic sectors of the country.

In Panama and before returning to El Salvador, Majano warned the military officers to be on the alert to the accusations that he was a communist that both civilian and army rightwing sectors were making against him to try to have him removed from the junta.

The defense minister talked early this morning with foreign correspondents to tell them that he was not sure there was vote held by the armed forces officers to oust Majano. However, he did not deny that a voting session was held.

Rumors circulated in Guatemala that the defense minister Colonel Garcia would replace Majano. Colonel Garcia is considered by political observers to be the strongman among the armed forces' hardliners and also the one who really controls power, according to Marcel A. Salamin, General Torrijos' adviser.

Rumors circulated late last night in San Salvador that some 300 [figure as received] officers from the armed forces had voted to oust Majano from the junta and only four voted against this decision. This has not been officially confirmed. The Salvadoran Armed Forces has over 700 officers.

Colonel Majano today said he knew nothing about the vote, although he is aware of the facts that there were meetings concerning his dismissal while he was out of the country. Majano left the country on 27 November. He was in the United States and in Panama until 6 December.

"A vote in which only 300 officers participate, seems fraudulent to me, when you consider that the number of officers in El Salvador is much more than that," Majano pointed out.

Last March the armed forces voted to elect its top leader and Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez won by a slight margin, even though Majano was supported by garrison chiefs, the high staff and young officers. Gutierrez and Majano are only slightly over 40.

Majano Resists Dismissal

PA081517 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1436 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 8 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Col Adolfo Majano said today that he regards the vote held among army officers to dismiss him from the Salvadoran Government junta as "fraudulent."

Although it has not been possible to confirm officially that a vote was held, Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia has not denied it.

According to unofficial sources, 300 votes were cast against Majano and only 4 were cast in his favor. Other similarly unofficial sources contend that there were 300 votes against Majano and 180 in his favor. According to both of these versions, not all army officers (over 700) participated in this consultation and the majority that supports Colonel Majano was absent.

Sources close to Colonel Majano today told this agency that there is a problem that has to do with notifying Majano about both the vote and his dismissal from the junta. The Christian Democratic Party's attitude is blocking the pressures that the rightwing sectors are exerting in order to remove Majano, sources close to him have revealed.

Meanwhile, the ceremony for the exchange of ratification documents of the Honduran-Salvadoran peace treaty will be held 10 December in Tegucigalpa. Several Latin American presidents and the Salvadoran junta members will attend this event. All five junta members were scheduled to travel to Honduras, but the crisis of the past few days makes this improbable.

A rumor is currently circulating in political and diplomatic circles that if Majano's dismissal actually occurs, he will not be notified until after the ceremony in Tegucigalpa.

Duarte Reviews Situation

PA082313 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1524 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Telephone interview with Salvadoran junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte by Carlos Samayoa Martinez on 8 December: no place given--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] We are glad to interview Jose Napoleon Duarte, member of the Salvadoran revolutionary government junta. We want to know about the wave of rumors over the past few days. Sir, I would like you to explain the situation of the government as of this morning.

[Answer] Good morning, Carlitos. I want to say hello to the Salvadoran people who I suppose have a number of doubts concerning all the incidents and speculation involving the national situation. Rumors have been circulating. For instance, yesterday it was said that a new junta had been chosen and names were even given of new junta members. This is all sheer speculation, sheer groundless speculation. The truth is that the country and the government are experiencing a very difficult situation which, thank God, the Salvadoran people with their magnanimity have known how to understand. They are trying to remain calm.

The situation is as follows: Following a number of acts of violence by both the left and the right, the government seemed to have little likelihood of being able to deal with the situation because it has lost authority and because premeditated activities have undertaken to destabilize the nation and the regime. A reorganization of the leadership is needed so that the country can have a government that really rules. Therefore, the national situation and the government are being studied. The army officers have met, exchanged views, studied their own problems and decisions to set the stage so the government can really rule, as I said. In turn, the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], which is the other group involved in the government, has also analyzed and discussed the situation. Its national directorate met yesterday and dictated guidelines so that the PDC Executive and Political Committees, along with a special armed forces committee, can analyze the situation of national authority and present the people with a formula that can really rule the nation and cope with the crisis we are facing. I think the Salvadoran people will be pleased to know that we are trying to find a logical and appropriate solution to the great crisis we are facing. Later, when we have something more specific, we will give all the explanations that the people are entitled to so that they can make the important decisions that they have to make.

[Question] Many newspapers today carried a datelined San Salvador news item that a junta member, Colonel Majano, has been removed from the government. As a junta member, what do you think about that?

[Answer] I think the item has been released by outside sources, maybe even a foreigner. I think we must be clear on how the government junta is set up. The government junta was set up by two people appointed by the army, which is fully entitled to appoint and remove them. The PDC is also entitled to appoint two people to the junta. This is part of an armed forces-PDC pact. That is why the PDC appointed Antonio Morales Ehrlich and Hector Dada. Later Hector Dada was replaced by yours truly, Napoleon Duarte. Therefore, the army can also decide what to do with its two representatives. The armed forces and the PDC together choose a fifth junta member, who should be an independent. This pact is still in effect and so, in the case of Colonels Majano and Gutierrez, it is up to the armed forces to decide to either keep or dismiss them. However, I want to add that the discussions we are holding will review whether or not junta procedures and structure are the best possible. This might even lead to a change in the structure of the junta. Therefore, Colonel Majano's fate is up to the armed forces. They have to decide whether or not he remains in the junta. That is their right according to the fundamental pact. Finally, it will be up to the army and the armed forces to say if Colonel Majano is removed from the junta. Meanwhile--this much I do know--the junta will continue to consist of its five incumbent members. It is up to the negotiators between the armed forces and the PDC to review the pact and see if it is necessary to change, correct, expand or reduce the structure of the junta and the government so that it can work better.

[Question] Finally, what do you think about the presence of Mr William Bowdler and a special U.S. committee in the country?

[Answer] I think that Mr Bowdler and Bill Rogers are in the country, along with other people, reflecting the concern of the American people and government over the killing of four of their fellow citizens. We have already reported that we did the same thing when some Salvadorans died in Arizona. The government appointed some people to go there, to investigate the situation and to find out what we could do to expedite the investigations underway there. Therefore, this is normal, natural and also logical. The United States Government responds to its people and there is no doubt that the avalanche of news reaching the American people about the killing of four U.S. nuns in El Salvador is drawing the attention of all Americans to the Salvadoran situation. So, they are concerned about what is happening in our country and what its effects and causes are. Therefore, it is obvious that the countries that might be affected by this will come here wondering what the situation is and what can be done.

On the other hand, there is no doubt that the United States had been one of the few countries which has stood by the Salvadoran people during the crisis we are experiencing. It must be noted that the U.S. Government has backed, not just the government junta, but all Salvadorans so we might comeout of the crisis. It has given us all sorts of aid as we have other countries such as Costa Rica and Venezuela which are among the few countries that have understood our problem and have struggled along with us to find a solution. Therefore I think that right now, in spite of anything else, it is fair to say that the United States Government is being pressured by its people in view of the news disclosed about the killing of the four nuns. Therefore, the committee has come here out of concern. It has come to meet with us and tell us, look we stand by you but we have this big problem: what to tell our people. I think that, seeing things this way, the Salvadoran people are going to understand that this is not intervention by the United States Government, but that the U.S. Government is concerned about the dramatic situation our people are experiencing.

Majano: Dismissal Coup d'Etat

PA082054 Paris AFP in Spanish 2033 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Dec (AFP)--Col Adolfo Majano who, together with Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, headed the overthrow of Gen Humberto Romero's regime in 1979, told AFP today that his dismissal from the government junta "can be interpreted as a coup d'etat."

"There is no juridical mechanism to legalize a vote of this nature within the armed forces," he said referring to the officers' assembly where it was apparently decided to dismiss him, reported a reliable military source.

Majano Blames Right

PA082250 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2124 GMT 8 Dec 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 8 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the Salvadoran governing junta, told ACAN-EFE: "The moderate positions in the country have been neutralized and the government is no longer of the center."

"I believe we are in the beginning of a civil war and this government can longer be described as of the center," Majano said a few hours before news of a poll among army officers had resulted in 300 votes against him and 4 in favor (300 against 180, according to other sources) to separate him from the governing junta.

"There has been an attempt to remove me from the governing junta, but I have not thought of resigning," Majano said referring to a vote among military officers. At the time of this interview neither local nor foreign correspondents were aware of the voting.

Majano, who together with Abdul Gutierrez headed the coup that overthrew the regime of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero on 15 October 1979, affirmed "I have not resigned, and will not resign." Everything seems to indicate, however, that "the die is cast" concerning his removal from the junta.

In an interview with this correspondent, Majano condemned the recent killings of five leaders of the opposition "Revolutionary Democratic Front" (FDR), other leftists, as well as the murder of the U.S. nuns and a missionary.

The Salvadoran Church states: "There are strong beliefs that the nuns were kidnapped by government security forces." Referring to this, Majano said these actions "indicate that there are rightist minority groups, inside and outside the government, who have become more daring in recent days."

Majano, however, refused to mention any names in connection with rightist elements inside the government. "I would rather have you journalists name these elements. We must remove them, although it is going to be difficult to do, in order to carry out the plan set forth on 15 October 1979."

Majano said that the visit by a U.S. team to investigate the killing of four American nuns "is in response to an outcry from the American people." However, he continued: "The United States Government must effectively respond to an outcry from its people, but it also must show an interest, not only in outrages against U.S. citizens, but also in all violations of human rights."

To find a peaceful solution to the Salvadoran crisis, Majano said: "We must form a broad coalition of forces, including the FDR and the other active forces, and not just the political parties."

Majano was the first member of the ruling clique to invite the FDR to a dialogue to seek the total pacification of the country. The FDR, along with its armed branch, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, are trying to overthrow the current government.

Majano admitted that "following the assassination of the FDR leaders, holding a dialogue has become more difficult." He continued, "But there is still time to seek an urgent solution to the crisis, one that will prevent a bloodbath" in an all-out civil war in El Salvador.

More than 9,000 persons have died in El Salvador so far this year. Political observers feel that an all-out conflict would claim more than 200,000 lives, four times the number killed in Nicaragua's civil war.

Majano said that, in the face of a possible armed solution to the Salvadoran conflict, it is necessary to seek a political solution "with pressure from domestic sectors and the arbitration of and political pressure from friendly countries."

"Arbitration would permit a political solution," he added.

Majano, whose supporters within the army have been gradually neutralized by the conservative sector of the armed forces, said that many of his supporters "have gone abroad under pressure from rightist sectors." If his removal is finally confirmed by the army, Majano will probably have to follow their example.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE URGES PEOPLE TO REMAIN CALM

PA090049 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0019 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] In view of all sorts of rumors both here and abroad involving the crucial situation in the country, the revolutionary government junta has issued the following official communique:

1. The wave of rumors originates in the intent of groups or sectors defending specific interests but not reflecting the national situation.

2. The junta members are analyzing the latest incidents to reach a final conclusion that will restore the calm which has been upset.

3. Mindful of the public and fully identified with the sentiments of the people, the government will make the most appropriate decisions so that the people of El Salvador can work and produce in a peace guaranteed by the Armed Forces of El Salvador.

4. The revolutionary government junta restates that no matter what sacrifices have to be made, they will be made so the citizenry's lives and property are ensured. If necessary, the government, even its top levels, can be reorganized in order to accomplish this.

5. By the same token, the revolutionary government junta asks all citizens not to be alarmed by false or twisted news, not to heed street rumors and to trust that all levels of government are firmly interested in seeing to it that the crisis, a normal thing in a pluralist regime, will be overcome promptly and adequately.

JUNTA, U.S. INVESTIGATORS MEET WITHOUT MAJANO

PA090028 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2358 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--The government junta in El Salvador met on Sunday afternoon, without Col Adolfo Majano, who is one of its five members. It has been learned that Colonel Majano, whose dismissal has not yet been confirmed by the government, is in a garrison.

Only four junta members received a special U.S. committee including William Bowdler, assistant secretary of state for Inter-American affairs; William Rogers, who occupied the same post under the Ford administration, and Luigi Einaudi, an expert on Spanish-American affairs. The committee came here to investigate the killing of four U.S. missionaries on 2 December in a rural area 40 km south of here.

The U.S. group, together with U.S. Ambassador Robert White, held a private meeting with four junta members: Col Abdul Gutierrez, Christian Democrats Napoleon Duarte and Antonio Morales Ehrlich, and independent Ramon Avalos. No details on the meeting have been disclosed. Photographers were only allowed in at the beginning of the meeting.

It has been learned that the U.S. group had said it "would meet with whomever was at the presidential house."

After the meeting, the committee reported that it will not release a public report, but that it will forward its report to President Jimmy Carter.

JUDGE RESPONSIBLE FOR EXAMINING NUNS MURDERED

PA082029 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1319 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] The authorities are conducting a through investigation to find out who killed Jorge Plutarco Dominguez, justice of the peace of Zacatecoluca, who was kidnapped from his home in Santiago Nonualco and was later found dead in Platanales Canton, Zacatecoluca. Dominguez had a bullet wound in his head and his throat was cut.

According to some sources, Dominguez' death is connected with that of the four American nuns, since he was the judicial official who officially examined the murdered nuns.

COMMUNIQUE REPUDIATES CUBAN-PROPOSED UN RESOLUTION

PA090311 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] The Salvadoran revolutionary government firmly rejects the proposal made by Cuba and other nations where human rights are violated to have the UN General Assembly condemn El Salvador. Considering that such a proposal is a flagrant act of aggression against the Salvadoran people and their government, the revolutionary government junta issues the following communique:

Cuba and other nations which systematically violate human rights and deny all freedom to their citizenry have asked the UN General Assembly to condemn El Salvador. The proposal was approved without a hearing by the UN Human Rights Committee. Referring to some of the sponsoring nations, Venezuela stated that the aggressors have become judges. The Salvadoran representative said that his government is the first to condemn and regret the killings and other heinous violations of human rights which the extreme right and the extreme left have carried out in his country. However, he said that the proposal completely distorts the current situation. He also noted that the OAS is studying the Salvadoran case and that the OAS Human Rights Committee has accepted an invitation to visit the country and investigate in situ.

El Salvador deems the proposal by Cuba and other nations a new act of aggression which it strongly rejects in the exercise of its sovereignty. In this sense, the Salvadoran Government thinks it is necessary to point out to the international public:

1. Cuba and some other proposing nations lack the moral authority to judge El Salvador because, to a large extent, the violence reigning in El Salvador is directly or indirectly abetted, promoted or encouraged by them.

2. It is obvious that the motion introduced seeks to cover up the irresponsible attitude of the nations which illegally and surreptitiously are sending in weapons and sponsoring the terrorist groups which are staining our nation with blood and which are fruitlessly trying, through crimes and terror, to stop the Salvadoran revolution which the people and the government are advancing.

3. There is no doubt, therefore, that it was an arbitrary initiative and that the resolution was biased because some of its sponsors are responsible for the bloodshed in El Salvador.

4. The revolutionary government states that the consolidation of the Salvadoran process has been achieved through the integral efforts of all national sectors eager to have constructive peace and not by establishing a police state which denies freedom, as is the case of Cuba, which is currently listed by various international organizations among the nations which do not uphold human rights.

5. El Salvador will go to the democratic nations surprised by this ill-willed action to tell them the truth about the Salvadoran political process and correct the prejudiced recommendation made without benefit of UN or OAS fact-finding committees as the Nigerian delegation had suggested. That would have shown that the national situation is complex and is not only the responsibility of the government, but of the forces interested in achieving a violent national solution.

THREE CHARGED WITH TREASON IN ARMS PLANE EPISODE

PA070124 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 5 Dec 80 p 5

[Excerpts] Three men identified by army investigators as helping the landing of a Costa Rican aircraft bringing weapons to the leftist army have been accused of treason

The men are Jose Antonio Diaz Gutierrez, Policarpo Barahona Portillo and Armando de los Angeles. They are involved in the case of the Cesna 310 which supposedly came from Costa Rica with weapons for the militant groups in El Salvador. The accused have been arraigned.

HONDURAS

ECONOMY MINISTER SAYS 1981 OIL SUPPLY ASSURED

PA082150 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1539 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 8 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran Economy Minister Ruben Mondragon reported today that the oil supply for 1981 is assured.

Mondragon pointed out that he signed an agreement in Mexico with the Mexican Government which binds Mexico to supply 6,000 barrels of crude to Honduras daily. A similar agreement will be signed with Venezuela. According to its provisions Honduras will receive a daily supply of 12,000 barrels, which is its current daily consumption.

Minister Mondragon said that Mexico and Venezuela have not guaranteed a fixed price for the crude and that the price will vary in accordance with the international market prices. At the present price, it is estimated that the country will spend a total of 350 million lempiras ($175 million) in 1981, to pay for the 4,380,000 barrels of crude it needs.

Another clause in the agreement is that the sales are to be made on a government-to-government level. Honduras will do without the intermediary, Texaco Caribbean Inc, a U.S. firm. Nevertheless, Texaco Caribbean Inc, owner of the only refinery operating in the country, will continue to refine the crude.

AGENDA FOR PEACE TREATY RATIFICATION CEREMONY

PA081832 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1143 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Agenda for ceremonies in Tegucigalpa on 9, 10 and 11 December on the occasion of the exchange of ratification notes for the peace treaty between Honduras and El Salvador]

[Text] The invited heads of state should begin arriving at Toncontin International Airport at 0800 on 9 December.

There will be a dinner at 1200 on 9 December for the heads of state that have already arrived. Others heads of state are expected to arrive during the afternoon of 9 December.

There will be a reception at the presidential house at 2000 on 9 December, hosted by President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia in honor of the visiting heads of state and the peace treaty mediator. The mediator and the foreign ministers of Honduras and El Salvador will be honored at this time.

The exchange of ratification notes will take place at 1100 on 10 December at the Manuel Bonilla Theater. The following is the special program for the exchange of notes ceremony:

1. Arrival of Honduran President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia.
2. Arrival of the Salvadoran revolutionary government junta.
3. Arrival of the visiting heads of state.
4. Arrival of the mediator, accompanied by the foreign ministers of Honduras and El Salvador.
5. Invocation.
6. Speech by Honduran President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia.
7. Speech by Salvadoran junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte, on the behalf of the revolutionary government junta of El Salvador.
8. Exchange of ratification notes of the general peace treaty and signing of the document.
9. Reading of the documents for the exchange of notes.
10. National anthemns of Honduras and of El Salvador.

Farewell ceremony for visiting delegations on 11 December.

NICARAGUA

OFFICIALS ADDRESS STATE COUNCIL CLOSING SESSION

State Council President

PA061945 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0136 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Speech by State Council President Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez at a ceremony held at the Ruben Dario Theater in Managua to mark the closing of the first period of regular State Council sessions--live]

[Excerpts] We would regard this report as incomplete if we did not mention the State Council's limitations, which have been emerging and becoming evident as work has intensified.

Experience, however, has now shown us that in order for this embryonic parliament, this first experiment of the revolution to achieve greater development in the future and to better assimilate its experiences, more participation and knowledge will be required from the rank and file of political and popular organizations and the unions. More dedication will be required from the representatives in order to consolidate the regular functions of this colegislative body and of the commissions.

This means that the various organizations represented in the State Council will have to be more concerned and make efforts so their representatives can dedicate more time and energy to consolidating the colegislative body.

More knowledge, more study of the laws is needed in order to guarantee their enforcement, to guarantee that the laws are obeyed, to guarantee that the broadest bases of the various social sectors know their rights, are familiar with the nature of the new order that is being implemented and, can defend the laws that benefit them at their work centers, ranches and in state bodies.

We will have to implement a better system to disseminate the State Council's achievements, accomplishments, advances and difficulties, both at the national and international level.

Finally, we must immediately assimilate each and every one of the teachings of the past 7 months of intense work. We must assimilate them because the companeros who are here now, who have had 7 months of experience, realize that the State Council is a magnificent school. In the same manner, mass organization activities and armed forces members came to listen to the sessions and to learn about the nature and functioning of the State Council. We must hurry; we must overcome our weaknesses and limitations because of the huge and heavy responsibility we have before the various bodies of the revolution, before our organizations and before our people.

In a general way, therefore, we can say that, as a colegislative institution, the State Council has confronted a serious challenge in connection with the formation of a new juridical order for the economic, political and social transformations that the Sandinist people's revolution is currently furthering. In this regard, the State Council will have to transform laws benefiting the interests of a minority into laws benefiting the great majority, radically suppressing the imbalances--inherited from the previous system--between the validity of a law and its effectiveness.

During the period we are closing today, we have had to sort out different criteria in order to positively reflect the participation of the various sectors and organizations, while seeking to express a genuine concept of unity and pluralism, both of which are essential conditions for the national reconstruction.

During these past months we have undertaken work aimed at institutionalizing the revolutionary process, which is beginning to rescue the loftiest national values and the most dignified examples of the patriotic souls who lit the forge of our nationality at a time when our identity as a people was suffering the harshest attacks.

This council has been honored to express the fatherland's and the revolution's recognition to Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino, granting him the title he earned on the battlefield, where he wrote glorious pages of our history: general of free men and father of the people's anti-imperialist revolution. [applause]

[The council's recognition] also went to Dr Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, martyr of public freedom, for his unwavering struggle against the unprecedented tyranny and oppression that characterized the Somozist system, [applause] incorporating him into the pages of our history by acknowledging his struggle and his effort. And we had to do it this way--incorporating him into the pages of history of the Nicaraguan people's struggle--in order to make very clear to the entire nation just what the revolution is rescuing and incorporating into itself and, in order to connect Chamorro's struggle with the people's struggle. On that occasion efforts were made to disrupt a State Council practice and (?we were surprised) to hear praises in the mouths of the pharisees, in the mouths of those who had villified, denigrated and expelled him--(?including) those organizations that exerted economic pressures on him. They are now trying to turn him into a banner, a banner of reaction. They want to turn him into a banner of reaction, to isolate him from the people's struggle, to distort his anti-Somozist line even though the revolution wanted to distinguish him. And they tried to do this--and we are going to say it here--with somebody's complicity, somebody who, due to a lack of history, a lack of a line of action, a lack of competence, has sought to cover himself with his father's history, without caring whether or not he turns his father's memory over to reaction.

We know, however, that a line of action, a background, firmness, combativeness and the unwavering determination to march toward the achievement of goals are neither inherited nor seized, they are earned. [applause]

We had the honor of contributing to the approval of all the bills submitted by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. Based on what has been said, we must, for patriotic reasons, mention those delegations that consistently and unsuccessfully tried for months to undermine the State Council efforts, unity and pluralism.

Their efforts were only aimed at obstructing the State Council activities. They never did anything in the interests of the sector they claim to represent. Such was the innoble action of COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise] leaders in alliance with the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN, the Social Christian Party--opposed to the Salvadoran people's struggle--the Democratic Conservative Party, and other organizations. However, in its actions, the state council, as an institution born of the revolution, is neither vulnerable nor susceptible to alteration. As we know today, the provocations and destabilizing attempts which led to the regrettable walkout from the State Council, had outside motivations. Despite the provocations and their implications, we are functioning and taking care of important matters.

An explanation is warranted considering that information has been manipulated. State Council representatives have been taken advantage of and domestic and international sources have been contacted to try to justify an unjust position.

First, I must say that we were aware of these efforts to divide and paralyze the State Council. We did not announce it because we thought it wise and prudent not to, but because of how things have turned out, we now feel that we must. Why did we know about it? Why did we sense it? First, because after the approval of the meat tax bill and after talking to Ernesto Salazar and Fernando Sequeira, the Sandinist delegation to the State Council had apprehensions although the bill had been approved. They told this to the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. Before they did, however, some members of the junta called Jaime Montealegre to ask him what he thought about it. Of course, he agreed with us. During this meeting, Montealegre asked: What would happen if we walk out of the State Council? Would it continue to function? Would it have the same strength? Would it have the same influence?

Second, during the second week of the State Council session there were constant negative attitudes and demonstrations. According to Salazar and Sequeira, we were practically living in an inferno, without any changes, with bad proposals and without any freedom. They were constantly complaining to other delegations. They were within their rights. Montealegre can confirm this.

Third, Alfonso Robelo said both here and in Costa Rica that the State Council presidency had authorized Alvaro Jerez to hold the rally in Nandaime. No one is stupid enough to believe this. Here you see how information was manipulated. In fact, Alvaro Jerez has been dishonest. He has not said that he received no such authorization and that he did not go to the respective organization to obtain it.

As you can see, they wanted to divide the moderates and they accused the FSLN National Directorate of radicalism. For them it was easy to go to a television station and manipulate facts. All these incidents took place 2 days before the walkout from the State Council.

Fourth, who do they think they are fooling? Never before had Enrique Sotelo and Jaime Bengochea, who regularly show up at noon, been so early to the State Council session as the day of the walkout. Never before had we seen Wilfredo Montalban's face in the State Council, until this day. Never before had we seen so many local and foreign newsmen at the State Council. Never before had we seen so many cameras and so much punctuality. To all this we have to add LA PRENSA's propaganda campaign. They have tried to convince the people, here and abroad, that they walked out from the State Council because the dictatorial board of directors did not give the floor to Alvaro Jerez, the victim. Had they been honest they would have admitted they had made a mistake, that they were not intelligent, that they were very stupid and that what they tried to do was to take advantage of the situation to seize power.

We, who were defeated many times, but always got up to continue fighting, and who were divided and made many mistakes from which we learned until we attained victory, have admitted all this. These people, who are taking their first steps in politics are afraid to admit their errors. I wish to point out here that they do not have the intelligence to create a crisis or to make excuses to justify mistakes.

However, what must be stressed here is the lack of intelligence to create a crisis and the pretexts used to justify mistakes. The reactionaries uselessly tried to create this artificial crisis. They exhausted all their means to undermine the achievements of the State Council. They spoke of a crisis in the government, in the country's unity and in the State Council. They also said that there were splinter groups within the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. But how could they have come up with this story about a true crisis?

We are going to tell you why this crisis is not a fact. First, if they could have proven that the situation was deteriorating everyday this would have been true, but the productive apparatus is improving and expanding and the goals are being met. This is possible because of the direct and heroic action of the workers, the peasants, the small and medium producers, small and medium merchants, the civic-minded and the patriotic businessmen. If these groups are waging a war, it is a war to increase production.

Second, if it were true that the most needy classes in the country were not receiving the social benefits guaranteed by the revolution and were protesting to get them, they would have taken to the streets to demand the resignation of the junta and not to express their support for it like they have done. They did not take to the streets to condemn the FSLN or its national leadership, but to back them, to give them their strength and to confirm their power. They did not take to the streets to launch their forces against the revolution, but to show their willingness to take up the arms and fight against the enemies of the revolution. [applause]

Third, if it were true that the organizations of the revolutionary state were unable to impose order, then why aren't the people plotting against the government? However, the people and their organizations have not violated the rules of the game. The people and their organizations have not broken our national unity.

Those who have conspired and broken the laws established by the revolution have been the leaders and members of private enterprise. While the people devoted themselves to productive tasks and to the defense of the fatherland, and while the people were increasing production, the leaders of the private sector were involved in provocations and armed conspiracies.

And fourth, how could the State Council be in crisis if only one sector withdrew? This means that only 10 people withdrew because the Confederation of Nicaraguan Professional Associations did not withdraw. There were arguments and internal strife within this confederation, but it did not withdraw. If the withdrawal of these 10 people had paralyzed the State Council, then there would have been a crisis. But evidently there was no crisis, because the State Council represents the majority, the main forces of the revolution, and not the minority.

Then what happened? The State Council continued to work and approved more than 10 new bills. The most important of them were to benefit the people. Instead of sitting on a stone like Boabdil, who sat crying like a child over what he could not defend like a man, the representatives of the State Council got busy and decided to devote ourselves to continue our work. We defend like men the right that we won as revolutionaries to represent our people and our organizations. [applause]

Junta Member Cruz

PA062213 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0316 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Speech by junta member Arturo Cruz at ceremony at the Ruben Dario Theater in Managua to mark the closing of the first period of regular State Council sessions--live]

[Excerpts] Aware of the State Council's important functions, the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has asked me to take advantage of this great occasion and to announce in its name that the necessary provisions will be adopted so that the State Council can continue with the tasks of great national interest that lie before us and which must be carried out before the beginning of the 1981 period of sessions.

In view of this, it has been decided that, beginning in February, the State Council should hold sessions once a month and in special cases whenever the junta deems suitable. The State Council can also meet at its own convenience to hear reports on the planned labor code reforms.

The junta also has asked me to reiterate publicly that the State Council remains open to all the bodies that comprise it.

This meeting is appropriate for me to say that at the conclusion of 1980 we see with satisfaction that during this past year--which has been very justly called the year of literacy--we have made advances for the benefit of our people.

A few minutes ago Daniel Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution and companero member of the government junta, asked me to announce a decision made today by the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] in connection with the 13th month. In keeping with the policy of austerity and efficiency promoted by the FSLN, he made a patriotic and revolutionary appeal to all companero workers to donate their 13th-month wages to the unemployment fund.

But, acknowledging on one hand the enormous efforts that the companero workers are making and anxious on the other to preserve the workers' real wages intact--if such a term might be used--as possible, the FSLN National Directorate is withdrawing that request and, therefore, only amounts in excess of 3,000 cordobas will be incorporated by law into the unemployment fund. In other words, the FSLN National Directorate urges and stimulates all companero workers who earn less than 3,000 cordobas to make use of their 13-month pay. [applause, chanting of slogans]

In 1980 we also suffered because of the loss of the valuable lives of honest Nicaraguans useful to the country who fell victims to unpatriotic actions. Victims included literacy teachers, peasants, armed forces members and other patriotic citizens.

Nobody is more inclined than our revolutionary people, who suffered the Somozist tyranny's repression, to wish peace and justice to other sister peoples suffering the horrors of the neglect that wipes out precious lives. It is for this reason that the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction joins in the statement made by the companero commander of the revolution and State Council president deploring the death of Sisters Dorothy Thompson [as heard], Ita Ford and Maura Clarke and Miss Jean Donovan, whose atrocious murder has moved the entire world.

GOVERNMENT REORGANIZES NATION'S BANKING SYSTEM

PA060150 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Fernando Centeno Chong report]

[Excerpt] An important press conference by government reconstruction junta member Arturo Cruz was held today at noon at government house. The meeting was also attended by Jaime Vaca of the Bank of Nicaragua [BANIC] group; Alfredo Cesar, president of CORFIN [Nicaraguan Financial Corporation]; Dionisio Chamorro of the Real Estate Bank; Silvia Lanuse, vice president of CORFIN, Rolando Sevilla, director of reorganization; and Antonio Medrano of the Bank of America. The meeting was held to explain the reorganization of the national financial system, which reduces the 17 banking institutions to 5.

Arturo Cruz explained that the reorganization had been complex and that the BANIC group, the Bank of America and the Real Estate Bank, which took over the savings and loan companies, are now the three main institutions. The importance of the national development and the People's Credit Bank was also taken into consideration. Arturo Cruz said the People's Credit Bank will no longer be a minor bank but will become an institution with all support and capitalization from the government.

He also said no official was dismissed in the reorganization of the financial system and that there are only 10 officials awaiting reassignment out of more than 400 who have been assigned to other institutions, especially to the production sector.

Alfredo Cesar, president of CORFIN, said the 17 institutions in the national system were reduced to 5 in less than 6 months. He says this is a triumph because it is evidence of the organization and efforts made in the national economy.

REBELS DEFEATED; CAMP DISMANTLED IN NORTH

PA080309 Paris AFP in Spanish 0033 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Managua, 7 Dec (AFP)--The people's militia has fought another battle with counterrevolutionaries in northern Nicaragua and has broken up one of their camps, it was reported here today.

According to local press reports, the military operation took place at El Mojon area in Jinotega, 150 km north of Managua, where armed groups that oppose the revolution are very active. A battalion of militia engaged the counterrevolutionaries for 15 minutes, forcing them to flee in the heavy fog, leaving bloody tracks, it was reported here. The report states that the militia recovered grenades and dynamite abandoned by the "invaders" when they returned to Honduran territory.

This was the third successful operation in El Mojon in the last few days, it was pointed out. The report adds that an undetermined number of counterrevolutionaries died in previous encounters and that several lots of arms and other military materiel had been captured.

MALMIERCA ENDS IRAQ VISIT, GOES TO ALGERIA

FL090037 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has ended a visit to Baghdad, capital of Iraq, as part of a good-will mission to find a political solution to the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. Malmierca today departed for Algeria. The Cuban foreign minister is fulfilling a mission as a personal envoy of the chairman of the nonaligned countries movement, Fidel Castro.

During his stay in Baghdad, Malmierca met with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to examine ways to reach a peaceful and equitable solution of the problem.

Malmierca today arrived in Algiers from Baghdad on an official visit accompanied by a delegation. The Cuban foreign minister was welcomed by his Algerian counterpart, Mohamed Benhahia, at the local airport.

PEMEX DIRECTOR EXPLAINS MEXICO-CUBA OIL PROTOCOL

FL081124 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] The creation of Cuban and Mexican Government commissions to begin activities in January 1981 to implement the signed protocol on oil was announced by Mexican Petroleum [Pemex] Director Jorge Diaz Serrano shortly before he left for Mexico. The Pemex director spoke at a press conference about aspects of his visit to Cuba and the meeting he held with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. Various problems concerned with energy, development and Cuba's need to solve this important aspect of its growth were discussed at that meeting.

Referring to the protocol, Diaz Serrano said it involves three areas: One of them is to be carried out in the short term, namely, the commercial part of the protocol, and it involves the buying and selling of processed products. The second one, the industrial part, is a mid-term one and is concerned with the Nico Lopez refinery. The third point is a long-term one, which is concerned with increased prospection work to see if it is possible to accelerate a process of discovering new oil fields with the joint application of Mexican and Cuban technology.

Regarding the possibilities of oil in Cuba, Diaz Serrano noted that Fidel had said that it should be viewed cautiously and with reasonable optimism.

Diaz Serrano reported that upon his return to Mexico, a team will be formed to maintain contact with a similar one that will be formed in Cuba to take care of the three areas of the protocol and that the teams would act quickly in common agreement.

Answering a question on thepossibility of oil supply from Mexico to Cuba, he replied that the matter had been discussed. This possibility, he said, would be part of a four-way operation because we have customers in Europe and the oil that comes to Cuba from the Soviet Union could be sent to those European customers and we, in turn, could send oil from Mexico to Cuba, resulting in an important savings in transportation and freight costs. He reiterated that this is simply a possibility and that its implementation would depend on the other three parties involved. Mexico, he emphasized, is willing to serve Cuba.

Finally, the Pemex director noted that the total amount of investments and financing which would be involved in the works called for in the protocol could not be immediately determined. He concluded: It is not our desire to make profits in these explorations.

BAHAMAS

STATEMENT ON WORK PERMITS ISSUED TO IMMIGRANTS

FL091314 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] The Ministry of Labor and Home Affairs has issued a warning concerning work permits for illegal immigrants. A statement from the ministry has advised the illegal immigrants not to be led by ill advise that they will receive work permits on payment of $1,000. The ministry warns the public that no such statement should be made.

The statement from the ministry said established procedures and normal fees should continue. A translation of the statement from the ministry has been provided for the benefit of Haitians.

DOMINICA

GOVERNMENT TO MOVE AGAINST NONREGISTERED PAPERS

FL061255 Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 3 Dec 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Roseau, 2 Dec (CANA)--The Dominica Government announced today that it was moving against persons involved in the publication of non-registered newspapers, but said that it had no intention of curtailing freedom of the press here.

In a radio broadcast Attorney General Ronan David however warned that such freedom of the press "must be exercised and enjoyed within the framework of the laws and constitution of the Commonwealth of Dominica."

His address here follows the appearance of a news bulletin "the EYE" which political observers here speculated was linked to the Labor Party of former Prime Minister Patrick John.

However, in a letter appearing in the latest issue of the "EYE" Mr John indicated "the Dominica Labor Party is not responsible for the printing, publishing, distributing or selling to the public the newspaper entitled the EYE."

GRENADA

MINISTER SAYS PEOPLE HAVE 'NO FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS'

FL061230 Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 3 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] St George's, 2 Dec (CANA)--Attorney General and Minister for Legal Affairs Kendrick Radix told Mr Justice Archibald Nedd in the high court today that Grenadians now have no fundamental rights and freedoms.

Mr. Radix's statement came in the course of hearing of an application for a writ of habeas corpus brought by Attorney Lloyd Noel on behalf of a detained civilian Ralph Thompson. Noel resigned last June as attorney general and a member of the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG).

"However," Mr Radix said, "The People's Revolutionary Government, as is compatible with the interests of the nation, will observe and protect the interests of the individual."

Thompson was arrested on 19 June, the day on which a bomb killed three people at a public rally. The detention order was seen by Patrick Macleish, commissioner of prisons, some four months after the arrest and Noel alleges that, on several grounds, the order is invalid and Thompson is being held illegally.

Radix pointed out to the court that the first law passed by the PRG suspended the constitution and he said the courts must bear in mind that a hiatus has been created in which executive action is necessary by virtue of law.

"We are in a unique situation and the courts have to act in a revolutionary way. Grenada is the smallest country in the world which has embarked on a course to chart its own destiny," said Mr Radix.

Mr Noel argued that the constitution did not give citizens their fundamental rights and freedoms, but simply regarded them.

"Fundamental rights and freedoms are set out in the common law," he said, "and the suspension of the constitution does not suspend those rights and freedoms. The common law is in effect in Grenada and so are the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens."

TRADE DISCUSSIONS HELD WITH CUBA, BRAZIL

FL042357 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] A two-man delegation from this country represented Grenada recently at a trade meeting in both Brazil and Cuba. Representing Grenada were Brothers (Terry Malone) and [name indistinct] and they spent 5 days in Cuba where they held discussions on matters relating to sea transport.

After leaving Cuba, the delegation went on to the Brazilian international trade fair where goods manufactured in that country were inspected. While in Brazil, the delegation also took the opportunity to speak to some Brazilian manufacturers on possible trade between Brazil and Grenada. Areas covered also included areas of possible trade development and the development of technical and economic cooperation between Grenada and Brazil. Of cardinal importance were discussions on assistance to Grenada in areas of road construction, fishing and [word indistinct] transportation.

BISHOP CONGRATULATES UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, LAOS

FL042349 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Prime Minister Brother Maurice Bishop has sent a message of compliment to the government and people of the United Arab Emirates. On behalf of the People's Revolutionary Government, Prime Minister Bishop extended warm fraternal freetings to the government and people of the United Arab Emirates on the occasion of the national day of that country. The message said that the people's revolutionary government will continue to devote its efforts to strengthening and further developing the fraternal ties and solidarity that exist between the peoples of the two countries.

A message was also sent to the government and people of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on the occasion of that country's national day. This message also reaffirmed the friendly ties between the (?two) peoples and countries.

ITI

HAITI TO RECEIVE MEXICAN, VENEZUELAN PETROLEUM

PA061431 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1705 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 5 Dec (EFE)--The Haitian Government today approved the agreement, recently signed with Mexico, for the purchase of 3,500 barrels of crude oil during 1981.

The agreement was signed between the Haitian Government and Mexican Petroleum [Pemex] on 26 November in Mexico. It also says that Haiti will receive 2.4 million gallons of propane gas annually from Mexico.

Government sources said that a similar agreement had been signed with Venezuela which will also send Haiti 3,500 barrels of crude daily during the coming year.

Haiti has thus benefited from the San Jose, Costa Rica, agreement in favor of the energy needs of Caribbean countries.

JAMAICA

PRIME MINISTER REPORTS SUCCESSFUL TALKS IN U.S.

FL081129 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Prime Minister Edward Seaga returned to the island yesterday with the news that his talks with officials of the World Bank and the IMF were very successful. Mr Seaga said he had talked with the managing director of the IMF and the presidents of the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and international finance corporations.

The prime minister described (?his talks) in Washington and New York as crucial, financial and political, saying they were successful on both counts. However, Mr Seaga was unable to say it there would be any improvements in IMF conditions to Jamaica as he said the talks were exploratory.

CUBAN TRACTORS PRESENTED TO AGRICULTURE MINISTRY

FL051343 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Twenty-eight Cuban tractors were yesterday presented to the Ministry of Agriculture by the Cuban Government. The tractors were turned over the the parliamentary secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Astil Sangster, by the Cuban charge d'affaires, Carlos Diaz, (?yesterday) afternoon at (western terminal). In presenting the tractors, Sr Diaz said the new gift would be good for the Jamaican people. Mr Sangster replied (?with) deep appreciation for the tractors and said he was sure the people who used them in agriculture would take good care of them.

OFFICIAL ORDERS REMOVAL OF CASTRO PHOTOGRAPHS

FL081500 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 4 Dec 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Large photographs of Fidel Castro of Cuba and other communist leaders were removed from the walls of the offices of the Agency for Public Information (API) Tuesday morning on the instruction of the new director of API, Mr Ken Jones.

Mr Jones took that action after a tour of all departments of the API soon after assuming office. He took up office on Monday. He told the staff that there was no bitterness motivating his instructions, but that he had not seen any photograph of the governor-general, for example, or other known leaders of the country whose pictures were deserving of display.

Jamaica was not a communist country [in boldface] and to display photographs of Castro and other communist leaders, could only be regarded as "defiance of the Jamaican Government and a show of contempt," Mr Jones told his staff.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

CONTENTS

Vol VI No 239 10 December 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

L.A. Socialist 'Minisummit' Opens in Panama A 1

ARGENTINA

Space-Nuclear Technology Agreement Signed With FRG B 1
Admiral Lambruschini Returns From U.S., FRG B 1
Export of Uranium Concentrate to Brazil Authorized B 1
Nuclear Official on New U.S. Administration B 2
ILO Delegation Begins Fact-Finding Mission B 2
[HERALD 9 Dec]
Foreign Minister Pastor Departs for Rome B 2
Justicialist Leader Calls For Mrs Peron's Release B 2

BOLIVIA

Paz Zamora In France Discusses Garcia Meza Regime C 1
LE MONDE Interview [5 Dec] C 1
LE MATIN Report [5 Dec] C 1
Arce Gomez on Paz Zamora, U.S. Recognition C 2
Attendance at Cartagena Technical Meetings Reported C 2

COLOMBIA

Minister Downplays Venezuelan Troop Movements F 1
Army Patrol Detained by Venezuela Released F 1
M-19 Announces 'Blow' for 17 Dec, New Brigade F 1
Agency Says Meat Exports to USSR Not Suspended F 1

PARAGUAY

Nogues Press Conference After River Plate Talks H 1
[HOY 5 Dec]
Authentic Radical Liberals Praise Uruguayans H 1
[ABC COLOR 6 Dec]

URUGUAY

Navy Commander in Chief Discusses Plebiscite K 1
Military Officers Accused of Torturing Prisoners K 1

PANAMA

Columnist Sees 'Continuismo' in U.S. Policy N 1
[CRITICA 6 Dec]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carazo: L.A. Leftists Follow Foreign Guidelines P 1
Complaint Against President's Accuser Rejected P 1

EL SALVADOR

Government Junta, U.S. Mission Hold Meeting P 2
Paper Questions U.S. Ambassador's Objective P 2
[THE NEWS GAZETTE 7-10 Dec]
FMLN Representative Discusses Current Situation [Havana] P 3
Clergy Occupy Cathedral Until Justice Is Done P 4
MNR Extends Support, Solidarity to Church P 5
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 8 Dec]
FDR Representative Says Group Watching Situation P 5

HONDURAS

Honduran-Salvadoran Border To Open 11 December P 6
Briefs: Ambassadorial Credentials P 6

NICARAGUA

Junta Stresses Support for Salvadoran People P 7
Government Officials Meet With Masaya CDS Members P 7
New Labor Union Group Ends Organizational Meetings P 8
[BARRICADA 30 Nov]
Labor Leaders Comment P 8
Briefs: Foreign Debt; Aid to Health Centers P 10

CUBA

Seizure of Nunciature, Rescue of Hostages Reported Q 1
AFP Report Q 1
More Details Q 1
AFP Reports on Fishing Boat Capture Denied Q 2
Salvadoran Junta Blamed for Recent Killings Q 2

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Radix Says 'No Rights' Report Out of Context S 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 5 Dec]

JAMAICA

Minister Investigates 'Brigadista' Program S 1
[DAILY GLEANER 3 Dec]

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Attempts To Form United Opposition Reported S 2
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 5 Dec]
Review of 1980 Economy, Inflation Growth S 2
[TRINIDAD GUARDIAN 29 Nov]

L.A. SOCIALIST 'MINISUMMIT' OPENS IN PANAMA

PA091551 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1446 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Panama City, 9 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Socialists and social democrats of Latin America are holding a "minisummit" today in this capital to study the problems of Central America, particularly Nicaragua, Guatemala and El Salvador.

Silence surrounds this summit. All that could be learned of its agenda is the general statement that there will be a "close study of the problems of the Central American area, particularly some of its countries."

Several leaders of the Confederation of Latin American Parties [Confederacion de Partidos Latinoamericanos--COPAL], which is primarily a social democratic organization, are in Panama.

Among the Iberian-American politicians who have come to Panama are Francisco Pena Gomez, a Dominican and vice president of Socialist International for Latin America; Hernan Siles Zuazo, president-elect of Bolivia; Tomas Borge, interior minister of the Sandinist Government of Nicaragua; Ruben Berrio Martinez, leader of the Puerto Rico Independent Party and vice president of COPAL; Guillermo Ungo, former member of the Salvadoran Government junta and a social democratic leader in his country; Gustavo Carvajal, president of COPAL and a member of the Mexican Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI); Leonel Brizola, a Brazilian and a member of the Workers Party; former Costa Rican President Daniel Oduber, a social democrat; and Pompeyo Marquez of the Movement to Socialism of Venezuela.

The socialists and the social democrats refused to make any statements and will meet with the leaders of the ruling Democratic Revolutionary Party of Panama.

Last week, several Socialists met here with Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, at the home of Gen Omar Torrijos, leader of the Panamanian regime. Gonzalez attended meetings of the Committee for the Defense of Nicaragua and the Socialist International this weekend in Washington and New York, respectively.

Enrique Tierno Galvan, the mayor of Madrid, who is also a socialist, will arrive in Panama at noon today, although his visit does not seem to be related to the Coclesito meeting. He was invited by President Aristides Royo, who was a pupil of Tierno at the University of Salamanca (Spain).

The Felipe Gonzalez' recent meeting with Fidel Castro in Havana, Gonzalez' visit to Panama where he met with Torrijos' followers, Sandinists and Salvadoran opposition leaders, the meeting of the Committee for the Defense of Nicaragua in Washington, the Socialist International meeting in New York and the COPAL minisummit here today are interpreted by Panamanian political circles as anticipation by the Latin American left to Reagan's actions as the U.S.president.

Felipe Gonzalez has said that "the idea of a possible Reagan intervention in Central America is spreading like an oil spill."

SPACE-NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRG

PY091741 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1430 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Dec (TELAM)--A bilateral agreement regarding space and nuclear technology as well as research on medical, oceanographic, fishing, mining, geological and technical processes in industry has been signed between Argentina and the FRG.

The meetings that were held in the past few days ended today with the signing of the agreement. The respective governments were represented by Raul Cura, Argentine under secretary of international economic affairs, and Reinhard Loosch, FRG minister of research and technology.

It also was agreed to carry out studies in the immediate possibilities for the use of unconventional energy such as solar and biomass energy.

ADMIRAL LAMBRUSCHINI RETURNS FROM U.S., FRG

PY091643 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] The navy commander in chief, Adm Armando Lambruschini, today returned to this country after a visit to Germany, where he inspected the construction of frigates and submarines for our navy and met with FRG President Karl Carstens.

A few days before, Admiral Lambruschini had left for the United States, where he stayed for 2 days and met with high-ranking government officials and businessmen. From the United States, Admiral Lambruschini went to the FRG, where he held meetings with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and the inspector of the FRG navy, Vice Adm [name indistinct]. Later on, Admiral Lambruschini inspected in Hamburg developments in the construction of the frigates Meco 360 and 140, whose construction will continue in Argentina.

At the (Diesen) shipyard in Emden, he observed the laying of the keel of the first submarine, which will also be built in Argentina.

At this ceremony, the Argentine navy materiel director, Vice Adm Haroldo Enrique Dahn, gave a speech and at a dinner given later, Admiral Lambruschini stressed the importance of this ceremony and pointed out that this special event is really the beginning of a number of undertakings which will be the concrete results of joint efforts by the Argentine Navy and the (Diesen) company. He added that the promotion and protection of Argentine maritime interests is a priority matter for Argentina and that Argentina has firmly decided to seriously enter the road of consolidation of its economic, scientific and technological capabilities as the only way to reach the prosperity its population deserves.

Lambruschini further said: We are clearly aware that the world in which we live is ever more interdependent, both in its relations and conflicts, and that it is no longer possible for a country to face economic or technological challenges alone. He concluded by stressing the importance of the development of this plan of modern surface and submarine naval units for the navy and for Argentina, saying that this plan means an important economic effort and a serious technical commitment; therefore, we insist on having the best results and on demanding from the firm and ourselves that all difficulties which may arise be overcome.

EXPORT OF URANIUM CONCENTRATE TO BRAZIL AUTHORIZED

PY100024 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2215 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Dec (NA)--President Videla has signed a decree approving a loan contract of uranium concentrate between Brazil and Argentina in keeping with the respective instruments signed in Buenos Aires last 17 May by the presidents of the two countries, it was official reported today.

The National Atomic Energy Commission thus has been authorized to export 240 tons of uranium concentrate to the Brazilian nuclear corporations. Argentina and Brazil last May signed an agreement on the peaceful development and utilization of nuclear energy.

NUCLEAR OFFICIAL ON NEW U.S. ADMINISTRATION

PY082003 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1214 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 8 Dec (NA)--Carlos Castro Madero, the chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), stated here today that the change of the U.S. president will cause "favorable but not drastic changes" as far as U.S. restrictions in the field of nuclear energy are concerned. He expressed his confidence that this will allow Argentina "to finally obtain the enriched uranium which it needs to continue operating normally its irradiation reactor [reactor de irradiacion] and the radioisotope plant."

Castro Madero made these remarks shortly before making his opening speech at the 20th ordinary meeting of the IAEA [International Atomic Energy Agency] scientific advisory committee. The head of the IAEA, Sigvard Eklund, has arrived in Argentina to preside over the meeting.

ILO DELEGATION BEGINS FACT-FINDING MISSION

PY092346 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 9 Dec 80 p 9

[Excerpt] (NA)--An International Labor Organization (ILO) delegation yesterday met with the minister of labour, General Llamil Reston, the first step in their fact-finding mission to make sure Argentine labour legislation is in accordance with international labour conventions.

The ILO delegation, chairmed by the Italian jurist Antonio Malintoppi, is in Buenos Aires following an invitation by the Argentine Government at the last ILO Geneva meeting in June.

FOREIGN MINISTER PASTOR DEPARTS FOR ROME

PY092039 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2020 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aries, 9 Dec (TELAM)--Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor left for Rome at 1700--with a stopover in Paris--at the invitation of Pope John Paul II to receive, along with his Chilean counterpart Rojas Galdames, a proposal from the mediator.

Pastor is accompanied by Col Carlos Cavandoli, under secretary of foreign relations, Col Carlos Bloomer Reeve, cabinet chief of the Foreign Ministry; and other officials who will join the Argentine negotiating delegation presided over by Guillermo Moncayo.

JUSTICIALIST LEADER CALLS FOR MRS PERON'S RELEASE

PY061559 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1114 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Resistencia, 5 Dec (NA)--Deolindo Bittel, vice president of the Argentine Justicialist Party, has sent a telegram to the military junta asking it to release former President Maria Martinez de Peron.

Bittel's telegram stated: "Echoing the clamor of the people and my own opinion, I hereby ask the commander in chief to order the freeing of Mrs Maria Estela Martinez de Peron as a contribution to the peace of the nation and because I believe that it would be the just thing to do." Thus, Bittel has joined the request which several members of the national leadership of the Justicialist Party have sent from Buenos Aires.

PAZ ZAMORA IN FRANCE DISCUSSES GARCIA MEZA REGIME

LE MONDE Interview

LD081421 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Dec 80 p 4

[Thierry Maliniak interview with Jaime Paz Zamora, vice president of the Bolivian government of national unity, conducted during 1-5 December Paris visit: "Military Regime Unstable"]

[Text] "It is necessary for us that the West European countries continue their present policy of isolating the Bolivian military regime long enough for the democratic forces to be able to regain the initiative," we were told by Mr Jaime Paz, who is visiting France from 1 through 5 December. Elected vice president of Bolivia in June, Jaime Paz, like President Siles Zuazo, has been unable to assume his post because of the July military coup d'etat. He has become a roving ambassador for the civilian forces ejected from power and recently was appointed vice president of the Andean parliament.

Jaime Paz has just visited Washington, where, during this transition phase, he had to persuade his interlocutors to maintain U.S. Government pressure on the Bolivian military. "I met with President Reagan's principal advisers on Latin America," he told us, "and I do not believe that they will alter U.S. policy with respect to Bolivia. They are aware that in our country's specific case their interests are better preserved by a solid civilian regime than by an unstable military regime, which would constitute a focus of uncertainty in the region. The U.S. military itself agrees with this point: It is well acquainted with the situation of the armed forces in our country and knows that there are no prospects for a long-term stable military regime in Bolivia at present." Despite the violence and effectiveness of the repression, the full force of which is directed at the opposition, Mr Jaime Paz does not believe that the regime will become established. "After 5 months," he said, "it is clear that General Garcia Meza has been unable to transform his initial military victory in the coup d'etat into a political victory. He has been unable, like General Banzer in 1971, to establish a minimum political and social base which would enable him to justify his continued stay in power. This being the case, the armed forces cannot support him for long unless they want to find themselves isolated from the rest of the country. The military's instinctive reaction at the time of the coup d'etat acted in General Garcia Meza's favor but now it is acting against him."

Nevertheless, has not Chile's example shown that a military regime can remain in power without the support of any party? "Bolivia's case is different," Jaime Paz replied. "In Chile, the military regime has gained the support of some social forces, albeit undoubtedly a minority of them, but still enough to implement a consistent policy even against the majority will. The 1973 coup d'etat in Santiago took place at a time of social struggles and the army sided with one of the two camps. This is not the case in Bolivia, where quite simply a group of people connected with contraband and narcotics trafficking interrupted the reestablishment of democracy, with which almost the entire Bolivian population was in agreement." This is why Mr Jaime Paz hopes that a peaceful solution will be possible in the near future, with the establishment of a transition government composed of civilians and soldiers representing all sectors not linked with the July coup d'etat. "Otherwise," he added, "the people will reorganize themselves as in the past and the power struggle will resort to other means."

LE MATIN Report

LD091511 Paris LE MATIN in French 5 Dec 80 p 11

[J.L.S." report on statements by former Bolivian Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora: "Reagan Distrusts Bolivian Dictatorship"]

[Text] Jaime Paz, who was elected vice president of Bolivia in June, believes that the military who seized power through a bloody coup last July will not remain in power longer than a few months. Even Ronald Reagan's aides, he told LE MATIN, are skeptical about the present regime.

"No other Bolivian dictatorship has ever been more isolated than the present regime"--Jaime Paz believes that Gen Luis Garcia Meza's team will remain in power for only "5 or 6 months" more. Paz, 41, leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] (one of the components of the democratic front which ensured the victory of Social Democratic presidential candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo in June) has spent a few days in Paris where he met, among other people, Senate President Alain Poher, Francois Mitterrand, Michel Rocard, Gaston Defferre, some communist members of parliament, some foreign office officials and Giscardian deputy Bernard Stasi, whose "support for the democratic cause" he found "quite militant."

"Nothing has been going right for the military, who no longer rely on the forces which have usually supported them," Paz stated. As an example, he mentioned the defection of Bolivian business circles, "who have realized that it is impossible to engage in serious business transactions with traffickers," and also the peasants, who were at one time bound to the army by a "pact" but who now have joined the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB].

The "roving ambassador" of Bolivian civilians who is to leave for Italy today and who has already pleaded his country's cause in Scandinavia, the FRG, Benelux countries and Switzerland, does not share the view that Ronald Reagan will systematically support Latin American dictatorships. He had talks with the president-elect's advisers in Washington 10 days ago. "I believe," he stated, "that they are not prepared to automatically support the regime; they realize that the army is vulnerable." Paz believes that an increasing number of Bolivian officers are becoming hostile to the present dictatorship. He counts on those officers to prepare a "transition" regime with civilians. At least, this is the concept which he has promoted during his European tour.

ARCE GOMEZ ON PAZ ZAMORA, U.S. RECOGNITION

PY091700 Paris AFP in Spanish 1652 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] La Paz, 6 Dec (AFP)--In a statement issued here today, the Bolivian interior minister, Col Luis Arce Gomez, said that Jaime Paz Zamora, the top-ranking leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), is the leader of the slander campaign against Bolivia, that is being carried out abroad.

Arce Gomez, who last week toured the United States, Panama, Brazil and Paraguay, said that the objective of his tour was to dispel all slanders against Bolivia, and that despite everything, Paz Zamora can never be forgiven.

He said that after meeting with advisers of President-elect Ronald Reagan, he can assert that the Republican administration of the U.S. Government will recognize the Bolivian regime led by Gen Luis Garcia Meza and that it will grant Bolivia important economic aid.

ATTENDANCE AT CARTAGENA TECHNICAL MEETINGS REPORTED

PY092319 Paris AFP in Spanish 1641 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 9 Dec (AFP)--Sources close to the Integration Secretariat announced here that beginning today Bolivia will start attending all of the technical meetings of the Cartagena agreement.

According to AFP, Bolivia's return to these technical forums is a result of the successful negotiations conducted by Andean Pact delegates Alberto Zelada and Jose de la Puente, who came to Bolivia to give a detailed briefing on the latest meeting of the Cartagena agreement held in Bogota, which Bolivia did not attend.

Zelada and De la Puente left Bolivia this morning after explaining that no decisions on important topics such as common external tariff, the steel and metal-mechanical industries were made in Bogota. Therefore, Bolivia's attendance in future meetings is regarded as indispensable.

MINISTER DOWNPLAYS VENEZUELAN TROOP MOVEMENTS

PA051605 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Arauca--Colombian Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva has downplayed the importance of alleged Venezuelan troop movements along the border area of La Guajira. Camacho Leyva, who is visiting Arauca with the president of the republic's tour of that remote region, said that Venezuela is free to move troops about within its territory because it has sovereignty there. When asked if Colombia was going to adopt similar measures, he replied that playing with troops along the border is very dangerous.

ARMY PATROL DETAINED BY VENEZUELA RELEASED

PA091759 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Barranquilla, Colombia--The 2d Brigade command announced today that the military patrol that mistakenly crossed the Venezuelan border has been released by the Venezuelan authorities.

According to Gen Carlos Narvaez, the incident occurred when a captain, a sergeant and three soldiers got lost near Buenavista, Guajira Department, while on a routine mission. The group was detained by troops of the Venezuelan Army's 1st Division, which transferred them to a garrison in Maracaibo for interrogation.

General Narvaez went to the border to hold talks with several Venezuelan officials and explain the situation. He thus obtained the release of his men, who were members of the Rondon motorized battalion.

M-19 ANNOUNCES 'BLOW' FOR 17 DEC, NEW BRIGADE

PA100402 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0350 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Bogota, 9 Dec (EFE)--The 19 April Movement (M-19) tonight announced that it will strike a blow on the occasion of the presidents meeting scheduled to open in Santa Marta on 17 December. The president of Ecuador, Jaime Roldos; of Peru, Fernando Belaunde Terry; of Costa Rica, Rodrigo Carazo Odio; of Panama, Aristides Royo; of Venezuela, Luis Herrera Campins; and of Colombia, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala will meet on that date.

The guerrilla group interrupted Colombian television transmissions tonight and announced the creation of the Simon Bolivar Shock Brigade which will take new actions. A guerrilla's voice reminded the audience of the M-19 action on 27 February when the Dominican Republic's Embassy was occupied in Bogota, the biggest kidnapping of diplomats in the world.

The M-19, which criticized the educational and agricultural policy of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's administration, warned that "it is getting ready to recover what has been taken away from it."

AGENCY SAYS MEAT EXPORTS TO USSR NOT SUSPENDED

PA051459 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Barranquilla--The Meat Marketing Agency here has announced that meat exports to the Soviet Union have not been suspended. Cattle are being slaughtered at the [name indistinct] meat packing installations in Barranquilla. This meat, valued at approximately 250 million pesos, will be shipped in early January. According to this agency, more meat exports are planned for the Soviet and Spanish markets in mid-1981.

NOGUES PRESS CONFERENCE AFTER RIVER PLATE TALKS

PY081507 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 5 Dec 80 p 6

[By special correspondent Jose Antonio Bianchi]

[Text] Buenos Aires--Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues asserted today that "the irregular situation" of the Pilcomayo River is being solved "as far as possible." The Paraguayan foreign minister gave a press conference to a group of Paraguayan and Argentine newsmen at his office at the River Plate Basin conference after the conference ended.

When asked about the "Pilcomayo problem," Nogues replied: "On an earlier occasion, the Paraguayan foreign minister said that this type of problem should not exist among our countries and I maintain that opinion." The minister added that "they are not small problems." (That was how the Argentine newsman referred to it in his question.) "They are problems that emerge between neighboring countries, but I repeat that the question of the Pilcomayo River should not occur again."

Replying to a question regarding the measures which were taken to prevent a repetition of the Pilcomayo incident, Nogues stated: "When I say that it should not occur again I do not mean that there is a possibility of a repetition; I mean that this should not have taken place, it should not have occurred. What you wish to ask me is whether that irregular situation that occurred at the Pilcomayo is being solved and it is. It is being solved as far as possible, because once such projects as the diversion canal in Formosa Province have been carried out, it is difficult that things return 100 percent to their original state."

The Paraguayn foreign minister further said: "I know that the highest Argentine officials were concerned from the beginning over this, which for a time was called the Pilcomayo problem, and that they have given all the necessary instructions to return things to their former state and to ensure there is no repetition."

At this point foreign minister Nogues' statements coincided with those made by his Argentine counterpart Carlos Washington Pastor to the HOY correspondent last night. The Argentine minister categorically asserted that "there is no problem at the Pilcomayo," adding that "all the reports that have been given are false."

Minister Nogues said in his speech to the plenary meeting of the conference that the River Plate Basin financial fund could be converted into a regional bank. During today's press conference, he was asked why Paraguay did not submit a project for this, to which the foreign minister replied: "The fact that I made a suggestion does not mean that I should submit a project. What you do is launch an idea which should then ripen and once it is ripe the elements will also be ripe to launch the project."

An Argentine newsman asked Nogues if he shared President Jorge Rafael Videla's criterion that it is unsuitable to form political-military pacts to promote the harmonious development of the peoples of the region. His reply was: "I do not presume to contradict or to confirm what the president of the Argentine nation says. The question goes beyond the rules of diplomatic discretion."

AUTHENTIC RADICAL LIBERALS PRAISE URUGUAYANS

PY091337 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 6 Dec 80 p 16

[Text] The board of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA] has expressed its "admiration and interest" for the attitude of the Uruguayan people during the latest plebiscite called by the Uruguayan Government. In this regard, the PLRA released this communique: "In its 3 December 1980 session, the board of the PLRA decided to publicly express its admiration and interest for the Uruguayan people in view of the proud and courageous demonstration of democratic faith which the noble Uruguayan people expressed during the latest plebiscite, giving a categorical negative answer to those who seek to divert Artigas' nation from its proud tradition of freedom." The communique is signed by the head of the board, Domingo Laino.

NAVY COMMANDER IN CHIEF DISCUSSES PLEBISCITE

PY081515 Paris AFP in Spanish 1603 GMT Dec 80

[Text] Montevideo, 6 Dec (AFP)--Vice Adm Hugo Marquez, commander in chief of the navy, has stated to the press here that the greatest mistake of the Uruguayan civilian-military government was that of setting deadlines in political matters and that the traditional political parties again will have to start functioning fully.

The navy commander stated that the victory in the constitutional plebiscite last Sunday belonged to the people who said what they wished to say at the ballot boxes. Admiral Marquez termed the negative vote a valid warning because no one told them to vote as they did. He also asserted that in Uruguay there are no ayatollahs or leaders with bayonettes, only military men acting together with civilians and a people which is sovereign.

Interior Minister Manuel Nunez in his turn believed that political opening was near, as well as the institutionalization of the country. The minister stressed that it is suitable at the present time to allay the fears of the political forces in order to prevent the deepening of certain disagreements and to again dedicate the time to work, action and the recovery of the republic.

Six days ago the citizens pronounced themselves against a draft constitutional reform drawn up by the government, with a majority of nearly 240,000 ballots out of a total of 1,500,000 first scrutinized.

MILITARY OFFICERS ACCUSED OF TORTURING PRISONERS

PY091343 Paris AFP in Spanish 1712 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Porto Alegre, Brazil, 4 Dec (AFP)--Seventeen Uruguayan military officers were charged here today of being directly involved in the tortures to which Uruguayan political prisoners are subjected.

Former Lt Col Rodolfo Gonzalez Diaz, an Uruguayan refugee living in Mexico since 29 November 1980, made this charge in a statement he made to the Southern Cone justice and human rights movement which has its headquarters in Porto Alegre.

The former Uruguayan officer, who lived 3 months in Brazil under the protection of the United Nations, said in his statement to the justice and human rights movement that there are at present at least 19 Uruguayan officers under arrest for political reasons, and that among them are Gen Liber Seregni and Gen Victor Licandro.

Gonzalez Diaz noted that the repression of military officers who oppose the coup started in 1976, and that he also was subjected to this repression when he was under arrest for 8 days after being involved in an incident with Lt Col Julio Gayaffa, one of the torturers. The former Uruguayan military officer said that after this incident he began to receive death threats.

COLUMNIST SEES 'CONTINUISMO' IN U.S. POLICY

PA070206 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 6 Dec 80 p 2

["Political Chess" column by Rafael Nunez Zarzavilla: "Reagan, the Treaties and the Policy of Continuismo"]

[Text] Based on our experiences during our tour of the United States, we have been emphasizing in our commentaries that in the area of foreign policy the Democratic and Republican Parties practice bipartisan "continuismo."

Now that the electoral euphoria and partisan rhetoric are over, events are demonstrating that this policy of "continuismo" in foreign affairs is being maintained. This does not preclude some adjustments to face new realities and challenges.

For this same reason, we were in no haste to say that the present Torrijos-Carter treaties would be affected regarding their basic essentials. Moreover, the violations that were committed occurred during the administration of President Jimmy Carter, whose term is about to end.

Now President-elect Ronald Reagan has responded by stating that he will respect the Torrijos-Carter treaties. And one more question has been answered to end all speculation regarding the treaties that ended the colonial enclave without removing us, in some respects, from under the Pentagon umbrella, as was said aptly at the time by Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, then Panamanian chief of government.

If one observes closely, one will notice the Nixonian trend being followed by Reagan in the selection of his government team. And we have pointed out that the appointment [as published] of Alexander Haig, for example, clearly defined the future prospects of important regional sectors and areas in which the Panama Canal is a vital question, both from the viewpoint of international maritime trade and as the strategic center of continental and Western security.

Haig, it will be remembered, talked with General Torrijos during the most heated phases of the treaty negotiations. Although it will be necessary to wait for time to tell what the topics of discussion were, it does not require much effort to presume that between military men there were matters related to the defense of the Panama Canal and the strategic value of the military bases that still remain intact in certain parts of the national territory.

These are vital aspects of U.S. foreign policy. As has been said, both Democrats and Republicans clearly respect the policy of "continuismo" in foreign affairs. Reagan is no exception, nor are the men that he is choosing to form his government.

It should also be taken into account that Panama has become a center of grand geopolitics, receiving input from different sources on situations such as those of Central America and the Caribbean in which the so-called champions of Western democracy participate to an extraordinary degree.

It would therefore be self-delusion to ignore all these matters in studying and choosing paths and positions to take in the critical situations that we are experiencing. Reagan, like Carter, Ford, Nixon, Johnson and Kennedy, to cite some others, will duly play his role as a zealous ruler and defender of his nation's interests.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO: L.A. LEFTISTS FOLLOW FOREIGN GUIDELINES

PA100201 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Groups of the left obey guidelines from abroad. There is evidence that extremist groups are acting in all our countries and they constantly insist on managing political matters. These statements were made by President of the Republic Rodrigo Carazo before departing this morning for Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

Referring to leftist groups, he said that they have one characteristic in common: They obey political guidelines from abroad, and the position of Cuba has not changed in this situation we are experiencing. Therefore, the evidence is there, and their position is clearly of a political nature, the Costa Rican president noted.

Regarding the struggle that is being waged by the hegemonic powers, President Carazo said that we have always been used by them and that he does not know why some people are surprised because we have said that they borrow our countries to fight out their problems and our people come out the big losers.

He noted: Some years ago, the hegemonic powers fought and only asked for land on which to fight but now they are asking for the people of those lands also.

President Carazo spoke to us about the problems in El Salvador and the position of Costa Rica at the meeting of presidents and chiefs of state of Central America being held in Tegucigalpa:

[Begin Carazo recording] [At this meeting] I will speak about what I am discussing with you, which is what I always discuss with the Central American chiefs of state whenever I have the opportunity to speak with them. I will also state my points of view about being alert, preventing intervention and not provoking intervention by anyone. We will also seriously call for the solution of our problems, which are very difficult and serious.

We Costa Ricans who live in peace and quiet must seriously learn the lesson of Central America. This is a lesson in which we see an anguished people struggling for the economic and social improvement, overcoming problems of an international nature, such as inflation, recession, high prices for imported products and low prices for their exports. The economic situation of those countries is like ours in this regard. [words indistinct] is institutional, peaceful and based on a de jure state. Some of these countries do not have Costa Rica's advantages. We Costa Ricans must firmly protect our institutional system for the sake of the peace and quiet of this country. [end recording]

COMPLAINT AGAINST PRESIDENT'S ACCUSER REJECTED

PA062226 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] There have been varied comments among government officials and legal circles in connection with the ruling of First Penal Judge Hector Eddy Hernandez Varquero, who dismissed a complaint filed against Fernando Trejos Macis by President Rodrigo Carazo Odio's lawyers.

Meanwhile, the judicial investigations organization has found nothing to support Trejos Masis' statements and next week will forward a report to Jorge Rojas Espinosa, head of the judiciary branch.

At a news conference at the Ministry of Justice it was stated that Trejos Masis has never been sentenced, but on various occasions has been brought before the courts.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT JUNTA, U.S. MISSION HOLD MEETING

PA100221 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1907 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] A meeting was held yesterday at the presidential house between the revolutionary government junta and the members of the U.S. Government special mission which arrived in El Salvador to investigate the murder of three U.S. clergywomen and a laywoman by extreme rightists.

The mission is comprised of the assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs, William Bowdler; the former assistant secretary of state, William Rogers; and Luigi Etnaudi. The mission arrived at the presidential house accompanied by U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador Robert White.

The visitors expressed the sorrow, consternation and feelings of the U.S. people and government over the vile murder of the four U.S. citizens to the junta. The junta members said they understood this sorrow and attitude and added that the revolutionary government repudiates and condemns violence and its crimes. The junta members expressed the sorrow of the Salvadoran people and government over the shameful murder of the U.S. clergywomen and missionary to the special envoys and added that they shared the outrage felt by the U.S. people and government.

The junta informed the visitors that the government is determined to find and punish the perpetrators of this heinious crime and that a high-level commission, with full powers, has been appointed to make a thorough investigation.

The junta asked the U.S. mission members for technicians and specialists to work with the Salvadoran investigating commission in order to get prompt results in its investigation. They also informed the visitors that the revolutionary government will protect U.S. clergy living in the country and asked to be advised in advance of the arrival of clergy to this country.

The junta finally said that El Salvador, and its government have never had, and will never have religious persecution.

PAPER QUESTIONS U.S. AMBASSADOR'S OBJECTIVE

PA092302 San Salvador THE NEWS GAZETTE in English 7-13 Dec 80 p 4

[Editorial: "What Are You Trying To Do, Ambassador White?"]

[Excerpts] We respect Ambassador White both as a person and as a skilled diplomat whose great record of efficiency and competency won him his present appointment in El Salvador. However, we must confess that we do not understand him and we disagree with him on a number of things. Whether our disagreement is with current U.S. foreign policy and the way that policy has been implemented in El Salvador, or whether it conflicts with the ideas and personality of Ambassador White himself, we do not know.

We have never wanted to see Ambassador White in the role of a "proconsul," but in one way or another, as time has passed and events have transpired, Ambassador White has more and more fallen into that role. This is the image that comes across, perhaps because it seems that there is more effort by different Salvadoran factions to win support in Washington than to win over the people of El Salvador. Everybody runs to Washington. The Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) did it. Members of the junta do it. Private enterprise does it. Like it or not, the figure of the United States ambassador and his pronouncements, under such circumstances, loom as that of a proconsul indeed.

Obviously, the reply to the question: What are you trying to do, Ambassador White, would be: "I am obeying instructions from my government. I carry out policy. I do not determine it."

However, we find it extremely difficult to imagine Secretary of State Edmund Muskie instructing Ambassador White to go to the Externa de San Jose, the Jesuit boy's school where the assassinated FDR leaders met and were abducted, and tender his condolences for their dead, condemn the act and then express his solidarity and that of the United States of America with the Jesuit legal aid organization which defends leftists and terrorists, and tell them that they are not alone.

"You are not alone," is a most dramatic phrase. It smacks of history. It is very striking. Whether Ambassador White was acting on specific instructions or merely "carrying out the policy of his government," as he interprets it, his gesture was most deceptive and created a strong impression, at least locally.

However, we are talking about policy, and this is precisely what we don't understand. Is it a policy of supporting terrorist organizations and misguided politicans who harbor illusions about their ability and have little or no concept of political reality?

Assuming that what Ambassador White says to the press squares with what he reports to Washington, it is inconceivable that the condolences over the death of the FDR leaders should have gone beyond regret for the tragic end of well-meaning, honest and decent, but misguided politicians, who thought they could play ball with the Marxists-Leninists but had no hope of succeeding.

I think that the Alvarez' and Ungos of this world are under the illusion that they can play a moderating role with these people, but there is no evidence that this is possible. There is ample precedent to the contrary.

FMLN REPRESENTATIVE DISCUSSES CURRENT SITUATION

PA091535 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Havana radio interview with Julian Rodriguez, representative in Cuba of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front's Unified Revolutionary Directorate; no date or place given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Much information is coming from El Salvador, including the recent announcement of the suspension of U.S. aid to the junta. How do you interpret that decision at this time?

[Answer] It can be interpreted in two ways. In the first place, it has been forced as a result of the killing of four U.S. citizens, which has created strong public pressure within the United States on the U.S. Government. It also gives political breathing space so that an emergency solution to the present crisis facing the Salvadoran regime may be found, because, due to the complex situation of the struggle in El Salvador, the regime has tried every available method for implementing reforms. In addition, it is evident that this decision also involves some demagogy, because we all know there are other surreptitious ways to continue providing that aid.

[Questions] There is the impression that the Christian Democratic-military junta can hardly govern the country now. Would you like to comment on the lack of government prevailing in your country at this time?

[Answer] At this moment there appears to be total anarchy in the country since the junta can no longer govern. However, that is not the result of the junta's inability to run the country, but also of the growing active popular opposition throughout the country. It could be said that the bourgeois state itself has collapsed and the bourgeois law is no longer valid. Consequently, there is only one way out of such state of anarchy: the birth of a democratic revolutionary government from the ranks of the people.

[Question] We have learned about the presence of a U.S. delegation in El Salvador, whose mission, according to official Washington reports, is to investigate the killing of the three U.S. nuns and the social worker and to determine if there is any connection between those murders and the Christian Democratic-military regime. We would like you to tell us, in your opinion, who are the pillars of the U.S. domination in El Salvador?

[Answer] It certainly would be quite childish to believe that such a high-level delegation, headed by William Bowdler and William Rogers, was sent merely to investigate a simple murder. The visit evidently has a political purpose: to try to establish the future plans of imperialism and to discuss the reorganization of the regime, because at this time, the fundamental ideologic pillars of imperialsim in El Salvador are Defense Minister Col Guillermo Garcia and Napoleon Duarte, who is a political figure in the junta. On the other hand, it is necessary for the regime to get rid of the hesitant elements, such as Colonel Majano, whom we have just learned has been removed from the junta.

[Question] Do you believe that Gutierrez is not one of the main pillars of the imperialist domination in El Salvador?

[Answer] Colonel Gutierrez is a public figure. Many people may become confused and think that Gutierrez is the main pillar. However, Jaime Abdul Gutierrez is a CIA man and that organization is actually directing the repression behind the scenes.

[Question] What do you think of the recently approved UN motion condemning the violation of human rights in El Salvador and the Christian Democratic-military Junta?

[Answer] That shows how much attention is being given to the problem of El Salvador in the conscience of the other peoples and governments of the world. To us, the Salvadoran revolutionaries and the people in general, such an initiative was greeted with joy, and we hope that solidarity will be approved and help generate an economic and diplomatic blockade against the murderers of the Salvadoran people.

CLERGY OCCUPY CATHEDRAL UNTIL JUSTICE IS DONE

PA100513 Paris AFP in Spanish 1442 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Dec (AFP)--The cathedral here was occupied today by a group of priests and nuns who demand punishment of the killers of the American nuns murdered in southern San Salvador last week, it has been learned here.

The members of the clergy who belong to the Coordinating Body of the Popular Church have stated that they will not leave the church until "the voice of justice is heard," according to Salvadoran leftwing sources.

The group of about (?20) nuns and priests reported that "the church in El Salvador is being persecuted because it is on the side of those who have no shelter or bread," the same sources added.

The occupiers also demanded the release of two priests, supposedly kidnapped on 27 November, together with the leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front who were killed that same day, they said.

Meanwhile, at least 15 bodies were found today in various parts of El Salvador where the wave of killings caused by an incessant political strike which in the last few days has broken into an acute crisis within the government continues.

Meanwhile, Salvadoran business circles stated here today [words indistinct] over a Socialist International meeting held in Panama which, according to them, "might be related to the political crisis in El Salvador."

The Salvadoran industrialists based their assumption, according to reports in the local press, on the fact that several Salvadoran politicians had met in the Panamanian capital last weekend with members of the Socialist International as well as with officials of the Nicaraguan Government and with Panamanian National Guard Chief Gen Omar Torrijos.

Finally, Salvadoran business circles considered that "this international gathering of political parties could have some influence on the Salvadoran case."

Meanwhile, the government reported that Christian Democratic junta member Antonio Morales Ehrlich was left in charge of the office during the absence of the other rulers, who are in Honduras to participate in the ratification of the peace accord with that country.

MNR EXTENDS SUPPORT, SOLIDARITY TO CHURCH

PA092116 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 8 Dec 80 p 20

[Message from the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] to Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, apostolic administrator of San Salvador--date not given]

[Excerpt] We reiterate our support and our solidarity in this hour of persecution of the church and of attack on democratic institutions and organizations.

[Signed] National Revolutionary Movement.

FDR REPRESENTATIVE SAYS GROUP WATCHING SITUATION

PA070015 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1908 GMT 6 Dec 80

[By Antonio Martinez]

[Excerpts] Panama City, 6 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--The Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) of El Salvador is awaiting developments in view of the crisis caused in that country by the suspension of U.S. aid, an alleged ultimatum from the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] and statements made by Col Adolfo Majano in Panama asking for a political rather than a military solution to the crisis.

Alfredo Monje, FDR representative in Panama, told ACAN-EFE that the FDR, an alliance of leftist organizations, will wait and see whether the suspension of U.S. aid is actually implemented and whether there is a response to the ultimatum.

"The PDC has presented ultimatums to the military on other occasions, but the military have not yielded and the Christian Democrats remain in the junta nevertheless," Monje said.

Regarding the remarks by Majano, the FDR representative said much of what that junta member said here yesterday "coincides with what we have been saying for a long time."

He noted Majano's admission that a rightist sector within the armed forces is responsible for many crimes. Monje said Majano agreed with the FDR in saying that there is an "honest and democratic sector" within the armed forces, as well as in stating that this is the time for those officers to speak out against the violence.

Monje revealed that the Salvadoran leftwing has been in contact with the "honest and democratic" sector of the Salvadoran Army, but declined to confirm whether he had talked with Colonel Majano here. "We cannot give names," Monje explained to ACAN-EFE.

According to Monje, there has also been contact between the leftwing and many Christian Democrats, particularly those who disagree with the party leaders and oppose the government's current policy.

Monje served as attorney general during the first civilian-military junta in El Salvador following the overthrow of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero on 15 October 1979.

He resigned along with other centrists and leftists late that same year because of his belief that the armed forces were not complying with the plan for social reforms announced on the day of the coup.

In the opinion of the FDR representative, the popular struggle has advanced so much that the Salvadoran regime is desperate, and "this exacerbates the internal conflicts that are now coming to the fore."

The FDR is seeking a "democratic and revolutionary" government that above all will end the bloodshed in the country, Monje said.

Regarding the suspension of U.S. military and economic aid announced yesterday by the State Department in response to the murder of four U.S. nuns, Monje said he hopes it does take place.

"Many people have already been killed in El Salvador, including other members of religious orders, and the aid we have asked the United States to suspend has only served to aggravate the genocide," the FDR representative said.

HONDURAS

HONDURAN-SALVADORAN BORDER TO OPEN 11 DECEMBER

PA092253 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The border with El Salvador will be officially opened on 11 December, permitting the free transit of people and vehicles and the importation of Salvadoran products with payment of the appropriate tariffs until a bilateral trade agreement is signed.

Almost 24 hours after the ratification documents of the peace treaty are exchanged, Honduras and El Salvador will open their borders to the free transit of vehicles and people and to the flow of merchandise from both countries.

Economy Minister Ruben Mondragon reports:

[Begin recording] [Question] Will trade between Honduras and El Salvador be free in both directions?

[Answer] No. Pior to the meetings to be held by the two countries' working groups at the economic integration directors' level, which are already analyzing the list of products that they want to sell us and that we want to sell there, I contacted the Salvadoran economy minister and told him that they must give us the same treatment that we are receiving from Guatemala, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. In other words, Honduran products will enter El Salvador freely, but Salvadoran products will enter Honduras only after paying the duties that the other Central American countries pay.

[Question] In other words, there will be a bilateral trade treaty?

[Answer] A bilateral trade treaty with preferential treatment for Honduras.

[Question] Will this benefit our country's business? In your opinion, will this type of trade reduce the prices of certain products, particularly those for popular consumption?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, particularly clothing. [end recording]

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL CREDENTIALS--In a special ceremony held yesterday in the Blue Room of the government palace, the Guatemalan and Nicaraguan ambassadors, Maria Mercedes Marroquin and Guillermo Suarez Rivas, respectively presented their credentials to the president. [Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 5 Dec 80 PA]

NICARAGUA

JUNTA STRESSES SUPPORT FOR SALVADORAN PEOPLE

PA100026 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0030 GMT 9 Dec 80

["Face the People" program with unidentified junta members in Masay 6 December 80--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Unidentified speaker] We have come to this program to talk to you, to listen to you, and to try to find answers together with you to the immediate, daily and, one might say, domestic problems of the community. We think that to the extent that our effort to perform the tasks entrusted to us by the revolution--repairing a home, digging a ditch, organizing the distribution of food when there are difficulties as with sugar, organizing to save water so that it can reach those who don't have this service, organizing to conserve energy--is possible, conscientious and realistic. It will be consistent with the struggle of the Salvadoran people.

Adding up all the efforts of the communities of Monimbo, Masaya, Chinandega, Leon, Esteli and all of Nicaragua, we are consolidating the Nicaraguan revolution and by consolidating the Nicaraguan revolution we are also helping the Salvadoran people. This is our message, companeros, and we are now ready to listen to you and talk to you.

As Companero Espinoza said, we will not be here as long as we would have liked because we have to leave at 1600 to go to mass in Ciudad Sandino in memory of the nuns [killed in El Salvador]. One of them worked in Ciudad Sandino for several years and was victimized by the repression of the Somozist dictatorship. She was also seen in a bad light by those who do not agree with the Christian commitment to the people, those who do not agree with the Christian commitment to the poor and those who want to separate the church of the poor from the church of the people. [applause]

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS MEET WITH MASAYA CDS MEMBERS

PA091802 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Companeros Sergio Ramirez and Commander Daniel Ortega, members of the government junta, as well as other officials, on Saturday met with various delegations of the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] of Masaya. The officials were informed of a number of problems with which the heroic city is afflicted.

It was precisely in the hard-fighting, legendary Monimbo that the meetings were held. The sessions were of great benefit to all, since topics like real estate taxes, the problem of wood, the salary increase for teachers and other local affairs were discussed.

Regarding the high-property appraisals noted by a resident of the San Juan neighborhood, Ramirez replied that the matter would be reviewed this week, since the intents is to have more taxes paid by those who have more rather than by those who have less.

The pressing scarcity of wood in Masay was noted by Ulisses Morales, a carpenter. Commander Ortega replied that the Somozists had razed Nicaragua's forests but that he would contact (CORFOD) [not further identified] to seek a speedy solution.

Regarding the wage increase for teachers, the officials indicated that the 1981 budget is expected to permit an equalization of wages. Ramirez indicated that over 3,000 new teaching posts had been created this year, and therefore, the wage increase for teachers would have to be carefully studied. In any case, he said that there would be an increase.

Villa (Boscomonge) representatives asked for a child development center. Public laundries were requested for Monimbo and adjacent areas. Both requests will be channeled through the regional social welfare office in the next few days.

NEW LABOR UNION GROUP ENDS ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS

PA071200 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Nov 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] The Nicaraguan Labor Coordination Organization [CSN] yesterday ended a series of discussions that resulted in the definition of the objectives, organizational functioning, regulations and working plan of that organization, which was established recently during the first "Carlos Fonseca" meeting on the unity of workers.

The CSN is made up of labor unions and national organizations which have a common interest in developing joint actions by the labor organizations as an initial step in a process that should and must lead to unification on the basis of the class-conscious and revolutionary principles of the Nicaraguan labor movement.

The labor unions and organizations that comprise it are the Labor Action and Unity Federation (CAUS), the Federation of Health Workers (FETSALUD), the Union of Journalists of Nicaragua (UPN), the Farmworkers Association (ATC), the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers (ANDEN), the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions (CUS), the Workers Front (FO), the Independent General Labor Confederation and the Sandinist Workers Federation (CST).

It was reported yesterday that next week the CSN members will issue a document in which they specify the topics discussed during the sessions held by the leaders of the various organizations.

The CSN Respects Ideological Concepts

Companeros from the organizations that make up the CSN reaffirmed that the document states that the CSN respects the ideological and political concepts held by the leaders and the rank and file of its member labor unions and federations, but that it rejects all theories and positions that are incompatible with the interests of the working class and the process of revolutionary transformation in our country.

The CSN objectives are based on the need to unite and mobilize the workers to carry out the tasks of national reconstruction. It recognizes the workers and peasants as the engines of the Sandinist people's revolution and that they are struggling to make the single workers federation respond to the historical tasks of the workers movement.

The CSN also considered internationalist solidarity to be a basic principle, as well as support for the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the leading role of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) in the revolutionary process.

Tasks Will Be Publicized

Additionally, the CSN will release its work plan, which lists various issues and problems that affect the working class and which will be resolved within the possibilities of the revolution.

This plan considers matters like wages, working conditions, labor discipline, etc.

Additionally, the document contains the CSN internal regulations and lists its leadership organizations.

Labor Leaders Comment

PA080346 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] The leaders of the labor federations united in the Nicaraguan Labor Coordination Organization [CSN] recently signed a historic document containing the internal regulations and fighting principles of the organization.

Ivan Garcia, secretary general of the Jose Benito Escobar Sandinist Workers Federation, defined the objectives of the CSN, which are based on the development of united action by the Nicaraguan workers:

[Begin recording] The purpose of the CSN is to develop united action trade union in our country as a process which should and must lead step by step to profound revolutionary unity within our labor movement. This should make our labor movement advance to more united and efficient methods and give it all the force needed for national reconstruction so it can achieve its desired class goals.

The labor organizations that compose the CSN unite all workers, men and women, manual workers and intellectuals, without distinction as to race or political affiliation or creed. These workers come from all trades, professions and specialities and voluntarily join its ranks through their labor unions or organizations.

The CSN respects the ideological and political principles held by the leaders and members of the labor unions and federations that compose it. Although it maintains the principle of freedom of thought and expression, it rejects all theories or attitudes incompatible with the interests of the working classes and the revolutionary transformation process in our country. Likewise, for the sake of democracy and fraternal ties in its ranks and in the development of unity among the organizations that compose it, it does not accept hegemonist attitudes in its ranks.

The CSN coordinates, advises and supports all federations and labor unions that compose it for the general development of their tasks according to the role given them this stage of the country's national reconstruction. [end recording]

Those opposed to workers unity are not independent from the interests of the bourgeoisie but are independent of the revolutionary process, Alan Zambrana, secretary general of the Labor Action and Unity Federation, said.

[Begin recording] The document we have just released includes all democratic rules that govern any unitary structure. We respect the ideological, political and religious concepts of the labor union leaders and we are not subordinating anyone to any political attitude. However, we have also defined a clear-cut attitude: The CSN will at no time assume attitudes serving capitalist interests. We also promote the leading role of the working classes and the peasants in this revolutionary process.

We believe the driving forces of this revolution are the revolutionary alliances of the working classes and the poor peasants. Therefore, there is no room for statements about trade union freedom, about wanting to subordinate them to anyone. It has been proved who are really interested in the workers future. We have also shown those who are opposed to the workers and who allegedly hold an independent attitude. They are not independent from the bourgeoisie but are independent of the revolution. [end recording]

With their union, the working classes are winning the battle, Onofre Guevara, representative of the Nicaraguan Newsmens Unions, said:

[Begin recording] On the other hand, when we take the first steps toward unity, when activities like this in favor of unity are carried out, we can say that the working class is winning the ideological battle against the reactionaries, the dominating classes and the bourgeoisie, because within its organizations the working class is defeating influences alien to its attitudes and to its class interests. [End recording]

We have made concessions in favor of the unity of the workers. Isidro Telles, labor [words indistinct].

[Begin recording] Naturally, we are going to develop tasks within the CSN to seek total unity of the working class. I believe creation of the CSN is an important step, like the mandate of the assembly held at the national university, where tasks were assigned leading to the unity of the working class. It is natural that the various federations which are creating the CSN will have various criteria and ideological attitudes. It is not the ideological attitude of a certain party that prevails within the CSN. I came to tell you that we have made concessions; these concessions are for the benefit of the working classes and not of a certain group. If we begin to think in group interests, we leave aside the interests of the working classes and stray from the path of expanding the revolution. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Alejandro Solorzano, General Labor Confederation representative, referred to the ideology prevailing in the Nicaraguan Workers Federation [CTN], which follows the social Christian policy:

[Begin recording] The labor movement was divided and subdivided by the corrupt dictatorship and the influence of alien thought. Let us remember that by taking advantage of the deeply religious spirit of our people organizations were created following trends such as the one followed by the CTN leadership. This is the social Christian philosophy, and we all know what is happening today to our brother Salvadoran people, who in the name of this philosophy are shedding their blood.

The CSN is merely the continuation of a process of reuniting and reorienting the labor forces in this country. This process was begun with the National Labor Union Commission and is followed by the CSN, which accepts the historic challenge which sooner or later will lead to a single workers federation to strengthen the working and peasant classes and give a final blow to the interests of the bourgeoisie and imperialism, which are the fundamental enemies of our working classes.

We want to emphasize that the historic movement of the working class has followed a principle of unity since 1930 and that it was victimized by a corrupt dictatorship, which is now defeated, for the benefit of the revolution and for the changes that are needed so much by the workers and peasants. [end recording]

BRIEFS

FOREIGN DEBT--Nicaragua's foreign debt is approximately $500 million, but this amount was not fully paid out in 1980. Part of these loans was used to help with the balance of payments and the rest for development projects in government and private sectors. The sources which financed the loans were governments and international organizations and institutions. It was announced that a $65 million loan is being negotiated with international banks to be used by small and medium farmers in the public and private sectors. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Dec 80 PA]

AID TO HEALTH CENTERS--The Inter-American Development bank has approved a $2.6 million loan to Nicaragua to improve and expand health centers and services in rural areas. [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 23 Nov 80 p 10 PA]

SEIZURE OF NUNCIATURE, RESCUE OF HOSTAGES REPORTED

FL101123 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Around noon yesterday, a group of antisocial persons with criminal records, several of whom were armed, violently entered the Vatican's Apostolic Nunciature in this capital and, after taking four nuns and an employee of the diplomatic mission as hostages, tried to demand that they be taken out of the country.

Interior Ministry forces went to the aid of the diplomatic mission and rescued unharmed the four nuns who had been taken by the antisocials. All of the antisocials were arrested. The antisocials fired several shots at the time of the rescue of the hostages. They wounded with one shot the kidnapped employee of Cuban nationality who worked at the diplomatic mission. He later died.

Cuban authorities acted quickly, precisely and effectively, to protect the lives of the victims of this incident and the integrity of the diplomatic mission, without the use of firearms. The antisocials were placed at the disposition of the appropriate courts to which they will have to answer for their unspeakable criminal action.

Cuba repeatedly had warned of the consequences for the security of diplomatic missions which may result from the provocations that were taking place suddenly at the Venezuelan and Peruvian Embassies whose governments, by their attitude, supported and encouraged violence against diplomatic missions by common criminals.

The Cuban Government will not accept any type of blackmail. It will act energetically and under no concept or circumstances will it approve the departure from the country of anyone who enters any embassy by force.

AFP Report

PA092154 Paris AFP in Spanish 2059 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Havana, 9 Dec (AFP)--Fourteen Cubans sought asylum today at the Holy See's diplomatic mission in Havana, it was learned here by a source close to the mission.

One of the 14 Cubans, who claims to be a former political prisoner, informed AFP that the group had walked into the Holy See's unguarded diplomatic mission to ask for political asylum, unlike other diplomatic missions this one is not watched by the police. The police have deployed a large number of people around the Holy See's building whose main authority, Monsignor Giulio Einaudi, was absent at the time--1230 local time (1730 GMT).

Another group of eight Cubans who, 2 weeks ago, sought asylum at the Jamaican Embassy during a 2-hour period was convinced by the diplomats to leave the premises.

More Details

PA100103 Paris AFP in Spanish 0032 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Havana, 9 Dec (AFP)--The 14 Cubans who spent 5 hours in the nunciature here this afternoon were evicted by Cuban police at 1730 local time (2230 GMT), eyewitnesses have told AFP.

According to the sources, four explosions, apparently of tear gas bombs, were heard before the refugees--including three women--came out surrounded by special police. Some of the refugees, asleep but unhurt, the witnesses added, were taken away in four ambulances. The smell of tear gas was all over the neighborhood following the raid which, according to one witness, had been ordered by Interior Minister Ramiro Valdes himself.

Unconfirmed rumors said that the refugees were armed and had taken four Canadian nuns hostage in the nunciature, located in the residential area of Miramar, about 3 km east of the former Peruvian Embassy where 10,800 Cubans sought asylum in April.

During the occupation of the nunciature, one refugee, who said he is a former political prisoner, said over the phone that the group had asked for political asylum. The new nuncio, Msgr Giulio Einaudi, who presented his credentials on 22 November, was not in the nunciature during the incidents.

AFP REPORTS ON FISHING BOAT CAPTURE DENIED

FL091056 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] The Cuban Ministry of the Fishing Industry has denied biased reports of the French news agency regarding the capture of the "Golfo de Tonquin" fishing boat by Moroccan authorities. In its official report, Cuba says that the "Golfo de Tonquin" was captured illegally while sailing to Vigo, a port in Spain. It was coming from Conakry, the Guinean capital. It says that the boat's communication system is of the conventional type and, therefore, it would be impossible to use it in any other activity but that of navigation and fishing.

SALVADORAN JUNTA BLAMED FOR RECENT KILLINGS

PA070221 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 6 Dec 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Justifiable international ire over the vile assassination of several outstanding opposition leaders in El Salvador had not yet died down before the genocidal Christian Democratic-military junta committed new crimes that touch the soul of all mankind. On Friday reports confirmed that another 100 persons had been assassinated in that Central American country in the past few hours, including three nuns and a social worker of the Maryknoll order, who had been kidnapped a few days earlier by the repressive forces of El Salvador.

With his usual hypocricy, Salvadoran fascist junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte told the press that his government repudiates these acts, and he blamed the extreme rightist groups.

This is not the first time the genocidal Salvadoran regime, directly responsible for the murder of over 10,000 persons so far this year, has tried to make people believe those crimes are being committed by rightist organizations outside the control of the authorities.

They know very well that all of these crimes come back against them, and they are trying, without success, to confuse the international public and the people of El Salvador, whom they are also unsuccessfully trying to annihilate. Do the genocidal traitors of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic-military junta think they are going to deceive anyone with their hypocritical statements and their crocodile tears? Do any of those criminals think the Salvadoran people will ever pardon or forget the bestial murders this genocidal regime has committed? Nor can they expect through the physical elimination of thousands of their opponents to terrorize the people and deter them from the just struggle they have begun precisely so these crimes will stop.

For every patriot they kill, more arms and voices claiming justice arise. The sorrow caused by the fascists, with their horrendous crimes, are being turned into renewed energy to continue the struggle to final victory.

In condemning the assassination of its leaders, the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front said that it will not shed tears for its martyrs, but will pick up its battle flags and step up the fight and the decision to march united toward final victory.

The earth is shaking under the feet of the miserable assassins who have snuffed out the lives of thousands of men and women, old and young, religious and lay, who want only peace and justice in El Salvador. And if they had to take up arms in order to achieve it, the only ones to blame are the Christian Democratic-military junta and the regimes and governments who support the authors of the genocide in the name of a democracy they despise and trample on.

GRENADA

RADIX SAYS 'NO RIGHTS' REPORT OUT OF CONTEXT

FL091625 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 5 Dec 8o p 16

[Excerpts] St George's Grenada, Thursday (CANA)--Grenada's Minister of Legal Affairs and Attorney General Kendrick Radix has protested that he was reported out of context in connection with submissions he made in the high court on Tuesday.

"It was in the context of the suspension of the Grenada constitution that I told the court there are no fundamental rights and freedoms in a constitutional sense," Radix said yesterday, "but, in the declaration of the revolution, the government has pledged to observe the fundamental rights and freedoms of the people, subject to the interests of the nation."

Radix said what he did in court was to put the matter within the context of a legalistic argument that, "whereas the concepts that we are trying to depart from are constitutional rights and fundamental rights which are given by virtue of the constitution per se, here you have to interpret the declaration of the revolution that the government will protect these rights but, it is protecting them from a revolutionary point of view and not within the traditional norms as understood by constitutional lawyers and within the constitution."

"In my view," Radix added, "the report yesterday failed to grasp, in its essence, the conceptual frame work in which I made my submission. The report was out of context in the sense that it was not prefaced by the arguments I had laid out relative to the suspension of the constitution."

Radix is representing the state in the habeas corpus motion brought by detainee Ralph Thompson, held by security forces soon after the 19 June bomb blast at Queens Park in which three people were killed.

JAMAICA

MINISTER INVESTIGATES 'BRIGADISTA' PROGRAM

FL061220 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 3 Dec 80 pp 1, 13

[Text] The minister of construction, the Hon Senator Bruce Golding is now in the process of trying to gather information on the "brigadista" training program, established by the former PNP [People's National Party] government with the Cuban authorities.

Mr Golding said yesterday that his efforts were being hampered by the removal from his ministry of all the records pertaining to the program, and he was now seeking information through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Since the program was started by the PNP administration in 1975 well over 1,000 Jamaican youths had been sent to Cuba for alleged training in construction methods. However, when the government was voted out of office only approximately 120 of these persons were employed on government housing sites.

The GLEANER understands that those employed were on the Esher, Steertown and Falmouth housing sites. But there was no indication as to how the remaining nearly 900 were deployed. Currently, there are 123 men and 25 women still in Cuba under the program, but no information on them is to be found at the Ministry of Construction through which the program was administered.

The prime minister, the Hon Edward Seaga in a speech in the House of Representatives on 18 November said all the files pertaining to the brigadista program had been removed from the ministry and he had been informed that they were sent to the Cuban Embassy following the PNP government's defeat in the 30 October election.

The coordinator of the program and head of a special unit established in the Ministry of Construction to deal with brigadista affairs, Miss Claudette Rose, vacated her position immediately after the election, and a report said that not only were all the documents pertaining to the program removed, but the filing cabinets in which they were contained were even dusted.

It was at the Mona Heights residence of Miss Rose that the security forces apprehended Devon Grant, who was being sought after the 14 October gun-slaying of former parliamentary secretary in the Ministry of National Security, Mr Roy McGann.

Grant, who received gunshot wounds in the incident in which both Mr McGann and his bodyguard, Corporal Errol Whyte, died, was arrested by the police but was later removed from the university hospital by persons suspected to be political activists. He was recaptured nearly two weeks later at the Mona Heights home of Miss Rose. The five other persons who worked in the unit, and who have been described as "political activists" have all denied any knowledge of the whereabouts or the fate of the files. It is understood that the unit is being disbanded.

The brigadista program has long been a subject of controversy between the PNP government and the then JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] opposition, which maintained that the participants were being trained in the use of weapons, were being ideologically brainwashed and prepared for direct political involvement in the country's affairs.

An alleged secret PNP document, released by then leader of the opposition, Mr Edward Seaga in July 1979 quoted then minister of housing, Mr Anthony Spaulding as saying: "Decisions to emphasize ideological exposure as a key aim to the brigadista program is consistent with the PNP program."

The argument that the "brigadistas" were being trained in matters extraneous to construction was also strengthened when in 1977 the participants at a meeting at the Jose Marti school, formed an organization, which according to a position paper presented, had a Marxist-Leninist philosophy. That meeting was also addressed by the then minister of housing, Mr Anthony Spaulding.

Since then, there have been repeated charges that members of the brigadistas had been involved in strong-arm attacks on JLP and other opponents of the then PNP government.

It is expected that the present minister of construction, the Hon Senator Bruce Golding, will later make a public statement about the brigadista issue.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

ATTEMPTS TO FORM UNITED OPPOSITION REPORTED

FL091635 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 5 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Thursday (CANA)--Fresh attempts are being quietly made here to put together a united opposition to the People's National Movement (PNM) which has been in power for 25 years, and will be seeking an unprecedented sixth term by the end of 1981.

Opposition leader Basdeo Panday declined to discuss the efforts at forming a unified opposition, fearing that publicity now could jeopardize the efforts.

However, Mr Panday confirmed that leaders of the various opposition groups in Trinidad and Tobago have been meeting to discuss the formation of a viable united opposition to the PNM.

Opposition to Dr Eric Williams' PNM has been largely ad hoc in the past few years, and even the United Labor Front (ULF) which in 1976 emerged as the most solid opposition to PNM rule, has been split apart from an internal power struggle.

One faction is led by Mr Panday while former army officer and trade union leader, Raffique Shah is leading the other faction.

There are about eight opposition groups on the island--the newest being the Organization for National Reconstruction (ONR) led by one-time attorney general in the Williams' administration Mr Karl Hudson-Phillips. Mr Hudson-Phillips said yesterday he had not been invited to the latest round of talks. But leaders of the other opposition groups generally agree that a unified approach to the next general election was their only way of putting up any significant challenge to Dr Williams.

Mr Panday saw it as the only means of ridding society of the ills which he said have been brought on by the present government. Mr Panday said that two committees have been set up to study and formulate strategies and policies of a new coalition. The question of leadership, expected to be a tough issue for resolution has not yet been tackled, said Mr Panday.

REVIEW OF 1980 ECONOMY, INFLATION GROWTH

FL051500 Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 29 Nov 80 p 1

[Staff reporter dispatch]

[Text] The economy in Trinidad and Tobago will maintain its 20 percent growth, if not surpass it, this year. But excess demand is worsening inflation, which stood at 15.7 percent last August.

A review of the economy in 1980 was tabled in parliament yesterday. It shows a falling unemployment rate (less than 10 percent), a booming construction industry, and an arrest in the decline of oil production.

The report notes that because of improved land production a decline in crude oil production, which began in 1978, appears to have been arrested in 1980. Refinery production is showing a strong recovery during 1980, after falling throughout most of the 1970's. Natural gas production continues to increase.

Major manufacturing industries stagnated in 1979 but show some improvement in 1980. Construction continues to grow but at a declining rate in real terms, due to shortages of building materials and skilled manpower.

Escalating building costs and tight money conditions are also affecting the industry.

Agricultural production continues to be depressed, but the services sectors of the economy are showing the strong growth of recent years.

In 1980 the trade surplus will continue and foreign reserves will be enhanced, but the deficit on nonoil trade will become more pronounced, the official report declares.

Unemployment: The rate has been falling since 1975. It declined to 10.2 percent (45,000 persons) in 1979 from 12.2 percent (54,000 persons) in 1978. Preliminary data for the first quarter of 1980 suggest a further fall in the unemployment rate this year.

Prices: A 15.7 percent rate of increase was recorded in the index of retail prices between August 1979 and August 1980. Inflationary pressures are intensifying.

Higher costs of vehicles, spare parts and maintenance, as well as erratic increases in taxi fares, caused the highest increases in transportation (27.3 percent in 1979 and 23.8 percent in 1980).

Next highest increases came in housing.

Maintenance and rents increased by 29.5 percent and 18.9 percent respectively in 1979. This year the increases are 25.2 percent and 18 percent.

Other major percentage increases in 1979 and the first half of 1980 are recorded for food (13.8 percent and 21.6 percent, education (15 percent and 22.6 percent).

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 240

11 December 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

COPPAL Meeting on 'Democratization' Ends — A 1
Three-Nation Boundaries, Waters Commission Set Up — A 2

BOLIVIA

President Garcia Meza Addresses Military Cadets — C 1
President Announces Economic Policy Objectives — C 1

BRAZIL

President Reaffirms Respect for Human Rights — D 1
Two More Federal Deputies Resign From PDS — D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 10 Dec]
Archbishop Discusses Church, Social Problems — D 1
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 9 Dec]
Spokesman Details Congressional Visit to USSR — D 3
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 6 Dec]
O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO on Military Dialogue With U.S — D 3
[7 Dec]
Official Says Grain Crop To Reach 56 Million Tons — D 5
Government Authorizes New Nuclebras Subsidiary — D 5
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 6 Dec]
Briefs: Japanese Transport Loan; Balance of Payments; Fast-Ripening Beans Developed — D 5

ECUADOR

Occupiers Leave Salvadoran Embassy Peacefully — G 1
Alfarist Radical Front Wins Local Elections — G 1

PANAMA

Royo Comments on Central American Situation — N 1
Torrijos Accused of Meddling in Foreign Policy — N 1
[LA PRENSA 7 Dec]

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Junta Members Comment on Continuing Crisis — P 1
Majano Interviewed — P 1
Gutierrez, Duarte Comment — P 4
Bomb Planted Along Route of U.S. Delegation — P 6

GUATEMALA

Government Confirms U.S. Executive Kidnapped P 6
$10 Million Ransom Demanded P 7

HONDURAS

Reportage on Treaty Ratification Activities P 7
Salvadoran Delegation's Arrival P 7
Anti-Salvadoran Demonstration P 8
Other Delegations P 8
Decoration Ceremony P 9
Treaty Ratification Ceremony P 11
Paz Garcia Speech P 12
Duarte Speech P 13
Guiterrez Speech P 16
Ratification Document P 16

NICARAGUA

Government Announces Pardon of 503 Prisoners P 17
Humberto Ortega Criticizes Costa Rican Media P 17
Rights Commission Protests Salvadoran 'Crimes' P 18
Briefs: Diplomatic Appointments; Doctors' Departure P 18

CUBA

Foreign Minister Malmierca Discusses Algeria Visit Q 1
CDR Announces Successful Fulfillment of Tasks Q 1

GUYANA

President Burnham Hails Relations With Suriname T 1
[TRINIDAD GUARDIAN 29 Nov]
23 Members of People's Progressive Party Arrested T 1
International Team To Observe 15 December Elections T 1

COPPPAL MEETING ON 'DEMOCRATIZATION' ENDS

PA101755 Panama City Matutino in Spanish 10 Dec 80 pp 1-A 8-A

["Panama Declaration" issued by the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties at the end of a meeting in Panama City on 9 December 1980]

[Text] A meeting of the president and vice presidents of the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties [COPPPAL] was held today.

As on other occasions, the purpose of the meeting was to analyze the progress made in the effort to support the democratization processes in the Latin American and Caribbean areas, as well as to establish the bases for the organization's future activities.

One outstanding topic was the support that the conference gave to the democratic convergence organization of Uruguay in its efforts to encourage the Uruguayan people during the period of expectation prior to the 30 November referendum.

In this regard, COPPPAL convened a meeting on the eve of the opening of the 10th OAS assembly. At the meeting, attended by COPPAPAL, the Latin American section of Socialist International and the Latin American Human Rights Association, the situation which the Uruguayan people face was outlined. The heroic activity carried out by the opposition parties in that country contributed to the determination of the Uruguayan people and prevented the permanent establishment of the antidemocratic bases of the present regime.

Regarding the situation in El Salvador, the conference reiterated its condemnation of the widespread violations of human rights and its opinion that there must be a search for a political, democratic and popular solution to the situation in that country, with the exclusive participation of the Salvadorans themselves and respect for the principles of self-determination and nonintervention.

The victory of the Sandinist National Liberation Front in overthrowing the barbarous Somoza regime opened the way for a democratic reconstruction of Nicaragua. Since that country has been devastated by years of dictatorship and by the civil war and its consequence, this reconstruction requires the broadest support of all the peoples of the continent and the world. The democratic, pluralist and popular development of that country would constitute an important stimulus to the democratization of the Caribbean and all of Latin America.

The conference also announced its support for the full implementation and faithful observance of the agreements reached on the Panama Canal treaties.

The conference heard a report on the progress made toward the greater democratization of Brazil and the prospects of holding elections for governors and senators there in 1982, which will open a new path of life in that nation.

Similarly, the participants in the conference heard an up-to-date report on the situation in Bolivia. As a result, the conference resolved to reiterate its support for the legitimate government established by elections and to reject the coup d'etat. The conference clearly stated its position in this regard at its previous meeting in Quito, Ecuador.

In addition, the conference praised the conduct of the People's National Party of Jamaica and its leader Michael Manley who, as prime minister, presided over free and democratic elections despite the violence unleashed by the opposition. By this action and by respecting the adverse electoral results, he refuted the slanderous campaigns launched against his government by reactionary circles on the continent.

In the wake of these reports and the incidents which have occurred between the time of the last and the present COPPPAL meeting, the conference resolves:

1. To continue its international struggle for the defense and strengthening of the achievements made in the processes of democratization of certain countries which will serve as a foundation for the expansion of COPPPAL's goals in Latin America.

2. To maintain continuity for the benefit of COPPPAL's goals, which were outlined in previous meetings. These goals are more valuable now due to what is happening in Latin America and the world, the increase in popular struggles and the people's demands for democracy and decolonization on the continent. On this subject, it is felt that the time is right to stress the need to fight for the total independence of our nations, to defend jointly democracy and the legal and political institutions that guarantee the true and effective participation of the people in the political destiny of the nations, their development and their strength, and to support the Latin American people's struggles for their rights, without interference in their domestic affairs. This will strengthen the principle of self-determination, which is the foundation of any dignified and just relationship.

This COPPPAL meeting served to again prove the awareness of its participants on the crucial problems of each of our countries and people as well as our entire continent.

3. To continue to give support to all the organizations and political parties that are struggling for the democratization of their countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

4. To fully reaffirm the principles that the organization advocates and which are stated in its charter issued in Oaxaca, Mexico.

In analyzing the Latin American situation as 1981 approaches, we feel this is an opportune time to reaffirm the basic COPPPAL principles, which include the rejection of any foreign military intervention in the affairs of another country. The nonintervention and the regional right to self-determination are unyielding conquests of our countries and the Latin American people must unite in their defense in a decisive way.

In conclusion, the conference declares that the organization is open to a dialogue for the solution of the problems in the area but based on the independence and free determination of each of the countries to which the party members of this organization belong.

THREE-NATION BOUNDARIES, WATERS COMMISSION SET UP

PA051617 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Guatemala, Mexico and El Salvador have established an international boundaries and waters commission which will advise the governments of the three allied countries on their boundary problems, carry out research on fluvial and lacustrine waterflow and make decisions regarding construction in the border region.

The commission is composed of two groups: one Guatemalan and the other Mexican [as heard], each of which is headed by a commissioned engineer and assisted by technical, juridical and administrative personnel.

It was explained that the commission in Mexico is in charge of maintaining the land border, which was established under the boundary treaty of 1882, studying problems which occur as a result of changes in the border river channels and seeking the appropriate solutions and studying international fluvial waterflow to prepare proposals for the equitable use and exploitation of these waters for the benefit of both countries.

For its part, El Salvador is in charge of the maintenance of the border line set by the 1938 treaty, the demarcation, posting of signs and maintenance of the maritime boundary between Guatemala and El Salvador, the examination of problems caused by changes in the courses of border rivers and the study of fluvial and lacustrine waterflow for projects involving the use and exploitation of these waters.

PRESIDENT GARCIA MEZA ADDRESSES MILITARY CADETS

PY101327 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Excerpts] President Luis Garcia Meza made a speech yesterday during the graduation ceremony for 165 cadets at the Gualberto Villarroel military school.

General Garcia Meza pointed out that many friendly nations recognize the national reconstruction government and continue to give Bolivia moral and financial support. Others, however, remain blind and uncomprehending because of our only misdeed of having freed ourselves from authoritarian leftism which threatened to dissolve the country, he added.

The president said that it is difficult to govern and easy to criticize. He said that the things which were destroyed during many years are not rebuilt in a few months and we have called our government the armed forces national reconstruction government (?because) we intend to eradicate all that is bad and lay the foundations of a deep and lasting revival of the country.

General Garcia Meza also referred in his speech to the homage to liberator Simon Bolivar, which is to be rendered in a neighboring country within a few days. In this connection, he said: By obsessive blindness or fear, a neighbor is trying to exclude us from the great homage to the liberator on the 150th anniversary of his death. It is a gross error. Bolivar's glory does not belong to Colombia alone. It belongs to all America and particularly to Bolivia which the hero called his favorite daughter. We need not go to Bogota to render homage to the illustrious man who gave us his name, because Bolivar's memory is kept by the Bolivians through his noble heritage of freedom and [word indistinct], rather than through the battles of Carabobo and (Bombona).

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES ECONOMIC POLICY OBJECTIVES

PY101748 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1905 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Santa Cruz de la Sierra, 9 Dec (TELAM)--The elimination of all import duty exemptions, the reactivation of the construction sector and the guarantee for all private national and foreign investments were announced by President Luis Garcia Meza in Santa Cruz before businessmen of the region.

President Garcia Meza, who was accompanied by his wife Olga Cabrera and Air Force Commander Gen Waldo Bernal, set as the only condition for the guarantee of private investments that strategic interests and national defense not be affected by the investments.

At the beginning of his speech on the economy, President Garcia said that the country is in a difficult situation of economic-financial deterioration originated by a selfish internal political and labor struggle and the anarchic action of international extremism.

He then explained to the businessmen the main objectives of the economic policy, such as the acceleration of economic growth through the rational use of resources.

He concluded by saying that the government will encourage all private initiative and announced the elimination of all import duty exemptions because they produce a heavy drain on the economy and low customs revenues.

The current customs policy provides for total or partial import duty exemptions for some inputs used by some protected industries of the national economy.

The announcement of the elimination of these measures which favor some sectors of the country's productive sector had been publicly outlined for the first time by the president himself at the fourth seminar of the American Chamber of Commerce in Bolivia and is in line with the elimination of subsidies--a criterion which has a prominent place in the spirit of the economic correctives planned by the current government.

PRESIDENT REAFFIRMS RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

PY110200 Paris AFP in Spanish 0002 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Brasilia, 10 Dec (AFP)--Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo today stated that the total fulfillment of human rights entails the creation of an economic and social order capable of promoting the dignity and development of the human personality.

The Brazilian head of state made this statement in a message which he sent to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim on the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

President Joao Figueiredo emphasized in his message that human rights must guarantee without any discrimination the rights to work, to health, to education, to food, to maternity aid, and to aid in old age, thus giving concrete implementation to an essential portion of human rights and basic freedoms in today's world.

Human rights are a whole and none of them have priority above the others, the Brazilian president said. He added that the effective exercise of civil and political rights is closely related to compliance with economic and social rights, all of which will gain strength as countries develop economically and socially.

In conclusion, President Joao Figueiredo pointed out that Brazil is making ever growing efforts toward a more effective and true exercise and protection of the human rights of its citizens and that at the international level it cooperates, especially within the framework of the United Nations, to see that the objectives and ideals of the universal declaration of human rights are followed by all countries.

TWO MORE FEDERAL DEPUTIES RESIGN FROM PDS

PY110252 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Dec 80 p 5

[Excerpt] Two federal deputies linked to Alacid Nunez, governor of Para State, notified Justice Minister Abi-Ackel that, as per agreement with 11 state deputies who are followers of Governor Nunez and who already left the PDS [Social Democratic Party], they will resign from the PDS today. After talking with the justice minister, Deputies Osvaldo Mello and Brabo de Carvalho came out with the impression the government intends to insist on bringing about a reconciliation between the two groups into which the PDS is divided in Ceara.

The three deputies from Ceara, who are followers of Senator Jarbas Passarinho, consider this case closed. The PDS regional president, Deputy Manoel Ribeiro, will travel to Belem tomorrow taking with him a list--which was prepared with Senator Jose Sarney--bearing seven names that will form the provisional regional executive commission of the PDS in Para. None of these names are of followers of Governor Alacid Nunez. Deputy Ribeiro will also take the necessary steps for holding regional and municipal conventions in Ceara State.

ARCHBISHOP DISCUSSES CHURCH, SOCIAL PROBLEMS

PY110236 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Dec 80 p 5

[By special correspondent Paulo Sergio Scarpa]

[Excerpts] Recife--The archbishop of Olinda and Recife, Dom Helder Camara, has asserted that at the present time no crisis exists between the government and the church in Brazil. It is his opinion that there is a crisis between the Brazilian clergy, which defends the rural worker and denounces human rights violations and a sector of the armed forces, which is interested in stimulating the penetration of foreign capital into the country because there exists an agreement between the economic and military powers."

It is the archbishop's opinion that the contacts that the justice minister is maintaining with a sector of the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops [CNBB] "is salutary, because it demonstrates that dialogue should be the ideal formula for the government and those who are governed to find a common ground for the benefit of the people itself. But this dialogue may not achieve anything because the problem adversely affects the current government format, which is lacking in representativity. A government which lets inflation surpass 30 percent, for me, is not governing, but is manipulated by other forces behind it."

According to Dom Helder, the sugarcane area of Pernambuco is under pressure from multinational enterprises that are interested in Proalcool [alcohol production program]. Owners of small rural properties, according to the archbishop, are not in a position to compete with the state's large alcohol distilleries which produce most of the country's alcohol. Finding it impossible to pay their bank loans, because the government is giving much more support to the building of alcohol distilleries than to the agricultural sector for the planting of sugarcane, these small landowners have found two solutions: either they rent out their land to make possible increased cane production, and then divide the profits, thus at least staying in business or they sell their land to the multinationals.

According to Dom Helder, it would be interesting for the large distillery owners if the church in Brazil could be, today, the same type of church that it was 5 decades ago, "a silent and cautious church which mainly fought sin, especially sexual sins. After the second Vatican council, the church reformulated its social policy, placing more emphasis on fighting other types of sin, such as social injustice, the violation of human and labor rights." This new action of the church, according to Dom Helder, was not assimilated by the large landowners of Pernambuco, "the most radical in the country."

"The church's mission is to evangelize. This means to look after the spiritual side of man without forgetting the material side. The church has the obligation of giving man stimulus and value, especially the humble, those who are forgotten within a slow-moving development process. In the struggle for capital, the one who has no way to defend himself is always the one who is hurt. The question is not branding us as communists, subversives or Marxists. It is very easy to launch a campaign of defamation."

Moreover, the archbishop acknowledges that there are flaws in the evangelization method being used by the church, much more in those who apply the method than in the method itself. He says that the church in Brazil acts through pastoral letters, and mainly emphasizing the creation and actions of rank and file ecclesiastical communities [comunidades eclesiais de base—CEB], which have the role of rallying the population. "It is through the CEB that man makes contact with his fellowman, that he learns to discuss his problems and find a way to resolve them. And it is also through the CEB that the common man can find stimulus and self esteem."

Dom Helder says that he can detect three types of crises within the CEB, warning that if such crises can be overcome "the CEB will provide ever-increasing stimulus for their actions." The first crisis is over the definition of the CEB itself and their role in society—taking the work of Father Beto during the ABC strike [Sao Paulo metalworkers strike]—as an example—is "something that must be reassessed;" the second one is caused by the infiltration of the church's evangelizing process by "strange elements;" and the third one is caused by the influence of partisan groups within the CEB. Dom Helder did not want to identify the political parties of those who operate in or use the CEB for their partisan ends.

As for the question of partisan groups in the CEB, Dom Helder recalled that during his visit to Brazil, Pope John Paul II preached that the church should not meddle in partisan politics, "but the pope defended the church's right and duty to engage in the grand politics of looking after the people to help them overcome barriers, gain their rights and improve their standard of living."

SPOKESMAN DETAILS CONGRESSIONAL VISIT TO USSR

PY091606 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 6 Dec 80 p 2

[By correspondent Noenio Spinola]

[Excerpts] Moscow--A Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman stated yesterday that the Brazilian congressional delegation that is expected in this city next week will be received "with the expectation of developing bilateral relations in every field of mutual interest and within the principles of peaceful coexistence that must guide the relations between countries with different social structures."

The spokesman, a member of the ministry's Latin America department, who asked not to be identified, revealed some details of the program that the Brazilian delegation will carry out in Moscow and other cities. Headed by Deputy Flavio Marcillo, the congressional delegation will deplane at the Sheremetyevo airport, which was constructed for the Olympics, from an Air France flight that is expected to arrive at 1515 on Monday.

The visit will last from 8 to 18 December and will include a classic night at the Bolshoi Theater; a trip through Leningrad and Moldavia in the north and Georgia in the south, including fairs and visits to factories and industrial complexes; a visit to the Kremlin office where Lenin worked; and an Aeroflot flight to Berlin at the beginning of the return trip.

The names of the Soviet representatives that have up to now been officially included in the list of contacts with the Brazilians does not reach the level that was offered to the delegation of USSR parliamentarians that visited Brasilia and other cities. But the program, according to what has been reported, can be adjusted to attend to the interests of the two parties.

The initial delegation selected to receive the Brazilians includes a member of Chairman Leonid Brezhnev's group of advisers who visited Brazil, (Aleksandrov or Vasiliy Akulinstev); the director of the state bank, Alkhimov; a member of the Supreme Soviets Foreign Affairs Committee; and a representative from the Latin America Department.

The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that the USSR sees Brazil as a country that is undertaking "an important role in Latin America and the world. It has become more active in international politics, and has found various common positions with the USSR when important points regarding a relaxation of tensions, disarmament, decolonization or the Middle East are debated."

It is also his opinion that the visit of the congressmen will contribute toward "another step in the process of developing the understanding that exists between the two parties, which in turn can contribute toward a relaxation of tensions in the world and in America."

He stressed that the discussion of bilateral business deals and interests does not need "artifical encouragement" and that the two parties are "actively and favorably" studying their possibilities.

O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO ON MILITARY DIALOGUE WITH U.S.

PY101551 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Dec 80 p 14

[Text] Two factors will condition the resumption of the military dialogue between Brazil and the United States: President-elect Reagan's behavior as related to Brazil after he has assumed office and the definition of new bases for cooperation in the military field.

In the military sector, the impression can be observed that Reagan is a man who envisages the good prospects for closer relations in every sector between the two countries. "But we need to know the president," a general observed.

Between what has been announced to date regarding Reagan's projects and ideas and what he will say on the day he assumes his position will not cause very much surprise because Itamaraty, the Brazilian military observers in Washington, Reagan's advisers and influential members of the U.S. establishment [given in English]—many of whom are Brazil's old acquaintances (Vernon Walters, William Rogers, Henry Kissinger and David Rockefeller)—have exchanged more than enough ideas and information to outline a panorama of the immediate future. What appears to raise some questions in the military sector is what type of congress will Reagan govern with.

The ample Republican majority and the control that it will have over the Senate's committees is a feature that is considered to be fairly positive, and even fundamental, for Reagan to develop his military policy and foreign financial aid. But this feature is not considered as a guarantee that Reagan will govern in complete harmony with Congress or with sufficient support for the approval of the basic projects of the platform he presented when he was a candidate for the White House.

The armed forces agree with the rationale that is frequently developed by Itamaraty which states that U.S. foreign policy is like a giant aircraft carrier in the sense that it cannot make any brusque changes in its course. Carter was warned about this feature by his closest advisers when he was elected president, but he did not listen to them. Reagan has observed Carter's failure.

The human rights policy, for example, has initially been absorbed in its essence, but not in its form, by Brazil. The same can be said with regard to Carter's pressure against the nuclear accord that was signed between Brazil and the FRG. The Geisel government was ready to listen to Carter's reasons, but not to admit the ostensible pressure implemented by Carter, either publicly or through its emissaries. This was the reason why, days after the visit made by Assistant Secretary Warren Christopher, Brazil decided to revoke the cooperation agreement in the military field that was signed between Brazil and the United States in 1952, using as an argument that it was obsolete.

Some members of the armed forces have observed that the relations between the two countries were excellent when Nixon and Ford were in the White House, but that this was not the case when the Democrats were a majority in Congress.

The second conditioning factor for the resumption of the military dialogue between the two countries—the definition of new bases for cooperation in the military field—is based on the need of the two countries to adapt to the changes that have occurred in this sector. Brazil has now become an exporter of weapons and, based on this fact, it has new interests and commitments on the international market. On the other hand, the country has been able to reduce considerably its dependency regarding certain military items, in addition to having modernized its military teaching.

The naming of a brigadier general as Brazil's military attache to Washington at the beginning of this year (after the military agreement was revoked the highest rank permitted that post was that of a colonel) is an indication of the willingness of the Figueiredo government to reestablish a more substantial dialogue with the United States in the military field. With a completely renewed army high command next year this rapprochement could be consolidated in "realistic terms" and the starting point could be the proposal of a new U.S. policy toward Brazil that recently was drafted by the Brazil-U.S. relations committee, which is sponsored by the center of Brazilian studies of the John Hopkins University and by the center for inter-American relations. The armed forces have taken note of item 2 which states that "the United States must be willing to communicate with Brazil regarding our prospects in the matter of world and hemispheric security and to facilitate the contacts between members of the armed forces of the two countries.

OFFICIAL SAYS GRAIN CROP TO REACH 56 MILLION TONS

FY110118 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] According to (Pedro Moura Maia), secretary general of the Brazilian Agriculture Ministry, the grain crop for this year will reach 56 million tons. He disclosed this information at the opening ceremony of the seminar on training needs for personnel of Porto Alegre cooperatives.

According to (Pedro Moura Maia), the 1980 grain crops are bound to surpass the one obtained last year by 4 or 5 million tons.

GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZES NEW NUCLEBRAS SUBSIDIARY

FY111130 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Dec 80 p 19

[Text] Brasilia--The Nuclebras nuclear plant building company (NUCON) will handle only the management of the construction of Brazilian nuclear plants, according to the statute of the company which has been approved by President Figueiredo and was published yesterday in the "Official Gazette."

Project engineering and site engineering of each building will be handled by Nuclebras Engineering, Inc (NUCLEN), another subsidiary of Nuclebras. The purchasing of this national and foreign equipment will be conducted by Nuclebras, which will supply them to NUCON through specific contracts.

According to its statute, NUCON will be charged with delivering each plant on a "ready-for-use" basis, that is, after putting each of the plants through the preoperative phase. NUCON will be directly involved in the construction of the plants, for which it will have to subcontract with specialized enterprises.

The statute of the new enterprise, which was created by presidential decree on 23 October, sets its corporate capital at 10 billion cruzeiros represented by 10,000 shares priced at 1 million cruzeiros each. Half of these shares will be ordinary and the other half preferential stock, that is, without the right to vote.

In line with its statute, 51 percent of NUCON's ordinary shares, that is, the ones which give a right to vote, will be held by the Nuclebras. This will apply to the initial underwriting of shares for 500 million cruzeiros and to any further issuance of shares.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE TRANSPORT LOAN--The Brazilian transportation minister has reported that Japan has granted a $150 million loan to be used for the improvement of the Brazilian urban railroad service. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 4 Dec 80 FY]

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS--Finance Minister Ernane Galveas said that the Brazilian trade balance deficit this year will reach $3 billion. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 9 Dec 80 FY]

FAST-RIPENING BEANS DEVELOPED--The national rice and beans research center in Goiania, state of Goias, has developed 10 varieties of fast-ripening beans that can be harvested within 60 to 75 days after their planting. The current bean variety being planted in Brazil requires 90 days to mature. [Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Dec 80 FY]

OCCUPIERS LEAVE SALVADORAN EMBASSY PEACEFULLY

PA110115 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Station reporter Ramiro Carrillo has the following report from the Salvadoran Embassy in Quito:

The Salvadoran Embassy was peacefully abandoned a few minutes ago by the groups who occupied it approximately 8 hours ago to call on the Ecuadorean Government to break diplomatic relations with El Salvador.

Prior to the departure of the occupiers from the embassy, a committee, including representatives of the National Union of Journalists, the National Coordinating Board of Solidarity with Struggling Peoples, the Economic Committee for Defense of Human Rights, and other organizations, went to the embassy to guarantee the peaceful clearing of the diplomatic mission following a request from the embassy to the police.

Following a conference with the occupiers of the embassy, they left without reprisals of any kind, heading toward the northern part of the city in three vehicles.

Meanwhile, inside the embassy, Ambassador Dr Manuel Calderon briefly said he had not felt nervous as his stay in Great Britain for some years had taught him the typical British coolness. He said the occupiers had not allowed him to contact his superiors or Ecuadorean Government officials, only permitting communication with relatives.

After the clearing of the embassy, we were able to obtain statements from members of the committee that worked out the clearing out of the embassy. The committee was headed by Fernando Maldonado, well-known leftwing political leader, who said:

[Begin recording] I believe this spontaneous, peaceful, symbolic occupation of the Salvadoran Embassy this morning by peasants, mothers and youths, on the occasion of another anniversary of the signing of the human rights declaration, was carried out to call attention to the dramatic situation affecting the Salvadoran people.

Reports released today by international news agencies on the imminent fall of the dictatorship are cause for rejoicing to all those throughout Latin America and the world who have learned of the repression against that sister nation by the dictatorship. For that reason the National Coordinating Board of Solidarity, the Economic Committee for Defense of Human Rights and the National Union of Journalists offered their services to achieve the peaceful clearing of the embassy, as you have just witnessed. The Ecuadorean people support the breaking of relations with that regime so that the Ecuadorean Government may continue leading a regional and continental movement to isolate that regime, amply repudiated by national and international opinion. [end recording]

ALFARIST RADICAL FRONT WINS LOCAL ELECTIONS

PA081619 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Surprising many people, the Alfarist Radical Front did very well in the local elections yesterday. This completed the country's democratic process with the election of the provincial councilmen and cantonal aldermen, who will replace the local authorities appointed by the previous dictatorship. According to partial, unofficial reports, the People's Democracy-Christian Democratic Union [DP-UDC] was in second place, while the Democratic Left [ID] was third.

This was the first time that the DP-UDC had participated in local elections, while the ID had won second place in the 1979 elections.

ROYO COMMENTS ON CENTRAL AMERICAN SITUATION

PA101244 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Report by special correspondent Jose Hernandez in Tegucigalpa]

[Excerpt] The president of Panama, Dr Aristides Royo called a new conference to explain his views regarding the present Central American situation.

The Panamanian president said that Panama would vigorously and thoroughly reject a United States intervention in El Salvador. He added that Panama, as member of the UN Security Council, would reject any act of intervention, illustrating his explanation with the assertion that Panama does not agree with either USSR intervention in Poland or U.S. intervention in El Salvador.

Clearly agreeing with recent statements made by Spanish political leader Felipe Gonzalez in the United States, Dr Royo voiced fear that there could be a maneuver by the superpowers to map out their respective territories and swap cards regarding two countries' Poland and El Salvador.

Regarding what could be a new, modern-day version of the Tordesillas Treaty [of 7 June 1494 by, which the world discovered by Christopher Columbus was distributed between the two maritime powers, Spain and Portugal], Royo was emphatic when he pointed out that we Latin Americans, and Central Americans, could never lend ourselves to a game of this kind between the two superpowers.

On the problem of El Salvador, from an overall regional view, Royo said it is not a political-legal problem, but a problem of social change. Central America demands change. The ultraleft must understand this, because there can be moderate changes that can satisfy these popular needs without having to stage an ultraleftist revolution that could lead people to a communism which, in President Royo's opinion, would be a failure.

In President Royo's opinion, however, it is not only the ultraleft that should understand, but also the ultraright which often takes the position that everything that is not capitalism has to be communism and that social changes must be avoided at all costs.

President Royo concluded by asserting that Central American peace can only be achieved when the ultraleft and the ultraright change their attitude and the governments take the course of social change.

TORRIJOS ACCUSED OF MEDDLING IN FOREIGN POLICY

PA071555 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Dec 80 p 1

["As of Today" column]

[Text] While article 277 of the constitution--giving all governmental powers to the "maximum leader of the revolution"--was in effect, our foreign relations centered on the negotiation of the canal treaties and were, at least, aimed at objectives of interest to Panama. At the end of the period when the powers granted by article 277 were effective, the administration of our foreign policy became the business of the president of the republic and the foreign minister. However, despite Torrijos' retreat, his whims are still stronger than our laws. Thus, we see Panama involved in risky international adventures and the center of conspiracies against countries with which the Panamanian Government has normal diplomatic relations. Interventions in Guatemala, Nicaragua, Uruguay, El Salvador and Argentina prove that, far from limiting himself to his duties, the National Guard commander is still in charge of the country's foreign policy and thus, on his own, is involving Panama in all sorts of interventions in the internal affairs of other countries. As long as there is this lack of respect between the institutions in charge of the country's affairs and as long as there are persons who can do what they please with public power, we cannot have the authentic democratic freedom the country needs so much.

EL SALVADOR

JUNTA MEMBERS COMMENT ON CONTINUING CRISIS

Majano Interviewed

PA110020 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1350 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Interview with Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the revolutionary junta of the Government of El Salvador; place not given--live]

[Text] My thanks to Radio Sonora and the Inter-Central American Radio organization for giving me this opportunity to send a greeting to the Salvadoran people and to the Central American people in general at this particular moment when the peace treaty between our country and Hondoras will be formalized in that country. This ceremony has our humble backing. It has been a great source of joy for us. The peace treaty between our two nations is a source of harmony. This harmony will also affect the other Central American countries and this is a source of satisfaction that encourages the common political destiny of all the countries of the area, since in the past we have been a political factor and I believe that in the future we will [words indistinct]. Thank you.

[Question] Colonel, we have a question to open this special interview for Radio Cadena Sonora and the Inter-Central American Radio Organization. Why are you, Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, and Dr Antonio Morales Ehrlich in El Salvador instead of going to Honduras for the exchange of the documents of the Honduran-Salvadoran general peace treaty?

[Answer] I cannot give you a specific answer, because Dr Morales Ehrlich is not here, but I tell you why I am not there. Frankly speaking, considering the very embarrassing and nebulous situation that I am in these days--when I have been unofficially told that there has been a decision to dismiss me from the government--and since I have not had any direct communication with the government junta and I have not received an invitation to attend, I decided to wait for further clarification before participating in any official event.

However, I want to reiterate that the peace treaty with Honduras has my support and that it is a source of great satisfaction for me. I would also like to send a special greeting to the Honduran people, whom I appreciate very much. As I said in my speech of 15 November, this peace treaty is an example for all of us of what can be done when there is the will to reach an understanding. Also, the blood ties between the people of Honduras and the people of El Salvador are very strong and this makes us really feel like brothers, that we have the same blood. Thank you.

[Question] Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano. What is the problem that exists between the members of the junta of the revolutionary government and Colonel Majano?

[Answer] I have never had that question put to me in quite that way. The way you have posed it is very interesting. My situation in the government has been interpreted in various ways. My work has been for the benefit of others--I want to make this very clear--for the benefit of the armed forces, thinking of a better and adequate future for the armed forces, for the sake of full identification with the people of El Salvador, with the humble people of the country, who have been abandoned in the past. Naturally, I believe that this completely legitimizes the action of the armed forces and its pattern of conduct. I have also worked for the benefit of others, thinking in terms of social and economic reforms aimed at an equitable distribution of the national wealth and also a political reform that must be carried out simultaneously. This political reform is basically for the purpose of establishing an understanding among all the forces in the country. This is what was stated on 15 October. I have committed myself to that cause, not as a personal commitment, but as a commitment to the other comrades in arms who think likewise and with the people also. Therefore, I believe we have the obligation to remain loyal to the political position stated on 15 October, because it provides for solving problems by attacking the root of the problems the country has faced for many years.

As part of this process, the experience we have had has helped us structure mechanisms the country has needed to carry forth this governmental project. This is a collegium government where the members may have different points of view and even--why not say it--different interests.

Of course, I believe that what the 15 October project was about should not be forgotten. We must all contribute to the realization of that project. The 15 October project has maintained a political outlet for the country and this common objective must be aided. This way, differences of opinion can be overcome.

I want to state that until now, following this work plan, we have been solving differences of opinion. Decisions have been made as a group, but at this moment we have probably reached unsurmountable problems that have provoked the present crisis. Personally, I have no substantial differences with the other members of the government, theoretically speaking. However, the events of the past few days have made it evident--it is painful to say this, but this is the right moment to do so--that there are sectors, rightist minority groups inside and outside the government, that have been pushing hard and maneuvering in various ways to force my withdrawal from the government.

This forces me to emphasize my loyalty to the cause established on 15 October as a response to the type of pressure and maneuvers that have been carried out. The pressure and the maneuvers have resulted in the type of difficulties and differences that are visible these days in the form of the crisis you have mentioned.

[Question] Thank you very much, Colonel. The following question from Cadena Sonora and the OIR stations of Central America is: What is Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano's position regarding his presumed removal from the Salvadoran revolutionary government junta?

[Answer] To answer this question in specific terms, I wish to emphasize that this is, as I told you a few moments ago, a maneuver by groups interested in this removal. These are individuals who have been maneuvering for several days, taking advantage of their position in the government--from which they have been able to influence the other institutions--to cause a deviation in the [revolutionary] process.

There have been maneuvers, such as pressure exerted on those who support me, distortions of my political position with ill intentions and even attacks, not only against me, but also against officers who have shown absolute loyalty toward the 15 October cause.

On a recent occasion when my withdrawal was suggested and pressure was exerted to bring it about at the initiative of those people, they initially influenced the opinion of the armed forces officers and they also misled the people, and in this way there has been a progression of events until the decision to remove me from the government was reached. I understand that this decision was reached either Monday or Tuesday or last week.

Subsequently, there has been an attempt to justify this decision that had already been reached and they have resorted to some type of election or referendum within the armed forces, fraudulently and after influencing the opinion of the officers. In this manner, they sought to justify a measure that had been decided on previously.

I wish to emphasize that this justification which is being presented to the people is fraudulent; it is trumped up and it is a distortion of the truth and, naturally, this is a ploy to mislead the public and it is dangerous to the country's stability. I consider this maneuver illegal.

[Question] Thank you, Colonel. We continue this special interview with Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, a command and staff graduate. Our next question: Colonel Majano, are you willing to accept any decision reached regarding your withdrawal from the revolutionary government junta?

[Answer] With regard to this question, I wish to state the following: My first reaction on becoming aware of this pressure being exerted in the country has been to return here to El Salvador as soon as possible, since I was abroad when I heard the news, to answer directly any charge made against me. That has been my first position.

I also wished to explain to the public all of my actions within the government to show that there is no question regarding my conduct and thus be able to better clarify matters and to better define things so that the people might be duly informed.

Later, once a decision of this type is reached, I believe that it is the duty of all Salvadorans to continue to help--now that the country needs us--to contribute our efforts to the finding of an adequate solution to the present crisis. I can do this in a different status--as a citizen. Thus I feel that it is my duty to contribute my efforts to the country to bring about this solution. In general, as I have told you previously, I feel that the procedure and actions followed to obtain my dismissal are illegal.

[Question] Colonel Majano, do you believe that external pressure was exerted to bring about this decision to expel you from the revolutionary government junta?

[Answer] I do not believe so in this case. The internal situation, the detailed problem that we are facing here should be solved by us Salvadorans. Any problem that exists in El Salvador should be confronted by us according to our own abilities. From this viewpoint, it could also be felt that it is necessary for all domestic forces of the country to try to participate in the search for a solution to the crisis that the country in general faces.

I feel this way because there is enough maturity and awareness to allow us to find a formula for solving this complicated set of problems that we are facing.

I also believe that it is necessary for some political plan to be implemented henceforth, a large-scale government measure, such as the reorganization that has been mentioned, which should involve the participation of the active forces in the country, since we have enough judgment and maturity to be able to choose our paths and to achieve harmony and understanding among ouselves.

As I said, any plan that is developed without the participation of the country's active forces is doomed to failure, because it would be carried out backstage, as we say here, or behind the people's backs, as they say in the street term.

That would be my opinion. I do not believe that any foreign force is involved in my personal problem, but it would also be worthwhile to mention that any friendly country that wishes to help El Salvador should do so in the role of intermediary, an arbiter trying to avoid the consequences of an internal confrontation here and trying to prevent a conflict or avoid destruction or worse.

[Question] In the event Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano is separated from the revolutionary government junta--you officially said that up to now this has not occurred--in the event this were to occur, officially, what would Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano do?

[Answer] In the event this were to occur, I would continue to remain loyal, steadfastly loyal, to our armed institution and to our fatherland, thinking of the noble objectives and interests that they represent. Additionally, particularly because of our present situation, I would always be willing to contribute my efforts to finding a political solution that would either put a stop to this informal conflict that we are presently experiencing or diminish its effects. After all, the Salvadoran people deserve a better fate. At this time, I would like to repeat--although it is difficult for me to say it, but it is a reality--that our people deserve a better fate. They deserve another destiny. They have been subjected to uncertainty, to conflict and, why not say it, have been living a nightmare.

It is necessary for this process to continue, correctly and well oriented. If this requires removing the obstacles hindering the proper development of this process, then it is necessary for the Salvadoran people to unite and to understand who their true enemies are, so as not to get them mixed up. The people must unite and try to remove those obstacles because, otherwise, this situation is going to lead us to a greater number of victims. This is a fate that our country does not deserve because it has always struggled and wants to establish a new, just and balanced society.

[Question] Thank you, Colonel. If you have any special message for the peoples of El Salvador and Central America, our microphone is at your disposal in this interview over Radio Cadena Sonora and the stations of the OIR network.

[Answer] Yes. I think this is an opportune occasion to call the Salvadoran people to reflection. Violence does not bring anything new. This is one important thing they can reflect upon. I would also like to remind our people that economic and social improvement are things that we have always desired, and that all of us must contribute our greatest efforts to achieving this goal.

We are living in a historic period and will have to overcome the situation in which we lived in the past. We all chose this path. The people have been struggling for it for many years and have brought social maturity to other Salvadorans who in one way or another have a patriotic duty to help.

On 15 October, I made a well-defined proposal on the solution that is being sought, which promotes a process such as the one we are experiencing. A more just situation is needed. Therefore, all we Salvadorans must at this time take well-defined positions so that this process can be effective.

We should not be indifferent to the grief of other Salvadorans, because sooner or later this grief might knock at our own door, bringing rain to our families.

To the brother peoples of Central America: We know that you are deeply interested in the destiny of our country, and we ask you to contribute your guidance and efforts so that we can find that internal harmony that we need so much.

To conclude, I would like to state very clearly that my basic aim has been to serve my country and not to enjoy a government post. I have never sought political posts. My main motive has been to help the country because I know that there are great needs and there is much work to be done to achieve a new, just and balanced society. Once again, [I would like to state that] my political position on how to achieve this objective was broadly and clearly defined on 15 October. From that time on I have tried to explain it, point by point, so that there would be no confusion regarding my political positions, which have been purposely distorted. That is all I have to say, and I would like to thank you for this opportunity to speak to the Salvadoran and Central American peoples over Radio Cadena Sonora.

Gutierrez, Duarte Comment

PA101728 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1612 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 10 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, a member of the Salvadoran Government junta, hinted here today that Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano will be ousted from the junta on Monday. Gutierrez revealed that the armed forces had confirmed the unity of command on Saturday and ordered him to discuss and negotiate with the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party (PDC) regarding a reorganization of the government junta and a solution to the problem of violence.

"I was ordered to cut out the cancer of the infiltration even within the government junta itself and by 15 December we hope to have a solution," Gutierrez said.

The three members of the government junta, who are in Tegucigalpa today to attend the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the peace treaty between El Salvador and Honduras, spoke at a breakfast for newsmen.

Gutierrez explained that his country's army had realized that "there cannot be two generals or orders and counterorders. One cannot live with a lack of discipline and it is necessary to seek lost values such as unity of command, authority and discipline." Gutierrez noted that the armed forces have suffered most "because of insubordiantion and there has also been interference at the government level that we wish to correct by defining objectives, in order to make the government more effective."

"We hope to accomplish all this," he reiterated, "before 15 December, although our results are also subject to correction if we achieve a new structure with a single leader in the army and in the government."

The independent, Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete, and the Christian Democrat, Jose Napoleon Duarte, also apoke, but none of the three indicated positively whether or not Majano was already out of the junta, as has been learned unofficially.

Duarte said: "Majano and Gutierrez are the army representatives in the government junta. Either of them could withdraw from the junta by order of the armed forces."

He also said that "last May the armed forces decided that its commander in chief is Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez because it needs unity of command. A short while ago, it reaffirmed that decision." He said Gutierrez gave an order and Majano gave a counter-order, "even after the armed forces had made its decision and the same thing has occurred administratively in the government." Duarte said that this situation cannot be allowed, "because it aggravates the Salvadoran political problem. There is resistance and the chances for order are exhausted."

He noted that the leftists are on the line of battle and the rightists are not, "but both extremes are at war with the armed forces and the revolutionary government. That is why a reorganization of the junta is necessary."

He added that "it is not possible for there to be two presidents or five presidents in a government, because it could not function and it needs to function." He also reiterated that "anyone can leave the junta. Majano is a commander and a member of the military high command, but he is not the supreme commander. He is an officer who must obey orders."

He noted that he and Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich are the PDC representatives in the government and that the party can change them, just as the armed forces and the PDC can decide to change the independent representative.

He later explained that the PDC and the armed forces are studying "the reorganization of the junta, in order to overcome the political crisis by achieving unity in the government and political discipline in a country in which social upheaval has caused a crisis."

Duarte described as unfounded speculation the report that Majano's ouster from the junta is due to his liberal position and his statements abroad to the effect that the armed forces has been infiltrated by the rightwing. "The thing is," he said, "that we must correct defects. We must seek a single leader for the government or something more functional than five presidents."

He said the armed forces and the PDC are studying five alternative ways for restructuring the government junta. One option would be to leave only one president of the republic, with the other junta members being named as ministers of the presidency. Another solution would be to reduce the junta by one or two members or to leave a single person as the military and administrative head. "However, all this is still being studied and depends on the evolution of the political problem," he added.

Gutierrez, when asked if the suspension of U.S. military aid had any effect on the Salvadoran Army, replied, "None." He explained that "we have not received any of the $5.2 billion approved for this year, and it had been allocated for transportation and communications equipment."

He also added, "That aid is not a gift. Military men the world over know that equipment is purchased on credit. Aid is minimal and does not influence a military victory." He emphasized that "in any case, the suspension of the aid is temporary, until the United States gets the true information about what happened in the case of the four U.S. nuns who were killed in San Salvador."

For his part, Duarte rejected all foreign interference in the solution of the problems that are strictly within the purview of Salvadorans and commented on statements made by Robert White, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, to the effect that the policy being followed for the solution of the Salvadoran problem is not ideal.

"No ambassador should interfere in the domestic affairs of the peoples before whom he is accredited," Duarte said. "One can accept advice and suggestions from him and thank him for seeking a way for his country to help another country, but any direct, interventionist action by him must be rejected."

Gutierrez also denied that the Marxist agitation in his country is due to hunger, the economic crisis, unemployment and the lack of education and good health.

"Those things exist in all the countries of the world, even in those which call themselves developed," he said." Marxism is a political problem and in my country it is encouraged by Cuba, which trains and arms the guerrillas. That is indeed intervention and we are repelling it."

BOMB PLANTED ALONG ROUTE OF U.S. DELEGATION

PA101355 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] An attempt against the life of William Bowdler was uncovered in El Salvador. He was to be blown up with 40 sticks of dynamite.

The dynamite was deactivated after being removed from a stretch of Santa Ana Highway along which the U.S. delegation, which is in El Salvador investigating the assassination of four U.S. nuns, was due to pass. The delegation is made up of William Rogers and William Bowdler, both assigned to the State Department.

The delegation, which was to pass along that highway, did not take that route at the last minute. Later, eight explosive devices, consisting of a total of 40 sticks of dynamite, were found on the highway.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT CONFIRMS U.S. EXECUTIVE KIDNAPPED

PA101940 Buenos Aires Latin in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Dec (LATIN)--Clifford Bevens, a U.S. executive, was kidnapped by a group of unidentified persons, apparently leftwing extremists, a government spokesman confirmed today.

The kidnapping of Bevens, the 55-year-old manager of the Ginsa Tire Co, a subsidairy of the U.S. Goodyear Tire Manufacturing Company, has been denied up to now by police sources.

Rolando Archila, under secretary of public relations of the presidency, confirmed the kidnapping by stating that "it is a new incident which must be repudiated and condemned by all Guatemalans."

According to the official, a group of some 13 to 15 armed persons wearing uniforms similar to those of the police appeared Sunday at the Bevens home in the southern sector of the capital. Five of them entered his apartment and made off with him, without encountering any great resistance from his wife, a police source reported.

Newspaper stories, not confirmed by the police, state today that the kidnappers reportedly will demand $10 million for Bevens' release.

The kidnapping fits the framework of political violence that has shaken this country and which has caused hundreds of deaths this year.

$10 Million Ransom Demanded

PA110423 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2021 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Reliable sources stated today that the kidnappers of the president of Ginsa, a tire factory, are supposedly demanding a $10 million ransom for his release. The Ginsa president is 55-year-old Clifford Bevens, a U.S. citizen.

The kidnappers took Bevens from his home here on Sunday while pretending to be policemen. It has been reported that the kidnappers have contacted the businessman's relatives and demanded the ransom but Bevens' relatives have refused to provide any information on the case and for this reason the kidnappers have not been identified.

For the past year Bevens has been managing the tire factory Gran Industria de Neumaticos, Sociedad Anonima, Ginsa, a subsidiary of Goodyear, of Akron, Ohio. Ginsa is one of two tire factories operating in the Central American Region as part of the integration plan of the region.

The Guatemalan police today searched vehicles in the suburbs of this capital as part of a broad operation to find Bevens.

This year, leftist Guatemalan guerrillas kidnapped the president of Cindal-Nestle, Jose A. de Lima, from Mexico, who was released after the payment of a high ransom, the amount of which was not reported.

HONDURAS

REPORTAGE ON TREATY RATIFICATION ACTIVITIES

Salvadoran Delegation's Arrival

PA091647 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1618 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 9 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Only three members of the Salvadoran Government junta arrived in Honduras today for the exchange of peace treaty ratification documents between the two countries tomorrow here.

Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete, independent, and Jose Napoleon Duarte, Christian Democrat, are the Salvadoran Government leaders who were greeted with military honors by provisional president and Honduran chief of the armed forces Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia.

For the first time in many years cadets from the aviation school, the military school and the police school rendered the military honors to leaders of El Salvador in Honduras.

The anthems of the two countries were played and a 21-gun salute was heard at the moment which is considered the beginning of the end of the 11 years of estrangement following a 100-hour war waged between Honduras and El Salvador in 1969.

The Salvadoran rulers did not explain the absence of Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano and Antonio Morales Ehrlich from the historic event taking place between their country and Honduras.

According to the Honduran press, Colonel Majano would be the only one absent, and it had dubbed him "the great absentee."

Aside from Majano's still unofficial dismissal from the Salvadoran junta, Christian Democrat Morales Ehrlich, one of whose sons is a guerrilla member, reportedly might be removed from the junta also.

The Salvadoran Government has not officially confirmed either Majano's or much less Morales Ehrlich's dismissal.

Jose Napoleon Duarte briefly told Honduran newsmen that he was happy to be in Honduras and that two sister peoples had found the path of peace from which they should have never departed.

Anti-Salvadoran Demonstration

PA100038 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2346 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 9 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--This afternoon antiriot police broke up a demonstration against the presence of three of the five members of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic-military junta who arrived here today.

Shortly before the police arrived at the capital's plaza, the speakers at the demonstration, organized by the leftist Coordinating for Solidarity with El Salvador, protested against the violence in that country. An effigy of Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez was burned, and the police were forced to take action when some 200 demonstrators threatened to march toward the presidential palace.

The police had to use teargas to disperse the demonstrators who took refuge in the stores and buildings around Tegucigalpa's central plaza. The police have not reported any arrests.

Owners of the stores in the vicinity of Tegucigalpa's central plaza, where the demonstration took place, said there was no shooting.

The coordinating board had previously announced protests against the presence of the Salvadoran governing junta, which was expected to arrive in full. The three members who arrived were Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte and independent Ramon Avalos.

The police remain in the downtown area of Tegucigalpa to prevent new leftist attempts to cause disturbances.

Other Delegations

PA101253 [Editorial Report] Panama City ACAN and Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish on 9 and 10 December report on the arrival of foreign delegations in Honduras to attend the 10 December 1980 exchange of ratification documents of the peace treaty signed by Honduras and El Salvador.

ACAN at 1726 GMT reports that Antonio Jimenez Blanco, president of the Spanish Council of State, arrived in Tegucigalpa on 9 December. He is accompanied by council member Francisco Fernandez Fabregas. The report notes that Spain is the only country outside the Western Hemisphere to be invited by the Honduran Government.

LATIN at 1957 GMT reports that the Costa Rican and Panamanian delegations arrived in Tegucigalpa together on 9 December. The report adds that the Costa Rican delegation is headed by President Rodrigo Carazo Odio and it includes his wife, Estrella Zeledon de Carazo, and Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus. The report states that the Panamanian delegation is led by President Aristides Royo and it includes Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores, Manuel Antonio Noriega, chief of the general staff of the National Guard, and Jose Ritter, presidential private secretary.

LATIN at 1959 GMT reports that Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, and Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto arrived in Tegucigalpa on 9 December. The report adds that the Nicaraguan delegation also includes Emilio Baltodano, junta private secretary; Julio Ramos Arguello, member of the general staff of the Sandinist People's Army, and Guillermo Suarez Rivas, Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras [as received]. ACAN at 2033 GMT reports that Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia arrived in Tegucigalpa on 9 December with a delegation that is almost exclusively military.

ACAN at 2101 GMT reports that William Bowdler, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, is heading the U.S. delegation which arrived in Tegucigalpa on 9 December. The report says that Bowdler is accompanied by Mary Lucy Jaramillo, Robert L. White and Jack Binns.

ACAN at 2115 GMT reports that OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila arrived in Tegucigalpa on 9 December as a special guest to the ratification ceremony.

ACAN at 2300 GMT reports that Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala arrived in Tegucigalpa on 9 December to attend the ratification ceremony, accompanied by Foreign Minister Diego Uribe, Finance Minister Jaime Garcia and Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho.

ACAN at 2305 GMT reports that Jacobo Majluta, vice president of the Dominican Republic; Ludovino Fernandez, Dominican foreign minister; and Adolfo Folle Ramos [as received], Urugusyan foreign minister, arrived in Tegucigalpa on 9 December aboard a commercial airline flight.

ACAN at 1635 GMT on 10 December reports the arrival of Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins. Upon his arrival in Tegucigalpa, he said that "the democrats of America view with great sympathy and satisfaction the peace treaty signed between Honduras and El Salvador and I consider it an example for the world and a great contribution to peace in Central America."

Decoration Ceremony

PA100407 [Editorial Report] Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish at 0248 GMT on 10 December begins live coverage of a ceremony to decorate Dr Jose Bustamante y Rivero, the Peruvian negotiator during the peace talks between Honduras and El Salvador. The ceremony is held in the Blue Room of the Honduran presidential palace. In attendance are the foreign ministers of both Honduras and El Salvador as well as President Paz Garcia of Honduras and Salvadoran junta member Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez.

President Paz Garcia opens the ceremony with a speech beginning at 0248 GMT. In his speech, which is addressed to Dr Bustamante y Rivero, Paz Garcia pays tribute to Dr Bustamante 7 Rivero for his efforts during the mediation process between Honduras and El Salvador. He says that the two nations made the correct choice for a mediator in choosing Bustamante y Rivero and that it was his contribution that brought success to the negotiations. He calls Bustamante y Rivero a great man in Peruvian history. President Paz Garcia says: "I tell you, Your Excellency, that the Honduran people are indeed grateful for your visit and we would like to be more eloquent in telling you how much we love you. This is so because it was due to your proper guidance that 11 years of fog between two Central American nations have been wiped away."

President Paz Garcia then decorates Bustamante y Rivero with the Jose Cecilio del Valle Medal in the order of Great Collar. With this Paz Garcia ends his speech at 0304 GMT. This presentation by Honduras is followed by one made to Dr Bustamante y Rivero by El Salvador with Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena speaking on behalf of the junta. Chavez Mena praises Bustamante y Rivero as Paz Garcia did before him. He praises Bustamante y Rivero for his work as mediator during the peace talks between the two countries. He says: "The Salvadoran revolutionary government junta is honored to award to His Excellency Dr Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero the Jose Matias Delgado National Order in the degree of Grand Cross Silver Plaque for his great personal virtues and for the meritorious service he has paid my country." "This distinguished Peruvian deserves not just the Jose Matias Delgado decoration, but also the gratitude of the Salvadoran Government and people for the great work he did as mediator in making the governments and peoples of El Salvador and Honduras reap the benefit of peace." He proceeds to decorate Bustamante y Rivero and ended his speech at 0318 GMT. Bustamante y Rivero speaks next. He praises the Governments of Honduras and El Salvador for coming to a peace agreement. He then talks about why and how he accepted the job of mediator and then praises peace. He talks about the virtues of peace and says that this treaty is an example for the rest of the world. He then thanks President Paz Garcia and Col Gutierrez for the honors their countries bestowed on him. His speech ends at 0345 GMT.

At 0345 GMT Salvadoran Foreign Minister Chavez Mena announces that now the Salvadoran Government wants to present Honduran Foreign Minister Col Cesar Elvir Sierra with a decoration. The decoration is presented by Salvadoran junta member Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, who does not make a speech. Chavez Mena stops speaking at 0348 GMT.

Following this Honduran Foreign Minister Col Elvir Sierra begins speaking at 0350 GMT. He says:

"The renewal of diplomatic relations between our two brother countries is being established under the best auspices and with the most optimistic outlook. We have arrived at the ideal stage of relations between the two nations. This stage is based on peace and harmony--two factors that ennoble men and nations which hope to [words indistinct] in the community of nations.

"Your presence in Honduras honors these auspices and the outlook and I believe that this is a major turning point in history because we have overcome difficult stages in [words indistinct] to reach our aspired goal after intense struggle, hard work and deep concern. It cannot be denied that we have overcome everything that obstructed our path. Good political determination, common sense and a broad-minded attitude were decisive elements of this effort. Today we are proud to see the results of our efforts in the presence of the distinguished dignitaries of Central America and Colombia. We acted with faith and worked with hope and eagerness and put that faith and hope into our tasks, knowing that success was the best compensation for our efforts at peace and harmony.

"We must advocate peace because it unites men, promotes solidarity and [word indistinct] nations.

"The leaders of nations must join in efforts to find adequate solutions to the needs of societies which yearn for justice and a better destiny. I said that this is a time of great pronouncements. It cannot be any other way because we have met here in an act of Latin American brotherhood to celebrate the victory of peace. With the signing of the peace treaty which is now being ratified, Honduras and El Salvador have given the world a [word indistinct] example, proof of mutual generosity and of what reasoning and determination can do when people want peace and ethical principles to prevail between two nations.

"Honduras and El Salvador are now shaking hands and joyfully celebrating their harmony and friendship, taking a step forward into the future to achieve common goals and follow a simple course." His speech ends at 0400 GMT.

Elvir Sierra is immediately followed by President Paz Garcia, who presents an award to Salvadoran Foreign Minister Chavez Mena. Chavez Mena then begins speaking at 0405 GMT. He says:

I feel highly honored with this gesture and with your vivid expressions of appreciation. I am grateful, proud and satisfied to receive this wonderful award which is a recognition of a longstanding aspiration which has been finally realized, namely, peace between El Salvador and Honduras.

"We believe that this peace will bring a ray of hope to the tragedy my country is experiencing, my country which needs to strengthen its system and motivate its programs with a renewed and constant struggle to improve the standard of living of our people. Therefore, it must be coupled with the will to find a peaceful solution to our problems through dialogue and negotiation among all sectors which will permit political agreements of pluralist participation to promote a democratic process of change. Those changes are endorsed by the majority of the Salvadoran people, but in a peaceful fashion because they reject irrational violence. The struggle for fully upholding human rights and for fundamental freedoms in our country is fundamental.

"Nothing can justify attacking human dignity and the rights that are man's individual guarantees. I reject any doctrine that allows the state to subordinate man with the pretext of national security or long-term social objectives through dictatorial transition.

"It is not possible to combine such trends with the struggle to enhance the role of human beings who must have freedom in order to be fully realized. This occurs under democratic rule and de jure rule.

"Human rights must be the very basis of juridical and moral order of our society. Central America is experiencing a crucial time right now. It is marching toward a better future. Our primary struggle is to achieve a united and peaceful nation, a fair and more humane nation, to uproot exploitation of man by man, misery, malnutrition, hunger and violence, which to a large extent is produced by social injustice because there can be no peace without justice and equity. To achieve a lasting and fair peace, it is necessary to end the high level of inequality, the social gaps separating men. It is true that the achievement of a fraternal and united society and the achievement of a participatory and pluralist democracy requires the organization of the existing value system in the sense that an unharnessed combative and exploitative spirit will become a positive attitude for the sake of collective welfare and the recognition of the full scope of man's dignity.

"Honduras has taken important steps toward democracy and its positive influence on political awareness in Central America is obvious. My government greatly appreciates the will and the generous encouragement of the Honduran Government to create new ties of understanding, fraternity and cooperation in Central America. This fraternal soil, so linked to my nation by special historic ties, tradition and culture, reflects its belief in peace, unity and harmony. The general peace treaty between El Salvador and Honduras is an important element of optimism and it instills in us the trust that we will be able to redirect integration on a solid groundwork for the sake of the Central American peoples.

"I want to end by reiterating my faith in Central America with the fond conviction that our nations will overcome their serious problems and will find, in the force of reasons, the route to future unity. Thank you."

The coverage of the ceremony ends after Chavez Mena's speech with the listeners being told that there will be a toast and that then the group will go to the presidential dining room for a banquet. The radio breaks off coverage of the event, however, before the toast is presented.

Treaty Ratification Ceremony

PA102015 [Editorial Report] Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish at 1739 GMT on 10 December begins coverage of the ceremony for the exchange of instruments of ratification of the peace treaty between El Salvador and Honduras. The ceremony is held in the Manuel Bonilla National Theater in Tegucigalpa. The announcer describes the arrival of the visiting dignitaries to the podium. First to arrive are the members of the Salvadoran junta Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete and Jose Napoleon Duarte, in that order.

They are followed by Coast Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, Guatemalan President Romeo Lucas Garcia and Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Nicaraguan junta. In turn, they are followed by Panamanian President Aristides Royo, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins and Alberto Enguren, president of the Peruvian Supreme Court and the representative of Peru, followed by Antonio Jimenez Blanco, president of the Spanish council of state.

At 1746 GMT the announcer continues to announce the arrivals of Jacobo Majluta, vice president of the Dominican Republic; Uruguayan Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle-Martinez; Argentinian Justice Minister Alberto Rodriguez Varela and the deputy foreign minister of Ecuador, Mario Allman. The announcer states that the next to arrive are Mary Lucy Jaramillo, head of the U.S. delegation; Ambassador Vladimir, head of the Brazilian delegation; Pedro Taza Valenzuela, Chilean ambassador to the OAS and head of the Chilean delegation, and Ambassador Juan Alberto Llanes, head of the Paraguayan special mission. Finally, the announcer reports the arrival of treaty negotiator Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, who is accompanied by the foreign ministers of El Salvador and Honduras.

AT 1800 GMT Msgr Oscar Rodriguez, bishop of Tegucigalpa, says a prayer followed by Honduran President Garcia's speech at 1804 GMT.

The Honduran president's speech ends at 1817 GMT and he is followed by Jose Napoleon Duarte, member of the Salvadoran junta, who begins speaking at 1819 GMT. He ends at 1846 after having received permission to kiss the Honduran flag in a show of affection.

Following Duarte's speech, the exchange ceremony takes place at 1847 GMT between the foreign ministers of the two countries, who sign the exchange documents. The announcer says that Paz Garcia and Gutierrez then embrace.

At 1850 GMT Gutierrez begins speaking for 3 minutes followed by a reading of the text of the documents of ratification by an unidentified speaker. The national anthem of El Salvador is then played, followed by that of Honduras. After the national anthems, the leaders all leave the podium in the same order in which they arrived. They are followed by the president of the OAS Permanent Council, the OAS secretary general, the deputies of the National Constituent Assembly, the secretaries of state, the members of the general staff of the Honduran Armed Forces, the members of the diplomatic corps and special guests.

The ceremony ends at 1908 GMT.

Paz Garcia Speech

PA101958 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1804 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Speech by Honduran President Policarpo Paz Garcia at ceremony for exchange of instruments of ratification of the Hondruas-El Salvador peace treaty at the Manuel Bonilla National Theater in Tegucigalpa--live]

[Excerpts] Your Excellencies, the presidents and chiefs of state of friendly brother countries; your Excellencies, the representatives of presidents and chiefs of state; Your Excellency Jose Luis Eustamante y Rivero; Your Excellencies, the honorable heads of diplomatic missions; Your Excellency, the president of the OAS Permanent Council; Your Excellency, the secretary general of the OAS; honorable and distinguished special guests; ladies and gentlemen:

To our gratitude for your company, we Hondurans must add our thanks and our highest recognition for the efforts carried out by all the men and governments of the Americas, to help these two nations find the correct path, the only adviseable path, the one which truly leads to stable and dignified solutions. This path is opened not only by the treaty or by international law, but also by sovereign nations' respect for each other and the freely expressed will of peoples and governments in their determination to coexist in freedom and under the shelter of the leafy tree of peace.

Your Excellencies, today closes one phase in the life of Central America and a new path is opened of hope, of harmony, of active and fraternal relations between El Salvador and Honduras, with unlimited implications for the entire Morazanist area in the area of politics, trade, culture, cooperation, mutual respect and those principles on which rest a worthwhile and perpetual peace. These consist of the nonintervention by one state in the internal affairs of others, as well as the necessary importance of another rule: that the people themselves decide their own destiny without foreign intervention of any kind.

We Hondurans conceive of internal and international peace as an indispensable element to permit governments to devote themselves wholly to the solution of the economic and social problems of our respective peoples and for nations to be able to establish ties that make us stronger and face the problems of today's world, a world of concerns, of change, of violent demands and distressing predictions.

With the dark clouds of controversy erased, the sun of international friendship and cooperation will necessarily shine. These are more necessary today than ever, especially between nations that are economically and militarily weak, that have limited resources and that are always subject to being made the victims of powerful interests.

The ceremony which we are celebrating today, as we should, is proof of international cooperation and it serves as an example of what can be achieved by the will of two nations that were born as sisters and want to continue to be sisters throughout future generations.

Ladies and gentlemen: At this solemn and promising moment, let us lift up our hearts and direct our thoughts toward that man who, nailed to the cross, pardoned his enemies and ordered that all nations and all men should preach love and practice peace.

Thank you very much. [applause]

Duarte Speech

PA102246 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1819 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Speech by Salvadoran junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte at ceremony for exchange of instruments of ratification of the Honduras-El Salvador peace treaty in Tegucigalpa--live]

[Excerpts] Peace is the most valuable victory for men of good will. The struggle for peace is the most noble and most moral effort, for it reflects the values par excellence of the state and the law--justice, security and the common good.

Peace among nations has an additional connotation: It responds to the gregarious and natural aspiration of humans to form with their neighbors and fellow man, relationships marked by friendship, cooperation and exchange based on rules of coexistence, mutual respect and good faith and supported by the existence of reciprocal and ethically valid interests.

For this reason, peace is the product of human understanding and it originates in the configuration of a collective will. A will no less perceptible because it is abstract. It guides rulers and [words indistinct] produces this result. It is for this reason that peace is greater among peoples than among governments. This is why rulers must gear their people's education toward peace. Thus, the centers for the formation of thought are morally obliged to help so this collective will decides in favor of peace.

Nevertheless, in the final analysis, there is an entire socioeconomic casuality which determines conditions that either favor or restrict the aspirations of the social body. It seemed impossible that the breakdown of peace and of the intense fraternity between El Salvador and Honduras, between two peoples who were closely linked in all areas, including feelings, and who were deeply identified, to the point that it was difficult to tell them apart even by their expressions or accents--it seemed impossible that this could happen. But it did happen, to our shared hurt and grief, as a result of causes and mistakes that history is already judging with the coldness of scientific analysis. But 11 years went by and with them the wounds healed. They (?became) scars and they in turn have been gradually erased with the help of men of good will, to the point that all traces have disappeared. Once again the affection and the ties generated since the early days of our nationality are based on peace.

Because of this common past, viewed from the perspective of centuries, this solemn ceremony of apparent formality for the exchange of the ratification instruments of the general peace treaty between El Salvador and Honduras has a very profound significance. It is rooted in the feelings of two peoples who are truly sisters, who wish to be able to communicate, to shake hands warmly and, after breaking down the barriers, to have free transit across the border separating them in order to be able to visit each other, to maintain relations, to exchange affection, art, culture, experiences and business, in a common effort to improve themselves through coexistence and the path toward an (?irreparably) shared destiny, a superior destiny (?based) on justice, freedom and well being.

As of this date, the agreements reached by the negotiators, organized in the form of articles of a treaty, go into effect after fulfilling all the juridical requirements established.

Along with its crises and tensions that have caused so much damage and sorrow, an extraordinary phenomenon has occurred in El Salvador: Intensive popular reaction to violence manifested through (?multiple) appeals for peace. Everyday, editorialists, writers and ordinary citizens express themselves in spontaneously generated mass rallies, making appeals for peace. Likewise there have been dozens of manifestos by all kinds of trade union, social, professional, labor, political, industrial and commercial organizations. In a word, almost all of the nation's organizations have raised their voices in an anguished appeal against the overflow of passions by groups using arms as an instrument to achieve their goals of power.

This social reaction of the people, who want peace and work in order to live better, has become obvious in their rejection of calls for strikes by the radicalized opposition groups. And I think I am right in asserting that the violence sponsored by these groups will not work as a political instrument, because it causes increased levels of rejection by most of the Salvadoran people, who are the ones who will decide the course the nation will follow.

I am an optimistic man because I firmly believe in the capacity and constructive spirit of the men of my country. And my optimism is in the fact that I trust that pacifying intelligence will prevail and that political formulas and not military victories will be the foundations for building peace and, upon that peace, democracy.

There exists an intimate relationship between peace and democracy. Many times, peace, social justice and equity are also linked.

The general peace treaty not only stemmed from a requirement for social order, but also has a deep social meaning in its results and applications.

In effect, this instrument will be aggrandized by the conduct of the peoples who will benefit from its implementation when the flow of human exchange in all its variations begins.

This peace will be a primary factor and will favor domestic economic and social development programs because the effects on the mobilization and improvement of economic systems will make productive activity more dynamic in both countries.

From the beginning, the quest for a solution to the Honduran-Salvadoran conflict became the top priority of the 15 October 1979 movement, in accordance with the proclamation of the armed forces.

Thus, this victory achieved by the Governments of Honduras and El Salvador represents, for the government junta's international policy, the affirmation of the sincerity of our goals and the ability to reach them.

I reaffirm our intention to struggle for El Salvador's domestic peace, with continued work to strengthen the social measures that will break the situation of inequity, injustice and poverty that still prevails in our society.

I also reaffirm our unretractable political objective of struggling relentlessly for the effectiveness of democracy in El Salvador.

It is for this cause that we have endure exile and prisons for so many years. We have confronted dictatorial governments and now we suffer the criticial and radical attack of those who accuse us falsely, of those who cannot or do not want to understand the magnitude of the revolution we have begun and which is consolidated in the measure which our people live it and actualize it by tilling the land, which now is the property of the peasants who were exploited for centuries.

We believe in representative democracy as the best system of government because it is nurtured by the decision of a sovereign people and is converted into action for the people and not just for a handful of privileged sectors. As one of the most mature and serious of our responsibilities, we want to create and (?intensify) our liberty, and with it, we want to defend the liberty of our America. We do not wish to emerge from one dictatorship and fall into another.

We have broken a half century-old empire, but we still are attacked by those who are unhappy with the loss of their privileges and by those who do not understand, in their extremist ideology, all the goodness of democracy.

We must, and we should achieve peace, and in it, install full respect for the civil and political rights of the people so that they may elect their representatives, who will be their rulers, in liberty.

It is to them that we have dedicated our lives and we will continue to do so to the end, with the pride of he who faces tenacious adversaries with courage and conviction and, with the powers of his ideals.

Just as it is senseless for a country to wage war with a neighboring country--with the subsequent immense pain--it is even more absurd to turn the compatriot into a (?mortal) enemy, because he who kills his brother is destroying himself and his society. It is essential to let the world know that fibs, lies and distortions are being propagated in connection with our feelings and actions. It is not true that we are sponsoring violent and repressive actions. Never! On the contrary, day and night, our thoughts and action are aimed at the search for formulas of understanding that manage to bring close together the wills of the men confronting each other in a moral dispute.

We must, with the truth (?inherent in our views), impregnate the [word indistinct] opponents who want to poison the conscience of a people by deceiving and preaching, (?launching) and celebrating violence. We must oppose the adversary who seeks to destroy the country's economy by setting fire to factories and businesses, crops and harvests and by sabotaging the communication s and transport services in order to benefit from the chaos and the poverty in their zeal to impose a political system.

We firmly believe in the principles of American international law, the laws of peaceful coexistence, mutual respect for the sovereignty of each state and respect for the magnificent standard of the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries.

We voice our desire to live in peace and to resepct the right of each nation to self-determination and to orientate its destinies toward the political and social systems it freely chooses.

Equally, we believe we should hold to the use of peaceful means to resolve differences.

For our part, we expect that by virtue of these principles and because of international reciprocity, other nations will also abstain from intervening in our internal affairs. This conforms to our appeal to the American states that, in a spirit of deep responsibility and fraternal cooperation, they help us in the promotion of channels of negotiation toward the nation's pacification and development.

This day peace is (?in sight). A happy ending to a long negotiating process in which the international community can affirm that the norms for the peaceful solution of controversies, established by international law, have borne fruit when [word indistinct] a genuine will for pacification.

I ask our brother rulers of America--with that same spirit of mediation--to help us to seek domestic peace for our country.

The role of the secretary general of the OAS, the initiatives of the 13th consultation meeting of foreign ministers and the committee it appointed, as well as the work of the military observers of this organization--all these were very positive factors in the path to peace. They all deserve the testimony of our gratitude.

We have come, with much emotion and joy, to this land of [word indistinct] after 11 years, on a mission of peace. And we feel content and thankful for the enthusiasm and sincerity with which we have been welcomed.

It is expected that this moment will go down in the most glorious pages of our memory.

I wish to say how deeply thankful we are for the expressions of friendship and the frankness of our Honduran brothers. The government of this country has organized this ceremony in a very beautiful and efficient way. We appreciate this. We take to Cuscatlan, not only the instrument of ratification of the general peace treaty and its subsequent [word indistinct], but also a wealth of manifestations of solidarity and of feeling of affection, which we Salvadorans share. Our countries, moving on the path of fraternity, are now on their way to a more promising future, certain that their joint efforts will make the achievement of common goals easier. Tomorrow will be a brighter day in Central America because it has witnessed the emotional reencounter of two nations who love each other and which have promised to live in peace and friendship forever.

Gutierrez Speech

PA102140 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1850 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Speech by Salvadoran government junta member Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez at El Salvador-Honduras peace treaty ratification ceremony in Tegucigalpa--live]

[Text] Your Excellency, the president of the Republic of Honduras: I have the honor of delivering to your excellency the ratification instrument issued by the revolutionary junta of the Government of El Salvador for the Honduras-El Salvador general peace treaty which was signed by the foreign ministers of the two countries in Lima, Peru on 30 October 1980. By virtue of this exchange of the instruments of ratification of this treaty, from this moment on, peace is formally restored between our nations and our peoples. Likewise, for the same reason, we consider the differences that have temporarily kept our two nations apart to be settled. With the implementation of the general peace treaty on this date, diplomatic and consular relations between the two governments are fully reestablished. Finally, by virtue of this action we confirm our agreement on the delimitation of the border between the two republics in those sections over which there is no controversy. The borders that have been set will be invariable in perpetuity. The spirit of peace and brotherhood that has made the signing of this instrument possible is a true contribution to the sacred cause of rebuilding the Central American fatherland, and responds to the deepest and most heartfelt hopes and aspirations in the united souls [conciencia solidaria] of the Central American people.

We stress our commitment to respect, in good faith, the principle of faithful compliance with the present treaty, fully convinced of its inviolability and perpetuity, which does not allow denunciations. In this fraternal embrace we are symbolically portraying the coming together again of the brother peoples of Honduras and El Salvador. Thank you. [applause]

Ratification Document

PA102256 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1853 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Record of the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the general peace treaty between the Republics of El Salvador and Honduras at the Manuel Bonilla National Theater]

[Text] At the seat of the government of the Republic of Honduras at 1200 on 10 December 1980, in the city of Tegucigalpa, Central District, Honduras, Central America, Cesar Elvir Sierra and Fidel Chavez Mena, ministers of foreign relations of Honduras and El Salvador, respectively, acting on behalf and in representation of their respective governments, met for the purpose of exchanging the corresponding instruments of ratification of the general peace treaty between the Republics of El Salvador and Honduras signed in the city of Lima, Peru on 30 October 1980. Pursuant to the provisions of article 47 of the treaty, the corresponding exchange was effected.

In witness whereof, they signed the present record in two equally valid originals at the place and on the date indicated above.

For the Republic of El Salvador, Fidel Chavez Mena.

For the Republic of Honduras, Cesar Elvir Sierra.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES PARDON OF 503 PRISONERS

PA110317 [Editorial Report] Managua Domestic Service in Spanish at 0030 GMT on 11 December broadcasts live coverage of a news conference in the government house in Managua, held for the purpose of announcing the pardoning of 503 prisoners. Reported in attendance are Commander Luis Carrion Cruz, Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas and Rodrigo Reyes as well as unnamed members of the national human rights commission.

Cordova Rivas begins speaking at 0030. He gives those present a brief discourse on the work of special courts in Nicaragua, saying that the special courts were created because Nicaragua faced a special situation after the 19 July 1979 overthrow of Somoza; the special courts were designed to handle charges against individuals stemming from the days when Somoza ruled. He proceeds to give figures regarding the number of people sentenced and the length of their jail terms. He praises the work of the special courts saying that they have been very impartial and that they have not acted rashly.

He then proceeds to read the decree on the pardons and then assures the people that the list of those pardoned does not include any person convicted of "genocide" or any well-known criminal. The floor is then opened to reporters' questions.

The majority of the questions asked have to do with the pardons and with those being pardoned. They include questions as to whether they are former military men, repeat offenders, what prisons they will be released from, the role of the human rights committee in the pardoning of these people and the number of counterrevolutionary prisoners still in jail. One unidentified reporter says: "I have a question for Dr Cordova Rivas. It is not connected to the topic at hand. The most important event in Central America today was the ceremony you attended in Tegucigalpa representing the government junta. Were you able to talk to the Honduran president about the problems [words indistinct] by counterrevolution? Did you talk to the president, the Honduran foreign secretary or any other official?"

To this question Cordova Rivas replies: "I talked to Honduran President Brig Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia and we discussed generally how to protect the border better and how to try to avoid clashes, but we always bore in mind how long and irregular the terrain along the border between Honduras and Nicaragua is. Both parties want to try to avoid clashes as much as possible and to try to solve the problem in the friendliest way."

The news conference ends at 1033 GMT.

HUMBERTO ORTEGA CRITICIZES COSTA RICAN MEDIA

PA110237 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] At a press conference at the government house in Managua yesterday afternoon, Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra said: We are concerned about how, on some occasions, the so-called freedom of the press which exists in Costa Rica is used mainly to deceive the people and to distort the truth.

Ortega Saavedra said that some members of the media in Costa Rica should stick to the truth, because sometimes it is largely up to them to present a true picture of what is happening in Nicaragua. He said that an internatinal campaign is underway to confuse the Latin American people regarding the just, progressive, revolutionary and democratic nature [of the Nicaraguan revolution]. We do not dismiss the possibility, he continued, of imperialist sectors invading Nicaragua with arms, and that is why we are struggling to attain divisionism [divisionismo].

Commander Ortega Saavedra said that the Central American Common Market [CACM] will recover fully without a social and political stability. [as heard] He said that presently the CACM has not even reached the grocery-store level, and that it is going to be difficult to make economic progress.

On another subject, he said it is impossible to fight against the powerful transnationals. Regarding El Salvador's political situation, he said that intervention there would be unwise because it would help to preserve the reactionary sectors. Contrary to the Costa Rican Government, the Nicaraguan Government does not support the Salvadoran junta.

RIGHTS COMMISSION PROTESTS SALVADORAN 'CRIMES'

PA110240 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Nicaragua's National Commission for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights in Nicaragua has protested the mass crimes committed recently in El Salvador. The commission (?will hold) a news conference tomorrow, international Human Rights Day.

The National Commission for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights has protested most strongly the most recent developments in El Salvador.

A document released by this organization denounces the Salvadoran tragedy, which stems from the criminal escalation that this year has resulted in some 10,000 deaths.

The commission also accuses the Salvadoran Christian Democratic-military junta of repeated human rights violations.

Finally, the document condemns the murder last week of four American nuns of the Maryknoll Order. [as heard]

Tomorrow, on International Human Rights Day, the commission will hold a news conference to discuss the topic of respect for those rights in today's Nicaragua, as well as several other topics.

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS--The Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction has appointed Dr Oscar Cortes Cordero ambassador to Sweden and David McField Richards ambassador to Tanzania. (He is awaiting approval from the Angolan and Zimbabwe Governments as well). Alvaro Chamorro Mora has been appointed alternate permanent representative at the United Nations. [Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Nov 80 p 5 PA]

DOCTORS' DEPARTURE--Nine internationalist doctors of the Commander Francisco Meza Rojas Brigade are leaving the country after 9 months of work here. The doctors, members of the Continental Organization of Latin American Students, donated their medical services to the peasants in the Chontales Mountains. [Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 6 Dec 80 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA DISCUSSES ALGERIA VISIT

FL110150 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca termed very positive the results of his visit to Algeria as an emissary of the nonaligned countries movement chairman, Fidel Castro. Prior to ending his visit to Algeria, Malmierca told PRENSA LATINA he had satisfactorily fulfilled his program of interviews, which dealt mainly with the assignment entrusted him by the chairman of the nonaligned countries.

Malmierca explained that in his talks with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia the international situation had been examined and, especially, the Iraqi-Iranian conflict to seek an efficient contribution aimed at achieving a political, peaceful, just and honorable solution.

Malmierca announced that Algerian Foregin Minister Ben Yahia has accepted an invitation to visit Cuba in January in 1981. He noted that his meeting with President Bendjedid had sincerely reflected the traditional relations of friendship and solidarity existing between Algeria and Cuba. The Cuban minister also met with Mozambique President Samora Machel, who is on an official visit to Algeria, as well as with Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano and Abraham Hakim, foreign minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic.

CDR ANNOUNCES SUCCESSFUL FULFILLMENT OF TASKS

FL100028 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] The National Directorate of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] has issued a declaration in which it reports that the mass organization successfully has fulfilled all tasks and activities in honor of the second PCC congress. The declaration, which was made public at the conclusion of a meeting of the CDR national executive secretariat and provincial CDR coordinators, expresses the jubilation of the country's CDR members for this success.

In announcing its accomplishments to the party, delegates to the second congress and, very especially, beloved Comrade Fidel, the CDR declaration stresses that these gains are the best demonstration of our people's jubilation over the holding of the grand meeting of the Cuban communists.

PRESIDENT BURNHAM HAILS RELATIONS WITH SURINAME

FL051455 Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 29 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] Georgetown, 29 Nov (CANA)--Guyana's President Forbes Burnham is looking forward to a strengthening of relations between this republic and neighboring Suriname.

In a message to Suriname President Henk Chin A Sen on his country's national day celebrated earlier this week, Mr Burnham said that the two countries shared the "common aspiration of development for the benefit" of their peoples.

Mr Burnham's message, released here by the Foreign Ministry added, "We have combined our efforts to reach this goal at international fora, and, as benefits neighbors, through bilateral programs of cooperation."

"It is my desire and my expectations that the years ahead will see the intensification of this cooperation and the strengthening of the relations between our peoples and countries," Mr Burnham said.

23 MEMBERS OF PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY ARRESTED

PA051844 Paris AFP in Spanish 1740 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Georgetown, 3 Dec (AFP)--A total of 23 members of the People's Progressive Party (PPP) were arrested during the campaign for the 15 December general elections, for possesion of a bomb, it was learned here today.

Cheddi Jagan, PPP leader and former prime minister, spent several hours last night at a police station trying to obtain their freedom, but without success.

Police sources reported that these persons were arrested near a PPP meeting in a car in which the authorities found a bomb, ammunition, various weapons and explosives.

The police added that other incidents occurred last night and 18 km from Georgetown, a group of rioters destroyed a station wagon which belonged to the Working People's Alliance (WPA), which is trying to boycott the elections.

The people of Guyana will vote on 15 December for the president and 65 members of parliament, who will serve 5 years terms.

INTERNATIONAL TEAM TO OBSERVE 15 DECEMBER ELECTIONS

FL111257 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Two representatives of the Jamaica Council for Human Rights [JCHR] left the island for Guyana where they will join an international team to observe the 15 December elections. The representatives are the JCHR chairman, Mr Dennis Daly, and the coordinator of the council's secretariat, Miss (Petra Ann Baker).

The team of observers has been invited because of allegations that the government intends to rig the ballots. The head of the international team, Lord Avebury, is already in Guyana but yesterday was refused permission to sit in on a meeting between the elections commission and representatives of the three parties contesting the elections.

President Forbes Burnham has also refused to give the team accreditation and permission to observe the elections.

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 241 12 December 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Police Break Up Demonstrations in Buenos Aires B 1
Government Decorates ROK Presidential Envoy B 1
Briefs: Rocket Testing B 1

BOLIVIA

Minister Says All Political Prisoners Released C 1
Costa Rica To Maintain Diplomatic Relations C 1
Briefs: Foreign Debt Deferred; Oil, Gas Production; Tin Stockpiles; Liquefied Gas for Industry; Cocaine Traffickers Arrested C 1

CHILE

Benavides Reportedly To Assume Junta Position E 1
Police Report Bombings, Fires in Various Areas E 1
Incidents in Concepcion E 1
Briefs: Trade With Colombia E 1

PERU

President Denies Rumors on Recognition of Bolivia J 1
Strike Paralyzes Oil Production in Loreto J 1
President of Christian Democratic Party Dies J 1

PANAMA

Royo Pleased With Reagan's Attitude on Treaties [LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 11 Dec] N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

Regional Development Committee Meeting Opens P 1

COSTA RICA

President Carazo Comments on Tegucigalpa Meeting P 1

EL SALVADOR

Junta Member Duarte Discusses Current Situation P 1
Paper Supports Reorganization of Government [EL DIARIO DE HOY 9 Dec] P 3
Leftist Leaders Comment on Current Crisis P 3
LP-28's Leoncio Pichinte P 3
FMLN's Julian Rodriguez [Havana] P 4
High-Level Commission To Probe Murder of Nuns P 5

GUATEMALA

President Lucas Garcia Hopes for Revival of CACM P 5

HONDURAS

Trade Talks With Nicaragua Stalemated P 5
'Agitators' Behind Land Invasions in North P 6

NICARAGUA

Borge on Nicaraguan, Salvadoran Situations P 6
Ortega Warns Against Intervention in El Salvador P 7
Junta Memers Criticize Role of COSEP, MDN P 7
8 Persons Sentenced in Trial of Coup Plotters P 8
'Liberation Army' Announces Christmas Truce P 9

POLICE BREAK UP DEMONSTRATIONS IN BUENOS AIRES

PY111809 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0235 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 10 Dec (NA)--It has been officially reported that 27 persons were detained this afternoon during the demonstration held by the commissions of the "mothers of Plaza de Mayo" and the "relatives of persons detained and missing for political reasons" in downtown Buenos Aires.

A communique released at 2315 by the federal police states that 24 persons were detained for violating the edict on public order, two for questioning and the remaining one for attacking a policeman. The communique states:

"The Argentine federal police report that today at 1600 at the intersection of Hipolito Yrigoyen and Bolivar streets, an unusual number of people strolling by the historical places of the district in a sudden and planned manner and with a certain degree of aggressiveness formed columns of four and headed for Government House.

"Having become aware of this fact immediately, police personnel on duty ordered them to disperse and the group agreed to comply with the order if they were first permitted to hand over a petition to the president of the nation. The request was granted and the procedure before the appropriate authorities was even facilitated.

"After that and when this group of persons was beginning to disperse in front of the metropolitan cathedral, some of them tried to disturb public order by causing trouble to passers-by and by creating traffic problems.

"In view of this fact and despite repeated warnings, 24 persons were detained for violating the police edict on public order and taken to the district police precinct where formal reports are being drawn up.

"Later on, at the intersection of Florida and Cangallo streets, another group tried to organize a demonstration and when police personnel hindered this, a policeman was attacked and injured. The attacker was detained and taken to the district police precinct where formal charges of attack, resistance to authority and injuries are being drawn up. With this detention public order was reestablished."

GOVERNMENT DECORATES ROK PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY

PY101941 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0015 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 9 Dec (TELAM)--Raul Cura, the Argentine under secretary for international economic affairs, awarded a decoration of the Argentine Government to Pak Tong-Chin, the ROK president's envoy, who is in our country to strengthen bilateral ties between the two countries.

Minutes before a luncheon was given in his honor in the name of Foreign Minister Pastor--who left today for Rome--Cura decorated Pak Tong-Chin with the great cross of the [word indistinct] order as a symbol of respect and appreciation to the man and his actions and as a symbol of the friendship between Argentina and the ROK.

BRIEFS

ROCKET TESTING--Chamical, La Rioja, 10 Dec (TELAM)--The Aeronautics and Space Research Institute of the Argentine Air force has reported that the launching of the Tauro-6 rocket from the Celpa-1 launching pad in Chamical, southern La Rioja, was a complete success. The rocket reached an altitude of 160 km. This launching closes the experimental and evaluation stage of the project. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2145 GMT 1 Dec 80 PY]

MINISTER SAYS ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED

PY111237 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The interior minister has stated that there is absolute political tranquillity throughout the country and that all those who were in detention have been released and some of them exiled.

COSTA RICA TO MAINTAIN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

PY111238 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] The Costa Rican Government wants to maintain relations with Bolivia. The Foreign Ministry has received a note [words indistinct] stating that the government of that country wishes to maintain the fruitful and close relations between the two nations. The mentioned embassy also says that both President Rodrigo Carazo and the Costa Rican people express their sincere desires for peace and prosperity.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN DEBT DEFERRED--La Paz, 4 Dec (TELAM)--Bolivia has concluded an agreement with the Andean Development Corporation on a 3-year deferment of its debt with this corporation. The Bolivian public debt amounts to $7 million and that of the private sector amounts to $16 million. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1830 GMT 4 Dec 80 PY]

OIL, GAS PRODUCTION--The Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB] has reported that national production of crude and petroleum condensate from January to October 1980 amounted to 7,366,273 barrels, which if 15.1 percent lower than that produced last year during the same period. It was reported that despite the drop in production, it will not be necessary to import oil to meet the domestic demands. The YPFB report indicates, however, that the production of natural gas has increased by 5.7 percent from January to October this year, having totaled 140,091,030,000 cubic feet. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 9 Dec 80 p 9 PY]

TIN STOCKPILES--Oruro, 8 Dec (PRESENCIA)--Tin stockpiles valued at $5 million are stored at the mining bank of Bolivia. Since these stocks were purchased at high prices, they cannot be sold now due to the decline in tin prices. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 9 Dec 80 p 4 PY]

LIQUEFIED GAS FOR INDUSTRY--The National Smelting Enterprise [ENAF] plans to sign a contract to use gas in its foundries. The contract will be signed with the FRG firm (Klopfner), which will make the necessary changes to allow ENAF's equipment to use liquefied gas instead of fuel oil. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Dec 80 PY]

COCAINE TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--The National Dangerous Drugs Directorate reported that during a raid carried out this week in the La Floresta district, in Montero, the police arrested three persons involved in the trafficking of cocaine and seized 9,750 grams of cocaine. It also reported the discovery of a cocaine processing factory 3 km southeast of Buen Retiro. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 9 Dec 80 p 9 PY]

BENAVIDES REPORTEDLY TO ASSUME JUNTA POSITION

PY111710 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Here is a last-minute report: It has been reported that Gen Cesar Raul Benavides will soon assume his post as a member of the Chilean Government junta representing the army. This report was issued at the end of the meeting that President Pinochet held with cabinet members, under secretaries, generals and admirals.

POLICE REPORT BOMBINGS, FIRES IN VARIOUS AREAS

PY082201 Paris AFP in Spanish 2010 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 8 Dec (AFP)--An armed commando attacked with firebombs the customs warehouse where recently-imported vehicles are stored, and destroyed four of them, according to information released today at the Chilean capital.

The attack took place in Valparaiso, the main Chilean port on the Pacific coast, 180 km northeast from Santiago de Chile. A similar attack, which took place 1 month ago in Santiago, destroyed 100 cars stored in the yard of the Renault company.

On that same occasion, other subversive groups dynamited powerline towers and cut the power for all of Santiago and the main cities in central Chile, while several stores were set on fire in Santiago.

The police reported today that--in what seems to be a concerted plan--unknown persons placed a firebomb which did not explode, in a large store in Concepcion, south of Chile, while in Valparaiso they set fire to the cars.

The police also indicated that the authorities are investigating a suspicious fire which last night destroyed the city hall in Canete, near Concepcion.

So far, no group has claimed responsibility for these and the prior attacks, but government sectors suspect the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), an organization which advocates armed struggle against President Augusto Pinochet's military regime.

Incidents in Concepcion

PY081800 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 8 Dec (LATIN)--The police reported today that a wave of extremist attacks were perpetrated this past weekend in several parts of the city of Concepcion, 518 km south of Santiago, Chile.

Carabineros (uniformed police) sources told the press that a bomb went off in a building of the Regional Education Ministry Secretariat while two other bombs exploded in a supermarket and in a clothing store.

The bombs caused very little damage to the buildings. The sources attributed the attacks to the proscribed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR).

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH COLOMBIA--Andres Concha, the director of the Foreign Ministry economic department, has noted that bilateral trade between Colombia and Chile has increased by five times in the last few years. He reported that in 1975 bilateral trade between the two countries totaled $35 million and that by the end of 1980 it is estimated that it will total $190 million. He reported that during the 6th meeting of the Colombian-Chilean joint commission that was held from 26 November to 28 November in Bogota, Colombia, the two countries signed three agreements on tourism, health cooperation and ham radio operation. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Dec 80 PY]

PRESIDENT DENIES RUMORS ON RECOGNITION OF BOLIVIA

PY111322 Paris AFP in Spanish 2056 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Lima, 10 Dec (AFP)--Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde has denied rumors published by a Bolivian daily newspaper which attributed to him remarks that his government would recognize the La Paz military government after the meeting of Andean Group presidents scheduled for next week in Santa Marta, Colombia.

The president said that the statement published by the Santa Cruz daily EL PAIS on this subject is a rumor made up by the reporter and explained that he has not made any official statement, only a comment in this regard.

Belaunde gave assurances that the Peruvian position on the possible recognition of Gen Luis Garcia Meza's regime is based neither on the Betancourt doctrine, which is idealistic, nor on Estrada's doctrine, which is pragmatic, because both are dogmatic.

We are in the middle of the two with a realistic feeling, aware that the permanent friendship between Peru and Bolivia must not allow any loopholes resulting from political events, he stated. This is our position, and in this position, we hope the waters will regain their normal level after the tempestuous events which have taken place in Bolivia, Belaunde concluded.

STRIKE PARALYZES OIL PRODUCTION IN LORETO

PY111801 Paris AFP in Spanish 0214 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Lima, 10 Dec (AFP)--Peru's largest department and main oil producer, Loreto, was paralyzed today when a 3-day strike, called by a civilian front, began.

The department's political authorities report that 95 percent of Loreto's workers have obeyed the order to strike. The strike's objective is to get the government to provide 10 percent of the income derived from the oil that is produced there for investment in the region's development.

According to the organizers of the strike, the government owes 43 billion soles ($130 million) according to this royalty, which has been recognized by the military regime. Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa stated here today that an investigation will have to be made to find out where those funds were invested.

In addition to the stoppage at the Loreto oilfields, there is also a strike at the coastal fields, which produce the rest of the 190,000 barrels that are extracted every day in the country.

PRESIDENT OF CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY DIES

PY051209 Paris AFP in Spanish 0236 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Guillermo Carrillo Marchand, president of the Peruvian Christian Democratic Party [PDC], died here today, as reported by PDC sources. A lawyer, who specialized in labor law, Carrillo was 48 years old. He was designated president of the PDC last year. He died of cancer and was in critical condition during the past month.

ROYO PLEASED WITH REAGAN'S ATTITUDE ON TREATIES

PA111723 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 11 Dec 80 pp 1, A-10

[By Victor Mirones Jr]

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, Honduras (PANAPRES)--"We would deeply and strongly oppose U.S. intervention in El Salvador," Panamanian President Dr Aristides Royo said during a press conference held yesterday at the Honduras Maya Hotel in this Central American capital, where he is attending the ceremony for the exchange of peace treaty ratification instruments between Honduras and El Salvador.

Asked if Panama would mediate the Salvadoran problem, Royo replied that there have been informal talks on this topic and, "if necessary and if we believe that Panama's mediation could be useful, we will never refuse to participate in achieving peace."

On the situation of Panama, President Royo said that there are different schools of thought on participation in democratic life. He said that some social changes have been implemented and that "we are neither of the left nor of the right, we are nationalists and nonaligned. We are not enemies of wealth, but we are archenemies of poverty."

Royo said that in Panama ideological pluralism is respected and "we trust that the violence will not reach Panama," adding that the situation in some Central American countries has made Panamanians become increasingly conscious of the peace that exists in Panama.

"If on any occasion the United States seeks to disavow or to violate the Torrijos-Carter treaties and claim the canal as theirs, we would go to the OAS, the United Nations, the nonaligned nations, and to the whole world, but there would be an obvious outcome: The United States would be left without a canal and they would have to kill 1.8 million Panamanians," Panamanian President Aristides Royo stated.

The Panamanian president was responding to a question about statements made 5 years ago by the U.S. president-elect about recovering the canal.

Royo said that Mr Reagan has changed his mind, because during the course of his political campaign Reagan noted on one occasion that he would respect the treaties between his country and Panama.

The Panamanian president added that when Reagan won the elections he sent him a congratulatory cable, in which "we expressed our hope that the next administration which he (Reagan) will head would respect the Torrijos-Carter treaties."

Royo added that 4 or 5 days ago he received a reply from Mr Reagan in which Reagan states that he and his government will respect the treaties, in a spirit which the new U.S. president termed: one of mutual understanding and cooperation. In the last part of his message he added, Royo said, that he hoped that this thought would prevail in relations between the United States and the world.

Royo concluded that he was glad to see the attitude of the future U.S. president "and we did not expect any less of a person who has the responsibility for such an immense country."

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS

PA111433 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Managua--The seventh meeting of the committee for scientific and technologic development of Central America and Panama was opened yesterday by Moises Hassan, member of the Nicaraguan national reconstruction junta. Due to problems expected to be solved shortly, the meeting opened without the presence of the Salvadoran and Guatemalan delegates.

The meeting is being attended by delegates from Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama and Nicaragua, who will examine the status of four subregional projects which are being promoted by the committee.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CARAZO COMMENTS ON TEGUCIGALPA MEETING

PA111456 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Excerpts] President Rodrigo Carazo is satisfied with the results of the meeting in Honduras. The meeting in Honduras represented an opportunity to speak freely, he said. He noted that the ice has been broken and opinions can now be exchanged. They analyzed the situation of El Salvador and the Central American region. There was a significant ceremony for the exchange of peace treaty documents and a working meeting of the presidents.

President Rodrigo Carazo Odio spoke about the results of his trip to Honduras, from where he returned this afternoon:

[Begin recording] [Carazo] I believe that the peace treaty between Honduras and El Salvador will have a great long- and short-term influence on the stability of El Salvador, Honduras and the other countries of Central America.

[Question indistinct]

[Carazo] The possibility of carrying out an initiative proposed by President Royo was studied. I think the result was positive and the foreign ministers have been charged with meeting soon, as planned, to discuss the possibility of implementing this initiative. That is, instead of discarding the possibility, as could have logically happened, the possibility of a meeting in the near future was opened. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

JUNTA MEMBER DUARTE DISCUSSES CURRENT SITUATION

PA111847 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Dec 80

[MATUTINO reporter Andres Torres interview with Salvadoran Government junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte; date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] What are the possibilities that Eng Napoleon Duarte of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] and member of the revolutionary government junta of El Salvador, may be president of that government? This was our question to Engineer Duarte and here is his reply.

[Answer] That would be a speculation which at this moment would not have any significance, no matter what position I am in. The important thing is that we are ready to help so that the country will pursue the revolutionary, democratic path we all want. Therefore, I am ready to accept any position. If I have to leave the junta to work from outside to search support for a revolutionary, democratic process, I will do so.

If I have to be in the junta in any position that they want to give me, I will be there. Why? Because that is the mission that I have. Personally, it is not pleasant to have to face this situation of crisis in which the country finds itself. However, that is out duty. That is my job and I am willing to make the ultimate sacrifice so that the armed forces and the people can take the country toward this revolutionary and democratic process.

[Question] Your nomination could be a political solution, but then how would it stand as a military solution?

[Answer] I think we have to differentiate. In the military's view, the army has already made a decision. They voted on Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez as commander in chief and, therefore, he is called upon to be the military head in the operational process, and regarding the junta, as commander in chief of the armed forces. He will have to be the head of strategy, of the operations, which from a political-military viewpoint, the armed forces must exercise. Therefore, there is no rift, no confrontation between the position of government leadership which he holds in the junta and the post of commander in chief, in charge of all the army operations.

[Question] How can we interpret certain recent manifestations by the PDC of El Salvador that it was ready to quit the government?

[Answer] Those manifestations given from Panama by some news agencies are absolutely false. Furthermore, we believe this is a Marxist trick to confuse the world. We have not made such statements, which were even attributed to Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena. Mr Chavez Mena has categorically rejected making such statements which he has never made. Therefore, they are totally false. This is a means of distorting ideas, of deceiving the people, so that the people will believe the crises which are generated in accordance with the objectives which the extreme left wishes to impose. Therefore, we reject that. What we do not reject is that we have said that if we do not achieve, maintain and advance on the democratic path, we have no role to play in a process which would take us somehow toward surrendering to the extreme right and to totalitarianism. In this we would not accompany any government.

[Question] How long will this illegal government be in power in El Salvador? When will elections be held again?

[Answer] I do not think it is an illegal government. It is a provisional government, perhaps a de facto government. However, we believe that the government is legitimate because it is interpreting the people's will. Now, my presence in the government also gives legitimacy to it because the whole world knows that I won the last presidential elections in which the people voted. Therefore, I am the legitimate president of the republic, so the government I am a member of is legal because of my presence in it. This is what the people in the world do not know because the extreme left has ignored it. This is the legitimacy that stems from the people's will expressed in 1972.

[Question] What will happen with Majano? Will he be going to Panama to live there? Is he being ousted from the junta?

[Answer] I believe that I have already explained this. One thing is Majano is a member of the military. He is on leave and as such he was given leave as commander in chief in the revolutionary junta. The army is to decide if he stays in the junta as commander or not. However, the armed forces has already decided that Colonel Gutierrez will be the only commander in chief but Majano continues on leave so he can hold any other position within the armed forces. Now from the political viewpoint, the government junta continues with five members until we find a formula that permits the reorganization of the junta and then we will decide who stays and who leaves. If I am asked to go I will do so gladly. I would not be angry. I would leave to return to work and help this government in moving forward and reaching its goals.

Therefore, whoever--I, Tono [referring to Antonio Morales Erhlich], Abdul, or Majano--leaves does not imply a hostile attitude but a desire to seek a solution for the country and this is what we are trying to do.

[Question] Isn't Majano a solution already?

[Answer] Majano is one of the five members right now. This is not a personal matter. The problem is that an image of Majano has been created internationally which doesn't correspond to the country's reality. This is the problem. It is thought that Majano is very powerful but he has no more power than I. He is one in the group of five. Therefore, regardless of who leaves, the idea is to create a government that will permit us to pull out of this present situation.

PAPER SUPPORTS REORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT

PA111428 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 9 Dec 80 p 25

[Editorial: "Social Extremisms Must Be Rejected"]

[Text] Before the recent developments, the U.S. Senate had approved an economic assistance plan for El Salvador which did not, however, authorize the use of this economic assistance to finance confiscation programs or transformation projects. The amendment was made at the suggestion of Senator Jesse Helsm, one of the clearest minds in the Congress, and the person who will soon chair the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Helms has closely followed the Salvadoran drama and has come out in defense of our country on various occasions and against the totalitarian plot.

The Republicans have rejected the reformist policy of the Carter administration, indicating that only economic progress can improve the living conditions of everyone. The consequences of supporting separatist or extremist movements against democratic ways of life can be seen in the tragedy of Nicaragua, which was pushed to chaos and despotism in the name of the "human rights" and social change.

Guatemala was on the verge of suffering from the same aggression, but had the courage to reject the appointment of Mr Landau as U.S. ambassador to the country, because he is an activist of known tendencies and policies.

The coming weeks require a great civic effort on the part of all Salvadorans to overcome the situation and not fall into irreversible positions. We find ourselves before the paradoxical fact that the country is deprived of assistance while the totalitarian forces are stepping up their uncontrolled and unchecked attacks.

The announced reorganization of the government will no doubt contribute to improving national perspectives. The rejection of extremist currents is a necessary step in view of the great damage to the peaceful coexistence of the inhabitants and to the country's economy. It is also urgent to analyze what has happened up to now, so as to correct with a patriotic spirit and sense the measures that have hindered production, creating the existing high rate of unemployment and weakening the country's capacity to defend itself from all types of interference. Throughout its history El Salvador has been one of the few American nations which has totally controlled its resources and enterprises, a prerequisite to sovereignty. Therefore, it is not strange that efforts were made to ruin it.

LEFTIST LEADERS COMMENT ON CURRENT CRISIS

LP-28's Leoncio Pichinte

PA112234 Paris AFP in Spanish 1212 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Madrid, 10 Dec (AFP)--The future of El Salvador "will be resolved only through the dialogue of weapons," said Jose Leoncio Pichinte, secretary general of the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28], in a clandestine interview granted to the Spanish magazine INTERVIU.

"The future of our country depends on the men and the struggle of our guerrilla organizations," Pichinte added.

Leoncio Pichinte stated that the decisive road will be the "general insurrection by the people."

"Besides," he added, "our struggle is linked to the future of all Central America."

He pointed out that "U.S. imperialism" is main support of the military and that the only countries in the area backing the junta are Venezuela, which is sending it military aid, Costa Rica and, "obviously," he underlined, Guatemala, which has been ruled by a brutal and bloody dictatorship for many years."

According to Leoncio Pichinte, the LP-28 is a mass organization open to all popular sectors, and its political-military arm is the People's Revolutionary Army.

FMLN's Julian Rodriguez

FL112105 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] The criminal nature of the Christian Democratic-military junta that governs El Salvador grows increasingly evident as the crisis the regime is experiencing becomes more acute. A few figures suffice to have a clear idea of the climate of reactionary terror and of the economic and social chaos the dictatorship is struggling with. In the past year, over 10,000 people have been murdered by the army and fascist groups, nearly 3,000 Salvadorans have disappeared and 55,000 have been forced to emigrate. Sixty percent of agricultural work is at a standstill. Only 40 percent of the industries are in operation and the junta holds on to power only because of the support of Washington, which has given the junta more than $100 million in military aid. No segment of society escapes the ultrareactionary bloodbath. More than 10 priests have been killed--Catholic Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero among them--and even four U.S. nuns were killed.

Julian Rodriguez, representative of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front's [FMLN] political-military Unified Revolutionary Directorate, speaks of this decisive moment in his country's history:

[Begin recording] The bourgeois state structure is in bad shape. Even the laws engendered by the bourgeois state are valueless following the murder of our U.S. citizens by the regime's paramilitary gang a few days ago. A judge who, performing strictly judicial duties, signed the certification that several corpses had been found, was killed. In other words, there is no longer any respect for legality or even the state's structures. [end recording]

Rodriguez said that the junta is facing the most acute crisis since it seized power and that the coup d'etat which ousted Majano as head of the regime owes to the need of the imperialists and the Salvadoran reactionaries to reorganize the junta. Rodriguez described the following men as bulwarks of imperialism in the junta: Napoleon Duarte, who is an ideological cadre of the reactionaries; Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, who is a well-known CIA agent; and Col Guillermo Garcia, who is an assassin with a mandate in the army to lead the fascist sectors, consolidate vacillating sectors by force and direct the repression of the people.

Rodriguez said that massive U.S. intervention in the current struggle in El Salvador was possible although Washington could also use the puppet regimes of the area or perhaps resort to the inter-American reciprocal assistance treaty, using military forces from Peru, Colombia and Venezuela in particular. He explained that any attempt by these forces to subdue El Salvador is considered foreign interference and will receive a suitable revolutionary response from the Salvadoran people.

Rodriguez discussed imperialism's interventionist plans in Central America, noting the preparation of a conspiracy in Costa Rica which would establish in that country a fascist dictatorship with whose aid imperialism could set up a mercenary intervention army in order to crush the revolutionary struggle in the region.

On the status of the revolutionary war in El Salvador, Julian Rodriguez noted:

[Begin recording] The tempo of our war and the demolishing blows we have dealt the bourgeois military structures are evident at this time in the total crisis within the army and the very low fighting morale. That is why they try to meet us face to face, to get their bearings. Their problem is that they cannot find us and they cannot stand the tempo of our war. They challenge us to come out into the open for a final offensive. But we have enough control and power over the revolutionary situation in El Salvador to decide how and where we are going to take the final offensive, which we truly hope will not take too heavy a social toll. [end recording]

HIGH-LEVEL COMMISSION TO PROBE MURDER OF NUNS

PA112322 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1920 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich said today in a brief interview that a high-level commission "with powers to break down doors and overcome obstacles of any kind" has been appointed by the revolutionary government junta to investigate the deaths of the four U.S. clergywomen.

He said that for the present the names of the commission members will not be announced. Morales Ehrlich emphasized that there is great interest in solving the case. The commission's findings will serve as a basis for an operation to end the violence and stop the murders which have brought so much sorrow and mourning to the Salvadoran family.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT LUCAS GARCIA HOPES FOR REVIVAL OF CACM

PA120312 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Remarks by Guatemalan President Lucas Garcia in Tegucigalpa--recorded]

[Excerpt] The Central American countries like Guatemala, Nicaragua and Costa Rica are interested in good and close mutual relations. We have the Central American Common Market more or less at a standstill. We hope that in the future the Central American Common Market will operate again because at the present time we are only engaged in commercial exchange through treaties and agreements, bilateral treaties. If we returned to the operations of the Central American Common Market, perhaps we could live in more tranquillity and harmony. This is the goal we have set at these meetings of heads of state.

HONDURAS

TRADE TALKS WITH NICARAGUA STALEMATED

PA112344 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1820 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Sercano network]

[Excerpt] Honduran-Nicaraguan negotiations to expand the list of consumer goods exchanged between the two nations under a trade treaty have reached an unexpected stalemate. Both sides had set 10 December as the deadline to sign the new agreement. The stalemate comes just 10 days before the expiration of the extension of the treaty decided by the two governments on 6 September so the negotiations could be held.

The treaty expires on that date, but it was extended for another 4 months. The extension should have been signed here early this week by the two countries' economy ministers.

'AGITATORS' BEHIND LAND INVASIONS IN NORTH

PA112057 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Report by Salvador Canales Espinoza from San Pedro Sula]

[Excerpt] Cattlemen and farmers in the north have set a deadline for the government to solve the problem of land invasions. It has been learned that the agitators who got the peasants to take over some land in the past few days in Chamelecon were using a clandestine radio. It has also been reported that two of the agitators have scholarships to study in Russia.

NICARAGUA

BORGE ON NICARAGUAN, SALVADORAN SITUATIONS

PA111821 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Interview with Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge at the Holiday Inn in Panama City, by Luz Maria Noli on 9 December 1980--recorded]

[Text] [Borge] It has been said here that the mixed economy is no longer in effect in Nicaragua. I suppose that it has also been said that political pluralism has been eliminated. This is completely false.

In the first place, the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP] represents the interests of the Nicaraguan private sector. It is not only a leadership, it is an organization. We have been in political disagreement with the COSEP leaders. They have transformed a guild into a political organization. We have talked with almost all the businessmen in our country. We have even talked to the largest businessmen. We talked to the small and medium businessmen, merchants, landowners and so forth. We talked with the owners of the San Antonio sugar mill, one of the largest mills in Central America. In sum, we have all agreed that there is a harmonious relationship between these businessmen and the Nicaraguan revolution. However, there is no harmonious relationship with the COSEP political leaders, who have changed this organization into an instrument to criticize the revolution politically. Therefore, the mixed economy, the relations with the business sector and the political pluralism have not only prevailed but have been consolidated.

[Question] Commander, if the Nicaraguan Government is pluralist, why do you have so many reservations about this criticism?

[Answer] Well, this is what is being reported abroad by the news agencies, which are manipulating and distorting everything.

[Question] As a leader, as a Nicaraguan and as a Central American, what do you think the future of El Salvador will be? [words indistinct]

[Answer] There must be a solution. We feel that a formula must be found to end the violence and genocide in El Salvador and that a solution must be found. In the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties we discussed the need to negotiate within the context of a popular and democratic solution. These negotiations must result in the elimination of the crimes and the isolation of El Salvador. They must also result in an end to the oppression against the Salvadoran people.

[Question] Have you any comment on the alleged ouster of Colonel Majano from the junta of El Salvador?

[Answer] I do not want to interfere by giving advice to Majano. He must know what to do. Everybody believes that he will adopt a vigorous position. I am not giving an opinion on what he should do. I am only saying that there are some people who believe that he must act vigorously in the face of a situation like that.

ORTEGA WARNS AGAINST INTERVENTION IN EL SALVADOR

PA120310 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan defense minister and member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, Humberto Ortega, has stated during a dialogue with Costa Rican newsmen that his country will make whatever efforts are necessary to prevent intervention by reactionary forces in El Salvador.

Humberto Ortega said intervention in El Salvador would be very dangerous for all of Central America. He noted that such action would be aimed at sustaining the reactionary sectors of that nation and that, instead of finding a democratic way out that may bring peace to the region, this would make the situation worse.

The Nicaraguan leader also said there is a campaign aimed at misleading the people of the region and of America in general about the just, progressive and democratic nature of the Sandinist revolution, which seeks the reconstruction of Nicaragua. Ortega said the campaign is being waged because the Nicaraguan example represents a threat to counter-revolutionary interests in the area.

JUNTA MEMBERS CRITICIZE ROLE OF COSEP, MDN

PA111421 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] We have no differences with the private sector, Dr Sergio Ramirez said during a special news conference for Costa Rican journalists called by the government junta, which our reporters attended.

[Begin Ramirez recording] We cannot speak of differences with private business, as such, in Nicaragua. Instead, we speak of differences with the private business leaders, who are operating as a political party, the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP]. Differences naturally exist with the political positions and projects pursued by COSEP, because they have their own political projects, but we cannot speak of differences with the private or productive sector, which is now devoted to the task of national production. For instance, we are going to start picking cotton. We are going to produce over 300,000 quintals of cotton in 150,000 manzanas of fields, 130,000 of which are grown by the private sector. Eighty percent of the coffee harvest was also grown by the private sector and we might say the same thing about beef. The private sector is participating in the sugar harvest. There are no basic differences regarding production but there are political sectors of private business which are taking political stands and, of course, we have our differences with them. These differences, have occurred because the revolution is currently advocating that we all participate in the national reconstruction process and there is a place for the private production sectors in the reconstruction project. The political business leaders are impatient. They cannot wait for the development of the revolutionary process but they want to dictate how the revolutionary process should take place, according to their own interests. This is where we find the differences, because the responsibility for guiding the revolutionary process is up to us and the principal responsibility for the national reconstruction process is up to the revolution. Their involvement is assured, but this does not mean that we can or should turn over the leadership of the process to political sectors in private business. [end recording]

In turn, Dr Moises Hassan answered a question on the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN], which, he said, represents the most backward U.S. groups:

[Begin recording] The Sandinist Front is the political-military organization which represents the will of the majority of the Nicaraguan people. Robelo's MDN is a political group which represents the interests of some groups which economically dominated this country in the past. It also represents the interests of the most backward U.S. sectors, which see the MDN as a possible means for recovering the political control of Nicaragua which they lost following the 19 July victory. Of course, as befits the system we are (?establishing) in the country, we are providing any political group with the freedom to operate, as long as it does not go beyond certain limits and does not plot to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government. [end recording]

8 PERSONS SENTENCED IN TRIAL OF COUP PLOTTERS

PA120110 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] On Thursday a Nicaraguan judge sentenced eight persons, most of them businessmen, to prison terms and parole at labor varying from 2 to 11 years on charges of violation of the public order and security law.

Alfonso Davila, sentencing judge of the first instance, found that the persons being tried had met voluntarily for the clear purpose of disturbing the public order and creating political and military unrest. He found that the businessmen had met frequently after being summoned to carry out these plans and that they also made financial contributions for counterrevolutionary actions, which they were unable to execute because they were discovered by state security authorities.

The judge also found that the accused had made trips abroad to obtain logistical support and had become allies of former officers of the now defunct national guard.

Dora Maria Lau de Lacayo was sentenced to 9 years in prison and 2 years at parole and public labor. The latter is commutable. She was the main liaison for the movement, which proposed to carry out a coup d'etat in this country if division with the Sandinist Armed Forces was created.

Leonardo Ramon Sobarriba Gonzalez, who admitted contributing 173,000 cordobas to the movement, was sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment and 2 years' parole and public labor.

Alejandro Salazar Elizondo was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment and 2 years' parole and public labor.

Nestor Omar Moncada Lau, who was an official of the immigration and foreign affairs office and who had the mission of causing a division within the army, was sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment and 2 years' parole.

Luis Adolfo Padgett Lau got a sentence of 2 years in prison and 17 months' parole; Mario Janon Talavera got 2 years' imprisonment and 1 year on parole.

Gabriel Lacayo, who lent his home for the meetings and served as host, was sentenced to a 1-year prison term and 1 year on parole.

Jorge Salazar Arguello, who last month perished during a shootout with state security forces, is listed in the proceedings as a person who participated directly in the movement. The judge dropped the case against Jorge Salazar Arguello, who was vice president of Nicaraguan private businessmen.

Defense lawyers said they will appeal the sentences.

'LIBERATION ARMY' ANNOUNCES CHRISTMAS TRUCE

PA120005 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Communique issued by the National Liberation Army of Nicaragua from the mountains of Nicaragua, dated December 1980]

[Text] The National Liberation Army [ELN] sends you fraternal greetings on the occasion of the Christmas festivities, which this year finds thousands of Nicaraguans living in exile, thousands in jail for disagreeing with the Sandinist government and thousands of children taken from their homes by force to beef up the Sandinist army and militia. We are enduring the national disgrace of having our fatherland caught in the deadly claws of communism.

Since Christmas represents the birth of the redeemer of mankind, our Christian faith and our moral traditions, it should unite spiritually all Nicaraguans and we should pray to God for our happiness so that our people may freely practice their Catholic faith and their love for God.

We raise a voice of encouragement to the thousands of Nicaraguans enduring hardships in exile without their families or economic resources but with an untiring faith in the redemption of the fatherland.

To those brave people, our embraces. We are with them in their pain, with faith in God that soon we will renew the armed struggle, the only way for the liberation of our fatherland.

To all the political prisoners, we send our optimism and our unbreakable decision to free them from the inhumanity to which they have been subjected for the crime of not being in favor of communism. They can be sure that we share their suffering and that their release is one of the main objectives of our army.

To parents with children in exile, in jail or caught up in the general massive recruiting of communism, we ask, with this Christmas greeting, for a little patience so that we may be united in the effort for the liberation of the fatherland.

We have suspended our military operations so that during this period, when we all gather to pay honor to Christ Our Lord, we may enjoy relative peace in the midst of the barbarism we are enduring before initiating, with incomparable strength, our final struggle.

Our love for Nicaragua is shown by our glorious battles against communism. We fought bravely at Santa Maria, Santa Emilia, Ococona, (Icayute), Wiwili, (Tilali), Wanblan, and Mata de Platano. We carried out ambushes in [words indistinct] and on the road between Santa Maria and Ocotal. We recovered valuable weapons and destroyed a push-pull plane, two helicopters and a Cessna, which crashed and burned in our glorious mountains.

As civilized and Christian men, we pardoned those who surrendered in battle. We will continue doing this in the liberation struggle because this is our policy and so that there is no confusion with the mass killings by the communists. Atheistic communism has banned the celebration of homage to the Virgin Mary and of Christmas, considering such actions counterrevolutionary. However, we Nicaraguans will never renounce our creed, our way of thinking and the liberties that today are being trampled by Fidel Castro, the Cuban tyrant who is the chief of the Sandinists.

We appeal to the Nicaraguan clergy, which was fooled by communism in the past, to join us in one aspiration: religious freedom, freedom of the press, freedom of direct and secret ballots to elect our government, freedom of labor unions, with social justice and respect for human dignity.

[Signed] Juan Carlos. God, peace and justice.

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 242 15 December 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Reportage on Argentina, Chile Talks Held in Rome A 1
Pope Addresses Foreign Ministers A 1
Papal Proposal Detailed A 5
Chilean Foreign Minister Speaks A 5
Argentine Minister Answers Pope A 6
Pinochet, Videla Decline To Comment on Proposal A 8
Chile's Pinochet A 8
Argentina's Videla A 8
Argentine Ministry Denies Reports on Pastor Remarks A 8
Rojas Meets Italian Foreign Minister in Rome A 9

COLOMBIA

President Turbay Comments on Talks With Venezuela F 1
Foreign Minister on Venezuelan, Nicaraguan Talks F 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Commandos Attack Radio Noticias del Continente P 1
Station Communique P 1

EL SALVADOR

Duarte Designated President in Junta Reshuffle P 2
Changes Planned P 2
Reorganization Document P 2
Gutierrez on Elections, Army P 4
Duarte on Cuban Intervention P 5
Amnesty Offer; High Command P 5
Majano Comments on Government Reorganization P 6
FMLN Releases 'Six-Point Platform of Principles' P 6
FDR Urges 'Honest Elements' of Army to Join Struggle [Havana] P 7
FMLN's Handal Says Mercenaries Acting as Advisers P 8
Church Hopes New Government Will Keep Promises P 8
Productive Alliance Condemns Violence, Hatred [LA PRENSA 10 Dec] P 9

GUATEMALA

Defense Ministry Confirms Clash With Guerrillas P 9

HONDURAS

Minister Reportedly Refuses To Submit Resignation P 10
ANACH Reports More Arrests of Farmworkers P 10

NICARAGUA

D'Escoto Comments on Central American Issues P 10
Communist Party Commemorates 10th Anniversary P 11
Further Details P 11
Briefs: USSR Donation P 12

CUBA

AFP Analyzes Role of New Militia Organizations Q 1
Delegations to Party Congress Arrive in Havana Q 2
Argentine, Venezuelan Delegations Q 2
Lao Delegation Q 2

CARIBBEAN

Caribbean Maritime Council Calls for Guidelines S 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 9 Dec]

BAHAMAS

FNDM Asks 'No Confidence' Motion Against Pindling S 1
[THE TRIBUNE 8 Dec]
Calls for Unity Against PLP [THE TRIBUNE 8 Dec] S 2

JAMAICA

IMF, World Bank Teams Discuss Loan Assistance S 3
IDB Approves Loan for Oil Exploration S 3
ROK Delegation Examines Trade, Economic Cooperation S 4

SAINT LUCIA

Labor Party Set To Discuss Leadership Question S 4
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 9 Dec]

REPORTAGE ON ARGENTINA, CHILE TALKS HELD IN ROME

Pope Addresses Foreign Ministers

PY121737 Paris AFP in Spanish 1702 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Vatican City, 12 Dec--Pope John Paul II today addressed the Argentine and Chilean foreign ministers on the border dispute in the southern region of the South American continent. The pope said:

Messrs foreign ministers, ladies and gentlemen: I am deeply moved at this time because you have accepted my invitation and I am now able to meet with you, Messrs foreign ministers of Argentina and Chile, and with the delegations that your respective governments have appointed to the mediation process on the dispute in the southern region.

I am sure that you will agree with me when I say that just as you, your respective governments and Argentine and Chilean high-ranking authorities are also deeply moved with the feeling that this day may--if God in his mercy so wills--begin the final stage of the arduous and difficult path that we have undertaken to achieve a firm and definitive peace between your two countries which are so dearly beloved by the pope [word indistinct] Catholics.

It is true that ever since Argentina and Chile achieved their independence, there have been difficulties between the two countries. And it is also true that their bilateral relations have not been characterized by a bright and complete "tranquillity of order"--a precise expression used by Saint Augustine to define peace in an unsurmountable manner.

But as I said to the members of the Argentine and Chilean government delegations, it is also true that it is beautiful and comforting to know that there has never been a war between the two countries.

This is a unique and singular case in the history of bordering nations, and I would almost dare to say that I can see in this the special merciful assistance of God almighty.

Because of this, I believe that no one can object to the following idea: If God has watched over the development of bilateral relations between the two countries with so much love, how can we possibly excuse ourselves from doing everything that is in our power so that your countries may continue to enjoy the privilege of maintaining peaceful relations.

More than once, and especially in my 1979 message during the peace meeting, I insisted on the need for preaching peace, stating that this objective is also achieved, according to my point of view, through gestures of peace, since the practice of peace leads to peace.

During the final days of 1978 and the beginning of 1979, those days filled with tension and nervousness for you and for all your citizens, filled with concern also for me in the beginning of my single-hearted mission, God the father of all compelled me to carry out a difficult and arduous gesture, a risky, compromising but encouraging gesture.

Now I dare to ask a similar gesture from two nations which have never confronted each other in war, before a world which, unfortunately, before being fully aware of the meaning of peace is already living with fears and portents of new violence.

This is a gesture I am asking from your peoples, and especially from the highest national officials from both countries, officials for whom I wish, in their role as the legal defenders of the national interests, the unequalled reward that history will confer on them for their courage in struggling in the quest for peace at this difficult moment, and for giving in this manner to the world and especially to those who rule the destinies of the nations an example of the prudence and good sense which should be government policy, a policy which does not rule out the adoption of less pleasing decisions to gain a true and complete peace which is open for progress and for full coexistence in agreement with the demands of brotherhood among men.

It seems obvious to me that the gesture of struggling for peace, although it may lead to certain kinds of decisions, in addition to avoiding dangerous exacerbations will show others the path to follow when difficulties or tensions appear in international relations, and will also yield very positive results in your countries. For those who love God, everything comes together for the good, and struggling for peace is a form of loving God.

Therefore, I do not doubt in asserting that with the help of the Almighty we will achieve something good out of this dispute that has caused so much anguish during the past few years.

By implementing peaceful gestures now, it will in effect be possible to achieve and preserve from now on a more solid and complete peace than that which has been previously enjoyed, a peace that will represent a true "tranquillity of order" in the most varied and ample sectors in the daily life of your countries, a peace that will bring loser and fortify the numerous links that unite you for your own advantage and, even more, a peace that can have profitable repercussions outside of your national confines and even outside of your continent.

After having called upon the Lord to light my path, I accepted the request for mediation, considering that the solution to your disagreement could--must--also help in intensifying the development of the cooperation and integration in as many fields as possible between two sister nations, in addition to an ordered independent progress, with the condition that a convenient vision of the future is not lacking.

Having, as your two nations have, an undoubted radical identity through language, faith and religious sentiments, it does not seem to the mediator out of place to contemplate the possibility of extending the substantial community--as old as it is--to other fields (economic, industrial, trade, tourism and cultural...); there are very many circumstances that make it desirable and commendable. Moreover, this perspective, which seems ambitious, is reasonable and realizable. It is enough to take into account that the Chilean and Argentine peoples have a spontaneous, deep and sincere esteem and love for each other.

The desire to coexist in a serene atmosphere of secure and fruitful peace is also manifest. In view of this reality, which no impartial observer can deny, it is quite right to express our best wishes so that Chileans and Argentines will be able to see such a human desire carried out, in other words, the achievement of a complete and definitive solution to the dispute over the southern area, sealed with a solemn agreement of eternal peace assumed before the international community.

Such a treaty would logically contain the commitment of resolving any possible future litigation through peaceful methods, excluding, while the two nations exist, any resorting to the use of force or the threat of the use of force, a means which substantially undermines any solution that is sought with this method.

If in this way the controversy over the southern area allowed the deep desires of the two peoples to achieve such commitments, for the mediator there would be nothing better for that area than convert it to the symbol and undeniable demonstration of the new reality which, in my opinion, will be obtained by declaring it an area of peace, an area within which Argentina and Chile will in the future try and solidify their decision for fraternal coexistence, discarding every type of measure or attitude that could appear less than adequate for the development of their friendly relations.

By placing this litigation within such an extensive and attractive framework, I believe it is evident that the difficulties--which undeniably exist and need solutions--on being illuminated by the benefits which emerge from it and which must be followed, lose value and importance. Therefore, at the same time, it is very necessary to achieve a definite agreement as soon as possible.

In conclusion, I believe that we must evaluate this controversy in the light of the possibilities of joint cooperation that I have previously discussed and of other possibilities that you may offer. It will be then an issue of minor relevance, since it will be secondary to an ambitious program for the future and since it will be unreasonable to grant a disproportionate value to anything that would obstruct such an important achievement.

Within this context, I feel that possible limitations of the natural, comprehensible and respectable aspirations regarding that geographic zone could hardly lead one to justify the rejection of the suggestions and advice presented in search of a solution to the controversy and the consequent failure to achieve integration, which has been a subject of negotiations and of logical desires for a long time.

In other words, if the solution of this problem for the benefit of both nations deserves concentrating the best good will possible, the advantageous consequences will undoubtedly make one forget everything else.

Recalling words of the first Montevideo agreement, more than once I have said that the solution must be just, equitable and honorable.

In fact, these are the characteristics which must prevail to reach a real and final agreement. It is necessary to seek a solution at a higher level, joining efforts to discover God's desire, today, with respect for the general relations between your countries.

In trying to obtain this result, I believe it is necessary to enhance the positive justice through equality so that one may be able to express what is naturally just for the present moment, the natural justice that men do not often reflect in a perfect manner in their concrete principles.

I can assure you that on drafting this proposal that I will now, in my role as mediator, hand to you, I have wished to inspire myself. I could do no less, according to the principles of justice which cannot be overridden when there is a desire to not give motives for new litigation.

At the same time, I have tried to add to those principles equitable considerations the achievement of which, it is true, is much less easy, but which cannot be forgotten when an honorable agreement is sought. I definitely wanted to suggest for this dispute what the old Roman legal experts and the later canonists meant by the expression ex aequo et bono [according to what is right and good] which explains that human intelligence and judgment, valuing a series of circumstances of a varied type, do not leave to one side, or ignore, the support and the light of divine wisdom.

I believe I can assert that the indications contained in my proposal also follow a logical course and it also avoids expressions that could seem less pleasant to one or the other party. I have taken into account the understandings that have been reached, or foreseen, during the bilateral negotiations that were held in 1978.

If the solution that I am proposing to you is--and to me it seems so--just and equitable it will be difficult for the two parties not to find it honorable, a quality that everyone wants in your nations, just as all of us do.

In effect, it is clear that your two peoples desire peace. They have demonstrated this fact and openly repeated it on the occasion of recent national congresses, eucharistic and Marian, held in Chile and Argentina with a massive participation of the faithful.

In their prayers, these Catholics, guided by their respective eccesiastical hierarchies, have reserved a very special intention for the success of this mediation I a sure that they will not desist from their prayers, especially now that we are entering--at least that is my desire--the final phase of our task.

I have the conviction that the public opinion of your countries, which are so interested in this problem, will help and support those who, in view of their very high posts, have to make adequate decisions in the coming weeks.

I consider it an obligation to give testimony regarding the dispatch and firmness with which the authorities of the two nations, and all of those who have represented them here, have stated and defended what they considered to be the patrimony of their respective fatherlands, with abundant documentation and a variety of arguments that have been demonstrated in hundreds of talks.

It is my belief that no one, either now or in the future, should feel authorized to reproach them for a lack of interest or inefficiency in the defense of legitimate national interests, despite the fact of their now acceding to my suggestions and council, which can mean a modification in the positions that they have maintained. Let their conscience always remain calm after having carefully carried out their own duty.

At the beginning of my speech, I made you join in my emotion regarding this meeting. I cannot conclude without telling you that my sentiments, my premonitions, are now becoming a well-founded hope upon noting--not without seeing in this fact a sign of providence--that our meeting today, and what is being discussed at it, is being held under the loving and encouraging gaze of the Holy Virgin, our Lady of Guadalupe: It is her day today and with it begins the jubilee year which recalls the famous appearance of December 1531.

How can she to whom your peoples have granted the title of Empress of the Americas, not give us her support and her protection? How can Holy Mary not hear the prayer of her Argentine and Chilean sons who venerate her with so much devotion and love in Lujan and Maipu?

Let us pray to her with love and with our hearts filled with hope. Let us pray to her to give us peace, so that she who in Belem heard the angels sing their song of peace may grant us now and forever--not only during the forthcoming Christmas festivities--that marvelous hymn, and so that it may be heard as an expression of hope, as a sign, as a proof of a new reality in your nations which pride themselves as being the land of Holy Virgin Mary.

And may that song become a prayer: Holy Mary, our beloved mother, queen of peace, let our spirit rejoice with peace and let this be expressed with peaceful undertakings so that all of us may reach the joy promised by your son, the prince of peace. [applause]

With these feelings, with this hope and also--why no say it?--with a deep emotion that you too are probably feeling, I give you, Messrs, in a confidential manner the test of my proposal, my suggestions, my advise. I am certain that your respective governments will study them closely and calmly.

I would like your answers to mature during the festivities of Christmas, New Year's and Epiphany since during these festivities, we Christians are filled with the joy of celebrating the liturgy of the mystery of God in us.

Everyone is aware of my hope and illusion that these proposals will be suitable to open the proper path to achieve a happy solution to this long and sometimes anguishing controversy.

For my part, I am willing to continue working as a mediator until a final agreement is achieved. May the Lord grant me power to ensure a faithful enforcement of the agreement. [applause]

I wish to extend to you, to your nations, to your fellow citizens and to your government authorities, my good wishes for the achievement of a total and definitive peace that will reach all and will fill with joy all your fellow citizens. May your nations also achieve mutual respect, coexistence, and a Christian well-being [applause] with my blessing.

Papal Proposal Detailed

PY121755 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Pope John Paul II has given his long-awaited proposal on the Beagle issue to the Argentine and Chilean foreign ministers. At the end of his meeting, he sent a blessing to all Chileans through Radio Nacional de Chile, which was at the Vatican covering this important event. Here is a special relay from the Vatican by (Alberto Caliiz).

This is a special report for Onda Noticiosa from the Vatican. The pope has suggested the establishment of a vast bilateral economic, industrial, commercial, tourist and cultural area in the Beagle area.

The pope noted that his proposal is just, equitable and honorable, but he warned that his proposal, if accepted, means that both Argentina and Chile will have to change their respective positions in this regard.

The pope handed over the proposals in sealed envelopes that were inside purple portfolios. The envelopes are addressed to Presidents Pinochet and Videla.

Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames returns to Santiago on Sunday evening. He will later deliver to the president the sealed envelope that contains the proposal issued by the pope to achieve a definitive solution on the border dispute between Chile and Argentina.

Chilean Foreign Minister Speaks

PY122120 Paris AFP in Spanish 1750 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Vatican City, 12 Dec (AFP)--Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames said here today that Chile will study Pope John Paul II's proposal for a solution to the border conflict with Argentina, not only with a favorable disposition but with the great respect and consideration due to the holy father.

After receiving the proposal for a solution to the conflict over the southern Beagle area, the Chilean foreign minister--who will return to his country tomorrow--conveyed to the pope the deep gratitude of Chilean President Augusto Pinochet.

The head of Chilean diplomacy mentioned the Polish situation in a barely veiled manner when he spoke of the world currently being convulsed, scourged by wars, threats of aggression and intervention and plunging down the spiral of violence. Here is the text of Foreign Minister Rojas Galdames' speech:

Holy father: The Chilean delegation, which I have the honor of heading today, has listened with deep interest and much feeling to the words of concord, harmony and peace which you just uttered.

I can assure you that they will be given a great deal of thought by my government and we will always bear in mind that they faithfully reflect the innermost feelings of the vicar of Christ and successor of Saint Peter.

Your personal participation is clear-cut proof of your sustained concern over this task of peace and justice. For this, holy father, you deserve our utmost gratitude.

It is comforting to see that in a convulsed world, scourged by wars, by threats of aggression and intervention and plunging down the spiral of violence, Argentina and Chile are making efforts to peacefully overcome their differences under the guidance of the world's supreme spiritual leader.

The fact that the two countries have disregarded the use of force and threats and are working with dedication to find a solution capable of interpreting fraternal and solidarity feelings and stimulating a real and promising integration, sets an example.

When almost 2 years ago the Chilean Government asked for your intervention in the southern conflict and the ensuing difficult situation, it demonstrated both its will to overcome this conflict peacefully and its trust in the efforts of your holiness as the mediator.

The government believed then--as it still does--that two neighboring and brother countries which had shared the struggle for independence and which must now face jointly the challenges of the future, will be able to resolve this disagreement with your precious help, based on the validity of their reasons, the strength of their positions, calm negotiations and a spirit of harmony.

In compliance with these ideas, holy father, Chile has sought in your august participation, the reassurance that law and justice will prevail above all. It also has sought harmony and mutual respect.

Once again Chile has demonstrated its tradition of peace and desire for peace, reaffirming its more than 100-year-old accords on the peaceful solution of conflicts, accords which set the course for the international community.

Throughout this mediation my government has tried its best to supply your holiness with the most complete historical, diplomatic and legal background which authenticates Chile's rights, in order to help in the attainment of a just, honorable and final solution to the conflict.

Most holy father, we want to live in peace and harmony, with respect and dignity, to create the conditions for a system of order and social justice which will allow us to make progress in the process of national reconstruction in which Chile is engaged.

His excellency the president of the nation, Gen Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, has instructed me to convey to your holiness, on behalf of the Chilean Government and people, his deepest gratitude for the efforts you have been making together with the aides, especially His Reverend Eminence Cardinal Antonio Samore, and to assure you that he will continue giving our most loyal and sincere help to see that the mediation which is being carried out through your august person reaches a happy and swift conclusion.

Most holy father, the proposal for the final, just and honorable solution to the conflict over the southern zone which you just gave to me will be immeidately conveyed to my government which will study it not only with the favorable disposition mentioned in the act of Montevideo, but also with the great respect and consideration due to the holy pope, our august mediator.

Argentine Minister Answers Pope

PY121956 Paris AFP in Spanish 1830 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Vatican City, 12 Dec (AFP)--Argentina will not begrudge any effort to attain the just, prudent, equitable and honorable solution to the border problem with Chile, Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor said here today after receiving the confidential proposal from the hands of Pope John Paul II.

During the speech he made answering the pope's, Pastor called upon divine mercy "to help us in the difficult task which lies ahead of us."

This is the text of the Argentine foreign minister's answering speech:

Your Holiness: I wish to convey to you the gratitude of the Argentine Government and people for this new gesture of love. It acquires special meaning in the current circumstances.

Amid a convulsed world, full of uncertainties and challenges, your concern, your solidarity become exemplary. Many peoples turn their hopeful eyes toward the Catholic Church, sure of finding in it the light, the needed reassurance, the will for good and for fruitful love. These are the expectations which have prompted the Argentine people to ask for your mediation.

Many have been the generously spent efforts. All of them, most holy father, were inspired by your gesture, agreeing to conduct the mediation.

In this mediation, the valuable tasks carried out by his Reverend Eminence Cardinal Antonio Samore and by his aide, Monsignor Faustino Sainz Munoz, also deserve our most sincere gratitude.

At the beginning of your papacy, 2 years ago, you made your first appeal to the presidents of our countries in the hope of helping them to overcome the disagreement between them.

After that first action of yours came the mission carried out in Argentina and Chile by your representative, His Eminence Cardinal Antonio Samore. The results of his mission were the accords signed in Montevideo by which the two countries asked you to act as the mediator, to guide their negotiations and to help them in their quest for a just, equitable and honorable solution to the conflict.

Your Holiness accepted the request with the love of a father toward his flock and the mediation tasks began here, in the Vatican City.

Halfway through these tasks you invited the two delegations to meet with you here, at this apostolic palace. The memory of that remarkable occasion is brilliantly alive. Your Holiness' message was full of ideas and wise advice. That day of last autumn Your Holiness conveyed to us a work plan which greatly helped the development of tasks and established a positive base from which the negotiations over the various conflicting issues progressed.

In February this year, we informed the public that a catalogue of notes on points of agreement or approximately similar viewpoints had been compiled. At that point, it was decided that the time had come for dealing in depth with the main issues of the conflict as the latter is outlined in the first of the Montevideo accords.

Your Holiness personally intervened in this especially significant phase to provide guidelines both on the nature of the mediation and the solution which must be sought and you also heard out the opinions which were voiced.

Thus, we now arrive, holy father, at this extremely meaningful act, in which we wish to reassure you of the entire confidence of the Argentine people who pray for and love their fatherland.

We have heard you out with a great deal of attention. Your words will be faithfully relayed to our government. Rest assured that the concrete suggestions which you have conveyed to me will be closely studied and analyzed.

Holy father, you can count on the permanent predisposition of the Argentine Government toward a just, prudent, equitable and honorable solution to the conflict.

I wish to thank Your Holiness for your invitation; and allow me to call upon divine mercy to help us in the difficult task which lies ahead of us so that we can reach an accord which will permit us to give a clear example of the kingdom of love and peace established by Christ, which Your Holiness preaches.

PINOCHET, VIDELA DECLINE TO COMMENT ON PROPOSAL

Chile's Pinochet

PY122227 Paris AFP in Spanish 2041 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 12 Dec (AFP)--Chilean President Augusto Pinochet declined to comment today on the mediation proposals made by Pope John Paul II to convert the Beagle region, disputed between Chile and Argentina, into a peace zone.

I have no official report yet, said the Chilean president shortly after the news media reported from the Vatican on the pope's proposal. Pinochet said that he had spoken over the telephone with Rene Rojas, his foreign minister, who received the pope's pronouncement at the Holy See this morning, but, he added, the proposal is confidential.

The president confirmed his confidence in the mediator's action in the almost century-long border dispute and said that on Monday, when Rojas returns to Santiago, he will begin a thorough study of the mediation formula proposed by the head of the Catholic Church.

Argentina's Videla

PY130013 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2145 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Dec (NA)--President Jorge Videla today refused to comment on Pope John Paul II's proposal on the Argentina-Chilean conflict over sovereignty in the southern zone because "he is not aware of the contents of the document" which Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor today received from the pope.

A spokesman of Government House reported that the president indicated that "he had reasserted his confidence in the pope's proposal several times, in more or less the same words," as last night when speaking at the IDEA (Institute for the Development of Executives in Argentina) dinner.

This was the president's answer to a request conveyed to him by journalists accredited to Government House. They asked whether President Videla--like President Pinochet earlier in Santiago today--wanted to make any comment on the proposal for the solution to the conflict which the pope handed over to the foreign ministers of the two countries today.

Pastor will be back in Argentina tomorrow and the spokesman, the deputy director for press of the Public Information Secretariat, stated that it is "quite probable" that as soon as Minister Pastor arrives in Buenos Aires he will go to the Olivos residence to report to President Videla.

ARGENTINE MINISTRY DENIES REPORTS ON PASTOR REMARKS

PY122300 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2120 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Dec (TELAM)--The Argentine Foreign Ministry this afternoon released a strong communique refuting foreign reports on alleged remarks made in Rome by Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor concerning the Vatican's mediation in the border conflict.

The text of the document issued by the Foreign Ministry: In view of foreign news media reports which claim that the foreign minister, Maj Gen Carlos Pastor, has made certain remarks concerning the pope's proposal for the solution to the border problem with Chile, this ministry feels that it is its duty to make it clear that the foreign minister has made no statements to news media today in connection with this issue.

Therefore, the responsibility for these reports falls on those who disseminate them.

At the same time, it is reiterated that there are no authorized sources for reliable news on the development of the people's mediation other than the Vatican and the Argentine and Chilean governments jointly.

ROJAS MEETS ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER IN ROME

PY131428 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Excerpts] From Rome our correspondent (Alberto Calliz Rodriguez) will give us a special report on the meeting between Pope John Paul II and the foreign ministers of Argentina and Chile:

This is a special report from Rome for Onda Noticiosa. Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames has called President Augusto Pinochet to brief him on the details of the meeting he held with Pope John Paul II. He also gave him some details on the pope's proposal in this last stage of his mediation. As you know the pope has suggested that Chile and Argentina establish a binational development area in the southern region, which he called a peace zone.

Asked about his opinion on his activities at the Vatican, Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames told Onda Noticiosa that he believed everything that was done was very positive and that he was very impressed by the great kindness shown by the holy father toward Chilean diplomats and journalists who attended the Vatican meeting.

Moreove., the friendly meeting held between the Chilean and Italian foreign ministers had a great diplomatic impact here. This is the first time in 7 years that the Italian Government has made a friendly gesture toward Chile. The Chilean and Italian foreign ministers discussed bilateral issues during a meeting held at the Iralian Foreign Ministry.

PRESIDENT TURBAY COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH VENEZUELA

PA121240 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Statements by Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala in Tegucigalpa--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] How is the solution of your conflict with Venezuela progressing?

[Answer] It is a process of discussions. We hope it will have the same calm and stimulating result as the one you are now celebrating.

[Question] How is Colombia, as a member of the Andean Pact, going to cooperate so that this peace in Central America will gain strength?

[Answer] Within the extent that is possible, we are willing to cooperate, as long as that inter-American cooperation is extended in the way the countries need it.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON VENEZUELAN, NICARAGUAN TALKS

PA121236 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Interview with Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas by Gustavo B. Rubi in Tegucigalpa--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Will the signing of a peace treaty between Honduras and El Salvador be used as framework for your government and the Government of Venezuela to negotiate on the border problem between the two countries?

[Answer] I don't think so. We have not reached that point at this time. We have simply been conversing for the past few months. But the presence in Tegucigalpa of so many presidents emphasizes the fact that through direct action, America can find better solutions to its problems.

[Question] Would you care to explain to the Honduran people what this problem you have with Venezuela consists of?

[Answer] It is a very simple thing. There is no conflict. It is simply a matter of delimiting marine and submarine areas.

[Question] Then the problem is not grave?

[Answer] I don't think so.

[Question] What about the problem with Nicaragua? How did it end?

[Answer] There has never been a problem. Nicaragua has pretensions which we reject because they are illegal, unwise and without historical basis.

[Question] But have there been negotiations on this issue?

[Answer] We are never going to negotiate.

COSTA RICA

COMMANDOS ATTACK RADIO NOTICIAS DEL CONTINENTE

PA150045 Paris AFP in Spanish 2257 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] It was reported here that at dawn today, an attack was carried out against Radio Noticias del Continente, a Costa Rican shortwave radio station. The attack was carried out by a heavily armed commando group.

According to local reports, one of the attackers, Roger Benavides Castillo, a Nicaraguan, was wounded during the attack. According to the same sources, the attack was carried out by the "15 September Liberty" commandos, a rightist Guatemalan organization.

Castillo was wounded during a shootout with the station's guards. He is now in a San Jose hospital, according to initial reports.

This is the third attack on Radio Noticias del Continente, a radio station that has been strongly attacked by local conservative groups which accuse the station of using its programs against the military regimes of the continent.

A spokesman for the radio station has reported that the radio station will issue an official communique today on this latest attack against its broadcasting facilities.

Station Communique

PA150355 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0200 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Station communique]

[Text] Today, a terrorist commando squad made up of foreign mercenaries tried to destroy this Radio Noticias del Continente transmitter in Puente de Piedra, Grecia.

This criminal action comes after the 7 November attack when a twin-engine plane without marking dropped a bomb that caused property damage to the installations of the same transmitter.

In view of these aggressions against freedom of expression and the right to work and to live of many technicians, guards, newsmen and administrative personnel of our enterprise, at that time we asked President of the Republic Rodrigo Carazo Odio to provide protection for us. We received a courteous answer from him in which he also asked the Public Security Ministry to safeguard the personnel of the radio station and to protect the installations.

Despite the presidential request, we did not receive the proper protection. At that time, we filed charges with the judicial investigations organization but until now, the investigation supposedly carried out by that organization to establish who is responsible for the terrorist attack has yielded no results.

All the happenings of the past few weeks are part of a campaign that threatens Costa Rica's constitutional stability and democratic institutions. There are daily and open investigations for a coup d'etat just as Second Vice President of the Republic Jose Miguel Alrafo has publicly stated to the local news media.

Radio Noticias del Continente believes it is just one more target of the antidemocratic efforts of some persons and groups who, with the shield of the freedoms in effect in Costa Rica, are trying diligently to destroy them and even to justify the most vile slander and attacks against those of us who struggle to maintain an independent, objective and truthful means of communication.

Now, when there is the undeniable evidence of a wounded attacker who is being guarded by security organizations, when there is proof of the criminal and antidemocratic roots of those who spare no means to keep us from marching forward with our informative, cultural and relaxation tasks for our large and qualified audience in Costa Rica, Latin America and the world--now is the moment to state that there is more at stake than the right of a radio station to broadcast its daily programs in an environment of respect and liberty and that democracy in the country is in danger.

The coarse charges against the president of the republic and the campaign of discredit against officials of the executive branch and the Legislative Assembly clearly indicate who is who in the country. We know that those who attack us politically and militarily are at the service of Somozism, its local accomplices and all forms of dictatorship. Fortunately, today they failed in their objective, but we know that they will continue with their plots and slander of all sorts.

For this reason we appeal to our constitutional and human rights to have freedom of expression in the framework of the pluralism that has always honorably characterized our country. We would also like to state our appreciation for the qualified and numerous shows of support from the Costa Rican, Latin American and international people and organizations as well as for the concern shown by the president of the republic, some executive branch officials and some deputies to bring to an end the aggressions from those who, like the so-called 15 September Movement for Liberation--the new name of the Somozist bands who are the ones that carried out today's attack--are trying to destroy traditional democracy in our country.

We once again affirm our decision to continue working while respecting the constitution and laws of our country to contribute in this manner to the strengthening of democracy and freedom of expression in Costa Rica.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE DESIGNATED PRESIDENT IN JUNTA RESHUFFLE

Changes Planned

PA130149 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0129 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Bulletin by the Presidency Information Office dated 12 December--intercepted in progress]

[Text] ...of state, the Supreme Court, military commanders and heads of autonomous institutions to a meeting tomorrow, Saturday, at the presidency at which the reorganization of the government will be announced.

It was stated that after making an exhaustive analysis of the national situation, several options to seek speedy and efficient solutions to the crisis which has arisen in the past few days were examined, mainly to reestablish discipline and authority in government affairs. After this analysis, a reorganization formula was reached and will be announced Saturday to the senior officials of the government. A communique regarding the meeting and the reorganization will be released later.

Reorganization Document

PA132018 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] The reorganization of the revolutionary government junta was announced today at a solemn session held at the presidential house, which was attended by the cabinet, members of the Supreme Court of Justice, representatives of the armed forces, the presidents of the official autonomous institutions and delegates of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC].

A document was read at this meeting in which the Salvadoran Armed Forces and the PDC agree to reorganize all government offices responsible for the implementation of the revolutionary process.

The document creates a State Council with pluralist participation as a consultative body to the junta. According to the document, Jose Napoleon Duarte has been appointed president of the revolutionary junta, while Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez has been appointed vice president and commander in chief of the armed forces.

At the end of the meeting, and at the suggestion of Dr Carlos Molina Fonseca, assistant secretary of labor and social welfare, all ministers, assistant secretaries of state and presidents of autonomous institutions placed their posts at the disposal of the president of the junta in a gesture of support for and solidarity with the new political project. The magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice did this before the junta in full, as the latter has legislative functions.

Following is the armed forces-PDC document announced at this morning's session:

The Salvadoran Armed Forces and the PDC are aware of their joint responsibility to the Salvadoran people to inject dyanmism into the revolutionary process begun on 15 October 1979, and are convinced of the need to speed up this process because:

1. In fulfillment of the armed forces proclamation and based on the pact of 9 January 1980, significant efforts have been made to lead the country toward a peaceful and democratic solution of the national crisis, and a process of socioeconomic changes aimed at achieving social justice in the country has begun.

2. The achievements made despite the many difficulties faced locally and abroad are significant. The most urgent reforms to the socioeconomic system in the agrarian, banking and foreign trade sectors have been started with the unconditional support of the people. A conciliatory dialogue has been started with good-will sectors and most labor and economic forces have been devoted to productive work and new social groups have joined the process of stabilizing the Salvadoran fatherland. Notwithstanding, the deficiencies and obstacles found so far call for the updating of the commitments made in these documents as well as a review of the government agencies in order to correct mistakes, to promote the reform and to take new steps to attain the goals agreed upon, creating mechanisms that expand the democratic participation and incorporate all the social sectors to the process.

3. The commitment made through the pact between the Christian Democratic Party and the armed forces is aimed at restoring peace in the country amid social and economic structures based on justice, law and the prevalence of individual and collective rights of the citizens. This aim has been hindered by many sectors who refuse to join in the work for peace and the construction of a just society despite government efforts such as the signing of a peace treaty with Honduras, the firm decision to hold democratic elections within a short term and the offer of amnesty for those who are involved in the armed struggle. In view of this, the need to strengthen the unity of action and to renew the basis for understanding [words indistinct] the government action to achieve peace become evident.

4. A reorganization of the government at all levels responsible for the revolutionary process and a greater professionalization of the armed forces to make them the true executors of the Salvadoran revolution are needed in order to attain these goals in the near future.

Therefore, the armed forces and the Christian Democratic Party of El Salvador agree to the following:

1. It is absolutely necessary to have a single commander the armed forces and for this reason, this institution has decided to decrease its representation in the revolutionary junta to one only member, thus seeking unity, the compliance of its constitutional mission and the accomplishment the commitments proclaimed by the insurrectional movement of 15 October 1979.

2. In order to achieve a better coordination and efficient leadership in government functions, it has been agreed to reorganize the revolutionary junta as follows: The junta will be made up of four members, one from the armed forces, two from the Christian Democratic Party and one independent. Consequently, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez has been appointed representing the armed forces, Jose Napoleon Duarte and Jose Antonio Morales Erhlich from the PDC and Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrette as the independent. The junta will be in charge of legislative duties, the general command of the armed forces and the definition of the general policies of the government. The revolutionary junta will have a president who will carry out the executive duties of the president of the republic with the exception of the powers granted to the junta in this document. Jose Napoleon Duarte has been appointed to this position. The junta will have a vice president, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, who will also be the commander in chief of the armed forces.

Jose Antonio Morales Erhlich will be in charge of the country's agricultural policy and particularly the agrarian reform and Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrette will be in charge of health and social security.

3. In order to properly promote national dialogue, the government will invite all social and political sectors in the country to join the State Council that is being created as a consultative organ of the revolutionary junta and which will be represented by all democratic, labor, peasant, managerial, professional and the small and medium business sectors. Efforts will be renewed to hold a dialogue with all the political forces, including those up in arms to urge them to discuss the implementation of a peaceful and democratic process to put an end to fratricidal violence and to replace it with the path of popular participation in the decisions of the country.

4. It is basically agreed that the government will make all efforts possible to build peace in El Salvador and in order to do this, the government promises to act with firmness within the framework of the law and justice, to investigate, to find and to punish all those who are guilty of acts of violence and terrorism, especially the criminal actions carried out in the past 2 weeks which have placed the country in the present crisis and on the verge of civil war.

The armed forces will be ordered to renew efforts to let all Salvadorans who want to abandon the groups which are up in arms join society and devote themselves to peaceful and honest work.

Issued in San Salvador on 13 December 1980.

Gutierrez on Elections, Army

PA140257 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0021 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Bogota, 13 Dec (EFE)--The Salvadoran Armed Forces will support the democratic elections called by the government junta for 1983, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez said today. Gutierrez made this statement to reporters of the "Technicians and Politicians" program of the Colombian "Todelar" radio network.

He explained that his appointment as commander of the Salvadoran Army came about because one of the most important military principles, unity of command, had been violated. "When we violated this principle we also violated other things. These are the values we want to rescue now and this was the great concern existing in the armed forces. No army can have two officers with the same command," Gutierrez said.

He insisted that the armed forces must enter into new negotiations to define the objectives of its support for the government so it "can better fulfill its purposes, form an administrative point of view, and so it can make the social changes that we, a poor and underdeveloped country, need."

Duarte on Cuban Intervention

PA142114 Paris AFP in Spanish 1734 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Bogota, 14 Dec (AFP)--In statements made here today new Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte has rejected any intervention by countries such as Cuba on the domestic affairs of his country.

In an interview from San Salvador to correspondents of the Colombian Todelar radio network, Duarte directly accused the government of Cuban President Fidel Castro of the alleged intervention. In that regard, he affirmed that "the Cubans have been training and equipping the guerrillas in El Salvador, and that is intervention."

He added that "that must not be accepted by the Salvadorans or by any peoples of the world" because the Cubans "are participating in activities that are contrary to the liberty of the Salvadoran people."

The new Salvadoran president also referred explicitly to the United States in the same sense and rejected any interference "regardless of where it comes from," because "we do not want it from any power because we want to and can resolve our problems with the effort of the Salvadorans themselves."

Furthermore, Duarte was clear when he responded to a question on the status of Col Arnoldo Majano. "The commander of the army is Col Abdul Gutierrez, he stressed, and therefore destiny of the military corresponds to Col Abdul Gutierrez as chief.

Gutierrez, also interviewed by Todelar, said that the Salvadoran armed forces will unhesitatingly support the elections called by the military junta and scheduled for (?1983) by Duarte, when the new constitutional president of the country is to be elected.

Amnesty Offer; High Command

PA141304 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0548 GMT 14 Dec 80

[By Adrian Roberto Aldana]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 14 Dec (LATIN)--The reorganized Salvadoran Government headed by Jose Napoleon Duarte, a civilian, has promised to act with firmness to restore the country's peace while the extreme left has announced that it will increase guerrilla activity throughout El Salvador. However, violence seemed to have decreased in the past few hours while the main Salvadoran cities continue to be under army patrol.

Duarte assumed the presidency of El Salvador yesterday in a private ceremony held at the presidential palace. It was attended only by the military chiefs, cabinet members, the Supreme Court justices, and the three other members of the junta which ruled the country during the past 14 months.

After assuming the presidency, Duarte offered a general amnesty last night to the groups and persons who have waged an armed struggle against the government over the past few months and caused an increase in violence.

The reorganization of the government apparatus forced the cabinet members and main collaborators of the junta to resign in order to allow Duarte to appoint his work team, although it was predicted that many of those who resigned will remain in their posts.

According to official sources, Col Jose Guillermo Garcia will continue to be the defense minister; Col Nicolas Carranza, the deputy secretary of defense; and Col Julio Alfredo Castillo, [name as received] the chief general staff. All three are members of the high command of the armed forces whose structure was not affected by the new government.

MAJANO COMMENTS ON GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION

PA132138 Paris AFP in Spanish 2052 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Dec (AFP)--Col Adolfo Majano, who has been dismissed as a member of the junta, today accused his country's government of "a political turn to the right and indiscriminate extermination of the population." Majano was forced out of the government junta after having been blamed for arrogating command, but mostly because of his differences with the other military member of the junta, the now commander in chief of the army, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez.

In a note sent to the media shortly before the decision of the Christian Democratic-military government junta to appoint one of its members president of the republic was officially announced, Majano said two trends are in conflict in El Salvador's new political crisis. "One," he said, "represents the aspirations of the people for a just and balanced future, and the other is the ambitions and interests of a small minority made up of opportunist civilians and the military unfortuantely representing the armed forces high command."

Majano considered that those forces, which he termed "negative," are dealing savage blows at the Salvadoran people. He accused them of working within the government to "totally change the course of the 15 October process," alluding to the date of the coup to overthrow Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's regime last year.

The regime "has lost sight of law and order," Majano pointed out, "and has returned to old methods of rule," making what is considered the harshest criticism of the military to be made by one of the officers who led the coup.

Since the beginning of the crisis 15 days ago, Colonel Majano accused the civilians in the junta and the military chiefs of having set the officers against him by means of "slanders of all kinds" and said that the consultation within the army, which led to his ouster, had no legal basis.

"The present government project is worn out," Majano said, referring to the wave of violance in the country and to the impossibility of governing under the present conditions, as admitted recently by members of the government team.

Majano insisted again on what he called "a political solution to the crisis," and asked for the people's representation in power. He said that instead of consolidating the regime, the government's reorganization proves its weakness.

There is no report yet on Colonel Majano's reaction to his appointment as military attach in Spain, but he rejected this possibility before it was announced.

FMLN RELEASES 'SIX-POINT PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES'

PA130334 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Report from San Salvador--live]

[Text] We are experiencing a political situation, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] states, in which, because of the failure of the imperialist, fascist and Christian Democratic plans, there is no room for hesitation or for a [word indistinct] independent positions. The FMLN presents to the people and to all the sectors and organizations of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] a six-point platform of princples on which a broadening of the popular and united struggle for a democratic and revolutionary government should be base. The Farabundo Marti explains the six-point platform of principles:

1. The revolutionary democratic government will guarantee national sovereignty and independence. It will secure and defend the right to self-determination of the Salvadoran people.

2. It will guarantee peace, liberty, well-being and progress to the Salvadoran people. For this purpose, it will carry out political, economic and social reforms that will assure a just distribution of wealth, the enjoyment of culture and health and an effective exercise of the democratic rights of the majorities.

3. It will follow a foreign policy of peace and nonalignment.

4. It will guarantee democratic representation of all popular, democratic and revolutionary sectors that actively contribute to the overthrow of the military dictatorship.

5. It will create a new-type army composed of the People's Revolutionary Army [Ejercito Popular Revolucionario], honest individuals among the troops and officers of the present army, who will be incorporated into it, and the FMLN.

6. It will support all private businessmen who cooperate and promote the economic development of the country and the revolutionary government's program.

The FMLN communique notes that it has created a commission that will immediately organize the revolutionary government for the purpose of promoting the efforts of the FMLN and the revolutionary government and that this commission represents to the highest degree the policy of the FMLN and the FDR [words indistinct] which will be announced at the proper time.

The final section of the communique issued in El Salvador by the FMLN states: The people are preparing for the decisive battles. The FMLN has issued orders to all its military, militia, self-defense and support units to prepare for the decisive action. Military actions in the country are on the increase. The people, the communique states, are waiting for the order for general insurrection and to initiate military actions against the fascist sectors of the army. The working class is preparing a general strike, the FMLN states.

The FMLN adds: All the military and militia units must take up their combat positions in neighborhoods, suburbs, cantons, guerrilla fronts, roads, towns and mountains. The coordinated commands of the FMLN have received orders to concentrate [words indistinct] in one united effort, for one goal.

The FMLN concludes its communique by stating that it is ready for combat with high fighting morale and that it is preparing for the decisive battle and is waiting for orders from the FMLN general headquarters.

United the struggle until final victory! Revolution [words indistinct]! We shall win!

The communique is signed by Salvador Cayetano Carpio for the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces; Jorge Shafick Handal for the Communist Party of El Salvador; Joaquin Villalobos for the People's Revolutionary Army, and Fernando [name indistinct] for the Armed Forces of National Resistance in El Salvador, December 1980. The communique includes the signature of Roberto Rocas, representing the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers.

FDR URGES 'HONEST ELEMENTS' OF ARMY TO JOIN STRUGGLE

PA141920 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] The Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, of El Salvador, reported that the crisis of the Salvadoran Government is total and the reorganization of the governing junta constitutes a true coup d'etat perpetrated by center-rightist groups.

In a note released in Panama City, the front noted that the increasing pace of the Salvadoran popular struggle indicates that the decisive battles are already underway, and exhorted all sectors who have not yet joined the organization to do so.

Meanwhile, FDR leaders Guillermo Ungo and Alfredo Monge exhorted all honest elements of the armed forces, also victims of the repression, not to hesitate and join their people's struggle. In statements made in the Panamanian capital, Ungo and Monge said: We democrats and revolutionaries have created a great unity and we are willing to expand our alliance and dialogue with all those who aspire to find a truly democratic and popular solution to the national crisis.

Meanwhile, news dispatches were heard in San Jose, Costa Rica, on the new Farabundo Marti radio station, which started operation on 13 December from somewhere in El Salvador. These transmissions are 30 minutes long and can be heard 7900 kHz and in the 31 and 41 meter bands at 2100 (0300 GMT).

FMLN'S HANDAL SAYS MERCENARIES ACTING AS ADVISERS

PA122026 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] In an interview of the latest issue of the Colombian magazine CROMOS, Jorge Schafik Handal, member of the political-military directorate of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN], said that the Salvadoran revolution is at a stage which would be very hard to stop even in the event of an intervention. Handal said that the presence of U.S., Venezuelan and Puerto Rican mercenaries as well as that of Cuban-born counter-revolutionaries and former Saigon officers has been confirmed. They are serving as advisers for the Salvadoran Army, he said. Accord'ng to Handal, the Christian Democratic junta of El Salvador is remaining in power because of the economic and military support that it is receiving from the United States and Venezuela.

In denouncing the repressive action of the regime, Handal said that 9,000 civilians have been killed by the military officers and their terrorist groups over the past 11 months.

In conclusion, he said that the political alternative in El Salvador is the replacement of the present regime with a democratic and revolutiolnary government that represents all the democratic and revolutionary forces in the country.

Handal is a member of the FMLN leadership together with Salvador Cayetano Carpio, Ferman Cienfuegos, and Joaquin Villalobos.

CHURCH HOPES NEW GOVERNMENT WILL KEEP PROMISES

PA142200 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1935 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, apostolic administrator of San Salvador, said today in his sermon that the church trusts that the new Salvadoran Government will keep its promises and that this change will benefit the Salvadoran people.

After several weeks of government crisis, the government junta was reorganized yesterday and a president and vice president were appointed.

"They know why they have reorganized the government and they will know how to direct the country's destinies," the prelate added.

Monsignor Rivera y Damas indicated that "the church has always kept a critical distance in order to be able to voice its opinion at the right time, and the church will continue to maintain that critical distance in the hope that if a change has been wrought it is because, as they claim, that there will also be a change in the government's attitude."

"We await the signs that show a change in the government's attitudes," he stressed.

Once again the apostolic administrator condemned the disappearance of priests Marcial Serrano and Ernesto Abrego. According to Rivera y Damas, the data obtained by the archbishopric indicate that Father Serrano has already been murdered. His vehicle was found bearing a different license plate in a security corps post. His body has been unsuccessfully searched for everywhere.

Rivera y Damas also condemned the Friday's kidnapping of Salvadoran engineer Carlos Ernesto Pinea Perez.

Finally, he announced the disappearance of two children, Walter Alexander Torres and Luis Hernandez.

PRODUCTIVE ALLIANCE CONDEMNS VIOLENCE, HATRED

PA121850 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Dec 80 p 7

[Text] We have received the following communique issued by the Chamber of Commerce of El Salvador with regard to the declaration issued bythe Productive Alliance:

"The dynamic sectors of the national economy united in the Salvadoran Productive Alliance have, since their incorporation, maintained a positive attitude to try to find solutions to the serious and critical problems affecting our country. They have also maintained a positive attitude to try to find solutions to the serious and critical problems affecting our country. They have also maintained on a vigilant attitude regarding the deteriorating situation we live. Unfortunately, all our efforts to find the path to cooperation have been frustrated by the indifference and open antagonism of certain sectors which have misinterpreted our efforts. Our vigilant attitude has also made us see with horror, the growing spiral of violence which has brought us death and destruction. It is this violence which has cost so many human lives. The latest evidence of this irrational attitude was last week's murder of four U.S. nuns. The Productive Alliance cannot remain indifferent and publicly lifts its voice, at home and abroad, against this crime and once again condemns the violence affecting us regardless of its origin. El Salvador can never be the country we all desire as long as this wave of blood, pain and sorrow is not halted.

The Productive Alliance urges the Salvadorans to ponder on the latest events tormenting our country. We must admit that our political, social and economic life has greatly deteriorated and is chaotic. It demands the most noble efforts of all of us in order to save the country. Violence, hatred and demagoguery have poisoned our traditionally peaceful people. The spiritual, moral and ethic values seem to have disappeared. The concepts and traditions of family, religion and country seem condemned to destruction. We, the true Salvadoran people, must demand the return of peace, work and order.

GUATEMALA

DEFENSE MINISTRY CONFIRMS CLASH WITH GUERRILLAS

PA122009 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] The Guatemalan Defense Ministry today confirmed that army troops have clashed with guerrillas in San Marcos Department, in the country's northwest. Apparently a government patrol was on its rounds in this department when it was attacked by a guerrilla group. It has not been officially reported if there were any casualties. Guerrilla contingents have appeared in the northwestern departments on the border with Mexico over the past few months.

HONDURAS

MINISTER REPORTEDLY REFUSES TO SUBMIT RESIGNATION

PA122115 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Excerpts] The ministers of the present government should present their resignations to the president before the end of the year, this station was told yesterday. All ministers, without exception, should comply with this procedure, which is a tradition, to allow the president to be free to choose new aides.

However, this station learned yesterday that there is one minister in the cabinet who has sworn he will not resign but will remain in his post.

This station was informed yesterday that Rafael Pineda Ponce, minister of public education, is determined not to accept this traditional requirement as obligatory. This decision was announced recently by the education minister at a meeting with a group of supervisors from his ministry. He admitted to them that he was involved in political campaigning within the ministry and that he was not willing to submit his resignation to the president.

ANACH REPORTS MORE ARRESTS OF FARMWORKERS

PA131525 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2200 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] At noon today the Honduran Peasants National Association [ANACH] reported that more farmworkers have been arrested in northwestern Honduras.

According to the report, armed officials of the National Investigation Department [DIN] today arrested Victor Manuel Cuevas, Candelario Lima and Edil Mercado, all of whom belong to the [name indistinct] of Santa Barbara Department.

The officers also beat the common-law wife of Francisco Gutierrez in an attempt to make her tell them where he was. They also shot several times at a group of children, among them the son of Petronilo Gonzalez, who almost lost his life, according to the ANACH report.

The police had gone there at the request of the alleged heirs of landowner Juan Ortega and traveled in a truck belonging to Carlos Ortega, the ANACH report states.

The ANACH has demanded an end to the persecution of its members in northwestern Honduras, especially in Santa Barbara.

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO COMMENTS ON CENTRAL AMERICAN ISSUES

PA131612 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2200 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Marco Tulio Romero interview with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto, place and date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question indistinct]

[Answer] In response to an invitation. We hope that what is being said about this peace being signed so that we may be able to attack the Salvadoran people.... We think that this is not this way. We hope it will be not this way. And we have come here to bear witness of this hope.

[Question] Do you think that this peace signed between Honduras and El Salvador is going to be an incentive for ending Central American problems?

[Answer] I think that this is one of the many problems that must be overcome, but there are still many other problems related to peace in the Central American area.

[Question] How do you see the situation in Nicaragua vis-a-vis what is happening here?

[Answer] The situation in Nicaragua is very good. The revolutionary process is becoming increasingly consolidated and deepened. We are interested in having peace in the entire area. It might appear a little strange to be celebrating peace at this moment when there is so much war, death and destruction, but it is a first step which, as I said previously, will help rather than harm the situation of these sister nations, especially the situation of the Salvadoran people.

[Question] What should be done to prevent political unrest? The case of El Salvador is very difficult at this moment. How does your government define this situation?

[Answer] Look here, it is not a definition of our government. I think there is a general principle that must be borne in mind. We must recall the words of Paul VI, who said that if we want peace, we must struggle for justice. Until there is justice, until there is a desire for justice and liberation, until this is achieved there will be no peace.

[Question] On the international level it has been emphasized that the Nicaraguan Government is on the course to Marxism. What do you say to this?

[Answer] Well now, on the international level, I can tell you this is not true. On the level of international charlatans, it is true. But it is evident--and I think you should know it--that only 3 weeks ago, an international committee for the defense of the Nicaraguan revolution was organized in Madrid at the request of Mr Willy Brandt and the persons in this committee are people like Olof Palme, Bruno Kreisky, Felipe Gonzalez, and these are people who carry a lot of weight on the international level. They are convinced that this is demagoguery on the part of the international right, which wants to twist what is really happening in Nicaragua to serve its own interests. But definitely, it is our people who must define their own goals and our people support their government in Nicaragua more than people in other parts of the world at this moment.

COMMUNIST PARTY COMMEMORATES 10TH ANNIVERSARY

PA140322 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2236 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text[Managua, 13 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Communist Party Central Committee held a ceremony today commemorating the 10th anniversary of the founding of the party. The program, in which party Secretary General Eli Altamirano participated, was held at this capital's bullring.

Other members of the party Central Committee also spoke and presented various reports on the party's present situation. One of the reports detailed the party's advances during a recruiting campaign over the past 3 months. "Communist militancy is measured by the party's influence, which is growing more and more in Nicaragua," a Central Committee member told ACAN-EFE, which had asked for figures on the number of communists in the country.

Further Details

PA142012 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1630 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Managua, 14 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--The need for the unity of all revolutionary forces in the country was the main subject of the speeches given in this capital on occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Nicaraguan Communist Party [PCdeN]/

The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] sent a delegation to the main event held on Saturday night. This delegation was made up of Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge and Commander Dora Maria Tellez, vice president of the State Council. The speakers expressed their solidarity with the Salvadoran people but did not say anything about the reorganization of the junta of the government in that Central American country.

The communists paid homage to the six leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front who were recently murdered.

The program lasted 4 hours and was held at the Managua bullring. It was attended by some 3,000 Nicaraguan communists.

The Vanguard Women's Union, the Union of Nicaraguan Peasants, the Union of Communist Youths and other organizations of the PCdeN waved their flags with the hammer and the sickle, sang "The Internationale" and chanted: "Workers of the world, unite."

Eli Altamirano, PCdeN secretary general, said that a lot of progress has been made in the unity of the Sandinists and the communists but that work had to be done to unite all the revolutionary, progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces in the country.

The communist leader said that so far the U.S. Government "has treated the political and military struggle of the people of Central America as a political issue."

"Imperialism has not yet decided to show its claws or to stain us with blood, but we are not wrong in saying that the United States is in the last phase of a diplomatic stage regarding the Central American situation," he said.

Altamirano added: "We must not forget that we will then have the stage of the aggression against El Salvador and from there on to Guatemala, all of Central America and logically Nicaragua." He said that "although the Sandinist People's Army is an army of the people, it cannot confront the imperialist aggression by itself. Therefore, nobody should be excluded from the peoples militias in Nicaragua."

Commander Borge said that there are both domestic and foreign dangers and threats against the Sandinist revolution. "But when have Sandinists shaken with fear?" Borge asked. He added: "We are not strong because we have rifles, but because the workers and the peasants of Nicaragua are willing to take up the arms to defend the revolution."

In a 45-minute speech, Borge said, regarding the unity of the Sandinists, "they open their arms to the communists" in order to complete an integration of the revolutionary forces. "Those who don't want to join us can let themselves be washed away by the current," Borge, one of the nine FSLN commanders, said.

BRIEFS

USSR DONATION--USSR Ambassador German Yevlampyevich Shlyapnikov this morning delivered a USSR donation of 10 jeep-type vehicles to the Ministry of Education for the continuation of the literacy programs. In addition, the USSR recently donated 10,000 pairs of boots, 20,000 pairs of shoes, 500,000 pencils, 10,000 pairs of eyeglasses, 500,000 copybooks and 1,000 transistor radios. [Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Dec 80 PA]

AFP ANALYZES ROLE OF NEW MILITIA ORGANIZATIONS

PA120354 Paris AFP in Spanish 0021 GMT 9 Dec 80

[By Alfredo Munoz-Unsain]

[Text] Havana, 8 Dec (AFP)--Diplomatic analysts said here today that the new militias being organized in Cuba are related in some way to Ronald Reagan's election but in no way to the preparations being made by anti-Castro groups in the United States.

The analysts were saying that statements allegedly made by U.S. Government officials were completely mistaken. Washington reportedly learned that the new militias were being formed after Reagan was elected a month ago, and that they are aimed at reinforcing the Cuban military reserves. The thinking was that there is a threat posed by Reagan's election and by the existence in nearby Florida of groups of emigres who are supposedly being trained to invade Cuba.

Analysts here believe the government decided to create the militias after a top-level assessment of overall international politics more complex than the change in U.S. presidents. They point out that Fidel Castro announced the creation of the new militias in his May Day speech, which was noted for his failure to make any mention of the USSR, as is customary.

At that time advisers to Reagan, who was then a candidate, supposedly suggested a naval blockade of Cuban ports and suggested that the United States intervene militarily in other parts of the world to solve regional problems.

According to analysts, for months the Cuban Government had been alarmed over the possibility that U.S. Government sectors might believe the Soviet operations in Afghanistan broke the status quo of the Kennedy-Khrushchev agreement and would act accordingly. If such were the case, Cuba should have its own forces for defense in view of the enormous complexity of long-range logistical support from the USSR. Also its fuel reserves would be insufficient for a long-range conventional war and the invader would overcome the local defenders by sheer firepower, according to these analysts. Thus the invader would conquer a territory disputed by the militia in prolonged unconventional warfare.

When the militias were created it was announced that they would include "all persons able to fight but not already enlisted in the regular reserve." The new units, many of which are already operational in various parts of Cuba, seem to follow a concept developed originally in Yugoslavia and later perfected by the Vietnamese.

It is a matter of supplying weapons and the infrastructure for a merciless war in their own territory, which they know better than anyone else, to be waged by all persons capable of throwing a grenade, squeezing a trigger or handling a bayonet. The essential criteria is that the local residents, even isolated from their government, continue to represent its legality and continue defending it against an invader trying to impose a new order.

It seems unlikely to assume, according to analysts, that while it has an efficient corps of militarized border guards and special troops capable of rapid intervention inside Cuba, as they have already done abroad (Angola and Ethiopia). That the Cubans should have considered the warlike exercises of groups of emigres in organizing the new militia structure.

Analysts believe that it seems more likely that the regime is applying the old Latin saying, "Prepare for war if you want peace."

Analysts say in conclusion that now that Reagan's Latin American policy is being drafted, high-ranking Cuban leaders could be more afraid that Central American events may unleash an uncontrollable U.S. chain reaction.

DELEGATIONS TO PARTY CONGRESS ARRIVE IN HAVANA

Argentine, Venezuelan Delegations

FL121245 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1210 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] The delegations of the Communist Party of Argentina [PCA] and Venezuelan Movement for Socialism (MAS) have arrived at Jose Marti International Airport. They have been invited to the second congress of Cuban communists.

The PCA delegation is headed by party secretary General (Atus Faba) and was received by Lionel Soto, member of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee Secretariat. The MAS delegation is led by party Secretary General Pompeyo Marquez and was received at the air terminal by Manuel Diaz, member of our party Central Committee.

Other delegations invited to the most important meeting of Cuban communists will continue to arrive today at Jose Marti International Airport.

Upon arrival in Havana, MAS Secretary General Pompeyo Marquez made statements condemning the attempt to free the perpetrators of the crime in Barbados [sabotage of Cuban airliner]. The Venezuelan Government has acted in a shameful manner by trying to free four persons who are guilty of and have confessed the monstrous crime in which 73 persons were killed, the MAS leader said.

He said all anti-Cuban campaigns have the specific aim of trying to stop the democratization and decolonialization process in the area which is manifested in the victories of the Nicaraguan people and struggles of the Salvadoran people against the military junta.

Pompeyo Marquez condemned the support which the social-Christian government of Venezuela and Yankee imperialism are giving to the Salvadoran regime. The MAS secretary general also condemned the maneuvers of Christian democrats and Yankee imperialism to try to form a quote government unquote in collusion with the Salvadoran military men. He said these maneuvers include the intention of dividing [ruling] roles between Napoleon Duarte of the civilian sector and one of the generals responsible for the crimes against the Salvadoran people.

Elsewhere in his statements to the press, the MAS leader emphasized the importance of the second PCC congress for the peoples of the continent. Lastly, Pompeyo Marquez stressed that the successes of the Cuban revolution in all fields have a direct repercussion throughout the area.

Lao Delegation

FL131839 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] The Lao delegation that will take part in the second congress of our party arrived this morning in Cuba. The delegation is headed by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party's Central Committee, vice premier and minister of education, sports and culture of Laos.

PCC Politburo member Sergio del Valle Jimenez welcomed the distinguished visitor.

The delegations from Argentina and Venezuela have also arrived.

CARIBBEAN MARITIME COUNCIL CALLS FOR GUIDELINES

FL121745 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 9 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Monday (CANA)--Caribbean governments should lay down strict guidelines for the operation in their waters of ships flying flags of convenience, the Caribbean Maritime and Aviation Council (CMAC) has suggested.

In a statement released here following its 4-5 December congress in Curacao, the council recommended that regional governments ensure that such ships comply with international regulations (regarding standards of safety, wages etc).

The council accused the so-called flags of convenience--ships registered outside their owners' country, usually to avoid high overheads--of breaking international regulations, practising racial discrimination and exploiting seamen.

The council called for an urgent meeting with the Jamaica-based Caribbean Shipping Association (CSA) to discuss the issues. The council also noted what it called the growing reputation of the Caribbean area as a centre for the "exploitation of seamen employed in the international maritime industry."

"CMAC also noted the growing practice of world shipowners especially those operating under flags of convenience, of abandoning their social and legal responsibilities by failing to comply with international standards.

The council charges that the flags of convenience operations "are riddled with racism, discrimination, and exploitation, thereby creating serious unemployment problems for Caribbean seafarers."

The body urged Caribbean governments "to take necessary steps to ensure that vessels trading in the area and using Caribbean ports comply with international conventions and regulations and to establish a legislative base to give effect to such international conventions and regulations."

The council is also seeking regional government's approval to ensure that ships registered in the Caribbean area employ seafarers from the area.

On the question of training Caribbean seamen, the body noted that while there is a surplus of trained seafarers in the area, this will not be sufficient to fill all vacancies arising if the conditions it adopts are implemented. However, it noted that it would be seeking financial assistance from the International Labour Organisation (ILO) to set up a centralised training facility, using personnel from the International Transport Federation (ITF).

"CMAC also considers that it is desirable that a centralized pool of Caribbean seafarers be established under combined union supervision to ensure that any vacancies for Caribbean seafarers in foreign flag ships are filled with a minimum of delay," the statement added.

Dominica was represented at the Curacao meeting by a two-man team including president of the waterfront and allied workers union, Louis Benoit.

BAHAMAS

FNDM ASKS 'NO CONFIDENCE' MOTION AGAINST PINDLING

FL121715 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 8 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] The leadership of Prime Minister Lynden Pindling and his government has "deteriorated to an even lower level of incompetence, mismanagement, duplicity, inertia, callousness and impropriety as demonstrated by divers instances."

That is the theme of a "no confidence" motion against Mr Pindling which has been tabled in the House of Assembly by the Free National Democratic Movement [FNDM].

The resolution, which is expected to be moved by FNDM leader J Henry Bostwick, charges Prime Minister Pindling and the PLP [Progressive Liberal Party] government with having betrayed the people's trust "by the abysmal failures of his government to carry forward the hopes and aspirations of the Bahamian people for a safe, secure, happy and prosperous country offering equal opportunity for a richer quality of life to all its citizenry.

Other indictments against Prime Minister Pindling are that he:

Failed to coordinate the several ministries and departments of govenment which has led to the neglect and collapse of infrastructure throughout this commonwealth;

Failed to demonstrate any proper concern for the welfare and plight of the thousands of unemployed Bahamians;

Failed to protect and secure for the citizens of this commonwealth the enjoyment of the fundamental freedoms set forth in the constitution;

Failed to secure this country from external aggression and infiltration, and continues to refuse to enter into any defense treaty with the United States of America for the security and defense of the Bahamas;

Failed to ensure that the government-controlled radio station and television station reported the news fully and impartially; and has further refused to allow the right to equal time and opportunity for the broadcasting of differing points of view to be exercised;

Failed to encourage and promote the economic development of the country and has thereby deprived the people of this country the opportunity for growth;

Failed to recognize the contribution of taxi cab drivers to the economy of the Bahamas;

Failed to preserve the tax haven status of the Bahamas which has been a source of economic benefit to Bahamians;

Failed to demonstrate respect for the rule of law;

Failed to take proper measures to control the development and escalation of crime;

Failed to observe the rules of fair play and has demeaned his high office by leading and participating in illegal picketing when no industrial dispute existed in respect of which a strike had been lawfully declared, and he himself was not a member of any relevant trade union.

Calls for Unity Against PLP

FL121730 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 8 Dec 80 p 1

[By Gladstone Thurston]

[Exceprts] Charging the Progressive Liberal Party [PLP] with having played "a diabolical game of politics with this nation," Free National Democratic Movement Chairman Cecil Wallace Whitfield has called on political and trade union leaders to join in mounting "an effective opposition in resistance to the menace of a one-party state."

Addressing members of the press, Mr Whitfield condemned the recently revealed national budget for 1981 as "nothing but a fraud and a deceit; a Pandora's box of misery disguised in the bright wrappings of promises, promises and more promises."

He also hit out at the chronic and widespread unemployment, the rampaging criminal activities, and poverty unrelieved and degrading.

To unify the opposition, Mr Whitfield called on the youth of the nation, those in opposition to the PLP, those dissidents who have left the PLP since 1970--Lionel Davis, Dr Eldwood Donaldson, former Speaker Arlington Butler, Jimmy Shepherd, labor leader Sir Randol Fawkes, Citizens Party leader George Wilson and civil rights activists Edmund Moxey and Rev Carlton Francis--"to join us...to mount an effective opposition in resistance to the menace of a one-party state."

Mr Whitfield also called for the teachers' union and other trade and professional unions, taxi drivers, PLP Parliamentarians who have been elected only to find that they are not really representatives of the people but pawns of the dictator--to also join ranks.

Referring to the budget for 1981, Mr Whitfield pointed out that many of the allocations of sums of money mentioned in this year's budget are the same allocations from last year and years before to carry out projects which were not completed and some of which have not even been started.

"The budget is a catalogue of the government's admitted failures and neglect," Mr Whitfield charged.

JAMAICA

IMF, WORLD BANK TEAMS DISCUSS LOAN ASSISTANCE

FL100156 Kingston Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Two teams from the IMF and World Bank had a busy round of discussions with the government today to work out loan assistance to Jamaica. IMF officials met officials of the Ministry of Finance and Bank of Jamaica today at the ministry, while World Bank members had discussions with other government officers.

As a result of negotiations between the World Bank and the Ministry of Public Utilities, loans were being formalized for the Airport Authority of Jamaica and the Jamaica Public Service Company. Although the ministry would not disclose the extent of the assistance, other [word indistinct] to the Jamaica Public Service Company disclosed that the loan to be utilized by that company is U.S. $20 million. The IMF and World Bank teams arrived in the island yesterday and [words indistinct] to exploratory talks between both financial institutions and Prime Minister Edward Seaga, who visited the United States last week.

At a news conference on Sunday following his return, Mr Seaga said in talks with these institutions he acquainted them with the details of Jamaica's financial problems and to seek support in resolving them. He said he was satisfied that he was able to indicate to them that Jamaica is a case that requires special help. The prime minister indicated that within the next 3 weeks it was hoped to have a clearer picture of the negotiations with the IMF. He was unable to say what improvements there would be in IMF conditions and that talks last week were exploratory. Under IMF lending policy Jamaica could borrow up to U.S. $600 million.

IDB APPROVES LOAN FOR OIL EXPLORATION

FL121256 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Jamaica's onshore oil exploration program is to benefit from a loan of $22.5 million. The loan has been approved by the Inter-American Development Bank [IDB], and Prime Minister Edward Seaga, who made the announcement, said the money would be used to drill seven wells under the oil exploration program.

Meanwhile, another loan, this time of $4.7 million, is coming to the island from the U.S. Agency for International Development. This money will be used to finance the first stage of a development project for agricultural markets.

ROK DELEGATION EXAMINES TRADE, ECONOMIC COOPERATION

FL122319 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] It is expected that the Koreans will announce shortly they (?are granting) a line of credit to Jamaica. A five-man delegation from South Korea headed by Minister of Government Administration Kim Yong-hyu is in Jamaica on a 4-day visit. The delegation met with Prime Minister Seaga today. The team is examining the possibilities for trade and economic cooperation between Jamaica and South Korea.

SAINT LUCIA

LABOR PARTY SET TO DISCUSS LEADERSHIP QUESTION

FL121740 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 9 Dec 80 p 1

[Excerpts] The Saint Lucia Labour Party (SLP) will hold a national convention next 20 March, at which the question of its leadership is expected to be resolved, Agriculture Minister Peter Josie said in Barbados yesterday.

Mr Josie, en route to Brussels for talks on securing the European market for Windward Islands bananas, said that a meeting of the SLP executive Sunday night agreed that the convention should be held 20 March 1981.

The convention will discuss the leadership row between Prime Minister Allan Louisy and Foreign Minister George Odlum. Mr Odlum had been pressing Mr Louisy to adhere to an agreement which he said they reached last year under which Mr Louisy would have given up the prime ministership after six months.

Mr Louisy has since made clear his intentions not to do so and the two factions of the SLP have been quarreling since then.

Mr Josie said that by holding the convention the matter will be placed before the ordinary members of the SLP.

"We'll be going to the rank and file of the Labour Party and I'm sure that their direction will be firm and positive," said Mr Josie, a strong supporter of Mr Odlum for the leadership.

Mr Josie made it clear, however, that even if Mr Louisy is removed as party leader at the March convention, constitutionally he cannot be touched as prime minister.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 244 17 December 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Andean Pact Approves Accords Without Bolivia A 1

BRAZIL

Army Minister Pires Reportedly To Resume Post D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 13 Dec]
Mass Media Minister Comments on Oil Supply D 1
Commentator Criticizes Petrobas Oil Policy D 2
Brazilian, Venezuelan Ministers To Begin Talks D 2
[O GLOBO 14 Dec]
Joint Building of Hydroelectric Plant Confirmed D 3
Newspaper Discusses President's FRG, Romania Visit D 3
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 14 Dec]

CHILE

Communists in Antofagasta Given Jail Terms E 1
Spanish Navy Chief of Staff Arrives on Visit E 1
Briefs: Copper Price Decrease; World Bank Loan; Army Promotions E 1

COLOMBIA

M-19 Explains Motive for Avianca Hijacking F 1
Hijackers Surrender in Cuba F 1

PERU

President Calls On Bolivia To Stay in Andean Group J 1
Political Groups Ask Nonrecognition of Bolivia J 1
Dynamite Attacks Continue Throughout Country J 1
Minister on Armed Forces 'Action' Against Attacks J 2

MEXICO

Defense Secretary Calls Mexican Soldiers 'Loyal' M 1
Official Denies Guerrilla Training Camps Exist M 1
New Zealand Energy Minister Arrives for Meetings M 1
Ecuadorean President Set To Visit 20 December M 1
Satellite Communications Ground Station Installed M 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Nicaragua's Ramirez, Delegation Arrive for Talks P 1
Trade Talks P 1
Joint Declaration P 2
Further Details P 2
Salvadoran President Stops Over in San Jose P 3

EL SALVADOR

Gutierrez Invites Extremists to Dialogue P 3
API Reports Rumors of Arrest of Majano P 4
FMLN Announces Plans for Clandestine Government P 4
FDR Criticizes Duarte Presence in Santa Marta P 5

HONDURAS

Oil-Refining Agreement Reached With Texaco P 5
Two Security Agents Found Murdered in Cane [TIEMPO 5 Dec] P 6
City Council Workers Strike; Markets Closed P 6

NICARAGUA

Committee Holds Solidarity Events for Guatemala P 6
Militiamen Return From 2-Month Mountain Patrol P 7

CUBA

1,780 Delegates To Attend Party Congress Q 1
Foreign Delegates, Guests Continue To Arrive Q 1
Caribbean, Danish Delegations Q 1
SRV, PRK, Lao Delegations [VNA] Q 1
Nicaraguan Delegation Q 1
Grenadian, Iraqi Delegations Q 2
Other Foreign Delegates Q 2

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRD Secretary General Comments on Future Policy S 1

JAMAICA

Army Chief Promises Support to Seaga Government S 1

GUYANA

Election Observers Detained; Voter Turnout Low T 1
PPP Leader Cheddi Jagan on Election Results T 1

ANDEAN PACT APPROVES ACCORDS WITHOUT BOLIVIA

FY161939 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0102 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] Lima, 12 Dec (LATIN)--The Andean Group Commission tonight approved the iron and steel and fertilizers program and confirmed Colombia as the new president of the body, at the end of its 30th session, the last of this year. Bolivia was not present at the meeting.

For the first time in 11 years of the subregional integration accord, the Andean Group Commission--the supreme authority of the Andean Pact--has approved programs without the unanimous support of its members, because Bolivia did not participate in the talks.

An Andean Pact source has told LATIN that the decision to approve the programs by Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela "is in keeping with the latest protocol signed by the member countries of the Andean Pact."

According to this protocol four of the five countries member can make decisions (the legal terms for accords) when these decisions do not involve specific allotments to the countries.

The source added that Colombia will occupy the presidency of the commission for 1 year, since this position is rotated in alphabetical order among the member countries.

In Bogota, Colombian Economic Development Minister Andres Restrepo Londono has indicated that Edgard Moncayo Jimenez, director of the Colombian Institute for Foreign Trade has taken over the presidency of the commission.

The commission last night ended its session, whose first meetings were held in Bogota from 1 to 2 December. Those meetings were not attended by Bolivia either.

Andean Group sources have expressed their opinion that the approval of the above-mentioned program may worsen the crisis which the integration accord has been experiencing ever since the Bolivian military coup which ousted former President Lidia Gueiler 5 months ago.

The sources indicated that the crisis could reach its peak through the certain absence of Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza at the Andean summit meeting which will be held on 17 December in Santa Marta, Colombia to commemorate the sesquicentennial of liberator Simon Bolivar's death.

Colombia, the host country, has stated that presidents of democratic governments will participate in the summit meeting.

ARMY MINISTER PIRES REPORTEDLY TO RESUME POST

PY161737 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Dec 80 p 5

[From our agencies]

[Text] Army Minister Walter Pires will reassume his post. The information was revealed simultaneously yesterday in Rio de Janeiro and Brasilia, although it does not establish an exact date for this. Military sources in Rio de Janeiro that are linked to the Army Ministry said yesterday that Pires will return to the ministry before Christmas, but in Brasilia, the general's advisers report that the date has not yet been determined.

In Rio de Janeiro, the possibility that the minister will be replaced by another general because of his health has been definitely rejected and in Brasilia, it is reported that "there is no reason at all why some newspapers should continue to doubt the minister's full recovery and his return to his ministry.

Military sources commented yesterday in Rio de Janeiro that "there is a lot of speculation and pressure regarding this subject, but there is no reason why the minister should leave the ministry. His health is good and he only went to the United States because the two blood clots were very close to each other and they could only be extirpated with laser rays, a technology that does not exist in Brazil," an officer explained.

Pires, who will be returning to Brazil at the beginning of the week, currently is convalescing in Miami on the orders of the doctors who operated on him last month at the Cleveland heart clinic. Although the minister has made a recovery that is termed as "excellent" and he is completely healthy, his doctors advised against his traveling to Brazil immediately.

Friends of General Pires consider his quick recovery to be natural, attributing his current condition to his dedication to physical exercises. Thanks to this dedication, they say, the minister has been able to overcome heart problems that are normally fatal for patients who lead a sedentary life.

MASS MEDIA MINISTER COMMENTS ON OIL SUPPLY

PY161451 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Journalist (Carlos Rodrigues') interview with Mass Media Minister Said Farhat in Brasilia on 15 December]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Minister, what is the purpose of the Iraqi finance minister's current visit to Brazil?

[Answer] This visit is part of the relationship based on common interests and cooperation which Brazil and Iraq have been developing for some time now. As you well know, Iraq is our main oil supplier and there are always some things of interest to the two countries which must be discussed. These are the reasons for the visit of the Iraqi finance minister.

[Question] Is there anything that we can infer from this visit as far as oil supply is concerned?

[Answer] This visit has no bearing on oil supply because Iraq already has publicly guaranteed that it will supply Brazil with the contracted quantities of oil in 1981. The status of oil supply for Brazil is satisfactory. The government is closely following, through Petrobras and the National Petroleum Council, the movement of tankers and the fluctuations of stocks. Thus, the situation is very good.

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES PETROBRAS OIL POLICY

PY161438 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Alberto Tamer commentary]

[Text] The prior OPEC meeting which decided a price hike [words indistinct] and there seems to be indifference toward this one which is taking place in Bali and at which it appears that prices will be maintained around $32 per barrel. That is, Saudi Arabia will increase the price of its oil from $30 to $32 per barrel while the African countries will hike their price from $37 to $40 per barrel. This is not final, but the truth is that the final decision is of little interest to us. For the first time, any decision at all is of little interest to Brazil because whatever it may be, it is going to be bad.

Why bad? Simply because we are now spending $12 billion on oil, irrespective of whether the price is maintained at $30 or $32 per barrel and we cannot keep it up even at the current price level.

Worse than all this, worse than the divisions and disagreements within the OPEC, is the domestic conflict among the members of the Brazilian Government. Every day, Petrobras refutes the figures of Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals and insists that Brazil must continue spending $12 billion per year to keep its refineries going.

The truth is that Brazil cannot continue spending $12 billion but only $9 billion as Minister Cesar Cals wants, simply because Brazil's foreign commitments, which include amortization and interest on foreign debt, will amount to $18 billion in 1981. If Petrobras wants to import 850,000 barrels and spend $12 billion, we will have to spend all together $30 billion next year. Brazil does not have this kind of money. It will never be able to export goods worth more than $25 billion next year.

This means that irrespective of the results of the current OPEC meeting, there is only one solution available: We must drastically cut oil consumption, closing as many refineries as necessary, simply because we do not have the money to import $12 billion worth of oil.

BRAZILIAN, VENEZUELAN MINISTERS TO BEGIN TALKS

PY16_555 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 14 Dec 80 p 48

[Text] Brasilia--Planning Ministers Delfim Neto of Brazil and Ricardo Martinez of Venezuela will begin talks tomorrow with the objective of identifying economic and financial sectors in which the two countries can develop joint projects.

Martinez's visit is termed by sources of the trade sector as extremely important for the equilibrium of the trade balance of the two countries during the next few years, in view of the prospect of a brusque increase in Brazil's negative balance due to the import of Venezuelan oil which will reach 100,000 barrels a day in 1981.

Last year, the trade account between the two countries closed with a deficit for Brazil of approximately $29 million. Brazilian exports amounted to $198.3 million and its imports amounted to $227.7 million. Venezuela's favorable balance increased even more this year due to the increase in the supply of oil. During January-September this year, Brazilian exports amounted to $145.1 million while its imports amounted to $374.2 million. Therefore, the prospects, according to an estimate made in the diplomatic sector, are that Brazil's deficit in its trade account with Venezuela will increase from this year's approximately $250 million to $1 billion next year.

It is within this framework that the Venezuelan minister's visit acquires fundamental importance, according to a source from the trade sector. Venezuela has been one of the very few OPEC member-countries that has offered Brazil the chance of paying for its oil with a trade exchange.

Accord[illegible] to the same source, the main point of the talks between the two ministers coul[illegible] the negotiations, which already are underway, which will allow the Villares Industries to associate with Acelcar, a Venezuelan state enterprise, for the expansion of a very large steel project amounting to $450 million. Another item is the interest of the Cotia Enterprises, a Sao Paulo firm, in installing in Venezuela a plant for the production of vegetable oils, using an African grain as its basis, which will cost $230 million.

Neto will host a lunch for Martinez tomorrow. Attending also will be three businessmen who are interested in expanding Brazil's participation in the Venezuelan market: Paulo Villares of Villares; Ovidio Brito of Cotia and Wilson Quintela of the firm of Camargo Correa. The chief of Itamaraty's department of trade promotion, Ambassador Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima, will also be at the luncheon.

After meeting with the planning, finance, foreign affairs and agriculture ministers in Brasilia, the Venezuelan planning minister will go to Sao Paulo where he will meet with the boards of directors of the FIESP [Sao Paulo State Federation of Industries] and the firms of Villares and Cotia. He will then go to Rio de Janeiro where he will meet with the boards of directors of BNDE [National Economic Development Bank] and the BNH [National Housing Bank].

JOINT BUILDING OF HYDROELECTRIC PLANT CONFIRMED

PY161432 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--The Argentine and Brazilian Governments yesterday ratified their decision to build the Garabi hydroelectric plant on the Uruguay River.

The president of Eletrobras, Gen Costa Cavalcanti, and the head of the state water and power enterprise, Eng Anibal Blanco, signed the document that will implement the final project, after the technical and economic feasibility study had been approved. The document was countersigned by Brazilian Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals and by Argentine Ambassador to Brazil Oscar Camillon.

NEWSPAPER DISCUSSES PRESIDENT'S FRG, ROMANIA VISIT

PY160210 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Dec 80 p 3

[Excerpts] President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo will visit the FRG and Romania next year, probably during the first half of the year. With the inclusion of Bucharest in his itinerary, he will be the first Brazilian president to be received in a socialist country.

Politically, the visit to Romania stands out at first sight as a prediction of a Brazilian incursion into the Eastern European markets. The contacts which President Figueiredo will maintain in Bonn certainly will revive the controversial issue of the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement, which will have to be studied in the light of the U.S. administration headed by President Ronald Reagan.

President Figueiredo's visit to Bucharest will mean resuming the first effort made by former President Ernesto Geisel in seeking to diversify the markets with the socialist countries. The Brazilian president will repay, after some delay, the visit which Romanian President Nicolai Ceausescu made to Brazil in 1975.

Engaged in the pragmatic policy adopted by Itamaraty during the past two governments, the strengthening of economic relations with the socialist bloc now appears as a necessity in view of the serious difficulties which the country is facing with its balance of payments and of the reduction of income in dollars provided by the European and U.S. banks.

COMMUNISTS IN ANTOFAGASTA GIVEN JAIL TERMS

PY170035 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Twenty members of a communist cell in Antofagasta have been sentenced to confinement.

This is the report from our correspondent in Antofagasta: Twenty leaders and active members of the outlawed Communist Party have been sentenced here in Antofagasta to jail terms ranging from 541 days to 4 years in various parts of the country.

SPANISH NAVY CHIEF OF STAFF ARRIVES ON VISIT

PY161434 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Yesterday the Spanish Navy chief of staff, Adm Luis Arevalo Pelluz, stated that the Chilean Navy is one of the best equipped in the world. He made this statement upon arrival at the Arturo Merino Benitez Airport. The Spanish officer, who arrived in response to an invitation made by the Chilean Navy, was met at the international airport by the commander in chief of the Chilean Navy and member of the government junta, Adm Jose Toribio Merino.

Today Adm Luis Arevalo will pay President Pinochet, Admiral Merino and the national defense minister a courtesy visit.

During a brief interview with the press at the airport, the chief of the Spanish Navy confirmed that an agreement will be signed in January, providing for the construction of new docks of Valparaiso port which be done with Spanish technological assistance.

BRIEFS

COPPER PRICE DECREASE--The vice president of the Chilean Copper Commission believes that the price of copper for 1981 will be lower as compared to this year's price but that this will not affect national production. He believes that the price for copper during 1981 will between $0.80 and $0.90 per pound. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Dec 80 PY]

WORLD BANK LOAN--The World Bank has granted Chile a $42 million loan which will be invested in repairing 250 km of the Panamerican Highway which is in very poor condition. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Dec 80 PY]

ARMY PROMOTIONS--It has been reported that President Augusto Pinochet has promoted to the rank of colonel the following persons: Ernesto Videla, the Foreign Ministry under secretary; (Patricio Nunez), military commander of the 3d Region; and (Jorge Balerino), chief of the military household. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Dec 80 PY]

M-19 EXPLAINS MOTIVE FOR AVIANCA HIJACKING

PA161251 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1109 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Panama City, 16 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Twenty-four passengers from the hijacked Avianca airliner were released in Panama. Eight were men and the rest, women. The plane was carrying 120 passengers when it was hijacked but some were released in Santa Marta and Barranquilla where it also landed.

Panama offered asylum to the guerrillas who were grateful for the offer but preferred to stay on the airplane.

A communique left by the M-19 guerrillas in Panama states that the airplane was hijacked to call attention to the attitude of the Colombian Government, "which is taking advantage of the anniversary of the death of Simon Bolivar to hide the sun with its fingers, deceiving the country and the whole world." The guerrilla communique states that the government is seeking to conceal the torture, privileges of the oligarchy, the high cost of living, the 7 million illiterates, 300 starving children daily and the permanent state of war against the people. In addition to demanding talks with the Colombian Government through the mediation of the Panamanian authorities, the hijackers asked for 8 hot meals for the crew, 120 cold meals and drinks "for everyone." The M-19 guerrillas also demanded navigation charts for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean.

A large security operation was arranged at Tocumen airport, although with much discretion "to avoid making the guerrillas nervous." The hijackers thanked the Panamanian authorities for the offer of asylum and the attention received here. The guerrillas asked to speak with newsmen at Tocumen, but the Panamanian negotiators did not accede to this demand. It is said that one of the hijackers might have posed as a newsman who was going to Santa Marta to cover the meeting of Latin American presidents. One of the Panamanian officials who had access to the aircraft confirmed that the M-19 guerrillas number 16 and are carrying handgrenades "and are squeezing the clip."

Hijackers Surrender in Cuba

PA162322 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2252 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Havana, 17 Dec (EFE)--The release of the Boeing 727 Avianca airliner and the detention of the hijackers by Cuban authorities put an end to the long drama caused by M-19 (19 April Movement) guerrillas.

Cuban Interior Ministry officials took charge of the hijackers while the 53 passengers and the 7 crewmembers were "cordially" served at the airport cafeteria, a diplomatic source informed EFE. EFE learned that the M-19 guerrillas were very young, all under 25 years of age and, although they were heavily armed, including handgrenades, they did not use force at any time. Another Avianca aircraft is expected to arrive at Havana's Jose Marti Airport with an extra crew to pilot the hijacked aircraft and return the passengers to their country.

The M-19 guerrillas demanded that the Colombian radio and television stations broadcast a message protesting the amnesty decree recently approved by the Colombian congress. Cuban authorities have not revealed so far their treatment of the hijackers who surrendered to Cuban officials without any resistance. All passengers are in good health except for two who were left in Mexico to receive medical attention.

PRESIDENT CALLS ON BOLIVIA TO STAY IN ANDEAN GROUP

PY162015 Paris AFP in Spanish 1919 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 16 Dec (AFP)--President Fernando Belaunde Terry left for Santa Marta, Colombia, this morning and made a compelling appeal to the Bolivian Government to remain in the Andean Group.

In his request to Bolivia not to leave the subregional group, President Belaunde Terry said that the neighboring landlocked country also belongs geopolitically to the Orinoco, Amazon and River Plate basins. For this and many other reasons, the president added, Bolivia should remain in the Andean Group, because President Luis Garcia Meza's announcement of his country's probable withdrawal has caused commotion in circles which favor integration.

When he was asked what will happen to the Andean Group in case Bolivia withdraws from it, following the Chilean example, the president replied that there is no split in the group and that in Santa Marta it will be given the impetus it requires and the unity it needs. Belaunde Terry apparently believes that Bolivia will not leave the Andean Group, as Peruvian ambassador Jose de la Punte, member of the Cartagena Agreement junta also had said.

POLITICAL GROUPS ASK NONRECOGNITION OF BOLIVIA

PY162307 Paris AFP in Spanish 0311 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Lima, 15 Dec (AFP)--Political organizations of various leanings have demanded that President Fernando Belaunde withstand the international pressures which are being exerted for him to recognize Gen Luis Garcia Meza's military government in Bolivia.

A communique signed by the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA)--the center-left party founded by Victor Raul Haya de la Torre--and leftist parties of various leanings says that Gen Rafael Videla's Argentine Government "is trying to break the diplomatic isolation of the Bolivian regime."

The document says that the present Bolivian regime is a factor which upsets the balance of the democratic processes in Latin America and that it remains in power on the basis of its violation of human rights and its systematic repression of political, labor, cultural and church organizations. It adds that even on the military level "Garcia Meza and Arce Gomez express the opinions of a minority of the Bolivian Armed Forces and that they have had to take recourse to the repression of officers who wish the constitution to be respected."

The communique also stresses that the grabbing of power by this regime has met with general opposition among the peoples who have led their governments toward a policy of nonrecognition of the coup-makers and of solidarity with the Bolivian democracy.

The document, released by the Peruvian Committee for Solidarity With the Latin American and Caribbean Peoples, is signed by leaders of the APRA, the Popular Democratic Unity, the socialist Revolutionary Party, the National Revolutionary Union of the Left, the Workers Revolutionary Party and about 30 independents.

DYNAMITE ATTACKS CONTINUE THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

PY161249 Paris AFP in Spanish 1759 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Lima, 15 Dec (AFP)--The wave of terrorism that has been daily shaking Peru intensified as eight more attacks, which elicited mutual accusations from government and opposition sectors, were perpetrated yesterday and early today.

Within a 30-minute period, three banks were the targets of dynamite attacks and two other explosions were felt early today at the residential district of San Isidro in this capital. Two of the banks are located in the outskirts of Lima, while the third one is in the shantytown of El Salvador, 30 km south of here. The three explosions caused serious damage to the buildings.

Yesterday, Sunday, four more dynamite attacks shook the central zone of the country. In Huancayo, 311 km southeast of Lima, a state enterprise was destroyed by a dynamite charge.

In other attacks, two private cars were destroyed in the town of Juli, while the city hall of the mining district of Morococha was partially destroyed.

In Ayacucho, 575 km southeast of Lima, a dynamite explosion early yesterday partially destroyed another bank and the windows of nearby houses.

The wave of attacks which has been going on for about 6 months in various zones of the country and the controversial opinions that it has elicited in the governemnt and oppositions sectors, have prompted Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara Ureta to announce a vast police operation to avoid sabotage actions and to put an end to the wave of violence.

Meanwhile, the united leftist sectors consider these attacks as a smokescreen which the right needs to hide its serious attacks against the national sovereignty.

After indicating that such attacks are sometimes pranks and sometimes for real, the leftist newspaper MARKA believes them to be a rightist plot which harms the whole country.

Finally, Luis Bedoya Reyes, leader of the government Popular Christian Party, yesterday requested a hard line against terrorism and practically requested the resignation of the interior minister by asserting that terrorism and the Interior Ministry are not compatible, one of the two is not needed.

MINISTER ON ARMED FORCES 'ACTION' AGAINST ATTACKS

PY161423 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Aeronautics Minister Lt Gen Jose Gagliardi Schiaffino has remarked that if this situation persists, the armed forces, army, navy and air force, may find themselves obliged to take action to overcome this escalation, which is causing a large amount of damage to the state. He repudiates these terrorist attacks that are presumably being carried out by Peruvians. The aeronautics minister spoke to the press at the conclusion of the ceremony that closed the naval school's academic year.

On the same subject, the interior minister said that he finds it strange that the 90 alleged terrorists that have been placed at the disposal of the judicial branch have been released by the judge.

DEFENSE SECRETARY CALLS MEXICAN SOLDIERS 'LOYAL'

PA120427 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Answering a question as to whether there might be a danger that some of the current subversive tendencies in Central America might reach Mexico, the Mexican national defense secretary said here that Mexican soldiers are not leaning toward any of the current political influences because they believe in our institutions and are loyal.

OFFICIAL DENIES GUERRILLA TRAINING CAMPS EXIST

PA112259 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Mexican Defense Secretary Gen Felix Galvan Lopez, who is in Tapachula directing the army and air force general winter maneuvers on the central plateau of Chiapas and Tabasco, has denied the possibility that there might be training camps for Guatemalan guerrillas in the southeastern jungle. Galvan Lopez said the choice of Chiapas, on the Guatemalan border, as the site for the yearly army and air force maneuvers is intended to refute recent reports on the presence of subversive groups in the area.

NEW ZEALAND ENERGY MINISTER ARRIVES FOR MEETINGS

PA161421 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] New Zealand Minister William F. Birch arrived here yesterday. The purpose of his visit is to discuss with Mexican officials technological procedures that will be used in the geothermal energy area of his country. He will meet with the director general of energy of Mexico, the director general of Pemex and with the director of foreign trade.

ECUADOREAN PRESIDENT SET TO VISIT 20 DECEMBER

PA091240 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] The tuna industry, commercial and cultural exchange, and technical cooperation, particularly in the oil sector, are some of the issues which may be discussed at the upcoming meeting between the presidents of Mexico and Ecuador, Jose Lopez Portillo and Jaime Roldos Aguilera, respectively.

The Ecuadorean chief of state is expected to arrive in Mexico on 20 December for a 3-day official visit.

This information was released by the diplomatic representative of Quito, Ecuador, Demetrio Aguilera Malta, who also pointed out that President Roldos' visit could provide an opportunity for strengthening the bilateral search for international tuna markets and promote new export formulas in order to counteract the embargo imposed by the United States against Mexican and Ecuadorean tuna exports.

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS GROUND STATION INSTALLED

PA161735 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] A new phase in Mexican telecommunications has begun. In this new phase, the (Ilisawa) domestic satellite will be used for national telephone, television and data transmissions. The new phase began with the installation of the first ground station in the city of Tijuana.

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUA'S RAMIREZ, DELEGATION ARRIVE FOR TALKS

PA161343 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Excerpt] A Nicaraguan Government delegation arrived here this afternoon to meet with President Rodrigo Carazo and his ministers. Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Nicaragua junta, and Luis Carrion, vice interior minister, will return to Managua tomorrow. On his arrival, Sergio Ramirez said:

[Begin recording] We have arrived here on a good-will visit. Vice interior minister, Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion Cruz and the Minister-secretary of the government junta, Companero Emilio Baltodano, are with me.

As President Carazo has stated, our purpose is to discuss social, economic and political relations between our two countries, but we also came here with a very special interest: To do whatever it is possible for the Nicaraguan Government to do to clear up any doubts that may still remain regarding the accusations made against President Rodrigo Carazo, because we consider those accusations absurd. We also want to clear up the circumstances under which the solidarity of the people and Government of Costa Rica came about during our liberation war in 1979. [end recording]

Trade Talks

PA161548 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] A Nicaraguan Government mission arrived in the country yesterday. It met last night with officials of the Economy Ministry, the Foreign Ministry and the promotion center to discuss trade issues. The Nicaraguan Government wants to expand its trade with Costa Rica although it has its own views on what the CACM should be like.

In response to the Nicaraguan Government visitors, it has been decided that Economy Minister Jose Miguel Alfaro and other officials will go to Managua in the next few weeks to pursue the trade talks. A similar meeting had been scheduled for last Saturday but was postponed. The meeting might set the stage for the complete reorganization of the CACM, taking into consideration Nicaragua's views.

Representatives of the two governments said they are not going to allow attitudes that destabilize the nation, cause unrest or provoke lawbreaking. They also rejected any action that might lead to difficulties between the two governments, a joint statement says. The statement rejects the report on funds exchanged for the Costa Rican Government's aid to the Sandinist struggle.

As the judicial investigation organization officials, including Rodrigo Araya Pacheco, were receiving a document sent by Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra, President Rodrigo Carazo arrived at the Nicaraguan officials' suite. Justice Minister Elizabeth Odio Economy Minister Alfaro and former Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey were also present. The document by Ortega refutes the report by Fernando Trejos Masis implicating the president.

Joint Declaration

PA170221 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Joint Nicaraguan-Costa Rican declaration]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government's good-will mission, comprised of Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion Cruz, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front's National Directorate and deputy interior minister; and the Costa Rican Government, represented by President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, met today at the president's initiative and agreed on the following:

Both governments reject the slanderous accusations against President Rodrigo Carazo Odio and the Nicaraguan revolutionary process made by rightwing groups connected with Somozism and interested in stopping the two government's democratization efforts in their respective countries.

We reiterate our commitment not to permit in our territories any type of aggressive activity aimed at undermining the political stability and the climate of security that our countries enjoy.

Moved by the best spirit of collaboration among our peoples and their respective governments, the representatives of Nicaragua and Costa Rica reaffirm our firm will to maintain the already existing strong and friendly relations and to further consolidate our bonds of economic, political and cultural collaboration.

San Jose, Costa Rica, 15 December 1980.

Further Details

PA162202 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] The Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua agreed not to allow their respective territories to be used by political groups trying to undermine the political stability and climate of calm being enjoyed by the two nations.

Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo, Nicaraguan Government junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Nicaraguan Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion signed a communique which was released early this morning in which they stress the efforts of rightist sectors to delay the democratizing efforts being exerted by both governments in their respective countries.

The Costa Rican president met with the Nicaraguan leaders at the Cariari Hotel, some 10 km northwest of San Jose.

A few minutes before the Costa Rican president arrived at the Sandinist leader's room, they had released a statement by Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra, the Nicaraguan defense minister, in which he flatly denies any money had been given to the Costa Rican president for his support of the struggle against Somoza.

Ortega's reaction came in the wake of statements by his father-in-law, Fernando Trejos Masis, to the effect that Carazo had received $30 million for his cooperation. Juan Jose Echeverria, former Costa Rican minister of public security; Elizabeth Odio Benito, minister of justice; Rodrigo Arayo Pacheco, deputy director of the judicial investigations organization and several Nicaraguan officials were present when the statement was released.

In the joint declaration, the two governments also reaffirm their vigorous will to maintain the strong and friendly relations already existing between them and to further consolidate bonds of political, economic and cultural collaboration.

Both governments reject the slanderous accusations against President Rodrigo Carazo Odio and against the Nicaraguan revolutionary process made by rightist groups linked to Somozism.

The Nicaraguan delegation arrived at Juan Santamaria Airport yesterday afternoon. President Carazo commented that the visit of the Sandinist leaders has been very beneficial for Costa Rica since it will serve to intensify the economic ties between the two countries. He noted that Nicaragua currently maintains a very special position with regard to the CACM and that there is great interest on the part of Costa Rica in strengthening economic bonds.

SALVADORAN PRESIDENT STOPS OVER IN SAN JOSE

PA160432 Paris AFP in Spanish 0328 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Excerpt] San Jose, 15 Dec (AFP)--Jose Napoleon Duarte, the newly appointed president of El Salvador, made a short stopover here tonight. He will leave tomorrow morning for Santa Marta, Columbia, with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo to participate in the events commemorating the 150th anniversary of Simon Bolivar's death, it was learned here today.

On arriving at the local airport, the Salvadoran chief of state said: "We are making a big effort to establish a government marked by peace [words indistinct].

Duarte added: "We are willing to hold a dialogue in order to achieve this peace, but the extreme right does not want dialogue." According to the Salvadoran president, the right wanted to impose a totalitarian regime in his country.

Finally, Duarte commented on his government's relations with the United States, which have deteriorated in wake of the murder of four American nuns: "We hope that the United States understands our position and participates as usual while respecting our independence.'

EL SALVADOR

GUTIERREZ INVITES EXTREMISTS TO DIALOGUE

PA170433 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1737 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] The main objective from now on will be to find the peace that the Salvadoran people so much want and need. This statement was made yesterday by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, member of the revolutionary government junta. Colonel Gutierrez made this statement to local and foreign reporters.

Gutierrez said that the extreme left talks about preparations for a general offensive, but we think that those preparations should be aimed at giving peace to the fatherland. However, he noted, the armed forces are ready and not just to be on the defensive. We reiterate, he said, our desire to live in peace for the benefit of the Salvadoran people. We have invited all the extremists to establish a dialogue, he noted. Today, we are insisting on that, he added, because it is our duty to do so for the sake of all the Salvadorans. We don't want any more bloodshed among brothers, he stated.

Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez continued: I beg God to give light to those who are thinking about promoting more violence. Let them put an end to their ambitions because the Salvadoran people are fed up with suffering and uncertainty and what they want is peace and work.

API REPORTS RUMORS OF ARREST OF MAJANO

PA170223 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] A dispatch from the Central American INDEPENDENT PRESS AGENCY [API], datelined San Jose, reports that there are strong rumors in El Salvador about the alleged arrest of former member of the military-Christian Democratic junta, Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano.

The reports began to circulate a few hours after the Salvadoran Army officer harshly criticized the regime and urged the Salvadoran people to fight for unity and the conquest of their objectives.

FMLN ANNOUNCES PLANS FOR CLANDESTINE GOVERNMENT

PA161830 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1501 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Panama City, 15 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Coinciding with the recent reorganization of the military-Christian Democratic government in El Salvador, the Salvadoran opposition has announced that there will soon be a "popular insurrection" and is getting ready to form a clandestine government.

The leftist Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] announced the imminent "insurrection" last Saturday. On the same day the five-member Salvadoran junta was reorganized and Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte was installed as president, with Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez as vice president and commander in chief of the armed forces. Col Adolfo Majano, the other military member of the junta, was left out.

The FMLN issued instructions to its military units to prepare decisive actions "against those sectors of the army that continue to oppress the people."

At the same time, the FMLN, which is composed of all the principal armed leftist groups in El Salvador, announced its support for the establishment of a government that "represents all of the country's forces," that is "democratic and revolutionary," that will guarantee national sovereignty and independence and defend the self-determination of the Salvadoran people.

The FMLN said that in the future Salvadoran army under the new government there will be room for officers and soldiers of the present armed forces who are "honest and patriotic."

Meanwhile, in several Central American capitals movements of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], which is the political equivalent of the FMLN, have emerged to establish a clandestine or exile government with a national reconstruction junta, cabinet ministers, proposals for the reorgnization of the armed forces and other measures.

ACAN-EFE has learned from Salvadoran opposition sources, that the national reconstruction junta will be composed of members of the FDR and the FMLN. A cabinet would be similarly constituted.

Guillermo Ungo, who is in exile in Panama but is now out of the country, has been mentioned as a member of the reconstruction junta. Ungo was a member of the first civilian-military junta that followed the overthrow of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero in October 1979. Panamanian sources have said that this opposition government could include Colonel Majano but neither he nor the FDR have confirmed this.

The FDR proposal, which is being drafted at the same time as the latest military-Christian Democratic government crisis, also includes a "reorganization of the armed forces" to save the "honest and democratic" soldiers of the present army.

The proposals of the Salvadoran opposition front also include creation of a commission from the Dominican Republic, Peru, Ecuador and Costa Rica to mediate between the FDR and the United States. The FDR maintains a position of not negotiating directly with the Salvadoran Government junta.

William Bowdler, U.S. under secretary of state for Latin American affairs, who is now in Panama, expressed reticence and disagreement at the solution the Christian Democrats and armed forces applied to the recent junta crisis, according to Panamanian sources.

Bowdler has met with the Panamanian National Guard chief, Gen Omar Torrijos, who has been meeting with Latin American and European leaders in the last few weeks, including Colonel Majano.

FDR CRITICIZES DUARTE PRESENCE IN SANTA MARTA

PA170403 Paris AFP in Spanish 2352 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Dec (AFP)--The opposition Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] revealed here its condemnation of the presence of the Salvadoran and Honduran presidents at the commemoration ceremonies of the 150th anniversary of the death of liberator Simon Bolivar.

The announcement of the visit to Santa Marta, the city in Colombia where the ceremonies will be held, by the two presidents "caused concern and surprise, since the summit had been organized for democratic presidents," the GDR communique said.

The presence of the Salvadoran president at Santa Marta was attributed by the FDR to the support given to the Salvadoran regime by "some Christian Democratic governments who are accomplices of the U.S. Government."

The FDR added that "the changes in the Salvadoran Government are evidence of the desperation of the enemies of the people," who, the communique says, are backed only by the "regimes subservient to the United States."

HONDURAS

OIL-REFINING AGREEMENT REACHED WITH TEXACO

PA161713 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Paco Medina interview with Danilo Caballero, coordinator of the energy advisory group of the economic cabinet--recorded]

[Text] [Caballero] This is not the first meeting held with the Texaco refinery, and it was basically to discuss the purchase and sales contract of crude and byproducts between the Honduran Government and the refinery based on the Mexico-Venezuela-Central America energy cooperation agreement. It is also based on the supply contract signed with Pemex and Petroven. That is, a specific written agreement has to be reached to specify clearly the sales the Honduran Government will make to the Texaco refinery, including terms and conditions of payment. We will also have to discuss with the refinery the matter of the processing of the crude and its refining.

[Question] What has the reaction been of the Texaco executives upon learning that the government has changed the traditional method of doing business in fuel?

[Answer] There has been no reaction because the business of the refinery is not buying crude; its business is to refine, process and sell byproducts. That is their basic business, not the other matter, because everyone knows that the prices of crude are set by the oil-producing countries, OPEC. Therefore, the prices are official for the refinery just as they are official for the government.

[Question] If the government becomes owner of the fuel, who will transport it from Mexico and Venezuela?

[Answer] That is difficult to answer. At the present time neither country, either Mexico or Venezuela, can say that they control the transportation of oil. The transportation of oil in the world is handled by the transnational companies and it is very difficult to say that Honduras will make the investment to purchase an oil tanker to bring in the oil it needs because it would be a very small tanker. We have to take advantage of what is called the scale economy, the large tankers that visit different ports. Honduras will use the refinery tankers, the Caribbean Multinational Shipping Enterprise or Pemex because Petroven has no tankers for the Central American area.

[Question] What will the cost of Honduras chartering these tankers be?

[Answer] That is hard to say. I am not in a position to answer that because it is a very complicated matter and I don't know much about it.

[Question] Won't the prices of the byproducts be used by the refinery to pressure the government every time it tries to obtain increases to raise its profits?

[Answer] That has not been a basic problem and I do not believe it will become a problem, much less now, because the oil will belong to Honduras.

[Question] Was this meeting used to discuss profits for the refinery?

[Answer] No, we did not discuss prices. We only discussed the oil supply contract.

TWO SECURITY AGENTS FOUND MURDERED IN CANE

PA161441 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 5 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] Two members of the Public Security Forces [FUSEP], Pedro Castillo Galeas and Mario Aguilar Garcia, yesterday were found murdered in the town of Cane, La Paz Department. A short FUSEP report says they were found by town residents early in the morning with multiple stab wounds.

It was reported that the two men were killed on their day off. The FUSEP public relations office reported that both Castillo Galeas and Aguilar Garcia worked at the regional office in the area.

As soon as the crime was reported, members of the National Investigations Department went to the site. FUSEP officials do not know if the dead agents had any enemies in Cane or if there was any reason for anybody to want to kill them.

CITY COUNCIL WORKERS STRIKE; MARKETS CLOSED

PA160319 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The employees of the metropolitan council of the central district of Tegucigalpa have gone on an indefinite strike demanding the payment of back wages and a Christmas bonus. The municipal markets of Tegucigalpa are closed because of this strike.

NICARAGUA

COMMITTEE HOLDS SOLIDARITY EVENTS FOR GUATEMALA

PA161416 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Excerpts] The Nicaraguan Commitee of Solidarity with the Peoples today began a week of solidarity with the Guatemalan people. Within the framework of this week of solidarity with the Guatemalan people, who are fighting for their liberatiohn, a political solidarity event was held today at the Rigoberto Lopez School.

The students criticized the current dictatorial regime in Guatemala and denounced the repression to which the Guatemalan people are being subjected.

Tomorrow at 1100 a meeting of solidarity with our Guatemalan brothers will be held in the Maria Auxiliadora neighborhood. Another similar event will be held at 1600 at the agriculture school. Another event will be held at 1900 in the Ciudad Sandino church to express solidarity with the Guatemalan people. Delegates of the Democratic Front against Repression in Guatemala will attend these events.

The following is the pronouncement on Guatemala released by the Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with the Peoples. It will be read by Executive Committee member Luis Caldera:

[Begin recording] The Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with the Peoples expresses its solidarity with the Guatemalan people's struggle. Assassinations will not stop the war of liberation in which the Guatemalan people are currently engaged. The victory of the oppressed is the objective of this tenacious struggle to the death against the oppressor.

We Nicaraguans must offer our revolutionary solidarity to the Guatemalan people. As major tasks within our process, we must strengthen the defense of our revolution, increase our production levels and develop the organization of our working people. These tasks constitute at the same time our major activities of solidarity with the struggle of our sister peoples.

From the land of the children of Sandino we salute both the revolutionary and democratic organizations that comprise the Democratic Front Against Repression and the increasing unity of the Guatemalan revolutionary forces.

Long live the Guatemalan people's revolutionary struggle!
Guatemala, united and combative to achieve national liberation!
[Signed] Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with the Peoples.
Managua, 15 December 1980. [end recording]

MILITIAMEN RETURN FROM 2-MONTH MOUNTAIN PATROL

PA142151 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1828 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Masaya, Nicaragua, 14 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--A total of 700 militiamen who make up the Ezequiel Brigade are returning to this Nicaraguan city with weekend after 2 months of patrolling the mountains of northern Nicaragua.

Approximately 500 militiamen returned yesterday, Saturday. It is expected that today, Sunday, another 200 members of the 8015 battalion of the popular militia will be arriving in this city. As a result of the patrolling in the northern region, the militia was able to expell the "counterrevolutionary bands" that had been operating in military Region No 4.

Commander Eden Pastora, national chief of the militia, said during a popular welcome in this city for the returning militiamen that it was necessary to restrain the militias at the northern border "because they wanted to enter Honduran territory in pursuit of the former Somozist guards."

On their return, the militiamen appeared to be tired, sweaty and dirty, "but with a high morale," according to militia chiefs. During two months of training and patrols in the north, the militiamen experienced the effects of hunger, lengthy watches and long walks in the mountains. After the welcoming, the militiamen surrendered their arms and went to their homes to rejoin their families and to return to their jobs next week.

1,780 DELEGATES TO ATTEND PARTY CONGRESS

FL162009 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1903 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, will render the main report to the second party congress which opens at 0900 tomorrow at the Palace of Conventions in Havana. A total of 1,780 delegates, 100 [national] guests and about 170 foreign delegations will participate in the important meeting that will be in session until Saturday, 20 December.

FOREIGN DELEGATES, GUESTS CONTINUE TO ARRIVE

Caribbean, Danish Delegations

FL161538 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] The president of Jamaica's People's National Party, Dudley Thompson, has arrived in Havana to take part in the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. He was received at the airport by Central Committee member Jose Ramon Fernandez.

Senator Frances Michel, member of the St Lucia Labor Party's Executive Committee has also arrived in Havana. She was received by Central Committee member Lino Carreras.

Central Committee member Hector Llompart was at the airport to receive Leif Both, member of the Foreign Relations Commission of Denmark's Social Democratic Party.

SRV, PRK, Lao Delegations

OW161541 Hanoi VNA in English 1629 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 16--The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Tran Quoc Hoan, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee, to the 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba arrived in Havana yesterday. It was welcomed at the airport by Sergio del Valle, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, and others. Also present were Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Huu Ngo, Kampuchean Ambassador Preach Sun and Lao Ambassador Sombat Chulamany.

The Kampuchean delegation led by Penn Sovan, vice president of the People's Revolutionary Council, minister of national defence, and commander-in-chief of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces, also arrived in Havana yesterday.

The Lao delegation led by Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, arrived in the Cuban capital on December 14.

Nicaraguan Delegation

FL170007 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The Nicaraguan delegation [to the second party congress] also arrived in Havana a few hours ago. It is headed by Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega, member of the Political Commission of the Sandinist Front National Directorate. Party Politburo member Ramiro Valdes received the delegation of the fraternal Nicaraguan Republic at the airport.

Grenadian, Iraqi Delegations

FL170158 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0133 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Maurice Bishop, leader of the New Jewel Movement [NJM] and prime minister of Grenada, has arrived in Havana at the head of a delegation invited to participate in the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. Bishop was received at the Jose Marti air terminal by Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida, member of the party Politburo. The Grenadian delegation includes NJM Politburo member Selwyn Strachan.

Tariq 'Aziz, member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council and in charge of international relations of the Ba'th Party National Directorate, also has arrived in Havana. Party Politburo member Pedro Miret welcomed Tariq 'Aziz at Jose Marti International Airport. Tariq 'Aziz will participate as guest in the second party congress.

Other Foreign Delegates

FL161952 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1800 GMT on 16 December reports the arrival today of the following foreign delegates to the second party congress:

Josef Korcak, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Politburo.
Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo.
Milos Minic, member of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.
N. Jagbaral, member of the Politburo of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.
Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politburo of the Afghan People's Democratic Party and of the Revolution Council.
Abdelmadjid Mehri, member of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front.
(Jean Michel Bocanba), member of the Politburo of the Congolese Labor Party.
Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay.
Koichiro Ueda, vice chairman of the Presidium of the Japanese Communist Party.
Dumitru Popescu, member of the Romanian Communist Party Political Executive Committee and Secretariat.
Lars Werner, chairman of the Swedish Left (Communist) Party.
(Paul Andrianoliajao), member of the Politburo of the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence.
Octavio Pato, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal.
(Khalil Dibs), member of the Lebanese Communist Party Politburo.
(Nasir al-Asad), leader of the Lebanese Liberation Movement.
(Gerald Pierre Charles), leader of the United Haitian Communist Party.
Gian Carlo Pajetta, member of the Italian Communist Party Politburo.
Erkki Kivimaki, interim secretary of the Communist Party of Finland.
Gerd Deumlich, member of the Politburo of the German Communist Party.
Clodomiro Almeida, secretary general of the Chilean Socialist Party.
Alfonso Guerra, deputy secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party.
Joergen Jensen, chairman of the Danish Communist Party.
Fernand Hubsch, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Luxembourg.
Michel Kamil, member of the Politburo of the Egyptian Communist Party.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRD SECRETARY GENERAL COMMENTS ON FUTURE POLICY

FL161413 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] In the future, the Blanco Party will follow a policy totally independent from the government, Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD], announced yesterday. He added that the policy will be aimed at the 1982 elections. The PRD leader also pointed out that the Blanco Party's political committee will soon prepare the PRD electoral program.

No matter what the government does, we will follow an independent policy because we cannot depend on [the government], Dr Pena Gomez stated. He added: The government does not have an electoral policy. It does not know who it will support. It does not know if it is going to reelect itself. The government is sailing on a sea of uncertainties.

Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez said that the PRD is going to make its decisions in time. It will plan and quickly do whatever has to be done. He added that he will make a speech to announce the Blanco Party's electoral policy, both domestic and foreign, which will please all groups, attracting members for that political organization. Pena Gomez said he will first discuss with the PRD political committee the contents of the electoral program, noting that in such matters improvisation is not possible.

JAMAICA

ARMY CHIEF PROMISES SUPPORT TO SEAGA GOVERNMENT

PA161615 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0352 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Kingston, 15 Dec (EFE)--Robert Niesh, chief of the Jamaican Army General Staff, today promised the support of the 6,000 members of the armed forces and police to prime minister Edward Seaga's government to combat the "threats" against the country's reconstruction plan.

Niesh this weekend warned of danger to the new Jamaican Government that came to office after the elections in October. In an unprecedented declaration, Niesh said at Montego Bay that the armed forces and police will be "vigilant" to intervene in case "radical" forces try to disrupt the government's plans.

When Seaga's party took power, the state treasury was practically empty due to a foreign currency crisis which semiparalyzed the import of staples and equipment needed by industry. After an overwhelming victory, which gave the Jamaican Labor Party [JLP] control of 52 of the 60 seats in parliament and left only 8 for the People's National Party [PNP] of former Prime Minister Michael Manley, the opposition has been weakened for the time being.

Nevertheless, supporters of the National Union of Workers, a supporter of the PNP, claims to be leading the labor movement along with the Bustamante Union, controlled by leaders of the latter, which takes its name from one of its former leaders.

In his support for Seaga, the chief of the general staff said the country's "state of mind" supports the "national reconstruction" task assumed by the new government.

Niesh emphasized that both the army and police had the "capacity" to face any eventuality which could arise against the government.

After his rise to power, Seaga obtained loans from the Venezuelan Government and the Inter-American Development Bank for more than $100 million. He has also signed agreements with Venezuela and Mexico to supply 16,000 and 15,000 barrels of oil a day under economically beneficial terms.

ELECTION OBSERVERS DETAINED; VOTER TURNOUT LOW

FL152316 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Excerpt] According to reports out of Guyana, Lord Avebury, who heads the team of international observers for the Guyanese elections, was today detained in Georgetown for some 2 hours and his camera with film confiscated. The reports also state that one of the Jamaican observers, Dennis Daly, was stopped and searched.

The turn out of voters in the elections was said to be very low. The Working People's Alliance says it estimated that voter turn out in Georgetown was about 7 percent.

Meanwhile, nine members of the WPA [Working People's Alliance] who were arrested yesterday were still in police custody today. The nine were arrested after it was claimed that residents in a part of the city complained that the men had made threats against them in relation to the elections. The police said no charges have yet been made against them. The WPA, which campaigned for a mass boycott of the elections claiming they were a farce, has denied that the men had threatened anyone.

PPP LEADER CHEDDI JAGAN ON ELECTION RESULTS

PA170429 Paris AFP in Spanish 0049 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Georgetown, 16 Dec (AFP)--Cheddi Jagan, leader of the Guyanese People's Progressive Party [PPP] said today that his party had obtained "an overwhelming victory" during the general elections held on Monday, but that his party's victory was taken away "by a combined military coup" by the army, police and People's National Congress [PNC] leaders.

An electoral commission spokesman said that the results of the election for president and the 65 parliamentary seats for the next 5 years will not be known before Wednesday.

From the first 10 districts tallied, the ruling PNC headed by Forbes Burnham obtained 13,479 votes out of a total of 19,143.

Cheddi Jagan's party, the PPP, obtained 4,124 and the United Force [UF] obtained 1,458 votes. There were 82 votes voided.

The opposition party leader added, in his statement made today, that the military, the police and PNC leaders acted jointly at the polls "to crush the will of the people and keep the PNC in power."

Conceding the obvious victory to the government party, before the final tally officially was announced, Jagan said: "I do not believe that the Guyanese people will accept the results obtained from manipulated votes."

Jagan added that his party's central committee will meet in the near future to decide if his party will participate in the new parliament and that "the PPP will in no way participate with the PNC in the government."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 245 18 December 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Leftist Front Leaders Detained in Tucuman B 1
Released by Federal Judge Order B 1
49 Persons Arrested at Communist Youth Meeting B 1
Rights Group Asks Visiting Privileges for Prisoners B 2
Relatives of Missing Persons Seek Court Injunction [CLARIN 16 Dec] B 2
Briefs: Mineral Export Figures; I Corps Deputy Commander; Military College Director; New Gendarmerie Director; 10th Brigade Commander B 2

BOLIVIA

Government Orders Reopening of Union Bank Accounts [PRESENCIA 11 Dec] C 1
Foreign Debt Payment Deferred Until April 1981 C 1

BRAZIL

Figueiredo Receives Invitation To Visit USSR [JORNAL DO BRASIL 16 Dec] D 1
Monetary Council Says No Danger of Recession D 1
Briefs: Iraqi Minister Received; Sonda-III Rocket; Alcohol-Burning Cars; Projected Exports D 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carazo Pledges Investigation of Station Attack P 1
Attackers Identified P 1
Duarte Compares Salvadoran, Nicaraguan Revolutions P 1
Briefs: Increased Exports P 1

EL SALVADOR

Army Confirms Death of U.S. Police Adviser P 2
Government Reportedly To Call Plebiscite P 2
Col Adolfo Majano's Whereabouts 'Unknown' P 2
Court-Martial Possible P 3

HONDURAS

Nicaraguan Planes Reportedly Violate Airspace P 3
Border Clash With Salvadoran Guerrillas Reported P 3

NICARAGUA

Fishing Director Notes 10 Boats Held 'Illegally' P 4
Negotiations Underway P 4

CUBA

Second PCC Congress Opens in Havana 17 December Q 1
Raul Castro Speech Q 1
GDR Delegation Attends Meeting on Isle of Youth [ADN] Q 3
Further Details [East Berlin] Q 3
Hungarian Delegation Visits Farm, Satellite Center [MTI] Q 4
VNA Reports Vietnamese Delegation's Activities Q 4
Cuba Signs Agreements With UN Organizations Q 4

OTHER COUNTRIES

COLOMBIA

Hijacked Avianca Plane Returns From Havana V 1
M-19 Seizes Radio Station, Broadcasts Slogans V 1

ECUADOR

Cabinet Says 1981 Will Be Fiscally Difficult V 1

PERU

Senator Says 'State of Siege May Be Declared' V 2

URUGUAY

Dialogue With Political Parties To Be Resumed V 2

VENEZUELA

Herrera Campins Views Move To Divide OPEC V 2

LEFTIST FRONT LEADERS DETAINED IN TUCUMAN

PY162330 Buenos Aires Noticias Argentinas in Spanish 0201 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Dec (NA)--Jorge Abelardo Ramos, chairman of the Popular Leftist Front (FIP], has reported here that while a regional meeting of leaders of that party in the northwestern region was being held in San Miguel de Tucuman, "a large group of policemen suddenly broke into the meeting with a great display of force and detained all the participants."

Ramos says in a statement: "Tucuman provincial FIP chairmen Pablo Fontdevilla, Salta chairman Ana Maria Giancosa, and Santiago del Estero chairman Dr Raul Dargoltz are among those detained," adding that the others are a "group of prominent citizens, all of them leaders of the aforementioned provinces as well as of Catamarca and Jujuy."

In his communique, the FIP chairman states that "the reason for this meeting last night was to study and exchange ideas on the vicissitudes of the dramatic situation which their respective provinces are experiencing, afflicted by an oligarchic and antinational policy, like all the country."

After indicating that the detainees were put at the disposal of Federal Judge Rene Padilla, Ramos says that "the FIP National Board strongly protests these incidents, which confirm a complete disregard for the right to meet and the basic guarantees which the constitution grants to debate the fate of our country."

He adds that "in the case of Tucuman Province, this is the culmination of a number of intimidatory incidents and measures and of repeated detentions of members of our political group, which proves that there is discrimination against the FIP in that province. It is a new abuse of power committed in the guise of an exceptional situation, which it is urgent to end," Ramos says.

The statement also says that "incidents of this nature are in flagrant contradiction of the announcements made by the military government on dialogues and party reorganizations which involve unfulfilled promises of democratic restorations."

The communique concludes by stating that telegrams have been sent to President Jorge Rafael Videla, Interior Minister Albano Harguindeguy and Tucuman Governor Lino Montiel Forzano, asking for the release of the leaders detained in that province.

Released by Federal Judge Order

PY180218 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 17 Dec 80 p 7

[Text] The leaders of the Popular Leftist Front [FIP] from Santiago del Estero, Salta and Tucuman, who were arrested in a police operation while they were holding a meeting in the Tucuman Province, have been released.

The release of the 13 detainees-among whom were Pablo A. Fontdevila, Ana Maria Giacosa and Raul Dargoltz, FIP chairmen in the three provinces--was ordered by Federal Judge Rene Padilla.

49 PERSONS ARRESTED AT COMMUNIST YOUTH MEETING

PY180138 Buenos Aires Noticias Argentinas in Spanish 2150 GMT 17 Dec 80

[TExt] Buenos Aires, 17 Dec (NA)--It officially has been reported that 49 persons were arrested today by the federal police during a meeting organized by the Communist Youth Federation at a school located in the Parque Patricios neighborhood.

A communique issued this afternoon by the federal police states that the meeting was held at the Dr Ringel Blunn Israeli school, located at 147 Alagon Street.

The communique reports that the 49 detainees were put at the disposal of the federal judge.

RIGHTS GROUP ASKS VISITING PRIVILEGES FOR PRISONERS

PY171644 Buenos Aires Noticias Argentinas in Spanish 1427 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 16 Dec (NA)--The Human Rights Permanent Assembly today reiterated its request "that political and union prisoners be authorized to visit with their families at the prison in view of the upcoming Christmas and New Year festivities."

It was reported during a press conference held by the commisson at noon today that this request was delivered to Justice Minister Alberto Rodriguez Varela on 28 November, but it has "not been answered."

It was explained that in view of the lack of an answer, the same request was made to the military junta on 9 December 1980.

RELATIVES OF MISSING PERSONS SEEK COURT INJUNCTION

PY180208 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 16 Dec 80 p 8

[Excerpts] A group of Argentine citizens have submitted to the No 4 Administrative Court, headed by Jorge Eduardo Irusta, a petition for a court injunction in favor of 919 missing persons and against the government for "withholding information and obstructing justice."

The signatories of the petition are relatives of the missing persons. The writs of habeas corpus, criminal proceedings and administrative proceedings of these persons have been stalled because of lack of information required by the authorities.

BRIEFS

MINERAL EXPORT FIGURES--Buenos Aires, 11 Dec (AFP)--The Mining Secretariat reports that during the first 10 months of this year Argentine mineral exports reached the record figure of $57 million, which is a 108.8-percent increase compared to the same period last year. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0424 GMT 12 Dec 80 PY]

I CORPS DEPUTY COMMANDER--The commander of I Corps, Maj Gen Antonio Domingo Bussi, yesterday installed Brig Gen Juan Pablo Saa as deputy commander and chief of staff of I Corps. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 16 Dec 80 PY]

MILITARY COLLEGE DIRECTOR--The commander of military institutions, Maj Gen Reynaldo Bignone, yesterday installed Brig Gen Alberto Carlos Lucena as the new director of the military college. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 16 Dec 80 PY]

NEW GENDARMERIE DIRECTOR--The commander in chief of the army, Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, yesterday installed Brig Gen Osvaldo Jorge Garcia as the new national director of the gendarmerie. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 16 Dec 80 PY]

10TH BRIGADE COMMANDER--The commander of I Corps, Maj Gen Antonio Domingo Bussi, yesterday installed Col Oscar Luis Jofre as commander of the 10th Mechanized Infantry Brigade, based in La Plata City, Buenos Aires Province. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 16 Dec 80 PY]

GOVERNMENT ORDERS REOPENING OF UNION BANK ACCOUNTS

PY172055 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 11 Dec 80 p 10

[Excerpt] The government has ordered the reopening of union bank accounts and has instructed the national board for the control of union funds and properties of the Labor Ministry and labor development to administer these resources.

The union bank accounts were frozen during the second half of July 1980 when the boards of the country's labor organizations were declared in recess.

Government decrees No 17789 and No 17791 which authorized the reopening of the union accounts were approved on 13 November and were published yesterday.

FOREIGN DEBT PAYMENT DEFERRED UNTIL APRIL 1981

PY180057 Paris AFP in Spanish 0229 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 12 Dec (AFP)--It was learned from official sources here today that Bolivia has succeeded in deferring the payment of $170 million of its foreign debt until next 5 April.

The indicated sum was due to be paid on 5 January 1981 by virtue of a commitment signed by the government of President Lidia Gueiler Tejada, who was overthrown on 17 July 1980. The term has been extended for 3 months.

It was reported that the deferment of this payment is subject to the agreements which Bolivia might reach with the International Monetary Fund, which demands the withdrawal of state subsidies to staple goods and the rationalization of state enterprises, which would mean the dismissal of hundreds of workers and employees.

It also was learned that Bolivia has contracted the services of the U.S. firm Salomon Brothers to renegotiate its foreign debt, which amounts to $3.5 billion, although the amount that this firm will charge for its services was not disclosed.

FIGUEIREDO RECEIVES INVITATION TO VISIT USSR

PY172051 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 16 Dec 80 p 4

[By special correspondent Noenio Spinola]

[Excerpt] Tbilisi, Georgian SSR--Edward Shevardnadze, secretary general of the Georgian SSR Communist Party, has reiterated to the Brazilian congressional delegation visiting this republic the invitation extended to President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo to visit the Soviet Union.

The Brazilian delegation returned to Moscow yesterday after an intensive program in the Georgian Republic which included everything from visits to the steel tubes foundry at the Rustavi iron and steel industry to question and answer sessions with members of the local administration, with the inclusion of a unique and certainly unexpected fashion show.

The deputies arrived from Leningrad and Kishinev, Moldavia, where similar programs were organized to give them a broad view of the country's political and economic life. Each reacting differently, according to the different tendencies of the electorate they represent, the Brazilian congressmen expressed good humor and surprise at what they encountered.

MONETARY COUNCIL SAYS NO DANGER OF RECESSION

PY172327 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Brasilia--Within the economic guidelines approved today by the National Monetary Council [CMN], 1981 will be (?more) difficult according to the opinions of the businessmen who participated in the council meeting. The CMN stresses that there is no danger of recession.

BRIEFS

IRAQI MINISTER RECEIVED--President Figueiredo this afternoon received in his office Iraqi Finance Minister Thamir Razuqui who was accompanied by Foreign Minister Saraiv Guerreiro. [Text] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 15 Dec 80 PY]

SONDA-III ROCKET--The Institute of Space Activities has launched another rocket of the Sonda-III series. It weighs approximately 2,600 kg and is 9 meters in length. The Sonda-III reached an altitude of 239 km, making some important measurements essential for long-distance communications. It was recovered 3 hours after takeoff. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 Dec 80 PY]

ALCOHOL-BURNING CARS--The national automobile industry will be able to build approximately 360,000 alcohol-burning automobiles, at a rate of 30,000 monthly. The National Executive Commission for Alcohol sent a communique in this regard to ANFAVEA [National Association of Autovehicle Manufacturers]. The proposal made by ANFAVEA was to produce at least 600,000 alcohol-burning cars next year. [Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 18 Dec 80 PY]

PROJECTED EXPORTS--According to information released by the Brazilian Agriculture Ministry, Brazil next year will receive $3.2 billion for its exports of soybean grains, flour and oil. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 11 Dec 80 PY]

COSTA RICA

CARAZO PLEDGES INVESTIGATION OF STATION ATTACK

PA171338 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo has said that the government is going to give all the help it can to the Judicial Investigation Organization [OIJ] and the national security office to investigate the attack on Radio Noticias del Continente early Sunday morning.

Carazo added that the national security office has already turned over all the evidence it found to the OIJ so the guilty ones can be punished. The president said the Costa Rican people must struggle so that those who want to convert our country into a battlefield will not succeed.

Attackers Identified

PA171259 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] According to today's issue of the San Jose paper LA NACION, Hugo Jose Villagra Gutierrez, a former member of the Nicaraguan national guard, has been identified as the head of the ultrarightist commando group that attacked the transmitter of Radio Noticias del Continente on Sunday. The transmitter is located in Grecia.

This was affirmed by Col Johnny Chaverri, assistant chief of the national security agency, who said the group was made up of nine foreigners. He said Villagra entered the country illegally in January and that on the 21st he asked for asylum at the Foreign Ministry.

Chaverri said that according to investigations, on Saturday, 13 December, at noon an airplane carrying seven men landed at an airstrip near the city of Liberia. The men were greeted by two men. One of them was Villagra.

Later, according to LA NACION, the men met at a house in Liberia, Guanacaste Province, where they received instructions. The paper adds that the men knew they were going to attack a radio station but that they did not know the details.

Chaverri said it can be affirmed that the nine men are Nicaraguans. All of them were either officers, noncommissioned officers or soldiers in the late Somozist national guard.

DUARTE COMPARES SALVADORAN, NICARAGUAN REVOLUTIONS

PA171513 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte boasted to Nicaraguan newsmen who interviewed him today in San Jose that his country's revolution has a common denominator with the Nicaraguan revolution. The president was interviewed by the Nicaraguan press team that went to the Costa Rican capital to cover the meeting of the Sandinist leaders with President Carazo.

Duarte was interviewed on various topics regarding his country's situation and regarding our revolutionary process.

BRIEFS

INCREASED EXPORTS--Economy Minister Jose Miguel Alfaro reported that as of 30 November, Costa Rica had exported $110 million more than in the previous year. In this same period, the growth of imports decreased from 43.1 percent in January to an average yearly growth of 4.4 percent. This proves the effectiveness of the economy reorganization program included in the 1979-1980 national development plan. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Dec 80 PA]

EL SALVADOR

ARMY CONFIRMS DEATH OF U.S. POLICE ADVISER

PA180227 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0204 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador, 17 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--The Armed Forces Press Committee tonight confirmed the death of a U.S. technical adviser to the Salvadoran national police.

The spokesman for the armed forces institution said that Thomas Bracken, who is approximately 40 years old, died while he and several police experts were investigating the kidnapping of Rene Machon, president of the National Coffee Institute [INCAFE], who was forced by unidentified armed individuals on Tuesday night to get into a vehicle outside his house in the northwestern part of the Salvadoran capital.

"The group of technicians was ambushed by subversive criminals as they were carrying out their investigations," according to Col Marco Aurelio Gonzalez, a member of the press committee.

The preliminary reports obtained from police sources by ACAN-EFE indicated that Bracken (initially identified only as Mr Breck), was attached to the army general staff and assigned to the national police force. However, Gonzalez said that Bracken had "a personal contract" with the national police as a technician.

So far, the U.S. Embassy has not released any information about Bracken's death.

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY TO CALL PLEBISCITE

PA172146 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The new government, which is attempting to deceive the Salvadoran people, intends to hold a plebiscite in the style of Bolivia's dictatorial government, to learn of the willingness of the people of the sister Central American nation to participate in elections in 6 months.

In a report supplied from the newsdesk of the (APIA) agency, we have been told about several revolutionary operations. Here is our contact with the SALVADORAN NEWS AGENCY [AGENCIA SALVADORENA DE INFORMACION]:

[Begin recording] It was reported that the military junta is preparing a decree to call a plebiscite within the next 6 months in order to learn of the Salvadorans' willingness (?to hold) elections.

COL ADOLFO MAJANO'S WHEREABOUTS 'UNKNOWN'

PA171938 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1346 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 17 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--The present whereabouts of Col Adolfo Majano are unknown. Until a few days ago he was a member of the Salvadoran Government junta, and after being ousted from power he declared the government traitor and disloyal.

A Salvadoran Army officer who refused to give his name told ACAN-EFE that an arrest warrant has been issued for Majano and that an order has been issued for his expulsion from the country.

Nevertheless, relatives of the colonel have said that he has been neither arrested nor captured.

Another officer said Majano is in hiding, "but not underground," because being underground here is tantamount to armed rebellion.

The authorities will say nothing more than that they know nothing about the matter.

It has also been impossible to confirm officially the arrest of Edgardo Romero, Majano's brother-in-law, who always accompanied him as a bodyguard. Edgardo is the brother of Haydee Romero, Colonel Majano's wife. Majano has 4 children--1 girl and 3 sons.

Last Monday, after Majano called the new government traitorous and disloyal, two army trucks arrived at the hill where Majano lives and apprehended and took away one person, which seems to have been Edgardo Romero, whose whereabouts are also not known at this time.

All day yesterday and this morning journalists have tried to contact Majano by phone, but his phones have been disconnected and the newsmen who have managed to reach the house have found the place closed up. It is known that the security personnel who guarded Majano have left.

A "Democratic Military Youth" statement was made public today in support of Colonel Majano. The statement asked the army to "let us not stain our uniforms with the people's blood any longer." The Democratic Military Youth added that "coming events will define this political and military crisis."

Court-Martial Possible

PA171921 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1750 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 17 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, former member of the ruling junta in El Salvador, might be tried for "desertion or insubordination," official sources reported today. Majano has been missing since Monday afternoon, shortly after he held a news conference during which he called on the people "to unite and fight the impostor government."

HONDURAS

NICARAGUAN PLANES REPORTEDLY VIOLATE AIRSPACE

PA171336 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1415 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Several push-pull planes of the Sandinist Air Force last weekend flew over Honduran territory in the southern region, according to a military source.

According to reports reaching Radio America, in Choluteca Department, on the border, several planes entered Honduran territory but did not make any attack. The planes flew over Honduran territory for several minutes before returning to Nicaragua.

Foreign Minister Col Cesar Elvir Sierra was consulted in this regard but he neither confirmed nor denied the reports. He said he knew nothing about it and that he would investigate.

Yesterday afternoon it was expected that the government would send a protest note to the Nicaraguan reconstruction junta over the violation of Honduran territory by Nicaraguan planes this past weekend, according to the reports.

BORDER CLASH WITH SALVADORAN GUERRILLAS REPORTED

PA171317 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Two dead and one wounded is the outcome of a clash between Honduran troops and a Salvadoran guerrilla group that entered Honduran territory, the armed forces reported today.

The clash occurred last week at La Perra Hill, San Sebastian, Central Department of La Paz, Honduras, on the border with El Salvador.

According to the armed forces, Honduran soldier Javier Hernandez Molina died and one corporal, whose name has not been released, was wounded. An unidentified guerrilla also died in the confrontation.

La Perra Hill is located near one of the territorial pockets claimed by both Honduras and El Salvador. This is a no-man's land that has been under the care of OAS military observers since 1976. These observers are there at the request of the Salvadoran and Honduran Governments. A full-scale war like that of 1969, which estranged the two countries, was thus averted in 1976.

NICARAGUA

FISHING DIRECTOR NOTES 10 BOATS HELD 'ILLEGALLY'

PA172122 Managua Sandinist Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Excerpts] The illegal capture of 3 Nicaraguan fishing boats by the Honduran Coast Guard last month brought the total number of Nicaraguan boats being held illegally in foreign ports to 10, it was reported today by Carlos Coronel, the director of the Nicaraguan Fishing Institute:

[Begin recording] We have lost approximately 10 ships in the Atlantic and the Pacific during the past few months, especially in the past 3 months, shortly after the case of the ("Gerdini"), whose captain was knifed by foreigners aboard the ship, which you all know about.

The latest case occurred last week. It was the case of the ("Commander Shaw") in the Gulf of Fonseca. It was intercepted by the coast guard and taken to a Honduran port in the Gulf of Fonseca. It has not been recovered, but the Foreign Ministry reported today that through the action of our lawyers we might be able to recover it tomorrow.

At 1700 yesterday, the Honduran Coast Guard seized another of our ships, the "Maria de los Angeles," which is also a shrimp fishing boat 70 feet long. The average value of each of these is 5 million cordobas, not counting the catch or the fishing equipment.

The Sandinist Navy, under Commander Richard Lugo, has already taken steps. The ministry has already issued instructions for the (?organization) of the coast guard soon.

The loss of 10 boats during the past few months is a significant figure. Previously, with the change in power, many ships departed that have not been recovered yet, including two shrimp fishing boats which had been here in Nicaragua--boats that were valued at 60 million cordobas each, a total of 120 million cordobas between them. These ships even had helicopters for locating schools of fish.

Negotiations Underway

PA171759 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Nicaraguan Fishing Institute Minister Carlos Coronel announced in a news conference today that the revolutionary government is negotiating the recovery of the "Maria de los Angeles," a shrimp boat captured by the Honduran Coast Guard.

Minister Coronel said this is the second fishing boat illegally and unjustly captured by the Honduran Coast Guard. He announced that the Ministry of Defense will implement patrolling by coast guardsmen of the Sandinist People's Army.

SECOND PCC CONGRESS OPENS IN HAVANA 17 DECEMBER

FL171435 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1356 GMT on 17 December begins broadcasting live coverage of the Second Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Congress from the Palace of Conventions in Havana. Coverage opens with a view of the delegates. It has been announced that President Fidel Castro will read the main report.

President Castro enters the hall at 1358 GMT. Immediately afterward the Cuban flag is brought to the stage by Cuban cosmonaut Col Arnaldo Tamayo as the announcer reports that the flag he bears flew in space during the joint Cuban-Soviet space flight.

At 1403 GMT Army Gen Raul Castro comes to the microphone and begins speaking. At 1412 GMT he declares the Congress in session and ends his speech.

At 1415 GMT Luis Alvarex de la Nuez announces that the presidency of the Congress will be elected in accordance with a document which was distributed to the delegates. He announces that the agreements reached as to the agenda, election members of working committees and other matters needed for the smooth development of all congress activities are also being put to the vote of the delegates. PCC Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura asks the delegates to vote and announces a unanimous approval.

Machado Ventura then states that many comrades have died since the holding of the first congress and asks for 1 minute of silence. He then reads the names of the foreign delegates present in the hall and the audience responds with rhythmic applause. Machado Ventura concludes introducing the foreign delegations at 1438 GMT and reiterates his warmest welcome for all of them. He calls a 30-minute recess at 1439 GMT.

At 1511 GMT, following a 30-minute recess, the working session of the Second PCC Congress resumes. PCC Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura announces that he had failed to name the delegations from the Dominican Republic and Venezuela when he welcomed the foreign delegations. He asks that they be accorded a warm welcome and they are given a round of applause.

At 1513 GMT, Machado Ventura introduces President Fidel Castro who, after prolonged applause, begins reading the main report to the Second PCC Congress.

Raul Castro Speech

FL171610 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1403 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Speech by Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, declaring open the second party congress at Havana's Palace of Conventions--live]

[Text] Distinguished guests, dear comrades:

Before the beloved images of Marx, Engels and Lenin, of Marti, Maceo and Gomez, of Mella, Camilo and Che, and presided over by the emblem of our fatherland brought to this hall by the first Cuban cosmonaut, Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, and by our party's red flag, both of which were taken into space by the crew of the first joint Soviet-Cuban space flight; just a few days before the 22d anniversary of the triumph of the Cuban revolution; and on the day marking the 150th anniversary of the death of Simon Bolivar, the liberator of America, we begin the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. [applause]

In this way we are fulfilling the obligations set forth in the statutes of our party, as approved by the first congress, which was held exactly 5 years ago today and whose theses and resolutions have guided the creative efforts of our working class, of the working peasants and of the revolutionary intellectuals, as well as the activities of the party leaders during this time.

The efficient work of the first congress, which under the productive leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro successfully carried out the intense tasks historically incumbent upon it, makes it possible today for this second congress to concentrate the intelligence and the determination of Cuban communists--fittingly and legitimately embodied in the representatives elected throughout the country--on a much less extensive agenda, and above all, to analyze how the resolutions of the first congress have been fulfilled. On this basis we will be able to evaluate how the building of socialism has progressed in our country and to assess the international situation with a view to mapping the path to be followed during the 1981 5-year period.

In anticipation of and as a guarantee of the work of this second congress, we have had the preparatory phase carried out by the party organizations and entities and the Central Committee plenums. This preparatory phase has involved an analysis during the past 2 years of the fulfillment of the agreements of the first congress, and the evaluation meeting process begun at the beginning of this year.

A fundamental aspect of the preparatory phase was the study and discussion of two of the principal documents which will have to be studied and approved at this second summit meeting of Cuban communists: the party statutes, and the economic and social guidelines for the 1981 5-year period. The draft bill to modify the statutes has been discussed by the entire party, with the participation of 83 percent of the members and candidate members. Based on the experiences gained from their practical application and on the current state of our political, economic and social development, the 10th plenum of the Central Committee approved the bill to modify the statutes, which will be analyzed at our congress.

The economic and social guidelines for the 1981 5-year period--a document of great importance to the future development of our revolution--was discussed by the entire party, by the Union of Communist Youth, by the working people and by the leadership entities of the mass organizations, which formulated more than 7,500 proposals for modification or suggestions, many of which helped considerably to enrich the bill and make it objective.

During the organization of this congress, the validity of the theses approved by the first congress and of the programmatic platform in which they are contained became evident. The projections and objectives contained in these documents are still valid, on the whole, and retain their validity as guiding documents for the 5-year period we are embarking upon and for the future. This explains why the central preparatory commission agreed, and why the 10th Central Committee plenum ratified, the proposal to submit for the consideration of the second congress a series of draft resolutions on the theses and the programmatic platform in order to set down the accomplished tasks and the pending tasks for the forthcoming 5-year period.

Comrades, at this time we remember and pay a tribute of permanent gratitude, admiration and respect to the builders and precursors of the Cuban people's 100-year-old struggle to gain national independence and social emancipation and to all those who helped to bring about the revolutionary victory and who bequeathed to us the undying example of their lives, which they devoted to the cause of national liberation and of socialism.

We are joined by 142 delegations from fraternal parties, revolutionary movements, national democratic parties, socialist parties and progressive organizations throughout the world, as well as by a large number of personalities from the worldwide revolutionary and communist movement. We greet all of them with fraternal affection and we express to them our most sincere gratitude for having accepted the invitation to participate in our second congress [applause] and for honoring us by their presence here.

In order to hold this second congress, 1,780 delegates have been chosen at provincial assemblies, at party conferences, at the FAR, at the Interior Ministry, as well as at work centers and at military units chosen for the purpose. Of these delegates, 1,772 are present; 8 are absent for good reasons. The delegates present here represent all the members and candidate members. Since we have the required quorum, and fully confident that our work will be successful, I hereby declare open the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. [applause]

GDR DELEGATION ATTENDS MEETING ON ISLE OF YOUTH

LD161132 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0909 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Havana, 16 (ADN)--A friendship meeting took place in Nueva Gerona on the Isle of Youth with the SED Central Committee Delegation which is attending the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC].

The head of the delegation, Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, congratulated the workers of the newly constructed "Second Congress" fine ceramic factory and GDR specialists on the commissioning of the workers to mark the the start of the congress on Wednesday. Armando Hart, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo, expressed his thanks for the rapid implementation of the agreement on equipping the works with machinery from the GDR concluded by Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro during the friendship visit to Cuba last May.

By ensuring that the factory went into operation on schedule, Cuban workers and GDR experts made an outstanidng contribution toward preparing for the PCC congress, Hermann Axen stressed. A new branch of industry has thus been created in socialist Cuba.

Further Details

LD161410 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] The GDR people's admiration and solidarity with the socialist development in Cuba and the country's struggle against U.S. imperialism has been stressed by Hermann Axen. The head of the SED delegation to the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] which begins tomorrow drew attention at a friendship meeting marking the handing over of a GDR-constructed ceramics works to important successes in the economy, science, culture, health and education. These are true evidence of the creative force of free people who under socialist conditions have achieved a level of development which is an inspiration to all Latin America.

Armando Hart, PCC Politburo member, thanked the GDR for its international aid. The SED, he said, proves by its policy and actions that it has deep understanding for the liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Armando Hart expressly praised the GDR's consistent ideological struggle in central Europe (?and against NATO decisions) and imperialism.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION VISITS FARM, SATELLITE CENTER

LD172214 Budapest MTI in English 1101 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Havana, 16 Dec (MTI)--MTI's special correspondent Laszlo Marton reports:

The Hungarian party delegation to the 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba Monday paid a visit to the "Valle de Picadura" model cattle farm, and then to the "Caribe" intersputnik telecommunications station linking Cuba with the rest of the socialist countries. The delegation comprising Dr Mihaly Korom, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [HSWP] Political Committee, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee; Karoly Grosz, member of the HSWP Central Committee, first secretary of the local [HSWP] committee of county Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen, and Jeno Jakus, Hungarian ambassador to Havana, were (?received) in the model farm by local leaders of party and mass organizations and economic managers.

VNA REPORTS VIETNAMESE DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES

OW171639 Hanoi VNA in English 1609 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 17--Tran Quoc Hoan, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of the Vietnamese party delegation to the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, yesterday called on the Cuban Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam, reports VNA's correspondent in Havana.

He was warmly welcomed by R. Rodriguez, president of the host committee.

Tran Quoc Hoan expressed gratitude to the Cuban committee for its contributions to consolidating and developing the close friendship between the Vietnamese and Cuban people. He expressed joy at Cuba's progress and reaffirmed his belief that under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba, the Cuban people will record yet greater successes.

On the same day, the Vietnamese delegation toured the Ariguanibo textile mill and Ben Tre Village on the outskirts of Havana. (Ben Tre is a South Vietnam province noted for its heroic struggle during the war against U.S. aggression.)

CUBA SIGNS AGREEMENTS WITH UN ORGANIZATIONS

FL171234 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Two important agreements signed by Cuba with international organizations will make it possible for our country to receive aid for piscicultural development and the intensive and diversified production of fruits and vegetables in Camalote, Camaguey Province. The agreement signed with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization provides for the artificial breeding of fish not in only freshwater tanks but also in coastal areas.

The other project signed with the UN International Fund for Agricultural Development grants a credit of nearly 14.5 million dollars to be paid back in 20 years at a low interest rate. Those funds will be used to organize a farm in Camalote for the intensive, diversified and highly technical cultivation of fruits and vegetables.

COLOMBIA

HIJACKED AVIANCA PLANE RETURNS FROM HAVANA

PA171852 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1736 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Havana, 17 Dec (EFE)--A Colombian Avianca Boeing 727 plane took off from Jose Marti airport at 1504 GMT today, ending the hijacking by a group of 19 April Movement guerrillas which began Monday in Colombia and ended Tuesday in Cuba.

The 51 passengers and 6 crew members, who returned "safe and sound" to their country after resting in a hotel at a Cuban beach, were very grateful to the Cuban authorities for the facilities and attentions extended to them.

M-19 SEIZES RADIO STATION, BROADCASTS SLOGANS

PA160346 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0323 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Cali, Colombia, 15 Dec (EFE)--A commando group of the 19 April Movement, M-19, this evening seized Radio Pacifico de Cali and broadcast proclamations about the movement and liberator Simon Bolivar.

Seven guerrillas, including two women, arrived at the radio station, which is owned by Radio Cadena Nacional, and forced the employees to stop the regular program and to broadcast subversive slogans.

When authorities arrived at the radio station, in north Cali, they found no trace of the guerrillas.

ECUADOR

CABINET SAYS 1981 WILL BE FISCALLY DIFFICULT

PA131714 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] In its last session of 1980, the cabinet warned that 1981 will be a difficult year for the Ecuadorean economy and put the economic front, made up of the ministers of finance, commerce and industry and natural resources, in charge of adopting pertinent corrective measures.

According to Osvaldo Hurtado, vice president of the republic and head of the National Development Council, the inflation rate has reached 16 percent and will go up to 17 percent. He said that the reason for this is the social measures that were approved by the congress and signed by President Jaime Roldos. These measures include a 50-percent increase in the base salary making it 4,000 sucres, $150, per month and 5,200 sucres, $200, for teachers and the implementation of the 40-hour work week.

Oil revenues will finance 28 percent of the state's 1981 general budget. Finance minister Rodrigo Paz estimates the 1981 budget at $21.4 billion. Petroleum continues to be the main source of revenue for the Ecuadorean economy, almost 2.1 million barrels were exported during the first half of 1980.

Leon Roldos, president of the Monetary Board, said that economic growth for 1980 dropped by 1.1 percent compared to 1979 when it amounted to 5.6 percent.

PERU

SENATOR SAYS 'STATE OF SIEGE MAY BE DECLARED'

PY180023 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2020 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 17 Dec (TELAM)--Senator Javier Alva Orlandini, second vice president of the republic, has hinted at the possibility that a state of siege may be declared if acts of terrorism and violence continue to increase. Alva said that in such a situation the intervention of the armed forces might become necessary, an opinion already expressed by Aeronautics Minister Jose Gagliardi.

On the other hand and in contrast to this statement, Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara has said that the constitutional guarantees will not be suspended for the time being and that he trusts that the police forces will be sufficient to suppress terrorism in the interior and in the capital. He revealed, however, that the government will act more harshly and without mercy.

URUGUAY

DIALOGUE WITH POLITICAL PARTIES TO BE RESUMED

PY151838 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0150 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Montevideo, 13 Dec (TELAM)--Gen Abdon Raimundez, chief of the armed forces political affairs commission, has said--in what people here considered a very important statement--that the government will start a new dialogue with Uruguayan political parties.

General Raimundez said: We have to start a dialogue. We Uruguayans are very civilized people and, therefore, we have to start exchanging ideas. Without communication, without a face-to-face dialogue, we cannot achieve anything good and everything we do will be worthless.

Asked who will be the political leaders called on for a dialogue, General Raimundez said that all alleged political leaders will be contacted since the true political leaders will appear soon thereafter. He said, however, that the citizens are the ones who are responsible for electing their political leaders since otherwise they will be provisional or appointed.

Jorge Batlle, one of the leaders banned from political activity [words indistinct] (?member of the Colorado Party), said that he believes Raimundez' statement is very important.

VENEZUELA

HERRERA CAMPINS VIEWS MOVE TO DIVIDE OPEC

PA142033 Paris AFP in Spanish 1836 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Caracas, 14 Dec (AFP)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins stated today that "it is not surprising that no serious effort has been made by any world organization to halt the Iran-Iraq conflict." The president said that this "might be understood by many as an anti-OPEC action to divide this organization and to end its profitable and useful existence."

However, Herrera Campins said he is aware that there is a general trend among OPEC member countries to maintain it and to make it more operational with regard to world energy problems and the price of crude.

The Venezuelan president later expressed his confidence that the meeting in Bali, Indonesia, will strengthen the OPEC's sense of unity and will defend the just price of raw materials.

Venezuela was one of the chief promoters of the Bali conference which begins tomorrow, it was noted here.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 246 19 December 1980

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Latin American Presidents Meet in Santa Marta A 1
Declaration on Panama Canal A 2
Declaration on Bolivia A 2
Andean Group Press Communique A 2

ARGENTINA

Foreign Ministry Issues Communique on Malvinas B 1
CLARIN Reveals Details of Papal Border Proposal [18 Dec] B 1
Ministry Denies Report B 1
Shipping Agreement With Soviet Union Approved [CLARIN 18 Dec] B 2
Government Reportedly Bans Union Leaders Meeting B 2
Chilean Officers Imprisoned Under Espionage Charges B 2

BOLIVIA

'Nonparticipation' in Andean Group Announced C 1
President Garcia Meza Extols Ideal of Integration C 1
Delays Reported in Andean Auto Production Program [EL DIARIO 16 Dec] C 2
Briefs: Fiscal Deficit C 2

BRAZIL

Mass Media Minister Farhat Submits Resignation D 1
President Dissolves Ministry D 1
Farhat Comment on Resignation D 1
Journalists Describe Lack of Press Freedom [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 16 Dec] D 1
Military Officials Pledge To Preserve Peace [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 14 Dec] D 2
Figueiredo Sends Message to Bolivia's Garcia Meza D 3
President Figueiredo Speaks With Diplomats [JORNAL DO BRASIL 17 Dec] D 3

CHILE

Popular Militia Claims Responsibility for Holdup E 1
President Comments on Study of Papal Proposal E 1
Fishing Boat Captured by Argentina Returns E 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Duarte Calls For Dialogue With All Groups P 1
High Command Spokesmen Say Majano 'Deserter' [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 18 Dec] P 1
Whereabouts Still Unknown P 2
Salvadoran Sugar Institute President Kidnapped P 2
Bank of America Office Dynamited 17 December P 2

CUBA

Party Congress Approves Changes to Statutes Q 1
Activities of Various Foreign Delegations Q 1
SED Delegation [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 16 Dec] Q 1
Soviet Greetings Q 2
Kampuchean Delegation [SPK] Q 2

GUYANA

Results of 1980 General Elections Reported T 1
Final Figures Relayed T 1

LATIN AMERICAN PRESIDENTS MEET IN SANTA MARTA

PA190142 [Editorial Report] Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish begins live coverage at 2207 GMT on 18 December of the ceremonies being held in Santa Marta to mark the 150th anniversary of Simon Bolivar's death. At 2207 GMT on 18 December the ceremonies begin with an opening statement by the president of the Central Bank and greetings from the mayor of Santa Marta. Peruvian President Belaunde Terry then speaks on the importance of the ceremony in honor of the liberator Bolivar and makes the following comments on the energy crisis: "In a generous gesture that we applauded this morning, Venezuela and Mexico have committed themselves to the noble task of providing oil at an accessible price to the Central American countries presently facing a crisis."

"In addition to our oil wealth, which is located at the base of the Andes, we have a huge hydraulic wealth, an energy resource that never runs out. This resource is never consumed. The foam that is on top of the Andes will keep the turbines of generators and industries in continuous movement.

"This is why we must not face our energy problems in an isolated fashion and with a weak hand, but jointly, putting together energy and influences."

Belaunde Terry then cites a need for Latin American countries to connect themselves with a network of roads and notes the importance of the Panama Canal when he states: "[Words indistinct] we have taken into consideration matters of great importance. The Panama Canal is a vital international waterway for the whole world, but for us South Americans, it is a source of love and a corridor for our own fatherland. This is why we want it clean and open, with the Republic of Panama having full and complete sovereignty over this waterway."

President Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela speaks next on the importance of Bolivar in Latin American history and he is followed by Jaime Roldos, president of Ecuador, who speaks on the same subject. Spanish head of state Adolfo Suarez then speaks of Spain's interest in helping Latin America fulfill the dreams of Bolivar. Panamanian President Aristides Royo next comments on the common history of Colombia and Panama and notes the continued friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

President Duarte of El Salvador addresses the ceremony with the statement: "I have come to ask the presidents of America, to ask the peoples of America, to ask you Colombians to help us in this struggle that our country is confronting, a struggle in which there is hatred and rancor and in which there is violence. But this cannot be resolved by having one man fill a post. The only way to solve it is through the determination of the people."

"Over there in Central America, we have also opened the doors to democracy. This is my pledge. This is my oath. I made it one day, when I was young, some 20 years ago, and today I repeat it here in Santa Marta. This is an oath of honor to fight henceforth and throughout my lifetime and, if necessary, to give my life in order to bring my country to freedom, justice and democracy. Thank you very much. [applause]"

Duarte is followed by President Rodrigo Carazo of Costa Rica and Antonio Guzman, president of the Dominican Republic, both of whom cite the history of independence in Latin America. Finally, President Turbay Ayala of Colombia thanks the other heads of state for attending the ceremony.

The presidents then move to an adjoining room for the reading of the texts of the declaration of Santa Marta, the declaration on the Panama Canal, the declaration of the president of the Andean Pact on Bolivia and the resolution on tuna fishing. These are followed by the press communique, after which the coverage of the event ends at 2339 GMT on 18 December.

Declaration on Panama Canal

PA190356 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2207 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Declaration on the Panama Canal issued at the Latin American presidents meeting in Santa Marta, Columbia, on 18 December]

[Texts] The presidents of Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Panama, Peru, Dominican Republic, Venezuela and the president of the government of the Kingdom of Spain, meeting in Santa Marta on 18 December 1980 on the occasion of the events to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the death of the liberator Simon Bolivar; recalling that the presidents and chiefs of government of Latin America were the witnesses to the signing of the Panama Canal treaties in Washington on 7 September 1977; aware of the importance of these agreements, not only because of what they meant for the contracting parties but also because they represent an example of the capacity of two states to reach negotiable and peaceful solutions; and bearing in mind that the orderly implementation of the Panama Canal treaties is the concern of all the countries, because the efficient operation of this vital interoceanic way depends on it; the presidents reiterate their intention to continue to closely follow the implementation of the canal agreements so that the two signing parties will faithfully comply with the letter and spirit of the agreements.

The presidents view with pleasure the statements by the governments of the two countries that they will carry out their relations based on respect for the negotiated, signed and ratified texts, according to their respective constitutional procedures. The presidents renew their confidence in negotiated solutions as the only guarantee of a permanent peace in the continent.

Declaration on Bolivia

PA191202 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2207 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Declaration on Bolivia from the Andean Group issued in the Latin American presidents meeting participants in Santa Marta, Colombia, 18 December]

[Text] The presidents of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, convinced of the need for a friendly climate in international relations and of a fraternal spirit in the relations of the Andean Group; respectful of the principle of nonintervention and of the sovereign capacity of all nations to lead their own destiny; concerned about the political process in Bolivia, whose authorities invited the Andean foreign ministers to a special meeting in Santa Cruz de la Sierra held prior to the interruption of constitutional process; and moved by the best understanding of all the historical, circumstances of the Bolivian people, urge, in the most cordial terms: the authorities of Bolivia, the favorite nation of the liberator, in homage to the Bolivar spirit which gathers the nations that he liberated, return to the path of the democratic institutionalization.

Andean Group Press Communique

PA191213 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2207 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Press communique from the Andean Group participants in the Latin American presidents meeting issued in Santa Marta, Colombia, on 18 December]

[Text] The presidents of the Andean subregional group countries, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala of Colombia, Jaime Roldos Aguilera of Ecuador, Fernando Belaunde Terry of Peru and Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela, agreed to favorably accept the request presented by the Governments of Costa Rica, Panama and the Dominican Republic to be accepted as permanent observers at the Andean Council formed by the foreign relations ministers.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON MALVINAS

PY190214 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2220 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Dec (TELAM)--A communique issued this afternoon by the Argentine Foreign Ministry states that Argentina has no doubts about its sovereign rights over the Malvinas Islands. The communique also reports about a protest note submitted by the UK on Argentina's oil prospecting plans near the archipelago.

The communique notes that, regarding reports from London about a formal protest note submitted by Great Britain on Argentina's oil prospecting plans in south Atlantic waters inside the area of influence of the Malvinas Islands, it is hereby reported that this protest note was submitted by UK Ambassador Anthony Williams to the Argentine Foreign Ministry on 9 December.

The communique notes that at that time the UK ambassador was informed that Argentina has no doubts about its sovereign rights over the Malvinas Islands. He also was informed that the Argentine Foreign Ministry will answer this protest note at the proper time.

It adds that the area in question affects only a small part of the area included in the bid for oil prospecting.

CLARIN REVEALS DETAILS OF PAPAL BORDER PROPOSAL

PY181751 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 18 Dec 80 p 23

[Excerpt] Details of the proposal delivered by Pope John Paul II to the Argentine and Chilean Governments to find a peaceful and comprehensive solution to the southern border conflict were revealed to CLARIN by official sources yesterday.

According to the sources, the Vatican's proposal refers to an imaginary line touching the eastern points of the Nueva, Evout and Barnevelt Islands. In these three islands, Argentina would have "a dry coast", that is, it would have a small portion of land.

This imaginary line will continue to Cape Horn, thus establishing a precise limit with the purpose--as in the previous case--of serving as a demarcation separating the two oceans.

This would lead to determining the limits of the two countries and would support the basic thesis held by our country: the Atlantic for Argentina and the Pacific for Chile.

The Nueva, Picton and Lennox Islands will remain under Chilean jurisdiction, including all the small islands located south.

In order to permit mutual cooperation, the installation of "mechanical elements" by our country in the area of the Terhalten, Sesambre, Grevy, Wollaston, Freycinet, Herachell and Deceit Islands would be permitted.

Although all of these islands would be under Chilean sovereignty, Argentina could install buoys in the area to make its presence effective in this "peace zone."

Ministry Denies Report

PY181806 Buenos Aires Noticias Argentinas in Spanish 1633 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Dec (NA)--The San Martin Palace at noon today released this official communique:

"The Foreign Ministry, on learning of information published in a morning newspaper today regarding the proposal that the pope has submitted to the Argentine Government, makes known:

"1. The information does not correspond to the proposal and therefore does nothing but confuse public opinion and place difficulties in the way of the normal development of the mediation process.

"2. Once again, it is stated that the only valid information on the subject is that which is released jointly and simultaneously in the Vatican, Buenos Aires and Santiago, Chile."

SHIPPING AGREEMENT WITH SOVIET UNION APPROVED

PY182131 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 18 Dec 80 p 12

[Text] By promulgating law No 22,353, the national executive branch has approved an ocean transportation agreement between Argentina and the Soviet Union.

According to the agreement, the two parties will have equal rights to participate in the shipping of goods. In case one of them lacks cargo space, the other party will do the shipping and if neither Argentine nor Soviet cargo space is available, the charterers will have a right to use ships of a third flag.

The report released by the Secretariat of Public Information [SIP] says that the two nations have expressed their interest in increasing their trade and that the agreement stipulates preferential treatment regarding the entry and departure of their ships into and from their respective territories by avoiding delays and simplifying customs office and port procedures. Law No 22,353 approves the ocean transportation agreement signed by the two countries in August 1974 and an interpretative note (signed on 20 March this year) of clauses 2 and 3 of article 2 of that agreement.

The SIP communique says that the interpretative note stipulates that ships of the other party will be used when one of the countries lacks sufficient cargo space and that both parties have a right to use ships sailing under the flag of a third country, when no cargo space is available in the merchant fleets of either of the parties. The press communique says nothing regarding freight tariffs and their relation to existing tariffs on the international market. The distribution of freight resulting from Argentine-Soviet trade in 1981, mainly of grains, was studied by Deputy Minister Anatoliy Goldobenko during his recent visit to Buenos Aires. The discussions dealt with the implementation of the agreement concluded in 1974, particularly its article 2, which refers to bulk shipments.

In conclusion, it should be mentioned that, for the execution of the agreement, selected Argentine and Soviet shipping companies will establish the adequate forms to offer a joint, orderly and effective service.

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY BANS UNION LEADERS MEETING

PY190026 Buenos Aires Noticias Argentinas in Spanish 1955 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Dec (NA)--Union labor sources reported today that the government has prohibited union leaders from holding a meeting they had scheduled tonight at the Luna Park stadium to commemorate the day of the plastic industry worker.

CHILEAN OFFICERS IMPRISONED UNDER ESPIONAGE CHARGES

PY182216 Buenos Aires Noticias Argentinas in Spanish 1129 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Rio Gallegos, 18 Dec (NA)--Federal Judge Federo Pinto Kramer has ordered the preventive imprisonment of Chilean military officers Ismael Aranda Pazo and Ricardo Bravo Carreno after finding them responsible 'prima facie' of having committed espionage, local court sources have reported.

Judge Pinto Kramer thus converted to preventive imprisonment the detention of the Chilean officers after ruling that their actions are punishable under articles 219, 222, 223 and 224 of the penal code and article 1 of law 20,840, of national security. Lieutenants Arnada Pazos and Bravo Carreno were detained on the night of 22 September while allegedly taking pictures of the future site of a military garrison in Comandante Luis Piedra Buena, 300 km north of here.

'NONPARTICIPATION' IN ANDEAN GROUP ANNOUNCED

PY190102 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2303 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] La Paz, 18 D (LATIN)--The following is the text of the declaration released today by the Bolivian Foreign Ministry, announcing the nonparticipation of the country in the Andean Group:

"The Government of the Republic of Bolivia, being a member with full rights of the Cartagena Agreement, makes the following declaration in view of the recent attitudes and untimely decisions by some of the other members of the agreement:

"1. The Bolivian Government is and will continue to be faithful to its Bolivarian vocation and, therefore, loyal to the essential principles which inspired the creation of the Cartagena Agreement which have not been in any way modified and which are exactly those of achieving the balanced and harmonious development of our peoples. Those principles are conducive to the integration of the members and, consequently, to the reduction of the differences which exist in the economic field, and in this connection, it should be pointed out that Bolivia is the core for the integration of the subregional area and a link between that area and the other regions of the southern hemisphere.

"2. In view of the ideological interpretation which some of its members intend to give to the agreement, detracting from its essential objectives which are described in chapter 1 of the agreement, the Bolivian Government can only express the amazement and disagreement it has repeatedly stated, an attitude which is in full agreement with the essential purpose of the treaty, respect for which is the best guarantee for its effective fulfillment.

"3. Bolivia cannot remain passive before such attitudes which not only deflect the agreement from its objectives and methods but also seriously endanger its continuity and validity. For this reason and in order to preserve its genuine faith in integration and its loyalty to the feelings which led to its adherence, it declares that it abstains from active participation, without giving this the meaning of a final withdrawal from the treaty or the relinquishment of its specific objectives. This decision will remain in force as long as those actions are subordinated to priority political criteria, in contradiction of the principles of the agreement itself and reflecting an interference which affects the sovereignty and dignity of the countries and is contrary to the nonintervention principle which has been unanimously confirmed by the international community."

PRESIDENT GARCIA MEZA EXTOLS IDEAL OF INTEGRATION

PY180002 Paris AFP in Spanish 2057 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 17 Dec (AFP)--The supreme ideal of integration in the liberator's spirit does not admit of the segregation of states, since America strives to be a single international, political and economic body, said Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza during a ceremony held today commemorating the 150th anniversary of Simon Bolivar's death.

He pointed out that the leading idea of the general American congress in Panama [the Amphictyonic Congress held in 1826], convened at the initiative of the liberator, was to give impetus to integration policies, particularly the Andean pattern of multinational development.

Accompanied by the junta of commanders, the cabinet, officials, officers and members of the diplomatic corps, Garcia Meza received the honors of the troops of the La Paz garrison after 1 minute of silence, artillery salvoes and the tolling of churchbells in memory of the liberator.

Garcia Meza said: What would Bolivar have said if he had seen his favorite daughter enclosed on all sides, a threat to peace which causes a geopolitical disequilibrium in the continent. He added that the solution of this unjust situation is the duty of all American states.

Garcia Meza concluded by saying that the liberator's favorite daughter, the Bolivian fatherland, sends it message of peace and harmony to all the peoples of America.

DELAYS REPORTED IN ANDEAN AUTO PRODUCTION PROGRAM

PY171413 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 16 Dec 80 p 3

[Excerpt] The automotive executive committee has expressed regret that the negotiations with the Venezuelan Government for the joint production of engines assigned by the Andean subregional automotive program have delayed the progress of the national program because of a stalemate in the negotiations.

The committee's report to the Industry and Commerce Ministry states, however, that due to the complexity of the development of the Andean automotive program, the negotiations for the production of the assignments granted to Bolivia are "slow and complex."

BRIEFS

FISCAL DEFICIT--The Finance Ministry has reported that the deficit during this fiscal year is 6,821,000,000 Bolivian pesos as compared to a 4,446,000,000 deficit during 1979. This represents a 53.4-percent increase over the previous year. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 12 Dec 80 p 8 PY]

MASS MEDIA MINISTER FARHAT SUBMITS RESIGNATION

PY181443 Paris AFP in Spanish 1413 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Brasilia, 18 Dec (AFP)--According to an announcement made to AFP by Octavio Bonfim, spokesman of the Presidency, Brazilian Mass Media Minister Said Farhat today submitted his resignation to Brazilian Chief of State Joao Figueiredo.

The reason which drove Minister Farhat to this decision so far has not been disclosed, but observers recall that Farhat is considered an adversary of the so-called presidential palace group comprised mainly of General Golbery do Couto e Silva, chief of the civilian household, and Heitor Aquino Ferreira, private secretary to President Figueiredo.

The same observer also recall that Education Minister Eduardo Portella resigned on 26 November 1980.

President Dissolves Ministry

PY181712 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] President Joao Figueiredo this morning decided to dissolve the Mass Media Ministry. The decision was made a few hours after Minister Said Farhat's resignation was accepted.

All matters relating to the media will now come under the chief of the Presidency's civilian household, General Golbery do Couto e Silva.

Planalto Palace also has decided to reorganize Radiobras [Brazilian Radio Broadcasting Company] and the Brazilian News Enterprise. The causes behind Minister Farhat's resignation have not yet been revealed.

Farhat Comments on Resignation

PY190040 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Brasilia--Said Farhat, the former mass media minister, said that he does not believe that his resignation means there is a regression in freedom of the press in Brazil. He said that President Figueiredo's commitment to achieve a democratic opening still stands.

Farhat noted that he knows nothing about a possible link between his resignation and a statement he issued regarding the succession [words indistinct]. He said that he now is merely another unemployed journalist.

JOURNALISTS DESCRIBE LACK OF PRESS FREEDOM

PY181850 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Dec 80 p 15

[From our correspondent in Belem]

[Text] Journalists from all over Brazil who met for the third national congress for press freedom between 11 and 13 December in Belem released the "letter of Belem" on Saturday night, in which they denounce the lack of freedom of the press in the country. The letter reads:

"Freedom of the press does not exist in Brazil. The official barrier against the free exercise of the profession, through the use of the national security law and the insidious official campaign aimed at intimidating journalists, conflicts with the purpose of a democratic opening. The latest events involving colleagues in Rio Grande do Sul and Minas Gerais are evidence of an escalation of the repression which has as its main objective the gagging of the press.

"The reports submitted by the delegation present at the congress give a picture of absolute insecurity in the collection and reporting of news. In addition to all of this, the complete debasement of the profession's wages is one of the elements inhibiting its complete freedom. The right to information is a natural and inalienable right of every democratic society and we, the journalists, are the repositories of that right. And above all, we are responsible for its execution, in the same measure that all societies are responsible for it.

"Meanwhile, it is very clear that this right is being restricted by current legislation, and that control over the news continues to be carried out by the state apparatus, either with an economic blockade over the outlets and announcers or through constantly accusing journalists under the national security law.

"Journalists, as of the working community, are united with other sectors in the struggle for improved salaries, better working conditions and job stability, understanding that without these requisites they cannot freely pursue their profession.

"The journalists also understand that the radio and television stations should bow to the interests of the communities that are to be reached and that the executive's arbitrary power to grant and cancel channels should cease.

"The journalists reaffirm the need to call a constituent assembly, with freedom for all ideological trends, because it is not a mere coincidence that the first struggles for freedom of the press were carried out together with the struggles for congressional autonomy. Both struggles stem from the people's need for freedom of expression.

"Regarding our concerns as a sector, the first and most crucial one is the accelerated reduction of the labor market in our sector, which is the consequence of the atmosphere of recession that is extending to other salaried sectors. This job recession is also directly linked to the business setbacks that are being suffered by employers.

"The journalists denounce the fact that Brazilian society has been cheated by the manipulation of information and they propose--through the national federation and unions--widely to disseminate these ideas.

"We call upon all other professional sectors and the entire Brazilian society to join us in this struggle--which is not only ours--that is trying to place the real interests of the people first. Our hope and confidence is in the organization of the people, who have the right to choose those who govern them and to choose the political way of life that suits them."

MILITARY OFFICIALS PLEDGE TO PRESERVE PEACE

PY181950 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Dec 80 p 7

[Excerpt] The armed forces will not permit "the disruption of the country's normal life by those offenders of our society's fraternal spirit," acting Army Minister Gen Ernani Ayrosa pledged in a speech he delivered yesterday morning in Rio de Janeiro to greet the navy minister on the occasion of Sailors' Day.

In his reply to Ayrosa's greeting, Navy Minister Adm Maximiano da Fonseca--who also spoke in the name of the air force--said: "Side by side with you, we are faithfully alert against unwanted antagonism which are aimed at preventing the president of the nation from carrying out his task of promoting political democratization and the well-being of the Brazilian people. We also are preparing at your side to become stronger and to guarantee peace and tranquillity to all Brazilians so that everyone may fully engage in producing and in bequeathing to our children a country which will be even better than today's Brazil.

FIGUEIREDO SENDS MESSAGE TO BOLIVIA'S GARCIA MEZA

PY171350 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] The Brazilian ambassador has delivered a message sent by Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo to President Luis Garcia Meza on the 150th anniversary of Liberator Simon Bolivar's death. The message states:

On the occasion of the 150th anniversary of liberator Simon Bolivar's death, I would like to convey to your excellency the Brazilian people's feeling of recognition and profound admiration for the liberator's exemplary life and great achievements. In conveying the Brazilian homage to the Bolivian Government and people, I reaffirm the conviction that the ideals of continental unity, friendship and justice which inspired Simon Bolivar are now, as in the past, the basic principle for harmony and Latin American development.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO SPEAKS WITH DIPLOMATS

PY181540 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 17 Dec 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Brasilia--Upon being invited yesterday by Ambassador Zhang Dequn during a greeting ceremony held at Planalto Palace, President Joao Figueiredo stated his desire to visit China. "I know nothing about Asia," he told the ambassador.

In his speech to the diplomats, who visited him to greet him on the occasion of the year-end festivities, the president recalled the economic difficulties that Brazil is facing and explained that the advance along the path of justice and freedom is being made difficult by the additional obstacles of the economic imbalance.

During cocktails served after the ceremony, President Figueiredo talked with the Soviet ambassador, Dmitriy Zhukov, and then circulated about the room.

His lengthiest conversation was with the Chinese ambassador, Zhang Dequn. Helped by a translator, the ambassador spoke about the good relations his country maintains with Brazil. Figueiredo said that he does not know Asia, despite the fact that he has visited several countries. Zhang Dequn quickly suggested that the president visit his country. Figueiredo stated his interest in wanting to visit China and the conversation concluded with a quick explanation by the ambassador, at the request of the president, about family planning in his country.

POPULAR MILITIA CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR HOLDUP

PY190029 Paris AFP in Spanish 1959 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 18 Dec (AFP)--The clandestine Popular Militia today claimed responsibility for a bank holdup that was perpetrated on Tuesday by a commando made up of men and women in a (?Santiago) industrial neighborhood.

The Popular Militia issued today a communique to the Santiago newspaper TERCERA DE LA HORA. The communique notes that the attack against the branch of the Bank of Chile in Cerrillos was perpetrated by Commandos Luciano Cruz and Miguel Enriquez. The late Cruz and Enrique were two high-ranking members of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) which is promoting an armed struggle against the regime led by President Augusto Pinochet. The communique, as published by the newspaper, states that the money obtained in the holdup will be used to promote resistance against the Chilean Government.

The government newspaper LA NACION reported that the holdup was perpetrated by about 30 persons and that many of them could be foreigners. The newspaper, which also charged that foreigners were also present in the recent destruction of high-tension towers, bases its report on testimony given by about 20 witnesses who were interrogated by the police. Gen Fernando Paredes, the investigations department chief, however, has stated that the police have no clues and that there are no detainees in this case.

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON STUDY OF PAPAL PROPOSAL

PY181800 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Relay from the government house by (Graciela Contreras]

[Text] The president has stated that the study of the document that the pope sent him on the mediation probably will be completed by tomorrow.

His excellency added that the study will be followed by an analysis in order to reach a resolution and to give an answer to the holy father whom, he said, we must respect and from whom we must accept many things, although they may hurt. But we must follow this line of thought together with his holiness. Since he is studying the document and does not want to anticipate anything, the chief of state did not mention the peace zone. These statements were made while the president was accompanied by Foreign Minister Rene Galdames after a ceremony in the blue hall of the Diego Protales Building where the new Netherlands ambassador presented his credentials.

FISHING BOAT CAPTURED BY ARGENTINA RETURNS

PY171738 Paris AFP in Spanish 0346 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Punta Arenas, Chile, 15 Dec (AFP)--The 21 crewmen of the Chilean fishing boat Mino, which was captured by an Argentine warship at the end of September and charged with fishing in territorial waters, returned to this city today. The Chilean sailors, who remained on board the ship anchored in Pureto Deseado (Argentina) for over 2 months, reiterated that during their detention they had no problems with the Argentine police. The members of the crew explained that Manuel Duran, the Chilean captain of the fishing boat, did not return to this southern port because he remains ill in Puerto Deseado.

According to information received from Argentina, the fishing boat Mino, which belongs to Spanish and Chilean owners, flew a Chilean flag when it was captured by an Argentine warship which caught it fishing in Argentine territorial waters. It is recalled here that the Argentine authorities fined the owner of the Mino $300,000 and confiscated all cargo.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE CALLS FOR DIALOGUE WITH ALL GROUPS

PA182232 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1904 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] President Jose Napoleon Duarte has told the international press that El Salvador's problems could be solved by discussing them in a framework of frank understanding rather than with bullets.

Asked his position regarding the Salvadoran leftist groups, Duarte said: I ask them to think about this, to understand that our people do not want violence but peace. He added: I ask them to remember that there is a way to solve El Salvador's problems. It is to discuss them in a framework of frank understanding and not to continue the path of violence and to want to solve everything with bullets.

President Duarte said that the solution lies in reasoning, in discussing and exchanging opinions to find solutions that will benefit everyone and bring peace to the nation soon. I invite all the groups so we can meet and discuss and work together for a political solution and so this can become the basis for the participation of all the Salvadorans in the country's life, Duarte said.

Questioned about his appointment as president of the government junta, Duarte said that it was the result of an effort to find the path to peace and the result of an agreement achieved with the armed forces.

Asked about the temporary suspension of U.S. aid to his country and whether he viewed this as a criticism, Duarte said that more than criticism of the government, it is a condemnation of the Salvadoran people's economic life.

Replying to another question, Duarte said that as president of the government junta, his position regarding the United States will be the same one he has always held. He believes that the United States is a power and an important factor in the lives of countries, particularly those of Latin America. The advisable thing is that we all work together, Duarte indicated.

HIGH COMMAND SPOKESMEN SAY MAJANO 'DESERTER'

PA182056 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 18 Dec 80 pp 2, 63

[Text] "Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano's situation is purely military to us," spokesmen of the high command of the armed forces said yesterday when asked about him, "although his actions are not those of a true professional military officer."

We were told that "a military officer obeys the orders of a superior and would never act as Majano did. It was explained to us that at no time has an arrest warrant been issued for Majano because there is a code of justice for this and it determines the misdeeds and crimes and the punishments that correspond to each case."

According to this explanation, Colonel Majano "is considered a deserter because he is away without leave and because he disobeyed the order issued by the high command of the armed forces."

We were also told that "it is completely false that the young military officers issued a communique. This was produced by a news agency that sympathizes with Majano whose situation is that of a deserter. He knows the crime he is committing and the consequences he must suffer for it."

We were also informed that the armed forces are united and that it is maintaining its discipline to guarantee order and security for the people.

The spokesmen of the armed forces high command added that the army and the security forces are coordinating their work to control all extremist and other suspicious activities.

Surveillance is being intensified in order to fight robberies and subversion so that the citizens can regain their confidence.

Whereabouts Still Unknown

PA181942 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1850 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--An official spokesman of the Salvadoran Armed Forces said today that former junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano "has not left the country."

Majano disappeared Monday after making a statement to the press urging the people "to unite and fight the imposter government."

"Colonel Majano is being sought and we are worried about what could happen to him," Col Marco Aurelio Gonzalez, information officer of the armed forces, told ACAN-EFE this morning.

Rumors are circulating this morning that Majano has left the country. In Panama the media also carries these rumors, saying Majano will arrive shortly in Panama.

Salvadoran Army officers have said that "it is impossible that Colonel Majano could have crossed the border by air or by land, since everybody knows him and the border officials could not have missed seeing him."

"Majano is in El Salvador, but we don't know where. Of course we have not arrested him. Besides, the way the situation is in El Salvador, he could have been captured by the extreme right just as well as by the extreme left," Gonzalez said.

SALVADORAN SUGAR INSTITUTE PRESIDENT KIDNAPPED

PA181818 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1753 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 18 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--It was learned here today that the president of the National Sugar Institute of El Salvador, Guillermo Vidales, 32, has been kidnapped in San Salvador.

Vidales' family said that the official's vehicle was intercepted by another automobile occupied by several armed civilians on Wednesday afternoon in Escalon District, in western San Salvador.

He is the second important government official kidnapped in El Salvador in less than 24 hours.

BANK OF AMERICA OFFICE DYNAMITED 17 DECEMBER

PA182014 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1812 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] The Bank of America office on Olimpica Avenue was dynamited last night by a group of unidentified men. In addition to damaging the office, the device hit the offices next to the bank. It is still unknown if there were any injuries or who is responsible for this new act of violence.

In a telephone call to this station, People's Liberation Forces members claimed credit for the attack.

PARTY CONGRESS APPROVES CHANGES TO STATUTES

FL190120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0032 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Jorge Risquet, deputy chairman of the committee that examined the draft resolution on modifications to party statutes, has informed the party congress of the agreements reached [by the committee]. The draft resolution on modifications to the statutes had been discussed and examined at all the party's grassroots organizations throughout the country where 2,609 proposals and suggestions had been made for changes, many of which were similar.

Risquet announced that 410 of the suggestions had been accepted. He added that the intensity with which the draft was examined shows that our country's communists are concerned about further strengthening the party.

The resolution on modifications to party statutes was then submitted to a vote and it was approved unanimously.

The resolution states that the statutes are a fundamental document in the life of the party and that it is mandatory that all party members, candidate members and organizations comply with the statutes. It states that the struggle for strict application of the statutes must be a daily one for all party members and candidate members to ensure the most rigorous observance of demcratic centralism and other principles of Leninist organization and leadership. The resolution stipulates that failure to fulfill the statutes is a punishable action in accordance with approved measures.

The resolution approved by the second congress stressed that application of the statutes and regulations has helped to raise the role and work of the party.

The second party congress, taking into account the proposals of the party Central Committee, considered it necessary to introduce certain nonessential [as heard] modifications to the statutes. In this regard, the resolution on modifications to party statutes states that the proposed changes are based on an analysis of the experience gained from the practical application of the statutes over the 5 years that have passed since the first congress was held.

The resolution emphasizes that it was the need to adapt the statutes to current conditions and advances made in the building of socialism in our country which required these nonessential modifications aimed at achieving greater efficiency in the functions of the party. Lastly, the delegates to the second party congress being held at the Palace of Conventions agreed that the approved modifications to the statutes should become effective on 1 January 1981.

ACTIVITIES OF VARIOUS FOREIGN DELEGATIONS

SED Delegation

AU181746 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Dec 80 p 1

[ND report: "SED Delegation Arrives in Cuba; Participation in Second Cuban Communist Party Congress; Hermann Axen Leads Delegation"]

[Text] Havana (ND)--A delegation of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Central Committee which will participate in the Second Cuban Communist Party Congress arrived in Havana on Monday night.

The delegation is led by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. It is also comprised of Kurt Tiedke, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Magdeburg SED Bezirk leadership; Edgar Fries, sector head in the Central Committee department for international relations; Harry Spindler, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the Republic of Cuba; and Walter Neumann, political staff worker in the Central Committee department for international relations.

On arrival at Jose Marti Airport, the delegation was cordially welcomed by Armando Hart, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, and by other representatives of the fraternal Cuban party.

Soviet Greetings

FL181803 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Konstantin Chernenko, chief of the Soviet delegation to the second party congress, today conveyed warm greetings from CPSU General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev to our party and Cuban people. Chernenko, who is a member of the CPSU Politburo, spoke this morning at the third session of the great event. The session opened at 0900 and is being chaired by party politburo member Armando Hart Davalos.

Amid prolonged applause by the delegates, Chernenko said that when Brezhnev bade farewell to the CPSU delegation which came to Cuba to attend the second congress, he told the delegation that his mind and heart were with the Cuban communists. Brezhnev also told the Soviet delegates to the second congress: You will meet a wonderful people and will see in action a great revolutionary, Comrade Fidel Castro, to whom I am joined by old and good relations.

After citing Brezhnev's words, Chernenko reasserted that the Soviet people are sincerely proud of the Cuban communists and people. These 5 years have not been easy ones for Cuba, he explained, adding that our country was the first in Latin America to emancipate work, to eradicate illiteracy and to place education, medical services, culture and sports in the hands of each citizen.

Kampuchean Delegation

BK190704 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1449 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Dec (SPK)--The Kampuchean delegation led by Pen Sovan, vice president to the KPRC [Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council], arrived in Havana on Monday [15 December] to attend the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], a Havana source reported.

On hand to welcome the delegation were Sergio del Valle, member of the PCC Political Bureau, and other personalities.

Prach Sun, Nguyen Huu Ngo and Sombat Chounlamani, ambassadors to Cuba from Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, respectively, were present on this occasion.

On 16 December, Vice President Pen Sovan received Mrs Melba Hernandez, secretary general of the Organization for Solidarity of Asian, African and Latin American Peoples [OSAALA].

Mr Pen Sovan informed Mrs Melba Hernandez of the situation in Kampuchea, of the efforts made by his people to eliminate the terrible aftermath of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, and of the successes achieved in rebuilding and defending the country.

Mrs Melba Hernandez congratulated him on these achievements of the Kampuchean people and affirmed the resolute support of the OSAALA to the KPRC and the Kampuchean people.

On the same day, the Kampuchean guests visited a dairy and a weaving mill (?at Ariguanabo), where they were warmly welcomed.

RESULTS OF 1980 GENERAL ELECTIONS REPORTED

PA171520 Paris AFP in English 1443 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Georgetown, 17 Dec (AFP)--Amid allegations of massive vote rigging by his opponents, Guyanese President Forbes Burnham was heading today for victory and greatly-increased powers in the country he has ruled for 16 years.

With the counting of ballots from eight districts completed, Mr Burnham's People's National Congress had gained 292,634 of the 380,212 valid votes cast. The main opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP) of Cheddi Jagan was given 77,372, but Mr Jagan accused Mr Burnham, together with the army and police, of seizing ballot boxes and using military might to maintain himself in power.

All other opposition parties except the PPP and the small rightist United Force Party boycotted the poll on the grounds that the government had rigged it in advance, as in previous elections in 1973 and 1968.

The victory makes Mr Burnham Guyana's first elected executive president. The poll confirms him in the post he assumed on 6 October, moving from the premiership after a new "socialist" constitution came into force.

The poll, which is also to elect a 65-member parliament, was condemned yesterday as "neither free nor fair" by British peer Lord Avebury, head of an international team of observers, who claimed he had been obstructed by policy.

Final Figures Relayed

FL181323 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] The final results are now in for Monday's general elections in Guyana. Guyanese Counselor for the Bahamas Mr (Arthur Phillips) has been keeping us up to the minute on those results.

[Begin (Phillips) Recording] The Guyana elections of 1980 is now history. The People's National Congress has won 41 seats, the People's Progressive Party, 10 seats and the United Force, 2 seats. Local government will now have 12 seats in the new House of Parliament. These are the final results of the 1980 Guyana elections. [end recording]

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 247 *22 December 1980*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Latin American Presidents Meet in Santa Marta A 1
Simon Bolivar Honored A 1
Panamanian President's Arrival A 1
President Royo's Speech A 1
Santa Marta Declaration A 3

ARGENTINA

Paper Reports 'No Hurry' To End Beagle Talks B 1
[LA NACION 19 Dec]
National Labor Commission Statement on ILO Visit B 1
UCR Official Favors Political Parties Statutes B 1
Building of Nuclear Center in Uruguay Discussed B 2
[HERALD 17 Dec]
24 People Reportedly Disappear During Demonstration B 2
Former President Hector Campora Dies in Mexico B 2

BOLIVIA

Communique Clarifies Stance on Andean Pact C 1
Authorities Increase Antidrug Traffic Control C 1
'Subversive Propaganda' Detected in Cochabamba C 1

COLOMBIA

President Turbay Outlines Agreements With Spain F 1
Suarez Remarks F 2
Minister Lauds Military Antisubversive Efforts F 2

VENEZUELA

Minister, President Deny Aiding Salvadoran Junta L 1
Zambrano Says Improved Relations 'Up to Havana' L 1
President Notes Lack of Talks With Turbay Ayala L 1
Price of Crude To Increase About $3 Per Barrel L 1

MEXICO

President Reportedly Set To Explain Stand to Reagan M 1
[Havana]
Castaneda: U.S. Relations 'Of Priority Interest' M 1
Mexican, Ecuadorean Presidents Discuss El Salvador M 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carazo Makes Statement on Return From Colombia P 1

EL SALVADOR

Duarte Announces 'Free Elections' for 1982 P 1
Comments on Santa Marta Trip P 2
Spokesman Denies Majano Declared Deserter P 2
Salvadoran Government Forces on 'Full Alert' P 2
National Guard Press Release P 3
'Intense Confrontations' P 3
FARN Installations Dismantled [EL MUNDO 20 Dec] P 3
FDR Rejects Duarte's Call To Hold Dialogue [Havana] P 4
'State of Alert' Declared P 4
FMLN Issues Communique on Preparations for Battle P 5
Monsignor Rivera Asks People To 'Make Commitment' P 6

GUATEMALA

President Lucas To Schedule Elections for 1981 [PRENSA LIBRE 10 Dec] P 7
Authorities Deny Majano Entered Country P 7

CUBA

Fidel Castro Reads Main Report at PCC Congress Q 1
Reportage on Proceedings of Second PCC Congress Q 82
Theses, Draft Resolutions Q 82
Modification of Party Statutes Q 83
Party Programmatic Platform Q 84
Main Report Resolution Q 85
Economic, Social Guidelines Q 86
Composition of Delegates Q 87
Politburo, Secretariat Members Q 88
Mass Rally Marks End of Second PCC Congress Q 89
Humberto Ortega Speech Q 90

LATIN AMERICAN PRESIDENTS MEET IN SANTA MARTA

Simon Bolivar Honored

PA171901 [Editorial Report] Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish at 1750 GMT on 17 December broadcasts live from Santa Marta ceremonies marking the death of Simon Bolivar. Present at the ceremonies are the heads of state: Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala of Colombia; Jaime Roldos of Ecuador; Jose Napoleon Durate of El Salvador; Rodrigo Carazo of Costa Rica; Adolfo Suarez of Spain and Fernando Belaunde Terry of Peru. Venezuelan President Herrera Campins and Dominican Republic President Antonio Guzman are scheduled to arrive later in the day. No mention is made of Panamanian President Aristides Royo.

During the ceremony, the heads of state lay wreaths at the Bolivar monument, after which an unidentified speaker reads Bolivar's last proclamation. Following this, the station announcer asks for 1 minute of silence all over the nation. After the moment of silence, taps is played, an artillery salute is fired and a band plays the national anthem. The relay ends at 1804 GMT.

Panamanian President's Arrival

PA190429 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Julio Miller report from Santa Marta on events to commemorate the 150th anniversary of Simon Bolivar's death--live telephone relay]

[Excerpt] Panamanian President Aristides Royo has stated the Panamanian stand regarding the exclusion of Bolivia from the Andean Pact. He said that Bolivia cannot and must not be withdrawn from the Andean Pact. Royo arrived in Santa Marta this morning at approximately 0930 accompanied by a delegation made up of 30 persons including Lt Col Ruben Dario Paredes, deputy commander of the national guard; Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores Typaldos; Carlos Noriega, president of the electoral tribunal, Gonzalo Rodriguez Marquez, president of the supreme court and other top government officials.

President Royo's Speech

PA192238 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2013 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Speech by Panamanian President Aristides Royo, presumably at the municipal council in Santa Marta, Colombia--live]

[Excerpts] The proper question to ask would be: Are we American rulers making all the necessary efforts toward unity? I daresay we are making some effort, but perhaps not our best or greatest effort.

The Santa Marta summit, being attended by nine heads of state, is an important event. All the declarations, meetings, encounters and dialogues held by the heads of state of Latin America and the Caribbean, with Spain's always enthusiastic and cooperative presence, show some effort. But there is no unity yet among the countries of Latin America. There are still some differences to overcome. Some rancor has not been abolished yet.

When we observe the Santa Marta declaration, which I hope will not be just another declaration, and which will be signed by all of us this afternoon, we see that it speaks of the heroic Spanish endeavor in which the blood of Spain mingled with the young, new blood of this continent. It appears as though this blood that was spilled was not peaceful blood, but blood like that spilled between Cain and Abel. And these differences, gentlemen, we must eliminate because if we want to make way for development, if we want to struggle--I am not going to say against the United States because that is a position of dignity--we must first unite among ourselves, make the necessary treaties, mediations and conditions.

And it must be the first activity in which the heads of the American countries should engage, because all efforts to unite, economically, culturally and for the sake of development, will meet with failure if we do not first settle some of the differences that unfortunately still separate us, if all we rulers of America do not sit down and establish peace and strike off the record all the incidents that occurred in this century and in the last. [applause]

But when we speak of Latin American unity, we must not forget some circumstances. This unity must be total. It cannot be a unity founded on principles of exclusion. It cannot be unity with exclusions; we must integrate further the countries of the Caribbean. The president of the Dominican Republic is here today, but we must grow closer to those countries which sometimes think more about Africa than about continental America. We must integrate this insular America. I also wish to state here today, with total and absolute sincerity, that it all must be integrated, that is, all the Caribbean.

Here in Latin America, there are countries, governments, that have relations with China. There are countries that have relations with the Soviet Union. But they do not have relations with a sister nation because it has a socialist government, because it has a government we do not like, because it has a government whose political system we do not approve. We are saying yes to trade, exchange and diplomatic relations and sometimes even relations of international cooperation to very faraway countries with very different blood, sentiment and thought, while isolating sister nations. We hope the same does not occur with other countries that want to give themselves political systems and regimes which we may not even approve.

We also have noticed the way some American nations are isolating Nicaragua, which is not a socialist country but which is a country that is carrying out its revolution, a country that was established by a group of young--very young--and rebellious people who decided it was necessary to teach reading and writing, who decided it was necessary to shake off and change the old structures and old political molds, because we sometimes do not like some of their actions. Instead of the tendency to unite and draw closer, we perhaps select the easiest thing: rejection. Care must be taken to not do the same with Grenada.

The day we begin to respect our different political systems, whether we like them or not, whether we feel as they do or not, that day we will be able to speak of the unity of all the Latin American Continent.

It is our responsibility--as it should have been the responsibility of other generations--to execute those social reforms which were really the first objective for which Bolivar fought. I believe we have not achieved it, perhaps because we have not tried hard enough. If a government thinks more of tanks, cannons, armored vehicles, warships and supersonic planes, if a government appropriates large sums for the nation's arsenal, not paying attention to waterworks, health, sewers, roads and the schools, we are not making the best possible effort to obtain the objectives Bolivar outlined for us.

Delayed social reforms are not going to be reforms. We must send a loud and clear message to the ultraleft, which must understand that poverty cannot be socialized, and we cannot risk the failure of this political model. That is not in the interest of Latin America.

But we also must tell the extremist sectors of the right that it is best that they begin to understand and to accept that these social reforms must be implemented very soon because later on they will have to be implemented by the people. Other sectors will have to implement them, perhaps not through the path of a beautiful constitution or through marvelous laws, but through violence, the armed path.

I believe--and I hope I am not wrong--that there is still time for us to do it. As the necessary social reforms are made, despite the difference of our systems, through the political regimes that are in line with the idiosyncracies of our people, we will not only be buying peace for the future, but we also will be really creating a fatherland.

Santa Marta Declaration

PA192118 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2309 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Santa Marta declaration signed on 18 December, read by Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas--live]

[Text] Gathered in the City of Santa Marta at the invitation of Colombian President Dr Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala to honor liberator Simon Bolivar on the 150th anniversary of his death, Rodrigo Carazo Odio, president of the Republic of Costa Rica; Jaime Roldos Aguilera, president of the Republic of Ecuador; Aristides Royo, president of the Republic of Panama; Fernando Belaunde Terry, president of the Republic of Peru; Antonio Guzman Fernandez, president of the Dominican Republic; Luis Herrera Campins, president of the Republic of Venezuela; Jose Napoleon Duarte, chairman of the revolutionary government junta of El Salvador, and Adolfo Suarez, prime minister of the Government of the Kingdom of Spain, aware that the best honor [words indistinct] to the memory and work of liberator Simon Bolivar is to recognize the permanent force of his ideals, have decided to sign the following declaration named after the city where the liberator spent his final hours.

Santa Marta Declaration: The presidents reaffirm that the sovereign will of the people, freely expressed through a vote, is the only legitimate source of authority. They once again admit that the unity of the Latin American nations is a firm requirement not just for their progress and development but also for the maintenance of their historic identity and their common destiny. They honor the liberator's prophetic vision, who in the letter of Jamaica, in the convening of the Amphictyonic Congress in Panama, in his daily life and even in his retreat in Santa Marta, set the stage for freedom and solidarity among the nations of the New World.

They proclaim that many principles of international law that have now been incorporated into regional practice and are also part of (?mankind's) wealth, especially in the United Nations, originated with Bolivar. Nonintervention in states' internal affairs, respect for valid treaties, peaceful settlement of controversies, respect for territorial integrity and hemispheric citizenship are instances of how Bolivar's design of a legal order has contributed to the universal institutionalization of international law, and especially of our American institutions. They reaffirm that, since the force of freedom cannot be separated from economic and social developments, it is necessary to make a new, vigorous cooperation effort to create conditions that will couple those freedoms with a more just social order.

The full force of the democratic institutions and the political and social stability of nations will not be possible if an international economic order prevails whereby the just prices required by the common responsibility of nations are not set for commodities and raw materials. They proclaim that the institutionalization of democracy is the best guarantee for the freedom and development of their nations. They also voice their common desire to find ways to maintain and strengthen the institutions that have genuinely stemmed from the will of the people.

The presidents state their concern over the critical social and economic conditions of many Caribbean nations and they reiterate their desire to cooperate with them in overcoming their problems. To strengthen understanding between the integration processes in the Caribbean, the CACM and the Andean Pact is a geopolitical need in the area which has its historic justification in the decisive cooperation that liberator Bolivar received from the Caribbean to carry out his work of liberation.

They note the importance of the oil agreements signed by the presidents of Mexico and Venezuela to supply crude to the Central American and Caribbean nations on easy credit terms to develop energy resources as an example of international justice and solidarity.

Colombian President Dr Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos Aguilera, Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, with the solemn and fraternal witness of the other presidents present in Santa Marta, reaffirm on this historic date the urgency of expediting the integration process they are engaged in by overcoming existing difficulties and allowing the institutional mechanisms of the Cartagena Agreement to have full force.

The coming entry into force of the justice tribunal, the performance of the duties of the Andean parliament, the scope given to the council of ministers and all those other specialized bodies that are part of the system should strengthen to the utmost the faith of the peoples and governments in the political and economic potential of integration so that, without disregarding commitments to all of Latin America, the subregional nations will achieve the superior objectives of the Andean Group and the Cartagena Agreement. They restate that physical integration is indispensable to consolidating the area's development process and they support initiatives intended to achieve that objective.

The presidents gathered in Santa Marta voice their special pleasure at the signing and entry into force of the general peace treaty between the Republics of El Salvador and Honduras, the result of diligent mediation. They stress its significance as a contribution to harmony and solidarity among the Latin American nations and as an example and encouragement to the desire for universal peace.

The presidents of Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, the Dominican Republic and Venezuela and the premier of the Government of the Kingdom of Spain had the opportunity to talk to Jose Napoleon Duarte, civilian chairman of the revolutionary government junta of El Salvador, and were pleased to learn of his determination to lead the way to democracy so that at the nearest future date, peace and freedom can reign in El Salvador.

Determined as the presidents are to strengthen the process of return to democratic rule in America, they are pleased to report the clear-cut political commitments that President Duarte willingly accepted before them and which entail recognition that free elections are the only legitimate source of power. They also stress the firm intention of the chief of the new government of El Salvador to do everything he can to forestall the bleeding of his people. In this context, they reiterate the desire to help, without hurting the principle of nonintervention, nations and governments that request the cooperation of the democratic nations in order to incorporate themselves to the said political system.

The chiefs of state stress and welcome with sincere affection the presence and participation in this commemoration of Spain, which all the Spanish American peoples view as their motherland. Spain is ever present. In a heroic advnture, it brought the faith to America, gave it its language, mixed its blood and introduced it into a common history. The destiny of Spain and the Spanish American nations is indissolubly linked because they constitute a family of nations.

The presidents gathered in Santa Marta on this solemn occasion restate their desire to continue cooperating regarding the demands for stable international peace, strengthening the institutions which favor civilized coexistence, and notably joining efforts to achieve a new economic order which, upholding the dignity of nations and human freedom, will constitute the best tribute to Simon Bolivar 150 years after his death.

The presidents of the Republics of Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, Venezuela and El Salvador, and of the Dominican Republic, and the prime minister of the Government of the Kingdom of Spain hereby note their profound recognition of his excellency the president of Colombia, Dr Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, together with the people and officials of this historic city, for the excellent hospitality and the many kindnesses extended to them on their visit to Santa Marta.

PAPER REPORTS 'NO HURRY' TO END BEAGLE TALKS

FY201829 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 19 Dec 80 p 1

[J. Iglesias Rouca article: "The Difficult Oceans of Beagle"]

[Excerpt] In view of the very little-or no--advantage for Argentina in the pope's "proposal" on Beagle, the military junta yesterday reportedly decided to suggest to the Vatican that Buenos Aires is in no particular hurry to end the negotiation. Consequently, Moncayo will not leave for Rome today. The junta's greatest concern is concentrated on the so-called "peace zone," which according to Pope John Paul II's proposal extends over a great part of the Argentine sea, that is, with a projection 200 miles east from the Beagle's eastern islands. The existence of such a "zone" may in the future bring into question the two-ocean principle (Atlantic Ocean for Argentina and Pacific Ocean for Chile), a problem Buenos Aires is confronting in its border differences with Chile in the south.

NATIONAL LABOR COMMISSION STATEMENT ON ILO VISIT

FY200051 Buenos Aires Noticias Argentinas in Spanish 0020 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Dec (NA)--The National Labor Commission (CNT) today issued a statement in which it comments on the recent visit to Argentina of the International Labor Organisation (ILO) which was requested by the Argentine Government. In the statement, the CNT demands the "repeal of the so-called labor associations law because it is against labor union interests."

The CNT, one of the three major groups among which the Argentine labor movement is divided, also requested the government "to lift the restriction on union activity which was established through decree law No 9 which was issued in 1976 and through which Argentine union organizations are not allowed to issue any opinion on matters pertaining to salary and labor conditions."

The statement notes that "despite the fact that the Argentine Government appointed a labor delegation" to the recent ILO assembly "union leaders attended the ILO meeting anyway."

It also states that "the delegate representing the Argentine labor movement charged at the ILO meeting that the labor associations law "violates ILO labor agreement (?87), the rights and guarantees established by the constitution and the church's social doctrine.

The statement adds that "in Geneva, the Argentine Government decided to agree to the ILO commission's visit and it expressed its willingness to fulfill all its commitments. Since the Argentine Government has expressed this desire, it has to fulfill its promise and it therefore has to repeal the labor associations law.

The CNT also asks the Argentine Government to prohibit military interventions in labor unions and it demands the release of all labor leaders who are detained. It also demands the repeal of the social works law.

The statement notes that "it is urgently necessary to reorganize this preposterous labor policy, to correct all errors in the socioeconomic policy, to accept workers' participation in deciding the destiny of labor organizations, and with an active and respected presence of the Argentine labor movement, to seek paths that will lead to much-sought national unity."

UCR OFFICIAL FAVORS POLITICAL PARTIES STATUTES

FY191526 Buenos Aires Noticias Argentinas in Spanish 2143 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] La Plata, 18 Dec (NA)--Ricardo Balbin, president of the national Radical Civic Union (UCR) commission, has said that "the political parties statutes are going to be implemented because we are going to demand it by every means" and has exhorted "the people from Buenos Aires and the capital of Buenos Aires Province" to start that job which "is going to be the most important and elevated of tasks."

Balbin spoke before 300 fellow partisans at a meeting organized by the UCR's ninth faction. He held that "with the same vocation for peace I have served with, with the same moral force with which I have stimulated good caues, with the same honesty with which I have believed it possible to achieve institutionalization by these means, I will admit in a loud voice that I have made a mistake if the political organization does not take place in this country."

He added: "If it does not take place, I will no longer be here, but the militarymen who hold power should think it over for a moment. The peace apostles disappear when many favor war."

Balbin also said that "I will seek the country's political organization" because "I believe it is indispensable for the reorganization of the republic." He explained: "I do not seek a political organization for the purpose of elections."

He continued: "The government leaders get alarmed when we talk about political organization because they believe we can displace them. All we want is a political organization to be able to applaud them for having allowed it to take place, for having allowed a peaceful organization of the parties."

BUILDING OF NUCLEAR CENTER IN URUGUAY DISCUSSED

PY182240 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 17 Dec 80 p 11

[Text] (NA)--A nuclear experimental centre, similar to one built two years ago in Peru, may be built in Uruguay by Argentina, according to the chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA). Vice Admiral Carlos Castro Madero said yesterday: "At present, we are giving Uruguay technical assistance and granting scholarships to their scientists, but we could build an experimental atomic centre there."

Castro Madero spoke to journalists at Jorge Newbery Airport, where he had gone to see off Uruguay's industry and energy minister, Francisco Tourreilles. Tourreilles, on a special invitation from the CNEA, visited the Atucha I centre yesterday morning. He said that the centre was "a model for the whole world," adding that Argentina and Uruguay "have given and will go on providing examples of cooperation in the energy field."

24 PEOPLE REPORTEDLY DISAPPEAR DURING DEMONSTRATION

PY191751 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] According to a report released in Paris today by the Committee for Solidarity With Relatives of Imprisoned and Missing Persons in Argentina, 24 persons disappeared during a recent demonstration staged in Buenos Aires demanding that the military government provide information about missing relatives.

FORMER PRESIDENT HECTOR CAMPORA DIES IN MEXICO

PY191645 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1603 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 19 Dec (NA)--According to information released by his relatives, former President Hector Campora died in Mexico today at the age of 71. Campora had been in exile in Mexico since November 1979.

Campora died of a heart attack at 0200 Mexican time in the house he had rented in Cuernavaca where he resided with his wife, Georgina Acevedo, and his youngest son Carlos.

COMMUNIQUE CLARIFIES STANCE ON ANDEAN PACT

FY201322 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Communique issued by the Bolivian Integration Secretariat in La Paz on 19 December]

[Text] The General Integration Secretariat, as the organization charged with the country's integration process, deems it appropriate to clarify the scope and implications of the official declaration issued yesterday by the government with regard to Bolivian participation in the Cartagena Agreement.

First, since the Andean subregional integration process is of a socioeconomic nature, its objectives and mechanisms are outlined in the Cartagena Agreement and in the Lima and Arequipa protocols, which introduced amendments to the agreement. Since the above are treaties in full force, the Bolivian Government recognizes the commission and the board as the only valid organizations. The Andean court of justice will not be a valid organization until the treaty that created it is ratified by the Venezuelan Government.

Second, Bolivia's active, full participation in the Cartagena Agreement has been jeopardized by the political bias which suprisingly has been focused on our country, making normal dialogue with its partners difficult for Bolivia. It is proper to state that the principle of ideological pluralism was strictly observed during the first 10 years of the agreement, and that the negotiations were free from biased judgment and pressure resulting from the type of government of the member countries.

Third, because this controversy requires a legal interpretation concerning the basic objectives of the agreement and the procedures to achieve these objectives, the Bolivian Government will take the case to the appropriate organization in accordance with article 23 of the Cartagena Agreement, that is, to the LAFTA arbitration tribunal for the solution of controversies, which was created by the protocol of 2 September 1967 and signed by the 11 LAFTA members. Bolivia will abstain from participating in the Cartagena Agreement commission until the above tribunal makes a decision on the correct interpretation of the controversy that has arisen.

AUTHORITIES INCREASE ANTIDRUG TRAFFIC CONTROL

FY220130 Paris AFP in Spanish 1703 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Text] La Paz, 21 Dec (AFP)--Authorities announced here today that to eradicate drug trafficking once and for all from the national territory, the dangerous drugs directorate has ordered strict control of airports, borders, clandestine landing strips and rural villages.

Approximately 3 months ago, the government announced that it had launched a campaign aimed at putting an end to drug trafficking, for which it had trained specialized personnel and had conducted operations aimed at eradicating the production and marketing of drugs. The government even went so far as to announce that the drug traffickers will be drastically punished and that extreme cases will receive the death penalty.

'SUBVERSIVE PROPAGANDA' DETECTED IN COCHABAMBA

FY200004 Paris AFP in Spanish 1743 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] La Paz, 19 Dec (AFP)--It was reported here today that the authorities have started an exhuastive investigation in Quillacollo, a town in the Cochabamba Department located in the central region of Bolivia, because the authorities have detected the distribution of subversive propaganda. Quillacollo is an important industrial and agricultural center with a large population, particularly shoe industry workers.

Col Janier Pampo, the Cochabamba Prefect, has stated that department authorities have detected the distribution of leftist pamphlets with subversive propaganda calling on people to disrupt peace. Colonel Pampo said that those involved in this activity will be punished in compliance with the national security law.

PRESIDENT TURBAY OUTLINES AGREEMENTS WITH SPAIN

PA201633 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Speech by Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala at banquet honoring Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez in Bogota--live]

[Excerpts] Regarding the bilateral policy between Spain and Colombia, very important advances have been made. Tomorrow we will exchange the ratification documents of several agreements which were signed on occasion of my visit to Spain last year at the invitation of King Juan Carlos and Prime Minister Suarez. Very important agreements which will notably improve our relations with Spain in all areas were signed there.

I want to praise several of them and I will start with the one on the facilities for naturalization. A new image has been created with this agreement which allows Spanish residents in Colombia and Colombian residents in Spain to obtain the Spanish or Colombian citizenship as the case may be with a minimum of requirements and within a short period of time. These residents may immediately revert to their original nationality upon returning to their countries if they want. This is a very important and new agreement between the two countries which I think will yield very satisfactory results.

Another agreement we signed and which will be also exchanged tomorrow is the one on technical cooperation which is truly more useful to us than to Spain. Spain has achieved important progress and has a technology more in line with our needs. I have called it the technology in Spanish. It is not the overly sophisticated technology of the superpowers which is so costly and inaccessible for us but one we can assimilate in the best manner and the one that is closest to our possibilities. I am sure this technology will decisively contribute to [word indistinct] the economic development of our country.

We are also about to sign a cooperation agreement for the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Spain has made important progress in this area and we feel that Spanish cooperation in the training of our technicians in their masters degrees in these subjects [word indistinct] will also be very significant in our advance in this very interesting field of science.

We have also signed an agreement for diplomatic complementarity [complementariedad diplomatica]. This is a difficult term to (?use) when speaking of a treaty. However, it is an idea of Spanish internationalists which they suggested and we found reasonable.

According to this agreement, wherever Spain has no diplomatic representation and we do, we will represent them. This will also work in the opposite way: Wherever we don't have diplomatic representation and they do, they will be our representatives to that government. All these ties are creating a very solidary and close association which facilitate great developments and joint actions in various areas.

We also have the new trade agreement which will be exchanged tomorrow through which the previous compensation rules ahve been eliminated. We will now use the free method of payment with [word indistinct] and without any kind of restrictions.

However, as I have said, this treaty, although in line with the methods and demands of the European Economic Community, will not be sufficient guarantee that our trade with Spain will not be [word indistinct] in any way now that your country will become a member of the European Community.

Suarez Remarks

PA210321 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Speech by Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez at banquet offered in his honor by Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala in Bogota--live]

[Excerpts] I trust, Mr President, that during the talks we have held during these past few days we established the path for the cooperation between our countries in this regard. I believe that the new economic situation in the world, and especially the problems posed by the energy crisis, are opening new and necessary areas of cooperation. Spain needs many things from Colombia. For example, Spain needs coal, uranium and minerals which Colombia has a lot of. We hope that previous contacts made for cooperation in these areas will be implemented in the near future and that our bilateral trade will diversify.

Mr President, on this occasion I don't want to forget that our political models of co-existence are what have strengthened and are still strengthening the old democratic Europe.

Spain is, and I am referring to your request regarding the incorporation of my country into the EEC, especially sensitive to the ties that link it to Latin America. I want to clearly state here that we will always continue to be willing to assist in Latin America's contact with Europe if it serves the interests of the Latin American countries.

My words are not moved by [word indistinct] and you know this very well, Mr President. I am moved by a clear willingness to serve our tradition and common interests. Spain's entry into the EEC will not set Spain apart from the Latin American Continent but will serve to bring us closer and tie the Latin American countries more firmly to Europe. Spain will devote its best efforts to this.

MINISTER LAUDS MILITARY ANTISUBVERSION EFFORTS

PA211807 Paris AFP in Spanish 0559 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] Bogota, 19 Dec (AFP)--A "glorious outcome" against subversion in Colombia was announced today by the national defense minister, Gen Luis Carlos Camacho, in his New Year's greetings to the Armed Forces of Colombia.

The minister emphasized that in their fight against "subversive groups" the military has restored peace and curbed crime in all its forms in various parts of the country.

The general said that the "subversive escalation," whose "common denominator is based on a foreign ideology known by all," was being controlled and eliminated thanks to the tenacious efforts of the armed forces.

He added that subversion "has not ceased its fruitless attempts to cause a schism in the institutional commands and a rift among its leaders," but that this has not been possible due to the high morale of the troops.

At the same time, the minister reiterated his appeal to the guerrillas to accept the partial amnesty recently approved by the Chamber of Representatives of Colombia, at the request of President Julio Cesar Turbay.

This amnesty has been categorically turned down several times by the guerrilla groups, who demand that it include all "political prisoners".

MINISTER, PRESIDENT DENY AIDING SALVADORAN JUNTA

PA201803 Paris AFP in Spanish 1636 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] Caracas, 20 Dec (AFP)--Defense Minister Tomas Abreu Rescaniere has flatly denied that Venezuela has sent arms and ammunition to other nations, notably El Salvador. The Venezuelan minister stated that "as I have said on other occasions when other nations have tried to blame Venezuela for supplying weapons to third nations, I have to say now that Venezuela has not sent arms or ammunition to other countries."

In El Salvador, spokesmen for the groups opposed to the government junta have been systematically saying that the United States and other countries including Venezuela are cooperating with that Central American nation's regime by sending in war materiel.

Last night Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins also flatly denied the charges as he told newsmen: "The person you have to believe is the Venezuelan president."

ZAMBRANO SAYS IMPROVED RELATIONS 'UP TO HAVANA'

PA212157 Paris AFP in Spanish 1448 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Text] Caracas, 21 Dec (AFP)--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano has said that relations between Venezuela and Cuba remain frozen and that it is up to Havana to show good will if it attributes importance and interest to its relations with Venezuela.

Observers here recalled that links between Caracas and Havana were frozen as a result of a military council's decision to acquit three people implicated in the explosion of a Cuban airplane in Barbados 4 years ago in which 73 people were killed. On that occasion, Cuban President Fidel Castro reacted harshly to the ruling and ordered the withdrawal of Cuban diplomats from Caracas shortly afterward. The Venezuelan Embassy in Havana was left almost vacant. It is believed that a total break in relations between the two countries will be imminent if the top Venezuelan military court upholds the ruling.

PRESIDENT NOTES LACK OF TALKS WITH TURBAY AYALA

PA200000 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Upon his return to Venezuela, the president of Venezuela said he had not spoken with his Colombian colleague, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, about the boundary differences nor about the situation of undocumented persons. He said: We had very impressive movements, especially during the commemoration of the liberator's final moments. The Venezuelan president added that the attention received from the Colombian Government and the welcome of the people of Santa Marta merited recognition. President Herrera Campins said that the most important aspect of his visit to Santa Marta was the recognition of the liberator's doctrine and the commitment to Latin American integration.

PRICE OF CRUDE TO INCREASE ABOUT $3 PER BARREL

PA201830 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1811 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] Caracas, 20 Dec (LATIN)--Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti today announced that Venezuela will increase the price of its crude by approximately $3 per barrel effective 1 January. Calderon, who returned from the OPEC conference in Bali last night, said in a meeting with the press that although the increases are still being studied, it is probable that the Venezuelan crude will go from its present price of $34.75 per barrel to $37.75. He added that the new prices will take into account the preferential price set by OPEC at $35 and that they will be announced on 1 January.

PRESIDENT REPORTEDLY SET TO EXPLAIN STAND TO REAGAN

PA201637 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo has told the press in Mexico City that the Central American countries are fully entitled to their self-determination and to oppose any foreign intervention in their domestic affairs. He emphasized that during his first official meeting with U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan, which will be held in January, he will clearly explain the Mexican stand regarding the future of Central American nations. He added that Mexico supports the right of Belize to its independence and will vigorously oppose any attempt to invade militarily that nation.

CASTANEDA: U.S. RELATIONS 'OF PRIORITY INTEREST'

PA181659 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1026 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Mexico City, 17 Dec (EFE)--Relations with the United States are of priority interest to Mexico's foreign policy, Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda stressed here.

The secretary for foreign relations sais yesterday that with Ronald Reagan taking over as U.S. president, "these relations could be affected [pueden sufrir alteraciones]." Castaneda said that the problem of the undocumented Mexicans in the neighboring country to the north ought to be considered "from a humanitarian standpoint."

The foreign secretary denied that the Mexican Army's recent field exercises in the south were intended to intimidate Guatemala. "They were not a threat to that country nor can anyone foresee any action regarding the differences that Mexico has with Guatemala over Belize," he said.

MEXICAN, ECUADOREAN PRESIDENTS DISCUSS EL SALVADOR

PA210457 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0542 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 19 Dec (EFE)--The Mexican and Ecuadorean presidents, Jose Lopez Portillo and Jaime Roldos Aguilera, respectively, condemned here today any foreign intervention in El Salvador.

In their speeches, delivered at the end of a gala dinner hosted by Lopez Portillo in honor of Roldos Aguilera, the chiefs of state pointed out that the Salvadoran people are the only ones who must decide their future.

Lopez Portillo said: "With frankness and cordiality, we wish to express our conviction that the Salvadoran people must freely vote on their destiny, that self-determination is essential for their future well-being and that we firmly condemn any foreign intervention in this conflict." He stressed that "in accordance with the principles that rule its diplomatic tradition, Mexico warns that it will resort to all legal means at its disposal to make the international community guarantee respect for Salvadoran sovereignty in case it were endangered." The Mexican president explained that the conflict in El Salvador might "once again" test "Latin American solidarity," stressing that "we know that the Ecuadorean Government is following with concern the developments taking place in that Central American country."

He recalled that "our collective will has helped preserve the autonomy of the Nicaraguan process and has provided its government with a fraternal solidarity that is completely alien to selfish interests or ideological beliefs." The Mexican president added that solidarity with Nicaragua "tried in the past and is still trying at present to affirm the Latin American peoples' right to choose their own forms of government and development models."

In his impromptu speech, Jaime Roldos Aguilera was emphatic when, in discussing the Salvadoran situation, he said: "Keep foreign hands off of Salvadoran affairs." The visiting president said that Latin American peoples must have concern for what happens in countries like Bolivia and Nicaragua, stressing that the Salvadoran people must solve their own problems without any foreign interference.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO MAKES STATEMENT ON RETURN FROM COLOMBIA

PA192201 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Dec 80

[William Cespedes report from Juan Santamaria Airport--live telephone relay]

[Excerpt] Rodrigo Carazo, president of the republic, has just arrived at Juan Santamaria Airport accompanied by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte. They came in the Salvadoran presidential plane, the same one that they used to go to Santa Marta, Colombia, where they participated in the events commemorating the 150th anniversary of the death of Simon Bolivar.

President Carazo will now make a statement to the listeners of this station:

[Carazo] I am very pleased to be back. I am hereby asking the representatives of the press and you of Radio Reloj to discuss the various agreements made [in Santa Marta] in order to provide specific reports to the Costa Ricans through you. This meeting will be held here at the airport conference room in a few minutes.

[Question] Mr President, just one question before you address the newsmen: What does it mean for Costa Rica and El Salvador that these two countries were accepted as permanent observers in the Andean Pact?

[Answer] El Salvador was accepted as a participant in the meeting. The countries that were accepted as permanent observers were the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica and Panama.

[Question] What does this mean for our country?

[Answer] I have been fighting for this for many days. Therefore, we now have a greater responsibility and we will have the opportunity to have connections with one of the most active regional groups in Latin America, and we will be not only observers but will have the possibility of more future rapproachments [words indistinct].

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE ANNOUNCES 'FREE ELECTIONS' FOR 1982

PA201800 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1344 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] San Jose, 20 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Jose Napoleon Durate, Christian Democratic president of El Salvador, has said here that the only way to end violence and achieve democracy in his country is by holding a free election.

Duarte, who was elected president through a pact between the armed forces and the Christian Democratic Party, announced that free elections will be held in 1982 when a committee will promulgate a new law and new voting lists "since the current ones were made to rig elections."

The Salvadoran president made those remarks as he returned from Santa Marta, Colombia, where he attended the commemoration of the 150th anniversary of liberator Simon Bolivar's death along with other Latin American presidents and the head of the Spanish Government.

He said that the electoral committee will start working in January and it will have 10 months to come up with laws that will guarantee the participation of "all democratic sectors" in the electoral process.

A constituent assembly will be convened in November or December 1981 to decide on how the presidency of the republic will work and on the holding of elections.

Duarte said that the participation of international organizations from Spanish America, such as the OAS, and from all democratic nations will be requested to oversee and ensure a free election.

He gave assurances that this political project has been endorsed by the United States and all other Western democratic nations.

Comments on Santa Marta Trip

PA201535 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1245 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Communique released by the information office of the Presidency of the Republic on 19 December]

[Excerpts] After landing at the Ilopango Military Airport last night, the president of the republic, Eng Jose Napoleon Duarte, told reporters that he was sincerely pleased with his trip to Colombia which he visited early this week to participate in the meeting commemorating the 150th anniversary of the death of liberator Simon Bolivar.

This trip was truly positive. I have been to the summit of democracy, because the meeting was attended by the democratic presidents of America, such as Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica and El Salvador, as well as the Spanish chief of government.

Napoleon Duarte, who arrived accompanied by his wife and other members of his retinue, was greeted at the airport by the vice president of the revolutionary governing junta and commander in chief of the armed forces, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, and other ranking government and military officials.

President Duarte noted that all the presidents, who attended the meeting in Santa Marta, Colombia agreed to offer the necessary moral support to the Salvadoran Government, and in the declaration signed them, there are paragraphs referring to our country, and these are votes on behalf of peace, freedom, human rights and the free determination of the Salvadoran people.

SPOKESMAN DENIES MAJANO DECLARED DESERTER

PA212139 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1516 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 20 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Official spokesmen of the Salvadoran presidential house today reiterated a denial of statements attributed to the vice president, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, according to which Colonel Majano has been declared a deserter.

"It is absolutely false that Gutierrez made those statements or that there was a news conference, as certain international news agencies have reported," official government spokesmen affirmed.

SALVADORAN GOVERNMENT FORCES ON 'FULL ALERT'

PA211748 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1710 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Official sources have disclosed that the Salvadoran Government forces are on a full alert due to "specific reports that the ultraleft is preparing itself for a final offensive on 26 December." The sources said that the reports, "confirmed by the military intelligence office, were intercepted from abroad."

The opposition Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] said this week in Santa Marta, Colombia, that all of its shock troops are ready to launch the final offensive. The FDR said that the leftist offensive would be accompanied by work stoppages and nationwide strikes.

The army sources said that counterinsurgency operations have been stepped up in San Salvador, the outlying towns and other cities in the interior of the country to try to wipe out guerrilla cells and centers "of subversion."

At least 50 presumed guerrillas died during the week in armed clashes with the army, which discovered leftist arsenals, camps and clandestine hospitals in the capital and rural areas in the interior of the country.

In a communique issued over the weekend the army said that "the leftists want to inflate their final offensive through lies and making the national and international public believe that their movement is progressing when in reality it has become weaker."

National Guard Press Release

PA200358 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1827 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Press release by National Guard Press and Public Relations Department in San Salvador on 19 December]

[Text] The National Guard Press and Public Relations Department reports that a security forces patrol traveling to Las Margaritas in Cuscatancingo was attacked by armed men hiding inside two houses along the main street. During the ensuing fighting two terrorists were killed and a Smith and Wesson machinegun, four rifles and two shotguns were seized as well as a large number of handgrenades, military uniforms, first aid supplies and subversive literature and propaganda.

United to the people, the armed forces emphasizes that it will do everything possible to halt violence and attain the climate of peace and democracy which we so badly need.

'Intense Confrontations'

PA191724 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY reports from San Salvador that intense confrontations between Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] forces and the Salvadoran Army are taking place in the region of Berlin and 5,000 peasants are reported fleeing from the area.

The military operations of the Salvadoran National Guard in the region of Berlin, 113 km east of San Salvador, are meeting with strong resistance from the guerrillas, it was learned in San Salvador. Sources in the area's municipal government reported by telephone that military detachments from San Miguel, Usulutan, San Vicente and Zacatecoluca are participating in the operation. The military detachments have been trying since Tuesday to encircle the guerrillas operating in this area, the sources said.

Due to the intensity of the confrontations, approximately 5,000 peasants have left the region. The majority of the refugees are women, children and elderly people.

FARN Installations Dismantled

PA211259 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 20 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] A harsh blow was dealt to the guerrilla in the east with the dismantling of clandestine hospitals and camps of the Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) where explosives and arms were being stored, military sources revealed today on concluding 3-day operations in San Agustin and Berlin cantons, where there were confrontations in which at least 25 extremists were killed.

It was reported today at military detachment No 4 of Usulutan that this action took place after it was learned that many cantons in the eastern part of the country were under the control of the extremists.

The military operations begun on Monday by troops from that detachment ended yesterday afternoon after the Linares, Caolotal, Montanita, La Quesera, Bolivar, El Carmen and other cantons of Berlin and San Agustin were cleared. The military found camps with medicines and surgical materials that are not even available in San Pedro Hospital. According to the reports, arms, ammunition, movie projectors, mimeographs and explosive materials like TNT were found in the rural areas that had been "combed."

The military source said that the FARN extremists had occupied the cantons and that they have now been destabilized by this military operation although they have not been eradicated, since many of them fled to areas with which they are already very familiar. Therefore, the operations will continue.

In addition, some 200 head of cattle were recovered from the area. They belong to small farmers who have fled to Berlin. The livestock was turned over to the civilian authorities of Berlin to be returned to their owners as identified by bills of sale, if purchased, or by registration if they were raised.

Among the weapons that were confiscated were FAL rifles, shotguns, ammunition and other war materiel.

Meanwhile, it was reported that there are some 3000 refugees in Berlin and another 1000 in San Agustin. They had fled from the aforementioned cantons and will not return as yet, because the military operations will continue.

FDR REJECTS DUARTE'S CALL TO HOLD DIALOGUE

PA192031 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] The Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] has reiterated its willingness to hold a dialogue with all the honest forces of the country but not with those which daily kill the best sons of the Salvadoran people.

In a communique issued on this, the revolutionary organization said that Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the genocidal military-Christian Democratic junta, recently expressed his alleged interest in holding talks with the popular forces. Nevertheless, the communique added, 60 Salvadorans are killed daily, victims of the government's repression.

The FDR document added that as authentic genocidal rulers, the leaders of the regime call for negotiations at the same time that they assassinate the main leaders of the patriotic military organizations.

Meanwhile, it has been reported that militias of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front occupied three neighborhoods in the outskirts of San Salvador and urged the residents to join the struggle against the dictatorship. The actions took place in the neighborhoods of Yumuri, Toluca and Miramonte.

'State of Alert' Declared

PA191504 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1928 GMT 18 Dec 80

[By German Acero Espinoza]

[Text] Santa Marta, Colombia, 18 Dec (EFE)--The Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], the main opposition force in El Salvador, today declared itself in a virtual state of war aimed at overthrowing the current Christian Democratic-military junta of El Salvador which is headed by Jose Napoleon Duarte.

One of the top members of the FDR, Francisco Diaz, told foreign newsmen at a press conference in Santa Marta that all of the active forces in the country have declared themselves in a "state of alert" to go on a general strike that would paralyze the entire nation.

"The seizure of power is close by," Diaz said, "because the general command and the executive committee of the FDR have called a general military alert and are making the final preparations for the great strike in which all the people, united, will participate."

According to Diaz, the executive committee of the FDR, the five groups that make up the Coordinating Board of the Masses, the Social Democrats, the Social Christian People's Movement, the independent professionals and high school and university students are carrying out this task.

Diaz told the reporters that the latest victims of the war in El Salvador, particularly the children, women and elderly, are "the victims of the frustration and despair of the repressive army, which is being progressively defeated by rebel forces of the Salvadoran people."

The member of the FDR also revealed that the FDR has asked the nine presidents and heads of state who are gathered here for a summit meeting to prevent any U.S. attempt at armed intervention in El Salvador "because this might create an even greater catastrophe, because the people would not accept this."

Diaz said: "We also ask you to listen to the FDR's position of a complete political opening, which seeks a popular and democratic solution for the Salvadoran peoples, without any further bloodshed."

Diaz said that the proposals presented to the presidents at this summit meeting "are strictly confidential," because they represent an immediate solution to the Salvadoran crisis and therefore are restricted to only certain people and, on this occasion, to the heads of state.

Regarding Col Adolfo Majano, who recently left the junta, Diaz said that he "was hounded, little by little, until he left power. That is to say, he was forced, on this occasion, to make a decision and take an openly active stand of opposition to the regime."

He denied that the Cuban Government had any links or participation in the current Salvadoran crisis. He accussed the U.S. Government of giving diplomatic and military aid to the current Salvadoran junta so as to "prepare a large scale intervention."

FMLN ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON PREPARATIONS FOR BATTLE

PA200307 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0118 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] San Jose, 19 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) has issued instructions "to all its military, militia, self-defense and support units to prepare for decisive military actions" in El Salvador, according to a communique released today in this capital.

The FMLN is the armed branch of the leftist Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), which considers itself to be a possible alternative to the Salvadoran Government.

The communique states that military actions will be increased throughout the country. "All military and militia units must take up their fighting positions in the neighborhoods, colonies, cantons, guerrilla fronts, highways, towns and mountains," the FMLN communique states.

The communique states that the FMLN is combat-ready and with high morale, it will prepare for the decisive battles while awaiting orders from its general headquarters.

The document is signed by Salvador Cayetano Carpio of the People's Liberation Forces (FPL), Jose Shafick Handal of the Communist Party (PCES), Joaquin Villalobos of the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), Ferman Cienfuegos of the Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) and Roberto Roca of the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers (PRTC).

The communique adds that the FMLN "presents to the people and all the sectors and organizations that are not members of the FDR a platform of six principles which should serve as a basis for strengthening the united peoples struggle for a revolutionary democratic government."

1. The revolutionary democratic government will guarantee national sovereignty and independence, and it will ensure and defend the Salvadoran people's self-determination.

2. The revolutionary democratic government will guarantee peace, well-being and progress to the Salvadoran people. To achieve this it will carry out political, economic and social reforms, effect the just distribution of wealth, provide culture and ensure good health and the effective exercise by the majorities of their democratic rights.

3. Internationally, the revolutionary democratic government will apply a policy of peace and nonalignment.

4. The revolutionary democratic government will guarantee democratic representation to all the democratic and revolutionary popular sectors that have actively contributed to the overthrow of the military dictatorship.

5. The revolutionary democratic government will create a new-style army made up of the revolutionary people's army and those members of the troops, noncommissioned officers and officers of the present army who are sincere and patriotic and who will be incorporated into the new army.

6. The revolutionary democratic government will support all those private businessmen who cooperate with and promote the country's economic development and the implementation of its program.

Similarly, the FMLN issued a call to the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Democratic organizations of Latin America "to study and investigate the Salvadoran situation on their own and reach their own conclusions, since the distorted information given to them by Jose Napoleon Duarte (president of the Salvadoran junta) has been utilized by those who cooperate with the fascists within the Christian Democratic movement to misinform and deceive all the supporters of that ideology in Europe and America."

MONSIGNOR RIVERA ASKS PEOPLE TO 'MAKE COMMITMENT'

PA212205 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1939 GMT 21 Dec 80

[By Ricardo Medina Fermin]

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Arturo Rivera y Damas, apostolic administrator of San Salvador, today urged the people "to make a commitment during the historic situation that the country is currently experiencing," and he described the government's recent reorganization as a "change of facade."

Regarding the changes in the ruling junta--Col Adolfo Majano was removed and Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte was appointed president--Monsignor Rivera y Damas commented: "Many people do not identify with the current Salvadoran political process."

"Colonel Majano represented a certain pluralism within the junta. Therefore, his being left out of the junta reduces the possibility of a dialogue with the left," the prelate said, while stressing in his sermon the people's distrust, tiredness and fatigue.

"This apathy is alarming," he said, adding that "the immense majority of Salvadorans are leaving the groups involved in this conflict alone and the country's future is being decided without the people."

In an impromptu news conference held after his sermon, Rivera y Damas told this agency that he contacted Colonel Majano on Tuesday.

Majano has been missing since Monday, after holding a news conference in his home at which he charged the current regime with being an "impostor." According to Rivera y Damas, "Colonel Majano is in the country and he plans to stay in El Salvador."

The apostolic administrator reiterated that the reorganization of the government "has not been a political change but a change of facade." "The structures have not disappeared and we are at a juncture at which there is the danger of having serious accidents," he said.

Rivera y Damas referred to a report supplied to him by the religious group Caritas, which indicates that Salvadoran refugees now total 30,000.

He denounced the raid carried out at the residence of the Jesuit fathers in San Antonio Abad, on the northeastern periphery of San Salvador. According to him, a contingent of army and paramilitary troops arrived at the residence and searched it for 3 hours. According to the prelate, the troops were looking for weapons, but "after turning everything upside down, they took some magazines, alleging that their contents were communist and that the Jesuits are guerrillas."

Asked by newsmen what stand the people must adopt in case a strong armed conflict should develop, Rivera y Damas answered: "The church justifies armed struggle when it understands that it is inevitable, but all peaceful resources have not yet been exhausted in El Salvador." He added that he has read "with pleasure and satisfaction" a UN pronouncement ("urging the Salvadoran Government to guarantee his personal safety). "But so far I have not been (?directly threatened) by anyone," he said in conclusion.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT LUCAS TO SCHEDULE ELECTIONS FOR 1981

PA212153 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 10 Dec 80 p 13

[Text] Maj Rolando Archila Marroquin, public relations under secretary of the Presidency, said yesterday that President Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia will schedule general elections for next year in accordance with the constitution.

The official said that President Lucas has been characterized by faithful compliance with the constitution and his respect for the democratic principles upheld by the Guatemalan people. For this reason, he said, in compliance with article 186 of the constitution, the government will schedule elections for next year within the timeframe stipulated in the constitution.

However, he said that legally registered political parties may begin starting now to select their candidates for president, deputies and, in some cases, mayors. The political campaign will probably go into full swing next year. This is also characteristic of a people who live in a democratic system. President Lucas, he concluded, will relinquish power in 1982 to whoever is elected by the Guatemalan people. The summons to the election will be made at the appropriate time.

AUTHORITIES DENY MAJANO ENTERED COUNTRY

PA192132 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1422 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The Guatemalan Information Ministry announced today that former Salvadoran government junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano is not in Guatemala. The announcement was made this morning after the immigration authorities checked the entry registries at all border posts and Aurora International Airport. According to reports from El Salvador, Majano has apparently disappeared from his country's political scene and has come to Guatemala.

FIDEL CASTRO READS MAIN REPORT AT PCC CONGRESS

FL171620 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1513 GMT 17 December 80

[Cuban President Fidal Castro's main report to the Second Congress of the Communist Party in Cuba [PCC] held at Havana City's Palace of Convention on 17 December--live]

[Text] Distinguished guests, Comrade Delegates: We are experiencing exceptional and difficult times. No country today is isolated from the rest of the world. No country lives or can live in a glass urn. What a state may do, regardless of its size, can have repercussions for other nations. The importance of each event, each new experience is evident in the presence in this congress of the worthy of over 140 revolutionary, progressive and democratic parties and organizations from all over the world. The strength of a small country like Cuba is not military. It is no... [Castro interrupts himself] This podium should have a raised edge or something; there are so many papers they are about to fall off. [applause]

As I was saying: The strength of a small country such as Cuba is not military, it is not economic--it is moral. The last nation to free itself from Spanish colonialism has been the first in the hemisphere to free itself from Yankee imperialist domination. It has been the first to pave a new road to superior economic and social forms of life. It has been the first to initiate the road to socialism in our continent. Everything in our lives is new. This was not an easy road. We had to face the most powerful imperialist country located just 90 miles off our coast. [We had to face] reactionary ideas that had existed hundreds and even thousands of years: the ferocious hate of the exploiting classes. We had to face isolation, hostility, threats, slanders, the inexorable campaign of those who monopolize a large part of mass information media. We had to meet aggression and even the risk of extermination to forge ahead. We did not always act wisely. Not all decisions were the right ones. It has never been otherwise in any revolutionary process.

But here we are, almost 22 years since 1 January 1959. We have not retreated. We have not made a single concession to imperialism. We have not renounced a single one of our ideas or our revolutionary principles. This political stance--clear, firm, unyielding, heroic and exemplary--characterizes our revolution. Fear or vacillation never spread in the ranks of our people and we have never hesitated in recognizing our own mistakes or errors. Many times this requires more courage than giving up life itself.

The wealth of revolutionary experience and ideas that have come down to us throughout the history of our people and all humanity is our dearest treasure. That wealth must be constantly enriched with practice and example. It is the sacred duty of all revolutionaries. It demands the most rigorous criticism and self-criticism and the most consistent honesty. Will the Cuban experiment be halted? Will imperialism succeed in removing Cuban's example from the face of the earth? Never. [applause]

Now that stormy winds are blowing in the hemisphere and the world, now that reactionary and extreme rightist forces are entrenched in power in the most powerful imperialist country. We simply say: Never. [applause]

Cuba may be physically removed but it will never be subjected to another's will. It will never again be subjugated. It will never surrender. And it is our firmest conviction that our example will be immortal. [applause]

As Marti said: Rather than give up the attempt to make the fatherland free and prosperous, the southern sea will join with the northern sea and a serpent and an eagle's egg will be born. [sentence as heard] [applause] From the times of the Paris commune to the present, true communists have been known for their heroism. No one ever surpassed them throughout history in their capacity for sacrifice, their spirit of solidarity, their giving of themselves, their capacity for renouncement and their determination to die for their cause.

No political idea throughout the process of development of human society ever met with such a degree of disinterested adherence and commitment. The best and purest sentiments of man have manifested themselves throughout the battles to liqudate the thousand-year-old exploitation of man by man. Only the early Christians in the times of imperial and pagan Rome could compare to them. But Marx, Engels and Lenin were not the bearers of mystical ideas. Their self-sacrificing followers did not seek a reward to their sacrifices in another world. It was here on this earth that the destiny of many had to be changed and they were ready to face the most atrocious repression and unhesitatingly give their lives for it, in other words, to give everything in exchange for nothing for themselves and all for everyone else.

It is a cause for indignation to see how in our times the word revolutinary is still sometimes used to refer to people who do not concern themselves in the least with the exploitation of some men by others and the cruel inequality this entails. Sometimes they even support it. The bourgeoisie sometimes calls true reactionaries revolutionaries. We cannot deny that someone who struggles for the independence of his fatherland in a colonialized or neocolonialized country and that someone who fights for the freedom of a tyrannized country is a revolutionary.

But today there is only one superior way to be a revolutionary: to be a communist. [applause] This is because the communist embodies the idea of independence, the idea of freedom and the idea of true justice and equality among men. The communist embodies something further: the idea of internationalism, that is, the brotherhood, solidarity and cooperation among all men and nations in the world. And when the ideas of independence, freedom equality, justice and fraternity among men and nations are joined together, these ideas are invincible. That is what we want to be: communists. That is what we want to go on being: communists. [applause] That is our vanguard, a vanguard of communists. That is our congress, the congress of the communists and a people who support them, a nation of communists. [applause]

No force has existed, exists or will exist in the world to prevent it. That is the first thing that we want to assert, reassert and proclaim in opening our second congress. [prolonged applause]

We hope that this report from the Central Committee to the Second PCC Congress will not take too long although in any event it unfortunately will be and must be long. That is why we will try to be as concise as possible in presenting the balance of the period between 1975 and 1980, what we propose to do and the general outlines of our future national and international policies.

We must begin by saying that in terms of exact figures and dimensions of material production approved in the first congress, the economic plan could not be fulfilled. As early as 28 September 1976 we explained to the nation that in view of the drastic fall in sugar prices, world inflation, the deterioration of trade relations and the aggravation of the international economic crisis, the economic goals set for the 5-year period could not be fulfilled. We told the people the truth with all frankness. We did not achieve the 6-percent annual growth rate we had intended but we achieved two-thirds of that goal.

We cannot in the least disregard the efforts of our working people and our party's militants and their extraordinary achievements in the hard and difficult years that have elapsed from 1975 and 1980. It must be recalled that many capitalist countries--developed and with greater resources--were forced to reduce their rate of growth, produce below the level of previous years and see their inflation, unemployment and economic and social crisis grow at an astonishing rate. We, a socialist country with an underdeveloped economy, have advanced in material production and achieved considerable success in the social sphere during this 5-year period.

The whole experience of this period has been considered in the preparation—with the most realistic criteria possible and on the basis of sure indexes—of the economic directives for the second 5-year period, to overfulfill and not to underfulfill—that is the basic idea, to commit the party to the attainable and not the unattainable, it is a question of responsibility, honor and prestige. It will in no way exonerate us from the duty to do our utmost. We would not be revolutionary or honest if we acted in any other way.

The present 1976-80 5-year period which is about to end has been one of extraordinary progress in the organization of our economy, in the struggle to create the conditions for a more efficient use of our productive resources and also of significant achievements in our economic development and in the aims to further meet the needs of our people, although it has been a period full of many difficulties of an objective nature, both internally and externally, which have prevented us from achieving all what we had set out to do.

When we referred to the prospects for the present 5-year period in our report to the first party congress, we warned that our sugar, with remunerative and satisfactory prices guaranteed by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, would not enjoy the same situation in the capitalist area and we noted that it was impossible to make definite predictions concerning the way in which our convertible currency income from our main export would evolve. During the first 4 years in the present 5-year period, sugar prices averaged some $0.09 per pound, that is, some $200 per ton—approximatedly 55 percent of the world average of the cost of production. This meant a plunge from the levels that they had reached in the last 2 years of the previous 5-year period when they had averaged $0.30 per pound in 1974 and slightly over $0.21 in 1975, having jumped to $0.63 at certain times.

In contrast with the abrupt drop of the prices of our main export, the prices of our country's imports from the world market continued to climb, in keeping with the uncurbed inflation presently affecting the capitalist world. In 1980 alone, the last year of the 5-year period, sugar prices have gone up but this has not compensated for the first 4 years. This has meant that our trade relations with the capitalist area, the so-called exchange terms, have been reduced by 53 percent between 1975 and 1979. This meant that even with the same physical volume of exports, we have not been able to acquire as many products as we did in 1971-75 on the average.

In these years of capitalist crisis, interest rates on the external debt and the credits we have obtained for the purchase of equipment, complete plants and other goods on the world market have risen extraordinarily. Likewise, freight and rental rates for the ships we must hire to transport our goods have gone up. Added to these difficulties of an external nature were the presence in Cuba of diseases which considerably affected our agricultural-livestock economy. The sugarcane rust that damaged one-third of our crops significantly reduced our sugar production potential in 1980. The blue mold has affected our tobacco crops for 2 years running, first by 25 percent and in the past year almost 90 percent. In addition to these plagues, we had African swine fever in two of the eastern provinces during the first months of this year. Our rapid response to natural calamities which, oddly, occurred simultaneously made it possible for us to control them in a short time with all efficacy.

Despite all the aforementioned, despite the fact that at home we were involved in a gamut of institutional and organizational transformations of a diversity, complexity, depth and magnitude perhaps never before undertaken by our revolution, we have achieved an acceptable and positive economic growth rate if we take into account the situation the whole world is experiencing and the conditions under which underdeveloped, non-oil-exporting countries are laboring.

The average annual growth of the overall social product in these 5 years at constant prices has been 4 percent. It must be pointed out that we not only have obtained this rate of growth, but that we have also achieved improvements in our efficiency in various areas. Work productivity has grown at a rate of 3.4 percent a year and wage expenditures per peso of gross production have been reduced about 2 cents. Likewise, according to preliminary figures, material consumption--the largest component of production consumption--has also been relatively reduced. This reflects greater efficiency in the utilization of raw materials, energy and fuel, although we are far from achieving the efficiency we should and can achieve.

Considerable initial effort has been made in these years to increase our exports and to replace imports, especially those from the capitalist market. The growth of exports in this 5-year period with respect to the previous one has been higher than the growth of imports. The changes in the amounts and structure of our foreign trade, determined by our trade with the CEMA countries, has made it possible to counter to a large extent the harmful effects that the constant fluctuations of world prices and the spurring action of unequal trade, manifest in relations with developed capitalist countries, persistently exert on the economy of the country as on all underdeveloped countries.

In the 5-year period just ending, industrialization came to play the preponderant role in economic development. During these years a greater integration of the economy was promoted and the country's infrastructure was further expanded.

Expenditures in the 1976-80 5-year period amounted to 13.2 billion pesos. This was approximately 75 percent more than in the previous 5-year period, and three times that of 1966-70. Of the total spent, 35 percent went to industry--some 4.57 billion pesos--or three times more than the previous 5-year period and 1 billion pesos more than the total spent in that sector in the 15 years before 1975. Agriculture received 19 percent of expenditures. This figure contrasts with the previous 5-year periods when agriculture received approximately 40 percent of resources while approximately 25 or 30 percent went to industry. This follows from the agreements reached at the first congress concerning an emphasis on the industrialization process during the 1976-80 5-year period. Industrial capacity grew by more than 10 percent and utilization improved in relation to the previous 5-year period, although it has decreased somewhat in recent years.

[Castro pauses, remarking, "There is a paragraph missing here. I want to make this clear." Then he resumes reading the report] Sugar production: In the five harvests of the present 5-year period sugar production showed a 25-percent increase in relation to that of the past 5-year period. In 1979 the harvest produced 7,992,000 tons. It was the second largest harvest in our history.

Industrial capacity increased by more than 10 percent as regards the sugar industry. Utilization improved in relations to the previous 5-year period although it has decreased somewhat in recent years. The average yield was 84.5 percent, as opposed to 82 percent in the previous period. In 1980, petroleum consumption was one gallon per each ton of ground sugarcane. In 1976, it was 2.1 [gallons].

Expenditures in the sugar industry amounted to 968 million pesos, double those of 1966-70, which had been the period of highest expenditures until 1980. More than 40 sugarmills were expanded or renovated. Two new sugarmills began operations this harvest, one in Pinar del Rio and another in Camaguey. There are two nearing completion and the construction of two others was begun in 1980. These are the first sugarmills built in Cuba in the last 50 years and they were designed by Cuban technicians. Approximately 60 percent of their equipment was made in Cuba.

The railway system was improved. A total of 195 diesel locomotives were added. The warehouse network was extended. Four more bulk sugar terminals were put into operation. This made it possible to increase exports through this system by 53 percent. Nine of the 10 plants in the yeast program were completed. A plant to make panels out of bagasse was completed and two more are under construction.

Agricultural yield in sugarcane areas rose from 49,000 arrobas per caballeria in 1971-75 to 60,200 in 1976-80, although the rust affected 30 percent of the sugarcane in 1980 and disrupted the rate of the rise which began in 1973.

Cultivating activities have increased. The area fertilized with nitrogenous products in 1980 was two and a half times that of 1975. Those treated with herbicides increased by more than 40 percent. This year the sugarcane has been given the greatest weeding by hand in the postrevolutionary phase. The sugarcane area has been broadened by about 10,000 caballerias and the irrigated area was doubled to some 34,800 caballerias. Ten new varieties [of sugarcane] were introduced. The sugarcane cultivated with harvester increased from 25 percent in 1975 to 45 percent in 1980. Average productivity of the canecutters increased by 53 arrobas. The number of canecutters was reduced by some 75,000. More than 75 polytechnics with a registration of 45,000 students currently are tied to the sugar industry. Of those, 26 were built in this 5-year period.

Sugar industry-related courses are being taught in four universities. The national center for training sugar industry workers was built in this 5-year period. During 1980, the sugar industry and sugarcane agriculture were integrated and work on the organization of four agroindustrial complexes already is underway. A number of measures were adopted this year aimed at bolstering this important branch of the economy.

Weekly timeoff has been established and night differential payment is being paid in the industry. Wages of workers in sugarmills and sugarcane enterprises have been increased by 15 percent. Seniority payment to the industry workers and harvesters' operators has been implemented. Wages of agricultural workers have been improved. Continued work in harvest tasks and fulfillment of quality standards are being rewarded.

A program to stimulate sugar industry workers will make it possible for them to acquire certain items of great demand. Special work clothes have been designed for the various harvest activities, and the qualtiy of various work tools has been improved. This year the industry was reinforced with 541 university students from the final phases of different specialties. A reserve of equipment and essential tools for solving the problems emerging in the midst of the harvest has been created.

Sugar production will continue to be the pillar of the economy and should attain a level of optimum efficiency. The supply of sugarcane and the industrial capacities will have to be expanded for the 150 days of harvest at all sugarmills. Loss of operational time must be diminished. The recovery rate must be improved. The refining capacities must be increased and the efficiency of existing ones must be improved. Manufacture of sugar industry machinery must be further developed, as well as the byproducts industry. We must struggle to raise the level of yields in sugarcane agriculture and reduce impurities. All types of cultivation improvements must be applied and weeding must be improved. Better use of machinery in cultivation, planting and cutting must be attained. Work productivity must be increased and the number of millionaire brigades [cutting one million arrobas of sugarcane] multiplied. The number of agroindustrial complexes must be gradually developed. Special attention must be given to social problems to improve the quality of services and living conditions of sugar industry communities. In short, organization must be improved and better efficiency achieved.

Livestock-agricultural production, including that of sugarcane, grew at a 3.5 percent annual rate despite having been affected by diseases and adverse weather.

The agricultural area was extended by clearing more than 850,000 hectares. Damming capacity was increased by 2.6 billion cubic meters and the irrigated surface surpassed the 44,700-caballeria mark to more than 63,300 in 1980. The preparation of state land has been totally mechanized, and progress has been made in the mechanization of vegetables.

While there were 54,000 tractors in 1975, now we have 60,000. In 1975, the total amount of fertilizer used was 950,000 tons, now it amounts to 1,574,000 tons. The use of pesticides went from 7,400 tons in 1975 to more than 11,000 in 1980, and herbicides from 11,500 tons to more than 16,000. More than 1,000 construction projects were completed, among them 555 dairy farms for 109,000 cows, 95 breeding centers for 73,000 calves, fattening farms for 160,000 hogs and 61 buildings for poultry.

Production of tubers was about 45 million quintals from 1971 to 1975 and increased to more than 90 million from 1976 to 1980. The production of vegetables in the current 5-year period was 30 percent higher than that of the previous period. The amount of planting area for rice decreased by 20 percent and the yield per caballeria increased by 44 percent, increasing the total production. The tobacco crop decreased as a result of blue mold disease which seriously affected exports. The production of citrus fruits grew by 60 percent compared to the previous 5-year period and amounted to more than 400,000 tons in 1980, of which approximately 200,000 were exported. Seven packinghouses were built and the refrigerating capacities and shipping houses were expanded.

The recovery of the coffee and cacao plantations was initiated. Efforts are being made to improve the plantations. More than 2,000 caballerias of coffee have been planted. The prices for gathering centers were increased by 34 percent and their workers' wages rose by 20 percent. A program of socioeconomic reforms has begun in the producing areas. The last coffee crop amounted to 24,000 tons. The number of head of cattle diminished by 7 percent, mainly due to a 20-percent reduction in the peasant sector. Nevertheless, 55 percent of the herds now are dairy cows. The varieties of pasture land have been improved. The production of hay and fodder has been doubled. Numerous plants for bagasse and molasses have been completed.

Some 2.4 billion liters of fresh milk were produced in the previous 5-year period and more than 3.7 billion have been produced in the current period, a 54 percent increase. Pork increased from 140,000 tons from 1971 to 1975 to 200,000 in the 1976-80 period. Poultry meat production was virtually doubled in this 5-year period. Egg production in 1980 amounts to more than 2.1 billion, 300 million more than in 1975. The average egg-laying rate per hen is 240, more than 4 higher than the 1975 rate.

Some 300 million trees were planted and 340,000 hectares were prepared for forestry production. During the 5-year period, more than 5,600 university students and 15,000 middle level technicians in livestock-agricultural specialties were graduated. Agriculture will develop through substantial improvement of yields, using quality seeds, applying appropriate agricultural technology and increasing the irrigated areas, improving animal feed and sanitary controls of herds, increasing the number of dairy cows, improving the birth rate and reducing the mortality rate of calves, increasing the size of the state's and peasants' herds, applying work norms which will guarantee good use of working hours and implementing the system of payment according to completed fields.

Reforestation must continue and forest and animal protection measures must be augmented.

Basic industry production grew at a 5 percent annual rate. Installed capacity in the electrical industry increased by 1,069 megawatts, which almost doubled that of 1975. Electricity generation grew by 8.7 percent a year, and fuel consumption dropped from 319 grams per kilowatt hour in 1975 to 285 in 1980.

The number of houses with electricity rose from slightly over 70 percent in 1975 to 74 percent in 1980. Per capita consumption of electricity went from 705 kilowatt-hours in 1975 to 1,028 in 1980. Expenditures in the electrical industry grew to 500 million pesos; 11,900 km of lines were laid out and the interconnection of the system with 220,000-volt lines has been concluded. However, high demand is still not adequately met because difficulties persist in the transmission and distribution installations, in the operation of the units, and in the system as a whole, aggravated by the excessive demand for electricity. We must develop a strong campaign and take the measures to reduce this excessive demand. We have decided to increase electricity rates for the state sector where the installation of special meters has been initiated. A new rate for the population was implemented to encourage people to conserve electricity.

In terms of fuel, 5.5 million more tons of petroleum were processed than in the 1971-75 5-year period. Kerosene consumption went up, although there have been difficulties in the distribution. A new factory was completed for the production of ranges. Exploration for petroleum and gas continued, but the deposits found so far are still of little significance. Fertilizer production increased to 4.5 million tons, as compared to 3.3 million in the previous 5-year period. Nitrogen-based fertilizers production tripled. The construction of a complex with a capacity to produce 60,000 tons of paper was begun in Sancti Spiritus. The pulp byproduct will be used by other paper plants. Construction of a cardboard plant in Havana has begun. Plants producing chlorine, industrial gases, glass containers, recapped tires, industrial rubber products and agricultural tires were completed.

Geological investigation spread from 5 percent to 15 percent of the territory. Nickel production levels were the same as in 1971-75. The rehabilitation of the Nicaro and Moa [nickel plants] and the installation of two new plants with a 30,000-ton capacity per year are underway. The ironwork industry grew by 6.7 percent per year. More than 1,000 sugarcane combines have been completed. Steel smelting rose from 1.1 million tons in the previous 5-year period to more than 1.5 million tons in the present one. Production of corrugated steel grew by 60 percent. Bus manufacturing, which amounted to approximately 5,500 units in the previous 5-year period, rose to 9,500 units in these past 5 years. Refrigerator production increased from some 182,000 to 210,000 units. Radio production rose 223,000 to more than 670,000 and television sets, from 25,600 to almost 225,000. Production of electrical wire and cables, storage batteries and agricultural tools has increased. Spare parts production levels almost doubled those of the previous 5-year period. Expenditures amounting to 440 million pesos were made in this area. Among other projects, a rolling mill was completed in Antillana de Acero. The sugarcane combines factory, one for storage batteries, two plants for irrigation elements, one for wheels and a stainless steel foundry were all completed. More than 5,000 workers take courses in the factories themselves, from which 3,389 already have graduated. In 1980, more than 12 million pesos worth of ironwork products were exported.

There is work to be done in future years to conserve energy, increase the utilization of installed capacity, strengthen maintenance and raise technological and operational discipline in the plants, struggle to reduce possible power outages, improve fuel distribution, increase effectiveness in putting the new projects into operation, considerably increase the production of spare parts and increase the production of equipment for entire plants and production lines.

Seven billion pesos worth of construction was carried out in this 5-year period. This was some 2.8 billion more than in 1971-75. While 480 million pesos worth of industrial construction was carried out in the previous 5-year period, more than 1.35 billion was carried out in this 5-year period. More than 300 projects were completed, although there have been delays in implementing some projects.

Hydraulic works increased by more than 29 percent. Work has been done on the construction of 27 dams, of which 24 were completed. Work has also been done on the construction of minidams. On almost 300 hectares, 141 km of master canals and irrigation systems were built, part of which will be put into operation during the coming year. More than 1,000 agricultural-livestock works have been completed. Also, 836 km of embankments for railroad tracks were built, as well as 7,800 km of expressways, highways and roads. Thousands of kilometers of roads including 334 km of the national expressway, have been paved. Work has been carried out in more than 25 airports and airstrips. Maritime workers were double those of the 1971-75 5-year period. Educational capacity has been increased. While facilities for some 180,000 intermediate-level students had been created in the previous 5-year period, facilities for more than 400,000 were created in this 5-year period. Twenty-four child care centers were built in 1971-75; some 200 were completed in 1976-80. Hospital services grew by 3,000 beds with the construction of four hospitals and the expansion of three. Seventy more health facilities were built.

Twenty-two new hotels were built for the tourism industry. The housing program has been one of the most affected. Some 83,000 houses were built by the Ministry of Construction, a similar number to those built in the previous 5-year period.

Hydrology works grew by 60 percent, and 3,360 km of aqueducts and 335 km of sewers were built. Construction abroad in 10 countries rose to 125 million pesos. The current capacity of the materials industry is practically double that in 1975, which has made it possible to increase sales to the population.

Among the new factories there are two cement factories with a joint capacity of almost 3 million tons, 33 sand and gravel plants, two asbestos-cement factories and three for prestressed concrete pipes, two factories for health services equipment and two for glazed tiles.

Cement production in the previous 5-year period totaled 8.2 tons; production in this 5-year period was 13.4 million tons.

Work will have to be done in projects to reduce the consumption of materials, especially imported materials. The volume of ongoing construction must be reduced. We must fight to raise quality and conservation and reduce the time spent in the planning, execution and putting into operation of works.

Transportation activity grew by 31 percent. The total circulation of goods in the country's ports in 1980 amounted to more than 35 million tons--the highest of all times--for a 35 percent growth in relation to 1975. Of that total, foreign trade accounted for 25 million, and coastal trade for 10 million. The national fleet acquired 23 oceangoing ships with a 550,000 ton deadweight capacity in 1975; today we have 815,000. Coastal transportation grew by 10 percent [presumably per year] and went from 87,000 tons of deadweight in 1975 to 128,000 in 1980. Total port and dry goods manipulation grew from an average of 553,000 tons a month in 1975 to 638,000 in 1980. Eighty million pesos were expended in maritime works for this purpose. More than 300,000 square meters of warehouses were built and 74 cold storage plants were put into operation. Railway transportation of cargo increased by 26 percent; transportation of passengers reached 20 million in 1980 for an 82 percent growth in relation to 1975. One hundred two heavy locomotives and 1,870 freight and passenger cars were rebuilt. Trucking went from 7.7 million tons in 1975 to some 15 million in 1980 for an annual growth rate of almost 14 percent. This service acquired 3,987 trucks. In the past 3 years, delays in the loading and unloading of ships, rail cars and trucks linked to port operations increased. This situation has significantly improved in the second half of this year as a result of the organization and mobilization effort carried out. Bus transportation grew in 1980 by 17 percent in relation to 1975.

The service acquired 10,000 units in the present 5-year period. Of these, more than 9,000 were locally manufactured. In 1980, Havana has 2,400 vehicles. In 1975, the city had 1,400. Taxi services have not experienced improvements in this 5-year period. The number of passengers in international flights tripled, having reached 194,000 in 1980. Seven airplanes were added. The Havana and Camaguey airports were remodeled and the Lab Tunas, Bayamo and Manzanillo airports were put into operation.

There was great growth in communications. All provincial capitals, in addition to other cities, can now dial Havana directly. A modern microwave system and radio and television transmitters were installed. Medium wave transmissions increased. They now cover more than 90 percent of the country. Telex service was expanded, 430 km of coaxial cable were installed, international communications were expanded and modernized and new satellite communications channels were set up.

Timetables have not been observed and there has been poor service and violations of operation and maintenance standards in railway transportation. Critical situations have occurred in bus services in Havana, which experienced serious difficulties for several years in the current 5-year period. The adoption of a series of measures has made it possible to make 25,000 trips a day in the last few months of 1980 and the figure is now 29,000, an increase of more than 50 percent in relation to the previous situation. Difficulties encountered in transportation must be overcome since they have made it impossible to make the best use of available resources or to consolidate the effort made in terms of expenditures. Special attention will be necessary to improve efficiency in the service.

In the food industry, production of staple items rose by 14 percent. Production of pasteurized milk, cheese, butter, yogurt, ice cream, flour, pasta and fruit and vegetable preserves has increased. Production of alcoholic beverages grew by 33 percent, and of beer by 15 percent. Production of soda pop in 1980 was 20 percent higher than in previous years. In the meat industry, new types of products have been introduced. This branch encountered difficulties during the 5-year period because of the lack of raw materials and containers and encountered delays in the construction of some new facilities. More than 360 million pesos were spent and two flour mills were completed, as well as six bakeries, four candy factories, six soda pop plants and three canning factories. Several oatmeal and cornflakes plants, two animal meal plants, one glucose factory, and eight pasteurizing plants were also completed. Evaporated milk facilities underwent expansion. Sixteen ice cream plants and the citrus complex on the Isle of Youth were also completed. The quality and appearance of products must be improved, choice must be expanded, optimal use must be made of raw materials, containers must be diversified and their collection increased, and we must work for the integral development of the citrus fruit industry.

Light industry grew by 23 percent. The production of textiles amounted to more than 750 million square meters. During the previous 5-year period it was 600 million. In the area of outer garments, 240 million units were produced, compared to 197 million during the 1971-75 period. In 1980, 21 million pairs of shoes were produced, which is still a relatively low number. In the 1976-1980 period, the production of laundry soap decreased in comparison to the previous 5-year period. However, the production of detergent increased by 19 percent. Toothpaste production increased by 16 percent. The production of corrugated cardboard boxes in 1980 was 60 perdent higher than that of 1975. More than 400 million pesos were invested in this industry. The textile complex, which will produce 60 million square meters, has begun operating in Villa Clara. In 1980, a towel factory which can produce 10 million units and a textile mill which can produce 20 million square meters of fabric for cotton slacks began operating.

Three complexes for the production of school furniture began operating, which almost doubled production. Two new factories for the production of corrugated cardboard boxes began operating, increasing production capacity by 120 million.

Production has been affected by the lack of raw materials, by deterioration of the industry [presumably the equipment], by delayed investments, and by the failure to make demands in the area of quality control. The design and assortment of these items must be improved and diversified. Special attention will have to be paid to work clothes.

In the fishing industry, the final count was some 930,000 tons, which represents a 39-percent increase over the last 5-year period. In 1978, a catch of 213,000 tons was recorded, the highest in our history. The establishment of the 200-mile territorial limit and the cancellation of some fishing agreements limited the possibilities of our fleet on the high seas. During the period from 1976 to 1980, fishing exports amounted to more than 400 million pesos, more than double that of the previous period. More than 600 million pesos were invested and 21 large trawlers, 4 refrigerated transport vessels and a vessel for transporting fuel were added to the oceangoing fleet. The catch capacity of the fleets, especially that of the oceangoing fleet, must be increased. We must take maximum advantage of the continental shelf resources; we must increase the fish catch, processing and collection and improve the supply of fish to the population.

Our foreign trade during this past 5-year period was basically characterized by an improvement in trading terms with socialist countries and by a decrease in our imports from capitalist countries. During the 5-year period a series of measures were adopted aimed at diminishing as much as possible the negative effects of the worldwide economic crisis in our economy. Contributing to this in a decisive way were the agreements reached within the framework of CEMA in the area of credits, prices, coordination of 5-year plans and procurement of raw materials and fuels, among others. Imports in convertible currency were reduced to an absolute minimum and an effort was made, at the same time, to transfer purchases to the socialist countries, which had a favorable effect. In this process, the share of trade with CEMA countries in overall trade, which amounted to 56 percent in 1975, amounted to 78 percent in 1979. For the Soviet Union it went from 48 percent to 67 percent. Foreign trade transactions became more numerous, especially the development of a mentality geared to exports, based on an increase in exports of traditional exports and the addition of many new items, although the effect of the latter on the overall total is still not significant. During this period, trade with developing countries increased, although the amount of this trade is still modest. In the future we must increase exports and guarantee expanded markets and efficient management, thereby improving the quality of products and achieving the adequate incorporation of these goals into our internal economy. We must study in depth the possibilities of adding new products to our market from the socialist area and promote trade relations with developing countries.

International cooperation continued to develop during the 5-year period. Within the framework of CEMA, we have been able to promote, in particular, programs for developing the production of sugar, citrus fruits, nickel, sugar industry machinery, and computer equipment and programs in the area of geological prospecting and the development of science and technology. Cuba has joined the banking system of the council and is participating in various multilateral programs in other member countries. In the bilateral area, the joint commissions are systematically engaged in the implementation of the intergovernmental agreements for carrying out investment projects and other means of economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

During the period, we received soft credits and donations from international governments and organizations. The main beneficiaries of these were in the areas of education and health. In 1980 we received technical assistance from 4,300 experts, primarily from socialist countries, and 11,000 Cubans are rendering such assistance to more than 30 developing countries.

During this 5-year period, we purchased major industrial plants by means of compensation transactions whereby the purchase cost is amortized with part of the production. During the next few years, we will greatly strengthen all forms of multilateral and bilateral cooperation and cooperation with international organizations; we will promote new methods of financing; we will work to improve the process of contracting for and delivering supplies for entire plants; we will take advantage of foreign technical assistance; and we will continue to give our aid to developing countries.

Scientific and technical activity has been carried out at an annual cost of 80 million pesos with the participation of close to 23,000 workers, of whom 5,300 are university graduates. Among the most important results have been the selection of new sugarcane varieties, the acquisition of new pasture land, the development of machinery for the sugar industry, the development of technology which makes it possible to recover more nickel and cobalt, and the development of electronic and computer equipment.

The work carried out to eradicate African swine fever was a success. The National Animal Health Center was inaugurated.

Particularly relevant was the research program of the joint Soviet-Cuban space flight.

The work to establish the national system of standardization, methodology and quality control was begun, and more than 6,000 standards were established.

We will begin building a nuclear research center. We will have to work on the use of solar energy and of other energy sources, on the protection of the environment and on the rational use of natural resources, as well as on the plan to develop science and technology approved jointly with the CEMA countries. In 1980, sales to the population increased by about 20 percent compared to 1975, but the structure of these sales still does not meet needs entirely. In the area of essential foodstuffs, basic levels were maintained for the entire population. Major increases were achieved in the distribution of tubers, which was 59 percent higher in 1980 than in 1975. Eggs, yogurt, butter and other products are not rationed. Various canned goods, cheese, milk and other products are purchased on the parallel market. Difficulties were encountered in the distribution of coffee, rice and cornmeal. This year the free peasant market began operating. There was an increase in the number of those benefiting from socialist food distribution through child care centers and workers and school dining halls. In 1980 the average daily diet contains 2,866 calories and 74.5 grams of protein, which is 244 calories and 3.1 grams higher than in 1975. The distribution of durable consumer goods registered a considerable increase, which was made possible by the increase in the population's purchasing power, by the development of the country's electrification program, by the increase in national production, and by imports from socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union.

During the previous 5-year period some 460,000 television sets, 160,000 refrigerators, 890,000 radios, 82,000 washers and 28,000 fans were distributed. During the current 5-year period, 770,000 television sets, 420,000 refrigerators, 1,350,000 radios, 465,000 washers and more than 400,000 fans were distributed. This means that between 1975 and 1980, for every 100 homes that have electricity, the ratios increased from 33 to 74 television sets, from 15 to 38 refrigerators, and from 6 to 34 washers. With regard to radios, in 1975 there were 42 per 100 homes, and in 1980 there were 105 per 100 homes--in other words, a little more than one radio per family unit.

There was an improvement in the distribution of industrial products for personal use, such as outer garments for men and women, some hardware items, certain personal items and cleaning and hygiene items. The supply of shoes was inadequate.

Advances have been made in the rendering of personal services, although their quality has not been stable. With regard to the repair of household appliances, material facilities have not kept pace with the increased distribution. During the 5-year period the volume of repairs and maintenance work on dwellings increased. Although it is not adequate, it amounted to 91 million pesos. In addition, during the last 2 years of the 5-year period, sales of construction materials to the population have increased.

We must improve workers dining halls, both with regard to supplies--which were of necessity affected during the 5-year period now coming to a close--as well as with regard to the quality and the preparation of the food and the choices available to the workers.

The growth in the parallel market and in unrationed products should not affect the stipulated consumption. The marketing of uncontrolled products and of those produced by local industries must be promoted, and we must increase sales of construction material to the population and raise the level of housing construction and maintenance. We must improve services in general, improving quality, hygiene and dealings with clients. Health services have increased and improved during the 5-year period. Four hospitals and three expansions were completed; and 3,000 hospital beds were added. In 1980 there is a ratio of 4.9 beds per 1,000 inhabitants. Fifty polyclinics were completed. Regarding new construction and renovations, 25 dental clinics, 17 homes for the elderly and 12 homes for the physically handicapped began operating. Medical visits per inhabitant rose from 4.1 in 1975 to 4.6 in 1980, and dental visits rose from 0.8 to 1. Infant mortality in infants under 1 year of age fell from 27.3 per 1,000 live births in 1975 to 19.3 in 1979. In the 1 to 4 age group it fell by 10 percent. Maternal mortality fell from 68.4 per 100,000 live births to 47.4 in 1979. Life expectancy at birth is more than 74 years for women, and more than 71 years for men and almost 73 years for both sexes, while at the end of the last 5-year period it was 70 years [applause]. These figures compare favorably with those of the most developed countries.

Four thousand six hundred and eighty-eight doctors have graduated; there is 1 doctor for every 626 inhabitants, while in 1975 there was 1 for every 1,000.

One thousand fifty-five dentists graduated, for a ratio of 1 for every 2,600 inhabitants; 8,870 mid-level technicians and 12,641 nurses also graduated. Degrees in nursing began to be awarded. The building of higher institutes of medical sciences was promoted. Medical enrollment rose from 5,973 in 1975 to almost 14,000 in this period. In dentistry, enrollment rose from 862 to more than 2,000. Eight health polytechnical schools were inaugurated and enrollment rose from 13,500 students in 1975 to 19,500 in 1980. The Institute for Health Development was created and the work of the Tropical Medicine Institute was reactivated. This institute is currently carrying out an extremely important and useful task.

Inadequate treatment at hospitals and polyclinics prompted complaints from the population. In recent years and especially in 1980, this situation has been improved by adopting various solutions, including the purchase of additional medical equipment worth several million pesos. Nursing personnel have received encouragement in their work. The value of the production of medications increased from 108 million pesos in 1975 to some 137.3 million in 1980, which covers 81 percent of national consumption. A semisynthetic antibiotics plant and an optical complex are currently being completed, and other investments are being made and planned.

Public health expenditures in 1980 amounted to 445 million pesos, 22 times the amount spent yearly before the revolution. More than 2,500 health workers are providing cooperation to 27 countries. We will continue to improve the quality of medical assistance. We must improve the way in which patients are treated, providing them and their relatives with humane and solidary treatment, and we must incorporate all polyclinics into the program for providing medical assistance to the community. We must optimize the use of existing facilities, improve maintenance, implement and demand compliance with sanitation legislation and carry out a comprehensive educational program.

Educational levels have continued to improve. During the period, 1,293,000 sixth grade students graduated from the national education system, almost twice the number graduating during the previous 5-year period; 575,000 students graduated from secondary school, or 7.2 times as many as during the previous period; 105,000 students graduated from preuniversity schools, or 4.4 times as many during the previous period; 194,000 skilled workers and mid-level technicians graduated, or 5 times as many as during the previous period.

There were 62,700 higher education graduates, or 3 times as many as during the previous period; 77,900 primary school teachers graduated, or 3.6 times as many as in the previous period. Virtually all the students who graduated from sixth grade in the 1979-1980 school year continued their studies.

Twenty-five thousand seven hundred secondary school teachers and 4,800 physical education teachers graduated; 115,000 adults graduated from secondary school; and 41,000 adults graduated from worker-peasant facilities. The Manuel Ascunce Domenech Teacher Training School has already graduated 9,597 teachers.

Enrollment in secondary education has doubled. In Cuba there are close to 16,000 foreigners holding scholarships. Currently, for every 2.83 inhabitants, there is 1 going to school.

More than 970 schools were built at a cost of some 800 million pesos, with a capacity of more than 550,000 students. This includes, among others, 258 secondary schools and preuniversity institutes in the field, 251 urban secondary schools, 150 primary schools, 63 polytechnical schools, 3 schools for Camilitos [students at Camilo Cienfuegos military schools], 4 vocational schools, 6 schools for child care center teachers, and 5 teacher-training schools. Equipment was purchased for 877 laboratories and workshops.

There are 216,900 professors, 51,400 more than when the 5-year period began. All primary school teachers currently teaching hold degrees and 152,407 students are receiving teacher training, of whom 103,131 are workers.

The Ministry of Higher Education was created. There is a network of 39 centers.

From an enrollment of 84,000 students in 1975, we jumped to an enrollment of more than 200,000 in 1980, including some 30,000 students in self-study courses, most of them workers. There were more than 20,000 higher education graduates in the 1979-80 school year, a figure which is higher than the overall university enrollment before the triumph of the revolution.

The child care centers were integrated into the educational system. Installed capacity rose from 47,000 to 87,000 seats. In 1975 hardly more than 2 percent of child care center teachers held degrees; currently 20 percent of these teachers hold degrees. The education budget for 1980 amounted to 1.34 billion pesos, in other words, 137 pesos per inhabitant. This is 16 times greater than the corresponding amount for the year before the triumph of the revolution.

The Che Guevara Internationalist Detachment and the Frank Pais and Augusto Cesar Sandino primary school teacher contingents are teaching in Angola and Nicaragua. Overall, more than 3,500 teachers, professors and educational advisers are rendering internationalist service in 20 countries. [applause]

Our balance sheet in the area of education is encouraging, but there have been difficulties. Problems have arisen with regard to discipline and to the care of social and personal property at some schools, especially boarding schools. We will continue to improve the quality of education and perfecting the links between study and work. Scientific-technical interest clubs and vocational activities will continue to be developed. We will continue to improve the material facilities of schools. We will consolidate improvements in primary and secondary school education. We must improve the quality of higher education. We will promote the goal of getting adolescents, youths and workers to complete the ninth grade. We will continue to promote adult education, the betterment of women, and technical and professional schooling. Education will continue to receive priority among the objectives of our people.

We can derive satisfaction from our achievements in the area of culture. We have experienced a highly creative atmosphere with regard to this important aspect of social work. The incorporation of various institutions into the Ministry of Culture, the work of the UNEAC [National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists], and the consolidation of the social organizations of young artists have made it possible to formulate a coherent cultural policy. The people's cultural councils have been established. These are mechanisms for social coordination and initiative. The people's power has worked energetically to provide various basic installations for cultural work in each municipality. One hundred and seventeen cultural centers are already operating; more than 86,000 activities have been held. Days and weeks devoted to cultural activities have been instituted in the municipalities. The Saturday activities at Cathedral Square [Havana] and the cultural nights on Heredia Street in Santiago are already meaningful events.

In the development of artistic schooling, we have followed the policy of establishing vocational art schools; eight are already being built. We have 16 primary schools, 21 secondary schools and the Higher Institute of Art, with an overall enrollment of more than 5,000 students. The amateur movement has been consolidated. There are currently some 33,000 groups with more than 250,000 members. In 1975 there were 18,000 groups with approximately 200,000 members. Older theatrical groups have stabilized and new, musical and mobile theater groups have been established.

The inauguration of the national theater was a very important event. The prestige of the National Ballet of Cuba has grown. The three festivals organized in our country brought together the most distinguished international personalities in the field of dance. Cuban music had greater impact on young people and the population in general. Eight million records and 2.96 million musical instruments were produced.

The date 20 October was proclaimed the day of Cuban culture. We established the Center of Marti Studies and the center for researching and developing Cuban music.

Laws were promulgated on cultural patrimony, national and local monuments, municipal museums and author's rights. Ninety-one national monuments and 59 local monuments have been declared. The country has 78 museums, more than 40 of which were established during the period. Restoration of the historic wall of Habana Vieja will be started. Progress has been made in the organization of the fundamental areas of artistic production. Progress has been made in the organization of the fundamental areas of artistic and literary production. It is planned to change the traditional concept of the plastic arts to a broader social concept where artistic production is linked to material production.

A total of 5,000 titles were published in more than 200 million copies. The Juan Marinello Publishing Center in Guantanamo began operations with an annual potential capacity of 30 million books. There has been a noteworthy growth in the marketing of books. The average number of books per reader has increased from 4.1 in 1975 to 6 in 1980. Literature for children has increased. A total of 489 titles in 29 million copies were published. The literary shops already have 5,000 members.

The Cuban movie industry produced 36 full length movies, 196 documentaries, 260 news reports and 72 cartoons. Forty-one movie theaters were built. The color laboratory was put into operation.

The House of the Americas has strengthened its well-deserved international prestige. The third Carifesta [Caribbean Arts Festival] was held successfully. Hundreds of Cuban artists have performed in various countries and we have been visited by hundreds of foreign artists.

Two hundred twenty-three prizes and mentions were won at international contests. Of particular importance for the country was the Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra prize awarded to the illustrious Cuban writer, Alejo Carpentier. [applause]

The process of evaluation of this sector was completed. Methods and mechanisms have been improved to promote stable work. Free time should be increasingly better organized. The amateurs movement should continue to be expanded. Artistic fields should be introduced in the education system. The means of cultural information, dissemination and promotion should be used in an increasingly efficient manner. An active and enriching presence of the arts in material production should be facilitated.

Our sports movement continued to advance during this 5-year period. The number of participants in sports activities doubled, while participation in recreational and physical fitness activities also increased. Ninety-four sports installations were built. Seven schools for athletic improvement and five for the training of specialists were inaugurated. Forty-eight thousand mid-level technicians were graduated, as well as the first 663 at the higher level. Sports industry production was in excess of 11 million pesos in 1980.

We maintained our first place in the Central American games and second place in the Pan-American games. In both, we won the highest number of titles in our history in such events. In the Olympic games, we moved from 14th place in 1972 to eighth place in 1976, and to fourth place in Moscow in 1980, although some capitalist sports powers did not attend the latter.

Several Cubans hold Olympic and world records: We are world champions in boxing, baseball and women's volleyball; and we have had meritorious performances in other sports, some of which practically were not known here 10 years ago, such as handball and field hockey. Nevertheless, we have not had the replacements in various sports capable of improving or at least maintaining the positions attained. This was shown at the Moscow games, in which we participated with a marked lack of new athletes, and where the results should have been better in some events. This essentially is due to the fact that a centralized and really massive work method was not developed at all times, and because a certain spirit of championship prevailed which led to placing the desire for victory in each event--regardless of its importance--ahead of the possibility of developing new athletes.

The critical and objective analysis initiated with regard to these problems should lead to rectification of mistakes and improvement of correct methods.

We offer technical assistance in this field to more than 30 countries; about 200 youths from 14 nations are studying in our sports training centers.

The use of sports installations should be intensified and the massive participation of the people should be increased, especially the students, in sports, recreational and physical fitness activities as one of the most adequate ways of using free time. At the same time, this guarantees a strong sports movement.

Tourism accommodation capacities grew to 4,300 rooms--2,800 in new hotels and 1,500 by the refurbishing of villas. Twenty-two hotels were built, of which 21 have been inaugurated. Approximately 340,000 foreign tourists visited the country. This does not include the Cubans living abroad. More than 100,000 tourists came in 1980, or 2.6 times more than 1975. Some 10,000 Cubans visited the socialist countries. Seven million Cubans toured within the country. Services such as camping, guided tours and excursions are being developed. The quality of services should be improved substantially. Utilization of capacities should be increased and tourism offers should be diversified and expanded.

Organization of work experienced a certain stagnation in the first years of this 5-year period, however, 725,000 work standards were established in 1980 and 8 percent more workers are paid according to such standards. A total of 1.2 million workers already receive pay based on production, and an additional half million workers have been included in the premium pay system.

A general wage reform was approved this year which already benefits more than 1 million workers and, when completely implemented, it will represent a pay increase of some 670 million pesos annually.

The reform raises the pay of the workers with the lowest income. Its application depends on improved organization of work and links pay with productivity. To help cover the new expenditures involved in the wage reform, a reform of retail prices is anticipated to compensate for a proportionally smaller share of such expenditures. Other measures will be adopted, including a greater offer of materials and services to the people.

Women's participation in jobs increased from 27 percent in 1975 to 32 percent in 1980. There are nearly 11,000 youths working and being trained in various socialist countries. About 20,000 [Cuban] workers are being used in technical assistance and construction projects overseas.

The government issued a decree on labor rights of internationalist workers. The law which prohibits the creation of new historic wages [pay rates prior to the revolution] was approved. It was decided to gradually establish the system of direct contracting of the labor force. This will be applied in the Havana provinces later. An occupational health and safety law was promulgated. The Institutes of Occupational Safety and Occupational Medicine were created. The social security law was approved. It improves the services and perfects the social assistance system. The number of social security beneficiaries increased by more than 150,000 and it now reaches almost 700,000. To this end, 715 million pesos were assigned in 1980, or 122 million more than in 1975.

In order to recover and strengthen labor discipline, a decree-law was issued granting authority to administrations to impose and apply disciplinary actions. Another decree-law was issued concerning the responsibility and discipline of leaders and officials.

The organization of work should be consolidated. [We must] struggle to increase productivity, improve the function of standards, complete the implementation of the wage reform and control its results, promote the premium pay systems, promote the creation of new useful jobs, be more precise in the number of graduates from the various specialties in accordance with requirements of the economy, and work to fulfill the provisions of occupational health and safety.

An aspect of the economic sector in which we unquestionably have advanced is in the process of the gradual implementation of the economic management and planning system to create the mechanisms which help us to be more efficient, use our resources with better results, and achieve economic awareness among our political and administrative cadres. Important tasks have been carried out in economic planning and the plan has begun to fulfill its role as the leading element in economic activity. There has been progress in the methodological aspect and in the drafting of annual and 5-year plans. Moreover, work is being done on development prospects until the year 2000.

The organization and timetables for drafting the plan have been improved year after year, and there has been greater participation by the enterprises and workers in this process. We have incorporated categories into the plan such as investments, costs, expenditures and profits; work has been done in the planning by sectors and the necessary organizational bases have been created for the development of territorial planning.

The establishment and control of the economic contracting system is being developed, although with difficulties because there has not been total understanding of the importance of contracts for the fulfillment of the plan. The process of drafting and approving these regulations has been slow, and state arbitration organs have been organized on a delayed basis. These organs are an important link to establish economic discipline.

The State Committee for Statistics was created. The national data collection network was organized with offices at all the municipalities. Statistical information systems were developed--national as well as local ones--in addition to complementary ones. We have tried to eliminate unauthorized requests for information and duplication.

Classifiers and codifiers for economic activities were prepared. The inventory and assessment of basic assets were done. Numerous surveys of great importance for economic activity were conducted. We are struggling to achieve greater efficiency and quality in tourist services, and we are working to prepare for the population and housing census to be conducted in 1981.

The State Committee for Finance was created and since 1979 the budget has been prepared down to the municipal level. The organic law on the state's budget was approved. Revenues for the budget coming from enterprises and other sources have been defined. The enterprises draft their financial plans and apply financial standards. A national accounting system and amortization rates have been established; and regulations have been issued on the use of the amortization fund, although we still have work to do on these latter points.

The banking reorganization was implemented and collections and payments among the state agencies were reestablished. A cash plan is being drafted which helps in the planning, control and analysis of the circulation of cash. A short-term loan system to the enterprises has been established, and the national bank controls the salaries and investments funds. A savings bank is being organized to facilitate and encourage the people to save.

The State Committee for Prices was created. Initial work was done to record and systematize prices and tariffs, and surcharge and discount rates were applied thereafter so that commercial enterprises and restaurants could operate under economic estimates.

Regulations were drafted for the planning, estimating and registration of costs, and as a more important matter, a wholesale price reform was applied in the drafting of the 1981 plan. At this time work is being done to adjust retail prices.

The State Committee for Technical and Material Supply was created and this activity was reorganized throughout the country under more rational bases. Work has been done to simplify mechanisms in an attempt to make them more flexible, and [work has been done] to standardize warehouses and preserve products, as well as on inventory and material consumption where still there are delays, unfulfillment and lack of discipline.

Work is being done to recover raw materials and other materials and to eliminate useless inventories. The basic elements are being created to establish and organize the system of state reserves.

Regarding the organization of work and wages, the basic elements also have been established to develop the system. Work also has been done on the plan of incentives which depend on the efficiency of enterprises. The creation and distribution of funds for prizes and for sociocultural activities have been implemented in about 200 [enterprises] on an experimental basis. This system should be expanded to all enterprises during the next 5-year period for the benefit of the workers and the economy as a whole.

The State Committee for Standardization was created and we are providing the basic conditions so as to begin certifying the quality of products in the next 5-year period.

The first Data Processing Institute was created. Progress has been made in the organization of networks that did not exist prior to the development of the already existing ones. Moreover, progress has been made in the use of data processing centers for collective use which provide services to various activities in the provinces. Computation equipment is being gradually furnished to the enterprises. Work is being done to design automated control systems and, to a lesser extent, for technological processes and projects.

The training of cadres and leaders in economic activity has been developed successfully. Some 10,000 economic management cadres have attended the National Economic Management School--recently converted into an institute of higher education--and provincial schools. However, about 30 percent of economic directors and deputy directors of enterprises have not attended these schools. Therefore, the resources of these schools have been underutilized.

The training of economic management cadres at the university level has begun on a regular basis with the 1980-81 school term. Moreover, graduations from the general education system during the current 5-year period will include more than 6,000 higher-level technicians, and more than 18,000 mid-level technicians in the various economics specialties.

The organization of the network of enterprises is being improved gradually. When the system was created there were some 3,500, and currently there are 2,420. Although they have limitations, deficiencies and lack of discipline, and although it is necessary to eliminate these weaknesses, 95 percent of the enterprises are applying the basic elements of economic estimate.

The general regulation for enterprises was approved. It establishes the degree of autonomy and independence they require for their economic work. Nevertheless, complete implementation of this principle still has not been achieved. Dissemination of the system has improved this year, although there still are deficiencies. The basic elements and principal mechanisms of the economic management and planning system were created during this 5-year period. When we decided to implement this system we were aware that the road would be a long one before we could hope to obtain results.

We believe, however, that from the beginning our effort has yielded results of one degree or another. The difficulties encountered were examined at the two plenums organized by the national implementation committee created by the congress. The policy followed has been to seek the most appropriate adaptation of the system to the conditions of each moment and to eliminate mistakes and deficiencies. During the next 5-year period we will work to develop and improve to the maximum all mechanisms of the system. And it is a revolutionary duty and a political duty of everyone--first of all of the party, of the state's central organs and organizations, enterprises, workers, mass organizations, economic and administrative cadres and all leaders of our economy--to struggle consistently and exert their maximum effort so that we can fulfill the purpose and decision of applying the system regardless of current deficiencies.

It is one of our duties to determine constantly how we can strengthen and improve what we are doing so that we can achieve a constant increase in efficiency in the economic work of the enterprises and of the economy as a whole.

In the period between the first congress and this second congress, the revolutionary state has experienced noteworthy progress in institutional matters. On 24 February 1976, anniversary of the 1895 cry for independence, our socialist constitution was promulgated. It was approved by 97.7 percent of the electorate in a plebiscite in which 98 percent of the electorate went to the polls. It was a popular, clean, free and honest decision.

Throughout 1976 the country's political-administrative division was substantially changed. Fourteen provinces and a special municipality directly subordinate to the central government were established. Formerly there were six provinces. [Also established] were 169 municipalities replacing the 407 that existed up to that time. The 58 regions that existed between municipalities and provinces were eliminated.

The new territorial division has helped to bring the leadership levels closer to the grassroots, thereby facilitating management, organization and control tasks of the state, party and the various political and mass organizations. The provinces and municipalities were given a more rational dimension and this has helped to make an important reduction of administrative cadres and employees.

This radical transformation, however, generated numerous difficulties during the entire process of its implementation because it forced the reorganization of all state, political and mass organizations. This altered the regular rate of our work for some time.

The creation of people's government organs throughout the country was made within these new territorial frameworks. The election of delegates and deputies was organized and held and the corresponding assemblies were established. It was the most important step taken by our revolution in the institutionalization process.

By means of the people's government organs, the most appropriate conditions were created for the exercise of socialist democracy, which is the superior form of democracy, by institutionally facilitating the participation of the masses in the government of the society in local as well as in national affairs.

More than 10,000 delegates to people's assemblies of the 169 municipalities, elected under absolutely democratic procedures and constantly subjected to the control of the masses, represent our people in the local governments. They exercise the power to name and replace administrative officials and leaders at municipal activities.

They also make the fundamental decisions on local matters. They also elect, mostly within their own group, the delegates who form the provincial assemblies and the deputies to the National Assembly--the supreme organ of the state.

The local people's government organs are responsible for the principal services activities relating to education, public health, sports, culture, recreation, community services and for the collection of agricultural-livestock products, the retail trade, food for the people, repair services, local transportation and numerous industrial production activities.

These basic institutions of our state have undertaken an intensive economic, administrative and socioeducational effort, giving significant assistance to the government's central organs in such important activities as the sugar harvest, tobacco harvest and investments control. They also are paying increasingly efficient attention to activities under their control.

The delegates have met regularly with their electorate. The assemblies and their executive organs also have held sessions regularly. The delegates to these assemblies have done unselfish and outstanding work in their districts as representatives of the people. They have examined and tried to find solutions to problems raised by the people, although the best response to problems of the people has not always been possible.

The achievements reached by the people's government can be described as a victory of our people and their socialist revolution. They have confirmed the correctness of the decisions adopted by first congress for establishment of the people's government.

Along with the advances made, however, important aspects of the functions of these institutions should be improved. In the next 5-year period, we should work hard to strengthen even more the prestige and authority of our representative institutions and raise the role of delegates and deputies by improving the support they should receive so that they can perform their functions with greater quality.

We should struggle to eliminate the causes which in many cases have turned the rendering-of-accounts meetings into a merely formal activity. We should strengthen the work of local administrations; improve the functions of delegates, assemblies, executive committees and administrative directorates; maintain a constant struggle against the tendency toward bureaucratic distortions, the lack of agility in the solution of problems, paperwork, negligence and indifference to the problems and needs of the people.

The local people's government organs should intensify their demands on administrative dependencies, enterprises and units so that these can work with greater efficiency in providing adequate solutions to the problems raised by the people and give satisfactory explanations when they have no immediate solutions.

In order to conduct government activities according to the constitution and according to the need to follow a guided and planned economic system, the central state administration was reorganized in 1976. It is made up of the Council of Ministers, its executive committee and the central organizations, which were initially 43 in number and were reduced to 35 this January during a second trimming. State arbitration was instituted during the same process and new central organizations were created, such as the state financial, prices, statistics, technical-material supplies, and normalization committees and the computation institute, all of which play a major role in the guided and planned economic system.

The central government institutions have been simplified and perfected. We can work toward the improvement of our central administration with the objective of making the state administration more effective, less bureaucratic and more flexible at all levels. We can study with more technical rigor the organization mechanisms and further spell out the functions and relations between those institutions and the local people's government organs.

The judicial and fiscal bodies also were restructured during this phase, so they would mesh with the new political-administrative division and with the existence of the people's government organs. Several laws were enacted on the operation of those bodies. However, despite these changes, important deficiencies can still be observed in the administration of justice, with regard to both juridical regulations and their practical application. Those deficiencies are now being overcome by the Supreme People's Tribunal and the attorney general's office, but it will also be necessary to review the legislation concerning the judicial system, as well as to study and more precisely outline the activities of the Justice Ministry with regard to the operation of those bodies.

As we said during the main report to the first congress, the force of the constitution compels us to destroy the legality of the society of the exploiters and to build our own legality, the socialist legality. To do that, it is necessary to abolish many anachronistic provisions which were contained in old laws, codes and regulations belonging to a bourgeois society and to replace them with socialist juridical norms.

The prolific legislative work carried out by the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and its executive committee during the years following the first congress has been a considerable contribution to the development of socialist legality in our country. This work experience suggests the necessity of a legislative plan which establishes a set of priorities for the promulgation of legal provisions in line with the demands of our development.

The draft 1981-85 5-year plan has been worked on for more than 2 and 1/2 years. Its main indicators are the economic and social guidelines which will be considered by this congress. According to the agreements already in effect with the Soviet Union, the GDR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Vietnam and Mongolia on the coordination of plans--and those which are virtually completed with Romania and in a very advanced stage with Hungary and Poland--trade with these nations will increase by over 30 percent from the past 5 years. The amount of credit extended to us will be twice what we have received during the past 5 years.

These agreements spell out almost 900 export items by name and according to the amount to be received per year, that is, three times the number listed in the past 5 years. Furthermore, we have made careful projections of our relations with the capitalist market, on which our economy is still somewhat dependent.

In summary, we think the plan has a realistic basis. The plan permits us to expect a general economic growth averaging about 5 percent per year for the next 5 years, which will be above the 4 percent achieved during the past 5 years. The plan is marked by a strong exporting tendency and a tendency to find substitutes for imports in order to try to cut back on foreign dependence. The export plan contemplates a growth rate higher than that of the overall social product, while the import plan shows a yearly growth rate which is below the overall growth rate of our economy.

It is expected that the volume of traditional export products will increase and that emphasis will continue to be placed on the development of new export funds. We expect that the specific amount of import funds per peso of [cada peso] production will be reduced by 15 percent during the next 5 years. [as heard]

The plan seeks to give a greater response to the needs of our people, placing emphasis on those needs that have not been met and on solving some economic bottlenecks. Therefore, it is not primarily an investment plan, although investment is growing between 15 and 20 percent and it includes a good number of economic development objectives.

The savings rate, that is, the part of the national income which is earmarked for increasing production and investments, is slightly reduced in comparison to the past 5 years. We will try to finish the investments which are underway rather than make new investments and shorten the construction deadlines and the exploitation of the investment projects. The new investments will be devoted on a priority basis to productive industry and, the nonproductive field of housing construction will be emphasized. It is expected that about 200,000 homes will be finished during the next 5 years, which is 2.5 times the number of homes built in the past 5 years.

We will work on about 1,200 investments and listed programs, of which we plan to conclude about 1,000. We are planning to finish about 500 investment projects and industrial programs out of a total of 560. We also are planning to finish more than 250 school projects, 150 health facilities and more than 1,000 agricultural facilities. Twice the amount of funds used from 1976 to 1980 is being earmarked to build storage facilities. Special attention also is being given to building cold storage facilities and the construction of loading and unloading centers in order to try to solve what has been, and still is, a bottleneck in our economy, because we do not have enough room for the proper storage of our products, which often are damaged by being left out in the open.

We are also giving priority attention to works aimed at improving internal transport services in accordance with the resources provided by the ports program.

We have assigned to maintenance more than twice the resources we assigned to it this past five years. We are contemplating a substantial increase in aqueduct and sewage works, giving special attention to the cities of Havana and Santiago de Cuba.

Regarding overseas construction, there are plans for increasing the works that have been carried out during the present 5-year plan. The percentage of workers that will be assigned to this activity will be more than twice the percentage assigned in 1970.

It is expected that the production of sugar will increase between 20 and 25 percent in comparison with the present 5-year period.

An important investment plan will be put into effect in the sugar industry. This plan will permit an increase of between 13 and 15 percent in the grinding of sugar.

In the next 5 years no less than 8 or 9 sugar mills will be built and another group of sugar mills will be completed in the following 5-year period. Sugar production must be higher than the national average of 70,000 arrobas per caballeria and in some provinces the production should be higher than 80 or 90,000 arrobas.

The machine harvesting must be higher than 50 percent. Approximately 20,000 caballerias will be added to the sugar production effort. It is expected that more than 30 percent of the total area will have irrigation systems.

The number of harvesters and tractors will be increased and their length of service will be increased. Approximately 50,000 homes will be built to improve the standard of living of the sugar industry and farmworkers.

The generation of electricity will increase by more than 50 percent and it is expected that an additional 1,000 or 1,200 megawatts will be available. The construction of the Jaragua lectronuclear powerplant and the hydroelectric works there will continue. In spite of this, during this 5-year period there will be difficulties during peak-usage hours. However, it is possible to reduce these difficulties a great deal if energy saving programs are complied with.

It has been decided to install special meters to register the maximum consumption of approximately 5,400 state consumers who use 55 percent of the total energy provided by the national system. By doing this, it will be possible to set up high rates for these large consumers in order to discourage consumption during peak-hours.

The new home electricity rate already established should encourage the people to conserve electricity. To make this easier, the plan has approved the sale of fluorescent bulbs to the population. These bulbs provide better light with less electricity. While right now there are only 18 fluorescent light bulbs for each 100 families, by 1985 it is expected that there will be 250; that is, there will be 2.5 bulbs for each family.

In the area of fuel, a growth of between 10 and 15 percent is expected. The increase in grinding capacity will permit important increases in the national production of oil derivatives, including liquid gas and kerosene for consumption by the population by the end of the 5-year period. The production of finished lubricants will also increase.

Investments in this field will be more than two and a half times what they were during the present 5-year period. Investments will include the completion of the reconstruction and expansion of the Nico Lopez and Hermanos Diaz refineries. Work on the first phase of the new Cienfuegos refinery will be continued and the base for supertankers will be initiated in Matanzas.

Nickel production will be increased with the completion of repairs at the Moa and Nicaro mines and with the initiation of work at the Punta Gorda plant at the end of the 5-year period.

Construction on a new nickel plant in Camariocas will be initiated. An industrial center in Castellanos mine, Pinar del Rio, will also be built for the mining of zinc, lead, pyrites and barites and for the production of sulphuric acid.

In chemistry there are plans for an increase of 30 percent in the production of fertilizers, of 25 percent in pharmaceutical products and of approximately 50 percent in the production of inner tubes and tires. The expansion and modernization of existing factories is being contemplated.

Plans are to more than double the production of liquid chlorine and caustic soda. The production of industrial gases will be increased more than 40 percent. There will be increases in the production of soap, makeup and cosmetics and plans are to greatly increase the production of detergents. There are also plans to construct a liquid detergent plant with a capacity of some 15,000 tons.

The investment program of this branch includes a factory making concentrated insecticide, the beginning of an intermediate resins factory [planta de resinas intermedias] for the production of paints and of resins for artificial wood, as well as the expansion of the saltworks and the modernization of soap and textile printing plants. The salt production increase during the next 5-year period will be more than 50 percent.

The production of bottles will be doubled. The production of paper and cardboard will increase more than 50 percent. Plans are to partially complete a plate-glass factory in Pinar del Rio and to expand the plant in San Jose de las Lajas, to start up the bottle factory in Las Tunas, the paper plant of the Uruguay sugar mill, a new line of toilet paper of Cuban manufacture, the modernization and expansion of the pulp and [word indistinct] paper factory and the startup of the cardboard and paperboard factory in Santa Cruz del Norte.

Plans are to complete the third stage of the expansion of Antillana de Acero as well as the initiation of construction of the integrated steel mill in Holguin. The production of deformed steel bars will be 15 to 20 percent higher than at present. The production of sugar combines will be more than double that of the present 5-year period. The production of automotive and transportation equipment will increase more than 40 percent, especially 11-meter city buses.

The production of batteries will be more than doubled and the production of irrigation equipment will be gradually increased in the factories of Manzanillo and Cienfuegos.

There are plans for an increase in the production of spare parts based on a better use of the existing capabilities as well as the utilization of some new capabilities that are now being exploited. A factory to produce disks for harrows and plows will be put into operation, as will the Martyrs of 26 July agricultural tools factory, the factory for sugarcane trailers, plants for the repair of diesel and gasoline engines and others.

There are plans to develop the production of entire pieces of equipment and plants, with an eye to replacing imports and to make exports. Plans include the construction of railroad passenger cars. The production of television sets will be increased, with the production of color tv sets to be introduced, as well as radio receivers and production of drycell batteries. All of these will be more than doubled.

The production of kerosene stoves and spare parts for them is also increasing. The production of textile products will be increased by 50 to 60 percent. The weaving facility of (Belanje) will be put into operation with an annual capacity of 15,000 tons, as will the textile combine at Santiago de Cuba, with a capacity of 80 million meters per year.

A program of modernization of the existing tanneries and shoe factories will be carried out, as well as other investments that will make it possible to create the bases for improving the quality, durability and comfort of shoes and to diversify the stock. There are plans to substantially increase the production of mattresses, cushions and furniture for the home.

The production of cement will reach over 4.5 million tons in 1985, which will make it possible to meet domestic needs and increase exports. The production of gravel and sand will increase by 14 and 40 percent, respectively, in comparison with the present 5-year period. To guarantee the housing plan for the coming decade, there are plans to build 50 plants for prefabricated units, of which 35 will be completed in this 5-year period. Investments in the construction materials industry are also directed toward solving the deficit in installation and finishing materials.

Production in the area of foodstuffs will be increased at an average annual rate of between 4 and 4.5 percent. The production of meat products will increase by over 20 percent over the 1980 level, with improvements in the structure of the canned food industry.

The production of canned fruits and vegetables will be almost doubled. In this area, a basic role is played by an increase in the industrial processing of citrus fruits.

There will be a significant increase in the production of alcoholic beverages. The soft drink industry will increase by over 50 percent over the present 5-year period. There will also be an increase in the production of beer, with emphasis placed on improvement of quality. The five existing factories will be modernized. A new brewery will be built in Camaguey and in the latter part of the 5-year period, another will be initiated, to go into operation in the 1986-90 period. Plans include the installation of five lines [cinco lineas] and four new soft drink factories as well as two new mineral water plants.

In the production of tobacco and cigarettes, a process of recovery is foreseen after the negative effects of the blue mold are overcome.

In the fishing industry, a growth of approximately 10 percent annually in gross catch, in comparison with that of the present 5-year period, is foreseen, as well as an important growth of fish breeding including the construction of 10 (?hatcheries) and over 20 stocking centers.

In the agriculture and livestock sector, plans include important increases in the production of coffee, tobacco, citrus and other fruits, grains and above all, tubers and other vegetables.

The construction of 33 dams has been programmed, as well as other hydraulic works. The area under irrigation in 1985, excluding cane fields, is expected to be higher than that of 1980 by some 18,000 or 19,000 caballerias. The number of tractors will increase significantly. The use of fertilizer in 1985 is expected to be 40-percent higher than that of 1980. Three thousand five hundred km of rural highways will be built and over 30,000 housing units will be built for farm workers.

It has been decided that all state farming enterprises, including sugarcane and cattle enterprises, will produce tubers and other vegetables in addition to their usual crops for those in charge of these enterprises and for consumption by the families of the farm and sugar workers.

In addition, there will be complementary contributions by the open peasant market. The production of citrus fruits should be approximately 2 and a half times that of the present 5-year period. Milk production is expected to show an increase of more than 30 percent over the 1976-80 period. Production of meat will grow steadily during the period, including beef, pork and poultry.

In the production of eggs, the high levels already achieved will be increased. It has been decided to develop the production of grain, primarily beans, with an eye toward replacing imports and satisfaction of the people's needs.

There are plans to improve railroad passenger transportation. The completion of the central railroad is planned, as well as the initiation of construction of new railroads, stations and the main secondary railways.

For transportation of urban passengers, over 2,500 buses will be added in the 5-year period to provide a basic response to the needs of the city of Havana. The other cities will receive over 4,000 Giron buses and some of the buses that are presently operating in Havana.

The incorporation of 13,000 cars into taxi service is foreseen. The air fleet will be increased by 16 long- and medium-range airplanes. The participation of the maritime fleet in the country's transportation system will increase with the acquisition of over 30 ships. Construction of over 250 km of national highway is planned, as well as the construction of over 600 km of other highways, in addition to the reconstruction of another 1000 km of highway.

Telephone lines will be increased by some 84,000 and there are plans to subsequently exploit the coaxial cable in stages and complete it by the year 1985, in addition to the installation of a national automatic dialing system.

The people's standard of living will experience a sustained improvement with emphasis on personal consumption, which will grow by more than 4 percent yearly. Social consumption will grow by approximately 3 percent yearly.

Real per capita income in 1985 will be some 15 to 20 percent higher than at present. In food, there is expected to be a daily consumption rate of 3,155 calories with 81.7 grams of protein per inhabitant. Production of tubers and other vegetables will increase to the level of 250 to 300 pounds per capita per year. There will be important increases in other basic foods, although the increases will be more moderate.

There are also plans to improve supplies for public food programs, giving primary importance to the improvement of workers' dining halls, the servicing of which has deteriorated in the past few years.

The total supply of woven fabrics will increase by approximately 3 percent per year and there will be two and a half times as many towels available as at present.

The availability of work clothes will increase and the quality of shoes will improve, which will also modestly increase in accordance with funding possibilities.

The plan has taken resources into consideration that will give an important reply to the need for work protection and hygiene articles.

As far as home electrical appliances and other durable goods, large numbers of television sets, refrigerators, radios, washers, fans and, for the first time, air conditioning equipment will be put on sale.

A plant will be installed for reactivating 50,000 television tubes a year. Some 30,000 cars will be imported, twice as many as during this 5-year period, to be distributed as directed and some 60,000 motorcycles for the people.

Over 1 million stoves--mostly kerosene--will be produced during this 5-year period and funds will be invested to ensure repairs to those already existing. Availability of home fuel will be increased and transport and [word indistinct] funds have been assigned to improve their distribution. In addition, there are plans to continue developing the parallel market in a series of products, both in the food and industrial lines, for the purpose of progressively reducing rationing and increasingly freely offering products to the people without jeopardy to lower income families.

We are currently studying a modification of retail prices which would be based on the reduction in price of products of capital importance such as medicine, and the increase of others, whose cost has increased considerably.

Although as a whole the price reform will imply an increase in the expenses of the population, this will be substantially lower than the increase of income derived from the wage reform and the payment of premiums to the workers, which are already in the process of being applied.

Also under consideration is a system of taxes on the income of peasants, which will make it possible for them, like the rest of our people, to contribute to the development of our economy and the maintenance of such important services as health and education.

It is believed that the taxes to be paid by cooperatives will be lower than the taxes for the individual peasant. There will also be important improvements in public health with regard to the present situation.

The rate of medical assistance for every 1,000 inhabitants will increase from 4.9 to 5.2. There will be 1 doctor for every 440 inhabitants, while today, there is 1 for every 626; and dentists will go from 1 for every 2,600 inhabitants to 1 for every 1,900. Towards this end, some 10 hospitals will be completed, 80 polyclinics and twice the number of homes for the aged that were completed in the 5-year period now ending.

In education in the next 5-year period, there will be a change in the structure of enrollment due to the modification in the age pyramid and educational development. Therefore the increase of capabilities will be oriented toward responding to this situation, improving the index of availability at all educational levels.

Regarding infants, if in 1980 there is room for 110 children out of every 1,000 children up to 4 years of age, in 1985 there will be room for 120.

In primary semi-boarding schools, for every 1,000 children between 6 and 11, it will go from 208 in 1980 to some 300 in 1985.

In middle education boarding schools, for every 1,000 adolescents and youths between 12 and 17 years, it will go from 357 this year to more than 400 in 1985.

The index of students in higher education will go from 34 students for every 1,000 inhabitants over 17 to some 39 in 1985.

Brigades will be organized with the capacity for repairing 100 secondary schools per year.

The cultural and recreational activities of the population will continue to advance. There are plans for the construction of 40 new movie theaters and the reconstruction of several theaters. Thirteen hotels will be completed and the existing installations will be repaired and modernized with an increase of nearly 6,000 rooms.

As we have seen, the plan proposed, although modest in its intents, purports important improvements in the standard of living and is also an important development in our economy because, to achieve a 5 percent average annual growth under present world conditions, in the midst of the crisis the world economy is facing, in the situation of an underdeveloped country such as ours, subjected to a blockade and U.S. imperialist aggression, will doubtless represent a great success. And our duty is to dedicate ourselves to the task of every effort in our hands to turn into reality the economic and social plans that will be discussed in this congress and the plans outlined in the 5-year plan.

Many necessities, many desires, many ambitions are not outlined in this plan. In our aspiration to resolve the problems of the people, we always have a tendency to be idealistic, to be impatient to give the quickest possible reply to all their needs.

However, it is necessary to be realistic and to be aware of our possibilities, and our people understand it when we explain to them the reasons and the factors that limit us and block us from achieving what we want to within a given period.

We must work to accomplish this plan, which is based on our most immediate possibilities and which definitely gives a positive reply to the demands and most essential needs of the population. And at the same time, we must work for future solutions which we cannot give nor execute in the next 5 years. [applause]

The podium is fixed. [laughter] The carpenters did an excellent job in a few minutes. Everything has a solution. [applause]

Comrades, the first steps to draft what has been called the strategy for the economic and social development up to the year 2000 were taken more than 2 years ago. Since the average life expectancy has increased, one must not be scared of the year 2000. Hundreds of experts and leaders of all the organizations have participated in this work. They have made a great effort and this has permitted the outlining of certain groundworks and goals for the future development of the country. These studies are in their early stages. We will work on them in the next few years so that the next 5-year plan will be drafted based on this long-term perspective.

The main goal of the country's economic and social development is to culminate in the building of the technical and material basis of socialism through a socialist industrialization; sustained increase in efficiency of social production; the progressive evolution of the economy toward a rational structure of production that make possible a relatively high and sustained growth; development of specialization, cooperation and economic integration nationally as well as internationally; increased satisfaction of the material and spiritual needs of the people and the integral human training. A gradual approach to the level of development of the European CEMA member countries must be promoted in this manner. The sugar, mining, metallurgical, mechanical, electronic and chemical industries and the sectors which produce consumer goods must be considered the main leaders in the preferential development of the industrial sector.

In the sugar industry, we must guarantee the continued growth of our main export and promote the diversification and expansion of sugarcane byproducts.

In the mining and metallurgical industry, we must promote a more effective extraction of the valuable metals contained in the existing mineral deposits based on technologies which are energy efficient and on increased integration with the mechanical industry through the highest production of steel.

The mechanical and electronic industries will have to ensure an efficient output to meet the needs for machinery, equipment and spare parts demanded by the industrialization process combining the country's needs with the possibilities for exports.

The development of the chemical industry must combine the alternatives of production of sugarcane byproducts with those which can be obtained from national resources with low-energy consumption.

Regarding the industries which produce consumer goods, particularly the food and light industries, we must align their development with the needs of the people and the expansion of exportable funds, thus promoting the development of local industry.

Farm production must be maintained as one of the most important elements of our economy. For this reason, it is required that it grow at higher and more sustainable levels than those reached so far. This goal must be based on an increase in farm and cattle production through a more rational use of land, water and the assigned resources, the rotation of crops, the development of a program for animal nutrition, the development of animal and plant health and the intensification of the process of cooperatives already underway.

The other sectors of production which render productive services, such as transportation, communications and trade, must reach levels of activity which guarantee the development of production, circulation and consumption of goods needed by the country's economy.

The industrialization of our country also calls for an increase in the level of interrelation among the branches of the national economy in order to form great productive complexes to permit the maximum use of available resources. The possibility for the integration of three great interrelated productive complexes is foreseen in the near future. They are the sugar agro-industrial complex, the agro-industrial food complex and the mining, metallurgic and mechanical complex. The country must devote large resources to face an increasingly complex process of investment as an indispensable condition for economic development. This calls for an expansion of the industry that produces machinery and equipment, an increase in the construction capacity of the industry of construction materials, the development of the national planning base as well as the reaching of high levels of organization, planning, direction and implementation of the investment process on a new scale superior to the one we have today.

Regarding the energy field, we must continue to implement a very efficient policy of savings, to increase the electrification of the economy, basically by implementing nuclear powerplants, and to promote the use of our own energy resources, particularly the renewable resources and the nonconventional sources.

The knowledge and the efficient use and protection of the natural resources are essential factors to increase the national base of raw materials. Our country does not have abundant resources. Some of them will tend to be completely used up by the end of this century. Therefore, the soil, the forest, the hydraulic potential, the marine platform and the mineral reserves must be seen as resources of high strategic value.

Scientific and technical progress must be closely linked to the main guidelines of production. Standardization metrology, quality control and the strengthening of apparatuses for the design of new technologies--this country was an example of a bad design [laughter]--will play an important part in the reaching of this goal.

The mechanism for planning and directing the activities of science and technology must be improved, especially regarding the introduction of scientific and technological advances into production.

The natural resources which will be available to us over the next 20 years will be one of the most important factors of our economic and social development. To take fullest advantage of them we are going to need an adequate selection of technology, so that whenever necessary advanced techniques are introduced, other less costly techniques and more labor will be used whenever it is possible and logical to offset them.

The training of technicians and specialists must be closely related to the quantity and structure of specialties and the requirements of this process for the utilization of the labor resources while at the same time taking into consideration the requirements for technical assistance of other underdeveloped countries to which our country can offer its cooperation.

The rational growth of consumption by the population in volume, quality and variety must be considered as a permanent principal task in order to satisfy the fundamental social necessities, to ensure the development of the socialist way of living and to promote the realization of the principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of work.

The increase in the consumption of food, durable goods and other industrial goods must be satisfied progressively based on the national production.

Special attention must be given to the development of the individual as a whole creating the propicious material conditions for the development of their creative spirit in cultural, artistic, scientific and educational improvement activities for their massive participation in sports, physical culture and national tourism, aimed principally at satisfying rest and recreation. Therefore, free time must be increased and its rational use improved.

To satisfy the housing needs, which requires integral development that takes into consideration basically the realization of a strong and sustained construction process, a type of housing must be selected according to the characteristics of the family nucleus rather than according to its construction and the expansion of the community services.

During this period, public health must be consolidated and must surpass the level attained. Outpatient consultations and housecalls must continue to increase the number of consultations per person thereby intensifying the activities of preventive medicine. Similar efforts must be made in dental [estomatologica] attention.

In the development of inpatient care, the number of beds per person must continue to increase. A qualitative change is being considered in emergency care by improving its organization, speed and quality. Specialized medical care for workers will be increased, as will social assistance for old and handicapped persons. Hygiene must continue to improve together with epidemiology, paying special attention to the elimination of environmental pollution, being on guard to eliminate the risks for the population, especially in industrial zones.

During the period in question, the education system must fundamentally work for internal improvement in order to consolidate the position attained and simultaneously develop the capacities to educate and improve the qualified labor force at the higher and middle levels.

The territorial distribution of the productive forces must have as an objective a profound transformation of the territorial structures with an efficient distribution of the productive activities, a more rational and complete utilization of the natural and human resources, a better balanced and faster development of the most backward provinces and a progressive integration of the living standard of the various regions of the country, the adoption of measures and orientation of internal migrations and the consistent structuring of the urban system.

Our economy's foreign relations must be converted into a factor for the stimulation of development, promoting the growth of traditional exports and accelerating the start of the nontraditional exports of products with a greater added value. Exports must increase and surpass the dynamics of imports.

The attainment of these objectives must be based on broad, international cooperation whose principal direction will be the intensification of economic, scientific and technical integration in the framework of the CEMA, especially with the Soviet Union, as well as an active participation in the specialization and cooperation of production and the deepening of economic relations with other underdeveloped countries, particularly with those of Latin America and the Caribbean, taking into consideration the positive tendency of national recovery of natural resources, which creates possibilities for Cuba's participation in the commercial and economic unions which are being established in this region.

In the next few years we should complete the work of the prospects up to the year 2000, for which there are plans to draft, with the help of the other socialist countries, a general scheme of economic and social development which will permit us to define the most adequate path for long-range development, to structure the plans and specific measures to ensure its attainment and to define the principal directions of our country's participation in the international socialist division of work.

The drafting of this scheme will require a considerable effort and coordinated and close work among all entities in the country, the best organization and the strictest discipline. Its successful completion should enable the country to be provided with a panorama of the prospects to work for, a long-range economic program to become a work banner for the party, the government and all the people.

In the framework of this program, we have tried to shape our 5-year plan as the specific expression of the goals to be attained and whose fulfillment will constitute the principal task of everyone in the economic field.

We must now discuss the work accomplished by the FAR. Our duty under the tense prevailing circumstances consists above all in examining the progress made in the military area with the perspective of determining the policy to be followed and to establish the specific measures which we are obliged to adopt for the strengthening of the defensive capability of the country.

During the last few years we have developed the organic improvement of our armed forces as planned. This has permitted a decrease in the number of posts in the organs of management and security, simplifying their structure and the exercise of command. All of this has created more favorable conditions for strategic deployment in the defense of the national territory. Of special importance has been the participation of the organizations of the central administration of the state and of local organs of people's government in the tasks of defense, whose links to the FAR must be systematized and the preparation of the national economy and the country as a whole must be made viable for the war of all the people.

Therefore, the FAR must continue to elevate its preparedness to mobilize and to fight, to complete and to consolidate its structures at all levels and to pay special attention to the most complete training in armaments and existing technology or that which may be received.

The preparation of the commanding officers and general staffs must also continue to be increased in step with the advances of contemporary military science and to improve the military preparedness.

In line with the exigencies proposed by the first congress, we have proceeded with the new recruitment policy, as a result of which young people with increasing cultural level and better training in every way have been progressively incorporated into active military service. This policy must be consolidated in the future, stabilizing the draft age at 18 or 19 so that the young people will complete the middle level of higher education and attain the physical and psychological maturity which will help them to fulfill their service.

A system has been created to articulate the recruitment of graduates from the technological and preuniversity institutes with the fulfillment of active military service and their subsequent return to higher education.

This system permits the use of the reduction by up to a year of service time in many cases as an incentive and permits the possibility of higher civilian studies. This has greatly contributed to improving the preparation of soldiers and allowed the universities to have young people with more integral training achieved during their military service.

The Patriotic Military Education Society was created with those aims in mind. It is called upon to contribute to the training of the new generations so they can join the ranks and to educate children and young people in our people's combative tradition and in the love of the FAR through the practice of sports in the military and the increase of patriotic military activities.

During the next 5 years it is necessary to continue giving priority to the training of reservists through a plan which, keeping the same number of reservists to be trained, will try to improve their quality by concentrating efforts on the individuals training of officers, sergeants, junior specialists and other specialists who are scarce. This requires practicing a policy of incorporation of skilled personnel into the units so that the majority of our workers will be appropriately trained and so that it can be guaranteed that the critically needed personnel will be retained in their positions so that production tasks and services can continue under special circumstances.

It is also necessary during the next few years to consolidate the military registration process at all job sites in the country and the registration of economic means and equipment, the technical level of which must be increased. This is a social need both for the military preparedness of the FAR and for the better control [words indistinct] have obtained doctoral degrees in military, technical and social sciences. Others are receiving training for that.

The first party congress advocated the progressive improvement of the standard of living and working conditions of the officers and enlisted men, bearing in mind the complex tasks and missions they perform and the social prestige of their work. Despite the attention paid to this task and the progress made in this regard, we are still far from meeting, as we would like, the housing needs for thousands of men who selflessly and oftentimes dangerously, away from their families for months and even years at a time when they are involved in internationalist missions, work with great enthusiasm to ensure the defense of the nation and the creative work of our people and who, with exemplary self-denial and readiness to sacrifice, permit themselves to perform the sacred duties of solidarity of our revolution.

The influence of the organizational and ideological work done by the party organizations and bodies, and the political work performed by the chiefs, political workers and officers stand out in all the FAR activities. The party organizations and bodies have adapted the work procedures and practices to the specific conditions of military life, improving the effectiveness of the party's work in educating cadre and combatants, ensuring the successful performance of unit missions, and strengthening discipline and a single chain of command.

The degree attained in the Marxist-Leninist training of the officers, in the study of social sciences in the military training centers and in the political preparation of the combatants and civilian workers stand out in the overall, effective political and party work performed in the FAR. Three levels of party education have been established for the internal training of the militants. Through them the systematic mass incorporation of party militants and those who want to wed the party to the study of Marxism-Leninism has been promoted. The sustained effort of the political organizations, the party organizations and all its militants to improve their political-ideological training and that of all personnel has yielded great results and deserves to be commended.

The Youth Labor Army [EJT] has become a training ground in which thousands of young people are trained in everyday work under difficult conditions and it continues to make an important contribution to the national economy, in addition to the fact that it is organized as a military force. During the past 5 years, the EJT combatants cut 3 billion arrobas of cane, about 20 percent of the total cane cut by hand in the nation. As a result of a powerful millionaire cutters drive, 172 harvest heroes have come from its ranks.

In construction, the EJT has turned over 38 projects, mostly schools worth around 60 million pesos, and it has participated prominently in building the central railroad, on which its forces have laid 422 km of track.

The present development of our armed forces, its excellent and modern equipment, would not have been possible without the extraordinary help received from the USSR which, since the difficult days of Playa Giron, has been generously supplying us with the combat techniques for our defense, and whose specialists--devoted, exemplary, modest and efficient--have worked side by side with us during 20 years. [applause]

It is up to us to increase our defense capability and to be ready not just for action by our regular troops, but for the struggle of our entire nation. A task of vital importance which is already underway and to which our party, the state and the political and mass organizations must attach the highest priority for the defense of the nation--because it is an unmistakeable complement of our defense system--is the creation of the territorial troop militias which, along with the regular units and the reserves, will compose the big popular army of our revolution as announced on 1 May 1980 in view of the Yankee threats and military maneuvers near Cuba. The welcome that the mass of our people has given to this idea again denotes their high patriotic and revolutionary awareness, the best expression of which is precisely the willingness to train to defend the sovereignty of the nation and the work of socialism at whatever cost. Today millions of men and women are claiming this right and are thus showing their firm political convictions.

Of course, our weapons stocks are limited, but we will not rest until every Cuban--willing to defend, inch by inch and house by house, his neighborhood, his municipality, his job site, every square inch of the nation--can have a rifle, a grenade [applause] or a mine and be well prepared to do his sacred duty of defending the nation to the last drop of blood.

To the idea of the territorial militias one must add the principle that every Cuban patriot, male or female of whatever age, under whatever circumstances, even if part of the territory is occupied through an imperialist act of aggression, must be ready to fight and kill enemies in an all-out war. [applause]

Our fatherland must be a very hard bone to chew to the teeth of Yankee imperialism, one that will mortally stick in its throat if it tries to attack us [lengthy applause and chanting: "Fidel, for sure, hit the Yankees hard."]

It is impossible to recount the work of our armed forces over these 5 years without mentioning the quick, resolute and brilliant accomplishment of the internationalist aid missions that the party to entrusted them in Angola and Ethiopia. [applause]

Thousands of kilometers from their fatherland, without any hesitation, our troops--which included a large percentage of our worker reservists--along with the heroic Angolan and Ethiopian fighters, confronted and defeated the aggressors who, at the service of imperialism, were threatening the integrity, independence and revolution of these two brother African peoples. [applause]

This occurred for the first time in history. One of the nations that was founded in our hemisphere--partly with the blood of hundreds of thousands of slaves cruelly snatched from Africa by rapacious colonialism--was sending thousands of its children to fight alongside people defending liberty and dignity in Africa. [applause]

Imperialism and international reaction slandered our country furiously for this act of solidarity. On the other hand we are satisfied that the peoples of Angola and Ethiopia and all revolutionary and progressive forces find this noble and disinterested gesture of Cuba extremely valuable. It was a brilliant and beautiful page of internationalism already in the history of the revolutionary movement.

We Cuban revolutionaries do not like to talk--and we do so very unwillingly--about solidarity with other peoples or revolutionary movements because this simply constitutes a duty of our internationalist conscience. [applause]

However, on an occasion such as this it is also fair to honor the men who sacrificed themselves and give their lives, far from home, for the noble cause of freedom, [applause] for the noble cause of freedom, justice and human dignity, as well as to express our deepest recognition of and affection for the many thousands of compatriots who, thousands of miles from Cuba, are on guard along with their Angolan and Ethiopian brothers, in the trenches of southern Angola, in the Ogaden or other places, and likewise those who, in other countries, are cooperating in the defense and training of their armed forces. [applause]

This was possible, but not without great effort. Therefore, we must also express gratitude and recognition to the chiefs, officers, political organ and organizations of the party, general staffs and combatants who, with the renewed effort demanded by the absence of thousands of command cadres and specialists, succeeded in increasing the combat capacity and assimilating new types of weapons and technology with which the firepower and capability of our troops has increased markedly.

Taking into consideration the initial troops and the successive replacements, over 100,000 Cubans have served in Angola and Ethiopia through the Revolutionary Armed Forces. [applause]

We are stronger militarily today. And a nation whose children are capable of fighting and even of offering their lives in any corner of the world and who will not hesitate to offer them a thousand times for the country of their birth, can never be defeated. [rhythmic applause] The gallant combatants of our Revolutionary Armed Forces deserve the respect, recognition and affection of our people.

Regarding the Interior Ministry, in some areas there was a weakening in its cadres' efficiency and exemplary attitude which have characterized their heroic and extraordinary struggles for years.

This did not occur in the face of the counterrevolutionary enemy. There, the fighting and impressive efficiency of the cadres did not fail. However, the Interior Ministry handles a great number of tasks. All of these tasks are of fundamental importance to the country and the revolution. In some areas there was bureaucratization and an easing in demands and in discipline. Sunspots will not prevent us from seeing the sun, but we always want our Interior Ministry to be like a sun without blemish. [applause]

We have been working and making advances and reaching positive results in overcoming these difficulties. Our state security organs have detected, neutralized and firmly fought the activities carried out against Cuba by imperialism, the CIA and the remnants of internal counterrevolution. In the last 5 years there have been activities of political and economic espionage, and the enemy particularly emphasized work aimed at hindering our trade negotiations with other countries. Likewise, there occurred diversionist actions intended to foster a climate of ideological slackening and destabilization within the nation.

In the face of these plans and these diverse acts of hostility by the enemy, our security once again proved its condition as a firm, sure and powerful defender of the interests of the revolution and the people.

The strictest fidelity to the principle of never utilizing violence against the arrested enemy has continued to be inviolable norm of the security organ's work. This has permitted greater development of its operational capacity, its intelligence, and has raised even further its authority and revolutionary morale.

Along with the other organs of the Interior Ministry, security combatants have distinguished themselves during this period for their valuable support for the holding of the great international events celebrated in our country, such as the 11th world youth and student festival and sixth summit conference of the nonaligned countries.

We cannot but mention the combatants who, with proverbial revolutionary stoicism, have accomplished the delicate mission entrusted to them within the very ranks of the enemy through these years. Likewise, the heroic border guards, who maintain zealous guard over every inch of our country, also deserve the salute and recognition of all the people.

During the greater part of the past 5-year period there was a weak response by the National Revolutionary Police to the call to double the fight against the crimes of theft and larcency and in other tasks entrusted to it. There were problems in the demands made of the cadres, in discipline. There were deficiencies in the selection of personnel, and a lack of decision and firmness in confrontations with antisocial elements. The main difficulties were found in the command and in some legal mechanisms that did not contribute to a more active and efficient effort to fight crime. This year firm efforts were made to eradicate this problem, and although there are still some deficiencies, in general terms more efficient work by the fighters of the National Revolutionary Police is already evident.

One of the first steps in this direction was the adoption of vigorous measures toward the end of 1979 to neutralize elements with bad criminal records and a high degree of social danger. This measure, the later exodus of the scum to the United States and the increase in the rate of operations against crime permitted crime against property, which since 1975 had been on an upward trend, to begin to drop in this past year. There were 23 percent fewer forceable robberies in 1980 than in 1979. Robberies with violence or intimidation were considerably reduced and were 23 percent fewer this year than in 1975.

Traffic accidents, which had increased during the early years of the past 5-year period, already show a decline and in 1980 reached the lowest figure in the last few years, with 19 percent fewer than in 1979. However, there has been a relative increase in accidents in terms of human lives, injuries and property damage. The struggle against negligence, which causes traffic accidents, must be maintained and tenaciously improved.

We would like to stress the decisive role played by the men and women of the Interior Ministry along with all our combative people in the events at the Peruvian Embassy, the U.S. Interests Office and the departure of antisocial elements via Mariel. In particular, our National Revolutionary Police remained mobilized for months and accomplished the duties entrusted to them with a high spirit of responsibility, and made a large contribution to this great political and moral victory of our fatherland. [applause]

We have attained important advances in the decrease of fires, their prevention and in the struggle to eradicate their causes. The firefighters have been noted for their calm, courageous and efficient attitude at times when lives and valuable resources were endangered.

Within our policy we have implemented a vast national plan to improve our penitentiary system and update its material base. The average number of inmates incorporated into socially useful work with the corresponding salary is greater than 78 percent of those eligible for this program.

In coordination with the Education Ministry, we have given special attention to the situation of juvenile delinquents.

In the Angolan war, supporting the patriots against the racist South African invasion, during the most difficult days, together with our glorious Revolutionary Armed Forces, the special troops battalion of the Interior Ministry fought heroically and carried out especially important missions. [applause]

Also during these years, the Interior Ministry has given its cooperation and internationalist assistance to many countries. The Interior Ministry fighters will have to confront many complex tasks. We now have a higher institute to help properly train, professionally and technically, with an enrollment of more than 900 students.

The necessary steps are being given to establish the first areas of specialization of its graduates. The work from now on will be dedicated to reinforcing expediency and control, strengthening discipline at all levels, expanding the policies of cells, to establishing a proper hierarchy in the operational level, eliminating all expressions of bureaucratism and to developing political work in the implementation of specific tasks.

With regard to the Revolutionary National Police, their command units have been strengthened and more measures will be taken to improve their working conditions, equipping patrol units and advancing cultural and technical programs to obtain a maximum operational level.

We are fully confident that the Interior Ministry fighters will continue reinforcing their ideological and political training. The future will find this unbreakable and firm shield of our country still stronger. Its fighters will be an example of responsibility and dedication to duty and will continue to have the support, confidence, love and respect of our people. [applause]

It is indisputable that mass organizations have played an important role during these years in our country. They have successfully deployed their forces in the daily struggle against our class enemy at home and abroad.

In the political field, since the very day of the revolutionary triumph and in the period we are now analyzing, they have worked to consolidate power in the hands of the working classes--the peasants and other manual and intellectual workers in the cities and in the country--through revolutionary vigilance, ideological combat in streets and factories, diffusion of Marxist-Leninist ideas and helping them to prevail in our country. They also have helped in the struggle to increase production, savings and efficiency, to promote our socialist economy and to create and develop relations of cooperation in comradery inherent to the nature of socialism.

The mass organizations' capacity to mobilize and to work has played a decisive role in the attainment of success in the fields of education, health, culture, sports and the moral and spiritual development of our society.

The party has depended on, and still depends on, these powerful arms that the mass organizations provide. They are the ties to ensure a closer link with the broad masses of the people.

The Cuban labor federation has included in its ranks 2.383 million members. This represents 97.1 percent of the active labor force. From 1975 to date, there has been a 4.7 increase related to the 92.4 percent of membership of that year.

During these past 5 years, the 14th CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] congress was held. It continued the work of the 13th congress to which unforgettable Companero Lazaro Pena dedicated the last days of his life. [applause]

The fundamental conclusions of the 13th congress were fulfilled. This served as a starting point for the radicalization of our labor organizations and set the basis for a greater contribution of the working classes to the nation's development.

With regard to the 14th congress, its conclusions are evidence of the advances attained by the unions in the strengthening of their internal organizations, of their improvement and the political, cultural and technical advance of the workers and the promotion of socialist emulation of the respect for the workers rights, of the work discipline, of the implementation of activities such as the linking of salaries to production, the sugar harvest, the movement of innovators and planners, the internationalist activities, as well as a general contribution to the economic, social and political development of our country.

The structure and work methods of labor organizations extends to the areas of attention needed by the basic organizations to improve their operation and to contribute to a greater relationship between the upper echelons with the base, and to the development of the awareness of the importance and need for maintaining and increasing this attention in the future.

This year, we celebrated the 20th anniversary of the participation of the labor movement in the people's tasks. During each of the past 5-year periods, an average of 44,146 volunteer sugarcane cutters have been mobilized and during the past harvest, we fulfilled the harvesting plan by 110 percent.

Starting in 1977, the labor movement has been holding Red Sundays in homage of the October Revolution anniversary and other important events. A total of 15 Red Sundays have been held during which over 8.089 million workers were mobilized.

The last Red Sunday dedicated to the 73d anniversary of the great October Revolution and the second party congress was the greatest with 1.71 million workers mobilized.

Workers and labor leaders actively have participated in the implementation of the economy's direction and planning. With regards to economic training, the labor movement today has training in 30 economy sectors and other areas still under study. In the national and provincial schools for economic management, more than 300 students have been graduated at various levels and more than 400,000 workers have attended lectures on this speciality. However, this is still insufficient. During this period, the labor movement continued participating in the process of discussion and projection of the national economy plans.

More than 1.445 million workers participated in the discussions of the 1980 economic plan. This is an activity which must be continued and perfected.

In 1976, the National Association of Innovators and Efficiency Experts was created. This organization, led by the labor movement, already has more than 33,000 members who during the past 5 years have made 14,872 innovations with an economic value of 127.228 million pesos.

During this period, important objectives were established to strengthen and promote the socialist emulation, concentrating emulative indicators on those aspects directly related to economic tasks and the strengthening of work discipline.

More than 235,000 additional workers are participating in individual emulations in addition to those who form part of the movement of the distinguished workers in the different sectors of the economy.

During the last 5 years, 178 workers have been declared national work heroes. The Council of State awarded the Jesus Menendez Medal to 34 distinguished workers during 1980. More than 19,580 emulative units are now designated as Moncadista Centers. As an objective for welcoming the second party congress, the CTC National Committee took up the task of updating 500,000 work norms, extending the linkage between work and norms to 1 million workers and granting premium payments to 500,000 workers. These goals were overfulfilled.

One of the labor movement's fundamental accomplishments during this period is related to the technical and cultural improvement of the workers. The struggle for the sixth grade was successfully completed. From the 1975-76 school year when this effort was begun to October 1980, a total of 862,500 adults were graduated from that grade. [applause]

This is still a preliminary figure and it is estimated that by the end of the year the number of sixth grade graduates could surpass 900,000. To justly evaluate the historic greatness of this task, it is sufficient to say that during the 12 years before the 1975-76 school year only slightly more than 500,000 adults were graduated. In half the time this number has been doubled. Since the beginning of the revolution and including the latest results, a total of 1,397,636 working men and women graduated from sixth grade.

Inspired by this success, the labor movement is now facing the battle for the ninth grade, which will undoubtedly result in another educational victory for our workers. It will serve as the basis for a greater technical and productive development of our socialist revolution. The labor movement plans to have not less than 700,000 ninth grade graduates by the year 1985. The present enrollment is 131,974 workers.

The trade union schools have made it possible for 34,577 trade union cadres to complete their studies. Trade union and political education has also been extended to 415 labor leaders in Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa.

The movement of workers who are art amateurs has progressed in its various manifestations, as has athletics. Three festivals of amateurs have been held with the participation of more than 131,000 workers. An average of 900,000 workers per year have participated in sports on the INDER social calendar and the participation in the workers' athletic events has increased from 621,924 in 1976 to more than 1,589,000 in 1980.

The labor movement has been working a great deal to fulfill the agreements which were adopted to strengthen work discipline. The accomplishments which have been made in this field with more work efficiency and firmness are encouraging.

A noteworthy effort has been made in the preparation of the union and worker cadres so that they will be ready to face the demands of the labor and social security legislation. More than 250,000 trade union leaders have participated in seminars. Six study circles have been held with the country's workers to impart knowledge of the legal norms. One million tabloids have been published containing the most important labor and social standards and 200,000 leaflets with the social security law have been printed.

An activity catalogued as insufficient is job safety. There are limitations and deficiencies in the fulfillment of the norms and worker protection and in the supply of procedures and equipment for the workers, which are mainly the responsibility of the state.

Work has been done on one of the most transcendental objectives of our labor movement, that is, the constant elevation of the political and ideological conscience of the workers through the struggle for economic development, education, political study, the promotion of useful voluntary work, the deepening of ideas and the practice of the noble principles of proletarian internationalism, the support for the defense of the country and the dedicated work of our armed forces, the organization of the labor guard [guardia obrera] and the struggle against the remnants of the past and for the development of a genuinely socialist attitude toward work, society and social property.

Our labor movement is now more vigorous and dynamic than ever. [applause] Its ties with the party and the revolution is absolute and complete. Its commitment with socialism and internationalism constitutes a living monument to the immortal ideas of Marx and Engels. [applause]

The dominant classes can tremble before a communist revolution. The workers have nothing to lose except their chains. [applause] On the other hand, they have a world to win. Workers of the world, unite! [applause]

The National Association of Small Farmers [ANAP] has 192,646 associates throughout the country in 3,507 basic organizations. Of these, 1,017 are agricultural and livestock cooperatives, 2,180 are credit and service cooperatives and 310 are peasant associations.

The peasant sector continues to have a significant importance in the production of tobacco, to which it contributes 79 percent while to coffee [production] it contributes 60 percent, and to truck gardening, 47 percent. It has at its disposal 27 percent of the country's livestock and 18 percent of its sugarcane. During the last sugar harvest the machetero peasants had 367 millionaire brigades, over 100 more brigades than in 1975.

It is significant to note that the ANAP has worked on the organization and development of credit and service cooperatives, which constitute an intermediate form of cooperative, and which develop those possible elements of collaboration and tend to guarantee that the producer is not obliged to carry out functions which are not specifically productive.

This organization has also worked on the creation of the mutual aid brigades and the SCNC [expansion unknown], ANAP and the sugarcane brigades as simple forms of cooperation. All of this has contributed to the gradual incorporation of the peasants into the higher forms of production. This occurred after the agreements reached during the first PCC Congress and the fifth ANAP congress, held in May of 1977, which started the cooperative process based on the strictest respect for the will of the peasant family and their integration into the socialist forms of production.

There were 43 production cooperatives in the peasant sector up to 1975. Those which were founded in the early sixties were called farming associations. This movement began to increase and by the end of 1978, there were 363 cooperatives with 1,246 caballerias of cooperative land.

The 8th plenum of the Central Committee called for faster creation of new cooperatives. After that, the ANAP increased its work in this regard so that during 1979 and this year, the number of farming cooperatives increased by 654 and by more than 10,000 caballerias of land. In this manner, by the end of the fourth quarter of 1980 there were 1,017 cooperatives with 14,007 caballerias of land. Therefore, 11.4 percent of the land is in the hands of peasants. Some 25 cooperatives are large ones which cover an area that varies from 35 to 150 caballerias. The total number of cooperative members is 26,454 and of these more than 30 percent are women. Therefore, women have been a greatly influential force in the transformation of working and living conditions of the peasant family. [applause]

The achievements made during this brief period of time are the result of hard efforts, the quality of which presages great prospects for the movement. In general, the co-ops currently are reporting high production by area. They are doubling and tripling the production of the individual parcels that make them up and they are introducing machinery and technology. The average cost per peso of production is 10 centavos. This is a very encouraging profit margin, all the more so if we bear in mind the effects on the rural areas of the cane rust and blue mold in tobacco.

The support of the peasant organization has been felt not only in the cooperation offered to the Agriculture and Sugar Ministries to develop agricultural and livestock production but also in the contribution made to various state agencies involved in the sociocultural development of the peasant families such as the Education Ministry, Public Health Ministry, Culture Ministry, the National Institute for Sports, Physical Education and Recreation [INDER], and the Cuban Radio and Television Institute. The National Association of Small Farmers [ANAP] has waged a successful battle so that all peasants who could study would finish sixth grade during the past 5 years. It recently declared that it had accomplished this important task. [applause]

A total of 31,376 peasants has finished sixth grade in this period of time. The organization plans to continue working toward achieving more active and conscientious participation by the peasant sector in the economy, by the proper use of socialist emulation because the results achieved to date are not what was expected. It also was proposed to improve the collection of the members' dues which is still not entirely satisfactory.

The first national co-op members' meeting which was held recently showed us the promising advances which are being made by increasing production and by achieving better ways of working and living in society. With the support of the party and the state bodies, ANAP is in a position to continue firmly advancing toward the development and consolidation of the co-op movement. Its sixth congress, which will be held next year, will be the proper way to work toward that goal.

The success achieved by the co-op in the economic, social and political areas holds brilliant prospects for this better form of peasant production. Our revolution should have promoted this process before. We are now marching aright, without haste or risks. The extraordinary patriotic, revolutionary and humanitarian quality of our peasants ensures success. They will have the maximum support of the party and the state. We will recover lost time. Healthy emulation already is being practiced between the state farms and the co-ops, between the agricultural workers and the peasants. The nation, the revolution and the just ideas of Marxism-Leninism shall bear fruit. [applause]

The women's organization, which this year is 20 years old, has gathered 80 percent of women over 14, represented by workers, peasants, students, homemakers, professional women, FAR members and Interior Ministry workers. It currently has 2.42 million members. In the period we are analyzing, Cuban women, guided by the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC], have worked hard to live by the agreements reached by their second congress and by the first party congress for the sake of achieving full equal rights for women.

The results of this 5-year plan were thoroughly analyzed by the third FMC congress held this year. Considerable advance has been made in the struggle to achieve women's integral development and their effective and complete incorporation into the tasks of building the socialist society in all aspects of political, economic, social and cultural life. An example of that has been the incorporation of 141,500 women to new jobs, their long tenure and the favorable variation in their distribution by occupational categories.

The number of women in technical posts has grown in the last 5 years because 77,000 of them are in this category; that is, 60.2 percent of all workers who have occupied such positions in the nation and 55 percent of the women who have joined the job force during these 5 years. During these years, material conditions have been established to allow women to have greater access to labor. Every measure taken on this has been accompanied by important ideological work and specific guidelines which have contributed to current results.

The advance made during these 5 years has been achieved through the appropriate policy of promoting women followed by the party. A total of 32 percent of the work force is women and measures must be taken to keep up those figures. It is necessary to permanently demand that the policy of hiring women be practiced to forestall the use of favoritism or discrimination in hiring and promotion. We must be more zealous in this as we begin to use direct hiring. The proper use of this system should promote the creation of new jobs for women, particularly in agriculture and livestock and in the people's government industries. The march toward better forms of production in the peasant sector also offers women a large area of participation.

There is a high number of female co-op members and that number should rise even more in the future. It is only fair to mention the outstanding ability of women workers. They represent 39.4 percent of workers who are studying. The prestige they enjoy among their comrades is noticeable because they constitute 42.7 percent of the leaders chosen in the labor sections and 32.6 percent in the labor bureaus. [applause]

These achievements in women's promotion within the labor movement are encouraging. It is necessary to continue advancing in this regard in the party. The Union of Young Communists [UJC] and the other mass and social organizations have been noticed to improve during the past 5 years while in peoples government women's promotions have been lower. The FMC has made a vauluable contribution to the goal of incorporating women into leadership duties. It has tried to find solutions to all the factors that might prevent the achievement of that goal. Other data on FMC activities in the last few years are the incorporation of 1,498,000 women to the movement of mothers fighting for education, a powerful support for the schools. More than 200,000 housewives have finished sixth grade [applause] and thousands of others are trying to finish ninth grade.

The FMC has contributed to the sugar, coffee and tobacco harvests and other important crops and harvests, to the steady work of the social workers to prevent crime and to the work of 55,000 women health brigade members who voluntarily are doing health-related jobs in the mother-child care program. During this period, we must highlight their work in vaccinating 5-year-olds and housewives and in the administration of more than 389,000 psychological tests in 1979 and more than 223,000 in the first half of this year. This is an indication of the incessant work done by these brigades which also are devoted to the defense of the nation through their permanent preparation for wartime as members of civil defense.

The political and ideological development attained by Cuban women is really impressive. Their work as internationalist workers, their disposition as combatants, their attitude regarding the defense of the nation are examples of this. It is necessary to stress their firm and determined participation in the struggle waged by all our people vis-a-vis the provocations of internal and international enemies. The FMC is doing permanent work to improve the ideological training of its membership and cadres. Some 27.7 percent of the FMC cadres have taken the medium-level and basic courses given by the party schools and the FE del Valle school [of the FMC] which is also attended by comrades from Africa, Asia and Latin America is a real token of the FMC's solidarity with its sisters throughout the world.

The international work of the federation has been valuable and important. The FMC has great prestige both among the international bodies and the women's organizations with which it is in contact. The FMC has worked seriously on the recommendation of the eighth central committee plenum concerning the need for it to fund itself.

It has maintained strict control of expenses and it has increased its revenue through a policy of austerity, achieving an index of meeting 80 percent of the expenditures in its budget.

Fulfilling one of the resolutions of its third congress, the women's organization is involved in the analysis of its structure and the content of future tasks. For this purpose, it plans to strengthen and improve work style and methods as well as the internal operation of the organization. Through its theses and resolutions, the third congress of the Cuban women's federation called for continuing the struggle for the full exercise of women's equality. Our party, in a joint effort with the state, the UJC and the country's mass and social organizations, reiterates its determined and firm support of this struggle which we will not cease until this historic objective is achieved.

Only the socialist revolution can lift woman from her condition as slave, instrument of pleasure, victim of all kinds of prejudice and of cruel social discrimination in a class society to the full equality, dignity and opportunity in socialism. If we have not yet achieved it totally, we are advancing along that path. With their own struggle and that of all the revolutionaires, we will achieve this historic, just and unwavering goal of our revolution. The entire country will benefit.

It is essential for the future of mankind that society can enjoy the benefits offered by the abnegation, spirit of sacrifice, unsurpassable sense of responsibility and all the political, administrative and humane capacity with which nature has endowed women. [applause]

In the period we are analyzing, the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] have confirmed their condition as an irreplaceable instrument in the development and promotion of the tasks of the defense of the fatherland, the political and ideological education of the masses and the support of the tasks of the community.

The theses and the resolutions approved at its first congress held in 1977, helped to strengthen its organizational functioning and elevate the political level of its members, demonstrating once again the unrestricted support of all our people, grouped in the largest of our mass organizations, for our party and for the construction of socialism in our country. In carrying out revolutionary vigilance, the CDR's basic task, they have worked with dedication these past years. In response to the call to redouble the participation of the CDR masses in this important task, a call issued during the eighth plenum of the central committee, there was a notable increase in membership in the night guards, consisting of the daily presence of more than 30,000 defenders of the revolutionary power in our blocks. This has contributed to a much more effective detection and prevention of crime and other activities directed against the goods of our working people and the security of our revolutionary state.

The important role played by the CDR in the development of the conscience of the masses clearly was demonstrated in the glorious events of April and May in response to the provocations of the antisocial individuals and the enemies of the revolution. The dates 19 April, 1 May, 17 May and 27 September were culminating points in the march of the fighting people and will be recorded in history as decisive battles won by the people in their proper response to the internal and external enemies of the revolution.

The support which this mass organization has given to the various economic, cultural and social activities in the community has been shown in the collection of more than 81 million pounds of paper and cardboard, 224 million glass bottles and almost 500,000 ounces of stamps which bring tens of thousands of pesos in foreign exchange for the country.

More than 1 million parents or relatives of our school children and youths obtained each year the distinction of exemplary parents in education. The popular schools of parents have become an effective tool for training and linking parents and relatives with the students and the schools. The contribution of the CDR to the strengthening of the school councils and other tasks in support of education must be noted. The polio vaccination plans have been successfully carried out. The blood donations surpass by more than 100,000 those achieved in the previous 5-year period. The CDR members actively have participated in numerous prophylactic tasks and in various campaigns carried out by the Public Health Ministry.

The mobilizations for volunteer work as a shaper of communist conscience have counted due to the enthusiastic participation of the CDR, basically in the support given to agricultural tasks and cleanup, beautification and other tasks, achieving the figure of more than 50 million mobilized in the past 5 years.

Since their creation, the organs of the people's government have found in the CDR their most active collaboration, both in the effective contribution to the election processes carried out as well as in the mobilization and preparation of the assemblies of rendering of accounts by the delegates in the electoral districts and the propaganda and dissemination about this important instrument of socialist democracy.

During these years, in fulfillment of the resolutions adopted in its first congress, the CDR have worked to improve the indexes of the dues [contizacion] of their members. They are carrying out a policy of austerity and savings in all areas and this year they have achieved the self-financing of the organization.

This powerful mass organization which recently commemorated its first 20 years of unselfish and praiseworthy work has 5,321,000 members. [applause] In the period it has grown by more than 500,000 new members. The organization has expressed the need to give priority in its future growth to youths about to turn 14.

As a creative idea of the revolution, which founded for the first time in history this mass organization, the CDR constitute a contribution to the experience of the world revolutionary movement. They have been and are the dread of the counterrevolution and they are a huge popular tide without which, through their resolute support of the party, one could not imagine the happiness of the revolution and the enthusiasm, organization and discipline of the march of our fighting people. [applause]

The Federation of University Students [FEU] and the Federation of Intermediate Level Students [FEEM] include more than 450,000 students. They have made an important contribution to the task of achieving a better quality of education and at the same time they have increased their influence and capacity of mobilization among the students. One of the activities in which the attention of the FEU and the FEEM has been concentrated is the linking of study with work. The effort being carried out by the student organizations in the incorporation of youths into the priority specialities and of the university graduates into the places where they are most needed also must be noted. The incorporation of youths in the Manuel Ascunce Domenech teaching detachment is of outstanding value. From its members, the Che Guevara internationalist detachment, which has carried out prestigious and praiseworthy service, was formed.

During vacations, the students have mobilized to work in our fields, in the weeding of sugarcane and other tasks with positive results. Among other basic tasks, these organizations must continue working so that the students will take sufficient advantage of the work day, so that individual and collective study will be carried out systematically, so that there is increasing respect of professors, formal education and the care of social property and so that each student will have an absolutely consistent attitude toward study, work and the principles of our society.

During the past school term, substantial changes were introduced in student emulation which should promote its development and increase the participation of the students. A greater recognition of the outstanding youths, better publicizing of the results and the definite selection of the incentives also will help guarantee that emulation will fulfill its proper role.

The student assemblies for communist education, as well as those of merits and emeritus, have been an important instrument for the improvement of the social conduct, the formal education and the critical and self-critical spirit of the youths. We should make efforts so that these assemblies will continuously improve their quality and educational content.

In the next years, the FEU and FEEM must strengthen their role of representing and adequately channeling the concerns and interests of the students. For their part the state organizations should support the student organizations in fulfilling this function, should solve the problems within the possibilities of the country and should in all cases offer clear and convincing replies to the students.

Both organizations must pay special attention to the stability and quality of functioning of the rank-and-file structures by stimulating the mass practice of cultural and sports activities as well as by promoting the adequate use of free time. Our students' participation in the struggle for revolutionary exigency which all the people are waging is stimulating. Today we have more patriotic, internationalist, cultured, aware and revolutionary students, as was confirmed in the first great battle of this generation of young people which was waged in the months of April and May of this year. In those formidable mass mobilizations our students took to the streets with resolute combativeness and made evident their great potential which shows that the revolution's efforts for the young people have not been in vain. We must state today with absolute certainty and optimism that in the classrooms a worthy relief is being forged which is the guarantee for the continuity and the future advance of the revolutionary work. [applause]

The Pioneers organization completed its process of extension to the ninth grade, by which it increased its ranks to 2.2 million. This organization must continue to make efforts to put its activities in line with the ages, characteristics and interests of the pioneers at basic secondary level, to improve selection, training and operation of the guides and study the amount of time these must dedicate to Pioneer activities. These aspects should continue to be high priority. Likewise, the UJC must give constant attention to all aspects of the Pioneers' work.

During the past school year a process of analysis was developed with the ninth grade Pioneers with a view to making decisions regarding recommendations that the most outstanding consider possible entry in the UJC. The Pioneer organization thus contributes to better training and a deeper evaluation of youths, which makes it possible for new graduating classes of young communists to call for higher demands and quality.

Pioneer installations have increased. We have a nationwide stable enrollment of more than 84,000 Pioneers in scientific-technical interest circles oriented toward the vocational training developing in the Pioneers' circles and palaces. Of these, 45,000 belong to the new Ernesto "Che" Guevara Central Palace, one of the most useful and beautiful works built during the 5-year period.

During the past 5 years, 1.4 million Pioneers enjoyed the camps which the nation currently has. Naturally, this number includes Pioneers who participated more than once.

In summary, we have made progress in complying with the objectives of Pioneer installations. We obtained proof of the better utilization of abilities, a greater number and variety of activities and higher results in the continuity of the student education process.

We must continue to give careful attention to the camps, circles and palaces so that they may fully comply with their high social responsibility.

At present, the country has 484 school vegetable gardens and 630 plots of land where 195,700 Pioneers carry out productive activities. This has contributed positively to the children's labor education.

Nevertheless, it is necessary that those responsible for their execution assure their growth and stable operation. In our country, children, whom Marti called the hope of the world, are the guarantee for a future of development of science, technology, higher culture and the impressive advance of the communist conscience.

Our Pioneers, the sure future of the revolution, grow up surrounded by all of society's affection and attention. In the future we will not scrimp on energy and resources to achieve increasingly greater blossoming of all of their marvelous abilities.

We are proud of the strength, prestige and capacity for organization and political education and struggle of our mass organizations, among which we also include, by the way, the FEU, FEEM and Pioneers. Thanks to them, the bond between our party and the people becomes extraordinary stronger. They have been present in the great battles of the revolution. Socialism is not built at the doors of Yankee imperialism without a vigorous and vibrant people. Without them, it is impossible to conceive, alongside the party, our march toward the fatherland's heroic and shining future. [Applause]

Social organizations continued to broaden and improve their role in meeting to the specific problems of diverse professional sectors of the nation.

The National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists [UNEAC] held its second congress and has developed constant work to promote artistic and literary activity in close coordination with cultural organizations. In this phase, its leadership team was strengthened. It improved considerably the work of its different sections. Its prestige has grown and its international bonds have been broadened. Affilliates were created in various provinces and their establishment in others is being considered.

In the next period, the UNEAC should gain in its organization and in the depth of its work and should bring its members closer to the tasks of socialist edification.

The Union of Cuban Journalists also held its fourth congress and has done great work for professional, political and ideological improvement of journalists as well as their increasingly efficient contribution to the tasks of the revolutionary press. The organization's decisions are oriented toward deepening even further all of its activities and emphasize journalists commitment to exercise analytical, militant and creative journalism.

The Union of Jurists and the National Association of Cuban Economists were established. These represent two important professional sectors of the nation with growing roles in the development of our society. The other professional and social organizations year after year enrich their work content. Our party will continue to offer them the attention and support they need. [applause]

[Havana Domestic Service begins coverage of this main report segment already in progress]...universality and historical significance. The preparatory tasks and its celebration were carried out with determination by the Union of Young Communists with the cooperation of the mass and social organizations, the state's organizations and all our people under the direction of the party.

The special emulation undertaken for the 11th [world youth and student] festival left valuable experiences in the mobilization of the people and promotion of economic and social plans. The fundraising was a popular triumph. More than 78 million pesos were raised, a figure which more than surpassed the goals and made it possible not only to defray part of the expenses for the festival in national currency, but also will help to pay for new palaces and camps for pioneers and other social projects in the next few years.

In the days of the festival, the children and youth code was promulgated. Because of its formative content, it requires greater dissemination and attention by the organizations which are involved in its practical application.

The UJC also has made advances in fundamental activities aimed at strengthening the function of its leading organs and grass roots organizations. However, insufficiencies still are being manifested, primarily in the systematic exercise of criticism and self-criticism, and in linking of UJC members with the other youths whom the UJC should mobilize to tackle united the tasks at each school or work place.

During the period that has passed since the first party congress, the UJC improved the quality of its growth, increased its membership among workers and paid particular attention to the exemplary behavior of young communists in the student sector. The age for membership in its ranks was extended to age 30. The category of candidate for membership in the organization was established for young students.

The UJC increased its membership as a result of its growth work and in June 1980, it reached the figure of more than 422,000 members and candidate members, or 83,000 more than it had in December 1975.

The organization fulfilled the first party congress guideline of placing emphasis on growth from among young workers and it reached the figure of 79,000 members of this category. This practically doubled the number of workers who were members in 1975. There also was an increase of 25,000 new members and candidate members from the student sector.

As a significant piece of information, we should note that young females today represent 41.8 percent of members, while it was 30 percent in 1975.

Among the professional cadres of the UJC, the proportion of females currently is 14.3 percent as opposed to 5.3 early in the past 5-year period. This percentage still is low.

The UJC must continue to apply the policy established for its growth and give priority to workers directly linked to production, education and services, including the young workers. Likewise, and in keeping with the UJC role of working with all the country's youths, emphasis must continue on the political and ideological training of young students and, as a result of this, more young communists should be developed on the inalterable basis of quality and merits in this particularly important sector of the activity of the youth organization.

During this phase, the work aimed at developing future party members improved. During the period, this allowed the admission to the party of 84,955 young communists who represent 35.5 percent of all new party members. The youth organization must continue to work so as to raise increasingly the quality of these promotions.

In the application of the UJC's policy on cadres, positive results have been obtained in the composition of UJC leadership organizations. The struggle must continue for a greater stability of cadres of the UJC, organization of pioneers and other student organizations.

The UJC has worked to complete the tasks it has been assigned for the country's economic development. Outstanding among these tasks was the shock projects movement of which seven have been completed. Work is in progress on 17.

The youth technical brigades were strengthened. They already have more than 100,000 members. The brigades were expanded to cover other areas of economic and social development and the objectives established for 1980 were overfulfilled.

Our young workers should participate more actively in the daily struggle for production and, with their initiatives and enthusiasm, they can contribute to the successful fulfillment of plans.

In the educational sector, our youth organization has aimed its work at obtaining better results in school promotion rates and in teaching and training activities. Progress has been attained on these aspects. However, during the period, difficulties arose with the discipline of a small number of young students as a result of their attitude toward studies and work, toward the use and care of public and individual property, and toward the fulfillment of elementary standards of conduct and social coexistence, as well as with the militancy and intransigency with which part of our young communists should reject these manifestations.

Particularly during the most recent period where the process of intensifying revolutionary awareness at our universities stands out, show the prospects for appropriate political and ideological work with the students. The UJC must raise to the maximum its concern over and its attention to any indication of weakness, softening or inconsistency that may emerge among the students.

In the development of the UJC ideological work, as well as of the student and pioneer organizations, the work in support of defense tasks and patriotic-military education has been significant. Among the latter, the especially outstanding ones are those activities which, with originality and in an attractive manner, take the young people to the natural scenario of historic events. During the current 5-year period more than 300,000 young people have participated in such activities which bring them close to our people's heroic past of struggles.

The Constitution of the Association of Patriotic-Military Education assigns new dimensions to this task and makes it possible to unite efforts and obtain superior results. Furthermore, a system of publications has been organized to further assist in channeling more completely the interests and concerns of children and youth and bringing to them the revolution's ideas in a pleasant manner adhering to their characteristics.

It is necessary to examine, within the country's possibilities, the solutions which will allow us to improve quality, increase the number of publications, reduce delays in publication and overcome the difficulties in circulation. The daily JUVENTUD REBELDE, which commemorated its 15th anniversary this year, has played an important role in mobilizing the youth and has reflected the interests and principal activities of the young generation in building socialism and, at the same time, has continued to improve its position as a result of the vigorous drive they have made in the past 5 years. Membership has increased to more than 5,000 creative young people, new quality work and a greater participation in national and international activities.

The party's attention has been directed at the UJC's organizational strength, at the dissemination of its activities and initiatives, at the continued strengthening of its influence over the country's youth. Our objective is that the UJC, as is the case with student and pioneer organizations, continue to develop still further its personality and own role and be capable of working actively, enthusiastically and enterprisingly in the fulfillment of its tasks.

To this end, the improvement of methods and work style used by the party in its relations with those organizations is very important. It is particularly necessary that, in examining regularly the youth's and students' work, our leadership organs and rank-and-file pay special attention to those aspects where there are difficulties. It is essential to supervise the adequate use of the means that have been established for development of ties between the party and those organizations.

A role of positive influence can be played by the party members working with UJC leadership organs and rank-and-file committees to which they must give their highest degree of attention. Our party must remain alert to detect in time any insufficiency in the work of the UJC, student organizations and the Pioneers, to learn with the greatest accuracy their problems and to help them adopt measures with their own revolutionary intelligence and sensibility to correct those insufficiencies.

We have limitless confidence in our youth. Young people make up the ranks and schools of our glorious Revolutionary Armed Forces and, as followers of the heroic combatants of our rebel army, defend with firmness, determination, discipline and courage the gains of our people.

Day after day, under conditions of extreme difficulty and adversity, young people guard our beaches and coastline, confront the enemy who has infiltrated or is under cover and feel great honor in serving as members of our Interior Ministry. Today, right now, heroic and selfless youths occupy their combat posts in the wastelands of Ogaden, in the trenches of Lubango, in Cabinda and many other places. [applause] There they have their Sierra Maestra. There they defend the right of those peoples to have freedom, food, dignity, life. They struggle for them and for us. They struggle for the revolution and socialism.

Young people are a large part of our exemplary and selfless internationalist workers who, stationed in more than 30 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, far from their families and under hard and difficult conditions, offer their services honestly, quietly and honorably to the other peoples. [applause]

Hundreds of thousands of our workers are young people who day after day give their best effort at the factory, shop, classroom, countryside and the sea to help advance the revolution. The revolution has not concluded. On the long path of history it has barely begun to move. The development of science and technology, the full conquest of nature, the attainment of a superior social and political consciousness, the fulfillment of the internationalist duty, completing building socialism and advancing toward communism are the fundamental objectives ahead of the new generation. It will be as equal to its time as were Cuban youth of other eras. Better prepared in all senses, it will be a worthy heir of today's revolutionaries and will repeat many times the glories and victories of our people. [applause]

Our Communist Party, the best fruit of our revolution and the best guarantee of its historic continuity, has come to this second congress with highly valuable accomplishments. For example, we are proud that we have a much stronger party, better organized, with greater experience and culture and having a deep-rooted and indestructible stability in the love and respect felt for it by the working masses.

During our first congress, special attention was given to the social composition of the party ranks beginning with the working credentials of its militants and those trying to join it, as well as to the need for directing its growth efforts toward the more important sectors of the country's economy and social life. Likewise, the necessity to achieve an increase in women's representation in party ranks to the degree of the possibilities and conditions existing in each place was evaluated. In fulfilling these objectives, during the current 5-year period a broad process of growth was developed which made it possible to reach a total of 434,143 in July 1980 from a total of 211,642 party members and candidate members on 31 December 1975. [applause] This means that in this 5-year period our party ranks have doubled. In the midst of this great effort, the will to maintain quality has been the governing principle in determining admission into the party ranks.

Our leadership organs and the rank-and-file organizations have zeaiously observed this principle. It must be noted that the increase in our membership came basically from the sectors to which priority had been assigned, especially in the sugar industry, the rest of the industrial sector, transportation, education and construction. It is also important to note the results attained in the livestock-agricultural sector as well as in public health. The growth developed in this period of time has made it possible for the party nucleus to grow from 20,344 in December 1975 to more than 26,500 today. [applause]

It is a very positive fact that in the past 3 years alone new rank-and-file organizations were established in 3,195 centers. Of these centers, 2,222 are devoted to material production and 808 are educational. Doubtlessly this factor has made it possible for our party to broaden still more its direct influence among the working masses and its possibilities of supporting and controlling the work of the centers in which it operates.

It is significant to note the improvement achieved in recent years with respect to the party's labor composition. The workers directly linked to production and services, who in December 1975 represented 36.3 percent of the members, today are 47.3 percent of the total. In absolute figures, an increase greater than 2.9 times has been attained compared to 1975. Thus, the objective that the workers in these labor categories should become the fundamental nucleus of the party ranks, in accordance with the contents of the thesis on internal affairs adopted by the first congress, has been fulfilled.

This growth has also made it possible for party members and candidate members who are tied to production and services or education, including professionals and technicians, to now represent a significant majority among the membership, that is, 62.3 percent of the total. It is unquestionable that these results positively reflect on all party work, ensure that the party's social composition will continue to correspond with the more revolutionary class of society and make it possible for us to exercise a greater influence over the working masses. It is necessary to point out that, due to the great number of members joining the recent years, a systematic and consistent effort must be made in the future to educate them in the discipline and work habits of the organization. In addition, it will be necessary to continue to give priority attention to the party's recruiting and growth efforts for the purpose of maintaining and continuing to improve the labor composition which we have already achieved.

The growth developed in this period of time also made it possible for the women's representation in our membership to be raised from 14.1 percent in December 1975 to 19.1 percent in July 1980. It must be noted that attention given by the party leadership organs to fulfillment of these objectives required an intense and difficult effort in recent years, mainly on the part of rank-and-file units and municipal committees. The fact that 35.5 percent of new admissions into the party during this 5-year period were recruited from the UJC, which indicates that, despite the broad growth effort developed during the period the UJC continues to be one of the principal sources of party members, is very positive.

In the 5 years elapsed since the first congress, the party rank-and-file organizations and leadership organs have honorably and adquately used the principles contained in the bylaws and regulations dealing with disciplinary sanctions.

During this period of time a better use of internal sanctions has been made in order to make them serve as a serious warning in educating all communists. During these years, there have been more sanctions of an internal nature than those leading to expulsion from party membership. In each case the party has acted under the principle of not being tolerent or implacable when militants or candidate members make a mistake. We must acknowledge the fact that criticism and self-criticism are not yet being practiced to the degree required by the daily affairs of party rank-and-file organizations and leadership organs despite the fact they are essential in facing up to and solving the weaknesses and deficiencies resulting from individual and collective activities of our cadres, militants and candidate members and, very especially, in leadership organs and rank-and-file organizations.

Following the agreement adopted by the Central Committee Secretariat in connection with this matter, some encouraging results have been observed. It is necessary that the party organs and organizations continue to lend special attention to the rigorous fulfillment of this norm of our party activity. The party is determined not to take one step backward in the struggle against wrongdoing, against all weaknesses and deficiencies and to maintain with firmness and discipline from its militants and candidate members so that they serve as an example in educating society.

Beginning on 1 January 1976 the party bylaws adopted by the first congress went into effect. During all these years our cadres, militants and candidate menbers became aware that the bylaws are the fundamental law in party life. Studying the bylaws and the effort to apply them rigorously became a daily task for all Cuban communists. Here is a great awareness on the need for loyally practicing democratic centralism as an essential condition for party ideological and political cohesion as well as unity of action. There is also a profound understanding in connection with the importance of the fulfillment of the rest of the Leninist principles on organization and leadership established by the bylaws.

By order of the first congress the regulations which, in accordance with the standards outlined in the bylaws, make feasible and guarantee the fullfillment of the bylaws' contents, were prepared and implemented. Great progress has been made by the cadres, militants and candidate members in the study of the bylaws. The application of these documents has contributed to the raising and deepening of the party role and work at all levels by the leadership organs and rank-and-file organizations in their relations with the state agencies, UJC and mass organizations.

The party should continue to work to attain the efficient use of the different mechanisms and guidelines it needs to supervise the UJC and mass organizations because they are the irreplaceable vehicles to materialize its necessary link with the working masses and people in general. Party work in the economy has been a factor of significant importance in the advances and successes achieved in the field of the economy. A sustained and growing effort can be observed in this sphere of control activity, coordination and support for the fulfillment of the country's development plan.

The actions of the party membership, rank-and-file organizations, leadership organs assisted by auxiliary bodies at all levels have been directed at stepping up and consolidating the system of economic management and planning, improvement of the economic leadership's mechanisms and raising the level of the quality of production. Great efforts are currently being made to further raise the level of the role of the vanguard detachment in the effort of leadership, organization and economic efficiency, striving, of course, to strengthen the authority of the administration and moving forward the economic plans, placing special stress, particularly, on priority sectors of the economy. The main ones among those efforts are the activities dealing with cane agriculture and sugar industry, agriculture in general and cattle industry, port work, construction work, the investment and industrial process, other important activities of industry, transportation and services, as well as the proper use of manpower and material resources with the consequent increase in production and productivity.

It will be necessary to keep moving toward this goal, to continue improving our mechanisms of economic management and adequately guide the whole productive process in accordance with our policy of economic exigency and efficiency.

It is important to continue to strengthen the ancillary sections of the administrative organs with capable cadres. In the particular case of sections adjunct to the Central Committee, we must strive to make the efficiency and quality of its cadres increasingly contribute to facilitate the work of the Politburo and the Secretariat. Among other things, control and advisory activities developed by the higher organs for the lower organs, including the rank-and-file organizations, have had their effect in improving the party's methods and styles of work during the [5-year] period. Communication with the cadres and militants of the party through reports on the negative and positive experiences that have come up during work in order to generalize or eradicate them, as the case may be, has also been positive.

Despite the aforementioned, there are still difficulties. We must improve the training of the party's cadres and militants so that they may better carry out their functions as well as apply other measures so that we may solve the deficiences that still exist.

With regard to the functioning of the party's management organs and rank-and-file organizations, we must note an increase in collective work in all areas, the regularity of meetings and the understanding gained that it is the plenums of the committee which are called to learn about and decide the most important matters within their jurisdiction. However, these organizations and management organs, including their plenums, do not always analyze, discuss and decide on fundamental problems in the most suitable manner. The party must continue to work systematically on this.

The assemblies held by the rank-and-file organizations and the meetings of the party's mid-level leadership as part of the process preceding the second congress critically analyzed the progress made and the difficulties observed in the work in each place or territory. The directorates of the party's nuclei and committees were elected and the plans or work objectives for the duration of their mandates were approved. These processes were characterized by the broad and free participation in the analysis and approval of the various matters discussed.

The cadres policy is firmly linked to the party's leadership role in the country's economic, political and social spheres. During the 5-year period the necessary steps were taken to initiate the execution and control of the directives approved by the first party congress in this field. At this stage, the main emphasis was placed on the selection and placement of the cadres. We must continue working so that the movement of cadres is carried out in accordance with established norms, taking into account all objective and subjective factors. These include political, ideological, moral, cultural, technical and professional qualities as well as the indispensable practical experience. At times, these factors have not been evaluated with the necessary thoroughness when formulating a proposal. We must be careful so that situations of this nature will not be repeated henceforth.

An area in the cadres policy that has not received the necessary attention is the preparation of the list of reserves that makes it possible for us to select the best qualified comrade for each post. In the coming years, it will be necessary to work on this aspect. The larger the list of candidates from whom we can select the cadres, the better we will be able to promote the best qualified. We must refine the mechanisms that enable us to obtain the necessary elements for a more thorough and objective evaluation of each cadre and make the evaluation reflect the results of his work in the post he holds, his achievements, deficiencies and potential.

The party, the UJC and the mass organizations have worked to implement the directive that their leadership organs have an adequate proportion of workers involved in production, teaching or services. We note that in the last assembly process carried out in 1980, these workers made up 33 percent of the provincial committees and 53 percent of the municipal committees. These figures speak for themselves. When the 1979 assembly process concluded, the UJC made up 33.7 percent of the provincial committees and 52.4 percent of the municipal committees.

In the last assembly processes, the mass organizations have also met the proposed membership figures in the composition of their leadership organs.

These results will undoubtedly translate into a more adequate classist way of looking at things, more discipline, collectivist spirit, selflessness and sacrifice. They will also help these organs to devote more attention to the rank and file.

The effort made in this period to fulfill the guidelines set out by the cadres policy reflects, in a general sense, some progress. However, we must work with greater firmness and depth in this area.

The party's schools, whose 20th anniversary we celebrate this year, have done a positive job in the political and ideological education of the cadres. During this 5-year period, 24,512 comrades have graduated and 519 obtained the social sciences degree. Considerable progress has been observed in the increase in the scientific level of the program as a result of the sustained improvement of the teachers. More than 90 percent of the teachers have a higher degree or are working to obtain it. The work of the UJC and mass organizations schools has improved noticeably. The schools have also contributed to educating more than 1,200 students from other countries who, along with a theoretical education, have learned of Cuba's experiences in the building of socialism.

These results notwithstanding, the party, UJC and mass organizations schools must continue to improve their work so as to reach the scientific level required by the increasingly complex education of the cadres for the building of socialism. The political study groups program has continued to evolve with satisfactory results in raising the political and ideological levels of the militants of the party, the UJC and the people as a whole. We must continue to improve its quality and eradicate the formalism that at times appears in the course of some study groups.

During the 5-year period, 81,324 party militants and candidates have taken courses in Marxist-Leninist theory. Of those, 16,034 graduated from the basic courses of the party's provincial schools and 65,290 from the political-ideological improvement centers. The experience thus gained confirms that these centers are the basic vehicle for the Marxist-Leninist education of the party's members.

More than 2,000 comrade teachers and directors work in them. Most of them are party activists. The number of centers will be increased in the coming 5-year period. Their teaching level will be improved. Courses for candidates to party membership, initiated in September 1976, have been a valuable way to educate these comrades. The study of Marxism-Leninism by the workers of the press, art, education and sciences is still insufficient. The state and social institutions and the corresponding trade unions must devote more attention to this important task.

During the 5-year period advances have been made in the school levels of the party's cadres. The first congress agreement that the majority of them needed to reach the higher intermediate level was fulfilled--75.5 percent of them now have reached this level in comparison to 16 percent in 1975. The cadres who have not yet reached this level must continue studying to reach it. The education of the party's militants and candidates is also very favorable, especially if we compare it to that which existed in 1975 when 60.3 percent of the party's members had only an elementary school education. We have been able to have 80.7 percent of the militants fulfill the agreement of the first congress--in other words, they have an eighth grade education or more.

These achievements notwithstanding, all the party's leadership organs must push study so that the majority of the militants who have no physical or mental impediments may get a ninth grade education. It is also important that they instill and encourage technical-professional education and study at the work centers. We must reiterate that to study, to learn is a permanent duty of all communists.

As a result of the agreements of the first party congress, the teaching of Marxism-Leninism has developed favorably in the national education system. Hundreds of teachers have been trained and a great effort has been made in other areas of the work. In order to eradicate the deficiencies that still exist and increasingly improve this type of activity, we must pay utmost attention to the training of teachers to guarantee that in the coming 5-year period the teaching of Marxism-Leninism is extended to 100 percent of the student body. [We must] increase the level of training of these teachers, develop the methodological counseling they require and solve their book needs.

The results of Marxist-Leninist theory research in this 5-year period have fallen short. Research must be improved. The amount of research must be increased. We must ensure that the problems selected are closely linked to the needs of socialist construction in our country, strengthen scientific institutions engaged in research and publicize and implement the results obtained.

The party's control and review committees at the national provincial level have been in operation for the past year and a half. We have begun this work with a reduced number of cadres, making careful and thorough analyzes of each case and hence gain the necessary experience to extend an activity as delicate as this. The results obtained are positive and encouraging. The purity of the party has been rigorously defended while some errors and injustices against militants and candidates have been redressed. Review work has played an important role in the control of finances and resources administered by party. In the coming years, the work of these organs, guided by the most absolute sense of justice, will continue to be developed and broadened.

We are pleased to state that at the top levels of the party, the principles of collective leadership have been solidly applied. Both the Politburo and the Secretariat of our party have met hundreds of times these past years. The Central Committee has unfailingly held the corresponding plenums. The most varied topics related to the state, party and international affairs have been analyzed collectively. No important matter was decided without this method. The rigor with which this essential principle of Marxism-Leninism is observed within our leadership is really exemplary and a source of pride. Theere has not been the slightest sign of splintering within our leadership and the principles of internal democracy, democratic centralism and the strictest discipline rule the life of our party. [applause]

We have grown a great deal in recent times and we have grown well. We have not sacrificed nor will we ever sacrifice quality for quantity. If today there are more of us who shoulder this high responsibility of being militants and candidates to membership in the country, this is only a measure of how the revolutionary spirit and exemplarity have grown within our people.

What difficulty will we fail to overcome with this impressive force? We must, above all, preserve the revolutionary morale, authority, presitge and example of the communist militants. And we will increasingly attain this to the extent that our role as communists consists in being first at work, sacrifice, selflessness and revolutionary modest. [applause]

We will be the vanguard, not because of our opinion of ourselves but because of the people's opinion of us.

It is a difficult but worthy and stimulating task to be the vanguard in a nation of vanguards; [applause] to be communists in a nation of communist. [applause] The deepest and most permanent link with the masses was, is and should always be the compass guiding our party. [applause] Let us all pledge to become guardians of the revolutionary purity of our party, our unity and our ideology. [applause] We will not only serve our own fatherland, but also the cause of socialism and communism in the world.

In a certain period of this 5-year period, it was evident that our country was being infected by some bugs. Perhaps some thought that the institutionalization, the socialist legality, the establishment of people's governments and the implementation of the economic management and planning system would by themselves effect miracles; is thought that things would automatically go much better without the unavoidable and fundamental effort of man.

Something worse developed: signs of progressive weakening of the spirit of austerity, a softening, a lack of urgency; privileges, accommodation and other manifestations of this sort became apparent while work discipline declined. The worst of our enemies could not have hurt us more. Was our revolution by an chance falling into a degenerative process at the very doors of our imperialist enemy? Was this an inexorable rule for an revolution in power? This could not be so under any circumstances. Nor could it be allowed. This showed that firmness can never be neglected in any revolution. The problems were publicly discussed. Measures were taken; we began to overcome those harmful tendencies, but this is not enough. We must be permanently on our guard and keep our state of alert at the highest level and observe the most rigorous firmness against all petit bourgeois spirit, accommodation, relaxation of revolutionary discipline and any sign of corruption, no matter how insignificant it may seem. [applause]

This should serve as a warning and example. The people's unanimous support in the struggle for firmness and against all manifestation of softening and accommodation, demonstrates how deeply the moral principles of the revolution have taken hold in our people and that our process, far from weakening, is constantly strengthening. Eternal vigilance is not only the price of freedom, as someone said, it is also the price of revolution. [applause] The communist and international consciousness of our people has unquestionably deepened in recent years. When we say this we are not only or maily speaking of the important progress registered in cultural and theoretical education, we are speaking, above all, of the specific actions by which our masses demonstrate this consciousness. We find throughout the country today a superior spirit for work, organization, firmness, combativeness and revolutionary intransigence. This is especially evident in our working class. The attitude of the intellectual workers has also been sparkling. Tens of thousands of teachers, professors, physicians and other professionals and technicians are engaged in selfless work in this country, and they enthusiastically volunteer to go on difficult and honorable missions abroad. Hundreds of thousands of FAR combatants and reservists have expressed their fervent wish to participate in the internationalist aid given to fraternal countries that are the victims of aggressions. Like them millions of fellow countrymen are known today by a stance in life that is genuinely proletarian, austere, collectivist, honest and disciplined.

This does not mean, however, that we have always done our best in our political and ideological work, much less that we can act as if we were triumphant and sit back with our arms crossed. We must understand the characteristic circumstances in which Cuba has for over 20 years waged its confrontation with imperialism in the realm of ideas. The presence, a few miles from our coasts, of the richest and most aggressvie capitalist country in the world--the paradise of individualism, gambling, drugs, prostitution and other alienating social disgraces--forces us to courageously accept an open and permanent challenge. Historically, the United States was the great enemy of our nationhood. Since the first half of the 19th century, Spanish colonial domination on one hand, and on the other hand the existence of a native-born class that owned most of the coffee and sugarcane plantations, and hundreds of thousands of slaves, engendered in our country powerful annexationist currents that oppoced independence. For many of those landowners, it was more important to safeguard the slave system by joining the United States than to have national independence. They feared a slave uprising in a fight for independence and the loss of their economic and social privileges, or that Spain, pressured by England, would free the slaves. This explains why Cuba was the last country in Latin America to become independent of Spanish domination, almost 100 years after the rest of Spain's colonies had become independent.

Annexionationism, however, failed to halt the development of a strong patriotic movement that demonstrated in the heroic wars of 1868 and 1895 its strength and its desire for freedom. Yankee intervention, the Platt Amendment, the seizure of the country's wealth, and the establishment of a neocolonial regime thwarted the desires of our people and translated into a heavy blow to the national spirit. In practice we were annexed to the United States. The Yankee system, ideology, laws, culture, habits, customs, prejudices and vices became our neocolonial and dependent way of life. Our economy became simply an appendage of U.S. monopolistic capital. We became a sort of Yankee property.

Prior to 1959 innumerable Cubans wanted to emigrate from the underdeveloped country to the metropolis. Numerous restrictions imposed by the United States limited this economic migration to a few tens of thousands. When the revolution triumphed, the United States opened its doors wide to receive war criminals, torturers, embezzlers of the public treasury, landowners, house owners, big businessmen and bourgeoisie of all kinds. But it also made huge efforts to deprive us of engineers, physicians, managerial personnel and even mid-level technicians and skilled workers. It was thus taking advantage of being the world's most developed and richest country, with much higher wages and standard of living than Cuba, to try to bleed our people of skilled workers and to try to do away with the revolutionary process.

It linked this policy to the economic blockade, to threats and to all types of aggression. The revolution accepted the challenge bravely and authorized the departure of all those who wished to leave. We were ready to create a new fatherland and to carry out the socialist revolution with absolutely free and willing men and women, as we devoted ourselves to the task of developing our universities and other study centers to train hundreds of thousands of experts and skilled workers.

Millions of people--the vast majority of our people-decided to live here faced with the economic blockade and threatened with extermination, rather than abandon their fatherland. It was our socialist revolution, with its heroic and self-sacrificing struggle, which thus forged once and for all in Cuba the national and patriotic spirit. A new generation of doctors, engineers, professors, teachers and technicians of all kinds has been trained in the years of the revolution, alongside those other workers and intellectuals who remained loyal to the fatherland. Today we have an infinitely higher number of these men and women. They are most capable, more aware and more revolutionary. Today our technicians even serve in more than 30 countries.

But imperialism has not stopped fighting against the national Cuban spirit and continues to put it to the test. To do so, it crudely flaunts its wealth, which is primarily derived from plundering the resources and exploiting the labor of the world's underdeveloped countries. It constantly resorts to bribery and urges our country's citizens to commit treason and to desert. It also takes advantage of the fact that tens of thousands of families are separated. While, on the one hand, it stringently restricts legal trips to the United States, on the other--for brazen publicity reasons--it encourages, publicizes and justifies as heroic acts the illegal departures, regardless of the fact that they might have been by means of hijacked vessels, of hostages and of horrible murders.

Despite the gigantic efforts made by the revolution in the area of economic and social development, especially in education, there are still some social remnants of the past--individuals lacking all national roots. To this may be added the fact that socioeconomic conditions in our developing country still generate antisocial, displaced and lumpen elements, who by their very nature are susceptible to the lures and the ideas of imperialism. Therefore, between the imperialist enemy and the Cuban revolution there is and will be for a long time to come a bitter ideological struggle which will be waged not only in the arena of revolutionary and political ideas, but also in the field of our people's patriotic and nationalist feelings.

They will not resign themselves to the idea of a socialist and revolutionary Cuba, to a Cuba which liberated itself forever from the United States, to a Cuba which resisted and gained stature in the struggle against the Yankee giant, to a Cuba where partriotic feeling is deeper, stronger and more lasting than ever.

It is true that our country lives humbly, without luxuries or waste, but we have an unshakable faith in the fairness of our ideas, our dignity and our moral character, and we feel capable of challenging with these virtures all the rottenness of the so-called imperialist consumer society. [applause]

This time the imperialists have run up against the fiber and muscle of our people. [applause] This time they were not able to snatch experts and skilled personnel from us; this time they had to take the dregs of our society. [prolonged applause]

The combative people's marches and the masses' participation in reaction to the provocations of the Peruvian and Venezuelan Embassies, to the Mariel operation and to the Yankee military threats will go down in history. Never before in the life of our fatherland had such gigantic mass mobilizations taken place. Once again they understimated the level of awareness attained by our people. The revolution and the masses decided to accept the challenge once and for all. We reacted to the imperialist propaganda campaign in connection with the events at the Peruvian Embassy with utmost serenity. The antisocial elements themselves, who initially were described as dissidents by the capitalist press agencies, showed what they really were and all the lies were shown to be completely ridiculous. The people gave a show of strength, unity, awareness, fighting spirit and discipline which cannot be surpassed. The youths in particular distinguished themselves in this great ideological and political battle and won with honor their first revolutionary laurels. While Cuba was engaged in the biggest cleanup campaign in its history, the masses and the revolution gained extraordinary strength. [applause] This process deepened the patriotic spirit and the desire to defend at any price the principles of socialism and proletarian internationalism. It also helped to promote the struggle for production and disipline, and the efforts to solve our own internal weaknesses. The enemy learned once again that it is impossible to challenge our people with impunity. We look upon the struggle waged by the masses in April and May of this year as one of the most important political, ideological and moral victories achieved by the revolution in its entire history. As we already have said, it is noteworthy that this struggle had a favorable impact on national efforts to solve a series of ideological problems that had been growing recently. The people's repudiation of the scum also meant, to a great extent, a repudiation of the lack of discipline, of social parasites, of easy living, of negligence and of other negative conditions from which we were suffering. This attitude was linked to the political, legal, wage and administrative measures adopted during the last few months and has made it possible to increase significantly demands and promote order among our society. Of course, this is not a campaign which will be completed overnight. Our goal is to carry out with utmost precision the efforts we have undertaken and to find final solutions to these problems.

Under the current circumstances, it is not possible to make a final assessment of the policy with regard to the Cuban community abroad. After the profound anger stirred up in the bosom of our people by the events resulting from the repeated provocations at the Venezuelan and Peruvian Embassies, the visits have been curtailed to a minimum. Our policy in this connection will depend on the attitude assumed by the new U.S. administration. We will see whether Mr Reagan will or will not suspend the rights of U.S. citizens to travel to Cuba. Visits to Cuba by those born in this country must also be limited strictly to those who in no way whatsoever have acted in a hostile manner against their native land, who have not left the country illegally, and who are also capable of displaying irreproachable respect for the revolution. [applause]

Drastic measures will be taken against those who try to engage in any counterrevolutionary activity. We will renounce any considerations of economic advantage related to these visits. [applause] One of the factors which at one point contributed to a certain slackening in economic and social activity was the frequent lack of a sufficiently critical and self-critical attitude. As we have stressed, this phenomenon became evident in various areas and also included the party to some extent. A formalist, conformist and essentially petit bourgeois attitude of not finding fault with anyone gained ground in certain areas, as if the revolution were not a constant search to find fault with everything that is unfair and wrong [applause].

In the area of administration this trend also had a negative impact on labor discipline, on control and on the appropriate use of resources. It has been said repeatedly and with good reason that our political and ideological work cannot be performed in the abstract and must be permanently linked to the specific economic, social, domestic and international problems which crop up at a given time.

At the same time that we continue the theoretical training of the cadres, the party members and all the people, and while we continue our unbending defense of Marxism-Leninism and the struggle against those who distort it, we are called upon to pay special attention to the economic education of the workers within the framework of the principles and laws of socialism; to the moral training of children and young people, and to strengthening the communist and internationalist awareness of all our fellow countrymen. We must continue to pay special attention to and promote voluntary work, since it is an essential factor in creating the new attitude toward work and society.

In a general sense, experiences during this last 5-year period reinforce our conviction that factors of a moral nature must continue to hold a very special place in our revolution. These make us invulnerable to bourgeois ideology, strengthen our spirit to deal with the threats and aggressions of the enemy, and turn the entire people into an invincible army, ready to fight for their cause to their last breath.

Our party, aware of the importance of this factor, is waging a firm ideological struggle. As part of that struggle, during the years since the first congress we have systematically engaged in work involving plans, campaigns, exhibitions and mass events dealing with or commemorating great events, such as the 11th World Youth and Students Festival, the Sixth Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries, the 60th Anniversary of the October Revolution, the Combative People's March and the joint Soviet-Cuban space flight [applause].

The theme of the economic education of the workers has been prominently discussed in our mass media and in all the party propaganda. However, we must still go much further in this connection. Our propaganda must pay even greater attention to the problems of production; it must disseminate the best experiences and it must in general perform more in-depth and coherent work. The ideological training of the masses, especially of youths and children, in the principles of socialist patriotism and of proletarian internationalism, requires systematic efforts in which the dissemination of historical events plays an important role. These are aimed at showing how our revolutionary process combines the purest national and patriotic traditions with the universal principles of socialism, and how the Cuban revolution is part of the worldwide revolutionary movement. To help in this task the party has promoted the History Activists' Movement. The principles of internationalism have been discussed widely and consistently through our work of revolutionary guidance. We have made every effort to project a true image of the Cuban revolution abroad; to set forth our successes, our weaknesses and problems, as well as the achivements of socialism in all areas of economic and social activity.

Our people have made impressive strides in the area of political culture and are receiving adequate information on the major aspects of the international situation. We will continue to advance in our efforts to educate all the people with regard to the scientific laws of nature and society in order to uproot old prejudices and at the same time to begin to instill new customs and habits tending to strengthen fraternal and solidarity relations within our socialist society.

In recent years the party has increasingly developed the tools for more effective work in the area of providing information to the cadres and party members regarding important problems requiring their attention. We now have a system involving 7,000 nonprofessional lecturers which has considerably helped in this task. We are working to assure the adequate theoretical training of propagandists and to systematically improve their work. Regarding the party's editorial work, in recent years we have published more than 600 titles on political and ideological subjects. We have implemented a far-reaching plan to disseminate and promote this literature through the establishment of libraries at the level of our rank and file organizations. The party's graphic propaganda has made great strides, but still has room for improvement in its content and artistic quality. We have an effective system for organizing and holding events, exhibits and other political activities. We have upheld the work of the people's opinion groups as a way of looking into and learning about the people's ideas on specific problems. This activity can be an effective tool in the party's work and requires further development.

The party has given priority attention to improving the quality and the political and ideological level of what the mass media disseminates. In order to better fulfill the thesis of the first congress regarding the press, radio, television and the cinema, we have approved certain documents, among them the politburo resolution on the attention to be paid to the party newspaper and to other press organs; the norms for the circulation and distribution of publications; the definition of the format and design of newspapers and magazines; the policies pertaining to radio and television programming; and the principles and norms of counterpropaganda work.

During these years the mass communications media have made great gains in fulfilling the tasks incumbent upon them in the area of our socioeconomic development and in the ideological confrontation with imperialism.

Our press has continued to expand. A special effort has been made to give each province its own newspaper, including the special municipality of the Isle of Youth.

The daily circulation of these organs today amounts to more than 264,000 issues. New publications devoted to children and youth, to the workers and to the dissemination of state and scientific information have appeared. The circulation of the national press has grown and currently stands at 930,000 issues daily. The availability of newspapers now accounts for a national average of eight readers per issue. The results of the efforts to distribute 1.2 million issues daily and more than 5 million magazines and tabloids every month are noteworthy. In accordance with the country's capabilities, during the next few years we must turn our attention to the need to modernize the technical bases of our press.

The newspaper GRANMA has distinguished itself in the fulfillment of its mission to keep our people informed, to guide them, and to contribute actively to their education and to strengthening their revolutionary awareness. In addition to these important tasks, our Central Committee's official mouthpiece has fulfilled the task of serving as a constant example for applying the party's guidelines in the other mass communications media. The magazine EL MILITANTE COMUNISTA has been able to publish more in-depth and relevant articles.

Noteworthy in the development of radio and television are: the establishment of new municipal radio stations; two specialized stations for students in schools in the field; increased color programming on television; and the merger of Channel 2 and Tele-Rebelde to take better advantage of technical and human resources. Investments in equipment have enabled both media to make great technological gains, especially with regard to radio.

Radio Havana Cuba has maintained the high political, ideological and professional level of its programming, broadcasting to the world in eight languages the truth about the Cuban revolution. It has expanded its programming by 27 percent despite a reduction in personnel. Efforts have been made to improve the quality of programming and to fulfill the agreements of the first congress and of the eighth plenum in this area. Programs for children and youth, information programs, and programs on cultural events have increased. Sports programming has been expanded and diversified. The production of national television programs has increased and this type of programming now accounts for 60 percent of all programming. Dramatic series of acknowledged high quality have been aired, although we must make a sustained effort to achieve greater stability. The number of movies from the socialist bloc has increased in television programming, as have programs transmitted by satellite. During the 5-year period we instituted summer programming.

We are not completely satisfied, however, with the work of our press and the mass media. There are still many weaknesses. We must improve the quality of the work, both with regard to the information and with regard to analysis and criticism.

Because of its importance to the party's ideological work, we must make special mention of the efforts which have been made by the History Institute of the Communist Movement and the Cuban Socialist Revolution. In its 6 years of work, this institute has laid the groundwork for its scientific activities and has been engaged in far-reaching historical research. As a result of this research, valuable works have been published and other important works are being printed or have already been edited.

In general we have made progress in the area of ideological work. But we must continue our efforts and overcome the weaknesses which still exist. It is important to improve the work of the party's rank-and-file organizations in this area and to work so that each cell and each communist will be an active defender and propagandist of party policy. It is also necessary to make all ideological work more comprehensive and to use in a more coherent manner the political education system, the methods and means of propaganda and agitation, the mass communications media, the various forms of culture and sports, and recreation and other channels for this work.

Ideology is above all awareness. Awareness means a combative attitude, dignity, and revolutionary principles and morals. Ideology is also the reason for the struggle against all that is wrong; against all weaknesses, privileges and immorality. For all revolutionaries, the ideological struggle today represents the frontline of battle, the first revolutionary trench. Socialism is a new system in human history. Born barely a few decades ago, its existence was threatened from the very beginning by imperialist hostility, intervention and aggression. Fascism was brutally bent on destroying the first socialist state when that state was barely 24 years old. The socialist bloc emerged from the ruins and rubble which the Nazi hordes left behind them in the most heavily destroyed areas in Europe, which were not part of the more industrially developed areas on the continent.

The circumstances under which socialist ideas have had to forge their path have by no means been easy or propitious. The enemy has never ceased fighting against socialism by all available means. In the military arena, it has forced socialist countries to invest vast amounts for defense. In the political arena, it has never slackened in its efforts to subvert, destabilize and discredit socialist countries. This reality cannot be underestimated, and our country, which is so close to the United States, should be the last to underestimate it. Only the most consistent application of Marxist-Leninist principles can make us strong, invulnerable, invincible.

Our state is a state of workers who exercise power in a revolutionary manner. The party and its members can never lose sight of the strongest, closest and deepest ties with the masses. They cannot lose sight of the most stringent criticism and self-criticism. They cannot lose sight of collective leadership, of internal democracy, of democratic centralism and of the most stringent discipline. They cannot lose sight of austerity, of the spirit of self-sacrifice, of unselfishness, of modesty, of honesty, of a solidarity attitude and of the heroism which should characterize all communists. A communist must be an indefatigable fighter; he must be convinced of the unquestionable justice of his cause, studious, hard-working and demanding; he must have deep commitments and be devoted entirely to his people. The party only exists by virtue of the people and for the people.

Bureaucratic methods and a petit bourgeois attitude are completely foreign to its principles. Among the cadres, the party members and the people there should be the strongest and most indissoluble ties, based primarily on good example and on the certainty that a revolutionary lives and dies for his people. Authoritarianism, demagogy, self-sufficiency, vanity, irresponsibility--these are all inconceivable in a communist. A fraternal and humane attitude should be one of his basic characteristics. Above all, there should be internationalist awareness, which does not exclude the strongest patriotism, but which recognizes that above the individual is the fatherland, and above the fatherland is humanity. [applause]

A communist party in power could make or tolerate serious mistakes of principle and those mistakes have always been very damaging to the revolutionary process. History has demonstrated it. Real betrayals have been perpetrated that have inflicted profound wounds on the world revolutionary movement. Is socialism in a country irreversible? It is absolutely irreversible if the principles are applied? Our people have demonstrated that. In the face of Yankee imperialism itself we have not been frightened by its might. We have not been blinded by its wealth. Its ideology has not been able to penetrate our ranks. Its actions have not destabilized us.

Isn't it true that we have made mistakes? Yes, we have made mistakes. Can we say that we have been consistent in the strict application of each and every principle? That we are exemplary communists, without blemishes or mistakes even if made as a result of incapacity, indifference or ignorance? No, we are far from that. But the proven honesty and loyalty to principles of the Cuban revolutionaries and their devotion to their people is beyond question. Our party's close ties with the masses make it very strong, and the consistent decision of applying its principles makes it invincible. [applause]

On the other hand, in our country the Marxist-Leninist ideas are deeprooted with the patriotic and heroic traditions of our people. For us, Cespedes, Agramonte, Gomez, Maceo and Marti are inseparable from Marx, Engels and Lenin. In our consciousness they are united as the patriotic and internationalist thoughts, as the national freedom, equality and social justice, as a country's history and world history, as the fatherland and mankind.

The foundations of the country which today builds socialism were made by our glorious forefathers with sweat, blood and heroism. In the fatherland that they forged yesterday, today we are doing the same thing they would be doing.

Let us follow the example of the great builders of the fatherland and the creators of a new world. Let us loyally follow their ideas and there will be no force on earth capable of separating our party from our people and our people from the path of revolution. [applause]

In practice there is a lot to be created in building socialism and many problems to be solved, but our concepts have already demonstrated themselves to be superior and infinitely more humane than the capitalist concepts. The course of history is irreversible. Capitalism with its egotism, its crimes and its vices will disappear, as the feudal and slave societies disappeared. Even though a country might regrees at times, mankind will never regress.

Comrades, since the first congress of our party 5 years ago, important events have taken place in the international economic arena, including the gravest crisis experienced by capitalism since World War II, with subsequent stagnation and inflation and the worsening of living conditions in the underdeveloped world. During the past two decades imperialist monopolies have expanded their operations to an ever-more gigantic and internationalized scale. They have markedly increased their share of the market and extended to practically all branches of production and services. The enormous accumulation of capital of the monopolies was translated into investments which gave rise to important changes in the structures of economic activities of the developed capitalist world. The huge profits of the monopolies also triggered the processes of economic internationalism whose principal vehicle has been the so-called transnational companies, imperialist monopolies characterized by the impressive magnitude of their financial, technical and organizational resources, by the worldwide scale of their operations, and by the degree of geographic and sectorial diversification with which they carry out their activities.

None of these changes occuring in the capitalist world would have been possible without the upsurge of monopolist state capitalism.

The increased merging of the interests of the monopolies and the state apparatus has acquired a decisive importance during the past three decades. The refusal of the government of the developed capitalist powers to make the slightest concession to underdeveloped countries which have been struggling for years for a new international economic order reflects the role that the states play in the hands of the big monopolies, the ones that are really interested in preserving an economic order like the present one based on the exploitation and plundering of the natural resources and the labor of the so-called Third World nations. The development of the so-called military-industrial complex represents the most dangerous expression of the rise in this merging of the interest of states and monopolies.

The 1974-75 crisis gave rise to a subsequent period of economic instability and stagnation coupled with a constant inflationary increase in prices. In other words, the uncommon phenomenon of stagnation coupled with inflation. The financial oligarchies dominating in the imperialist world have been unable to return to the growth rates of the 60's and early 70's, or to prevent the rise in unemployment. The predictions made by their most reputable experts for the coming year and the year after are increasingly pessimistic. And they have not been able to control inflation although, all things considered, inflation is one of the resources used by the monopolies to augment their profits despite the crisis, at the expense of reducing the real wages of workers and at the expense of accentuating the unequal trade with underdeveloped countries.

The unemployment rate of the countries that belong to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, OECD, grouping the principal imperialist powers, including the United States, and other capitalist, less-developed countries such as Spain, Portugal, Greece and Turkey, was, according to official figures, 3 percent between 1960 and 1973. It rose to approximately 5.2 percent between 1974 and the first quarter of 1980. This means approximately 24 million unemployed. Predictions are that the figure will rise to between 25 and 27 million by the end of 1981

In the United States alone, more than 8 million citizens are out in the streets looking for work. It is estimated that 30 percent of the labor force in Latin America is completely unemployed. Unemployment markedly affects those who are joining the job market for the first time, namely, the young. In addition, this situation is more acute in the United States among blacks, Hispanics and other minorities.

In general, the unemployment rate in underdeveloped countries normally ranges from 15 to 40 percent of the population able to work. Lacking exact statistics, we may assume that at present this situation is even more extreme. Moreover, the rate of unemployment in the countries of the OECD went from 7.9 percent in 1979 to 13.9 percent in mid-1980. Another element in the current capitalist crisis involves what is already emerging as a real crisis for neocolonialism.

The case of OPEC is revealing. The rise in oil prices generated a finacial flow toward the OPEC nations--unequally distributed, but nevertheless impressive. This influx of resources, however, could not be fully utilized by those countries owing to the characteristics of their socioeconomic structures, the narrow range of their markets and their technical limitations in absorbing more than measured does of productive capital. The outcome was the emergence of a financial surplus which, according to estimates, appears to have averaged some $36 billion a year between 1974 and 1978. It rose to $61 billion in 1979 and it will probably reach some $115 billion in 1980.

Instead of being recycled in a manner to benefit underdeveloped countries, these surpluses were basically directed to the developed capitalist countries where they were used in short-term and high liquidity investments, especially in the United States, Western Europe and the so-called Eurodollar market.

As a result of these events, the developed capitalist economies were not as negatively affected by the rise in oil prices, since the recycling of surpluses enabled them to offset the corresponding impact on their balance of payments. In contrast, underdeveloped countries which import petroleum were not able to do this and were forced to endure not just the traditional unequal trade--made worse by inflation--but also the high annual cost of oil imports. The way in which OPEC countries with a surplus have acted, however, does not diminish the historic importance of that organization's actions.

The fact is that for the first time in the postwar era, a group of underdeveloped countries dependent to varying degrees on capitalist centers was able to deal a blow against neocolonialist structures, thanks to the current correlation of forces in the world and to the support of the other underdeveloped countries, reciprocity. The group has demanded its own price for its basic export product and has changed the rules of the imperialist game in a key sector. To the economic crisis has been added the crisis which broke out in 1971-73 in the area of monetary relations.

This may be explained by the fact that although the current monetary crisis was preceded by the imposition of the hegemony of the dollar by the United States and has been aggravated by the current economic situation in capitalist countries, it is really a reflection of contradictions which exist at the very heart of that system, especially the intermonopolistic and interimperialist rivalries which are today pitting, sometimes in a spectacular manner, the United States, the EEC and Japan in the fight for markets for the export of capital, merchandise and raw materials.

Furthermore, the monetary crisis has become an added burden to the underdeveloped countries--which are usually negatively affected by monetary instability--making their structural instability more acute, making their imports more expensive, making their exports cheaper and often diminishing their reserves when such reserves exist.

It should not be forgotten that the downfall of the capitalist monetary system did not even have as a positive effect the elimination of the IMF, which has survived the crisis stemming from the agreement which created it, among other reasons because it has been supported by the United States and by the other imperialist powers so that they can use it as a true monetary and financial gendarme of the underdeveloped world. The IMF, taking advantage of the difficult position of petroleum-importing underdeveloped countries which are currently overburdened by growing deficits in their balance of payments and by an overwhelming foreign debt, is imposing on these countries, among other things, abusive conditional clauses aimed at promoting the most reactionary and antipopular internal policies and at turning these countries into easier victims of imperialist dependence and exploitation.

Another event which merits due reflection as a characteristic feature of the current world economic situation is the serious financial crisis being experienced by the underdeveloped countries which import petroleum. This is a crisis without precedent, as snow by the fact that the deficit in current accounts of the balance of payments of those countries, which stood at some $12 billion in 1973, averaged more than $42 billion between 1974 and 1978. It reached $53 billion in 1979 and it is estimated that it will reach $70 billion in 1980. As a result, the foreign debt of these countries went from $118 billion in 1973 to $343 billion in 1979. It is estimated that it will be considerably more than $400 billion in 1980.

This crisis gives rise to a situation which is not the result of contingent factors, but is rather the result of structural conditions linked to the very nature of underdevelopment and dependence. We must note that on the basis of the existing financial mechanisms, this crisis is a problem for which there is no solution, how are these deficits and these enormous debts financed? They are primarily financed with funds derived from the so-called official assistance for development, which represent a meager 0.3 percent of the gross domestic product of the capitalist powers; with an influx of private foreign investments; with official loans; and for a dozen countries, with commercial loans from international banks. In other words, these huge deficits are wiped out by being constantly at the mercy of the always unpredictable and usually meager contributions of a handful of capitalist powers; by accepting the usually predatory conditions of the major financial consortiums; by pawning the peoples' natural resources and labor; by mortgaging present and future exports; and by cutting back on imports needed for development and for the very survival of the vast majority of the people. In short, these deficits are wiped out by more dependence, more indebtedness, more exploitation and more underdevelopment. This is the plain and honest truth about the situation.

It must then be asked: What are the prospects imperialism can offer to the underdeveloped world? In this respect, it is significant that the World Bank, that organ of the United States and the imperialist powers whose demogogic positions are well known, says that by 1990, 10 years from now, the deficit in the current account of the balance of payments of underdeveloped countries will have reached almost $128 billion a year. The World Bank even estimates how this monstrous figure could be financed: 66.6 billion with the so-called official development funds; 16.4 billion through outside private investment, and 44.7 billion through commercial bank loans.

As can be observed, the World Bank is not attempting to solve the problem. It merely projects the problem into the future in a magnified way. This position, however, has a deep-rooted strategic purpose. Imperialism expects to face the underdeveloped world's ever growing financial difficulties by turning those difficulties into a juicy deal. In other words, by perpetuating the dependence of that underdeveloped world by means of niggardly development aid, and, especially, exploiting the situation in such a way that it will bring imperialism the most benefit through the profits of private foreign investment and the payment of interest on bank loans.

In accordance with this imperialist strategy, backwardness and underdevelopment would persist, as would hunger and poverty, unequal trade; deficits and debts would increase. The underdeveloped world would remain the same, only more underdeveloped than ever. Imperialism would remain the same, only richer, and humanity would remain the same, only with 1 billion more people living in the most abject poverty.

As Cuba stated at the FAO conference on Latin America, every 5 days there are more than 1 million new inhabitants. Of these, 90 percent live in the underdeveloped countries which have the largest deficits, are technically backward and have fewer material resources available for food production. This world population which is now 4.3 billion people will increase in the next 20 years to approximately 6.4 billion. Of this total, 80 percent--or more than 5 billion--will live in the countries that currently comprise the so-called Third World. It is estimated that in underdeveloped countries approximately 25 million children under 5 years of age die each year. The immense majority die of curable diseases and hunger.

Forests are reduced at a rate of almost 20 million hectares per year. Because of erosion, loss of organic material, salinization and other factors, deserts and arid regions spread at a rate of millions of hectares a year. This is the equivalent of the total agricultural land of Cuba. Agricultural land per capita in the world 10 years ago was 0.5 hectares. In the next 20 years it will be 0.25.

At the initiative of the nonaligned countries movement, the program for a new international economic order was approved in the form of a declaration by the UN General Assembly in 1974. However, after more than 6 years of negotiations, little progress has been made in the revindications demanded in the program.

The capitalist powers, through their representatives to different UN bodies, systematically have refused to accept even one of the just demands of the underdeveloped countries and lately have not even wanted to reach an agreement with them on the central points and the manner in which problems are to be discussed in a new round of negotiations proposed by the movement of nonaligned countries and the underdeveloped countries in general.

One benefit of the struggle for a new international economic order, however, is the urification of the underdeveloped countries into a single front. Considering the heterogeneousness of their economic, political and social factors, this phenomenon can only be explained on the basis of a generalized contradiction between these countries and imperialism. This contradiction includes the governments of countries that are allies of imperialism and in the periphery of the underdeveloped and dependent world, but which are no longer willing to endure without certain changes the system of inequity and exploitation to which the capitalist powers' monopolies subject them.

In the face of the strategy of the most reactionary circles of imperialism, the united action of the underdeveloped world, of the socialist countries, of the entire planet's progressive forces and even of the most lucid sectors in the developed capitalist powers becomes essential in order to confront the serious crisis that today prostrates mankind.

At the 34th period of sessions of the UN General Assembly, in October 1979, we proposed, in the name of the nonaligned countries' movement, the undelayable need to create an additional fund of no less than $300 billion at the real values of 1977, to be distributed in yearly quantities over the next 10 years in the form of donations and long-term soft loans among the underdeveloped countries.

In spite of the fact that more than 1 year has elapsed since that initiative was proposed, and despite the support obtained at various UN forums, a decision has not yet been made to set in motion the international mechanism that promotes such a flow of resources. Meanwhile, during this period, the situation in both the underdeveloped and developed world has continued to deteriorate. Each day, there are more voices uniting to demand a mass financial transfer of resources toward the underdeveloped countries, not only as a contribution to the solution of some of their most pressing problems, but also as a measure that might stimulate an effective demand capable of exerting a positive influence over the developed capitalist economies' stagnant situation.

A large-scale period of international cooperation must be opened in today's world if we really want to raise the standard of living of the peoples, to get most of mankind out of underdevelopment and to safeguard international peace.

The arms race must be stopped. The current stock of nuclear weapons is already enough to destroy the world many times, as was acknowledged a little more than 2 years ago in a UN report which also stated that the nuclear warheads stocked in the arsenals--not counting the so-called tactical nuclear weapons--represent an explosive potential which, conservatively estimated, is equivalent to 1.3 million times the bomb dropped in Hiroshima.

The arms expense figures are now both terrifying and hallucinating. These unrestrained expenses have created huge imbalances in the capitalist economy and constitute one of the key elements of the inflation hitting it. Tens of millions of people are dedicated to maintaining and increasing the war resources. These millions of individuals include hundreds of thousands of scientists, technicians and engineers, in some cases the most select of the entire world's qualified personnel.

Hundreds of millions of nonrenewable resources are being consumed in the arms race, including the world's most scarce resources of energy and raw materials. The annual expense for the preparations of a war now absorbs between 5 and 6 percent of the GNP of certain powers and during the 1970's it reached a yearly average of $350 billion, that is, about $1 billion per day, or $40 million per hour, almost $700,000 per minute. At present, for each one of us, for each inhabitant in this planet, about $90 are spent each year in weapons, that is, more than the annual per capita income of hundreds of millions of people in the underdeveloped world.

These expenses do not benefit anyone. They are totally unproductive and their periodically disposable results can be used only as scrap iron. This foolishness is impressive when contrasted with the financial requirements of the solutions to some of the most pressing problems afflicting the planet's population. This nonsensical arms race, which can explode any moment into the most destructive and universal holocaust, cannot continue. It is necessary to put an end to that suicidal policy if there is the desire to guarantee a future of peace and well being to all mankind.

The international policy, its complex development and our party's and government's actions in this area have been one of the constant concerns of the work carried out by the party's directorate in the 1976-80 period. The 5 years that have elapsed have been rich in developments. Numerous peoples have joined the increasing family of revolutionary and progressive countries.

In those final days of 1975, the firm and heroic struggle of Angola was still being waged. Under the direction of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and of its President Agostinho Neto, the Angolan people achieved victory a few months later, causing a turnabout in Africa's political life, and opening new prospects for all the peoples of black Africa by helping to consolidate the independence of some and to strengthen the others' struggle for liberation. Despite the painful loss of President Neto, the strengthening of the Angolan revolution is one of the most promising developments of the recent African process.

The Ethiopian people's victory against the clumsy and treacherous Somali invasion promoted by Siad Barre's outrageous ambitions had enormous significance also. The consolidation of the Ethiopian revolutionary process under a firm revolutionary direction presided by the outstanding African fighter Mengistu Haile Mariam, [applause] who is now intent on constructing a Marxist-Leninist party, is destined to have an extraordinary reverberation in the African world.

Another African development of singular revolutionary significance was the victory of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, which after a long armed struggle, with the determined support of the frontline countries and the solidarity of all progressive peoples, obtained from the UK Government an agreement that forced the racist Rhodesian minority to hold elections in which the people of Zimbabwe imposed their decision and managed to obtain a genuinely popular government presided over by Robert Mugabe. [applause]

Mozambique is consolidating its independence and is already advancing on the path of socialism under the leadership of the Mozambique Liberation Front and its brilliant and able leader, Samora Machel. [applause]

In Southeast Asia there was the defeat of the criminal Pol Pot and Ieng Sary gang which maintained Cambodia under oppression and inhuman treatment and which, with the support of China, represented an obstacle to the process of socialist construction in the former Indochina.

This victory of the Kampuchean people was threatened by Chinese military pressure that culminated with the unprincipled attack on Vietnam by the rulers of that country. The Vietnamese people, their party, their government and their armed forces once again contributed to the struggle for peace, national independence and socialism by inflicting on the invading Chinese forces a humiliating defeat. [applause]

In Afghanistan, the victory of the April 1978 revolution put an end to a proimperialist, reactionary and feudal regime and installed a popular and progressive government. Later, the shah, a gendarme of imperialism in the Middle East, was overthrown by the people of Iran in a heroic and admirable struggle.

Our region was the site of very significant struggles in the confrontation between the people and imperialism. After a persevering and heroic struggle, the Nicaraguan people, [applause] led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front, defeated the brutal Somozist tyranny and uprooted an exploiting and bloody regime created and sustained by U.S. imperialism. This made room for an authentic and profound popular, antioligarchic and anti-imperialist revolution.

The big turnover in Nicaragua followed the resounding popular victory of Grenada [applause] which took place a few months earlier under the leadership of the New Jewel Party and which gave vigor and stimulous to the former European colonies in the Caribbean.

The big popular victories that have taken place in these past 5 years must not cloud the vision we have of the international process. In particular, they must not lead us to errors regarding today's big threats to peace and to the national liberation of the people.

The threat to international detente from the most reactionary sectors of imperialism--a threat which was denounced by the first PCC congress--has become increasingly evident and has blocked the incipient and difficult process of international detente which was experienced in 1975 and which was decisively influenced by the Soviet Union's foreign policy of peace prepared during the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses. This has resulted in the rising of the cold war threat and even in the possibility of a general international conflict.

The responsibility for this worsening of the international situation lays completely with imperialism, and especially with the U.S. imperialists. The United States has organized and prepared a worldwide campaign on the basis of an alleged USSR military superiority for the sole purpose of justifying new steps in the arms race by Washington and its allies.

U.S. imperialism, using the deadly position adopted by the Government of China and the treason of its leaders against the cause of socialism and internationalism, undertook the task of weaving an alliance between China, Japan and the United States against the Soviet Union.

The overthrow of the shah in Iran and the events of an evident popular and anti-imperialist process that followed in that country served as a pretext for Yankee imperialism to increase its presence in the Indian Ocean, to expand its military installations at the Diego Garcia base and to try to turn that area, vital to the world, into a U.S. domain.

This was followed by the steps of establishing bases in Kenya, Somalia, Egypt and Oman.

The United States promoted and imposed on the NATO countries an increase in their military budgets in 1978, at the same time that a few kilometers from Washington--where this decision was adopted--the United Nations was holding a special assembly on disarmament.

The United States obtained the consent of its European NATO allies for the establishment in Europe in the near future of 572 medium-range rockets aimed at the Soviet Union. This decision represents a very serious, adventuresome and dangerous step.

Let it be recalled that the presence of a few dozen medium-range missiles near the United States put the world on the brink of war in October 1962.

Also, in this period the United States decided to establish powerful interventionist forces called the rapid deployment forces, which constitute a threat to all the peoples of the world, especially those of the revolutionary, progressive peoples who are struggling for their liberation in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

This U.S. policy determines the U.S. position in the Middle East and keeps it in a position of opposition to the Palestinians' demand for their national rights and the Arab countries' hope of recovering the territories that Israel wrested from them. Since 1977 the United States has turned its back on the total negotiations regarding the Arab-Israeli problem and has been determined to impose the Camp David agreement and increase its opposition to the Palestinian cause.

Similarly imperialism is determined not to accept the democratic social changes that some Latin American and Caribbean peoples are carrying out in exercise of their independence. It has responded to the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua and the revolutionary insurgency in El Salvador with an arrogant attempt to reaffirm its domination of Central America and the Caribbean, a zone which it dares to describe as being of special interest to the United States.

Using the pretext of the presence in Cuba of a small group of Soviet military personnel who had been coming to our country ever since the crisis of October 1962--a fact which was perfectly well-known to all the U.S. administrations since that date and which was brought to the fore in a demagogically and ill-intentioned manner during the sixth summit meeting [of the nonaligned countries]--the U.S. Government created a command post in Florida and established special forces designed to guarantee a rapid Yankee intervention in any Latin American country.

Other results of this great campaign was the approval of an increase of $42 billion in the military budget and the approval of the construction of the MX nuclear missile complexes at a cost of $33 billion. The blatant display of military force in all areas of the world and threatening language of the U.S. rulers were accompanied by the decision to postpone the ratification of the Salt II treaty.

All these events took place before the Afghanistan incidents. In that country, the ferocious provocations, the subversive actions and the interference of imperialists and the international reactionaries against the revolution--to which can be added the divisions and the serious errors of the Afghan revolutionaries--brought the situation to such a state that the aid of the USSR became necessary to save the process and preserve the conquests of the revolution of April 1978.

This served as a pretext for the United States to try to justify the warlike course of its foreign policy, which already had been implemented several years before and the adoption of additional aggressive measures against the USSR.

At present the new Afghan revolutionary leadership appears to be consolidating itself, and we hope that the situation in the area will advance to the point of normalization on the basis of full sovereignty, noninterference in its domestic affairs, peace and good relations among all the states of the region.

Cuba has made an effort to improve Afghanistan's relations with Pakistan and Iran, and all nonaligned countries, which could contribute to these objectives. Undeniably imperialism, seeking again to reverse the course of history, assumes with renewed aggressiveness the role of international gendarme and is putting a halt to the process of social and political changes in the world.

To this already tense and dangerous international panorama, the explosive situation created regarding Poland is now added. What is happening there is partially the result of the subversive policy of imperialism against the socialist countries and of its long-term plans to infiltrate, destabilize and liquidate socialism in the Eastern European countries, with the goal of weakening and isolating the USSR and if possible destroying socialism in the world.

In Poland, particularly, a sinister imperialist provocation against the socialist camp is being hatched. The successes achieved by the reaction in that country demonstrate, in a very eloquent manner, that a revolutionary party in power cannot stray from the principles of Marxism-Leninism, neglect its ideological tasks, or lose contact with the masses. [applause]

When the time comes to rectify things, it should not be done by making concessions to the internal or external class enemies. We maintain very firm hopes that the Polish party will be able to resolve Poland's situation with its internal forces. It is not the least bit questionable that the socialist camp has the right to safeguard its integrity, survive and resist [lengthy applause] to survive and resist, at whatever price, the onslaughts of imperialism.

But neither can one question the sacred duty of Polish Communists to resolve, with their own forces and on their own, the struggle brought about by the antisocialists and counterrevolutionaries. [applause]

Under the present international circumstances, it is the best service they can render not only to their own fatherland, but also to the cause of socialism, the world revolutionary and progressive movement, detente and peace. [applause]

We are confident that, above and beyond the mistakes made, the brave sons of that heroic people and their communist vanguard will recover from the initial setbacks and that, lifting their combative spirit with the support of the country's healthy forces and the use of the enormous moral patriotic and revolutionary reserves of their working class, they will be able to achieve that. [applause]

Under these circumstances, the 4 November elections in the United States acquire special relevance. These elections were held amid the disaster of the U.S. economy resulting from the permanent relapses into the crises that characterize the equally critical situation of the world economy. This led to mass unemployment for large sectors of the U.S. working class, particularly blacks and youths. It reduced the real income of all U.S. workers as a result of an uncontrolled inflation and elicited in many people a desire either for change or total indifference toward the elections.

The international situation, characterized by an increasing loss of U.S. hegemony and prestige, was skillfully exploited by the domestic political opponents. The feelings of frustration and skepticism among the people and even such factors as the hostages in Iran, the U.S. Government's mishandling [of this situation] , and the retention of the hostages at the end, all contributed to the defeat of the current administration.

Forty-seven point one percent of the voters abstained from voting in a country that boasts of its representative democracy. The Republican candidate was elected with the support of only 26.7 percent of the U.S. voters entitled to vote. It would be a mistake, however, not to acknowledge the reality expressed by the U.S. elections. Reagan's electoral victory is the victory of the right and it represents an evident slide in that direction by an important sector of the U.S. public opinion. This is confirmed by the fact that in the senatorial elections the most liberal senators were defeated, including several determined advocators of the approval of the SALT II treaties. With the apparent national support that his election provides Reagan, there is the danger that we might throw all caution to the winds and return to his earlier aggressive stances and to the most reactionary aspects of the Republican platform.

All these developments and the climate that they engender in the area of international politics, confirm the appreciations that we upheld at the first congress that the detente to which the peoples aspire, which constitutes an essential condition to the survival of mankind, is continually being threatened by the most reactionary sectors of imperialism, which have not resigned themselves to it.

The possibility of saving detente, however, has not been cancelled by this situation even though it makes it more difficult and endangers it. The possibility of [preserving] detente exists in the first place due to the firm and permanent peace policy of the Soviet Union with the collaboration of the socialist countries and their support of all of the world's progressive forces.

An essential element that no one can push aside is the fact that the USSR is fully capable of defeating any act of aggression aimed at subjecting it. A nuclear adventure against the Soviet Union would be suicidal for those who might be moved to attempt it. This is something that not even the most aggressive imperialists forget in their calculations. The very allies of the United States will not docilely support it along that path, for it would mean their own destruction in the first hours of a world war. [applause]

But it would not be sensible to push aside or to make less of the aggressive capacity of imperialism. It has a dangerous military arsenal, particularly a nuclear arsenal, which it strives to increase and improve technically. It also improves and increases its international military base network in all zones, arrogantly surrounding the Soviet Union.

The United States is working to reduce by all possible means the contradictions that exist within NATO, to reconstruct the system of military alliances in southeast, central and southwest Asia and to preserve the Rio de Janeiro treaty as an aggressive antisocialist pact.

The U.S. imperialist policy has an ally in the PRC Government. The leaders of that country are stimulating NATO's aggressiveness and advocating the increase and technical development of its weapons. They are inciting and helping the United States in the effort to turn Japan into a spearhead against the Soviet Union.

They do not conceal their continuing nuclear preparations and the development of their nuclear warheads missiles or to proclaim that the USSR is an enemy that must be destroyed. They are trying to expand through Southeast Asia; they are threatening their ASEAN neighbors and they have attacked Vietnam, thus forcing it to interrupt the national reconstruction and the socialist construction that it had peacefully undertaken in order to heroically defend its soil. It is playing the same role in Africa and in Latin America, where it has linked itself to the most reactionary forces, without turning back from friendship with the most repressive elements and the most corrupt regimes.

One must, therefore, prepare oneself for the serious difficulties that might arise in the international arena. Tens of thousands of atomic weapons hover like Damoclean swords over mankind. No period in the history of mankind has experienced anything similar. It could be affirmed that the most important problem of our day, for all peoples without exception, is the prevention of a new world war. Absurd as it may seem, inconceivable and catastrophic as its results may be, this danger exists. It is real. The peoples will not be indifferent to this danger.

In the struggle to preserve peace and to prevent a war that would be devastating for the world, the nonaligned movement can also play an important role. The fact that the majority of the countries is the international community, among them almost all developing countries, today comprise this movement, make it an international force that no one can ignore, as it is present, with increasing influence, in almost all of the world's developments.

Born from the secular struggle of the peoples who broke the chains of colonialism and foreign domination, the nonaligned movement has become an instrument of inestimable value for those who are intent on consolidating their independence and on overcoming backwardness and poverty.

The sixth conference of chiefs of state or of government of the movement's member countries which, to our honor, took place in Havana in September 1979, constituted a solid demonstration of the strength of the movement and of its influence on international politics. Despite the efforts made by U.S. imperialism to reduce the importance of that sixth summit meeting and to eliminate the movement's basic anti-imperialist direction, both in its general pronouncements and in the manner that it approached each of the specific international problems that it examined, the movement ratified not only its independent position but also its anti-imperialist nature. It also made a valuable contribution to peace and to the huge efforts currently underway to eliminate injustice, inequality, oppression and racism and to achieve the true social and economic development of developing countries.

In the wake of the summit conference, the movement has had to confront the insidious and systematic activities of the enemies of our peoples, who also try to take advantage of the complex international situation in order to sow division and to hinder and weaken our countries' joint actions.

Despite all obstacles, the nonaligned countries have continued striving to put into practice the decisions made at the sixth conference and they have preserved their unity. The presidency of the nonaligned countries' movement has fallen to Cuba at a time of intensification of the international tensions. Numerous conflicts have been developing. New centers of tension are emerging in various regions and contradictions confront certain nonaligned countries.

Meanwhile, the international economic crisis and the lack of solutions to the problems and difficulties of the underdeveloped countries make even more difficult the situation of the peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.

Cuba has tried to find just and unity-oriented solutions to the differences that exist between certain member countries--which in certain cases even manage to bring them into opposition to each other--for it realizes that the internal unity of the movement is necessary in order for it to play its important role in international politics.

Believing the military confict between Iran and Iraq has entailed serious damage to both countries, and also represents a serious threat to the interests of peace in that region and throughout the world, while also economically affecting the underdeveloped countries that do not produce oil, Cuba decided, as soon as the conflict began and as part of its obligations as president of the movement, to offer to mediate. We will not cease in this effort as long as there is a possibility of contributing to the restoration of peace.

Acknowledgement of our stance has come not only from the two combatant countries, but also has had unanimous support within the movement and has deserved the approval of the international community. Cuba will continue to conscientiously fulfill its duties as president of the movement. To this end it has dedicated and will continue to dedicate its best efforts, in the certainty that under the present circumstances, it is the nonaligned countries' duty to reinforce their cohesion and solidarity and to redouble their struggle for peace and for a just economic order and a suitable solution to the pressing problems affecting our peoples.

Our position as a country that belongs to the vast group of underdeveloped and developing countries that have been termed the Third World is also expressed in the international arena through our sustained, firm and combative position on behalf of the demands of those countries.

During the past 5 years, Cuba has been present with representative and active delegations in all international forums where the problems affecting the relations between the industrialized and the developing countries are discussed. Efforts have been made to dissemble these contradictory relations under the deceitful name of North-South relations. However, one can hardly conceal the differences in nature between the exploitative relations that still persist between the former colonial countries and their imperialist successors and our exploited peoples and the relations linking the latter with the socialist countries. The battle for the new international economic order, when justly understood, is a continuation of the struggle for emancipation from colonialism and for the defeat of imperialist despoilation.

It is an incidental moment in that lengthy historical battle, but undoubtedly, at the present time in world history, it is necessary to stop and consider whether mankind should choose--in resolving these ancient problems that are now recorded--the path of confrontation or whether it should prefer the path of cooperation. This was the central theme of the speech that Cuba presented to the 24th UN General Assembly in the name of the movement of nonaligned countries.

This choice has not yet been made, and there is still time to try--although it is a very difficult and perhaps romantic and merely logical task--to coordinate the interests of the developed capitalist countries, of the socialist countries, and of the developing countries in order to arrive at constructive propositions, this would be an enormous service to the cause of peace.

As can be understood, it is not possible isolate Latin America and the Caribbean from the international situation as whole. However, where our area is directly concerned, we have tried to give the area's problems the emphasis which we think they deserve, particularly as regards relations with the common neighbor of our Latin American and Caribbean countries--the United States.

The first congress of our party highlighted the crisis being faced by U.S. foreign policy, as well as the unsurmountable conflict between U.S. imperialism and the interests of the Latin American and Caribbean countries. The continued economic crisis of international capitalism has made it even more obvious that the United States no longer has any chance of lulling the countries of the region with promises of reform. The oil-producing countries like Mexico and Venezuela are being subjected to U.S. pressure to sacrifice their long-term plans for the exploitation of their nonrenewable resources on behalf of the most immediate requirements of the Yankee economy, which is obstinately clinging to high consumption and the waste of energy resources.

The nonoil-producing underdeveloped countries, for their part, with uncontainable deficits in their balance of payments, are being subjected to the impositions of the IMF, directed from Washington, to force them to adopt policies that cause stagnation of their economic development while generating new misery and suffering for their workers.

The United States provides neither a market for products that might be produced independently by the American and Caribbean countries, nor financing for their industrial development. The only solution that it offers as an option is continued dependence on the Yankee transnational companies, the continued deformation of the economies of area countries, and the perpetuation of their unbearable economic structure in which an oligarchic, monopolist minority enjoys over 80 percent of the national income that is left to the country after the foreign plunderers have extracted their portion.

U.S. imperialism offers to neocolonial Puerto Rico as an option, not freedom, but definitive annexation. This unalterable imperialist policy leads the United States to abandon the fallacious rhetoric of human rights and return to the support of the neofascist military regimes.

Reagan's election has serious and immediate repercussions on the Latin American political scene. In its international projections, faced with the decisive problems of war and peace, the United States will be compelled to take into account the true factors of the world situation; the undeniable potential of the socialist countries and the caution of their allies. On the Latin American scene, however, the U.S. imperialists feel freer to accomplish their reactionary purposes. This is the evident danger which Reagan's election poses for Latin America.

Reagan has not hesitated to proclaim that he considers the reactionary oligarchies and the fascist military dictatorial regimes as valuable allies who should not be harassed with references to human rights and with whom one should be tolerant. He cast doubts on the enforcement of the Panama Canal treaties. He spoke of Cuba in a threatening tone. He expressed hostile ideological, political and economic intentions regarding Nicaragua and has wielded the threat of intervention in Central America, beginning with an offer of economic, military and technical aid to the military rulers of Guatemala and El Salvador.

At the same time, he expressed his desire to be able to rely, in accomplishing these policies, on the three most powerful countries in the area; Argentina, to which the United States offered to forget the past criticism of its violations of democracy and freedom; Brazil, which it is courting; and Mexico, who it is trying to force, along with Canada, into a political-economic alliance that is undesirable, inequitable and designed to subject these two countries to definitive U.S. hegemony.

The Latin American policy announced by Reagan is much more dangerous because it embodies the aspirations and projections of a large portion of the financial sector, the U.S. transnationals, and the aggressive sectors of the Pentagon and the CIA, and because it has been presented to the U.S. people as a national necessity required for the security of the nation, which is supposedly threatened by a Latin American subversive movement in which Cuba plays a major role, as well as by a secret and ominous USSR intervention in the area.

It is obvious that these positions of the new U.S. Government encourage and generate confidence in the fascist military leaders of Chile, Uruguay and Bolivia. They serve as a stimulus for those who refuse to democratize the Argentine process and they are grist to the mill of the genocidal leaders of Guatemala and El Salvador.

The defeat of the Manley government in Jamaica gives this projection of imperialism a useful instrument in the Caribbean. However, events show at the same time that it is not easy for the imperialists to impose their will in what was formerly their Latin American backyard.

In addition to the resounding popular victories of Nicaragua and Grenada and the unending struggle of the peoples of El Salvador and Guatemala, there are other extremely important elements that must be taken into consideration when analyzing the situation of Latin America and the Caribbean.

First there is the combativeness of the masses, which has reached unprecedented levels. The fact that revolutionary national liberation movements with strong social content are increasingly developing in our lands and the fact that the level of the mass movement in several countries has increased, means that the imperialist and oligarchic system of domination in this area is experiencing an increasingly serious crisis.

It also reveals the increasing maturity achieved by the labor movement, the peasants, youth, women and other popular sectors that already have numerous and expert vanguards.

All this became heroically and admirably evident during the struggle waged by the above-mentioned peoples of Central America and the Caribbean.

The Bolivian people also made manifest this position through their persistent resistance to the militarist onslaughts which the latter has been unable to control.

In Chile and Uruguay, Pinochet and the Montevideo gorillas have tried to escape through pseudodemocratic masquerades from the decision of their peoples, who reject the neofascism that they represent. During this period, the Latin American working class gave clear demonstrations of its maturity and force and of its union movement's potential. In Peru, Eduador and Colombia strikes of unprecedented magnitude were staged. Argentine workers, for their part, have been waging a constant struggle.

The unity achieved by the revolutionary forces in some countries and the advances made in that direction in others have constituted an important factor in the victories achieved and the advances made by the Latin American revolutionary movements of national and social liberation. That unity has also played an outstanding role as regards solidarity with the struggle processes.

Within the Latin American context, the active participation of Christian forces is more important every day. These forces are overcoming the conservative and at times reactionary positions held by Christian democratic parties in the area and they are actively joining the struggle for national liberation, democracy and the social transformations of our peoples. The fight of the revolutionary Christian elements, which sometimes include priests and other members of the Catholic hierarchy, alongside the leftist forces, constitutes an appreciable ingredient of the big historic changes currently taking place in our countries.

When we refer to the revival of the popular forces, there is another new element in the Latin American situation, which must be recorded: the social democratic presence. Social democratic currents and organizations have always existed in Latin America and the Caribbean, but the European social democracy, center of the Socialist International, has not granted them much importance in the past. Now, however, Latin America has become one of the permanent arenas of social democracy. To a large extent, this is due to the efforts made by this ideological and political current to achieve world hegemony in the process of changes stemming from the general crisis of capitalism. Social democracy also represents the economic interests of the national financial capital of certain European countries.

Despite the well-known ideological differences that separate the Marxist-Leninist revolutionaries from the social democrats, when we examine the immediate [situation] and we refer to the current historic conditions, the social democratic participation and the social-democratization of former bourgeois and oligarchic parties of Latin America are positive. They expand the forces and the field of struggle against U.S. imperialism's domination in Latin America. In the meantime, social democratic propaganda contributes to the political and social awakening of the masses wherever the Marxist-Leninist message has been totally suppressed.

A new element in the continent's political structure is the fact that the countries of greater industrial growth, the strongest in the area, are trying to escape the orbit of complete U.S. domination and aspire to exercise an independent position. Mexico has had a long tradition of independence.

The discovery of large oil deposits, while making Mexico a target that is increasingly coveted by imperialism, permits the Mexicans to organize a policy of economic resistance that gives definitive sustenance to their position of independence. This has been the international attitude maintained by the government of Lopez Portillo, whose decisions with regard to the decisive issues of peace, energy and development have been decidely progressive and whose support for the principle of nonintervention, sympathy with just causes of the peoples of this hemisphere and friendship and respect for Cuba have been influential factors in Latin American politics. [applause]

In this regard, it is possible to appreciate the full importance of the direct and categorical message sent to the new president of the United States by the president of Mexico, urging him to refrain from intervention, to respect the internal processes of the countries that are seeking to define themselves, since these countries have come of age and are capable of self-determination.

It is very important to consider that if Brazil were to carry on with its democratic advances and the changes for which broad sectors of its people are struggling, primarily its working class, it would be incorporated into the current of independence, with regard to Washington. With the failure of the Brazilian miracle, with the revelation of the disastrous role of the transnational companies and foreign capital, which have introduced dangerous reforms in the Brazilian economy, there remains the fact that the inequitable but obvious economic growth in Brazil introduces interests that clash with those of U.S. imperialism. Its inevitable economic trend makes Brazil a potential opponent of the United States that is destined to be more than a simple pawn of U.S. imperialist policy and is fated to manifest its own interestss.

All these elements add new complexities to the political struggle of Latin America and the Caribbean that the revolutionary forces will have to evaluate. It is obvious, however, that they do not tend to strengthen the positions of U.S. imperialism and that, on the contrary, they limit imperialism's capacity to maneuver in the face of the peoples' struggle.

In our main report to the first congress, we said that the PCC considers itself to be a modest but definite unit of the international communist movement and we added [applause] that our party participates in that movement with fully independent criteria, but at the same time with full loyalty to a single cause, alongside the communists of all countries. We must say to the second congress that the party leadership has tried to live up to those postulates in their strictest sense.

At the time, we also noted the need and the adviseability of strengthening ties with other revolutionary and popular organizations of progressive tendencies that were active in the continental and world spheres. In this period, not only has there been a strengthening of links with the parties, organizations and movements with which we have cooperated in the most fraternal manner for many years, but also new ties have been established with an ever increasing group of progressive parties and political organizations which have emerged as a result of the political development of the masses in those countries.

The PCC has maintained frequent and fruitful contacts, at times at the highest level, with socialist and social democratic parties and personalities from Latin America as well as from West Europe. In the future, we will maintain unchanged the strategic policy that leads us to strive, with the greatest unity, toward each of the objectives which our country has set out to achieve and which, therefore, should contribute to its enhancement. In this regard, we will work together with all those--regardless of class, political ideology, or religion--who are willing to do something on behalf of peace and detente.

We will also join with all the patriotic governments and with the anti-imperialist movements that are combatting, in one way or another, the domination of Washington. In this regard, we fell it is necessary to promote and support all those actions and attitudes of governments and political forces of the region which constitute an expression of sovereignty and of defense of legitimate national interests.

Our state foreign policy is inspired by the same principles and strategic considerations. Thus every day we have a closer friendship and comaraderie, first of all with the USSR [applause] which is always fraternal and in solidarity with our fatherland and to which we are joined by indestructible links of friendship; with the GDR [applause]; with the People's Republic of Bulgaria [applause]; the CSSR [applause]; the People's Republic of Hungary [applause]; the Mongolian People's Republic [applause]; the Polish People's Republic [applause]; and the Socialist Republic of Romania [applause], with which we are associated in CEMA. [applause] In addition, there are relations of close friendship and cooperation with the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [applause]. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is the inseparable sister of revolutionary Cuba. [applause]

We are joined by firm ties to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [applause] and in addition, relations have been resumed with Kampuchea [applause] following its liberation from the opprobrious regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. With the DPRK [applause], which is struggling for the reunification of its people, we maintain links of reciprocal friendship and companionship.

While condemning its foreign policy positions and, therefore, without having any political relations with China, there are nevertheless normal relations at the state level which are expressed particularly in the area of trade. Our state relations are evolving normally with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

It is understandable that there should be permanent and increasingly extensive links between us and the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, particularly with those which are members of the movement of nonaligned countries. It is not necessary to emphasize that among them, our most permanent and close relationships, our identification with regard to the main problems of international life should be with those which have proclaimed socialism or have assumed a socialist direction: Ethiopia [applause], Angola [applause], Mozambique [applause], the Congo [applause], Guinea-Bissau [applause], Cape Verde [applause], Madagascar [applause], Benin [applause], Sao Tome [applause] and Guinea [applause] in Africa; Algeria [applause], Democratic Yemen [applause], Iraq [applause], Syria [applause] and Libya [applause] among the Arab countries.

We have excellent relations with Tanzania [applause], Zambia [applause] and Zimbabwe [applause]. Diplomatic relations have been established with Iran. [applause] Friendship and close joint work in the movement of nonaligned countries characterize our relations with India [applause].

Although we do not have diplomatic relations with some of the countries that are members of the movement of nonaligned countries along with us, the only cases of a rupture of diplomatic relations have been that decided upon by the Republic of Somalia when we opposed its intervention against Ethiopia, and Morocco, which broke relations with Cuba because our country did its internationalist and nonaligned duty by supporting the people of the Western Sahara and recognizing the existence of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic.

Latin America continues to be an area of political contradictions that must have expression in the relations between Cuba and its neighbors in the area. This explains the fact that in addition to our well-known and unchanged rejection of regimes such as those of Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Guatemala or El Salvador, there are still cases in which the lack of diplomatic relations is entirely the responsibility of the respective rulers.

In recent times, the use of violence in order to enter embassies, and the improper and illegal use of asylum by small groups of criminal elements who were not subject to any type of political persecution and who sought to insure their departure from the country without fulfilling any legal formalities at the expense of and under the protection of other governments which normally would deny them visas by the usual means, elicited a firm response from the Cuban Government. [applause]

This made our relations with several governments difficult, particularly that of Venezuela, which chose to protect these elements rather than reach agreements that would guarantee the respect, security and immunity of the diplomatic seats while rigorously preserving the principles, rules and objectives of the right of asylum. The situation between the two governments has further deteriorated in face of the monstrous attempt to pardon those responsible for the repulsive crime of Barbados. These developments made those who think that the threat of propaganda adverse to Cuba in other countries must impose on the Cuban Government the acceptance of improper solutions realize that Cuba feels sufficiently sure about the justness of its policies to defy any campaign and to firmly maintain its principles. In the long run, the people of the world have learned the truth and our country's true position.

The incidents created in connection with the Peruvian Embassy ended with a reaffirmation of Cuba's position of principles. U.S. pressure, which found a natural echo among some of the most repressive Latin American governments, promoted a schism within the Latin American group at the UN General Assembly and a shameless political blockade prevented our country, even though it consistently obtained an evident majority of votes that reached the overwhelming figure of 90, from holding a post as a member of the UN Security Council, even though its international performance and its position as president of the nonalined movement entitled it to this post.

Under this circumstance, Cuba ceded on behalf of the friendly and prestigious government of Mexico. The interference against Cuba set a negative precedent at the United Nations and affected Colombia's international authority and prestige.

The recent voting at the United Nations, which made it impossible for Costa Rica to have access to the Security Council, constituted a sanction against those who this time interferred in Cuba's election to that high-ranking body of the international community.

It can be said, however, that an important number of Latin American and Caribbean governments have rejected the constant U.S. pressure to reduce their relations with Cuba. It is not only countries that are members of the nonalined movement, such as Guyana and Panama or countries like Nicaragua and Grenada, which have recently brought about revolutionary changes. Others like Ecuador, which has resumed its civilian and democratic path, have sought to imitate Mexico, which remains in the track of its lofty traditions, providing an outstanding example of Latin Americanism that does not yield to the influence of those who work to prevent the unity of our nations.

It is necessary for this congress to reiterate its decision to maintain relations of friendship and collaboration with those who respect our country without difference in ideology or social system constituting an obstacle to that purpose.

Before the Latin American public opinion we must insist that, for us, the unity of Latin America and the Caribbean is one of our permanent objectives and we regard it as the best way to achieve the historic purposes of our America and the democratic and independent consolidation of each of our countries.

The 5-year period has confirmed that the policy outlined by the party regarding relations with capitalist countries is correct. This policy is based on the possibility of maintaining bonds of fruitful cooperation and mutual respect without taking into account differences in social systems. This policy distinguishes between countries of medium development which have not yet risen to the status of great powers and other of greater economic power which never had colonial zones and which avoid hegemonic stands. It also takes into account the inevitable contradictions that persist among the major capitalist powers which lead them to adopt positions that are not always unanimous. This has prevented Yankee imperialism from more successfully implementing its policy of blocking revolutionary Cuba and drowning it both economically and politically. These relations with the developed capitalist countries have been subjected to the harassments characteristic of the political contingencies that have taken place in those countries. Thus, the defeat of the Scandinavian Social Democrats or of the Liberal Party led by Trudeau in Canada introduced temporary difficulties but did not prevent the flow of important commercial agreements with those countries.

Our ties with Finland are excellent with tendencies toward even greater development. Traditional relations continue with Spain. These relations were stimulated by the visit to our country by Spanish Government President Adolfo Suarez. The relations with EEC member countries have not been homogeneous and have not always been easy. Nonetheless, we must report to this congress that economic and financial movement has not been interrupted even with those countries with which we have had circumstantial political frictions. Japan is one of our major clients. Political exchanges and the possibility of economic exchanges are increasing with the FRG and the level of our exchanges with Italy has become stable. High-level communication persists with France and important economic exchanges have taken place. The fullness of these relations has been hindered, however, because the attitudes of principles of the Cuban revolution regarding the problem of colonialism remains in Latin America and have met with misunderstanding in certain French circles.

It is not possible, comrades, to refer to each of the situations that arise in our contacts with the international community. However, we must stop to examine our problems with our closest neighbor, which is also the major capitalist power of our days and the decisive hegemonic factor concerning Latin America.

Our relations with the United States comprise the greatest contradictions in our international relations. Although some of these contradictions include insurmoutable and permanent elements derived from the socialist character of the Cuban state and from the imperialist nature of the system that dominates the United States, this does not justify the extreme hostility of successive U.S. Governments toward Cuba. This hostility arises mainly from their stubborn rejection of the possibility of the existence in the area of socialist countries, and from their useless bid to erase revolutionary Cuba from the Latin American map.

The first congress approved the policy of principles for the party Central Committee. That policy was based on the decision to solve historic differences resulting from the aggression of imperialist U.S. Governments and, therefore, to set the possibility of discussing the normalization of our relations with that country.

That principled policy was also based on Cuba's firm decision not to take official steps toward that goal unless the United States is prepared to eliminate the blockade, discuss the problem of Guantanamo and to abstain from violating Cuban sovereignty.

At a given moment, during the Carter administration's initial period, it appeared that the U.S. leaders had a certain inclination toward starting on the road of negotiations. Undoubtedly, Carter made some positive gestures toward Cuba. At the beginning of his administration, he suspended the spy flights, he authorized travel by U.S. citizens to our country and he proposed the creation of an interest office.

Cuba was receptive to these gestures but ultimately, the reactionary ideas of some of his advisers prevailed over the less aggressive currents of the State Department under Vance and Muskie, and relations again became tense.

There are pending problems. The Mariel situation is not solved, Mariel is simply suspended. If the U.S. authorities continue encouraging illegal departures from the country and no solution is found to problems related to family reunification, Cuba considers it within its absolute rights to authorize the departure of citizens who want to leave, from any point of the territory. It is the United States which created this problem and it is up to that country to solve it. [applause]

The construction of socialism as a free and voluntary task continues to be a principle of our revolutionary process. This includes freedom to migrate. What does the United States--which so much likes to talk about human rights and the freedom of the citizens of the world to travel--have to say about this? Cuba is prepared to reach reasonable and constructive agreements on this matter.

Regarding air piracy, Cuba's attitude will depend on the U.S. policy toward those who hijack Cuban ships or planes to travel to the United States stimulated by the encouragement they receive from the U.S. authorities. If they apply drastic measures, we will also adopt such measures with those who hijack U.S. ships or planes to come to Cuba. If they are tolerant, we will also be tolerant. This is a matter that we are prepared to discuss on the basis of absolute reciprocity.

The election of Reagan introduces into Cuban-U.S. relations an element of uncertainty, or more properly, of danger. No president can be judged before he takes office. No one knows at this moment exactly what Reagan plans to do. We have to be guided strictly by the Republican platform, the public statements made by the candidate and the thinking openly reflected by the advisers of the new U.S. president.

The intentions that have been expressed are extremely reactionary and dangerous. It is unquestionable that there has been a victory of the extreme rightwing in U.S. politics. The duty of peoples is to be realistic, not to delude themselves and to prepare to resolutely confront the policy announced by imperialism and the reactionary group that has just won power.

It would have been preferable to wait until the new president took office on 20 January to hear his of ficial statements as the ruler of the United States, but our congress begins today and it is our most sacred duty to prepare the party and the people for the struggle that may be coming. [applause]

Statements have been made which threaten the world, which threaten Latin America and which particularly threaten Cuba. The idea held by Reagan and his advisers to achieve military superiority and negotiate from positions of force with the socialist camp is simply absurd. It would lead to the most perocious arms race amid the most acute economic and international crises ever to be experienced in contemporary times. It would be to postulate that peoples are fatally destined to destroy each other irremediably. It could be explained in the era of harquebuses and corssbows, but not in the era of thermonuclear weapons.

Who has the right to play in this manner with the survival of humans? Reagan, in our opinion,will not be able to resolve any of the essential problems of the United States--inflation, unemployment, the energy crisis, economic recession, vices, drugs, violence, crimes, corruption--but those ideas on foreign policy may endanger world peace.

Kissinger, one of the present advisers of the future president, clings to the obsolete, reactionary and fascist geopolitical idea of the division of the world into spheres of influence; that is, the freezing of progress and changes in the world and the suppression of the national independence of any country with regard to its right to decide on the kind of economic and social regime it should apply. This will not be accepted by the socialist countries. This will not be accepted by the revolutionary and progressive forces of the world. Cuba will emphatically oppose these stale and Machiavellian objectives.

Reagan and his advisers have proclaimed their intention to form alliances with the rightist, reactionary and fascist forces on this continent, but the peoples of our America will never submit to this ignominious subjugation. The workers, peasants, intellectuals and students will resist this cruel destiny. The recent history of our hemisphere has demonstrated our peoples fighting ability. It is useless to scorn them, to ignore them, to underestimate them. Nicaragua, El Salvador, Grenada and Guatemala have demonstrated the error of this. How many Yankee and fascist soldiers will be needed to subjugate hundreds of millions of Latin Americans? There are no longer any Switzerlands in our America. Eloquent examples of those illusions are Chile and Uruguay. There are no longer any masks to conceal our oppression. There are no longer any military or repressive mechanisms, no matter how cruel and sophisticated they may be, developed by the U.S. intelligence agencies, that are capable of containing the insurgency of peoples.

Who can present our people from fighting sooner or later? Oppression will not last forever. Terror and fear will not prevail eternally. The awakening of the peoples has become more fearful than all things thought up by the oppressors to subjugate them. One would have to be blind not to see this. The more internal tyranny, the more imperialist oppression, the more rebellion, and this rebellion will be invincible.

It is truly incredible that in today's world, some people should talk of military intervention and the application once again of the big stick policy on our continent. It would be better for them to wake up from these delusions. Others have also dreamed of dominating the world and in the end they were converted into ashes. Today, peoples have many varied forms of struggle. Latin America and the Caribbean have over 300 million inhabitants; its area is twice that of the United States.

Reagan has said that the error in Vietnam was not having waged the war, but having lost it. In Latin America, the error of waging war could mean a defeat greater than that of Vietnam. Who has told Mr Reagan that to wage war is to have the right to win it?

There has even been talk of a probable intervention in Central America. Any Latin American people will fight resolutely and bravely against any Yankee intervention in their territory. If the Yankee Marines or the interventionist forces disembark in Central America, the U.S. people will again see the sorrowful spectacle of the disembarkation of the coffins of their soldiers on their own territory. [applause]

Those who go to kill Latin Americans will also have to resign themselves to die. At fault will be those who refuse to learn the lessons of history and of the irreversible changes that have taken place in our world. No one is threatening the life of the United States, but no one will accept, without a resolute and heroic struggle, the U.S. threat to our lives. It is time to say that the Latin American peoples fear nothing and no one. [applause] [shouting of slogans]

They reject the big stick with indignation and moreover, they scorn the imperialist carrot, despite the myth, despite blackmail, despite the repugnant attempts to intimidate the patriots of Latin America, the sons of Bolivar, of San Martin, of O'Higgins, of Sucre, of Hidalgoi, of Morelos, of Morazan, of Maceo and of Marti. [applause] [shouting of slogans]

Reagan and his advisers have talked of militarily blocking Cuba under any pretext, including, they affirm, if the Soviet Union were to carry out an action in any other part of the world. This is a disgusting and cynical idea. Cuba will be ready to defend itself against any military blockade or Yankee imperiliast invasion. In this country the struggle will not cease as long as there is one single patriot able to fight. [applause]

There are millions willing to do so, until the last drop of their blood is shed. Whoever tries to take over Cuba, as the bronze titan [Antonio Maceo] used to say, will gather the dirt of its soil soaked with blood if he does not perish in the struggle. [shouting, applause]

It is known worldwide that the U.S. authorities conceived, organized and promoted the assassination of leaders of the Cuban revolution and of other governments. The CIA was the center of these disgusting practices. What can we now expect from that institution when Reagan's advisers have said that it will have a free hand and when none other than Goldwater is going to be the president of the Senate's intelligence committee?

We feel that one of Reagan's first statements should be that his government will not organize, authorize or permit the CIA to make plans to assassinate leaders of other countries. We sincerely hope that these practices will not be repeated. Otherwise, the U.S. Government would be institutionalizing and stimulating the worst kind of terrorism in the world, and all the responsibility for and consequences of its acts will fall upon it.

If an olive branch is extended we will not reject it, but if the hostility continues and attacks are made we will respond forcefully. Cuba realizes that there is a worldwide historical need for normal relations to exist between all countries of the world based on mutual respect, the recognition of the sovereign rights of each country and the principle of nonintervention. Cuba believes that the normalization of its relations with the United States would be favorable to the political atmosphere of Latin America and the Caribbean, and would contribute to world detente.

Cuba is, therefore, not opposed to resolving its historical differences with the United States, but no one should expect Cuba to change its position or renounce its principles. Cuba is and will continue to be socialist. [applause]

Cuba is and will continue to be a friend of the USSR and all the socialist states. [applause]

Cuba is and will continue to be an internationalist country. [applause]

Principles are not negotiable. Fatherland or death, we will triumph. [lengthy applause and shouting]

Theses, Draft Resolutions

FL192145 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Report of Committee on Theses Approved by the First Congress of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC], read by PCC Secretariat member Julio Camacho Aguilera at the 18 December afternoon session of the Second PCC Congress in Havana's Palace of Conventions--recorded]

[Text] Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, comrades at the presiding table, comrade delegates and invited guests:

The working committee in charge of analyzing the resolutions related to the theses approved by the first congress met in Havana at 2300 on 17 December 1980 in hall No 2 of the Palace of Conventions; 99 percent of the delegates involved attended the meeting. After electing the chairman and the documentation committee, this working committee heard and adopted the criteria and ideas considered in drawing up the draft resolutions, as well as the entire discussion process carried out before the congress in connection with their contents. The committee believes that the essential portions of the theses and resolutions approved by the First PCC Congress are still valid, since they set forth general guidelines which are in harmony with our current conditions, and include the basic directives for the practical work to be carried out both in the area of domestic police and of foreign policy.

The committee tok into account the fact that these theses were discussed and analyzed by our Communist Party members, who supported them unanimously, and the fact that they have served as the guidelines for the political work and for the creative efforts of our entire people during the past 5-year period. Keeping in mind the principles, bases and objectives of the theses of the first congress, the central preparatory committee thought it necessary to draw up draft resolutions which represent an attempt to summarize the main tasks completed and to set forth the tasks of the forthcoming 5-year period.

Prior to evaluating how the agreements of the first congress have been fulfilled, the Central Committee departments drew up the draft resolutions on the various economic, political and social issues. When necessary, the state organizations directly responsible for these issues were consulted. These draft resolutions were analyzed and enriched by the central preparatory committee and were subsequently reviewed by the 10th plenum of the party's Central Committee held recently. To the above we may add the analyses of these documents by the delegations from all the provinces prior to the congress. These analyses led to a series of suggestions and proposals which were then discussed within our committee.

With this as background, and as a result of the ideas derived from the careful study of each of the documents submitted, the committee analyzed and discussed the draft resolutions, reached conclusions and voiced its opinion on each. We therefore propose the following to the congress:

1. To approve in their entirety and without modification the following resolutions: resolution on policy related to religion, the church and believers; resolution on the improvement of the organizations of the people's power; resolution on policy related to the selection, training, location, promotion and improvement of the cadres; resolution on the mass communications media; resolution on the agrarian issue and relations with peasants; resolution on educational policy; resolution on the ideological struggle; resolution on science and technology.

2. To approve the draft resolutions related to the theses on domestic life, on the study of Marxism-Leninism in our country, on the training of children and youths, on full equality for women, on sports and physical education, on artistic and literary culture, and on international policy, including in these resolutions the amendents agreed upon by this working committee which are in your hands.

3. To entrust to the party's Central Committee the task of drawing up and approving the regulations, norms, instructions and directives or processes which will guarantee the fulfillment of the tasks set forth in these resolutions.

I ask the chairman to submit the above proposals for the consideration of the congress. Thank you.

Modification of Party Statutes

FL192016 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Report of Committee on Modifications of Party Statutes read by Party Secretariat member Jorge Risquet at the 18 December afternoon session of second PCC congress in Havana--recorded]

[Text] Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of our party, comrades, friends and guests, comrade delegates: The working committee appointed to analyze the draft to modify the statutes met in Havana at 2300 on 17 December 1980 in hall No 3 of this Palace of Conventions. There were 150 delegates participating in this meeting, in other words, 100 percent of the committee members. After electing the chairman and the documentation committee, this working committee heard the report on the criteria applied in drawing up the draft and on the entire process which preceded the congress to discuss this document.

In the collective analysis and debate of the draft submitted, the committee in charge of studying it arrived at the following conclusion. With regard to the fulfillment of the party statutes which went into force in January 1976, our leadership organizations and the rank and file organizations have made every effort to apply them strictly in practice, in accordance with the Leninist principles for the organization and leadership of the party established in the statutes. As a result of the experiences gained during this period, the qualitative and quantitative development achieved by the party, and the economic, political and social changes required by the building of socialism in our fatherland, we are faced with the need to modify the party statutes in an attempt to bring them up to date and to achieve greater precision and clarity in their formulation. Of course, these modifications do not affect the principles and the essence of the ideas contained in the statutes approved by the first congress, which are theoretically grounded in Leninist ideas on the organization and leadership of the party. The proposed modifications are the result of a long process in which our entire party has participated, and which has been characterized by an in-depth analysis and by the widespread participation of our cadres, members and candidate members in the debate on the statutes. This was evident in the far-reaching discussions and in the quantity and quality of the proposals made.

The analysis of the draft to modify the statutes involved the participation of 24,050 party cells and 312,358 party members and candidate members, as well as all of the party's leadership organizations. A total of 2,609 modification proposals and suggestions--many of them similar--were made at the meetings held. These proposals and suggestions were carefully analyzed and 407 were accepted and were subsequently included, either partially or completely, in the text of the draft under study. The extreme thoroughness with which the draft to modify the statutes was discussed, as well as the observations, amendments and additions which emerged from that analysis, show that our country's hundreds of thousands of Communists are concerned about continuing to strengthen the party, about raising its combativity, about improving its organizational structure and about strengthening the role of each of its entities, its rank and file organizations and its members in the fulfillment of all the tasks inherent in its mission as the major leading force in the state and in all society.

Many of the proposals which were not accepted are valuable and will be kept in mind when the work of modifying the regulations is undertaken.

In the case of other proposals, which are in the minority, it was not deemed appropriate to include them in the statutes, since they referred to local or specific issues and were therefore not in accordance with the general nature of this document.

At its session last night, this working committee, keeping in mind the above criteria, analyzed and discussed the proposals submitted by the delegates in fulfillment of the mandates from their respective delegations. After having been thoroughly debated, the draft to modify the statutes was unanimously approved by the participating delegates without any additional modification. Likewise, the corresponding resolution was unanimously approved. The committee agreed to propose the following to the plenum of this second party congress: to approve the draft to modify the party statutes, as well as the corresponding draft resolution. Both documents are in your hands. I ask Comrade Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, the chairman of the session, to submit this proposal to be debated and voted upon thank you very much.

Party Programmatic Platform

FL200010 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Report of the Committee on Party Programmatic Platform read by PCC Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero at the 18 December afternoon session of the Second PCC Congress in Havana's Palace of Conventions--recorded]

[Text] Comrade Fidel Castro, comrades at the presiding table, comrade delegates and invited guests:

The committee of the second congress in charge of analyzing the programmatic platform, meeting in the Palace of Conventions on the evening of 17 December 1980, with 149 delegates, or 99.5 percent of the committee members in attendance, agreed to recommend that the resolution on the party's programmatic platform be approved. The text of this resolution states:

The second PCC congress has granted the utmost importance to a detailed analysis of the programmatic platform approved by the first congress. The platform deals with the permanent principles of our struggle as embodied in the foundations, the nature and the work of the Cuban revolution, as well as with the programmatic principles and objectives involving tasks and plans which, as Comrade Fidel Castro pointed out in the central report to the first congress, will demand several 5-year periods of intensive and creative work in all areas of economic, political, cultural and social activities.

Some major programmatic objectives for the 5-year period set forth in the programmatic platform have been achieved. Other longer-term objectives, especially in the area of the revolution's social work, are still being fulfilled. The economic goals programmed for the period reflect the consequences of international conditions, of natural phenomnea which had considerable impact on major crops, and of certain weaknesses in the handling and administration of these goals.

It is for all of these reasons that the second congress has reached the conclusion that the programmatic platform is fully valid for the 1981-1985 5-year period, and in this connection adopts the following resolution:

1. The second congress has recognized that validity of all the theses and resolutions approved by the first party congress, enriching them with the experiences of recent years, in the conviction that in the main they set forth the political guidelines to be followed during the next 5-year period and beyond. The programmatic platform summarizes the theses approved by the first congress. Consequently, the resolutions of this second congress complement the political guidelines contained in the platform, which as such retain full validity. In conjunction with these resolutions, with the central report and with the economic and social guidelines for the period 1981-1985, the principles and postulates of the platform should guide the policy to be followed in the various activities of our people and in our revolution's foreign policy. The specific plans of the country's various institutions should be in accordance with the objectives and tasks set forth in the above.

2. The resolution adopted by the first congress on the platform states that this document constitutes the basis for the work which should be carried out by the Central Committee in drawing up the final version of the party program, which it was hoped would be submitted for consideration by the second congress. By setting forth this essential task, the first congress was acting on the belief that in the course of the 5-year period it would be possible to create the conditions needed to perfect the platform. Among the various factors which explain why it is not yet advisable to incorporate into the platform the elements which will make it possible to consider the platform to be the final party program is the hope of having a more solidly based perspective, which can only be achieved through the process of mapping a long-term economic and social development strategy which is scientifically drawn up.

The reorganization and the far-reaching changes which took place with regard to the management and planning of our economy during the past 5-year period as a result of the agreements reached at the first congress, demanded that all efforts be concentrated on those immediate objectives. It was not until 2 years ago that it became materially possible, and that the basic organizational conditions were created, to undertake the initial work to formulate the strategy--a task on which we are currently working.

3. Based on these considerations, the Second PCC Congress declares that the programmatic platform continues to be, until the party program is drawn up as stipulated in the resolution in this connection approved by the first congress, the guiding document, the main ideological instrument, and the fighting banner for all of the party's work and all of the revolution's activities.

The Second PCC Congress entrusts the Central Committee with the guidance and control of the work which must continue to be carried out to create the conditions needed to finish formulating the draft program of our party. Thank you very much.

Main Report Resolution

FL200046 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Report of the Committee in Charge of Presenting the Resolution on the Main Report to the Second PCC Congress, read by PCC Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero at the 18 December afternoon session of Second PCC Congress in Havana's Palace of Conventions--recorded]

[Text] Comrade Fidel Castro, comrades at the presiding table, comrade delegates and invited guests:

The Second PCC Congress has heard and analyzed the valuable report read by Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the first secretary of the Central Committee. The congress is of the opinion that the main report is critical, objective analytical, educational and instructive and constitutes a new and brillant example from the first secretary of our party of how communists should analyze their own work and at the same time look forward with determination, firmness and serenity to their future tasks.

The report represents an in-depth balance sheet of the work carried out in fulfillment of the social and economic guidelines of the last 5-year period. It highlights the successes achieved by our people in the economic development of the country, in strengthening revolutionary awareness, in strengthening political, social and mass organizations, and in the leadership role of our party. It shows how today the Cuban revolution is stronger than ever. The report examines in detail the problems and weaknesses which we have had to deal with in the course of the past 5 years in building the economic base for socialism. It highlights the attitude, the efforts and the sacrifices of all our working people to achieve these results, and justly acknowledges the cooperation of the socialist countries, especially the great aid which the USSR has rendered to us in all areas. [applause]

The congress notes that the report establishes and sets forth in a diligent and consistent manner--and within the framework of Marxism-Leninism--the policy to be followed in all areas of our country's domestic life, as well as the principal objectives to be achieved and the basic tasks to be performed during the next few years.

The report reflects, in all its grandeur, the highly internationalist spirit shown by our people during the past few years--a spirit which has become evident in the fraternal, unselfish and decisive aid given to other fraternal peoples, both for the defense of their sovereignty and territorial integrity, and in the economic and social areas. Combatants of the glorious FAR, doctors, construction workers and technicians have all been and continue to be involved in this work with dignity.

The congress stresses the fact that the foreign policy of our party, as well as the role played by our state as a member of the nonalined movement, are expressed and correctly and thoroughly evaluated in the main report. Likewise, this report realistically and bravely analyzes the current international situation and the dangers which threaten peace. It sets forth--within the framework of a firm and consistent position based on principle--the foreign policy of the Cuban revolution, which is based on internationalism, unshakable friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and solidarity with all the anti-imperialist and revolutionary forces in the world in our time.

As the central report points out, the successes achieved since the first congress of our party are the result of the arduous and persistent work carried out by our working class and by the masses of our people in close cooperation with the party. These successes prove, unquestionably, the correctness of the policy which the leadership of our party and of our revolution--headed by its highest leader, our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz--has adopted in each situation and in all major areas. [applause]

The Second PCC Congress approves all the portions of the main report submitted for its consideration, and in view of the report's value and significance to the work of all party rank and file entities and organizations--as well as to the activities of party cadres, members and candidate members--the congress advises that it be studied in detail, since the congress looks upon this report as a basic document for all party work in the next few years.

The Second PCC Congress, expressing the feelings of all Cuban Communists and of all our people, once again ratifies the unshakable determination expressed in the main report. Cuba will be ready to defend itself against any economic blockade or any Yankee imperialist invasion. In this country, the struggle will not end while there is even one patriot able to fight, and there are millions ready to fight until they have shed the last drop of their blood. This congress reaffirms the determination to build a socialist and communist society under the sure, firm and consistent leadership of our leader and guide, the first secretary of the Central Committee, Comrade Fidel Castro. [prolonged applause]

Economic, Social Guidelines

FL192342 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1843 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Committee report read by PCC Secretariat member Lionel Soto, deputy chairman of the committee which analyzed the economic and social guidelines for 1981-85 and the resolution on the economic management and planning system, at the 19 December morning session of the Second PCC Congress in Havana's Palace of Conventions--recorded]

[Text] Comrade Fidel Castro, comrade friends and guests, comrades all: The Second PCC Congress working committee which analyzed the draft of the economic and social guidelines for the 1981-85 5-year period and the draft resolution of the economic management and planning system met on the evening of 17 December. The meeting was attended by 148 of the 150 delegates who formed the committee.

Concerning the draft of the guidelines, the committee studied the proposals submitted by the delegates from the various provinces and approved a series of amendments to the document discussed. These have been circulated among the delegates with the suggestion that they be accepted. The committee also decided to recommend that the second congress approve the following draft resolution on the guidelines.

Draft resolution: The Second PCC Congress meeting in Havana from 17 to 20 December 1980, discussed and analyzed the draft of the economic and social guidelines for the 1981-85 5-year period. The congress has been informed of the steps taken in the process of preparing the draft of the guidelines which was drawn up by the work group appointed by the central preparatory committee. Moreover, the congress has been informed that the aforementioned draft of the guidelines was discussed by 2,592,900 workers, peasants, students and workers in general belonging to the organizations of the party and the Union of Young Communists, the trade unions, and the peasant cooperatives and associations. There were 7,515 modifications, additions and suggestions proposed at these meetings. These proposals were duly examined and grouped under topics and codes; 499 were incorporated into the final draft. They have enriched the document with valuable ideas and perfected it. We must note that almost all the proposals concerned specific matters involving the branches and sectors of the economy and services. Neither the concept nor the strategy of the guidelines was questioned.

The draft of the guidelines, together with its modifications as introduced at the committee meeting, was approved by the committee selected by the congress for this purpose. Once approved at the second congress the guidelines will be the foundation for the definitive formulation of the second 5-year plan for 1981-85 that the National Assembly of the People's Government will decide on.

Having heard the report by the appropriate committee, the congress:

1. Approves the economic and social guidelines for the 1981-85 5-year period.

2. Recommissions the PCC Central Committee to adopt the measures necessary for their implementation.

3. Commissions the PCC Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat to prepare methods for periodic checks each year of the items in the guidelines, and the reporting each year of the outcome of the implementation of these guidelines to the PCC Central Committees.

4. Recommends that the National Assembly and the local organs of the People's Government make periodic checks and an annual evaluation of how the second 5-year plan is progressing in light of the directives formulated in these guidelines.

Regarding the draft resolution on the economic management and planning system, which was also examined in committee, the committee decided to approve it and recommend its approval by the second congress. Thank you [applause]

Composition of Delegates

FL192110 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1842 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Report by Carol Miranda, second secretary of the Pinar del Rio Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the Committee on the Composition of Delegates to the Congress, at 19 December morning session of the Second PCC Congress at Havana's Palace of Conventions--recorded]

[Text] Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee: Comrade Chairman; comrade delegates; esteemed guests; the committee has analyzed the composition of the delegates to the second congress of our party and also individually confirmed their legitimate status. A total of 1,780 delegates were elected to the second congress. Of those, 1,772 are present; of these, 85.5 percent are men and 14.5 percent are women.

Comrades, among the delegates to our second congress are founders of the first Marxist-Leninist party [applause], old and combative revolutionary fighters for the emancipation of the working class and the establishment of socialism in our fatherland [applause], heroic fighters in the Moncada feat [applause], participants in the 30 November uprising, the Granma landing [apolause], the fighting in the Sierra Maestra [applause], the actions of 13 March [applause], the people's uprising in Cienfuegos [applause], the underground [applause], and other heroic deeds that were milestones in the fight against tyranny and neocolonial domination of our fatherland by Yankee imperialism. [applause]

Many combatants in the struggle against the bandits, participants in the heroic feat in Playa Giron [applause] are also present, as well as other anonymous heroes who, with their determination and courage, have decisively contributed to the defense of our people's revolutionary conquests. [applause]

Among our delegates are national work or harvest heroes and heroines [applause] who symbolize in an exemplary manner the position of the Cuban working class in the daily struggle to build the material and technical foundation of the socialist society in our beloved fatherland. [applause] There are also among the delegates heroic internationalist combatants and workers who, weapon in hand [applause], or with work tools or science, contributed and are contributing to the independence and development of other brother countries.

The delegates to the second congress in terms of occupation are as follows: 44.7 percent are workers directly involved in production, services or teaching; 27.3 percent are political leaders; 13.4 percent are administrative personnel; 13.7 percent are combatants of the FAR or the Ministry of the Interior; and 0.9 percent have other occupations.

The social origin of the delegates to the second congress is as follows: 66.1 percent come from the working sector; 23.3 percent come from the peasant sector; and 10.6 percent come from other social sectors or classes.

Almost 64 percent of the delegates fought against the tyranny in the moutains and the plains; 36.1 percent have directly participated in combat actions in defense of the conquest of the revolution, whether fighting against counterrevolutionary gangs bankrolled by Yankee imperialsim or on the historic shores of Playa Giron; 32.9 percent of the delegates have participated in the fighting against imperialist aggressions on the soil of fraternal countries, or have helped or are helping in the development of these and other countries in the fight against underdevelopment, in keeping with our proletarian internationalist duties.

Of the total number of delegates, 58.1 percent have attended political schools at various levels in and out of the country.

Over 38 percent of the delegates have been party militants for 15 or more years; 38.9 percent between 10 and 15 years; and 22.8 percent from 1 to 10 years.

Of the delegates present, 483 were also delegates to the first congress of our party.

Comrade delegates, this is the report from the Committee on the Composition of the Delegates to the Second PCC Congress. Thank you very much. [applause]

Politburo, Secretariat Members

FL201955 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1833 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Introduction of PCC Politburo and Secretariat by Cuban President Fidel Castro at 20 December morning session of the Second PCC Congress at Havana's Palace of Conventions--recorded]

[Text] Comrades: in addition to the agreement announced by Comrade Fabio Grobart [confirming Fidel Castro as first party secretary], our Central Committee in its first meeting elected Comrade Raul Castro Ruz as second party secretary. [Prolonged applause]

The Central Committee elected as active members of the Politburo, the first and second party secretaries, and Comrades Juan Almeida Bosque, Comrade Ramiro Valdes, Comrade Guillermo Garcia, Comrade Jose Machado Ventura, Comrade Blas Roca Calderio, Comrade Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Comrade Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, Comrade Pedro Miret Prieto, Comrade Sergio del Valle, Comrade Armando Hart Davalos, Comrade Arnaldo Milian, Comrade Jorge Risquet, Comrade Julio Camacho Aguilera, Comrade Osmani Cienfuegos Gorriaran [applause after each name].

The Central Committee elected as alternate members of the Politburo: Comrade Abelardo Colome Ibarra, Comrade Senen Casas Regueiro, Comrade Sixto Batista Santana, Comrade Antonio Perez Herrero, Comrade Humberto Perez Gonzalez, Comrade Jesus Montane Oropesa, Comrade Miguel Cano Blanco, Comrade Vilma Espin Guillois, Comrade Roberto Veiga Menendez, Comrade Jose Ramirez Cruz and Comrade Armando Acosta Cordero. [applause after each name]

The Central Committee elected as chairman of the Control and Revisions Committee Comrade Juan Almeida Bosque. [applause]

By decision of the Central Committee, the Secretariat will be made up of the first secretary, the second secretary and by the following comrades: Pedro Miret Prieto [applause] to head the Departments of Consumption and Services and Basic Industry [applause]; Jorge Risquet to head the Departments of Transportation and Communications and Construction [applause]; Perez Herrero to head the Departments of Education, Revolutionary Orientation and Internal Education [applause]; Lionel Soto to head the Department of Economy [applause]; Jose Ramon Machado Ventura to head the Departments of Organization, General Affairs, State and Judicial Organs, Mass Organizations, Administration and Finance [applause]; Comrade Jesus Montane Oropesa to head the General Department of Foreign Relations and the America Department [applause]; and Comrade Julian Rizo to head the Departments of the Sugar Sector and Agriculture-Livestock [applause].

Thank you very much, comrades. [applause]

MASS RALLY MARKS END OF SECOND PCC CONGRESS

FL202209 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 2056 GMT on 20 December carries live color coverage of the mass rally at Havana's Plaza de la Revolucion marking the end of the Second PCC Congress held at Havana's Palace of Conventions from 17 to 20 December. Commander in Chief Fidel Castro is the announced main speaker.

Coverage opens with cameras panning the crowd as a television announcer describes the scene. Surrounding buildings contain various murals: one shows a portrait of Camilo Cienfuegos and Che Guevara. Fidel and Raul Castro arrive at the dais at 2059 GMT and Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega raises Fidel's hand. Castro also waves to the people. Castro and Politburo Member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez briefly speak with Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. The people wave Cuban and red flags.

The national anthem is played at 2101 GMT as the cameras focus on the Cuban flag and cut into a closeup of Fidel Castro. After the national anthem is played, television staff announcer Manolo Ortega, acting as master of ceremonies, sets the scene, calling the rally "the closing ceremony of the Second PCC Congress." He announces that Fidel Castro is presiding over the ceremony, along with the other members of the party Politburo, Secretariat and Central Committee, as well as the foreign delegations invited to the party congress.

A member of the Jose Marti Pioneers organization then speaks on behalf of her organization.

After her brief remarks a member of the Federation of Intermediate-Level Students makes similar remarks. Pledges also are made by representatives of the Federation of University Students, the Union of Young Communists, the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, the Federation of Cuban Women, the National Association of Small Farmers, and the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions.

At 2135 GMT Ortega introduces Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop who begins speaking at 2136 GMT. Bishop speaks until 2144 GMT, and is followed by Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra, who speaks from 2146 GMT until 2205 GMT.

Fidel Castro is then introduced and begins speaking at 2207 GMT, after almost 2 minutes of prolonged applause. Castro speaks until 2325 GMT, after which coverage of the rally concludes.

Humberto Ortega Speech

PA210249 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2144 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Speech by Nicaraguan Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, member of the Political Committee of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, at the PCC Second Congress closing rally at the Jose Marti Plaza de La Revolucion in Havana--live]

[Text] Brother working country of Cuban workers, peasants, students, revolutionary intellectuals, patriots and internationalists:

On one occasion during the harsh struggle by Sandino against the Yankee marines at a time that was very difficult, when some lazy people were abandoning our heroic struggle against the Yankee interventionists, Sandino said: Those who hesitate and those who are timid are abandoning us because of the character of our struggle. Only the workers and the peasants will continue to the end, and the people of Cuba have demonstrated in their revolutionary practice that the workers and the peasants are the ones who are in this revolution and that those who hesitated and the cowards are the ones who are in Miami. [applause]

Our vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and our National Directorate are aware and fully convinced that in our fatherland it will also be the workers and the peasants, the honest and patriotic Nicaraguans, those who are not cowards, who will continue to the end, raising the red and black flag that Sandino raised and that was raised in the Sierra Maestra by the Cuban people together with Fidel in order to take over power for the people. [applause]

The enemies of the peoples, those who are opposed to progress, the warmongers, the adventurers who are opposed to peace, those who want to disrupt the magnificent and formidable national and international unity of the workers, of the peoples, of the democratic governments, in the struggle against imperialism, and the international reactionaries wish to intimidate us by making warlike noises in an attempt to stop the overwhelming advance of the peoples who are fighting for their national and social liberation.

They spend money--the product of the exploitation of our people and of the blood shed by the Indians, mestizos, blacks, workers and peasants of our America, the product of the sweat of our people--on inventions to perfect their arms race. Our enemies may invent many weapons, but they will never be able to invent a weapon that will turn our courageous peoples into cowards [applause] because the basic weapon in the people's stubborn and permanent struggle against the reactionaries is precisely that unyielding determination to shed our last drop of blood in the defense of the revolutionaries' interests which are the interests of the working nations, the workers, peasants and indians, the poor of all our Latin America, of the Latin America of Bolivar, Marti and Sandino. [applause]

We are no longer alone, as was Sandino in his struggle against the Yankee marines in which, despite the difficult international situation, Sandino inflicted a great military defeat by expelling those interventionists from our fatherland. [applause]

A great Central American revolutionary fought with Sandino during those difficult days. His name was Farabundo Marti. [applause] That great revolutionary was massacred along with 30,000 Salvadorans in 1932 during the first great popular insurrection of that same courageous nation, which is still shedding its blood today to gain the freedom sought by Farabundo Marti and Sandino. [applause] Those difficult years were hard times for our peoples. However, there were always men, our nations always had men to lead their rebellion and fight against the oppressor and the interventionist. The years passed and the struggle of the historic men against the exploitation and the oppression developed not only in Latin America but throughout the world. When, in Cuba in 1953, the dignity and the courage was present with the attack on the Moncada garrison, 3 years later, in Nicaragua, the dignity and the courage were present in the figure of Rigoberto Lopez Perez who killed the first Somoza, Anastasio Somoza Garcia, giving his own life in the process. [applause] When the struggle continued in the Sierra Maestra, in Nicaragua a Sandinist veteran who was with Sandino, already with a white beard, was starting the armed struggle in Nicaragua again in 1958. When Cuba succeeded, Carlos Fonseca was being wounded in the mountains of Nicaragua as he was forging the Sandinist National Liberation Front, as he was forging the victory of 19 July 1979. [applause]

When the Sandinists finally managed to gain control, thousands of Nicaraguans had already given their valuable lives. Tens of thousands of victims fell in the struggle against the imperialist lord of the north, which had been staged by our people since the last century. This blood and this martyrdom that our people experienced to gain control cannot be forgotten by our people, who are building the revolutionary future. Our people will never forget our heroes and martyrs, for that very memory is the main weapon which strengthens our fighting morale and our determination to fight, because it is the main weapon for moving men and the peoples in the struggle against the weapons that are being perfected by the warmongers in an attempt to stop the historical advance of humanity.

For this reason, when we see this demonstration of support for this revolution, which is authentic, we have confidence that in Cuba, as in Nicaragua, the main force continues to be the dignity, the revolutionary morale and the determination to build the new society, as well as the determination to give our lives to defend this revolution, which has cost so much not only for the people of Cuba but for the people of Latin America, because this revolution is part of Latin America. [applause]

I was saying that we are not alone. Millions of men in our America and the world are no longer willing to be slaves of exploitation and oppression. Most importantly, in our Latin America our peoples have realized that the era of the big stick policy which was used in its time by the United States against Nicaragua, for example, can no longer be applied so easily, so simply against our people, first of all, because Cuba, Grenada, and Nicaragua are not alone in Latin America and Latin America is not isolated from the other revolutionary movements of the world, especially the progressive, revolutionary governments of the socialist camp, which supports the peoples' causes. We are positive that they will not stand by with arms folded in the face of threats from the imperialists and the warmongers. [applause]

Our revolutionary processes contribute to the universal struggle of the peoples against exploitation. This is why we say that we are not alone, because we are part of the world struggle against this exploitation.

In closing, I wish to say in the name of our people, that the Sandinist people's revolutionary dictionary that we use daily has many words except for those which refer to crippling, surrender, hesitation and cowardice. These words no longer exist in the red and black dictionary of our Sandinist people. Free fatherland [or death, crowd replies] [applause]

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 248 23 December 1980

NOTE: Daily Report No. 250 will not be published on 26 December 1980 because of the holiday declared for U.S. Government employees that date by Executive Order.

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Duarte Urges 'Dialogue,' 'Pluralist Participation' P 1
Colonel Majano Reportedly Joins FDR Ranks P 3
Young Army Officers May Follow Majano's Lead P 3
Air Base Attacked; Several Planes Destroyed P 4
ERP Claims Credit P 4

NICARAGUA

Government Junta Nationalizes Banana Companies P 5
Ortega Speaks at Ceremony P 6
Cruz Predicts Continued Trade Relations With U.S. P 9
Creation of Municipal Affairs Ministry Announced P 9

CUBA

Castro Reports on PCC Congress at Mass Rally Q 1

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE URGES 'DIALOGUE,' 'PLURALIST PARTICIPATION'

PA230304 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1635 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Speech by Jose Napoleon Duarte at ceremony in which he and Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez were sworn in as president and vice president of the revolutionary government junta, respectively, place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] The country's current serious situation stems from a process of many years of frustration and denial of political, economic, and social opportunities. Among many sectors, this has led to a breakdown of the scale of values on which our society had been based, establishing criteria by which human life has ceased to be the fundamental value and by which respect for the dignity of man has given way to a fanatical mysticism advocating revolutionary change and an unscrupulous struggle for the defense of interests, privileges or personal ambitions.

Many of those who chose the path of violence in order to bring about political, economic and social changes, did so out of frustration. We saw them emerge, full of enthusiasm and great ideals, convinced that the path leading to deomcracy and the achievement of justice for our people was completely closed.

I understand why the voices of frustrated youth rise in protest. I also share the slum dweller's clamor for dignified housing and the peasant's clamor for the land he works. I feel the anguish of the unemployed man trying to get food for his family. It is for this reason, as well as for all the pain that this people are suffering, that I am here. We must all feel this pain, for the pain of our brothers is our own. It is for this reason that I want to make an appeal for peace and for concord that reaches the very bottom of all souls.

The path to pacification implies understanding that radicalization (?stems from) violence and social conflict. However, the logical, rational and humane thing is not to confront each other savagely, but to hold a dialogue so each sector can present its concepts, its reasons, its truth in a civilized manner; so that the people can exercise their sovereign will and decide their fate.

The problems of a people engaged in fratricidal struggle are not resolved by continuing to take up arms against their own brothers. No, Salvadorans. It is necessary to hold a dialogue. To begin this dialogue, all we need is good will and a firm determination to work together in order to find peace. It is time to be great in humility and to admit that we need each other.

Here in El Salvador we are showing that a peaceful solution can be made, which opens to all sectors the right to democratic participation with the support of the armed forces. This revolution seeks to create an authentic democracy and to achieve social justice.

The reform program has clear goals and can guarantee to the Salvadoran people that the reforms already established will continue to follow an order, an ordained plan that guarantees the success of its objectives. In the same manner, I can assure you that just as nobody will make us go back on our convictions about the social imperative, neither will we implement more reforms than necessary.

We revolutionarily advocate the pluralist participation of all sectors that contribute to production and to the country's general development. Included among these rules of the game is the private sector, whose activities must now be even more deeply integrated into the national recovery effort, with an eye to fulfilling the revolution's important social function: a private initiative which without giving up the stimuli characteristic of a free market will adapt to the circumstances of a changing country.

The national problems extend beyond the national border. The world's attention is centered on the development of our crisis. Many interests seek to influence and to intervene in the outcome of our crisis. Our problem is discussed at international political forums, in national congresses and in the international press. Campaigns have been continuously waged in many countries and international organizations. Our struggle has an external front and, under the current circumstances, the handling of international relations implies the need to explain abroad the national political process.

It is evident that our domestic situation, as experienced and felt by the entire Salvadoran people, is different from the oft-repeated versions circulating abroad within a framework of purposeful misinformation. According to these versions, there is a confrontation here between a repressive government and a people defended by the guerrillas. Nothing could be more false. Five million Salvadorans are witnesses to this falsehood. A government that leads the country toward the total fulfillment of the will of the majorities and which constructs for them a more just social order cannot be repressive.

Those sectors that maintain counterrevolutionary and unpopular stands, fighting against violence and terrorism [as heard], must know that they will find a people who will reject them and that they will find a professional and responsible military that will maintain the national integrity. [applause]

One cannot deny that corruption is rooted in certain public administration sectors and also includes the purchasers of privileges who obtain profits and corrupt others through bribery. [applause] We must put a stop to this situation. For this reason, in the certainty that I am faithfully interpreting the people's will, I have instructed all public officials to immediately launch an investigation in order to try those whose crime can be proven and to proceed to immediately dismiss all those who turn out to deserve the loss of their confidence. [applause]

I feel that it is my duty to tell the Salvadoran people that our present economic situation results from multiple factors that, among others, include world inflation, energy shortages and costs, the prices of our products in the face of our exchange relations, our increasing consumption of imports, the flight of capital, the industrial decapitalization, the rising internal costs, the rising demand for goods and services, the weakening of the Common Market and, of course, the destabilization and general fear resulting from terrorism.

Predictions are difficult, but I am firmly convinced that if we all accept the temporary sacrifice of austerity, if we reduce our imports to the merely essential and necessary, if we save and deposit in the banking system, if we work and produce more, better and with less cost in order to reduce the cost of living and expand our markets, if labor-management relations are joined in mutual efforts aimed at guaranteeing and increasing jobs while providing enterprises with capitalization opportunities, then we will be able to overcome our difficulties. With a faith capable of moving mountains, we will reactivate our entire economy so it can serve as the basis for the development of this society where the new man will have the chance for a better destiny.

People of El Salvador, we know that we are not alone with our objectives and that the immense majority of Salvadorans want to put an end to the present state of violence and want to recover peace. But desire alone is not enough. It is necessary for all sectors of the nation to participate actively. They should unite their voices and their actions in such a manner that there will not be the slightest doubt about what the national will is.

COLONEL MAJANO REPORTEDLY JOINS FDR RANKS

PA221414 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador--Col Adolfo Majano is joining the ranks of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, (FDR) and will participate in the national liberation government to be established by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) according to reports from usually reliable sources. His personal protection, according to the same sources, has been entrusted to the Unified Revolutionary Directorate (DRU) and to a group of officers loyal to the ideology of the military movement that inspired the 15 October action.

Colonel Majano was sentenced to death several months ago for his opposition stand.

Other unofficial reports claimed that Commander Cayetano Carpio would participate in the government. The same sources, however, later explained that all the FMLN leadership within the DRU will be engaged in other revolutionary leadership activities.

YOUNG ARMY OFFICERS MAY FOLLOW MAJANO'S LEAD

PA192052 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0229 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Dec (EFE)--Two Salvadoran Army officers disclosed here today that "young officers" in their country are willing to join the Revolutionary Democratic Front(FDR).

In an interview published in by the newspaper UNO MAS UNO, Lt Col Adino Bladimir Cruz and Capt Ricardo Alejandro Fiallos, who fled El Salvador after being threatened with death, said the young Salvadoran officers are opposed to the military high command. They stressed that the young officers would only join the opposition front if Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, who is currently being sought by the Salvadoran authorities, also joins the FDR.

"If Colonel Majano agrees to join the FDR we would become part of that group," Cruz and Fiallos said. They reiterated that the young officers are against the senior officers "who are responsible for what is occurring in our country."

According to UNO MAS UNO, Lt Col Adino Bladimir Cruz and Capt Ricardo Alejandro Fiallos expressed support for "a solution negotiated between the people and the armed forces." They also said the FDR's call on the progressive sectors of the army to join the opposition struggle is "politically sound." However, they stressed that they will decide whether to join the front only "when we learn of Colonel Majano's decision."

Fiallos and Cruz indicated that "all the armed forces are not responsible for the repression in El Salvador; it is the senior rightwing command, which removed the young officers who support change and reforms."

UNO MAS UNO added that the officers who have taken refuge in Mexico said the rightwing sector of the Salvadoran Armed Forces "is attacking our comrades in arms, tried to kill Colonel Majano and assassinated Captain Molina Panameno."

According to the paper, the Salvadoran officers charged that the Salvadoran officers meet at the "Sheraton Hotel or the Jardines Del Recuerdo Cemetery with members of the National Anticommunist Front [Frente Anticomunista Nacional--FAN], rightwing terrorist group led by retired Major d'Aubuisson."

The newspaper added that they said other Salvadoran Army officers are participating in repressive actions because "the high command is using the armed forces through the chain of command."

Cruz and Fiallos expressed support for a "new armed force not viewed, as the United States does, as a means to repress the people but dedicated to defending El Salvador's national sovereignty."

Regarding the security forces, such as the national guard and the police, they said that "their actions should be reversed, and instead of repressing the people they should repress the minority sectors and the exploiters."

The officers also told UNO MAS UNO that many of the collaborators of the Salvadoran public security force "are former Nicaraguan Somozist guardsmen." Fiallos and Cruz recently arrived in Mexico after leaving their country on foot when they were threatened with death.

AIR BASE ATTACKED; SEVERAL PLANES DESTROYED

PA221630 Paris AFP in Spanish 1602 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Dec (AFP)--The installations of the Salvadoran Air Force in the Eastern part of the city were attacked last night by rebel commandos, who lost three of their members in the operation, according to official sources. A shootout between troops and the leftists lasted 2 hours, and when the attackers withdrew they left several bombs which the army exploded on the ground.

Meanwhile, opposition sources reported that the attack on the military installations, next to Ilopango Airport, 10 km east of the capital, was carried out with 105-mm cannons and several planes were destroyed. Another two bombs also exploded last night in the downtown area of the capital, one in a supermarket and another near the national telecommunications office, but they only caused light property damage.

The San Salvador press continued today with reports that U.S. Ambassador Robert White had been called to Washington by the State Department. The morning DIARIO DE HOY reports that although the diplomat is still in San Salvador, once he leaves the country he will not return.

Meanwhile, Col Adolfo Majano, who was purged by the government junta, completed 1 week in hiding without the military authorities or the media finding him. Last week Majano harshly criticized the reorganized government junta now presided over by Christian Democrat Napoleon Duarte. Since then he has left his residence in San Salvador, presumably fearing for his safety.

Majano, who along with Col Abdul Gutierrez directed the October 1979 coup against Gen Humberto Romero, accused the present regime of having gone to the right and of having betrayed the people's aspirations after yielding domination by a few "ambitious traitors." Majano's separation from the governing junta, pressured by the Salvadoran Army's rightist sectors, was also regretted by the archbishop of San Salvador, who described it as "a hard blow to the aspirations of the Salvadoran progressive sectors."

Finally, opposition sources consider imminent the official announcement of the future "democratic revolutionary government" of El Salvador, whose creation and forthcoming installation in a Latin American country was predicted 4 days ago by the Salvadoran leftist sectors.

ERP Claims Credit

PA222340 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1336 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] This morning we received several telephone calls, including one from a person who identified himself as a member of the People's Revolutionary Army [ERP], claiming that this underground organization assumes responsibility for the armed attack last night on the air force installations between 1900 and 2000. The ERP assumed responsibility for last night's attack on the air force installations on Army Boulevard.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT JUNTA NATIONALIZES BANANA COMPANIES

PA210203 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1924 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Decree issued by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction on 16 December 1980 read by Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca--live]

[Text] The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua;

Whereas:

1. The scheme under which the banana development program operates on the Pacific coast makes an adequate and just solution to the labor, social and economic problems in the various banana producing enterprises impossible.

2. For reasons of social interest and national economy closely related to the improvement of living conditions for the banana workers and the stability and financial well-being of the firms with limited responsibility which operate the banana plantations, it is necessary and indispensable to reorganize the banana development program on the Pacific coast through a new system that permits the state to assume the administration and responsibility of the plantations, in order to provide just and adequate solutions to the social, labor and financial problems that the program currently faces and at the same time to give to it the necessary stability in order to guarantee its success and future development.

3. Article 27 of the statute on the rights and guarantees of the Nicaraguans says that any property, whether individually or collectively owned, has a social function, therefore, it can be limited in its title, possession, use and availability because of reasons of security, public interest or use, social interest, national economy, emergency or national disaster or when it is to be used for agrarian reform purposes. Consequently, for reasons of social interest and national economy, it is necessary to establish limitations to the title of banana enterprises and to the use and possession of the lands involved in the banana development program. Therefore, using its powers, the junta decrees the following law:

The Law on the Enterprises and Land Involved in the Banana Development Program on the Pacific Coast of Nicaragua:

Chapter 1. Enterprises

Article 1. The banana development program on the Pacific coast of Nicaragua, which now includes the Leon and Chinandega Department, will from now on be operated exclusively by an agency to be created for this purpose, according to the provisions of the law on the agrarian reform enterprises. [applause] Therefore, the agency in question will be the only entity which can operate the banana exploitation commercially for export purposes on the Pacific coast of Nicaragua, [applause] the only entity which can lease land for this purpose or distribute it for the same purpose, can enter into agreements with foreign firms regarding technical assistance, disease control, packing materials, capital, facilities and so forth, which may be necessary for the better handling, administration and operation of the program and the various production units.

Chapter 2. Land involved

Article 2. All land contracts for the planting of bananas which have been signed by the owners of said lands with any persons or concern shall be assigned to the agency which is to be created to develop the banana program on the Pacific coast of Nicaragua. This agency will be considered the leaseholder because it will be the only organization entitled to lease lands for planting bananas.

In keeping with the provisions of article 1 of this law, this regulation also includes the lease contracts within the stipulated period [words indistinct] 1 January 1980, if there are banana plantations on the leased lands.

Article 3. The contracts mentioned in the previous article will last as long as the leased lands are used in the banana development program on the Pacific coast of Nicaragua and are operated by the agency mentioned in article 1 of this law regardless of the stipulated deadline. The referent agency will have the power to decide on the use of land for the program.

Article 4. Any person or concern which becomes a lessor for lucrative or onerous reasons, including mortgagees, even if the contract was made after the mortgage, must abide by land leases made through the contracts mentioned in this law. The foregoing applies even when the required lease has not been duly registered.

Article 5. The provisions of articles 3 and 4 of this law will apply to any future lease contracts entered into by the agency, which will operate the banana development program on the Pacific coast of Nicaragua whenever the lands involved fall under this program.

Article 6. The lessors will keep the ownership and availability of the rented lands, within the limitations established by this law.

Article 7. The lease contracts mentioned in this law will be exempt from the future payment of any existing revenue taxes.

Article 8. The rent and the other necessary regulations for the implementation of this law will be issued separately.

Chapter 3. Final dispositions

Article 9. This law amends any other law [words indistinct] regarding the lease of lands or any other matter regarding [words indistinct] contracts [words indistinct].

Article 10. This law will go into effect when published by any of the means of communications, without affecting its subsequent publication in the official gazette.

Issued in Managua on 16 December 1980, the year of the literacy campaign.

The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction:

[Signed by] Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Moises Hassan Morales, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Arturo J. Cruz and Rafael Cordova Rivas. [applause]

Ortega Speaks at Ceremony

PA211914 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1924 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at the ceremony to issue the decree nationalizing the banana companies; place not given--live]

[Text] A meeting of the executive boards of management groups was held in Managua a few days ago. They met in a theater and from there, using the freedoms of speech and assembly granted by the people's democracy, they blatantly revealed their political views and platform. They disclosed the understanding that they have and what they want of a revolutionary change in this country.

At this meeting, as is logical to expect, a moment of silence could not be requested for the literacy workers and the literacy children murdered during the campaign. A moment of silence could not be requested either for the border guards, the soldiers, the militiamen and the government employees who also fell victims of the gunfire of the counterrevolution.

They asked for a minute of silence to honor another businessman who, in a criminal, conspirational and counterrevolutionary activity, was killed by the state security apparatus,

They tried at that time and are still trying to confuse certain sectors of our population by mixing up the figure of that counterrevolutionary named Jorge Salazar with those of revolutionary heroes such as Augusto Cesar Sandino. We are dutybound to not let such infamy happen because it is infamous to equate a counterrevolutionary with a revolutionary of the stature of Sandino or a patriot of the stature of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro or a patriot of the stature of Jose Dolores Estrada.

We were saying that we cannot blithely let these things happen. These attitudes are aimed at making a hero out of someone who simply devoted himself to conspiring against our revolution. In final analysis, this reflects the mentality of these employees, the vast majority of whom identified with and were sympathetic to the conspirational attitude of Jorge Salazar. They also sympathized with the killing of literacy workers because they opposed the literacy campaign and they weren't ashamed to say so. They also rejoice deep down in their hearts when combatants of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] and the Sandinist peoples' militias and members of state organizations are killed.

We say that they are brazen because these same groups--and the Sandinists remember this well because at the same time we were suffering the blows of the dictatorship, we felt the blows they dealt us; we also remember well that when we carried out operations to recover funds in 1967 to strengthen the armed action in Pancasan and the work that was being carried out in neighborhoods of Managua, Leon and Chinandega, and the criminal dictatorship would react to this actions by persecuting, torturing and murdering us--would come out in the months of June, July and August of 1967 with communiques against the Sandinist Front, the revolutionary struggle and the armed action. They would come out with tacit and warm support for the criminal dictatorship of the Somozism.

Now they want to soil the image of Sandino with whom they have been historical enemies. We cannot allow that. We cannot tolerate that. For this reason, although it is not good to make comparisons, we have to say that we are holding another kind of meeting here, not the meeting of employers who met at the Cabrera Theater to speak nonsense against our revolutionary process, but a meeting in which the workers gather here to defend the country, the nation and the revolution. [applause]

This is not the meeting of employers who gathered at the Cabrera Theater to observe a moment of silence for the contrarrevolutionary Jorge Salazar and the praise him. This is a meeting of the workers who in any case observe a minute of silence for the true heroes and martyrs since 19 July 1979. This meeting observes a minute of silence for the slain literacy workers, EPS members, militiamen, state security agents and government employees. It observes a minute of silence for the Sandinist brothers killed in the border area yesterday, the companeros of the state security, the civilian companeros and the Sandinist brothers who were also killed yesterday in the border area with Honduras in Madriz Department. They were two EPS brothers and a brother bank employee. They are the true heroes and the genuine martyrs of the revolution. [applause, people chant: "Power to the people!"]

The employers met at the Cabrera Theater to demand freedom to exploit the workers. They met to demand the right they had in the times under the Somozist dictatorship, which was the right to turn the country over to foreign powers. The workers are meeting here with the revolutionary government and not with the management, or the new management as they say, because the management we all know acts and has acted for its own wealth; that is management. It owns the place where the workers work like donkeys so that [the manager] and his family can keep the money. The state has come here to ensure that the workers will work like donkeys but for their own benefit and for that of their families. [applause]

The employers met to demand the right to have the workers living and sleeping in those miserable dog kennels. They met to claim their right in the name of God and the Blessed Virgin.

The workers meet here with the leaders of the government to end that subhuman condition, that superexploitation, to carry out real justice and to be truly consistent with the true Christians. They met at the theater to claim freedom and rights. However, we all know what kind of freedom and rights they want. They talk about national unity but with advantages for them. They don't want to accept the reality of this revolution. We propose national unity but with advantages for the workers and peasants. [applause]

Nobody is telling them to go but if they are going to stay here let them understand that they will not be allowed to continue exploiting people as they did in the times of the Somozist dictatorship. [applause, shouts]

We have said that the employers, who had the nerve to speak about all the efforts they have made abroad in various Latin American countries and the United States, to defend, they claim, the true democratic project, met there. In other words, they mean their project, the exploiters' project. We all know that they were in other countries simply telling other governments which are helping our revolution and process today not to continue helping Nicaragua. They were urging the reactionary sectors in the United States which don't want to accept the new reality of the Nicaraguan revolution to say let us withdraw all the support being given to the Government of Nicaragua and consequently the people of Nicaragua.

They dare carry out those activities taking advantage of the liberties they claim do not exist. They dare plot against this process because what they are doing is conspiring against our process. Those who will be worst affected when we can no longer get more foreign aid will be the workers and the poor and humble people because the others have money. They have the money to go to Miami or Paraguay where they keep their accounts in dollars. They are exposing us to the danger of an armed attack, but they don't care because those who defend this revolution are basically the workers, peasants, students and the conscientious professionals. They do not participate in the people's militias. They despise them. They will not defend this revolution if it is attacked. On the contrary, they will be waiting for the attack to succeed to recover the power they had in the times of Somoza.

We are concerned about these kinds of attitudes--the attitudes of those who are demagogically demanding unity but are conspiring against it. We have said that the owners who met at the Cabrera Theater were those who have promoted attitudes of capitulation to foreign powers and companies. We have said that the workers gathered here are only defending a right won by the Sandinist revolution on 19 July: the right to be sovereign.

In keeping in line with this right, we must have new sovereign relations with the United States and the companies in that country. Previously, we tolerated foreign governments imposing treaties on us and foreign companies imposed conditions they could not impose in any other country in Latin America. Therefore, we are now exercising the right of be sovereign in this ceremony today where we are establishing new relations in the first place with those who have been owners of this farm. With these new relations we are not denying them the right to subsist and to live comfortably because the state will guarantee their [word indistinct] and their money. [Words indistinct] to the extent that the company will not deal now with the old owners or the owners of these properties but with a state agency, in which all workers will be represented, for the marketing of bananas.

This is the way in which we will finally accomplish this after more than (?11) years of exploitation in this place and of producing wealth and millions of dollars and cordobas. The workers will now be able to see some of that wealth and will be able to have some of that weal h. They will now be able to have decent houses, not the dog kennels they have now. They will have adequate working conditions, not what they have now. They will produce more than before because now we know that it will be for their benefit and for the benefit of other workers who are experiencing more difficult conditions and who don't even have jobs. They will produce more to help health and education programs throughout the country.

Consequently, we want to reiterate our awareness of the responsibility that you will have from now on so that production will not drop. The employers claim that as soon as they are out of the picture, production will drop because the workers become lazy and don't work. We trust that the labor discipline will prevail here. Discipline will improve so that we can increase our productivity and truly strengthen the country, the unity of the Nicaraguan workers and the revolutionary process.

Free fatherland ["or death," crowd replies] [applause]

CRUZ PREDICTS CONTINUED TRADE RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PA200345 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] We are confident that the U.S. Republican administration will act with responsibility and that the relations of mutual respect which now exist between the two countries will continue, Arturo Cruz, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said in an interview granted to the NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY.

The revolutionary government does not believe that any reason will be found for a deterioration of trade relations between the United States and Nicaragua, unless financial aggression against the revolution is planned. We are confident that the Republican administration will act responsibly and maintain the relations of mutual respect. He then added that if this important financial source were to be cut off, we are ready to live under our motto that the socioeconomic redemption of our people depends mainly on ourselves, and we are confident that we will find other sources of financing and other markets.

Regarding the country's indebtedness, he explained that it is harmful, for it siphons away foreign currency, and that one of the concerns of the revolutionary government has been the renegotiation of debt in order to adjust it to the country's ability to pay. He said that the terms for the renegotiation of the debt in foreign banks were determined last week in New York. However, the leader said that we must be honest in admitting that we must borrow more abroad in order to implement the national reconstruction programs.

CREATION OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS MINISTRY ANNOUNCED

PA191819 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Dr Arturo Cruz announced yesterday in Santa Teresa the creation of the Municipal Affairs Ministry. This is the National Reconstruction Government junta's first official announcement regarding a number of important decisions that the Sandinist government will adopt before the New Year.

The main responsibility of the new ministry will be to advise and provide technical and economic aid to all the country's municipal juntas, making the current functions of the secretariat of municipal affairs more dynamic. The secretary of municipal affairs is Companero Rogelio Ramirez Mercado and although Dr Cruz did not announce that he will be the new minister, it is very probable that Ramirez Mercado will be confirmed in that post due to the experience he has obtained in these past 17 months of revolutionary government.

CASTRO REPORTS ON PCC CONGRESS AT MASS RALLY

FL202320 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2207 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at mass rally held at Havana's Plaza de la Revolucion to mark conclusion of Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] --live]

[Text] Distinguished guests, dear fellow countrymen:

I will speak more briefly than on other occasions. The basic ideas have been expressed during the congress and I do not want to repeat them. It is already becoming a tradition for our congress--the congress of our Communist Party--to come to a close in the Plaza de la Revolucion and in the midst of our communist people. [applause] This is the third time that we have gotten together this year in this plaza.

I think that this year, 1980, has been the most extraordinary in terms of the mass movement in our capital. It is impossible to forget the glorious marches of the combative people. It is impossible to forget what the people of our capital and of the Province of Havana have done for the revolution: 19 April, 1 May, 17 May, 27 September and today.

I remember that when we thought about those events it seemed impossible to us that they would be repeated. It seemed impossible to us that the multitude which gathered together on Fifth Avenue on 19 April would gather together again at another time. And it was not long thereafter that we saw here in this same square a similar multitude. But it was always thought that an event such as the one on 1 May would not be repeated. And yet we had the opportunity to see this crowd once again on 19 May. We had the opportunity to see it again on 27 September, and we have had the opportunity to see it gathered together here again at the Plaza de la Revolucion. [applause]

It is necessary to recognize and to thank the people of the two Havanas for this gigantic and extraordinary support of the revolution and the party. [applause] And you have shown today, in deeds, what we said at the congress about the firm, deep and indestructible ties between our party and the masses. [prolonged applause] This therefore confirms the great truth that the party is the party of our people and that our party exists for the people and by the people. [applause]

Our congress has analyzed the basic problems in depth. But I would say, as we were saying this afternoon, that the fundamental aspect of our congress was its internationalist character. [applause] It could be said that the revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces of the world have been gathered together here at our congress, so that at times we could not distinguish--or at times it was difficult to distinguish--whether it was a Cuban congress or a congress of the world's revolutionary forces. [applause]

More guests than Cuban delegates spoke at our congress [applause] and of course not all the guests spoke because it was absolutely impossible. But those who did speak conveyed a message to our people and to our party from the fundamental forces which today are changing the world. [applause] And those who spoke reflected the changes, especially the changes in our hemisphere becuase we were able to hear there the message, the warm, fraternal and solidary words of Nicaragua in the voice of Comrade Humberto Ortega, known, admired and loved by our people [applause] as one of the essential creators and strategists of the victorious struggle of the Nicaraguan people. [applause]

We heard Cayetano Carpio, that consumate hero who has devoted his whole life to the cause of the liberation of his people, the Salvadoran people. [applause] He brought us the message from all the unified revolutionary organizations of El Salvador.

We heard the words of this brilliant, firm, upstanding friend--our dear Brother Bishop. [applause] We heard the message from the Chilean revolutionaries in the voice of that old fighter, so esteemed in our country--he himself was the victim of fascist repression--the secretary of the Communist Party of Chile, Luis Corvalan. [applause] He conveyed to us his people's will to struggle with words that bring his national anthem to mind: Might must accompany right. [applause]

We heard with deep emotion--and we should also confess with tears like his own--that highly esteemed and admired friend, that extraordinary man who for many years was, along with his people, the standard bearer of solidarity with our revolution--Rodney Arismendi. [applause] We have heard the message of our Angolan brothers, our Mozambican brothers, our Ethiopian brothers, our Guinean brothers [applause], our African brothers. [applause] We have heard the message of our Vietnamese, Kampuchean, and Lao brothers, [applause] our Afghan brothers, [applause] our Arab brothers, [applause] our French and Portuguese communist brothers. [applause]

We heard expressed the most consistent positions and thoughts of the revolutionary labor movement in capitalist countries. [applause] We have heard the message of our beloved brothers of the socialist camp [applause] and very especially, of our dear and inseparable Soviet Union. [applause]

And we had the pleasure of hearing in the words of that untiring man, that hero of the cause of communism, (Henry Winston), [applause] the message of the purest and most honest of the U.S. people. [applause]

Those who have gathered here represent the healthiest, the purest and the most consistent of the fighters for the cause of liberation, democracy, social justice and peace. [applause]

That is why we have felt extraordinarily encouraged at this congress. And also because it gives a measure of the prestige of our country, of the prestige of our revolution, of the confidence which the world's revolutionary and progressive forces have in the revolution, and because it also gives us a measure of the effort which our homeland has been contributing to the revolutionary movement and to international solidarity in a tenacious and heroic manner. [applause]

Our country has gained much prestige over these years. However, we do not struggle to gain prestige. [applause] The prestige of our revolution is derived from our loyalty to principles. [applause] And more important than this prestige is the confidence which the revolutionaries of the entire world should have that Cuba will never fail, [prolonged applause] that the revolution's loyalty to the immortal principles of Marxism-Leninism is not only the line of this generation, but will also be the line of the organization of Pioneers whose representative spoke here this afternoon [applause] and the line of future revolutionary generations. [applause]

Our congress did not concern itself exclusively with international issues; our congress also concerned itself with national issues. The congress was the culmination of a long period of work over many months in which our problems were analyzed in their most minute detail, with a critical and self-critical spirit, from our party cells to the party congress. [applause]

The fundamental problems were examined. Our work over the past 5 years was reviewed, and this work has had an unquestionably positive result. It is truly incredible what our people have done in such a brief period of time in all areas. [applause] The advances made in the building of socialism, in the development of our economy, the number of factories we have built in the midst of the international economic crisis, the extraordinary advances we have achieved in education, public health, culture, social development, institutionalization of the country, establishment of people's government, development of socialist democracy; and, above all, the advances we have achieved in our mass organizations, in our youth and in our party. [applause]

It must be kept in mind that our party has almost tripled its members who are workers. This means that our party has become more proletarian and, therefore, more Marxist-Leninist and more revolutionary. [applause]

Our party had worked on the drafting of future plans and, thus, our congress examined and approved the economic guidelines and the 1981-85 5-year plan. [applause] It was a plan that was drawn up carefully and prudently, and on very realistic foundations. Therefore, we have the hope of not only fulfilling the plan, but of overfulfilling it as well. [applause] Our party examined and approved the basic ideas for the country's future development until the year 2000. We can already have the luxuary of thinking not only in terms of 1 year, not only in terms of 5 years, but also in terms of 20 years: [applause] based on the realistic factors and elements of certainty we get from our close economic relations and our coordination plans for economic development with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. [applause]

Therefore, so far as our country's economic development is concerned, we can look to the future with more confidence and more certainty than ever. [applause]

However, the most important thing and the most revolutionary thing about this congress was the composition of our Central Committee. [applause] As a result, the leadership of our party received a strong injection of labor cadres, [applause] a strong injection of women, [applause] and a strong unjection of internationalist combatants. [applause] Therefore, our masses are represented in the Central Committee, not only indirectly through the party, but also through communist militants who direct the mass organization, representatives of our peasant organization and of our largest organization--the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution--also are represented. [applause]

Therefore, an organic link between the party and the masses has been created at this congress. Furthermore, the principle has been established that any communist militant wherever he may be, man or woman, in Cuba or outside Cuba, doing productive work or administrative work or scientific work or any activity, will not be forgotten by the party; [applause] and that to reach the top leadership of our party, this extraordinary honor and this extremely high responsibility can be earned cutting sugarcane, [applause] can be earned working in a mine, can be earned in a laboratory, can be earned administering a factory or a farm or a trade union or a province or a mass organization at the national or provincial level.

We believe that our Central Committee has been extraordinarily enriched by the presence of new members who are closely linked to the masses. [applause]

Our party has grown extraordinarily. Today it has 450,000 members and alternate members. The party is no longer a group of organizations. No one remembers any longer from what organization it originated. Our party is already made up of a single, solid trunk. Our party is already something new. It is a party which has developed in the course of these 22 years. It is no longer just a matter of the history of the war, of the prewar era or of clandestinity. Now it is also a matter of the history which new generations have written, the heroic history of our people during these 22 years of struggle. [applause]

This is already reflected in the leadership of our party. This leadership includes men who were in the sierra, who were involved in the struggle against bandits, who were in the October crisis and who also fought in Angola and in Ethiopia. [applause] The fact that through our FAR, more than 100,000 combatants have fulfilled internationalist missions is truly extraordinary. [applause]

For this reason our Central Committee can today introduce a legion of heroes, heroes of the revolutionary struggle in our country, heroes of internationalism, heroes of work--be it physical or intellectual work--heroes of party work. This is a group of men and women who have garnered extraordinary merits.

The principles which have been followed within the Central Committee have also been followed in the election of the Politburo. [applause] Thus, Comrade Vilma Espin has been elected an alternate member of the Politburo. [applause] Comrade Roberto Veiga has been elected. [applause] Comrade Jose Ramirez Cruz has been elected, [applause] and Comrade Armando Acosta has been elected. [applause] Therefore, women, workers, peasants and the COmmittees for the Defense of the Revolution are directly represented in our party's Politburo, [applause] so that in our opinion this represents extraordinary progress which will increase the efficiency and the quality of the work of the leadership of the party and of the country.

Now then, we believe that one of the basic tasks accomplished by the congress was that of getting the party and the people ready for the difficult international situation we are experiencing; that of getting the party and the people ready for any confrontation with imperialism that might arise. [applause] Of course, we have clearly said to Mr Reagan that we are not in the least afraid of his threats, [applause] because of course, there is one thing we do not like: We do not like to be threatened. [applause] We do not like for people to try to intimidate us. We do not like that. Furthermore, our people forgot what fear is a long time ago. [applause] Our people [indistinct chanting] have not tasted fear for a long time.

We are aware that the international situation is complex and difficult. We are aware that the threats of war are real. We are also aware of the need to fight and mobilize world opinion to curb the arms race, to curb international tension, to curb the dangers of war. We can contribute to this objective to the extent that our modest forces allow us.

We know the world we live in. As we said in the main report, the human race has never experienced an era like this one, with the existence of huge nuclear arsenals, with tens of thousands of nuclear weapons pointing in all directions. We know that the danger of a possible universal conflict is great, bue we believe that this human race, especially our people, should be aware of this danger in order to mobilize, to fight against it, each to the extent of his possibilities. But in the face of this reality we must take a stance.

Several dangers threaten us. Of course, if there is a world conflict it would affect all nations without exception. But since we are also situated in this area of the world, since we are located near the United States, in addition to the dangers of any world conflict, we are constantly threatened by imperialist aggression.

In view of this reality, we must take a stance. The imperialists sometimes declare arrogantly that they would be willing to lift the blockade, that they would be willing to spare our lives if we stop being internationalists, if we withdraw our troops from Angola and Ethiopia, [shouts of "No!"] if, [shouts of "Cuba si, Yankees no!"] if we break our close ties with the Soviet Union. [shouts of "No!"]

And of course having thousands of combatants in other countries is not a pleasure or a whim for us. The day we withdraw a single man, a single man, that will be the day when he is no longer needed, or else it will be by agreement between those governments and our own. [applause] As long as the Soviet Union exists and as long as Cuba exists, those ties will exist. [applause] because we are a revolutionary people, because we are a consistent people, because we are firm people, a loyal people and a grateful people. Because we despise opportunism. [applause] And if one day we were told to choose between betrayal and death, we would choose death a thousand times. [applause]

Principles are not negotiable. There are people in the world who compromise their principles [indistinct shouts] but Cuba will never compromise its principles [applause] and we are certain that neither this nor future revolutionary generations will ever compromise their principles. [applause] What right does the United States have to tell us who our friends should be?

They are threatening us with maintaining their economic blockade. Let them maintain it for 100 years if they want. [applause] We are willing to withstand it for 100 years, if imperialism lasts 100 years. [applause] They are threatening us with naval and military blockades. Let them impose their blockade and they will see what the Cuban people are capable of withstanding. [applause]

If this gigantic crowd has to disperse throughout the country and cultivate the land in order to live, if we have to cultivate it with oxen and plows and with hoes and pickaxes, we would cultivate it, [applause], but we would last. If they think that we are going to surrender because we lack electricity or buses or oil, or whatever, they will see that they will never be able to subjugate us, and that we are capable of lasting 1 year, 10 years, or as long as necessary, even if we have to live like the Indians that Colombus found when he arrived here 500 years ago. [lengthy applause]

However, we would not have bows or arrows, but a rifle, or a grenade or a mine in hand, or a tank or a cannon or a bazooka or an antiaircraft gun, or whatever. Let the imperialists not delude themselves. They should be told. Let them not delude themselves. [applause] Let them not threaten us and if they should choose to attack us, let them prepare to see men, women, the aged and even the children, even the little Pioneer who spoke here today in the fight. [lengthy applause] If they dare invade our country, more Yankees will die here than died in the Second World War, because we will not stop struggling and fighting under any circumstance--in the front, in the rear guard, from the underground. We will not stop fighting as long as we still have a drop of blood left. [applause]

That should be our attitude and that is indeed our attitude. But of course, we will see what happens. We will see what happens. We do not lack arms [brazos], nor are we without weapons. If they wish to save themselves a lot of work and they wish to drop 20 atomic bombs on us, let them do so. Let them drop them. Once before we faced the risk of having them dropped on us. I do not recall that any citizen of this country lost sleep over it. I do not recall that. [applause]

Without melodrama of any kind, without melodrama, we would prefer to die a thousand times rather than to surrender. [applause] We will not make a single concession to imperialism. We will not give up a single one of our principles. The peoples in today's world are not that weak and I believe that the day in which all the people of Latin America are in the same position that Cuba is in to defend their land and cause--the position of Nicaragua [applause] or Grenada [applause]--then imperialist domination will disappear from this hemisphere.

We could add more: in the position of the Salvadoran revolutionaries, [applause] in the position of the Guatemalan revolutionaries. [applause] The imperialists are threatening to interfere in Central America as if with that they could intimidate the Central American revolutionaries. The revolutionaries of El Salvador and Guatemala have been fighting for 20 years and have been doing so clandestinely for 20 years and it would be easier for them to fight against the Yankee interventionist than against the henchmen who, in the service of the Yankees, are still using a uniform, a flag and a national anthem.

Humberto [Ortega] spoke here of Sandino. Those were other times and there was not the correlation of forces that exists today. There did not exist the powerful international revolutionary movement that [words indistinct] they had to withdraw [applause] and leave Somoza and the national guard there until the end also came for Somoza and the national guard, as the end will come to all the Somozas of this hemisphere and to all their minions in this hemisphere. [applause]

Therefore, the conclusions that we can draw from this congress--there are two main ones--are twofold. One of them is work, the effort to promote production and services. I said there are two and we must be able to fulfill both.

We must tackle the problems we have. We must dedicate ourselves to work and to service in agriculture, the industries, the schools, the hospitals and all the activities. We must increase our efforts. We must double our efforts. We must increase our efficiency and our demands. In other words, I would say [we must] work more and better than ever. [applause]

Secondly, we must prepare ourselves for the defense of the country. This means that these are the two basic tasks: production and defense. [applause]

We must organize the territorial troop militias and prepare the party and the people to fight under any circumstance. [applause] We must support the proposal of the militiaman who spoke on behalf of the regiment of the Pinar del Rio territorial militias. [applause] and we must use our time well so as to not affect our economy. We must use our free time and even part of our vacation time to participate in the training program. [applause]

One thing should not clash with other. The productive work, the services and the preparation for defense must not clash. We must prepare ourselves; there is no doubt about this. This is what we must rely on, and not in the wisdom and good judgment of the enemy. We must rely on our force. This is why now more than ever we must become a nation of workers and soldiers. [applause]

Right now we are in the middle of the sugarcane harvest and it is proceeding well. The accumulated figure so far is 88 percent. We did not reach 88 percent during any day in December of last year. The sugar industry workers and the sugarcane workers are working with great enthusiasm. I feel that they are showing the present spirit of struggle and work that characterizes this country.

Now when we return to our activities and when all the delegates of the congress return, they must take with them the idea and the watchword to support the productive work, the services, the sugar harvest and the tasks of defense. We will not ask ourselves if the Yankees are going to spare our lives or not. What we must be concerned about is preparing ourselves for the struggle. And let them know, as we said in the congress, that they will find themselves with a hard nut to crack and a fishbone in their throats. [applause] These are the two basic ideas which we must derive from the congress.

Companeros delegates to the congress and compatriots, we truly have many reasons to feel satisfied and even proud of what this congress has been, of what our party is today, of the quality of our party, and the quality of the men and women who represent it. We are proud of this proof of the link between the party and the masses, of the people's support for the revolution and of the support of our people for our party, which you have witnessed today before the representatives of more than 140 revolutionary, progressive and democratic organizations of the world which are present here. [applause]

I think that I express the feelings of all the companeros of the Central Committee and the Politburo when I say that today we, who have always trusted the people, feel even greater trust than ever before. [applause] Today we, who have always been committed to the revolution, feel more committed than ever before. [applause]

Long live our glorious Communist Party! [crowd responds: "Viva!"]
Long live the proletarian internationalism! [crowd responds: "Viva!"]
Long live the people! [crowd responds: "Viva!"]
Fatherland or death: [crowd replies: "We shall overcome!"] [applause]

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 249 24 December 1980

CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Reportage on Presidents Meeting in Santa Marta A 1
Resolution on Tuna Fishing A 1
Turbay Banquet Speech A 1
ALADI Members Postpone Operation for 1 Year A 1

ARGENTINA

Viola Reportedly Completes Ministerial Cabinet [CLARIN 22 Dec] B 1
Ambassador Bravo Discusses Argentine-USSR Trade B 1

MEXICO

Ecuadorean President Roldos Continues Visit M 1
News Conference M 1
Joint Communique M 2
Pemex Announces Price Increase Effective 24 Dec M 4
Solidarity With, Aid to Nicaragua To Continue M 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Nicaraguans Arrested in Raid; Arms Seized P 1

EL SALVADOR

Majano Asserts Independence in 'Recording' P 2

NICARAGUA

Wheelock Reviews Tour of Socialist Countries [BARRICADA 17 Dec] P 3
Minister Comments on Foreign Debt Situation P 7
Reconstruction Government Nationalizes Radio Exito P 7

CUBA

Reportage on Speeches at Second PCC Congress Q 1
CPSU Greetings, Chernenko Speech [cross-reference] Q 1
SED Secretary Axen [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 19 Dec] Q 1
Bulgaria's Lilov [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 19 Dec] Q 3
Angolan Delegate Q 5
Ethiopian Delegate Q 6
Mozambique Delegate Q 8
Grenada's Bishop Q 9
Uruguayan CP Leader Q 11
Nicaragua's Humberto Ortega Q 12
Salvadoran Cayetano Carpio Q 14

REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENTS MEETING IN SANTA MARTA

Resolution on Tuna Fishing

PA190359 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2207 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Resolution on tuna fishing issued in Santa Marta on 18 December 1980--read by announcer]

[Text] The undersigned rulers, meeting in Santa Marta to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the death of the liberator Simon Bolivar; guided by the spirit of true and effective solidarity which characterized his thoughts and actions; and considering that the coersive measures adopted by the U.S. Government against the Republics of Costa Rica and Ecuador, such as the banning of tuna imports because these two countries punished boats caught fishing illegally in their waters, acts that are contrary to what is stated in article 10 of the OAS charter and in part 7 of the letter of conduct, which calls for a solidary action in the face of any threat or economic action affecting any Andean Pact country as a way to guarantee their economic security, resolves: To urge the U.S. Government to abstain from implementing such coersive measures, abiding by article 19 of the OAS charter and to express their solidarity and complete support for the stand adopted by the affected countries in the defense of their sovereignty and their natural resources.

Turbay Banquet Speech

PA200432 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Bogota--President Turbay Ayala called for a common Latin American front to negotiate with the United States. The chief of state made this proposal at the presidential banquet held in Santa Marta to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the death of liberator Simon Bolivar.

Turbay affirmed that the Andean Group, the Latin American Free Trade Association, the Central American Common Market, the Latin American economic system and the Caribbean group must strengthen their relations in order to be able to negotiate with the United States.

Turbay added that it is necessary to hasten to modify the terms of the relations between the government in Washington and Latin America. We are not demanding alms, but simply saying that the terms of modern international cooperation must be in accordance with current needs and demands.

Turbay added that only President Kennedy sought a rapprochement between the United States and Latin America. When he died, however, the desire for and the possibilities of an understanding also were buried.

ALADI MEMBERS POSTPONE OPERATION FOR 1 YEAR

PY131313 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2128 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 22 Dec (LATIN)--The 11 member countries of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) founded last August for the creation of a long-range common market have postponed for a year the operation of the new mechanisms replacing LAFTA. During a special meeting here which ended this weekend, the member countries left pending until the end of 1981 most of the agreements reached within LAFTA, an organization which will be replaced by the new regional organization. Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay agreed to maintain among themselves until 31 December 1981 all the tariff reductions contained in their national lists. The 11 countries also decided to hold two special meetings during 1981 to evaluate the progress of the negotiations. The first meeting will be held from 30 April to 16 May and the second, scheduled for the last quarter of next year, will be for the purpose of concluding the overall process of negotiations on the concessions agreed within LAFTA. Sources of the regional organization indicated that the extent and complexity of the negotiating process prevented major accomplishments during the 4 months since the creation of ALADI. The conference delegates mainly were concerned with preserving the current concessions without changing tariff levels.

VIOLA REPORTEDLY COMPLETES MINISTERIAL CABINET

PY231725 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 22 Dec 80 p 64

[Excerpts] Sources close to the president-designate report that Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola has completed the organization of the ministerial cabinet for his administration which will begin in March 1981.

Despite all the secrecy, it already is known that Maj Gen Horacio Tomas Liendo, who until a few days ago was chief of the joint staff, will be designated interior minister. Liendo was also labor minister from March 1976, when the constitutional government was overthrown, until the beginning of February 1979. General Viola also designated Brig Julio Cesar Porcile to hold the Labor Ministry portfolio during his administration. Porcile has been interventor during the current institutional process, heading the now dissolved General Labor Confederation [CGT]. He also completed his term in his latest post as president of the Legislative Advisory Commission. Adm Carlos Alberto Lacoste, former president of the autonomous 1978 world soccer tournament organization, has been designated new minister of social action, one of the two areas into which the current Social Welfare Ministry will be divided. In these three cases, the future ministers will continue as active members of the armed forces within their respective branches. Nevertheless, the ministries of defense, public works and public health will be headed by retired officers of the navy, army and air force, respectively.

Only the name of Maj Gen Diego Urricariet, former director general of military industries, has been revealed as the future minister of public works, a sector to be separated from the current Economy Ministry.

Furthermore, the sources also report that the future ministers of foreign relations and worship, culture and education, justice, finance and production will be civilians. They also say that the ministries of finance and production will be separated from the Economy Ministry.

AMBASSADOR BRAVO DISCUSSES ARGENTINE-USSR TRADE

PY231617 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2110 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Dec (NA)--Leopoldo Bravo, Argentine ambassador to the Soviet Union, said today that Argentina's cereal grain policy with the Soviet Union "will continue with the same intensity." He noted that through an agreement signed in July 1980, "we have to deliver 5 million tons of cereal grains to the Soviet Union for 5 more years."

He also noted that "economic and trade relations between the two countries have developed considerably in the past few years." He said: "In the first 9 months of this year, overall bilateral Argentine exports. It must be noted that the USSR is one of the main buyers of Argentine products while our country continues to be one of the main commercial 'partners' of the Soviet Union in Latin America." Bravo made this statement upon his arrival at Ezeiza international airport. He also noted "that the main Argentine exports are cereal grains, mainly wheat and corn, in addition to leather, wool, oils and meats."

He added: Moreover, Argentina purchases from the USSR machinery, equipment, and transportation equipment. At present, the USSR is supplying Argentina with turbines for the Salto Grande binational hydroelectric complex. It also is rendering technological assistance in the drafting of the middle Parana program and it has submitted its bid in the international bidding for the supply of generators for the Yacyreta binational hydroelectric federation."

Bravo said that last July Argentina and the Soviet Union signed an agreement for the supply of cereal grains and soybeans for a 5-year period "through which Argentina assures the position of its production in an important market."

ECUADOREAN PRESIDENT ROLDOS CONTINUES VISIT

News Conference

PA230425 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2152 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Dec (EFE)--Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos said today that in the Salvadoran conflict, there are "interests involved ranging from the United States to the Soviet Union" and that there is no evidence on the alleged involvement of Venezuela.

Speaking at a new conference held in this capital, the Ecuadorean chief of state said that there are major powers interfering in El Salvador, one seeking to establish a beachhead in the region and the other to maintain the country within its area of influence.

Referring to Venezuela, he said that he had heard charges of intervention in El Salvador but that there is no proof in this respect.

The Ecuadorean president insisted that Latin Americans should abide by their principles and allow the Salvadorans to find their own solutions. "We must keep other sectors from meddling, so that they (the Salvadorans) can solve their own problems as the Nicaraguans did."

Roldos insisted on the need for a democratic dialogue and said that sometimes democracy seems to be "extremely inefficient" in solving problems, especially economic problems confronting our peoples.

He then added that a democratic dialogue is the best reply to what he called "the international of sabers" as he called the alleged coalition of military regimes in Latin America.

He then said that the Andean Group has emerged strengthened from the recent crisis caused by Bolivia and emphasized that this strengthening is based on the fact that the Andean governments must set the example of a broad democratic spirit.

Regarding U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan, he said that bilateral dialogues benefit only the United States or any other power that wants to hold dialogues with Latin America. Therefore, he said that we must wait and "see what happens with Reagan" and then emphasized that Latin American integration is necessary.

He said he was pleased at the agreement between Mexico and Venezuela to guarantee a petroleum supply to the Central American and Caribbean nations. In this respect, he said that in the long run Ecuador may sign some agreements with some of the countries in the region.

He also noted that the Carter doctrine on human rights allowed several Latin American countries to attain a democratic process.

He said that with Ronald Reagan's regime, the Polish conflict, the permanence of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan and the apparent desire of the two power agree on areas of influence, represent serious dangers for Latin America and that the nations in the region must act in the defense of their interests and "speak loud and clear."

This is "necessary and possible" because, he said, "If we look at the Latin American political map, we see a large number of de facto regimes."

He added that there are extreme differences between democratic countries and dictatorship in Latin America. "We find a conflict between chaos and anarchy and the necessary order and freedom," he added.

Roldos emphasized that these contradictions exist between those who want a democratic change and those who "desire to maintain structures of exploitation and misery."

Therefore, he reasserted, "We must establish a dialogue between the democratic nations in this continent."

In his 45-minute speech, Roldos referred to the similarities between Mexico and Ecuador and said that solidarity is a must in Latin America.

The Ecuadorean president, who was interrupted at least a dozen times by the applause of the Mexican legislators, urged Latin American politicians to set demagoguery aside and become "conscious of what we are."

He emphasized that natural resources were looted by "the greed of great powers and previous regimes" and that the cooperation he proposes is "necessary and possible."

Roldos constantly referred to America as "our great nation" and said during his speech that the Andean Pact is a "process going through a critical period."

In another part of his speech, the visiting president noted the importance of the Latin American politicians understanding that their statements do not necessarily have to seek applause and momentary rejoicing, but that the time has come to make specific decisions.

"We believe in the Latin American people and things must be said clearly." He said: "The Latin American problems can be clearly identified."

Roldos referred to the Ecuadorean attitude toward El Salvador and said: "Hands off El Salvador." Amidst applause, Roldos emphasized the need to allow this Central American nation "to find its own way, free and within democracy."

The Latin American president said that the democratic men of this continent "are not going to accept Bordaberrys [Juan Maria Bordaberry who became Uruguayan president in 1972 and 1 year later dissolved congress and declared all parties and labor unions illegal] who execute sinister designs," and said that these same men tremble at what is happening in our Latin America.

He then asked if the missing persons in Guatemala "or the Mayo Plaza mothers" are not cause for deep reflection, and then said that no country can demand democracy in other nations when it does not have it within its own borders.

"We want," he said, "a Latin America without feudalism."

Roldos said that there are great injustices in Latin America but said that we cannot allow the masses to grab the banners which alien interests place in their hands and emphasized that "freedom is responsibility and the great of freedoms demands the greatest of responsibilities."

The Ecuadorean chief of state expressed his satisfaction at his talks with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and during his speech appealed for Latin American unity and noted its similarities and the ideals of its liberators.

Joint Communique

PA230345 Paris AFP in Spanish 2239 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Dec (AFP)--The presidents of Ecuador and Mexico, Jaime Roldos and Jose Lopez Portillo respectively, expressed today their satisfaction at "the fraternal ties uniting their peoples" and also their determination to "substantially expand and consolidate cooperation between the two governments."

The declaration was included in a joint communique issued at the end of the official visit of the Ecuadorean president who has been in Mexico since the 19th of this month. Roldos will return to his country tomorrow.

In a lengthydocument, the two presidents revealed the matters discussed during their two rounds of talks and the agreements reached, especially in the areas of domestic and foreign policy, the economic situation [word indistinct] Latin American integration and economic, technological and cultural cooperation.

Roldos and Lopez Portillo exchanged points of view on the efforts of their governments to "consolidate democratic institutions, hasten social justice and strengthen their nations' capacity to make the best use of their natural resources," the joint communique said.

They also supported the goals of peace and international cooperation which inspire their peoples and governments and reaffirmed their support for the principles which guide their foreign policies, especially those of nonintervention, self-determination of peoples, juridical equality of states, respect and defense of human rights, rejection of all forms of coercion, rejection of all forms of pressures and support of disarmament.

"The violation of human rights and constitutional guarantees is detrimental to the democratic desires of peoples, offends the Latin American conscience and is a serious obstacle for social progress, political stability and peace in the region," they said.

They also expressed their "deep concern over the acute situation existing in El Salvador," and reaffirmed their governments' decision to continue giving support to the people and government of Nicaragua, "in their struggle to freely and sovereignly consolidate democracy, social welfare and independence."

Regarding the existing international economic situation, the chiefs of state, the communique says, "agreed that its deterioration affects developing countries to a greater extent."

In this respect, they expressed their concern over the growing imbalance of international economic relations.

They also expressed the need to strengthen economic cooperation between developing countries "as a means to strengthen their negotiating power."

They also expressed their conviction that an international meeting at the highest political level "would substantially help to attain the objectives set by the international community within the UN framework, for the establishment of a new international economic order."

They agreed to strengthen the Latin American Energy Organization [OLADE] and congratulated themselves on the achievements of the 11th meeting of the OLADE ministers which sought to create a Latin American energy cooperation plan.

They reasserted that the Latin American economic system "is the most adequate and representative forum in the region," demanding continued and reinfored political support for it.

They reaffirmed their firm decision to support activities favoring a real Latin American integration within the framework of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI].

They expressed their desire to continue negotiations between their two countries to consolidate, by means of concessions within the ALADI, a greater number of commercial opportunities.

Mexico reasserted its willingness to contribute, along with the other ALADI countries, to offering Ecuador a greater number of exclusive concessions within the so-called list of "commercial openings."

Regarding reciprocal trade, the two chiefs of stage agreed on the advisability of "improving the existing systems and giving a greater promotion to new activities so that a broader base can be established beyond the strictly commercial one."

In this respect, they agreed, within the framework of the existing facts, to initiate activities for the creation of cooperative systems programmed on short- and medium-range terms, especially in the fields of technical cooperation, training and exchange of experts, especially in sectors of priority interest to the two countries, such as food, fertilizer, fishing, the steel industry, and production of energy, among others.

PEMEX ANNOUNCES PRICE INCREASE EFFECTIVE 24 Dec

PA231725 Paris AFP in English 1714 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Dec (AFP)--Mexican oil prices will increase tomorrow, the government owned oil company Pemex said today.

Maya-type crude oil will go up from $29 to $34.5 a barrel, while Istmo grade will go up from $34.5 to $38.5 a barrel.

SOLIDARITY WITH, AID TO NICARAGUA TO CONTINUE

PA192123 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1840 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Dec (EFE)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo stated here today that Mexico will maintain its political solidarity with and its aid to Nicaragua.

In a news conference with foreign correspondents in Mexico, the president stressed that Mexico's posture does not depend on the position of another country."

He added that Mexico's aid to Nicaragua's reconstruction 18 unconditional insofar as this "is a vice we must stop."

Concluding, he emphasized: "I maintain Mexico's firm position of continuing to cooperate with Nicaragua's development."

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUANS ARRESTED IN RAID; ARMS SEIZED

PA191634 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc announced this afternoon that at dawn today, seven Nicaraguans were arrested near the Birmania Farm, which has been identified as Ranch [word indistinct], Liberia jurisdiction, Liberia civil guard headquarters, Guaracaste Province.

The seven Nicaraguans were under the command of Captain Villagra who during the government of the late dictator Anastasio Somoza was the second in command in Penas Blancas. Captain Villagra is under arrest and he is the only prisoner on whom Minister Arguedas has reported.

Arguedas said that one of the seven prisoners has a wound in his right foot. The fact that there is a wounded prisoner as well as some statements made by Captain Villagra lead to the suspicion that the group could be connected to the persons responsible for the attack on Radio Noticias del Continente. That radio station was fired on a few days ago. On that occasion, one of the attackers was wounded and statements he made permitted the action on the subversive group hiding at the Birmania Farm which had been rented by a man whose name has not been announced by Minister Arguedas.

The civil guard, which coordinates actions with the Public Security Ministry and the narcotics department, carried out a surprise raid on the farmhouse at dawn today and the terrorists did not have a chance to escape or to use their modern weapons. The authorities found such arms as Galif and FAL rifles, M-16 submachineguns, M-76 machineguns, carbines, .38-caliber revolvers, grenades, a large amount of dynamite, wireless communication equipment and more than 5,000 kg of ammunition.

The report adds that the Nicaraguans also had vehicles in which the authorities found some of the weapons. Mr Arguedas said that when the authorities raided the house and initiated a search, they found a vehicle loaded with some of the arms. Apparently the Nicaraguans were about to leave at approximately 0500 for a destination that has not been announced by authorities for obvious reasons. However, the early raid by the public force prevented their departure. The terrorists offered no resistance and surrendered.

Minister Arguedas praised the work of the public forces during this operation. The commanders were Col Artavio Jaramillo and Col Rodolfo Echeverria, from the Liberia public forces. Minister Arguedas said that a careful study is being made of the internal and external connections of this group.

The minister said that harsh action will be taken against any foreigner putting the country in a difficult situation and participating in this type of action. Arguedas said that the seven Nicaraguans arrested will face courts of justice. The Nicaraguans arrested will not be allowed to talk to reporters yet. Minister Arguedas has said: We want to know everything they--especially Captain Villagra--know.

The public force is working hard to obtain seven confessions and to break up any guerrilla group--if there is any--and its contacts and to bring them before courts of justice.

Minister Arguedas has emphatically denied that there are bands of Somozist guerrillas along the northern border. He noted that Colonel Ulate, who is in that region, has already gone to the Nicaraguan border region on two occasions. During all the time the investigation has taken place, no evidence of subversive groups has been found in that area. However, he noted that the case of the men under the command of Captain Villagra, all former members of the Somozist army, must be treated with great care.

Col Fernando Munoz, director of the civil guard, stated this afternoon that the public forces are giving special protection to President of the Republic Rodrigo Carazo Odio since it is a known fact that the Somozists see him as an enemy.

Munoz said that this action is not taking place because of any report of an imminent attack on the president but because public security forces anywhere in the world act in a preventive manner whenever there are cases like that of Nicaragua with its implications for Costa Rica.

EL SALVADOR

MAJANO ASSERTS INDEPENDENCE IN 'RECORDING'

PA232222 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2110 GMT 23 Dec 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 23 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Former Salvadoran Government junta member Col Adolfo Majano today broke his silence of more than 1 week to announce that he is still in the country and that he does not plan to join any political front.

Majano disappeared on 15 December, shortly after it was learned that he had been removed from the junta and after making statements to the press in which he urged the people "to unite and struggle against this impostor government."

The colonel broke his silence with a recording that he sent to several foreign correspondents accredited in El Salvador.

Since his disappearance many rumors have begun circulating that he had fled the country and had allegedly joined the opposition Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), which comprises the Salvadoran center and leftist opposition.

The FDR spokesmen themselves have announced that "the doors are open" to Majano and to any other military officer who may wish to join them.

But in the recording Majano says: "I am still here, in the country. I have not left. I am simply maintaining the necessary discretion, as a security measure."

Regarding his political position, he explains: "When I was a part of the government, I talked to as many sectors and people as I could, regardless of their political, ideological or economic position, always maintaining a broad vision, without losing sight of the original commitment made on 15 October."

In today's recording, Majano says he shares many of the views held by the Salvadoran opposition sectors, but that he has made no commitments to anyone: "In this new situation, I will try to maintain that same position. I therefore state that I do not plan to join any political front or any other type of organization," he insists.

Furthermore, he confirms statements by a number of armed forces spokesmen, denying that he has been captured by government units: "To the armed forces," says Majano, "I also reiterate my previous appeal to restore the spirit of the proclamation (of 15 October 1979). It is advisable that they should not allow themselves to be caught off guard by deceits or political frauds of any kind."

Majano has described the new government led by Duarte and Gutierrez as "a small group of opportunistic civilians and ambitious military officers who have returned to political intrigue and fraud as methods for ruling."

NICARAGUA

WHEELOCK REVIEWS TOUR OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

PA231610 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 17 Dec 80 pp 1, 7

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock, member of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] Political Committee and agricultural development minister, described as "highly positive for Nicaragua's strategic development" the visit of a party-government mission to the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

In evaluating the trip, Wheelock (who headed the mission, which also included the planning minister, Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz) noted the consolidation of ties in the economic, scientific-technological and political sectors between Nicaragua and the four socialist nations.

All the chiefs of the state and socialist leaders, who greeted the Nicaraguan mission fraternally, evidenced their concern over the menace affecting our country, and in the event of possible aggression by international warlike circles affirmed their support for and solidarity with Sandino's country.

In the economic sector, the Nicaraguan delegation reviewed the mutual and scientific cooperation which, in addition to becoming effective immediately, laid the foundations for more profound cooperation within the framework of equality and mutual respect.

The chiefs of state who received the Nicaraguan delegation were companeros Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Hungarian Presidential Council; Gustav Husak, secretary general of the Communist Party and president of the CSSR; Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Following is an extensive interview with Commander Wheelock about the tour of the socialist countries:

[Question] Commander, what were the objectives of the visit?

[Answer] Well, you might say that basically we were trying to consolidate further the ties of economic, commercial, scientific-technological and political cooperation between the socialist countries of Europe and our revolution.

That is why our delegation was a party-government mission. Naturally, we could say that first we sought a political objective, because the purpose of our organization, our revolution and our process is to expand cooperation with all nations of the world who are willing through fraternal ties to participate actively in the national reconstruction of Nicaragua and in cooperating so that the Nicaraguan revolution can be strengthened.

In this respect we have engaged in recent months in activities designed to consolidate the cooperation and friendship with broad movements, such as those of the Socialist International. As you know, a support committee, a solidarity committee, was created to reinforce the collective action of the world social democratic parties and governments because our revolution and our people have suffered and continued to suffer threats from imperialist reactionary sectors.

In view of this, the world community, the progressive nations, the democratic and popular movements have organized a broad plan of support and solidarity. We contributed to these efforts in these countries, and we may say that this has probably been one of the achievements, one of the main achievements, that helped fulfill our objective.

From the government viewpoint, we also sought the signing of economic, scientific, technological and commercial agreements which, with the advantages we were able to obtain, we consider to be most satisfactory.

[Question] You say we have been threatened, that our revolution is more or less launching a political offensive with friendly countries. Does that mean we must prepare in the case the enemies of this process decide to take some kind of action?

[Answer] No. We approached all those progressive and revolutionary societies that could offer support to our revolution. One of the main objectives of the enemies of the Sandinist revolutionary process is to isolate Nicaragua politically and economically. In this respect, we have carried out activities specifically designed to prevent such a blockade or such aggressive acts against the revolutionary process.

That is why we have worked in a broad field which includes a political movement and the government. Thus, during our interviews with party representatives as well as with chiefs of state and other government officials, all of them expressed their full support for our Nicaraguan revolution and showed in conversations that they already know our people, their concern over the threats and over the probable aggressive actions by warlike international circles.

We truly do not feel we are alone, but rather have more support since this tour of the socialist nations confirmed solidarity with our revolution in a broad field from the political, economic, commercial, cultural and other viewpoints. We could say that under any viewpoint we are going to receive the solidarity and support of those countries.

Great Economic Assistance Potential

[Question] If there is any way to measure the value of the economic assistance from the socialist countries, could you sum it up?

[Answer] Well, I could begin by saying that it is not easy for our country and those processes, that is to say, for those countries which are so far away from ours who have never had any ties with Nicaragua, to establish economic, trade and other ties in such a spectacular way.

In other words, we are not trying to create false expectations in this sense. We think we ought to make efforts to open and expand our economic and trade relations with these countries but at the same time maintain Nicaragua's traditional ties. That is to say, we are not trying to replace our economic structure. This is not the most advisable course for us. Instead, we should seek to enhance our ties with and policies toward other countries.

This would enhance and strengthen our process independently from the fact that we are expanding and strengthening ties with our revolution's friends, with parties and governments that effectively support our revolution. So, if we wish to think in more tangible terms, we should hold this in perspective as a future possibility.

First of all, we must develop our industry and it is in this field where we will be receiving much cooperation from these countries. As an example let me cite a credit from Czechoslovakia which will be devoted to the construction of textile plants. This will complete our textile industry, which has been in complete disarray. We produce cotton but do not produce cotton thread--and even if we produced the thread we would not have the required capacity to turn materials directly into finished products--we will have to have imports. If we import cotton thread and also import clothes, this constitutes a really very difficult and troublesome situation. It is in this aspect that we will be completing our industry.

Credits for Various Development Areas

[Question] How much money in credits has been obtained?

[Answer] The credits are of various types. I am going to cite Czechoslovakia as an example. There was a government-to-government credit for a cotton thread factory and a socks factory totaling $20 million. Interest on this credit is 2.5 percent and payment terms are very favorable.

We also have a second, interbank credit of $10 million for machinery and equipment. That is to say, the Nicaraguan side has to indicate the type of machinery and equipment. For instance, we are interested in equipment for the poultry industry, agroindustrial activities, dairies and so forth.

There are other countries. To cite one, let me mention Bulgaria, which has offered a credit for construction of a hydroelectric plant in the area of Siuna, Bonanza and Rio Yeye. Technical and economic assistance for the mining industry have also been offered. This involves a credit of approximately $7 million from Bulgaria.

We are also finalizing talks in Bulgaria for three credits in the amount of $18.5 million which will undoubtedly be used to purchase machinery, equipment, and eventually food and medicine.

Hungary has also offered us a $5 million credit and cooperation in the area of public health.

Interest in Mixed Enterprises

[Question] Are those $5 million to be used for any specific purpose?

[Answer] For [investment in] medical equipment, the transportation sector, floating cranes and possibly the installation of industrial plants.

Now then, one important thing must be mentioned. We are making the initial approaches in a way suitable to our economy and our development. Therefore, we cannot make contracts and pinpoint right away any given industrial, agricultural, cooperation or other areas, but rather make soundings that may at the same time result in credits as well as trade and economic and technical cooperation agreements. Therefore, we are beginning [work] on these agreements and have done some followup on others with a view toward reaching an overall agreement [as published], and this is perhaps one of the most positive results of this visit. I refer to the fact that we may, starting from an analysis of our national economy of our line of industrial, agricultural, transportation, mining and energy development, determine our prospects, and once we identify these specific lines of development, make proposals to friendly countries which have specialized in those fields.

For example, Czechoslovakia has a long tradition of work in the hydroelectric field. They can produce turbines and build dams to generate from 1 to 300 megawatts of power and have offered to cooperate with us.

In another quarter, Hungary specializes in the pharmaceutical and public transport fields. Bulgaria is greatly developed agriculturally and also has a large capacity to produce hydroelectric and thermoelectric energy. The Soviet Union is experienced in mining, geology and so forth. So we must first learn gradually about possibilities in order to make arrangements later.

These countries have expressed a willingness (and we could say this was the general rule) to establish mixed enterprises, that is, to make joint investments with Nicaragua which would result in the installation of industrial plants to be paid for with production.

At the same time, these countries would guarantee us technical assistance for the transfer of technology in order to leave Nicaraguans with the technical knowhow required for an adequate handling of these plants to give them economic continuity. This is beneficial to us because the plants would be built with credits to be given to us by those countries. This was made very clear during the talks with the Bulgarian government.

Cooperation as a Form of Solidarity

[Question] Commander, the big myth says that Nicaragua could not be run without U.S. credit the way our economy normally operated. However, you are speaking from agencies such as the IDS, for instance. Traditionally, credit with U.S. or other financial agencies involved political concessions. What does economic cooperation by the socialist countries involve?

[Answer] I think it is necessary to make a distinction. Some credit has been granted by the United States, for example, which in a way poses an advantage to Nicaragua. It is generally a government-to-government loan. However, there are other loans, for instance those granted by U.S. commercial banks, which have traditionally been marked by economic domination.

We are starting to develop financial, economic and technical relations with the socialist countries and we find that this is more mutually beneficial. We are not going to fan the hope or illusion that the socialist countries are going to present gifts to the Nicaraguans because the socialist countries don't have enterprises in other countries and they do not practice extortion of nations. It is a matter of mutual cooperation in which we are going to acknowledge the credit somehow. But credit is unconditional. It has no strings attached that might mar our sovereignty or our economic development. Furthermore, during our visit we explained that in view of the situation in Nicaragua, concessions should be made on a medium-term basis, and all the countries we toured, well aware of that situation, offered and spelled out their economic aid accordingly. However, we want to make it clear that this is a fraternal relationship of support and solidarity in which the socialist countries are not seeking economic gain from Nicaraguans.

Support and Political Solidarity

[Question] Commander, you met three chiefs of state. Did they convey any political concern over the situation in Nicaragua or a possible aggression?

[Answer] Well, we met Companero Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council; Companero Gustav Husak, party secretary general and president ofthe Government of Czechoslovakia, and Companero Pal Losonczi of the Hungarian Presidential Council. We also met members of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Politburo; Companero Boris Ponomarev, member of the Secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee, and first deputy chairman of the USSR.

We noted our concern over international tension and we outlined the specific situation of our nation. We find that the reactionary forces have taken the offensive in Latin America, where, in some countries, they have taken a turn to the right. This is coupled with Reagan's platform, which included economic and political threats against Nicaragua and its revolutionary process. It has even been considered that the Nicaraguan revolutionary process is not what all the Nicaraguan people want but is part of an effort to bolster an aggressive strategy by the enemy forces of the United States, while it is a well-known fact that we are not enemies of the United States. In any event, we are opposed to the forces bent on attacking our people and our revolution, as they have done many times throughout our history.

The common response of those rulers and leaders was first to voice their concern over the threats and second to air their support and political solidarity with Nicaragua and its people. Third, they are willing to provide the most wide-ranging economic cooperation. which will have to be strengthened and considered in the future because our relationship is just starting. It has to be pointed out that Nicaragua has practically no permanent diplomatic representatives in any of these nations, except for the Soviet Union, where we have an ambassador. According to the prospects we see there, it is necessary to try to improve our diplomatic representation.

It is also fitting to say that our fellow citizens, our university students, are now studing technical careers in all those countries. We met some delegations of Nicaraguans who are very happy with the academic level, the services and cooperation received from the authorities, and there are great prospects for Nicaragua in the educational arena there which we plan to make wide use of.

[Question] Finally, Commander, you mentioned the strategic areas of our development: energy, industrialization, agriculture. What about this?

[Answer] Well, I think the best defense is that provided by the people united with their vanguard and ready to fight off Somozist acts of aggression and counterrevolutionary conspiracies, which we must expect to become more frequent.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON FOREIGN DEBT SITUATION

PA191932 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Haroldo Montealegre, minister of the International Reconstruction Fund [FIR], has said that the signing of more than $600 million worth of loans by the National Reconstruction Government has not affected Nicaragua's indebtedness capacity. Since the victory of the Sandinist revolution, Nicaragua has obtained a total $668,960,000 in loans for agricultural, industrial, reconstruction and social infrastructure projects.

These investments in top-priority sectors have permitted a considerable increase in the country's productive potential. At the same time, Nicaragua's economy has registered a growth which is higher than Nicaragua's obligations abraod.

Minister Montealegre added that the loans have not affected the country's indebtedness capacity because of the favorable conditions of the loans which have an average 32-year term, a grace period of 7.5 years and a 3.8 percent interest rate. He said that another positive factor is the successful renegotiation of the foreign debt which was inherited from the ousted Somozist regime. This foreign debt was successfully renegotiated with private international banks which set extremely hard terms.

Montealegre explained that international organizations have so far provided approximately $320 million of the $668 million obtained by the FIR. Of that total, he added, Latin America has contributed around $153 million without including the operations to partially finance the purchase of petroleum from Mexico and Venezuela. The United States has loaned $81 million while the socialist countries have loaned $30 million. International financial organizations have granted $209 million in loans and the OPEC fund has granted $10 million. He also reported that the Central Bank has obtained $930,000 in loans to improve the country's balance of payments.

RECONSTRUCTION GOVERNMENT NATIONALIZES RADIO EXITO

PA230428 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Radio Exito has been nationalized. The justice minister today issued an order confiscating the station after a long investigation, which showed that the radio station in Bello Horizonte was founded by the so-called Somozist coastal leader Pablo Rener. The founder fled the country after the victory of the Sandinist popular revolution.
Mrs Gonzalez de Guiterrez has been managing the radio station. She was Rener's secretary for many years.

As of today Radio Exito has become part of the radio and television network owned by the people. Companero Carlos Jose Guadamuz has been put in charge of station. The present employees will retain their posts.

REPORTAGE ON SPEECHES AT SECOND PCC CONGRESS

CPSU Greetings, Chernenko Speech

The text of the CPSU greetings message to the Second Cuban Communist Party, PCC, Congress is reported in the 24 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT. The text of Politburo member K.U. Chernenko's speech to the congress is reported in the 23 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

SED Secretary Axen

AU231741 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Dec 80 p 6

[Greetings address by Hermann Axen, member of the politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, given at the Second PCC Congress: "Greater Dimensions of Friendship Between the GDR and Cuba"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, dear comrade delegates, permit me to convey to you, the delegates to the Second Cuban Communist Party Congress, cordial fraternal militant greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee and of its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker.

Worldwide significance attaches to this Second Cuban Communist Party Congress. The report of the central committee, imbued with profound revolutionary principlemindedness, delivered by the leader of socialist Cuba, Comrade Fidel Castro, moves and inspires us.

Vanguard in This Part of the World

The communists and all GDR citizens are rejoicing from the bottom of their hearts at the grand successes of the fraternal Cuban people in advancing industry and agriculture, at the gains of socialist democracy, of the education and health system and at the significant successes in the fields of culture, sports, the promotion of youth and children and in implementing the constitution of socialist Cuba.

The people of Cuba, who were the first in Latin America to throw off the yoke of imperialism and to start out on the path of socialism, today play their role of vanguard in this part of the world with the successful development of socialist society in Cuba, with their exemplary internationalist solidarity with peoples fighting for their liberation, with the promotion of progressive trends in the movement of nonaligned states. This party congress shows to all the world once again the true monument to liberty in the western hemisphere, socialist Cuba.

The communists and the GDR fraternal people congratulate you from the bottom of their hearts on your great achievements. Together with you, we are proud of your successes, dear Cuban comrades.

Fraternal Alliance Serves Our Peoples

The friendship and solidarity between our peoples are historic traditions. For more than a century, many of the finest sons and daughters of the German people have helped write this tradition with their work, nay with their blood.

Unforgotten is the activity of Alexander Von Humboldt in Cuba, the affinity of Georg Weerth, the important poet of the German proletariat, for the fatherland of Jose Marti. But our friendship has attained incomparably greater dimensions since socialism, the most advanced of social orders, has united our parties and countries. Every day we witness anew and in diverse ways how fraternal relations between our parties and countries are developing, how our socialist cooperation is becoming increasingly more comprehensive and fruitful.

Socialism in our countries grows thanks to firmly consolidated worker-peasant power, thanks to the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist parties, thanks to the militant alliance of the GDR and Cuba with the party and country of Lenin as well as with the other states of the socialist community.

GDR citizens followed with deep interest the inspiring course and excellent results of the visit by the GDR party-state delegation under the leadership of Comrade Erich Honecker to Cuba. The consultations between the leaders of our countries, which were marked by unity and confidence as well as the conclusion of the friendship treaty between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba, have elevated our relations to a qualitatively higher level of development. On this basis, our friendship alliance constantly is further developing in all fields for the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of socialism and peace.

Dear comrades, the GDR is now entirely preoccupied with preparations for the 10th SED Party Congress. Inspired by the slogan "the best for the 10th party congress, everything for the people's well-being," the working people are scoring good results in strenuous labor to strenthen their socialist fatherland, particularly its national economy.

Against All Imperialist Intrigues

All this is necessary because we need greater economic capability and a rapid increase in labor productivity. Thus, only we are able to fulfill the main task of the developed socialist society in our republic of improving further the people's material and cultural living standard. Thus, only we can keep the GDR's national defense at a level necessary to secure peace and socialism in Europe's heart in the face of imperialist rearmament. Thus, only the GDR, a country with a developed industry, but a limited domestic raw material base, can cope with the increasingly complicated problems on the world markets.

Dear comrades, in view of the policy of confrontation pursued by the aggressive forces of imperialism and diversions against the socialist countries, the socialist GDR, as a loyal ally of the USSR and the other fraternal countries of the Warsaw Pact, firmly stands guard over peace in the heart of Europe, over that part of the continent from which two devastating wars started during this century.

The socialist countries, as demonstrated by the most recent Moscow meeting of the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact countries, answered with firmness and prudence the hysterical boycott threats and interference attempts emanating from the militarist circles of the United States, the FRG and other NATO powers. We are reliably protecting socialism and at the same time undertaking new endeavors to end the arms race and gradually to implement definite steps toward arms limitation and disarmament through the struggle of peoples and states.

A very high responsibility sets upon our GDR as the western outpost of the socialist community in Europe, situated immediately at the border with NATO. The German worker-peasant state has proved to be a reliable mainstay of socialism and peace in central Europe and this indubitably counts in view of the intensified imperialist diversion against real socialism. It also is expressed in the hostile attacks on our fraternal country, against people's Poland.

Side by Side in the Peace Struggle

In this flight for peace and to thwart all provocations and machinations by the aggressive forces, we feel at one with socialist Cuba. The SED and the GDR are in socialist solidarity at the side of the fraternal Cuban people in their just fight for peace and security in the Caribbean, for peace and independence in Latin America.

In their great struggle for liberation, the peoples of Latin America, as well as all peoples fighting for their national and social liberation, can always count on the internationalist solidarity of the GDR.

Permit us, dear Cuban friends, to wish you best successes for this important congress from which significant stimuli will spring to develop further your party and country.

Long live the friendship between our fraternal parties and peoples, long live the Cuban Communist Party and its first secretary Comrade Fidel, long live socialism.

Bulgaria's Lilov

AU231631 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Dec 80 pp 1-7

[Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee greetings message to the Second PCC Congress, read by Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary on 18 December 1980 in Havana]

[Text] Havana, 18 Dec (BTA)--Comrades, we have come here to your beautiful capital, Havana, which is as beautiful as your people, in order to convey to you, the delegates to the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party, most sincere greetings and wishes on behalf of the Bulgarian communists and working people, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, its first secretary, who is a great friend of Cuba. We have come here in order to express from this rostrum, the sincere feelings of love and solidarity, which the party and people of the great Georgi Dimitrov cherish for the Cuban communists and for the Cuban working people, who are building the first socialist society in the Western Hemisphere.

The Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party is the congress of a strong and cohesive Marxist-Leninist party, which, under the leadership of its Central Committee headed by the glorious Cuban people's son, the outstanding leader of the international communist and workers movement, Comrade Fidel Castro, is creatively applying the general laws of scientific socialism to the specific conditions existing in Cuba and to the historical traditions of the country, and is confidently and successfully guiding the people along the path of socialist construction in Cuba. It is distinguishing itself as a tested and respected part of the worldwide communist movement.

We listened to Comrade Fidel Castro and his report with great attention and interest. The report is a thorough and realistic analysis of the path covered and of the forthcoming tasks. There is no doubt that this remarkable document, the basic trends of Cuba's economic and social development during the 1981-85 period and the resolutions adopted at this congress will become the vital cause and a work platform for the entire party and people.
Aleksandur Lilov said: The Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party is taking place on the even of the 22nd anniversary of the victory of Cuban revolution. Twenty-two years is a considerable period of time, considerable as a period of historical tests of the genuine role and significance of a revolution, as well as a period of assessment of the goals and ideals for the sake of which the revolution was carried out. Together with you, dear Cuban comrades, we Bulgarian communists are proud of the fact that despite the blockade and despite many provocations, the Cuban revolution has withstood the severe trial of history and proved its capability not only to defend and protect its own victory, but also to transform consistently its lofty goals and ideals into remarkable deeds. We are proud of the fact that Cuba--the last Spanish colony in Latin America--became the first socialist country on the American Continent. According to Comrade Todor Zhivkov's words, this country "led the outpost of worldwide socialism toward new geographical dimensions."

As the great son of Cuba Jose Marti stated, "He who wishes to create a people must teach the people to create." The Cuban revolution liberated the people's creative efforts and directed their immense energies toward labor and creative work, which radically transformed the image of Cuban society. In its constant progress the Cuban revolution is implementing the behests of many generations of Cuban revolutionaries such as Jose Marti, Antonio Maseo, (Carlos Ballino) and Julio Antonio (Mella), the behests of the heroes of Moncada, Granma and Sierra Maestra.

The example of the Cuban revolution is exerting an increasing impact upon the minds and hearts of the working masses in Latin America, of all those who are fighting for freedom, independence and social progress. Many changes will occur in the future and sooner or later the entire American Continent will proceed along the path of socialism. But the Cuban revolution will remin forever in history as the first victorious socialist revolution on this continent.

The victory of socialist revolution both in Cuba and Bulgaria has strongly linked the destinies of our two countries upon the basis of the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Bulgarian-Cuban friendship is strong like steel. It is friendship between two peoples who are brothers of fate and ideas, brothers in the struggle and in their final goals. The fraternal relations which link our two parties and countries with the party and people of the great USSR are part of the Bulgarian-Cuban friendship. The comprehensive assistance and selfless cooperation of the Soviet Union with Bulgaria, Cuba and the other socialist countries is unprecedented in the peoples' history. It is an example of true internationalism in action. The cohesion and unity of the worldwise socialist community represents a guarantee for the successful development of each of our countries and of our entire community.

The active and peace-loving foreign policy of the Republic of Cuba and the developed international awareness of the Cuban people, the manifestations of militant solidarity with the peoples struggling against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism--all these things evoke our deep respect and the respect of all progressive people throughout the world. The role of socialist Cuba in the movement of nonaligned countries, in which Cuba is now worthily implementing the post of chairman of this movement, is highly important and useful.

From this rostrum we once more confirm the Bulgarian people's solidarity with the struggle of the Cuban people to stop the economic blockade that imperialism is maintaining against Cuba. We are supporting the demand of the Cuban people for the return of their territory to them, which, against their will, is being occupied by the U.S. military base in Guantanamo. We are deeply convinced that the imperialist provocations will continue to be foiled by the heroism and resolve of the Cuban people in defending their chosen path of freedom, independence, national dignity and a socialist future.

Dear Cuban comrades,

The main thing which now characterizes the life and activities of our party is the struggle to worthily prepare for the forthcoming 12th BCP Congress. That congress will mark new goals and steps forward in building a developed socialist society in our country, in consistently mastering the intensive factors of economic growth, in implementing the achievements of contemporary scientific-technical progress, in perfecting the socialist democracy and in further enhancing the role of culture in developing a universal socialist individual.

The Bulgarian State has been existing for 1,300 years. We will celebrate that jubilee in 1981. However, the most remarkable economic, sociopolitical and intellectual prosperity was achieved by our country throughout the decades of its socialist development.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is a stable and dynamically developing socialist country with a modern industry and a developed agriculture, with a prospering culture, a country enjoying high international prestige, a country conducting an active and peace-loving foreign policy.

The BCP is concerned about the aggravation of the international atmosphere, due to the fault of imperialism, and is concerned about the intensification of the reactionary and militarist forces and their trend of turning away from detente in favor of tension and confrontation with the USSR and the other socialist countries. This trend is actively supported and assisted by the Beijing hegemonists. Our party supports the evaluation of the international situation made at the meeting of the leading party and state functionaries of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, held in Moscow on 5 December 1980. We declare that we will continue actively to participate in implementing the policy of detente, peace, security and cooperation among states and peoples throughout the world.

Preserving peace and preventing a new world war are the most important and most topical tasks today. Accomplishing such tasks demands the unity of action and cohesion of the socialist countries, of the international workers class, and of the national liberation movement, as well as of all peace-loving forces throughout the world.

Loyal to its internationalist traditions, the BCP expresses its unchanging solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan, with the Arab peoples of Palestine and with Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia and the PDRY, as well as with the peoples of South Africa.

We greet the people's revolution in Nicaragua and Grenada--the most important achievements of the revolutionary and anti-imperialist struggle in Latin America after the triumph of the Cuban revolution.

The upsurge in the struggle for democratic and progressive changes in Latin American countries has strengthened our faith that the peoples of Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Haiti and other countries of this continent will reject the bloody dictatorships and the oppressive regime forced upon them against their will by the forces of imperialism and by the local oligarchy.

For months we have been following with emotion and sympathy the heroic struggle waged by the people of El Salvador against the reactionary oligarchic regime. Neither merciless repressive measures, nor terror, nor imperialist maneuvers nor interventionist schemes, have been able to defeat the will of the people of El Salvador to lead the struggle for freedom, democracy and independent development to a victorious end.

We would like to assure you, dear comrades, that the Bulgarian communists, the entire Bulgarian people will continue to be in solidarity with the selfless struggle of the Latin American peoples against the reactionary dictatorships and oligarchies, against imperialist oppression and exploitation, for freedom and independence and for democracy and social justice.

We Bulgarian communists are well acquainted with and we highly appreciate the cause and the contribution of Cuba, the successes and the example of cuba!

We believe in Cuba!

With all our hearts we wish Cuba great new successes in implementing the decisions of the second congress of the fraternal Cuban Communist Party!

Long live Cuba--the revolutionary, socialist, indomitable and prospering country of Cuba--in all fields of its development!

Long live Bulgarian-Cuban friendship!

Long live peace and communism!

Venceremos!

Angolan Delegate

FL222125 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1915 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Speech by Maoete Joao Batista, head of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party delegation to PCC Second Congress, at the 18 December morning session in Havana's Palace of Conventions, in Portuguese with consecutive Spanish translation--recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrade Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, Comrade members of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, Comrade delegates to the congress, dear comrades and friends:

On behalf of the MPLA-Labor Party, on behalf of the president of the party and of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, [applause] we warmly greet the PCC and its Central Committee on the occasion of its second congress.

Comrade delegates to the congress, comrades and friends, the Second PCC Congress will in fact be a valuable contribution for the strengthening and unity of the progressive and revolutionary forces of the entire world. It will make Cuba and its party a firm bulwark of support for the national liberation movement.

On this historic date, we are pleased to stress the ties of friendship and cooperation that exist between our two parties, the PCC and the MPLA-Labor Party, and the militant solidarity between our two peoples. We express our firm determination to increasingly expand these ties in the interest of our revolutions and of peace, progress and humanity.

Comrades, we are deeply convinced that this great PCC congress will interpret creatively the experience gained to date and will adopt resolutions that will be in keeping with the aspirations of the Cuban working masses in their struggle to consolidate socialism and build a classless society.

Our natural cooperation with all countries of the world that love peace and freedom, particularly with all the socialist countries and progressive forces, especially the Soviet Union and Cuba, [applause] represents a guarantee in the face of the constant acts of aggression and threats by South Africa on its nondeclared war against our peaceful, generous, sovereign and independent people.

As our president of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, has declared, it is a steadfast purpose in our revolutionary life to overcome the pain we have always felt over the loss of our best sons of our nation and to transform the pain into a powerful fighting weapon to gain our sacred objectives.

The tremendous psychological and slander campaign by U.S. imperialism and its allies and lackeys against Cuba and Angola has not prevented the strengthening of our ties of friendship and cooperation for the benefit of our two peoples and our two parties.

For the Angola people, 1980 has a double significance. It is the year of the creation of the People's Assembly and it is the year of the first extraordinary congress of the MPLA-Labor Party. The congress will define the solid basis for the forthcoming 1981-85 5-year period.

Comrade delegates and comrades; the Cuban and Angolan peoples are dying along the border with South Africa in the struggle for socialism. In spite of the constant threats of imperialism through South Africa, victory is certain because the struggle continues.

Long live proletarian internationalism. [shouts of "Viva"] Long live Angolan-Cuban friendship. [shouts of "Viva"] Long live scientific socialism. [shouts of "Viva"] Long live the Communist Party of Cuba. [shouts of "Viva"] Long live the Second PCC Congress. [shouts of "Viva"] Long live the first extraordinary congress of the MPLA-Labor Party. [shouts of "Viva"] We are independent and we will be socialists. Fatherland or death. [prolonged applause]

Ethiopian Delegate

FL222337 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1915 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Speech by Legesse Asfaw, member of Ethiopia's provisional military administrative council standing committee, at 18 December morning session of Second PCC Congress, at Havana's Palace of Conventions in English with consecutive Spanish translation--recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrade Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, chairman of the Councils of State and of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; members of the second congress, esteemed guests and comrades: It is a pleasure and a very deep honor for me to be here at the head of the Ethiopian delegation and to have the opportunity to address this historic Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party.

The Ethiopian delegation feels especially happy to be in revolutionary Cuba, a country which has experienced in blood its friendly and fraternal relations with socialist Ethiopia. [applause] here in a socialist country where the Marxist-Leninist revolution triumphed after a long and hard struggle, thereby strengthening significantly the development of the world revolutionary movement.

The revolutionary people of Ethiopia have learned much from the experience of the struggle of the Cuban people. Relations between our two countries were almost nonexistent before the beginning of the Ethiopian revolution in 1974. It was the Ethiopian revolution which made it possible for the two countries to develop close relations and in a brief period of time, they became comrades in arms.

Having obtained a clear advantage over our enemies, we have undertaken an economic and cultural development program. This economic and cultural program led by our revolutionary leader, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, already has entered its third phase after the successful completion of the second phase. Aware of the difficulties involved in the advance of socialism in a country where 95 percent of the population is illiterate, we have undertaken a 7-year program to totally eradicate illiteracy. In 1 year alone, we have freed 8 million people from the yoke of ignorance. [applause]

I take this opportunity to express once again our deep gratitude and appreciation to the people, party and government of Cuba and also to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which in our struggle have given us their unreserved support. [applause]

A task given the utmost priority and attention by the revolutionary government and the masses is the creation of the party of the working people of Ethiopia. The commission for organizing the party of the working people of Ethiopia, which is a product of numerous sacrifices and of a protracted and difficult ideological struggle over the past 6 years, has been entrusted with the prime responsibility of establishing the party.

The successful convocation of the first party congress in June 1980, the resolutions approved and the strategy of action set forth have accelerated the new party which will soon emerge to illuminate our path to final victory.

Comrades, the provocative movements of imperialism in our region in particular and in the Indian Ocean in general cannot be seen separately from its frantic and desperate maneuvers in the rest of the world. Imperialism has given more than sufficient proof that its aim is to alter world peace because it encourages the arms race, boasts of a possible limited nuclear war, tries to undermine the nonaligned movement, obstructs detente and intensifies its acts of repression and banditry.

It also is increasing its concentration and deployment of troops in the Caribbean, Red Sea, Indian Ocean region and Pacific Ocean. It seems willing to embroil the world in a conflagration. This challenge to the very existence of our planet and to the bright communist future will make us optimize and coordinate our struggle.

The call of the times is defense of the homeland and surely the reactionary wars and conflicts generated by imperialism will boomerang. Actually, the days of imperialism are numbered as a result of the increasing number of national liberation forces in Africa, Asia and Latin America and their natural alliance with the community of socialist nations.

Finally, I should like to use this special occasion to wish complete success to this Second PCC Congress and peace, progress and victories to the revolutionary people of Cuba. Long live the unity of the revolutionary forces. [shouts of "viva"] Long live Ethiopian-Cuban solidarity and friendship. [shouts of "viva"] Long live proletarian internationalism. The oppressed masses of the world will triumph. Cuba and Ethiopia united will triumph. Cuba and Ethiopia, revolutionary or death. [applause]

Mozambique Delegate

FL231929 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Speech by Marcelino dos Santos, Secretary for economic affairs of the Mozombique Liberation Front [FRELIMO] and member of the Permanent Political Committee, during the 18 December afternoon session ofthe Second PCC Congress at Havana's Palace of Conventions; in both Spanish and Portuguese with consecutive Spanish translation--recorded]

[Excerpts] Esteemend and respected Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, president of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba; comrade delegates; comrades and friends: In the name of the Frelimo Central Committee, in the name of the Mozambican Communists, workers, cooperativist farmers, soldiers, revolutionary intellectuals, in the name of all the Mozambican people, we hail the Second Congress of the PCC, and we extend a warm and deeply friendly embrace to the Cuban Communists and all of the combative people of Cuba, the island of freedom. [applause]

This congress is a new milestone in the development of the victorious Cuban revolution, a revolution that, in broadening the liberated area of the world, gave rise to the first socialist fatherland in America, blazing new and shining paths for the peoples of this area of the world.

The internationalism of the Cuban people is evident in the consistent support that the Cuban Communists and the people as a whole lend to the Mozambican revolution. A large number of Cuban internationalists are now in our country, where side by side with the Mozambican workers they lend valuable assistance in the building of socialism in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Demonstrating a high internationalist spirit, they accept the same sacrifices that their Mozambican brothers do and, with them, face the same difficulties. [applause] Moreover, thousands of young Mozambicans attend school in Cuba at various general education and professional levels. Here not only does their scientific and technical knowledge grow, but they also heighten their class consciousness, their communist education. The Mozambican schools on the Island of Youth in particular are an eloquent demonstration of the great internationalist effort that the Cuban people, led by their Communist Party, are making in support of the socialist revolution in Mozambique.

The Frelimo, a Marxist-Leninist party forged in 18 years of struggle against colonialism, racism, imperialism and internal reaction, is guiding the Mozambican people toward increasing success in the political, ideological, economic, social and cultural spheres, continually consolidating one of our greatest conquests--in the revolutionary armed struggle for national liberation which turned internationalism into a constant factor in our revolution. The Mozambican people, under the leadership of the Frelimo, support the just struggle of all oppressed people in the world. Thus, the Mozambican people experienced as their own the struggle for liberation in Zimbabwe. They accepted all sacrifices. They agreed to spill their blood so that Zimbabwe could be free. Mozambican soldiers fought and died in Zimbabwe next to their Zimbabwean brothers flying high the red banner of proletarian intern nationalism. [applause]

Comrades, yesterday we were thrilled to listen to the masterful Central Committee report presented by Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC. The report is a bright and impressive picture of Cuba. In the name of the Frelimo, in the name of all Mozambican Communists, in the name of the Mozambican people, in the name of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, we wish to reaffirm here in this Second Congress of the PCC our total solidarity with Cuba in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist monster and our belief in your permanent victory. Cuba si, Yankee no! With Cuba forever! [chants of "Cuba si, Yankee no"; Dos Santos repeats the chant several times along with crowd] Comrades, we repeat: Cuba si, Yankee no; with Cuba forever! [applause]

Comrades, the roads our two peoples walk upon are common roads, our trench is the same one. This results from the common ideology that binds our two parties--Marxist-Leninist ideology. We are certain that our relations of friendship, cooperation and comradeship in arms will grow more intense in the future. We will always support the victories of the peoples such as Zimbabwe, Nicaragua, Grenada, Afghanistan, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Laos. We will always support the struggles of the peoples of the Sahara, Palestine, Eastern Timor, El Salvador, Chile, Namibia and southern Africa--in sum, all the peoples who are struggling for national freedom and independence.

In conclusion, we would like to express our conviction that in the coming 5-year period, the combative people of Cuba, correctly led by their glorious Communist Party, will achieve increasingly greater success in building the material and technical bases of a communist society. We reaffirm our conviction that Cuba, first free territory of America, will always remain a beacon of freedom for Latin America and the whole world.

We extend a warm, fraternal and revolutionary embrace from the Mozambican Communists, especially from the guide of the Mozambican socialist revolution, Comrade Samora Moises Machel, to Comrade Fidel Castro, guide of the Cuban revolution, a consistent communist, an exemplary internationalist combatant, for the correct and brilliant manner in which he has led the PCC and all the Cuban people along the road of socialist revolution and proletarian internationalism. [applause] The revolution shall win! Socialism shall win! Long live the Second Congress of the PCC! [shouts of "viva"] Long live the friendship and fraternal cooperation between the Frelimo and the PCC! [Shouts of "viva"] Long live proletarian internationalism! [shouts of "viva"] Long live Fedel Castro and Samora Moises Machel! [shouts of "viva"] Long live world revolution! [shouts of "viva"] Fatherland or death! [shouts of "we shall win"] Independence or death, we shall win! Independence or death! [shouts of "we shall win"] The struggle goes on! [indistinct shouts] Thank you very much. [applause]

Grenada's Bishop

FL192205 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1843 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Speech by Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop at the 19 December morning session of the Second PCC Congress in Havana's Palace of Conventions; in English with consecutive Spanish translation. This is the original English version--recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba; comrade delegates, comrades all: On behalf of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement, vanguard party of the Grenadian revolution, I bring warm, fraternal and revolutionary greetings to this Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. The report presented to this congress by Comrade Fidel Castro shows beyond doubt that the Cuban people have benefitted tremendously over the last 5 years by the successes of the programs designed by the party and implemented with great revolutionary zeal by the Cuban people.

In this room are gathered the finest sons and daughters of revolutionary Cuba, the vanguard of the Cuban people and the Cuban revolution. They are undoubted inheritors of the legacy of Marti, Mella, Camilo and Che. [applause] You have demonstrated over the past few days a remarkable amount of discipline, organization enthusiasm, militancy and a deep understanding of the problems which continue to face your country, and of the solutions for ending these problems. But what is remarkable about Cuba is that you comrades assembled here are but a symbol of the whole people of revolutionary Cuba.

I was honored to be present at Revolution Square on international workers' day this year. And what I saw was not just the largest gathering that I had seen assembled in one place, but in that massive (?group) of people, in that extraordinary multitude of one and a half million people, I observed the very same qualities of discipline, enthusiasm, organization and militancy. [applause]

I observed too a sense of deep patriotic combativity and revolutionary fervor. Who could change their perspective [as heard] by that historic moment and inspired and rejuvenated by that extraordinary display of enthusiasm. As Fidel has said, such a people do indeed deserve victory and a place in history. [applause]

In every corner of our region, the masses join this unanimous (?call) and demand by the revolutionary people of Cuba for an end to the criminal blockade, an end to the illegal spy flights, an end to the immoral occupation of Guantanamo base. Imperialism can no longer remain deaf to this thunderous call of the people of the region, and must not end the violations of the sovereignty of Cuba. Cuba has been a beacon for us in Grenada. It has both taught and reminded us of many important lessons. It has reminded us of the central role of the party in building the revolution. It has reminded us of the critical importance of being the genuine vanguard of the people, building and maintaining close links with the people through the mass organizations. There can absolutely be no doubt that without the leadership and guidance of the Communist Party of Cuba, the heroic vanguard of the Cuban people, there would not have been such a dramatic improvement in health, education, economic development and diversification, the raising of political and class consciousness and the deep-rooted development of a genuine spirit of proletarian internationalism.

Because of this, because of the exemplary successes of the Cuban Revolution, imperialism has (?shamelessly) dedicated itself to Cuba's destruction. Those who attempted before know that the revolution is indestructible. But the newcomers seem to believe that they can turn back the clock of history, and therein lies serious (?danger). We hope that we are wrong, but we see the possibility of dangerous adventurism on the horizon. We know that there are plans to teach a lesson, as these elements say, to Cuba, to Nicaragua, to El Salvador and to Grenada. We know that we are not alone. The people of Cuba, unhesitatingly and unselfishly, came to our assistance in the first weeks of our revolution. When our revolution was at its most vulnerable stage, when imperialism and its mercenary forces threatened to blockade and invade our revolution, Cuba provided us with the military means necessary to defend and safeguard our young revolution. [applause, chants of "Fidel, Fidel"]

That dealt a decisive blow to the designs and ambitions of imperialism. Consistent with its internationalist principles, Cuba provided urgently needed assistance in the areas of health, education, communications and fisheries. And today as I speak to you, dear comrades, there are over 250 Cuban internationalist construction workers working side by side with the Grenadian people to build a modern international airport, a project which will create the basis for the expansion of the economy. This is internationalism in its most (?refined) manifestation.

We have seen internationalism at work thanks in large measure to our steadfast Cuban friends and their allies in the socialist and progressive world. We too have learned the lesson of internationalism. And all our comrades in struggle should know that they are not alone. For once again, in the name of the Grenadian revolution, we give our solemn pledge that wherever circumstances require we shall unhesitatingly fulfill our internationalist responsibilities. [applause]

Imperialism must know and understand that if they touch Cuba they touch Grenada, and if they touch Nicaragua they touch Grenada

From the earliest stages of our revolution, the imperialist powers attempted to dictate with whom we should be friends. They threatened to (?apply a) political and diplomatic blockade. They encouraged mercenaries to organize invasions of our territory. They launched a vicious propaganda campaign against us. Over the last 20 months we have, with the international assistance and support characteristic of this congress, resisted all efforts to destabilize our revolutionary process. We stand firm on the principles of our anti-imperialist, democratic revolution, and we work consistently to preserve it.

We have taken a wide range of measures to secure and consolidate our revolution. We have tried to strengthen and diversify our economy and sources of import. We have practiced the principle of peaceful coexistence, and we stand in full support of world peace and detente. We continue to oppose colonialism, racism, Zionism, apartheid and we stand in solidarity with all peoples fighting for their national sovereignty and independence throughout the world.

We have mobilized our people at all levels to defend our revolution to the last drop of blood. [applause]

The stronger the revolution,the more determined is imperialism to defeat it. The geopolitical realities of our region make our task even more (?difficult). Every 4 months [Bishop corrects himself] every 4 years in the month of November the United States elect a president. And just after that, on the 20th of January, the new president is inaugurated. In 1961, less than 3 months after John F. Kennedy became president, the CIA launched an attack against Cuba, now known as the Playa Giron fiasco. This led to the first military (?defeat) of imperialism in this region. With renewed efforts in reactionary circles to restore the dirty work of the CIA, we do not (?dismiss) the possibility of a similar event. It is clear that already plans have been drawn up aimed against the Cuban Revolution, the Nicaraguan Revolution, the Grenadian Revolution and the revolutionary process unfolding in El Salvador. We do not possess the full details of this plan. But what we know is that we must learn from history and take the necessary measures to combat aggression, subversion and counterrevolution. What we also know is that no revolutonary process can survive, far less go forward, without the building and consolidation of the national economy. No revolution can survive without a political mobilization and organization of the masses, but this teaches them the goals, the difficulties and the gains of the revolution.

No revoluton can survive without the military capacity which provides the people with the honor of defending what they have built. These are the fundamental pillars of any revolutionary process. As we say in Grenada, the people without guns spells defeat; guns without the people means fascism. Cuba has the guns and the people. That is revolution. [applause]

Viva the Communist Party of Cuba! [shouts of "viva!"]
Viva proletarian internationalism! [shouts of "viva!"]
Viva the fighting people of El Salvador! [shouts of "viva!"]
Viva the revolutionary forces of Latin America and the Caribbean! [shouts of "viva!"]
Viva Cuba! [shouts of "viva!"] Viva Fidel! [shouts of "viva!"] Forward ever, backwards never! [applause]

Uruguayan CP Leader

FL202120 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1843 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Speech by Rodney Arismendi, secretary general of the Communist Party of Uruguay's Central Committee, at the 19 December morning session of the Second PCC Congress in Havana's Palace of Conventions--recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear delegates to the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba; dear fraternal representatives to this congress:

In the name of thousands of prisoners and martyrs of our party and of combatants in clandestinity and in exile, I greet this congress of the heroic Communist Party of Cuba, the Cuban people and their leader, Comrade Fidel Castro, a distinguished figure within the communist international and liberation movement and a hero of the emancipatory struggle of Latin America. [applause]

The government and people of Cuba are helping to safeguard peace and international detente, alongside the USSR and the other socialist countries, and alongside all those who in far-reaching ways are participating in the nonaligned movement or in the very arduous work involved in preventing a nuclear catastrophe. With its habitual determination, Cuba is censuring the old and new plans of Yankee imperialism, as has done by Fidel Castro from this podium with his warm words, and is calling upon all its people to get ready to stand up to aggression. Cuba is thwarting the warlike plans of imperialism and is unmasking the Chinese leadership, which dared to commit the crime of attacking Vietnam.

Within the framework of our history, the time has come to put an end to fascism and to the ferocious tyrannies subservient to Washington. [applause] The crisis in the domination of Yankee imperialism over the peoples who are living, suffering and struggling south of the Rio Grande has once again become resoundingly evident. The democratic and anti-imperialist revolution, what Che called the second war of independence, has made another turn in its ascending spiral. Its powerful voice is being raised like that of a clarion announcing the struggle of the Salvadoran people, who are advancing despite the imperialist genocide and intervention, and who are calling upon--and should further strengthen--the militant solidarity of all humanity. [applause]

Unity is the order of the day and the key to all victories! The unity of all forces opposed to fascism and tyranny; the unity in favor of democracy, national independence and social progress; the unity against imperialism; the unity in all the various paths taken by continental events; the unity in the legal and illegal struggle; the unity in democratic institutional activities or in the alternative of armed struggle taken successfully by the Cuban, Nicaraguan and Grenadian revolutiolns, and which is today gaining strength with exemplary heroism in the Salvadoran campaign; the unity of communist and workers parties, of socialist parties, of liberation movements, of Catholics and the nonreligious alike; of all those who are currently struggling for a new and luminous reality; the unity to save the lives of heroes of the continent such as Antonio Maidana. [applause]

Dear Cuban friends--getting away from the cold written word--at this time I cannot fail to express to you the deep emotion with which I am participating in this congress. [applause]

During these 22 glorious years for Cuba we have witnessed firsthand its brilliant journey, starting with what at first appeared to be a miracle which seemed impossible to dogmatic theoreticians; the idea that a small island with an area of 114,000 square km could become the heart of all anti-imperialist, democratic, progressive and socialist America right under the very nose of the monster. [applause] Breaking with all precedent, Fidel Castro and the Cuban revolutionaries showed that when peoples unite, when they have war-hardened vanguards and when they have the good fortune to have at their head a personality of historical and universal stature such as that of Fidel Castro [applause], there is no place on earth--on this earth which has become smaller, on this earth which has changed radically since the beginning of the Russian Revolution--there is no place on this earth where we cannot struggle against imperialism and advance along the path of victory. applause]

And now we have arrived at the maturity displayed in this congress; at its ideological importance; at its deep unity; at the consistently brilliant report read by Fidel; at the self-critical sincerity involved in reviewing mistakes and weaknesses in order to build with the people--on the basis of forthrightness--the real steppingstones to victory. I could not fail to tell you this since this too is a new contribution made by Cuba to all of us. We are sure that in Uruguay the attention of our people--going beyond the proscriptions of fascism--is fixed with affection and admiration on this second congress of revolutionary Cuba. Your "we shall win" is echoed firmly in our hearts. Long live the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba! [shouts of "viva!"] Long live our eternal and close friendship! [shouts of "viva!"] Until victory always" [shouts of "viva!"]--applause]

Nicaragua's Humberto Ortega

FL201837 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1843 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Speech by Nicaraguan Defense Minister Commander Humberto Ortega, head of the Sandinist National Liberation Front delegation to the Second PCC Congress at the 19 December morning session of the congress in Havana's Palace of Conventions--recorded]

[Text] Brother Commander Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee; comrade members of the Politburo; comrades at the presiding table of the second congress; comrade delegates to this historic congress; comrades who have been invited to this great event of the Cuban people; Cuban brothers:

Our delegation has brought to the working and revolutionary people of heroic Cuba, to its communist party and to our brother Fidel, the fraternal and combative greeting of the humble and courageous people of Nicaragua, who with the Sandinist National Liberation Front as their vanguard, are building the future, strengthening day by day the anti-imperialist and patriotic process of social emancipation--the internationalist and popular process--which was initiated just over 50 years ago by the Indian, worker and peasant Augusto Cesar Sandino [applause] in the midst of the ferocious battle to the death against the Yankee interventionist Marines, who were trying to shackle our fatherland forever to the repugnant, unjust, bloody and oppressive imperialist system of the U.S. colossus.

Our national poet Ruben Dario predicted in 1892 that the next century would see the biggest revolution ever to bloody the earth. Humanity, in its irreversible historic progress forward--rejecting oppression and the exploitation of man by man--has been gaining the upper hand during the 20th century over the worldwide reactionary movement which, in its antihistorical efforts to perpetuate its system forever, has obliged the peoples of the entire world to pay an enormous social price in blood and martyrdom to shake off forever the yoke of exploitation and humiliation, winning thereby the just right and the unshirkable duty to fight for their freedom and to defend with firm and unshakable determination the freedom won.

Tens of thousands of human beings have fallen in the revolutionary struggle for social justice, for progress and for true peace in this century marked by uncivilized civilization. Since the glorious days of the tenacious struggle of the heroic Bolsheviks against czarism and the worldwide reactionary movements, the peoples of the world have gradually raised with ever greater determination, intelligence and firmness the banners of national and social liberation. These banners, waving on the rifles of revolutionaries, constitute a basic guarantee for the takeover and defense of power by the people.

The struggle against imperialism and colonialism finds in the besieged and thousand-times heroic people of Vietnam one of the most beautiful and dramatic examples of the solidarity of a people with all humanity. [applause] The Algerian people paid the price of 1 million victims to crush the cruel colonialism which was destroying them. The self-sacrificing USSR gave up 20 million of its best sons on behalf of humanity in the struggle against fascism during the catastrohpic Second World War. [applause]

Cuba, with its firm revolutionary, anti-imperialist and internationalist convictions, has shown throughout its titanic and unequal struggle against Yankee imperialism that it is possible to overcome the underdevelopment inherited from the previous exploitative society, building, with sacrifice and sweat, the new society, the socialism proclaimed by Fidel following the wily and cowardly imperialist attacks on Playa Giron. [applause]

Despite the permanent obstacles and maneuvers of all kinds contrived by the most reactionary circles of imperialism through the various U.S. administrations, today Cuba is stronger than ever, more prosperous than ever, more internationalist than ever, more independent than ever, more Mambi and Boliviarian than ever. [applause]

Cuba's experience enables us to assert Sandino's words that better the force of right than the right to use force. The right to be free and to determine our revolutionary destiny ourselves is a sacred right that the Cuban people will continue to defend even at the expense of spilling the last drop of blood of the true sons of Marti who resolutely understand that the duty to defend the fatherland implies the full right to give up our lives for the fatherland, the revolution and history. [applause]

On one occasion, our national poet, Ruben Dario, asked: Are there no more noble men or courageous gentlemen? Will so many millions of men speak English? Will we be silent now and cry later? We answer Ruben that revolutionaries only remain silent and cry at the emory and veneration of our heroes and martyrs who fell fighting for liberation. [applause] Tens of thousands of dead, a destroyed economy, and a bankrupt country was the price that the heroic people of Sandino, Rigoberto and Carlos Fonseca paid to expel forever the last Yankee marine, the tyrant Anastasio Somoza, and Somozism from our homeland. [applause]

Today our working people, simple and hardworking people, are making huge efforts to rebuild our country while at the same time they resolutely confront counterrevolutionary activity, lastingly strengthening our principal weapon, our principal arsenal in our fight against imperialism--the firm and moral will to struggle, to overcome or die, to defend our revolutionary Sandinist cause. [applause]

This exemplary second congress takes place in the midst of a world in turmoil and the danger of senseless war provoked by reaction and imperialism. But humanity's progress cannot be halted. The revolutionary flame spreads in Africa. The Palestinian people keep their just cause alive. The socialist camp develops, consistently supporting the struggle of peoples for their liberation. Democratic, patriotic and progressive governments of our Latin America reject the servitude that the imperialist master wants to impose on them. In our Central American and Caribbean region, Grenada maintains its exemplary revolutionary stance, a stance that spurs and strengthens the other nations of our Latin America, which we are certain will never abandon that 20th-century David in its confrontation with the imperialist Goliath. [applause]

In Central America, in the land of Sandino, Morazan, Juan Santaamaria, Turcios Lima and Farabundo Marti, the smallest of our brothers--the incredibly heroic Salvadoran people--spill their generous blood in the streets, towns, villages and temples in that country in a fight that is already lost for the oligarchic, military, Christian Democratic reactionaries who are desperately clamoring for the intervention of the Marines and the reactionary sepoys of the area in a maneuver to thwart the desires for freedom and the inevitable triumph of this valiant brother nation. [applause]

We are certain that the peoples of Latin America, and the mature and responsible governments of America and the world, will do their utmost to prevent an intervention in that long-suffering nation, because that intervention, far from quenching the revolutionary flame in El Salvador, will further fan the revolutionary fire that circulates in the mountain ranges of our Latin America. [applause]

Long live the heroic people of Cuba who today, in the course of the second congress of their communist party, further strengthen their revolutionary present and future. [shouts of "Viva!"] Long live the indestructible brotherhood and combative fraternity of Cuba and Nicaragua! [shouts of "Viva!"] Long live the Latin American guide of the Cuban revolution, our brother Fidel! [shouts of "Viva!"] Long live the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front! [shouts of "Viva!"] If Nicaragua won, El Salvador will also! Free fatherland or death! Fatherland or death, we shall win! [prolonged applause]

Salvadoran Cayetano Carpio

FL201538 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1843 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Speech by Salvador Cayetano Carpio, member of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador, at the 19 December morning session of the Second PCC Congress in Havana's Palace of Conventions--recorded]

[Text] Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee; comrade delegates to the Second PCC Congress; fraternal delegations; dear comrades: Representing heroic people in arms, the delegation of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador is highly honored by being able to attend this historic Second PCC Congress, the Marxist-Leninist vanguard of socialism and revolution on the American Continent. [applause] For us, it has special significance due to the crucial historic moment during which this great event is taking place, at a time when the fraternal Nicaraguan people have given a change of direction to history in Central America, at a time when the Salvadoran people are entering the battle phase increasingly more intense and decisive for their liberation and at a time when other peoples in the area, such as the fraternal Guatemalan people, are approaching decisive phases of their struggles.

The Guatemalan people, very dear brothers of the Salvadoran people, are heroically struggling, marching forward following a firm process of revolutionary and democratic unity. The struggles of the Salvadoran, Guatemalan and other Central American peoples complement each other. The revolutionary struggle in Central America is one and only one. We are living moments of the change of direction in the history of Latin America. The events currently taking place are creating a new situation of great revolutionary advance which is undermining the foundations of imperialist domination and of the internal structures on which its hegemony is based in several of our countries.

At this historic moment, socialist Cuba, with its daily advances in building a new society, is the brilliant aurora which gives inspiration to all patriots, revolutionaries and democrats on the continent. The Salvadoran revolutionaries, united under the flag of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front--FNLN--are proud to greet here in this Second PCC Congress the glorious people of Marti who represent the first socialist country in America, the PCC which has changed America's history, its Central Committee and Comrade Fidel Castro, the glorious leader of the Cuban revolution [applause] and the Latin American revolution. [applause]

For the progress of socialist building in Cuba and for stepping up the march forward of the revolution in Latin America, this congress will be of great significance. It is with great honor that we address the delegates from all communist and workers parties and revolutionary and democratic organizations present at this congress and to be able to tell them with sincerity that we are profoundly grateful for the militant solidarity that all peoples in the world are expressing at this time of our struggle. We can say with great emotion that our people are not alone. We are able to appreciate the support coming from the remotely located Vietnam. The warmth of that heroic people who were able to defeat Yankee imperialism in a decisive manner is a source of inspiration for all our combatants. [applause]

The Salvadoran people are not alone. The fraternal support of Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada is something that gives us encouragement and strength day after day as we fight this tireless battle for our liberation. World solidarity, the daily and growing combative aid received from all peoples in the world will be decisive for El Salvador's revolutionary triumph. We ask you not to diminish the degree of your solidarity inasmuch as the aggression, provocations, maneuvers and interventions by Yankee imperialism day after day increase and threaten to become a direct military aggression after having tried out all types of aggressions through the use of other puppets of imperialism.

The Salvadoran people have experienced and is experiencing, as no others have in Latin America, the cruelty, brutality of U.S. imperialism's methods aimed at maintaining its plundering domination. The blood being spilled will not be in vain. It will fertilize and enrich freedom and revooution not only in El Salvador but in all Central American and Latin American nations. The revolution is indivisible if we are able to break the chains of Yankee imperialism with determination and heroism, doubtlessly reverberating in the pages of history of all Latin America. [applause]

During this year alone more than 10,000 patriots and humble members of the people, among them the beloved leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front who have been proclaimed national heroes of the revolution, and many other leaders and cadres of the various organizations have been murdered by the forces of the counterrevolution, led, advised and supported by U.S. imperialism. The bloody puppets have destroyed hamlets, looted entire areas, perpetrated the worst acts of vandalism, murdered thousands of children, women and old people. They have perpetrated acts of rape and all kinds of abuses and torture.

Daily more than 50 corpses of valuable citizens appear in roads, countryside and cities. Napalm and 100-lb bombs are daily dropped over hamlets in the different areas of the country. However, the counterrevolutionary army, led by the most reactionary military chiefs and supplied and advised by the Pentagon, are more and more becoming convinced that it is impossible to defeat a people when they are firmly determined to achieve freedom. [applause]

The latest offensives launched throughout the country by the counterrevolutionary army with thousands of troops, tanks, aviation, armed helicopters, using napalm and burning the homes of hundreds of thousands of peasants have been unable to destroy the revolutionary forces because a revolution--whose main pillar are the entire people, who are increasingly joining the revolution, insurrection, people's militias, people's army and the guerrillas--is what is taking place in El Salvador. They are the workers and the peasants who have taken into their own hands the cause of their own liberation. It is the people who are forging with their own blood, step by step, the right to self-determination. [applause]

We are struggling to gain power for a revolutionary and democratic government which will provide broad freedoms, progress, peace and justice for all, a government which will be supported by the shoulders of the masses and patriotic and democratic forces of the population, united under a broad democratic and revolutionary front. We are preparing to do this by waging increasingly more intense and decisive battles. U.S. imperialism and its puppets will not be able to crush our people's will. We are sure that the dawn of freedom and of a new day is close at hand, but we are also conscious of the fact that it will not be an easy task, that it will be accomplished as it was done in Cuba and Nicaragua.

Even if thousands of heroic combatants and humble people have to die, nothing and nobody will be able to check the revolution's victory in El Salvador. [applause] In this struggle we ask the peoples of the world to stay the hands of Yankee imperialism which is attempting to deal a direct interventionist military blow against our people. Please help us stop that intervention. We know that despite the stubbornness of the Pentagon's plans, the will and determination of the peoples and world public opinion are capable of stopping those plans as they have been capable so far of stopping the criminal plans to unleash a third world war. And, if Yankee imperialism goes ahead with the insanity of directly attacking our people, we want to assure them that we will also shed our blood to stop that intervention and defeat them, as did the people of Vietnam. We do not want to pay such a high price for victory but, if it becomes necessary, it will be done. [applause]

The Yankee Pentagon better not make a mistake. If it attacks the Salvadoran people, another painful thorn will be stuck in its throat. [applause] The fighting people of Farabundo Marti will rightly be able to cry out from its battle trenches: Cuba, Fidel, Sandino, Bolivar, hit the Yankees very hard! [applause]

Allow me, comrades, to greet warmly and sincerely our beloved Comrade Fidel Castro and all the delegates to this congress at this historic moment. We want to assure you that we will continue to struggle more and more passionately for the unity of our people. The unity of the Salvadoran people and the unity of their revolutionary and democratic organizations is the firm guarantee of the revolution in El Salvador.

Long live proletarian internationalism! Long live the Second PCC Congress! [shouts of "viva" and applause] Cuba, Vietnam, Nicaragua won, El Salvador will also win. [applause] The examples set by our heroes and martyrs give encouragement to us. As our people daily repeat in the countryside and plazas, the color of the blood is never forgotten. Till victory forever! [applause] United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we shall win! [shouts of "viva" and applause]

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 251 29 December 1980

NOTE: Daily Report No. 250 was not published on 26 December 1980 because of the holiday declared for U.S. Government employees that date by Executive Order.

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

New Constitution To Incorporate U.S. Principles P 1

COSTA RICA

Carazo on Economic, Political Outlook for Region P 1

EL SALVADOR

Duarte, Garcia Call For Peace, Cooperation P 2
President's Christmas Message P 2
Defense Minister's Message P 3
Garcia Urges Weapons Not Be Sent to Leftists P 3
Colonel Majano Criticizes Present Government P 3
Further Details P 4
'No Comment' From Garcia P 5
Duarte Remarks P 5
Clashes in North; Possible Church Schism P 6
Leftist FMLN, FDR Announce General Offensives P 7
FMLN Communique P 7

HONDURAS

Armed Forces Council Meets With Private Sector P 8
Leftists Announce 'Militant Unity,' Oppose Treaty [TIEMPO 13 Dec] P 8
PCH Leader Discusses Central American Situation [Havana] P 9

NICARAGUA

Borge Urges No Interference in El Salvador P 10
Junta Member Ramirez Stresses National Unity P 11
Development Program Signed With Soviet Union P 11
UPN Leader Denounces Radio Corporation 'Propaganda' [Havana] P 12

CUBA

Foreign Delegates Address Second PCC Congress Q 1
DPRK's Pak Song-chol Q 1
CSSR's Josef Korcak Q 2
Hungary's Mihaly Korom Q 4
Kampuchea's Pen Sovan Q 6
Laos' Phoumi Vongvichit Q 8
Mongolia's Nyamyn Jagbaral Q 10

Poland's Emil Wojtaszek Q 12
Romania's Dumitru Popescu Q 14
PDRY Party Leader Q 16
Chile's Luis Corvalan Q 17
Grenada's Bishop Comments on Congress Report Q 19
SFRY's Minic Meets With Rodriguez, Chernenko [TANJUG] Q 19
FSLN's Ortega Comments on Main Congress Report Q 19
VCP Delegation at Solidarity Meeting in Havana [VNA] Q 20
Grenadian, Kampuchean Leaders' Press Conferences Q 21
Chernenko, Soviet Delegation Visit Steel Foundry Q 21
Minic Speaks at Construction Combine Meeting [TANJUG] Q 22
CSSR's Korcak Speaks at Cuban Workers Meeting [CTK] Q 23
Romanian-Cuban Friendship Meeting Held in Havana [AGERPRES] Q 24
Bulgaria's Lilov Visits Ferrous Industry Plant [Sofia] Q 24
Brezhnev Congratulates Castro on Reelection Q 24
Rodriguez, Afghan Delegation Head Hold Talks Q 24
Castro, Others Attend Party Congress Reception Q 25
Fidel Castro Meets With CPSU Official Chernenko Q 25
VCP Delegation Meets Foreign Delegations in Havana [VNA] Q 25
Costa Rican Communist Mora Valverde Interviewed Q 26
Rodriguez Meets Venezuelan Communist Officials Q 26
Paraguayan Communist Official Holds Press Conference Q 27
Rodriguez Meets With Swedish Communist Leader Q 28
TANJUG Reports SFRY Delegate Minic Departs Q 28
Havana Reports Departures of Delegations to Congress Q 29
Reportage on Second Session of National Assembly Q 30
Castro Attends Sessions Q 30
Opening Session Reported Q 30
Environment Law Approved Q 31
Assembly Proceedings Reported Q 31
Second Day of Sessions Q 32
National Assembly Concludes Q 32

OTHER COUNTRIES

CHILE

President Pinochet Accepts Resignation of Cabinet V 1

PARAGUAY

New Law Bans Political Activity at Universities V 1
[ABC COLOR 22 Dec]
Opposition Leaders Predict Political Changes V 1

BELIZE

NEW CONSTITUTION TO INCORPORATE U.S. PRINCIPLES

FL250149 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] The deputy premier and minister of home affairs, the Honorable C.L.B. Rogers, has said that in writing a new constitution for an independent Belize, the basic principles enshrined in the Constitution of the United States of America will be incorporated. These are that all men are created equal under God; all men have the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Mr Rogers was speaking at the miniconvention of the San Ignacio chapter of the Full Gospel Businessmen's Fellowhip which was held at the San Ignacio Hotel last Sunday afternoon.

The deputy premier said that we know that it is easy to write a constitution but difficult to implement and put it into practice. The tradition of religious tolerance such as portrayed by the Full Gospel Businessmen's Fellowhip is a good example for us all in that its members not only tolerate but appreciate their fellow men's religious persuasions and rise above their differences in the fatherhood of God. The deputy premier said, amid applause, that in writing our constitution we will enshrine these principles.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO ON ECONOMIC, POLITICAL OUTLOOK FOR REGION

PA250245 Paris AFP in Spanish 2325 GMT 24 Dec 80

[By Gilberto Lopes]

[Excerpt] San Jose, 24 Dec (AFP)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo has commented here on the nervous state of the small nations that produce raw materials but no oil. Carazo analyzed the outlook for the strife-torn Caribbean and Central American area.

Since Costa Rica became involved in regional problems, when the Nicaraguan war last year involved the country in the region's political whirlpool, Carazo--as an outstanding protagonist--has been in the midst of debates on the political future of Central America.

At the end of the year Carazo is in the midst of growing economic difficulties and on the eve of an election year. Carazo strongly criticized the current international economic order, recent oil price increases and a dramatic drop in coffee prices are threatening the country's stability.

Costa Rica is on the move and several programs have been initiated here at the end of the year to prevent the country from importing more oil than it can pay for with revenue from coffee exports.

Carazo told AFP that "the economic problems of the world are creating poverty for the people." He added, "This is how internal political struggles in which powerful pressure groups try to maintain their positions are unleashed to the detriment of weaker sectors."

The president highly praised the oil supply agreement signed here by Costa Rica and other Central American nations and Mexico and Venezuela. This agreement guarantees oil supplies under conditions that diminish the depletion of foreign exchange and serve to finance local energy programs.

The Costa Rican president also stated his "displeasure and firm protest" of the attitude of the countries responsible for the fixing of international coffee quotas and prices.

He stated, "There will be no international social justice as long as the power of the strongest, which has become evident in the raw materials field, prevails."

Referring to regional politics, Carazo commented on the relations between Latin America and the United States as of 20 January 1981, when Ronald Reagan will become president of the United States. "There will be no great changes," Carazo said. The Costa Rican president met with U.S. Vice-President-elect George Bush and other advisers of the president-elect less than a month ago.

Carazo remarked, "There will be changes in style." Carazo revealed that he expects that there will be a great rapprochement with the new U.S. administration next year and he affirmed that the administration's primary concern will be to have a closer look at the situation in the area.

The Costa Rican president admitted that Somozist forces, partisans of the overthrown Nicaraguan dictator, are making "every effort to intervene in that country and in the region" although they have been removed from political and economic activities in Nicaragua.

"Nicaragua," Carazo noted, "will take steps according to the way it is treated by the democratic nations. If it is cornered and isolated it could assume a radical position." Carazo said that he is not placing Nicaragua on the right or on the left. "If we help it and if we cooperate, it will become increasingly friendly, which will provide direct benefits for the region and for the Nicaraguan people."

Regarding El Salvador, Carazo remarked that "it is a traditionally violent country and a normalization in that country will be very difficult." He added: "The fact that the new political structure has lasted over a year, represents a different position every day." [sentence as received] The Government of El Salvador has received the definite support of Costa Rica.

Commenting on Cuba's political activities in the region, Carazo reiterated his position that it "is making great efforts to exert political influence on Central America and the Caribbean in order to benefit the interests of the Soviet Union." Asked about the benefits that a "detente" with the Cuban Government could bring to the area, Carazo said that "a lengthy period, during which Cuba must show that it has decided not to intervene in the internal affairs of our countries and its good will," is necessary before such a rapprochement can take place.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE, GARCIA CALL FOR PEACE, COOPERATION

President's Christmas Message

PA251358 Paris AFP in Spanish 1216 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Dec (AFP)--Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte last night made his first public appearance here since assuming office, making an appeal for peace in a Christmas message broadcast over a nationwide radio and television network. Duarte called for fraternity among Salvadorans and said he is opposed to fighting among brothers. The president issued his brief message from his office at the presidential palace.

Meanwhile, it was learned here today that the army has launched a new offensive in the country's northern region, where it is suspected that several guerrilla groups are active. In addition, the security forces carried out an intensive search in the western part of San Salvador but the number of arrests made was not disclosed. An uneasy calm prevailed throughout in the city.

Defense Minister's Message

PA242308 Paris AFP in Spanish 2110 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 24 Dec (AFP)--Salvadoran Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia said here today in a Christmas message broadcast by radio and television that "the armed forces are the first to regret the shedding of blood." Garcia said that it hurts him to "clash daily with brothers who do not understand that social and economic changes must be made, but not by violent means."

"We must," the minister continued, "create an awareness in youth that it has a right to aspire to changes, but that we must not kill each other or serve foreign interests."

The minister, who was accompanied by his closest army aides, urged all Salvadorans to cooperate "in the restoration of peace," and recalled a phrase by Mohandas Ghandi: "Death unites all men and danger unites soldiers."

GARCIA URGES WEAPONS NOT BE SENT TO LEFTISTS

PA262208 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1744 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] The defense minister of El Salvador has asked other countries not to send weapons to the leftists. Defense Minister Col Guillermo Garcia has said that the weapons which other countries send to leftist groups are killing innocent people. He made a special request to have his petition conveyed to the governments of countries which send arms and ammunitions to leftist groups because innocent people are the victims of this violence. He said that these governments must consider their decisions and realize that the Salvadoran people want peace and wish to work within a framework of tranquillity. He added that the Salvadoran tradition of service and work has been demonstrated. The Salvadorans, today more than ever, need a climate where progress can truly follow the paths of progress. [as heard]

COLONEL MAJANO CRITICIZES PRESENT GOVERNMENT

PA261806 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1703 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Dec (EFE)--Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, former member of the Salvadoran Government junta, said in an interview published here today in the newspaper UNO MAS UNO that his country's present government is "illegal."

Majano, who was declared in contempt [en rebeldia] by the Salvadoran Government, urged the group of officers known as the Salvadoran "young military" to remove the present government "through all necessary means."

Majano, who was interviewed in his country, said that "the position of the present ruling group (in El Salvador) is illegal" and explained that he "could not serve a government that has placed itself outside the country's laws." He noted that the government, composed of Christian Democrats and officers, "has been adopting positions which have no popular backing and stem from the interest of a group, of a given party, to attain political control, which is against the spirit of the proclamation of October 1979."

Asked if the junta had any responsibility in the killing of the four U.S. nuns, Majano said that "there is a deviation [desviacion] in the government and the military high command has the responsibility for enforcing its own policy. Even if there is no complicity, there is negligence." He relieved the Salvadoran Army and the officers corps of "any blame" because, he said, "I am sure all of them think differently, but those who have misguided them are the ones responsible."

According to the paper, Majano was asked if the officer corps included Colonels Guillermo Garcia and Abdul Gutierrez, defense minister and vice president, respectively, and if he also relieved them of responsibility, to which he answered: "No. Those leading the government, those who are misguiding the armed forces, either through their methods or their political line, are directly responsible for what is happening in this country."

He also stressed that those leading El Salvador "are responsible for leading the country into any clash or to the clash which is taking place, endangering the country's future, the future of the armed forces themselves."

Majano insisted that he has already taken up his place in the present situation and noted that, "I am not in agreement; I question the political design which has been imposed behind the backs of the people and even of the armed forces themselves."

"I say," he added, "that I am against this ruling group and I state that it is responsible for the confrontation it is sponsoring by its attitude--a military struggle which is already taking place in practice and which may continue expanding more and more."

On other topics, he said he is not a member of any political group and that for the time being he would not agree to joining the Revolutionary Democratic Front (the most influential organization in El Salvador) because, as he put it, "so far I want to maintain a broad position."

He called on the armed forces to adopt "a clear position regarding the fact that this (ruling) group must be removed either through a clear-cut and specific request or through any necessary means."

He said it was difficult tojudge the role played by the Christian Democratic Party but said its rank and file "are being used" by a small group which he said is neither democratic or Christian.

The colonel told UNO MAS UNO that he would stay in El Salvador to watch events from close up.

Further Details

PA262046 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Dec 80

[By Ricardo Medina]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 26 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Col Adolfo Majano, former member of the Salvadoran Government junta, has asserted that he could have staged a coup a short time ago but that he did not do so "in order not to shatter the people's hopes for freedom and justice."

"I have become convinced that coups d'etat always shatter the people's hopes for freedom and justice. That is why it is best for the people to decide their destiny throu other means," he reiterated.

Majano roundly denied that he plans to join the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], an opposition party, for the time being. He also denied reports linking him to the Salvadoran guerrillas.

Majano said: "The army cannot be defeated militarily. However, because of the offensive the guerrillas are carrying out everywhere, the victory of the people is imminent."

"This government," Majano said, "is promoting a widespread conflict, which is creating ill will among the people who will rise up sooner or later. The army may defeat the guerrillas tactically but the people will win the struggle because everything is in their favor."

Majano said "President Duarte is neither a democrat nor a Christian."

He added that Duarte "is one of those contributing the most to the climate of violence. This government is in trouble economically. It is surviving because of the credits and the economy is deteriorating more and more every day."

Majano also asserted that "Colonels Jose Guillermo Garcia and Nicolas Carranza, defense minister and deputy minister, respectively, as well as Colonel Gutierrez, vice president of the junta, are protecting the interests of the oligarchy and covering up the activities of the armed rightist groups, who have killed over 10,000 Salvadorans."

Colonel Majano said "absolutely no one has proved that I am a Marxist or leftist. This was the argument used by the other members of the junta to oust me from it."

Majano concluded his statements by saying, "For the time being, I prefer to go on hiding and to take my own security measures."

'No Comment' From Garcia

PA262152 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1750 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] This station has interviewed Defense Minister Col Guillermo Garcia. When asked for his opinion of Colonel Majano's charges that the top military commands are in the hands of the extreme right, the officer said: No comment. I have learned that when you throw yourself in the mud, you get dirty, and I don't want that to happen to me. I have nothing to say about that.

Colonel Garcia said that the morale of the army is high and that at no time has it been concerned about the suspension of the U.S. military aid because it was not that much assistance. He noted that the Salvadoran Army is too professional to worry about those matters.

In the interview, Defense Minister Garcia denied that the U.S. adviser was a criminal. He said that statements about Thomas Braken, who was killed some 15 days ago, are completely false. He said that when Braken was hired in January, the American Embassy in this capital was consulted and it was never mentioned that he was a fugitive from U.S. justice.

He added that he has resigned from his post and that he is a military officer at the service of the armed forces and the people, whom he is devoted to, and not at the service of interests of parties or groups. He said that the appointment of Napoleon Duarte as president was correct because he is a man of international prestige.

Duarte Remarks

PA262250 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2036 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Dec (EFE)--Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the military-Christian Democratic junta of El Salvador, said today that he shares the moderate positions expressed by former junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano. In a telephone interview with the newspaper EXCELSIOR, Duarte added: "However, I disagree with the positions that he is not stating publicly. I share his utopia, but not what he practices."

Duarte explained that he has been appointed president of the junta, not president of the republic, although he has been given all the powers of a president, except that of commander in chief of the armed forces.

The junta president refused to comment on the posture adopted by Colonel Majano, saying that to do so would be to "interfere in a problem that is strictly the purview of the army."

"If Colonel Majano is making appeals of any kind, that is his problem. It is up to the armed forces to decide on this. They will indicate whether or not he is a deserter. In my opinion, I feel that he is hindering our patriotic effort."

"I believe," Duarte continued, "that Colonel Majano is committing a serious error by taking the positions that he has taken, because he is only further disrupting peace and discipline."

Duarte said that many people abroad support Majano because they are familiar only with the opinions that he expressed. "And it is right that they should do so. I, on the other hand, know his other side and it is precisely that side with which I disagree."

"Colonel Majano," he said, "was the target of an attack and he blamed the rightwing without the supporting evidence. There have been four attempts on my life. One of my sons has been attacked three times and my youngest son twice."

"We never said anything," he continued. "We never blamed anyone. It could very well have been the rightwing or the leftwing. By this I wish to show that one should never act emotionally without objective evidence."

With regard to the attitude of the episcopate, he said: "Objectively, Msgr Rivera y Damas reports real facts, things that really take place. I agree that a pastor should expose a crude reality to his parishioners. But in my opinion, the problem comes when he begins to make his own sociological interpretations, which are very often erroneous."

In Duarte's opinion, the USSR, Cuba and Nicaragua are to blame for the violence that is occurring in his country. He denied that the United States is intervening directly in El Salvador. "The leftists," he said, "go around the world telling lies. We are not subject to, nor would we accept the interference of any foreign government in our affairs. There are no U.S. ships or airplanes here. These are all lies by the leftists."

CLASHES IN NORTH; POSSIBLE CHURCH SCHISM

PA282101 Paris AFP in Spanish 1822 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Dec (AFP)--The Salvadoran Army killed 25 rebels early this morning in the outskirts of Chalatenango, in the north, where fighting broke out again on 25 December, military sources reported here today.

According to local sources, some 2,000 guerrillas attacked the military posts in Arcatao, Las Vueltas, San Antonio Los Ranchos, El Rodeo and Pataneras, all of them in Chalatenango Department. Military sources indicated, however, that the guerrillas who participated in this offensive numbered about 400 at the most, of which barely about 100 carried any weapons. The rest came up behind them picking up the weapons of those who were killed.

According to the military spokesmen, the rebels are using a new type of 40-caliber grenade [as received], which until now had not been seen in El Salvador. They added that it may have been brought from some Central American country.

According to the army, the situation in Chalatenango is under control, and it described the new guerrilla attacks as "mere harassment operations." The sources denied an announcement by the left that these actions are the beginning of a general insurrection, and affirmed that by day's end the army will be in full control of the situation created in that zone.

Regarding the casualties sustained by the government forces, it has been reported that two soldiers died and three others were injured during the confrontations. The army's spokesmen made light of the guerrillas' activities in the north, noting that this is not a civil war, as some affirm. "They are occasional harassment attacks," they said.

Meanwhile, San Salvador today remained amazingly and unusually calm.

For his part, the acting archbishop of El Salvador, Arturo Rivera y Damas, today warned Catholics against a possible church schism which, according to him, might result from the formation of political groups within it.

Priest Roberto Toruellas, who said mass in the cathedral today, read a message from Rivera announcing the formation of a national coordinating board of the San Salvador archbishop's programs, after the guidelines of Monsignor Romero, the archbishop assassinated in March.

Furthermore, in the message read by Toruellas, Rivera declares the so-called National Coordinating Board of the People's Church (CONIP), which is comprised of priests and nuns in this country, lacks any authority. According to the acting archbishop of San Salvador, CONIP might help prepare the ground for a church schism. He added that those who have joined that organization are acting privately and without the authorization of the Salvadoran Catholic hierarchy. Finally, he urged people to join the archbishopric's programs on behalf of the large majorities.

LEFTIST FMLN, FDR ANNOUNCE GENERAL OFFENSIVES

PA262141 Paris AFP in Spanish 2021 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] San Jose, 27 Dec (AFP)--The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), which is made up of El Salvador's guerrilla organizations, has announced the beginning of a "general military offensive against the Salvadoran regime." The most recent clashes, which have taken place in the north, fall within the framework of this offensive.

Meanwhile, according to information released here today, the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), a coalition of groups opposed to the Salvadoran Government, has announced a "general political offensive."

FMLN Communique

PA282015 Paris AFP in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] San Jose, 24 Dec (AFP)--The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) has urged the Salvadoran people to prepare for the imminent final offensive. The FMLN is comprised of all the guerrillas fighting the Salvadoran Government.

"The determination to fight resolutely to win victory is the most powerful weapon the Salvadoran people have at their disposal," says an FMLN document released to the INDEPENDENT PRESS AGENCY (API), which is connected to the country's opposition.

The FMLN adds that "each compatriot will have a place of combat at the barricades and in the trenches of the insurrection, in the general strike and in the people's army offensive."

"No sacrifice is too great if made in order to achieve a historic objective: that of the fatherland's liberation," the FMLN communique states, adding that "the people must sharpen their imagination and inventiveness in order to turn everything within our reach into weapons."

According to the document, the FMLN has begun preparations "to launch the hardened and experienced units of its revolutionary people's army, its guerrillas and militias, as well as its organized mass forces into the decisive battles for the victory of the revolutionary and the establishment of a revolutionary democratic government."

Further, the FMLN says in its communique, which was released here today, that "the recent reorganization of the government junta left it in a greater state of deterioration," adding that now it is "an instrument which even more than ever before has been turned over to the fascist right, with much less credibility both inside and outside El Salvador."

"The United States has wound up by supporting the new government formula simply because it has not found any other tree from which to hang itself," the FMLN alleges.

"Even William Bowdler," the communique goes on, "has stated that the changes do not resolve anything now or in the future."

But, the FMLN affirms in its document, "the United States prefers to support the genocidal elements than to discuss with the true representatives of the Salvadoran people or to respect the latter's inalienable right to decide their own fate."

Finally, the FMLN described as "ridiculous" the Salvadoran Government's announcement that a consultative state council will soon be formed and that even the FMLN will participate in it. According to the FMLN, this is "a trick to deceive international opinion."

HONDURAS

ARMED FORCES COUNCIL MEETS WITH PRIVATE SECTOR

PA240429 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1325 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The Honduran Armed Forces Superior Council, headed by Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, the president and chief of the armed forces, met yesterday with leaders of the Honduran private sector, it was said in official circles.

In spite of little information made available about the meeting, it was said that the army's high-ranking officers and the private sector representatives made a brief analysis of the country's general situation and outlined the economic problems affecting Honduras and the serious crisis created in recent months by a crimewave affecting the country. It was said that during the meeting ideas were discussed for the practical solution to the two problems, especially how to halt the crimewave, which is the main symptom of social instability and creates general concern for law and order.

LEFTISTS ANNOUNCE 'MILITANT UNITY,' OPPOSE TREATY

PA232313 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 13 Dec 80 p 15

[Text] The three leftist political parties of Honduras yesterday announced an agreement basically intended to stop our country from becoming "a gendarme of U.S. imperialism."

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Honduras, the Communist Party of Honduras-Marxist-Leninist and the Honduran Socialist Party released a document yesterday afternoon in which they announced their "militant unity" and their opposition to the peace treaty which was recently signed by the Honduran and Salvadoran Governments.

"Everyone is aware that the U.S. Government exerted all kinds of pressure to force Honduras to sign the peace treaty, without resolving the problems that started the conflict in 1969.

The main purpose of the treaty is to reunify the region's reactionary forces, with the approval of U.S. imperialism, to repress the desires for liberation of the Central American peoples," states the document.

It adds: "It is not our peoples who need a peace treaty. Both oligarchies need the document in order to reorganize the Central American Defense Council and the Organization of Central American States in their efforts to repress the liberation struggle which is gaining strength in our region."

The leftists' document goes on to say that "to this effect, the possibility has even been brought up of armed intervention by imperialism and the assassination of great masses of our peoples at the hands of Yankee Marines and their domestic allies."

They also say that "it is not peace that is being signed, but a genocidal agreement against the Central American peoples, reinforcing the armies of Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador to use them as gendarmes not only against their people, but also against Nicaragua's revolutionary process."

In conclusion, the Honduran left ratifies its united opposition to these plans through all the necessary means.

PCH LEADER DISCUSSES CENTRAL AMERICAN SITUATION

PA192128 Havana International Service in Spanish 2320 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Pedro Martinez Perez interview with Rigoberto Padilla Rush, secretary general of the Communist Party of Honduras [PCH]. Date, place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] What is the feeling of the Honduran Communists regarding the Central American situation and the role of Honduras in the face of the counterrevolutionary operations in that region?

[Answer] The truth is that Central America is experiencing dramatic days. The political situation is very complex and is characterized by a general uprising of the masses against the oppressors. This uprising has been crowned with special victory in Nicaragua with the success of the Sandinist revolution and with the increasingly acute and bloody confrontation in El Salvador against a dictatorship that has lasted more than 40 some years.

In addition, we must also note that there is armed resistance against the tyrannical, repressive and brutal government of Romeo Lucas. If we could somehow describe the situation in Latin America, we would say Honduras has a privileged geographical position. It is surrounded by people who have been victorious and who have rebelled against the traditional oppressors.

Our people are called on to play an important role in the destiny of the Central American revolution, which the Communist Party of Honduras views as a unique process that is subjected to laws [words indistinct] because there cannot be peace between the Salvadoran junta and the armed people. A war is being waged in El Salvador and it can only end with the victory of the Salvadoran people. There are and there will always be feelings of solidarity and identity among the Central American communists, mainly the Honduran communists, and all the revolutionary and patriotic forces of the area with the heroic people, who are giving their blood in an untiring and unyielding struggle to liberate their fatherland.

NICARAGUA

BORGE URGES NO INTERFERENCE IN EL SALVADOR

PA280419 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2215 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Speech by Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez at ceremony held at the home of former Somozist Minister Jose Maria Castillo in Managua, to mark the sixth anniversary of the Sandinist attack on the house and to promote several Interior Ministry officials--live]

[Excerpts] The Interior Ministry fights on numerous fronts at the same time. It fights against the enemies of the revolution. It fights crime and it also fights against irresponsible persons. Moreover, the enemy does not rest for even a minute. There is counterrevolution, there is crime and there is irresponsibility 24 hours a day and the Interior Ministry has to face the enemies of our people 24 hours a day. [applause]

State security is another important area of the Interior Ministry. Lenin says that it is the most important area. It was not until January 1980 that it began to be successful. The reason for this is that at the beginning the companeros did not have the slightest idea of what it meant to be a member of an organization of this kind.

Those who say that the Salvadoran revolution is being promoted from other countries are lying deliberately. For example, although we support the Salvadoran people, we have not interferred in their internal affairs. We all know by memory just who has interferred in Latin America throughout this century. On the contrary, our position is that the Salvadorans should be permitted to resolve their own dramatic national situation without interference from anyone. [applause] Solidarity does not mean intervention. [applause] On the contrary, solidarity means to struggle against intervention.

The decent governments of Latin America should make every effort to see that there is no intervention. Moreover, intervention is a danger that threatens us all. If there is intervention in El Salvador, we would be required to place ourselves on the alert and to mobilize all our energy and all our resources in defense of the fatherland, which would be threatened, and place all our resources at the service of the country's defense.

El Salvador's struggle is the last battlecry [applause] of a continent which has fought throughout the centuries for its liberation, [applause] a continent that has fought against Spanish colonialism and against the new conquerors of the disorderly and brutal north. The struggle against the Spanish ended a long time ago, but the new struggle against the new conquerors has not yet ended.

It is also important to note that throughout this historical battle the struggle has involved the entire continent. Since the colonial days, the most advanced men have felt that Latin Americans were a unified people. That is why we Nicaraguan revolutionaries are so actively interested in everything that takes place on this continent. We are very interested in what is happening in Central America. That is why we are not indifferent--we cannot and should not be indifferent--to what is occurring in El Salvador.

Therefore, our solidarity with El Salvador is not merely a matter of principle. It has historical roots. We receive light from the same sun. We were born through the same act of childbirth. We have common origins.

When Sandino was in the mountains, many Latin Americans were at his side, including, by the way, Farabundo Marti, [applause] the Salvadoran hero. Therefore, there is nothing strange in the fact that we Nicaraguans are on the side of the people, the people have been and continue to be on our side. We are morally and politically on the side of the Salvadoran people, although this displeases many, [applause] and with internationalist enthusiasm, we will continue to be on the side of the Salvadoran people. [applause]

But how can we show our solidarity? And I am asking this because I do not want anyone to think that we are inviting people to go to El Salvador. The Salvadorans have enough strength, enough boldness and enough patriotism to solve their own problems. We are saying this because there are thousands of Salvadoran refugees here who need the support and generous aid of our people--food, medicine, clothing and affection--perhaps more affection than clothing and medicine. We can give them a lot of affection and some clothing and some medicine. [applause]

Well then, if the war in El Salvador expands, as it seems to be expanding, perhaps we can give them other things. Perhaps we can donate our blood, some of our blood. We are a poor people. [applause] We are a poor people, but we are rich in generosity and we have demonstrated this.

But meanwhile, despite the fact that the danger is not so imminent, although it does exist, we must raise the level of training of the people's militias, led by our brother, Eden Pastora. We must quantitatively and qualitiatively increase the formidable force which our militias represent. In any case, we must create the conditions to put ourselves on a war footing if necessary.

In this regard, it is necessary to make our people conscious of the need to husband our resources, from the waters of Asososca, whose levels are falling dangerously, to electrical energy, which represents a drain on the country's foreign exchange.

JUNTA MEMBER RAMIREZ STRESSES NATIONAL UNITY

PA280426 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2132 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Speech by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at a ceremony held at the home of former Somozist Minister Jose Maria Castillo in Managua, to mark the sixth anniversary of the Sandinist attack on the house and to promote several Interior Ministry officials--live]

[Excerpts] We advocate national unity. We continue to favor national unity--a unity which is led by the people, never without the people; a unity with the vanguard represented by the Sandinist National Liberation Front, never supporting the absurd and grotesque idea of dissolving the Sandinist Front, its political force or its armed orce. [applause]

We want unity, companeros, yes, but unity with those who want to produce, to make this country greater, to make it wealthier. We know that those who do so constitute the majority of the country's businessmen. But we do not want unity with those who, while plotting against the revolution and allying themselves with the genocidal guard, seek to destroy the revolution, the people and their achievements.

The revolution has made unity generous, for the revolution has been generous since its onset because it has offered unity to all, unity as an essential part of the revolutionary project. It offers unity, makes unity possible and even incorporates into this unity those who would be ruling alone in support of their own interests, if their own alternatives had triumphed over the dictatorship. They would have never thought about making an alliance with the workers and peasants of Nicaragua. Because if now, without having the power, they dare to attack freedom of the press--which is a profound value of this revolution--and they interpret freedom of the press--which for us is a popular value as freedom of enterprise, and they are intransigent with those who do not agree with them and try to expell them from their radio programs, which are broadcast by their radio stations, because of an incompatibility of ideas, imagine what would await freedom of the press if they were in power! This is our sense of unity and of freedom.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM SIGNED WITH SOVIET UNION

PA231717 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] A cultural, scientific and health development program between the Government of the USSR and the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstrudtion was signed this afternoon. The ceremony, held at the Foreign Ministry, was attended by USSR Ambassador German Shlyapnikov, Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto, Minister of Health Lea Guido, Minister of Culture Ernesto Cardenal, Minister of Education Carlos Tunnerman and Nicaraguan Ambassador to the USSR Ricardo Wheelock.

In summary the program for 1981 includes: in education, 150 scholarship grants for professional studies and 15 scholarship grants for postgraduate studies; in health, the exchange of high-level delegations of professionals of both countries; in sports, several coaches, who are already in Nicaragua--they have held clinics and passed their knowledge on to the companeros of the Nicaraguan Sports Institute.

Regarding cultural aspects, there is great room for exchange of publications and for the establishment of relations between cultural associations of the two countries.

It is important to point out that next year the USSR will give technical assistance to the people's culture centers.

In addition, our country has been invited to participate in the film festival to be held in Moscow next year. We will also receive technical advice and institutional support for reorganizing the higher education system. The agreement signed this afternoon also grants our country 30 scholarship grants for the training of medium-level technicians, who are so necessary in our country.

Foreign Minister d'Escoto said that the signing of this cooperation agreement is additional proof that there has been a revolution here, since for many years our country had been limited in its relations with the countries of the socialist camp. We aspire to relations with all countries of the world, but within the framework of mutual respect, said Father d'Escoto:

[Begin recording] With great satisfaction we can tell the Soviet Union that we have very cordial relations, that is, the best type of relations it is possible to have with another country, precisely because we are totally convinced that our basic condition, is our demand for respect for our right to self-determination of other peoples. These conditions are exemplary in the case of the government and people of the Soviet Union.

Consequently, without [words indistinct] which we signed at this moment. This program of mutual assistance is in reality an implementation of agreements signed many years ago, many of which have been implemented in the past few months. We see with great joy how these bonds of friendship and appreciation, of solidarity and fraternity with the government and people of the Soviet Union, are being manifested in such a concrete way in the signing of this program. [end recording]

Soviet Ambassador German Shlyapnikov said that this afternoon's ceremony is further proof of the solidarity of the Soviet people and government with our people. This is the first step in our cooperation, because there is yet much to be done. But the important thing is the readiness of both parties to expand their relations, added the Soviet ambassador.

[Begin Shlyapnikov recording] This is a demonstration of our government and our people's cooperation with the people and Government of Nicaragua in all sectors in which this cooperation is fruitful for both countries and for both peoples.

Since the early days of the Sandinist revolution's victory, the Soviet Union, through the message of Comrade Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU and president of the USSR, has expressed a firm determination to maintain and develop friendly relations with the new Nicaragua. This cooperation (?includes) many agreements and cooperation programs, which include important and [word indistinct] advisers for the development of both countries.

Relations between the two countries are now at the highest level, a level [words indistinct] of relations which are developing on the basis of security, mutual respect and nonintervention in the internal affairs of both countries. [end recording]

UPN LEADER DENOUNCES RADIO CORPORACION PROPAGANDA

PA262320 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Danilo Aguirre, secretary general of the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists [UPN], has charged that there is a tremendous propaganda plan being staged against the Sandinist revolution. Several private radio stations are being organized into networks to always provide false information and to distort the Nicaraguan reality. He stressed that Fabio Gadea Mantilla, the owner of Radio Corporacion, is actively involved in this plan, which was thought up by counterrevolutionaries from outside Nicaragua.

FOREIGN DELEGATES ADDRESS SECOND PCC CONGRESS

DPRK's Pak Song-chol

FL222208 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1915 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Speech by DPRK Vice President Pak Song-chol at 18 December morning session of Second Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Congress at Havana's Palace of Conventions, in Korean with consecutive Spanish translation--recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrades: On behalf of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, I extend warm greetings to the Second PCC Congress and I convey fraternal greetings of our party militants and people to the delegates, and through them, to all members of the PCC and to the Cuban people.

At the same time, I should like to express deep gratitude to you for the kind invitation extended to the delegation of our party to participate in your party congress. The second congress of your party is an important event and of great significance for the development of your party and its political life. We are convinced that your party congress will discuss sufficiently the points on the agenda in keeping with the expectations and wishes of the Cuban Communists and people. The congress will attain the expected great successes.

We have heard with deep interest the report to the congress which summarizes the internal and external activities undertaken by your party since the first congress and of the socioeconomic advances made in Cuba, which have generated new tasks and prospects. As a result, we have enriched our knowledge of the advancing socialist Cuba.

The Communists and people of your country who made the first breakthrough in the colonial system of U.S. imperialism in Latin America through a hard struggle and extended socialism to the Western hemisphere are, under the leadership of their party headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, maximum leader of the Cuban revolution, [applause] having successes in all areas of socialist construction, while they defend the revolutionary gains against imperialist aggression and intervention. In the course of a prolonged, hard and complex struggle, the PCC has consolidated its ranks organizationally and ideologically and has emerged as a reliable vanguard of the Cuban working class and as a powerful political force with deep roots in the broad popular masses.

Our party and our people warmly greet all the successes attained by the PCC and Cuban people, and they wish you from all their heart greater successes in your subsequent struggle to implement the resolutions of the second party congress.

Our party and people are now energetically struggling to accelerate the complete victory of socialism under the wise leadership of the glorious party center, upholding the program of shaping the whole society on the chuche idea [self-reliance] set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the sixth congress of the Korean Workers Party. [applause] However, big obstacles still lie ahead on the road of the reunification of our country owing to the plot of two Koreas of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascists. Under the instigation of the United States, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist group is brutally suppressing the South Korean people's struggle for the democratization of society and the reunification of the country while hastening war preparations, thereby making the situation on the Korean peninsula extremely grave.

Comrade Kim Il-song, great leader of our nation, has presented a new program of struggle consisting of establishing a confederated democratic republic of Korea so as to halt and frustrate the plot of two Koreas of internal and external separatists, and to achieve reunification of the nation as soon as possible.

This new guideline for reunification, as a program for national salvation which correctly reflects the reality of our country with different regimes in the north and south and divided for 35 years, is the aspiration of the people which want reunification so much and it has the absolute support and approval of the world's peace-loving people, not to mention all the Korean people.

With the united strength of the entire nation, we will frustrate the plot of two Koreas hatched by the U.S. imperialists and the fascist military elements of South Korea; and we will succeed on the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Allow me to take this opportunity to express our deep gratitude to the Communist Party and fraternal people of Cuba for their total support and solidarity which they invariably have given to the cause of reunification of the homeland of our people. [applause]

The Korean Workers Party and the PCC have established firm ties of friendship in the common struggle against imperialism and for the triumph of the cause of socialism. We appreciate the relations and cooperation between our two parties and peoples and we will make every effort to consolidate and expand them even more.

Under the anti-imperialist and independence banners, our party will struggle vigorously to build a new world without imperialism or colonialism, free of exploitation and oppression and firmly united with the socialist countries, nonaligned nations and all the world's progressive peoples.

Long live the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean Workers Party and the PCC and between the Korean and Cuban peoples. [shouts of "viva"; prolonged applause]

CSSR's Josef Korcak

FL251537 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1915 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Speech by Josef Korcak, member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee, during the 18 December morning session of the Second PCC Congress at Havana's Palace of Conventions; in Czech with consecutive Spanish translation--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro, comrades: Allow me to convey to the delegates and guests of the Second PCC Congress, all the Cuban people, fraternal and combative greetings from the CPCZ Central Committee and its secretary general and president of the republic, Comrade Gustav Husak, from all the Communists and from all the workers of the CSSR. [applause]

We listened closely to the PCC Central Committee report read by Comrade Fidel Castro. We are sincerely glad of the successes the Cuban people have achieved while building the first socialist society in the American Continent. We view your victories as our own; they contribute to making the whole socialist community stronger. Moreover, the Czechoslovak people appreciate Cuba's revolutionary traditions and know of the feats of the best sons of your fatherland. They highly appreciate the honest contribution by Cubans to the cause of progress and socialism throughout the world. Cuba has never been, is or shall be alone in its revolutionary course. Both our countries have a loyal and powerful friend, namely, the Soviet Union, and enjoy the fraternal assistance of the great family of socialist countries.

We Czechoslovak Communists appreciate the active contribution of the PCC to the strengthening of the unity of the international communist and labor movement based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We appreciate your country's foreign policy which makes a considerable contribution to the struggle for peace and against imperialism and reaction in the world.

Thousands of your specialists are helping the peoples of former colonial states, becoming true messengers of the Cuban revolution's internationalism and humanism. Our people know the price for freedom, independence and social liberation. (?That is why) they [word indistinct] understand the heroism of the internationalist Cuban fighters and pay homage to those who sacrificed their lives in the struggle for the solidarity and progress of other peoples.

Dear comrades, our respective Communist Parties, the peoples of the two brother countries are united by firm, fraternal and increasingly closer ties at all levels and areas. Economic and scientific-technical cooperation is proceeding successfully. Several thousands of Cubans are helping our enterprises while at the same time they gain professional training. The coordination of the national economic plans for 1981-85 will mean a substantial increase in trade. We happily welcome in our country visitors from the island of freedom. Evidence of this is, among other things, the repercussions that the Days of Cuban Culture had in the CSSR. As in the past, the Cuban people can always count on the support and solidarity of the people of socialist Czechoslovakia. [applause]

The 16th Congress of the CPCZ will be held in April 1981. Based on the results obtained, the congress will be the start of a new stage in the building of a developed socialist society. Our whole society is preparing for this event. In the past decade, our people have achieved considerable success under the leadership of the CPCZ, an ideologically united party capable of action with 1.5 million militants. The gradual development of our socialist economy has created conditions for the subsequent growth of the standard of living and social guarantees of the population. The development of socialist industry and the socialization of agriculture has made it possible to increase individual and social consumption and to balance the standards of living of the people living in the city and in the country. However, we are not (?content) with these successes. We continue to overcome obstacles by creatively applying Marxist-Leninist principles in the interest of socialism, responding thus to the need to strengthen and develop it.

Our society in the 80's is politically firm, economically strong, culturally developed and has a secure place in the world. That is why our country, which stands at the border between the socialist world and the capitalist world, has been the target of so many anticommunist campaigns. We elected, once and for all, the socialist road more than 30 years ago. Thanks to the internationalist aid of our friends we were able to defend it against counterrevolution at the end of the 60's. The border of our state is the border of the whole socialist community. It is a firm wall of socialism. [applause] Ten years ago, based on our hard-won experiences, the CPCZ Central Committee approved the document titled "Lessons From the Crisis in the Party and Society" after the 13th Congress of the CPCZ. We are happy to confirm that the PCC belonged to that part of the international communist movement that from the very beginning understood and supported us. The conclusions drawn then proved their worth in the last decade.

Current events in Poland confirm once more that the analysis of the objectives and methods of today's imperialist strategy has a lasting value. The enemies of socialism, however, also learned a lesson from their defeat then. Above all, the lesson meant that they are still playing their dangerous game with even more sophisticated means, with more camouflaged costumes. They turn over their cards more slowly. They want once more to put the strength of world socialism, the efficiency of international solidarity and the firmness of the common revolutionary conquests to the test.

There is no doubt that once more they will receive an overwhelming response and that socialism will again emerge victorious from this test. [applause]

The forces of imperialism, together with the Chinese hegemonists, would like to halt the victorious advance of the increasingly vigorous socialist community, choke the growing national liberation movement and suppress the struggle of the capitalist countries' working class. However, they are incapable of turning back revolutionary development or changing the present correlation of forces. The people who have won freedom and independence cannot be enslaved again. The peoples who want peace, security and international cooperation will achieve a deeper detente. The recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries unequivocally expressed itself in this regard.

The CSSR is fully solidary today as in the future with the victorious Nicaraguan revolution, with the struggle of the popular masses of El Salvador, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay, Guatemala, Haiti and other countries against fascist tyrannies. [applause] The peoples of Latin America, Asia and Africa can count on our support in their just struggle for national liberation.

Esteemed delegates, comrades, allow me before concluding to sincerely thank the PCC Central Committee for making it possible to attend these deliberations, for its warm and hospitable welcome to this beautiful country. We wish you and all workers in socialist Cuba many successes in implementing the resolutions of the second congress.

Long live the PCC, fitting leader of the Cuban people. [shouts of "viva"] Long live the friendship between the Communist Parties and peoples of Czechoslovakia and Cuba and may it grow increasingly stronger. Long live communism. [applause]

Hungary's Mihaly Korom

FL261411 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1915 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Speech by Mihaly Korom, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP], during the 18 December morning session of the Second PCC Congress at Havana's Palace of Conventions; in Hungarian with consecutive Spanish translation]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro, esteemed congress, comrades: In the name of the MSZMP Central Committee, in the name of the Hungarian Communists and in the name of our delegation, I sincerely thank you for your invitation to the Second PCC Congress and the fraternal welcome we have been given. Allow me to convey to you, the congress delegates, the PCC Central Committee headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, the Cuban Communists and the Cuban people, warm greetings of camaraderie and best wishes from Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, [applause] our party's Central Committee, the Hungarian Communists and our people, builders of socialism.

It is a great honor for us to represent our party and attend the Second PCC Congress. The Central Committee report, the constructive work and the revolutionary climate of the deliberations of the congress further strengthen our conviction that the Cuban Communists and the Cuban people are advancing confidently along the road of socialist construction. We sincerely hope that the congress work will be successful and that this work will be the foundation for new achievements.

Dear comrades, our country and the whole world highly respect and appreciate the progressive traditions of the Cuban people and of the selfless Cuban combatants on behalf of national independence and social progress. Along with the most prominent figures of the international workers movement, Jose Marti, the apostle of independence, and the heirs of his ideals, and the Moncada Barracks assailants are etched in the hearts and minds of our people and our youth. They and the unforgettable Comrades Julio Antonio Mella, Camilo Cienfuegos, Ernesto Che Guevara [applause] are the symbol of the people's struggle for human dignity, for the cause of oppressed peoples. The Cuban revolution holds a prominent place in the social transformations of our century. It further reinforced the international (?validity), the universal character of revolutionary Marxist-Leninist theory.

The triumph of the revolution, the existence and development of socialist Cuba are historic realities of our times. The struggle we are waging to achieve our common objectives and the awareness of our unity are enormous moral and political resources for us, the Hungarian communists, as well.

In the course of these past years, following the triumph of the revolution, the Cuban people led by their Communist Party and the first secretary of the Central Committee, Comrade Fidel Castro, [applause] have achieved outstanding success in the building of socialism. The PCC faithfully serves the cause of working class, the working people and the socialist revolution. The Cuban people support the party's policies and work enthusiastically to materialize their economic, political and social objectives. Cuba's revolution is today a respected member of the community of the brother socialist countries. It takes active part in the intensification of cooperation among socialist countries and is firmly struggling for peace, to defend the process of detente and to consolidate international security.

Our wishes are that the Republic of Cuba will successfully resolve all tasks incumbent upon it as leader of the nonaligned countries movement, in the struggle it wages for the just objectives of the countries that belong to the movement for autonomous and independent development, social progress and against imperialism.

Dear comrades, the 12th Congress of the MSZMP held in March summed up the results achieved in the development of our country in the past 5 years. The congress reaffirmed the party's principal political guideline and outlined subsequent tasks for the building of the socialist society. The congress justly confirmed that the power of the people is consolidated in our country. The leadership role of our working class and our party prevail in all spheres in the life of our country.

At the core of our building work lies the need to resolve more complex and more difficult tasks than before. Our party, under the aegis of strengthening national unity, continues its justified policy of alliance, develops and intensifies socialist democracy, and strengthens socialist consciousness and way of thinking. In keeping with our main party line and guided by the principles of proletarian internationalism, we strengthen our friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the rest of the countries of the socialist community.

The Hungarian People's Republic is struggling to safeguard the results obtained through detente, to reduce military tension, for disarmament, for peace and for the consolidation of international security. Our position at the meeting of leaders of the Warsaw Pact countries on 5 December in Moscow was also based on these principles.

We condemn the threats and attempts to intervene by the imperialists and hegemonists who are trying to prevent the progress of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, hamper the peaceful construction of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea--countries that took up the road to socialist transformations. We stand in solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Southeast Asia and we support their proposals aimed at consolidating peace and security in that region. We (?guarantee) our internationalist solidarity with the struggle waged by the people of revolutionary Afghanistan for the country's independence, social and democratic progress, and we support the Afghan Government's political and international initiatives aimed at defending peace and security in that region. We would like the conflicts that threaten world peace and international security to be normalized through political means in accordance with the interests of the countries involved. As concerns the crisis in the Near and Middle East, we adopt positions in keeping with these principles.

We stand in solidarity with the just struggle that the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America are waging for freedom, independence and in defense of their natural resources. We hail the victory of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. [applause]

We support the efforts that the peoples of Nicaragua and Grenada are making to build up their countries. We express our revolutionary solidarity with the Salvadoran people and other Latin American peoples who fight imperialism, terror and the threat of foreign military intervention. [applause] We are convinced that the struggle of the patriotic, revolutionary and progressive forces of these countries will be successful.

Dear comrades, we see with satisfaction that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries, whose 20th anniversary is precisely today, [applause] Hungarian-Cuban relations have developed in a spirit of comradely understanding and fraternal, many-sided cooperation. In our relations, the application of the principles agreed to during the talks between the top leaders of our parties, Comrades Janos Kadar and Fidel Castro, is of special relevance. [applause] Our friendship and cooperation are based on common ideals and objectives. We fight side by side against imperialism, for peace and social progress. Bound by unbreakable ties, we work to consolidate the unity of the international communist and worker movement, to unite all revolutionary and anti-imperialist forces. The MSZMP shall in the future work to strengthen cooperation between our parties and countries, for the fraternal friendship of our peoples in the spirit of mutual respect and on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Dear comrades, we are convinced that the resolutions of the Second PCC Congress will lead to new successes on behalf of the country and will continue to strengthen the internationalist unity of the MSZMP and the PCC and of the parties of the internationalist, communist and workers movement for the cause of world peace and socialism.

Long live the PCC and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Fidel Castro. [shouts of "viva"] Long live the unbreakable fraternal friendship between the peoples of Hungary and Cuba. [shouts of "viva"] Long live socialism and peace. [shouts of "viva"; applause]

Kampuchea's Pen Sovan

FL262028 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Speech by Pen Sovan, vice president of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council and minister of defense, during the 18 December afternoon session of the Second PCC Congress at Havana's Palace of Conventions, in Cambodian with consecutive Spanish translation--recorded]

[Text] First of all, permit me, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS], the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and all the Kampuchean people, to convey to esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro, to the comrades of the presiding table and to you comrade delegates to the Second PCC Congress, my warmest greetings and deepest feelings of revolutionary brotherhood. [applause]

Under the clear-sighted leadership of the glorious PCC, a genuine Marxist-Leninist party presided over by beloved Comrade Fidel Castro, the revolutionary Cuban people, inspired by the spirit of struggle of Moncada, have overcome and destroyed all the obstacles created by the enemy and have won brilliant victories in all fields during the past years.

The Communists and the people of Kampuchea are delighted with the successes attained by the fraternal people of Cuba under the leadership of the PCC in their fruitful implementation of the first 5-year plan and the resolutions adopted at the historic First PCC Congress. These successes are all the more remarkable because they have been attained despite the maneuvers of sabotage by U.S. imperialism in collusion with other imperialists and reactionaries of all kinds, the economic blockade, attacks against Cuban property and persons, military provocations and incitements to the exodus of so-called Cuban refugees.

Nothing has been able to stop the Cuban revolutionary process or diminish the worldwide prestige of the first free territory in the Americas.

Thanks to a correct, consistent and active domestic and foreign policy, the prestige of the PCC, the Cuban state and Comrade Fidel Castro has been ceaselessly enhanced in the international arena. [applause] At present, Cuba, as incumbent chairman of the nonaligned countries movement, has become a solid bastion of socialism in America and supporting base of revolutionary movements against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and Beijing's big-nation hegemonism.

Dear comrades and friends, the people of Kampuchea this month have just celebrated the second founding anniversary of the KNUFNS. Under the Front's leadership, the Kampuchean people on 7 January 1979 defeated the fascist and genocidal regime of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan who are lackeys of Beijing's big-nation expansionists and hegemonists. This, a new era, that of building a peaceful, independent, democratic and nonaligned country that is marching toward socialism, began in our history.

Over the almost 4 years of its regime under the direction of Beijing, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique shook and destroyed the foundations of the entire economic and social structure of Kampuchea. It reduced to nothing the conditions of life of an entire nation. A total of 3 million compatriots lost their lives under atrocious conditions. Such was the price of the most barbaric Maoist experiment in Kampuchea.

Under the banners of the KNUFNS and of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council leadership, the Kampuchean people, as absolute masters of their country and with the opportune and effective assistance of Vietnam, the Soviet Union, Cuba, other fraternal countries, peace-loving people and various international organizations, (?have overcome) numerous obstacles and difficulties to rebuild their beloved country.

The people's government is being installed at all levels under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Council and guaranteeing order and security throughout the country. The threat of starvation left by the genocidal regime has been controlled. A million and a half hectares of land again have been cultivated and 1.4 million children currently are going to school. We have eliminated the remnants of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gangs and other reactionaries, forcing them to take refuge in their Thai sanctuaries maintained by Beijing and Washington.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea respects the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries, especially of the neighboring countries. It will therefore allow no country or international organization to meddle in its domestic affairs. The People's Republic of Kampuchea firmly supports the just struggle of the peoples of Asia, Latin America and Africa to gain and consolidate their national independence. Loyal to our foreign policy of international peace, friendship and cooperation, we wish to reiterate on this occasion our desire to maintain relations of peace, good-neighborliness and reciprocal benefit with the countries of Southeast Asia.

Dear comrades and friends, the ties of fraternal friendship and militant solidarity that have existed for a long time between the peoples of Kampuchea and Cuba are increasingly expanding and strengthened. The Kampuchean people do not and will never forget the valuable assistance and opportune support, full of the spirit of proletarian internationalism, which the Cuban people have given them during the most tragic moments of their history.

On this solemn occasion, I wish to reaffirm our deepest gratitude to the revolutionary government and fraternal people of Cuba. The Kampuchean people will do everything possible to expand and consolidate the relations of friendship, fraternal cooperation and militant solidarity with the heroic Cuban people. We wish from all our heart the most brilliant successes to this historic Second PCC Congress in developing and achieving the objectives contained in the present PCC platform aimed at building a socialist, strong and prosperous Cuba in Latin America.

Long live the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of Kampuchea and Cuba. Long live the PCC. Long live Fidel Castro. [shouts of "viva"; applause]

Laos' Phoumi Vongvichit

FL231509 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Speech by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Politburo, deputy prime minister and minister of education, sports and religious affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, during the 18 December afternoon session of the Second PCC Congress at Havana's Palace of Conventions; in Lao with consecutive Spanish translation--recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba; comrades at the presidential table; dear comrade delegates; dear comrades: In the name of the LPRP Central Committee, of the members of the party and of all the Lao people, I convey respectful greetings to the Second PCC Congress. On this opportunity, I convey my respectful greetings to Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary; to the comrade members of the Politburo; to the comrade members of the Central Committee; and I convey my fraternal greetings to all the members of the Communist Party and heroic people of Cuba who are successfully building socialism in their country, the first free territory in America. [applause] I would also like to convey my greetings to all comrade delegates here.

This congress confirms that the Cuban people's national construction activities have fruitfully fulfilled the 5-year plan adopted by the first congress. Despite the distance separating the Lao people from Cuba, we are as happy as the Cuban people about such a splendid and magnificent victory because our hearts are with yours at all times, because we fight against the same enemies, namely, imperialism, hegemony and their lackeys. We fight for the same ideal, that of safeguarding the peace, independence and sovereignty of the nation, building socialism and further improving the welfare of our people.

Dear comrades; I feel particularly happy to have heard the report by Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC, which demonstrates that the brave and hard-working people of Cuba have adequately discharged their obligations to the party and the fatherland and have reached brilliant successes in all spheres.

These successes have helped the Republic of Cuba, vanguard of socialism in the Americas, to make new positive changes in all areas. The Republic of Cuba currently has a developed agriculture and a modern industry; it has advanced sciences and technologies; its national defense forces are powerful and effective, in this way guaranteeing an increasingly happier life to their people. Furthermore, the PCC and the Cuban people have actively helped the developing countries and the popular movements that are struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and justice in the world, thereby proving their spirit of proletarian internationalism. The fact that the Cuban comrades last year organized the nonaligned countries' sixth summit conference successfully and brilliantly represents a great victory because they caused the failure of all the maneuvers of the enemy which, through its undermining work, tried to prevent the conference from being held. Moreover, the recent flight into space of the beloved son of the Cuban people represents a great and magnificent victory. All these victories contribute to enhancing the prestige of Cuba on the international arena.

These successes demonstrate how great and magnificent is the victory of the PCC, headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, which knows how to apply Marxism-Leninism to Cuba's specific situation correctly and intelligently. This is a victory for the forces, the solidarity of all the Cuban people; it is a victory for the whole socialist community and for all the countries struggling for peace, national independence and world justice. The LPRP and the Lao people as a whole extend their warm congratulations for the victories attained, looking upon them as their own.

Dear comrades, following a struggle that was as bitter as it was complex over more than 30 years, the Lao people, under the leadership of the LPRP headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan [applause] succeeded in taking over the government and in establishing the Lao People's Democratic Republic on 2 December 1975. Since then, while making the dictatorship of the proletariat and the three revolutions at the same time, we have transformed and built the economic, cultural and social foundations to lead our country to socialism without going through capitalist development. The 5 years that have passed have been 5 years of fierce and difficult struggles. We have had to struggle against natural disasters in 2 consecutive years. We have had to struggle to erase the sequels of the previous regime and against the maneuvers of the enemy which obstructs the progress of the Lao revolution. These difficulties were so grave that at one point we thought we would be incapable of overcoming them. However, when we reviewed our achievements at the fifth anniversary of our national day on 2 December 1980, we confimred with joy that our transformation work and building of socialism have had good results. Despite the magnitude of the obstacles and difficulties, we have been able to increase our forces to such an extent that national defense has turned into the work of all our people. In that way, we have been able to frustrate all sabotage maneuvers of the imperialists and of the Beijing expanisionists and hegemonists, thereby safeguarding and consolidating our young Lao Democratic Republic. Likewise, we have increased our agriculture in both quantity and quality. This helped us obtain in the last harvest more than 1 million tons of unshelled rice, a figure never reached in our history. Industry, handicrafts, national education, cultural work and public health are developing fruitfully down to the regional and village levels.

Our own successes are a great victory for us. They have been achieved thanks to the firm solidarity of all the ethnic groups in our country who actively execute the correct policies of the LPRP; thanks to the firm solidarity among the peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea; thanks to the active and efficient aid of the Soviet Union, the Republic of Cuba, the brother socialist countries and the peoples of the countries struggling for peace, national independence and world justice. We would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude for the valuable aid granted to us by the aforementioned brother countries.

Dear comrades, our future task is to defend and build our fatherland, creating favorable conditions so that all ethnic groups in the Lao nation may participate fully in this endeavor. In carrying out our task, we will encounter many obstacles because all difficulties have not been eliminated, but we are firmly convinced that we will be able to to it as we have done before. So that our task is crowned with success, we will further strenghthen the solidarity of our people; we will improve relations, especially with the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea; we will strengthen our already unshakable solidarity with the Soviet Union and the other brother countries; we will sincerely cooperate with the peoples who struggle for peace, national independence and social progress.

In conclusion, I extend my best wishes that the Second PCC Congress may obtain brilliant results. I hope that the Cuban people will attain greater success in the building of socialism in their country. I hope that Comrade Fidel Castro, beloved leader of the Cuban people and great friend of the Lao people, will enjoy good health and a long life. [applause] I hope that the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the PCC and the LPRP, between the Cuban people and the Lao people, may be consolidated and strengthened further each day. Long live the PCC! [shouts of "viva"] Long live world peace! [shouts of "viva"] Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism! [shouts of "viva"; applause]

Mongolia's Nyamyn Jagbaral

FL262105 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Speech by Nyamyn Jagbaral, member of the politburo of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP), during the 18 December afternoon session of the Second PCC Congress at Havana's Palace of Conventions; in Mongolian with consecutive Spanish translation--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, [applause] first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Republic People's Great Hural, and of our country's communists and workers, permit me to convey (?warm) and cordial greetings to you delegates to the Second PCC Congress and, through you, to the communists and workers of fraternal Cuba and to wish many successes in the work of the congress.

We have heard with great attention the main report of the PCC Central Committee read by the highly esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, maximum leader of the Cuban revolution and outstanding figure of the international communist and labor movement. [applause]

Being proud of the fraternal Cuban people, today we can confirm that Cuba--which lighted the torch of liberty and socialism on the American continent in close unity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community--in years past has made great and historic transformations to build a new life and enhance the people's well-being. The new constitution of the republic was approved. In the legislative field, the constitution strengthened the big political, economic and social gains of the Cuban people, and it is imbued with the genuinely human and democratic nature of a socialist regime.

We still vividly recall the unforgettable and victorious space flight of the citizens of two fraternal countries--the Soviet Union and Republic of Cuba--Yuriy Viktorovich Romanenko, hero of the Soviet Union, and the courageous son of the Cuban people, the communist Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez. [applause]

With great joy, we note that the world's people greeted in the person of Comrade Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez not only a citizen of the first socialist state on the Western hemisphere, but also the first representative of Latin America to make a space flight. The communists and workers of my country wholeheartedly congratulate the PCC and fraternal Cuban people for this outstanding victory.

The Republic of Cuba, a member with full rights of the great socialist community, by firmly applying a policy of international peace and cooperation, not only is defending successfully its socialist gains against the aggressive maneuvers of U.S. imperialism but it also offers real assistance and support to the peoples of countries that are struggling for freedom and independence.

The sixth summit of the nonaligned countries chiefs of states and government held in Havana was testimony of the high prestige of socialist Cuba and of its active role in the nonaligned movement.

The Mongolian people highly regard the consistent efforts and constructive contribution of Cuba and personally of Comrade Fidel Castro [applause] to consolidate the unity and cohesion of the nonaligned countries on the bases of anti-imperialism, the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and hegemonism, and of strengthening the movement's role in the defense of world peace and security.

We note with deep satisfaction that the relations of fraternal friendship and close multifarious cooperation between our two parties, peoples and countries are being expanded and strengthened on the basis of the solid principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

My country's communists and workers are firmly determined to continue to strengthen their friendship with the fraternal Cuban people for the benefit of the two countries and in the interest of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and of all the world's revolutionary and progressive forces.

At present, the creative activity of the MPRP and all the Mongolian people is aimed at assuring the successful culmination of the sixth 5-year plan in the People's Republic of Mongolia. The new year begins in a few days. For the Mongolian people, 1981 will be the year of the 18th MPRP Congress and the year of the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. The communists and workers of the People's Republic of Mongolia will celebrate these everlasting dates with the peoples of the great Soviet Union, revolutionary Cuba and other fraternal countries as a celebration of the triumph of real socialism under the conditions of Mongolia and great ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Comrades, the current international situation continues to be quite complex and tense because of the imperialist and reactionary forces. It is known that the aggressive course of Western imperialist circles in alliance with Beijing's expansionists is based on their aspirations of reestablishing their shaky conditions in the world at any cost, of making the people's liberation movement turn back and of imposing their will (?on the people).

The expansionist and big-power policy of Beijing's rulers creates a growing threat to the peace and security of the peoples of Asia and of the entire world. In this way, they are providing a direct service to the bellicose imperialist circles.

The present Chinese leadership is not abandoning its expansionist plans regarding our country. Beijing fruitlessly is trying to exercise military, political and economic pressure on our country. Logically, under such conditions, the MPRP, as well as other fraternal parties, considers it its duty to denounce the antipopular and antisocialist nature of the course of the Maoists and their unprincipled complicity and alliance with the most reactionary forces of imperialism and reaction, and to reject firmly the provocative and adventuresome line and action of the Beijing hegemonists.

The Mongolian people and their government, along with all peace-loving peoples and countries, will continue to make efforts to implement the new initiatives of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community designed to strengthen world peace and security, to conserve and consolidate detente, to halt the arms race, to undertake real disarmament actions, to settle international problems through negotiations and to develop broad international cooperation.

With feelings of deep solidarity, the communists and workers of socialist Mongolia follow the revolutionary processes and great social transformations in Latin American countries. With sincere sympathy, the Mongolian people greeted the triumph of the Nicaraguan people which, under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, now have undertaken to build a new life. The Mongolian people consistently support the unselfish struggle of all the revolutionary, progressive and anti-imperialist forces in Chile, El Salvador, Bolivia, Uruguay, Paraguay and other Latin American countries. The Mongolian people add their voice to the demand of world public opinion for the immediate release of the patriots and democrats who are suffering in the jails of reactionary and dictatorial regimes.

To conclude, allow me, dear comrades, to wish to you delegates to the congress and, through you, to the communists and workers of fraternal Cuba, great successes in the materialization of the historic resolutions of the Second PCC Congress aimed at creating and strengthening the material and technical base of socialism in your country, and in the struggle for peace and socialism and to consolidate friendship and cooperation among nations.

Long live the PCC, [shouts of "viva"] the leading and guiding force of Cuban society. Let the fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation strengthen and expand between the MPRP and PCC, between the People's Republic of Mongolia and Republic of Cuba and between the peoples of Mongolia and Cuba. [applause] Long live the unity and cohesion of the peoples of the great community of socialist countries and of all the revolutionary and democratic forces. [shouts of "viva"] [applause]

Poland's Emil Wojtaszek

FL232115 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Speech by Emil Wojtaszek, head of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] delegation to the Second PCC Congress during the 18 December afternoon session of the congress at Havana's Palace of Conventions; in Polish with consecutive Spanish translation--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro, esteemed comrades: I wish to convey to you cordial and fraternal greetings from the PZPR Central Committee, from all the communists of our country and from the Polish working class and people who are friends of socialist Cuba. [applause] The Second PCC Congress is an important event not only for your party but also for the entire labor movement. As such, it will be broadly highlighted by all the world's progressive sectors. It will be a new and eloquent proof that the revolutionary transformations made in Cuba represent historic and irreversible events with momentous significance for the American Continent as well as for the balance of forces in the world. The congress is making an evaluation of these transformations and is outlining the program to be undertaken in the next few years.

The report rendered by Comrade Fidel Castro has shown the big achievements which the PCC has had during the period since the unforgettable first congress. The constant development of this country's economic potential is accompanied by intensive political and ideological work and an active international policy. Thanks to this, the respect and recognition enjoyed by your party and your people is growing.

The example of socialist Cuba is of great importance for many countries on this continent in which a massive voice of social protest is emerging against imperialist aggression. Various forces are trying to exercise their influence over the manner and nature of this protest. However, the example of socialist Cuba constitutes a testimony for the different views on the meaning of revolutionary theory and practice.

Cuba plays a great historic role in the nonaligned countries movement. This movement is an important factor in the positive changes that are taking place in the world. All progressive forces view with respect the contribution Cuba is making to the development and unity of the movement.

The Polish people as well as all the world's progressive forces highly regard the personal effort of the current chairman of the nonaligned countries movement, Comrade Fidel Castro, [applause] to take initiatives aimed at detente and the peaceful solution of international conflicts which we now are witnessing with concern.

The fraternal relations between Poland and Cuba are based on the indestructible friendship between our two peoples, on the mutual aspiration to common objectives, on love of freedom, justice, peace and socialism. In the Polish-Cuban declaration signed by 1975, we expressed our conviction that Polish-Cuban friendship and relations between the PZPR and the PCC will continue to be expanded uninterruptedly on the basis of loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, for the benefit of the two peoples, the socialist community and the cause of peace and communism. Esteemed comrades, the fundamental issue continues to be the contradiction between the interests and aspirations of the forces for revolutionary progress and the imperialist reactionary forces.

Great achievements and victories have been attained in the world's revolutionary process. At the same time, however, we are facing numerous difficulties. The pressure being exerted by imperialism continues, and imperialism is not letting up on its attempts to undermine the victory of socialism.

You, the Communists of Cuba and all the people of revolutionary Cuba which have courageously faced innumerable provocations and attempted acts of aggression by U.S. imperialism, know this better than others. Many nations of Latin America, Africa and Asia share your experiences.

Lines of confrontations also exist in our continent. The European Continent, which lived the tragic experience of the Second World War, has assumed the task of guaranteeing security and cooperation under conditions of detente and peaceful coexistence. This process, however, continues to be threatened. Different threats do not cease to appear against the positions and achievements of socialism.

We are fully aware, comrades, that over recent months these threats are related to the internal situation in Poland. Allow me to characterize this situation briefly.

To begin with, I should like to assert the following: Poland has been, is and will continue to be a socialist country. [prolonged applause] It will be a strong link in the socialist community, a friend and ally of the Soviet Union, all socialist countries, [applause] national liberation movements and all the world's progressive and revolutionary forces.

As Comrade Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR, asserted recently in his speech at the seventh party plenum, the key point in finding a solution is the reestablishment of the offensive role and systematic cohesion of the ranks of the party in the work to restore socialism and in the struggle against any danger for socialism.

The Polish people know very well the extremely high price for peace and sovereignty. They know that socialism brought these values to Poland and to many other countries of Europe and the world. That is why the foundations of socialism in Poland and of our alliances and achievements are very strong and irrevocable. Based on this, today we have to solve all the difficulties.

One of the principal causes of the difficulties which Poland is experiencing today is the fact that during the implementation of the just and objectively founded policy for the building of socialism, mistakes and transgressions have been made, especially regarding economic management, social policy and socialist democracy, and the growing contradictions were not foreseen in time. As a result of all this, massive discontent has taken the form of labor strikes.

During the sixth and seventh PZPR plenums, we reached indispensable conclusions. At the same time, we set the necessary guidelines to be able to overcome the crisis on the basis of the principles of socialist production relations, observing the Leninist principles for the development of socialist democracy and party activitiy. This, therefore, is the path to strengthen the social foundation of socialism in our party. We are doing it but not without difficulties.

In the face of the process to satisfy the needs of the working class, forces opposed to socialism are trying to unite both internally and abroad. These forces are trying to undermine Poland's socialist achievements and create a counterrevolutionary threat.

We have undertaken a resolute political struggle against them and we will continue this struggle, counting to this end on the militant spirit of our party and on the active participation of the working class.

The fraternal socialist countries are giving us great support and assistance. The most eloquent proof of this is the recent meeting of members of the party and the state held in Moscow.

The communique on this meeting says that its participants expressed their conviction that the communists, working class and workers of fraternal Poland will overcome their difficulties and secure the country's development on the socialist path.

This conviction revives the work of our party and it encourages all the patriotic forces committed to the building of socialism in our complex situation. Socialist Poland will continue to make its active contribution to the task of strengthening the community of socialist countries, to the cohesiveness of the Warsaw Pact and to the economic potential of CEMA.

We are deeply convinced that we will overcome all our difficulties, that we will come out victorious, that we will strengthen the leading role of the party and that we will rebuild the party's authority and influence on a general scale. Our patriotic and internationalist duty is to reach this objective with our own forces. Our party has shown this capability more than once in its history. The PZPR is based on Marxism-Leninism. It mobilizes its forces and is building its alliance with all reasonable and responsible forces. It will most certainly lead our country on socialist path which leads to development for the well-being of the Polish people and of the entire socialist community.

We are in solidarity with all the progressive forces that are struggling for their social and national liberation, with the forces that are struggling on all continents for peace for all nations and for all future generations.

We wish socialist Cuba and all Cuban friends persistence and firmness in the realization of our common ideals as well as the aims outlined by the PCC. Long live the heroic Cuban people and their vanguard, the PCC. [shouts of "Viva"] Long live socialism. [shouts of "Viva"; applause]

Romania's Dumitru Popescu

FL271453 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Speech by Dumitru Popescu, member of the Romanian Communist Party Political Executive Committee and Secretariat, during the 18 December afternoon session of the Second PCC Congress at Havana's Palace of Conventions--recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrade Fidel Castro and comrades all: On behalf of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, its secretary general Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, [applause] I wish to convey to the Second Congress of Cuba's Communist Party, to all its members and to the fraternal Cuban people greetings of solidarity and the warmest wishes of success in the struggle for the continued progress of socialist Cuba. [applause]

Romania's communists and people are aware of and highly value the heroic revolutionary struggle being waged by the Cuban people, the working class and its armed forces for national and social liberation and for the forging of a new, free and prosperous life. With profound sympathy, the Romanian people hail the triumph of the Cuban revolution, an event of significant importance in the world revolutionary process which marked the first step in building the first socialist state on the American continent.

In addition to their feelings of warm solidarity, the Romanian communists have followed with great interest the struggle of the Cuban communists and people during the past years for the defense and strengthening of the revolutionary gains and freedom and independence of the fatherland. At the same time, we are well aware of the successes attained by the Cuban people under the leadership of their communist party in socialist building, making us sincerely happy.

Romania and Cuba are separated by a great geographic distance. Despite that, the Romanian and Cuban peoples are very close because of the affinities of language and cultures, because of their common Latin origin, because of the similarity of regimes and ideology, because of the goal of socialism and communism.

We are happy because the ties of cooperation are developing at multiple economic, technical, scientific and cultural levels between our peoples and countries. A decisive role is being played in the evolution of those ties by the friendship and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and Cuba's Communist Party, based on full equality and reciprocal respect.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Cuba as well as Comrade Fidel Castro's visit to Romania and the decisions adopted during those visits raised to a superior level the friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples. We take this opportunity to reaffirm the wishes of the Romanian Communist Party and socialist Romania for the continued development of the ties of Romanian-Cuban friendship and multilateral cooperation for the sake of accelerating socialist building in the two countries, for the benefit of the Romanian and Cuban peoples, the general cause of socialism, independence, progress and peace throughout the world.

Dear comrades and friends, the Romanian communists and all the people are conducting a broad creative activity to make a reality the decisions of the 12th party congress held in November of last year, whose main objective is to advance to a new quality of all socio-economic activity and continuously raise the degree of civilization of our socialist nation. A demonstration of the progress achieved by our country during the years of forging the new regime is the fact that in 1980 the global industrial production was (?three times greater than in the previous period). The party's orientation, which is an important part in the development of the gross national product, made possible these great accomplishments in socialist building.

As a result of that, during the current 5-year period, an increase in real distribution of approximately 30 percent is taking place. The Romanian Communist Party consistently works for the (?observance) of socialist democracy, improvement of productive and social activities and for the preparation and fulfillment of state policy dealing with all society. At the same time, it conducts an intense ideological and political activity for the formation of the new man with a high revolutionary awareness for the increasingly more decisive affirmation of the principles of socialist ethics and equality. [as heard]

Dear comrades; the activity of socialist building of our two countries is developing in very complex international circumstances. The world scenario is experiencing particularly grave tension as a result of the recrudescence and intensification of the imperialist policy of force, of meddling in internal affairs, of the redivision [as heard] of spheres of influence, of the aggravation of contradictions between states and groups of states, of the perpetuation of some conflicts and the emergence of other new ones. In the face of these circumstances, it is necessary to strengthen the unity and solidarity of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces, to pool the efforts of all peoples to put an end to the worsening of the international situation and to continue the policy of detente, respect for national independence, security and peace throughout the world.

With that in mind, our party has made every effort to develop ties with all socialist countries, to overcome the differences existing between them, to invigorate their unity and solidarity. We support and work for broadening ties with developing nonaligned countries as part of the struggle against imperialist and colonialist policy. At the same time, we wish to invigorate relations with capitalist countries, with all states in the world without discriminating because of their social regime. Romania firmly bases these relations on full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, nonuse of force or threat of force and respect for the right of each nation to decide for itself the path for its own development according to its interests and aspirations.

The Romanian Communist Party actively works for the strengthening of solidarity and cooperation with all communist and workers parties, for the forging of a new type of unity based on the principles of full equality of rights, independence and noninterference in internal affairs, respect for the decision of each party to prepare independently its political direction and revolutionary strategy and tactics.

At the same time, we are developing cooperation with socialist parties and social democrats, with the governing parties of countries following paths of independent socio-economic development, with the movements of national liberation, with the revolutionary, progressive, anti-imperialist and anticolonialist forces in the world struggling for peace, cooperation, independence and social progress.

An outstanding event in the political life of socialist Cuba, the Second Congress of Cuba's Communist Party offers us the pleasant opportunity to reiterate the feelings of warm sympathy and solidarity felt by the Romanian communists and people for the Cuban people. Dear comrades: We wish you warm wishes of success in the development of the congress' work, new and great accomplishments to the party and Cuban people in the fulfillment of the resolutions which will be adopted by the great forum of communists to build socialism on friendly Cuban soil.

Long live Cuba's Communist Party under the leadership of Comrade Fidel. [shouts of "viva"] Long live the militant friendship and solidarity between our parties and peoples, between Romania and Cuba. [shouts of "viva"] Long live socialism and peace. [shouts of "viva", prolonged applause]

PDRY Party Leader

FL240047 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Speech by 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, during the 18 December afternoon session of the Second PCC Congress at Havana's Palace of Conventions, in Arabic with consecutive Spanish translation—recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrade Fidel Castro, esteemed comrades of the presiding table of the congress, comrade delegates, dear comrades and friends: On behalf of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and its Political Bureau, on behalf of Comrade Secretary General 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, on behalf of the militants of our party [applause] and our country's workers, allow me to convey to you, and through you, to all Cuban communists and to the militant people of Cuba, warm greetings and wishes for the complete success of your historic congress.

The extraordinary congress of our Yemeni Socialist Party last October was a bold step forward after a bitter experience of struggle against the conspiracies of imperialism, reaction and the rightist, leftist and opportunistic factions in their ranks because of the growing unity of the people around the party, the party's correct domestic and foreign policies and its close alliance with the world's revolutionary forces led by the Soviet Union. (?The party) guarantees its political, ideological and organizational unity on the basis of scientific socialism for the purpose of making radical changes in the society by means of the execution of the tasks involved in the phase of the national democratic revolution and in building socialism for the benefit of the broadest popular sectors.

Comrades and friends, your congress is being held at a time of extremely important international conditions since the general crisis of capitalism is worsening and contradictions are intensifying between the imperialist monopolies over the redistribution of zones of influence at the expense of the sovereignty, independence and stability of the world's nations.

At the same time, the activities of world imperialism headed by the United States are increasing against the aspirations of peoples to gain their freedom and independence.

Imperialism is planning plots and fascist military coups everywhere. The regions of Latin America and the Middle East have experienced most of the plots of the Pentagon, the White House and their dependent circles.

In the Arab region, Israel continues its aggressive and racist policy. With the total support of the United States and collusion of Arab reactionaries, Israel continues to exercise a repressive and terrorist policy against the Palestinian people on the occupied Arab territories. The repeated acts of aggression against southern Lebanon and the conspiracy against the heroic firmness of Syria (?continue) for the purpose of eliminating the revolution of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO and their just struggle to liberate their territory, restore their legitimate rights and establish an independent state.

By means of European initiatives, world imperialism is trying to get the Camp David agreements out of the dead end they are in, after it became convinced that there is no room for the Camp David agreements in the face of their rejection by the Palestinian people and the firmness of our Arab nations against the agreements.

U.S. imperialism is trying by all means to recover its influence and to strengthen its positions, as part of the conspiracy against the peoples of the region, with the use of its military forces and establishment of bases in Egypt, Oman, Somalia, Kenya and Diego Garcia. This represents a direct threat against the people and security of the region.

We in democratic Yemen condemn the U.S. policy in the region because it threatens security, stability and peace and we also consider this policy to be a direct threat to the progressive regimes of democratic Yemen and Ethiopia as well as to the Iranian revolution.

We support the socialist countries' peaceful policy and their demands for limitations to the arms race and the production and use of destructive nuclear weapons and other strategic weapons. We also support the signing of the SALT II agreements.

We likewise express our great satisfaction with the Soviet proposals, formulated by Comrade Leonis Brezhnez during his recent visit to India, regarding the stability and security of the Gulf region because we consider them to be practical and objective, and they will prevent the peoples of the region from being subjected to imperialist policy and plans and will guarantee the security and stability of such peoples.

Dear comrades and friends, on behalf of the Yemeni Socialist Party and our people, permit me to express the deep appreciation and pride we feel over the level of development achieved in the relations that bind our parties, peoples and countries and our deep gratitude to the heroic Cuban people and their communist party for the unselfish support and unlimited assistance you are giving our people despite your limitations.

Long live the PCC. [shouts of "viva"] Long live the friendship between the Yemeni Socialist Party and the PCC. [shouts of "viva"] Long live socialism and proletarian internationalism. [applause]

Chile's Luis Corvalan

FL240234 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Speech by Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Chile (PCCH) during the 18 December afternoon session of the Second PCC Congress at Havana's Palace of Conventions--recorded]

[Excerpts] Esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro, dear comrades: Like all Latin American fighters, we consider the Cuban revolution to be ours also. It is the first and the vanguard of a number of revolutions which inexorably will end the domination of imperialism and oligarchies on the continent and will, at their time, open the paths to socialism for our peoples.

It is the first one but it is no longer alone in our America after the triumph of the glorious Nicaraguan people and the emergence of the people's government in courageous Grenada. [applause] The Cuban revolution is stronger than ever and we are convinced that it will be increasingly stronger in the future.

The international situation has become more complicated. In the face of it, we resolutely support the renewed efforts which the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community are making for detente and disarmament. And we support the initiatives which, to the same end, are coming from the United Nations, nonaligned countries and all who in the capitalist countries understand the need to settle the conflicts that are threatening world peace.

The PCCH also is making its contribution, however modest, by doubling its struggle against the tyranny that is oppressing our people and by closing ranks against the attempts of international reaction to change the course of history.

The PCCH also believes that it is an inseparable part of this struggle to reject the Chinese policy of anti-Soviet obsession, coexistence with imperialism, provocations of and hegemonic ambitions over neighboring countries and support for various executioners of peoples, including Pinochet, among others.

We are deeply moved by the events in El Salvador. We join the strong condemnation of the military and anti-Christian junta which rules there and which has committed so many crimes with U.S. advice. All the bloodshed will not choke the indestructible fight of the Salvadoran people. Instead, it will choke the dictatorship that oppresses them.

Those imperialist circles which dream of invading El Salvador or Guatemala, of turning back the situation in Nicaragua or Grenada, of voiding the commitments contracted with Panama regarding the canal or of taking over Mexico's oil must know that the peoples of Latin America will oppose such adventures with all their forces and means.

The PCCH is concentrating all its efforts on the development of the struggle and unity of the working class and masses of the nation. To depose the fascist dictatorship, there is no path other than confrontation on all fronts, using the most diverse forms of combat. We are not waiting for 100-percent development of conditions that would make it possible to oust the dictatorship. We believe the struggle helps to create such conditions. The struggle comes first.

Regarding unity, it is necessary, indispensable and the key to every victory. The unity of the Cuban people and, more recently, of the Nicaraguan people, has been molded in open combat against the enemy. We believe that in the struggle against fascism, it becomes increasingly more necessary and feasible to coordinate, without any type of sectarianism, the efforts of all opponents who act responsibly and in a common direction--from the so-called extreme left to those democrats of the right with whom some points of agreement are emerging.

Pinochet is counting on greater support from U.S. imperialism during the next term. He is trying to maintain the country under continuous terror by means of murders, tortures, disappearance of citizens, systematic persecution, a permanent state of emergency and military raids of crowded districts of Santiago and other cities. But the regime has its Achilles' heel. It lacks the support of the people. It cannot count on the majority of the citizens. And it is sailing against the current.

Although there is much to be done, the tangible thing is that the struggles are growing, unity is advancing, militancy is increasing, a new phase is emerging and the masses are feeling the spirit of rebellion. Difficult days are still to come. However, the future is ours, and with reason and force, we will win. [applause]

GRENADA'S BISHOP COMMENTS ON CONGRESS REPORT

FL191801 Santa Clara Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has said that the central report read at the party's second congress by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has made an extraordinary impression on him. Bishop, who is heading his country's delegation to the congress of Cuban Communists, described the contents of this report as most profound, and highlighted the discipline and organization which have characterized the event. He noted that it is obvious that the Cuban people, led by their vanguard, have at no time been intimidated by the constant attacks of imperialism.

Regarding relations between Cuba and Grenada, he said that these are very strong, that there is no force in the world capable of destroying them, and that he hopes that the ties between the two revolutionary peoples and governments will continue as strong as they have been up to now.

SFRY'S MINIC MEETS WITH RODRIGUEZ, CHERNENKO

LD211015 Belgrade Tanjug in English 1320 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Havana, 19 Dec (TANJUG)--League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency member Milos Minic, heading the LCY delegation to the 2nd Communist Party of Cuba Congress, today met with Communist Party of Cuba Politbureau member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez. During the lengthy and open talk, views were exchanged on international questions, particularly on the activity of the non-aligned movement prior to the non-aligned ministerial conference in New Delhi next February.

The LCY delegation head yesterday conferred with Communist Party of the Soviet Union Politburo member Konstantin Chernenko, who heads the Communist Party of the Soviet Union delegation to the Cuba party congress. Views were exchanged on the development of relations between the two countries and certain international questions.

Minic has also met with Italian Communist Party Directorate member Gian Carlo Pajetta, Chilean Communist Party Secretary General Clodomiro Almeida and Polisario representative 'Ali Mahmoud.

FSLN'S ORTEGA COMMENTS ON MAIN CONGRESS REPORT

FL191629 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Interview with Commander Humberto Ortega, head of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] delegation to the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, in Havana; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Commander, we would like to know your opinion of the report read yesterday at the opening session of the congress by Comrade Fidel?

[Answer] In the first place, for those of us comrades who make up the delegation from Nicaragua representing the FSLN, this report read by Comrade Fidel Castro has been a great experience because it shows us a high degree of organization--an organization without which it would be practically impossible to draw up such a report. To summarize in a report such as that read by Fidel 5 years of experiences in the areas of the economy, society, culture and politics--in short, all revolutionary sectors, both internal and external--is quite a difficult task which shows the party's great ability to organize work and the ability of Commander Fidel Castro who, as the secretary general of the party, bears the greatest responsibility in this kind of report. We believe that the report primarily shows the achievements, the gains and the positive experiences deriving from the efforts of the Cuban people in their task of building the socialist society--a task which they proclaimed with determination and with confidence in the future in 1961 in the wake of the Playa Giron events.

So we will study this report at greater length in our country and we are sure that we will derive maximum advantage from this report in order to learn from this beautiful Cuban revolutionary process.

[Question] Commander, an important part of the report deals with the possible threats currently being experienced by Latin American and Caribbean countries as a result of the statements made by the new U.S. president-elect who will take office in a few months. Could you comment on the report's analysis of this topic?

[Answer] We think that the report's analysis is quite correct, fair and realistic; namely, objectively speaking, in recent months and in recent years the aggression being promoted by the most reactionary sectors of imperialism has gained ground in the policies of the various administrations and governments of imperialism; and that the situation which may develop when the new government administration with President Reagan at its head takes office--based on the statements made during the campaign--calls for deep reflection, especially by all revolutionaries, so that we may further unite our forces and be ready with confidence in the future to deal with the various problems which will probably crop up as the platform drafted during the campaign is implemented.

In other words, without being alarmist--since we revolutionaries need not be alarmed--we should redouble our work, especially with regard to the unity of the international revolutionary movement and of revolutionaries in Latin America, so that we will be better prepared and thus be in a stronger position to deal with the proposals made in that platform. Thus, we will wait and see what happens in the future, but we can say with certainty on behalf of the revolutionaries in countries struggling against imperialism, that we will not rest and that it is our daily duty to prepare ourselves in all areas, economic, social and especially with regard to the defense of our fatherlands, in this case Nicaragua and Cuba, both in order to defend their sovereignty as well as to defend the revolutionary cause which unites the peoples of America, in this case the peoples of Cuba and Nicaragua.

VCP DELEGATION AT SOLIDARITY MEETING IN HAVANA

OW201625 Hanoi VNA in English 1605 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 20--The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam headed by Tran Quoc Hoan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee to the 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, yesterday attended a meeting in solidarity with Vietnam held at the "Nguyen Van Troi" (a Vietnamese patriot killed by the puppet Saigon administration) shoe factory in Havana.

Speaking on this occasion, Ms Emeline Mendoza Martinez, secretary of the factory's party organization, stressed that together with the entire Cuban people the workers at the factory are happy to welcome the delegation of a people who have, through sacrifice and courage, made inestimable contribution to the common struggle for liberation.

After condemning China's invasion of Vietnam in an attempt to hamper its development and threats against the other Indochinese countries, E. Mendoza affirmed: Vietnam and Cuba are two brothers. No mountain, no ocean, no obstacle whatever can stand in the way of our mutual love as was stated by Fidel Castro "for Vietnam we are ready to give even our blood."

On behalf of the delegation, Ms Nguyen Thi Dinh, president of the Vietnam Women's Union, expressed admiration for the Cuban people's dauntless and persistent struggle for independence and freedom and their hard-working and creative spirit in socialist construction.

Now as in the past, the Vietnamese party, government and people resolutely and strongly support the Cuban people's just cause, she stressed, adding that the Vietnamese people will do their utmost to make the great Vietnam-Cuba solidarity everlasting.

GRENADIAN, KAMPUCHEAN LEADERS' PRESS CONFERENCES

FL200240 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] Two important press conferences were held around noon today in one of the work halls of the Palace of Conventions where the Second PCC Congress is being held. Maurice Bishop, prime minister of Grenada, and Pen Sovan, vice president of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, were the principal participants in the conferences.

Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop referred to the destabilizing policy of the United States toward Grenada and to the latest counterrevolutionary activities in Grenada. Answering a journalist's question, he emphasized the assistance Grenada is receiving from Cuba and the socialist camp. He stressed that his country's revolution is of a socialist nature. Bishop recalled the work done so far by the revolution in barely 2 years in power.

Bishop referred to Grenada's solidarity with the Palestinian people and its support for peoples who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism.

[Begin Bishop recording, in English with superimposed Spanish translation] We have been working in various areas. We have not always had as much success as we would have liked, but we believe in the process to establish the bases for the subsequent consolidation and advance of the (?revolution). We have defined ourselves and we have placed much emphasis on the mobilization and organization of the people so that they can fully participate in the national reconstruction process. What we inherited, and I hope you know this, was a devastated country, a devastated economy, a country without even a basic planning system, a country with a very limited infrastructure, a demoralized bureaucracy, a repressive armed force, a country with totally repressive armed force, a country with totally underdeveloped production forces and a dependent and capitalist economy. Therefore, we in fact have had to start from scratch, and one of the areas on which we have placed priority is organization and mobilization for the participation of our people. [end recording]

Pen Sovan, vice president of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, minister of defense and commander in chief of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces, held a press conference to express Kampuchean views.

The high-level Kampuchean leader, in answer to journalists' questions, referred to China's aggressive policy toward Kampuchea. This policy, he said, is doomed to failure. He also referred to the country's reconstruction, outlining notable advances in public health, agriculture and other economic areas. Pen Sovan also underscored the support of socialist countries for his country, as well as the solidarity expressed by Cuba at all times.

Pen Sovan stressed the victory obtained by Kampuchea in controlling and preventing the hunger with which his country was threatened as a result of the excesses of the previous administration of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. Pen Sovan also referred to the crushing defeat suffered by counterrevolutionary elements over recent months and to the unconditional support of the Vietnamese people for the Kampuchean cause.

CHERNENKO, SOVIET DELEGATION VISIT STEEL FOUNDRY

FL200631 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] The USSR delegation attending the Second PCC Congress, headed by CPSU Politburo member Konstantin Chernenko, this afternoon visited the Antillana de Acero steel foundry in the municipality of Boyeros, Havana Province.

In a speech at a friendship rally held at the plant, Alberto Fumero, secretary general of the party committee in the enterprise, referred to the friendship ties uniting Cuba with the fraternal USSR and the aid it has given to our fatherland.

The Soviet delegation presented to the Antillana de Acero enterprise a picture depicting Moscow's Red Square. In a speech at the ceremony Konstantin Chernenko stated:

[Begin recording] In the 5 years since the holding of the First PCC Congress, it has become more evident the fruitful creative nature of the Cuban revolution. The economic potential of the country has multiplied with the incorporation of Holguin's cane harvester manufacturing plant, Santa Clara's textile mill complex and Nuevitas' mineral fertilizer plant as well as the modernization of the sugar mills, the nickel plants and construction of new thermoelectric power plants. How many schools, hospitals, cultural and sports centers have been built! We share the pride experienced by you for what you have attained in these past years of hard work. [applause] [end recording]

MINIC SPEAKS AT CONSTRUCTION COMBINE MEETING

LD211425 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] Havana, 20 Dec (TANJUG)--Milos Minic, member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Central Committee Presidium and head of the LCY delegation at the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, spoke at a Yugoslav-Cuban friendship meeting in Havana yesterday. This event was held at the Alamar construction combine, which employs 4,500 workers. Milos Minic conveyed comradely greetings from the LCY and all the working people of Yugoslavia to the workers of the combine and all communists and working people of Cuba and wished them much success in their work.

After referring to the results achieved during the 35 years of Yugoslavia's socialist development and stressing that they testify to the enormous vital force of our system of socialist self-management, Minic said: "We have spent the recent months without Josip Broz Tito, leader of our people's socialist revolution and one of the founders of the policy and movement of nonalignment, whose death is an irreparable loss for all the working people and nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and for all the progressive and peace-loving forces of the world.

"On the basis of revolutionary gains and faithful to the humane ideals of our revolution we are pursuing Tito's work, his policy of socialist self-managing development of our society and the policy of socialist Yugoslavia's nonalignment. These are the permanent orientations of the working class, working people and nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, who see this as a guarantee of their further socialist development and of the preservation of their independence and territorial integrity.

"Our two socialist and nonaligned countries, Yugoslavia and Cuba, as well as the world as a whole, can follow the roads of progress and socialism only in the conditions of peace, security and international cooperation based on equality. Regrettably we are confronted by an extremely grave state of international relations, especially because of the increasingly acute relations between the great powers and blocs. The increasingly frequent conflicts and clashes, including wars, between friendly countries threaten to lead to a further exacerbation of international relations with all the negative consequences for peace, independence of countries and the international community as a whole."

After noting that all peace-loving forces in the world are becoming increasingly alarmed at the fact that there is an increasingly frequent use of force, wars, military interventions, and of pressures and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries, especially nonaligned countries, Milos Minic stressed that in such a situation "the only road we see toward the preservation of peace, security and independence of peoples and countries and cooperation among them on an equal footing lies in the nonaligned and all other countries' resolute efforts to renew the process of relaxation of international tension, which should not be limited to the great powers and the blocs alone, but should become universal and comprise all the international problems and all the regions of the world."

"In pursuit of this goal," Minic added, "consistent opposition to imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid, hegemonism and all other forms of subjugation, policy of force, interventions and interference in the internal affairs of independent countries represent the most pressing aim and task of nonaligned policy and the nonaligned movement and all the other peace-loving countries and peoples of the world."

"The policy of nonalignment, which is the foreign political orientation of our two socialist countries and of the largest number of countries of the world," Minic continued, "is devoted to the realization of these goals. At the sixth conference of nonaligned countries in Havana, the policy and movement of nonalignment--as an independent nonbloc factor in international relations--demonstrated their full effectiveness as an international factor of decisive importance in the settling of key problems of the present-day world. Despite all the difficulties and pressures from outside, this policy is becoming increasingly well known in the world as a policy which is leading to peace and to peaceful coexistence among all countries.

"The LCY and the SFRY will in the future also continue to make a consistent contribution to the strengthening of the role and influence of the policy and movement of nonalignment and to the movement's unity on the basis of its original principles," Milos Minic concluded.

CSSR'S KORCAK SPEAKS AT CUBAN WORKERS MEETING

LD211330 Prague CTK in English 0830 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] Havana, 20 Dec (CETEKA)--World imperialism is greatly worried over the example the Cuban revolution sets by its results for the countries of Latin America, Asia and Africa, Josef Korcak said in a workers' meeting in the Guido Perez [word indistinct] here.

The [word indistinct] member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee added that in a desperate attempt to turn back the wheel of history and halt the world revolutionary [words indistinct] imperialism is again resorting to the inglorious policy of strength and trying to throw the world back into a period of cold war.

Josef Korcak noted that Cuba's successes in the building of a socialist society were possible only in the fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, based on sympathy and solidarity of all progressive and democratic forces in the world.

Czechoslovakia is and will be fully in sympathy with the nations of Latin America, Asia and Africa in their just national liberation struggle, with the people of Nicaragua, El Salvador, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Guatemala, Haiti and other countries, Josef Korcak continued.

He spoke about the successfully developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries, which will further expand in the next five years, and mentioned in this [words indistinct] of 5,000 Cubans in Czechoslovak enterprises.

The Cuban people can always rely on the support and solidarity of socialist Czechoslovakia, Josef Korcak stressed.

ROMANIAN-CUBAN FRIENDSHIP MEETING HELD IN HAVANA

AU201908 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Dec (AGERPRES)--At the "Jose Ramirez Cascemajor" railway workshops of Havana a meeting of Romanian-Cuban friendship was arranged attended by a delegation of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party] led by Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, delegation that attended the proceedings of the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba.

Taking the floor during the meeting were the secretary of the party Committee of the Enterprise and the head of the RCP delegation. Highlighted were the relations of solidarity and collaboration between the two countries, peoples and parties and the wish was expressed to further develop and expand them.

BULGARIA'S LILOV VISITS FERROUS INDUSTRY PLANT

AU201528 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] A meeting on Bulgarian-Cuban friendship has been held at the [name indistinct] plant, one of the most important enterprises of the Cuban ferrous industry. Aleksandur Lilov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party, conveyed to the plant's collective and to the Bulgarian specialists working in Cuba, the genuine feelings and most cordial greetings on behalf of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee. He also touched on the friendly relations existing between the two peoples and the two parties as well as on the comprehensive Bulgarian-Cuban cooperation, which is an example of true internationalism.

Comrade Lilov presented a sculpture of the immortal leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people, Georgi Dimitrov, to the plant.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES CASTRO ON REELECTION

FL221125 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] The Soviet Union's highest-ranking leader, Leonid Brezhnev, has sent a congratulatory message to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro on his reelection as first secretary of the Communist Party. Leonid Brezhnev states that the Soviet Communists and workers recognize the three decades of struggle by the Cuban revolution's top leader for the good of his people and Cuba's socialist development, as well as his outstanding role in the international communist and workers movement.

Brezhnev adds that they highly appreciate what the Communist Party and Revolutionary Government of Cuba under the leadership of Fidel have done to strengthen Soviet-Cuban friendship and cooperation and the fraternal ties between the two parties and peoples. He also wishes Fidel, the Communists and the whole Cuban people renewed and great success in the building of socialism and in implementing the agreements of the second congress.

RODRIGUEZ, AFGHAN DELEGATION HEAD HOLD TALKS

FL222302 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Keshtmand is heading the Afghan delegation that is visiting our country invited to the second party congress which ended Saturday.

At the fraternal and cordial meeting, views were exchanged on the current international situation, particularly the situation in Afghanistan, and other topics of common interest.

CASTROS, OTHERS ATTEND PARTY CONGRESS RECEPTION

FL222251 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and Army Gen Raul Castro, first and second secretaries of the party, respectively, have attended the reception hosted by the party Central Committee on the occasion of the celebration of the second party congress. The members of the party Politburo, Secretariat and Central Committee; officials of the state and government and national delegates and guests at the great congress of Cuban Communists attended the reception.

The delegations of other countries which participated in the sessions of the congress that ended Saturday attended the reception. Members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba also were present at the reception, which was held at the Cubanacan Protocol Hall.

FIDEL CASTRO MEETS WITH CPSU OFFICIAL CHERNENKO

FL221756 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee, has received the delegation from the CPSU headed by Konstantin U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU. The party delegation is in Cuba on the occasion of the celebration of the second party congress.

Raul Castro, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, participated in the meeting, which was held in a friendly atmosphere of camaraderie in harmony with the nature of Cuban-Soviet relations.

Konstantin Chernenko congratulated Fidel Castro for the success of the congress and referred to the preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress. During the conversation, topics of interest dealing with bilateral relations between our two parties and with the current international situation were discussed.

The delegation headed by Konstantin Chernenko toured various areas of interest in this capital accompanied by Raul Castro. One of the places it visited was the new Alamar project, where it was briefed at length on the work being done there and on future prospects for the work. The delegation also visited the Jose Marti City of Pioneers.

Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the Politburo and first party secretary in Havana Province, as well as other party members and leaders also went on the tour.

VCP DELEGATION MEETS FOREIGN DELEGATIONS IN HAVANA

OW231623 Hanoi VNA in English 1604 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 23--Humberto Ortega, member of the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua and minister of national defence, on December 20 called on the Vietnam party delegation led by Tran Quoc Hoan, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, to the 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba.

Speaking at the meeting, Humberto Ortega stressed that Vietnam fought not only for itself but also for all nations including Nicaragua.

He highly praised Vietnam's historic victory in 1975 and affirmed the militant solidarity of the S.N.L.F. and the Nicaraguan people with the Vietnamese people's national construction and defence.

Tran Quoc Hoan, on behalf of the Vietnamese party and people, thanked the S.N.L.F. and the Nicaraguan people for their solidarity and support. He voiced the unstinting solidarity of the Vietnamese party and people with the Nicaraguan people's efforts for national reconstruction and defence.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of friendship and militant solidarity.

On December 21, Tran Quoc Hoan called on Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, head of the delegation of the Grenadan party to the Communist Party of Cuba congress.

Speaking on this occasion, Prime Minister Bishop expressed the Grenadan people's solidarity with the Vietnamese people and stressed that the people of Grenada are firmly confident that the Vietnamese people will defeat any enemy because besides its own strength Vietnam also has the strength of international solidarity. The prime minister asked the Vietnamese delegation to convey his warm greetings to Premier Pham Van Dong and wished for constant development of the relations between the two peoples.

COSTA RICAN COMMUNIST MORA VALVERDE INTERVIEWED

FL231559 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1521 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Manuel Mora Valverde, secretary general of Costa Rica's Popular Vanguard Party [PVP] has charged that imperialism, in alliance with the oligarchy, is trying to set up an extreme rightwing government in that Central American country. He said that the objective of this coup d'etat is to turn Costa Rica into a base of operations against Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala.

In an exclusive interview for Radio Reloj the PVP leader said that the United States thinks it has the right to interfere in Central America and even to occupy it militarily. He noted that Rodrigo Carazo has made serious mistakes and now he faces an economic and political crisis which is making the Costa Rican people more impatient. Imperialism and the extreme right are taking advantage of this situation.

The Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba is an event that will have a great influence in the political life of our continent, Mora Valverde said. He added that the main report to the second congress is a document of incalculable scientific and political value.

Mora Valverde noted that the labor and democratic movement of Costa Rica is a friend of Cuba and the Soviet Union. He asserted that the political situation in his country is becoming increasingly difficult. He said that Rodrigo Carazo is doing a balancing act that leads him into making anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban statements to make imperialism forget the aid that his government gave Nicaragua to overthrow Somoza.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS VENEZUELAN COMMUNIST OFFICIALS

FL231526 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Politburo Member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has met with Jesus Faria, secretary general of the Communist Party of Venezuela [PCV]. Faria was accompanied by Eduardo Gallego, member of the PCV Politburo in charge of international relations. The two men came to Havana to attend the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba as guests.

The two sides exchanged views on the current international situation, especially in Latin America.

PARAGUAYAN COMMUNIST OFFICIAL HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

FL231850 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Ananias Maidana, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of Paraguay [PCP] Central Committee, has expressed gratitude for the solidarity of the Cuban party, government and people with the struggle of Paraguayan revolutionaries and with Comrade Antonio Maidana, who has been kidnapped by the fascist hordes of the tyrant Stroessner. At a press conference in Havana which also was attended by Severo Acosta and Rogelio Gonzalez, members of the PCP Central Committee, Ananias Maidana said the highest expression of this solidarity was the resolution approved by the historic Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] to save the life of PCP Secretary General Antonio Maidana:

[Begin recording] We believe that this resolution not only was a resolution of the PCC but also of all the world's revolutionary forces which enthusiastically approved this new call made by the Second PCC Congress. Actually, we consider the resolution to be a very positive one in view of the prestige and authority Cuba enjoys in the world, particularly in Latin America. We believe that this Second PCC Congress resolution will raise solidarity among all the people to a new level to save the life of one of the best sons of our nation, a well-known antifascist, anti-imperialist and internationalist leader and an admirer and consistent defender of the Cuban revolution. [end recording]

He said he is certain that Maidana is still alive since he was apprehended by the Argentine federal police and delivered to Stroessner's fascist dictatorship. He added that the latest information he has on Maidana is that he is in jail and still alive:

[Begin recording] We have confirmed what international solidarity means and the strength which international solidarity possesses. It was thanks to international solidarity that we were able to leave prison alive. And on this struggle for the release of prisoners, socialist Cuba has been at the forefront. [end recording]

At the press conference, Ananias Maidana reported that the struggle of the Paraguayan people for national liberation has been intensified since 1978 when Antonio Maidana was first released from prison, and since then, a process of unification of the democratic and patriotic forces led by the proletariat and peasants has been taking place.

He said the CIA and Stroessner's regime are implementing the so-called Star Plan which calls for the physical elimination of more than 3,000 Paraguayan patriots. He said peasants are being massacred in Paraguay and the labor and student movements are being strongly repressed. Within this framework, he added, they have kidnapped Antonio Maidana in an attempt to stop the Paraguayan people's struggle for their freedom.

Ananias Maidana said that in Paraguay the PCP has called for reinforcing the national agreement between the democratic organizations as well as for the participation of the working class, peasants, students, the church and other patriotic sectors to defeat the regime with the utilization of all forms of struggle. He said that experience has shown that there is no more effective path for liberation than people's armed insurrection.

Finally, the member of the PCP Central Committee Political Committee hailed the Second PCC Congress, and asserted:

[Begin recording] This second congress not only is important and decisive for the building of socialism in Cuba, it also has made very positive contributions on the theoretical as well as the practical fields for development of the revolutionary struggles that are taking place, especially in Latin America. [end recording]

RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH SWEDISH COMMUNIST LEADER

FL240016 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Central Committee Politburo, today received in Havana a Communist-Left Party of Sweden delegation headed by party Chairman Lars Werner. At the meeting, which was conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two sides discussed the current relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and prospects for their expansion. They also exchanged views on important problems of the current international situation.

TANJUG REPORTS SFRY DELEGATE MINIC DEPARTS

LD212106 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1408 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Text] Havana 21 Dec (TANJUG)--Milos Minic, member of the presidium of the LCY Central Committee, who led the LCY delegation at the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party, left Havana this morning. He was seen off at Havana airport by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo. Zivokin Jazic, Yugoslav ambassador to Cuba, was also at the airport to see him off.

In Havana, Milos Minic had meetings with Emil Wojtaszek, head of the PZPR delegation, with Maurice Bishop, leader of the New Jewel Movement and Prime Minister of Grenada, and with heads of party delegations from the DPRK, the Seychelles and Guinea. In these talks views were exchanged on party cooperation and topical international issues.

HAVANA REPORTS DEPARTURES OF DELEGATIONS TO CONGRESS

FL231849 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Service and Domestic Television Service in Spanish on 22 and 23 December report the departure from Cuba of various delegations which had attended the Second PCC Congress.

At 1200 GMT on 22 December Havana Radio reports that: "Many delegations invited to the Second PCC Congress have returned home. Among these is the Communist Party of South Africa delegation headed by its president, Yasuf Dadoo, who was seen off by PCC Politburo and Secretariat member Jorge Riaquet. PCC Politburo member Pedro Miret saw off the Romanian Communist Party delegation headed by Dumitru Popescu. (Inge Cod), vice president of the West Berlin's Socialist Unity Party, also returned to his country. He was seen off by PCC Central Committee member Fabio Grobart. Central Committee member Pedro Guelmes saw off the Lebanese Communist Party delegation headed by Politburo member (Khalil Dehl). (Nasir Al-Asad), representative of the Lebanese National Movement, was also seen off by Guelmes at the Rancho Boyeros Airport.

"Politburo member Armando Hart saw off Syria's Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation headed by (Ahmad Al-Hasan). The delegation of Cyprus' United Democratic Union of the Center, EDEK, headed by Vasos Lissaridhis, also left for home. The delegation was seen off by PCC Politburo alternate member Vilma Espin. Politburo member Guillermo Garcia saw off Nyamin Jagbaral, member of the Mongolian Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo. Chilean Socialist Party Secretary General Clodomiro Almeida was seen off by Central Committee member Raul Roa, who also saw off the Danish Communist Party delegation headed by Jorgen Jensen.

"Another delegation leaving for home was that of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe headed by Politburo Member Evaristo do Espirito Santo Carvalho. The delegation was seen off by PCC Central Committee member Flavio Bravo. Bravo also was on hand to see off (Robert Coto), member of the Politburo of the Advance Guard of the Malagasy Revolution, who headed the party's delegation. Central Committee member Jose R. Fernandez saw off the Seychelles People's Progressive Front delegation headed by its top leader, Maxime Ferrari, vice president of the front. Finnish Communist Party Secretary General Erkki Kivimaki was also seen off by Fernandez, while Central Committee member Omar Iser Mojena saw off the Communist Party of Egypt delegation headed by Michel Kamil. PCC Politburo alternate member Roberto Veiga saw off the Communist Party of Ireland delegation headed by (Jan Stuart), and Fernando Vecino Alegret saw off (Claude Renneau), vice president of the Communist Party of Belgium."

At 1516 GMT on 22 December Havana radio reports that: "Politburo member Juan Almeida Bosque has seen off at the Jose Marti Airport the delegation headed by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Mozambique Liberation Front Politburo. Meanwhile, Politburo member Osvaldo Dorticos saw the Hungarian and Polish delegations off. The delegations took part in the Second PCC Congress which closed Saturday."

The radio continues: "Politburo member Sergio del Valle saw off on Sunday the delegation from the Algerian National Liberation Front." "Politburo alternate member Humberto Perez saw off the representative of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi of Tanzania invited to the PCC Congress."

At 1902 GMT on 22 December Havana radio reports that: "A group of delegations invited to the second party congress today left for their respective countries. Party Central Committee member Jorge Enrique Mendoza bade farewell at Havana's air terminal to (Costa Jolaki) who headed the Greek Communist Party delegation. Central Committee member Joel Domenech bade farewell to the People's Party of Panama delegation headed by Ruben Souza. Roberto Veiga, alternate member of the party Politburo bade farewell to the Haitian Communist Party delegation.

"The delegations of the Communist Party of Ecuador, the Labor Party of Great Britain, the Radical Party of Chile, the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Mexico, the People's Party of Mexico, the Mexican Workers Party and the Communist Party of Mexico also left today."

At 0202 on 23 December Havana radio reports that: "Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party, today bade farewell to the CPSU delegation headed by Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. Party Politburo members Jose R. Machado Ventura and Julio Camacho Aguilera and Central Committee member Oscar Fernandez Mell also were at the air terminal in Rancho Boyeros to bid farewell to the delegation. Before boarding the plane, the Soviet officials were presented bouquets of flowers by a group of Pioneers who are children of personnel working at the diplomatic mission of the fraternal nation. For his part, Politburo member Ramiro Valdes today bade farewell to the delegation of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation headed by Pen Sovan.

At 0203 GMT on 23 December Havana radio reports that: "Many foreign delegations that participated as guests at the second party congress today returned to their respective countries. They include the Korean Workers Party delegation headed by Pak Song-chol, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the DPRK, who was seen off by PCC Politburo member Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado. Dorticos also saw off at Jose Marti International Airport the delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan headed by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the party Politburo.

"'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Yemeni Socialist Party who headed that party's delegation to the second party congress, also was seen off today by Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado."

At 1800 GMT on 23 December Havana television reports that: Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, the second secretary of our party's Central Committee, was at the airport this morning to see off Humberto Ortega, commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army. Returning home with Ortega was Commander Roberto Calderon, a member of the Nicaraguan delegation invited to the Second PCC Congress.

Marcos Antonio Valle Martinez, Nicaragua's ambassador to Cuba, and Ramiro Abreu, section chief of the Central Committee's America Department, were with Raul, who accompanied the visitors into the aircraft."

REPORTAGE ON SECOND SESSION OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Castro Attends Sessions

FL261410 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1404 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] The second and last period of sessions for this year of the National Assembly of the People's Government has opened at the Palace of Conventions in this capital. Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, is attending the sessions.

Dr Raul Roa Garcia, acting president of the National Assembly, is presiding over the sessions which is attended by deputies from all the country's provinces. Army Gen Raul Castro, vice president of the Council of State and second party secretary, is also sitting at the presidential table.

Opening Session Reported

FL261914 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Excerpts] This year's second ordinary session of the National Assembly of the People's Government opened at 0900 today with the presence of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. Acting National Assembly President Raul Roa opened the session expressing wishes for the prompt recovery of Comrade Blas Roca Calderio whom Roa congratulated on behalf of all the deputies for his reelection as member of the party Politburo.

On behalf of the deputies, Roa expressed the enthusiastic, unanimous and united support of the People's Government National Assembly for the main report rendered by Fidel to the Second Party Congress and for his [20 December] speech to the militant people at Plaza de la Revolution. Roa said that this National Assembly session is taking place in the midst of an exceptional historic period and just a few days after the most important meeting of Cuban Communists.

The deputies then unanimously approved the minutes of the previous session and the agenda for this session. The agenda for this National Assembly session calls for the discussion and approval of the draft bill for protection of the environment and rational use of natural resources. It also includes a report on the assembly's international activities and the discussion and approval of the draft 1981-85 5-year plan. The more than 400 deputies also will discuss and approve the draft bill of the state's single economic and social development plan for 1981 and ratify decrees-laws. It will also hear a rendering of accounts report from the Council of State.

The draft bill of the state's budget for 1981 and a report to be rendered by Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez on the joint Soviet-Cuban space flight also are part of the agenda.

Wilfredo Torres, president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, spoke during the morning session to make some presentations on the draft bill for protection of the environment and rational use of natural resources. In connection with the draft bill, Torres said the environment is a fundamental asset of society and that its protection and preservation as well as the rational use of natural resources represent vital issues for our socialist state in order to guarantee the well-being of present and future generations.

The draft bill stipulates that standards and regulations must be established regarding inland bodies of water, soil, flora, fauna, mineral resources, marine resources, atmosphere, agricultural-livestock resources, human settlements and tourism resources for the protection of the environment and rational use of natural resources.

It also stipulates that the agencies of the state's central administration and the local people's government organs will issue standards and measures for the same protectionist aim. The draft bill specifies that the Cuban Academy of Sciences is in charge of administering and controlling implementation of the policy of the state and government on protection of the environment and natural resources. The National Geological Fund is responsible for the protection of mineral resources and it is also responsible for determining and exercising control of these resources. The draft bill also provides for the creation of a national system for protection of the environment and rational use of natural resources.

Torres concluded saying that this will be the first law of its type in the Americas based on the principles of social ownership of the means of production and planned social and economic development.

Thereafter, Deputy Bernabe Ordaz read the report of the National Assembly's Committee for Health and the Environment. The report states that the draft bill for protection of the environment and rational use of natural resources has the fundamental aim of promulgating a body of legal provisions designed to protect the environment and establish standards that regulate the rational use of natural resources in keeping with international advances on the subject.

The report says the Council of Ministers will grant a set period of time for the various agencies to present plans on resources required to undertake supervisory and control functions as well as scientific and technical study and research activities to implement the responsibilities assigned by the law.

After the reading of the report, a 1-hour recess was taken after which the deputies began to discuss the draft bill. The discussion was still going on at the close of this news report. The deputies will continue working on tiems of the agenda this afternoon. The conclusion of this year's second session of the People's Government National Assembly is scheduled for tomorrow.

Environment Law Approved

FL262312 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2302 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] The draft bill on protection of the environment and rational use of natural resources was approved unanimously at this afternoon's session of the National Assembly of the People's Government following a broad discussion in which numerous deputies participated.

Deputy Fidel Castro participated in the debate which in the afternoon centered on responsibility for the control and administration of the law. Fidel suggested that the Council of Ministers be assigned the tasks of organization, structure and function of the national system and subsystems for protection of the environment and to authorize it to assign the work [of administering the law] to the Academy of Sciences until some other agency is created for it. The suggestion was approved unanimously.

Assembly Proceedings Reported

FL270045 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Five new deputies are performing their functions effective today.

[Begin National Assembly Acting President Raul Roa recording] I must inform you that according to required procedures, the following deputies took the oath of office moments before the session began: Jose Gonzalez Ravelo, Tomas Garcia Cruz, Luis Horta Trujillo, Julio Arevalo Romero and Pedro Oliva Reyes. They were elected, respectively, by the municipalities of Corralillo, Villa Clara Province; Fomento, Sancti Spiritus Province; Bolivia, Ciego de Avila Province; Jesus Menendez, Las Tunas Province: and Granma, Santiago de Cuba Province; [end recording]. [last municipality and province as heard]

This afternoon's session included discussion of the draft bills on the state's single economic and social development plan for current [as heard] 5-year period and on the country's budget for 1981 which were read by Deputy Humberto Perez, president of the Central Planning Board.

Among other matters of interest, it was stressed that more than 4.60 billion pesos will be appropriated in 1981 to finance the productive sector, more than 412 million to finance housing and community services and 1,848,000,000 pesos for the education and public health sectors.

As essential economic objectives for the 1981-85 5-year period, the country proposes to reach a gross investment volume of 15.4 billion pesos and an average annual growth of 5 percent in the gross social product, 3.3 percent in work productivity and 3.6 percent in salary funds.

Consolidation, stability and development of sugar production as a fundamental source of exports is another of the specific objectives to be reached during the 5-year period.

At the close of this newscast, the 450 deputies to the People's Government National Assembly began to discuss these two draft bills for their subsequent approval.

Second Day of Sessions

FL271921 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] The second ordinary session of the National Assembly of the People's Government continued today at the Palace of Conventions with the presence of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and chaired by acting National Assembly President Dr Raul Roa.

The first point in the agenda was the report on international activity by the national assembly, which was read by Deputy Aleida Marsh and unanimously approved. Subsequently, Deputy Ramiro Valdes read the Council of State's report, which also was approved by the deputies in attendance. During today's session, the law decrees on letters of navigation (patente de navegacion) and on work contracts for September and October of this year were ratified. Likewise, the report and bill on the state budget for the year 1981 as well as the corresponding opinion were submitted to the consideration of the assembly.

During the morning recess, the president of the Councils of State and Ministers, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, chatted with other members of the Council of State.

National Assembly Concludes

FL272019 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2002 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] The 1980 second ordinary session of the National Assembly of the People's Government concluded with a speech by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State. During the morning session, the first Cuban cosmonaut, Col Arnaldo Tamayo, gave a detailed report on his flight in space and the deputies gave a warm welcome to the Soviet cosmonauts.

The national assembly unanimously decided to name 1981 the 20th anniversary of Giron. Another resolution of the highest state body was to congratulate Deputy Teofilo Stevenson for having been selected the most outstanding athlete of the year in Cuba and Latin America for his sports feats in 1980 and for winning his third Olympic medal.

CHILE

PRESIDENT PINOCHET ACCEPTS RESIGNATION OF CABINET

PY261541 Paris AFP in Spanish 1532 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 26 Dec (AFP)--It officially was reported here today that Chilean President Augusto Pinochet has accepted the collective resignation of his ministerial cabinet.

It was revealed that Pinochet asked for the resignations of his ministers and under secretaries to have freedom of action in view of the period of transition which the military government will begin next March.

PARAGUAY

NEW LAW BANS POLITICAL ACTIVITY AT UNIVERSITIES

PY231740 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 22 Dec 80 p 16

[Excerpts] The executive branch of the nation recently promulgated law No 828 related to universities. In one of its paragraphs, the new law states that the university autonomy established by the said law implies the freedom for professors and researchers to expose and investigate with scientific criteria the questions related to their fields.

The law also states that it does not authorize any activity which assumes the form of political or party militancy, agitation, propaganda, campaigning or indoctrination on university premises. The law clarifies that the study and research of national problems and matters of interest for humanity are not covered in the said law.

In addition, law No 828 stresses that institutions which do not fulfill the requirements of the law may not use the name of university or faculty or issue diplomas similar to those issued by the latter.

To watch over the enforcement of the provisions of this law, the council of universities hereby is created. The council is presided over by the education and culture minister and is comprised of a rector representing state universities and a rector representing private universities. These will be full members and they will be elected by the rectors of the state and private universities. The rectors will be elected for 3 years and can be reelected without limitation.

The law also states that the executive secretary of the technical planning secretariat of the presidency and the remaining rectors of both state and private universities also will be members of the council by virtue of their office; they will have the right to speak but not to vote.

OPPOSITION LEADERS PREDICT POLITICAL CHANGES

PY201638 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] Waldino Ramon Lovera, president of the Popular Colorado Movement in exile, and Luis A. Resk, president of the Paraguayan Christian Democratic Party, have said that Paraguay will experience political changes soon due to the external pressures on Gen Alfredo Stroessner's dictatorial regime. The two leaders are in Venezuela to get support from Venezuelan democratic leaders.

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 252 *30 December 1980*

ARGENTINA

House Arrest Against Former President Peron Lifted B 1
HERALD Report [26 Dec] B 1
Release of Some Political Prisoners Authorized B 1

BOLIVIA

Deputy Foreign Minister Submits Resignation C 1
Government Promotes Natusch Busch, Others C 1
National Commission for Coca Control Created C 1

BRAZIL

President Comments on Businessmen, Politics D 1
Smaller Organization To Replace Media Ministry D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 20 Dec]
Paper Discusses 'Concentration of Political Power' D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 21 Dec]
Saraiva Guerreiro Outlines Foreign Policy D 2
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 21 Dec]
Itamaraty 'Displeasure' at Arab Publicity Explained D 3
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 25 Dec]
1981 Arms Sales Reportedly To Exceed $1 Billion D 4
Decree Creates New Nuclear Protective Organizations D 4
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 19 Dec]
Energy Minister Comments on Oil Substitutes D 5
Deputy Claims Church Sector Has Leadership Plan D 5
President Figueiredo Set To Visit Portugal D 5

CHILE

President Appoints New Cabinet, Explains Decision E 1

COLOMBIA

Third Country Nationals Deported by Venezuela F 1
Officials Confirm Bomb Caused 21 Dec Air Crash F 1

PARAGUAY

President Stroessner Addresses Nation at Year's End H 1
Arrested Febrerista Party Leaders Released H 3
[ABC COLOR 24 Dec]
Executive Branch Approves Montevideo Treaty H 3
[HOY 16 Dec]

PERU

Oil Policy Arouses Controversy in Senate J 1
Further Report J 1
Congress Permanent Commission To Meet 6 January J 1
Briefs: FRG Loan J 1

URUGUAY

Government To Draw Up New Political Plan K 1
Briefs: Tourism Agreement; No Employee Bonus K 1

VENEZUELA

Interior Minister on Alien Registration Policy L 1

MEXICO

Mexico Cancels Fishing Agreements With U.S. M 1
Deputy Notes 'Interest' Surrounding Reagan Visit M 1

PANAMA

Administrator Notes Canal Situation, Expectations N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Delivers Message on National Economy P 1
Economic Measures, Fuel Prices Announced P 7
Government Signs Bauxite Protocol With Romania P 8

EL SALVADOR

Reagan Group Accused of 'Interfering,' 'Hastiness' P 9
[EL MUNDO 26 Dec]
Army Sources Say Chalatenango Under Control P 9
No 'Free Territory' P 10
FMLN Communique Urges Army To Join Ranks P 10
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 23-24 Dec]
FMLN Claims Credit for Killing U.S. Adviser P 11
FMLN Members Attack Makeup of New Government P 11
DRU's Venancio Salvatierra [Havana] P 11
Hugo Abreu, Cayetano Carpio [Havana] P 11

GUATEMALA

U.S. Doctor Kidnapped By Band of Armed Men P 12

NICARAGUA

Official Notes Plans for Continued Nonalignment P 12
Borge Supports Mixed Economy, Political Plurality P 13
Approved 1981 Government Budget Highest Ever P 13
Bishops To Decide Role of Priests in Government P 14
Bulgarian Party Delegation Visits Managua P 14
Visit 'Most Satisfactory' P 14

CUBA

Fidel Castro Speaks at National Assembly Session Q 1

Foreign Delegates Address Second PCC Congress Q 4
Vietnam's Tran Quoc Hoan Q 4
Yugoslavia's Milos Minic Q 7
South Africa's Alfred Nzo Q 9
France's Maxime Gremetz Q 10
Algeria's Abdelmadjid Mehri Q 11
Western Saharan Delegate Q 12
Fidel Castro Decorates Soviet Cosmonauts Q 13
Government, Switzerland Sign Trade Protocol Q 13

HOUSE ARREST AGAINST FORMER PRESIDENT PERON LIFTED

PY241655 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1555 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 24 Dec (NA)--The national executive branch has decided "to lift the house arrest" ordered against President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, but she will continue at her place of detention at the disposal of the federal justice and under the control of the federal penitentiary department, it officially was announced at the government house at noon today. The note delivered in the press room states:

"In compliance with the decision made by the military junta, the national executive branch has decided to lift the house arrest ordered by resolutions No 1 and 2 in accordance with article 2, clause E of the resolution regarding citizen Maria Estela Martinez de Peron (identification card No 2,764,727 federal police). This decision does not change the other measures ordered against Maria Estela Martinez de Peron in those resolutions. It has also been decided that Maria Estela Martinez de Peron will continue in her current place of detention at the disposal of the federal justice and under the control of the federal penitentiary department."

HERALD Report

PY270035 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 26 Dec 80 p 1

[Excerpts] (NA)--The military junta took what looked like the first steps toward freeing former President Maria Estela de Peron on Wednesday when it ordered her partially excluded from the institutional responsibility act of 1976, thus bringing to an end her indefinite detention at the disposition of the executive branch. Mrs Peron still remains under custody, however, awaiting trial on four different charges of official misconduct.

Nor does the measure, put into effect by the national executive on Wednesday, affect any of the other clauses of the institutional act as regards her loss of political and trade union rights.

Under Wednesday's order, Mrs Peron is still subject to all the sanctions included in the act except for her arrest at the disposal of the executive power. Under normal circumstances she would now be moved from her San Vicente country house to an ordinary prison, but the junta's resolution specified that she remain where she is. Nevertheless, once under the control of the federal prison authority, she should be able to have more visitors and contact with the outside world than before. Up to now she had been held incommunicado.

According to her lawyer, Julio Arriola, Mrs Peron's almost 5 years of detention is sufficient to make her eligible for parole or even unconditional liberty if the courts find her guilty of the charges against her. Two of the trial judges, Norberto Giletta and Pedro Narvaiz, however, earlier denied a request for her release saying that her total possible sentence may be so long as to not permit her being paroled at this time. Meanwhile in government and military circles, it is rumoured that Mrs Peron will receive an executive pardon if she is found guilty and the sentence exceeds the amount of time she has been detained.

RELEASE OF SOME POLITICAL PRISONERS AUTHORIZED

PY231307 Paris AFP in Spanish 2257 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 22 Dec (AFP)--An Argentine Interior Ministry spokesman reported here today that since 10 November a total of 40 persons, among them a former provincial governor, have stopped "being at the disposal of the executive branch," that is without right of trial in view of the state of siege law that is in force in Argentina. The spokesman added that during the same period, a total of 41 persons have been released and are now on parole. Moreover, the Argentine Government has ordered four detainees to leave the country and it has expelled two foreigners.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER SUBMITS RESIGNATION

PY222332 Paris AFP in Spanish 2259 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] La Paz, 22 Dec (AFP)--Official sources have reported that Marcelo Ostria Trigo, Bolivian deputy foreign minister, today submitted his irrevocable resignation. This is viewed as the first serious schism to take place within Gen Luis Gracia Meza's government.

Ostria Trigo was under secretary of foreign relations during Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez' 7-year administration, during which he defended the thesis of territorial excahnge with Chile as a means of giving Bolivia an outlet on the Pacific Ocean. Journalists look upon Ostria Trigo as the strongman of the Foreign Ministry because his points of view were decisive in the handling of Bolivia's foreign affairs.

It also was reported that international affairs expert Federico Jofre, who is believed to be involved in one of the factions of the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), will take over the vacancy left by Ostria Trigo.

GOVERNMENT PROMOTES NATUSCH BUSCH, OTHERS

PY291218 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1621 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] La Paz, 29 Dec (LATIN)--Press sources reported today that the Bolivian military government has promoted 14 members of the army and the air force and 2 members of the navy to the rank of general.

Among the military chiefs who have been promoted is Col Alberto Natusch Busch who briefly held the presidential chair (for 17 days) after he led a coup on 1 November 1979 to oust former President Walter Guevara Arce. Brig Gen Aden Castillo Galarza, the present chairman of the joint staff, and Brig Gen Jorge Aguila Teran, the chairman of the army general staff, have been promoted to major general. The promotions were ordered through a decree signed by President Luis Garcia Meza and the Bolivian cabinet.

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR COCA CONTROL CREATED

PY270201 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] A government decree has ordered the creation of a national commission that will undertake the planning of the control of the production, harvest, exploitation and commercialization of coca.

This commission will be headed by the planning and coordination minister and it will include representatives from the interior and agriculture, livestock and campesino affairs ministries, the national police, the narcotics office and from the legal department of the Planning Ministry. The commission's specific functions will be planning the control of production, harvesting, exploitation and commercialization of the total production of coca and channeling it toward pharmaceutical markets. It also will plan the production of coca throughout the country and it will seek the means to substitute for its production other items that give the same or higher profits. It also will plan the erradication of the production of drugs and formulate the policy that will guide the narcotics office.

According to the decree, the commission can request, without any type of limitation, the services of employees of the public or private sector to carry out its functions. The state organizations that to date have been carrying out the task of controlling the production, harvesting, exploitation and commercialization of coca will submit an overall report to the commission within 30 days outlining their activities. The Planning Ministry will allot the necessary funds for the commission. These funds will be used for equipment, mobility, expenses and salaries. The decree, which was approved during the last meeting of the cabinet, authorizes the new institution to obtain foreign financing for implementing its functions.

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON BUSINESSMEN, POLITICS

PY241923 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] I believe 1981 will be a difficult year, but I hope it will not be as bad as 1980. This is a statement made spontaneously by President Figueiredo at a luncheon with reporters accredited to Planalto Palace.

His lack of restraint did not save the business sector, however, from criticisms by the president. He said: The entrepreneurs come to my office and make thousands of promises and express solidarity with the policy we are implementing, but they say totally different things to the public. They should say to me what they are saying outside, because only then would I know what they really think of the national situation.

Regarding the crisis in the automobile industry, the president again criticized the businessmen: There will be unemployment, he said, and I think it is beginning. He added: Why don't they reduce the automobile prices in order to sell more and reduce their deficit?

Regarding politics and referring to the 1982 elections, President Figueiredo categorically stated: He who wins will oust the bionic [slang for appointed] senators. It hurts to see some bionic senators leaving the majority group when they asked to be bionic senators. They have used the regime and now they defect to the opposition. Those who win will outsmart the farmers who are always asking for official credits, but why don't they sell some assets to be invested in plantations? I also ask your pardon for any misunderstanding during this passing year.

SMALLER ORGANIZATION TO REPLACE MEDIA MINISTRY

PY240146 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 20 Dec 80 p 1

[Excerpt] The extinct Mass Media Ministry will be replaced by a much smaller organization similar to the old press and public relations bureau of the Geisel administration. Approximately, 190 employees will be either dismissed or transferred to their original organizations while 70 will remain with the new organization.

PAPER DISCUSSES 'CONCENTRATION OF POLITICAL POWER'

PY270140 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Dec 80 p 3

[From "Notes and Information" page: "National Appetite for Power"]

[Excerpts] Four ministers of President Joao Baptista Figueiredo have been sacrificed on the altar of a noticeable concentration of political power during the 2 and 1/2 years of his government. This in no way adds up to the strengthening of the Presidency and gives us no reason to believe in the emergence of a "strong executive branch" that is being mentioned by some theoreticians of the moment. Ministers do not ask for dismissals. They do not quit because of disagreements with presidential policy or because they did not contribute to the best operation of the administrative machinery. They are, rather, thrown out by this administrative machinery because they are not useful for its maintenance. They are pushed out of orbit by pulsations of the small but terrible nucleus of real power.

From where we stand, having no taste for the type of intrigue that prevailed in the Florentine court--so well analyzed by Machiavelli--or for speculation on the profile of some Rasputin in the Planalto Palace, we can only ask ourselves what kind of liberalization will result from that gradual shrinking of the decisionmaking circle which now centers more on the planner or planners of our political evolution than on the person of the nation's president, because it can be seen that the well-known circle of power does not consider the good performance of the current incumbent of the Presidency to be as important as the control over the present dynamics of transition.

For the maintenance of that rigid control, however, the changes of personnel--that is, the replacement of a minister by another--has not been sufficient in some instances; instead, the redesgning of the power chart was necessary. This was the case with the dismissal of Said Farhat last Thursday and the apparent extinction of the Mass Media Ministry. In reality, the status of minister which Farhat had was eliminated by transferring the functions of the Mass Media Ministry "without impairing the government's social communication activities"--as stated not very subtly in the official note. These functions, along with the respective budgetary allocations, have been added to the already respectable leverage of the presidency's civilian cabinet.

Therefore, the departure of Said Farhat is not simply the dismissal of a minister. It really means the reinforcement and reinvigoration of the ministerial post headed by Gen Golbery do Couto e Silva, thus weakening even more the entire cabinet. What can be seen over the horizon in the near future is the reversal of the situation which prevailed when the Mass Media Ministry existed: there will be ministries which exist in name only, with no more autonomy than secretariats fully subordinated to one of the four "ministers of the house."

Since we are used to authoritarianism, we are no longer surprised by the anomalous use of power that is ever more apparent in the Planalto Palace: A voracious power which fattens itself by eating up everything, from the somewhat naive sincerity toward the world of tricks and maliciousness which is now Brasilia and the Planalto Palace in particular, to the most unselfish dedication. Eduardo Portella, Karlos Rischbieter, Mario Henrique Somonsen and Said Farhat are living proof of that. The national appetite for power is today concentrated in a few offices at Planalto Palace. Those who want to survive just keep their distance.

But effectiveness will be demanded of such power. And this demand will never be made through the malevolence of detraction to which the president referred in a speech to the armed forces this week. After all, those who do not participate at all and who must bow their heads before those to whom was delegated little or none of the power they irradiate, at least retain the strong right to demand effectiveness. The less the responsibility of society in the pact of power that rules and governs, the greater the demand on that pact of power. This is the lesson from our forefathers that seems to have been forgotten. And when the president of the nation himself warns that 1981 will be worse than 1980 in every respect, nobody can expect that such a demand be attenuated.

SARAIVA GUERREIRO OUTLINES FOREIGN POLICY

PY241219 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Dec 80 p 11

[By Flavio Almeida Salles]

[Excerpt] Coexisting with conflicting South American regimes, Brazilian diplomacy bears in mind the permanent and not temporary interests of these countries and the Brazilian Foreign Ministry hopes that the development of democratic institutions in Brazil will not be tied to the existence of abstract government models on the continent.

This is the course set by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro for Brazil's foreign policy toward its neighbors. In his interview with FOLHA DE SAO PAULO, the minister stated that this policy already is yielding results because in his opinion never before "has the level of confidence in our intentions, attitude and operating methods been so high."

The foreign minister believes that Brazil has organized its foreign relations "in accordance with a scale of priorities established after an objective and realistic analysis of our interests" and based on "common sense, objective evaluation of the events and taking advantage of opportunities without any ambition or leadership-seeking intentions."

He added: "We are not moved by immediate commercial or material interests, we do not measure official vists by the number of accords signed or by the texts of the final joint communiques, we do want to build up confidence in our international standing which should be felt without hesitation or doubt."

"We must be clearly aware of our true status. During the coming years, we must be bravely cautious, we cannot remain aloof, our positions must not be a set of simple ideas, they must convey something useful and operational which could eventually lead to international solutions."

Guerreiro feels that "there is a natural expectation" regarding Brazil's contribution to "the great issues which will be discussed in the coming years, discussions which will be carried out under extremely difficult circumstances," and Itamaraty plans to make its contribution "through ideas supported by Brazilian experience," which would be "free from certain doctrines inspired by power struggle, power balance or the risks of armed conflicts."

This performance will be "obviously helped along" by the process of democratization of the Brazilian regime. However, the minister made certain comments concerning this process: "It must not slide down into mere electoral campaigning and demagogery. It must have an awareness of responsibility" so that our contribution could be presented to other countries, not as an "imposition" [influencia de poder] but as "an idea, an intelligent method which could be the acceptable way for coping with the difficulties of the current world and especially of the American continent." Having the South American continent in mind, the foreign minister stated that "we have ceased to be a country which could do things at a parochial level" and if we turn out to have been able to develop a responsible democracy, "we will take care not to impose anything on other countries."

According to the foreign minister, "the international society is a society of independent states. Thus, we are not thinking in terms of supranational utopias, even if it were possible to organize a lasting system on the basis of the hegemony of the most powerful group." He stated: "We very carefully are trying to avoid giving the impression that a domestic development in Brazil could become a sort of international cure-all. We believe that one's experience cannot be automatically transferred to other countries."

ITAMARATY 'DISPLEASURE' AT ARAB PUBLICITY EXPLAINED

PY292046 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] Brasilia--Itamaraty must discreetly express its displeasure to Arab ambassadors accredited to Brasilia for the broad publicity given to the meeting they held with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro in his office.

At that meeting, called to express support to the opening of a PLO office in Brazil, the participants had agreed to maintain discretion regarding their conversation. Contrary to that agreement, however, the press has had access to a number of reports, including a strong protest presented on the occasion by the ambassadors from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Algeria, Morocco and Pakistan. These diplomats expressed regret that the seventh Latin American Jewish congress was not conducted "as agreed upon," like the one held recently in Sao Paulo. One of the spokesmen of the Arab and Islamic ambassadors told the foreign minister: "We were given assurances that the publicity for the congress, in which no government official was to participate, would be maintained at a discreet level. Nevertheless, we regret to inform you that, to our amazement, Zionist circles used the occasion to attack the PLO, which was labeled a terrorist group. We feel that Brazilian soil should never have been chosen for this kind of propaganda, especially when Brazilian cooperation with Arab countries is developing in the political, cultural and economic areas."

In addition to this protest, the Arab and Islamic ambassadors reiterated several previous appeals made to the Figueiredo administration to authorize the opening of the PLO office. They argued that the growing rapprochement between Brazil and the Arab nations and the firm position adopted by Itamaraty at international organizations recognizing the PLO as the legal representative of the Palestinian people fully justify the opening of a representative office. According to the Arab diplomats, this is the final step needed for Brazil to "close the circle" of friendship with the Arab world.

At the meeting with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, the Arab and Islamic ambassadors praised the minister's speech made at the end of September at the opening of the UN General Assembly, in which he included favorable reference to the PLO and to the rights of the Palestinian people.

1981 ARMS SALES REPORTEDLY TO EXCEED $1 BILLION

PA271637 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0945 GMT 27 Dec 80

[By Manuel Horacio Gimenez]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 27 Dec (EFE)--The recent creation of the posts of military attache in the Brazilian Embassies in Iraq, Yugoslavia and Guyana and studies on creating others in Angola and Mozambique show the Brazilian Government's interest in promoting its arms sales.

Since the arms export policy is secret and the transactions are carried out from government to government, it is difficult to establish the economic volume of these exports. Nevertheless, arms held first place in Brazilian sales abroad in November in the sector of manufactured products for foreign markets.

Last year, according to unofficial estimates, Brazil sold approximately $700 million or perhaps $800 million, and it plans to exceed $1 billion in 1981.

The four new military attaches will work in countries whose governments proclaim themselves as socialists, which confirms the interest of the Brazilian Government in increasing its sales to all countries, aside from obtaining better local information.

Some of the Brazilian military products for which there was more demand in foreign markets are the light armored car, particularly the "Cascavel." Many of these were purchased by Arab nations to be used in the desert.

The Ordnance Industry (IMBEL) is "no longer capable of meeting the demand," according to a recent statement by the president of the firm, Gen Arnaldo Calderari, while the manufacturers of armored vehicles (Engesa/Engenheiros Especializados, SA) continues to receive new orders.

The policy of IMBEL, which manufactures army materiel, is to bolster its technological independence in that field and to encourage private enterprise to harmonize its efforts with such military manufacturing.

The growing economic development of Brazil and its importance among the powers of the forthcoming century have prompted its government and military authorities to think about an industrial infrastructure that will serve the needs of its national security.

Military analysts point to the Jewish trade as its greatest competitor in South America in that field. The Israelis have an important market in this part of the continent. In fact, it has been noted that the Israeli Government, which has its largest arms sales office in Mexico City, proposed an association with Brazil. This was turned down by the latter, however, as it does not wish to share such a promising market.

DECREE CREATES NEW NUCLEAR PROTECTIVE ORGANIZATIONS

PY240041 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 19 Dec 80 p 16

[Text] Brasilia--President Joao Figuereido yesterday signed a regulatory decree for the implementation of decree law No 1809 of 8 October 1980, creating the Protective System for the Brazilian Nuclear Program (SIPRON) [Sistema de Protecao ao Programa Nuclear Brasileiro].

SIPRON's objective is to safeguard overall planning and to coordinate joint action and the continuous execution of the measures necessary for the security of the Brazilian nuclear program and its personnel as well as the population and environment.

Moreover, the decree creates the Coordinating Commission for the Protection of the Brazilian Nuclear Program (COPRON) [Comissao de Coordenacao da Protecao ao Programa Nuclear Brasilero], which will aid the general secretariat of the National Security Council in coordinating SIPRON activities and handling emergency situations.

By proposal of the National Security Council's general secretariat, the members of COPRON will be nominated by the respective ministries and will be appointed by the president of the republic.

ENERGY MINISTER COMMENTS ON OIL SUBSTITUTES

PY291257 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] Fortaleza--Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals stated here that much will be done to replace oil and its byproducts in 1981. He indicated: We expect to break the record of national oil production by turning out 230,000 barrels per day as early as January and 280,000 barrels per day by the end of the year.

In the meantime, 50,000 barrels of alcohol per day will be produced in January and 80,000 barrels per day by the end of the year. Coal production will increase from [words indistinct] in 1981.

The minister indicated: We hope that the leading sectors of the country will realize that the solution of Brazil's main problem, which is the negative balance of payments, lies in replacing oil byproducts and in conserving these byproducts as much as possible.

Minister Cesar Cals also reported that the first phase of the vegetable fuel oil program could be implemented immediately by mixing vegetable oil and diesel oil, 50 percent each.

DEPUTY CLAIMS CHURCH SECTOR HAS LEADERSHIP PLAN

PY230010 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Joao Pessdo--Social Democratic Party [PDS] Deputy (Ernane Satiro) reported here today that there is a carefully studied plan developed by a sector of the clergy aimed at disrupting the Brazilian social, political and economic systems.

(Satiro) indicated that the relations between the government and a sector of the clergy are one of the most sensitive problems of the national status quo because they involve a carefully studied and premeditated plan through which these bishops seek to turn the church into the political leader of the country.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO SET TO VISIT PORTUGAL

PY271623 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1550 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] President Figueiredo is preparing for a trip to Portugal in early February 1981. According to high-ranking diplomatic sources, his visit must consolidate both countries' policies regarding Africa, in addition to establishing the basis for a broader and more embracing cooperation between Brazil and Portugal.

PRESIDENT APPOINTS NEW CABINET, EXPLAINS DECISION

PY291836 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 29 Dec 80

[From Government House by (Graciela Contreras)]

[Text] Shortly after noon today, President Pinochet appointed the new ministers who will now make up his cabinet. He confirmed certain ministers and designated several officials holding ministerial rank. He also explained his decision:

[Begin recording] As everybody well knows, on 26 December I requested the resignation of the entire cabinet in line with the powers vested in me by the constitution in order to reorganize the cabinet for the new term in office which will begin on 11 March 1981. The requirements posed by the political leadership of the state and the characteristics of the new administrative period call for these changes, which I deeply regret from a personal point of view because they force me to part with exceptional aides who have done everything to support me loyally in the difficult and often misunderstood role of leader. [end recording]

The swearing in of the new cabinet took place at the Diego Portales Building. During the ceremony, Interior Under Secretary Enrique Montero read the decree law appointing:

Minister secretary general of government	Julio Bravo Valdez
Minister of mines	Jose Pinera
Health minister	Rear Adm Hernan Rivera Calderon
Labor and social welfare minister	Miguel Kast
Minister of agriculture	Jose Luis Toro Hevia
Economy minister	Rolando Camos
Defense minister	Lt Gen Carlos Forestier

The president also appointed other officials holding ministerial rank:

Minister-director of the national planning office	Alvaro Donoso Barros
Minister vice president of production development corporation	Col Mario Renato Varela Correa
Minister-chief of the advisory committee of the government junta	Brig Gen Roberto Guillar
Head of the presidential staff	Gen Santiago Sinclair
Minister-chairman of the national energy commission	Gen Hermann Brady
Minister under secretary of the interior	Brig Gen Enrique Montero (Marx)

Before releasing the list of the new members of his cabinet, General Pinochet stressed this year's performance of the outgoing ministers whom he thanked for their dedication, loyalty and unselfishness. He also emphasized the achievements of the last 12 months, among the most important of which have been economic strengthening and social development plans which allowed the eradication of extreme poverty. The president also spoke about the changes in the social welfare system which currently seeks to provide workers with deserved rest. The president also pointed out the progress attained in the labor plan, the system of bids used to sell government property, administrative reform and the regionalization program, all of which, he said, have evidenced significant progress this year.

THIRD COUNTRY NATIONALS DEPORTED BY VENEZUELA

PA300308 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Excerpts] The Department of Administrative Security [DAS] authorities in Cucuta have confirmed that the Venezuelan authorities are deporting to Colombia third country nationals for unknown reason. DAS Director Carlos Arturo Castro today made the following statements to Radio Cadena Nacional in Cucuta:

[Begin recording] [Castro] There is a regional emergency committee here, which is chaired by the governor of Norte de Santander, and we are holding periodic meetings. I think the governor could give you more information on the activities of that committee. The committee has been established to receive the deported persons and provide them with lodging, food, baths and it is also studying the possibilities of sending them to their place of origin and providing them with the transportation tickets. Naturally, the DAS receives these deported persons from the immigration office at San Antonio, and we have close and good cooperation with the office in order to receive them in a routine fashion and then take them to the immigration center or the Bolivarian center. This center is being prepared to receive many persons.

[Question] Sir, is it true that third country nationals are among the first group of deported persons?

[Answer] Yes, today we received 22 persons which included 9 Dominicans, 9 Colombians and 4 Peruvians.

[Question] What will you do about the third country nationals who have been deported? Will they be sent to their respective countries in 48 hours, or what?

[Answer] The governor has already planned what to do about these persons. They will be sent to the ports in order to go to their countries of origin.

OFFICIALS CONFIRM BOMB CAUSED 21 DEC AIR CRASH

PA261746 Paris AFP in English 1732 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] Bogota, 26 Dec (AFP)--A bomb was the cause of the December 21 in-flight explosion on an Aerocesar Company aircraft over northeastern Colombia in which (64) people died, it was officially confirmed today.

The bombing--described as a terrorist act--occurred over the Guajira Peninsula, along the Venezuelan frontier. The plane, a Caravelle jet, was heading for Bogota at the time of the explosion.

PRESIDENT STROESSNER ADDRESSES NATION AT YEAR'S END

PY241616 Asuncion Domestic Service in Spanish 1213 GMT 24 Dec 80

[President Alfredo Stroessner's yearend message to the nation at government palace in Asuncion--live]

[Summary] Paraguayan people, celebrating the new coming of Christ as an exalted and everlasting mission for the benefit of mankind, I want to reaffirm the profound religious feelings which inspire the Paraguayan people to associate their faith with the symbol of the cross and their patriotic convictions. If with peace we demonstrate that we are faithful to Christ's doctrine, with peace we also demonstrate our good citizens' will. We cannot love God by seeking social dissolution and we cannot love the fatherland by obscuring its horizon with violence. [applause]

"I am happy to announce that the government has never fostered hatred nor has it expressed opposition to the spirit of unity of the great Paraguayan family. Patriotism is the basis of our peace, and in virture of this patriotism we repudiate those who want to engulf our fatherland in chaos and to plunge Paraguayan homes into sorrow due to confrontations which tear the national spirit.

"We are ready to fight to the last in the defense of peace and order, which are the strongest bases of the republic's prosperity. We have lived through a painful experience when bandits and mercenaries, trained and paid by international communism, tried to crush our peace by killing peaceful citizens and loyal defenders of order, such as Lt Moises Galeano, the nine privates, Deputy Chief of Police Asuncion Mustafa Abdala, the German resident (Oscar Sorriet), the vice president of the Colorado Party branch office in Yhu, Raul A. Oviedo, and civilian policeman Moises Villalba, who suffered barbarous tortures and found their deaths by being devoured by ants. Recalling these and other barbaric episodes, I feel compelled to remind you of the obligation of zealously preserve the security of individuals and never to withdraw in the battle against such enemies of mankind. [applause]

"In this hour of social, political and economic crisis in the world, Paraguay hopefully is implementing a policy based on brotherly understanding and on the democratic and nationalistic values of our race. If the government's mission is to vigorously contribute to the preservation of the coexistence which was founded by law, we must agree that no citizen must feel exempted from fulfilling the same mission. Peace means the right to live harmoniously, but it also carries a duty to fight against the defenders of crimes.

"Only we members of the Colorado Party and all citizens who respect the law and the free institutions defend human rights, not those hypocrates who call upon human rights for their own factional benefits, who speak about the democracy they have abandoned and about a freedom they detest for their ominous ideas." [applause]

Those who try to exempt themselves from responsibility, those who are guilty of assassinations, kidnappings and other antisocial events cannot be called apostles of human rights. We act according to the authentic principles of a juridical order of freedom and justice. Therefore, the constitutional guarantees will continue providing protection to the citizens who want to work and are respectful of the law. [applause]

"This is the real concept of human rights and not the concept expressed by the Marxist fallacy according to which, when they prate about human rights, they only want to favor the impunity of the savage agents of terror and extremism, declared enemies of the Western and Christian civilization. [applause]

"Some alleged defenders of human rights daringly call themselves members of the national commission and I want to ask them: When and how did the people give them their consent to become representatives of a national commission?" [applause]

"We will defend the country's peace and order with all the force of the law and with all the truth." There are some individuals who have no popular representation and who say things filled with hatred and bitterness, echoed only by small sectarian press, who are far away from the real national feeling, and whose constant interpreter is the Colorado Party. [applause]

The latest municipal elections have honored us by strengthening democracy in our country. The Colorado Party again reaffirmed its overwhelming majority by winning with 88.25 percent of the votes. This proves that the Colorado Party is the constant and permanent pillar of progress and development of Paraguay. [applause]

The Radical Liberal Party and the Liberal Party also participated in these elections held 19 October, but not so the Febrerist Party which systematically rejects the ballot boxes because it knows that the results will reaffirm that it has no popular support. [applause]

"On this Christmas Eve, I want to reaffirm before my people that as president I will never stop exercising the power given to me thorugh the elections, seeking the unity and solidarity of all the people as a moral force to construct the happinesss of the nation. [applause]

"The feeling of civilized peace and coexistence which embraces the Paraguayan people recently was shocked by a crime perpetrated on our soil by international communism on 17 September 1980, when Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle, former Nicaraguan president, and his companions Joe Baitiner and Cesar Gallardo were killed. In view of this reprehensible event which is so strange to our lifestyle and to our moral conscience, the overwhelming majority of the citizenry condemned and repudiated this unspeakable action by agents of a perverse ideology, the enemy of God and of the dearest principles of man." [applause]

Thus, less than a year after his arrival in Paraguay, assassins and traitors committed to communism took the life of General Somoza. Declaring a day of joy over the assassination of a human being is an attitude which is seen only in souls corrupted by hatred and moral miseries. We know perfectly well who finances these attacks on human beings and the paths on which these enemies of freedom walk. We will take all necessary measures to defend the order, dignity, honor and freedom of the Paraguayan nation. [applause]

The brilliant thinking of Pope John Paul II has great significance to our government action: no to violence and yes to peace. The constructive spirit of our nation makes our development more dynamic and promotes cooperative relations with friendly countries.

"In the international sector we maintain the vigorous personality of a free independent country which will never give up defending the sacred principles of legal equality of states, nonintervention in domestic affairs and self-determination of the peoples." [applause]

The year which is coming to an end was another period of numerous achievements in various sectors: We can mention the largest dam in the world, Itaipu, which is being built jointly with Brazil.

The railroad treaty between Brazil and Paraguay was signed in Asuncion on 11 April and was ratified in Brasilia on 19 December. The so-called soybean railroad will serve to expand the national economy. In the same development perspective, we also can mention the construction of the Yacyreta enterprise.

Right now, more than 95 towns are enjoying the benefits of electricity thanks to the historical effort of the Paraguayan people to build the Acaray dam, thus contributing to the well-being of the rural sector.

With the resolute spirit of multiplying the enterprises of civilization and culture which will enhance the national prestige, I send greetings to all my fellow countrymen and to the good foreigners who contribute their efforts to strengthening Paraguayan prosperity.

Cordial greetings to military officers and soldiers of the armed forces, to all Colorado Party members who make up the essence of our democracy. I hope that all Colorados and good Paraguayans will be alert to defeat any action of the atheist Marxism which will never hurt our unbreakable faith in God, in the fatherland and in democracy. [applause]

I also want to extent greetings to my colleagues, the war veterans who with sacrifice won victories during the Chaco war. The same goes to all members of the police and to all public employees. I also send words of encouragement to all the sick and pray that Almighty God will kindle the light of hope in them. Words of encouragement are sent to all good priests who are aware that our religion is synonymous with charity, understanding and reaping good and brotherhood.

I also send wishes of success to all teachers, stressing that wich education, we are inculcating the human values necessary to accelerate the pace of national development. I also send greetings to all workers and farmers, to all businessmen, giving assurances that we always will support the private initiatives which aim at the common good. Best wishes also to all congressmen and legal authorities. Wishes of happiness also to all the members of the diplomatic corps accredited to the national government, extending wishes of well-being and progress for their respective peoples. [applause]

"Paraguayan people: I wish that 1981 will be another year of agreement and work, protected by the law, and I wish that efforts to increase the spiritual and material values of our peaceful revolution will be doubled. I thank Almighty God for his generous protection so that I may be able to fulfill my duty as soldier and leader, with my irrevocable faith in the greatness of Paraguay." [applause]

ARRESTED FEBRERISTA PARTY LEADERS RELEASED

PY291759 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 24 Dec 80

[Text] The young leaders of the revolutionary Febrerista Party, arrested and held at the technical office of the Interior Ministry since 11 December, were released yesterday.

It was reported that Arnaldo Llorens, Julian Cubas, Nimio Nunez and lubis Gimenez were released. They were held incommunicado since 11 December 1980 at the aforementioned place.

A Febrerista spokesman also disclosed that those arrested were not victims of any illegal pressure during their imprisonment at tht technical office of the Interior Ministry. The reason for their arrest was not disclosed.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH APPROVES MONTEVIDEO TREATY

PY171429 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 16 Dec 80 p 15

[Excerpt] The national executive branch yesterday promulgated law No 837 approving the 1980 Montevideo [ALADI] treaty. The treaty was approved by the national congress on 4 December 1980.

OIL POLICY AROUSES CONTROVERSY IN SENATE

PY201644 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Dec 80

[ext] Senator Carlos Malpica has charged that the government's oil policy is creating The threat of reviving the ideas of former President Velasco. He added: This would be a threat for both the right, which relies on dependence, and for the left. The important thing for these two forces is to conduct themselves so that one of the groups does not contribute to creating chaos.

Senate President Oscar Trelles said that the sectors [word indistinct] are using the debate on the oil problem as a banner for a military coup. Trelles said: They will soon be identified because they already are announcing mobilization.

Further Report

PY201839 Paris AFP in Spanish 1714 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] Lima, 20 Dec (AFP)--Oscar Trelles, the president of the Senate and a high official leader, has claimed that supporters of former President Juan Velasco Alvarado are presumably interested in a coup d'etat in Peru.

He said that they could use as a banner for the coup the criticism made by the former economy minister, Javier Silva, regarding the new oil law--criticism which was publicly debated on Wednesday night with the energy minister.

Trelles, who is one of President Fernando Belaunde's most trustworthy men, added that it has been demonstrated during the past 12 years that the armed forces do not know how to govern.

After stating that it is not likely that the armed forces will launch into a political adventure, he added that politics is harmful for the military because constitutionally it is reserved for civilians. The politician stated that he is in agreement that the oil law should continue to be debated. This law grants tax incentives to those who reinvest their profits in the same industry.

CONGRESS PERMANENT COMMISSION TO MEET 6 JANUARY

OT291619 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] In compliance with a constitutional provision, the congress permanent committee will meet for the first time on 6 January. This committee will run all activities of The legislative branch during the recess of the plenary sessions of the two chambers--that is, until 31 March 1981.

During these nearly 3 months, the permanent committee will have the same powers as the congress, including the power to promulgate laws in case the executive branch does not do so. It will even authorize the president and members of Congress to make trips abroad.

The permanent committee will be presided over by the head of the Chamber of Senators, Oscar Trelles Montes, whose post will be covered in the meantime by the president of the Chamber of Deputies, Francisco Belaunde Terry.

BRIEFS

FRG LOAN--The Ministry of Fisheries will finance the construction of 30 fishing vessels with a loan amounting to DM2.5 million, approximately 425 million soles, that has been granted by the FRG. [Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Dec 80 PY]

GOVERNMENT TO DRAW UP NEW POLITICAL PLAN

PY231648 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1945 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Montevideo, 22 Dec (TELAM)--The civilian-military government will study a new political timetable to achieve the institutionalization of the country during a meeting to be held by the end of January 1981 in which the highest-ranking national officials will participate.

The new plan will replace the one which was in force but which was nullified when the draft constitution proposed to institutionalize the presence of the armed forces in power was not accepted in the 30 November referendum.

The rejected draft also provided for the election of a single candidate for the Presidency of the nation in November 1981 to replace Aparicio Mendes, who was designated by the armed forces to occupy the Presidency.

The information obtained from sources close to the government states that this governmental conclave will gather the highest-ranking civilian and military authorities and that it will be held at a well-known place in the interior of the country.

The local political observers do not dare make any prejudgment in relation to the future political timetable to be drawn up during the conclave, which reportedly will last several days.

After the negative vote on the constitutional reform, President Mendes and the high military commands announced that the return to the state of rights will continue irreversibly until its complete culmination.

The newspaper LA MANANA, which belongs to one of the Colorado Party factions that supports the government and which is considered progovernment, indicates that this conclave will occupy the entire government for several days.

The decision on the date of the meeting will soon be made and it is reported that groups of advisers are working on the topic in several ministries and also in military organizations.

Official sources repeatedly have noted that the government has promised to make an effort to prepare a new political plan to replace the one which was drawn up in 1977.

The next meeting will be the fifth of this type convoked by the current civilian-military government.

BRIEFS

TOURISM AGREEMENT--Uruguay and Argentina this morning at the Foreign Ministry signed another agreement which will expand the scope of tourism between the two countries. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Dec 80 PY]

NO EMPLOYEE BONUS--The under secretary for economy and finance has announced that government employees will not receive any special bonus this year, only the stipulated half of the usual annual bonus. The reason for this is that state income did not show any surplus this year and, therefore, there are no extra funds to pay the workers any special bonus for efficiency. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Dec 80 PY]

INTERIOR MINISTER ON ALIEN REGISTRATION POLICY

PA300045 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 29 Dec 80

[By Euclides Perez]

[Text] The registration of aliens is the first step of the new immigration policy which will be summed up in a bill on alien affairs that will be introduced to Congress during the March 1981 sessions, Interior Minister Rafael Andres Montes de Oca said, summarizing the operation conducted by the State Security Corps to arrest illegal aliens here.

[Begin recording] [Montes de Oca] I think the program has been a great success beyond a shadow of a doubt. We have put to rest the myth or taboo of illegal aliens and we are now in a position to tailor an immigration policy to the true national interest. The operation to find the illegal aliens has been coordinated by the armed forces of cooperation.

Over 250,000 people have been asked for their identification papers in the country and so far it appears barely a little over 100 aliens did not register as the government had requested. Of course, this further explains the situation and ensures the population of the effectiveness of the registration program. Illegal aliens are being treated according to the Venezuelan tradition of respect for human rights and human dignity. Deportations have begun and they will naturally be conducted pursuant to the national law.

[Question] Would you outline the immigration plan that you mentioned?

[Answer] We have started by finding out the number of resident aliens in Venezuela. Of course, they are many. There are approximately 1.3 million legal aliens in Venezuela; in other words, they are abiding by the law on alien affairs or have a transit visa. Add to that 350,000 illegal aliens who registered and this gives a total of a little over 1.6 million. According to population figures, this should be about 10 percent of the overall population. We know this now. Of course, they will be controlled as any sovereign nation controls resident aliens. But from now on we will have greater control over the entry of aliens through the permits issued by our consulates.

We have eliminated the tourist card because that was a power that the Venezuelan state had vested in the airlines and the travel agencies. This will cut back the mass influx of tourists who come to Venezuela legally but once they are here they do not return to their home country and, of course, this makes them illegal aliens. We are going to keep such control over resident aliens. No consul is now empowered to grant resident visas. This is up to the Interior Ministry. Something very important is that the first draft of the new law on alien affairs is ready. It will be introduced to Congress, according to schedule, in the first half of 1981. [end recording]

MEXICO CANCELS FISHING AGREEMENTS WITH U.S.

PA300421 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2248 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Mexico City, 29 Dec (LATIN)--Mexico has decided to terminate its fishing agreements with the United States after the two nations failed to reach an agreement on fishing rights, official sources said today.

They added that the cancellation of the two agreements, a bilateral agreement and another one which is part of the international fishing convention, means that the United States is banned from fishing within the 200-mile territorial sea of Mexico as of 1 January 1982. The main treaty required a cancellation notice a year in advance.

Mexico, which recently was refused an increase in the quota of squid trawlers in U.S. waters, thought the agreements to be unilateral, notably because the profitable tuna fishing business was being hurt by U.S. ships operating from the California coast. A U.S. Embassy source said that negotiations had been going on all year long to solve the problem which occasionally led to the detention of trawlers of both nations.

In July the United States embargoed Mexican tuna exports for a total of $30 million a year after Mexico detained several U.S. trawlers because they did not carry the proper permits. Well-informed sources said that the decision to cancel the agreements, which would be officially announced tonight, also reflected Mexico's decision to bolster its fishing fleet.

The government recently reported it was expecting to increase its fishing capability from the current 600,000 tons a year to 2.4 million tons by 1982.

DEPUTY NOTES 'INTEREST' SURROUNDING REAGAN VISIT

PA300303 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Dec 80

[By correspondent Luis Alberto Garcia from Mexico]

[Text] Luis Farias, chairman of the Mexican Chamber of Grand Committee Deputies has said that Mexico does not give advice or accept suggestions. U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan's visit to Mexico is important because nations that live next to each other have common and opposing problems and interests. At the same time no advice is expected because we do not like to give advice or be given advice, Luis Farias, chairman of the Grand Committee of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies said yesterday commenting on the announcement of Reagan's visit to Mexico.

It is important for the man who is going to become president in the neighboring country to visit our chief of state and discuss the problems that the two nations are facing, he said. He added that nations that live next to each other always have common and opposing problems and interests and dialogue is the best way to settle their differences.

Farias denied that Reagan's visit is anticipated with fear, (?disillusionment) or lack of hope. It is just anticipated with interest, he stated. He also noted that there is no reason to anticipate the visit with fear since our international development background is positive. We have a solid political structure just as the Americans have theirs.

He stressed that no advice will be accepted during Reagan's visit because we don't like to be given advice and we are not giving advice. We are just friends. He did not dismiss the possibility that President Jose Lopez Portillo will make some comment to the U.S. president-elect on the situation in the Republic of El Salvador but those views will not affect the political decisions of the two rulers.

ADMINISTRATOR NOTES CANAL SITUATION, EXPECTATIONS

PA241242 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Jose Montano report]

[Excerpts] Weighted down by a law connected with the implementation of the treaty, which straitjackets its financial and administrative interests, the Panama Canal Commission is preparing to request an amendment to law 9670, which, according to Panama, violates the 1979 treaty.

This morning we held a long talk with deputy canal commission administrator Fernando Manfredo to analyze the situation as well as the expectations for the fiscal year, which began on 1 October.

Manfredo made his statements in light of the conclusion of the first year of operation of that U.S. agency on 30 September. The agency received total revenues of $369.4 million, of which $300 million were received in the form of tolls. Of that grand total, Panama received $75.3 million as a direct economic contribution from the canal's operation.

However, this favorable economic situation exists amid an acute labor impasse, which is the result of the United States' implementation of a wage scale that reduced by as much as 50 percent the salaries of the new employees hired by the commission, as compared to the salaries of the personnel already working in the area before the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaty. The reduction of salaries in the Panama Canal area came about due to U.S. congressional pressures, which decided on the implementation in the area of a salary policy similar to that implemented by the United States in other areas where it maintains military and civilian installations.

[Begin Manfredo recording] We are making a number of recommendations to the Board of Directors in order to modify that salary scale and to reduce the difference between the salaries we were paid here in the past and the new salaries, which are based on those in Panama. [end recording]

It is obvious that the origin of the entire labor problem and of several others, including the financial problems affecting the Panama Canal, stem from the implementation of law 9670, an administrative measure which, [begin Manfredo recording] as a U.S. Government agency we must obey, regardless of whether it is good or bad, or whether or not it is in accordance with the treaty. As an agency we are obliged to obey this law. Within this law we have observed certain administrative provisions that reduce the flexibility we need to manage this canal efficiently.

About 1 week ago, a U.S. newspaper asked me about this [Reagan's future behavior in connection with the new canal treaty]. My answer is the following: President-elect Reagan is coming to power in the United States with the commitment to improve the country's economy and to emphasize the improvement of the economy. There is not the slightest doubt that this canal contributes significantly to the U.S. economy. In order for this contribution to be positive, this canal must continue to operate efficiently. To a large extent, this efficiency depends on the relations between our two countries. If relations with Panama continue to be harmonious, to that extent it can be guaranteed that the canal will continue to operate efficiently. This harmony will in turn depend on respect for and fulfillment of what is established in the treaties. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT DELIVERS MESSAGE ON NATIONAL ECONOMY

PA271447 San Jose Domestic Service in Spanish 0204 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Speech by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio on radio and television network--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] We are all responsible for the serious problems that have became chronic and untenable for the progress of our economy. The deficit between what we receive from abroad and what we pay abroad, the habit of approving national budgets without the necessary financing, and the way in which we learned to finance them without any apparent sacrifices, are all problems that have definitely reached their limit and which require the firm and [word indistinct] type of decision that my government is making.

What we regard as the limit can be explained by means of very simple considerations and figures. While for each inhabitant we sell abroad $500 per year, we are buying $800. This results in $300 of external consumption for which we cannot pay.

In order to finance the state apparatus, or in order to install big state enterprises, past governments have taken credits from the banking system in such quantities that their negative effect on the productive sectors cannot be denied. In addition, artificial issues have been resorted to and these have produced strong inflationary pressures.

This situtiion has been experienced with such disinterest, that the tax package submitted to the Legislative Assembly in July 1979, in order to (?reduce) the fiscal deficit by means of new revenues has not yet been approved.

The interests of the economically strong groups have been combined with electoral interests, and as a result of this, 78 percent of the country's revenues has been coming from indirect taxes that affect lower-income groups the most.

The country lacks international reserves and there is no prospect of establishing them solidly within a short period.

My government has contributed to the consolidation, expansion and achievement of the national objectives despite inherited external problems. We have been called to correct errors and [word indistinct] made in the past. My government program has clearly defined and outlined the country's major problems since the days of the political campaign. My government has committed its firm political will to bringing about thorough rectifications, and we are intent on making any such rectifications, despite the pressures exerted by those who prefer to go back or to maintain things the way they are in order to protect their privileges.

Very often the government has taken steps which have affected the interests of some groups, but we have never changed our goal: the common good. At the end of this year we can see some changing trends which are especially encouraging for the country. Some of these are the decrease in imports, an increase in the export of nontraditional goods, the diversification of our production and a substantial improvement in the handling of public funds.

We have accumulated a great deal of experience during the transition period, under especially adverse conditions and, therefore we also assume the unavoidable responsibility of making changes, with a concern for history and the nation's well-being.

The firm government actions with regard to the monetary supply which has been included in the implementation of the national budget since 1978, 1979 and 1980--with the presentation of bills to the Legislative Assembly, which have not been passed yet--should have been strengthened with the measures taken by the executive branch, in view of the lack of legislative action in December 1979, July 1980 and September 1980 and now by the Costa Rican [word indistinct] to the coffee fund of the Bogota group, and the regional petroleum policy promoted by our government.

In light of the continued increases in the price of our imports, the growing cost of monetary reserves, the reduction in the prices of our export products, the establishment of coffee export quotas by the consumer countries, and the delays in the approval of loans, we must make, in coordination with the Central Bank, the decisions which will produce the changes we have been seeking and place full responsibility on the executive branch, in view of the lack of legislative activity, which is becoming slower and more difficult every day.

For many peoples in the world, struggles are centered mainly in the conflict for political rights, and this is why--even at the risk of their lives--their priorities are based not on economic benefits but on the freedom of expression or the right to association, and at times on a fundamental respect for the rights of man.

In Costa Rica we do not have this problem and our searches and conflicts have been centered on finding better formulas for distributing the benefits of our development more justly. When times change and sacrifices are demanded, selfishness seem to become more acute. Each group wants to transfer its share of sacrifices to others, especially to the less favored ones who are not always fully aware of the real situation and cannot express their disapproval. The challenge to political authority and society as a whole is precisely to find a way to share the sacrifices and implement the needed changes within a climate of peaceful coexistence.

The ruler has, therefore, the unavoidable duty of exerting his authority to establish the reorganization he deems necessary for the national interests. Many of these measures will be criticized by those who insist on serving their own economic-political interests. Ruling, however, is not acting to benefit a few.

It is not strange then that during the national debate, we are hearing voices saying that the solution to all evils lies in drastic cuts in the public sector. Others claim that the cause of all these evils is the deficiency of our industry or low productivity and a lack of perseverance of the agricultural sector. Others may say that the solution lies in the elimination of speculation in commerce or in strongly disciplining the always growing demands of the people.

Extremists according to their slogans believe that the solution lies in the surrender of our country to their economic interests or to totalitarian ideology and system.

None of these proposals will solve our problems. Just as in the past we irresponsibly participated in the evils which undermined our development, today we demand solidarity in the changes we must make.

I have tolerated the pressures of many groups trying to obtain a balance which is beneficial to the country. I have become used to hearing the banalities of vested critics, but I must favor justice and I do this out of conviction and with a sense of duty, but without fear of any kind. I have only one commitment and I shall abide by it according to my conscience.

The principles of justice indicate that at the hour of sacrifice those who have the most should contribute the most. Important groups of our people have incomes which barely meet their basic needs for housing and nutrition. Recent surveys reveal that 25 percent of our people, that is to say over 500,000 Costa Ricans, are in this situation.

We cannot be complacent, but there is cause for additional concern in the fact that the same surveys show that this situation is even three times worse in the rest of Central America.

On the other hand, a basic principle of rationality tells us that we have been able to meet this challenge successfully only by producing more and better, in all sectors, to attain in this manner a balanced development of all the country's sectors. This spurs on the promotion of all efforts to increase productivity and to prevent, by all available means in a democracy, any productive activity from becoming paralyzed by conflicts of interests.

One of the greatest dangers would be a reduction in production or in essential efforts. Therefore, we must warn those who threaten the productive process with strikes, or those who follow the dictates of their [word indistinct] or lack of courage, for they are reducing investments still more by removing capital from the country.

The measures we have approved have a twofold purpose: to solve today's problems and to guide the country toward greater productivity, exports and development. We are not satisfied with decreasing evils, but [we are interested] in promoting progress in Costa Rica.

The Legislative Assembly recently approved the national budget for 1981. The draft, presented by the government, showed one of the lowest increases in the financial history of Costa Rica . During the ensuing discussions, some of the budgeted sums were reduced. An evaluation of the perspectives for 1981 recommends the following additional efforts in cutting down spending:

1. To attend to the national clamor that the advanced payment of the political debt must be adapted to the nation's finiancial situation. There is a national consensus that the amount assigned for this purpose has become completely unrealistic. While a total and permanent reform is being found. The present measures should be considered as a sort of restraining effort. We are going to do it.

2. The executive will carefully analyze all funds assigned to new activities and will suspend, during 1981, the beginning of all possible activities which are not directly linked to the improvement of the productive infrastructure, to the preservation of national monuments or to urban development.

3. All vacancies in the government sector, central government, decentralized autonomous institutions and other public concerns, caused by death, resignation or dismissal, must be filled by personnel already employed within the government sector. Appointments will be made only in specialized fields basically essential because of the service rendered or the national interest.

4. The government will make a careful analysis of transfers, rents and subsidies for the purpose of eliminating all those which are not compulsory by the law. It will also request from the Legislative Assembly a detailed review of the laws which require these transfers and subsidies.

5. Approval of the loans [words indistinct] on the part of the Legislative Assembly. This approval, on which the executive has insisted in various ways, is essential for the planned operation of the national production investments and also represents a necessary relief in currency matters. These loans are at very low interest rates, for long terms and have very favorable repayment conditions. These are the types of loans which are disappearing from the financial market and if they are lost, they will be impossible to replace under similar conditions.

Many of the austerity measures proposed would be impossible to implement if these credits are denied to the government. Delays in their approval have affected the country considerably, not only because of the impact on the national economy, but also because it has damaged Costa Rica's credit and name before international financial entities, to the extent that a loan for $50 million, obtained under magnificent conditions and for urgent national needs, was lost. This was lost and naturally this should not happen again.

Moreover, this office will propose the elimination or reform of all the taxes whose collection is more costly than the revenues they produce. Within the general spirit that moves the government policy to increase production, it is deemed advisable to introduce a progressive territorial tax to stimulate production. The tax on motor vehicles will be reviewed and increased substantially in line with the energy policy.

Monetary measures

A more flexible currency exchange has been established according to the goals of the economic policy based on the fluctuation of the colon in the free market.

Credits

Credits will be based on the following criteria: The use of bank credits for the public sector will be restricted. Consumer credit will be drastically restricted. Bank financing for certain luxury items such as automobiles, television sets and so forth will be prohibted. The credit policy for the productive sector will be substantially reinforced in order to favor the export activities that contribute to diversifying our production or that open new markets. The recovery and review of frozen credits and delinquent accounts will be activated. According to Central Bank figures these frozen credits and delinquent accounts doubled in the past decade; they went up from 31 percent to 61 percent.

The interest policy will continue to be flexible and in direct relation with financing costs. The large government housing program will be continued because of important social and economic reasons. Regarding this, easier payment terms than those existing now will be considered and a more flexible system of payments will be established according to the money market. Government bonds will be issued at the competitive prices demanded by the market, as regards interest and terms and in line with the most modern marketing techniques.

The country's development should be directed, with increasing intensity, toward exports, in conformity with the government's actions. We will not be able to differentiate between agricultural exports, industrial exports and the sale of services. In all areas, we must change our mentality. A first step is the new exchange policy, but there is a need for other actions that are especially designed to improve the competitiveness of all our products on foreign markets.

In order to meet this goal, the following specific measures will be applied:

1. Establish a program that will progressively, and without hindrances, allow a substantial reduction in the existing protectionist formulas in order to lower sales prices within Costa Rica and stimulate exports. The primary objective in revising and reducing surcharges on imports which exceed Central American tariffs must be the maintenance and strengthening of the country's economic and political democracy and the gradual elimination of the protectionist structure. This will also result in benefits for the consumer, who will obtain considerable reductions in the prices of many articles.

2. Strengthen the fund for the development of exports with funds from increased government revenue.

3. Intensify by means of [words indistinct] the aggressive program for the promotion of exports, especially by informing national producers of the possibilities of placing their goods in the international market.

4. Reduce to the minimum all the administrative steps necessary for exports.

5. Review of all production licenses and patents.

6. Wage a tourism campaign taking advantage of the new exchange policy.

Employment and Salaries

This is an especially sensitive issue because an important part of our domestic tranquility is based on it. In addition, interests conflict when structural changes are made and adverse international conditions have to be met.

Therefore, a salary policy aimed at redistributing incomes and improving economic conditions tends to increase inflationary pressures and contributes to a greater fiscal imbalance. The salary policy must be adapted to the country's productivity and not to the capacity of certain interested sectors to exert pressure.

Some of the basic guidelines which will direct this policy are:

1. To try in all sectors in the country to prevent any paralyzation of activities, make the law prevail and develop a system of direct periodic contact with the various sectors.

2. To reinforce the policy of gradual salary adjustments in order to maintain a priority adjustment of the cost of living for the low-income sectors and to establish savings percentages in the highest [words indistinct].

3. To strengthen the implementation of autonomous agencies [empresas autogestionarias] giving them more publicity in an attempt to have them cover services which are currently under government institutions and enterprises and to increase employment.

4. To give preference to local labor and to exercise strict control over foreigners to prevent them from supplanting the local workers in the public as well as the private sector which carry out productive activities that generate many seasonal jobs such as the coffee-picking season which has traditionally hired foreign labor.

5. To draft a registry regarding the demand for manual labor followed by a wide publicity campaign throughout the country.

6. To nationalize the holidays in order to eliminate the unnecessary and unjustified ones, adding those which have to be negotiated to the vacation period and transferring others to weekends in order to give greater continuity to the productive process.

Prices

The success of a price policy will be vital, especially in the implementation of the salary policy. For this reason, it must be widely disseminated. An adequate incentive for producers must be continued here, together with a protection of consumers in the satisfaction of their basic needs.

The following criteria must be used in 1981 as a key in the structural transformation of the economy:

1. Maintaining agricultural product prices that encourage production for local consumption but prevent the price hike from being totally passed on to consumers. This demands the implementation of subsidies for basic staples such as rice, wheat, beans, white corn, sugar and milk. This policy will be immediately implemented together with the measures which I am announcing so that the prices of hydrocarbons will not substantially affect these products or urban transportation.

2. Increasing technical and marketing assistance for small producers in order to increase their participation in farmers' fairs.

Public and Private Investments

In facing the need to carry out deep changes such as those that Costa Rica must carry out, many nations have become afraid and decided that deep changes are only possible by regressive policies. They have regressed and their economic production, the enjoyment of their liberties and their social benefits have decreased. Costa Rica rejects this regression and is choosing new paths of progress.

For this reason, public and private investments must promote a future shared confidence. There are options and even risks that must be assumed. Regarding this, in 1981 public action will continue to be focused on measures such as:

1. Boosting sugarcane plantation for the alcohol program which has been started already and which will last for 8 years.

2. Continuing the search for oil according to plans drafted by the government and already underway.

3. Increasing the massive housing program to encourage the construction industry.

4. Promoting the use of national supplies in public projects.

5. Boosting the expansion of [words indistinct] according to government plans already underway.

6. Making the best use of investments made by the Development Corporation, Inc., focusing the attention on industrial plants which have possibility of starting production in 1981, by trying to eliminate the prohibition of foreign investments in these enterprises established by the Legislative Assembly.

7. Promoting tuna fishing according to plans already [words indistinct] as well as any other activity which evidence an economic potential in the exploitation of our marine resources.

8. Speeding up a complete reform of the country's banking system.

9. Proposing a special Legislative Assembly commission study the problem of the higher education and establish an important reform in this matter. The executive branch will give its opinion on it in an effort to cooperate.

Energy Sector

[Words indistinct] of the petroleum byproducts as the main instrument to increase savings and to conserve energy; to discourage the import of light vehicles which run on diesel because they could not use pure alcohol; to promote energy savings in all its forms; [words indistinct] other sources of nonconventional energy; to balance the country's energy consumption by promoting the replacement of production equipment which use a lot of fuel for others that use hydroelectric energy; [words indistinct] industrial, commercial and transportation projects; to speed up the technical and economic evaluation of electric passenger and freight transport projects for the rural as well as urban sectors.

The Negotiation With the IMF and the Renegotiation of the Country's Foreign Debt

In view of our balance of payments deficit and the foreign debt accumulated in this decade, it is necessary to seek a new [words indistinct] with the IMF that allow us to continue operating without crises [dramatismos] in the national and international economy.

The country must substantially renegotiate the foreign debt, particularly the private debt, in addition to the negotiation with the IMF. A temporary relief from the present pressures would facilitate the prompt success of a local effort to reorganize the productive and social sectors. The balance of trade is a source of real impoverishment in Costa Rica, due to the high prices we pay for imports and the low prices at which we sell our products. We have to try to overcome any difficulties. Our international policy also plays an important role in this.

Since we reached power, we have tried to cut back imports by reducing the amount of money available and by reducing the budget as much as possible. We were able to increase coffee prices through the coffee fund. Its results were acceptable. The coffee price drop due to the collapse of the fund, the reduction of banana exports due to strikes, and the delay in the approval of loans and taxes have led to seeking other ways of expediting the process. We began implementing those means on 25 September and we continue with them today.

Every contingency has been foreseen but we are now ever more weighted down by the rising oil prices and the costs of imports. As I said during my Christmas message, this generation has had to witness a profound change in the history of mankind and of our country. Some see this as an ill-fated time. I see it as an appropriate opportunity to effect the change that will place Costa Rica on the route to real development. No one can remain indifferent or idle at this time.

ECONOMIC MEASURES, FUEL PRICES ANNOUNCED

PA272006 San Jose Domestic Service in Spanish 0250 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Government announcement on fluctuating foreign exchange system, price supports, taxes and surcharges]

[Text] The government of the republic informs Costa Ricans:

1. That, at the request of the Costa Rican Central Bank and pursuant to section B of article 99 of the law on the Central Bank, the council of government has decided to establish a fluctuating exchange system. All payments or revenue collected from imports and exports, the purchasing or selling of goods and services out of the country, the transfer and movement of capital shall be conducted at the current market rate of exchange.

2. That, in order to set the amount of obligated payments due at 8.60 colones per dollar, the Central Bank will request confirmation of the obligations agreed to up to 26 December 1980 in keeping with the regulations dictated by the bank's administration.

3. That the registration of debt documents resulting from the purchase of farming, industrial, construction, freight and passenger transport equipment in foreign exchange payable in Costa Rica shall be allowed until 20 January 1981, if duly registered by 26 December.

4. That the following prices have been set per liter for the following items sold by the Costa Rican oil refinery: gasoline, 7.50 colones; diesel, 4.95 colones; petroleum, 4.95 colones; bunker-C, 2.10 colones.

5. That the subsidy for the public transport service have been readjusted so that the fares in effect in the metropolitan area shall be retained.

6. That the support prices for basic grains shall be adjusted according to the interest rate in effect on the market for the financing of their production. The support prices include all the additional costs derived from the fuel price and the economic policy guidelines issued today.

7. That consumer prices for rice, wheat, beans, white corn, cooking oil and milk shall not be changed on account of the state subsidy.

8. That the selective consumer tax is lowered by eliminating the distinction between items produced in Central America and those produced outside the area.

9. That the temporary surcharges on imports will be lowered and replaced by a uniform, overall scale of 1 percent over all imports, except those that through treaties or laws are exempt from paying the surcharges.

10. That the agreements, decrees and resolutions concerning the decisions contained herein have been published in addendum No 23 to the gazette of 26 December 1980.

GOVERNMENT SIGNS BAUXITE PROTOCOL WITH ROMANIA

PA260455 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 18 Dec 80 p 80

[Text] The Romanian and Costa Rican Governments signed a protocol yesterday which could become the basis for a future agreement on the exploitation of the bauxite deposits in El General Valley.

The protocol was signed by the Romanian foreign trade first deputy minister, Alexandru Margaritescu, and by the Costa Rican economy and energy ministers, Jose Miguel Alfaro and Fernando Altman, respectively.

The document will serve as the basis for the two governments' economic feasibility studies on the project, so that during the first quarter of 1981 they can decide if they will jointly exploit the bauxite in El General Valley.

The Romanian minister's visit allowed the local officials to analyze the possibility of having the Costa Rican Electricity Institute [ICE] participate in the bauxite exploitation program.

Energy Minister Fernando Altman Ortiz explained that according to the talks held with the Romanian official the exploitation project would cost some $450 million.

Some 60,000 tons of aluminum will be produced yearly in El General Valley during the next 38 years. The production will utilize the proven reserves of 450,000 tons of bauxite in the deposit. [as published]

Altman said that the Romanian Government is willing to provide 30 percent of the capital for the enterprise that will exploit the mineral.

The remaining 70 percent would be provided by Costa Rica, through contributions from decentralized institutions such as the Costa Rican Development Corporation, Inc [CODESA] and the ICE, if statutes allow it.

The Romanians are also willing to grant Costa Rica credits of $200 million for the purchase of machinery and other capital goods.

The credits would be granted for 10 years, with a 2-year grace period, at 8 percent interest.

Minister Altman admitted that the government has some differences with the Romanian position, especially on the project's profits.

The profits would be based on the project's expenses, especially the cost of electric power.

In order to begin the exploitation of bauxite, a large amount of electric power is needed. This is a production aspect that can involve up to 25 percent of the project's cost.

This is why it is believed that electric power would be obtained from a plant to be built by the ICE in Angostura. It would use the waters of the Revantazon River at a location a few kilometers from Turrialba.

The construction of this hydroelectric plant would cost some $350 million.

However, the ICE's participation would not be limited to the building of the hydroelectric plant. It would also participate as a partner in the concern that will exploit the bauxite jointly with the Romanian Government. It is estimated that the new plant will produce some 180 megawatts of electricity and its construction would begin in 1988.

The energy minister explained that the exploitation of bauxite could yield some $70 million a year and it would become an important export item. He added that world markets need some 500,000 tons of aluminum to satisfy the demand and it would be easy for Costa Rica to market this product. The Central American nations also consume some 14,000 tons of aluminum yearly.

The Romanians have also offered to install the facilities for producing alumina and aluminum from Bauxite in Costa Rica.

"During the first quarter of the coming year we shall know if it is feasible to undertake the project. There is a political willingness to begin it but it will depend on the economic feasibility and the increased benefits for the country," Minister Altman said.

EL SALVADOR

REAGAN GROUP ACCUSED OF 'INTERFERING,' 'HASTINESS'

PA281732 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 26 Dec 80 p 7

[Alfredo Parada H. commentary]

[Excerpts] It would seem that U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan's spokesmen and advisers have not fully realized that times have changed so much that the Rooseveltian policy of the "New Deal" [as published] is and should be regarded as irreversible. In other words, the advisers of the former California governor have not realized that the famous "big stick" policy has been buried and that it is impossible to implement it. But the Republican Party's resounding victory on 4 November has blinded Reagan's people who already feel they have a right to rule by interfering in international affairs that are none of their business. So much so that the Hollywood actor has had to silence them. Reagan's warning, however, has not had the slightest effect, for his spokesmen have held their ground and have not hesitated to dismiss several ambassadors, most notably U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador Robert White.

White has had to defend himself in the New York TIMES from the Republican team's attacks, for his diplomatic influence was undermined by the attacks of those around Reagan. Reagan's nonsense damages both his future government and the Carter regime's relations with his Central American neighbors, particularly in El Salvador. Reagan has no right to interfere in Central American affairs the way he is doing because the effect will be very different from what he expects. Although the rightist sectors approve of Reagan's intervention in Salvadoran affairs, it must be borne in mind that this minority is of very little importance among the citizens as a whole. Therefore, there is no doubt that their hastiness and threats will elicit fears and distrust among those who do not approve of and oppose ultraconservative stands.

The "big stick" policy continues to emerge, and thus Jesse Helms, chairman of the Senate subcommittee on hemispheric affairs, is blinded by passion and shows his severe incapacity when he judges Salvadoran policy in connection with Ambassador White. Despite predictions, I do not think Ronald Reagan's team can make the United States return to the days of the "big stick." Reality will probably make it see that a violent change in Latin American policy is impossible and that a witch hunt similar to the one led by Joseph McCarthy cannot be staged again.

ARMY SOURCES SAY CHALATENANGO UNDER CONTROL

PA292258 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1756 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] The situation in the Chalatenango Department is under strict military control, a source close to the Defense Ministry said this morning.

The source added that in the past 2 days, eight Chalatenango towns were attacked by armed groups which directed their action against the military posts and the civilian defense patrols organized by the army.

These actions by the rebel groups affected the towns of Las Vueltas, San Jose las Flores, Arcatao, Dulce Nombre de Jesus, Santa Mora, Totomico and others, which were subjected to constant attacks. Order, however, has been restored since yesterday, leaving a toll of 25 rebels dead, the sources concluded.

No 'Free Territory'

PA300340 Paris AFP in Spanish 0018 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Dec (AFP)--The Salvadoran Army denied here today that there is a "free territory" in northern Chalatenango Department as several spokesmen for the leftwing groups have stated in San Salvador. For several days persistent rumors have been circulating here of major confrontations in that department where, according to various reports, between 500 and 2,000 guerrillas have occupied several cities.

The army spokesmen noted that the rural area on the Honduran Border "is under armed forces control," except for the "big pockets" or areas without clearly outlined limits which are in dispute between El Salvador and Honduras. A military spokesman said that it seems some guerrilla groups have sought refuge in that area and have claimed that "it is a free territory," which is "ridiculous."

The Armed Forces Press Committee (COPREFA) said here today that "the leftist groups are waging a publicity campaign with what is happening in Chalatenango to win international prestige."

However, other reports insist that the fighting is taking place in several townships in the department. According to the army, "the only thing the leftist groups are doing in the area is to block roads, but there is a big difference between that and occupying land." COPREFA warned national and international reporters "not to be deceived" by what it called "an international publicity campaign."

FMLN COMMUNIQUE URGES ARMY TO JOIN RANKS

PA300018 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 23-24 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] The imposition of Napoleon Duarte and Abdul Gutierrez as "rulers" of El Salvador is "another gross maneuver of the imperialists and the oligarchs," says the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] in a communique sent to our newspaper. The communique points out that the maneuver shows how desperate to halt the revolutionary progress of our people the "tottering regime" is. Evidence of this is the fact that William Bowdler and William Rogers came to El Salvador to offer advice on how to launch this maneuver.

This maneuver makes it possible for the most criminal elements who are at the service of Yankee and oligarchic interests to remain at the head of the dictatorship and cast aside the hesitant and progressive elements of the army and government.

The FMLN emphasizes that this new maneuver "is taking place during a deep and irreversible crisis which can only be solved when the people reach power and establish the revolutionary democratic government."

Therefore, the FMLN protests, rejects and repudiates this maneuver and calls on all honest and progressive elements of the army to no longer continue staining their hands with the heroic blood of the Salvadoran people, but rather to join the FMLN ranks. On the other hand, the FMLN requests that all peoples and governments of the world who cherish peace, democracy and respect for human rights, isolate the dictatorship and offer their support to the Salvadoran people and its legitimate vanguard: the FMLN and Revolutionary Democratic Front.

The FMLN also invites all of its ranks and the people in general to redouble their fight against the hateful dictatorship and the infamous Yankee and Venezuelan invaders and to be prepared and ready, waiting for the final order for the glorious people's insurrection. Likewise, the FMLN announces to the people that Radio Farabundo Marti is operating on shortwave, on the 41 meter band on 5575 kHz, broadcasting at 0600 and 2100 hours.

FMLN CLAIMS CREDIT FOR KILLING U.S. ADVISER

PA242152 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1909 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador, 24 Dec (LATIN)--A leftist guerrilla group today claimed credit for the killing last week of a U.S. adviser to Salvadoran troops. The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] issued a communique on Wednesday, crediting itself with the assassination of Thomas Bracken, who was from Las Vegas. Bracken, 46, arrived in El Salvador at the beginning of the year. He arrived as a police adviser to the security forces.

A tense calm apparently prevails today in this strife torn capital. [passage indistinct]

FMLN MEMBERS ATTACK MAKEUP OF NEW GOVERNMENT

DRU's Venancio Salvatierra

PA260155 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Interview with Jose Venancio Salvatierra, member of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU] of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] of El Salvador, in Havana; date not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Salvatierra, the U.S. news media has been creating the image that changes have taken place in El Salvador to strengthen the civilian presence in the junta. What do you think of the changes that recently took place in the military-Christian Democratic junta?

[Answer] The recent changes do not really represent the positive change they want us to believe. The very persons who are most closely linked with the repression are the ones who have remained. Jose Napoleon Duarte is one of the members of the junta who bears the greatest responsibility for the massacres and for the policy of extermination that is being carried out. The person most responsible for this policy in El Salvador is also remaining as chief of the armed forces, as part of the army and as a member of the junta.

Colonel Majano's withdrawal and the statements he made afterward are evidence of this. Instead of being a positive step intended to end the repressive climate in this country, the new composition of the government junta is, on the contrary, worsening the repressive climate.

Hugo Abreu, Cayetano Carpio

PA261847 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] I am convinced that nothing and no one will stop the advance of the heroic and victorious people of Cuba, Hugo Abreu, member of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU] of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] of El Salvador, has said. He was in Havana to attend the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, which closed recently.

He also explained that the changes in the Salvadoran military-Christian Democratic junta have not changed its policy because it is still reactionary and backward, as well as a loyal ally of the oligarchy and imperialism. In an interview with Radio Havana, Abreu noted that the struggles of the Salvadoran and Guatemalan peoples are another link in the struggle of all of Central America and he urged preventing U.S. intervention in these countries.

Salvador Cayetano Carpio, another member of the DRU of the FMLN, has said his people do not want U.S. intervention but they will not hesitate to fight to last man if such a criminal action takes place.

In an interview with Radio Havana, he explained that U.S. invasion will fuel the peoples' struggle not just in El Salvador but throughout all of Central America which will surely become a new Vietnam. Commander "Marcial" added that Central America's history is unique. The people's victory in Nicaragua marked a new course in the political life of the area. The recent changes in the military-Christian Democratic junta in El Salvador are a new imperialist maneuver to hide the fascist military rule behind the figure of ambitious and reactionary Jose Napoleon Duarte.

GUATEMALA

U.S. DOCTOR KIDNAPPED BY BAND OF ARMED MEN

PA271954 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1422 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] A naturopath [medico naturista] of U.S. origin was kidnapped on 24 December by some 20 armed men who entered the institute which he directs. This occurred at the Naturista Institute in Santa Lucia, Milpas Altas in Sacatepeques, 38 km southwest of Guatemala City. The victim of the kidnapping was identified as (Long) Cummings, 50, who has been the director of the institute in question for 7 years. Eyewitnesses reported that the kidnappers, who carried machineguns and pistols, arrived at the institute and went directly to the U.S. citizen. They forced him out of the building, got him into a pickup truck and left. The whereabouts of the director and his kidnappers is unknown. This is the second U.S. citizen who has been kidnapped because Clifford Bevens, manager of GINSA, was kidnapped a few days ago.

In the case of the naturopath, the kidnappers left an envelope with the People's Guerrilla Army letterhead on it.

NICARAGUA

OFFICIAL NOTES PLANS FOR CONTINUED NONALIGNMENT

PA282353 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Excerpts] One of Nicaragua's major foreign policy accomplishments and the next year's prospects for that same policy were discussed by Deputy Foreign Minister Jacinto Suarez in a Radio Sandino interview. During a quick analysis of the country's accomplishments this year, he mentioned the renegotiation of the foreign debt as one of the most important accomplishments, due to our proper foreign policy. He also briefly discussed the prospects for 1981, noting that our policy will continue to follow the main nonaligned principles which we have upheld this year. Here is what Deputy Foreign Minister Suarez said:

[Begin recording] [Question] What are our foreign policy prospects for 1981?

[Answer] The overall political guidelines of our revolution will continue to be nonalignment and the defense of our soveriegnty, our independence and our revolution. We think that 1981 will strengthen our international image. It will be an active year internationally because new situations will arise as the revolutionary process advances. We have seen how, for instance, the work of the domestic counterrevolutionaries is having increasing international significance every day. This means that during 1981 great efforts must be made to maintain the same pace, the same image and the same respect that we have maintained since the revolutionary victory. [end recording]

BORGE SUPPORTS MIXED ECONOMY, POLITICAL PLURALISM

PA210431 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] When we talk about mixed economy and political pluralism we are talking seriously, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez has stressed. Explaining the position of the revolutionary government and of the Sandinist National Liberation Front's National Directorate to the members of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (CIDH) on their relations with the Nicaraguan business sector, Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge Martinez stressed that when we talk about mixed economy and political pluralism we are talking seriously.

We have come to realize, Commander Borge said, that in order to be revolutionaries and to further a revolution, it is necessary to plant our feet firmly on the ground. Commenting on the stupidity of certain businessmen, whom he termed primitive bourgeoisie, the high-ranking official said: We could seize their enterprises and we would still not lose our power. I am sure of that. But, is this the best way? Is this the most suitable thing for the coexistence of Nicaraguans?

So when those of us in the revolutionary government talk about a mixed economy, we are talking seriously. And when we talk about political pluralism, we are talking seriously. We are not going to violate our principles, but we cannot let them decapitalize enterprises either. We will not allow that because to decapitalize enterprises means to take resources out of the country and to destroy those enterprises. We do not want them to do that. We want to develop private industry, private trade and private agricultural activities. Moreover, we are not interested in nationalizing land. On the contrary, we are interested in increasing private landholding. However, we want to do this basically in the manner of cooperatives.

Borge then said: If there is an agricultural production enterprise, we want to see it developed. We will provide all the necessary help, as we have done in the case of the San Antonio sugar mill, which is a very prosperous private enterprise.

Regarding the cooperative system, Commander Borge indicated that it is a form of private landholding which must be joined voluntarily. The cooperative system is neither strange nor communist as is thought by some primitive elements here, who do not have the slightest idea what a cooperative is. A cooperative is a private thing, he stressed.

As can be appreciated, the revolution's stand on the private sector is clear. Meanwhile, the top private sector leaders, who are fighting over their major interests, are still fumbling around in the dark, trying to maintain the status they had achieved during the Somozist dictatorships.

It must be stressed, however, that within the major bourgeoisie there is an intermediate bourgeoisie. The latter has gradually realized its position, which lies on the side of the majority, on the side of the people. The people are and should be the sector to gain the most from all the revolutionary policies adopted, which they support with great determination.

APPROVED 1981 GOVERNMENT BUDGET HIGHEST EVER

PA241517 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] The bill on the state budget was approved today. The budget approved by the revolutionary government for 1981 amounts to 8.79 billion cordobas. This is the highest amount ever approved by a budget law.

The law provides that all state bodies are dutybound to present to the Finance Ministry through the National Budget General Directorate [Direccion General de Presupuesto del Estado] a budget application plan every 3 months.

It also provides that every ministry and state body must file a report on the result of the budget's application during the first 10 days of each month.

The law adds that all foreign or domestic donations must be channeled through the International Reconstruction Fund, which will transfer the amounts to be disbursed during the fiscal period to the respective Finance Ministry account.

BISHOPS TO DECIDE ROLE OF PRIESTS IN GOVERNMENT

PA270322 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference will resolve with great maturity the case of the four priests who hold high-ranking government posts, Monsignor Obando y Bravo has announced. According to the prelate, the country's bishops must provide guidelines on the status of those priests.

Meanwhile, authorized National Reconstruction Government junta spokesmen have announced that at the end of the year there will be a reorganization of the cabinet, but that it will not affect these priests, who are still needed, because there is a shortage of capable cadres and because the national state of emergency is not over yet.

BULGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS MANAGUA

PA231559 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Managua, ANN--The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate tonight gave a reception in honor of the high-level delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] that arrived here today. The delegation is headed by Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the BCP Central Committee. It was welcomed at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport by Commanders Jaime Wheelock, Bayardo Arce and Henry Ruiz, members of the FSLN National Directorate.

It was announced today that tomorrow the BCP delegation will hold talks with the FSLN Political Committee and the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. It also will visit production centers of the people's property area to look at aspects of the national economy.

The BCP delegates arrived in Nicaragua after the close of the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. They will remain here 2 days.

Visit 'Most Satisfactory'

PA241417 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] The visit by the Bulgarian Communist Party delegation to Nicaragua has been described as most satisfactory. The mission, which is scheduled to return to Bulgaria today, has been warmly received by the Nicaraguan revolutionary government authorities.

The group, headed by Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Political Bureau of the Bulgarian Communist Party, has carried out a number of activities in the country, such as interviews with members of the national reconstruction junta, a visit to the tomb of Commander Carlos Fonseca and talks with representatives of the Defense Ministry.

Since the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution, Bulgaria has shown its solidarity with our country through successful cooperation in various fields, including the work of Bulgarian doctors in cooperation with our health authorities in efforts to improve the health of the Nicaraguan people, who in turn have responded with appreciation and affection.

FIDEL CASTRO SPEAKS AT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

FL291335 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1202 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] The resolutions of the Second PCC Congress and the circumstances in which we will have to face the immediate future give this assembly session a special character, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has declared at the closing of the second ordinary session of the National Assembly of the People's Government. He said that hard work has been done this year, particularly over the past few months. Castro then said: We are facing a truly exceptional period. The change of administrations in the United States means risks for our country, risks of all types, risks of intensification of the blockade, risks of CIA activities, risks of increased hostility and counterrevolutionary activites against Cuba, risks of sabotage and risks of actions we already have experienced, which we must keep well in mind in these new circumstances.

After referring to the risks which the change of government in the United States means for our country, Fidel Castro said this does not mean that we favor seeking confrontations at any cost. Instead, we realistically analyze the risks of the situation and we believe that it is our fundamental duty to prepare ourselves. He added that the change of U.S. domestic policy adds to the convulsive situation in Central America. He referred to the growing revolutionary struggle of the peoples of El Salvador and Guatemala as well as to the growth of the revolutionary struggle in Latin America.

He also cited the complicated situation in the Middle East, the war between Iran and Iraq, the still unresolved hostages problem and the case of the dangerous and explosive situation in Poland, whose final outcome is still impossible to foresee.

In his speech at the National Assembly, Fidel also referred to the serious economic crisis of the capitalist world. He read an AFP report which analyzes the growing economic problems of European capitalist countries and asserts that there is no prospect for these countries to overcome the crisis quickly.

The commander in chief went on to say that even if improvement of the world situation is achieved, including certain arms control agreements, the policy of the new U.S. Government with regard to Latin America will be a very hard one and even openly interventionist, and it will also try to be so with Cuba since they consider this hemisphere to be their private backyard.

The commander in chief continued by saying that we must base ourselves on the reality that U.S. policy toward the revolutionary movements of Latin America will be hardline. And he emphasized: That is why never before and in these circumstances the slogan of production and defense has been of such vital need.

He then referred to the important measures approved by the National Assembly, such as the 1981-85 5-year plan, which we must try to overfulfill. Much better conditions exist to achieve improved management of the economy and services and of everything, and to achieve much greater efficiency, Fidel said.

He added that we will begin to get the fruits for which we have been working during the current 5-year period that is about to end, with the country much better organized and with much more experienced cadres.

We have also estimated, on realistic bases, what our possible income from our exports can be, but the fundamental thing of the certainty of our plans is based on medium-term agreements with the socialist countries, Fidel said elsewhere in his speech at the National Assembly of the People's Government. He explained that we have assured our fuel from now until 1985 and that we must conserve it as much as possible. Let it be known, therefore, that to save fuel over this 5-year period means revenue from other merchandise. [as heard]

He then reported that agreement already has been reached for large quantities of raw materials, intermediate goods, equipment, foodstuffs and other consumer goods.

Elsewhere in his closing speech at this year's second ordinary session of the National Assembly of the People's Government, Fidel added that we will continue to face the difficulties derived from the capitalist area regarding price fluctuations, unequal trade and the rise and fall of sugar prices. However, we fortunately are in a year in which prices are tending to rise. Fidel emphasized that this should not make us feel full of ambitions or that we have to make bigger plans which later will not have a solid foundation. It is better, he said, that we be able to overfulfill and do more than we have agreed upon, but working on solid foundations. He added that this plan will require effort. He cited, as an example, the sugar sector, where the growth objective is very strong. The plan is very strong in that sector, he said.

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro emphasized that we are obliged to make a supreme effort to make the sugar harvest we have planned and to plant 30,000 [as heard] caballerias of sugarcane next spring.

Fidel added that more than half of the 300 180-horsepower (Komatsu) tractors already are here. There has been a slight delay it the remainder will be here by February with all their equipment. An extraordinary effort should be made with the machinery, he emphasized, since according to plans a total of 900 million more arrobas of sugarcane will be required in 1982. Among the provinces that must make a greater effort, Fidel identified Camaguey and Villa Clara where a big planting effort will be made. He went on to assert that if these two tasks are fulfilled, we will have overcome the two biggest obstacles of the 5-year period.

In his closing speech at the second ordinary session of the National Assembly of the People's Government, Fidel said our country's commitments for 1982 force us to make this effort with sugar in the first year of the 5-year period, since we already are recovering from the rust diseases.

He immediately added that deliveries to the Soviet Union in 1980 and 1981 are limited to 2.5 million [presumably metric tons per year] which is lower than was expected, however, in 1982 it will be 3 million and we cannot fail. We cannot lower it by a single pound of sugar because it would not be fair or honorable, and we would then have to decrease sales in other markets and in areas of convertible currency.

He asserted that this sugar harvest is going well and in the end it should demonstrate what we can do to improve our work. Fidel went on to say that the effort for this sugar harvest began in the previous one when we were seeking solutions to existing problems in delays of spare parts deliveries to sugar mills, and an effort also was made in sugarcane planting with more than 20,000 caballerias planted. It was the year of fewer losses, he said, because it is important not only to plant but also to plant in such a manner that there is no loss of sugarcane.

Fidel also referred to the weeding and cultivation effort. We began all this effort during the previous harvest. The planting of 30,000 [as heard] caballerias of sugarcane is not enough. Such planting must be done in an optimum manner, and it is also necessary to optimize cultivation, fertilization and weeding, he said. This year's effort, Fidel emphasized, was the best in the history of the revolution.

Fidel emphasized that a greater effort still is required this year in cultivation, fertilization and weeding. This effort, he said, is indispensable. What we can do depends on ending the sugar harvest early, he said.

Elsewhere in his speech at the National Assembly of the People's Government, Fidel added that some sugar mills have had delays because of rains, citing the Guatemala sugar mill which in December had 9.1 inches of rain and it was therefore necessary to order it not to begin operations. Meanwhile, the Urbano Noris sugar mill, which had gone through 24 days grinding more than 1 million [arrobas of sugarcane], had to decrease this rate as a result of the rains. He added that for this reason, all of Holguin Province is grinding at 20 or 23 percent of its capacity. He expressed confidence that the province will recover.

In his speech at the closing of the second ordinary session of the National Assembly of the People's Government, Fidel emphasized that we must maintain the purpose of essentially ending the sugar harvest on 30 April, with the only exception of sugar mills which have had to delay their work because they are located in areas where it rains less in May than in December.

Fidel was of the opinion that the response being observed proves not only that we can do more and better things but also the enthusiasm of our workers and our people. Fidel added that although it is true that we will be facing a period full of risks in the external area and a big effort in the economy and services, the revolution never before has been as it is today, has never had the strength it has today and that never before has the enthusiasm been as it is today.

Fidel noted that the Second PCC Congress has had a deep impact on our people and that the fruits of our work over the past 5 years have been impressive. After referring to certain indicators of the levels attained in production and services, among which he noted the fact that we already have one doctor per 600 inhabitants, our commander in chief stated that the congress also had an impact on the 150 organizations that joined with us at this historic event. In their presence here, Fidel said, we began to mobilize world public opinion and to caution about the risks for our country and the overall situation. We are confronting imperialism.

Fidel also emphasized that the party congress served to raise the spirit of progressive and revolutionary forces which were somewhat discouraged. After noting that some organizations which attended the congress maintained certain opinions in contradiction with some of our positions, [he said that] they had to feel deep respect for our revolution, party and people when they witnessed the mass rally which marked the closing of the congress. Fidel went on to say that all of them had to admit that the entire people are behind our party, that there is an indestructible link between the party and the masses and that the revolution has extraordinary strength. Our commander in chief emphasized that the strength of the masses represents the first trench in the defense of the revolution and of the country against possible imperialist aggression.

In his speech at the closing of the second ordinary session of the National Assembly of the People's Government, our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro noted that the people's response to the territorial militia has been extraordinary. He also said that we must raise our guard and that vigilance must be increased because acts of aggression could come not only with the use of arms and a naval blockade but also through the introduction of diseases and plagues in our livestock and plants, sabotage of the economy and renewal of attempts on the life of our leaders.

Regarding counterrevolutionary activities, Fidel said we must adopt a very hard line and we must crush the slightest indication of counterrevolution.

Fidel explained that we are facing the current international situation by the beginning of mobilization of world public opinion and with close ties with revolutionary and progressive forces which see in Cuba a bastion of the revolution.

Our commander in chief emphasized that on this difficult time which may come, we have strengthened our relations with the socialist camp and USSR, saying this is very important because we live on different continents and in different circumstances, and it is quite encouraging that they understand our positions and support us.

Fidel then emphasized that we not only should strengthen ourselves by creating the territorial militia and by reinforcing our defenses, but that we must also strengthen ourselves by improving our work. Referring to the need that we strengthen ourselves in every respect, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro explained that we must strengthen ourselves by improving our work in economic activity, services, schools, hospitals, buses, restaurants and hotels. We have the opportunity to strengthen the revolution by improving our work every place where a service is rendered, Fidel said. He added that this is achieved in the economic field by fulfilling the goals we have set for ourselves, by grinding the last sugarcane in our plans and by optimizing sugar production. Our commander in chief stressed that in this way we also will be strengthening the defense of the revolution because we will be making ourselves stronger in every respect.

Our commander in chief said at the closing of the second ordinary session of the National Assembly of the People's Government that optimum conditions have been created to fulfill the slogan of production and defense. Fidel immediately added: I believe we have a minimum moral and elemental duty. It is to ask ourselves what else each of us can do wherever we may be, to commit ourselves to double our efforts and to be more thorough, more responsible, more serious, more devoted, more sacrificed, more devoted to our cause, our revolution and our people, more demanding and more exemplary in every sense.

FOREIGN DELEGATES ADDRESS SECOND PCC CONGRESS

Vietnam's Tran Quoc Hoan

FL291929 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Speech by Tran Quoc Hoan, member of Vietnam's Communist Party Politburo and Secretariat, during 18 December afternoon session of Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] at Havana's Palace of Conventions--recorded in Vietnamese with simultaneous Spanish translation]

[Text] Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, comrades of the presidium, international friends and delegates, dear comrade delegates to the congress, friends: The delegation of Vietnam's Communist Party is honored to attend the Second Congress of the PCC, the excellent guide and organizer of all victories of the Cuban working class and heroic people. On behalf of Vietnam's Communist Party Central Committee, [applause] communists, working class and the people, we wish to convey to you, the best representatives of the Communist Party of Cuba, the communists, the working class and all the fraternal Cuban people our deepfelt feelings and warmest congratulations. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, during the past 21 years under the leadership of Cuba's glorious Communist Party headed by the beloved leader of all Cubans, Comrade Fidel Castro, and with the valuable, great and mutlifaceted aid of the Soviet Union and the active support of the rest of the fraternal socialist countries, the generous, hard-working and creative Cuban people have overcome all difficulties, frustrated all maneuvers, threats and acts of provocations, sabotage, blockade and aggression of the warmongering U.S. forces and their lackeys. At the same time they have achieved great successes in socialist building, economic development, education, public health and culture, guiding Cuba out of a status of a neocolonial country on the path of socialism carrying out profound reforms never seen before in the history of Cuba and Latin America.

The great successes achieved in recent years are eloquent proof of the creative force of the Communist Party of Cuba and all Cubans as well as of the superiority of socialism. With noble proletarian internationalism Cuba has given its fervorous support and aid to the revolutions in many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

With its various activities in world forums, especially in the nonaligned countries movement of which it is the chairman, Cuba has made active and efficient contributions to the world's revolutionary forces, against colonialism, imperialism, neocolonialism, Beijing's expansionism, Zionism, apartheid and for the noble objectives of our time, namely peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. [applause]

Comrade Le Duan, secretary general of Vietnam's Communist Party, stated at the welcoming ceremony for the delegation of Cuba's Communist Party and government held in Hanoi in September 1973: Cuba builds and fights excellently. Cuba raises the flag of socialism high and with determination. Cuba is the beacon shining over the path for the liberation of the peoples in Latin America, Asia and Africa. Cuba is worthy of the admiration, trust and love of all the peoples in the world. [applause]

For certain, the directives noted in the main report of Cuba's Communist Party central committee read by Comrade Fidel and the resolutions approved by the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba will contribute to move forward socialist building in Cuba and will make it possible for still greater victories. We are profoundly convinced that Cuba and socialism in the western hemisphere will defeat all maneuvers and acts of provocation and sabotage of U.S. imperialism, and that the Cubans will defend the socialist fatherland with determination.

Vietnam's Communist Party, the working class and the people consider the victories of the Cuban revolution to be their own. From the bottom of our hearts we wish to express our immense happiness for the great gains that the Cuban working class and people have attained and will continue to attain under the leadership of Cuba's Communist Party headed by Comrade Fidel Castro. Vietnam has always been and will continue to be on the side of the fraternal Cuban people in all circumstances. [applause]

Comrades and friends, after 30 years of a devastating war the desire of the Vietnamese people is to live in peace and friendship with all peoples in order to rebuild the country in accordance withthe resolutions of the Fourth Congress of Vietnam's Communist Party, and to contribute to the national cause of the world's nations. However, by practicing their expansionist and hegemonist attempts of great nation, Beijing's reactionary gang and the governing circles have connived with Yankee imperialism and other reactionary forces to conduct a hostile policy against Vietnam. Despite the disastrous failure in the war of aggression against Vietnam in February 1979, the reactionary gang and the governing circles of Beijing have not yet given up their sinister maneuvers and are threatening with a new aggression against Vietnam, attempting to intervene in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and of the People's Republic of Laos.

The Vietnamese people wish to maintain lasting ties of friendship with the Chinese people but, if Beijing's expansionism dares to attack Vietnam once again, they will be dealt the most humilliating defeat. [applause] Doubtlessly, Vietnam will continue to advance and will complete building socialism successfully.

Dear comrades and friends, the current world correlation of forces has experienced great changes in favor of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. Due to its position of weakness and total and profound disintegration and in an effort to recover the lost position, imperialism has intensified and feverishly intensifies its criminal plot with China's expansionism and great-nation hegemonism and with other reactionary superpowers. Imperialism accelerates the arms race and attempts to return to the era of the cold war in an effort to sabotage the revolutionary cause of the peoples and world peace.

It is evident that today's struggle against imperialism, the main enemy of world revolution, cannot be separated from the struggle against China's great-nation hegemonism.

Beijing's governing circle's betrayal of the revolutionary cause of the Chinese and other peoples is the most repugnant act in the history of the world revolutionary movement. The current international situation requires the forces of socialism, national independence, democracy and peace and international communist and workers movements to unite still more closely and to intensify vigilance and to struggle restlessly to overcome the adventurous policies of the warmongering rightwing forces of imperialism, expansionism and Beijing's hegemonism and other international reactionary forces in order to preserve detente and defend world peace. Within that historic context, we fully support the important peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries of the Warsaw Pact. We warmly hail the historic victories of the peoples of Nicaragua and Grenada and offer our full support to the cause of national reconstruction and defense of those two heroic peoples. [applause]

We wish to reaffirm our combative solidarity with the just struggle of the heroic people of El Salvador against that country's (?fascists) and energetically condemn all policies aimed at intervention in El Salvador by Yankee imperialism and the reactionary forces. [applause] We wish to express our resolute support for the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of Guatemala, Honduras, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Haiti and so forth against the dictatorial regimes governing in those countries. We support the just cause of the Panamanian people for the total recovery of their sovereignty over the Canal Zone and demand that the United States strictly fulfill the new canal treaties signed with Panama.

We support the struggle for self-determination and independence of the peoples of Puerto Rico and Belize against all political maneuvers and interventionist attempts by the United States and other reactionary superpowers. We support the struggle of other peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean for the defense of national sovereignty, for the recovery of natural resources, against the looting and exploitation of transnational corporations, Yankee imperialism and other reactionary superpowers.

We resolutely support the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and other members of the nonaligned movement for a true political independence, for a new international economic order, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, apartheid and international reactionary circles. We fully support the struggle for the right to life and democratic freedoms of the working class and peoples in capitalist countries, and against warmongering policies, arms race, oppression and repression by the governing circles in those countries. We are fully convinced that peace, national independence, democracy and socialism will win.

Dear comrades and friends, Vietnam and Cuba, even though separated from each other halfway around earth, are sentimentally very close and united in the struggle against [word indistinct] and imperialists. They are brothers fighting in the same battle trench. Both in the past anti-Yankee struggle for national salvation and in building socialism and defending the fatherland, the Vietnamese people have always had the firm solidarity, support and valuable aid of the fraternal Cuban party, government and people.

The heartfelt statement made by Comrade Fidel Castro--for Vietnam we are even willing to give our own blood, and Cuba is ready to give its sweat to rebuild a Vietnam 10 times more beautiful-- [applause] has been a great encouragement to our people in their historic struggle.

On behalf of Vietnam's party, government and people, we wish to express our sincere gratitude to Cuba's Communist Party, government and people for their valuable assistance in Vietnam's revolutionary cause. Vietnam's Communist Party, government and people are determined to make the relations between our parties and peoples eternally beautiful and unbreakable.

We wish great successes to The Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. Long live the combative solidarity between Vietnam and Cuba! Long live the invincible Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism! [shouts of "viva"] Long live the Communist Party of Cuba! [shouts of "viva"] Long live Cuba! Long live Fidel! [shouts of "viva" and prolonged applause]

Yugoslavia's Milos Minic

FL291607 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Speech by Milos Minic, member of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Central Committee, during the 18 December afternoon session of the Second [PCC] Congress at Havana's Palace of Conventions, in Serbo-Croatian with consecutive Spanish translation--recorded]

[Text] Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee; Comrade chairman, comrades: On behalf of the LCY and all workers, peoples and nationalities of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, we convey the most cordial fraternal greetings to the deelgates to the Second PCC Congress and all communists and workers of Cuba, and our best wishes for a successful and fruitful work of the congress.

The LCY and workers of our country are sincerely happy over the great successes which you have achieved and are continuing to achieve in the building of socialism and in the safeguarding of the independence and sovereignty of your country under the leadership of the Communist Party headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, [applause] under very complex international conditions and despite the blockade which ought to be lifted without delay.

We can confirm with satisfaction that cooperation between the LCY and PCC and between the SFRY and the Republic of Cuba, whose lasting bases were established by President Tito and President Castro, is developing successfully. [applause] The LCY and SFRY will continue to make efforts towards the continued multifarious development of relations and cooperation between our parties and our two socialist and nonaligned countries on the principles of equal rights, independence, autonomy, noninterference, mutual respect and understanding. We believe that important possiblities exist for future development of multifarious relations of friendship in both the political and economic areas, which is in the interest of the peoples of both countries and in the interests of peace, social progress and socialism in the world.

Comrades, current international relations are characterized by increasingly greater international tension, sharper relations between the big powers and blocs, numerous crises and still unsolved international economic and political problems. There are more frequent instances of pressure and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries, particularly nonaligned countries, as well as the use of force, local wars and military interventions.

The economic poisition of the developing countries continues to deteriorate. The arms race has entered a new and higher phase, which deprives the world of enormous resources that are indispensable for development, particularly in developing countries. In recent years, problems of supplies of energy and raw materials have been worsening. For now, there are no signs or prospects that the world economic crisis will be overcome soon. All this leads to a further sharpening of the international situation and threatens new unforeseen turmoils and conflicts.

In view of all this, the most active possible involvement of all countries as well as of progressive, peaceful and democratic forces in the world, is highly important for the revival of the process of universal relaxation of international tension which needs to encompass all countries and regions and all areas of international relations. An indispensable condition for equitable cooperation among all countries, regardless of differences or similarities in social systems, to strengthen world peace and security and for the peaceful resolution of disputes and conflicts, is strict respect for every country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as for its right to an autonomous path in its own social development.

This requires consistent opposition to imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid, hegemony and all other forms of subjugation, policy of force, intervention and interference in the internal affairs of others. In the international arena, this struggle is expressed most completely and deeply by the nonalignment policy which also is the foreign political orientation of our two socialist countries.

As an independent and nonbloc factor in the world, the nonaligned movement is increasingly involved in the struggle to solve acute and long-term international problems and to carry out the original principles and aims of nonalignment policy for more just international relations and for a new international economic order.

We note with satisfaction that the nations of Latin America and the Caribbean, to which friendly Cuba also belongs, are increasingly turning towards the movement and policy of nonalignment in which they find strong support in their struggles for full national political and economic emancipation and free economic and social development.

The policy and movement of nonalignment are on the main lines of social progress in the world which also was manifested at the sixth summit conference of nonaligned countries held here in Havana last year.

In the future the LCY and SFRY will continue to contribute consistently to strengthening the capability of action and unity of the nonaligned movement based on its original principles, and thereby strengthening its overall role and influence in the international community.

Comrades, positive trends are strengthening in the communist, labor and other progressive movements. Progress is being made in the struggle for progressive and democratic social transformations and for socialism, which has become a world process in the full sense of the word.

In an ever-increasing number of countries in the world, various paths of socialist development are emerging and developing in accordance with the historical, national and other characteristics of each country. This confirms in practice that the various paths in the struggle for socialism and the building of socialist social relations represent one of the basic laws in the development of society. Respect for this historical reality permits and requires cooperation and solidarity among all communist, socialist and other progressive parties and movements, along with consistent respect for the principles of equality, self-determination, independence, noninterference in internal affairs, respect for mutual differences and responsibility towards one's own working class and people. Such cooperation speeds up and helps democratic and progressive social transformations and general progress in both individual countries and the world in general.

Based on its principled orientations and true to its revolutionary traditions, the LCY will, as it has done up to now, offer consistent support and help to all liberation and progressive movements and all democratic forces.

Comrades, the nations and nationalities of the SFRY, led by the working class and its vanguard, the LCY, have achieved great results in the 35 years of socialist development, both in the area of material and cultural development and in the standard of living of the working class and of all workers, as well as in the area of socialist social relations and in consolidating the country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Our society is developing rapidly and comprehensively. Our working class and workers decide directly on the conditions, resources and results of their work in the conditions of the system of socialist self-management which we have been developing and building successfully for three full decades.

This year we lost Comrade Tito, the leader of our national liberation struggle and socialist revolution and one of the founders of the policy and movement of nonalignment. This is an irreplaceable loss for the working class, nations and nationalities of our country.

We are resolutely continuing comrade Tito's revolutionary work, consistently carrying out his policy of development of the self-managed socialist society and socialist Yugoslavia's policy of independence and nonalignment.

These are the lasting orientations of the working class, all workers, nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, who see in this the guarantee of their prosperity and independence and the realization of their live's revolutionary ideals and aims.

Comrades, in conclusion, permit me once again on behalf of the LCY to convey to you best wishes for the complete success of the congress of your communist party and the well-being of your people, as well as for peace and progress in the world. Thank you very much. [applause]

South Africia's Alfred Nzo

FL292207 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Speech by Alfred Nzo, head of the delegation of the African National Congress of South Africa, during the 18 December afternoon session of the Second PCC Congress at Havana's Palace of Conventions--recorded in English fading into Spanish translation]

[Excerpts] Comrade Fidel Castro, dear comrades: The delegation of the African National Congress of South Africa, on behalf of the national executive committee and all members of our organization, conveys revolutionary greetings to the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba and, through this congress, to the entire Cuban people. It is our conviction that this historic event, the second congress of the revolutionary vanguard of the Cuban society, will unite still closer the ranks of the Communist Party, the working class and the entire Cuban people for the victory of socialism and communism in your country, for the consolidation and strengthening of the international forces which safeguard the peace and security of the peoples, for national liberation and social progress under the leadership of the outstanding revolutionary Comrade Fidel Castro and the Communist Party.

Comrades, the second congress of your party is taking place at a time when international imperialism led by the United States is desperately attempting to alter in its favor the international correlation of forces. It is common knowledge that in the past few years the international political climate has been seriously disturbed. Under U.S. leadership the aggressive NATO alliance has not only decided to intensify the arms race but on several occasions has issued bellicose statements and threats directed at what it has always referred to as the need to offset the so-called Soviet aggression and expansionism.

However, comrades, the growing strength and influence of the international progressive movement is convincing proof that imperialism's attempt to alter the world strategic balance in its favor is useless. On the contrary, the resurrection of the cold war policy by the leaders of this aggressive system has convinced world public opinion that there is no other sensible alternative but international detente and peaceful exchange between peoples. This is the clear message of the world parliament of peoples for peace recently held in Sofia, Bulgaria. On the other hand, the surging movement of the peoples everywhere against imperialist aggression and oppression is gaining momentum.

In our country the revolutionary black working class, the youth, the women, the rural masses, all sectors of the oppressed population are today confronting the regime of terror as never before. The militants of our brave people's army are intensifying their attacks against the enemy. Faced with this situation, the racist regime has been forced to resort to maneuvers aimed at presenting to the oppressed people a program of false reforms. This has been overwhelmingly rejected because our people are facing instead (?an intense aggression) directed at perpetuating the reactionary white minority government at the service of national and international monopolies. [applause]

Our people are convinced that only on the basis of our revolutionary program, the Freedom Charter, can South Africa undertake the road of a real people's democratic government. Comrades, the socialist Republic of Cuba, the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic and other socialist countries have earned themselves the warm embrace of the peoples of Africa as sincere and consistent allies in the struggle to defeat the last vestiges of colonial aggression in our continent and in defense of the so arduously attained independence.

Revolutionary Africa particularly values the contribution made by the Cuban internationalist combatants who shed their blood in defense of Africa's freedom, for national liberation and social progress. No amount of political and ideological subterfuge, intrigue and blackmail will hide this reality. The attention of our entire people is therefore focused on the deliberations of the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. We have no doubts that these deliberations will be crowned with success.

Long live the solidarity and fraternal friendship between the combative people of South Africa and the heroic people of Cuba! [shouts of "viva"] Growing strength to the friendly relations binding the African National Congress and the Communist Party of Cuba! Long live proletarian internationalism! [shouts of "viva" and applause]

France's Maxime Gremetz

FL200029 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Speech by French Communist Party Politburo member Maxime Gremetz during 18 December afternoon session of the Second PCC Congress at Havana's Palace of Conventions--recorded in French fading into Spanish translation]

[Excerpts] Dear Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, dear comrades of the Politburo and Central Committee, dear comrade delegates and guests to the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba: First, allow me to convey to you the warmest and most fraternal greetings of our secretary general, Georges Marchais. [applause] I wish to reaffirm the friendship and solidarity of all French communists, of our country's workers.

Imperialism, and in the first place U.S. imperialism, does not forgive Cuba that it is the symbol of a nation which wants to live in freedom and dignity not only here in Latin america but also in the Third World and in developed countries. Yesterday trampled, looted and colonized by the United States, Cuba today has recovered its independence. Despite the aggressions, the blockage still in force, Cuba, during a very brief historic period of time which represents the 22 years of its revolution, has obtained spectacular successes in building its socialist society, guaranteeing progress, justice and democracy to its people and youth.

What really provokes imperialism's ire is that Cuba today is a respected nation which enjoys great international prestige, the success of the sixth nonaligned countries summit conference held right here in Cuba. It cannot bear Cuba's election to the chairmanship of the nonaligned countries and the relevant role it is playing to proclaim loud and clear the demands of developing countries.

Dear comrades, in France the communists are involved in great struggles in defense of the interests and gains of the workers to lead our country out of the profound crisis in which it has been plunged by the domination of the great capital. With the 22d and 23d congresses we have opened up for our people the way toward a socialism with France's colors in a democratic way. Within this perspective we struggle without rest in favor of a lasting and just [word indistinct] capable of resisting the increasingly harder and more acute struggle of the classes in our country. To promote a true change we propose with vigor and clarify the key issue, a French Communist Party still more powerful and influential.

The aggressiveness being displayed by imperialism, which could threaten peace and the movement of economic, social and human emancipation of the peoples, cannot hide the fundamental fact of our time. The world is changing and moving in the right direction. It is a world in which the socialist countries are becoming stronger. From Nicaragua to Angola, from Grenada to El Salvador, from Zimbabwe to Palestine, the peoples are liberating themselves or are advancing on the path toward liberation. It is a capitalist world in crisis in which the people of France and others develop and struggle (?heroically), demanding the need for fundamental reforms. With all these peoples and with which all I would like to mention here who are struggling in diverse forms and under different conditions in Africa, Asia and Latin America, in capitalist countries and with those who building socialism, the French communists feel great solidarity and respect for the sovereignty of each of them.

Dear comrades, the history of our common struggles gave birth to the solidarity and friendship between Cuban and French communists. It is our yearning and desire that this friendship and cooperation may continue to be increasingly stronger. The friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and countries benefits their interests. We will not cease to move in this direction.

To your second congress, to all the delegates, to the Communist Party of Cuba and its first secretary, Fidel Castro, we wish the greatest success. Long live the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba! Long live the friendship between the French and Cuban communists! [shouts of "viva" and prolonged applause]

Algeria's Abdelmadjid Mehri

FL300215 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1843 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Speech by Abdelmadjid Mehri, member of the Algerian National Liberation Front Central Committee, during 19 December morning session of the Second PCC Congress at Havana's Palace of Conventions--recorded in Arabic fading into Spanish translation]

[Excerpts] Comrade Fidel Castro, comrades of the presidium, comrade delegates, comrade guests: First of all, on behalf of President Chadli Bendjedid, [applause] secretary general of the Algerian National Liberation Front, and on behalf of the Central Committee and our party's militants I wish to express our most profound gratitude for inviting us to the sessions of the second congress of your party. Loyal to the traditions of friendship and militant solidarity uniting our two revolutions, we come here bearing the warmest and most fraternal greetings of the Algerian revolution's vanguard.

United to the Cuban revolution in the common battle against imperialism, sharing the same ideals of social progress, peace and freedom, we wish to express the happiness we feel for the successes attained by the Cuban people during the 5-year period that is ending. we value very highly the efforts and battles waged by the Cuban people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba.

Comrades, relations between our two parties are constantly developing for the mutual benefit of our two countries. The cooperation protocol between our two parties and mass organizations signed in April of this year demonstrates our political will of strengthening still more our historic relations of friendship and militant solidarity. Our two countries have chosen their own ways, each adapted to the respective historic conditions, but we share the will of building in our respective countries a socialist society free of all forms of exploitation and oppression. In the daily combat against imperialism our two revolutions have always joined their efforts for the emancipation of the peoples and the establishment of a new international economic order.

In the midst of the nonaligned countries movement, of which Cuba is the chairman since the holding of the sixth summit conference, we have always acted jointly to strengthen unity and cohesion.

The Algerian National Liberation Front supports the efforts made by Comrade Fidel Castro to find a solution to the lamentable conflicts involving members of the nonaligned countries movement.

Comrades, I would like to take this opportunity to express our satisfaction over the great victories attained by the liberation movements of Africa, Asia and Latin America and reiterate our support for those which, as the Western Saharan and Palestinian peoples, continue to struggle to free themselves from the yoke of imperialism, colonialism and Zionism. I would also like to reaffirm the support of the national liberation front for the legitimate demands of the Cuban people concerning an end to the economic blockade and respect for their national sovereignty and territorial integrity. [applause]

In closing, dear comrades, allow me to express my wishes for the total success of your efforts and for the fulfillment of the objectives which this grand assembly meeting of militants will agree to for the next 5-year period. We are sure they will strengthen the gains of the Cuban revolution.

Long live the Cuban revolution! [shouts of "viva"] Long live the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba! [shouts of "viva"] Long live the Algerian-Cuban friendship! [shouts of "viva" and applause]

Western Saharan Delegate

FL241436 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1843 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Speech by Ali Mahmoud, education minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] and head of the Polisario Front delegation to the Second PCC Congress during the congress' 19 December morning session at Havana's Palace of Conventions; in Spanish--recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrade Fidel Castro, comrade delegates, in the name of the Saharan people and their revolutionary vanguard: The Polisario Front, and its top leader, Mohamed Abdul 'Aziz, [applause] the leadership of our organization and our government has entrusted us with the great honor of conveying warm congratulations, fervent solidarity and sincerest wishes of success to this historic event, the second congress of the PCC. [applause]

The presence of a Saharan delegation in this important event demonstrates once more the indestructible ties of friendship, solidarity and unconditional support that bind the people of the SDAR, their government and their vanguard, the Polisario Front, and the heroic Cuban people, their revolutiolnary government and their glorious Communist Party under the leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro, the great friend of our people. [applause]

Comrades, the message from our struggling people commands that we briefly report to this illustrious assembly on the developments of the war confronting us with the reactionary Moroccan regime which occupies part of our beloved fatherland. This unjust war imposed on our people is undergoing a decisive phase at present. Under the Houari Boumedienne military offensive nobly waged by our courageous Saharan People's Liberation Army, the Moroccan troops are suffering overwhelming defeats both in the small area of our national territory they occupy and in the fortifications deep in their own territory. We have forced the enemy into a defensive position and we have cut off their forces from their home bases. We have imposed respect for our territorial waters. Our people are forging--with the blood spilled in their struggle for national liberation--the state institutions of the SDAR.

The broad international support that our just cause enjoys inevitably leads to the failure, isolation and discredit of the expansionist policies of the reactionary Moroccan regime.

The successive recognition of the SDAR, the important resolution adopted by the United Nations by an overwhelming majority ratifying our people's right to independence and the legitimacy of our struggle and urging the Moroccan regime to hold direct negotiations with the Polisario Front are all evidence of this. The frequent and pertinent UN resolutions that support the just struggle of our people and demand the restoration of their rights to freedom and independence, and the historic resolution adopted at the sixth summit of the nonaligned countries held in Havana a year ago, contributed considerably to the isolation of the reactionary policies of the Moroccan regime in its invasion of our nation.

We have often appealed to the Moroccan regime to enter into direct negotiations with the SDAR Government for a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the conflict in keeping with the resolutions at international forums. But the Moroccan king, disdaining the international community, stubbornly continues his actions against our people. Our people have no other alternative than to intensify our armed struggle until our territory is completely independent. [applause]

Long live the Second Congress of the PCC. [shouts of "viva"] Long live the solidarity between the Cuban and Saharan peoples. [shouts of "viva"; applause]

FIDEL CASTRO DECORATES SOVIET COSMONAUTS

FL291722 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has decorated in Havana Soviet cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin with the title of hero of the republic of Cuba and the Playa Giron order. At a solemn ceremony held at the Palace of the Revolution, Fidel embraced the heroic cosmonauts who remained 185 days in space performing the longest space mission carried out by man.

Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party; other members of the party Politburo and representatives of mass organizations were present at the ceremony, along with Lt Gen Vladimir Shatalov, president of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society; Vitaliy Vortnikov, USSR Ambassador to Cuba, and other guests.

Speaking at the ceremony, party Politburo member Juan Almeida said these decorations were testimony of the indestructible friendship between the two peoples. He recalled that the Playa Giron order was first awarded almost 20 years ago to a Soviet citizen, Yuriy Gagarin, the pioneer in the conquest of space.

Almeida said that interpreting the feeling of the people, the leadership of the Cuban party and state decided to express its highest recognition of the participants in the scientific feat, which was conducted for the benefit of peace, friendship and mutual cooperation.

GOVERNMENT, SWITZERLAND SIGN TRADE PROTOCOL

FL292005 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] A protocol extending the trade agreement between the Governments of Cuba and Switzerland was signed today in Havana City by Isidoro Malmierca, member of the PCC Central Committee and foreign minister, and Armin Kamer, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of that country to Cuba. This is the 23rd time that the 30 March 1954 trade agreement is extended. This agreement regulates trade between the two countries. Present at the signing ceremony were Vice Foreign Ministers Pelegrin Torras and Jose Fernandez Cossio and Vice Foreign Trade Minister Amadeo Blanco for the Cuban side, and Mr (Bead Junker), Swiss Embassy attache.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 253 31 December 1980

CONTENTS

ARGENTINA

Ministry Releases Communique on Papal Proposal B 1
Briefs: Fuel Price Increase; Pensions Hike; B 1
Navy Operations Chief

BRAZIL

President Figueiredo's Yearend Message to Nation D 1
Paper Views Sale of Materiel to Socialist Countries D 2
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 26 Dec]
Delfim Neto Announces Subsidies for Agriculture D 3
[O GLOBO 18 Dec]
Senator Discusses Democratic Opening Process D 3
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 20 Dec]
Figueiredo Speaks At Armed Forces Luncheon D 4
[O GLOBO 18 Dec]
Five Murders on 27 Dec Attributed to 'Death Squad' D 4
Government Found Guilty in 1976 Torture Case D 5
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 18 Dec]
Petrobras Orders Construction of 28 New Ships D 5
[O GLOBO 24 Dec]
Canadian Prime Minister's Visit Announced D 5

PERU

Law on Foreign Investments in Oil Promulgated J 1
New FRG-Built Submarine Delivered in Kiel J 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Duarte: Cubans Readying To Invade From Nicaragua P 1
Gutierrez Says 'Matter of Time' Before Left Loses P 1
U.S. Advisers Reportedly Aiding Troops in North P 2
FARN Announces Offensive; Capital Completely Calm P 3
FDR Says Chalatenango Clashes Not Final Offensive P 3
FMLN Offensive Reportedly 'Gaining Strength' P 4
Weapons Claims P 4
Labor Federations Call For End to Repression P 5
[CRITICA 27 Dec]
CONIP Members Threatened With Excommunication P 7
'Progressive Priests' Leave P 7

GUATEMALA

Sabotage of Coffee Farms By Plane Confirmed P 8

HONDURAS

Salvadoran Plane Reportedly Violate Airspace P 8
President Paz Garcia Promoted to Division General P 8
Agrarian Reform To Receive Priority in 1981 P 9

NICARAGUA

Henry Ruiz Comments on Bulgarian Cooperation P 9
[BARRICADA 21 Dec]

CUBA

Foreign Delegates Address Second PCC Congress Q 1
Iraq's Tariq 'Aziz Q 1
Japan's Koichero Ueda Q 2
Portugal's Octavio Pato Q 3
Syria's Ahmad al-Hasan Q 4
Guinea's Lansane Diane Q 6
Afghanistan's Keshtmand Q 7
PCC Congress Resolution on Paraguay's Maidana Q 8
Departure of More Delegates to PCC Congress Q 9
Castro Receives Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Q 9
SRV Honors Cuban Women at Havana Ceremony [VNA] Q 9
VCP Delegation To Cuban Congress Leaves Havana [VNA] Q 10
Castro Meets With Ethiopian Delegate to Congress Q 10
Castro Sends Greetings on Lao National Day [KPL] Q 10
Territorial Militias Organization Committee Set Up Q 11
Vietnamese Foreign Ministry Mission Visits Cuba Q 11

CARIBBEAN

GUADELOUPE

Report on Giscard d'Estaing's 6-Day Visit S 1

JAMAICA

Government Officials Discuss Possible Soviet Aid S 1
[Havana]

MINISTRY RELEASES COMMUNIQUE ON PAPAL PROPOSAL

PY302018 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1849 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Dec (NA)--It has been officially announced in this capital that the Argentine Government has informed Pope John Paul II of the need to "continue the study of the document" given by his holiness to Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor on 12 December. The Argentine position was explained by the Argentine delegates to the Vatican, Guillermo Moncayo and Gen Ricardo Etcheverry Boneo, who left for the Holy See yesterday.

The official communique released by the Foreign Ministry states:

"The Argentine Government today informed the august mediator in the Vatican City of the need to continue the study of the document given by his holiness to the foreign minister of this country on 12 December, with the calmness and thoroughness required by the great importance of the matter.

"The reflections which may be the outcome of the present study will be handed over to the holy father in due time, notwithstanding the additional details which it may be deemed necessary to gather for a better analysis of the papal proposals."

BRIEFS

FUEL PRICE INCREASE--(NA)--Fuel prices go up today an average 10 percent, it was announced yesterday. Premium petro goes up to 1,380 pesos per liter, from 1,250 pesos, low-grade petro to 1,130 pesos from 1,030 and kerosene and gas oil to 830 pesos from 750. The energy secretariat said that the 10 percent increase corresponds to the combined increases for December and January. Fuel prices went up 10 percent last month as well, and then the government justified the size of the increase, saying it corresponded to the price increase plus higher taxes to bring fuel prices in line with other prices affected by the application of the value-added-tax (IVA), which is not levied on fuels. Business sources yesterday expected that, despite the government's claim that today's 10 percent increase is meant to cover January, fuel prices will be raised again "in about 15 days." [Text] [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 30 Dec 80 p 11 PY]

PENSIONS HIKE--Pensioners and retired workers will receive a 20 percent increase as from nest Thursday, according to an announcement made yesterday by Social Welfare Minister Jorge Fraga. From that date, the minimum pension will be 621,400 pesos per month, the minimum pension for women 528,190 pesos, the minimum pension for old age and invalids 369,740 pesos and the maximum pension 6,668,700 pesos. Also from Thursday, the family allowance for wives of pensioners and retired people is increased from 80,000 to 170,000 pesos per month. [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 30 Dec 80 p 11 PY]

NAVY OPERATIONS CHIEF--The chief of staff of the navy, Vice Adm Jorge Isaac Anaya, today installed Vice Adm Alberto Gabriel Vigo as chief of navy operations. He replaces Vice Adm Pedro Antonio Santamarja, who is retiring. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Dec 80 PY]

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO'S YEAREND MESSAGE TO NATION

PY300239 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2315 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Undated yearend message to the nation by President Joao Figueiredo from Planalto Palace--recorded]

[Text] Brazilians, we have reached the end of a difficult year and both the government and the people feel on their shoulders the weight of internal and external problems. Counter to our desires, we must recognize that these problems set the conditions and limits of the growth capacity of developing countries.

Anywhere in the world, those who have no oil but need it in great quantities, as Brazil does, have to resort to the few other available alternatives. They either stop their growth or contract debt or find solutions to come up with the energy demanded by progress, well-being and the improvement of the people's standard of living. We cannot halt our growth. We reached our present stage at the cost of hard work and sacrifice by the Brazilian family. To stop our growth would be equivalent to turning back the clock, to losing years that we would never recover. We Brazilians cannot afford this. How can we halt our growth if we have to create 1.5 million new jobs per year, every year? We only have one way to achieve that objective. The sum of everyone's efforts must be even greater than it is today. If everyone helps, if everyone works even harder, if we make better use of the means of production we have, then we can grow. And if we manage to save what we produce in excess, we will have less inflation. And if we can export part of that surplus, then we will be in a position to solve the problem of our international account.

As you know, the idea that a country can export without importing or import without exporting is grossly misleading. To assert that we do not need foreign trade is deceiving millions of wage earners whose jobs depend on buyers beyond our borders. Limiting our production to what we can consume internally is ignoring the fact that consumers abroad can help us to raise the level of employment at home. Therefore, the three driving forces of our current development are to increase production, to increase savings and to increase exports as much as we can.

How does this concern you Brazilians who are with your families in your homes during the celebration of the yearend festivities? It does concern you, and greatly. We have a labor force that is rapidly approaching 50 million people and many of them--friends of yours, perhaps--have jobs only because our factories can sell abroad. It is common practice to criticize the amount of our foreign debt because it is easy to criticize. But the money we owe is not money thrown away. It is money we borrowed to finance projects, undertakings and services. In other words, it represents wealth and jobs at home. It is the same thing you do when you buy on installments or borrow money to improve your homes. The debt is in fact large but it is under control, it will not get out of hand. The government will see to that. But our strength also lies in the Brazilian capacity to devise formulas and solutions. While others are awaiting the miracle oil, we Brazilians are making efforts to find solutions. We do not have enough oil, but we do have alcohol and vegetable oils that offer the advantage of being renewable resources providing wealth and jobs here at home.

Therefore, in these days preceding the new year, I invite all Brazilians to look forward confidently toward the future of the fatherland because from where I stand I can see better days ahead. As I said last year on the same occasion, I cannot promise a new year without difficulties. The important thing is that Brazilians are determined to produce. Let us make use of our potential in the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms for the benefit of all Brazilians. Therein lies the solution, not in the pessimism that builds nothing, not in blind negativism. The solution lies in the unity of everyone's efforts to help each other, to strive in the same direction, giving deaf ears to the sad song of those predicting disaster.

As the Lord says trust and pray, I say to you that this is the time to trust in Brazil and to work even harder. if we do, we will be propitiating God's blessings that I ask for all of you on the threshold of the new year. Let us believe. Brazil deserves our faith. Happy new year to everyone.

PAPER VIEWS SALE OF MATERIEL TO SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

PY302044 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Dec 80 p 5

[By Andre Gustavo Stumpf]

[Text] Three new military attache slots have been created at Brazilian embassies abroad: in Iraq, Yugoslavia and Guyana. One other military attache slot, for Angola, currently is being studied by the strategists of the army and the Foreign Ministry. Each of the new military attache slots grants the host country reciprocal rights, that is, to appoint a military attache to its embassy in Brazil.

This international opening of the Brazilian Army proves that the largest military branch is beginning to reshuffle its strategic objectives and to clearly outline its participation in the country's domestic policy. All four new military attaches will be stationed in countries which style themselves as socialist. The actions of the Brazilian Army prove that it has considerable information on the political systems of those countries.

The Brazilian military expansion abroad is marked by a peculiarity. Arms sales have been particularly successful with Third World countries whose governments are socialist. This factor has an influence on political and military reasoning because the precious foreign currency resulting from this trade comes from Third World socialists. In November of this year, arms exports headed the list of sales of manufactured products abroad.

Information about the overall economic results of Brazilian materiel exports is contradictory. The Itamaraty diplomats who handle the matter usually downplay the sales and talk about $100 million for last year's sales. According to the National Security Council, 1979 materiel exports reached $700 million. Finally, military sources talk about approximately $800 million and estimate that 1981 sales will surpass $1 billion.

Great difficult is met when trying to define military materiel. Is a truck equipped with 4-wheel drive, self-locking differential gears and special headlights military materiel? It may be, depending on who is writing the statistics. The same can be applied to resolvers, soldiers' uniforms, boots, canteens, belts and other commodities normally used by an army. In addition to disguising statistics, thus distorting the true situation of military materiel sales, there is another problem: The policy for arms exports is secret. The PENEMEM [national program for military materiel and equipment exports] is a secret document to which only officials connected with the sector have access.

The procedure normally used to sell military equipment abroad is extremely complex. Brazil does not sell to indivuduals, it only deals directly with governments. Thus, the military attache has an enormously significant role to play in these transactions. After an opportunity for a deal is discovered through the attache and a private enterprise, this possibility is submitted for consideration by the National Security Council. In turn, this body requests the opinion of Itamaraty, the IMBEL [Ordnance Industry] and other industrial enterprises before accepting the order.

Officially, Brazil accepts only one restriction on arms sales: The Brazilian Government complies with the UN decision to boycott materiel sales to South Africa. Just recently, a lot of 130 light reconnaissance cars sold to that country was shipped. [as published] This is the only dogma with which Brazilian diplomats have to deal because all orders from other countries are examined solely from the viewpoint of their commercial and political value.

Thanks to this ideological flexibility, somewhat similar to the responsible pragmatism of the prior government, the market for Brazilian materiel has expanded in the Middle East and Asia and has begun to grow in Africa. A few sales of military materiel to African countries have taken place, small sales which merely prove that further transactions are possible. The South American market, where Brazil seeks to gain some ground, has acquired mainly military equipment, although small lots of arms also have been sold.

The international opening of the Brazilian Army deserves some political analyses because the militarymen are seeking to fulfill the dream of an autonomous branch as far as military supplies are concerned. In the meantime, the Brazilian military industry is closely related to its exporting capacity because the armed forces are not much of a client and would be incapable of maintaining a constantly developing and improving military industry. So far, the Third World countries controlled by socialist governments have been the best market for Brazilian products.

To this paradox, caused by the fact that this very army has been the author of the national security doctrine, we have to add another one. Brazil's competitor in South America is what the Brazilians call Jewish trade. The Israelis have an important market in Latin America. The result of this paradoxical situation is that while the free world competes with the Brazilian products, the socialist governments purchase Brazilian military materiel.

The Israeli Government--which has the largest arms sales bureau in Mexico City--already has proposed joining efforts with Brazil to secure the market. Brasilia formally rejected the proposal because the national industry is not interested in splitting its incipient markets without getting anything in exchange from Israel. A similar proposal has been conveyed to the Argentine Government but Buenos Aires' answer is not known. It is known that former President Alejandro Lanusse, who is currently connected with the Argentine military industry, has been in Israel where he discussed the matter.

With all of this in mind, the opening of military attache slots in those countries and the studies to create another one in Angola (there is some talk about appointing a military attache in Mozambique) shows one of the less known sides of the Brazilian army. The desire to actively participate in the building of new African countries drives the Brazilian militarymen toward the other side of the Atlantic, in the same path as arms merchants.

DELFIM NETO ANNOUNCES SUBSIDIES FOR AGRICULTURE

PY301644 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 18 Dec 80 p 22

[Excerpt] Brasilia--After the meeting of the National Monetary Council which approved the new system of financing for the agricultural sector for 1981, Planning Minister Delfim Neto reported yesterday that this sector will receive financial support to the amount of 1.3 trillion cruzeiros, of which 450 billion cruzeiros will be spent on subsidies. The minister emphasized that 450 billion cruzeiros in subsidies is the largest amount both in absolute and relative terms, ever to be placed at the disposal of the agricultural sector.

SENATOR DISCUSSES DEMOCRATIC OPENING PROCESS

PY221510 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Dec 80 p 4

[From our agency]

[Text] Brasilia--The president of the PP [Popular Party], Senator Tancredo Neves, yesterday said that "the president is now slowly becoming the only person to defend democracy's consolidation because it appears that the idea has not gotten across to his government team, as has been observed with the changes of ministers."

The congressman from Minas Gerais State said that he has no doubts about the successes of the democratic opening process, but he foresees the possibility of a backward slide "or, in the best of cases, the institutional framework will remain stationary."

It is his opinion that "the president became even more isolated and his political opening thesis more weakened" when Eduardo Portella and Said Farhat left the government team. Therefore, it is his belief that the most important task of the opposition leaders "in the current emergency is that of urgently promoting, with assurance and without resentment or vanity, the closing of links of the opposition forces, not only to outline a path of common action in the town councils, legislative assemblies and in the National Congress, but also with a view to the elections of 1982.

Tancredo warned that the people do not understand the disagreements between the opposition forces. It is his opinion that "the disagreements among them will open the way for a victory of the government forces, which will mean the continuity of their institutional, economic and financial policies."

It is the belief of the PP president that a united opposition "has all the possibilities of obtaining a large number of governorships, something that will not occur if the opposition, wittingly or unwittingly, with its misunderstandings plays in to the hands of the reactionary forces."

"In addition to the fact that it would be an enormous disservice to the cause of the country's return to democracy," he stressed, "it would also be a betrayal of the people's confidence, leading its most cherished aspirations toward frustration."

FIGUEIREDO SPEAKS AT ARMED FORCES LUNCHEON

PY221255 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 18 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] During a luncheon given him yesterday by members of the armed forces, President Joao Figueiredo said that the political opening has caused "a fundamental commitment of the revolution" to become a reality. He stressed: "They are now returning to their specific job, an ever-increasing fruitful one, in their garrisons. They are the guardians of our independence and the guarantee of national invulnerability. Their actions are implemented within constitutional pricniples." He defended a dialogue that is capable of "making the seeking of solutions to the problems much easier," but he warned that "there can be no dialogue with institutions such as the armed forces, which are organized on the basis of heirarchy and discipline, if those principles are not respected." The president criticized the detractors who, he said, are only interested in the country's three big problems: "balance of payments, inflation and energy."

FIVE MURDERS ON 27 DEC ATTRIBUTED TO 'DEATH SQUAD'

PY301355 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1305 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 28 Dec (TELAM-AFP)--A television station reported last night that four men and a woman were murdered yesterday by the death squad. The report added that the bodies of the victims of the invisible executions showed signs of torture.

The death squad is a clandestine organization which, according to several reports by the Brazilian press, is made up of policemen.

Police sources, who deny the existence of this macabre clandestine organization, attribute the mysterious murders of criminals to settlement of accounts between rival groups.

During the past few years, however, several policemen have been sentenced to long prison terms for participation in murders attributed to the death squad.

GOVERNMENT FOUND GUILTY IN 1976 TORTURE CASE

PY301830 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 15 Dec 80 p 15

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo--The federal government has been found guilty of illegally imprisoning, torturing and causing the death of worker Mancel Fiel Filho--who died on the premises of the DOI-CODI [Department of Domestic Operations--Internal Defense Operations Center] of the 2d Army on 17 January 1976--according to the verdict given by Judge Jorge Fracquer Scartezini of the Fifth Federal Court.

In the same verdict, the judge ruled in favor of the damages claim filed by Fiel's widow and his two daughters--Thereza de Lourdes Martins Miel, Marcia de Fatima Fiel and Maria Aparecida Fiel Pivotto--and ordered the federal government to pay as compensation for material damages the monthly salary of the worker, including Christmas bonus, from the day of his death to date, in addition to interests and possible salary increases. The federal government also will have to pay the claimants 500 times the highest minimum wage of the country in compensation for moral damages.

PETROBRAS ORDERS CONSTRUCTION OF 28 NEW SHIPS

PY301656 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Protuguese 24 Dec 80 p 21

[Excerpts] The Mines and Energy Ministry will finance the construction of 28 ships for Petrobras until 1982, and as of 1983, this burden will be transferred to the Transport Ministry, through SUNAMAM [National Merchant Marine Superintendency] which by that time should have solved its financial crisis. An interministerial protocol establishing the terms of that loan was signed yesterday by Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals and Transport Minister Eliseu Resende.

The transport minister explained that when the 28 ships for Petrobras are ready, they will save $110 million [per year] in foreign currency, stating that this year, the country's expenditures for chartering ships totaled $975 million.

Present also at the ceremony which was held yesterday at the office of the mines and energy minister in Rio de Janeiro was Navy Minister Maximiano da Fonseca, because Petrobras ordered two ships for transport of gas from the navy shipyard, which will prevent idleness at that state shipyard.

The transport minister stressed the importance of the contracts in strengthening the merchant marine, saying that by the end of 1980 the capacity of the fleet increased to more than 8 million tons with the incorporation during the year of approximately 1.1 million tons. If the same performance is achieved in 1981, the minister feels that "only a small portion" of naval construction plan II will be left to be completed in 1982.

CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT ANNOUNCED

PY200006 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau will visit Brazil next (?month) to discuss issues related to dialogue between developed and developing countries. In July 1981, Canada will chair a summit meeting of representatives of developed and developing countries.

Trudeau also will visit Austria, Algeria, Nigeria and Senegal and the contacts he might make during this trip should have a significant impact on the July meeting. During his visit to Brazil, Pierre Trudeau also will discuss bilateral issues.

LAW ON FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN OIL PROMULGATED

PY301720 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0231 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 29 Dec (LATIN)--A new and controversial law aimed at attracting foreign investments in the petroleum field and at maintaining the country's status as a crude exporter was approved in Peru today.

This law allows foreign enterprises to invest in secondary recovery of oil deposits together with the state-owned PETROPERU enterprise, as well as offering them a tax rebate if they reinvest in that sector. The law had been approved by congress 2 weeks ago but President Fernando Belaunde Terry delayed its promulgation due to the controversies over its provisions.

The promulgation of the aforementioned law coincided with an announcement made by PETROPERU of an important new oil well which has been drilled in the northeasern jungle.

According to PETROPERU, the oil well will yield an initial production of almost 5,000 barrels of crude per day to be increased to nearly 10,000 barrels per day. The recoverable reserves of this field are estimated at 20 million barrels.

Peru began to supply all its own petroleum 3 years ago, but domestic consumption is increasing rapidly.

According to Energy Minister Kuczynski, only one new oil well has been drilled this year and secondary recovery has come to a standstill because PETROPERU does not have the necessary money to continue it.

Only three foreign companies are operating in Peru at present: Occidental and Belco of the United States and Bridas of Argentina.

According to the agreements signed at the beginning of the current year, the companies return 50 percent of their production and pay taxes on the remainder.

This allows them to keep 9 of every 100 barrels they extract. According to Kuczynski, this percentage has discouraged other foreign companies from investing in Peru.

NEW FRG-BUILT SUBMARINE DELIVERED IN KIEL

PY231515 Buenos Aires AFP in Spanish 1936 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Kiel, FRG, 19 Dec (AFP)--The first of four submarines built in the FRG for Peru was delivered in Kiel, northern FRG, today to Vice Adm Juan Egusquiza.

The 1,100-ton submarine was built in the Howaldtswerke-Deutsche Werft (HDW) shipyard. The other three submarines will be delivered before the end of 1982.

Peruvian sources indicated that the contract is for close to DM500 million (about $250 million).

Peru purchased two other submarines from the HDW company in the 70's.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE: CUBANS READYING TO INVADE FROM NICARAGUA

PA310255 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2330 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the Salvadoran Government junta, said today that "a Cuban invasion of El Salvador is being prepared from Montelimar in Nicaragua."

Duarte made that statement during an honorary reception for national reporters and foreign correspondents in the Salvadoran presidential residence.

The leader presented no evidence of that alleged Cuban invasion.

Duarte voiced regrets "over the international news agencies' distortion of news on El Salvador."

"All Salvadorans are ready to fight for our nation against whatever invaders," Duarte stated.

In turn, a military official today confirmed that at least three soldiers have asked to be discharged in order to join Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, former member of the ruling junta who was removed in mid-December following a pact between the Christian Democratic Party and the upper military echelons. "You know their names. Why ask me to give them to you?," he said when asked for details as to who had gone over to Majano's side.

Duarte admitted that, in addition to the three unnamed military, two other officers exiled in Mexico have also shown their sympathies for the former junta member's position.

Duarte had previously cited the international news agencies which he accused of "distorting the facts about El Salvador." However, upon being interviewed after his speech, Duarte said that ACAN-EFE was not to blame for the distortion. "But news is being manipulated for the good of the leftwing groups," Duarte pointed out.

GUTIERREZ SAYS 'MATTER OF TIME' BEFORE LEFT LOSES

PA310405 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2214 GMT 30 Dec 80

[By Ricardo Medina]

[Text] In the opinion of Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Salvadoran vice president, the leftists in his country "have nothing left to do" and are only fighting "to give the impression of strength and to provoke a dialogue under better conditions." In an exclusive interview with ACAN-EFE today at the Salvadoran presidential palace, Gutierrez stated:

"The leftists are lost. I do not say they are going to last 2 or 3 months, but they have nothing left to do. The only reason they continue fighting is to give the impression of strength and to provoke a dialogue under better conditions and because, perhaps, they hope to get international support before Reagan (the president-elect of the United States) takes office.

"All they are trying to provoke now is the U.S. Government finding a serious disturbance in the Central American area; a sort of counterforce to what may happen in Poland. And they want to provoke this before Ronald Reagan assumes his post as president on 20 January 1981," Gutierrez added.

"As chief of the armed forces, I say that we are determined to defend the government and Salvadoran territory. The morale of the armed forces is very high, and all its members are aware of the problem and of what we want to do.

"We are prepared to solve our problems without foreign intervention," the Salvadoran vice president continued.

"The conflict with the guerrillas, who in July of this year amounted to some 2,800, may last 2 months, 3 months or more. Soon, however, we will have pacified the country completely. It is a matter of time. Not that we have difficulties, but that it must be done little by little," Colonel Gutierrez explained.

"The fight against them," Colonel Gutierrez continued, "must be carried out without greater violence, without any more needless death and without punishing the people any more than what they have already endured."

Asked about Col Adolfo Majano, who since 15 October 1979 belonged to the government junta, but who was recently removed and later disappeared, Gutierrez said:

"We had many problems. The armed forces are the hardest hit institution in this process and there is a principle that cannot be violated: the principle of unity of command. An army cannot have two generals, and the two of us had the same powers. This was an aberration that had to be corrected.

"It was then decided to submit to the consideration of the armed forces the election of that chief. Thus, the army was given a choice between Colonel Majano, myself and a third party. And the armed forces chose me.

"Colonel Majano accepted the post as defense attache of the Salvadoran Embassy before the Spanish Government. In fact, he was asked to pick a country and so chose the motherland. He accepted it, but later, when the order was issued, he refused to accept it and we could not force him to leave. In order to declare him a rebel, he first had to be tried by the military court. Therefore, he is not a rebel."

Asked if he thought Majano may have considered the possibility of leading a guerrilla movement of the opposition, he replied:

"It had not occurred to me, but to him (Majano) I do not know, should he do so, he knows whom he will be joining and he knows he will not have an opportunity. They will be using him when needed, and later they would eliminate him.

"Each day the leftists' possibilities decrease. They cannot win without the people's support, and the people are against them because they have destroyed the only wealth the Salvadorans counted on: their work, by razing the factories, sacking stores, and placing bombs in business establishments.

"How can they have the support of those they have left out on the streets or in poverty?" Colonel Gutierrez asks.

"The workers do not want them. They made a tactical mistake when they thought this could be like in Nicaragua, where the people were really identified with the guerrillas. Here that is not the case, as there is no climate for insurrection, and that can be attested on the streets and in the villages.

"At a given moment the leftists knocked on the doors of the houses, distributed arms and then incited them to fight. What they did not count on was the fact that nobody followed them; all they achieved was to arm many criminals who now use those same arms to settle matters of jealousy or personal conflicts."

U.S. ADVISERS REPORTEDLY AIDING TROOPS IN NORTH

PA302027 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador--The offensive launched by detachments of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] is gaining momentum every hour.

During the past 3 days, bloody fighting has taken place between the rebels and the junta's troops under the command of U.S. advisers in various parts of the country. The patriots have had their greatest success in Chalatenango Department, in the country's northern region. In several towns and other places they have managed to either isolate or wipe out army garrisons. The FMLN command said that the offensive is part of the overall plan for the overthrow of the unpopular junta.

The mass organizations, which are grouped under the Revolutionary Democratic Front, have intensified preparations for the general strike and are combining various forms and methods of struggle. Meanwhile, the FMLN's command has urged all Salvadorans to join the active struggle for the establishment of a democratic government in the country.

FARN ANNOUNCES OFFENSIVE; CAPITAL COMPLETELY CALM

PA310425 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0130 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 30 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--A communique issued by the Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) distributed today to the media, announces that in the next few days "we shall show the true strength we possess."

The document also reveals some of the actions carried out by that opposition group. In a clash in the Usulutan Department, east of San Salvador, on 19 December, the guerrillas say that "in that ambush we only suffered one casualty while the enemy suffered dozens of casualties."

Further on, the document explains that "the heroic forces of the people" repelled the aggression of "the bourgeois army commanded by the Yankee embassy," in several towns. Likewise, it announces that it is preparing a "final offensive" that will culminate with the overthrow of "band of rightist murderers and terrorists who today usurp the power."

The communique affirms "that the rightist terrorists and imperialism have fattened themselves with the sweat of the suffering Salvadoran worker;" that "even the oligarchs and imperialists themselves have lost confidence in the capacity of the servants of the terrorist junta."

Finally, it demands that the government junta "abandon power" and turn it over "to the people, led by the FMLN (Farabundo Marti Front for National Liberation) and the FDR (Democratic Revolutionary Front). For a change, there has been complete calm in the capital in the past few days, at a time when action from the announced final offensive was expected on the part of the guerrillas. Not even military movements have been observed.

FDR SAYS CHALATENANGO CLASHES NOT FINAL OFFENSIVE

PA310347 Paris AFP in Spanish 0302 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 30 Dec (AFP)--For the third consecutive day, the Salvadoran Armed Forces and the rebel forces continued engaging in fierce combat in Chalatenango Department, in northern El Salvador, according to various sources whose reports are incomplete, confusing and sometimes contradictory.

The Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] has distributed a communique saying that the clashes in Chalatenango are not the beginning of the "final offensive."

The FDR has accused the Salvadoran junta and its security corps of disguising the nature of these clashes and claiming they are part of the announced final offensive, in order to justify "the genocide of thousands of peasants in the area, and they claim victory over the guerrillas."

The FDR said once again that "in the political field, preparations are underway for a general strike which will be carried out simultaneously with the general insurrection."

Meanwhile, the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN], one of the main guerrilla groups of the country, has announced that prior to 20 January when Ronald Reagan becomes U.S. president, "we will give evidence of the technical and military progress made by our forces and the broad popular support we have." The FARN statement leads one to believe that prior to that date, the "final offensive" announced by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation since early December will be underway.

The FARN also said that a sector of the Salvadoran Army led by Col Adolfo Majano, former junta member, "is preparing to join their forces in a revolution that is advancing and cannot be stopped."

FMLN OFFENSIVE REPORTEDLY 'GAINING STRENGTH'

PA300439 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica--It has been reported from El Salvador that the offensive launched by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] has been gaining strength. In the last 3 days, fierce fighting has been taking place between the rebels and the junta forces led by U.S. advisers in various parts of the country. The patriots are being more successful in Chalatenango Department, in northern part of the country. In various towns, the rebels have been able to isolate and even wipe out army garrisons.

The FMLN command has reported that the offensive which has been launched is part of the general plan to oust the antipopular junta. The FMLN has reported that the mass organizations, which have joined the Revolutionary Democratic Front, [words indistinct] and the war methods have intensified the preparations for the general strike. The FMLN has called on all Salvadorans to join the active struggle in order to establish the democratic government in the country.

Weapons Claims

PA301530 Paris AFP in Spanish 0425 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Dec (AFP)--The guerrillas of the opposition Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) "already have enough war materiel to attack military garrisons in the country," Carlos Torres, an FMLN commander, has said here.

During a news conference in San Salvador, Torres said that the FMLN "has enough high-quality war materiel, such as rocket and grenade launchers, which are capable of destroying military fortresses and armored equipment."

The guerrilla commander reiterated that "we are in the final phase of the general offensive" and disclosed that they are [word indistinct] armament and ammunition in the country itself.

His statements, which are always optimistic about the outcome of the civil war currently taking place in El Salvador, coincided with reports of heavy clashes in the northern Department of Chalatenango, on the border with Honduras. Torres predicted that the Salvadoran junta will fall soon and said that army casualties are "substantial."

Moreover, the FMLN denied that there are presently "liberated areas" in the country, meaning areas totally under guerrilla control. "There are no really liberated regions but there are areas where the insurgents act without interference, even giving military training to [word indistinct] recruits," the FMLN commander said.

In a news release, the Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee said claims about the existence of "liberated zones" are "ridiculous."

The statements made by the guerrillas once more raised the subject of the true state of the civil war in El Salvador.

Military sources reported today that the areas of Chalatenango [Department] where clashes took place in the last few days "are under armed forces control."

LABOR FEDERATIONS CALL FOR END TO REPRESSION

PA290212 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 27 Dec 80 pp 16, 29

[Passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] 1. Declaration of SOLIDARITY of all national labor federations with the Salvadoran Labor Unity Committee (CUS), made up of the United Confederation of Salvadoran Workers (CUS), the Salvadoran Labor Union Federation (FUSS), the Salvadoran Labor Federation of the Food, Clothing, Textile and Allied Industries (FESTIAVTSCES), the Salvadoran Workers National Union (FENASTRAS), the Revolutionary Trade Union Federation (FSR), the Union of Workers of the Salvadoran Social Security Institute (STISSS), the Textile United Industries, S.A. Labor Union (STIUSA), and the Committee for the Single Union Federation of Public and Municipal Employees (FUSEPM).

2. Messages of condemnation addressed to the Salvadoran Government junta demanding:

A. Respect for labor union freedoms and rights.

B. Release of the leaders of the Union of Electrical Workers of the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission (STECEL), and others being held in the Santa Tecla prison and other political prisoners.

C. End of the repression against the workers and the people.

D. Demilitarization of the National Administration of Waterworks and Sewers (ANDA), the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission (CEL), the National Telecommunications Administration (ANTEL), the Autonomous Executive Port Commission (CEPA) and others.

E. Repeal of the antiunion and unconstitutional decrees such as decree 296 which prevents the free exercise of the right of organization of the public and municipal employees, and decrees 44 and 366 which eliminate the legal status of STECEL.

F. End of the state of siege, used by the army and security corps to generally and selectively repress the Salvadoran people and their democratic and revolutionary organizations.

G. Respect for unions' offices, constantly machinegunned and dynamited by state security corps and paramilitary bands.

H. Respect for the neutrality of hospitals and refugee centers for the victims of the government repression.

I. Absolute respect for the rights established in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

J. Favorable resolution to the workers' demands in individual and collective labor conflicts.

K. Respect for the physical and moral integrity of the teachers, medics and other professionals whose organization have suffered the killing of many of their members, such as the 21 June National Association of Salvadoran Teachers (ANDES 21 de Junio).

L. End of military sieges, raids of private homes and popular organizations offices, arrest and killing of labor, political, and student leaders, religious personalities, and the people in general.

M. Freedom of public gathering of all popular organizations without repression.

N. Respect for freedom of expression and thought in all media and for the physical and moral (integrity) of national and foreign journalists.

O. End of the massacre against peasant and farmworkers and their organizations.

P. End of the participation of U.S. military advisers in repressive operations against the people throughout the Salvadoran territory.

The Salvadoran workers and people particularly require that:

The intervention of the U.S. Government in internal affairs of El Salvador be denounced, demanding:

A. Respect for the self-determination of the Salvadoran people.

B. End of the economic and military aid to the Christian Democratic junta.

C. End of the participation of U.S. military elements in the operations against the people.

We request the INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY of the democratic governments which respect freedom and the principle of self-determination in order to isolate the repressive Salvadoran Government politically and economically.

We request that the labor federations in all democratic countries which love peace and social progress demand before the International Labor Organization (ILO) an on-the-spot investigation of the violations of labor freedoms and rights of El Salvador, carried out by the government, and send a permanent committee to watch over and guarantee the exercise of such freedoms and rights.

As a material expression of international SOLIDARITY and support of the WORKERS OF THE WORLD with the labor class and people of El Salvador, we request the following from our class brothers:

1. To decree a commercial BOYCOTT of all products to or from El Salvador designed to reinforce the already destroyed economy of the Christian Democratic military government junta.

2. To hold a symbolic international work stoppage as an expression of solidarity with the working class of El Salvador, for which the Salvadoran Labor Unity Committee (CUS) will announce the date in due time.

3. To address messages of condemnation to the Salvadoran regime before the United Nations and the OAS, for its repressive nature, and express SOLIDARITY and support to the Salvadoran WORKERS and their vanguard, CUS.

4. To publish in all public media the expressions of SOLIDARITY AND SUPPORT for the Salvadoran labor movement in view of the critical situation it is enduring.

5. To carry an economic campaign donating 1 DAY OF WORK to the organization within CUS, which currently is carrying out its work partly in the underground due to the repression of the government, the closing of their offices--many having been dismantled by the security forces which have confiscated all the office and printing equipment, union funds, and destroyed the furniture in efforts to cripple the action of the Salvadoran labor groups.

6. To send labor delegations, accompanied by professionals (medics, journalists, international law experts, jurists and progressive intellectuals) to conform on the spot the charges filed by CUS.

7. To prepare and carry out acts of solidarity of a politico-cultural nature, with the participation of representatives of our people in every country.

8. To attend and participate in every national or international event programmed in SOLIDARITY with the Salvadoran workers and people in their struggle for LIBERATION against the Salvadoran agroindustrial exporting oligarchy, the fascist army leaders, their rightist Christian Democratic servants and their U.S. imperialist bosses.

9. To send messages to the Salvadoran Supreme Court of Justice demanding the repeal of decrees 44 and 366 of the "revolutionary" government junta which eliminated the legal status of STECEL, and the national emergency law, militarizing the workers of the autonomous and semiautonomous institutions, to the following address: Government Center, San Salvador, El Salvador, C.A.

10. We particularly exhort all to show their fraternal and solidary warmth with our struggle attending THE WORLD CONFERENCE OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE SALVADORAN PEOPLE on 21, 22 23 February 1981, in Mexico, D.F., for which all consultations are being made with the Mexican Government in order to confirm this SOLIDARY event.

11. We ask that the labor organizations publicly recognize the DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT and the DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTIONARY FRONT (FDR).

12. We ask for promotion of the legitimacy of the INSURRECTION of our Salvadoran people.

San Salvador, El Salvador, Central America. December 1980.

CONIP MEMBERS THREATENED WITH EXCOMMUNICATION

PA292245 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1747 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] In his homily yesterday the Archbishop of San Vicente Msgr Pedro Arnoldo Aparicio y Quintanilla said that all priests, nuns and lay persons who belong to the People's Church Committee, CONIP [as heard], will be excomunicated. Recently CONIP members said that as a church, they support the government program announced by the Revolutionary Democratic Front.

Yesterday, Monsignor Aparicio y Quintanilla accused the CONIP of trying to incite the peasants to rebellion. He added that the priests and nuns killed this year, including Monsignor Romero, were killed for meddling into political affairs of no concern to the church. He concluded that such deaths were justified because the slain persons failed to respect the mandates of Christ.

'Progressive Priests' Leave

PA281622 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1824 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] An internal schism in the capital's church has been disclosed in the past few hours with the untimely departure of Rev Fabian Amaya, who is connected with the National Coordinating Board of the People's Church (CONIP).

Father Amaya is the fifth priest to move away from the religious line of the current Archbishop of San Salvador Arturo Rivera y Damas, in late December.

Rev Ricardo Urioste was reportedly the first to leave. He was followed by three Belgian priests from CONIP, and now it is Father Fabian Amaya's turn.

According to reports from the archbishopric, the priests' departure is in response to direct measures adopted by the Episcopal Conference, the church's conservative sector, which has begun purging so-called progressive priests.

GUATEMALA

SABOTAGE OF COFFEE FARMS BY PLANE CONFIRMED

PA302240 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1420 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The agriculture minister confirmed during a news conference yesterday the news disclosed on Sunday regarding the sabotage of the coffee plantations along the southern coastline by a light plane which spread rust-infested leaves over Suchitepequez Department. Minister Edgar Ponciano, along with Maj Rolando Archila Marroquin, deputy public relations secretary at the Presidency, explained how, when and where a foreign light plane probably overflew the coffee area and dropped the rust-infected leaves.

Minister Ponciano said the situation is very serious because the area is rich in coffee and the disease can spread. He said the worst thing is that there are more small producers in the area but they are right next to big producers. Ponciano added that this is stupid harassment of our country intended to upset our economy.

He said that it is a well-known fact that coffee is 25 percent of Guatemala's economy and that no fewer than 1 million Guatemalans earn a living from it. He said this is germ warfare which is illegal and banned by the Geneva Convention.

The government, through the army, will take strong action against any airplane or vehicle which tries to do what occurred on 24 December when the rust-infected leaves were dropped from the air. The Inter-Central American Radio Organization inquired in Guatemala whether this means that the air force will down any light plane suspected of conducting such an operation.

Archila Marroquin admitted that that is possible. He said Guatemala is entitled to take any action against unidentified planes overflying our territory.

HONDURAS

SALVADORAN PLANES REPORTEDLY VIOLATE AIRSPACE

PA310408 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1953 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Two Salvadoran Air Force planes which were bombing groups of peasants who were seeking refuge in Honduras overflew La Virtud and Valladolid municipalities, people who came from the area have reported. The planes were attacking townspeople from Chalatenango Department, next to the aforementioned areas, and violated our airspace in their efforts to keep their victims from crossing into Honduran soil.

In Valladolid, some cows were killed during the strafing. A teacher from (Gualita) who refused to give her name said the fire and the sound of airplanes were clearly heard in (Gualita).

PRESIDENT PAZ GARCIA PROMOTED TO DIVISION GENERAL

PA212137 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1719 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Text] Teguicigalpa, 21 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Policarpo Paz Garcia, provisional president and head of the Honduran Armed Forces, was promoted today to division general and decorated with a medal for "heroic valor."

The promotion ceremony was held at the General Francisco Morazan Military Academy. Officers of different branches and services of the armed forces were also promoted and decorated.

Four majors were promoted to lieutenant colonel and one lieutenant colonel to full Colonel. There were no promotions of colonels to brigadier general. Mario Chinchilla Carcamo, air force brigadier general and chief of staff of the Honduran Armed Forces, was decorated with a "first class" medal of merit.

The Honduran Army has no divisions or brigades. Paz Garcia and Chinchilla Carcamo are the only generals in the armed institution. Former chiefs of state Oswaldo Lopez Arellano and Juan Alberto Melgar Castro are also brigadier generals, but they are retired.

AGRARIAN REFORM TO RECEIVE PRIORITY IN 1981

PA300435 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The Agrarian reform process remains the most important program of the Honduran Government, which does not discount the attention that the public health and education sectors should have in 1981. The following statements were made by Efrain Reconco Murillo, executive secretary of the Superior Council of Economic Planning, during an interview with journalist Jose de Flores.

[Begin recording] [Question] What is the essence of the 1981 plan prepared by the Superior Council of Economic Planning?

[Answer] Basically there is the agrarian reform. The National Agrarian Institute, INA, has already obtained the signature of the president of the republic authorizing an orderly administrative reorganization within INA to speed up programs and therefore speed up the agrarian reform, making it more efficient. The production of basic grains will be given much importance to prevent the shortages we have been enduring recently. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

HENRY RUIZ COMMENTS ON BULGARIAN COOPERATION

PA310024 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 21 Dec 80 pp 1, 7

[Text] The framework of and the plans for economic cooperation between Nicaragua and Bulgaria are analyzed by Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, minister of planning, who was a member of a delegation from the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction which visited that socialist country, among others.

The Nicaraguan delegation was headed by Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock, minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform.

The visit to Bulgaria, in addition to the USSR, Hungary, and the CSSR, made it possible to strengthen ties of friendship and to review the framework of economic, political and commercial cooperation from a new perspective based on solidarity, mutual respect and free self-determination.

The observance of Bulgaria's industrial and commercial development is an important factor to Nicaragua in implementing the bases of a new economy within the revolutionary plan that is being promoted by the FSLN and the government.

The following are Commander Ruiz' comments on the visit the Bulgaria and the economic and commercial results gained from it.

Q--Commander Ruiz, could you analyze for us the status of existing cooperation between Nicaragua and the Bulgarian Government?

A--First of all, we made a tour in October of last year, in which we noted the problems being faced by the Nicaraguan economy, as well as what the process needed in order to become active.

On that occasion, we met with several companeros of the Bulgarian Communist Party and other authorities who expressed their willingness to help Nicaragua, since they saw the process in the framework of our national liberation and above all because we are a people who are rising up after a bloody and heroic war and this, to them, was worthy of respect and admiration.

The second phase was the tour made in March by the Government of National Reconstruction and members of the FSLN National Directorate during which broad agreements were signed for aid to this country. However, the agreements have not been put into effect partly because of the slowness with which we have tried to implement them.

We made a working tour to discuss details and specifics and we met with Todor Zhivkov, secretary general and president of the presidium [title as published], who reiterated the willingness of his people, his party and his government to continue strengthening relations with Nicaragua.

On that occasion, of course, we tried to give specifics regarding the difficulties that Nicaragua is facing in achieving its development. First of all, we emphasized the energy problem. In response to this, Bulgaria will sign a contract with the Republic of Nicaragua to finance the dam on the Yeye River, which has a production, or will have an effective production of some 50 megawatts.

Another plan to be implemented consists of forming joint state enterprises. In these enterprises, the Bulgarians would not be owners of the enterprise, but rather they would invest under a plan in which the machinery, complete equipment, technical assistance and the initial capital is provided by the Bulgarians. The capital will be amortized with permanent benefits for Nicaragua. After a certain time, the benefits will go entirely to Nicaragua. In other words, within a short time Nicaragua will be the owner of productive enterprises, thus giving the national economy a breather.

We could say that this type of cooperation demonstrates to some extent what we believe cooperation should be. It is also an expression of the investment philosophy that we would like to present to and establish with all countries that would like to help our process; that is, to give the national economy a respite from paying off capital, to establish the basis for strengthening that economy and to later leave the country free from any multinational ties.

This same tour also seeks to deepen trade relations, as a means of expanding multilateral, multifaceted relations between Nicaragua and Bulgaria. It can also be said that we will try to convince the Republic of Bulgaria to open certain lines of credit for commodities and certain other articles which the Bulgarians produce.

We believe that this type of aid to and cooperation with Nicaragua will result in trade that will lead, over the medium- and long-term, to the creation of a rotating loan fund that will serve to increase our possibilities of improving our balance of payments, as well as to the trying out of new forms of economic relationship that will take a large step toward what are known as government-to-government loans, which are long-term loans at low rates of interest.

Another aspect that must be noted is the technical assistance. We will obtain, free of charge, a type of assistance that will directly support our production. This involves a greater organization of labor, but also a reduction of the costs that we have been paying for technological assistance in the course of the revolution.

Another aspect is education. There will be a number of scholarships. Under the first agreement, we obtained a total of 100 scholarships, for a period of 5 years. However, in practice we have offered those scholarships and we have surpassed a part of what would be the 1980-81 quota.

And finally, there could be cooperation of the socialist countries in the area of farming, in which Bulgaria has great economic strength, among other reasons because it has a really abundant economy despite the fact that it has few raw materials. However, it has a substantial production capacity.

That is basically what I had to add. I must repeat that I was granted a welcome that continues to demonstrate the affection which the Bulgarian people hold for the Nicaraguan people.

Q--In what areas will the Bulgarian-Nicaraguan cooperation be implemented?

A--Technological assistance is a way of giving the nation a certain capacity to produce its own science, of adjusting science to national needs and, therefore, of creating a new technological capacity that will replace the technology of dependence. However, this is a very long process which includes the training of cadres and the complete installation of machineries, which cannot be completed over the short term. However, it must be emphasized that the spirit of this cooperation reflects a position that the nonaligned countries have been holding in the discussion of the industrial redeployment, namely that technology is assistance to the development of the nation.

Q--Commander, you spoke to us of joint enterprises. In what specific area could such enterprises be established? What are their prospects and what capabilities does our country have for developing them?

A--We have been making an effort to determine precisely the priority areas of development. However, you know that the entire year has been one of reactivation and reorganization and the problem of investment policy involves, if not a complete, at least a broad and deep knowledge of what priority areas are to be developed.

Of course, we have so far been a country which exports raw materials: coffee, cotton, gold, wood, and so forth. To change, to completely turn around this policy of investments requires time to detect or to identify these priority areas. However, we could say that in the food industry we are studying some immediate possibilities of establishing certain canned goods companies which will give the country two options: one to attack national overconsumption, and the other is to expand the possibilities of producing canned goods in the food area. In this area, Bulgaria has also expressed the desire for joint enterprises to be established. As I have been repeating, the joint enterprise has the objective of giving the country technological ability, of transferring technology to the country so that it can become expert in technology and allow the country--in this case Nicaragua--to become the total owner of a profitable, productive enterprise that produces benefits. We have also been discussing a leather factory that would make it possible for us to export to a particular market or else, depending on Nicaragua's interests, to place the product or the processes leather on the international market since so far we have been unable to even meet the national demand. [sentence as published]

These are two fields in which we are interested. However, the Bulgarians are willing to discuss other areas in which we already have contracts with other countries. We have deferred this, but the criteria, the spirit of developing this kind of enterprise with Bulgaria remains.

FOREIGN DELEGATES ADDRESS SECOND PCC CONGRESS

Iraq's Tariq 'Aziz

FL301308 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1843 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Speech by Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz during the 19 December morning session of the Second PCC Congress at Havana's Palace of Conventions; in Arabic with consecutive Spanish translation--recorded]

[Excerpts] Distinguished Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the distinguished PCC; comrade members of the second congress, comrades and friends: I have the honor and pleasure of conveying to you warm and fraternal greetings from the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party leadership and Comrade Saddam Husayan, and [applause] wishes for success of your congress. The Ba'th Party and the revolutionary government of Iraq admire and appreciate Cuba's revolutionary experience. Ever since the Cuban revolution began more than 20 years ago, it has received the support of the Arab people.

Ever since the 17 July 1968 revolution in Iraq, the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Ba'th Party and PCC and between Iraq and Cuba have developed on the basis of common principles linked to the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, racism and reaction as well as all forms of aggression and exploitation. We are convinced that these relations, which have been established under just bases, will expand in the future.

The solid ties that exist between our two countries and parties also are based on faith in the historic role of the nonaligned countries movement, in the struggle against imperialism to consolidate national independence and in the independent will of nations to eliminate all forms of political, economic or cultural domination and exploitation of countries of the world.

Iraq--which is struggling courageously against imperialism, Zionism and forces of exploitation and aggression and is devoting all its resources to the building of a socialist society and developing the standard of living of the massess--deeply believes in the principles of nonalignment and places all its resources at the service of this movement.

It is regrettable that my country now finds itself involved in an armed conflict with Iran. However, we should like to reaffirm that Iraq believes in and adheres to the principles of peaceful coexistence among neighboring countries regardless of differences in their social and political policies. It also believes in the need to settle existing problems with its neighbors and all other countries in a peaceful manner, on the rejection of occupation of territories by force and on the obligation of returning to the people their legitimate rights.

We highly regard the sincere and constant efforts of Comrade Fidel Castro, chairman of the nonaligned countries movement, aimed at achieving a just and honorable settlement of the conflict between us and Iran.

Comrades, U.S. imperialism continues to support with all its power the Zionist invaders, encouraging them to continue the usurpation [of Arab territory] and acts of aggression. It was U.S. imperialism which, in collaboration with the traitor Anwar as-Sadat and the Tel Aviv rulers, forced the signing of the Camp David agreements. This treaty represents the most dangerous conspiracy against the Palestinian people and against the Arab nation.

We have declared clearly and decisively our determination to resist and struggle against these agreements, using all possible means to recover the usurped Arab land and reestablish the rights of the Palestinian people on their land and their self-determination on such land under the leadership of their legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization.

We also are determined to confront with all our forces any attempt, in any form, at the return of imperialist influence to our region, regardless of arguments and pretexts. Our region is exposed to great dangers and conflicts. But this factor--imposed by the sequels of colonialist domination and economic, political and social conditions--absolutely must not be justification for interference in the region by the imperialist powers. The peoples of the region are capable of solving their problems, settling their differences and consolidating the factors of peace, stability and peaceful coexistence between their countries without any form of foreign interference in their affairs.

Comrades, once again permit me to greet you warmly and to wish you complete success in your congress. I also congratulate President Fidel Castro, the friendly Cuban people and the PCC for the resounding successes Cuba has had on its march toward socialist construction and progress in all fields. Thank you. [applause]

Japan's Koichero Ueda

FL301417 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1843 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Speech by Koichiro Ueda, vice chairman of the Presidium of the Japan Communist Party [JCP], during the 19 December morning session of the Second PCC Congress at Havana's Palace of Conventions, in Japanese with consecutive Spanish translation--recorded]

[Excerpts] Esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro and comrades of the PCC leadership, comrade delegates to the congress: On this occasion of the Second PCC Congress, the JCP Central Committee conveys to all delegates to the congress, all party members and working people of Cuba the most cordial greeting of congratulation and solidarity.

You have defeated a military invasion, the political and economic blockade and other various acts of aggression, interventions and destructive activities launched by U.S. imperialism. You have defended the national sovereignty and people's government of Cuba and you have been advancing firmly on the path of building socialism, the first on the American continent.

Although our two countries are far apart geographically, the JCP joins you in common ties in the sense that we are struggling against U.S. imperialism's policy of national oppression. We also are struggling for abrogation of the U.S.-Japan security treaty and for a neutral and nonaligned Japan. Cuba yes, Yankees no. Japan yes, Yankees no. [applause]

Today, actions are being quickly reinforced to speed up the reemergence of Japanese militarism under the pressure of the United States whose international position has deteriorated. All parties, with the exception of ours, follow the line of adhering to these maneuvers. Therefore, the responsibility of the JCP is increasing with the firm conviction that the advance and triumph of our struggle will be a significant contribution to the great world trend of the nonaligned countries movement. We are undertaking our activities with a high spirit.

Esteemed comrades, as demonstrated by the almost over first year of the 1980's decade, the international situation is becoming complex to strengthen world peace and advance successfully the cause of social progress of peoples. It is becoming increasingly more important to oppose any foreign interference and to defend the right to national self-determination.

The cause of revolution in each country is the cause of its own people and no foreign interference or meddling should be allowed. The mistake of violating this principle must be rectified. Lenin consistently defended the right to national self-determination.

Esteemed comrades, U.S. imperialism with President-elect Reagan is going to continue the policy of strength more openly.

The role of solidarity between the three great revolutionary forces--which are the socialist camp, the revolutionary movements in developed capitalist countries and the national liberation movements--based on the principles of independence, equal rights and noninterference in domestic affairs, and the role of the nonaligned countries movement are increasingly important to achieve the important international tasks of stopping the vicious circle of the arms race of the military blocs led by the big powers, dissolving all military blocs and alliances, banning nuclear arms completely, and achieving general disarmament and a new international economic and political order based on the principles of equality and mutual cooperation.

We highly regard the fact that the JCP and PCC have been developing their bilateral relations in the complex international situation on the basis of the recognized principles between communist parties in their struggle against U.S. imperialism, and for national self-determination and world peace and social progress.

Long live the friendship between the JCP and PCC. [shouts of "viva"] Long live the Second PCC Congress. [shouts of "viva"; applause]

Portugal's Octavio Pato

FL301530 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1843 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Speech by Octavio Pato, member of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Political Committee, during the 19 December morning session of the Second PCC Congress at Havana's Palace of Conventions, in Portuguese with consecutive Spanish translation--recorded]

[Excerpts] Esteemed comrades: The PCP Central Committee warmly and fraternally greets the Second PCC Congress, Comrade Fidel Castro and all Cuban communists and people.

The big gains attained by the Cuban people in their building of socialism have not been easy. The gains have been obtained despite the economic blockade with which U.S. imperialism has tried to isolate Cuba, despite the fact that U.S. troops continue to be provocatively deployed in Guantanamo, and despite the persistent campaigns of hostility, threats and provocations against the island of freedom.

The Cuban revolution and the selfless and constant struggle of its people are an encouraging example for all peoples who are struggling against imperialism and for freedom and social progress, particularly the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean.

The Nicaraguan people, under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and the Grenadian people are advancing on the path of profound revolutionary transformations. The peoples of El Salvador and Guatemala are fighting heroically with arms in hand to put an end to the fierce dictatorships that are oppressing them.

In expressing its firm solidarity with the liberation struggle of the Central American peoples, the PCP denounces the actions of U.S. imperialism designed to eliminate progressive revolutions and choke the aspirations of freedom, independence and social progress of the peoples of that region.

The PCP will make a maximum effort so that unity of the international communist movement--the driving and uniting irreplaceable force of the world front of all revolutionary and anti-imperialist forces--is strengthened under the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Esteemed comrades, Portuguese Communists are involved in decisive battles for the future of the gains of the 25 April revolution, specifically nationalizations, agrarian reform and rights of workers for the future of the democratic system of freedoms. The reactionary forces allied to imperialism have done everything possible to establish the political power of monopolies and latifundia. However, the strength and vitality of the labor and popular movement, in which our party plays a decisive role, essentially has (?neutralized) the materialization of this subversive plan of reactionaries.

The elections of 7 December for the Presidency of the republic were of extraordinary importance. The defeat dealt to the fascist candidate in these elections represents a great victory of our workers and of our country's democratic and antifascist forces to which our party made an important contribution. The results of the elections, in which small leftist and divisionist groups also suffered complete failure, created more favorable conditions to continue our struggle.

The PCP, revolutionary vanguard of Portugal's working class and working masses, will continue its action in the sense of organizaing, uniting and mobilizing the broadest popular masses and all democrats and antifascists to defend the gains of April and guarantee that Portugal continues to advance on the path of democracy, social progress, peace and friendship among nations.

Esteemed comrades, once again we wish the best successes on the work of the Second PCC Congress. We also express our desire to continue to work so that the traditional ties of friendship, cooperation and solidarity that exist between our two parties are strengthened even more under the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and in the interest of our two peoples and countries and our common ideals of socialism and communism.

Long live the Second PCC Congress. [shouts of "viva"] Long live the friendship between the PCP and the PCC. [shouts of "viva"] Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. [shouts of "viva"; applause]

Syria's Ahmad al-Hasan

FL302025 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1843 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Speech by Ahmad al-Hasan, member of Syria's Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command, during the 19 December morning session of the Second PCC Congress, at Havana's Palace of Conventions; in Arabic with consecutive Spanish translation--recorded]

[Text] Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC; dear comrades and friends: In the name of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command and its secretary general, Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, [applause] allow me to convey to you, and through you to all Cuban communists and the friendly Cuban people, best fraternal greetings, wishing you success in the work of your congress.

Comrades, our participation in the work of your second congress is a result of the close combative ties that bind our two parties and peoples in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism, Zionism, racism and reaction. These ties grow unceasingly closer through the joint battle we wage against a common enemy. Cuba, under the leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro, is a bulwark of revolutionary struggle. It is a vanguard in Latin America since it has made great accomplishments along the socialist road that have strengthened its prestige and its role in the international arena both within the nonaligned countries movement and within the revolutionary forces of the world.

In the light of these victories, Cuba has passed from the defensive to the offensive and has been able to offer assistance and support to the forces of liberation and progress in many countries, as it offers support and solidarity to our Arab people in their just struggle on behalf of their fundamental cause--the Palestine cause.

Comrades and friends, your congress has exceptional importance not only because of the domestic tasks it must resolve to strengthen socialist construction, but also because of the tasks at the international level, especially at a time when the offensive of the imperialist forces led by U.S. imperialism has grown, particularly following the advent of Ronald Reagan, a representative of the extreme right and of the most reactionary U.S. monopolistic circles, and the new U.S. administration's policies influenced by these monopolistic circles whose tendencies poison the international climate and lead to a return to tension and cold war methods, sabotaging international detente and trying to implement a U.S. policy of domination by hinting at the use of force under the guise of fighting Soviet influence. This policy is increasingly aggressive against many nations. Proof of this are the attempts to return to the policy of blockade, threats and pressure in this continent against the socialist Republic of Cuba and the forces of freedom in Latin American countries. In our region, these are aimed against the Arab people, particularly against Syria.

Comrades and friends, you undoubtedly follow developments in our Arab region concerning the enormous dangers resulting from the Camp David conspiracy that world Zionism and U.S. imperialism are trying to implement against the Arab nation. Under the shelter of this conspiracy, the United States increased its military presence in the region, strengthened its aggressive military bases and increased pressures, threats and conspiracies against the peoples of the region. It further strengthened the Israeli military arsenal, giving it support and assistance in its hostile policy against the Palestine people. The United States supports the creation of colonies and the annexation of occupied Arab territories, including the Arab city of Jerusalem.

Under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, Syria is a base of steadfastness and rejection because of its geographic and national position as concerns the Palestine question. Because it is the principal military and political force in the confrontation with the Zionist enemy and the Camp David parties, Syria has been the main objective which they are attempting to hit and weaken. This explains the brutal offensive to which Syria is exposed. This vain attempt to eliminate Syria's national and liberating role makes the forces of U.S. imperialism, Zionism and reaction and the Camp David parties increase their pressures and conspiracies against Syria. They are mobilizing for this purpose their reserves of counterrevolutionary forces represented by the organization of the Muslim Brotherhood so as to paralyze and weaken Syria's role.

However, thanks to the consciousness of the masses, the unity of the progressive national front with the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, Syria has been able to firmly reject all forms of pressure from internal and external conspiracies and to abort the enemies' plans, since Syria today plays a vanguard role against the offensive of U.S. imperialism in the Arab region. This role has been enshrined in the resolutions and guidelines of the 7th regional Syrian congress and the 13th national party congress which reaffirms the continuation of the struggle, the strengthening of the elements of steadfastness and rejection, and the achievement of a strategic equilibrium in our struggle with the Israeli enemy. The signing of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty with the friendly Soviet Union is convincing proof of the development of relations with the USSR. So are the announcements of the merging with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and our concern in developing friendly relations with all forces of liberation and progress in the world.

Our principled position is strengthened against the Camp David accords and against the plans of U.S. imperialism to try to stir up centers of tension and conflict in the region particularly in the Arab Gulf area with the aim of weakening its capacities and distracting the attention of the peoples of this region from essential matters. At the same time, we proclaim our adherence to a just peace based on a total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the inalienable national rights of the Palestine Arab people, to wit: their right to return to their homeland, to free self-determination and the establishment of their independent state under the leadership of the PLO.

In concluding, I once again salute you, wishing you success in your congress and greater progress in the achievement of the objectives of your great people, the victory of the cause of liberation and socialism. Long live the PCC! Long live the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party! Long live the friendship between Syria and Cuba! Thank you. [Shouts of "viva"; applause]

Guinea's Lansane Diane

FL302122 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1843 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Speech by Lansane Diane, member of the Democratic Party of Guinea Politburo and minister of the People's Army, during the 19 December morning session of the Second PCC Congress, at Havana's Palace of Conventions; in French with consecutive Spanish translation--recorded]

[Text] Comrade Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, secretary general [as heard] of the PCC, president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers; comrades of the presidential table; comrade delegates: Allow me, first of all, to convey to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz and all comrade delegates, the best wishes from your comrades in struggle of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, of your comrade in struggle, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, [applause] their keen congratulations for the great and resounding successes that you have obtained in the fulfillment of the program that your revolutionary people set out to do during the first congress of their Communist Party. Your success does not surprise us because we know of your loyalty to your revolutionary line, your love for your work to make of this island of freedom an unassailable bastion of popular revolution, the true realization of prosperity and democratic progress.

The report presented at the opening of this second congress by your first secretary, Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, eloquently portrays the highly positive balance of your many achievements in the various fronts of your national revolution. Your second congress will define another program of action for future years. Our presence here at these historic moments is a modest expression of the friendship and militant solidarity of our people who follow with particular attention the vigorous and dynamic development of the Cuban revolution. We are here to bear witness to the firm support of the Guinean people to this country's gigantic program of revolutionary transformation and your heroic struggle to create the material and moral well-being of the Cuban people.

Our wishes are not mere compliments. Believe me, the ties of friendship, of active solidarity, of fruitful cooperation that comrades Fidel Castro Ruz and Ahmed Sekou Toure have forged between the revolutionary peoples of Guinea and Cuba have been consolidated with the passing years. These ties prescribe a greater rapprochement, a unity of action against our common enemies who grow increasingly concerned about Cubans visiting Guinea or Guineans visiting Cuba. And they have cause to be concerned. We are proud to meet, to consolidate our ties, strengthen our fruitful and multiple cooperation, along with this bilateral, fruitful cooperation that has already borne fruit in Guinea and in Cuba. Our unity of action within the nonaligned movement must be noted. It attests to the solidity of the internal and external ties that bind the Cuban and Guinean peoples and their leaders, Fidel Castro Ruz and Ahmed Sekou Toure.

Comrade delegates, in conveying best wishes and the keen message of encouragement from the peoples of Guinea, allow us to congratulate your leader, the friend of our people, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro [applause] for the gigantic task he is carrying out in this country, for his valuable contribution to the consolidation of the nonaligned movement for the advent of a new world, finally free of colonialism, racism, imperialism--for the advent of a world of freedom, justice, peace and democratic progress, ready for the revolution, committed by the revolution. Long live the revolution. [shouts of "viva"] Thank you very much. [applause]

Afghanistan's Keshtmand

FL241902 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1843 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Speech by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and deputy prime minister, during the 19 December morning session of the Second PCC Congress, at Havana's Palace of Conventions; in English with consecutive Spanish translation--recorded]

[Excerpts] Esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, dear comrade delegates, comrades: On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee and on behalf of Comrade Babrak Karmal, [applause] the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], I convey to you, comrade delegates to the Second PCC Congress and, through you, to all communists and all the heroic people of Cuba, warm and heartfelt greetings, and I wish you ever greater victories in fulfilling the enormous task put forward in this congress.

Comrades, this congress has been convoked at a time when, on the one side, the correlation of world forces is changing in favor of socialism, peace and progress and the revolutionary and liberation movements. These movements are increasingly gaining momentum. On the other side, tyrannical imperialism, particularly the criminal U.S. imperialism in shameless and overt collaboration with the Chinese hegemonists, has become increasingly aggressive in the implementation of its criminal policies. U.S. imperialists fan the flames of war in Asia, turn Western Europe into a horrible reserve of thermonuclear arms and carry on as in the past the plundering of Latin America. The escalation of tension and intensification of the arms race by U.S. imperialism increasingly jeopardizes international relations and draws us ever closer to the holocaust of war. The Pentagon war machinery has assumed a dangerous position in the Middle East and its military and war preparations are underway elsewhere in other parts of the world under the name of the so-called vital interests of the United States which practically embrace half of our planet. In order to conceal its own crimes and encroachments and to mislead the public, U.S. imperialists, along with the hegemonist Chinese leaders and their allies, decry the so-called Afghanistan affair while this is nothing but a traitorous attempt to interfere in our domestic affairs.

Presently, this sanguinary U.S. imperialism, in connivance with the treacherous Beijing leadership and in alliance with the most reactionary circles and regimes of the world, has launched an undeclared war against our country and people. These aggressions and interventions are multiform. They range from the exportation of counterrevolutionary bandits to the dispatch of professional mercenaries and assassins from Pakistani soil; from chemical arsenal bombs t various lethal weapons of U.S. and Chinese make, from the behind-the-scenes activities to the conspiracies and waves of falsifications and machinations. Imperialism and reaction, who were displaced from their access to Afghanistan, set out to disseminate false reports and level accusations and to desperately attempt to divert the nature of the true economic and progressive transformations currently being implemented in the DRA. They also drew a false picture of the true character of the DRA's relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. But thanks to the great Soviet Union as well as other progressive forces in the world who have unsparingly supported our revolution and its humane and progressive ideals, we shall attain victory. [applause]

The Soviet Union, fully consistent with its principles, has closed ranks with their friendship and internationalist aid to the Afghan people. As Comrade Babrak Karmal, our general secretary, said: The time is passing. Many years will elapse and the world might endure numerous changes but the profound feeling of friendship and gratitude for the Soviet Union shall remain immortal in the hearts of the subsequent generations of our people. [applause]

The all-sided and unsparing support of the Soviet Union to revolutionary Cuba is a brilliant example of its Leninist, internationalist policy and an example of its resolute and dedicated defense of liberation and revolution.

Long live the PCC. [shouts of "viva"] Long live the friendship between democratic Afghanistan and Cuba. [shouts of "Viva"] Long live the triumphant Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. [shouts of "viva", applause]

PCC CONGRESS RESOLUTION ON PARAGUAY'S MAIDANA

FL301600 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1843 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text of a resolution drafted by the Second PCC Congress concerning the first secretary of the Paraguayan Communist Party [PCP], Antonio Maidana; read during the congress' 19 December morning session at Havana's Palace of Conventions by the session's chairman, PCC Politburo member Pedro Miret Prieto--recorded]

[Text] On 27 August 1980, outstanding and beloved revolutionary patriot Antonio Maidana, first secretary of the PCP, was kidnapped in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Antonio Maidana, unquestionable hero of Paraguay, for 20 years suffered the most brutal punishment and horrendous subhuman conditions in the prisons of the fascist Stroessner regime. These prisons failed to change his political and ideological convictions. His firm determination to fight in defense of the interests of his people, the highest revolutionary morals, his communist consciousness and his strong internationalist spirit, built him a barrier against the most varied forms of physical and psychological torture applied by the tyranny's front men in complicity with the Yankee Central Intelligence Agency.

Released in January 1977 thanks to the tenacious actions of the Paraguayan people and the powerful force of international solidarity, Maidana rejoined, with renewed energy, the just struggle of his people and his party for national, anti-imperialist liberation, the restoration of democratic freedoms and social development. Since then, his fervent denunciations and tireless revolutionary labors dealt perceptible blows to the fascist regime of Stroessner, who for 26 years has been oppressing that brother people at the employ of the imperialist monopolies, the oligarchy and his own petty interests. The unified, consistent and tireless actions of Antonio Maidana caused huge uneasiness and insecurity for the fascist gang which saw in the resolute struggle of this great revolutionary the whole Paraguayan people's will to overcome.

During his first visit to our country after his release from jail, the Council of State of Cuba, in the name of all the people, awarded the Playa Giron Order to Antonio Maidana as a token of our affection and admiration for the lofty historic merits of this distinguished Latin American hero.

In view of the serious danger to the valued and noble life of Antonio Maidana, the Second PCC Congress demands his immediate return and respect for his life. We call on all revolutionary and progressive forces of the world to double their solidarity with Maidana to rescue him from the claws of the fascist Paraguayan regime and thus condemn those who are guilty of this shameful action which could end up in murder. The second congress commissions the Central Committee to make all efforts, through our solidarity, that will lead to Antonio Maidana's reappearance, to respect for his life, and to the release of the beloved revolutionary brother, a worthy son of our America. [applause] [resolution is passed unanimously]

DEPARTURE OF MORE DELEGATES TO PCC CONGRESS

FL241558 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Several delegations that attended the Second PCC Congress have left for home. [Politburo members] Juan Almeida Bosque, Jose Machado Ventura, Pedro Miret Prieto and Sergio del Valle Jimenez have seen off Josef Korcak, member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Politburo; Koichiro Ueda, vice chairman of the presidium of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee; Ali Mahmoud of the Polisario Front; and Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Laos People's Revolutionary Party Politburo.

Meanwhile, Humberto Perez, alternate member of the Politburo, saw off K.P. Silva, secretary general of the Sri Lanka Communist Party. Lionel Soto, member of the Secretariat, saw off Octavio Pato, member of the Communist Party of Portugal Politburo and Secretariat, and Jorgen Jensen, president of Denmark's Communist Party.

CASTRO RECEIVES IRAQI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

FL241518 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1502 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, has received Tariq 'Aziz, head of the delegation of Iraq's Ba'th Party that attended our party's Second Congress. The talks, attended by Iraq's ambassador to Cuba (Archad Trufig Ismail), dealt with international affairs, relations between the two parties and the Iraq-Iran conflict. Also attending the meeting for the Cuban side were Politburo member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Central Committee member Isidoro Malmierca.

SRV HONORS CUBAN WOMEN AT HAVANA CEREMONY

OW241613 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 24--The Vietnamese Embassy in Cuba on December 22 held a ceremony to hand over the Friendship Order conferred by the Vietnamese state on the Federation of Cuban Women for its assistance to the Vietnamese people in the resistance against U.S. aggression and in socialist construction and national defence.

On the same occasion, Ms Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the Vietnam Women's Union, presented the medal "For Women's Liberation," the highest medal of her union, to Ms Vilma Espin, alternate member of the political bureau of the PCC and president of the Federation of Cuban Women, and seven other Cuban women activists in the Movement for Solidarity with Vietnam.

Present at the ceremony were Sergio del Jimenez Valle, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the External Relations Commission, and other Cuban officials.

On the Vietnamese side were Tran Quoc Hoan, member of the political bureau, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, head of the party delegation to the 2nd PCC congress, Tran Danh Tuyen, vice chairman of the External Relations Commission of the party Central Committee, and Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Huu Ngo.

On behalf of the Federation of Cuban Women and the recipients, Vilma Espin hailed the successes recorded by the Vietnamese women and other people as an outstanding contribution to the world revolutionary movement and the cause of peace and progress.

She condemned the Chinese expansionists for continuing provocations against Vietnam and said: "The Cuban people always stand by the side of the Vietnamese people and consider the latter's cause as their own."

She expressed the Cuban women's determination to side with the Vietnamese women and other people in fighting against the Chinese aggressors and countering the attacks of imperialism.

"The Cuban people admire Vietnam's example and are ready to follow it if the imperialists recklessly invade Cuba," she said.

VCP DELEGATION TO CUBAN CONGRESS LEAVES HAVANA

OW251545 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 25--The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam [VCP] led by Tran Quoc Hoan, political bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee, left Havana yesterday after attending the PCC Second Congress.

It was seen off at the airport by Sergio del Valle Jimenez, political bureau member of the PCC Central Committee. Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Huu Ngo was also present.

During its stay in Cuba, the delegation visited several production establishments in Havana, attended a meeting for solidarity with Vietnam at the Nguyen Van Troi paper mill, and had cordial meetings with other international delegations to the congress.

CASTRO MEETS WITH ETHIOPIAN DELEGATE TO CONGRESS

FL261532 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party, has received Comrade Legesse Asfaw, member of the Provisional Military Administrative Council's Standing Committee and of the commission for organizing the party of workers of Ethiopia. The leader of the brother country headed Ethiopia's delegation to the second congress of the party. In their talks, which were held in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere, they discussed bilateral relations between Cuba and Ethiopia and several topics of interest concerning the international political situation.

Comrade Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat was present at the talks for the Cuban side.

CASTRO SENDS GREETINGS ON LAO NATIONAL DAY

BK220957 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Vientiane 22 Dec (KPL)--General secretary of the LPRP [Lao People's Revolutionary Party] CC and premier, Kaysone Phomvihan, and President Souphanouvong, on the eve of the LPDR's 5th founding anniversary celebration, received warmest greetings from Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, president of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of Cuba.

Over the past 5 years, Fidel Castro said in his message, the Lao people under the leadership of the vangard Lao People's Revolutionary Party, have scored many great victories in the safeguarding of the revolutionary gains and in the socialist construction.

The Cuban leader expressed the support and solidarity of the Cuban people, party, and government to the Lao people's just struggle and wished for the further consolidation of fraternal cooperation between Cuba and Laos on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

TERRITORIAL MILITIAS ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE SET UP

FL261148 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] The national organization committee to head the campaign to obtain funds to finance the territorial militia troops has been set up in this capital. It is made up of mass and student organizations. The committee is headed by Roberto Veiga and includes Vilma Espin, Jose Ramirez Cruz and Armando Acosta, all alternate members of the Politburo and leaders of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, Federation of Cuban Women, National Association of Small Farmers and the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, respectively.

The committee will be in charge of setting the standards and controlling the campaign to finance the territorial militias, a proposal made at the Second Congress [of the Communist Party of Cuba] by the Pinar del Rio delegate, Osvaldo Diaz Gonzalez.

This proposal, which is massively supported throughout the country, asks that militia training be carried out without affecting production, services or studies. Militia members should use part of their holidays and their spare time for their training. The proposal also says that the militia member should buy his or her own uniform and equipment and do days of volunteer work and other types of activities in work centers, municipalities and provinces with a view to obtaining funds and defraying the cost of purchasing weapons.

Some of the ways to realize this support under study by the national organization committee are the donation of the wages for a day's work by the worker, the contribution of productive work and cash gifts, all on a strictly voluntary basis.

VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTRY MISSION VISITS CUBA

FL301120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] A Vietnamese Foreign Ministry delegation headed by Vice Foreign Minister (Vo Dong Giang) visited Havana from 24 to 29 December at the invitation of the Cuban Foreign Ministry. During its stay in our country, the Vietnamese delegation was received by Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca with whom it had a broad exchange of views about the forthcoming ministerial-level meeting of the nonaligned countries movement in New Delhi, capital of India.

The delegation also was briefed on the efforts being made by Cuba as chairman of the nonaligned movement to find a peaceful, political, just and honorable solution to the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

The two sides concurred in the need that the aforementioned ministerial meeting contribute to strengthen even more the unity of the nonaligned movement and to establish a climate of peace and detente in international relations.

GUADELOUPE

REPORT ON GISCARD D'ESTAING'S 6-DAY VISIT

PA301837 Paris AFP in English 1819 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, 30 Dec (AFP)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing took advantage of his private visit to the French Antilles over the past week to stress the "irrevocable" connection of Martinique and Guadeloupe to France.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing and his family spent the Christmas holiday visiting the two Caribbean island groups, both of which are French overseas departments whose residents vote as full French citizens. They arrived back in Paris today after a six-day stay in the tropics.

The French president's very clear-cut indications that France intended to maintain its overseas possessions took on special significance in light of a spate of bombings in Guadeloupe, where a movement for independence is forming.

In the most spectacular action to date, a bomb exploded on Sunday at the airport in the Guadeloupe capital, injuring one person and causing serious damage, just a few hours before Mr Giscard d'Estaing was to pass through. A few days earlier, a bomb went off at the headquarters of a French television network, a symbol of the French presence in the Antilles.

During his visit Mr Giscard d'Estaing was careful not to comment publicly on these attacks nor on a recent ultimatum, by an organization calling itself the Armed Liberation Group of Guadeloupe (GLA), warning French settlers to get out of the country by 31 December. Observers said that Mr Giscard d'Estaing was attempting, through his deliberate silence, to show that it was necessary to avoid according too much importance to these actions and threats, which have nonetheless provoked a certain malaise in Guadeloupe. In remarks to local officials, the French president described the attacks as "isolated actions" which would be punished eventually and which in no way threaten Guadeloupe's attachment to France.

Although it is generally believed that the GLA--which did not claim responsibility for the latest attacks--counts only a handful of members, local officials fear that continued violence could discourage investors, whose economic input is necessary to the development of the island.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing has said that numerous problems affecting Guadelopue and Martinique--unemployment, the exodus to the mainland, the sugar crisis, financial dependence increased by hurricanes, inequalities inherited from the colonial era--would best be solved by the policy of "economic and social departmentalization," or development aid from metropolitan France. This policy, which he launched in 1974 in the first year of his presidency, was the focus of discussions with local officials during the past week's visit.

JAMAICA

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS DISCUSS POSSIBLE SOVIET AID

FL301537 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1515 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] The Soviet Union will be able to offer aid to the Jamaican people with equipment for water supply systems, irrigation and road building. This possibility was discussed at a meeting which Jamaican Government Minister Pearnel Charles held with Soviet officials in charge of economic affairs at the embassy accredited to Kingston, Igor Donkov and (Chemil Kaisaliy).